NO JUDGE IN WAR ON PROTECTED VICE

April Grand Jury Must Act or Citizens Will Appeal.

GOV. ROOSEVELT THEIR HOPE

Capt. Price Narrowly Escaped Indictment—March Grand Jury Forced to Seek Recorder's Advice.

It is stated that if Judge Foster tells the new Grand Jury that it is bound to take into consideration the presentment made by its predecesor and that it must continue the investigations that the March Grand Jury began, then the persons who are ready to urge the appointment of a Deputy Attorney General and the impaneling of a Special Grand Jury will be content to see what the April Grand Jury does along the lines of such a charge.

If, however, Judge Foster does not call the presentment of the March Grand Jury to the attention of the new body, and with sufficient emphasis to warrant the belief that he is in earnest about it, then the matter of a Special Grand Jury, it is said, will be strongly urged at Albany, and there are those who say that the Governor will accede to such a request.

It is positively affirmed by some persons that Judge Foster will not call the April Grand Jury's attention to the presentment. It is pointed out that he has always been closely allied to Tammany Hall and is the newest of the Tammany Judges on the bench. As the presentment is an arraignment of at least two branches of the City Government that are entirely under Tammany rule, it is asserted that it is too much to expect of Judge Foster that he will add his indorsement to that arraignment.

It developed yesterday that among the voluminous records attached to the presentment of the March Grand Jury there are two letters which show that Police Captain Price, Capt. Thomas's predecessor in the Tenderloin Precinct, narrowly escaped being indicted for neglect of duty in failing to close the same places that it is alleged Capt. Thomas allowed to run. Capt. Price was a witness before the Grand Jury last week.

It was freely stated yesterday among those who are in a position to know something of the efforts that are to be made to keep alive the effect of the presentment handed down by the March Grand Jury on Friday, that the success of the movement to have a Special Grand Jury empanelled in the Supreme Court rests entirely upon the charge of Judge Foster to the April Grand Jury. This Grand Jury will be sworn in to-morrow in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions.

It was the advice of the District Attorney that saved Capt. Price from indictment, as the records show, and this matter also brings prominently forward the lost report, in which the Grand Jury found sufficient grounds to warrant it in believing that Capt. Thomas had knowledge of the existence of dives in his precinct, yet failed to suppress them. It was because there was no proof, as alleged, that Capt. Price had any such knowledge that the District Attorney advised the Grand Jury that an indictment against him could not lie.

CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT PRICE.

The correspondence between the Foreman of the Grand Jury and Col. Gardiner is as follows:

Dear Sir: You have advised us that sufficient testimony has been presented to warrant an indictment against Capt. Thomas for his neglect of duty in the Nineteenth Precinct. It appears that Capt. Thomas has been in command of that precinct for a period of less than three months. From the testimony which we have heard it may reasonably be inferred that the conditions which have existed under Capt. Thomas existed also under his predecessor in that precinct, Capt. Price.

If Capt. Thomas be amenable to the law for his neglect of duty, is not Capt. Price also amenable to the law if any similar neglect of duty can be shown against him, a neglect which would apparently have covered a much longer period of time? This impresses us as a proper subject of inquiry, and we desire to be informed by the District Attorney whether such there may be evidence to be presented of neglect of duty against Capt. Price.

G. H. PUTNAM, Foreman.

March 26, 1900.

In reply to this Col. Gardiner wrote:

Dear Sir: You will observe that the complaint against Capt. Thomas is based upon evidence adduced by me before you, founded principally upon a report which he made to his chief and which was immediately transmitted to me, showing knowledge on his part of the condition of affairs as to certain disreputable resorts. The ground-work of inquiry into Capt. Thomas's conduct was his report.

This is the first time Capt. Price's name has been mentioned, and I know of no evidence as yet, with which he can be charged, as in the case of Capt. Thomas over his own signature, with reasonable knowledge of the resorts in question.

We may infer what we please, but inferences are not legal evidence. The only presentment that the Grand Jury can now make is an indictment, and if the Grand Jury knowingly receives other than legal evidence, it violates the law.

In order to make Capt. Price amenable for neglect of duty it must be shown by legal evidence, the same as in Capt. Thomas's case. At the present writing I have none such to submit to you.

Agreeably to what I construe to be your desire, I propose at once to send to the Police Department to ascertain whether or not there are any reports on file which will directly charge Capt. Price with knowledge of the character of these resorts (Pekin, Tivoli, Doré, Cairo, Bohemia, and the Haymarket), in the same manner as in the case of Capt. Thomas, and where action has not been taken to suppress them.

ASA BIRD GARDINER.

ASKED DEVERY FOR EVIDENCE.

Col. Gardiner wrote to Chief Devery for any such evidence against Capt. Price as he speaks of in his letter to Mr. Putnam, but there was none on record in the department. It was strongly pointed out to the jury that there was a wide difference in the cases of Capt. Price and Capt. Thomas, in that one admitted knowledge of the existence of illegal resorts over his own signature, and that was the strongest kind of evidence against him, while in the case of Capt. Price no willful neglect of duty could be charged in the absence of any evidence of guilty knowledge.

It was, however, stated at the District Attorney's office yesterday that ten members of the jury voted to find a true bill, while twelve voted to dismiss the matter.

The loss of the report made over Capt. Thomas's signature that he was advised that the places mentioned in the correspondence were resorts for dissolute women may have the effect on the trial of the cases of bringing about an acquittal. It was said at the District Attorney's office that this report was the strongest part of the prosecution's evidence, and the officials there absolutely deny all knowledge of it after it went to the Grand Jury. It was said that it might be impossible to prove the existence of such a report, and that any attempt to do so would be ruled out as secondary evidence by the trial Judge. As the report itself would be the best evidence, and as this cannot now be found, it is asserted that the case against the Tenderloin commander will not be very strong.

MR. PUTNAM'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Putnam said again yesterday that if any paper was lost neither he nor the other members of the Grand Jury were responsible, and he intimated that the fault lay in the District Attorney's office.

"Do you think that the document was intentionally lost?" Mr. Putnam was asked.

"I don't care to answer that question," he said. "All we know is that it was not lost by any member of the Grand Jury."

"Are you of the opinion that the document is of enough importance to affect the case against Capt. Thomas?"

"As a layman, I don't think the loss of the document would make any difference to a jury. But the legal talent of the District Attorney's office seems to think that the loss of the paper will nullify the proceedings."

Mr. Putnam again denied that he took any papers home with him. When asked concerning the statement of Col. Gardiner that the presentment was the result of a plan by Recorder Goff and himself to discredit the District Attorney, Mr. Putnam said:

"There is absolutely no truth in that whatever. The fact of the matter is that the District Attorney made it necessary for me to consult some one other than himself or his assistants. We found that whenever one of his staff was in the room the matters under consideration always leaked out. In our extremity I went to Recorder Goff and told him of the facts. He told us that we could not call in outside counsel to advise us, but that whenever he could give us any advice he would be glad to do so.

GOT ADVICE FROM RECORDER.

"When I told the members of the jury what the Recorder had said they concluded that they knew Recorder Goff in the most casual way, and had met him but once, but after he consented to advise us I visited his house frequently. There was no secret about it, for nearly every day, as you must have seen after the jury was dismissed, I went up on the bench with the Recorder and consulted with him. I visited his house because I could not take up much of his time in court.

"The District Attorney does the Recorder a great injustice when he tries to make it appear that Mr. Goff wanted to injure him. The District Attorney discredited himself. That is all there is to it."

Mr. Putnam said he hoped that many a day would pass before he was required to serve on a Grand Jury again.

Police Commissioner Abell was the only member of the Police Board who was accessible yesterday. He refused to talk until his attention was specifically called to the following paragraph in the presentment. Then he became very angry. The presentment says:

"The inference is unavoidable that the neglect and blindness are due, not to lack of intelligence or knowledge, but to some direct interest in the maintenance of the places."

"Any man who would personally say to me that I am in league with vice is a d—d liar!" said Mr. Abell. "No one would dare to come to me and say that. I would resent it in a proper manner. I would hunt him to the end."

Recorder Goff declined to talk about the charge of Col. Gardiner that personal animus had brought about the presentment. Neither would he talk on the matter of a Special Grand Jury.

POLICE AND CIVIL SERVICE.

Association Attacks Bill Giving Power to Promote Without Competition.

The Civil Service Reform Association has appealed to the Senate Committee on Cities to report adversely on Assemblyman Guider's bill, which passed the Assembly on Wednesday last, and which provides that the Police Commissioners of the City of New York may promote from the grade of Sergeant to that of Captain, or from Captain to Inspector, without competition, where the person promoted has acted for a period of one year in the capacity of the higher office.

George McAneny, Secretary of the association, in speaking of the Guider bill yesterday, said that it was one of the most vicious pieces of legislation proposed at the session.

"Its obvious purpose," he said, "is to permit the Police Commissioners to continue those who for reasons of their own they may have placed in higher positions, and to disregard the eligible lists in such cases. The number of persons now serving in the various grades under assignments of this character, is sufficient, we are informed, to fill practically every vacancy that now exists.

"If this bill became a law, moreover, every promotion examination might be done away with completely by the very simple device of continuing assignments for the period of one year. The application of the bill is not confined to persons at present serving in positions subject to promotion. It is prospective, also, and would cover all such cases as they may arise in the future.

"Such a plan is not only directly at variance with the civil service provisions of the Constitution, and therefore invalid, but it would, if adopted, effectually break down the whole system of merit promotions in the Police Department."

HUSBAND ACCUSES BARRY.

Policeman Who Testified in Dive Cases Appears Against Women.

W. W. Wilson of 257 West Thirty-seventh Street was very indignant yesterday over the police treatment of his wife, Edith, who, together with Mrs. Ernest C. Rost of 65 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, the wife of an artist living at that address, were arrested Friday night by Detectives Barry and Glennon, charged with soliciting. Mrs. Rost was fined $10 by Magistrate Mott in Jefferson Market yesterday, and Mrs. Wilson was held in $200 bail until this morning. Mrs. Rost's husband paid the fine, but to a late hour last night Mr. Wilson had been unable to secure other than cash bail or the bond of Bob Nelson's representative, which he says he was informed would be accepted. Barry appeared against the women.

"The arrest of my wife," said Mr. Wilson last night, "was an outrage. She is in ill-health and I fear the effects of such a strain.

"I am employed as an operator and go to work at 5:30 P. M. Mrs. Rost, who is a very dear friend of my wife, came down to the house last night for supper. When it came time for me to go to work we agreed that when Mrs. Rost went home my wife should walk around the block with her to Thirty-fifth Street and Broadway, where Mrs. Rost would take a car.

"Well, they did just as we had planned. We have only lived in this neighborhood three weeks and have only been in New York since March 1. We knew nothing about any such places as the Tivoli. So when Mrs Rost and my wife passed there, naturally they looked about at the bright lights, though they didn't stop. It was then that they were arrested.

"I tried to get bail all day. My wife's father, W. J. Calvert of Williamsburg, and her uncle, J. K. Calvert, who are both employed as operators at 195 Broadway, own real estate, but in one case it is in Brooklyn, and the other in New Jersey. They both offered cash bail, and finally we got a professional bondsman, but none of them was accepted.

"Barry, who appeared against my wife and her friend, is, I understand, the policeman who gave such remarkable testimony about dives and disorderly women. I understand he has testified in court that he never saw disorderly women in various dives. Now I want to know of what value his word, oath, or testimony is under any circumstances?

"I am a respectable man, well known in out-of-town newspaper circles, I married my wife July 21, 1899 at the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street Presbyterian Church. To-morrow I will have reputable people in court as witnesses for my wife.

"As for this Barry, a man whose testimony in the recent crusade against vice shows his true character, I'll put him out of the business for good before this thing is through with."

Detective Barry alleged yesterday that he had seen both women try to get into the Tivoli, to which they were refused admittance because they were without escort. They then went toward Broadway, he alleged, soliciting men as they walked.

CAUGHT IN PARKHURST RAID.

Annie Freedman, reputed proprietress of the house at 89 Fourth Avenue, which the police allege to be of a disorderly character, was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning with ten women and three men, arrested there with her Friday night. Magistrate Deuel discharged the women and men but held the proprietress in $500 bail for examination Wednesday next.

The place was raided Friday night by Yorkville Court officers through the instrumentality of Superintendent Burr of the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

GOVERNOR NOT INFORMED.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—Gov. Roosevelt has not received any telegram or other communication from District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner relative to the presentment of the Grand Jury. When asked this morning what he intended to do in view of the telegram which was to have been sent him according to statements made in New York City yesterday afternoon, he said:

"I have not received any such telegram and know nothing about it other than what I have read in the newspapers."

The Governor would say nothing further.

Bonfire of Slot Machines.

One hundred and ten slot machines of various kinds seized in Jersey City saloons during the past year by detectives connected with Prosecutor Erwin's office were yesterday removed to the Hackensack Meadows, where a huge bonfire was made of them. The machines were valued originally at $8,000.

TO RAISE RENTS IN CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 31.—A combination has been formed by landlords on the North Side to advance rents at least 15 per cent. by May 1. Their agreement is said to be the outcome of a supposed political meeting for landlords which was held recently. The meeting was attended by many property owners, who decided that a systematic raise in rentals was the only way in which they could obtain recompense for what they consider unusually high taxes this year.

Another reason given for the proposed raise in rents is the fact that a promised early opening of the new Northwestern Elevated Railway has caused a demand for houses and apartments along the line.

Horrors of the "Hospital" as Recounted by an ex-Patient.

IS SITUATED IN A SWAMP

John W. Cavanagh Says Rain Leaks Into Filthy Shanty Where Sufferers Are Left to Die.

John W. Cavanagh, Secretary of the Anita Mining Company, with offices at 11 Wall Street, returned to his home at 344 Hudson Street from New Orleans March 23 in a convalescent condition, after a siege of smallpox, which he contracted across the Mexican border. Mr. Cavanagh was confined in the smallpox hospital at New Orleans for fourteen days amid conditions which, he said, probably could not be found in any other city in the United States.

The physicians of the city, he said, took his statement and also intend to send more for a statement from his wife for the purpose of laying the matter before the New Orleans Board of Health.

Mr. Cavanagh had been spending most of the Winter traveling with his wife in Mexico, inspecting copper mines in the State of Jalisco, and prospecting generally along the west coast. His story of his illness and the treatment he received in the New Orleans smallpox hospital, as told last evening, is as follows:

"I was taken ill on the train the other side of the Mexican line, and when I arrived at New Orleans with my wife, I left the train and went to the Grunewald Hotel, but had no idea then that I had smallpox. I was attended by Dr. C. Jeff Miller.

"Within an hour after it was evident that I had the smallpox, my wife and I were carried down from our rooms in the freight elevator, placed in a cab and driven out to the pesthouse, which is situated in a swamp. The pesthouse is managed by two physicians, who have a contract with the city, by which they are paid $25 for each patient they receive.

"On reaching the pesthouse no examination was made and no record of my case was entered. I was placed in a room not larger than 14 feet by 20 feet, which already contained ten men and a two-year-old boy. My bed was a cot of shavings, and the blankets, which had served for twenty-five or thirty other patients, had never been washed. I sent a note by a negro for blankets, sheets, and pillows, but was told that they could not be sent, as it would be a reflection on the institution.

"There were no accommodations for a bath. I had a graduated quart tin cup. I ate from that cup, drank hot tea from it, washed from it, and bathed with the help of it. For was I provided with a towel to dry myself.

"The shanty we were housed in was badly put together. The rain came in through the shingles, and I had to have a cloth over my face to keep dry. I had to tuck my shoes under the blanket to keep them out of the wet.

"During the entire fourteen days I received absolutely no medical treatment and if it had not been for a negro boy and the advice of other patients I should have died.

"For ten days I was raving, and no provision was made for strapping down a patient when delirious. After the delirium passed I needed sleep, but could not get it, because of the cryings on every side of me. One fourteen-year-old boy in his delirium tore the flesh from his legs up to his thighs. Disinfectants were thrown all over his bed. But there were no windows in the room, and the odor was frightful and the filth sickening.

"There was one nurse for ten people, and at night he would be so tired that he could give no attention to the sick. No adequate precautions were taken to prevent men delirious with fever from getting out of the room and drinking water, which at that stage is fatal.

"As for food, the rations for five men were not enough to sustain a boy. It was the same thing every day. For dinner a bit of fat salt pork, uncooked cabbage, and one biscuit, too hard to be cut with an army knife. We had to walk a quarter of a mile, often through the rain, to the tent where the rations were served.

"My wife was quarantined for three days, and after that sent me strawberries and all sorts of delicacies, which I never received. She was told each day that I was doing well. On March 18, the Sunday before my discharge from the pesthouse, I read the riot act to the authorities and that day I had a tenderloin steak, mashed potatoes, and good tea. I then made them give the other men a dinner. The next day I had some more of the same steak and a plateful of biscuits instead of one, as previously. At dinner the same old fat was served.

"The negro patients are kept in a tent and absolutely without clothing, in order to prevent their escape. They have to eat in the open air, regardless of the rain. One day I was there, twenty-nine negroes died, seventeen during the day and twelve at night.

"On March 20 I received a certificate from Dr. George R. Beard, one of the two physicians in charge, to the effect that I had been under his treatment for the past fourteen days, but was now entirely well.

"I should have died in that swamp, if it had not been for my riding a thousand miles on horseback in Mexico and my constant life out of doors, which had built up my health.

"The New Orleans physicians are now moving to obtain a one-story brick hospital in a high dry place, for the treatment of smallpox. They have been fighting the contract for the present pest house for the last three years."

WOMAN'S ARREST DENOUNCED.

Big Boarding House in Uproar Over Plight of Inmate.

Detective Falconer of the West Thirtieth Street Station, at 10:30 o'clock last night, arrested a woman at Fourth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, whom he brought to the West Thirtieth Street Station and charged with soliciting.

He stated to Sergt. Carson, in charge of the desk, that he had seen her stop and speak to two men.

The woman seemed to be horror-stricken at the idea of her arrest, and held her hands over her face. She gave her name as Catherine Buffington, and said she lived at 129 East Sixteenth Street.

She mentioned the names of several persons, who, she said, could testify to her respectability, among them being the Rev. Dr. Saunders, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

Sergt. Carson would not release her, but permitted her to remain in the matron's room while some of the references she gave were looked up. Detective Falconer tried to find Dr. Saunders, but was unsuccessful.

Mrs. Line keeps a boarding house at 129 East Sixteenth Street, and she said it was true that Miss Buffington lived there, and that she was a cashier employed by a Brooklyn firm and above reproach.

The boarders in Mrs. Line's house were filled with indignation when they learned of Miss Buffington's arrest. Many of them left their beds and dressed themselves, and an indignation meeting was held in the parlor.

They declared that the police would have to pay dearly for the alleged outrage. Several boarders hurried off to find a bondsman so that Miss Buffington could regain her liberty.

Choctaw Republicans for McKinley.

SOUTH McALESTER, Indian Territory, March 31.—The Republicans of the Choctaw Nation, in convention here to-day, chose E. J. Fannin for delegate to the Republican National Convention. William M. Mellette of Vinita was elected National Committeeman. The resolutions adopted indorse the present National Administration and urge the renomination of President McKinley.

Patient Dies on Way from Hospital.

Elsie Sirviga, forty-two years old, a dressmaker, of 215 East Twenty-fifth Street, left the City Hospital, on the Island, yesterday afternoon, after a five months' stay. As she was crossing First Avenue at Twenty-fifth Street a few minutes after stepping off the boat from the Island, she fell dead. She had been a sufferer from heart disease.

Vardon Defeats William Dunn.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 31.—Harry Vardon, the world's champion golfer, defeated William Dunn on the Hampton Roads Golf and Country Club links to-day in an exhibition game. At the end of the third round, on a thirty-six-hole game, Vardon was 12 up, making it impossible for Dunn to win. Mrs. Gould and a party of New York enthusiasts witnessed the game.

Diplomats in London Ask "What Does It All Mean?"

JAPAN NOT READY FOR WAR

Naval Plans Are Incomplete—Fall Manoeuvres to be in the Nature of a Demonstration.

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LONDON, March 31.—Russian activity has been the international factor of the week, and diplomatic functionaries attached to the Court of St. James's are asking themselves "What does it all mean and where will it end?" The Russian Ambassador smiles blandly and assures his dear friends that it means "Nothing, absolutely nothing," but just the same speculation is acute.

There are many men of fair standing and a tolerable knowledge of international undercurrent who are willing to say that war between Russia and Japan has now come within measurable distance. Of these Henry Norman, who has just returned from a trip to Russia, is one. But it is learned that no such view is taken by the British Foreign Office, which, during the recent troublous times, has sized up the international situation with wonderful correctness. The next few weeks may, perhaps, bring up a tremendous war scare, but the salient fact remains that Japan is not ready for hostilities.

Alarming telegrams from the Far East may increase and multiply, and Korea may seem to be on the verge of annexation by Russia, but the calm of Downing Street is not likely to be disturbed. Korean matters have been arranged by treaty, and Lord Salisbury does not believe that Russia intends to break the treaties, though her relations with Japan may become strained to a serious point. If all this rumpus in the Far East had been postponed for another year, then there is scarcely any doubt that war would be a serious probability; but those having an intimate knowledge of Japan's far-reaching naval projects and their present state of incompleteness do not hesitate to say that Japan is not going to risk anything until her plans are matured.

Japan's naval manoeuvres in the coming Fall are to be carried out on an unprecedented scale, and will partake more of the nature of a demonstration than that of peaceful evolutions. Forty or more war vessels are expected to be present in Japanese waters. The moral effect of such an aggregation upon Far Eastern questions is causing no little comment.

As far as Great Britain is concerned, Russia's military rather than naval activity is chiefly interesting, though the press is not yet allowed to take up its cue in this matter. The Foreign Office, while only slightly interested in Korea, being practically sure that no serious trouble will result there, is devoting careful investigation to the warlike preparations occurring in South Russia.

There seems no longer to be any doubt that Turkey for her tardiness in meeting the Russian demands regarding railway concessions is being menaced by her northern neighbor; and many signs point to the fact that Russia intends to settle herself in the northeast of Asia Minor unless Turkey gives in. Already a quarter million of Russian troops are massed on these borders, while the Black Sea Squadron is ready for business at a moment's notice. To what extent British moral assistance can be given to Turkey in withstanding the Russian demands is a question which at the present moment is occupying Lord Salisbury's attention to an even greater extent than the South African war. In view of the troubles of Great Britain in South Africa, it is more than probable that Turkey will meet the demands and that the Russian troops will be withdrawn.

The scare anent Russian troops concentrating in Afghanistan apparently arose from this movement in the direction of Turkey in Asia Minor, and Afghanistan has passed into the category of peaceful, uninteresting spheres.

With all these reports, to say nothing of continued rumors of Bulgaria's desire to throw off Turkey's suzerainty and become a vassal of the Czar, it is evident that while Russia is observing in the letter her promise to England not to interfere in South Africa, she is not idle in taking advantage of opportunities in every quarter of the globe. For the peace of the world, it is reassuring to remember that the fixed policy of Russia for years has been to keep matters almost to the point of hostilities, and then to settle diplomatically, the only exception to this in modern times being in the Crimea, when the tone of the peace party in England led her to believe that that country would not interfere.

As a nation and as individuals, Great Britain is very wroth over the Delagoa Bay Railway award. The average opinion is that this is merely the latest instance where the country has received the worst end by trusting to arbitration. All the high-flown prophecies that an Anglo-German secret African agreement would become operative through the decision have fallen flat, because the damages against Portugal are so small that it is amply able to pay them herself without giving either party to the secret agreement their opportunity of bidding for Delagoa Bay. That this would occur was definitely stated some days ago in these dispatches, but right up to the last several of the most influential organs seemed to be almost sure that Portugal would be obliged to sell Delagoa Bay to Great Britain in order to pay up. As a result of this confidence, Delagoa Railway debentures went up to 132 and shares of the company to £7. After the announcement of the decision the debentures went down to 100, while shares could be bought for 2s. 6d., or practically nothing, as it was evident that the award provided scarcely anything to make them good. After this tremendous drop, it will be a long time before the City looks favorably on arbitration proposals.

Japan to Follow Russia's Example.

YOKOHAMA, March 31.—The Japanese press asserts that the Russian squadron is still at Chemulpo, and that it will probably proceed to Masampho to enforce the demands made. It is believed that in the event of Korea yielding Japan will demand a similar concession on the Korean coast.

MILLER ON TRIAL TO-MORROW.

Franklin Syndicate Man Must Face the First of Twenty-one Indictments.

William F. Miller, manager of the Franklin Syndicate, will be placed on trial to-morrow in the Kings County Court. He will be tried on one of the twenty-one indictments against him. District Attorney Clarke will personally conduct the prosecution.

The supplementary schedule of the W. F. Miller involuntary bankruptcy petition was filed yesterday with the Clerk of the United States District Court by Belfer & Plaish, attorneys for the petitioning creditors. The schedule contains a list of 1,200 names and claims amounting to over $100,000. Miller is to be examined before United States Justice Thomas on April 9 as to his assets.

The Albany Still at Newcastle.

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LONDON, March 31.—The United States cruiser Albany remains at Newcastle, though her officers expected she would have sailed long before this. Several weeks will probably elapse before she leaves England, no opportunity having yet been secured for testing her guns, and several minor changes are being made. In the meanwhile her officers and crew are having a dreary time at Newcastle. Capt. Craig managed to get steam heat put in for the crew, but the officers' quarters are merely warmed by a couple of stoves, which arrangement, during the recent bitterly cold weather, has not added to the happiness of their existence.

Many Perish in Wreck in Caucasus.

VLADIKAVKAS, Caucasus, March 31.—A mail train collided with a freight train near Alkhan Tehurt to-day. The petroleum tanks ignited, and the engineers of both trains, the postal clerks, and many of the passengers, perished in the flames.

Two British Cruisers at Taku.

TIEN-TSIN, China, March 31.—The British second-class cruiser Hermione and third-class cruiser Brisk have arrived at Taku.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 2d, 3d and 4th,

From 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Visitors are offered an opportunity to see some of the

MEMORIAL WINDOWS

completed by us for Easter. The memorial windows made by us for this Easter exceed in number those of any former year.

333-341 Fourth Avenue
Between 24th and 25th Streets

KANSAS CITY HOTEL RATES.

Local Committee Will Prevent Extortion During Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, March 31.—The local Executive Committee to-day gave countenance to the charges of attempted extortion which have been made against Kansas City hotels in connection with their rates during the Democratic National Convention by calling up half a dozen hotel managers and demanding an explanation.

There is little protest against the flat rate of $5 a day per man, American plan, which has been put in effect by the leading hotels, but some of the minor hotels, whose regular rates do not exceed $2.50 per day, have made a $5 a day rate, and insist on putting five or six men in a room. These managers were before the committee to-day. The committee told them plainly that such extortion would not be tolerated, and gave notice that the most drastic measures would be resorted to if necessary.

The committee made use of a legal opinion to the effect that the city had the same power to fix hotel rates that it had to fix carriage or baggage rates, and warned the hotel men that this power would be invoked unless satisfactory assurances were given that reasonable rates would prevail. The hotel men promised to lower their charges, and the committee promises to see to it that they do.

Threats have been made that the convention might be taken away from Kansas City if the alleged rapacity of hotel men was not curbed, and the committee has undertaken to see that there is no reason for carrying the threat into effect.

THE LYNCHED TRAMP O'GRADY.

May Be Son of New York Official and Heir to Irish Peerage.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 31.—According to a letter received here to-day by a reporter who witnessed the Emporia lynching last week, there is a chance that Brant O'Grady, the tramp, who was hanged by the mob as an accomplice of the negro murderer Catton, is the son of a New York official and a remote heir to an Irish peerage.

The writer of the letter, a prominent New York man, says: "As you saw that alleged O'Grady, will you kindly let me know what was his apparent age, height, weight, color of hair and eyes. If he is the person I fear he was, there is only one life between him and an Irish peerage, the knowledge of which was no doubt responsible for some of his vagaries. He was thirty years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, weighed about 140 pounds, had silky brown hair, and gray eyes. He was a very quarrelsome fellow. He had been in three real estate offices, two lawyers' offices, a fruit importer's, a publisher's, and a patent medicine firm. Then he went to Chicago with good introduction, a complete outfit of new clothes, and $50, and did well for a year.

"Then," continues the letter, "he had a general quarrel with everybody and went to England on a cattle ship. There he made himself known to an aunt, who procured him a situation in a banking house in London, where he did well, and was twice promoted. Then he left suddenly and has never since been heard from. As six cattle ships were lost within a few days of each other in the Fall of 1898, just as he left his employment, it has been surmised that he had drifted back to a familiar employment and perished."

Thus New York official, it is believed, will come here and have the body of O'Grady disinterred to see whether it is that of his son.

A LAKE-GULF WATER ROUTE.

Plan to Obtain Government Aid in Constructing a Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 31.—Attorney Charles H. Peters, said to be a representative of New York and Chicago capitalists, is here, conferring with business men and manufacturers in regard to the construction of a canal from Lake Erie to the Illinois River, using the St. Joseph and Kankakee Rivers as part of the route, thus giving the Government an unobstructed waterway from New York to New Orleans.

The plan is to obtain Government aid and to tack upon the measure for deepening the Illinois River one to enlarge and deepen the Kankakee River. Money was appropriated by Congress recently to survey part of the proposed route.

ROW OVER FUNERAL RITES.

Women and Clergymen Fight Over Flag Placed on a Coffin.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 31.—A peculiar disturbance occurred at the funeral of Mrs. Samuel Myers here this afternoon, in which a clergyman, an American flag, and an excited crowd of members of the Star of the East Council, Daughters of America, figured.

Mrs. Myers was a member of the order, and also a member of St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church. The Rev. Mr. Tressel, pastor of the church, objected to the Daughters of America performing their ritual at the funeral because of his opposition to secret societies. When the members of the society were informed of his decision they declared they would participate in the services, despite the clergyman's protest, as it was their sworn duty to their deceased sister. A delegation of the Junior Order of American Mechanics backed them up.

The Daughters accordingly appeared at the house of mourning in full regalia. They were denied admission. They removed their regalia and secured entrance to the house. They placed an American flag around the coffin and a Bible on top of it. Some one tore away the flag and, after a lively scene, the funeral started for the church.

On arrival there the flag was again thrown over the casket by the Daughters, and again it was torn away. The women engaged in a struggle around the bier. Somebody cried out that it was an "insult to the flag." The clergyman finally quieted the crowd and conducted the service.

When the casket was carried from the church there was more trouble, and the glass in the hearse was smashed. The clergyman did not go to the cemetery, and the Daughters of America succeeded at last in holding their services at the grave.

Post Office Named for Breed of Cats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Cat fanciers in Lincoln County, Ore., have obtained the consent of the Post Office Department to the christening of their Post Office by the name of Angora. The first Postmaster of Angora, appointed to-day, bears the surname of Tom.

Kansas Valuation of Pianos.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

The assessors of Lyon County, Kansas, agreed that the best pianos should be valued at $300. A professor at the State Normal turned in his grand piano at $900. After grave discussion it was decided that he could pay on $300 and no more.

BEST & CO.

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

For Misses and Children and Children's Hats—not imitations of their elders.

School Hats are selected with a view of usage their little wearers will give them; strong and durable, are as dainty as mother can wish or a child desire.

New Rolling Brim Sailor in rough straw, trimmed with ... and white, $1.35.

Same style in soft, pliable straw, trimmed with ... brown and white, $2.65.

We've also a particularly attractive assortment of ... season. These come in reds, blues and natural linen ... 85c. to $1.35.

Our Dressy Hats for the Easter ... a very attractive assortment from our ... as well as many imported models.

Rough Straw with fancy crown, trimmed with stylish bow ... flowers, $6.00.

An especially pretty Satin Straw, trimmed with cherries and ... Leghorn Hat, becomingly shaped brim, trimmed with bows ... snowballs in soft natural colors, $9.75.

Tuscan Braid, with ruffles of pink satin ribbon and chiffon, ... bow, $12.50.

60-62 West 23d Str...

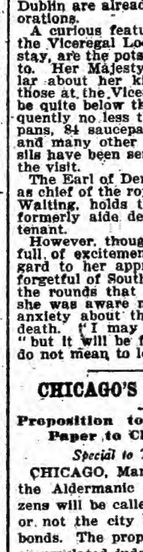

WE ASSERT, ... reputation ... a half century standing goes with what ..., that the best and finest Whiskies are ... by the HAND-MADE SOUR MASH ... PROCESS.

OLD CROW RYE

... is made that way, and is pos... the highest type. It has never been equal...

H. B. Kirk & Co., ... Bottlers, NEW YORK.

VICTORIA'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

Queen Starts for Dublin To-morrow—Says She Does Not Mean to Let Mr. Krueger Kill Her.

(Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.)

LONDON, March 31.—The Life Guards, couriers, carriages, pots and pans, and other royal paraphernalia have already gone to the Emerald Isle, which eagerly waits for Queen Victoria to follow. How her Majesty will be received and the prospects of her doings in Dublin have quite overshadowed all other topics, even in a week which has been marked by the annual intervarsity boat race, the resignation of the Duke of Norfolk as Postmaster General, the announcement of the Delagoa Bay Railroad award, and the rumors of possible war in the Far East.

Great Britain's own war in South Africa has almost been forgotten, so uninteresting has been the progress of peace in the Orange Free State compared with the stirring accounts of battles which the British people had grown accustomed to read daily.

The Queen is said to be in excellent health and well able to bear the strain of the trip to Ireland. She commences her journey April 2, and sleeps on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, landing at Kingstown April 4. In anticipation of her Majesty's progress through the city the streets of Dublin are already gay with flags and decorations.

A curious feature of the preparations at the Viceregal Lodge, where the Queen will stay, are the pots and pans already referred to. Her Majesty is tremendously particular about her kitchen arrangements, and those at the Viceregal Lodge were found to be quite below the royal standard. Consequently no less than 300 copper fricandeau pans, 84 saucepans, 50 copper stock pots, and many other varieties of cooking utensils have been sent to Dublin especially for the visit.

The Earl of Denbigh, who goes to Ireland as chief of the royal entourage and Lord in Waiting, holds three Irish titles and was formerly aide de camp to the Lord Lieutenant.

However, though the Queen is said to be full of excitement and enthusiastic in regard to her approaching visit, she is not forgetful of South Africa. A story is going the rounds that the Queen remarked that she was aware many people imagined her anxiety about the war would cause her death. "I may die," added her Majesty, "but it will be from some other cause. I do not mean to let Mr. Krüger kill me."

CHICAGO'S BOND ELECTION.

Proposition to Issue $2,500,000 New Paper to Clear Off Judgments.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Besides voting for the Aldermanic candidates Tuesday, citizens will be called upon to decide whether or not the city is to issue $2,500,000 new bonds. The proposition is to clear off the accumulated judgments against the City of Chicago by issuing $2,500,000 of bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest, $125,000 of the bonds to fall due each year on May 1 for twenty years, when the full amount of bonds will have been paid.

This is, according to the explanation of Assistant Corporation Counsel Fyfe, who has had charge of the legal phases of the question, a cheap way out of the morass of judgments into which the city has fallen.

MORE PAY FOR 20,000 MEN.

Ten Per Cent. Increase by the Tube Combine Goes Into Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 31.—Twenty thousand men will be benefited by the wage increase recently announced by the tube combine and which goes into effect at once. The increase, which averages 10 per cent., applies to all pipe cutters, machinists, and laborers employed in the several large mills controlled by the combine, and in most cases the new scale is the highest for common labor in the history of the industry.

The largest work is that of the National Tube Company at McKeesport, where 4,000 employes will share in the advance.

Orange Building Trouble Unsettled.

ORANGE, N. J., March 31.—The possibility of a general strike among the building trades in the Oranges is still talked of, and the outcome of the negotiations now pending between bosses and journeymen is watched with interest. While the employers have, it is said, practically conceded a reduction in hours, they still refuse the advance in wages. The journeymen want both to go into effect on Monday, and if the bosses do not give in there will be a strike on that day.

Strike Declared in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., March 31.—At a joint meeting of the Carpenters and Joiners and Painters, Varnishers, Decorators, and Paper Hangers' Unions to-night it was decided to go on strike Monday. About 1,600 men in all will go out.

Kissena Ice Plant Destroyed.

The manufacturing plant of the Kissena Lake Ice Company at Flushing was destroyed by fire late Friday night. All the machinery was destroyed, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the storehouses were saved. The loss is placed at $30,000, insurance $20,000.

FORSY... THE'S

WAI... TS.

Monday, Tuesd... Wednesday,

Very ... Sale

Of Corded Fren... and Linen Waists, our late... all sizes, at $... Each.

Reduced ...

These goods ... unapproachable in ... quality, and we strongly ... to secure a ... them while they last.

JOHN F... THE WA... USE, 86g ...

FIFTH AVE. ... ROOMS, 238 Fifth Ave., Wm... an, Auctioneer.

Now on ... tion, ANTIQ... AND MODERN... ITURE

China Dinner Sets, C... Staffordshire and Chelsea Porcelain, ... Plated Ware

FIGHT AT KAREE SIDING

Details of the First Engagement of the Northward Advance.

FLANK MOVEMENT BEAT BOERS

Gen. French and Major Le Gallais Led the Attack—British Loss Larger Than First Reported.

LONDON, April 1.—The dispatches given out by the War Office to-night bear evidence of having been delayed by the censor.

According to a special dispatch from Pretoria, dated yesterday, Lord Roberts has commenced his advance northward. The dispatch says that there are daily skirmishes, and that a big battle is imminent. This, however, may refer to the operations preceding the engagement at Karee Siding, which has apparently cleared the way, as well as secured an advantageous position whence the next operations may be conducted.

Tucker's division is now strongly occupying the Boers' camp at Karee Siding with the way clear to Brandfort, which is reported already evacuated.

Orders have been received at Cape Town for the Eighth Division to be disembarked and sent north immediately on its arrival there.

The Boer forces in the neighborhood of Paardeberg are reported to be actively engaged in marauding and in attempting to capture British horses left on the veldt owing to their weak condition.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 30.—The Boers' position yesterday was one of great natural strength. Only the turning movement of Gen. French and Major Le Gallais, the latter commander of the mounted infantry, on either flank, insured the British success.

The shape of the kopjes was irregular. On the Boers' right flank was a long hill with wooded sides, connected with the main position by a long, low ridge, thickly wooded. The rest of the position, toward the left, consisted of broken kopjes, all connected by a high ridge.

Major Le Gallais moved round the Boers' left and engaged them, first freely using his Vickers-Maxims, and gradually forcing the Boers toward the centre, where they made a good stand. Major Le Gallais was unable to move until late in the day, while Gen. French moved early.

The latter made a wide detour toward the rear of the Boers, but was unable to complete the movement before the Boers perceived his intention and abandoned the position. They retired in good order between Gen. French and Major Le Gallais, where the main body of the Boers with four guns held an excellent position on the edge of a deep donga, whence they shelled Gen. French.

The infantry attack was delivered at midday, when the Scarfolks opened the fight by seizing the lower slopes of an ugly kopje. Steadily they worked their way to the crest of the hill, where a hot engagement ensued. The Lincolnshires occupied the hill on the right, protecting the Eighteenth Battery, which dragged its guns up the hill with the greatest difficulty, and opened a heavy fire at close range.

Meanwhile the City Imperials, getting in touch with the Boers, the remainder of Tucker's division advanced across a semi-circular basin through which a railway ran. It was very open ground, and the Boers from the detached kopje and ridge delivered a heavy fire. In spite of this, however, the British moved steadily as if on parade. The advance was protected by guns which vigorously shelled the Boer positions.

About 4 o'clock the British advanced simultaneously and occupied the Boers' position, from which an excellent view could be had of Brandfort, fifteen miles distant across the open plain. The Boer loss is unknown.

An army hospital was established in a cottage under the shelter of a large kopje. The Boer shells came right over the kopjes and landed near the hospital, which it was found necessary to evacuate.

The attacking troops included a large force of Australians.

The farmers are in the laager fighting, leaving the women and the children upon the farms, which they are confident the English will not touch. Many of these farmers would surrender their arms but for the fear that the Johannesburg police would attack their farms in revenge for their so doing.

The whole action was rather insignificant. Many regiments received their baptism of fire and showed splendid coolness. We have now secured a fine natural position facing the huge plain before Brandfort.

Rudyard Kipling was present during the fight.

NEWS FROM MAFEKING.

LONDON, March 31.—Lord Roberts to-day reported to the War Office that he had received news from Col. Baden-Powell, at Mafeking, up to March 10, when the general health of the garrison and its spirits were good, the locally made gun, searchlight, and ammunition were working well, the food was holding out well, and the paper currency which the British commander had issued was satisfactory.

THE BRITISH LOSS.

LONDON, March 31.—The War Office has posted the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated at Bloemfontein, March 30, evening:

"Reports point to the enemy's leaving Brandfort and proceeding in a northerly direction. The casualties in yesterday's engagement were more numerous than at first reported. Officers killed, 2; wounded, 8; rank and file killed, 10; wounded, 159; missing, 3."

War Affects Price of Coal.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—An interesting feature of the great increase in the local demand for coal has been a change in the usual coaling practice of European steamers. Heretofore they have been accustomed almost without exception to load enough coal at the European end to last for the trip to this port and back again. They are now reversing the process, and are coaling here for both ways, greatly to the advantage of the home trade. The reason for the change is the remarkable increase in price on the other side due to the South African war.

Col. Gough Buried.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 30.—Col. the Hon. George Hugh Gough, C. B., of the Fourteenth Hussars, who died at Norval's Pont Wednesday, was buried here to-day with full military honors, Lord Roberts and staff following the body to the grave.

Col. Gough had been private secretary to the Commander in Chief of the British forces, Lord Wolseley, since 1897. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, July 25, 1852, and was the second son of the late second Viscount Gough. He joined the Fourteenth Hussars, 1871; passed through the Staff College, 1883; commanded Mounted Infantry in the Soudan campaign, 1884-5, and commanded the Fourteenth Hussars, 1891-6.

London Newsboys Must Be Quiet.

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LONDON, March 31.—London, or rather that great residential part of it which is outside the city proper, has been relieved this week from a grievance almost as great as the war itself. For months yelling newsboys have been in the habit of making the quiet streets hideous at all hours, day and night, with endeavors to hawk "extras," often with nothing in them. The London County Council has now stopped this nuisance, and any newsboy shouting his wares is liable to arrest.

Roberts Condoles with Kruger.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 30.—Gen. Roberts has sent a telegram of condolence to President Krüger on the death of Gen. Joubert. Rudyard Kipling has written a poem on Joubert, which appears in The Friend of the Free State.

Major McBride Fighting with the Boers.

O'Donovan Rossa, editor of The United Irishman, has received a letter from Mark F. Ryan of London, in which the latter denies that Major John McBride, the Nationalist candidate in the South Mayo contest, has drawn any aid or support from Timothy Healy. Major McBride is described in the letter as "fighting, sword in hand, against the enemies of our country, and the exterminators of our race, for the independence of the South African Republics."

Boers Threaten to Retaliate.

LONDON, March 31.—The transportation of the prisoners to St. Helena is arousing the anger of the Boers, who threaten to retaliate by sending the British prisoners to Komatspoort, reputed to be the worst fever den in South Africa.

American Boy Commended.

LONDON, March 31.—The publication of the dispatches relating to the action of the naval brigades with Gens. Methuen and Buller give an excellent idea of the splendid work accomplished by the sailors, and among those signaled out for the distinction of "being mentioned in dispatches" is an American boy of seventeen, Midshipman W. W. Sillem, who was born in San Francisco and whose mother is now the wife of the English Vice Admiral, Richard G. Kinahan. He is the son of the late William Sillem, of San Francisco, a "Forty-niner," and nephew of the late Ben Ali Haggin of New York. The official report of the battle of Belmont says:

"Midshipman Sillem also charged to the top of the hill, gallantly leading his men, all the time under a very heavy fire, and is deserving of special mention."

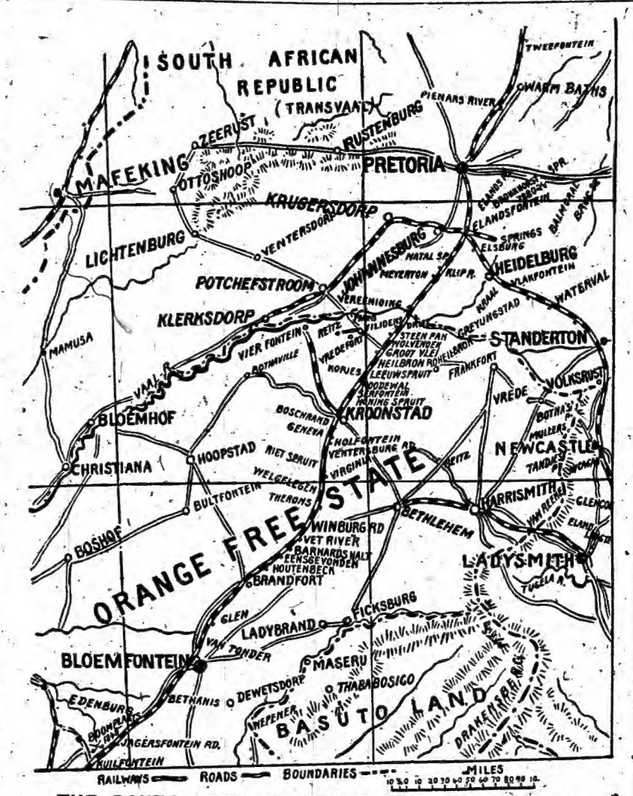

THE ROUTE FROM BLOEMFONTEIN TO PRETORIA.

Showing Also the Location of Brandfort, the Scene of Friday's Battle.

GERMANY WANTS FAVORS.

She Asks for Trade Concessions in the Philippines.

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BERLIN, March 31.—In speaking of the publication here of several dispatches saying Germany has appointed delegates to a commission which President McKinley recommended to adjust the economic differences between Germany and the United States, both Foreign Office officials and Ambassador White said they knew nothing about the appointment of delegates.

The Foreign Office, in addition, pointed out that, in any case, the difficulties against accomplishing the object mentioned originated in America and not in Germany. Germany, after giving a satisfactory reply to the request of the United States for the maintenance of the open-door policy in China, thus showing her good will toward the United States, has broached several times the subject of America reciprocating by granting a similar privilege in trade with the Philippines. This matter has been under discussion, though informally, both in Berlin and Washington.

The American answer has been that tariff matters are not yet regulated in the Philippines and must await the proper time. Besides, the American argument is that if reciprocity be seriously considered the insignificant trade with German Kiao-Chau cannot be compared with the enormous volume of trade with the Philippines, and America would at least expect Germany to throw open all her colonies to America, not only Kiao-Chau.

YERKES ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

Three Changes Made in the Northwestern Elevated Directorate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 31.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Northwestern Elevated Road to-day, Charles T. Yerkes was elected Chairman of the board. Edward L. Brewster resigned as Vice President and Director, and Bryan Lathrop and James A. Blair also retired from the board. Charles Counselman, John B. Dennis of Blair & Co. of New York, and Mr. Yerkes were elected Directors in their places. Clarence Buckingham was elected Vice President in place of Mr. Brewster.

Mr. Yerkes has not been a Director of the company heretofore, although he has been active in the control of the property. Now, in capacity as Chairman of the Board, he will direct the finances of the company. He is not only one of the largest individual holders of the road's securities, but planned the road in the first place, and, with John J. Mitchell of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank has worked tirelessly to carry it through to completion.

OVATION TO GEN. MILES.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles received an ovation last night in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, where he reviewed Brooklyn's crack regiment.

Accompanied by Lieut. Whitney and Capt. Bailey of his staff and Major David A. Case of the Twenty-third Regiment, Gen. Miles drove over to Brooklyn from the Waldorf-Astoria late yesterday afternoon. At the Brooklyn end of the Bridge the carriage was met by a squad of mounted policemen and escorted to the Union League Clubhouse, where he was dined by the officers of the regiment.

Controller Coler, Justice Dickey, Gen. McLeer, Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. George Wingate, Gen. Francis V. Greene, Gen. Isaac Catlin, and Col. John M. Partridge were also guests at the dinner. At the close of the dinner the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, Chaplain of the regiment, presented to Gen. Miles a handsome gold matchbox. The party went to the armory at 9 o'clock. Gen. Miles's appearance was the signal for an outburst of applause.

Major David K. Case was in command, and the regiment went through the various evolutions with precision and smoothness.

At the conclusion of the dress parade Col. E. E. Britton, who commanded the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, formed during the Spanish war, was called out on the floor, and Gen. Miles presented to him a gold medal on behalf of the Military Service Institute for a prize essay on military matters.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Princess Agnes Salm Salm, Carlsruhe; James Anderson, Glasgow; Richard Elkins, Washington; E. H. Murdock, Cincinnati; P. Regartvensky, Russian Embassy, Washington.

HOLLAND—A. F. Crockett, Rockland, Me.; Frederick Heilman, Johannesburg, South Africa; H. B. Quille, India.

IMPERIAL—Senator Redfield Proctor, Proctor, Vt.

FIFTH AVENUE—William H. Tibbals, Salt Lake City; C. C. Buffington, Fall River; W. Awend, Glasgow; Walter B. Dowlen, London; J. F. Daly, Glasgow; Robert Laws, Edinburgh; Walter A. Young, Providence; William Patrick, Dundee, Scotland.

NETHERLAND—A. L. Clark, San Francisco.

FOUR FIRES DOWN TOWN

Started from Unknown Causes and Kept Chief Croker Busy.

TWO IN DRY GOODS DISTRICT

Broadway Cars Blocked by One Where Feature Was Dense Smoke That Was Dangerous to Firemen.

Two fires burning simultaneously in the dry goods district, followed by two others in quick succession further down town, kept the firemen busy last evening, and one of the first caused much public inconvenience by stopping traffic on the Broadway cable lines for two hours.

This was in the nine-story brick and stone building 3, 5, and 7 West Fourth Street, occupied by many clothing manufacturers, the principal tenant being Hein & Fox, hats and caps, who occupied the second and third floors and all but the first floor of the six-story building adjoining to the west, on the corner of Mercer Street. Chief Croker said that the fire was one of the most difficult to subdue he had encountered in his experience, but there was nothing spectacular about it beyond the dense clouds of smoke.

This was just what caused the trouble. There was an unbroken brick wall at the rear of the big structure, and therefore, little ventilation, and the smoke hung in the various lofts in such volume that firemen who entered were forced to lie down in order to breathe, and it was even then necessary to relieve them with others every few minutes.

A boy passing saw smoke coming up through the freight elevator shaft at 6:50, and running to the Mercer Street Police Station, but a few steps away, notified Sergt. Walling, who turned in the first alarm. Chief Croker arrived promptly in his steam carriage, but by that time the flames had rushed up the elevator shaft to the roof and had invaded every floor in the building.

It is a fire-proof structure. If it had not been, it could hardly have been saved. The stocks of clothing, woodwork, and fixtures, however, supplied plenty of food for the fire, and it was more than two hours before it was entirely under control, during all of which time crowds filled Broadway and the adjoining streets, declaring that for a big fire it was the least interesting ever seen. The police estimated the loss at $75,000, which was largely due to water. The corner building next door was also flooded, causing a loss which the police put at $20,000 more.

Other tenants of the burned-out building were Baruch, Wolff & Co., woolens, who occupied a store on the ground floor; the Burger Manufacturing Company, Blumenkrohn, Zimmer & Levy, and the Sterling Company, neckwear; Levy & Abrahams, Mark L. Abrahams, and Shrier, Harris & Co., clothing; Morgenstern Brothers and Bluestein & Lanman, cloaks; Reed & Braillard, leather goods, and Louis Lowenfels, buttons. The first floor of the next building was occupied by Solley & Connor, hatters. Their stock was also badly damaged by water. Hein & Fox were burned out a little more than a year ago in Wooster Street.

BLAZE IN SPRING STREET.

As the smoke was beginning to diminish another alarm was turned in for a fire in the six-story building 136 Prince Street, occupied by a number of small firms. The blaze worked havoc in the salesroom of Max Kaiser, dealer in laces, on the second floor, and extended through the third floor, which was vacant, to the floor above, occupied by H. Finnelstein, shirt manufacturer, where it was stayed. Other tenants were C. Rhodes & Co., trimmings, and R. Shoenbaum, gilder.

Chief Croker immediately left the big fire and steamed down Broadway to the other, where he turned in a second alarm because so many engines were occupied in Fourth Street. The fire was extinguished, after it had caused a loss of $10,000. The police could not find that there was any one in either building at the time the fires started.

ALARM IN WATER STREET.

Then came the fires further down town, the first starting on the second floor of 7 and 9 Water Street at 9:30, in the establishment of Charles L. Hirsh & Co., manufacturers of sauces, table oil, and household chemicals. The estimated damage here was $15,000. It caused great alarm in the five-story flat house next door to the west, and the inmates commenced to move their belongings out to the street, but Chief Croker reassured them, as soon as he had looked over the situation, that the flames would not reach their premises, and they then watched the progress of the blaze from the sidewalks.

Frederick Lelong, shipping clerk for Hirsh & Co., was on the scene. He said that he was the last person to leave the place at the close of the day's work at 5:30, after putting on his street clothing on the floor where the fire started, but he was unable to account for its origin.

CALLED TO DUTCH STREET.

Chief Croker's automobile had barely reached his down-town headquarters in Great Jones Street when an alarm rang out from 7 Dutch Street.

When the firemen reached this place they at once had Water Tower No. 1 brought up. It is a five-story brick building, and is occupied by the Globe Printing Company, and Davis & Fitzgerald, also a firm of printers. This fire looked threatening until the tower had sent its steady stream of water into the upper floors, nearly deluging the building, and soon placing the blaze under control. Chief Croker estimated the loss at $15,000.

No cause could be assigned for any one of the fires.

Lassar Grosmeyer Found Dead.

Lassar Grosmeyer, sixty-eight years old, a retired cigar manufacturer, living at 201 East Eighty-second Street, was found dead in bed at that place yesterday afternoon. Death was due to fatty degeneration of the heart and apoplexy. Grosmeyer's sister is the wife of Adolph Bernheimer, the brewer.

IN MEMORY OF DR. WISE

Rabbis in New York Synagogues Praise His Work.

A Prince and a Great Man in Israel, Declares Dr. Silverman—Eulogies of Others.

At the Temple Emanu-El the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman yesterday delivered a sermon in eulogy of the late Dr. Isaac M. Wise, using as a text Second Samuel, iii., 38: "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen in Israel?" Dr. Silverman said in part:

"Dr. Isaac M. Wise, who was this week laid at rest in the beautiful cemetery on the stately hills of Cincinnati, was a prince and a great man in Israel. The profound sorrow that swept over the land, especially in Jewish circles, during the past week betokened the fact that a man of National importance and international fame had passed away. The press, the pulpit, and the public testified in spontaneous utterance to the achievements of this heroic figure in American Judaism.

"To my mind, Dr. Wise was without doubt the greatest of all American rabbis, dead or living. Some may have surpassed him in literary finish, or oratory, but none equaled him in his unselfish devotion to the cause of Israel, the rights of man, be he Jew, Christian, or atheist, and the cause of truth, justice, and righteousness. He devoted himself not only to his own community, but to all Jewish congregations, and became a teacher and a rabbi of all Israel. His broad intellect enabled him to look out upon the horizon of humanity, to diagnose the evils of the times, and to understand their remedies.

"He has been called the Moses of American Judaism, for to him we are indebted for the salvation of Judaism in America. He was the prophet of Israel in this country, inspired by God to accomplish the reforms of which Judaism in America was sadly in need fifty years ago. At that time our form of service was incongruous with American manners and customs, socially and, religiously. Modifying the Oriental ritual, he introduced family pews, choir and organ, and prayers in English. The ridicule and the attacks charging him with a clandestine motive to shake the foundations of Israel only spurred him on to greater efforts. He realized that Israel needed native-born leaders and teachers who could expound our religion in English, and who were imbued with American spirit.

"Therefore he set himself to the task of creating a Jewish theological seminary. In this respect Dr. Wise occupied relatively the same position as Rabbi Jochanon did 2,000 years ago, when, at a time of disintegration culminating in the burning of Jerusalem and the Temple, he founded a little school for Rabbis at Janina, out of which rose a new Israel, like a phenix, out of the ashes. From the college founded by Dr. Wise there have already gone forth over fifty American-born rabbis, who occupy pulpits throughout the land and present Judaism in a modern garb intelligible to all. Without this college our cause would to-day still be in the clasp of an Oriental ritual; men of foreign birth, foreign tongues, foreign sentiments and ideas would have filled most of our pulpits, and thousands of our youth would have become estranged from the old faith.

"A union of congregations was necessary to support this college, and in this connection Dr. Wise evinced his wonderful powers of organization by bringing about the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, which is to-day the only representative body of American Israelites. Knowing that a division of leaders would be fatal and that unless they could be invited on a common platform disintegration would again set in, he founded ten, or fifteen years ago the Central Conference of American Rabbis, by which all differences of opinion might be settled. Founded for practical purposes, it has evolved the Union Hymn Book and uniformity in form of worship.

"Dr. Wise was called a heretic by some, but he loved Judaism, and desired that its outward manifestations should improve. He has taught us that there is only one unchangeable base for our religion—the Decalogue; that the Talmud is merely a commentary, and that each generation has a right to make its own commentary.

"The debt of gratitude that Israel owes to the man cannot be paid in eulogies. As the noblest way to honor his name, the officers of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the alumni of the Hebrew Union College have conjointly proposed to raise the sum of $500,000 to be called the Isaac M. Wise fund for the purpose of endowing the college and securing its future. I hope this congregation will recognize this debt we owe to ourselves, our cause, and to the memory of Isaac M. Wise, and will generously subscribe to the fund."

MOLDED AMERICAN JUDAISM.

Dr. Harris's Estimate of the Work of Rabbi Wise.

The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris of Temple Israel of Harlem preached yesterday morning on Elisha and Gehazis, with a special reference to the late Dr. Isaac M. Wise. Dr. Harris said, in part:

"Isaac M. Wise did more to mold American Judaism, be it what it may, than any other Israelite of the United States. His pioneer work beyond the Alleghanies is hardly appreciated to its full extent here in the East. His untiring energy did much to carry the flag of Judah across the continent.

"The West welcomed him, for it was and is the home of the unconventional, the soil for brand-new ideas, welcoming the iconoclast and radical. He believed in reform Judaism with all his being. In the pages of The American Israelite and Die Deborah, which he founded, he waged a battle royal against the bulwarks of orthodoxy with a persistency which we at times deplored. Neither wing of Judaism has yet learned to recognize the legitimacy of the other. That must be the synthetic work of the next generation. But as a set-off against the popular proverb, Dr. Wise practiced better than he preached. He radiated benevolence. He lived the lesson, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.' His hand was always open.

"Dr. Wise was more than President of the Hebrew Union College, which he founded; more than its Professor of Philosophy and Theology. He was its presiding genius. As many as fifty of its students occupy pulpits in the United States. It is not too much to say that these young men loved their venerable teacher. His presence at the annual Rabbinical Conference was always an occasion for enthusiasm. How they rallied around him! For personal magnetism was one of Dr. Wise's peculiar gifts.

"His kindness and good humor shone all through his aggressiveness. That aggressiveness was almost a disguise to hide his gentleness. But we would not miss either. We recall with affectionate sadness his presence in this pulpit six years ago, seventy-five years old, yet 'his eye was not dim nor his natural force abated.'

"He is gone. His trenchant pen is laid aside. His vigorous activity is hushed forever. But his influence will abide. We are too near him to do him full justice. The next generation that will see him at greater perspective will be able to form a truer estimate of his work and power. We know that the future historian of the Jews of America will give a significant place to Isaac M. Wise. We need men like him to-day, men of his force, of his untiring energy, of his courage, of his literary industry, of his public spirit, and last, but not least, of his optimism. Upon whom will his mantle fall?"

DR. GOTTHEIL'S TRIBUTE.

Work the Inspiration of the Late Rabbi Wise.

At the synagogue, Bnai Jeshurun, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, the Rev. Dr. Gottheil preached the sermon yesterday. At its close he made a reference to the late Rev. Dr. Wise of Cincinnati. He said, in part:

"In the death of Dr. Wise, not only the Jewish people but the country feels the loss. His work was the chief inspiration of the late Rabbi Wise. When old age began to weaken his body, he would not abandon one iota of his labor.

"On the day he was stricken, a man eighty years old, he was preaching in the morning and addressing his college in the afternoon. He had asked to be permitted to die in harness, and his wish was granted.

"We can learn wisdom of any one, whether we agree with him or not. 'How can I, in my small sphere, follow in the footsteps of this great leader?' is a question each one of us ought to ask ourselves."

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

Opening Sale--Easter Millinery.

Easter brings the most severe test to any Millinery store. The greatest Modistes of two continents strive to do their very best for the occasion—and to *excel* means more than the mere word implies. Our preparations for the great event were conducted on a scale unprecedented even at this store. From all the fashion centres of the old world the brightest, newest thoughts of the famous artists were brought over practically without any regard to cost—and America's best talent was employed to equal them—or surpass them if possible—at prices that would bring the choicest of trimmed hats within the reach of even the modest purse.

The Great Easter Millinery Exhibit Is Now Ready.

Thousands of magnificent Hats to choose from—a variety so great that to even attempt details becomes simply impossible—and yet every hat a masterpiece.

Do not compare style and prices separately. Compare them as a unit and you will find that at no other store in all New York can you buy trimmed hats that style for style, quality for quality and price for price will compare with our offerings.

At 5.00-- Your choice of over 2,000 of our own exclusive designs, and some of the best ideas of Paris and London milliners copied by us; Toques, Bonnets, large face hats, elegant chiffon and straw braid effects, the work on each hat being the finest; we give the same time, the same attention to details on our $5.00 hats as others do on hats that sell at $25.00. In this grand collection the most fastidious can be suited; each hat more beautiful than the other; $10 to $15 being what hats equally pretty would cost you elsewhere.

At 7.50, $10.00 and $12.00 —No words can convey to you the beauty and richness of our hats at these prices; each one possesses individuality of style and decided exclusiveness; $15, $20 and $25 are the prices you will pay elsewhere for hats not so rich and not so beautiful as these are at half those prices.

At 3.00-- We will sell you, to-morrow, THE MISS JANNETTE HAT, a handsome sailor hat made of fancy straw braid with stitched velvet edge, trimmed with two large rosettes of black silk velvet, large quill through rosettes and chiffon band around crown; this hat is an exact copy of the Miss Jannette Sailor advertised by one of our competitors at $14.00.

FLOWERS, FRUIT & FOLIAGE.

In Paris to-day FRUIT HATS are the fad. To-morrow a special sale of choice fruit effects for hat trimmings, Currants, Cherries, Strawberries, Raspberries, Grapes, Crab Apples and fruits of all kinds; prices ranging from 39c. per bunch up to $1.95, which is about half the prices asked elsewhere.

Foliage in the natural effects from 15c. per bunch up to $1.50, in great—we may almost say limitless—assortment.

At 18.00, $20.00 and $22.50 —Your choice of all our IMPORTED MODELS. The original creations of Felix, Virot, Camille Roger, Josse, Reboux, Carlier, Pouyanne and others, not one of which cost us less than $40.00 and most of them having cost $50.00 and $60.00 to import.

UNTRIMMED HATS.

At 39c-- Fancy silk effect STRAW BRAID HATS in black and all desirable colors, correct Spring and Summer shapes. Value 75c.

At 45c-- Fancy STRAW BRAID HATS, made on wire frames, with double brims; black and colors; newest shapes. Value 89c.

At 59c-- Fancy Lace effect STRAW BRAID HATS, black and colors, in beautiful assortment of dress shapes. Value 95c.

A Remarkable Sale of

Women's Man-Tailored Street Suits.

One of the most exclusive makers of high-grade Tailored Suits sold us last Friday his entire sample lines, together with a few small lots he had made up in stock—at prices that now enable us to submit to you a most phenomenal opportunity.

There Are Only 160 Garments to be Sold,

just about sufficient for a one day's sale; so if interested—and you will be if you read on—you must act promptly.

Choice of all the $15, $18, and $20 Suits Monday, for *10.00*

Suits of Venetian, of broadcloth, of homespun, of serge, and of cheviot, made up in single and double breasted styles, fly fronts, Etons and tight-fitting jackets and with various new and swell styles of skirts.

Choice of all the $25, $30, and $35 Suits, Monday, for *15.00*

Made in great variety of highly desirable materials, in Eton and jacket styles, richly appliqued, embroidered and trimmed with stitched bands, many of them silk-lined throughout and some in the new corded and tucked skirt effects.

The Waist Specials.

We place on sale to-morrow:

BLACK BRILLIANTINE WAISTS, tucked front and back, made of imported material, fully $3 values, at *1.90*

NEW FRENCH FLANNEL PLAID WAISTS, for Spring; also dot effects; elsewhere selling for $5, at *3.50*

NEW SILK WAIST, made of the best quality taffeta silk, front corded, in diamond effect, the new pastel shades, also white and black; $6.00 value, special at *3.90*

350 WHITE WAISTS, manufacturers' samples—finest Lawns, Dimities and All-Over effects—tucked, corded, hemstitched and trimmed with inserting; regular $1.25 to $2.00 values, to go on sale Monday at *79c*

A Dress Skirt Opportunity.

We place on sale to-morrow:

TAFFETA SKIRTS, *as per illustration,* at *25.00*

They were made to be sold for $45.00, of best taffeta over lace net, with elaborate open work applique, cluster of accordion plaiting around bottom. The entire skirt made over a taffeta silk Drop Skirt.

ALSO

100 PEAU DE SOIE DRESS SKIRTS, value $12.75; special at *8.75*

AND

1,000 BLACK CHEVIOT APPLIQUE SKIRTS, very special at *2.90*

Groceries.

"THE WORLD'S GREAT PURE FOOD MART" offers only the markets' finest and best productions, and always at the lowest possible prices consistent with our standard of quality.

FLOUR: Siegel-Cooper Co.'s best Minnesota Patent Flour; per bbl., $4.25; 1-8 sack, *55c*

HAM: Swift's Premium Hams, delicious, mild cure, per lb., *12c*

BACON: Armour's mild sugar-cured lean strip Bacon, per lb., *10c*

SALMON: Fancy Alaska Salt Salmon, 10-lb. kit, *85c*

FRENCH PEAS: Tiny size, "Petit Pois," fins, per doz, $2.10; can, *18c*

EARLY JUNE PEAS: Hazel brand, very small, per doz., $1.40; per can, *12c*

EVAPORATED PEACHES: Choice large fruit, per lb., *11c*

MARRONS: Fancy imported Marrons, preserved in syrup or brandy, bot., *39c*

PEARS: "Oregon Brand," large 3-lb. can, *19c*

APPLES: Gallon cans Fancy N. Y. State Baldwins, quartered and cored, carefully prepared, delicious flavor, per doz., $2.35; per can, *20c*

CHERRIES: Fait & Co.'s Choice White Oxheart, per doz., $1.25; per can, *11c*

JAMS: Milford Pure Fruit Jams, assorted, 1-lb. can, *9c*

CORNMEAL: Yellow or White, 10 lbs., 25c

VICTOR OATS: 2-lb. packages, 5c

BLACKBERRIES: Gibbs's Choice Lawtons, heavily preserved, per doz., 90c.; per can, *8c*

SPECIAL: Extract of Beef, "Hazel" brand, possesses only the pure beef, contains more nutriment than any other Beef Extract on the market, insuring full blood invigorating qualities, 4 oz. jar, 65c.; 2 oz. jar, *35c*

FIGS: Barataria Preserved Figs, large cans, *23c*

SPICES: Strictly Pure Pepper, Cloves, Allspice or Mustard, fresh ground daily, per lb., *18c*

PICKLES: "Milford" Sweet Gherkins, Mixed Pickles or Chow Chow, special, qts., 29c.; pts., *19c*

OLIVES: Fancy Queen Olives, large bot., 25c

SARDINES: "La Touraine" Imported Sardines, 1-4's per doz., $1.10; tin, *10c*

SOAP: Fairbank's Octagon Family Bar Soap, 60 bars to box, per box, $2.75; per bar, *5c*

MASCOT SOAP, 100 cakes to box, per box, $2.65; per cake, *29c*

House Furnishings.

Special values for Monday.

CURTAIN STRETCHERS, the most improved folding style, retinned pins, steel joints, regularly $1.50; special at *85c*

FOLDING IRONING BOARDS, 4 1-2 feet long, made of hardwood; the $1.00 kind; special to-morrow at *50c*

CUTTING OR DRESSMAKING TABLE, large size, fully 1 yd. long, highly polished, folding legs, regularly worth $1.10; special to-morrow at *80c*

PASTRY BOARDS, with cleated ends, large size; special Monday at *20c*

TOILET PAPER, large size roll of finest tissue, special at *4c*

READY MIXED PAINTS, put up in all sized cans, 1-2 pint size; special to-morrow at *9c*

MODEL REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CHESTS, built of hardwood, all charcoal filled, with removable waste pipe; our No. 430, special at $6.00; No. 458, Apartment House size, $10.50; No. 491, Ice Chest, at *4.75*

GAS COOKERS, extra large oven, with two cooking holes on top, built to sell for $7.00; special at *4.50*

We also carry a complete line of GARDEN IMPLEMENTS, and offer for Monday a sample lot of Lawn Mowers of the different manufacturers, every one warranted, sizes from 10 to 16 inches, worth from $3.00 to $5.00; special at *2.00*

COOKING RANGES, large size, every one warranted; Our Edna No. 7, Monday at *8.50*

Our Iron Queen, No. 70-14; special at 14.50

A demonstration of "BISSEL'S" CARPET SWEEPERS will also be seen in our House Furnishing Department on Monday, when we will offer some very special price inducements in them.

GAS STOVES OR HOT PLATES for cooking purposes with 2 double burners, regularly worth $1.80; special to-morrow at *1.20*

DEMONSTRATION OF *Kabo Bust Perfectors* IN OUR CORSET DEPARTMENT, By a lady skilled in their use.

No lady having regard for beauty of form can afford to miss seeing this garment, which adds grace and fullness of outline wherever lacking.

Cut Glass and China

Unusual values for Monday.

We have a very large and well selected assortment of fine American Cut Glass, in the newest designs, deep, brilliant cuttings, all hand polished, which we will offer Monday at from 25 to 50 per cent. below their regular prices.

WATER BOTTLES, value $3, special at 1.45

WATER BOTTLES, in brilliant designs; value $5.00, special at *3.25*

ICE CREAM TRAY; value $16.50, special at *13.50*

BOWLS, 8 inch; value $5.00, special at 3.25

BOWLS, 8 inch; value $8.00, special at 5.00

BOWLS, 8 inch; value $10.00, special at 6.00

NAPPIES WITH HANDLES, 5 inch, newest cuttings; value $2.25, *1.25*

NAPPIES WITH HANDLES, 5 inch; value $1.50, special at *90c*

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES in the new soft tints, decorated with colors and gold, very special, as follows:

8-inch VASE; value 50c., special at 25c
12-inch VASE; value $1.25, special at 75c
14-inch VASE; value $1.50, special at 1.00

JARDINIERE AND PEDESTAL, large shape in raised Rococo designs, assorted tints, 16-inch Pedestal and 9-inch Jardiniere; regular value $3.50, special at *1.50*

JARDINIERE, 7 and 8 inch size, handsome rich tints in panel designs; regularly sold at 75c. and $1.00, special at *35c*

JARDINIERE, 8 and 9 inch size, assorted tints; regularly sold at $1.00 and $1.50, special at *50c*

BREAKFAST, TEA AND SOUP PLATES, also FRUIT SAUCERS, regularly sold at 10c. and 20c., special at *5c*

CUPS AND SAUCERS, best English porcelain in rich border patterns, large tea size, regularly sold at 18c., special at *7c*

DINNER SETS, 103 pieces, including Soup Tureen, Sugar and Creamer of finest quality German china, artistically decorated and gold traced, regularly sold at $21.00, special, at *14.25*

TOILET SETS, 12 pieces, including Slop Jar, handsome decorations, finest English porcelain, regularly sold at $4.00, special, at *2.45*

LAMP GLOBES, 8, 9 and 10 inch size, finest imported goods, handsomely decorated in colors and richly gold traced, regularly sold at $1.50 and $2.50, special, at *50c*

FINE LARGE TABLE LAMPS, the new squat shape, 11-inch globe, large base, handsomely mounted, best central burner, artistically decorated in floral designs, made to sell at $4.75, special, at *2.75*

TO OPERATE TUNNEL LINE

August Belmont Says Company Is in Course of Formation.

E. P. Bryan Leaves the St. Louis Terminal Board to be General Manager.

The St. Louis dispatch yesterday stating that Vice President and General Manager E. P. Bryan of the St. Louis Terminal Board had resigned to take the position of General Manager of the company that will operate the tunnel railroad, was confirmed yesterday afternoon by August Belmont, President of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company. With reference to Mr. Bryan, Mr. Belmont issued the following statement:

"Mr. Bryan has accepted the position of General Manager of the Operating Company, which is in course of formation, and which will operate the Rapid Transit Subway. Mr. Bryan will hold no position in the Construction Company, but will advise the Construction Company on all questions which bear on the future operation of the road and as to which the construction would best conform. Mr. Bryan will probably commence his duties about May 1."

The announcement of Mr. Belmont that he is forming a company to operate the road came in the nature of a surprise yesterday and was taken as an indication that the Belmont syndicate is early looking far ahead and making its preparations to control the subway road operations of the future, beginning with the present rapid transit subway. It had been generally surmised, and this surmise was based on a statement made some time ago by Albert B. Boardman of counsel to the Rapid Transit Commissioners that the Metropolitan Railroad Company would bid for the running privileges with the logical certainty of getting them. But this view was weakened considerably by Mr. Belmont's announcement.

When the statement was considered yesterday, it was held to be natural that Mr. Belmont, who controls the rapid transit situation, should with his associates wish to go further and gather in the full benefits that will accrue from their operations. Of the syndicate's resources no question has ever arisen, and as Mr. Belmont is associated with the Rothschilds and, besides, can command unlimited capital, from the heaviest financiers and financial institutions in the country, in any enterprise he undertakes, his supposedly apparent project is looked upon as a logical sequence of his connection with Mr. McDonald.

Mr. Belmont would make no statement yesterday, other than that which he gave out, except to say that when the time arrives he will make his plans public.

As the projected tunnel is admittedly the beginning of a vast system of tunnels, not only of extensions under Manhattan, but to Brooklyn and New Jersey as well, there is more than a fair prospect that the Belmont syndicate is planning far ahead. Especially may this view be true of the projected tunnel of the Long Island Railroad Company in connection with the Atlantic Avenue improvement, in Brooklyn, and the proposed tunnel extension to the Battery and South Brooklyn, which, it is understood, has not been abandoned, notwithstanding the recent withdrawal of the application for a franchise. Mr. Belmont is a Director of the Long Island Company, and President Baldwin and W. G. Oakman of the Long Island Company are Directors in the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company.

The presence of Messrs. Baldwin and Oakman in the Belmont syndicate may or may not have significance in connection with the syndicate's plans for general evolution, but it is so regarded by many who are following the trend of rapid transit affairs in this city.

Regarding the possibility that the Metropolitan Company will bid for the privilege of operating the tunnel railroad, Mr. Boardman said yesterday that he had no knowledge of Mr. Belmont's plans. Mr. Boardman added that when he spoke several weeks ago of this possibility, all he had in mind was that the tunnel road would be of more use to the Metropolitan Company than it would to any other traction company in New York. A lease to this company might follow as a natural sequence, he said, if the Metropolitan Company should decide it wanted the tunnel, and more especially so since the control of the Third Avenue lines; but the announcement of Mr. Belmont gave a different tinge to the outlook if his idea was to operate with his own company.

It is understood that Mr. Bryan's salary will be $20,000 a year, and that he has a contract for five years, beginning May 1. This statement, however, could not be confirmed yesterday. Mr. Bryan is looked upon as especially well fitted for the duties he is to assume. Mr. Belmont selected him because of his long training and success as a railroad manager, believing him to be the best man available to grapple with the problems of underground operation. Incidentally, this applies largely to the terminal at the City Hall, for the loop at the south end of the line, it is considered, will require the services of a manager who has the technical part of railroading at his fingers' ends.

Considerable surprise was manifested that Mr. Bryan should be selected for the position at so large a salary so far in advance of the actual running of trains, but those who are more or less familiar with the tunnel problem and the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company's affairs believe that his active services will be needed early.

Mr. Bryan was born in Ohio and is the son of an Episcopal minister, who was a member of an old Virginia family. He entered the service of the Louisville and Nashville Road in 1865 at Lebanon, Ky., as a telegraph operator. He worked his way up in various minor positions until he was appointed agent of the company at Frankfort, Ky. In August, 1891, he was appointed Superintendent of the company's terminal at Louisville, and in February of the following year he was appointed to St. Louis in a similar capacity. In December, 1895, when General Manager Ramsey resigned from the St. Louis terminals to go to the Wabash, Mr. Bryan was unanimously chosen by the six proprietary interests to succeed him. These were the Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain, Big Four, Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, Wabash, and Louisville and Nashville.

THIRD AVENUE ROAD'S AFFAIRS.

Contract for Added Power May Be Signed This Week—Summer Cars.

Receiver Grant was at the main offices of the Third Avenue Railroad Company yesterday morning. He saw many persons in regard to his plan to add to the power of the main line and the Forty-second Street road by taking energy from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and the equipment of the seventy-five Summer cars which are at the Harlem depot. It is likely that a contract for added power will be signed early this week.

The Summer cars will be equipped for electric traction by the railroad company's mechanics at the Harlem and Sixty-fifth Street shops. The machines will be furnished by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and the mechanics will do the wiring of the cars and the "assembling" of the equipment under the supervision of Dr. Louis Duncan, the company's electrical engineer. The purchase of the high-tension cables and the apparatus required at the One Hundred and Thirtieth and Bayard Street stations to utilize the electricity from the Metropolitan Company will be arranged for to-morrow.

A statement that W. C. Whitney and H. H. Vreeland were forming a plan for financing the debt of the Third Avenue Railroad Company was denied on high authority. "Such a statement," it was explained, "was made a few days ago, and was said to have no foundation, except in surmise. Besides, Mr. Vreeland is no financier, and never meddles with such matters. When a plan of finance is considered it will be worked out by Mr. Whitney and Thomas F. Ryan."

John Beaver, Treasurer of the Third Avenue Railroad Employes' Mutual Relief Association, who is Treasurer of the company, said yesterday, that no action is likely to be taken in regard to its funds, and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's organization of employes until the next meeting on April 27. The Third Avenue Association had a balance on Friday night when it met at the Harlem depot of $9,453.90, and a membership of about 900. Its officers, besides Mr. Bever, are: President—J. H. Robertson; Vice President—Dr. Isaac Hough, and Secretary—C. C. Swertfager.

ELEVATED ROAD EXTENSION.

Denied that the Contract Has Been Awarded to Naughton & Co.

A report has been prevalent for some days that the Manhattan Railway Company had awarded the contract for its new extension from East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to Fordham, to Naughton & Co., the Tammany contractors, and that because of that fact the corporation was not to be molested in Battery Park or annoyed by any branch of the municipal government. The officials of the Manhattan Company say, however, that the contract for the work (which is estimated to cost $1,000,000) has not been awarded yet. Naughton & Co. are among the bidders.

"I do not think," said one of the men connected with the company's management, yesterday, "that the award will be made before next Tuesday or Wednesday. Naughton & Co. have no more advantage in the matter than any contractor who may choose to bid. The lowest bidder will of course get the contract."

"Do you believe that Naughton & Co. have been promised the contract?" he was asked.

"I have heard that story, but I place no faith in it, was the reply.

De Lancey Nicoll, who has been retained to assist Julien T. Davies, counsel for the Manhattan Railway Company, in the Battery Park matter, was indignant yesterday because he had been represented as saying that the corporation was no longer worrying over the Battery Park trouble, owing to the awarding of the new contract to Naughton & Co. He said that he knew absolutely nothing about the contract, nor of any change in the Battery Park situation. He declared that the reporter to whom he gave an interview had taken an unwarranted inference from what he said.

President Clausen of the Park Department said he knew nothing about the Manhattan Company's contracts, and that there had been no change in the attitude of the department on the question of the elevated structure remaining in Battery Park.

"The engineers of the company and of this department have been hard at work," said he, "upon the lines of obviating any possible engineering and operating objection to the State Street route. I fully expect that the matter will be entirely settled at the next meeting between the railroad officials and myself, and that that meeting will take place within a week."

FIFTY YEARS A TEACHER.

Old Fifth Street School to Honor Its Veteran Master.

On "April Fool's Day" half a century ago Nathan P. Beers was made Principal of the Old Fifth Street School, officially known as Public School No. 15. To-day he holds the same position, taking twenty-five-mile walks for exercise as he did in his youth and looking as if he had hardly reached middle age instead of threescore years and ten. In twenty years Mr. Beers has only been absent from his duties for four days, and if he was ever away from his post before that he cannot remember it.

In celebration of the veteran Principal's golden anniversary the Old Fifth Street School Association, under the leadership of its organizer, A. W. Moynihan, is to hold a banquet next Saturday evening in the Craftsmen's Club, 17 East Twenty-second Street. A beautiful loving cup in commemoration of the event has already been presented to Mr. Beers by the teachers who work under him, and he is receiving letters of congratulation from former scholars, who are scattered throughout the whole United States.

Among these former pupils are many who have attained distinction in politics, business, and letters. Some among them who now live in this city are Justice Giegerich, Judge Newburger, A. H. Hummel, Col. Gruber, Maurice B. Blumenthal, Michael Coleman, the Bloomingdale brothers, and the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

Mr. Beers, who is of large stature, would be a formidable tyrant were he an upholder of severe discipline. But it is his great pride that he abolished the rod in his school nearly twenty years before the Board of Education forbade its use, and ever since his entrance into the profession of teaching he has been a hearty supporter of moral suasion and the theory that kindness of speech can accomplish better results than punishment. It is said of him that he has been ahead of his time in some things, while in others he has kept abreast of progress by continual study of improved educational methods and through his willingness to abandon old doctrines as soon as new ones were proved to be of greater efficiency.

"Why, I had a class in phonography fifty years ago," he said last night. "And that is called 'new' to-day by some people. In the old days the children were taught a few things as well as they are now, but advance in educational methods has evolved a better system, and in late years we can teach our scholars more in the same length of time. Yet I don't quite know whether we fit them any better for the work of life than we did then.

"Yes, I have been at it for a long time. My father transferred me from a private school to what we called a 'free school' when I was a half-grown boy, and I've been there ever since. First I became a monitor, then a past-monitor, and later an assistant teacher. The old free schools had one of each of these, besides the Principal, and the salaries ran from $50 to $1,000 a year. A man was promoted from one grade to another upon examination, and until he attained to a Principalship he studied in one of the normal schools.

"Long continuance in office is a kind of inheritance with me. My grandfather, Nathan Beers, held the same place for fifty years. His case was more remarkable than mine, the position being an elective one, while mine is supposed to endure so long as I behave myself. He lived in Fairfield, and again and again the people made him a Selectman. He was also a minute man in the War of the Revolution."

Mr. Beers's predecessor was Abraham K. Van Vleck, who was chosen Principal when the school was built in 1838. So the old Fifth Street School has never known but two masters. When the present incumbent came in, every child in the school was of American parentage, while the attendance to-day shows two-thirds of the scholars to be of German birth. "Boy character," says the Principal, "is still the same that it always was, regardless of nationality, poverty, or schooling."

Few New Yorkers remember the clang of the famous Mechanics' Bell, which pealed the triumph of the workingmen of this city after their struggle for shorter hours of labor. Mr. Beers is one of the few. The first man to ring the bell was James J. McCoy, and in the crowd which gathered to witness the rejoicings was his wife, bearing in her arms an infant who in later years became Vice Principal in Public School No. 15. After long service with Prof. Beers, he died two years ago.

"Do I wish to retire? No, Sir!" says Mr. Beers when a suggestion is made that he ought to end his active labors. "To be idle would be very irksome after fifty years of teaching. I like my work, and I'm going to stick to it until they run me out."

LEGISLATION IN GERMANY.

Government and Agrarians May Compromise on the Meat Bill.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 31.—The various legislative bodies here have now adjourned until the end of April. From the discussions before the Reichstag Budget Committee it is plain that the Government does not deem it likely that the special taxes will cover the expense of the fleet. An increase is necessary, but the Government has yielded to the Centre's wish to provide for it in that case by new taxes on the Boerse, &c.

Compromise negotiations are constantly occurring about the Meat bill between the Government and the Agrarians. The Government believes the negotiations will end successfully, the Agrarians dropping their demands for the exclusion of pickled meat, while the Government admits the exclusion of sausages and canned goods. The Agrarian Council, however, has just issued a resolution to reject such a compromise.

An interpellation signed by 130 Conservatives in the Diet and aimed against Prince Hohenlohe, comes up in the Diet after the Easter holidays. The Government, in the meanwhile, hopes a compromise will be effected, and that thereby an interpellation will be unnecessary.

A "GOLDEN RULE" WEDDING.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 31.—Mayor Jones to-day performed his first marriage ceremony since he has been the Chief Executive of the city when he united Franklin K. Wentworth, a well-known social reformer of Chicago, and Miss Marion G. Craig of St. Paul. The ceremony was what the Mayor called a Golden Rule marriage, and neither the bride nor the bridegroom were asked any questions. The contracting parties believe marriage a civil contract, and hence they preferred to have the Mayor officiate rather than a minister.

Mayor Jones advised the couple to be steadfast in their work of reform. He stated that it was unnecessary for them to receive advice from him as to continuing their lives together, as they would do so only if their souls were congenial. In conclusion he blessed them. Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago was one of the few witnesses. The couple left for Chicago to-night.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE "CURE"

It Was Tried by Mrs. Gelb and She Lost an Eye.

"Doctor" Julius Benjamin Accused of Responsibility for Sufferings of a Poor Tailor's Wife.

Another case of injury attributed to Christian Science came to light yesterday through the efforts of some people who are interested in Mrs. Celia Gelb, the wife of a poor tailor, who lives in a tenement house at 57 Broome Street. Mrs. Gelb had been under treatment by Julius Benjamin, a Christian Science "doctor," and lost the sight of her left eye, which had to be removed. Some charitable women called the attention of Lawyer Abraham Levy to the case, and Mr. Levy is considering the advisability of having Benjamin locked up for receiving money under false pretenses.

Mrs. Gelb several months ago was troubled with the sight of her left eye, and also with severe pains in her side. She was being treated at a dispensary, when a neighbor told her about Benjamin, who, it was said, would do her much good.

"I therefore went to him and told him my ailments," said Mrs. Gelb, "and he asked me which I wanted cured first, my eye or my side, telling me that he was an angel from God, and had the power to cure. Upon my saying I wanted my eye taken care of first, he said my side should be attended to, and that if I would call every day for eight days it would be well. He also told me it would cost me $1 a visit. Then, giving me a Prayer Book, he instructed me to read it, although I told him it hurt my eyes to do so, and that the dispensary doctor had forbidden it. He said I was not to pay any attention to the dispensary doctor, and also gave me a copy of The Christian Science Sentinel.

"For the first few days I felt better, but after giving him $1 a day for fourteen days, I found my sight was getting worse than ever, my eyes smarting very much whenever I read. During my calls he would sit beside me with his eyes closed, as if asleep. I spent in all $20 for twenty visits, and felt worse than ever.

"Once when I was too ill to go myself I sent my husband, who asked Benjamin what made me feel so bad, and he said it was because I had been talking too much about him. He also told my husband that he could do more for me if he got more money, and my husband at that time gave him $3. At last, finding I could not see out of my left eye at all, I went to a regular doctor, who told me I had destroyed my eyesight, and he removed my left eye altogether."

Benjamin denies most of the story as told by Mrs. Gelb. His office is in the basement of the dwelling at 49 St. Mark's Place, and in one of the windows there is a sign which reads, "Julius Benjamin, C. S."

"I told her," he said, "that if she would come to me trusting in God, I would try to help her. Her sight was already gone, and I merely tried to help her with her side, not promising to heal her. In fact, I have never promised to heal anybody. I then gave her copies of The Psalms and The Christian Science Sentinel.

"During the first week she visited me four or five times, I think, and she may have paid me a dollar on each visit. After that, the payments were made in smaller sums, and at times I had the whole family, husband, wife, and four children, under treatment for different ailments. Once I called at her house and she accused me of coming after money, although I assured her it was merely to help her.

"On one occasion Mrs. Gelb visited me and said she expected her husband to call after her, which he failed to do. As she had no money, I paid her fare home. I cannot tell you how much money I received from the woman, though it certainly was not $20. That is all there is to the case."

ROBBERIES AT SANDY HOOK.

Carloads of Metal Taken from the Proving Grounds.

Army officers at Fort Hancock have long been mystified at the frequent disappearance of huge quantities of war material from the proving grounds at Sandy Hook. Carriages for big guns, cartridge cases for rifled cannon, fittings of brass and lead, and even heaps of steel rails weighing tons upon tons seemed to melt away like snowflakes in the noonday sun.

It was evident that the thieves must have discarded the jimmy for the steam derrick and locomotive to have carried off such masses. One item of 33,600 pounds of steel rails disappeared from under the very noses of the officers at Sandy Hook on Jan. 29 last.

Thomas J. Erickson, who runs the post locomotive, and Martin Sorenson, foreman of a gang of laborers, received leave of absence for one night on March 12. When they returned next day Sorenson displayed a big roll of bills. He deposited $100 with the steward of the canteen and bought a share in the post barber's shop. Nothing would have been thought of it had Erickson had the money, for he was known to be thrifty, but Sorenson was known as a chronic borrower, and it was said he had borrowed money for his day's trip. So the officers thought they saw a light on the mystery.

When questioned the men said they had gone to the McFadden-Sweeney fight at the Broadway Athletic Club on their night off, and had won several hundred dollars backing the winner. Some of the officers happened to know that the odds were 2 to 1 on the winner, and that, therefore, they must have had twice as much as they won when they went into the place. But this started an investigation, which traced the rails to a junk shop in this city, the keeper of which said he had bought the whole lot, an even carload, from a man who gave the name of Mitchell.

Lieut. Charles C. Jamieson, in charge of the ordinance at Fort Hancock, laid this and other information before United States Commissioner Linsly Rowe of Jersey City, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Erickson and Sorenson. Erickson, who is a brother of Fire Commissioner John Erickson of Jersey City, was arraigned before the Commissioner yesterday morning and admitted to bail in $5,000, which was furnished by the Commissioner.

Sorenson, who was not able to furnish bail, was not taken before Commissioner Rowe. The commitment on which he was locked up directs that he be held to await the action of the United States Grand Jury at Trenton.

Commissioner Erickson said his brother admitted taking the rails, but said he had been told by one of the officers to get rid of them, and he thought that that was the best way. The Commissioner said he asked his brother about a schooner loaded with artillery carriages and other material which sailed away from the Hook late in December and delivered her cargo to Brooklyn junkmen, in connection with which incident he had been prominently mentioned, and he said the engine driver answered that he had bought that stuff at an auction sale of condemned property

"My brother told me that he hadn't been paid for the rails yet, and the story about winning money on the fight was true," he continued. "He won $195 and the other man $60, but they made so much with so little by betting, not on the general result, but on separate rounds with a man in the audience. I believe my brother was innocent of guilty intent, but he ought not to have taken those rails away. He says Lieut. Jamieson reported him lots of times because he wasn't willing to run the locomotive for him on Sunday junketing trips. Army officers are a lot of Government paupers, anyway."

The Commissioner said his brother had heard reports of wholesale stealing from the post, but assured him he knew nothing about the matter except that there were thousands of tons of unused metal work lying around there which the officers were glad to have out of sight.

MACHINISTS' STRIKE ENDS.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The machinists' strike is over and all through the United States where the union has ordered strikes, they have been called off, and the men will return to work Monday. The Chicago machinists met to-night to consider the agreement, it being understood in advance that it would be ratified.

The agreement was approved late to-night at a general mass meeting, the vote standing 3,028 for its adoption and 260 against. A formal order was at once issued by President O'Connell of the Machinists' Union, declaring the strike off, and ordering the men back to work on Monday. The ratification was the only business transacted at the meeting.

MILITARY TOURNEY ENDS.

Review by Gen. Merritt—An Accident Narrowly Averted.

The military tournament, which has been in progress during the past week, came to a close last night. In the afternoon an entire military programme was disposed of, and the West Point detachment of cavalry especially pleased the large crowd of children present.

At night a big audience gathered to witness, in addition to the regular military and athletic programmes, the review by Gen. Wesley Merritt, Commander of the Department of the East.

As the obstacle race had to be run off, it was some time before the review began. The men of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, as usual, had the right of way. The sailors were out in force, and made quite an imposing appearance. As Col. Luscomb, who was in command of the review, gave out the different orders, Gen. Merritt stood up in his box and surveyed the different detachments.

The regular military programme was then started by the United States Marine Corps. A street riot and skirmish drill was gone through, the men forming in squares and firing off their muskets. The skirmish part of their drill ended with a charge.

Capt. Hardie and the Third United States Cavalry detachment went through their sabre drill. The detachment's hurdling last night was especially good, the horses taking the hurdle cleanly, even while they were going over sixteen abreast.

With perfect marching the Fifteenth United States Infantry took their places in the arena, Lieut. Erickson in charge. Their quickness in tent work and their musket and skirmish drills brought their usual reward, the cheers of the crowd.

A relay race and pole-climbing contest between the Rest Signal Corps of New York and the Second Signal Corps of Brooklyn were divided equally, New York winning the pole climbing and Brooklyn the relay race.

The West Point detachment shortened their daring feats of rough riding and hurdle jumping somewhat last night, and the men of Battery M, Seventh United States Artillery, brought the show to a conclusion with the boom of their large guns.

The artillerymen each night have been accustomed to make a theatrical exit by clattering out at a brisk trot. Their move last night was so quick that the crowd collected at the Fourth Avenue end had not time to get out of the way. Color Sergt. Clancy swerved his horse between a gangplank leaning up, out of use, alongside the exit. He could not go through this, and was knocked off. The people dragged him out, and he said he was not hurt.

In the athletic events which have taken place during the week the Twenty-third Regiment made the greatest number of points, 74, and therefore took first prize. Second prize went to the Twenty-second Regiment, which made 54 points, while the Thirteenth Artillery finished third with 38.

The finals in the athletic events were all warmly contested. Following are the summaries:

One-half-Mile Bicycle Race, Military Championship. Final.—Won by J. Thompson, Twenty-second Regiment; second, G. Schofield, Twenty-third Regiment; third, G. W. Crook, Thirteenth Regiment. Time—1:29 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Military Championship.—Won by W. F. McLaughlin, Twenty-second Regiment; second, T. G. McGirr, Twenty-third Regiment; third, W. F. Rollins, Twenty-third Regiment. Time—2:11 2-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Military Championship, Final.—Won by J. Thompson, Twenty-second Regiment; second, G. Schofield, Twenty-third Regiment; third, W. G. Frank, Eighth Regiment. Time—3:18.

440-Yard Run, Military Championship, Final.—Won by W. S. Edwards, Twenty-second Regiment; second, W. H. Rohan, Thirteenth Artillery; third, W. J. Dalton, Twenty-third Regiment. Time—0:58.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race Military Championship, Final—Won by G. W. Crook, Thirteenth Regiment; second, J. Thompson, Twenty-second Regiment; third, W. Torrence, Twelfth Regiment. Time—6:46 2-5.

220-Yard Run, Military Championship, Final—Won by J. R. Higgins, Twenty-second Regiment; second, A. C. Porter, Twenty-third Regiment; third, A. Abel, Thirty-sixth Separate Company. Time—0:25 3-5.

Obstacle Race, Final Heat, Two Laps—Won by C. Graham, Thirteenth Artillery; second, E. R. Rodd, Twenty-third Regiment; third, M. H. Wheeler, Twenty-second Regiment. Time—0:58 3-5. C. Graham of the Thirteenth Artillery was disqualified in this event, and first place given to E. R. Rodd, and second to M. J. Wheeler.

THE HESS-GODDARD FIGHT.

Both Factions Claim a Victory in the Coming Convention.

The work of canvassing the returns from the primary elections held last Tuesday was completed by the employes of the Bureau of Elections yesterday. No change in the situation was made by the revision of the figures.

In the Twelfth Congress District both Hess and Goddard claim the victory, and it only remains to be seen how the delegates will vote next Thursday night at the convention. One hundred and nine delegates were elected from the different districts that lie in the Twelfth District. As shown on the face of the returns the results were as follows:

Assembly District.	Hess.	Goddard.
Eighteenth	26	
Twentieth		32
Twenty-second	5	2
Twenty-fifth	19	16
Total	50	50

The announcement of R. M. Lush of the Twentieth District that he will vote for Hess changes these figures from fifty delegates each to fifty-one for Hess and forty-nine for Goddard. In the Twenty-seventh Assembly District there was only one ticket in each election district, and the delegates elected may take their choice between Hess and Goddard. The latter claims that six of the nine delegates chosen will vote for him and that one is independent. Hess claims five votes of the nine. The Goddard side, therefore, claims fifty-five votes to fifty-four for Hess, while the Hess side makes the vote in convention fifty-six for Hess to fifty-three for Goddard.

Mr. Hess's friends said last night that another Goddard man had come into the Hess camp, and they were attempting to place bets of $250 to $200 that Capt. Goddard would be defeated. None of these offers, however, was accepted.

Hoffman Miller, who sides with the anti-Hess faction in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, yesterday made a charge of trickery against the Hess people.

"Together with Henry W. Taft," said Mr. Miller, "I was nominated by my side to run for a place as delegate to the Twelfth Congressional District Convention from the Twenty-fifth Election District of the Twelfth Assembly District. At midday on Tuesday every enrolled Republican of that election district received through the mail a letter signed 'Campaign Committee.' A bogus ballot was inclosed, and the recipient was asked to vote that ballot if he favored the election of Capt. Goddard.

"Upon the ballot Paul D. Cravath, Gherardi Davis, and Francis V. Appleton figured as candidates for delegates to the Twenty-seventh Assembly District Convention, and William L. Strong and Charles Healy were put down for delegates to the Twelfth Congressional District Convention.

"The letter and ballot were undoubtedly sent by the Hess people. Healy is one of their men. They hoped to slip him in by deceiving the voters who were not well up on political affairs, and Mr. Strong's name was used as a decoy to attract votes from Mr. Taft and myself."

A few people were taken in by the trick, Mr. Miller says.

DIED BESIDE DYING BROTHER.

Edward Wade Expired Suddenly While Waiting for William's Death.

While watching at the bedside of his dying brother yesterday morning, Edward Wade, forty-two years old, of 81 Steuben Street, Brooklyn, suddenly fell forward out of his chair and rolled over on the floor dead. A few hours later, his brother, William, thirty-six years old, breathed his last. To-morrow there will be a double funeral from the house, when the brothers will be taken to the cemetery of the Holy Cross, in Flatbush, and buried beside each other.

Edward Wade was a peddler, and his brother William worked as a mason. They were unmarried, and lived with their sister, Mrs. Edward Fagin, at the Steuben Street address. William had been a sufferer from consumption for several months. On Friday his physician told the family that William could not live twenty-four hours. Friday night the members of the family gathered at the dying man's bedside to await the end. Last midnight Edward complained of a pain about his heart, and was advised to go to bed. He declined, however, to leave his dying brother's side. His death was due to heart disease.

Illinois Brick Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Illinois Brick Company was incorporated to-day with a capital of $9,000,000. It includes thirty-six plants in Cook County, employing 3,000 men. L. H. Harland is President and D. V. Purington Vice President. William E. Schlake is Secretary.

BOY'S FATAL BOXING BOUT

Thomas McGregor Dies After a Friendly Match.

SKULL FRACTURED BY A BLOW

West Side Youths Moved to Emulation by Startling Accounts of Recent Prizefights.

Thomas McGregor, a lad, lies dead at his home at 856 Eighth Avenue, as a result of a boxing bout held in a cellar at 879 Eighth Avenue, on Friday night, and Thomas Nelson of 866 Eighth Avenue, the boy who struck the blow that, as alleged, caused McGregor's death, is locked up with a charge of homicide hanging over his head. Both boys were of the same age, sixteen years, and had been fast friends for years. McGregor attended school; Nelson, who is the son of Samuel Nelson, the keeper of a livery stable, is employed at the Grand Central Station.

The unusual number of prizefights held lately, and the accounts of them in the newspapers, led many boys on the west side to take great interest in boxing. McGregor and Nelson were both members of the Young Men's Christian Association, and practiced athletics in all forms. With several other boys in their neighborhood they formed a sort of amateur boxing club. Each member contributed toward the price of the boxing gloves, and fights were arranged several times in the week. Although the boys were all good friends, the rivalry among them became very keen, and their boxing matches were frequently of a very exciting character.

Walter Yacht, who lives in a flat at 879 Eighth Avenue, frequently invited his companions to box in his cellar. Andrew K. Bruans, who keeps a shoe store on the ground floor, watched the boys boxing, and seeing that their bouts were friendly, allowed them to hold them there, also, whenever they pleased.

There was a bout on Friday night between McGregor and Nelson. They were well matched. McGregor was a tall, active, well-built boy, while Nelson is shorter and heavier. Several weeks before they had met and McGregor had a slight advantage over his heavier antagonist, and was declared the winner. The victory was not a decisive one, and Nelson, while still retaining his friendship for his opponent, always wanted another chance at him, and was very much pleased when it was arranged that they should box again on Friday.

Five or six boys assembled to see the bout. Among them were Walter Yacht, Edward Gould, of 302 West Fifty-second Street, and David and James McClure, the sons of a lawyer at 259 West Fifty-second Street. An impromptu ring was formed in the cellar, a timekeeper and a referee were selected, and the principals were stripped of their outer clothes by their seconds. The fight lasted only two rounds.

McGregor knew more about boxing than his opponent, and, having a longer reach, had a distinct advantage at the end of the first round. When they stood up at the beginning of the second round Nelson made a rush at McGregor and chased him around the ring. The latter easily avoided his blows, however, until near the end of the round, when he received a heavy blow on the face. He dropped his hands, staggered, and fell to the ground with blood streaming from his nose. The other boys lifted him to a bench and tried in vain for over an hour to stop the flow of blood.

By this time McGregor, who had grown very weak, fainted. The boys bundled him into a blanket and carried him across the street and up stairs to his home and placed him in bed. Then they called Dr. Dickinson of 314 West Fifty-second Street. After four hours' work he succeeded in partially stopping the flow of blood from the unconscious boy's nose.

Policeman Henry Steul of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who had seen the boys carrying their friend home, made inquiries which resulted in the arrest of Nelson. He was held in the West Side Police Court yesterday.

Dr. John A. Moore of 324 East Sixty-fifth Street was called in early yesterday morning to examine McGregor, who had remained unconscious all night. He said that the lad had received a fractured skull.

McGregor remained in an unconscious state until the afternoon, when he died. His mother, weeping bitterly over his body, declared at first that she wanted Nelson punished, and then, contradicting herself, said that the boys had always been good friends, and that her son's death had resulted from an accident.

EUGENE VANNESS DEAD.

Member of Alexander Brown & Co., Baltimore Bankers.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 31.—Eugene Vanness of the banking house of Alexander Brown & Co., and a prominent citizen of Baltimore, died to-day. He was about fifty-nine years of age.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:43	Sun sets...6:26	Moon sets...9:02

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:37	Gov. Isl'd...9:00	H. Gate...10:56
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....8:59	Gov. Isl'd...9:22	H. Gate...11:25

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) APRIL 1.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Polycarp, North Brazil... 7:00 A. M. 3:00 A. M.

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

U. S. transport, San Juan, 10:30 A. M. .....

TUESDAY, APRIL 3.

Adler, Haiti .....10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, La Plata
Countries ..... 9:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Saale, Bremen ..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

Athos, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
Friesland, Antwerp ....10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool ....9:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico .... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti..10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Reguranca, Havana .... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton....7:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
*9:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

Friedrich der Grosse, ...
Bremen ..... 10:00 A. M.
Grangense, Para ..... 2:00 P. M. .....
La Bretagne, Havre ..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Sarmatian, Glasgow .....
Seminole, Charleston .... 3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Grenada .....11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6.

Erna, Inagua ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

Silvia, Newfoundland ...11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.

"SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 31 and up to April 14, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at Queenstown April 14, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for Japan, China, and Japan via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 19, for dispatch per steamship Goodwin. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 19, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.")

[Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) APRIL 1.

Augusta Victoria, Gibraltar, March 24.
El Monte, New Orleans, March 27.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, March 17.
Hindoo, Hull, March 18.
La Bretagne, Havre, March 24.
Manitou, London, March 22.
Nicolai II., Copenhagen, March 13
Phoebus, Algiers, March 17.
Polarstjernen, Leith, March 17.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, March 17.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, March 22.
Russian Prince, Hamburg, March 15.

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

Afridi, Gibraltar, March 19.
Assyria, Hamburg, March 21.
Cyprian Prince, St. Lucia, March 26.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, March 22.
Louisiana, New Orleans, March 28.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3.

Atlas, Newcastle, March 13.
Caracas, La Guayra, March 26.
El Norte, New Orleans, March 29.
Enos, Gibraltar, March 28.
Southwark, Antwerp, March 24.

B. Altman & Co.

FOR MONDAY, APRIL 2d:

Lace Department. (First Floor.)

Real Applique and Point de Flandres Laces
At One-Third Below Regular Value.

—Also—

POINT d'ESPRIT ROBES,

Batiste Application, White or White and colored effects, heretofore $15.00, at $7.50

Ladies' Coat Department. (Second Floor.)

ETON and REEFER JACKETS
in newest shapes and colors.

Taffeta Silk Eton Coats, value $25.00, at $19.50

Fancy Eton Coats of Kersey and Cheviot cloth, silk lined; value $32.00, at 25.00

Eton Coats of Cheviot, Velvet Collar, value $12.75, 8.75

Reefer Coats of Tan Covert Cloth; also of Black Cheviot with stitched Satin Collar and Revers; value $21.00, at $14.50

Tea Gown Department. (Second Floor.)

TEA GOWNS, HOUSE GOWNS
BATH and BOUDOIR ROBES.

French Challie House Gowns, $8.25

White Dotted Swiss Muslin and Dimity Gowns, 8.75

Paris-Made Negligée Gowns of Albatross; Pink, Blue, White and Lavender; self embroidered collars, $9.50

Japanese Wash Silk Negligée Gowns; striped; lace trimmed, 10.50

Figured Foulard Silk Gowns (Recamier style), Navy Blue, Violet or Black and White colorings, $22.50

French Bath Robes of Turkish Toweling, 2.65

Colored Dress Goods Dep't. (First Floor.)

Five Thousand Yards of

IMPORTED VIGOREAUX SUITINGS,

In Gray, Tan, Reseda, Blue and Brown, reduced to Per yard, 58c.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

Altai, Jamaica, March 29.
Fourgel, Pauillac, March

The Times

(LONDON)

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA

THE GENUINE EDITION AT HALF PRICE.

A short time ago The Times (London) announced that it had made arrangements with Messrs. A. & C. Black, the publishers of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, by which a special edition of that work was printed for *The Times*. The sets thus obtained of the Greatest Library of Reference in the World were offered in Great Britain at less than half the publishers' regular prices. Over 20,000 sets were quickly taken before *The Times* withdrew its offer.

The Times (London) now avails itself of the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES to announce that it extends this same offer to the people of America. Sets of the Genuine Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica can therefore at present be secured through *The Times* at LESS THAN HALF PRICE AND WITH DUTY PAID. Below are given the details of this great opportunity (which will shortly be withdrawn). Further particulars may be had by addressing or calling at the American office of *The Times* (London), 290 Broadway, New York, where sets are on exhibition.

"To own a set of The Encyclopaedia Britannica is to acknowledge one's self as recognizing the best there is in literature."—GLADSTONE.

A few of The 1100 Contributors to the Encyclopædia Britannica.

The pre-eminence of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA as a library of reference is indisputable. A glance at the following list of a few of the contributors will suffice to explain the reason why. Every one of the articles in the work is written by the highest authority on the subject with which it deals; and of these writers there are no less than eleven hundred. The names speak for themselves.

Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M. P., D. C. L., F. R. S. Prof. Civil Law, Oxford. Author "American Commonwealth."

Lord Kelvin, LL. D., F. R. S. Greatest of modern physicists. Pres. Royal Society, 1890-91.

Arthur T. Hadley, A. M., LL. D. President Yale Univ. Author "Railroad Transportation," "Economics."

Rt. Hon. John Morley, M. P., D. C. L. Twice Chief Sec'y for Ireland. Author "Studies in Literature," &c.

W. D. Whitney, LL. D. Editor-in-Chief Century Dictionary; Prof. Comp. Philol., Yale Univ.

Mrs. Humphry Ward. Author "Robert Elsmere," "David Grieve," "Marcella," &c.

Matthew Arnold. Author "Poems," "Essays in Criticism," "Literature and Dogma," &c.

Prof. Simon Newcomb, Ph. D., Dr. Sci. Supt. U. S. Naut. Almanac; Associate Inst. of France.

Prof. E. A. Freeman, D. C. L. Prof. History, Oxford. Author "Norman Conquest," &c.

Alfred Russel Wallace, LL. D., F. R. S. Author "Geog. Distribution of Animals," "Darwinism."

Justin Winsor, LL. D. Librarian Harvard Univ.; Ed. "Narrative and Crit. History America," &c.

E. Ray Lankester, F. R. S. Director Nat. Hist. Depts. British Museum. Author many works on Zoology.

Robert Louis Stevenson. Author of "The Master of Ballantrae," "Kidnapped," "St. Ives," &c.

Andrew Lang. Noted literary critic and author.

George W. Cable. Author "Old Creole Days," "The Grandissimes," "Dr. Sevier," &c.

Prof. Huxley, F. R. S. The famous biologist. Author "Anatomy Invertebrated Animals," &c.

Charles Kendall Adams, LL. D. Pres. Univ. Wisconsin. Author "Manual of Hist. Lit.," &c.

Algernon C. Swinburne. The famous poet.

Very Rev. F. R. Farrar, D. D., F. R. S. Dean of Canterbury. Author "Life of Christ," &c.

H. A. Rowland, Ph. D., LL. D. Prof. at Johns Hopkins. Recipient of Rumford, Draper and Matteucci Medals.

Lord Macaulay. Historian and Essayist.

Sir Frederick Pollock. Prof. Jurisprudence, Oxford. Author "Principles of Contract," "Torts."

Richard Garnett, C. B., LL. D. Keeper of Printed Books, British Museum. Author "Hist. Italian Literature," &c.

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. Senator. Author Lives of "Daniel Webster," "Alexander Hamilton," "George Washington," &c.

Rev. W. W. Skeat, Litt. D., LL. D., Prof. Anglo-Saxon, Cambridge. Author "Etymological Dictionary," "Works of Chaucer," &c.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D. Author "Man Without a Country," &c.

A. W. Ward, Litt. D., LL. D. Author "History of English Dramatic Literature," &c.

Professor Saintsbury. Author "XIXth Century Literature," "History of English Literature," &c.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton. Noted painter and etcher. Author "French Painters," &c.

William Morris. The well-known poet and manufacturer of stained glass and decorations.

Francis A. Walker, LL. D. Pres. Mass. Institute of Technology. Author "The Wage Question," &c.

AND 1,100 OTHERS.

THE SPECIAL OFFER OF THE TIMES.

Every intelligent person in England and America knows that the Encyclopædia Britannica is the most scholarly and useful work that has ever been published, and that nothing but the price prevents it from being in the hands of all educated persons who can read the English language. Through the enterprise of The Times (London), this barrier of price has been temporarily removed, and a set of the GENUINE edition of this greatest of reference works is now for the first time brought within the reach of every one.

The Ninth Edition of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA was the largest single venture that any publishing house ever attempted. The price placed upon a set by the publishers, Messrs. A. & C. Black, of London and Edinburgh, was £37 for the volumes in cloth binding. This was not excessive, considering that the work is in 25 large volumes, with no less than 22,000 double-column pages and 10,000 illustrations. Its actual cost of production was over $1,100,000. The price of the work in the cheapest binding was fixed by the publishers at £37 ($179.45).

A Great Opportunity.

A cheap imitation was not at all the end in view when *The Times* undertook to arrange for a special edition of the work, and yet it was not easy at first to see how the price could be materially reduced without making an inferior article. Two things, however, could be done, and were; and they have enabled *The Times* to offer the work at less than half the publishers' price. These were:—

First.—*The Times* brings the books straight from the publishers to the purchaser *without the intervention and consequent profit of bookseller, agent or middleman.* Every one familiar with the publication of books knows that as a general rule commissions of at least 25 or 30 per centum are allowed to agents or booksellers, besides further commissions to middlemen. In this case the purchaser saves all these commissions in the reduced prices at which he obtains the work.

Second.—When the Ninth Edition was first issued it was printed one volume at a time, and in small quantities. Before the last volume was off the press it was necessary to print fresh copies of the first. This was piecemeal work and hence expensive. On the other hand, *The Times* caused to be printed a very large edition, involving, in fact, the largest printing and binding order ever given in Great Britain or America, and the edition was published in its entirety, and not volume by volume.

It would be impossible to offer the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA at lower prices than those named by *The Times*, without introducing inferior paper, presswork and binding. In fact, no one but the original publishers themselves, with their perfected plates already in hand, could produce the 25 large volumes in perfect condition at these prices.

Genuine Edition.

This is, briefly, the explanation of the remarkable achievement by which the GENUINE edition of this standard library of reference is brought within the reach of the larger public. There is no change in the work itself to offset the remarkable diminution of price. The volumes are in every respect as desirable as those which have been sold at double the price. There has been no condensation, no abridgement, no omission. Every word, every illustration, every map, every element of value is preserved intact. The paper is as good, the presswork is as good, the binding is as good; there is not the most minute cheapening of the product to offset against the remarkable diminution of the price.

Moreover, and most important of all, the sets at present offered by *The Times*, at half price, are the only ones now furnished to any one anywhere in the world by the publishers, Messrs. A. & C. Black, of London and Edinburgh, who expended the immense sum of $1,100,000 on the work. No sets other than those printed from the plates of the Messrs. Black are or can be genuine.

The Times can offer in the United States a limited number of sets of the *genuine authorized* edition of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA at the same price as in England and with *duty paid.* Those who took advantage of the offer of *The Times* in Great Britain included the most prominent people—as is shown by the list of names in another column of this announcement. Already persons of corresponding prominence are taking advantage of the offer in the United States.

Monthly Payments.

The ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA appeals not only to the wealthy and the famous, but to all intelligent persons everywhere. Many, however, cannot afford to pay even the reduced prices in one cash payment. To such *The Times* makes the special offer of monthly payments in small amounts. Upon receipt of $5.10 (one guinea), the balance to be paid in monthly payments of $5.10 (one guinea) each, the complete twenty-five volumes will be sent to the purchaser. Any one who desires to avail himself of this method of monthly payments has only to fill in the order blank which appears at the end of this announcement, and send it, accompanied by cheque or other form of remittance of $5.10, to the American Office of *The Times* (London), 290 Broadway, New York. The purchaser will then enjoy the use of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA while he is paying for it.

A pamphlet, containing Specimen Pages, Coloured Plates and Brief Extracts from the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, will be sent free upon application if the coupon below is filled out and mailed to the American Office of *The Times* (London), 290 Broadway, New York. Sets of the work in the different styles of binding may also be examined at the above address.

THE SPECIAL BOOKCASE.

For the convenience of purchasers of the genuine edition of the ENCYCLOÆDIA BRITANNICA a handsome revolving bookcase has been especially designed. The case, substantially made and neatly finished in quartered oak, is almost 2 ft. square and over 3 ft. high, and is mounted on casters, so that it may be easily moved aside when the work is not in use. The top of the case is large enough to contain a number of small books. The side is fitted with an adjustable shelf, on which the volume in use may be placed at any desired angle. The price is much less than the ordinary trade price for so handsome and substantial a piece of furniture.

Subscribers who pay for their sets in cash may procure the bookcase for $14.55 (£3). Subscribers who elect to pay for the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA in monthly installments may procure the bookcase by making three further monthly payments (after payments for the ENCYCLOPÆDIA have been completed).

WHAT THE WORK IS.

No one questions the fact that the Encyclopædia Britannica is in every sense the greatest Library of Reference in the world, but why it is so and how it came to be so are not so widely known. Fortunately the reason is so simple that it can be told in a few words.

It was Emerson who said that our English version of the Bible attained its present perfection chiefly because it was revised again and again, each reviser adding something to what had been done before. So it is with the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. For over one hundred and twenty-five years the work of improvement, enlargement and enrichment has been going on, until now the Ninth or last Edition is as perfect as work of man can be.

The Contributors.

But in addition to the fact that the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA is the matchless product of a long and splendid evolution, there is a further reason why it has attained its present position of pre-eminence. A glance at a list of names of the eminent men and women of the day, or at the important articles or books which have been written by contemporary scholars and men of science, will always demonstrate to the mind one striking fact: No matter how diverse their occupations may be, the greatest names in every field of activity are to be found among the contributors to the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

Consider, indeed, what must be the character of a work which embodies the labours of such famous writers as those whose names are to be found in the centre of this announcement. A greater number of distinguished men were engaged in the preparation of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BBITANNICA than in that of any other work ever published. It contains in all 16,000 different articles, every one of which was written by an authority on the particular subject of which he treats.

A Work for the Masses.

It is needless to say that such a work as the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA is especially valuable to persons of small income or with limited time at their disposal. The scholar and the gentleman of leisure find it possible to consult numerous volumes. But the man who is actively engaged must often obtain his information, if at all, within a few minutes. The advantage of a Library of Reference like the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA is self-evident. Suppose, for instance, it should be a question of looking up some scientific point. In the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA the greatest scientists in the whole English-speaking world have placed their learning at the disposal of the reader. Lord Kelvin, Prof. Huxley, Prof. Simon Newcomb, Sir William Crookes, Lord Rayleigh, Alfred Russel Wallace, Sir Robert Ball—these are only a few of the contributors on scientific subjects. Or is it a question of the study of Literature? The pages have been enriched by the contributions of such masters as Matthew Arnold, A. C. Swinburne, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Sir Walter Besant, William Morris, Austin Dobson, Prof. Saintsbury, Andrew Lang and Edward Everett Hale—to select a name here and there from the list of contributors. In the realms of Economics, Law, Medicine, Biography, Geography, Mechanics and every other department of knowledge we find equally noteworthy names. Among the great historians, for instance, who have contributed to the work are the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, Prof. Freeman, Sir John R. Seeley, Justin Winsor, the Rt. Hon. John Morley, Charles Kendall Adams and Richard Garnett. These men, who are only a few selected from the long roll of 1100 great writers who contributed the articles in the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, have furnished the product of their ripest scholarship and highest genius to the work. The contributions, arranged in alphabetical order and fully indexed, furnish in a few minutes information that it would take even a trained scholar hours to acquire, if at all, from separate volumes in a library.

A Library of Libraries.

But if a work like the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA especially commends itself because of the saving of time which it effects, it commends itself no less also on account of the saving of expense. The person of average means might find it impossible to collect—except after a great many years, if at all—the different works of the great writers referred to above; but if he purchases the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, he has at his command, in one set of books, all that is most valuable in the separate works of these different authors. If these considerations were all true when the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA could not be obtained for less than £37 ($179.45), how much more force do they have now when the same work, identical in every respect, is offered for less than half the former prices.

Three Characteristics.

The ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA is so well known that this announcement need do no more than set forth the reduction in price effected by *The Times*, but it may also be of interest to recall three facts in this connection:—

First.—Every one of the 1100 contributors was chosen simply because he was better qualified to write on his particular subject than any one else in the world.

Second.—It has, perhaps, been commonly believed that the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA was essentially a British production. As a matter of fact, a very large number of articles were contributed by Americans, the names of a few of whom are to be found in the third column of this advertisement. In short, the volumes represent the highest scholarship of the *whole English speaking race.*

Third.—The ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA is emphatically a book to be read with enjoyment, as well as a book to be consulted as an authority. Thus the article on New Orleans, by George W. Cable, is as fascinating as one of his stories; the article on Pitt, by Lord Macaulay, is in the same brilliant style as his History of England; and the article by Robert Louis Stevenson is as delightful reading as one of his novels. The same may be said of the contributions of scores of others.

Further information concerning the Encyclopaedia Britannica may be obtained by filling out the coupon below and mailing it to the American Office of The Times (London), 290 Broadway, New York. Sets of the work in the different styles of binding, as well as files of The Times and copies of The Times War Map of South Africa, The Times Atlas, and The Times Gazetteer may be examined at this address.

Famous Persons Who Have Taken Advantage of the Times' Offer.

The following list of names represents a few among the 20,000 purchasers of *The Times'* issue of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA at less than half price, and will show what an unparalleled public endorsement the undertaking received in England. It is interesting to note that in the list of subscribers are some of the most famous people now living, and that a bargain in a great work is appreciated even by the rich, the titled, and the great.

In every instance the names represent Bona Fide subscribers for the work at the advertised price. In no case whatever was a set given away or sold at the slightest discount.

The Marquis of Salisbury. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Prime Minister of England.

The Lord High Chancellor of England.

Rudyard Kipling. The noted author.

Princess Louise. Daughter of the Queen.

Alfred A. Rothschild. The head of the great Rothschild Banking House.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Curzon. Viceroy of India and, next to the President of the United States, the most responsible official in the world.

His Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenberg.

The Lord Chief Justice of England.

Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Exeter and Over Half the House of Bishops.

The Rt. Hon. Gerald Balfour. Chief Secretary of State for Ireland.

Sir Thomas Lipton. The latest challenger for the America Cup.

Herbert Spencer. The greatest of living English philosophers.

Friedrich Krupp. The head of the great Krupp Gun Works, Essen, Germany.

Sir Edgar Vincent, K.C.M.G. The celebrated Egyptian administrator.

Sir Arthur Sullivan. Composer of "H.M.S. Pinafore" and many well-known operas.

Rt. Hon. Justin McCarthy. The Irish Parliamentary leader, novelist and historian.

Coningsby Disraeli. Nephew and heir of the former Premier.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

Mr. D'Oyly Carte. Impresario of the famous Gilbert and Sullivan plays in the Savoy Theatre.

Sir Edwin Arnold. The famous poet. Author of "The Light of Asia," &c.

The Earl of Dunraven. Former challenger for the America Cup.

Lord Kelvin. The greatest of living scientists.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome. The well-known author.

Lord Arthur Charles Wellesley. Grandson of "The Iron Duke," Wellington.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Monson. British Ambassador to France.

Mr. Arthur W. Pinero and Mr. Henry Arthur Jones. The noted dramatic writers.

James Bryce, M. P. So widely known to Americans from his work on "The American Commonwealth."

Mrs. Humphry Ward. The greatest of living English novelists.

Rear Admiral Lord Charles William Beresford. Who bombarded and captured Alexandria.

Prince Hatzfeldt. German Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

H. H. Princess de Wagram.

His Royal Highness the Thakore Sahib of Gondal.

AND 20,000 OTHERS.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF The Times.

The Times War Map of South Africa.—2x3 feet in size, printed in ten different colors, mounted on strong linen and folded into a handsome case; carefully compiled from the latest surveys and authoritative in every way; indispensable for those who desire to follow the progress of the conflict in South Africa. Price Six Shillings Nett ($1.50), duty paid and post free.

The Times Atlas.—Contains 118 pages of maps (comprising 175 maps) and an alphabetical index of 130,000 names: size of map page, 130 square inches; size of volume, 16½x11½ inches; of special value to Americans for its authoritative foreign maps. Price, bound in half morocco, 34 Shillings Nett ($8.50), duty paid.

The Times Gazetteer of the World.—11x7½ inches in size, contains nearly 1,800 double-column pages, combines completeness and accuracy with inexpensiveness; includes the latest and most reliable geographical and statistical information. Price, cloth binding, 26 Shillings Nett ($6.50); half morocco, 32 Shillings Nett ($8.00), duty paid.

Great Britain and the Dutch Republics.—The latest and best statement of the points at issue in the present South African War. Paper, 60 pages, 5d (10 cents), post free.

These publications may be seen at the American Office of *The Times* (London), 290 Broadway, New York, or will be dispatched to any address upon receipt of the price.

Prices for Cash Payments.

Cloth Binding, $82.45 (£17) [the Publishers' price was £37], and with the Bookcase, $97.00 (£20).

Half Morocco, $101.85 (£21), [the Publishers' price was £45], and with the Bookcase, $116.40 (£24).

Full Morocco, $135.80 (£28), Gilt Edges [the Publishers' price was £65], and with the Bookcase $150.35 (£31).

Prices for Monthly Payments.

Cloth Binding, 17 Monthly Payments of $5.10 (one guinea) each, or with the Bookcase, 20 Monthly Payments of $5.10 each.

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Full Morocco Binding (the best possible binding), 28 Monthly payments of $5.10 (one guinea) each, or with the Bookcase, 31 Monthly Payments of $5.10 each.

If the purchaser sends a cheque for the full amount at the cash prices shown in another column, he will effect a saving of 25 cents (shilling) on every $5.10 (guinea), and no Order Form need be used. The Form which follows is for the use of the purchasers who prefer monthly payments.

Monthly Payments—Order Form. ii

AMERICAN OFFICE OF **The Times** (London), 290 Broadway, New York. [Date]_____

I enclose $5.10 (one guinea). Please send me "The Times" Issue of the Encyclopædia Britannica (9th Edition) bound in { Cloth, price $86.70 (17 guineas), / Half Morocco, price $107.10 (21 guineas), / Full Morocco, price $142.80 (28 guineas), } Strike out two of these lines.

the balance of which sum I agree to pay you, or any one you appoint, at the rate of $5.10 (one guinea) a month: my next payment to be on delivery of the whole 25 volumes, and my succeeding payments on the corresponding day of each month following. Until such payments are complete I engage that the volumes not being my property, shall not be disposed of by sale or otherwise. I further agree that if, owing to unforeseen circumstances, of which you shall be the judge, the volumes cannot be delivered, the return of the deposit of $5.10 (one guinea) to me shall cancel this agreement.

Please also send a REVOLVING BOOKCASE, for which I agree to make three further monthly payments of $5.10 (one guinea) each, after the payments for the books are completed. } Strike out if Bookcase not desired.

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If books are to be delivered beyond Greater New York, the purchaser should add on line below full shipping directions, whether to be forwarded by freight or express. Beyond Greater New York carriage will be at purchaser's cost.

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American Office of

The Times (LONDON),

290 Broadway, New York.

I should be pleased to receive a Pamphlet of Specimen Pages, Coloured Plates and Brief Extracts from the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. Also full particulars of the special prices in the different styles of binding.

[Signed]_____

[Address]_____

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SENATE WILL PASS PUERTO RICAN BILL

By from Ten to Fifteen Majority, Says Senator Hansbrough.

ITS PROSPECTS IN THE HOUSE

Plan Is to Place the Measure in Conferrees' Hands So as to Prevent Long Speeches.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Senator Elkins is not always a good prophet, and he has not always been in favor of a tariff for Puerto Rican trade, but he was so confident to-day that the Puerto Rico bill will become law that he declared it will pass the Senate with only six Republican votes in opposition to it, and will go through the House in less than two days, and become law by next Thursday or Friday.

This is an expression of greater confidence than can be discovered among the House leaders. But the managing men have kept their plans very quiet since the Senate drew near to the day for voting on the bill, possibly to be able to adopt their line of action without stirring up the members who would like to have a chance to vote for free trade for Puerto Rico.

From intimations that have been dropped to members who are not of the "insurgent" stripe, it is understood to be the plan of the managers and Mr. Henderson to avoid discussion of the Puerto Rico bill by at once voting to non-concur in the amendments of the Senate and send the bill to a conference committee. That will take it out of Committee of the Whole, prevent members from making long speeches on the subject, and make it necessary to adopt the report of the conferrees as a whole.

That course would be subject to the chance of a refusal on the part of the House to agree to the conference report, and as a defeat of the conference report would hold the majority up to the country as fatally divided on the question about which the country seems to have but one opinion, the politicians who are worrying about the prospect for the next Congress are doing their level best to whip into line the Republicans who prefer to be right to being elected.

The objections to the consideration of the Senate bill in conference will be urged with warmth and reason by the men who wish to get another opportunity to vote for free trade. The larger part of the Senate bill pertains to the government of Puerto Rico. That question has not been considered in the House. The advocates of free trade will ask for instructions to the conferrees of the House, if it appears that votes enough can be obtained to send the bill to a conference.

The objections that the Government bill has not been considered in the House would hardly hold if the House should vote to send the bill to conference and the conferrees should report that the Senate amendment be adopted The rules of the House make it plain that once a matter has been intrusted to conferrees, and they report agreement, all that remains to be done is to agree to the report as a whole or reject it as a whole.

The House will be required to grapple with the subject next Wednesday, for the bill will certainly pass the Senate on Tuesday by between ten and fifteen majority if the expectations of Senator Hansbrough are realized. Warning has been sent to members of the House to be ready for service on an important question in a few days, and this is taken as an indication that the Committee on Rules, which is the steering committee of the House has a plan, and is prepared to carry it out.

The Speaker is represented as being determined that there shall be no shilly-shallying over the bill when it reaches the House. Some of his friends say that he is not sure that it has wrought all the mischief to be extracted from it, and they say that the Speaker feels that if he is to be succeeded by a Democrat it will be impossible to attribute his displacement to any other cause than the blundering of his party in disposing of the interests of Puerto Rico.

ATTITUDE OF THE TRUSTS.

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana Argues that They Are for Free Trade for Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—So far as the committee in charge of the measure is concerned, the Puerto Rican bill was completed to-day, with the exception of two amendments which Senators had requested should lie over until Monday. The final two days' debate on the bill will begin at 11 o'clock Monday. Tuesday afternoon the votes will be taken on the pending amendments and the bill.

The feature of to-day's session was an exhaustive discussion of the pending measure by Mr. Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.) Particular interest was manifested by Senators on both sides of the chamber in the speech, in view of the attitude of Mr. Fairbanks's colleague, Mr. Beveridge. Several of the Indiana members of the House listened to the speech. Mr. Fairbanks supported vigorously and unequivocally the pending measure, making an argument which, some of his colleagues said, would attract wide attention. He said, in part:

"Mr. President; There are two principal questions which lie at the very foundation of the pending bill. One is a question of Congressional power and the other a question of National policy. So much attention has been devoted to the Constitutional question that scant consideration has been given to the question of policy, and the urgency of the situation as respects relief for the Puerto Ricans has been very largely overlooked."

Mr. Fairbanks presented some generalizations with respect to the power of Congress over Puerto Rico, based upon what he regarded as "the overwhelming weight of authority and sound reason." Some of these, in brief, were:

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER.

"The Federal Government possesses in the most comprehensive manner all powers which pertain to the sovereignty of nations. It has been invariably recognized that one of the attributes of sovereignty is the right to acquire and govern territory as the result of war. The Constitution of the United States clearly vests in the Federal Government the exclusive function of declaring war and of making treaties. As an indispensable incident of this power, the Government is authorized to acquire territory.

"Whether the Constitution extends automatically to a territory acquired has been a much debated question. Divergent views have been and still are sharply entertained upon the subject. Such difference of opinion will continue until the Supreme Court shall determine the question. Its supreme judgment will be accepted by the country. Until it shall interpret and define the powers of Congress under the Constitution the Congress should reserve to itself the widest possible liberty, the amplest discretion in dealing with the problems and conditions which are now facing us.

"We are charged with the responsibility of providing a government for new possessions and new peoples. We are only partially informed as to their necessities and capabilities. There is no thought or desire in this chamber, or elsewhere, to subordinate these people, to impose upon them any arbitrary or unjust rule, or to withhold from them for a moment the enjoyment of religious freedom and all of the opportunities which shall make for their greatest social and commercial progress.

"The greatest danger in dealing with the new problems which engage our attention is undue haste, inconsiderate action. There will be no difficulty in solving them if we will be content to act only upon ample information, and be willing to retrace our steps if we go wrong. Another danger which besets us is that our course with respect to the people for whom we must provide government may be controlled by purely partisan considerations. The questions are of such high moment that they should be settled free from partisanship. They should not be determined in the heat of political contests or made the football of purely partisan contention.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE.

"The responsibility of administering for the present the islands committed to our keeping rests upon the party in power. I regret to see a disposition on the part of those in opposition, in the hope of winning some possible political advantage, to assume an attitude of antagonism to measures proposed for the welfare of the people of the islands. We should not be misled by their hysterical assault upon the policies which they oppose."

Mr. Fairbanks then presented in detail interesting information regarding Puerto Rico, its people, its trade and commerce, and its productions. He showed that the estimated revenue from the 15 per cent. duty, on the basis of last year's commerce, would be $307,756. Discussing the proposed tariff, he said that the committee did not regard the 15 per cent. duty proposed by the bill as protective, but purely and simply a revenue duty. Continuing, he said:

"Some criticism is indulged in because the present measure does not completely abolish the existing duties, but merely makes a reduction of 85 per cent. The committee regarded the Dingley rates as protective, as excessive under the circumstances, and the 15 per cent., to which they are reduced, as purely and simply a very moderate revenue duty. The amount realized is to be used for the support of the Insular Government. Every dollar is to be faithfully dedicated to the benefit of the Puerto Ricans; not a cent is to be retained and used for the benefit of the United States. And yet there are those on the opposite side of the chamber who challenge the imposition as if it were conceived in an ungenerous spirit and for an unholy purpose.

"The necessity of providing revenue for the support of the island was more manifest the more familiar we became with the actual conditions prevailing, and with what was needed to rehabilitate it. Upon a closer and more minute inquiry it seemed impossible, or at least inadvisable, to attempt to raise the entire amount required to support the insular administration by a direct tax upon the people.

TRUSTS FOR FREE TRADE.

"How are the revenues required for the support of the insular administration to be obtained? Obviously in one of four ways. First, by a direct appropriation from the Treasury of the United States; second, by a loan; third, by direct taxation in the island; fourth, by the imposition of tariff duties. As to the first method proposed, the people of the United States have already contributed liberally from their treasury for the benefit of the Puerto Ricans. They have done it with a generous hand, but in working out the Puerto Rican problem it must not be understood that the Puerto Ricans are to be treated as mendicants. They must bear their full share of the burdens of civil government according to their capacity.

"The second method of supplying the insular treasury, namely, by a loan, cannot be made effective until an insular government is erected upon the island.

"The third plan which has been proposed is impracticable for the reasons heretofore indicated. The imposition of additional direct taxes would, in the language of Gen. Davis, amount practically to confiscation.

"The fourth plan which has been proposed is that which for more than a century has been the most acceptable method in the United States, and that is through the imposition of tariff duties."

Adverting to the provisions of the pending bill, Mr. Fairbanks said: "The statement has been frequently made that the duties were modified and imposed at the dictation of the sugar and tobacco trusts. Those on the opposite side of the chamber have frequently referred to the action of the committee as having been inspired by some mysterious, occult influence for an obvious purpose.

"Let us briefly analyse the situation. The interest of the trusts, if interest they have, is limited to the two articles, sugar and tobacco, which are exported to the United States. The Sugar Trust, as we are advised, is interested chiefly, if not exclusively, in the refining of sugar. Is it, therefore, interested in the question as to whether raw sugar purchased in Puerto Rico shall be admitted into the United States free or with a tariff of 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates imposed upon it?

"The least observant mind must perceive that it is interested in the absolute free admission of raw sugar, and that it is, in the very nature of things, opposed to the imposition of any duty whatever. It is inconceivable that it would advocate the imposition of a duty upon its raw product, so as to increase the price thereof to itself, unless we attribute to it less sagacity than it is supposed to possess.

"It is estimated that there is at present in Puerto Rico some ten thousand tons or more of raw sugar awaiting shipment to the United States upon the reduction or entire removal of the Dingley rates. If a duty of 15 per cent. of the Dingley duties is paid upon this sugar and other sugars which are purchased by the trust and those in like interest, who will be the beneficiary? that is to say, for whose benefit is the money paid at the Custom House? It will not go into the Treasury of the United States, but will be used for the exclusive benefit of Puerto Rico. This contribution for the support of the Insular Government will not be made by the masses of the people, but will be contributed, in a very large measure, by the sugar trust, or by the wealthy Spanish importers. Gen. Davis informs us that 'a large part of the mercantile and exporting houses are owned and conducted by Spanish men, who, under the treaty, preserve their Spanish nationality.'

"What is said with respect to the sugar trust applies with equal force to the tobacco trust. It is interested, if at all, in the absolute free admission of tobacco. The removal of the entire duty and unrestricted free trade would undoubtedly meet with its cordial and enthusiastic approval. Can there be the remotest possible ground to doubt this?

TRUSTS SHOULD PAY.

"A few weeks ago a suit was brought against the Collector of Customs in the City of New York to recover some $2,000,000 collected on imports from Puerto Rico upon the ground that the Constitution extended to Puerto Rico, and that duties could not be lawfully collected. The plaintiffs suing are Lawrence Turnure & Co., the American Sugar Refining Company, L. W. & P. Armstrong, Mullen, Schall & Co., John Farr, and Melchor, Armstrong & Dessau. One of the principal parties, it will be seen, is the American Sugar Refining Company, which is the corporate name of the Sugar Trust. Of the amount collected 90 per cent., or some $1,800,000, represent the duties paid on sugar and tobacco.

"To maintain the suit, the Sugar Trust denies the Constitutional power of the United States to collect any duty whatever. The opposition would have us believe that while the trust was in the courts denying the Constitutional power of Congress to impose any duties upon the raw sugars imported by it at New York, it was in Washington advocating before Congress the imposition of a duty upon sugar. I do not believe that any one will fail to understand how utterly contradictory and absurd the proposition is.

"The only legislation suggested in the present Congress which was in the interest of the Sugar and Tobacco Trusts was proposed by the senior Senator from Arkansas, (Mr. Jones,) who introduced an amendment proposing to refund to those who had paid $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 collected on imports from Puerto Rico. The money, if the Senator's amendment had been adopted, would be returned to the Sugar and Tobacco Trusts and the other importers now suing the Government.

"For one, I would regard myself recreant to the trust committed to me and false to the best interests of the people of the United States if I did no by my vote compel these trusts and their allied interests to pay some part of maintaining the Puerto Rican Government, which they do pay under the duty upon their raw products, rather than increase the direct taxes upon the people in the island, or, in the alternative, appropriate it from the Treasury of the United States.

"Mr. President, it has not escaped public attention that a lobby from Puerto Rico has been maintained here during the consideration of the pending bill. It is headed by a British subject, who has been insistent for free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States and who is one of the largest producers of sugar in the island, having over $800,000 invested in his sugar enterprises. It is quite natural that he should desire that his product should reach the American market without any duty whatever.

"We rest the justification of the pending bill upon the broad and simple proposition that it is the duty of Congress to provide revenue for the territory belonging to it, and to provide it in a just and equitable manner. There is no power save and except Congress which can legislate for Puerto Rico. It is entirely within the competency of the Congress to legislate forever for them, but to do so would be in contravention of the genius of our institutions and contrary to the wishes of the Congress and the people."

DISCUSSION ON THE BILL.

Early in the session Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) made a statement concerning the substitute he offered yesterday for the pending unfinished business. He desired, he said, to arrogate to himself no credit for the substitute, as it was the measure originally prepared by Mr. Foraker, amended slightly. He could not speak for all members on his side of the Chamber, but he knew that as he had introduced the measure in the utmost good faith, some Democrats, at least, would support it. It presented, he thought, the best proposition yet made as to Puerto Rico, inasmuch as it provided a free territorial government of the United States.

Mr. Foraker said he was not insensible to the compliment paid him by Mr. Bacon in adopting his "original draft" of the Puerto Rican measure, and was inclined to congratulate him upon having reached the point where he (Foraker) was two months ago. The bill, as he now regarded it, was entirely inadequate, although at the time he drafted it he deemed it an excellent measure. It did not, however, provide for many particulars covered by the pending bill, and he declared it was utterly inadequate for the purposes intended.

The pending question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) providing that the bill should designate Puerto Rico as a Territory of the United States. Mr. Allen read a brief prepared by Carman F. Randolph, a member of the New York bar, on the constitutional status of our island possessions. A few minutes earlier Mr. Allen had been refused permission to have the brief printed as a public document. Mr. McComas (Rep., Md.,) objecting. After Mr. Allen had read about one of the fifty-four pages of the brief, he was given permission to print it as a part of his remarks.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED.

Mr. McComas then had read a recent statement of Mr. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, in which he argued in favor of the free admission to the United States of sugar from Puerto Rico, and expressed the belief that the time would come soon when it would be admitted free. Mr. McComas adverted sarcastically to the agreement upon the Puerto Rican question which, he said, Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Allen were in.

When that section of the bill relating to the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico was reached, Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) offered this amendment: "That the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico shall have no power or authority to enact any law in conflict with the Constitution of the United States." The amendment was lost 15 to 31.

It was provided by an amendment offered by Mr. Allen and accepted by Mr. Foraker that "no public indebtedness of Puerto Rico or of any municipality thereof shall be authorized or allowed in excess of 7 per cent. of the aggregate tax valuation of its property." The committee had fixed the limit at 10 per cent. of the tax valuation.

The committee amendments, with the exception of two—the one relating to the question of citizenship of Puerto Ricans and the other fixing the qualifications of a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States—were adopted.

After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

PUERTO RICO'S NEEDS.

Gen. Davis Says It Requires $2,000,000 Annually to Run the Island—City Treasuries Are Empty.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 31.—In an interview to-day, Governor General Davis said:

"I have not felt it proper for me to discuss Congressional matters, filling as I do an executive position. I have expressed my views fully, however, on Puerto Rico's needs, and I might say if Congress should adopt free trade the receipts of the Custom Houses would naturally cease. One million five hundred thousand dollars has been collected during the fiscal year, and with free trade this will fall off. What then will run the island?

"Although I have received no official advices regarding an appropriation. I understand through the newspapers that an appropriation was decided upon, and I infer that this appropriation will be spent on Insular government expenses. If free trade is adopted I cannot see how the necessary funds for the conduct of the affairs of the island are to be raised by myself or those who succeed me. Two million dollars are the present expenses, and this amount will be needed annually. There is only a small incoming revenue from stamps, liquors, tobacco, the mercantile licenses, and it is impossible to collect taxes because of the conditions."

W. T. Townes, President of the Puerto Rico-American Tobacco Company, says that the proposed tariff will keep Puerto Rico out of the American market; that Puerto Rico will sell to Europe, China, and Japan, and not a pound to the United States.

The tariff means a difference of $725 on each 1,000 pounds of finished tobacco. United States makers can buy the same leaf and make it up in the United States, and sell it $725 cheaper than the Puerto Rico manufacturers. The Puerto Rico-American Tobacco Company employs 500 hands at Ponce and San Juan, and has an output of cigars and cigarettes to the value of $1,000,000 annually.

The Mayors of many towns have become dissatisfied and wish to resign, although only elected a few months ago. They do not like the responsibility of their offices, and the empty treasuries. A general order was recently issued prohibiting resignations except on account of illness.

The deficits have been caused for the most part by the order in 1899 removing municipal taxes on meats, bread, foods, &c., which order, however, was considered just, but on account of which the city receipts have fallen off about half. In many towns funds are unavailable to pay police, clerks, teachers, and the ordinary expenses.

THE CHICAGO GAS DEAL.

Control of Ogden by People's Company to be Officially Announced.

Though from Chicago there yesterday came denials of the statement that the People's Gas Company had obtained control of the Ogden Company, the financial district had no doubt of the authenticity of the report of control. It was pointed out that the denials came from minor officials of the Ogden Company and were rather denials of a conference in Chicago on Wednesday between officials of the People's and Ogden Companies than of the actual merger of the companies.

As a matter of fact, such denials were of no force, for it was known that Anthony N. Brady of the People's Gas Company did not leave this city for Chicago until Wednesday night. The conference was held on his arrival in Chicago, and its results were as THE NEW YORK TIMES set out yesterday. People's Gas now controls Ogden and the Chicago gas situation.

The view Wall Street took of the matter was well borne out by the course on the Stock Exchange of People's Gas stock, which on sales of 20,000 shares advanced 2¼ points.

Official announcement of the deal, delayed temporarily for corporation reasons, will be forthcoming in a few days.

PRAYED FOR AGED MAN'S LIFE.

Pathetic Scene at Veteran's Bedside—Wants to Complete 100 Years.

Pathetic scenes were enacted yesterday morning at the bedside of William Harrington, a veteran of many wars, who is slowly dying from a stroke of paralysis at his home, 1,417 Franklin Avenue, Borough of the Bronx. He lacks but three months of being a centenarian, and it has been his great desire to live out the full measure of the century. Special services of prayer for the prolongation of his life had been arranged by his fellow-members of the Prospect Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, into which he was received only two years ago by the Rev. Dr. Nathan Hubbell, the pastor, and a large gathering from the congregation came to the house in response to the call.

The old man was born in Delaware. He fought the British in 1812, and afterward the Seminoles and Mexicans, finally going through the civil war with the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers.

Though too deaf to hear a word of what was going on, Mr. Harrington seemed to known the purport of it all as the company bowed in prayer and joined in singing, and to appreciate their kindly purpose.

"Cold Storage is the only real guaranty of protection (for furs)."—Extract from "Cloaks and Furs."

COLD STORAGE FOR FURS AND FABRICS.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND ESTIMATE.

THE LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

32-42 East 42d Street, New York.

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSES FOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Burglar Proof Vaults for Silver Plate.

NO WAR TAX REDUCTION

The Existing Law Stands for the Present, at Least.

INTERNAL REVENUE FIGURES

Surplus So Far This Year Is $54,000,000—Mr. Levy Thinks His Bill Will Be Considered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—There has been not a little talk, and it does not seem to amount to anything more, about the propriety and expediency of making reductions in the internal revenue taxation laws of the country, in consequence of the promise of a large surplus of receipts over expenditures for the current year.

In his annual report to the House of Representatives, Secretary Gage said that the receipts for the current year probably would exceed the expenditures by $40,000,000. To-day, the last of the ninth month, the Treasury statement shows the receipts to have been $54,000,000 in excess of the expenditures, and should the receipts continue in excess of the expenditures at the same rate, the surplus of receipts for the year will be $72,000,000. The internal revenue receipts, which were estimated at $285,000,000 for the year, have already reached $220,000,000, and it is probable that they will go up to $300,000,000.

Some reduction may be made in the figures given in consequence of expenditures to meet the premiums on exchanged bonds, but, it is said, it will not amount to much.

There are no plans for reduction of taxation that have been communicated to the men who must prepare the laws in that direction if any are to be passed by the present Congress. Secretary Gage has from time to time advised the President of the growing surplus. The Congress has been reminded, notably by Representative Levy, that an opportunity is presented for the reduction of taxes that are irksome and unnecessary, and Mr. Levy has introduced a bill scaling down the internal revenue taxes.

Visitors to the White House, both Republicans and Democrats, who have asked the President about the report that an Administration plan for tax reduction is in contemplation, have come away with the impression that such a reduction is not intended to be made immediately. The Government, it is represented, is still under heavy expense, it contemplates further expense in the way of increasing the navy and maintaining the army, and it is not yet deemed wise to shrink the revenues because they promise to exceed by many millions the immediate visible needs of the different departments.

Representatives Richardson and McClellan, Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, intend at the next meeting of that committee to ask that a resolution and bill be taken up with the view of obtaining at once a law to reduce internal revenue taxes. Other members of the committee, opposed to Richardson and McClellan politically, say that the committee is not yet ready to shut off the internal revenue taxes.

"If that had been considered necessary and expedient," said a Republican member of the committee to-day, "it would have been done at the beginning of the session, when it was apparent that the year would show an excess of receipts. When the time comes you may be sure the majority party in the House will see to the reduction of taxes. The President made no recommendation for tax reduction in his message. He is unwilling that the tax should be imposed in excess of the needs of the Government a moment longer than is wise and prudent. If the decision were to be reached now that taxes were to be reduced, the work of preparing a bill would be undertaken immediately, so that the reduced taxes should become effective at the beginning of the fiscal year 1900-1901."

A Democratic member who saw the President to-day obtained the information that the President feared that a change now or at any time near the beginning of the coming year would cause confusion at a time when it would be desirable to avoid it. On the other hand, Democrats are saying that if their party wants a really strong campaign issue, it might be that of a demand for immediate tax reduction, of course of internal revenue taxes. The stamp taxes, which have produced a great deal of money for the Government, are, it is claimed by the Democrats, sometimes annoying, and the advocacy of the abolition of the most frequently used stamps is believed by many Democrats to be one that will receive a general welcome.

Representative Levy hopes to have his bill reported or made the basis of a Republican measure. He says that the Administration has come around to his position. He pointed out long ago that this surplus must be put in circulation either by the purchase of bonds at a high rate of interest and premium or that it be retained in trade channels by relieving the people of the burden of taxation.

He said that when he introduced the bill for the reduction of war taxes he pointed out that the Secretary had stated that the surplus revenues of the Government would amount to $40,000,000. Adopting this as a basis he endeavored to reduce the taxation by internal revenue for war purposes by at least $60,000,000. He says that some immediate action ought to be taken, and he believes will be taken by the Administration, for he contends, to defer consideration of a bill to reduce war revenues until after the election will not relieve the business world, but rather threaten it with another such crisis as it experienced last Fall.

MONEY FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

Appropriations Bill Passed by House After a Political Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The House to-day finished a hard week's work by passing the Fortifications Appropriations bill. No amendments were offered, and the bill passed as it came from the committee.

Mr. Hemenway, (Rep., Ind.,) in charge of the bill, explained its provisions. It carries $7,093,488, being $4,695,450 less than the estimates. He said the reductions in the estimates had been made because it had been demonstrated that the Government could manufacture its own guns cheaper than it could buy them, and the appropriations would be sufficient to keep its gun factories at work eight hours a day for the ensuing year. The Government, he said, manufactured twelve-inch guns cheaper by $10,000 than they could be purchased, and ten-inch guns $7,500 cheaper.

Mr. Shattuc, (Rep., Ohio,) under the latitude allowed in general debate, followed with an hour's speech on general political topics, the tariff, expansion, and Southern election laws. In the course of his remarks Mr. Shattuc denounced the inconsistency of Southern statesmen in demanding that the natives in our insular possession be given all the immunities of American citizenship, while they were using all their ingenuity to rob the Southern negroes of constitutional rights conferred upon them. He took as his text an extract from a recent speech of Senator Tillman of South Carolina.

Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) the minority leader, challenged some of Mr. Shattuc's statements relative to the advantage which the latter claimed accrued to the country from the passage of the Dingley law.

Proceeding, Mr. Richardson contrasted the appropriations immediately preceding the Spanish war with those during and subsequent to it, contending that the latter exceeded the former by $300,000,000 annually. "That sum," said he, "represents the cost of the empire over the cost of the republic."

Mr. Hemenway replied to Mr. Richardson. He said the Democrats had shouted for war before it was declared; now they were denouncing the expenditures the war entailed. It was ridiculous, Mr. Hemenway challenged the other side to point out a single item of extravagance in any of the appropriation bills. In reply to this challenge, Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) and Mr. Jett (Dem., Ill.,) cited the promotion and immediate retirement of high officers in the army.

Mr. Hemenway offered the record of the soldiers so retired in justification, and ridiculed the showing made by the opposition in response to his challenge.

Replying to Mr. Richardson's assertion that the interests of the wool growers have been disastrously affected by the Dingley law, Mr. Hemenway said no one ever had to explain why anything went up under the Wilson law.

William Alden Smith (Rep., Mich.,) produced figures to show that the price of sheep had doubled under the Dingley law.

Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.,) declared that the extravagance of the present Administration was without a parallel in the history of the country.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) denounced the Republican Party for not being able to repress trusts, which, he said, were enjoying the principal prosperity existing in the country to-day and declaring great dividends on the capital invested.

The appropriation bill was then passed without amendment.

A resolution was adopted re-electing the present Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home.

The House passed the bill authorizing the construction of a dam across the Mississippi River between Coon Rapids and the northern limits of the City of Minneapolis.

SHIPPING BILL APPROVED.

Committee Report Presented to the House—Democrats Dissent.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to-day approved the report on the shipping bill prepared by Chairman Grosvenor, who later presented it to the House. It was decided, however, not to make it public until Monday, when a synopsis will be given out. The report itself is voluminous, making about 150 pages, and covers the whole subject of merchant shipping here and abroad. All of the Republican members of the committee concurred in the report.

The Democratic members announced their purpose to make a minority report, and will have until April 20 to present it. It will be a general dissent from the bill, and will not be accompanied by a substitute.

HENDERSON CRIES FREE TRADE.

Writes Another Letter Bringing in the Philippines.

CHICAGO, March 31.—A dispatch to The Times-Herald from St. Paul says:

"Speaker Henderson has followed up his letter to an Iowa constituent, scoring the Senate and the opponents of the Puerto Rican tariff, with a second communication on the same subject, this time to a friend in Minnesota. The Speaker alludes to 'the 10,000,000 savages in the Philippines' and makes plainly the assertion that the main thing the tariff men are fighting for is to establish the power of Congress to rule the so-called countries outside of the Constitution, He writes:

"'It is very important to have established the doctrine that we can treat our new possessions in such cases as may seem best to the Government, consulting its interests and the interests of the possessions that we are bound to take care of. The fighting against the Puerto Rican bill comes from greater interests that are not disturbed so much by the trade with Puerto Rico, but who want free trade with the 10,000,000 savages in the Philippines.'"

THE KEARSARGE A SUCCESS.

Battleship's Double Turret Worked to Perfection, According to Admiral Sampson.

WASHINGTON, March 31. — Admiral Sampson, who was aboard the battleship Kearsarge during her last run out to sea, arrived here his morning from Fortress Monroe on his way to Boston. The Admiral witnessed the test of the double turret, a feature of naval architecture peculiar to the United States Navy. The test settled completely all doubts as to the practicability of this idea.

According to Admiral Sampson, none of the predicted faults of the system developed. It had been contended that the blast of the eight-inch guns superimposed above the big twelve-inch guns would make it impossible to operate the latter; that no man could live in the lower turret. As a matter of fact, the blast was so light that two officers stationed in the two sighting hoods on the lower turret were unable to agree as to whether there was any blast at all, and if there was they could not tell its direction. A piece of cotton wool placed in the forward slit of the middle of the sighting hood was driven into the hood, but on either side it remained undisturbed.

Contrary to predictions, there was no difficulty in maintaining the four guns in the superimposed turrets in parallel; the shots were delivered almost in one spot. Owing to a fault in the electrical connections which can easily be remedied, it was not possible to discharge more than three of the guns together, but the three shots at 1,000 yards dropped in the same place in the water.

No trouble was experienced with the turning devices and other mechanism; everything worked with perfect smoothness. The same was true, according to Admiral Sampson, of the Kearsarge as a whole. Everything, boilers, engines, steering gear, functioned perfectly.

The following telegram has been received at the Navy Department from Commander Folger of the Kearsarge:

"The double turret thoroughly tested and is an assured success, both from military and structural standpoints. No interference between planes of guns or inconvenience from blast or smoke. The structure tested with simultaneous discharges of three guns is amply strong to withhold the united shock of the four guns of either turret. The absence of suitable electric device for simultaneous discharge of all the guns prevented this final test. Both pairs of eight-inch guns tested in simultaneous firing."

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, March 32.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

W. H. Chamberlin of Chicago, to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents.

J. A. McClearn, to be Collector of Customs, District of Marblehead, Mass.

Capt. C. S. Cotton, to be a Rear Admiral in the navy.

Postmasters: Massachusetts—F. H. Johnson, Vineyard Haven; W. H. Pierce, Winchendon; E. W. Nutter, East Bridgewater; O. P. Kendrick, West Brookfield. Pennsylvania—William D. Williams, Jr., McDonald; H. D. Ruth, Lansdale; H. F. Hershey, Steelton; D. G. Engle, Marietta. Maine—F. H. Atwood, Rumford Falls; M. Hosmer, Pottsdam.

Extra Pay for Department Employes.

WASHINGTON, March 31. — Secretary Long has recommended to Congress that the employes of the Navy Department be paid for their excess time in office from Jan. 1, 1898, to Jan. 30, 1899. The action is in conformity with the recommendations made by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury as to the employes in their respective departments. The Secretary of State will make a similar recommendation. The extra work was occasioned during the Spanish war.

No Chance for Americans in Korea.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Consul General Horace N. Allen, at Seoul, writes to the State Department relative to the numerous requests of young men in this country, who have recently left the service of the United States, asking for positions as military advisers or instructors in the Korean army, that there is no demand for their services in that capacity, Korea having announced her intention to dispense with foreign assistance of this kind. The mines and railroads, also, according to Consul Allen, offer no opportunities to other than native Koreans.

Bills Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Senate passed the following bills to-day: Granting lands to the State of Alabama for the education of colored students at Montgomery and Troy, Ala.; to refund to W. T. Scott and one other $2,750 each, which they paid as sureties of Davis B. Bonfoy of Texas; to establish light and fog signal at Browns Point, Puget Sound; for the relief of Gilman Sawtell; to enable John Collinson, a subject of Great Britain, to dispose of his right, title, and interest to and in certain lands situated in New Mexico.

To Call Up Quay Case Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Chandler, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, gave notice that he would defer asking the Senate to begin the consideration of the case of ex-Senator Quay on Tuesday next in accordance with the unanimous consent agreement, but that he would ask the Senate to proceed with the case on Wednesday next either under the order of the Senate or as a subject of the highest possible privilege.

New Naval Attache at London.

(Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.)

LONDON, March 31.—Commander Clever relieves Lieut. Commander Colwell April 2, as United States Naval Attaché here. The retiring incumbent has been the recipient during the last few weeks of many valedictory dinners, and on all sides there are expressions of regret that he is leaving the naval and social circles here. Both he and Mrs. Colwell are very popular.

Bill to Amend Revenue Stamp Law.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Representative Spight (Dem., Miss.) has introduced a bill amending the revenue law so as to exempt written instruments, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, &c., from the requirements of being stamped, unless the amount exceeds $200.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Army—For promotion in the regular army, First Lieutenants to be Captains, Charles Miller, Sixteenth Infantry; John R. Sayburn, Eighth Infantry; T. G. Murphy, Tenth Infantry. Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants—C. E. Morton, Twenty-second Infantry; V. Wills, Twelfth Infantry; E. L. D. Breckinridge, Seventh Infantry; G. McCaskey, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Volunteers—Gustave Morte of Puerto Rico, late Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, to be Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant.

Rose from the Ranks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Second Lieut. F. W. Fonda, who was recently commissioned and assigned to the Tenth United States Cavalry, is an enlisted man, who was formerly in business in New York. He enlisted in the Seventh Cavalry at Fort Riley, and for the last five years was First Sergeant of his troop.

Col. Bird's Round-the-World Trip.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Col. Charles Bird of the Quartermaster General's Office has returned to the city after an extensive inspection of the transportation service, which involved a trip from New York to Manila over the Suez route and a trip from Manila to San Francisco over the Pacific route.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Dolphin, returning north from Cuba, put into Port Royal, S. C., to-day for coal and repairs.

The transport Kilpatrick passed out this morning at Cape Henry.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. James M. Arrasmith is transferred from the Thirteenth Infantry to the Eighteenth Infantry, Company E.

Capt. Henry T. Ferguson is transferred from the Eighteenth Infantry to the Thirteenth Infantry, Company F.

Major Frank Greene, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from San Francisco to Seattle, Washington, on official business.

Capt. Henry G. Lyon, Twenty-second Infantry, on the expiration of his present sick leave will report to the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for such duty as he may be able to perform, for a period of three months.

Capt. Jacques De L. Lafitte, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for further instructions pertaining to his future duties.

Major Francis L. Payson, Paymaster, will proceed to San Francisco, and report to the commanding General, Department of California, before April 15, for further orders.

Major Joseph S. Wilkins, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco, and report to the commanding General, Department of California, before April 15, for further orders.

Capt. John Baxter, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster, in addition to his present duties at Baltimore, will proceed to Washington to report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for temporary duty in his office. Capt. Baxter will make one visit each week from Washington to Baltimore, and return, on official business pertaining to his duties at the places named.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

JUDGMENT FOR WAGES WITHHELD.

Pennsylvania Employe Paid $166 to Relief Fund Under Protest.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 31.—W. E. McCready secured judgment to-day against the Pennsylvania Company for $166 alleged to have been retained from his wages. McCready claims that when the company employed him as a brakeman he was coerced into joining the relief department, and that a portion of his wages was withheld each month against his protest.

The suit is regarded as a test case. The company gave notice of appeal.

Will Open Limestone Deposits.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., March 31.—Application has been made before Chief Justice Magie of the Supreme Court by the Middle Brook Railroad Company for permission to institute condemnation proceedings to secure the right of way over certain property owned by John Brown and John McGloyn and lying along the proposed route of the road, which is to run from Finderne, Somerset County, to the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The line is designed to open up the immense deposits of limestone in the vicinity of Peapack. A commission comprising Lifert C. Waldron of Martinville, Peter J. Staats of Bound Brook, and Calvin Corle of Neshanic has been appointed to look into the matter. They will meet in Bound Brook on Friday.

Erie and Wyoming Not Enjoined.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Judge McPherson filed an opinion in the United States Circuit Court to-day denying the application for a preliminary injunction in the suit in equity of the Erie Railroad Company against the Erie and Wyoming Valley Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, in which the Court was asked to enjoin the Erie and Wyoming Valley Railroad Company from building a parallel railroad along the lines of the Erie Railroad Company from Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., to Lackawaxen, Pike County. The traffic involved is said to amount to $3,000,000 a year.

Shippers Want to Select Routes.

Western shippers are appearing before the Inter-State Commerce Commission to argue the question of whether the shipper shall have a voice in the routing of goods or whether the initial line can dictate the entire route. The railroads claim that as they agreed to deliver freight at its billed destination they should not be restricted in deciding what is the proper and best means of forwarding freight after it leaves their own lines. Among shippers, however, the opinion is growing that the right to designate the route belongs to them.

Western Rate War Feared.

Commissioner Farmer of the Trunk Line Association has not yet been informed by Pass

Foundation Laid by Military Rule for Permanent Government in Puerto Rico.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 26.—Possession by proprietary right will go far toward solving the political problem in Puerto Rico. The people are satisfied to belong to the United States. Government means so little to them that they will be pleased with any form that will protect them and improve their condition. Political leaders aspire to autonomy and wish to enjoy full Territorial privileges. Business interests have a horror of autonomy, fearing that Spanish notions of politics will prevail and that the masses, led by designing men, may be persuaded into acts that may retard and discourage undertakings that under fair government will insure general prosperity.

Paternalism will be not only not misplaced here, but it is almost necessary. Accustomed to dependence in great measure upon superior authority, the people cannot yet safely be left to their own resources. That makes them a possible source of mischief if left to the politicians to manage, for political leaders here are as crafty and cunning as in any of the West Indies. On the other hand, with a firm, kindly Government to guard their interests, they may be as clay with the potter, molded to any good purpose that may be planned for them.

Industry in the island is not greatly diversified. Manufacturing has never thrived here, and opportunity for it seems slight. A Government that will induce contentment will be one that will enable the people to gather from the land the tropical products of which it is capable and to find a market for them and for their labor. Wants are few, simple, and easily supplied. The present military Government, restrained in its work by small revenues and by the consideration that Congress will doubtless soon displace it by a civil establishment, has been able not only to relieve the extreme poverty of the people, but to overcome to a considerable degree the acute distress and privation caused by last Summer's hurricane. There are still suffering and want, for at least 500,000 people were prostrated by the hurricane, their homes and crops ruined, and their means of livelihood destroyed. Relief work goes on, but few supplies are now dispensed as outright charity. The people are on their feet and able to work, to rehabilitate estates, and to build again the frail homes that shelter their families.

There is little conception of government, except as its benefits are direct and tangible. The native mind does not rise above going out to work in the morning and returning at night, with results ample to cover current family expenses. It has not yet awakened to an appreciation of school work, and probably will not until the Government shall compel school attendance. With the urgent task before them of keeping the people from starvation the military authorities, while outlining a school scheme, have left development in this direction to a Government that will find general conditions more comfortable than they have been. Dealing with the masses is certainly not less difficult than if they were aborigines, for in that case there might be hope of applying instruction or help to pure-blooded tribes. The present population is not only mixed, but degenerate.

NATIVE BOARDS AND JUDICIARY.

Although for nearly thirty years Puerto Rico enjoyed a provincial relation to Spain, having been changed from a colony to a province in 1870, and during that time had representatives in the Spanish Cortes, the present administration has not found men to whom important responsibilities could be confided. Accordingly the Governor's advisers or Cabinet consist, not of individual members, but of boards. Natives are appointed to the boards, but with American officers also, for ballast. Board meetings consume a great amount of time and usually result as the officers recommend. Often at meetings a native member will present a most elaborate argument in favor of a given proposition, as though his most mature thought had evolved it. He will abandon his position instantly, however, when something else is suggested. The native apparently had merely wished to hear himself talk. Among his own his argument would doubtless have been convincing, and its tendencies might have been mischievous.

The work of the boards covers a wide scope, and is generally efficient. There is a Board of Pardons, a Board of Prison Control, and a Judicial Board, whose titles define their functions. The Judicial Board enjoys the distinction of being wholly native. One of its members is Solicitor General and the Governor General's official adviser. Among its duties is that of passing upon dispensations for marriage and divorce. The Superior Board of Health is composed mainly of Americans. The Board of Public Works, with an American in charge, supervises public improvements, including fortifications, civil works, and new roads. It has devised plans which, if carried out, will cause the expenditure of several million dollars. A Board of Insular Affairs, a Board of Education, the Treasurer of the island, and an Auditor complete the Cabinet.

The judiciary comprises municipal courts, each municipality electing Judges, whose jurisdiction is purely local. Every Alcalde is a committing magistrate. The Supreme Court is appointed. It consists of five Justices and the Attorney General. There are five district courts, with common pleas functions, having each three Judges and a prosecuting attorney. Since these courts failed to provide adequately for litigation in which foreigners were involved, the United States Provisional Court was created last year to deal with such cases, civil and criminal. It is composed of Americans, and is the only court that recognizes trial by jury. Except in the work of this court there has been little change of judicial system, the authorities preferring, so long as the courts serve ordinary purposes, to leave to a permanent government the development of a modern system.

The assignment of questions affecting marriage and divorce to the Judicial Board is a radical departure from former customs, but this departure was taken to emphasize the separation of Church and State. Spain made a show of supporting the Church, but let bills run. Now that this support has been cut off the Church has presented a claim for about $156,000, based on an agreement in 1858 between the Pope and Spain, by which the Church surrendered first-fruits collections and was to be compensated by an allowance which was paid when convenient. The Court of Claims at Washington will pass upon the present case.

If the Church wins, the Government must pay $114,000 per year in performance of the Spanish contract. Otherwise the Church must get on as best it may. The people have never been accustomed to contribute to Church support, and are not now doing so. Indeed, the average native needs the Church only three times—at christening, marriage, and death—and the majority get along without it on those occasions. As marriage has become easy through no help of the Church, and christening and death cannot enlist Church offices if the parties thereto are outside the pale, American church methods would seem necessary to improve prospects for revenue. Two orders, a brotherhood and sisterhood, influential here for many years, have returned to Spain discouraged.

The work of the Prison Board has been important in that it has given employment to from 600 to 800 prisoners heretofore idle. They now make clothing and shoes for themselves and for the insane asylum and engage in various occupations that do not interfere with free labor. Some of their basket and flower work shows much ingenuity. Each prisoner gets for good conduct an allowance of 1 cent per day and a commutation of five days per month. At his discharge he receives $5 additional, with which to start anew.

There has been one election for municipal officers in which the franchise was extended to natives over twenty-one years old and Spaniards who had renounced allegiance to Spain. The qualifications were ability to read and write or the presentation of a receipt showing the payment of at least $1 in taxes since July 1, 1898. In an estimated population of 957,000 there were 51,600 voters, being about evenly divided as to the qualifications. Army officers supervised the polls. Whenever local contests were spirited, leaders rallied their forces by tax payments. The insular treasury gained upward of $20,000 thereby.

TAXES AND DUTIES.

The subject of taxation is yet to be comprehensively treated, but certain rates have been put into effect for real estate which seem to be satisfactory. Country lands are taxed in the equivalent of American money at from 15 cents to 60 cents per cuerda, ninety-four acres, according to their capacity for cultivation. In cities houses are taxed at 8 per cent. of rentals. Sugar mills and coffee dryers pay one-fourth of 1 per cent. Vacant lots pay, according to location, from six-tenths of 1 cent to 3 cents per square meter and property owners residing abroad are taxed 50 per cent. higher than are resident owners. Churches and cemeteries, sterile lands, small holdings devoted to domestic gardening, village huts owned by the occupants, and brick and lime kilns are exempt from taxation.

Besides getting affairs in trim for permanent government, the authorities have made various recommendations which bear broadly on the future of the island. How to make government self-supporting is the question of chief concern. Favorable trade relations would seem to promise a means to this end. Accordingly the authorities have long urged the complete abolition of duties on trade with the United States. They regard it as inevitable that if $37 per ton could be saved to the planters on high grade sugar and $28 on sugar of low grade, and if 35 cents per pound could be saved on tobacco, duties at those rates having heretofore been exacted, a long step will have been taken toward business encouragement. It is urged that since the land available for these crops is not extensive enough to make Puerto Rico dangerous to existing interests elsewhere, generous trade provisions can work no harm, while they will add to the attractions of a land that needs and deserves all the help it can get.

Trade laws will operate here with as much certainty as anywhere else, although they may work by a roundabout course. Competition has never been sharp enough to bring employers and employed or merchants and consumers into close relation. Tariff concessions heretofore have served only to increase merchants' profits, without benefit to consumers. It may be doubted if the wage rate would improve through any act of the planters, even if duties against their products were wholly removed. Scarcity of labor by its liberal employment in road building or in other large contracts might advance wages, but planters have always regarded the people as so inferior that only self-interest will induce them to pay more for labor than will barely suffice to maintain the existence of the peons who supply it.

OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

Hope for the people of Puerto Rico lies in the full development of natural resources. Although territory here is too small to enable the island to become a dominant commercial or agricultural factor, there is little land here that cannot be used for something, and there is enough to rear a much larger population than is now here to industry and contentment. By means of a system of good roads, probably 3,000 of the 3,600 square miles of territory can be profitably employed in tobacco, sugar, and tropical fruits and for grazing. Harbor improvements are easily possible which would put into commission a fleet of ships fit for a good carrying trade with United States ports. And at least two harbors might be made suitable for large trade enterprise or for Government coaling stations or fleet anchorages. Few of the West Indies are favored with so good a climate as Puerto Rico enjoys, for, except when the elements are turned loose, which happens only at long intervals, nature is in smiling mood. The dry season of Winter in many islands parches vegetation and makes the face of the land forbidding, while here it is always fresh and attractive. A high state of cultivation is thus favored, and its possibilities are considerable, while trade may be fostered otherwise by means of convenient harbors.

The problem of government here seems almost to solve itself. A helpless people must be taken in hand and taught to become self-reliant. Under kind but firm guidance they may prove most tractable, but they must be watched and directed like children. Even the sense of loyal allegiance must be drilled into them along with the rudiments of ordinary education. Although apparently pleased to be subjects of the United States, and certainly having nothing for which to thank Spain, the Queen Regent's birthday recently was made the occasion for a display of Spanish flags from the house windows as lavish as if that ruler held their hearts. The display, in fact, had no significance, except that it satisfied a love of color and gave the signal for a holiday. National feeling had a truer expression, indeed, when a twist of the August hurricane broke from the hand of the statue of Columbus a Spanish flag, in marble, which had been carried there ever since Colon Square was laid out. The people construed the accident as notice that Providence approved and sanctioned the transfer of allegiance.

Agitation for political effect has sought at times to provoke some sentiment adverse to American control. One of the native newspapers on Washington's Birthday referred sneeringly to the holiday, and said that the flag floating over Morro Castle did not stand for the principles for which Washington fought. The slur passed unnoticed, except to himself that the editor whose paper uttered it had been given consideration and was kept in office by the Americans until he showed himself a marplot and lost his preferment. Native observance of Washington's Birthday was perfunctory, because the day signified little to them. If a celebration had been arranged which all might attend, they would have come out in gala fashion for it. They like anything that amuses them, and are most easily diverted.

PUERTO RICAN MILITIA.

The equipment of native militia is exciting much interest among the people. Two battalions have been formed, and preparations are under way for a third. They will be organized into a regiment. The men thoroughly enjoy being soldiers, and the authorities believe they will make good ones. Not the slightest fear is entertained that political agitation or any other influence can make them disloyal. It is intended, indeed, to let them gradually take the place of the regular troops now stationed over the island. American officers will be retained for them, and possibly a few regulars may be kept, but if placed to work well the militia will garrison the forts as soon as they can be fitted for that work. They will need careful training and close discipline, and they must be taught nearly everything. Already they feel the importance of being guardians of the island's peace and are proud of it. Their exactness is calculated to have good effect upon the people by instilling faith in them that government, while a serious matter and one requiring obedience to law and public order, must be their main reliance for peace, comfort, and prosperity.

Schools are counted upon to heighten the general appreciation of good government. Abundant labor, probably better paid than ever before, is to be another factor in the elevation of the people. Good roads will develop peasant farming, which should yield results as good as it does anywhere. Thus gradually, by patient administration and due regard for conditions that require the most tolerant treatment, foundations may be laid for a government in Puerto Rico that will do credit to the United States. Authorities agree that the territory is well worth having as an American outpost. The task will be to give it value commercially, and to make good citizens of its inhabitants. Investment is likely to be drawn here by the superior attractions that will be developed, but the population will hardly be materially increased from the North. The other West Indies may contribute to it, but the tropics do not draw the fair-skinned race. Therefore, the Government will have to deal with such people as are now here. England has shown in Jamaica what may be done with similar strains. The authorities do not doubt that the United States may develop quite as satisfactorily its permanent possession in Puerto Rico.

F. W. F.

BOER ARMY ORGANIZATION

Ability of Louis Botha, the Youngest Boer General.

AT COLENSO AND SPION'S KOP

The Tactics Which Defeated the British Repeatedly—Comment on Webster Davis's Visit.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 15.—In my last advices a brief description was given of the manner of life led during the present campaign by the British soldier when not actually engaged in battle. By way of contrast, a few details as to the Boer Army are now given. At the call to arms they trooped out with horses, oxen, and mules, with which they equipped themselves at their own cost. The Government supplied only the Mausers and the ammunition. In this way an army of 35,000 men was formed, and an army corps in which every soldier was his own officer, void of discipline, void of rank, where orders and knowledge of modern warfare were alike unknown. A European General not knowing these men would shake with laughter at such an army. Nevertheless, the Boer Army is a wonderful thing. It is a national army, composed of soldiers who develop in times of peace all the attributes necessary to constitute a warrior. From his youth up he knows how to work with horses, and, although his skill with the gun, at any rate with regard to the rising generation, is greatly overrated, there are still among the older men a large number of able shots. Hardened to thirst and hunger as well as to the sun's heat, he sleeps when the day sets. And in these regions the Boer is more fit than anybody else for war. Life in the trenches is by no means enviable. Throughout the entire day the men are exposed to the fiercest heat, but the delight of living has not yet left the fighting Boer. When plenty is procurable, it would be hardly correct to term the average Boer an abstemious man with regard to diet. But in the present circumstances, he appears to be well satisfied with little water and less meat. Coffee is his only luxury. Among the elder Boers, at any rate, rowdyism is extremely rare; they are given neither to alcoholic liquors nor to quarreling among themselves.

Of the younger men Louis Botha of Vryheid, the youngest Boer General and the victor of Colenso and Spion's Kop, is an exceptionally fine specimen of his race. It would hardly be imagined from his appearance that he had accomplished such a feat as driving Gen. Buller back and placing a severe check on the advance of the British battalions at the Tugela front. There is little of the typical Boer in his appearance or of the man who has done great things in his manner. Among the Boers he is extremely popular and they place implicit trust in him. Born at Greytown, Natal, he is but thirty-six years of age and has all his life followed the occupation of a farmer. It is claimed that as a soldier he bears a strong resemblance to Lucas Meyer in his methods. The two were associated in the establishment of the new republic, and Louis Botha's services to Lucas Meyer as his junior officer through the arduous campaign against the Kafirs brought him not only into prominence with the public, but established him in favor and regard of his Commandant. It was perhaps therefore in no way surprising that on the outbreak of present hostilities Louis Botha was singled out for one of the biggest commands. As member of the Volksraad for the Vryheid district he added considerably to his reputation.

After four months' continual struggling with the enemy, Gen. Botha is now having a short respite, and with his wife has paid a visit to Johannesburg. Gen. Botha does not claim to be a military strategist, in the ordinary sense of the word. He has never studied warfare, but has spent nearly all his life on his farms, engaged in the breeding of cattle and the general pursuit of agriculture. Naturally he is compared to Cincinnatus, and it is expected of him that he will do his country such service as that rendered by the ancient Roman hero. It will perhaps not be out of place to give a succinct description of the system of tactics which stood the young Boer General in such good stead at Colenso and Spion's Kop.

GEN. BOTHA'S TACTICS.

With regard to Colenso, Gen. Botha, four or five days before the battle, observed that the British were massing in great numbers at Chieveley and its neighborhood, and his first idea was that the position he believed about to be assailed should be strengthened in such a manner as to be unknown to the enemy. He conceived there would be three points assailed, and at these three points he and his burghers commenced to thoroughly prepare themselves, taking the precaution that nothing should be seen by the other side of these defensive arrangements. His conjecture as to the enemy's lines of ordnance proved to be absolutely correct, and he had no need to modify it as the fight proceeded. In fact, so complete was the surprise that at the first point of conflict the Imperial Light Horse and the British regulars came with their rifles slung over their shoulders, in careless order, to within sixty yards of the Boers and their guns, before the burghers opened fire. Then, as may be imagined, the slaughter was terrific, and the discomfiture of the British complete. That was the British right attack. The second onslaught, which was at the Bridle Drift, made by the British left wing, and distant about six miles higher up the river. There, with some of their best officers, the British marched in strong force, the Boers allowing them to come within 200 yards, when they opened fire. The British did their best to get through, and Gen. Botha admits that he never saw anything more magnificent than their charge at this point which was the main objective, being the easiest of attack. But all to no purpose. They were driven back time and again, and, though one or two stragglers got through to the river, they were taken prisoners, and the main body repulsed. They were repulsed no fewer than five times.

The third point of attack selected by the British was in the centre, which was near the railway line. They attempted to get through the wagon road and over the wagon bridge. They first of all moved their guns to the right of the line, and, after unlimbering, fired on Boer near positions for some time. Getting no response, Gen. Botha, having issued strict orders on this point—they limbered up and came nearer, about 700 yards from the railway bridge. At this point they were under two Boer commandos, who reserved their fire, but, when it did open, the effect was terrific. The main body of infantry was proceeding toward the river on the left side of the railway line. There Gen. Botha had stationed a detachment. The British infantry were subjected at this point to the most merciless fusillade, and when the plight of the guns was seen they made the most desperate attempts to get across the line to their succor. Five times they tried, but it was against human possibility to get through the hail of lead. As soon as one lot was shot down, another rushed forward, but all to no purpose. It has been affirmed that the infantry were fired on by their own rear ranks to urge them forward, but Gen. Botha states that he does not believe this statement, although toward the end of the officers were to be seen riding up and down in their futile endeavors to make the men charge again. It was, however, more than human flesh and blood could stand, and eventually they gave way. The gunners of the Armstrong batteries having been shot away, Gen. Botha sent a detachment to prevent any attempt to retake the guns, in which, as is known, they were successful.

Gen. Botha's artillery was composed of four guns and one Maxim, under Capt. Pretorius, to whom Gen. Botha gives the highest meed of praise, saying that the courage he displayed is almost past belief. He rode in the most fearless fashion up and down the Boer lines, from one gun to another, exposed every minute to death, and the inspiriting effect he had on his men was something to remember. The battle raged from daybreak until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the British retired and left the Boers in the field. Gen Botha was made aware that the attack was going to be made by one of his scouts coming in at 1 o'clock on the morning of the battle, and saying that the whole British camp was alight. When day broke they were to be seen deploying into the three different lines of attack, in three divisions, their front extending over six miles. Gen. Botha calculates that the main division of the British numbered 8,000 men.

COLENSO AND SPION'S KOP.

Gen. Botha states, with regard to the battle of Colenso, that he never wishes to see any one better prepared for the duty before him than were the burghers; they were resolute and determined and fully imbued with the seriousness of the task before them. They were animated with the highest degree of courage, and, under the heaviest of fire, they implicitly carried out the General's instructions. Such were their hope and trust that they actually sent the whole of their horses to the rear, some four miles distant, so as to exclude the possibility of retreat, even should their position be taken. They meant to stay where they were and fight it out to the bitter end.

Gen. Botha gives not less praise to the British, whose bravery, he says, was astounding. Sometimes they advanced in a walk in regular order, and when they were mowed down those that were left simply dropped in the grass and waited until the next lot came up. Gen. Botha granted the request of the British for a twenty-four hours' armistice in which to bury the dead, but states that they did not perform the task in a proper manner. In many cases, he asserts, the dead were buried so hastily and so imperfectly that a few days afterward the battlefield presented a wofully pitiable sight—there were arms and legs, and even bodies sticking out of the ground.

Those who have been closely watching the progress of the war will have noticed that, after Colenso, the British kept quiet for some time. Then they commenced shifting portions of their camp up toward the Klein Tugela. Eventually they made a big movement from the Frere Camp—first to Potter's Drift, and afterward to Trichardt's Drift. They relinquished whatever intention they might have had of crossing at Pont's Drift on the discovery that the Boers were strongly intrenched there. During this forward movement they doubtless offered many opportunities to the Boers for attack, but, owing to the swollen state of the river, the latter were prevented from crossing, except by running such risks of isolation as they admit they could not undertake.

The British, after their ineffectual bombardment of Pont's Drift, moved further westward to Trichardt's Drift, where they erected a pontoon. There they crossed the river and went on in a northwesterly direction to Acton Homes farm, where they struck the main road which runs into Ladysmith over the open veldt. It was at this time that Gen. Botha, preparing to leave the front for Pretoria for a few days' holiday, received the President's instructions to go at once west toward the Upper Tugela, and there take charge of the forces. After having immediately dispatched the necessary reinforcements by rode over to the camp of Gen. Burgher, with whom, in conjunction with Gen. Cronje of the Orange Free State, he arranged to take some of the commandants and drive over and review the menaced Boer positions. It was then discovered that, from the position the British had taken up adjacent to the main road, there was nothing to be done but to prepare for immediate battle. The next day the Boers worked carefully into the British positions through the most vulnerable points, and the fighting, which lasted five days altogether, waged fast and furious. The battle took place all over a large plateau to the right of Spion's Kop. Gen. Botha took up different points, but never any one for long, but kept moving his men about, strengthening here and reducing there. All the time the British force was trying to force its way through, and Gen. Botha had a warm time of it.

The British suddenly retired on the evening of the fifth day of the battle in the direction of Trichardt's Drift; but, instead of recrossing the river, they occupied Spion's Kop, on the Acer side. Gens. Botha and Burgher then agreed that an attempt should be made to retake the kop (which was of considerable strategic value) in the morning—the attack to be made from two sides, one to be taken by each General. They selected their men during the night from different points, took up their positions, and in the gray dawn commenced the perilous, arduous ascent. They had only 350 men engaged, the others being in different positions to support if need be. One of the commandants with his burghers went in front and bore the brunt of the attack. They were the first to gain the summit, and they lost pretty well half their men in doing so, killed and wounded. This detachment was supported by drafts from various other commandos, and it was by their united bravery that the victory of Spion's Kop was won. Some idea of the sanguinary nature of the affair may be gained when it is stated that when the mist that hung over the mountain during the ascent lifted the burghers found themselves close on the British schanzes, and many of them seized the soldiers' rifles as they were preparing to fire, on the alarm being sounded. So close were the combatants that the smoke from their rifles intermingled, and for some time there was great confusion in consequence.

THE VISIT OF WEESTER DAVIS.

The visit of Assistant Secretary Davis of the United States to the Transvaal at the present time, and especially his journey to the front in company with the Boer notables, is strongly condemned by the British in South Africa. He has just returned from Ladysmith, Colenso, and Spion's Kop, where he visited the various battlefields, and for a time was under the fire of the British guns at the Tugela River. He describes the war scenes as something awful. He spoke highly of the kind treatment he received at the hands of the officials of the South African Republic, and of the people generally. The private carriage of President Krüger and the Directors of the railway were placed at his disposal, and everything was done to make his visit a pleasant one. President Krüger is regarded by Secretary Davis as one of the greatest men of the century. He expressed the belief that the Boers would never be conquered, as God intended that such a brave people should be forever free.

President Steyn of the Orange Free State invited Secretary Davis to be his guest, an invitation which Mr. Davis could not accept, as he is leaving at once for home.

Owing it is generally understood, to the letters which J. B. Robinson, the South African millionaire, has written to the English newspapers, explaining how, in his opinion, the war should be conducted against the Boers, the Robinson Bank at Johannesburg has been closed by order of the Government, which has taken possession of the moneys of that institution. It is said that officials are busy making an inventory of the bank's belongings, and that the closing of the Robinson Bank does not argue interference in the operations of any of the other banking institutions. Rumors are in circulation to the effect that there is to be a general closing down, but these are stated by the official press to have no foundation, and the general public who have their accounts in other local institutions are assured that they need have not the least anxiety. It is further asserted that arrangements are being made by which all persons having deposits with the Robinson Bank will be accommodated by the Nationale Bank, to which their accounts are meanwhile to be transferred. Many, however, express grave doubts of this.

FALSE STORIES FROM DELAGOA.

At its best Lorenzo Marques is a hotbed of fever and intrigue, but just now both malaria and mystery are exceptionally widespread. For this reason it is necessary for residents and visitors to be particularly cautious of both their health and their reputation. Extreme abstemiousness as to diet may to some extent serve as a safeguard to the one, and extreme caution in one's actions may help to preserve the other. But nothing is absolutely certain. The man who boasts of his robust health and laughs at the mere idea of fever may be a corpse in less than a week, and he who has always prided himself on his strict integrity may find himself at any moment suspected, and even condemned, of baseness and treachery.

Firms having establishments in both British and Dutch South Africa, as well, perhaps, as in London, find the greatest difficulty in steering clear of the quicksands that surround their present position. For instance, the Vice Chairman of the National Bank of Pretoria has frequent occasion to visit Lorenzo Marques on matters of business. Besides his position on the directorate of the bank, he is partner in a large mercantile firm having establishments in Cape Colony and in London. Recently he came down from the Transvaal to Delagoa in company with another director of the bank. The London newspaper which is usually regarded as the most influential and reliable, has lately sent out a correspondent to gather information at Lorenzo Marques, a gentleman doubtless of considerable ability, but evidently with but little knowledge of the country. There had been other notables from Pretoria, who had come down with the alleged intention of acting as a deputation on behalf of the Transvaal Government, and the scribe, presumably without stopping to make inquiry, at once jumped to the conclusion that the Vice Chairman of the bank must necessarily be engaged in a similar mission. Certainly the errand on which he had come was of rather a delicate nature. Accompanied by his colleague he proceeded to the bank, and told the manager that, acting under instructions from the board, they had brought down another manager to take his place, which he was required at once to vacate. The local manager firmly, but politely, declined to recognize the authority of Pretoria, and said that he was acting under the London board, and would not give up his duties until told to do so by them. The two gentlemen went away, but returned later in the day, accompanied by the Transvaal Consul and the manager elected to act by the Pretoria board, and endeavored to install the latter in the position to which he had been appointed. A wordy warfare was carried on, but the manager in possession refused to vacate his position. Subsequently the matter was taken into court, and decided in favor of the local manager. An appeal, however, will be made to Mozambique, and doubtless thence to Lisbon.

The correspondent from London, absolutely ignorant at the time of the real position, but putting "two and two together," as he no doubt thought, at once cabled to London that the Vice Chairman of the bank was engaged on a mission as emissary to the Transvaal Government. The appearance of the cable must have considerably perturbed the principals of the London establishment of the mercantile house at Pretoria, of which the Vice Chairman is a partner, for they immediately cabled out to the branch in Cape Colony, instructing them to find means of getting the Vice Chairman either to confirm or deny, for their own satisfaction, the truth of the allegation made in the cable, and were doubtless greatly relieved to receive the assurance from the Vice Chairman that there was absolutely no foundation whatever in fact for the cable, and that his visit to Lorenzo Marques had been connected with the kidnapping of a Rand mine manager.

A notice was recently issued by the British Consul at Delagoa, and posted up in many of the business houses, prohibiting, under various pains and penalties, British subjects "and others" from trading with the enemy. The phrase "and others" caused much comment and amusement among foreigners, which must have reached the ears of the representative of her Britannic Majesty, as the following day he sent a man round the town to have the two words removed.

W. S.

SUNDAY AND THE PARIS FAIR.

Strong Pressure Being Exerted to Close American and British Exhibits on That Day.

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PARIS, March 31.—The important question whether the American and British sections of the exposition shall be open Sundays loomed up this week, engaging the serious attention of both the American and British Commissioners, on whom pressure is being brought to bear by sections of their respective countrymen to close their exhibits. United States Commissioner General Peck's mail has brought a big batch of protests on this subject, based chiefly upon religious scruples, and the Commissioner finds himself upon the horns of a dilemma, as the closure of the American section on what will be the most popular visiting day of the week certainly will not meet with favor from Frenchmen.

The situation was different in the case of the Chicago World's Fair, when the United States, in their own house, could do as they pleased, but here both the American and the British Commission feel that they are in the position of guests and are expected to conform to the customs of the country. The British Commissioner has received an official intimation from his Government to go as far as possible toward conciliating the religious feeling on the subject. The American Commission intends to close its bureau on the Sabbath, and Commissioner General Peck will consult with the French authorities with a view of coming to some arrangement which will reconcile the susceptibilities of his own countrymen with the French expectations and with the custom here, which makes Sunday a public holiday.

The French Exposition authorities, in regard to the question of closing the American section on the Sabbath, say on behalf of Commissioner General Peck that the United States exhibitors would be quite within their rights in closing their exhibits, but that it would be regarded as a very unfortunate decision. Sunday, it was said, was always the greatest day of the week, and the shutting up of the American buildings would debar hundreds of thousands from viewing what will undoubtedly be one of the most interesting and important exhibits.

United States Ambassador Porter went through the American section on Thursday in order to see for himself the exact position of affairs; and he afterward expressed himself as extremely gratified with the rate of progress as compared with the representation of other countries. He found that the only delay now arising is due to the tardiness of the French railroad companies in forwarding the exhibits. He heard nothing but praise from Frenchmen regarding the architectural features of the American buildings.

THE LAFAYETTE MONUMENT.

Archbishop Ireland Will Deliver the Dedicatory Address.

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PARIS, March 31.—It is now settled that Archbishop Ireland will deliver the dedicatory address at the unveiling of the Lafayette Monument on July 4. The address will be spoken in French and will be non-religious in character. Ambassador Porter will act as President and the other American Ambassadors in Europe as Vice Presidents. Commissioner General Peck will make the address of presentation to France, and Frank J. Thompson, Secretary of the Lafayette Monument Committee to the Exposition, will speak on behalf of the school children.

The monument will be unveiled by forty-seven American girls, who will pull tri-colored cords simultaneously.

FOR CONVENTIONS AT PARIS.

Delegates Appointed to Attend Exposition Gatherings.

Eugene Vanderpool of Newark and W. H. White and Dr. E. G. Love of this city have been appointed by the Government a delegation to the Gas Convention, to be held in Paris Sept. 1, 2, and 3, during the Exposition. Mr. Vanderpool is one of the leading authorities on gas in this country, and was President of the Newark Gas Company until the recent consolidation.

Clark Bell, Chairman of the Auxiliary Committee of the Medico-Legal Society, has been appointed a delegate to the thirteenth International Medical Congress, to be held at Paris Aug. 2 to 9, 1900. The appointment was made by Secretary of State Hay.

Monument to Rochambeau.

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PARIS, March 31.—An interesting little Franco-American demonstration took place this week in the town of Vendome, which forms a further indication of the way the wind blows here in favor of America. Vendome is the home of the Rochambeau family, and a subscription was recently raised for the erection of a monument to the Marquis de Rochambeau. The first stone was laid early in the week and a message of fraternity was sent to President McKinley. The committee to-day received a reply, saying the President was deeply touched by the sentiments of cordial fraternity for the United States.

Prize for Aeronauts.

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PARIS, March 31.—A member of the French Aero Club has offered a prize of 100,000 francs for an international competition to solve the balloon steering problem. The winner must start from the club's inclosure at Longchamp, sail around the Eiffel Tower, and return to the inclosure, traveling a distance altogether of eleven kilometers inside half an hour. The prize must be won within five years, during which period 3,000 francs annually will be distributed to competitors toward defraying the expenses of their experiments.

Ambassador Porter Makes a Denial.

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PARIS, March 31.—Ambassador Porter denies emphatically the report published in America that his daughter is engaged to be married to a French Duke, and adds that she has never either seen or heard of the man mentioned.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS EXULT.

Declare They Forced President Colombo to Resign.

ROME, March 31.—Signor Palberti, the Vice President of the House, took the chair at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies to-day and announced that Signor Colombo had resigned the Presidency, and that the other officials attached to the Presidency had also resigned.

After a speech delivered by Signor Giolitti, the former Premier, who urged conciliation, the Chamber adopted a motion submitted by the Premier, Gen. Pelloux, making election of a President of the House the first business of Monday's session.

The sitting to-day was calm, though the Socialists were exultant at the resignation of Signor Colombo, which, with the withdrawal of the decree law, they attribute to their uncompromising obstruction.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Hopper Gibson.

Charles Hopper Gibson, ex-United States Senator from Maryland, died yesterday morning of heart disease at Washington, where he had resided since his retirement from the Senate. He leaves a widow but no children. It is probable he will be buried at Centreville, Md.

Ex-Senator Gibson was born in Queen Anne County, Md., fifty-seven years ago. He was admitted to the bar in 1864 and commenced the practice of law at Easton; was appointed Commissioner of Chancery in 1869, and Auditor in the following year, which office he vacated to accept the appointment of State's Attorney for Talbot County. He held this office for three successive terms and declined a renomination for a fourth.

He was elected as a Democrat to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, and was appointed United States Senator to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Ephraim K. Wilson, taking his seat in December, 1891. He was elected to fill the unexpired term on Jan. 21, 1892.

Mrs. James Howell.

Mrs. Annie Howell, widow of ex-Mayor James Howell of Brooklyn, died yesterday at her home, 8 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of sixty-eight. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tunstill, who came from Rainsford, England, and settled in Brooklyn when Mrs. Howell was an infant. Mr. Howell served for two successive terms as Mayor of Brooklyn, from 1878 to 1881 inclusive. Mr. and Mrs. Howell were married in 1862. Mr. Howell died three years ago. Mrs. Howell was one of the early members of the Hanson Place Baptist Church. She leaves two daughters and one son. Funeral services will be held at her late home to-morrow evening.

William De Nyse.

William De Nyse, a pioneer resident of Williamsburg, died yesterday at his home, 303 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was born in New York. His ancestors were among the early Dutch and Huguenot settlers of New York. In early life he was engaged in the stereotyping business, and established the firm of William De Nyse & Son at 13 Frankfort Street. Under Mayor Low's administration in Brooklyn he served as a member of the Board of Education. He was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites, and one of the trustees of the Eastern District Hospital. He leaves three sons and one daughter.

Mgr. Thomas R. Moran.

Mgr. Thomas R. Moran, Vicar General of the Catholic Diocese of Trenton and rector of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church in Princeton, N. J., died at his home there yesterday morning from pneumonia. He was sixty-eight years old. He was born in Dublin, was educated for the priesthood at Rome, and came to America in 1860. Pope Leo XIII. elevated Father Moran to the title of Monsignor in 1893. When first ordained Mgr. Moran was a Benedictine Father, but he subsequently became a secular priest.

Obituary Notes.

WATERMAN C. BRADLEY, sixty-eight years old, died last night at Syracuse. He was a member of the Bradley Company, manufacturers of power hammers.

Mrs. WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, wife of State Attorney Williams of Connecticut, died at her home in Derby, Conn., last night from appendicitis. She was forty-five years old.

IRA SMITH, eighty-one years old, died at his home in Babylon, L. I., Friday night. He was born in Millville, and for many years was in business in Fulton Market, this city, but retired about fifteen years ago. He leaves a wife and several children.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, seventy years old, First Assistant General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and one of the best-known railroad officials in the Northwest, died last night at Milwaukee, from an affection of the heart.

Capt. LUTHER ADAMS, one of the oldest steamboat men in New Jersey, is dead at New Brunswick, N. J. He was born in 1818 in Salisbury, Conn., and settled in New Brunswick in 1834. He was for years Superintendent of the New Brunswick Steamboat Company until ill-health forced him to resign.

JAMES BOWEN BROWN, an old resident of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 1,172 Putnam Avenue, at the age of eighty-four years. He was an expert accountant for mercantile houses, and retired from business fifteen years ago. He celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage in October. He leaves a wife and three sons.

THOMAS J. O'DONNELL, a Deputy Sheriff and formerly a member of the Assembly from the Fifth District of New York County, died yesterday morning at his home, 7 Van Ness Place, from pneumonia, resulting from a cold contracted during the rapid transit celebration a week ago. Mr. O'Donnell was a member of the Iroquois Club, the Tammany Hall organization of the Fifth District, and was a warm personal friend and lieutenant of Senator Bernard F. Martin, the leader of the district. He was forty years old.

Col. WILLIAM HALL, sixty-seven years old, a native of England, died at San Antonio, Texas, Friday night, after a long illness from dropsy. He was prominent at one time in English politics, representing West Kent in Parliament. He had been a resident of the United States for about eleven years. Col. Hall was somewhat of an eccentric character, his hobby being architecture. At the time of his death he had in preparation plans for restoring a tower on the Second Mission and also intended to complete an unfinished tower on the San Fernando Cathedral in San Antonio. Col. Hall was charitable, having given away over $40,000 during his life time. Seven children survive him. His body was buried at San Antonio yesterday afternoon.

Imperial Post in Germany.

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BERLIN, March 31.—All the private postal companies will be abolished to-morrow and the Imperial Post will take their place throughout the empire, one private Berlin postal company alone receiving a million in damages. Simultaneously the postage will be reduced for local postal cards to half a cent and for local letters to one cent.

Ambassador White at a Soiree.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 31.—The British Ambassador, Sir Frank C. Lascelles, gave a large soiree to-night. About 500 invitations were issued. United States Ambassador White and Mrs. White attended.

Bismarck Statue Unveiled.

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BERLIN, March 31.—An unveiling of a Bismarck statue occurred to-day at Mannheim. The Grand Duke of Baden was present.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. J. PARKER PRAY CO.'S MANICURE and Chiropody Parlors, 12 East 23d St., opposite Madison Sq. Park. Estab. 1868. Manicuring by experienced operators, 50c. All dise

HAVANA HOTEL LIFE NOT A ROUND OF PLEASURE

Accommodations Poor, Mosquitoes Thick, and Sleep Difficult.

AN AMERICAN HOTEL IS NEEDED

Chance for Some One to Make Money and Relieve Suffering Fellow-Countrymen.

Staff Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 27.—An unfailing experience with tourists who put up at one Havana hotel is that they wish they had gone to another. It really matters little where one registers, if hotel life is inevitable, for all the houses classed as good are of uniform quality. They make a grand front, but are hollow mockeries within. The visitor has had in reaching the hotel a cab ride well calculated to stir to the top all the depravity in his nature. Possibly he has read that cab fares here are a peseta, or 20 cents in Spanish money, for one or two persons in a cab. That means a trifle less than 16 cents in American money, or 8 cents each if there are two passengers. He may have been so rejoiced to survive the bumboat that brought him ashore as to resolve, before he tried the cab, that he would be generous and pay an American quarter for his ride. That impulse leaves him while he is a fresh rider, and when he gets to his hotel nothing can convince him that a peseta for such a ride is not rank extortion. He feels that if justice were done him he ought to get at least $3 for the demoralization that his system has undergone.

Having no Spanish money he repairs to the hotel office to get some. The clerk listens to his request for an exchange, and then probably goes about some other business. Meanwhile the cabman, waiting outside, has concluded that this is probably a good time charge at $1.25 per hour. When the clerk finally gets around to assuring the visitor that he need not bother about cab fare, as the hotel will pay it, the cabman appears, with eyes ablaze and hands, feet, and tongue all spouting Spanish lingo. The clerk as interpreter, says the cabman demands 50 cents in American money. He looks ready for instant murder if he doesn't get it. If the visitor asks the clerk what to do about it, he gets a shrug of the shoulders in reply. He is apt to lay 40 cents in American money for the cabman on the clerk's desk and walk away. That is the last seen of the cabman. He has got nearly three fares for one ride, and is no glutton.

NEGOTIATING FOR A ROOM.

The next proceeding is to negotiate with the clerk for a room. After several days of travel, the average visitor wants a place to unpack, make a change, and get a bath. The clerk listens blandly to his wishes, and then enters upon an elaborate computation to decide what rooms are vacant. If this happens to be the day that the elevator is running, the visitor may be lifted with that contrivance by easy stages to an upper floor, with a list of vacant rooms in his hand. The chances are that he will walk. Men look after hotel rooms here, there being no chambermaids for any work. They are all Cubans and know no English, but they can read numbers. So when a visitor shows one of them a list of numbers, he knows what is wanted, and if the room is on his floor, he leads the way to it. If it is not on his floor, the visitor may hunt an attendant on another floor.

In nearly every case the list contains numbers only of rooms that are dark. They cannot be lighted even by gas, except at night, when a burner with a capacity of perhaps one foot per hour is available until the time when well regulated persons should be abed. Then the gas is turned off. At all other times a tallow candle is alone serviceable. It gives quite as much light as the gas burner. These rooms open into covered courts, which are themselves dingy. If a tenant dislikes artificial light at midday and wants the natural thing, he may get it at third hand by pushing back the blinds of his window on the court and taking what will penetrate between the iron bars with which every window is provided. One must have all senses alert to cross a room so lighted in safety if a chair happens to be in the way. A blanket does service as a mattress, and pillows on the beds are hard and uneven, the walls are bare, there is no carpet or other protection from the stone floor, and the washing arrangements are as primitive as in a Modoc camp.

Insection of very few such rooms goes a long way with the average American visitor. He has probably by this time spent at least an hour trying to get located, and is willing to pay well for the thing that suits him. When he protests to the clerk, that person mildly expresses regret that there is nothing better to offer, but says that outside rooms are limited in number and are always engaged far ahead at prices considerably above the regular. Perhaps to-morrow there may be something.

The visitor may not have lost all his pluck, although sweltering under a temperature of 90 degrees, with Winter wear aboard, and he flaunts out to find another hotel. Houses where English is spoken or understood are rare. He finds the same bad conditions in all of them, and after wasting a good part of the day, he returns to the original place to take what he can get. He can at least make himself understood there, even if displeased. By the time of his return the hotel may have a room a grade above those first shown him with a window perhaps eight feet from the floor, the shutters operated by cords which hang within reach. No window has glass. To shut out heat or rain the shutters must be closed, making the room dark. He has not forgotten the bath, and when he asks about it he learns that all occupants of the floor are free to use a common bathroom.

HAVANA HOTEL MEALS.

Eating is a subject that naturally appeals to the visitor. The Continental fashion is followed. Cuban oranges and coffee and rolls, made of flour prepared for a hot climate, may be had at any hour, however early. Oranges are peeled to the quick and are served by the plateful with the juice dripping from them. The way to eat them is to plunge a fork into one end and gnaw so as to get as much juice as possible escapes. They are very juicy and sweet, but contain at least twice as many seeds as the American seed orange, besides being much smaller. The rolls have little sponge, nor has the bread, being mainly crust, and the coffee, raised on the island, is always fresh roasted and fairly palatable. It is black. An egg or two may be served at this meal if the waiter pleases. The meal does not seem at all like breakfast to the average American, and the Cubans call it simply coffee and rolls. Yet, in spite of its uniformity, the black strength of the coffee, the use of milk without cream in it and the half-sour rolls, less objection is raised to it by visitors than to the pretentious breakfast and dinner which the hotels serve.

Breakfast occurs at midday and dinner in early evening. The bills of fare are nearly identical except that soup and roasts are served only for dinner. In a list of three printed pages, one column Spanish and its parallel in English, the variety offered is only an occasional scribbled quotation on the same yesterday, to-day, and forever, which has been made to do service in boarding houses, applies with full force to Havana hotels. One fond of fish may be fairly served, and the native way of preserving home-made fruits is pleasing as a novelty. Eggs are well cooked, if one wishes them for dinner as well as at breakfast and at the preliminary meal. Beef is not a Luban dish, and the attempts to cook it in any form produce results that spoil the appetite. The same is true of other meats, which are served floating in olive oil. One must rely at the hotels on fish and eggs for substantials and on preserves for desserts. Butter served at there never came from milk. Toast is beyond the chef's comprehension. He may bake the bread crusts a little harder than usual and call them toast, but it is an oven process which does not brown, and is never tried over live coals.

Meals are served at small tables in the hotel lobby. There is no dining room elsewhere in any hotel. Smoking at tables at any part of a meal is permissible. Consequently the pungent odor of stale cigarettes permeates everything. An American can get all that is novel in hotel cooking in one or two meals. Thereafter he must repeat his orders endlessly, for any attempt to switch off on home eatables is full of peril.

It need not be supposed that private families live so meagrely or put up with indifferent cooking. Dishes purely native and served in great variety may be had if one may eat around at the houses of friends or even if one may enter a good family to board. Army officers billeted for a long stay and civilians who expect to remain some time may and do live as comfortably as anywhere. The markets are excellent. Board and lodging, however, are arranged by the month. A tourist intending to remain a fortnight or less is driven to the hotels. They cater to his comfort neither as lodger nor boarder.

FLEAS AND MOSQUITOES.

A visitor is variously reminded that Havana is a town of fleas, mosquitoes, and flies. On that account it is no place for carpets or upholstery. The hotels have figured out that because of the impossibility of furnishing these things and keeping them in order visitors ought not to expect the comforts usually associated with them. There are several hotels, each covering a half acre or more of ground, but not one of them has a reading room, a room for writing, a room that may be called a parlor, or any other room in which one may rest or be pleasantly occupied in leisure time. The so-called dining room, when not in use for eating, is not available for anything else. There remains only the cafe, where waiters attend strictly to the business of soliciting orders for drinks from all who sit at the tables. Women do not visit the cafes, and their only recourse when they wish to rest a little is to go to their cheerless rooms, light a candle, and think they are happy. There is no such thing as hotel sociability for parties composed of men and women except at the eating table, and the bills of fare and service soon end it there.

INTERESTING HOTEL RULES.

In the rooms Yankee curiosity impels one to read the rules tacked on the walls. The hotel people seem to have learned that Americans like terse directions, and their English is to the point. One of the rules at a prominent hotel is as follows:

"Persons fond of music will please stop playing at 10 o'clock."

Any one who has heard the piano that has squatted in the corridor of the second floor of this house would be put to straits to understand how a person fond of music would consent to play on it at any hour. For an explanation of the rule one must go to the French, where it appears in this language:

"Les personnes amateurs de musique sont priées de cesser de jouer a 10 heures du soir, heure convenable pour le repos des autres voyageurs."

It is the "Maiden's Prayer" and "Washington March" lady that the management is after.

Here is a rule presumably conducive to good morals:

"Visitors may stay in the hotel until 10 o'clock P. M. After that hour no visitors will be admitted."

The French is the same, with the addition of "sous aucun pretexte." Thus a French guest, if retired by 10 o'clock, is dead to the world until morning, no matter what happens.

A prudent visitor will not linger long at night in reading the rules, for even the feeble flicker of light permitted him will draw mosquitoes, and that animal in Havana, although having the entire year for business, is as persistent and as industrious as is his Hackensack brother in the shorter time vouchsafed him. Since one day in a Havana hotel is long enough to render one impervious to surprise, the guest discovers quite complacently that there are holes in the top of the mosquito net over the bed big enough for a cannon ball to enter, and that the side curtains will not come together by at least two feet. Convinced that this is a kind provision by the management to enable him to escape easily in case the mosquitoes or other things become too attentive, he blows out his candle and bunches all his adipose to make a soft place on the unyielding couch.

SLEEPING IS DIFFICULT.

Before his senses have become quite composed he learns that Havana is a resort for consumptives and that two of them who have trouble at night are his neighbors; also that some of the cook's force, stationed at the bottom of a court near his room, like work so well that about midnight they begin to chop ice and kindling wood on the stone flagging below. The carrying power of stone when wood or ice is chopped on it has never before appealed to him so strongly. He thinks some inventor might make a fortune by utilizing this quality for long-distance communication. He learns also that the cook keeps chickens in the court, and that when the ice and wood performance starts in the male portion of that colony thinks it must be morning and acts accordingly; likewise the neighboring fowls, not to be outdone by any mere hotel trash, start up a spirited rivalry. The cry is repeated in distant precincts until all Havana seems vocal with the song of defiance and exultation. To this harmonious accompaniment of consumptives, wood and ice choppers, and roosters the visitor passes to pleasant dreams, in due season.

ROUSING THE GUESTS.

Havana is noted for early rising. The hotel people seek to impress this characteristic upon guests by starting their chambermaid-hallboys at 5 o'clock in the morning mopping the stone corridors on which the bedrooms face. An artist with the mop, it appears, is the man who with the least effort can strike the floor with the metal and wood of that implement with every movement of the rag attachment. Only artists in this line are engaged at the hotels. They do their work with a finish and completeness that compel admiration even from those who do not like it. This task over, it is time for the boys to begin to call guests who may have left word at the office to be roused early. Everybody in the hotel would cheerfully make affidavit for every boy that this duty is performed with zealous fidelity.

Since daylight begins here at 6 o'clock, one concludes that it is a waste of precious time to remain in bed, and in rising recalls that quotation from Pibrac:

"Cease not to learn until thou cease to live,
Think that day lost wherein thou draw'st no letter,
Nor gain'st no lesson that new grace may give
To make thyself learneder, wiser, better."

Fame awaits the poet who will amend these lines for the benefit of philosophers enjoying the hospitality of Havana hotels, so that they may count that night as well as that day lost wherein they learn nothing.

AN AMERICAN HOTEL NEEDED.

American enterprise in Havana has often gone amiss, but the man can make no mistake who will start a decent hotel for Americans and conduct it home fashion. He cannot fail to have his hands full and his pockets full at least six months in the year, and he may make his rates high enough to afford to close up and take a vacation at home for the remaining six months. There is no such hotel here, or anything like it, and hotel men here, as well as elsewhere, know that when Americans are away from home for pleasure or business they wish to be comfortable, regardless of cost. The big hotels charge from $4 to $10 per day. Nearly all of them would be reduced to a liquor saloon business were it not for American trade. As substitutes for a hotel, well-located lodging or boarding houses for transient Americans would do good busines, if moderately advertised.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

7:30 A. M.—606 Eighth Avenue; Joseph Cullery; damage, $15.

2:25 P. M.—38 Ninth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

3:00 P. M.—272 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; W. H. Miller; damage, $100.

6:00 P. M.—1,057 Dawson Street; M. Gille; damage, $15.

6:20 P. M.—532 East Twelfth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

6:50 P. M.—3 to 7 West Fourth Street; Banck, Wolf & Co.; damage, $100,000.

7:40 P. M.—609 Water Street; Moses Fuch; damage, slight.

7:50 P. M.—608 Second Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

8 P. M.—241 Second Street; Josephine Munck; damage, $25.

8 P. M.—880 Tenth Avenue; Mrs. Scaburg; damage, $100.

8:30 P. M.—136 Prince Street; Max Keiser; damage, $35,000.

9 P. M.—339 West Forty-seventh Street; William Fitzgerald; damage, slight.

9:30 P. M.—623 East Ninth Street; Annie Anglow; damage, slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., March 31.—Fire today practically destroyed the five-story leather dressing establishment of Topp & Vosburgh. The estimated loss is $50,000, partially insured.

WHEELING, West Va., March 31.—Fire destroyed the Aetna Brick Works at New Cumberland. Loss about $75,000, partially insured. The plant was owned by the Mack Manufacturing Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Fire today destroyed the Yosemite Flour Mills, a four-story brick building, the factory of the California Italian Paste Company, a three-story frame structure, part of which was occupied by the Custom Grain and Fuel Company, and several small houses, burning out four families. The buildings were owned by C. R. Spivalo, and the total loss is estimated at $200,000.

WHAT PARIS TALKS ABOUT

Artistic Processions of the Mid-Lenten Festival.

AMERICAN ACADEMY'S HOME

Heartburnings Over Decisions of the Exposition Jury.

Duc d'Orleans Now Dropped Even by Many of the French Royalists—He "Welched" at a Race Meeting.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 23.—The Paris mid-Lenten festival—the Mi-Carême, as it is called—loses a little of its gayety and entrain every year. The carnival seems to be a thing suitable only to small towns, and consequently sinks fatally into provincialism as time goes on and cities increase in size. The provincialism which is at the root of Paris life has saved the carnival from extinction so far, but the final disappearance of this curious mediaeval survival cannot now be far distant.

Yesterday there was the usual procession of the Queen of Queens, who was selected on this occasion from the Halles or Central Markets, and as a pageant it was probably the most artistic thing of the sort which any European capital could put upon the streets. Neither London nor Berlin, the former with its Lord Mayor's show, the latter with its Studenten-Züge, can rival Paris from the carnivalesque point of view. The innate histrionism of the Parisian character helps enormously. French crowds always present a harmonious outline, which is, of course, a perfectly spontaneous and unconscious phenomenon. Rodin, the sculptor, has pointed this out, and it fits in with his theory that every line in nature is perfect, even that of Balzac's paunch. Rodin, however, has never seen the incoherent rabble which passes for a procession in London. Something must be credited to the latent instinct of the people. Yesterday being the first fine day we have had here for several months, the crowds were in the best of humor, cheering the Boers, pelting one another with multicolored confetti, and presenting in consequence a speckled appearance, suggestive of an impressionist picture, all spots and color.

In the evening we had an innovation on previous programmes in the shape of a students' torchlight procession, costumed, of course, which wended its way from the Place St. Michel, in the heart of the Quartier Latin, through the old part of Paris, to the famous Bal Bullier. I saw it at perhaps its most effective moment, just as it passed in front of the marvelous façade of Notre Dame, and no more appropriate background could be imagined for the wild diabolical antics of these youths dressed in the costumes of the Middle Ages than the time-worn stones of the cathedral which the torches lit up in ghostly fashion. Raising its two great skeleton arms to heaven, Notre Dame seemed to be pronouncing a benediction on their merriment and youthfulness.

The details of the triumphal cars and of the costumes of the students were lost on the dimly lit scene, but the general effect of color was really charming. The students' queen, a very attractive and gracious girl, seated on a throne wreathed in flowers, threw blossoms and kisses to the crowd, and showed in every movement much grace and dignity. The clowns, the men in armor, the robed lawyers, doctors, and druggists, representing the different Faculties, danced and pranced and capered with infinite vigor and hilarity—the whole thing was an admirable bit of stage machinery, produced in the open street, and as a first effort of the kind does the Paris student great credit.

The Prefecture of Police wisely intervened to prevent the procession degenerating into a political demonstration. It was first of all proposed to have it crowded with Boers in the act of trampling on the British flag, while holding aloft over the head of a dummy figure representing President Krüger the vier-kleur of the South African Republics. This, however, was forbidden—a great disappointment to the students, who are Anglophobes to a unit.

Anglophobism, though still as widespread as ever in Paris, is expressing itself less violently on account of the near approach of the exhibition. I carefully visited the whole of the exhibition buildings yesterday, and my opinion is again confirmed that it is quite impossible for the show to be even nearly ready for the opening day on the 15th—that is to say, Easter Sunday. Some of the buildings—though, of course, not the most important—have the appearance of having been only just begun. The American fine arts section will be extremely interesting.

I hear that John W. Alexander's portrait of Rodin, the great sculptor, will, if finished in time for the exhibition, be one of the chief attractions.

Considerable progress has been made with the foundation of the American academy in Paris, toward which several very rich Americans, principally ladies, have given large sums. The house in which the Academy is to be established has already been purchased, owing, I hear, to the efforts of M. de Heredia, the well-known poet and Academician.

M. de Heredia is even a better man of business than a poet—indeed, in literary circles he is sometimes reproached with sacrificing more assiduously to Mammon than to Apollo. In the present case he acted as intermediary between an elderly Marquise who was anxious to get a house off her hands and the committee of the Academy, who were led to believe that this particular house was a great bargain and could only be obtained by the exercise of quite special private influence. The bargain was struck to the immense satisfaction of both parties, from each of whom the Academician received a handsome commission. M. de Heredia is the father-in-law of Comte Henri de Regnier, the symbolist poet, who is lecturing in the United States.

The complete collapse of Orleanism consequent on the outrageous conduct of the Duc d'Orléans is the subject of general talk in political circles just now. For some days after it was made known that the Duc would, in consequence of his letter to Lafette, the caricaturist, be expelled from the English clubs to which he belongs, including the international and par excellence diplomatic club, the St. James's, his adherents—those at least who had remained faithful to him—suspended their judgment in the hope that the Duc would disprove the accusations brought against him. Now that he has failed to do this the debacle is general, and Prince Victor Napoleon is gaining what the Orleanist pretender has lost.

Several of the most important Royalist families who were previously devoted to the Orléanist cause, when it was represented in the person of the late Comte de Paris, the Duc's father, have gone over to the Bonapartist camp, and chief among these are the de Beauvoirs. The present Marquis de Beauvoir was for years the late Comte de Paris's secretary, but on hearing of the Duc d'Orléans's conduct, he declared that he would no longer cast in his lot with such an individual, but would transfer his allegiance to Prince Victor, and this, I hear, he has done.

The Marquis has recently inherited from the eccentric Marquise de Lambertye, who was no relation of his whatever a colossal fortune, and will come in for the very large estates of his uncle, the Comte de Beauvoir, an old nobleman, who is at present dying in a small boarding house in the Rue du Helder, where he has lived sequestered from the world for years, always carrying $5,000 in bank notes on his person in case of emergencies, but otherwise indifferent to his own great wealth. The Marquis de Beauvoir will soon be one of the richest noblemen in France, and his secession from Orleanism gives the coup de grace to that moribund party.

Prince Henri d'Orléans, moreover, has been getting into trouble over his racing accounts at Chantilly, where he has the frank reputation of a "welcher," and recently was pursued across the race course by an infuriated English trainer, who called him every kind of insulting name coram publico. The descendants of Philippe Egalité are proving themselves worthy of their miserable ancestor.

R. S.

Shot His Wife, Then Killed Himself.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 31.—James O'Boyle shot his wife to-day at their home, inflicting wounds from which she will die. He then shot himself, three times, causing his death. The couple have had frequent quarrels, and a divorce proceeding was recently begun by the husband.

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CHICAGO WARD POLITICS

Personality of "Bathhouse" John and "Hinky Dink" Kenna.

THEY HAVE NO OPPOSITION

Haney Leads in Gubernatorial Race—Mayor Harrison a Practical Politician.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Aldermanic campaign has assumed the usual aspect. In most of the wards the straight tickets have the right of way, but there are a few where independent candidates are making hot fights. In some the acknowledged boss's sway is undisputed, and the minority party has not even gone through the form of nominating an opponent. Such is the case in the First, where the celebrated "Bath House" John Coughlin has things all his own way. The Republicans did not trouble themselves to put up a man against him. It was useless, for it would be impossible to defeat him. He and his colleague, "Hinky Dink" Kenna, are sole proprietors there. The latter is a holdover this year, but it would make little difference who was running. These men feed and clothe the poor, they give freely to all charitable organizations, they procure work for the idle, and they keep the machinery so well oiled and greased that there never has been a breakdown. The First Ward comprises all of the down-town business district. It has a voting population of 10,000 and a property valuation of over $500,000,000. It is thought to be the richest political division in the world. In one sense of the word the two Aldermen can certify to this fact.

POLITICAL LEADERS.

One or both of the two first saw the light within the confines of the ward where they now rule. Coughlin got his nickname from the fact that at one time he was a rubber in a bathhouse. From that position he came to keep a saloon and was soon in the hottest kind of politics. In spite of his business and his associates he never drank a drop of liquor in his life. His colleague, Kenna, has the same abstemious habits, and does not even smoke. Coughlin has become a private banker and real estate man, and is prospering in this as indeed he does in everything.

Kenna was a newsboy when his small size gave him his sobriquet. He now owns two saloons on the levee and coins money at the business. No friendless or penniless man is ever turned from his doors. All he requires of his customers is that they keep order while in his place. Like Coughlin, he is small of stature, but blonde. His mild demeanor, his hair parted in the middle, and his soft voice give one little idea of his real character as a politician.

Coughlin has often astonished his constituents and the general public by the excellence of the ideas contained in some of the legislation he proposes. He indulges in much buffoonery and demagogism, it is true, but on the whole there is considerable good mixed up with the bad in the man's composition. Kenna is not an initiator. He keeps his eye on John and votes as does the "Bath House."

The administration has taken exception to the regular nomination for Aldermen in several Democratic wards. The most prominent instance of the kind is in the Twenty-third, where the plum was captured by a notorious character known as "Major" Sampson. He is a member of the noted Market Street gang which has given the police so much to do during the last quarter of a century. He got the nomination after a bitter fight and adopted as his motto:

It isn't what I used to be,
It's what I am to-day.

As an outcome of his nomination one of his henchmen, a saloonkeeper named O'Malley, shot and nearly killed an opponent of Sampson, and there is apt to be more blood shed before next Tuesday.

HARRISON'S ASPIRATIONS.

The Governorship fight among the Republicans is still "in the air," although Judge Haney's chances seem to be somewhat improved. His fellow-candidate, Judge Carter, has, it is understood, the approval of the National Administration, but up to the present time this has not proved a serious advantage. Haney has been making steady gains out in the country districts, where a Cook County candidate is apt to be the weakest.

On the Democratic side there are no serious candidates who have avowed their aspirations. It begins to look as if the convention would put it up to Mayor Harrison. He has repeatedly said that he did not want the honor. In fact, within a week he exclaimed that he would sooner be dead than live in Springfield for four years. As Mayor his salary is $4,000 larger than it would be as Governor, and here in Chicago he has mastered the science of politics, while the management of the unruly country machine is an entirely different proposition. It is not certain that he would refuse the nomination if he were sure that it would lead to something else. It is known that he is keeping a close watch upon the legislative situation, and his friends say that he would not take much coaxing, in case there was elected a Democratic Legislature, to induce him to accept the seat of Senator Cullom. He is a very practical politician, this son of old Carter. He does not go in much for the honorary jobs. He wants something in which the honors are blended in the proper proportion with the emoluments and the chances for something better. He has, for instance, no hankering after the Vice Presidency. He does not propose to be put on any high shelf out of reach of the good things. He wants to be the tail to the kite of nobody else. If there is to be a tail he wants it attached to him.

After having been tried and convicted and actually in the railway station on his way to the penitentiary, E. S. Dreyer, the former banker, was brought back upon a writ of habeas corpus to be retried. The fight he has made for his liberty is one of the most remarkable in the history of Chicago. He it was whose private bank was dragged down by the failure of the National Bank of Illinois in December, 1896. He was Treasurer of the West Park Board, and as such had in his custody $316,000 of the board's funds. It was on the charge of alleged embezzlement of this money that he was arrested. The defense was that Dreyer had made a tender of the money to his successor. The legal battle was waged upon what constituted a tender. Oven twenty continuances were granted to his attorney before there even was a preliminary hearing of the case. Nearly as many more were given during the progress of the trial. The verdict was that he was guilty. The case is again back in the courts. Should he finally be sent to Joliet, that penitentiary will then contain four Chicago bankers convicted of wrongdoing toward their depositors.

DR. HILLIS'S ACTION.

The recent utterances of the Rev. Newton Dwight Hillis, formerly of Chicago, but now of Brooklyn, have created a sensation in Presbyterian circles, not because of the importance of Mr. Hillis himself, but because of what has happened since he talked. Here as elsewhere the Presbyterians are continually smelling heresy, and out of the Hillis incident there may come a trial of no less a person than the Rev. Herrick Johnson, the head of the McCormick Theological Seminary. Should this be the case it would be an instance of the hunter hunted, for there has been no one in the church with as keen a scent for heresy as Dr. Johnson. He was the and Francis L. Patton who hunted down Prof. Swing in the celebrated trial twenty-five years ago, and drove that philosopher to the church which Hillis left to go to Brooklyn.

It is the venerable and sturdy Presbyterian editor of The Interior, Dr. Gray, who says that if Hillis is a heretic Johnson is a greater. If it ever comes to a show down between these two the fight will be worth seeing, for they are both fighters from the ground up. It is suspected, however, that Gray has become tired of defending the creed, and that he has thus attacked Johnson to bring the matter to an issue, and have a more liberal interpretation placed upon the articles of faith.

R. B. P.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; brisk westerly winds.

High pressure prevails east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and clear weather is general, except on the Texas and Northern New England coasts. There has been rain or snow in the eastern portions of the Middle Atlantic and New England States and some snow in the Central Rocky Mountain region.

Temperatures have fallen in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and have generally risen elsewhere. There has been a decided rain in the extreme West.

In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions fair weather has prevailed, with much higher temperatures over the northern portions, due to an area of low pressure which was central last night on the Washington coast.

Generally fair weather is indicated over all districts Sunday and Monday except that showers are probable Sunday on the Texas coast and on Monday in Montana.

It will be warmer in the interior of the country Sunday, and on Monday the rise in temperature will extend eastward to the Atlantic Coast.

On the New England coast winds will be brisk westerly Sunday and fresh westerly on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast, becoming variable.

Storm signals are displayed on the Maine coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	41	35	35
6 A. M.	40	32	35
9 A. M.	42	35	44
12 M.	49	41	40
3 P. M.	56	46	44
6 P. M.	50	44	40
9 P. M.	47	38	37
12 P. M.	44	35	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the [illegible] level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	40
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1899	46
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	41

Barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.83; [illegible] Barometer, 8 P. M., 29.88. The highest temperature was 46 at 4 P. M. and the lowest temperature was 33 at 7 A. M.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MORGAN BILL

Latter to be Withdrawn for One Increasing City's Rights.

CONTROLLER HAS HIS WAY

By Measure Agreed on at Conference in His Office Water Can Be Drawn from Two More Counties.

As a result of a conference which was held in the office of Controller Coler yesterday, the pending Morgan bill, which gives the City of New York the right to enter the Adirondack or Catskill watersheds or the watersheds included in Rockland and Orange Counties, for an additional water supply, will be withdrawn, and a substitute measure introduced. This substitute, in a general way, will extend the city's rights by adding to the twelve counties from which water may be taken for city use the counties of Dutchess and Columbia.

At the conference there were present Controller Coler, Deputy Controller Levey, and ex-Judge John F. Dillon, on the one hand, and a delegation from the Merchants' Association, including W. F. King, F. W. Hinrichs, Simon Sterne, M. E. Bannin, J. M. Perry, A. J. Baldwin, S. C. Mead, and F. B. De Berard. Assemblyman J. H. Morgan, who introduced the bill, was also present. After a long consultation with Judge Dillon, who was one of the drafters of the Greater New York Charter, and who has made a special study of that instrument, especially with reference to the water question, Controller Coler suggested that the present Morgan bill would fail of its purpose, unless the city were empowered to go into Dutchess and Columbia Counties. The Controller pointed out that the city already has water works in Dutchess County, and that the bill as it now stands would prohibit the extension of these works. He could not accept any bill, he said, which would practically nullify the city's holdings in any county. As to the inclusion of Columbia County in the bill, the Controller argued, it opened up a new field for development of the city's water supply, by permitting it to select the Ten-Mile River in connection with the head waters of the Housatonic River, as a source of water supply if it should be demonstrated to be the best source of supply.

The Engineering Committee of the Merchants' Association considered these watersheds, but the Legal Committee advised that the inter-State waters rising in New York and flowing into another State presented such legal complications, due to the riparian rights of the owners of lands along the streams in the adjoining State to the undiminished flow of the water, that it would be impracticable for New York to diminish this flow by taking the head waters. Controller Coler's amendment permits New York to take these head waters, provided the legal complications can be adjusted or avoided.

Several other changes were made in the bill, but none of them was radical, their object being to remedy the ambiguity in the pending measure and in the charter. The general effect of these changes is to give the city the undisputed right to take the surplus water in the localities mentioned. Assemblyman Morgan expressed himself as satisfied with the substitute measure, which he will probably introduce in the Assembly on Monday night. The representatives of the Merchants' Association will go to Albany and do all in their power to further the bill.

Controller Coler has written a letter to Gov. Roosevelt explaining the necessity for adding to the area in which the city may obtain water, and he expressed it as his belief that the Governor would aid in securing the passage of the substitute bill.

"I am convinced that Dutchess and Columbia Counties were omitted from the present measure by an oversight," the Controller said yesterday, "for nearly every one who has had to do with the bill is aware that the city already has the right to enter Dutchess County, and that a water supply amply sufficient to meet all possible requirements of the city for fifty years can be obtained in that and Columbia County. Although this bill is not so sweeping as I should like to have it, it covers a great deal of ground, and will, if passed, aid us in solving this serious problem.

"Neither Judge Dillon nor I have receded an inch from the stand we originally took that the city has under the charter the right to take the surplus water in every county in the State except Suffolk, but this bill confirms the city's rights in the counties named in it, and will not operate to debar us from going still further, if necessary. I still maintain that by all principles of law and equity, the city should have as many rights and as broad a scope as any private corporation, and I believe that the only way to secure the city in these rights is to repeal the charter of the Ramapo Company. That will come some day. When the towns and counties up the State understand that the Ramapo Water Company is as great a menace to them as it is to us, they will demand the repeal of its charter."

GOVERNOR ON RAMAPO BILLS.

Favors Morgan Bill or Any Measure That Will Afford Relief.

ALBANY, March 31.—Gov. Roosevelt is in favor of any anti-Ramapo legislation which may be passed.

He stated to-day that he favored the original Morgan bill, the amended Morgan bill, the measure repealing the Ramapo act of 1895, or any other measure which will relieve the situation.

SPRECKELS COMPANY'S CONTRACT.

Will Carry Pacific Mails for Ten Years at $16,000 a Trip.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The contract for carrying mail from San Francisco to Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, touching at Honoluiu, Apia, (or some other port in the Samoan Islands,) and Auckland, New Zealand, will be awarded by the Post Office Department to the Oceanic Steamship Company of San Francisco, of which John D. Spreckels is President. This company now has the contract and was the only one which submitted a bid.

The compensation will amount to about $16,000 a round trip, seventeen trips each year, and the contract will be for ten years from Nov. 1, 1900.

Actor Drops Dead at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 31.—James Charles, about seventy-five years old, an old-time actor, dropped dead from apoplexy on the street this morning. He is said to have traveled with Frank Mayo and with Lillian Russell.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

JOSEPH W. LIPS & CO.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership of JOSEPH W. LIPS and ERNST L. KAHN, heretofore existing under the name of JOSEPH W. LIPS & CO., at 167-169 Wooster Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, has by mutual consent of the partners been dissolved, Mr. Kahn having purchased his partner's entire interest in the partnership, and that the business is now continuing, and will continue, at 167-169 Wooster Street aforesaid, as the property of Ernst L. Kahn, under the name of Joseph W. Lips & Co.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1900.

JOSEPH W. LIPS.
ERNST L. KAHN.

In presence of CHAS. PUTZEL.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 31st day of March, 1900, before me personally came Joseph W. Lips and Ernst L. Kahn, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

CHAS. PUTZEL,
Comr. of Deeds, N. Y. City.

OBSTRUCTION TACTICS WIN IN THE REICHSTAG

Parnell's Methods Used Successfully Against the Lex Heintze.

THE MEAT INSPECTION BILL

Anti-American Bill May Fail Through the Lex Heintze's Postponement —Socialists Oppose It.

Foreign Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 19.—Obstructionism has been introduced into the Reichstag by the opponents of the Lex Heintze. The innovation so far succeeded in that the measure has been adjourned, and will probably not again come before the House until after the budget has been voted. The respite will be employed in agitating throughout the country against the obnoxious anti-art, theatre, and literature paragraphs.

When one recollects the successful obstruction of the Irish Party, under Parnell, in the British House of Commons, it seems strange that no Reichstag party has previously resorted to this weapon of parliamentary minorities. The German legislators have waited for their Austrian, Hungarian, and Italian colleagues to follow Parnell's tactics before essaying them in William II.'s capital. Even now many of those who applaud the success of the opponents of the Lex Heintze disapprove of the methods by which that success was achieved. Probably the reason is to be found in the sedateness of the average German's character, which causes him to regard obstructive methods as undignified and unparliamentary. Be that as it may, the introduction of obstructionism into the Reichstag marks the commencement of a new parliamentary era in Germany, and is consequently worth recording.

That a great opportunity offered itself to the parliamentary opponents of the Lex Heintze was evident after the concerted intellectual élite of the country had publicly protested against the law, and had appealed to the Imperial Chancellor in person through a delegation consisting of Adolf von Menzel, Theodor Mommsen, Reinhold Begas, Gustav Eberlein, Hermann Sudermann, and Adolf l'Arronge. The Socialist Party, which alone is united in its opposition to the bill, decided to make a hard struggle on the third reading, and thus to make a bid for the gratitude of the literary and artistic classes, among whom, it need hardly be said, Socialism has no footing in this country.

DEBATE WAS EXCITING.

On Tuesday, when the discussion on the third reading began, Herr Roeren of the Centre Party revoiced his animosity toward the modern leaders in German art and literature, and other Centrist orators joined him in declaring that the majority intended to strike at these offenders through the art and theatre paragraphs of the Lex Heintze. In the subsequent sittings Herr Stöcker, the former Court preacher, spoke on several occasions, and showed that the Protestant Philistines are at one with the Catholic Centre in this matter. The minority view was best presented by Herren Bassermann, Schrader, Richter, the Socialists Bebel, Singer, and von Vollmar, and by Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe, the son of the Chancellor of the empire. On Wednesday von Vollmar delivered a masterly speech; excitement already ran high, and insults were frequently exchanged across the floor of the House. On Friday the obnoxious paragraphs were adopted in practically the original form and meaning.

Then the obstruction began. Herr Stadthagen, a Socialist, demanded the floor on S184c, to the astonishment of the majority, who believed that the Opposition had been exhausted and vanquished. S184c is aimed against newspapers that publish "spicy" details regarding lawsuits, doubtful advertisements, or other matter which would not find admission to the columns of a respectable newspaper. To his speech on this paragraph Herr Stadthagen tacked a historical dissertation on the social evil. The majority was naturally annoyed at the digression, while the parliamentary reporters in the press gallery were equally indignant that their fellow-"inkslinger," Stadthagen, should make such a speech in connection with a paragraph "limiting—rightly or wrongly—the liberty of the press. The press writers, however, forgave Stadthagen when they realized that he was talking merely in order to gain time, hoping that the majority would desert their seats, and thus enable the Opposition to secure a postponement on the pretext of "no quorum." After Stadthagen had talked until his voice gave way Heine, another Socialist, followed, and when Heine's vocal chords were exhausted Singer put himself forward in the breach. Meanwhile other opponents of the bill devised new amendments, with which they swamped the President's table.

SHOUTS OF "MAUL HALTEN!"

It was some time before the majority grasped the purport of the minority's manœuvre. But when finally it became clear that the Socialists were talking "against time" a tempest arose. In the French Chamber of Deputies the tops of the writing desks are rattled to create a babel and drive an unwelcome speaker from the rostrum. But in the Reichstag there are no movable desk tops, and the members of the majority were compelled to resort to verbal objections. Such cries as "Maul halten!" (Hold your jaw) emanated repeatedly from members of the aristocratic Conservative Party, and it can be readily imagined that the Opposition Deputies were scarcely more polite in their retorts. The Socialists managed to speak until 7 o'clock, or about two hours after the usual time for adjournment. Then the Centre yielded, and the House separated without passing the Lex Heintze.

Saturday morning saw the Reichstag assembled at 11 o'clock, and confronted with a Socialist demand for a secret sitting wherein to discuss an amendment handed in the evening before. A secret sitting is as much an innovation as is obstructionism. Although provided for in the rules of the Reichstag it has never before been resorted to, and in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies has occurred only once, in the fifties. Some time was gained in quibbling over the formalities to be observed in dealing with the demand for a secret session. After the President's opinion in the matter had been adopted a new sitting, from which the public was excluded, was appointed for noon. The secret sitting lasted till 3 P. M., and was devoted to discussing an amendment punishing any person who knowingly risks communicating to another person certain contagious diseases. The amendment was rejected.

PRINCE VON HOHENLOHE'S SPEECH.

When the press writers and the public were readmitted Herr Stadthagen and Herr Beckh, a Freissinige opponent of the Lex Heintze, again talked "against time" on a new amendment, excepting products of art and the press from the penalties of S360 No. 11 of the Penal Code. Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst followed. His speech was remarkable for several reasons. First, because he, the son of the Imperial Chancellor, and himself holding the high post of President of the Colmar governmental district, spoke against a Government measure. Second, because he paid a delicate compliment to Herr von Vollmar, a moderate Socialist, and severely scored Bebel, a revolutionary Socialist. Third, because he pointed out that the Socialists will (should the bill become law) win suffrages from social strata that have hitherto kept aloof from them.

"Rather than give the Socialists the position of parliamentary champions of arts and letters I will vote against the whole law," said the Prince. "Artists and authors," he added, "live in an atmosphere of idealism, and do not concern themselves with politics. Let us not force them to descend into the arena, or to regard the Socialists as their representatives among us."

Eugen Richter, the great Freissinige orator, next spoke, and pointed out that an error of tactics had been made by the Opposition in not demanding modifications of other penalties besides those in No. 11. Modifications of all legislation on matters mentioned in the Lex Heintze could be introduced. He trusted, however, that the present amendment would suffice to cause the bill to disappear from the agenda until after Easter, and was convinced that by that time the mass of the nation would have made known its opposition to the art, literature, and theatre paragraphs. The public was at present not fully cognisant of the significance of these enactions, which had been inserted by the leaders of parties which were scarcely ever present in full numbers.

OBSTRUCTIONISTS WIN.

When a vote was taken on Heine's amendment the Socialist, Freissinige, and other opponents of the Lex Heintze withdrew to the lobbies, the library, or the refreshment room and did not take part in the ballot. They had previously announced they would thus act. The vote showed, consequently, 172 votes against and only 2 for the amendment, with a total of 179 members present. The obstructionists had gained the day: They had proved that no quorum was present, and that therefore no vote could be validly taken.

Count von Ballestrem, after announcing the figures, considered it his duty to call attention to the fact that over fifty members had left the hall just before the vote. The Left interrupted him with cries such as "It was our right" and "It was our duty." The members of the Right retorted and a pandemonium ensued, which disconcerted even the President. Count von Ballestrem is popular among all parties, being an ideal President. On this occasion, however, he for a short time lost control of the House, and had great difficulty in announcing the date of the next sitting, and that the discussion of the budget would head the order of the day. Count von Ballestrem earned, and has received from the organs of all parties the highest praise for the tact with which he presided over the House during this stormy debate.

Expectations of a dissolution have been increased by the proceedings touching the Lex Heintze. Scarcely ever is a quorum of the present Reichstag on hand, and on those rare occasions it would suffice generally for the Socialists or the Centrists to desert the hall en masse in order to kill any measure. If the Government cannot persuade a majority to remain patiently in attendance there will be insuperable difficulty in securing the passage of the Naval bill. Reichstag members receive no salary, and many of them are poor men or have interests which make it impossible for them to remain in Berlin during the whole session." This explains the power wielded by the Centre Party of 110 members, and also the customary absence of a quorum.

For the passage of the Naval bill, the Government counts on the votes of many members who put in an attendance only on rare occasions. A large proportion of such members will be unable to remain in Berlin to vote on the Naval bill if obstructionist tactics are employed by its opponents. This inauguration of obstruction during the Lex Heintze proceedings has diminished the chances of the passing of the Naval bill and has augmented the chances of a dissolution.

Another pending measure has been also affected, viz., the Meat Inspection bill. It is very unlikely that a quorum will be present again in the Reichstag before Easter. There is no probability of this measure being allowed to pass in the absence of a quorum. The Socialists are always present in sufficient numbers to prevent the bill being passed by ruse, and they are unitedly opposed to the provisions it contains excluding American meat. They are in this point supported by the Freissinige Party, and will be supported by many other bourgeois members as soon as the agitation now being conducted in the provinces has had time to bear fruit. Consequently, the Meat Inspection bill will be postponed, and the Government will have more time to effect with the Agrarians a compromise satisfactory to America, while the Washington Government will have opportunity to prepare for immediate retaliation in case the Reichstag and the Bundesrath should ultimately yield to Agrarian pressure. Such a contingency I regard as impossible, but it can the more easily be averted by America being prepared to strike back at once.

CHICAGO'S LABOR CONTEST.

Industrial Commissioners Say Strikers Are Violating the Laws.

CHICAGO, March 31.—"From the evidence we have heard it appears that the statutes are not being regarded in Chicago's labor contest," said Chairman A. E. Clark of the Industrial Sub-Commission to-day. "The labor men seem to enforce their own laws without respect to the laws by which all are bound. I will not say that the contractors and manufacturers are entirely without blame. It is very evident, however, that the situation in Chicago is most desperate, and something must be done.

"I am completly at sea as to what recommendations will be made by the nineteen members of the Industrial Commission, who have been hearing witnesses in this city, but we all agree that there must be more regard for law. The labor unions, in my opinion, cannot win by striving to enforce their laws by violence or physical strength. Unless they respect the aws of the Nation they cannot expect to have their own laws respected."

Commissioner Harris agreed with Chairman Clarke as to the gravity of the situation. The contractors have presented a good case," he said. "They seem to have been imposed on and cannot be censured for calling a halt."

The sub-committee held its final sessions to-day, and heard considerable testimony on both sides of the labor question. Fred A. Pouchet, Business Agent of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, told of the methods of that organization.

John Mangan of the Steam Fitters' Organization maintained that the sympathetic strike and the unionizing of jobs were suggestions of the Contractors' League, and the contractors were now fighting against the very things they themselves had brought about.

The sweatshop system and its evils were brought before the sub-committee by Mrs. M. Henrotin, an official of the Illinois Consumers' League.

MINERS' STRIKE IN KENTUCKY.

Union Men and Operators Fail to Reach an Agreement.

BEAVER DAM, Ky., March 31.—The union miners of this district will strike Monday. The meeting of the mine operators and delegates of the union miners, which has been in session here all week, has adjourned without reaching an agreement.

The miners asked 80 cents a ton for mining coal, and an advance of 20 per cent. on all day labor. The operators offered 75 cents a ton and 12½ per cent. increase on day labor. The strike will affect nearly every county in Western Kentucky. Four hundred men went out to-day at Sturgis, Ky. Two thousand men are employed in the district.

Cleveland Machinists to Remain Out.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 31.—Contrary to expectation the striking machinists here decided at a meeting that they would not return to work pending arbitration. According to the statement given out, the proposed settlement by arbitration in Chicago will have no effect on the Cleveland situation. It is declared the strikers here will hold out until the nine-hour day is granted.

GIRL ROCKED ON A MATCH.

Miss Lulu Campbell of Norwalk, Conn., Frightfully Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., March 31.—Lulu Campbell, sixteen years old, was frightfully and perhaps fatally burned yesterday afternoon at the home of her sister, Mrs. Edward Searles. Her clothing caught fire in some mysterious manner as she sat in a rocking chair holding her sister's infant daughter. It is believed that she rocked on a match.

Mrs. Searles rescued the child and then tore the flaming clothing from the girl's body, burning her own hands painfully.

DIED, BUT SAVED WOMAN.

Schenectady Policeman's Life Crushed Out by Freight Train.

SCHENECTADY, March 31.—Officer James Mynderse of the local police force was struck and instantly killed early this evening by a Central freight train at the State Street crossing.

He was trying to save the life of a woman who was attempting to cross ahead of a train. The woman, through Mynderse's efforts, escaped uninjured, but he was ground to pieces.

She Dressed in White Before Suicide.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 31.—Mrs. William Kirk, twenty years old, committed suicide near Brownville yesterday by drinking carbolic acid. Ill-health was the cause. She made all preparation to die by dressing in white and pinning a bouquet on her corsage.

VIENNA'S WEEKLY GOSSIP

Archduchess Stephanie's Marriage the Subject of Much Talk.

ANOTHER ROYAL MESALLIANCE

It Is Said Archduke Francis Ferdinand Has Married Countess Chotek—A Beethoven Rondo Found.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, March 17.—Some little time ago, when it was stated that the Archduchess Stephanie, widow of the Crown Prince Rudolph, and daughter of the King of the Belgians, was engaged to be married to Count Lonyay, a simple Hungarian nobleman, it was emphatically contradicted. No one in Vienna would believe that the Emperor's daughter-in-law would venture to conclude such a mesalliance. Then some months elapsed without anything more being heard on the matter. Everybody believed the entire story was an invention, or, at least, that the Princess had abandoned her intention, when suddenly it was officially announced that her marriage with the Count would soon take place.

It now appears that more than eighteen months ago they pledged their troth to each other, and at the time the Archduchess obtained the Emperor's consent to the proposed union. That was not accomplished without great difficulty, and, as will be imagined, her imperial father-in-law did not consent with a light heart. But since once agreeing, he has acted toward his unhappy son's widow in a most chivalrous and unselfish manner. Miramar Castle, the residence of the late Emperor of Mexico, the Emperor's younger brother, was chosen for the place of the wedding ceremony. When the Crown Princess left Vienna for Miramar, the aged Emperor was the only member of the large imperial family who went to the station to see her off.

In order that the Crown Princess might be able to marry Count Lonyay it was necessary for her formally to leave the imperial family, and to renounce all the rights which her marriage with the heir to the Austrian throne brought her. Count Lonyay, on the other hand, is expected to be raised to the rank of a Prince. All the old genealogies of his family are being examined, and it has been discovered that the Lonyays are one of the oldest noble families in Hungary, and that his house has been playing a part in Hungarian history for nine hundred years.

It is not definitely known when the acquaintance between the Archduchess and the Count began. Some assert it was three and a half years ago, when she made a voyage to the North Cape, and he, who was at the time military attaché at the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in London, was appointed to accompany her Imperial Highness. The Princess took a great fancy to him, which very soon ripened into a passionate attachment, that was no less violent on his part. But others will have it that the Princess met him at Laxenburg Castle, near Vienna; while yet a third version says that they first saw each other in London. However that may be, they have since their first parting been in constant correspondence, and she has felt herself drawn to him strongly enough to induce her to abandon all the advantages of her imperial rank, and to persist in her efforts till the many and very serious obstacles in the way of their union have been overcome.

Not the least of these was their difference of religion, the Count being a Protestant. However, a little while ago he entered the Roman Catholic Church, perhaps hoping thus to gain the Pope as his partisan. All the financial questions connected with the marriage are now settled. The Count has a yearly income of 50,000 florins, while the Emperor has settled an annual appenage of 120,000 florins on his daughter-in-law, and he has further directed that should there be issue of this marriage each child is to receive annually the sum of 4,000 florins from the imperial estates.

The Crown Princess was but little exercised concerning the title she should bear after her union with the Count; it has now been decided that she is to retain that of her Royal Highness, to which she has had a right from her birth as daughter of the King of the Belgians. For months past considerable preparations have been going on at the Count's castle in Hungary to prepare it for his bride.

Now another very similar, but more important, case has arisen in the imperial family. The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir apparent to the Austro-Hungarian throne, has fallen in love with the Countess Chotek, a charming woman of thirty. The Archduke made her acquaintance at the house of his cousin, the Archduke Frederich, of whose children she had charge. For weeks this attachment has been an open secret, but the papers in this country have been forced to suppress all that transpired concerning it. The matter has occasioned the Emperor great sorrow.

According to the existing laws, the Empress of Austria must be of royal blood, although in the case of the Queen of Hungary this is not necessary. But as the two dignities are always united in one person, this marriage would not be recognized, and the issue would be excluded from the succession.

Grave discussions on the subject have been going on between the Emperor and the Archduke Francis Ferdinand d'Este. The rumor that the marriage was secretly concluded in the parish church of a little Styrian borough is persistent. The whole affair is shrouded in mystery. Persons well informed concerning what is going on at Court confidently maintain that the Countess is already living at the Belvedere Palance, the Heir Apparent's Vienna residence, while officially it is equally positively denied. At present it is impossible to ascertain which statement is correct. The Archduke is believed to be a man of great strength of will, one not easily to be induced to give way, and so it is thought that he has either already carried out his purpose or will do so.

Astonishingly enough, now, more than seventy years after Beethoven's death, a hitherto unknown manuscript from his hand has been discovered, not in some remote quarter, but in the very heart of this city, where he so long worked and lived. The fortunate finder is Herr Rouland, Director of the choir of St. Peter's Church, in Vienna. Turning over a lot of manuscripts, he found some by Schubert and some by Beethoven. Among the latter was the manuscript of this rondo in E flat for pianoforte and orchestra, which has now passed into the possession of the Society of Friends of Music, in Vienna. The learned librarian of that society, Herr Eusebius Mandyczewski, has now published a description of this manuscript.

It is worthy of note that the discovery of the original fully establishes the correctness of the supposition of Otto Jahn, the author of the "Life of Beethoven," viz., that this rondo formed part of the master's piano concerto in B flat. Dr. Mandyczewski says that Carl Czerny completed the unfinished rondo most effectively and altogether in Beethoven's spirit.

A method, perhaps unparalelled, of forging telegraphic money remittances was recently brought to light in Bavaria. The affair was so cleverly inexplicable, so sensationally mysterious, that all the postal officials at Rontheim, the dispatching station, were in a state of excitement, as none knew whether suspicion might not next fall on him. Last Summer five telegraphic money orders, each for 2,000 marks, were received in Munich, and were dated from Frontheim. As everything seemed perfectly in order, the paying clerks did not hesitate to hand the money to the payee, after the latter had satisfactorily proved his identity. When it was discovered that no such sums had been paid in at Frontheim a most searching investigation was begun, but led to no discovery, despite the obvious fact that the swindler must be intimately acquainted with postal business and routine. Several suspected officials were taken into custody, but were shortly after released, as there was no convicting evidence against them.

In this case, like in so many others, it was the "everlasting woman" that at last led to the discovery of the culprit. A desertion slighted sweetheart denounced the postal official, Sicker, who was immediately arrested at the Post Office, and who, after a little delay, confessed. The manner of which he carried out his forgery was of startling simplicity. He first procured a portable telegraphic apparatus, then he obtained an accomplice, who should receive the money. His preparations thus made, he went into a lonely wood one evening, climbed a telegraph pole, cut the wire, affixed his pocket apparatus, and thus put himself into communication with the General Post Office at Munich, and sent off his money dispatches and obtained telegraphic acknowledgement of their receipt. His purpose being thus accomplished, he reunited the wire; and having thus removed all traces of his operations, left the scene of his successful swindling. Sicker's accomplice was found to be his brother, a journeyman tinker, who obtained the money by the aid of a forged military passport. The Bavarian Post Office has since adopted measures to make all such manipulations far more difficult in the future.

EXECUTION OF FILIPINOS.

Military Authorities Will Hereafter Inflict the Death Penalty.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The execution of Morales and Gonsales, the Philippine leaders, it is said at the War Department, marks the inauguration of a new policy in the Philippines. This is the infliction of the death penalty by order of the military officer in command, in the cases of persons, natives or others, convicted and sentenced by military commissions organized under the rules of war. Morales and Gonzales were convicted by a military commission of the murder of Filipinos, and were sentenced to be hanged near Bayambang, March 30, and the dispatches from Manila show that the sentence was carried into effect.

No official report of these cases has been received at the War Department, and it is stated that Gen. Otis has acted entirely on his own responsibility in the matter under the authority conferred by the articles of war. There have been several other cases where the death penalty was imposed by military tribunals, but up to the present instance no case where the sentence was carried into effect. All the previous cases were submitted to the President for final action, and in every instance the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.

According to the legal officers in the War Department the insurrection in the Philippines amounts to a state of war, and in that view of the case Gen. Otis acted entirely within his authority in ordering the execution of the two Filipinos without special authority from the President. It is stated at the War Department that Gen. Otis's action is undoubtedly intended to suppress brigandage and outlawry in the Philippines, but some conservative officers fear that his summary action may jeopardise the safety of American prisoners now in the hands of the insurgents.

A SPANISH JOAN OF ARC.

Attempts to Lead Prisoners in the Philippines to Liberty.

CHICAGO, March 31.—A dispatch from Seattle says:

"Switzerland Hills, in the Philippine Province of Tayabas, have given to the Orient a veritable Joan of Arc. Castilian blood flows in her veins. Particulars of the little heroine's attempt at the liberation of 700 starving Spanish soldiers, hemmed in the mountain fastnesses held by the rebel General Malvar, were received via the United States transport Garonne, which reached this port from Manila.

"This heroine was Señora Pedro Gamundi, wife of a Second Lieutenant who fought by her side. Angered and tormented beyond further endurance, she planned the assault and led the charge herself. With sticks for weapons they charged their keepers, captured their guns, and were about to regain their freedom, when overwhelming numbers of their tormentors caused them to give up."

INSURGENT LEADER A PRISONER.

The Chinese General, Pana, Surrenders to Gen. Kobbe.

MANILA, March 31.—The Chinese General, Pana, who has been terrorizing and devastating the Province of Panay, has surrendered to Brig. Gen. Kobbé, and is being brought to Manila.

WRECKS OF SPANISH VESSELS.

United States Authority as to Their Disposition to be Maintained.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Attorney General Griggs has given an opinion to the Secretary of the Navy to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury has complete authority in the matter of the disposition of the wrecks of Spanish vessels along the shores of Cuba.

The opinion of the Attorney General on this question is of more than ordinary importance, as it involves primarily the question of United States jurisdiction over the territory in question. It is addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, and relates to the wreck of the Spanish steamship Alphonso XII., which lies near the entrance to Mariel Harbor, and is sought to be broken up by private enterprise.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

Prosperous Financial Condition Shown by Annual Report.

The thirtieth annual report of the Metropolitan Museum of Art states that the funds in the hands of the Finance Committee from 1898, together with the investments, deposits, income from deposits, and money from other sources, amounted at the end of 1899 to $628,118.02, and that the amount of money spent in operating the museum exclusive of purchases was $128,155.55. There is no debt.

The educational influence of the Museum has been great, as large numbers of schools, private and public, in the city and from towns and villages, have visited it. The numbers of art students and copyists visiting the institution are steadily increasing, and the necessity of establishing a molding atelier is urged in view of the large numbers of applications from museums, colleges, libraries, and schools all over the country for casts of sculptures that are on exhibition.

The Winter course of art lectures given at the Museum during December, January, February, and March was largely attended, mostly by women. In December last there were in the library 5,689 bound books, 156 portfolios, and 553 unbound volumes and pamphlets.

The numbers of visitors at the Museum last year exceeded those of 1898, notwithstanding the fact that the Eighty-second Street gate to the Museum was closed to the public, which compelled people from up town to walk several blocks further. Last year the number of visitors was 540,000, against 511,398 in 1898.

The average yearly loss of members of the Museum is about 10 per cent., but new members always come to fill the vacant places. In 1899 the total number of paying members was 1,973, against 1,865 in 1898.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN HAWAII.

One Death and One Suspect in Honolulu Since the Last Report.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received a report from Major Blair D. Taylor of the Medical Department, dated Honolulu, March 5, in which he says that since his last report there has been one death from the bubonic plague, a Chinaman, and one suspect. There is a strong belief that the suspected case is only an ordinary case of pneumonia.

Major Taylor says there has been no special change in the situation. One death from the plague has been reported from the Island of Maui. The health of the command at Honolulu is good.

MONEY TO FIGHT DISEASE.

Mr. Gage Asks for $200,000 to Prevent Introduction of Plague.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Secretary Gage has submitted to the House a request for $200,000 additional to the fund to prevent the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases. He says that the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service reports that on account of the continued and increasing danger from plague, medical officers have been stationed at United States Consulates in Europe from which emigrants depart. Medical officers also have been stationed at the ports of Central and South America to guard against yellow fever. The Consulates at Yokohama, Kobe, and Hongkong also have medical officers, Secretary Gage, continuing, says:

"The Surgeon General further states that plague has recently been reported at San Francisco, and that the early recrudescence of yellow fever in Florida and other Southern States is seriously apprehended."

To meet this state of affairs the Secretary asks for $200,000 in addition to the $300,000 heretofore given, and he requests that it be made immediately available, "since the appropriation is almost exhausted, and should yellow fever appear during the month of June a deficit would be unavoidable."

Allan Liner Californian Floated.

PORTLAND, Me., March 31.—The Allan Line steamship Californian, which went aground on Ram Island Ledge, Portland Harbor, as she was leaving for Liverpool five weeks ago to-night, was floated this morning by tugs.

WIDOW COOK AND HER HUT

Strange Story of Recluse of South Beach Sunken Meadows.

STARVING, YET SPURNS CHARITY

Contented with Her Pets in the Ruins of Her Hovel, She Threatens Suicide If Molested.

The Richmond Borough authorities are investigating one of the most perplexing cases of poverty and pride that has ever confronted them. It is that of Mrs. Clara Cook, widow of Capt. John Cook, an old canal boatman, who lived for many years in a hut on the sunken meadows at the lower end of South Beach. Capt. Cook died last September, and his widow clings to the little tumble-down hut in desperate poverty and yet feels herself insulted by all well-meant offers to aid her.

In February last Dr. James Feeney of the Department of Charities caused Mrs. Cook to be taken to the Almhouse, but in three days she went back to her hut. Magistrate Marsh refuses to let Mrs. Cook be arrested as a vagrant because she is possessed of a home. Her home, such as it is, is located about two miles from the South Beach station on a broad stretch of marshland. There is not a house or a tree or a shrub within that distance. The high tide periodically surrounds and shuts off the house from the rest of the world. In Summer the place swarms with mosquitoes, and the solitude surrounding it is broken only by the croaking of frogs and the hum of insects. In Winter the winds that blow in from the sea sweep over the frozen flatlands with never an obstruction to give tune to their voices.

The Cook homestead as it stands to-day is nothing more than a hovel. There is only one room, about fifteen feet square. The structure was originally built of wood and covered with old tin roofing. In the long terrible struggle with Winter nearly every particle of wood has been cut and torn from the structure to be used as fuel, leaving little more than a shell of tin. The sand is the floor, a heap of rags, black and shiny with grease and dirt, the bed. A heap of old bottles and pieces of junk is the only furniture of this abode of wretchedness to which a woman clings as to her life and calls it home. She lives in mortal terror lest the authorities tear her away and make of her a pauper.

Every one in South Beach knew old Capt. Cook, and all know Mrs. Cook, although now she is seldom seen outside her house, for she is defending it day and night against marauding Charities Department officials, who would take her where she could live in perfect physical comfort. For eleven years the couple lived together in the little hut, but until the Captain died it was in far better repair than it is to-day. The old man, a pensioner of the civil war, made a small living in Summer by acting as life saver at one or the other of the South Beach bathing establishments. His wife did piecework at her home for the fireworks factory in Garrisons, a few miles distant.

When the Captain died his pension stopped, pending the usual unraveling of red tape at Washington, which gives to the widow a share of the husband's pension. Mrs. Cook has received no money from this source since he died. She expects it daily and hourly, and talks proudly of her great expectations when the authorities come to inquire about her condition.

A VISIT TO THE HUT.

A stiff southwest wind was blowing when a reporter visited the place last week. The little shack stood out clearly, exposed to the wind. Pieces of tin constituting the sides of the house flapped dismally. A lean black dog which had been sleeping in front of the cleared door gave warning of the visitor's approach. Repeated poundings at the half-hinged door drew forth a terrific barking of dogs within. Two cats sprang from a hole under the door and ran behind the hut. Finally, above the barking of the dogs, a woman's voice was heard faintly, and the door of the hut was pulled back cautiously.

The haggard drawn face of Capt. Cook's widow appeared. A single garment covered her, and this was rent and torn and dirty beyond description. Around her shoulders was thrown an old piece of gunny sack. Her stockingless feet were inclosed in a pair of dilapidated shoes intended for a man. She was shivering from the cold, and she burst into tears at the sight of a visitor.

"You are from the poorhouse, I know you are," she said, in broken English. "But I am not poor. I work for a living. I can earn money. I am not so old. I have a home. This is my home, and I am not hungry. No, indeed. I don't want your charity. Leave me. Leave me in peace. Please don't take me away."

An old stove had a few coals of fire smoldering in it, but there were several great holes in the roof and sides of the room, which was almost as cold as on the meadows outside. Crouching on the sand floor were four cats and three dogs, which regarded the visitor with distrustful interest. When Mrs. Cook was reassured she told in broken English how she was too proud to accept charity in a poorhouse, and described, with earnestness, her various means of earning a living.

"Just wait till Summer comes," she said. "Why, even next month the fireworks season begins, and I can get plenty of work at that business, and I can tell fortunes to young people who come out here from South Beach. No, I can't foretell my own future—not unless the Charities Department tries to make me go to the Poorhouse. I know what will happen then."

The little old woman fumbled among a pile of dust-covered bottles

"I am saving this," said she, bringing forth a half-filled phial. "Do you see this? It is laudanum. There is enough to kill here. If they try to force me to accept charity in the poorhouse I will drink it. No one shall ever say that I was a pauper. I could get money, plenty of money, for the asking, but I will not ask. Of course you will not believe it, but my brother Louis is a banker in Berlin. He does not know where I am. None of my people do.

ONCE RICH AND REFINED.

"My life? Yes, it has been a strange thing. I was Clara Reichurd, born in Berlin fifty-one years ago. I was the youngest child, and after my mother died my father married again. I went to the best of schools and learned French, English, and Italian. My French is perfect yet. My English and Italian are not so good. I also studied music, and became a good pianiste. My stepmother and I did not agree, however, and when I was grown I got money from my brother and married sister and ranway to Metz. There I taught languages and music for a time, and finally met Baron de La Roge. We were secretly married and ran away to Paris. He became a Captain of gendarmerie, and we lived happily for years, although my father never forgave me for running away from home.

"Then my husband died, and a little later my little daughter followed him. I was left with almost nothing. The Anarchist group were interested in me. Louise Michel, (you know her,) of Paris, arranged for my passage to America. This was in 1883. After landing in New York I received a position as nurse in the home of a Mrs. Von Donnerburg, in Clifton, S. I. We had a disagreement. Mrs. Von Donnerburg came home unexpectedly and found me playing on the piano. She said servants had no business playing on the piano. We quarreled, and I left.

"I went to an employment office in Sixth Avenue, and Capt. Cook was there looking for a housekeeper for his canalboat. He engaged me, and I went to live on his boat.

"In 1886 my father died, and I received a legacy of $10,000, which I gave to Capt. Cook, and we bought a canal boat, the Harris and Jacob. Within a year it was sunk near Buffalo and as we had no insurance, we lost all. Things went wrong ever since from that time, although in 1889 Capt. Cook and I were married and really we were always happy. We came here eleven years ago and bought a life lease on this ground and built this house.

"Since the Captain's death I have lived contented here with my dogs and cats. They understand me better than people do, and we only want to be left alone."

Guard Placed Over Howard C. Benham.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., March 31.—Sheriff George A. Peel of Ontario County has deemed it prudent to establish a guard over Howard C. Benham, the accused Batavia wife murderer, who is now in jail here. The Sheriff will give Benham his personal attention during the day, and at night Deputy Sheriff Rowley will occupy the corridor with the prisoner. Benham's attorneys will be aided by Senator Hooks during the trial, and Hon. Frank Rice will aid in the prosecution.

Cut Easter Lilies $1.80 Dozen.

Commencing to-morrow and until our supply is exhausted we will book orders for **Cut Easter Lilies**, for delivery during Easter week, at, per dozen, 1.80

These are all Longiflorum Lilies, the finest grown, and are sold by florists at $3.00 and $4.00 per dozen.

Out-of-town orders will be packed free of charge and shipped at your expense. None sent C. O. D.

Floral Department, Main floor.

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE. 59 & 60TH STS.

The Easter Millinery.

Our Millinery Salon is decked with a royal collection of Women's Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Toques, Bonnets and Children's Headgear. An inspection will conclusively demonstrate to any discriminating and unprejudiced eye not only the excellence of our Millinery, but the moderation of our prices as well.

Specials for to-morrow:

300 **Bonnets** in black and all the leading colors; newest materials and trimmings; also copies of the best imported hats; regularly $12.50; to-morrow, 7.50

250 good wearing **Hats**, excellent styles in black and colors; new materials and ideas; most becoming shapes; any of these are worth double the price, 4.98

Our Order Department is most complete; work performed in the best manner at the most reasonable prices.

Our Flower and Feather Department carries a varied assortment of flowers, foliages, feathers, fruits and cherries, all very reasonably priced.

2d Floor, 59th St. Section.

The Ladies' Tailored Suits.

A superior and most reasonably priced assortment of finely Tailored Suits, Jackets, Skirts, etc. Especially attractive are our exquisite Ladies' Tailored Suits, with knife-plaited and corded skirts, Eton and Bolero effect Coats is very large, and every garment is marked at a price that cannot be duplicated in Greater New York.

Ladies' Black Tailor-made Eton Suits of finest quality Zibeline, *lined throughout with finest heavy black taffeta silk*, newest cut Skirt, with side plaited Watteau back and tailor-stitched belt; Coat finely tailored, with rows of stitching all around; collar and revers faced with satin striped taffeta or gros grain silk; sold elsewhere for $37.50; our price, 25.00

Ladies' Eton Suits, the Coat has flaring Medici collar and rolling revers, or turndown collar, beautifully man-tailored, with five rows of stitching all around; the Skirt entirely new shape, corded on Watteau back and all around from hips to twelve inches of bottom, where it flares; *lined throughout with best quality taffeta;* very special, 20.00

2d Floor, 59th St. Section.

Ladies' Fine Dress Waists.

In order to reduce our stock of fine **Waists** we have cut prices to insure their large and immediate sales. There are 40 beautiful models, introducing all of the latest effects, spangling, embroidery, hemstitching and tucking. The prices are so altered as to make these Waists remarkable bargains.

Second floor, 59th St. section.

WHY SHOULD WE USE BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKEYS?

You can buy our

Bonnie Brier Bush

(*VERY OLD*) or our

Souvenir of Scotland

(*MEDIUM AGE*),

and we assure you that is the best produced in the Glenlivet district. We can furnish it in bond or in store at as low a price as charged for blended whiskies—which are inferior to ours.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Established 1853. N. Y.

CARNEGIE COMPANY TRANSFER.

Interests of Limited Partnership Formally Turned Over.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 31.—The last meeting of the partners of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, was held to-day.

At this meeting the formal transfer of the interests and property of the limited partnership was made to the Carnegie Steel Company, the Pennsylvania corporation which will operate the Pennsylvania property of the company in the interest of the New Jersey corporation, the Carnegie Company.

GOLFERS TO BUILD RAILROAD.

Chicago Midlothian Club Members Form a $50,000 Company.

CHICAGO, March 31.—A railroad, owned and officered by members of a golf club, has been formally incorporated at Springfield. The road is capitalized at $50,000, all of the stock of which will be taken by members of the Midlothian Country Club, one of the largest in Chicago, and will run from the terminus of the street cars tracks in Blue Island to the Midlothian Clubhouse, a distance of about five miles.

Gasoline probably will be used as a motive power. The plan is to have the road in operation early in May.

CAUSED SMALLER BOY'S DEATH.

Had Forced Another Into the Water—Decision of the Court.

DEDHAM, Mass., March 31.—Louis A. Cook, Special Justice of the District Court of Eastern Norfolk, to-day filed a finding upon the death of Arthur C. Long, six years old, at Braintree, July 7, 1899, holding that J. Edward Burgess, aged ten years, was responsible for the younger boy's death.

Several lads went swimming. Burgess took the Long boy into the water against the little fellow's will and accidentally lost hold of him. Long could not swim and he was drowned.

PACIFIC COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

Declared It Will Divert Much of Orient's Trade to America.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Dr. William P. Wilson, Director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum and William

COLLEGE ATHLETES BUSY

Oarsmen and Ball Players Begin Their Outdoor Work.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE WEEK

Students That Now Have the Best Chances of Representing Their Universities.

Outdoor work has now begun in earnest at all the colleges. The second stage in Spring practice, however, is not yet sufficiently advanced to give ground for anything more than speculation as to the results in the championship meets. In crew work, Pennsylvania seems further advanced than either Harvard or Yale, while Cornell, from Courtney's point of view, is just entering upon real work. In baseball, Princeton has already met two college teams, Cornell has nearly finished her fairly successful Southern trip, Harvard and Yale played their initial practice games yesterday, while Pennsylvania has so far indulged in only scrub games. Pennsylvania's work in baseball, nevertheless, seems more definite than that of any other college prominent on the diamond. In track athletics the week has shown no development of particular importance. Work is now well established even at Cambridge and New Haven, but Cornell athletes will not get on the track and field until after the April recess, according to their usual programme.

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While Princeton's supremacy in baseball cannot be said to be in danger thus early in the season, it is undoubtedly true that her showing in the practice games has not been all that could be wished for by her coaches. Willis was particularly anxious to develop a heavy hitting team, but the Tigers have shown the weakness with the stick which in former seasons has been, perhaps, their greatest defect. Of the individual player it may be said that Capt. Hillebrand is somewhat unsteady in his delivery and still weak at the bat. Kafer plays his game well behind the bat, but is somewhat wild in throwing. McClave, the freshman, is apparently in the lead for first base. Steinwender covers second base well and bats in good form. Hutchings shows his old fielding weakness at third base. Meiers, the sophomore find for second base, shows up remarkably well both in fielding and batting. Brown in left field is a heavy hitter, but not particularly brilliant as a fielder. Watkins is the best fielder on the team, and is batting rather well. Burke, at right field, covers his position well but bats poorly. Paulmier at left; Robinson at right; Scott, in the box; Greene, behind the bat; Chapman, first base, and Bush, at second, show up well and are by no means out of the race for the 'Varsity.

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Capt. Reid has been in no hurry to sift the Harvard baseball candidates. The first real team work out of doors was done Thursday, and until every one of the twenty-four men still with the 'Varsity squad shows what he can do on the diamond there will probably be no further reduction. Hamilton has now left Cambridge to join the Boston team in the South, but his coaching has been so thorough in the cage that Capt. Reid will have to pay small attention to individual form in the outdoor practice. For pitcher the most promising men are Coburn, Kernan, Stillman, MacDonald, Dudley, and Winsor. All seem to lack control of the ball, the speedy Coburn being especially erratic. Competition for first base has been narrowed down to Kendall and J. D. Clark. At second Keene and Fincke are in the lead. Fincke is at present laid up with a slight malarial attack. Garritson has four men, among whom it would be hard to choose—George Coolidge, Wheelock, and Devens. All of the men throw well, and, with the exception of Devens, all are good at the bat. At third base C. Clark, Ewer, and Clay are the leading candidates, the two former showing particular progress in stick work. In the outfield Loughlin, Jaynes, Wendell, Christenson, Newark, and Wood are well in the lead. Loughlin and Wendell both have the advantage of experience. Coach Hamilton has developed a number of hard hitters at Cambridge, but the men have not yet learned the trick of placing their hits, which the little Tiger, Suter, showed on the college diamond last year.

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Nichols left New Haven Thursday, and Hickman is expected to join the New Yorks on the Polo Grounds to-morrow. Before being bereft of their professional coaches, however, the Yale baseball players have been rounded out in fair individual form. Robertson and Cook will be hard pressed in the box by Garvan and Wescott. Garvan pitched on the freshman nine last year. Wescott entered Yale last Fall from Williston Academy. Sullivan, who has caught on the 'Varsity team for two seasons, is expected to hold his old position this year, although Cunha, the football man and catcher on last year's freshman nine, has shown remarkable form behind the bat. At first base Sharpe, the half back, has given great promise. He is a remarkably heavy hitter and a clean fielder. Being left-handed, Nichols and Hickman have taught him the tricks originated by Tenney, Boston's crack first baseman. Wendell will probably try for catcher or the outfield, if Sharpe displaces him at first, as he is too steady a man to be dropped from the 'Varsity altogether. "Kid" de Saulles, a brother of "Charley" de Saulles, is showing up well for the ex-Captain's place at second base. Third base has two candidates about evenly matched—Bronson and Quinby. Capt. Camp will, of course, cover shortstop. Many candidates are trying for the outfield, all three positions of which are vacant. Those who have done good work are Guernsey at left, Lyon in centre, and Barnwell at right. Barnwell, although a freshman, looks like a sure 'Varsity man.

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The Pennsylvania nine showed up well in its scrub practice games last week. The team work was particularly good for this time of year, while the work of the infielders was a surprise even to Coach Irwin. At the bat, also, the result of Irwin's insistence upon a heavy-hitting team was shown. Nearly all of the men are lining out the ball well, and Shape, who covers third base, shows signs of becoming one of the startling batters of the season. Although Leary and Brown will not be able to pitch this season, Pennsylvania will have in Layton and Devlin two men who may develop into crack pitchers. The box, however, is undoubtedly Pennsylvania's weak point this season. The line-up in the majority of games during the past week is indicative of the probable positions as they will be played this season. Capt. Flavell was, of course, behind the bat; Layton and Devlin in the box, Jones on first base, Collier at second, Shape at third, White at shortstop, Biers in left field, Huston at centre, and Gawthrop in right field.

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Georgetown lost her old players heavily this year, but Coach Jerome Bradley, the old Princeton player, is developing a team which from its showing in the initial game with the Maryland Agricultural College at Washington Wednesday seems well able to take care of Georgetown's old honors on the diamond. Cranston, behind the bat, has improved over his old form. Golden is perhaps the speediest pitcher trying for the position. Burbank, a freshman, will probably cover first base. O'Hara, last year's substitute right fielder and third baseman, is the best man in sight for second. Moran has given great promise at shortstop, and Shuck, a strong candidate last year, will undoubtedly cover third base this season. In the outfield, Capt. Downes will cover centre, Blewett will be placed at right, except when he is called upon to pitch, and Walsh will be placed in left field.

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Seldom have Cornell crews gone through harder work at this time in the season than they had twice each day last week. When Courtney took hold of the candidates on their first day on the inlet "the old man" was very much dissatisfied. "These men," he said, "have been petted and flattered in the crew room until they think they are the best oarsmen that ever appeared on the inlet. In reality, they are about as poor a set of men as I ever had to deal with. Unless they show marked improvement pretty soon, I'll fill the 'Varsity boat with freshmen." All the candidates seem to have taken their coach's reprimand much to heart, and improvement certainly has been shown after their hard week's work. The crews row both morning and afternoon, and Courtney, like Ward of Pennsylvania, has been giving them opportunities for short races. Thursday afternoon the second boat, with six of last year's freshman crew and two substitutes, beat the 'Varsity crew by half a deck length in a quarter-mile stretch. In another brush which followed a few minutes later the 'Varsity beat its victors by double that lead. New combinations in the first and second 'Varsity boats were tried nearly every afternoon during the week. As Courtney has declared that no man's position is certain, except that of Capt. Dalzell, competition between the first and second crew men has been increased. Literally, no ches knows what a day will bring forth. No new candidates, however, have been added to the two crews. The freshmen made their first appearance as an eight Thursday, rowing in a new eight-oared barge. They were placed as follows: Bow, Longyear; 2, Ballinger; 3, Osborne; 4, Taurison; 5, Hulton; 6, Benedict; 7, Kutzley; stroke, Frenzel.

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Work on the Charles continues with undiminished energy and no new developments beyond a steady improvement in the watermanship of the various Harvard crews. Capt. Higginson is no believer in training "veteran" 'Varsity eights, and there is no chance that the original plan of leaving a 'Varsity squad unpicked until after the class races will be changed. At present the Law School crews at both the Weld and Newell Clubs seem to lead both in form and speed. Several of the dozen freshman eights are on the water, and are improving steadily. The other freshman crews are still unsettled and no judgment can yet be passed on their ability.

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Capt. Allen's plans in developing Yale oarsmen were well indicated by his manner of shaking up the 'Varsity crew, which was told in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. The harbor is now well clear of ice, and shells will replace the clumsy barges which have had to be used so far. Coach Gallaudet has taken charge of the work, and several former Yale crew Captains are expected in New Haven before long to assist temporarily in the work of coaching. One question of technical interest has been decided at Yale. The longer oars and more slender blades of the English type, which have been copied to a certain extent by Yale crews since their experince at Henley, will be given up. Capt. Allen has ordered a new list of 7-inch, instead of 6½-inch, blades. The new oars will be about 43 inches inboard and 12 feet in length. The fact that broader blades have been adopted will assure a quicker and shorter stroke.

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Pennsylvania oarsmen are more fortunate than those of the more Northern colleges in being able to get on the water early in the Spring. It is therefore not surprising to find greater development at this season of the year at Pennsylvania, and also to find the candidates placed more firmly in their positions than elsewhere. Since the last shake-up all the crews are doing well, and the work of the 'Varsity has been particularly commendable. The freshmen also have shown marked improvement, and Coach Ward believes he will turn out as good a freshman eight this year as any that has yet worn the red and blue. Some of the 'Varsity candidates will be taken to a training table late this week. The first and second 'Varsity crews are rowing for the greater part of the time in this order:

'Varsity Crew—No. 8, Gardiner; No. 7, Flickwir; No. 6, Shover, Captain; No. 5, Stehle; No. 4, Van Kathover; No. 3, Davenport; No. 2, Ellyn; No. 1, Kintzing; coxswain, Smith.

Second Crew—No. 8, Crowther; No. 7, Atkins; No. 6, Thomas; No. 5, Sinkler; No. 4, Le Boutillier; No. 3, Kuhnmuench; No. 2, Goodman; No. 1, Sharpless; coxswain, Raymond.

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In track and field athletics the past week witnessed at all the larger colleges, except Cornell, definite establishment of outdoor training. Three hundred ambitious athletes are embarrassing Trainer Lathrop at Harvard, while Capt. Bascom Johnson of Yale has 170 men on the track and field at present. These unwieldy squads will doubtless be greatly reduced in another week or ten days. At the end of that time some definite idea of the strength of the new material at both Cambridge and New Haven may be obtained. The candidates at both Pennsylvania and Princeton have already been reviewed in these columns. Only one surprise was developed during the week, namely, McCracken of Pennsylvania threw a somewhat underweighted sixteen-pound hammer 152 feet 7 inches. This performance, when compared with the Oxonian Greenshield's winning throw of 115 feet 2 inches in the Oxford-Cambridge games Friday, augurs well for American success in the weight events at Paris.

LARCHMONT CLUB'S SCHEDULE.

Elaborate Plans for the Racing Week of July 21-28 and Special Races for Two of the New Classes.

Two special features are shown in the Larchmont Yacht Club's schedule of racing fixtures for the coming season. The first is a series of six races during Larchmont's race week, July 21 to 28, for the new class of eighty-footers, of the type now being built at Herreshoff's for well-known yachtsmen. The other feature is a concession to the smaller boats. During the same week a series of six races for twenty-one-foot raceabouts will be sailed. Events for these two classes are also provided in the September fixtures, and the twenty-one-footers will appear in a special race on the Fourth of July.

The prizes offered in these two series are sufficiently tempting to insure a full entry list. For the eighty-footers a trophy valued at $100 will be provided for the winner of each race in the series, and a second prize will be added if four yachts start. To the yacht in this class winning the greatest number of points in the series, a cup valued at $500, which Commodore Postley has offered, will be awarded. The twenty-one-footers will also fare well. For each race of the series an appropriate record prize will be given the winning yacht. A second prize will be added if three yachts start, and a third prize if five or more start. The yacht winning the greatest number of points in the series will be awarded the Championship Cup, valued at $100, and the twenty-one-footer winning the second greatest number of points will be given a prize valued at $50.

The series for twenty-one-footers will be governed by the rules of the Massachusetts Yacht Racing Association, except that the yacht owners may file with the Regatta Committee the designer's certificate of displacement, instead of having their boats actually weighed. In both series the winner in each race will be credited with 4 points, the second yacht will receive 3 points, the third 2 points, and the fourth 1 point.

If the owners of two or more yachts in any one class not now provided for desire to race, the Regatta Committee will arrange races for them during race week, and offer prizes in the class upon application being made. In all classes where two or more yachts start in a race with full intention of completing the course, a prize will be awarded. When three or more yachts start with like intention, a second prize will be awarded, and where five or more start, a third prize will be given. The complete schedule follows:

Saturday, June 16.—Spring regatta, open to all classes.

Wednesday, July 4.—Nineteenth annual regatta, open to all classes; special race for 21-foot raceabouts.

Saturday, July 21.—Open regatta, for all classes; special race for schooners in one class; first race of series for Class H, 80-foot racing length; first race of series for 21-foot raceabouts.

Monday, July 23.—Race for schooners in cruising trim in one class, actual time allowance; second race of series for Class H, 80-foot racing length; race for Classes D and F, schooners, racing trim; race for Class I, 70-foot; race for Class K, 51-foot; second race of series for 21-foot raceabouts.

Tuesday, July 24.—Four-oared gig race for "hen and chicken colors," presented by ex-Commodore Gillig; two-oared gig race for "Dauntless colors," presented by H. B. Seeley; dingy race for "Execution colors," presented by H. B. Seeley; race for naphtha and alcohol vapor launches exceeding 21-foot; race for naphtha and alcohol vapor launches, 21-foot and under; tub races and water sports.

Wednesday, July 25.—Open regatta, for all classes; third race of series for Class H, 80-foot racing length; third race of series for 21-foot raceabouts.

Thursday, July 26.—Race for Class I, 70-foot; race for Class K, 51-foot; race for Class L, 43-foot; fourth race of series for 21-foot raceabouts; race or cabin cats, all in one class, with time allowance.

Friday, July 27.—Race for Classes B, C, and D, schooners, one class, racing trim, actual time allowance; race for Classes C and D, schooners, one class, cruising trim, actual time allowance; fourth race of series for Class H, 80-foot; race for Class I, 70-foot; race for Class K, 51-foot; race for Class M, 36-foot; special race for yawls under 43-foot, all in one class, actual time allowance; fifth race of series for 21-foot raceabouts.

Saturday, July 28.—Open regatta, for all classes; fifth race of series for Class H, 80-foot; sixth race of series for 21-foot raceabouts.

Saturday, Sept. 1.—Race for Class D, schooners; race for Class H, 80-foot; race for Class I, 70-foot; race for Class K, 51-foot; race for Class L, 43-foot; race for Class M, 36-foot; race for 21-foot raceabouts.

Monday, Sept. 3, (Labor Day.)—Full regatta, open to all classes; special race for Class H, 80-foot; race for 21-foot raceabouts.

Saturday, Sept. 8.—Race for "Larchmont Cup for Schooners," in one class, actual time allowance; race for Class H, 80-foot; race for Class I, 70-foot; race for Class K, 51-foot; race for Class L, 43-foot; race for Class M, 36-foot.

TESTING THE AUTOMOBILES.

Five of Them Beat the Record in a Run from the Waldorf to the Ardsley Club Yesterday.

A new record for an automobile run to the Ardsley Club was made yesterday in the most successful run yet given by the Automobile Club of America. In fact, more than one member beat the best previous record, which was stated to be one hour and thirty minutes.

The start was made at 10 o'clock from the Waldorf-Astoria. S. T. Davis, running a locomobile especially built for fast driving, led the procession, dashing under the porte-cochere of the Ardsley Club at 11:17 A. M., 1 hour and 17 minutes from the Waldorf-Astoria. At 11:25 o'clock C. S. Weston, with Frank Silliman, Jr., driving a new Winton gasolene motor, came up. Two minutes behind him was D. Wolfe Bishop, Jr., and two minutes later George F. Chamberlin, the acting President of the club, reported at the office. All of these were under the old record time.

Then came Albert C. Bostwick, with Leonce Blanchet, an expert young French chaffeur, at 11:34; Albert R. Shattuck, with Gen. George Moore Smith, at 11:45; David Hennen Morris, at 11:50; J. C. McCoy, at 12:13; George Isham Scott, at 12:30, and Jefferson Seligman, with A. L. Riker, at 12:35.

Ten automobiles, driven by club members, made the run. Mr. Davis and Mr. Morris had locomobiles—a steam carriage—and Mr. Scott had one of the few De Dion tricycles in use in America—a speedy little machine for which, however, good roads are an absolute necessity. There was nothing lacking in this respect yesterday, and just after passing Central Bridge, which Mr. Chamberlin was the first to cross, Mr. Scott and his stockily built tricycle ran swiftly by and was soon a good quarter of a mile in the lead.

"He'll beat us all there unless he has a mishap," exclaimed George F. Chamberlin. "This is just the day for him."

The tricycle held its own well up to Yonkers. Then, on Warburton Avenue, unexpected disaster overtook it. The wheels seemed to clog, and things wouldn't work worth a cent. Long after the larger machines had pulled up in a row in front of the Ardsley Club, Mr. Scott appeared, pushing his wounded tricycle up the grassy bank bounding the golf links. A merry shout went up.

"All honor to the man who had to walk here with his machine beside him," exclaimed Mr. Shattuck.

"Well, I'd have beaten the whole crewd," was Scott's good-humored rejoinder, "if I hadn't gone to pieces a little way back, but with the help of numerous caddies to push, I'm now here to tell the tale."

Mr. Davis, the leader in the race, wore a happy smile before as well as after luncheon. His locomobile made better time than an automobile of that style has ever been known to do over that route. It is said to be the only locomobile thus far built that could do it, and some of the club members venture the assertion that one of its chief aims was to beat Bostwick. Two weeks ago, in the snow run, Bostwick led that very locomobile by 40 minutes, and two other locomobiles had to turn back. Yesterday it did grand work, but, to tell the whole truth, Mr. Davis had a man with him to pump.

Bostwick's unusual position at fifth in the line is explained by a breakdown. He had to stop nearly ten minutes at King's Bridge, and then had to proceed with his running apparatus considerably out of gear.

His companion, Leonce Blanchet, drives a sixteen horse power Panhard & Levassor car in Paris, and was one of the founders of the Automobile Club of France. M. Blanchet sails for home on April 25, and will be among the Parisian automobilists in the coming World's Fair races.

"I am glad to see automobiles securing so strong a hold in America," he said. "We will have many interesting things to show your automobile visitors this Summer, and I am sure they will come back more enthusiastic over the sport than ever."

Mr. George F. Chamberlin would have made a hot race for second place had he not turned up on Broadway from Getty Square, Yonkers, when the Warburton Avenue route, taken by the other carriages, would have given him a smoother run, with two hills less. From Fifty-ninth Street, at the Fifth Avenue entrance to the Park, he reached Getty Square in fifty-five minutes, and at the turn he and Mr. Weston were abreast.

The latter had the only new machine in the run. It is the first of the new Winton carriages that has been put to practical use and is of nine horse power. The old Wintons, used by all except Davis, Morris, and Scott, have but six horse power. Considerable interest was expressed previous to the start as to the time Weston might make. Some predicted he would have things all his own way. But a new automobile, like a new horse, needs to be carefully studied to bring out all its best points. One or two details of machinery are not yet adjusted to Mr. Weston's liking, and that is the reason he is trying it for a few days before shipping the new machine to Europe. Mr. Weston is from Scranton, Penn., and has made some long and difficult runs.

A sharp eye was kept to windward for mounted police, and when one was occasionally seen in the distance there was a prompt cutting off of speed and a deferential bow as the driver ran by the danger spot. Two of the members, however, were called to account in Yonkers and warned to take things more easy.

It was a grand day and the best run held by the club, so all felt happy. Around the luncheon table an informal meeting of the Committee on Runs was held, and a run to Babylon was agreed upon for the next tour, on Saturday, April 14.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

Members Are Finding Amusement in Many Club Tournaments.

There was some attraction at the New York Athletic Club every afternoon and evening during the past week. These attractions included hand tennis, pool, and bowling. The main event of the week was the inter-city athletic club bowling match, which was bowled on Thursday night. The New Yorks had two teams entered, but failed to win even one of the prizes offered, as their teams finished third and fourth respectively. This will not deter the club from its original plan of making a telegraph bowling contest for the championship an annual event. The scheme originated with Eugene Pomeroy early in the season, and the Bowling Committee began a correspondence with the leading athletic clubs throughout the country, with the result that the six clubs, including the Chicago, Providence, and Roseville Athletic Associations and the Athletic Club of Philadelphia, competed. The Boston Athletic Association withdrew a few days before the match was bowled, but the Boston Club men are expected to take part next season. There was some difficulty in getting results of the games, the regular telegram system being used. This caused some delay in announcing the final result. It is intended next season to secure a quicker service, so that the winners will be known at all the competing clubs about an hour after the games have been completed.

The individual bowling tournament is nearly finished. H. E. Toussaint lost the lead during the past week. Arnold, Breen, and Booth are making a close fight for first place. Arnold has still to meet Booth, Carter, Klingelhoffer, Miles, Powell, and Vilmar. It is thought that if he can win from Booth, Carter, and Klingelhoffer he will have clear sailing for first prize. There are several members in the tournament who have not been bowling in their true form. Both Bell and Klingelhoffer were expected to be among the leaders at this stage of the fight, but neither has a chance for first prize. The standing of the contestants, including the games bowled yesterday afternoon, is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Arnold	10	2	Powell	5	7
Booth	12	3	Klingelhoffer	5	7
Breen	10	3	Bell	4	8
Armstrong	10	5	Garside	5	9
Toussaint	10	6	Griffin	5	9
Legien	10	5	Poor	4	9
Clute	8	4	Harriott	4	12
Vilmar	6	5	Carter	2	8
Brown	6	5	Miles	2	9
Lyons	7	8			

The final match in the doubles hand tennis tournament furnished an excellent exhibition. Dr. Bartlett and C. D. Findley made a splendid record, winning three straight matches before they qualified for the final, which they won from Dr. Ely and Dr. D. Tenney, Jr.

The championship singles began Friday afternoon. In the first match C. D. Findley defeated Dr. Ely in three straight games by scores of 25—15, 25—17, and 25—21. The same day D. M. Smallwood won his match with C. Lyon by scores of 25—9 and 25—20. In the match yesterday afternoon W. D. Lyon defeated J. H. Arkell, Jr., in two straight games by scores of 25—17 and 25—15.

A special meeting of the Athletic Committee was held yesterday afternoon. Plans for the coming out-door season were discussed, as was the make-up of a proposed team of athletes to compete in games at the Paris Exposition.

GRAND AMERICAN SHOOT.

Entries for the Big Handicap Contest of the Coming Week.

LIMIT IS FIXED AT 31 YARDS

Order in Which the 208 Men Entered Will Shoot and the Handicaps Allotted Them.

Every one of the 208 trap shooters whose entries have been received for the Grand American Handicap, which will begin at Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I., Tuesday morning, has made a reputation as a trap shooter, and a better lot of shooters never competed in an event of this kind.

The Handicap Committee considered every man's record carefully, and has made the handicap allotments with such good judgment that, to the average sportsman, every man has an even chance to win this premier event, with an "even break" of luck, as a trap shooter would say.

As was expected, the handicap limit was fixed at thirty-one yards. Last year and in 1898 the limit was a thirty-three yards' rise, and some men had to shoot from the thirty-two-yard mark. There was some dissatisfaction among the cracks because of this big handicap, and the Inter-State Association concluded that thirty-one yards' rise was a sufficient limit. J. A. R. Elliott, Kansas City; Fred Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Iowa; W. R. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.; T. A. Marshall, and Capt. Barker, New York, were placed on the thirty-one-yard mark. T. A. Marshall, who is the Mayor of Keithsburg, Ill., is placed back with the cracks because he won the championship last year and also in 1897. E. D. Fulford of Utica and G. S. McAlpin and D. I. Bradley of the Carteret Club are on the thirty-yard mark.

The shoot is at twenty-five live birds, with handicaps ranging from 25 to 31 yards, with a 50 yards' boundary. The entrance fee is $25. There will be $1,500 divided between the three highest guns, $600 to first, $500 to second, and $400 to third. All the money in the purse in excess of $1,500 will be divided among the high guns other than the first three, in accordance with the number of entries. In addition to first money the winner will receive a sterling silver trophy. It is expected that the entry list will reach 225, as entries can be made before the first round is shot. An extra $10 is charged for these post entries. Two hundred and seventy-eight men competed last year for the championship.

The tournament which is being held in conjunction with the Grand American Handicap will begin to-morrow. Two events are down for decision on the opening day—the Inter-State Park Introductory at eight birds, $5 entrance fee, and the Borough of Queens Sweepstakes at twelve birds, $7 entrance fee.

On Tuesday the Nitro-Powder Handicap at sixteen birds, $10 entrance, will be decided. A consolation handicap at fifteen birds, $10 entrance fee, will follow the completion of the big event on Thursday. The Auld Lang Syne Sweepstakes at twelve birds, $7 entrance, will also be shot on Thursday. Nearly all the men entered in the main shoot will take part in these events.

The following are the Grand American Handicap entries, with the handicaps and order of shooting:

No.	Name and Address.	Yards.
1	J. M. George, San Antonio, Texas	27
2	W. T. Speiser, Danville, Penn.	27
3	F. C. Bissett, South River, N. J.	27
4	John Parker, Detroit, Mich.	28
5	W. A. Hammond, Richmond, Va.	27
6	E. D. Fulford, Utica, N. Y.	30
7	J. C. Hicks, Baltimore, Md.	28
8	"Ranger," Peru, Ind.	27
9	W. R. Nold, St. Louis, Mo.	27
10	J. M. Green, Washington, D. C.	27
11	E. L. Post, New York.	27
12	"Phil," Mechanicsburg, Ohio	27
13	G. T. Hail, Loami, Ill.	28
14	"Leroy," Campello, Mass.	28
15	W. Lovell Quimby, New York.	26
16	Allen Willey, Hadlyme, Conn.	27
17	"Morrison," St. Paul, Minn.	27
18	F. W. Cooper, Mahanoy City, Penn.	29
19	E. D. Lentilhon, New York.	28
20	H. Schimmell, Easton, Penn.	27
21	C. Zwirlein, Yardville, N. J.	28
22	J. N. Mackie, Cincinnati, Ohio	28
23	J. L. Smith, Hackettstown, N. J.	27
24	C. F. Lambert, Lynn, Mass.	27
25	J. D. Gay, Pine Grove, Ken.	29
26	C. W. Feigenspan, Newark, N. J.	27
27	"Mingo," Ravenna, Ohio	28
28	Capt. A. W. Money, Oakland, N. J.	28
29	George Cubberly, Yardville, N. J.	29
30	D. I. Bradley, New York.	30
31	E. Bingham, Chicago, Ill.	28
32	W. A. Wiedebusch, Fairmont, West Va.	27
33	"Dallas," Cleveland, Ohio	27
34	W. S. King, Pittsburg, Penn.	28
35	H. E. Buckwalter, Royersford, Penn.	29
36	H. Norton, New York.	26
37	J. G. Knowlton, New York.	29
38	U. M. C. Thomas, Bridgeport, Conn.	28
39	"Puck," Boston, Mass.	26
40	"Fred" Schwarz, Jr., Bridesburg, Penn.	27
41	"Clifford," Portland, Me.	27
42	W. Brown, Royersford, Penn.	27
43	J. C. Belloff, New Brunswick, N. J.	27
44	W. W. Massinger, Newark, N. J.	27
45	George Page, Yardville, N. J.	27
46	"Rich," Portland, Me.	27
47	"Stephens," Moline, Ill.	27
48	I. Talimen, South Millbrook, N. Y.	27
49	G. E. Greiff, New York.	27
50	C. C. Nauman, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.	28
51	D. Gross, London, Ohio.	27
52	Walter Ferguson, Jr., New York.	27
53	"F. L. Jacks," Passaic, N. J.	26
54	"Doctorom," Stroudsburg, Penn.	26
55	"Blake," Peru, Ind.	28
56	A. H. Fox, Baltimore, Md.	28
57	Edward Banks, New York.	27
58	Emil Werk, Cincinnati, Ohio.	27
59	C. Von Lengerke, Jersey City, N. J.	28
60	"Tramp," Chicago, Ill.	28
61	J. J. Hallowell, Bridgeport, Conn.	28
62	S. P. W. Stuart, New York.	27
63	"Dominie," Newark, N. J.	28
64	P. Sanford, Plainfield, N. J.	28
65	George W. Clay, Austerlitz, Ky.	28
66	"Henry See," Newark, N. J.	28
67	"Johnston," Minneapolis, Minn.	26
68	"Hood," Baltimore, Md.	28
69	"Ketcham," Cleveland, Ohio.	27
70	C. W. Budd, Des Moines, Iowa.	29
71	Capt. Barker, New York.	31
72	W. B. Widman, Trenton, N. J.	27
73	J. W. Hoffman, New Germantown, N. J.	28
74	A. L. Ivins, Red Bank, N. J.	28
75	"Capt. Jack" New York.	26
76	C. C. Chase, Oshkosh, Wis.	27
77	E. H. Tripp, Indianapolis, Ind.	28
78	"Dr. Wood," Brooklyn, N. Y.	27
79	M. R. Weightman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	28
80	"Gus Reed," Dover, Del.	27
81	F. S. Parmelee, Omaha, Neb.	30
82	W. S. Canon, Newark, N. J.	28
83	"Ramsley," St. Paul, Minn.	26
84	Otto Zwerg, Shenoygan, Wis.	26
85	"Commodore," Salem, N. Y.	26
86	Dr. F. C. Wilson, Savannah, Ga.	27
87	H. D. Bates, St. Thomas, Ontario	28
88	"Bad Light," Philadelphia, Penn.	26
89	"Jey Ell," Milwaukee, Wis.	29
90	F. Stearns, Richmond, Va.	27
91	G. A. Mosher, Syracuse, N. Y.	27
92	W. Hopkins, Jamaica, L. I.	27
93	J. S. S. Remsen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	28
94	C. B. Gelkler, Philadelphia, Penn.	26
95	W. N. Simpson, New York.	28
96	Ben Etch, Sterling, Ill.	28
97	H. J. Mills, Bristol, Conn.	26
98	R. O. Heikes, Dayton, Ohio.	30
99	R. A. Welch, New York.	30
100	J. C. Pridmore, Mount Pulaski, Ill.	27
101	George Roll, Blue Island, Ill.	30
102	Howard Ridge, Philadelphia, Penn.	27
103	"Jeffries," Greensborough, Ala.	27
104	H. J. Lyons, Louisville,	29
105	D. M. Fowers, Decatur, Ill.	30
106	"Hoodoo," Philadelphia, Penn.	27
107	A. A. Felix, Philadelphia, Penn.	26
108	Louie Painter, Osceola, Iowa.	27
109	G. S. McAlpin, New York.	30
110	A. R. Smith," Cleveland, Ohio.	30
111	R. L. Packard, New York.	26
112	J. C. Tignor, Richmond, Va.	27
113	G. F. Brucker, Omaha, Neb.	27
114	"Rahm," Pittsburg, Penn.	26
115	H. D. Kirkover, Jr., Fredonia, N. Y.	28
116	H. F. Vaughan, Richmond, Va.	27
117	J. Gaughan, Brooklyn, N. Y.	27
118	R. Gavitt, Narragansett Pier	27
119	J. E. Applegate, Freneau, N. J.	28
120	Price Wetherill, Va.	28
121	H. Otten, New York.	27
122	M. F. Lindsley, Cincinnati	27
123	Harry Kryn, Brooklyn.	26
124	Levi Fulton, West Superior, Wis.	27
125	"I. G. James," Plainfield, N. J.	26
126	F. E. Sinnock, Newark.	27
127	"Elliott," Chicago, Ill.	26
128	H. P. Collins, Baltimore, Md.	26
129	William Wagner, Washington, D. C.	27
130	C. Woods," Brooklyn, N. Y.	27
131	C. D. Linderman, Adams, Neb.	28
132	Dr. Weller, Rochester, N. Y.	26
133	"J. Williams," Portland, Me.	27
134	C. E. Forehand, Worcester, Mass.	26
135	S. Wadell, Cincinnati.	26
136	W. A. Hillis, Libby, Mont.	27
137	"Wayman," Cleveland, Ohio.	27
138	A. Woodruff, Elizabeth, N. J.	28
139	"On-da-wa," Salem, N. Y.	27
140	George J. Chandler, Cleveland, N. C.	27
141	Thomas Donnelly, St. Thomas, Ontario	27
142	A. Marshall, New York.	26
143	W. H. Sanders, New York.	26
144	H. D. Travis, Norfolk, Va.	27
145	W. W. Psabody, Jr., New York.	27
146	"Vincent" Jacksonville, Fla.	28
147	"Dr. O'Connell," New York.	29
148	A. H. King, Pittsburg, Penn.	28
149	James Cowan, Philadelphia	27
150	"Jim Jones," Philadelphia	27
151	"Huhl Smith," Chicago, Ill.	26
152	T. H. Greer, Albany, N. Y.	26
153	B. W. Claridge, New Haven, Conn.	28
154	"Dr. J. P. Stillman," Brooklyn, N. Y.	27
155	C. S. Campbell, Glen Ridge, N. J.	26
156	Howard Bucknell, Philadelphia, Penn.	27
157	"H. Amos," Niantic, Conn.	27
158	"Arno," Syracuse, N. Y.	27
159	J. R. Malone, Baltimore, Md.	28
160	F. Bender, Fanwood, N. J.	27
161	Lloyd Taylor, New York.	26
162	E. M. Stolt, Circleville, Ohio.	27
163	Annie Oakley, Nutley, N. J.	26
164	J. A. O'Brien, Dover, N. J.	27
165	E. E. Neal, Bloomfield, Ind.	26
166	W. S. Edey, New York.	27
167	S. H. Hathaway, Madison, N. J.	28
168	A. W. du Bray, Cincinnati, Ohio.	27
169	"Stanley," Cleveland, Ohio.	27
170	J. Von Lergerke, Orange, N. J.	27
171	J. S. Fanning, San Francisco	30
172	O. E. Poller, Chattanooga, Tenn.	27
173	Mrs. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn.	25
174	W. R. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.	31
175	O. R. Dickey, Wellington, Mass.	28
176	F. D. Alkire, Woodlyn, Ohio.	28
177	"Bradley," Portland, Me.	27
178	Col. A. G. Courtney, Syracuse, N. Y.	28
179	E. C. Griffith, Pascoag, R. I.	28
180	"Joe Gibbon," Wickford, R. I.	26
181	"Dr. Casey," Brooklyn.	28
182	Clarence Angier, Atlanta, Ga.	27
183	M. H. Cook, Dover, N. J.	27
184	L. T. Duryea, New York.	28
185	E. B. Ewart, New York.	28
186	T. W. Morphy, Lakehurst, N. J.	28
187	H. B. Fisher, Philadelphia, Penn.	27
188	James Sampson, Trenton, N. J.	27
189	G. H. Piercy, Jersey City, N. J.	27
190	T. A.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
To-morrow (Monday) Evg.
CHARLES FROHMAN ANNOUNCES for the closing weeks of the season, the
★★★
EMPIRE THEATRE DRAMATIC FESTIVAL.
★★★
TWO PLAYS AND ALL THE PLAYERS.
A MAN AND HIS WIFE
With Wm. Faversham and Jessie Millward, (who makes her reappearance in this play,)
And the Company.
THE BUGLE CALL
with Margaret Anglin, Edwin Stevens, Jos. Wheelock, Jr., Mrs. Thos. Whiffen,
And the Company.
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8. Matinées, 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
24TH CROWDED WEEK.
Charles Frohman Presents
William Gillette
In his new four-act drama,
SHERLOCK HOLMES.
Seats one month in advance.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Ave.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2D TREMENDOUS MONTH.
"Biggest kind of a hit."—Herald.
Greatest melodramatic triumph America has ever known.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production
—OF—
THE MODERN SPECTACLE.
HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.
Written by Cecil Raleigh.
Presented as produced by Arthur Collins at the THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, LONDON.
NOTHING SO VAST AND OVERWHELMING EVER PRESENTED BEFORE.
OVER
300 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE.
Seats for Easter week ready.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION, Broadway and 44th St. Begins 8:15. Matinées, 2.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
DANIEL FROHMAN PRESENTS
JAS. K. HACKETT
In a New Melodramatic Romance by Abby Sage Richardson and Grace Livingston Furniss.
THE PRIDE OF JENNICO
Founded upon the chief incident in that novel.
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
MESSRS. FROHMAN WILL PRESENT THIS WEEK, FOR THE FINAL WEEK OF THE COMPANY'S ENGAGEMENT, THE FAMOUS COMEDY
AT THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN,
with most of the original cast, including Anne Sutherland, Fred Bond, Leo Ditrichstein, Chas. Bradshaw, Fred Summerfield, Adelaide Keim, Miriam Nesbitt, and others.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
Monday, April 9—Home Again.
Broadhurst's Gleeful Pleniude,
WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.
With its big original cast.
SEAT SALE THURSDAY.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
TO-MORROW NIGHT MATS. THURS. & SAT.
BIG DOUBLE BILL COMPRISING
The Superlatively Beautiful Ballet Spectacle,
PROGRESS
At 10:15 300 FAIR WOMEN In Gorgeous o'Clock Groupings
PRECEDED AT 8:30 EACH EVENING BY
THE TWO REAL COONS **WILLIAMS & WALKER** and their own Big Co.
60—Singers, Dancers, & Comedians—60
IN THEIR MUSICAL FARCE,
THE POLICY PLAYERS.

KEITH'S
14th St., bet. Broadway and 4th Ave. Devoted to B. F. Keith's Original Idea.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. 12:30 TO 10:45 P. M.
E. F. ALBEE - - - General Manager.
SPECIAL!
First and only Vaudeville Appearance of
MAURICE FARKOA
Society Entertainer of London and New York.
CORA TANNER
and Company in "MY HUSBAND'S MODEL."
CRAPEWIN & CHANCE
in a New Sketch, "ABOVE THE LIMIT."
The star attraction of vaudeville,
JOSEPH HART and CARRIE DE MAR
in First Time in New York of "A CLOSE CALL."
GEORGE FULLER GOLDEN,
The Inimitable Monologue Comedian.
CLARICE VANCE,
who Sings Negro Songs with Perfect Dialect.
DIXON, BOWERS & DIXON; VANDY; 3 RONAY SISTERS, French Musical Grotesques; LEO DERVALTO; MLLE. EMMY and Her Dogs; TERRY & LAMBERT.
BIOGRAPH
Showing Brigadier General Fred D. Grant in the Philippines.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th.
AL HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK!
E. H. *SOTHERN*
VIRGINIA HARNED
(Management of Daniel Frohman)
IN
THE SUNKEN BELL
(Die Versunkene Glocke,) by Gerhart Hauptmann. Rendered into English verse by Chas. Henry Meltzer. The original incidental music specially composed for this production by Aime Lauchaume.

NEXT WEEK
THE BOSTONIANS
Will present for the first time in New York the new Herbert & Smith opera,
THE VICEROY
Music by Victor Herbert.
Book by Harry B. Smith.
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
SOUSA and His Band and Soloists.
TO-MORROW EVENING, FOR ONE WEEK, MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
"Such acting is seldom seen on the stage of the world."—N. Y. Herald.
MR. and MRS.
KENDAL
MANAGEMENT OF DANIEL FROHMAN.
IN THEIR LONDON & NEW YORK SUCCESS,
THE ELDER MISS BLOSSOM
All the Special Scenery and Appointments from the St. James Theatre, London.
Apr. 9—E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned.

AMERICAN 42nd ST. AND 8th AVE.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
TO-MORROW NIGHT.
GENEE'S GREATEST!!!
LIVELY!! LOVELY!!
ROLLICKING!! RHYTHMIC!!
MERRY!! MELODIOUS!!
NANON
SUNG FOR THIS SIMPLE SUM.
Eve's 8:15. **25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00** Absolutely Nothing Higher.
Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
NEXT WEEK, PINAFORE AND DOUBLE BILL, TRIAL BY JURY. By Gilbert and Sullivan.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT.
Monday, "Charley's Tante" (Charley's Aunt)
Tuesday, 50th Jubilee & Ben. Perf. of Fr. Kierschner Freytag's comedy,
"DIE JOURNALISTEN."
Wed. (pop. pr.,) G. Hauptmann's fairy drama,
DIE VERSUNKENE GLOCKE (Sunken Bell.)
Thursday (1st time) and Sat. night.
The Great Success IN BEHANDLUNG (Under Treatment) by MAX DREYER
Dr. Berthold Wiesener, Carl Wagner
Friday and Sat. Mat., "ANNA LIESE."

HAMMERSTEIN'S **VICTORIA** 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2:30.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW EVE. AT 8:30
THE RAYS A HOT OLD TIME
CREATED FOR LAUGHTER ONLY
COMPANY OF 65.

5th Ave Theatre, B'way & 28th St.
Edwin Knowles.....Sole Manager
Evgs 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
STUART ROBSON
"Has a success."—Herald.
OLIVER GOLDSMITH.
(BY AUGUSTUS THOMAS.)
"A distinct success."—Eve. Telegram.
"He has returned to his own."—Eve. Telegram
"An honest play."—Press.
"I advise all students of English literature to see 'Oliver Goldsmith.'"—Sewell Collins in Eve. Journal.
"Pure, lovely, ingenious, clever."—Tribune.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 6,
MR. ROBSON WILL GIVE A SPECIAL OF **Benefit Matinee**
OLIVER GOLDSMITH
IN AID OF CONFEDERATE VETERAN CAMP, OF NEW YORK.
Special—Monday, April 16th.
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON in **RIP VAN WINKLE.**
Sale of seats begins Monday, April 9th.

BROADWAY THEATRE 41st St. & B'way.
Evs. at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mat. at 2
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
TO-MORROW EVENING.
19th | 154 TIMES. | Week
Klaw & Erlanger's
Stupendous production,
Gen. Lew Wallace's
BEN-HUR
Dramatized by William Young.
Music by Edgar Stillman Kelley.
Stage Direction Ben Teal.
Mail Orders Accompanied by N. Y. Draft or Postal Orders.
Payable to Jacob Litt. Will Receive Prompt Attention.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15
.....LAST WEEK.....
"The most brilliant performance yet given."—Tribune.
"A clever novelty."—Herald.
THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON
*** SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. ***
THREE NOTABLE REVIVALS:
Monday, April 9, with the original cast,
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.
Monday, April 16, for 3 nights and matinée,
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.
Thursday, April 19, 3 nights and matinée,
MANEUVERS OF JANE.
***This theatre will be closed Good Friday.

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMPANY.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S,
WEST 125TH STREET.
TO-NIGHT. THE GREAT **LAFAYETTE,** TRULY SHATTUCK WAYNE & CALDWELL, HENRI FRENCH, MR. & MRS. ROBYNS, AND 10 OTHER STARS.
NEXT WEEK: LOTTIE **GILSON,** PRESS **ELDRIDGE,** ETTA **BUTLER**

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Souvenirs Mond., Apr. 2d. Tea Pot.
THE FAMOUS **JAPANESE PLAYERS** in New Repertoire.
Mon., Apr. 9th, Tim Murphy, The Carpet Bagger.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY.—
SPECIAL GROUPS and FIGURES
BULLER, KITCHENER, ROBERTS. BOER AND BRITISH HEROES AT THE TRANSVAAL. JOUBERT, CRONJE, KRUGER.
This Afternoon and Evening
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS and ORCHESTRA.
COMMENCING TO-MORROW NIGHT,
First Performance in This Country of the Charming Musical Play,
"MOSS ROSES,"
By the
EDEN OPERETTA COMPANY.
DIRECTION MR. HARRY DODD.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. **MUSEUM** 10C. TO ALL.

FIRST TIME. **FILIPINO VILLAGE** NATIVE PASTIMES.
3 American Jacks; Edith Wilbur, Vermont bigheaded girl; Capt. Chittenden, globe trotter; Major Gantz, human atom; Allen's Punch.
THEATRE 2 Cos. 20 Stars. Continuous Show. Sunday Concerts.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. One Block East Grand Cent. Depot. Mat. 2. Ev. 8:15.
SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR.
HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY
THIS WEEK AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMEDY. **A NIGHT OFF.**
EVENING PRICES 25, 35, 50.
SUBSCRIBERS' SEATS RESERVED EACH WEEK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

THE **NEW YORK--TO-NIGHT**
MAMMOTH VAUDEVILLE **CONCERT** POPULAR PRICES
To-morrow Ev., Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last Week of the magnificent **BROADWAY TO TOKIO**
ADM. 50c.
SPECIAL!! MONDAY, APRIL 9TH
F. C. WHITNEY'S ORIGINAL PRODUCTION OF HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ'S NOVEL,
QUO VADIS
Superbly staged and presented. 250 People.
Sale of seats and boxes opens to-morrow.

14TH ST. THEATRE, NEAR 6TH AVE.
NIGHTS 8 SHARP. MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2.
Prices, 25c. to $1.50. Good Reserved Seats, 50c.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S Magnificent Production,
"Greeted with thunders of applause."—N. Y. Times.
THE GREAT RUBY.
As played 200 NIGHTS at DALY'S THEATRE.
Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman—100 oth.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
6TH MONTH OF THE GREAT MORAL PLAY,
WAY DOWN EAST
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:10

MANHATTAN CLOSED THIS WEEK
Spring Season Opens Monday, April 9.
WOMAN AND WINE
Great Melodrama of London and Paris Life.
Seats by Mail, Telephone, or at Box Office.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. DICKENS'S OLD CURIOSITY SHOP. COMING QUO VADIS.
QUO VADIS SEATS ON SALE MON., APL. 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE Pop. Prices! Wed. Mat., 25c. & 50c. Kelcey-Shannon Co. in the **MOTH** and the **FLAME**

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
15TH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT!
SOLOISTS: MMES. SUSAN STRONG and SCHUMANN-HEINK; MM. VAN ROOY and PLANÇON. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Herr von Schuch.
Mon. Evg., April 2, at 8—Last Time, FAUST. Mmes. Calvé, Mantelli; MM. Van Dyck, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke.
Tues. Evg., April 3, at 8:15—
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
Third appearance of Herr Ernst Von Schuch.
Wed. Evg., April 4, at 8, and Sat. Aft., April 7, at 2—IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with a phenomenal cast. Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bridewell, Broadfoot and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, Maestri, and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Thurs. Evg., April 5, at 8—Special performance at popular prices. DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Brema, Schumann-Heink, and Susan Strong; MM. Dippel, Pringle, and Bertram. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Evg., April 6, at 8—CARMEN. Calvé and Suzanne Adams. Salignac and Scotti.
Sat. Aft., April 7th, at 2—IL FLAUTO MAGICO. Same Cast as on Wed. Evg.
Sat. Evg., April 7, at 8, at Popular Prices—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Herr Von Schuch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Tuesday Evening, April 3, at 8:15.
LAST ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
Third appearance of HERR ERNST VON SCHUCH,
Conductor of Royal Opera House, Dresden.
Soloists—MMES. SEMBRICH and SCHUMANN-HEINK and M. PLANÇON. Conductor, Herr Von Schuch.
Increased Orchestra of 100.
1—Overture, Leonora No. 3.....Beethoven
2—"With Verdure Clad," (The Creation)..Haydn
Mme. Sembrich.
3—Aria der Andromache, ("Achilleus").....
Max Bruch
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
4—Vorspiel, "Parsifal".....Wagner
5—Invitation a la Danse.....Weber-Weingartner
6—Aria, "Der Freischutz".....Weber
M. Plançon.
7—Overture, "The Merry Wives of Windsor".....Nicolai
8—Duet, "The Merry Wives of Windsor".....Nicolai
Mme. Sembrich and Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Prices—75c., $1, $1.50, and $2.50. Boxes, $8, $10, $15, and $20. Admission, $1. Family Circle, 50 cents.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, April 6th, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, April 7th, at 8:15 P. M.
BACH
FUGUE, A minor, for String Orchestra.
WAGNER
Prelude and Glorification.....
Waldweben.....
Bacchanale.....
"Parsifal"
"Siegfried"
"Tannhaeuser"
BEETHOVEN
Symphony, No. 9, D minor, with Choral Finale.
Soloists: MME. CLEMENTINE DE VERE, Soprano; MRS. CARL ALVES, Contralto; MR. WM. H. RIEGER, Tenor; MR. ERICSSON F. BUSHNELL, Bass.
Chorus: THE RUBINSTEIN AND APOLLO CLUBS, Mr. WM. R. CHAPMAN, Director.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Ruffman's. Seats 75c. to $2; Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Evening, April 5th, at 8 o'clock.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
BACH'S MASS IN B MINOR
Seats, 25c to $1. Boxes, $7.50 to $9 at Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TWO PIANO RECITALS
Tuesday Afternoon, April 3d, at 3.
Monday Afternoon, April 9th, at 3.
DOHNANYI
Res. Seats $1.50 & $1 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Direction.....Vert and Wolfsohn

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Mr. GEORGE **GROSSMITH**
Humorous and Musical Recitals.
WEDNESDAY Afternoon, APRIL 4, at 3:15.
"Awful Bores"
and humorous musical illustrations.
THURSDAY, APRIL 5, AT 8:15.
"The Trials of an Entertainer"
and "The Baby on the Shore," etc., etc.
SATURDAY, APRIL 7, AT 3:15,
SPECIAL PROGRAMME.
Tickets $1.50 and $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Tues. Eve., Ap. 3
Miss Julie Geyer
Mlle. ELSA RUEGGER.
MM. DANNREUTHER and LUCKSTONE.
Reserved seats at Schuberth's and leading hotels.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50c.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way Mats. & 30th Tues. & Sat
Last 4 Weeks of **WHIRL-I-GIG** and the latest laughing success **SAPOLIO**
Seats for the last performance now on sale.

JUST 16 DAYS. **MAD. SQ. GARDEN** BEGINNING WEDNESDAY EVENING, **APL. 4**
And Every Afternoon and Night Thereafter.
LAST YEAR ACCLAIMED THE GREATEST GREATER NEW YORK EVER SAW, NOW EVEN MORE GLORIOUSLY GRAND THAN THEN.
BIGGEST, BEST AND BRIGHEST ON THE FACE OF EARTH.

THE MASTER, MORAL, UNITED GREAT
ADAM FOREPAUGH AND SELLS BROTHERS
SUPREME CIRCUSES,
SURPASSING HIPPODROMES,
STUPENDOUS MENAGERIES.
WORLD-EMBRACING WEALTH OF WONDERS
FAMOUS GLEANINGS FROM FOREIGN FIELDS.
FULL A THOUSAND FEATS, FEATURES & SENSATIONS.
AN ARMY OF ARTISTS AND ANIMALS IN ACTION.
THE NEW CENTURY'S CHILDREN'S CIRCUS.
PRODIGIOUS PERFORMANCES, FIRST TIME PRESENTED
REGAL DISPLAY OF COSTLIEST COSTUMES.
ONLY CIRCUS TO SHOW HERE
Every Clime in Colossal Contribution.
Every Country Sends Its Champions.
100 Novel, Entrancing & Amusing Acts.
300 Peerless and Popular Performers.
19 Pre-eminent Bareback Equestrians.
25 Cap-Stone Comedian Clowns.
Merriest Mischief for the Million.
Screaming Hits at Fashionable Fads.
Acres of Aerial Enchantment.
Fairies Who Fly and Float in Ether.

GRAND! GAY! GLAD! GLORIOUS!
Cycling Wizards Soaring Overhead.
Art That Electrifies the Air.
Biggest Herds of Brainiest Elephants.
Only Trained Sea Lions and Seals.
Natural Kingdom's Greatest Graduates.
Living Fac-similes of Classic Art.

RACES OF EVERY COURSE.
Ten Thousand Thrills and Tickles.
MENAGERIE ON EXHIBITION IN BASEMENT BEFORE AND AFTER PERFORMANCE.
Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M. Circus and Hippodrome Performances at 2 and 8 P. M.
BOXES (6 seats), $12, $9 and $6. SEATS IN BOXES, $2, $1.50 and $1. ARENA, $1. FIRST TIER AND BALCONY, 75 cents. SECOND TIER AND BALCONY (entrance on 26th and 27th sts.) 50 cents; gallery 25 cents. Children half price, except to gallery. Box office open to-morrow (Monday) at 9 A. M.
DON'T BUY TICKETS ON THE SIDEWALK.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) NIGHT, WEATHER PERMITTING
STUPENDOUS, ILLUMINATED PARADE PAGEANT
over the following route:—Starting from Madison Square Garden, on 4th av., at 8 P. M. sharp. Down 4th av. to 17th st., to 5th av., under Dewey Arch, to 57th st., to 8th av., to Hudson st., to Canal st., to Broadway, to 14th st., to 2d av., to 27th st., to Garden.

SCHILLER'S MUSIC HALL B'WAY AND 34TH ST.
TO-NIGHT "POP!"
LOTTIE GILSON.
CLIFFORD & HUTH, THORNE & CARLETON, STANTON & CO. STINSON & MERTON, JOHNSON & DEAN, JOHN E. CAMP, J. W. WINTON, NELLIE BURT, MAXWELL & DUDLEY,
Com. To-morrow Mat. and all week.
GREAT VAUDEVILLE—POPULAR PRICES.
HAWTHORNE SISTERS & WILLIAMS & TUCKER, and 10 STAR ACTS.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. J. K. Emmet, Kitty Mitchell, Thorne & Carlton, McCale & Daniels, Flood Bros., C. King, Mov. Pics, &c.
Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. Caron & Herbert, Frances Redding, W. H. Clemart, Linton & McIntyre, Lacy & O'Brien, Mov. Pic., &c.

BERKELEY LYCEUM, 44th St., near 5th Av.
Tuesday, April 3d, at 2.
BENEFIT FRESH AIR FUND.
Way Down East Co. in "The Judge"; Way Down East Choir; Mason Mitchell, (illustrated Recital Transvaal War;) Elizabeth, K. Benton, violinist; Beatrice Herford, in original monologues; Fred Emerson Brooks, the California Poet. Tickets at Theatre.

3D AVE. THEATRE—Matinee Monday. Drama, CALIFORNIA DETECTIVE.

THE **DEWEY** 14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT GREAT BILL.
JOHN W. RANSONE, DOLAN & LENHARR, A. O. DUNCAN, FRANCES CURRAN, HOWARD BROTHERS, THE BERNARDS, CHARLES B. WARD'S QUINTETTE, assisted by KATHERINE CLARE, FLORA PARKER, THE DEWEYSCOPE, Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Com. TO-MORROW, Mon., Mat., & all week
SOCIAL MAIDS.
Johnson, Davenport & Lorello, and other stars.

CASINO! 3d Week!
THE CASINO GIRL!
The New Town Beauty! Queen of the City!
GREATEST OF CASINO SUCCESSES!

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES
Thursday at 11 and 8:15. Friday at 3 and 8:15.
MOKI LAND. Barbaric Arizona.
First time in New York.
Reserved Seats 75c. and $1.00.

Song Recital MENDELSSOHN HALL, Wed. Evening, April 18, at 8:30.
MISS **Marie Brema**
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

WEBER PIANOS
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

LONDON THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Charles Frohman Arranges to Produce "Madame Butterfly," "Miss Hobbs," and "Zaza"—Edna May's Jewels.

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LONDON, March 31.—Charles Frohman has made good use of the few days he has been in London. He has made a contract with Arthur Collins, whereby he gets the annual Drury Lane melodrama for the next five years for America. He made a contract with D'Oyly Carte to produce "The Rose of Persia," now playing at the Savoy, in America in September. The cast will be made up from the present company, and will number sixty-three persons in all. They will sail at the end of August. Mr. Frohman further arranged to produce Belasco's "Madame Butterfly" at the Duke of York's Theatre, with "Miss Hobbs" April 23. with Evelyn Millard as Mme. Butterfly, and, finally, he fixed the date of Mrs. Leslie Carter's appearance in "Zaza" for Easter Monday. He goes to Paris Sunday.

Edna May is announced to reappear here in April, and the papers are taking up the New York story of the alleged heirlooms of famous English families which are said to have been presented to her. The Star says:

"If they are legally heirlooms, the gilded youth who have thus adorned Miss May are likely to have the family lawyers after them."

In an interview concerning his appearance on the stage, Sir Robert Peel says the £100 a week which he is to receive in no way influences his decision, adding that his affairs point to a settlement by which he will have £1,200 yearly.

In consequence of hearing that Kiralfy intended to have a "beautiful woman" competition with money prizes, Lady Henry Somerset withdrew her name from the list of patronesses of the Woman's Exhibition at Earl's Court, but peace was patched up by Kiralfy withdrawing the projected feature.

It is not yet known whether George Edwardes will appeal from the decision of Justice Kekewich, who, on March 20, delivered judgment in the suit of the late Augustin Daly against Edwardes, giving the plaintiff possession of Daly's Theatre. He has until April 14 to do so. The decision, as it stands, gives Mr. Daly's heirs absolute possession, and they propose to run the theatre and not transfer the lease.

CHICAGO'S BURNED PLAYHOUSE.

Columbia Theatre to be Rebuilt at Once—Pictures Saved.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Before the fire in the Columbia Theatre was extinguished John C. McCord, agent of the company, was busy with plans for rebuilding.

"I have seen several of the capitalists interested in the company," said Mr. McCord, "and we decided to rebuild at once. This time it will be a fire-proof structure, and the new theatre will be one of the finest in the United States. We hope to have it ready for the opening of the Fall season, in October.

"After a careful estimate, I figure the loss through the destruction of the theatre building at $150,000. This is partly covered by $100,000 insurance."

The collection of pictures owned by the Columbia Theatre, which, it is said, was second in value only to that of Augustin Daly, was saved.

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

"Il Barbiere" in the Afternoon and a Double Bill at Night.

Owing to the indisposition of Mme. Nordica, Wagner's "Götterdämmerung," which had been announced for yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House, could not be given. The management, with its unfailing promptness in matters of this kind, announced the fact as soon as possible in its advertisements. But, nevertheless, the necessity of substituting another opera for the one first announced was injurious to the house. Rossini's delightful "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was given, with Mme. Sembrich as Rosina, and if this had been the original programme there would surely have been a large audience. The audience, indeed, was not a small one, but it would have been much more numerous had there been no change.

The performance was one of buoyant spirit. Mme. Sembrich had apparently got rid entirely of the slight hoarseness which clouded the brilliancy of her tones on the previous night, and she sang the music of Rosina with her familiar sparkle and her unfailing mastery of vocal art. To connoisseurs of good singing Mme. Sembrich's work is always a delight, and in Rosina she gives one of her most fascinating exhibitions. In the lesson scene yesterday she sang the Strauss waltz, "Voce di primavera" and for an encore the familiar Polish song with piano accompaniment. She thought to satisfy her hearers with this, but an insistent audience extracted from her one stanza of "Ah, non giunge," brilliantly sung. Then Mr. Pini-Corsi perpetrated his honored "gag" by beginning the Toredor song from "Carmen," after which the performance proceeded. Mr. Saligmac was the Almaviva, Mr. Campanari the Figaro, and Mr. E. de Reszke the Basilio. The last was in a particularly sportive mood.

In the evening a double bill was presented. It consisted of "Il Trovatore," with Mr. Perotti as the hero of the high C and Mme. de Vere as Leonora. This was followed by "Cavalleria Rusticana," with Mme. Calvé in her famous impersonation of Santuzza. It is hardly necessary to say that in these circumstances there was a large audience and an abundance of enthusiasm.

The Authorized "Quo Vadis."

The authorized dramatization of "Quo Vadis" is the one that will be produced at the Herald Square Theatre by Sosman, Landis, and Hunt of Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati. This dramatization was made by Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, editor of The Critic, who arranged with Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., Mr. Sienkiewicz's American publishers, to that end. Miss Gilder shares her royalties with the author by contract made when she first undertook the dramatization of the novel. Little, Brown & Co. have published a statement warning the public that any other dramatization than that of Miss Gilder's is not only unauthorized, but is against the interests of Mr. Sienkiewicz as well as their own.

Canadian Soldiers' Fund Concert.

A Canadian concert has been arranged for the evening of Friday, April 20, in Mendelssohn Hall, for the benefit of the Canadian soldiers' fund. Among the large number of Canadian artists now residing here the following have been selected for the concert: Miss Margaret Gaylorde, soprano; Miss Edith Miller, contralto; Miss Lillian Littlehales, violoncello; Miss Minnie Topping, pianist; Walter H. Robinson, tenor; George A. Fleming, basso; Grenville Kleiser, reader, and Joseph Franklin Kitchen, accompanist. A beautiful souvenir programme will be issued, to which Canadian artists residing here will contribute. This will be the first concert of the kind ever given in this city.

NEW BROOKLYN MUSIC HALL.

To Replace Building That Was to Have Been Police Headquarters.

Brooklyn is to have a new music hall, and Senator Timothy Sullivan and George Kraus, proprietors of the Dewey and Schley Music Halls, in Manhattan, are to build and run it. The music hall is to be erected on the site of the old Telephone Exchange building, at 16 and 18 Smith Street, between Fulton and Livingston Streets, in the Borough Hall section of the borough. Negotiations for the purchase of the property from the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, through McNulty & Fitzgerald of 199 Montague Street, it was said at the office of the latter, were completed yesterday. The property has a frontage of 59 feet 1 inch, and a depth of 147 feet 7 inches. The purchase price, it was said, was about $100,000. The present three-story brownstone structure occupying the site will be torn down and a music hall building estimated to cost $100,000 will be erected on the property. Building operations will be begun, it is said, as soon as title to the property is taken, and it is expected that the house will be ready for business early next season.

The announcement that the Smith Street property had been purchased for this music hall caused much surprise in Brooklyn, as it had been understood that the building on the site was to be occupied on May 1 as the headquarters of the borough Police Department. The Police Department has been negotiating for a lease, and matters had progressed so far that men were sent to the building last week to determine what was necessary to be done to put it in shape for occupation by the police.

THE FOREPAUGH-SELLS CIRCUS.

To Open at Madison Square Garden Wednesday—Parade To-morrow.

Madison Square Garden at present presents a busy scene, for all the people, horses, elephants, and other animals connected with the Forepaugh-Sells Circus are undergoing rehearsal and preparation there for the opening Wednesday night, as well as for the illuminated street procession to-morrow night. The circus will be exhibited at the Garden this year sixteen days. When James A. Bailey took the Barnum & Bailey show to Europe it was his intention to make the Forepaugh-Sells Circus its successor in this country, and he takes an active part in the management of the show.

This year's programme will be the most elaborate ever presented, there being nineteen bareback riders on the roster, twenty-five clowns to furnish amusement, and scores of acrobats and gymnasts to tear up the earth in their efforts to win favor, while there are dozens of other thrilling features to fill out the programme. A feature of especial interest will be William Gorman, who will ride two horses and drive thirty-three others on a mad gallop around the hippodrome course, while Kilpatrick, the man who rode a bicycle down the steps of the Capitol Building at Washington, will strive to eclipse that record by dashing down a stairway sixty feet in length, which will extend from the top of Madison Square Garden to the floor. The circus will be open in the afternoon, as well as evening.

ANNA HELD'S ENGAGEMENT ENDS.

"Papa's Wife" Receives a Silver Medallion from Edouard de Reszke.

Miss Anna Held closed her season's engagement in "Papa's Wife" at the Manhattan Theatre last evening, after appearing in the musical comedy over a hundred and fifty performances. The theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity, and a large number of handsome floral pieces were presented to her after the second act. She was repeatedly called before the curtain at this part of the performance.

In acknowledgment of the applause, and after responding more than eight times, she addressed the audience briefly in her inimitable broken English, thanking them for their kindness toward her and the company. She said she trusted that in her new production, in which she will appear next season, she will continue to amuse the theatregoing public of this city.

In one of the floral pieces presented to Miss Held was found an oddly shaped silver medallion, containing eight large rubies imbedded and with an inscription in Polish, a gift of Edouard de Reszke.

Miss Held will remain in this country until June 5, when she will sail for Paris on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. She will rest for a short time in the French metropolis, and then visit London. If suitable arrangements can be made by Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., he will present "Papa's Wife" for a short engagement during the exposition.

AMERICAN ACTORS ABROAD.

Demand for Them in London Shown by Theatre Bills.

Ted D. Marks, the vaudeville agent, who makes his headquarters in London and frequently visits this country in quest of talent for English music halls, was a passenger on the American liner St. Paul, which arrived yesterday.

Mr. Marks said there was a large demand all through Europe for American acts, and that they are fully convinced now that there are some very good acts to be found in this country. Formerly Mr. Marks said American managers went to England for a great amount of talent, while now foreigners are all looking toward this country. It is only necessary to pick up a programme in London at the present time, and among its numbers will be found eight out of fifteen acts scheduled are by Americans.

Emil Paur at Covent Garden.

Among the many important engagements Maurice Grau is making for his season at Covent Garden this Summer is that of Emil Paur, who has entered into a contract to conduct the German operas during the month of July. While Mr. Paur has not as yet arranged to conduct at the Metropolitan Opera House next season, it is practically understood that he will be included in the trio of conductors which Mr. Grau will have.

VOTING MACHINE EXAMINED.

Bardwell Votometer Tested by the New York State Commission.

The New York State Commission on Voting Machines, consisting of Prof. Robert H. Thurston of Cornell University, H. De B. Parsons, and Philip T. Dodge, made an official test of the Bardwell votometer, a newly patented voting machine, yesterday. The device is the invention of Arthur T. Bardwell of Springfield, Mass., and the test took place in the inventor's office, at 52 Broadway. No decision was reached by the Commissioners as to whether or not the use of the machine in elections in this State should be authorized.

The machine differs essentially from the Standard and all other devices which have already been approved by the Commissioners. A key, and not a button or lever, is the means by which the voter registers his ballot, and it is as easy to vote a "split" as a straight ticket. The only instructions that confront the voter are, "Turn the key where you want to vote." In yesterday's test a straight ticket, National, State, and local, was cast in three seconds, and a "split" ticket, taking candidates from seven parties, was voted in

SEVENTH REGIMENT GAMES

The Nesbitt Trophy Very Cleverly Won by Company E's Men.

TWO JUMPING RECORDS BROKEN

Twenty-third Regiment Team Won the Relay Race Easily—Hughes Won Officers' Cup.

In the way of attendance and close competition the thirty-seventh games of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association, held at the armory last night, were a pronounced success. There was a long programme of athletic events down for decision, and while the track events were run off with the usual precision at these games, the field events were a long time being decided, and only a part of the fashionable assemblage saw the high jump decided. The officials, however, did splendid work in running off twenty events in one hour and thirty minutes.

The interest last night, so far as the members of the regiment are concerned, centred in the competition for the Nesbitt trophy, the race for the Officers' Cup, and the relay race, in which the Seventh Regiment competed against the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn. It was the first time in years that an open event has been held by the association, and the members were compelled to look on and see the Brooklyn guardsmen score an easy victory.

Company E won the point competition for the Nesbitt Trophy, and W. A. Hughes, one of the members of that company, won the Officers' Cup. George B. Holbrook, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club runner, and P. W. Doll did the best work for Company E, it really being through the efforts of these two sterling athletes that the company took the championship. The company scored 10 firsts.

A novel event introduced for the first time last night at the armory was a wall-scaling contest which Company E's team won. A high fence, placed in the centre of the floor, was the obstacle. Eight men constituted a team. All carried arms. They had to run the length of the armory, scale the wall, and then run back again. The winning team covered the ground in 0:47.

Two new armory records were established in the field events, and both were made by I. K. Baxter, the well-known jumper of the New York Athletic Club. In the high jump he cleared the bar at 5 feet 10 inches, beating the previous record by ½ inches. In the pole vault he cleared the bar at 10 feet 6½ inches. In both events, however, he only secured second prize, the handicaps of the other competitors being too much for him to overcome.

The track events furnished some interesting finishes. In the 880-yard run Scudder, the scratch man, caught his field two laps from the finish, but this effort cost him the race, as Holbrook got through on the last lap and finished a winner by about five yards.

In the 93-yard handicap a close finish resulted, B. C. Wenman, the crack sprinter, made a bold bid for victory, but Donald Nicol of Company A, who took the lead, staved off his spurt at the finish and won by about three feet. Wenman again showed that he was a bit short of work in the 220-yard run. He led for three-quarters of the distance and then weakened, and Nicol again came through and won by a safe margin.

"Billy" French, another athlete who was once famous, was beaten in the one-mile run by P. W. Doll. French led until about 100 yards from the finish, when Doll passed him and won by about twenty yards.

In the race for the Officers' Cup, Nicol made a strong bid for another first prize, but W. A. Hughes, a promising runner, shot from the bunch on the final lap and finished an easy winner.

The relay race was close for three-quarters of a mile. W. Rollins, who ran the last relay for the Twenty-third Regiment, won by forty-five yards.

Miller and Larendon, the football players who caused the recent trouble at Columbia University, were prominent competitors in the shot-putting event. Miller won first prize and Larendon third.

J. H. Corell, Company F, and P. Dollard, Company C, furnished an exciting finish in the two-mile bicycle race. Dollard led until two laps from the finish. He tried to get up in the final lap, but could get no nearer than a wheel's length to his opponent.

The following is the number of points scored by the different companies:

Company E, 56; B, 34; A 19; D, 18; G, 13; C, 9; F, 8; I, 6; K, 3. The summaries:

93-Yard Dash, (Novice)—First heat won by W. A. Hughes, Company E; J. S. Myrick, Company D, second. Time—0:10 1-5. Second Heat—Won by P. L. Schuyler, Company E; M. J. Bamman, Company F, second. Time—0:11. Final Heat—W. A. Hughes; P. L. Schuyler, second; J. S. Myrick, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

93-Yard Dash, (Handicap)—First heat won by H. La Fetra, Company B, (7½ yards;) T. J. Terry, Company B, (3 yards,) second. Time—0:09 4-5. Second Heat—Won by H. E. Joeckel, Company G, (8 yards;) S. K. Thomas, Company E, (scratch,) second. Time—0:10 1-5. Third Heat—D. Nicol, jr., Company A, (6 yards;) H. Moore, Company D, (7 yards,) second. Time—0:09 4-5. Fourth Heat—B. W. Wenman, Company I, (3½ yards;) L. H. Austen, Company B, (3 yards,) second. Time—0:10. Final Heat—D. Nicol; H. L. La Fetra, second; B. W. Wenman, third. Time—0:09 2-5.

880-Yard Run, (Handicap)—Won by G. B. Holbrook, Company E, (15 yards;) C. P. Loesser, Company D, (8 yards,) second; M. Scudder, Company K, (scratch,) third. Time—2:06.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, (Handicap)—Won by E. A. Ware, Company B, (85 yards;) St. Raleigh Pike, Company A, (80 yards,) second; J. H. Covell, Company F, (10 yards,) third. Time—2:49 3-5.

440-Yard Run, (Novice)—Won by T. L. R. Kenly, Company E; K. Hompfe, Company B, second; H. Price, Company D, third. Time—1:00 1-5.

One-Lap Wheelbarrow Race, (Handicap)—First Heat—A dead heat between F. P. Nicolls, jr., Company C, (11 yards,) and H. Hazelton, Company C, (14 yards.) Time—0:29 3-5. Second Heat—G. B. Holbrook, Company E, (6 yards.) Time—0:25. Third Heat—A. W. Taylor, Company H, (7 yards.) Third Heat—G. B. Holbrook; F. P. Nichols, jr., second; A. W. Taylor, third. Time—0:25 2-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by B. W. Wenman, Company I, 11 yards; H. F. Joeckel, jr., Company G, 10 yards, second. Time—0:25 3-5. Second heat—Won by D. Nicoll, jr., Company A, 12 yards; T. J. Terry, Company B, 7 yards, second. Time—0:25. Final heat—Won by D. Nicoll, jr.; F. C. Terry, Company B, second; H. F. Joeckel, jr., third. Time—0:25.

One-Lap Sack Race, Scratch.—Won by G. B. Holbrook, Company E; E. A. Ware, Company B, second; C. J. Place, Company E, third. Time—0:30 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by P. W. Doll, Company E, 19 yards; Marvin Scudder, Company D, scratch, second; C. P. Osburne, Company A, 20 yards, third. Time—0:55 2-5.

Potato Race, (Scratch.)—Won by C. Eaton, Company B; T. G. Leonard, Company D, second; G. B. Gosman, Company E, third. Time—0:55 1-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, (Handicap.)—Won by G. Miller, Company D, (35 feet,) actual put, 35 feet 1½ inches; W. H. Wellbrock, Company G, (13 feet,) actual put, 30 feet 6 inches, second; R. E. Larendon, Company G, (13 feet,) actual put, 29 feet 10 inches, third.

One-Mile Run, (Handicap.)—Won by P. W. Doll, Company E, (50 yards;) W. S. French, Company E, (55 yards,) second; F. Henner, Company D, (60 yards,) third. Time—5:55 3-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Scratch.—Won by F. C. Terry, Company B; S. C. Eaton, Company B, second; H. Moore, Company D, third. Time—0:33 1-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Scratch.—Won by E. B. Mervyn, Company E, 11 yards; C. P. Osburne, Company A, 8 yards, second; S. K. Thomas, Company E, scratch, third. Time—0:29 3-5.

One-Half Mile Run, Scratch, for Officers' Cup.—Won by W. A. Hughes, Company E; J. S. Myrick, Company D, second; P. L. Schuyler, Company B, third. Time—2:15 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by J. H. Corell, Company F, 25 yards; P. A. Dollard, Company C, 70 yards, second; W. R. Pike, Company A, 130 yards, third. Time—5:59 3-5.

Two-Mile Relay Race—Won by Twenty-third Regiment—E. J. Robbins, W. J. Dalton, T. G. McGirr, and W. Rollins. Time—8:42 2-5. The Seventh Regiment team comprised G. Holbrook, C. E. Snedecor, C. P. Loeser, and M. J. Waters.

Running High Jump, (Handicap.)—Won by R. T. Dodd, Company G, (14 inches,) actual jump, 5 feet 1 inch; I. K. Baxter, Company C, (scratch,) 5 feet 10 inches, second; F. Gaisel, Company F, (9 inches,) actual jump, 5 feet 1 inch, third.

Pole Vault, (Handicap.)—Won by T. L. R. Kenly, Company E, (2½ feet,) actual vault, 9 feet; I. K. Baxter, Company C, (scratch,) 10 feet 6½ inches, second; S. K. Thomas, Company E, (scratch,) 10 feet, third.

ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA.

The Track Team to Go Into Spring Training Quarters Monday.

To-morrow the Columbia track athletes will go into Spring quarters at Columbia oval. Some of the men, on account of vaccination, will not begin the Spring work until later in the season. In the main, however, the men on the 'Varsity squad are in excellent shape. "Maxy" Long, the champion middle-distance runner, has fully recovered from the injury he sustained at Boston last Winter, and will begin training with the rest of the men. Even at this early period in the practice his form appears to be almost faultless, and it is thought that he will be even more of a point winner for Columbia this year than he was last. With a few exceptions, the men who will begin work to-morrow are Jellinghaus, Mosenthal, Kent, Fuller, Marshall, Weekes, Dorman, Bishop, Johnson, Clark, Atkins, McAnerney, Thurston, Vantise, Caldwell, Long, Delgado, Bugbee, Colie Whitaker, Brennan, Ernst, Hoffaker, Welles, Eastmound, Boehm, Smith, Hardenburgh, Powers, Barker, O'Rourke, W. Dueden, Knipe, Grace, Stewart, Wright, Mahan, and Steeves.

The securing of Manhattan Field for the use of Columbia athletes is thought to be one of the most important events in the athletic history of the university. As long as the field is under Columbia's management it will be known as Columbia Field. Columbia men feel that the acquiring of a recognized place where their games can be regularly held is a long step toward a complete unification of the university spirit.

Yesterday the practice of the lacrosse team was transferred from the field opposite the college to Columbia Oval, at Williams's Bridge. The men had been brought into fine working form by Coach Miller for the game with the Staten Island Athletic Club yesterday, which was canceled on account of the softness of the ground. The next game scheduled is with the Crescent Athletic Club, at Brooklyn, on Saturday. The make-up of the team has not as yet been officially announced, but it is certain that Barlow, Morrison, Hutton, Gieshen, Covert, Boyd, and Lindsey will be among the players.

The freshman baseball team has been practicing daily on the field opposite the college. The official make up of the team was announced yesterday. It is: F. McLintock, catcher; Hoyt and Smith, pitchers; Glasby, first base; Long, second base; Kayser, third base; H. McLintock, short stop; Bacon, left field; Cooper, centre field; McCollom, right field.

Plans for the Spring are being made by the Automobile Club. Runs to Ardsley, the Westchester golf links, and to other points along the Hudson will be arranged. The club is a decided innovation at Columbia, yet even at this early period of its existence its permanent success is assured.

Columbia's fencing team has been invited to take part in the contest for the Morris medals, to be held at the New York Fencing Club April 14. Lawrence, Ware, and De Mille will probably represent Columbia in this contest.

Columbia gymnasts gave an exhibition at the Newark Young Men's Christian Association last night, the team being the same one that took part in the recent intercollegiate tournament.

On Wednesday the freshman chess team will go to Princeton for a match with the Princeton freshmen. Keeler, Von Sholly, Schroeder, and R. C. Harrison will probably be on the team. The freshman team has made a remarkably good record during the past season, having lost but one game out of ten, and that to the Polytechnic Preparatory School of Brooklyn.

INTERSCHOLASTIC POLITICS.

Recent Events That Cause Talk Among the Athletic Schoolboys.

Schoolboys in the high schools of this section are much perturbed over President Draper's decision last week that students in high schools are not eligible to compete in games held under the sanction and rules of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association. His decision shuts out, among others, Worcester High School, Erasmus Hall High School, the Boys' High Schools of Manhattan and Richmond, and the Morris High School. It is a serious question whether the absence of the crack athletes in these institutions will not nip in the bud the proposed plans for broadening the scope and increasing the interest in the association. The majority of the institutions in the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic Association are high schools, and if the letter of President Draper's ruling is adhered to the proposed inter-city games between the New York and Long Island Leagues cannot be held. It may be that when the far-reaching effects of Mr. Draper's rulings are brought home to the association the lawmakers in the league will devise some means that will prevent the abolishment of the inter-city games on May 19, from which so much is expected.

Another thing that caused a good deal of indignation last week was the fact that Coe, who put the shot 48 feet 11 inches in the Berkeley School games a week ago yesterday, is said to be a student at Princeton University while he maintained that he was a representative of the Lawrenceville preparatory school.

President Draper and Chairman Van Kleek are jubilant over the fact that their amendment to debar students who hold scholarships from participation in athletic contests has at last passed the association after so many months of long-winded talk and fruitless discussion. In the fact that each entry in any interscholastic event must henceforth be accompanied by a statement from the principal of the school that the student is not enjoying free or reduced tuition, Chairman Van Kleek and President Draper feel that there is an effective answer to Dr. Ullman's contention that the amendment was aimed only at Trinity School. It is believed by many that Trinity's action in withdrawing was too hasty and that she will injure her own athletic interests much more than those of the Interscholastic Association. In proof of this they cite the fact that announcement has been made by Trinity that a set of dual games will be put in place of the usual outdoor meet open to all the local schools. Many students have criticised Trinity's inconsistent action in withdrawing from the league and yet entering her scholars in yesterday's indoor meet held by Barnard, one of the schools in the association.

BARNARD SCHOOL GAMES.

Cutler School Boys Win the Trophy from the Berkeley Team.

Close finishes were the rule at the annual indoor games of Barnard School, held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon. There were no records broken, but a crowd of cheering schoolboys with their girl companions bedecked with the colors of their favorite school lent an air of interest to the contests.

The sixty-yard hurdle, senior, was one of the prettiest of the races. Spraker of Berkeley had a substantial lead until he stumbled at the last hurdle and lost his stride. E. Bell of Cutler spurted to the front and broke the tape with a scant few inches to his credit.

There was considerable surprise that T. Manson, the Cutler School crack, did not qualify in the 220-yard dash, but he captured the 440 in hollow style and so made up for his other defeat.

According to the ruling of President Draper that high schools are ineligible to compete in interscholastic events, Westminster High School, whose team won the championship in the Berkeley games, was not represented. Cutler School therefore won the silver trophy in easy style. The number of points scored by the several school teams were: Cutler, 18; Berkeley, 12; Trinity, 11; Stevens, 10; Morris High, 10; Montclair High, 8; Horace Mann, 8; St. John's Academy, 6; Barnard, 5; Montclair Military, 5; Dwight, 5; "Poly Prep," 4; De La Salle, 3; Newark, 2; Blake, 2, and East Orange, 1.

Following are summaries of the events:

Putting the 12-Pound Shot.—Won by R. W. Rogers, (Trinity,) with a put of 42 feet 5½ inches; H. Connolly, (De La Salle,) 39 feet 9 inches, second; R. Strangland, (Horace Mann,) 39 feet 1½ inches, third; I. W. Miller, ("Polly. Prep.,") 37 feet 6 inches, fourth.

One-Mile Run.—Won by R. Mackenzie, (Dwight;) W. McCormack, (Trinity,) second; W. McCoy, (Newark Academy,) third; G. Osborn, (East Orange High School,) fourth. Time—4:57 3-5.

60-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by A. G. Buckenham, (Stevens;) J. S. Spraker, (Berkeley,) second; E. Bell, Jr., (Cutler,) third; W. Earle, (Barnard,) fourth. Time—0:06 4-5.

60-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by N. Fried, (Morris High;) J. J. Fallon, (St. John's Academy,) second; W. Decker, (Montclair High,) third; C. Seitz, (St. John's,) fourth. Time—0:06 4-5.

60-Yard Hurdle.—Won by E. Bell, Jr., (Cutler;) J. S. Spraker, (Berkeley,) second; W. M. Silleck, (Barnard,) third; R. A. Carleton, (Trinity,) fourth. Time—0:08 1-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by T. Manson, (Cutler;) H. L. Mills, (Horace Mann,) second; Earle, (Barnard,) third; Flandreau, ("Poly. Prep.,") fourth. Time—0:57 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by N. Fried, (Morris High;) Dorman, (Montclair High,) second; J. J. Fallon, (St. John's,) third; S. H. Nichols, (Montclair High School,) fourth. Time—0:27 1-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. S. Spraker, (Berkeley,) with a jump of 5 feet 3 inches; G. Vietor, (Cutler,) 5 feet 8 inches, second; Thomas Blake, 5 feet 7 inches, third; Zoebisch, ("Poly. Prep.,") 5 feet 6 inches, fourth.

880-Yard Run.—Won by H. E. Spaulding, (Montclair Military;) R. Smith, (Horace Mann,) second; J. Calder, (Montclair High School,) third; Barlow, ("Poly. Prep.,") fourth. Time—2:11 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by A. G. Buckenham, (Stevens;) T. Manson, (Cutler,) second; R. W. Rogers, (Trinity,) third; A. Scott, (Berkeley,) fourth. Time—0:26 4-5.

YALE, 20; N. Y. UNIVERSITY, 8.

Yale Tried Out Sixteen Players During the Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 31.—The Yale University baseball season was opened in this city this afternoon at the Yale Field, when Yale easily defeated the New York University nine, 20 to 8. The day was clear but cold for baseball, and there was much fumbling. Capt. Camp of the Yale team tried sixteen different men during the game. Four pitchers were put in the box for Yale. They all showed up fairly well with the exception of Russell, who allowed five men to get to their bases in one inning. Garvan was the strongest of the pitchers. Yale tried two catchers—Cunha, the big Hawaiian, and Westcott. E. P. Westcott made a good record at short stop when he relieved Capt. Camp. Yale showed up fairly well at the bat, Brown and Irwin each making three safe hits. The score:

N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E	YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Rorke, 1b.	2	1	8	0	4	G'ernsey, lf.	3	2	0	0	1
V. Vleck, ss.	2	2	7	3	1	Parnell, rf.	2	2	0	0	0
N'throp, cf.	0	0	0	0	1	G'mpsey, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Eaton, p.,lf.	0	1	0	3	0	Camp, ss.	4	0	0	1	0
Taylor, lf., p.	1	0	0	1	0	E. P. Wes-					
Ross, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	cott, ss.	0	0	2	2	0
Hayes, c.	2	0	8	1	2	Sullivan, c.	3	1	6	0	0
McL'k'n, 2b.	0	0	2	0	0	Cuhna, c.	1	1	1	1	1
Lane, 3b.	1	0	1	0	1	Sharpe, 1b.	1	0	6	1	0
						Brown, 2b.	3	3	1	1	0
Total	8	5	24	10	9	Lyon, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
						Wear, cf.	0	0	1	0	1
						Irwin, 3b.	1	3	3	3	2
						Garvan, p.	1	1	2	1	0
						Russell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						McK'l'v'y, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						H. W'c't, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	20	15	24	9	5

SCORE BY INNINGS.

New York University	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	2	0—8
Yale	2	0	2	8	2	4	1	1	0—20

Bases on balls—By Garvan, 1; by Russell, 6; by McKelvey, 2; by Wescott, 2; by Eaton, 5; by Taylor, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Wescott, 1; by Eaton, 3. Struck out—By Garvan, 2; by Russell, 1; by McKelvey, 2; by Wescott, 1; by Eaton, 3; by Taylor, 1. Wild pitches—Taylor, Russell, (2.) Passed balls—Haynes, 3; Cuhna, 2; Taylor, 1. Three-base hit—Barwell. Home run—Guernsey. Stolen bases—Yale, 8; New York University, 3. Double play—Van Vleck to Rorke; Irwin to Sharpe. Time—2 hours and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr McKee.

RUSIE IS HERE.

Was With the Other Players at the Polo Grounds Yesterday.

Amos Rusie, who is known the country over as the "king of pitchers," reported for practice at the Polo Grounds yesterday, as did Foster, one of the outfielders. This was Rusie's first appearance at the Polo Grounds since 1898, and he received a hearty welcome from the players and a small crowd of enthusiasts who had learned that Rusie was due. Rusie immediately donned a uniform and was soon at work with the other members of the team. He is not overweight, as many believed he would be after a season of idleness. His weight yesterday was 218 pounds, and as his "pitching weight," as he calls it when in condition, is 215 pounds, he is practically in good condition already. The big pitcher will work easily until the weather moderates, and will take no chances of laming his arm as was the case in 1898, when the cold weather at Lakewood affected his arm so much that he was not in proper shape the entire season.

"I am mighty glad to get back to New York," said Rusie when he returned to the clubhouse after practice. "There is nothing the matter with my arm. I am feeling better in every way than ever before, and will be ready to pitch in the opening game if Manager Ewing calls on me. My arrangements with the club are perfectly satisfactory, and I have no cause to 'kick' over the salary question."

Rusie and his wife arrived here Friday night, and it is very likely that he will make his home permanently in New York.

Foster looks to be in good condition, and showed up well in practice.

Manager Ewing will probably select George Davis to captain the team. Davis makes an excellent leader, and the position is not new to him. He has charge of the team at present, owing to the illness of Ewing, who is still confined to his room in the Sturtevant House.

SAILORS AT THE TARGETS.

Naval Militiamen Show Need of More Target Practice.

Members of the second team of the First and Third Divisions of the First Naval Battalion did not prove to be as clever riflemen yesterday in the competition for the Josephthal Trophy as their fellow-members of the battalion who shot for the trophy on the two preceding Saturdays. The first teams of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Divisions all passed the 400-mark in their shooting for the trophy, but the second teams of yesterday barely got beyond the 380-mark.

The competition was on the ranges of the Seventy-first Regiment, at the armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, 7 shots prone at 500 yards and 7 shots off-hand at 200 yards. Gun Captain Jarvis of the First Division made the highest score of the day, for he counted 29 at 200 yards and 30 at 500 yards, but the other individual scores were below the average. It was a close contest, however, and the Third Division won by only 2 points. They needed only 1 point to tie the First Division, when their last representative, Seaman F. G. Smith, sighted for his last shot, and his score of 3 on that shot gave them a victory by 2 points.

The second teams of the Second and Fourth Divisions will shoot next Saturday afternoon on the same ranges. The scores yesterday were as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Ttl.
Seaman L. A. Goldstone	26	11	37
Seaman D. B. Tompkins	18	25	43
Gun Captain N. W. Jarvis	29	30	59
Seaman P. L. Housel	17	10	27
Seaman S. M. Brower	25	7	32
Gun Captain A. L. Wilson	23	21	44
Seaman F. W. Sinclair	19	8	27
Gun Captain L. Jones	23	22	45
Seaman E. W. Cox	18	15	33
Seaman A. Schoonmaker	19	15	34
Total			381

THIRD DIVISION.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Ttl.
Seaman B. G. Burtnett	23	18	41
Boatswain's Mate G. F. Gilmore	23	14	37
Seaman H. S. Dunning	28	26	54
Seaman S. MacMahon	14	15	29
Lieut. W. J. Henderson	22	22	44
Seaman L. E. Raff	5	14	19
Seaman A. R. Lee	27	23	50
Seaman F. G. Smith	20	22	42
Seaman A. A. Deecker	26	15	41
Total			383

Good Shooting at Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 31.—A small but very select and sporty party of wing shots met at the bird traps of the Country Club this afternoon and the pigeons suffered. Five-bird sweepstakes and miss and out events were incidentals to a three-cornered match for fifty birds, with an entry fee of $50, and another for twenty-five birds, with $1 for each bird, as entry money. Side matches were run in which J. Prentiss of New York contributed a gun, but the chief events were made up by Daniel Bacon of Westchester, Fred A. Potts, and K. P. Thomas of Lakewood. In the sweepstakes of fifty birds, $50 entry, Daniel Bacon of Westchester won by killing 40 birds. Fred A. Potts of Lakewood killed 39, the same number that fell to the gun of K. P. Thomas, also of Lakewood. In the sweepstakes at twenty-five birds, $25 entry, Daniel Bacon was also successful, killing 18, and Potts and Thomas again tied, with 16 kills each.

Crescent's Shooting Season Ended.

The most successful shooting season ever held by the Crescent Athletic Club terminated yesterday on the grounds of the organization at the country clubhouse grounds, Owl's Head, Bay Ridge. Over 62,000 clay targets have been thrown during the season, and the scores have been higher and better than ever before. In yesterday's events Charles A. Sykes and Dr. H. L. O'Brien tied for the March Cup at 21 birds each out of 25, and Mr. Sykes annexd the handsome Marshall Trophy for his own. The Consolation Cup went to Henry G. Werlemann, with 24 kills. J. S. S. Remsen won three matches, with E. G. Brigham bringing down 21, 20, and 25, the latter a perfect score.

CLOSE OF THE HORSE SHOW.

An Exhibition of High School Horses that Interested Visitors at Durland's.

Patrons of horse shows in New York are not as a rule partial to exhibitions of high school horses, for they are usually so suggestive of the circus ring that peanuts and pink lemonade are expected with them. But the class for high school at the Durland Horse Show last night brought out such highly trained fancy steppers that they were well received. There were four candidates for the blue ribbon shown, but two of them were so far superior to the other pair that it was apparent to even a novice that the blue ribbon must go to one of them. These two were handled by Emile Gautier, a Frenchman, who showed his thoroughbred Sunlight, and Carl Anthony, the veteran New York trainer, with his gray horse General. After they had shown their mounts in every figure of high school, the judges awarded the blue ribbon to Sunlight.

The pony classes—one for saddlers and another for drivers—attracted much attention. In the driving class Miss Edith Colford showed in good form with Cottage Prince and won first prize. Duchess, F. Tilden Brown's candidate, won first in the pony saddle class.

THE AWARDS.

CLASS 30—Pony saddle class, not exceeding 14.1 hands.—First prize, won by F. Tilden Brown's Duchess; George A. Dimond's Taffy, second; Hart S. Farley's Lady Moffit, third.

CLASS 15—For best harness horses, 15.1 hands and under.—First prize, won by Ira A. Kip, Jr.'s Kopelia; same owner's Kitchener, second; Mrs. W. E. Kotman's Flash, third.

CLASS 9—For high-school horses.—First prize, won by Emile Gautier's Sunlight; A. Wolff's General, second; Emile E. Gabier's Captain, third.

CLASS 26—For harness ponies, not exceeding 14.1 hands, to be driven by owners.—First prize, won by Miss Edith Colford's Cottage Prince; Robert L. Gerry's Gay Paree, second; Sidney Colford Jr.'s, Cottage King, third.

CLASS 10—Ladies' combination class; for horses owned by women patrons of the academy, to be driven first and then ridden by a lady.—First prize, won by Miss May Deering's Canadian Belle; Miss G. B. Whitcomb's His Nibs, second; Mrs. W. Stanton Elliott's Flashlight, third.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Mile, My Gypsy, 96 pounds, (Ranch,) 1; Prestome, 101, 2; Sorrow, 111, 3. Time—1:42¼. Four and a half furlongs for two-year-olds, Sofala, 120, (Henry,) 1; Impromptu, 108, 2; Combermerie, 110, 3. Time—0:55¼. Three-quarters of a mile, Headwater 107, (Buchanan,) 1; Sly, 113, 2; Mountebank, 96, 3. Time—1:14¼. Four miles, Thornton Stakes, Forte 112, (Henry,) 1; Twinkler, 112, 2; Weller, 109, 3. Time—7:22½. Mile and an eighth, Malay, 104, (Ross,) 1; Don Luis, 85, 2; Flamora, 96, 3. Time—1:53¼. Mile and a Sixteenth, Horton, 108, (Bassinger,) 1; Uarda, 102, 2; Stomn King, 112, 3. Time—1:47¼.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 31.—Five and a half furlongs, Alice Coffin, 97, (McGinn,) 1; Belle of Erin, 110, 2; Borden, 110, 3. Time—1:10. Five and a half furlongs, The Light, 105, (Crowhurst,) 1; Martin Duke, 98, 2; Sir Blaze, 107, 3. Time—1:09¾. Seven furlongs, Racebud, 95, (Cogswell,) and Damocles, 120, (Matthews,) ran a dead heat; Abusive, 97, 3. Time—1:30. Damocles won the run off in 1:32½. Mile, Laureate, 105, (Crowhurst,) High Jinks, 104, 2; Cheese Straw, 109, 3. Time—1:42½. Six furlongs, Free Hand, 92, (Talley,) 1; Insurrection, 86, 2; Dutch Comedian, 120, 3. Time—1:15¾. Mile and a sixteenth, Bonnie Ione, 95, (Weber,) 1; Dramburg, 103, 2; Ramiro II., 100, 3. Time—1:51¼.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

It required eleven frames to decide the game between Colgate & Co. and Merck & Co. in the Wholesale Drug Trade Tournament yesterday. Both teams scored 750 in ten frames. Colgate & Co. won out in the extra frame by a score of 87 to 74. The scores of the games bowled follow:

FIRST GAME.

General Chemical Company—Joerger, 200; Bissell, 139; Mason, 152; Gore, 129; Norman, 190. Total, 810.

R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 167; W. R. Robinson, 127; Hopper, 162; Littell, 105; Smith, 227. Total, 788.

SECOND GAME.

R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 171; W. R. Robinson, 205; Hopper, 133; Littell, 185; Smith, 200. Total, 894.

Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 173; Hopping, 147; Scrimshaw, 145; Cowle, 156; Judge, 170. Total, 791.

THIRD GAME.

General Chemical Company—Joerger, 139; Bissell, 139; Mason, 149; Gore, 140; Norman, 146. Total, 693.

Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 154; Hopping, 158; Dezeller, 144; Scrimshaw, 147; Cowle, 168. Total, 769.

FOURTH GAME.

National Lead Company—Sidford, 154; Saunders, 179; C. E. Meek, 175; Kemble, 226; Townley, 166. Total, 900.

Merck & Co.—Darius, 126; Douth, 119; Urbach, 153; Hems, 126; Robertson, 118. Total, 642.

FIFTH GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 135; Chrystal, 146; Kennedy, 128; Faulkner, 163; Colgate, 178. Total, 750.

Merck & Co.—Darius, 185; Douth, 131; Looker, 152; Urbach, 150; Hems, 132. Total, 750.

SIXTH GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 168; Chrystal, 132; Rauson, 201; Faulkner, 200; Colgate, 166. Total, 867.

National Lead Company—Sidford, 147; Saunders, 155; C. E. Meek, 142; Kemble, 160; Townley, 121. Total, 725.

The Mercantile Bank was represented by only four men in the Bank Clerks' League last night, and were easily beaten in two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Seaboard National—Jefferds, 148; Hodges, 137; Van Ness, 131; De Vausney, 102; Davis, 177. Total, 699.

Mercantile—Miller, 158; Knight, 122; Skillman, 110; Grant, 176. Total, 566.

SECOND GAME.

Hanover—Wright, 155; Nieman, 133; Gordon, 159; Spence, 149; Thompson, 129. Total, 745.

Mercantile—Miller, 162; Knight, 105; Skillman, 138; Grant, 165. Total, 570.

THIRD GAME.

Hanover—Wright, 188; Nieman, 148; Gordon, 187; Spence, 157; Thompson, 164. Total, 844.

Seaboard—Jefferds, 131; Davis, 191; Hodges, 157; Van Ness, 122; De Vausney, 132. Total, 733.

The final game in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night resulted in a victory for the Underwriters' team. Scores:

Underwriters—Stone, 151; Enderly, 148; Howard, 121; Rasmussen, 204; Bloch, 210. Total —834.

Hanover—Goodesson, 172; Monk, 126; Thomas, 140; Van Ness, 142; Jarvis, 149. Total—729.

DOINGS OF COLLEGE ATHLETES.

Drop kicking will be a prominent feature of the Spring football practice at Princeton, which begins to-morrow. "Alex" Moffatt, '94, will go to Princeton two days each week to coach the full back candidates. The other men will be coached for their positions by Capt. Pell and ex-Capts. Hillebrand and Edwards.

The annual field and track games of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association will be held at Worcester, Mass., May 19. The bicycle events will be run off on the same day at the Charles River Park, Cambridge.

Brown University track and field athletes will go to a training table this season for the first time in the history of the sport at Providence. Fifteen men have been retained on the squad. In addition to the New England intercollegiate meet, Manager Brown has arranged for dual meets with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Dartmouth. The former will be held at Providence April 28, and the latter at Hanover May 7.

Pennsylvania will send a "second string" of track and field athletes abroad this Summer if sufficient funds can be raised. The original intention was to take only ten men, but officers of the Athletic Association believe on a basis of comparative records that both the English and Olympian championships can be won if fifteen or twenty men are included in the team.

W. S. Youngman, the newly elected President of the Metropolitan Amateur Rowing Association of Boston, was one of Harvard's best-known oarsmen, although he never sat in the 'Varsity boat. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1896, and from the Law School last year. As President of the Weld Boat Club in 1896 and 1897 he was largely responsible for the great revival of interest in rowing at Cambridge, and it was almost solely through his efforts that the club was placed on a solid financial basis. He is not only a rowing enthusiast and manager, but a good all-around oarsman and a crack sculler.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

Clifford V. Brokaw's screw schooner Uvira has been overhauled at McIntosh's basin, South Brooklyn, and will be ready for commission within a few days.

The 29-foot racing sloop Maris arrived at Tebo's basin yesterday morning, after a hard ten days' voyage from Boston. Capt. Kirby will proceed to Charleston with his charge to-day.

At Tebo's, work will begin to-morrow on Walter Luttgen's screw schooner Linda, preparatory to an early commission. The overhauling process will also be begun on the steel screw schooner Albatross, now owned by W. R. Ellison and J. K. Carstairs of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia. The Albatross has had many owners since she was launched on the Delaware as the Marietta seven years ago. She bore for a time the name of Judge. Lloyd Phoenix's steel three-mast auxiliary schooner Intrepid is another yacht that will shortly be prepared for commission at Tebo's yard.

Redfield Beats Bogey Golf.

A good field of golfers turned out yesterday on the Westchester Club links, in a bogey handicap. R. L. Redfield won with ease, beating the invisible bogey by one hole. He had a handicap of 2, and his gross score of 82 strokes was the best of the day. It was:

R. L. Redfield—

Out	4	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	4	—43
In	4	6	5	5	4	5	4	6	5	—39
Total										82

The other players who turned in scores were:

	Net	Hd'cp	Bogey Down.
R. P. Lydon	88	27	3
A. B. Compton	93	0	5
Alexander Moffat	88	6	6
G. L. Shearer	89	10	6
J. S. Graham, Jr.	92

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

The choicest novelties of the Season in Trimmed Millinery—French Hats and those of home design.

Black Surah Silk,

Regular $1.25 Quality for 58 Cents.

2,000 yards very fine Black Surah Silk, 24 inches wide, subject to very slight imperfections, 58 Cts. per yard.

These goods are of the purest silk, rich and heavy, and have that beautiful clinging effect now so desirable. For a Summer afternoon gown no material can be better. We guarantee every yard to wear well.

Main aisle, center counter.

Ladies' Suits.

Especially Good Offers for Monday.

Ladies Homespun and Cheviot Suits, gray, brown, blue, tan and black—fly front jacket, taffeta lined, box pleat skirt, lined with percaline—**$8.75**, instead of $12.00 and $14.00.

A very few fine Suits, with habit back skirts; the jackets tight-fitting, fly front, some double-breasted—in Scotch mixtures, broadcloths and fine cheviot, all silk lined—were $30.00 to $40.00 and over, reduced to **$15.00** each.

Separate Skirts, in fine all wool plaids, **$4.95**; actual value $10.00.

Embroideries.

Three Special Prices

On fine Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Embroideries.

Lot 1—With wide margin and all cut out edges, new, choice patterns, for dresses, underwear, etc., 12½ cts. per yard.

Lot 2—Fine old English open designs, all cut edges and wide margins, 15 cts. per yard.

Lot 3—Beautiful Skirting patterns, all cut out and extra wide margins, 25 cts. per yard.

Torchon Laces.

Over 6,000 yards of Torchon Lace Edgings and Insertions, at 5 to 15 cts. per yard. All extra good value.

WASH GOODS.

29 Cts. Instead of 50 Cts.

3,000 yards St. Gall Swisses, 31 inches wide. In beautiful designs, woven, dotted, sheer ground work, with lovely printed figures.

Men's $1.00 Gloves for 65 Cts.

Dogskin Gloves, English reds, with prix seams, thoroughly well made and perfect fitting.

Spring Linings, 11 Cts.

Two cases of fine Lawns for linings, in all Spring tints, goods 40 inches wide, and well worth 18 cts., reduced to 11 cts.

Everything in Linings, good and at low prices.

Custom Shirt And Shirt Waist Dept.

The rapid increase of business in this department has caused us to enlarge and improve the accommodations of our fitting and show rooms on the third floor of the Annex. We are now better prepared than ever to take orders for Men's White Shirts, Colored Shirts, Night Shirts, and Bath Robes, also for Ladies' Shirt Waists. We have a complete stock of the newest and choicest goods to make selections from. All work is guaranteed as to quality, fit and workmanship.

Men's Furnishings.

Men's Madras Pajamas, stylish patterns, seasonable goods, small, medium and large sizes, 95 cts., instead of $1.50.

Boys' Domet Pajamas, 65 cts., instead of $1.00.

Ramchunda Ties, 50 cts., instead of 75 cts.

BOYS' FLANNEL WAISTS and Blouses, also White Waists and Colored Waists, some with collars, some without, closing out at 35 cts. each, or three for $1.00.

Ladies' Patent Leather Shoes at Reduced Prices.

A very desirable lot of Ladies' Patent Leather Shoes, with buttons or laces and welted soles, regular $4.00 quality, at $3.00 per pair.

Ladies' Patent Leather Shoes, with laces, kid tops or cloth tops, $3.00.

Latest styles, all sizes and widths.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

1837 MATTHEWS 1900

Our Store is Now at Its Zenith. A Visit Will Impress You of Our Originality of Display and Our Restless Enterprise in Getting Together All That is Best. Every Department in Spring Attire. Our Inducements are, "High Quality, Lower Prices Than Usual."

Two Good Values in WOMEN'S SHOES.

Women's Dongola and Vici Kid button and Lace Shoes, various style lasts and toe shapes, including the bulldog, medium, round and opera toe, with hand-welted and stitched extension soles, patent leather and kid tips, all from the very best makers, including lines of our regular stock shoes, which we have decided to discontinue. Values in this lot range from $3.00 to $4.90 a pair, sizes are as follows: A and B widths, broken sizes; C, D and E widths, all sizes, 2½ to 7; your choice Monday of any of them at a pair **$1.95**

400 pairs of Women's Tan Vici Kid Oxford Ties have come to us for quick selling; hand-sewed turned flexible soles, opera and bulldog toes, with tips. Oxfords that will cost you a little later in the season $2.50 and more a pair. (Broken sizes only) here Monday at, a pair **$1.39**

Boys' Goodwear Suits 2.98

(With Extra Pants.)

The points about them to bear in mind are: Strictly all wool materials, good assortment, perfect fit, two pairs of trousers, reinforced seat and knees, ages 7 to 15, and the price **$2.98**

Three-piece (Vest) Suits at $4.98.

(Ages 9 to 16.)

We are showing a splendid line of this popular style at $4.98, in fine all wool fabrics, mixtures and plain blue and black, with single or double breasted vests.

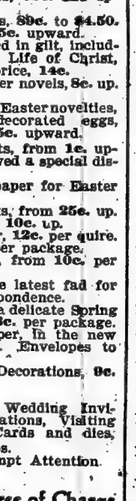

SPRING OVERCOATS. In fine all wool covert and Oxford cheviot, stylishly cut and made, with or without velvet collar, for sizes up to 16 years, $4.50 and $4.98; up to 19 years $5.50 and $5.98.

Men's Worsted Suits, $9.75.

They are unequaled at the price. Through and through pure worsted, new effects in checks, stripes and neat mixtures (also Oxford cheviots), really worth $12.00 to $14.00, at **$9.75**

Cutaway (Frock) Coats and Vests, $7.75,

of 16-ounce Black Clay Worsted, splendidly tailored, sizes 34 to 42, trousers of same, per pair, **$3.00**

Phonographs, Graphophones and Records.

We have just received a shipment of Edison Records, comprising band selections, quartettes, songs, violin, etc. Come early in order to make a good selection. We also have a line of original records of the latest songs, including, My Tiger Lily, An Innocent Maid, Little Black Me, A Little Bit Off the Top, The Mick That Threw the Brick, etc.

Edison Records, 35c. each, 3 for $1.00. Original Records, 40c. each,

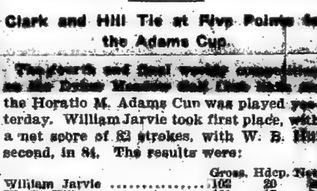

This Phonograph $16.00.

Edison Home Phonograph, $25.00.
Graphophones, $6.75.
36 Peg Carrying Cases, lined, $2.98.
12 Peg Record Box, $1.94.
24 Peg Record Box, 40c.
Brass Horn, 14 inch, 50c.
Brass Horn, 30 inch, $2.75.
Brass Horn, 36 inch, $4.50.
Special Sale Cabinets, 75 peg, $8.00.

MUSIC. An exceptional Sheet Music sale for Monday.

Say you Love Me, Sue, 50c. kind, 19c.
What is Home Without Love, 50c. kind, 19c.
Pliny, Come Kiss Your Baby, 50c. kind, 19c.
Blue and Gray Song, 50c. kind, 19c.
The Sousa Girl, 50c. kind, 19c.
You Told Me You Had Money in the Bank, 50c. kind, 19c.
Policy Sam, 50c. kind, 19c.
Love's Paradise Waltz, 50c. kind, 19c.
Mississippi Side Step, 50c. kind, 19c.
When I Think of You, 50c. kind, 19c.
A Picture No Artist Can Paint, 50c. kind, 19c.
A Warm Reception, 50c. kind, 23c.
The Only Way, 50c. kind, 19c.
Palms, vocal or instrumental, 50c. kind, 8c.
Holy City, 75c. kind, 35c.
Why Seek Ye Here the Living, Easter anthem 50c. kind, 19c.
Hail to the Risen King, 50c. kind, 19c.
Proposal Waltz, 50c. kind, 19c.
My Lady Lu, 50c. kind, 19c.
Mandy Lee, 50c. kind, 19c.
Little Black Me, 50c. kind, 19c.
Believe Me, 50c. kind 19c.
Dat Coon's Got a Soft Spot for Me, 50c. kind, 19c.
My Money Never Gives Out, 50c. kind, 19c.
The Broadway Mandolin and Guitar Follo, including the latest popular and classical music, for sale at 25c. This book is published for first and second mandolin, guitar and piano.

BOOKS. Funk and Wagnall's Standard Dictionary, bound in sheep, indexed, publisher's price, $12.00, our price Monday, $4.40.

Dictionary Stands, $3.00 to $5.98 each.

Teachers' Reference Bibles, 73c. and upward.

Prayer Book and Hymnals, 89c. to $4.50.

Catholic Prayer Books, 25c. upward.

Religious Classics, stamped in gilt, including Royal Commandments, Life of Christ, Abide in Christ, etc., our price, 14c.

A large assortment of paper novels, 8c. up.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT. Easter novelties, decorated eggs, 5c. upward.

Easter Cards and Booklets, from 1c. upward. Sunday Schools allowed a special discount.

Fancy boxes of writing paper for Easter gifts, 25c. up.

Sterling Silver Book Marks, from 25c. up.

Ribbon Book Marks, from 10c. up.

Extra Quality Bond Paper, 12c. per quire. Envelopes to match, 12c. per package.

Children's Writing Paper, from 10c. per box up.

Khaki Writing Paper, the latest fad for Spring and Summer correspondence.

French Organdy, in all the delicate Spring tints, envelopes to match, 6c. per package.

Azure Linen Writing Paper, in the new square size, 8c. per quire. Envelopes to match, 5c. per package.

Crepe Paper for Easter Decorations, 9c. per roll.

ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT. Wedding Invitations, Visiting Cards and dies, engraved in the latest styles.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention. All Goods Shipped Free of Charge Within a Radius of 100 Miles of New York.

A. D. MATTHEWS & SONS,

FULTON STREET, GALLATIN PLACE, LIVINGSTON AND SMITH STS., BROOKLYN

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Splendid Values in a Splendid Grocery Store

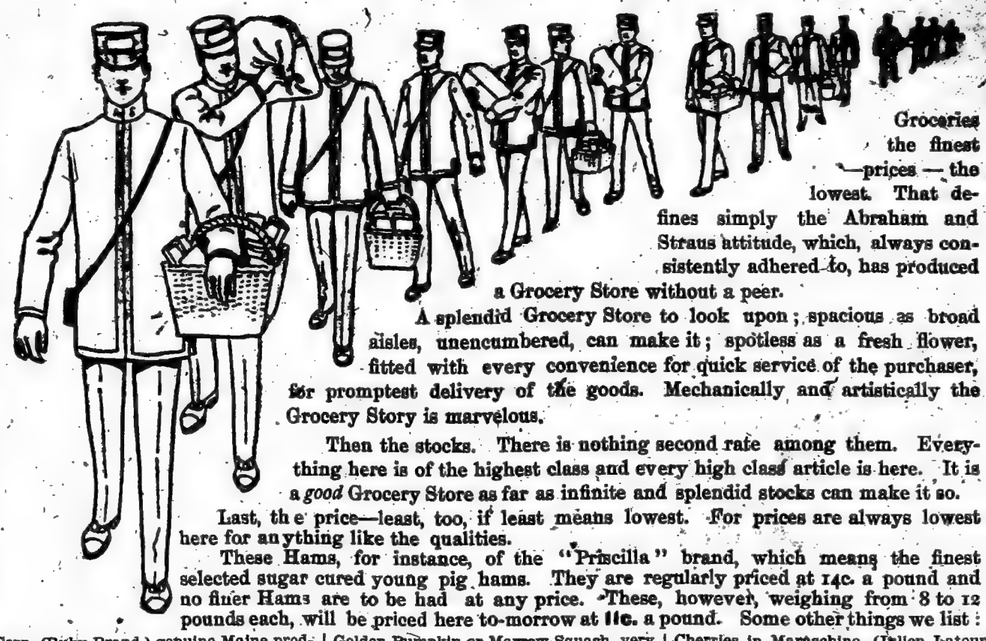

Groceries the finest—prices—the lowest. That defines simply the Abraham and Straus attitude, which, always consistently adhered to, has produced a Grocery Store without a peer.

A splendid Grocery Store to look upon; spacious as broad aisles, unencumbered, can make it; spotless as a fresh flower, fitted with every convenience for quick service of the purchaser, for promptest delivery of the goods. Mechanically and artistically the Grocery Story is marvelous.

Then the stocks. There is nothing second rate among them. Everything here is of the highest class and every high class article is here. It is a *good* Grocery Store as far as infinite and splendid stocks can make it so.

Last, the price—least, too, if least means lowest. For prices are always lowest here for anything like the qualities.

These Hams, for instance, of the "Priscilla" brand, which means the finest selected sugar cured young pig hams. They are regularly priced at 14c. a pound and no finer Hams are to be had at any price. These, however, weighing from 8 to 12 pounds each, will be priced here to-morrow at **11c.** a pound. Some other things we list:

Corn, (Ruby Brand,) genuine Maine product, packed especially for us, from selected sweet, tender, creamy corn. The vignette with Abraham & Straus on every can is assurance of its genuine merit—per can, 10c.; case of 2 doz., $2.18

Succotash, (Ruby Brand,) made from tender, mature corn and fresh flavored tender Lima Beans, Abraham & Straus on every can; quality unequaled—per can, 10c.; case of 2 doz. $2.18

Tomatoes, (Jersey Bell,) perfect whole hand packed Red Ripe Jersey Fruit, solid pack, extra large can, 12c.; case of 2 doz. $2.65

Tomatoes, (Gallon Cans, S. & E.,) perfect fruit, solid cold packed—can, 23c.; dozen. $2.65

Golden Wax Beans, (Lee Can. Co.'s,) perfect flavor, crisp and natural color—can, 10c.; case of 2 doz. $2.18

String Beans, (Acorn Brand,) perfect flavor, crisp and natural color—can, 7c.; case of 2 doz. $1.55

Asparagus, (Oak or High Grade Brands,) snow white, large, tender stalks, exceptionally high quality; can, 24c.; case of 2 doz. $5.55

Asparagus Tips; selected Long Island perfect flavored tips, no stalks—quart glass jars, 28c.; case of 1 doz. . . $3.20

Okra and Tomatoes (Dunbar's) Red Ripe Tomatoes and Dwarf Okra, finest quality—can, 10c.; case of 2 doz. . . . $2.18

Rhubard, (Wayne,) special pack, whole pieces; fine natural flavor, none finer packed—can, 9c.; case of 2 doz. . $1.99

Golden Pumpkin or Marrow Squash, very superior quality, solid pack; guaranteed finest packed—can, 10c.; case of 2 doz. $2.18

Peas, (Farren's,) Early June, tender natural flavor—per can, 11c.; case of 2 doz. $2.42

Peas, (Sweet Violet,) extra sifted, sweet variety, very tender, superior quality—can, 14c.; case of 2 doz. $3.14

Sugar Peas, (Priscilla Brand,) strictly highest grade packed—can, 18c.; case of 2 doz. $4.10

French Vegetables of unusually high quality—

Petits Pois, (Peas,) sur extra fins, smallest packed, can, 29c.; doz. $3.35

Petits Pois, (Peas,) extra fins, very small, tender, exquisite flavor—can, 24c.; doz. $2.75

Petits Pois, (Peas,) mi fins, small, tender, superior quality—can, 15c.; doz. $1.70

Macedoines or Salade Russe, choicest mixed vegetables—can, 19c.; doz., $2.15

Haricots Verts, (extra fins,) very small string Beans—can, 21c.; doz. . . . $2.40

Haricots Verts, (fins,) small French string Beans—can, 17c.; doz. . . . $1.95

Champignons, (Mushrooms,) sur extra petits, very small buttons, no stems, exquisite flavor, very finest imported—can, 27c.; doz. $2.15

Olive Oil, (Alphonse Pinard,) absolutely pure, (virgin,) first pressing—9 oz. bot., 37c.; 18 oz. bot., 67c.; gal. can with faucet $3.25

Olive Oil, finest Raveria, (Brillat,) absolutely pure, stone bottles—full pint, 85c.; full quart. $1.69

Cherries in Maraschino, (Julien Latour,) very finest imported—quart jar. . . . 85c

Lemon Cling Peaches, (Montauk Brand,) perfect ripe fruit, in pure sugar syrup—can, 21c.; case of 2 doz. $4.82

Bartlett Pears, (Montauk Brand,) choice fruit, in heavy syrup—can, 19c.; case of 2 doz. $4.35

Sliced Lemon Cling Peaches, Silver Crown, in heavy syrup—can, 12c.; case of 4 doz. $5.40

Cherries, (Montauk Brand,) white or black, large luscious fruit—can, 24c.; case of 2 doz. $5.54

Green Gage Plums or Egg Plums, (Montauk Brand,) superior quality—can, 15c.; per doz. $1.70

Blueberries, (Ruby Brand,) genuine extra fancy Maine packing—can, 12c.; case of 2 doz. $2.65

Pineapple, (Victory Brand,) selected, ripe, fine flavored fruit, carefully eyed and cored, sliced or grated, in pure cut sugar syrup—can, 20c.; case of 2 doz., $4.58

Pin Money Sweet Pickles, (Mrs. Kidd's,) Onions, Cucumber, Mixed Cauliflower or Burgerkens—pints, 29c.; quarts. 49c

Sour Pickles, (Crosse & Blackwell's,) Chow Chow, Gherkins, Mixed Walnuts or Onions—pints, 25c.; quarts. 45c

Olives, (Alphonse Pinard,) genuine French bottling, crisp and superior flavor—36 oz. bottle, 70c.; 72 oz. bottle, $1.35

Prunes, (Priscilla Brand,) large meaty, double prepared fruit—2 lb. package, 15c.; 25 lb. box. $1.55

Third floor, New Building.

Fine Furniture and Carpets.

Variety, Unlimited; Prices, the Lowest.

There are price savings always among the Carpets and the Furniture in this store; price savings on perfect goods from great, new stocks that are ever changing. And even better than the price saving is the assurance which our public have that everything they buy here may be relied upon.

The Carpets.

This is an opportunity that no one with a Carpet need should miss. It means a saving of from 25c. to 45c. a yard on some of the most desirable products of the best makers. The designs and colorings are all new and the range is wide enough to fit any want.

Best Tapestry Carpets, regularly 85c. a yard, at 59c

Mottled Velvets, extra quality; regularly $1.00, at 65c

Velvets, Body Brussels and Axminsters, regularly $1.00 to $1.25 a yard, at 75c. and 85c.

Savonneries and Middlesex; regularly $1.50 a yard, at. $1.05

Linoleums. A full line of Wild's best printed Linoleums; ten patterns, in no one of which we have less than 100 yards; regularly priced at 90c. a yard, at. 69c

Summer Floor Coverings. 500 yards of fresh, clean China and Japanese Straw Mattings are here in a large variety of all the latest novelties of design and coloring. They are all fresh and perfect and particularly good values at the prices. Each one is for a roll of 40 yards.

Fancy Seamless China Matting, worth $7.35, at. $5.25

Heavy fancy Seamless China Matting, worth $8.50, at. $6.00

Extra quality, fancy seamless China Matting, worth $10.50, at. $7.50

Fancy, seamless, cotton warp Japanese Matting, worth $10.50, at. $7.50

Fancy, seamless, cotton warp Japanese Matting, worth $12.00, at. $8.25

Rugs. 300 of the best quality, all wool, Ingrain Art Squares, made by the best manufacturer in Philadelphia; all new patterns and colorings and remarkable values

3x2 yds. . . .	$3.60	3x4 yds. . . .	$7.20
3x2½ yds. . .	$4.50	3x4½ yds. . .	$8.10
3x3 yds. . . .	$5.40	3x5 yds. . . .	$9.00
3x3½ yds. . .	$6.30	4x5 yds. . . .	$12.00

Japanese Cotton Rugs. These are fresh and new Rugs in blue and white and green and white:

36x36 in. . .	$1.50	4x7 ft. . . .	$4.65
26x54 in. . .	$1.65	6x9 ft. . . .	$8.85
In. . .	$2.10	7.6x10.6 ft.	$13.15
36x72 in. . .	$2.95	9x12 ft. . . .	$17.75

Japanese Jute Rugs. The colors here are blue and white, green and white and Oriental tints:

4x7 ft. . . .	$2.15	7.6x10.6 ft. .	$6.00
6x9 ft. . . .	$4.15	9x12 ft. . . .	$8.25
	10x14 ft. .	$10.75	

Third floor.

The Furniture.

Here, too, are unusual values, price cutting that means dollar savings on Furniture for everywhere. For the Summer cottage, the city home, from the smallest house to the greatest hotel, the possibilities of this Furniture Store must appeal. These are some just now values, picked at random here and there:

Parlor Suite, 3 pieces, mahogany finish inlaid; mahogany veneer highly polished; upholstered in assorted colorings of satin damask; regularly $28.00, at $19.50

Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finish, inlaid and highly polished; covered in assorted colorings of satin damask; regularly $40.00, at. $28.00

Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, all upholstered in satin damask with handsome fringe; spring backs and seats; regularly $100.00, at. $75.00

Oak Sideboard, top has 40x18 inch bevel plate mirror; base 48x22 inches, with 2 top drawers, large drawer and 2 closets. $15.00

Oak Dining Table, polished top, extending 8 feet; regularly $16.00, at. . $11.00

Dining Chairs of quartered oak; box frame and cane seat; regularly $3.00, at $1.90

China Closet of quartered oak, 5 feet high, 42 inches wide; bent glass ends; regularly $25.00, at. $17.00

China Closet, 76 inches high, 48 inches wide; bent glass ends, carved front and claw feet; regularly $35.00, at. . $26.00

Couch, covered in velour and tufted; 6½ feet long, 30 inches wide; upholstered in all hair; hardwood frame and dowelled legs; 60 black steel springs; handsomely fringed; regularly $30.00, at $21.00

An Iron Bed Couch, the "Restwel," with cotton mattress and folding bolster. It can be opened or closed at either side, forming a single or double bed. The method of operating it is very simple and there is nothing to get out of order. $15.00

Bedroom Suite, 8 pieces, oak finish, (ash;) full size bed, bureau with 22x28 inch bevel mirror, large wash stand, woven wire spring, fibre, cotton top mattress, 2 feather pillows and oak chair, at. $23.00

White Enamel Iron Bed, extra heavy bow foot, with brass rail and full mounts at head and foot; regularly $12.50, at. $9.00

160 maple Rockers with close woven cane seats, suitable for sitting room or piazza; regularly $2.00, at. $1.35

Reed and rattan Piazza Rockers, from 65c. to $5.00

All goods will be packed and delivered to any railroad station within 100 miles free of charge.

Fourth Floor.

Seasonable Colored Dress Stuffs.

Variety, Unlimited; Prices, the Lowest.

These are the stuffs that Mistress Fashion's finger has touched with approval for summer wear. They are here in wonderful variety, plaids, poplins, cheviots, coverts, henriettas, each one seeming more beautiful than its neighbor, and all uniting in a display whose atmosphere is completeness. Not a thing is missing, not even the low pricing, for all of these stuffs are here at less than they can be bought for elsewhere, when they can be found elsewhere at all.

Imported Novelty Plaids, this season's most attractive plaid production. They are in the new French pastel color combinations and are especially desirable for waists. They were priced at $1.25 and $1.48 a yard. Reduced now to. . 98c. a yard

French all wool Poplins, in the most stylish shades of gray, castor, biscuit, heliotrope, etc., priced at 98c. a yard

55 inch Homespun Suiting, strictly all wool, in the fashionable mixtures of light, medium and dark gray, brown and beige. A comparison with any similar fabric offered anywhere at the price will demonstrate the remarkable value of this at. . . . . 98c. a yard

54 inch Tailoring Cheviots, the extra heavy weight sorts that are used especially for walking skirts. They come in invisible plaids and mixtures in dark colorings and the makers now ask $1.10 a yard for them. Our price is 98c. a yard

44 inch Imported Armure Coverts, a fabric in great demand just now; stylish mixtures of gray, navy, brown and green. Priced at. . . . . $1.48 a yard.

Also 5,000 yards of all wool Henrietta in all the leading fancy shades of violene, heliotrope, dahlia, sage green, reseda, old rose, castor, cadet, cream, nile, dove, gray, ciel gray, etc. There is an enormous demand for this fabric just now for the making of wool Shirt Waists. It is low priced here at 69c. a yard

Main floor, New Building.

Silk Values Unusual.

There are vast assortments to choose from in this Silk Store; to choose with the assurance that prices are lowest anywhere. Both Black Silks and Colored Silks in to-day's story:

The Black. 24 inch all silk black Pongee, excellent quality, with superior luster and finish. 49c

22 inch all silk corded and satin striped black Taffeta, in new and desirable styles 59c

26 inch imported black Swiss Taffeta, brilliant and durable. 67c

27 inch all silk black satin Duchesse, very heavy and rich. 95c

The Colored. 1,500 yards of a fine quality Taffeta with hemstitched stripes, in a complete assortment of colors for street and evening wear, including white, cream and black. 48c.

Main Floor, New Building.

MANHATTAN, 5; C. C. N. Y., 0.

Opening Game of the Baseball Season at Jasper Oval.

The Manhattan College baseball team opened the season of 1900 yesterday on Jasper Oval with a victory over the boys from the College of the City of New York. The field was in excellent condition despite the snowfall of Friday night. A large crowd of adherents of both institutions greeted the rival teams, and warmed the chilly atmosphere by their enthusiastic responses to the star plays of the game. Owing to the fast team work of the Manhattan boys the College of the City of New York was unable to score. But three scratch hits were made off Ferri and Castro, and not a man of the City College team reached third base. It was Ferri's first appearance with the Manhattans, and he displayed fine form. Castro relieved him in the seventh inning for the purpose of limbering up a little. Raidy's phenomenal stop in the second inning was warmly appreciated by the spectators. Hamilton, the College of the City of New York's pitcher, held the hard-hitting Manhattan boys down to six hits, thus repeating his good showing at Princeton last Wednesday. The score:

MANHATTAN.	R	H	PO	A	E	C. C. N. Y.	R	H	PO	A	E
Agnew, c.	1	2	4	0	0	Goldsb'g, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Garvey, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0	Keane, c.	0	0	6	0	0
Cotter, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0	Condon, 2b.	0	0	3	0	1
Raidy, ss.	1	2	4	2	0	Lau'b'n, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Castro, lf&p.	1	0	1	1	0	Hamilton, p.	0	1	1	0	0
Greene, 3b.	0	1	1	0	1	Sullivan, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Burns, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Suling, ss.	0	0	2	0	1
Ferri, p.&lf.	0	0	1	0	1	Roberts, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Roache, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	Barry, 3b.	0	2	2	3	2
Total	5	6	27	4	2	Total	0	3	27	3	4

Manhattan	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	5
C. C. N. Y.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hit—Agnew. Sacrifice hits—Ferri, Cotter. Stolen bases—Garvey, Greene, Keane, Roberts. Hit by pitcher—Greene, Roberts, Sullivan. Struck out—By Hamilton, 5; by Ferri, 3; by Castro, 1.

PRINCETON, 5; FORDHAM, 2.

Fordham College Proves a Hard Proposition for the Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 31.—Princeton played the first hard game of the season to-day with the Fordham College team and won out. The score, 5 to 2, does not indicate the fierceness of the game, as Princeton's runs were made in two innings by lucky streaks of batting, aided by opportune errors by the Fordham boys. Watkins at centre field played a marvelous game, a throw from centre to home in the second inning being especially worthy of mention. Murphy, Fordham's left fielder, also played a fine game. Pearson again gave a fine exhibition at first, accepting the eleven chances offered him. Meier did some good work with the stick for the first time this season, and if his batting continues to improve he will be certain of a place at short field. The score:

PRINCETON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	FORDHAM.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Watkins, cf.	1	0	3	1	0	Mullen, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Meier, ss.	0	2	3	1	1	Murphy, lf.	0	0	5	0	0
Kafer, c.	0	0	4	2	2	Clarke, ss.	0	0	2	2	1
Young, lf.	1	0	2	0	0	Reilly, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Hibbrand, p.	0	1	0	3	0	Slattery, c.	0	0	6	0	1
Pearson, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0	Walsh, 2b.	0	1	1	1	0
Steinw'r, 2b.	1	0	1	2	0	Mitchell, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Hutch'n, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0	McKen'n, p.	1	1	1	6	1
Burke, rf.	1	0	2	0	0	Swetm'r, 3b.	0	2	0	3	2
Total	5	4	27	12	3	Total	2	4	24	12	5

Princeton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	2
Fordham	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Hales, McKennan. Three-base hit—Kafer. Left on bases—Princeton, 10; Fordham, 7. Struck out—By Hillebrand, 3; by McKennan, 4. Sacrifice hit—Pearson. Stolen bases—Hillebrand, Young, Steinwender, Burke, Walsh. First base on errors—Princeton, 2; Fordham, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hillebrand, 3; off McKennan, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Hillebrand. Time—1:52. Umpire—Mr. Howkins.

COLUMBIA, 10; RUTGERS, 12.

A Heavy Batting Game at the Rutgers Grounds in Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 31.—The cold weather and strong wind which prevailed at Neilson Field to-day made baseball impossible. Columbia and Rutgers, however, braved a full game in sweaters. The contest was close until the seventh inning, when Columbia struck a batting streak, and, aided by Burrill's home run, piled up seven runs. Rutgers followed with five, when the New York team put in four substitute players, but Columbia's four runs in the eighth clinched the game. In view of the untoward conditions, the fielding of Smith and Kirkpatrick for Rutgers and of Southard for Columbia was excellent. Burns of Columbia made four hits out of five times at the bat. Errors on both sides were frequent. The summary:

COLUMBIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	RUTGERS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Goodm'n, ss.	1	1	0	0	1	Kirkpa'k, lf.	3	2	2	0	0
Brown, 3b.	1	1	3	1	2	Hart, 3b.	3	1	4	1	1
Kebler, c.	1	1	9	2	0	Wirth, c.	3	2	7	2	0
Southard, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	Fisher, ss.	1	2	1	6	2
Sarles, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	Richters, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0
Armst'g, 2b.	2	2	1	1	1	Heyer, 2b.	1	0	0	1	1
Marcus, 1b.	2	1	8	0	0	Smith, cf.	0	0	3	0	1
Burns, rf.	2	4	0	0	0	Edgar, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Bartow, p.	0	2	1	2	1	Rapalje, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Sayles, p.	0	2	0	2	1	Howell, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Burrill, ss.	2	1	0	0	0						
Lockw'd, 2b.	0	2	0	1	1	Total	12	9	27	12	6
Wood, 1b.	1	1	3	1	1						
Total	16	18	27	10	8						

Columbia	1	1	3	0	0	0	7	4	0	—16
Rutgers	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	3	—12

First base on errors—Rutgers, 8; Columbia, 5. Left on bases—Rutgers, 8; Columbia, 8. First base on balls—Off Rapalje, 2; off Bartow, 4; off Sayles, 3. Struck out—By Rapalje, 4; by Sayles, 5; by Bartow, 3; by Howell, 3. Home run—Burrill. Two-base hits—Kirkpatrick, Fisher, Lockwood, Sayles, Burns, Armstrong, Southard, Kebler, Brown, Marcus, Burrill. Stolen bases—Southard, Bartow, Brown, Howell, Wood, Wirth. Hit by pitcher—By Howell, 1; by Sayles, 1. Wild pitches—Bartow, 1; Sayles, 2. Passed balls—Kebler, 2. Umpire—Mr. Cox. Time of game—Two hours.

A Victory for Georgetown.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Georgetown outplayed Lafayette to-day winning by good team and stick work, and Lafayette's costly errors. The score by innings:

Georgetown	0	0	1	0	8	1	2	4	—	11
Lafayette	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	— 3

Batteries—Golden, Blewett, and McKay and Cranston; Johnson and Wright, Platt. Base hits—Georgetown, 10; Lafayette, 6. Errors—Georgetown, 3; Lafayette, 5.

GOLF AT LAKEWOOD.

Tie Played Off in the Women's Foursomes, and a Tie Results in the Men's Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 31.—A light blanket of "sugar snow" covered the Golf Club of Lakewood links in the early morning hours, but it disappeared with much rapidity, and the usual double bill, including a men's handicap and mixed foursome, was carried through. In the first named ten scores were reported and the leaders were closely bunched, H. G. Villepigue of Laurence Harbor and H. R. MacKenzie of St. Andrews tying at net for first prize. Jasper Lynch of the home club returned the best actual card of the day and scores and summaries took the following order:

H. C. Villapigue, Lawrence Harbor—

										G. H'p.	Net.
Out	6	5	5	5	4	6	3	5	—44		
In	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	—49—	93	6 87
H. R. MacKenzie, St. Andrew's—											
Out	5	5	5	6	5	6	5	4	6—47		
In	7	6	6	5	7	5	4	5	5—50—	97	10 87
A. H. Porter, Dyker Meadow										98	10 88
B. Tilton, Brookline Country Club										99	8 91
Jasper Lynch, Lakewo'd										92	0 92
Dr. D. C. Culver, Van Cortlandt Park										104	10 94
H. A. Potts, Lakewood										108	14 94
Dr. F. G. Bradstreet, Lakewood										111	16 95
Prof. Richard Wilhelm, Princeton										111	16 95
J. B. Forsaith, Williston, Mass.										127	20 107

In the mixed foursomes of the late afternoon nine scores were returned, darkness accompanying those last posted. Miss Howe and Duncan Hunter won both gross and net prizes. The scores and summaries follow:

Miss Howe and Mr. Hunter—

										G. H'p.	Net.
Out	6	7	7	8	6	7	6	4	6—57		
In	9	6	5	6	9	7	5	6	4—57—114	20	94
Mrs. Russell and F. M. Freeman										117	20 27
Mrs. Walker and C. H. Baltz, Jr.										124	25 89
Mrs. F. Freeman and Mr

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little Improvement Shown in the Volume of the Week's Business.

GENERAL OUTLOOK BRIGHTER

Sales by Brokers—Disappointing Results at Auction—Attractive Offering by the Young Estate.

The list of transactions at private contract reported in this column yesterday might be regarded as a somewhat formidable array were it not for the fact that it represented, not the business of the last few days, but rather that of the last few weeks. In existing conditions there has been little change. There is no element in the market to which the present inactivity may be reasonably attributed and for this very reason nobody seems anxious to venture an opinion as to whether or not there will be a revival of interest before the Summer season sets in. The Mortgage Tax bill is out of the way for another year at least, and as a welcome change from recent talk about the extravagance of the City Government and consequent increase in tax bills, has come the more attractive outlook for a reduction of the tax rate—slight though it may be—through the operation of the franchise tax law. These facts all tend to make the situation a more hopeful one. Yet no broker or operator is so optimistic as to say that business, either actual or prospective, is what it ought to be at what might be called the very height of the real estate season.

The new seven-story apartment houses, dwellings of the finer kind, and sites for the latter, continue to be only classes of property for which there seems to be any demand. In a trade for Riverside Drive corners Flake & Dowling disposed of the last of the lots on One Hundred and Seventh Street, near Fifth Avenue, which they took in part payment for the Nevada Apartment House. The site of the ill-fated Andrews house, at 2 East Sixty-seventh Street, will soon be occupied by a handsome new residence as the result of its sale last week, while on Eighty-second Street, just off Fifth Avenue, Builder Joseph Farley acquired two lots on which he will erect five-story dwellings of the latest type. Among the new apartment houses which changed hands were 410 West End Avenue and the one recently completed on the west side of Broadway, just north of Ninety-first Street.

Forty-second Street, between Park Avenue and Broadway, has never needed anybody to sound its praises, but confidence in its increasing values, both from an investment and speculative point of view, is shown in Daniel E. Seybel's recent purchase of a 60-foot frontage on the north side of the street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. That Lewis & Conger should borrow $190,000 to build an addition to their store at 120 and 132 West Forty-second Street is also significant along the same line.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Clarence True has sold, through Hall J. Hoy & Co., to a Mr. Brockway, a thirty-foot lot on the north side of Ninety-second Street, 200 feet east of Riverside Drive.

Andrew J. Connick has bought the block front on the west side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Fifty-third Streets, 200 feet on Broadway, by 125.8 feet in depth on either street.

Howard G. Badgely has sold for Herbert Dongan to an investor the six-story apartment house, 262 West Eighty-third Street, 55.8 by 100.

Ormond G. Smith is the buyer of 9 East Seventy-sixth Street, the sale of which by George Q. Palmer was reported on Friday.

E. A. Crulkshank & Co. have sold for Thomas B. Gilford to John Vesey the plot of four lots on the south side of Sixtieth Street, 100 feet west of Avenue A.

Isaac Levingston has sold for S. Marks the plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, 200 feet west of Madison Avenue.

Francis Speir, Jr., has bought the plot at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 100 by 100.

M. Bargebuhr has sold for H. Liebeskind to Jacob L. Lissner, for about $90,000, the three five-story flats on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 85 feet west of Madison Avenue; also, for L. W. Dinkelspiel to Elkan Kahn, the five-story flat, 1,441 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 85.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the four and five story tenements on a plot 99.11 by 100.11, at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Ravlich Brothers have sold to a Mr. Rothstein the two new six-story tenements, 11 and 19 Rutgers Street, each 26 by 110.

The Auction Room.

Small partition offerings proved to be the only redeeming feature of last week's long list. The southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 46.6 by 100, occasioned lively competition, and the bid advanced rapidly from $50,000 to the knock-down price of $65,000.

Voluntary and executors' offerings afforded only slight encouragement, and were as a whole poorly received. Auctioneer Harnett was successful with his sales of 20 West Seventy-second Street and the lot at the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, while Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly made fair progress with an offering of lots in the neighborhood of the Southern Boulevard and Longwood Avenue. For every actual sale, however, there were half a dozen instances of withdrawal and protection, and as a test of the market the week's business was altogether unsatisfactory.

The only sale of the first importance announced for the near future, and one which will doubtless attract general attention from both speculators and investors, will be that of the holdings of the late John S. Young on April 13. The properties are of the character which usually go well in the salesroom, being well located and at the same time of such moderate value, individually, as to place them within the means of a very large number of real estate buyers. The announcement, as made by William R. Wilcox, the trustee for the estate, covers 4 East Thirty-ninth Street, 647 Madison Avenue, 168 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, several flats on Second Avenue, between Forty-fourth and Fifty-seventh Streets, corners on Third and Lexington Avenues, and other scattering parcels—twenty-seven in all—on East Twenty-third, Thirty-ninth, Fiftieth, Seventy-ninth, and One Hundred and Tenth Streets, and on West Thirtieth, Forty-third and Forty-seventh Streets. The sale will be conducted by Auctioneer Herbert A. Sherman.

Something of a dearth of attractive features marks this week's schedule. William M. Ryan will sell the dwelling 104 West Seventy-third Street, at executor's sale on Tuesday, and for the following day Bryan L. Kennelly has voluntary offerings of the dwellings 40 West Eighty-seventh Street and 130 and 132 West Eighty-sixth Street, the flats 247 and 249 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and 2,089 Third Avenue. On Thursday Auctioneer Harnett will put up, at executor's sale, the buildings 13 to 17 Crosby Street.

There were recorded last week 317 mortgages for $4,990,987; of which 109, for $1,293,196, were at 5 per cent.; 130, for $1,331,781, were at more, and 78, for $2,366,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 341 mortgages, for $5,271,427, of which 116, for $1,578,913, were at 5 per cent.; 131, for $1,263,834, were at more, and 94, for $2,428,680, were at less.

Collins & Collins have sold, on private terms, for the estate of Joseph Bryan, to Mrs. Agnes E. Tracy, the four-story brownstone dwelling on the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, APRIL 2.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph J. Corn, referee, sixteen lots on the south side of Cuthbert Avenue, or Two Hundred and Sixty-first Street, between Broadway and Hill Street. Due on judgment, $5,791; subject to other mortgages for $4,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Davidson, referee, 365 West Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 114 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 22 by 98.9, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,864; subject to another mortgage for $24,000.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 464 to 472 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 125 by 100, five five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $5,801; subject to prior liens for $60,850.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 104 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 44 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 16 by 102.2, four-story brick and stone dwelling, with two-story extension.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 112 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 100.1 feet east of Park Avenue, 20.1 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,469.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, Jerome Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 117.8 by 133.5 by 86.5 by 110.6, two-story frame dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $20,050.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, 140 West Seventeenth Street, south side, 621.1 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 21.1 by 92 by 17.4 by 92.1, three-story brick and frame building, with two-story building at the rear; 144 West Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 152 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 95 by 20 by 98.10, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 361 and 363 West End Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-second Street, 42.2 by 94, four-story brick dwelling on 361; three-story brick dwelling on 363. Due on judgment, $68,315.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 174 and 176 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 106.8 feet west of Third Avenue, 33.4 by 100.11, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $29,565.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 318 Mott Avenue, east side, 217.3 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, running through to the lands of the New York and Harlem Railroad, 25 by 142.3 by 25.7 by 147.4, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,968.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 14 Christopher Street, southwest corner of Gay Street, 21 by 48.9 and irregular, five-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $4,631.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 247 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick single flat; 249 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Eighth Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 99.11, five-story brick and brownstone single flat.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 40 West Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 450 feet west of Central Park West, 22 by 100.8, four-story lightstone dwelling, with extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, administrator's sale, 130 and 132 West Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 305 feet west of Columbus Avenue, each 20 by 106.10, two four-story brownstone-front dwellings; also,

Elberon Avenue, Elberon, N. J., west side, between Park and Lincoln Avenues, three-story frame dwelling on a plot 135 by 345, known as Dillon cottage.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 2,089 Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25.10 by 100, five-story and basement double tenement; also,

318 and 320 Washington Street, Hoboken, west side, 225 feet north of Third Street, 25 by 75, two five-story brick and stone flats, with stores.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Wells, referee, 217 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 228.9 feet east of Third Avenue, 25.5 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $25,690.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Ingraham, referee, 318 East Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 141.8 feet east of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 77.4, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,670.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, Tiebout Avenue, east side, 450 feet north of Clark Street, 50 by 142 by 50.7 by 149.8, together with Marion Avenue, west side, about 450 feet north of Clark Street, abutting on the foregoing, 50 by 120 by 50 by 122, one-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,396.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Harlan F. Stone, referee, 41 East Thirtieth Street, north side, 260 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 98.9, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Davidson, referee, 364 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 40.4 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 20.2 by 83.7 by 20 by 86.6, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,868.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 306 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 120.10 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20.10 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; 168, 170, and 172 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 190.10 feet west of Third Avenue, each 15.10 by 100.11, three three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $3,218.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham L. Jacobs, referee, 1,522 to 1,526 Brook Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 by 100.10, four four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $50,174.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 270 to 282 Tenth Avenue and 450 West Twenty-sixth Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, runs north 50.3 by west 80 by north 39.6 by west 24 by south 98.9 to Twenty-sixth Street, by east 104, four four-story brick tenements; all title and interest of Thomas L. Moore on April 28, 1899.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, Ninety-second Street, south side, 125 feet west of Central Park West, 138 by 100.8, three-six-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $193,095.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Ferdinand Kurzman, referee, 148 West Seventieth Street, south side, 433 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 17 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $23,480.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Frederick Spiegelberg, referee, 300, 302, and 304 East Seventy-second Street, southeast corner of Second Avenue, 60 by 54.5 and irregular, four-story stone-front flat on 300; two three-story stone-front dwellings on 302 and 304. Due on judgment, $46,840.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 13, 15, and 17 Crosby Street, east side, 80 feet south of Grand Street, runs south on Crosby Street 75 by east 120.2 by north 25 by west 20 by north five-story flat 90 by west 100.2, four-story brick front and rear buildings; also

735 Forest Avenue, west side, 118.9 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 18.9 by 87.6, three-story frame dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 324 West Thirty-third Street, south side, 290 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 63 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 135 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brownstone-front flat.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 118 and 120 West Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.8, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $8,744; subject to another mortgage for $40,000.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Amethyst Avenue, Bronx View Park, east side, 100 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, 15, 20, and 20, respectively, by 100 three two-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $3,353.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, James W. Hyde, referee, 102 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,740.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Runk, referee, 331 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 24.10 by 92 by 25 by 92, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,356.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Broadway, for three four-story brick dwellings, 16 and 18 by 64; G. D. Brouwer-Archer of 524 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; G. J. Ebert, architect; cost, $36,000.

Mapes Avenue, west side, 470 feet north of Samuel Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, 40 by 30; Otto Platz of 662 Eagle Avenue, owner; Thomas Scott, builder and architect; cost, $6,000.

Barker Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of Elizabeth Street, Williamsbridge, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Eliza Meekle of 708 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; Thomas Scott, builder and architect; cost, $2,200.

Eastern Boulevard, north side, 50 feet east of Balcom Avenue, Throgg's Neck, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 28; Christopher Deegan, Bronx, owner; C. T. L. Newmann, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Alexander Avenue, for a three-story brick shop and stable, 31.6 by 90; Central Union Gas Company of 350 Alexander Avenue, owner; A. E. Davis, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 32 East Eleventh Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 79.8; Niebert Brothers, owners; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

Boston Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of Perot Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 36; Mary King, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $3,400.

Belmont Avenue, north side, 94 feet west of Arthur Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings and two stores, 31.9 by 52.2 by 33.6; Francesco Marciano, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $6,000.

Marmion Avenue, southeast corner of Elsmere Place, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable; 20 by 22; William C. Egan, premises, owner; C. S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Nos. 75 and 77 Pitt Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; K. Rosansky of 285 Madison Street, owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $800.

No. 213 West Fiftieth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling and stable; Wendel estate of 79 Maiden Lane, owner; H. C. Hollwedel, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 42 to 48 East Twentieth Street, to an eight-story brick office building; Irons & Todd, owners; Frank Williamson, architect; cost, $500.

Fifth Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, to a three-story brick flat and store; John McCarthy, owner; Thomas Graham, architect; cost, $750.

Boston Avenue, west side, 126.10 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Bernard McEverty, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $800.

Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue; to a five-story brick warehouse; August Blumenthal, owner; Schickel & Ditmars, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 270 Broome Street, to a five-story brick tenement; William Cailie, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $150.

No. 72 East Broadway, to a three-story brick shop and store; Max Dorf of 86 Division Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $1,200.

No. 3 Spencer Place, to a two-story frame dwelling; Agnes Nobes, premises, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $500.

Concourse Street, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; W. J. Boyd, owner; William Guggols, architect; cost, $500.

Concourse, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Joseph Holland, premises, owner; William Guggols, architect; cost, $500.

Alexander Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and office; Central Union Gas Company, owner; A. E. Davis, architect; cost, $5,000.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; estate of P. A. H. Jackson, owner; J. H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $125.

No. 56 Vesey Street and 46 and 48 Barclay Street, to a five-story brick store; J. S. and N. S. Dike, owners; J. B. & J. M. Cornell, architects; cost, $500.

No. 43 King Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; August Finke, owner; C. A. French of 406 West Fifty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,800.

Broadway, east side, 25 feet south of Forty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick theatre and office; Sanger & Hayman, owners; H. L. Weber, architect; cost, $90.

Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick flat; A. Adams, owner; William Horne, architect; cost, $100.

High Bridge Road, south side, 20 and 50 feet south of Tiebout Avenue, to two two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings; Mary E. Cummings, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $700.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, March 31.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 93 ft n of Gray St, 25.11x90; James Kennedy and wife to William Callaghan $100

ANTHONY AV, w s, 75 ft n of Gray St, 25x100.11; Agnes A. Jansen to William Callaghan 1

CROSBY ST, 93; s e s, 25.9x68x26.10x68; John H. Rogan, referee, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees 30,000

CROSBY ST, 93, s e s, 25.9x68x26.10x68; Mortimer Bishop to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees 1

FOX ST, w s, 240.8 ft n of 169th St, 25x100; Thomas O. Ferguson to Martha Graham 100

HOUSTON ST, 314 East, 24.11x89.9x24.10x91.4; Augustus C. Bechstein and another to Anson Flornheim 1

MANHATTAN ST, 282, e s, 34x100; Clarence F. True and wife to Amelia M. Day 100

MANHATTAN ST, 282, e s, 34x100; Clarence F. True to Amelia M. Day 100

MOTT AV, e s, 200 ft s from w s of James Mooney's lot, 90x146x90x141; John E. Doyle to Nelson D. Stillwell 100

MOTT AV, e s, 200 ft s from s w s of James Mooney's lot, 90x146x90x141; James E. Doyle to Nelson D. Stillwell 100

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 71 and 73, 54.11x irregular to Batavia St; Goodman R. Davis to Michele Scangarella and another 25,000

SIMPSON ST, e s, 190 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Patrick F. Conlan to Annie Schmidt 1

WATER ST, 660, n s, 25x87.8x25x88.11; Michael Silverman to Albert Busch and another 100

157TH AV, 2,038, e s, 25x91; Alethia P. Koupal to Eliza J. Koupal 1

2D AV, 1,407, w s, 25.6x100; Ernest Will to Annie Will 22,000

5TH AV, s w corner of 120th St, 100.10x136x—Thomas T. Sturges and others to Samuel E. Jacobs 100

41ST ST, 349 East, 30x98.9; Jacob Berlin and wife to Patrick Marrin 250

41ST ST, 347 East, 31x98.9; Jacob Berlin and wife to Patrick Marrin and others 1

48TH ST, s s, 477.10 ft e of 8th Av, 17.10x100.5; George L. Bannon to Hartnett & Spencer 1

58TH ST, 110 East, 18x100.5; George Herbener and wife to New York Telephone Company 100

65TH ST, 332 East, 18.9x100.8; Frances Lowenberg, individually and as trustee, and others to John Saalfrank 1

68TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.5; Frederick Carell and wife to Frederick H. Kastens 1

88TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; John Gredel and wife to John Schwalker and wife 18,200

90TH ST, 62 and 64 East, 76.8x190.8; Mary E. Schenck and another to Belle C. Greene 1

93D ST, n s, 113.4 ft w of Madison Av, 19.5x100.8; Josephine Keese and another to Ehler Osterhalt 1

103TH ST, s s, 266.8 ft e of Park Av, 16.8x100.11; James J. McCabe and wife to Ellen McCabe 1

119TH ST, 13 and 15 East, 50x100.11; Henie Liebeskind to Catherine E. Murphy 100

132D ST, s w corner of Park Av, 75x99.11; Jacob Wirth to Louis Wirth 1

132D ST, s s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 20x99.11; George V. Morton to Astoria Real Estate Association, New York 27,000

133D ST, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; John W. Haaren to Thomas J. Keane 1

133D ST, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; John W. Haaren and others, executors and trustees, to Thomas J. Keane 20,400

156TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, old line, 50x99.11; Nelson D. Stillwell to George D. Brouwer-Ancher 100

161ST ST, s s, 41.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 16.8x90; Charles Brogan to Thomas F. Duffy 100

Recorded Leases.

BAYLIES, Edmund L., trustee, to O. W. Butler and another; 26 Beekman St and 18 Spruce St, 5 years $4,800

BRENNAN, Agnes T., to George W. Turner; 2,398 1st Av, n e corner of 123d St, 6 years $900, 1,200

FELT, Emily ... to Emil Eisenlohr; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 113th St, 5 years $900, 1,200

GERKEN, Bernard C., to James Kelly; 1st Av, 1,571, n w corner of 82d St, 7 years ..... $1,800 to 2,100

McKEON, Patrick F., to Sigmond Wolk; 178 to 182 East 120th St, 3 years 720

SCHMIDT, Balthaser, to John Kremer; 428 7th Av, 5 years 900

SEAMAN, Emma L. M., to Patrick T. Canavan; 16th St, 449 West, 5 years ..... $650 to 700

STUBENBORD, William, to Louis Levy; 93d St, 155 East ..... $2,400 to 2,700

WEMMELMANN, Charles, and another to Jacob Mendelowitz; 4th St, 144 East, 11 months 144

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, George, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 570 11th Av, s w corner of 43d St, saloon lease, demand $1,000

BACHMANN, Mathaus L., to Charles F. Bauersdorf; 104th St, n s, 166.8 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 2,000

BECKMAN, John, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,577 3d Av, saloon lease, demand 4,000

BROUWER-ANCHER, George D., to Nelson D. Stillwell; 156th St, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, old line, demand 4,500

BROUWER-ANCHER, George D., to Nelson D. Stillwell; 156th St, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, old line, demand 2,500

BROUWER-ANCHER, George D., to the City Mortgage Company; 156th St, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, old line, 1 year 26,000

FLANNERY, Mary E., to Gertrude Cutter; 620 Hudson St, 5 years 30,000

FLANNERY, Mary E., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 420 Hudson St, demand 500

GALLO, Josephine, to Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Company; 114 East 120th St, secures notes 5,064

GAULT, Carrie, to Thomas Adelson and Moses A. Slone; 95th St, n s, 110 ft e of Lexington Av, due 6,000

GERLACH, John E., to George Gerlach; 440 West 36th St, 3 years 20,000

GOLDBERG, Harris, to George Dellon; 612 East 11th St, ¼ year 3,000

GOLDBERG, Harris, to Jacob Fritz and Morris Percelberg; 614 East 11th St, ½ year 3,000

GRAHAM, Martha, to Thomas O. Ferguson; Fox St, w s, 246.7 ft n of 169th St, 4 years 1,350

GREENE, Belle C., to Mary E. Schenck and another; 62 and 64 East 90th St, 5 years 20,000

JACOBS, Samuel E., to Thomas T. Sturges and others; 5th Av, s w corner of 120th St, 1 year 26,000

KEANE, Thomas J., to John W. Haaren and others, executors, &c.; 1333d St, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 4,400

KELLY, James J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,577 1st Av, demand 3,000

LAMB, James J. and Annie K., to Popular Banking and Savings and Loan Association; 44th Av, e s, 89 ft n of 1st St, Wakefield, installments 2,400

LEWY, Louis, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,429 Lexington Av, demand 6,300

McCABE, Ellen, to Peter A. McCabe; 103th St, s s, 266.8 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 6,000

SAALFRANK, John, to Joseph Peiser and another, executors, &c.; 332 East 65th St, 5 years 4,000

SALINSKY, Benjamin, to Harlem Savings Bank; 31 Bradhurst Av, 1 year 6,500

SCHMIDT, Annie, to Patrick J. Conlan; Simpson St, e s, 190 ft n of 167th St, 3 years 900

SCHWARZERT, John, and wife to John Grede; 88th St, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 3½ years $14,000

SPENCER, Harriett C., to Georgie L. Bannon; 46th St, s s, 477.10 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years 15,000

TEICHMAN, Edward B., and H. Douglas Potter to Hyman and Henry Sonn; 99th St, s s, 298.2 ft e of Riverside Av, 1½ years 42,500

TURNER, George W., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,386 1st Av, saloon lease, demand 2,800

VAUPEL, Bertha, and George Stump to Henry F. Berghorn; 6th St, s s, 187.11 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year 4,000

WELLES, Eugenia L., to Mary Reed; 676 West End Av, 3 years 22,000

WELLS, Eugenia L., to Francis M. Jencks; 676 West End Av, installments 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, as guardian, &c., to Sarah Lord $8,000

ECKSTEIN, Nathan, to Kalman Hess 50,000

MARCUS, Emilie, to the Fiatbush Trust Company 18,500

MASON, Joel S., and William F., to Louise M. Powell ..... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Katharine J. Haddock, individually and as executrix, &c. 16,000

THE NEW YORK SECURITY AND Trust Company to Barbara Rosenberg 30,492

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 8 and 10; Julius Goldstein against Rosie Wallace, owner; Ike Petalek and Alexander Salkin, contractors $575

BOSTON ROAD, 1,272; Richardson & Morgan Company against Roderick O'Connor, owner and contractor 356

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 147th St, 74.11x125; T. H. Simpson & Son Company against Walter Fox, owner and contractor 163

6TH AV, n e corner of 33d St, 46x35; F. Klingman & Co. against Union Trust Company of New York, trustee, owner and contractor 5,818

8TH AV, 15 to 19; Horenburger & Straub against Louis Sroka, owner and contractor 100

63D ST, 322 to 328 East; Horenburger & Straub against Louis Sroka, owner and contractor 150

91ST ST, 162 East; Bernard McQuillan against Morris Delitsky and Saul Friedman, owners and contractors 329

110TH ST, 154 East; Samuel Klein against Henry and Florence Morris, owners and contractors 34

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

156TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of old line 11th Av, 50x99.11; Nelson D. Stilwell, with George D. Brouwer-Anchor, 9 payments 18,000

Lis Pendens.

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 47 ft n of 154th St, 18x100; the Irish Emigrant Society against Sophia Moebus and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. Gorman.

FULTON ST, 414; Alice S. Jennings and another against Sophia Ann S. S. Taylor and others, (partition;) attorney, H. G. Loew.

HENRY ST, 89; Callman Rouse against Esther Zerwich and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mashelim & Mashelim.

UNION AV, n e corner of Kelly, or 152d, St, 50x90; Jacob Zimmerman and another against Ferdinand Hecht and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

131ST ST, 413 West; William C. Browning and others against Henry B. Stacey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Thornall.

48TH ST, 11 East; John Goodwin against Mary C. Seaton, (notice of attachment;) attorney, E. J. McGuire.

60TH ST, s w corner of Lexington Av, 22.6x100.5; Jean J. Reubell and another against Henry B. Stein, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

134TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Lincoln Av, 50x100; Jane S. Herman, trustee, against Bernhard Fien and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Greene & Stotesbury.

142D ST, s s, 125.1 ft west 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Max Marx against Chandler S. Clifford, (specific performance &c.;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

BOARDERS WANTED.

17TH ST, 116 EAST, NEAR UNION SQUARE.—Select house, rooms; good table; table board; terms moderate; references.

39 WEST 32D ST., THREE DOORS FROM Broadway.—Alcove room; private bath; parlor dining room; single rooms.

AGED PEOPLE, REFINED, HAVE THE best of care and particular attention paid their comforts and enjoyments and peculiar wants at the Chateau Passaic, N. J., by Mr. and Mrs. George Raeder; noted for their kind attention to old people; come and see; only 11 miles Erie Road, Prospect Street Depot.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

55 WEST 36TH ST.—Rooms for gentlemen; office for physician or dentist; May 1; breakfast optional; references.

55TH ST., 62 WEST.—Physicians, see elegantly furnished parlor or second floor; prices reasonable; unexcelled attendance; references.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND pleasant furnished rooms, with use of veranda and all accommodations, with quiet family in private house, Borough of Bronx. Address H. C. Schrader, 171 Wooster St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A CONTRACT FOR TWO BUILDING LOTS near Jerome Avenue, the future Broadway of N. Y. City; lots were bought at a bargain; the purchaser unable to continue payments; lots cost $100 each; $50 has been paid; will sell contract for $30; balance payable $5.00 monthly. Address PROMPT, 1,242 Broadway.

ATTENTION.—3 years' contract for sprinkling streets; big money making; 10 water carts, 14 horses; everything complete; chance for worker. Sacrifice. YETTER, 305 East 61st St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All the News That's Fit to Print"

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Modern lace and honiton makers; expert hands to work on premises and at home. Address, stating experience, Honiton, Box 190 Times.

WANTED—A competent cook until about May 15. Apply Monday, before 1 o'clock, to 631 Madison Av., corner 54th St.

WANTED—A young woman as cook. Call before noon, Monday, 144 West 88th St. Bring references.

WANTED—Lady typewriter. W., Box 134 Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Practical Awning Hanger and Shade Cutter.

HEARN & SON, 20 West 14th St.

WANTED—A USEFUL MAN AND BUTLER IN PRIVATE FAMILY; PERMANENT POSITION FOR EXPERIENCED, SOBER, AND OBLIGING MAN; WAGES, $35 AND BOARD. ADDRESS "USEFUL," BOX 140, TIMES.

WANTED—Able-bodied young men to complete a company in National Guard regiment located in New York City; uniforms furnished absolutely free, and members have the use of reading room, pool tables, bowling alleys, and shooting galleries. Address M., Box 164 Times.

WANTED—A few able-bodied young men to join 12th Regiment, N. G. N. Y. Members entitled to free use of library, gymnasium, pool tables, and bowling alleys; uniforms free. For full particulars address Snap, Box 116 Times.

A SOLICITOR OF CLAIMS FOR COLLECTION wanted by a first-class law office, to work among stock brokers and members of the different New York Exchanges. Lawyer, Box 118, Times Office.

WANTED—A boy of good habits to learn the hardware business; must furnish references. G., Box 171 Times Office.

WANTED—First-class specialty salesmen; must furnish good references. 142 Chambers St., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—A respectable widow, with grown-up daughter, wishes to take care of gentleman's private residence for Summer; can cook a breakfast for gentleman going to business; best city reference. Answer by mail, Gilpin, 825 7th Av.

CARETAKER.—By a respectable woman; married; one child; care private house; competent, honest, clean, faithful, and trustworthy; good references. Mrs. C., Box 380, 1,269 Broadway.

CARETAKER.—By respectable young woman, care of private house for Summer; best reference. J. Hunter, 331 East 39th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; small private family; would like to go to the country for Summer. K. S., 990 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a chambermaid and waitress; private family; good city reference. A. S., 315 West 20th St., rear.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a young French lady, knowing English perfectly, as ladies' companion at Paris Exposition. S., 154 6th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, April 4th, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE,
To close the Estate of Jane E. Dillon, deceased.

Nos. 130 & 132 West 86th St.

The desirable and well-built 4-story basement and cellar, brownstone dwellings, with 3-story extensions; decorated; gas fixtures, hardwood finish throughout; immediate possession; size of lot, 20x106.10 each; TERMS VERY LIBERAL. Street under supervision of Park Department. AND UNDERGROUND STATION AT 86TH ST., 100 ft. st. Trees and grass.

ELBERON, NEW JERSEY.

Property known as the Dillon Cottage, situated on the westerly side of Elberon Avenue, bet. Park and Lincoln Aves., 3-story and cellar frame cottage, with extension, containing 12 rooms and bath; fully furnished. Size of plot, 186x345; 5 minutes' walk from Station and Ocean.

Messrs. PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, No. 111 Broadway, attorneys for administrator. Maps and further particulars with attorneys, or at auctioneer's office, 66 Liberty St., New York.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
To close the estate of HERMAN MISCHO, deceased, BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City,
NORTHEAST COR. 114TH ST. AND 3D AVE., NEW YORK,
five-story double Tenement, arranged for four families on a floor; size 26x'00.
318 & 320 WASHINGTON ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.,
two five-story double Flats, arranged for two families on a floor, with Store in each; size 25x75 each.
Maps at Auctioneer's offices, 66 Liberty Street, New York City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
Will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

247 & 249 West 135th St.

247 WEST 135TH ST., 5-sty. light stone brick single flat, arranged for 7 rooms and bath on each floor; size of lot, 25x98.11.
249 WEST 135TH ST., 5-sty. brownstone single flat, arranged for 7 rooms and bath on each floor; size of lot, 20x99.11.
For maps apply at Auctioneer's offices, 66 Liberty St. (Tel. 3943 Cort.)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

40 WEST 87TH ST.

4-story and basement light-stone, box-stoop private residence, with passenger elevator; extension; decorated; gas fixtures; shades; size of lot 22x100.8½.
Maps and further particulars at Auctioneer's office, 66 Liberty St. Telephone 3943—Cortlandt.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

330 EAST 47TH ST.

4-story front brick tenement, two families on a floor, and 2-story rear brick tenement, two families on a floor. Size of lot, 25x100.5.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's office, 66 Liberty St. (Tel. 3948 Cort.)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auction'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

21 EAST 114TH ST.

5-story double improved flat, with 2 families on a floor, 6 rooms and bath to each apartment; all improvements; hot water supplied, etc. Size of lot, 25x100.11.
For maps and further particulars, apply at Auctioneer's offices, 66 Liberty St. (Tel. 3943—Cort.)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

40 WEST 87TH ST.

4-story and basement light-stone, box-stoop, private residence, with passenger elevator; extension; decorated; gas fixtures; shades; size of lot 22x100.8½.
Maps and further particulars at Auctioneer's office, 66 Liberty St. Telephone 3943—Cortlandt.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

9 EAST 85TH ST.

4-story and basement and cellar light brick and stone dwelling, containing 17 rooms and 3 bathrooms, handsomely decorated, steam heat, etc., with 2-story and cellar brick stable in rear of lot, containing 3 stalls, carriage house, loft, and 1 living room; size of lot 25x102.2.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's office, 66 Liberty St., New York City. (Tel. 3,943 Cort.)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

112 WEST 74TH ST.

4-story basement and cellar brownstone dwelling, hardwood trimmed, hardwood floors, gas fixtures, etc.; size of lot 20x102.2.
For maps apply to Auctioneers' office, 66 Liberty St. (Tel. 3,943 Cort.)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs, will sell at auction Thursday, April 5, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Executor's sale, estate of Abraham Kramer, deceased.
324 WEST 33D STREET, 4-story high-stoop and basement brick dwelling; size 20x50x98.8.
63 WEST 133D ST., (belonging to one of the children of Abraham Kramer,) 5-story brownstone flat, 2 families on floor; size of lot 25x99.11; size of building 25x70 and front bay window of 5.1.
Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 4½ per cent.
Charles W. Bennett, Esq., Attorney, 27 Pine St.

Estate of Dr. John Burke, deceased.
13, 15, & 17 CROSBY ST.,
Four 4-story and basement brick buildings and plot. Plot 75 ft. front; contains about 8,000 square feet.
70 per cent. can remain on Bond and Mortgage at 4 per cent.
Estate of Walter D. Burke, deceased.
7375 FOREST AVENUE,
4-story dwelling, 18.8x45x87.6.
Thomas H. Barowsky, Esq., Attorney, 41 Wall St. Townsend & Mahan, Esqs., Attorneys, 13 Chambers St.

THURSDAY, April 12,
The very valuable Leasehold property,
3530 TO 3542 WEST 13TH ST.,
AND 1 TO 13 GANSEVOORT ST.,
Four-story brick buildings; Astor lease, expires May 1, 1906, ground rent $2,800 per annum, taxes, assessments, etc.; renewal of 20 years. Size 186.1½x40.4½x56.7x179.11½.
J. Romaine Brown & Co., Agents, 59 W. 33d St.
Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auct'r.

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.
Adrian H. Muller & Son

Will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, April 12th, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
The modern 6-story marble-front building and lots,

Nos. 657 & 659 Broadway
AND
Nos. 224 & 226 Mercer St.

Plot 45 by 200 feet.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 24 Pine St.

William M. Ryan, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction at Real Estate Salesroom, 111Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, April 3d, 1900,
by order of CAROLINE ROTHSCHILD, Executrix; RICHARD SIDENBERG, and JULIUS J. FRANK, Esqs., Executors of the Estate of HUGO ROTHSCHILD, deceased,
104 WEST 73D ST.,
Bet. COLUMBUS and AMSTERDAM AVS.,
Four-story, high stoop, basement and cellar brick and stone private dwelling, with 2-story and basement extension, 13 rooms, 3 bath rooms, butler's pantry, laundry, &c.; hardwood trim, elaborate mantels, large mirrors, size 19x55, and extension x102.2.
Open for inspection from 10 to 3.
\$75,000 may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at Auctioneers' office, 140 B'way, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

WHY you have been waiting for this.

Because it is right in price and style, within your means, magnificently built and finished. Sold on plain business-like terms. Splendidly located as regards neighborhood, surroundings, accessibility from business centre, and health.

The above and twenty other houses now ready at Ingleside, FLUSHING, Borough of Queens, New York, a refined and beautiful section of the justly celebrated village for business and professional men.

Only twenty-five minutes to 34th St. and Broadway, Manhattan. Low fare. Perfect building sites for investments or immediate improvement, or with liberal loans on easy terms.

Write or call for particulars.

Or take any Flushing, L. I., R. R. train to Main or Bridge St. Depots, thence by New York and North Shore Trolley (or our carriage) to our Office, corner Central and Fravenna Aves.

Realty Trust

60 and 62 Liberty St.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND RENT,
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
In most desirable sections of city.
ALSO WESTCHESTER COUNTY AND OUT-OF-TOWN PROPERTIES.
CYRUS FIELD JUDSON,
7 Wall St. and 503 Fifth Ave.
Telephone—New York City.

$6.00 PER WEEK TOTAL COST.—A MODEL house, meeting every requirement for refined people; splendid neighborhood; in the city, with all conveniences, but above all LOW IN PRICE and offered on TERMS WHICH WILL INTEREST YOU, costing to carry less than rent. These are new—8 to 10 rooms, gas, electricity, running water. Only 30 minutes from Manhattan business centre. They are out of the common, and worthy of your consideration. Write for full particulars to I., P. O. Box 2,678, New York City.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NOW OFFERED FOR SALE.

Nos. 8 and 10 West 76th St.

They are two American Basement Houses, twenty-five feet wide, with extension including the fourth story, and are equal in construction and fineness of finish to any house in the market.

C. W. LUYSTER,
(Telephone 124 Columbus.) 253 Columbus Ave., cor. 72d St.

Apartment and private houses for sale and exchange; also business property sold and exchanged.

Real estate in and out of the city for sale and rent.

Estates, business buildings, and apartment houses managed.

Bargains always on hand in city and country property.

The Checkley Realty Co.,
220 BROADWAY.

SIX HANDSOME 3-STORY HOUSES FOR sale or rent.—North side of 162d Street, bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Ave., 18 and 19 feet wide, Indiana limestone front, open plumbing, tiled baths, hardwood trim; street paved and restricted; open for inspection. WILL SELL ON EASY PAYMENTS. QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Atty's, 163 Broadway, New York City.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—124 East 95th St.; handsome three-story brick and stone private dwelling; high ground; hardwood trim; modern improvements; built up; private house; a de ded bargain. Inquire on premises, or WM. H. JACKSON & CO., 860 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ROCKDALE FARM,
Staatsburg, on the Hudson.
2½ hours from 42d St., New York City.
316 ACRES AND DWELLING,
STABLES, RESERVOIR, ICEHOUSE, BARNS, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; IN GOOD ORDER.
This place has a
Frontage of About a Mile
ON THE HUDSON RIVER,
UNOBSTRUCTED BY THE RAILROAD.
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S. DE WALTERSS,
AGENT FOR EXECUTORS,
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FOR SALE OR RENT,
furnished or unfurnished; a beautiful country residence in the mountains, unsurpassed for health, no malaria or mosquitos; 10 rooms and bath; three acres, stable for three horses, hennery, icehouse, howboat, and garden. Address OWNER, Box 179, Bloomingburg, Sullivan County, N. Y.

COLLENDERS POINT, NOROTON, CONN.
For sale, beautiful sites for villas, water front; also specially adapted for large hotel; boating, bathing; fine anchorage for yachts. Apply to HARRY BELL, Stamford, Conn., or K. B. O'HARA, 70 West Houston St., N. Y. C.

HEALTH—SUMMER AS WELL AS WINTER home; highest ground between New York and Philadelphia, on Penn. R. R., 45 minutes from city; low fare; cozy, modern cottages; very low in price; terms \$15 to \$20 per month. Write for particulars D., P. O. Box 2,063, New York.

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"Quicker than Harlem"—"Cheaper than rent."

Not a single advantage that applies to ANY suburban residence section but what applies just as fully to Bowne Park.

We have sold thirty houses to precisely the sort of neighbors you'd like to have.

The restrictions make it desirable now and for all time.

Bowne Park is right at the geographical centre of Greater New York—it is now just what Central Park was when your father thought THAT was too far out of town.

Think twice—look—think twice again—and we know what you'll decide. But don't put it off too long.

Pure air, pure water, fine streets, good schools and churches—ideal surroundings for the children.

The Dayton houses have every convenience—ranges, furnaces, modern plumbing, gas, electric lights.

Real rapid transit. Free mail delivery. 9 to 11 rooms, on plots 50x100. \$4,000 to \$9,000—terms, same as rent. Call or write to

John Dayton & Co.,
Bowne Park—Murray Hill Station, Flushing, N. Y.

ELMHURST, L. I.

12 Minutes from 34th St. Ferry.
COMMUTATION 6½c., INCLUDING FERRY TO NEW YORK. TROLLEYS TO ALL FERRIES AND ACROSS BRIDGE, 5 CENTS.
Beautiful detached suburban homes, with all city conveniences. Streets macadamized and curbed, flagged walks and careful restrictions on lots.
Sold only to people who will build houses immediately. House always in course of construction and built to order. Sold same as paying rent.
PRICES FROM \$3,500 TO \$15,000
CORD MEYER & CO.,
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Telephone 1961 JOHN. Telephone 41 "A" NEWTOWN.

FOR SALE.—Handsome new corner house at Flushing; nine rooms, gas, electricity, all improvements; near station; lot 50x125; must be sold; owner going to Europe. N. C., Box 94, 1,242 Broadway.

SACRIFICE.—Lovely cottage, 9 rooms; every improvement; shade, lawn; near cars; 16 minutes 34th St. Ferry. Mrs. L., 85 Wilson Ave., Flushing.

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A.—CLOSE TO 5TH AVENUE.
47th St., four-story dwelling, with dining room extension; price very reasonable in fee.
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A CONTRACT FOR TWO LOTS NEAR Jerome Avenue, the future Broadway of New York City; lots were bought at a bargain; the purchaser unable to continue payments; lots cost \$100 each; \$50 has been paid; will sell contract for \$30; balance payable \$5.00 monthly. Address PROMPT, 1,242 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—West End Av., 50 ft. south of 70th St. Full lot, 25x100; no restriction; free and clear. Terms easy. JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Broadway and 58th St.

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GEO. R. READ,
60 CEDAR STREET,
offers for rent
OFFICES
in the following buildings:

Bank of Commerce Building,
N. W. Cor. Nassau & Cedar Sts.
Corner suite and a few single offices.

BEARD BUILDING,
120 & 122 Liberty St., through to 123 & 125 Cedar St.
Desirable offices singly or en suite.

Coffee Exchange Building,
Hanover Sq. through to Beaver St.
Ground floor; also one large suite and a few single offices on upper floors.

Corn Exchange Bank Building,
N. W. Cor. William & Beaver Sts.
A few light single offices.
Also one desirable corner suite.

Lancashire Ins. Co. Building,
25 Pine St., adjoining Sub-Treasury.
One small suite on upper floor.
Also 2 light single offices.

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3 offices, with light on two sides.

TAYLOR BUILDING,
39 & 41 Cortlandt St.
Offices singly or in small suites; also one exceptionally large suite.
For rates, plans, and further particulars apply or address the Agent.
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202 BROADWAY,
Entire First Floor.
LARGE SHOW WINDOW.
Will divide; low rent; also few small offices.
McVICKAR & COMPANY,
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143 FRONT STREET
Five Story Building.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 West 23d St. 55 Liberty St.
Telephone 432—18th St.

FINE STORE AND BASEMENT
adjoining Broadway,
29-33 EAST 19TH ST.
10,000 square feet; excellent light.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 West 23d St. 55 Liberty St.
Telephone 432-18th.

6TH AV., 238.—Large floor, modern improvements, elevator, large show window; for importers, milliners, furrier, dress, corset, and shirt makers, photographer, broker's office, &c.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES to let; a large number. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH.

Stands conspicuous as the most successful example in Brooklyn of the development of detached residence property of the highest class. Its owner has achieved success by paths which no other operator has ever dared to tread. Dealers of the "old school" shook their heads dubiously at the enormous outlay for street improvements made in advance of the offering of the property for sale. This method was in violation of all precedent in the history of real estate. Another factor in the success of PROSPECT PARK SOUTH which called forth prophecies of direst failure to the bold projector was the rigid and unusual restrictions imposed on the property and the exclusiveness exercised in the choice of purchasers. The requiring of references as to character of a man who had the money to pay for property was another new idea in real estate methods.

In these two factors—the most expensive improvements and rigid restrictions, (shunned by all other operators)—the owner of PROSPECT PARK SOUTH recognized the most potent elements of success; a success already so pronounced and apparent as to have called forth many though feeble imitations.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH stands absolutely alone in the extent and high character of its improvements. Appleton's "Popular Science Monthly" for March, 1900, (pages 530-531,) in a leading article on Modern City Roadways, gives two illustrations of one of the streets of PROSPECT PARK SOUTH as representing the highest class of street improvement known to modern engineering science.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH ushers in a new era in the history of the real estate business. The day of offering farm lands as city lots has passed. The people have become educated—they demand better things—things accomplished, not promised. To be sure, the new methods call for ample capital, an advantage which the owner of PROSPECT PARK SOUTH fortunately possesses. It calls for the employment of highly trained specialists. For instance, PROSPECT PARK SOUTH requires the constant services of an expert landscape gardener, with a corps of assistants, to look after the ornamental features of streets and residences alone.

An expert sanitary and civil engineer is required to lay out and supervise the work upon sewers, sidewalks, pavements, and curbs. Skillful architects have been commissioned to plan houses which of themselves are works of art, and which add to the picturesque beauty of the landscape. But PROSPECT PARK SOUTH is not to be described. We only desire here to whet the appetite for a visit. Please remember it is not suburban property, but city property, with detached residences; it is only 23 minutes from the Bridge by Kings County "L," Flatbush line, (all electric,) getting off at Beverly road, (on the property.) Seven trolley lines also pass the grounds. A handsome brochure, illustrating the streets and houses of PROSPECT PARK SOUTH, will be given upon application to the owner,

DEAN ALVORD,
257 Broadway, New York.

The MOST ACCESSIBLE AND MOST HEALTHFUL SUBURBAN HOMESITE IN NEW YORK CITY.

HOMECREST

BY THE SEA (NEAR MANHATTAN BEACH.)
Electric lines to all East River Ferries and across the Bridge direct to PARK ROW—Time 30 Minutes—FARE, 5c.

LOTS, \$220 AND UP.

All City Improvements.
Modern, 3-story Cottages with 2 LOTS, \$3,650 and up.
Take Smith St., Franklin Av. or Kings County "L" (Brighton Beach Branch) and get off at Avenue U.
TERMS: Cash or Monthly Payments. Same as Rent.
CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOK.
HARBOR & SUBURBAN BUILDING & SAVINGS ASSOCIATION,
34 & 36 WALL ST., N. Y. CITY.

PRICES LOW—TERMS TO SUIT.
New Modern Stone Houses,
2 AND 3 STORY
On Midwood St., near Flatbush Av.
2 BLOCKS FROM PROSPECT PARK.
30 MINUTES TO NEW YORK.
Trolley connections to ferries and all points of the city. These dwellings are modern in every particular to the smallest detail.
25 Two and 6 Three Story Houses Sold Past Season.
For particulars regarding terms, &c., apply to W. A. A. BROWN, (Owner,)
BROOKLYN—Cor. Midwood St. and Flatbush Av.
NEW YORK—149 Broadway, Room 1,220.
Brooklyn office open Sundays and holidays all day. Evenings until 9.
Illustrated Booklet mailed on application.

FRED. M. SMITH
CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO
284 NOSTRAND AVE.
As a comfortable 3-story and basement frame dwelling that would make a good home or a fine investment, and price is only
\$3,750.
Has all improvements; is in good order, and now well rented.
\$500
Cash all that is necessary. A store could be made here that would pay, as it is a trolley street with many successful stores and business places about. Lot 20x100, building 20x42.
FRED. M. SMITH,
189 Montague St. Telephone 3049 Main

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.
Flatbush, East 13th St., between Avenues C and D. Two-family semi-detached houses; 14 rooms and two bathrooms; all improvements; separate furnaces; hardwood trim; porcelain baths; all decorated; one floor rented in each at \$300 year; price, \$5,200; \$500 cash, balance easy terms. Apply at No. 393; open Sunday.

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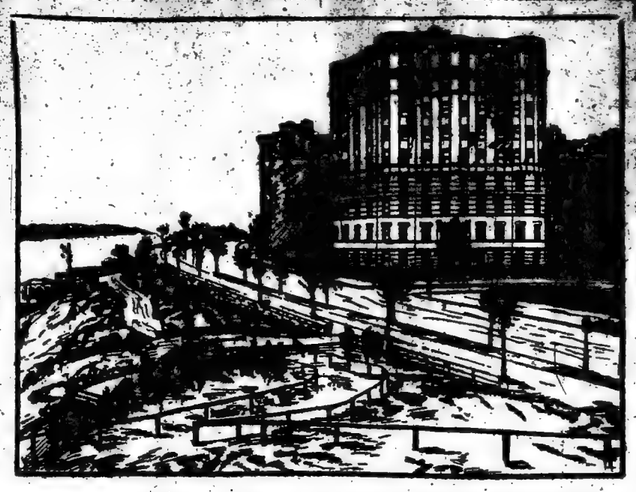

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 84TH STREET.

A nine-story building of strictly fire-proof construction. Eight rooms and bath, finished in first-class style. Building faces south and southwest—insuring abundance of sun in Winter and cool breezes in Summer. Location is the most beautiful in the city, with extensive views of the Hudson and Drive. Tenants may select decorations. Now ready for occupancy.
Rents \$1,600 to \$1,800. W. R. STEWART, on premises.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

GEO. R. READ
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a selected number of
Desirably Located Medium and Extra Size Dwellings
Ready for Immediate Occupancy.
Special Lists Furnished on application to
Head Office, 751 Fifth Avenue,
60 Cedar St. (7934) at 58th Street.

GEO. R. READ
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a selected number of
Desirably Located Medium and Extra Size Dwellings
from \$1,200 per year up.
Ready for Immediate Occupancy.
Special Lists Furnished on application to
Head Office, 751 Fifth Avenue,
60 Cedar St. (7945) at 58th Street.

FOR RENT, UNFURNISHED.
NO. 3 WEST 37TH STREET.
A very attractive full-width four-story dwelling, with unusual open rear. Will rent at reasonable figure. (7939)
Permits of
GEO. R. READ,
Head Office, 751 Fifth Avenue,
60 Cedar Street, at 58th St.

In the Forties, Near 5th Ave.
A very desirable Dwelling, 23 feet wide, dining room extension, for sale at a low price to a prompt purchaser. For full details apply to
POPE & JONES,
56 LIBERTY ST.

TO LET—Attractive Colonial house; large lot; beautiful and healthy location; gas and electric light; near station in New Jersey; 47 minutes from New York, via Erie Railway; rent, \$45, to acceptable tenant. Also cozy cottage; modern conveniences, \$30. Apply to HILL, owner, 26 and 28 Union Square, New York City.

A COZY, BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED THREE-story brick dwelling, in best section of Bronx; all modern improvements, including open plumbing and new gas fixtures. 589 Mott Av., between 149th and 150th Sts.

A.—116 EAST 19TH ST.—25-foot four-story high-stoop residence; eighteen rooms, 3-story extension; rent moderate.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

95TH ST., 128 WEST.—Attractive Queen Anne house; eleven rooms; exposed plumbing, &c.; rent moderate.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW RESIDENCE, WITH superb view of Hudson, adjoining Riverside Drive; furnished or unfurnished; for rent (all or part) during the Summer or for a term of years, to first-class party. OWNER, 320 West 102d St.

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Catskills—Schoharie Manor.
Near Tannersville, N. Y. Altitude 2,200 feet. Select Cottage Club. Colonial Club House. Cottage sites two to five acres. PAUL GOEPEL, President, 290 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE HEART OF THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, an attractive, commodious, private place, yclept "The White-Birches," for the season; for every particular connected therewith, address FREDERICK J. PRATT, Stockbridge, Mass.

TO RENT—For the Summer, gentleman's country house, Orange County, New York; all modern conveniences; large vegetable and flower garden, &c.; photos can be seen. Address BREWSTER, Box 183 Times.

DOUGLASTON ON LITTLE NECK BAY, 12 miles, 30 minutes, by railroad; cottage to rent, 1,200 feet from station; 12 rooms; rent \$400. Address H. C. PLASS, 234 Broadway, New York.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Modern cottage, completely furnished; five sleeping rooms, also two servants' rooms; hot and cold water, electric light, furnace, open fires; situated on Chestnut St., near Otsego Lake; golf club, boating, driving; rent, \$650 for season. Inquire L. AVERELL CARTER, 63 Wall St., New York.

BELLPORT, ON GREAT SOUTH BAY, L. I.—To rent—Furnished cottage; 20 rooms, bath, laundry, &c.; large stable; water front; bath houses; near golf grounds. Address J. M., Box 376, 1,269 Broadway.

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ELEGANT TRACTS OF LAND ON THE PALisades, ripe for development; steam and trolley lines; stations on each property; plenty trains with cheap commutation rates; liberal terms to investors; special inducements to contractors and builders. Call in forenoon only. Hitchcock Land Improvement Company, 131 West 23d St., New York.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY TO LET.

AT MAYWOOD, N. J.—35 minutes from New York and five minutes from station; one house; 10 rooms and attic room; all improvements, and one house, eight rooms, bath, and attic room; all improvements. PHILIPP THOMA, 21 John Street, New York.

ELBERON, N. J., HOLLYWOOD, NORwood Parks, Monmouth Beach, Seabright, Rumson Road—Sale or rent; desirable furnished cottages, \$600 to \$4,000. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch Station.

LEONIA, N. J.—House to let; 7 rooms; 5 minutes from depot; fruit and shade; fine location; \$20 monthly; also house, one acre, large barn, \$36. W. WALES, Leonia, N. J.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY TO LET.

COTTAGES
AT
Long Beach, L. I.,
to rent for the season.
Address or apply to the agent,
LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
Telephone 4B, Long Beach.

A Complete Apartment

is now provided with the Cutler Patent Mailing System, U. S. Mail Chute. Tenants mail their own letters in any story conveniently and privately, without the intervention of messengers, and are under obligation to nobody. Installed under special act of Congress, in connection with the U. S. Free Collection Service. Quickly and neatly placed in completed buildings. Write for circular.
CUTLER MFG. CO., Rochester, N. Y.
SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES.

FIFTH AVENUE,
On the Park Plaza.
A first floor apartment of 4 rooms and bath; rooms are extra large and have ample closet room; will decorate to suit; also 3-room apartment and bath or single rooms.
APPLY TO (7942)
GEO. R. READ,
HEAD OFFICE, 751 5th Avenue,
60 CEDAR STREET, at 58th Street.

IRVINGTON
AND
ROCKLAND
136-138 and 140-142 West 16th St.
Handsome, well lighted and ventilated apartments; seven rooms and bath; steam heated, and hot water supply.
RENTS \$60 PER MONTH.
Janitor on premises.

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269 WEST 136TH ST.
Large, airy, well lighted and handsomely decorated apartments; gas ranges, steam heated, hot water supply; consisting of seven rooms and bath; rents, \$42 to \$44 per month. Janitor, on premises.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St. Telephone, 647—Harlem.

DO YOU DESIRE TO LIVE IN AN APARTMENT THAT FRONTS ON A BROAD PLAZA, INSURING PERPETUAL SUNLIGHT AND AIR? IF SO, INSPECT
The Trouville,
WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, (BOULEVARD,) BETWEEN 107TH AND 108TH STS. APARTMENTS CONSISTING OF EIGHT LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, SURROUNDING STREETS ENTIRELY BUILT UP WITH PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

A SINGLE STORY APARTMENT (CORNER) of 10 rooms to sublet from May 1 in the
No. 121 Madison Avenue
Building. Can be seen from 1 to 4 o'clock only.

BEEKMAN PLACE, 18, CORNER EAST 50TH St.—Three light rooms, with steam heat, gas range, and light; private house; two in family; \$18.

84TH ST., 19 WEST.—Seven large rooms; bath; all improvements; handsomely decorated; private neighborhood; \$40, \$45.

5TH AV., 1,048, CORNER 86TH ST.—Elegant apartments facing Park; \$65 to \$100. Apply to janitor.

143-145 WEST 4TH ST., near Washington Square.—4 rooms, with and without bath; also basement.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE BERENGARIA,
162 EAST 48TH ST.,
NEAR LEXINGTON AV.
A first floor and basement. Apartment of 8 rooms and bath and one of seven rooms and bath on second floor; rents moderate; all rooms large and light. H. S. LINES, 42 West 33d St., or Janitor.

THE PENDLETON,
253 East 68th St., Cor. 2d Ave.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
Apartments steam heated throughout and very attractive; rents \$30 to \$35.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 1181 3d Ave.

BOSTON AVENUE.
The finest apartment house in the Bronx; hardwood trim throughout; decorated; tiled halls and baths; steam heat; hot water supply; electric lighting in all rooms; electric burglar alarms; private halls; five rooms and bath; rents, \$23 to \$30. Apply on premises, 1,272 Boston Av.

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317 W. 121ST ST., N. E. COR. MANHATTAN Ave.—Corner flat, one flight up; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; very desirable; rent \$45 per month; also two inside flats, on third and top floors; same number of rooms, &c., \$30 and \$34 per month. Apply to Janitor, or J. C. HULL, Jr., 175 2d Av., city.

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102 WEST 93D STREET.
Overlooking Park; hall boys, steam heat, hot water; marble halls and staircases; rent, \$40 to \$56. Superintendent, or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

A.—333 EAST 17TH ST., (Stuyvesant Square,) parlor flat, 23 feet front, six large rooms, single flat house; rent \$50.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av

A.—201 EAST 71ST ST.—Corner, third flat, 25x90, eight rooms; three family house; rent \$45.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 58th St.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE AT
SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON,
WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT AND 23 acres, 50 minutes from Grand Central Station, 10 minutes' drive from depot. Residence, 14 large rooms, modern plumbing, large laundry with range, gas, steam heat, telephone, etc.; stable, greenhouse, ice house (filled,) new barn for stock, etc.; 120 feet piazzas. Situated on high ground, commanding an extensive and beautiful river view for miles. Less than 10 minutes' drive to golf links. Possession at any time. Will meet parties at Scarborough Station with carriage on notice.
ABRAM HYATT & CO.,
503 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
(Seymour Bldg.,) cor. 42d St.

BRONXVILLE—Few choice lots near depot, cheap; easy terms; title guaranteed. OPPENHEIM BACH, 97 East 116th St.

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EASTER NOVELTIES

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FIGURED INDIA SILKS,

39c. to $1.25

New Goods, Just Received, and Worth Nearly Double.

Also

Highest grade CORDED JAPANESE WASH SILKS, just from the looms, and by far the best and most varied line ever shown in this city.

AND INCREASED ASSORTMENTS OF BRIGHT, NEW EASTER GOODS THOUGHOUT THE STORE.

West Twenty-third Street.

NEEDS OF CUBAN ORPHANS

Gen. Ludlow Declares Charitable Work Here Should Go On.

Mrs. E. B. Freer Tells of the Brave Efforts of Little Ones Bereft of All.

People who have been working in the interests of the orphan children of Cuba will be interested in a letter just received from Havana. It is a personal letter from Gen. Ludlow to Gen. F. V. Greene, President of the Cuban Orphan Society in this city. It is dated March 27. In it the General says:

"In my opinion there has been no time when the continuance of the work upon which your Cuban Orphan Society is engaged was more urgent or imperative. I know of my own knowledge that adequate provision has not been made for the entire care and instruction of the orphan population of Cuba, and that the resources of the island for the present, in view of other requisitions upon them, are inadequate in the task.

"I am of the opinion, which I expressed to you in New York, that a continuance of active effort toward orphan relief and instruction will be in every sense expedient and useful during the present calendar year, during which time the insular organizations and financial arangements should be able, with the assistance given by your society and others so disposed, to take care thereafter of its own population without further drafts upon extraneous sources.

"I desire only, so far as I may, to correct what is evidently a misapprehension as to the non-necessity for further charitable work in the United States. I do not think that this should be in any sense relaxed, and if so much as $1,000,000 could be procured for these purposes, the benefits of its application to the requirements of the island for the particular class in question can hardly be exaggerated."

Gen. Ludlow is coming to New York soon, leaving Havana on the 14th of April, when he will tell more in detail the needs of the work.

Mrs. E. Brace Freer, who went to Florida during the war as one of the nurses of the Red Cross Auxiliary No. 3, tells something of the needs of the Cuban children. She was stationed at Tampa, and had charge of the typhoid hospitals there. When the Cuban refugees arrived, she became interested in them, and at the termination of hostilities went to Cuba in the interests of the Cuban Industrial Relief Association. She traveled through the island on horseback, taking observations.

"In one little town of 700 inhabitants," she says, "I found fifty orphan children under twelve years of age and sixteen young girls, all living how and where they could and without homes or protectors. That was an example of what was to be found everywhere.

"The children make me think of nothing so much as stray kittens, sleeping around where they happen to be and getting something to eat in the same way. They have kittenish ways—pleasant little ways of rubbing their cheeks against the sleeves of grown people—that are very attractive.

"The people do as much for these orphans as they can, but when they have nothing themselves they cannot provide for others. I think, perhaps, what is sometimes called their shiftlessness is often hospitality and generosity. I remember going out early one morning and seeing one pretty little girl, with blue eyes and yellow curls, her little white body shining like alabaster, for she was entirely without clothes. She had a family and protectors, but it can easily be seen that parents who have not clothes for their own children cannot give them to others. The rural Cuban I believe to be an industrious, hard-working man. I have seen some children dressed in strings of beads and others wearing nothing but shoes.

"The children were doing all they could to earn their own living. They used to bring in eggs, two or three at a time, in their little hands, and different things that they could carry to sell in small quantities to get money for food. One little boy brought me one day a big, live wriggling snake.

"One dear little girl belonging to an aristocratic and cultivated Cuban family I came to know. She was a beautiful child, and showed her parentage in her refined appearance. Every member of her family was gone, with the exception of an aunt of fifteen years. A Cuban woman took her for a time, though she was so weak and emaciated then that her maid objected, thinking she would die. She was brought on to Saratoga and grew well and strong, but the woman who had taken her could not keep her, and she was finally placed in an orphan asylum. She was only four, but trouble makes children old, and all the Cuban children are bright and clever.

"'My family died of poor nourishment,' she said one day to some one who asked a question. She would not say that they had starved to death.

"The Government will take all the work in hand in time, but everything cannot be done at once. The question of clothing is not of the greatest importance, and probably there is now very little suffering for food. The children need to receive home protection and care quite as much as material comforts. The results will be serious if they are allowed to run wild."

CHIN POM YE GOES TO EUROPE.

Korean Minister Will Take a Hand in Continental Politics.

The steamer Mesaba of the Atlantic Transport Line, that sailed yesterday morning for London, carried Chin Pom Ye, the Korean Minister; Ohong Ki Ye and Chong We Ye, his sons, and Nam Pil Ou and Kim Do Il, Secretaries. Minister Ye, who is prominent in the Korean Diplomatic Service, has been ordered to Europe and especially to St. Petersburg, to look after the interests of his country in the game of international politics.

Mr. Tam Eye, Secretary of the Legation, will act as Chargé d'Affaires until the arrival of Minister Ye's successor. The new Minister, it is said, will be Min Young Weang, who was the representative of Korea at Queen Victoria's jubilee and at the coronation of the present Czar.

The Mesaba carried the mail, as no British steamer sailed yesterday. She took 1,200 bags.

Other passengers on the Mesaba were Col. E. J. Higgins, Chief Secretary of the Salvation Army in the United States, Mrs. Higgins, and their children.

THE FITZGERALD CHARGES.

City Club Definitely Decides to Abandon Its Prosecution.

The charges made against Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court in connection with the appointment of John F. Carroll as receiver of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company have been definitely abandoned, it is stated on authority.

Wheeler H. Peckham, as President of the City Club, addressed the members at a meeting shortly after the appointment of the receiver, nearly two month ago, making serious charges against the Justice. As a result a committee was appointed to prepare a case to be submitted to Gov. Roosevelt. Notwithstanding the investigation of the Bar Association, which voted to take no action against the Justice, Mr. Peckham announced that the committee would continue its work.

Mr. Peckham was seen yesterday by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, and was asked as to the disposition of the City Club's charges against Justice Fitzgerald.

"I don't know," was the reply. "I can't say where they are."

Mr. Peckham declined to make any further comment on the matter.

Francis E. Laimbeer was very actively engaged with Mr. Peckham in prosecuting the charges against Justice Fitzgerald. When the Bar Association decided to take no action, Mr. Laimbeer announced that the City Club would continue its efforts. A few days later J. W. Prior, Secretary of the club, said that the club had decided to abandon the matter.

Mr. Peckham declined to say anything about this reported change on the part of the club. Mr. Laimbeer, however, said:

"Mr. Peckham has decided to secure a number of signatures to the charges against Justice Fitzgerald and forward them to the Governor. A committee is now at work circulating the petition among lawyers and others, and in due time it will be sent to Gov. Roosevelt."

When Mr. Laimbeer's attention was called to the fact that the Secretary of the City Club had declared that no further action would be taken by the club, he said:

"The matter is now in Mr. Peckham's hands, and he is looking after the circulating of the petition among lawyers and laymen."

According to those who are conversant with the facts of the side-tracking of the charges, it appears that after Mr. Peckham took the matter in his own hands an effort was made to get signers to the petition irrespective of the action of the City Club. This work he and Mr. Laimbeer kept up for some time, it is alleged. Some of the original signers when the petition was regarded as a club matter withdrew their signatures when the Bar Association decided that no charges could be sustained.

Justice Fitzgerald declined to say anything about the matter when he was seen by a TIMES reporter yesterday. A friend of the Justice said: "It has been known for several days that Mr. Peckham had failed in pushing his charges. The thorough investigation of the Bar Association showed that he was mistaken when he made his broad charge against the Justice at the meeting of the City Club."

A COLLECTOR'S HOT RECEPTION.

Barbers, Robbed by Alleged Gas Employes, Attack the Accredited Agent.

Several days ago two men called at the barber's shop at 727 Columbus Avenue, kept by Vincenzo Mattia and Frank Marenda, and represented themselves to be Inspectors of gas pipes. They were allowed the freedom of the shop, and when they left, took with them the contents of the cash drawer, amounting to several dollars.

On Friday George J. Weidman of 1,547 Broadway, a collector for a gas company, called to collect a gas bill from the two barbers. Without waiting to ascertain if Mr. Weidman's representations were bona fide, they jumped upon him and severely beat him. Fortunately Policeman Lohmeyer heard the cries and rescued the collector. Mr. Weidman appeared in the West Side Court yesterday morning with a damaged eye. The two barbers were fined $3 each by Magistrate Zeller.

WILL NOT PARDON "FRENCHY."

Gov. Roosevelt Refuses to Release the Murderer of "Old Shakespeare."

Ovide Robillard, lawyer of Ben Ali, who was convicted of murder in 1891, has received from Gov. Roosevelt's secretary a notification that the Governor will not pardon the prisoner. Mr. Robillard saw the Governor two weeks ago and asked for the pardon, submitting in support of his request a petition signed by hundreds of people. The reason given by the Executive for refusing to interfere in the matter was that no new evidence had been introduced which would warrant any clemency.

Ben Ali, known as "Frenchy," is an Algerian, and formerly served as a soldier of the French Government in his native country. He was accused of killing a woman known as "Old Shakespeare," in the East River Hotel, in Catharine Street, and, after a trial that was made famous by the atrocity of the crime and the complications of the evidence, a verdict of murder in the second degree was handed in. Later "Frenchy" was adjudged insane and was committed to the Matteawan Insane Asylum, where he is still confined.

A number of French people living in New York have combined in submitting to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador to this country, a request that he use his influence in securing Ben Ali's pardon.

Russian Officers on the St. Paul.

Among the passengers that arrived yesterday by the steamer St. Paul were Lieut. S. D. Sverbeieff and Dr. Sorrt of the Russian Navy. They are on their way to Philadelphia to join a new vessel that is being built for Russia by the Cramps. Other passengers were Miss Martha Harkness, A. D. Provand, M. P.; Marshall Halstead, Dr. R. J. Knapp, Mme. Eduardo de Perez-Triana, Dr. R. R. L. Worrall, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Prevost Whitaker.

Ex-Alderman Okie's Wife Returns.

On the steamer Lucania, that arrived yesterday from Liverpool and Queenstown, were W. R. Baker, Frank Barbour, William Bryce, J. C. Dunn, Edward Haight, Prof. N. Hosumi, W. H. Knickerbocker, the Rev. Dr. William Patrick, Harold S. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. L. C. Okie, the wife of ex-Alderman Okie. When asked as to a reconciliation between herself and her husband, she refused to talk.

Horner's Furniture.

Furniture for the town house.

Furniture for the country cottage.

Furniture for the seaside villa.

Enamelled Suits, comprising Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Chairs, &c.

Together with complete Suits of

Birdseye Maple, Birch, Oak and Mahogany Furniture, from $20 to $350 per suit. Over 300 patterns to select from.

English Brass Bedsteads, (our direct importation,) from $15.00 to $350.00.

White Enamelled Iron Bedsteads with brass trimmings, $5.00 to $25.00.

Couches, Settees, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Morris Chairs, Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Writing Desks, &c., in unrivalled assortments and all prices.

Hundreds of articles specially adapted for Easter and Wedding Presents.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee).

WATERS PIANOS

An elegant new Grand Upright, 7 1-3 octaves, 3 stringed, full iron frame, repeating action, ivory keys, 3 pedals, very rich deep tone with fine singing quality, and containing all the latest improvements, for

$225

cash, or $250 on instalments, only

$7 Monthly;

stool, cover, tuning and delivery free. We also offer a new, large size 7 1-3 octave, 3-stringed Chester Piano for

$180

cash, or $200 on instalments,

$5 Monthly.

These pianos are fully warranted for six years and the best value ever offered for the money.

Don't fail to examine our pianos or send postal for new catalogue, with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

MICHAEL DONNELLY FAILS

Liabilities Put at $119,317 and Assets $353,010.

New Phase of Litigation with Patrick McArdle Which Led to Shooting Affray in Court.

The litigation which led to the sensational shooting affray before Justice Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas, on April 24, 1894, was yesterday brought into the United States District Court by the filing of a petition in bankruptcy by Michael Donnelly of 21 Grove Street. The liabilities are put at $119,317 and nominal assets $353,010.

Donnelly was formerly in partnership with his brother-in-law, Patrick J. McArdle of Van Rensselaer Island, Albany, N. Y., in the iron business, at 134 Leroy Street, under the name of M. Donnelly & Co. The partnership continued from April, 1887, to March, 1891, and the business was a profitable one. Prior to the dissolution, Donnelly said, he was induced to give McArdle his notes for $375,000 for the nominal consideration of $1. These notes he claimed it was understood were simply given for the carrying out of a business deal and were not intended to be paid. McArdle, however, brought suit on them and he also brought an action against his partner before Justice Barrett to set aside a bill of sale.

McArdle being successful, Donnelly was left almost penniless. He then sought to reopen his case before Justice Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas, but on account of Justice Barrett's ruling the appeal was entertained. When this decision was announced a sort of a riot took place in the courtroom and a fusillade of pistol shots followed. No one was hurt, however.

Donnelly was arrested for firing four shots at McArdle. He explained that he had fired the revolver in self-defense, because young Stephen McArdle, his brother-in-law's son, had shot at him. Donnelly was tried for the shooting before Justice Martine, in the Court of General Sessions, and on July 3, 1894, the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. Since then Donnelly has appealed from Justice Barrett's decision, and the case is still pending before the State Court of Appeals.

Donnelly, who was present at the time of the filing of his petition in the United States District Court yesterday, said he has a surprise in store for McArdle, who, he alleges, got possession of his interest in the iron business by trickery.

Donnelly's assets are principally on claims for damages against McArdle, actions for which are still pending in court. These claims are for a share in the profits of M. Donnelly & Co., $70,000 and interest, $42,660; for damages sustained by the destruction of four buildings previously owned by Mr. Donnelly, $10,000, and interest $4,800; and damages for taking possession of Donnelly's business, $122,000. The claims against Mr. McArdle are subject to liens of $33,846 in favor of various persons.

Donnelly also includes in his assets a claim against the Third Avenue Railroad Company for $80,700 on a contract, and against the Jackson Architectural Iron Works for $33,850 for property assigned to them as security. There are liens against both these claims for $40,200. He owes $20,000 to lawyers for legal services from 1892 to 1900, among those mentioned in the schedules being Wales P. Severance, $7,000; Evarts, Choate & Beaman, $5,000, and James, Schell & Elkus, $5,000.

Among the unsecured creditors are Martin H. K. Kelly & Co., $22,236; Edward R. O'Reilly, $4,032; estate of Ellen Donnelly, $3,861; Patrick Coleman, $2,000. Among the secured creditors are William Kelly, $10,132; Peter Donnelly, $7,480; Patrick B. Rooney, $7,622; W. H. Walker, $5,848; John Cooper, $4,550, and George H. Geisel, $3,550.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, the standard Cough Cure, is to be had in Half-Size Half Dollar Bottles, as well as in the standard One Dollar size.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

Ladies' Costumes

Copies of Latest Paris Models.
Exclusive designs from our own workrooms.

Constituting a large collection of exquisite creations in Foulards, Canvas and Barege.

We also direct attention to an extensive and varied assortment of seasonable

Tailor-made Gowns and Skirts

at very reasonable prices

Two Silk Specials

Eight thousand three hundred yards of dainty Silks, right for the coming season but priced away under value.

All Silk Imported Crepe de Chine
3800 yds. white, cream, mais, ciel, rose, lilac, gray. Actual value 85c — 58c

Japanese Striped Silks
4500 yds. washable and uncrushable in new colorings, — 45c

Black and Colored Dress Goods

400 Pcs. Etamine Grenadine

A most extraordinary offering. Touch the goods, note the quality and the width. The more you know of such things, the more you'll marvel at the price.

Double width, all wool in light and medium gray, tan, beige, navy blue, cream white and black. Value 65c yd. — 28c

Misses' and Girls' Suits and Coats

The timely stuffs and styles you've been waiting for and less to pay than you suspect.

Misses' Eton Jackets
of Tan Covert Cloth or black Cheviot, satin lined, 14, 16 and 18 years, Value $8.50 — $5.90

Girls' Spring Box Coats
of Tan Covert Cloth, navy or red Cheviot, satin lined, 4 to 14 years, Value $8.50 — $5.75

Girls' Eton Suits
of gray, brown or blue Homespun, reveres tucked Taffeta, 8 to 14 years, Value $10.75 — $6.95

Misses' Fancy Eton Suits
of Homespun and Broadcloth, Taffeta trimmed and applique, 14 and 16 years, Value $25 — $19.75

Lace Curtains

For the summer cottage. Styles that shut out the sun and coax in the breezes.

Fluted Muslin Curtains, 65c 88c $1.05
Ruffled Net Curtains, $2.45 2.95 3.50
Colored Cross Stripe Curtains, $1.35 1.90 2.45

Rugs and Mattings

Bits of brightness and softness and cool cleanness for the country house—or any house.

Rugs for Summer Time
In all cared-for sizes; blue and white, pink and white, green and white, — $1.25 to $27.00

Smyrna Rugs
Choice line of patterns, 9 x 12 ft. Excellent value at $25 — $20.00

China Mattings
Extra quality in pretty designs. For the roll of 40 yards, — $8.00

Damask Japanese Matting
Handsome designs in these fine grained floor coverings, 40 yard rolls, Value $15 — $11.00

FRANCHISE TAX LAW TEST.

May Be Made by Metropolitan or Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

That the State Board of Tax Commissioners expects an attack all along the line and the stubbornest of concerted legal resistance to the enforcement of the provisions of the franchise tax law is conceded by the Commissioners. It is likely that the corporations interested in having the issues at stake tested in the courts will trust to a case which will be brought to test the constitutionality of the law and the authority of the commission to levy the assessments under it according to present methods.

In the financial district yesterday it was current gossip that the corporation that would figure in the test suit would be either the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company or the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Officers of these corporations gave no information on the subject. Sheehan & Collin are the general counsel for Brooklyn Rapid Transit and of counsel for the Metropolitan and other important corporations. Charles A. Collin of the firm, when shown a published statement that he and ex-Senator David B. Hill were about to take the preliminary steps to test the law in the courts, said that his partner, William F. Sheehan, had given the subject more attention than he. He added:

"The question has not yet reached the stage where we have determined what corporation, if any, we will take into court on a test case suit in the matter of the franchise tax. There is nothing definite yet decided on. It would be very strange if the law were not tested in court, and in such event we should naturally participate."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan declined to discuss the question of a franchise tax test suit in any way.

MOTHER SAVES HER SON.

Both Hurt as She Was Trying to Rescue Him from an Approaching Car.

Mrs. Joseph Farrell of 3 West Forty-fifth Street and her three-year-old son, Raymond, were struck by a south-bound Lexington Avenue car at Ninety-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue yesterday afternoon and painfully, though not seriously, injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Farrell and their three young children were standing at the corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue waiting for a south-bound car. As the car approached, the boy ran out and placed himself in the centre of the track. His mother ran after him and endeavored to drag him out of danger, but she only partially succeeded. The car struck her before she could get the child entirely off the track.

Mrs. Farrell sustained two scalp wounds and the child was cut on the mouth. Dr. Blackmar, the ambulance surgeon from the Harlem Hospital, dressed the wounds of Mrs. Farrell and her son, after which they went home in a cab. Patrick Gorman, the gripman, was locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

THE SUMNER OFF AT LAST.

Transport Starts for Manila with 738 Soldiers Aboard.

The United States transport Sumner, the sailing of which had been repeatedly delayed, succeeded yesterday afternoon in getting away on her long voyage to Manila. The transport pulled out from the Government pier at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, shortly after 3 o'clock. She passed Quarantine at 3:41.

A large crowd assembled on the pier and the soldiers on the transport received a rousing bon voyage as the ship pulled out into the bay.

The 738 volunteer soldiers who are to go to the Philippines on the Sumner were brought down from Forts Slocum and Schuyler about noon.

Congressman Edmund S. Driggs, who has been criticising the expenditure of money in fitting up the Sumner as a transport, paid a visit of inspection to the vessel yesterday morning. He was met at the pier by Col. F. B. Jones of the army transport service, and taken by him through the ship. Mr. Driggs examined every part of the vessel and took notes of many things he saw. He declared that extravagance was displayed in the furnishing and fitting up of the officers' quartens, while those of the soldiers were shabby and cramped.

By special order of the Secretary of War the four trained nurses ordered to go to the Philippines on the Sumner, and afterward directed to remain here, returned to the ship yesterday, and were on board when she sailed.

The Sumner will make her first stop at Gibraltar, and will pass through the Suez Canal. It is expected that she will reach Manila early in June.

Burglars Carry Off Entire Stock.

NEWARK, N. J., March 31.—A daring robbery was committed in Caldwell last night. The firm of Hogan & Hazard recently opened a large and well-stocked grocery store in the village. This morning, when the clerks went to open up the store they found that the place had been entered by burglars during the night and the entire stock carried off. The burglars must have used vans to take away their booty. How they managed to clear out the entire stock without attracting attention or being interfered with is something of a mystery.

Spring Rush of Immigrants Begun.

The Spring rush of immigrants to this country has begun, and the steamer Phoenicia, from Hamburg and Boulogne, brought 2,088 of them. Many of these were Russian Jews. The steamer Lucania brought 800, and the St. Paul brought 660 steerage immigrants.

Wants $25,000 for Her Husband's Death.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 31.—Mrs. Carrie Loushay of this city has brought suit against the Erie Railway for $25,000 for the death of her husband, Thomas Loushay, in October. Loushay was raising a switch lever to turn a switch when the passing of the engine over the frog caused the lever to fly up, striking him in the head and killing him instantly.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

GREAT SILK SALE—(Continued.)

Appreciation follows merit, as was proved conclusively by our phenomenal Silk selling of last week.

Added attractions for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday:

COLORED SILKS.

Corded Taffeta, small Polka Dot effects, a very pretty style for Spring Waists, 10 charming colors, at . . . 59c. yard.

Persian Panne Liberty Satin, Pastel shades, imported for Fine Millinery, Dress Garniture and Waists, at . . 88c. yard.

A new shipment of handsome Silk Foularde, latest Lyons designs, 23 inches wide, at . . . . . 65c. yard

23-inch Lyons Silk Crepe de Chene, in Lilac, White, Blue, Rose Silver and Black, value $1.15, at . . . . . 79c. yard.

Spring Silk Remnants.

Four weeks' accumulation will be on sale to-morrow morning at very attractive prices.

Black Silks.

Five of the best values in Manhattan.

A rich Black Satin Duchesse,
A fine Imported Giraud Black Dress Taffeta,
A soft finish Black Armure,
A splendid Black Peau de Soie,
A strong, bright Hemstitched Black Taffeta,
all of above silk fabrics at 75c. yard.

Attractive Spring Millinery.

Trimmed Hats, Toques, Bonnets, and Turbans,

At very special prices for Monday and Tuesday.

Finest materials and best talent used.

Sale prices from $6.75 to $20.00, real values $10 to $30

New Models in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Outing Hats, both simply and richly trimmed, from 95c. to $4.75 each.

Very Special Values in

Flowers, Fruits, and Foliage.

Also Rich Paris Montures.

Untrimmed Hats in all the new, desirable shapes and colors, from . . . . . 50c. up.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Lyons Silks.

Rich Fancy Crêpes,
Chené and Bordered Taffetas.

Novelties Spring 1900.

Printed Foulard Robes.

Cachemir and Fancy Squares
for
Waists.

Printed Foulards and Soft Satins.

White Silks for Wedding Gowns.

Novelties for Bridesmaids' Dresses.

Broadway & 19th Street.

CARPETS

New Spring Styles.
IN ALL THE VARIOUS GRADES.
SPECIAL SALE OF
BEST BODY BRUSSELS,
Of the Oldest and Most Celebrated Makes,
from **95c.** the yard.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!
Chenilles and Ingrains,
All wool, in Carpet sizes,
6x9 ft. at $8 each.
7-6x10-6 ft. at $12.50 each.
9x12 ft. at $17.00 each.

We call special attention to our
New Hartford Rug
equal in effect and wear to an Oriental; stock sizes up to 9x15 ft., and made to order into any size, also in Hall Runners.

Inspection is invited to
OUR SANITARY AMERICAN **Floor Mattings,**
Especially adapted for hotels and summer residences; artistic and very durable.

The finest importation of
China and Japanese Straw Mattings
ever exhibited,
from $5.00 per roll of 40 yards.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

DUTY ON RUBENS PICTURE.

"The Holy Family" Reappraised 50 Per Cent. Higher, or 198,000 Francs.

General Appraiser Howell announced yesterday his decision in the reappraisal of the Rubens painting, "The Holy Family," which was sent to this country from Paris, by C. Sedelmeyer, an art dealer, some time ago, consigned to Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher.

It was invoiced at 132,000 francs, and passed. Then the Collector heard that it had sold in London for over £8,000 about a year ago. He demanded a reappraisement. The picture was taken from the art rooms of E. Fischhof, who had charge of its sale, and General Appraiser Howell has now raised the appraisal exactly 50 per cent., making it 198,000 francs, or about $39,900.

The extra duty that will now have to be paid must be supplemented by a penalty of $19,000, provided for by law for undervaluation. The duty is 20 per cent. ad valorem, so that including the duty already paid, that to be paid, and the amount of the fine, "The Holy Family" will have to bear a tax of nearly $27,600. Had the appraisal been raised one sou more than 66,000 francs, (which is just 50 per cent. of the original invoice,) the Collector would have been compelled, by law, to seize the painting and report it for condemnation.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"When proud-pied April, dressed in all his trim
Hath put a spirit of youth in everything."
—SHAKESPEARE.

The joy-days of the year are here. Lyrical choruses are heard on every side; for, "Nature sets her gifts on the right hand and on the left."

Here is perfect harmony "a-tween" indoors and out. The finest art mattings from China from $3.50 to $4.00; and Japanese from $6.00 to $27.00 per roll of 40 yds. Daintiest, irisated summer rugs 7.6x10.6 ft. from $13.25. And what trimness and "spirit of youth" is manifested in the new light-wood bedroom designs; 2-pc. Birch suites from $21.50; and what witchery of marsh and meadow is expressed in the reed and rush furniture.

For aesthetic furnishings

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Birds

Canaries now in best song. The Hartz, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; the St. Andreasberg, with bell notes, &c., $5.00 and $6.00; the Campanini-Holden Canary, silvery trills, scale songs, high and low bells, soft singers, $10, $12, $15, $20.

Bullfinches taught to whistle opera airs and waltzes, tamest, most enjoyable, affectionate songster, $30, $35, $40, and $50. Holden's new Book on Birds, illustrated, all about food, care, singing birds, by mail for 25 cents, stamps.

G. H. Holden, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

CHILDREN AS DETECTIVES.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Has 15,000 Aids.

That school boys and girls are great circulators of information is evident in the new society known as the Young Defenders' League. It was started three weeks ago with an enrollment of sixty-nine members. To-day it numbers 15,000, of which 1,700 were enrolled yesterday.

The organization was started by John P. Haines, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The school children are to be organized into a league to assist the society in looking after the interests of dumb animals. The children are expected to report to the society all violations of existing laws that they observe, and they pledge themselves to be kind to all animals. Each child signs the pledge and receives a small badge and a pamphlet explaining what they are to do.

No sign telling about the league was placed in the society's building, at Twenty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, yet the news spread, and for several days there has been a double line of boys and girls reaching beyond Twenty-seventh Street waiting their turn to enter the building and make application for membership.

Sunday April 1-1900 | Daily, 1 Cent. | The New York Times. | Sunday | Pages 17-30

S. Koch & Sons

24 West 23d Street.

Easter Millinery.

Our Easter exhibit of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets is a veritable collection of "Millinery Masterpieces"—the best and latest efforts of the world-famed Parisian modistes, together with our own exclusive creations.

A fitting Eastertide display by the leading Millinery house of America.

S. KOCH & SONS,
24 West 23d Street, N. Y.
Fulton St. & Elm Pl., Brooklyn.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Democrats Troubled Over the Question of Leadership.

AUTHORITATIVE VOICE NEEDED

Commissioner Peck and Architecture—Thrifty Representatives' Opportunities—Use of Locomobiles.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A newspaper wit, indulging in the largest liberty of expression and of conjecture, recently declared that what the Democratic Party is most in need of in the present juncture is the loss of a few dozens of leaders. Just who should be the "leaders" to be lost, the permission being given to rid the party of so large a number of heads, would vex the judgment of the man who wrote the paragraph, and possibly not deprive the organization as it is now familiarly known of any great degree of distinction. But such former leading men as ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio and ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson of Michigan have suggested the same remedy in an indirect way in recent conversations in this city. Their reflections were all gloomy, and their expectations all based upon conditions far out of reach, at least from their point of view. Both were of the opinion that the Republicans have afforded the Democrats sufficient oportunity to regain much of the ground lost in the fatal campaign of 1896. Both were convinced that if the Democrats could be brought to the state of mind in which the party would be content to fight for broad principles, without too much analysis of definitions, and absolutely without any requirement that the voters should be held to be right and sound according to their willingness to maintain that the moon is made of green cheese, much could be done to prepare the way for victory in a later campaign. They both believe that New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Connecticut, and West Virginia contain as many Democrats as they did in 1892. But both know that a great many of them are "in the woods," and are likely to remain there until the Democrats recover from the convulsion of 1896. In looking over the political field from this point they found little to indicate a likelihood that the men who are in the lead will give the party or the country the direction that is necessary to assure Democratic success at the polls. Mr. Dickinson's idea that a Democrat with the foresight and ability to express in concrete form the guiding principles of Democracy, if he could arrest the attention and hold the respect of the Democratic people, might yet save the party in 1900, was avowed in the same instant with an expression of fear that no Democrat with sufficient prominance can now speak with the authority essential to entice the party out of the ways into which it has been led by a fantastic leader advocating political chimeras distasteful to the Democrats who now live "in the woods."

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Even among the Bryan Democrats in Congress it is not difficult to discover something of the hunger and thirst for a new leader expressed by Campbell and Dickinson. Last November, in Alabama, the writer discovered it among leading Democrats in that State, who admitted that they dare not preach opposition to present leaders and progressions because the rank and file have not yet recovered from the spasm of Populism with which the party was afflicted in 1896. It was apparent that the Southern leaders would be thankful if the voice of one speaking as with authority could enunciate a few guiding principles the adoption of which would inevitably mean the abandonment of the men and vagaries of 1896. Neither the Senate nor the House of Representatives contains the man or group of men who can be depended upon to utter the true faith in words calculated to impress the disorganized party as having the ring of authority. Yet nearly every other Democrat here admits, with the assumption that Col. W. J. Bryan is the inevitable candidate, the belief that he will be inevitably beaten. Up to this time the platform of the Democrats promises to be one of negations. Imperialism, trusts, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, seem to be the sum of the leading issues to be incorporated in the Kansas City platform. Desperate efforts have been made to obtain other issues. Much hope was builded upon the Macrum issue. Here was to be found an instance, rank and revolting, of the complacency of the Republican Administration under deliberate British insult and outrage. Macrum has disgraced himself and robbed certain Democrats of a National issue, by a wretched exposure of his own weakness and incapacity to fill a position in which he might have won some fame. Just now the Democrats are grasping at another issue, in venturing to find gross extravagance in the fitting out of the transport Sumner. They may accomplish a good purpose in proving that it is not economical to either repair or build ships in navy yards, but it is questionable whether they will find a national issue or even criminal extravagance. There is some reason to believe that the most that will be done will be to learn that one plumber was mad at another for getting a contract, and took his case to Congress.

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Illinois men here have been indulging in some humerous allusions to Commissioner Ferdinand Peck, in consequence of a decision reached by him concerning a proposed exhibit at the Paris Exposition. There is in process of construction at Chicago a Post Office, possibly one of the most elaborate structures undertaken by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department. The design has met with approval from many competent judges, and, desiring to show to the world what the Treasury considers the latest and perhaps the best conception of what a Government building should be, a model made to scale was prepared, with the expectation that it might be sent to Paris and exposed for the judgment of "abroad." It is a large model, complete in every architectural detail, and is a conspicuous pile of dazzling white plaster. It was not assumed that there would be any objection to its exhibition, but it was necessary to obtain the consent of the Commissioner before it could be placed, and formal application was made to Mr. Peck. There was delay, perhaps a reminder or two that the application had not been acknowledged, but at last came the reply. Mr. Peck was entirely in sympathy with the suggestion that it would be advantageous to show a sample of approved American architecture, and after mature deliberation he had decided to have prepared a complete model of the Auditorium Building in Chicago. The Auditorium Building is known to all visitors to Chicago as a very big structure, with the tower, the roof covering not only a theatre and other halls, but also a hotel. Not everybody who heard this suggestion from Mr. Peck could understand why the model of this private building should be substituted for the model of the Post Office. But Chicago supplied the explanation. The Auditorium is the creation of Mr. Peck. Just what may come of the decision is not ascertainable, but the designers of the Chicago Post Office are disappointed.

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There was a time, not so many years ago, when the use of accusatory language employed by one member of the House of Representatives against another meant a meeting out at Bladensburg and an exchange of shots. People ride out to "the dueling ground" to this day, and very old men here lament the decay of the race as illustrated by its willingness to refer brawls to the police instead of submitting questions of opinion or veracity to settlement according to "the code." Occasionally an editor right here in this city, located near the fortieth parallel of latitude, commends the target practice in preference to fisticuffs in the determination of these disputes, very much in the manner of speech and reasoning that obtain in the neighborhood of the thirtieth parallel, when the police are not too active or unsympathetic. But the code is dead here. Otherwise it would not have been possible for Representative Marsh of Illinois to have escaped the ordeal or an apology for words spoken by him in the debate Tuesday. Representative Lentz of Ohio, a very robust, active man, with a large voice and a head of aggressively pompadour hair, assailed the President and "all others in authority" with as much intensity and minuteness of accusation as if he were already a candidate for President and Mr. Lentz was seeking to convince his hearers that Col. Bryan and Mr. Lentz could govern the country much more wisely than William McKinley. His tirade indulged in with such vehemence as to throw him into an intense perspiration, stirred up Representative Marsh of Illinois. Lentz was born in 1856, and is about forty-four; Marsh was born about 1836—he does not give the year of his birth in the Congressional Directory—and is about sixty-four. He has a straight, spare figure, a gray head, and a white mustache. When he speaks he makes a noise like a stone crusher. Speaking to Mr. Lentz he used every word of disparagement permissible in parliamentary practice to call his adversary a liar, and regretted that he could go no further. Further than that he expressed his sorrow that the Constitution shielded members from responsibility elsewhere for what they say in the House, and told Mr. Lentz that notwithstanding this protection he was at the gentleman's service then and there or anywhere. Mr. Lentz did not accept the invitation to invite Mr. Marsh out to Bladensburg.

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Washington has so many horseless vehicles, propelled by power generated in various ways, that their appearance is no longer enough of a novelty to arrest attention. Many of the carriages are driven by steam engines, and the District authorities, at the suggestion of the organized steam engineers, have adopted a regulation requiring that persons who drive locomotives shall first obtain license, to be granted upon proof that the applicant understands the principles and practice of steam engineering and is competent to stop as well as start a locomobile. The drivers of some of the horseless carriages awaken more curiosity than the carriages themselves, and in consequence of paragraphs in the newspapers Miss Annie Rainsford French has become the most conspicuous driver in the city. Her father, Dr. W. B. French, was one of the first owners of a locomobile, and his daughter became a devotee of the new mode of traveling and anxious to qualify as a driver of a steam carriage. She mastered the theory of steam engineering and acquired practice with the assistance of her father, and a few days ago was able to obtain the desired driver's license after submitting to just such an examination as any other applicant would have to pass. Now she may drive anywhere without fear of police interference. Miss French is an attractive young woman, and has already won some renown as the model of the bronze figure of Victory that adorns the forward turret of the cruiser Olympia. She was also the model for a figure of an angel, in a monumental group for Forest Hill Cemetery, Boston, and for another figure for the Chapman Memorial, in Milwaukee. This happened because she is the niece of the sculptor, Daniel Chester French. She is a picturesque and bold driver, and does not appear to suffer in consequence of the general curiosity manifested in her management of the steam carriage as she drives along Pennsylvania Avenue or climbs Capitol Hill on her way to her home in the East End.

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Nominally the pay of a member of the Senate or the House is $5,000 a year. Senators and Representatives in Congress are on a level in this respect, which some Senators regard as a great hardship, not because Senators work harder than Representatives, but for the reason that the habits soon acquired in the Senate are more expensive than those adopted by most members of the other house. But thrifty members of both houses may increase their pay considerably by making shift to take advantage of the liberal allowances to members under the rules. Far Western members—all members, in fact—get 20 cents a mile mileage once each session. In many cases this adds about $400 a year to the net pay of the member, as he does not need to pay anything like 20 cents a mile for travel, and most of them pay only their incidental travel expenses, as they enjoy the "courtesies" of the roads over which they travel. The average of gain in pay may be $200 from mileage. Then a large proportion of the members take in cash the stationery allowance of $125 each session. Some members sell their seed allowances, others dispose of their quotas of documents to other members or to second-hand dealers, and so add to their net pay. Evidently every member expends $100 a month in clerical fees, for every member makes a sworn statement that he does, and upon that statement draws the amount allowed for such services said to be required to enable him to serve his constituents effectively. There is no scrutiny of this pay, no roll on which the clerks are carried, and they receive their pay directly from the member. An unscrupulous member might add to his pay by something like $1,200 from such a source. Now and then assertions have been made that members require their protégés in the service to "whack up" a part of their pay in consideration of securing the places they occupy. Such instances are few, if there are any at all, but the charge has been made in several instances. A determined man might easily run his income up to $6,000, and if he was willing to live frugally might go home at the end of the session with pretty nearly all his $10,000 in his pocket or on his bank account.

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For some months it has been known to members of both houses of Congress that the popularity of the document known as "Messages and Documents of the Presidents" was so great, and the demand for it so persistent, that it might become necessary to provide a new edition to be distributed as was the first under the orders of Senators and Representatives. The last edition was large enough to give each Senator twenty copies, and each Representative ten copies, but persons who have endeavored to obtain a copy without paying for it have been refused everywhere for at least six months. Representative Babcock of Wisconsin has introduced a resolution calling for the printing of a new edition of 20,000 copies, to be distributed by members of both houses. Meanwhile an edition is being sold by a company formed to print from a duplicate set of plates of the work presented by Congress to Representative J. D. Richardson, the compiler and editor of the book. Both editions are produced from the same type, and vary about the same interior appearance. The publication of the expensive edition will, it is supposed, operate to relieve with the sale of the private edition.

E. G. S.

Montreal Broker Sentenced.

MONTREAL, March 31.—James Baxter, a broker, who is charged by the police of Chicago and New York and the customs authorities of the United States with diamond smuggling and other crimes, was sentenced to the penitentiary to-day for five years on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the customs. Miss Maria Jane of Buffalo,

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

A Silk Waist Sale

of Unusual Magnitude.

We will place on sale to-morrow a special purchase of the latest and best of this season's styles, at

Prices Far Below Manufacturer's Cost.

The high-class qualities, completeness of assortments in colors and sizes, and the established fact that silk waists are more fashionable than ever, make this sale of very great importance.

Not a waist but is worth 50 per cent. more than to-day's remarkable prices.

RICH TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, in Violet, Gray, Ciel and Pink, with embroidered cordings and tucks, serpentine cordings, all-over pin tucks, sleeves trimmed to match . . . **4.98**

RICH TAFFETA SILK AND BLACK SATIN WAISTS, with entire Blouse corded, sleeves to match, all fashionable colors . **3.98**

BLACK TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, with all-over diamond tucking . . . **2.95**

ODD SILK WAISTS, only one or two of a kind . . . **1.98**

And in addition special reductions on our recent importations of high-class French models, now ranging in price from $19.50 to $40.00.

Incomparable Spring Dress Goods.

The newly opened Paris Novelties give higher tone and distinction to this already famous stock. Noticeable among rich, exclusive Spring designs are:

Silk and Wool Crepe de Chine, in tints of Violet, Rose, Nile, Lavender, Castor, Tan, Gray, Navy and Black, at . . . **2.50**

Silk striped, plain and Brocade, Eolienne in Gray, Castor, Navy, Royal and Black, at . . . **2.25**

Wool Mistral Etamine, in Mode, Bluet, Gray, Rose, Helio and Black, at . . . **1.25**

Wool and Silk and Wool Voiles, in all spring colorings, at 1.00, 1.35 and . . . **1.50**

The Latest Grenadines.

A special lot of 44-inch Black and Colored Grenadines in Wool and Silk and Wool:

Silk striped, plaid and checked Gauze Grenadine in two and three toned effects, on black grounds . . . **1.25**

Plain Armure, sewing silk and Iron Frame Grenadine, in various meshes and weaves, at 75c., 1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and . . . **2.00**

One of This Season's Best Bargains.

3,000 yards of 50-inch pure Worsted plaid back Serge Suitings, navy and black face. Its popularity is so firmly established, and the demand always so great at regular prices, that we expect a phenomenal call on it Monday; we offer the $1.25 quality (as sold universally) at . . . **59c**

WHITE GOODS.

Complete lines of all the newest fabrics in White Dress Materials; Silk Lawns, Mulls, Mousseline de Swiss, Nonvaland Lawns, French Organdies, Persian and Irish Lawns, Lace Cluster and all-over Tucking and White and Colored Piques.

Sale of Sheer French Organdies.

68 inches wide, regular 55c. quality, special to-morrow at . . . **39c**

White Piques.

250 pieces White Pique, cross and straight welts, regular price 35c. yard, at . . . **25c**

SUMMER FURNISHINGS.

An opportunity to equip Country Homes much below prevailing prices.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, 3 yards long, with fluted ruffle, good quality at . . . **68c**

Ruffled Muslin Curtains in dots, stripes and spray effects, excellent quality, value $1.25, at . . . **98c**

Bolting Ruffle Curtain with neat net insertion and edging; value $1.75, at . . . **1.38**

Tambour Muslin Curtains, with lace insertion and edging; actual value $5.00, at . . . **3.65**

Nottingham Lace Curtains in dainty stylish patterns, reproductions of the best known curtain laces at 98c., $1.25 and . . . **1.48**

5,000 yards French, English and American Cretonnes, suitable for wall hangings, drapings, slip covers, cushions, etc., at, per yard, 10c., 15c. and . . . **25c**

Holland Shades, superior quality, 3 ft. wide by 6 ft. long, mounted on Hartshorn spring roller, each . . . **25c**

Slip Covers, made of good quality Cretonne, per suit of 5 pieces . . . **8.75**

Estimates furnished on John King's Scotch Holland Shades.

MATTINGS.

Fresh importation from China and Japan, in beautiful new crisp weaves, very durable, unique designs.

Cotton Warp Inlaid Japanese Matting, per roll of 40 yards; good value for $8.00, at . . . **6.98**

China Matting, in a variety of checks and stripes, at, per yard, 10c., 12½c. and . . . **15c**

Ingrain Art Squares, best quality, strictly all wool:

Size 6 ft. by 9 ft. . . . 3.75
Size 7 ft. by 9 ft. . . . 4.48
Size 9.0 ft. by 10.6 ft. . . 6.95
Size 9.0 ft. by 12.0 ft. . . 7.48

19th St., Sixth Avenue, 20th St.

HIS JOKE NO LAUGHING MATTER.

Doctor Fails to See Its Humor and Sues Undertaker for Slander.

The story of a joke that was a joke until it traveled so fast and so far that it became a boomerang and caused its originator to be arrested for slander is now among the legal papers in the Sheriff's office. The trouble arose between a physician and an undertaker. The undertaker, J. Henry Asmussen of 127 Edgecombe Avenue, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Walgesing yesterday in an action brought for $50,000 damages by Dr. Leonard Adair of 324 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

In his complaint Dr. Adair alleges that Undertaker Asmussen went into a grocery store on Feb. 9 and said to the proprietor:

"If it were not for the Church I would not be able to make a living at undertaking when a couple of shysters like Dr. Adair and Tallman stick together. Dr. Adair keeps Tallman around his office as his head clerk and bellboy. I believe that Dr. Adair kills his patients so that Tallman can bury them. All the people that die in the neighborhood are Dr. Adair's patients. Dr. Adair gets a commission from Tallman from every job he gives Tallman. Casey & Perrin (undertakers) have entered a complaint against Dr. Adair with the Board of Health for killing people, and he is going to lose his certificate."

John H. Siemann of 128 Edgecombe Avenue, proprietor of the grocery store in question, makes affidavit Corroborative of Dr. Adair's allegations.

Mr. Asmussen gave bail when he was arrested. He told the Deputy Sheriff that he was surprised at the physician's action. He declared that the whole conversation was a joke, and that he had made the remarks as exaggerated as possible so that they would be taken as a joke.

Dr. Adair does not appreciate the humor of it, as in his affidavit claiming $50,000 damages he says:

"By reason of this, deponent has been publicly assailed as an impostor in his profession and a dangerous criminal; as one who entertains but a murderer's regard for human life; as a person to be shunned, abhorred, and avoided by all reputable men; as one who would betray the trust and confidence of his patients, and set a price on their lives."

It was not until the latter part of March that the physician consulted his lawyer, Ralph Gillette. By that time the "joke" had a large circulation above the Harlem and people had taken sides in the controversy.

Mr. Asmussen has retained Bernard J. Tinney as his counsel, and will prepare an answer to the charges in a few days.

TO SAVE HAMILTON'S TREES.

State to be Asked to Appropriate $50,000 to Buy the Ground.

A petition to the Legislature, asking that the State appropriate $50,000 for the purchase of the land on Washington Heights upon which are standing thirteen trees planted by Alexander Hamilton, is being widely circulated, and the number of signatures obtained has already reached a high figure.

It is set forth in the petition that the property containing these trees "will be improved this Summer into building lots unless the proposed vandalism is stopped by the passage of the Hamilton Grange bill," this bill being a measure that was introduced in the Senate to purchase the land in question. All who wish to add their names to the signatures under the petition are asked to correspond with Mrs. Maud Schofield Beeson or Mrs. J. M. Gitterman, both of 83 Washington Place.

Buffalo Bill in Town.

Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) has arrived at the Hoffman House from his ranch in the Little Big Horn Basin. The Colonel is here waiting for the arrival of the rough riders of all nations, who will in a few days commence to assemble in this city to prepare for their annual engagement at Madison Square Garden, which begins on Monday evening, April 23. He announces that he has been all through the West and has engaged quite a number of new features.

Tally-Ho's and Springtids.

A harbinger of Spring is found in the announcement at the Waldorf-Astoria and the Holland that the tally-ho coaches Good Times and Pleasure will begin their trips on April 9 and 10, respectively. The Good Times runs between the Waldorf and Brighton, the Pleasure between the Holland and Ardsley.

Montclair Pastor Goes to Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. E. Allen Tupper, jr., of Montclair, N. J., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Fifteenth Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

"Say Chine and have done"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS

VASES.
ROSE BOWLS.
LOVING CUPS.
FOR EASTER

The custom of making gifts at Easter time is becoming more and more popular, and as it has grown, our stock of goods suitable for this purpose has increased from year to year. Each year finds us with a larger and more complete stock of vases, rose bowls, loving cups, etc., suitable for Easter gifts, and it is a pleasure at this time to call your attention to a few of these goods. There are others, many of them, and these are mentioned simply to give a general idea.

CUT GLASS VASES. A superb line of rich cut glass vases in several new shapes and cuttings. Prices ranging upwards from $1.90 each.

GOLD GLASS VASES. In addition to our regular stock of gold glass vases, is a manufacturer's simple line of rich Bohemian gold decorated vases, some in color and others plain white and gold. Prices in some instances are about ⅓ what we ordinarily would charge.

IRIDESCENT GLASS VASES. A new conceit in iridescent glass, with or without gold edge, now shown in low spreading vases, suitable for short stemmed flowers. Similar shapes also in green.

KLONDYKE GLASS. This is something entirely new in glass, with brown lustre effect; shapes are very novel and prices moderate, ranging from 75c. to $4.50.

20TH CENTURY GLASS. This is another new conceit in glass, it is amber in color, with iridescent sheen; prices ranging from 50c. to $4.00.

GUN METAL GLASS. This is dark green in color, with ratniow effect; many new and novel shapes; prices from 65c. to $2.00.

DUTCH POTTERY. At Christmas time last year we received a large shipment of this celebrated Dutch pottery; it was so much liked that it was sold before many of our customers had a chance to see it. We have just received another shipment, and are now filling back orders, and have anticipated the demand by ordering extra large quantities, and at the prices marked this lot will be sold very quickly. The shapes are quaint and the color and lustre effect decidedly good. The prices range, for a small two-handled vase suitable for sweet peas, violets, etc., at 45c. to a handled pitcher vase 48 inches high at $10.00.

We would be pleased to have you see this line before it is too late.

50-54 West 22d St.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

NEGROES DENOUNCE LYNCHING.

Delaware Methodist Episcopal Conference Passes a Resolution.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—To-day's session of the Delaware Methodist Episcopal Conference, which is composed of colored preachers in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey, was marked by the presentation of a resolution adopted by the Laymen's Conference, denouncing lynching.

The resolution pronounces mob law to be worse than cannibalism, and instructs every layman to use all lawful means to obtain legislation for the protection of the colored race and justice to criminals. The recent lynching in Delaware, Md., was especially commented on in the resolution.

More Exact Census of Live Stock.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The coming census of live stock will undertake three new features—classification by age and partly by sex and use, a count of pure-blood animals, and an enumeration of stock not on farms and ranges, these last amounting to several million head. The age classification was undertaken in response to a demand of the stock men, who felt that the mere enumeration of animals, regardless of age and use, was about as useless as a count of inhabitants without distinction of age, sex, color, and occupation. They expressed a desire to secure a basis for calculating the approximate number of live stock and the productive capacity of the entire mass of cattle or sheep.

Paintings Burned in Chicago Fire.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Much of the Iroquois Club's property destroyed in the Columbia Theatre fire cannot be replaced. The Democratic Club owned original portraits of noted statesmen which were regarded as priceless and not one was saved. The most valuable of these are the "Custer Massacre," worth $3,000; one of Thomas Jefferson, appraised at $2,500, and a third of Andrew Jackson, at $1,000. The standard of the club, which at the time it was purchased was the largest in the United States, also was lost.

Steamship Excelsior Launched.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 31.—The steamship Excelsior, built for the Brooklyn Grain Elevator Company, was successfully launched to-day from the John M. Marr shipyard, in West Haven. The launching was the first to occur here in eight years. It was witnessed by more than 2,500 persons. The Excelsior is 154 feet 8 inches long, 33 feet 10 inches beam, and 16 feet depth of hold. The cost was $100,000. She will be taken to Brooklyn to receive her machinery.

Good Vermont Maple Sugar Outlook.

CHESTER, Vt., March 31.—Sugarmakers in this section who tapped their orchards early are happy over the good run of sap they have had for the last two days. The quality is better than it has been in several years and the outlook for a good sugar season is considered excellent.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

And Now for Easter

With the great Festival of Spring rapidly approaching, choosing proper apparel becomes the matter of the hour. Gotham looks offer Exceptional Values and Large Choice.

Spring Dress Goods

Here money goes far.....Come and see how reasonably you can buy the most stylish fabrics of Spring.... Here is a partial list—which does not represent the assortment at all—it gives values only.

Fancy Checked Spring Cheviots	.49
Bedford Cords—new Spring shades	.49
All Wool Storm Serges—Navy and Black—45 inches wide	.45
High Lustre Mohairs—Blk. and colors	.49
All Wool Henriettas—colors and Blk.	.39
All Wool Homespuns	.37
Satin Striped and Figd Challies	.25
All Wool Etamines—44 inch—all colors	.39
Granite Suitings—all colors and Blk.	.39
New Cashmeres—all colors and Blk.	.39
42-inch Snowflake Suitings	.29
45-inch All Wool Henriettas—all colors	.39
46-inch All Wool Storm Serges—all colors and Black—extra quality	.69
All-Wool Two-toned Granite Cloths	.69
All-Wool Knickerbocker Cheviots—50 to 56 inch—checks, stripes and mixtures	.69
50-inch All Wool Finishes—new shades	.69
48-inch New Satin Cloths—pastel tints	.98
44-inch Wool Poplins—new shades Black and Pastel tints	.98
50-inch All-Wool Pebble Cloths	.98
All Wool Silk finish Crepons, 46 inches wide—new Pastel tints	1.19
54-inch Plaid back Golf Suitings all wool—full line of colorings	1.59
All Wool Silk finish Black Crepons	.98
Silk finish Black Novelty Poplins—fine imported fabrics	1.19
Fine Black Broadcloths—beautiful quality—52 inch—extra good value	2.25

Dress Silks

Foulards, Indias and Taffetas

To the attractions of large assortments of popular fabrics and colors is added advantage of our close margin prices, giving assurance that equal qualities cannot be elsewhere obtained for less. Careful side quotations—they represent fashionable styles in qualities that are unusually good.

22-inch Figured Indias—small and medium designs on light and colored grounds	.49
24-inch Figured Foulards—new Spring colors; also blue and white	.69
New Corded Taffetas—White, street and evening shades	.79
Hemstitched and Picot Taffetas—white, cream, black, evening and new Spring colors	.98
Fancy Taffetas—white with figured satin stripes	.79
Warp Printed Hemstitched Taffetas—light and medium colorings	.98
Fancy Warp Printed and Persian Taffetas—handsome colorings	1.39
Black Silk Grenadines—45 inches wide—stripes and figures	.68
Plain and Fancy Ribbon Stripe Grenadines—45 inches wide	.98
Fine Grenadines—45 inches wide—checks, plaids, and satin stripes	1.25

Great Offering of Corded Madras Ginghams TEN CENTS a yard.

Cluster Cords, ribbon bands, Whalebone Stripes, Double and Single lines, Broken effects, Braid effects, Chain Cordings; also Corded Plaids and Checks; clear, brilliant colorings; Pink, Blue, Oxford, Helio, Gobelin, also Black and White effects.

Never were such Ginghams in such variety sold at such price.

While some would announced them as "Twenty-five cent Ginghams at Ten cents," we do not claim them to be such, but do say that Twenty-five Cents cannot buy prettier styles, more reliable colorings or better wearing Ginghams....They will be on sale on Main Floor, special table, also in Foreign Gingham Section in Basement.

'Twill be wise to buy Summer Supply.

Khaki Cloths—correct shade—the proper fabric for outdoor and athletic purposes—for men and women—our first accumulation of short lengths 13½

Regular prices 25 to 35 cents.

Linings All up-to-date Requirements.

Whatever is needed for correct set or finish of a gown, you'll find here, and find it at a lower price than elsewhere.

Mercerized Sateens—extra quality—all colors	.10
Striped Velour Satteens—best colors	.15
Fancy Taffeta Brndngs—in inch	.5½
Fast Blk Percaline—also Sateen	12½
Glossy Linings for Taffeta Silk Gowns—soft, silky finish—all leading shades	.19
Moleskins Skirt and Waist Linings—colors and pure white	.15
Fine Black Skirting Moleskin	.19
Black Hair Cloth—36 inch—ready shrunk	12½
Metallic Striped Skirtings—make pretty petticoats	.69
Shrunk Canvas Skirt Facings—Black, Slate, Gray and Brown	.14

Boys' Easter Neckwear

4 pr. Fine Linen Collars—new shapes	.10
Knots, Bows, Tecks and	
Windsors—choice, neat styles	.25

Ladies' Tailor Made Suits

One-Third Off.

Easter coming late this year has kept manufacturers from dispatching of many goods that would otherwise have long ago been sold. This accounts for above announcement, as we have bought a manufacturer's stock at reductions enabling us

TO OFFER

At 15.00 Tailor made Suits worth $20.00
12.98 Tailor made Suits worth 18.00
10.00 Tailor made Suits worth 16.50
8.98 Tailor made Suits worth 12.50
6.98 Tailor made Suits worth 10.00

The stock comprises Venetians, Broadcloths, Homespuns, Oxfords, Cheviots and Serges—Black, Colored and Mixtures—Eton, fly front, or fitted—all silk lined Jackets or silk lined throughout, finely tailored, perfectly fitted—tailor stitched, braid trim'd or appliqued—with and without velvet or satin collars—all of the most up-to-date designs!

We also promise Unequaled Values in High Class Fancy Tailored Costumes

Elaborately trim'd with rows of braid, satin folds or richly appliqued—lined with finest taffeta or satin—latest Paris Skirts—17.98 to 59.98—equal to those for which custom tailors charge $40.00 to $85.00.

In addition to the Sale of Suits Exceptional Values in Ladies' Fine Spring Jackets

Best fabrics—medium and light colors and Black—jaunty Etons, Reefers and Fly Fronts—majority lined with Taffeta Silk of extra quality—every jacket new made this Spring.

Jackets.....were 5.98.....3.98
Jackets.....were 8.98.....5.98
Jackets.....were 10.98.....7.98
Jackets.....were 12.98.....9.98

You will find no such values in New York for NONE BUT WE would make such early season Reductions!

Easter Millinery

Great assortments of Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets; Dress shapes in Untrimmed Hats; Misses' and Children's Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats; Ready-to-Wear Hats; Flowers, Rosettes, Chiffons, Ornaments—what is fashionable, is here at

QUICK SELLING PRICES.

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS

Fine Materials—stylish shapes	4.98
Round Hats—full flower trim	5.98
Elegant Novelties	6.98 to 10.98
Spring styles in Mourning Hats	4.98

READY-TO-WEAR HATS

Ladies' Lace Straw—rosette and quill—worth 2.25	1.49
Ladies' Rough Straw English Shapes	.98
Misses' Straw Tams—complete	.65
Children's Straw Tams—complete	.49

UNTRIMMED HATS

Children's Two-toned Straws—ripple and straight brim, all colors	.24
Ladies' Dress Shapes—hand-sewed on wire frames—all colors and black	1.24

FLOWERS, FRUIT, ETC.

Sprays and Bunches of all kinds and colors . . . . . .29 to 3.98

Dress Trimmings

Yokes, Revers, Ornaments and all the yard Novelties—Spangles, Jets—Pearls, Fancy Beads, Appliques—Black, White, Colored—Everything new.

Combination Yoke and Blouse of spangled jet and beads	1.89
Applique Trimmings—Taffeta, Chiffon and Batiste—Black, White and Tan	.39
Jet and Silver Spangle Trimmings—scroll effects and straight bands	.29
Fine Silk Gimps—renaissance and other styles—white and cream	.19

A Few Interesting Quotations for Religious Articles

Pearl Rosaries	.15
Sanctury Lamps	.59
Holy Week Books	.24
Prayer Books—Gilt Edge	.19
Episcopal Prayer and Hymnal sets—gilt edges	.89
Flexible Cover Bibles—gilt edge	.60
White Celluloid Prayer Books—gilt edge—were .50	.31

Bath Room Fixtures

Nickel plated on brass.

Towel Racks—1 to 3 bars	.39 to 1.39
Soap Cups and Racks	.29 to 2.69
Racks for Sponge or Combs	.59 to 1.98
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At the Play and With the Players

The beautiful production of "The Sunken Bell" by Mr. Sothern at the Knickerbocker Theatre must have more than one good result, though one may not be the establishment of translations of Hauptmann high in the popular favor. It certainly must be taken as an earnest of Sothern's artistic sincerity and his desire to do things worth doing, once in a way, for their own sake. While the best examples of contemporary European drama may not serve well as popular entertainment in this country, because of the spirit of hopelessness that seems to control their authors, yet it is well to have an occasional production like this to show that the commercial theatre still has fine artistic possibilities.

Of course, it is the commercial theatre and the drama as a popular entertainment principally that these reviews have to do with. When a play is utterly without value as a popular entertainment, it is not of much use as a newspaper topic. But that is not true of this drama in verse by Hauptmann. Much of Hauptmann's verse defies the translator, we must remember, and his suggestions of folk lore and old Silesian nursery rhymes and tales, woven so delicately into the fabric of the symbolical play, are not intelligible to the ordinary American out for an evening's relaxation. Neither is the symbolism of "The Sunken Bell" likely to be subjected to close analysis by persons who buy seats to see it. As a matter of fact, symbolism in a poem that needs analysis to discover it might better be left for a treatise or a sermon.

There is a lot of humbug, too, in the talk of the elect (generally self-elected) about the maddening mysteries, far above the common understanding, in the plays they regard as superior. No matter what improvement time and the advancement of cultivation in "the mob," as the learned George Moore calls us who are not of the élite, may bring to the playhouse, it is clear that the acted play, when it is acted, must always appeal to a crowd rather than to the individual, and that every person in a theatre audience exerts for the time being some sort of influence on every other person in that audience, so that the drama in its highest form must ever chiefly act upon the imagination through the emotions rather than through the intellect.

A certain amount of intellectual preparation is needful, however, for the perfect enjoyment of "Macbeth," and even of "The Rivals," and a dramatic artist like Sothern has a right to expect that people who deliberately go to see a performance of Hauptmann's play translated by Meltzer, not those who merely drop in expecting to see girls in tights, will take the trouble to learn something about that masterwork of contemporary dramatic literature, if not actually to read it, the play being extant in reasonably choice English. This, not to decipher occult symbolism, but to get the drift of the thing, as a wise person refreshes his mind over "Othello" in the book before he goes to see it on the stage, or, as any one, before sitting through five hours of "Götterdammerung," at least takes the pains to get some idea of the matter and manner of that stupendous tragedy before the hour falls for the darkening of the house and recurrence of the Siegfried motif. And that reminds me:

At the splendid performance of the last drama of the trilogy Tuesday afternoon I met a worker in an artistic vineyard which may not be as productive as some, but is rather salubriously situated. He was in raptures, real, not simulated, though held in modest subjection, of course, and he confided to me the fact, for I do not doubt it is a fact, that he never missed a performance of a Wagner drama if he could help it, for in such performances he found aesthetic stimulation he could find nowhere else. And then I foolishly asked him how "The Sunken Bell" had impressed him the night before.

"Tut, tut!" said he; "there's nothing in it, or if there is I could not see it. Line after line seemed meaningless."

Now, if he had given one-quarter as much thought and care beforehand to preparing himself to receive the illusion of the Hauptmann piece that he had given to "Götterdammerung" I am sure he would have found it worth while. It seems, indeed, that these comparatively few performances of the greatest of modern dramas receive not so much all the attention of people best fitted to appreciate the rare and beautiful in dramatic art, but all their patient, tolerant, intelligent attention. They go, or many of them do, to other "shows," but they are regarded, whether they are comedy, melodrama, farce with songs, or songless farce, merely as "shows," and all classed together as things not worth thinking about; and the solemn truth is that until the best the contemporary theatre now gives us, often, it may be, in spite of itself, is appreciated at its worth by the people best qualified to appreciate such things, it is folly to expect much practical improvement.

Mr. Sothern's production of "The Sunken Bell" pictorially is much finer, of course, than Mr. Conried's, and, excepting in the lack of any one personality in the interpretation so potent in poetic drama as Agnes Sorma, it compares favorably, in a dramatic sense, with all his representations of the piece except the first, in which the genius of Sorma was associated with the fine talent and interpretative skill of Mathieu Pfeffl and Arthur Eggeling in the supernatural rôles of the Nickelmann and the Waldschrat. The deepening of the shadows on the slopes of the Reisengeberger in the third act, the play of the ghostly moonlight, the fitness of the painting itself, deserve the highest sort of praise one may give to that needful accessory of the modern theatre, which some gorgio souls so strongly deplore, the scenery. In the acting, Mr. Sothern shows again his zeal, his continued growth of dramatic power, and a very creditable sense of melody in the delivery of the verse, though, of course, he will never become renowned as an elocutionist, as a reader, as we used to say. The second act, or the better part of it, is beautifully played by him and Miss Harned, and so is the third, and there is much of an easily appreciated sort in their acting throughout the play. Miss Harned is a lovely child to the eye, and there is music in her speech, too, and apt intelligence in her acting.

From "The Sunken Bell" to "The Casino Girl" is a step which the reviewer of things theatrical must accustom himself to taking without stumbling. Mr. Lederer's new show is not as lively as some of the Casino burlettas, but it suffices even in that respect and it is the most beautiful in the pictorial sense the Casino has ever had. The scenes of the second and third acts are particularly charming to the eye, while the "arrangements" of color could not be excelled in their combination of brightness and gorgeous profusion with good taste.

There is nothing much to praise in Mr. Harry B. Smith's libretto, but, on the other hand, it calls for no fierce blame. It is quite as unintelligible as "Die Versunkene Glocke," but Thomas, Richard, and Henry, who sniff at that, find the dialogue of the Casino piece quite to their taste. The quality of its verbal humor is best illustrated when Sam Bernard as the Khédive of Egypt appoints Miss Virginia Earle his Court Plaster Physicianer. Mr. Bernard takes a bath in Apollinaris water and alleges that it tickles. He also swallows the soap.

But now that "The Casino Girl" has been shortened somewhat and is to be given in two acts instead of three, I fancy that it will go with all the needful vim. The most potent things in the piece are Miss Earle's "coon" lullaby, "Down de Lovers' Lane," and the hit at the vanity of Miss Edna May, which is probably harmless enough, and is good advertising for Miss May.

In the performance, besides Miss Earle and the gifted Bernard, are Mabelle Gilman, whose dancing is fairy-like, while she sings positively well, and that tall understudy of Mr. De Wolf Hopper, Mr. Albert Hart, whom, as somebody remarked in the theatre the other night, Mr. Hopper would do well not to employ as an "understudy" any more. Mr. Hart has a singing voice, a striking personality, a certain sense of humor, and seems to be in the way of blossoming forth into an admirable comedian. What a pity he cannot get a chance to act some parts worth acting! But he is appreciated where he is and is doubtless well paid.

This is not intended as a "notice" of "The Casino Girl," so I do not feel compelled to go over the list of performers. All are competent. Some of the women are very pretty. The tall "first row" girls are shockingly audacious in one of their dances, I do declare, and I saw them dance it.

The best thing in the new volume of Herbert S. Stone & Co.'s Green Tree Library, devoted to George Moore's new play, "The Bending of the Bough," is Moore's introduction. Moore writes so deliciously when he is at his best! His paradoxes outdo Bernard Shaw's, his wit is more scintillant than his Jaeger flannel contemporary's, and he can say nothing at all worth saying in a manner to fairly enrapture one who likes that sort of grave foolery. Some folks suspect that Moore takes himself seriously. I guess he did in "Evelyn Innes" and in "Esther Waters," but I refuse to believe that he thinks these five acts of somewhat readable dialogue symbolizing England's political treatment of Ireland make a good acting play or a play worth acting for art's sake.

No, indeed; Moore, in his most whimsical mood, is having fun with the Irish Literary Theatre and his very serious friends, Yeats, whom he put in "Evelyn Innes" as one of Evelyn's lovers, and Edward Martyn, whose idyllic yet sombre piece, "The Heather Field," will be acted in New York this month by the serious young independents.

Mr. Moore is now pretending that as art is dead in England, where most folks who have any preferences in the fine arts at all prefer the Royal Academy, in its present state, or even the Doré Gallery, to the National Gallery, and as art has practically no abiding place in all Europe excepting Norway, where it is in its last gasp, (What's the matter with Belgium?) it may be revived in Ireland. England has reached its middle age of Empire, which will give place, presently, no doubt, to senility and decay, and art never returns to a land it has left. The cat, it appears, does not come back. But Ireland has never yet had more than the most rudimentary art, and in Ireland the artist may work for art's sake instead of money. The Irish artists who cross the Atlantic, however, and we have throngs of them, seem to have a lively appreciation of the value of money.

Some views on the present condition of the dramatic art in Great Britain which are not so hopeless as Moore's, or half so intelligible, one is compelled to add, appear in an article in The Westminster Review signed Allan Laidlaw. Mr. Laidlaw takes the view often expressed in these accounts of dramatic doings in the last fifteen years that the best taste that was once appealed to by tragedy is now satisfied by the modern music drama, which is the latest and highest development of tragic drama. But he, nevertheless, has some sort of hope for the spoken drama, which is vague but ought to be reassuring.

Mr. Laidlaw's opinions of contemporary drama and dramatists, however, startle even one who has read his article. He not only places H. A. Jones, with Matthew Arnold's favorite "Saints and Sinners," as his best play, instead of "Judah," ahead of Pinero, but also that active youth, Louis N. Parker. Pinero he affects to despise, though he pauses, in a sentence that seems to have been "written in," to praise "Trelawny of the Wells." But praise of "Trelawny" from one who denounces, on artistic and not on moral grounds, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," and takes no account of "The Benefit of the Doubt" or "The Princess and the Butterfly," is open to suspicion. What, one asks, has Mr. Pinero done to Mr. Laidlaw that he should be treated with such contempt? Has Mr. Pinero ever written a play to be compared with "Sowing the Wind," "Dandy Dick," "The Cabinet Minister," "The Amazons," "The Gay Lord Quex," "Iris," "Mid-Channel," "The Thunderbolt," "The Profligate," "The Princess and the Butterfly," "The Benefit of the Doubt," "The Weaker Sex," "The Hobby Horse," "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith

Some Happenings in Good Society.

Easter is only a fortnight away. According to tradition the Spring season, with its attendant gayeties, will begin on that joyous festival, and for a month New York will be again the scene of dances, dinners, weddings, and many social diversions. But this, unfortunately, is only a tradition. The reality is quite different. Each year sees this mythical Spring season vanish like a mirage. It is only a fond delusion, and revives each year simply because there have been Spring seasons in the past. The promise of its revival is only a reflection from other days. When one looks back on the social history of New York and sees that the dates of the greatest events in other days were always after Easter, it seems surprising to think that in this generation the same season should be almost as dull as midsummer. Even the old Easter promenade, although long eschewed by fashion, has been practically abandoned, even by the "nobodies," who were wont to shine in butterfly raiment on that day.

What is there for the Eastertide? A few charitable entertainments and weddings and the last meetings of several of the dancing classes, all crowded into the space of a week or ten days. In scanning the lists of guests at these entertainments one misses many familiar names, but these appear immediately when one takes up the cabled letters and descriptions of the social world from London and Paris. According to these New York society is abroad, and the New Yorker will encounter in one-half hour on the Avenue des Acacias, in the Bois, and at the fascinating Pavilion d'Armenonville, on the boulevards, and at Ritz's, in Paris, and on Piccadilly and in Hyde Park, in London, more familiar faces, more members of the fashionable society of this town than one would be apt to see in a week or more on Fifth Avenue. The last hope of the Spring season has been abandoned—namely, the coaching parade. The projected running of two daily coaches from the Holland House and the Astoria to suburban resorts can hardly be classed as fashionable events. After the first week the coaches are usually taken by strangers stopping at the various hotels, who fondly imagine that they are taking part in a New York social function. This year the Coaching Club has had a severe blow in the death of Frederic Bronson, its President, and one who always took the greatest interest in its success. But even had he lived there would have been no coaching parade or any coaching season in New York. Mr. Bronson was abroad and would not have returned to this country. Col. Jay is abroad, as are also Prescott Lawrence and De Lancey Kane. The Vanderbilts are in mourning, and J. Roosevelt Roosevelt is away.

In fact, New York society has become cosmopolitan. It feels, or imagines it feels, as much at home in London and Paris as it does in its native city. It flocks to the Riviera for the short midwinter season, and from there it goes to London for the drawing rooms, levees and the various fashionable events of the Mayfair season with flying trips to Paris for the Grand Prix, d'Auteuil—the great annual dressmakers' and milliners' show of the world—and other events of social import in the gay city on the banks of the Seine. At present there are in Europe of New York fashionables Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Kernochan, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. W. Oliverselle, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Col. and Mrs. "Willie" Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mr. J. J. Van Alen—en route from South Africa—and so on through a long list of the names which once constituted the bulwark of the late Ward McAllister's "Four Hundred." The bookings on the liners that are to sail during April indicate that New York will be almost deserted by the fashionables at a time of year when her attractions in the suburbs and even in town, and her charms are the most enjoyable. Well may those who would wish for a turn in the tide, indorse the ideas of the Prince of Wales, who is opposed to the London early Summer season, and would inaugurate instead an Autumn and Winter one.

For the next fortnight the town will be very dull. To-day is Passion Sunday, and in the Roman Catholic and Ritualistic Episcopal Churches the altars are denuded of ornaments and clad in purple and the Stabat Mater is sung. Next Sunday will be that of the Palms, and then will follow that which is called by some "Holy" and by others "Passion" week, the former being the correct ecclesiastical title. With the week that ended last night, the opera season proper closed. The supplementary season will not be a fashionable one, and the boxes will not be generally retained. The last weeks of the opera showed a revival of some interest by society in the performances, and the return of Calvé was a signal for brilliant houses. But society was tired of it all, long before the end. A turn in the fashionable tide this year was based on a London society action. Two Summers ago there was a veritable Wagnerian fever in London society, and in one of his latest novels, "The Slave," Hichens has written a wonderful satire on the fashionable Bayreuth fad. With the prestige of the sanction of London society, the Ring performances last season were those most favored by society, and the spectacle of well-known women having luncheon served in their opera boxes so that they should not miss one note of the great music dramas was regarded as a sign of musical regeneration by the magnerities. These, it will be remembered, had been wont to hiss from the orchestra and other parts of the house, the people who were chattering in the boxes. But this was also a short-lived dream. This year New York society deserted the Ring performances, and was only enthusiastic when one or more of the three favorite singers appeared. The opera, however, has been the means of introducing the rush dinner. The continuous performance began at 7. Those fashionables who attended rushed there after four hurried courses, and then went home or to Sherry's, or the Astoria, for a vaudeville supper and dance.

Among the changes, however, wrought in New York of late years, there is one which promises to make this city in still another way a rival of Paris and London. Foreigners have never been able to understand why it was considered by society bad form to walk in Central Park; a magnificent garden in the heart of the fashionable district, and one which is far more attractive than Hyde or St. James's Park, and yet society turned the cold shoulder upon it. London's most picturesque feature in the full season is the church parade, where, in Hyde Park, after church hours and before luncheon, society turns out en masse. The London people still go to the church on Sunday, and many of those in the very "exclusive" New York sets go to the country instead, but still there are enough who remain in town to make a very respectable church parade. Now that society is massing in the Sixtieth, Seventieth, and Eightieth Streets on the east side, the Park has become a possibility on Sundays after church, and there in the short walk between the Fifty-ninth or Plaza entrance and that at Fifth Avenue and East Seventy-second Street one may meet society. Each Sunday during a short hour just after noon this promenade is crowded and seems to grow in popularity. It may be a passing fad, but it has the prestige and hallmark of an English custom.

With this week the various card parties which have been so popular during Lent will close their meetings. Interest has been divided between whist pure and simple and bridge whist, which has become almost as much of a fad in New York as in London. The Knickerbocker Whist Club, which had its last meeting on Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, has had a most successful season. It has a large list of members, among whom are Mrs. Rhinelander Waldo, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Mr. and Mrs. George Schieffelin, Col. Alexander R. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. McKim, Mr. and Mrs. Von B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Dana, Mrs. Livingston Cooper, Miss Bibby, and Mr. William H. Bibby. Various card parties have been given during the week, both in the afternoon and evening. Two of the jolliest were those at which Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright and Mrs. James Hude Beeckman were the hostesses.

There will be no cessation, of course, in the meetings of the various clubs for the playing of badminton, for bowling, roller skating, and other like diversions. Yesterday had its quota of meetings, and during this week and in Holy Week the various contests and championships will be decided. The sewing classes are regarded as semi-religious affairs, and their sessions will continue until Easter. There are, however, very few readings, lectures, and concerts to be given during the next fortnight.

The Florida season has ended with a flourish, and it has been one of the most successful in years. There are still a few people lingering at Jekyl Island and at the Virginia Hot Springs, while Old Point has again come into favor and the hotels are crowded there. Although there have been many meets at Meadow Brook, the Hempstead colony has not assembled there as yet in any force. The Kemps, the Hitchcocks, and the Gebhards are still lingering in the South, and Aiken has not lost all its attractions. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan have passed the entire Winter at their Hempstead place, and Mr. William C. Whitney has been at his house at Westbury nearly every Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens will be among the first to open their house at Wheatley Hills permanently for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy have been passing the Winter in town, but will go to Hempstead after Easter.

This coming week, although one in which many of the churches are draped in garments of woe, will paradoxically bring more fashionable weddings than even the Eastertide. None of these, however, will be very large affairs, although each is an event of more than passing interest. The particulars of these have been given in detail in this column during the week. At neither the wedding of Miss Susan De Forest Day and Dr. Charles T. Parker on Wednesday, nor at that of Miss Eleanor Robinson and Mr. James Lowell Putnam will there be any bridesmaids. The wedding of Mrs. Walker and Mr. Whaley at St. Thomas's Church will be a very quiet affair, and there will be no following reception.

The wedding of Miss Margaretta Stockton Beasley, daughter of the late Mercer Beasley, granddaughter of the late Gen. Robert F. Stockton of Trenton, N. J., and a niece of Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne of this city, and Mr. Edward C. Delafield, son of Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield of this city, will take place at St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, at noon on Monday, April 30. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown and Dr. Lubec, will perform the ceremony. Miss Beasley's maid of honor will be her sister, Miss Kittie Beasley, and her bridesmaids are to be the Misses Harriet and Maizie Delafield, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Catherine Dodge, Miss Catherine Dix, Miss Mary Nicol, and Miss Suzanne Green of Trenton, a cousin of Miss Beasley. Mr. Delafield's best man will be his brother, Joseph Delafield. Messrs. John R. Delafield, Alexander Hadden, Robert Southard, Percy R. Pyne, Jr., and William Schultz will be the ushers. Mr. Delafield's mother was Miss Mary C. Livingston.

On Easter Tuesday, April 17, the wedding of Dudley Newcombe Carpenter, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy, and Miss Sylvia Caesar, a daughter of Mrs. Herman D. Caesar, will take place, in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. Miss Effie Caesar, a sister of the bride, will be her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Jessie McNamee, a cousin of the bride; Miss Edythe Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Davis of Staten Island; Miss Anne C. Johnson of Staten Island, and Miss Louise B. Holly. The best man will be Passed Assistant Paymaster F. S. Pleadwell, United States Navy, and the ushers are to be Passed Assistant Paymaster Baron P. Du Bois, Lieut. William Pitt Scott, and Ensign Henry V. Butler, United States Navy, and Capt. T. C. Treadwell, United States Marine Corps. The Rev. E. Walpole Warren will read the betrothal service, and the ceremony will be performed by Archdeacon George D. Johnson, rector of Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I. The bridegroom will wear his naval uniform, and the best man and the ushers will also appear in uniform. Miss Caesar is a granddaughter of the late Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, and is a cousin of Cornelius Vanderbilt. The bridegroom is a grandson of the late Rear Admiral Charles Carroll Carpenter.

The Misses Hewitt, who had contemplated giving their annual entertainment of the season during Easter week, reluctantly abandoned the idea on Thursday last. They have decided to sail for Europe at an early date, and Mr. Clyde Fitch, who was to have aided them in arranging and carrying out the entertainment, himself left suddenly for Europe. The troupe of Japanese players now performing here were to have appeared at the Misses Hewitt's, and other novel features were to be produced. The first information of their projected entertainment was given in THE TIMES. General regret is expressed that the "annual Hewitt party" will not take place.

M. Theobald Chartran, the artist, and Mme. Chartran gave a dinner to M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, on Monday evening last at Sherry's. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. de Bocandé, M. and Mme. de Régnier, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Townsend Barlow, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Knoedler, Mr. Maurice Farkoa, Mr. Dauphine, and Mrs. Morris Black. After the dinner Mrs. Black and Mr. Farkoa sang. Mme. Chartran sailed for Europe on La Touraine on Thursday last.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Jay Robinson, daughter of the late E. Randolph Robinson, and whose mother was Miss Jay, a daughter of John Jay, and Mr. James Lowell Putnam of Boston will take place at the bride's residence, 22 Washington Square, on Wednesday afternoon, April 4, at 3:30 o'clock. The wedding will be a quiet and simple one. Miss Robinson will have no attendants. The ushers are to be Messrs. Coolidge, Forbes, and Lincoln. At the marriage of Miss Robinson's mother, Miss Jay, there was much excitement in the society world over the fact that a special train was run from this city to Katonah, the Jay country seat. Special trains or cars were then novelties. Miss Robinson's father was of the old Moncure Robinson family of Virginia, an old and distinguished family. Mr. Moncure Robinson of Philadelphia is an uncle of Miss Robinson, and she is a niece of Mrs. John Robinson of Baltimore. Miss Robinson is well known in Philadelphia and Baltimore, where she has often visited, and also in Boston, as while her brother was a student at Harvard she took a house in Cambridge and lived there for some time. Mr. Moncure Robinson, the bride's brother, will give her away. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix.

Another of Wednesday's weddings will be that of Dr. Charles T. Parker and Miss Susan de Forest Day, which will take place at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. The interior of the church is to have its floral decorations so arranged as to suggest an English rural chapel. A portion of the church near the pulpit will be cut off from the body of the edifice by a wall of tall palms, so thick that one cannot see through it, and from the entrance of the church to this walled-in inclosure is to lead an aisle of palms. The bridal party will enter the walled-in space under an arch of Easter lilies and through a gateway of the same flowers. The pulpit is to be a mass of Easter lilies, and there is to be a background of palms with white lilies banked in front. Miss Day will have no attendants. Her brother, George Lord Day, will give her away. Dr. Parker's best man will be his brother, Mr. James P. Parker of Boston, and the ushers are to be Mr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris, David Willcox, Robert Hall McCormick, a nephew of the bride; John G. Beresford, Dr. Franklin Dexter, and Dr. William G. Lyle. As Miss Day's yacht the Scythian has been chartered by Trenor L. Park until the middle of May, the honeymoon will not be spent on her. Miss Day is the daughter of the late Henry Day, the eminent lawyer, and a sister of Georg Lord Day, and of Mrs. McCormick of Chicago. The Rev. Dr. Babcock of the Brick Church will perform the ceremony.

George Barclay Rives, son of George L. Rives by his first wife, who was a Miss Kean, a sister of Senator Kean of New Jersey, and Miss Elisabeth Hare Emlen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare, (Miss Meredith of Philadelphia,) will be married on Tuesday, April 24, at Grace Church. The bride's uncle, Bishop Hare of South Dakota, will perform the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Huntington. Miss Hare's maid of honor will be her younger sister, and there will be two little girl attendants, relatives of the bride and bridegroom. Thomas Cadwalader and Arthur Wehler of Philadelphia, and Livingston Kean and the Messrs. Meredith and Montgomery Hare, brothers of the bride, will be among the ushers.

There were some 160 people present at the Lumholtz lecture on "The Symbolism of the Huichol Indians" Wednesday afternoon last in the banquet room at Sherry's. The lecture was illustrated with stereopticon views. Next Wednesday at the same place Prof. Frank H. Cushing will lecture on "Life Among the Zuni Indians." Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Gen. Butterfield, Mrs. Butterfield, and others are among the patrons and patronesses of these lectures.

Miss Harriette Cady gave the second and last of her piano recitals yesterday morning at the residence of Mrs. J. J. Mason. She rendered selections from Bach, Beethoven, Schytte, Sinding, Moszkowski, Wagner-Tausig, Wagner Von-Bülow, the magic fire scene from "Die Walküre," Tschaikowsky's "Im Throika," "Chant sans Paroles," a scherzo, Mendelssohn's "Spinning Song," and also played a delightful minuet composed by Mrs. Albert Hendricks. These recitals were under the patronage of Mmes. G. B. de Forest, William Bloodgood, James Hude Beekman, Frederic H. Benedict, W. P. Draper, Daniel S. Lamont, J. Pierpont Morgan, J. W. Pinchot, Jules Reynal, James Speyer, C. C. Worthington, and Edward Winslow.

Both society and the stage will be well represented Monday afternoon next at the matinée musicale to be given by Mr. Arthur Edward Stahlschmidt, together with Miss Anna Vernon Dorsey, O-Nami, Mr. Heinrich Meyn, and Mr. Bruno Huhn at Mendelssohn Hall. A few of the well-known people interested are Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. George Schieffelin, Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Mrs. James Martin, Mrs. Charles Berryman, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Albert Edey, Miss Leary, the Misses Agnew, Mrs. William Bloodgood, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Daniel French, Mrs. F. Gotthold, Mrs. Dunlop Hopkins, Mrs. Temple Merritt, Mme. Eames-Story, M. Edouard de Reszke, and M. de Nevers. Mrs. Celeste Heckher wil chaperon a party from Philadelphia.

An illustrated lecture on "The Old Town of Cambridge and Harvard College," by the Rev. Samuel Eliot, was given under the auspices of the New England Society of New York on Tuesday evening last at the Astoria. The Old English Glee Singers rendered some charming selections, New England songs, and old English glees, and the lecture and music were thoroughly enjoyed by those who attended the affair.

The "Singing Girls," as they call themselves, and who are Miss Sallie Frothingham Akers, Miss Chapman, Miss Dietweiler, and Miss Griswold, will give an afternoon recital at the residence of Mrs. Frederic Gotthold, 165 West Fifty-eighth Street, on Tuesday afternoon next, April 3. This recital will be under the patronage of Mesdames Riggs, Gotthold, Worthington, Wetmore, Royal-Whitman, Greaves, and Van Emburgh. Those who have not heard these young women in their madrigals and part songs and each of them in her solos will find their fresh, young, and well-trained voices a source of much pleasure. They have already sung at several well-known New York houses and at Sherry's, and last Monday sang at Mrs. Westervelt's at a meeting of the Helping Hand Sewing Class. They will be aided on Tuesday by Mr. Halliday, who will play a violin obligato, and by Miss Helen Collins as accompanist. Tickets at $1 each can be had of Mrs. Gotthold, or from Mrs. D. V. Van Emburgh, 30 East Thirty-eighth Street.

On these dull Lenten Sundays dining out is all the more the fashion, and the diners de luxe at Sherry's are again, as last year, the favored meeting place of fashionable society. Among those who have recently had tables there for these diners de luxe are Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. Sloane, Mrs. Paget, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Jules Bache, and Mrs. Bennett King.

Mr. and Mrs. Stoors Wells have made their final visit to Newport prior to sailing for Europe, where they will visit the Paris Exposition and return to their enlarged and improved cottage during July. Something like $100,000 has been expended for the improvements and for the enlargements of the house, which, when completed, will be one of the handsomest cottages in Newport.

The closing of The Breakers, at Newport, for the Summer recalls to mind the many prominent Newport villa owners who have passed away in the past six years and whose places there can never be filled. The list includes the names of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. William C. Whitney, George Work, Ogden Goelet, Robert Goelet, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Atherton Blight, Col. C. L. Best, Senator Calvin S. Brice, William F. Burden, the Misses Augustus Van Wickle, Ward McAllister, Mrs. William Garnmell, James P. Kernochan, Le Roy King, Charles Leary, Mrs. August Belmont, John O'Brien, Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., and Joseph Tuckerman.

Mrs. Herman Oelrichs will probably pass the Newport season with her sister, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., as her new villa will not be completed in time for use this Summer. Mrs. Oelrichs is to return with Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt from Europe to Newport early in June. All their horses and traps are already there. Report has it that Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will build a Newport villa, and the same report is current of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. Mrs. David King and her daughter, Miss King, have opened Kingscote at Newport for the season.

A large naval contingent will be stationed at Newport the coming season, and there will be many functions at the several stations and on the warships. At one time social life at Newport was considerably enlivened by the naval contingent, but for the past few years the officers have been doing little entertaining.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wharton will return from Europe early in uJne and take a cottage at Lenox for the season. Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry expect to arrive at their Newport cottage, Seaverge, early in June. The place has been considerably improved since it was closed last Fall. Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard will pass the season in Europe. Messrs. Burden and Ledyard came down from Harvard to Newport during the earlier part of the week for wild duck shooting on the bay. Mrs. Julien T. Davies went to Newport on Monday to look over her cottage, near Easton's Beach. Mr. Lorillard Spencer went to Newport for a short visit on Wednesday to look over his estate. It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Spencer will pass the coming season in the White Mountains.

Mechanics are at work converting the Paran Stevens house at Newport into a fashionable restaurant, grill room, and apartment house. The house will be materially enlarged, and is well adapted for the use that will be made of it this Summer.

The large building on Downing Street, as well as that on State Street, Newport, which was recently sold to the New England Electrical Vehicle Transportation Company for its automobile depot, is being fitted up. A practice ring, installing plant and repair shops, and other departments will be built, and 100 automobiles of every description will be ready for use before June 1. The company has twenty-two orders for automobiles to deliver during the month of May and 62 other orders for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who have taken the Wharton cottage at Newport for the season, may later become its owners. Mr. Potter Palmer, Jr., will pass the season at Newport as the guest of Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Jr., who has taken Rocky Hall for the Summer.

There is a note of expectancy in the promise for the London season, although there has been, and undoubtedly will be, such a scarcity of men, and the number of families in mourning is so large that there will not be any general entertaining. There is already a wail about the financial state of the London clubs. Boodle's is said to be deplorably off, Arthur's is half deserted, and the Bachelors' is quite empty. The Marlborough is none too comfortable, and at Brook's there is often not one man in the morning room. The London men who have not gone to the war do not dine at their clubs any more. They go to hotels where they have music and meet everybody, and the hotel and restaurant dining fad has taken absolute possession of London. There are more than a dozen places equally good and equally smart, and any evening one may see at any one of these Princes, Dukes, Duchesses, members of the royal family, the fashionable untitled people, and the leading lights of the stage. The Prince of Wales has dined on several occasions with the "Willie" James, with Mrs. Arthur Paget, and other well-known women of fashion at one or the other of these places, and this has given it absolute cachet.

The Anglo-American débutantes of the London season so far have been Miss Leila Paget, the daughter of Mrs. Paget; Miss Eloise Breese, the daughter of Mrs. Harry Higgins, and Miss May Bentinck, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck. Miss Coleman Drayton, Miss Van Alen, and Miss Roosevelt are young women who will make their London débuts this season. They are three granddaughters of Mrs. Astor, and each of them is in a little set quite distinct from the one in which Mrs. Paget and a few other Americans have been conspicuous.

Mrs. Bradley Martin has been presented, prior to her launching forth in a season of entertaining. The return of Lady Randolph Churchill will be an event in the Anglo-American set, and Mrs. Adair, who has reached her London home, will keep open house this season, and will entertain quite lavishly for Americans. The sudden arrival of the Duchess of Marlborough from the Riviera, where it was expected that she would remain with her mother-in-law, Lady Blandford, and then go on to Rome, has given rise to all kinds of rumors. The Duchess of Marlborough was not accompanied by any of her American relatives. London is filled with whispers of a disagreement of some kind, which it is further rumored was almost an open rupture at Monte Carlo. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt is cruising still in the Mediterranean with his jolly party, and touching at various ports. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., were at last advices in Nice, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was in Paris.

There has been much consternation in London society and not a little among the Americans at the promise Lady Tatton Sykes has made, after her return from South Africa, where she had the most extraordinary adventures, to write her memoirs. These will embrace her Winters in New York, and are said to be very sensational and extremely personal. Although she and her husband are separated, there has not been a divorce, and it is also rumored that she intends to bring some kind of action, and to remarry—the chosen one being a young officer whom she nursed during her short stay at the Cape.

Miss Leiter has arrived from India, and at last accounts was at Naples. Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie and Miss Smith Clift, Mr. Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Richard Irvin, and Miss Goelet have been on the Riviera. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel and Mrs. "Plus" Moore were among the visitors at Monte Carlo.

The Claron drag, which took place about a fortnight ago, was one of the great events of the Pau season. In the field were Henri Ridgeway and Baron d'Este, Masters of the Hounds; Frank Griswold, Prince de Peix, Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan, Count R. d'Astorg, and Mr. J. H. Wright. Mr. and Mrs. Ridgeway gave a hunt breakfast after the run, at which in addition to the names already mentioned, were present Mr. and Mrs. R. Boreel, Mr. and Mrs. H. Binney, Miss M. Potter, Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mr. Wintie Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. Cass Canfield, Mlle. de Potestad, and the Count and Countess de Canay. Mr. Wintie Rutherfurd and Mr. Cass Canfield drove to the meet in automobiles.

Mrs. Russell Stebbins will give at her residence, 958 Madison Avenue, on Friday morning, a conference, at which the Countess Schimmelmann will give an account of her life and work. The conference will take place at 11 o'clock.

Mr. William C. Whitney gave at the Astoria on Friday evening a small dinner in honor of the Countess Minto. Among the guests were Lady Colebrook and Mr. Arthur Paget. The Countess Minto has just returned from Washington. She will leave for Ottawa in a few days.

Among the steamship arrivals yesterday on the St. Paul were Mrs. Harry Higgins and Miss Eloise Breese, her daughter, the account of whose very successful début appears elsewhere. Miss Breese was presented at the recent Drawing Room in London. Mrs. Higgins and Miss Breese are going for a few weeks to Ohio, after which they will go back to Europe.

Other passengers were Marshall Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Humphries, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey M. Harper, Mr. B. Norman, Mr. A. D. Provand of the House of Commons, the Hon. Theodore N. Vail, Lieut. S. D. Sverbieff, and Mr. H. N. Spencer. On the Lucania were Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Dunn, Mr. Ben Davies, Mr. G. S. Decatur, Mr. H. Townsend Davis, Mr. D. G. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Haight, Mr. Henry Higgins, Mr. Winfield Scott Hoyt, who has been abroad with William K. Vanderbilt; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Knickerbocker, Mr. Thomas Lord, Mr. James Ross, Mrs. Ross, Mr. J. Vaughan Stewart, Mr. Harold S. Vanderbilt, the son of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Warren, and Mrs. and Miss McKay.

Miss Josephine Drexel, who is cruising with Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia on the yacht May, will return here in the middle of April.

The date of the wedding of Miss Edith Morton and Mr. Eustis has not yet been made public. The marriage is to take place soon, but not on April 25, as published elsewhere.

On Thursday afternoon next at 3:30 Miss Alison Haughton and Mr. Francis Rogers will give a song recital at Mrs. Stanford White's, 121 East Twenty-first Street. Among the patronesses are Mmes. Arthur M. Dodge, J. E. Cowdin, Robert Abbe, C. D. Gibson, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., James W. Speyer, W. H. Draper, C. B. Foote, H. F. Dimock, J. Pierpont Morgan, and the Misses De Forest, Callender, Dunham, Godwin, and Helen Benedict.

Mrs. George Crocker of 1 East Sixty-fourth Street, who gave the last of a series of dinners on Friday night last, will sail for Europe on April 25 with Mr. Crocker and her two daughters, the Misses Rutherford. They will remain abroad for several months, and on their return will visit California. Mrs. Crocker does not intend taking a cottage at Newport this Summer.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish did not give a dinner last evening, as announced in some quarters, but gave one of the most important dinners of the past week on Thursday evening in honor of Count Tarnowski. As told in these columns on Friday, the decorations were yellow Spring flowers arranged in silver and gold vases. There were thirty-four covers, and among the guests were the Marquis de San Vito, Mr. and Mrs. Taller, the Misses Gerry, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Miss Laura Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Gray, Miss Robinson, Samuel Bladgen, Mackenzie Gordon, Mr. de Navarro, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Miss Sands, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. Bayliss, Mr. Monroe Robinson, Miss Augusta Robinson, Mrs. Charles R. Marshall, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton. A Hungarian orchestra played during the dinner, and afterward Mr. Mackenzie Gordon sang "How Do I Love Thee," one of Mrs. Browning's sonnets, set to music by Mr. H. K. Hadley, and also rendered some German songs. Later there was informal dancing. Mrs. Fish was gowned in yellow chiffon with insertions in a soft tone of red.

The Saturday Evening Bowling Club met last evening at the Berkeley Armory. There was a large attendance of members, among whom are the Misses Edna B. Schuyler, Emeline Vail, Sarah Edwards Grace Merrall, Julie M. Vietor, Louise Durland, Edith Talbot, Louise Robbins, Julia W. Little, Edith Owen, Adele Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Borden, and the Messrs. F. Raymond Lefferts, George McCracken, Stephen Tilton, H. E. Havemeyer, Henry M. Brookfield, Jr., Arthur S. Cragin, Lathrop Colgate, and Frank J. Gould.

To-morrow afternoon, at Mendelssohn Hall, there will be a matinée musicale, in which Miss Anna Vernon Dorsey, O-Nama-Lilli, (Miss Parker,) Heinrich Meyn, Arthur E. Stahlschmidt, and Bruno Huhn will sing, dance, recite, and play. Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Miss Leary, Mrs. William Bloodgood, Mme. Eames-Story, and others, are patronesses of this musicale.

Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge Gibson will not occupy their cottage in Tuxedo Park this Summer, as they will sail on Wednesday for Europe on the St. Paul. They will be accompanied by their daughter, Miss Marie Louise Gibson, who will pursue her musical studies abroad. She is quite a clever violinist. Among other passengers on the St. Paul will be Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas and Miss Thomas and Mr. Egerton Winthrop.

At the Berkeley Lyceum Thursday evening, before an audience of invited friends, "The Amateurs" gave "The Marble Arch," a comedietta in one act by Edward Rose, played by Miss Ethel de Cordova, Miss Myra de Cordova, Arnold Weil, and Arthur Lobo, and "The Open Gate," a one-act drama by C. Haddon Chambers, played by Miss Mabel Henry, Miss Vera de Cordova, Walter Newhouse, and Julius Louzada. In the boxes were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred de Cordova, Mr. and Mrs. Eustace de Cordova, G. E. Craner, Edwin S. Brickner, and the Misses Henry. In the audience were Mrs. D. H. Solis, the Misses Solis, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Newhouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Carvalho, Mr. and Mrs. Altimund de Cordova, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edgar Nathan, Miss Maud Brandon, Mr. Cyril de Cordova, Mr. and Mrs. David Brickner, Miss Brickner, Dr. and Mrs. John I. Hart, ex-Judge Isaacs, Miss Wiley, and N. Taylor Phillips.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. Sydney Sternbach and Miss Minnie Popper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Popper, will be married at Delmonico's on Tuesday, April 17.

The engagement of Miss Beatrice Stern and Mr. I. R. Rubens is announced. The young couple will be at home on Sunday, April 8, at 1,468 Lexington Avenue.

The engagement of Mr. Theodore Landenburger and Miss F. Baron is announced, as is also that of Mr. Aaron Miller of New York and Miss Blanche Schwartz of Philadelphia.

The wedding of Mr. David Rothschild and Miss Dora Stern, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Stern, will take place at the residence of the bride's father, 4 East Eighty-sixth Street, on Wednesday, April 11.

Miss Clara Conway is to give "a study" of Mary Johnston's recent novel, "To Have and to Hold," with illustrative readings by Miss Luella Phillips, in the small ballroom of the Waldorf on Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Miss Florine Lewisohn, sister of Mrs. Albert Lewisohn, whose wedding took place at Newport some two weeks ago, will be married to Philip S. Henry early in April. The young couple will make their home in England.

The marriage of Miss Ophelia Meinhard, daughter of Henry Meinhard of 18 East Seventieth Street, to Albert Rudolph Strauss of Birmingham, England, will take place at Delmonico's on Monday evening, April 2, at 6:30 P. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Eaton of 150 West Seventy-fourth Street and party returned from a delightful trip to the South and Havana, Cuba. They were at Havana during Secretary and Mrs. Root's visit, and attended the military parade, receptions at Gen. Wood's and Gen. Ludlow's, and private balls given in their honor.

Owing to the recent death of Mrs. Meyer Guggenheimer, grandmother of the bride, the marriage of Mr. Louis Josephthal and Miss Edyth Guggenheim was a very quiet one. The marriage took place on Wednesday evening at the bride's home, The Bolkenhayn, 763 Fifth Avenue, instead of at Delmonico's. Only the immediate relatives were present.

Miss Stern, eldest daughter of Mr. Louis Stern, of 903 Fifth Avenue, United States Commissioner at the Paris Exposition, did not sail Wednesday on the Teutonic with her parents. She will remain here until June in order to complete the college term at Barnard. She will then go to Paris, where Mr. Stern has leased for the exposition period a floor in one of the new hotels. Mr. and Mrs. Stern will entertain largely during the Summer.

The Young People's League of the Montefiore Home will give a concert and reception at the Waldorf-Astoria next Wednesday evening. On this occasion Mrs. Anna Belmont Kraus will recite "The Absent-Minded Beggar," it being her first appearance in public since her retirement from the stage. Theodora Lillienthal, Clara Meading, Amy Ray, Charles Russell, and Edward B. Martinuell will assist with Robert A. Gayler at the piano.

The song recital given by Mr. Edward Erigharn, the basso, at Alexander C. Morgan's residence, in West Seventy-third Street, on Thursday evening, was well attended. Among the selections were Rubinstein's "The Mariner," "Don Juan's songs from Mozart and Gounod; also Damrosch's "Danny Deever." Among those present were Theron G. Strong, Gen. Howard Carroll, Mrs. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Russak, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frothingham, and Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Cox.

The Lenten Musical Club, organized by Mrs. John West Horner, and which meets in the small ball room of the Waldorf-Astoria every Monday and Wednesday evening, intends giving a concert for a charity in Easter week. The members are the Misses Grace White, Adelaide and Nellie Moore, Adele Wilcox, Mabel Smith, Miss Newkirk, Miss Marvin, and Messrs. Kip, Horner, Ernest Johnson, Jack Martin, Stetson, Ernest White Brigham, and Tifft. This club has been recently organized.

Miss Louise Fischer gave the fifth lecture on Thursday in her course in German history. The subject was "Bismarck." Dr. Fischer, the father of the lecturer, was the schoolmate of Bismarck, and a rival candidate for the Mayoralty of the town in which they lived. Among those who are attending this course of lectures given at the residence of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. Huntington Gardner, 607 Fifth Avenue, are Miss Helen Gould, Miss Northrop, Mrs. Bashford Dean, Mrs. A. McMillan Welsch, Mrs. George Baker, and others.

The patients at the Montefiore Home were entertained last Sunday morning by the children of Dr. Mendes's Sunday school, and in the afternoon the concert, managed by Mr. Falk Younker of the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League. There was a violin solo by Mr. Arthur P. Monk, accompanied on the piano by Miss Loewenstein, a song and dance by Baby Kahn, a vocal solo by Mr. Silverman, a piano solo by Miss Flora Woog, a vocal solo by Miss Ida Hutchings, a violin solo by Mr. Harold Cohen, accompanist Miss Stern, and a recitation by Mr. Younker, the closing number being an impromptu cakewalk by Mr. Regensburg and Baby Kahn. On Wednesday night at the Waldorf-Astoria the League will close the season with a professional concert followed by dancing.

A musicale and tea in

Themes and Topics
In the Musical World

A so-called "musical" paper (a "musical" paper is one which lives on the vanity of the nobodies and, by the abuse of the somebodies in music) recently, mirabile dictu, published something worth reading. This was the expression of an orchestral player's opinion on conductors. This orchestral player said: "When a new conductor arrives in New York there is a lot of talk over his readings. I don't find much difference in any of them. If they beat clear, that is all we want. Some play loud where others played softly; some fast and some slow. They call it a new interpretation, but all we men want is a good beat." This delectable creature then goes on to describe the beats of some of the noted conductors, and stultifies himself in the end by declaring that no one else could conduct Beethoven, Bach, Brahms, and Schumann like Theodore Thomas, and no one else Wagner like Seidl. Now any ordinary musician can learn to beat four in a bar, and if can do that he can conduct a Beethoven symphony, according to this musical mechanic. A difference in tempo means nothing to such a dense fellow, in spite of the fact that one really great musician thought that the whole secret of conducting lay in finding out the right tempo. If the conductor had that, all the rest would work itself out naturally, thought Wagner. But then Wagner was just a foolish composer, and not a fiddle-sawyer in an orchestra.

Too many orchestral musicians are much like the average piano teacher. They have the very faintest possible conception of the aesthetic side of their art. They do not really know what they are sitting in the orchestra for. They just sit and saw, or blow, as the case may be, and if the conductor beats the time plainly, so that they do not have too much trouble in counting their rests, they think he is a great man. As for the message, which the symphonies of Beethoven or the dramas of Wagner convey to the hearer, they are as innocent as babes unborn. To them it is all just so much well made music, either clear in form and well adapted to the idioms of their instruments, or not. There is nothing else in music for the vast majority of them, and they do not realize that a master conductor uses them as instruments and plays his conception of a symphony upon them. Provided the beat is clear, they are satisfied, and they think that they do the rest.

Nevertheless, there is a basis of truth in what this orchestral musician said. The beat is indeed of vital importance, and without a clear and unmistakable indication of the time, no orchestra can achieve anything fine. This is, of course, the first fundamental of conducting. But there is no mystery about the art of beating time, and, as I have already said, it is something that any musician can acquire. Yet you cannot make a conductor out of any musician by the roadside, no matter how accomplished he may be in the technics of his art. You cannot make an officer out of every soldier, nor an Admiral out of every seaman. You can take any intelligent sailor and teach him how to steer a ship. You can even make a first-class navigator out of him. But you cannot teach every bluejacket on the gun deck how to apply the theory of Nelson's tactics to the conditions of naval warfare under steam. Even if you let him into the secret by telling him for "weather-gauge" to read "superiority of steaming speed," he will probably make a mull of it when he comes to apply the principle in action. You may teach a soldier every rule in the drill-book, and he may conduct a drill tolerably; but, nevertheless, when he goes into the field, he may not discover, till taught by experience, that if he gives each man three days' cooked rations to carry in his haversack, nine days' uncooked rations in his knapsack, a change of underclothes, and a blanket to carry also, the man will probably throw away his overcoat on the march if the weather is a little mild.

Commanding officers in music, as in the army and the navy, are not to be made out of every man. The elements of talent and fitness will make themselves felt here as they do elsewhere in this life. But there is another side to this thing. A commanding officer cannot succeed with troops who do not understand him, and whom he has had no time to drill. Our orchestral musician noticed that some conductors played fast where others played slowly, and some loudly where others played softly. That these redistributions of the light and shade of a composition constitute the outward revelation of an inward conception does not seem to have occurred to him. But they belong to the tactics of music, and to get them properly executed requires drill, just as in the case of infantry or artillery tactics.

A few evenings ago a conductor, not hitherto known in this city, made his appearance here, conducting the orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House at a concert. This gentleman was brought to this country for some reason which has not yet been made public, but which will no doubt come to light in good time. Certainly he was not asked to come all the way from Dresden, where he is the conductor of the opera, just to direct two or three concerts in this city, with an orchestra which he never saw before, and which he had no time to drill. It is said that he had three rehearsals. Now, according to the orchestral musician who has been quoted, if this gentleman, Mr. von Schuch of Dresden, was able to beat time clearly, all should have gone well, and his début here should have been a great success. According to this orchestral player's reasoning, if he can be credited with reasoning, if Mr. von Schuch could give the orchestra a perfectly clear and unmistakable beat, he should at once have been placed beside Theodore Thomas in the esteem of competent critics of musical performance.

Was he?

Let the reader of this department, if he was present at the concert, ask himself. I am concerned with another question. What was gained for the art of music by bringing Mr. von Schuch here? It was a very good advertisement for Mr. von Schuch, and if Mr. Grau intends to engage him as opera conductor for next season it was a fine and expensive method of introducing him to the public. But what good did it do? What did it prove? To how many persons in the audience did the familiar overtures to "Der Freischütz," "Oberon," and "Euryanthe" sound otherwise than they had in days gone by? A few musical connoisseurs, and perhaps some of the newspaper writers, may have discovered some changes from the conventional treatment, and perhaps the orchestra, under the stimulus of a new personality, played with more spirit than usual. But was Mr. von Schuch able to transform the Metropolitan Opera House into the Boston Symphony Orchestra? It will generally be conceded that he did not, in spite of the grave assertion contained some time ago in one of our morning contemporaries that he could in one hour so completely master any orchestra as to make it play precisely as he desired it to. Mr. von Schuch attended the concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra one week ago Thursday, and there is no doubt that he wished from the bottom of his soul that he could make the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra play like the men from the New England metropolis; but his hypnotic powers failed at the vital moment.

Mr. von Schuch is credited by those who are acquainted with his work in Dresden with being a thoroughly competent operatic conductor in the circumstances which surround him at home. These embrace a permanent institution in which rehearsals are plentiful and his authority firmly established. There was no reason to suppose that he could come here, and, with an orchestra new to him, produce the effects which he produces at home. Nor was there any reason why the public should be expected to betray a devouring curiosity as to what he might do with his readings. Conductor worship has reached a pretty high state of development in this community, but it has not gone so far that the general public will rush to hear how a new man will read old works like the three Weber overtures with which Mr. von Schuch elected to begin his concert. And, as for music itself, it cannot be said that it reaped any immediate or lasting benefit from this recent importation. Bring Mr. von Schuch to America to stay, give him a good, permanent orchestra, or make him the conductor of the German works at the Metropolitan Opera House, and we shall be able to tell whether he is to confer any lasting benefit on music in this land. Bring him here to conduct two or three occasional concerts with an orchestra which never saw him before, and he becomes a mere sensation of the hour, without a single artistic reason for his presence.

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At the Metropolitan Opera House the event of the week was, of course, the revival of Mozart's "Die Zauberflöte." The work was given in Italian, and perhaps should be referred to by its Italian title, "Il Flauto Magico," but the German name is used out of deference to the good Germans who look upon this work as their especial property. I cannot help thinking that the employment of the Italian form of the work is better. The whole thing cannot be taken seriously, and the use of the German text would in these days of deeply significant German operas make the public think that there was something really portentous in the thing. As a matter of fact, in the present century Mozart's last work has been regarded chiefly as a vehicle for the exhibition of remarkable casts. That which Mr. Grau offered will bear comparison with any of recent years, but fifteen years ago there were equally good casts, and before that there usually were stronger ones. I wonder what some of the operagoers of the present day would say to a performance of "Il Flauto Magico" with Tietjens as Pamina, Christine Nilsson or Ilma di Murska as Astrifiammente, Sinico as Papagena, and Trebelli, Lablache, Maria Roze, and Scalchi among the "ladies" and "boys."

There were giants in those days, but perhaps if we had been as near to them as we are to the singers of the present time we should not have found them so very much greater. Certainly it would not be possible to compare the Astrifiammente of Nilsson with that of Sembrich. I never heard Nilsson sing that particular rôle, but I heard her sing many others, and I think I am safe in saying that, in a part calling for a phenomenally high range and for the brilliant delivery of fioriturl, she could not be placed on the same level as the famous Polish singer of our time.

Mme. Eames would perhaps suffer by comparison with such a mistress of dramatic art as Tietjens. On that point it would be interesting to hear the testimony of Mlle. Bauermeister, who sang in this opera with Tietjens in 1874. But Mlle. Bauermeister is a discreet young woman, and she does not tell the secret of her prison house. Marie Roze would probably not show Suzanne Adams to great advantage, and it would hardly be fair to set Carrie Bridewell over against such a prominent singer as Trebelli-Bettini. However, Mr. Grau did very well for us in the matter of a cast, and the scenic presentation was one of the finest ever seen in this city. But, after all is said and done, the impression left by "The Magic Flute," as a play, is much the same as that left by "The Black Crook." The music of Mozart has demonstrated that it has wonderful power to have kept itself before the public a whole century in spite of such a book.

The readers of these columns must have noticed a tendency on the part of the writer to indulge in reminiscence, a sure sign of advancing age. I saw Theodore Habelmann walking in the corridor of the Metropolitan Opera House last night, and I recalled that I had heard him sing "Fra Diavolo" in the Academy of Music, Pittsburg, in 1865. I must admit that at that time only two things impressed me deeply in his performance, his high A and his fall down the rocks in the last scene. I have lived to be less easily pleased by operatic performances. But I am growing old, and I like to rummage in the records of the past. For example, before me lies a newspaper clipping of the year 1878, in which I find this paragraph: "Miss Lillian Norton, the vocalist, possesses a pure, fresh soprano voice of high range and considerable power. In the cavatina from 'Roberto' her phrasing and execution of the somewhat difficult scale passages were all that could be desired; but in the 'Star-Spangled Banner,' in which she was accompanied by the band, her intonation was not at all times quite perfect. At the evening concert Miss Norton more than confirmed the favorable impression produced by her afternoon performance, and won great and deserved applause."

That is from a London paper, commenting on the first concert there of Gilmore's Band, and Miss Lillian Norton is now known all over the world as Lillian Nordica. Here is another:

"Signor de Reschi was the Valentino. His highly pitched baritone voice enabled him to be most efficient in the melodious scene 'Dio possente, Dio d'amor,' and of the trio in the duel scene, 'Che grati qui, Signor,' the same may be well said. This trio contains an exceptionally high part for the baritone. The song in E flat was redemanded, and a part repeated, and the same would have happened at the duel scene if the business of the stage admitted of a repetition."

Signor de Reschi, the baritone, whom another paper in the same season, pronounced too young and inexperienced for a rôle in another opera, was no other than our now beloved tenor, Jean de Reszke. The year when he was "too young and inexperienced" was in 1874. Those who find comfort in saying that he must be nearly sixty will do well to think of this.

These reminiscences are merely in passing. The production of such a work as the "Magic Flute," which has been on the stage since men wore perukes, white wigs, silk coats, knee breeches and stockings, is likely to awaken memories of the days that are now far away. Our Nordica and our Jean were infants in the days to which I have referred, while Tietjens was the queen of the lyric stage. A wonderful woman, who sang all sorts of rôles from Semiramide to Iphigenie and Leonora in "Fidelio." According to Chorley she sang the roulades of Semiramide as well as Grisi. And now we have the Lillian Norton of those days trying to be the Tietjens of our time, and making a very good attempt at it, too. She sings Kundry in "Parsifal," and Gilda in "Rigoletto," Isolde in "Tristan und Isolde," and Violetta in "La Traviata," Venus in "Tannhäuser," and Filina in "Mignon."

The newspaper clippings to which I have referred were lent to me by one of the readers of this department of THE TIMES, a gentleman who has been an operagoer for more years than most of us. Since the death of Diego de Vivo links with the far past have been few, and they are naturally becoming fewer. Signor Bevignani could produce some interesting reminiscences if he would. Arditi's are already in print, and so are those of Col. Mapleson and Marchesi. I hope Victor Capoul will be induced to write his some day. And then there is our good friend Louis Saar, the repetitor at the opera. He also must have a multitude of printable memories. However, we cannot expect that every one will fall a victim to the wiles of the publishers. But, gentle and long-suffering reader—for you are long-suffering if you have reached this point—if you wonder at this outburst of reminiscence and old record, go and hear the "Magic Flute" and see if it does not make you think you are a child again and at the Christmas pantomime which was all a meaningless mixture of red fire, transformations, and gauzy fairies to your young mind.

W. J. HENDERSON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY.—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.—"Faust," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

TUESDAY—Dohnanyi piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.
Schuch concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.
Julie Geyer piano concert, Mend 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—"Il Flauto Magico," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY.—"Die Walkuere," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
Oratorio Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P .M.

FRIDAY.—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
"Carmen," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY.—"Il Flauto Magico," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
"Lohengrin," Metropolitan Opera House, 7:30 P. M.
Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

What Mr. Grau calls a supplementary season of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House will begin to-morrow night with a performance of "Faust" in French, with Messrs. Van Dyck, Scotti, and E. de Reszke, and Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli. The list for the rest of the week is as follows: Tuesday evening, second concert, conducted by Mr. von Schuch; Wednesday, "Il Flauto Magico," with the same cast as on Friday night last; Thursday, "Die Walküre," at popular prices, with the Messrs. Dippel, Pringle, and Bertram, and Mmes. Brema, Susan Strong, and Schumann-Heink; Friday, "Carmen," Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams, and Messrs. Saligmac and Scotti; Saturday afternoon, "Il Flauto Magico" again, and Saturday night, "Lohengrin," Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink, and Messrs. Van Dyck, Bertram, and E. de Reszke.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

The programme for the regular weekly concert at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night, conducted by Mr. von Schuch, is as follows:

Coronation March, ("Folkunger")..Kretschmer
Overture, "Sakuntala"..Goldmark
Conductor, Herr von Schuch.
Aria, "Orfeo"..Gluck
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Aria, "St. Paul"..Mendelssohn
Herr Van Rooy.
Suite, "L'Arlesienne"..Bizet
Conductor, Herr von Schuch.
Air du Tambour Major, ("Le Caid")..Thomas
M. Plançon.
Il Est Doux, ("Herodiade")..Massenet
Miss Susan Strong.
Akademische Festoverture..Brahms
Conductor, Herr von Schuch.
Songs
Miss Susan Strong.
"Feldeinsamkeit"..Brahms
"Am Meer"..Schubert
Herr Van Rooy.
"Drei Zigeuner"..Liszt
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Egyptian March..Strauss

SOUSA AND HIS BAND IN HARLEM.

John Philip Sousa, who is just closing a short tour preparatory to sailing for Europe with his famous band, will give a concert at the Harlem Opera House to-night. The special soloists are Miss Blanche Duffield, soprano, and Miss Bertha Bucklin, violiniste. Following is the programme:

Overture, "Imperial," (new)..Haydn-Westmeyer
Trombone solo, air and variations..Pryor
Mr. Arthur Pryor.
(a) Slavonic Dance No. 2..Dvorak
(b) Hungarian Dance No. 5..Brahms
Soprano solo, waltz, "Maid of the Meadow"..Sousa
Miss Blanche Duffield.
Excerpts from "La Boheme," (new)..Puccini
Idyl, "Ball Scenes," (new)..Czibulka
(a) "Rondo de Nuit," (new)..Gillet
(b) March, "The Man Behind the Gun," (new)..Sousa
Violin solo, Russian airs..Wieniawski
Miss Bertha Bucklin.
"A Dream of Wagner"..Valentine Hamm

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

Genee's "Nanon," which is to be sung at the American Theatre next week, promises to rank as the best of the Castle Square Opera Company's recent light opera revivals. The previous presentation here by this organization received critical and popular approval in a most marked degree. The story of the rivalry of Nanon, the pretty peasant of the Golden Lamb, in Ninon de l'Enclos, the brilliant beauty of the day, was found to retain its piquant charm. Its development affords an interesting glimpse of the Court of Louis XIV. and aptly sets forth the intrigues of its feminine favorites and the escapades of its gallants. One of the most amusing features of the opera is the frequency with which a song of devotion to woman's charms, entitled "Anna to Thee Is My Dearest Lay," is addressed to both of the heroines throughout the three acts by their admirers. The management has made a lavish outlay in the matter of scenic and sartorial embellishments, and has also exercised great care in the selection of a large and highly efficient cast. The rôles have been assigned as follows: Marsellac, Frank Moulan; Hector, Reginald Roberts; D'Aubigne, Miro Delamotte; Bombardine, Harold De Bray; Louis XIV., Louis Casavant; D'Abbe, William Pruette; Notary, A. W. Collins; Nanon, B. Eloise Morgan; Ninon, Drew Donaldson, (her first appearance with the company;) Mme. de Maintenon, Maude Lambert; Mme. de Frontenac, Belle D'Arcy; Gaston, Gertrude Quinlan. The many minor parts will be competently played. "Pinafore" and "Trial by Jury," a great Gilbert and Sullivan double bill, arranged to conform with the traditions of the Savoy Theatre, London, will be presented for the week of April 9, with two distinct casts of favorites.

MR. DOHNANYI'S RECITALS.

Mr. Ernst von Dohnanyi will give two piano recitals at Mendelssohn Hall at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, April 3, and Monday, April 9. The programme of the first follows:

Chromatic Fantaisie and Fugue..Bach
Impromptu F sharp major, Op. 36..Chopin
Valse C sharp minor, Op. 64, No. 2..Chopin
Variations and Fugue..Brahms
(On a theme by Handel, Op. 24.)
Barcarole G major..Rubinstein
Rhapsodie Hungroise No. 9..Liszt

MISS JULIE GEYER'S CONCERT.

Miss Julie Geyer, pianist, and Miss Elsa Ruegger, 'cellist, will appear at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday night. They will have the aid of Gustav Dannreuther, violinist. The programme:

Rubinstein, trio in B flat, for piano, violin, and 'cello.
Miss Julie Geyer, Mr. Gustav Dannreuther, and Mlle. Elsa Ruegger.
Rhapsodie..Brahms
Novelette..Schumann
"Gretchen am Spinnrade"..Schubert-Liszt
Valse..Rubinstein
Group for piano, by Miss Julie Geyer.
Air..Bach
Le Cygne..Saint-Saens
Spinnlied..Popper
Group for violoncello, by Mlle. Elsa Ruegger.
Impromptu..Chopin
Rhapsodie..Liszt
Miss Julie Geyer.

MR. SCHUCH'S SECOND CONCERT.

Following is the programme of Mr. von Schuch's second concert, which will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday night:

Symphony in C minor..Beethoven
Aria, "The Creation"..Haydn
Mme. Sembrich.
Aria, "Der Freischutz"..Weber
M. Plançon.
Invitation a la Danse..Weber-Weingartner
"Auftraege"..Schumann
"It Was a Lover and His Lass"..(Old English)
Mme. Sembrich.
Aria der Andromache, ("Achilleus")..Max Bruch
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Vorspiel, "Parsifal"..Richard Wagner

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The eighth public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society will take place on Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall, prefacing the concert on Saturday night. The programme is as follows:

Fugue, A minor..Bach-Hellmesberger
String Orchestra.
Prelude and glorification, from "Parsifal"
"Waldweben," from "Siegfried"..Wagner
Bacchanale, from "Tannhauser"
Symphony No. 9, D minor, Op. 125, (choral)..Beethoven
Mme. Clementine de Vere, soprano; Mrs. Carl Alves, contralto; Mr. William H. Rieger, tenor; Mr. Ericsson F. Bushnell, bass; chorus, the Rubinstein and Apollo Clubs; Mr. William R. Chapman, director.

Bach's B Minor Mass.

The Oratorio Society will undertake next Thursday evening, April 5, in Carnegie Hall, one of the loftiest tasks that a choral organization can set before itself—a performance nearly complete of Bach's B minor mass, and it will be heard for the first time in New York, and, except for a performance last week in Bethlehem, Penn., the first time in the United States. Ever since the revival of interest in Bach's music under the lead of Schumann and Mendelssohn, about seventy years ago, this mass has held an almost unique place in the estimation of musical authorities as one of the greatest and most profound—also as one of the most difficult—choral works ever written. It marks the summit of Bach's achievement in this field. As one writer has said of it, if all the other music of the master should be lost, this mass alone would reveal all the characteristic qualities of his art and give a true idea of his matchless strength and the depth of his musical inspiration. Though written by the musician most typical of the spirit of Protestantism of Germany and ineligible for liturgical use on account of slight variations from the canonical text, it interprets the devotional spirit of the mass with the deepest and most moving expression and in the most splendid musical investiture it has ever received. And although Bach's learning has been expended upon it as upon scarcely another of his great creations, it nevertheless is a work that stirs every class of music lovers by the marvelous grandeur and sweep of its choruses and the depth and variety of their emotional power.

The history of the B minor mass is somewhat curious. The "Kyrie" and "Gloria" were written together for performance in the Leipzig Lutheran Church, as was then customary. Nine other numbers were added afterward, and several of them, the "Qui Tollis," the "Crucifixus," the "Hosanna," the "Agnus Dei," and the "Gratias," were transferred by Bach from earlier Church cantatas of his own composition. The "Dona Nobis" repeats the music of the "Gratias." They are all pieces, however, whose poetical content fit them exactly for use with the text of the mass, though they have undergone only such slight modification as the difference in the words has made necessary. The twenty-four musical numbers include fifteen choruses, six arias, and three duets. Most of the choruses are for five parts, only the second "Kyrie" and those mentioned as transferred from other works are in four; the "Sanctus" is for six, and the "Hosanna" for double chorus. The "Gratias Agimus Tibi" and all after the "Sanctus," (including the "Hosanna," "Agnus Dei," and "Dona Nobis") will be omitted by the Oratorio Society.

To heighten the effectiveness of the performance and to obtain the characteristic effects aimed at by Bach in his orchestral accompaniments, Mr. Damrosch has made up his orchestra in accordance with the tonal balance usual in Bach's day, differing from that of modern times chiefly in the greater prominence given to the wood wind, and in the use of the oboe d'amore, a favorite of Bach's, but now quite obsolete. It stands a minor third lower than the oboe, and its hollow globular bell gives it a certain veiled and pathetic tone. Two of these instruments were made for the society in Germany, and their use has been specially learned by two skilful oboists for Thursday night's performance. The orchestra will comprise twelve first violins, ten second violins, eight violas, four 'cellos, five double basses, four flutes, four oboes, two oboe d'amore, two bassoons, three trumpets in D, one solo horn, tympani, and organ. Special care has been taken with the trumpet parts, which are so high as to be extremely difficult for modern players.

The solo singers will be Miss Sarah Anderson, soprano; Miss Gertrude May Stein, contralto; Mr. Nicholas Douty, tenor, and Mr. Joseph Baernstein, bass. The Oratorio Society has made every effort to give a performance worthy of this stupendous work. Its rehearsals have been indefatigable all Winter long.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Bach's B minor mass was performed in its entirety on Tuesday night last, March 27, for the first time in this country at the Moravian Church in Bethlehem, Penn., under the direction of J. F. Wolle, the organist of the church. The soloists were Miss Katherine Hilke, soprano; Miss Lucy A. Brickenstein, soprano; Mrs. W. L. Hetzel, contralto; Mr. Nicholas Douty, tenor; Mr. Arthur Beresford, bass.

"The Viceroy," a new comic opera by Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith, elaborately costumed and staged, will be presented by the Bostonians at the Knickerbocker Theatre, following the Sothern engagement. The singers include Barnabee, MacDonald, Helen Bertram, Marcia Van Dresser, Frothingham, Frank Rushworth, John Dunsmure, W. H. Fitzgerald, Josephine Bartlett, and others.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME

The People's Choral Union of Boston, under which name the advanced division of the People's Singing Classes is now incorporated, will give its third annual concert in Music Hall on Sunday evening, April 22. The large chorus will be assisted by orchestra and soloists to be announced later, the whole concert being under the direction of Mr. Samuel W. Cole, conductor. Costa's oratorio, "Naaman," will form the programme of the evening. Negotiations are in progress with several out-of-town artists, and the list of soloists will be announced as soon as completed. Additional interest will be given to the occasion from the fact that the oratorio has not been performed in Boston since Dec. 26, 1889. It was given under the auspices of the Handel and Haydn Society, with Mr. Carl Zerrahn as conductor and Miss Adelaide Phillips, Miss J. E. Houston, and Mr. William J. Winch among the soloists.

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The Musical Art Society of New York, Mr. Frank Damrosch conductor, will give a concert in Music Hall, Boston, Tuesday evening, March 27, at 8:15.

PROGRAMME.

"Crucifixus"..Lotti
"Calgaverunt Oculi Mei"..Michael Haydn
"Es Ist Ein Ros' Entsprungen"..Praetorius
"Stabat Mater"..Palestrina
Cantata, "Ode of Mourning"..Bach
"Liebe Dir Ergeb' Ich Mich"..Cornelius
"Gold'ne Fluren, Wiegenlied"..Dvorak
"Ungewisses Licht, Talismane"..Schumann

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The French Opera Company offered the following interesting programme in Chicago last week: Monday, "L'Africaine"; Tuesday, "La Navarraise," "La Poupée," (ballet,) and "Cavalleria Rusticana"; Wednesday, Gounod's "La Reine de Saba"; Thursday, "William Tell"; Friday, "Salvambo"; Saturday afternoon, "Lucia"; Saturday night, "Mignon."

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Francis Wilson had last week an experience that, next to that of returning money once paid into the box office, is about the saddest that comes to an actor professionally. Mr. Wilson presented "Erminie" in St. Joseph, Mo., and the review of his performance in one of the morning papers the next day mentioned him as a tall man with a serious face, who showed great dignity as the superior thief. The reviewer went on to praise Mr. Wilson's voice, and to point out the many brilliant touches the actor gave the part. Mr. Wilson had been mistaken for William Broderick, who plays Ravennes to his Cadeaux. Down in about the last paragraph Mr. Wilson found: "'William Broderick,' as the comic thief, worked very hard, and seemed to be liked by the audience." Then Mr. Wilson wept.

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The Philadelphia Press, in a general review of Mr. Grau's season in the City of Brotherly Love—which season is now over—expresses satisfaction and concludes thus: "Whether there are likely to be any supplementary performances here later we are not informed. The frost upon the one extra night would not encourage this, but if Grau really should do anything new and important, or if Jean de Reszke should come out to brighten up the end of his season, of which there are whispers, we may have some more operas yet. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. Mr. Grau is getting on fairly without Jean, and paving the way for future seasons when the great Pole has retired. We are not expecting Jean here this season.

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The Boston Transcript says: "Do musical critics and public singers who go to concerts feel themselves under no obligation to treat the singers and the audience with respect when they do not enjoy the music? If a general conclusion may be reached from a single instance, they do not. At a recent performance of 'Judas Maccabeus' at Music Hall the well-known critic of a morning paper and a woman singer of reputation sat together. They also talked together, in a tone which was audible all about them. They uttered various criticisms on the performance. 'Perfectly abominable!' they exclaimed. In front of them there were some young musical students. These young people had not the presumption to dispute their judgment of the performance, but they nevertheless had a marked desire to listen to the music. From this they were prevented by the incessant clattering talk of the critic and the singer. Such disturbance of a concert I really submit is reprehensible. Neither critics nor singers are bound to remain at concerts they do not like. It would be the duty of an audience to sit in silent awe if they should exhibit their disapprobation by rising and going out in a scornful manner, but if they remain they are in duty bound to remain silent during the performance of music, as all other people are bound. Indeed, the critic at a concert should set an example of seemly behavior, and reserve his public expressions of disapprobation for his newspaper."

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Walter Damrosch is making repute in San Francisco as a raconteur. At a luncheon a few days ago the ubiquitous subject of golf came up, and the conversation drifted to polo. "Talking about polo," said Damrosch, "recalls an instance of the remarkably ready wit of Paderewski. My wife and I and Paderewski and his wife were dining a few weeks ago in New York with Mr. C——, a celebrated polo player and one of the leading lights of the Rockaway Club. C——'s sideboard was lined with handsome silver cups, trophies of his polo triumphs. We were admiring the silverware, when I remarked to Paderewski: 'The difference between you and C—— is that while you play polo, he plays polo.' Without a moment's hesitation the great pianist replied: 'That is not all—I am a poor Pole playing solo, while he is a dear soul playing polo.'"

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD

The eighty-eighth season of the London Philharmonic began on March 8. Mr. Cowen conducted the "Symphonie Pathetique" from memory and Mme. Carreño played. The Times said: "Mme. Carreno made a wonderful success in Beethoven's 'Emperor' concerto, which she played with something far beyond the faultless virtuosity for which she is renowned. Delicacy and breadth were alike present in no ordinary degree, and the enthusiasm of the audience was perfectly intelligible, even though the level of musical and general cultivation reached by those present was to be gauged by the fact that the artist, though evidently resolved not to yield to the demand for an encore, was forced to return to the platform no less than six times."

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Eugen d'Albert's new one-act music drama, "Cain," was performed for the first time Feb. 17 at the Royal Opera House, Berlin. It was eminently successful, and was immediately spoken for by the Dresden management. (At Leipsic the manager will not accept any of d'Albert's dramatic works, from purely personal reasons, if we can believe the Musikalisches Wochenblatt.) The libretto by Bulthaupt is founded on Byron's tragedy, and some deplore that he introduced Lucifer, "for the scene between him and Cain, although it is shorter than in the tragedy, is superfluous, and without him the play would be of purely human interest." A most powerful scene is that immediately after the murder, when voices from the clouds call at first softly "Cain," and then the voice of the Lord (male voices in unison) thunders forth, "Where is thy brother?" The music is in free form, yet not in slavish imitation of Wagner. Leitmotivs are not used in conventional form, but thematically and with a profound mastery or orchestral polyphony. The themes are sharply defined and characteristic, the dramatic feeling is intense, the orchestration is extraordinarily brilliant. At least, so Otto Lessman says.

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Mr. Hale writes in The Boston Journal: "Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the Russian pianist, who will visit this country next season, was born, according to a Berlin newspaper, from which I take these statements, at St. Petersburg, Jan. 26, 1878. He is the youngest child of a lawyer of that city. Between the ages of three and four he gave strong evidence of musical talent. He began his piano studies at the age of six. His parents sought the advice of Anton Rubinstein, who told them that their son was possessed of extraordinary musical talent. When only eleven years old he had developed a masterly technic. Prof. Tolstoff was his teacher in the Conservatorium. At the age of sixteen he won the Rubinstein prize. He had two years of study with Leschetitzki. His first composition, "A Serenade for Orchestra," was written when he was twelve. He began his career as piano virtuoso in October, 1896, in Berlin, with brilliant success. With equally brilliant success he played in other large cities in Germany, Austria, Russia, England, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland."

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Otto Gumprecht, influential music critic, died at Meran Feb. 7. Born at Erfurt April 4, 1823, he studied law at Breslau, Halle, and Berlin, and became Dr. Juris., but in 1849 he became music critic of the Nationalzeitung, Berlin. He became blind through an accident, and little by little he confined his critical attention to the concert hall. Stiffly conservative, a foe to the younger school, his influence began to wane about 1870. In 1889 he had a stroke from which he never fully recovered, and after that he lived a comfortable and lonely life at Meran. From 1850 to 1876 he was reckoned the first of Berlin critics, one of the "great trio"; the others were Gustav Engel and Richard Wuerst. Gumprecht wrote these books: "Musikalische Charakterbilder, (1869); "Neue Musikalische Charakterbilder, (1876); "Wagner und Dessen Bühnenfestspiel, Der Ring des Nibelungen," (1873); "Unsere Klassischen Meister," (two vols., 1883-1885); "Neuere Meister," (two vols., 1883.)

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They are telling this story of Gevaërt, the director of the Brussels Conservatory: He was conducting the last rehearsal of a Conservatory concert. When conducting, he is nervous, irritable—not a phenomenon in the musical world. Suddenly he heard a slight noise, as though some one in the audience were leaving a chair. He stopped the orchestra, turned around, and saw a man tiptoeing his way out. Gevaërt shouted: "I wish you to know, Sir, that listeners are allowed here only through favor, and there must be no disturbance. Doorkeeper! Write that man's name down so that he shall not be invited again." The rehearsal was over and the doorkeeper was called. He said: "The gentleman who left during the rehearsal was the Duke of Vendome. He made a thousand apologies—but it was 12 o'clock—his Majesty the King expected him, had invited him to luncheon—he really couldn't stay longer." They say that Gevaërt had at the rehearsal four hairs on his head. That night he was hairless.

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It is again asserted that the French Government has decided to open a contest for an exhibition cantata composed by a foreigner, Frenchmen not being allowed to compete. No details are yet to hand, and there seems to be very little time available. But it is said that M. Leon de Mayrand has prepared a libretto for those who desire to use it, and that several German and American composers have decided to enter whop the particulars are published.

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At a recent revival of "Don Giovanni" at the Imperial Opera, Berlin, the opera was performed in Italian, Da Ponte's original libretto being used. The experiment does not appear to have been altogether appreciated, either by the performers or the public, and a return is therefore to be made to the more familiar version in German. Indeed, the system of performing operas in the language of the country, so that the libretto can be "understanded of the people," is almost universal throughout the Continent. At the Berlin revival the recitative secco was accompanied on a modern grand piano by the conductor, Herr Richard Strauss.

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A naïve letter from Genoa, dated Feb. 26, says: "'Die Walküre,' of Wagner, has been promised here for so long that when the premiere was announced for Saturday night, great was the speculation of the fulfilment; but great as the expectation has been it is fully realized. There is always danger in placing Wagner's work on the Italian stage, as German music is never the same when interpreted by the Latin race. The mise-en-scène was in every way worthy of the Carlo Felice, and the orchestra, under the very capable leadership of Oscar Anselmi, distinguished itself well. The cast was in every way satisfactory. The Sieglinda of La Pondolfini is another triumph in the prima donna's list, being vocally and histrionically, admirable. She invested the part with a girlishness which, while simple, was never insipid, and always intelligent. She received great help from the tenor, Caffetto, who was a capable Siegmund. Emma Zelli as Brünnhilde was sufficient, showing great knowledge and sympathy with this arduous rôle. Bensaud's Wotan stood out in bold relief, and Lucacevska made the most of the small part of Fricka, Wotan's jealous spouse, though of course she was not able to give this part the same distinction that she gave to her part in Il Trillo del Diavolo. The stormy prelude, the spring motif, and the "Ride of the Valkyries," were ably played by the orchestra, who did not miss a point in the music. The opera was well received by an audience, one of the best yet seen at the Carlo Felice, but whether it will survive being a novelty remains to be seen."

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When, on April 4, 1887, Mr. Bennett wrote "A Story of Ten Hundred Concerts," he was able to point out that the "Pops" were still continued by practically the same artists. They are so no longer. Ries and Piatti, who played at the first concert, in 1859, Straus, Joachim, and Lady Hallé, who for nearly two generations were to be found every Monday, and for many years on both Saturdays and Mondays, at St. James's Hall, have either paid the debt of nature or have retired from the Popular Concerts. Soon after the thousandth concert an agitation arose in favor of more vigorous enterprise and "new blood," to which the director eventually felt himself bound to listen. The cry was, "Why should we always have the same quartet party?" forgetful of the fact that the Joachim, (or Lady Hallé,) Ries, Straus, and Piatti quartet, although it might not possess the vigor of youth, was by far the finest in Europe, as those who recollect their performances of Beethoven's "posthumous" quartet in the eighties will readily testify. The "new blood" was always provided by the pianists, many of them pupils of Mme. Schumann. Latterly, however, bowing to criticism, both public and private, Mr. Chappell has afforded plenty of variety in the constitution of the quartet party. But the result can hardly have satisfied even those who at one time so strongly urged it. There are indirect signs that the "Pops" are nearing the end of their new "experimental stage," and every one will hope that, whether M. Ysaye or with somebody else as permanent leader, they will be accorded a fresh and prosperous lease of life.

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M. Jean de Reszke is contemplating the advisability of singing several times in Vienna and Berlin in the present month. He will go to London to take part in the Covent Garden season, and will return to this country next season. He is studying the tenor rôle of Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," and will sing that first in London, Edouard de Reszke singing Mephistopheles, and possibly Mme. Ternina Marguerite. Edouard de Reszke is nearly ready with Hans Sachs in German, and will sing the part first in London.

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Mr. Robert Newman has decided to include a symphony in each of the six concerts of his London Musical Festival, on April 30, May 1 to 5, and as these works will be performed by the combined bands of Queen's Hall and M. Lamoreux, from Paris, in all a force of 200 players, the effect is likely to be very fine. The symphonies chosen are the "Eroica," C minor, and No. 7 of Beethoven; Brahms's No. 2 in D, Schubert's "Unfinished" in B minor, and, of course, the "Pathétique" of Tschaikowsky.

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One result in England of the South African war is, it seems, a "slump" in German hands. Servant girlism, whose contributions from the nursery windows or the area steps at one time practically subsidized these peripatetic orchestras, has, with that queer logic which is one of the charms of the sex, confounded these harm

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

"If people really want good laundry work done I don't see why they can't have it," says the matron of the Work Rooms for Unskilled Women, under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society. Until recently excellent laundry work has been done at the rooms, and the matron in charge is skilled in it. "One trouble is," she went on, "people are not willing to pay for it. They say they can get it done for so much somewhere else. They do not realize what there is in it. It is impossible to make it pay unless a tremendous amount of work is done, and it would not pay anyway at 75 cents a dozen unless there were smaller pieces on which to save the time it takes for the larger pieces. In the laundries they use some kind of bleach, made of chloride of lime or something of that kind, I am told, and after three or four washings the clothes fall to pieces. They might as well wear out naturally if they were properly washed. I understand that they never wash a collar without putting it through the 'bleach.' If the collars we have do not come white, they are put out again and again until they are a good color. We never rub the flannels on a board, never have soap rubbed on them, and the soap in the water is finer than that used for other clothes. With light shirt waists or colored shirts I first set the color with sugar of lead, and they do not fade. If there is a break in lace or embroidery I take a stitch in it, so that it is not harmed in the wash. I use the best soap, starch, and blueing, with wheat starch, which has more gluten, for shirts. We have not worked to make money, but to make a reputation. People have been well satisfied with the work, too, and are sorry we were giving it up."

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New Jersey has never received a greater uncompliment, and it was given with the greatest innocence. She was another "green" girl, and when she came to her mistress, in Brooklyn, that good woman was anxious to sound the depths of her greenness.

"Have you just come from Ireland?" she asked.

"Oh, no, ma'am," answered the maid, "I was in a foreign country for several months. I was in New Jersey."

Isn't a foreign country always across the water?

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The new pictures in the Brooklyn street cars illustrating the proper and improper ways of getting off the cars should be suppressed immediately. They are unsanitary. Not the pictures themselves, but the method of getting off the street car which they advocate. The two beautiful ladies who pose as the Should-Be and Shouldn't-Be are twins. They look exactly alike; they are both dressed in bright scarlet gowns—not so entirely out of the possibilities of dressing as such pictures usually give—and they carry each two bundles exactly alike. The woman as she should be is descending gracefully. She has her two large bundles fastened in some entirely impossible way to her right hand, her dress skirt is delicately caught up a little on that same side, and with her free left hand she holds the guard and steps easily from the car facing toward the front.

The woman as she shouldn't be wears the same gown and carries the same bundles, or it is to be presumed that she was carrying the same two bundles when she was in the car, but as she gets out facing directly back, as no woman ever leaves a car, and in the violent contortions in which she indulges because the savage conductor on the platform has rung the bell and started the car too soon; the bundles are flying around like so many footballs. It is a sad and sorrowful sight, and it is interesting in the picture because no one would ever by any chance see it in real life. But it is not that picture which it is so important to suppress. It is the one of the beautiful and graceful lady who is getting off in such a genteel—it is undoubtedly gentility that the car company has aimed at—manner. Nothing need be said about those two bundles which hang like bangles from one wrist. They are bound to ruin the glove of the woman who carries them, and the string would cut into the hand so badly that no one woman would think of doing it if she could, anyway. But it is in the skirt that the real trouble lies.

After all the trouble the authorities and the private individuals who are anxious to set the world to rights have had talking about dragging skirts, here is a reputable company putting up as an example a woman whose skirts will sweep the whole length of the car steps as she descends. And more microbes, to say nothing of other things, on a car platform, where men have been smoking, it would be hard to find. The delicate and dainty way in which the Should-Be woman has draped up her skirt at the side is beautiful to see, but there is nothing else to it. It wouldn't keep a foot of the lower edge of a modern skirt out of the dust, to say nothing of the fact that such draping the woman must have done at home before a mirror. No, the picture is a sanitary wrong, and ought to be suppressed. Where are the Brooklyn Health Protective women who saw to it that the needed but little noticed placards of another kind were put in the cars? It is no wonder women want to start a legislative league. There is a great deal of work for them to do.

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But there is really a serious question to consider in regard to women getting off the cars the wrong way, and which has nearly caused so many deaths, not of women from accidents, but men from worry. To be sure, women do usually get off the car the wrong way, and sometimes when there is no reason for it. But there often is a reason, and that reason is a man. It is strange that people can never look on two sides of a question. The woman who would like and always tries to get off the car heading forward, just as the considerate railroad companies would like her to, and who carries her bundles up in her arms, or, more sensibly, has them sent from the shops, and holds up her gown and all her skirts off the car steps, can't face forward in getting off, because if she does she will step directly upon the Man-in-the-Way. Every one has seen him. He is going to get on the car, and he stands there with his hand on the guard—the one the woman should grasp in getting off—he has a hungry, anxious expression on his face, as if it was a matter of life and death not to let that car get away from him or let any one get on before him. Sometimes, to be sure, it is the Woman-in-the-Way, but it sounds better to say a man, and he is there often enough, and whoever is there it is impossible to get off the car in the proper way without stepping on them. Now the thing for some enterprising New York car company to do is to put up pictures of the proper and improper way for the Man-to-Get-On to stand while passengers are leaving the car. The only trouble is that the illustrations would not be as attractive, because it would be manifestly out of place to dress the subjects of the pictures in scarlet. However, some good color effects might be obtained by putting the men into golf suits. The man who is awaiting the descent of the passengers in the wrong way could be graphically illustrated with the picture of a plump and energetic matron descending in the correct way without regard to human obstructions in her path.

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There is no knowing what the real purpose of the National Legislative League, which was started last week, is. Women politicians, like men, will sometimes conceal their hands. The ostensible object is to enable mothers to have the right to their own children, to their own property after marriage, and other things of that kind. But there are many women who think there may be ends in view which will touch more largely every woman the length and breadth of the land. There are, of course, many women who are not mothers. There are more who unfortunately have no property, and there are and always will be, fortunately or unfortunately, many women in this part of the world, where there is a surplus of women, who will not be married. So no one of these proposed legislative acts would affect the whole body of women, but that legislative movement which men have started to reduce the length of the hat pins from six or seven inches to three or three and a half inches, touches every woman to the quick. Why a three and a half inch hat pin is no good at all! A woman might as well go back to the old black cotton elastic which at one time was the accessory of every bit of headgear without strings which adorned the head of young or old and contrasted with all shades of tresses. To be sure, in this more enlightened age we might have auburn elastics, blond and brunette elastics, or they might match the hats—scarlet with a poppy hat or violet with a hat of violets; rose colored with a hat of roses, or they might even be adorned the whole length which encircles the head with tiny flowers. We are living in an age of progress and we can make the most artistic use of everything, but hat pins are too pretty and convenient, and they keep the hats on at proper angles and no woman with strength of mind is going to run the risk of having her hat on crooked at the behest of any man or body of men. It seems that the long hat pins are looked upon in the nature of concealed weapons simply because they have been used sometimes in a case of necessity. The legislators should know that no real lady would risk the destruction of a really nice hat pin by assaulting the padded coat of a policeman with it. It has been said that the new association will set to work to pass through the Legislature a bill not regulating the length of hat pins, but providing that none shall be worn costing less than a dollar. This will accomplish the same general result that the men wished to bring about, for it will raise the standard of hat pins and it is safe to say that no hat pin costing a dollar or over would be put to other than its proper use. There is no doubt about such a bill being passed, for every woman in the country will support it. Good hat pins would then be no longer a luxury but a necessity.

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The suppression of the age in death notices has quickly become general. It is more often left out than put in now, and where it is inserted it is almost invariably the ages of the older people which are given. In the death notices in one of the morning papers the other day there were fifteen notices and in only six instances were the ages given. Three were of men and three women. The first were, respectively, sixty-nine, seventy-five, and seventy-six years old, and the latter seventy-one, seventy-three, and eighty-six. The ages of men as well as women are omitted.

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"Women talk such nonsense when they are talking together," said the man. "I have heard them and wondered how they could talk so long to say so little."

"And men are so bright when they are talking together," said the woman. "I have heard them, and I wonder that such small heads can hold the whole they know.' Here's a sample of their conversation. It was on the 'Ladies' Day' at an up-town institution one day last week. A man carrying a tray filled with ice cream and various things of a like nature met a friend.

"'You have a full hand,' remarked the friend.

"'Yes, hearts are trumps to-day,' he said, and they both roared.

"I have laughed myself at the joke ever since, it was so new and bright and original, and they both appreciated it so much."

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They were the discriminating conductor and the woman who does not like pennies. The woman had given the conductor a ten-cent piece, and he was preparing to give her change. He stood in front of her and in his hand were five pennies and a five-cent piece. Her fate hung in the balance, and she knew it, and there was an anxious expression on her face. The conductor hesitated a second himself, uncertain which it should be. Then he chanced to look up, caught the anxious expression on the woman's face, and their eyes met and both smiled, involuntarily, reading the other's thoughts. That saved the situation. The conductor handed out the nickel and the woman gratefully said "Thank you." The conductor is not as black as he is painted.

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The following letter from a young woman in distress has been received:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a constant reader of your worthy paper for the past three years, will you be good enough to advise me through the columns of your paper in reference to the following:

I am a young lady employed in an office, and am angry at one of the employes for some time, speaking to him strictly on business. Previous to this we were on very good terms, (socially as well as business.)

He became engaged quite recently and sent out invitations, but of course did not send me any. Do you think it proper for me to congratulate him. We have not spoken yet; only, as above stated, on business, and I did not think it proper for me to congratulate him if we are not on speaking terms.

If you will be good enough to advise me in reference to the above at as early a date as possible, you will greatly oblige,

A CONSTANT READER.

"A Constant Reader" had undoubtedly only one desire in mind in writing that request, and that was in a nice, womanly way to congratulate her one-time friend. The only safe way to advise people and have the satisfaction of one's advice being taken is to give it in accordance with the wishes of the inquirer. So, if the young woman has not during the time it has taken to bring out this answer taken the matter into her own hands, that is the advice that we unhesitatingly give her. It is plain that she is going to do it any way.

As far as propriety is concerned from a social standpoint it would be undoubtedly quite right for the young woman to take the initiative. She presumably was the one who brought matters to their present strained conditions. She was angry for some sin of commission or omission on the part of the young man, refused to speak to him, and now she has forgiven him, and it is an amiable thing to show it. It is entirely in accordance with the writings of the great St. Augustine, whose teachings of meekness and forgiveness are not as much followed nowadays as they might be. There are wicked, but human, people who might think that in such an important step in his life the young man might have sent the formal notice to the young woman for old time's sake. Such people would say that if he could not take the initiative to that extent they would see him engaged and married a dozen times before they would speak. But those are wicked, worldly people. The young man may not have had the notice sent from motives of delicacy. It would take a knowledge of the whole story to tell that.

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She was a pretty, ladylike little woman of sixty or thereabout. She had nice little curls of soft gray hair and a neat, prim little face. She looked a nice little old maid of another century. That was what the passengers in the car thought, but they were mistaken. They learned it a few moments after they had come to the decision, for the woman wished to have the car stopped, and the conductor was not looking her way. A loud, shrill whistle rent the air. The passengers started, looked around and out of the window mystified. The sound had seemed to come from the direction of the nice little old lady, but she was as prim and quiet as before. Then, while they and the conductor were still wondering, the whistle came again, loud and shrill, and this time unmistakably from the lips of the nice little last-century maiden lady, for they caught her this time with her lips puckered.

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It seems that we have Boers in this country, but, contrary to conditions abroad, we do not find it necessary to keep them straight. They become too straight on their own account. There is a sign on High Street, Brooklyn:

"Boers Recurled Here."

FEMININE FRILLS.

Khaki comes in different shades now to suit different complexions. Now that we know the beginning of khaki it would be interesting to remember to follow it in its career to see how far it will get away from the original idea and still keep to the name.

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Brilliant crimson kid gloves in the shops show the popular taste for that color. Really, people who are supposed to have good taste in gloves do buy that shade to match suits.

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It is true that hardly a bird or a feather is to be seen in the Spring millinery. There is the thin material that has been seen all Winter in feather effects in hats, straw ornaments simulating them, and whole birds are made of different shades of paillettes. The serpent, which is always more or less in evidence in some form of ornament, now rears an iridescent head from bunches of fluffy material at the sides of hats, and has a self-confident air, as if he were coming into his proper estate. In some instances he is combined with feathers, and in one where his unpleasant head is surrounded with dove feathers there is too much suggestiveness to make the ornament an agreeable one.

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Flower gardens are still to be found on handkerchiefs, and often they are beautiful, with charming though brilliant color effects. One handkerchief has one corner, almost an entire fourth of the handkerchief, filled with a cluster of brilliantly colored flowers artistically arranged, a real little scene, while in each of the other corners is a butterfly. That handkerchief costs $15. Some pretty little handkerchiefs have baskets of different colored flowers in the corners.

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The bragas or Bulgarian strips, the hand embroidery of the Armenians on hand-woven linen, can be bought at a comparatively low figure. Much of the work comes in stripes which is beautiful for insertion in wash gowns. There are only two small pieces made alike, and one is always sure of getting something that cannot be duplicated, and as a trimming the stripes are stylish and serviceable. They wear forever. The two pieces of work make handsome bags, small pillows, or are pretty for handkerchief cases and different things of that kind. One piece of the canvas will have stripes enough to use for insertion in one waist, and a good piece can be found for $1.50, and sometimes for less.

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Little girls of five, six, and seven are wearing little short puffed sleeves to their wash gowns. Some mothers make little gulmpes with sleeves to wear with little low-necked gowns, and in the hottest weather remove them, leaving the neck and arms bare. Some of the sleeves are in odd little shapes, fitting in at the armhole and then slanting out like a straight little flowing sleeve to the elbow, stopping just above it. One little gown with a puffed sleeve has what has the appearance of a cuff longer at the back than the front set into it.

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The woman who wears her seal or intaglio rings on the same hand with her rings in which are precious stones makes the same mistake that the woman does who in hanging her pictures puts paintings, engravings, and photographs in the same group. She shows bad taste and spoils the effect of all.

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What seems to be really a good skirt supporter costs only 15 cents. It is in two pieces, and is of steel. One piece is something like a horseshoe in shape, with a joint in the centre and a hook at each end. These two hooks are hooked into the eyelet holes of the back of the corset, and the joint in the centre allows the horseshoe to open as wide as may be desired to agree with the corset lacing. In the middle of the horseshoe over the joint is a steel button. The second piece of the skirt supporter is a pin which fastens into the back of the skirt binding, and has a steel buttonhole above it, like that on a stocking supporter, which buttons on to the button of the piece that is hooked to the corset. It is simple, and seems the best of any of these patented affairs. The fault with most of them is that there is the trouble of sewing on and adjusting.

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Combinations of dull tones with black and white are always satisfactory. A pattern robe of some lightweight woolen material is of white, combined with tan, or perhaps more of a covert color, with insertions of patterns of black lace. A white silk waist has in the front broad strips of silk embroidery in white and this same shade, the outer edge finished with black, and a black silk tie, with long ends, over a white vest.

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In the new effects of old styles is a knife-plaited black silk skirt, with a little short apron overskirt, rounding up short at the waist in the back, and trimmed with applications of black lace around the edge.

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A number of gowns are seen with ribbons which form the bodice trimming continued around the waist, and two or more colors are frequently used. For instance, one gown has a note of black and white which has two rosettes, one of black and one of white at one side of the bust, ribbons three or four inches wide are carried down together from these rosettes to the waist and carried around it, one ribbon above the other loosely folded.

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Some of the bodices seen are made to blouse decidedly back and front, as pronounced a blouse effect as has been worn in any of the time of the recent popularity of the bloused garments. Some of the bloused waists are plaited in close small plaits.

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In one of the shops up town they are selling college fans in papers in appropriate colors, for 25 cents each.

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Many of the newer stocks are made entirely of satin. Some of them are in a solid color stock and tie, and others have the stock of one color, the tie of white, the edges bound with the color.

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Buttons are brilliant and are made in jewel effects. They are small, with jewel settings—rubies, sapphires, emeralds, turquois, any stone one can name surrounded with diamonds. Those are the stones copied, and the buttons are beautiful and two or three brighten up a suit wonderfully.

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Many of the new parasol handles are of light colored natural wood.

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Handsome satin foulards in simple polka dot effects come as low as a dollar a yard. Many bright reds are to be seen in the foulards. The beautiful satin foulards in Persian designs come at $1.50 and are very beautiful.

HAVANA'S POLICE FORCE

Its Members Greatly Impressed with Their Own Importance.

WATCH AMERICANS CAREFULLY

Cuban Policemen Seem to Delight in Arresting Persons from the United States.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 25.—Whoever has seen a Cuban policeman does not forget him soon. He struts about with an all-important air which is amusing in persons of his size, for Cuban men, with few exceptions, are very small. He is proud of his uniform, for it is new and good, which cannot be said of the one he wore in the insurgent army. He wears a belt and a formidable-looking club, which looks about half his own size. In American fashion he talks to the nursemaids on the corner or in the park, whither they have taken their charges for an airing, but, unlike the American policeman, he does not flirt with the cooks, for they are all men, excepting in a few American families. His chief duty seems to be to look ornamental and watch every American he sees. A small or even a large offense may be tolerated in a native, but in an American, never.

We Americans are careful to be exceedingly polite to these guardians of the peace. We give them the right of way in passing on a narrow walk; we are careful not to smile in their presence, and in many other ways we show our respect for them. Like many people who have acquired sudden wealth, their pretensions are great, and the required salute to an army officer is usually given in a condescending manner. Many times I have seen these gentlemen fail to notice a passing officer in any way.

They seem to take the greatest delight in bringing an American to justice, often more imaginary than real. Not long ago one was arrested for accidentally brushing against a newsboy in the dark hallway of an office building, and it took considerable diplomacy to persuade the policeman to release the offender. Even Cubans will tell you that they stand much better chance in escaping punishment than Americans, and they may do with impunity what we would not dare to do.

BRUTALITY OF CUBAN HACKMEN.

Cuban cartmen are brutal to their beasts, beating them without the slightest protest. It has been done so long that it is taken quite as a matter of course. A few days ago some American ladies were passing along the street, when they saw a man beating his mule unmercifully. The poor animal had fallen down and was unable to rise, while his master stood by him beating him about the head with a heavy stick. The ladies were indignant and complained to a policeman, who stood by laughing, but he thought it a huge joke and refused to interfere. The ladies then turned to the cartman and protested, and finally he unharnessed the mule and allowed him to rise. This is not an occasional but an every-day occurrence. Had the cartman been an American he would doubtless have been taken to the vivac, as the city jail is called, without ceremony.

A driver of an American delivery wagon was arrested a short time ago because his mule ran away when he had left it to go into a house with some goods. The policeman who made the arrest did it because the mule came near running over him. To those acquainted with the Cuban slowness of movement this peril of the policeman is not to be wondered at. To the credit of the force, however, I must add that when the driver was taken to the station the Captain ordered his immediate release and warned the policeman to move more quickly in future when he saw driverless mules headed his way.

This Police Captain is a particularly clever man and very popular with both Cubans and Americans. He was a Colonel in the Cuban Army, and his present position has not turned his head as yet. As his district is an out-of-town one, he is given transportation which, which to perform his duties. This transportation is a buggy, and he is very rarely seen on horseback, but he is never seen without his riding boots, and every one recognizes him by them.

Cabmen make considerable trouble for any one who has a discussion with them, and an American often prefers to pay any overcharges rather than have the discussion carried further, for in nine cases out of ten the cabmen get the better of it. They are so in the habit of getting the better of the argument that they have become very bold, one even going so far as to shout "Thief!" after an army officer in front of the Inglaterra Hotel because this officer refused to pay the overcharge. In this case the "cochero" reckoned without his host, for the result was that his license was revoked. He evidently mistook the officer for a soldier.

The American soldier, unfortunately, very rarely escapes punishment, even if he is in the right. A striking case occurred not long ago, and though there was a remonstrance, the result remained unchanged. Several soldiers got into a cab and told the driver to go to a certain address. When the cab stopped it was not at the given address, and the soldiers refused to leave the cab until the driver took them to the right place. When they reached it, and got out, they were asked double fare, because they had not got out when the cab made the first stop. They refused, whereupon the man called a policeman to arrest them. The soldiers refused to go to jail with the policeman, paid the correct fare, entered the restaurant at which they had stopped, and sat down at the table with some other soldiers. Presently the cabman and the policeman came in, too, bringing several other policemen. The cabman pointed out the soldiers to be arrested—two of whom had not even been in the cab—and there seemed nothing else to do but to go to jail. However, they had a great deal of sport over it, for knowing that they were in the right, especially the two who were not in the cab, they felt sure that they would be released as soon as they explained the matter at the jail. So they laughed and joked with each other about the matter all the way. They were not so fortunate as they had thought they would be, however, for no excuses were accepted, and each one was fined $10, not for the affair with the cabman, for the policeman evidently forgot to mention this, but for "laughing at a policeman." An American civilian who was with the soldiers was dismissed with an admonition. These soldiers are careful now never to mention any humorous subject when there is a policeman in the vicinity, lest they lose the better part of another month's pay.

FIRST COMPLAINANT WINS.

In case two men have complaints to make against each other the one that reaches the police court first is the one who wins the day, and a counter complaint is useless. Two men living in the same house annoyed each other very much, and were constantly quarreling. The first man sang most of the time, and so disturbed the peace of the other. The second man had a violin, which he played constantly and very poorly. Besides this, he had a dog, which barked all the time. Number Two went to Number One and told him that his singing annoyed him and he wished him to cease, but the latter refused. Whereupon the man with the violin and the dog complained and the singer was arrested and taken to the Police Justice, where he was fined for disturbing the peace. His complaint against the dog and violin of his accuser was not listened to.

The policemen are overzealous now in their efforts to keep order, but after a while they may become a trifle less so, especially as regards Americans, and our fellow countrymen may perhaps be looked upon with as little suspicion as they were years ago, when the Spanish policeman stood on the corner and winked at much which he would have been justified in calling to account. Americans stood well with them, and if there was trouble a coin of the realm could easily settle it; if a man was arrested for taking part in some disturbance he was very apt to be turned loose around the first corner. The Spanish policeman was picturesque and antique so far as equipments were concerned, for he carried a long pike on the end of which was a lantern with his number. Instead of a club he carried a sword and a pistol. The Cuban policeman has nothing mediaeval in his uniform, and when the force shall have celebrated its fourth or fifth birthday instead of only its first there will doubtless be nothing mediaeval in its actions either.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE REAL ATTITUDE OF THE AMEER TOWARD GREAT BRITAIN.—A fortnight ago there were cabled to this country certain extracts from a statement made to Mr. Frank Martin, the only European in the Afghan capital, by the Ameer of Afghanistan. It will be recalled that the Ameer showed the impossibility of a Russian attack upon Afghanistan, as that would mean a rising against the Czar of all Islam. His Highness also said that he could send 50,000 troops to help Great Britain in the Transvaal were it not for the fact that his men were unused to sea voyages.

This statement has now been supplemented by another, which is considered far more important in official circles in London, as it refers to a recent letter that the Ameer had received from the Indian Government, concerning which his Highness said: "In that letter I am told that I have been faithful for twenty years. It also says that I am buying very much war material; that perhaps the Parliament in England may get suspicious, and that it is therefore better that I should buy small quantities in order that it may not be stopped altogether. If I am loyal, as they say, they should give me this war material. It is necessary for my country. If I am not loyal they should say so, that I may buy elsewhere.

"When the Russian Government wrote to me that they had brought their railway to Kushk they asked me to take advantage of it by trading that way. I sent a photograph of this letter to the Indian Government, asking what reply to give. They wrote, 'Give no answer.' But I was forced to do so, as the Russians would afterward say that silence meant consent. This might end in trouble and war. I therefore replied that they had brought their railway without consulting me. Had they consulted me I would have asked my people and merchants what they wished. They had, however, brought the railway. It was for their convenience, and this country did not require it, our camels and pack horses sufficed for our trade. I sent a copy of my answer to the Indian Government, and they wrote back that I had done wisely."

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AN INGENIOUS FRENCH SWINDLER.—A rather romantic case of swindling has just been investigated by the Correctional Tribunal in Paris. A young woman was engaged as servant and companion to a widow of sixty of independent means, in the year 1893, and subsequently concocted a story to the effect that a certain doctor at one of the Paris hospitals had fallen in love with the widow and wanted to marry her. Not only that, but she even forged love letters, which were addressed by the supposed physician to her mistress. From time to time the latter handed to the maid for remittance to the medical man, who was represented to be short of money, various sums. Heavy amounts were obtained at one time by a statement that a colleague of the doctor had had an accident for which the doctor was responsible, and in consequence of which he had to pay heavily. From 1895 to 1898 more than 44,000f. were thus disbursed. In the end the widow was obliged to pawn her jewels to satisfy the demands of the visionary lover. It was at length discovered that he existed only in the imagination of the maid, who was finally arrested, tried, and is now to undergo three years' imprisonment.

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PROMINENT ENGLISHMEN ON A POSSIBLE ANGLO-FRENCH RUPTURE.—The London correspondent of Le Gaulois of Paris has induced a number of well-known Englishmen to write letters on the question "L'Angleterre, Veut-il Faire la Guerre à la France?" (Does England Desire War with France?) which are published in a recent number of his paper. One letter is from Cardinal Vaughan, in which the Archbishop of Westminster says: "I think I know my compatriots, and I unhesitatingly reply that there exists among them no desire for a war against France or any other European power. The dominant idea in England is trade, and, consequently, peace, not war. It is not, perhaps, a very lofty aim, but it is a fact that trade, and not conquest, is here the dominant idea."

Other letters, from Lord Russell of Killowen, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Sir Charles Dilke, Sir John Colomb, Mr. Arnold-Forster, and Lord Rosebery, maintain similar sentiments to those expressed by the Roman Catholic prelate without ascribing a cause to England's lack of desire for an Anglo-French war.

Le Temps, in commenting on these letters, has said that, among intelligent Frenchmen, opinions are just as strong, showing that France does not desire war with England. Concerning the insults to the Queen, the Parisian paper adds: "Very well; since there appears to be nothing but this left, is it not extremely easy, with a little mutual good-will, to dissipate the clouds? It has already been said that France had not had the monopoly, nor even the superiority, in the facetiae to which we allude. It has been added that they had been as severely judged among us as in England. Chivalrous spirit and good taste condemn in France much more severely than press laws, and attain their object. All these melancholy jokes, therefore, which have so offended our neighbors, have been summarily dealt with, and France has never been responsible for them. When all serious people in England are convinced of the good disposition of France, how can the good harmony between the two countries remain at the mercy of an individual fantasy? * * Happily, these elementary truths are evident to Englishmen of distinction and weight as they are in France to all our fellow-citizens who take the trouble to think."

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THE SENTIMENT OF BRITISH MERCHANTS IN PARIS.—The Council of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris recently passed a set of resolutions pertaining both to the French Republic and the Prince of Wales. It is the consensus of opinion among Englishmen in Paris that the tribute paid by the Council to the courtesy displayed by members of the French Government to her Majesty's subjects dwelling in France is not in the slightest degree an exaggeration. And the fact is constantly borne in mind that in high official circles in France there has never been the faintest departure from the best traditions, nor have they been influenced in the smallest degree by all the hostility shown to England in so many other quarters. The resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, read as follows:

1. That this meeting desires to express to the President of the French Republic its warm appreciation of the kindness and consideration always shown toward her Majesty's subjects residing in France by the various members of the French Government, and deplores that attempts should have been made to raise up a spirit of animosity between the French and British peoples.

2. That this meeting desires to convey to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales its gratification at the fact that he has consented to act as President of the British Commission for the Paris Exhibition, and trusts that every effort will be made, through the press and other public channels, to maintain and stimulate the feeling of mutual respect and good-will between the nations of France and Great Britain.

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THE WORK OF CONCILIATION IN AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Reichsrath has now suspended its sittings until after Easter, under auspices which are generally considered more hopeful than could have been anticipated when it reassembled Feb. 22 last. The press of Vienna of all factions is devoting considerable space to the legislation conducted during the last month. Nearly all journals congratulate the Government on the success that has attended its efforts to restore the normal activity of the Reichsrath. The Government organs lay particular emphasis upon the fact that, in spite of the threatened Czech obstruction and of various other obstacles, the Reichsrath, after an interval of some years, has again sanctioned the annual grant of recruits, and has, moreover, elected the Austrian Delegation, indispensable to the working of the dual system, without the slightest hitch. Moreover, it is noted that the Reichsrath has shown its desire to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the Government for useful legislation, and has made great progress toward the settlement of the question of the hours of labor in mines and factories.

It is believed also that the work of the National Conference, instituted by the new Premier, Dr. von Köber, and which is dealing directly with the German-Czech difficulties and indirectly with the Ausgleich quarrel between Austria and Hungary, has been eminently successful so far. The Government organs now announce that if the German and Czech representatives fail to come to an understanding upon the differences that still remain unsettled, the Ministry will, after Easter, submit a proposal in the form of a bill dealing with the language question. The most sanguine opinion tends toward the belief that before Summer the German-Czech question will have been placed upon an equitable basis, and that the Austro-Hungarian dispute will be in condition for rational debate.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

125th Street West.

A Store With Five Thousand Eyes—

which are ever watchful for your interests and comforts—every minute in the day these eyes are busy seeking for you the best of the world's merchandise—therefore we are constantly surprising you with inexhaustible assortments of stylish, reliable goods at prices which we do not allow other stores to approach in lowness. These few demonstrations are for TWO DAYS—Monday and Tuesday.

Ladies' Jackets, Suits, Waists:

LADIES' SPRING JACKETS of imported Coverts, Cheviots and Broadcloths, Eton or Fly-buttoned Reefer styles, all handsomely lined and perfect fitting,
Regularly . 7.50 10.00 13.50
For 2 Days . 5.90 7.50 9.75

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS of plain or pebble Cheviots; Eton Jackets with box-plaited Skirts elaborately appliqued with silk, entire suit silk lined, regularly $40.00, for 2 days, 29.75

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS of imported Homespuns, Venetian Cloths and Serges—a grand collection, about 50 in all—Coats silk lined in either Eton, fitted or semi-fitted styles, latest shape Skirts; these suits cannot be duplicated for less than $30.00, for 2 days, 19.75

LADIES' SILK WAISTS of excellent quality Taffetas in all the leading Spring shades, all over tucking or hemstitching, regularly $6.75, for 2 days, 4.90

Silks and Dress Goods:

Black Silks:

	Reg.	For 2 Days
Pure Dye Taffetas	65c	49c
Peau-de-Soie	89c	69c
Satin Duchesse	1.10	89c
Figured Indias	1.00	73c
Fleur-de-Cygne	1.35	98c

Colored Dress Goods:

	Reg.	For 2 Days.
40 in. Mixed Cheviots	65c	49c
48 in. Striped Camels' Hair	85c	69c
50 in. Homespun Suitings.	1.00	75c
50 in. Zibeline Plaids	1.25	89c
54 in. Cloth Suitings	1.39	98c

Colored Silks:

	Reg.	For 2 Days.
Corded Wash Silks	50c	39c
Printed Indias	75c	58c
Corded Persian Taffetas	1.10	85c
Palliet-de-Soie	1.25	98c
Crepe-de-Chine	1.35	1.10

Black Dress Goods:

	Reg.	For 2 Days.
45 in. Sicilians	65c	49c
46 in. Albatross	79c	59c
40 in. French Poplin	85c	69c
50 in. Costume Cloth	1.39	98c
45 in. Henriettas	89c	69c

Trimmed and Untrimmed Millinery:

TRIMMED MILLINERY—A remarkable collection of the productions of the most famous Parisian modistes and exclusive ideas of our own skilled designers, with a distinctly novel feature of intense interest to thousands—exceptionally moderate prices.

UNTRIMMED MILLINERY—An immense assortment of all the newest shapes and colors, including many exclusive novelties; also a beautiful collection of fine Flowers, Foliage and Fruits, Feather Ornaments, Braid Trimmings, etc., all marked remarkably low:

100 DOZ. LADIES' HAND MADE FANCY STRAW BRAID HATS on wire frames in a large variety of shapes, black and colors, regularly $1.25, for 2 days . . . 59c

25 DOZ. EXTRA LARGE JAPANESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS, made of Liberty silk, in black, white and colors, very seasonable, regularly $1.25 and $1.50, for 2 days . . . 69c

READY TO WEAR HATS, consisting of toques, turbans and walking hats, trimmed with ribbons, velvet bands, quills, pompons, etc., all for 2 days at much below regular prices, 1.98, 2.48, 2.98, 3.98

RIBBONS — Lace hemstitched, fancy corded striped, and double faced satin, 3½ to 4 in., spring colorings, regularly 33c and 39c. yd., for 2 days . . . 25c

Curtains, Awnings, Slip Covers, &c.

BOBINET LACE CURTAINS, full size, with lace edgings and insertions,
Regularly . . . 2.25 3.50 4.50 pr.
For 2 days . . 1.65 2.50 3.25 pr.

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, full size, figured or dotted centres, regularly $1.25 pair; for 2 days—pair, 95c

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, fine net centres, heavy borders,
Regularly . . . 6.50 8.75 9.50 pr.
For 2 days . . 4.95 6.25 7.75 pr.

COLORED CROSS STRIPE GRENADINE CURTAINS, for Summer draperies,
Regularly . . . 2.00 2.75 pr.
For 2 days . . 1.45 1.95 pr.

Furniture Re-Upholstered, Awnings, Shades and Slip Covers to order at interestingly low prices. Order now to avoid the rush later on. Goods held here until wanted. A postal card will bring our representative with samples and estimates.

Carpets, Rugs and Mattings:

BEST 10 WIRE TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, borders to match, also hall and stair patterns, regularly 80c. per yd., for two days 60c

BLUE AND WHITE CAIRO JUTE RUGS, only a few bales of each:

	Reg.	For 2 days.
6 x 9 ft.	6.00	4.50
7½ x 10½ ft.	7.50	5.50
9 x 12 ft.	12.00	8.75

HEAVY AXMINSTER CARPETS, all this season's patterns, borders to match, reg. $1.25 per yd., 2 days . 85c

CHINESE MATTINGS in choice patterns, regularly $8.50 per roll of 40 yds., for two days . . . 6.00

JAPANESE MATTINGS in novel weaves and designs, regularly $12.00 per roll of forty yds., for 2 days . . . 8.50

Furniture---2-days Sale:

HEAVY ENAMELLED STEEL BEDSTEADS, all sizes, regularly $3.75, for 2 days . . . 2.85

HEAVY ENAMELLED STEEL BEDSTEADS, brass rails on head and foot, large brass vases and mounts, regularly $6.25, for 2 days . . . 4.95

FULL SIZE SANITARY MATTRESSES, with soft tops, regularly $2.75, for 2 days . . . 1.65

ALL HAIR MATTRESSES, full size, covered in best A. C. A. ticking, for 2 days . . . 5.25

SOLID OAK CHIFFONIERS, five drawers, carved back, finished throughout in best possible manner, regularly $5.75, for 2 days . . . 4.25

SOLID OAK CHIFFONIERS, five drawers, large bevel plate mirror, carved uprights, regularly $8.25, for 2 days . . . 5.95

125th Street West, Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

Bon Ami

is *not* a toilet soap, but it will clean and remove all stains from the hands. It contains no acid or alkali to redden or roughen the skin.

SCHOOL EXHIBIT FOR PARIS.

Moving Pictures of Class Exercises to be a Feature.

Associate Superintendent Alfred T. Schauffler of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx who, with Associate Superintendent John H. Haaren of Brooklyn, was selected by the Board of Education at its meeting on Wednesday night to take charge of the New York Public Schools' Exhibit at the Paris Exposition, said yesterday that considerable progress was being made with the work that is to be exhibited and that it would be ready for shipment in a couple of weeks. The bookbinders began yesterday upon the 250 books which are to show the straightaway class work of the school children. At an early date a number of pictures will be taken by projectoscope, showing among other features of the school system the assembly and dismissal of the pupils, the school workshop in operation, the cooking class at work, kindergarten games, gymnasium scenes, and recess amusements.

In a letter recently received from Paris it is stated that a hall has been set aside at the exposition on the right bank of the Seine to show the projectoscope. Dr. Shauffler and Mrs. Schauffler will sail for France early next month. Dr. Schauffler will remain in Paris until July 1. He will until then be in charge of the school exhibit, and will explain it to all visitors seeking information. He will lecture twice a week in French at the exposition on school matters. On July 1 he will be relieved by Assistant Superintendent Haaren, who will be in charge of the school exhibit until Sept. 1. The Board of Education has appropriated $2,000 to pay the cost of the exhibit and $1,000 more for the projectoscope. It is believed that a number of New York public school teachers will avail themselves of reduced rates to visit the exposition. It is said that arrangements have been made for a two weeks' stay in Paris, with all expenses paid, for $200 for each school teacher. City Superintendent Maxwell will also visit the exposition. The Board of Education has granted

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

New Jersey's trout-fishing season begins to-day, and many of those who refrained from going down to Long Island for Thursday's opening are getting ready to test their luck in the streams of our sister State. The wise angler and the man who gets the most fish is not always the individual who starts earliest in the season; and certainly the man who waits for a pleasant day not only enjoys himself more, but is a great deal more apt to catch the trout on the feed. There is not much fun in wading a brook in icy cold water, nor in plowing through underbrush or trying to make a cast while muffled up against the cold. Among the New Jersey waters in which very fair to very good trouting may be had may be mentioned the Pequest River, near Hackettstown, N. J.; Black River, near Kenville, and the small streams in the vicinity of Oxford Furnace and Peapack, as well as those in the vicinity of Phillipsburg, Port Murray, and Port Oram. The streams in the vicinity of the latter place are reported as being pretty numerous. None of the streams have been overrun by anglers, and are therefore a much better proposition than the free fishing waters of Long Island. They are mostly within moderate distances of the towns named, so that the angler will in few cases want a conveyance to and from his fishing, and he will be able to secure reasonable board at the hotels and farmhouses near the places named, the proprietors of which will be glad to give him good advice as to fly and bait best adapted for the season and the most likely spots on the streams.

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The trout is not by any means the only fish now at the disposal of the New York fisherman. Reports are coming in from many of the salt water fishing grounds, and the coming Spring promises to be a good one for the salt water angler. Down at Glenhead, on Long Island, some fishermen made pretty good hauls of flounders last week. The Shrewsbury furnished another party with a lot more of the flat fish, and Pelham Bridge, Goose Creek, Shad Creek in the Broad Channel, Coney Island Creek, and the Old Iron Pier at Coney Island have all been reached by the flounder tribe, and in a short time the blackfish will also be heard from.

Only a few years ago the Harlem River would have been included in the list. Many fishermen of the present day, and not such old ones, either, remember when it was possible to take a skiff at Bevan's, at Fordham Heights, and row a short distance up the river and find good fishing on either side of the Farmer's Bridge. A little later in the season the striped bass used to come through the Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and many were caught off the sedge of the eastern bank, lying between Fordham Heights station and the Farmer's Bridge. In those days, before the Ship Canal was cut through, there was not very much life on the river, except at the old stone King's Bridge, of historic fame, where the water at each change of tide used to pour through a narrow opening, scarcely more than thirty feet wide, which caused a drop of almost a foot and a high comber beyond the bridge, making one think of a rapids. This place was the bugbear of the boatmen, and there used to be posted in the rooms of the rowing clubs of the Lower Harlem a notice forbidding oarsmen taking the clubs' boats above the Farmer's Bridge.

Nowadays all this is changed. The opening of the Ship Canal allows a great deal of the water that only used to find ingress and exit through the lower mouth of the river to flow through Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and the consequence is that what used to be, practically dead water is now, at half tide, a rapid current, against which it requires an unpleasant amount of exertion to row. The dredging of the river and the sewage which has been poured into it from the city has spoiled the fishing, and the beautiful stretch of country which used to lie to the north and south of High Bridge, on the western bank, with trees coming down to the water, under which oarsmen might find shade, has been destroyed by the building of the Speedway. Bronson's Creek, opposite Morris Heights, which once used, at high tide, to be a beautiful bit of water, extending up parallel to where Inwood Street is now laid out, is now mostly filled in, and the old canalboat where so many merry boating parties used to stop for rest and refreshments is nowadays comparatively deserted. It seems a pity that in the march of improvement such a beautiful bit of water as the Upper Harlem should to be should have been necessarily sacrificed. The oarsmen of this city who purpose making their rowing courses on the Harlem an American Henley have come a day or two late to enjoy the natural beauties which were once a characteristic of the place. Out around the northern end of the island, below the wooded slope of Inwood, some fishing may be had in Spuyten Duyvil Creek, but the fish, especially the flounders, run very, very small.

The Harlem is not the only bit of water that has during late years been spoiled for the fishermen. Hutchinson's River, in Westchester County, was once a noted trout stream, and I remember years ago seeing fair-sized trout taken from its waters. Its flow has been considerably lessened by its damming at Pelhamville and the retention of its waters for use at Mount Vernon. There, just below the site of the present dam, down to the old salt water bridge, the stream flowed through a beautiful bit of country, and the trout which inhabited its waters used to run down into the Salt Creek, gaining thereby the size and toothsomeness which is acquired by these fish after they have been in contact with the briny element. Flounders, blackfish, porgies, and large eels used to abound in the lower and salt stretches of the river, known as East Chester Creek, and occasionally a great salt water turtle would be found in its waters, but all this has been changed. The stirring up of the mud caused by the dredging of the creek, the altering of its course to allow of docking facilities at East Chester, and, worst of all, the perpetual flow of sewage from Mount Vernon, which has rendered its waters little better than sludge, has not only spoiled the fishing of the creek itself, but materially hurt that of Pelham Bay, into which it runs.

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In these times, when the adjacent fishing waters are rapidly becoming spoiled by sewage and depopulated through the rapacity of the net and mossbunker fishermen and the unreasoning desire of some men to take home fingerlings, which are of no earthly use, except as food for domestic cats, it is to be hoped that the Protective League of Salt Water Fishermen, which has inaugurated a crusade against the two latter follies, will meet with success. This association, which was incorporated last year and whose headquarters are at 20 Bond Street, has adopted for its platform the protection of the Hudson River and adjacent waters from the ruthless slaughter of gamefish for fertilizing purposes. It has already presented two bills to the Legislature, one of which was presented by Senator Harburger and Senator Hall, whose purpose was to protect the gamefish of the Hudson River from net fishermen between Bedlow's Island and Tarrytown Light. These were not intended to interfere with crab or shad nets or eel pots, but designed simply to prevent striped bass and other gamefish going into the compost heaps of the fertilizing plants. It seems a pity that, in spite of the low price at which bone phosphate may be procured, so many good fish are annually used for this purpose. The officers of the league are Theodore Biedinger, President; Albert Baywood, Vice President; Charles Crane, Financial Secretary; E. Fliedner, Corresponding Secretary, and Thomas Reilly, Treasurer. The initiation fee and dues for the first year are $1, and the annual dues are the same amount. A fishing club may join in a body, and the annual dues for the entire club would be $5. Regular meetings are held on the third Monday of each month at Wall's Hotel, 106 West Thirty-first Street, at 8 o'clock in the evening. It is to be hoped that all who are interested in the preservation of salt water fishing will join, and it certainly is due to the organization to say that without something of this kind it is probable that the Legislature will never be induced to frame proper laws in regard to salt water fishing. The Hudson River Fishing Club, which holds its first meeting in its new quarters, at the foot of One Hundred and Eighth Street and Riverside Drive, this afternoon, has just joined the league en masse.

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While it is early in the season, it is not too early to commence planning as to how one's Summer vacation should be spent—whether on a fishing trip, a canoe cruise, living on a houseboat, or, in case one's vacation comes in the Fall, on a shooting trip. Most of the unpleasantness and inconveniences that arise from an outdoor vacation may be traced directly to a lack of preparation, and forming one's plans, especially in regard to details, at the last moment. If, after having decided just how the vacation will be spent and where, the prospective outer will make a list of everything which he thinks he requires as they occur to him, and then, some weeks before starting out, will submit it to some one whom he knows to be experienced in the way of living chosen, he will find that he has saved himself many annoyances.

There is nothing more likely to spoil a Summer vacation than a hurried estimate of what one will need, made at the last moment, and consisting of articles that have been obtained at haphazard, with more regard to the promptness with which they could be obtained than to their quality or price. By making one's plans a long way ahead, considerable shopping and comparisons of quality and price may be made, and the prospective purchaser will discover that the difference in price between dealers in the articles needed will, if taken advantage of, afford him a large saving in the purchase of his outfit. It is an axiom with experienced sportsmen that, while a good judge of sporting goods may pick up a bargain at a cheap store, the man who knows nothing about such articles is apt to get stuck pretty bad in the quality of the same. It is therefore advisable in making purchases of this kind to always go shopping accompanied by a man who knows something about it, as goods which may look precisely the same before being used will often present vastly different aspects under the test of a few days' usage.

In purchasing a tent, it is well to remember that a proper pitch to the roof will do more to shed water than any amount of waterproofing, and that a properly cut tent of comparatively light stuff will shed water better than one in which, in order to have high walls, the maker has given very little slant to the roof. A difference of six inches in the height of the walls of a tent does not greatly detract from the usefulness of the same, as the cots and beds are usually placed at the sides, and it often makes all the difference between a dry habitation and a shower bath in rainy weather. A tent which has been waterproofed not only obviates the use of a fly, which is often an unpleasant thing to carry, but it will not mildew, and therefore lasts longer and looks much neater.

If one is going for a canoe cruise, away from civilization, it is well to use a craft which, while light, has great carrying capacity on a small draught, say four inches, and one which is not apt to leak under various conditions of temperature. These points will be found of more importance than beauty of finish or swiftness of paddling, providing the goes with a reasonable amount of ease.

In making up a collection of cooking and eating utensils, it is well to remember that tinware, while the cheapest, is also about the meanest kind for use, as it rusts on very slight provocation. Aluminium ware, or, if one is economically inclined, the imitation of agate called crystal steel will be found cleanly and durable and perfectly rust-proof. For carrying goods, such as clothing and blankets, in an open boat, waterproof canvas bags are far superior to rubber, as the latter material has a tendency to crack and chip, especially if exposed to salt water and the hot sun. The sleeping bags, which are good things for bedding, are rather high in price at present, but a very fair substitute may be made by sewing up blankets into bags or attaching buttons to them, so that they may be buttoned up for use as a bag or opened and spread in the sun when one wishes to dry them. A camp is usually a moist place in the morning, and all bedding and clothing should be aired and dried in the sunlight on clear days.

There is nothing so comfortable for camp wear or canoeing as a hunting shirt made of good-quality gray flannel, which will not show the dirt, and a pair of knickerbockers of good-quality corduroy. White duck trousers and white flannel or madras shirts are entirely out of place in the woods, as, while looking very beautiful when first put on, they soil very rapidly, especially if one has to carry wood to build a fire or happens to get on the leeward side of a fire on a windy day.

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An outfit suitable for ordinary salt water use, on flounders, striped bass, weakfish, and porgies, may be purchased very reasonably nowadays, as so many men have use for fishing tackle that rods, reels, lines, &c., are turned out in quantities sufficiently large to allow of their being placed on the market at figures within the means of every one. A six-and-one-half-foot rod, composed of two pieces—a butt and a tip—will cost about $4.50 if of natural bamboo, or $6 if of lancewood, and makes a good striped bass casting rod for river work. For deep-sea fishing, on "the bank" steamers, a seven-and-one-half-foot, three-piece, all lancewood rod will cost about $5. These prices are for rods with double mountings—that is, with a guide on each side of the joints and tips, allowing the owner to have the strain come on one side of the rod one trip and on the other side the next. This tends to postpone the evil day when the rod will become bent out of shape, or, in fishermen's parlance, become "set." I say "postpone," for the "set" is bound to occur sooner or later in all wood rods that experience much service.

It is well, when purchasing a rod for salt water use, to remember that it is the weight of the sinker, especially in casting, that gives the greatest amount of wear to a rod, and to select one whose weight and stiffness are adapted to the amount of lead he will most generally be obliged to use. A skillful fisherman, once fast to a good-sized striped bass, could manage to land him on a six-ounce fly rod without damaging the latter, but he would probably wreck it in making his cast. It is the continual strain of the lead in casting for bass and in keeping it off bottom when after other fish that wears out the rod in time. The butts are so short and stout that a double-reel seat, though sometimes used, is really unnecessary, as very little strain comes on that part of the rod.

It is always economy, except in fly fishing, to buy the best reel that one can afford. One with steel pivots is really the most economical in the end, as it wears longer, and with it one can cast further, and there is less strain on rod and line when making the cast. Salt water is bound to corrode metal more or less, and the less metal there is in a reel the easier it will be to keep it in attractive shape. A rubber-mounted reel is therefore advised, and the more rubber and the less metal in the side plates the better. A rubber and nickel reel of 250 yards' capacity, fitted with steel pivots, may be had for from $5.50 upward. With German silver instead of nickeled brass the cost would be about double, but no real benefit would be obtained in return for the additional cost. Many novices in salt water fishing make the mistake of purchasing a reel of too small capacity. The reel should be considered as a line reservoir, and it must be remembered that the hundred feet or so of line most used will be rotted by the salt water, and must be cut off and thrown away. A man with a large reel can sacrifice several hundred feet without putting on a new line, while he whose reel carried just a sufficient amount for his needs must bend on a new line each time he finds the business end becoming weak. A line should be washed in fresh water and thoroughly dried in the open air after each fishing trip, if one does not care to have it part at unexpected and inconvenient moments. Two hundred and fifty feet of twelve-thread linen line will cost about $2, and will be found strong enough for all ordinary fishing in our local waters. When purchasing a reel always take your rod butt with you to make certain that the reel plate will fit the reel seat on the rod. It is strange that the tackle makers persist in refusing to adopt a universal system of measurements that will allow a man to be certain that any ordinary size of reel will fit an ordinary style of rod, but many a fisherman with a new reel has spent laborious hours with a file in endeavoring to make these two important portions of his outfit get on friendly terms with each other.

Another warning which may not be entirely out of place is to buy one's line first and then select a reel which will hold it, without paying any attention to the capacity which may be stamped on the plate of the latter. While some makers make allowance for the larger size of line which will be used upon their larger-sized reels, others persist in classifying them by their capacity for the smallest gauge of line, and many a tyro has found, much to his disgust, that he could get less than two hundred yards on his so-called two-hundred-and-fifty-yard reel. Another pleasantry of some tackle dealers is that of making their illustrations of lines one size larger than the actual gauge, "because it shows up better." Some day a long-suffering public will rise in its wrath and read the riot act in regard to the above-named outrages, and then the manufacturers will get down to a business-like manner of doing things.

E. T. KEYSER.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

The Atlantic Yacht Club will make an effort this year to conform its racing rules more closely with those of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. At the meeting of the Regatta Committee of the club held last week it was decided to adopt the classification rules of the New York Yacht Club as far as they go, and the rules of the Yacht Racing Association for the classification of the smaller craft. The rule limiting draft, discussion of which has previously appeared, was also adopted, and in place of the girth rule, which after a short life of one season was rescinded last Fall, will be substituted the old "water line and square root of sail area" rule.

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A special regatta of the Yacht Racing Union of the Great Lakes, which is composed of thirty clubs whose fleets sail on Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and Lake Michigan, has been arranged for August. The members of the association are very anxious to have some Long Island Sound yachts represented in this meet. Before that event, however, the union wants to send some of its crack thirty-five-footers East. It believes that the Genesee, which last year won the Canada Cup from the Canadian defender Beaver, can sail fully as fast as boats of her own class in this vicinity, although she was built to sail only in fresh water. The Genesee was designed by Hanley and is owned by Charles Van Voorhis of Rochester. She measures 44 feet 9 inches over all, 27 feet 9 inches on the water line, and 11 feet 10 inches beam. Among the yachts in these waters eligible in her class are the Anastok, Meirs, Alerion, Acushla, and Huzzah. The matter of arranging special races for thirty-five footers has been considered by the Regatta Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and that organization is willing to arrange a special race or series of races if the Genessee or other lake yachts will come here.

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The troubles of the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts multiply. Following upon the withdrawal of the Quincy Yacht Club from the association, the owners of restricted twenty-five-footers have met and organized a special series of races, signing a written agreement that they will not participate in any races for the association's championship north of Manchester or south of Minot's Light. Beyond these points—nine clubs, including several of prominence, have asked for and obtained dates for open races from the association. As the twenty-five-foot class is to be, in the view of many yachtsmen, the most prominent in Massachusetts Bay this season, the decisive action of owners of these boats practically shuts out the nine clubs. The agreement was signed by Charles Hayden, J. Fred Brown, W. F. Bache, Dexter Follett, A. W. Chesterton, F. W. Fabyan, and J. J. Moebs, and it is expected that owners of two other twenty-five-footers, D. B. Clapp and Robert Treat Paine second, will sign the agreement when asked. A cup will be provided for by the signers. It is believed that many members of the Yacht Racing Association that the demands of the twenty-five-footers will have to be acceded to, or that the association will be broken up and a new one organized among the clubs nearer to Boston.

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The White Bear Yacht Club of St. Paul, Minn., has taken up the hunt for the Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup, which Seawanhaka has relinquished on account of its disagreement with the Canadian yachtsmen. The cup is at present held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, to whom the challenge was delivered last June. After a thorough discussion of the matter by representatives of the two clubs, it was agreed to abandon the twenty-footers, which were uselessly expensive, and experiment with more substantial boats. While it is uncertain what type of hull may be evolved, it is probable that it will be somewhat similar to the Ethelwynn, the first winner of the cup. It will be remembered that the match was made nominally for yachts of the twenty-five-foot racing measurement class by the Seawanhaka rule, with a special provision that the sail area shall not exceed 500 square feet. Four defenders are now building and more are expected. Of the four now under way one has been ordered by James Ross, who, previous to this time has always won the cup. Another is ordered by H. Markland Molson, the present Commodore of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club. The third is being built for a member of the Lake of Two Mountains Yacht Club, which numbers the wealthiest men in Montreal in its membership, and the fourth for a resident of the Lake St. Louis Summer resort known as Lakeside. The ownership of these boats will be decided by lot.

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When Thomas Fleming Day, editor of The Rudder, told the members of the Hartford Yacht Club at their recent annual dinner that the days of sailing cruisers were numbered, his remarks did not exactly meet with the approval of the sailing enthusiasts in his audience. Mr. Day, however, persisted in his prophecy, and when one of the diners gave expression to his disbelief, replied "Just wait a while, my friend, we'll see you on a motor yacht before many seasons." Indications of the past and present seasons certainly point to the decadence of the sailing cruiser. The most characteristic feature both last year and this in the yachting market has been the demand for small auxiliary yachts. Said one designer and broker a day or two ago: "I have had ten applications for small power boats to one not equipped as an auxiliary. Of course this applies to cruisers and not to racing craft. The sailing racer will last as long as the sport; but I expect to see the day when racers will be carried on the davits of steam yachts. Our racers are now being built so that there is no comfort in living aboard." There are several reasons for the gradual passing away of the one-time popular sailing cruisers. Chief, perhaps, is the growing cheapness of small auxiliary engines. Another reason which Mr. Day urges as of no small importance is the difficulty in obtaining reliable sailing crews, which he says has acted like the servant girl problem in the struggle between private houses and the apartment plan. Many enthusiastic yachtsmen have been driven from the large sailing cruisers because of unpleasant experiences with their seamen and commanders. For comfort they now use their motor craft, and for sport return to small racers which they can handle themselves with the help of a few friends, like themselves, amateurs.

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Massachusetts yachtsmen are further advanced in their plans for small cruising races of the knockabout type than their brethren in these waters. Eight of the ten yachts ordered by members of the Eighteen-Foot Knockabout Association are now finished and the remaining two are in the stocks. The design shows a boat with good cruising accommodations, so restricted in sail area as to be single-handed in all weathers. The draught is modeled so as to permit use of shoal water, but there is still enough latitude in design to give impulse to the racing spirit. These yachts will sail under the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts, and their percentages will be ranked by association standards. Their dimensions are: Length over all, 29 feet; on the water line, 18 feet; beam at the load water line, 6 feet. The freeboard of the boats cannot be less than 17 inches. For centreboard boats the minimum draught is 2 feet 6 inches for at least 4 feet length at keel. Their minimum displacement is 4,000 pounds. The sail area is 400 square feet, 320 feet of actual sail area being in the mainsail. The racing crew will be limited to three persons.

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Another English-built cutter has been bought for racing in these waters during the approaching season. Addison G. Hansen of the New York Yacht Club has purchased the Astrild from P. M. Inglis of Glasgow. The Astrild was built by A. & J. Inglis two years ago from designs by G. L. Watson. She measures 80 feet over all, 60.58 feet on the water line, 15.1 feet beam, and 9.5 feet in depth. She is of the same class as the Isolde, recently purchased abroad by Frederick M. Hoyt of the New York Yacht Club, and the meeting of these two boats with the Queen Mab this Summer has aroused a great deal of interest. Mr. Hoyt and Mr. Hanan have frequently met in various races under the auspices of the New York, Larchmont, and other clubs, with victory in the majority of instances falling to the former. As Mr. Hoyt's Isolde was designed by Fife, and the Astrild by Watson, a double rivalry will be witnessed in their contests.

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Champlain yachtsmen are desirous of inaugurating an international cup contest on the waters of their lake. Commodore Wallace T. Foote of the Lake Champlain Yacht Club has written to Secretary Whittemore of the same club, suggesting that such a contest be arranged for this Summer. It will be sailed either at Plattsburg or Burlington by yachts of less than 37 feet water line, the local rules to govern time allowances. The Commodore's idea is to offer a cup valued at about $1,000, so as to tempt Canadian and Long Island yachtsmen to enter the contest.

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Interest among Western yachtsmen in the regatta of the Inland Lakes Yachting Association, to be held on Lake Geneva, Wis., next August, has already reached a great height. Word comes from Chicago that from assurances already received the attendance will be so large as to overtax the hotel accommodations, and perhaps the hospitality of cottagers. The early indications of so large an attendance have given rise to the suggestions that the regatta be turned into a big camp after the fashion of a canoe meet. No action, however, has yet been taken on this idea.

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Final steps for the erection of a new clubhouse for the Chicago Yacht Club were taken last week. At a dinner and meeting held at the Chicago Athletic Association the plans for the structure were finally passed upon and accepted. Bids for materials will be published at once, and work will begin as soon as the successful bidders are known. The house will cost about $20,000.

SALMON SEASON OPENS TO-DAY

Anglers Expect Great Catches in the Famous Bangor Pool of the Penobscot.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, March 31.—The salmon fishing season at the famous pool in the Penobscot River, a mile above Bangor City Hall, will open to-morrow, and soon the big pink fishes will be displayed on the market slabs here and receive honorable mention in the dinner bills of New York and Boston hotels.

The river is still frozen over for miles below Bangor, but there is a large open space at the pool where the salmon are caught, and sportsmen predict that there will be a good run of fish at the start. The open time for salmon is from April 1 to July 15, and in that period many thousands will be taken from the Penobscot, either by the fly or in the weirs and nets down the river and bay. At Bangor pool all salmon are taken with the fly, and it is here that the enthusiastic anglers from all over the United States gather every Spring to try their skill.

The Penobscot is by far the best sea salmon river on the Atlantic Coast, and the bulk of the supply for the Eastern markets of the country is taken in the weirs below this city. All along the river the salmon finds its way, and may be seen sporting in the rapids hundreds of miles above Bangor or resting in the shady pools in quiet stretches of the far-away West Branch.

Fly fishing at Bangor Pool has been a great sport since 1885, when Thomas Allen, a Warden, found that the salmon would rise to the fly. Anglers of note from all over this country, and a few from Europe, come here every Spring to cast for the big fellows, and while they usually have good luck, they long for a return of the days described by the old settlers when both salmon and shad were so plentiful that shiploads of them were sent, in dried or pickled form, to the West Indies and South America, and when they were used even as a fertilizer in potato fields. It was a common saying on the river then that a vessel had a cargo of "salmon and shingles out, rum and molasses back," on a voyage to the West Indies.

The busiest fisherman or the most skillful in the history of Bangor salmon pool is Fred W. Ayer, the Bangor lumberman, who has caught with the fly 500 pounds of salmon in a single season. The total catch with the fly at this pool ranges from 6,000 to 9,000 pounds in a season, the weights ranging from 10 to 30 pounds, 16 pounds being about the average. The first fish of the season, it gets to market, brings about $1.25 a pound, and quickly at that, for there is always a rivalry between hotels to get the first Penobscot salmon.

The first fish is generally taken on the first day of the season, and last year the man who caught the first salmon sold it immediately for $21.25, while for the entire season his catch was worth over $500. The season's first salmon usually goes to some New York or Boston hotel, or to the President of the United States. Fish sent to distant parts of the country are packed in boxes filled with moss, sawdust, and cracked ice, and in this way they have been transported thousands of miles. After the first week or two the price in Bangor market falls to 75 cents a pound, then to 50, and when the weirs begin to send in their supplies the best cuts can be bought here at retail for 15 to 20 cents a pound. Bangor people care little for salmon, but the silver-sided beauties are always in demand in the big cities. It is curious to note that on the dinner bills of New York hotels "Kennebec salmon" are featured. There is no such thing as a Kennebec salmon, any more than there is a Moosehead mackerel. The salmon so referred to come from the Penobscot.

Among the famous fishermen who come to Bangor in Springtime to try their luck with the salmon fly are Archibald Mitchell of Norwich, Conn.; Judge Porter and Lawyer Briscoe of the same city, the Rev. Newman Smyth of New Haven, and a dozen or more sportsmen from New York City. Charles Burnette of Glasgow, Scotland, has been a frequent visitor, and in the course of a season a good many notable people from various sections of the United States join the anglers at the famous pool.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

The Nassau Boat Club closed its Winter quarters in West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street last evening with a vaudeville entertainment and supper.

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Frank Ruddock, the Harlem boat builder, is building a new eight-oared shell for Yale that is said to be a marvel of lightness and strength.

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During the past week the First Bohemian Boat Club's junior and senior eight-oared crews, who practice daily on the Harlem River, have met the Columbia University freshmen and 'Varsity crews on several occasions, and lively brushes have followed. The Bohemians, however, have always managed to drop the college men for the reason that the college men were rowing barges, while they were rowing shells. However, the Columbia men hung on well and made a good showing, considering the fact that everything was against them.

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The Knickerbocker Athletic Club has announced its intention of entering scullers in the 1900 regattas. Dialkie, the oarsman from the Weld Club, will represent the club in singles as well as in doubles, with Garrett as partner. The club's junior four-oared shell crew is composed of Malcahy, bow; Kafka, 2; Garrett, 3, and Marcadante, stroke. One of the new men in the club's senior eight is Greenough, who rowed in the Weld Boat Club's senior eight last year. There are at least a dozen candidates for positions in the senior eight, and it is very probable that the crew that will be entered in the Harlem regatta will not be finally announced until after the men have been boated and given a fair trial. The crews will begin training on the Harlem River April 10, they having secured the privileges of the Lone Star Boat Club's house at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

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The annual meeting of the Middle States Regatta Association will be held in this city shortly, and it seems to be the general opinion of the officers that it will be wise to hold the 1900 regatta on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia on Labor Day. Some Harlem River oarsmen seem to think it should be held on the Harlem River, but the answer to this proposition usually is that Harlem is to get the National, and that should be enough.

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The annual meeting of the Long Island Regatta Association will be held on Thursday evening, April 5, when officers will be elected and committees appointed to make preparations for the annual regatta. It is understood that the men at the head of the organization will recommend that the 1900 regatta be held over the Seawanhaka course in Flushing Bay, where it was held last year.

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The Atalanta Boat Club, one of the oldest organizations of its kind in the city, will hold its fifty-second annual dinner on Thursday evening, April 5.

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J. W. Trainor has been elected Captain of the Dauntless Rowing Club to succeed William Mulcaire, resigned. E. H. Anderson is engaged in organizing a junior eight-oared shell crew.

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The Friendship Boat Club has rebuilt its boathouse at a cost of about $1,000.

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Capt. Kemp of the Union Boat Club has announced the following crews, which he expects to boat about April 15:

Senior four-oared shell, H. L. Connell, bow; G. W. Ettinger, 2; W. W. Rogers, 3; Capt. J. P. Kemp, stroke.

Intermediate four-oared gig, W. Welshs, bow; M. A. Connell, 2; Herman Hjertberg, 3; D. Lanahan, stroke, and J. E. Francis, coxswain.

M. A. Connell and J. E. Francis will also train for the junior double events.

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Olin J. Stephens of the Nassau Boat Club is having a new double shell built by Murray, the boatbuilder. It is said that Mr. Stephens intends to look for some honors in double scull events this season.

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The Passaic Boat Club of Newark, N. J., has appropriated $25 to the Paris regatta fund. This is the first appropriation received from a New Jersey club.

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The Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers will enter an intermediate eight-oared shell crew in the National regatta this year. The crew will be composed principally of the men who rowed in the same event of the 1899 Middle States regatta. A professional coach is to be engaged.

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S. A. Cramer will represent the Lone Star Boat Club in the junior single scull event of the Harlem regatta on June 2. Ruddock has just finished a new shell for him. The club will also enter a junior four in the regatta.

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Capt. Mackey of the Nassau Boat Club has issued a call for a meeting of members who desire to enter crews, to be held this afternoon at the boathouse on the Harlem River. A junior eight and a junior and intermediate four-oared gig are among the probable crews.

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The First Bohemian Boat Club has decided to change its four-oared shell into a "centipede" and have substitutes from the junior eight-oared crew row this boat in the Harlem regatta.

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Work will begin on the Waverley Boat Club's new house May 1, and it will be ready for use not later than Aug. 1. The structure, which will cost $3,000, will be built alongside of the club's present house, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and the Hudson River. The plans call for a two-story structure 68 by 56, and a balcony 10 feet wide to extend completely around it. The upper floor will be used as an assembly room, and the lower floor for baths, lockers, rooms, &c.

CAMBRIDGE WON AGAIN.

The Light Blue Oarsmen Had an Easy Victory Over the Very Much Weakened Crew from Oxford.

LONDON, March 31.—The fifty-seventh annual boat race between crews representing the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was rowed to-day over the usual course, from Putney to Mortlake. Cambridge won most easily in 18 minutes 47 seconds, Oxford being much distressed and about twenty lengths behind at the finish.

The race was favored by magnificent weather. The bright sunshine attracted immense crowds, which from an early hour congregated along the course, on steamers, in boats, on the bridges, and on the buildings overlooking the scene. Every point of vantage was crowded, in spite of the general belief that it would be a one-sided contest.

The Oxfords, as challengers, were the first to take the water at 1:30 P. M., and were loudly cheered. They were quickly followed by the favorites, Cambridge, whose reception was very enthusiastic. The tide was quite strong, and considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the boats into position. Oxford won the toss and chose the Surrey station.

Directly the start was made at 1:58 the Light Blues showed to the front, rowing in splendid form, and at the Dukesnead they were a clear quarter of a length ahead. In the first minute the Cantabs rowed a stroke of 41, and Oxford rowed 40 to the minute. At Walden's, about one mile from the start, Cambridge was two lengths ahead. Passing the Crab Tree, Cambridge was 14 seconds ahead, and off the Saccharine Works the Light Blues were leading by six lengths, and had the race safely in hand, Cambridge rowing 35 to Oxford's 34.

At the Doves, about one mile and seven-eighths from the start, the lead of Cambridge had been reduced to four lengths. But at Chiswick Church, about two miles and three-quarters from the start, the race had developed into a procession, for as the Cambridge boat passed Thorneycroft's, nearing the three-mile post, the Light Blues led by ten lengths. Oxford then began to show signs of distress, and at Barnes Bridge, about three and a half miles from the starting place, Cambridge was forty lengths ahead.

Cambridge finished very fresh and paddled past the stakeboat at Mortlake the easiest of winners. The Oxonians stuck gamely to their work, but the strokes set them early in the contest proved too much for some of the men.

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The crews and weights, according to the latest advices received here, were as follows:

CAMBRIDGE.

		Pounds.
Bow.	S. P. Cockerell, Third Trinity	162
2.	C. I. M. Aitle, First Trinity	168½
3.	B. W. D. Brooke, First Trinity	166½
4.	J. E. Payne, Porterhouse	179½
5.	R. B. Etherington-Smith, First Trinity	178½
6.	R. H. Sanderson, First Trinity	179
7.	W. Dudley-Ward, Third Trinity	170½
Stroke.	J. H. Gibbon, Third Trinity	158
Coxswain.	G. A. Lloyd, Third Trinity	127

OXFORD.

		Pounds.
Bow.	H. Dutton, Magdalen	151
2.	R. Culme-Seymour, New	161½
3.	C. E. Johnstone, New	162
4.	C. W. Tomkinson, Balliol	166½
5.	Lord Grimston, Christ Church	182
6.	H. B. Kitterwaster, Christ Church	180½
7.	T. B. Etherington-Smith, Oriel	157
Stroke.	C. P. Rowley, Magdalen	166½
Coxswain.	G. S. Maciagan, Magdalen	121

The Cambridge crew included five of last year's "Blues," and there would have been six had not Mr. Chapman resigned the bow oar to accompany his militia regiment to South Africa. C. P. Rowley, the President of the Light Blue Boating Club, who assisted in the victories of the last two years, was forbidden by his doctor to take part in this year's contest, and Mr. Dudley-Ward succeeded to his office. The three new men in the boat had gained a good deal of experience by taking part in contests at the Henley regatta, and as the whole, the Cambridge crew, coached chiefly by the old Blue, S. E. Muttlebury, was a combination of well-tried and well-trained oarsmen, with the great advantage of having five oars that had pulled together last year over the same course.

On the other hand Oxford had only two old "Blues"—Tomkinson and Johnstone. Moreover, they had suffered from change and disintegration sufficient to dishearten the pluckiest lot of men. First of all, W. A. L. Fletcher, supposed to be one of the best coaches in England, was obliged to leave his crew to go to the front with the Imperial Yeomanry; then Hale, one of the best men in last year's boat, was declared physically unfit to stand the strain of the severe training. About three weeks before the race Warre, President of the boat club, and considered an excellent oar, was laid low with scarlatina, and had to give up his place in the boat. When the crew reached London, and when it was thought that at last Oxford had finally got her eight men collected, C. M. Thornhill, who rowed at No. 7, was taken ill. This was on March 17. T. B. Etherington-Smith was moved down from bow and H. Dutton was given the vacant place. Mr. Dutton rowed for a day, and then he also was taken ill. Until he recovered, his place was taken by H. G. Gold, Oxford's famous stroke during the past four years, and who would have taken part in this year's race but for some still unexplained reason, said to be the refusal of his parents to permit of his again undergoing what is admitted to be one of the severest strains in athletics.

Thus Oxford was in hard luck, and Cambridge ruled a hot favorite. The Oxford crew was one of the heaviest on record, Kittermaster, with his 200 pounds' weight, being the biggest man that ever took part in the race. The Etherington-Smith rowing for Cambridge is a brother of the similarly named Oxford oar. This is the first time two brothers have rowed against each other in this, the greatest of all European boat races. Lord Grimston of the Oxford boat is a son of the Earl of Verulam, who took a keen interest in the training of the crew, frequently following the Oxford boat in the launch of the coach, Mr. D. H. McLean.

LIKE THE YAWL RIG.

British Yachtsmen Take Such a Fancy to It that It Is a General Fad.

When British yachtsmen, as represented by their Yacht Racing Association, last overhauled their list of rating penalties and allowances to racing yachts of other than the cutter rig, the admitted intention was to put a check on the increasing size of first-class cutters and encourage a better representation of other rigs in the racing fleet. The direct result has been, not exactly as anticipated, almost a furor for the yawl rig. In comment upon the past season and the present outlook, the last number of The Yachting World says: "Whatever the cause, the result is that schooners have not been successful enough under present conditions to tempt many owners to favor the rig for mixed cruising and racing, and the rig is practically dead. While the possibility of a revival of the schooner has been attracting the attention of a few owners, others have been deveting themselves to the yawl, and these experiments have proved so successful that we have now reached a stage where the existence of the cutter, in first-class racing, is seriously threatened."

Among the first assuring experiments were the conversions of the two British cutters Ailsa and Satanita, neither of which, however, had been conspicuously successful in its original rig. The German Emperor's practically unbeaten cutter Meteor followed. Now comes the news that the old cutter Carina, which has been purchased by Prof. Byles, lecturer on naval architecture and engineering at the University of Glasgow, will undergo the fashionable metamorphosis before the racing season begins.

But the movement is not confined to conversions. Word comes from the Clyde that the new racer being built to George L. Watson's designs for Whitaker Wright will be rigged as a yawl. As the other Watson boat now building, a sixty-five-rater, for Kenneth M. Clark, will be cutter rigged, yachtsmen on the other side interested in the present struggle for the survival of the fittest are eagerly awaiting the prospective duel of these two boats, as the result of their meetings should throw much light on the question.

TRAP SHOOTERS HAVE A DINNER.

Crescent Clubmen Have a Jolly Time at Their City House in Brooklyn.

The second annual dinner of the shooting squad of the Crescent Athletic Club was held at the city clubhouse, 27 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, last evening. The dinner marked the close of the present season of trap shooting at the Bay Ridge grounds, where the last shoot was held in the afternoon.

Charles A. Sykes and Wilmot Townsend, the popular members of the Shooting Committee of the club, were the guests of the "squad" and were treated to a genuine surprise when presented with tokens of esteem by their club mates. Mr. Sykes received a corkscrew with an ivory, silver-mounted tusk handle, and Mr. Townsend a silver flask.

About forty men were present. The fish course was served in inverted clay birds instead of plates or saucers, which Louis, the Crescent chef, brought from the Bay Ridge grounds. The room was decorated with all sorts of shooting paraphernalia. The table was unique in appearance, being decorated with clay bird traps, gun wads, and flowers. The sor

FAVOR FRENCH TRADE

Reasons Urged in Behalf of the Pending Treaty.

HOME INTERESTS WELL SERVED

Tariff Favors Now Shown to Other Countries—Americans at a Disadvantage—Robert P. Porter's Analysis:

The commercial treaty with France, which was submitted by the President to the Senate for ratification when Congress convened in December, inaugurates the policy which our Government must adopt if it proposes to keep step with other nations in the markets of the world. While primarily a commercial treaty, its ratification or rejection means vastly more in the foreign relations of the United States than the mere bargain between two nations which the document itself represents. There is an idea current in European Governmental circles that the United States wants to play a lone hand, as it were, not only in trade, but in politics, and that any advances looking toward closer relationship in politics will be regarded as entanglements, while similar arrangements for reciprocity of trade will be looked upon as an abandonment of the policy of protection to home industries. The United States Senate, it is openly asserted by European diplomats, is the graveyard alike of political and trade treaties, even though the executive branch of the Government, whose closer relationship with foreign Governments affords better opportunity for ascertaining where we can safely give and take a little for the welfare of the greatest number of our fellow-countrymen, may spend months or even years in framing measures with other countries. Of all treaties thus far offered the legislative branch of our Government, the proposed treaty with the sister Republic of France presents the least objections, the least possible complications, and the most positive trade advantages. Its ratification would encourage the careful building up of our foreign relations in weak spots. The rejection by the Senate would confirm a deeply rooted opinion and discourage alike the United States Government and the representatives of foreign Governments in future attempts to admit the United States into the family of nations on the same political and trade basis as that enjoyed by other nations striving for markets for their surplus products.

TARIFF CONDITIONS UNEQUAL.

To begin with, the French market is today one of the weakest in the world for American manufactures. It ought to be one of the strongest. The Administration, the framers of our tariffs, and the protectionists in favor of opening up new opportunities for the American producer and for American labor, are not to blame for this condition of affairs. France has enacted a device known as the maximum and minimum tariff. The executive branch of the Government has the power from time to time to change commodities from the higher to the lower rate of duty. This is generally done for a consideration. The article may be a raw material which is used in France in manufacturing processes, and self-interest puts it on the minimum rate of duty. The consideration may be a trade, in which case some foreign country reduces the duty on a commodity coming from France, and in return France gives similar reductions on some commodity exported from the country granting the reductions to France. No tariff law can provide for these changes for the mutual advantage of foreign trade. It must be done by treaty. At the present moment in our commercial treaty relations with the rest of the world we are far behind our great competitors, England, Germany, Russia, and France, and considerably in the rear of some minor nations. With stupendous American energy and enterprise, we push our goods with odds against us that make one wonder how we do $2,000,000,000 in foreign trade until we study the export and import tables. These tables reveal that we are extravagant purchasers of the luxuries of the world and large exporters of foodstuffs and raw materials. Of late years we have found it necessary to offer other commodities in the open market, and now, more than at any other period in our industrial history, do we find the need of an equality of footing with our international competitors. Our home market we can and do protect. There is no necessity to call into question the wisdom of first building up your home industry. Had it not been for the divetsification of these industries we could never have increased our exports of manufactures in a few years from a hundred to four hundred millions of dollars, and our exports for the present year of commodities other than agricultural to half a billion dollars. The strong and venturesome of our manufacturing industries now find a different condition facing them abroad when they knock for admittance at the door of the foreign market than they did when our only exports were food products or raw materials. What are those conditions? Customs tariffs like our own, perhaps? No! American manufacturers have no right to complain against customs tariffs equal and the same to all competitors. They do complain and have a right to complain if one tariff for goods from England or Germany or Russia and a rate in some cases double on precisely the same commodities because the country of origin is the United States. It is to rectify this discrimination with the least possible injury to home industry and labor that the Republican Party declared reciprocity—which can only be obtained by commercial treaty—one of its fundamental principles, that Mr. Dingley embodied this declaration in the law, that President McKinley has carried it into effect in these treaties, and that the Senate of the United States will, let us hope, actuated by the broader commercial spirit of the day, ratify it, and in so doing put the American producer on an equality with his foreign competitor.

HOW AMERICAN INTERESTS SUFFER.

The American producer who is sending his goods abroad asks no special privilege. He asks only an equal chance with his competitor. "Open the French market," he says, "on equal terms, and I will do the rest." The Trade Reports of 1898 show that he does this now. Of the merchandise from all countries imported free (excepting silk and wool) for French consumption, amounting (1898) to $120,551,800, the United States—competing on equal terms—furnished 36 per ment., or over one-third. Of the dutiable merchandise imported into France from the world, and in which the United States enjoyed an equal competition under the same rate of duty—amounting to a total of $175,414,800—the United States furnished 25.3 per cent. Of dutiable merchandise imported by France, and which was subjected to a maximum and minimum rate, and where the United States was obliged to compete under the maximum rate, while other nations had the minimum rate—amounting to about $433,000,000 (1898)—the United States was able to supply only 1.4 per cent. The conclusion is inevitable that with minimum rates of duty on these articles of United States export, we ought to furnish France with a vastly increased percentage also of this largest class of her imports, if, as in the other classes, our merchandise is admitted on equal terms. Why do we supply only $4,000,000 out of the $117,000,000 worth of manufactures imported into France? The answer is above. England, Germany, Belgium, Russia, Austria, all competing countries, enter that market with their manufactured goods at lower rates of duty than we do. The French treaty practically puts us on a par with the rest of the world in that market, and gives the American manufacturer all he asks, a fair chance and no favors.

Without questioning the wisdom of the economic policy which has successfully built up our home industries, given employment to millions of laborers at good wages, and developed natural resources which otherwise might have remained latent, it is evident we are now called upon to face other conditions. No sound protectionist wants to abandon the policy which has made our country rich and prosperous, and last of all and least of all President McKinley. In 1890 and again in 1892, when other Republican statesmen wavered on protection, he stood firm. The McKinley tariff law of 1890 was assailed as no other law has ever been assailed during this generation. President McKinley during this period alone seemed to hold the Republican Party together. From the apparent defeats of these years, which came from a misunderstanding of the true principles of the McKinley law, the author of that measure arose courageous and hopeful. He took an appeal from the people and won. If these treaties are defeated, he will take an appeal on this new policy of protecting the American laborer and American producer, whose products seek a foreign market, and score another victory. If we can maintain our undoubted rights in foreign markets without exposing our home market, why is it not a good policy to do so? The idea which permeated the McKinley law from start to finish was how to increase the labor, the wages, and the opportunities of American workmen. That law did not increase duties all around, as those ignorant of its provisions imagined. It reduced duties wherever they had reached beyond the protective and near the prohibitive point. It added to the free list every article possible to insure wholesome competition.

Sound and reasonable protective measure as it was, the proposal to re-enact it in place of the present tariff law with its much higher rates of duty, would meet with an opposition from the same class of protectionists that are opposing the ratification of commercial treaties, the fury of which would equal that expended by free traders on the author of the McKinley tariff. Then it was the ignorant attacks of extreme free traders. Now it would be the ignorant attacks of extreme protectionists. President McKinley has remained unchanged. The idea which permeated the McKinley tariff law, namely, to enlarge the opportunities of the American workman, is precisely the same idea which permeates all these commercial treaties, and the French treaty in particular. Our foreign exports have increased 50 per cent. in five years. Our exports of articles other than agricultural—manufactures, minerals, &c.—in the days of Judge William D. Kelley and Senator Morrill and John Roach, and all the old-time protectionists, reached but $100,000,000. This year we shall, as I have said, send $400,000,000 of American manufactures into the world's markets.

Must we do nothing for the workmen engaged in producing these commodities? Nor for those producing foodstuffs, meat, cotton, oil, and minerals? So far we have done nothing practical to enlarge these opportunities. Under the pretense of "opening the world's markets" to American goods the Democratic Administration (1893-7) indiscriminately cut down all duties to all countries. That was dropping the meat for the shadow. It weakened our home market and did not enlarge our opportunities elsewhere. The "object lesson" did not work and was reversed by the people. It is only by separate commercial treaties with the several important nations that we can obtain maximum advantage in our foreign trade with minimum disadvantage to home industry. Reductions of duty on merchandise originating and coming from a certain country might vivify trade, but if accorded all countries or even some other particular country might wither and destroy.

ADVANTAGES OF THE TREATY.

Thus, for example, the reduction which the French treaty accords French cotton hosiery and knit goods will in no way harm American industry, because the average rate on all hosiery imported after reductions will still be 51½ per cent. ad valorem, because upon the one largest class of hosiery imported from France there will still remain a duty of over 57 per cent., and lastly because upon all goods coming from Germany, (whence we get nine-tenths of our imports of cotton hosiery and knit goods,) and indeed from all other countries except France the average duty will still be 64.2 per cent. ad valorem, and on some classes nearly 71½ per cent. Protection beyond this is unrighteous, and was so considered by the framers of the tariff law of 1883 (of which the writer was one) and of the law of 1890, which President McKinley himself framed. It should be borne in mind that these are cotton knit goods and cotton hosiery, and not woolen goods, on which the manufacturer has to pay a duty on wool entering into their manufacture. The fact, therefore, remains, which the opponents of the French treaty cannot controvert, (and chief among them are the hosiery and knit-goods men, or rather a small fraction thereof,) namely, that the treaty duty is within the provisions of the Kelley Tariff act of 1883, of the McKinley act of 1890, and of the Dingley act of 1897; that it continues to afford to this and all other industries where the duties have been slightly lowered a high rate of protection. On the other hand, the United States obtains in reciprocity highly important advantages for a great number of equally important National interests, for which wider markets alone can furnish adequate protection and open new opportunities to American capital and labor. We are far more likely to export cheap cotton goods to France than France is to increase its imports very materially to the United States. The knit-goods and hosiery manufacturers produced in the United States last year $100,000,000 worth of products. During that period we imported only $241,000 worth from France.

It is impossible to deny the strength of the general argument in favor of such a commercial treaty as the one under consideration. The only question, therefore, is to discover if we have made a fair bargain. We cannot weigh an international convention between two great countries in an apothecary's scale nor measure it exactly with a two-foot rule. A majority of the United States Senators are studying its general bearings on trade and industry with great care, and after this intelligent examination the Senate, following the unanimous advice of the Foreign Relations Committee, will undoubtedly ratify this first great step to improve our political and commercial relations with Europe. In prosecuting this comparison of international concessions, the Senate will discover that the United States Tariff act contains 705 numbers; of these concessions are made on only 126 numbers, reserving 579 numbers untouched. The French tariff contains 654 numbers; France reserves from the operation of the treaty only nineteen articles. The reduction in reciprocity authorized by the Dingley act is 20 per cent. Of the United States imports from France, (1898,) amounting to $25,504,433, effected by concessions offered by the United States in the treaty,—

The concession of 20 per cent. applies to only	$1,444,186
The concession of 15 per cent. applies to only	968,767
The concession of 10 per cent. applies to	5,971,207
And the concession of 5 per cent. applies to	17,120,283

Thus it will be observed the average reduction of duties made by the United States is far within the limit fixed by the tariff law, being only 6.8 per cent.; while the average reduction made by France, excluding mineral and vegetable oils, is 26.1 per cent., and including these oils, is 48 per cent. In every case of reduction of our duty a real protective duty remains upon the article. The treaty guarantees to all the products of the soil or industry of the United States (with the few exceptions named) the enjoyment of the lowest rates of customs duty payable upon entry into France or Algeria from any country—a reduction from the present maximum rates, ranging in a few instances as high as 100 per cent. as the present duties and averaging from 26 to 48 per cent. France is thus prevented from giving a lower rate of duty upon any article or articles to another nation that does not immediately inure to the benefit of American exporters. There are only nineteen United States articles excepted from the advantages of the treaty. These are mentioned specifically; many of them, such as horses, fodder, sugar, chicory, eggs, honey, porcelain, lucerne seed, &c., are of no importance in our export trade to that country. In a document prepared by the State Department are given 150 sample articles, the product of the farm and soil, favorably affected by the treaty by reductions ranging from 10 to 100 per cent. Samples of these are: Meats, 10 per cent. to 50 per cent.; wools, 20 per cent. to 40 per cent.; lard, 37½ per cent.; horns, 25 per cent.; oranges, 37½ per cent.; dried apples and pears, 33⅓ per cent.; turpentine, 50 per cent.; logs, 35 per cent.; cotton, 25 per cent.; cottonseed oil, 50 per cent.; broom corn, 50 per cent.; wines, 42 per cent. Samples of reductions on manufactured articles: Textiles, 20 per cent. to 60 per cent.; steam engines, 20 per cent. to 46 per cent.; sewing machines, 30 per cent.; bicycles, 12 per cent.; cotton cloth, 25 per cent.; locomotives and cars, 17 per cent. to 48 per cent.; agricultural implements, 40 per cent.; copper products, free, to 23 per cent.; iron products, 5 per cent. to 46 per cent.; steel products, 5 per cent. to 46 per cent.

FAIR FIELD AND NO FAVOR.

These are the simple facts about this trade between two nations. It would seem to be about the fair thing. It is estimated that if the French treaty is ratified it will increase our annual exports to France from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 annually. Many orders to United States manufacturers are already placed subject to the ratification of the treaty. Nor is this all. While it will give new markets to American industries and new opportunity to American endeavor, it will keep the products of some large industries on the minimum schedules of the French tariff and relieve merchants of the constant danger of change of rates. These changes are liable to come with the frequent changes of the French Ministry, and are sometimes the result of trade agreement with other countries. In short, it puts the American exporter to France on a par with the exporters of other countries and gives him an equal chance with his competitors. The public sentiment of the country is largely in favor of a speedy ratification of this treaty, which comes to the Senate with the strong indorsement of a protection President. An indorsement which, in itself, carries with it the assurance that no protective industry is injured. The great journals of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, of both political parties, are strongly supporting the policy of building up our foreign interest at a time when our native industries are prosperous and our labor all employed at good wages. In the Southern and Western States the press is unanimously in favor of this policy. The sentiment for ratification has a strong impetus in the fact that the Government of the United States and our manufacturing interests are just now expending many millions of dollars for a superb exhibit of American arts and handicraft at the Paris Exposition, which would be a pitiful waste of money if our imports of manufactures into France are to continue at $4,000,000 per annum, while our competitors—England, Germany, and other countries—send into that market annually $117,000,000 worth of commodities. In spite of all this, however, the opponents of the treaty and of this method of strengthening our foreign commercial relations are active, and though their interests are small, they have strong advocates in the Senate. The Senators from the great commercial States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey are unfriendly. Many of the Senators from New England are similarly inclined, while some Senators from the Middle-Western States hesitate to take a strong stand for a broader foreign trade. The representatives of the Western States and the Southern States are, however, united in favor of a policy which not only means a market for many more pounds of meat and many more bushels of grain, but enlarged opportunities for the products of our strong industries—products which bring enormous gold balances annually to the United States. All true believers in the doctrine of protection should favor these reciprocal trade relations with other countries, for by the aid of these arrangements we can reduce duties where reduction is safe, save the fabric of protection from attacks which may be far more injurious in their results, and at the same time hold fast to our home market.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

IDEAL TROPICAL RATIONS.

Capt. Munson's Prize Thesis on Food for Our Soldiers.

The prize of $100 or a medal of that value presented by Dr. Louis L. Seaman, late Major Surgeon, First United States Volunteer Engineers, to the Military Service Institution for the best thesis on the subject "The Ideal Ration for an Army in the Tropics," has been awarded to Capt. E. L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, now stationed in Washington.

The writer proposes the following proportionate compositions and food value as a standard dietary for United States troops in tropical countries: Protein, 100 grammes; fats, 65 grammes; nitrogen, 16 grammes; total carbon, 390; fuel value calories, 3,491.

The present United States army ration, the writer says, is made up of admirably selected articles in more than sufficient variety, and it is unnecessary to consider nutritive substances outside of these articles. The matter therefore resolves itself into the simple problem of proportioning.

Capt. Munson gives four dietaries for American soldiers in the tropics. The first dietary gives as the daily ration: Fresh beef, 10 ounces; flour, 18 ounces; beans, 2.4 ounces; potatoes, 16 ounces; dried fruit, 3 ounces; sugar, 3.5 ounces; a total of 52.9 ounces. In the second dietary for field service the fresh beef is substituted by 6 ounces of bacon and the flour by 18 ounces of hard bread. The third dietary for garrison life allows fresh beef and gives 20 ounces of soft bread and 16 ounces of potatoes and onions. The fourth dietary gives 14 ounces of fresh fish, (whole cod preferred,) 20 ounces of soft bread, 4 ounces of rice, 16 ounces of potatoes and tomatoes, 3 ounces of dried fruit, and 3.5 ounces of sugar. The ideal ration for United States troops contains fresh beef or mutton or salt beef, 10 ounces; or pork or beans, 6 ounces; or fresh fish, 14 ounces; or dried fish, 10 ounces; flour or soft or hard bread or cornmeal, beans or peas or rice or hominy. The board of award consisted of John F. Weston, Acting Commissary General, United States Army; Lieut. Col. Charles Smart, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, and Lieut. Col. William E. Dougherty, Seventh United States Infantry.

While suggesting rice as an addition to the ration, Capt. Munson advises mainly a change in the proportionate amounts of food given now so as to adapt the system to climatic influences.

He assumes at the outset that the present United States Army ration will form the most satisfactory basis for the supply of food to white troops drawn from the same latitudes and under the same physical requirements as prevail in the United States, and to the ready assimilation of which the American soldier is accustomed through the influence of heredity as well as personal habit.

EFFECTS ON THE BODY.

In the tropics the body temperature is appreciably elevated above the normal in new arrivals. The difference between external and internal temperature is always very slight, and it may frequently happen that the heat of the atmosphere may exceed that of the body, and that, instead of dissipating heat, the vital forces must frequently neutralize heat reception. This produces an alteration in metabolism and throws additional work on the kidneys and liver.

The body loses weight in hot countries, and the loss of weight among officers of marines averaged eleven pounds per man during the period of one year in the tropics.

Another direct effect of tropical heat is lowering of the pulse rate by two and a half beats per minute, and also reducing its force. There is no increase in the size of the chest and lungs in the tropics, but only an alteration in the relative proportion of blood and air contained in the latter. The increase of sweat causes a diminution in the secretion of saliva.

Here follows a table of typical hard-labor dietaries for the northern portion of the temperate zone. For the Royal Engineers in England the daily food contains 144 grammes of protein, 83 grammes of fats, 631 grammes of carbohydrates, and 23.04 of nitrogen. The West Indian native eats beef, chicken, rice, yams, bananas, and sugarcane; the Malay boiled rice, eggs, meat, and fish. The native Abyssinian soldiers in the Italian service subsist almost entirely on durrha, Kafir corn. Meat is eaten not more than once weekly.

DIET FIXED BY LATITUDE.

The variations in the composition and force value in these dietaries the writer does not think due so much to racial preference as to climatic influence, for natives of the tropics removed to colder climates soon adopt the dietetic customs of the region in which they maye be resident.

The daily allowance of the American soldier is 20 ounces of fresh meat, or 12 ounces of salt meat, 18 ounces of flour, beans, potatoes, dried fruit, and sugar, a total of 60.8 ounces, containing 97.79 grammes of fat, 600 grammes of carbohydrates, 164.27 of protein, 25.35 grammes of nitrogen. In the field or on campaign, bacon takes the place of fresh meat, and the soldier gets hard bread, while when in garrison he is given soft bread.

Pronged hat, the essay says, is unfavorable for the digestive and assimilative functions.

An excess of meat, especially when greasy, becomes distasteful, and this is said to be an argument for an alteration in diet in favor of a diminution of protein and fats. The effect of a highly nitrogenous diet is to increase the amount of nitrogenous metabolism of the body. An excess of nitrogenous food produces too much work on the kidneys, which may induce disease. A too nitrogenous and greasy diet injuriously affects the liver, and Asiatics who become semi-Europeanized are troubled with liver complaints.

The army ration in tropical countries may be safely and advantageously reduced at the expense of the meat component that has protein and fats. A complete fall to the native diet is undesirable, since the nutriment must have the elements necessary in cases of emergency to repair losses incident to the greatest physical effort of which the human being is capable. Therefore, the daily allowance of protein, unless separate dietetic standards for conditions of peace and war prevail, must necessarily be in considerable excess of the needs of the organism under ordinary circumstances. Therefore, the daily allowance of nitrogen cannot be safely reduced below 16 grammes represented by 100 of protein.

In hot climates fats should be largely replaced by sugar and starches. The distaste for fats was experienced in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and the salt meat was in great part wasted.

Benefit for Free Kindergarten.

The Free Kindergarten, at 340 Cherry Street, will receive the proceeds of a benefit at the Lyceum Theatre on Easter Tuesday. The presentation will be Willis Street's musical comedietta, "The Kindergarten," and the cast will include Miss Margaret Angliy, Miss Maribel Seymour, Miss Ginevra Ingersoll, Miss Marie Keyes, and Edwin Stevens, Guy Standing, and Joseph Wheelock, Jr. All of the participants have contributed their services. The Patronesses Committee of the entertainment consists of Mrs. Charles D. Doubleday, Mrs. Edwin Stevens, Mrs. Mark Fishel, and Mrs. Seabury Lawrence.

THE HEAVENS IN APRIL

Sun Past Halfway House of Northern Journey, Days Are Longer.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

Venus Enthroned by Twilight While Jupiter Heralds the Day—Mars and Mercury in Conjunction.

To those who follow with unwavering interest the ever-changing movements of the sun and its family of worlds, the month of April presents numerous attractions that it will pay them to watch for, while not being a month of particular importance to the scientific observer. The sun has now passed through a little more than half of its apparent journey between its southerly and northerly standing points. When last month it crossed the line, it dashed past the half-way house in its course across the firmament, and for the next six months it will remain north of the equator. The duration of the daylight hours is now slightly in excess of that of the period of darkness, and the margin between the two will keep on broadening until the closing days of June. This is true for all of the earth north of the equator, but south of that line the opposite conditions will prevail.

In the northern heavens we now see the Little Bear passing above the horizontal position which he had not quite reached last month, while the Great Bear is overhead and inverted. King Cepheus is now immediately below the pole, and, like many an earthly monarch, is standing on his head in a most unprepossessing attitude. Cassiopeia and her chair are where they can always be found, on the opposite side of Polaris to that occupied by the Dipper. In the southern sky the great sea serpent, Hydra, occupies the leading position. This is the longest and almost the largest of the constellations. The ruling ecliptic constellation for the month is the Lion, easily distinguished by the Sickle, in the handle of which is the beautifully bright star Regulus. In the east there is Bootes, underneath which are the stars of the Serpent. In the west Taurus is passing from sight. The Twins, followed by Procyon, the Lesser Dog, are approaching the mid-west or prime vertical, and hang like glorious crowns over Orion as he passes to his setting place.

The moon passes through the phase of first quarter on the 5th, is full on the 14th, has last quartering on the 22d, while the new moon comes in late enough on the 28th to have it the 29th of the local date. The visits made to the majority of the planets for the month are so close that they are in reality occultations, and if the sky be clear several of them will be worth watching for, showing as they do that there really is movement among the heavenly bodies. By this time I presume most of us are quite well aware that at the period termed "new moon" the sun and moon pass the meridian together at midday, and at such times our satellite occupies a position in the heavens almost directly between the earth and the sun, and accordingly presents to us its unlighted face, which is still further hidden by the dazzling brightness of that part of the sky. When, however, the moon is at the "full," it passes the meridian at midnight, or twelve hours after the sun, which latter, being then on the opposite side of the earth, illumines the whole of that hemisphere of the moon which is next to us.

In a day or so after new moon, when its bright portion is crescent shaped, the brightly illuminated cusps or horns seem to extend beyond the darker portion of the disk, and hold it in their grasp. This condition is commonly alluded to as "the old moon with the young in its arms," or "the moon on its back." The phenomenon of the bright part of the moon appearing to encircle the remainder is due to an optical illusion termed "irradiation," in virtue of which white objects or those of a very brilliant color, when seen on a dark ground, look larger than they really are. As the moon is only supposed to be rendered visible to us by the light reflected from the side presented to the sun, it may not unreasonably be asked why it is that we sometimes see the obscure as well as the bright portion. An explanation may throw additional light on the matter if we recollect that when the moon is one or two days old the relative positions of the earth, the moon, and the sun are such as permit the earth to reflect the sunlight back to the moon in sufficient quantity to faintly illumine that hemisphere which is next to ourselves. In fact, we give it earthlight.

Venus remains in the place of honor she so well fills in the evening sky, and does not set until almost three hours after the sun has sunk to rest. She is occulted by the moon on the 2d, and when night shuts in we shall have the two fairly close together. While so much more striking an object than most of the planetary family, Venus is in reality what is known as an "inferior planet"—that is to say, her orbit lies between the earth and the sun. It therefore exhibits well-marked phases resembling those of our moon, and the best time for an observation is when the planet is about five weeks from inferior conjunction, or its nearest approach to the earth. The planet can never get further away from the sun than three hours and a few minutes, and this separation is called the planet's elongation. When at its most favorable position for observation hardly more than one-quarter of its disk is illuminated; but this small portion transmits more light at such times than do phases of greater extent, because the latter correspond to greater distances of the planet from the earth.

Neptune is an evening star, and as the moon, on the 4th, passes within a very few minutes of arc, it occults him, but, as we cannot see the planet with unaided vision, it makes but little difference to have him occasionally hidden from our view by a third object interposed between us rather than the tremendous distance between the planet and our earth. The right ascension and declination of Neptune place him within the limit of the constellation of the Bull. On the 30th of the month the queen of the planets and this namesake of the god of the ocean will be in conjunction. Jupiter, on his way toward opposition with the sun, which favorable observation locality he will reach the 27th of the coming month, is still the ranking member of the morning stars, although on the date above mentioned he jumps the game and is ranged under the heading of the evening stars, a formidable rival for Venus's high honors.

While the have called Venus an inferior planet and we always consider it superior to everything else in sight, we do not have it with us at night, as we understand the word. With Jupiter, however, the matter is different, as his orbit lies a long way outside that of the earth, his distance from the sun being no less than 483,000,000 miles. He is pointed as the "Mighty Jove" taking any angular position as regards the earth and the sun, and, consequently, he may be visible at any hour of the night.

Uranus, a morning star, is more completely hidden by the moon, occulted, as it is called, than any of the other planets, so much so that if on the 18th we ask the old peek-a-boo question of our childhood—"Where is he?"—the answer could be had, "There he is," by pointing directly to the moon that almost completely covers his disk. This celestial "I spy" is constantly in progress with these far distant planets, as well as with those more familiar to our eyes, and we are deprived of much that would delight us were we only permitted to see with unaided vision those giants of the sky.

Saturn remains this month among the morning stars, and is in the group of the water-bearer. While his disk is slowly increasing in size, it will not attain very striking proportions before it again begins growing smaller. Looking at the planet as we see it at present, it seems rather hard to realize that one can sometimes see it during the time the sun is shining.

Mars keeps a place in the ranks of the morning stars, and on the 3d he and Mercury are in conjunction. The warlike one of the brotherhood is somewhat in seclusion now-o'-nights, and 'tis rather difficult to imagine how very prominent he has been, not only to look at and enjoy, but as an object of great scientific interest and observation. When in opposition, away back some twenty-two years ago, he was used to determine the sun's distance from us.

Mercury, another of the morning stars, is moving to its farthest distance away from the sun to the westward, and a few days before and following the 21st of the month the bright-eyed can readily pick him out in the early morning twilight before the sun gets up.

"Stabat Mater" at a Brooklyn Church.

Vesper services will be held at Our Lady of Good Counsel Church, Putnam Avenue, near Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, this evening at 8 o'clock, during which Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be rendered by the following soloists: J. Carolan, tenor; William Sullivan, basso; Mme. Brandi, soprano, and Mme. Heselon, contralto. There will be a chorus of fifty voices, under the direction of Prof. J. Joseph Hess.on, the organist.

The Aeolian enables any one to enjoy orchestral music at pleasure.

The Aeolian plays all classes of music, making instantly and always accessible any selection you may desire to hear, played just as you desire to hear it played, for the expression is under the absolute control of the player. The Aeolian can be played by any one. It requires no musical knowledge whatever on the part of the performer. The cheapest Aeolian plays nearly seven thousand pieces—and plays them well, too.

[Letter from a well-known artist.]

"THE longer I live with the Aeolian, the more I admire and the more I use it. I began with the first instrument made and end with the largest. Each and every one has been thoroughly satisfactory, and the smallest instrument made by you is in truth a well spring of delight, enabling its owner and friends to enjoy the best music of every kind without his possessing any technical education or skill.

"Symphonies, overtures, sonatas, organ compositions, dances, and songs; in fact, everything in the realm of music is at the instant command of him who has an Aeolian. That many thousands of Aeolians are in use is only natural; the only surprising thing to me is that there should be a single family with any love of music without it. There can be but one explanation, namely: ignorance of what the Aeolian is, and what can be done with it. As soon as its wonderful capabilities are realized by any one, the desire to possess such an instrument is born. I believe the day is not far distant when the Aeolian will be found in more houses than is the piano at the present time. Professional musicians and laymen alike will hail that day as the opening of a new era in the history of music."

The claims which we make for the Aeolian are strong, but not stronger than the evidence we offer in support of them. The patronage and endorsements the Aeolian has received testify to its merits. We have published from time to time letters from the world's great musicians giving the Aeolian the strongest possible endorsement. These endorsements have awarded it unqualified artistic status.

The practical advantages of the Aeolian to the musical layman appeal more forcibly, however, when they are described by the owners themselves. We therefore reproduce a series of letters from our patrons, whose opinions of the Aeolian are based upon a close association with the instruments in their homes. The letter given here is from a well-known artist.

Enthusiasm is a feature of the endorsements received from both the private individual and the musician. We urge that you do as the writer of this letter suggests—investigate the Aeolian for yourself. It costs nothing to investigate our instruments. They are gladly shown to the merely curious as well as to intending purchasers.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West Twenty-third Street, New York.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

In percentage of attendance of enlisted men at drills for the month of February last, the Third Signal Corps, with 90 per cent., leads that branch of the service. Of the light battery organizations, the First Battery, Capt. Wendel, with 92 per cent., is on top. Squadron A, Major Bridgman, with 89 per cent., is at the head of the cavalry. Coming to the regiments, the Second Regiment, Col. Lloyd, composed of separate companies in the Third Brigade, is the leading organization, with 85 per cent. Of the regiments in the First Brigade, the Twelfth, Col. Dyer, leads, with 75 per cent. In the Second Brigade, the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Austen, is in the lead, with 77 per cent. In the Fourth Brigade, the Seventy-fourth Regiment, Col. Fox, is at the head of the list, with 83 per cent. In the Fifth Brigade, the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Bates, leads, with 77 per cent. The latter regiment, with the Thirteenth Regiment, heads all the regiments in New York City in high percentage of drills. Of the separate companies, the Twenty-first Company of Troy, with an average present of 101 and an average percentage of 97, is in the lead.

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Quite an imposing funeral has been arranged for Thomas B. Wall, late private of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment of the National Guard, who was killed not long since in the Philippines while a member of Company E, Twenty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, and whose remains have been brought to Stapleton, S. I., his former home. Companies H, A, C, and K of the Twenty-second Regiment, which made up the battalion serving at Fort Schuyler, New York, during the Spanish war, and of which Wall was a member being on duty with Company C, will assemble at the armory at 10:45 A. M. on Sunday, April 8, in fatigue uniform and overcoats. From the armory the battalion will proceed to Stapleton, where it will take part, with citizens of that place, in the funeral ceremonies.

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Squadron A will hold its eleventh annual dinner at the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, on Friday evening, April 20, at 7 o'clock. All present and former members of the squadron are invited to be present. Tickets may be obtained by all active members of the squadron from their respective Commissary Sergeants; and by all former members from Mr. R. K. Prentice, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, 52 Broadway. Among those of the former members who will be present will be Major Gen. Charles F. Roe and ex-Adjt. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, both of whom were former commanders of the squadron.

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In connection with the above, a brief history of the squadron may be found of interest. Troop A was organized April 3, 1880, from among the members of an organization known as the New York Hussars, and Capt. Charles F. Roe, United States Army, retired, was elected Captain. The troop performed duty at the switchmen's strike at Buffalo, in August, 1892, and at Brooklyn during the motormen's strike in January, 1895. It was particularly during the latter service that the troopers demonstrated the value of cavalry in riot duty, and its record was really phenomenal. Capt. Roe was still its commander, and the ability of the "troopers was due to his administration. The organization was divided into two troops, to be known as troops One and Two, and these formed into a squadron, designated Squadron A, on Feb. 9, 1895. On Nov. 27, 1896, Squadron A was divided into three troops to be known as Troops One, Two, and Three, Capt. Roe having been meanwhile elected Major. One troop, designated A, made up of members of the three troops of the squadron, was formed for the United States service for the Spanish war, only one troop from the squadron being allowed to enlist, and many more members volunteering than could be found room for. The troop performed duty from May 20 to Nov. 28, 1898. In commemoration of the latter service, the squadron was authorized to place silver wings on the lance of the National color engraved as follows: "Spanish-American war, 1898"; "Puerto Rico, 1898." In February, 1898, Major Roe relinquished command, being appointed Major General commanding the National Guard, and was succeeded in command of the squadron by Major A. D. Andrews of Gen. Fitzgerald's staff, with Brigade. A dress parade became Adjutant General, and was succeeded as squadron commander by Capt. O. B. Bridgman, (now Major,) a charter member of Troop A.

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A calico ball and reception will be held by the First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, at the armory on Saturday evening, April 21, and there is already quite a demand for tickets. Dancing will commence at 8:30 o'clock.

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Changes in the uniforms of the members of the Thirteenth Artillery keep the Quartermaster's Department busy. Two hundred men were measured for artillery coats and overcoats at the armory Monday night. Burton Holmes will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Manila" at the armory under the auspices of Battery E on Monday evening, April 9. Battery I will give a musicale and dance on April 3. Bandmaster W. S. Mygrants on last Monday received his discharge, and Dr. Giovanni E. Conterno was sworn in as his successor. Recruiting s going on at a rapid rate. Sergt. Charles Fowles, who was recently transferred from the Signal Corps, has been appointed Commissary Sergeant. The following members of Battery M, having performed 100 per cent. duty for the year 1899, will receive decorations at the hands of Col. Austen at the next review of the regiment: First Sergt. J. M. Oakley, Quartermaster Sergt. F. Ogden, Sergt. S. A. Paxson, Corp. F. B. Clarke, Corp. H. C. Hibbe, Corp. S. L. Swift, Lance Corp. F. N. Hedges, Lance Corp. Charles Young, Privates R. W. Bendram, F. C. Hooker, J. F. Kiely, F. J. Kunkler, Joseph Langsdorff, Charles Lundeen, C. N. Osborne, A. B. Osborne, G. Schmalzried, C. J. Weiss, C. F. A. Hinrichs, Cyril Alferga, W. F. Kellett, H. C. Randall, and Frank Hendricks.

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Sergt. R. L. Foster of Company G, Seventh Regiment, has been unanimously elected a Lieutenant in Company G of the Twelfth Regiment. Lieutenant-elect Foster is a highly esteemed member of the Seventh, of which he has been a member for some years, and was highly recommended for his new position.

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Company D, Tenth Battalion, of Albany, has elected Second Lieut. W. F. Wheelock First Lieutenant of the company. Lieut. Wheelock served in the Spanish-American war. Lieut. John H. Schwarte of the Twenty-second Separate Company of Saratoga has resigned.

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The Albany Burgess Corps has appointed a committee to arrange a trip to New Orleans, La.

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The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Bartlett, is preparing for a review and reception to be held at the armory on Easter Monday, April 16. There will be a regimental drill to-morrow night, and another on the evening of April 9. The members of the regiment taking part in the military display at Madison Square Garden the past week were highly complimented. The guard detail on Saturday was in command of Lieut. Price, and the Hospital Corps detail was in command of Major Beach, Regimental Surgeon. Company E has organized a progressive euchre party for the evening of April 27. The announcement of the death of ex-Ordnance Sergt. E. Bundsman was received in the regiment with much regret. Several military schools have applied for the use of the armory for reviews in the near future. These include the Berkeley Institute and the Columbia Institute.

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Major Gen. Roe has been invited to review the Seventy-first Regiment Tuesday evening, April 6. Col. Bates has appointed Quartermaster Sergt. C. M. Deering of Company E a Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant and Quartermaster Sergt. Stephen C. Parker has been appointed Regimental Commissary Sergeant. Lieut. F. H. Weyman of Company B has been appointed Battalion Adjutant. During the Spanish war he served in Cuba with the Seventy-first as Battalion Adjutant, making a commendable record. Capt. Hazen, who recently resigned from Company B, will, it is understood, be succeeded by Lieut. Beekman, a very popular officer and an old member of the company. The Hospital Corps of the regiment reports a large profit from its recent entertainment, which was one of the most successful ever given by the organization. The corps has also arranged a complimentary reception to Assistant Hospital Steward Griffith, who has severed his connection with it on account of removal from the State. Capt. Wells, Lieut. Poynton, and Private Hoffman of Company F, as a special inducement to recruiting, have each offered a prize of $15 to the first three members of the company who on or before June 1 secure five recruits each. The company will celebrate the anniversary of its muster into the United States service for the Spanish war in May next. The stag of Company H, Capt. McLeod, given a few nights since, was a great success.

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The rifle team of Company K, Eighth Regiment, Capt. Staubach, which has not been beaten this Winter, has again won the reg

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THE APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR.

It is impossible to read the presentment of the March Grand Jury without reaching the conclusion that in the opinion of that body District Attorney GARDINER stood as a shield between it and the notorious criminals and corrupt officials against whom evidence was sought that would justify indictments. The Grand Jury is forced to depend upon the District Attorney for legal evidence against accused persons, and the presentment says plainly that the present District Attorney failed to do his duty. "He has, indeed, from time to time stated at length that he was ready and willing to help and co-operate, but as a matter of fact he rendered neither help nor co-operation." No graver accusation could be brought against a public officer, for the words of the Grand Jury put Mr. GARDINER in the attitude not only of not doing his duty, but of actually obstructing the efforts of the jurors to get evidence. "Every effort made by the Grand Jury to fix the responsibility for criminal neglect upon the officials in high command or upon those in administrative control of the Police Department has been persistently discouraged and headed off."

The District Attorney of this county stands charged with being an accessory after the fact in every crime into which the Grand Jury sought to inquire and was baffled by his opposition. He stands charged with being the effective protector of the criminals he should prosecute and took an oath that he would prosecute. It is impossible to imagine malfeasance more flagitious than this, and it is quite needless to speculate upon the fate of Mr. GARDINER should facts be forthcoming to substantiate the Grand Jury's charges against him. He would be forthwith removed from his office and made to answer for his conduct before a criminal court.

Can the allegations of the presentment be supported by valid evidence? The District Attorney evidently thinks not. He has shown the greatest alacrity in putting his accusers to their proofs. He could not wait for the mails—he telegraphed the Governor his request that this presentment be referred to the Commissioner who is already hearing other charges against him, and expressly waived any rights that might stand in the way of a prompt inquiry into the truth of the accusations. A man who was innocent would naturally proceed in this way. A man who was guilty but felt sure that his guilt could not be proved would also proceed in this way. We come back to the sufficiency of the proof. Upon that all depends.

The community will at once see the importance of the matter. If we had been fortunate enough to have a District Attorney who was efficient and disposed to co-operate with the Grand Jury by using the great powers of his office in obtaining evidence, it is extremely probable that indictments would have been found against men in high places, and the vile traffic in official "protection" of gambling rooms and disorderly houses would have been suppressed by the exemplary punishment of the persons engaged in it. The city is disgraced by the infamies that are practiced under the present administration. The only chance of relief lay in the expected action of the Grand Jury. A Grand Jury exceptionally well qualified by the character and the high standing and ability of its members for the work of municipal disinfection was sworn in and now reports that it has been balked and baffled by the District Attorney. It is a state of things that should arouse and alarm every citizen outside of the criminal classes and their sympathizers.

It ought to arouse Gov. ROOSEVELT. He should feel and doubtless does feel that the people of the city look to him for help in a serious emergency. We complain that we are compelled to go to Albany for the solution of so many of our city problems, but in this instance we have no other source of help. Our local machinery has broken down absolutely, and nobody but the Governor can put it again in working order. The inquiry now proceeding before Commissioner WILCOX takes on added gravity from the necessity of including in its subject matter the presentment of the Grand Jury. In justice not only to the Grand Jury and to the city, but in justice to Mr. GARDINER as well, the examination into these charges must be prompt, diligent, and conclusive. We may have a very poor opinion of the District Attorney, but in simple decency judgment must be suspended on the dreadful charge that he has protected criminals against the Grand Jury. On the other hand, if this man has made himself the accessory after the fact in scandalous public crimes life, property, and public morals are imperiled by his continuance in office.

Were the occasion less serious political considerations might make Gov. ROOSEVELT reluctant to molest the Democratic District Attorney of New York County. However imperative his duty, it will be charged that he is seeking merely to install a Republican District Attorney in a Gubernatorial and Presidential year for effect upon the election, and the advocates of home rule will gird at him all through the campaign. In the existing situation this consideration becomes mere trumpery. The Governor has already molested Mr. GARDINER. He is carrying on an inquiry with the purpose of ascertaining if good cause exists for removing him from office. Moreover, the presentment of the Grand Jury is a document that compels action, and action to the very end. The Grand Jury was much in earnest. It was made up of men of intelligence and high character. Its foreman, Mr. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM, commands the respect and confidence of the community. He has performed arduous labor in the public interest in searching for evidence against the big malefactors in office and out whom the people of the city long to see in the prison stripes that would so well befit their character. He is not a man to have presented Mr. GARDINER as a protector of criminals unless he believed the charge to be true. The Governor might get along very comfortably with newspaper charges, but when the Grand Jury speaks in this extraordinary manner he must listen and act.

There can be no doubt that the Governor's personal desire will be to "cut the ulcer to the bone." A President of the United States once used that expression about the Star Route frauds. But politics palsied the hand that held the knife, and it never went that deep. It hardly scratched the skin, in fact. Some of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S political friends are on very good terms with the friends of the person on trial before his Commissioner. If in the course of the inquiry evidence of a really dangerous character is unearthed, the Governor will pretty surely feel upon his shoulder the restraining hand of the powerful chiefs of his party. If he fears that he might yield to that influence which has put an end to more than one Republican hunt for corruption in this Democratic city, he would be wiser if he stopped now and told Mr. WILCOX to go back to Buffalo. This is a work that cannot without discredit be stopped short of completeness, but may yield results of a startling character if resolutely carried through.

RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF TRADE UNIONS.

The practical settlement of the strike of the machinists with substantial concession to the strikers of their demands is an event which ought to be carefully considered by all employers of labor on a considerable scale. Two facts would seem to be pretty clearly established by it. One is that the demands made by the workingmen were not on the whole such as the employers could not accept, since as a matter of fact they have accepted them. The other is that the organization of the men was strong enough in numbers and in unity to secure the acceptance of their terms in the chief cities of the country, and we infer practically all over the country.

It may be claimed that while the employers could better afford to accept the terms of the men than to submit to the loss involved in a long interruption of work, they still have been forced to do what in reality was unfair to themselves or to the shareholders they represent. It is quite possible that this is true, but it is to be kept in mind that the chances of a dispute with workmen are an element in all business operations which business men must calculate and allow for. The question that naturally arises in this case is whether the dispute could have been avoided. It has certainly been of no advantage to the employers. They stand just where they would have stood if they had conceded the terms of the men without a dispute. They can hardly feel more secure in the future from more extreme demands enforced in the same way. We do not wish to condemn their course unqualifiedly, for there well may be reasons for it satisfactory to them and unknown to us. But on the facts as they have been made public it looks as if a great industry had been subjected to an avoidable disturbance without bettering the permanent relations between the employers and the employed.

On the day that this settlement was announced the Industrial Commission appointed by Congress, sitting in Chicago, heard the testimony of a number of employers in various trades as to the extreme tyranny and violence of the trade unions with which they had to deal. Undoubtedly the situation in that city is very bad in many ways. Violence and intimidation in case of large strikes are tolerated by the police more than in almost any other great city. And it is probable that the corruption of local politics gives rein to evils that are worse than elsewhere. The errors and excesses of the trade unions in Chicago, however, are mainly due to the extreme application of wrong principles more or less adhered to by all the unions. The most mischievous of these is that which induces the unions to try to reduce the amount of work done by each man in order to give work to a greater number of men. This tends to a general reduction of the standard of efficiency and to the suppression of ambition and energy in the individual. Its obvious vice is that it impedes the increase and progress of business which would, if unhindered, lead inevitably to an increased demand for labor and to better terms in every way for the workmen. It is in practice the same thing as the opposition to the introduction of improved machinery which was at one time universal and still lingers among the less intelligent.

But all the mistakes and offenses of the trade unions may be admitted to exist without justifying the purpose entertained by some employers of breaking them up or of offering every possible resistance to them. Such a purpose is entirely futile. It may be carried on for a time toward partial success under peculiar circumstances, when the demand for work is great and the supply small. But in the long run, as is shown by the history of all great industries, the organization of those who work for wages is as inevitable as is that of those who pay wages. It is, therefore, the manifest duty of the leaders on both sides to study not how the other side may be defeated or disarmed, but how both may work in harmony for the common prosperity. In the case of the machinists it is pretty clear that this was not done. The line pursued by the employers in that instance would appear to be a model of what should be avoided, if effectual coöperation is to become possible. One general rule may fairly be laid down. A good understanding will be promoted by the greatest practicable freedom of conference between masters and men at the earliest practicable stage of any differences. And if there could be a system of conferences by which the very beginnings of difference could be brought under discussion the chances of avoiding a rupture would be by so much increased. Such a system is not a novelty. It has been tried, and always with much success, in various trades on a moderate scale. The underlying principle of it is sound. Free discussion at the outset is like the quenching of a small fire. And the supreme advantage of it is that it is as good for one side as for the other.

LEGISLATION FOR WOMEN.

A league was formed in this city last week for the purpose of promoting legislation to remove certain inequalities from which women suffer under the law as it is at present in various States. The four chief grievances of which complaint is made are thus stated by the league:

In thirty-seven States a married mother has no right to her children.
In sixteen States a wife has no right to her earnings outside of the home.
In eight States a woman has no right to her own property after marriage.
In seven States there is no law compelling a man to support his family.

These are all proper subjects of reform legislation, and undoubtedly the united and organized efforts of women would go a good way toward influencing such legislation. Most men will concede that equity demands that the control of the children should be vested jointly in the parents so long as each fairly fulfills the obligations of the married relation. We do not suppose that the league desires that mothers shall have an exclusive right to this control. If they are content with a fair share of it and also to assume a fair share of the responsibility attaching to it, few men will oppose them.

The questions of property and support are a little more complex. Apparently the league advocates rather greater rights for wives than for husbands. If the wife is to have the exclusive right to her property and her earnings and is to be free from all obligation to contribute to the support of herself and her children, it may be an ideal state of things, but it is plainly not a state of equality. It is a favorite argument with the advocates of women's rights that the possession of arbitrary privilege by men tends to spoil their characters. Are they sure that a like cause would not affect for the worse even their own superior natures?

THE EXODUS FROM CHICAGO.

There is an idle and libelous tale going about relating how a New Yorker was asked to spend the night with a suburban friend, who, seeing him waver, tried to reassure him by saying, "We have no mosquitoes at Hackensack." "But you have Hackensack," was the unfeeling reply.

Since the Chicago press has taken to commenting upon the departure for New York of a large number of Chicagoans of light and leading the subject may be considered open. It is not the fault of Chicagoans if the city they are doomed to inhabit in order to get their livings is not a very eligible place of residence. There is nothing about its situation that is in the least attractive, excepting the proximity of Lake Michigan. The site of the town itself is a dismal swamp, which reclamation has made dry and firm, but the dreary flatness and monotony of which nothing could relieve. The climate is by no means agreeable. It is even worse than that of New York, being colder and more blustering in Winter and rather more torrid in Summer. Washington in Winter is a paradise compared with it.

But nevertheless the people of Chicago have erected upon this dismal swamp a city which is one of the wonders of the world. And the men who have reared the city, in the course of rearing it, imbibed a fierceness of local pride and local patriotism which has put us here in New York many times to shame. They managed to persuade themselves that it was good for them to be there. They provided themselves with the belongings of a real capital and not of a mere "commercial emporium." They have parks, art galleries, the permanent orchestra which we have never had enough local pride to secure. For the time, they are much in advance of us in public libraries. And they have projected and carried through a World's Fair which we would pretty certainly not have done so well if we had had it to do, from our lack of the local pride in which Chicago has so excelled us. This has been so intense that it often seemed that a "good Chicagoan" was a Chicagoan first and an American afterward. It seemed to be a point of honor with him to stay in Chicago and "grow up with the town," and believe in the town. Ten years ago a Chicagoan who had left his city for the fleshpots of New York would have been regarded as a kind of traitor. Nobody in New York cared if any New Yorker, how prominent soever, chose to live in Europe, which has the same superiority of attraction for an idle rich man over New York as New York has over Chicago. Nobody minded even about Mr. W. W. ASTOR until he turned his back not only on his native city but on his native land, and declared that American citizenship was not good enough for him.

But the men who are now leaving Chicago are of the very men who have made Chicago. They belong to that body of enterprising and public-spirited business men which New York has had such frequent occasion to envy Chicago, and whose lives were supposed to be devoted to the place so long as they might live. The loss of such men to any community is a very great loss. It behooves the Chicagoans who are left in Chicago to consider how this "movement" was brought about, and what steps can be taken to arrest it.

HUMBUG AND THE ARMY CANTEEN.

Bishop POTTER has shown his usual courage in recommending the article on the post exchange in the army, prepared by the Rev. HENRY SWIFT, Chaplain of the Thirteenth Infantry. The paper is, in effect, a plea for the extension of the usefulness of what the writer regards as one of the most useful institutions connected with the service. His testimony upon the subject of the "canteen," which is the bar of the exchange, is especially valuable, because it is testimony which experience has extorted against what may be assumed to be a professional prepossession, and also because he has served at a post in which the canteen was at first suppressed and afterward reopened. He thus had an opportunity to compare the effects of the system advocated by the officers of the army with the effects of that advocated by those who are incapable of seeing anything in the question except the horror of the Government's engaging in the "rum traffic."

When the canteen was closed, on the post at which Mr. SWIFT served, and the enlisted men had to leave the reservation to get a drink of any alcoholic beverage, he testifies that "the reputation of the regiment suffered severely." There were frequent affrays and one murder, and these things brought the soldiers within the jurisdiction of the civil courts. "After the reopening of the canteen," he emphatically says, "our disorders ceased." There was absolutely no drunkenness except when the men went into the neighboring town. At the post exchange what drinking was done was of light beer only, and it was done under the eyes not only of the comrades but of the superiors of the drinkers. The barkeeper, himself a total abstainer, was empowered and directed to refuse to sell whenever he thought it necessary, and men who abused their privileges were promptly punished. When the canteen was in operation men did their drinking under every safeguard that could be devised. When it was suppressed they did it under the auspices of men whose interest and practice it was to fleece drunken soldiers.

One such testimony as this will, to a sensible mind, outweigh all the declamation of all the male and female Podsnaps who insist that the way to abate evils is to ignore them, and not to attempt regulation, because regulation involves recognition. In "One View of the Question," Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING draws a powerful picture of the evil that has been wrought by the application of the spirit of Podsnappery to other vices than drinking. But Mr. SWIFT'S testimony shows that, in its application to drinking in the United States Army, this spirit has done and can do nothing but mischief. And it is testimony which simply reinforces all the testimony we have had from officers of the army, who are all men most warmly interested in the well-being of the enlisted men under them, and who know best how that well-being can be promoted. The canteen is but a small part of the post exchange, which is the centre of the social life of an army post. Drinking bears no larger a proportion to the other social needs which are met there than it does in a respectable club.

Mr. SWIFT'S desire is that the post exchange shall be a still more recognized feature in the life of the army. He particularly desires that better buildings be provided for it, buildings expressly devised for its uses, instead of its being fobbed off, as now, with premises of which no other use can be made. Apparently it would be an excellent thing for the army if a suitable building for the post exchange were made part of the equipment of every post. Bishop POTTER suggests that if one successful experiment could be made with private funds, the case would be greatly strengthened for an appeal for public funds to continue the good work. And certainly it would be a good thing if Congress, in legislating for the army, took counsel of those who best know the needs of the soldiers, and are most intelligently interested in their welfare, however much amateur and disengaged philanthropists of either sex may squawk at the recommendations of the men who know what they are talking about. Let them squawk.

THE HIRSCH MONUMENT.

The selection of the late Baron and Baroness DE HIRSCH for the honor of a public monument in New York is a notable event in more ways than one. The suggestion that some token of appreciation for the vast sums of money expended for beneficence in the United States by these two unostentatious benefactors of their fellow-men should be established here came from a Gentile, not a Jewish, source, and the persons who have taken up that suggestion are for the most part neither Hebrews nor connected with Hebrews by any special ties. This fact it is that lends a particular significance to the movement.

We are always exposed to the echoes of controversies that agitate the old Continent. Many citizens act as if this or that European nation should be our model, this or that European quarrel should be transplanted to our soil. Some dwell so constantly on what is happening across the Atlantic and consort so exclusively with people of their own way of thinking that they come to believe that Americans in general are paying attention to the same subjects and are filled with the prejudices and anxieties that agitate their own breasts.

A movement like the Hirsch Monument Association's may convince them of the contrary.

It is well that we should begin with those who, having no ties of birth and nationality with America, poured out their wealth here, and took care that it should be of use to all men without regard to race or religion, insisting at the same time that the method of its distribution should not be such as to breed paupers but hardworking citizens. The de Hirsch memorial will be a standing proof that statues are not to be erected solely to men of war and statesmen, but also to those who seek earnestly to discover the best means of helping their fellows, making their lives saner, cleaner, happier.

The design proposed has elements that would have met the approval of these two benefactors. It does not give their figures, nor even their lineaments, beyond a brace of profiles, but shows Philanthropy in the shape of a woman and Education in the form of a child. The conception tallies with the well-known aversion of Baron and Baroness DE HIRSCH to intrude their own personalities on their benefactions. Considering the great amount of good which their foundations have done and are doing to wider and wider circles, the subscription to the monument fund should be made a popular one, so that everybody may have the chance to contribute something. Doubtless there are individuals and institutions that might easily liquidate the entire sum; but first of all the people should be allowed to have their say. There can be small doubt what the answer will be.

We understand that the bill appropriating $200,000 for establishing a State sanitarium for patients suffering from incipient tuberculosis still encounters objection in the Legislature on the ground that economy is necessary this year, and that further yearly appropriations will be needed to sustain the institution. That is very bad reasoning. It is even bad business reasoning. Consumption is a terribly costly disease—costly in human life and in the expenditure for the care of patients. The possible burden upon the State Treasury of this sanitarium would be insignificant compared to the frightful cost of permitting consumption to continue its ravages. The bill has the approval of the New York State Medical Society, of the New York Academy of Medicine, and of the physicians representing the great city hospitals. The argument from public policy is altogether in favor of enacting the measure in order that the work may begin at once.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A correspondent who claimed, and no doubt justly, to have a personal knowledge of the state of public feeling in St. Thomas, asserted in a letter which we published recently that we were wrong in questioning the right of the St. Thomas Tidende to speak for the islanders on the subject of American annexation. As a matter of fact, we did not exactly question that right, but simply called attention to the significant circumstance that the paper, though issued in the most important town in the Danish West Indies, was to all intents and purposes an Anglo-American production. We recognized clearly the excellence of Denmark's rule over her islands, and noted the reasonableness of anxiety over the first years of American domination. If we did not say quite as much as did our correspondent about the probable effect on sentiment at Charlotte Amalia of what is now happening in Puerto Rico, it was not because we failed to appreciate those happenings and to be sufficiently humiliated by them. But Danish rule, good as it was and is, does not supply the sugar planters of St. Croix with the market they want on the terms they want. Some of us who have not lived many years in the Danish islands have yet seen enough of them and talked enough with their inhabitants to know that what they fear is not the American rule they ought to get, and which they surely would get in time, but the period of transition, with all its economic uncertainties and all its political follies and abuses. The American traveler who goes ashore at Charlotte Amalia or Fredericksted finds himself among people exactly like his neighbors at home. They talk his own language, strive after his own ideals in manners and morals—and complain bitterly and constantly about the slow ruin of their once flourishing industries. They have long been united in declaring unendurable the conditions that can only be changed by annexation to the United States. That being the case, it is impossible to believe that they would be really heartbroken over the news that the annexation had at last been effected. Did our correspondent forget the result of a vote on the proposition taken by the islanders years and years ago? Even the long-drawn agonies of the Puertoriqueños do not deflect the current of trade or draw a veil over manifest destiny.

—Students of the mysterious and supernatural ought to have an extremely good time investigating a beautifully complex yarn published by The Savannah News in the form of a dispatch from Athens, Ga. The tale as told is not quite comprehensible, and it obviously begins at the wrong end, but these little peculiarities will only make it the more interesting to the common, or university, brand of psychical researcher. As presented the facts are about as follows: In Athens there lives one Dr. S. K. LIDSTONE, who combines the functions of Methodist preacher and retail dealer in jewelry. On a recent Sunday night—a circumstance possibly of deep significance—this versatile individual had his sleep interrupted by something or other which he says was a vision or apparition of a young woman who obligingly informed him that she was Miss JESSIE BURCH, and then with much apparent emotion asked him to go next day to her mother's house on Oak Street and get a watch that belonged to her—the ghost. "LIDSTONE," continues the dispatch, "went in obedience to the dream and described the woman's dead daughter so faithfully that she turned the watch over to him. The next day investigation by Mrs. BURCH was instituted. JOHN VICKERS, the young man who had given the watch to Miss BURCH, who was a respected girl, says he paid LIDSTONE for the watch, but LIDSTONE says he never did. LIDSTONE gave up the watch when it was demanded, but he sticks to the story of his queer dream." The incompleteness of the story is most irritating. We are not told, for instance, whether or not Dr. LIDSTONE had ever seen his airy visitor while she was still in the flesh, and really that is a very important point. It is also unfortunate that the relation between a description of a dead daughter and the giving up of a watch is not more definitely explained. Even as it stands, however, the episode is highly impressive, and anybody with a good working knowledge of psychological terms ought to be able to get it into one or another of the big magazines at regular rates.

—There is a suspicion, widespread and amounting almost to a certainty, that somehow or other "the trusts" are behind the Puerto Rico muddle, and there has been much talk in Congress and out of it about the vast amounts of money to be put into the hands of the sugar and tobacco barons by the imposition of a tariff on the islanders. The barons themselves have denied this with much apparent earnestness, but of course it was assumed that they would do that, whatever the facts in the case, and their protestations have confirmed rather than decreased the belief in the reality and effectiveness of their influence in the controversy. But now comes forward Mr. FINLEY, the English Vice Consul at San Juan, with the explicit declaration that, at least so far as sugar goes, it will not make the slightest difference to "the trust" what action on the tariff is taken. There is, he asserts, no basis for the reports about large quantities of sugar in the island awaiting shipment. "On the contrary," the Vice Consul explains, "all the sugar in Puerto Rico was exported long ago. We had no sugar to supply the local demand, and it was imported from the United States for that purpose. It brought, for local consumption, 7 cents a pound. The United States troops going to Puerto Rico took their sugar with them because it could be purchased in the United States cheaper than in Puerto Rico." The only sugar now on the island, according to this authority, is that made from this year's crop, and it all belongs to the planters. What the latter want is speedy action in order that they may know where they stand. The planters have not the means to hold their sugar long. They have begun grinding, and if something is not done speedily they will be compelled to let their sugar go at the best price they can obtain, and it will be bought up by speculators and others who will be prepared to hold if for a good price. So Mr. FINLEY says, and he ought to be well informed.

—Ever since the war between the British and the Boers began, each of the contestants has been charging the other with the employment of stratagems and ruses not compatible with honorable warfare. The gravest charges have been made with respect to the use of white flags, and each side has protested bitterly that the charges against itself were made simply to distract attention from the offenses of its opponent. The Army and Navy Journal hints that much or all of this trouble is due to the lack of recognized and definite rules, telling just how far civilized combatants may go in the way of deception. It quotes the official British Manual of War as saying that "every mode of deceiving the enemy by act or word which is not perfidious is permissible by the customs of war," but exactly what the customs of war are nobody seems to know. "In regard to the use of the white flag," says the writer, "there is a decided lack of clear-cut explanations and definitions. It is stated that 'quarter should never be refused to men who surrender, unless they have been guilty of some such violation of the customs of war as would of itself expose them to the penalty of death,' and allusion is also made to the capitulation of a besieged place or a force in the field, by agreement between the commanders on either side, but the case of a detached party of men raising the white flag does not appear to have been considered, and this is precisely the point involved in the instances cited against the Boers. A flag of truce is provided for, but this is rather for the purpose of entering into some arrangement with the enemy than for the purpose of denoting a surrender on the spot, and it is expressly stated that 'it must be understood that firing during an engagement does not necessarily cease on the appearance of a flag of truce, and hat the parties connected with such flag cannot complain if its bearers are killed by such firing.'" There is especial uncertainty in regard to white flags raised by subordinates and the obligation they lay upon the commanding officers on each side.

THE PARTIES' CANDIDATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of this morning on Grant and Bryan deserves the sincere thanks of every honest, intelligent Democrat in the country. I will go one step further, it deserves the gratitude of every citizen. Four years ago we Democrats were between "the devil and the deep sea." We had to back up the atrocious heresies of Bryan or accept McKinley. I believe it is generally conceded that the election of the latter was due to our votes.

The Republicans have nothing whatever to fear from Bryan. In case the latter is put forward again, they can safely run McKinley. But if the Democrats will only nominate a man instead of a mountebank the position of the Republicans will at once become full of peril.

There are men in that party astute enough to know this, and although everything looks quiet on the surface now, it would not, in my estimation, be at all surprising if that party were to bring forward to meet the Democrats another candidate instead of the man so aptly and pithily described by that Spanish Minister as a "pot-house politician." Thus, whichever way the election might go, the country would be the gainer. D. N. BRADSTREET.

New York, March 30, 1900.

JUSTICE BARRETT'S WITHDRAWAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The withdrawal of Justic Barrett from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court will be an almost irreparable loss. His has been the master mind of that bench, and where can another Judge be found fit to take his place? From the time of its creation Justice Barrett has devoted himself to the organization and development of the Appellate Division, and to him chiefly is due not only the formulation of its rules, but the idea of the transfer of its sittings to a locality apart from the rush and tumult of business, and the erection of a special Court House suited to its work.

Largely as a result of his efforts, this branch of the court now commands the respect and admiration of everybody; both for its thorough and expeditious work and for its dignity and decorum in the conduct of business. It must be remembered, however, that the coming loss to the Appellate Division will mean a corresponding gain elsewhere, and it is to be hoped that in reassuming his old duties Justice Barrett may find the opportunity of so reorganizing the methods of the trial courts that they also may become monuments of his ability and good taste, and of his devotion to the public weal. X.

New York, March 30, 1900.

SALARIES OF FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see in to-day's TIMES a letter on the increase of salaries of our Federal Judges. The time has certainly come when the pay of the great officers of our Government should be commensurate with the dignity of the position they occupy.

We stand to-day the second great Nation of the civilized world, in wealth and power, if not in population. The opening of the twentieth century is a fitting time to bring about just such a change as is contemplated by your correspondent in to-day's paper. The salaries of our leading officials should be as follows:

President, $50,000; Vice President, $25,000; Chief Justice Supreme Court, $25,000; Speaker of House of Representatives, $18,000; Lieutenant General of the army, $18,000; Admiral of the navy, $18,000; Cabinet officers, $18,000; Supreme Court Judges, $18,000; Circuit Judges, $12,000; District Judges, $8,000, and other officials in proportion. These figures would be a happy medium between the somewhat extravagant salaries paid by the great European powers and our own hitherto meagre scale of emoluments.

WHARTON DICKINSON.

New York, March 30, 1900.

NUGGETS.

A Prudent Man.

Ikey—Do you believe in luck, father?
His Father—Vell, yes; but I don't depend on it.—Brooklyn Life.

The Hoodooed Number.

A Michiagn transportation company has spent $2 in collecting a bill amounting to 13 cents. Will people ever learn to beware of that number?—Buffalo Express.

Sometimes Better.

Bloomstein—Do you believe that marriage is a failure, Goldstein?
Goldstein—Sometimes it is better than a failure. Cohenheimer got $75,000 with his wife.—Detroit Free Press.

The Day Had Come.

Mrs. Spinks—Where is the money you have been saving for a rainy day?
Mr. Spinks—In the Neverbreak Bank.
Mrs. Spinks—Well, give me a check for some of it. I want a new waterproof.—New York Weekly.

Shock to Filial Trust.

The Son—Pop, the hay in the barn is all scattered about terribly.
The Father—It is the work of tramps, my son.
"Why, pop, I thought you told me tramps never worked!"—Yonkers Statesman.

THE DOCTOR'S HORSE.

Mary W. Alloway in Montreal Herald.

She's sinking fast, my poor old Bess,
Her end is drawing near,
Together through life we two have jogged
Through many a long, long year.
It may seem foolish—perhaps it is,
To drop this falling tear,
But one of my stanchest, truest friends
On this straw lies dying here.

For twenty years or more we two
Have toiled and drudged together;
We've traveled many a weary mile,
We've faced all kinds of weather.
For miles and miles the country round,
Every one knew old Bess—
How welcome the sound of her ringing hoofs,
In sickness or distress!

How glad were the anxious watchers,
If a little child seemed worse,
To whisper, as we two galloped up,
"Thank God, it's the doctor's horse."
In many a wild, bleak Winter's night,
When the snowflakes blurred my sight,
I'd lay my hands on the reins and say,
"Bess, I leave it to you to-night."

And she'd bend her head to the biting blast,
And push through the drifts alone,
Till at last, through the dreary darkness,
We'd see the lights of home.
Once when the swollen river
Away the stone bridge tore,
With a resolute plunge through the surging tide,
She bore me safe ashore.

It was almost human at times to me
How much she seemed to know—
When life and death in the balance hung,
How brave old Bess would go
Over the ground, with grand, strong stride,
And neither pause nor rest,
With a pace that told, as the miles went by,
She'd gallantly do her best.

For when sorrow and sickness shadowed a home,
And the angel of death drew nigh,
None were so welcome to the door
As my faithful horse and I.
In the darkness of night as we rode along,
When a light from a candle gleamed,
I believe she knew we were wanted there—
At least, so it always seemed.

For I've let the reins fall on her neck,
And quietly sat on her back,
And she'd stop where the light of the candle fell
Across the beaten track,
And seem to expect me to dismount,
And turn her head to see;
Ah! we understood each other well,
My bonnie Bess and me.

If the door was opened noiselessly,
And I spoke in whispers low,
She would act as if 'twas a critical case,
Even a horse could know.
But if with a whistle and cheery laugh,
I would pat her and say, "Good Bess!"
By the toss of her mane she would almost say,
"It's a slight attack, I guess."

I remember the day I bought her well,
I fancied her clean-cut limb,
Her shoulder deep, her eye so full,
Her nostrils keen and her head so trim.
She reared and capered and pranced that day,
As home we rode along,
For Bess and I were blithe and gay,
In our youth so long agone.

Oh, nothing could get ahead of her
That day in the sweet, green lanes,
For the blood of old Kentucky sires
Ran in young Bess's veins.
Her mouth was tender, and never a whip
Raised a hair on those glossy sides;
A word was enough to guide her with,
And the lightest touch besides.

Ah! how fine she looked that fair May day,
With white "favors" on either side,
When proud and happy Bess and I
Brought home my blue-eyed bride.
Then, how careful and steady she stepped along,
When my bonnie bairnies three
Filled the old gig and held the lines,
To drive old Bess and me.

On the day when the sun seemed blotted out,
When the bell tolled long and low
For her we loved, how solemn her step,
When we followed, sad and slow,
I have through the years had many a friend,
And loved ones fond and dear,
But none more faithful, tried, and true,
Than this old friend dying here.

Public Ownership and the Social Conscience.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By R. FULTON CUTTING,

Chairman of the Citizens' Union and President of the New York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor.

IT is generally conceded that the Commonwealth has a conscience; that the State is not a corporation without soul, but soul incorporated, and thus subject to the "pure and immutable laws of private morality." Yet in the administration of government, this principle is at the best but dimly visible, and is often fully obscured. Of course the stream cannot rise higher than its source, and the collective cannot be more sensitive than the individual conscience, but, as a matter of fact, it is disproportionately less so. Our executive officers do not represent the moral standard of the individuals who elect them, because they are deliberately chosen for other than moral qualities, although a vast majority of citizens will agree that if it is desirable to have a partisan Executive, it is no less desirable that he should be as virtuous as they. But a really high moral standard is to-day a disqualification for office. It is this perversion of conscience in political life that is the grave indictment of the spoils system. We judge that system to-day by its economic results. We denounce the inefficiency of administration consequent upon appointment for partisanship rather than capacity, and we employ the civil service merit system as a rude method of counteracting its effects. But the real crime against society of the spoils system is moral, not economical. It poisons our institutions at the fountain head, corrupting the electorate and creating a political conscience antagonistic to morals.

To the spoilsman, politics is a remunerative profession, not public service. For the fundamental principle of democratic philosophy—individual liberty to serve the State—is substituted the proprietary theory of the exploitation of the State for individual profit. The district leader—the political kindergartner of the party—is a professional, whose emolument depends upon his success in corrupting youth, by teaching it to regard obedience to the boss as a higher virtue than the service of the people.

Dr. Channing, writing in the bitterly partisan era of Van Buren's Administration, says: "Party spirit is singularly hostile to moral independence. A man, in proportion as he drinks it in, sees, hears, and judges by the senses and understanding of his party. He surrenders the freedom of a man, the right of using and speaking his own mind. * * * The triumph of his party becomes immeasurably dearer to him than the principle, true or false, which was the original ground of division. * * * The conflict becomes a struggle, not for principle, but for power, for victory, and the desperateness and wickedness of such struggles is the great burden of history."

Now, while the legitimate influence of political parties should tend rather to unity, the spoils system, in its last analysis, leads directly to disintegration. It is purely selfish, intensifying the proclivity to enrich one's self at the expense of others, and when "others" are so impersonal a quantity as the State, compunction is an unprofitable virtue. Yet our National history has demonstrated in many of its pages that the American people are capable of unselfish action, and when the public heart is touched and real patriotism kindles, a true solidarity appears, majorities become overwhelming—the people obliterates the party.

The virtue is present, if it can only be enlightened. "The people," said Rousseau, "wishes its own good always, but does not always see it; the people is never corrupt, but it is often deceived, and it is then only that it seems to desire that which is evil." Can anything then be done to undeceive the people, to raise the common conscience to the standard of the individual? Civil service reform is only negative. It has done something to minimize the corrupting power of official spoils, but in the scope of administrative favoritism and in campaign funds, there still remains a vast reservoir for the thirsty spoilsman.

In this last year of the nineteenth century we have a new light upon the possibilities of the Commonwealth. The theory of municipal ownership of public utilities now spreading so rapidly is one of the most far-reaching steps that has yet been taken by individuals who have associated to govern. It is now being studied almost entirely as an economic principle, and its advisability is advocated and contested by statistics. The main question that is asked about it is, Does it pay? There is, however, a philosophic or moral principle embodied in municipal ownership which, if permitted to assert itself and reach its logical expression, will soon dismiss the question of dollars and cents.

A serious weakness of our present economic system is that in the fear of suppressing individualism in business, we have largely stifled the consciousness of social obligation. "Greece," says Frederic Harrison, "taught us the noble lesson of individual liberty, but Rome, the nobler lesson of the sense of social duty." Democracy in its essence, is the harmonious blending of these two eternal principles, but until we give it a larger opportunity to embody itself in action, the social spirit will not assert itself, and its operation must be disappointing. Now the municipalization of transportation and lighting in any large city must inevitably bring its population into direct touch with the administration. A consciousness of personal relation is awakened. The subjective element of government, now obscured by our excessive solicitude for individualism, is brought to light. It is true, the sentiment created is mainly selfish, but it is nevertheless educational. It may be fairly claimed that the selfish interests of passengers on the Brooklyn Bridge made it, when operated by the municipalities of New York and Brooklyn, a well-managed and creditable affair, and practically prohibited the interference of the spoilsman. If the city's first essay in public transportation could so forcibly demonstrate the value of the principle, need there be any fear of extending its operation to the entire civic system, and at the same time increasing the direct participation in government by the vast army of the traveling public? The private interest that will protect the efficiency of the management of the various lines of travel is involuntarily public, and when to transportation the municipality adds lighting, the great body of citizens brought into intimate relation with the administration will absorb the private in the public interest.

It may, of course, be urged that municipal ownership would enormously increase the number of city employes, and so strengthen a vicious administration—that it would play directly into the hands of the spoilsman, placing at his disposal a wealth of offices. Yet he does not embrace the opportunity with enthusiasm. He has not plunged into the tide and made himself the champion of a policy universally popular with wage-earners. He is too clever. He no doubt finds the employes of great corporations enjoying public franchises already as loyal as he could wish, and it is much simpler to collect campaign assessments from private officials than from city employes. Indeed, one could hardly doubt that the ownership by the city of its transportation facilities would palpably purify the political atmosphere. It would cripple rather than strengthen the partisan, and he scents danger in the proposition. But the principle of municipal ownership once conceded leads to developments more far-reaching and morally instructive, and which indicate a straight road to the ultimate enlightenment of the corporate conscience. To be permanent this last, of course, must be preceded by the enlightenment of the individual conscience, but, at the same time, one administration may effectually promote the process. This may be done by steadily broadening the scope of municipal ownership until it shall embrace the functions of philanthropic service now performed by an infinite variety of voluntary organizations. The people, assuming extensive and increasing philanthropic duties and responsibilities, functions of beneficence in which the financial is subordinated for the moral quality, will begin to apprehend the privilege of public service. The selfish interest in good government appealed to by municipal ownership of the so-called public utilities would be superseded by a moral interest. The individual conscience, first aroused by an administration of positive virtue and progressive effort, would penetrate and permanently occupy the Executive Chamber. This, it may be said, will actually plunge our charities into politics. Our cherished and admirable voluntary institutions would be sacrificed to a political theory. It would certainly put them into politics. That, indeed, is the specific meaning of the proposition. Its purpose is to precipitate the opaque fluid of civic life by the infusion of a pure resolvent.

Of course, this ideal cannot be instantly achieved, but if its realization were once made the serious aim of municipal development, a new patriotism would certainly appear.

In his work on Municipal Government in Great Britain, Dr. Albert Shaw says: "I am strongly impressed with the belief that municipal reform proceeds haltingly in the United States, because, for one reason, many citizens who desire sincerely to aid in the regeneration in their town life and neighborhood affairs have formed no definite municipal ideals."

The spoilsman has his ideal; the party its National importance, its glorious history, its solicitude for the wage earner, its recognition of faithful service; but his opponent is only negative—he is anti-Tammany, anti-Platt, with no positive platform, no progressive policy, no promise of continuance. The highest aspiration of many citizens is to secure an administration that will prevent corruption. To accomplish that end is to attain success, and with a strange fatuity they believe such a Government will re-create a citizenship and automatically perpetuate its own existence. Their effort exhausts itself in the hour of its triumph.

Reform is indefinite, inadequate, and the word has lost its inspiration. What the age demands, and enthusiasm awaits, is progress.

An English publicist in a recent article has declared that the dishonesty and inefficiency of American City Governments make it practically impossible for them to follow the example of British cities in pursuing the policy of public ownership. "First honesty, then larger business appears to be the proper order," is his conclusion.

If our obstacle was the dishonesty of the electorate, his position would be sound and our condition desperate; but the problem is not the creation, it is the enlightenment, of conscience. Mr. Croker's clever remark after the Mayoralty campaign of 1897, "This is a great victory for the plain people," probably embodied the honest conviction of a large majority of his followers no: have they yet learned to appreciate the barrenness of their victory. Their relation to the party intimate. In the effort to transpose this relationship, the lever of public spirit will find its fulcrum in municipal ownership.

The condition of English Municipal Governments before the Reform act of 1835 was nearly as bad as ours is to-day. The new democracies created by that measure had not time to develop the local boss before the rising tide of public ownership commenced to awaken the social conscience. They were, moreover, protected by the simplicity of the nominating provisions of the Election Code, which enables the people to express themselves at the polls without the intervention of the partisan. At any rate, the fact can hardly be contested that the extraordinary efflorescence of the true civic spirit which to-day characterizes the cities of Great Britain is due to the operation of the public ownership policy. The corporations of Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, and a host of other cities have ceased to be mere passive spectators of the development of the community by individuals. They have become conscious of their own existence; have realized that the State was intended to be a vital entity, an active agent of beneficence, a positive factor in human progress. That the public spirit generated by this policy is fully equal to its responsibilities is best attested by the unstinted praise which Mr. Lecky bestows upon British Municipal Governments.

But to discuss the latter part of this proposition more definitely. We have in this city a vast number of institutions, charitable and educational, supported by the voluntary taxation of a generous few, and relieving the city by their annual cost of a large portion of the financial burden that should be assumed by all the citizens. The Children's Aid Society maintains free schools for the education of the children of the poor for whom the city makes no provision. It places the municipality under distinct obligation by voluntarily assuming part of its legitimate burden. The Kindergarten Society stands in the same relation to the city. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is really a bureau of the Police Department, and in its position of independence of both State and city authorities, is an absurdly undemocratic instrumentality of government. The great hospitals are doing the city's work, for in maintaining Bellevue, the propriety of the municipality's providing medical care and treatment for its poor is assumed. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, the United Hebrew Society, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul are ministering to the city's outdoor poor, again conducting by private effort the specific work of the Department of Charities. Some of these institutions are measurably subsidized by the city to do its work. This may be government "of the people and for the people," but it is certainly not "by the people."

No doubt the process of learning how to govern "by the people" would have to commence with the economic side of civic life. The social spirit created by the realization of the selfish importance of good government when the city has assumed the functions of transportation and lighting, would doubtless then be equal to the assumption of the graver responsibilities of the purely moral functions of the administration. Yet, in these too, the public touch with Government would have to be maintained. The individual must be brought as far as possible into personal relation to the State, and the administration of the city's charities should be by boards and not by Commissioners. This is, I believe, the true philosophy of the English system. They have exchanged the individual executive for a council more or less numerous, at the same time fixing the responsibility for the administration of the various departments of government upon the Chairmen of sub-committees. As we have not this system, the principle should be employed by executive appointment of a Board of Hospitals, a Board of Institutions, a Board of Outdoor Relief, &c., composed, like the Board of Education, of unpaid citizens of public spirit. This would, moreover, enable the city to take advantage of the services of the most capable and devoted men and women among those who are giving their time and labor to the conduct of private institutions. It should not be difficult to get the best of our citizens to obey the call for such public service. Set them free from the serious burden of financing their institutions, and give them the authority of the State to enhance the benefits of their judicious methods, and they will accomplish what is impossible to-day.

The weakness of voluntary charity in dealing with the complicated issues of poverty is its practical powerlessness to enforce corrective measures. Kindness without authority is shorn of half its efficacy, and while it is true that the mere distribution of alms may be no charity at all, the ideal to be sought is found in a union of the personal element of the voluntary with the disciplinary element of the authoritative system. It may be said that the State has always failed in its effort to administer charity, and that the voluntary system is a great advance upon the governmental, and this is largely true, but the experiment has never been fairly tried under a democratic form of government, that is, a government "by the people." It is simply the refuge to which we are driven by the pseudo-democracy of our time, and should be regarded as a merely temporary expedient pending the awakening of the corporate conscience.

In the German dual City of Elberfeld-Barmen, with a limited electorate and under favorable conditions, the system is carried to its logical conclusion. There the electoral franchise carries with it the obligation of charitable service, and every citizen annually serves a term as a local visitor among the poor. With the complicated issues of our cosmopolitan population, this would be impracticable in New York, but with a strong central body, to be known, perhaps, as the Board for the Improvement of the Condition of the People, and with affiliated committees in every ward, the system would be sufficently democratized and the people brought under the subjective influence of participation in the city's applied humanity.

The municipalization of private charities would involve a great additional expense. The millions contributed by the generous few would have to be provided from a general tax levy. The strictest economy in the use of the city's present income would hardly suffice to meet the new requirements; but there is nothing terrible in this. The citizens who now voluntarily tax themselves to support philanthropic institutions can fairly be claimed to represent the highest standard of intelligence and virtue in the community, and they virtually advocate a larger expenditure by it.

One of the gravest indictments presented by Mr. Lecky in his arraignment of democracy is, that it is directly chargeable for the vast increase in local indebtedness that has taken place during the last half of this century. Unquestionably democracy is responsible for this phenomenon, and the fact constitutes one of its greatest claims to grateful recognition. No doubt civic officials have been incompetent, extravagant, dishonest, yet the net result of the spread of popular sovereignty is a vast system of public improvements and institutions that has transformed our cities, has made them healthy, cleanly, and orderly, with an educated proletariat, a protected childhood, and increasing provision for the disabilities of the poor. But the theory of measuring the merits of Government by its expenditures, is sufficiently familiar to us at home. The tax rate is the sugar plum or club with which the electorate is cajoled or threatened. If it is high, the administration must be dismissed; if low, retained. We have but recently read of the Governor of this State warning certain legislators of his own party who were advocating the establishment of additional State institutions, that this was a Presidential year, and the tax rate must be kept low. Of course the real question is the use or misuse of the fund obtained from taxation; and since with us misuse has been so long the rule, it is not unnatural that the theory should tenaciously subsist; but no fallacy should be more earnestly combated. The people should be persistently taught to dissociate the tax rate and the administration's merits and to fix their attention upon its achievements. With an honest and intelligent Government, the greatness of the State is measured by the greatness of its expenditures. Reformers utterly miss the mark when they arraign the partisan for financial mismanagement. They may temporarily detach a few voters from the party, but they do not attach them to themselves. The ground of appeal is too material. The dollars and cents platform will never make true citizens. We have long heard it said that "municipal government is business, not politics." It is a misstatement, chilling and sordid, for municipal government is in truth, morals, humanity, beneficence; it is the concrete expression of the communal religion, and it is only when the cause of progress is presented in such terms that we shall kindle a lasting enthusiasm for it.

The older apprehension of the nature of the State that regarded it as a plastic compound to be molded solely by the individual, lacks the condition precedent to the birth of morals—life. The individual lives, the citizen, dies; public ownership will revive the latter, government will draw near, an electric spark will pass, the co-operative activities of the new citizenship will disclose a mutuality of interests and mitigate the bitterness of class antagonism. In his reflections on the French Revolution, Burke says: "The State is a partnership in all science, a partnership in all art, a partnership in every virtue and in all perfection."

When to such partnership every citizen is actually admitted and the consciousness of his participation in government is pressed home upon him by constant and familiar contact with its operations, and when the awakened corporate conscience is ennobled and invigorated by the broad philanthropy and social service of the Commonwealth, democracy in America will justify the expectations of its most ardent advocates. Public ownership will surely come. New York cannot isolate herself by rejecting a policy that is every day gaining wider acceptation.

If we indorse the impotent conclusion, "first, honesty; then larger business," we shall long defer the hour of our permanent emancipation from partisan domination. Slowly but surely public pressure will force upon our rulers a grudging acceptance of this policy, and they will reap the benefit, until at last the operation of the principle becomes sufficiently extended to regenerate the electorate. But this is the opportunity of the true civic spirit. The courageous adoption of the policy of public ownership as the definite ideal of political purpose would appeal at once and powerfully to the people.

Moreover, the temporary advantage to be gained by a campaign upon this platform is the least of its virtues. It is because the policy promises to lay the foundation upon which to build a structure impregnable to the partisan, and to establish a new and direct relation between the Government and the people that it merits acceptance. The subjective element of government has been too long restrained, for while universal suffrage is philosophically its most profound expression, experience demands its most definite application.

R. FULTON CUTTING.

Will This Country Become a Large Exporter of Bituminous Coal?

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

By FREDERICK E. SAWARD,

Editor of The Coal Trade Journal, author of "The Coal Trade," &c.

THERE has been much said, written, and printed in regard to the probability of this country becoming at an early date a large exporter of bituminous coal, and the question is one of such moment that those who are interested in the industrial welfare of the Union must be glad to learn of the possibility of this new development in one of our leading products. We are now closely up to the quantity annually produced by Great Britain, and it is more than likely that for this year we will gain the first place. It would indeed be a great event in our commercial transactions if we could have an export trade in coal equal to that of Great Britain, which amounts to nearly 40,000,000 gross tons, inasmuch as this would give employment to many thousands more people in the mines and on the railroads, and it would develop a merchant marine of no mean magnitude. At the same time, considering this important topic, it is well to view it from every standpoint, and note that which is truth or fact, as against that which is but mere surmise or anticipation.

Our export trade is growing, and latterly there has been some considerable tonnage forwarded to points on the Continent, but it must be remembered that out of the 5,000,000 tons exported as exports there is fully 30 per cent. of it that is anthracite, and none of this goes abroad, unless one classes the Dominion of Canada in such a list. In fact, three-fifths of our total exports are to Canada. During January we did something like 600,000 tons in the way of exports, of which four-fifths were bituminous, and British North America took three-quarters of the sum total. Europe took 15,000 tons, Mexico 37,500 tons, the West Indies 60,000 tons, Brazil 8,700 tons, and other South American ports 4,500 tons. During February we sent 29,400 tons to Europe, and 45,000 tons to Mexico. In March there has been a tonnage to France, Austria, and Germany, but the official returns are not yet received. The would-be foreign buyer complains that our quotations are always free on board and not a delivered price.

All our Consuls are giving this subject a good deal of attention, and from Frankfort, Germany; Trieste, Austria; Coburg, Germany; Marseilles, France; Genoa, Italy, where there is the story of a short supply and high prices, it is thought there is a possibility of letting in American coal. At present we find it impossible to secure vessels that can or will take our coal at a rate which gives the opportunity for extended business; our prices are low, but freights high by the few vessels obtainable, whereas Cardiff prices are high and freights low, because of the number of vessels seeking cargo there. When these vessels, usually going to Cardiff for cargo, turn their prows in this direction, then one may look for cheaper transportation, but return cargoes westward are a necessity in this traffic, and surely that is one of the most important features in this whole subject. With a one-way freighting we can hardly look for a less rate of freight than now prevails.

Those countries in Europe possessing a supply of coal want to keep it for their own use, for Consul General Richard Guenther, writing from Frankfort, says that the Manheim Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the German Parliament to repeal the tarriff under which the exportation of coal is promoted. On the other hand, those countries, not having an abundant supply, such as is the case with Germany, want to facilitate the exportation of coal, for in Russia it is said that the Minister of Finance has persuaded the Emperor to permit foreign coal to be imported free of duty for the use of the railroads. In France, where coal has advanced in price at the mines owing to strikes and a lessened output, a reduction in freight rates was secured on the railroads, (owned by the Government,) from the prevailing price of $2.40 per ton to $1.65 per ton for a haul from the Department du Gard to the City of Lyons, a distance of about 222 miles. It is said that an effort is being made to perpetuate this low price, and this will afford consumers some relief on the amount of their coal bills.

To show how much of interest the condition of the coal trade in Britain is to France, which imports coal very largely, it is only necessary to note that the receipts of coal from the one country to the other last year were 6,000,000 tons, while from Belgium they were 3,750,000 tons. It is therefore not surprising, when the French consumer hears of the possibility of Britain's supply being less, or its cost higher, that there is the looking toward the United States as a possible source of supply, particularly as the demand for fuel is a growing one in France. In Germany there is also an increasing demand for fuel. As an illustration of the rapid growth in the demand, it is stated that the amount imported into Hamburg from German mines jumped from 717,000 tons in 1889 to 1,644,800 tons in 1899, and that the importations of coal from England to Hamburg during the same decade increased from 1,580,000 tons to 2,420,000 tons.

Such is the interest taken in the possibility of a foreign trade that every State in the Union is alive to it, and the press thereof gives it some attention. Thus we read: "This growing foreign demand must be in the interest of all the coal-producing States, Colorado included. We have practically inexhaustible beds of the best quality of bituminous coal, that will bear shipping and can reach the seaboard at Galveston." While there are other States with abundant coal resources located much nearer the coast line, whence one might look to securing a supply for this foreign market, it is within the bounds of probability for a trade to be done to South American ports in Colorado coal via Galveston. It would be largely a question of transportation to the coast. If the price on board at the port named was no greater than that charged for similar service at Pensacola or Mobile, something could at least be done in the "bunkering" of the numerous steam vessels reaching there, which now secure a supply either abroad or at some more northerly port of call for bunker coal.

One of the recent stories in this respect is that of a two-million-ton order for Alabama coal, to export via New Orleans. It has natural parallels which lead one to suppose it is no error, thus: "The purchase price named upon in the contract is said to be 75 cents a ton at the mouth of the coal pits. Fifty cents a ton is to be allowed for transportation to New Orleans. On an average, one steamer is expected to load and sail each month during the twenty-four months' time limit." There is no necessity for, nor any possible intention of, selling coal in Alabama, or elsewhere in the United States, at 75 cents a ton at "the pits," for it is readily sold for more money. Fifty cents a ton for transportation from the mines to New Orleans is far from a rate that is profitable or likely. Twenty-four steamers could never move 2,000,000 tons. A million tons a year means the increasing of Alabama's output fully 14 per cent. on such an order alone—a rate of progress not at all likely. Evidently this story is a canard, or it is the equal of that of a few weeks ago, when it was stated 500,000 tons had been ordered for Russia from a Philadelphia house. "Inquiries" have been madeas to the possibility of supplying such a quantity if an order were given, but nothing beyond.

One sometimes reads statements as to the possible exhaustion of the coal in Great Britain, but it is seldom one finds so erroneous a statement as this: "As to the coal left in England and Wales, it is of inferior variety, but is thought to be proportionately larger in respect of land area than our own." There is yet to be found and produced plenty of good coal in Britain, and the latest advices are that beds of the mineral fuel are being opened up under present favorable prices which it was not thought profitable to work, under normal conditions, so that the output there will continue to be a large one for some years to come. Last year there were 220,000,000 tons of superior coal mined in Britain and forwarded to market, and this was an increase of 18,000,000 tons over the production of the preceding year, so that we may reckon her a competitor of no mean order. As to the area of coal, ours far exceeds that of the mother country, and we have as yet but "scratched the surface," for our mining is to-day largely what may be termed drift mining.

One may also hear it stated that it is easily possible that the United States may become the source of the world's coal supply; that the production of coal may be enlarged to any degree necessary in responding to the calls of the world's market. "Both Government officials and commercial agents recognize and admit the fact that not only is it entirely practical to look to this Nation for the making up of all that is lacking in the coal supply of other countries, but that these possibilities can be easily realized by the energy and progressive methods of American operators." Our bituminous coal is produced in Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Alabama; it is carried a distance of 200 to 400 miles from the mines to the seaboard, and while there is an abundance of it at the point of product, surely it costs something to mine it, (wages are higher this year than ever before,) and transportation, though cheap, costs something, so that even at the low rate of 8 mills per mile on the long hauls there is very little profit to the business at the present rate of $2.50 per ton, free on board. As to enlarging the production "to any degree," one need but have a short memory to know how completely unable the transportation lines were able to cope with the extra demand of last Fall. Vessels have waited forty days or more at some of our coastwise loading ports for a cargo.

FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

Why Do Men Gamble?

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By HENRY RUTGERS MARSHALL,

Author of "Pain-Pleasure and Aesthetics," "Instinct and Reason," &c.

WHEN, at the leisurely breakfast hour, before the rush of the day's work presses us on, we find before us a letter directed in an unknown hand, we are wont to pause before we break its seal, to guess who the writer may be. Many a sensible man will turn his letter over and over, will examine the postmark, will study the chirography in detail, when he might in a moment answer his questioning by opening the envelope; and he does this just because of the delight he gains in the mere act of guessing. That this mere guessing is the source of his pleasure is clear from the fact that whether his guess is successful or not matters little to him, and from the further fact that he often objects vigorously to being helped by others to decide the name of the writer.

It is the fascination of this same pleasure which leads us to push through the pages of a poorly written novel, provided it has a cleverly arranged plot, and to resent the interference of some friend who insists upon telling us of the denouement. It is to pander to this pleasure of guessing that the publisher prints "centuries" of charades, devotes pages of the lighter magazines to riddles, and finds place even in the more serious journals for chess problems.

To the same source we trace the delight gained in the mere judging of probabilities, in the mere weighing of evidence, say, of the guilt of the latest murderer; and little do we care usually whether we guess aright or pass judgment justly; little, often, does the serious critic, or even the Judge upon the bench, worry over the justice of his decision, provided he can have the pleasure of passing a judgment.

Notwithstanding this carelessness as to the correctness of our guessing, there is nevertheless a special delight added to it if we happen to guess correctly; we gain then a bit of the joy of success, which in broader fields is one of the highest forms of delight that man can experience; and especially is this success effective if it carries with it prospects of future comfort, of affluence, and of all the pleasures which riches will give us.

There are two other sources of pleasure which are not so commonly observed of which we may say just a word. Fear is usually painful; but in its incipiency it is intensely pleasant, as is proved by the fascination connected with the incurring of risks, which is of the very essence of many of the rougher sports, like football and mountaineering, and which in a nobler way is the stimulus to the courage which does not hesitate to face danger.

Then, again, we have the milder pleasures of hope and the more vivid delights of expectation, which, whether we realize it or not, go far to create the optimist, and the lack of which tinges with sombreness the life of the pessimist.

Now, all of these many pleasures, of such diverse sort and resulting from such variety of stimuli, are certain to be experienced by the gambler. That he gains the pleasures of guessing and of judging of chances and probabilities; that he experiences the fascination of incipient fear; that he rejoices in expectation and hope; that he pictures to himself success, and all the delights of affluence connected with success; all this is clear. And to this is added the keen pleasure connected with the overcoming of difficulties, which the noted Fechner held to be of the very essence of the guesser's delight.

There is, however, a special characteristic of the pleasures which the gambler gains which it is most important to note, viz., they are pleasures which are not narrowly limited in their continuance. On the other hand, most of the wholesome pleasures connected with our normal life are limited as to continuance; either there is a natural limitation due to the exhaustion of the nerve parts stimulated in connection with the pleasure we are gaining, or else the stimulation itself is not persistently maintained. Thus it happens that the man living a healthy life experiences varied pleasures of a mild type, but not continuously; for the most part his mental states are what we call indifferent; and this is not a mere coincidence without importance, for although it is true that moderate and varied pleasures are favorable to physical health they are nevertheless connected with activities exhaustive of the stock of energy within the system. When the pleasures are moderate in degree and not too persistent, this exhaustion is of little moment in comparison with the advantages to the nervous system arising indirectly as the result of the pleasant activities; but when they are excessive in degree and continued beyond moderate limits they produce general exhaustion of the system to a degree that is physically dangerous.

Now, the gambler is always tempted to carry pleasurable excitement to excess, and in consideration of the great variety of sources from which, as we have seen, his pleasures are drawn, he runs the greatest risk of serious overstimulation of his nervous system, and of resulting nervous disturbance.

But the greatest danger to the physical and moral nature of man in connection with gambling lies in the fact that its special pleasures are not taken by the way, in connection with any useful activities, but are sought out for their own sakes; they are looked upon as legitimate ends in themselves.

The seeking of pleasure for its own sake is a moral disease which is no respecter of persons, which attacks alike the rich and the poor, which insidiously tightens its hold upon us with each effort to satisfy the morbid cravings it arouses, which is even fostered by the thoughtless expression of some of our noblest impulses, for in our efforts to amuse the so-called lower classes whose lives seem to us so full of woe we are wont unwittingly to encourage them in the thought that pleasure is a legitimate end in itself, and to strengthen in them that notion of morbid Socialism which leads them to hold that the satisfaction of their cravings in this direction is part of the function of the State, a notion which history shows us has debauched and ruined many a race in the past.

Of pleasures sought for their own sake in general, and of the pleasures of gambling as a specially enticing form of these self-centring pleasures, it may be said that without question they lead almost necessarily, for all but the toughest of mortals, to exhaustion which limits all development on nobler lines, and finally to nervous deterioration, if they are persisted in until they become habitual.

The deepest injury to the man, however, in connection with the gambling habit lies not in the loss of physical power so much as in the weakening of his moral fibre. For all of us the seeking of pleasure for its own sake, of which gambling is a most insidiously tempting and pernicious variety, must necessarily emphasize in us all the selfish tendencies of our being, to the subversion of that sympathy and altruism which is the very backbone of all our higher morality.

That it is very difficult for gamblers to play a "straight" game is notorious, and the standard involved even of what is called the "straight game" is not one which could be carried into social or business life without a lowering of morality which would be appalling. That persistent gambling does tend to lower the moral standard in general is easily seen if one studies the lives of even such "respectable" (?) gamblers as those who live in the wheat pit or who hover over the tape in the stock brokers' offices. Even that mild and apparently innocent form of gambling known as the architectural competition shows clearly the weakening of morality which it entails, for all too often in such competitions architects of high repute will be found taking steps to discredit their opponents, to influence or deceive their judges, which in their normal professional life they would not stoop to entertain for a moment. Scarcely ever does an architect who wishes to win a competition design what he thinks is most artistic or best; almost always do we find him abandoning his ideals in favor of that which he thinks may win the prize.

It is but a result of this general tendency toward immoral self-seeking, although probably the most evident and emphatic evil connected with gambling, that it involves the willingness to take from others that for which no return is made, a form of theft which is the more dangerous because it is covert and easily disguised.

Once acknowledging the dangers and evils of the gambling habit, we are compelled to look for means to curb and displace it, and to do so it behooves us to search for the reasons which led to its establishment.

I recall from the memories of my youth as I write an amusing remark of a genial doctor of the old school who had just pulled me through a dangerous illness, and who was making the study of my case the excuse for a social visit. What led up to the remark I do not know, but I remember being aroused from the lethargic condition which goes with excessive weakness by his striking words: "The Israelites in the desert must have gambled, there was nothing else for them to do."

This tells the tale. It is ennui in the main which leads men to the gaming table. Some men may indeed seek it as a means of forgetting, of effacing burdens of misfortune or the voice of protesting conscience, as grief and guilt drive some to drink. But it is not this which tempts the mass of gamblers. It is because they are bored, and wish excitement; because they have no purpose in life; because they lead lives of self-indulgence; because they learn to think it legitimate to devote their energies to the attainment of personal gratification, that they fall so easily into the traps which the sporting fraternity freely set for them.

The cure, then, lies at hand, in the gaining, the giving to the youth, of a fixed purpose outside of himself for the employment of his energies. Far better is it to become a slave to an objective end, even if it be the slavery of a narrow-minded business man, than to allow one's self to be bound by the chain which self-indulgence inevitably forges to crush the free spirit. Gambling is not only the sign of degeneration in, it is the curse and destruction of, the loafer, whether he be one of the "submerged tenth" or one of the much more to be pitied "leisure class."

HENRY RUTGERS MARSHALL.

The Legal Aid Society.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Rosalie Loew

of the New York Bar.

Every one remembers the little old woman in the opening chapters of Dickens's "Bleak House." By some association I was lately reminded of her by another little old woman, who has for years been haunting public offices. She is miserably clothed, wears an old straw hat in all seasons, and has short hair. The last named fact is the cause of her visits to lawyers and others. Some time ago she was arrested as a vagrant, and at the institution in which she was confined her hair was cut short. This it was necessary to do. The woman believes that in some way she was robbed of her strength with her hair; and the half-witted unfortunate insists on coming to me one; indeed, any one; but preferably the Mayor of the city, for the loss of her hair and strength. This woman had visited, among many other offices, that of the Legal Aid Society. She is one of the many unfortunate insane whose particular mania leads them to believe that they require the assistance of a lawyer.

This visitor to the Legal Aid Society was not an isolated case, but was one of a recognized class. Impossible though it is to accede to the requests of these clients, the Society, nevertheless, is of real service to them—sometimes by investigation of claims that may have some foundation, sometimes by communication with relatives of the afflicted, always by calming the patient. Occasionally, also, the society has obtained the freedom of persons detained in asylums as insane. However, this sad phase of the work of the Legal Aid Society is but an infinitesimal part of it activities. Reference to it can serve only to present some idea of the variety of the phases of life that are seen in its offices.

Mr. Jacob A. Riis has referred to the Legal Aid Society as the "Law Hospital." This is an appropriate name. It is also frequently called the "Legal Dispensary." It is, in fact, both hospital and dispensary. Each applicant to the main office of the Legal Aid Society is seated in the large entrance room, and in his turn is interviewed by a person called the registrar. The position is filled by a man who has had legal training and whose chief qualities are sound common sense and unlimited patience. By him an entry is made in the registry of the name, address, nationality, and citizenship of the applicant, together with a terse statement of his complaint, each case being numbered. Where the claim or complaint can be reduced to a fixed sum due, the applicant goes no further on the occasion of his first visit. He receives a small card stating the number of his case, and a time, three or four days distant, is fixed for his second call. A printed form of letter is sent to the person against whom the claim is made, requesting an answer within the time set for the return of the claimant. This letter, which from long custom has come to be referred to in the office as the demand letter, has the effect in every case of clearing the atmosphere. In a large percentage of cases payment is made at once on receipt of the letter. In others such an explanation is made as shows clearly that the claimant is in error; sometimes as to fact, sometimes as to law. In either case, on his return to the office the matter is clearly explained to him. Here, of course, is a large field for educational work, and for turning discontent into reasonableness. In other cases the person against whom claim is made is brought to see that his refusal to pay is unjust, and settlements in full or for part of the amount claimed are effected. In still other cases the explanation given is unsatisfactory and a suit is brought. Finally, often no answer is received; then, also, suit is begun. In the last named two cases, when the registrar has come to the conclusion that suit must be commenced or that he cannot finally dispose of the case, he refers it to one of the attorneys; that is, the applicant is sent to an inner office to one of the attorneys, who decides after an interview the further course of the matter, usually taking court proceedings, often by further effort effecting settlement.

Those applicants whose affairs are more involved are sent to the attorneys for consultation on the occasion of their first visit. The various complaints or objects of their visits or applications are so various that it is almost impossible to classify them. Sometimes the case consists of advice on a given state of facts as to existing rights. Again, it is sometimes necessary to undertake negotiations of greater or less length with attorneys or others. Court proceedings are commenced several times a day. Whatever classification we might make we would still find it necessary to state that in the end no two cases are exactly alike. It cannot be otherwise where human nature is so large an element in each proposition presented. So important is this element that after some experience in the office an attorney often knows the nature of the business of a client from what he can learn of him by mere inspection or observation.

At no point better than in this office can the student either of human nature or of metropolitan conditions find subjects of study. Picture after picture is presented, each a chapter in the life of a human soul, however apparently simple the proposition of law involved. Social conditions can never be properly improved until the dignity of all labor is honestly recognized. In every claim for wages made at the office of the Legal Aid Society the large proposition is involved that the "laborer is worthy of his hire." In enforcing payment of a five-dollar debt the society first invokes the highest ethical principles—the explanations used in attempting to persuade the debtor to pay without process of law. If that method does not prevail the society inculcates the very principles on which all human society is founded by entering the courts of law and enforcing the remedies there provided. Apart from this elevated ethical view, it must be remembered that if our cases often seem small, they mean much to the client. If $3 seems a small sum to fight for, that sum sometimes represents to the claimant one week's work—seven times twenty-four hours' devotion to the service of the master. Every unfortunate wife whose husband's cruelty or neglect drives her to us for advice, be her life apparently never so colorless, sees in her first visit to the police court the shattered pieces of her life's hopes and dreams. Every wrong-doer brought face to face with his crime through the prosecution of the society at the instance of some poor individual learns that justice can be had in this land of freedom by the meanest of her citizens. Every innocent but imprisoned man to whom the gates are opened by the work of the Legal Aid Society comes to love the law that reaches into the cell where he thought himself forgotten and carries him into the light of liberty. It is especially because the work of the Legal Aid Society is of this nature that it is differentiated from every other form of charity; because its every act is fraught with far-reaching results apart from the immediate relief afforded in the individual case. The best charity and philanthropy of the day are founded on the principle that they must not pauperize the objects of their care. The work of the Legal Aid Society cannot pauperize; it can only ennoble its clients.

From still another point of view the Legal Aid Society presents interesting features—namely, in its relation to the profession. This relation is threefold. The society assists attorneys to whom it must be opposed by the fairness of its position in all cases; such is the repute of the society that it enjoys the highest confidence of other attorneys. It relieves other attorneys by taking into its charge those worthy but non-paying cases that every lawyer must sometimes meet; the society encourages attorneys to send such cases to it, and the custom of doing so is widespread. Lastly, by prosecuting every case that comes to its notice of a dishonest lawyer, the society raises the standard of the whole profession and performs a public duty.

For almost a quarter of a century—for twenty-four years—this noble work has continued. Hundreds of thousands have felt its influence for good. Not one cent of public money has ever been received or asked. Those faithful ones—few, compared with the grandeur of the work accomplished—who have thus far supported it by their membership fees and contributions deserve public appreciation. In the last year the work has increased wonderfully. Hitherto one large office was maintained, situated in the down-town business district. This is still the main office, but the society now maintains three others.

The first of the new branches was that known as the Seamen's Branch, at 34 Pike Street. It is largely maintained by societies and persons interested in sailors' work. By the effort of Mr. Reynolds, head worker in the University Settlement, in Rivington Street, sufficient money has been guaranteed to sustain a branch office in that building. The newest branch has its office at 105 East Twenty-second Street, the United Charities Building, and is under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary Committee, which committee has been lately formed by women interested in the work of the Legal Aid Society for the purpose of increasing the membership of the society.

The society has ideals and hopes. The society hopes to spread its work over Greater New York within a short time, possibly before it touches its twenty-fifth birthday. With increased support, the society's work can be a leaven to the whole unfortunate cosmopolitan population of the city, carrying to its inhabitants the fulfillment of the promises of this golden land.

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Write or call for DAILY MARKET LETTER, giving INFORMATION of ESPECIAL value. FREE upon application; also monthly table showing prices Stocks, Cotton, Produce. TELEPHONE "560 Broad."

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Orders Executed for Bonds and Stocks for Cash or on Margin.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
88 WALL STREET.

W. C. Ashwell. E. D. Morgan Waterman.
Ashwell & Co.
30 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Established 1879.

ALFRED BURROWS & CO.,
BANKERS and BROKERS,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway.
BONDS STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7% BONDS.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the Consolidated Mortgage of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, dated the 1st of August, 1867, is prepared to purchase bonds issued under that mortgage.

Proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 2d day of April, 1900, and should be addressed as follows:

"The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company,
16-22 William Street."

"Proposals for sale of bonds of The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Co."

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated New York, March 27th, 1900.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Pres't. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

TO STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSES.
GENTLEMAN CONTROLLING PRIME COMMISSION BUSINESS OF OVER $150,000 P. A. (ABOUT ½ PRIVATE WIRES, ¼ CITY) IS OPEN TO PARTNERSHIP PROPOSITION FROM STRONG FIRM NOT TRADING FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT. HIGHEST REFERENCES GIVEN AND REQUIRED. ADDRESS "PUSH," P. O. BOX 822 CITY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE, controlling extensive business, wants special or active partner, with capital. EXCHANGE, Box 212 Times Office.

Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad Company.

To holders of Bonds of this Company, in its Manitowoc Division, secured by Mortgage, dated July 1st, 1895, and Supplemental Mortgage, dated December 5th, 1895:

Please take notice that this Company intends to redeem on the next interest date, to wit, April 1st, 1900, all Bonds issued under its First Mortgage, dated July 1st, 1895, and Supplemental Mortgage, dated December 5th, 1895, to John A. Stewart, Edwin H. Abbot, and Rowland G. Hazard, as Trustees, by payment to the holder thereof, in gold coined money of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, of one hundred and ten (110) per centum of the face value thereof, together with all interest then accrued and unpaid. The Bonds may be presented for payment and redemption to Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City, on April 1st, 1900. This notice is given in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said Mortgages; and the principal of the said Bonds becomes due on said April 1st, 1900, and all coupons maturing thereafter become void.

Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad Company
By JOHN CROSBY BROWN, President.
New York, October 1st, 1899.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N.Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, Alfred H. Swayne, Vice Presidents.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secretary.

COMPLETELY EQUIPPED STOCK BROKER'S office in Consolidated Exchange for sale. RAMSEY, Box 197 Times.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PRINCE & WHITELY.

Whereas, The general co-partnership of Prince & Whitely, the members of which and their successors and survivors have heretofore and for more than five years and since 1878 transacted business under said firm name in said City and State of New York and elsewhere in the United States of America, and have had business relations with foreign countries; and

Whereas, The business of said co-partnership is to be continued and carried on by the subscribers, who are the general partners in the co-partnership and who are desirous of continuing the use of the said firm name of Prince & Whitely, and who are the only persons entitled to use it;

Now therefore, we, the undersigned, do sign and acknowledge this certificate pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, hereby declaring the persons dealing under such firm name and their respective places of abode as follows, viz.:

1. James Whitely, whose place of abode is the City of New York.
2. H. Cruger Oakley, whose place of abode is the City of New York.
3. Maynard C. Eyre, whose place of abode is Clifton, Staten Island, New York.
4. Charles C. Harrison, whose place of abode is Ridgewood, New Jersey.

The principal place of business of said firm is at No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the thirtieth day of March, 1900.

JAMES WHITELY, (L. S.)
H. CRUGER OAKLEY, (L. S.)
MAYNARD C. EYRE, (L. S.)
C. C. HARRISON, (L. S.)

In the presence of
MANDEVILLE C. JACOBUS.

County of New York, ss.:

On this thirtieth day of March, 1900, before me personally appeared James Whitely, H. Cruger Oakley, Charles C. Harrison, to me known and known to me to be the individuals named in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

(Seal.) MANDEVILLE C. JACOBUS, Notary Public, New York County.

County of Richmond, ss.:

On this thirty-first day of March, 1900, before me personally appeared Maynard C. Eyre, to me known and known to me to be the individual named in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

(Seal.) MANDEVILLE C. JACOBUS, Notary Public, New York County.

FERNIE, WILSON & CO.,
No. 1 William Street, New York.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the above firm name for the purpose of doing a general cotton commission business. With them are associated the following special partners, who have contributed $200,000 special capital: Alfred Hood, Walter Kerr Fernie, and Joseph Mann Dixon, of the firm of Hood, Fernie & Co. of Liverpool, and Philipp Heineken and Johannes Vogelsang of the firm of Heineken & Vogelsang of Bremen.

Dated April 2, 1900.

ARTHUR KERR FERNIE,
G. HOWARD WILSON.
WILLIAM WITHERSPOON.

New York, March 31st, 1900.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Paul Schwarz & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

The business will be continued by Mr. G. Howard Wilson, together with Messrs. Arthur Kerr Fernie and William Witherspoon, under the firm name of Fernie, Wilson & Co.

PAUL SCHWARZ.
G. HOWARD WILSON.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
No. 4 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, Cal., March 3d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of San Francisco, Cal. on Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday, March 15th, to 10 o'clock, A. M. Thursday, April 5th, 1900.

E. C. WRIGHT, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment, for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.

New York, March 17, 1900.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, March 8, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 17th, and reopened on April 3d.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 26, 1900.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Monday, April 9, 1900. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from April 2 until April 9, inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
New York Life Insurance Company,
346 and 348 Broadway, New York City.

An election for Trustees of the third class and for Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Home Office of this Company on Wednesday, 11th April, 1900, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Georgia and Alabama Railway,
No. 32 Liberty Street, New York.
New York, March 31, 1900.

The coupons due April 1st, 1900, on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after April 2d, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York.

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

THE SECOND QUARTERLY DIVIDEND
of 2½ per cent. on the stock of the
CHECKLEY REALTY CO.
is due and payable April 15, 1900, at the company's office, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

Knickerbocker Ice Co.
of Chicago.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due April 1st, 1900, will be paid on maturity at the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and at the First National Bank of Chicago, Ill.

CHAS. B. SHEDD, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., March 14, 1900.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of April, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 3d proximo.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

CHARTERED 1852.
Metropolitan Savings Bank,
1 and 3 Third Ave.
(Opposite Cooper Institute, New York City.)
DEPOSITS made now and until April 3 draw interest from April 1. Semi-annual Dividends paid regularly since organization. Surplus for the security of depositors exceeding Half Million Dollars.
JONATHAN E. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Empire State—Idaho Mining and Developing Company,
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street.
New York, March 31, 1900.
DIVIDEND No. 22.

A monthly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 5.

F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 135th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, March 28, 1900.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra Dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after April 6th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

PITTSBURG'S TRACTION COMBINE.

Lease of Consolidated to Union Company Ratified Yesterday.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 31.—By a vote of 400,000 out of 504,000 shares, the lease of the Consolidated Traction Company for 900 years to the Union Traction Company was ratified at a meeting of the stockholders to-day. The minority protested against the lease and the protest was entered on the minutes.

The capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company is $30,000,000, of which $15,000,000 is common and $15,000,000 preferred. Only $9,650,000 of the preferred has been issued. The Union Traction Company will have a capital of $30,000,000, 20 per cent. paid up, and the remainder of the stock assessable as required. The Hon. C. L. Magee will be President of the company.

The new company will also control the systems of the United Traction Company and the Monongahela Street Railway Company, the only line outside of the combine being the West End Traction Company.

Two Stamp Tax Decisions.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Commissioner Wilson of the Internal Revenue Bureau has rendered a decision in which he holds that deeds of conveyance in Georgia, executed under the provisions of Section 1,970 of the Georgia Code of 1882, are not taxable. He has also held that the tax on an assignment of a mortgage is reckoned upon the amount secured by the assignment at the time it is executed; that is, the assignment is taxable in the same amount as would accrue were a new mortgage made at the time, instead of an assignment.

Telephone License Repealed.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 31.—The Council, by a vote of 25 to 1, has repealed the ordinance granting a license to the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company to operate in this city.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton showed further weakness yesterday in spite of the present good statistical position of the product. Its decline was in response to a loss of one to two points in Liverpool, which in turn is laid to a falling off in the demand by English spinners for cotton. England has bought American cotton freely this season, and may therefore have less to buy for some weeks to come than might otherwise have been the case. Cotton opened 6 to 10 points off yesterday, and recovered some ground, closing with a net loss of 5 to 8 points. Receipts have been poor all through the week ending Friday. Small interior receipts are promised for this week; and bulls maintain that the indications are that the crop is pretty well exhausted. Buying continues, however, to be very disappointing. Final bid quotations yesterday were: April, 9.20; May, 9.19; June, 9.16; July, 9.14; August, 9.06; September, 8.36; October, 8.11; November, 7.95; December, 7.96; January, 7.97; February, 7.98. There was no trading in March options, their career terminating in dullness. The aggregate of sales was perhaps 90,000 bales.

Coffee was steady yesterday, though a bit inclined to weakness. It opened 5 points off to 5 up, and closed unchanged to 5 points off. Sales were 13,500 bags, and Rio and Santos receipts were 14,000 bags. Havre was practically unchanged.

The week has been a good one for both wheat and corn. May wheat closed yesterday at 73⅞ cents against 72½ cents on the previous Saturday. Corn was strong yesterday, aided by good foreign demand. Exporters took 325,000 bushels of corn on this coast. May corn closed at 44½ cents, a gain of seven-eighths of a cent for the week. Oats are dull.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

H. L. Roane of Atlanta has been appointed special agent of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company.

W. B. B. Child has been appointed Boston agent of the marine department of the Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Providence.

Edward W. McCarren has been appointed special agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company for Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Ralph J. Hirsch has been appointed special agent of the Western Underwriters of Chicago for Minnesota, Nebraska, and Iowa, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. D. Carpenter.

The Boston Board of Fire Underwriters will meet April 13 to consider a recommendation that the allowance for 90 per cent. co-insurance in the exposure charge for fire-proof buildings be abolished on blanket forms.

The adjusters in charge of the settlement of the loss sustained by W. V. Snyder & Co. on their department store, which was gutted in the recent big fire in Newark, have approved the claim of a total loss. The insurance amounted to $85,000 on building and about $300,000 on stock and fixtures.

Several important rearrangements of reinsurance treaties among the larger foreign fire insurance companies doing business in this State are pending, and it was reported yesterday that some of the large reinsurance companies, which recently entered the United States for the purpose of transacting a reinsurance business exclusively, will obtain the treaties, that are to be substituted for several bordereau agreements, whose cancellation will take effect upon the expiration of the time limit required for notification.

The non-union special agents of the fire insurance companies in the State of Illinois met last week and organized the Field Club of Illinois. R. H. Harvey of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company was elected President of the club, and William Feller was chosen Secretary. The special agents reached a decision not to formulate any radical policy of opposition to the separation clause of the graded commission rule of the Western Union, and it was further decided that at all possible points the club will work with the Illinois State board for the maintenance of prevailing rates and practices. The few non-union men who still remain in the State board will, however, relinquish their membership in that body. The general plan of the club is based largely upon that of the Ohio Field Club.

Newark fire insurance agents are discussing the probability of another meeting of New Jersey special agents, in order that the recommendation that the Middle Department should grant local autonomy to its New Jersey members in matters pertaining exclusively to that State, which was not acted upon at the March meeting of the Middle Department, may be presented to the April meeting of that body. The passage of this measure, Newark agents declare, is essential to the success of any plan for the reorganization of fire insurance rates in Newark through the agency of the special agents, as the duly accredited representatives of the companies. The lack of any action by the General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five in regard to Newark has, it is said, removed the cause of inaction on the part of the Middle Department, whose members last month hesitated to act upon the recommendation of the New Jersey special agents because of a belief that a different course of action might be decided upon by the General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five, which met in this city on the day that the March meeting of the Middle Department was held in Philadelphia.

Against Life Policies on Children.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 31.—The Committee on Insurance, after listening to arguments against the measure by prominent insurance men, has decided to recommend for passage Senator Middleton's bill prohibiting the issuance of policies upon the lives of children of less than twelve years of age. The bill will come to a vote in the Senate next week.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Financial interests have new courage. And the security markets show it. From the day of the establishment of the National good-sense currency law confidence has been ruling. Not merely upon the Stock Exchange, but throughout the business world generally, a new intrinsic situation is established—and along with weak conditions revolutionized into strength is the disappearance of a multitude of threatening elements.

This new law yields value far beyond what superficial calculations have realized. Foremost of its consequences is the certification of National financial good faith. The United States is by it put upon the gold basis unequivocably, absolutely. To what extent this counts is somewhat to be estimated by the prompt effect clearly shown in the European attitude toward the American security market. During the past ten days London and Berlin have been buying stocks in New York to the extent of 60,000 shares a day, taking the estimates of conservative international houses. Total transactions have been much larger, for the foreign speculators have been jumping in and out day by day; the figures quoted represent what has been continuing accumulation of stocks for investment account.

Largely this buying is inspired by the object lesson in National financial honor which our new financial law attests. It is not a new revelation to Europe that the United States prospers, that commercially and industrially we have been making giant strides; all this that is encouraging has been amply understood abroad. What is new and influential, what gets recognition for business improvement, what makes old facts potent, is that the country has specifically repudiated cheap-money possibilities, has covenanted financial integrity. The fangs of prejudiced foreign criticism are thus yanked out, and they who belittle the consequence that critical hostility has represented are misled or misleaders. An established bureau has operated for years past at every European financial centre aiming to disparage everything American. Foreign security market promoters had warrant for such enterprise. The shuffler of canal shares at Paris, of capitalized grocery stores in Berlin, of South African mines and Australian pasture lots at London, could find profit in organized campaigns against American shares and bonds. And the extraordinary currency crudity here did, unfortunately, provide texts to help along malignity. This is cured. The new currency law cures it. Scoffing is out of the question now. The United States, from the standpoint of the financial world, is fixed upon a new basis—and Europe's appearance in our security markets is certifying the effective wholesomeness of it. Europe is not buying American stocks as a whim or for a jest. Sturdier testimony to National credit there could hardly be.

It is not, however, in Europe merely that improved sentiment shows as to American security values. Conservative commission houses of the New York Stock Exchange, busier recently than for many a month past, agree generally in testifying that clients of high class are showing new and aggressive confidence for the reason chiefly that the United States has finally a healthful financial policy.

In another particular the new financial law exerts tonic influence. Money market conditions are overhauled by it. Through the operation of the law business interests of the country are assured available funds in plenty. "Elasticity," touching which crowding theorists have expatiated for years on years, is finally provided.

Fifteen hundred National banks have already filed at Washington applications for "new circulation." It were waste of words to offer argument whatsoever as to what this signifies. Currency expansion is not merely possible, not prospective merely—is tangibly here, right now. And Wall Street money lenders show their realization of this new potent condition by offering funds in vast volume for all the rest of the year at a 4 per cent. rate. Extraordinary sequence this to the hippodromed distresses and apprehensions of but a month or two ago, when all the professional talent of Wall Street worried in gloomy concert over what was proclaimed to be impending stringency.

In so far as abundant money and cheap money can figure, the security market situation is revolutionized. Tight money scarecrows are back numbers.

Some incongruities appear in the international exchange situation. Veteran bankers describe the current situation as inexplicable on any ordinary basis. Rates are stiff enough to provoke gold export predictions in some quarters, though international trade balances continue phenomenally in this country's favor, and foreign credits amount to figures never hitherto approached. Large purchases of American stocks for Europe would usually so affect exchange rates that gold importations would seem natural. But exceptional elements have influence just now, and it is becoming understood in Wall Street that important New York houses with foreign connections, in buying stocks for European customers, are ready to carry the purchases indefinitely. One effect of this is that European remittances do not immediately come this way on account of such purchases, and another matter of evidence is that important banking houses here would enter into no such stipulation to carry big lines of stocks on such account were there even slight reason for doubt as to money market safety.

Some curious talk is heard of tens and hundreds of millions of dollars to go to Paris with American visitors to the fair; but "arguments" based on calculations of this sort are childish.

In volume of trading the Stock Exchange has had the best week of the year. Strength has ruled, moreover. Some sensational incidents have been revealed. Franchise tax assessment figures have been disclosed, and they are even worse than rabid bears predicted—though it is difficult to find in Wall Street now any fair-minded person who entertains the notion that the corporations are going to yield demanded revenues right away.

Sugar Trust quotations have cut up new capers. The stock, oversold, has been squeezed up a dozen points or so, and many a sympathiser with President Havemeyer's pessimism is where subsequent proceedings interest him no more. Mr. Havemeyer's statements have not lacked forlorn emphasis. Wall Street persists, though, in believing he is fooling. Yet it is not of record that Henry O. Havemeyer ever made a public statement which subsequently had in any way to be revised.

Of effective facts in sight this is among the chiefest; the public is in the market.

SATURDAY.

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 31	406,229
To date this year	34,518,657
Corresponding date last year	57,811,254

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 31	$2,617,000
To date this year	$166,407,640
Corresponding date last year	$325,909,970

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	5½	Gt. North. pf.	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	1½	Manhattan	¾
Am. Linseed	¾	Met. Street Railway	¾
Am. Steel Hoop	¾	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	¾
Am. Steel & W.	2	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Am. Tin Plate	½	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
Anaconda Copper	½	Nat. Steel	2½
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	N. Y. Cent. & W.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Northern Pacific	½
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	⅝	Pennsylvania	⅝
Brunswick	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	2½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi., G. W. pf. A.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Third Avenue	2½
Consol. Gas	½	Union Pacific	½
Cont. Tobacco	1	Union Pacr pf.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	U. S. Rubber	1½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Federal Steel	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½
Federal Steel pf.	¾	Wis. Cent. pf.	1½
Glucose Sugar	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	2½	Peoria & East.	¼
Col. So. 2d pf.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Iowa Central	¾	Pressed S. Car	½
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det. & Mack. 4s	2	Wabash, Deb. B	1½
Wabash, Deb. A	1	West. Nor. Car. 6s	1

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Term. Trans. 4s 1

THE TANGLE OF THE SPECIAL FRANCHISE TAX.

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

Nobody can yet calculate the final effect of the special franchise tax upon the corporate properties subject to it, because nobody, not even the authorities intrusted with the powers of taxation, can tell approximately what the tax will amount to when the courts get through interpreting the law. The fact is that the Legislature put this particular tax into a tangle last year and has done nothing to clear it up at the present session.

The right or permission to put railroad tracks and structures, telegraph wires, conduits, steam, heat, oil, and gas pipes, &c., "in, under, above, on, or through streets, highways, or public places," is declared to be a "special franchise," and is included in the definition of real estate. Then the "special franchise" is declared to include "the value of the tangible property of a person, copartnership, association, or corporation situated in, upon, under, or above any street, highway, public place, or public waters in connection with the special franchise." The "special franchise," that is, the "right, authority, or permission," &c., including the "tangible property," is what the State Board of Tax Commissioners is putting a valuation upon; but the tangible property, or tracks, structures, wires, pipes, &c., was included in the definition of real estate before the special franchise tax was provided for and was assessed as such by the local authorities.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of this city, under advice of the Corporation Counsel, omitted this "tangible property" in assessing the real estate of the corporations this year, leaving it for the State Commissioners to include in the assessment of the "special franchise." As the latter make no distinction between the franchise itself and the tangible property which the law includes in it, there is no way of knowing how much of the valuation is for franchise and how much for tangible property. The "property" has been assessed as real estate heretofore, but the State Board appears to have a different standard for its valuation than that of the local Commissioners. The franchise proper, the right or permission to "construct, maintain, or operate" the tangible property, has never before been defined as real estate or assessed as such, and it is difficult to see what principle has been applied in giving it a tax valuation.

The local tax authorities are required to assess "at its actual value" the capital stock of "every company liable to taxation," together with surplus profits or reserve funds exceeding 10 per cent. of the capital, "after deducting the assessed value of its real estate." Apparently the deduction will include the special franchise, which is assessed as part of the real estate, and there will be nothing left of the capital stock tax. The local Commissioners have until May 2 to revise their assessment rolls and to include the valuation of special franchises by the State Board. There is evidently going to be much disputing of this valuation, and it is likely that the disputes will have to go to the courts for settlement, and in the meantime the "tangible property," which the local Commissioners have been wont to include in their assessment of real estate, may be tied up with the special franchise of which it is by the law made a part. Whether for the present year there will be an increase or a decrease of the tax upon corporations having "special franchises" cannot be considered a settled question yet; much less can it be calculated what the tax will amount to when all deductions have been made, including that for payments "based upon a percentage of gross earnings or other income or any license fee, or any sum of money on account of such special license," which is "in the nature of a tax."

The only thing certain about this special franchise tax is its uncertainty, and those who deal in the stocks of corporations subject to it seem to be boldly ignoring it.

A. K. F.

New York, March 31, 1900.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement, issued yesterday, was even more favorable than the Street generally had anticipated, in view of the known movements of money and the extension of speculative interest. Surplus reserves increased over $4,000,000—the exact figures are $4,018,850; loans increased $3,280,900; deposits, $7,700,200; legal tenders, $2,915,900, and specie, $8,028,000.

The increase in the cash holdings of practically six millions was much larger than estimates had led to believe, and points to the fact that money is now coming in in much greater volume from the interior than had been supposed. The increase in loans is comparatively small, considering the much larger volume of speculation during the week, and is explained when it is remembered that, as an offset to these increased loans for speculation there has been large liquidation by the interior banks of loans made for the purpose of purchasing bonds for conversion under the new currency law. In considering the figures on the statement it must of course not be lost sight of that the payment of premiums on bonds refunded has been going steadily on all week.

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The stock market had been strong in the early morning yesterday in anticipation of a fairly good statement, and when a much better one than had been expected came out, quotations continued to go steadily up—in many cases the final figures being the highest for the day.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$742,611,900	$779,951,100	$595,851,200
Deposits	807,816,600	898,917,600	682,236,800
Circulation	20,130,600	13,870,600	15,365,500
Specie	149,373,800	187,144,300	141,556,200
Legal tend's.	62,516,500	53,079,800	64,723,800
Total res've.	$211,700,300	$240,224,100	$206,280,000
Res've req'd.	201,954,150	224,729,250	170,559,200
Surplus res.	$9,836,150	$15,494,850	$35,720,800

EUROPE'S PURCHASES.

Wall Street lately has been much interested in the large purchases of American securities made by European interests, and there has been a no inconsiderable amount of speculation not only as to the reasons for this activity but also as to the nature of the buying. The movement of the Exchange market, which has been advancing, has mystified those interests in the Street who have been insisting that the buying has been largely for investment, and who were able to cite in proof of their statement the fact that European steamers had actually carried securities over to the other side; while on the other hand this same movement of exchange has been offered in proof of the position assumed by other interests who believe that the buying has been principally for speculation. On all sides, however, it is agreed that, whatever the nature of the buying, it has been very considerable and apparently will continue, the passage of the new Currency bill establishing the gold standard finding much favor in the eyes of European capitalists.

Some views on the general subject are presented herewith, as follows:

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On a Sound Financial Basis.

Jefferson Seligman: "Within the past four weeks the market situation has completely reversed itself. Where there was stagnation now there is life; where there was inertia now there is action. The Winter of our discontent is gone, and springtime, with its hope and good cheer is at hand. One does not need to go far afield to discover the reasons for the change in the speculative world. The first, and perhaps the greatest, of these is the passage of our Currency bill. Not since the great Resumption act in 1879 has there been placed upon our statute books so important a piece of legislation. It marks the dawn of a new era in the financial history of the greatest Republic of modern times. This fact is appreciated throughout Europe. The passage of the Currency bill, at the time when England's fortunes in South Africa turned for the better, was a most portentous circumstance and started foreign buying of our stocks both in England and on the Continent; so that they abroad have become the dominant power in the market. London has awakened to the possibilities in our securities. These at the present time return more in dividends than their favorite speculative stocks—the mines. Hence they are but following the logical necessities of the situation in investing their money here.

"It is true that this is a Presidential year, but Bryanism, free silver, and all the other isms of that class are dead issues. The party of liberty and progress is in power. Under its wise guidance we have secured the open door in China and the Far East, bringing to our manufactures and tradesmen the countless millions of the Orient as customers for our goods and manufactured wares. Never before in Wall Street and out were business conditions on more stable foundations, and the promises of the future better or brighter."

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Growing Strength of the Country.

Speyer & Co.: "Unquestionably there has been a decided impetus given to the buying of American securities by European interests, and just as unquestionably this activity has been stimulated not alone by the growing strength of the country, but also by the passage of the Gold Standard bill by Congress. As to whether or not it is investment or speculative buying, or both, the buying is so general that it is hard to speak definitely on the subject. Perhaps the best answer to give is by asking what is the nature of the buying at home, and to judge by that. Here purchases are for both accounts, speculative and investment—investment buying being in those stocks that are sure dividend payers and yield a return on the investment; speculative purchases being, undoubtedly, largely of non-dividend-paying securities, though unquestionably there is also speculation in dividend-paying stocks. And as it is here, so is it in the European markets. But as time goes on, it is not improbable that Europe will buy more and more for investment, taking not a little of the floating stocks off the market."

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Europeans as Speculators.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.: "Admittedly there have been very large purchases of American stocks from abroad lately, most of them probably speculative. It is rather hard to find evidence that any large shipments of the actual securities have been made. Unquestionably there have been some shipments, but not nearly as great or as many as some people appear to believe. Certainly the condition of the exchange market doesn't show it.

"It should be remembered that Europeans are great speculators. Where we on this side of the water would deal in 1,000 shares they would deal in 10,000. And, as a matter of fact, evidences of this speculative trading at present appear in the transactions themselves. Indeed, even in cases of securities originally and recently bought for investment, where those securities have suddenly risen—and before shipment—the foreign holders have sold them, taking their profits that way."

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American Securities in Favor.

Lazard Frères: "Europe has always looked with favor upon many American securities, and now that, through the passage of the Currency bill, the country is on a certain gold basis, the position of American securities abroad has been appreciably strengthened. The present buying is partly speculative and partly investment, the higher-class railroad securities being sought after for investment."

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Railroad Stock in Demand.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.: "Every one knows that there has been large buying by Europe in our market, but what percentage of it is speculative and what investment is a difficult matter to determine, because of the scattered buying. We ourselves do not know of many large shipments of actual securities, although such may have been made. The railroad stocks not unnaturally are the ones most sought after by Europe."

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Faith in the United States.

The member of a well-known foreign house who did not care to be quoted said: "To my mind one of the best signs of the times, and one of the evidences of the market's substantial strength, is the large buying by Europe of American securities. This buying is partly speculative and partly investment, though I believe the greater part of it is speculative. The investment buying is in the regular high-class dividend-paying railroad shares, while the speculative buying is in what Europe, and, for that matter, we ourselves not so long ago called 'trash.' That is to say, the lower-priced railway shares are coming in for much greater attention, Europe realizing that the progress of our country has been so wonderful that the shares are no longer 'trash,' but are so excellent that, even though bought from the speculative standp

sons in for their share of the prosperity. As for our earnings, all I can say is that the figures speak for themselves—and we publish them regularly. The outlook for the future is excellent."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC PLANS.

The annual meeting of Southern Pacific will be held in San Francisco on Wednesday, and Wall Street is awaiting the outcome with interest. The recently elected Directors of the company, including D. O. Mills and John W. Mackay, will be confirmed in their positions, and plans of extension under consideration will be discussed.

This will be the last annual meeting held in San Francisco—this on the authority of one of the leading interests in the property, who says:

"It is but natural that headquarters should be moved from San Francisco to New York—and they will be. Most of the controlling interests of the property live here or near here—such men, for instance, as Mr. Huntington, Mr. Mills, Mr. Belmont, Gen. Hubbard, Mr. Mackay, and others, sufficient to make up a majority of the board.

"We are very much pleased with the condition of the road and with our earnings. A report out yesterday shows that the earnings of the Pacific system for the first week of March increased 9 per cent., for the second week 9 per cent. and for the third week 12 per cent., as compared with a year ago. For eight months our total net earnings show an increase of something like $2,000,000. Indeed, the earnings are nothing short of fabulous, and as the country grows they will grow also."

COPPER'S MOVEMENT.

The continued appreciation in copper stock quotations has attracted more than passing attention to the copper situation, and in the Street, among authorities, it is believed that there has begun a big copper boom which will advance prices and stock quotations materially. The home demand for copper is on the increase, while the demand from England, Germany, and France is much greater than ever. The introduction of electrical railways and lights in all parts of the world has largely increased the demand, and exports are steadily growing. Prediction is made that in a very short time the price of copper will advance at least 2 cents a pound from present quotations.

NEW STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM.

The newly organized Stock Exchange firm of Street & Norton, composed of W. G. Street and E. L. Norton—both popular members of the Exchange—have opened their offices at 28 New Street. Both members of the firm are familiar figures on the Street, and yesterday they held an informal reception in their offices, in which many of their friends joined. The rooms ordinarily reserved for customers were thrown open to the guests, and for several hours other joys than the click of the ticker ruled and other orders than for sales or purchases of stock were given.

SUGAR STOCK ERRATIC.

Sugar stock continued to absorb a good share of the attention of speculative Wall Street yesterday. It opened off as a result of the published denials by Mr. Havemeyer and others of any negotiations for the settlement of the sugar war, and rapidly rose to the highest figure it touched during the week, and then fell off again. The stock was erratic all through the day. The dealings in it were tremendous, over 91,000 shares, more than 20 per cent. of the whole market, though the market was a broad one for two hours' trading.

Sugar closed at 110 on Friday, and yesterday the first notice of it on the ticker read, "Opening sales, 3,000 from 107 to 106." Another block of 3,000 shares came next, changing hands at 106, and the buyer got the low price of the day. The stock mounted to 111¼ and then fell off to 107½. It was favorably affected by the bank statement, but fell back after another spurt, and closed at 107⅞, a net loss of 2⅛ points. It was the chief centre of excitement all through the trading on both the Stock and Consolidated Exchanges.

The situation has not changed so far as Wall Street knows. It is rumored that the Arbuckles may carry the war into the coffee field and reduce the price of package coffee. The report that Mr. Havemeyer was going to dine representatives of Arbuckles and Doscher interests arose. It was learned yesterday, from the fact that Mr. Havemeyer, not disdaining to be on friendly terms with his customers, gave a dinner on Friday night to some wholesale grocers.

W. B. NASH BUYS A SEAT.

Warren B. Nash, son of President W. A. Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank, has contracted for the purchase of a seat on the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Nash is now Treasurer of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company. He held the position under the Presidency of Gurdon B. Horton before the corporation defaulted in the interest on its bonds, and has kept it under the receivership. He will probably remain in the place for some time, though it is thought that he intends to start a regular stock brokerage business eventually.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4¼@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $204,561,356; balances, $8,684,648; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $963,227.

Money on call in London, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅞@3 15-16 per cent. for short and 3 15-16@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82¾@$4.82⅝; demand, $4.86⅛; cables, $4.86⅞; commercial bills, $4.81⅜@$4.83.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝ and 5.17½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94¼ and 95; guilders, 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@12½c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000. St. Louis—Par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 31.—American securities opened firm and above parity level. Business was light, but the market held the advance and closed.

Consols for both money and the account, 101 3-16; Atchison, 30½; Canadian, 100; St. Paul, 127¾; Illinois Central, 119; Louisville, 89; Union Pacific preferred, 79½; New York Central, 142¾; Reading, 10½; Erie, 14⅝; Erie first preferred, 43¼; Pennsylvania, 71¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 79¾; Grand Trunk, 8½; Anaconda, 10½; Rand Mines, 3⅝.

Bar silver steady at 27½d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 30.75; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 6.93¾.

Money, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝@4.

Spanish 4s closed at 72¾.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 31.—Prices were excited on the Bourse to-day. They opened firm, but subsequently reacted under the influence of high Contago rates. International securities declined, except in the case of Brazilians, but closed firm. Kafirs were quiet and steady.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 35c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 73.35.

BERLIN, March 31.—Business began in a hesitating manner on the Boerse to-day. Later it became somewhat firmer on favorable Western advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks.

Changes in J. S. Morgan & Co.

Robert Gordon and Frederick Williams Lawrence have left the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co. of London, having retired from business. Clinton Edward Dawkins, heretofore financial member of the Viceroy of India's Council, has been admitted to partnership in the house.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices were somewhat irregular yesterday in the market for outside securities, but final results in few cases showed any material recession from the previous day's figures. In some stocks the upward movement was continued and the advances were fairly well maintained, but as a whole the market was merely steady, with few developments of much interest. The trading was much heavier than has been the rule of late on Saturdays, but the bulk of the business transacted was supplied by Bay State Gas and Electro-Pneumatic. These two stocks alone gave to the day's total about 25,000 shares, the largest trading in any stock other than these being about 3,000 shares.

AMALGAMATED COPPER continued in good demand. It sold off half a point soon after the opening. It subsequently regained this, and advanced in the late trading as much as it had receded at the opening. Transactions in the stock amounted probably to 3,000 shares, a fair proportion of which sold at 97, the top price of the day. It closed at 96⅜ bid, against the previous day's closing sale at 96½. Much confidence seems to be felt in the stock at present, and bearish sentiment in regard to it, that was so prevalent a short while since, is now much less in evidence. Other copper stocks were quiet.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was again traded in to a large extent, following a somewhat erratic course. It opened at 2¼, sold up to 2⅝, which was Friday's highest price, and then fell back to 2½, closing at 2 bid. Traders' selling was responsible for the decline which occurred at the close, after the stock had shown considerable strength during the first hour. Various unconfirmed rumors were heard to account for the advance which the stock has had in the past few days. Among them was a report to the effect that the Tubular Dispatch Company was desirous of acquiring a controlling interest in the Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company's stock, and that interests allied with the former company were buying Electro-Pneumatic in the open market. This and similar reports induced traders and others to buy a good deal of the stock, which yesterday was traded in to the extent of probably 8,000 or 10,000 shares.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was active and strong. It enjoyed a sharp advance and closed at the top price. The final bid was 14, which showed a net gain of 2 points. Explanations of the advance continued to be lacking, except in so far as it was explained by the recent rather vague reports of valuable contracts pending.

STANDARD OIL advanced sharply to 530, and closed at 530 bid, a net gain for the day of 8 points. At no time recently has the supply of Standard Oil been large, and though the market has several times sold off sharply, these declines have not of late been accompanied by heavy selling, so that the return movement has generally been easily brought about. During the past few days trading in the stock has been very small indeed.

BAY STATE GAS was the most active stock of the day's market. It sold to the extent of probably not less than 15,000 shares, the bulk of which sold at 1¼. It closed at 1¼ bid, a net loss of an eighth of a point. Yesterday's low price was within one-eighth of the lowest price at which the stock has ever sold. The day's decline in Bay State Gas was accompanied by intimations that a move—presumably an upward move—was about to take place in the stock.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common was fairly active between 32 and 32½, and a sale of the preferred stock at 55½ was reported. Closing figures showed practically no change, except in the bonds, which closed 1 point lower, at 99¾ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅝
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	..	4½
New Amsterdam	32	32½
New. Amsterdam pf.	55	56
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99½	100½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	31
American Agricul. Chem. pf., ex div.	76½	77¾
American Bicycle	10	13
American Bicycle pf.	39	41
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	52	55
American Chicle pf.	78	83
American Woolen	22¾	23
American Woolen pf.	80	80½
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	47	48
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	12½
Distilling Company of America	8¼	8⅝
Distilling Company of America pf.	28	28½
Empire Steel	..	20
Empire Steel pf.	..	60
Electric Boat	23	24
Electric Boat pf.	35	45
Havana Commercial	19	20
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	60	62
International Power	25	30
International Pump	21¾	22
International Pump pf.	65	67
National Enameling & Stamp	19	23
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	82	84
National Grampophone	50	51
National Salt	47¼	49½
National Salt pf.	77	78
Otis Elevator	25	26
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	88	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.	23¼	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	80	80½
Sloss-Sheffield	28¼	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	68¾	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	530	533
United States Flour Milling pf.	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	28	30
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96¾	97
American Air Power	35	40
Arizona Lead	14¼	14⅝
Asphalt Company of America	10	11
British Columbia Copper	10¾	10⅝
California Copper	3	3½
Central Fireworks	15	16
Central Fireworks pf.	52	57
Chicago & Alton sub.	110	111
Chicago & Alton 2s. (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	40	45
Electric Vehicle pf	80	94
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.	2	2¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	25
General Carriage	14	14½
Illinois Transportation	2	2½
Lady Helen Copper	78	80
†Little Tiger Gold Mining	15	18
*Markeen Copper	6	7¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	15¼	16½
Mexican 5s	95¾	96
New England Transportation	6¼	6¾
New York Transportation	10½	10⅝
†Pande Basin	8	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	24	26
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83¼	84½
Pocahontas Coal	22	25
St. Louis subs, 56 58-100 p.c. repaid.	78	80¾
St. Louis Transit	..	28
Storage Power	12	14
Superior & Boston Copper	..	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	½	4¼
Tennessee Copper	14¾	15
Trust Company of America	200	205
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	79	83
Union Railways of St. Louis 4s	..	89
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	20	22
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60¼	61

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	68	69
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s. (new)	84	85
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	90
Wassaic Railway 4s	91	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	..	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	24½	26
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118	118½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¾	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113¾	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103½	106

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	71	73
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	82	86
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	..	38
Denver Gas 5s	..	78
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18	20
New England Gas & Coke bonds	69½	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, March 31, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16⅞	17	700	Am. Car & F. Co.	16½	17	16½	17	+ ⅝
67½	67¾	2,860	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	66⅝	67½	66⅝	67¼	+1⅛
36½	36⅝	200	American Cotton Oil	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	....
94½	96	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	....
47½	48	830	American Ice Co.	47	47½	47	47⅜	+ ⅛
76½	77	120	American Ice Co. pf.	76¼	76½	76¼	76¼	+ ¼
14⅜	15	410	American Linseed Co.	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
57⅞	58	210	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	57⅝	58	57⅝	58	....
22	24	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	23	25	23	23	....
42	42½	275	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	42¼	42½	42	42	− ¼
..	..	20	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91½	91½	90	90	....
36⅝	36⅞	3,805	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	36⅛	37	36½	36⅝	+ ⅜
80⅜	81½	260	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	81	81	81	81	....
58⅝	58½	27,495	American Steel & Wire	56½	58½	56⅝	58⅜	+2
90	91	780	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90¼	91	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
107½	108	91,270	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	107	111¼	106	107⅞	−2⅛
33⅞	34	800	American Tin Plate	33¼	34	33¼	34	+ ⅛
106½	107	2,550	American Tobacco	106	107	105¾	106¾	+ ⅛
51⅞	51½	1,360	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
47	47⅜	520	Ann Arbor pf.	47	47½	47	47⅜	+1⅛
29⅝	29½	16,710	At., T. & S. F.	29¼	29½	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅛
73⅝	73¾	14,485	At., T. & S. F. pf.	73	73⅝	72⅞	73⅝	+1
82	82½	4,277	Baltimore & Ohio	82¼	82⅝	81⅞	82⅛	+ ⅛
82	82⅜	4,375	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	82⅜	82½	81⅝	82	+ ⅛
72⅝	73	5,998	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72¼	73½	72¼	72⅞	+ ⅛
11	11⅛	800	Brunswick City	11¼	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
54	54½	100	Canada Southern	..	..	54	54	− ⅛
32⅝	32⅝	7,960	Chesapeake & Ohio	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½	....
131⅝	132	4,470	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	131¾	132	131	131⅞	+ ⅝
14⅜	14⅞	375	Chi. Gr. Western	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅛
78½	78⅝	320	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	78	78½	78	78½	+ ⅛
41⅝	42	600	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	41	42	41	42	+1⅛
87⅞	88	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	87½	87½	87½	87½	....
25⅝	25⅞	1,000	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
58⅞	59¼	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	59	59	59	59	....
124½	124⅝	8,183	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	123¾	124½	123¾	124¼	+ ⅛
172¾	172½	81	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172½	172½	172	172	....
164	165	100	Chicago & Northw.	165	165	163½	163½	....
199	201	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	200	200	200	200	+ ½
113⅛	113⅝	2,810	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	+ ⅛
36	38	500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	35	36	35	36	+1½
85⅞	86	5,465	C., C., C. & St. L.	66¼	66½	65⅝	66¼	....
50⅝	50⅞	1,950	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	29¼	200	Colorado Midland pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
7	7⅜	1,335	Colorado Southern	7	7	7	7¼	+ ⅛
45½	46	297	Col. Southern 1st pf.	45½	46	45½	46	+ ⅛
19	19¼	200	Col. Southern 2d pf.	19	19¼	19	19¼	− ⅛
19⅝	19⅞	400	Col. & H. C. & I.	20	20½	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅝
189	190½	375	Consolidated Gas	191	191	190½	190½	+ ½
32⅜	33	812	Continental Tobac. Co.	32⅜	33	32½	33	+1
22⅝	23	800	Denver & Rio Grande.	22⅞	23	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
74⅝	75	900	Denver & R. G. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ¼
16⅞	17	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	....
14½	14⅝	600	Erie	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	....
42⅛	42⅜	1,360	Erie 1st pf	42½	42⅝	42⅛	42⅜	+ ⅝
21¼	22	210	Erie 2d pf	21½	21¾	21¼	21¼	....
56⅝	56⅞	32,780	Federal Steel	54½	57	54½	56⅝	+1½
75¼	75⅞	1,100	Federal Steel pf	74⅝	75½	74⅞	75¼	+ ¾
120	120½	100	General Electric	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	....
53⅜	54¼	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	54	54	54	54	+ ⅛
165½	166	480	Great Northern pf.	163½	165½	163½	165½	+ ⅛
36½	37⅛	615	Hocking Valley	37	37	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛
66½	67	328	Hocking Valley pf.	66⅞	66⅞	66¾	66¾	+ ⅛
116	116¼	1,120	Illinois Central	116	116½	116	116½	+ ⅛
21½	22	40	International Paper	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼	....
19	19¼	2,855	Iowa Central	19¾	19¾	18⅞	19	− ⅛
57¼	58	1,180	Iowa Central pf	58	58	57½	57¾	− ⅛
86⅝	86¾	1,255	Louisville & Nashville.	86¼	86¾	86¼	86⅝	+ ⅛
96⅝	96⅞	6,590	Manhattan Elevated	96¾	97⅛	96¾	96¾	+1
164½	165	1,654	Met. Street Railway	165	165⅝	164½	165	+ ⅝
13⅞	14⅛	600	Mexican Central	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	4½	2,600	Mexican National ctfs.	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	....
67⅝	68¼	820	Minn. & St. Louis.	67½	68	67½	67⅝	....
60	62	50	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	61	61	61	61	....
12⅝	12⅝	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	− ⅛
36¾	36¾	230	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅛
50	50⅛	3,960	Missouri Pacific	49⅞	50⅛	49⅞	50⅛	+ ⅛
48	48⅜	700	Mobile & Ohio	47⅝	48⅜	47⅝	48⅛	+ ⅛
188	189	400	Morris & Essex	188⅝	188⅝	188⅝	188⅝	+ ⅛
24	24½	100	National Lead Co.	24½	24½	24½	24½	− ⅛
104½	106	100	National Lead Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	+1½
53⅜	53⅝	900	National Tube	53	53½	53	53¼	+ ⅛
92⅜	92½	175	National Tube pf	92¼	92½	92¼	92¼	+ ⅛
45⅞	46	3,060	National Steel Co.	45	46⅜	45	46⅜	+2¼
118	119	1,100	New Jersey Central	118½	118½	118½	118½	....
137⅜	137⅝	1,700	New York Central	137¼	137⅝	137¼	137⅜	+ ¼
14⅞	14⅝	100	N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅝	+ ⅛
39	40⅜	300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ⅛
26	26½	4,580	N. Y. Ont. & West	25⅝	26½	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
36⅝	36⅞	2,070	Norfolk & Western	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	....
61¼	61⅜	8,485	Northern Pacific	60¼	61⅛	60¼	61	+ ⅛
77⅝	77⅞	795	Northern Pacific pf.	77⅝	77⅞	77¼	77⅝	....
37⅞	37⅝	765	Pacific Mail	37	37⅜	37	37½	....
139	139¼	13,520	Pennsylvania R. R.	139	139½	138¾	139½	+¾
138	138⅛	1,654	Penn. R. R., Sub. R.	137⅜	138⅛	137	137	....
108¼	108⅜	20,895	People's Gas, Chicago.	107¾	109	106¼	108⅜	+2¼
2⅞	3	500	Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
8½	9	450	Peoria & Eastern	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
26	27	500	Père Marquette	26⅜	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
66	68	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	68	68	66¼	66¼	+ ⅛
52	53¾	100	Pressed Steel Car	53	53	53	53	− ½
82	84	50	Pressed Steel Car pf.	83¼	83½	83¼	83¼	....
19⅝	19¾	900	Reading	19¾	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
63½	63½	1,200	Reading 1st pf	63	63½	62⅝	63½	+ ⅛
23½	23⅝	1,400	Reading 2d pf	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
23⅞	23⅝	2,655	Republic Iron & Steel.	22⅝	23½	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
66	66½	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	66½	66½	66½	66½	+ ⅛
11⅞	12⅛	1,125	St. L. & San Fran.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
72	72⅜	10	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	....
38⅝	39	1,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
13	12⅝	200	St. Louis Southw.	12½	12½	12½	12½	− ⅛
32⅜	33	1,300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	33	33	32⅝	32⅝	− ⅛
41⅞	42	13,520	Southern Pacific	41⅜	42¼	41⅜	42	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	4,800	Southern Railway	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15½	....
60⅜	61	1,010	Southern Railway pf.	60¾	61	60¾	60⅞	+ ⅛
97½	97¾	1,960	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	97½	97½	97	97½	+ ⅛
17⅞	18	240	Texas Pacific	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	+ ⅛
104½	105	695	Third Avenue	103	105	103	105	+2¾
74⅝	75	20	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	74	74	74	74	....
58½	58⅝	21,600	Union Pacific	58⅜	58⅝	58¼	58¾	+ ⅛
77⅞	77¾	1,175	Union Pacific pf.	76⅞	77⅞	76⅞	77⅝	+ ⅝
48	50	40	United States Express.	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	....
13½	13⅜	630	United States Leather.	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
73½	74	550	U. S. Leather pf.	73⅛	73½	73¼	73½	− ⅛
31½	32¼	260	United States Rubber.	32	32½	32	32½	+1⅛
22⅝	22⅞	1,800	Wabash pf	22½	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
83½	84	296	Western Union Tel.	84½	84⅞	84½	84⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	11⅞	1,750	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
57	58	110	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	57½	57⅞	57½	57⅞	− ⅛
32½	32⅝	4,738	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
20½	20⅝	4,093	Wisconsin Central	20¼	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
55⅝	56	3,124	Wisconsin Central pf.	55	56	55	56	+1⅛
*Sales.....		406,229						

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 31.—The local market's feature was a fine display of strength by the copper shares. Butte ran up to above 90 on more dividend talk, bids to call the stock at 100, and hints of possible important developments at next Tuesday's annual meeting. Butte's advance was echoed by the Standard Oil coppers, and in a measure by the whole copper list. Naturally those stocks likely to be affected by further announcement of Standard Oil plans showed the best strength and greatest activity. It was a field day for coppers, and, according to local authority, but the beginning.

Second only to the coppers in favor were the "Whitney" stocks, New England Gas and Coke and Dominion Coal. The latter rose above 50 on the best of buying. Bids to call this and that stock at several points above the market were almost as numerous as the active stocks. East Boston Land was one of the leaders for strength. The closing was in most cases close to the day's best prices, the interest in the market holding out to the end.

At the local Clearing House to-day all the business between the banks was done at 4 per cent. and New York funds sold at 23⅛ cents discount.

Call money locally is still ranging between 3½ and 4½ per cent., with, however, most of the business doing at 4 per cent. Time loans are quoted at from 4½ to 8 per cent., according to names and collateral. In mercantile paper the lull is but slightly broken. Rates for shorter terms are nominally from 4½ per cent. to 5 per cent., with generous concessions. Year paper is quoted mostly at 4 per cent., with fairly frequent shadings.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	5	Old Colony	4½	5
Allouez	2⅝	2¾	Old Domin	20¾	20¾
Arcadian	27	28	Osceola	73¾	74
Arnold	6

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 27.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con	.04	.03
Andes	.12	.10
Belcher	.32	.32
Best & Belcher	.34	.34
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	1.10	.91
Challenge Con	.24	.23
Chollar	.15	.16
Confidence	.80	.74
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.90	1.90
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.21	.20
Gould & Curry	.21	.21
Hale & Norcross	.25	.25
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.07	.07
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.25	.25
Occidental Con	.12	.12
Ophir	.84	.82
Overman	.24	.20
Potosi	.18	.18
Savage	.15	.15
Sag Belcher	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.55	.55
Standard	3.05	3.05
Syndicate	.10	.10
St. Louis	.12	.12
Union Con	.21	.21
Utah Con	.09	.09
Yellow Jacket	.15	.15
Silver bars	59½	59½
Mexican dollars	48½@49¼	48½@49¼
Drafts, sight	17½	17½
Telegraph	.20	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 31.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Acacia	30	30½	30	30½
Alamo	15	16	15	16
Argentum	20¾	21	20¾	21
Anaconda	37½	40	39½	40
Anchoria	80½	90	80	90
Bankers	20	25½	20	21
Battle Mountain	11¾	12	11¾	12
Blue Bell	12½	13	12¾	13
C. C. Cons	¼	14½	13	14
C. C. & M	11¾	11¾	12	12
Colombine Victor	18½	18¾	18	18¾
Dante	14½	15	15	15
Damon	22	22¾	22	22¾
Elkton	115	116	115	116
El Paso	40½	41	40	41
Findlay	15¼	15½	15	15¼
Golden Fleece	35	40	37	42
Gibson	24½	29	24	27
Gold King	98	101	99	103
Gold Knob	17	17¼	17	17¼
Gold Coin	300		350	
Garfield	20	20½	20	20½
Gold Sovereign	11¾	11½	11½	11¾
Gould	38½	40	39½	40½
Hart	17	17½	17	17½
Ingham	22½	22¾	21¾	21¾
Isabella	114½	114¾	112½	113
Independence	72½	73	72	73
Jackpot	59½	60	59½	60
Keystone	19	19½	19½	19¾
Lexington	25	26¼	19	19½
Mount Rosa	75	80	74	80
Matoa	25	29¼	25	28
Mary Cashen	31	31½	31	32
Moon Anchor	70½	72	71¾	73
National	9¾	10	9½	9¾
Nugget	20½	20¾	20	20½
Ophir	45	49	45	49
Orphanage	20	22½	21	22½
Pharmacist	13½	13¾	13½	13¾
Pinnacle	20½	20¾	20½	20¾
Portland	244	245	241	247
Raven	68	68½	66½	68½
Rawlings	40	40¾	40	41
Specimen	9½	9¾	9¾	9¾
Tornado	49	50	49	50
Temonj	25	30	25	30
Union	49¾	50	49¾	50
Vindicator	140	150	150	155
Work	32½	37	32	33
Zenobia	17½	18	16¾	17

Import of Specie, Port of New York, March 24 to 30, Inclusive.

FOREIGN GOLD COIN—		
Andes	Kingston	$950
AMERICAN GOLD COIN—		
Andes	Kingston	210
GOLD BULLION—		
Adirondack	Barranquilla	67
Helvellus	Barbados	600
Alene	Greytown	3,325
SILVER BULLION—		
Adirondack	Barranquilla	21
Orizaba	Vera Cruz	9,234
FOREIGN SILVER COIN—		
Adirondack	Barranquilla	312
Alene	Greytown	50
SILVER ORE—		
Orizaba	Vera Cruz	1,827
Total		$16,596

Specie Exports from the Port of New York, March 26 to 31, Inclusive.

26	Belvernon	Inagua	G. C., (United States)	$750
26	Grenada	Port Spain	S. C., (Mexican)	1,338
26	Kaiserin M. Ther	London	S. B.	206,525
27	New York	London	S. B.	256,265
28	La Touraine	Havre	S. B.	90,660
28	Orizaba	Progreso	G. B.	5,000
29	Maracaibo	Maracaibo	G. C., (United States)	20,000
31	Total			$578,538

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

23	Campania	London	S. B.	$232,170
23	Andes	Cape Hat.	G. C., (United States)	2,032
Total				$312,740

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Buffalo Life Publishing Company of Buffalo; capital, $3,000. Directors—E. G. Scott, J. D. Carey, and H. M. Pratt of Buffalo.

Landlords' Protective Association of Syracuse; capital, $1,000. Directors—Irving Blaser, O. Freeman, and Joseph Bondy of Syracuse.

Upton Machine Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—A. G. Ropes, Calcord Upton, and H. W. Goodrich of New York City.

H. C. Dexter Chair Company of Black River, Jefferson County; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. C. Dexter, E. B. Feldenour, and Maria L. Dexter of Black River.

Dr. Spaulding Electric Belt Company of Syracuse; capital, $100,000. Directors—Samuel J. Spaulding of Canton, Ohio, and J. N. Willard and B. P. Wright of Syracuse.

New York Consolidated Drug Company of New York City; capital, $26,250. Directors—George Gregonious, Charles F. Schlesinger, Rudolph C. Werner, and Albrecht Wortmann of New York City.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, March 31.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The North American Fisheries Company of Chicago; capital, $600,000, one-half of which is to be preferred, with 8 per cent. cumulative dividends.

Feziutlan Copper Company; capital, $1,000,000. The incorporators are George D. Barron, St. Louis; Theodore Bendell, Summit, N. J., and Robert S. Towne, A. F. Higgins, E. W. Gould, and W. J. Best, all of New York.

The Culpeper Gold Mining Company; capital, $500,000.

The receipts of the Secretary of State's office for filling fees for incorporations during March were $69,339.10.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN ROGAN.—Judge Schuchman of the City Court has appointed Thomas F. Coen receiver in supplementary proceedings for John Rogan, grocer of 549 First Avenue, on the application of James Kelly.

Out of Town.

CASE & NORRIS COMPANY.—Upon the application of stockholders of the Case & Norris Company of Sodus, N. Y., Justice Bunwell yesterday appointed Edgar N. Kelly temporary receiver for the company. The corporation is heavily interested in fruit raising and wine manufacturing. Ex-Assemblyman Elliott B. Norris is a large stockholder. Two foreclosures aggregating $18,000 have been begun against the corporation within a month.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JACOB HELD.—Jacob Held of 37 East Twelfth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,398 and no assets. He owes $304 to four doctors for services, $19 for merchandise, and $1,075 judgment on a note.

GEORGE SCHUMACHER.—George Schumacher of 1,071 Second Avenue, formerly a grocer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,375 and assets of $250 in uncollectible accounts. He owes $35 to a paper man and $35 to a vendor of potatoes whose names he does not know. He also has a claim against Frederick Umbach upon a bill of sale, the value of which is put down as unknown.

JAMES B. THORSEN.—James B. Thorsen, President of the firm of Thorsen & Cassady of Chicago, formerly dealers in athletic goods, filed a petition in insolvency in that city yesterday, asking to be relieved of debts aggregating $226,589. He schedules assets of $19,000. Among the largest creditors are Harley & Graham, this city; Overman Wheel Company, Massachusetts; R. L. Coleman, H. Baker & Co., and A. J. Cassady, this city, and the Buffalo Wheel Company, Buffalo.

FRANK N. GILL.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Frank N. Gill, builder, of 134 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, by Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, representing the following creditors: Joseph Smith & Co., $1,130; Zindars & Hunt, $4,012, and the Empire City Marble Company, $8,326, all for materials furnished for the office building at 9 to 13 Maiden Lane, which Mr. Gill erected a year ago. In December last Mr. Gill gave a mortgage to Charles A. Cowen as collateral security for the payment of the claims of the petitioners and other creditors, aggregating $77,000, which was subject to prior mortgages, and which mortgage has been of no benefit and furnishes practically no security to the petitioners, and they hereby waive the security and consent that it be divided among the general creditors, and disclaim any preference thereby. They allege that on March 20 Mr. Gill admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt on that ground.

Attachment Against a Dressmaker.

Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an attachment for $2,254 against Mary C. Seaton, doing business as Miss O'Hara, dressmaker at 11 East Forty-eighth Street, in favor of John Goodwin for laces, &c., sold to her from March 1, 1899, to March 1, 1900. It was obtained on the ground that she kept concealed to avoid summons. She recently bought the property 11 East Forty-eighth Street, and a lis pendens was filed against it yesterday.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAHAMS, Abraham—Nathan and Isidor Straus, and Simon F. Rothschild—James H. Smith $1,327
BREESE, John R.—Elmer S. Wilder and another 220
CHRISTMAN, Charles L.—David Marks 635
COHEN, Harris and Callman Rouse—C. Jacobs and another, recovery of property or 2,932
DOUGLASS, William E.—William H. S. Wood and others 90
DAGGETT, Mary J.—J. Winterbottom & Son 203
GALT, Mary J.—John H. Torrys, costs 44
HATCH, William L.—W. N. Jennings 115
JONES, Lewis L.—Newbury H. Frost, costs 96
KILPATRICK, James, Edward W., and Thomas, also James Williams—Dennis Deegan and another 1,805
KENNERLY, Mitchell—L. Flouret 105
KORMANN, John—M. Reynolds Plumbers' Supply Company 832
LOMONTE, Fortunato—William H. Bell 1,042
LERSCH, Karl—L. Blum and others 223
LAVELLE, James H.—United States Electric Light and Power Company 182
L'HOMMEDIEU, John K., and Shirley Tuck—A. A. Griffing Iron Company 231
MASHER, Abraham—Harlem Newspaper Delivery Express Company 359
MAY, Lewis A., Alexander McElwee, and Eugene F. Enslen—Jacob M. Birnbaum 311
McALPIN, Samuel—Harris G. Stephens. 933
NELSON, Clarence M.—James Burpless, Jr., and another 36
O'HARA, Bridget—Frances G. Fadee 6,504
RUBNER, Tillie—Oscar Schlegel 75
REUBENS, Robert F.—Max Schneider 47
SPIEGEL, Morris—United Firemen's Insurance Company of Philadelphia 374
SUER, Julius, and Henry Bendel—Emilie E. Cartier 534
TATE, William R.—A. Brocco 49
TUCK, Henry W.—Nettie Andrews 370
METROPOLITAN OPERA CLUB—Park & Tilford 244
GEORGE F. SARGENT COMPANY—C. N. Gray 67
THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, New York—E. Thomas 3,527
SHERMAN PRINTING AND DECORATING Company—Mutual Bank 229
GIBSON PIANO MANUFACTURING Company—E. Caiman 161
JOHN E. SCHARSMITH BUILDING and Contracting Company—William S. Van Clief 288
WATSON, John B.—Abraham Kornreich. 86

Cologne Consulship Filled.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The President has decided to appoint Charles Barnes of Illinois, at present Vice and Deputy Consul at Cologne, Germany, Consul at that place to succeed to the vacancy caused by the recent death of his father, Consul John A. Barnes.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Per Cent.
$2,000,000	$2,003,700	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$13,010,000	$1,992,000	$1,268,000	$12,447,000	26.2
2,050,000	2,093,200	Bk. of Manhat'n Co.	19,405,000	3,250,000	2,631,000	22,179,000	26.7
2,000,000	1,144,200	Merchants' National	12,450,300	2,066,200	1,559,500	14,198,200	25.7
2,000,000	2,187,800	Mechanics' Nat.	11,670,900	1,900,000	717,000	11,139,000	23.5
1,500,000	2,866,500	Bk. of America	20,589,700	4,253,200	1,582,900	23,222,200	25.1
1,000,000	249,000	Phenix National	4,314,000	1,019,000	215,000	4,357,000	28.3
10,000,000	5,073,700	National City	91,384,800	27,093,200	4,348,800	107,729,000	29.1
500,000	6,697,500	Chemical National	23,876,100	3,348,800	3,133,300	25,735,500	27.2
600,000	196,700	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,813,900	934,400	526,000	5,295,100	27.6
1,000,000	1,796,700	Gallatin National	8,244,000	1,164,800	704,300	6,690,800	27.5
300,000	86,600	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,026,300	276,200	34,600	1,062,900	29.2
400,000	111,100	Mech. & Traders'	2,085,000	175,000	208,000	2,106,000	18.3
100,000	178,600	Greenwich	933,400	105,100	170,000	974,400	31.5
600,000	478,500	Leath. Mfrs' Nat.	3,889,300	1,006,100	225,900	3,900,500	31.3
300,000	203,100	Seventh National	2,185,900	311,900	920,700	4,182,700	29.5
1,200,000	564,800	Bk. State of N. Y.	4,078,600	371,400	356,700	3,858,200	21.7
5,000,000	2,823,100	Am. Ex. National	29,395,000	4,186,000	2,095,000	23,646,000	26.6
3,000,000	3,639,400	Nat. Ex. of Com.	29,886,500	2,398,300	3,244,400	22,186,700	25.5
1,000,000	1,611,100	National Broadway	6,162,700	756,000	272,700	5,181,600	20.4
1,000,000	1,150,800	Mercantile Nat.	11,358,800	2,433,900	1,062,800	13,186,500	26.5
422,700	495,700	Pacific	2,533,200	226,900	547,500	2,852,500	27.2
1,500,000	1,051,800	Nat. Bk. of the Rep.	17,905,700	4,610,000	663,100	19,764,600	26.7
450,000	986,500	Chatham National	6,074,600	642,200	857,500	6,068,800	24.7
200,000	320,000	People's	2,143,300	190,000	401,200	2,514,500	23.5
1,000,000	610,300	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	10,756,100	2,087,400	811,300	11,853,000	25.3
1,000,000	2,846,400	Hanover National	37,344,100	9,716,100	2,395,800	45,988,300	26.3
500,000	419,900	Irving National	4,307,000	651,300	490,500	4,573,000	25.0
600,000	383,900	National Citizens'	2,934,200	369,700	174,300	3,015,000	24.7
500,000	277,700	Nassau	2,366,000	410,500	245,000	2,533,800	22.1
900,000	980,600	Mk'et & Fulton Nat.	6,526,300	1,357,400	605,200	7,027,200	27.9
1,000,000	195,000	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,628,200	615,400	257,800	3,826,400	22.8
1,400,000	1,718,800	Corn Exchange	16,960,300	2,162,400	2,823,000	19,962,500	25.4
1,000,000	506,200	Continental National	4,323,800	893,300	396,800	5,194,800	24.8
300,000	393,700	Oriental	2,023,200	186,000	393,000	2,256,000	26.2
1,500,000	5,900,700	Imp't & Trders' Nat.	24,376,000	4,886,000	1,479,000	24,254,000	26.2
2,000,000	3,393,400	National Park	42,225,000	9,945,000	3,287,000	51,061,000	25.9
250,000	152,400	East River Nat.	1,245,900	305,000	126,000	1,429,300	30.1
3,000,000	2,255,100	Fourth National	21,671,500	3,812,700	1,637,300	22,305,000	24.4
500,000	491,200	Central National	10,088,500	1,598,200	1,161,200	12,200,000	22.7
300,000	780,700	Second National	8,349,000	1,716,000	501,000	9,110,000	24.3
750,000	181,700	Ninth National	2,799,600	396,500	246,600	2,609,000	24.6
500,000	8,925,400	First National	38,299,200	7,578,800	1,225,300	37,801,500	22.3
300,000	80,200	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	2,601,200	544,000	259,500	2,932,500	27.4
250,000	632,500	Bowery Bank	3,122,000	510,000	378,000	3,443,000	25.6
200,000	419,100	N. Y. County Nat.	3,220,100	717,100	358,600	4,039,800	26.6
750,000	327,000	German-American	3,537,700	590,700	281,000	3,506,100	24.9
1,000,000	1,705,900	Chase National	35,120,100	7,271,000	4,803,700	43,604,100	27.7
100,000	1,257,400	Fifth Avenue	8,079,300	1,331,100	370,000	8,925,200	24.7
200,000	919,000	German Exchange	6,751,000	150,800	501,200	8,050,400	21.4
200,000	797,500	Germania	2,682,800	401,800	749,400	4,284,800	27.0
300,000	880,100	Lincoln National	8,801,800	2,049,200	598,800	10,105,100	26.2
200,000	1,015,800	Garfield National	6,542,000	1,679,600	430,900	7,775,300	27.1
200,000	340,200	Fifth National	2,168,400	435,500	163,100	2,283,900	26.4
300,000	963,900	Bank of Metropolis	5,641,100	1,145,800	554,000	6,485,500	26.2
200,000	393,500	West Side	2,317,000	451,000	244,000	2,853,000	24.4
500,000	674,400	Seaboard National	13,096,000	2,332,000	1,983,000	16,288,000	26.5
2,100,000	1,440,300	Western National	31,550,800	7,473,100	2,008,400	37,652,800	25.2
300,000	524,200	First Nat. Brooklyn	4,455,000	548,000	326,000	4,903,000	28.1
1,200,000	1,365,400	National Union	14,067,900	2,049,300	651,200	17,585,000	26.7
500,000	478,100	Liberty National	5,336,600	986,000	565,400	5,092,900	24.6
1,000,000	391,200	N. Y. Produce Ex.	3,886,200	498,500	389,600	3,379,900	26.2
250,000	393,700	New Amsterdam	4,293,500	980,100	229,500	4,990,800	24.7
350,000	211,500	Astor National	4,122,000	818,600	187,000	4,339,000	23.2
500,000	1,618,400	Hide and Leath. Nat.	2,320,500	238,100	183,600	1,610,400	26.0
$57,000,000	$68,801,000	Total, National Bks.					
11,422,700	14,853,000	Total, State Banks.					
*68,422,700	83,654,000	Totals	742,611,900	149,273,800	62,516,500	807,816,800	26.2

*As per official reports—45 National banks, Feb. 13, 1900; 19 State banks, March 10, 1900.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,267,656.00	$22,670.00	$74,306	$131,261.00	.....	$1,338,974.00
Columbia	800,000	2,290,000.00	113,000.00	76,000	177,000.00	.....	2,244,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,147,721.50	45,292.93	48,264	153,702.70	.....	1,253,695.93
Gansevoort	200,000	638,291.96	4,022.20	40,493	84,775.69	$17,689.99	614,125.45
Hamilton	200,000	1,290,800.00	55,900.00	81,900	108,900.00	.....	1,388,100.00
Mount Morris	250,000	1,922,800.00	75,300.00	92,100	164,100.00	50,600.00	2,290,000.00
Mutual	200,000	1,345,385.03	27,339.47	131,230	209,337.34	2,700.58	1,411,976.29
19th Ward	100,000	1,077,538.00	22,986.00	99,672	210,156.00	90,984.00	1,488,253.00
Plaza	100,000	1,815,000.00	45,000.00	61,500	205,500.00	.....	1,945,000.00
Riverside	100,000	943,736.12	14,282.01	68,285	71,975.79	.....	931,702.08
State	100,000	2,831,000.00	215,000.00	107,000	97,000.00	129,000.00	3,204,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,052,600.00	22,500.00	139,200	83,200.00	105,300.00	1,578,900.00
Union Square	200,000	2,214,138.34	50,487.34	184,866	282,023.27	.....	2,570,607.09
Yorkville	100,000	1,547,200.00	90,000.00	78,900	165,800.00	35,000.00	1,633,900.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,109,685.00	14,785.00	81,830	96,924.00	150,000.00	1,285,847.00
Broadway	100,000	1,270,916.08	14,327.00	91,083	187,332.46	481.74	1,380,594.20
Eighth Ward	100,000	347,100.00	11,000.00	21,300	39,600.00	10,500.00	504,100.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	651,900.00	28,700.00	25,200	85,300.00	14,300.00	604,700.00
Mfrs.' National	252,000	2,449,700.00	269,400.00	224,500	525,500.00	.....	2,890,600.00
Merchants'	100,000	417,728.00	3,542.00	25,977	33,307.00	.....	376,085.00
Mech. & Trad's.	100,000	935,846.81	29,084.00	50,297	88,328.03	49,345.48	921,707.63
Nassau	300,000	3,966,000.00	176,000.00	286,000	417,000.00	20,060.00	4,061,000.00
National City	300,000	2,380,000.00	102,000.00	244,000	422,000.00	56,000.00	2,713,000.00
North Side	100,000	790,458.75	11,949.07	50,023	39,202.46	20,178.00	715,610.55
People's	100,000	840,600.00	28,000.00	40,800	43,100.00	25,400.00	851,500.00
17th Ward	200,000	472,334.00	31,150.00	34,277	59,095.00	12,600.00	421,373.00
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,063,200.00	96,900.00	5,000	222,100.00	8,500.00	958,000.00
Schermerhorn	100,000	520,965.00	19,308.00	18,785	49,705.00	50,000.00	502,103.00
26th Ward	100,000	434,882.00	8,722.00	21,750	59,931.00	1,242.00	436,887.00
Union	100,000	284,298.00	6,618.00	13,236	42,027.00	16,363.00	256,222.00
Wallabout	100,000	660,900.00	28,900.00	22,100	50,100.00	35,500.00	656,500.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First National	100,000	637,158.00	24,329.00	20,000	135,448.00	.....	648,568.00
Bank of S. I.	25,000	499,800.00	15,430.00	16,950	17,200.60	9,400.00	560,710.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,681,400.00	206,900.00	254,900	573,209.00	817,200.00	5,702,300.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,094,005.00	76,736.00	70,171	234,839.00	77,621.00	1,861,797.00
Second National	250,000	1,303,100.00	51,900.00	33,700	258,100.00	.....	1,161,700.00
Third National	200,000	893,357.03	27,204.87	69,196	98,614.58	9,662.89	888,329.89
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	1,906,000.00	101,300.00	23,900	96,400.00	2,900.00	1,471,500.00
Second National	125,000	721,866.00	59,266.00	55,664	77,900.00	57,100.00	846,900.00

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.45¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.09⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.25
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron warrants	Nominal
Lake copper, ingot	16.75
Tin	32.60
Exchange lead	4.70
Spelter	4.55
Broker's price for lead	4.70
Broker's price for spelter	4.55
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Fork, mess	13.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¼
Lard, prime	6.75
Butter, Western creamery	23½@24

CHICAGO, March 31.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@66½c; No. 2 red, 69@70c; No. 2 corn, 38@38½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 38½c; No. 2 oats, 24¾@24¾c; No. 2 white, 27@27¾c; No. 3 white, 24¾27¼c; No. 2 rye, 56c; No. 2 barley, 40@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.65; prime timothy seed, $2.35@$2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $11.95@$12.60; lard, per 100 lb, $6.25@$6.37½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.50@$6.75; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.75@$6.90; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf, $6; granulated, $5.44; clover, contract grade, $7.60; flaxseed, No. 1 Northwest, $1.65.

COTTON.—The cotton market, with a few occasional feeble rallies, was very weak. Liquidation of long accounts was steady and extensive. Parties holding cotton and waiting for something to give the market a new lift showed a good deal of discouragement to-day, although the bull factors in the way of statistics and crop news were quite as strong as at any time yet. The idea on Change is that the bull factors have been already much more than discounted, and that the market has been bought to a stand. The opening here was weak at a decline of 5@10 points. There was a further decline of 1@3 points. Then the more cautious shorts stopped the decline by covering. A little reaction ensued. This brought out renewed selling for short account and led to another period of weakness, which proved to be final; the market closing barely steady, with a net loss of 5@8 points. Some of the more cautious traders hesitated to take the short side of the account. As to the new crop position, weather advices from the cotton belt indicated too much wet weather, with the result of checking planting and preventing satisfactory germination of the seed already planted in the more southerly localities. The long interest also did a little missionary work by disseminating reports of scarce labor owing to the demand for help by the railroad people, the sawmills, and other forms of industry, pointing to a poor outlook for hands for field work this Spring. Private cables, according to Price, McCormick & Co.'s Morning Cotton Bulletin, state that the English market for cotton exhibits very little buying power, and that sales made on orders from the Continent and Alexandria were responsible for the low quotations; also that the Manchester situation is unsatisfactory. Spot cotton unchanged.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	9.20	9.21	9.19	9.20@9.21
May	9.21	9.22	9.18	9.19@9.20
June	9.16	9.17	9.13	9.16@...
July	9.13	9.17	9.11	9.14@...
August	9.01	9.08	9.01	9.06@9.07
September	8.38	8.38	8.34	8.35@8.37
October	8.12	8.13	8.10	8.11@8.12
November	7.97	7.97	7.95	7.95@7.96
December	7.96	7.98	7.94	7.96@7.97
January	7.96	8.00	7.96	7.97@7.98
February	..	..	..	7.88@8.00

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 6,000 bales. Speculation and export, 5,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 2,000 bales, American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 5⅝d.; futures opened quiet, 2-64@8-64d. advance. Closed barely steady at ½@2-64d net decline. December-January, 4.24s; January-February, 4.23½s; March, 5.17½d.; March-April, 5.16½; April-May, 5.13s; May-June, 5.10½s; June-July, 5.08s; July-August, 5.05s; August-September, 4.00s4.01; September-October, 4.49s; October-November, 4.31s; November-December, 4.26s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	74⅝	74⅝	73 13-16	73½
July	74¼	74¼	73 15-16	73½
September	74 3-16	74 3-16	74	74
Corn—				
May	44½	44½	44¼	44¼
July	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	67¼	67¾	66 11-16	66¾
July	68½	68¾	67¾	67¾
September	69¾	69¾	69¼	69⅝
Corn—				
May	38¾	39	38¾	38¾
July	40	40	39 15-16	39¾
September	40	40¼	39¾	39¾
Oats—				
May	24¼	24¾	24¾	24¾
July	24¾	24¾	23¾	23¾

BREADSTUFFS. — WHEAT — The wheat market was a slow affair, and except right at the start, exhibited considerable weakness, due more to customary week-end adjustment of accounts, however, than to any particular abundance of bear points in the news. If anything, the prominent influences bearing on the market were rather more bullish than otherwise, for English cables closed ⅝@⅞d net higher and the estimates put forth as to Monday's statistics indicated smaller figures on both world's shipments and the quantity on passage, former being scheduled far about 1,500,000 bushels compared with 9,000,000 bushels the week previous. Not only were these factors arrayed on the bull side Saturday, but various private cables appeared with damage reports from the Argentine because of stormy weather and insufficient protection to wheat in storage, and talk also about a heavy snowstorm and Winter weather conditions in Australia, where Spring weather is needed. Next week's shipments from the Argentine are expected to be light, however, although this will be but a temporary matter. The impression of the forenoon in local circles therefore, in view of these factors, must be attributed to sympathy with a setback in provisions, good Springlike weather in all parts of the Winter wheat belt, and a very light export demand. Paris markets closed 5 points up on wheat and 5 to 20 points lower on flower. Berlin closed unchanged to ¼ mark lower, but Budapest was 3 points higher and Antwerp ½ higher. Northwest receipts were 457 cars against 385 cars last week and 1,063 cars last year. On the curb wheat

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The Recluse.

Winds of the World, to-night I hear
Your bugles blowing shrill and clear;
Calling, still calling. 'Tis in vain,
I ride not at your call again.
Ay me, and would you stir me yet
To the old hope, the old regret,
The passions and the pains of youth?
Once like the knights of old I went
Riding to tilt and tournament
With shield of Faith and sword of Truth,
Joy sang before me, I was blind
To the grim care that rode behind.
But now within my cloistered heart
Far from the world I dwell apart,
Hearing but what I choose to hear.
Shut out alike are Love and Fear,
The two great brother-gods who go
About the dim world working woe.
Here the sweet air is all unstirred
Even by the far-felt, distant beat
Of their strong wings, of their white feet,
Their strange, mad music dies unheard
Ere ever it can pass the bound
That fences this my temple round.

Here would I dwell alone, as far
From the fierce world as is the star
That burns upon the brow of Eve;
No more to joy, no more to grieve
For aught that moves the lives of men.
Ah, heart of mine, what thrills thee then
In that faint call that rings afar?
Music and laughter rise and fall,
And evermore the bugles call
To Life, and Love, and glorious War.
Hark to the thunder of the drum,
Winds of the World, I come, I come!
—D. J. ROBERTSON in Longman's Magazine.

Cromwell Was a Ruthless Victor.

Theodore Roosevelt in Scribner's.

We must remember always that under Cromwell there was no burning at the stake, no dreadful torture in cold blood; and, therefore, at his worst, he rises in degree above Philip and Alva. But in kind, his deeds in Ireland were the same as theirs in the Netherlands; and though the Puritan soldiers were guiltless of the hideous licentiousness shown by the Spaniards, or by the armies of Tilly and Wallenstein, yet the merciless butchery of the entire garrisons and of all the priests—accompanied by the slaughter of other non-combatants in at least some cases—leave Drogheda and Wexford as black and terrible stains on Cromwell's character. Nor is there any justification for them on the ground that they put a stop to resistance. The war lingered on for two or three years in spite of them; and in any event the outcome was inevitable. It does not seem to have been hastened in any way by this display of savagery. There had been many such butcheries during the war, before Cromwell came to Ireland, without in any way hastening the end.

Cromwell and his lieutenants put down the insurrection and established order because they gained such sweeping victories, not because Cromwell made merciless use of his first victories. It was the fighting of the Puritans in the battle itself which won, and not their ferocity after the battle; and it was Cromwell who not merely gave free rein to this ferocity, but inspired it. Seemingly quarter would have been freely given had it not been for his commands. Neither in morals nor in policy were these slaughters justifiable. Moreover, it must be remembered that the men slaughtered were entirely guiltless of the original massacres in Ulster.

Care of the Wounded. 1815.

From Sir Charles Bell's "Letters."

It is stated that when, on June 22, 1815, the news of the great battle reached London, Bell exclaimed to his brother-in-law, Mr. John Shaw, afterward surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital: "Johnnie! How can we let this pass? Here is such an occasion of seeing gunshot wounds come to our very door. Let us go." They set off at once, the only passports they thought of being surgical instruments. These Shaw shook in the faces of the officers, who, thereupon let them pass without making any difficulty. On their arrival at Brussels they found things in some confusion. Bell writes on July 1: "It was thought we were prepared for a great battle, yet there we are, eleven days after it, only making arrangements for the reception of the wounded."

A Church in Chicago.

From "From Sea to Sea and Other Sketches." By Rudyard Kipling.

It was a circus really, but that the worshippers did not know. There were flowers all about the building, which was fitted up with plush and stained oak and much luxury, including twisted brass candlesticks of severest Gothic design. To these things, and a congregation of savages, entered suddenly a wonderful man completely in the confidence of their God, whom he treated colloquially and exploited very much as a newspaper reporter would exploit a foreign potentate. But, unlike the newspaper reporter, he never allowed his listeners to forget that he and not He was the centre of attraction. With a voice of silver and with imagery borrowed from the auction room, he built up for his hearers a heaven on the lines of the Palmer House, (but with all the gilding real gold and all the plate-glass diamond,) and set in the centre of it a loud-voiced, argumentative, and very shrewd creation that he called God. One sentence at this point caught my delighted ear. It was apropos of some question of the Judgment Day and ran: "No! I tell you God doesn't do business that way."

How Consuls Are Made.

George F. Parker in The Atlantic.

Early in the present Administration the Republican members of Congress from a Western State of importance met and preferred claims to a Consul for each district; all to be appointed upon the formal recommendation of the United States Senator. They did not pick out individual posts, with a man of special fitness for each; both Congressmen and candidates knew their business too well to make it other than a wholesale job. The candidates were chosen at random, according to personal influence, or party importance, or the relative value of the places. At last every district save one had its representative abroad. In this one, every plan short of advertising had been tried, for more than a year, to get a man for a small place in France. Finally, a lawyer in a remote village agreed to accept it. He was nominated, confirmed, and sailed for his post without any notice whatever to his predecessor, from the President or the department, of the appointment. His arrival, with commission and order for possession, was the first notice to incumbents whose retention had been promised. The new official had probably not thought of France since he recited his geography lesson thirty years before in some district school, while his manner gave the impression that he had first heard the name of the town to which he had come when appointed as its Counsel.

English Toy Soldiers.

From The Spectator.

Toy soldiers were never so popular as now, and never so well made. It is almost impossible to buy an infantry regiment, or even any cavalry, except those not clothed in khaki. All the rest have gone to the front. There they may be seen in the evenings, and on Sunday afternoons, exquisitely equipped, and with the finest air of English good manners and high breeding. There are Royal Horse Artillery in thousands, mule batteries and screw guns, lancers and colonial volunteers, and the C. I. V. Corps has just appeared. The Naval Brigade with 4.7 guns is in great force, so are the Gordon Highlanders and the Engineers with pontoon trains. There are balloon corps, but no field telegraph as yet, and any number of Egyptian regiments, including a camel corps. Boers there are also, made in England, who are villains, and holy-looking Boers made in Germany, who look like a cross between the Elrick Shepherd and William Tell. Perhaps the most promising omen given by the toy soldiers is this—all the best are now made in England, not in Germany; and outside their boxes the names of the regiments are correctly given, with a list of the battles they have been engaged in for the English flag.

The Claqueurs.

From The Wide Wide World.

The work of the "claqueurs" is not, as will be readily seen, intellectually of a very high order. The chief is supposed to have taken voluminous notes at the rehearsals of the play they are seeing performed; to have consulted with the manager; to have chatted with the author—in short, to have made a close study of the entire work on which his "brigade" is to be engaged. He is the spring of the claque. The men under his orders, scattered here and there under the chandelier (for which reason they have been called "Chevaliers du Lustre,") are merely parts of the machinery, and they would no more think of applauding on their own account than they would think of flying.

Once upon a time there was a daring claqueur who did not wait for the signal; but his short connection with the profession—he was immediately relieved of his fauteuil for breach of discipline—hardly entitles him to the honor of mention in the same company with eminent claqueurs. The part he applauded happened to be the only good scene in the whole play. His sense of art, unfortunately, was stronger than his idea of duty. Seized with uncontrollable enthusiasm, he—the only man of taste among the claque—made the house ring with applause. He is now one of the most eminent dramatic critics in Paris.

Paris Is France.

From Scribner's.

Paris has always been France. All the great movements of the country have been centred here, whether political, religious, social, literary, or artistic; so that any attempt to trace the history of the city launches one immediately into the study of the nation—while an effort to master the history of the French people sends one to Paris. One realizes this particularly when he comes to study the lives of her great men and women. They may have been born in the south or east, or north or west, but to rise to the first rank they were obliged to seek the capital. It was there they sought instruction, formed relations, began their careers, played their parts.

American Rough Rider Ways.

Julian Ralph in Collier's Weekly.

The Swagger Guards and the splendid Lancers in South Africa have already become parts of the dirtiest army in the world. The dirtiest, because there's no such thing as keeping clean. We live in dust, eat dust, drink dust, breathe dust, and dust coats us all from head to foot. Hundreds of one-time dandies have long since ceased to shave, and, until we came to Modder River, a man who washed all over was sure to boast of it and be pointed out to the others. The officers without swords and without stars are as like their men as two peas; in fact, we are like an army of dustmen with no differences among us except that Lord Methuen and Gen. Pole-Carew are still as tidy as if they were at home. But they are Generals and ought to be marked men in every way. As I walk through the camp I notice more and more men in soft slouch hats. They have lost their helmets in battle or worn them out; but the wonder is that in an old-world army they are allowed to make such a departure. Finally, who are the most admired of all the soldiers? Who are the heroes in their comrades' eyes? Why, the New Zealanders, Australians, and Canadians. And what do they look like? So like American scouts and rough riders that my heart warms every time I see them. They ride as our boys do, with the horse, as if each man was a part of his steed. They carry their guns any way they please. They wear their slouch hats as they like—turned up, turned down, or caught up at one side. It is said that the sword has gone forever from the field of war.

Well, the polished brass and the pipe clay have gone from the British Army for the time being, and I shall not wonder if the leather harness drops off Tommy's back before we are through. Some Europeans laughed at us for just such innovations, but we do not laugh back. We applaud, for the changes are brought about by commonsense.

John Chinaman and the Telephone.

From "Flame, Electricity, and the Camera." George Iles.

In circumstances where the telegraph is debarred from the direct conveyance of word symbols, the telephone enters with peculiar value. Until Prof. Bell perfected this invention a Chinaman was denied by the structure of his language any immediate transmission of it by electricity. Chinese has no alphabet, and its written signs are so numerous and intricate as to defy reduction to a simple telegraphic code. Two methods proffered themselves: first, to translate a Chinese message into an alphabetical tongue, telegraph this, and at the receiving station run the risk of error in retranslating into Chinese. Or, in the original Morse method, giving a number to each word in a dictionary, and telegraphing numerals, to be matched as received with their appropriate significations.

With the telephone all this hazard and trouble vanish at once. A Chinaman speaks his message; it is received exactly as spoken, either by his correspondent or his correspondent's scribe. Louis Glass of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, San Francisco, states that his company has a subscription in San Francisco, employing three Chinese attendants. "Their ejaculatory language gives peculiarly good telephonic results. The Chinese do a very large long-distance business throughout the whole Pacific Coast, and apparently with more satisfactory results than English-speaking subscribers."

England.

Who would trust England, let him lift his eyes
To Nelson, columned o'er Trafalgar Square,
Her hieroglyph of Duty, written where
The roar of traffic hushes to the skies;
Or mark, while Paul's vast shadow softly lies
On Gordon's statued sleep, how praise and prayer
Flush through the frank young faces clustering there
To con that kindred rune of Sacrifice.
O England, no bland cloud-ship in the blue,
But rough oak, plunging on o'er perilous jars
Of reef and ice, our faith will follow you
The more for tempest roar that strains your spars
And splits your canvas, be your helm but true,
Your courses shapen by the eternal stars.
—JAY LINCOLN in The Atlantic.

The Musical Mouse.

From Scribner's.

Any cowboy on the upland plains will tell you that at night when sleeping out he has often heard the most curious strains of birdy music in his half awakening hours—a soft, sweet, twittering song, with trills and deeper notes, and if he thought about it at all he set it down to some small bird singing in its dreams, or accepted his comrade's unexplanatory explanation that it was one of those "prairie nightingales." But what that was he didn't trouble himself to know.

I have often heard the strange night song, but not being able to trace it home, I set it down to some little bird that was too happy to express it all in daylight hours.

Several times at night I overheard from my captive a long-drawn note, before it clarified into that this was the same voice as that that often sings to the rising moon. I did not hear him really sing, I am sorry to say. I have no final proof. My captive was not seeking to amuse me. Indeed, his attitude toward me from first to last was one of unbending scorn. I can only say I think (and hope) that it was the same voice. But my allegiance is due to scant science. Oh! why didn't I take the other trail? for then I should have been able to announce here, as now I do not dare to, that the sweet night singer of the plains and the plush-clad fairy that nightly danced about my door are the same.

An Indian Wood Turner.

From Cassier's Magazine.

He commences by digging two holes in the ground at a distance suitable to the length of the work, and in these he fixes two short wooden posts, securing them as strongly as possible by ramming the earth and driving in wedges and stones around them. The lathe centres, scarcely more than round nails or spikes, are driven through the posts at about eight inches from the ground, and a wooden rod for the support of the tools is either nailed to the posts or tied to them by a piece of cocoanut rope. This rod, if long, is additionally supported by being tied to one or two vertical sticks driven into the ground. During most of his operations the Indian workman is seated on the ground; hence the slight elevation of the centres of his lathe. The boy who gives motion to the work, sits or kneels on the other side of it, holding the ends of the cord wrapped around it in his hands, pulling them alternately. The cutting, thus, is restricted to one-half of the motion—that of the work toward the tool.

The tools themselves are almost confined to the chisel and gouge, and their handles are long enough to suit the distant position of the operator while he guides their cutting edges by his toes. He grasps the bar or tool rest with the smaller toes and places the tool between the large toe and its neighbor, generally out of contact with the bar. It is interesting to note here that the Indian turner attains a high degree of prehensile power with his toes, and when seated at his work not only always uses them to guide the tool, but will select indifferently the hand or the foot, whichever may happen to be the nearer, to pick up or replace any small tool or other object.

The Deserted House.

With sagging door and staring window-place,
And sunken roof, it stands among its trees,
Befriended by the boughs that interlace
Between it and the light ghost-footed breeze.

Poor human nest, how desolately torn!
Yet in these ragged rooms young children slept;
And on this floor all broken and forlorn
The baby with the sunshine daily crept.

See where some older "Tom" and "Susie" stood,
And marked their names a yard apace from the ground;
That little height, what all of sweet and good
Within the narrow plot of home is found.

Such tiny sleeping-rooms, with space for naught
Except a place to dress, a place to dream,
A book, a little shelf, a good-night thought,
A childish treasure brought from field or stream.

Upon this curbstone, picking bit by bit
The grass that grew before the cottage door,
The six-months' baby sat examining it
As one who ne'er had seen its like before.

Here by the window in her willow chair,
The mother sewed and sang a low refrain.
Are those the patches from her piece-bag there?
Nay, they are leaves that blew in with the rain.

The leaves blow in, the moss is on the roof,
The squirrels bring their treasures from the boughs,
The storm comes, and with dull, unchastening hoof,
Into this partial shelter stray the cows.

Ah, come away! Some woman's youth lies here,
Some man's fair childhood, dead but wondrous sweet;
Some heart this cot has sheltered holds it dear,
And fills it with old loves and joys complete.

What right have we to pry or speculate?
The sun goes down, the darkness like a pall
Encloseth ruined house and porch and gate,
And tender darkness brocadeth over all.
—ETHELWYND WETHERALD, in The Youth's Companion.

Points About Speakers.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The Right Hon. William Court Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons, brings up the rear of a long and dignified procession. As nearly as can be ascertained, he is the one hundred and eighteenth of his line, a line which has continued unbroken for more than 500 years. It was 100 years earlier still that the Commons were first summoned, and they had their leader or "prolocutor," but it was Sir Thomas Hungerford, in 1377, who first received the designation of "Parlour," or "Speaker." In early times the tenure of the office was very brief and uncertain. From 1413 to 1446 there were seven Speakers, and altogether there were fifty-two changes in the course of the fifteenth century, forty-four different names appearing on the list. In the following century the office had become more stable, and there were but twenty-five changes. In the seventeenth century the Speakership changed hands twenty-eight times; but after this we come to a much more settled period. From 1700 to 1800 there were but twelve Speakers, Mr. Onslow alone occupying the chair for just one-third of the century. The present century will show a still further extension in the average tenure of office, for the chair has had but nine occupants. There have, of course, been frequent re-elections, but there has been no instance since that of Sir John Trevor in 1689 of a Speaker being re-elected after an interval.

The Sure-Footed Yak.

From Innermost Asia. Ralph P. Cobbold.

I was enveloped in a mass of warm clothing in order to exclude the bitter cold; besides my body clothing, I wore two large sheepskin coats and three pairs of sheepskin gloves, with the result that I was quite helpless and incapable of mounting, even with assistance. I was accordingly lifted on to the yak, and just succeeded in clinging to the front of the saddle, while Kirghiz led the animal by a rope.

The going was frightful; the road was a mixture of large boulders and deep holes, but the yak was a wonderful equilibrist, and puffed and blew hard as, with his nose to the ground, he toiled steadily upward over the frozen watercourse without ever making a mistake. The stones slipped about in all directions, but the yak's cloven feet gave him so firm a foothold that he never even stumbled. I clung on for dear life, digging my heels into the beast's hairy sides as he careered in the dark over rocks and ice, plentifully cut up by crevasses, and wondering whether, when he fell, I should have the luck to lie on the top.

A Diet for Children.

From The Journal of Pedagogy.

A diet may be simple and not monotonous. If a sample of a simple meal be made of a cereal, a meat, a vegetable, and a fruit, it is easy to see how each meal may be varied, if desirable. Appetite is depraved by methods of cooking also. If fried things are given to a child it will not be long before he refuses to be pleased with cooking that is not so tasty. Frying is an unwholesome method of cooking because it more than doubles the work of digestion, and unless a child has nothing to do but digest his food, it entails an enormous loss of energy, and a dulling of his intellect must result.

During adolescence it is not an unusual experience to see an exhibition of depraved appetite that can only be accounted for by a want of equilibrium of the nervous system. Boys and girls will eat slate pencils, chalk, plaster, or wax candles. In many instances the disease requires careful treatment rather than scolding. It is during this period, too, that the manias crop out, even including manias for suicide and murder. If such desires are detected in time, they are amenable to treatment. Good diet, hard physical exercise, and regular habits constitute the best treatment in such cases.

If a hearty schoolboy does not eat enough, look to his teeth. Every child should have a thorough dental inspection at least once a year, whether you have complaint of the teeth or not. Interrupted development from sickness always leaves its marks upon the teeth by ridges or serrations, or a change in the bony constituents.

On the Care of Our Cage Birds.

From Harper's Basar.

How and where will you keep your bird? That cleanliness is obviously of the first importance, and that it is hard to keep fanciful cages free from dirt and parasites, is enough to condemn them. Swiss cottages, pagodas, and the like, hung with pendants and sparkling with metallic ornaments, are both tasteless and dangerous. The bird will pick at the bright points and dangling spangles until it poisons or chokes itself, and the corners and crinkles are so many lodgings for dirt and vermin. Wooden cages are to be avoided because subject to impurity, and brass ones on account of the great danger from verdigris, for the gilding soon wears off; the gleaming wires are also harmful to a bird's eyes, and they offer no contrast with its yellow plumage. If you must have a cage of the popular bell shape get a painted one, and repaint it as often as seems desirable.

Where you shall place your canary or other bird to good advantage is a matter to consider carefully. In Summer weather he enjoys being out of doors or in an open window, but not in the direct hot sunshine, nor exposed to a shower, nor where dogs or cats, hawks or shrikes can seize him or perhaps frighten him to death. Remember that these little creatures may easily be frightened into illness or even death.

Mackerel Feeding.

From Longman's.

I once enjoyed the privilege of seeing an army of mackerel successfully corner a shoal of small fry in a rocky shallow pool which was a cul de sac. The mackerel swam behind their victims in serried ranks—a company of hungry, determined creatures, intent upon a gorging feast to which there need be no limit. They had followed the fry for miles maybe, merely swallowing one here and one there to keep their appetites whetted. Now they had cornered them where there was no escape for their victims. No alert fisherman, on the look-out for just such an opportunity, was at hand to convert their triumph and feasting into captivity and lamentation—they might feast at will.

And, ye gods, feast they did! No one who has not seen it would believe that the cubic capacity of a mackerel could possibly deal successfully with the number of small fish he actually swallows. The way he conducts the operation of feasting is unique. Opening his mouth wide, the mackerel darts in among the small fry, some of which are perhaps one-third of his own length. In an instant one of these is to be seen sticking half in and half out of his mouth. Then the mackerel gives one gulp, and the victim has disappeared. Without a moment's delay the process is repeated, and repeated so many times that the spectator cannot fail to be concerned for the immediate future of the particular mackerel he has watched. Yet nothing happens. As for the fry, their helpless anguish is somewhat heartrending; the whole shoal of them boils and churns the water in an agony of fear; high into the air they leap, in order to avoid their voracious enemies, landing themselves, often enough, upon the weed-covered rocks which skirt the pool, and panting their lives out there rather than leap back into the seething mass of their harassed companions beneath.

Thackeray at Oxford.

From "Memories and Impressions, 1851-1900." Hon. G. C. Brodrick.

Cardwell told me himself that soon after Thackeray's first visit to Oxford he fell in with him at the Athenæum Club, when Thackeray remarked: "Well, Cardwell, you know that I have been down among your damned constituents. Of course I did not expect that all of them would have read my novels, but I certainly did expect that most of them would have heard of me; instead of which, I found that the question on every one's lips was 'Who the devil is Thackeray?'"

A Story from Gibraltar.

From The Saturday Review.

During the war stories in plenty have been current of the stratagems and treachery which have imposed upon British officers charged with very serious responsibilities. Changing the venue, we have the following story from Gibraltar. Some time ago a consumptive German gentleman arrived there with introductions from influential people in England. The Governor and other officials received him hospitably and every consideration possible was shown him on account of his health, but, of course he could not be granted permission, so he requested, to go to the top of the rock for the sake of the purer air, as there is a regulation that "Foreigners are on no account to be permitted to walk about the top of the rock." Further acquaintance, however, with the German gentleman, through the medium of dinners and other social functions, resulted in a relaxation of the strict rule, and he was granted a pass. The result of the visit is now to be seen at the German War Office, which is in possession of the most perfect plans from photos of all the works and defenses of Gibraltar.

American Explosive Shells.

Captain W. H. James, R. E., in the Journal of the Military Service Institute.

The physical effect of highly explosive shells is clearly shown from the results obtained by Elmsly's battery at Omdurman; their effect on men can be deduced from the action of the dynamite guns employed by the Americans in Cuba. These fired a projectile weighing eleven and a half pounds, and which contained three and a half pounds of nitro-gelatine, and had a range of about 3,000 yards. Even with such small shells the effect produced seems to have been extraordinarily great. One shell, according to the English Consul, destroyed a house which it struck. Parker, to whose Gatling battery one was attached, says: "We could drop one within twenty yards or so of the place aimed at. It invariably created a commotion, as may be well imagined, and the gunners of the machine guns were keenly alert to restore order among the Spaniards on these occasions." On one occasion a dynamite gun put a Spanish battery, apparently of three five-inch guns, completely out of action. A shell struck fairly under the centre gun, blew it fully twenty feet into the air, disabled the other two, and killed or wounded most of the men in the battery. The moral effect of the guns in the Puerto Rican expedition also seems to have been great. You must not imagine that this weapon is of the Zalinski type. It is really an ordinary gun, the charge being largely air spaced, so as to reduce the pressure, and the explosion taking place in a subsidiary chamber. The advantage of this method of construction over the ordinary howitzer is that it gives a much lighter weapon, as the powder pressures are so much less. Since the war it has been large improved.

A five-inch gun constructed for the United States Government fires a thirty-three-pound shell containing eleven pounds of nitro-glycerine, and with a pressure below 7,000 pounds per square inch. Groups of three and four shots at from 2,500 to 4,000 yards were contained in a circle of three yards' radius. The board charged with the experiments stated that, in its opinion, "no living being could exist within 100 yards of the bursting shell." This gun on its carriage weighed thirty-one hundredweight and had hardly any recoil.

At the Waking o' the Year.

Nor Easter bells nor bloom they know—
The coifed maids austere!
Yet white for them love-lilies blow
At the waking o' the year.

In rhythmic time to chant and chime
The silken maids so dear
Full softly go through lily-blow
At the waking o' the year.

And still in time to chant and chime—
Ah! soft, Ah, silver-clear!
And sweet and low!—love-lilies blow
At the waking o' the year.
—MARTHA McCULLOCH WILLIAMS in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The Abyssinian.

H. W. Blundell in The Geographical Journal.

The Abyssinian is pretentious and domineering to his inferiors, yet cringing and obsequious to his superiors. His business being that of a soldier, he is more or less, though at times energetic, a lazy individual; he, though not a trader, is willing to take service as mule driver and caravan help, but will always shorten his day's work as much as he can. His inseparable companions are his rifle, cartridge belt, and sword. The first is often of a most antiquated pattern, which, even when mule driving and performing long marches, remains with him, carried over his shoulder. His sword is strapped tightly to his waist, and is a characteristic one, being short, very much curved, (dimeter-like,) but narrowing to a sharp point; it is worn on the right side, and thus, when mounting a mule or horse, he always does so on the right, or off side. Besides these weapons, he uses in warfare a large, round, basin-shaped, embossed leather shield, often ornamented with silver work.

He boasts of being a Christian, but the Christianity he professes is only in evidence in the keeping of feast and fast, though a few, very few comparatively, attend church on early Sunday mornings, in response to the call of a doleful, cracked-pot sounding, tolling bell; and a few also wear rosaries, though I never saw one being used. These rosaries have forty-one beads, said to be symbolical of the number of stripes our Lord received when scourged. Whatever is the cause, the Abyssinian has deteriorated, for apparently he is a much worse liar, thief, and cheat than his neighbors about his borders.

The Jungle and the Leeches.

From Blackwood.

Overhead the branches of the trees join hands above the stream, in some places spreading downward so lowly that men are forced to crawl under them on all-fours. The track is a mere thread of running water passing through a tunnel of greenery, and as each slow mile is traversed the size of the path shrinks and the stream is diminished in volume. The sun which now is soaring high above the forest is powerless to warm the dank atmosphere in this natural vault.

Shortly after mid-day a halt is called, and the white men and their followers seat themselves on boulders, with their drenched legs drawn up out of reach of the running water, and wait for the straggling baggage bearers to arrive. A busy search is made in every fold of each man's clothes for lurking leeches, and the brown or green creatures, with their bodies erect and their pointed tips waving inquiringly in every direction, are hacked into pieces with wood knives, or are shrivelled up forever by a drop of tobacco juice. Here and there on a brown leg, or showing dimly through coarse trousers, a smudge of dirty red leaves sure traces of a leech which has feasted heartily.

"Slimness."

From "The Boer States, Land, and People." A. H. Keane.

There is in the Boer temperament a strain of subtlety, of what is called "slimness," of which they are themselves fully conscious, and on which they rely in their political and social relations inter se and with the outer world. The quality was acquired in colonial times under an administrative system highly calculated to foster such a mental twist, and it found ample field for its expansion when the Boers trekking from the colony were able to set up house for themselves on the inland plateaux. In studying their dealings with the lower and higher peoples with whom they have been in continuous contact, this factor, usually overlooked, has to be steadily borne in mind, both as a danger to be guarded against and as a cue in forming a just estimate of their deeds or misdeeds. At times they seem almost like irresponsible beings—like the negro, non-moral rather than immoral—capable of terrible atrocities in their treatment of the natives and the Kaffir races, capable of astounding duplicity in their negotiations with the paramount power. At times, too, they are often delightfully simple, strong, naïve, being after all, mainly due to a mental obliquity of vision, which, however, has to be reckoned with.

Thoroughbreds.

Whist! Bess, you young vixen!
Now, Nellie, your foot—
So—hopp-la! You've got her?
The beautiful brute!
Hold her in for a moment!
One hitch to my stirrup
And I'm with you, my lass
For the ends of the earth.

Now, Duroc, my hero—
Be careful, dear heart!
She is fresh as the fountain,
And rank for a start.
"You fear not?" oh, no,
But you like your sweet wills—
And we'll give you a breathing!
Away! To the hills!

Oh, bathe me, ye winds
Of the withering downs!
Brush the scent of the "functions,"
The taint of the towns!
What is art, to this nature!
Or wine, to this air!
What's a picture to Nell
And her blooded bay mare!
—Scribner's for April.

College Faculties.

From The Atlantic.

There will always be weak men in every Faculty. Some come by inheritance—they were endowed with the chair, in those early days when the grantor thought he knew far better than the grantee what ought to be done with the grant. Some have simply outlived their usefulness, and as there are no means for pensioning, they are maintained through a pity for themselves which very unwisely overshadows the pity which ought to go out to those in their classes. Some are so influential in their church, or in some one of the great fraternal organizations, or in politics, or are so beloved by alumni who graduated many years ago, and who do not understand either the nature or demand of the new education, that to disturb them would in all probability cause the institution more loss than to permit them to remain. Some are there because the financial resources of the college will not permit the employment of better men. Some are there for denominational reasons, in the privately endowed or "church" institutions; or for political reasons, in "State" schools—though thirty years' administrative experience and observation prove that both these influences are exceedingly exaggerated in the popular mind. But far more are there simply because there are not yet enough strong men to go around!

Coaching Himself.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Bernadotte was certainly not devoid of a certain southern shrewdness. One day at table, with his staff, the conversation happened to fall upon Malta. "Malta!" said Bernadotte, turning to his aide, Adolphe Marbot, the elder brother of the more famous memoirist, "and pray, what do you know about Malta?" The young man answered, really very creditably, that it was an island in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and Africa, formerly governed by knights. "You should add," said Bernadotte, that it was granted to them by Charles V., that it is eight leagues long, five across, rocky, with imported soil. It is strongly fortified; it surrendered to the French in 1798; it is fertile in oranges, lemons, melons, pomegranates, apricots, wine, cotton, and honey. It has 88,000 inhabitants, who speak Italian, French, modern Greek, and Arabic; the climate is excellent, the sky always serene. These are mere elementary facts, which every child knows, and which an officer is inexcusable for having forgotten. Study, young people, study!"

The whole staff was struck dumb at its chief's erudition. But Marbot contrived in the course of the evening to be sent on a message to the General's bed chamber, and there he found on the table this very description, in the hand of a teacher of geography, who was privately coaching Bernadotte, and thus qualifying him to play the part of the learned but otherwise highly objectionable child.

The English Coastguard.

From Chambers's Journal.

First and foremost, a coastguardman is a man-of-war's-man. He belongs to a particular ship of war, on board which he is liable at any moment to be called upon to report himself. He knows his place and his duties on board that vessel; and he and his personal belongings are in a perpetual state of readiness for active service on her decks, in her stokehold, or otherwhere, as the case may be. We learn that he must have served for at least ten years in the Royal Navy, afloat, before joining the Coastguard; and that he is kept in touch with the latest nautical practice by yearly periods of training on board an ironclad.

Gen. Wolfe.

Andrew Lang in Longmans.

A disagreeable story of Wolfe occurs in a letter written by a lady at Aberdeen in 1746. Cumberland lodged at her house. She reports that Wolfe came from Cumberland "to let me know that I was deprived of everything I had but the clothes on my back." He informed her that her tea was confiscated, and that, being "very fond of china themselves," Hawley and Cumberland meant to loot her china closet, which they did. In fact, the lady draws up a long inventory of her losses, and mentions people who had seen her property at London in Hawley's possession, while the china was packed up and directed to Cumberland's house in London. In London a Mr. Jackson (who knew the poor plunder in its owner's Aberdeen home) found it in a china shop. Cumberland had given it to a woman of the town, and the woman had sold it.

It is not pleasant to find the great Wolfe serving two such masters as Cumberland and Hawley in such barefaced robbery. I had never seen any contradiction of the story till recently, when I found, in a MS. diary of 1746, the statement that a lady had seen the missing articles, china, glass, and other things, in their owner's house months after she described the looting of them. One lady or the other must have been a most impudent liar. We have the owner's, Mrs. Gordon's, signed lament and inventory; of the other lady's narrative we have only the casual mention by the keeper of the diary, a Whig. For what it is worth I give the denial in the interests of Wolfe.

Love's Immortality.

STRATO.

From The Palatine Anthology, XII. 248.

How can he, who with his dear
Makes continual sojourn here,
Tell the instant point of time
When she passes from her prime?

How can she, who yesternight
Was his very heart's delight,
Satisfy him less to-day,
Less to-morrow, less for aye?
—ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES, in The Athenæum.

Mail Shirt of a Dervish Warrior.

From Notes and Queries.

The shirt is made of rings, every ring from a piece of steel wire 1¼ inches long and about one-sixteenth of an inch thick. The ends of the piece of wire are flattened out, holes are punched through them, one end is turned on to the other, and they are fastened together by a small rivet. Every ring connects four others. The wire differs somewhat in thickness, not by design seemingly so as to make one part of the shirt stronger than another, but from material of uniform thickness running short, in parts where the rings are free to jingle together they are worn very thin. Round the neck is a band of three thicknesses of red leather, stiff like the stock worn formerly in our army; it is 2¾ inches high, and on the outside is decorated with ornamental lines like toolings made by a bookbinder.

The Unknown Millionaires.

From The Spectator.

We wonder if there are many millionaires among us of whom the world knows nothing. Experienced bankers say there are, and the receipts from the death duties look like it, while every now and then one hears of extraordinary incomes drawn by men who are scarcely noticed. Two unusually quiet clergymen in Surrey, for example, are said to be richer than most Peers. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in his budget speech mentioned one such man, a Scotchman, at whose death last year the executors paid £600,000 into the Treasury. He was known in the Reform Club as "Chicago Smith," because he made his money in Chicago, and his representatives say he gave away in his lifetime to relatives and others £1,000,000. He must have possessed about £10,000,000, most of it invested at 6 and 7 per cent., but he never spent £500 a year on himself, and was as unknown to London at large as any inmate of a workhouse infirmary. If society is not destroyed by some upheaval from below, there will be a great many such men before the century is out.

The scale of income, especially business income, is rapidly enlarging itself, some of the money-makers care little for display, and nothing for social success, and the rich who live quietly to old age accumulate sums which in the last century would have seemed fabulous. There will be men before A. D. 2000 possessed of £100,000,000—one American must have nearly that amount already—and "Wealth," which when Disraeli wrote "Sybil" began at £8,000 a year, will begin at £80,000.

Snake Charming.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Snake charming, the genuine as well as the fictitious, has a certain fascination for all who visit the East, from the first introduction of the tourist to fangless cobras aboard their steamer at Aden or Colombo to the more attractive exhibitions on shore. But the men, after all, who handle these reptiles, even possessed of their lethal apparatus intact, are accustomed to the traffic, often fortified, as I have seen them in Southern Morocco, by strong religious belief in their own immunity. The younger generation of Moorish Aissawa (as the sect is called that affects these pursuits) may perchance add the precaution of a cautery and a morsel of ambergris, but their fathers have faith alone in incantation to their patron saint. Snake-handling, however, by white women, such as one sometimes sees on the Continent, is at any rate merely disgusting, unless the snakes be of small and harmless kinds. The dealings between snakes and ladies date back to a painful story of common interest, but they should be suppressed on the modern stage. Even the larger boas, to which, if the pictorial evidence has any value, the first historic serpent belonged, can strangle one almost in a moment. A large Australian python of my own once coiled itself about my neck while I was attending to its box on board ship, and it was some moments before with the aid of a steward, I could unwind the living rope.

The Delightful Cockatoo.

From The Cornhill.

A light chain securely fastened on the cockatoo's leg promised safety, but he contrived to get within reach of my new curtains and rapidly devoured some half yard or so of a hand-painted border which was the pride of my heart. Then came an interval of calm and exemplary behavior which lulled me into a false security. Cockie seemed to have but one object in life, which was to pull out all his own feathers, and by evening the dining room often looked as though a white fowl had been plucked in it. I consulted a bird doctor, but as Cockie's health was perfectly good, and his diet all that could be recommended, it was supposed he only plucked himself for want of occupation, and firewood was recommended as a suitable substitute. This answered very well, and he spent his leisure in gnawing sticks of deal—only when no one chanced to be in the room he used to unfasten the swivel of his chain, leave it dangling on the stand, and descend in search of his playthings. When the fire had not been lighted I often found half the coals pulled out of the grate, and the firewood in splinters. But as the last warmer weather, both coals and wood were removed, so the next time Master Cockie found himself short of a job he set to work on the dining room chairs, first pulled out all their bright nails, and next tore holes in the leather, through which he triumphantly dragged the stuffing.

At one time he went on a visit for some weeks and ate up everything within his reach in that friendly establishment. His "bag" for one afternoon consisted of a venerable fern and a large palm, some library books, newspapers, a pack of cards, and an armchair. And yet every one adores him, and he is the spoiled child of more than one family.

The Wolf at the Door.

The wolf's out there, at the door, and his
fangs are keen to slay;
Christ pity the starved and shivering soul
that falls in the black wolf's way!
As for me—do I fear him—this wolf of hunger and sin?
Let the storm beat down the barriers and
let mine enemy in!

Stealthily on my track through the ghostly
world he steals;
Only a shadow grim and black hounding a
beggar's heels.
A shadow in the light of day—a horror in
the night;
And what does the howl of the black wolf
say to the soul that God made white?

"The storm and the darkness are on thee
—O lost to the beauty and beam!
Brooding for ever and ever o'er the ashes
of dream!
Hunger wraps rags around thee: the rich
are in purple state;
But the dogs snarl at the beggars that
kneel at the rich man's gate.

"The storm and the darkness are on thee:
Be one with the storm and the night!
There is never a morn that shall greet
thee or crown thy seared forehead
with light.
Tossed on a fathomless ocean where never
a shore-lamp saves,
The cry of the drowning is in thine ears—
with the wailing of the waves!"

So does the howl of the black wolf say to
the soul that God made white:
But I wrap my rags around me and dream
of the dawn of Light.
Shall the black storm beat forever? Is
there never a port to win?
'Twere a coward deed to break the bolts
and let mine enemy in!

For his cruel fangs would rend and slay. . .
Whatever my soul may be
It is deeper than the darkness—it is stronger than the sea.
Is it bowed by the strength of the hills,
does it shrink 'neath the scourging
God—
This spark of dead, forgotten worlds—this
Memory of God?

Oh, out of the storm comes peace, and out
of the darkness, light;
The ships sail sure to the haven—as sure as
the gulls in flight.
The captains sight the shore-line, and over
the ocean-knells
They hear in the hopeless night of fear the
melody of the bells.

There is love, there is light, there is joy
where the tempest-rags are furled:
God hears in the night of ages the breathing of the world.
In the hollow of His hand the strength of
the stars shall be,

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stockings at Remarkable Prices. AT 5c. INSTEAD OF 25c.—Infant's extra quality Imported fancy striped Cotton Socks, in assorted colored stripes; sizes 4 to 5½.

AT 9c. INSTEAD OF 12½c.—Children's Black Ribbed Cotton Stockings, spliced heels and toes, with double knees; sizes 6 to 9.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Women's Stainless Black Cotton and Lisle Thread Stockings, spliced heels and double soles; plain and ribbed.

Spring Underwear for Everybody. These are prices the best that have ever been given; in fact, they are less than the cost of such goods before the market advanced, and cannot now be duplicated.

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 19c.—Children's White Ribbed Cotton Vests, high neck, short sleeves, with silk tape in neck; also Women's fancy ribbed, low neck, no sleeves.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c. TO 50c.—Women's fancy ribbed White Lisle Thread Vests, handsomely finished, low neck, no sleeves; also a broken lot of Gauze and Balbriggan Vests and Drawers.

AT 39c. INSTEAD OF 59c.—Men's medium weight Ecru Balbriggan Shirts, self fronts and long sleeves; also Drawers with double gusset straps back, and suspender tapes. Sizes, Shirt, 34 to 44; Drawers, 30 to 42.

Large Savings on Linings. AT 14c. YARD, REGULAR 20c.—1,000 yards of a fast black percaline, handsome moire finish, for dress lining, 36 in. wide.

AT 11c. YARD, REGULAR 15c.—Fancy waist linings in neat patterns, black back, 36 in. wide.

AT 35c. AND 40c. YARD.—Felt interlining, used for shaping spring jackets, 72 in. wide.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap. It's the most economical soap made. It lasts longer than other soaps. It's just as good in its use and effectiveness when there's a tiny bit left as when you start with a whole cake. It's the nicest soap in the world for the nursery, healing, soothing and pleasant to the most delicate skin of the baby. There's nothing known to science so good for the skin. Have you tried it? The genuine is sold by us only in this country.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Candy and the Easter Accessories. The Easter sweetmeats in endless assortment, and all the novelties; unique things from the pensy chick up through the whole family of Easter sprites to old father rabbit that costs dollars to make and dollars to fill with toothsome candy.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rare Prices for Sheets, Pillow Cases and White Goods. Every good house keeper is sure to appreciate this irreproachable offer. The Sheets are hemstitched, every one of them made of good quality standard muslin, all hand torn and neatly laundered ready for use. Then note the very exceptional prices for the white goods.

1½ x 2½ 49c. instead of 59c.
1¾ x 2½ 55c. " " 65c.
2 x 2½ 59c. " " 69c.
2¼ x 2½ 63c. " " 75c.
2½ x 2½ 69c. " " 80c.

Hemstitched Pillow Cases.
45 x 36 17c. instead of 21c.
50 x 36 19c. " " 23c.
54 x 36 22c. " " 25c.

MUSLIN—
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 6c. yard instead of 8c.
White Cambric Muslin, yard wide, 7c. yard, regular 9c. quality.
Pillow Case Muslin.
42 inches wide 11c. yard instead of 13c.
45 " " 12½c. " " " 15c.
54 " " 15c. " " " 18c.
Soft-finished Longcloth, yard wide, $1.09 a piece instead of $1.19; 12 yards in a piece.
White India Lawn, 40 inches wide, very fine and sheer, 11½c. yard instead of 15c.

Appropriate Easter Book Offers. AT 65c.—The latest edition of the Episcopal Hymnal. Three sizes and several kinds of bindings of each. Most of them are printed on India paper and are Books that formerly sold at from $2.00 to $7.00 each; your choice at 65c.

AT 10c.—Pretty little Books especially appropriate for Easter, "Lead, Kindly Light," "Rock of Ages," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," etc., etc., 12 subjects in all. Printed in two colors with an artistic half-tone picture on the cover. Each with music. These same Books were sold formerly for 25c. each without the music.

A Phenomenal Furniture Sale.

25% to 50% from everything in our Quarter Million Stock

The Reasons Why.

Circumstances have compelled us to make a sacrifice. Our storehouse facilities have been delayed in completion. Very large shipments of new furniture are daily arriving. We cannot show more stock to advantage. A goodly portion of it must be disposed of quickly. Therefore we ticket

Everything Without Reserve at a Reduction of 25 to 50 per cent.

from our regular prices, and our regular prices are the lowest anywhere in Greater New York. It means that you have an opportunity to buy furniture for less than any one (in the trade even) can buy furniture to-day. And our stock is the largest, best assorted and most complete ever shown, and includes everything up to the most modern things for the summer home. Sale is positively limited to three days only, April 2d, 3d and 4th, and all goods must be delivered at once.

Positively the Last Chance This Year

when it will be possible to obtain such a discount from every piece of furniture in our stock, and there is not another stock in this country which equals it. Every piece will have a red ticket on it, showing its present and its former price.

New Creations in Shirt Waists.

These new Waists are the kinds that are thoroughly adapted to all combinations of dresses. The designs are very pretty and practical, art touches of taste about them that show the practiced genius in creation and make-up.

THE SILK—
AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $5.00—Taffetas Silk Waists, assorted colors, also black, space cording; some pretty Fancy Silk Waists, corded effects, all dress sleeves.
AT $4.98 INSTEAD OF $6.50—Taffetas Silk Waists, black, lavender, heliotrope, maise, pink and blue, entirely tucked all over, including sleeve, front cut in points, tailor stitched, dress sleeves.
AT $5.98 INSTEAD OF $8.50—Satin Ribbon Waists in light blue, heliotrope, maise, pink and black, silk lined throughout.
THE FLANNEL—
AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $3.98—French Flannel Waists in pink, light blue, cardinal, lavender, white, black and old rose, grey and tan, full front, others stitched pleats; never sold for less than $3.98.
THE COTTON—
AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.45 AND $1.59—New Percale Waists in stripes, figures and polka dots, some trimmed with four rows of fine embroidery; in this lot some new Derby and Crown Waists.
Pretty Misses' and Children's Waists, percale and gingham effects, 79c., 98c., $1.45.
Black Lawn Waists, tucked front, at 98c., regular $1.59.

Laces at Half and Less.

Our collection of laces is incomparable, and just now particularly will you find strongly in evidence those artistic things which lend themselves so easily to the refined adornment of the fashionable garment. Here are some at half and less. Net top laces, silk laces, machine made Torchons and Normandie—Valenciennes, Point de Paris—odds and ends, but choice pieces and well worth an early call to get them first.

Originality in Millinery.

2d floor, New Building.

Hats that are the most original and beautiful come from Paris, and so we have brought from Paris the most exquisite creations which it is possible to obtain. Couple with these conceptions of our own skilled artists, and you will find our collection the rarest and most tasteful to be found anywhere. Our facilities are unequalled in this country. Have a look at our particular collection of hats for children and mourning hats.

Irresistible Dress Trimmings. The Dress Trimming Store is irresistible these days. No one who cares for tasteful touches of adornment to dress can pass our counters without exclamations of approval. The remarkable prices are the sensible part of it all, too, as the following indicate.

AT 39c. YARD INSTEAD OF 75c. TO $1.00—Fine Black Spangled Trimmings, nine patterns, all this season's importations.

AT 98c. YARD INSTEAD OF $2.50 TO $3.00—Some very Extreme Novelties. Fancy Colored Bead and Spangled Passementeries, also Renaissance Braid Passementeries in various combinations.

Colored Petticoats and Wrappers. AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.49—Mercerized Petticoats, in black, made deep, corded flounce.

AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.98—Mercerized Petticoats, in black and colors, made deep, accordeon pleated flounce.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.45—New Spring Percale Wrappers, in fancy colorings, made with square yoke, ruffle over shoulder, braid bound, flounced skirt.

Arnold Lounging Robes, made of extra fine flannelette, ribbon bound, suitable for traveling, at $3.00 and $3.50.
Also Arnold Dressing Sacques, $1.00.

Toilet Preparations Insurance Against Spring Winds. Witch Hazel Cream, 25c. jar. Cucumber Cream, 19c.
Not sent C. O. D.
Cold Cream, perfumed, 5c., 10c. and 25c.

Glycerine and Elderflower Lotion, 4 oz. bottles, 19c.
Benzoin Lotion, 4 oz. bottles, 39c.
Tincture of Benzoin, 10c. and 21c.
Rejane Balm, 4 oz. bottles, 59c.
Cream Rouge, 19c. jar.
Liquid and Vinegar Rouge, 25c. bottle.
Jassamine and Witch Hazel Jelly, 17c. tube.
Glycerine Jelly, 10c. tube.
Honey and Almond Cream, 25c. bottle.
Camphor Ice, 5c.
Cerate Cream, 39c.
Almond Meal, 15c. and 29c.
Borated Talcum, 15c.
Witch Hazel, 5c. and 12c.
Pure Glycerine, 2 oz. bottle, 5c.

Silver-Mounted Toilet Articles. Button Hooks, Files, Shoe Horns, Cuticle Knives, Curling Tongs, Darners, Blotters, Erasers, Paper Cutters.

Tooth and Nail Brushes, large size handles, 47c.
Stationery set, 3 pieces on card, 39c.
Large variety Manicure and Desk articles at 19c.
Match Boxes, gold lined, 69c. and 98c.
Whisk Brooms, 49c. and 98c.
Bonnet Brushes, variety of styles, 49c.
Manicure and Embroidery Scissors, 39c. and 49c.
Child's Hair Brushes, $1.25.

Housekeepers' Linen Sale.

Our table linen store is constantly on the forward march. What was best last year is nearer perfection this year. Here you find the very best of everything for the table—spotless linens, that clean dainty effect that invites appetite, that waits on good digestion, that indicates the good housekeeper. We carry the richest and most elaborate French table cloths and napkins ever brought to this country. Just a pleasure to see them.

With an offer like the following no Easter Dinner Table need be without its spotless linen. Glance over the prices. You may find just what you may want. The prices will save you a great deal.

Cream Damask Table Linens, 35c. yard instead of 45c.
70-inch, 45c. yard instead of 59c.
70 " 79c. " " " 89c.
Bleached Table Linen.
70-inch Damask, 59c. yard instead of 69c.
68 " " 79c. " " " 90c.
72 " " 98c. " " $1.15.
Barnsley Table Linen—Fine satin finish, 70 inches, wide, $1.15 yard instead of $1.40.
24-inch Napkins to match, $3.50 dozen instead of $4.50.
Kitchen Toweling—Pure Linen, 9½c. yard instead of 11c.
Huckaback Towels—Extra large size, 12½c. instead of 18c.
Glass Toweling—Pure Linen, 26 inches wide, 11c. yard. Real value 17c.

The Spring in Ribbons.

Here are Pure Silk Ribbons in all the new colors and kinds for spring and the prices are about one-third less than the regular.

AT 25c. YARD, REGULAR 33c.—4¼-inch Plain Taffeta Hemstitch and Feather-edge, white, light blue, rose, mais, turquoise, cerise, lavender, nile and black.
AT 15c. YARD, REGULAR 28c.—2½-inch Antique Moire Taffeta, soft finish, high lustre, fine quality, in the shades most wanted, cream, light blue, pink, lavender, mais, nile, turquoise, brown, bluet, orange, absinthe, emerald, heliotrope, ophelia, scarlet, cardinal, steel, cadet, begonia and ecru.
AT 39c. YARD, REGULAR 58c.—5½-inch Taffeta, extra fine quality, two satin barre stripes on each border. Colors are light blue, rose, cerise, turquoise, nile, absinthe, violet, light navy and black.

The Correct Dress Fabrics.

Second Floor, take Revolving Stairway.

To go through our Dress Goods store, with its second floor conveniences and advantages, innovations which we were first to adopt, is to have a peep into what Dame Fashion calls the correct spring and summer fabrics of the season, a few price hints of which we give for to-morrow:

Cotton Dress Goods.

AT 12½c.—The best Dimities ever sold at the price. Over 100 different designs and colorings on a fine, even woven fabric, reliable colors, 30 inches wide.
AT 15c.—32-inch corded Batistes in novel stripes and neat figured designs, printings equal to any foreign goods at double the price.
AT 17c.—32-inch finest domestic Zephyr Ginghams in corded and jacquard designs, clear, strong colors.

Colored Dress Goods.

AT 49c., REGULAR 75c.—46-inch English Mohair Brilliantines in small jacquard figures, in colors for street and evening wear.
AT 59c., REGULAR 85c.—56-inch, all-wool Shepherd Checks, Scotch cheviot weave, three different sets, in black and white, navy and white and brown and white.
AT 75c., REGULAR $1.00—50-inch, Homespun Tweeds, in broken stripes, hair stripes and mixtures, fashionable and serviceable goods.

Black Dress Goods.

AT 49c.—42-inch English Cheviots and Storm Serges, good weight and perfect black, pure wool fabrics.
AT 59c., REGULAR 85c.—42-inch, all-wool Creponettes in neat stripe, crinkle designs, very fashionable weaves.
AT 98c., REGULAR $1.50—41-inch English Mohair Crepons in the latest tricot and armure grounds with small and medium figures.

A Time to Buy Mattings.

A great quantity just to hand, all the best and most unique weaves and colorings. The most attractive lot we've ever shown, and we introduce you to-morrow to 500 rolls of them at one-third less than our regular prices.

Extra Heavy Seamless China Mattings, regularly $8.00 roll, at $5.33 roll.
Better Quality Seamless China Mattings, reversible; the regular $9.75 quality, at $6.50 roll.
Fancy Japanese Mattings in all the popular colors, the regular $9.75 quality, at $6.50 roll.
Fancy China Mattings; heavy reversible goods that are regularly $9.75 to $12.00 roll, at $7.75 roll.
All rolls contain 40 yards.

A Stir in Tailor Made Suits.

Prices Averaging a Third to a Half the Regular.

This offer cannot fail to be irresistibly magnetic. It is the best ever given in ready-to-wear suits. It's worthy a column of story if we had the space and the quantity, 2,000 instead of 200. These suits the best that New York's best tailors can make. Tasteful, refined, elegant and fashionable. The materials and colorings conform to the very latest ideas, and many are exact reproductions of Paris models. There are tight-fitting Etons, coat effects and several other admirable kinds. Nearly all are entirely silk lined. This would be a sensational offer late in the season, but what do you think of an opportunity like this before Easter?

Assorted in four divisions, as follows:
At $16.50, include regular values up to $32.00
" 24.50, " " " " 49.00
At $31.50, include regular values up to $62.00
" 39.00, " " " " 78.00

We have also made preparations for Monday in Separate Skirts, Bicycle Skirts and Golf Capes at equally low prices.

Lace Curtains at Less Than Cost to Make.

3d Floor.

This is a beginning of the season's introduction to our greatly enlarged and improved Upholstery Store. The prices will be found the most advantageous ever given. The goods are all the new perfect things of the season and can not be made at these prices to-day. You will find this an excellent opportunity to become acquainted with our upholstery facilities. Reupholstering of furniture, slip covering and putting up awnings, shades, draperies, etc., etc. We will gladly send you a competent man to make measurement, furnish designs and submit estimates. We enumerate a few of the prices only.

320 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, $1.29; regular $1.75 and $2.00 pair.
240 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, $1.98; regular $2.75 and $3.00 pair.
90 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, $2.65; regular $3.50 and $4.00 pair.
A number of the $1.98 and $2.65 patterns are 4 yards long.
10 styles Irish Point and Point de Paris Lace Curtains, $3.98; regular $5.50 and $6.00.
9 styles Irish Point and Point de Paris Lace Curtains, $5.48; regular $7.00 and $8.00.
36 pairs real Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, $3.75 pair; regular $5.75 quality.
Real Renaissance Curtains, 4 designs, $4.48 per pair; regular $6.00.
4 designs, $7.50 per pair; regular $10.00.
12 styles fine ruffled Swiss Curtains, some with lace edge and insertion, $1.25 per pair; regular $1.75 and $2.00.
28 Lace Bed Sets, fine imitation real Renaissance, $4.75; regular $6.00.
A very attractive lot of 100 Foot Stools or small backless settees, made of oak or mahogany, covered with velvet, tapestry and Japanese matting. Very convenient anywhere in the house; at $1.48 each.

A Trio of Gloves, Easter Shades. THE NARCISSE, now deservedly famous and the best glove in the world, made specially for us by Trefousse & Co., France, in glace, suede, overseam and pique sewn. All the newest Easter tints and fads now to hand in this masterpiece of glove making—$1.85 and $2.00.

THE ZARA—This is another of our famous gloves, pique and overseam, fit and quality excellent, and in a vast range of new colors. Price, $1.50.

THE MARVEL—A marvel, indeed, in glove making for $1.00. A good-fitting, good-looking and good-wearing kid glove, and all the new shades. Seems almost impossible to make such a glove for $1.00.

5c. Each for Women's Handkerchiefs. This is a new lot of Embroidered Handkerchiefs that you would be glad to get ordinarily at 12½c. each. There are some initial handkerchiefs among them with drawn thread above initial—all at 5c. each.
Sec. B. Not Sent C.O.D.

Embroideries at Half and Less. All the newest kinds, best suited for dresses and underwear. Some very pretty Nainsook Embroideries at 3c. to 39c. yard, and double this price is cheap for them.
Section B.
There's a quantity of Cambric Edges and Insertions, makers' sample pieces in 4½ to 6 yard lengths, at 10c. to $1.25 a length, which is less than half their regular worth.

Oriental Rugs Without the Fancy Prices. Nearly every country of the East is represented here by the best and most artistic specimens to be found anywhere. The lover of this peculiar and yet fascinating art will thoroughly enjoy a stroll among these pictures of color and design from the lands of the rising sun. The prices will be found a revelation to the Rug collector.

We also have any number of the large room sizes suitable to cover most any space and decorations from 5 ft. 4 in. x 7 ft. 9 in. to as large as 12.7 x 17.7, at remarkably low prices.

Gold Medal and Rangpur Reversible Smyrna Rugs, in effects of twice their price. They are in lots as follows:

6 x 9 ft. $4.75 and $5.35
7.6 x 10.6 ft. 7.25 and 8.25
9 x 12 ft. 10.85
12 x 15 ft. 18.95

The heaviest Axminster Wool Rugs, made in three sizes. Only a few:
6 x 9 ft. $13.95 instead of $21.00
7.6 x 10.6 ft. 21.00 " " 33.00
9 x 12 ft. 28.75 " " 45.00

Best quality Wiltons, choice designs:
For Monday only { 8.3 x 10.6 ft. $27.85 / 9 x 12 ft. 32.00

More Silk Bargains.

A silk story that for want of space must be brief, but it is vital to every one who loves the best silks at the best prices ever offered.

BLACK SILKS.
AT 58c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—20-inch Black Taffeta, heavy and strong.
AT 89c. INSTEAD OF $1.10—21-inch Black Peau de Soie, reversible chamois finish.
AT $1.09 INSTEAD OF $1.50—22-inch Black Peau de Soie, reversible, elegant quality.

COLORED SILKS.
AT 59c. TO $1.25—10,000 yards Printed Foulards and India Silks, variety not to be found elsewhere.
AT 89c INSTEAD OF $1.00—24-inch Colored Crepe de Chines, tans, greys, etc.
AT 58c., 69c., 79c., 85c. AND 89c.—10,000 yards Colored Taffetas for linings, waists, skirts, etc.

Shirt Sale Extraordinary.

39c. Instead of 50c. and $1.50---Men's and Boys'.

And there's a good big lot of them, and the price so unusual and advantageous that a good big lot of both Men and Boys will want them.

There are white laundered Shirts, both plain and plaited bosoms—fancy laundered Shirts and unlaundered white Shirts for men and plain white laundered Shirts for boys. All sizes—and we call especial attention to extra sizes for men, 17½ to 19-inch neck. 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Shirts, all 39c.

25c. for 50c. Easter Scarfs.

Second Floor, take Revolving Stairway.

An impending change in the firm of a big scarf house enables us to sell at this oppertune time 3,000 regular 50c. Scarfs at 25c.; fully half of the lot are in light colors suitable for Easter wear. The patterns are all new; the shapes are full sized; the making and finishing the same as if twice the price. Shapes are Imperials, Tecks, Four-in-hands, ties and bows. Light, dark and medium colorings. All 25c. instead of 50c.

$1.49 for $3.00 to $6.50 Corsets.

These are the celebrated Redfern Corsets, a lot of 425 pairs of them. All made of genuine whalebone, long, short and medium gored, and fine French coutille, handsome brocaded materials, French batiste and black Italian cloth. Not a full complement of sizes in each kind. A remarkable offer, as these Corsets have never been sold before for less than from $3.00 to $6.50 a pair.

A Snap in Boys' Sailor Suits.

AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $4.98—And that doesn't half tell the story, for we are really modest in our comparison. They are new spring suits, splendidly made, from blue and brown serges and tan covert cloths, and all very tastefully trimmed. For the little chaps of 3 to 10 years old, and they will make any mother glad who gets them.
SPRING TOP COATS $3.98 INSTEAD OF $4.98—They are the latest thing in box coats for the 3 to 16-year boys; different kinds of cloths, nicely lined. Also some of the regular $7.00 box coats, silk lined, at $5.00.
AT $3.75, REGULAR $5.00—For Boys. Double-breasted suits, with extra pair of trousers, sizes 8 to 16 years. Every suit a genuine bargain.

Trunks at a Discount of 25%.

Our Trunks are the best that money can buy and as good as any that are made. Sometimes such statements are printed without any thought of its being necessary to verify them. Suppose you make some comparisons; this gives you a good opportunity.

We offer a limited quantity, including our Paris Exhibition, Featherweight Dress Trunks at a special discount of 25%.

"Peerless Freezer"—Ice Cream in 3 1-2 Minutes.

To-morrow we start a demonstration of the best and fastest freezer invented and we will show you the whole operation and prove the excellence by giving you a plate of delicious cream—made while you wait. Freezer, 2-quart size, to-morrow at 98c.

We also keep the "White Mountain" and "Gem" Freezers, which are quite satisfactory, even if they are of an earlier date.

A Refrigerator at $6.00.

100 "Star" Refrigerators, assorted sizes, made of best ash with removable waste pipes and all the latest improvements, at the extremely low price of $6.00.

In addition, we offer an extra large Ice Box with double doors which sold formerly at $23.98 at $17.00. A rare chance to buy a splendid Refrigerator below regular prices.

Gas Ranges Up to $24.50 at $14.98.

Demonstrated by Mrs. Lemcke.

Our Gas Ranges are perfect in construction and as simple to manipulate as they are perfect. Mrs. Lemcke, an expert on Gas Ranges, will gladly give you any information desired at her daily lectures at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

COAL RANGES AT $9.98—We keep the best makes only, such as Excelsior, Uncle Sam Fortune, Art Dover, and offer them to-morrow in any size at the uniform price of $9.98.

Go Carts up to $13.00 at $6.98—A small lot of carts will go on sale to-morrow morning, including all the latest styles, made mostly in the new automatic styles and with rubber tire wheels. Early comers may have their pick at $6.98.

A "Loeser" Sewing Machine at $10.98—This is the greatest Sewing Machine offer ever made. We have a few sample machines which are perfect and warranted for five years, but some of them are slightly handled, hardly to be recognized. The first comers may secure them at $10.98.

Housekeeping Help for Little.

Nickel Sponge Holders, value $1.50, at 75c.
Nickel Towel Bars, value 60c., at 30c.
"Acorn" Soap, box of 120 cakes, at $1.98.
"Silexo" Scouring Soap, 10 cakes for 10c.
Wash-boilers, slightly handled, regular value up to $2.49, at $1.25.
Rattan Carpet Beaters, 10c.
Handy Fruit or Vegetable Slicer, 20c.
Kreamer's excellent Bread Boxes, 49c.
Chamber Pails, nicely japanned, 14c.
Chamber Pails, galvanized iron, 15c.
Wood fibre Pails, 15c.
The "Weston" Nursery Chair, indorsed by leading physicians, $2.98.
Clothes Baskets, made of best willow, 35c.
Garbage Pails, with cover, 25c.
Kitchen Chairs, best quality, $1.65.
Old-fashioned Roasting Pans in assorted sizes, while they last, 5c.
Agate Rice Boilers, 2-quart size, and a 2-lb. package of Pettijohn, for 50c.

Small Ware and Dressmakers' Supplies. All the Butterick Patterns for Spring and Easter fashions are now ready.
Section C. Extreme Rear. Not sent C. O. D.

Needles in cases, gold eyes, 2c. paper.
Invisible Hair Pins, 12 papers, 5c.
Adjustable Spring Stock Collars, 10c.
Fancy Belting, 10 yards, 39c. piece.
Darning Cotton, 4 strand, 1c. card.
Popular Hooks and Eyes, sizes 3 and 4 at 5c. gross.
Fancy Pin Cushions, 5c. and 10c. each.
Machine Oil, 8 oz. bottle, 7c.
Black Sewing Silk, 29c. dozen spools.
Tailor-made Dress Fasteners, black, white and grey, 5c. each.
Tape Measures, sateen, double stitch, 5c. each.
Safety Pins, all sizes, black or nickel, 2c. dozen.
Fancy Bone Casing, silk stitch, 6 and 9 yards, 5c. and 7c. piece.
Darning Cotton, black, 5c. dozen cards.
Fancy wide Garter Elastic, garter lengths, 12c. piece.
Black Bias Velveteen Binding, 5 yards, 8c., 12c., 15c. piece.
Velveteen Remnants, bias corners, 5c. and 8c. piece.

Bed Clothing Very Cheap. White Counterpanes. Special lot of Honey Comb Quilts, slightly soiled, 89c. instead of $1.25.
2d Floor.
Crochet Quilts, Marseilles pattern fringe, for brass bedsteads, $1.39 each instead of $2.00.
Marseilles Counterpanes, satin finish, light weight, $2.59 each instead of $3.00.
Summer Weight Comfortables; filled with pure white cotton, 98c. each instead of $1.25.
Special lot of Extra Fine Silkoline Covers, in new colorings, $1.49 each instead of $2.00.
Medium Weight Cotton Blankets, 98c. pair instead of $1.50.
Wool and Cotton Blankets, $2.10 pair instead of $2.75.

It's the Good Dyeing and Cleaning That Pays. And it's the bad kind which of a right makes people skeptical. There's really no reason why anything which only needs cleaning or dyeing should be discarded. Lots of money is needlessly thrown away by those who are unacquainted with our process. The process is perfection. It doesn't shrink, leaves no odors. Our imported dyes are guaranteed absolutely fast on wool or silk.

We do up curtains without injury; no machinery used. Blankets made white and soft without loss of wool.

Our dyeing [illegible] without ripping and anything you [illegible] color will give satisfaction. [illegible] pride with us to do [illegible] than any one else—and [illegible] expensive.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; rain at night; fresh southerly winds.

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TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—A British force under Col. Broadwood was forced to evacuate Thaba N'chu. It caped over night about twenty miles from Bloemfontein, and at dawn was shelled and compelled to move on. The guns were sent on with a convoy, which fell into a Boer ambush, and both were captured, with little loss of life. Portugal has wired orders to Beira, the nearest port to Rhodesia, to permit the free passage of British troops and ammunition. Dr. St. G. Mivart is dead. There was trouble between students and Socialists in Italy yesterday. China has arranged to punish the murderers of the British missionary in Shan Tung. The boiler of a French torpedo boat exploded yesterday.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The steamer Cleveland, with a cargo of sugar valued at $100,000, broke her shaft and is adrift in the Pacific.

A runaway horse belonging to Paul W. Fleischmann wrought havoc near the Dewey Arch and in Madison Square. Four persons were injured, one seriously.

Page 2.

The decision of Justice McAdam in an interpretation of the prevailing rate of wages law is regarded in many quarters as distinctly fatal to claims against the city based on that law. City employes will appeal.

Page 3.

The sub-committee of the Senate which has been in Cuba has returned to Washington much pleased and encouraged by the results of its visit.

Page 5.

Christian Science was sharply attacked in a lecture delivered by William A. Purrington yesterday before the class for the discussion of present day problems in the Broadway Tabernacle.

Page 7.

The Borchgrevink antarctic expedition, which left Tasmania in 1898, has returned to New Zealand. One member died on the voyage. The magnetic pole was located.

Page 12.

The police yesterday arrested two noted crooks on suspicion that they were involved in the Columbus Avenue restaurant robbery. One of the men is Russell, who escaped, with two others, from Ludlow Street Jail when Sheriff Tamsen was in office.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

BIG SUGAR STEAMER ADRIFT.

The Cleveland, with a $100,000 Cargo, Helpless in the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Advices from Honolulu, under date of March 21, state that the well-known steamer Cleveland, bound for San Francisco with a $100,000 cargo of sugar from Kahului, is adrift with a broken shaft and practically helpless in the open sea. When last heard from she was several hundred miles from Maine. Three of her crew left the steamer in a small boat to go to Maui for assistance. They were spoken by the steamer Erie, March 20, forty miles from Maui.

The men in the boat stated that the Cleveland, when they left her, was 320 miles north-northwest of the island of Maui. The little boat had traveled 280 miles of the journey to Maui, a trip that must have required six days, so that the Cleveland must have moved a good deal since she was last located. She has two yards and can put up a little sail, but not enough to control her movements. A steamer has gone to search for her.

About two years ago the Cleveland met with a similar accident between San Francisco and Puget Sound. After being abandoned by her crew she went ashore on Vancouver Island. During the civil war the Cleveland was a blockade runner, and was captured on one of her trips to Charleston. She was built in 1861 and has since seen service of all kinds all over the world. Her name has been changed many times. Lately she was used as a transport for the Philippines.

TO INDICT GOEBEL SUSPECTS.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 1.—The convening of the April term of the Franklin Circuit Court to-morrow, with Judge Cantrill, sitting, marks the beginning of the final legal proceedings against the alleged assassins of William Goebel, and on this account makes it the most important in the history of criminal trials in this State in many years. The names of the Grand Jurors will not be made public until to-morrow. Judge Cantrill's charge to the Grand Jury is looked forward to with more than ordinary interest.

The Grand Jury will probably get into working order by Tuesday, and the assassination case will be the first matter taken up. It is understood that Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin, who will conduct the prosecution on the part of the State, has had subpoenas issued for many important witnesses, and others will be issued as soon as the court gets down to work.

The names of the suspects who have already been arrested and whose cases have been referred to the Grand Jury for investigation are: Republican Secretary of State Caleb Powers, W. L. Hazelip, Lakeland; Henry Youtsey, Frankfort; J. L. Sutton, Williamsburg; Harland Whitaker, Butler County; Silas Jones, Whitley County, and John Davis, Frankfort. Warrants are also out for ex-Secretary of State Charles Finley, Capt. John L. Powers of Knox County, and "Tallow Dick" Coombs, colored, all of whom, except the last named, have not yet been arrested.

It is not probable any indictments will be returned before the latter part of the week, and if the prosecution makes good its claims, the investigation will involve a large number of others against whom indictments will be returned. The general impression prevails that none of the trials will come up at the present term, and it is understood that the defense, probably in every case, will move for a change of venue to some other county on account of the heated state of public feeling here.

A HOUSE BUILT ON SAND.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 1.—Because it was built on sand, and shifting sand at that, the Hotel Wollaston, one of the handsomest new apartment houses on the Beacon Street Boulevard, must be taken down. The cost of the structure was $200,000, and it was completed about two years ago. Soon after it was occupied the walls, both inside and outside, began to open, and so rapidly did the cracks widen that the attention of the authorities was called to the structure, and it was ordered vacated.

As a consequence, one of the most handsomely finished apartment hotels in the city—it lies just over the Brookline boundary—has lain idle for a full year, with its vacant rooms growing more and more seamed. Even the sidewalk in front is deemed dangerous ground for people to walk on, as the enormous pile is likely to collapse at any moment, and the authorities have placed a fence about the premises.

Mrs. Augusta Bliss Gives $50,000.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 1.—Announcement was made at St. John's Episcopal Church to-day that Mrs. Augusta Bliss of New York, widow of the giver of the beautiful church building, has offered an endowment of $50,000, to be a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be used to keep the building in perfect repair.

BRITISH WALKED INTO BOER TRAP

Convoy with Guns Taken Twenty Miles from Bloemfontein.

LOSS OF LIFE WAS NOT LARGE

Col. Broadwood Was Forced to Retreat from Thaba N'chu.

Boers Shelled His Camp at Early Dawn and Compelled Him to Move Out —Lost All His Guns.

LONDON, April 2.—A dispatch from Bushman Kop, dated March 31, says:

"The British force, commanded by Col. Broadwood, consisting of the Tenth Hussars, Household Cavalry, two horse batteries, and a force of Mounted Infantry under Col. Pilcher, which had been garrisoning Thaba N'chu, were obliged, in consequence of the near approach of a large force of Boers, to leave last night.

"Col. Broadwood marched to the Bloemfontein water works, south of the Modder, where he encamped at 4 this morning.

"At early dawn the camp was shelled by the enemy from a near point. Col. Broadwood sent off a convoy with the batteries, while the rest of the force remained to act as a rear guard.

"The convoy arrived at a deep spruit where the Boers were concealed, and the entire body walked into ambush and was captured, together with six guns.

"The loss of life was not great, since most of the British had walked into the trap before a shot was fired.

"Gen. Colville's division, which left Bloemfontein early this morning, arrived here at noon, and he is now shelling the Boers.

Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post, says:

"The attack on Thaba N'Chu and the convoy is a sample of the mode in which the Boers will try to conduct the war. It is a legitimate mode, and the most effective for Boer purposes. So long as the Boer Army keeps the field such attacks will embarrass the British, and, perhaps the best way to get rid of the difficulty would be a swift advance and decisive blows against the main Boer Army."

Gen. Buller's anxious inquiry whether British officers will ever learn the value of scouting comes back with enforced emphasis to the British public to-day, on receipt of the tidings that a convoy with guns has walked deliberately into a Boer ambush within about twenty miles of Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts's own report of the affair, if yet received by the War Office, has not been published; and no account of it is available to the public except the dispatch from Bushman Kop. Nothing can be said, therefore, regarding the exact extent of the British misfortune.

Evidently Col. Broadwood thought it necessary to retreat in haste from Thaba N'Chu, as he marched all through Friday night, apparently followed by a considerable force of the enemy. The convoy and guns had to pass through a deep spruit which the Boers had occupied.

Six of twelve guns, comprising two batteries, all the wagons, and, it is feared, many men, fell into the hands of the wily Boers, whose daring, displayed so near Bloemfontein, shows that they are rapidly recovering heart after their recent reverses.

The hope is expressed here that Gen. Colville will recover the convoy and guns; but this is hardly likely in such a difficult country, and it is probable that the next news will be that, after a stiff fight, Gen. Colville has extricated Col. Broadwood from his difficult position, but failed to retrieve the disaster.

Severe criticisms are heard regarding the renewal of the old mistake of underrating the Boers and the absence of proper precaution. No doubt the affair will revive Boer hopes and inspire confidence among the enemy at a critical moment.

Great things are expected by the Boers of the new Commander in Chief, Gen. Botha, who has made his reputation wholly during the present campaign. Foreign officers serving with the Boers have expressed surprise at his clever tactics.

The proof of continuing Boer activity in the Free State will compel greater circumspection on the part of the British, and will probably delay the march of Lord Roberts northward.

Detailed accounts of the fight at Karee Siding estimate the Boer forces variously at from 3,000 to 5,000 men. Brabant's Horse occupied Wepener last Thursday unopposed.

Lord Methuen has issued the following notification at Kimberley:

"I have received instructions that if any disturbance occurs west of the Vaal River my force is to return and punish the rebels immediately."

Thaba N'chu is a town in the Orange Free State, thirty-two miles east of Bloemfontein, on the road to Ladybrand. It was formerly the capital of the small native republic of Baralong, and contained 7,000 inhabitants, but the number is now much smaller.

BOERS STILL AT CAPE TOWN.

CAPE TOWN, March 31.—The departure of the British transports with the Boer prisoners for St. Helena has been delayed in consequence of the increased sickness among the prisoners. Three died to-day, and twelve have died during the week.

Arrangements are being made to prevent overcrowding. The prisoners do not complain of their treatment or their food. Many of Gen. Cronje's men, when captured, were completely worn out with the hardships they had undergone, and little strength was left them for fighting disease. Moreover, the confinement on shipboard is very irksome to men who have been accustomed to outdoor life.

BOTHA MAY SUCCEED JOUBERT.

PRETORIA, March 30.—President Krüger said in public to-day that the last expressed desire of the late Commandant Gen. Joubert was that he should be succeeded as Commandant General by Louis Botha.

DUBLIN READY FOR THE QUEEN.

DUBLIN, April 2.—The British Channel Squadron has arrived off Kingstown for the Queen's visit, which is awaited with intense and ever-growing enthusiasm. Dublin is rapidly filling. Already the hotels are crowded; and trainload after trainload is arriving from the provinces.

Grand stands have been erected in the streets, which are profusely decorated, and soon it will be difficult to find space for hanging another flag. A general holiday has been proclaimed for Wednesday throughout the County of Dublin.

As a last attempt at a counter-attraction the extremists have placarded the city with an invitation to citizens to join a monster procession of Nationalist societies, which, according to programme, is to start from the Transvaal Committee rooms on the night of her Majesty's arrival. It is probable that the demonstration will be forbidden.

ROBERTS PRAISES JOUBERT.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 30.—Lord Roberts has sent the following dispatch to President Krüger:

"Have just heard of the death of Gen. Joubert, and desire to offer my sincere condolences upon the sad event. Would ask you to convey to Gen. Joubert's family an expression of my most respectful sympathy with their sad bereavement, and to assure them also from me that all ranks of her Majesty's forces share my feelings of deep regret at the sudden and untimely end of so distinguished a General, who devoted his life to the service of his country and whose personal gallantry was only surpassed by his humane conduct and chivalrous bearing under all circumstances."

Steyn Goes to Ladybrand.

MASERU, March 31.—Mr. Steyn is reported to have gone to Ladybrand to stir up the burghers there to renewed resistance. The Boers have removed from the immediate vicinity of Plattberg and taken up a commanding position adjacent. The Dutch who surrendered their arms at Ladybrand are now suffering seizures of their live stock.

Gen. Olivier at Jammersberg.

LONDON, April 2.—The Times has the following from Mafeteng, Basutoland, dated March 30:

"Gen. Olivier has just passed Jammersberg Drift with 200 (?) men, 4 guns, and 800 wagons. The column, which extended thirty miles, was accompanied by many women and children."

"Free State Railways" Abolished.

CAPE TOWN, April 1.—Army orders were issued to-day declaring the abolition of the title "Free State Railways," and superseding this by the title "International Military Railways."

400,000 Marks Collected in Germany.

BERLIN, April 1.—Dr. Leyds informs the Berlin press that 400,000 marks have been collected in Germany for the Boers.

PORTUGAL AIDS THE BRITISH.

Sends Orders to Beira to Permit Passage of Troops and Ammunition—Has Railway Bonds to Pay Award.

LONDON, April 2.—The Lisbon correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Portuguese Government has wired orders to Beira that British troops and ammunition be allowed to pass through freely to Rhodesia.

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senhor Veiga Beirao, has announced in the Chamber of Deputies that the Government is in possession of railway bonds with which to pay the award of the Delagoa Bay Railway arbitration tribunal."

REPLIES TO BISHOP POTTER.

Father Algue of Manila Resents the Statement that the Friars Rob the People.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The communication of Bishop Potter and the Rev. Percy S. Grant of New York to the Joint Commission on the Increased Responsibilities of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which charges are made that the religious orders and friars of the Philippines rob the people there, has brought forth a reply from the Rev. Joseph M. Algué, director of the observatory at Manila, who is now at Washington on official business.

Regarding the statement that the religious orders in the Philippines, except, perhaps, the Jesuits, have robbed the people, wrung from them their lands, and taxed the administration of sacraments and ordinances of religion with a scale of exactions and impositions at once scandalous and outrageous, Father Algué says:

"It would be a curious thing to inquire from Bishop Potter what is the exact meaning of this 'perhaps,' because it is well known in the Philippine Islands that the Jesuits had neither parishes nor properties in the northern islands, and in the southern islands, where the Jesuit missions are, the people clearly state that neither money nor property has been taken from them by the missionaries."

Continuing, he says: "Now, the Bishop's main point is to prove that the religious orders have robbed the people. But if the people pay the necessary charges for these certificates willingly, how can he call it robbery? It is not clear from the Bishop's words whether the charge in each case be from $5 to $8 for all the certificates together, or for each certificate for each party, which would make quite a difference, from $40 to $60; nor is it clear whether the $5 to $8 are estimated in Mexican money, the usual standard in Manila, or our own."

Commenting on the result of the wrongs which, Bishop Potter said, were inflicted on the people which caused them to rise against their oppressors after they had appealed in vain to the civil government, Father Algué says:

"The causes of the rebellion of the natives against Spain are complicated, just as the causes of their rebellion against the American people are complicated, and Bishop Potter has no right to state that the cause of the outbreak of the natives against Spain was the taxation imposed by the religious orders or friars in the administration of the sacraments. The reason is plain and evident. Many of the parishes are administered by the natives, who are themselves priests. Now, in all these parishes the same ecclesiastical law as to taxes was enforced by these secular priests, and it is a matter of history that nobody objected to it. Therefore nobody can honestly state that the cause of the rebellion of the natives against Spain was the requiring the true taxes in the administration of sacraments."

In conclusion, Father Algué says: "It will be well to note that Bishop Potter spent a very short while in Manila—three or four days—and it is a matter of fact that the most serious Philippine people scarcely paid attention to his visit. Besides, the conditions of the war did not give him the best chances for obtaining exhaustive information about places outside of Manila. This may explain and partly excuse the incorrectness of his assertions."

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S POSITION.

Senator Platt, It Is Said, Believes the State Can Be Carried Without Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 1.—Politicians here regard with interest and amusement the attempts to retire Col. Roosevelt from State politics. The impression prevails that Mr. Platt believes that the Republican National ticket is certain to carry this State, and that its success will sweep into office the Republican nominees for State offices. Under these conditions the Republican leader believes that he can elect anybody he sees fit to nominate.

"The Governor has agreed with Senator Platt in almost everything," said a prominent Republican to-day, "but you must remember that he realizes that Senator Platt, and not the friends of Theodore Roosevelt, control the State conventions."

Another reason is assigned here by some politicians for Mr. Platt's apparent desire to have the Governor nominated for Vice President, and that is that the Governor has many enemies among certain factions friendly to the Republican organization, and with him at the head of the State ticket next Fall these factions are not likely to give it that degree of loyalty and support during the campaign and at the polls which would insure success for the Republicans in the State. Some of the Governor's opponents in his own party are very bitter in their antagonism, and they have been making threats which have been brought to the attention of the men who control the organization. The machine leaders will make herculean efforts to retain control of the State Government, for should they lose it they would be deprived of their influence.

Two other names are prominently mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination. These are Chairman T. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee, and Speaker S. Fred Nixon of the Assembly. Both are thorough organization men.

RUNAWAY INJURES FOUR

Car Strikes Rig and Horse Makes Long Dash Unchecked.

EXCITEMENT NEAR DEWEY ARCH

Young Fleischmann Thrown from Wagon, Wagon Wrecked, and Police of Two Precincts Give Chase.

A runaway horse yesterday afternoon, starting on Twenty-fifth Street, dashed into Madison Square Park, dragging with him the light road wagon from which his driver had been thrown into the crowd of Sunday afternoon air seekers.

After performing various feats, such as jumping over park benches, and injuring two persons, he tore up Madison Avenue to Sixty-seventh Street, where he was stopped after the police of two precincts had been warned by telephone from Police Headquarters to head him off. A third person was knocked down in this rapid transit up town.

Paul W. Fleischmann of 1,523 Madison Avenue, was driving dwon Broadway when a cable car hit the hind wheel of his light road wagon. The horse, frightened, started suddenly. Fleischmann, who was alone in the rig, pulled him toward East Twenty-fifth Street in a wide circle, thinking to avoid the Dewey Arch below. The wagon cramped and upset, throwing the driver to the sidewalk, where he lay stunned.

With the wagon dangling behind the horse tore through Twenty-fifth Street. Into the Park he dashed. The cabmen who usually stand their horses along the Park hastily pulled out of his way.

The first tree in the park relieved the horse of the wagon. Then began a wild scramble for shelter on the part of the big crowd spending the Spring afternoon in the park. Over benches the bay mare, wildly snorting, jumped.

Matthew Hallhan, a school teacher, of 165 East Thirty-first Street, was standing on the eastern pathway when the animal dashed up. It was too late to jump. He fell. An ambulance later took him to Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull and contusions about the body and legs.

James Martin of 165 East One Hundred and Second Street, a laborer in the Park, made a brave attempt to stop the runaway before further damage was done. He made a quick grab at the bridle as the horse went by and caught it, but was dragged from his feet. He went to the New York Hospital suffering from shock and bruises.

The mare tore out the park and up Madison Avenue, her progress undisturbed. At Forty-second Street a down car rounding the curve, by an extra spurt of speed, got out of the way. Out of the street dashed pedestrians. Mrs. Hamilton Smith of 2 East Seventy-fifth Street, wife of a broker, was crossing with a party of friends. The party scattered, but Mrs. Smith was knocked down, receiving slight injuries.

Meantime Officer Gibbons of the Tenderloin precinct had found Mr. Fleischmann on the sidewalk, and, reviving him, took him a prisoner to the station house. The Sergeant called up Headquarters, and from Headquarters word was sent to the East Fifty-first and East Sixty-seventh Street Police Stations, "look out for one bay mare on the war path, going north on Madison Avenue."

Acting Capt. Lantry and Capt. Brown at once ordered their reserves to Madison Avenue, but by this time the mare had passed through the southernmost of these precincts. At Sixty-first Street she ran the gantlet of a crowd ambitious to stop her. At Sixty-seventh Street her pace had slackened. Officer Lonregan, at the corner threw aside his coat and club as he saw her coming. "Whoa there, Bonnie," he yelled.

Panting heavily, the mare passed on, cocking her ear.

Lonregan ran beside her, grabbed the bridle, and, still running at her side, pulled gently. She stopped.

Fleischmann last evening was bailed by John J. Quigley of 330 West Thirty-first Street, who went on his bond for $1,000. Magistrate Zeller going to the station house to receive it. Hollhan is the only injured one whose condition is thought to be dangerous. It was feared at the hospital that he could not live.

SAYS HE IS 128 YEARS OLD.

Visitors Take Gifts to Inmate of Essex County Poorhouse.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 1.—The Middlesex County Poorhouse, situated near New Market, three miles from this city, was visited by a large number of people to-day, who went there out of curiosity to see Noah Raby, New Jersey's famous pauper, who says that he is one hundred and twenty-eight years old, and who is known to be over one hundred.

Though the old fellow is unable to see, he gave an impromptu reception to those who wanted to see him. Many of those who called to see him were those who have made it a practice to do so for many years, as he has been an inmate of the poorhouse for over thirty years. He received several presents from the visitors.

NEW COLLEGE DEGREE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 1.—A new degree, never before conferred by a college, will be given by the University of Chicago at the Spring convocation exercises to-morrow afternoon. The degree is called associate in arts, in literature, or in science, according to work done. It is to be granted to fifteen students who have completed the work of the freshman and sophomore years. Heretofore only a certificate has been given.

The award of college degrees and the whole higher education system is to be changed radically by this innovation at the local university. High schools also will be effected. At least, this is the belief of President Harper and many of his associates in authority at the university. The main reason of this opinion is an expression at the recent meeting of university Presidents and representatives in Chicago, when a National association of universities was organized.

CHURCH AROUSED OVER HOODOO.

Special to The New York Times.

MATAWAN, N. J., April 1.—The congregation of the Second Baptist Church of Keyport has been stirred up during the past week, apparently being pursued by a hoodoo. Bad luck seemed to follow the church and congregation, and finally charges were made against Charles Jenkins, a member of the church, for accusing the pastor, David D. Hill, of carrying a hoodoo about with him in his traveling valise.

A formal hearing of the case was held before a committee of the church membership and congregation, and Mr. Jenkins appeared with the hoodoo bag. Deacon Wade Wormley was directed to open the awful thing, and he proceeded to cut the valise open with a pocketknife. When the contents were revealed, nothing but a bag of tobacco and some pieces of tinfoil were seen.

The committee decided that the bag had nothing to do with the hoodoo, and a number of them wanted Mr. Jenkins put out of church for bringing such slanderous charges against the minister. Mr. Jenkins, however, apologized to the pastor, and was excused with a reprimand. The hoodoo has since disappeared, and everything in and about the church is once more serene. The affair, however, is causing much talk and comment.

Our Whole Country Represented.
Oranges from Florida, Shad from North Carolina, Breakfast Food from Minnesota, Potatoes from Utah, Water from the Adirondack Mountains, Wine from Missouri and California—in addition to the finest imported Wines—Cigars from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Manila, in the Dining Cars of the New York Central. Cars illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

STRIKES IN MANY TRADES

Rapid Transit Work in Bleecker Street May Be Stopped.

THE DEMANDS OF THE MEN

Building Industries' Employes Seek Higher Wages and Shorter Hours —2,500 May Go Out.

The Spring strikes in the building trades in this city will begin to-day, about a month earlier than usual. In the Borough of the Bronx the District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters met yesterday at Carpenters' Hall, at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Washington Avenue, to receive reports from shops and buildings where the employers had not yet signed the agreement yielding to the new demands of the union. These are $3.50 a day for carpenters in the Bronx and $3.25 for men in Mount Vernon, and for both an eight-hour workday and a Saturday half-holiday. Carpenters who work in mills are to get $17 for a week of fifty hours.

President Frank Duffy of the council said that out of one hundred employing carpenters in the Bronx, seventy had already signed the agreement or had signified their intention of doing so. Of the remaining thirty, fifteen had no work on hand, but expected to secure large contracts soon. Mr. Duffy also said that a conference of employers and of representatives of the union had been held on Saturday, and that the former had signified their willingness to treat their men with the greatest fairness. He did not think that over 500 men would have to go out on strike to-day.

The council appointed twelve extra walking delegates to visit all the buildings and shops where the demands of the union had not been granted and to order strikes. The carpenters, it was said, will have the support of men in the other building trades, who will go out on sympathetic strikes to help them enforce their demands.

Should 500 carpenters in the Bronx go out on strike, as was estimated by President Duffy, it is believed that fully 2,000 men of other building trades will go out on a sympathetic strike. There will be plumbers, gasfitters, and their helpers; tile layers and their helpers, housesmiths and their helpers, plasterers, electrical workers, and others.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday it was reported that other strikes would be ordered to-day. The safety engineers, rock drillers, and all their laborers, it was reported, had made demands for $3.50 a day for engineers and $3.25 for rock drillers in the upper part of Manhattan and the Bronx. Their demands had been refused and strikes were ordered for this morning, and the laborers will go out in sympathy. Among those who will strike, it was said, are two engineers employed by Contractor Pilkington in the rapid transit work in Bleecker Street, and strikes were also ordered on other of Pilkington's works.

The Central Federated Union directed its Law and Legislative Committee to call on Contractor Pilkington and try to persuade him to pay his men the prevailing rate of wages.

Delegate Morris Brown of the cigarmakers said that the police still hounded the pickets who watched the factory of Kerbs, Wertheimer & Schiffer, where a strike has been in progress for three weeks. He also said that the police escorted clerks of the firm when they went about looking for new men to take the strikers' places, and that the firm had hired a prizefighter to attack the pickets and strikers whenever they appeared near the factory.

Secretary Ernest Bohm said that he had written to the Chief of Police complaining about the policemen in this strike, but had not received an answer. The meeting then appointed Delegates Pallas and Archibald to call on Chief Devery in person.

The delegates of the Electrical Workers' Union said that their organization had decided to demand an advance of wages to $4 a day and a Saturday half holiday on May 1, and to enforce their demands by strikes if they are not granted.

Delegate Cameron reported that the machinists who had struck in the Seabury Gas Engine and Power Company, in Morris Heights, for nine hours had won, in spite of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which had tried to supply men to take the places of the strikers. He also said he believed that all the machinists in New York will be able to get a nine-hour work day without having to resort to strikes.

Delegate James P. Archibald read a letter he had received from Delegate Iglesias, the Puerto Rican workingmen's delegate, who had visited the United States lately. He said that it made his heart bleed in contrasting the conditions of workingmen in this city and in that island. The condition of the toilers there was very wretched, and in one town in the interior of the island, he said, he found as many as 150 women and children who were half-clad, and were starving.

Assemblyman Egar of the Thirty-second Assembly District, one of Tammany's labor men in the Legislature, asked for the floor, but was interrupted by Delegate Hawkesworth of the Amalgamated Engineers, who shouted: "We don't want any politicians in this meeting. We assemble here to transact our own affairs, and not to listen to politicians booming themselves."

Mr. Egan, however, was finally allowed to speak, and said that the Employers' Liability bill had been tied up in the Committee on Rules, before which a hearing on the bill would be had to-day. He asked the Central Federation to send delegates to attend the hearing. The meeting appointed for that purpose Delegate Robert Winston of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers.

Delegate Isaac Cowen of the Amalgamated Engineers delivered the monthly address before the federation, and spoke on the subject, "Improved Machinery and Organization of Unskilled Labor." To protect trade unionism, he said, it was necessary to organize unskilled working men and women, or they would drag it down. "I have repeatedly spoken to women about the necessity of organizing," he said, "and they generally answered me that they went to work in factories and stores only temporarily until they could get married."

The May Day Committee reported that it had invited Eugene V. Debs to speak in this city on that day.

The Central Federated Union donated $100—all it had in its treasury—to the building trades in Chicago.

BIG STRIKE ANNOUNCED.

Newark Unions of Various Trades Decide Upon Immediate Action.

NEWARK, N. J., April 1.—The expected trouble in the building trades will begin to-morrow, when about 1,500 members of the Painters, Decorators, Paper Hangers, and Carpenters' Unions will go on strike for an increase of 25 cents a day and an eight-hour work day. This was decided upon by the several unions at meetings held to-night.

The painters, decorators, and paper hangers at present receive $2.50 per day, and they demand a minimum day's wages of $2.75, but the bosses have anounced positively that they will not grant the increase. Notwithstanding this, it was reported at the meeting of the journeymen that a large number of the bosses had already signed an agreement to grant the increase, and that others had signified a willingness to do the same to-morrow.

There are nearly 1,000 journeymen in these branches of the trade.

The carpenters and joiners, who at present receive $2.75 for nine hours' work, have made a demand for $3 a day and eight hours' work. They also demand double time for all overwork, holidays, nights, and Sundays. They restrict their employers to two apprentice boys each, no apprentice over twenty-one years of age, and each apprentice must serve three years at the business. If journeymen desire a Saturday half holiday they must not be required to make up the time during the week.

The master carpenters sent an agreement to the journeymen acceding to these demands, with the exception of the increase in wages and double time for work done between 5 and 10 P. M. The agreement was rejected by the journeymen, and all voted unanimously to strike to-morrow.

As in the case of the painters, some of the master carpenters have agreed to the demands of the journeymen, and their employes will not strike, but while at work will help the strikers by contributing $1 a week each to the fund.

It is not unlikely that the coming week may also see trouble in the ranks of the plumbers, for the journeymen are dissatisfied, and have been discussing the propriety of demanding more wages.

TROUBLE IN THE ORANGES.

General Strike Expected To-day in the Building Trades.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., April 1.—A general strike among the carpenters, masons, and painters who are members of local trade unions is expected in the Oranges to-morrow. The men some time ago made a demand for an eight-hour day instead of a day of nine hours, and an increase of from 25 to 50 cents a day in the various trades. The master builders have refused to grant the demands, which they declare to be excessive.

Last Fall the master painters granted the eight-hour day to their men, and recently the master masons signed an agreement to pay an advance of 5 cents an hour to the union bricklayers and masons, the increase to date from May 1. The men now insist that the increase must go into effect at once, and will join the general strike.

STRIKE RIOT FEARED.

Police to be in Readiness at Jerome Park Reservoir.

All the reserves of the High Bridge, King's Bridge, and Morrisania Police Stations have been ordered on duty to-day in anticipation of a possible strike of the Italian laborers at work on the Jerome Park Reservoir. The rumor was current yesterday in the Borough of the Bronx that the laborers would make a demand for higher wages this morning. They are at present receiving $1.25 a day, and it is said they will demand $2. Failing to get this they threaten to make trouble.

There are about 4,000 laborers at work on the reservoir. They are in the employ of John B. McDonald, who is the contractor for the reservoir and also for the rapid transit tunnel.

PATERSON STRIKERS YIELD.

Machinists Obey Orders from the National Union Officers.

PATERSON, N. J., April 1.—The strike of the machinists of this city, which has been under way for several weeks, was declared off to-day by the strikers in obedience to a telegram received from the national officers.

The strikers will apply for their old positions to-morrow. It is understood the men are to work pending arbitration between the manufacturers and the union.

DR. ST. G. MIVART DEAD.

Was Recently Involved in Controversy with Cardinal Vaughan.

LONDON, April 2.—Dr. St. George Mivart, former lecturer on zoology at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School and professor of biology at the University of Luvain, long recognized as the leading scientist within the Roman Catholic Church in England, is dead.

Dr. Mivart was recently involved in a sharp controversy with Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, growing out of certain articles he had contributed to The Nineteenth Century and The Fortnightly Review. He had demanded from the Cardinal, as proprietor of The Tablet, the principal Roman Catholic organ in London, an apology for a personal attack made upon him in that paper. The Cardinal replied that the matter was entirely one for adjustment between the editor of The Tablet and Dr. Mivart, as he was responsible for neither the language nor the arguments of The Tablet.

This was the subordinate feature of the controversy. Its principal feature involved Dr. Mivart's views as to the inspiration of the Scriptures. Dr. Mivart had declared that to ask a reasonable man to believe such "puerile tales" as those of the Tower of Babel, of Jonah, and of the creation of the world in six actual days, was an insult to his intelligence. The particular phrase to which Cardinal Vaughan excepted was this: "It now is evident that a vast, impassable abyss yawns between the Catholic dogma and science."

Dr. Mivart had also asserted that educated members of the Church now regard the Biblical account of the fall of man as symbolical of the redemption as "a great object lesson," and of the immaculate conception as legendary. He contended that for educated Roman Catholics the Bible is inspired only as are the works of Shakespeare, Dante, and Homer.

The deceased scientist and theologian was born in London in 1827, and joined the Roman Catholic Church in 1844. Seven years later he was called to the bar. He was a Doctor of Medicine and of Philosophy, and a Fellow of the Royal, of the Linnaean, and the Zoological Society. Along his publications are "Genesis of Species," "Nature and Thought," "Types of Animal Life," "The Cat," "An Introduction to the Elements of Science," "Man and Apes," and "The Origin of Human Reason."

BURGLARS SHOT, BUT ESCAPE.

Traced Some Distance by Spots of Blood on Sidewalk.

Albert Taussig, twenty-eight years old, of 1,883 First Avenue, had an encounter with two burglars last night which resulted in the shooting of one of them. Although the burglars escaped, they left traces of blood which could be followed several blocks.

Taussig was met by the burglars as he stepped into his rooms. He grappled with them, and finding himself overpowered, cried for help. His assailants took flight, but Taussig followed them with a revolver which he grabbed from his bureau. He fired three shots as the robber descended the stairs. Policeman Moore of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station joined him, and they traced the blood drops to 300 East Ninety-eighth Street. They failed, however, to find the burglars.

WOMAN'S TICKET IN KANSAS.

Female Mayor and Other Officers of Beattie Seek Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 1.—Interest in the State is centred on the little town of Beattie, where to-morrow the women and men of the place will engage in a battle for the offices of Mayor, members of Council, and School Board. A year ago an entire woman ticket, headed by Mrs. Totten for Mayor, was elected on a platform of reform and decency. The women pledged themselves to drive out the saloon and gambling dives, clean up the streets, and make Beattie a good place to live in. Every pledge has been fulfilled, and now the same women are asking for a re-election.

The business men have put a ticket in the field in opposition to the women, headed: "For Progress and Prosperity." This the women say means a return of the saloons and dives. The churches and Sunday schools are arrayed on the side of the women, and prayer and temperance meetings have been held nightly for two weeks. Dispatches to-night say that a great union temperance meeting is being held preparatory to the battle to-morrow.

The Black Diamond Express
leaves New York at noon via the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for Buffalo. A la carte dining car service, and luxurious parlor and day coaches.—Adv.

DEFENSE FUND FOR POLICE IS DEGREED

To Fight Efforts of Citizens to Expose Tribute Takers.

ORDER QUIETLY DISSEMINATED

Dr. Parkhurst on the Rumored Sacrifice of Chief Devery to Pacify Public Indignation.

A policeman attached to a precinct in Brooklyn Borough, who, for perfectly obvious reasons, could not sanction the use of his name, throws what he claims to be new light on the attitude of the police in connection with the attempt of the people to rid the city of vice in its most glaring forms and punish corrupt officials who protect it for vast sums in tribute. This policeman made the following statement to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"Headquarters stopped our raising funds lately in our own interests through legislative sanction because if the bill had been passed it would have taken some power away from the head of the department and made us less like political slaves. Of course, the righteous indignation over our efforts to help ourselves had to be made public at once, and even before the order of Chief Devery was sent to the different Captains it was furnished to the public press.

POLICE DEFENSE FUND.

"Things are different now, and ever since the present row over protected vice started we have all been told that any reform in the department might cause us to lose our heads. Saturday we received a little tip that it might be advisable to raise a fund in our own interest against the attacks of citizens and courts. We are paid our March salaries on Tuesday and Wednesday, and I suppose this means that we will have to give up when we get our cash.

"The tip did not, of course, come directly from Headquarters, and it is hard to locate it; all we know is that somebody has passed the word along. If each one of us would give up a 'five spot,' that would mean about $30,000, and I suppose the same game would be worked next month."

Chief Devery could not be seen last night in regard to this allegation, but those in charge at Police Headquarters denied any knowledge of an effort to raise a "defense fund" among the uniformed men.

Several other policemen in various precincts were seen, some of them officers of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, which was supposed to be back of the Police Eight-Hour bill. Nearly all of these policemen denied knowledge of the proposed fund. Two men, however, who are attached to different Manhattan precincts, verified the story as told by the Brooklyn policeman. They would not tell through what source the tip came to them.

While the policemen seen by THE TIMES reporter were disinclined to talk about the fund, they were all eager to find out whether or not it was true that Chief Devery would have to step down and out as a concession to the demands of citizens. This rumor gained some slight credence yesterday. It was based on the allegation that Mr. Croker had cabled over from England advising this move. The

to appeal to the Governor upon a subject that had been expressly referred to the Commissioner, and which he was investigating."

"Mr. Wilcox, while not objecting to sending the telegram, stated that he would decline to give it his express sanction or to interfere with my freedom of action in any respect. I did not regard this as sufficient authority to send the telegram, but was relieved from the embarrassment which would otherwise have been created by this situation by the proceedings that immediately followed.

"After the incident of the telegram, Mr. Wilson read a lengthy decision upon the question of whether or not the application of the Attorney General to amend the charges against Col. Gardiner by including the proceedings before the March Grand Jury could be granted.

"When this question arose on the preceding day I objected to amending the charges, but in view of the action of the Grand Jury I withdrew that objection and consented that the proceedings before the March Grand Jury should be included in the charges, if so desired by the Attorney General.

"Thereupon a separate specification was framed by Mr. Deming covering this subject, much to the relief of our side of the case, since we are most anxious that this subject should be inquired into, if this so-called presentment has to be given any weight or has any authority in law.

"You will observe, therefore, that in this way we have accomplished the purpose that was intended to be brought about by the telegram to Gov. Roosevelt. All that was asked in that telegram was that the Commissioner be given power to investigate this subject. He now decides that he has the power. The charges have been amended, and the subject is before him. The appeal to Gov. Roosevelt, therefore, becomes unnecessary.

Members of the City Club most prominent in pressing the charges against Col. Gardiner could not be reached last night. Horace E. Deming, the prosecutor, was said to be out of town, and the Rev. Mr. Slicer was in Albany. One of the members, who would not allow his name to be used, said:

"It looks to me like a backdown on the part of Col. Gardiner and his attorney. Like many others in his position, Col. Gardiner seeks to cloud the real issue. Like the accused often in criminal trials, he turns on his accusers and cries 'conspiracy.'

"The members of the Grand Jury are assailed by the one man who should be most active in assisting them in their hunt after the protectors of vice in this city. Such a charge is preposterous when one considers the methods of drawing jurors, and if a conspiracy is charged, it must necessarily include, in addition to the county officers, chief of whom are the County Clerk, Clerk of Court, and the Judge, the newspapers which have combined to 'conspire' against the District Attorney by showing up his supineness (and supineness is a mild word) in not making investigations of the vice charged. Mr. Gardiner's plea of 'conspiracy' is childish."

ANSWERS MAYOR VAN WYCK.

Dr. MacKay on the Opposition to the Anti-Vice Crusade.

The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage MacKay, in the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church, yesterday preached on "Christ's Influence in City Life." He said in part:

"'And behold the whole city came out to meet Jesus. And when they saw Him they besought Him that He would depart out of their coasts.'

"What, in plain, unvarnished language, was the motive behind this request for Christ's dismissal? The motive was one of pure, unadulterated selfishness. Christ, in the judgment of these people, in saving two souls had interfered with their staple trade. Pigs, in their estimation, were of more importance than human souls.

"Religion and decency were all well enough, so long as they did not interfere with the prosperity of trade. But the moment that the choice arose as between moral decency and worldly prosperity, the decision was immediate. Decency must yield, and Christ must depart.

"How far have we got beyond that spirit, in our civic life to-day? When, for instance, the leading official in a Christian city, in declaring his opposition to the movement against flagrant and organized vice, publishes the statement that every such movement is detrimental to the city's best interests, that it interferes with the city's trade, and prosperity; that it frightens off capital, and therefore, for these reasons, the movement against vice must be checked—we are justified, I think, in saying that so far as one individual official utterance is concerned, New York City to-day is not one whit ahead of the city of the Gadarenes when in the interests of its trade it demanded the dismissal of Christ from its borders.

"It may be said, and I think it can be said with truth, that New York is no worse than London or Paris, but in this Christian land, where God has put before us so many new ideals with magnificent possibilities of attaining them, are we to rest content with the doubtful blessing of being no worse or only a little better than the exiles of the old world in their corruption and vice? Is the civic ideal of American life to soar no higher than the degradation of the capitals of Europe? Better, surely, a thousand times, that all the trade, the capital of the continent, be driven from the gateways of this city, rather than that the penalty of receiving them should condone vice.

"God alone knows how many men and women are around us to-day who dare not, even if they would, become followers of Christ. When any one knowingly rents his real estate for obscene and vicious purposes, or when we draw revenue from resorts whose doors swing open to swift perdition; when in trade and commerce we are living upon the destruction of our fellow beings, then, in that measure, we are casting our vote with the ancient Gadarenes and opposing the presence of Christ in our midst."

Brooklyn Owl Club Raided.

Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the Butler Street Station, Brooklyn, accompanied by Detective Reynolds and Patrolman Gerrity, raided the Owl Club, at 92 Nevins Street, that borough, last night. They secured 537 poker chips, four packs of playing cards, and $1 in money. No arrests were made.

HESS GOES TO COURT.

Progress of Fight for Control in Twelfth Congress District.

The Goddard-Hess contest will come up in the Supreme Court to-day on the initiative of Leader Charles A. Hess of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. Through his counsel, Roger M. Sherman, he will petition for a recount of the votes cast last Tuesday in the Third and Fourth Election Districts of the Twentieth Assembly District, Capt. F. Norton Goddard's district.

Mr. Hess contends that the ballot of a resident in the Fourth District for the Hess delegates was placed by mistake in the Third District box, and was returned by the Inspectors as defective. In the Fourth District the Goddard ticket received 27 votes and the Hess candidates 26. If the vote, alleged to have been placed by mistake in the wrong box were counted in the Fourth there would be a tie vote and Hess would gain one delegate.

John B. Hammond, Capt. Goddard's counsel, will oppose Mr. Sherman's motion.

Mr. Hess yesterday claimed 57 of the 100 delegates, as follows, in the Twelfth Congress District:

Eighteenth Assembly District	26
Twentieth Assembly District	2
Twenty-second Assembly District	5
Twenty-fifth Assembly District	19
Twenty-seventh Assembly District	5
Total	57

Mr. Hess also talks of going to court to-day with the returns from the Fifth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. In that district Hess was beaten by a majority of three, but he says that nine defective ballots were found in the box, and he wants the court to pass on them, claiming that if they are counted he will have a majority in the district.

The Goddardites laugh at this and other claims, and declare that Hess had all four of the Inspectors in that district. They intimated, too, that if all of the votes cast in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District were counted, Hess would be in even a worse position than he is alleged to be to-day.

The Goddard faction will, it is said, obtain an injunction to-day restraining Mr. Hess from representing more than one election district in the Assembly Convention to-night. Hess claims that he can vote twice; Capt. Goddard's lawyer ridicules the contention. This is the first time a question of this character has arisen, and a judicial decision is awaited with interest by politicians.

Under the provisions of the primary law the proceedings of a convention can be reviewed by a County or Supreme Court Judge.

Little Frances O'Leary Found.

Ten-year-old Frances O'Leary, who disappeared from her home, at 236 West Sixty-fifth Street, Saturday, was found last night in a hallway at 172 West Sixty-fifth Street by people who informed the police. Frances said she had been told by her father to stay in the hall until he came back. The father denied her story and took her home.

SHOT HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Kansas City Man, Supposedly Insane, Planned to Wipe Out Entire Family, but Killed Only One.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 1.—Harboring imaginary wrongs, John W. McKimm, aged twenty-nine years, to-day shot and instantly killed Dr. B. F. Shaw, his brother-in-law, as the latter sat reading the Sunday school lesson to his five-year-old daughter. McKimm, who had been an inmate of a sanitarium and is believed to be insane, threatened to kill the other five members of the family, and was only restrained after a struggle.

Dr. Shaw was a widower. His mother-in-law, Mrs. McKimm, had cared for his children and his wife until she died. The doctor, as was his custom, spent Sunday at the McKimm house. After dinner Shaw seated himself in a chair in the parlor, and with his child before him on the floor was reading the Sunday school lesson to her. McKimm, as it developed later, had gone directly to his room from the table and written a rambling statement, in which he stated that he had not been treated rightly, and that he intended wiping out the entire family, consisting of Dr. Shaw and his child, his mother, two brothers, and a sister. Then, descending to the parlor, he slipped up behind Shaw, and placing the revolver against the latter fired. Dr. Shaw died before the family could reach his side.

As the other members of the family came running to the scene, McKimm coolly raised his revolver to fire at the first who appeared. Before he could fire a second time he was overpowered by his two brothers and taken to the station. There he refused to talk and appeared unconcerned.

BALLES ESTATE LITIGATION.

Chancery Decision Unfavorable to Creditors of One of the Heirs.

NEWARK, N. J., April 1.—Vice Chancellor Pitney has filed an opinion in the case of the Newark City National Bank and others against Augustus Crane, surviving executor of the will of Nathan Balles, deceased. The decision is against the plaintiffs.

When Nathan Balles died he left his estate in equal parts to his children. The realty was to be held in trust by the executors, and no part of it sold without the consent of the majority of the children to the sale. Recently a portion of the real estate was sold to the Government for an addition to the Post Office. One of the sons, Thomas N. Balles, had died in the meantime, and under his will his share of the proceeds was to go to his children. Previous to his death he had become President of the Hobensten Manufacturing Company. The company failed, and large judgments were obtained by Newark banks and other creditors.

When it became known that the Balles property had been sold to the Government, the Newark City Bank and others joined in a suit in Chancery to prevent the executor from paying over to the children of Thomas N. Balles the portion of the proceeds that would have gone to him had he lived.

Chancellor Magill had charge of the case until his health failed and he then referred it to Vice Chancellor Pitney, who, in his decision, declared that the children of Thomas N. Balles are entitled to all moneys that have become due since the death of their father, or will hereafter become due upon the share of the estate to which he would be entitled if living. There is a large portion of the estate yet to be disposed of.

FRATRICIDE CONFESSES.

Remorse Drives an Ohio Man to Tell of a Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, April 1.—Jacob Speakman, a well-known young man, has confessed that he killed his brother Harvey. The brother, to shield him, swore just before he died that he did not recognize his assailant.

Harvey Speakman went home a few nights ago, and, after quarelling with his family, went out into the yard. He returned to the house a few minutes later bleeding from five stab wounds, one of which penetrated his lung and caused death. To-day his younger brother astonished the authorities by making a full confession. His story is that Harvey assaulted him. Jacob drew a knife and stabbed him in self-defense. As he was dying Harvey denied all knowledge of his assailant's identity, but after the elder brother's death, the younger was overcome with remorse at the deed, and decided to tell the truth about the matter.

CHURCH TO AID LABOR.

Announcement of Conference to Discuss Possibility of an Alliance.

The Social Progress League met yesterday in Amity Hall, in West Fifty-fourth Street, which place had been tendered to it for meetings by the Rev. Leighton Williams, pastor of the Amity Baptist Church.

Mr. Williams delivered an address, in which he expressed himself in favor of an alliance of organized labor, the Church, and social reform associations to improve the condition of workingmen.

A conference to consider the matter, he said, would be held in Amity Hall on April 22, and among the men who supported him in the movement, were the Rev. Joseph Reynols, Vice President of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor; the Rev. R. F. Humphreys, President of the Bronx Division of the Federation of Churches; the Rev. Walter E. Bentley, President of the New York Social Reform Union; the Rev. Henry A. Stimson; the Rev. Dr. F. De Sola Mendes, and L. D. Mayes of the Christian Workingmen's Institute.

The speaker was very sorry, he said, to see trade unionism split, while the Church was often antagonistic to labor. He hoped that women would interest themselves in the movement, and if they did they would draw in the members of their families. Women were a power in the Church, and they would also be a power in this movement, Mr. Williams declared.

CHURCH PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.

Woman in Cincinnati Preferred to Operate During Lent.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 1.—With one hand deformed and another containing two fingers imperfectly joined, Anna Norworth, aged twenty-two years, has been improving her time during Lent by picking pockets in churches. She admitted her guilt to-night, saying that the police had at least forty cases on her.

Within the last six months there have been nearly a hundred complaints of thefts in churches. Most of them have been committed during Lent. The police have been searching for the woman for several weeks during which time Detective Dwyer, who is regarded as one of the shrewdest men on the force, has been a constant attendant at houses of worship. The large down-town congregation of St. Xavier's proved to be the richest field for the enterprising young cripple, and it was as a result of her operations there that detection followed.

Her method was to enter the church as a worshipper and kneel behind or beside the woman she selected to rob. During the devotions of the victim the pickpocket would deftly perform her work and then leave.

BASEBALL PLAYERS' UNION.

President Gompers Talks of Establishing One, He Says.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—President Gompers of the Federation of Labor, said to-day that the Federation had under consideration the organization of a union of professional baseball players.

The chief obstacle hitherto, he said, had been the timidity of the players, but now since the clubs had been reduced to eight there was more disposition to effect a union.

Delegates to State Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.—The Republicans of the Fourth Assembly District selected the following delegates to the State Convention: Richard Bolton, William V. Ross, and Wilfred Palin of Cohoes; Henry S. Darby and Charles F. Polk of Watervliet; William S. Polk of Colonie, and Frank H. Deal of Green Island.

Receivers for a Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Judge Amos Thayer of the United States Circuit Court has appointed Charles H. Chappelle of Chicago and James Hopkins of St. Louis receivers for the Kansas City and Northern Connecting Railroad. He also has passed orders authorizing Chappelle and Hopkins to borrow $225,000 at not exceeding 6 per cent. interest and $300,000 on the same terms to be expended on the Omaha and St. Louis and the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern Railroad, respectively.

ACCUSED WOMEN RELEASED

Magistrate Mott Discharges Mrs. Wilson and Miss Buffington.

DETECTIVES NOT SUSTAINED

Conflicting Testimony Given by Witnesses from the Tivoli—Miss Buffington's Story.

Two women arrested by the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station as disorderly characters, were discharged by Magistrate Mott in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. They were Mrs. W. W. Wilson of 257 West Thirty-fourth Street, arrested Friday by Detectives Barry and Glennon, and Miss Catherine Buffington of 120 East Sixteenth Street. Both had been locked up despite the energetic assertions of themselves and their friends that they were respectable women. Mrs. Wilson's case had been adjourned from Saturday. Miss Buffington was arrested Saturday evening by Detectives Falconer and Binning on Fourth Avenue, near Thirty-third Street.

When Mrs. Wilson's case was called, her husband, her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Calvert, of Williamsburg, and some twenty-five friends of both sexes were present to testify to her good character. Magistrate Mott, however, was satisfied with less than that number. Mrs. Wilson repeated the story of her evening walk with Mrs. Rost as told in yesterday's TIMES. Ignorant, it appears, of the Tivoli, its location, and character, she and Mrs. Rost had simply walked through Thirty-fifth Street on the way to a car, which Mrs. Rost was to take for her home, at 63 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. They had been insulted by the detectives and arrested.

Detective Barry had for witnesses Andrew Van Horn and Charles Brown, manager and assistant manager of the Tivoli, and the Italian flower vendor of the establishment. Both swore that the women tried to enter the place, but were ordered out because they had no escorts. Van Horn swore he saw Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Rost speak to two men just before their arrest twenty feet from the Tivoli. He said he had often seen them both in the place.

CONTRADICTORY TESTIMONY.

Mark Alter, counsel for Mrs. Wilson, asked him where the arrest took place.

"Twenty feet from the Tivoli," he said.

Barry, the detective, was asked the same question.

"On Broadway," he answered.

The Italian gave similar testimony. He was asked if he could identify both women.

"That is one of them," he said, pointing to Mrs. Wilson. He looked carefully about the room, passing by Mrs. Rost, who was there.

"She's not here to-day," he answered.

He, too, swore the arrest took place on Thirty-first Street, near the Tivoli. Counsel asked Barry where it was. He replied, "Broadway."

"You saw the arrest?" counsel asked the Italian.

"Oh, yes, Sir."

"Could you leave your flower stand?"

"No."

"How did you see it then?"

"It was just in front of the Tivoli."

"No, Barry says on Broadway."

"Well, I left my stand in charge of an assistant and walked over to Broadway, where I saw the arrest take place."

W. W. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson's husband, produced his marriage certificate, and some of their friends present testified to the good reputations of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. Magistrate Mott expressed himself satisfied and discharged Mrs. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson said late that he would take immediate action against Barry.

"I am to be advised by my employers to-morrow," he said, "of the law and the best course of procedure. When I know what I can do, I will do it at once. I certainly will take action by to-morrow, after I know just what means the law allows."

Miss Catherine Buffington was not called on by Magistrate Mott to tell her story at all. He asked Detective Falconer what evidence he had against her and the charge.

"Loitering on the street," Falconer replied. "I saw her stop and speak to two men. I did not hear what she said, and did not ask the men what she said to them. I do not know her, and never saw her before."

"That's no evidence," the Magistrate retorted, discharging the prisoner. Two other women arrested by Falconer were also discharged subsequently. Mrs. Lines, who owns the house where Miss Buffington lives, and a number of her boarders, were in court to testify as to Miss Buffington's excellent reputation.

MISS BUFFINGTON'S STORY.

Yesterday afternoon Miss Buffington was confined to her room, but her story, as told through Mrs. Lines, is as follows:

"Miss Buffington was going to meet some friends who came to see her—a man and his wife—from her home up the State. They usually stay at the Imperial. Miss Buffington had got home from her business in Brooklyn at 7:30, and it was 8 before she had had her supper. She was tired out, and it was on my daughter's advice that it would do her good that she decided to see her friends on the night of their arrival. At the Imperial she found they would not arrive until later, and decided to go to the Grand Central Station to meet their train. She walked to Seventh Avenue and up that street. She had been indoors all day in the office, and so walked. On Seventh Avenue a man—drunk or a pickpocket—lurched up against her. She was afraid of him and started back. A man came up.

"'Do you know that man?' he asked.

"'No,' she replied. 'I am afraid of him. I think he wants to steal my purse.'

"'We'll protect you,' the second replied, as he and a third walked beside her.

"'Do you know me?' demanded her protector.

"She didn't know they were policemen yet, and thought one of them looked like a man she had once been introduced to.

"They laughed at her and told her she was under arrest. Binning and Falconer they were.

"'Where's your flat? Take us there, and we'll let you go,' they told her.

"They offered her every indignity on her way to the station house.

"'That's a fine dress you've got on,' they said to her, feeling of its texture.

"In the cell they told her she was a fine one making all this fuss. They had been to her address, and nobody knew a thing about her there. As a matter of fact, nobody but newspaper men had been to the house.

"Miss Buffington has lived here three years, and during that time she has been in the house nearly every evening—never out late."

Mrs. Lines said Miss Buffington would place the matter in the hands of her lawyers, and make complaint to the Commissioners.

WATER FOR SUPPOSED BURGLAR.

Detective Gets Pail's Contents While After Gamblers.

Abraham Benjamin keeps a little cigar store opposite Essex Market Police Court. Detectives Haggerty and Stevenson had been informed by some one that he had lost 3 cents in a game of Stuss.

Haggerty entered the tenement over the store, and, making a misstep, alarmed a woman tenant, who thought that the place was full of burglars. She threw a pail of water on the supposed burglar, who had his Sunday suit soiled. He got into the gambling place, however, and found four men there playing "Stuss." He and Stevenson arrested the men and Mr. Benjamin.

Benjamin was held in $1,000 bail for examination at the Essex Market Police Court, and the four men were discharged.

Colorado and Southern's Treasurer.

DENVER, Col., April 1.—It is announced that Charles Wheeler, Secretary and Treasurer of the Colorado and Southern Railway, has resigned. His successor is Harry Brenner of New York, and the main office of the financial accountant for the company will be located in New York City.

Mansfield Declines to Appear.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 1.—Richard Mansfield cut short his Louisville engagement yesterday, declining to appear for the afternoon and evening performances, the advance sale for which had been in progress during the week. Money paid by ticket purchasers was refunded. Illness was given as the reason for the change of plans, but the actor's indisposition is not believed to be serious.

CHIEF CROKER'S NEW MEN.

Young Foremen Just Promoted Relieve Older Fire Fighters.

The sixteen new foremen promoted by Commissioner Scannell on Saturday assumed command of their companies yesterday as follows:

Joseph Sherlok, Engine Company No. 25; Frank Burke, Engine Company No. 28; Thomas J. King, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1; John Kenlon, Engine Company No. 19; Thomas J. Ravel, Engine Company No. 21, James Roan, Engine Company No. 21; Joseph O'Connor, Hook and Ladder Company No. 9; John T. Andariese, Engine Company No. 1; John F. Higgins, Engine Company No. 24; Robert Oswald, to drive Chief Croker; Martin M. Coleman, Hook and Ladder Company No. 12; John F. Howe, Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; Charles Sheridan, Engine Company No. 7; James H. Kieran, Engine Company No. 35.

John D. Farrell and James Langan, both Brooklyn officers, took command of Brooklyn companies.

The promotions rendered it necessary for Chief Croker to make a number of changes of company commanders. Veteran foremen who had seen years of service down town were sent to easier companies up town, where they might rest before asking for retirement. Their places down town were filled by much younger men, many of them having just been promoted.

The promotion of William Guerin as Chief of Battalion took effect yesterday, and Chief Croker assigned him to the command of the Fourth Battalion, which includes the lower east side of the city. Battalion Chief E. F. Terpenny of the Fourth was assigned as a relieving chief. Three days during each week he will be in command of the Twelfth Battalion, during the absence of Chief Cashman as Acting Deputy Chief.

The following foremen assumed command of new companies:

Capt. William Clark, from Engine Company No. 21 to Engine Company No. 8; William Barry, Engine Company No. 31 to Engine Company No. 39, at headquarters; James J. Smith, Engine Company No. 48, to the fireboat William F. Havemeyer; John Finn, Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, to Engine Company No. 44, in East Seventy-fifth Street; Harry Burnett, Engine Company No. 22 to Engine Company No. 49, on Blackwell's Island; Joseph O'Grady, Engine Company No. 1 to Engine Company No. 33, in East Eighty-fifth Street; M. Perley, Engine Company No. 48, to Engine Company No. 83, in Riverdale; Thomas O'Hearn, Engine Company No. 62 to Engine Company No. 59, in West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; John Moran, Engine Company No. 4 to Hook and Ladder Company No. 15; Cud Silp; John Riordan, Hook and Ladder Company No. 6 to Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, Fiftieth Street and Lexington Avenue, succeeding Capt. John J. Grady, who was killed at the West Forty-fourth Street fire; T. Brennan, Engine Company No. 24 to Engine Company No. 30, in Spring Street; D. Lawyer, Engine Company No. 35 to Hook and Ladder Company No. 14, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

When seen at his night headquarters, in Great Jones Street, Chief Croker said, concerning the moving of the commanding fire officers:

"So far as it has been possible I have placed the younger officers in the down-town companies. While the department has a sufficient number of foremen, it is no better off in the matter of officers than before the promotions were made. The new officers assigned to-day are merely a grade higher. What we want is a list from which the Commissioner can select firemen or engineers to become assistant foremen.

"Engine Company No. 72, in East Twelfth Street, is all ready to be organized, but we cannot do it without officers. It can be put in service in one hour's notice if we had the officers. I am particularly satisfied with the commanders who have taken charge of companies this morning. They are all good, steady men, and most of them are young and active, and that it what the department requires."

Fire Chaplain Smith Returns to Duty.

The Rev. William St. Elmo Smith of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in West Twenty-third Street, and Chaplain of the Fire Department, resumed active duty yesterday. He had been ill from grip for several weeks, and was prohibited by his own physician and the medical officers of the Fire Department from responding to alarms of fire. His illness was brought on by his responding to night fires.

ATTEMPTS MURDER IN PARK.

Spranzo, Attacked by Foe, Finds Defender in His Wife.

Pandolino Spranze, forty-eight years old, of 62 Mulberry Street, some time ago had a dispute with an Italian whose name he does not know, and when they separated the latter said he would kill Spranzo.

Spranzo and his wife, Rosie, were sitting on a bench in Mulberry Bend Park last night with hundreds of other residents of the neighborhood, when the man who had threatened Spranzo appeared, and the two were soon engaged in an angry dispute. Before Spranzo could rise, the other man drew a razor fro mhis pocket and stabbed Spranzo on the side of the head.

The wife sprang at the assailant, but he dealt her a blow in the face which knocked her down. Then he ran and escaped.

With his clothes saturated with blood, Spranzo made his way to the Elizabeth Street Police Station, where Dr. Smith of the Hudson Street Hospital sewed up the wound.

Detectives are hunting for Spranzo's assailant.

FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS HERE.

Takes Military Tournament's Place at Madison Square Garden.

Madison Square Garden underwent a transformation yesterday. The military tournament, with its clank of arms and martial music, vacated the Garden late Saturday night, and almost immediately Forepaugh's & Sells Brothers' Circus began moving in. Cages of wild beasts and the regular circus paraphernalia soon took the place the soldiers had occupied.

The employes of the circus at once went to work erecting apparatus and preparing for the opening performance Wednesday. A member of the company who rides a bicycle on a slender wire suspended over the centre of the arena fell from the staging to the arena yesterday, but was not seriously hurt.

An illuminated street parade will be given this evening, starting from the Garden at 8 o'clock.

THIRD AVENUE ROAD CHANGES.

Mr. Rounds of Metropolitan to be Manager—Receiver's Incumbency.

F. D. Rounds, superintendent of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, has resigned, and is now identified with the Third Avenue road under the receivership of Hugh J. Grant.

According to a story made public yesterday, Mr. Rounds's change of position was decided upon last Friday at a conference in which President Vreeland, William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, and Hugh J. Grant took part. Mr. Rounds, it was said, will be General Manager of the Third Avenue Road, and probably will be in complete managerial charge, with Receiver Grant and Mr. Vreeland as advisers. Mr. Rounds has grown up in the surface railroad business under President Vreeland's tutelage. He is expected to assume active duty at once.

Superintendent Robertson will be retained in the service of the Third Avenue Road, but in what capacity could not be learned.

The report that Mr. Grant's receivership will be terminated within the next two weeks is not verified. So far as can be learned he will remain until the projected improvements under the appropriation recently allowed to him are completed. The accomplishment of these will take a much longer time than the rumored limit of his incumbency as receiver.

French Fugitive May Return.

PARIS, April 2.—It is rumored that the Marquis de Lur-Saluces, the well-known Royalist and former member of the Chamber of Deputies, who last January, at the time of the conspiracy trials, was condemned in default of appearance, to ten years' banishment for treason, intends to return to France. If he carries out this plan, it will necessitate the convocation for the third time of the Senate as the High Court.

Flounders Running in Jamaica Bay.

The fishing season in Jamaica Bay opens to-day. Flounders are running, and large catches on the trestle stations and at Canarsie were made yesterday. The fishing sloops which have wintered at Canarsie are being made ready. In a number of the larger ones power is being placed for use in light winds.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FIGHT FOR BIG CLAIMS

City Employes to Appeal Against Justice McAdam's Decision.

MR. WHALEN CRITICISES IT

Discussion of Its Effect in Suits involving Millions Under Rate of Wages Law.

The adverse decision of Justice McAdam in the suit of George Bock for back pay, based on the prevailing rate of wages law, will, it is declared, have the effect of preventing action on all other suits of this nature until the Court of Appeals passes upon the Bock suit. An appeal by counsel for Bock will, it is said, be taken within a short time.

While there is nothing to prevent other suits of a similar nature to that of Bock being moved for trial before some Justice other than McAdam, one Justice of the Supreme Court said yesterday he did not think trial would follow, as Justice McAdam's associates would elect to defer until the highest court of the State should adjudicate on the question.

Claims based on the law have already been filed against the city, aggregating over $5,000,000, and up to the present time the Corporation Counsel has confessed judgment for over $1,000,000, under the contention that the act of 1890 is in its effect an "amplification" of the law of 1897. Justice McAdam, on the other hand, holds by his decision of Saturday that the 1890 act is a distinct and unequivocal repeal of the former acts, and therefore completely nullifies the claims made against the city.

The decision is regarded as of such vast importance in its application to the City Treasury that it is widely felt that the sooner the Court of Appeals settles the question beyond further dispute, the better for the interests involved.

"I do not want to be understood as speaking for Judge McAdam," said one of his associates on the bench yesterday, "but I am sure that he would be willing to assist Corporation Counsel Whalen in every way to get a test case on this confession of judgment matter before the Court of Appeals as soon as possible.

"Mr. Whalen could bring up any one of the claims for wages in any legal way he saw fit. The procedure would probably be that Judge McAdam would dismiss the case, on the ground of his decision in the Bock action. Then if Mr. Whalen wants to determine where the city stands, the way is open.

"It seems to me, so far as I understand the matter from reading the decision in the papers, that the city is not liable in any of these cases. I do not care, however, to discuss the question at length, as I may be called upon to render a decision in one of the cases. For all interests involved, it is better that the contention be taken to the highest court of the State without unnecessary delay."

Justice McAdam, who was seen by a TIMES reporter yesterday, said:

"My decision speaks for itself. It says that the city is not liable for these claims. The act of 1899 appears plainly to be a clear case of repeal of the acts of 1894 and 1897. It seems to dispose of this question until the Court of Appeals acts. More than this I do not care to say."

"You hold, then, that Mr. Whalen in confessing judgment was wrong?"

"It is not within my sphere to criticise Mr. Whalen, one way or the other."

Corporation Counsel Whalen said, in reference to the decision, that nothing was decided except his contention that Bock was a keeper on Blackwell's Island and was not a painter in the sense that he was entitled to 'the prevailing rate of wages' under his contention.

"There was no necessity for the opinion," said he. "It goes outside of the specific question at issue. Moreover, the decision is no precedent for other prevailing rate of wages cases filed."

Mr. Whalen said he was not prepared yesterday to go into a discussion of the nature of these claims. Neither could he say what future action he would take.

Luther Laflin Kellogg, who has appeared on behalf of contractors doing work for the city, spoke yesterday on the case of the law not referred to by Justice McAdam. Mr. Kellogg recently appeared before Justice Beekman in an argument in which he held that the original law, together with the amendments of 1897 and 1899, is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it is not justified in prescribing a vote of wages that contractors engaged on State or municipal work shall pay. The Legislature, he said, may have the right to fix the rate of wages the city shall pay, but it has not the right to fix the rate the contractor shall pay, as that tends to stifle competition.

"I think," said Mr. Kellogg, "that Justice McAdam's decision is sound as far as it goes. I do not understand that he passed on the unconstitutionality of the law at all. If my contention is sustained, it will help Justice McAdam, and obviously the people who advance these claims against the city will find their last prop gone."

Mr. Kellogg, in a reference to Mr. Whalen's action in confessing judgment, said he was not prepared to say that the Corporation Counsel has made a mistake. That contention remains to be determined, he said.

LABOR ATTACKS DECISION.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday, Delegate George H. Warner of the International Machinists' Union offered a resolution condemning Justice McAdam for rendering an adverse decision in the suit of a painter to recover from the city what he alleged was due him under the prevailing rate of wages law.

The resolution was quickly passed.

"What can workingmen expect from the courts now?" remarked a delegate.

"What did the workmen in the Coeur d'Alene district get from the capitalist authorities?" remarked another.

"Workmen will get no justice until they unite in politics and elect their own Judges and Legislatures," said a third.

DADY WILL INDORSE WOODRUFF

Ready to Move His Chief's Name for Vice Presidency in State Convention.

Despite the revival of the story that Gov. Roosevelt will literally be compelled to accept the Republican Vice Presidential nomination, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is actively promoting his own interests in his desire to secure the prize that Gov. Roosevelt does not want, and which he says he will not have.

Mr. Woodruff was in consultation at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday with Col. M. J. Dady and Walter B. Atterbury of Brooklyn. Senator Hanna's opposition does not scare Mr. Woodruff.

Col. Dady, who is a delegate to the Republican State Convention, said to a reporter:

"If no other delegate moves an indorsement of the candidacy of Mr. Woodruff for the Vice Presidency, I will do it."

The Lieutenant Governor expressed regret that Col. Dady had made such a declaration as it might place him in a peculiar position. He was not at war with the organization, he said. While it is not customary for State conventions in New York to indorse candidates for National offices, the State Convention in 1900 did indorse the candidacy of Levi P. Morton for the Presidency.

Mr. Woodruff had a long talk with Abner McKinley, the President's brother. Their meeting, however, was entirely accidental, and their talk was stated as being purely informal and having no relation to the Vice Presidency. One of the Republican Assembly district leaders, who refused to permit the use of his name, said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday:

"Mark my words. If Gov. Roosevelt does not accept the Republican Vice Presidential nomination he will not be renominated for Governor. I'll wager money on that."

It is not infrequently the case that when Gov. Roosevelt's refusal to accept the Vice Presidential nomination is discussed for politicians to significantly remark: "No man has yet refused such a nomination when there were any prospects of election."

TESTING RUSSIA'S CLAIMS.

LONDON, April 2.—The Times has the following, dated March 29, from Seoul, capital of Korea:

"The unreasonable claim of the Russian Minister, M. Pavloff, that Russian subjects alone should have the right to work and develop all mines, forests, and other property in Korea is being tested. Japan having applied for a concession to work certain gold mines."

BECOMES SUDDENLY INSANE.

Former Western Railway Man Jumps Into a Moving Locomotive and Assaults Engineer and Fireman.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 1.—N. G. Moore, formerly General Agent of the Western Railway Association and Inspection Bureau, created a sensation on the Illinois Central tracks at Van Buren Street when he suddenly went insane. The crowd on the station platform saw him jump down to the tracks and run over to a switch house, through the window of which he threw a coupling pin, narrowly missing the man in the house. He ran about the tracks, and finally climbed upon a moving switch engine and assaulted the engineer and fireman with an iron link. The men were compelled to flee.

Moore staid on the engine for a block or two, and then jumped off and entered Lake Front Park, scattering the people before him. The police took a hand and chased him down Michigan Boulevard. He was captured after a hard fight, and it required a straitjacket to control him.

When his family visited him at the police station, he calmed down somewhat and wept copiously. He has been suffering from melancholia for some time. A sudden attack of paresis was the cause of the outbreak.

A ROTHSCHILD TO FIGHT.

PARIS, April 2.—The quarrel between Comte de Lubersac and Baron Robert de Rothschild continues and threatens to spread to other prominent people who were not at the outset mixed up in the affair. Last night the Comte wrote another violent letter, but this time not to Baron Robert. He addressed Baron Edouard de Rothschild, and, after charging Baron Robert with writing him an insulting letter, he said:

"I cannot blame him before he attains his majority. When that is reached he will receive my seconds. I do not wish to remain under the insult of a Rothschild, and as I consider you, the son of the head of this family, responsible, I express my contempt for you, and I warn you that everywhere I meet you I shall throw a glove in your face."

It is reported that the recipient of this letter has sent his seconds to the Comte.

M. Michael Ephrussi will also challenge Comte de Lubersac, and M. de Saint-Alery will challenge Comte de Dion.

PASTORS PREACH ON DR. HILLIS

Chicago Divines Express Their Ideas of His Recent Utterances.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 1.—The utterances of Dr. Hillis of Brooklyn against the Presbyterians were made the subject of discourses in many Chicago pulpits to-day. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus said that the world would have no spiritual orthodoxy if the heretical germ inside the acorn had not been troubling continuously the shell until it finally broke through and became an oak.

Concerning Mr. Hillis, he said that the five greatest heretics of the Bible were Abraham, Moses, Isiah, Paul, and Christ. He added that the Hillis heresy pointed to a tendency toward breadth and comprehensiveness of thought and hope. Much that is now strict doctrine was once called heresy.

The Rev. Frederick Millar rejoiced to learn that Dr. Hillis had repudiated a part of the Westminster Confession of Faith. The step Dr. Hillis had taken would be strongly felt by the old theology. He thought Dr. Hillis should be praised for the manly way in which he had let the world know that he had outgrown a creed opposed alike to reason and the real teachings of Christ. Mr. Millar preached in Ryder Memorial Church.

The Rev. R. A. White thanked the press for giving wide publicity to Dr. Hillis's blast against Calvinism. He thought the Brooklyn man had made a strong and clear presentation of his theme, even though the theme was a trifle hackneyed. The pulpit from which those utterances came had been noted for half a century for proclaiming without apology precisely such heresies as Hillis had done.

The Rev. Albert Lazenby of Unity Church said there was nothing new in the heresy of Hillis. Canon Farrar fifty years ago repudiated the doctrine of eternal punishment, and yet the Church of England was glad to number him in its fold. Sermons like that of Dr. Hillis had been preached every Sunday for many years and nobody took notice of them.

He asked, however: "Should a minister then tear into shreds with one hand what he signed with the other? Is there to be no consistency, no honor, no truth in the pulpit, as there is in the world? Are we of the churches to lower ourselves to the level of the political saloon? Mr. Hillis should have withdrawn before he preached what he thought on a subject so fundamental to his own creed."

Bishop Fallows of the Reformed Episcopal Church said that the condemnation of Mr. Hillis was aimed more at his language than his attack on the dogma. "The nearer a creed can

FIRST REAL SPRING DAY

Cordial Greeting to Warm Sunshine and Balmy Breezes.

THOUSANDS TAKE AN OUTING

Parks, Driveways, and Beaches Crowded with Pleasure Seekers—Summer Cars Appear.

The first real Spring Sunday of the year, the first soft breezes from a clear sky seemed to have emptied every New York house of its inhabitants yesterday, and the streets of the entire city were noisy and gay with bright crowds of promenaders. Old men, old women, young men and maidens, children, dogs, horses, and bicycle riders were out in kaleidoscopic throngs from early morning until the sun went down and the air grew chill.

Throughout the spell of sunshine all the parks and squares were filled with Sunday crowds. The avenues were alive with very early Spring bonnets; the dresses of the women, although not yet blossoming in their full radiance, had bright touches about them, giving the throngs the appearance of a field just beginning to put forth blossoms. The color of the male contingent had changed from the sombre blue of Winter to a fawn color, for Spring overcoats were out by thousands. Through the streets and parks were heard again the jingling chorus of bicycle bells, and the staid and solid citizen once more hopped nimbly about to escape being run down.

On the water front great crowds were collected again to enjoy the weather and watch the vessels come and go. Every seat in Battery Park was occupied, and it needed only the cry of the excursion boat ticket sellers and the sight of the bathhouses to make the scene a truly Summer one. At the Aquarium there was a constant stream of visitors all day long. Nearly 12,000 persons passed through the building, and many were turned away when the doors were finally closed.

In Central Park the driveways were filled with vehicles, and the walks presented gay streams of pedestrians, while the playground was strewn with a new crop of babies with their nurses. The day was a record-breaking one for the Speedway, and during the afternoon the "stretch" from Washington Bridge to Dyckman Street was lined with thousands of spectators, while the driveway itself was almost uncomfortably crowded with equipages. A number of bicycle clubs made their first run of the season.

Although escape from the city was not particularly desirable the cars of the trolley lines leading to the beaches were crowded with pleasure makers. Even in City Hall Park the small boy was out by hundreds, and the big fountain was examined critically with a view to ascertain its readiness for business by many an urchin who contemplates swimming in its tank a little later in the season. All the seats in the square were tenanted once more by the homeless fraternity, who, wearied with the long months of foul beds in wretched buildings, slept peacefully for hours. It was an ideal Spring day.

CONEY ISLAND WIDE OPEN.

"Pneumonia" Cars Help to Carry Over 30,000 Persons to the Resort.

The "pneumonia car," the delight and joy of Brooklyn's physicians and undertakers, was rolled out from its Winter lair yesterday. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company regulates the seasons in Brooklyn, and when the "pneumonia car" appeared the question as to whether Spring had really come was regarded as settled in the affirmative. The open cars were operated chiefly over the Coney Island lines, and their appearance was an inspiration to the concert hall and other business folk there. As a result the trolley cars were not the only "wide-open" things running at Coney Island yesterday.

The crowd at the island was by far the largest that has visited the resort this season. From 30,000 to 40,000 persons was the police estimate. In every respect but one the day was like one in midsummer at the island. The missing feature was bathing. But although there was no bathing in the briny deep, visitors managed to keep "wet" enough otherwise in the various resorts on the Bowery and the many walks that lead from it. Froth-capped "schooners" were everywhere in evidence, and the man with a thirst found the slaking of it the easiest kind of a proposition, if he possessed the wherewithal to buy beer. A few concert halls without hotel licenses were closed, as well as some of the saloons, but as a general thing the island was "wide open."

For the first time this season the crowd did not rush for home at sundown to escape the chilly winds blowing in from the sea, and the island was lively until quite late. That portion of the crowd which remained at the island until after sundown found the riding homeward in the open trolley cars anything but pleasant, and many of the pleasure seekers reached home thoroughly chilled.

While Coney Island, of course, attracted the largest crowd of pleasure seekers yesterday, visitors were many at several of the other Brooklyn shore resorts. At Bath Beach the day was the liveliest since the close of last season. The crowd at this resort was made up largely of bicyclists and persons who drove down in carriages. Only a few of the Summer hotels were open for business, and the all-the-year-round resorts were busy throughout the afternoon.

Ulmer Park was also visited by a large crowd of pleasure seekers, and the day there was as lively as at the other resorts.

Manhattan's great east side and the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn were both largely represented in the crowd at Canarsie, on Jamaica Bay, the trolley cars running direct to Canarsie from Broadway, Brooklyn, making this resort most accessible to residents of those sections. Many of the smaller hotels and amusement places at Canarsie were open yesterday.

Although Bergen Beach has not opened for the season, that resort was not without visitors yesterday. Most of those who went to Bergen Beach contented themselves with strolling along the boardwalk and enjoying the salt breezes from the bay.

That portion of Brooklyn's population which seeks its pleasure awheel, whether behind a speeding trotter or astride a bicycle, thronged the borough's parkways and boulevards yesterday. The riders on the Cycle Path were almost as numerous as on a Summer Sunday, and an endless procession of carriages of all sorts and conditions, from the pneumatic-tired sulky to the lumbering family carryall, passed up and down Ocean Parkway. Eastern Parkway and the roads leading out to the network of macadamized highways in Queens were also alive with cyclists and drivers.

THE SPEEDWAY CROWDED.

Many Interesting Brushes on a Fast Track—New Horses Shown.

The crowd at the Speedway yesterday broke all records for this year, and a stranger at the famous drive would have supposed an international trotting meet was in progress by the fine display of horseflesh, and the hundreds of spectators that lined both sidewalks. It was really the first Spring day the horsemen have enjoyed, and they took full advantage of it and brought out their fast steppers for a brush with old rivals. The roadbed was in excellent condition, as it had been carefully harrowed, raked, and rolled.

Many new horses were noticed in the stretch. Several of them gave promise of a lively gait later in the season. One animal which attracted much attention and caused many inquiries to be made was a handsome bay mare driven by Trainer George Spear. The mare, which entered several lively brushes with Speedway favorites and gave an excellent account of herself each time, is Katy Clyde, owned by William F. Brittain, who has put her under the care of Trainer Spear. There were the usual number of freak rigs. A team of Mexican burros, hooked to a highwheeled vehicle, stepped remarkably well together. Coming down the stretch toward 2 o'clock, when the road was fairly clear, they met a team of Shetland ponies.

"Turn them loose," cried somebody in the crowd, and the proposition met with instant approval. The drivers of the animals assented, and away they went at a lively clip. Although a short race, it was interesting while it lasted, and honors were about even when the sturdy little animals were pulled up under the arch of Washington Bridge in a cloud of dust.

Col. Cockerill's Honor Bright, 2:28¼, carried off the honors of the day, winning about every brush she entered. She seemed to be in the best of condition, and one of her first encounters was with Drex, driven by B. Kearns. On the start Honor Bright seemed to hang back and remained a half a length behind until the half-mile post was reached, when she shot ahead and had the race won in an instant. The next brush of interest was between Col. Cockerill's Doctor and Carmello, 2:21¾, driven by L. Kaplan. After several false starts the horses got away in good shape and traveled nose and nose until nearing the half-mile post. Here Doctor showed a remarkable burst of speed, but Carmello was equal to the occasion, and, doing even better, gained a half a length, which she held to the finish, although Doctor made several furious spurts to recover lost ground.

About the only three-cornered brush in which well-known horses entered was between Sirpol, driven by Jack Curry, the trainer; Malzour, with Charles Lloyd handling the ribbons and Bullmont, handled by M. Frankenstein. A start was made well up the stretch, and the road was cleared for the animals. They struck a fierce gait and held it to the finish. At the quarter Bullmont had a slight lead, with Sirpol a close second. Nearing the half Sirpol took the lead, with half a length to spare, and looked like an easy winner until Malzour received a touch of the whip and a word of encouragement from its driver. The horse responded immediately, and in an instant was leading his opponents by a head. This he increased gradually until the finish was reached, when he had a clear length.

Peter H., 2:26¾, driven by A. R. Meyers, took the measure of several fleet trotters.

The afternoon crowd was far greater than that of the morning, but the road was a trifle dusty and the number of vehicles prevented much speeding. Among the well-known horsemen and horses noticed were Dr. Gill driving Jack, H. B. Carroll driving Maud M., 2:15¼; Mr. Hiscock behind Luxon, George McBride driving the gelding Jack Hart M. Wright speeding Lucy May, 2:32½; Isaac A. Hopper's mare Lucre, in the hands of a trainer; A. M. Rose driving Island Belle, George Coleman with Nutvena, Gabe Case behind a team of blacks, J. P. Baiter, with his gray gelding, Clayton, 2:15½; Albert Kerker driving Ataka Boy, Charles Weiland behind Pansy Blossom, B. Zahn driving Oscar, Albert Bauman behind Red Lady, Christopher Hackett with King Tom, Ed Binzen with Lydia Ann, and George Huber behind a team of bays.

ROWING SEASON OPENED.

Many Crews Take Their First Spins on the Harlem River.

The rowing season on the Harlem River opened with a rush yesterday, and from early till late the water was dotted with shells, gigs, and barges from Third Avenue Bridge as far north as Spuyten Duyvil. At the various boat houses, which were decorated with flags and club colors in honor of the opening of the season, there was a general overhauling of boats, and several new craft were launched, and christened with due ceremony. What little wind there was during the morning did not ruffle the water much, so that the green men had little trouble.

About the first crews to appear on the water were the junior and senior eight-oared shell crews of the First Bohemian Boat Club, who are training daily for the Harlem River and National regattas. Van Vleit, who is coaching the crews, occupied the coxswain's seat in the senior eight. He took the men up the river, rowing an easy stroke and did not attempt to race them until they had put about and were headed for home. Then the juniors took several boat lengths' start and at the word they went away in good form, rowing about thirty strokes to the minute. The seniors, who are in unusually good form, were not long in picking their opponents up, but when they tried to pass them the juniors held them for several minutes. The strain was too much, however, and the seniors soon had things their own way, and left the juniors far astern.

The Union Boat Club was well represented on the water, and among the crews boated was a senior four-oared shell crew, composed of H. L. Connell, bow; G. W. Efinger, No. 2; W. W. Rogers, No. 3; Capt. J. F. Kemp, stroke. Later in the day Capt. Kemp took out a squad of green men in an eight-oared barge. They went up the river with the tide, rowing a ragtime stroke and catching numerous crabs, but managed to keep the boat from capsizing. They drifted up the river as far as Morris Heights, and all went well until they put about. They had come up the river in about half an hour, but it took them fully three times that long to get back with each man rowing a stroke of his own, and complaining that his oar did not work right. They reached the boat house a sad-looking crew with a changed opinion of the joys of an oarsman.

At the Metropolitan Rowing Club, a lively four-oar crew, composed of John Regan, bow; J. Holder, 2; M. Regan, 3, and William Goepfert, stroke, was boated. This crew, on its return from a trip up the river as far as Washington Bridge, fell in with a scrub eight-oar crew from the Harlem Rowing Club, composed of Davis, bow; Holton, 2; Jensen, 3; Plaisted, 4; Harvitt, 5; Fitzpatrick, 6; Borchant, 7; Mase, stroke, and Capt. Jack Nagle, coxswain. A race was proposed, and the crews started off a short distance above Madison Avenue Bridge. The four-oar crew worked hard for a quarter of a mile, but after that it was distanced by the eight.

Much surprise was expressed by the occupants of "Scullers' Row" at the appearance of Thomas E. Deeley and Charles L. Burnham, Assistant Secretary of the Stock Exchange, two old-time members of the Nassau Boat Club. It was the first time they had been on the water so early in the season in years, and they received an ovation. The Nassau Boat Club also boated two four-oared gig crews, as follows: Howard, bow; Crell, 2; Reidy, 3; Crawford, stroke, and Roberts, coxswain; Capt. L. N. Backey, bow; H. V. Cleaver, 2; Mehrhoff, 3; Jacoby, stroke, and Welman, coxswain. The Dauntless, Atalanta, Lone Star, and Nonpareil Boat Clubs were also well represented on the water.

LEGISLATURE'S PROGRAMME.

But Little Remains to be Done in the Last Week of the Session.

ALBANY, April 1.—The Supply and Supplemental Supply bills remain to be passed this week, a conference committee having been asked for by Leader Allds of the Assembly on the former bill. The appropriation of $600,000 for the forest preserve has been cut down to $250,000.

The Davis-Hill bill for the establishment of a hospital in the Adirondacks for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis will, it is understood, be passed, the lump sum asked for being available during the next four years.

On either Tuesday or Wednesday the special Syracuse investigating committee will submit to the Assembly a temporary report, and will ask for permission to continue its work at Syracuse during the year and submit a final report at the session of 1901.

Spirited debate is expected in the Assembly Monday night on the State Board of Charities bills aimed at the so-called Gerry Society of New York City, which will permit the State Board to visit and inspect the institution and compels the society to submit annual reports.

JERKED THROUGH CAR WINDOW.

Sudden Stop Resulted in Injury to Rear Platform Passenger.

A green switchman at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street last night threw the switch for what he thought was a trolley car coming north. It proved to be a cable car, which stopped so suddenly as the cable caught in the slot that one of the passengers who was on the rear platform went head and shoulders through a glass window.

He was Harold Munhert of 403 East Ninetieth Street. His face and arms were painfully lacerated. A policeman took him to the Rooseveit Hospital. The men responsible for the accident were placed under arrest.

Several passengers in the car were uncomfortably jolted, and a few slightly cut by the glass fragments.

Woman Dies Suddenly in Church.

NEWARK, N. J., April 1.—Mrs. Halsey D. Hicks of 266 Summer Avenue, while attending a preparatory communion lecture in the Park Presbyterian Church last night, suddenly expired from heart disease. The body was removed to her home.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

MAY VISIT VATICAN AGAIN

Report that the Pope Will Summon Archbishop Ireland.

Alleged Dissatisfaction in Rome Over American Affairs—Possible Bestowal of Two Cardinalates.

In Roman Catholic circles in this city there is much interest in the report that Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Minn., is to be called to Rome soon to consult with the Pope on present conditions of the Catholic Church in this country. The Archbishop visited the Pope last year, and, it is said, it would be only to discuss some very serious question that he would be called to Rome again. The authority for the story that Archbishop Ireland is to make another trip abroad is the Rome correspondent of a Catholic paper of Brussels, who says:

We learn that for special reasons Archbishop Ireland will return to Europe in the beginning of next Summer. There is some dissatisfaction in the Vatican over a book on "The Religious Situation in the United States." The author, Mr. Tardivel, editor of La Verite of Quebec, thrashes over again the prejudices and errors of the adversaries of the American Bishops. The Canadians have, for particular reasons, constantly shown themselves opposed to the methods and the spirit of the United States. They have made common cause with Cahenslyism; that is to say, for the erection of national churches in the United States, against the policy of unification advocated by Rome and the episcopacy. Consequently, the Canadians are conservative, decidedly anti-liberal, and immovable. Finally, in the school question, they reproach the Yankees with having exercised a bad influence on their country. The Pope, the friend of peace, desired that these questions be agitated no longer; hence the dissatisfaction.

By some it is surmised from this statement that there may be a reopening of the Catholic controversy on Americanism. Well-informed Catholics, however, say that every effort will be made at Rome to prevent a quarrel between the Catholic factions here. It is even declared that the Pope, in the hope of effecting a permanent peace, has determined to make both Archbishop Ireland and Archbishop Corrigan Cardinals. Thus the bestowal of the red hat upon Archbishop Corrigan, which is regarded as a certainty, would not create jealousy among the friends of Archbishop Ireland.

During his coming visit to Rome Archbishop Corrigan will present to the Pope an album containing 253 photographs of buildings erected in the New York Archdiocese during the last ten years. Churches, schools, academies, hospitals, and rectories are included in these buildings, the value of which is several millions of dollars. No American prelate, it is believed, has ever been able to show such evidence of advancement of his diocese before, and Archbishop Corrigan, it is declared, for this reason alone is entitled to special honor from the Holy See.

Another topic discussed by Catholics in this city is the future of Archbishop Keane, formerly rector of the Catholic University at Washington, and an intimate friend of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland. It is said when Archbishop Hennessy of Dubuque died a few years ago, that Archbishop Keane might become his successor. Now it is said that the university's former rector is to be made coadjutor to the aged Archbishop Feehan of Chicago. He would thus become the successor of that prelate in an archdiocese that is second only to New York.

NEW CHURCH DEDICATED.

Archbishop Officiated in Ceremony at Church of the Holy Name.

The new edifice of the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, at Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was solemnly blessed and dedicated yesterday by Archbishop Corrigan, in the presence of a large assemblage of Catholic laymen and clergy.

The Archbishop, in his pontifical robes, accompanied by Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn and Mgr. Farley of St. Gabriel's, and preceded by the Rev. Father Curley, bearing the archiepiscopal cross, first blessed the threshold of the church; then passed around the outside of the building, blessing the edifice proper, and sprinkling it with holy water. The interior and church as a whole was then solemnly dedicated by the Archbishop, wearing the cappa magna; the priests intoning the Litany of Saints. The Very Reverend Canon Peter Pulsant, Jefferson Vincult of the Diocese of New York, assisted the Archbishop during the dedication, the Rev. Henry A. Brann and the Rev. W. L. Penny acting as chaplains.

Solemn pontifical mass was celebrated by Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg, the other officers of the mass being the Rev. Fathers James Doughtery, Assistant Priest; M. J. Phelan, Deacon; John D. Gillooly, Sub-Deacon, and Daniel J. Curley, Cross Bearer. The celebrant of the mass wore vestments of purple and old gold, the day being Passion Sunday, and the canopy of the Archbishop's throne and the draperies of the pulpit were of the same color.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General, preached the sermon. Reviewing the history of the Church of the Holy Name, and speaking of the change brought about by the efforts and energy of the congregation during the last thirty years, Mgr. Mooney spoke on the "Power of the Holy Name."

The church is built in the form of a cross, of pink Milford granite in the Gothic style of architecture, richly carved at the entrances and towers. The interior finish is of quartered American oak, finished in wax. The ceiling is all of highly polished open woodwork. Columns finished in white, and surmounted by Gothic arches, support the roof. In the sanctuary ivory and gold predominate. The altars, in the Gothic style, are of marble and Mexican onyx.

The present rector, the Rev. J. M. Galligan, succeeded the founder of the church, the Rev. Richard Brennan, in 1875.

LEAVING A DOOMED CHURCH.

Farewell of Pastor and People of a Brooklyn Methodist Sanctuary.

There was a pathetic scene yesterday at the farewell assemblage of the pastor and people of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, in South Fifth Street, near Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn. It was the final service held in the church, which is to be torn down to make way for the new East River Bridge. A large congregation packed the edifice to the doors. The pulpit was lavishly decorated with flowers, palms, and plants, and at the morning service the presiding elder of the district, the Rev. Dr. George D. Van Alstyne, presided.

The service began with a love feast, during which the pastor and old charter members of the church spoke. The pastor, the Rev. George Adams, Ph. D., dwelt principally upon the leavetaking and how kind the people had been.

At the afternoon service there was a reunion of ex-Superintendents of the Sunday school, and at the evening service the Rev. Mr. Adams ended the farewell to the church with a historical sermon, during which he referred to the day being the thirty-second anniversary of the church society.

DR. PURVES BIDS FAREWELL.

His Last Sermon at Princeton Before Taking Fifth Avenue Pulpit.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 1.—An immense audience greeted the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves at the First Presbyterian Church to-night to hear his last sermon as pastor previous to his entering upon his duties as regular pastor of the Fifth Avenue Church, New York.

Dr. Purves preached an eloquent sermon, at the close of which he appealed to the young men present to make the coming of the Kingdom of Christ their ideal mission in life. After this he addressed his congregation, and bade them ever to continue faithful in the service of God and to subordinate everything to the doing of His will. Such a work was worth any sacrifice, Dr. Purves will begin his work at the Fifth Avenue Church next Sunday.

Found Boat Sinking and Wife Dead.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 1.—Capt. Pollock was awakened at 3 o'clock this morning, and found his canalboat filling with water. The boat was lying at Pier 9, on the Staten Island Sound at Elizabethport. He went on shore to get assistance to stop the leakage, and when he returned he was horrified to find that his wife had died suddenly in bed. County Physician Westcott was hastily summoned, and he attributed the death to apoplexy. The leak in the boat was finally located and stopped.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Quay Case and Philippine Problem Will Follow Senate Vote on Puerto Rican Bill — House Programme.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Senate will vote upon the Puoerto Rican bill Tuesday at 4 o'clock, and previous to that time each session of the Senate, beginning at 11 o'clock Monday and Tuesday, will be devoted wholly to this bill. Speeches will be made by Senators Bate, Depew, Spooner, Cullom, Mason, Clay, and Culberson, and probably by other Senators. There will be a great rush of speakers toward the close, and the time allowed is considered too short to accomodate all who will desire to be heard. There is, however, no disposition to extend the time agreed upon for taking the vote.

All but two of the committee amendments have been agreed to by the Senate. These two relate to a delegate in Congress and to citizenship, and probably will be voted upon Monday.

The friends of the bill count upon its passage by a handsome majority, but it is now expected that seven Republican votes will be cast against it, the seven comprising Senators Davis, Hoar, Mason, Nelson, Proctor, Simon, and Wellington. Senator McEnery (Dem.) and some independent Senators will vote for the measure, but until the exact number of such votes is known the majority for the bill cannot be predicted.

The taking of the vote on the Puerto Rican bill on Tuesday will displace the Quay resolution, which was set for that day, and Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, has given notice that he will postpone calling it up until Wednesday. The committee will adjourn the Clark hearing in order to give its attention to the Quay resolution Wednesday, but as it is not expected that the latter matter can be disposed of in one day, it is probable that the necessity for going on with the Clark case after Wednesday will cause another postponement of the Quay resolution.

There are several speeches to be made on the Quay case, and there is quite a noticeable disposition on the part of some Senators still further to postpone the vote on it. Senator Penrose, however, announces his purpose to press the consideration as rapidly as possible after it is once taken up. The Quay resolution is subject to displacement by appropriation bills, conference reports, and the Spooner resolution for the temporary government of the Philippines.

The Philippine resolution will be made the unfinished business after the vote is taken on Puerto Rico, and it will give way to the Alaskan Code measure. After that it will divide the time with appropriation bills and conference reports. No prolonged debate is expected on the Philippine resolution, owing to the fact that it is considered a temporary matter, and for the further reason that the Philippine policy has received considerable attention in connection with Puerto Rico.

The Committee on Order of Business has not yet decided what subject to take up after the disposal of the Philippine resolution. There is strong pressure to secure first place for the Shipping Subsidy bill, and at present the indications are somewhat favorable to that measure. The Nicaragua Canal bill is also pressing for first place, and Senator Morgan expresses strong hope of success.

The programme in the House this week is fully mapped out. To-morrow is District of Columbia day. On Tuesday, under a special order adopted some time ago, the House will enter upon the consideration of the bill to provide a civil government for Hawaii. By the terms of the order, the general debate upon the bill will continue Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Thursday the bill will be read for amendment, under the five-minute rule. The final vote will be taken at 4 o'clock on Thursday. Friday will be devoted to private pension legislation, and Saturday has been set aside for paying tribute to the memory of the late Richard P. Bland of Missouri.

MILITIA AS RESERVES.

Mr. Hay's Bill Would Obviate Necessity of Large Standing Army.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Representative Hay of Virginia, one of the prominent members of the Military Committee of the House, has prepared with great care a bill to create out of the militia of the several States a reserve volunteer army for use in time of war, to supplement the regular army.

The bill contemplates a general broadening of the basis of the National Guard, its equipment with service rifles and its complete organization in time of war into regiments, brigades, divisions, and corps, with the three battalion formation as in the regular army, and is designed to obviate the necessity of a large standing army upon the expiration of the present law on July 1, 1901, increasing the standing army to 65,000, and authorizing the present volunteer army of 35,000. It will be introduced in the House to-morrow and receives additional importance from the fact that Mr. Hay is Chairman of the Democratic caucus.

The measure makes all citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five liable to military service in the volunteer army. It appropriates $4,000,000 annually for the maintenance and equipment of the National Guard of the several States, this forming the nucleus of the volunteer army, and requires the Secretary of War to keep in each State a supply of ordnance stores sufficient for ninety days' use of the National Guard of the State in the event of war. It provides a system of mobilization for the Guard by dividing the States into military divisions and provides for a board of officers in each State who shall hold examinations for the position of Second Lieutenant in the National Guard, such officers to be promoted for merit and efficiency.

ARGUES AGAINST A TARIFF.

Puerto Rican Tobacco Man Says Duty Would Keep Manufactured Product Out of American Market.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 1.—W. T. Townes, President of the Puerto Rican Tobacco Company, who yesterday declared that the proposed tariffs would keep Puerto Rico out of the American market, and that, as the result of it, she would sell to Europe, China, and Japan, instead of the United States, declared to-day that 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates would prohibit the sale of Puerto Rican manufactured tobacco in the United States. The raw leaf would pay an average of 5¼ cents per pound, and finished goods 77½ cents per pound. This would be discriminating in favor of the United States manufacturers to the extent of $725 on each 1,000 pounds.

"Skilled labor," he said, "is higher here than in the United States, and the passage of the proposed bill would doom Puerto Rico manufacture. It would be a crime against the labor and capital of Puerto Rico. If Congress is sincere in its purpose only to raise revenue for the island, it cannot honestly take the Dingley bill as a basis. The differential rate between finished and raw products will protect the United States manufacturer, but slaughter the Puerto Rican."

Wife Dies as Her Husband Died.

LACONIA, N. H., April 1.—Clara B. Gardiner, aged forty-five years, widow of Harvey Gardiner of Belmont, committed suicide by hanging, at her home last night. Her husband took his life by hanging in the barn of the same premises about eight months ago.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 2d, 3d and 4th,

From 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Visitors are offered an opportunity to see some of the

MEMORIAL WINDOWS

completed by us for Easter. The memorial windows made by us for this Easter exceed in number those of any former year.

333-341 Fourth Avenue
Between 24th and 25th Streets

CUBAN COMMISSION RETURNS.

Senators Much Pleased and Encouraged by Their Investigation — They See Great Possibilities.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The sub-committe of the Senate, composed of Senators Platt of Connecticut, Aldrich, and Teller, which went to Cuba for the purpose of personally investigating conditions on the island, with a view to intelligent action by Congress with respect to Cuba, has returned to Washington. Senator Platt, Chairman of the sub-committee, to-night authorized the following statement concerning the sub-committee's observations:

"We inquired as carefully and completely as we could with the limited time at our disposal into the condition of the people of the island, their needs, and the prospect of the establishment of an independent, satisfactory, and stable government by and for the people of Cuba. We were in Havana, in all, five days. We also visited the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Santa Clara, being unable to go to Santiago and Puerto Principe, as we very much wished. We saw and conversed with a great many prominent and leading men from all portions of the island, men who represented different ideas and interests, from intense conservatism to decided radicalism, and return with a much better understanding of the problem to be solved and the steps to be taken in its solution than we could possibly obtain otherwise than by a personal visit.

"It may be said of all classes in Cuba that they are looking to the establishment of an independent government, a Cuban republic. A few are impatient and wish for immediate and complete independence. Others are less impatient, believing that sufficient time should be taken to avoid mistakes and to set up the new Government upon such a firm basis as to insure its success and permanence. All are looking forward to the municipal elections that are to take place in the latter part of May, regarding such elections as the first step toward the establishment of the new Government. Much will depend upon the result of these elections. If they take place without disorder and good officials are elected, that will go far to prove the capacity of the people for self-government, and steps can be taken without great delay for further progress in that direction. The problem is complicated by the fact that self-government is an untried experiment by a people who have had little opportunity to study its principles or its details, its necessities or its responsibilities. Many of the more conservative citizens and business men, unfortunately, show too much disposition to hold aloof.

"We were much impressed by the evidences of good administration of the affairs of the island under Governor General Wood. He has a very difficult and complicated problem to deal with; conditions growing out of 400 years of Spanish misrule and the consequent character of the people of Cuba make every step in the solution embarrassing, but we are convinced that he is the right man in the right place, and that his administration, though firm, is as gentle as possible and calculated to lead the people wisely to the establishment of an independent government which shall have close relations with our own and in which the interests both of the people of Cuba and the United States shall be surely subserved. It is not too much to say that the people of Cuba, in respect to the formation of a stable and beneficent government, are very much like children who have to be taught and led. They regard the United States as their friend and teacher and are quite willing to be guided.

"There are great possibilities in the island. It is fertile, has great natural resources, and is capable of supporting a population four or five times larger than it numbers at present. There has been marvelous recuperation since the declaration of peace, but it needs American capital and American enterprise, which hesitate as yet to go there. English and German capital seems more confident, and is being invested. Surely our own people ought to have as much confidence in the future of Cuba as foreigners have. On the whole, we were much pleased and encouraged. The people of the United States and of Cuba should alike exercise patience, being assured that thereby progress will be most certain."

A CONTEST AT SANTIAGO.

Color Line May Be Closely Drawn on Account of Valiente's Death.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 1.—The funeral of Mayor Valiente took place this afternoon with elaborate ceremonial. Col. Whitside and several other United States officers acted as honorary pallbearers. The military and civil procession extended two miles.

The death of Señor Valiente materially changes the political situation. His re-election was considered assured, but now there is a prospect of a hard fight between the rival candidates of the black and white parties. Recent developments have shown that the color line will be closly drawn, and there may be trouble as the whites declare their intention to organize an annexation party rather than to accept negro domination.

Lives Lost in a Michigan Fire.

OWOSSO, Mich., April 1.—Two firemen were killed by falling walls to-day in a fire which destroyed the Central High School of this city. Three other firemen were injured seriously, and two pupils of the school were hurt quite badly. The building was valued at $125,000; insurance, $46,000.

The Fourth Street Fire.

Hein & Fox, dealers in hats and caps at 3 and 5 West Fourth Street, said yesterday that the fire, which took place there on Saturday evening did not start in the part of the building occupied by them.

LA FERNANDINA
CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Havana factories use the same tobacco as found in La Fernandina, but the imported cigars cost more on account of the duty imposed. La Fernandina and the best imported are equal except in price. Try La Fernandina, the finest clear Havana cigar sold. At all leading cigar stores and hotels. According to size, 10-15-20-25c.

MICHAELIS & LINDEMAN 459 Broadway N. Y.
BERNARD STAHL & CO., Makers. DISTRIBUTORS.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys
Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

$1.00 Black Foulard Silk at 59c.

We have secured three hundred pieces of these good Silks. We use the adjective "good" advisedly, in spite of the fact that the Silks—some of them—have insignificant weave imperfections that are practically imperceptible and undiscoverable. Small cause for immense reduction. They are Foulards—woven of the richest and brightest Italian silk and dyed the black that is so full of lustre and beauty. The blemishes are the results of a careless or nervous hand at the loom, and will not count in the wear and appearance of the fabric, but they were of vast importance in determining what price we should pay for the three hundred pieces. That's why you may buy them at 59c. a yard instead of $1.00.

49c. for 85c. Changeable Taffeta Silk, the brilliant, rustling quality, fifteen of the leading color blendings. Only two thousand yards.

49c. for 85c. Warp-printed Taffeta Silk; six handsome color combinations, relieved by dainty white cords; for waists and dresses.

54c. for 75c. Printed Pongee Silks, eighteen of the best colorings, ornate with pretty designs soft and clingy—27 inches wide.

68c. for 90c. Printed Liberty Satins, very superior quality, fifteen desirable colorings, 24 inches wide. Advertised elsewhere at 90c.

39c. for 75c. Black Satin-striped Taffeta, every thread pure silk, rich and heavy. Would cost 75c. to manufacture to-day.

49c. for 85c. Black Taffeta Silk—enhanced with white satin stripes in various effects, 24 inches wide. Appropriate for waists and dresses.

49c. for 75c. Black Swiss Taffeta—a perfectly plain weave of high lustre, 22 inches wide—imported to retail at 75c.

99c. for $1.50 Rich Black Corded Taffeta Silk, including five attractive styles, 27 inches wide. Only three thousand yards.

Suits, Skirts and Coats.

Women's Suits—light, medium and dark gray homespun cheviot, tailor-stitched, double-breasted Eton jackets lined with taffeta silk. Tailor-stitched skirts trimmed from front gore with inverted plait, single Watteau back, lined with percaline,

$15.00 Value; Our Price $11.71.

Women's Suits—handsome quality of ladies' cloth and gray homespun cheviot. Eton jackets faced with satin and heavily tailor-stitched. Single plaited back skirts. Entire suit lined throughout with taffeta silk—firm, high-grade taffeta silk,

$35.00 Value; Our Price $23.99.

Women's Skirts, made of sturdy, serviceable cheviot, front elaborately appliqued with taffeta silk, double Watteau back, lined with fine percaline,

$5.50 Value; Our Price $3.98.

Women's Skirts, double-faced cloth—all the seasonable colors—tailor-finished, single-plait back. Nothing better for rainy days, touring, shopping and golfing,

$8.50 Value; Our Price $5.86.

$9.74 for Misses' $14.00 Suits—gray homespuns, fancy stripes and mixtures—double breasted Eton Jackets, velvet collar, taffeta lined; single plait back skirt, lined with percaline.

$4.98 for Women's $7.00 Jackets—made of covert cloth, in Oxford gray and two shades of tan, natty fly front styles—dependably tailored throughout.

$8.46 for Women's $11.00 Jackets—made of black cheviot—natty effects for Spring wear, careful workmanship—lined with black taffeta silk.

$9.96 for Women's $14.00 Jackets—black camel's hair cheviot, faced with peau de soie, silk velvet collar, lined with black taffeta—all sizes—32 to 45.

$12.99 for Women's $16.00 Jackets—unfinished worsted, nobby fly front styles, lined with taffeta silk—sizes 32 to 46.

$7.16 for Women's $9.00 Golf Capes—extra fine blue cloth, with backs in a large variety of the quietest as well as the most dashing plaids.

$6.50 and $8.00 Trimmed Hats at $4.98.

There are only three hundred of these Trimmed Hats. They are here for THIS SALE, and should vanish before Monday's business ceases. French Sailors, Toques and Round Shapes, made of fancy chip braid and silk straw net. The decorations are artistically applied, and include chiffon, maline, ribbon, foliage and flowers. Choice at $4.98. Actual value $6.50 to $8.00.

$1.50 Untrimmed Hats at 94c.

Five Hundred of these Fancy Chip Braid "Bargain Hats." All hand-made on silk wire frames, in six of the latest and most popular shapes, including Turbans, Walking Shapes and French Short-back Sailors; black, brown, royal blue, tan, pearl, Tuscan and violet. Regular $1.50 qualities; choice, 94c.

56,000 Yards New Ribbon. Value 25c. per piece; our price 14c.

All silk—pure silk—peerless silk; superior quality Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon—quarter inch wide. The kind all women want for fancy and decorating purposes—for trimming underwear, children's clothes and a dozen other uses—pink, light blue, turquoise, cerise, scarlet, cardinal, orange, mousse, olive, lavender, magenta, black and white. Pieces of ten yards, 14c.

Fancy Striped and Corded Taffeta Ribbon, 3½ to 4 inches wide—white, pink, light blue, cerise, scarlet, Nile, national blue and violet; value 35c. per yard; our price 22c.

19c. for 40c. Imported Parme Violet Bouquets, including liberal foliage—natural violet, Ophelia and white.

29c. for 50c. Imported Sprays of Cherries, enriched with foliage. Nothing in stronger vogue for trimming hats.

49c. for 75c. Imported Muslin Chrysanthemums—large fluffy flowers, in all the newest colors—two in a bunch.

59c. for $1.00 large Round Silk Maline Pompons—black and white, and a score of the freshest Spring tints.

Easter Novelties Among the China.

The first news of vital interest centres in the display of indescribable Bisque Ware on the main floor bargain tables. It represents the choicest and most recent productions of our Rudolstadt factory. There are scores of graceful, odd, quaint and pretty shapes in ornaments and vases. The delicate tints and charming decorations are emblematic of Eastertide. Easy to select gifts from such a marvel spread—19c. to $4.97. Many of the articles have no duplicates. This means exclusiveness without costliness.

Bohemian Flower Vases—all the choicest colors and forms. Many are meant for chrysanthemums, roses and other long-stemmed flowers. Among the lot are the radiant "Iris" and "Rainbow" vases.

29c. for the 45c. kind—9 in.
43c. for the 65c. kind—11 in.
83c. for the $1.25 kind—14 in.
97c. for the $1.50 kind—16 in.

Pots and Jardinieres at Half.

Palm and Flower Pots and a large variety of Jardinieres, including the best American and imported makes. Special values in imitation Rookwood with embossed decorations.

67c. for the $1.25 kind—8 in.
97c. for the $2.00 kind—9 in.
$1.49 for the $2.75 kind—10 in.
$1.97 for the

The Wanamaker Store

APRIL opens the door of spring; and while spring has been holding court for many weeks at Wanamaker's, it remained for April to announce full bloom—the bursting of all doors—the fullness of readiness in goods and garments for Easter wear and for the bright days to follow. To this overflowing plenty of beauty we invite Our Public to-day.

Every section of this store feels the inspiration of the new season—feels proud of stocks and styles; bubbles over with enthusiasm and anxiety for you to see, enjoy and share, if you will, the beauty that is here to offer. The looms have not made better fabrics than are here—America has not brought from the old world a better showing; neither are American makers anywhere more exhaustively represented than here and now. Our numerous corps of merchandise experts have traveled over the greater part of the civilized world to make this gathering possible—every source has been searched, and ample quantities collected wherever real worth was found.

It all tends to the making of a better store—an ideal shopping place where every want can be supplied and every wish gratified. Perhaps we are not perfect—we know we're not—but we feel nearer to the ideal to-day with the store so full of new spring beauty.

A Brilliant Assemblage of Silks

The dazzle and richness of every color and tint that nature contributes and dyer conjures, glows from the silk counters. Every beautiful silken fabric that America, England and France have produced, is here. Wonderful lustre, exquisite figurings—almost marvelous variety.

Dress Fabrics---The Triumphs of Two Continents

Beautiful stuffs in variety greater than you could want to view. The soft and exquisite fabrics that the season demands—Crepe de Chines, Bereges, Voiles, Grenadines in charming profusion. Of course the habit cloths, too, for tailor-made suits. Every fabric that is new or beautiful, elaborately displayed for easy seeing to-day.

Exquisite Garnitures for the Gowns

Fascinating variety of Dress Trimmings. Elaborate Robes and Boleros as well as every graceful beauty aid that wizards of dress could wish—collected in every foreign mart where such prettiness is conjured. Plenty in profusion shown to-day.

Spring Showing of Shoes

The gown stands or falls on the grace and style of the footwear. Well dressed man or woman wants the best shoemaking in point of style and comfort. Shapely shoes for the looks of them—comfortable shoes for the graceful carriage of the wearer. Both points for stylish appearance are effectively cared for in Wanamaker shoes.

The new spring styles, for men, women and children, are on show to-day.

Stylish and Tasteful Millinery

The season has been a triumph—we have made marked advances in pleasing Our Public—this is the store of progress, and the betterment has been very real. Our own millinery creations have shared honors with the host of aristocratic beauties that we brought from Paris. The Millinery Salon is filled with refined beauty to-day.

Women's Costumes, Suits and Wraps

The broadened horizon of the beauty in ready-made garments for women reaches its widest fullness here. The costume show is new almost daily. The models of America's master maker would be counted worthy of Paris. Dresses, Tailor-made Suits, Separate Skirts, Jackets and Capes make wide display to-day.

A Gorgeous Array of Shirt Waists

The brilliance of silk in every tint and tone, in solid colors and stripes and figures—marvellously plaited and puckered, combined, stitched and trimmed.

And a very distinct and distinguished gathering of Washable Shirt Waists—three times the space and show of any other store, because we searched far, and skipped nothing beautiful or worthy.

Women's Neckwear and Laces

The daintiness for personal adorning—the finishing touches of the toilette that enhance the beauty of all. These are ready in widest variety of refinement and comely styles.

Spring Stockings for Men and Women

The very elegant styles from Paris—a profusion of elaborate sorts, as well as the more practical kinds, in every wanted style.

Spring Clothes for Men

The Tailoring Store holds splendid varieties of light-weight woolens for Easter Suits—for outing wear or dress; and excellent variety of new spring Overcoatings.

The Ready-made Clothing is smart and stylish; with the effectiveness and finish of tailored garments. We find the fit, or make it fit. High-class clothes, suits or overcoats. Broadest variety, ready to-day.

Spring Shirts and Neckwear for Men

The Men's Wear Store is a handy and attractive corner for well-dressed men. Just inside the door at Broadway and Ninth—convenient, and the service is prompt. Then we bring over the finest shirtings that Glasgow and Paris have to offer, and the choicest and newest neckwear silks. Of course we show too the best that America has produced. Patterns, as a rule, exclusively ours. Particular displays to-day.

Light-weight Underwear Ready

The comfortable sorts for the new season, for men, women and children. Shaped and made with particular care, to give comfort with good service. The Wanamaker under-garments are famous for fit—we made them so; it didn't come by chance.

But where shall the story end? For Women these for merest hint—

Parasols **Muslin Underwear** **Jewelry** **Corsets** **Gloves**
Toilet Articles **Belts and Chatelaines** **Ribbons** **Handkerchiefs**

These for Men—

Bath Robes and Pajamas **Gloves** **Traveling Bags** **Bicycles**

These for the Housekeeper—

Linens **Bedding** **China and Glass** **Housefurnishings** **Pictures**
Sheets and Pillow Cases **Furniture** **Carpets** **Clocks**
Upholstery **Floor Linens** **Slip Covers and Awnings**

The whole store—five floors and basement from Broadway to Fourth avenue, from Tenth street to Ninth—is ready for spring and the best and fullest supplying of your needs for the new season.

Sumptuous Sterling Silver and Artistic Plated Ware

An Unprecedented Offer at an Unexpected Time

THE Main and Tenth street aisles are pyramids and plateaus of silver to-day. Piled high with trophies of richness and beauty that were won after a merchandise victory that would have been counted impossible by any house but Wanamaker's.

The fruits of the victory come just when thousands of Easter gifts are in mind, and when presents for post-Lenten brides are to be purchased. Just when the furnishment of summer homes is being planned. And it is *new* silver, right from the makers, and much of it has just received the finishing beauty before it was shipped to us—*yet*, these fine wares are

one-third to one-half off regular prices

The transaction includes a magnificent collection of Sterling Silver and most artistic Quadruple-plated Table Wares, and Rogers' knives, forks and spoons; also sterling mounted articles for the Toilet Table and Desk.

Probably the most radical departure from the precedents of the past is the offering of

Ten thousand Ounces of Sterling Silver Spoons and Forks

at 75c an ounce

The lowest price for which these goods in sterling silver have ever been sold in New York is one dollar an ounce. This offer comes because the manufacturer wished to change his patterns, and we bought his entire made-up stock at little more than bullion value. This brings the prices of sterling silver forks and spoons down to the following (of course variations in weight make other prices, too):

Tea Spoons, 8 ounce weight, $6 doz.
Tea Spoons, 10 ounce weight, $7.50 doz.
Dessert Spoons, 14 and 16 ounce weight, $10.50 and $12 doz.
Table Spoons, 18 ounce weight, $13.50 doz.
Table Forks, 18 ounce weight, $13.50 doz.
Dessert Forks, 14 and 16 ounce weight, $10.50 and $12 doz.

There are many dainty *Sterling Silver Servers*—tongs, knives, shells, and the like, each in a pretty satin-lined box—inexpensive, but quite pretty Easter gifts—

90 cents each

Sterling Silver Table Ware in beautiful patterns—worth almost double these prices:—

Ice Cream Plates, $3.75.
Berry Bowls, $15.75 to $33.75.
Crumb Trays, $14.50.
Crumb Knives, $7.25.
Fruit Dishes, $29, $36, $20.50.
Candlesticks, $8.50 and $9.75.
Ice Cream Platters, $32.50.
Gravy Boats, $13.50 and $14.50.
Water Pitchers, $23. Card Trays, $4.25.
Napkin Rings, $1.20 to $2.40.
Celery Trays, $20 to $42.
Bonbon Dishes, $3.75 to $4.80.

Quadruple Silver-plated Table Ware

Quadruple-plated on best white metal in handsome patterns. Some time ago the great silver-plated ware interests of this country were merged into one company, and it became necessary to close up some of the factories. We purchased the largest part of these discontinued goods, and are enabled to offer them at

about one-half price

These hints of pieces and prices—

Tea Services, 4 and 5 pieces, $9.50 to $15.
Cake Baskets, $1.90. Card Trays, 65c.
Bread Trays, $1.50. Fruit Stands, $3.75.
Coffee Sets, $5. Syrup Pitchers, $1.25.
Baking Dishes, $3.75. Tea Kettles, $4.25.
Tea Set Waiters, $9.50. Ice Urns, $9.50.
Soup Tureens, $2.50 and $4.50.
Serving Trays, 95c. to $3.25.
Pretty Palm Pots, of quadruple-plated silver, with growing palm. Complete at 75c.

Rogers' A1 Plated Ware

The name "Rogers'" has for years stood as a synonym for what was best in plated flat ware. The name Rogers', as understood and valued by the public, stands for the four or five companies now controlled by the International Silver Company. Many dealers are now selling goods made, it is true, by persons who bear the name of "Rogers," but whose only claim to notice is the fact that they use the name made famous by the original makers.

The goods in this sale are made entire by the original "Rogers," and are of the highest character. Now offered at about

Half Regular Prices

Rogers' Plated Spoons, Forks, Servers and Ladles in four patterns, as good as any made, but newer ones are making claims, so these are discontinued:

Butter Knives, 25c each
Sugar Spoons, 20c each
Mustard Spoons, 10c each
Pie Knives, 60c each
Berry Spoons, 50c each
Fish Forks, 75c each. Fish Knives, 75c ea.
Crumb Knives, 90c each
Children's Knives, 15c each
Oyster Ladles, 75c each
Tea Spoons, $1.10 dozen
Dessert Spoons, $2.10 a dozen
Dessert Forks, $2.10 a dozen
Table Forks, $2.20 a dozen
Table Spoons, $2.20 a dozen
Oyster Forks, $1.50 a dozen
Coffee Spoons, $1.10 a dozen.
Rogers' Triple-plated Knives, $2.35 a dozen
Fish Knives and Forks, $1.50 a set

Holmes & Edwards' Sterling Inlaid Forks and Spoons

Guaranteed for 25 years' wear. Two good designs at

one-third below regular price

Tea Spoons, $2.50 dozen
Dessert Spoons, $4.75 dozen
Dessert Forks, $4.75 dozen.
Table Forks, $5.25 dozen
Table Spoons, $5 dozen
Sugar Spoons, 50c each
Butter Knives, 50c each
Orange Spoons, $2.50 dozen

Fine Table Cutlery

Excellent guaranteed qualities.

Stag handle Carving Sets—2-piece Bird Carvers, 85c and $1.15; 2-piece Beef Carvers, $1 to $1.75.
Celluloid, bone and rubber handle Knives—Medium, $2.50 to $3.50. Dessert, $1.85 to $2.25.

Sterling Silver Toilet Articles and Desk Requisites at one-third off regular price

Fine, heavy, durable patterns.

Mirrors, $4.25 to $6.30.
Hair Brushes, $2.40 to $3.15.
Cloth Brushes, $2.40. Combs, 75c.
Hat Brushes, 60c and $1.
Bonnet Brushes, $1.10. Tea Trays, $6.
Military Brushes, $2.40. Puff Boxes, $2.10.
Pocket Mirrors, $1.50. Flasks, $2.10.
Vaseline Jars, $1.25.
Ink Stands, $1.25 to $2.10.
Calendars, $5.40 to $8.50.

What About Your Linen Supply?

In making spring inventory of your household linens do you discover needs in certain lines? Table linens, perhaps. New cloths and napkins are required, maybe. Or towels. You cannot fail to supply those needs here to your perfect satisfaction. This is a linen store of high standard. You're safe in all the purchases you make in it. Good linens and only good linens, always. And prices invariably reasonable.

TABLE LINEN—By the yard—
45c yd.—Heavy Irish linen, loom dice; almost white; very durable; 56 in. wide.
70c. yd.—Irish linen; snow white; 66 in.
$1.25 yd.—Flemish double damask; 70 in.
TABLE CLOTHS—
$1.60—Scotch, full bleached; 66x70 in., $2 for size 66x87 in.; $2.40 for 66x102 in.
Breakfast napkins to match, $1.75 dozen; dinner size, $2.50 doz.
$2—Irish double damask; 68x69 in.; $2.50 for size 68x89 in.
Flemish double satin damask table cloths—assortment broken, reduced thus; 90x108 in., at $6.50, were $7.75; 90x126 in. at $7.50; instead of $9; 90x144 in., at $8.50, instead of $10.25.
Napkins, Bohemian, silver bleached, 18x18 in., 75c a dozen.
Excellent restaurant napkins, 22x22 in., $1 a dozen.
Table napkins, German, grass bleached, 22x22 in., $2.25 a dozen.
Table napkins, Scotch, snow white, 26x26 in., $3 a dozen.
Tea napkins, German, sewed fringe, 17x17 in., $1.50 a dozen.
TOWELS—
Scotch bleached huckaback; fringed; washed ready for use; 20x38 in., 15c.
German bleached huckaback, hemmed; damask borders, 22x42 in., 25c.
Austrian bleached satin damask, knotted fringe, colored borders; 24x50 in., 25c.
American bleached; bath; all cotton; hemmed or fringed; large size; 25c.

Fourth avenue.

It's Time to Plant These Roses

The Rose Bushes from Holland went on sale on Saturday. Hardy, sure bloomers of selected varieties. They should be planted immediately to bloom when roses are most delightful. Splendid variety—Saturday's papers gave the list—

15c each
2 for 25c.; $1.25 a dozen.

Gorgeous Crimson Ramblers, 20c; 3 for 50c.
Flower Seeds, 3c a package; 25c a dozen.

Basement.

Sale of Fine, New Parlor Suites

There are over a hundred—elegant, well-made and remarkably low-priced. Ninety-one come to us from a maker of strictly honest furniture who was willing to part with them for much less than their value—the last ones, and he wanted to close. To that lot we've added a few from our own high-class stock. The suites are uncovered. You may choose from 15 styles of coverings, in about 50 colorings, and we'll cover the suit you select to your order—without extra charge, of course.

Read further of styles, prices and values:

$28, value $40—Imitation mahogany; 3 pieces; fancy inlaid backs; covering of damask.
$32, value $45—Imitation mahogany; 3 pieces; nicely inlaid; covering of striped velour.
$35, value $50—Imitation mahogany; 3 pieces; covering of damask.
$45, value $60—Imitation mahogany; 3 pieces; mahogany veneered backs, inlaid; covering of embossed velour.
$45, value $65—Imitation mahogany; 3 pieces; nicely carved; tapestry covering.
$50, value $70—Imitation mahogany; 3 pieces; nicely carved; covering of damask.
$55, value $80—Imitation mahogany; 5 pieces; inlaid backs; coverings of damask.
$55, value $75—Imitation mahogany; 3 pieces; nicely carved; covering of figured tapestry.
$65, value $90—Mahogany; 3 pieces; nicely carved backs; embossed velour covers.
75, value $100—Mahogany; 3 pieces; inlaid with pearl and fancy woods; coverings of green plush.
$75, value $110—Mahogany; 3 pieces; carved claw feet; coverings of figured tapestry.
$80, value $115—Mahogany; 3 pieces; carved back and claw feet; tapestry coverings.
$100, value $150—Mahogany; 3 pieces; inlaid back; carved claw feet; coverings of figured tapestry.

Fourth Floor.

Men's Suits to Order

Correct cut, faultless fit, fashionable fabrics—a Wanamaker spring suit to order combines all three. And more. The price will be not nearly so high as that you're asked to pay by so many exclusive tailors. We're now showing a very extensive line of newest, best fabrics for spring suits—fancy cheviots, striped cassimeres, tasteful cheviots. We'll make a sack suit that will satisfy in all respects, choice of this excellent assortment, at $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bicycle News—We have ready this morning Four Hundred more of the famous **Lovell "Diamonds" at $16.** Men's and Women's 22 and 24-inch frames—all in black. The only wheel of such high character ever offered at such a price. They'll likely be sold in a morning.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

The next best thing to originating good work is imitating it—therefore our competitors' emulation is commendable.

Special sale of fancy cheviots and worsteds. Suits to order $16.00, trousers $4.00. Topcoat, $18.00. Grays and Oxfords and cheviots, silk lined and faced, $22.00.

Our up-to-date booklet, with fashion plates and explanation of materials, self-measuring guide, samples mailed free.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

Analysis
Take any whiskey for analytical test as compared with

Hunter Baltimore Rye

And we do not fear but that the Hunter Whiskey will prove to be the purest type.

It is made pure. Age refines and mellows it and the flavor delights all.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

A Triumph of Modern Optical Science.
The KOKEL Lens for Eyeglasses and Spectacles.

KOKEL
TRADE MARK

Gives increased field of vision—decreased weight. Added comfort and improved appearance make it incomparably the best.

W. L. Seorgen Sole Maker, 32 E. 23d St., N. Y.

SMART SILVER
FOR THE
SMART SET.
The Mauser Mfg. Co.

15th St., bet. B'way & 5th Ave., NEW YORK.

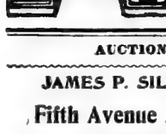

DESKS.
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW.
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.
Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 Fifth Avenue.
Now on Free View,
A Very Important Collection
OF
VALUABLE PAINTINGS
BY
Eminent Modern Masters
AND BY
PAINTERS of the Early English and Dutch Schools.
The Sale Will Take Place
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 5 and 6, at 8:15 o'clock,
AT THE
Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 Fifth av., between 34th & 35th sts.
Catalogues mailed on application.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE OPERA PIANO,
New and elegant designs, also several slightly used
WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.
Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

PERSONAL.

MATTHEW LANCASTER, SON OF MARY Lancaster, late of Darwin Street, Bolton, Lancashire, England, or any person having information respecting him, or his present address, is requested to communicate with the undersigned forthwith.
Dated this 12th day of March, 1900.
JAMES DUTTON & SON, Solicitors, 19 Acresfield, Bolton, aforesaid.

INSTRUCTION.

SPECIAL OFFER—Until Sept. 1 students will be received at our new DOWN-TOWN SCHOOL at a reduced rate. Apply Walworth Stenographic Institute, 29-33 West 42d St. Up-town school: Walworth Business and Stenographic Institute, 108-110 East 125th St.

FOR SALE.

BAR FIXTURES.
Complete outfits in stock; prices right; samples at warerooms. BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., Broadway and 17th St.

INTERCOLLEGIATE FENCING

Harvard the Winner in a Well-Contested Tournament.

Naval Cadets a Point Behind the Leaders and a Point Ahead of Cornell —Columbia Ranks Fourth.

Harvard fencers won a hard-fought contest in the intercollegiate tournament held at the Racquet and Tennis Club Saturday afternoon and evening, while the individual championship went to A. E. Wieland of Cornell.

The teams entered were those of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, United States Naval Academy, and Cornell. There were three men on each team and as each man contested every other there were ninety bouts. The afternoon contests resulted evenly for all except Yale, who took a rear seat at the outset and kept it throughout the tournament.

For general team work Harvard easily ranked first, but for brilliant individual effort Ware of Columbia and Tamura, the little Japanese fencer from Annapolis, were the favorites. De Diaz of Harvard, who holds the amateur fencing championship of America, was hampered by a badly injured hand.

This is the first time that five colleges have entered in this tournament, only four having contested in previous years. Yale, the fifth college, entered at the last moment, and it was understood that her men lacked both training and experience. The pluck her men displayed, however, in fighting desperately for every bout, elicited more admiration than their fencing.

The teams were made up as follows: Columbia—S. L. Ware, W. C. De Mille, and G. A. Lawrence; Harvard—M. D. De Diaz, Howard Clapp, and F. W. Hitchings; United States Naval Academy—Charles R. Train, James C. Kress, and Hirvaki Tamura; Cornell—A. E. Wieland, N. L. Knipe, and C. W. Davis; Yale—S. N. Arnold, H. D. Stowe, and H. W. King. The judges of the contest were Dr. G. M. Hammond, Mr. C. G. Bothner, and Dr. M. J. Echeverria, all of the New York Athletic Club, and Mr. W. Scott O'Connor of the Fencers Club. Summary:

1, Waré (C.) defeated Train (A.); 2, Clapp (H.) defeated Knipe (Cor.); 3, Tamura (A.) defeated Davis (Cor.); 4, Hitchings (H.) defeated Lawrence (C.); 5, Kress (A.) defeated De Diaz (H.); 6, Wieland (Cor.) defeated De Mille (C.); 7, Train (A.) defeated Clapp (H.); 8, Waré (C.) defeated Knipe (Cor.); 9, Tamura (A.) defeated Lawrence (C.); 10, Hitchings (H.) defeated Davis (Cor.); 11, De Diaz (H.) defeated De Mille (C.); 12, Wieland (Cor.) defeated Kress (A.); 13, Waré (C.) defeated Clapp (H.); 14, Knipe (Cor.) defeated Train (A.); 15, Wieland (Cor.) defeated Arnold (Y.); 16, Ware (C.) defeated Stowe (Y.); 17, Train (A.) defeated King (Y.); 18, Davis (Cor.) defeated Lawrence (C.); 19, Clapp (H.) defeated Arnold (Y.); 20, Knipe (Cor.) defeated Stowe (Y.); 21, De Mille (C.) defeated King (Y.); 22, Tamura (A.) defeated Hitchings (H.); 23, Kress (A.) defeated Arnold (Y.); 24, De Diaz (H.) defeated Stowe (Y.); 25, Knipe (Cor.) defeated King (Y.); 26, Kress (A.) defeated De Mille (C.); 27, Arnold (Y.) defeated Lawrence (C.); 28, Tamura (A.) defeated Stowe (Y.); 29, Clapp (H.) defeated King (Y.); 30, Wieland (Cor.) defeated De Diaz (H.); 31, Ware (C.) defeated Tamura (A.); 32, Arnold (Y.) defeated Davis (Cor.); 33, De Mille (C.) defeated Stowe (Y.); 34, De Diaz (H.) defeated Davis (Cor.); 35, Lawrence (C.) defeated Knipe, (Cor.); 36, Davis (Cor.) defeated King (Y.); 37, Clapp (H.) defeated De Mille (C.); 38, Wieland (Cor.) defeated Train (A.); 39, Hitchings (H.) defeated Stowe (Y.); 40, Ware (C.) defeated Davis (Cor.); 41, Lawrence (C.) defeated De Diaz (H.); 42, Hitchings (H.) defeated Kress (A.); 43, Train (A.) defeated Arnold (Y.); 44, Ware (C.) defeated King (Y.); 45, Knipe (Cor.) defeated Kress (A.); 46, Clapp (H.) defeated Tamura (A.); 47, Wieland (Cor.) defeated Hitchings (H.); 48, De Mille (C.) defeated Train (A.); 49, Ware (C.) defeated Arnold (Y.); 50, Tamura (A.) defeated De Diaz (H.); 51, Lawrence (C.) defeated Kress (A.); 52, Train (A.) defeated Stowe (Y.); 53, De Diaz (H.) defeated King (Y.); 54, Wieland (Cor.) defeated Clapp (H.); 55, Train (A.) defeated Davis (Cor.); 56, Ware (C.) defeated Hitchings (H.); 57, Knipe (Cor.) defeated De Mille (C.); 58, Tamura (A.) defeated Arnold (Y.); 59, Hitchings (H.) defeated King (Y.); 60, De Diaz (H.) defeated Train (A.); 61, Wieland (Cor.) defeated Lawrence (C.); 62, Arnold (Y.) defeated Knipe (Cor.); 63, Clapp (H.) defeated Davis (Cor.); 64, Hitchings (H.) defeated De Mille (C.); 65, Kress (A.) defeated King (Y.); 66, Knipe (Cor.) defeated Tamura (A.); 67, Stowe (Y.) defeated Davis (Cor.); 68, Lawrence (C.) defeated Clapp (H.); 69, Wieland (Cor.) defeated Ware (C.); 70, Kress (A.) defeated Davis (Cor.); 71, Clapp (H.) defeated Stowe (Y.); 72, Train (A.) defeated Hitchings (H.); 73, De Diaz (H.) defeated Knipe (Cor.); 74, Tamura (A.) defeated De Mille (C.); 75, Hitchings (H.) defeated Arnold (Y.); 76, Lawrence (C.) defeated King (Y.); 77, Clapp (H.) defeated Kress (A.); 78, Knipe (Cor.) defeated Hitchings (H.); 79, Wieland (Cor.) defeated Stowe (Y.); 80, Train (A.) defeated Lawrence (C.); 81, Tamura (A.) defeated King (Y.); 82, Kress (A.) defeated Stowe (Y.); 83, De Mille (C.) defeated Arnold (Y.); 84, Wieland (Cor.) defeated King (Y.); 85, De Diaz (H.) defeated Ware (C.); 86, Davis (Cor.) defeated De Mille (C.); 87, Lawrence (C.) defeated Stowe (Y.); 88, De Diaz (H.) defeated Arnold (Y.); 89, Ware (C.) defeated Kress (A.); 90, Tamura (A.) defeated Wieland (Cor.)

Total score—Harvard, 23 bouts; Naval Cadets, 22 bouts; Cornell, 21 bouts; Columbia, 20 bouts; Yale, 4 bouts. The highest scores were: A. E. Wieland, (Cornell,) 11 bouts; S. L. Ware, (Columbia,) 10 bouts; M. De Diaz, (Harvard,) 9 bouts.

MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB.

The second game of the match between Halpern and Roething, contested at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday, was won by Roething, who has thus won two games straight:

SECOND GAME—PETROFF'S DEFENSE.

Roething. White.	Halpern. Black.	Roething. White.	Halpern. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	15. PxB	QxP
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	16. B—R3	Q—B3
3. Kt—P	Kt—Q3	17. BxR	KxB
4. Kt—KB3	KtxP	18. KR—K	P—QKt4
5. P—Q4	P—Q4	19. Q—Kt4ch	Kt—Q3
6. B—Q3	P—KB4	20. R—K5	K—Kt
7. Castles	B—Q3	21. QR—K	B—Q2
8. P—QB4	P—QB3	22. R—K7	R—K
9. Kt—QB3	Castles	23. RxRch	BxR
10. Q—Kt3	KtxKt	24. BxBP	B—B2
11. PxKt	Kt—B2	25. B—K6	BxB
12. Kt—K5	QxP	26. QxKt	K—B2
13. PxP	P—B3	27. QxBP	Resigns.
14. P—Qdch	KxB		

Following is the score in the annual handicap tournament of the club:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Siegheim	5	1	Halpern	2	3
Pulvermacher	5	3	Delmar	1½	1½
Harham	4½	2½	Massett	1½	2½
Yeaton	4	4	Raubitscheck	1½	1½
Roething	3	0	Madan	1	2
Rosenfeld	3	5	Spirrad	1½	1½
Marshall	2½	3½	Magoon	0	5

MEMPHIS JOCKEY CLUB'S MEET.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 1.—The twentieth annual meeting of the Memphis Jockey Club will begin next Thursday at Montgomery Park, and will continue for twenty racing days, which will throw the final day's sport on April 27. During that time eleven stakes will be decided, some of which are numbered among the richest in the West.

As in former years, the Montgomery Handicap will be run on the opening day of the meeting. The Tennessee Oaks will be decided on the fifth day and the Tennessee Derby is announced for April 16, Easter Monday, the ninth day of the meeting. The stake offerings for two-year-olds consists of three $1,000 added money events and one selling sweepstakes, with $700 added. The other fixtures to be run are the Turf Congress Stakes, for three-year-olds, $2,000 added; the Peabody Handicap, $1,000 added; the Cotton Steeplechase Stakes, $700 added, and the Tennessee Brewing Company's Stakes, selling, $1,000 added.

All of the fixed events are well filled and prospects for a successful twenty days of the sport were never so bright. There are more than 900 horses quartered at the track or in the immediate neighborhood, and several stables will have to ship to other racing points on account of lack of stable accommodations. The three-year-olds quartered at the track are among the best in the country and include Sam Phillips, The Conqueror, F. W. Brode, Admiral Schley, Capron, Elizabeth Klein, The Rush, Dr. Riddle, Florizar, Belle of Orleans, Lamplighted, Lady Elite, Brown C., Anderson, Thrive, and others. Although the two-year-old Brigade have had but little time at Little Rock to give a demonstration of their worth, it is generally admitted among the horsemen and trainers at the track that a large colony of the youngsters are possessed of lots of class, if appearance and workouts in private count for much.

To Race at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Eastern racing season of 1900 will begin at the Bennings race course here to-morrow. The meeting will continue daily until Saturday, April 14. Following are the entries for Monday:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Alie H., 89 pounds; Cupidity, 98; King Thistle, 95; Magic Light, 104; Tourney, 105; Sidney Lucas, 108; Lady Lindsey, 113; General Mart Gary, 115; Corialis, 122.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds. Half a mile. Scurry, 109 pounds; Thoroughbred, 112; Nettie Newcomb, 100; Della Cee, 109; Lightball, 109; The Irish Boy, 112; Tonicum, 112; Fake, 112; Connie, 109.

THIRD RACE.—Maiden steeplechase. About two miles. Emory, 137 pounds; Lovelorn, 135; Larose, 140; Rifler, 161; Conflicting Evidence, 156; Tamor, 137; Cosmopolitan, 137.

FOURTH RACE.—Bennings Handicap. Three-quarters of a mile. Imp, 132 pounds; Counsellor Weinberg, 114; Lady Lindsay, 109; Charentus, 109; Cupidity, 97; Brisk, 109; Kentucky Colonel, 107; Prince of Veronica, 113; Knight of the Garter, 107; Robert Metcalf, 95; Boney Boy, 106; Sidney Lucas, 109; General Mart Gary, 101; Golden Rattle, 98; Speedmask, 90; Lexington Pirate, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and forty yards. Asquith, 100 pounds; Hold Up, 106; Harry Lucesco, 92; Matt Simpson, 90; Diminutive, 101; Mouseltorf, 103.

ATALANTA BOAT CLUB.

The Atalanta Boat Club, which has turned out a crew for the regatta each year for the last fifty years, is making thorough preparations for the coming National regatta. Its eight-oar crew has already been chosen. The club will on Thursday night have its annual dinner and reunion at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. Yesterday from the boathouse on the Harlem River over 100 members cheered the crew, who took their daily spin in their eight-oared training shell.

The crew has been training under Mr. Cassidy, the coach, for the last month both on the river and in the boathouse, and all are in good form. The make-up is: Knox, stroke; Costello, No. 7; Underhill, No. 6; Renneir, No. 5; Hunt, No. 4; Cahill, No. 3; Matheson, No. 2; Langham, bow. Judge Young and Col. Von Raden, who have been members for over twenty-five years, are taking an active interest in the club's regatta preparations.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

The following tables show the standing of the clubs competing in the various tournaments:

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM.

	W.	L.	H.S.		W.	L.	H.S.
Philadelp's	24	3	949	W. Irving	13	14	817
Fraternity	22	5	910	Welcome	13	14	838
Gilbert	21	6	958	Burnside	13	14	868
Ft. Greene	21	6	911	Atlantic	13	14	886
Bedford	21	6	910	Brevoort	10	17	879
J. F. Price	20	7	967	De Forest	9	18	868
Bushwick	19	8	918	Com'wealth.	9	18	802
East N. Y.	18	9	937	Alert	9	18	868
Lefferts	18	9	901	Brooklyn	8	19	875
De W. Clint.	17	10	873	Nassau	7	20	876
De Long	17	10	890	Iolanthe	5	22	778
Long Island.	15	12	857	Gramercy	4	22	788
Fern	14	13	882	Oxford	3	24	818
Fulton	14	13	880	Ridgewood	1	26	715

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	H.S.		W.	L.	H.S.
Metropol.	17	1	968	Morningside.	9	9	926
Corinthian	14	4	945	Riverdale	9	9	930
Kings Co.	13	5	922	Lotus	8	12	969
Knick. A. C.	12	6	920	Pontiac Wh.	8	12	887
Fidelis	12	7	1017	Oriental	8	12	967
America	11	7	925	Golden Rod.	7	11	929
Empire	12	8	923	N. Y. A. C.	5	13	888
Rosev'e A.A.	12	8	912	Imperial	5	15	938
Berkeley	10	8	904	Phoenix	3	15	874
Doolittle	11	9	937	Harlem R.C.	1	17	818
Washington.	10	10	918				

ARCHDIOCESAN UNION.

	W.	L.	H.S.		W.	L.	H.S.
Sp'ld'g No. 1	14	3	851	Loyola	8	9	759
Holy Cross No. 1	13	6	824	Col'bus Cath. C. No. 1	9	10	769
Cathedral	11	6	816	HarlemCath. Club	5	10	734
St. Mary	12	7	810	Col'bus Cath. Club	6	11	744
Sp'ld'g No. 2	11	8	805	St. Monica No. 2	4	12	718
Holy Cross No. 2	8	9	771	Holy Rosary	2	12	699
St. Monica No. 1	7	7	767				
Leo. Cath. C.	6	8	761				

Tournament Games To-day.

National League—Berkeley, Phoenix, Metropolitan.

Columbia League—Standard, Doolittle, Amsterdam.

North Side National League—Pontiac Wheelmen, Rosedale, Orchard.

Carruther's National League—Echo, Spartan, Prosperity.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:25 A. M.—1,823 Third Avenue; P. Dolan; damage, $20.

3:10 A. M.—287 West Sixtieth Street; M. McIntyre; no damage.

3:40 A. M.—9 Doyers Street; Wong I Sing; damage, $2,500.

4 A. M.—67 Carmine Street; T. Belenter; damage slight.

9 A. M.—338 East Fifty-fifth Street; A. Goeplet; no damage.

9 A. M.—877 Eighth Avenue; Mrs. S. Headendart; damage slight.

9:35 A. M.—680 Second Avenue; J. Flor; damage, $100.

11:20 A. M.—1,504 Second Avenue; Max Steiman; damage slight.

12:40 P. M.—755 Tinton Avenue; J. Meehan; damage, $10.

1 P. M.—Thirty-fifth Street, near Sixth Avenue; Garrick Theatre; damage, $50.

1:35 P. M.—451 Lexington Avenue; A. S. Wolf; damage slight.

4 P. M.—293 First Avenue; unknown; no damage.

6 P. M.—250 East Forty-sixth Street; Hop Ling; damage slight.

6:30 P. M.—405 East Twenty-fourth Street; John Collins; damage, $300.

6:55 P. M.—3,211 Park Avenue; Harry Spindler; damage, $100.

7 P. M.—348 West Fourteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

7:15 P. M.—173 West One Hundred and First Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Fire to-day in the glasshouse of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, in which the bottles were manufactured, caused a loss of $75,000.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., April 1.—Barns on the stock farm of William Gilson were burned to-day. Several Jersey cows and two Kentucky-bred horses perished. The fire is supposed to have been started by tramps. Loss $6,000.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., April 1.—Fire this afternoon, starting almost simultaneously in three buildings owned by Cashman Brothers, contractors and stevedores, caused losses aggregating $50,000. Cashman Brothers lose $25,000. The remainder of the loss is distributed in small amounts among eight or ten other concerns.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 1.—Fire tonight in the McClintock Building, 510 Market Street, caused a loss of $75,000. The fire damage was but $25,000, of which $15,000 falls on Stanton's Elite Photograph Gallery and $10,000 on the numerous tenants on the fourth and fifth floors, including the Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church. Rosenbaum & Co.'s retail millinery establishment, on the ground floor, was drenched with the great volume of water poured into the building. The loss to this firm will reach fully $50,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, rain at night, fresh southerly winds.

During yesterday a disturbance of slight intensity developed over Lake Michigan, causing cloudy weather and rain from Illinois and Northern Indiana over western lower Michigan and eastern Wisconsin. A second disturbance advanced from the Pacific Ocean over British Columbia, attended by rain in the middle and north Pacific Coast districts. In all other parts of the country fair weather prevailed.

The temperature will rise over the eastern half of the country and mild weather will continue over the Western States. Along the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk, southerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	42	34	38
6 A. M.	36	35	40
9 A. M.	39	39	41
12 M.	44	47	50
3 P. M.	42	53	55
6 P. M.	41	53	54
9 P. M.	39	47	50
12 P. M.	34	46	46

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square 47½
Weather Bureau 44
Corresponding date 1899 ..... 39½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years 43

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.06; humidity, 51 per cent. At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 30.04; humidity, 40.03 per cent. The maximum temperature was 54 at 4:35 P. M. and the minimum temperature 33 at 4 A. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Clifton Robison, London; Hinzdill Parsons, Schenectady.

BUCKINGHAM—Francis D. Hirschberg, St. Louis.

CAMBRIDGE—Samuel Chew, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator J. H. Gallinger, New Hampshire; Mrs. Leslie Carter, Chicago; Duc de Loubat, Paris.

GILSEY—J. W. Patterson, Pittsburg; J. Upshur Deming, Baltimore.

HOFFMAN—Eugene Zeng, Mexico; W. Gibbs Whaley, Charleston, N. C.

HOLLAND—Beriah Wilkins, Washington; H. T. Scott of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco; State Senator T. E. Ellsworth, Lockport, N.

IMPERIAL—Judge F. A. Hancock, Dubuque, Iowa; A. L. Judson, Albany.

MANHATTAN—Henry Phipps, Pittsburg; John Cadwell, Pittsburg; George Headly, Jr., Cincinnati.

MURRAY HILL—E. D. Van Tassel, Boston; Alexander Thomas, Pittsburg.

SAVOY—A. Heaton Frick, Philadelphia; M. de Gilder, Boston.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. A. McCorkle, former Governor of West Virginia; Francis Stanton Blake, Boston; J. A. Murray, Montana; William Bartholmay, Rochester; A. M. Bates, Chicago.

ACTIVE DAYS FOR GOLFERS

Clubs and Their Bearers Familiar Street Sights Once More.

VARDON AT ATLANTIC CITY

Plans of Golfers for the Present Week —Local Players on Southern Links.

Golf clubs—don't call them sticks, please, even if a few beginners will persist in using that name—were seen more frequently on the streets last week, and they were as much a harbinger of Spring as the advent of birds and the budding of trees. Those who keep posted on the progress of the game noticed a decided revival of activity in local clubs, and in many cases the links were visited by more players than have been seen since Thanksgiving week. Hence the more frequent appearance of golf clubs in the streets and cars of New York.

Two or three years ago when a man had the temerity to walk along lower Broadway or Wall Street with a bag of clubs slung over his shoulder, he was an object of more than ordinary attention, while a woman, carrying these implements of the game, was regarded as little less than a wonder. Yet one day last week a man, thus burdened, walked through the curb-street brokers' headquarters on Broad Street, and the Stock Exchange messengers never so much as called attention to him. A woman, looking the picture of health, acquired by open-air exercise, entered an elevated railroad train at an up-town station carrying a bag of golf clubs in one hand and a portmanteau in the other. Evidently she was bound for some healthful sport at Lakewood or Atlantic City. The other passengers in the car simply gazed upon her in a matter-of-fact way, probably half the women had clubs at home and were only sorry they were not going away too. These facts are significant in showing the wide familiarity that golf has attained among our citizens. It has come to be a game for all, not the few, and the golfing man or woman is no longer viewed with that curious interest that was given a few years ago.

***

While on the subject of golf clubs, it may be mentioned that enough to fill several Saratoga trunks were sent to Atlantic City last week, and the possessors of many of them will be making practice rounds on the Country Club links to-day, in preparation for the stirring events of the week. The entry list already shows a fair sprinkling of men from local quarters, and a large contingent of golfing spectators will go down to-night to see the great Vardon match to-morrow. The Stock Exchange is interested in the outcome of the meeting of the English champion with our champion amateurs, Herbert Harriman and Findlay S. Douglas. Said one prominent broker last week, who voiced the sentiments of many others:

"If things are slow I am going down to Atlantic City to see the Vardon match. Can't say that I'll play in the tournament later. That depends on business, you know, but I suppose if I'm there I'll make a little effort to stay and see the fun through."

***

While the Atlantic City tournament will be the largest event of the coming week, it will not be the only golf feature of interest. This week will witness the opening of several local courses. The Richmond County Club of Staten Island will hold its initial monthly handicap contest on Saturday. More life will be seen on the St. Andrew's links, as many of the members are practicing to get in shape for the first club match next week. Laurence Harbor, Westchester, Lakewood, and Dyker Meadow will all have Saturday handicaps. The women of Dyker Meadow will hold their second match on Thursday for prizes given by E. L. Kalbfleisch, Jr. The first event last week brought out only a limited field, but some of the fair players who are too modest to announce their first scores of the year have been practicing, and a better showing is expected this week. The Dyker Meadow Clubhouse is to be enlarged, as more room has been needed for over a year. The women at Lakewood will have their usual handicap on the Country Club grounds on Friday.

***

The golfing friends of R. C. Watson, Jr., the clever young golfer from the Westbrook Club, near Islip, L. I., who have been watching his career on Florida links during the Winter, were somewhat surprised and disappointed to notice his defeat in the closing Florida tournament at St. Augustine for the championship of that State. Beside his recent victory of the Palm Beach trophy, Watson has won over a score of cups and medals since Christmas, but he lost the honor which he coveted the most. Last year Watson was runner-up for the Florida championship, the victor being B. F. Schumeier of Indianapolis. Watson was confidently expected to win the honor this season, but he met with one of those customary golfing reverses and the big trophy fell to C. B. Cory. The latter has shown wonderful improvement over last year, and local men can judge better of his ability when it is known that Howard A. Colby of Essex County, Orange, met him in the final round. Cory is a Boston golfer, but he has lately joined the Forest Hill Club, near Newark, and is likely to be seen in many local tournaments this season.

***

Another Southern surprise was the defeat of Herbert Leeds, the well-known yachtsman, for the Southern Cross championship in the Aiken (S. C.) tournament. Mr. Leeds was beaten by H. R. Johnstone of Chicago. Had the former won it would have been his third victory. Two years ago Leeds was well in the van among golfers, but recently he has been less attentive to the greens and is seldom seen in contests except at Aiken and on the Brookline links, near Boston. Reginald Brooks has been one of the Aiken golfers this season, but he has done nothing worthy of comment, and it is doubtful if he makes so sensational a showing in the Metropolitan championship this year as he did last season, when he was runner-up to Herbert Harriman.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. Weatherhead, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac; A. E. Long, dress goods; Hotel Normandie.

Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; S. Youngman, notions and fancy goods; 500 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Denhoim & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; D. T. Sands, notions; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Shephard, laces and handkerchiefs; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Richardson, Robert Byrne, Dry Goods Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; J. L. Rogers, furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; B. Bradley, domestics and dress goods; J. Donahoe, millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Stix, Louis & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Gerwin, dress goods; 53 Franklin Street; Holland House.

Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; G. K. Finch, dry goods, 51 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Pixley, H. D., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; H. D. Pixley, woolens, 338 Broadway.

Hutchinson, J. & Co., Louisville, Ky.; G. Russell, dry goods, &c.; Herald Square Hotel.

Miller Brothers, Galveston, Texas; J. S. Miller, piece goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Michaels Brothers, Athens, Ga.; S. Michaels, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Hendrickson, J. D., Frederick, Md., dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. T. Emery, dry goods; Miss L. Emma, notions, 48 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; H. H. Brandeis, notions, jewelry, carpets, and upholstery goods, 328 Church Street. Hotel Imperial.

Quackenbush, G. W. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, ladies' and infants' wear, linens, and white goods; Hotel Imperial.

Rau, Charles M., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Rau, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Austin Clothing Company, Memphis, Tenn.; J. A. Austin, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Bloom Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Bloom, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Frank, S., Baltimore, Md.; clothing; Hoffman House.

Mendel, Berman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Mendel, hats; Hoffman House.

Heineman, G. H., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Heineman, hats; Hoffman House.

Epstein, I., & Brother, Savannah, Ga.; M. J. Epstein, notions; 370 Broadway; Hoffman House.

White, Z. L., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; E. H. Bentley, housefurnishing goods, books, and toys; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hayes, Mead & Rice, Chicago, Ill.; E. S. Rice, dress goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Fraser, W., Utica, N. Y.; W. Fraser, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Arnfeld, M., & Son, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Arnfeld, furnishing goods; A. A. Arnfeld, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

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WAR ON FAITH HEALING

Christian Scientists Pained by Sharp Attack on Their Belief.

ITS SOPHISTRY AND PERIL

William A. Purrington Says It Is Born of Irreverence and Vulgarity— Denounces Mrs. Eddy.

Christian Science was arraigned in strong terms yesterday by William A. Purrington in a lecture delivered before the class for the discussion of present day problems at the Broadway Tabernacle. Speaking on "The Sophistries and Dangers of Christian Science," he characterized the so-called faith as a product "of ignorance, irreverence, vanity, vulgarity, inconsequence, incoherence, and greed," and charged that its textbook, "Science and Health, With Key to the Scriptures," was written in a jargon at once irritating and comical in the eyes of intelligent and educated persons not under the spell of the delusion.

A number of Christian Scientists were in the audience, and expressed their minds in no uncertain way after the lecture was over. They had come with the purpose of asking a few questions of Mr. Purrington when he had finished. Owing to the length of the lecture, the discussion which has heretofore followed the addresses had to be omitted. A group of Christian Scientists gathered in the aisle of the church, however, and denounced the lecture in tones that could be heard twenty feet away.

"Such an ignorant and abusive address as that," said one of the group, "won't do us any harm. He has a lot to learn, that man, about our principles. Let him make his addresses. We ought to pay him for advertising us. Why every address he makes will only sell several hundred more of Mrs. Eddy's books."

Mr. Purrington said, among other things:

"Christian Science is the presumptuous assertion that in 1866 God revealed to a chronic invalid—drifting from one physician, one school of medicine, one phase of quackery, to another, as the hysterical do—truth that during long centuries He had hidden from priests, scholars, poets, and even the simple, and gave to her a key to unlock the sealed book of the Scriptures, with the extraordinary result that, to use the discoverer's own words, 'Most of the knowledge I had gleaned from schoolbooks vanished like a dream.'

"That her doctrine is not Christian from the viewpoint of the Church, would appear from a recent letter to Mr. Septimus J. Hanna, one of her twelve apostles; for, like the discoverer of Mormonism, she has a body of apostles, called the Board of Lectureship of the First Church of Christ, Scientist. To Mr. or Judge Hanna, then, she writes:

"'A new discovery of science always has awakened the world to fierce combat, and Christian Science is no exception to this rule. I have marveled at the press and pulpit's patience with me, when I have taken away their Lord to present the risen Saviour, more spiritual appearing of God's power—and I thank God, and the vox populi, for these signs of the times.'

"The cause of the growth of Christian Science lies in the false pretense of the Eddyites to a peculiar divine power of healing all manner of human infirmity. And in this pretense lurk the physical dangers that concern individuals and the community at large regardless of religious beliefs or metaphysical notions. It is well settled law that the individual's right to believe does not imply a right to manifest bizarre beliefs in acts injurious to the physical and moral welfare of others."

The speaker related some correspondence he had with Carol Norton, who is on the Board of Christian Science Lecturers. Mr. Purrington said he asked him these questions:

"If material aids to the injured are harmful, what course would you or Mrs. Eddy adopt in the

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

PILLAGING THE CORPORATIONS.

We are not sure that any degree of damage to his public reputation would cause Gov. ROOSEVELT to recognize the limitations of his mind, but if anything would convince him that there is something the matter with his understanding we should say that the wild work of his Tax Commissioners in assessing franchise valuations ought to do it. He must see, as the people clearly see, that the franchise tax law is his own work. It started with Senator FORD, whose complete natural incapacity for that kind of work was supplemented by the gratuitous labors of ignorant Populist newspapers until the first draft of the bill was presented to the Legislature. But that attempt failed, and the subsequent enactment of the amended measure was accomplished under the whip and spur of the Governor, without whose zealous championship no such law would have been put on the statute book.

The law in operation justifies the predictions of its severest critics. The Tax Commissioners have completed their assessments for New York and the chief interior cities. The law requires them to assess intangible franchises as real estate, but lays down no practicable rule for determining values, and necessarily so, for no such rule can be formulated. The lists of valuations assessed in the case of the corporations in this city as compared with the assessment of the real property of the same corporations in past years shows that the Commissioners have been faithful to the haphazard and reckless spirit of the law. The enormous additions to the taxable valuations of the elevated and surface railway and gas companies of this city and Brooklyn have astonished the public, but these are not the worst examples of the working of the law, for in all except one or two of these cases the corporations would be able to pay the tax by diverting to that purpose earnings heretofore applied to the payment of dividends. No more dividends could be paid by several of these corporations, but it would comfort their managers to feel that they would not have to assess their stockholders or default on their bonds to pay their taxes.

The worst cases, the cases that most vividly illustrate the vicious and predatory nature of the Governor's tax law, are those of the corporations exercising unproductive public franchises. The New York Steam Company is a losing concern, and the privilege it enjoys in or under the streets is not a franchise upon which a just law would set a special value apart from the tangible property. The annual deficits of the company have been met by the creation of a debt. But the Tax Commissioners under this enlightened law have assessed the franchise at $782,500. Many persons would yearn to feel the bumps of those Tax Commissioners were it not for the conviction that the Governor's bumps are the only ones worth feeling in relation to this law, and we know their contour too well already.

It is not a levy upon the property of the corporations that is made under the franchise tax law—it is pillage, and it is accomplished with the true highwayman's disregard of uniformity or ability to pay. The result of the foray upon this city is the addition of $189,654,981 to the valuations of the local assessors, a sum that at last year's tax rate would impose new taxes to the amount of nearly five millions upon a comparatively small number of corporations, some of which would be unable to earn operating expenses and interest if taxes should be collected on the new valuations. Any one having a rudimentary acquaintance with the laws and customs of business knows that the abrupt imposition of such a crushing burden has a tendency to discourage investment and to drive productive capital to other States. It is no justification of this confiscatory act to say that the corporations have too long escaped their just share of taxation. Even if it were incontestably true, the readjustment ought to be made gradually and with such reasonable notice that the interests affected might have an opportunity to meet the exaction. We observe in the columns of our neighbor The Sun some remarks upon this subject that are so sound and sensible that we reproduce them for the benefit of the Governor and other publicists who have not learned that, except where it is the intention to destroy, taxation and confiscation are not interchangeable terms:

> It would have been much better to levy in a general act an undeviating tax in the shape of a certain percentage of the gross financial receipts of the corporations affected.
>
> Such a percentage should at first be small. It must be remembered that most of the corporations in question perform public services at small cost. People have invested their money in these properties, relying upon the policy of the State regarding taxation which has been established in the past. A change in this policy ought at first to be slight and future changes should be gradual.

What the courts will do with this law when it is brought before them for a test of its constitutionality cannot be foretold. It meets none of the requirements of an equitable, uniform, and scientific tax law, and the impossibility of establishing a working rule to determine valuation except by the caprice of guesswork ought to condemn it in the eyes of the Judges. A franchise necessarily depends for its value most largely upon the skill and ability with which the corporation exercising it manages its business, and earning power is the true measure of that. The market value of securities is worthless as a guide, since real value as indicated by earning power may be quite unaffected by causes that produce wide fluctuations in the market. There is, in fact, no rule by which this law can be made to work equitable results, since it is based upon wholly false principles. It is another instance, and a glaring one, of the evil consequences of ignorant fussing with tax laws that stand in need of the year-long labors of a body of competent revisers.

A VOICE FROM ARGENTINA.

It does not seem to occur to some of our Senators that the Monroe doctrine carries with it certain well-defined obligations toward the free States of this continent equal to, if not greater than, those we are bound to recognize toward all other nations. On the contrary, they appear to think because we have undertaken in certain contingencies to avert from these States interference on the part of the European powers, we are entitled to treat them with rather less courtesy and fairness than we acknowledge to be due in other cases.

An instance of this most unfortunate temper is afforded in the failure of the Senate to act upon the reciprocity treaty with the Argentine Republic. This treaty was negotiated while Mr. W. I. BUCHANAN was Minister of the United States to the Argentine Republic. It was considered at the time by the State Department as a very successful result of somewhat difficult negotiations. It certainly tended as much to the advantage of the United States as to that of the Argentine Republic. It was held by the representatives of the latter country to be much more favorable to us than to them, and the conclusion of it was cited as a proof of the sincere desire of that Government to build up the most cordial relations with our own. It was promptly ratified by the Argentine Congress, and it was confidently expected that it would also be ratified by the United States Senate, which expired on the 5th of February last. So far from doing this the Senate took no action on the treaty whatever. It made no formal criticism of it. It asked for no modification. It did not request more time. It simply let it go its way to dusty death in the pigeon holes of its committee.

It is well known what was the influence behind this unseemly behavior toward a friendly American republic. It was the influence of the wool-growers of this country, or, rather of that little band of organized lobbyists in the interest of the political shepherds of Ohio, who have for years succeeded in baffling every attempt at securing free wool for our manufacturers when the Republican Party has been in power. It is the same sort of influence that has brought about the absurd and cruel proposed legislation as to Puerto Rico.

Naturally this treatment has aroused a good deal of resentment in the Argentine Republic. We have before us two articles from The Buenos Ayres Herald, in which this resentment is expressed not without some pardonable bitterness. The United States is notified that the negotiations for a treaty "will not be revived." It is declared that our "stupid policy has done much to injure the enterprise and prestige of American traders here, and it will do even more in the future. Of course," says The Herald, "the United States may build a wall around its ports so high that no bale of wool can be got over it, but it may turn out that the same wall may be so high that the American manufacturer cannot get his goods beyond it so as to ship them to this part of the world." The Herald concludes as follows:

> Argentina asks no favors of the United States. She would not feel bad if the ports of that country should be closed altogether. She would have to go further for her kerosene and lumber, but for all other supplies she would not miss the trade, for every dollar lost there would be regained elsewhere, so that the trader of the United States will suffer from the stupidity of its Government rather than the Argentine, who will rather be benefited at the failure of the treaty, which was a clever piece of work on the part of able diplomats.

This is not pleasant comment to receive when, as in the present case, it is substantially just. If there is any portion of the globe where we should seek the most cordial and generous trade relations it is in South America, because trade in that direction is profitable and is bound to become more and more so with the advance of our neighbors in prosperity, and because also we have a political relation to those countries more intimate than we can possibly cultivate in any other part of the world. Both trade and political friendship are based on fair and respectful treatment. That is what we have not accorded to the Argentine Republic, and we ought to be ashamed of it and to amend our behavior as soon as possible.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

We are informed that there is a considerable probability that the Educational bill recently vetoed by Mayor VAN WYCK will be repassed by the Legislature and that it is likely to receive the approval of the Governor. This will by no means be the unmixed evil which the Mayor and some of the gentlemen connected with the schools seem to imagine.

The bill is not merely or chiefly one to provide for and regulate teachers' salaries, as might be inferred from the Mayor's message returning it. The central purpose of the bill, and one which it appears to accomplish satisfactorily, is to make a permanent and adequate provision for the cost of public education in this city by means of a tax of four mills annually on the assessed valuation of the property of the city in all its boroughs. In connection with this provision the bill relegates to the control of the Central Board of Education the general distribution of salaries and other matters that are now in the hands of the separate borough boards. This of itself is an immense advantage, and will surely do away with that confusion and demoralization that has so long prevailed and which the charter practically perpetuated. It will also tend in considerable degree to take the schools out of politics, by depriving the local boards of the powers which it is to the interest of the politicians that they should retain, because these boards are more subject to political influence than is the Central Board.

It is quite true that the specific provisions of the bill relating to salaries are not so clear as they might have been, but it is claimed by its friends, we think with much force, that these provisions are not susceptible of the interpretation put upon them by the Mayor. Considering the care and circumspection with which the courts construe such provisions it is in the last degree improbable that they would give to the language of the bill the extreme and extravagant meaning attributed to it. It is true also that at the hearing before the Mayor some of the teachers were guilty of behavior most discreditable and inexcusable. But it is precisely this class of teachers that the bill is intended to give the Board of Education the means gradually to weed out, and to replace them with those more fitted to discharge the important duties confided to them. In any case we think that the bill is not to be condemned unqualifiedly on any grounds so far alleged against it.

AN INSIDIOUS ATTACK.

It is our duty to admonish the protected industries of this country that a wolf of large size dressed in the clothing of the sheep has appeared in the midst of them.

This ravening monster is bi-formed. In his tangible and organic manifestation he takes the name of the National Commercial and Industrial League, described as "an organization of men engaged in all classes of industrial and commercial pursuits, who have faith in the principles of the Republican Party and its ability to deal wisely with all questions of public policy." In its spiritual essence it appears as a little quarto publication, issued monthly and called American Commerce and Industries. There lies the danger.

In its first issue this periodical sets forth its platform of principles, a statement that seems fair and innocent at first reading, but on more attentive examination is found to be stuffed with the most pestilent and destructive heresies. We quote:

> It believes in the fullest possible employment of American labor at the highest possible wages, the fostering of American industries when necessary by a protective tariff, and the amplest development of a home market.
>
> It favors the extension of our trade relations with all the countries of the world, and especially the cultivation of friendly relations with the business communities of those islands of the sea which the fortune of war has brought under the protection of our flag.

"When necessary"? Is it not, then, always and everywhere necessary to foster American industries by a protective tariff? The Satanic cunning of that adverbial qualification of the doctrine may not be at first perceived, but a dynamite cartridge under the Dingley tariff could not make a more sudden and alarming transfer of protected articles to the free list. The words "when necessary" as here used obviously mean when necessary to foster a struggling industry and put it on a firm foundation. The fat fryers and fat contributors' idea of protection is very different. They believe in continuous protection for continuous profit and enduring monopoly, and in substantial campaign contributions therefrom.

The declaration in favor of cultivating trade relations with all the countries of the world is a deadly stab at protection. So is the allusion to friendly relations with our new islands. The very essence and intent of Dingleyism is the prohibition of all trade relations with the outside world.

The calculating, diabolical pains which this new organization and its organ have taken to put themselves in accord with the spirit and tendencies of the present day multiplies their power for evil tenfold. Anybody who preaches ideas of a later date than 1862 threatens the supremacy of the Republican Party as it is at present represented in the Senate and House. We advise the American Protective Tariff League man to get some life into his paper right away and push its circulation with all his might.

THE FRENCH AMNESTY BILL.

By no means the least victory of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry will be the fact that in a few days the cause célèbre which has so distracted poor France for the last two years will doubtless be placed upon an equitable basis—one that will certainly appeal to the intelligence and justice of all sober-minded Frenchmen. The amended form of the Dreyfus amnesty bill, while it puts an end to all criminal prosecution growing out of the case, neither precludes any efforts that Capt. DREYFUS may be justified in making to secure his full rehabilitation by due process of law, nor does it forbid the impeachment of ex-Minister of War (now Senator) MERCIER by a Senatorial High Court of Justice. As the presence of these two features has hitherto prevented the majority of the Dreyfusards from supporting an amnesty bill, their omission from the present measure should remove all rational opposition.

Of course, the bill as originally conceived was intended for the sole benefit of Gen. MERCIER and his fellow-criminals of the General Staff. It was a general whitewashing scheme, which, by forbidding all legal action in matters pertaining to the case, made of DREYFUS a still more pitiable victim, and consigned him with his prosecuted defenders to total oblivion. The enactment of such a law would have been a crime only equaled by the attempted perpetuation of the initial judicial error of 1894. Nor could it be considered a prudent thing for a nation to make impossible the prosecution of a Minister of War who, solely through selfish aims, had caused this judicial error, and whose subsequent action had exposed the institution at whose head he was and the nation which supported it to the contempt of the civilized world. Justice not only demanded that the man whom all the world believed innocent should have the perpetual right, that is even the privilege of convicted felons, to seek rehabilitation, but that the confessed fabricator of the whole infamous plot should remain liable to a treatment which would make the class to which he belonged realize the enormity of his offense. Moved by these considerations and realizing the justice of the principal demands of the friends of DREYFUS, the Government amended its measure.

Opposition continues to make itself felt, however. There is M. ZOLA, who still desires to prove that he did not commit criminal libel in his famous epistle, "J'accuse," for which he stands convicted. There is that brave soldier PICQUART, too, who continues to seek redress for long and relentless persecution by his criminal chiefs.

The real, supreme object for which these men fought and suffered would be brought nearer realization by their present silence, which would, withal, have in it a suggestive element of patriotism. What do a few thousand francs matter to ZOLA? Why should PICQUART continue to demand the punishment of his personal enemies, when a wise Minister of War stands ready to reinstate him with due honor in that corps of officers which is at last worthy of so efficient a soldier and so true a gentleman?

The world has long since rendered full justice to these men and to the one whom they valiantly championed. For him the door of justice will continue to remain open. For MERCIER more complete disgrace and severe punishment must ever be imminent. And now on the eve of a season of hoped-for joy and tranquillity in France, why should ZOLA and PICQUART desire more?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Kansas City evidently thinks it more judicious to make a lot of money—all the money possible—out of one political convention than to exploit the delegates with such moderation that she might have a chance to exploit them again. While a humble aspirant for the favor of the Democratic National Committee's favor the city solemnly promised not to raise hotel rates during the convention week, but just as soon as the committee's handkerchief had fallen into her lap she forgot this and other promises and prepared completely to empty the pockets of every one of her helpless guests. She doesn't admit this even now, but it is so nevertheless. The newspapers found it out first, because they were the first to apply for accommodations for their representatives, but the politicians have not been left long in doubt. To their inquiries for rooms the Kansas City hotel keepers with one accord reply that the price per day for four men in a single chamber will be $5 each. And that, we are asked to believe, is the "regular rate."

—Agents and employes of the dealers in millinery supplies are making elaborate preparations this year for such an attack on the sea birds as will, in the opinion of the American Ornithologists' Union, bring the various tribes of gulls on our coast close to the point of utter extermination. The matter, as is well shown in a vigorous and eloquent circular just issued by the union's Committee on Protection of American Birds, is one of no less practical than sentimental and aesthetic interest. The terns are not simply harmless and beautiful creatures, the presence of which lends animation to sea and shore, and is a source of endless pleasure to all in whom the commercial instinct has not destroyed the higher and gentler emotions, but they are feathered scavengers, and every one of them works hard and tirelessly at the task of keeping our harbors and bays clear of material repulsive to human eyes and dangerous to human health. In New York Bay alone their sadly diminished armies accomplish enough to justify large expenditures for their protection, and if they are killed or drive away, as they certainly will be unless immediate action of an effective sort is taken, the condition of the neighboring beaches will change from bad to worse until it verges close to uninhabitability. The committee desires to raise money with which to guard the breeding places of the gulls in every State where their destruction is illegal. This is already done at Great Gull Island and the Vineyard Sound group, and similar oversight is desperately needed at a number of islets along the coasts of Maine, Long Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and Florida. The utmost caution will be used in the selection of Wardens, and the committee would be glad to receive the names of men especially suited for the post. Communications on the subject may be sent to Mr. A. H. THAYER of Scarborough, N. Y., and contributions of money for the work to the Treasurer of the American Ornithologists' Union, Mr. WILLIAM DUTCHER, 525 Manhattan Avenue, New York City.

—When Controller COLER remarked that some teachers in the public schools are less well paid than street sweepers, he made a statement well calculated to stir up indignant emotions, and undoubtedly it did so in many minds, but several of our reflective readers have already recovered their calm—if they had lost it—and in letters which we have published they rehearsed several circumstances that mitigate the horror of the Controller's comparison. One of them said, for instance, that the teachers at minimum salaries have comparatively pleasant work, interrupted by one vacation of two months and others of shorter duration, while the sweepers are on duty all the year round, unless, as happens oftener than with teachers, they lose their positions entirely. Our correspondents might also have noted that the teacher at the low salary is at the beginning of a professional career, success in which brings fairly comfortable monetary rewards. This prospect is not before the sweeper, who almost immediately attains the limit of his advancement. It sometimes happens, of course, that he rises to the position of foreman or Superintendent, but that is not the elevation of the sweeper, but the natural escape from a distasteful occupation of an able man whom accident or misfortune had temporarily thrown among day laborers. We are far from saying that no teachers are underpaid, but merely that the occasional equality of their wage with that of a street sweeper is not in itself a thing to get excited about. There are not a few doctors and lawyers in this city who are earning decidedly less than street sweepers, and thousands of well-educated young men serve daily in down-town business offices for stipends that barely pay their car fares. They look to the future for compensation, and so must the inexperienced teacher.

—A recent issue of The Kennebec Journal contained a dispatch asserting that "the Kennebec River is open to navigation to a point just above Bath. The ice will go out in a few days." The first of these statements has reminded The Bath Times of an old story about a facetious mate who sailed with a prohibition Captain. To make things pleasant for his teetotal superior, the mate every once in a while wrote in the log, "The Captain was sober to-day." As the Kennebec always is "open" to a point above Bath, the relevancy of the anecdote is obvious.

GENERAL NOTES.

Ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock of Georgia recently served as foreman of the Grand Jury in Atlanta.

* * *

Mississippi expects its new Capitol, so long desired, to be ready for occupancy when the State Legislature meets in January, 1902. One million dollars has been appropriated for its erection.

* * *

The Iowa House of Representatives has rejected an anti-railroad-pass bill by one vote, the Constitutional requirement being two-thirds. The friends of the measure think this decision final at this session, despairing of getting even the one more vote needed.

* * *

The President of Harvard College who served longest was Edward Holyoke, whose term extended from 1737 to 1768. In all thirty-one and a half years. President Eliot's term began May 19, 1869. If he lives and serves until the end of November next, he will surpass the years of service of President Holyoke.

* * *

The citizens of Montreal, Quebec, are raising a fund of $100,000 for the purpose of erecting there a monument to the soldiers from the city who have given their lives in South Africa for the empire. They intend that it shall be the most magnificent monument in Canada.

* * *

Col. Thomas W. Higginson has presented to the Boston Public Library a collection of letters, 207 in number, relating to John Brown. They were written between the years 1858 and 1860 by John Brown and his friends, Col. Higginson, Frank B. Sanborn, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, and others.

* * *

It is asserted in Western papers that an effort is to be made to have the date of the Populist-Fusion National Convention in Sioux Falls, S. D., changed from May 9 to about the 1st of June, because every year there is "a spell of bad weather" at Sioux Falls about May 9, and it would be very disagreeable to have the convention in such circumstances.

* * *

The acquaintance of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard University with the late John Ruskin of England, which was quite intimate, began over forty-five years ago. Prof. Norton says that, Mr. Ruskin having appointed him his literary executor, he will probably find it necessary to go to England next Summer and remain about a month, but he has no idea what papers and writings Ruskin left. Mrs. Severn, a relative of his, will have the chief control.

HAVANA SANITATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed by recent dispatches from Havana that the military authorities in that city were apparently as far from settling the vexed question of a proper sanitary system for the city as ever, and as this matter is of more than a little importance to every Atlantic seaport, I wish to say a few words on the subject.

The matter is fast developing into a public outrage, and it appears as if certain parties participating in the government of Havana had been tutored by New York politicians of the class that govern for revenue only. I have no desire to advertise the Dady Contracting Company, but I do know that the system developed by its engineers for the city of Havana is the proper one, and this system was indorsed by the late Col. Waring. If the army engineers are allowed to carry out their patchwork ideas, Col. Waring's life has been simply thrown away. If the army engineers are such excellent sanitarians, how comes it that our army camps in the late war were in such a disgraceful condition? Is it proper to trust the health of 250,000 people in Havana to men who were unable to care for the health of 5,000?

The people of Havana, who are to pay for the work, wish Dady's plans carried out. Is the Government living up to its promise of self-government for Cuba if it allows Gen. Ludlow to waste the funds of Havana on an inefficient system of public works?

As an example of the ability of the army in sewer work, I will mention the drain built for Gen. Lee's headquarters. Col. Young built it, and Capt. Dixion condemned it because it was too small. Then Gen. Hubbey condemned it because it was too large. If such men are unable to properly design a house drain, what a beautiful failure may be expected when they come to lay out plans for an entire city.

To properly design a drainage system of any magnitude requires men who have had years of experience in this work, and this is just what the army engineers have not. Gen. Ludlow is not worshipped by the average Havana resident, and if Gen. Ludlow is allowed to throw away the public money in the manner he proposes, the Washington authorities will only be storing up trouble for themselves.

Yellow fever has not been stamped out in Havana, and until it is Cuba will never attain the commercial importance that is its due. While, at first glance, this matter may seem only of importance to the people of Havana, one must remember that millions of dollars of American capital are invested in Cuba, and also that the strict quarantine regulations of Atlantic ports, necessitated by the unsanitary condition of Havana, choke trade with the island and take thousands of dollars out of our pockets here at home. And these conditions will prevail until the authorities of Washington put the sanitation of the City of Havana in the hands of those who understand such matters, and are not seeking personal aggrandizement at the cost of human life.

CHARLES J. SEIBERT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 28, 1900.

ASHAMED OF AMERICAN CONSULS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter which you published last Sunday with the above heading may seem to many readers an exaggeration. It is scarcely credible that a Consular officer of the United States should be such a coarse, unmannerly creature as your correspondent describes. But I assure you that the story is true to life—so true within my personal knowledge that, if it were not for geographical reasons, I would almost venture to name the Consul described. Indeed, so little do the authorities at Washington consider the personality, education, or ability of appointees to foreign positions, that I can well believe the individual I have in mind has received another post, and is really the one referred to by your lady correspondent.

It is a disgrace and a shame! Think of a man representing the people of the United States in a responsible position abroad, with tobacco juice dribbling from his mouth and spotting his clothing, and with habits of expectoration which are the subject of bets at the club! It is a true picture from life. And respectable people are obliged to invite such a man to their homes because he represents the United States! His colleagues, gentlemen of education, unaccustomed to such bestial habits, cannot ignore him because he represents our great country!

The whole Consular business is conducted on wrong principles. No man is ever chosen for his qualifications, unless there happens to be some special reason why a good man is necessary at a particular post. No man can secure an appointment except through political favor. Letters and testimonials, personal reputation, social position, these count for nothing, unless political and party influences are brought to bear.

The traveler abroad soon learns that if he desires official courtesies, or information about the country or people he visits, about the last place to obtain it is at the United States Consulate. I made it a practice to call on the United States Consul at every port I visited, for the particular purpose of learning what manner of man might be there. But for information I usually had to apply to the British Consuls. Our men know nothing. They are mere country politicians. Of course there are exceptions, and when an educated American Consul is found, he is almost certain to be a very influential man in the community.

I do not know how much is accomplished by these letters to the editor, but perhaps they contribute somewhat to molding and arousing public feeling. I have seen so much that is disgraceful and offensive to good taste and breeding among our representatives abroad that I hope there will be more free criticism from experience. I would like to be sure that when I call upon a United States Consul anywhere I will be received like a gentleman. I do not want to meet a country boor or a whisky-drinking, hail-fellow-well-met sort of person who has no sense of the proprieties, and no ideas beyond an exaggerated sense of his superiority over his ordinary countrymen. But what more can be expected when a Government sends representatives abroad whose knowledge of the world is limited to the narrow life of country villages and towns? ROMYN HITCHCOCK.

New York, March 25, 1900.

A READER'S SKEPTICISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much interested in reading the communication in you issue of to-day signed Bridget McNish, and dated March 17, 1900. I am, of course, obliged to assume that it is a genuine letter from a servant, but there must be something wrong about Miss McNish, as it seems incredible to me that any one who could write so grammatical, well-punctuated, and, in fact, elegant a letter would be doing general housework at $16 "per." (Note—When I kept a "general" I always had to pay her $18 per month.) Again, my experience teaches me that people who cannot afford to keep more than one servant even at "$18 per" are living in such a way as to preclude giving "dinner parties of ten to twelve several times a week," inasmuch as I doubt if under the circumstances the dinners would be good enough to tempt anybody to come to them more than once. And lastly, if Miss McNish really knew anything about cooking, baking, sweeping, cleaning, washing, ironing, answering the doorbell, and waiting on the table, she could command at the present market price $18 per month and the privileges of at least one afternoon off every fortnight, and every other Sunday afternoon and evening. I speak from experience, and know that when I employed what is technically known as a "general" those were the terms they insisted upon before they would condescend to be employed by me.

G. A. B.

Summit, N. J., March 25, 1900.

ONE PHYSICIAN AT A TIME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am having some experience that leads me to believe it timely and proper, and therefore a duty, to inform and warn my fellow-citizens about. I called a doctor, and for thirteen visits promptly paid him $26. After that another doctor, whom I did not call, presented a bill to me for $15 for help he rendered the first doctor.

Taking counsel, I am advised that the law forbids one doctor from calling into a case another doctor without consent, and also explicitly forbids the rendering of any bill for such call, even when permitted. I understood that my doctor wanted to call, and then did call, the other doctor to obtain his aid and counsel, as my doctor alone was responsible for the case.

What I warn against is the permitting any other doctor to be called, because this alone will prevent trouble, worry, and expense, even though the law forbids such bills. If a doctor is incapable or inexperienced he should decline or resign the case. One doctor at a time, and one bill should suffice. The practice is as culpable as malpractice.

I have raised a family of six children and think highly of the faithful and efficient services of an honest doctor, but only raise my voice against the other kind.

Brooklyn, March 30, 1900. GEORGE.

VEXATIONS OF LAUNDRY WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two articles appearing recently in THE NEW YORK TIMES must have been read with a good deal of interest by thousands of unfortunates who have to depend upon the steam laundries for the laundering of wearing apparel. How every heart that beats beneath a mutilated shirt bosom must have echoed the truth of those articles. Would it not be a great work for some newspaper to agitate this question until some law could be procured by legislation to put a stop to the wanton outrages of the laundries? I am sure that the paper doing so would have the help of every man or woman who had ever been the helpless victim of a laundry. As things stand now, no one has any redress whatever, and there is absolutely no use in finding fault or complaining. One is invariably answered with the time-worn lie that "the goods were worn out," but you are indignantly told that the laundry is in no way responsible for the wear.

I have had a long experience with a large laundry calling itself "superior," no doubt for its superior methods of destruction. I have made various kicks and claims, one of the latter being paid, but the only reason of that foolishness, as they called it, was doubtless that the damage was so apparent that their nerve failed them, and they settled after four months' quibbling. This same concern had the impudence, after a prolonged revel among my collars, and when I had the temerity to kick and inclose one of the damaged articles that looked as though it had been run through a sausage machine, to write to tell me that it had long noticed that that particular brand of collars was quite inferior and did not wear well. It would be very interesting to know what brand it would have recommended, and how much it is paid to run down rival brands.

That strong chemicals are used in the laundries is undoubtedly so, and that they are responsible for the short life of clothing intrusted to their care is also proved by the fact that the same articles last two and three times as long when laundered at home. F.

New York, March 30, 1900.

Stamps on Express Receipts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your defense of the revenue stamp, while able and convincing, causes a shudder among employes of the great express companies. Under the law we are required to write a receipt for every shipment and affix a revenue stamp, duly canceled.

Are you aware of the additional labor thus required of us, particularly in the country, where receipts, now issued by the thousand, were counted by the dozen before the passage of the present law? The companies are hardly warranted in increasing their forces, thus entailing upon those in the service a vast amount of extra work.

Why not affix the stamp to the parcel, precisely as is done with the bottle of patent medicine, the telegram, the legal paper, &c., sparing us the preparation of an unnecessary and unasked for receipt? If, with your ever-increasing power for good you will bring this slight change to the attention of Congress you will receive the plaudits of thousands of EXPRESSMEN.

New York, March 29, 1900.

Funds for the Woman's Hotel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your brief notice of the completed organization of The Woman's Hotel Company in your issue of this morning, your reporter misunderstood, and so unintentionally misstated, the financial position, and as your announcement will embarrass our undertaking, the Directors will be grateful if you will kindly correct it.

Instead of the $310,000 already subscribed being "sufficient to build the hotel," it was merely sufficient for the incorporation and the purchase of the required ground. About $100,000 more must be subscribed to complete the necessary capital of $400,000, and this additional $100,000 the Directors will offer for subscription as soon as the site for the hotel is selected.

CHARLES D. KELLOGG.

New York, March 31, 1900.

The Difference.

From The Boston Herald.

THE NEW YORK TIMES points out the difference between the war now being waged against vice in that metropolis and that undertaken by the police authorities under the direction of Police Commissioner Roosevelt three years ago. It is remarked that Roosevelt's ferocious pursuit of little girls who sold nosegays of a Sunday morning and of old women who dispensed pop to thirsty wheelmen after church was resented, not only by the victims, but by all sensible persons, as a foolish and harmful display of excessive and badly directed zeal, which added pretty much the entire German voting population to the forces of Tammany and restored Tammany to the full and complete control of the metropolis. The present uprising is a very different affair, and it commands the approval and support of all the respectable people of New York. At the same time, it is a protest against the bungling and corrupt methods of the police.

The Times's Paris Edition.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

The greatest enterprise yet undertaken by a newspaper is to be placed to the credit of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the American contemporaries of THE TIMES are commending that journal with more than ordinary generosity. It is not the custom of large newspapers in any country to refer to each other in terms of praise or good-fellowship. But THE NEW YORK TIMES is being widely commended by its contemporaries on account of its purpose and plans for issuing a Paris edition of the paper in the exposition in Paris. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. This remarkable undertaking is striking evidence of the growth and enterprise of THE NEW YORK TIMES under its present management. THE TIMES is now easily one of the best newspapers in the world.

Giving the News.

From The Boston Watchman.

THE NEW YORK TIMES takes its editorial motto "All the news that's fit to print." That is a far saner standard than to resolve to print only that which you approve of having your readers know. A daily paper may be rightfully expected to give the news. If that is not so then we ought not to have these papers at all.

NUGGETS.

Lots of Them.

"The genealogical tree bears no fruit," said Fitzjackson.

"Surely that is a mistake," replied Fitzjohnson; "you forget the dates."—Detroit Free Press.

First Necessity.

"How would you define a 'crying need'?" asked the teacher of the rhetoric class.

"A handkerchief," replied the solemn young man with the wicked eye.—Chicago Tribune.

Pleasures of Opulence.

Dorothy—Pa, I do wish we were rich.

Dorothy's Pa—How rich would you like to be?

Dorothy—Oh, awfully rich; rich enough to snub people and still be called agreeable.—Chicago Record.

Peril in Individualizing.

"I tell you what," declared the Briton, "these Boers will find out that it's not so easy to insult a great nation."

"Oh! I don't know," replied his friend, "sometimes its safer to insult the whole world by saying in your haste 'all men are liars' than to pick out any one man to say it to."—Philadelphia Press.

Carried Business Into His Home.

"I think that my husband carried his business proclivities too far," said Mrs. McBride to Mrs. Darley.

"How so?"

"I had a birthday last week, and he gave me a twenty-dollar goldpiece. He also asked if I would allow him a discount of 25 per cent. if he would give me next year's birthday present at the same time. I told him I would do no such thing."—Detroit Free Press.

"MY HEART GOES ROUND THE WORLD SAILING."

Mary E. Blanchard in Boston Traveler.

My heart goes round the world sailing,
However the winds may blow,
And searches with tears from clime to clime
For the love of long ago;
Goes round the world, round the world sailing,
With passion its pulse to thrill,
All round the world, round the world sailing
In quest of the old love still.

My heart goes round the world sailing,
As ever in days gone by,
Did Fancy sail in her airy ship
To the realms where treasures lie;
Goes searching the cold world o'er and o'er,
Wherever fond wish may go,
And calls through the length of desert years
For what years cannot bestow.

Calls to the sea that's swept by storm
Till its billows roar with pain,
And calls to the wind-vexed mountain height,
That frowns on the tranquil plain;
But never the sea gives back response
To the words that burn as fire,
And the mount uprears in silent scorn
Of the dole of vain desire.

Yet a-sailing and a-sailing,
Through storm and through Summer shine,
Shall go my heart with a fearless trust,
Till that joy again is mine;
All round the world, round the world sailing,
Till it faint at last with years,
And learn how idle are human hopes,
And how unavailing tears.

My heart, around the world sailing,
Hoping end worshipping still,
Shall seek that love of the olden time,
Till death shall the dream fulfill;
All round the world, round the world sailing,
With patience that mocks at woe,
All round the world, round the world sailing,
However the winds may blow!

PROBLEM OF CUBA AT CLOSE RANGE

Outlook for Fixed Rule Is Both Uncertain and Confusing.

POLITICS WITH NO SCRUPLE

General Distrust of Americans and Their Intentions.

Natives Are Adepts in Intrigue—Gen. Wood's Tactful Policy—Sentiment for "Free Cuba"—Agitators Are Busy.

Staff Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 27.—Two essential facts should be kept uppermost in the consideration of Cuban affairs. One is that holding control of the island for its pacification and pledged to deliver it over whenever native authority may be competent to govern it, the American authorities are proceeding in good faith to carry out that programme. The other is that the great body of Cubans distrust American purposes.

Political agitators are active all over the island. They have excited a feeling of unrest. Perhaps there is little danger that it may become turbulent. If the Cubans hear with reasonable patience the test to which they are to be submitted, the promises of Congress and the President to give them their own Government will be faithfully kept. The prospect that this may result is heightened by the wholesome fear and respect in which American troops are held. Should revolt occur, it may be traced with certainty to agitators who are so hungry for power that they are willing to impoverish and demoralize their own people in the effort to get it.

What mischief the malcontents might stir up in certain contingencies must be left to surmise. The policy of conciliation has apparently worked to the advantage of the agitators by giving them time to plant well the seeds of discord. If influences could become operative which would render this planting harmless, the cause of peace and progress would doubtless be helped. Agitation has a contrary purpose. The presence of troops serves doubtless as a moral restraint upon tendencies to open revolt. Whether it interferes otherwise with the plans of agitators is questionable. There is reason to believe that arms have been landed without hindrance along unfrequented portions of the coast. The authorities have not full advices upon this point, because they must rely on reports imperfectly gathered at points widely separated. The suspicion is strong enough, however, to put garrison officers on watch and to compel all persons or business houses known to have arms to account strictly for them.

Some seizures are reported, although the authorities do not make public work in this line, indeed, that suspicion may be averted, the Government itself is proceeding with the equipment of natives in a small way by furnishing machetes to farm hands and by arming and drilling the Rural Guard. This organization is composed of Cuban soldiers, and it does police work throughout the island. Generally it performs its duty well, but it is Cuban in sentiment and sympathy, and in the event of a clash the Government might find it a broken reed. There is no coast guard at all in sections where rebellious talk is boldest, the revenue cutter service, which performs the bulk of that duty, confining its operations almost wholly to the north coast in this vicinity.

AS VIEWED BY AMERICANS.

It may be said that talk of the assertion of American authority for permanent account proceeds mainly from property interests. Little is heard of it from Americans. Those who advocate it want protection, not only for investments already made, but for commercial growth. It may be that even these interests have no love for Americans except as protectors. They have been likened to a small boy, in fear of being waylaid, who persuades a large boy to go about with him. His motive is to save himself from attack by other small boys. He cares nothing for the large boy except as a guard.

Americans without commercial or property interests manifest rather a lukewarm disposition on the subject. It presents to them a side not at all attractive. Annexation might imply so much in respect to native rights that they think the Government may well hesitate over such a step. In their view, it would threaten to bring to the front a race question much more complex than that encountered in the South in the last thirty-five years, for it would involve not only the relations of blacks and whites, but of Latin and Anglo-Saxon, of people reared in radically different schools of living and dealing, the different, indeed, seeming irreconcilable. While recognizing the climatic advantages of Cuba, its wealth of undeveloped resource, and its fine strategic position, it is questioned whether these good points might not be more than offset by the vexations of governing a people fickle and impulsive, and whose notions of the fundamentals of government are of the crudest.

Those who take this view approve most heartily the line of work laid out by Gen. Wood. While they are by no means confident that he can change the Cuban nature and make it really appreciative of efficient government, they feel that in the eyes of the world his course must be commended as just and beneficent, and that it proves a disinterested and unselfish concern by the American Government in Cuba's welfare. No one can fairly complain that he has acted other than in entire good faith in putting into effect the promises of the United States to place the Cubans in position for a trial at self-government. The provincial elections promise to give the Cubans control of the civil machinery of the island by the beginning of another year. Unless agitation may provoke some overt act of offense this programme will be carried out. If the trial of self-government be unattended by breaches of peace, substantial advance will have been made toward starting a new government under native control.

In spite of these well-meant plans, which bid fair to be put into effect, the prevailing impression is that by some process Cuba will ultimately belong to the United States. There seems little faith even among Cubans that government wholly independent will be maintained. Whether the final change may come by experiences with native government such as have overtaken or are constantly menacing several of Cuba's neighbors, or whether it may come by self-government so enjoined as to lead to cession by popular voice, as a means toward the prevalent peace and commercial welfare of the island, are questions to which no one yet ventures a definite answer.

SENTIMENT FOR FREE CUBA.

It is certain that just now the Cubans as a people profess a wish for independence. If a vote could be had the majority for such a change would be enormous. That sentiment has been nurtured until it has become a fixed tenet in the native creed. Yet the majority is not of the class to whom Cuba's commercial importance is due. It is not of the class that could supply the means for sustained defense. It is of the class that statisticians have dealt with in figuring out an illiteracy of 85 per cent. of the population. Substantial interests, with business to lose or property to suffer, hope for complete American domination. Believing that it must come, as a political or commercial necessity, or as both, they see no reason for delaying it and danger only in postponement.

With the majority a sentiment survives the occasion for it. The men who bore arms for Cuba Libre have turned their machetes into ploughshares. They are cultivating fields and making homes for their families. They find the means of livelihood as comfortable as possible, with advantages thrown in that could not be improved by the best government of their own. Wages are higher and markets easier than ever before. They know that the revenues of the island are applied to the island's benefit. No pockets become stuffed at public expense. That system died when American authority stepped in. They know that a school system has been inaugurated which, by raising the level of intelligence, must conduce to the general welfare. Their appreciation of this work is evidenced by the alacrity with which everywhere it is welcomed.

Having had the experience of war they know its privations and its horors. Memories of reconcentration are like a frightful nightmare. Yet war seems hardly less dreadful to them than to yield the sentiment for freedom, which they cherish as a priceless heritage. Perhaps this sounds loftier than it deserves, for the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon conceptions of freedom differ essentially. As illustrated here it means full license for one political party and entire subjection for its opponents. Since each party hopes for supremacy they join in the cry for freedom.

NATIVES ADEPT IN POLITICS.

The business of politics always thrived here. It has produced revolutions, in a cause no doubt just, but as far removed from any present cause as darkness from daylight. Ever a contest for spoils, apart from the great issue that forced a resort to arms, it survives with no real impulse behind it except that of spoils. Each party wants the revenues for itself. Pipe lines of milk and honey are to be run to the door of every man who votes the right ticket. He need simply open his mouth and the Government will do the rest.

The power of adroit politicians is not to be underestimated. They know how to work upon the native blood. Although their apostleship is self-constituted it is effectual. All over the island they are enrolling their followers for the forthcoming elections. Voters will obey their directions with implicit fidelity. Present issues at the polls are nowise fundamental, but if they were the circumstances of honest administration, of comfortable living, of public schools, and of industrial and commercial promise, would count for nothing against the commands of party leaders. Whatever at heart may be the enjoyment by the people of present blessings, their hone of future confirmation under a continuance of beneficent rule, their dread of further revolution or their fear, amounting almost to knowledge, that the political grab-bag will be steeped in corruption, they swear by their leaders. There is in them an inborn liking for authority. Authority exercised by the political leaders is followed blindly. How it would be followed if asserted by the United States is a question that may well be considered.

Military power does not get close to the masses. In the days when it represented oppression the antipathy was natural. There has been little effort to relieve the strain. The soldiers seem disposed to keep to themselves, and the natives are content that they do so. Among officers to whom civil functions have been assigned, the tendency is somewhat different. This is especially the case here, where Gen. Wood's tactful policy encourages a seeming cordiality of relation with natives. It may be doubted if this relation is yet potential. The Cuban is a natural diplomat. Tradition and training have served to sharpen his faculties in this respect. It is almost impossible to draw from him his real opinions. He possesses a most acquiescent disposition apparently, but wishing to agree with every one, his sets of views change as rapidly as his surroundings. With officials he seeks to appear favorable to what he conceives to be American wishes. Among his own he is thoroughly anti-American. When called to account by either side for these opposing attitudes, he justifies himself by saying that while sincere only toward his side of his questioner, he must cast an anchor to windward to avoid offense to the other side. His intention is to be able to shout with the ruling powers, whichever they may be.

Political trimming has supreme illustration here. As the military headquarters, this city has attracted those whose sole thought and main interest are in politics. Factions send their leaders here, and adventurers and agitators find it their best field for work. If one may believe what the authorities hear, the withdrawal of American supervision of the island's affairs would result in business suspension and political anarchy. Yet many who convey these apprehensions are active in factional enrollments, and some of them devote no small part of their energies to exciting distrust of Americans among the natives. When there has been talk in one section or another of the withdrawal of troops, the cables have canceled business orders, indicating what might happen throughout Cuba were it left to native control. Agitators profess to appreciate this danger in their talk with Americans, but among their own they either ignore it or treat it as only a temporary menace which will disappear after the excitement and possible confusion incident to a transfer of government.

GEN. WOOD'S TACTFUL POLICY.

Gen. Wood understands the people with whom he is dealing. He feels that to accomplish anything with them he must be kind and tolerant. While probably never abandoning any purpose on which his mind may be set, he is deliberate in putting it into effect. He has surrounded himself with a native Cabinet, which he consults freely and to which he gives rein in argument, but his own will usually prevails. In choosing a Cabinet he knows that he has provoked factional jealousies, but the advisers he has were chosen from the best material, according to his judgment. They stand for some attainment specially fitting them for the work to which they are severally assigned. Their individual responsibilities are not heavy, but their service shows a disposition of the Military Governor to defer as much as possible to the native sentiment. Gen. Wood, indeed, seems particularly desirous of impressing upon the Cubans that the declared policy of the United States to maintain authority in Cuba only for its pacification is perfectly sincere and that his purpose is to administer government with that object always in view.

Influences brought to bear directly upon him might well swerve a man of variable temperament from this policy. He is forever importuned not to permit the withdrawal of troops, for fear of the commercial and political consequences. On the other hand, he must know that the Cuban masses are united in almost every way against the Americans. It is possible for him to spare himself vexation and bewilderment by never losing sight of his avowed mission, but such knowledge as he has of the countercurrents at work is well calculated to give him much concern, in spite of a steadfast purpose, and an aim single to the execution of the policy of the American Government as announced by the President and Congress.

INTRIGUE AND SYCOPHANCY.

To the most casual observation politics here is a game of sycophancy and intrigue. The knee is bent to power against which the brain schemes. Havana provides a refuge for those who have no means or hope of livelihood, except in political office. Lofty sentiment furnishes here only a thin disguise for the most sordid motives.

What would happen were the collection of revenues at this port surrendered to Cuban authority is evidenced by the procession of natives passing through and out of the Custom House and the other departments in which employes have opportunity for turning money to private account. Department work is at times so heavy that it is not difficult for applicants to get in, especially when representative Cubans recommend them, but however needy an applicant may be, few can restrain their cupidity when once installed in office. There is a stream of men going out who have been caught at crooked work. The Custom House discharges average 100 per month for no reason except dishonesty. Men discharged hate the Americans. They vent their grievances in the cafés and meeting rooms. No workers are more ardent than they in swelling party enrollments that may be used in the elections as anti-American influences.

Whenever, under Spanish rule, a Cuban had a chance at office he seems to have been permitted to do as many Spaniards did. Public place was a private snap. Now that he is expected to make outward compliance with American customs he feels personally aggrieved. Most of the political agitators here are men of this kind, moral, financial, political bankrupts. How they manage to be lodged and fed is a secret that faction squabbles have not disclosed. There is no doubt that they get along, for they stay here, and they are so pernicious that demonstrations against the American flag have occurred in this city in the last Winter.

HOW PARTIES ARE DIVIDED.

The two parties that seek the enrollment of voters are quite clearly divided—the Central Veteranos, composed of those who served in the army, and the Partido Nacional, which aspires to unite Cubans and Spaniards in behalf of autonomy. Practically none except veterans belong to the former organization, and the majority are negroes. The Partido Nacional embraces many who served in the army. It feels that it possesses the brains and enterprise of Cuba. The veterans expect, when they get possession of the Government, to make a division among themselves of $65,000,000 out of the first revenues collected, to pay for war service. It is the aim of the other party to apportion the revenues more discreetly. It may be said to the credit of American administration that in all the heated and senseless talk against Americans, not a word has been said charging the diversion of a dollar of revenues from public purposes. Both parties want that changed.

FEELING AMONG THE PEOPLE.

The significance and strength of public sentiment may be gathered much better away from Havana than here, where it is simply a grab for spoils. Ultimate purposes elsewhere include spoils as an important adjunct to power, but something of sentiment has also been cultivated. There are many who sincerely think that when Cuba became relieved of one yoke no other should have been imposed. Benignant as American government has been, they regard it as a burden and resent it. It is a common saying out in the provinces that the Americans are hated worse than the Spaniards. The feeling has been cultivated that Americans are keeping Cubans from their own. It is reasonably strong, and is not losing strength in spite of the manifest benefits of peace which American control has insured and the prospect of disorder were the land to be turned over to native factions.

Efforts to point out to the people the advantages of strong supervision have been unavailing. Even in Santa Clara Province, where work in the sugar plantations supported thousands of families through the last war, when other lands were laid waste, the argument that the withdrawal of American protection to Cuban sugar would throw Cuba into the condition of San Domingo produces little effect. Tariff discriminations are not understood by the masses and, therefore, they do not care for them.

TALK OF ANNEXATION.

These considerations have produced something in the nature of a movement among substantial interests throughout Cuba for annexation by the United States. It does not take the form of an organised party because these interests do not yet dare avow themselves openly. Their strength is growing, however, and it may become great enough, should present conditions go on, to inspire courage for political activity. The Cuban aversion to Americans is likened by them to the feeling of children toward a schoolmaster. Children may know at heart that the teacher's work is for their good, but they chafe under the discipline he imposes. It is urged that if the master takes his boys in hand soon and makes them understand their relations, the two will get on well together. Temporizing with them can tend only to demoralization.

The situation here needs a master's control. It may provoke some disorder at first, but if it is firmly asserted the natives will yield and remain thereafter obedient. The resources of the island may thereby enjoy the development that nature and climate intended for them. Delay can only embolden the natives and perhaps provoke violence. If American evacuation of Cuba will be productive of anarchy, revolution, and commercial disaster, necessitating a return of troops for permanent account, no reason is seen for evacuation. The return would certainly be attended by cost in treasure and life much greater than could possibly be suffered by a declaration of possession while the troops are here.

WHY TROUBLE IS FEARED.

If the native temper may be judged by the political agitation now in progress trouble is inevitable in any event. Evacuation would precipitate a war of factions for spoils, the party in power would always be menaced by the opposing party, and business would come to a standstill. Nothing worse could happen by American possession and probably nothing nearly so bad. The plea that the American Government is bound by solemn declaration to surrender the island to its own people is held in light esteem because of experiences since American occupation.

Cuba's enjoyment of peace under American protection has stimulated work in the sugar and tobacco fields which, although not cultivated to their full capacity, will produce extraordinary crops this year, the tobacco crop being not only the largest and most valuable ever produced, but, for the first time, surpassing in value the sugar crop. Sugar exports are estimated at about $24,000,000, and those of tobacco at $25,000,000. Many fields along the track of the last war have since been neglected because their owners could not afford to cultivate them with the prospect of the withdrawal of American troops in another year. The cattle industry, utterly destroyed by the war, has revived. There are no new ventures in mining, although Santiago Province is rich in mining possibilities. Instances are rare of new undertakings with the soil, which can yield all tropical products in profusion, and is never touched by frost. Such experiments as have been made turned out well, but they were temporary in nature and were made on leased ground, which can be abandoned at almost any time without loss.

NO FAITH IN CUBAN POWER.

These circumstances are cited by those who favor annexation to show that development can proceed only to a limited extent under a protection that may be withdrawn, and that such protection offers no encouragement either for the investment of new capital or for the employment of capital now in hand. Business activity, such as Cuba should have, must await a stable government under other than Cuban control. If capital had confidence in the capacity of Cuba for self-government it would be alert to seize chances that cannot be as favorably obtained when permanent good government is assured.

The opinion of capitalists is clearly expressed by their refusal to make any investments until that result is assured. Since in the event of Cuban failure at self-government the United States might take the island, in protection to American interests if for no other reason, those who urge annexation think events as outlined already justify a negation of Congressional and executive assurances of a surrender to native rulers and that conditions now presented call for an assertion of the master's authority.

It is, of course, not supposed that this view will find acceptance at Washington in a Presidential campaign. It cannot prevail here by any act of suffrage. Those who urge it stand for the property interests of Cuba, Cuban, Spanish, or foreign born, they are unanimous for it. Suffrage privileges as now arranged leave them in a very small minority. There is no prospect that light will let the question of annexation can be brought forward as a political issue. If made prominent in the near future it will be through agencies not yet well defined.

MAY PROVOKE DISORDER.

Political agitation may provoke it. The announcement that municipal elections, which the Cubans thought would be held in April, will not occur before May, has excited some uneasiness. Manifestations here are unimportant, but the agitators are using everywhere the circumstance of delay to Americans discredit. There are probably but few places where news travels so slowly as it does in Cuba. It was known in this part of the island months ago that an Electoral Commission would lay out a plan both for municipal and provincial elections. Previously Gov. Wood had made some assurances at Santiago which led the people there to suppose that the form of government would be decided at a convention of delegates chosen at the polls.

Santiago voters have not heard of the Electoral Commission. They put little store in the municipal elections as such, but have been conducting a most active canvass for delegates, whom they expect to choose at the municipal election to represent them at a constitutional or other convention to decide on a form of government.

Faction feeling and dislike of Americans run higher there than in any other province. The veterans are in a huge majority, and the other party has nearly all the appointive officers under the Government. It is the confident expectation of the veterans that delegates will be chosen whose influence will subordinate the Partido Nacional in Santiago Province, and that the provincial offices will become as easily theirs. When they learn that no delegates will be chosen, no convention held, and that a Havana commission will decide the form of Government, they may feel that they have been tricked. Explanation that the commission, mainly Cuban, and that work by commission is simpler than by convention, will hardly offset the disappointment they will feel at not having a chance to measure factional strength at once in a matter that they regard as of vital concern to them. There have already been intimations from veteran sources that Americans will do well to disappear from Santiago by the middle of April. The convention fiasco may give force to that threat by casual disorder or some act of violence.

A little provocation goes far sometimes in Santiago, which has always been the starting point of Cuban revolt. If delay in municipal elections should carry provincial elections beyond the fall, for which time they are scheduled, another cause of complaint will be found against the military government. Should there be no delay, the clash of native parties for provincial offices will be to decide whether the negroes, farm hands and bushwhackers, who composed the bulk of the army, or the merchants, professional, and other educated men of the cities shall rule Cuba.

The army has the vote in the eastern provinces, and can make a good showing in the western ones. Leaders in the other party are so much exercised over the outlook that some of them say they cannot live in Cuba if the veterans win the elections. Thus, whatever turn political fortune may take, those who look to Cuba for trouble, in the coming year may not go amiss. Public agitation even now shows how close the situation has come to the border of general excitement.

The divergent views outlined above, the plotting, counterplotting, and factional rancor always in evidence, and the danger that impatience and excess of confidence may breed an outbreak, show how essential are coolness, courage, and tact in the management of affairs. It is not to be doubted that the government plan, as officially declared by Congress and the President will be executed faithfully by the military authorities. Only the Cubans can change it, by some act of folly or hostility.

In the performance of what it conceives to be plain duty, the administration of the island will meanwhile proceed unhindered by clamor, threat, or importunity, the Cubans will enjoy the benefits of a government devised and carried on solely for the public welfare, and if, with civil government in their hands, they show a capacity for getting along unaided, Cuba will be passed over to them. The plan may work hardship, it may seem an act of injustice, or a waste of good time, but the administration view is that it will furnish absolute demonstration of the good faith of the United States, which will be worth more than any advantage that might be gained by forcible seizure at this time upon any pretext of any provocation short of open revolt.

Records of governments in this part of the world encourage little faith in the permanency of native control. Should it produce a state of turmoil and revolution, the United States may send its troops back, but that they will be withdrawn if the Cubans keep order long enough to furnish a semblance of decent self-government is declared with all the weight of solemn official assurance. If the troops return, as a consequence of riotous and revolutionary native government, they will come back unhampered by pledges to deal with a proposition entirely new. F. W. E.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORERS RETURN

Borchgrevink Expedition at Wellington, New Zealand—The Magnetic Pole is Located.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, April 1.—The exploring steamer Southern Cross, bearing C. E. Borchgrevink and the survivors of the South Polar Expedition, fitted out in 1898 by Sir George Newnes of London, arrived at Campbell Town, near Bluff Harbor, New Zealand, to-day.

Mr. Borchgrevink reports that the magnetic pole has been located.

N. Hansen, one of the zoologists who started with the expedition, died on the voyage.

The Borchgrevink expedition left Hobart, Tasmania, for the antarctic region on Dec. 19, 1898. During the latter part of February, 1899, the members landed from the Southern Cross near Cape Adair, Victoria Land, it having been arranged that the steamer should leave them there with a full equipment of every kind and should return for them early in 1900.

According to accounts of the explorer's plans published at the time he left Europe, Mr. Borchgrevink's party consisted of nine, including himself. Lieut. W. Colbeck, R. N. R., was selected as First Magnetic Observer, to be assisted by Louis Bernacchi. N. Hansen and Hugh Evans were chosen as zoologists, and Dr. H. Kloevstad as medical officer. Mr. Fougnal was general utility man and cook. With these went two natives to Finland to look after ninety dogs. Enormous supplies of provisions were laid in.

The expedition carried 500 Union Jacks, which Mr. Borchgrevink intended to plant at frequent intervals in the new regions he hoped to discover. He took also a large Union Jack, which he intended to run up on landing. This was given to him by the Duke of York. On board there was a cinematograph, with which he hoped to get interesting pictures of sights little dreamed of by people in the civilized parts of the world.

Apart from discovery and the solution of unsettled problems, the explorer expected that the expedition would yield an immediate result of practical value. His theory was that weather forecasts for the whole of Australasia could be made from the antarctic region. As good and bad times in the Australian colonies of Great Britain are dependent upon the state of the weather, the Australians themselves have taken a peculiar interest in the outcome. Mr. Borchgrevink had always contended that the work of anticipating meteorological conditions in that part of the world could not be completed until reports from the antarctic circle could be made promptly available.

CHINA TO PUNISH MURDERERS.

"Settles" the Trouble Arising Out of the Killing of the Rev. Mr. Brooks, an English Missionary.

PEKING, April 1.—The Chinese Government has "settled" the controversy arising out of the murder, Dec. 3 last, of the Rev. Mr. Brooks of the Church Missionary Society on the following terms:

Two of the murderers will be beheaded, one imprisoned for life, one for ten years, another for two years, a memorial chapel will be built upon the site of the murder, and a tablet will be placed in Canterbury, England, at the expense of the Chinese Government.

The Rev. Mr. Brooks, at the time of his murder, was stationed at Ping-Yin, in the Province of Shan-Tung. He was captured in that vicinity and killed by members of the seditious society known as "Boxers," who had been very active in destroying villages and slaughtering native Christians. The Governor of the province had dispatched a force of cavalry to the scene of disturbance, but the soldiers arrived too late to save the life of Mr. Brooks.

TORPEDO BOAT BOILER BURSTS.

CHERBOURG, France, April 1.—The boiler of a French torpedo boat exploded yesterday during forced-draught trials, and five of the crew were terribly burned. One died, and another, unable to bear the agony, jumped into the sea and was drowned.

DISTURBANCES IN ITALY.

ROME, April 1.—Disturbances are reported to-day from Bologna, Turin, Naples, and other places, between students and Socialists, growing out of the recent action of the Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies, who are now agitating for a convocation of the Constituent Assembly with a view to reforming the Constitution.

At Cagliari, Sardinia, the authorities prohibited a performance of a cantico by Cavalotti, the poet, publicist and Radical Deputy who was killed in a duel with Signor Macola about two years ago. The public protested and clamored for Garibaldi's hymn. The police thereupon intervened and emptied the theatre. The demonstration was continued outside, and cries of "Long Live Socialism!" and "Long live the Constituent Assembly!" were raised. The police were again compelled to intervene and to disperse the crowd.

At Turin the authorities took steps to prevent workmen from assembling at the railway station to receive Signor Morgari and Signor Costa, members of the Chamber. The militia occupied the station, the crowd waiting outside. Loud cries of welcome greeted the appearance of the Socialist Deputies. Signor Costa made a brief address, exhorting the people to be calm. Several arrests were made.

Disastrous Floods in Uruguay.

MONTEVIDEO, April 1.—Recent heavy floods in Uruguay have caused great destruction of cattle and wheat. Two bridges on the Central Railway have been swept away, with a reported loss to the company of £50,000.

Duke of Norfolk's Successor.

LONDON, April 2.—It is asserted on good authority that Sir William Hart Dyke, former Chief Secretary of Ireland, will be appointed Postmaster General, in succession to the Duke of Norfolk, resigned.

Electric Cars in Santiago, Chile.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, April 1.—The first electric tramcar ever operated in this city went over the lines to-day successfully. Popular interest in the event was keen.

No More Plague at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, March 24.—The Board of Health has practically decided that the plague has run its course. No cases have developed for over a week. The members of the board now feel that quarantine restrictions regarding the shipments of merchandise from Honolulu, except merchandise from Asiatic ports, will be rescinded.

New Plague Cases at Sydney.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 1.—Eleven fresh cases of bubonic plague were officially reported to-day. Two additional deaths have occurred.

German Reichstag Member Insane.

BERLIN, April 1.—Herr Carl Oertel, a well-known member of the Reichstag, has become insane.

WOMEN IN THEIR CLUBS.

The Wheaton Club and Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association are to hold a reception and luncheon together this year on April 28, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Miss Wooley, the new President of Mount Holyoke College, will be the guest of honor. Miss Wooley is a Rhode Island woman, a woman of strong individuality and charming presence. The Wheaton Club is always noted for the brightness of the speakers it has at its annual receptions. The following officers were elected at the recent annual meeting of the Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association: President—Mrs. W. I. Barry; Vice Presidents—Miss Ellen C. Parsons and Miss Lydia Day of New York, Mrs. Edwin Atwell and Mrs. J. B. Clark of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Thomas Carter and Mrs. Franklin Dorman of New Jersey; Recording Secretary—Mrs. T. W. Cleaveland; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Emma Demarest; Treasurer—Mrs. J. D. Walton; Auditor—Mrs. E. O. Hovey. The association has undertaken to raise $150,000 before the commencement of the college in June to claim the proffered donation of $50,000 of Dr. Pearsons of Chicago.

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In the reports at the West End Woman's Republican Club last week, a new baby was announced. It was a little daughter of the Treasurer, Mrs. Charles O'Conner Irwin, and was born on St. Patrick's Day. The baby is the granddaughter of Bertha Welby, one of the organizers of the Professional Woman's League and founder of the Rainy Day Club. Miss Welby is a professional woman, and some of the little sisters of the new baby have been on the stage.

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The Eclectic Club, at its next meeting, is to hear some interesting facts concerning the private life of Patti, the singer, and in addition is to discuss humanity and "The Prisoners of Hope." It always discusses a book at each of its meetings. The club is unique in its meetings, which are held at Delmonico's at 12 o'clock, and last for a couple of hours, when it has luncheon.

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The nurses of the alumnae associations of the Bellevue, New York, Post-Graduate, and Presbyterian Hospitals combined this year to have a course of lectures upon subjects of practical interest to their profession. The lectures were given on Fridays during December, January, February, and March, the final having been given last Friday. The nurses of the different associations were in charge, and provided the lecturers each for one month. The first month was in charge of the Post-Graduate nurses, and the lectures were held at the Post-Graduate nurses' clubhouse, on Thirty-fifth Street. The others, through the courtesy of the New York nurses, were held at the New York Hospital. The courses have been well attended and found to be practical and valuable. Something of the same nature will probably be undertaken another year. One of the benefits of the lectures has been the increasing feeling of comradeship among nurses of different schools. There has been at times a strong feeling of partisanship—it might almost be called jealousy—among the graduates of different schools, but the nurses are feeling more and more the necessity of working together, some of their number say, and the better feeling which these lectures have fostered is considered a matter for rejoicing.

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They have a new treasure for sale at the Woman's Exchange, at Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street. It is a card case, which is a marvel in carved ivory. There are wonderful designs in flowers and figures, fine deep cutting, which only a magnifying glass will bring out in all its beauty. The treasure is the property of a woman who visited New Zealand a good many years ago, became interested in the natives, and worked among them, writing their letters, teaching them, and reading to them. It was in return for these services that the King made her a present of this card case, which had previously taken a prize on the island for its beauty and fine workmanship. That was fifty years ago. Now she is obliged to sell it. The price set on it is $50.

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The National American Woman Suffrage Association gave an "at home" Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock, in its new headquarters, in the American Tract Society Building, 150 Nassau Street. The association rooms are on the twentieth floor, where they have a fine view over the tops of buildings and across the water to New Jersey. There are two offices on the Nassau Street side of the building, and two workrooms on the other side, looking across the East River. Mrs. Carr Chapman-Catt, President of the association, received a long line of guests, constantly arriving and departing all day. Citizen Train was one of the callers. The association keeps at its rooms supplies of woman suffrage literature and pictures of its leaders, past and present, on buttons and small medallions, always on sale.

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The Society of Political Study talked of the relations of the Government to the Indians at its meeting last week, and discovered that its members were more familiar with that subject than with almost any other of Government affairs brought up at the meetings.

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Miss Fielde's class in "Government" at the League for Political Education made one of its bi-monthly trips to study matters of government at first hand and visited the State Prison at Sing Sing last Friday. It was one of the most interesting visits of any made to public institutions, and some of the twenty-one women who formed the party said that it revealed a new world to them. The ladies saw 1,300 prisoners in line on their way to luncheon, and noted the difference in the stripes of the uniforms indicating the wearer's status in crime, from the incorrigible to the man who is suffering the penalty of his first offense. The party carried its own luncheon, which was eaten in Warden Johnson's private dining room, where tea was provided, the Warden sitting at the head of the table as host. The visitors were much interested in the waiters who served the tea, and who were, as is the custom in the Warden's house, prisoners, one who waited upon them being a man doing a term for forgery, and who, the Warden told them, could speak seven languages and write Greek and Hebrew. He was also an inventor and had devised a machine for making the wire mattresses now in use in the prison. The other was one of the principals in a noted jewelry robbery in New York. The Warden gave the visitors some of his views on criminology. In visiting the different parts of the prison the visitors were counted again and again, and the Warden explained the necessity of this by telling of a party of eighteen women which had visited the prison not long before. In leaving, the party was found to have increased to nineteen. One of the prisoners, who had succeeded in getting together woman's apparel, had joined the visitors.

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Some of the work that is being done by charitable women was illustrated at the meeting of the First Auxiliary of the Riverside Day Nursery last week. It was reported that in a single month the nursery had cared for 1,302 children, and during the year 1899 an aggregate of 11,300. Mrs. Alfred Whitman is President of the society, which has a membership of 175.

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The New York Household Economic Association gave a children's matinée at its rooms, 1,775 Broadway, Saturday afternoon, at which there was reading and recitations for the little ones. A second matinée is to be given this coming Saturday, when a musical entertainment will be given. Children are admitted for 25 cents, and their elders for 50 cents. The association holds a progressive euchre at its rooms this evening, the tickets for which are 75 cents.

Anti-Woman's Suffrage in Buffalo.

From The Buffalo Express, March 30.

A meeting was held yesterday at the home of Mrs. H. M. Kent of Delaware Avenue to listen to an address against woman suffrage by Mrs. Jones of New York, who formerly was Miss Caldwell of this city. Mrs. Jones spoke earnestly against the extension of the franchise to women, believing such a thing would be a national calamity. So strong was the feeling with regard to what she said, that an anti-suffrage organization was effected at once by those present, Mrs. Execution Kingsley was formed as follows: Mrs. Edwin T. Evans, Mrs. John C. Glenny, Mrs. John G. Milburn, Mrs. Carlton R. Jewett, Mrs. Henry A. Crane, Mrs. George W. Parkhurst, Mrs. Edwin A. Bell, Mrs. Worthington C. Miner, Mrs. William T. Atwater, Mrs. Charles W. Pardee, Mrs. Fielden Kingsley, Miss Ellen M. Kent, and Miss Lydia Cornell. A meeting to complete the organization will be held within a few days. The main object of the society will be education along anti-suffrage lines.

NEW DANGER FOR QUIGG

His Foes See Hope in Proposed Primary Law Amendment.

AFFECTS COUNTY COMMITTEE

Provides Primaries in June When Delegates Hostile to Republican Machine May Be Chosen.

Primaries will again be held throughout the State in June if an amendment to the primary law prepared by Assemblyman Lewis of Monroe passes the Legislature this week.

Chairman B. B. Odell of the Republican State Committee said last night that such a measure had been prepared, and he believed it would pass both houses at once.

Under the provisions of the Lewis amendment, which applies only to Presidential years, delegates will be chosen early in June to Assembly District Conventions which will select delegations to the convention that will nominate candidates for Governor and other State officers. This will obviate the necessity for the September primaries this year.

The reason given for the introduction of the Lewis measure is that a State ticket chosen at a convention for which the primaries are held in September would make it impossible to name a State ticket until October, and that would leave too short a time for an active campaign.

The matter of the introduction of the Lewis amendment has been kept very quiet, and a TIMES reporter found several legislators who knew nothing of it. Politicians, in fact, think they see in the Lewis bill a possibility of the defeat of Lemuel Ely Quigg as Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

At the proposed June primaries Assembly District Committees will be chosen to the County Committee, which will elect a Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer. Each Assembly District Committee will select a new member of the Executive County Committee.

The possibilities under the primary law were demonstrated last week in every district in which there was a sharp fight. The machine failed to defeat Abraham Gruber in the Twenty-first; Capt. F. Norton Goddard, who is not a Platt partisan, won a signal victory in the Twentieth, although confined to his bed during the canvass; while Charles A. Hess, the Platt leader in the Twenty-fifth District, lost sixteen of the thirty-five election districts.

The probabilities are strong, it is positively asserted, that a revolt against the machine will not be confined to the Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fifth Assembly Districts in June, and that when the County Committee meets for organization Mr. Quigg will encounter very formidable opposition.

Amasa Thornton, a former State Committeeman, last night expressed the opinion that it would not be difficult to carry many districts against the machine. He pointed out that Capt. Goddard had been able, owing to the excellent provisions of the primary law, to enlist the active co-operation of a lot of clean-cut, square-toed, intelligent young men who, while eschewing party primaries in the past, were now taking an active interest in primary elections with excellent results. The ward heeler, he said, had been relegated to the rear in very many cases.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of the Port of New York, stated that the results of the contested primaries last Tuesday furnished a great object lesson in showing what unexpected results could be accomplished if a good fight was made. If citizens would only enroll they could quickly dispose of any objectionable political boss. The primary law vested the right of government with the people, and if the latter would only avail themselves of the opportunities afforded every community would have competent and clean men in official places.

While it is not contended that Quigg can be defeated this year if Senator Platt insists on his retention as County Chairman, many observers of political events believe that his alleged unpopularity can be so clearly demonstrated that Mr. Platt may see the necessity of superseding him with some person more acceptable to the rank and file.

AUSTIN'S WAR ON GRUBER.

Selects Candidates for the State Convention as Forlorn Hope.

The delegates elected by the George C. Austin faction in the Twenty-first Assembly District last Tuesday had a caucus at the Arbor, at One Hundred and First Street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon.

They selected the following to be voted for at the Assembly District Convention to-night to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention on the 17th inst: E. C. Dusenbury, Emil Twyeffort, George C. Austin, E. O. Maas, John Stewart, William Young, W. R. Coughtry, Edward W. Langdon, A. S. Hustace, and Thomas Clegg.

These men, of course, cannot be elected because Abraham Gruber controls 103 of the 156 delegates who will elect the delegation to the State Convention. When his attention was called to this fact Mr. Austin said: "I do not expect to elect our delegates, but I propose to fight Gruber at every point. We shall have a caucus of our Congressional delegates on Wednesday. I have nothing to say about Quigg, or any subject."

Mr. Gruber smiled when told of the action of the Austin faction, and said:

"That fight in our district cost Quigg $10,000."

"Where did he get it?" inquired a bystander.

"I don't know," responded Mr. Gruber, "but I'll fight as long as he will."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Sidney A. Kent.

Sidney A. Kent, who for many years had been prominent in Chicago as a speculator and organizer, died at his Summer residence at Suffield, Conn., yesterday, aged sixty-six years. Death was the result of a complication of diseases from an attack of influenza last January. He was born at Suffield, of old colonial ancestry, and was educated at the Connecticut Literary Institute.

In 1854 he went to Chicago and was successively dry goods clerk, commission merchant, and packer. He began as the latter in a modest way in 1859 with his brother Albert. They prospered, and he became one of the best-known Board of Trade men. Armour once said: "Kent is the best grain speculator alive." Between 1880 and 1890 he amassed one of Chicago's largest fortunes. He helped to organize the Corn Exchange Bank, and owned a controlling interest in three large packing companies, besides owning stock in the Santa Fé Road, Chicago Street Railway Company, and several other commercial enterprises and banks. In 1887 he organized the Chicago Gas Trust.

In 1894 he presented the Kent Chemical Laboratory to Chicago University fully equipped. Last November he gave Suffield, Conn

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Professional Wall Street has very much changed its attitude. Some object lessons have been impressive. The revolution wrought in Third Avenue (stock friendless under 50 and apparently cornered above par) was educational; the flatness with which the tremendous franchise tax assessments have fallen, the Sugar Trust squeeze, and a variety of other incidents, (conflicting with what the professional talent had calculated was logical and sure,) have induced traders big and little to be a trifle chary in betting that America is a failure and American values played out.

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Public interest shows. Commission houses are becoming busy. Outsiders are buying stocks. And evidence of this new phase of the situation affects the opinion of professional speculators materially. Till recently there has been since New Year's little but pessimism heard upon the Stock Exchange. Last week's market reflected, however, a marked change of front; and a host of room traders have swung over to the bull side. They talk enthusiastically, predict extraordinary rises and apparently buy stocks confidently and largely.

Such reinforcements are not always the most helpful, though, for the speculator who is mercurial is not one who often contributes much that is substantial. Still, judged by ardent expressions, Wall Street's new bulls are counting upon a campaign now in which profits may be expected more than temporarily.

In so far as any surface indication suggests, there is solid foundation for the market improvement appearing.

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Business upon the Stock Exchange today begins a new month and a new quarter. The first three months of 1900 compare poorly with the record of the corresponding period last year. Total transactions in January were this year not much more than a third of the aggregate in January of last year. February's figures amounted to about two-thirds of the total of that month a year ago, while the March business ending last Saturday reached something over 80 per cent. of March, 1899. These figures show that at the end of the quarter just closed the tendency has been substantially upward. Considering such data, students of the security market situation find no reason to modify forecasts of continuing betterment. It is, indeed, the common Wall Street expectation that extraordinary activity is about to start.

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What is more than ordinarily interesting—extremely significant, indeed—in the present market development is that there has been so far scant disclosure of manipulation. Market values have advanced apparently with the utmost naturalness. For all the improvement recorded there has been clearly in evidence the warrant of improved intrinsic conditions.

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In the immediate market—no new disturbance intervening—the Vanderbilt list, the Western and Southern railway stocks, Pennsylvania and its allies, and the coal railway shares are likely to have special conspicuousness. It is hardly probable that the industrial list will hurry as much.

The iron and steel stocks promise to be the industrial exception. They have been under exceptional pressure, big short interests exist in most of them—and they are all earning phenomenal profits. What is more to the point, millionaire insiders seem finally ready to give the market support. This was made clear at the close of last week, when Federal Steel and American Steel and Wire advanced smartly on buying in volume recently unapproached.

John W. Gates and other Western Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company are to be here this week for a conference with Eastern interests which it is even declared may be preliminary to the announcement that the entire preferred stock issue of the American Steel and Wire Company will be retired. It has already been publicly announced that $10,000,000 will be taken up; and Wall Street will not be much surprised if the official programme goes very much further.

It rests with John W. Gates—and he is capable of doing big things, giving big surprises.

THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1900.

Transactions in both stocks and bonds on the New York Stock Exchange during the month of March, while greatly in excess of the two previous months of the year, were considerably less than in the same period of 1899. The sales of stocks aggregated 14,447,287 shares, against 10,207,910 shares in February, 9,863,460 shares in January, and 17,682,758 shares for March of last year.

In railroad bonds the transactions amounted to $66,496,700, against $43,868,300 in February, $46,894,600 in January, and $87,201,450 in March, 1899. The dealings in Governments reached a total of $1,951,940, against $658,600 in February, $633,300 in January, and $1,738,600 in March, 1899. State bond transactions amounted to $458,000, against $191,500 in February; $60,000 in January, and $671,500 in March of last year. The total dealings in all classes of bonds amounted to $68,906,640, against $44,718,400 in February, $47,782,600 in January, and $89,611,550 in March last year.

The transactions for the first quarter of this year makes a very unfavorable comparison with last year, but it must be remembered that that was a period of activity never before equaled in the history of the Stock Exchange. The following table gives the total sales of stocks and bonds for each month of the present year compared with the corresponding month of last year:

STOCKS.

	1900.	1899.
March	14,447,287	17,682,758
February	10,207,910	15,984,888
January	9,863,460	24,143,610
Total	34,518,657	57,811,254

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

March	$66,496,700	$87,201,450
February	46,868,300	90,628,200
January	46,894,600	142,431,400
Total	$162,259,600	$320,261,050

STATE BONDS.

March	$458,000	$671,500
February	191,500	158,900
January	254,700	372,600
Total	$904,200	$1,203,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

March	$1,951,940	$1,738,600
February	658,600	726,620
January	633,300	198,740
Total	$3,243,840	$2,663,960

TOTAL ALL BONDS.

March	$68,906,640	$89,611,550
February	49,718,400	91,513,720
January	47,782,600	144,784,700
Total	$166,407,640	$325,909,970

HIGHER RATES EFFECTIVE.

Wall Street this week looks forward to an active market in the coal stocks, which lately have shown strength and advancement. The increases in soft coal prices and freight rates which went into effect yesterday will, authorities say, mean an addition of many thousands of dollars to the revenues of each of the roads, while the constantly increasing demand from abroad, both for soft and for hard coal, seems to assure that the present remarkable coal trade prosperity will be long continued. Indeed, coal operators say that this activity is but begun, and that much higher prices are sure to rule.

The improving condition in the coal trade has lately been reflected in the advances made in the coal stocks, such as Norfolk and Western, Wheeling and Lake Erie, Pennsylvania, Reading, Baltimore and Ohio, Jersey Central, Lackawanna, and Chesapeake and Ohio. Friends of these roads say, however, that the advances in these issues have only begun, and that the increased earnings under the higher rates and prices now in effect will show such gains in net earnings—contributing toward higher dividends where dividends are now paid and bringing nearer dividends where none is now paid—that the quotations must of necessity appreciably advance.

GOOD TIMES IN NEW ENGLAND.

G. M. Farwell of Claremont, N. H., tells of the generally excellent business conditions in the New England district, as follows:

"Business is no different in New England than it is in any other part of the country—that is to say, it is active and prosperous. Our cotton mills, our paper mills, our shoe factories, our machine shops—in fact, all our industries, are doing exceptionally well, and many of them have to work overtime to fill orders. Several of the establishments have been forced to increase their capacity—one manufactory which some time ago took on 100 extra employes purposing further to increase its force by 100 additional men.

"You cannot put it too strongly that New England is enjoying a period of great prosperity with every likelihood of it continuing for a long time.

"By reason of business relations in the West I have had occasion to look into the situation there and I know that farmers, with plenty of money on hand, are paying off their mortgages in a way that is disappointing to the holders of the mortgages. Farming lands in the West, it may not be generally known, have in the last three years gone up from 25 to 50 per cent. in value. City property has not moved very much yet, but undoubtedly it will."

GROWING FOREIGN TRADE.

Evidence of the growing foreign business of the steel and iron industries of the country is furnished in large orders placed last week in this country by the Belgian State Railroad and by bids asked by the Kaiser Ferdinand Northern Railroad of Austria. The Belgian road has ordered twelve mogul engines in addition to large orders recently placed, and has asked bids on forty passenger cars, while the Austrian road is in the market for 900 freight cars and twenty-seven locomotives.

MORE EQUIPMENT.

Among the orders for new equipment placed by the railroads of the country last week were the following:

Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 150 coal cars; Atlantic Coast Line, 350 ventilated box cars; "Three C's," 350 freght cars; St. Paul, 1,000 box cars and 32 locomotives; Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern, 150 steel drop-bottom gondola cars; Texas and Pacific, 200 cars; Vandalia, 350 coal cars; Illinois Central, 30 locomotives; Union Pacific, five engines; Chicago Great Western, 25 locomotives.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, April 1.—The monthly settlement was characterized by unusual carryover rates, due to the conviction of lenders that speculation had been much overdone. This conviction is general in high financial circles, where it is pointed out, for example, that coal shares have risen beyond all proportion to coal. Iron shares are also regarded as excessively high, considering the increase of wages and the scarcity of materials.

Notwithstanding the rising of money rates all last week, industrial shares were very strong and American railways in great demand. The German public has confidence in the continuance of American prosperity. The rise of London exchange is explained by the heavy German purchases of American bills in London.

In the money market prospects are not encouraging. The relaxation this month is not expected to be great. The pressure at the Reichsbank at the end of last week was enormous. Numerous municipal, State, and other loans are coming upon the market soon. Banking circles believe that the downward movement in Government funds has stopped.

The coal famine is not relieved, despite the phenomenal arrivals from England. Twenty-five shiploads of English coal arrived at Hamburg last Wednesday.

The iron consumers complain that they are unable to place orders for pig iron in the United States.

The Schuckert Electrical Company has amalgamated the Augsburg Road, with a capital of 3,000,000 marks.

At the annual meeting of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company it was reported that an extraordinary business was being done. The prospects for first and second class passenger business during the next few months pointed to a breaking of the record. Emigration from North German countries has been better than for many years previous, and the company has ordered two more steamers for its East Asian service.

The German East Africa Line has declared a dividend of 6 per cent., as against 3 for the corresponding period last year.

A steamship line will be established connecting the Carolines with the North German Lloyd service at Hongkong, where an inspection office will be opened.

The German-American Petroleum Company, at Bremen, has earned 4,000,000 marks net on a capital of 9,000,000.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the reserve of $4,018,850. The banks now hold a surplus of $9,836,150 above the legal requirements.

The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $5,280,900, an increase in specie of $3,028,000, an increase in legal tenders of $2,915,900, an increase in deposits of $7,700,200, and an increase in circulation of $875,900.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks, and the corresponding date last year:

	Mch. 31,1900.	Mch. 24,1900.	Apr. 1,'99.
Loans	$742,611,900	$739,331,000	$779,951,100
Specie	149,273,800	146,245,800	187,144,300
Legal tenders	62,516,500	59,600,600	53,079,800
Net deposits	807,816,600	800,116,400	898,917,000
Circulation	20,136,600	19,260,700	13,870,600

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Mch. 31,1900.	Mch. 24,1900.	Apr. 1,'99.
Specie	$149,273,800	$146,245,800	$187,144,300
Legal tenders	62,516,500	59,600,600	53,079,800
Total res've	$211,790,300	$205,846,400	$240,224,100
Reserve req'd against dep.	201,954,150	200,029,100	224,729,250
Surplus of reserve above legal requirements	$9,836,150	$5,817,300	$15,494,850

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	23,203,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,693,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,609,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,525	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,373,825	26,088,450
Feb. 24	19,675,550	30,344,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,823,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,686,425	19,074,175	28,060,050
March 24	5,817,300	18,557,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,850	35,720,800

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$9,836,150	1898	$17,005,875
1899	15,494,800	1895	18,413,450
1898	35,720,800	1894	83,600,150
1897	47,666,575	1893	10,663,075

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

J. S. Morgan & Co. of London announce that Robert Gordon and Frederick William Lawrence, having decided to retire from active business, withdraw from their firm to-day. Clinton Edward Dawkins, heretofore financial member of the Viceroy of India's Council, has been admitted as partner, and Edward Charles Grenfell has been authorized to sign the name of the firm.

F. J. Lisman & Co. offer at 104 and interest $200,000 Gila Valley, Globe and Northern first mortgage gold 5s, due Nov. 1, 1924, unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Southern Pacific Company. Also at 98½ and interest $200,000 Toledo and Ohio Central Railway Company general mortgage gold 5s, due June 1, 1935.

Details will be found in another column of dividends to be paid by Winslow, Lanier & Co., N. W. Harris & Co., The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Farson, Leach & Co., New York Security and Trust Company, and the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

Coupons on certain bonds of the Allegheny and Western Railway Company are to be paid at the Gallatin National Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	$2	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 3
Belt R. R. & Stock Yards Ind. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 6
Canadian Pacific	3	Apr. 2	Mch. 9	Apr. 5
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Apr. 2	Feb. 27	Apr. 5
Chartiers	3½	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 20
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 14	Mch. 19
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul common	2½	Apr. 20	Mch. 23	Apr. 13
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	3½	Apr. 20	Mch. 23	Apr. 13
Chicago & N'western pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 6	Mch. 24	Mch. 29
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	May 1	Mch. 30	Apr. 9
Cin., Ham. & Day. pf. A & B (quarter)	1	Apr. 3	Mch. 20	Apr. 4
Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 20	Mch. 30	Apr. 5
Dayton & Michigan	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 20	Apr. 4
Dayton & Mich. pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 3	Mch. 20	Apr. 4
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1¾	Apr. 20	Apr. 3	Apr. 20
Evans. & Terre Haute com.	1½	May 1	Apr. 10	May 2
Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	2½	Apr. 16	Holders of record	Sept. 29
Georgia R. R. & Banking (quarter)	2¾	Apr. 16	Mch. 31	Apr. 16
Manhattan (quarter)	1	Apr. 2	Mch. 16	Mch. 26
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 16	Apr. 7	Apr. 19
New York & Harlem common	2	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 17
New York & Harlem pf.	2	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 17
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Apr. 10	Mch. 31	Apr. 11
North. of New Hamp. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 5
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	.....	.....
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. (special) quarter)	1¾	Apr. 3	.....	.....
Pitts., Wheeling & Ky.	3	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 15
Pitts., Wheeling & Ky. (special)	3	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 15
Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter)	1¼	May 1	Holders of record	Mch. 30
Southern pf.	1½	Apr. 6	Mch. 23	Mch. 30
Sunbury & Lewiston	4	Apr. 2	.....	.....
Union Pacific com. (semi-annual)	1½	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 26
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 26
Vermont & Massachusetts	3	Apr. 1	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Capital Traction (quarter)	1	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 2
Chi. Union Trac. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 20	Mch. 31	Apr. 21
Cincinnati St. Ry. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 2	Mch. 17	.....
Cin., Newport & Covington pf.	½	May 1	Apr. 24	May 2
City Ry., Dayton, com., (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 20	Apr. 3
City Ry., Dayton, pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 20	Apr. 3
Cleveland Electric (quarter)	1	Apr. 5	Mch. 20	Apr. 6
Consol. Traction (Pittsburg) pf.	3	May 9	Holders of record	Mch. 31
Dayton & Western Trac. pf.	1¼	Apr. 2	.....	.....
Fairhaven & Westv., New Haven, (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 2	Mch. 20	Apr. 2
Findlay (Ohio) Street Ry.	¾	Apr. 10	.....	.....
Glens Falls, Sandy Hill & Ft. Ed.	2½	Apr. 1	Mch. 20	Apr. 2
Louisville, Ky., Ry. (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mch. 23	Apr. 2
Louisville, Ky., Ry. pf.	2½	Apr. 1	Mch. 25	Apr. 2
Meriden & Compounce (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Met. St. Ry., N. Y., (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 16	Mch. 29	Apr. 17
Philadelphia Traction	4	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 10
Pitts. & Birmingham Trac.	1½	Apr. 10	Apr. 5	Apr. 10
Twin City Rap. T. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 27	Apr. 2
United Rys. St. Louis, pf. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 10	Holders of record	Mch. 28
West End St. Ry. (Boston) common	3½	Apr. 2	Mch. 19	Apr. 3

BANKS.

Chatham National (quarter)	4	Apr. 2	Mch. 23	Apr. 2
Fifth Avenue (quarter)	20	Apr. 2	Mch. 22	Apr. 2
Fifth Avenue (extra)	5	Apr. 2	Mch. 22	Apr. 2
First National, Brooklyn, (quarter)	4	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 26
Gallatin National	5	Apr. 6	Mch. 28	Apr. 6
Gallatin National (extra)	1	Apr. 6	Mch. 28	Apr. 6
Nat. Shoe & Leather (quarter)	1	Apr. 2	Mch. 21	Apr. 2
N. Y. Produce Exchange	3	Apr. 16	Apr. 6	Apr. 17
N. Y. Produce Ex. (tax div.)	2-48	Apr. 10	Apr. 6	Apr. 17
Riverside (quarter)	2	Apr. 2	Mch. 29	Apr. 2

TRUST COMPANIES.

Brooklyn (quarter)	4	Apr. 2	Mch. 24	Apr. 3
Central (quarter)	15	Apr. 2	Mch. 20	Apr. 2
Continental (quarter)	1½	Apr. 10	Apr. 2	Apr. 1
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	Apr. 2	Mch. 23	Apr. 2
L. I. Loan & Trust (quarter)	2½	Apr. 2	Mch. 24	Apr. 2
Manufacturers', Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Apr. 2	Mch. 24	Apr. 2
Mercantile (quarter)	5	Apr. 2	Mch. 31	Apr. 7
People's, Brooklyn, (month)	1	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 31
Title Guar. & Trust (quarter)	2½	Apr. 2	Mch. 23	Apr. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Chicle com. (quarter)	2	Apr. 2	Mch. 29	Apr. 2
Am. Chicle pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 29	Apr. 2
Amalgamated Copper (quarter)	1½	Apr. 30	Mch. 26	May 1
Amalgamated Copper (extra)	½	Apr. 30	Mch. 26	May 1
Am. Agricultural Chemical pf.	$3	Apr. 2	Mch. 23	Apr. 2
Am. Beet Sugar pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 13
American Bell Telephone (quarter)	3	Apr. 16	Apr. 1	Apr. 15
Am. Caramel pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Am. Ice pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 14	Apr. 2	Apr. 16
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 10	Mch. 26	Apr. 11
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	1¾	Apr. 10	Mch. 26	Apr. 11
Am. Steel & Wire common (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 10	Apr. 3
Am. Steel & Wire pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 19	Apr. 3
Am. Stoker pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 31
Am. Sugar Ref. common	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 9	Apr. 3
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 9	Apr. 3
Am. Tin Plate pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 30	.....	.....
Am. Tobacco com. (quarter)	1½	May 1	Apr. 16	May 10
Am. Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	May 1	Apr. 16	May 10
Am. Woolen pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 16	Apr. 3	Apr. 17
Anaconda Copper Mining	$1.25	Apr. 30	Apr. 16	.....
Anaconda Copper Mining (extra)	75c	Apr. 30	Apr. 16	.....
Bliss, E. W., com. (quarter)	2½	Apr. 2	Mch. 28	Apr. 1
Bliss, E. W., pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 2	Mch. 28	Apr. 1
Boston Belting Co. (quarter)	$2	Apr. 2	Mch. 17	Apr. 2
Boston & Colorado Smelt. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 24	Apr. 3
Boston El. Light (quarter)	$2	Apr. 14	Mch. 30	Apr. 15
Buffalo Hump Mining	1	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 22
Cambria Iron	2	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 15
Castle Braid (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 21	Apr. 2
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mch. 6
Central & So. Am. Tel. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 9	Mch. 31	Apr. 10
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards (quarter)	2	Apr. 2	Mch. 10	Apr. 3
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 10	Apr. 3
Chicago Telephone (quarter)	3	Apr. 5	.....	.....
Cincinnati Gas (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	5	Apr. 2	Mch. 12	Apr. 3
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 14	Mch. 20	Apr. 3
Continental Coffee Co. com.	6	May 1	.....	.....
Continental Cotton Oil pf.	7	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Consol. Ice (Pitts.) com.	1	Apr. 10	Mch. 31	Apr. 11
Consol. Ice. (Pitts.) pf.	1½	Apr. 10	Mch. 31	Apr. 11
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 12
Electric Vehicle pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 16	Apr. 4	Apr. 17
Erie Tel. & Telephone (quarter)	1½	Apr. 9	Mch. 31	Apr. 9
Federal Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 20	Mch. 30	Apr. 12
Finance Co. Penn., 1st pf. (quarter)	$1.50	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 20
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 22	Apr. 2
General Electric (quarter)	1½	Apr. 14	Holders of record	Mch. 31
Hall Signal common	1	Apr. 2	Mch. 20	Apr. 3
Hall Signal pf.	6	Apr. 2	Mch. 20	Apr. 3
Havana Commercial pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 16	Mch. 31	Apr. 17
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 2
International Silver pf.	1¾	Apr. 1	Mch. 23	Apr. 2
International Zinc Co. (monthly)	1	Apr. 1	Mch. 24	Apr. 3
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)	2½	Apr. 16	Apr. 6	Apr. 17
Michigan Telephone (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 9	Mch. 31	Apr. 9
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	Apr. 16	Apr. 9	Apr. 16
National Tube pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 3
New Central Coal	2	Apr. 2	Mch. 27	Apr. 3
New Centennial Eureka Mining	$1	Apr. 15	Holders of record	Mch. 30
New England Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1½	May 15	Apr. 6	May 8
New Haven Iron & Steel	15c	Apr. 16	Holders of record	Apr. 6
N. Y. Air Brake (quarter)	2	Apr. 16	Apr. 2	Apr. 17
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quarter)	1½	Apr. 14	Holders of record	Mch. 5
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 14	Mch. 24	Apr. 16
Pennsylvania Salt	6	Apr. 16	Holders of record	Mch. 26
Pennsylvania Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 16	Holders of record	Mch. 31
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 2	Mch. 27	Apr. 2
Pittsburg Plate Glass common	1½	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 20
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 14	Mch. 31	Apr. 15
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 2
Rhode Is. Perkins H. S. pf. (quarter)	1	Apr. 14	Holders of record	Apr. 2
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 15
Safety Car Heating & L. (quarter)	2	Apr. 2	Mch. 15	Apr. 2
Shelby Iron	6	Apr. 16	Apr. 10	Apr. 17
Sloss-Shef. Steel & Iron pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 4	Mch. 24	Apr. 5
Streets West Stable C. Line com. (quarter)	½	Apr. 25	Apr. 15	Apr. 26
Susq. Iron & Steel (quarter)	3	Apr. 16	.....	.....
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 17	Apr. 3
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. common	2	May 1	Apr. 20	May 1
Tenn. C., I. & R. R. non-assenting pf.	54	May 1	Apr. 20	May 1
Trenton Potteries pf.	2	Apr. 10	Mch. 31	Apr. 11
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 20	Apr. 11
Union Carbide (quarter)	1	Apr. 5	Mch. 20	Apr. 4
Union Ferry (quarter)	½	Apr. 2	Mch. 20	Apr. 3
Union Switch & Signal com.	1	Apr. 10	Mch. 31	Apr. 11
Union S. & Signal pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 10	Mch. 31	Apr. 11
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	3½	Apr. 2	Mch. 22	Apr. 2
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	4	Apr. 2	Mch. 22	Apr. 2
Union Typewriter 2d pf. (extra)	4	Apr. 2	Mch. 22	Apr. 2
United Fruit (quarter)	2½	Apr. 14	Holders of record	Mch. 31
United Gas Imp't (quarter)	2	Apr. 14	Holders of record	Mch. 31
U. S. Shoe Machine com. (quarter)	2	Apr. 14	Mch. 24	Apr. 2
U. S. Shoe Machine pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 14	Mch. 24	Apr. 2
United States Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 2	Mch. 17	Apr. 2
United States Oil (quarter)	50c	Apr. 2	Mch. 17	Apr. 2
United States Projectile (quarter)	2	Apr. 2	Mch. 28	Apr. 3
Va. Carolina Chemical pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 15	Holders of record	Mch. 31
Western Union Tel. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 16	Mch. 20	Apr. 2
Westinghouse A. B. (quarter)	2½	Apr. 10	Mch. 31	Apr. 11
West. Air Brake (extra)	5	Apr. 10	Mch. 31	Apr. 11
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 24	Apr. 8
Westmoreland Coal	3	Apr. 2	Holders of record	Mch. 21
Wisconsin Telephone (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 9	Mch. 31	Apr. 9

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Am. Beet Sugar Co.	Mch. 13	Apr. 4	Apr. 3	Annual
American Fire Insurance Co.	.....	.....	Apr. 10	Annual
American Linseed Co.	.....	.....	Apr. 10	Annual
Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	Apr. 5	Apr. 19	Apr. 18	Annual
Boston & Maine	.....	.....	Apr. 5	Special
Boston & Montana Mining	.....	.....	Apr. 23	Annual
Brooklyn Dock & Term. Co.	Mch. 31	Apr. 11	Apr. 10	Annual
Brooklyn Ferry Co.	Mch. 31	Apr. 20	Apr. 18	Annual
Butte & Boston Consol. Mining	Mch. 13	Apr. 4	Apr. 3	Annual
Canadian Pacific	.....	.....	Apr. 4	Annual
Car Trust Investment Co.	.....	.....	Apr. 4	Annual
Chicago & Alton	Mch. 20	Apr. 3	Apr. 2	Annual
Continental Tobacco	Mch. 15	Apr. 12	Apr. 11	Annual
De Kalb Ave. & North Beach	.....	.....	Apr. 6	Special
Federal	Mch. 20	Apr. 2	Apr. 2	Annual
Globe & Rutgers Insurance Co.	.....	.....	Apr. 10	Annual
H. Nicholsburg Mfg. Co.	.....	.....	Apr. 2	Annual
Henry R. Worthington Co.	.....	.....	Apr. 3	Annual
Joliet & Chicago	Mch. 15	Apr. 3	Apr. 2	Annual
Knickerbocker Ice	Mch. 17	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.	Mch. 17	Apr. 2	Apr. 2	Annual
Long Island Railroad	Mch. 21	Apr. 11	Apr. 10	Annual
Mexican Central	.....	.....	May 2	Annual
Mo., Kansas & Texas	Mch. 2	Apr. 7	Apr. 5	Annual
New York Central	Apr. 7	Apr. 19	Apr. 18	Annual
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	Apr. 14	May 3	May 2	Annual
Oravaipa Mining Co.	.....	.....	Apr. 2	Annual
Oriental Bank	Apr. 2	Apr. 10	Apr. 9	Annual
Panama Railroad	Mch. 31	Apr. 3	Apr. 2	Annual
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	Mch. 31	Apr. 11	Apr. 10	Annual
Rio Grande Western	Mch. 30	May 1	Apr. 30	Special
Sloss Iron & Steel Co.	Mch. 24	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Southern Pacific Co.	Mch. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Steinway & Sons	.....	.....	Apr. 2	Annual
Union Bag & Paper	.....	.....	Apr. 10	Annual
Western National Bank	.....	.....	Apr. 24	Special
Worthington Pumping Engine	.....	.....	Apr. 3	Annual

*Payment in full of arrears of dividends.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, April 2.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called in Room 124, Post Office Building by Lacombe, J., at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

1—Copping vs. North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.
1½—Halporn vs. Emerson Drug Co.
2—Peacock vs. Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
3—Watts vs. Weston.
3—Waydell vs. Kleinwort.
3—Carrolton Furniture Co. vs. Am. Credit Ind. Co.
10—Veselocski vs. Consolidated Ice Co.
11—Wood vs. Bennett.
12—Wood vs. Hearst.
15—Reagan Grate Bar Co. vs. Kessler.
14—Reagan vs. Kessler.
15—Brinkema vs. Hamburg-Am.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $1,800,000 UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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STOCKS, BONDS, COTTON, GRAIN.
COMMISSION 1-16.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
Special Attention Given to Out-of-Town Accounts.
MONEY LOANED ON STOCKS.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

J. G. Zachry, BONDS
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND LOANS.

FINANCIAL.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.

Capital..... $1,000,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits 1,104,445.20

DIRECTORS:
JOHN F. DRYDEN, President Prudential Insurance Co.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, President Equitable Life Assurance Society.
JAMES H. HYDE, Vice President Equitable Life Assurance Society.
LESLIE D. WARD, Vice President Prudential Insurance Co.
THOMAS N. McCARTER, Counsel of the Company.
EDGAR B. WARD, 2d Vice President Prudential Insurance Co.
WILLIAM SCHEERER, Cashier State Banking Co.
SCHUYLER B. JACKSON, Lawyer.
CHARLES A. PEICK, Lawyer.
JEROME TAYLOR, 2d Vice President.
J. HERBERT BALLANTINE, P. Ballantine & Sons.
WILLIAM N. COLER, Jr., Banker.
THOMAS N. McCARTER, Jr., Solicitor of the Company.
WILLIAM H. STAAKE, Lawyer.
FORREST F. DRYDEN, Secretary Prudential Insurance Co.
HENRY S. REDMOND, Redmond, Kerr & Co.
UZAL H. McCARTER, President.

OFFICERS:
UZAL H. McCARTER, President.
JOHN F. DRYDEN, Vice President.
JEROME TAYLOR, 2d Vice President and Trust Officer.
FREDERICK W. EGNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
CHARLES G. TITSWORTH, Title Officer.

Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad Company.

To holders of Bonds of this Company, on its Manitowoc Division, secured by Mortgage, dated July 1st, 1895, and Supplemental Mortgage, dated December 5th, 1895:

Please take notice that this Company intends to redeem on the next interest date, to wit, April 1st, 1900, all Bonds issued under its First Mortgage, dated July 1st, 1895, and Supplemental Mortgage, dated December 5th, 1895, to John A. Stewart, Edwin H. Abbot, and Rowland G. Hazard, as Trustees, by payment to the holder thereof, in gold coined money of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, of one hundred and ten (110) per centum of the face value thereof, together with all interest then accrued and unpaid. The Bonds may be presented for payment and redemption to Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 21 Exchange Place, New York City, on April 1st, 1900. This notice is given in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said Mortgages; and the principal of the said Bonds becomes due on said April 1st, 1900, and all coupons maturing thereafter become void.

Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad Company
By JOHN CROSBY BROWN, President.
New York, October 1st, 1899.

CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
DRAWN BONDS.

Interest ceased on February 1st, 1900, upon the following "SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879" drawn for the Sinking Fund on January 31st, 1900, at 105 and accrued interest, and holders are requested to surrender the same to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, at No. 20 William Street, New York, and receive payment; the drawn bonds carry four months' interest, making 106⅔ for the Five Per Cents. and 107 for the Six Per Cents., viz.:

5 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Nos. 1259, 1405, 1410, 1526, 2350, 2467, 2525, 2456, 3738, 3938, 3971, 4383, 5753, 5863, 5944.

6 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Nos. 364, 927, 1982, 2167, 2792, 3017, 3538, 3709, 3873, 3874.

Registered Bonds having $1,000 drawn from each Bond.
5 Per Cent $5,000 Bond No. 0066.
5 Per Cent. $10,000 Bond No. 0208.
6 Per Cent. $10,000 Bond No. 0771.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.
New York, March 27th, 1900.

The Trust Co. of America,
142 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER

$200,000

Gila Valley, Globe & Northern

1st MTGE. GOLD 5s.

Unconditionally Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest by the

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1924. INTEREST PAYABLE MAY & NOVEMBER.

Metropolitan Trust Company, Trustee.

The above bonds are secured by a first lien on 125 miles of standard gauge railroad from Bowie Station, on the main line of the Southern Pacific R. R., to Globe, Arizona, together with all equipment, etc., owned or to be hereafter acquired.

The limit of the mortgage is $2,000,000, and bonds cannot be issued to exceed $15,000 per mile of main line; the amount outstanding January 1st, 1900, was $1,514,000, or about $12,000 per mile.

The line was completed into Globe in January, 1899, and earned for the year ending December 31st, 1899:

Gross Earnings	$402,589.14
Operating Expenses	133,935.42
Earnings over operating expenses	$268,653.72
Betterments	42,375.74
Surplus	$226,277.98
Interest charges	75,700.00
Surplus above all charges	$150,577.98

The company had in bank December 31st, 1899, A CASH BALANCE IN EXCESS OF ALL ITS ACCRUED LIABILITIES.

The road runs through the fertile valley of the Gila River, and reaches one of the principal copper-mining regions of Arizona. At Globe, the northern terminus of the railroad, the extensive reduction works and smelters are a source of a large and increasing tonnage.

Each bond bears the following endorsement:

"FOR VALUE RECEIVED, the Southern Pacific Company hereby guarantees the due and punctual payment of the interest and principal of the within bond at the times and in the manner thereon specified.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF said company hath caused its corporate seal to be hereto affixed and this instrument to be signed by its President.

"SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
"By C. P. Huntington, President."

The surplus earnings of the Southern Pacific Company, above all charges, were:
For the year ending June 30, 1898..... $4,122,602
" " " " " " 1899..... 4,477,975

AT 104 AND INTEREST PAY 4¼%.

$200,000

Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Company

GEN. M'TGE GOLD 5s.

DUE JUNE 1ST, 1935. INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER 1ST.

Central Trust Company, Trustee.

Limit of issue $2,000,000; all outstanding.

Bonds are coupon bonds of $1,000 each, and can be registered as to principal.

This issue covers all the lines and property of the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway, owned or hereafter acquired, subject to $3,000,000 of First Mortgage, and $2,500,000 of Western Division First Mortgage Bonds, making a total bonded debt of $7,500,000 on the entire property, or at the rate of $22,400 per mile on the 334 miles of main track, besides covering over 133 miles of sidings, extensive terminals in Columbus, Toledo, etc., about 3,200 acres of coal lands in Ohio, and the following equipment: 78 locomotives, 34 passenger and 5,364 freight cars.

The company has in the worst years earned in excess of the full interest on its bonded debt. It earned in the years ending June 30:

	Gross.	Net.	
1893.....	$1,963,651	$704,871	
1894.....	1,648,538	577,777	**Interest on all**
1895.....	1,903,990	615,005	**Bonds is**
1896.....	1,944,503	627,377	**$375,000.**
1897.....	1,750,979	473,912	**Taxes about**
1898.....	1,779,615	544,174	**$80,000**
1899.....	1,897,867	626,268	**per annum.**
Six months ending Dec. 31, 1899.	1,144,607	420,874	

The company paid dividends regularly on its Preferred Stock from 1890 to 1897 inclusive.

The Preferred and Common Stocks of the Toledo & Ohio Central have recently been exchanged for the Stocks of the Hocking Valley Railroad. The equity in the T. & O. C. property at the present market price of Hocking Valley Stocks is about $4,000,000 over and above the bonded debt.

THE T. & O. C. IS NOW FREE OF FLOATING DEBT, AND IS PRACTICALLY PART OF THE HOCKING VALLEY SYSTEM.

AT 98½ AND INTEREST PAY 5.10%.

Also a Number of Smaller Amounts of other Issues, paying a Good Return on the Money.

F. J. LISMAN & CO.,
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

The Missouri-Kansas Zinc Fields

are the richest in the world. No other industry offers such satisfactory inducements for the investment of capital as zinc mining. Produced at one-third the expense of copper or gold, with a ready market at the door of the mill, zinc requires less capital and pays better dividends than any other mineral. The vast bodies of zinc ore in the **Joplin District, Mo.,** have barely been scratched, and yet they are producing more zinc than the long developed mines of Europe, and paying better dividends.

THE INTERNATIONAL ZINC CO., Ltd.,
OF JOPLIN, MO.,

controls some of the richest mines in the Joplin zinc fields.

A committee of the Directors who have lately investigated the condition of the company's properties, their present output, and the quantity of ore in sight, report a net profit of $306,720 per annum from our three properties on completion of the new mills now in course of construction, figuring a run of 48 weeks, giving yearly dividends of over 30 per cent. on the entire capital stock.

With the proposed additional mills to be erected (and the mines are rich enough to supply ore for **ten times** the present number of mills employed,) these dividends will be substantially increased.

The present condition of the International Zinc Co.'s properties, and the fact that the richest ore lies from 300 to 1,000 feet below the present level of work, warrants us in saying that the future promises phenomenal advances in the intrinsic and market value of the stock. The interests of the stockholders are protected by the auditing of all accounts of the company by a firm of Chartered Accountants **of international reputation,** which is a distinctive feature of security employed by this company. The company is paying at the present time

MONTHLY DIVIDENDS OF 1 PER CENT.

When the new mills and necessary equipment have been supplied the company will be in a condition to substantially increase these dividends.

For the purpose of making these the company offers

300,000 Shares at Par,
$1.00 PER SHARE,
Fully Paid and Non-Assessable.

Applications accompanied by remittance will be received at either of the following offices of the Fiscal Agents:

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.,
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
89 State St., Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS 1,000,000
Fiscal Agent of the United States for Cuba.

BRANCHES:

LONDON,	95 Gresham Street.
HAVANA,	27 Cuba Street.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,	10 Marina Street.
CIENFUEGOS,	55 San Fernando Street.
MATANZAS,	29 O'Reilly Street.

Correspondents in all parts of the world.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Acts as **Trustee of Mortgages;** also as **Registrar and Transfer Agent.** Acts as **Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Receiver**—and executes all kinds of trusts.

Our Cuban and Foreign Departments buy and sell drafts, and cable payments on **Cuba and all the principal cities of the world;** open commercial and travellers' credits, and will give all information required by intending travellers to the **Paris Exposition.**

Orders for purchase and sale of bonds, stocks, and shares on the London Stock Exchange, promptly executed by our London office.

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE.....President
HEMAN DOWD.....Vice-President
STANLEY L. CONKLIN.....Secretary
FRANCIS C. PREST.....Assistant Secretary
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON.....Trust Officer
LOUIS J. GRUMBACH...Manager Exch'ge Dept

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF

The General Electric Automobile Company

Recognizing that it is to the interest of the stockholders of the General Electric Automobile Company that the affairs of said corporation be readjusted by either the consolidation of this company with other automobile companies or by providing adequate working capital to handle the business offering, holders of a large amount of the stock of the said company have requested the undersigned to act as a committee to accomplish such purpose under an agreement dated March 14th, 1900, and filed with the Investment Company of Philadelphia, Depository.

The undersigned have consented to act as such committee and request that the stockholders deposit their stock under said agreement with the Investment Company, No. 310 Chestnut Street, on or before April 10th, 1900. Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited stock, and any stockholder will have the privilege of withdrawing his stock from the said Investment Company if the plan to be submitted by the committee does not meet with the approval of the stockholder.

G. M. DODGE, New York City.
GEO. TRACY ROGERS, New York City,
J. S. ARNDT, Philadelphia,
J. M. BUTLER, Philadelphia,
THOS. EARLE WHITE, Philadelphia,
Committee.

Messrs. Read & Pettit, Counsel, Philadelphia.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
WM. WILLIS MERRILL,
419 PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

BOOKS CLOSE
Saturday, April 7th,
For Subscriptions to Shares in The
TRIPLER LIQUID AIR CO.
(THE PARENT COMPANY)
At the Present Price of
$5.00 Per Share.
(Par Value $10, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.)

All mail subscriptions for stock at $5.00 must bear date and postmark not later than the close of banking hours, 12 M., Saturday, April 7th.

After that date NO MORE STOCK will be available at this figure. Less than 20,000 shares remain to be sold of the 100,000 issued.

The Tripler Liquid Air Co. is the only company that is producing liquid air in commercial quantities, that is using it as a motive power, and that is selling the product to consumers—the only one that has established a business in liquid air and that offers to investors accomplished facts as a basis for investment.

It is the only company that has demonstrated the practical availability of liquid air as a motive power, and is already running in its factory engines and a dynamo with liquid air as the sole motive power.

It is the only company that has demonstrated the practical availability of liquid air as a refrigerant, and already has a sub-company established in the refrigerating business. This sub-company, the Tripler Liquid Air Co. of California, with a paid-up working capital of $1,000,000, is now erecting large works at Los Angeles, California, and will equip 4,000 cars for fruit transportation, on which alone the saving over ice will be considerably over $1,000,000 on the 10,000 carloads shipped annually. (This in addition to the saving on the fruit by the dry cold of liquid air instead of the damaging moist cold of ice.)

It is the only company that in addition to its U. S. protection has secured patents in England, France, Germany, Austria, Canada, and Mexico, and that has applied for patents in all other countries granting them.

It is the only company having a plant at the Paris Exposition, where a most desirable position has been assigned its exhibit as that of the only company in the world producing liquid air as an article of commerce.

It is the only company in a position to make practicable the immense savings by the use of liquid air as a power and a refrigerant, which savings will amount to literally hundreds of millions of dollars annually. The returns from its shares will far exceed those of any other industrial ever known.

The original shareholders in Bell Telephone have seen their holdings increase over 1400 per cent. in value. Standard Oil sold a few years ago at $60 per share, now $545. The Mergenthaler Linotype pays 10 per cent. on a $10,000,000 capital, of which only a portion was cash. Westinghouse Air Brake never had more than its original $500,000 cash paid in, yet sells to-day on a basis of $11,000,000 capital, an enhancement of 2100%.

None of these great industrials ever had a field so extensive, so practically limitless, as Liquid Air, nor the prospect of profits so vast, and the fortunate ones who have secured or shall secure shares in the Tripler Liquid Air Company at the present price, or anywhere near it, will see the future value of their stock exceed even the tremendous advances above noted.

Considering the very low capitalisation of the company and the fact that its stock carries with it not alone the entire Liquid Air business of the United States, but that of the **WORLD,** the probable enhancement in the market and intrinsic value of its shares is, in fact, almost incalculable.

Every stockholder in this **THE PARENT COMPANY** will participate in all the profits of the company, from whatever source derived, including all its royalties from the sub-companies, both foreign and domestic, on the same principle as Telephone and other original controlling companies.

Those who desire an interest in this, the greatest investment ever offered the public of any country, should make immediate application, with check to the order of the Company's Fiscal Agents, as below,

Gerald M. Fennell & Co., Bankers,
8 Congress St., Boston. Rooms 262 and 264 (2d floor), 11 Broadway, New York.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.

CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $3,500,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. & Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman,	Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	Harry Payne Whitney.

LONDON BRANCH,
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.

Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

Bankers,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.
LEVI P. MORTON.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, March 9, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable April 6, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 23, 1900.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M., on Friday, March 23, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, March 30, 1900.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St., New York, March 9, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, March 23, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, March 30, 1900.
On April 6, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Company's FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS.
Coupon No. 4, due April 1st, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, March 26th 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds, and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, March 24th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, April 3d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer,
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Georgia and Alabama Railway,
No. 32 Liberty Street, New York.
New York, March 31, 1900.
The coupons due April 1st, 1900, on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after April 2d, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

Knickerbocker Ice Co. of Chicago.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due April 1st, 1900, will be paid on maturity at the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and at the First National Bank of Chicago, Ill.
CHAS. B. SHEDD, Treasurer.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage coupons, due 1st April, 1900, will be paid on and after 2d April, 1900, by Morgan Brothers, 54 William Street.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits.....$1,425,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice-President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hamlin,	C. P. Huntington,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas,	Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons,	Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry,	Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
	George Coppell.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
The 32d semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on April 27, 1900, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the bank, in presence of the Government Controller.
The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the office of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after July 1, 1900, at which date they will cease to bear interest.
The Manager, JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA.
Mexico, March 23, 1900.

TO STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSES.
GENTLEMAN CONTROLLING PRIME COMMISSION BUSINESS OF OVER $150,000 P. A. (ABOUT ¼ PRIVATE WIRES, CITY) IS OPEN TO PARTNERSHIP PROPOSITION FROM STRONG FIRM NOT TRADING FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT. HIGHEST REFERENCES GIVEN AND REQUIRED. ADDRESS "PUSH," P. O. BOX 822 CITY.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
Coupons payable at our office, 66 Broadway, April 1st, 1900.

NEW YORK CITY, 3½%.
Genesee & Wyoming Railroad Co. 1st 5%.
Grand River Coal & Coke Co. 1st 6%.
Halcyon Hotel Company 2d 6%.
Islip Union Free School Dist. No. 1 4%.
Monroe County Gas Company 1st 6%.
Monroe County Gas Company Cons. 6%.
Manhattan Real Estate & Loan Co.
New York Athletic Club 2d 5%.
Watkins Village 4% Sewers.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL 1, 1900.
Alamogordo & Sacramento Mt. Ry. Co.
Central Ansonia Sugar Co.
Central Railway, Peoria.
City of Dallas, Tex., 6% Funding Bds.
Clay County, Minn.
Kansas City Cable Ry. Co. Cons.
Littleton Water, Power & Lt. Co.
Metropolitan Crosstown Ry. Co.
New London Gas & Elec. Co. 1st & 2d Mtge.
New Mexico Railway & Coal Co.
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie 2d Mtge.
Reform Club.
Spring Brook Water Supply Co.
Terminal Warehouse Co.
Venice & Carondelet R. R.
Whitman County, Wash., Funding Bds.
COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL 2, 1900.
Pierce County, Wash.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York,
February 20th, 1900.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 3.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the company, payable April 2d, 1900, at the office of the company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on March 15th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until April 3d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

The Gallatin National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
The 135th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, March 28, 1900.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra Dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after April 6th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

The Mexican National Railroad Co.,
New York, March 17th, 1900.
Holders of Second Mortgage "A" Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from the earnings of 1899, on account of past due interest, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 5 and 6 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 20th, 1900.
WILLIAM BURCKEL, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, March 20th, 1900.
The coupons due Apl. 1st, 1900, on the Tennessee Division bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. ROWRON, Treasurer.

ALLEGHENY & WESTERN R'WAY. CO.
Coupons of the First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds of this Company maturing April 1st will be paid on or after that date at the Gallatin National Bank of New York.
C. O'D. ISELIN, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
THE INTEREST AND DIVIDEND ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING-HOUSE ON AND AFTER APRIL 2D, 1900:
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. Regist'd 5s.
Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Co. General Mortgage 4½s.
Dunkirk, Ind., Real Estate 6s.
Franklin, Ind., Mortgage 5s.
Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co. First Mortgage Unguaranteed 7s; First Mortgage Unguaranteed Ex-Land Grant 7s.
Grand Haven, Mich., Funding 5s.
Lawrenceburgh, Ind., Refunding 4½s.
Monroe County, Ind., Funding 5½s, County 6s.
Pueblo, Col., Sewer 6s.
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series D; Second Mortgage 7s, Series E. Interest Third Mortgage 7s. Quarterly Dividend 1¾% special Stock.
April 3d.
Greenfield, Ind., Municipal 6s, Series 3.
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Quarterly Dividend, 1¾% Regular Stock.
April 16.
Pendleton, Ind., School 6s.
Pulaski County, Ind., Funding 6s.
April 18.
Greenfield, Ind., Municipal 6s, Series 1.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY.
APRIL 1ST, 1900.
Anacortes, Wash., School District No. 13.
Centerville, Ia., Independent School District.
Chehalis Co., Wash., School District No. 29.
Coos Co., Ore., School District No. 41.
Cowlitz Co., Wash., School District No. 36.
Davison Co., So. Dak., Refunding.
Dayton, Ia., Water Works.
Decatur, Ills., Refunding.
Forreston, Ills., Water Works.
Fort Dodge, Ia., Refunding.
Galveston, Tex., General Indebtedness Funding.
Greenville, Tenn., School Series "A."
Jerseyville, Ills., Refunding.
Kings Co., Wash., School District No. 50.
Knoxville, Tenn., Market School House; Public Improvement.
Lee Co., Ia., Refunding.
Lenox, Ia., Independent School District, School Funding.
Lewis Co., Wash., School District No. 9.
Lewis Co., Wash., School District No. 19 (Winlock.)
Menominee, Mich., Refunding.
Monmouth, Ills., Refunding Water.
Odessa, Mo., Electric Light Works.
Rock Island, Ills., Board of Education, School District Refunding.
Royalton, Minn., Independent School District.
Salem, So. Dak., Water Works.
Sandwich, Ills., Electric Light.
Spring Valley, Ills., Water Works.
Williamsburg, Ia., Water Works.
York, Neb., School District No. 12, Refunding.
APRIL 2D, 1900.
Fergus Falls, Minn., Independent School District Refunding.
Sangamon, Ills., Board of Education, School District No. 1, (Auburn School Building.)
APRIL 6TH, 1900.
La Moure, No. Dak., Town Hall.
APRIL 7TH, 1900.
Marion Co., Ore., School District No. 24.
APRIL 10TH, 1900.
Richmond Township, Mich., School District No. 7 School Building (Reed City.)
APRIL 15TH, 1900.
Bethany, Mo., Water Works.
Burleigh Co., No. Dak., Refunding.
Clinton Co., Mo., Funding.
Westport, Mo., Refunding School.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN APRIL ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER APRIL 1, 1900, AS FOLLOWS:
Bellaire, Bridgeport & Martin's Ferry Street R'way.
Cayadutta Electric R. R. Co.
Chippewa Falls Water Works Co.
Corry Water Supply Co.
Consumers' Gas Co. Debentures.
Commercial Cable Co
County of St. Louis, Minn.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co., Mt. Vernon, Sullivan Co., Coal & 1st Gen'l Mtge.
Elmira Water Co.
Jefferson City, Mo., Water Works Co.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Kearney City Water Co., Neb., 1st Mtge.
Keokuk Water Co. Cons'd Mtge.
Marinette City Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Menomonie Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Extension Mtge.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Car Trust "R" & "Q."
Newark, Ohio, Water Works 1st Mtge.
New Philadelphia Water Works Co. 1st Mtge.
Pelham Park R. R. Co.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R'way Co., 4½ per cent., Series "A" & "B."
Phoenix Powder Manufacturing Co.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal R'y Co.
St. Paul City R'way Co.
Victoria, Texas, City of.
DUE APRIL 2, 1900.
Hornellsville Water Co.
DUE APRIL 15, 1900.
Escanaba Water Works Co.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Coupons due April 1, 1900, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:

U. S. Mortgage & Trust Company, Series C..	5s
L. I. R. R. Consolidated	5s
L. I. R. R. New Consolidated	4s
L. I. R. R. North Shore Branch	5s
N. Y. & Rockaway R. R. 1st	7s
N. Y., Brooklyn & Manhattan Beach	5s
City of Creston, Ia	6s
City of Fort Wayne, Ind., Refunding	3½s
City of Syracuse, New York, Improvement	4s
City of Spokane, Washington, General	6s
Virginia Electric Company, 1st	5s
Rockaway Hunting Club	6s
Franklin County, Ohio, Bridge	4s
Skagit County, Washington, Diking District No. 12.	6s
Kitsap Co., Washington, Various Districts.	
City of Minneapolis, Minn.: Water Works 4s and	4½s
Permanent Imp. 4s and	4½s
Permanent Imp. Revolving Fund	4s
Bridge	4½s
DUE APRIL 15TH, 1900.	
City of Minneapolis, Minn.: School	4s
DUE APRIL 22D, 1900.	
City of Vancouver, Washington, Funding....	6s
BOND REDEMPTION.	
United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Series C	5s

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT OFFICE OF
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
APRIL 1, 1900.
Bloomington, Illinois, School.
Cass County, Iowa, Funding.
Cheboygan, Michigan, Refunding Water.
Chehalis County, Washington, School District 28.
Forest Home, Iowa, (Des Moines,) School District.
Hancock County, Iowa, Drainage.
Jonesboro, Indiana, School.
Kokomo, Indiana.
King County, Washington, School District 9.
Minnehaha County, South Dakota, Court House.
North Manchester, Indiana, Water.
Norwalk, Connecticut, Funding.
Sherman County, Oregon, School District 4.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.
APRIL 9, 1900.
Veedersburg, Indiana, Funding.
APRIL 10, 1900.
Waller County, Texas, Court House.
APRIL 15, 1900.
Buchanan, Michigan, Water.
APRIL 20, 1900.
Waukegan, Illinois, School District 3, Lake County.

Office of the New Central Coal Co. of Maryland.
No. 1 Broadway, New York, March 21st, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the capital stock was declared, payable April 2d, 1900. Transfer books close March 27th at

ELECTIONS IN NEW JERSEY

Bearing of the Campaign in Newark on the Governorship.

Jersey City to Vote on Two New Laws—Candidates in Orange, New Brunswick, and Elizabeth.

The campaign in Newark excites more than passing interest throughout the State of New Jersey because of its bearings upon the election of a Governor in 1901. Mayor James M. Seymour aspired to the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1898, but was defeated by the machine dominated by Senator James Smith, Jr. The latter's candidate, Prosecutor Elvin M. Crane, victorious in convention, was defeated at the polls because of Democratic losses in Essex County, and the Smith machine sought to avenge itself on Mayor Seymour by turning him down when recently he sought a third term as Mayor of Newark, but Mr. Seymour carried the primaries, was nominated by the convention, and is now putting forth every effort to carry the city on April 10, not alone for the sake of the office of Mayor, but because victory in this campaign will make him a formidable candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and Col. E. L. Price, city counsel, will be a rival of Robert Davis of Jersey City for the leadership of the Democratic Party in the State.

The Republican campaign, likewise, has its bearing upon the Governorship, in that victory for Richard C. Jenkinson will mean laurels and wider influence for Major Carl Lentz, who has won a series of successes for his party in Essex County, and who, if he wrests Newark from Democratic control, will demand the Governorship for Essex, putting forward Franklin Murphy, the Republican State Chairman, or Judge J. Franklin Fort as the candidate. However, Bergen County will have a candidate in William M. Johnson of Hackensack, President of the State Senate, and Morris County will urge Mahlon Pitney, leader of the Senate.

Two members of the Board of Works will also be elected in Newark. The Democratic nominees are Charles A. Herr and Dr. William F. Dimond, and the Republican candidates are Joseph S. Vinson and Winton C. Garrison.

Jersey City will re-elect two Democratic members of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, James S. Nolan and Anthony Hauck, and they expect to elect nine out of twelve Aldermen. The city will also vote for the approval of the laws increasing the salaries of school teachers and changing the composition of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from twenty-eight members chosen by districts to nine Freeholders chosen at large.

Notwithstanding the bitterness of the fight made against him by Col. Edward E. Snyder, at the primaries in Orange, Mayor Henry Stetson, who captured the Democratic nomination, expects to be re-elected. The Republicans are united, but it is thought that they are not sufficiently well organized to land the votes of the Snyder faction and of those who favor municipal ownership of the lighting plant to elect Charles A. Meigs.

In East Orange there is no opposition to the re-election of Mayor Edward E. Bruen, Republican.

The Republicans have no hope of capturing control of the New Brunswick Board of Aldermen under the present arrangement of ward lines, so the city, which went Republican in November, is likely to go Democratic next week, but before another election comes around the ward lines will be changed by a commission to be appointed by the Republican Mayor under a recent act of the Legislature.

Mayor William A. M. Mack, as things stand at present, has a clear field for re-election in Elizabeth, William H. Hicks having declined the Democratic nomination.

MURPHY MAY DEFEAT BLACK.

Greater Troy Project Threatened at the Last Moment.

Although the Greater Troy bill has passed both houses of the Legislature with the referendum clause eliminated, the claim is made by its opponents that it will not become a law.

Mayor Conway of Troy has received a copy of the bill, and has summoned the Common Council to meet at 10 o'clock today to pass upon the measure.

Ex-Senator Edward Murphy and his friends strongly oppose the proposed law, which will give the government of the Greater Troy into the control of ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, except under abnormal conditions.

Mr. Murphy controls the Common Council of Troy, and it is said that the Democratic Aldermen will absent themselves today, and thus prevent action. As the Legislature will adjourn sine die on Friday, it is very doubtful if the Greater Troy bill will again be before the Legislature at this session. That opinion is shared by William J. Youngs, private secretary to the Governor, who was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

THE CONVENTIONS TO-DAY.

Places Designated by the Republican County Committee.

The Republican County Committee has designated the following places for holding the Assembly and Congress District Conventions in New York County. The Assembly Conventions will meet to-day, the others on Thursday:

ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS.

Dist.	Place.
1—41	North Moore Street.
2—156	Park Row.
3—65	Macdougal Street.
4—280	East Broadway.
5—56	Clinton Place.
6—37	Marion Street.
7—16	Abingdon Square.
8—272	Grand Street.
9—252	Eighth Avenue.
10—40	Second Avenue.
11—265	West Thirty-fourth Street.
12—464	Grand Street.
13—516	Ninth Avenue.
14—211	East Tenth Street.
15—758	Eighth Avenue.
16—73	Avenue D.
17—838	Ninth Avenue.
18—282	Third Avenue.
19—1,985	Broadway.
20—216	East Thirty-fourth Street.
21—2,630	Broadway.
22—135	East Forty-ninth Street.
23—Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.	
24—241	East Fifty-seventh Street.
25—Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, Mott Memorial Hall.	
26—183	East Seventy-third Street.
27—767	Sixth Avenue.
28—219	East Eighty-third Street.
29—Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, Tuxedo Hall.	
30—210	East Eighty-fourth Street.
31—101	West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.
32—221	East One Hundred and Fourth Street.
33—220	East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.
34—2,061	Third Avenue.
35—Bronx Casino, 2,994	Third Avenue.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

8—56 Clinton Place.
9—464 Grand Street.
10—Southwest corner of Nineteenth Street and Eighth Avenue.
11—40 Second Avenue.
12—Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street, at Teutonia Assembly Rooms.
13—Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street.
14—128 West Sixtieth Street.
15—209 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

The Democratic Assembly Conventions will be held on Saturday at the Tammany headquarters in the several districts in New York County.

IRISHMEN IN OUR HISTORY.

Reply to "An American's" Criticism of Justice O'Gorman's Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of March 29 appears a remarkable letter, signed "An American," which makes sweeping denial of the accuracy of some statements made by Judge O'Gorman in his address at the recent banquet of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

In that address President O'Gorman is reported to have said that "the first Admiral of the American Navy was Commodore Jack Barry, an Irishman," and he referred to Gens. Knox, Sullivan, Moylan, Montgomery, and Wayne as "Irishmen."

"An American" gravely writes that "it would be difficult to get more misstatements into the same space than are contained in the words quoted," and then proceeds to deny that Barry is entitled to the honor claimed for him, and that Montgomery, Wayne, Knox, and Sullivan are Irish, and caps the climax by asserting that "the name of a Gen. Moylan does not appear in the list of Generals of the War of the Revolution."

"An American" has probably read his list and learned his American history in England, where the school books contain no mention of the War of 1812, or the burning of the Capitol at Washington by the English in 1814, and where the children are taught "the rot" that the war against the colonists was prosecuted in defiance of the wishes of the English people.

For his information, permit me to state that Gen. Stephen Moylan, who was a brother of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, emigrated from that city, of which he was a native, to Philadelphia, and in 1771 became the President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of Philadelphia, "A society," George Washington wrote Dec. 18, 1781, "distinguished for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious cause in which we are embarked." (See Sparks's "Life of Washington," Vol. 9, Page 13.) Upon the breaking out of the Revolution Gen. Moylan volunteered for active service and was among the first Pennsylvanians to join the army at Cambridge.

On March 5, 1776, Washington appointed him as one of his aides, and on July 5, 1776, he was elected by the Continental Congress Quartermaster General of the Continental Army. This office he relinquished and became commander of "Moylan's Dragoons," and on Nov. 3, 1783, he was made, by vote of Congress, Brevet Major General. (See Journals of Congress, 1778 and 1783.) In the list of officers of the Pennsylvania line, as set forth in "The Pennsylvania Archives," published by the Commonwealth, Vol. 10, Page 208, Second Series, Stephen Moylan is named as one of the Brigadier Generals.

As to Barry: It would be interesting to learn what justification "An American" has for the statement that "the probabilities are he was not of Irish blood." John Barry was a native of Tacumshane, County Wexford, Ireland. All his life, like Moylan, he was a devout Roman Catholic, and, like him, is buried in the churchyard of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Fourth Street, Philadelphia. It is true that the title of Admiral was not created until the civil war. As formal designations of rank, both "Admiral" and "Commodore" did not exist until the act of 1862, and the latter has been entirely abolished by the act of 1899, but their equivalent in the sense used by Judge O'Gorman, Senior Captain, was held by John Barry. The title "Commodore" was given by courtesy whenever a Captain commanded more than one vessel. (See "Messages and Papers of the Presidents," Vol. X., p. 312.)

What are the facts as to Barry? Upon the organization of the American Navy, under the act of March 27, 1794, President Washington issued to John Barry, on July 4, 1794, Commission No. 1, making him Senior Captain of the Navy of the United States, the first and the highest rank.

Earlier than this official designation by Washington as Senior Captain, namely, on Oct. 14, 1775, Barry was empowered by the Continental Congress to fit for sea the first fleet owned by Congress. His commission bears date Dec. 7, 1775, and he was assigned to the command the Lexington, which was the first vessel purchased by Congress. His commission bears date fifteen days earlier than did the commissions of Ezekiel Hopkins and Abraham Whipple, spoken of by "An American," for their commissions did not issue until Dec. 22, 1775.

Commanding the Lexington, Capt. John Barry made the first capture of a British vessel of war, the Edward, made by a regular American cruiser, and it is set forth in "Preble's Origin of the Flag," second edition, Page 243, that "The Lexington was thus the first vessel that bore the Continental flag to victory upon the ocean."

In view of the issuance to Barry of the first commission as Captain, the assignment to his command of the first vessel owned by the Continental Congress, his capture under the Nation's flag of the first British vessel of war, his designation by President Washington as the first or Senior Captain of the Navy of the United States, and that being the highest rank, Judge O'Gorman was historically correct and perfectly justified in asserting that "Commodore Barry was the first Admiral of the American Navy."

As to Gen. Richard Montgomery, "An American" admits that he "was born in Ireland," but asserts that he "was not an Irishman." It is unfortunately true that often an American is really an Englishman, but such a coupling with Montgomery would be wrong to the dead. He was born in Raphoe, Donegal, Ireland. At an early age he entered the British Army, served in the French and Indian war, returned to England, sold his commission, and settled in New York. Ridpath, in his "History of the United States," Columbian Edition, Page 305, speaks of him as "born of an illustrious Irish family."

Service in the British Army did not deprive him of his Irish nationality. The profession of arms was the only avenue open to adventurous Irish youth. Intermarriage with the "Livingstons" and "settling in New York," as set forth with such detail by "An American," did not make him less Irish. Intermarriage by the Irish with the prominent families of New York and New Jersey of other races was not infrequent. Gen. Moylan married one of the daughters of Philip Van Horn, Colonial Governor of New Jersey, and the daughter of Gen. Walter Stewart, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, married Judge Philip Church of Belvidere, N. Y., who was the grandson of Gen. Philip Schuyler.

I have read many venomous attacks upon the Irish, but I have never before heard their right to claim Montgomery denied. That eminent Americans with, I presume, more intimate knowledge than "An American" possesses, regarded Montgomery as an "Irishman" is, I think, evident from the following extract from a letter written March 16, 1846, by John Quincy Adams, former President of the United States:

I cannot, however, deny myself the pleasure of thanking you for the testimonial which you have borne to my long-cherished and deeply-rooted respect and affectionate attachment to the people of Ireland and the cause of their national independence, a respect and attachment coeval with the first of Montgomery before the walls of Quebec in the war of our independence; confirmed and cemented by the virtues which I have witnessed through the course of a long life by personal acquaintance with numerous natives of the Emerald Isle.

As to Gen. John Sullivan of New Hampshire, it is true that he was born in what is now Berwick, in the State of Maine, but it is absolutely undeniable that he and his brother, James Sullivan, Governor of Massachusetts, were the children of Irish parents. The then New Hampshire was largely settled by natives of Ireland. When the British evacuated Boston, Gen. Washington named John Sullivan as chief officer, and because of the day he gave as the password "St. Patrick."

As to Gen. Knox and Gen. Wayne, let me respectfully submit each of them as a witness against "An American." Even he will not question their honor. Both Knox and Wayne were members of a society in the City of Philadelphia whose Constitution, which each of them signed, required them to subscribe to the truth of the statements that they were either natives of Ireland or "the descendants of Irish parents on either side in the first degree." Neither Knox nor Wayne could have joined this society, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, unless they were of Irish descent. Both regarded themselves as "Irishmen" and proudly wrote themselves down for all time as such.

Wayne joined when he was plain Mr. Wayne, on Dec. 17, 1774, and he did so as the son of Isaac Wayne, a native of Limerick, Ireland. Gen. Henry Knox, the first Secretary of War, became a member on March 17, 1782, and he joined as the son of Irish emigrants from Belfast, Ireland. Who knew the better whether or not he was of Irish descent, Wayne and Knox themselves, who so subscribed themselves in 1774 and 1782, or "An American," who writes from Brooklyn in March, 1900?

Judge O'Gorman might have added to his list of distinguished Irish-American commanders Gen. William Irvine, a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland; Gen. Walter Stewart, a native of Londonderry, Ireland; Gen. William Thompson, a native of Ireland, and Gen. Edward Hand, a native of Kings County, Ireland, and then he would have mentioned but a small number of the commanders of Irish birth or descent who served with honor in the Continental Army. When the distinguished Judge classed the names he mentioned as "Irishmen," he meant, of course, and his hearers so understood, that they were Irish by birth or descent.

Indeed, the connection of the Irish with the Revolution is most remarkable. I do not mean to separate them into any class. The phrase "Scotch-Irish" lugged in by "An American" is of comparatively recent invention, and was unknown in the days of Barry, Moylan, Wayne, Knox, Sullivan, and Montgomery.

Not only as commanders and soldiers were the Irish distinguished, but the Declaration of Independence itself bears evidence of their intimate connection with the Government. That immortal document is in the handwriting of Charles Thomnson, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, who was, during all the years of its existence, the Secretary of the Continental Congress, (Washington called him "the soul of Congress";) it was first read to the people of America from the State House steps in Philadelphia by John Nixon, the son of a native of the County Wexford, Ireland, and it was first printed to the world by the man who published the first daily newspaper in America, The Pennsylvania Packet, John Dunlap, a native of Strabane, Ireland.

The time has passed when the Irish people can be robbed without protest of the glory which is theirs. M. J. R.

Philadelphia, March 31, 1900.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph J. Corn, referee, sixteen lots on the south side of Cuthbert Avenue, or Two Hundred and Sixty-first Street, between Broadway and Hill Street. Due on judgment, $5,791; subject to other mortgages for $4,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Davidson, referee, 355 West Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 114 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 22 by 98.9, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,864; subject to another mortgage for $24,000.

REAL ESTATE.

The Unknowable in Real Estate Titles

The wife of T. F. became insane and was committed to an asylum. He thereupon married again, presuming that he had a right so to do. He sold and mortgaged much property, his new wife joining in the mortgages. He then died and the real widow sued for her dower rights.

No amount of acuteness, knowledge or experience in an examiner can protect purchaser or mortgagee against such defects in title.

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Furnishes careful appraisements of real estate at regular rates. Apply to Bureau of Investment, 37 Liberty St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, April 10, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

PARTITION SALE

2 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS

IN ONE PARCEL.

North East Corner Riverside Drive & 113th St.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

William M. Ryan, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock noon,

TUESDAY, April 3d, 1900,

by order of CAROLINE ROTHSCHILD, Executrix; RICHARD SIDENBERG, and JULIUS J. FRANK, Esqs., Executors of the Estate of HUGO ROTHSCHILD, deceased,

104 WEST 73D ST.,

Bet. COLUMBUS and AMSTERDAM AVS.

Four-story, high stoop, basement and cellar brick and stone private dwelling, with 2-story and basement extension, 13 rooms, 2 bath rooms, butler's pantry, laundry, &c.; hardwood trim, elaborate mantels, large mirrors, size 19x55, and extension x102.2.

Open for inspection from 10 to 3.

70% may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at Auctioneers' office, 149 B'way, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—West End Av., 50 ft. south of 70th St. Full lot, 25x100; no restriction; free and clear. Terms easy.
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Broadway and 58th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

5TH AV., 1,048, CORNER 86TH ST.—Elegant apartments facing Park; $65 to $100. Apply to janitor.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

102 WEST 93D STREET.

Overlooking Park; hall boys, steam heat, hot water; marble halls and staircases; rent, $40 to $55. Superintendent, or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

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BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES to let; a large number. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

LOFT WANTED.

WANTED—A loft for trim work with 1st-class power. M. SOLOMONEUTSH, 143 Division St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

17TH ST., 116 EAST, NEAR UNION SQUARE.—Select house, first-class table board; terms moderate; gentlemen; reference.

39 WEST 82D ST., THREE DOORS FROM Broadway.—Alcove room; private bath; parlor dining room; single rooms.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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EXPOSITION NOTES NO: 11.

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Annual May Party leaves April 28. Nearly full. Other parties, costing from $145 upwards, leave almost daily throughout the season. Annual Round the World Tours Sept. 6th, Sept. 10th, October 17th and Nov. 3d.

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BERMUDA Special trips to this delightful Ocean Resort by Quebec S. S. Co. Mail Steamers, April 5 and 11. Nine and fourteen day trips, $56 and $75.

All expenses included.
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From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Lucania....Apl. 7, Noon|Ivernia(new)Apl.28,4 PM
Etruria....Apl. 14, 3 PM|Lucania...May 5, 10 AM
Campania..Apl. 21,10 AM|Etruria...May 12, 2 PM

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ANCHOR LINE. U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow via Londonderry.

From pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Ethiopia, April 7, noon|City of Rome, My 5,noon
Anchoria, Apl. 21, noon|Ethiopia, May 12, Noon

Cabin passage, $60 and upward.
2d Cabin, $30 to $35. Steerage, $23.50 to $25.50.
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Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
CHINA.....April 7|NIP MARU.....April 25
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For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Wash. Bldg., and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Young girl to learn to care for infant and do light housework; experience not required. Call, from 10 to 12, at 126 East 39th St.

WANTED—A competent cook until about May 15. Apply Monday, before 1 o'clock, at 531 Madison Av., corner 54th St.

WANTED—A young woman as cook. Call before noon, Monday, 144 West 88th St. Bring references.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Able-bodied young men to complete a company in National Guard regiment located in New York City; uniforms furnished absolutely free, and members have the use of reading room, pool tables, bowling alleys, and shooting galleries. Address M., Box 164 Times.

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and waitress; many years' city references. 236 East 54th St., top floor.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; Protestant; thoroughly competent; unexceptionable references. Apply 756 6th Av., 43d St., store.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable Scotch Protestant middle-aged girl as good cook and laundress; good baker; city or country; good city reference. 319 East 32d St.

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LAUNDRESS.—In private family; first-class; shirts, collars, and cuffs. 14 East 42d St., care Nelson, second floor.

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NURSE or MAID.—By young Protestant French girl as nurse or maid; neat sewer; well recommended. 101 East 38th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; by the day or take work home; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and also family sewing. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class seamstress; experienced dressmaker by S. T. Taylor's system; in private family; city reference. Competent, Box 97, 1,242 Broadway.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—Washing and ironing neatly and profitably done; understands how to do up ladies' and children's clothing; first-class references from present employer. M. Gray, 204 East 3d St.

Miscellaneous.

UPHOLSTERERS.—Curtains, portieres, and all kinds of fancy articles; city or country; best references. Mme. Thiercel, 274 West 143d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A family about to leave town would like to find place for first-class coachman; six years with the family; can be seen at residence, 57 East 25th St., from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 4 to 5 P. M.

COACHMAN.—Want position for my coachman, who has been in my employ, city and country, for nine years; can be seen at my office, 14 East 42d St., Monday. F. M. Freeman.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged; present employer going abroad; four years in present place; present employer can be seen. D., 118 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—I want to get position for a former coachman. William D. Barbour, 15 Wall St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As head gardener or Superintendent; middle aged; Scotch; married; no family; life experience in all branches; long experience in landscape work; first-class references. J. B. P., 578 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By Englishman; life experience; now disengaged; where first-class gardening is followed; good references; no family. G. T., 116 Orange Road, Montclair, N. J.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Single, 30; competent in all branches; 10 years with private families; roses, violets, carnations, lilies. H. Berger, care of Thamm, 13 Rivington St.

Miscellaneous.

FARM MANAGER, &c.—By farm manager or working foreman on a gentleman's country place; married, one child; aged 36; well versed in all methods of farming, stock raising, poultry culture, butter making, and care of private grounds; best of references, including present employer. F. M., care of Dunne & Co., 50 West 30th St.

SECRETARY, &c.—Gentleman, (30,) good appearance, possessing tact, prudence, and executive ability as secretary and general factotum to lady or gentleman. Exceptional references, Box 148 Times.

SALESMAN HAVING COMMAND OF considerable trade of many of the largest railroads, &c., in the East is desirous of taking a few good specialties; agreement as to territory and compensation is preferred. X. Y. Z., Box 300, 1,269 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, UNDERSTANDS RENTING, collecting, and looking after repairs, wants position in real estate office; best of reference and security. S., Box 134 Times.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICES.
CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.

Saale.....Apl. 3|Kaiserin Mar. Th.Apl. 24
Kaiser Wm. d.Gr.Apl. 10|Saale.....May 1
Lahn.....Apl. 17|Kaiser Wm. d. Gr.May 8

Departure 10 A. M.

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Fr. d Gr...April 5, 10 AM|Bremen...Apl. 26, 2 PM
Rhein.....April 19, Noon|K. Luise....May 3, 2 PM

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems.....April 7|Trave.....April 23
Werra.....April 14|Aller.....May 5
K. Wm. II.....April 21|Ems.....May 12

Departure 11 A. M.

OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin Screw Express Service to Plymouth, (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
A. Victoria, Ap. 5, 10 AM|Columbia, Ap.19, 10 AM
K. Fr'drich, Ap.12, Noon|F. Bism'ck, May 3,10 AM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. Also N. Y. to Cherbourg and Hamburg.
Phoenicia, Ap. 7, 11:30 AM|Pretoria, Ap. 21, 9:30 AM
Pennsy'a, Ap.14, 3:30 PM|Belgravia, Ap. 24, 1 PM

PARIS HOTEL ACCOMMODATION reserved for Company's passengers on application.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Twin Screw STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM N. Y. JUNE 21, from Hamburg July 4. 1900. Apply Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

St. Paul.....April 4|St. Paul.....April 25
St. Louis.....April 11|St. Louis.....May 2
New York.....April 18|New York.....May 9

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

Friesland.....April 4|Westernland.....April 18
*Southwark.....April 11|*Kensington.....April 25

*These steamers carry cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15, N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MANITOU.....April 7
MENOMINEE.....April 14
MARQUETTE.....April 28
MESABE.....May 5

ALL MODERN STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $50.00 EACH AND UPWARD.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic...April 4, Noon|Germanic...May 2, Noon
Oceanic, Apr. 18, 7:30 AM|Oceanic...May 16, 7 AM
Teutonic, April 25, Noon|Teutonic...May 23, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

PANAMA RAILROAD S. S. LINE

For COLON, connecting with lines to Port Limon, Savanilla, Carthagena, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PACIFIC PORTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA.

RATES FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO: CABIN, $105.....STEERAGE, $40
Steamers sail from pier foot of West 27th St., N.Y.
ATHOS....April 4, 1 PM|Alliança, April 11, 1 PM

Information at company's office, 29 Broadway.
R. L. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Short Route to the Paris Exposition.
HOLLAND AMERICA LINE.

New York—Rotterdam. Amsterdam in Boulogne-sur-mer, 3½ hours' distant from either Paris or London.

New twin-screw steamers Potsdam, Statendam and Rotterdam; Spring rate 1st class, $60 and upward; 2nd class, $42.50. All other steamers carry one class of cabin passengers only; $42.50 and up. Apply to HOLLAND AMERICA LINE, 39 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point Newport News, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday, at 4 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON $2.50 VIA THE NEW ROUTE

TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.

NEW HAVEN LINE.

NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.

Twin-Screw Fivers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and RICHARD PECK in commission daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier 25 East River, for New Haven, Providence, and Boston at 5 P. M.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St. connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York	Arrive New York.
*8:00 a. m..... Syracuse Local.....	*6:25 p. m.
*8:30 a. m...Empire State Express..	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m..... East Mail.....	*10:00 a. m.
†10:00 a. m.....Day Express.....	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.....Rutland Express.....	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.N. Y. & Chicago Special.	*1:30 p. m.
*1:00 p. m...Southwestern Limited..	*6:00 p. m.
†3:30 p. m...Albany and Troy Flyer..	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.....Albany Special.....	*2:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.....Detroit Special.....	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m..The Lake Shore Limited..	*8:30 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.....Western Express.....	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.....Northern Express.....	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m...Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*8:55 a. m.
*8:00 p. m...Pan-American Express..	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m...Buffalo & S.W. Special..	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.....Pacific Express.....	*8:30 a. m.
†12:10 a. m.....Midnight Express....	*7:00 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:12 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 238 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "4950 Cortlandt" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. later from foot W. 42d St.:

*12:45 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. For Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Dining Car.
*6:15 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited.
†8:00 P. M. Buffalo and Niagara Falls Express.
*9:15 P. M. Detroit and Chicago Express.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Time table at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, N.Y.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

FAST MAIL LINE SOUTH.

Leave New York, Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 23d Street, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 5 minutes later, except 12:40 noon train, which leaves at same time from all three Stations.)

12:40 NOON — NEW YORK AND FLORIDA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing Room, Compartment Sleeping Cars, Library, Observation and Dining Cars. New York to St. Augustine. Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, New York to Aiken and Augusta.

Daily except Sunday.

3:25 P. M. — N. Y. & FLA. EXPRESS.—Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, New York to Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, Port Tampa, and Augusta. Dining Car service. Steamship connections for Key West and Havana.

Daily.

3:25 P. M. — WASHINGTON & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED. VIA LYNCHBURG AND BRISTOL.—Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, New York to Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, New Orleans, and Memphis. Dining Car service.

Daily.

4:25 P. M. — WASHINGTON & SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, New York to Atlanta, Macon, New Orleans, Birmingham, Memphis, Asheville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Nashville. Dining Car service. Tourist Sleeping Car. Washington to San Francisco. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Tuesdays and Saturdays, Sunset Limited connection.

12:10 NIGHT — FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, New York to Atlanta. New Orleans, Savannah, Jacksonville, and Miami, Fla. Steamship connections for Nassau, Key West, and Havana. Dining Car service.

SOUTHERN RY. OFFICES, 1,185 and 271 BROADWAY, and all Pennsylvania R. R ticket offices.

THREE HOURS AND A QUARTER To Atlantic City via Lakewood.

Central R. R. of New Jersey's SPECIAL EXPRESS

Is now in operation on week days only. This splendidly equipped train, composed of parlor cars, new vestibuled coaches, and drawn by hard coal burning, giant compound engines, leaves New York, foot Liberty St., at 3:30 P. M. and South Ferry 3:25 P. M., arriving Atlantic City 6:45 P. M. Returning train leaves Atlantic City 2:10 P. M., arriving New York 5:25 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station,

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROLAND,
59th St. and Madison Av.,
Block from Central Park entrance.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF
MODERN HOTEL.
EUROPEAN PLAN, $1; AMERICAN PLAN, $2; WITH HOT AND COLD WATER, STEAM HEAT, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; ELEVATOR SERVICE; CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

SPRING RESORTS.

SOMERSET INN,
and eight cottages.
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Opens May 5. Closes Oct. 22. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher Street Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD
Lakewood, New Jersey.
M. C. WENTWORTH of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.
JAMES N. BERRI, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM H. MACY, Jr., V. Everit Macy, and George H. Macy, as executors under the last will and testament of Caroline L. Macy, deceased, plaintiffs, against JULIA JUDGE, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Andrew T. Judge, deceased; John S. Goldsmith, Edmond Kelly, individually; Edmond Kelly, as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Edmond Kelly, as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Kathleen Kelly, and Shaun Kelly, children of said Edmond Kelly; Jean d'Humieres, Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres Robert d'Humieres Kathleen Kelly, or Sister Joseph of the order of St. Vincent de Paul, House of St. Joseph, the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, March 23d, 1900. W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: Edmond Kelly, individually; Edmond Kelly, as executor of and trustee under the will of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Edmond Kelly, as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Kathleen Kelly, and Shaun Kelly, children of said Edmond Kelly; Jean d'Humieres, Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres Robert d'Humieres Kathleen Kelly, or Sister Joseph of the order of St. Vincent de Paul, House of St. Joseph, the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, March 23d, 1900. W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
U. S. A. mh26-1aw6wM&myf

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—OSWALD CAMMANN, Susan Harshman Cammann, and James H. Brewster as trustee for Caroline B. Stanton, Susan G. Cammann, Maria M. Cammann under the will of Oswald Cammann, deceased, plaintiffs, against JAMES W. KETCHAM, Louis (Christian or given name unknown, therefore sued as Louis) Lindsy Fountaine, J. A. Scriven Company, Valentin Koh, John (Christian name unknown, therefore sued as John) Levigne, and the widow, devisees, heirs at law, and next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, deceased, who are unknown to plaintiffs, and all the persons and owners to the plaintiffs unknown having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, such unknown persons being herein described as heirs at law, devisees, legatees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, and their respective wives and husbands, if any, and Leander S. Sire, defendants.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the second amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 12, 1900.
MORRIS, SENTELL & MAIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
To the defendants Christian name unknown, therefore sued as John) Levigne, and the widow, devisees, heirs at law, and next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, deceased, who are unknown to plaintiffs, and all the persons and owners to the plaintiffs unknown, having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, such unknown persons being herein described as heirs at law, devisees, legatees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, and their respective wives and husbands, if any, and Leander S. Sire, defendants.
The foregoing second amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of March 1900, and filed with the complaint and amended and supplemental complaint and second amended and supplemental complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of March, 1900. Said complaints were filed in said Clerk's office as follows: The complaint on January 17, 1898, the amended and supplemental complaint on November 23, 1898, and the second amended and supplemental complaint on March 7th, 1900.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 17th, 1900.
MORRIS, SENTELL & MAIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh19-1aw6wM&ap30

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM HIRSCHMAN, "Sarah" Hirschman, his wife, the name "Sarah" being fictitious, real name of defendant being unknown to plaintiff; Herman Wolff, Michael Chisling, Hannah Reiter, Solomon Cohen, William H. Barth, William H. Dewey, Samuel D. Rosenfeld, Isaac Goldberg, W. H. DeWhirter Company, Morris Levin, Richardson & Boynton Company, Charles Essig, Louis Parker, Michael Frucht, Hugo Bruch, Louis Fyans, Samuel Goldberger, Isaac Schuhan, Maria Gent, Robert McKeever, Michael Fitzgerald, John Jackel, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.
BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
To the above-named defendant Hannah Reiter:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, March 3d, 1900.
BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh5-1aw6wM&ap16

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN as committee of the person and estate of Marie Marshall, plaintiff, against SADIE ALTMAN, Albert Altman, and William Butler Duncan, defendants.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.
To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demand in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1899.
HENRY F. MILLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
To the defendants Sadie Altman and Albert Altman: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Abraham R. Lawrence, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. HENRY F. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh26-1aw6wM&ap30

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—OSWALD CAMMANN, Susan Harshman Cammann, and James H. Brewster as trustee for Caroline B. Stanton, Susan G. Cammann, Maria M. Cammann under the will of Oswald Cammann, deceased, plaintiffs, against JAMES W. KETCHAM, Louis (Christian or given name unknown, therefore sued as Louis) Lindsy Fountaine, J. A. Scriven Company, Valentin Koh, John (Christian name unknown, therefore sued as John) Levigne, and the widow, devisees, heirs at law, and next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, deceased, who are unknown to plaintiffs, and all the persons and owners to the plaintiffs unknown having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, such unknown persons being herein described as heirs at law, devisees, legatees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, and their respective wives and husbands, if any, and Leander S. Sire, defendants.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the second amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated January 9th, 1900.
SACKETT & LANG,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendants Isidor Wolff and Rachel Wolff, his wife, the name "Rachel" being fictitious, defendant's true first name being unknown to plaintiff; Waldo Hutchins, and Isaac Herschkowitz. The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.
Dated New York, March 17th, 1900.
SACKETT & LANG,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh19-1aw6wM&ap30

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEUTEL, LOUISA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anna Maria Kuebler, Elizabeth Miller, Alice Hahn, Linda Hahn, William Hahn, and Albert Hahn, the heirs and next of kin of LOUISA BEUTEL, deceased send greeting:
Whereas Clara M. Blum of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 15th day of November, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of LOUISA BEUTEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of April, one thousand nine hundred, (1900,) at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 6th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
GEORGE A. LAVELLE, Attorney for Administratrix, C. T. A., 35 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York. f19-1aw7wM&ap3

FRENCH, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda French, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 135 West 44th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1900. CHARLES T. FRENCH, LOUIS FRENCH, Executors.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—IN the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 283 of the Laws of 1895, and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.
We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons, respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others to whom it may concern, to wit:
First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate together with our damage map in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.
Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, (March 8th, 1900,) file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887; and that we, the said commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.
Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of April, 1900, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, March 8th, 1900.
FRANKLIN BIEN,
JAMES J. MARTIN,
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
Commissioners.
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY E. HOWLAND, as trustee under the will of Alonzo C. Yates, deceased, of Cornelia V. Hagan, plaintiff, against ALBERT L. PRITCHARD and Margaret Cronin, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot of land situate in the City of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant twenty-five feet easterly from the point of intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street with the easterly line of Lexington Avenue, running thence northerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Ninth Street and One Hundred and Tenth Street, thence easterly along the said middle line of the block twenty-five feet, thence southerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, March 22, 1900.
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
HOWLAND & MURRAY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 153 East 109th Street:

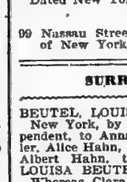

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,914.93, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $325.73, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $249.00 and interest.
Dated New York, March 22, 1900.
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
mh26-2aw8wM&F&ap16&17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ELIZABETH B. VANDERPOEL, plaintiff, against MARGARET F. THORNTON, et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building or buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City (County) of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, distant two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet nine (9) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-third Street, running thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches; thence easterly parallel with Eighty-third Street twenty-five (25) feet five (5) inches; thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Eighty-third Street twenty-five (25) feet five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning and being known as lot number One hundred and seventy-seven (177) on map of Harlem Commons of the City of New York.
Dated New York, March 12th, 1900.
GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 63 Park Row, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 217 East Eighty-third Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $25,364.58 with interest thereon from the 24th day of February, 1900, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $325.63, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $297.64 and interest, and water rents not fixed.
Dated New York, March 12th, 1900.
GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 63 Park Row, New York City. mh19-2aw8wTuThSap4

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SAMUEL GREENBAUM, plaintiff, against SAMUEL JOHNPOLE et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 89th Street, distant three hundred (300) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 89th Street and the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, (formerly 9th Avenue;) running thence southerly, parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred (100) feet, eight and one-half (8½) inches, to the centre line of the block between 88th and 89th Streets; and running thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, fifty (50) feet; running thence northerly parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred (100) feet, eight and one-half (8½) inches, to the southerly side of 89th Street, and thence easterly, along said southerly side of 89th Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York City, March 14th, 1900.
ISAAC BELL BRENNAN, Referee.
BAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,417.50, with interest thereon from the 6th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $326.75, with interest from the 14th day of March, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $40,000, with interest thereon at six per cent. per annum.
Dated New York City, March 14th, 1900.
ISAAC BELL BRENNAN, Referee.
mh15-2aw8wTuThMSap5.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES MAYNC, plaintiff, against SOPHIA BRADY and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, distant one hundred and thirty-seven feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-second Street nineteen feet, thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street nineteen feet to the point of beginning, known as No. 109 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.
Dated New York, March 26, 1900.
IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.
BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

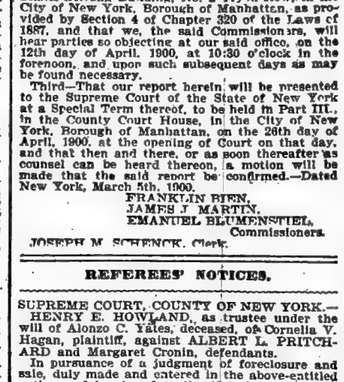

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is five thousand one hundred and thirty-seven and 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from 22nd day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $244.17 with interest from March 22nd, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $322.45 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $12,500 with interest at 4% per annum, from the 16th day of November, 1899.
IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES UNANGST, plaintiff, against GEORGE REIGEL et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of the Bronx,) and which taken together are known and designated by the Number Five Hundred and Seventy-three (573) on a map entitled "Map of the Village of Melrose, South, situated in the Manor of Morrisania," bounded by Harlem River and Mott Haven, on the south; Melrose on the north; Third Avenue or Old Boston on the east, and the Harlem Railroad on the west, said lot 573 being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, (formerly Springfield Street,) distant three hundred and fifty feet from the northwesterly corner of said street and Courtlandt Avenue; thence running westerly along One Hundred and Fifty-fourth (late Springfield) Street, fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue one hundred feet to the centre of the block; thence easterly along said centre line, fifty feet; and thence southerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue one hundred feet to One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, formerly Springfield Street, at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22, 1900.
CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
DANIEL S. DECKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

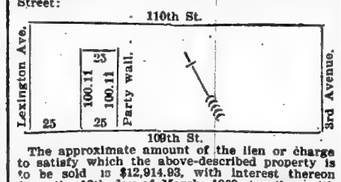

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,591.75, with interest thereon from the 20th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $269.35, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $200 and interest. Sold subject to a first mortgage of $5,500 and interest thereon at 6% from Sept. 1st, 1899.—Dated New York, March 22, 1900.
CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
mh26-2aw8wM&Th&ap16.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALFRED F. HANAN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH A. MOULDS et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on March 9th, 1900, and bearing date the 31st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots of land in New York City, which on a certain map entitled "Map of 339 lots at Riverdale and Mosholu, Twenty-fourth Ward, property of F. F. and H. A. Forster, surveyed by Geo. H. Hollerith, dated New York, November, 1896, which said map is annexed to the deed from Frederick F. Forster, as executor of the last will and testament of George H. Forster, deceased, to Madaline Pierce, dated December 16, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1897, and indexed against Block 3,423 in Section 13 on the Land Map of the City of New York, and a copy of which was also filed in said Register's Office on the 20th day of December, 1895, are known and designated by the Numbers five, (5,) six, (6,) seven, (7,) eight, (8,) nine, (9,) ten, (10,) nineteen, (19,) twenty, (20,) one hundred and twenty-nine, (129,) one hundred and thirty, (130,) one hundred and thirty-one, (131,) one hundred and thirty-two, (132,) one hundred and thirty-three, (133,) one hundred and thirty-four, (134,) and, also, the parts of the lots on said map known and designated by the lot Numbers eleven (11) and twelve, (12,) which parts of said lots are bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Cuthbert Avenue, distant two hundred and twenty-eight and forty-eight one-hundredths feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway with the southerly side of Cuthbert Avenue, as shown on said map, which point is at the northwesterly corner of Lot 10 on said map; and running thence westerly, along the southerly side of Cuthbert Avenue, forty-six and forty-eight one-hundredths feet; thence southerly, and at right angles with Cuthbert Avenue at that point, one hundred feet; thence easterly, on a line parallel with Cuthbert Avenue to the westerly line of Lot Number 10 on said map; and thence northerly, along the line of Lot Number 10 to the southerly side of Cuthbert Avenue, the point or place of beginning, together with the appurtenances.—Dated New York, March 9th, 1900.
JOSEPH J. CORN,
Referee.
IRA LEO BAMBERGER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
309 Broadway, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

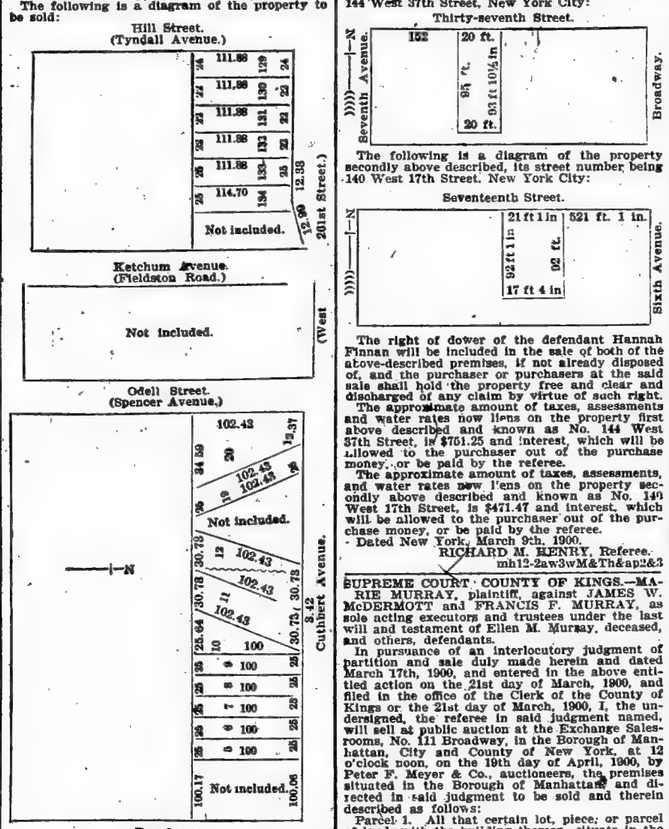

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,503.20, with interest thereon from the 28th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $287.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $265.03 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $4,500, with interest from October 1st, 1898.
Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1900.
JOSEPH J. CORN,
Referee.
mh12-2aw8wM&Th&ap2

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN COTTER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the first day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, late at Mott Haven, in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:
Beginning at a point on the easterly side or line of Mott (late Macomb) Avenue, distant twenty-five feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of said Mott (late Macomb) Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth (late Main) Street; thence running easterly on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-fourth (late Main) Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with said Mott (late Macomb) Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly in a straight line and again parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and part of the way along the middle of the division wall of the dwelling houses now situate on the premises hereby intended to be mortgaged, and on the premises now or late of Jerusha M. Cushing, one hundred feet to the said easterly side or line of Mott (late Macomb) Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side or line of Mott (late Macomb) Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all rights of mortgagors in the said avenue.
Said premises being the northerly half of the lot Number Three Hundred and Forty-one as known and designated on a map of the Village of Mott Haven, dated January 1st, 1850, drawn by Andrew Findley, Surveyor, and on file in the Westchester County Register's office.
The said premises being located in Section Nine, on Block 2345, on the Land Map of the said City of New York, and are now known as street Number Four Hundred and Eighteen Mott Avenue in said city.—Dated New York, March 19, 1900.
CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 418 Mott Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the mortgage lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $6,279.17, with interest from the 19th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $288.68, with interest.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $889.91, with interest.—Dated March 19, 1900.
CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Notice is hereby given that the POROUS PLASTER COMPANY of the Village of Sing Sing, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Village of Sing Sing, County of Westchester, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the Village of White Plains, County of Westchester, on the 19th day of May, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the "Allcock Manufacturing Company."
Dated Sing Sing, N. Y., March 28th, 1900.
POROUS PLASTER COMPANY OF THE VILLAGE OF SING SING.
By FRANKLIN BRANDRETH, President.
ap2-1aw6w&my7&14

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ROSE REILLY, plaintiff, against JAMES P. FINNAN, individually and as Administrator of MARY HARKINS, deceased; Hannah Finnan, his wife, Catherine Harkins, John J. Harkins, Mary Bough the Bank for Savings, and Alina B. Young, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 3d day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on said day by Peter F. Meyer & Company, Auctioneers, the following described premises, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, the same being the premises directed in said judgment to be sold to wit:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in Block 812 on the southerly side of West 37th Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 37th Street, distant one hundred and fifty-two (152) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and 37th Street; running thence easterly along the southerly side of 37th Street twenty (20) feet, thence southerly on a line parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-three (93) feet ten and one-half (10½) inches; thence westerly in a straight line twenty (20) feet more or less to a point distant ninety-five (95) feet southerly from 37th Street; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and through the centre of a party wall ninety-five (95) feet to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less; and, also,
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 16th Ward of the City of New York, in Block 762, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the distance of five hundred and twenty-one (521) feet, one (1) inch west

IN MEMORY OF DR. WISE

Special Service Held at Temple Beth-El.

Dr. Schulman Eulogizes the Deceased Rabbi—Relatives of Dr. Wise Present.

Temple Beth-El was well filled yesterday morning when Rabbi Samuel Schulman held a service in memory of Rabbi Wise, who died in Cincinnati last Monday. A special feature of the service was the solemn reading of the Kaddish, the mourner's service, by the rabbi, while all present stood with bowed heads. In his prayer Dr. Schulman referred to the circumstance that the memorial service should have been held on the anniversary of the death of the Baroness Clara de Hirsch, saying: "Let us combine in thought the memory of the mental and spiritual emancipator and the benefactress whose work was worldwise." Several relatives of Rabbi Wise were present.

Dr. Schulman began with the quotation, "A crown of glory is a hoary head when found on the way of righteousness." Continuing, he said, in part: "These words seem to me the most appropriate with which to introduce the theme of this morning's discourse. American Judaism mourns the loss of its crown. A prince has fallen in Israel, and as a congregation it becomes our sacred duty to voice our tribute to the worthiness of the man and to seek inspiration from the significance of his character and to review his career.

"The life of Isaac M. Wise was one of rare blessings. It summarized the wishes of man. Every ideal of his youth was realized. He lived beyond the limit of the Psalmist, but the decade granted to him by Providence was not one of weakness, but an eloquent expression of his unabated strength. He died as he desired—amid his work. Seldom in history does the hero of the contest persist so long as at last to receive in the form of results of his work the unanimous acknowledgment of his sovereignty."

Dr. Schulman called attention to the fact that fifty years ago Dr. Wise had insisted that German Jews should adopt the English language in their American synagogues, and that he had maintained as his three great purposes that there must be a union of congregations, a union of rabbis, and a seat of learning, all of which he had accomplished. He called upon the young men of the Congregation of Beth-El in particular to prove their loyalty to these ideas and to show that Americanism and Judaism can go hand in hand and that enlightenment and faith are not inharmonious. The institutions of Dr. Wise should be supported, he said, and he declared it to be his belief that this city alone could support two such seminaries as Dr. Wise had founded. "It is the duty of the whole country," he said, "to support the institution which is to train men to stand upon the platform of reformed Judaism, and I do not make this appeal out of any sentimental love of an alumnus for his Alma Mater. I had not the honor to be a pupil of Dr. Wise. My religious convictions compel me to say this."

In closing his address Dr. Schulman said: "Isaac M. Wise has gone to his immortal life. Such lives speak the proof of immortality eloquently. The sinning and the worthless we can conceive to be swept away as an eddy in the stream of time, but out of such lives speaks the Divine purpose for humanity. Upon the scroll of Jewish history his name is inscribed in golden letters in company with the great and heroic of our people of all ages."

FATHER MALONE MEMORIAL.

It Will Be a Marble Altar in Church of Sts. Peter and Paul.

The Rev. John L. Belford, the late Father Malone's successor as rector of SS. Peter and Paul's Church on Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, announced to his parishioners, at the several masses held in the church yesterday morning, that the committee in charge of the Father Malone memorial had decided to perpetuate the memory of their late pastor with a marble altar, to be erected on the north side of the church. The altar will be of pure Italian marble and will be executed in Carrara, Italy.

In speaking of the memorial Father Belford said: "After due deliberation the committee appointed to devise a form of memorial and receive subscriptions for the same, concluded that the most appropriate method of honoring Father Malone, would be the erection in this church of a memorial altar. It was here that he spent his lifetime, and no more appropriate place could be selected than this, the church he built, to be a receptacle for a memorial to perpetuate his memory."

The idea of erecting a Father Malone memorial was conceived by Mrs. Nanette Marks, a wealthy Jewess, who started the movement with a subscription. When she made a will several years ago, one of its provisions called for the setting aside of a sum for a memorial to the priest.

BOYS SPEND STOLEN MONEY.

Runaway Caught with Companion in a Box at a Theatre.

John Kennedy, thirteen years old, who disappeared from his home, 505 West One Hundred and Eightieth Street, on Thursday last, after stealing $50 from a boarder, Charles Grant, was arrested in Miner's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre on Saturday night. Kennedy was in company with William Gallagher, fifteen years, of 309 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

Kennedy acknowledged his identity when arrested, and said that he had been living at lodging houses since Thursday, and had been spending the stolen money freely. He met Gallagher on Saturday afternoon and treated him to supper and then hired a box at the theatre and gave Gallagher $15. The boy was so lavish with his money that Detectives Buckridge and McElroy of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station were suspicious and arrested him.

After spending the night in care of the Gerry Society, the boys were arraigned in Harlem Police Court yesterday morning before Magistrate Crane. The mother of Kennedy said that he was a bad boy, and had stolen $40 once before. The friends of Gallagher were present, and gave him a good character, but Magistrate Crane remanded the boys in custody of the Gerry Society until this morning for examination.

WOMAN'S SUICIDE BY GAS.

Mrs. Jordan Feared Blood Poisoning from an Unhealed Scratch.

Mrs. Kate Jordan, forty-nine years old, committed suicide some time yesterday morning by inhaling illuminating gas in her apartments at 305 West Forty-second Street. The suicide was discovered by the dead woman's son, Milton E. Berolzhime, manager of James J. Corbett's saloon on Broadway, who returned from his work to his mother's flat at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The son could give no adequate reason why his mother should have taken her life, other than that she had been somewhat despondent over a slight scratch, received ten days ago, upon one of her hands, which failed to heal, and which, she thought, would develop blood poisoning.

When Berolzhime opened the door he was met by an overpowering odor of gas. Receiving no reply to a call, he suspected something wrong, and ran with all speed to summon Dr. MacAdam of 244 West Forty-second Street. The physician found Mrs. Jordan dead in her son's bed room. The house was filled with gas, every jet in the place, eighteen in all, being turned on, unlighted, as was a gas stove in her son's apartment.

Mrs. Jordan had left several letters, some of which had been written two days before, showing that she had premeditated taking her life. She failed to state the cause of her desperate die, though in a letter to her son she referred to the scratch on her hand. Her son said that fear of blood poisoning had evidently preyed upon her mind, until she became temporarily irresponsible.

In the letter to her son she cautioned him not to bury her body for three days. She had often expressed terror of being buried alive.

?

Why go to a tailor for Spring overcoat or suit when our sort fits—the body, head and pocket book?

Why pay $5 for a Derby, when $3 buys the $5 kind?

Why wait for $10 custom shoes when we have duplicates at $5—ready?

Why pay fancy prices for shirts and neckwear, when fair prices do the business?

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

We fill orders by mail.

Broadway and 11th Street.

FOULARD SILK.

Fine quality Foulard.
Black and new Spring shades of vieux rose, reseda, violet, pearl grey, tan, delft and navy grounds, with white figures.
Novel, exclusive designs,
55 cents per yard;
Usual price 75 cents.

Latest colors in plain Taffetas and Novelty Silks, for Summer Gowns and Waists.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Broadway and 11th Street.

COTTON DRESS GOODS.

Dimity,—Novelty "cluster" cord stripes, and dotted stripes.
Figured, dotted Swiss,
12½ cents per yard.

Scotch Ginghams. New shades.
Designs include the fashionable lavender, black and white stripes. 30 inches wide,
25 cents per yard.

Mercerized cotton Foulard. Sheer, silky fabric. Handsome Foulard patterns.
Delicate colors, navy and white or black and white,
40 cents per yard.

Fine white Madras,—32 inches wide,—and Sheer Embroidered Swiss.
Recommended for Shirtwaists,
18 cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Vantine's
ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS.
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

Our artist-decorator is at the service of those desiring original Oriental decorative schemes for country homes.

Main Floor.

Easter Favors
Of Rather More Than the Usual Pretentiousness.
The Vantine Eastern Jewels.

Specie Books, Card Cases, Money Bags, Indian Embroideries, Egyptian Mountings, Gold, Silver, Silver Gilt, Jewelled in Matrix, Turquoise, Sapphires, Topaz, Lorgnette Chains, mounted in Jewels and Scarabees.

Brooches from Agra, Benares, Alexandria and Cairo. Jewels mounted in Gold, Silver and Silver Gilt. Buckles, Stickpins, Rings.

SPECIAL: 500 Hat Pins, 35c. upward
Jewel Mountings.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

BASEMENT.

Cotton Sheets & Pillow Cases.

Sheets.

Size.	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
54x90,	40c.	48c. each
63x93½,	47c.	55c. "
72x99,	58c.	66c. "
81x93½,	60c.	68c. "
81x99,	63c.	71c. "
90x93½,	66c.	74c. "
90x90,	70c.	78c. "

Pillow Cases.

Size.	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
45x38½,	14c.	18c. each
50x38½,	16c.	20c. "
54x38½,	17c.	21c. "

Double Damask Table Cloths. Extra sizes.
Slightly soiled. Numerous patterns, at half price.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SUITS.

Ladies' Tailor Suits.
New, inverted pleat back Skirts.
Double-breasted, dip-front Eton Coats, or collarless "Mess" Jackets.
Made of Homespuns,—lined throughout with Silk.
Perfect cut and finish.
Colors:—light and Oxford grey, blue and black.

$23.50;
Usual price $32.00.

Complete stock of fashionable Taffetas Coats.
Tailored and finished with tucking, stitching, applied cloth, embroideries.
Separate Skirts, of Peau de Soie, applied Net, Lace, embroidered and braided Silks.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

The ordered made Suit.

For fabric of just the *right shade* — its *pattern* — its *wearing quality* — its *fineness* — its *adaptability* for the cut a man wants — its *moderate price*—our guarantee goes every time.

Three great custom departments.
Three great stores.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Sale of
Embroideries.

Manufacturers' Remnants.

10393 Yards
Edgings & Insertions,
in 4½ yard lengths.

The accumulation of a year's work in a large St. Gall factory—in a variety of styles, widths and qualities; values 25c., 40c., 50c. & 60c., at

19 cts.
yard.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

TWO NOTED CROOKS IN TOILS.

One, Russell, Broke Ludlow Street Jail—Suspects of Recent Theft.

Henry Russell, one of the prisoners who escaped from Ludlow Street Jail in Sheriff Tamsen's time, and "Sid" Yennie, alias Henry Ferguson, were locked up in Police Headquarters yesterday for supposed connection with the robbery of Healey's restaurant, at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, last Monday morning. They were arrested at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue by Detectives Valley, Cain, and Stripp. Waiters from the restaurant identified Russell as being a man who went into the restaurant to get a bill changed on the day of the robbery. The amount taken was $700. The other prisoner the waiters could not identify.

The men are well-known criminals, and Russell is wanted as being a fugitive from justice for having escaped from Ludlow Street Jail on the night of July 4, 1895. He and Joe Kiloran and Charles Allen, companions in his flight from the jail, went to Europe together. There the party separated, Kiloran and Allen joining hands, while Russell united his fortunes with those of George Williams and Amelia Kill, criminals of the Continent. Not long afterward Russell was arrested in Belgium for robbing a Post Office and was sent to prison for five years. He was liberated about three months ago and came to the United States. Russell is thirty-eight years old. He is a son-in-law of "Bill" Vosburg and is also wanted by the United States authorities for Post Office robberies. A reward of $1,000 was long ago offered for his apprehension.

"Sid" Yennie is scarcely a less important crook than his fellow-prisoner. He has just been released from the State Prison at Columbus, Ohio, after serving a five years' sentence for a robbery committed by him in company with George Carson, a noted burglar and sneak thief.

TRANSIT TO GREENPOINT.

Movement Started for a Tunnel Under the East River.

A movement for improved travel between Manhattan and Greenpoint will be discussed by the Greenpoint Board of Trade at a meeting to be held to-night in Masonic Temple, at which Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea and William J. Maxwell, Vice President of the South Brooklyn Board of Trade, will speak.

The President of the Greenpoint Board of Trade, ex-Controller George W. Palmer, favors a tunnel to start at Metropolitan and Union Avenues, and terminate at East Houston Street, Manhattan. Mr. Palmer said yesterday that this is not a spasmodic movement, but one that has been well considered. It will be kept up until successful.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Evolution of the Mirror.

Since Narcissus, wandering by the brook, was lost in admiration of his own image, man set himself to perfect a mirror. Andrea and Dominico (sixteenth century) obtained in Venice a twenty years' monopoly of their invention of real crystal glass.

Their descendants settling in France gave us the "French Plate Mirrors," with its exquisitely bevelled edge, following the contour of the frame and giving the wonderful prismatic light. Its beauty is enhanced by the framing, just like setting precious stones, and this is where we excel.

Cheval glasses in maple from $17.00: Toilet glasses, mahogany inlaid, from $7.00; and many other pieces whose framing is always wonderfully beautiful, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

LAWYER TORMEY MARRIED.

February Wedding Kept Secret from Friends Till Yesterday.

The friends of Sylvester J. Tormey, a young lawyer, of 61 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, were somewhat surprised yesterday to learn that he had become a Benedict. Mr. Tormey was married on Feb. 27 to Miss Henrietta E. Miller of Meriden, Conn., but announcement of the marriage was published only yesterday.

At Mr. Tormey's home yesterday afternoon it was said that he and Miss Miller had been friends for years, and that when she paid a visit to relatives in Jersey City in February, he met her and they decided to get married. They went to St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, on Pacific Street, Brooklyn, and were married by Vicar General McNamara. Mrs. Tormey then returned to Meriden, and yesterday Mr. Tormey went to that city to bring his bride to Brooklyn, where they are to make their home.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.
$3.50 per pair.

No other Shoe is so thoroughly satisfactory.

Sold in New York City exclusively by

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Bail for McGregor's Opponent.

Thomas Nelson, sixteen years old, of 866 Eighth Avenue, who was held in the West Side Court on Saturday on a charge of homicide, growing out of a boxing match with Thomas McGregor, also sixteen years old, of 879 Eighth Avenue, was again arraigned in that court yesterday before Magistrate Meade. Nelson's opponent in the boxing match having died Saturday afternoon as a result of injuries received in the bout. The prisoner was remanded to the custody of Coroner Hart, who admitted him to $1,500 bail pending the inquest.

SPRING NOVELTIES. | SPRING NOVELTIES. | SPRING NOVELTIES.

O'Neill's.

High Class Millinery for Easter.

Visit our big Millinery Showroom to-day. You'll find it radiant with a magnificent exhibit of Trimmed Hats for Easter. Scores of beautiful Imported Novelties will be shown, as well as a large and brilliant collection by our own designers. When you see it you will say it's the finest and largest assortment of Trimmed Hats you ever saw. The prices are exceptionally moderate.

An Immense Stock of Untrimmed Hats!

No store in New York carries so large a variety as you will find here; almost every new shape, braid and color manufactured for this season's wear is here, as well as a large number of exclusive styles designed specially to our order—and all at the lowest prices in town.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN FINE FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS AND MILLINERY RIBBONS.

The Two Greatest Dress Goods Bargains in New York To-day!

We offer to-day and until all are sold about four thousand yards of the regular

1.25 Bannockburn Suitings
45c. yard.

These goods are all wool, 56 inches wide, and we have every shade ever made and plenty of each. Also

5,000 Yards of
All Wool Homespuns,

in all the grays, including oxford, castors, tans and blues, regular 1.00 grade at

65c. yard.

☞ When we advertise a fabric as being all wool we mean just what we say, that it *is* all wool, and that you won't find a thread of cotton in it—and that is what we claim for the two lines we advertise here to-day.

Exceptional Values in Black Silks!

Black Peau de Soie.
Beautiful Soft and Lustrous finish for entire Dresses or separate Skirts.
☞ Regular value, 1.25,
1.00 yard.

Black Taffeta.
27 inches wide, regular value 75c. yard, on sale to-day at
59c. yard.

An Extraordinary Offering of
Women's Suits!

We place on sale this morning the entire sample line of one of New York's leading makers of Women's Suits. They comprise Broadcloths, Cheviots and Oxfords. Some have the tight-fitting jackets, others the new Eton shape. The skirts are strictly up-to-date. Every jacket is lined with taffeta, and many of the suits are silk lined throughout.

☞ The regular values of these suits ranges from $25 to $37, but you can buy them here to-day at the remarkable price of
18.00.

Two Exceptional Values in
Women's Jackets and Capes!

A Special Line of Jackets, made from Covert Cloth, short, jaunty, double-breasted, side pockets, new back, lapped seams, lined throughout with taffeta, collar is the same shape as those on men's garments 9.98

Capes of Ladies' Cloth, braided design, finish around neck with ribbon and streamers, lined throughout with Satin Rhadame 4.98

The New Separate Dress Skirts . . . . . 1.98 to 55.00
The New Silk Shirt Waists . . . . . 4.98 upward
The New Cotton Waists . . . . . 39c. upward
The New Jackets . . . . . 9.98 upward

We direct special attention to our line of the new
Separate Eton Jackets,
both in silk and cloth, embracing all the new ideas in Tuckings, Jettings, etc.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

Birds

Canaries now in best song. The Hartz, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; the St. Andreasberg, with bell notes, &c., $5.00 and $6.00; the Campanini-Holden Canary, silvery trills, scale songs, high and low bells, soft singers, $10, $12, $15, $20.

Bullfinches taught to whistle opera airs and waltzes, tr mest, most enjoyable, affectionate songster, $30, $35, $40 and $50. Holden's new Book on Birds, illustrated, all about food, care, singing birds (by mail), 25 cents, stamps.

G. H. Holden, 250 6th Av., near 15th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Last Week (but one) of
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT at 8—Last Time, FAUST. Calvé, Mantelli; Van Dyck, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke.
To-morrow Eve. at 8:15—
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
Third appearance of Herr Ernst Von Schuch.
See Special announcement below.
Wed. Eve., April 4, at 8, and Sat. Aft., April 7, at 2—IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with a phenomenal cast. Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bridewell, Broadfoot and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, Maestri, and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Thurs. Eve., April 5, at 8—Special performance at popular prices. DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Brema, Schumann-Heink, and Susan Strong; MM. Dippel, Pringle, and Bertram. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Eve., April 6, at 8—CARMEN. Calvé and Suzanne Adams. Saligmac and Scotti.
Sat. Aft., April 7th, at 2—IL FLAUTO MAGICO. Same Cast as on Wed. Eve.
Sat. Eve., April 7, at 8, at Popular Prices—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Herr Von Schuch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
To-morrow Evening, April 3, at 8:15.
LAST ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
Third appearance of HERR ERNST VON SCHUCH,
Conductor of Royal Opera House, Dresden.
Soloists—MMES. SEMBRICH and SCHUMANN-HEINK and M. PLANCON. Increased Orchestra of 100. Conductor Herr Von Schuch.
1—Overture, Leonora No. 3.....Beethoven
2—Aria der Andromache, ("Achilleus").Max Bruch
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
3—Aria, "The Creation".....Haydn
Mme. Sembrich.
4—Vorspiel, "Parsifal".....Wagner
5—Invitation a la Danse.....Weber-Weingartner
6—Aria, "Der Freischutz".....Weber
M. Plançon.
7—Overture, "The Merry Wives of Windsor"...
8—Duet, "The Merry Wives of Windsor"...Nicolai
Mme. Sembrich and Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Prices—75c., $1, $1.50, and $2.50. Boxes, $8, $10, $15, and $20. Admission, $1. Family Circle, 50c.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St.
E. H. Sothern / Virginia Harned
LAST WEEK
Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2
SUNKEN BELL.

NEXT WEEK
THE BOSTONIANS
Will present the Herbert & Smith New Opera
THE VICEROY.
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Fri., Apr. 6, at 2 P. M., Sat., Apr. 7, at 8:15 P. M.
BACH
WAGNER BEETHOVEN
SOLOISTS: Mme. Clementine De Vere, Mrs. Carl Alves, Mr. Wm. H. Rieger, Mr. Ericsson F. Bushnell. CHORUS: The Rubinstein and Apollo Clubs, Mr. Wm. R. Chapman, Director. Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Ullman's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TWO PIANO RECITALS.
Tuesday Afternoon, April 3d, at 3.
Monday Afternoon, April 9th, at 3.
DOHNANYI.
Res. Seats $1.50 & $1 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Direction.....Vert and Wolfsohn

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St.
Ev'gs 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
STUART ROBSON IN OLIVER GOLDSMITH
Special—Mon., April 16. Seat sale Mon., April 9.
Mr. Joseph Jefferson in Rip Van Winkle

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL, 34th St. & B'way. Mat. To-day
GREAT VAUDEVILLE
HAWTHORNE SISTERS,
WILLIAMS & TUCKER,
& 10 STAR ACTS.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. JOHNSON, DAVENPORT & LORELLO & others.
MATINEE TO-DAY
SOCIAL MAIDS.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAD. SQ. GD. AP'L 4.
FOR BUT A 16 DAYS' SEASON.
ONLY CIRCUS THIS YEAR.
The Transcendent, All United
ADAM FOREPAUGH and SELLS BROS.
CIRCUSES, MENAGERIES, HIPPODROMES.
Grand Inaugural Performances Next Wednesday Night.
Glorious Parade To-night
ROUTE.—Starting from Madison Square Garden, on 4th Av., at 8 P. M. sharp, Down 4th Av. to 17th St., to 5th Av., under Dewey Arch, to 57th St., to 8th Av., to Hudson St., to Canal St., to Broadway, to 14th St., to 2d Av., to 27th St., to Garden.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15
.....LAST WEEK.....
"The most brilliant performance yet given."—Tribune.
"A clever novelty."—Herald.
THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON
. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. *.*
THREE NOTABLE REVIVALS:
Monday, April 9, with the original cast,
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.
Monday, April 16, for 3 nights and matinée,
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.
Thursday, April 19, 3 nights and matinée,
MANEUVERS OF JANE.
*.*This theatre will be closed Good Friday.

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMPANY.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Matinées, 2:15.
A MAN AND HIS WIFE.
PRECEDED BY "THE BUGLE CALL."

Charles Frohman's James K. HACKETT
Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St.
Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way.
EV'GS 8. MAT. SATURDAY.
WM. GILLETTE in his new play, Sherlock Holmes

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Av.
"The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald.
Ev'gs 8 o'c. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 1:50.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way.
This Week, 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
AT THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN.
Next Week—Why Smith Left Home. Big Cast.

The New York Broadway to Tokio
Broadway, 44 & 45th Sts.
Eve. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST 6 NIGHTS. No smoking at Matinées.
Special MON., April 19, F. C. Whitney's original Production of Sienkiewicz's Novel.
QUO VADIS. Sale of Seats and boxes opens to-day.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. J. K. Emmet, Kitty Mitchell, Thorne & Carlton, McCale & Daniels, Flood Bros., C. King, Mov. Pics, &c.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. Caron & Herbert, Francesca Redding, W. H. Clemart, Linton & McIntyre, Lacy & O'Brien, Mov. Pic., &c.

Bijou B'way, 30th St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Scenes. To-night, (Mon.,) Handsome Teapot.
THE FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS in New Repertoire.
Mon., April 9, Tim Murphy, "The Carpet Bagger."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
6TH MONTH. "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:16.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Great Scenic Production, Dickens's
OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.
Coming: QUO VADIS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE Pop. Prices! Wed. Mat., 25c. & 50c.
Kelcey-Shannon Co. in the MOTH and the FLAME

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—A NIGHT OFF.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7 Av.
Lottie Gilson, Etta Butler, Press Eldridge.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Evening, April 5th, at 8 o'clock.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
BACH'S MASS IN B MINOR
Seats, 25c to $1. Boxes, $7.50 to $9 at Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. 119 W. 40th St.
Mr. GEORGE GROSSMITH
Humorous and Musical Recitals.
WEDNESDAY Afternoon, APRIL 4, at 3:15.
"Awful Bores"
and humorous musical illustrations.
THURSDAY, APRIL 5, AT 8:15.
"The Trials of an Entertainer"
and "The Baby on the Shore," etc., etc.
SATURDAY, APRIL 7, AT 3:15.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME.
Tickets $1.50 and $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

KOSTER & BIAL'S TO-NIGHT Mats. Thursday and Saturday.
"The Two Real Coons" and their own big Co.
FOLLOWED AT 10:30 BY WILLIAMS & WALKER.
The Incomparably beautiful ballet PROGRESS

Hammerstein's. Victoria Evgs., 8:30.
42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Sat. Mat. 2:30.
—BEGINNING— TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
THE RAYS
In the Musical Farce.
A HOT OLD TIME
CREATED FOR LAUGHTER ONLY.
COMPANY OF 65.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. New Subjects. Up-to-date.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
To-night. To-night.
Moss Roses
The Charming Musical Play.

BERKELEY LYCEUM. 44th St., near 5th Av.
TUESDAY, APRIL 3, AT 2.
BENEFIT FRESH AIR FUND.
Way Down East Co. in "The Judge"; Way Down East Choir; Mason Mitchell, (Illustrated Recital Transvaal War;) Elizabeth K. Benton, violinist; Beatrice Herford, in original monologues; Fred Emerson Brooks, the California Poet. Tickets at Theatre.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
Special: Maurice Farkoa, Society entertainer
JOSEPH HART and CARRIE DE MAR in Mr. Hart's New Comedy, "A Close Call."
CORA TANNER, Geo. Fuller Golden, Grapewin and Chance, Clarice Vance, Dixon, Bowers & Dixon.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL.
Tuesday evening, April 3d, meeting for the benefit of the Free Kindergarten for Colored Children.
Booker T. Washington, Presiding.
Reserved seats, $1; admission, 50 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
147TH TIME TO-NIGHT.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

14th St. Theatre, Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Augustin Daly's magnificent production, THE GREAT RUBY.
As played 200 NIGHTS at DALY'S THEATRE.
Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman—100 others.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th Tues. & Sat. Mats.
Last 4 Weeks of WHIRL-I-GIG laughing success.
SAPOLIO
Seats for the last performances now on sale.

GREATEST OF CASINO SUCCESSES!
THE NEW TOWN BEAUTY! 3d Great Week.
THE CASINO GIRL!

MENDELSSOHN HALL. To-morrow Eve., 8:30
MISS JULIE GEYER.
MISS ELSA RUEGGER.
MM. Dannreuther and Luckstone.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co.
Only Comic Opera in Town.
3d Year, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun.
Next W'k—Pinafore & Trial by Jury.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT.
To-night, "CHARLEY'S AUNT."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal in The Elder Miss Blossom. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Filipino Village; Big-Headed Girl, 3 Jacks, Theatre, 25c's

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended March 31..	4,870,915
Same week last year.....	5,054,141
To date this year.....	34,518,657
Corresponding date last year..	57,811,254

Bonds for the week.....	$24,391,900
Same week last year.....	$18,566,300
To date this year.....	$166,407,640
Corresponding date last year.	$325,909,970

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@6; at three months, 4; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & F. pf.	1¼	Iowa Central pf.	6
Am. Cotton Oil	2½	Kan. & Mich.	3
Am. Linseed	1	K. C., P. & G., all in. paid	2
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1⅝	L. E. & W. pf.	1⅛
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅛	Met. Street	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Met. W. S. El.	1¼
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	Chi.	5½
Anaconda Copper	4¼	M. W. S. El. pf.	1½
Ann Arbor	1	Minn. & St. L.	2¾
Ann Arb. pf.	1½	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	1½
At., T. & S. F.	2½	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	1¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	3¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅞
Balt. & Ohio	5¼	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Brooklyn Rap. Trans.	5½	Nat. Lead pf.	2½
Brook. Union Gas	3¾	National Steel	2⅜
Brunswick City	1½	National Tube	1⅜
Buff, R. & Pitts.	1½	N. J. Central	1
Buff., R. & P. pf.	6	N. Y. Central	2
Canada Southern	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2¼
Canadian Pacific	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	6¾
Ches. & Ohio	1⅝	N. Y., O. & W.	1½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	3½	Northern Pacific	4
Chi. & East. Ill.	4½	North. Pacific pf.	1½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	1⅝	Penn. Sub. rects.	3½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	3	People's Gas, Chi.	8⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	2⅝	Pere Marquette	4¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	3½	Pere Marquette pf.	7½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	3
C., C., C. & St. L.	3	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1⅞	Quicksilver pf.	1⅝
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	5⅝	Reading	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Reading 1st pf.	4
Col. & Hock. Coal	1¾	Reading 2d pf.	3⅜
Consol. Gas	8	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Des M. & Ft. D.	2	St. L. & San Fran.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2½
Erie 2d pf.	1¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2⅝
Evans. & T. H.	2	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Federal Steel	5⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅝
Fed. Steel pf.	1½	Tenn. C. & Iron	3
Glucose Sugar	1¾	Third Avenue	2½
Gt. Northern pf.	3⅜	Union Pacific	3⅛
H. B. Claflin	1	U. S. Rubber	2
Hocking Valley	1⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	8
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	Wis. Central	2½
Illinois Central	1½	Wis. Central pf.	5
Iowa Central	3¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf.	1⅝	Den. & Rio G. pf.	1
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1½	General Electric	1½
Am. Tobacco	1½	National Steel pf.	1½
Continental Tobacco	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1½	Norfolk & Western	1½
Del., Lack. & West.	1½	Pressed Steel Co. pf.	1½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Austin & N'w'n 1st.	1	Jal., H. & S. A., M. & P. 5s	1
Balt. & Ohio 3½s	1	Green Bay deb., A.	4½
Brook. Un. El. 1st.	2⅝	Hocking Valley 4½s.	1⅝
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	2¾	K. C., P. & G. 1st, t. r.	2½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	2¾	Manhattan 4s	1¼
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1½	Met. St. Ry. 5s	1½
Ch., C. & Ind. Gs.	1	Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	1¾
Col. & South. 1st.	1	Minn. & St. L. 1st and ref. 4s	1¾
Detroit City Gas.	5	Mo., K. & T. 1st.	1¼
Det. & Mack. 4s.	2	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	3¾
East Tenn. Reorg. lien	1	M., K. & T. of T. 5s.	2½
Erie 1st con. 4s.	1¼	Mo. Pacific con.	2¾
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	1½	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s.	2
		Mo. Pac. col. 5s.	2¼
		C. Y. Cent. 3½s.	1½
		N. Y. Cent., Mich. 3½s	1
		Nor. Pac. gen. lien	1¼
		Norf. & West. con.	1¼
		Peo. & East. inc.	3
		Reading gen. 4s.	2½
		Rio Gr. South. 1st.	3
		St. L. & San F. 4s.	1
		San A. & A. P. 4s.	3½
		So. Pac., Cent. Pac. 3½s	2¼
		So. Pac. col. tr. 4s.	1
		Southern Ry. 5s.	1½
		Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
		Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
		Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	4
		Virginia Mid. gen.	1
		Wabash deb., A.	3½
		Wabash deb., B.	2¼
		West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st	1½
		West. N. Y. & Penn. gen.	1¼
		Wis. Cent. 1st.	2½

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & E. Ill. 1st 6s.	1½	Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1½
Chi. & N'w'n con. 7s	1	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	1½
Chi. Term. Tran. 4s.	1	Int. & G. Nor. 6s.	1½
Col. & Hock. Valley ext. 4s	1	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s.	1
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1	Texas Pacific 2d.	13
		Ulster & Del. 5s.	1

OUR LONDON CABLE.

PUBLIC SHY OF SPECULATION

Attempt to Promote Interest in American Railroad Stocks at Present a Failure—Disgust at Delagoa Bay Award—Ease in Money Probable, but for Only a Brief Period.

Cable Correspondence.
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LONDON, April 1.—Last week was hard on borrowers, but the worst is now probably over for a short spell. The market, however, at the end of the quarter is some £10,000,000 in debt to the Bank of England, so that it all depends on the liberality of Government disbursements as to whether this money can be paid back or not.

At present the Government is pouring out money at the rate of seven or eight million pounds a week, and the quarterly dividends will be paid this week both on the British and Indian debts. Also about £1,300,000 in Treasury bills will be paid off. With these various helps, and with currency soon coming back from circulation, as well as the release of, say, £5,000,000 in credits accumulated by the joint stock banks for their monthly balance sheet shows—"window dressings," we call them—the market may shake itself free from control. This freedom, however, cannot be maintained, and I consequently as much as ever expect contrary money rates all the Spring.

Up to last Thursday discount kept hard at 4 per cent., but in anticipation of greater ease soon the rate was yesterday about 3⅞ per cent. In another direction also this hope is revealing its influence. We had more bids for support by new enterprises, and more money asked for existing corporations last week than in any week before during this year, and as a matter of course another colony, South Australia this time, has come for the regulation million. But credit is still shy and subscriptions by no means enthusiastic, as the fact that a good electric lighting company has to offer 4 per cent. commission for underwriting a small issue of debentures sufficiently proves. Even colonial loans are now all underwritten.

As yet I cannot report success in regard to the movement to interest the British public in your railroad stocks. The play has been kept up bravely, but when I went down the Street on Friday evening I found scattered melancholy groups instead of the roaring, excited crowd of a week before. While in hopes of drawing the public toward the market, the professionals bought vigorously, but, receiving no support, they became intent only on securing profits.

Thus affairs must go on until the multitude catches the old spirit, but I am not sure that this will happen soon. The losses incident to reorganizations are too fresh in people's memory, and, besides, the numerous class with money enough to make it safe to give its members credit for more is so locked up elsewhere as to be unable to launch into new adventures with its former freedom.

We are accustomed to point with pride to the stupendous mass of our bank deposits, aggregating upward of £800,000,000 for the three kingdoms, and we forget that the reverse side of this unmatchable exhibit is debt. All our banking goods are in the window, and all are labeled "bespoke," as I often remind bankers. When credit is called upon for unusual assistance, such as the subscription to this war loan, it follows that the strain upon credit institutions is severe and the sense of poverty strong until the money thus locked up is released again.

Grant, however, that this is all quite correct and philosophical, and still the probability remains that should our big campaign go smoothly toward a speedily successful issue, or even seem for the time being to do so, we shall find credit somewhere to help us make your share market spin merrily upward. But it is clearly too soon yet, for investment brokers still answer the query. "Are your clients buying Yankees?" with a disappointing "No; but I have plenty of limits to sell."

The Delagoa Bay Railway award has been a regular floorer, and the language addressed in the direction of the arbitrators is quite unfit for publication. No wonder, for the holders of the company's securities expected an award of £2,000,000 as a sort of minimum, and behold, the court says: "You are only entitled to about £992,000, including accumulated interest."

"No more Swiss arbitration courts for me," the angry stockholders cry, and promise themselves fun, if not revenge, when your people begin to speak.

The award is undoubtedly inadequate, in that no damages are given against the Portuguese, or maybe both the Portuguese and Transvaal Governments, for a shameless confiscation, without a shadow even of decent pretext. Before, however, condemning the court it is necessary to know the exact terms of reference. If limited to finding out the amounts spent on the line, then the award is ample, since it works out at over £12,000 a mile, and the blame for the inadequacy must lie at the door of those who settled the terms of reference.

Portugal is reported to be pleased and alleged to have the money ready to pay. If so, political complications may not arise, which is so far good.

Bears of Tinto copper shares still exist here, strange to say, and have been getting badly punished lately. Paris and New York are complete masters of the position, not only in shares, but metal, and advices thence declare quotations are going much higher. Possibly, but a longish experience leads me to distrust most when manipulators' confidence is most unbounded.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, April 2.

American Agricultural Chemical Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Beet Sugar Company—Dividend payable.
American Caramel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Chicle Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Ice Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Steel and Wire Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Stoker Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Sugar Refining Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Belt Railroad and Stock Yards Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Bliss (E. W.) Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston Belting Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Colorado Smelting Company—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Buffalo Hump Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Cambria Iron Company—Dividend payable.
Canadian Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Capitol Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Castle Braid Company—Dividend payable.
Celluloid Company—Dividend payable.
Central Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Chartiers Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chatham National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Alton Railroad—Annual meeting.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago Junction Railway and Union Stock Yards Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Cincinnati Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati Railway, Dayton—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Continental Cotton Oil Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Continental Tobacco Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad—Dividend payable.
Federal Steel Company—Annual meeting.

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 31, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., March 31. Bid.	Closing Sat., March 31. Ask'd	Net Chge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended March 31, 4,870,915.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended March 31. First.	Week Ended March 31. High.	Week Ended March 31. Low.	Week Ended March 31. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 31,1900
116 March 14.	114 January 6.	116	118	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	117	117	116	116¼	113	190
18 February 7.	12½ January 15.	16¾	17	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Co.	29,090,000	.....	..	..	17	17¾	16	17	...	7,365
67¼ March 31.	59 January 29.	67¾	67½	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	29,090,000	Feb. 11, 1900.	1¾	Q	66½	67¾	66	67¼	...	9,546
37 March 29.	32½ March 6.	36½	36½	+ 2½	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	34	37	34	36½	36¼	11,040
94¼ January 23.	90 January 8.	94½	96	..	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	95¾	95¾	94¼	94½	93⅝	20
150 March 16.	145 January 18.	149	151	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	148	151	147	151	140½	38
48⅜ March 19.	33¼ January 15.	47½	48	— ½	American Ice Co.	22,939,100	Feb. 15, 1900.	1	Q	47⅞	47⅞	46¾	47½	...	6,340
78½ February 3.	72½ January 15.	76½	77	+ ¼	American Ice Co. pf.	12,440,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	76	76½	76	76½	...	615
16¼ February 6.	11 March 7.	14⅝	15	+ 1	American Linseed Co.	16,750,000	.....	..	..	13⅞	14⅝	13⅝	14⅜	...	2,215
60 February 5.	52⅜ January 11.	57⅝	58	+ ⅜	American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	58	58	57¼	58	...	1,417
7⅜ January 2.	3¼ March 2.	4½	5	— ½	American Malting Co.	14,500,000	.....	..	..	5	5	4½	4⅝	30	600
31½ January 2.	22 March 1.	22	24	— 1⅝	American Malting Co. pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	24¼	24⅜	23	23	83¼	1,200
43½ February 6.	35½ January 2.	42	42¼	+ 1¾	American Smelting & Refining Co.	27,000,000	.....	..	..	40½	42¾	40½	42	...	13,524
93 March 24.	86 January 2.	..	..	..	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	27,900,000	Jan. 9, 1900.	1¾	Q	92½	92½	90¾	91	...	1,872
50½ February 6.	32 March 6.	36⅝	36½	+ 1½	American Steel Hoop Co.	19,000,000	.....	..	..	35½	37½	35¾	36¾	...	18,643
86 February 6.	79 March 1.	80¾	81½	..	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	14,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	81	82	80	81	...	2,680
59⅜ February 15.	45¼ January 15.	58⅜	58½	+ 1⅞	American Steel & Wire	50,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	56¾	58½	55¾	58⅝	66	114,118
35 February 1.	29 January 15.	90	91	+ ½	American Steel & Wire pf.	40,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	91	91½	90½	90¾	101⅝	3,010
137½ January 4.	95¼ March 3.	107¾	108	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	..	107½	111¾	97⅜	107¾	170	597,623
115 January 10.	107 March 2.	108	111	— 1⅝	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	36,968,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	111	111¼	109¾	109¾	117½	616
95 February 1.	91 March 15.	91	94½	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	14,000,000	March 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	91	91	91	91	101¾	335
36⅝ February 7.	27⅞ January 29.	33½	34	+ ½	American Tin Plate	28,000,000	.....	..	..	33	34	32¾	34	44½	4,943
84 February 16.	80½ January 12.	82¾	83	+ 1	American Tin Plate pf.	18,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	82	83	82	83	95	248
111½ February 14.	94½ January 12.	106¾	107	— 1½	American Tobacco	54,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	106¾	108¾	103¾	106¾	225	69,024
140 February 15.	136 February 10.	130	140	..	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	2	Q	139	139	139	139	145½	600
51⅝ March 31.	38 January 8.	51⅛	51¼	+ 4¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	12	SA	47⅜	51⅝	47	51¼	48⅜	27,063
18 March 26.	16½ March 8.	17	17⅝	+ 1	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	..	18	18	18	18	...	150
47½ March 31.	41 January 3.	47	47⅝	+ 1½	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....	..	..	46½	47½	46	47½	...	1,344
29½ March 29.	18⅞ January 8.	29⅝	29¾	+ 2½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	.....	..	..	27½	29½	27	29½	21¾	288,065
73¾ March 31.	58¼ January 11.	73½	73¾	+ 3¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	114,199,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	71¾	73¾	70⅝	73¾	68	231,551
82¾ March 26.	55¼ January 8.	82	82½	+ 5¼	**Baltimore & Ohio**	42,500,000	.....	..	..	78½	82¾	78	82¾	58¾	142,370
83 March 26.	72⅝ January 9.	82	82⅞	+ ⅞	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	59,227,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	..	82	83	80	82	78	95,740
77 January 31.	63½ March 19.	72¾	73	+ 5⅞	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	45,000,000	.....	..	..	68	74	68	72¼	134	188,462
153½ March 30.	140 January 3.	151½	153¼	+ 3⅜	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	149	153½	149	153½	155	1,980
16⅝ January 25.	8¾ March 19.	11	11¾	+ 1¼	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	..	..	10	11¼	10	11¼	11¼	6,655
70½ March 29.	52 February 27.	69½	70¾	+ 1⅞	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	..	70	70½	69½	70¾	...	1,120
111 March 29.	95¾ March 21.	109	118	+ 6	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	3	SA	106	111	106	111	...	450
55⅞ March 29.	47⅞ February 27.	54	54¼	+ 2½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	SA	52	55⅝	51⅜	54	59	19,693
99¾ February 13.	90¾ January 4.	97	97½	+ 2	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	3	SA	96½	97½	96½	97½	86¾	1,000
33 March 29.	28 March 8.	32½	32⅝	+ 1⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	40,538,400	Oct. 22 '99.	1	..	31	33	30⅝	32½	27¾	126,497
122 March 31.	119½ January 10.	131¾	132	+ 8½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	98,801,000	Mch. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	128¾	132	128¾	131¾	145	64,362
109 March 27.	88 January 11.	104	105	+ 4½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	Jan. 2, 1900.	2	SA	105	109	105	105½	75	1,750
124 February 5.	120 January 17.	120½	122	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	5,830,700	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	121	121	120¾	121	...	645
15¼ March 28.	13⅝ January 11.	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western	21,289,450	.....	..	..	14	15¼	14	14⅜	16⅛	20,750
78½ March 31.	70 January 6.	41⅞	42	+ 1	Chicago Great Western pf. A	11,571,800	Jan. 31, 1900.	2½	SA	76⅞	78¼	76¾	78¼	71	1,140
42 March 31.	33¾ January 11.	75⅞	78¾	+ 1½	Chicago Great Western pf. B	7,498,100	.....	..	..	39⅜	42	39⅜	42	37½	6,350
89 February 1.	86 January 12.	87½	88	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western deb.	10,776,500	Jan. 15, 1900.	3	SA	87¼	87½	87	87¼	91	90
26 March 29.	14 January 15.	25¾	25¾	+ 2½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	..	23½	26	22¾	25¾	9¾	2,150
60 March 31.	47½ January 24.	59½	60½	+ 3¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	3,000,000	Mar. 20, '99.	1	..	54½	60	54½	58	44¾	2,700

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Bid. March 31.	Closing Ask'd	Net Chge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended March 24. First.	Week Ended March 24. High.	Week Ended March 24. Low.	Week Ended March 24. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 31,1900
126¾ March 29.	115¾ January 10.	124¾	124⅞	+ ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,351,850	Oct. 31, '99.	2½	SA	126⅝	126⅝	126¼	126¼	138⅝	44,528
174½ March 26.	168¾ January 10.	172⅝	173⅛	...	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	45,000,000	Oct. 31, '99.	2½	SA	172	172	172	172	178	237
140½ January 3.	126 January 11.	130	135	+ ⅜	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	Jan. 5, 1900.	2	Q	134	135¼	133½	135	159	1,830
200 March 29.	186 January 4.	193	201	+ 3	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	12,286,695	Jan. 5, 1900.	1¾	Q	200	200	199½	200	193	445
114⅜ March 26.	104½ January 9.	112¼	113⅞	+ 1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	68,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	113⅜	114⅜	113⅜	113¾	113⅜	57,960
12 March 22.	9 January 10.	11⅝	12⅜	— ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	..	12	12	11⅞	12	12⅜	200
38 February 7.	33 January 16.	35	38	...	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	17,000,000	.....	..	..	36⅜	36⅜	36	36	37½	1,200
66¾ March 26.	55⅝ February 28.	65½	66	+ ⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	March 1, 1900.	1½	..	65¾	66¾	65¼	65¼	60	57,905
111½ March 26.	106 March 6.	110½	112	+ 1½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	19,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	110	111¼	110	110¾	97½	1,380
24 March 28.	14½ January 10.	24	25	+ 5⅛	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	..	20	24	20	22½	10¾	1,355
89 February 22.	42 January 2.	87½	89½	...	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct., '98.	1½	..	89¾	89	89¾	89	...	200
2¼ March 23.	1⅜ February 28.	1½	2¼	+ ⅛	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	2	2¼	2	2¼	...	200
3⅝ March 20.	3⅛ March 26.	...	...	...	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	999,000	.....	..	..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	...	200
52⅛ March 27.	40¼ January 5.	50⅝	50⅝	+ 1⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17,000,000	.....	..	..	48¾	51¼	49	50¼	36⅛	32,750
12 March 26.	9 January 4.	11¼	12	+ ½	Colorado Midland	3,425,000	.....	..	..	11¾	12	11¼	12	...	200
29⅞ March 21.	21 January 19.	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛	Colorado Midland pf.	4,854,200	.....	..	..	29	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	...	200
7⅝ March 22.	5⅛ January 26.	7	7⅜	— ⅛	Colorado Southern	30,905,000	.....	..	..	7⅜	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	7	5,095
47¼ March 27.	32 January 8.	45⅛	46	+ ½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	8,380,650	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	..	46	47¼	45½	46	34½	3,088
20⅝ March 21.	14½ January 6.	19	19½	+ ½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	8,388,650	.....	..	..	19	20	19	19½	12⅝	2,515
13⅝ March 30.	12 January 8.	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,789,600	.....	..	..	13¼	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	13	14,000
193 January 5.	174½ March 8.	189	190½	+ 8	Consolidated Gas	39,078,650	Mar. 15, 1900.	1	Q	184½	193	183	193	205½	9,750
33 January 3.	28⅝ March 9.	32⅝	33	— 1	Continental Tobacco Co.	43,845,700	.....	..	..	34½	34⅝	31¼	33	53⅝	18,167
89⅝ January 3.	82⅜ March 7.	84	85	— 1½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	48,845,700	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	85¾	86¾	83½	84	98	2,097
119¾ March 28.	113 January 8.	117	118	...	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	117	119½	116¾	117	115	7,855
186 February 20.	173¼ January 30.	181	182	— 1½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,200,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	182	183¾	181	181	173¾	2,798
24¼ March 26.	16⅞ January 10.	22¾	23	— ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	..	24	24⅞	22	22⅝	22⅜	18,145
78¼ March 26.	66⅝ January 10.	74⅜	75	— 1	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	23,650,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	76	76¾	74¼	74⅞	75⅞	5,085
19 March 26.	13½ January 25.	17⅜	18¼	+ 2	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	..	16	19	16	17½	21½	2,360
8¼ March 5.	4¾ January 12.	6	6¼	...	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	..	6¼	6¼	6	6½	3½	500
17½ March 5.	12¾ February 3.	16½	17	+ ⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	10,080,000	.....	..	..	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	9¾	1,470
14⅜ March 27.	11⅜ January 9.	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜	Erie	112,347,400	.....	..	..	13½	14⅜	13½	14¼	13⅜	5,914
43 March 28.	31½ January 5.	42¼	42⅝	+ 2⅞	Erie 1st pf.	43,232,000	.....	..	..	40⅝	43	40⅝	42⅝	38⅞	25,396
21⅞ March 29.	15⅛ January 16.	21½	22	+ 1⅜	Erie 2d pf.	16,000,000	.....	..	..	20½	21⅞	20½	21½	20	4,185
122⅝ February 23.	102 January 3.	...	...	...	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 8, 1900.	1¼	Q	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	...	10
54½ March 15.	44¼ January 5.	53	54	+ 2	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Oct. 10, '99.	2	..	51½	53¾	51⅝	53½	36	3,471
94 March 1.	90 January 24.	94	95	...	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Oct. 16, '99.	2½	SA	94	94	94	94	79¾	200
61⅞ February 6.	47⅜ January 11.	56⅜	56⅝	+ 5⅝	Federal Steel	46,484,300	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	—	52	57	53⅝	56⅝	73⅜	110,445
77½ February 6.	70⅝ January 16.	75¼	75⅞	+ 1⅝	Federal Steel pf.	53,261,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	2	..	75½	76½	74¼	75⅞	90½	9,819
17 March 29.	17 March 29.	16	18½	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	..	17	17	17	17	28	500
131½ March 22.	120 January 10.	129	129¾	— 1½	General Electric Co.	18,276,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	130⅝	131¼	128½	128¾	116⅝	3,810
56½ February 5.	47 January 2.	53⅝	54¼	+ 1⅜	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	24,027,306	March 1, 1900.	1½	Q	52½	54	52⅜	54	71¼	1,720
101⅝ February 1.	98 January 2.	98½	100	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	13,638,300	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	99	99	99	99	105⅞	270
174½ January 3.	156 February 26.	165¾	166	+ 3½	Great Northern pf.	98,408,700	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	161⅞	166¼	160⅝	165½	193⅜	14,547
115½ January 11.	110 March 9.	111	114	+ 1	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	112¼	112¾	112¼	112¾	102⅝	250
38 March 26.	30½ January 10.	36½	37½	+ 1⅜	Hocking Valley	10,304,100	.....	..	..	35½	38	35¼	36⅝	...	9,854
67½ March 28.	58 January 8.	66½	67	+ 1⅞	Hocking Valley pf.	12,654,400	Jan. 10, 1900.	1½	..	65	67¾	64⅞	66⅞	...	9,517
116⅜ March 31.	110⅜ January 9.	116	116¾	+ 1½	Illinois Central	60,009,000	March 1, 1900.	2½	SA	115¾	116¾	114¾	116¾	117¾	10,774
25½ January 3.	14½ March 6.	21½	22	— ½	International Paper Co.	17,442,900	July 1, '98.	1	..	22¾	23	21½	21¾	54½	1,395
70½ February 6.	53 March 6.	66	67	+ ¼	International Paper Co. pf.	22,539,700	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	66¾	67¼	66¾	66¾	82	2,620
10½ January 25.	6⅛ March 22.	8¼	8	...	International Silver	10,000,000	.....	..	..	7	8	7	8	26	20
19⅞ March 30.	11⅞ January 12.	19	19½	+ ⅜	Iowa Central	8,488,800	.....	..	..	15	19⅜	15	19	11⅜	15,749
58 March 30.	47⅛ March 5.	57½	58	+ 6	Iowa Central pf.	5,671,600	March 1, 1900.	1½	SA	51¼	58	51¼	57½	47	6,894
17 March 28.	10 January 10.	15¼	16½	+ 3	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	.....	..	..	13½	17	13½	16½	15	4,906
21½ March 27.	17 March 20.	19½	20½	+ 2	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, full as't pd.	21,061,100	.....	..	..	18¾	21½	18¾	20	...	21,495
43 March 29.	42 March 30.	42	42½	..	Kansas City Southern pf., when issued	.....	.....	..	..	42½	43	42	42	...	4,270
17½ March 27.	15 February 2.	17½	19	..	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Apr. 15, '99.	½	..	17	17¼	17	17½	...	216
100 January 4.	96 January 11.	...	100	..	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '99.	2½	SA	99	99	99	99	...	120
27 January 2.	20¾ March 16.	23	23¾	..	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	..	23½	23¾	23	23¾	19½	880
87⅜ March 29.	83¼ February 2.	87	100	+ 1½	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	..	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	88	120
55½ March 29.	47¼ January 4.	53	59	+ ½	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '98.	1	..	54	56¼	54	55	78½	834
87 March 29.	77⅛ January 9.	86⅞	86⅜	+ 1⅜	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Feb. 10, 1900.	2	SA	85½	87	85	86⅜	65⅜	32,750
14⅜ March 21.	6¼ January 30.	12	15	...	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000	.....	..	..	14½	14½	14½	14½	18	129
104 February 14.	90⅝ January 16.	96¾	98⅛	+ 1⅞	Manhattan Elevated	48,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1	Q	95	96⅝	94½	96⅛	125	86,405
183 February 13.	155 March 19.	164½	165	+ 4¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	45,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	162	167	159	165	265¼	49,576
35 March 29.	24½ January 29.	...	...	+ 5¼	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,488,700	.....	..	..	30	35	30	34⅜	...	1,475
82½ February 14.	76 February 27.	...	...	+ 1⅜	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf.	9,099,000	Feb. 28, 1900.	2½	..	79½	81½	79½	81¾	...	958
14⅜ March 19.	10¼ January 8.	13⅞	14¼	— ¼	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....	..	..	14⅛	14⅜	13	13⅝	9¼	5,290
5 March 17.	3¾ January 4.	4⅝	4½	— ⅜	Mexican National ctfs.	33,358,000	.....	..	..	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	3⅜	6,400
69¾ March 28.	53 January 12.	67¾	68¾	+ 2¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,080,000	.....	..	..	65	69¾	65	67¾	52½	11,270
97 March 28.	90¾ January 12.	96	97	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	96¼	97	96½	97	85	300
21 March 26.	15 January 2.	21	22½	— ½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	14,080,000	.....	..	..	21	21	20	20	...	585
62 March 28.	51 February 23.	60	62	+ 1½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. M. pf.	7,600,000	.....	..	..	60	62	60	60¼	...	550
12⅝ March 28.	10 January 5.	12	12⅜	+ 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	54,950,000	.....	..	..	11½	12⅝	11½	12½	13⅜	5,310
37¼ March 29.	31½ January 11.	36¼	36⅞	+ 1⅞	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	13,000,000	.....	..	..	35	37¼	34⅜	36⅝	39⅜	28,585
51½ March 30.	38⅝ January 11.	50	50¼	+ 1½	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '98.	1	..	49¼	51½	48⅝	50¾	45⅝	152,528
48⅜ March 31.	39 January 12.	48	48½	+ ⅝	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	47⅞	48⅝	47	48⅛	44¼	1,920
189⅞ March 31.	186 March 15.	188	189	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1900.	3½	SA	188⅞	188⅞	188⅞	188⅞	...	400
40¼ February 7.	35 January 9.	36	38½	+ ⅛	National Biscuit Co.	29,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1	Q	36¼	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	51	930
96 February 17.	89¼ March 28.	89	90½	— ¾	National Biscuit Co. pf.	23,000,000	Feb. 28, 1900.	1¾	Q	89¾	90½	89¼	90⅝	103¾	385
28¼ February 5.	23 February 27.	24	24½	+ ⅛	National Lead Co.	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	..	24½	24⅝	24¼	24½	35½	2,435
106½ February 20.	103½ March 6.	104½	106	+ 2½	National Lead Co. pf.	14,904,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	104½	106	103¾	106	113	530
53½ February 6.	40 January 26.	45⅞	46	+ 2⅜	National Steel Co.	32,000,000	.....	..	..	44¼	46⅜	43½	46⅜	53¼	12,435
97 February 6.	92 January 9.	94	95½	— 1¼	National Steel Co. pf.	26,000,000	Mar. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	95⅜	95⅞	95	95	95	947
53¾ March 28.	51 March 21.	53⅜	53¾	+ 1⅜	National Tube Co.	40,000,000	.....	..	..	52	53⅜	52	53¼	...	10,621
92⅜ March 26.	91½ March 16.	92½	92¼	+ ¾	National Tube Co. pf.	40,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	92¼	92⅝	92	92¾	...	4,391
120 March 28.	115 January 6.	115	119	+ 1	New Jersey Central	27,055,800	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	118	120	117½	118½	119½	6,150
138 January 2.	120 February 27.	130	133	— 1¼	New York Air Brake	6,250,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	134½	134½	132⅜	132⅝	190	623
139 March 28.	130⅝ February 26.	137⅝	137¾	+ 2	New York Central	115,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	138	139	136⅜	137⅜	143	32,069
14⅞ March 29.	12 March 14.	14⅛	14⅝	+ 2½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	..	13	14⅞	13	14⅜	15	4,405
85 January 31.	79 February 13.	76	81	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	5	..	79	80	79	80	65	500
40¼ March 29.	32 January 2.	39	40½	+ 6⅜	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	.....	..	..	34½	40¾	34½	39¾	34½	12,520
134 February 28.	130 February 2.	134	...	...	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Jan., 1900.	1¼	Q	133	133	133	133	...	10
26½ March 28.	20⅝ January 10.	26	26⅛	+ 1⅛	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	..	25½	26¼	25	26	27¾	82,599
38 March 23.	22⅞ January 10.	36⅝	36¾	— 1⅛	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	..	37½	37¾	35⅝	36⅝	19	48,377
78 March 26.	67 January 8.	76¾	77¼	— ½	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Feb. 23, 1900.	2	SA	77¾	78	76¾	77	66¼	2,264
15⅞ March 24.	13⅜ January 23.	15⅜	15½	— ⅝	North American	39,776,300	.....	..	..	15¾	15⅞	15¼	15¼	9¼	5,646
61⅝ March 29.	50½ January 11.	61½	61¾	+ 4	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1900.	2	SA	57½	61⅝	57⅜	61	53½	163,215
78¼ March 28.	72½ January 8.	77⅝	77½	+ 1½	Northern Pacific pf.	75,000,000	March 5, 1900.	1	Q	76½	78¼	76½	77⅜	79½	36,510
53 January 2.	49½ March 1.	52	53	..	Pacific Coast	6,809,600	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	..	53	53	52	52½	44	800
87¼ January 4.	84¾ March 9.	88	88	..	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	85	85	85	85	88½	10
47¼ January 2.	35⅜ February 19.	37½	37¾	+ ¼	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	SA	37¼	37¾	35¾	37½	46¾	4,052
140⅝ March 26.	128½ January 12.	139	139¼	— ½	Pennsylvania Railroad	144,908,600	Nov. 29, '99.	2½	SA	146½	146⅝	138	139½	135¼	126,153
137⅛ March 31.	127⅜ January 23.	...	...	+ 3½	Pennsylvania Railroad Sub. Receipts	.....	.....	..	..	137¼	137⅛	137	137	...	360
109⅜ February 6.	92 March 9.	106⅛	108⅜	+ 8¾	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,800	Feb. 26, 1900.	1¼	Q	100½	109	98	108⅜	128	143,792
3⅛ January 2.	1⅝ February 27.	2⅝	3	+ ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	..	2½	3	2½	3	2⅛	1,550
9½ March 26.	5½ January 17.	8½	9	+ ⅞	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	..	7½	9¼	7½	8¼	...	7,395
29¼ March 27.	20 January 29.	26	27	+ 4¾	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	.....	..	..	24	29¼	24	26⅜	...	7,575
64½ March 27.	54½ March 22.	57	63	+ 7½	Pere Marquette pf.	10,162,200	.....	..	..	57¼	64½	58	64⅜	...	2,220
80½ January 2.	66 January 30.	66	68	...	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....	..	..	68	70	68¼	66¾	90	1,410
94 January 8.	81 March 8.	85	88	+ 1	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	22,649,200	Feb. 14, 1900.	2	SA	85	87	85	87	82½	332
58⅜ January 17.	48 March 6.	52	53¾	+ ¼	Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	Feb. 9, 1900.	1½	Q	53	53¾	52⅞	53	...	2,170
88½ January 17.	83 March 29.	82	84	— 1¼	Pressed Steel Car pf.	12,500,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	QQ	84¼	84¼	83	83¼	...	1,445
189⅞ January 19.	183 March 2.	184	185	— ½	Pullman Co.	74,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	Q	185	185	184½	184½	161½	610
2½ March 29.	2 February 14.	2	3	...	Quicksilver	708,700	.....	..	..	2½	2½	2½	2½	3	700
10⅛ March 28.	8¼ March 16.	9	10	+ 1⅝	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 15, '90.	½	..	8¼	10¼	8¼	9⅞	9½	3,825
26⅝ March 28.	17 March 12.	19⅝	19⅞	+ 1½	Reading	69,900,000	.....	..	..	18⅝	20⅝	18⅝	19½	23⅞	25,205
65½ March 28.	49 January 9.	63¼	63¼	+ 4	Reading 1st pf.	28,000,000	March 8, 1900.	1½	..	59⅜	65¼	59⅜	63½	66¾	165,390
34⅞ March 28.	26 January 9.	33¼	33½	+ 3⅝	Reading 2d pf.	42,000,000	.....	..	..	30½	34⅝	30⅜	33⅞	36¼	34,863
27½ February 6.	19⅜ January 15.	23⅛	23⅜	+ ¾	Republic Iron & Steel	27,352,000	.....	..	..	22¾	23½	22¾	23¼	...	12,182
70⅜ February 6.	64⅜ January 18.	66	66¾	+ ¾	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	20,852,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	66	66¾	65¾	66¼	...	2,342
60 March 8.	43¼ January 27.	53½	00	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	.....	..	..	55	55	55	55	...	100
93 March 22.	80 January 16.	90¾	92½	..	Rio Grande Western pf.	6,800,000	Feb. 1 1900.	1½	Q	92½	92½	92	92	77	750
131¾ March 26.	131¾ March 26.	131	...	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	...	100
6½ January 4.	6 January 15.	6	6½	+ ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,800,000	.....	..	..	6½	6½	6½	6½	5⅜	500
49⅞ January 2.	43 March 6.	44	47	+ 2	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,491,000	Jan. 3, 1900.	2	..	45	45	44½	45	45	400
16½ February 5.	15 February 20.	15	16	+ ⅜	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,500,000	.....	..	..	16	16½	15¼	15¼	13⅜	1,257
12 March 31.	9 January 15.	11⅞	12½	+ 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco	28,443,980	.....	..	..	11	12	11	12	11½	5,218
72½ March 30.	68 January 25.	72	72½	+ 2½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900.	2	SA	70⅞	72¼	70½	72¼	72	1,193
39 March 30.	32¾ January 5.	38¾	39	+ 2⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	14,335,700	March 3, 1900.	1	SA	37	39	38¾	38¾	40	10,165
13¾ March 26.	9½ January 9.	12	12¾	— ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	..	13¼	13⅜	12¾	12¼	12½	4,040
34 March 26.	23½ January 10.	32¾	33	+ ½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	20,000,000	.....	..	..	33	34	32½	32⅞	34½	32,465
43 March 27.	35½ January 8.	41⅞	42	+ 1⅜	Southern Pacific	193,862,100	.....	..	..	41	42	40½	42	35¼	266,222
15⅞ March 27.	11 January 8.	15½	15⅝	+ ⅞	Southern Railway	119,800,080	.....	..	..	14½	15⅜	14⅝	15⅛	13	123,312
61½ March 27.	51⅞ January 8.	60⅝	61	+ 1	Southern Railway pf.	60,000,000	Oct. 4, '99.	1	..	60¼	61½	60¼	60½	32	27,413
10¼ January 4.	4½ March 6.	7	8	+ ¼	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	..	7	8	7	7⅝	11	1,115
104 February 2.	70¾ January 11.	97¼	97½	+ 3	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	..	95	98½	94	97½	55	23,551
19 March 26.	14⅜ January 10.	17¾	18	— ½	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	..	18½	19	17⅝	18	22⅜	15,990
15⅜ February 16.	11½ January 17.	...	...	+ ⅝	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	8,840,000	.....	..	..	14	15	14	14½	14	1,800
135⅛ January 3.	45¼ March 2.	104½	105	+ 1½	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	..	102¾	106¾	101	105	225	11,800
68½ January 24.	64 March 1.	66	67	+ ½	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	65½	66¾	65½	66	69½	500
139 January 31.	136 January 2.	139	...	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	2,692,200	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	139	139	139	139	139½	400
25 February 7.	20¼ January 29.	20	22	+ ½	Union Bag & Paper Co.	16,000,000	.....	..	..	22	22½	22	22¾	39½	730
77¾ February 2.	72⅜ March 30.	74½	75	+ ⅞	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	11,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	73½	73¾	72⅝	73⅜	88	1,030
59 March 29.	44⅜ January 10.	58½	58¾	+ 3½	Union Pacific	95,239,700	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	..	56	59	55⅝	58¼	48⅝	212,145
77¾ March 28.	73½ January 8.	77⅛	77¼	+ ⅞	Union Pacific pf.	98,290,700	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	SA	77	77¾	76¾	77⅜	81½	38,722
47⅞ January 16.	46 February 21.	48	50	...	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	SA	48	49¾	48	49¾	53	165
19 January 3.	10⅜ March 2.	13⅛	13⅜	— ¾	United States Leather	61,598,900	.....	..	..	14⅜	14⅝	12⅝	13⅜	7	19,570
77 January 3.	70 February 28.	73¼	74	— ⅝	United States Leather pf.	60,908,900	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	74	74½	73¼	73¼	74	4,527
44 January 2.	25¼ March 14.	31¼	32½	+ 2	United States Rubber	23,686,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1	Q	30¼	32½	30¼	32½	51¾	1,805
104¾ January 3.	90 February 27.	96	98	+ 3	United States Rubber pf.	23,525,500	Jan. 31, 1900.	2	Q	95	98	95	98	116½	833
8 March 26.	6½ March 13.	7¾	8	+ ⅛	Wabash	28,000,000	.....	..	..	7⅞	8	7⅞	7¾	8¾	2,050
23 March 26.	19¾ January 10.	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅝	Wabash pf.	24,000,000	.....	..	..	23	23	22	22⅞	23¾	26,020
127½ March 29.	123 February 21.	125	128	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	3	SA	127½	127½	127½	127½	125	243
88¼ January 5.	80¼ February 27.	83½	84	+ ½	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	84⅜	84⅝	83

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 31, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales W'k Ended March 31. $24,391,900

	Week Ending March 31.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103	104	103¼	103	76
Alabama Midland 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	1
American Cotton Oil 8s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
American Tobacco scrip	102	102	102	102	2
Ann Arbor 4s	93½	94⅜	93½	94⅜	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102	103	102	102⅞	552
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	84½	85	84⅝	84⅝	354⅛
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
Austin & Northwest 5s	98½	99½	98½	99½	47
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96	97	96	97	685½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	102	102¾	101⅞	102⅝	597½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90	91	90	90⅝	854½
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	94	95⅞	94	95⅞	69
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	71⅛	71½	71⅛	71½	8
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	2½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108	108	107½	108	12
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107	107	107	107	10
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	91½	94	91½	94	545
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	36¼	38¾	36¼	38¾	76
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	11	11	11	11	10
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	15
Central of New Jersey general 5s	124½	124¼	124	124¼	16
Central Pacific 3½s	83¼	85¼	83¼	85¼	415
Central Pacific 1st 4s	99¼	100	99¼	99⅞	518
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	117⅝	118	117⅝	118	2
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119⅝	119¾	119	119⅝	32
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	97½	99	97	98⅝	480
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	111¾	112	111¾	112	23
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	104⅝	105	104¼	105	42
Chi., Bur. & Quincy., Nebraska ext. 4s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Division 4s	107	107	107	107	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 5s	117	117	117	117	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	115	115	115	115	26
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	107½	108½	107½	108½	20
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	5
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 5s	101¼	103	101¼	103	11
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	169¾	169¾	169¾	169¾	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chicago & Pacific 6s	120	120	120	120	8
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. Div. 5s	121½	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	11
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	141½	141¾	141	141	6
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	109	109½	109	109¼	2
Chicago & Northwestern ext. 4s	111⅛	111⅞	111⅛	111⅞	4
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	111⅞	111¾	111⅞	111⅞	4
Chicago & Northwestern 3½s	110½	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	106¾	107¼	106¾	107	141
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	136	136	136	136	5
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	97	97	96	96	7
Cleve., Chi., Cin. & Indianapolis gen. 6s	133	133	133	133	8
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	96½	97	96½	97	63
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	94½	95	94½	95	35
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	80½	80¾	79	80	59
Colorado Midland 2-4s	79	79¼	77¾	78	154
Colorado & Southern 4s	84	85	83½	84¾	223
Columbus & Hocking Valley ext. 4s	107	107	107	107	3
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	105	105	104½	105	48¼
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	98¾	98⅞	98¾	90¼	19
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 4s	96	96	96	96	10
Detroit City Gas 5s	96	100	96	100	38
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	37¼	38	35½	36½	253
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	81	81	81	81	5
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118	118	118	118	6
East. Tennessee reorganization lien 4-5s	110	110	110	110	5
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100¾	101	100¾	101	7
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Erie 1st consol 7s	138	138½	138	138½	15
Erie 1st consol. 4s	90¼	91½	90¼	91½	103
Erie 4th extended 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	1
Erie 1st general Lien 4s	73½	74½	73¾	74	274
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	110	110	109¾	109⅞	37
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st 6s	125	125	125	125	1
Flint & P. M., Pt. Huron 5s	107	107⅞	107	107⅞	127
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅞	11
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	71	71	71	71	6
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	59¼	59¼	55	58	30
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	100¾	102	100¾	102	64
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	57½	58	57½	58	21
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	7½	8	7½	7½	435
Hocking Valley 4½s	100½	102	100½	$101⅞	142
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	86¾	87	86½	86¾	42
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	105	105	104	104	46
Illinois Central 3½s	105⅛	105⅛	105¾	105⅛	27
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	5
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	90¼	90¾	90	90¾	73
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	57	57½	57	57½	16
International Paper 6s	107½	107½	107¼	107¼	7
K. C., P. & G. 1st 5s, tr. rects	72¾	75	72	74¾	876
Kansas City Southern 3s, when issued	68½	70	68½	69½	867
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	17½
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	121	121	121	121	3
Lake Shore 3½s	110½	110¾	110	110	31
Lehigh & New York 1st 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	3
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s	99	99½	99	99½	4
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis consol. 5s, tr. r.	67½	67½	67	67	38
Louisiana & Missouri River 1st 7s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 5s	109¼	109¾	108¾	109¾	10
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	110	110	110	110	10
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99½	99¾	99½	99¾	64
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100	100	100	100	5
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	103	104½	103	104½	64
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119½	119¾	119½	119¾	15
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	96	96½	96	96½	21
Mexican Central consol. 4s	79½	80	79	80	82
Mexican Central 1st income	28⅝	28⅝	27⅞	28	257
Mexican Central 2d income	14½	14½	14½	14½	10
Mexican International consol. 4s	87¼	87¼	86½	86½	40
Mexican National 1st 6s	103	103	103	103	2
Mil., L. S. & W. ext. & imp. 5s	124	124	124	124	2
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	97⅝	99⅜	97⅛	99¼	64
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	115	115	115	115	2
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st	106	106	105½	105½	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	92	93⅛	91⅝	93⅛	177
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	66½	70	66½	69½	668½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	91	92¼	91	92¼	28
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	93¼	94	91	93¼	107
Missouri Pacific-trust 5s	96	97½	96	97½	254
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	91	93½	91	93¾	255
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	118¾	121	118½	120¾	206
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	85¾	86½	85½	86½	257
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	128	128	128	128	2
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	129	129	128¾	128¾	5
New York Central general 3½s	110	110⅝	110	110⅝	11
New York Central 1st 7s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	10
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	98	98½	97½	98	62
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg.	95½	97¾	95½	97¾	7
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	95¼	97	95½	97	39
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105½	106¼	105½	106¼	1
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P., pur. money 4s	98	98½	83½	98	116
N. Y. Gas, Elec. Light, Heat & Power 5s	109¾	109¾	108½	108¼	65
New York, Lack. & Western 1st 6s	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼	3
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104	104	104	104	1
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	98	99¼	98	99	308¼
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	112	112	112	113	8
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67	68¾	67	68¼	638
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105¼	105½	105¼	105¾	148
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	119	119	119	119	3
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	104¼	104¾	104	104½	31
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	114	115	114	114	58
Oregon Short Line 6s	128	128	128	128	5
Oregon Short Line income, A	104	104	104	104	¼
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾	5
Panama 1st 4½s	104	104	104	104	2
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	114¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2
People's Gas, Chicago, 2d gtd. 6s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	21
Peo., Dec. & Evans. 6s, trust rects	100	100	100	100	10
Peo., Dec. & Evans., Evans, Div. 6s, tr. r.	99	99	98	98	10
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	21	25¾	21	25¾	221
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	62
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4½s, Series A	117	117	117	117	5
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4½s, Series D	108	108	108	108	9
Reading general 4s	88	89¾	88	89¾	2,141
Rio Grande Southern 1st 5-4s	74	84	74	84	28
Rio Grande Western 4s	89	102	89	89½	98
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 1s	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾	4
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 5-4s	84	84	84	84	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	113¾	115	113¾	114	145
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	85	85	85	85	215
St. L., Kan City. & N., St. Chas. Bridge 6s	115	115	115	115	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	1
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	118	118	118	118	1

BONDS.

	Week Ending March 31.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	110	110	110	110	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½	25
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	90½	91¼	90½	91⅝	210
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	63½	64	62⅝	63	1,122
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s	98	98	98	98	5
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba consol. 6s	141½	141¾	141½	141½	7
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana 4s	104½	104¼	103⅝	103⅝	17
St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s, reduced to 4½s	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¼	25
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	77¾	80⅝	77¾	80⅝	522
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	95¾	95⅞	95¾	95⅞	54
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	83⅝	84¾	83⅝	84¼	499
Southern Pacific of California 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Southern Pacific of Cal. 5s, stamped	109	109¾	109	109½	121½
Southern Railway 5s	112⅞	113	112	112¾	155
Standard Rope & Twine income	15	17½	15	16	197
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	72	73	72	73	19
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	109	109	109	109	3
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	110	110	109¼	109¼	3
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103¼	103½	63
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	115	115	114½	114½	15
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	57½	57½	56	56	7
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	99⅞	100	99⅞	100	10
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	113¾	114	113½	114	15
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½	10
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. r.	123¼	127	122½	126	740
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	106	106½	105½	105½	3
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106	106¼	105⅝	106⅛	535½
Virginia Midland general 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Wabash 1st 5s	117	117½	116¾	117½	40
Wabash 2d 5s	99¾	100¾	99¾	100¾	86
Wabash debenture, Series A	83½	85½	83	86½	45
Wabash debenture, Series B	39	41	39	41	1,671
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	108	109	108	108¾	30
West Shore 4s	113½	114¼	113½	114⅜	20
West Shore 4s, registered	113½	114	112⅞	114	*302
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	114	114½	114	114½	16
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	74¼	75½	74¼	74½	36
West. New York & Pennsylvania income	28¼	29	28½	29	97
Western North Carolina 6s	118	119	118	119	3
Western Union coll. trust 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Western Union deb. 7s, 1875, reg	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	5
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	90⅞	93¼	90¾	93	1,033

Total sales.....$24,257,200

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 31, 1900.

United States 4s, 1907, coupon	117	117	116¼	116¾	*289
United States 4s, 1907, registered	115⅞	115⅞	115½	115½	23
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	135	135	134½	134½	16
United States 4s, 1925, registered	134½	134½	134½	134½	20
United States 3s, coupon	110⅝	111	110⅝	110⅝	50
United States 3s, small	110½	110½	110½	110½	*3
United States 3s, registered	110½	110½	110½	110½	*5

Total sales.....$138,700

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended March 31, 1900.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	89¼	89½	89¼	89½	6

Grand total.....$24,391,900

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered					102	Dec. 2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117¼	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	115½	Mar. 30
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	116¾	Mar. 31
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	Mar. 6	133¼	Jan. 19	134½	Mar. 30
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137⅝	Mar. 5	133¾	Jan. 2	134½	Mar. 30
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116½	Mar. 12	112⅝	Jan. 19	115	Mar. 22
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116¾	Mar. 7	113½	Jan. 15	115¼	Mar. 23
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112¼	Mar. 9	109¾	Feb. 1	110¾	Mar. 30
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111¾	Mar. 13	109	Feb. 7	110½	Mar. 27
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	109¼	Jan. 2	111¾	Mar. 17
United States new 2s, when issued	105	Mar. 24	104	Mar. 21	105	Mar. 24

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116½	Mar. 8	108½	Jan. 8	116½	Mar. 8
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s	106¾	Mar. 6	106¾	Mar. 6	106¾	Mar. 6
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s					97	July 12
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	95¼	Mar. 8	94	Jan. 17	95	Mar. 23
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	10	Mar. 7	10	Mar. 15
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	90	Mar. 14	85	Jan. 5	89½	Mar. 30

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, March 31, total transactions included 4,679,915 shares of stock, $24,257,209 bonds, including $138,700 Government and $6,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS.

	Apr. 1, '99.	Mar. 31, 1900.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	5,064,141	4,870,915	*183,226
Mining	500	1,800	1,300
Banks	1,123	20	*1,103

BONDS.

	Apr. 1, '99.	Mar. 31, 1900.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$18,259,300	$24,257,200	$5,997,900
State	160,000	6,000	*154,000
Government	147,000	138,700	*8,300

*Decrease.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
March 29, 1900	£35,129,997	.....
March 30, 1899	30,906,235	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

March 29, 1900	77,753,626	£45,641,191
March 30, 1899	72,567,227	48,015,652

BANK OF GERMANY.

March 29, 1900	28,878,000	14,618,000
March 30, 1899	27,318,000	14,073,000

RUSSIA.

March 30, 1900	83,651,000	6,789,000
March 30, 1899	97,227,000	4,630,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

March 29, 1900	27,721,000	9,880,000
March 30, 1899	29,921,000	10,445,000

SPAIN.

March 29, 1900	13,673,000	15,434,000
March 30, 1899	11,625,000	11,400,000

ITALY.

March 29, 1900	15,424,000	1,691,000
March 30, 1899	15,226,000	2,350,000

NETHERLANDS.

March 29, 1900	4,968,000	6,116,000
March 30, 1899	3,986,000	4,997,000

BELGIUM.

March 29, 1900	2,541,000	1,470,000
March 30, 1899	2,197,000	1,978,000

Total for week	£329,661,000	£145,349,000
Total previous week	329,661,000	145,349,000
Corresponding date last year	326,447,000	150,000,000

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
March 31	$1,116,124,633	$52,429,219
March 24	1,070,865,909	47,934,726
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,830,142
March 10	983,399,701	50,598,191
March 3	1,020,735,849	55,318,814
*Feb. 24	878,185,589	46,339,547
*Feb. 17	925,315,975	45,246,144
Feb. 10	1,196,832,069	43,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,052,652	59,007,580
Jan. 27	972,111,857	49,416,899
Jan. 20	1,005,176,062	56,908,368
Jan. 13	1,097,626,402	58,654,808
*Jan. 6	1,146,103,226	62,735,507
*Dec. 30	980,902,065	46,530,980
Dec. 23	1,426,305,943	58,302,788
Dec. 16	1,349,644,828	51,807,152
Dec. 9	1,114,060,435	48,117,034
*Dec. 2	1,089,136,968	46,007,791
*Nov. 25	1,086,762,288	53,652,108
Nov. 18	1,288,834,833	56,800,585
*Nov. 11	1,091,754,797	57,124,068
Nov. 4	1,284,266,145	54,674,678
Oct. 28	1,099,020,146	54,975,290
Oct. 21	1,202,533,092	54,928,903
Oct. 14	1,163,902,485	53,231,196
Oct. 7	1,450,652,632	56,604,739
†Sept. 30	749,294,101	38,614,803
Sept. 23	1,350,038,285	58,354,915
Sept. 16	1,086,748,268	43,451,021
†Sept. 9	886,528,474	43,742,453
Sept. 2	932,858,272	53,235,900
Aug. 26	972,668,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	965,519,793	49,330,721
Aug. 12	906,780,544	47,316,779
Aug. 5	1,029,969,475	54,447,144
July 29	875,946,085	57,845,058
July 22	880,471,218	58,532,503
July 15	1,196,804,482	61,666,219
*July 8	1,026,944,953	54,469,379
July 1	1,105,838,716	56,853,488
June 24	945,726,585	52,452,896
June 17	1,157,482,946	56,904,476
June 10	1,060,203,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,302,858	50,274,697
May 27	1,201,915,611	60,136,280
May 20	1,245,292,269	62,891,513
May 13	1,294,883,511	67,221,294
May 6	1,259,472,965	72,052,461
April 29	1,201,119,869	67,732,654
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,584
April 15	1,434,346,255	82,334,494
April 8	1,353,080,641	77,373,982
April 1	1,293,832,167	60,915,694

*Five days. †Four days.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, April 1.—The Bank of Spain's report for the last week showed the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 308,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 1,077,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 1,231,000 pesetas.

	Range for Year 1898.		Range for Year 1899.		Last Sale		Range Since Jan. 1.		Sales.	Week Ending.	
	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.							
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995											
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995											
Atl., Knox. & North 1st g. 5s, 1946											
Atl. & Knox. & North 1st g. 5s, 1946											
Atl. Ave. of Brook. 1st g. 5s, 1998											
Baltimore & Ohio—											
Do prior lien g. 3½s	97	Mar 27	93¼	Jan 10	96	Mar 31	93¼	Mar 31	5000	97	
Do 1st g. 6s	116	Mar 27	97½	Jan 3	97	Mar 31	97	Mar 31			
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	97	Mar 27	87	Jan 3	97	Mar 31	97	Mar 31			
Do P.Jc.& M.Div.1st g.5½s,1925	120	Feb 15	111	Mar 15	111	Mar 19	111	Mar 19	17		
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1990							105½	Oct., 96	23		
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1990							104½	July 98	110	110	
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919							111	Jne 8, 99	1000		
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930							106½	Mar 19	1000	105½	
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945	106½	Feb 16	103½	Jan 18	106½	Mar 19					
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941					116	No 27, 98				116	
B.,Q.Co.& S.con.gtd.g.5s,Jul.1941	104	Mar 14	101	Jan 29	104	Mar 14				104	
Brook. Union El. 1st g. 4-5s,1950	97	Jan 25	92	Mar 8	95½	Mar 31	95½	Mar 31		95½	95½
Brunswick & West. 1st g. 4s,1938					74	Sept., 96					
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111½	Feb 28	100	Jan 18	111	Mar 19	111	Mar 19	112		
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921					128	Sep 1, 99	128	Sep 1, 99	124		
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	124¾	Feb 21	124¾	Feb 21	124¾	Feb 21	124¾	Feb 21		124½	125
Clearf & Man. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943					105	Ap 14, 97					
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913					100	No 18,99					
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Mar 2	106½	Jan 18	108	Mar 28	108½	Mar 28		108½	109½
Do con. 1st 5s, 1934	117½	Mar 15	115	Jan 19	117½	Mar 15					
Do do registered					110½	Feb 4,99					
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927					140	Fe 14, 97					
C. R., I. F. & N.W.1st g.5s,1921					105	Jan 6, 90				115	
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	108	Mar 27	105½	Jan 3	108	Mar 27				107½	
Do 2d 5s, 1913	109½	Jan 24	106¼	Mar 8	107	Mar 28					
Do do registered					106	Ja 30, 97					
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948	88¼	Jan 31	87½	Jan 5	88¼	Jan 31				86	90
Cen.R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15					
Can. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov.,1945	120	Jan 15	120	Jan 15	120	Jan 15					
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	94	Mar 31	88½	Feb 23	94	Mar 31					
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000					97¾	Oct 23,98					
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945. Oct 1	38¾	Mar 31	32½	Feb 24	38¾	Mar 31					
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945. Oct 1	11	Mar 28	9	Jan 3	11	Mar 28					
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945. Oct 1	6	Mar 29	4½	Jan 5	6	Mar 29					
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946					95	De 27, 99					
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947					102	Jne 29,99					
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946					99	July 6,98					
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	110	Feb 15	110	Feb 15	110	Feb 15				110	
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908					112½	Mr 20,99					
Do gen. 5s, 1987	125	Jan 20	117½	Jan 3	124¼	Mar 30					
Do do registered	122	Mar 7	116	Jan 10	121	Mar 24					
Leh. & Wil.C.con.as.7s,July,1900	101	Jan 22	98	Jan 11	99½	Mar 28					
Do 5s, 1912	103	Feb 2	100½	Jan 3	103	Feb 9					
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	114	Jan 18	113	Jan 19	114	Feb 2				114½	
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908	118	Mar 30	115¼	Jan 26	118	Mar 30				118	
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	119½	Mar 3	118	Jan 13	119½	Mar 3					
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	119¾	Feb 19	115	Jan 5	119½	Mar 30					
Do do registered					117	Jne 2, 99					
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	99	Mar 31	95¼	Jan 2	98¾	Mar 31				98¾	
Do do registered					97¾	Au 30,99					
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	105½	Mar 24	101	Jan 8	106½	Mar 24				103½	105½
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	99	Jan 9	99	Jan 9	98	Jan 9					
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940					95¼	My 27,98					
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941					101¼	Ap 29,99					
Eliz., Lex & B. S. 5s, 1902	103	Feb 14	100¼	Mar 5	101	Mar 29					
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903					109	Jne 12,99					
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st 7s, 1900	101⅞	Mar 28	101⅞	Mar 28	101⅞	Mar 28				101½	
Do 2d 7s, 1900					106½	Fe 24, 99					
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f.,1912					105½	Oct., 95					
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	112¾	Mar 3	110¼	Jan 5	112	Mar 28					
Do s. f. 5s, 1901	101½	Jan 15	101½	Jan 15	101½	Jan 15				102½	
Do deb. 5s, 1913	112	Mar 30	108½	Jan 10	112	Mar 30					
Do conv. 5s, 1903	127½	Mar 22	120½	Jan 18	127½	Mar 22					125
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	117	Mar 28	116½	Mar 21	117	Mar 28				117	
Do do 4s, 1919	107	Mar 28	103	Jan 5	107	Mar 28				106¾	
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	102	Jan 2	100½	Feb 2	100½	Mar 28				100¾	
Do Southwest. Div. 4s, 1921	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31					102½
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905					105	Au 9, 99					
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	105	Mar 30	100¾	Jan 5	105	Mar 31				104	
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	112¼	Mar 27	108¾	Jan 2	112½	Mar 27					
Do do registered					111½	Jne 2, 99					
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	119	Mar 5	119	Mar 5	119	Mar 5				119	
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	116	Mar 21	113¾	Jan 26	114½	Mar 28				113½	116
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	138	Jan 23	136	Jan 10	137	Feb 19				136½	
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	115	Mar 28	112	Jan 2	115	Mar 31					
Do do registered					103¾	No 18,98					
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 24	107	Feb 24	107	Feb 24				100	
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—											
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	114	Mar 15	113	Jan 24	114	Mar 15				113	
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947	103	Feb 26	100	Jan 31	103	Mar 31					
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	115¼	Mar 28	111½	Jan 12	115¼	Mar 28					
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—											
C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902	167	Jan 10	167	Jan 10	167	Jan 10				170	
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	167¼	Jan 29	166¼	Jan 12	167¼	Feb 1				170	
Do con. 7s, 1905	169¾	Mar 27	166¼	Jan 25	169¾	Mar 27				170	
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	167¼	Feb 16	166	Jan 17	167¼	Feb 16				170	
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909					120½	De 22, 99	117½				
Do 1st LaC. & Dav.7s, 1919	117½	Feb 14	117⅝	Feb 14	117⅝	Feb 14				117½	
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	120	Mar 1	117⅞	Jan 6	119⅞	Mar 20				119½	
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	127¼	Jan 29	127¼	Jan 29	127⅞	Jan 29				127¼	129
Do do 5s, 1910	110¼	Jan 20	110¼	Jan 20	110¼	Jan 20				110¾	
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	120	Mar 26	118¼	Jan 5	120	Mar 26				119½	121
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	121¼	Mar 29	118	Jan 2	121½	Mar 28				120½	
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	121¼	Jan 30	121	Jan 29	121¼	Jan 30				120½	
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	111½	Feb 16	111½	Feb 16	111¼	Feb 16				111⅞	
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	117⅝	Jan 23	117⅝	Jan 23	117⅝	Jan 23				119	
Do Wis., Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921	120½	Mar 16	117	Jan 3	119⅝	Mar 21				119	121½
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	114½	Mar 29	112⅜	Jan 16	114½	Mar 29				114½	
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924					137½	Jul 18,99					
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	114⅜	Feb 16	110¼	Jan 2	114⅜	Feb 16				114½	
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	111⅝	Mar 20	109	Jan 10	111⅝	Mar 20				111½	
Do do registered					105½	Fe 19, 98					
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	119	Jan 9	118	Jan 12	118	Jan 12				121	
Do 1st con. 6s) 1913	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8				121	
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915	144	Mar 14	140½	Feb 5	141	Mar 27				142	
Do gold 7s, 1902	111½	Mar 31	109	Jan 9	111½	Mar 31				110½	
Do do registered	111	Mar 17	108¾	Jan 6	111	Mar 17				110½	
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929					120	Sep 7, 99				118	
Do do registered	117	Mar 7	116	Feb 23	117	Mar 7				115	116
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929	110	Feb 10	109	Jan 6	109¾	Mar 27				109¾	
Do do registered					105¾	Mr 28, 99					109¾
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933	121¼	Feb 2	118⅝	Jan 12	121	Mar 1				121¼	
Do do registered					119¼	De 27, 98					
Do debenture 5s, 1909	109½	Mar 29	107	Jan 3	109½	Mar 29				109½	
Do do registered					105	De 26, 99					
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	117	Feb 5	116¼	Feb 5	116⅜	Feb 7				117½	119½
Do do registered					117¾	Fe 7, 98					
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	111⅛	Mar 30	108¼	Jan 23	111⅛	Mar 30					
Do do registered	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7					
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	110⅞	Mar 21	105¼	Jan 9	110¼	Mar 30					
Do do registered					103	No 19,98					
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s,1901	103¼	Feb 28	103¼	Feb 28	103¼	Feb 28					
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4					
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905					117½	Fe 6, 99					
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909	110	Mar 20	110	Mar 20	110	Mar 20				109	
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910					114½	Au 28, 99				100	
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900					103	No 10,99					
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	139½	Feb 10	138	Feb 8	138⅜	Mar 20				138⅜	140
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907					105½	Fe 24, 97					
Do ext. & imp. s. fd. 5s, 1929	125	Jan 25	122¾	Feb 8	124	Mar 30				123½	
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924					140	De 13, 99					
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925					140½	De 5, 99				139	
Do incomes, 1911					112	No 13, 99					
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	133¼	Mar 21	130	Jan 26	133¼	Mar 21				133	
Do registered	131	Jan 29	127	Jan 8	131	Mar 19					
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	107¼	Mar 23	103½	Jan 8	107	Mar 31				107½	107¼
Do do registered	105¾	Feb 1	105¾	Feb 1	105¾	Feb 1					
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	96	Mar 31	96	Mar 31	96	Mar 31					
Do 1st 2½s, 1905					83	De 7, 99	87			80	
Do extension 4s, 1905					98½	My 18,99					
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	114	Feb 19	112	Mar 21	112	Mar 21					
Do small bonds, 1923					100	Ap 15, 97					
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	136	Mar 9	131	Jan 8	136	Mar 29				135½	
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	135	Feb 9	132	Jan 2	135	Mar 12					
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	132½	Mar 21	127	Jan 10	132½	Mar 21				131½	
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930					140	Mr 23, 99					140
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	97	Mar 22	92½	Jan 26	96	Mar 31					
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s.f. 6s,1919					101	Oct 4, 99	106½				
Do gen g. 6s, Dec., 1932	120	Feb 6	118	Jan 29	119	Mar 22	118½				
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921,coup.off					100	Oct 28,99					
Choc. Okla. & G. gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17					
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905					120	Au 10,99					
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937					103½	Mr 13,97					
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	113½	Jan 5	113½	Jan 5	113½	Jan 5				113	
City & Sub. R. Balt. 1st g. 5s,1922					105½	April, 93					
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s 1993	97	Mar 31	94	Jan 2	97	Mar 31					97
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939					97	Jne 20,99					
Do St. L. Div. 1st cl.g.4s,1990	103	Feb 14	101½	Jan 8	102¼	Feb 23				102½	
Do do registered					99	May 4,99					
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940					87	Oct., 95					
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940					83	No 22,95					
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	95½	Feb 14	93	Jan 18	95½	Feb 14				93	
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g.4s,Au.,1936	105	Mar 24	105	Mar 24	105	Mar 24					
Do con 6s, 1920					100	Nov., 94				103	
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g.5s,1928	115¾	Mar 21	115¾	Mar 21	115¾	Mar 21				115	
Ind., Blm. & W. 1st pf. 7s, 1900					103¼	De 13, 99					
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	92¼	Mar 31	84½	Jan 4	92¼	Mar 31	91½			92	
Do income 4s, April, 1990	34½	Mar 27	25	Jan 8	33½	Mar 31	33			34	
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914					138½	Jul 6, 99					
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	133	Mar 28	130	Jan 15	133	Mar 28	132				
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901					105¾	No 24,98					
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I.,1901					108½	Fe 10, 99					
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	108	Feb 24	106	Jan 29	108	Feb 24				110	
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	130	Feb 16	128	Jan 5	129	Mar 22					
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	79¼	Mar 26	68	Jan 4	78	Mar 31					

	Range for Year 1898.		Range for Year 1899.		Last Sale		Range Since Jan. 1.		Sales.	Week Ending.	
	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.							
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947											
Col. & Cincinnati 1st g. 4s, 1940	97	Jan 27	88	Jan 27	88	Jan 27	88	Mar 31			
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943											
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907											
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906											
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914											
Do 7s, 1871-1914											
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915											
Do 7s registered											
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921											
Do construction 5s, 1923											
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923											
Warren 2d 7s, 1900											
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917											
Do registered											
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906											
Do registered											
Do g. 6s, 1906											
Do do registered											
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921											
Do registered											
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s,1933											
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900											
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936											
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936											
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928											
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s,1917											
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995											
Det.,Mack. & Mar. ld.gt.4½s,Ser.A,1911											
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937											
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928											
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937											
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941											
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947											
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919											
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923											
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920											
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928											
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920											
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920											
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935											
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916											
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan.,1909											
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982											
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D.& I.1st c.6s,1918											
N. Y. & Gwood L.gtd.g.5s,1946											
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds.,1996											
Do registered											
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996											
N.Y.,Sus. & W. 1st ref. g.5s,1937											
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937											
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940											
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943											
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942											
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g.6s,1910											
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933											
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921											
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942											
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923											
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g.5s,1930											
Ev & Ind 1st con.gtd.g.6s,1926											
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920											
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939											
Do Ft. Huron D. 1st g. 5s,1939											
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918											
Do con. g. 5s, 1943											
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s,1941											
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g.4-6s,1921											
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4-5s, 1928											
Gal.,H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s,1913											
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g.5s,1945											
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945											
Ga., Car. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929											
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A											
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B											
Hock. Val. R. 1st con.g.4½s,1999											
Col. & H. Val.1st ext.g.4s,1948											
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933											
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951											
Do registered											
Do g. 3½s, 1951											
Do do registered											
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952											
Do do registered											
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953											
Do do registered											
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951											
Do Louis. Div. g. 3½s, 1953											
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950											
Do Mid. Div. reg. 5s, 1921											
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s,1951											
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951											
Do do g. 3½s, 1951											
Do do registered											
C., St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951											
Do do registered											
Do g. 3½s, 1951											
Do Memphis Div. 1st g.4s,1951											
Belle. & Carond. 1st 6s, 1923											
St. L. South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931											
Car. & Shawn. 1st g. 4s, 1932											
Ind. Dec. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1935											
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 1st ref. 5s, 1948											
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919											
Do 2d g. 5s, 1909											
Do 3d g. 4s, 1921											
Iowa Cent. 1st g. 5s, 1938											
K. C., P. & G. 1st&col.g.5s,1923											
Do trust receipts											
Kansas City Southern 3s, when issued											
Lake Erie & W. 1st g. 5s, 1937											
Do 2d g. 5s, 1941											
North. Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945											
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) col. g. 5s, 1997											
Lehigh Val.(N.Y.) 1st g.4½s,1940											
Do registered											
Lehigh V. Ter. 1st gtd.g.5s,1941											
Do registered, 1941											
Leh. V. C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1933											
L. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945											
El., Cor. & N. 1st g. pf. 6s, 1914											
Do gtd. g. 5s, 1914											
L., R. & M. Tr. Co. cts., 1st g. 5s, 1937											
Long Isl. 1st con. 5s, July, 1931											
Do gold 4s, 1932											
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938											
Do unified g. 4s, 1949											
Do Ferry g. 4½s, 1922											
N. Y. & Rkway B. 1st g. 5s,1927											
Do 2d income, 1927											
N. Y., B. & M. B. 1st con. 5s,1935											
L.I.N.&S.B.1st cn.gtd.g.5s,Oct,1932											
L.,E.&S.L.Cn.t.c.cfs.1st cn.g.5s,1939											
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943											
Louis. & Nash., Cecil. Br. 7s,1907											
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930											
Do do 2d g. 6s, 1930											
Do E. H. & Nash. 1st 6s, 1919											
Do gen. 6s, 1930											
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920											
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921											
Do do 2d 3s, 1980											
Do Nasu. & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900											
Do sk. fd. (S.&N.Ala.)g.6s,1910											
Do g. 5s, 1937											
Do col. tr. 5-20 g. 4s, 1903-18											
Do unified g. 4s, 1940											
Do Pen. & Atl. 1st g. 6s, 1921											
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931											
L.& N. & M.& M.1st g.4½s,1945											
N. F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937											
Do S. & N.Ala.cn.gtd.g.5s,1936											
Ky. Cent. Ry g. 4s, 1987											
Louis. Ry Co. 1st con. g. 5s,1930											
L. & N. L., C. & Lx.g.4½s,1931											
L. & Jeff. Bg. Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945											
Manhattan Ry. cn. g. 4s, 1990											
Met. El. 1st g. 6s, 1908											
Met. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g.5s,1997											
B'way & 7th Av. 1st cn.g.5s,1943							

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990	J D	93¾	Mar 30	88½	Jan 8	93¾	Mar 31	93½	..
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	F A	70	Mar 31	65	Feb 19	69¾	Mar 31	69¾	70
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	M N*	95¾	Jan 4	90	Mar 8	93½	Mar 31	92	..
M., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	M S*	93	Jan 26	89	Mar 7	92¼	Mar 30	..	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	F A*	77	Jan 3	76	Feb 23	76	Feb 23	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1949	M N*	..	....	..	....	94	De 8, 99	..	..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s, 1906	M N	..	....	..	....	100¾	No 22, 99	..	..
Sher., Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	J D	95½	Mar 30	92½	Jan 27	95½	Mar 30	..	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	A O	106	Mar 28	102½	Jan 3	105½	Mar 31	..	..
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920	M N*	121	Mar 29	114½	Jan 13	120¾	Mar 29	120	..
Do 3d 7s, 1906	M N*	115	Feb 7	114½	Feb 17	115	Mar 21	114	..
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917	M S	99	Feb 23	94	Jan 2	97½	Mar 30	..	..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	F A*	94	Jan 3	90	Mar 5	93¼	Mar 30	93	93¼
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	F A*	105¾	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	J J*	113	Mar 5	112¾	Mar 12	113	Mar 13	113	..
St. L. & I. M. gn. con. l. g. g. 5s, 1931	A O	113½	Mar 28	109¼	Jan 8	113½	Mar 31	113¾	115½
Do do gtd. g. 5s, 1931	A O	110¾	Feb 7	110	Jan 23	110¼	Feb 7	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929	J J*	82¾	Mar 28	77¾	Jan 8	82½	Mar 31	..	..
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945	J J*	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	J D*	127½	Feb 19	124	Jan 3	127½	Mar 22	..	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	Q J	123	Mar 5	123	Mar 5	123	Mar 5	120	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	87	Feb 16	83	Jan 8	85½	Mar 30	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1947	F A	108¾	Mar 23	107	Jan 9	108¾	Mar 31	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	J J	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	J J*	129	Jan 30	126	Jan 8	126¾	Mar 30	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901	J J	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 12, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	A O	107½	Mar 21	104¾	Jan 6	107	Mar 22	..	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917	J J	..	....	..	....	111	De 20, 99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.	J J	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., 1923	J J	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	J J	110½	Mar 6	109	Jan 4	110¼	Mar 28	110¾	..
Do registered	J J	110¼	Mar 8	110	Feb 9	110¼	Mar 8	110¾	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	108	Feb 21	105¾	Mar 21	105¾	Mar 21	105¾	..
Do do registered	M S*	107¾	Feb 1	105¾	Mar 9	105¾	Mar 9	105¾	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904	M S*	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 21, 98	105¾	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	J D	..	....	..	....	103¼	Jne 26, 99	103	..
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 25, 98	103	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	M N	103½	Mar 14	101	Jan 11	103½	Mar 19	103¼	..
Do do registered	M N	..	....	..	....	102¾	Au 1, 99	103¼	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997	J J*	110¾	Mar 30	109	Jan 2	110¾	Mar 30	..	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	112¼	Ap 14, 99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	F A	97½	Jan 26	96½	Mar 6	97	Mar 29	97	97½
Do do registered	F A	..	....	..	....	96	De 12, 99	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	F A	99	Jan 27	97	Jan 2	98	Mar 29	98	98½
Do do registered	F A	97¾	Mar 29	95½	Jan 24	97¾	Mar 29	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	J J	114¼	Feb 9	110	Jan 2	114½	Mar 30	114	..
Do registered	J J	114	Mar 31	110	Jan 4	114	Mar 31	113½	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	110	Feb 27	108	Jan 4	109½	Mar 16	..	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17, 98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A, 1940	J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28, 98	..	..
Do do registered	J J	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24, 97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	M N	102¾	Mar 5	101½	Jan 5	102¾	Mar 13	102¾	..
Do registered	M N	102¾	Mar 7	101¾	Jan 29	102½	Mar 14	102¾	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	104½	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	129½	Feb 13	127¾	Mar 23	128¼	Mar 30	..	129½
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	M N	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 13, 99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13, 98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	107	Jan 18	106¾	Feb 8	107	Feb 16	105½	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	..	....	..	....	123	Jul 14, 99	..	125
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—									
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	121	Jan 13	120	Feb 26	120	Feb 26	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	J J*	101½	Feb 1	100¾	Jan 4	101½	Feb 1	102	..
Do do registered, 1900	Q J*	102¼	Mar 21	100¾	Jan 2	102½	Mar 21	..	..
Do con 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	114	Mar 15	112¾	Jan 19	114	Mar 22	113¾	..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	113½	Feb 10	112¼	Jan 10	113½	Feb 10	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	J D	110½	Jan 24	109½	Jan 6	110½	Mar 30	110	111
Do do registered	J D	110½	Mar 17	110½	Mar 16	110½	Mar 17	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L. S. & M. S, 1901	A O	..	....	..	....	108¼	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	..	....	..	....	122¾	No 3, 99	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	M N	106¾	Mar 12	108¼	Jan 5	106¾	Mar 14	109¼	110
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	M N	103¼	Feb 8	103¼	Feb 8	108¼	Feb 8	103	..
Do 6s, 1909	M S*	..	....	..	....	122	Fe 25, 98	118	..
Do 5s, 1931	M S	..	....	..	....	129	No 20, 99	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	..	....	..	....	127	De 2, 99	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	108½	Mar 28	104½	Jan 3	108¼	Mar 28	108¾	..
Do registered	A O*	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	J D	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	188	Jan 27	185¾	Jan 5	188	Mar 19	185	..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	187	Nc 17, 99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	..	185	Feb 27	185	Feb 27	185	Feb 27	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	....	..	....	128	De 27, 99	126	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	M N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114¾	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	..	....	..	....	113	Jul 29, 99	109¾	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	107½	Feb 10	102	Jan 10	104	Mar 26	..	..
Do do reg. $5,000 only	M S	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry. gen. 1. g. 1st g. 6s, 1921	J J	..	....	..	....	119½	Ap 12, 99	..	..
Do registered	J J	..	....	..	....	112	Jul 20, 99	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	F A	131½	Mar 22	131½	Mar 22	131½	Mar 22	..	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jul 28, 99	..	..
N. P. Ry p. l. n. ry. & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	105½	Mar 27	102½	Jan 2	105¾	Mar 31	105½	105¾
Do registered	Q J	105½	Mar 13	103	Jan 8	106½	Mar 13	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	68¾	Mar 30	65	Jan 10	68½	Mar 31	68¼	69
Do do registered	Q F	..	....	..	....	66	Sep 21, 99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mch., 1948	Q M	..	....	..	....	95	My 11, 99	82	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	120	Mar 12	118	Jan 5	119	Mar 28	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	112	Mar 30	110	Jan 15	112	Mar 30	112	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	M N	129	Jan 2	129	Jan 2	128	Jan 2	132	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932	A O	133	Mar 23	133	Mar 23	133	Mar 23	..	..
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934	F A	..	....	..	....	117½	Au 30, 98	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	J J	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	106	..
Gcl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	100½	Mar 13	95	Feb 14	100½	Mar 13	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	99½	Mar 28	90¼	Jan 3	99	Mar 31	99	99¾
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	J D	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 24, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	A O	95	Feb 1	95	Feb 1	95	Feb 24	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901	J J*	77	Mar 12	60	Jan 5	77	Mar 12	..	77
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	108¾	Feb 16	104¼	Jan 6	107½	Mar 30	107½	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	105	Jan 16	104	Mar 27	104	Mar 27	104	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	114½	Mar 5	111½	Jan 10	114½	Mar 27	..	..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	121¼	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cfs., 1937	M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 98	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	M N	..	....	..	....	108	My 17, 97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	M S	..	....	..	....	115½	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	..	112¾	Mar 7	109	Jan 12	112¾	Mar 7	..	..
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1920	J J	100	Jan 18	100	Jan 18	100	Mar 30	100	..
Do E. Div. T. Co. cfs. 1st 6s, 1920	M S*	99¼	Feb 3	99	Feb 5	99	Mar 30	99	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1928	M N*	..	....	..	....	17	My 23, 98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. pd.	..	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	130¾	Mar 10	130¾	Mar 10	130¾	Mar 10	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	....	..	....	96	De 9, 99	97¼	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 26, 98	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. con. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	A O*	117	Mar 27	114	Jan 9	117	Mar 27	116¾	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	A O	118	Feb 13	113⅝	Jan 12	115¾	Feb 27	116¾	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	..	....	..	....	113	No 23, 98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	108	Mar 26	108	Mar 26	108	Mar 26	..	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	F A*	..	....	..	....	105¾	Ap 18, 99	..	..
Do registered, 1900	F A*	..	....	..	....	109¼	Ap 22, 97	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	137	Feb 15	135	Jan 12	137	Feb 15	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	138	Mar 1	138	Mar 1	136	Mar 1	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	134	Feb 15	134	Feb 15	134	Feb 15	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	..	....	..	....	113½	Oct 4, 99	120	..
C. & P. con. skg. fd. 7s, 1900	M N*	103½	Mar 6	102	Jan 12	103½	Mar 6	104	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	J J	117½	Feb 2	117½	Feb 2	117½	Feb 2	118	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	108	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928	A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 99	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. l. 6s, 1932	J J	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 99	141	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J*	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 24, 99	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	115¼	Mar 19	113½	Jan 16	115¼	Mar 19	..	..
Do 1st con g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	100¼	Feb 28	99¾	Jan 18	100¼	Feb 28	100	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	..	100¼	Jan 26	99½	Jan 11	100¾	Mar 14	100	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	J J	89¼	Mar 28	83	Jan 9	88¼	Mar 31	88¾	89¼
Do registered	J J	..	....	..	....	84¾	De 6, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	100¼	Mar 22	94¼	Jan 4	99¼	Mar 31	99¼	99¾
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, 1917	A O	86½	Mar 22	86	Feb 20	86½	Mar 22	..	..
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	..	....	..	....	105	No 10, 99	..	..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	74	Mar 27	71	Mar 9	74	Mar 31	74	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 6-3-4s, 1947	J J	84¾	Jan 18	82	Jan 3	84	Mar 30	83	84
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906	M N*	..	....	..	....	110	No 15, 99	113¾	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N*	113¼	Feb 15	111½	Jan 30	113¼	Mar 27	113¾	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	113	Feb 8	111½	Jan 31	113	Feb 8	113¾	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919	F A*	..	....	..	....	113¾	July, 98	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	123	Feb 7	122	Mar 26	122¾	Mar 27	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	110	Mar 27	106	Jan 4	110	Mar 27	..	..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O*	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 3, 99	103¼	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	84	Feb 6	79	Jan 3	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	84	Feb 6	79	Jan 3	83¼	Mar 31	..	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	..	....	..	....	99¾	De 18, 99	100	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	A O	95	Feb 19	95	Feb 19	95	Feb 19	..	97¼
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1990	M N*	91	Jan 25	86½	Jan 9	91¾	Mar 30	91	91¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	64	Mar 26	53¾	Jan 10	66	Mar 31	63	65¾
St. P. City Ry. Co. con. g. 5s, 1937	J J	112	Feb 7	111	Mar 2	111½	Mar 9	111½	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	..	....	..	....	120	Fe 8, 99	118	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	110¾	Mar 29	110¾	Mar 29	110¾	Mar 29	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	J D	98½	Feb 1	98	Jan 18	98½	Feb 1	97	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	121	Mar 12	118¾	Feb 7	120¾	Mar 15	120¼	120¾
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	121½	Feb 16	119¾	Jan 6	121½	Mar 16	121¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	141½	Feb 10	137	Jan 3	141½	Mar 30	..	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾	Fe 23, 99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	116¼	Mar 31	112¼	Jan 2	116¼	Mar 31	..	118¾
Do do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	106¾	My 29, 97	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	J D	104½	Jan 24	102½	Jan 2	103¾	Mar 30	..	105
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	104	Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	125¼	Ja 12, 98	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	134¾	Feb 26	134¼	Jan 10	134¾	Feb 26	..	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	..	....	..	....	113	De 7, 99	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	A O	..	....	..	....	109	De 4, 99	110	..
Sul. & Elroy R. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J D	..	....	..	....	108	Ap 11, 98	..	..
Do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	105	Ap 24, 98	..	..

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 20, 99	..	108
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	J J	..	....	..	....	112¾	Oct 2, 99	111½	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O	126½	Jan 13	125½	Jan 3	126¾	Jan 13	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	A O	..	....	..	....	112	Mr 17, 99	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	104½	Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—									
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	84¾	Mar 28	80	Jan 9	84¾	Mar 31	84¾	85¼
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	85	No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	100¾	Jan 23	97½	Jan 11	99¾	Mar 30	99¼	100
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	85¼	Mar 30	81	Jan 9	85¼	Mar 31	85	85¼
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	..	....	..	....	108	Oct 17, 99	107	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	J D	106¼	Feb 28	106½	Feb 28	106½	Feb 28	108¼	110
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	M N	102¾	Jan 31	100¾	Mar 14	102	Mar 31	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N. 7s, 1903	J J	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	110¼	Jan 9	110	Jan 29	110¼	Mar 22	110	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	113	Feb 21	113	Feb 21	113	Feb 21	110	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	A O*	87	Mar 28	83¾	Jan 9	86¾	Mar 31	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	120¼	Feb 28	120¼	Feb 28	120½	Feb 28	121¾	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	A O	..	....	..	....	134	No 22, 99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	..	....	..	....	99	De 27, 99	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	J J	80¾	Mar 31	75	Jan 9	80¾	Mar 31	80	80¼
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	..	....	..	....	116	De 14, 98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	104¼	Feb 3	101	Jan 2	103½	Mar 31	..	..
S. F. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mch., 1900-10	J J	110¾	Jan 4	110	Jan 2	110	Feb 15	114	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A. 1905	A O	110	Mar 26	110	Mar 26	110	Mar 26	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	105½	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	109½	Mar 29	104½	Jan 10	109½	Mar 30	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	99¼	Mar 31	95	Jan 4	99¼	Mar 31	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	J J	..	....	..	....	113¾	No 23, 98	..	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	..	....	..	....	103⅞	De 27, 99	105	107
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	J J	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	....	..	....	106	Au 23, 99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	113	Mar 28	106	Jan 8	112¼	Mar 31	112¼	112¾
Do registered	J J	..	....	..	....	98	Oct 31, 98	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	..	....	..	....	108¾	Au 14, 99	108	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	M S	110	Mar 30	108½	Jan 10	110	Mar 30	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	116	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	J J*	102¼	Mar 21	101½	Feb 9	102½	Mar 21	102	102½
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930	J J*	115½	Jan 16	114¾	Feb 19	114¾	Feb 19	114	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	118½	Feb 17	114	Jan 2	118	Mar 28	118	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J	123	Mar 22	119½	Jan 16	123	Mar 22	121	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	121	Jan 18	118	Jan 3	121	Mar 23	..	122¾
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	J J	122¼	Mar 21	118¼	Jan 2	122¼	Mar 21	121½	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	A O*	..	....	..	....	105	De 12, 99	103	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	M N	111	Mar 30	109	Jan 8	111	Mar 30	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	M N	110¼	Mar 21	108	Jan 4	110¼	Mar 21	..	110¼
Do serial, Series D	A O*	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 13, 99	..	..
Do serial, Series E	A O	..	....	..	....	100	Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	F A	..	....	..	....	90	Fe 23, 99	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	119	Mar 31	114½	Jan 10	119	Mar 31	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	M N	105½	Mar 22	102	Jan 15	105½	Mar 22	..	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950	J J	101¼	Mar 28	99¾	Jan 10	101¼	Mar 28	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	..	....	..	....	113	Oct 2, 99	113	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	..	....	..	....	111¾	No 3, 99	113	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111¾	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	M S	..	....	..	....	107	No 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	J D	115	Mar 23	111	Jan 3	115	Mar 28	..	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar	69	Mar 13	53	Mar 8	56

Continued from Page 1.

Dayton and Western Traction Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Fifth Avenue Bank—Dividend payable.
Finance Company of Pennsylvania—Dividend payable on first preferred.
First National Bank of Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
General Chemical Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Glens Falls, Sandy Hall and Fort Edwards Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Hall Signal Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
H. Nicholsburg Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.
International Paper Company—Dividend payable.
International Silver Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Zinc Company—Dividend payable.
Joliet and Chicago Railroad—Annual meeting.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Long Island Loan and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Louisville Street Railway, Kentucky—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Manhattan Railway—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Mercantile Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Meriden and Compoance Railroad—Dividend payable.
National Shoe and Leather Bank—Dividend payable.
National Tube Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New Central Coal Company—Dividend payable.
New York Air Brake Company—Books close.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Northern New Hampshire Railroad—Dividend payable.
Oravalpa Mining Company—Annual meeting.
Oriental Bank—Books close for annual meeting.
Panama Railroad—Annual meeting.
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg, Wheeling and Kentucky—Dividend payable.
P. Lorillard Company—Dividend payable on preferred
Pittsburg Plate Glass Company—Dividend payable.
Republic Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Riverside Bank—Dividend payable.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Dividend payable on preferred to holders of record of this date.
Royal Baking Powder Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company—Dividend payable.
Steinway & Sons—Annual meeting.
Sunbury and Lewiston Railroad—Dividend payable.
Swift & Co.—Dividend payable.
Title Guarantee and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Bag and Paper Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Pacific Railway Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Union Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
Union Typewriter Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
United States Leather Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Oil Company—Dividend payable.
United States Projectile Company—Dividend payable.
West End Street Railway, Boston—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Westmoreland Coal Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, April 3.

American Beet Sugar Company—Annual meeting.
American Woolen Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Company—Annual meeting.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred A and B.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Books close.
Henry R. Worthington Company—Annual meeting.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable on special stock.
Worthington Pumping Engine Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, April 4.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Annual meeting.
Car Trust Investment Company—Annual meeting.
Electric Vehicle Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Knickerbocker Ice Company—Annual meeting.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Sloss Iron and Steel Company—Annual meeting.
Southern Pacific Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, April 5.

Boston and Maine Railroad—Special meeting.
Chicago Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Cleveland Electric Railway—Dividend payable.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway—Annual meeting.
Union Carbide Company—Dividend payable.

Friday, April 6.

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
De Kalb and North Beach Railroad—Special meeting.
Gallatin National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Books close.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Company—Books close.
New York Produce Exchange Bank—Books close.
New Haven Iron and Steel Company—Books close.
Southern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, April 1.—Firmness and dullness characterized last week's market. Such business as was done was of a decidedly miscellaneous character, but the aggregate was much behind the output. India takes scarcely anything nowadays, as the plague and the famine hinder distribution. China is only a small buyer. The smaller markets present the best customers, chiefly for bleached, dyed, and printed goods; but everywhere high prices restrict purchases to pressing needs.

Yarns were quiet and unchanged, with fair consumers' purchases.

Rouen reports continued activity in its specialties, with strong prices for cloth and yarns, the latter being very scarce.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Anal. Copper	1	New Amst. Gas	2½
American, Woolen	1	New. Am. Gas pf.	5
Arbuckle Lead	1	New Am. Gas bs.	3½
Con. Rubber Tire	1	Otis Elevator	3
Electric Vehicle	2	Otis Elevator pf.	2
Electro-Pneumatic	3	Standard Oil	4
Havana Com.	2½	Tennessee Copper	1½

Declines.

Penn. C. & C.	1	Lorillard pf.	1
Internat. Pump pf.	1	Worthington P. pf.	2

That recent predictions of improvement in the market for outside securities were not without foundation was proved by the developments of the past week. Trading in that market did not continue as active as it was on the first few days of the present upward movement, but nevertheless it was in fairly large amount compared with the records of a few weeks ago. Prices continued to show improvement, and the favorable view which traders, and to some extent the public, were inclined to take of the future of the market was not abandoned. Demand for stocks was good, and though there was naturally profit taking on sharp advances, the disposition to let stocks go was much less marked than it was a short while since. Some reactions of consequence occurred, particularly in stocks that the previous week had advanced very sharply. Among the electric stocks were some that were quoted considerably lower, and in other groups as well declines were noted, but all told, the market can well be said to have shown satisfactory strength and to have given much promise for further improvement in the near future.

Conditions seem to promise the realization of the hopes which the activity and strength of the past two weeks have renewed, and except in the event of some unforeseen unfavorable development, the general opinion seems to be that the outside market may be expected to show continued strength and activity.

One of the prominent stocks in last week's trading was Amalgamated Copper. It was active on most of the days of the week, supplying to some of the daily totals as much as 3,000 shares. On Monday, when the stock sold ex dividend, it opened a full point above the closing sale of the previous week, and began a steady advance of another point. It became irregular later and sold off sharply on Friday. On the following day it again showed improvement, and closed at 96¾ bid, a net gain for the week of 1 point. Insiders appear still to be buyers of the stock, and general confidence seems to be felt in the stock's continuing to show strength. No news of a special character came to hand to affect the price of the stock, which advanced principally on the general reports as to the conditions prevailing in the copper trade. For the moment at least there seems to be no reason for supposing that the large demand for the metal will decrease to any considerable extent, and with the probabilities on the side of a further rise in the price of the metal, the position of the copper stocks seems to be excellent. Apart from Amalgamated Copper the trading in the copper stocks was not of great importance, though one or two of the other issues in this group traded in on the curb showed some improvement at the close of the week.

Demand for several industrial stocks which within recent weeks have been somewhat depressed considerably improved the quotations for these issues. Among stocks of this class which ended the week with substantial net gains were Havana Commercial preferred, Otis Elevator common and preferred, and American Woolen common. All of these issues were fairly active, as well as strong. Generally speaking, reports of large earnings are practically the only explanation of these advances, but more satisfactory ground for an advance could not be found. Distilling of America was much quieter than of late has been usual with the trading in this stock. The common stock early in the week enjoyed a substantial advance, but reacted later, and at the close showed a net gain of only half a point. It ended the week at 8⅛ bid. A somewhat larger net gain was recorded in the preferred stock, which closed at 28 bid against 27⅛ bid on the previous Saturday. International Pump was also quiet. The common stock closed unchanged at 21½ bid, while the preferred stock declined a point, ending the week at 65 bid. Rubber Goods was fairly active and closed with a fractional net gain. The preferred stock was quiet and closed half a point below the previous week's final bid.

New Amsterdam Gas again attracted considerable interest. Trading in the stock was not heavy except on one or two days, when upward of a thousand shares changed hands. All the securities of the company, however, were notably quieter at one week's decline. These were somewhat more definite than had been earlier reports to the same effect, and by reason of the continued demand for the stock of the New Amsterdam Company they met with much wider recognition than heretofore. Definite information, however, remained wanting, and although the belief now is that controlling interests of the several local gas companies are no longer at variance, still confirmation of the belief could not be obtained. During the week sales of the common stock were made as high as 33, and this same closed at 32 bid, a net gain of 2¾ points. The preferred stock closed at 55 bid, a net advance of 5 points, while the bonds, which sold up to 100⅝, ended the week at 99½ bid, a net gain of 2½ points.

Electric Vehicle was notably strong early in the week, and sold at an advance of about 10 points over the previous week's closing bid. On Saturday, however, it reacted several points, showing at the close a net gain of only 2 points, the final bid being 40. New York Transportation was in smaller demand and declined fractionally. New England and Illinois Transportation were quiet and showed practically no change.

Standard Oil sold off about 8 points, and then advanced 12, and ended the week with a net gain of 4 points, at 530 bid.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	450	475
American Exchange	185	195
Astor	500	..
Bowery	285	300
Broadway	242	250
Butchers & Drovers'	85	90
Central	175	185
Chase	510	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	4000	4100
Citizens'	145	152
City	300	310
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	285	290
Continental	135	145
Corn Exchange	355	365
East River	140	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2400	..
First National	3400	..
Fourteenth Street	145	160
Fourth	168	175
Gallatin	400	..
Gansevoort	..	50
German Exchange	230	250
Garfield	1600	..
German-American	120	..
Germania	325	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	145	..
Hanover	690	720
Hide & Leather	115	..
Importers & Traders'	520	530
Irving	175	..
Leather Manufacturers'	215	235
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	775	825
Manhattan	260	280
Market & Fulton	220	230
Mechanics'	190	195
Mechanics & Traders'	90	100
Mercantile	190	195
Merchants'	170	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	415	440
Mount Morris	..	200
Mutual	140	..
National Union	600	625
Nassau	160	..
New Amsterdam	630	..
New York	255	260
New York County	1500	..
New York Nat Exchange	116	..
New York Produce Exchange	125	..
Ninth	80	90
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	209	210
Oriental	..	200
Pacific	170	..
Park	415	..
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	106
Plaza	475	..
Republic	200	215
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	275	..
Second	550	..
Seventh	170	..
Shoe & Leather	103	108
State	275	350
State of New York	128	..
Twelfth Ward	115	130
Union Square	210	..
Western National	375	385
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	210	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	195	205
Bankers'	198	204
Brooklyn	400	425
Central	2100	2300
Central Realty Bond & Trust	275	..
Continental	375	..
City	325	350
Colonial	..	390
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1390	1425
Fifth Avenue	425	475
Franklin	300	325
Guaranty	600	..
Hamilton	270	..
International B. & T.	125	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	390	..
Manhattan	365	..
Manufacturers'	315	..
Mercantile	300	..
Metropolitan	400	450
Morton	400	..
Nassau	188	200
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1400	1450
N. Y. Security & Trust	750	..
North American	150	155
People's Trust	338	..
Produce Exchange	100	120
Real Estate	300	..
State	400	..
Title Guaranty & T.	370	390
Trust Company of America	390	400
Trust Company of New York	..	195
Union	1325	1425
U. S. Mortgage Trust	370	..
United States	450	..
Washington Trust	295	..
Williamsburg	190	200

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	23	25
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	87	88
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	111
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	98	99
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	92	93
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	80	90
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	106½	107
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	96	97

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	118
Commonwealth	98	102
Continental	530	545
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	85	90
German-American	510	515
Germania	295	305
Globe & Rutgers	60	70
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	100	106
Hanover	100	165
Home	..	212
Kings County	195	..
Nassau	155	..
New York	50	100
Niagara	160	170
North River	140	147
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	105	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	190
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	115	125
Westchester	320	..
Williamsburg City	425	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	113	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	105	109
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	33	36
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	98½	100½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	100	102
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112½	115
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	114	118
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	109	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7's	106½	107½
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	100	102
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	106
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	86	..
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	100	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	113	115
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip.	92	94
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip.	108	110
42d St. & Grand St.	395	410
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	50	85
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	85	93
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	84	85
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	109	112
Nassau Electric 4s	91	94
New Orleans Traction com.	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	..	96
Ninth Avenue	198	203
North Jersey Street Ry.	..	26
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	86	89
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	100	104
Rochester Railway	19¾	20½
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
Second Avenue stock	199	201
Second Avenue consol. 5s	117½	118½
Second Ave 1st m. 5s	107	108
Sixth Avenue stock	205	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	111	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115½	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	400	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	112	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	112	115
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113¾	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	111	114
Worcester Traction common	31	32
Worcester Traction pf.	104½	106

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper ex div.	96¾	97
Am. Agricultural Chem.	30	31
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf. xd.	76½	77¾
American Air Power	35	40
American Bank Note	47	50½
American Bicycle	10	13
American Bicycle pf.	39	41
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Press Association	70	80
American Type Founders	50	54
American Woolen	22¾	23
American Woolen pf.	80	80½
Arizona Lead	14¼	14⅝
Asphalt of America	10	11
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107	..
British Columbia Copper	10¼	10⅝
Central & South American Tel.	107½	110
Central Fireworks	15	16
Central Fireworks pf.	52	57
Chesebrough Mfg.	345	360
Chicago & Alton subscrips.	110	111
Chicago & Alton 3s (new)	93	96
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	..	42
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	76	80
Distilling Company of America	8⅛	8⅜
Distilling Co. of America pf.	28	28½
Electric Boat	23	24
Electric Boat pf.	35	40
Electric Vehicle	40	45
Electric Vehicle pf.	80	95
Electro-Pneumatic	2	2¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	25
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	98	100
Havana Commercial	19	20
Havana Commercial pf, ex-div.	60	62
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2¾
International Pump	21½	22
International Pump pf.	65	67
Lorillard pf	94	96
Markeen Copper	6	7¼
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	210
National Gramophone	50	51
National Salt	49½	49¾
New England Transportation	6¾	6⅞
New York Transportation	10½	10⅝
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	166	175
Otis Elevator	25	26
Otis Elevator pf.	88	90
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	24	28

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Procter & Gamble	380	400
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Bak. Powder pf. ex div.	93	94
Rubber Goods	28¼	28½
Rubber Goods pf. ex-div.	80	80½
Singer Manufacturing	625	725
Sloss-Sheffield	29½	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf. ex div.	63½	69
Standard Coupler	33	37
Standard Coupler pf.	115	..
Standard Oil	530	533
Storage Power	12	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Swift & Co.	101	103
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	107	109
Tennessee Copper	14¾	15
Texas Pacific Coal	70	..
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	107	..
Union Typewriter	30	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	122
United Shoe Machinery	30	32
United Shoe Machinery pf.	23	23¼
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	½
Virginia Coal, Iron & C.	20	22
Virginia C., I. & C. 5s, 1949	60½	61
Westinghouse Air Brake	390	410
Worthington Pump pf.	115	116

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1¼	1⅜
Buffalo City	6	6½
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	71	73
Central Union 5s, 1927	103	104½
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	104	106
Denver Gas	..	38
Denver Gas bonds	..	78
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	50	62
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	100	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	103	105
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	59	62
Lafayette Gas bonds	60	65
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	59	62
Madison (Wis.)	77	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	280	300
New Amsterdam	32	32½
New Amsterdam pf.	55	58
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	99½	100½
N. E. Gas & Coke	18	20
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	68½	71
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. con 5s, 1945	103	106
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	59	62
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s, 1937	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	50	54
Standard (New York)	100	117
Standard pf	138	145
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western (Milwaukee)	92	94
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	104	106

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@4½ per cent., closing on Saturday at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £370,833 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 45.01, became 44.18 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 3,850,000f gold and lost 3,325,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82⅝ for sixty days, $4.86¼ for demand, $4.85⅞@$4.86⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.17½ for short; reichsmarks at 94¼ and 95, guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c off per $1,000; selling, 75c per $1,000. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the data of the last transaction is given:

Closing March 31. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Sus**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*210	Oct. 13, 1836
145	160	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	145	Dec. 27, 1899
26	31	American District Tel	3,845,000	No. 15, 1899 1¼	33½	Jan. 22	24⅞	Jan. 4	*27½	Mar. 7, 1900
2¼	4	American Spirits Mfg	27,983,300	....	4	Feb. 15	3	Feb. 13	*2	Mar. 21, 1900
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf	3,984,900	....	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Oct. 10, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	April, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1899
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	Jan., 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B	5,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	21	Feb. 15, 1899
125	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	*126½	Feb. 28	*119	Jan. 10	*126½	Feb. 28, 1900
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 1	93	Feb. 28	91¾	Feb. 26	*95½	Mar. 12, 1900
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1836
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	171	Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago Consol. Traction	15,000,000	....	39¾	Jan. 15	37½	Jan. 2	39	Feb. 6, 1900
108	115	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1900 5	123½	Jan. 31	114½	Mar. 19	114½	Mar. 19, 1900
160	175	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1900 3½	175	Mar. 3	172	Feb. 8	175	Mar. 3, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Apr. 2, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
196	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*188¾	Oct. 25, 1899
122	127	Col. Fuel & I. pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900 8	131½	Jan. 17	121	Jan. 27	125	Mar. 23, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	....	..	.....	..	.....	30	June 9, 1899
165	..	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Jan. 2, 1900 2½	*183	Jan. 17	168	Feb. 14	*168	Mar. 24, 1900
95	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	..	.....	..	.....	110	June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,944,300	No. 15, 1899 2½	94¾	Feb. 27	94	Feb. 28	94¾	Feb. 27, 1900
375	400	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	April, 1900 3¾	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20, 1900
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000	M'h. 15, 1898 2	15	Jan. 29	15	Jan. 29	*12½	Mar. 12, 1900
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	April, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1900 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*101	June 6, 1899
104	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	Apr. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	*330	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	M'h. 26, 1900 50c	..	.....	..	.....	*105	May 20, 1899
70	75	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	M'h. 26, 1900 50c	*70	Jan. 22	65	Feb. 6	65	Feb. 6, 1900
3½	4½	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	8¾	Dec. 22, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	7½	Nov. 9, 1899
36	38	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	40	Feb. 13	30	Jan. 2	*39	Mar. 6, 1900
60	70	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	66	Feb. 6	66	Feb. 6	*67	Feb. 24, 1900
75	77	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	M'h. 15, 1900 2	80	Jan. 5	73	Feb. 7	76½	Mar. 19, 1900
200	210	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1900 3½	210	Mar. 24	210	Mar. 24	210	Mar. 24, 1900
75	85	**Maryland Coal pf**	1,876,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	81	Mar. 23	75	Feb. 16	81	Mar. 23, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	M'h. 31, 1900 5	..	.....	..	.....	*152	May 31, 1899
105	..	Michigan Central	13,738,000	Jan. 29, 1900 2	*112	Feb. 3	*104	Jan. 18	*108	Mar. 3, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	No, 1, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*62	Dec. 15, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	3½	June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs	.....	....	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10, 1900
38	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	36	Oct. 27, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
210	216	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	53,308,600	M'h. 31, 1900 2	214	Jan. 10	213	Jan. 2	*214	Mar. 5, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	....	..	.....	..	.....	*7	Nov. 6, 1899
8½	9	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900 30c	9	Feb. 2	7¾	Jan. 4	9	Mar. 21, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	17,384,300	July 2, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2,245,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 2	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	M'h. 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110	June 26, 1899
395	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	*375	June 17, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	*117	May 16, 1899
186	..	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	Apr. 2, 1900 1¾	188	Feb. 16	186	Mar. 10	186	Mar. 10, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	Pitts. & West. pf., 25c. paid	.....	....	15	Jan. 15	11	Feb. 28	13	Mar. 19, 1900
195	200	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	*200¼	Dec. 11, 1899
..	..	**St. Paul & Duluth**	4,660,200	July 5, 1897 3	56	Jan. 3	50⅛	Jan. 11	51	Feb. 27, 1900
..	..	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	3,885,000	Mar., 1900 3	101	Mar. 13	100	Mar. 1	*101¼	Mar. 23, 1900
60¼	61¼	Silver Bullion Certs	.....	....	60¾	Mar. 16	59½	Jan. 16	60¾	Mar. 16, 1900
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	Jan., 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron pf**	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 1	*160	Feb. 2	*155	Jan. 5	*100	Mar. 7, 1900
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,405	....	..	.....	..	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
20	25	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	No. 15, 1893 1	..	.....	..	.....	24	Nov. 20, 1899
40	45	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July. 25, 1896 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	45	Dec. 2, 1899
8	..	Tol., Peoria & Western	4,076,900	....	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 29, 1900
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf.	5,805,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	5	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 ½	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1900 2½	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	*12	Nov. 21, 1899
..	5	U. S. Flour Milling	5,000,000	....	13¾	Feb. 23	4	Mar. 23	4	Mar. 23, 1900
162	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	M'h. 1, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,800	Jan., 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,098	....	..	.....	..	.....	*68	Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pittsburg and Western preferred, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. New Central Coal is $20 par, American Coal $25 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 31st day of March, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged:

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$210,757,779	Gold certificates outstanding	$210,757,779
Silver dollars	409,723,000	Silver certificates outstanding	409,723,000
Silver dollars of 1890	10,232,382	Treasury notes outstanding	85,375,000
Silver bullion of 1890	75,142,618	Currency certificates outstand'g.	14,945,000
United States notes	14,945,000		
Total	$720,500,779	Total	$720,500,779

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$90,508,107.06	
Gold certificates	88,156,980.00	
Standard silver dollars	1,897,295.00	
Silver certificates	6,212,694.00	
Silver bullion	111,466.44	
United States notes	10,096,158.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	907,355.00	
Currency certificates, 1872	210,000.00	
National bank notes	3,806,473.22	
Fractional silver coin	5,326,242.95	
Fractional currency	1,191.94	
Minor coin	498,457.32	
		$128,119,247.43
IN NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITARIES.		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$104,599,741.44	
To credit of disbursing officers	5,785,516.85	
		110,385,258.29
Bonds and interest paid		9,170,623.37
Total		$247,675,128.09
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$10,404,539.52	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,141,298.30	
Disbursing officers' balances	52,029,917.65	
Post Office Department account	7,478,360.94	
Miscellaneous items	3,150,187.87	
		81,199,153.27
		$166,475,968.82

Receipts, Expenditures, and Redemptions.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$854,846.83	$20,933,636.07	$151,810,687.29
Internal revenue	1,148,908.57	24,297,063.33	201,299,560.90
Miscellaneous	257,487.95	2,206,102.25	29,119,286.00
Total receipts	$1,262,242.60	$48,736,837.51	$487,163,782.80
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	168,000.00	7,927,000.00	79,974,706.09
War	114,000.00	5,230,000.00	106,967,947.66
Navy	152,000.00	4,412,000.00	42,297,229.68
Indians	4,000.00	909,000.00	7,998,952.71
Pensions	24,000.00	11,000,000.00	129,019,272.00
Interest	.....	20,000.00	21,205,671.44
Total expenditures	$464,000.00	$29,497,000.00	$389,463,779.58
Excess of receip'ts over expenditures	1,444,242.60	19,239,837.51	97,699,973.22

Receipts last year—			
Customs	877,846.83	20,933,636.07	151,810,687.29
Internal revenue	901,918.95	22,671,107.33	201,299,560.90
Receipts from all sources last year	2,027,965.16	57,036,234.68	382,444,412.48
Expenditures last year	797,000.00	43,290,000.00	467,822,752.30
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	3,334,245.00	13,674,947.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	92,400.00	1,582,290.50	12,127,034.50
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$546,479,914.00	$163,156,363.00	$649,607,277.00
This fiscal year	11,016,298.00	3,639,998.00	14,656,294.00
This month, to March 14, 1900	545,777.00	56,759.00	602,536.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$522,094.00	$87,625.00	$609,719.00
This fiscal year	522,094.00	87,625.00	609,719.00
This month	522,094.00	87,625.00	609,719.00
This day	21,000.00	35,000.00	56,000.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	522,094.00	87,625.00	609,719.00
This fiscal year	522,094.00	87,625.00	609,719.00
This month	522,094.00	87,625.00	609,719.00
This day	21,000.00	35,000.00	56,000.00

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended March 30, 1900	$10,379,127
Week ended March 31, 1899	11,241,677
From Jan. 1, 1900	146,463,966
From Jan. 1, 1899	135,167,364

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended March 27, 1900	$14,686,037
Week ended March 28, 1899	10,709,819
From Jan. 1, 1900	149,560,099
From Jan. 1, 1899	115,413,289

Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 30, 1900	$4,979
Week ended March 31, 1899	283,333
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,699,047
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,284,041

Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 30, 1900	$35,753
Week ended March 31, 1899	340,550
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,374,625
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,712,045

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 30, 1900	$30,826
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,766,606

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 31, 1899	$56,777
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,057,996

Imports of Silver.

Week ended March 30, 1900	$9,612
Week ended March 31, 1899	52,789
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,935,929
From Jan. 1, 1899	771,580

Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 30, 1900	$786,958
Week ended March 31, 1899	1,852,237
From Jan. 1, 1900	12,878,942
From Jan. 1, 1899	13,196,045

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 30, 1900	$777,341
Week ended March 31, 1899	999,448
From Jan. 1, 1900	11,942,713
From Jan. 1, 1899	12,424,456

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 30, 1900	$16,596
Week ended March 31, 1899	309,112
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,643,976
From Jan. 1, 1899	5,505,630

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 30, 1900	$822,710
Week ended March 31, 1899	2,206,787
From Jan. 1, 1900	20,353,386
From Jan. 1, 1899	15,908,086

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 30, 1900	$799,144
Week ended March 31, 1899	909,675
From Jan. 1, 1900	13,309,319
From Jan. 1, 1899	10,400,463

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
32 WALL STREET.

NOS. 16, 18, 20 & 22 WILLIAM STREET.

CHARTERED 1853.

Capital, $1,000,000.00 **Surplus, $5,525,000.00**

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under Mortgages made by Railroad and other corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon Certificate of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Acts as Agent for the transaction of any approved financial business.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
THOS. J. BARNETT, 2d Vice President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Asst. Secy.
WILLIAM B. CARDOZO, Asst. Secy.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, Asst. Secy.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.

Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.

Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.

Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers, followed by fair; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,673. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 80¼c.; Corn, No. 2 mixed, 45⅝c.; cotton, middling, 9 9-16c.

LEGISLATURE.—Governor Roosevelt has signed the bill repealing the Horton law, which permits prizefighting in the State. Leader Allds of the Assembly emphatically denies that the purpose of his bill for early primaries is to accomplish the defeat of Gov. Roosevelt for renomination. The Assembly last night passed the Elsberg bill for the punishment of persons swearing falsely before Superintendent of Elections McCullagh. The bill to permit the State Board of Charities to inspect the Gerry Society institution in this city was practically killed in the Assembly by being stricken from the calendar. The other Gerry bill, permitting inspections of all State and municipal institutions, was laid over. It is said the Morgan bill has little chance of becoming a law. The Merchants' Association submitted a new amendment to the bill to Gov. Roosevelt, including Dutchess and Columbia Counties.—Pages 1 and 7.

CONGRESS.—The Senate will vote on the Puerto Rican bill to-day. Yesterday was devoted to debate, arguments consuming seven hours. Among those who addressed the Senate were Messrs. Depew, Bate, Cullom, Perkins, Simon, Vest, and Spooner. In the House, Representative Payne introduced a resolution, which was adopted, asking for information regarding the surplus from the internal revenue tax. It was done with a view to introducing legislation to reduce the war tax.—Pages 1 and 6.

FOREIGN.—According to a dispatch to the War Office from Lord Roberts, dated Sunday evening, the Boers have retired to Ladybrand. A large British force has been sent in that direction, and it is possible that a big battle has been or is being fought. Details of the British reverse on Saturday have been received, from which it appears that the disaster would have been much more serious but for the fine handling and heroism of the men. Two British officers have escaped from Pretoria to Lorenzo Marques. Queen Victoria started from Windsor last evening en route to Ireland. There is said to be no doubt that her welcome in Dublin will be an enthusiastic one from all classes and members of all political parties. Baron Akerhjelm, ex-Premier of Sweden, is dead. Several Americans were present at the Prince of Wales's levee yesterday. Germany has decided to pursue a more vigorous policy in China. Baron Edouard de Rothschild says he will fight Count de Lubersac after the latter has given satisfaction to Baron Robert de Rothschild.—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

Many strikes were declared in various parts of the country, workmen demanding higher wages and shorter working hours. The men were generally successful in this city, but in Westchester County building operations were stopped.

District Attorney Gardiner demands of the Court that the presentment of the March Grand Jury, arraigning his conduct of his office, be expunged from the record, charging that it is false, unsupported by evidence, and made without warrant in law.

Page 5.

Frederick D. Rounds entered upon his duties as General Manager of the Third Avenue Railroad yesterday.

Several rescues were effected by Peter Alleman, a passerby, from a blazing tenement in West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street yesterday. Two firemen were badly injured.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago Presbytery yesterday a letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. He stated in it his desire to demit from the Presbyterian Church.

Page 7.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday approved the bill restricting the power of the Corporation Counsel in confession of judgments and otherwise amending the charter in respect to the Municipal Law Department.

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Legal Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 14.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

HORTON LAW REPEAL SIGNED.

Gov. Roosevelt Approves the Bill to Abolish Prizefights.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the bill of Assemblyman Lewis repealing the Horton boxing law, which permits prizefighting in the State.

HARVARD STUDENT IN JAIL.

F. S. Timmons Gets Five-Day Sentence for Stealing Signboards.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 2.—A passion for the accumulation of signboards landed Frederick S. Timmons, aged nineteen, a Harvard undergraduate, in jail early yesterday morning, with the sentence of five days' imprisonment. He was, however, freed from durance vile by another Harvard student, whom he did not know. The rescuer, a senior, was returning from Boston at about 2 A. M. He heard of Timmons's troubles and hastened to the police station, determined to save the sign grabber from a night in jail. Although he was told that the bail was $200 he furnished the required amount.

It seems that Timmons and a friend had "pinched" a sign in town from the front of the house of Dr. Donahue, and had made two other "lifts." As they were leaving the fruit and tobacco store of John P. Conroy they were discovered by two policemen, who yelled to them to stop. Timmons did so and got caught. The other student got sufficient start to escape.

In the police court to-day Timmons was sentenced to five days in the Workhouse for larceny. He appealed from the sentence.

LOCAL POST OFFICE CHANGES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—An order was issued by the Postmaster General to-day directing the establishment of two new postal sub-stations in New York City, with facilities for the transaction of money order and registry business and for the sale of postal supplies. They are to be known as Sub-Stations No. 159, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and No. 140, at 1,207 Home Street, corner of Hoe Avenue. Both are to be established April 16.

The location of Sub-Station No. 16 is to be changed April 16 from 9 East Fifty-ninth Street to the corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. An order which was issued some days ago directing that the location of Sub-Station No. 91 be changed from One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Eighth Avenue to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue is rescinded, and the station will remain in its present location.

HOWARD GOULD'S NEW ESTATE.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., April 2.—It is reported here that Howard Gould is to join the growing colony of wealthy New Yorkers who are establishing Summer homes, or country homes, on the hills along the north shore of Long Island.

It is said the property of F. J. Faye, at Sands Point, which has a frontage of several hundred feet on Hempstead Harbor and commands a view of the Sound, has been sold to Mr. Gould, and that he will convert it into a magnificent residence. It is said that about forty-five acres adjoining the Faye property, which has still more water front, has also been purchased by Mr. Gould, making him the possessor of about 100 acres in all.

In the last month he spent several days in the locality, and it is rumored that he is trying to buy yet another piece of property adjoining what he is said to have already secured.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB PLANS VAST ROADS

Transcontinental Highway with Great Coast Feeder Added.

OUTLINED IN RESOLUTIONS

Notable Gathering at the First Dinner of the Organization—Suggestions by Gen. Miles.

The Automobile Club of America held its first dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, the especial object of the occasion being to inaugurate the movement for the construction of a transcontinental road. The scheme developed in a set of resolutions, however, embraced a broader one—one that provided for a good road from St. Augustine, Fla., to Portland, Me., and from this, branching out from New York, the cross-country or main road taking in the principal cities en route to San Francisco.

There were about a hundred persons present at the dinner, including Gen. Miles, head of the committee having in charge the agitation in favor of the movement; Francis E. Stanley, Col. Peter Michie of the United States Military Academy, Col. R. L. Hoxie of the Engineer Corps, Col. S. E. Tillman of West Point, and Col. John Jacob Astor.

George F. Chamberlin, Acting President of the club, presided, and among others present were ex-Mayor W. L. Strong, Julian Hawthorne, Isaac B. Potter, ex-President of the League of American Wheelmen; Col. A. A. Pope, M. Verdry of Georgia, A. R. Shattuck, Chairman of the club's Committee on Good Roads; Gen. G. M. Smith, J. M. Seligman, Amzi L. Barber, Whitney Lyon, Homer W. Hedge, Charles R. Flint, and E. E. Schwarzkopf.

The purpose of the gathering was summed up in resolutions which, after setting forth the need of a National highway, gave as a feasible route one which would embrace Boston, with connections with Portland, and a southern branch taking in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, and St. Augustine, with the western main road passing through Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Adrian, Cold Water, Elkhart, South Bend, Chicago, Davenport, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, Hastings, Denver, Sacramento, and San Francisco. A Pacific Coast branch would take in Los Angeles and Seattle.

The resolutions proposed that the National Government should pay one-third the cost; the twenty-five States and Territories through which the road would pass, one-third, and the cities and towns one-third. It was further suggested that the surveys should be carried on through three years, dividing the routes into thirds, one year being given to each third. The military importance of such highways were set forth, as well as the roads' influence as an example of road building to the communities through which they would pass.

In view of the rapidity of motion which science is substituting for slower forms of locomotion, two points were urged—that of width and avoidance of curves. In the boulevard which has been built out of Boston, the width is 125 feet. It was suggested that at first the width of the proposed road might be half this, but that the right of way should be secured for the full width.

Acting President Chamberlin, in his opening address, called attention to the fact that one of the prime objects of the club's organization was to foster an interest in good roads. The building of railroads, he said, had obscured the movements for National highways begun early in the century, but with the improvements now made in vehicles, it once more behooved all citizens that the question should be revived.

Gen. Miles was then introduced. He complimented the club on being the pioneer in this new movement on a large scale. He said that in the building of the transcontinental railroads which had been aided by the Government there had been something other than a commercial incentive. The co-meeting of the East and the West was of patriotic import. He reviewed the route suggested and advised that the question of military importance should be left out. There were other, ample reasons for good roads which must appeal not only to the automobilist and wheelman, but to the farmers of the country.

Ex-Mayor Strong spoke next, first jestingly scoring the automobile as the terror of the ladies who drove old and gentle horses, then reviewing the history of roads in this country, his own experience taking him back to the corduroy road. He said that this State should itself build a highway on modern ideas from New York to Buffalo, adding that it was primarily of interest to the farmers, to whom it would be a saving of time, labor, and power.

Julian Hawthorne, speaking next, said that this century had been a machine which had been annihilating time, space, and labor. Curiously enough, however, he said, he had found that he was compelled to work nine times as hard as his forefathers, but in this proposed road he saw emancipation from this condition. He then contrasted some early Indian messengers setting out to carry a message from their tribe to some other tribe in the Far West with the journey the new road presented with the modern vehicle.

Col. Pope predicted that while there were only about 1,000 automobiles in New York to-day, ten years from now there would be 100,000. It had been said that they were expensive machines, but the business man was not going to consider the first cost if in the long run there was to be saving. He told of the good roads movement in Massachusetts, and its success, and added that New York, the richest State, had about the poorest roads.

The resolutions were adopted after being seconded by Col. Astor.

In his return trip from Ardsley on Saturday, S. T. Davis made the run from Ardsley Gate to Central Bridge in thirty-six minutes.

NEWS OF THE PAUILLAC?

French Ship Captain Thinks He Saw Wreck of the Steamer.

PARIS, April 2.—Capt. Fouche of the French steamer Le Lion, which has arrived at Alicante from Philadelphia, reports having passed, March 18, in latitude 37 north and longitude 57 west, a big, half-submerged wreck of a steamer, and, March 20, the Lion passed, in latitude 38 north and longitude 42 west, a quantity of floating wreckage, including a number of planks, which, it was thought, might belong to the wreck of the French steamer Pauillac, long overdue, the planks being part of some flooring purchased in America for the Paris Exposition.

The Secretary of the French Transatlantic Company, however, does not believe the Lion passed the wreck of the Pauillac. He expresses the opinion that the Pauillac, having a quantity of heavy machinery on board, would, if wrecked, not remain near the surface of the water.

The French steamer Pauillac, bound from New York Feb. 5 for Havre, was last spoken by the White Star Line steamer Germanic Feb. 11, in latitude 43 north and longitude 44 west, considerably northeast of the position of the wreck seen from the French steamer Le Lion.

Rahway-Springfield Trolley Line.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 2.—The Riker-King trolley syndicate to-day began building its cross-country line from Rahway to Springfield, crossing the Plainfield-Elizabeth line at Westfield, and connecting at Springfield with the trolley line to Newark.

Latest Train for St. Louis
and Cincinnati leaves Grand Central Station every day at 9:20 P. M., via New York Central-Big Four Route. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

GOV. TAYLOR MAY BE INDICTED.

Commonwealth's Attorney Will Ask It of Grand Jury Called to Investigate Goebel's Murder.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 2.—The April term of the Franklin Circuit Court and the Grand Jury working under it, which will investigate the assassination of William Goebel, began work this afternoon. The Grand Jury is composed of nine Democrats, one anti-Goebel Democrat, and two Republicans. Judge Cantrill's charge to the Grand Jury was brief and devoid of anything of a sensational nature. He said:

"You know the horrible situation in this county better than I can depict it. I hope and believe this Grand Jury, realizing the responsibilities resting upon it, will discharge its entire duty fearlessly, fairly, and impartially, and if it does no man or set of men can lay complaint at your doors when your labors terminate. The officers of the court and the Commonwealth's Attorney will gladly render you any assistance you may need from them.

"Under the law you are entitled to six days in which to complete your labors, but if you are unable to complete your work in that time I will gladly enter an order extending your sittings."

While nothing was said by Judge Cantrill in his charge concerning it, it is understood that Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin will recommend the bringing in of indictments against Gov. Taylor and all of the other Republican State officers, on the charge of usurpation of the offices they are claiming to hold. During the court preliminaries Attorney James Andrew Scott for the Democrats filed an amended petition in the cases of the Democratic State officers other than Governor and Lieutenant Governor, against the defendants, in which damages for alleged usurpation and unlawful retention of the offices in dispute are asked.

The suit of Alonzo Walker against Gov. Taylor and Adjt. Gen. Collier for $50,000 was called, but the defendants had not filed answers, and the case was passed. Walker was arrested by the militia while serving a civil process on Gov. Taylor a few days after the assassination of Goebel, and was held as a prisoner several days.

TROUBLE IN A TRUST COMPANY.

Two Factions Fight for Control of a Baltimore Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—There are dissensions in the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Trust and Deposit Company of this city, and at the annual meeting of the stockholders next Monday there will be a lively contest for control.

One faction is headed by ex-Mayor William T. Malster, who resigned the Presidency of the trust company after the appointment of a receiver for the Columbian Iron Works, of which he is also President. The other faction is headed by Flower & Co. of New York, who, with Eastern and Western capitalists, acquired stock of $100,000 of the stock, and who are supposed to have added to their holdings since. The Malster faction holds, or did hold, $200,000 of the stock.

Both sides are making an active canvas for proxies. It is said that if the Flower side triumphs in the election, the firm will support Capt. Alfred E. Hill of Cincinnati for President. The company owns one of the largest new office buildings in Baltimore.

RIVER POLLUTION IN JERSEY.

State Sewerage Commission Appeals to Offending Municipalities.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, April 2.—The State Sewerage Commission has determined to make the cleansing of the Passaic River its first work, and to this end has asked the municipalities which are now sewering into that river to make known to the commission their views as to the most feasible method of disposing of the sewage of their respective communities and speedily abating the nuisance. This action is tentative, the commission having power, under the law recently enacted enlarging its powers, to fix the date at which river pollution must cease, but the Commissioners feel that public opinion is now so aroused that the cities and towns along the Passaic will act without the pressure of the law.

It is believed that a general agreement will be reached within a few months, either to erect plants for the scientific treatment of the sewage of the Passaic River communities, or else to build the much-discussed trunk sewer to the sea. The former plan seems to be in favor with most of the Commissioners, but W. H. Hunt, the Chairman of the commission, regards the trunk sewer project as the most feasible, and the commission will agree to the plan most in favor with the municipalities directly interested.

Whichever plan is adopted, the cost will be enormous, but the new law provides for the formation of sewerage districts and the issuance of long-term, low-interest bonds on the credit of the municipalities, so that the work will not be burdensome.

PLAYED BURGLAR "FOR A JOKE."

Then Circus People Had Fun with the Chicago "Joker."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Wanting to play burglar "just for a joke," Charles Lorman last night fell into the hands of gymnasts, acrobats, and strong men belonging to a circus troupe. For a while he was used in lieu of a cannon ball by the "strong man." All this happened at a Halsted Street theatrical boarding house, which Lorman selected for his "joke." In his wanderings Lorman opened the door leading into the room of Mrs. Beatrice Renn, a performer, and was accidentally locked in.

Mrs. Renn gave the alarm, and acrobats, tumblers, leapers, and other circus folk gathered, prepared to give the burglar a reception. The door was opened, Lorman was instantly pounced upon, and with a shout the strong man seized him and caused him to perform a series of bewildering feats. Others joined in and kept the "joker" from touching the floor for some time. He sought to escape by running down stairs.

Bert Leon had often performed the "flying leap for life," and he sailed through space and landed at the bottom of the steps ahead of the alleged burglar. Lorman dashed along Halsted Street, followed by the troupe, but finally found a policeman, by whom he was promptly arrested.

"It was all a joke, your honor," pleaded Lorman, in Justice Dooley's Court. "I simply wanted to try on the theatre suits, but I certainly ran up against the real thing."

"The only joke is on you," said his honor, "and I will hold you to the Grand Jury."

Ruins of Ancient City Found.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 2.—A dispatch from Oaxaca, Mexico, says another ancient city, covering several hundred acres, has been discovered near the Indian village of Teocaitiche in that State. The ruins are almost completely covered with earth, but the excavations so far made show that the discovery is of great archaeological importance. The ruins are on two hills; one is called Cerro de Los Antiguos, the hill of the ancients; the other is El Cerro Encantado, the enchanted hill, and around them flows a rivulet called El Tesoro, the treasure. The hill of the ancients is a natural formation, the enchanted hill being artificial.

Beautiful, Swift, and Sure.
The "ROYAL ALEXANDRA," exquisite in appointments, leaves New York, South Ferry and Foot of Liberty St., daily, 3 P. M., arrives Washington 8 P. M. Unexcelled Dining and Café Car Service. Royal Blue Trains for Washington leave South Ferry 8, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 1:30, 3, 4:55, 5:55 P. M., and 12:10 Night. Leave Liberty St. 8, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 1:30, 3, 5, 6 P. M., and 12:15 Nt.—Adv.

FIRE PANIC IN TWO BIG HOTELS

Guests Ran in Terror from Hoffman House and Albemarle.

BLAZE STARTED IN HAT STORE

The Albemarle Damaged—Fireman Overcome by Smoke—Crowd Jeered Man Who Saved a Dog.

A fire started in rear of Youman's hat store, at 1,107 Broadway, under the Albemarle Hotel, about 10:20 o'clock last night, as the result of an explosion in a room used for repairing hats. There was no one in the room at the time, and it is thought the explosion was caused by benzine or some cleaning fluid.

There was a tremendous rush of flame into the airshaft, on the other side of which was the Albemarle Hotel café, crowded with men. A waiter in the café sent in an alarm and also set the gongs ringing all over the hotel.

Wild excitement reigned for a few minutes. The flames leaped up the airshaft, sending a torrent of sparks to the roof. All of the rooms of the hotel were taken, but many of the guests were out.

Men and women rushed down from their rooms half dressed and wrapped in shawls and blankets. One man, amid the jeers of the crowd, carried a bundle of shirts and neckties rolled about a small fox terrier, while his wife walked behind. Two women fainted.

Policeman Betts of the West Thirtieth Street Station saw the flames from the street and turned in an alarm, and another was sent in by the firemen, because two hotels were threatened. Only a twelve-inch wall separates the Albemarle from the Hoffman House. The smoke poured into the Hoffman House and caused great alarm, the people rushing into the street, where they recovered their composure and watched the firemen.

Assistant Foreman Edward J. Conlin of Engine 1 was overcome by the smoke, but was quickly revived in the Hoffman House Café and returned to work. The fire was brought under control after fifteen minutes' hard work.

Ten or eleven chambermaids, who had retired to rooms on the top floor of the Albemarle, rushed out into the corridor and up to the roof.

The Tenderloin was full of people, and a crowd gathered quickly. A hose burst, soaking many men in evening dress, and starting the horses of Truck No. 16. The frightened animals were stopped, however, before they had gone a block.

Youmans's hat store is ruined, and the windows of the Albemarle on the first three floors were broken and charred. The ladies' dining room on the second floor was smoked and burned about the windows. There was also a heavy water damage to the carpets and other contents of the lower floors.

Proprietor O. B. Libby of the Albemarle placed the damage to the hotel by fire alone at $5,000, but could not estimate the water damage. He said the loss was covered by insurance.

Manager Alexander MacDonald said later that none of the guests of the Albemarle had left on account of the fire, but that they had all returned to their rooms.

NEW LEHIGH TERMINAL.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad will soon have a new freight terminal in this city. As the outcome of negotiations which are practically concluded, it has secured a long lease of the entire block now occupied by the J. B. & J. M. Cornell Iron Works, bounded by Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets and Eleventh and Thirteenth Avenues—there being no Twelfth Avenue in that section.

Alfred Walter, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, said last evening that the lease had been made in accordance with the road's policy to increase its facilities for handling New York business.

"We already control the water front opposite this property," said Mr. Walter, "and it is the plan to establish a freight yard similar to that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, occupying the block just south of the one which the Lehigh Valley has leased. Cars can be brought from our Jersey City terminal on floats, and be shunted across Thirteenth Avenue into the yard. This will obviate the difficulties of trying to handle a large freight traffic on a pier and of loading and unloading cars on the floats. There is no idea of establishing any passenger terminal at that point.

"I am not familiar with the exact terms of the lease, but it is my impression that it is for a term of fifteen or twenty years, and that possession will be given within a month or two."

John M. Cornell declined to say for how long a period the lease had been made. Possession will be given, he said, some time this Summer. For the last two years the work of removing the Cornell Iron Works to Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson has been in progress, and as soon as that part of the plant occupying the block in question shall have been transferred the property will be turned over to the railroad.

The block contains about fifty city lots, measuring 807 feet on Twenty-sixth Street, 652 feet on Twenty-seventh Street, 197 feet on Eleventh Avenue, and 202 feet on Thirteenth Avenue.

WILL MAKE IMPROVEMENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, April 2.—It is given out here on good authority that the Carnegie Company is to spend between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 in improvements at Conneaut Harbor, the lake terminal of the Bessemer Railroad. This amount is all to be spent this season. A number of the big improvements are now under way. Two more automatic ore unloaders, costing $100,000 each, are to be constructed at once.

One of the innovations which will be in operation throughout the season will be a steam shovel for loading iron ore from the stock piles to the cars for shipment to the furnaces. When completed it will load twenty cars an hour. The railroad is to have 800 more ore carrying cars at once, each one to be of 80,000 pounds capacity. Two hundred new cars will soon be ready for carrying steel rails. The building of a dry dock is probable.

VERMONT LIQUOR DECISION.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 2.—An action brought some months ago under the injunction clause of the Vermont Prohibitory law against ex-Gov. U. A. Woodbury, proprietor of the Van Ness House, in this city, by State's Attorney R. E. Brown, to expose the place as a public nuisance, was to-day decided in favor of the ex-Governor, Justice J. W. Rowell of the Supreme Court denying the injunction asked for.

On Nov. 15 the Vermont Fish and Game League, an organization including in its membership nearly all the leading public men of the State, held a banquet at the Van Ness House, at which time Bass ale was served. The action, which was brought before Judge J. W. Rowell of the Supreme Court, sitting as Chancellor, involved the right of any club to serve liquors to its members at a hotel or any public place under the stringent prohibitory law.

The decision is to the effect that it is not unlawful for a bona fide association, which is not a device to evade the law, to serve liquors to its members, but it is clearly unlawful for it to furnish liquors to those who are not its members. Neither may a hotel be adjudged a common nuisance merely because some one other than the keeper and his servants unlawfully sells, furnishes, or gives away intoxicating liquor therein, when neither the keeper nor his servants in charge knew it or were in no legal fault for not knowing it.

STRIKES THROUGHOUT THIS COUNTRY

General Demand of Labor for Higher Wages and Shorter Hours.

WORKMEN WIN IN THIS CITY

Many Scales Signed—Large Strikes Threatened—Westchester Building Operations Cease.

The strikes that were threatened in Manhattan and the Bronx in the event of the employers refusing to grant the demands of their workmen went into effect yesterday morning, and in general the men carried their point. However, larger strikes, involving 12,000 men, are threatened for to-day in the upper part of the city.

About 600 safety engineers and rock drillers who are employed in building sewers and making excavations up town and in the Bronx went out yesterday morning for an advance of wages to $3.50 a day for engineers and $3.25 for the drillers. Before the day was over it was reported that half of the strikers obtained their demands and that many of them had returned to work. The remainder of the strikers expect to be called back to work to-day on their own terms.

Among the contractors that were reported as having granted the men's demands were Thomas E. Crimmins, James Pilkington, Anthony G. Pucci, T. W. Riley, C. Doran, McLaughlin Brothers, the Hudson Construction Company, O'Brien, Sheehan & McBain, and James W. Cody.

Some 700 carpenters struck yesterday in the Bronx for an advance of wages and an eight-hour work day. The District Council of the Brotherhood met at Carpenters' Hall, at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Washington Avenue, and soon had applications from a good many of the contractors whose men had struck, promising to accede to the demands of the union. Their requests were complied with. In two buildings the striking carpenters were supported by workmen of other building trades, who also struck in sympathy. The contractors in these buildings were among the first to sign the agreement.

Trouble is threatened for Contractor John C. Rogers, who has the contract for the Willis Avenue Bridge and contracts for many excavations and other work in the Bronx. He is said to employ about 125 engineers and drillers and 12,000 laborers. The unions said that if he did not make terms by to-day for an advance of wages, strikes would be ordered on all of his jobs. President Wilson of the Safety Engineers' Union said that he had given notice to the contractors a month ago that the union's new schedule of wages would go into effect April 2.

There were rumors that the Italian laborers employed on the Jerome Park Reservoir would strike yesterday for an advance of wages from $1.25 to $1.50 a day and for a reduction of working time to eight hours. Contractor John B. McDonald, when asked about the rumor, said he would not be surprised if the men went out.

About sixteen hundred Italians are employed on the reservoir and 400 of them did not go to work yesterday because, it was said, they were afraid that they would be forced into a strike and would lose their jobs.

Mr. McDonald some time ago obtained a contract for building a sewer and laying water mains in that part of Jerome Avenue that runs along the reservoir, and in several adjacent streets. This work comes under the eight-hour law, while the reservoir laborers work ten hours. Several agitators had stirred up the reservoir laborers to demand a reduction of hours and an advance of wages at the same time. The men, however, are not organized, and did not make a formal demand, but simply threatened to strike. They were told, however, that inasmuch as Mr. McDonald was already two years ahead with his work on the reservoir he could afford to shut down for a year and in the meantime they would starve. And if he did not shut down, the men were told Mr. McDonald could get as many as 5,000 other Italians who were out of work. It was such arguments, it was said, that frightened the 400 from working yesterday and also prevented a strike.

STRIKES IN WESTCHESTER.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, April 2.—More than 500 carpenters, plumbers, gas fitters, and Italian laborers in Rye, Port Chester, and Greenwich to-day joined in the strike of the Westchester County labor unions for higher wages and shorter hours. The strike has stopped the work of erecting a number of homes for wealthy New Yorkers, and building operations are at a standstill.

Excitement was created here to-day by 200 Italians employed in laying the tracks of the Port Chester trolley road. They threw down their picks and shovels and demanded $1.50 for eight hours in the place of $1.10 for ten hours, which they have been receiving. When the contractor refused to accede to their demands, the laborers formed in a body and marched in fours through Rye and Port Chester to Greenwich.

There they were met by 200 of their countrymen who have been employed by J. H. Millbank of New York on a $200,000 residence, which Mr. Millbank is erecting on Byram Shore. They, too, joined in the strike. The Italians then marched back to Fort Chester, led by a man carrying a big American flag. Fifty men employed on the new high school, and nearly that number engaged in the construction of a house for President Clausen of the New York Park Board, also went out this afternoon.

The scale of wages, as demanded by the strikers, follows: Italian laborers, on sewers, $2 a day for eight hours' work; carpenters, $2.75 a day and a half holiday on Saturday; painters, $2 50 a day and a half holiday Saturday; plasterers, $3.50 a day. It is feared that the Italians will create trouble, as many non-union laborers are coming into Westchester County, and the strikers threaten to mob them. Deputy policemen will be sworn in to prevent trouble.

NEW ROCHELLE, April 2.—The carpenters at New Rochelle and Larchmont struck this morning for an increase of wages. Three hundred men are out here. Ten of the boss carpenters have acceded to the demands of the men, but five leading builders refuse to agree to their terms. At Larchmont McCann & Lee, prominent builders, have refused to grant the men's terms.

The painters in New Rochelle demand $2.75 a day. Employers have refused to grant that rate, and the men announce that they will strike to-morrow.

MOUNT VERNON, April 2.—Thirteen hundred carpenters and 500 plumbers and gas fitters went out on strike this morning. Subsequently 800 of the carpenters resumed work, two or three of the employers having conceded the men's demands.

NOT ENOUGH CHICAGO POLICE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 2.—"If the non-union contractors and employers of Chicago can not shut down their factories and places of business to-morrow and give us the police to man the polling places for election day, they will have to take the consequences."

Mayor Harrison issued this statement to-day in discussing the situation in labor circles. He continued:

"We have but 1,900 policemen available for uniform duty. There are over 1,100 election precincts, and many polling places require two or three men. The least the non-union employers can do, in my opinion, is to close down for one day and thus save us the trouble of keeping men at their places to protect them. If these employers do not see fit to shut down for the day they will have to take the consequences. The situation is serious."

THE SITUATION AT ORANGE.

Painters, Masons, and Carpenters Idle—Building Work Stops.

ORANGE, N. J., April 2.—One thousand mechanics, about equally divided among the painters, masons, and carpenters, struck to-day. The masons and painters already have an eight-hour day, but they demand an increase in wages. The painters now receive $2.50 a day. They ask that this be increased to $2.75. The masons demand 45 cents an hour; they are now getting 40½ cents. The carpenters demand $2.75 for an eight-hour day. Their present rates are $1.50 to $2.50 for a working day of nine hours.

The strike of the masons will probably be settled by to-morrow, as it is expected that the employers will agree to the men's terms. The employers agreed to accede to the men's demands May 1, but the men insisted that the new rates should begin to-day.

The strike of the painters and carpenters will probably be a prolonged contest, as the men are determined to gain their ends and the bosses are equally firm in their refusal to accede to the strikers' demands.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS AT WAR.

Alleged Breach of Faith with Firm Whose Workmen Have Struck.

It was reported at the headquarters of the striking cigarmakers yesterday that the cigar manufacturers who had volunteered to help out the firm of Kerbs, Wertheimer & Schiffer against their strikers by putting their own hands on half time to prevent them giving financial help to the strikers were at loggerheads with each other and with that firm. Kerbs, Wertheimer & Schiffer, it was said, had an order from Chicago for 5,000,000 cigars, and recently, it was asserted, it was discovered that one of the manufacturers was trying to get the order from the firm because the goods could not be delivered in time on account of the strike.

This discovery, it was said by the strikers' leaders, brought a stormy meeting of the manufacturers at the Hotel Savoy, Thursday, when some of those present nearly came to blows. The meeting, it was said, broke up in disorder, because several manufacturers expressed a desire to obtain the 5,000,000 cigar order. Another meeting was held Sunday, but it was attended by only six manufacturers.

STRIKES IN NEW ENGLAND.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 2.—Four hundred members of the Builders' Trades Union in Greenwich and Port Chester did not go to work this morning as a result of the failure of contractors to accede to a demand for a nine-hour day, made by the workmen last January. It was announced to-day that an effort will be made to fill the strikers' places with non-union men, a number of whom are expected to arrive here to-morrow. If this programme be carried out it is feared that trouble will result.

At a meeting held early this forenoon the master plumbers granted their employes' demands for an eight-hour day, and nearly all the workmen consented to go to work at once on condition that they would not be obliged to work with non-union men.

BOSTON, April 2.—The granite cutters of Boston and vicinity, whose contract with their employers expired on Saturday night, have presented the National union schedule for $3 for a work day of eight hours. Some of the manufacturers have granted the demands of the men, but about 175 men employed by various firms have struck.

WOBURN, Mass., April 2.—The union buffers, to the number of about sixty, struck to-day in the American Hide and Leather Company and Berg & Cobb shops for an increase in pay of $3 a week.

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 2.—One hundred "turned" workmen in the contract shop of Cerat & Bonin, Smith & Childs, George E. Knight, and George Webster struck to-day in support of a demand for an advance of 10 per cent. The union list in these shops expired recently, and a new agreement was submitted. A compromise offer from the firms was refused.

WESTERLY, R. I., April 2.—Members of Union No. 217, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, went out on strike here to-day, and of the 125 men employed by the four local building firms only 18 remained. The union men struck to enforce a recognition of the nine-hour work day and mileage on all jobs over two miles from the place of business.

LYNN, Mass., April 2.—The strike at the shoe factory of D. A. Donovan & Co., which followed the attempt of the firm to introduce the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union last week, was settled to-day, and the strikers returned to work in a body.

COAL MINERS QUIT WORK.

PITTSBURG, April 2.—From 12,000 to 15,000 coal miners in the Pittsburg district and 9,000 in the Irwin district are on a strike to-day. The cause of the trouble in the Pittsburg district is dissatisfaction over the dead work scale of the Indianapolis agreement, and was entirely unexpected. All the river mines were forced to close down by the refusal of the men to work, and many of the railroad mines are idle. In the Irwin district the miners want an advance of 5 cents a ton.

The principal trouble in the Pittsburg district is over the run of mine rate and the pay for drivers. The drivers are not satisfied with the advance of 5 per cent. granted under the Indianapolis agreement, and are asking an advance equal to the increase accorded to the miners, or 20 per cent. At mines where the miners are satisfied with the digging rate, they are unable to work on account of drivers being idle.

Under the provisions of the Indianapolis agreement, which went into effect to-day, the pay of mine workers is higher than for many years, and it is thought that an amicable settlement can be reached without a prolonged strike.

Strike on the Cornell Dam.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., April 2.—The blacksmiths and foundrymen employed on the new Cornell Dam of the New York City Water Works struck to-day. They have been receiving $1.25 a day and demand $1.50, which the contractors refuse to pay. About 400 workmen depend on the strikers for the sharpening of their tools. By to-morrow unless the strike is settled, all work will stop.

Long Branch Carpenters Out.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 2.—Two hundred carpenters here struck to-day for a working day of eight hours. The men now work nine hours for $2.50. All but three of the contractors have signed the men's agreement. They are R. H. Hughes, L. & D. Edwards & Co. and C. W. Baxter. The strikers issued a circular this afternoon giving the text of an agreement made by the builders that the eight-hour day should go into effect April 1.

Stamford Firm Raises Wages.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 2.—The firm of Davenport & Tracey, piano plate manufacturers, employing about 400 hands, to-day announced an increase in the wages of piece workers which will amount to between 25 and 30 cents a day. The increase was made voluntarily.

$500,000 Fire in Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 2.—A half million dollars' worth of property was burned to-day at Newport. The fire started in C. B. Best's livery and feed store, which was quickly burned, as was also the plant of the Union Compress Company, valued at $100,000. Eight thousand bales of cotton, owned by the Lesser Cotton Company and the Wolf-Goldman Mercantile Company and valued at $350,000, which were stored on the platform of the Union Compress Company's plant, are practically a total loss. The losses are partly covered by insurance.

GARDINER DEFIES LAST GRAND JURY

Asks that Presentment Be Expunged by the Court.

DEMAND FOR SECRET RECORD

But One Day's Grace for Attorney General to Contest Its Disclosure—Judge Foster Attacks the March Inquisition.

District Attorney Gardiner, through his counsel, Samuel Untermyer, moved before Judge Foster, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, to expunge from the records of the court the presentment made by the March Grand Jury, in which the District Attorney's office and the Police Department were severely criticised. This is the first time in the history of the local courts, it is said, that such a motion has ever been made.

Mr. Untermyer also

the Court, "as to the question of filing the testimony in court.

DEMANDS GRAND JURY RECORD.

"In the first place," responded Mr. Untermyer, "we conceive that there is no question as to our right to use the testimony now, but we want no doubt upon that subject. Before we can argue the proposition we must have before the Court that testimony. The Attorney General must have the use of it for the purpose of arguing, and we are hoping that this question will be argued to-morrow, and in order that it shall be fully argued we ask that your Honor make an order for the filing in court of the balance of the testimony before the Grand Judy, it having made public part of that testimony. Your Honor will see that the District Attorney has the right—"

"So the District Attorney is informed," said Judge Foster promptly. "It may be that the testimony will contain something that the public interests require shall not be filed in court, and the Court suggests, therefore, that you make as part of your motion the motion which you now make, and let the Attorney General be heard in opposition if he so desires. The Court will instruct the District Attorney to permit the Attorney General to see the testimony."

"I want to say to your Honor that there is nothing in the testimony that will not be to the public interest to have very fully ventilated. We give notice for to-morrow morning," said Mr. Untermyer.

"Very well," said the Court, and turned to deliver his charge to the waiting jurors, who had thus heard all of the motion.

COURT ATTACKS MARCH JURY.

In his address, which is the first he has ever made to a Grand Jury, and which he read from manuscript, Judge Foster took occasion to criticise sharply the work of the March Grand Jury. He spoke of the satisfactory condition of affairs in the District Attorney's office, and called the attention of the Grand Jurors to the fact that a "learned District Attorney and a staff of courteous assistants" were always ready to aid them. At this all the assistants of the District Attorney who were in court smiled and bowed.

Judge Foster told the Grand Jury that it could force knowledge from any one who claimed to possess it concerning the commission of a crime, and said that it had been remarked that corruption existed among high officials and that vice was rampant. He made an attack on W. Putnam, the foreman of the March Grand Jury, in the course of which he said that it was illegal for any member of the Grand Jury to tell its secrets outside, even to a member of his family, for it was in this way that secrets leaked out and indictments were vitiated. After referring to the condition of affairs in the Tombs, Judge Foster said:

"I am informed that less than 400 untried indictments remain in the archives of the District Attorney's office. Therefore, as far as the public business is concerned, as compared with past times, it would appear to be in a very satisfactory condition.

"Now, the law says that the Grand Jury has power and it is its duty to inquire into all crimes committed or triable in the county, and to present them to the Court. Indeed, it is difficult to define the limit to which you, the Grand Jury, may carry your inquiries.

REFERS TO PROTECTED VICE.

"It has been remarked that corruption exists among officials of high or low degree, and that vice is rampant in this community. If so, these are crimes, and it is your duty to inquire into them, and the Court stands ready to give you the fullest aid in so doing. Wherever you have knowledge or reason to believe that a crime has been committed it is within your power, and it is, as I have said, your duty to inquire into it. To that end you have the right to call upon the entire civil power, and even, if need be, the military authority of this State may be invoked to aid and assist you.

"You may subpoena whomsoever can aid you in your investigation, and you have the power to enforce obedience to your subpoenas. You may subject those whose attendance is thus enforced to the most rigid, merciless, and searching examination in aid of the truth. If it comes to your knowledge in any way that a crime has been committed, or if any one has or even claims to have knowledge of such, you may and should force him to divulge that knowledge and act upon it."

The Court then read the law relating to legal evidence and its reception by the Grand Jury, and continuing his charge, said:

"Now, what is legal evidence? It is, I take it, competent evidence. What is or is not competent evidence is a question that often proves difficult both to lawyers and courts. Suffice it to say that if you have difficulty in determining whether certain evidence is or is not legal, you will, I am sure, find the learned District Attorney and his courteous assistants ready, able, and willing to advise you at all times, and the ear of the Court will always incline toward you.

EVIDENCE FOR A DEFENDANT.

"The Grand Jury is not bound to hear evidence for a defendant, but it is their duty to weigh all the evidence submitted to them, and when they have reason to believe that other evidence within their reach will explain away a charge they should order such evidence to be produced, and for that purpose may require the District Attorney to issue processes for witnesses.

"In other words, gentlemen, an indictment, which is your accusation against a defendant as having committed a crime, if unsupported by testimony, is an injury to that individual, and you have the right—the law says that when you have reason to believe other evidence within your reach will explain away the charge—it says that you should order such evidence to be produced.

"The Grand Jury ought to find an indictment when all the evidence before them taken together is such as in their judgment would, if unexplained or uncontradicted, warrant a conviction before a tribunal.

"The Grand Jury must inquire into the case of every person in prison in the jail of the county upon a criminal charge and not indicted. Secondly, into the condition and management of the public prisons of the county, and, thirdly, into the willful and corrupt misconduct of public officers of every description in the county. They are also entitled to free access at all times to the public prison, and to the examination without charge of all public record.

"The Grand Jury may in any case ask the advice of any Judge of the court or of the District Attorney of the county. Wherever required by the Grand Jury, it shall be the duty of the District Attorney of the county to attend before them for the purpose of examining witnesses in their presence, and giving them advice upon any legal matter, and of issuing subpoenas or other processes for witnesses."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S RIGHTS.

Judge Foster told the jury that it was the legal right of the District Attorney to appear before them at all times, except when the jury was voting or deliberating. Referring to the matter of secrecy, he said:

"Every member of the Grand Jury must keep secret whatever he himself or any other Grand Juror may have said, or in what manner he or any Grand Juror may have voted on a matter before them.

"Secrecy, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, is also enjoined upon you by the very ancient and impressive oath which you and your foreman have taken.

"In this connection, it is my duty to caution you not to impart those secrets, or make any mention of them whatsoever to any one outside of those whose official duty it is to aid you in your important work—nor to in any manner discuss with any of your friends, or even your family, and even their oath or obligation of secrecy to you cannot and does not absolve you from this obligation. The danger of such communication is evident when I call to your attention that indictments are often dismissed and verdicts often set aside for such errors, though seemingly innocent and harmless in themselves.

"It is, therefore, my duty to bring to your attention so that such conduct so fraught with danger to public interest may not occur on your part, although the Court is fully convinced, such is the standing and character of our Grand Jury panels, that such admonition may be entirely superfluous.

"Now, gentlemen, the Grand Jury for the March term, I am informed, began an investigation into the affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, to ascertain whether any criminal breaches of trust had been committed by those charged with the duty of managing its affairs, but they were unable to complete such investigation, and have accordingly left it for your consideration. The Court will cause to be submitted to you the correspondence that has been entered into referring thereto, and the records of such evidence as has been taken in the matter, and the Courts asks you to give it such attention and consideration as you may find it to deserve. There are other important matters which may arise and require to be brought to your attention during this term, gentlemen, and the Court will from time to time, as occasion may arise, charge and advise you as far as may be necessary."

NOTICE TO ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The following is a copy of the telegram sent to Attorney General Davies, in Albany, yesterday by Mr. Untermyer:

"As counsel for District Attorney Gardiner, I applied to-day, in the motion part of the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Foster, to dismiss, expunge, and strike from the record a document presented by the March Grand Jury containing an attack on Col. Gardiner, on the grounds: 1. That there is no authority in law for the filing of any such document. 2. That the assertions contained in it are without a shred or suggestion of evidence to support them, and that, on the contrary, all the evidence before the Grand Jury distinctly negatives the assertions contained in that so-called presentment.

"I also asked that, inasmuch as part of the testimony on which the document was based had been attached to it and made public, all the testimony taken before the March Grand Jury bearing upon the matters referred to in that document should be filed with the court and access thereto permitted to both parties on the hearing of the application to expunge the document.

"Judge Foster directed that notice of the motion to strike the document from the record be given you in this way and that the application be heard before him to-morrow morning; that in the meantime all the testimony and exhibits before the March Grand Jury covering the suoject matter of that document shall be open for your inspection.

"In conformity with that direction, I beg herewith to notify you that I will apply to-morrow morning to set aside, dismiss, and expunge the document from the files of the court, on the grounds above stated, and that in support of that application all the testimony and exhibits before the March Grand Jury may be used by either party.

"A copy of this notice has been served at your office in this city."

GARDINER'S STAFF PLEASED.

There was much satisfaction expressed in the District Attorney's office yesterday over the charge of Judge Foster and the entertainment of the motion made by Mr. Untermyer. A number of members of the staff gave it as their firm conviction that the presentment would be expunged from the records. Col Gardiner declined to be interviewed, but referred those who wished to see him to his first assistant, Mr. McIntyre.

Mr. McIntyre contended that there was a precedent for the action of Col. Gardiner, which, he said, occurred in 1888, while Col. Fellows was District Attorney. At that time, he said, the Grand Jury had made a presentment against certain labor organizations, and on motion it had been expunged from the records by Recorder Smyth.

"In the first place," said Mr. McIntyre, "the action of the Grand Jury in making a presentment is illegal in itself. They have no right to do any such thing. Their duties are plain enough. If a crime has been committed and prima facie evidence of it is before them, they have a right, and it is their duty, to find an indictment. If there have no evidence, then they should dismiss the bill. There their rights cease.

"Now, to have this so-called presentment expunged from the records, it is necessary to examine the records and testimony that led up to its finding, and to see if they warranted such action. I tell you, we want all the doings of the late Grand Jury shown to the public. There will be some funny reading when it is done. We will be able to show what action the jury took, what witnesses it heard, and what they told the jurors. We will show who was the legal adviser of the Grand Jury and how the whole scheme to make the presentment attacking this office was cooked up.

PLEA FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

"Why, the thing is an outrage on its face. If the District Attorney locked the wheels of justice and interfered with the prosecution of crime, why did not the jury indict him? Then he could have come into court and pleaded, and had a hearing on the charges. He cannot answer a presentment, and so it stands as a record against his administration, and his hands are tied.

"A murderer or a professional thief gets a better chance than that. He at least has a day in court, and the State is forced to prove its case against him. As a matter of fact, this whole thing was cooked up long ago. When the City Club crowd got an adjournment for three weeks on the charges before the Commissioner, it knew very well what was coming. The presentment came on the very day of the hearing.

"Mr. Putnam is a member of the City Club, and attends there nightly. It is very evident that the City Club people knew what was coming, and Mr. Deming was ready at once to move that the presentment be made one of the charges against the District Attorney. I have no doubt it will be expunged, and I doubt very much if the Attorney General, who is a fair man, will see his way clear to oppose the motion.

"Will not the making public of the Grand Jury's proceedings without the consent or application of indicted persons vitiate the indictments found?"

"I do not think so," said Mr. McIntyre. "The Court has charge of its own records, and can make them public at any time."

NO PRESENTMENT EXPUNGED.

It was stated yesterday that Mr. McIntyre was in error when he claimed that Recorder Smyth had in 1888 expunged a Grand Jury presentment from the records of the court. The matter occurred when Recorder Goff was an Assistant District Attorney under Col. Fellows. It appears that there were a great many labor troubles at that time which the Grand Jury was investigating. They desired to find indictments in three cases, but were advised by the District Attorney that there was not sufficient legal evidence to warrant it.

They then appealed to the Court, and Recorder Smyth and Mr. Goff both told them that the evidence was insufficient. Notwithstanding all this the jury found the indictments on the last day of their term. When they were handed up the District Attorney at once moved for their dismissal. Recorder Smyth asked the jury if it had received any evidence since he had advised them, and when they said they had not, the Court at once ordered that the indictments be then and there quashed.

THE LOST THOMAS REPORT.

The question as to what has become of the report signed by Capt. Thomas showing his knowledge of Tenderloin resorts, and on which his indictment was based, is likely to become the subject of special inquiry. The District Attorney's office denies all knowledge of it after it left their hands, and Mr. Putnam denies that he ever handled it. It was learned yesterday that the stenographer of the Grand Jury copies his minutes after the jury adjourns.

The records and papers that are part of his minutes are not copied out by him, but are written in the minutes while he is transcribing them. A copy of the Thomas report appears in the Grand Jury minutes, so that it is evident that the stenographer had it in his possession after the Grand Jury adjourned on that day. An effort will be made to trace it from that point.

The March Grand Jury did not use the tin box ordinarily used by Grand Juries in which to keep the records, but bought a box of its own, which was kept in the Recorder's safe. This was marked "Grand Jury—Private papers." It came into possession of the present Grand Jury yesterday, and a committee of three was at once appointed to open it and examine its contents in the hope of finding the Thomas paper there. The box and its contents were examined, but the missing Thomas report was not found to be among them.

Following is the April Grand Jury:

Thomas M. McCarthy, grocer, 55 Hudson Street, Foreman; Bennett J. King, furs, 127 Greene Street; William A. Hulbert, President, 236 Fifth Avenue; John E. Mendels, broker, 90 Greenwich Street; George R. Hamilton, insurance, 171 Broadway; Solomon B. Soloman, importer, 97 Fifth Avenue; Chester C. Munroe, banker, 29 East Twenty-eighth Street; Henry Johnson, printer, 102 Fulton Street; William L. Skidmore, coal, 49 West Fifty-second Street; William Hauchhaus, clothing, 808 Broadway; Edward M. Tailor, real estate, 99 Franklin; Cleveland H. Dodge, metals, 99 John Street; Albert Blumenthal, cloaks, 59 West Ninetieth Street; Edward L. Oppenheim, broker, 30 Broad Street; Harris Lyons, retired, 100 West Eighty-fourth Street; Sydney W. Hopkins, President, 54 New Street; Charles E. Hammond, dry goods, 224 Church Street; C. Stacy Clark, real estate, 28 East Twenty-eighth Street; George Rudd, retired, 720 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street; James W. Clark, merchant, 75 Leonard Street; Henry V. Parsell, electrician, 31 East Twenty-first Street; Charles Biggs, actuary, 13 Astor Place; Eugene H. Sampson, retired, Dakota Flats, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West.

PARKHURST ON GARDINER.

Expunging Presentment Cannot Wipe Out Stain, Declares the Doctor.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was asked last night for his opinion of the District Attorney's action in seeking to have the presentment against him expunged from the court records.

"No amount of expunging can wipe out the stain against the record of the District Attorney," said Dr. Parkhurst. "He is in the position of a man who is kicking in a quicksand. The more he kicks the deeper he sinks. The best course for the District Attorney to pursue would be to stop kicking and keep quiet. He is doing himself no good by his present course.

"I have the highest respect for the members of the March Grand Jury. They accomplished a great work. When I was before them I said that a presentment holding the higher officials responsible for the condition of affairs would work more general good than a few indictments against petty gamblers or law-breakers. That presentment, expunged or not, will live in the public mind until the next election, when it is likely to bring about a change.

"A few indictments would probably have lost a few positions, but where would have been the good? They would have been filled again by the same power, and things would have gone on just the same.

"I do not look for very much good from the present Grand Jury," said Dr. Parkhurst. "It requires a strong citizen, like Recorder Goff, to stir up matters and bring about reforms. It is always difficult to get legal proof of the existence of bribery and corruption. A jury may have moral proof, but in that case it takes the personality of a strong adviser to get them to act on it."

Dr. Parkhurst said that there was one thing he regretted, and that was that the presentment of the March Grand Jury did not arraign Mayor Van Wyck as responsible for the conditions existing. It was the Mayor, he said, who was to blame.

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WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

POLICE BOARD'S SESSION.

Arrests of Women, Afterward Honorably Discharged, to be Investigated.

There was a protracted meeting of the Police Board yesterday during which a report was received from Chief Devery stating that he had ordered Inspector Thompson to make a searching investigation of the conduct of Policemen Barry and Glennon, who arrested Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Rust as persons of disorderly character, both of whom were discharged by Magistrate Mott on Sunday, and of the conduct of Policemen Binnings and Falconer, who arrested on Fourth Avenue, Miss Buffington, who was also discharged by the Magistrate.

Barry and Falconer are the policemen who swore that they had never seen women unescorted go into the Haymarket, and who also swore that they had never seen any disorderly persons or conduct in a number of Tenderloin dives, the proprietors of which were later indicted by the Grand Jury.

Edward B. Corey, the proprietor of the Haymarket, sent a letter to Chief Devery informing him that the "Belden Club, social organization," had contracted with him to give a ball at 402 Sixth Avenue (which is the Haymarket) on last night. Corey wanted to know if the police would interfere, and Devery turned the communication over to the board.

The board took the matter under advisement and informed the Chief that it was under the impression that the use of the name Belden Club was but a subterfuge on the part of Corey, who, the members of the board had been informed, was none other than the proprietor of the Haymarket. The Chief was informed that it was his duty to stop a dance in that place "if he had reason to believe that those who frequented it were immoral or disorderly persons."

Police Captain Henry Steinkamp, of the Westchester Station, was retired yesterday on a pension of $1,375 a year. He made the application because of illness. Capt. Steinkamp went on the force in 1871, and was made a Captain in 1896.

Patrolmen James Perkins and Leroy Snyder were dismissed from the force on the charge that they compelled John C. Grigor of Atlanta, Ga., who had been robbed of his watch, to pay a man of criminal record in whose possession they found $10 for its return. Patrolman James Reagan was also dismissed for assault on Max Rosenberg of 64 Rutgers Street.

DRY IN SCOTCH PLAINS.

Saloon Men Warned of Presence of Citizens' League Detectives.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 2.—Sunday was the dryest day that Scotch Plains has known for many a year. A half dozen detectives in the employ of the Citizens' League of that village were endeavoring to secure evidence of violations of the excise law to use against the applicants for saloon licenses at the May term of the Union County Court.

The hotel keepers knew of the presence of the detectives, and every saloon was kept tightly closed.

A DETECTIVE ON DIVES.

Defends Favorable Testimony for the Tivoli on Witness Stand.

Edward McDermott, thirty-four years old, living at the Comfort Hotel, Bowery, was yesterday convicted before Judge Newburger, in Part III. of General Sessions, of grand larceny.

During the examination of Detective Lockwood of the West Thirtieth Street Station Lawyer McLaughlin, for the defendant, attempted to show that the police could not be believed. Lockwood had testified that McDermott had confessed to him. The lawyer asked Lockwood if he had not sworn that the Tivoli and other resorts in the Tenderloin were orderly.

Detective Lockwood replied that whenever he had so sworn, the places were conducted according to law. In reply to other questions, the detective said he had undoubtedly arrested persons who had been in these resorts.

In summing up his case, Mr. McLaughlin took occasion to call the attention of the jury to the condition of the police force and its failure to abate vice

Assistant District Attorney Blake, in his speech, upheld the police and said they were the finest men in the country.

McDermott on March 1 stole a pocketbook belonging to Rosina Hamilton, an employe in the Colonial Club, while the latter was in an elevator in a department store in Sixth Avenue. He was remanded for sentence.

BUTTNER AGAIN ON TRIAL.

Mr. Weeks Confuses a Policeman Who Testifies for Prosecution.

Simon Buttner, one of the accusers of the police before the Mazet committee, and formerly proprietor of the Broadway Garden and other Tenderloin resorts, was placed on trial for the third time yesterday on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions.

Buttner about a year ago was tried on a charge of keeping a disorderly house at the Broadway Garden and acquitted. He was then indicted for keeping a disorderly house at the Star Hotel, on Twenty-eighth Street, near Sixth Avenue, and acquitted again. His present trial is on a third indictment on the same charge.

Policeman Thomas Falcroft appeared as a witness against Buttner yesterday, and said that he had seen disreputable women in his place. He had, he declared, seen the same women in the Haymarket a short time before, when it was raided.

"You didn't know, then," said Bartow S. Weeks, who acted as counsel for Buttner, "that the Haymarket was raided after the Star Hotel?"

The witness was too confused to answer, and left the stand in considerable embarrassment. The trial will be continued to-day.

HOW TO RULE THE CITY.

Dr. Parkhurst and Holmer Folks Discuss the Problem.

"A Positive Programme for New York City" was the subject of a discussion at a dinner given by the Get-Together Club at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, last evening. John H. Finley presided at the meeting, and the speakers included the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and Homer Folks. Dr. Lyman Abbott and the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer were expected to be present, but could not attend.

Dr. Parkhurst said in part:

"I believe thoroughly in constructive work. But often before we can have the constructive work we have to have destructive work. Bishop Potter criticised modern reformers because they were destructive in their methods. Law kills. It is destructive.

"For some time on our side of the river there was considerable moral and political apathy. In 1892 not fifteen men imagined that we could get rid of Tammany Hall. In that reform it was not that we were concerned about gamblers, disorderly houses, or open saloons, so much as that we were trying to bring home to the people the collusion between one set of criminals on the 'force' and another set of criminals off the force.

"We are situated to-day, since the Grand Jury put in its report, as we were eight years ago. We are where we are because of the professional politicians. If the 80,000 Republicans had not voted for Mr. Platt's dummy candidate, Tammany would not be in power to-day."

Dr. Parkhurst said that in State and National politics he was a Republican, but that he made no distinctions of party in municipal affairs.

The following is part of a letter received from Dr. Lyman Abbott and read at the dinner: "The fundamental difficulty in the situation in New York City appears to me to be this: The framing of the laws is by one authority, the election of the officers to enforce the laws is by another authority. Consequently we have one standard of morals in the law and another and different standard of morals in the officers whose business it is to enforce the laws. The result is not only non-enforcement of the laws, but blackmail levied for the non-enforcement of the laws.

"The radical remedy is, having the same authority frame the law and select the officers for its enforcement. To specify: We should endeavor to ascertain what laws regulating life in New York City concern the whole State; these laws should be enacted by the State, and the officers to enforce them should be appointed by the State. I think the election laws would come in this category. On the other hand, the laws which concern chiefly, if not exclusively, the citizens of the city should be left to the citizens themselves to frame, and the citizens should elect the officers to enforce them. The question of liquor selling on Sunday or the weekday, and generally questions concerning what I may call the personal habits of the city, fall into this category. The city should be left to determine its own regulations of its moral life.

"If this were done, the same authority which framed the law would secure the officers to enforce the law, and we should no longer have laws framed by rural legislators, and officers elected by the municipality for the very purpose of leaving those laws unenforced. It is possible that the immediate result of the radical measure which I would suggest would be a still more 'wide open' town. I do not, however, think so; but even if this were the result, it would be an improvement on the present conditions, for there would be no longer opportunity for or the temptation to blackmail."

A letter received from the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer contained the following:

"With respect to the subject matter itself, there are just two practical suggestions that I would make as to 'What should be done about it.' First, the organization of a campaign of education in every election district, to be persistently followed up for the coming eighteen months; this education to involve two or three fundamental lines of inquiry. First, What does the district need? second, What does the city need? and who are the men who can furnish, as officials, the moral character and intelligence which will meet these needs? Second, the separation of all questions of National party from the questions of the city's administration.

"We shall never make any headway until there arises civic consciousness in the majority of the citizens that they owe the city allegiance on the lines of business integrity, which cannot be invaded by any partisan prejudice whatever. And, third, the announcement by every fearless man, on every fit occasion, that the adherents of Tammany Hall are organized for plunder, for spoils, and for personal profit. If this is uttered often enough, and on occasions which will make it heard, we will gradually get into the mind of the workingman the conviction that his interests and the future welfare of his household cannot be served either by the purveyors of vice or the protectors of vice; for this is the unenviable distinction which Tammany Hall now holds. Things never get right until they are set right in the administration of a great city."

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REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS

Districts Elect Delegates to the State Convention.

GRUBER GETS BIG MAJORITY

Anti-Hess Men Returned in the Fifth, Then Unseated — Roosevelt's Administration Indorsed.

Republican conventions were held in all of the thirty-five Assembly districts in Manhattan and the Bronx last night to elect delegates to the State Convention, which will meet at Grand Central Palace on April 17. The State gathering will select four delegates-at-large and four alternates to the National Convention, which will meet in Philadelphia.

Except in the Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth Districts there was not even a show of opposition. In the former the Gruber ticket was chosen, 101½ to 53½. The delegation was instructed to select Abraham Gruber as Chairman of the delegation. There were cheers for Abraham Gruber and George C. Austin. Resolutions indorsing the McKinley and Roosevelt Administrations were adopted unanimously. George W. Klune, who deserted Gruber late in the recent fight, was roundly hissed.

In the Twenty-fifth District the only trouble was with relation to the delegation in the Fifth Election District, and that, the anti-Hess people say was a bluff intended to help Charles A. Hess in his fight with F. Norton Goddard for National delegate to Philadelphia from the Twelfth Congress District.

In the Fifth Election District the Hess ticket was beaten three votes, although Hess had all four Inspectors. Now the claim is made that a number of ballots—some say six and others nine—which should have been counted for Hess were declared defective. Had they been counted Hess would have carried the district.

Mr. Hess and his friends controlled the Twenty-fifth Assembly District Convention—a part of the district including the Fifth Election District, being in the Twelfth Congress District—and the Committee on Contested Seats made a report, which was adopted, unseating Ralph W. Epps and John W. Coleman, the anti-Hess men returned as elected by the Inspectors. Their seats were given to Christopher Stewart and James McAnerney.

Lemuel E. Quigg was returned as a delegate from both the First and the Nineteenth Districts. He lives in the latter.

W. M. K. Olcott was on the Gruber ticket in the Twenty-first, but declined to serve, and Senator Ford was named in his place.

The delegates in the Twenty-third District were instructed to support Moses McKee for State Committeeman. In the Twenty-fourth similar resolutions were adopted in favor of Smith Pine, who is the Sitting State Committeeman from the Thirteenth Congressional District.

Mayor Van Wyck's administration was indorsed in the Twelfth District.

Resolutions indorsing Gov. Roosevelt's administration were adopted in the Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-ninth Districts, and in the last his course in refusing a Vice Presidential nomination was applauded.

The following Delegates and alternates were chosen:

FIRST—Delegates—Lemuel E. Quigg, Martin H. Healey, Antonio Dalessandro. Alternates—Peter Ewald, Edwin F. Merwin, Joseph Kronacher.

SECOND—Delegates—Denis Shea, Ely Rosenberg, Daniel Isola, Isaac Semansky. No alternates.

THIRD—Delegates—Frederick Haldy, William H. Michales, Tompkins McIlvaine, Louis J. Hoenninger. No alternates.

FOURTH.—Delegates—Patrick J. O'Brien, Richard Van Cott, Louis C. Wolf, William H. Guy. Alternates: Silvermann, Isaac Rosenberg, James Flood, Martin E. Cherry.

FIFTH.—Delegates—Cornelius Van Cott, John McKeever, Henry L. Burnett, Lucas L. Van Allen, George B. Deane, Alfred R. Conkling. Alternates—C. Louis Gompper, Theodore Lowe, William Crawford, Edward R. Finch, M. J. Haskell, Michael Cahill.

SIXTH.—Delegates—James E. March, Richard E. Taylor, Frank Pitelli, Michael Ryan. Alternates—Thomas McNulty, Canute A. Dias, Joseph Marosca, Angelo Gallo.

SEVENTH.—Delegates—Franklin B. Miller, John J. Hannon, John Miller, Joseph T. Hackett, William C. Baxter. Alternates—Thomas J. Moffit, John E. McNamara, Archibald Smith, Thomas Law, D. G. Humphany.

EIGHTH.—Delegates—Louis Freidell, Dr. P. A. Siegelstein, Leonard A. Snitkin, Samuel A. Roberts. Alternates—Charles Dress, Louis Bernstein, Thomas Levy, Hyman Goldman.

NINTH.—Delegates—Frederick S. Gibbs, Clarence W. Meade, Thomas J. Clarke, William Halpin, and Albert Ferguson. Alternates—James J. Duffy, Frank Cochrane, William H. Goeward, Constant J. Spero, and Benjamin F. Fox.

TENTH.—Delegates—Ferdinand Eidmann, Thomas Rothmann, Jeremiah J. Sullivan, Charles Schwick, and Michael Gassman. Alternates—Jacob C. Brand, John Hilderbrandt, Louis Fredericks, John Grinn, and William Bader.

ELEVENTH.—Delegates—John P. Windolf, Edmund C. Lee, Frank H. Graf, Jacob Fowler. No alternates.

TWELFTH.—Delegates—John Stiebling, John Sabine Smith, Michael Kopp, Charles Buembann. Alternates—Max Lowell, Benjamin Goldberg, Daniel Young, Jacob Schloss.

THIRTEENTH.—Delegates—Herman Joveshof, James L. Lowry, William Corbett, and Samuel Gottschalk. Alternates—James Garrison, Amos Welsberger, John Gebhard, and James McCourt.

FOURTEENTH.—Delegates—James F. Pegram, Joseph Weber, Robert W. Arnold, and Herman L. Schrader. Alternates.—Gustave Voss, Bryan McKinley, Robert Dodd, and John J. Frazer.

FIFTEENTH.—Delegates—George W. Wanmaker, Charles E. Mott, Samuel Cohn, William McQuilland. Alternates—William S. Borchers, R. C. Van Horn, Peter J. Bresnan, Sr., S. W. Kohn.

SIXTEENTH.—Delegates — George Hilliard, Charles M. Jerolomon, Samuel S. Koenig, William Volker. Alternates.—Adam Gerrand, August J. Braun, Ignatz Greenwald, Arthur Ronaghan.

SEVENTEENTH.—Delegates—John Reisenweber, Giles W. Wanmaker, Mortimer M. O'Sullivan, Thomas McGuinness; alternates—Henry C. Robbins, Robert Corbett, John H. McDonald, John L. Walters.

EIGHTEENTH.—Delegates—William Henkel, William J. Cobb, Terence F. McGowan, William F. Bennis; alternates—Joseph H. Haight, Peter D. Fischer, August Wahl, Henry, Linicus.

NINETEENTH—Delegates: George R. Bidwell, Lemuel E. Quigg, Frank Tilford, Frank K. Kohler, Charles F. Bruder, Frank Brainard, Charles T. Wills, Richard Shepard, Jr., J. C. Pumpelly. Alternates: Alderman David M. Holmes, Henry J. Miller, Peter Zucker, J. J. Hahn, Robert E. Heslin, W. B. Fuller, Silas C. Hay, William J. Smith, B. Frank Hooper.

TWENTIETH—Delegates: F. N. Goddard, Henry Couchman, Edward C. Doonan, Robert Todd Alternates: Ignatz Luft, Thomas R. Thompson, Francis Connaky, James Hamilton.

TWENTY-FIRST.—Delegates Abraham Gruber, P. W. Martin, Senator John Ford, W. P. Yellaliee, John Campbell Dorland, Frederick E. Wood, Charles L. Hunter, A. C. Daniels, Thomas H. McCarrick, George B. Graham. Alternates—Alexander Zink, John F. Carter, J. M. Thompson, Jr., George W. Homans, E. W. Giffard, S. S. Guggeheimer, James W. Calmait, John Rau, Morris Manasse, B. H. Tashkian.

TWENTY-SECOND. — Delegates — Charles K. Lexow, Jacob Kahn, William H. Willcox, Leonard J. Obermeier. Alternates—Thomas M. O'Neil, Julius Shongood, Samuel Hess, Edwin S. Kassing.

TWENTY-THIRD.—Delegates—Moses M. McKee, Newell Martin, Julius M. Mayer, Ellis D. Southworth, Homan D. Wilson, F. F. Potter, Collin H. Woodward. Alternates—Richard Gilleland, R. H. Jackman, A. A. Irvine, John T. Leo, Isaac Field, Charles T. Oipp, John W. Sibbald.

TWENTY-FOURTH.—Delegates—Smith Pine, W. S. Stephenson, Moritz Mayer, Henry Zweifel, Jr. Alternates—James L. Lyons, James Wullen, William Sanders, Joseph McEntyre.

TWENTY-FIFTH. — Delegates — Charles A. Hess, Francis V. Greene, John C. O'Connor, Edward B. Hardy, Harry King, Howard Conkling, Elisha K. Camp. Alternates—Gilbert R. Hawes, A. W. Fitzpatrick, John J. Eagan, Harry Middleton, Louis W. Porter, Robert D. Bardwell, Francis L. Manning.

TWENTY-SIXTH.—Delegates—Jastrow Alexander, Dr. J. Pierce Obendorfer, Frank A. Savak, J. Philip Berg. Alternates—John Tinsley, Harry E. Bedell, Dr. Edward Shevick, Ferdinand Ziegel.

TWENTY-SEVENTH.—Delegates—James W. Ferry, Henry L. Stimson, Charles D. Cleveland, David Fowler, William H. Butler, William G. Bates, George W. Wickersham; alternates—Herbert S. Barnes, Beverly Robinson, Fred C. W. Esler, Otto H. Voss, James T. Taylor, Horace Parker, Alfred Hayes, Jr.

TWENTY-EIGHTH.—Delegates—John H. Gunner, William C. Hecht, Frank A. Kanzler, Philip Doblin; alternates—Charles C. D. Townsend, William McGill, Aaron Davidson, George Walters, Jr.

TWENTY-NINTH.—Delegates—Alexander T. Mason, Chauncey M. Depew, Senator Samuel Elsberg, Edward Lauterbach, Anson G. McCook, Edward F. Brown, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Dr. M. J. Jackson, and Dr. De Lancey Carter. Alternates—John W. Jacobus, Robert A. Blunjes, Robert C. Morris, Victor Spitzer, Franklin B. Ware, Stephen Baker, J. C. Stebbetts, G. P. Franks, and Benjamin Crane.

THIRTIETH—Delegates: Ambrose O'Neil, William Newman, John C. Graham, Henry C. Goetz, Max Friedman, William Thornton. Alternates: Samuel Levy, Patrick McDonald, John B. Slattery, Lawrence Barrett, Frank Smith, George Young.

THIRTY-FIRST.—Delegates—Frederick C. Sawyer, William Sherer, Walter Watkins, Bernard Walters, Jr., William Sage, William A. Charles, Eben Demarest, John D. Walton, and Edward C. Beacherer. Alternates—H. O. Carey, Louis Gairing, John Steib, George H. Payne, Charles H. Clendsley, William H. McDowell, Dean Nelson, Max D. Tuitman, and Charles Lyons.

THIRTY-SECOND.—Delegates — Isaac Newman, Emil Labeshiner, Fred Harn, William Volkland, Richard Carter, Maurice Levy. Alternates—Max Landman, Charles M. Schwartz, Patrick Scanlon, Isaac Levy, David Zeller, Thomas A. O'Hare.

THIRTY-THIRD.—Delegates—Frank Raymond, John H. Connell, Charles E. Lewis, Charles Winas, and Sigmund Kahn. Alternates.—Isaac Diamond, James Oates, George Rosendall, Moses B. Collon, and Henry Lyons.

THIRTY-FOURTH.—Delegates — William H. Ten Eyck, John F. Morrissey, Jacob Hunsicker, Harry C. Eddy, William E. Bettels, William T. O'Brien, Clarence R. Lester, William T. Ashman. Alternates—A. S. Coffin, Charles H. Wheelock, Moses Katz, H. B. McAllister, David W. Erskine, Samuel Holzinger, Ira K. Stringham, George A. Haupt.

THIRTY-FIFTH. — Delegates — Edward H. Healy, W. W. Niles, Jr., Ernest Hall, Dr. C. Adelbert Becker, T. T. W. Miner, Charles T. Hallock, Frank C. Schaeffler, Rufus R. Randall, Charles A. Reed; alternates—Dr. M. E. Andrews, A. S. Dominick, Frederick Von Beesten, Headly M. Greene, F. L. Brooks, D. W. Schmidtke, Jacob Leitner, Lawrence Leib, George H. Taylor, Jr.

Rhode Island Bank Absorbed.

PROVIDENCE, April 2.—The Industrial Trust Company has absorbed the National Bank of Rhode Island, located in Newport, one of the oldest banks in the country. This makes the fifth bank that the Industrial Trust Company has absorbed.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. L. Meyer, Butte, Mont.; Sterling Bell, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Judge James M. Thomas, Chillicothe, Ohio.

MARLBOROUGH—George A. Weddill, Mexico.

CAMBRIDGE—C. Riedt, Mexico.

HOLLAND—Matthew Mills, New Haven; ex-Senator David B. Hill, Albany; George W. Davenport, Boston.

NETHERLAND—Edward F. Hackett, Albany.

MANHATTAN—George R. Skinner, Chicago; E. J. Temple, Denver.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Mayor James H. Manning, Albany; William H. Chapin, Buffalo.

ALBEMARLE—R. M. Coulbourne, Baltimore; F. W. Robinson, Colorado Springs.

FIFTH AVENUE—William Youngblood, Alabama; T. G. Proctor, Nelson, B. C.; W. M. Clark, Pittsburg.

ASTOR—Railway Commissioner Frank M. Baker, Oswego.

HOFFMAN—Judge W. J. Wallace, Albany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

**Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the

BOERS AND BRITISH IN A BIG BATTLE?

Lord Roberts Has Hurried Troops East of Bloemfontein.

DETAILS OF BRITISH REVERSE

Would Have Been More Serious but for the Men's Heroism.

It Has Created a Painful Impression in England—No News of Recapture of Guns—Bloemfontein's Water Cut Off.

LONDON, April 3.—The latest news from the front adds little to the public knowledge of the convoy disaster. No credence is given to reports that the Boers numbered between 8,000 and 10,000 men. The general belief is that there could not have been more than half that number, but the mere fact that even so many as half could have been collected so near headquarters without the knowledge of the British commanders provokes much uneasy criticism.

The disaster is regarded as a direct result of the inability of Gen. French to cut off the commando of Gen. Olivier and the other commandoes when escaping from the Orange River.

The public is painfully surprised to learn after all that has come and gone that British officers of high position can still neglect precautions which the veriest tyro might be expected to observe, and blunder into traps which the exercise of the elementary military rules would have revealed. There is no attempt here to minimize the discreditableness of the whole affair, so far as the British are concerned, or detract from the dexterity of the Boers.

The tactics of the burghers were evidently excellently conceived and boldly carried out, and unless the reinforcements sent by Lord Roberts have turned the tide and recaptured the prisoners, a couple of hundred men from two crack corps of the Household Cavalry and the Tenth Hussars are by now on their way to swell the growing deposit of British prisoners at Pretoria.

President Kruger is said to have promised to reoccupy Bloemfontein this week, and the stubborn burghers seem to be closing in around the place in such force as promises to be troublesome, especially when it is realized that the activity of a strong Boer force in the vicinity of Paardeberg has already intercepted direct communication between Lord Roberts and Kimberley.

But for the overwhelming numbers at the disposal of Lord Roberts the situation would justly cause Great Britain greater anxiety. As it is, the nation is beginning to realize that this guerrilla warfare is liable to embarrass the future movements of the British troops.

A special dispatch from Bloemfontein reports that the water supply of the place has been cut off. This is a natural sequence of the Boer success at the water works. But the authorities are hopeful that the strong reinforcements sent by the Commander in Chief will promptly remedy this.

Judging from the dispatches a big engagement may be in progress. Although it is difficult to estimate the numbers of British engaged, they probably exceed even the 8,000 or 10,000 men which the Boers are estimated to number.

Lord Roberts's dispatch, dated two hours later than one to The Daily Chronicle, which said the guns were recaptured, says nothing about this being the case. The story, therefore, looks doubtful.

Little news has arrived from other points. Kenhardt was formally reoccupied on Saturday. The report that the Boers are massing in the vicinity of Taungs and Klipdam is confirmed.

Lord Methuen's difficulties are apparently increasing. He has Boer laagers or guerrilla bands on three sides of him, and he will be obliged to watch carefully his communications with Orange River.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Times, telegraphing on Sunday, with reference to the capture of the convoy and the reinforcing movements, says:

"The whole affair was a flash intended to frighten Free Staters who were desirous of surrendering to Lord Roberts

"When Gen. Colville arrived, although he was almost destitute of mounted men and had marched eighteen miles, he determined to turn the river, crossing at some point lower down than that occupied by the enemy. Accordingly, Gen. Smith-Dorrien's brigade, including the Canadians, attempted another drift, which turned the enemy's original position.

"For some reason Lieut. Col. Flint's artillery was detached at 2 o'clock to the right, where it remained for a considerable period, shelling at 5,000 yards' range three of the enemy's guns that were placed in the open in the vicinity of Col. Broadwood's encampment.

"Consequently a large force of Boers visible on the far side of the Modder escaped punishment and retired slowly as our infantry advanced. Finally our guns took up a position on rising ground between the two brigades, thus commanding both drifts, but by that time their support was not needed, as the only resistance to the advance of the British infantry came from guns firing shrapnel at far too long a range.

"We could, however, see the enemy in force in a laager at the foot of some hills lying between the Modder and Thaba N'Chu; and we could also see them move off our convoy to the rear. Gen. Colville's division bivouacked on the river bank on Saturday night, awaiting the arrival of Gen. French's cavalry."

LORD ROBERTS'S DISPATCHES.

LONDON, April 2.—The War Office gave out the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, April 1, this morning:

"I received news late yesterday afternoon from Col. Broadwood, who was at Thaba N'chu, thirty-eight miles east of here, that information had reached him that the enemy was approaching in two forces, from the north and the east. He stated that if the report proved true he would retire toward the water works, seventeen miles nearer Bloemfontein, where we have had a detachment of mounted infantry for the protection of the works.

"Broadwood was told in reply that the Ninth Division, with Martyr's mounted infantry, would march at daylight to-day to support him, and that if he considered it necessary he should retire from the water works. He moved there during the night and bivouacked. At dawn to-day he was shelled by the enemy, who attacked on three sides. He immediately dispatched two horse artillery batteries and his baggage toward Bloemfontein, covering some of them with his cavalry.

"Some two miles from the water works the road crosses a deep nullah, or spruit, in which during the night a force of Boers had concealed themselves. So well were they hidden that our leading scouts passed over the drift without discovering them, and it was not until the wagons and guns were entering the drift that the Boers showed themselves and opened fire. Many of the drivers of the artillery horses were immediately shot down at short range, and several of the guns were captured. The remainder galloped away, covered by Roberts's Horse, which suffered heavily.

"Meanwhile Lieut. Chesterfield-Waters of Rimington's Scouts, found a passage across the spruit unoccupied by the enemy, by which the remainder of Broadwood's force crossed. They performed with great steadiness, notwithstanding all that had previously occurred.

"Broadwood's report, which has just reached me, and which contains no details, stated that he had lost seven guns, and all his baggage. He estimates all his casualties at about 350, including 200 missing.

"On hearing this morning that Broadwood was hard pressed, I immediately ordered Gen. French, with two remaining cavalry brigades, to follow in support of the Ninth Division. The latter, after a magnificent march, arrived on the scene of action shortly after 2 P. M.

"Broadwood's force consisted of the Royal Household Cavalry, the Tenth Hussars, Q and U Batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery, and Pilcher's Battalion of Mounted Infantry.

"The strength of the enemy is estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000, with guns, the number of which is not yet reported."

Later the War Office issued another dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated from Bloemfontein Sunday, April 1, 8:15 P. M., in which, after referring to his previous telegram, he gives a partial list of the missing British officers. Of Q Battery four officers were wounded, two of whom are missing. One gunner was killed, and forty noncommissioned officers and men were wounded or missing. Lord Roberts then continues:

"In U Battery all are missing except Major Taylor and a Sergeant Major. The two cavalry regiments did not suffer so much.

"A report has just come in that the enemy has retired toward Ladybrand, leaving twelve wounded officers and some seventy men at the water works. We are now sending an ambulance for them."

THE BOERS DEADLY TRAP.

BUSHMAN'S KOP, Sunday, April 1.—Following the scouts of Gen. French's cavalry division to the scene of Saturday's battle, the correspondent who sends this witnessed one of the most terrible spectacles of the war. Horses law stiffened in the various attitudes of sudden death, and mingled among them were gastly human bodies, with the wrecks of wagons, and food, and forage scattered wide. Everything told a terrible tale of surprise and carnage.

It would be impossible to conceive anything more ingenious than the Boer trap; and the only wonder is that a single man escaped.

On crossing the spruit, where the ground rises immediately toward a grassy knoll, with stony slopes facing the drift, one came upon an inclosure from which it was possible to fire over the drift. At this point the spruit makes a circular bend, while the south embankment, which is protected by the partially constructed railway embankment, enabled the enemy to pour in a galling fire on three sides, as well as a double tier of fire in front.

When the convoy was first attacked a scene of frightful confusion followed. The mules stampeded, and the wagons were overturned, while the concealed enemy poured in a deadly fire.

When the first battery appeared, the Boers seemed undesirous of continuing the slaughter, and called upon the British to surrender. At that moment, however, "U" Battery, which was escaping from the rear of the convoy, under heavy fire, wheeled into action and began shelling the Boers with the four remaining guns. The Boers confess that this battery accounted for five killed and nine wounded of their losses.

Early in the afternoon the Boers collected about the convoy, began removing the guns and wagons, and permitted the collection of the British dead and wounded. The actual casualties were less than had been expected.

Despite this regrettable incident it is impossible not to admire the gallant manner in which the little force was able to extricate itself from an almost hopeless position.

The Boers retired this morning when they discovered the British scouts, leaving two Dutch Military Attachés, one of them dangerously wounded, in the hands of the British.

All the wounded are doing well.

Every one agrees that but for Col. Broadwood's splendid handling of his troops not a member of the force would have escaped.

The Boers are still holding the water works and the line of hills behind them.

The Boers who were hidden in the spruit when the British guns were captured yesterday were commanded by Reishman, a German-American.

LONDON, April 3.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Sunday, and describing the loss of the convoy, says:

"The Boers opened with a murderous fire. It was simply slaughter. The Kafir drivers of the convoy ran away, leaving their teams, and it was impossible for our men to hit the hidden enemy.

"Our gunners fought bravely, trying to save the guns, but our people were greatly hampered by the Kafirs, who ran hither and thither looking for cover from the fearful fire that poured in on all sides. Meanwhile the enemy were hotly pressing Col. Broadwood, whose mounted troops were completely surrounded.

"The British showed magnificent bravery. The officers were quite cool and composedly directed operations. The opportune arrival of reinforcements saved Col. Broadwood from annihilation.

"The water supply was out and the pumping gear destroyed, as well as the field telegraph. One hundred wagons were lost through the cowardice of the Kafir drivers.

"It is reported that two guns have been recaptured. The whole force is retiring on Bloemfontein."

A special dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated yesterday, (April 2,) says:

"The loss of the guns was attended by incidents of splendid heroism. The leading battery was so near that Boers' ambuscade in the river bed that the latter said:

"'It is useless your attempting to advance. Throw down your arms.'

"The Sergeant of the battery, fearing the other battery would misunderstand the hindrance, rushed through the convoy and warned his comrades, enabling the rearmost battery to save a portion of the guns, which came into action later.

"Life Guardsmen and a gunner got a gun out under a tremendous fire, and four others were saved by the men dragging them off after the horses had been shot."

THE INTERVENTION RUMORS.

BERLIN, April 2.—Contrary to statements published in London, neither the German nor any other Continental Cabinet has been asked by Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, to present a joint intervention note.

It is, however, known that Germany has been sounding Austria-Hungary and Italy, her partners in the Triple Alliance, with reference to the intervention question.

The reply in each instance has been unfavorable.

BRITISH OFFICERS ESCAPE.

LONDON, April 2.—A dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, dated to-day, announces the arrival there of Capt. Haldane of the Gordon Highlanders and Lieut. Le Mesurier of the Dublin Fusiliers, who escaped from Pretoria, after perilous adventures.

It appears that after Winston Churchill's escape the sentries were doubled, electric light was installed, additional barricades were constructed, and the officers were confined in the Model School after 8:30 P. M. Capt. Haldane says that after several unsuccessful attempts they succeeded in cutting off the electric light, but even then the street lamps precluded an attempt to escape, and they decided to hide in the space beneath the building, to which a trapdoor had previously been secretly constructed, as it had been announced that the officers would be removed elsewhere in a few days, when it was hoped the two men would be able to escape. But the removal of the prisoners was postponed, and the two men, in the damp, subterranean dwelling, began to despair, and commenced digging in different directions, in the hope of finding a suitable exit. The work was most arduous, as they had only a screwdriver and a skewer with which to dig the ground, which was as hard as rock.

The imprisoned officers on March 15 heard somebody above say the officers would be removed the following day. After passing twenty days underground, in a cramped position, and subsisting on a little food and water supplied by some of their fellow-prisoners who were in their confidence, their delight at the good news was indescribable.

The following morning they heard the officers above leaving, and all day long the room was filled with curious visitors looking at the clever caricatures on the walls drawn by the prisoners. When evening came the noise ceased, and Haldane and Le Mesurier crept to the trap door. They were so weak that they could hardly walk. But, gradually recovering, they made their way to the courtyard, got over the railings, and reached the street.

The two officers' journey to Lorenzo Marques was a succession of hairbreadth escapes.

BOERS MASS AT VAAL RIVER.

KIMBERLEY, April 1.—There is great Boer activity along the Vaal River.

About 6,000 burghers have assembled at various points between Fourteen Streams and Christiania. About 700 men are occupying Witrand, north of Klipdam, and 400 men are laagered at Boetsap.

DEFEAT OF PLUMER CLAIMED.

PRETORIA, April 1.—Cannonading was again heard in the direction of Brandfort on Saturday, and it is reported that heavy fighting occurred the same day around Mafeking.

It is added that Col. Plumer's relief column was compelled to retire with loss. No details have been received.

MAP SHOWING SCENE OF BRITISH REVERSE.

WEBSTER DAVIS TO RESIGN.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, will to-night tender his resignation, in order to go on the lecture platform in the interest of the Boers.

In an authorized statement given out to-day Mr. Davis says that as a result of his visit to the Transvaal he feels impelled to tender his resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Interior. He will at an early date deliver a lecture in this city in the interests of the South African republics. Mr. Davis feels that this is the best way to arouse the enthusiasm of the American people in behalf of those republics.

Mr. Davis said to-day: "It is purely a matter of sympathy on my part. I went to South Africa unprejudiced, visited both armies, saw much of the British soldiers and people, and also much of the Boers. After seeing what I did, I made up my mind that the cause of the Boers was just, that the two smallest republics in the world were struggling against the greatest empire in the world for home, justice, and independence.

"When I entered the train at Pretoria, on my return home, fully 2,000 men and women, mostly women, whose husbands and fathers and sons were at the front, gathered at the station to bid me good-bye, and as the tears rolled down many of their faces they made the last request of me that I do everything within my power upon my return home to let the American people know of their exact condition; to let them know how they had been abused and outrageously misrepresented by the English.

"I am therefore determined to do everything in my humble way to assist them. Their cause is just and in God is their trust, and the light of the past history of the American people, who went through the same struggle, I believe the Boers will win."

CANADA AND IMPERIALISM.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 2.—The Canadian Conservative Party is to take a complete somersault on the imperial question. The fact has been announced by Sir Charles Tupper, leader of the party, and ex-Prime Minister. For years the Conservatives have posed as the only party in Canada truly loyal to Great Britain, and favoring the closest possible connection with the motherland. They charged the Liberals with being disloyal and with favoring the United States.

On Saturday night Sir Charles Tupper attended a private banquet of Conservative leaders in Quebec, and only to-day is his speech made public. It announces a complete change, and declares emphatically against imperial federation, against Canada bearing any part of the cost of the defense of the empire, and against the increased preference in duties on British imports.

This sudden change has caused a great sensation among politicians, and is believed to be a virtual admission that the Conservatives, in face of a rapidly approaching general election, are in a hopeless condition for fight, for no party can win in Canada on such a platform.

RIOT AT A BOWERY CONCERT.

Five intoxicated men staggered into the Royal Concert Hall, 310 Bowery, last night and shouted for some drinks. One of the waiters told them they could have nothing as they were drunk. He was promptly knocked down.

"We can clean out the bunch," one shouted, and then as fast as waiters and bouncers appeared the five proceeded to make good this declaration. The inside of the place was almost wrecked. Beer glasses were hurled, tables overturned, chairs smashed, and there was much spilling of blood.

Overwhelming numbers, however, finally forced the disturbers out into the street. One of the five picked up a large sidewalk sign and threw it through a plate-glass window. One of his companions picked up a second sign and demolished another window.

The five then turned to four glass showcases in front of the men's furnishing shop of A. King & Co., adjoining, and demolished them.

The Mulberry Street Station policemen arrived by this time, but all the men save one made their escape. The captive registered as Louis Krepp of 212 Driggs Avenue, Greenpoint, L. I. He was charged with drunkenness, disorderly conduct, malicious mischief, felonious assault, resisting and assaulting policemen, and several other things.

"That's right, that's the way," he yelled defiantly. "I did 'em all. I came from Greenpoint, I did."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers, followed by fair; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

The disturbance which occupied Lake Michigan last Sunday night has moved eastward over Lake Ontario, attended by rain from the Southern lake region over the Ohio Valley and the interior of the Middle Atlantic States. The barometer has fallen rapidly over the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions and cloudy weather with scattered rains is reported from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	33	41	43
6 A. M.	33	41	43
9 A. M.	33	45	52
12 M.	38	55	56
3 P. M.	36	53	57
6 P. M.	35	50	50
9 P. M.	34	45	47
12 P. M.	33	45	46

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	40½
Weather Bureau	46½
Corresponding date, 1899	34½

Corresponding date for last twenty-five years 43

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.04, and the humidity was 68. At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 29.94, and the humidity was 72. The minimum temperature was 41 degrees at 3 A. M. and the maximum temperature was 57 degrees at 12:25 P. M.

QUEEN VICTORIA STARTS FOR IRELAND

Special Train Left Windsor at 9:30 o'Clock Last Evening.

MINUTE PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

English Railway Officials Never Before Adopted Such Elaborate Measures to Prevent Accident.

LONDON, April 3.—Queen Victoria left Windsor at 9:30 last evening en route for Ireland. Her Majesty is accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and is attended by the Countess of Antrim, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Sir Arthur Bigge, private secretary to the Queen; Sir Fleetwod Edwards, Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse, and Capt. Ponsonby.

The Queen had driven out to Frogmore in the afternoon amid considerable enthusiasm on the part of the townspeople; and her departure from the station was comparatively quiet, although quite a crowd assembled to cheer the outgoing train.

Not in the history of the Great Western and the London and Northwestern Railways have greater precautions ever been observed to protect a royal train than those which had been perfected when her Majesty started northward to-night. The officials, who have superintended the transportation of Czars, Kaisers, and Princes of all nations in and out of Windsor, have exerted themselves beyond precedent to insure the safety of the royal train between Windsor and Holyhead.

Royal trains seldom run at night, but the Queen, who is especially averse to fast travel, stipulated that the trip should occupy eleven hours, although it is usually covered in six. This was one of the reasons for deciding upon a night run, when travel is lightest.

The preparations for the trip have been in hand for weeks. The train has already run over every foot of the route; and every particle of the apparatus of the train and of the track has been subjected to the most careful inspection.

After leaving Windsor the royal train was in the hands of the Great Western Company's officials to Bushberry, where, at midnight, the London and Northwestern Company's officials assumed responsibility, and the journey by way of Crewe and Chester to Holyhead was begun. The officials of the latter line will have little sleep to-night. Station masters, operators, and track inspectors at every station along the route, no matter how small, were imperatively required to be on duty half an hour before the train was due, to personally examine signals and switches, and to see that all was in proper working order.

The pilot engine, named Prince of Wales, ran a quarter of an hour ahead of the royal train, and after its passage all lines were kept absolutely clear.

The royal train was drawn by two locomotives, with expert engineers; and a completed staff of railway experts and electricians accompanied the train for immediate action in case anything should go wrong.

CINCINNATI REPUBLICANS WIN.

The Fusion Ticket Meets Defeat by Over 8,500 Votes.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The Republicans never scored such a success over the Fusionists as at the election to-day for city officers. They have all the members of the new Board of Public Service for three years, which controls everything except the Police and Fire Departments. The Board of Legislation stands 24 Republicans and 7 Democrats, and the Board of Education 24 Republicans and 7 Democrats.

Three years ago the Fusion ticket was elected by a plurality of 7,445, in a total vote of 66,000. The total vote was about the same to-day, and the plurality much larger on the other side. Then, as now, the Fusion ticket was equally divided between the Democrats and what are known locally as "Republicans who are opposed to George B. Cox." The Fusionists carried this city and county repeatedly. Last November they elected most of their ticket, the Republicans securing only one Senator and two Representatives out of a delegation of fourteen Assemblymen.

The old fight against George B. Cox opened last month as vigorously as ever, but the independent Republicans charged that the Democrats did not make the nominations that the conference committee had agreed upon.

This rupture was followed by the Republicans nominating Col. Julius Fleischman for Mayor. He is only twenty-eight years old, but very popular. For years he has successfully managed large interests. He is in New York most of the time, and was there when nominated, returning only a week ago. He was Colonel on the staff of Gov. McKinley from 1892 to 1896, and is a very close friend to Senator Hanna, who is said to have requested the young man to make the race. He was elected by over 8,500 plurality over State Senator Alfred M. Cohen, the Fusion candidate.

KINGS COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

Five Districts Elect National Delegates—Mr. Woodruff Indorsed.

The Republicans of Kings County held conventions in the five Congress Districts of the county last night, and elected delegates to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia. Although it was not stated that the delegates had received positive instructions, it was understood that they were to be a unit in supporting William McKinley and Timothy L. Woodruff for the nominations for President and Vice President, respectively. All the conventions adopted resolutions indorsing the candidacy of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for the Vice Presidential nomination. The delegates elected were:

Second District—Gen. William C. Wallace and Andrew Jacobs.
Third District—Charles A. Moore and George E. Waldo.
Fourth District—Adolph Kiendl and Edward A. Morse.
Fifth District—Francis F. Williams and William Cullen Bryant.
Sixth District—James R. Howe and Harry Jacquillard.

Ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling caused some excitement in the Second District Convention by opposing the resolutions indorsing Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for Vice President. The resolutions eventually were carried, but Mr. Buttling opposed them to the last and voted against them.

The action of Col. Michael J. Dady in becoming a candidate for election as a delegate in the Third District occasioned great surprise. Mr. Dady did not announce his candidacy until the last moment. He was badly beaten.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

7:20 A. M.—518 West Thirty-third Street; Howard Childs; damage slight.

8:25 A. M.—552 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street; Mrs. Hennessy; damage, $10.

11:10 A. M.—74 Oliver Street; M. Nicholson; damage slight.

1:45 P. M.—236 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Mrs. McNanee and others; damage, $7,000.

3:40 P. M.—28 Market Street; Nathan Berger; damage slight.

4 P. M.—407 East Eighteenth Street; William Consky; no damage.

5 P. M.—511 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

6:10 P. M.—300 West Forty-ninth Street; Cushman estate; no damage.

7:15 P. M.—410 West Fifty-seventh Street; W. Schmidt; damage, $150.

7:45 P. M.—[illegible] East Ninth Street; Morris Kline; damage slight.

7:50 P. M.—51 Jackson Street; Jacob Herman; damage slight.

7:50 P. M.—254 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; John Battonley; damage, $100.

8 P. M.—111 Henry Street; Samuel Stack; damage, $200.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 2.—The Lakewood Ice Company's icehouse at Celoron was destroyed by fire to-day, together with 50,000 tons of ice, and all of the machinery. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $10,000.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Spring Suits.

The Suit! The Ready-to-wear Suit! Engrossing subject. What should I buy—and where? Those are the momentous questions every woman must decide for herself. Of course, we advise you to favor Macy's. We strongly advocate such a course. The fact that we are not disinterested does not lessen the value of our suggestion. Every genuinely frugal woman will carefully weigh the following:

This Suit business was originated and is continued on bright, aggressive lines. It is swayed by good, hard common sense. You'll find the stock immensely attractive with garments that were *made to be sold—and to be worn.* Those two features are strikingly and unmistakably scrawled all over our Suits and Skirts and Coats and Capes. They are as they seem—things for comfort and service, and in close harmony with current styles. We have no knack for collecting ephemeral "show" Dresses—costly and beautiful creations to be gazed at—and paid for by visitors who buy practical goods. For you must know that the goods thus sold are forced to yield a sufficient profit to cover the expenses of the highly artistic, eminent and extravagant exhibition of costumes that are secured purely for the ensemble they form. Do you care to be taxed for mere display? Of course not. Five bargains at random from hundreds of others.

Women's Suits, made of brown and dark gray Venetian cloth, fitted Eton coats of the newest model, lined with very fine taffeta silk; single-plated back skirts, lined with percaline, $17.34.

Women's Suits, made of high-grade mode and brown Venetian cloth, stylish fly-front coats, lined with rich taffeta, gored skirts, with single box-plaited backs, lined with percaline, $23.34.

Women's Skirts, made of navy and black cheviot serge, elaborately braided, gored circular style, single-plaited backs, lined with percaline, $7.16.

Women's Skirts, made of black ladies' cloth, front and back elegantly appliqued with taffeta silk, new fan-shaped back, $12.36.

Women's Skirts, made of black ladies' cloth, flare tucked effects, single-plaited back with tucks, drop skirt of taffeta with corded flounce, $15.99.

Rogers' Silver-plated Ware.

Rogers' Silver-plated Ware. It does not need a word to strengthen its popularity. Admittedly superior. The average retail buyer is fully informed. Every article in our stock bearing the Rogers' impress is the best of its kind. Mark that and note the prices:

Tea Spoons, per set, 49c.	Table Forks, per set, 98c.
Coffee Spoons, per set, 49c.	Fish Forks, each, 49c.
Dessert Spoons, per set, 84c.	Butter Knives, each, 19c.
Table Spoons, per set, 98c.	Crumb Knives, each, 19c.
Mustard Spoons, each, 7c.	Pie Knives, each, 59c.
Sugar Spoons, each, 19c.	Fish Knives, each, 73c.
Berry Spoons, each, 39c.	Triple-plated Knives, set, $1.17.
Dessert Forks, per set, 84c.	Fish Knives and Forks, set, $1.49.
Oyster Forks, per set, 74c.	Oyster Ladles, each, 73c.

Quadruple-plated Silver Table Ware.

Fruit Dishes, $1.49.	Candlesticks, bead and rococo border, 98c.
Baking Dishes, $2.21.	Candelabra, three-lights, $4.11.
Fern Dishes, $1.98.	Candelabra, four-lights, $4.99.
Fern Dishes, with artificial ferns, $2.49.	Bread Trays, $1.13.
Butter Dishes, six patterns, $1.98.	Trays, $1.94.
Water Pitchers, $2.41.	Crumb Trays and Scrapers, $1.14.
Ice Pitchers, $2.41.	Pickle Castors, $1.88.
Cake Baskets, $1.89.	Table Castors, $2.14.
Cracker Jars, $2.14.	Chocolate Pots, $1.98.
Tea Sets, four pieces, $5.87.	Chocolate Pots, wood handle, $2.93.

Quadruple-plated Silver Toilet Articles.

Shoe Buttoners, 67c.	Puff Boxes, $1.49.
Combs, 48c.	Soap Boxes, $2.14.
Shoe Horns, 81c.	Trinket Boxes, $1.99.
Whisk Brooms, $1.07.	Hair Brushes, $1.68.

Fine Sterling Silver Articles.

Napkin Rings, each, 84c.	Bon Bon Spoons, 89c.
Butter Spreaders, 89c.	Tea Spoons, set of six, $2.98.
Cream Ladles, 89c.	Pickle Forks, 89c.
Soup Ladles, $6.97	Sardine Forks, 89c.
Gravy Ladles, $2.97.	Cold Meat Forks, $1.67.
Lemonade Spoons, 89c.	Salt and Pepper Shakers, $1.06.

We engrave three letters without charge on all Sterling and Quadruple-plated Ware.

Optical Goods.

Our optician is thoroughly competent—a graduate and an expert of the widest experience. He'll test your eyes without charge. Or, if you must consult an oculist, bring his prescription here to be filled. We'll save you fully a third. Here's a bargain:

Ten-carat Gold Spring Eye Glasses, sold elsewhere at $1.25; our regular price 79c.; during this week you may buy them at 59c.

Don't buy a Lorgnette until you have seen our assortment and learned our prices.

Embroidered Linens.

Tidies, Squares, Scarfs and Lunch Cloths. You know the goods? Pure linen—strong linen centres—deep embroidered borders in applique designs: Prices are reduced this way:

18 in. sq., 29c. from 49c.

18 in. sq. 49c. from 79c.

22 in. sq. 88c. from $1.32.

54 in. sq. $1.86 from $2.79.

And Scarfs, 20 x 72 in., reduced from $1.98 to $1.32.

Upholstery Goods.

Judicious buyers never fail to investigate our Upholstery values. Even people who are ordinarily incurious can't withstand the tempting items. We present more bargains and offer them oftener than any other store. That's not self-praise. It's a fact. Here's additional evidence—new proofs just secured.

Snowflake Curtains, colored cross-stripes, fringed at one end, per pair, $1.24.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, dotted and figured centres, all the latest patterns, per pair, $1.69, $1.74 and $2.24.

Imported Scrim—open-work-designs, pretty colors, 50 inches wide, value 40c. per yard; our price 19c.

Domestic Bagdad Tapestry, value 60c. per yard; our price, 48c.

Jute Tapestry, plain colors, 50 inches wide, per yard, 59c.

Furniture Tapestry, heavy quality, wide range of colors and designs, value $1.50 per yard; our price 98c.

Tapestry, Empire and Colonial designs, suitable for furniture covering and wall draperies, value $1.75 per yard; our price 98c.

Tapestry, interwoven with gilt metal threads, value $2.25 per yard; our price, $1.24.

Tapestry, interwoven with gilt metal threads, ten different colorings, value $3.25 per yard; our price $1.49 and $1.59.

Tapestry Portieres, Oriental designs, heavily fringed at top and bottom, value $4.50 per pair; our price $3.24.

Oriental Striped Silk Lambrequins, richly fringed, $3.98 and $4.98.

Three-fold Screens, five feet high, covered with silkoline and organdie, value $1.75; our price $1.34.

Printed Art Ticking, best quality, 36 inches wide, value 25c. per yard; our price 14c.

2,500 yards Silk and Cotton Fringes, plain and chintz colors, at about 25% less than the cost of manufacture.

Special orders taken and estimates submitted for window shades and slip covers at lowest prices.

Stationery.

A store in this town advertises a Monogram Die and Box of Paper and Envelopes at $1.00 and adds that it is a remarkable offer. OUR PRICE IS AND HAS ALWAYS BEEN 79c. for the same quality and quantity of Paper and Envelopes, stamped in the same way—silver, gold or any one of a score of tints.

$1.49 Razors at 99c.

They are oil tempered, full hollow ground and guaranteed to give complete satisfaction. Buy one and be your own barber.

The Wanamaker Store

Sterling Silver and Silver Plate

Silver for the Sideboard, Dining Table, Desk and Dressing Table
Gifts for Easter Brides---Prizes and Favors for Social Functions

THIS vast and inviting collection of silver things is more than a show of finery in housewares—it is more than a mere merchandise sale. It is an illustration of the supremacy of the Wanamaker Store in seeking out and gathering for Our Public the extremest and most unexpected merchandise economies.

It illustrates, too, the quality of "bargains" at Wanamaker's. It is not a catch-penny collection of freaks, oddities and hard-to-sells; nor a *few* real good articles to be gone before you get here—instead, it is

Carloads of Bright, New and Beautiful Silver from the Best Makers in America

In patterns that will fascinate the most fastidious, that will please the most exacting, and beautify homes everywhere. All of the silver plate in this sale comes from makers controlled by the International Silver Company—made for high-class trade, not for competition or price-cutting. The qualities are superb—the patterns are excellent. Why then discontinued—do you ask?

Because they are so nearly identical to patterns made in other factories that economy of designs demands their discontinuance.

This means that you can buy to-day, and while these lots last,

Finest Quadruple-Plated Ware at About Half

of the prices that will continue to rule for qualities that are identical and patterns that are so close as to conflict and demand the discontinuance of these offered to-day.

Quadruple Silver-plated Table Ware

Quadruple-plated on best white metal in handsome patterns

about one-half price

These hints of pieces and prices—

Tea Services, 4 and 5 pieces, $9.50 to $15.
Cake Baskets, $1.90
Bread Trays, $1.50
Coffee Sets, $5
Baking Dishes, $3.75
Card Trays, 65c
Fruit Stands, $3.75.
Syrup Pitchers, $1.25.
Tea Kettles, $4.25.
Tea Set Waiters, $9.50. Ice Urns, $9.50.
Soup Tureens, $2.50 and $4.50.
Serving Trays, 95c to $3.25.
Pretty Palm Pots, of quadruple-plated silver, with growing palm. Complete at 75c.

Rogers' A1 Plated Ware

Rogers' Plated Spoons, Forks, Servers and Ladles in four patterns. Made by the original "Rogers," and of the highest character. Now offered at about

Half Regular Prices

Butter Knives, 25c each
Mustard Spoons, 10c each
Berry Spoons, 50c each
Fish Knives, 75c each
Children's Knives, 15c ea
Sugar Spoons, 20c each
Pie Knives, 60c each
Fish Forks, 75c each
Crumb Knives, 90c each
Oyster Ladles, 75c each
Tea Spoons, $1 10 dozen. Dessert Spoons, $2.10 a doz
Dessert Forks, $2.10 a doz. Table Forks, $2.20 a doz
Table Spoons, $2.20 a doz. Oyster Forks, $1.50 a doz
Rogers' Triple-plated Knives, $2.35 a dozen
Fish Knives and Forks, $1.50 a set.

Holmes & Edwards' Sterling Inlaid Forks and Spoons

Guaranteed for 25 years' wear. Two good designs at

one-third below regular price

Tea Spoons, $2.50 dozen. Dessert Spoons, $4.75 doz
Dessert Forks, $4.75 doz. Table Forks, $5.25 doz
Table Spoons, $5 dozen. Sugar Spoons, 50c each.
Butter Knives, 50c each. Orange Spoons, $2.50 doz

Sterling Silver Table Ware

So sumptuous and elegant, of such intrinsic value, that one wonders why such artistic pieces are offered at prices so close to bullion value. Finer wedding gifts cannot be found—yet these prices—

Ice Cream Plates, $3.75.
Berry Bowls, $15.75 to $18.
Crumb Trays, $14.50.
Crumb Knives, $7.25.
Fruit Dishes, $29, $36.
Candlesticks, $9.75.
Ice Cream Platters, $32.50.
Gravy Boats, $13.50 and $14.50.
Water Pitchers, $23.
Napkin Rings, $1.20 to $2.40.
Celery Trays, $20 to $42.
Bonbon Dishes, $3.75 to $4.80.

Sterling Silver Spoons and Forks

We purchased ten thousand ounces of these handsome spoons and forks; and though sterling silver cannot lose its intrinsic value, we can offer these at

75 cents an ounce

Variations in weight make different prices, but this list suggests the cost of various pieces:

Tea Spoons, 8 ounce weight, $6 doz.
Tea Spoons, 10 ounce weight, $7.50 doz.
Dessert Spoons, 14 and 16 ounce weight, $10.50 and $12 doz.
Table Spoons, 18 ounce weight, $13.50 doz.
Table Forks, 18 ounce weight, $13.50 doz.
Dessert Forks, 14 and 16 ounce weight $10.50 and $12 doz.

There are many dainty **Sterling Silver Servers**—tongs, sugar shells, and the like, each in a pretty satin-lined box—inexpensive, but quite pretty Easter gifts—

90 cents each

Fine Table Cutlery

Excellent guaranteed qnalities.

Stag handle Carving Sets—2-piece Bird Carvers, 85c and $1.15; 2-piece Beef Carvers, $1 to $1.75.
Celluloid, bone and rubber handle Knives—Medium, $2.50 to $3.50. Dessert, $1.85 to $2.25.

The Rambler Visits the Art Room

A delicate and delightful compliment was enshrined in the remark made by a very homely and unlearned woman concerning a lady visitor of great refinement and grace: "I like her because she is so common." Close kinship that is created by the finding of a level of universal humanity was expressed in the left-handed compliment.

The *Rambler* is a very common person in Art matters and can only expect to command the interest of such as meet him on his own level. But average humanity has a sense of beauty that often finds a rich natural growth in the unlettered mind.

This being so the *Rambler* makes no excuse for jotting down some impressions gathered from Wanamaker's Art Room. It is in the basement. Shares quarters with the China and Glass stock and is not a very commodious place. But a more delightful little place for an hour's browsing it would be hard to find.

The Christmas holiday demand swept out of it many exquisitely beautiful pieces, but now the blank spaces are all filled again and every spot bears its own especial charm.

And there are new things of which the *Rambler* will tell more when he knows more. Among them is the *Twentieth Century Ware*. Why? Have the heralds of the coming century proclaimed already new forms in art? But the stuff is new and beautiful—color a low olive monotone, stone-ware body. The twenty pieces now on view are mostly vases with posed figures resting upon them. The vases are unconventional in form with a sort of weird sweep in their shapes that suggests the translation into solid form of a Hungarian Gypsy Cadenza.

Another ware to which the *Rambler* has heretofore been a stranger is the Gouda. It is Dutch, original, resembling two or three other wares somewhat, but not enough to suggest imitation. It is quite out of the usual in finish, form, figure decoration and color. Some of the vases will answer admirably for lamp bowls. It is quite the thing to make up an elegant and original lamp by selecting a vase, having a shade decorated to match and an oil well specially fitted. Gouda ware is in many forms, sabots, umbrella jars, candlesticks.

Italian faience, which is no more Italian than Hamburg embroideries are Hamburgian. Switzerland sends the Hamburg embroideries and Belgium sends the Italian faience. The *Rambler* has often heard it called Egyptian, doubtless because the carved effect of the decoration smacks of hieroglyphics. It is quite a vogue at present, doesn't cost much, is interesting and gives you a thought of impressionism in potters' clay.

All about are bits of vases from Sevres, decorative plates of sorts enough to make some of the top-lofty alleged exclusive shops envy the collection. Marbles from Italy, paintings on porcelain from Austria, bronze busts and statuettes from France.

And this little Museum of Art is just as much yours to enjoy as though you owned it, for Wanamaker's Store makes you welcome, and Wanamaker's people never bore you to purchase. Ask questions if you choose, and you'll get polite answers. If, however, you catch the *Rambler* enjoying the place with you don't ask him about *Twentieth Century Ware* or *Gouda Ware*, for, like Barnum at his menagerie, he has "told you all he knows."

THE RAMBLER.

Two Excellent Corsets

at Little Prices

One is the Lillian. Our fine imported leader. A lot of these corsets, in white coutil, real whalebone, at $3.75 each instead of $5.25. Some also in black sateen. All medium waist.

The I. C.—also imported. These are in long waist only; white coutil or black sateen, $3.50 each, though regularly $6.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Book News for April is Ready

Breezy literary talk full of news and information for book readers. "The Debased Autograph" is a new thought—only one of many in the April number. 5c. a copy. 50c. a year.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Silk Waists--An Important Sale

Be early. There are 300 waists—all we could get—and they will sell quickly. All clean, fresh goods, all newest styles. They are in solid colors, the latest shades, in light and dark effects—also black. Some very prettily plaited all over, some with attractive clusters of plaits; others elegantly hemstitched and corded—all new ideas in trimming. Some are in combinations of two colors.

Values are $6.50, $7.50, $8 and $9—about 75 waists of each quality.

Choose at Five Dollars

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Japanese Washable Silks

The New Japanese Habutai Silks are shown to-day. It is a bright and dainty collection—delicate in coloring, light in texture, but very sturdy. Colors are fast and washing is safe—very practical fabric finery. Almost as serviceable as percale for Children's Summer Dresses and Women's Waists.

They are in plaids and stripes in beautiful combinations of corn-and-white, torquoise-and-white, navy-and-white, new grays, white grounds with fine hair-lines of black, gray grounds with stripes of white, new reds in checks, plaids and stripes—

50 cents a yard

New Japanese Corded Silks in grounds of corn, cerise, red, tan, pink, gray, sky blue, torquoise and navy blue—all with stripes of white, at

45 cents a yard

Another lot of similar Corded Silks at 35c a yard.

Rotunda.

Bag Tops and Clasps

Gate tops—you know them. We have them in all sizes for bags and purses—very pretty ones in this gathering. And among the clasps many that are really exquisite. Gilt, silver and oxidized, in numerous new filigree and jeweled designs. The gate tops, for purses and bags, some especially adapted for opera bags at 25c to 60c. The square clasps for bags are 60c and 65c.

Art Needlework Store, Tenth street.

Jardinieres and Umbrella Stands

PRICED ALMOST ABSURDLY LOW

Two groups of these. One comprises goods said to be imperfect. They must be because experts have so declared. Perhaps, if you look sharply, you may detect an imperfection in at least one piece out of a dozen. The fault in most of them is so cleverly hidden by the handsome floral and gilt decoration that you simply can't find it, and you certainly won't find fault with the prices.

7-in. jardinieres at 85c—the $1.50 kind. 9-in. jardinieres at $1.65—the $3 kind.
8-in. jardinieres at $1.25—the $2.25 kind. 10-in. jardineres at $2.50—the $5 kind.
Jardineres and pedestals, pretty decorations of flowers and gold, at $9.50 instead of $15, $12 instead of $20, and at $17.50 instead of $30.
Umbrella stands, elegant decorations, at $2 for the usual $3 quality, $3.50 for the $9 kind, $6 for the $10.50 kind and $10 for those that usually sell for $18.50.

Then there's the other group. They are all strictly perfect, first-class goods, beautifully decorated in newest styles. Priced thus:

Bonn Jardinieres, perfect in every detail and beautifully decorated. Some with handles.
7-in. Jardinieres at $1.25; were $2.25 each.
8-in. Jardinieres at $1.75; were $2.75 each.
9-in. Jardinieres at $2.75; were $3.50 each.

A special lot of Jardinieres in blended colors and embossed:
7-in. Jardinieres at 50c; worth 85c each.
8-in. Jardinieres at 60c; worth $1 each.
9-in. Jardinieres at 85c; worth $1.25 each.
10-in. Jardinieres at $1.40; worth $2.50 each.

And a lot of Jardinieres in plain shapes, in blended colors; 8 and 8½-inch, at 50c; were 75c each.

Basement.

Parlor Suite Sale Continues
With Some Half Price Additions

Some of the elegant suites announced yesterday are still here. They are uncovered. You may choose from an excellent assortment of frames in new designs and colorings, and we'll cover your choice of suite without charge. The prices are a quarter to a third less than regular.

And here are some splendid suites from our regular stock. Not many, but each one a decided bargain:

$25 from $50—Imitation mahogany, inlaid; damask covering; 3 pieces.
$34 from $68—Mahogany with inlaid lines; covering of velour; 3 pieces.
$45 from $90—Imitation mahogany frame; damask covering; 4 pieces.
$48 from $96—Gold suite with damask coverings; 3 pieces.
$50 from $95—Oak frames, finely carved; covering of embossed velour; 3 pieces.
$65 from $125—Mahogany frames; inlaid and carved; covering of damask; 3 pieces.

Fourth Floor.

New Percale Shirts

We have ready to-day a new line of shirts that have all the finish and beauty of made-to-order shirts. They are made in our own factory, of percales purchased abroad for our custom-made shirts. They contain the very highest character of shirt-making and would cost, made-to-order, $2.75. Factory economy lets us sell these ready-made at

$1.50 each

See a windowful of them on Broadway.

Ninth street, near Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

REDUCTION IN WAR TAX IS PROBABLE

Republican Leader Asks Information Regarding Revenue.

LEGISLATION MAY FOLLOW

Democrats Say Unless Change Is Made They Will Make the Tax a Campaign Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Representative Payne of New York, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, stole a march on Representative Richardson and the Democrats to-day by reporting a resolution, which the House adopted in that division, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to provide the Congress with information as to whether it is advisable to stop collecting excessive revenue. This was directly in line with the inquiry called for by the resolution offered weeks ago by Representative Richardson, but the resolution offered by the Democratic leader, together with the Tax Reduction bill offered by Representative Levy, has been neglected in the Ways and Means Committee, and when inquiries were made as to what was to be done with them the answer has been little more than a contemptuous shrug.

Very little attention seems to have been given to the accumulation of the surplus of revenues until the Democrats recently heard of the remarks made to the President by Secretary Gage concerning the rapid increase of internal revenue receipts over those anticipated and the growth of the customs receipts by a prodigious improvement in importations.

Since Saturday political advisers have poured into the ears of Representatives Payne and Dalzell a tale which has aroused them to a realization of the fact that Mr. Richardson was about to make political capital for the Democrats by advocating a course that sooner or later the Republicans must follow, whether they were prepared to accept it now or not. Then the report reached Mr. Dalzell that the Secretary of the Treasury was preparing a statement to send to Congress, showing the increase in the revenues from all sources, and the prospect that the excess on June 30 would be between $65,000,000 and $70,000,000.

Another thing the Secretary was imagined to be engaged in was the preparation of a bill to reduce the internal revenue taxes, and with the sanction of the President. This was annoying, not only because the House did not have any intimation of excessive revenues, but because if the revenues were to be cut down the way to go at it would be to call upon leading Republicans, show them the facts and the necessity for reduction, and leave to the House the work of cutting down the taxes.

As a matter of fact, the Secretary of the Treasury has not been making elaborate preparations to alarm the Congress. He has not prepared the bill. He has only told the President that the revenues are becoming larger, and when it is considered expedient to cut them down he hopes they will be reduced.

The President has spoken of the report that the internal revenue should be cut down. He seems to be opposed to it on grounds of expediency. Business would be disturbed if new internal revenue taxes were provided or altogether cut off, so far as the war taxes are concerned. The Democrats seize upon this as good matter to repeal. They cannot see who is to be harmed by having his expenses reduced. From this time out, the Democrats assert, if the Republicans do not cut down the internal revenue taxes imposed in 1898, they will have to answer it as a campaign question, and bear such blame as may be put upon them for failing to stop taxes when they were no longer necessary.

Mr. Payne's resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he hereby is requested to inform the House of Representatives whether, in his opinion, based upon such knowledge as he has, the present laws for the raising of revenue are creating and will continue to create a surplus in the Treasury over and above the wants of the Government, and if so, to what extent at the end of the current fiscal year, and a like report as to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901; that he also report to the House his estimates and probable receipts of the Treasury from all sources of revenue for these years, to wit, customs, internal revenue, and miscellaneous sources.

Resolved, That he also report to the House the amount of internal revenue taxes received under the War Revenue act of June 13, 1898, upon articles not theretofore taxed; that said statement be itemized as far as possible for the year ended June 30, 1899, and for the nine months ended March 31, 1900.

The following statement was authorized by Mr. Payne:

"The object of the resolution is to get information from the Secretary of the Treasury that will enable the Ways and Means Committee to determine whether it is safe to attempt a reduction of the revenue, and in case that is decided affirmatively, then along what lines this reduction should be made. It is true there is a surplus of $45,000,000 for the nine months ended Saturday last, and $16,550,000 for the month of March. Whether this surplus is to be increased or not for the balance of the fiscal year is one of the questions on which we desire information.

"Should all of the $850,000,000 of bonds which can be refunded under the refunding act be presented, some $86,000,000 would be absorbed in this operation. This will require $20,000,000 to refund the bonds already deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury under the act recently passed. What we desire to know is the effect of this measure upon the surplus, and the probable expenses of the next fiscal year in order to safely determine upon a reduction of the revenue."

Mr. Payne was asked if he considered it probable that legislation for this reduction would be presented at this session of Congress.

"I cannot say as to that until we get the information. If any action is taken sufficient reduction can be made under the war revenue act which was an emergency act passed in 1898. I am opposed to interfering in any way with the Dingley tariff law of 1897."

Representative Dalzell, a colleague of Mr. Payne on the Ways and Means Committee, said that in no event would there be any step toward changing the tariff law, as the reduction of revenue, if made, would be through a revision of some of the features of the war revenue act. He expressed the opinion that the stamp taxes which came most generally under the eye of the public were those likely to receive early attention.

CONGRESSMAN LEVY TALKS.

Says the President Has Coincided with His Views.

Congressman Jefferson M. Levy of the Thirteenth New York Congressional District talked last evening about the resolutions introduced at Washington yesterday by Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee, asking the Treasury Department for information in regard to how the war revenue taxes may be reduced. He said:

"In my interview with the President on Saturday, he stated that he was in favor of a reduction of the war revenue taxes, but that it was a question with him whether it would be better to agitate the question of such a reduction now or after election, on account of the effect on business.

"I said that its effect upon business would be only a benefit, because of the great prosperity of the country. He promised to take the matter under consideration, and the resolution, introduced by Mr. Payne shows that the President has reached my conclusion.

"The same class of resolution was drawn up by me and introduced by Mr. Richardson some weeks ago, and was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. I required this for the purpose of being more certain and accurate in the work of drafting my internal revenue bill.

"Finding that the Ways and Means Committee had failed to report this resolution, I introduced my horizontal reduction revenue bill, which reduces the internal revenue by some $62,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to Congress early in the session, stated that in his opinion the surplus would not exceed $40,000,000. But, after considerable calculation and without obtaining any assistance from the Internal Revenue Department, I showed that the surplus would amount to fully $72,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury last week, in a report at a Cabinet meeting, came to the same conclusion.

"The revenue reduction bill, introduced by myself, reduces all items, except the bank check and telegraph stamp revenues. It does away with many internal revenue collections, which are useless, and cost more to collect than the amount derived from them.

"I am convinced the passage of my bill will aid prosperity and will relieve the people from an onerous and unjust tax. The people were willing from patriotic motives to pay while at war with a foreign country. The piling up of enormous surpluses in the United States Treasury through collecting this revenue causes public officials to be extravagant and becomes a serious menace to the financial interests of the country by absorbing the money of the people. The war revenue taxes ought to be promptly, if not in whole, gradually repealed."

STATE INSURANCE REPORT.

Gain of $125,217,758.98 in Life and Casualty Assets — Life Policies Issued, 632,704.

ALBANY, April 2.—State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks to-night transmitted to the Legislature the annual report of his department, showing the condition and transactions of the life and casualty insurance companies of this State.

The gross assets of life and casualty companies at the close of the year 1899 were $1,576,334,673.27, an increase of $125,217,758.98 as compared with the previous year. Of this amount New York State companies have $952,367,090.46, an increase of $78,067,368.52; companies of other States, $623,967,582.81, an increase of $47,150,390.46. The aggregate of premium notes and loans shows an increase of $638,471.94 during 1899, while deferred and uncollected premiums have increased $2,689,313.03.

Their liabilities, excepting $9,740,500 of capital stock, were $1,351,932,066.77. The increase during the year was $112,393,797.22. The liabilities of New York State companies are $787,641,138.21; companies of other States, $564,290,928.56. The gross divisible surplus is: New York State companies, $164,725,952.25; companies of other States, $59,676,654.25; aggregate, $224,402,606.50.

The aggregate receipts of New York State companies were $212,593,785.38, an increase over 1898 of $20,458,996.86; companies of other States, $142,352,220; increase, $14,696,380.87, making the gross receipts $355,946,005.38, and the gross increase over the receipts of the preceding year $35,135,377.73. The net excess of receipts over disbursements for 1899 was $112,791,447.08, while for 1898 it was $102,295,371. The total premium receipts for 1898 were $252,717,033.61; for 1899, $283,038,362.11.

The disbursements of the year were $243,154,558.30, an increase of $24,639,301.65, compared with the preceding year; $111,788,691.25 was paid for claims; $23,080,964.47 for lapsed and surrendered policies; $20,917,143.29 in dividends to policy holders; $745,962.40 in dividends to stockholders; $40,901,914.82 for commissions; $21,685,028.40 for salaries and medical examiners' fees, and $24,035,753.47 for miscellaneous purposes. This classification shows that $155,786,749.01 was paid to policy holders, while the cost of management, including dividends to stockholders, was $87,367,759.29.

The New York State companies issued 378,087 policies, insuring $809,923,229, and terminated 179,540 policies, insuring $429,660,298. The companies of other States issued 254,617 policies, insuring $494,382,800, and terminated 135,462 policies, insuring $281,471,091. The aggregate of the above are 632,704 policies issued, insuring $1,304,306,028, and 315,002 policies terminated, insuring $711,131,389. Compared with 1898 it appears that the companies issued 146,969 policies more last year and increased the amount of insurance written $285,940,001. There were 27,106 more policies terminated in 1899 than in 1898, and $43,048,774 more insurance.

The assets of the casualty and fidelity companies are: Casualty, reported to be $42,422,788.21; liabilities, except capital; $15,936,194.14; capital, $14,679,600; net surplus, $11,806,994.07; receipts, $21,355,327.07; disbursements, $18,759,470.77; risks in force, $3,830,881,917.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

H. T. Lamey has been appointed general agent of the United Firemen's Insurance Company of Philadelphia for Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Thomas C. Foster & Co. have been appointed Philadelphia agents of the Svea Insurance Company of Gothenburg, Sweden, and the Netherlands Fire Insurance Company of The Hague.

The insurance on the property of C. L. Hirsch, at 7 and 9 Water Street, which was considerably damaged by fire Saturday night, was distributed as follows: Phoenix of Hartford, $5,000; Caledonian, $4,000; German-American, $2,500; Colonial, $1,500, and Insurance Company of North America, $1,500.

The insurance on the property at 136 Prince Street, which was considerably damaged by fire Saturday night, was distributed as follows: On S. Schoenbaum—Hanover, $1,500; Western of Pittsburg, $1,000; Williamsburg City, $500, and Western of Toronto, $500. On Max Kaiser—National of Hartford, $1,000; North America, $1,000; British America, $1,000, and American of Philadelphia, $1,000. On C. H. Hodges—Traders' of New York, $1,000 and Liverpool and London and Globe, $1,000. On H. Finkelstein—Sturvesant, $1,500; Hanover, $1,000, and British America, $500.

Manager Hess of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange issued a bulletin yesterday to the effect that a new list of brokers has been placed in the Exchange cabinets and that all certificates issued previous to 1900 are now revoked and canceled. The bulletin also declares that order of the Brokerage Committee there will be a violation to allow or pay brokerage on business accepted after April 1, to any broker not holding a certificate issued since Jan. 1.

The insurance on the property at 7 Dutch Street, which was considerably damaged by fire Saturday night, was distributed as follows: On Globe Printing Company—Netherlands, $3,000; County of Philadelphia, $3,000; Traders' of New York, $2,500; Aachen and Munich, $2,500; Helvetia, $2,500; Commercial Union, $2,000; United Fire, $1,500; Home Mutual, $1,500; Svea, $1,500; Citizens' of New York, $1,500; Franklin, $1,500; Fidelity, $1,500, and Allemannia, $300. On Davis & Fitzgerald—Western of Toronto, $3,109; American of New York, $2,250, and American of Philadelphia, $1,250. On Building—German-American, $25,000.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company yesterday the following Board of Directors was elected to serve during the coming year: Edwin W. Coggeshall, William Allen Butler, William P. Dixon, John Duer, Henry E. Howland, J. Frederic Kernochan, John T. Lockman, Franklin B. Lord, J. Lawrence Marcellus, David B. Ogden, Herbert R. Turner, James M. Varnum, and John W. Webber. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were re-elected: President—Edwin W. Coggeshall; Vice President—David B. Ogden; Second Vice President—John T. Lockman; Secretary—William P. Dixon; Treasurer—John Duer.

The losses which were sustained in the fire at 699 Broadway Saturday night were estimated by underwriters yesterday as likely to prove heavier than was at first supposed. The buildings at 1 to 7 West Fourth Street and 699 Broadway were insured under a blanket form without coinsurance. The insurance on the buildings and contents was distributed as follows: On Buildings—Liverpool and London and Globe, $70,000; Fireman's Fund, $30,000; Fire Association, $20,000; Springfield, $20,000; Providence-Washington, $15,000, and Reliance, $5,000. On Rents—Pennsylvania, $15,000, and Liverpool and London and Globe, $15,000. On Zimmern & Levi—Aetna, $10,000; Globe and Rutgers, $4,000; Palatine, $2,500; Connecticut, $2,500; Union of Philadelphia, $2,000; Eagle, $1,500; British America, $1,500; British American of New York, $1,500; Citizens' of New York, $1,500; State of New York, $1,500; State of Pennsylvania, $1,500; United Fire, $1,500; Pennsylvania, $1,500; Reliance, $1,500; Providence-Washington, $1,500; Mechanics', $1,500, and Atlanta Home, $1,500. On Reed & Brailliard—Aetna, $5,000; Connecticut, $2,500; Caledonian, $2,500, Hamburg-Bremen, $2,500; Thuringia-American, $1,500, and Imperial, $1,000. On Blesstein & Lantman—Union of London, $3,000; Firemen's of Baltimore, $1,500; British America, $1,500, and Phenix of Brooklyn, $1,000. On Burger Manufacturing Company—Continental, $5,750; Boston, $5,500; Hamburg-Bremen, $3,750, and National of Hartford, $3,500. On Morgenstein Brothers—Aetna, $4,000; Continental, $2,000; American of Philadelphia, $2,000, and Western of Toronto, $2,000. On Solly & Conover, at 9 and 11 West Fourth Street—Pennsylvania, $5,000, and Fireman's Fund, $5,000.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN ILL.

The health of Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Union League Club and of the Gallatin National Bank, was the subject yesterday of disquieting reports in the financial district. They were current when it became known that he was not, as was expected, at the bank, and that he was ailing when he arrived in New York from Long Island on Sunday.

At his home, at 49 East Sixty-eighth Street, last evening, Mr. Tappen was found able to talk of one attack of illness which for a time gave his family and friends some anxiety. On Friday he went to fish for trout with A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the Chase National Bank, in Carman's River, and the preserves of the Suffolk Club, at Yaphank, L. I. On Sunday morning, while at breakfast at the clubhouse, he departed from his rule against drinking coffee and took a cup of it, and it brought on an attack of acute indigestion.

Mr. Tappen was suffering greatly when he arrived home on Sunday evening, and was attended by Dr. E. L. Keyes. He recovered during the night, but was advised to remain at home for several days. He may be at the bank to-morrow.

ANTI-BRYAN MOVEMENT

Sentiment in Favor of Another Candidate Grows Rapidly.

Joseph J. Willett Says New York Democrats Can Prevent His Nomination—Springfield (Mo.) Election.

The anti-Bryan Democrats are greatly buoyed up by the reports reaching them from all parts of the country in favor of the nomination by the Kansas City Convention of some other candidate than William J. Bryan for President.

In a letter received yesterday by a leading Democrat from Joseph J. Willett of Alabama, the writer says:

It's all up to the New York Democrats. It is for them to say whether they want Bryan renominated or not. They can prevent his nomination, but they have no time to lose. If he is renominated and defeated again, the New York Democrats must shoulder the responsibility.

The Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League has been waging war on Bryan for months, and William Hoge, the Secretary, yesterday said:

"Human nature is as well demonstrated in a town of 40,000 inhabitants as it is in a large city, and an election that occurs tomorrow in Springfield, the fourth city of Missouri, will evidently indicate that William J. Bryan is not as strong in Missouri as he was and that 16 to 1 is on the wane. The town is pretty evenly divided between the two parties. Judge Ralph Walker, who was conspicuous with Joseph J. Willett of Alabama at Saratoga in advocating the retirement of Bryan and the nomination of Augustus Van Wyck, is the Democratic candidate for Mayor. The Bryan people tried to beat him in the convention by reprinting the interview which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES with Judge Walker. The town was placarded with notices which read this way:

"'The nomination of Walker means Van Wyck and the overthrow of Bryan so far as the Democrats of Springfield are concerned.'

"In spite of all this Judge Walker was nominated by a big majority. Some of the Populists and the extreme 16-to-1 men have nominated a bolting ticket, and the Republicans have relied on this defection entirely. The Republican newspapers every day reprint accounts of the Saratoga gathering of Democrats. Judge Walker has simply remained silent regarding these publications. His friends telegraph to-day that he will be elected by a sweeping majority. The election is attracting great attention all over Missouri, and Walker's election may have a great effect on the Democratic convention which is soon to be held in that State to elect delegates to the Kansas City Convention."

It is admitted by Col. John F. Gaynor, Treasurer of the New York Democratic State Committee, that the object of the organization in delaying the call for a meeting is to give Democrats all over the country all the time possible to make up their minds as to the best choice to be made by the Democratic National Convention.

Col. Gaynor also said there was no doubt that the anti-Bryan sentiment was spreading. While he did not believe that Bryan's nomination could be prevented, there were many who did hold to that belief.

DYNAMITE FOR OHIO LEADER.

Attempt to Blow Up Residence of a Cincinnati Republican.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 2.—An attempt to destroy the residence of George B. Cox, the Republican leader, was made to-day by some unknown person, who placed on the veranda a package of dynamite addressed to Mrs. George B. Cox. Mr. Cox suspected danger, and turned the package over to the police.

It was found to contain a large charge of dynamite. A match and powder were so arranged that in drawing out the lid the machine would have exploded. Mr. Cox reported to the police that he was warned last night that an attempt on his life would be made.

The Hess-Goddard Fight in Court.

The Hess-Goddard contest in the Twelfth Congressional District has reached the Supreme Court. Lawrence F. Harlan, a Hess delegate, wants a recount of the vote in the Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Assembly District. He asserts that he would have been elected if one ballot had not been thrown out. The returns from this district have not been officially counted, owing to the mandamus granted in the Supreme Court. The hearing will be held this morning in Part I.

Utah Congressional Election.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 2.—Thirty-nine precincts in the city and State give King, (Dem.,) for Congress, 4,832; Hammond, (Rep.,) 4,001.

Washington Gladden Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 2.—A unique contest was held here to-day resulting in the election of the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, the eminent pulpit orator, lecturer, writer, and reformer, as a member of Council on the independent ticket. His opponent was Dr. Charles A. Miles, a well-known Republican politician. Although Dr. Gladden always had been a Republican, he consented to accept the nomination independently, if the Democrats would indorse his candidacy, which they did.

Nominated for Mayor of Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 2.—The Democrats, who had almost despaired of obtaining a candidate for Mayor to run against Mayor Mack, who was renominated to-day, settled on City Attorney James C. Connelly, who consented to run. W. H. Hicks displeased the Democrats by declining the nomination at the City Convention last week.

Republicans Win in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 2.—In the city election to-day Alexander Harbison (Rep.) was elected Mayor by a majority of 3,200 over William Waldo Hyde (Dem.) The First ward, a Democratic stronghold, was carried for the Republican ticket clean, for the first time in its history. The Common Council will stand 48 Republicans to 12 Democrats.

RIVALRY IN NINTH DISTRICT.

Goodwin-Sheehan Factions May Clash Over Convention Meeting Place.

There is every prospect of a serious clash between the Goodwin and Sheehan factions in the Tammany Hall organization of the Ninth Assembly District over the meeting place of the District Convention, which will be held one week from to-night. Affairs in the district are now in such a tangle that a special meeting of the General or County Committee may have to be called in order to straighten them out.

When the General Committee, about six weeks ago, called the Assembly district conventions the Pequod Club, the headquarters of John C. Sheehan, the leader of the district, was designated as the place where the convention should be held. At that time it was not known whether or not an effort would be made by the Goodwin faction to overturn Mr. Sheehan, and the General Committee, following its custom, assigned the convention to Mr. Sheehan's clubhouse. Since the primaries, however, it has developed that the Pequod Club is by no means anxious to have the victorious Goodwinites, who control the convention, meet in its house, and the Goodwinites are not disposed to force their company on the vanquished Pequods, but prefer to have the convention at their own stronghold, the Horatio Seymour Club.

Under the rules of the party, the General Committee alone has the right to designate the time and place of holding all conventions, except in the case of fire, and unless it reconsiders its former action the convention may be houseless or its acts may be invalidated by meeting in a place which has not had the sanction of the General Committee.

Mr. Sheehan has not yet decided what he will do, but one of his lieutenants said last night that a rival convention is likely to be held and a rival delegation sent to the State Convention, where Mr. Sheehan, through his friends up the State, hopes to be able to discomfit his foes and cause trouble for the present leaders of the Tammany organization.

DR. HILLIS'S RESIGNATION

Desires His Name to be Erased from Presbyterian Rolls.

LONG EXPLANATORY LETTER

The Pastor of Plymouth Church Declares that Unwittingly He Has Been Placed in a False Position.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The resignation of the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, from the Chicago Presbytery, and the request that he be allowed to demit from the Presbyterian Church was to-day placed before the annual meeting of the Chicago Presbytery. No action will be taken on the matter for two weeks, the committee to which Dr. Hillis's letter of resignation was referred for consideration requesting that much time on account of the many important interests involved, and being unwilling to take hasty action on a matter so important to the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Hillis's resignation was in the form of a letter to Dr. W. C. Gray, editor of The Interior, and a personal friend of the Brooklyn pastor, and when the aged divine stepped upon the platform to present the letter to the Chicago Presbytery, the auditorium of Oliver Memorial Church, in which the meeting was held, was crowded to the doors, nearly every Presbyterian minister in Chicago being present. The reading of the letter, which was a lengthy one, was followed with the closest interest.

DR. HILLIS'S LETTER.

Dr. Hillis, in his letter, which is dated at Brooklyn, March 29, and is addressed to the Presbytery of Chicago, says:

Herewith I present my withdrawal from the Presbytery of Chicago, and ask to be permitted to demit the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. Doubtless you all share with me the conviction that once a preacher finds his position, methods, or views to be an occasion of disquietude to his brethren, he ought to withdraw with as little discussion as possible.

Recent events, and more particularly the open statement of some of my old friends and theological instructors, have shown that my membership in the Presbytery has become an occasion of embarrassment in the work. For reasons well known in the country, neither of the two former pastors of Plymouth Church were members of the Congregational Association of Brooklyn. Perhaps my affection and regard for Mr. Beecher and Dr. Lyman Abbott have led me to delay for a little time my request for a letter of dismission to the Congregational Association here. I must also confess to a reluctance to finally sever all relations with the city in which I pursued my academic course, my professional studies, and spent nine years as pastor and member of the Presbytery.

And, now that the time has come for my withdrawal, I deeply regret that my sermon of last Sunday has disturbed my old friends in the Church. Irreverence and ingratitude have always seemed to me sins grievous indeed. Neither years nor separation have availed to lessen my impulse of gratitude toward those authors and teachers who have shown me the path of knowledge and wisdom. I regret exceedingly that my former instructors have thought one of their students lacking in courtesy and respect for those to whom I am confessedly under obligation, through the lecture room and library.

I can but think, however, that the scope, content, and drift of my sermon were entirely misapprehended. I have long felt that our easy-going, pleasure-loving generation is in danger of losing its moral stamina, and the sturdy fidelity of conviction that was the glory of our Puritan ancestors. Having often plied men with motives of self-interest, reason, and love, in the sermon on "The Automatic Judgment Seat in Man," I applied to the sense of justice and righteousness. Failing to find a sufficient rational basis for penalty and alarm in the old Calvinistic theology, I did find a basis for fearing the penalties of transgression in reason and memory, in judgment and conscience. The sermon sounds the note of warning and alarm. It capitalizes righteousness and not pleasure as the keynote of character. By every possible motive I urged men to turn from their transgressions lest they fall under the penalties of the automatic judgment seat in man as well as the condemnation of God. In passing, I spoke of the fragmentary theories of Dante, of Michael Angelo, of Jonathan Edwards, and our Confession of Faith.

THE DOCTRINE OF REPROBATION.

Hitherto I have encouraged myself in the hope and belief that nine-tenths of our members and most of our pastors rejected this chapter in the Confession. In uniting with the Presbytery I subscribed to the Confession, "as containing the system of doctrine," a phrase unfortunately omitted in my sermon of last Sunday.

It now seems that this qualification "as containing the system of doctrine," does not permit one to deny this doctrine of reprobation. One of my former professors says I have "coldly, clearly, and insolently denounced the doctrines of the faith," and therefore "cannot cosistently remain in the Church." For years, in common with many other preachers, I have been apologizing for our creed, and saying that, while our Confession of Faith says "that some men and angels are foreordained to everlasting death," nobody believed it. Nevertheless, during these years I have been disturbed by the thought that nothing lowers the moral sense of the community like the keeping on statute books laws that are daily disobeyed and laughed at, and what shall be said of the injury to our children and youth of preserving intact a creed that is accepted by our clerical instructors one day and denied by our ministers the next.

During past years I labored in season and out of season with voice and pen to secure a revision of the confession that we might be clear before the world. But it now seems that some teachers in our theological seminaries hold to the doctrine of reprobation, teach it, love it, count it an integral part of our system, and urge that if I cannot accept it I must withdraw from the church.

IN A FALSE POSITION.

In fulfilling their request I now discern that I have for years been in a false position, and desire to set myself right. My forefathers were Puritans of the old rock and granite stamp. My father was a disciple of Lyman Beecher and later of Albert Barnes. From childhood I have been drilled in all the arguments of the new school theology. I entered college when the teachings of science were coming in like a flood. During my junior years in college I passed under the influence of the semina theory of evolution. While in the seminary I was in a state of constant rebellion against the type of Calvinism there taught. Side by side with the lectures on theology I received the works of Scottish theologians and philosophers and of German writers and passed under the influence of such preachers as Robertson, Bushnell, and especially Henry Ward Beecher. During my last year in the seminary and my first years in the ministry I became convinced that the foundations of the old theological systems were dissolving, and that a new basis must be found, and after several years of mental doubt and distress I found that new basis in Christianity as interpreted from the view point of Theistic evolution.

The views I now hold and teach I have held and taught during my pastorates of the First Presbyterian Church at Evanston and the Central Church of Chicago. What little light I have had has not been under a bushel. I have not believed one thing secretly and taught another openly. Holding back nothing, I have tried to give the light as the light has come forth from God's Word to me. But I now see that I have grieved and disturbed my brethren. The happiness and welfare of no one man should weigh for a moment against the welfare of all. As I am no longer a Calvinist in the old sense of the term, and could not to-day accept the unrevised Confession of Faith, I have decided to demit my ministry in the Presbyterian Church, and, beginning anew, to unite with some other body on the statement of my present belief.

FAITH IN FUNDAMENTALS.

In going out from you, lest some misunderstand my action, I wish to reaffirm my faith in what is called the great fundamental principles of Christianity. As never before I believe in God the Father, Maker of heaven and earth, and in His loving providence; in His all-helpful, all-comforting, all-guiding, and regenerating spirit; in Jesus Christ, the world's Saviour and Redeemer, and the Way and Truth and Life; in man made in the image of God, and despite his sinfulness and ignorance he is sincerely and truthfully invited to come into the likeness to his Father. I believe that what Christ was and did and suffered for a few men through three and thirty years, God is, and does and suffers for all men, in all worlds, through all ages.

If the new scholarship has destroyed my old view of the Bible, as never before I believe the Bible to be the word of God, a light to my feet and a lamp to my path. After years of mental conflict and doubt, I have bought these faiths at a great price. Nothing can wrest them from me. For me the principles of evangelical Christianity seem as firmly fixed as mountains and stars.

So far also from loving the Christian Church and the Christian ministry less, these views have strengthened my love until it has become an all-consuming passion. There are hours when I look out upon the multitudes going stumbling, blundering, weeping, falling, sinning, and dying, when it seems to me I would die a thousand deaths to be permitted to give a cup of cold water only to one of Christ's little ones, or to light one beacon fire to guide the pilgrim host struggling through the desert. And when I think of the poor in your tenement houses, of the prodigal sons and daughters in the streets of our great cities, upon whom whose business it is to degrade their fellows, I see that what I had once hoped might be done for my fellows through schemes of social reform and philanthropy, can only be done by the influence of Jesus Christ, and His spirit manifested in His disciples who bear the burdens and sorrows of the people.

For there is no dynamic in reform save the cross of Jesus Christ. In the last analysis all economic, social, and political problems are religious problems. Once Jesus Christ and His teachings are accepted in the market place, the forum, the home, and street, what sin is not cured? What sorrow not healed? What difficulty not dissolved?

A CRISIS APPROACHING.

Grateful to the old philosophers, poets, and essayists; owing an immeasurable debt to the sages who have driven back my mental horizons and made me a citizen of the universe, in this hour I am chiefly conscious of my indebtedness to Jesus Christ, whose teachings, whose character, whose life and death, have done more for my intellect, aspirations, and conscience than all the books and instructors multiplied ten thousand fold. Never has Christ's ministry seemed so sacred, inspiring, and all-important. Of late I have felt that the Church was approaching a great crisis, and that while we have been discussing the nature of inspiration and petty critical problems, the great world, weary and brokenhearted and choked with fog and mist, has been asking whether or not there is a personal God; and while we have been trying each other for heresy, the multitudes have been turning away from the threshold of the Christian Church to wander in the darkness and storm. If I have seemed critical of the creed it was because I have feared that an over-emphasis of creeds was making the "Queen of the Sciences" theology to be associated with scorn and contempt on the part of business men.

Misunderstanding my real spirit, (perhaps through my imperfect statements,) some have said that I am drifting away from the Christian faith and becoming interested in philosophy and literature.

Nevertheless, the exact opposite is the truth. If, for a moment, I may open to you my heart I will say that two months ago I went to Chicago and asked Dr. Gunsaulus to join me in a movement next Autumn that, with one or two other pastors, we might spend a month in going from town to town and from city to city to speak, morning, afternoon, and night, upon the need of the revival of the sense of justice and law in American life; upon the peril of our materialism, mammonism, and the destruction of our higher ideals; upon the perils that threaten the Sabbath, the only day dedicated to brooding, the vision hour, and the higher spiritual life; upon the decline of moral instruction in our homes and the dangers to the American family; upon the importance of the revival of the noblest ideals of our Puritan fatners and the sweet reasonableness of Christian faith; upon the danger of an atrophy of conscience and the importance of personal forsaking of sin, and a personal acceptance of Christ and Christianity as the essentials of the higher life.

PRESBYTERY DEFERS ACTION.

At the conclusion of the reading of the letter a motion to refer it to a committee of three for consideration was adopted, and Dr. J. G. K. McClure, President of Lake Forest University; Dr. William R. Notman of the Fourth Church, and Dr. W. J. Chichester of the First Church, were named. Dr. Hendrick Johnson, President of McCormick Theological Seminary, who had been named, withdrew on the ground that he had already expressed his opinion in favor of the acceptance of Dr. Hillis's resignation. The committee spent some time in discussing the letter and finally decided to ask for more time in which to consider the matter before making any recommendation to the Presbytery and the request was granted by a unanimous vote.

Although none of the members of the committee would express an opinion as to the probable recommendation to be made, many of the ministers present stated they did not favor allowing Dr. Hillis to demit as his opinions on certain Presbyterian doctrines were not confined to himself, and therefore the erasure of his name from the rolls of the Presbyterian Church would be opposed. Such action, they stated, would be regarded in a way as favorable to Dr. Hillis, as it would allow him to become a preacher of the Congregational Church without doctrinal examination.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	5:40	Sun sets	6:27
		Moon sets	11:15

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	10:15	Gov. Isl'd	10:36
		H. Gate	12:13
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	10:38	Gov. Isl'd	11:09
		H. Gate	12:32

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Hatti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, La Plata Countries	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A.M.	
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A.M.	
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Segurada, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A.M.	

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Grangense, Para	2:00 P. M.	.....
Hevelius, Pernambuco	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Peninsular, Azores	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Sarmatian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tijomo, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6.

Erna, Inagua	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. to March $31 and up to April $14, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York April 14, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $10, for dispatch per steamship Goodwin. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $19, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.")

[Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 3.

Afridi, Gibraltar, March 19.
Alleghany, Port Limon, March 27.
Assyria, Hamburg, March 21.
Atlas, Newcastle, March 18.
Caracas, Guayra, March 28.
Cyprian Prince, St. Lucia, March 26.
El Norte, New Orleans, March 29.
Ems, Gibraltar, March 26.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, March 22.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, March 17.
Hindoo, Hull, March 18.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, March 27.
Phoebus, Algiers, March 17.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, March 17.
Russian Prince, Hamburg, March 15.
Southwark, Antwerp, March 24.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

Allianca, Colon, March 28.
Altai, Jamaica, March 29.
Fournel, Pauillac, March 22.
Munchen, Bremen, March 24.
Patria, Gibraltar, March 21.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

El Paso, New Orleans, March 31.
Gladiolus, Gibraltar, March 22.
Manila, Gibraltar, March 22.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6.

Bristol Cley, Swansea, March 22.
European, London, March 24.
Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg, March 29.
Manhasset, Dundee, March 24.
Murcia, Huelva, March 22.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, March 22.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

Colorado, Hull, March 25.
Etruria, Liverpool, March 31.
Island,

PUERTO RICAN BILL WILL PASS TO-DAY

Opponents Admit It Will Have at Least Eleven Majority.

ITS CHANCES IN THE HOUSE

Six Republicans Who Voted Against It Before Will, It Is Asserted, Do So Again.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Some of the Republicans in the Senate who are opposed to the imposition of a tariff upon Puerto Rican trade were strengthened in their opposition to-day by the speeches and debate on the bill, but it is admitted by them that the bill will pass to-morrow afternoon by a majority of not less than eleven. The Republicans who are resolved to vote against the bill if it carries a tariff are Davis, (Minn.,) Hoar, (Mass.,) Mason, (Ill.,) Nelson, (Minn.,) Proctor, (Vt.,) Simon, (Oregon,) and Wellington, (Md.) The Democratic votes of McEnery (La.) and McLaurin (S. C.) are to an extent an offset to these Republican opponents of the bill, and it is believed by Mr. Spooner and some others that the seven will be reduced by a vote or two.

The opposition, suggested by Democrats and Republicans to-day, brought out the question as to who would be obliged to pay the tax if customs duties were imposed upon products of Puerto Rico sent to the United States. Mr. Spooner's declaration that the Sugar Trust undoubtedly would have to pay the sugar duty, but that it would not eventually be paid by the laborer who works in the fields, did not convince the Democrats, who interrupted his speech for information. The Democrats did not pursue this line of inquiry with the persistency or command of the question that might have been expected, but the direction taken by the discussion plainly created uneasiness on the Republican side.

If the weakened tone of the majority argument could be accounted for it would be by the fact that reports from all parts of the country support the minority in the Senate rather than the majority that has made a party question of this bill to impose a tariff upon Puerto Rican trade. The responses that were expected from personal appeals to district and State leaders to secure authorized expressions of opinion have not shown that full compliance with the expectations of the friends of the bill that was looked for.

The Senate opposition will express the opposition in six States—Massachusetts, Minnesota, Illinois, Vermont, Oregon, and Maryland. The House opposition was from Massachusetts, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, and Indiana. The fact that Representatives and Senators from three States persist in opposing a tariff for Puerto Rico has been all along a bothersome one for the friends of the tariff to contend with. That it has weakened the supporters of the bill in the Senate is not regarded as wonderful.

It is consideration of the state of feeling in Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota and some other States that has led the Republicans in the Senate to dread the sending of the bill to the House. Although it is understood that a plan has been arranged in the House for getting over the difficulty of considering the amended bill with prolonged speech making, it is known by the leading Republicans that if the natural Republican opponents of the bill, numbered as high as twenty before the bill was passed, should vote against sending the bill to a committee of conference, and demand that it be referred to a committee to be reported for consideration by the Committee of the Whole, many recruits would be obtained for free trade.

At all events, it is certain that the six members of the House who voted against the passage of the tariff bill will again vote against it. They have heard from their people, and not one of them has received a complaint; on the contrary, they have been overwhelmed with thanks for doing the thing that the people are demanding the Senate shall do, but which it has resolved it cannot and will not do.

LONG DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Senators Argue Seven Hours For and Against a Tariff—Crowds Come to Hear Mr. Depew.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Advocates and opponents of the Puerto Rican Tariff and Government bill waged vigorous war in the Senate to-day for more than seven hours. Long before the Senate convened at 11 o'clock, the galleries were crowded, and so they remained until the Senate adjourned. Those who listened to the debate to-day were well repaid. The speeches were good and the running debate unusually bright and lively.

One of the features of the debate was a speech by Senator Depew in support of the bill. Previous announcement that Mr. Depew would speak to-day had a good deal to do with the crush in the galleries. The fact that many persons had come to hear Mr. Depew was generally admitted. Senator Cullom, who preceded Mr. Depew, aroused a laugh by saying: "I hope the galleries will be patient with me if I speak before the Senator whom they came to hear."

Mr. Depew was listened to with respectful attention by practically the entire Senate.

An interesting sight was Senator Platt of New York, who hardly ever makes the slightest pretense of listening to a speech. He sat a few feet from Depew, with his eyes fixed on the speaker's face, and occasionally made involuntary movements of approval of the strong points made by his colleague.

MR. VEST FOR FREE TRADE.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) the first speaker, rose to a question of privilege. He said upon his return to the city after an absence on account of illness he had found that on the vote to strike out the provision in the Puerto Rican bill for a duty of 15 per cent. of the Dingley duties he had been noted as absent and not paired. He explained that he had a general pair, which he thought was sufficient. Had he been present he would have voted to strike out the duty on Puerto Rican products.

Proceeding, he directed attention to a notable case which, he said, had been overlooked in all the arguments. A sailor named Ross had shipped on an American merchantman from New York to Nagasaki. At the latter port he had murdered a fellow-seaman on the vessel's deck and had been convicted and sentenced to death by a Consular court. His sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life in the Albany (N. Y.) Penitentiary. He sued out a writ of habeas corpus, the ground being that he had not been given a trial by jury, as insured by the Constitution. The Supreme Court decided that he had had a fair trial and must remain in prison; that, in order to avail himself of the right to a trial by jury, the vessel must have been within the territorial limits of the United States.

Mr. Vest said he would like any Senator to explain how the Supreme Court could [illegible] that conclusion and state emphatically that within the territorial limits of the United States the Constitution applies without act of Congress or treaty stipulation, and yet agree that a different tariff can be imposed on the people of Puerto Rico from that imposed on the people of Missouri.

MR. BATE ON EXPANSION.

Mr. Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) who followed Mr. Vest, directed his argument particularly against the pending bill, but his speech embraced the whole question of expansion and the treatment by the Government and by Congress of our insular possessions. He took strong ground against the acquisition of Spanish territory under the treaty of Paris, against which he voted, and inquired: "Can the American people acquire from another nation by purchase the moral right to govern ten millions of people against their consent, when attested by forcible resistance—that rightful rebellion which our Revolution consecrated for all people? There is not a page, not a paragraph in our history which sustains the rightfulness of purchasing peoples—ten millions in one batch, like cattle in box cars.

"It is true that the language of the treaty of Paris provides that the political and civil rights of the people in the ceded islands shall be determined by Congress; but by Congress, as Congress is controlled by the Constitution, and not by Congress acting with the absolutism of an English Parliament."

Adverting to the proposed tariff on Puerto Rican products, Mr. Bate declared that the original bill provided for free trade, but the "trusts took alarm and the long and slimy tentacles of the octopus soon reached into the committee room and all was lost.

"The demand of the octopus, the sugar interest, was complied with, and the President's recommendation was side-tracked—free trade in 60,000 tons of Puerto Rico sugar, the property of planters without 'influence' with the committee, was submitted to the tax, while 300,000 tons of Hawaiian sugar, the property of a sugar king, is admitted free of all duty.

"The sugar trust takes a reciprocity view of politics, and contributes money where it will 'do most good,' but shuts its purse with a snap when the party would obey the Constitution or allow Constitutional privileges to bar the way to corporate gain. The House committee took the hint from Mr. Oxnard, turned the cold shoulder to the President, discarded, as he expressed it in his message, the 'plain duty'; overthrew the Constitution, and fell back on the absolutism of Congress to do as it pleases with the millions of people acquired under the treaty of Paris."

FREE TRADE, "A SNARE."

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.) then addressed the Senate briefly in support of the bill. After discussing the situation in Puerto Rico, noting especially the appropriation for the island's inhabitants, he said:

"Some of our friends on the other side of the chamber, because the Government first collected this sum from the Puerto Ricans, put it in the Treasury, and then, under act of Congress, authorized the President to take it out and give it back to them, complain and criticise the performance. If it went back to the same parties who paid it, who were, in fact, a part of the sugar and tobacco trusts, it would seem to be a useless performance. The fact is it was paid by a very few persons, importers connected with the sugar and tobacco monopolies.

"One of the firms who paid a part of this tax of two million dollars is now suing the United States, to recover the amount paid, which suit, in my judgment, is evidence, if we need further evidence, that these great corporations, trusts and monopolies, instead of being in favor of the proposed tax, are really opposed to it and advocate 'free trade' between Puerto Rico and the United States.

"The fact is this amount collected on the imports from Puerto Rico, which was largely paid by the bankers and agents of the American Sugar Refining Company and the Tobacco Trust, as I am informed, goes back to relieve distress and help build up that country.

"No man can truthfully say that if this bill shall become a law Congress is not dealing most liberally with the people of Puerto Rico. It imposes no hardships upon those people—it provides the least possible rate of duty upon a few things in order to raise a little money to run their Government, and that 'little' only for a little while, until they can get a start in taking care of themselves by their own system of taxation, at which time absolute free trade will be established between the United States and the island.

"Let the truth be known. This whole 'free-trade' scheme is nothing on earth but a deception, a delusion, and a snare to make our people believe that we are oppressing poor Puerto Rico. Let the truth be known, whatever may happen. Any candid man, I think, must admit that this bill is in the interest of the people of Puerto Rico.

"I am amazed to see the wave of misinformation which has swept over the country as to this question of a Puerto Rican tariff. It is high time to call a halt to this wild misrepresentation, backed up as it is by the direct personal insistence of representatives of monopolistic interests.

MR. DEPEW'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Depew (Rep., N. Y.,) then began the delivery of his announced speech, vigorously supporting the pending measure. He began by referring to the pictures of the condition of Puerto Rico and its inhabitants recently presented to the people of the United States, which he declared were utterly misleading. He remarked that 100,000 of the people could read or write, about 50,000 could do both, while the remaining 900,000 were in absolute ignorance. Eight-tenths of the population were, he said, ignorant of politics and of government.

Passing on to speak of the industries and products of the island, the Senator referred to the extremely small wage which the average Puerto Rican earned, and to the effects of the hurricane. He added:

"With the island in this stricken condition, and the people in this deplorable situation, it was impossible to raise revenues for schools, for roads, for courts, for police, or for any purpose of government by direct taxation. The Puerto Rican Government must be supported, and the means found for the recuperation of Puerto Rican industries and the resurrection of Puerto Rican farms and the salvation of the Puerto Rican people either by taxing the people of the United States, by taking money bodily out of the United States Treasury, and pauperizing the island, or by finding a method by which the island itself can secure income and credit.

"It was when these conditions had become familiar to our committee that we changed our bill from free trade to the tariff measure which is now before the Senate, a tariff measure which is not a Chinese wall, not an oppressive act of arbitrary power, but the most generous and beneficent revenue system ever adopted by any government, because it gives to the Island of Puerto Rico not only the duties collected at her own ports, but the duties collected under our laws at our ports upon products coming from the island.

"We come naturally now to the question of hardships upon the Puerto Rican people and of cruelty to the inhabitants of our new possessions by the proposed legislation. We were told with wonderful eloquence and passionate rhetoric that it was our plain duty to return to the people who have paid the duties under the Dingley Tariff act since our occupation the money which had been collected. The whole policy of the Republican Party, from the President to Congress, has been to give back to Puerto Rico all the taxes levied and collected upon her products—to give them back to her for the purposes of her government and for the purposes of her improvement and her progress.

TRUSTS PAID DUTIES.

"These duties had been paid by the Sugar Trust, which controls the sugar products of the island, and the Tobacco Trust, which controls the tobacco product of the island—two of the richest and greatest money-making corporations in the world. They had bought the sugar and tobacco at a price which included the Dingley tariff duties, and sold them to the people of the United States at a large profit after the duties were paid. In the bill which we have just passed, instead of paying these duties back to these corporations, which have been the subject of so much abuse and with whom we have been charged with being allied, we have given them back to the people of Puerto Rico for their schoolhouses, for their roads, for the relief of their starving, and for the employment which will come in the proper administration of the fund.

"The President's recommendation of free trade was made in order that Puerto Ricans might have the use of these duties in Puerto Rico by not having to pay them—that is, by keeping the money for public purposes in the island. The proposition of the House of Representatives and of this committee is that those duties shall be collected and returned to the people of Puerto Rico, because it is the only way by which the people of the island will get a dollar of benefit from them."

Mr. Depew went on to declare that, under the bill, the tariff, for the first time in the history of Puerto Rico, would be paid by those who made money out of her. He ridiculed the charge that it would stifle the industries of the island, saying that there could be but one result of the 85 per cent. concession to Puerto Rico—an enormous stimulus to both sugar and tobacco production there.

The Senator characterized the agitation about the proposed Puerto Rican tariff as "baseless excitement." "What," he asked, "is the apple of discord which is lashing some of our friends to fury? The President proposed free trade, and this bill gives free trade in all the necessaries of life, and a tariff amounting on the average to 6 per cent. upon the market value of other products. The tariff comes off by operation of law in two years, and as much sooner as the people of the island, through their own Legislature, decide to abolish it, because they can raise the revenues necessary for the support of their Government, their roads, their schools, and for their general welfare by direct taxation."

MR. SPOONER ANSWERS MR. BATE.

Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) who followed the New York Senator, said, in part:

"Never since the close of the war of the rebellion has either the President or Congress been called upon to solve problems equal in difficulty with those which confront us now. The Spanish war placed under our control eleven or more millions of people—strangers to us, to our language, to our Government, to our institutions, and that control brings with it the gravest responsibilities."

Adverting to the position taken by Mr. Bate, that the Constitution was now in Puerto Rico by its own force, Mr. Spooner pointed out that Gen. Bate only a few days ago had voted for an amendment providing for the extension of the Constitution over Puerto Rico. The position taken by Gen. Bate in his speech, and that he assumed by his vote, said Mr. Spooner, were like Kilkenny cats—"they eat each other up."

"If the Constitution extends over the acquired territory by its own force," said Mr. Spooner, "then it is very strange Senators should vote to extend the Constitution by statute."

Partisanship should find no abiding place in this discussion, Mr. Spooner maintained, and the proposition should not be elucidated simply by catch phrases. The phrase "the Constitution follows the flag," was a very pretty epigram, but epigrams were dangerous.

"Does the Constitution follow the flag"? he inquired.

"No, it does not. Our army entered Cuba during the war with Spain. Our lines were established before Santiago and subsequently our flag floated over Santiago. Our flag is there now. But is our Constitution there? Certainly not. Can we legislate for Cuba? No, we cannot. Yet our flag is there. Our soldiers are there, but the Constitution is not. The only law which follows the flag is the law of war. The flag follows the Constitution, not the Constitution the flag."

MR. TILLMAN ASKS QUESTIONS.

In response to a question asked by Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) Mr. Spooner said:

"The proposition that the Constitution extends of its own force over acquired territory was invented in the interest of slavery; the new dogma was advocated in the interest of slavery, by Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Webster opposed it in the interest of liberty and in the interest of sound constitutional legislation. The Calhoun dogma, we thought, was shot to death on the unnumbered battlefields of the war of the rebellion. I had supposed that after slavery had been laid away we had heard the last of this contention, which is by no means so new as many people seem to suppose."

Mr. Tillman inquired how it was that the United States was in Puerto Rico.

"By the power of the President as Commander in Chief of the army," replied Mr. Spooner.

"Under the Constitution?" inquired Mr. Tillman.

"Certainly, yes," responded Mr. Spooner, "to the extent that the Constitution makes him Commander in Chief of our army."

"Then the power of the President is limited by the Constitution?" suggested Mr. Tillman.

"No, not at all," responded Mr. Spooner. "His limitations are only those of any Commander in Chief of a civilized nation."

"Is he not bound by his oath of office?" asked Mr. Tillman.

"I do not suppose," retorted Mr. Spooner, "that because the President took his Constitutional oath of office he is bound to take a copy of the Constitution in his pocket wherever the army under him may go. The President is in Puerto Rico just as he is in the Philippines, just as he was in California after the treaty of cession. He is there under the war power, and he will remain there in the exercise of that power until Congress shall legislate for Puerto Rico. By the exercise of that power he changed some of the Puerto Rican laws and modified the Puerto Rican tariffs."

In answer to a question by Mr. Tillman as to why Puerto Rico should be treated differently from the Territories of the United States, Mr. Spooner declared the pending measure was the most generous ever proposed for any Territory belonging to the United States, and the people of the island were being treated thus differently from those of the Territories because they were in dire distress.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Spooner maintained that territory acquired by the United States over which the Constitution had been extended could not be disposed of by the Congress, and demanded to know how we could proceed to establish a stable government under the Constitution in the Philippines, for instance, and then later cede the islands, either to another nation or to the Filipinos themselves. If the Constitution extended over the acquired territory automatically, that territory never could be ceded away.

"Can Congress cede back the Gadsden purchase?" inquired Mr. Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)

"I think so," Mr. Spooner replied.

"But," said Mr. Pettus, "it cannot cede away Alabama. No; the wildest Republican would not go so far as that. The Constitution is in New Mexico, however."

"It is there only by statute," replied Mr. Spooner. "But if the Constitution had gone there of its own force Congress would have no power to cede it back."

Mr. Spooner declared there would be no mercy in extending to Puerto Rico the internal revenue taxes of the United States, taxes which were levied upon the citizens of every Territory of the United States, and "nothing more brutal could be devised by Congress than the free trade proposition in the first draft of the Puerto Rican bill."

An allusion being made further along to the lobby which Mr. Spooner said was urging free trade with Puerto Rico, Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) suggested: "Mr. Oxnard appeared before the committee."

"Yes," retorted Mr. Spooner, "and did the committee pay any attention to him?"

BACON REPROVED.

"It looks so," replied Mr. Bacon. "The committee did what he demanded."

"The idea that the Congress of the United States can be influenced to do injustice to the people of Puerto Rico," declared Mr. Spooner vehemently, "by Mr. Oxnard, or by any protected interest, is a libel on our institutions that ought not to be uttered here and ought not to find lodgment anywhere. I want to repeat that a large and industrious lobby—and I say what I know—is here endeavoring to induce Congress to pass a free trade bill."

"I don't think," interjected Mr. Bacon, tartly, "that any one of that lobby has deemed it to his interest to speak to any Senator on this side of the chamber."

Mr. Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) in charge of the bill, said Mr. Oxnard had appeared before the committee, but since the day of his appearance he (Foraker) had not seen him.

In answer to a question by Mr. Turley (Dem., Tenn.,) as to the source whence the revenue would be derived under the pending bill, Mr. Spooner said: "I say it comes from the sugar trust and its importers; from the rich sugar producers on the island. In either event it is right. It comes from the right spot, and it will go to the right spot."

Mr. Spooner concluded with an earnest appeal for the passage of the measure holding that the enactment of the bill into law would be "the wise, just, and generous thing" to do.

Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) one of the members of the committee which framed and reported the pending bill, next addressed the Senate in support of the measure. He said that Puerto Rico had been thrust upon the United States by the war with Spain. The customs and beliefs of the people were not those of Anglo-Saxons. They were not Americans, and could not become such until they had passed through the stages of development which had elevated the type of citizenship of the United States. The United States was dealing with questions entirely different from those ever heretofore presented. Congress was called upon to legislate for a people entirely foreign to our institutions, and a united people could come only after they had become Americanized.

Self-government and self-support, Mr. Perkins said in conclusion, were inseparable—they never would be qualified for the one without ability for the other. The proposed tariff would tend to make them self-supporting, and he believed the proposition was as fair as any that had ever been suggested.

SIMON AGAINST THE BILL.

In a brief speech following that of Mr. Perkins, Mr. Simón (Rep., Ore.,) declared that he should vote against the pending measure. He did not regard it as a party measure, and, while he disliked to separate from the majority on the Republican side of the chamber, he felt fully justified in his course. He was assured, he said, that the people of Oregon were entirely in accord with him in opposing the measure. They were, he said, earnestly in favor of free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States as a matter of good faith. He did not think the enactment of the bill into law would cause the loss of the State to the Republican Party, "but if there is any one act passed by this Congress that will render it doubtful, this is the one."

Mr. Simon was proceeding to elaborate what, he said, had been promised to the people of Puerto Rico, when he was interrupted by Mr. Foraker.

"What single pledge or promise has been made to the people of Puerto Rico which is not kept in this bill?"

Mr. Simon was about to read what Gen. Miles had announced to the islanders in his proclamation, when Mr. Foraker took the words out of his mouth, so to say, remarking that the pending measure was perfectly in line with the proclamation.

Mr. Spooner called attention to the fact that, in any event, even if Gen. Miles's promises had not been kept, his proclamation was in no sense binding upon Congress.

Mr. Simon took the ground that the proposed act was a serious party blunder, as well as wrong in itself. He maintained that the people of the island were under our flag, and therefore it should not be held for colonial exploitation. The assertion of our power to levy the proper tariff was in violation of a tacit, but well understood, agreement with them, and he could not, therefore, give it his support.

After a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

PUERTO RICO'S RELIEF FUND.

Sum of $660,000 to be Devoted to the Employment of Labor.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Arrangements have been made by the War Department for the transfer of $660,000 of the $2,000,000 appropriated for the relief of Puerto Rico to Capt. William V. Judson, Corps of Engineers, at San Juan, who has been selected as the disbursing officer of that fund. Gen. Davis originally estimated that he would have immediate need for $750,000, but he has modified his requisition to $660,000, and explains that it is his purpose to expend the money in payment for labor on public improvements at the rate of about $100,000 a month. The first instalment of these monthly payments was allotted to-day, and the transfer will be effected by exchange on New York.

The efforts of the War Department officials so far have been directed principally to providing means for the immediate relief of the great distress reported to be prevalent. The plans already made cover only a period of six months. The utilization of the balance of the relief appropriation will depend upon developments. What has been done is regarded as sufficient to tide over the present period of destitution.

Gen. Davis has been given full discretion in the disbursement of the funds transferred to his care and undoubtedly will devote it almost entirely to the prosecution of public works. Agents will be employed in distributing food supplies to the indigent.

IMPORTS FROM THE ISLAND.

House Wants Information as to Buyers and Duties Paid.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The House today, on motion of Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, requested to report to the House of Representatives the names of persons, firms, and corporations who from time to time have paid customs duties on goods and articles of every description which have entered the United States from Puerto Rico since the treaty with Spain, with the articles and amounts paid each and the dates of such payments.

The House, by a vote of 81 to 89, refused to adopt an amendment adding to the resolution the words: "And also, if possible, from whom these importers purchased said goods."

British Society Honors an American.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Assistant Director of the Census Fred D. Wines has been informed that he has been made a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of Great Britain. It is said that there are only five other persons in this country who have been elected to fellowship in this society.

Bill for Harlem River Canal.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Among the House bills introduced to-day was one by Mr. Underhill (N. Y.) to construct a canal connecting the lower part of the Harlem River with Long Island Sound, 3,400 feet long and 15 feet deep.

New York Judicial District Divided.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The House today passed the Senate bill to divide the Northern Judicial District of New York into two districts.

Nominated Consul at Cologne.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The President to-day nominated Charles E. Barnes of Illinois to be Consul at Cologne, Germany.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., Puerto Rican Regiment, U. S. Volunteer Infantry, recently appointed, with rank from March 1, will proceed to Governors Island and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for temporary duty.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. C. Rosenbleuth is ordered to duty on the Wilmington, sailing from New York, April 5, to join ship at Rio de Janeiro.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. C. Cook is detached from the Wilmington, on reporting of relief, and will proceed home in the Hartford.

Commander J. B. Briggs is ordered to temporary duty at the Washington Yard for ordnance instruction, April 2.

Lieut. Commander C. Thomas's order of March 19 to the Constellation, as executive officer, is revoked.

Lieut. A. W. Dodd is ordered to the Constellation, April 16, as executive officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The New York, Texas, and Machias will leave Pensacola for Bermuda on Wednesday, and will sail from the latter point for Hampton Roads April 17.

The Wilmington sailed to-day from Buenos Ayres for Montevideo.

The Dolphin has left Port Royal for this city.

The Philadelphia is at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, and the Culgoa at Brisbane.

The Alliance has sailed from San Juan for Kingston, Jamaica.

KELLOGG MAKES DENIALS.

Fails to Satisfy Counsel in Explaining Dean Investment System.

James B. Kellogg, formerly manager of the E. S. Dean Investment Company, who is now on trial for grand larceny, continued his story of his connection with the company yesterday before Recorder Goff in Part II. of General Sessions.

The witness was asked to explain just what the E. S. Dean investment system was, but failed to satisfy counsel. He first told of the transfer of the business of the firm of E. S. Dean & Co. to the E. S. Dean Company. He said that he had been in the offices of the corporation eighteen or twenty times altogether, and never on any business other than the transfer.

"It is not true that I received $10,000 from Samuel Keller," he said. "I never received a dollar from him. I never made any arrangements with him in regard to receiving a part of the profits of the E. S. Dean Company, and I never got a cent for it."

The witness admitted that Keller's story about buying $30,000 in gold was true, but said that he had drawn the money with which to buy it out of the bank.

"How did you make that money?" he was asked.

"By selling diamonds and by other speculation," said Kellogg. "I used to loan money to bookmakers and get a percentage on their profits. Sometimes I would put a little money on a horse myself. Sometimes I lost."

The testimony of Mrs. Goebel was read, and Kellogg characterized the statements attributed to him in it as utterly false.

"Mrs. Goebel signed that receipt for $500 blood money after she had been bothering me for a long time," he said. "I told her I was engaged to another woman and gave her the money as a settlement. She then signed the receipt."

Kellogg was cross-examined by Mr. Olcott. He gave a history of his life up to the time he met Mrs. Estelle Dean, the alleged head of the firm of E. S. Dean & Co.

"What was her safe investment system?" asked Mr. Olcott.

"Well, it was this way," said the witness. "You bought stock for instance at 100; if it went down to 99, you always sold it before it got any lower, so that you couldn't lose very much, anyway. Then, if it went up, you could sell it at a profit."

The case was continued.

ROSE COGHLAN'S SISTER ILL.

Attack of Hysteria, Caused by Measles, Mistaken for Insanity.

Elly Coghlan, an actress, and sister of Rose Coghlan, was yesterday taken from 222 West Twenty-fifth Street to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to her mental condition. Dr. Wildman, who examined her, said she was not insane, but was suffering from an attack of hysteria. John T. Sullivan, the husband of Rose Coghlan, took her home.

Miss Coghlan had been in this city only a little over a week. She told Mrs. Caroline Owens, from whom she engaged her apartments, that she had been suffering from measles, and had not fully recovered. During the week she became ill, and Sunday night Mr. Sullivan sent a trained nurse to take care of her. Miss Coghlan refused to have the nurse, and Mrs. Owens, becoming frightened, called Dr. Frank A. King. On his advice Miss Coghlan was taken to Bellevue. John T. Sullivan said it was a case of over-zealousness on the part of Mrs. Owens.

HAVANA CITIZENS ORDERLY

There Are Police in Abundance, but Arrests Are Few.

CUBANS ARE ALWAYS POLITE

Stop Anti-American Demonstrations When They Would Be Personally Insulting—Cabs Very Cheap.

Staff Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 2.—American visitors almost always remark the singularly good order kept in the city. It is the more noteworthy considering the disregard of life and property usually engendered by war and the native quickness to anger. One might suppose on arrival that bandits were abroad and riot common, for the police carry clubs as long as from the waist to the knee, and their revolvers always hang from the belt in plain sight. There is no evidence that the police inspire fear in the natives, who, while excitable, are disposed to make no breach of peace. In addition to the city force of 1,050 police, there are stationed here 200 of the rural guard, with swords and muskets and cartridge belts. They were soldiers in the Cuban Army, and guard Government property here. Both police and guards seem to be mainly ornamental. One may walk at night the most unfrequented and darkest streets without molestation.

Cubans stimulate their nerves with tobacco, but not with liquor. A light wine is their strongest beverage, and they use that sparingly. Even in the carnival season preceding Lent, when 50,000 persons throng the Prado, the main promenade, some of them in masks and all out for noisy fun, there is no drunkenness. The season has lately passed and was quite free from disorder. This has been the case at carnivals ever since any one can remember. Present police conditions did not deter the people from enjoying the carnival as they have always done, and eggs and flour bags as missiles are as apt to hit dignitaries, not excluding policemen, as well as ordinary people, while the fun is on. Gen. Ludlow, as Military Governor of Havana, issued an order last year that such throwing must stop. It was said that a bag of flour or an egg had hit Mrs. Ludlow's dress while she was on the street. The police construed the order liberally, and the sport proceeds this year about as usual.

The two places of confinement in the city limits are known as the Vivac and the Carcel, the Vivac being the place of original detention, and the Carcel being a sort of penitentiary. The prison for serious cases is outside. The city has no better site than that occupied by the Carcel, which covers a space larger than a block square in New York at the end of the Prado, where there is a park extending to Castle Point. The fort at the Point and Morro Castle guard the entrance to the harbor on either side. It is said that the company which operates Palm Beach, Miami, and the other Florida coast resorts has tried to buy the Carcel site, where a hotel might be built with appointments first-class in every way. No success attended the effort, and now the jailers and prisoners with cells in the front side of the Carcel get the benefit of the finest site and view in the city.

Ferocious as is the panoply of the police, contact with them shows them to be most amiable and obliging. Few of them can speak or understand English, but it is quite an ordinary occurrence when an American approaches one of them with a question for the policeman to walk a block or two with the questioner to find an interpreter, and then go as much further, if necessary, to point out to the stranger what he wishes to find. He does it as if the service gave him real pleasure, and one is convinced from his manner that an offer of reward would be insulting. In whatever way a visitor turns here, indeed, he must be pleased with the unfailing courtesy of the people. The police simply exemplify that native trait. Cubans may wish most heartily to be rid of Americans, but however intense their feeling in that direction, they never forget to be polite.

The other night at the Solsu, a variety theatre, one performer made a display of flags. When the Stars and Stripes appeared some one hissed, and the galleries and part of the body of the house joined in. Whatever prompted the demonstration, it ceased instantly when several Americans seated in the orchestra rose to leave the house. They passed out amid silence as respectful and deferential as though in their persons they represented the highest authority. Some of the audience clearly hated the flag, but they wished those present who loved it to understand that no personal affront was intended, and they conveyed that wish as clearly as an audience could.

When a Yankee visits a strange place he likes to take it in afoot. This disposition is particularly strong in Havana after one ride in the genus cab prevailing here. It does not take him long to discover, however, that if there is anything worse than riding it is walking. One expects narrow streets and rather likes the notion. Merit is obvious in this kind of construction, for the high sun is always hot, and since awnings projected from shops on opposite sides of a street meet in the middle, the shade thus afforded makes the street in respect to sunshine quite endurable. Trouble in getting about is caused by the uncertain footing. The walks are little wider at any place in the business district, and in few places in any part of the city, than an ordinary doorstep.

A stranger soon concludes that he may as well take to the street at once and have done with it. There troubles increase. The street for a foot or two outside the walk is paved with small, square flagstones, laid in every way except evenly. They look as if the paver had tossed them in the air and had let them lie as they fell. Progress over them is attended by ups and downs, jolts and jars, and sideway motions until one feels that he has tried everything in a gymnasium and ought to have ball-bearing shoes to preserve his equilibrium. No man's reputation would be safe if his condition were predicated on the way he propels himself over the flagging. He gets back to the hotel footsore and weary of body, resolved that he will trust to Providence in a cab thereafter.

The Havana cabman is ubiquitous. He is of all sizes, ages, colors, and attire. Undershirts have been barred by military order as the sole upper garment for cabmen and car drivers, but otherwise he goes the limit. A battered straw hat streaked with dirt, a cotton coat ragged all over, anything that will answer for pantaloons, a well-frayed shirt that has known no washing, and the most forbidding, thin, black cigar ever twisted constitute the average outfit. The animal hitched in front would be recognized anywhere as the property of his driver. It is always stunted, usually ill-fed and ungroomed, and generally it is an excellent embodiment of the pale horse looking at death. At one time the coach may have been painted, although a certificate to that effect would probably be hard to get. The prevailing tone is black, well scraped, and the fittings look as if they could never have been new. It is a four-wheeled affair, with seats for two, and an extra small seat facing the main one, like the wrap rest in a coupé at home. There is a top built to keep off the sun. It nearly covers the body of the cab and shuts off almost completely the passenger's view in any direction. One may, however, have the top thrown back, although that is rarely done.

An American couple who wished to see the town the other day had the top of a cab thrown back and started out. It had been raining, and in driving along an embankment the cab was stopped and the couple left it to walk to the edge of the embankment to see how the rain had turned a street below into a running stream. This proceeding gave the driver manifest concern, and on the return of the passengers to the cab he rose, turned about until he faced them, and delivered an impassioned harangue for several minutes. The male passenger listened to him with apparent great interest. When the harangue had closed, the other passenger asked:

"What was he saying?"

"I haven't the least idea, but it sounded like a hard-luck story."

On the return to the hotel an effort was made to get the driver to repeat his speech before some one who could understand him, but he seemed to have forgotten that he had made it. Whatever characteristic hitherto undisclosed in the Cuban driver this speech may have signified is thus still shrouded.

In spite of appearances in the cab outfit and of horrible pavements, travel by cab is the least uncomfortable method of locomotion in Havana. Street car service is miserable, and it does not touch points that visitors wish to see. When one learns how to do it, he can ride in cabs cheaply. A fare is 1 peseta, or about 16 cents, for a trip in the body of the city. One should pay the fare and dismiss the cab on leaving it, if only for a short stop. When ready to resume the trip, another cab may be easily hailed, for they are always patrolling the streets. By changing cabs half a dozen times, two persons may for an American dollar see the most prominent points of interest within the city limits and be as leisurely about it as they like. The fare for one or two persons is the same. Transportation outside the city is not cheap, but within the limits one who knows the ways, which are easily learned, can make little money in cabs go far. F. W. E.

DISHONEST DOCTOR CONVICTED.

Incapacitated Young Germans for Military Service.

BERLIN, April 2.—The result of the trial of three weeks' duration at Elberfeld of the charges brought against Dr. Adolf Ziel, accused of having made money by incapacitating young men for military service, is a sentence to a year's imprisonment for the principal culprit and a few months' imprisonment for each of the various civilians and military surgeons implicated.

Dr. Ziel's method was to insert advertisements in newspapers throughout Germany ostensibly offering wholesome counsel to young men ready to enlist. Those who applied were told that for a fee he would make them unfit for service without injuring their health.

The plan was to administer medicine on the day before the examination which would be according to the action of the heart that the prospective recruit would be rejected on the ground that he was suffering from heart disease. Investigation showed that Ziel had "treated" 350 in this way.

Americans at a Levee.

LONDON, April 2.—The Prince of Wales held a levee at St. James's Palace this afternoon. The weather was beautiful, and large crowds witnessed the arrivals, which included Lord Salisbury, Joseph Chamberlain, and most of the Cabinet Ministers, and the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Henry White, and all the members of the United States Embassy. Mr. White presented Commander Clover, the new United States Naval Attaché, and Lafayette H. De Friese of New York.

Trouble in German Possessions.

BERLIN, April 2.—Reports by mail and wire are arriving from the Cameroons, Western Africa, which describe conditions there as precarious. Disaffection prevails among nearly all the tribes. The main cause is said to be the haughty and brutal treatment which the blacks receive. The Colonial Department has called meetings of all interested in the Cameroons with a view of avoiding a further spread of disaffection and of obtaining sufficient help for the plantations.

Passengers on the Oceanic.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—The White Star Line steamer Oceanic, which is to sail from this port Wednesday next for New York, will have among her passengers the Earl of Warwick, Lord Herbert Vane-Tempest, brother of the Marquis of Londonderry; Phya Prasidhi, the Siamese Minister to Great Britain, and A. J. Forbes-Leith of New York.

Pirates Capture British Steam Launch.

HONGKONG, April 2.—A British steam launch was captured by pirates yesterday near the Chek-Heung-Shan district. The pilot of the boat was murdered, and the launch and a lighter which it had in tow were looted. The supercargo was made a prisoner.

Germany's Policy in China.

BERLIN, April 2.—Owing to the strong representations of Bishop Anzer of Shan-Tung, Count von Buelow, the German Foreign Secretary, has wired the German Minister at Peking, Baron von Ketteler, to pursue hereafter a more vigorous policy there.

Egyptian Cotton Crop Prospects.

CAIRO, April 2.—The prospects of the cotton crop have improved owing to the progress made in cutting the sudd, thus enabling a greater flow of water. The sudd is a floating mass of vegetable matter that forms in the White Nile and obstructs navigation.

Colombian Rebels Win Battles.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 2.—Advices from Colombia say the rebels in that republic have scored such important successes that the Government is taking steps to increase the forces detailed to crush the revolution.

Naphtha Springs in Russia.

BERLIN, April 2.—The Russian Agricultural Department recently discovered in the Kirghiz Steppe, on the east shore of the Caspian Sea, immense naphtha springs of a quality said to equal the best American naphtha.

Colombo Re-elected President.

ROME, April 2.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day re-elected Signor Colombo President of the House by 265 to 158 votes. The latter votes were given to Signor Biancheri.

Venezuelan Rebels in Retreat.

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 2.—The revolutionary General, Hernandez, has been obliged to retreat to the banks of the Orinoco, having suffered a new and decisive overthrow sixte

MAYOR AIDS MR. COLER

He Approves Bill Restricting the Corporation Counsel's Power.

ITS EFFECT ON THE CHARTER

Controller, Under It, May Restrain Confessions of Judgment, or Kill Contracts Favoring Monopolies.

Mayor Van Wyck returned to the Assembly yesterday, with his approval, the Fallows bill restricting the power of the Corporation Counsel to confess judgment, and otherwise amending the Greater New York Charter so far as the Law Department is concerned.

The provisions of the bill, aside from the confession of judgment feature, are sweeping in their scope, and one of them, that requiring the unanimous consent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment before proceedings for the condemnation of property may be begun, was declared by the Mayor, at the hearing on the bill, to be "revolutionary." For this reason it was not expected that the Mayor would assent to the bill, and when it was announced that he had approved it there were many expressions of surprise among those who follow the course of legislation affecting the city.

The bill was drafted by Controller Coler, with whom Mr. Whalen is at present in dispute, and was introduced in the Legislature at his instance.

Aside from the feature of the bill which forbids the Corporation Counsel to confess judgments in all amounts without the written approval of the Controller, and without the consent of the Mayor and Controller in all sums exceeding $10,000, the bill vests in the majority of the Board of Estimate the power "to direct such changes to be made in the forms of contracts and specifications as may seem to promote the interests of the city."

This feature of the measure has heretofore apparently escaped notice. At present the Board of Estimate has power to change the forms of contracts or specifications only when such contracts relate to the final disposition of garbage and refuse, or when they involve the use of patented articles. Under the Fallows bill, however, this power is extended to cover all contracts, and it is likely that it will be exercised first in the direction of the Department of Highways, whose specifications for asphalt paving, it has frequently been declared, are such that only certain concerns using one variety of asphalt can compete.

This is not the only monopoly, it was said yesterday, that is benefited through specifications which are not at present subject to revision by any of the city boards, and the effect of the new law will be to lessen the alleged grip which these concerns have on the city's purse.

Although the majority of the Board of Estimate is bound by political ties to the Mayor, it was pointed out yesterday that in case one member felt that the best interests of the city were not being guarded by contracts offered, he could easily prevent their consummation by attracting the attention of his colleagues to the necessity for amending them, and demanding a change.

There is another provision of the bill which prohibits the Corporation Counsel from instituting proceedings for acquiring title to real estate by condemnation, except for opening streets, unless the Board of Estimate shall first have unanimously concurred in such action This will put it within the power of a single member of the board to prevent the taking of land for school and park sites and for other purposes until he shall have become convinced that the cost of the property is not excessive.

It was pointed out yesterday that under this provision Controller Coler will be able to prevent the building of the two proposed bridges over the East River, to which he is opposed, by withholding his assent from the action to take the land necessary for piers and approaches.

THE ANTI-GERRY BILLS.

One Practically Killed and the Other Laid Over in Assembly.

ALBANY, April 2.—The State Board of Charities bills aimed at the so-called Gerry societies were on the Assembly calendar to-night. Mr. Green of New York raised the point of order that both bills were improperly printed and should be stricken from the calendar. The Chair ruled that Mr. Green's point of order was not well taken in respect to the first bill, which permits the State Board to inspect all State and municipal institutions, whereupon Mr. Green moved to "strike out."

Mr. Rodenbeck contended that the provisions of the bill included the Masonic Home and other Masonic institutions, and that the bill, which contained originally but nine pages, had been increased to fifteen. Mr. Green was preparing to debate at length, when Speaker Nixon, who was on the floor of the chamber, whispered into his ear, whereupon Mr. Green smiled and sat down.

Mr. Allds suggested that the bill go over until to-morrow morning, as he had serious doubts about it himself, having been convinced by Mr. Rodenbeck's argument, and he desired time in which to look it over. It was laid over.

As to the second bill, which permits the State Board to inspect the Gerry institution in New York, the Speaker held the point of order well taken and ordered it stricken from the calendar for reprinting. This, it is understood, practically kills the bill because of lack of time to act upon it.

BILL FOR EARLY PRIMARIES.

Mr. Allds Denies Its Purpose Is to Defeat Gov. Roosevelt.

ALBANY, April 2.—The attention of Gov. Roosevelt was to-day called to the bill of Assemblyman Allds providing that in Presidential years, when a Governor is to be elected, the primaries for the election of State officers shall be earlier than September.

Leader Allds said to-night in reference to the statements that the proposed primary law amendments were intended to prevent the nomination of Gov. Roosevelt:

"The story is ridiculous. Gov. Roosevelt has been consulted at all times about the bill and agrees that it is wise to pass it. Only this afternoon we agreed upon an amendment that instead of arbitrarily fixing June for primary days in Presidential years, they shall be announced to occur about twelve weeks before election instead of seven weeks. There is no ulterior motive in the bill, and any suggestion of its being aimed at Gov. Roosevelt's renomination is the purest rot."

Under the primary law as it stands, it will be impossible to hold either the Republican or Democratic State Convention until late in September, which would give but the month of October for the conduct of the Presidential campaign in this State, as it cannot be commenced until the State officers are nominated. The present primary law has been in operation but two years, hence this condition has not before arisen under it.

The change proposed by the Allds bill would permit of the State nominating conventions being held in the early part of September, which would permit of an eight-week campaign.

It is said that an effort will be made to pass the bill this week. Gov. Roosevelt and Mr. Allds may hold a further conference on the measure.

NOT A BLOW AT GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Republicans Ridicule Such a View of Primary Law Amendment.

Republicans prominent in city politics ridicule the idea that the proposed amendment to the primary law is a blow at Gov. Roosevelt and intended to prevent his renomination. The amendment, which will be passed this week, provides for primaries in June instead of in September in Presidential years. Yet there are some who maintain that the amendment is intended as a club to force Gov. Roosevelt to accept the Vice Presidential nomination.

It is conceded that the June primaries may result in the discomfiture of Chairman L. E. Quigg of the County Committee, but ex-Senator F. S. Gibbs and others declare that Quigg cannot be deposed this year under ordinary circumstances. That is construed by politicians to mean that Quigg will hold on if Senator Platt wills it. Ex-Senator Gibbs said yesterday:

"No man can serve as Chairman of the County Committee and escape being unpopular if he does his duty. Mr. Quigg is a positive man and has made many enemies. So did Mr. Lauterbach when he was Chairman. A negative man would get along well enough for a short time, but the organization would have to displace him to prevent the disintegration of the party. If Quigg had not been placed at the head of the county organization he would still be the representative of the Fourteenth District in Congress."

TENEMENT HOUSE COMMISSION.

Gov. Roosevelt Sends In a Message Urging Passage of the Bill.

ALBANY, April 2.—Gov. Roosevelt to-night sent to the Legislature an urgency message on the Tenement House bill. In it he said:

"There is before you a measure for the establishment of a Tenement Commission to look into the whole subject of the proper construction of tenement houses in the congested districts of the cities of the first class. I earnestly hope that this bill may be enacted into law. There probably has not been before your body a measure of more relative importance to the welfare of those who are least able to protect themselves and whom we should especially guard from the effects of their own helplessness and from the rapacity of those who would prey upon them.

"There was held this year in New York a Tenement House Exhibition, showing by maps and models the dreadful conditions which we are now striving to remedy, and the shape the remedy should take. One of the most striking features at this exhibit was the series of charts which showed the way in which disease, crime, and pauperism increased almost in geometrical proportion as the conditions of tenement house life became worse—that is, as to overcrowding are added the evils of want of air, of light, of cleanliness, of comfort, in short, of all the decencies of life. These decencies are, of course, indispensable if good citizenship is to be made possible. The tenement house in its worst shape is a festering sore in the civilization of our great cities. We cannot be excused if we fail to cut out this ulcer; and our fault will be terribly avenged, for by its presence it inevitably poisons the whole body politic and social.

"At present in New York the conditions are in some respects worse, not better, than they were a few years ago, because now the authorities permit the erection of huge buildings, which, though less disreputable in appearance than the old tenement houses, are, because of their immense mass and inferior light and air shafts, worse from a hygienic standpoint.

"Two classes of people are interested in perpetrating the present infamous conditions, viz., the class that owns the tenement houses and the class that builds them. The best owners and the best builders do not desire to perpetuate these conditions, but it is imperative to protect them from the competition of this less-conscientious rival.

"Against this concrete and mercenary hostility to the needed reform we can marshal only the general sentiment for decent and cleanly living and for fair play to all our citizens. Too often the sufferer himself is dumb either because he cannot express himself or because he does not know what remedy to advocate. In his interest and in the interest of all our people—above all, in the interests of the State, whose standard of citizenship in the future is partly dependent upon the housing of children in the tenement districts of the present—we should see to the improvement of the conditions which now make the congested districts of our great cities a blot on our civilization. Great good was accomplished by the Tenement House Commission appointed under a similar bill a few years ago. This good is now in part being nullified, and a new commission is urgently needed."

THE GREATER TROY STRUGGLE.

Trojans Say Bill Has Been Illegally Returned to Albany.

ALBANY, April 2.—A delegation of citizens of Troy, consisting of ex-Mayor Francis Mollery, Edward Murphy second, John T. Norton, William Kutson, Jr., and others, to-day requested Gov. Roosevelt to take no action on the Greater Troy bill until the representatives of Troy could be heard before him on the measure. They claim that the bill is irregularly before the Legislature.

It was passed some days ago and sent to Troy for action by the local authorities. Mayor Conway approved the bill and called a special meeting of the Common Council to give that body an opportunity to express itself on it. The Common Council stands eights Democrats and five Republicans. The Democrats desired action postponed until next Friday afternoon. One of the Aldermen, however, made a motion to approve the bill. The Clerk refused to call the roll, but thereupon the Mayor called it, recording the five Republicans for and the eight Democrats against the bill, although the latter refused to vote at all, and returned the bill to the Legislature marked "Disapproved by the Common Council."

The delegation claimed the Mayor had no legal right to compel the Common Council to act on the measure when a majority of its members did not desire to do so at that time, they having until Friday the fifteen-day period given by the Constitution in which to take such action.

The Mayor desired to get the bill back to the Legislature for repassage over the veto of the Common Council before final adjournment, which would have been impossible had the bill been kept until Friday next. This is the first time that the question of the legality of the return of a bill to the Legislature under these conditions has arisen, and it may defeat the Greater Troy project.

The Governor stated that he could not set a date for a hearing until the Legislature had taken action on the matter.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU TAX BILL.

Desire at Albany to Raise Revenue May Lead to Its Passage.

ALBANY, April 2.—The Republican leaders are looking up very carefully any bills that will bring into the State Treasury even the smallest amount of money. They have decided on the passage of the bill to save money to the State in the collection of the collateral inheritance tax, and they have found a bill of Senator Ford's which, by taxing employment bureaus, will bring in quite a large amount of money from such institutions in first and second class cities.

The bill provides for a fee of $100 to be paid the Controller of the State for a license for the first year, and $50 for each succeeding year, and a fee of $50 for the first year and $25 each succeeding year in cities of the second class.

The bill is favored by State Controller Morgan and by Labor Commissioner McMackin, and is not opposed by the labor bureau people, but, by some mysterious manipulation, has been kept in the Cities Committee, Senator Ford himself seemingly agreeing in its being kept there. Labor Commissioner McMackin has called the attention of the leaders to the matter, and they have promised to get the bill out.

ELECTIONS BILL PASSED.

To Punish Those Swearing Falsely Before Superintendent McCullagh.

ALBANY, April 2.—Senator Elsberg's bill providing that any person who shall make any false statement under oath before State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh of the Metropolitan District, or his Chief Deputy, shall be guilty of perjury, was debated in the Assembly to-night.

Mr. Sanders offered an amendment that the words "knowingly or willfully" makes a false statement be inserted in the bill. Mr. Slater opposed the amendment. Mr. J. J. Fitzgerald also offered an amendment.

Mr. Allds moved a call of the house and, after its suspension, the amendments were defeated and the bill was passed, 83 to 50.

PROSECUTION EXPENSES—$35,000.

Higgins Bill for Gardiner, Rapid Transit, and Election Cases.

ALBANY, April 2.—In the Senate to-night Senator Higgins introduced a bill appropriating $15,000 for the payment of the expenses of the Deputy Attorney General in the prosecution of the McCullagh election cases in New York City; $15,000 for defraying the expenses of the present investigation against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, and $5,000 for the Deputy Attorney General appointed to investigate the rumors of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock jobbing.

Later Senator Higgins gave notice that at some future time he would move to suspend the rules for the purpose of calling up the bill out of its order. This precipitated a debate which was brought to a close by Senator Higgins withdrawing his notice.

Just before the Senate adjourned Senator Higgins renewed his notice that he would call up the bill. Senator Grady renewed the point of order that the bill could not be taken up while in the order of reports of standing committees. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff declared the point of order not well taken. The Senate got into a general tangle on this proposition and adjourned while an appeal was being asked for from the Chair's decision.

Spencerian Pens

New Series No. 37.

See That Hole?

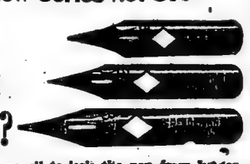

Insert a pencil to jerk the pen from holder. Prevents ink flowing back and soiling fingers. Samples on receipt of return postage. *Ask for 37*

SPENCERIAN PEN CO., New York, N. Y.

HIRAM CALKINS PORT WARDEN.

Nomination by Governor Confirmed—Palisades Commissioners Named.

ALBANY, April 2.—Gov. Roosevelt sent to the Senate these nominations:

For Port Warden of the Port of New York, Hiram Calkins of New York. The nomination was unanimously confirmed without reference.

For Commissioners of the Palisades Inter-State Park, George Walbridge Perkins of New York, for five years; D. McNeely Stauffer of Yonkers, four years; J. D. Pratt White of Nyack, three years; Ralph Trautmann of New York City, two years; Nathan F. Barrett of New Rochelle, one year.

For Managers of the Craig Colony for Epileptics, G. E. Gorham, M. D., of Albany; Mary E. Joy of Syracuse, A. S. Thompson of Ellisburg, (reappointment,) H. E. Brown of Mount Morris, (reappointed.)

Manager of Willard State Hospital, A. B. Houghton of Corning.

Manager of the State Reformatory at Elmira, Charles F. Howard of Buffalo to succeed M. H. Arnott of Elmira.

TO REPASS TEACHERS' BILL.

Believed Republicans Will Put It Through Over the Veto.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—Senator Davis of Kings County said to-night that he expected that the bill providing for an increase in the salaries of the school teachers in New York City would be passed over the veto of Mayor Van Wyck. It is the general impression to-night that this is the programme of the Republican organization, and it is said that Gov. Roosevelt will sign the measure when it reaches him.

The Mayor's veto message was handed down from the desk in the Senate to-night, and on motion of Senator Davis, the bill and the objections of Mayor Van Wyck were referred to the Cities Committee. Senator Grady served notice that in the event of the bill being reported back to the Senate he would insist that the veto message be read for the information of the Senate.

It is said to-night that all the Tammany men will vote to sustain Mayor Van Wyck, but that the Republicans will make it a party measure and rush it through.

LITTLE CHANCE FOR MORGAN BILL.

Dutchess and Columbia Amendment Submitted to the Governor.

ALBANY, April 2.—A committee representing the Merchants' Association of New York City waited on Gov. Roosevelt this afternoon and submitted to him a third Morgan bill, which proposes to include Dutchess and Columbia Counties among those from which the City of New York may procure water.

The passage of any bill on this subject is now considered to be very doubtful.

Majorities for Father Hendrick.

ALBANY, April 2.—At noon to-morrow the Assemblymen and Senators will vote in the Assembly chamber to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents caused by the death of Father Sylvester Malone. The Senate and the Assembly to-night voted for the respective candidates in their respective sessions as follows: Senate—Father Hendrick, 27: the Right Rev. Bishop Burke, 23; Assembly—Father Hendrick, 83; the Right Rev. Bishop Burke, 53.

Burnett State Printing Bill.

ALBANY, April 2.—An attempt was made in the Senate to-night to recall from the Assembly the Burnett bill forbidding the considering of bids for State printing of parties not owning a plant. Senator Ellsworth raised a point of order that a motion to reconsider had already been lost. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff ruled the point of order well taken.

BILLS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, April 2.—The following bills were passed by the Assembly to-night:

Mr. WISSEL—Authorizing the Controller of New York City to cancel the bonds of the Receiver of Taxes for 1896-7 in certain former towns in Queens County.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Amending the poor law by dispensing with the approval of the Commander and Quartermaster of Grand Army posts as being necessary for soldiers, sailors, and their families to secure admittance to the almshouse.

Mr. POST—Authorizing the Secretary of State to designate two newspapers in Queens and Richmond for the publication of session laws.

Mr. MILLER—Authorizing Buffalo to issue bonds in the sum of $50,000 to erect and finish a quarantine hospital.

Mr. KNIPP—Amending the general laws by providing that heirs or assigns of a person who has discovered a mine of gold or silver within the State shall have the sole benefit of all products therefrom on the payment to the State of a royalty of 1 per cent. of the market value.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, April 2.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the following bills:

Mr. MORGAN—Appropriating $25,000 for a monument in Brooklyn to the memory of those who died in the British prison ships in New York Harbor during the American Revolution.

Senator ELSBERG—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to allow the claim of William G. Kirkland, Charles F. Stone, William C. Hart, M. Beatrice Harrison, and Edward F. Wehrum for services rendered the Board of Education in 1899.

Mr. HILL—Ceding to the United States Government jurisdiction over certain lands under the waters of Lake Erie at Buffalo.

Senator ELSBERG—Increasing from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, the maximum amount at which a title guarantee company may capitalize.

Mr. KELSEY—Amending the public health law relative to the Quarantine Commission and the Health Officer at the port of New York by merely defining their respective powers and duties.

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $51,534 for new buildings and improvements to the New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

In the Senate last night the Henry bill to allow cities to establish consumption hospitals was advanced to a third reading.

The Bryan Full-Value Insurance Policy bill was last night referred to the Senate Insurance Committee.

Senator Krum gave notice last night that he would at some future time move to advance out of its order the Stevens Pure Beer bill. The Chair ruled the motion out of order, as the bill was in Committee of the Whole.

ESSAYS OF WELL-KNOWN MEN.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 2.—Among the treasures which Andrew Freese of this city clings to in his old age are two essays, one written by John D. Rockefeller and the other by Marcus A. Hanna, when they were his pupils, nearly fifty years ago. Mr. Hanna's essay is entitled, "England and the United States." At eighteen he expressed his ideas as follows:

"'Tis true that England has been for many years the unrivaled nation of the earth, but the United States has been like a soaring eagle, gradually but rapidly mounting on their flight to fame, and now that she has reached an exalted position in the eyes of the world, she gazes with indifference upon her mighty rival.

"In England the land is held by wealthy lords and nobles, who spend their time and money to gratify their own selfish desires, while hundreds of the poorer classes are struggling hard to gain a living and enduring all the privations that poverty can inflict. Not so in a land of liberty. Here every man is free and all enjoy equal rights and privileges, and every honest and industrious man can gain a comfortable livelihood."

Mr. Rockefeller's essay tells of the life of St. Patrick. Characteristic sentences in the essay are:

"From a poor shepherd boy he had become a Bishop, which was in those days a very high office. History gives instances of the power of a Bishop being equal to and greater than that of a King.

"St. Patrick was far superior to his countrymen in knowledge, and had a great sway over their minds. They even thought him to be a saint."

THIRD AVENUE ACTIVITY

Mr. Rounds Enters Upon His Duties as General Manager.

Contract for Electrically Equipping Summer Cars Awarded—The Presidency of the Line.

The appointment of Frederick D. Rounds, who was General Superintendent of the Metropolitan Street Railway system, to be General Manager of the Third Avenue Railroad, was officially announced yesterday by Receiver Grant. Mr. Grant said that Mr. Rounds would attend to the physical operation of the road and relieve him of duties which interfered with the more important one of caring for the property of the company. The appointment will not, at least for the present, interfere with the duties or interests of Superintendent J. H. Robertson.

Mr. Rounds went to the office of the Third Avenue Company, at Sixty-fifth Street, yesterday morning, and after talking with Receiver Grant entered on his duties and went over the lines of the company, returning at 5 o'clock, when he had a long conference with the receiver. He will have what used to be the board room of the company for an office. Mr. Rounds said that he preferred not to talk of his appointment except to say that he had been familiarizing himself with the property. It was learned that Mr. Rounds's appointment came of a request from Mr. Grant to President H. H. Vreeland for the service of one entirely competent to attend to the physical operations of Third Avenue, and that there was no conference on the subject between Messrs. Grant and Vreeland and Messrs. Whitney and Ryan.

Progress was made yesterday in giving Third Avenue added electricity, in preparing the Summer equipment, and in making the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue line better fitted for service. Lawyers had nearly completed the contract by which Metropolitan will supply 3,000 horse power from its switchboard for the Bayard Street and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street service. The contract for electrically equipping the seventy-five Summer cars at a cost of about $95,000 was awarded to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and the other details of electrical equipment were in process of completion. Progress had been made in arranging to put the Forty-second Street road in order at Third Avenue and at Fifty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Receiver Grant said that a Wall Street story that he was about to quit the receivership of the Third Avenue and Forty-second Street roads was, he was sorry to say, without better foundation than several rumors to the same effect that have been talked about since Metropolitan obtained control of Third Avenue. He was unable to say what truth there was in a story that the Third Avenue corporation would have offices somewhere in the financial district. Mr. Grant had nothing to say of Judge Foster's charge to the April Grand Jury except that any evidence that he could control would, as in the case of the March Grand Jury, be furnished.

John D. Crimmins also declined to talk about the new Grand Jury. "I was," he said, "subpoenaed three times before the March jury and did not testify."

The regular board meeting of the Third Avenue Railroad and Forty-second Street Railway corporations are, respectively, due on April 9 and April 26. Authority on Metropolitan affairs said that so far as Forty-second Street is concerned a meeting may be called at any moment to recast the Directorate with Metropolitan control. "As to Third Avenue," the official added, "it should be remembered that Mr. Vreeland was not consulted about being made its President; that he has not accepted the Presidency, and that so far he has not performed any duty as President of Third Avenue."

Members of the Olcott or Third Avenue Creditors' Protective Committee and the Bull or Stockholders' Protective Committee said yesterday that the committees were doing nothing, but had not disbanded.

RAILWAY DEAL IN THE WEST.

Harriman Syndicate Said to Have Absorbed the Eastern Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad is to be taken under the wing of the Harriman syndicate, it is said. For some time efforts have been made to purchase the road, and large blocks of stock have been sold, but the identity of the purchasers was not divulged until to-day. It is said on excellent authority that the Harrimans obtained control of the property, and that when the deal is closed the Eastern Illinois will be merged with the Alton, Illinois Central, Kansas City Southern, Union Pacific, and Oregon Short Line systems.

The stock of the Eastern Illinois is concentrated, being held practically by one or two persons. The company recently finished an extension from Marion to Thebes, Ill., where connection is had with the Cotton Belt. The activity of the Eastern Illinois in obtaining a grip on the Southwest in this way is said to have stirred up the Harrimans to a point where a purchase of the road was deemed advisable in order to carry out the syndicate's plan to control as completely as possible the railroad field in the Southwest.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois operates about 700 miles of road and owns 134 locomotives. Mr. Harriman and other members of the syndicate have not decided whether the numerous systems of the combination shall be operated under one management. At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Alton in Chicago to-day this question, it is said, was discussed, but no conclusion reached.

President Felton of the Alton said that beyond the re-election of the present Directors no business was transacted. He said the annual report would not be made public until to-morrow.

Work on Chicago's New Elevated Road.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The entire seven miles of the new Northwestern Elevated Railroad has been completed to its northern terminus, so far as the superstructure is concerned. Wilson Avenue was reached to-day by the crew of structural ironworkers, who have been industriously building the structure so as to have it completed and ready for trains to run over before May 31, when the extension of franchise granted by the City Council for the completion of the road expires.

Yucatan Road Increases Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 2.—A dispatch from Oaxaca, Mexico, says that at a meeting of the shareholders of the Peninsular Railroad Company of Yucatan, held in Meridia, it was voted to increase the capital stock of the company from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. The additional million is to be used in improving the track, buildings, bridges, and purchasing new rolling stock.

Elected President of Western Road.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 2.—J. F. Frey, recently manager of the Santa Fé, has been elected President of the Florence and Cripple Creek, Canon City and Cripple Creek, and Golden Circle Railroad, effective April 1. Mr. Frey's headquarters will be in Denver.

Boy Killed by an Elevator.

Joseph Nagle, fifteen years old, of 58 West Sixty-seventh Street, employed in the box factory of E. W. Kilpatrick at 42 West Sixty-seventh Street, was instantly killed in that place yesterday afternoon by being struck by a descending elevator, while he was looking down the shaft from the fifth floor. Henry H. Ray, seventy years old, of 159 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, who was in charge of the elevator, was arrested.

The Rubens "Holy Family."

The New York agent of Sedelmeyer, the Paris art dealer, notified the customs authorities yesterday of his willingnes to pay the penalty of $19,100 for undervaluing the Rubens painting. "The Holy Family," in the invoice. Francis O. Matthiessen, the sugar magnate, has bought the picture.

To Try "Sapho" Defendants To-day.

The trial of Olga Nethersole, Marcus Mayer, Hamilton Revelle, and Theodore Moss, charged with violating public decency in producing "Sapho" at Wallack's Theatre, will come up before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, to-day.

Easter Souvenirs.

Easter Book Marks, with sterling silver cross, anchor and heart, at 49c., 29c., 21c

Sterling Silver Spoons, with Easter design, 21c. and 45c

Easter Gifts at, each, 39c. and 65c., including the following, with sterling silver handles:—Letter Seals, Shoe Hooks, Shoe Horns, Paper Cutters, Curling Irons, Letter Moisteners, Glove Hooks, Nail Files, Desk Blotters, Stocking Darners, Cuticle Knives.

Main Floor.

Books for Easter. Hymnals, Prayer Books, &c.

Key of Heaven, with Gospels, neatly bound in black cloth, large type, 23c

Key of Heaven, with Gospels, handsomely bound in cloth, embossed cover, gilt edges, 29c

Child's Prayer Book, white celluloid, gilt edges, illustrated above, with silver clasps, 55c

Key of Heaven, white celluloid, rased figure designs, silver clasps, embossed, 98c

Main Floor.

All Cars Transfer to **Bloomingdales** 3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts

The Easter Millinery.

From ten special offerings for to-day we mention:

Ladies' Bonnets, in black and all the leading colors; newest materials and trimmings; also copies of the best imported hats; regularly $12.50; to-morrow, 7.50

Ladies' Trimmed Hats, excellent styles, in black and colors; new materials and ideas; most becoming shapes; any of these are worth double the price, 4.98

Our Order Department is most complete; work performed in the best manner at the most reasonable prices.

Our varied assortment of flowers, foliages, feathers, fruits and cherries is very complete.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Easter Books, Per Vol., 15c and 25c.

An exquisite line of Easter books, beautifully bound in white cloth with silver ornamentation. Each volume in a box, including the following titles:—

Addresses by Phillips Brooks.
Imitation of Christ, a Kempis.
The New Life, Andrew Murray.
Out of the Deep, Chas. Kingsley.
Gold Dust, Chas. Young.
Christian Living, Rev. F. Meyer.
Abide in Christ, Rev. Andrew Murray.

Daily Food for Christians. At, Per Vol., 15c.

Little Classic Series of Easter Books.
Drummond's Addresses.
Imitation of Christ.
In His Steps.
15c. per volume.
Main Floor.

Stationery Dept.

We are showing a complete and beautiful assortment of Easter Cards and Booklets, many exclusive designs, ranging from 2c. to $2.00
Main Floor.

Special Awning News.

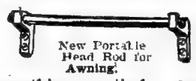

New Portable Head Rod for Awning.

Something entirely new in awnings. No more need to damage the windows by using screws, nails or hooks. Try our new portable head rod, which will preserve your window frames, besides making the awning hang more secure. There is a very great demand for this ROD and BRACKET. We show sample awnings in our Upholstery Department.

If interested in Awnings do not fail to see the new way of hanging them.

Now is the time to have your awnings made. (Have them hung whenever you like.) Do not wait for the inevitable rush when you can save from 20 to 30 per cent. by placing your order now.

The price of an ordinary sized **Window Awning,** made of good quality awning material, warranted fast color, all hung, complete, each, 1.85

Send us a postal card and our man will call with samples.

Special to out of town customers wishing awnings. Send us the size of your windows and we will furnish you samples with prices.

3d Floor, 60th St. Section.

The New Dress Goods.

Specials for Easter and Confirmation Dresses.

3,500 yards all pure wool Albatross, in cream white, pale blue, light tan, lavender, cardinal, etc., etc. A regular 59c. quality, but for the balance of the week we quote the very special price per yd. of 39

2,700 yards silk and wool fancy **Bedford Cord,** very pretty and effective. A special purchase for Easter. Good value at 79c.; in cream white only; at 59

45 inch all wool cream **Henrietta,** $1.25 quality; only 79

45 inch all wool cream **Henrietta,** 98c. quality; only 69

40 inch all wool cream **Henrietta,** 59c. quality; only 49

38 inch Cream White **Henrietta,** 49c. quality; only 39

45 inch all wool Cream White **Serge,** 69c. quality; only 55

40 inch Ivory White Mohair **Brilliantine,** 89c. quality; only 69

46 inch all wool **Nun's Veiling,** good value at $1.25; only 75

44 inch silk and wool **"Sublime,"** something new, very silky, in cream white and a wide range of colorings; for this week instead of $1.25 yd., we quote price, while it lasts, 98

Quality considered, prices mentioned above are lower than you have ever known.

Great Sale of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

Flour, fancy patent, none better, 24½-lb bags, but one to a customer, 49

High Grade Fancy Crackers and Jumbles, must be taken away. Vanilla Wafers, Marshmallow Sandwich, Vanilla Figs, Paris Wafers, etc., per pound 12

Rolled White Oats, our best, regular price, 9c., this sale, 2-lb. carton 6

Hominy, best, 5 pound carton 10

Farina, best, 1 pound carton 5

Jams, extra fine, strawberry, raspberry, quince, damson and all others, 1-lb cans 9

Bartlett Pears, choice, 3-lb. cans 10

Bartlett Pears, supreme, our 23c. kind, big cans 19

Appetit Sild, our regular 19c. cans 14

Spiced Anchovies, best from Norway; our former price, 37c.; per keg 27

California Asparagus, fancy, 17, 23, 26 and 31

Tomatoes, our fancy New Jersey, solid pack, 11c. kind, big cans 8

Genuine **Pepper Whiskey,** old and rich, extraordinary value at this price, per bottle 38

Our $1.25 **Declaration Rye Whiskey,** per bottle 99

Italian Vermouth, very best, quarts 39

St. Julien, imported, doz. bottles 4.25

Pontet Canet, doz. bottles 6.50

California Claret, ½ gallon, 29c.; gallon 57

California Claret, ½ gallon, 39c.; gallon 77

California Riesling, ½ gallon 37

California Sherry, our 42c. kind; bot. 34

California Port, our 47c. kind; bot. 35

Imported **Port Wine,** supreme, per ½ gallon 1.45

Imported **Sherry Wine,** supreme, per ½ gallon 1.45

California Port or Sherry, extra fine; ½ gal., 69c.; per gallon 1.35

California Port, Sherry, Sweet Catawba, Angelica, Muscatel, very fine, ½ gallon, 44c.; per gallon 79

Ground Floor, 59th St. Section.

LITTLE FOUNDLING ADOPTED.

"Julia Blake" Now a Member of Mr. Ford's Family—Many Anxious to Get Her.

Julia Blake, as the child found at Smith & McNell's Hotel, in Washington Street, last Thursday, has been named, has been transferred to the care of Mr. Warwick Ford, and will henceforth be a member of Mr. Ford's family. Mr. Ford, who is a resident of Mount Vernon, gave as his references some of Mount Vernon's most prominent citizens, all of whom, on inquiry by Mr. Bettman, the investigator of the Outdoor Poor Department, bore testimony to Mr. Ford's high character, and Superintendent Blair accordingly gave the child into his keeping.

Superintendent Blair named the child in honor of the late William Blake, so long Superintendent of the Department of the Outdoor Poor, and of his own sister, who died many years ago. He has received a large number of offers to adopt the girl from people in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and other States. Mr. Blair is keeping the letters, hoping that they may in some way aid in identifying the parents of the child.

One writer refers the authorities to a friend who is the possessor of a cow. Says the letter:

There is a lady living in Gravesend, no small children. Would like to take the baby. She has a cow and owns her own home, is respectable and industrious.

Another missive reads:

I would like to get a baby to take care of and thought perhaps I might get the one or if not some other. I am a poor woman.

The wife of an old veteran in Sandusky County, Ohio, was anxious to get the child and urged the fact that her husband had been a soldier in the sixties in support of her request. One man wanted it because his wife was always seeking the loan of a baby, and he thought a permanent acquisition much more desirable.

41,300 Telephones in Manhattan.

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The rapid growth of the New York telephone system makes the service of daily increasing value to all users.

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We are now showing the SPRING PATTERNS of

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Broadway & 19th Street.

CASHED A BOGUS CHECK.

Kentucky Physician Then Had to Give Up His Trip to Europe.

J. W. Meador, a physician of Trisler, Ky., registered at Smith & McNell's Hotel, in Washington Street, on Friday, March 23. It leaked out yesterday that on Saturday morning, while Dr. Meador was on Broadway, near Bowling Green, he met two or three men, and one of them led him to believe that he had known him in Kentucky. The doctor went with them to a place near Park Row and the Bowery, and in a spirit of friendship cashed a check for $400 for the one who claimed to have known him in Kentucky. The check turned out to be worthless. Dr. Meador was in New York preparatory to taking a trip to Europe, but after the loss of his money and upon the advice of a physician he returned to his home in Kentucky. The matter was reported to the police of the Church Street Station, but so far they have been unable to find any clue to the swindlers.

HAMILTON FISH, JR., MEMORIAL.

Competition for Tablet to be Erected at Columbia University.

The promoters of what is known as the "Hamilton Fish Memorial Fund," of which Dr. D. W. Wynkoop is Secretary, have asked the National Sculpture Society to institute an open competition and assist in securing the design for a bronze memorial tablet to the late Hamilton Fish, Jr., to be erected at Columbia University.

Under the rules of the National Sculpture Society, the Hamilton Fish Memorial Fund invites competitive proposals. The first prize will be the commission of $1,200, the second $150, and the third $100. The tablet is to cost $1,200, and is to bear the following inscription:

"This tablet is erected to the memory of Hamilton Fish, Jr., Sergeant of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, who, while fighting for his country, was the first to give up his life, and was killed at the engagement of Las Guasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898. A member of the Class of '95 Columbia. A brother in Delta Psi."

All models must be delivered at the rooms of the National Sculpture Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, on or before April 17, and the verdict of the jury will be rendered not later than April 24.

NEPHEW IN UNMARKED GRAVE.

Brooklyn Man Finds Body After Fifteen Months' Search.

After a search of fifteen months Oscar Pfeiffer of 222 Keap Street, Brooklyn, has found the body of his nephew, Emil Pressler, who disappeared in January last year. Pressler left Berlin, Germany, in December, 1898, and passed through this city on his way to Honolulu, where he expected to engage in business. After leaving Chicago nothing was heard from him.

Mr. Pfeiffer, who owns a ranch in the West, sought to find him. A man killed in a wreck on the Union Pacific Railroad answered Pressler's description, but the railroad authorities said the dead man had been a stockman. After several trips to Sydney, Neb., near where the accident occurred, Mr. Pfeiffer obtained a watch and ring which have been identified as Pressler's. They had been taken from the body, which, burned beyond recognition, had been buried near the track.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THE VINDICATION OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARDINER.

We desire to point out to District Attorney ASA BIRD GARDINER a plan by which he can lay the March Grand Jury by the heels and completely vindicate his reputation in this community against the very serious charges of Foreman PUTNAM'S presentment.

The Grand Jury labored diligently but in vain to find evidence against the poolsellers and keepers of resorts where gambling upon horse races is carried on contrary to law. By that failure the March Grand Jury laid itself open to an exemplary revenge on the part of Mr. GARDINER for the attack it made upon his official character. When Sir ROBERT PEEL passed the bill repealing the corn laws, it was said of him that he had caught the Whigs bathing and stolen their clothes, because he had done what they had insisted should be done, but had never been able to accomplish. The entire raiment of the March Grand Jury now lies upon the bank, where it can be most expeditiously gobbled up by the District Attorney and "his courteous staff of assistants," all "ready, able, and willing," without the loss of so much as a stocking.

In order that the greatness of his present opportunity may be more vividly presented to District Attorney GARDINER, we shall adorn this adjuration with one or two brief extracts from a work with which, to be sure, we suppose him to be familiar, although amid his many preoccupations he may have mislaid his copy. We refer to the Penal Code of the State of New York, and our citations shall begin with Chapter 9, relating to gaming, Section 351:

POOLSELLING, BOOKMAKING, BETS AND WAGERS, &c.—Any person who engages in poolselling or bookmaking at any time or place; or any person who keeps or occupies any room, shed, tent, tenement, or building, float, or vessel, or any part thereof, or who occupies any place or stand of any kind, upon any public or private grounds within this State, with books, papers, apparatus, or paraphernalia, for the purpose of recording or registering bets or wagers, or of selling pools, and any person who records bets or wagers or sells pools upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed, or power of endurance of man or beast; * * * or any person who aids, assists, or abets in any manner in any of the said acts which are hereby forbidden, is guilty of a felony, * * * and upon conviction is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one year or more than two years, or by such imprisonment, together with a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars.

We have not quoted the section entire because it is very long. Its length is due to the purpose of the lawmakers to describe the crime in question with such an abundance of terms that every form of it would be prohibited and no guilty man should be able to escape through technical defect of the law. The section is so extraordinarily inclusive that no person can carry on the business of poolselling in this State without exposing himself to the prescribed penalties.

We now proceed to quote from Section 349, which serves still further to elucidate the intention of the makers of the law:

It is the duty of all Sheriffs, constables, police officers, and prosecuting or District Attorneys to inform against and prosecute all persons whom they have reason to believe to be offenders against the provisions of this chapter, and any omission so to do is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Thus, to the incitement of self-interest and the promptings of a natural desire to retort upon his assailants, Mr. GARDINER may add the direct command of the law and the fear of large pecuniary loss to which he exposes himself in not obeying it. This duty to proceed against offenders under Chapter 9 is not restricted to poolsellers—it applies to gamblers of every kind and to all keepers of gaming establishments. We have specially invited his attention to the poolsellers because it is so easy to detect them and get evidence to convict. Gambling with cards or mechanical devices may be and usually is carried on in seclusion and retirement, where officers of the law may not easily have access. But poolselling is by its very nature a somewhat public business. It is necessarily carried on in places to which the crowd has access. Every policeman in the city knows every poolroom on his "beat." He must know it, for anybody can get at and into the poolrooms by the simple expedient of following the crowd. The District Attorney will have not the slightest difficulty in getting evidence against scores of these places as soon as they "open up" for business again.

What a triumph, what a rehabilitation of this much-maligned officer! He can then afford to honor the proceedings before Commissioner WILCOX with his contemptuous disregard. Twenty-five convicted poolsellers in stripes through his efforts would put ASA BIRD GARDINER quite beyond the reach of the Governor's power of removal. He would have nothing to fear from any reformer because public opinion would be altogether on his side. And what a glorious way to dish Mr. PUTNAM and the Grand Jury!

CUBA'S FUTURE.

The very interesting and enlightening letter concerning the condition of Cuba which we printed yesterday fortifies and makes definite the opinion of most Americans who have paid attention to the matter concerning the future of the island. That opinion is, we think, that we cannot fulfill our pledge to establish a stable government in Cuba by turning it over, as yet, to be governed by the universal suffrage of the inhabitants. Perhaps that is what Mr. OLNEY meant, and all he meant, by what seemed his cynical and almost brutal declaration that we would keep Cuba irrespectively of our pledge to evacuate it as soon as we had enabled it to govern itself.

Freedom and independence by no means imply universal suffrage. And Americans have had reason to revise within the last few years, and on account of events within their own borders, the careless notion that universal suffrage was a political panacea which might safely precede, instead of following, a fitness for self-government. They have been compelled to acquiesce in the suppression of the suffrages of a large part of the population in a number of States as the lesser of two evils, the other being the rule of the ignorant, improvident, and incapable numerical majority. It would be inexcusable for us to subject Cuba to an experiment from the failure of which we have ourselves so severely suffered. And there seems to be no question that a government of universal suffrage in the Cuba of today would be the negation of the "stable government" we have promised to establish, that such a government would mean the emigration of the Cubans who have the largest stake in Cuba and who are its natural rulers, that instead of being conducive it would be fatal to the political, industrial, and moral development of the Cuban population.

The choice seems to be between the continuance for an undefined but certainly considerable time of the tutelage which has already won such remarkable triumphs and the reversion of the island to a condition which, in one or two generations, would be the present condition of Haiti. There ought to be no reason for apprehending that we shall make ourselves responsible for the creation of another Haiti by forcing nominal self-government upon a people as yet incapable of real self-government.

THE REPUBLICAN MACHINE AND ITS DANGER.

A careful reading of the speech of Senator DAVIS of Minnesota, made last week, shows that the danger which threatens the Republican National machine is very serious.

It must be remembered that Mr. DAVIS is a strong party man. He believes in his party and in the need and value of party discipline. He is also an ambitious man, who understands the relation of each prominent leader to the organization. He has shown himself ready to subordinate his personal opinions and preferences in minor matters to the policy of the organization. That he refuses now to do this is plainly due to the fact that he cannot regard the Puerto Rican question as a minor matter and to the fact that he is convinced that the policy of the Administration and its immediate followers in Congress will be costly and perilous. In his opposition he does not depart in the least from the strictest interpretation of legitimate party loyalty. He simply asserts the inherent right of every man honored with the confidence of his party in his own State to represent the sentiment of that State and his own convictions on a question of National importance.

Mr. DAVIS proposes as a substitute for the tariff provisions of the House bill an internal revenue taxation equivalent to 15 per cent. of the rates levied in the United States. He thus described the popular sentiment in obedience to which he had made this proposition:

At the time that this bill was reported [in the House] a tide of public opinion and dissent set in against the very principle upon which it was based. That dissent began with surprise; it progressed to remonstrance; and from thence it went to indignation. It was not the protest of the members of any one party. It came from every walk of life. It was communicated through every avenue of thought; and it is based upon this principle, that, as to Puerto Rico under the particular circumstances of the case and what has taken place as to that island, there should be free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States.

The Senator concluded his singularly earnest speech as follows:

Mr. President, what will the good people of this country say, and what are they saying, and what have they a right to say concerning the bill of the House as it is presented in the body of this bill for the civil government of Puerto Rico? As to Puerto Rico, they say free rum; but tax the flour out of which is made the bread that people eat—we condemn it. They say free rum; but tax their clothing—we condemn it. They say free rum; but tax their boots and shoes—we condemn it. They say free rum; but tax the medicines which minister to the sick—we condemn it.

Mr. President, I have said about all I want to say on this bill. It has been imperfectly stated, inadequately said, but it has been said with the most thorough and unalterable conviction, that what I have said is right, absolutely right; right, not in a party sense, but politically, morally, and economically right. In my judgment, the only course that can be logically or wisely pursued under present conditions is to abandon this pernicious mockery of a tariff between Puerto Rico and the United States and return to the path of plain duty and pursue it to its logical and beneficial consequences.

Now, there has been no severer criticism of a party machine by a party man than this in many a long year. Senator DAVIS does not revolt, but he points to the clear signs of impending revolt throughout the country, and he does not intend to cast in his lot with those who invite the trouble. There is only one thing more that he could do to bring the issue still more plainly before the people. If he would ascertain and explain the motive for the change in the attitude of the President and of the leaders in the House, we think that he would make it impossible for them to continue in their present course. That would be an extreme line for a party man to take. It may be necessary for the Senator to take it. He is already in open opposition to the leaders of his party, and especially to the President, who is directly responsible for the action of the leaders. It is practically certain that this action, if persisted in, will lead to the defeat of many Representatives and some Senators. It may cost the Republicans their majority in the next Congress. The men who are true to their convictions and to the sentiment of the people may have to fight for their political lives, and if they do, they cannot be asked to screen the leaders who have forced the contest. If the screen be taken away from the White House, and its present tenant exposed in the character he has so wantonly and foolishly assumed in this matter, the effect may be startling.

BOSS AND HENCHMAN.

It should, we think, be now a subject of serious consideration for the senior Senator from this State what to do with Mr. QUIGG. Because he can hardly hold, after what has recently happened to that henchman, that the usefulness of QUIGG is not impaired. Mr. ABE GRUBER has his qualities. He might be described by a hasty observer, in the language applied by Artemus Ward to his kangaroo, as "an amoozin' but onprinsipled little cuss." But he has not succeeded in making the impression of a serious statesman. Nevertheless, humble as he may be, he has been wiping up an Assembly district in this town with Mr. QUIGG. The Twenty-first is at this moment strewn with the political carcass of the Leader's Chief Follower. The conclusion is irresistible. If the victor is not a serious politician, how much less serious does the vanquished appear!

Distinctly, this is a matter for the consideration of the Boss. It does not seem to be at all good for him that his visible representative and vicegerent in the Borough of Manhattan shall be a person negligible or odious. And we fear that there is no doubt that Mr. QUIGG may without substantial injustice be described as both. It was his personality that was in almost exclusive question in the contest, insomuch that a large number of persons who are vividly aware that "QUIGG has been licked" would be puzzled to name his representative who was the nominal victim. And incidentally there was a fervor of animosity against QUIGG developed in the course of the campaign on the part of all manner of Republicans, "straight" and curved, which seems to show that he has an unusual if not a unique power of getting himself disliked. ABE GRUBER is the straightest of the straight. Ex-Mayor STRONG has shown a dangerous willingness to allow the straightness of his Republicanism to be overborne by his common sense. A "representative" who excites the fury of so widely different political elements certainly seems to have outlived his usefulness as such.

Both the regular and the irregular Republicans unite in hating Mr. QUIGG for his share in bringing about the rule of Tammany Hall in Greater New York. Therein it is quite possible, it is even certain, that they do his honored leader an injustice. But, whatever other causes there may have been for the defeat of Reform and the victory of Tammany, however much importance we may attach to the contributory negligence of Commissioner COLLIS and the contributory diligence of Commissioner ROOSEVELT, it is certain that the chief cause was the operation against Reform and in favor of Tammany of the Republican machine. The responsibility for that belongs to the Boss, but the disposition of everybody concerned to throw an undue share of it upon his subordinate is nevertheless conclusive as to the ineptitude of the subordinate for retrieving the errors of the machine.

It is this facility which Mr. QUIGG possesses of exciting animosities which gives at once a comic and a pathetic tinge to the remark he "gave out" the other day about his ardent desire to assist in the election of a Mayor of New York on nonpartisan grounds. Because it is so evident that the chief contribution he can make to that end is to get out of the way. That would be, indeed, a stroke of virtue, to sacrifice himself on the altar of good government, just as in Calvinistic days it was a supreme test of piety "to be willing to be damned for the glory of GOD." This achievement is still within Mr. QUIGG'S reach. But nobody imagines that he will grasp his opportunity. His removal from the post of local leader will have to be effected in spite of him, either by the sober second thought of the Boss or by the extension of the cyclone of indignation and fatigue which has swept over the Twenty-first. In either case he can say, in a sad soliloquy and in the language of the poet:

And when at length, some golden day,
The unfailing sportsman, aiming at,
Shall bag me—all the world shall say
Thank goodness, there's an end of That.

Somewhat unexpected harmony seems to have been brought about in official circles concerning the bill pressed at Albany by Controller COLER restricting the powers of the Corporation Counsel and increasing those of the Controller, the Mayor, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The Mayor has sent the bill back to Albany with his approval and the Corporation Counsel expresses his entire satisfaction with the bill. We are heartily glad that he is satisfied, for it is a good bill, and its passage will save him from the peril of making some serious "breaks."

The city is to be felicitated on the watchful care exercised by Judge FOSTER over the necessary secrecy of the proceedings of the Grand Jury. His warning to the members of the jury for April to avoid, under all circumstances, conversing with any member of their families on matters before the jury, shows that he is alive to the minutest requirements of the position of Grand Juror. Judge FOSTER is plainly determined that no overworked juryman, devoting his time outside the jury room to the prosecution of his duties, shall incur the risk for the commonwealth involved in employing one of his family as an amanuensis, under an oath of secrecy. There were some remarkable leakages connected with the work of the March Grand Jury. In its "presentment" made on the 31st ult. the jury said:

The work of the jury has further been hampered by reports so carelessly worded as to be substantially inaccurate as to the action that had been taken or was being taken within its rooms. It was evident that the responsibility for such leakage of information did not rest with the jurors themselves, if for no other reason than that in certain of the more important of the incidents complained of the information or alleged information was printed in journals which went to press before the hour of the jury's adjournment.

This shows that secrecy is not easy always to secure. Doubtless the "learned District Attorney and his courteous assistants" will be "able, willing, and ready" to call the attention of the court to any irregularities of this sort that they may be acquainted with.

A dispatch from New York, which The Herald publishes this morning, announces that THE NEW YORK TIMES has obtained a concession for the publication of an American newspaper in the grounds of the Universal Exhibition. That triumph of American mechanical and inventive genius, the Goss press, will be set up in the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts, and visitors to the exhibition will be able to see for themselves the whole process of setting up and printing an American newspaper. The Herald congratulates THE NEW YORK TIMES on its enterprise, which cannot fail to be one of the most interesting features of the American section.—The European Edition of The New York Herald.

This cordial welcome from Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S Paris Herald adds much to the pleasure THE TIMES has had in taking note of the friendly way in which American newspapers have spoken of its announcement of an Exposition edition.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Everybody has noticed that practically all of the new self-propelling vehicles are graceless contrivances, so ugly, indeed, as to be positively offensive to aesthetic eyes and more or less ludicrous to others. It is quite pardonable that the inventors, having hitherto been busy with more important problems than that of making their machines beautiful, should have been content to work on the general lines evolved by less ambitious carriagemakers, but now, with their motors working satisfactorily or very near it, interest and duty alike demand that they undertake immediately the task of improving the appearance of their automobiles. The Electrical Review presents an earnest appeal for reform in this respect, and it advises the builders to forget entirely the outlines and plan that suited the old-fashioned method of traction and produce something new, something that will "proclaim the thing it is and not go around forlornly as if it were an ordinary vehicle seeking the departed spirit of its horse." The simile is a good one, and in it is hidden a full explanation of why the existing automobiles are at once clumsy and absurd. The Electrical Review suggests that the coming carriage should or might possess the following peculiarities: Access by a door in front instead of the inconvenient side doors necessitated by the horse; lower steps and bodies, made possible by the smaller wheels, to the great convenience of the feminine half of the population; open fronts of clear glass for inclosed types, so that the occupant can look directly ahead without having to crane his neck sideways. With all due respect to our scientific contemporary, we venture to question the wisdom of its suggestion, and the other two would be changes in detail rather than in fundamental plan.

—What is said by those who know her to have been "the smartest dog that ever lived" has just died in Chicago, one of several victims of poisoned meat scattered in the streets in the neighborhood where she lived by persons who may or may not have had grievances against other dogs, but who certainly had none against her. The name of this "smartest dog" was Bozzie, and, as might have been expected, she was a Scotch collie. Bozzie did not know, or at least did not perform, many of the feats on which canine fame for intelligence usually rests. Her abilities lay in the direction of mathematics, and her turn for figures, if the stories told about her are true, was combined with a talent for out-and-out mind reading. It is said that she could add, subtract, and multiply; at any rate, she could count the number of persons in a room—if there were not too many of them—and on command would give as many short barks as there were persons. Then, when the number of spectators was increased or diminished, she would go through the process of counting again, and give a different and always correct report. This was remarkable enough, but somebody who is described as "an expert telepathist," whatever that may be, is said to have discovered that if a man put his hand on Bozzie's head and thought hard of his age, or any other number reasonably small, she would reflect a while, and then by barking tell what the age or number was. No sworn affidavits go with the mind-reading paragraph in Bozzie's obituary, and beyond question the pretensions raised in it do try the credulity severely, but it would hardly become the exploiters of the long-distance telepathist Leo to be too skeptical in regard to a Chicago collie. That Bozzie could and did count seems to be well established. She came of a gifted race, and her sire was noted as a trick dog of unusually varied repertory.

—It is much to be feared that The Baltimore American, from long concentration of its mind upon one controversy in which Admiral SAMPSON played a part more important than admirable, has lost the power, or perhaps it is the inclination, to appreciate the abilities of that officer as they deserve. So it looks, at any rate, from some ill-natured comments in which The American indulges concerning Admiral SAMPSON'S report on his recent test of double turrets. "These lofty fighting toppers," it says, "can be converted into monuments to commemorate the deeds of the Government's naval heroes, the skill and daring, for instance, of SAMPSON in the famous battle of San Juan." It jeers, too, at the Admiral's statement in his report that "no ship in the world can withstand the impact of the four projectiles fired simultaneously by one of the superimposed turrets of the Kearsarge," the only excuse for the writer's amusement being the fact that as yet only three of the four guns have been fired at a time. "It was a foregone conclusion," he continues, "that SAMPSON and his friends would be satisfied with their hobby, whether the guns went off or not, but it will take a good many more trials and considerable more simultaneity in the shooting to convince doubters of even the safety of this remarkable experiment, while nothing but a great naval conflict can demonstrate its usefulness." That is not a pretty way to talk or write. Admiral SAMPSON'S treatment of the man who commanded the actual fighting off Santiago exposed him to deserved criticism, but his professional competency has never been seriously impugned, and on a question like the value of double turrets for warships we think his opinion is of more weight than those of several Baltimore Americans would be. Once wrong is not always wrong, any more than once right is always right, and above all things, in journalism and out of it, the avoidance of prejudice is to be commended.

—It is not easy to tell, from the parts that have been published of the rejoinder made by the ex-Director of the observatory at Manila to Bishop POTTER'S remarks about the Philippine friars, whether Father ALGUE was most offended by the rehearsal of the old charges or by the exception of a single order, the Jesuits, from the accusations brought against the others. Bishop POTTER avowedly spoke, not from his own knowledge, but from general report elicited by his inquiries in the Far East. If he had chosen he might have said that for every point in his arraignment of the friars there is a vast amount of authority from orthodox Spanish Catholics, and that the history of the islands is made up in large part of fierce quarrels between the civil and the religious officials. He might have dwelt, too, on the fact that several of the orders most powerful in the Philippines were long ago found unendurable in Spain itself, because of the very traits and tendencies about which the Filipinos complain so bitterly. Father ALGUE'S claim that there could have been no extortion, since the natives paid or not, as they felt inclined, does not harmonize with the testimony of other witnesses whose veracity he will have difficulty in disproving. It is a great pity that recognition of the unpopularity earned by the friars in the Philippines should be so readily distorted into attacks on a Church to which those friars have given much trouble in many countries. Of course, it is nothing of the kind. It is not necessarily even an attack on the orders to which the friars belong. That terrible abuses of power nominally ecclesiastic existed in the Philippines is a fact demonstrated in a hundred ways. Denials of it at this late day are entirely useless.

—So often have the British officials at Cape Town found excuses for delaying the dispatch of their Boer prisoners to St. Helena that it is now probably the general impression that they will never be sent. This is hardly justified, but we can all hope that the war will soon reach a stage making unnecessary an action in many ways deplorable. Exile, once a favorite punishment for political prisoners, has long been out of date, and its revival in the case of the Boers cannot fail to increase the racial animosities with which South Africa is already more than well supplied. Transportation in these days is a "cruel and unusual punishment," and for men like the Boers it would be close to the limits of permissible harshness.

PRESIDENTIAL LEADERSHIP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Because I believe that the general welfare requires the retention in power of the Republican Party, and because I believe that the great achievements of the present Administration have clothed the President with a just claim for re-election, I submit these reflections:

Is it not the duty of one who holds the Presidency, in so far as he can, to lead the Congress into wise courses, and not to rest satisfied in the mere performance of the ordinary routine of the Chief Executive? Indeed, that duty seems to be put upon him by these imperative words of the Constitution:

He shall, from time to time, recommend to their consideration [the Congress] such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

Is it not also altogether desirable that the President possess the keenest perception of the nature and trend of the ever-changing conditions which affect not only the welfare of the country, but also of the party of which he is the head? One forcible writer has said: "Mr. McKinley is the most perceptive politician of his time."

I wish that this were so true that he would perceive these things, and act upon them:

First—That commercial liberty deserves fostering as much as personal liberty, and that the present tendency of all Governments is toward amicable and freer relations in international commerce. Note the alacrity of the powers in the open door of China.

Second—That insistment upon customs dues upon imports from Puerto Rico is generally regarded as so unjust, so contrary to promises, as to give to the opposition its strongest weapon in the coming campaign. Is it not clear that if there were a popular vote to-day, every Democrat, every Bryanite, and one-third of the Republicans would vote for free trade with Puerto Rico? Is a "leader" justified in not using every proper means to avert a defeat upon such an issue?

Third—That "high protection" has done its work and had its day, and has no present justification in the needs of infant industries, and that the needs of our new dependencies, superadded to the just claims of our Continental consumers, decidedly suggest much greater commercial freedom.

Fourth—That the United States has attained such great manufacturing, agricultural, and commercial power that it can afford a very near approach to free trade. Certainly as much so as Great Britain.

Fifth—That every tariff charge upon imports is not only a tax upon all consumers, but is a direct obstacle to the extension of our commerce; for, if the goods we buy be taxed, it is certain that a like tax will be laid upon the goods we sell.

Sixth—Import taxes are as much to be avoided by a trading nation as would an admission fee to his shop be avoided by a merchant. Even the greatest merchant would soon close up if every customer had to pay a dime to enter his door.

Seventh—In the balancing of difficulties it is true that the principle last stated needs modification in actual practice, and that some moderate imposts should be laid. There can be no just objection to a rate that would warrant the wages our mechanics should receive, if a tariff had any effect in that regard. But it is doubtful if wages are controlled by any other law than that of supply and demand of and for workmen.

Eighth—Fair-minded thinkers of both parties (aside from blind or unscrupulous partisans) agree with the policies under which this Administration has made its notable achievements, except only as to the tariff question.

Ninth—If now the President should perceive the conditions and tendencies referred to and should recommend to the Congress the prompt enactment of laws giving free trade to Puerto Rico and a reduction of other imposts to the lowest efficient rates, he would take from the opposition their only dangerous weapon, and would bring to the support of the next Republican candidate for the Presidency every Democrat not a slave to the Great Declaimer. For, upon the paramount issues of sound money, National expansion, and the authority of the Constitution and the Supreme Court Mr. McKinley is an infinitely better Democrat than Mr. Bryan, who repudiates every one of those doctrines held as the cardinal tenets of the great Democrats of the past.

Such a message from the President would prove him to be a true leader, and would insure the success that high dessert should win.

Is the President great enough to assume such leadership? J. C. C.

New York, March 30, 1900.

BRYAN'S POSITION IN 1900.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in THE TIMES of March 30 comparing the danger of Mr. Bryan's position in 1900 with that of Gen. Grant in 1880 is strong and thoughtful as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It would be much easier to defeat Mr. Bryan for the nomination in 1900, if the proper efforts were made, than it was to defeat Gen. Grant in 1880, for the reason that Gen. Grant in 1880 needed only a majority of the delegates to secure the Republican nomination, whereas this year Mr. Bryan will need two-thirds of the delegates, the very convention which nominated Mr. Bryan in 1896 having expressly refused to repeal or abrogate the time-honored two-thirds rule of the Democratic Party, and the balloting proceeded until Mr. Bryan received the requisite two-thirds majority.

A more analogous position to that of Mr. Bryan this year was that of Mr. Van Buren in 1844. Mr. Van Buren was then the leader of the Democratic Party, and had been President of the United States. When the Democratic Convention assembled in 1844 he had a majority of all the delegates, but could never secure two-thirds, consequently he was beaten by the Southern delegates, on the ground that he could not carry the South and be elected if nominated, and so James K. Polk of Tennessee was nominated and triumphantly elected.

Surely the South, which insisted on the two-thirds rule and the sacrifice of Mr. Van Buren in 1844, on the grounds of political expediency, will, if New York and other Eastern States demand it, stand the sacrifice of Mr. Bryan, who never has been President, who is preaching calamity and the horrors of falling prices in the face of prosperity and rising prices, and whose whole section west of the Mississippi River has nearly all in several successive elections since 1896 repudiated him and the issue he stands for. J. J. WILLETT.

Anniston, Ala., March 31, 1900.

A CHINESE PUZZLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To-day's issue of your paper, which I read every morning while riding down town, brought some very interesting remarks about the Chinese question. I only returned from China, where I have been living for a good many years, a short time ago. Having lately delivered a good many lectures on China's commercial and industrial development, and also on the great future which is in view for the expansion of trade of all the civilized world, I hope that in reference to your article you will accept a few facts from me.

The present situation in Western Shantung and in Southern Chili may prove very critical, especially for those few foreigners who live in those regions. They are mostly missionaries who, are sent out to convert and teach the Chinese people, and who are doing a great deal of good as regards medical and surgical help to the Chinese poor. These missionaries are warned from going into the interior, where the least suspicion involves riots and great danger. Still they care not, for they lead a quiet life and endeavor to do the best for their cause, but which in few cases is satisfactory. As to the foreign merchants in the middle kingdom, they have found out all along that their business is only prosperous in the Chinese treaty ports. Rarely any foreigners ever go to the interior to enter into direct business relation with the wealthy merchants of Chinese cities which are not included in the treaty ports. Even the most of the far-western treaty places show signs of foreign merchants. The imported goods are inspected and sold, but they have come there through the intervention of the large Chinese wholesale and dry goods houses of the treaty ports, such as Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Titentsin. These places dominate the intercourse of the foreigners with the Chinese. The few thousand Americans and Europeans residing in those places have lived very quietly among some hundred thousand Chinese people for the last two decades. This is shown when they take to pleasure trips into the interior, where the people are less accustomed to the foreigners, and they are always most hospitably received. I have made a dozen of these excursions up the Yang-tse-Kiang in a Chinese junk, &c., and I can say that, with the exception of a small accident at Wuhu, situated on the banks of the Grand Canal, which is known as a most riotous town, I never had any difficulty to pass through crowds of Chinamen. I may only refer to Chief Engineer W. B. Parsons, who said at a lecture in the Engineers' Club, to which I was invited lately by that distinguished American traveler, that he and his party traversed in a very peaceful way Hunan, known as having the strongest anti-foreign feeling; that his most remarkable entering of the capital of Hunan, Changsha, the first official entrance of foreigners, among hosts of believed ill-fated coolies and people, is sign enough that the political Chinese home trouble would not interfere with the foreign traveling merchant and explorer. The Chinese are aware that their intercourse with foreigners is beneficial.

If his Excellency, the Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang, attempts to show the Americans the advantageous prospects of Chinese commerce, he does so in the belief that the present "open-door" agreement of the powers interested in China concluded by American diplomatic representatives, should give literally equal rights to his people.

EMIL S. FISCHER,
of Shanghai, China.

New York, March 31, 1900.

BANKS AND CURRENCY LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why have some 200 new banks applied for National bank charters? Is it because the locality in which they are situated requires greater banking facilities? If so, why did they not organize prior to the enactment of the new currency law just placed upon our statute books? Some will say the limit of capitalization was too extended to admit of the organization of banks in small localities. If it was, why did they not organize under the State laws of their respective States, which allow the chartering of banks on a small capital?

It is quite evident from this that these banks are not organizing to meet a demand for banking facilities, but to take advantage of the opportunities the new currency law offers for making a profit on circulation. Now there cannot be any profit in circulation unless the banks are able to lend the entire amount of currency taken out on the bonds deposited and then only about 1 2-5 per cent. more than they would ordinarily make on the original amount invested. Therefore, the whole subject hinges on the question whether these banks will be able to lend their entire circulation. And if there is no demand for money there will be no profit in taking out circulation. From this the question arises, Will a currency which is being inflated on the basis of a profit to the banks result in any permanent benefit to the commercial world?

It is admitted by almost every one that the operations of this law will cause a stimulus to business; but it is feared by many that it will not be lasting and will result eventually in having a disastrous effect on business generally.

It will, however, be interesting to observe the workings of this measure and to note just what effect it will have on the business of the country. R. P. K.

New York, April 2, 1900.

THE NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have seen several paragraphs in THE TIMES concerning the injustice done to the older retired officers of the navy by the Personnel bill, and I wish to acknowledge the right spirit and the common sense which you show in this matter as in others.

The mean and slinking proviso that was slyly thrown into the bill at a late hour reads thus: "Provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to diminish or increase the pay of those officers now on the retired list." The effect of these few words is that an officer of the world-wide fame of Mahan, or with Roe's fighting name, or with Luce's reputation as a seaman, wherever you find Englishmen or Americans, stands as high in rank as their former middies now stand—that is, is Rear Admiral—but receives less pay. For the Personnel bill allows to all officers retired after its enactment an advancement of one grade and pay corresponding, while the old officers who fought in a war that was dangerous cannot have any increase.

I have heard complaints that the retired officers themselves will not make any effort before Congress to have the wrong righted. This is probably true, if I can judge the feelings and motives of the others by my own. I do not like to go to Congress and tell the committee what a fine fellow and good officer I am; it seems derogatory. Then I think we have a feeling that Mr. Long is an able and just man, and that Mr. McKinley will do what Mr. Long recommends, and that the matter will receive attention at headquarters, as it ought. I hope that something will be done soon, for, though the retired officers of our navy do not, like Belisarius, "beg bitter bread through realms their valor saved," still they know that they have been wronged, and the feeling is not sweet.

Why do not the active officers bestir themselves in this business? They could do it with a good grace, for they would be acting without interest and solely for the good of their old friends now laid on the shelf. Can it be that they are satisfied with the good thing they have got, and that a prudent fear of Bailey shuts their generous and courageous mouths?

NARRAGANSETT.

New York, March 29, 1900.

Stamps on Express Receipts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning stamps on express receipts, the letter of "Expressman," in your paper of April 2, is worthy of notice. But the tax is on the express company, not the shipper. The express company can affix the stamps on the delivery sheet in advance, and provide its driver with a canceling rubber stamp. This will benefit the driver, who can never omit to get a receipt, which has happened frequently to his expense. CHARLES H. SMITH.

New York, April 2, 1900.

THE TIMES'S PARIS EDITION.

From The Bloomington (Ill.) Bulletin.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has secured the exclusive privilege of printing a daily edition on the Paris Exposition grounds. THE TIMES is a good, clear newspaper, but almost too Sheldonesque to be typical.

From The Los Angeles (Cal.) Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has shown commendable enterprise in securing concessions from the Commissioners of the Paris Exposition for the printing and distributing of a daily edition of that paper on the exposition grounds.

From The Phoenix (R. I.) Gleaner.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Paris Exposition, and is the only paper in the world to be granted that privilege. As a demonstration of the American style of making a newspaper, it will by no means be one of the least interesting exhibits at the great fair.

From The Scranton (Penn.) Truth.

THE NEW YORK TIMES announces that it will publish a daily edition on the grounds of the Universal Exposition in Paris, to demonstrate the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The motto of our esteemed contemporary, "All the news that's fit to print," will be a startling innovation in Parisian journalism, but we have no doubt its alertness and enterprise will be appreciated by American visitors to the gay capital during the progress of the great fair.

Good Times Are Here.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Nobody in the country," says THE NEW YORK TIMES, "has ever had the opportunity to study the behavior of business under the influence of so many powerful forces as are now acting in conjunction, and all in the direction of greater prosperity." Good times are here and all the tides running to make them better.

NUGGETS.

Exhaustive.

An old negro preacher divided his sermon into two parts: "First, all de things in de text, and, second all de things not in de text; and, bredren, we'll wrastle wid de second part fust."—Harlem Life.

Constant Effort to Please.

"Marie, after we are married, what course shall you pursue to retain my love?"

"Oh, Harry, I shall spend an awful lot of money on fine clothes and look just as pretty as I can."—Chicago Record.

The Charge.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said the Judge, "the prisoner's plea is insanity. That is the question to be settled. Is he insane or not? On that point he is to be judged by a jury of his peers."—Philadelphia Press.

Would Await Particulars.

"James, the critics say this new novel captures its readers at the start."

"Well, don't buy it until you know more about it; that may only mean that you'll go sound asleep in the first chapter."—Chicago Record.

Merely Curious.

Stranger—I noticed your advertisement in the paper this morning for a man to retail imported canaries.

Proprietor of Bird Store—Yes, Sir. Are you looking for a job?

Stranger—Oh, no; I merely had a curiosity to know how the canaries lost their tails.—Chicago News.

A MEMORY.

Anne B. Wheeler in Boston Transcript.

Here upon the table lying, 'mongst the
gifts of Christmas cheer,
Which of all these many tokens do you
think I prize most dear?
'Tis that picture you are holding: "Very
pretty," do you say?
"Quite unusual the subject." Is that all it
tells you, pray?

Just a quaint old-fashioned garden, with a
bit of walk between,
Edged with white and crimson blossoms,
and beyond, the meadow green.
What a flood of recollections of the dear
dead days gone by,
Sweep my heartstrings, as I ponder o'er the
scene before my eye.

Here, a child, I laughed and shouted, with
a little maid so fair
Chased the butterflies, as golden as the
sunshine in her hair.
How her blue eyes danced and sparkled, as
we played at hide and seek
In and out, among the blossoms; where she
led I followed, meek.

Years went by, and youth and maiden,
touched by love's mysterious spell,
Wandered down the path at sunset; for my
heart had much to tell,
And I told the old, old story, though so old
yet ever new,
And her dear eyes gave the answer, and
her sweet lips, pure and true.

And I wove the crimson blossoms into gar-
lands for her hair;
Crowned my queen, this gentle lady; all
existence seemed more fair;
Never sang the birds so sweetly, never
looked the sky so blue!
Oh, those happy days of Summer, when my
heart was singing, too!

Not for worlds would I surrender those
fond memories of the past;
They have left abiding records in my heart,
while life shall last;
Not for worlds efface the sorrow which
this love has brought to me;
With the pain came deeper wisdom; love
is for eternity.

Often, as I sit at twilight, gazing out into
the night,
I can feel her gentle presence, and the
quick tears blind my sight,
Now I watch, alone, the sunset; yet it
holds a subtler power,
And a deeper meaning's hidden in each
common leaf and flower.

Love transforms our baser natures into
something more refined,
Sorrow teaches us compassion for the
griefs of all our kind,
Through a fellowship of suffering we per-
ceive the common good,
And we feel ourselves a unit of the human
brotherhood.

Just a quaint, old-fashioned garden, where
two lovers walked of yore;
Now 'tis silent and deserted, and the paths
with weeds run o'er.
Do you wonder that the picture which
you're holding in your hand
Has for me a deeper meaning than the
world can

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A Double Bill at the Empire Theatre and a New Farce.

Miss Millward Reappears in "A Man and His Wife"—The Rays at the Victoria—Gossip of the Stage.

The new programme at the Empire Theatre offers some good opportunities to good actors, and most of these were turned to good advantage last night. The first play, a one-act comedy entitled "The Bugle Call," proved to be an admirable thing of its simple and unaffected kind, and it was acted with almost flawless skill and perfect sympathy. It was written by Louis N. Parker and Addison Bright and will be held in memory as the first play signed by Mr. Parker since "Rosemary" that has not failed. The characterization in "The Bugle Call," while distinguished by no signs of fresh observation, is felicitous and sufficiently lifelike, the slender plot is gracefully and naturally developed, the dialogue is free from any straining for brilliant effects but is apt and smart.

The story belongs particularly to England in the present hour, when so many thousands of young Englishmen are starting week by week to fight in the African war, and when so many hundreds of political financiers at home can tell them, if they wish to, what Levin Stern quite good-humoredly tells his rival in love, the Lieutenant of Guards. But it is a story of the triumph of true love of the kind that always finds willing hearers in any land and any age.

The mother who wants to wed her daughter to a millionaire for the fancied happiness his money can bring to her is not a cold-hearted theatrical matchmaker, nor is the old acquaintance who acts as confidante a mere "feeder," but an interesting human being. Similarly the millionaire is no ogre, but a man of his hour, with some sort of a heart beating in his respectable bosom. The young lovers are living entities, too, and the little play has its full share of pathos and humor and even of dramatic suspense, in its small way.

The acting was notable, first of all, for its harmony and smoothness, though to speak quite plainly, no excuse ought to serve Miss Anglin with her public for not knowing how to open a door in a scene representing a room in the dwelling of the character she is representing. It is as essential for an actor of a prominent rôle to familiarize himself beforehand with such of the scenery of a play he has to do with, as it is to master the text and "business" of his part. Moreover, Miss Anglin has been living in the metropolis long enough now to know how to arrange her coiffure so as to best set off her face and not to wear, in portraying a London young woman of fashion, a gown which, though it may have cost $150, yet looks, from across the footlights, like a Court lady's robe out of Mr. Madias's stock.

Miss Anglin's acting, however, was charmingly unaffected and touching, while Mrs. Whiffen, Rose Eytinge, and Edwin Stevens kept her good company, and young Mr. Wheelock, in the best rôle that has fallen to his share since "The Conquerors," gained a really notable little triumph. As the young soldier, parting from his sweetheart, he acted with dignity, tenderness, and grace. As in the second play of the night, he had another chance in a particularly taking sketch of a titled saphead nicknamed Toddles, and availed himself of it, the night may be described without hyperbole as Mr. Wheelock's.

"A Man and His Wife" was written by Constance Fletcher, who signs her plays "George Fleming," and it went very well indeed when it was acted at a matinée about three years ago. But then it had a typical matinée audience, of course, and the principal woman's rôle was carried by Viola Allen, who is, above everything, a woman's woman, and particularly popular with the frequenters of matinées. Miss Millward, who now appears as the foolish, hesitating wife of the Australian mine owner, has a larger command of expression, more power, and a better technique than her predecessor, but her acting, though it was thoroughly well thought out, delightfully certain, sustained by authority of presence, and infused with personal charm, was hardly as effective with last night's audience as Miss Allen's was with that of the matinée of 1897.

In other words, though George Fleming's play was followed with interest, it did not awaken much sympathy. Here and there one might see an impressible young lady wiping her eyes. But most of the folks were entirely too ready to laugh when anything struck them as incongruous.

The play is not, to be sure, a great or fine thing. It is conventional and rather slow. But it treats its subject, the unfortunate love of gentlemen for their friends' wives and the tendency of some spoiled girls, married to indulgent men, to think themselves neglected and unfortunate, with some sort of comprehension and with certain dramatic effect. The best thing of a literary sort in the piece is probably the love scene of Sir Noel Drage and Eleanor in the second act. That is notable, not for its emotional quality, but for its delicately suggestive irony. We are not expected to be thrilled as by poetry by Noel's statement of his feeling that he and Eleanor had met and loved in some former state of existence, but to be interested and amused in our recognition of its typical quality. So do not Romeo and Juliet speak to each other; so do just such insincere, self-deceiving lovers as these.

Perhaps Mr. Standing, as Noel, missed some of the subtlety of his rôle. Miss Millward's acting in all this scene, except in its touching, if wholly conventional climax, had less effect with her audience than her acting generally has. In the later scenes the value of her art and experience told better while she was a most personable forlorn and doubting lady in her lovely and tasteful new gowns. Miss Millward's return is, indeed, a notable and welcome incident.

Mr. Faversham has grown so in artistic expression in the last three years that the role of the deceived husband, who is also a lecturer on moral subjects, now seems just a trifle beneath him, but he plays it perfectly well with more sureness and with a finer sense of fitness than he lent to his performance of the character previously.

Roger Ainslie	William Faversham
Sir Noel Drage	Guy Standing
Lord Francis Hillyer	Joseph Wheelock, Jr.
Joe Thorne	E. Y. Backus
Woodhouse	George Osbourne, Jr.
Drover	Frank Brownlee
Eleanor Ainslie	Jessie Millward
Lady Wickham	Mrs. Whiffen
Adela Antrobus	Margaret Gordon
Violet Antrobus	Lillian Thurgate
Nurse	Kate Hussett

NONSENSE BY "THE RAYS."

A Show Created for Laughter Only at the Victoria.

Finding vaudeville on their own account worth while, John and Emma Ray have branched into the wholesale line this season with a company of specialists, which appeared for the first time in New York last night at Hammerstein's Victoria. There is a laugh for the light-hearted every minute in the performance, and that doubtless serves its purpose. It contains, of course, only buffoonery, and is just coherent enough to string together three so-called acts, not inaptly, if inelegantly, called "A Hot Old Time." The high capers required of the stage people must surely cause that sensation, and if the audiences keep amused no fault is to be found.

The Rays know the value of bright faces, neat dressing, lively dancers, catchy songs, and pretty group-pictures of the human kind. They have utilized that knowledge with moderately good effect, and in the intervals when horse play must recover its breath these features are introduced.

Harry Hayes's amazing legs come into evidence in one of the intervals in a display of high kicking worth going to see. The comic antics of Martin Healy, the dwarf, are no less diverting. What he can do in a ballet skirt, with incidental play as a ground tumbler, would take quite a story to tell. Bernard Dyllyn has a cowboy song relating what he will do to New York, that is humorously negatived by his experiences in this hustling community. Several of the young women dance well.

It falls to Frank Lalor to make up as the double of John Ray. His success in that direction relieves Mr. Ray of carrying the burden of the skit. The two are Irishmen, who fall into impossible places and blunder through them.

No one need expect to find sense or wit in the performance. An audience taxed to explain what made it laugh would be put to straits. The performance may be recommended simply for tired nerves that need to be eased up.

"The Casino Girl" Revised.

A revised version of "The Casino Girl" was presented at the Casino last evening before a crowded and enthusiastic house. The musical comedy is now in two acts instead of three, and the final curtain falls at 11 o'clock. There were several changes in the cast, the most notable of which was the appearance of Mr. Sam Collins in the part of Potage, formerly played by Mr. Louis Wesley. Mr. Collins is a lively and acrobatic comedian. Miss Agnes Paul also made her début, in the part of Roxy Rocks, succeeding Miss Ella Snyder, who sails for London to-morrow as a member of "An American Beauty" company. La Petite Adelaide made her first appearance in a graceful terpsichorean specialty in the "coon" verse of "The Casino Girl" song in the second act.

Miss Virginia Earle, Mr. Sam Bernard, and Miss Mabelle Gilman introduced some new features which were well liked. Mr. Bernard kept the audience laughing while he was on the stage. One of the most applauded features is still the song-and-dance "Variety" by Messrs. Albert Hart, Sam Collins, and George A. Schiller, and Misses Carrie E. Perkins, Agnes Paul, and Irene Bentley.

Castle Square Opera Company.

One of the favorite operas in the répertoire of the Castle Square Opera Company is Genee's "Nanon," and when the announcement is made that it will be presented the house is usually crowded to its capacity. A crowded house greeted the revival of the opera last evening at the American Theatre. The rôle of the Marquis de Marsellac is especially well suited to Frank Moulan. Reginald Roberts sang the part of Hector tunefully, while William Pruette impersonated M. L'Abbé very acceptably and won much applause. Louis Casavant was an interesting Louis XIV. D. Eloise Morgan, in the title rôle, gave a spirited portrayal of the part and was required to respond to several encores. Miss Gertrude Quinlan sang Gaston, and Maude Lambert Mme. de Maintenon.

At Koster & Bial's.

At Koster & Bial's Music Hall, Williams and Walker introduced their musical farce-comedy in two acts, "The Policy Players," before a large audience which, judging from the frequent and hearty applause was very well pleased with the performance. The comedy preceded the ballet spectacle, "Progress," which was retained from last week's attractions. The musical farce-comedy has little or nothing to do with policy playing, but serves an excellent means to present Williams and Walker, about whom are surrounded a large company who indulge in solos, duets, acrobatic feats, yarn spinning, and negro eccentricities. The dancing of William Murray in the first act and of Ada Overton and Grace Halliday in the second; the solo of Mattie Wilkes, the gun-spinning of Fred Douglas and Arthur and Ollie Reese, and the Chinese impersonations of George Catlin were all amusing.

At the Murray Hill Theatre.

The Donnelly Stock Company, at the Murray Hill Theatre, was seen yesterday in another revival of one of Augustin Daly's adaptations from the German, "A Night Off." The casting of the parts was admirably done, each member of the company being assigned apparently to the best advantage, a most creditable performance resulting. The play is a comedy pure and simple, and without doubt one of the best revivals put forth thus far this season.

The Eden Musee.

At the Eden Musée last evening an innovation in the form of an operetta, entitled "Moss Roses," was introduced. This and the many new wax groups which have recently been placed on exhibition, together with the cinematograph pictures, afford an interesting and enjoyable evening's entertainment.

Theatres and Music Halls.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal were seen last evening in "The Elder Miss Blossom."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—Daniel and Charles Frohman's company reappeared at this house last night in "At the White Horse Tavern."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon returned to town yesterday for their annual engagement, and appeared in their play "The Moth and the Flame" before a large audience.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The vaudeville company known as the "Social Maids" is the special attraction for this week. The programme of burlesque will be interspersed with specialties by George Beban, Johnson, Davenport and Lorello, the Bison Quartet, the Sisters Clark, Lottie Fremont, and Nina Collins.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Numerous novelties introduced yesterday served to maintain interest in the bill at this house. There appeared in the main curio hall a troupe of Filipinos, who illustrated the life, manners, and pastimes of their people. Captain Chitten, Major Gantz, Frank Cotton, Edith Wilbur, and a number of others.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—To the patrons of his up-town house Mr. Proctor offers as a feature this week Francesca Redding and company in their latest sketch, called "Her Friend from Texas." Caron and Herbert, W. H. Clemart, Linton and McIntyre, Josephine Harvey, Sullivan and Pasquelena, and Colville and MacBride make up the remaining part of the bill.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—J. K. Emmet, in his thirty-minute vaudeville version of "Fritz," succeeded admirably yesterday. The skit includes numerous songs, yodels, and dances, and Mr. Emmet was assisted by a company of seven. Others in the bill were John T. Thorne and Grace Carleton, Kittie Mitchell, Flood Brothers, McCale and Daniels, Charles King, Burton and Brookes, and Lynch and Jewell.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL.—An extraordinarily large bill was given last evening. The Hawthorne Sisters appeared for the first time since returning from Europe, and while they presented no new specialties, they were as clever as ever. The other features were Nilsson, aerial ballet; the Sisters Kumira, Williams and Tucker, Fox and Allen, Cook and Sonaro, Fisher and Carroll, Nellie Burt, and others.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The bill this week includes the names of many well-known favorites in the variety world. Lottie Gilson was heard in many new songs. Press Eldridge's monologue work was well received. Miss Etta Butler, with her negro songs and dances, received rounds of applause, and Midgley and Carlisle, presented a sketch called "Childhood's Happy Days." Others in the bill are Harding and Ah Sid, Bauman and Ardell, and the Three Savans.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The programme offered this week is an attractive one. Maurice Farkoa appeared for the first time in vaudeville, and made a decided impression with the audience by the exceedingly clever manner in which he entertained them. Joseph Hart and Carrie Demar appeared to advantage in their new farce entitled "A Close Call." The comedy is neat, and teems with humor and ludicrous absurdities. Other features that make up the programme are Cora Tanner and company in "My Husband's Model," George Fuller Golden, Grapewin and Chance, Clarice Vance, Dixon, Bowers, and Dixon, and several others.

"QUO VADIS" AT HERALD SQUARE.

Rival Performances Will Begin Same Night—Ching Ling Foo.

The preparations for the production of Sosman, Landis, and Hunt's play, "Quo Vadis," which will be made at the Herald Square Theatre, are being rushed with all haste. The management continues to say the piece will be given its first hearing on April 9, instead of April 16, and thereby offset the production of "Quo Vadis" to be made the same night at the New York Theatre under the direction of Fred C. Whitney.

There was considerable doubt about Mr. Whitney's securing the latter house on account of a contract which was entered into calling for the appearance in "Broadway to Tokio" of Ching Ling Foo, the conjurer, who insisted that his contract be carried out. It was finally agreed that the Chinaman become a member of the Japanese troupe now appearing at the Bijou Theatre, and display his talent for two weeks beginning April 9, during which period the Japanese company will present their plays at matinee performances only, while Tim Murphy, in "The Carpet Bagger," will occupy the house for evening performance.

The principals who have been engaged for the Herald Square Theatre performances of "Quo Vadis" are John Blair, Edward J. Morgan, T. B. Bridgeland, Frank Currie, William Herbert, Harrison Armstrong, Myron Calice, Howard Truesdale, Robert Gemp, W. B. Rassons, Horace Pell, Joseph Damery, Miss Bijou Fernandez, Hattie Russell, Grayce Scott, Minnie Monk, Anna Barkley, Jane Marbury, Gertrude McGill, and Parnell Stewart.

"FAUST" AT THE OPERA.

Van Dyck as Faust and Mme. Sembrich as Marguerite.

There was a new Marguerite at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. There was also a new Faust. There was also a magnificent new costume on the Mephistopheles. Nevertheless there was a small audience. If the cast which appeared in the opera had been originally advertised for last night there would undoubtedly have been a large assemblage. But Mme. Calvé had been announced for Marguerite, and the fact that she was indisposed and unable to appear drove away all her admirers. Not even the posters at the entrance heralding that Mme. Sembrich would be the Marguerite were sufficient to stop the retreat of the Calvé cohorts. On the other hand, it may be said without hesitation that if Mme. Sembrich's myriad admirers had known that she was to sing the house would have been crowded. Even as it was the standing room was well occupied, but there were many empty seats. Of course, the subscribers on the regular season are no longer in evidence, and their absence makes a huge gap. Last night's performance began the supplementary season.

Mme. Sembrich had not been heard as Marguerite before last night. It is almost a matter of course that she added another to her list of successes. Such a consummate artist could not fail in such a rôle. In the garden scene, the sweet, girlish simplicity of her interpretation was perfect, and her singing of the music of the scene was not only beautiful as pure singing, but also in the perfect adaptation of the coloring of the voice to the scene. Subsequently she showed how a singer, who is also an actress, can develop this character without destroying the girlishness of it. On the whole she gave a lovely and consistent interpretation of the part, tender, gentle, pathetic, and exquisitely sung. The audience manifested its delight emphatically.

Mr. Van Dyck sang Faust for the first time here. It is a great pity that this tenor does not confine himself to the rôles to which he is best suited. Faust is not favorable to him. The demand for a sensuous beauty of voice and a pure cantilena is not satisfied by Mr. Van Dyck, who is not a lyric singer. The success of a Faust depends upon his poetic treatment of middle numbers. Declamation counts for nothing, and acting for little. The memory does not cling affectionately to the "Salut demeure" of Mr. Van Dyck, nor to his treatment of "Huit d'amour." His Faust must be classed as his least successful essay.

M. Edouard de Reszke was resplendent in the most magnificent costume ever worn by a Mephistopheles here. The cloak which he wore in the first act was superb, and the entire dress is splendid. The famous basso was in good voice last night, and that means that he sang his part in an imposing manner. Signor Scotti was again the Valentine, and he won the hearty and well-deserved applause of the audience for his beautiful delivery of "Dio possente" and for his dramatic death scene. All else that was done was so familiar as to require no comment. Signor Mancinelli conducted.

It was made known in the course of the evening that because Mme. Sembrich had sung on Friday and Saturday as well as last night, she would not take part in the concert to be conducted by Herr von Schuch to-night.

Farewell to "An American Beauty."

The performance this evening at the Casino will be somewhat in the shape of a farewell to the principals and chorus of the "An American Beauty" company, who will sail for London to-morrow morning, passengers on the American liner St. Paul.

At the conclusion of the final act of "The Casino Girl" the curtain will be raised, and, with Miss Edna May and the entire London company, surrounded by the Casino company, they will sing one of the popular selections for "An American Beauty," under the direction of Gustave Kerker.

Sam Bernard will then address the departing company in a brief farewell, and the entire house will be invited to sing the National anthem, bringing the entertainment to a close.

FOUR DUELS IN FRANCE.

Count de Lubersac Ready to Meet Both Rothschilds.

PARIS, April 2.—Baron Edouard de Rothschild has appointed Comte Louis de Turenne and M. O'Connor to be his seconds in response to the letter of Comte de Lubersac, threatening to throw the latter's glove in the former's face wherever they met. The two seconds consulted together and wrote to Comte de Lubersac informing him that the Dueling Code prevents Baron Edouard from meeting Comte de Lubersac until the latter has given satisfaction to Baron Robert de Rothschild. They pointed out that the fact that the latter is a minor forms no excuse for Count de Lubersac refusing to meet him.

Comte de Lubersac thereupon wrote a letter to the seconds of Baron Edouard de Rothschild, promising to place them in relations with two of his friends within forty-eight hours. The friends referred to are Comte de Dion and Comte Boni de Castellane.

Arrangements for a duel between Comte de Dion and M. de Saint-Alery, one of the seconds of Baron Robert de Rothschild, will be made to-morrow.

M. Michel Ephrussi, who was offended by an insulting passage in the letter from Comte de Lubersac to Baron Robert de Rothschild, was informed by his seconds that the Comte refused to fight. They therefore consulted with the friends of the Comte, and agreed to accept arbitration; but the proposed arbitrator, M. de Villeneuve, declined to act. Thereupon they demanded immediate reparation, so as not to prolong the affair.

Comte de Lubersac, late to-night, wrote M. Ephrussi expressing his willingness to do without arbitration, and adding, "I am ready to fight—the sooner the better—and I await your seconds."

Princess of Leiningen Robbed.

LONDON, April 2.—The Princess of Leiningen, while visiting Liverpool last week with her husband, Col. Atkinson, for the races, lost jewelry valued at about £5,000, which was stolen from her bedroom in the Adelphi Hotel. The safe in which the jewelry had been deposited was forced during her absence.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Strauss—Meinhard.

Albert Rudolph Strauss of Birmingham, England, and Miss Ophelia Meinhard, daughter of Henry Meinhard of 18 East Seventieth Street, were married at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon at 6:30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthelf of the Temple Emanu-El. The bride was gowned in white satin and point lace, her veil was of tulle, her ornaments were a diamond brooch, a gift of the bridegroom, and a necklace of pearls; she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bride was given away by her father. The maid of honor, Miss Alma B. Lachenbruch, wore a gown of white chiffon. The best man was Robert Macrete of Birmingham, England, and the ushers were Morton H. Lachenbruch, Walter Freidenberg, Leon Kronthar, Sidney N. Mayer, Julian T. Mayer, Morrison H. and Leo O. Meinhard, brothers of the bride, and Edwin M. Frank of Savannah, Ga. After the wedding there was a reception, followed by a dinner in the large ballroom, where the ceremony was performed. There were some 150 guests present, quite a number from Savannah, Ga., the former home of the bride's parents.

Goldberg—Ascher.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., April 2.—Miss Belle Ascher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kive Ascher of South Norwalk, was married last evening to Isaac Goldberg of New York. A large party was present from New York, and the officiating clergyman was the rabbi of the Henry Street synagogue of that city.

The bride was attired in a costume of white satin trimmed with lace and flowers, and wore a veil and carried a Prayer Book, the gift of her mother. She was attended by her sister, Miss Lillie Ascher, who wore white silk trimmed with lace, and Miss Annie Levin of New York, in blue silk. The flower girls were two little sisters of the bride, Misses Sophie and Minnie Ascher. H. Goldberg, a cousin of the bridegroom, and Wolf Levin of New York were best men. An orchestra furnished music.

Mr. and Mrs. Goldberg started last night on a wedding trip to Denver, Col. They expect to visit the Paris Exposition in the Summer. On their return they will reside at 174 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, New York.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Nearly all entertaining ceases from to-day on till Easter. Beyond the meetings of the sewing classes and those of the different clubs for bowling, badminton, and other athletic pastimes, there will be little to chronicle. Even dinners and evenings at cards will be more or less put aside, and many will eschew the theatre and opera. For those who have country seats, this time is utilized for the giving of small house parties and in getting ready for the Spring and early Summer season. Long Island promises to have an unusually gay Spring, and if the reports from Newport can be believed, many of the cottagers will already have arrived shortly after Easter. Yesterday in town the principal events were the sewing class meetings, among which was that of the Helping Hand, at Mrs Westervelt's, now busy in getting ready for the Cuban Orphan Festival, and the meeting of the Monday Evening Bowling Club.

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It is too early yet to speak much of gayeties at Westbury and Roslyn. The colony there is coming back gradually, however, and the meets continue with some success, and an occasional variation from fox hunting is the chasing of the deer. The golf tournament which has just closed at Aiken terminates the season there, but the Aiken cottagers will linger a few weeks longer in the South. There is an air of preparation in the Long Island coast, and the middle of April will see the Islip and Far Rockaway sets at home at the seaside. Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson will pass a greater part of the Spring at their Long Island home. Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hollins have returned from Florida. Mr. and Mrs. William G. Bates are already at their cottage. At Lakewood there was the usual house party over Sunday at Georgian Court. Miss Kernochan and her aunt, Miss Whitney, are expected back this week from Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Kernochan will open their house at Navesink Highlands early in May.

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Among those returning to town recently were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who have been to Newport and Providence. Mr. Vanderbilt has been inspecting the work on a new yacht for racing this Summer at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt sail shortly for a trip abroad. Miss Evelyn Blight has returned from Colorado Springs. Mr. and Mrs. William Thompson (Miss Edith Blight) are among those who are booked to sail to-morrow for Europe.

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Dr. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb, with their daughter, Miss Fredericka Webb, and her friend, Miss Betty Metcalf, daughter of Mrs. George Bird, will sail for Europe on April 10. Miss Metcalf has just returned from California with Miss Crocker, where the young women spent a month as the guests of Mrs. Easton.

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The mid-week liners, which are to sail to-morrow, the St. Paul and Germanic, will carry away a number of well-known people. On the St. Paul there are booked, among others, Paul D. Cravath, Miss Ruth Dennis, Eugene Fischof, L. B. Frieze, Mr. and Mrs. Greenville James, Mrs. G. L. Kingsland, Miss Kingsland, L. J. Kingsland, Jr., Miss Helen Lord, Gilmore Scott, Hamilton Smith, C. A. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Sullivan, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, and Miss Thomas; Miss Helen and Miss Virginia Tracy, Arthur Gordon Weld, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wesson, Miss E. Wesson, and Douglas and Victor Wesson; Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Wetmore, and Mrs. L. S. Willets. On the Germanic, among others, are booked Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Abbott, Mrs. Edward Blake, Ralph Brandreth, Mr. and Mrs. David S. Cowles, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Hon. James Talbot, May and Mrs. C. E. Vickers, Miss Carrie Weeks, and Prof. Willetts and Mrs. Willetts.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will give a large house party at Georgian Court, Lakewood, over Easter Sunday. Lady Mary Sackville is still the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gould. A number of well-known New York and Philadelphia men and women have been invited to Lakewood as members of this house party.

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Tuesday in Passion Week is not apt to be a lively day in the society world. There will, however, be more going on to-day than for some years past on the same fast day. The Virginia Day Nursery sewing class will meet this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Frederic S. Betts, 22 East Sixty-fifth Street; Mrs. George B. de Forest will give a large luncheon for women, and Mrs. William A. Duer a dinner of ten covers at her residence this evening. The literary entertainment of the day will be Miss Clara Conway's study of Miss Mary Johnson's book, "To Have and To Hold," at 3:30 P. M. in the small ballroom of the Waldorf. Miss Luella Phillips will read some selections from the book. The chief musical incidents of the day will be Miss N. Y. Green and Miss Nora M. Green's musicale at their new apartment, 303 Fifth Avenue, in the evening, and the afternoon recital of the "Singing Girls" at the residence of Mrs. Frederic Gotthold, 165 West Fifty-eighth Street. The fresh air fund of the Wayside Workers will give their annual entertainment in the Berkeley Lyceum, where Miss Phoebe Davis and Mr. Odell Williams will appear in scenes from "Way Down East," the "Way Down East" choir will sing, Miss E. K. Benton will give a violin solo, and Miss Beatrice Herford will render her original monologues.

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Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge will give a dinner at her residence, 135 East Thirty-ninth Street, this evening in honor of Miss Priscilla Barnes, the fiancée of her son, Mr. Marshall Jewell Dodge. The wedding of Count Mercati and Miss Harriette Wright, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, is scheduled to take place to-day at Cannes. Miss Wright's bridesmaids will be Miss Alberta Sturgis of this city and Miss Mercati, a sister of the bridegroom.

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There was a good audience at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon at the "Matinée Musicale" given by Miss Anna Vernon Dorsey, O-Nami-Lilil, (Miss Parker,) Heinrich Meyn, Bruno Huhn, and Mr. Arthur Edward Stahlschmidt. Mr. Meyn sang Thomas's "Le Cid," Tschaikowsky's "Pilgrim Song," Huhn's "Love's Paradise," and "King Witlaf's Drinking Horn" and "Serenade in Seville," by Stahlschmidt, and some old English ballads; Mr. Stahlschmidt recited Kipling's "Bobs," "The Widow at Windsor," "The Gift of the Sea," and "In Springtime." There was a charming Japanese dance by O-Nami-Lilil, Miss Dorsey gave a delightful monologue, and Miss Parker read some of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese." Mr. Huhn rendered a prelude by Rachmaninoff and Schutt's "Etude Mignonne." Among the patronesses of the musicale, many of whom were present, were Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. James Speyer, and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer.

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The women who have charge of the Austro-Hungarian booth at the coming Cuban orphans' Easter festival will meet at the residence of Mrs. Henry Siegel, 301 West Seventy-second Street, at 11 o'clock this morning.

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The Junior Thursday Evening Club will meet this week at the residence of Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, 8 East Forty-fifth Street. This will be the last meeting of the club, which has been a feature of the Lenten season. "An Estimate of Kipling" will be given, which will be illustrated by recitations by Mr. Stahlschmidt. Miss Falconer, and others, and songs by Miss Mabel Monroe and others. The charming little skit, "Poor, Dear Mamma," from the Gadsby stories, which was played with so much success at the recent Kipling afternoon under the auspices of the Decorative Art Society at the Astoria, will be repeated by the same cast, including Mr. Wendell, Miss Evelyn Harris, Miss Grace Dobson, and Miss Louise Falconer.

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The wedding of Thomas Gibbs Whaley and Mrs. George B. Walker, formerly of Charleston, S. C., will be celebrated in St. Thomas's Church to-day. The wedding will be a quiet one, and will be followed by a small reception. Mrs. Walker's son, Mr. Keith Walker, it will be remembered, married Miss Julia Graham last year.

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The New York Coaching Club will entertain the members of the Philadelphia Four-in-Hand Club on April 20, and will take them on a trip to Ardsley on the Pioneer that day. It is probable that the members of the Philadelphia Club will drive from the Quaker City to this town.

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The engagement is announced of Ewen Norman Henry Cameron of England and Miss Jessie Colby, eldest daughter of Robert Colby of 22 East Twenty-third Street, this city.

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The Tuesday Evening Bowling Club, organized by Miss Mary de Peyster Bailey and Miss Phoebe E. Hewlett, will hold its regular meeting at the Tennis Building, 212 West Forty-first Street, this evening. The chaperons will be Mrs. Russell Abernethy Cowles, Mrs. George E. Stedman, Mrs. Edward Lawrence Keyes, Jr., and Mrs. John D. Hewlett. The members and guests expected to be present are Miss Daisy Stedman, Paul W. Alexander, Miss Mary de Peyster Bailey, Thompson Hollister, Miss Léontine Muñoz Mead, Alden Freeman, Miss Virginia Leeds, Oliver Livingston Jones, Jr., Miss K. Alice Lee, Basil S. Courtney, Miss Harriet McKnight, Russell Abernethy Cowles, Miss Margaret Van Ness Lee, Morris Franklin Covert, Miss Frances V. Roundry, Walter Jones Hewlett, Miss Marguerite Leverich, Charles H. Jones, Miss May Simmons, John M. J. Stewart, Miss Almy Simmons, John E. J. Stewart, Miss Alice Schoonmaker, William Park, Howell J. Lomax, Miss Theodora Mullaly, T. Bache Bleecker, Alfred P. W. Seaman, William E. Jones, Robert Hewlett, Miss Adelaide Gibson, Walter J. Whipple, Charles Moore Bleecker, and Norman Cushman.

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The demand for tickets for the afternoon euchre to be given by the Ladies' Association of the Hahnemann Hospital has been so great that the committee in charge has found it necessary to hold the affair at Sherry's on April 4 at 2 o'clock, instead of 7, at the Lorraine, as advertised. Tickets can be purchased at the door. There are many handsome prizes, some of which are a box at the Metropolitan Opera House, an upright piano, and a box at the theatre. The Entertainment Committee consists of the following ladies: Mrs. William Frances Horan, Chairman; Mrs. Samuel Shipley Blood, Mrs. Samuel Duncan Miller, Mrs. Arthur L. Root, Mrs. Samuel J. Drake, and Mrs. Clinton L. Bagg.

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Although the Spring has not shown the semblance of an intention to visit as yet the bleak hills of Maine and the snow still covers as a mantle the Island of Mount Desert, preparations for the coming Summer season have begun in earnest at Bar Harbor. Three of the old hotels have been razed to the ground—the Grand Central, the West End, and the Des Isle, and cottages, a clubhouse, and a building for the Young Men's Christian Association have taken their place. This is hailed by some of the Bar Harbor people as indicative that this resort is becoming more and more a cottage colony as the years go on. A theatre and Opera House are to be built, and the plans have been submitted. The enterprise will be in part a subscription affair, the cottage residents being the subscribers.

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Chiltern, the new villa of Mr. Edgar Scott of Philadelphia, will be completed in July. It is said that it will be the most expensive Summer place on the Atlantic Coast. For two Winters Mrs. Beatrix Jones, the daughter of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, has resided at Bar Harbor, working on the plans for the park, which is said to be a marvel of landscape gardening. She has been a familiar figure at Bar Harbor, clad in a down-east fur coat and wearing rubber boots and ear muffs. She personally directed the large force of workmen, and for the past Winter has acted as paymaster for the large force employed.

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Dr. Robert Abbe is building at Bar Harbor a stone extension to Brook End, and it is said that it will contain one of the finest private music rooms in any Summer residence. It is intended for the use of his stepson, Mr. Courtlandt Palmer. The ancient Duck Brook sawmill near by has vanished, and its place will be taken by an artificial lake. The Young Men's Christian Association Building is the project of Morris K. Jesup, William E. Dodge, John S. Kennedy, and other New Yorkers. Edward Darrell and Mr. Edgar Scott of Philadelphia are building a Pot and Kettle Club. The new Kebo Valley Club house is finished, and the former site of the Avened Club house has been turned into golf links.

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A meeting was held on a recent day in Buffalo at the home of Mrs. H. M. Kent of Delaware Avenue. An address against woman suffrage was given by Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones of New York, who formerly was Miss Caldwell of Buffalo. Mrs. Jones spoke earnestly against the extension of the franchise to women, believing such a thing would be a National calamity. So strong was the feeling with regard to what she said that an anti-suffrage organization was effected at once by those present. An Executive Committee was formed, as follows: Mrs. Edwin T. Evans, Mrs. John C. Glenny, Mrs. John G. Milburn, Mrs. Carlton R. Jewett, Mrs. Henry A. Crane, Mrs. George W. Parkhurst, Mrs. Edwin A. Bell, Mrs. Worthington C. Miner, Mrs. William Atwater, Mrs. Charles W. Pardee, Mrs. Helen King, Miss Ellen Kent, and Miss Lydia Cornell. A meeting to complete the organization will be held within a few days. The main object of the society will be education along anti-suffrage lines.

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Among New Yorkers who have arrived at Virginia Hot Springs during the past week are J. Lawrence McKeever, Miss Kerby, Miss Crail, G. S. Scott and wife, W. Storrs Wells, Miss Marion Fish, Col. E. C. James, A. L. Doll, F. Tilden Brown, H. S. Bayles, T. F. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Codin, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hays, E. J. Hutchinson, Mrs. Edward Lamontagne, C. C. Delmonico, Mrs. W. H. McAlpin, George L. and Theodore R. Hoyt, Mrs. E. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Dunham, Mrs. Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Breed, L. H. Crall, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fahys, C. H. Scott, Miss N. Wells, Miss Dodge, W. H. Cower, Thomas J. Byrne, Mrs. Frank Pfeffer, B. F. Lawrence, J. G. Divver, Mrs. H. R. Eddy, P. W. Gwathney, Mrs. E. F. and H. W. Cost, Mrs Oliver Hoyt, Miss Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs F. B. Swayne, Mrs. Best, and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gordon.

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Mrs. Charles A. Dana has rented her Summer residence at East Island to a prominent New York family for the season. Mrs. Dana will go abroad to visit the Paris Exposition and other points of interest.

MRS. HOWARD GOULD'S RECEPTION.

Mrs. Howard Gould gave a small reception at her residence, 824 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. There were some fifty guests. The house was beautifully decorated with palms, ferns, and cut flowers, and a Hungarian orchestra played throughout the afternoon. Mrs. Gould was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Leroy Baldwin and Mrs. Elijah Sells. George Grossmith appeared in his monologues and recitations. Among those present were Mrs. C. W. Haskins, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie Mead, Mrs. Falconer, the Misses Falconer, Mr. Miller Ury, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Van Cott, Dr. and Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Mrs. Godwin de Castro, the Misses Williams, Miss Pratt, Miss Peck, Miss Vosburgh, Miss Burke, Miss Julia Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. G. U. Kirkpatrick, Elijah Sells, Leroy Baldwin, and Clark Robinson; Admiral and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Warriner, Commander and Mrs. Lyons, Capt. Cosby, Mr. and Mrs. Slayback, Judge Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Platt, Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery, Mr. and Mrs. Jaffray, Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. Raymond Lesher, Mr. and Mrs. Fargo, Mrs. Robinson, the Misses Robinson, Mrs. Ingersoll, Mrs. Tillinghast, and Mrs. Russell.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 2.—It was learned to-day that the Earl of Yarmouth of Frohman's forces, with a number of well-known New York actors and actresses, will present a number of plays here during the coming season at some of the cottages and at the Casino Theatre. The Earl is to spend the season with one of the cottagers, as he did last season, and during his stay here will doubtless again organize amateur theatricals

SYNDICATE MILLER TRIAL

Impaneling of Jury Begins in Kings County Court.

Five Talesmen Accepted Out of Twelve Examined — Defense May Not Adduce Testimony.

The work of impaneling a jury preliminary to the trial of William F. Miller, the alleged head of the Franklin Syndicate, was begun yesterday, before Justice Hurd, in the Kings County Court. About thirty talesmen were examined during the day, but of these only five had been accepted as jurors when adjournment was taken late in the afternoon. It is probable that the jury will be completed some time to-day and the trial of the case begun. There are twenty-one indictments against Miller, but the specific charge upon which he is to be tried is the larceny of $1,000 from Catherine Moeser, an investor in the Franklin Syndicate.

The courtroom was crowded when Miller was brought down from Raymond Street Jail, and not a few of the spectators were persons who had lost money through the bursting of the Floyd Street financial bubble. Miller appeared to be perfectly at ease in court. He smiled frequently, and did not seem to be a bit worried over the prospect. The 520 per cent. financier was represented by a formidable array of legal talent. Frederick B. House, ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway, and Col. Robert Ammon appeared for him, and District Attorney John F. Clarke and Assistant District Attorney Littleton for the prosecution. Mr. Ridgway did all the defense's examining.

After the preliminary business had been disposed of, District Attorney Clarke announced that the prosecution was ready to proceed, and the work of selecting a jury was begun.

The chief stumbling block in the path of the talesmen was the 520 per cent. feature of the case. Even if a talesman admitted that he did not necessarily regard the Franklin Syndicate as a swindling concern, he would not declare positively that he was not prejudiced as to the 520 per cent. promises of the syndicate. Many of the men examined came to court with a verdict already formed in their minds, and the work of selecting jurors was altogether difficult.

When James Johnson of 52 Park Place was examined he said that he had formed an opinion that the syndicate was a swindle. Mr. Ridgway asked him how he had formed such an opinion.

"From what I read in the newspapers," replied Johnson.

"What particular feature of the syndicate made you form an opinion that it was a swindle?" asked Mr. Ridgway.

"The 520 per cent. feature of it," answered Johnson.

"Did you read the newspapers about the time the Carnegie Company paid 800 per cent. on money invested, and do you think that that company, because it pays 800 per cent., is a swindle?" asked Mr. Ridgway.

The question was objected to by Mr. Clarke and the objection was sustained. Mr. Ridgway challenged Johnson peremptorily.

Another talesman who was called said that he regarded the 520 per cent. interest feature as "usury."

Mr. Ridgway waxed pathetic in manner when examining William H. Weeks of 512 Willoughby Avenue.

"Could you give this boy a fair and square trial?" he asked, pointing to Miller. "Could you act without regard for the newspapers that have been persecuting this poor young man?"

Mr Weeks replied that he could act without prejudice, but he was excused after being questioned further.

The next talesman examined said that he might give the defendant the benefit of a doubt, but would not set him free.

One other talesman somewhat disconcerted District Attorney by his reply to a question as to what he thought of the people who had invested money in the syndicate.

"They deserved to lose their money," he said promptly, "and they ought to be made examples of."

The first man to get in the jury box was the ninth talesman examined. Hugh O'Bierbe of 388 Vanderbilt Avenue, an employee of an ice cream company. George R. Young, a clerk, of 390 Degraw Street was sworn in as the second juror. The other talesmen accepted were Edward Stradholz, a dry goods merchant of 12 Eldert Street, Frank J. Maloney, a grain dealer of 101 Fourteenth Street, and Peter M. Preator, a brush manufacturer of 461 Lexington Avenue.

It is believed by the character of some of the questions put to talesmen by counsel for Miller that the defense might find it expedient not to put Miller or any other witnesses on the stand. One talesman was asked by Mr. Ridgway if Miller was not placed on the stand would it prejudice him as a juror against the defense. The talesman answered that he thought it might prejudice him.

"You are familiar with the Molineux case, are you not"?" asked Mr. Ridgway. "Well, then, you know that in that case no testimony was put in by the defense."

LEGAL NOTES.

VERBAL FIRE INSURANCE CONTRACT.—On Dec. 30, 1893, an agent of the British American Assurance Company, after a discussion with Col. Hicks on the subject of insuring the latter's property for $2,500, said to him: "You are insured from noon on the 30th day of December, 1893, to noon of Dec. 30, 1894." The property referred to was consumed by fire two days later. In a suit in the Supreme Court, at Buffalo, brought by Georgiana Hicks, to whom the claim was assigned, against the company to recover the loss the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department affirmed judgment rendered on the trial, upon the verdict of a jury in favor of the plaintiff. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Chief Judge Parker, has now directed a reversal. Judges Landon and Werner giving dissenting opinions. The Chief Judge, whose opinion is concurred in by Judges Gray, O'Brien, and Cullen, holds that, though the verbal contract of present insurance thus made between the owner and the company's agent was binding upon the company, it must be held to have been made with reference to the standard policy and to include its provisions with respect to notice and proofs of loss. Though the agent refused to deliver a policy, the Court held that the owner was, nevertheless, bound, as a part of his contract, to give the notice and make the proofs of loss required by the standard policy, and the neglect to do so could not be excused, or its effect avoided, by a claim on plaintiff's part to recover upon the theory of a breach of contract by the company in refusing to deliver the policy. Since the passage of the act providing for a standard policy possession of the policy was held not to be necessary to establish the terms of the contract or to maintain the action.

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ANTE-NUPTIAL AGREEMENT.—When Sarah Lloyd Borland, in 1838, was about to marry Henry Colt, she executed with him a marriage settlement giving her estate, derived or to be derived from her grandfather, then deceased, and which she "may at any time hereafter" acquire from any source, in trust, the income to be applied to her separate use during life, her husband, if he survived her, to have an annuity of $2,000. Mr. Colt died in 1890. In 1896 Mrs. Colt received a legacy of $20,000, which she invested and retained until her death, in 1898. There were no children of the marriage, and her next of kin were brothers and sisters or children of deceased brothers and sisters. Mrs. Colt left a will disposing of her property. M. Woolsey Borland, surviving trustee under the antenuptial agreement, brought an action against Francis C. Welch, Mrs. Colt's executor, to recover the securities representing the legacy received by her and subject them to the terms of the trust deed. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Cullen, has affirmed the decision of the First Appellate Division, which reversed a judgment in favor of plaintiff upon the report of a referee, and dismissing the complaint. The Court held that property coming to the wife after the husband's death was not subject to the trust; that the covenant in the deed for the settlement of subsequently acquired property upon the trustees would, in the absence of any expression showing that it was intended to have a more extended operation, be so construed as to limit it to property acquired during the intended coverture, since its primary object was to prevent the property from falling under the sole control of the husband.

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SINGULAR MARITAL COMPLICATION.—Horace W. Palmer, who married Sarah F. Swayze in 1874, lived with her about a year in Elmira, N. Y., when they separated, and she went to Canandaigua, about eighty miles away. Fifteen years later he married Alice C. Huff, who in September, 1890, on his paying her $200, gave him a general release from liability for her support. Martha Palmer, whom he married Jan. 1, 1896, and with whom he lived until his death, the following October, brought an action in the Supreme Court for the admeasurement of her dower in certain real estate of which he died seized. Shortly after his marriage to his second wife Palmer sued his first wife for an absolute divorce, and judgment was given in his favor two months later. The Court of Appeals recently decided, affirming the judgment below, that in the absence of proof that Palmer did not know his first wife was living when he married the second time, that fact would not be presumed, upon the ground that otherwise he would be guilty of crime, when, if such presumption were to obtain, he would be guilty of crime in contracting a third marriage.

NOVICES AT THE BUTTS.

Twelfth Regiment Teams Shoot for the Leonard Trophy.

Competition for the Col. Leonard Trophy was begun last night on the ranges of the Twelfth Regiment by teams of six men from each company, five shots at 200 yards, offhand, and the same number at 500 yards, prone. It was practically a match for recruits, and the result is not a fair sample of the abilities of the Twelfth Regiment men as marksmen, for only men who had been in the organization less than two years were eligible to a place on the teams. Under the conditions, the trophy becomes the property outright of the team that wins three successive competitions. Company E's team led last night by a score of 214, and it also led in the first competition for the trophy about a month ago. The teams of Companies A, F, H, I, and K will shoot to-night. The scores last night were as follows:

COMPANY E.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Corp. Buckridge	16	24	40
Corp. Doherty	20	22	42
Corp. Verdon	11	20	31
Private Pomanelli	18	20	38
Private Sellaggi	22	21	43
Private Hart	6	14	20
Total			214

COMPANY C.

Corp. Fish	16	20	36
Private Loughlin	20	21	41
Private Torrance	19	16	35
Private Fortun	16	23	23
Private Beasley	4	19	23
Private Lavin	12	17	29
Total			187

COMPANY B.

Private Keller	20	17	37
Private Nice	18	17	35
Private Dooling	12	21	33
Private McAlarney	17	3	20
Private Foelch	17	15	32
Private Fish	10	18	28
Total			185

COMPANY D.

Private Farrell	15	20	35
Private H. Rex	3	17	20
Private J. Innes	13	4	17
Private J. H. Fitch	9	7	16
Private J. Connor	3	0	3
Private Hoffman	5	18	23
Total			114

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Metropolitans, leaders in the National League, won two more games in the series bowled at Starr's Hall last night. The Berkeley Club of Newark won and lost a game, and the Phoenix Club of Elmhurst lost two games. Breen and Arnold of the "Mets" are also members of the New York Athletic Club's championship team. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Berkeley—Dennis, 146; McCoy, 150; Tracy, 198; Maines, 175; Weingarth, 156. Total, 825.

Phoenix—Plaise, 134; McLean, 148; Lawrence, 185; Young, 163; Clute, 172. Total, 802.

SECOND GAME.

Metropolitan—Breen, 155; Keller, 195; Fisher, 178; Leuly, 205; Arnold, 175. Total, 908.

Phoenix—Plaise, 197; McLean, 139; Lawrence, 142; Young, 185; Clute, 163. Total, 826.

THIRD GAME.

Metropolitan—Breen, 145; Keller, 161; Fisher, 218; Leuly, 194; Arnold, 166. Total, 884.

Berkeley—Dennis, 145; McCoy, 142; Tracy, 165; Maines, 149; Weingarth, 201. Total, 802.

Tournament Games To-day.

Bank Clerks' League—Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Mount Morris, National Republic.

National League—Kings County, Knickerbocker, Corinthian.

Carruthers' National—South Paw, Reinecke, De Long.

North Side National—Empire, Borough, Gotham.

Columbia League—New York Council, Gramercy, Bunch.

SOME CLEVER SWORDSMANSHIP.

An interesting exhibition of swordsmanship was witnessed at the New York Athletic Club last night in the preliminary contests for the National championships with foils, duelling swords, sabres, and single sticks, which will be decided at the Fencers' Club in this city April 27 and 28. The candidates who last night were accorded a grade of 60 per cent. or above on points and form are qualified, together with the medal men of previous years, to enter the final championship contests.

In the fencing trials three of the six aspirants qualified. They were James Allaire of the New York Turn-Verein, Dr. G. A. Lawrence of the Fencers' Club, and W. D. Lyon of the New York Athletic Club. In the duelling sword trials Lyon was again successful, and Charles Tatham of the Fencers' Club also made the requisite grade for qualification. In the sabre trials J. L. Erving, James Allaire, and F. L. Slazenger of the New York Athletic Club, and Dr. E. Breck qualified. With the single sticks J. L. Irving, James Allaire, and F. L. Slazenfier of the New York Athletic Club were successful. The summaries follow:

Foils.—Entries—C. de Villaverde and G. F. Conti, International Fencing Club; J. P. Mitchell, Columbia University; James Allaire, New York Turnverein; Dr. G. A. Lawrence, Fencers Club; W. D. Lyon, New York Athletic Club. First bout, G. F. Conti defeated J. P. Mitchell; second bout, James Allaire defeated E. C. de Villaverde; third bout, Dr. G. A. Lawrence defeated G. F. Conti; fourth bout, W. D. Lyon defeated J. P. Mitchell; fifth bout, James Allaire defeated J. F. Conti; sixth bout, Dr. G. A. Lawrence defeated E. C. de Villaverde; seventh bout, James Allaire defeated W. D. Lyon; eighth bout, E. C. de Villaverde defeated J. P. Mitchell; ninth bout, James Allaire defeated Dr. G. A. Lawrence; tenth bout, W. D. Lyon defeated E. C. de Villaverde; eleventh bout, James Allaire defeated J. F. Mitchell; twelfth bout, G. F. Conti defeated E. C. de Villaverde; thirteenth bout, W. D. Lyon defeated J. F. Conti; fourteenth bout, Dr. G. A. Lawrence defeated J. P. Mitchell. Qualified—James Allaire, Dr. G. A. Lawrence, and W. D. Lyon.

Duelling Swords.—Entries: E. C. de Villaverde, International Fencing Club; James Allaire, New York Turn Verein, Charles Tatham, Fencers' Club; W. D. Lyon and A. R. Pope, New York Athletic Club. First bout, James C. Tatham defeated W. D. Lyon; third bout, E. Allaire defeated E. C. de Villaverde; second bout, C. de Villaverde defeated A. R. Pope; fourth bout, C. Tatham defeated James Allaire; fifth bout, W. D. Lyon defeated E. C. de Villaverde; sixth bout, James Allaire defeated A. R. Pope; seventh bout, E. C. de Villaverde defeated C. Tatham; eighth bout, C. Tatham defeated A. R. Pope; ninth bout, W. D. Lyon defeated James Allaire; tenth bout, C. Tatham defeated A. R. Pope. Qualified—Charles Tatham and W. D. Lyon.

Sabres.—Entries—G. C. Marchesi, International Fencing Club; James Allaire, New York Turnverein; J. L. Erving, Fencers Club; F. A. Smith, New York Athletic Club; Dr. E. Breck. First bout, Dr. E. Breck defeated J. L. Erving; second bout, J. L. Erving defeated G. C. Marchesi; third bout, F. A. Smith defeated G. C. Marchesi; fourth bout, Dr. E. Breck defeated F. A. Smith; fifth bout, Dr. E. Breck defeated G. C. Marchesi; sixth bout, F. A. Smith defeated J. L. Erving. Qualifications, J. L. Erving, Dr. E. Breck, and F. A. Smith.

Single Sticks.—Entries—J. L. Erving, Fencers Club; A. R. Pope and F. L. Slazenger, New York Athletic Club, and James Allaire, New York Turn-Verein. First bout, F. L. Slazenger defeated A. R. Pope; second bout, J. L. Erving defeated James Allaire; third bout, J. L. Erving defeated A. R. Pope; fourth bout, James Allaire defeated F. L. Slazenger; fifth bout, F. L. Slazenger defeated J. L. Erving; sixth bout, James Allaire defeated A. R. Pope. Qualifications, F. L. Slazenger, J. L. Erving, and James Allaire.

CYCLE PATH TO CHICAGO.

A route of the "trunk line" side path between New York and Chicago has practically been decided upon by the League of American Wheelmen. The various divisions of the league have organized committees, and it is expected that the work will begin in the near future. The path, as at present planned, starting from New York, will run through Poughkeepsie Albany, Schenectady, Amsterdam, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo, N. Y.; Erie, Penn.; Ashtabula, Cleveland, Elyria, and Toledo, Ohio; Butler, Goshen, Elkhart, and South Bend, Ind., to Chicago. The New York Division is very active in the undertaking. Maps have been prepared showing that in this State a great portion of the path has already been constructed. The Side Path Commissioners in the various counties interested will build the connecting paths, until there will be a continuous path from New York to the extreme western boundary of the State. This will give this division supervision of about 530 miles of the path, or more than half its total length of 968 miles. In Ohio and Indiana the work will not proceed so rapidly, as the side-path movement has but just started in these sections.

Columbia Cycle Team.

Manager J. S. Buhler of the Columbia Cycle team has completed arrangements for a meet with Princeton on Decoration Day, to be held in this city. The men who are trying for the team are A. J. Khan (Captain), D. H. Hudson, J. G. Rae, R. T. Waters, G. Von Taube, J. S. Reynolds, Field, G. Fitch, Rose, Korn, Coe, Noel, and Haviland. The date of the meet with Yale has been changed from April 28 to May 10, to allow the completion of the Yale track.

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Some Clever Shooting at the Inter-State Park Yesterday.

PREPARING FOR THE BIG SHOOT

Seventeen Men Killed Twelve Birds Each and Twenty-four Killed Eight Each in the Two Shoots.

The Inter-State Park at Queens, L. I., was opened to-day with a couple of contests preliminary to the Grand American Handicap, which is to begin Wednesday. Inter-State Park covers some forty acres, and four sets of traps have been placed there. They are laid in a straight line, running the full length of the clubhouse and casino, which buildings are in course of erection, but only half complete. Between each set of traps wooden bulkheads have been erected for the protection of the shooters and the boys who retrieve the birds. This was necessary, as a shooter on No. 2 or 3 sets of traps aiming at right or left quarterers might do serious injury to those engaged on either side of them. While these projections spoil the appearance of the grounds the precaution of erecting them is to be commended.

Nearly 200 of the entries for the Grand American Handicap were on the shooting grounds to-day, and over six score of them took part in the Borough Sweepstakes, the second event on the programme. The shooters seemed pleased with the arrangement of the traps, which are filled from under-ground passages, and the work of retrieving, which is done by boys instead of by dogs as heretofore. Over 2,200 birds were trapped in five hours and a half yesterday. It has generally taken three or four days to decide the big handicap, but with the new system of trapping it is expected that this year's event will be decided within two days, so that the winner may possibly be known on Thursday.

Yesterday's programme consisted of two sweepstake events. The Inter-State Park Introductory of eight birds each at $5 entrance, thirty-yard rise, secured 100 entries, twenty-four of whom made a clean score and received $20.80 each as their share of the sweepstakes. They were:

C. M. Powers, Decatur, Ill.; "Jay Ell," Milwaukee; H. Hirschey, St. Paul; W. R. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.; C. C. Nauman, San Francisco; L. D. Morrison, St. Paul; T. W. Clay, Austerlitz, Ky.; A. Woodruff, Elizabeth, N. J.; A. Doty, Hoboken, N. J.; "Hood," New York; T. A. Marshall, Keithsburg, Ill.; A. P. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. Bryant, Brooklyn; C. W. du Bray, Cincinnati; C. D. Linderman, Adams, Neb.; D. D. Gres, London, Ontario; "Blake," Peru, Ind.; B. M. Tripp, Indianapolis; J. A. Jackson, Austin, Texas; E. E. Neal, Bloomfield, Ind.; W. S. Alsohn, New York; J. R. Malone, Baltimore; R. E. Buckwater, Royesford, Ill., and "Robin Hood," Springfield, Mo.

In the Queens Sweepstakes at 12 birds each gun, 30-yard rise, $7 entrance, 17 of the 1252 entries killed all their birds and divided the sweepstakes, each receiving $50.20. The successful shooters were:

F. S. Parmelee, Omaha, Neb.; C. M. Powers, Decatur, Ill.; "Jay Ell," Milwaukee; L. D. Morrison, St. Paul, Minn.; W. R. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.; "Dallas," Cleveland; Capt. Barker, New York; O. R. Dickey, Wellington, Mass.; A. Woodruff, Elizabeth, N. J.; E. Work, Cincinnati; R. O. Heikes, Dayton, Ohio; A. H. Fox, Baltimore; C. D. Linderman, Adams, Neb.; W. Wagner, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Thompson, Yonkers, N. Y.; L. Fulton, West Superior, Wis.; and J. Goughan, Brooklyn.

A handicap at sixteen birds, the contestants standing on the marks allotted them in the Grand American, and miss-and-out events will be shot at the park to-day.

MORE AUTOMOBILE RUNS.

Philadelphia Will Be Visited After the Coming Tour to Babylon.

Encouraged by the success of Saturday's run to Ardsley by the Automobile Club, an increased number of the horseless carriages will be in line at the run set for Saturday, April 14, to Babylon. The out-of-town roads are in excellent condition where one does not get away from the macadam, and the natural country roads are drying up well, so that within a few days excellent runs may be made almost anywhere. The club has recently received a map of the best roads from this city to Philadelphia from Road Commissioner Budd of New Jersey, and within a month a run to the Quaker City will be attempted.

The exodus of many enthusiastic automobilists to Europe has already begun, and from now until the 1st of June there will be numerous departures. Some are taking their machines. Not all will race, however, although the attractive series of contests arranged by the Automobile Club of France during the world's fair will doubtless prove a strong temptation, and many who affirm they are only going for the fun of the thing may be drawn into one or more of the Parisian tests of skill and speed.

C. S. Weston of Scranton, Penn., will leave in about two weeks, and with his new Winton carriage has mapped out a two months' tour through the most picturesque localities of England and France. His wife accompanies him, as she is fully as enthusiastic on the subject of automobiles as her husband. Mr. Weston was among the first to use the horseless vehicle, and has crossed the Pocono Mountains with his old Winton carriage.

A. L. Riker, who is to be one of the two American racers in Paris on June 14 for the Gordon Bennett trophy, is building a special carriage for that contest. He expects to have it completed in May, and by the middle of that month will start for Europe. Alexander Winton of Cleveland, who will be the other competitor, expects to leave for Paris with his racer this month. Albert C. Bostwick will receive one of the new Winton carriages this week, and will have it shipped to Europe without unpacking. He and his wife will leave for the world's fair on April 18.

The lasting power of the automobile has frequently been commented upon, and many of the early machines, turned out two or three years ago, are pointed to as being "just as good as ever." One might think that the mechanical construction would become jarred out of all serviceable condition in a tour over ou. rough country roads. The proper amount of care will easily prevent this, if one has a well-built vehicle. A good illustration was afforded in last Saturday's run to Ardsley, when Mr. George F. Chamberlin, who was one of the record breakers, ran the same motor with which he toured through the White Mountains last year, climbing the steepest hillis and never being compelled to get out and push. The only actual repair he has ever had made was the placing of a new tire upon a rear wheel. In the last two years Mr. Chamberlin has covered more than 5,000 miles with his car, and he says, "I haven't spent more than $5 in tinkering it in all that time."

DOINGS OF COLLEGE ATHLETES.

Cricket practice began at Pennsylvania Saturday, and will continue every day until April 28, when the first 'Varsity match is scheduled.

Princeton's baseball team will leave for its Southern trip Thursday, April 12. Two games will be played with Georgetown, two with Virginia, and several others with minor Southern colleges.

Capt. Camp of the Yale baseball nine will be assisted in coaching the players this week by "Mon" Beall, '93, a clever second baseman, and J. H. Wear, '99, who covered centre field for two years. Wear will accompany the team on its Southern trip.

The Yale boathouse at New Haven has lately undergone several needed improvements, the most important being a large new float and five runways, costing $750. A launch named the Scud, smaller and slower than the regular university launch, has been presented to the college, and will be used for coaching the secondary crews.

The following college baseball games are scheduled this week: Tuesday—Cornell-Trinity College, at Dunham, N. C.; Wednesday—Yale-Tufts, at New Haven; University of Pennsylvania-Fordham, at Philadelphia; University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, Va.; Thursday—Georgetown-Cornell, at Georgetown; Tufts-Manhattan, at New York; Friday—Georgetown-Philadelphia League team; Saturday—Yale-Wesleyan, at New Haven; Johns Hopkins-Georgetown, at Georgetown; University of Pennsylvania-Indians, at Franklin Field; Holy Cross-Trinity, at Worcester; Boston College-Harvard, at Cambridge.

H. S. Brooks of Yale was elected President of the University Track Cup Athletic Association, which has in charge the annual dual meets of Yale and Harvard, at the meeting in Boston Saturday. Although it was declared that the proposed challenge to Oxford and Cambridge for international games to be held on this side during the Summer was not discussed at the meeting, Capt. Rice of the Harvard team said that he hoped to reach an agreement with Yale regarding the terms of the challenge within ten days.

VARDON IN SPLENDID FORM.

The English Champion Lowers the Record of the Atlantic City Course to 76 on His First Attempt.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 2.—Another record-breaking day at golf was played to the credit of Harry Vardon today. The English open champion arrived here just before noon from Hampton Roads with C. S. Cox, and they immediately made a bee line for the links. Vardon, after playing one round of 18 holes with Cox, got his distances well in hand and then started out for an informal practice match with the local professional, John Reed. The latter held the record for the course, 5,770 yards, at 81 strokes. But before the last green was reached Vardon had crushed it as easily as a man does his opera hat. The record figures now stand at 76 strokes, and they are likely to remain at that point for some time to come. The magnificence of the foreign golfer's game can be realized somewhat when it is remembered that the Atlantic City professional and many able amateurs have been playing over the course more or less for nearly two years, and none of them got under 80. Suddenly the golfing pride of Great Britain appears, plays one round to get his bearings, and the next time batters the old records into flinders. The marked superiority of his opponent evidently took the wind out of Reed, for he could only make 95. The figures were:

Vardon—Out..	4	4	4	3	6	3	5	3	5	5—37
In.	5	3	5	4	5	4	3	5	5	5—39—76
Reed—Out..	6	6	5	5	8	3	5	5	6	6—49
In.	4	3	6	6	7	5	4	5	6	6—46—95

Most golfers would call 76 perfect figures for the course, yet Vardon made two mistakes. On the tenth hole, 197 yards, he reached the green in two and then surprised every one by taking 3 strokes to hole out. At the thirteenth hole, 309 yards, he was within three feet of the hole from his second shot, but missed the put and took 4.

Vardon played 36 holes in the afternoon and said he felt ready for his crack amateur competitors to-morrow. They are Herbert M. Harriman, the present champion, and Findlay S. Douglas, who held the honor the previous year. Both played over the links to-day. The machine-like accuracy of Vardon's game and his record-breaking score have made many of the critics who a few days ago were loudly proclaiming that the amateurs would win, extremely doubtful. It is not at all impossible, however, that the best ball of the two amateurs may touch 76. Each side has its backers, but Vardon is the favorite. It will surely be the best match in which Vardon has appeared thus far.

The golfing element predominates in the hotels. Some of the late arrivals are James A. Tyng, Louis P. Bayard, Jr., Robert B. Kerr, Arden H. Robins, W. H. Davis, Rodman Griscom, and W. H. McCawley. Walter J. Travis will be here to-morrow. He is paired to play with the St. Andrew's team, Arden Robbins, in the foursome on Wednesday, and they will make one of the strongest teams.

GOLF AT RICHMOND.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 2.—Abram Warwick of this city won the Qualification cup in the tournament here to-day by making the eighteen holes at the Lakside Club in 89. A stiff breeze made the driving difficult, but otherwise the weather was delightful, and the course proved to be in excellent condition. It is over a picturesque country, full of burns, lakes, and natural hazards. The soil is a mixture of clay and sand, similar to that at Lakewood. New turf greens were opened to-day for the first time. The present contest is for five handsome cups. There were about thirty entries, many players coming up from Florida, but several failed to turn in cards. The two divisions qualifying were:

First—Abram Warwick, 89; W. F. Morgan, Otsego Club, 92; E. K. Ellyson, Jr., Lakeside, 93; W. H. Palmer, 95; Levin Joynes, Jefferson Club, 98; Charles Burnett, 98; J. H. Wood, Hull Golf Club, 99; Charles Williams, Lakeside, 99.

Second—R. L. Titus, New York, 100; R. H. Meade, 100; T. D. Green, Jefferson Club, 101; T. M. Rutherford, 102; C. G. Stevens, Lynn, Mass., 105; W. T. Broome, 106; R. S. Powers, 107; T. W. Hanewinckel, 108; C. Menzils Miller, Mt. Pleasant Club, and G. A. White of Boston, no cards.

Lakewood Tie Played Off.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 2.—An uncredited but properly vouched for card made by W. A. Clark of the Woolaston (Mass.) Golf Club in the Saturday handicap of the Golf Club of Lakewood turned up yesterday. Its net footings were 87, admitting its maker to the tie for first and second prizes, and a three-cornered match was made for the play-off S. R. MacKenzie of St. Andrew's withdrew at the thirteenth hole, and Clark won—100—18—91—Villipigue being off his game and scoring but 101 gross, or 96 net.

Interscholastic Golf.

Cutler School will conduct the second annual Interscholastic Golf Tournament at Garden City April 18, 19, and 20. On the first and second days the preliminary and semi-final rounds, 18 holes, medal play, for the Cutler Cup, will be played, and on Friday, April 20, the final round will be played. The team contest, 18 holes, medal play, for teams of four, and the 18 holes handicap for the Handicap Cup will also be decided on Friday.

IMP FINISHED THIRD.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Eastern racing season of 1900 began to-day at the Bennings track. The principal event of the day was the Bennings Spring Handicap, at three-quarters of a mile, which Boney Boy won easily from Imp, a hot favorite. In the steeplechase Lovelorn fell on the back field and was cut badly in the foreleg. Carson his rider, was carried off the field unconscious.

Aside from an advantage at the start when she was first in the van of the horses Imp, the favorite, apparently never had much show to win. At the end of a quarter of a mile she was in third place, and in the same position at the half-mile. At the turn into the stretch Boney Boy led, and being ridden out, beat Charentus by half a length, the latter three-quarters of a length in front of Imp. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. General Mart Cary, 115, (O'Leary,) 3½ to 1, won; Cupidity, 93, 2; Sidney Lucas, 108, 3. Time—1:17. Tourney, King Thistle, Magic Light, and Allie H., also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile, for two-year-olds. Fake, 112, (McFoynt,) 4 to 5, won; Connie, 109, 2; Light Ball, 109, 3. Time—0:51½. Thoroughbred, Scurry, Della Cee, Tonicus, Nettie Newcomb, and Irish Boy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase, about two miles. Cosmopolitan, 137, (Strachan,) 6 to 5, won; Emory, 137, 2. Time—4:35. Lovelorn fell and Tamor threw his rider.

FOURTH RACE.—Bennings Handicap; six furlongs. Boney Boy, 106, (pounds,) (Mitchell,) 3 to 1, won; Charentus, 109, 2; Imp, 132, 3. Time—1:15 1-5. Brisk, Lexington, Pirate, Speedmas, and Counselor Wernberg also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and forty yards. Asquith, 100 pounds, (Hothersoll,) 8 to 5, won; Diminutive, 101, 2; Hold Up, 103, 3. Time—1:49 2-5. Mouzeltoff, Harry Luesco, and Matt Simpson also ran.

Following are the entries for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Jack Gay, 111 pounds; X. Ray, 106; Connover, 105; Grandeur, 102; Golden Rattle, 101; Ortrude, Decimal, 97 each; Hail Bell, 92; Rough Rider, 89.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; one-half mile. Checkmate, Selp, Frank Morrison, and Gray Horn, 110 pounds each; Educate, Juniper, Daisy Chain, Albert Enright, Moor, and Bounder, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Shinfane, 116 pounds; Bannerck, 108; Post Haste, 102; Queen of Song, 101; Robert Metcalf, 89.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. First Whip, 103 pounds; Grandeur, 101, Candia, 94; Balkan, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs, Sir Christopher, 115 pounds; Lady Exile, 113; Aratoma, 112; Lemson, 108; Parade, 102; Wallada, Cupidity, 101; Thermos, 92.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Six furlongs—Regalong, 101, (Henry,) 1; Milometo, 98, 2; Harry Corby, 98, 3. Time—1:18¼. Five and a half furlongs—Youlin, 102, (Henry,) 1; May Dine, 102, 2; Swift Water, 102, 3. Time—1:11. Five furlongs, for two-year-olds—Bernato, 115, (Shields,) 1; Illusion, 107, 2; Combermerle, 113, 3. Time—1:05. Futurity course—Uarda, 108, (Powell,) 1; Orion, 108, 2; Pompino, 115, 3. Time—1:13. Mile and an eighth—Arbacee, 105, (Powell,) 1; Malay, 108, 2; Perseus, 102, 3. Time—1:58½. Mile—Flower of Gold, 85, (Ranch,) 1; Dr. Nembula, 106, 2; The Fretter, 107, 3. Time—1:45.

Parkway Driving Club's Plans.

A three-days' trotting meeting will be held by the Parkway Driving Club at their track, Kings Highway and Boulevard, Brooklyn, on June 12, 13, and 14. This is a week preceding the meeting at Mineola, L. I. The annual opening of the club will take place on Saturday, May 26.

Saved from a Knock-Out.

In a prizefight at the Hercules Club in Brooklyn last night "Eddie" Gardner's brother "threw up the sponge" in the nineteenth round to prevent "Dave" Sullivan from knocking him out.

PRACTICE OF COLUMBIA CREWS

The Boys Have Their First Chance to Use Sliding Seats and Shorten Up Their Stroke.

The Columbia University crews used their slides yesterday for the first time since they were boated on the Harlem River, now more than two weeks ago. Up to the present time Dr. Walter Peet, who is coaching the men, has been devoting his entire attention to the body swing, reach, and blade work, the men using the fixed seats instead of the slides. Rowing from a stationary position necessitated their reaching out and taking a long stroke, at the same time making the full body swing. This was exactly Dr. Peet's object in ordering the men not to use the slides, and it has worked remarkably well, there having been a marked improvement in the work of both the freshmen and 'Varsity crews during the past few days.

As soon as the men began using the slides yesterday the stroke was shortened up perceptibly, but it will only take a week's work to lengthen it out again. Although six crews were boated yesterday, their afternoon's work was not oversatisfactory, owing to the gale of wind which swept the river, and not only kicked up a very nasty sea, but made it almost impossible to do any good blade work, especially when rowing against the wind, which at times would catch the barge and bring it almost to a standstill. Going with the wind the barges went like arrows from a crossbow, the crews taking long, easy strokes that fairly lifted the craft.

The first and best 'Varsity crew boated during the day was composed of Stewart, bow; Southack, 2; Mount, 3; Irvine, 4; Smith, 5; Mackay, 6; Nash, 7; Lawrence, stroke, and Bogue, coxswain. They left the float of the Union Boat Club in god shape, and started to give Old Borea a wrestling match, the bout lasting about twenty minutes, which time was consumed in reaching the Madison Avenue Bridge. Considerable water was shipped, but not enough to necessitate putting in shore and bailing out. On the return trip the men used every inch of their slides, and hit up such a lively stroke that they almost lost Dr. Peet in the launch Mickey. As they passed the boathouse the crew were rowing about twenty-eight strokes to the minute, reaching out well and geting in the leg drive at the proper time and when it told the most. Their blade work was excellent, considering the choppy water.

The second 'Varsity crew boated was composed of Brinckerhoff, bow; Hinoy, 2; Gilsey, 3; Weeks, 4; Suydam, 5; Coerr, 6; Burke, 7; Jackson, stroke, and McClure, coxswain. Under the circumstances they made a very good showing, but did not take to the slide as well as the members of the first crew, and returned to the float after a three-mile pull, which was equal to about nine on an ordinary day, pretty well fagged out.

The freshmen crews did good work, but shortened their stroke up the instant they started using the slides, so that Dr. Peet had plenty of use for his megaphone, and no end of emphatic orders. About the most promising of the freshmen crews boated yesterday was composed of Cornell, bow; Smithers, 2; Leuerts, 3; Weeks, 4; Iselin, 5; Bates, 6; Orr, 7; O'Loughlin, stroke, and Duforcq, coxswain. This crew showed marked improvement yesterday, and took fairly well to the slides.

BALL PLAYERS AT PRACTICE.

A more propitious day for baseball practice than yesterday could not be wished for, and the members of the New York team put in about five hours' work at the Polo Grounds. "They may talk all they like about practice in the South," said Davis, when he came out in the afternoon, "but I don't believe that a team in the South ever had a day finer than this."

Two more players reported for work yesterday, Gleason and Hickman being on hand when the morning practice began. Hawley is expected to-day, and then the team will be complete, with the exception of Van Haltren. It is beginning to appear as though the old centre fielder is determined to remain away, and there is no longer any doubt that the cause of Van Haltren's indifference is due to a disagreement over the question of salary.

The practice yesterday was better than on any previous day. Rusie pitched at intervals to the batters, and while he did not try to "speed" or curve the ball, he showed by his movements that his arm is perfectly sound, which means that Rusie is as good as he ever was. Gleason was not long getting into his old time "swing," and in the afternoon gave a splendid exhibition of fielding around second base. Hickman, as a gentle reminder of what his prowess is, hit a ball that Gettig p

TUNNEL STRIKE WAS BRIEF

Heated Argument Stopped by Contractor's Arrival.

Mr. Pilkington Agreed to the Delegate's Terms and Dirt Scoops Were Set Flying Again.

Rapid Transit clashed with the Knights of Labor yesterday, and after two hours surrendered to the workingmen's organization. The contest was carried on by James Talley, representing capital, as embodied in Contractor James Pilkington, and Walking Delegate William Cheathan, commanding Henry Russell, who runs the hoisting engine at the side of the trench in Bleecker Street, where the sewer is to be depressed below the tunnel level.

This engine jerks the dirt out of the excavation as fast as a score of Italian laborers can loosen it, slides it along a trolley cable in great scoops, and empties it into the waiting wagons.

The question at issue was whether Russell should continue to work for $2.50 a day or receive $18 a week and $3.50 a day for overtime. It seems that Safety Association of Steam Engineers, No. 1,943, K. of L., was carrying out a strike ordered weeks ago to take effect on April 1 to obtain the rate of wages which Mr. Pilkington granted for all its 250 members, and in this it is backed by the Emmett Association of Rock Drillers, with 500 members, who are trying to get $2.75 a day. Delegate Cheethan was deputed to see that Russell obeyed the mandate of the union.

The strike was waged with much heated language until Mr. Pilkington appeared on the field at 10 o'clock. When he saw Russell's engine standing idle and Russell standing near by, smoking a cigar, he asked what he meant.

"I'm on strike," replied Russell, "and I want $3.50 a day."

Mr. Pilkington reflected for a minute, and then said, "all right, go ahead with your work."

Russell was just about to resume work when Walking Delegate Cheatham called a halt. "Don't you touch that engine until I tell you," he said, and then addressing Mr. Pilkington, he told him that before Russell could resume work he, Mr. Pilkington, would have to make arrangements regarding about fifteen other engineers who worked on up-town jobs of his.

Mr. Pilkington promised to pay them the advanced rate, too, and then Cheatham asked him why he had discharged two engineers for agitating among the men. Mr. Pilkington replied that he had discharged them because he had no work for them.

"That is a satisfactory explanation," said Cheatham, "but if they have not been discharged for want of work you will have another strike on your hands."

Russell was then allowed to resume work.

Immediately the pressure began to mount in the steam gauge, and soon the scoops were flying along the cables at a rate which bid fair to make up the time lost before the day was done. Good feeling was entirely restored.

RAPID TRANSIT LINE COMPANY.

August Belmont, President of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, yesterday gave the following further particulars concerning the operating company of which E. P. Bryan is to be General Manager:

"It is being organized for the purpose of giving effect in an official form to what is popularly known as an advisory committee of experts to follow the progress of construction and make recommendations to the construction company, from the sole point of view of the operating company's ultimate interests. When incorporated it will have a paid-up capital of only $100,000, for the present, all of which will be in the treasury of the construction company, and in such form as to be easily augmented to the necessary dimensions when the occasion arises.

"Mr. Deyo will be the Chief Engineer officially of this company, as well as of the construction company, and the operating company, from time to time, will have such additions to its staff as developments require. The offices will be located close to the construction company's, in the Park Row Building."

Many bids for sub-contracts for the various sections of the road have been received at the office of the construction company, and it was expected that they would be opened yesterday, but Secretary Frederick Evans said that it had been decided to wait until to-day, when Mr. McDonald expects to be in his office all day, after his trip to Atlantic City.

SUES ANDREW ONDERDONK.

Miers F. Truett of San Francisco has brought suit against Andrew Onderdonk, the unsuccessful bidder on the rapid transit contract, for an accounting of a partnership which ceased to exist about twenty years ago. The case came up in the Supreme Court yesterday on a motion made by Mr. Onderdonk's attorney for a bill of particulars.

According to the papers, the men were related by marriage, and in 1877 formed a partnership in the contracting business in San Francisco. In 1879 the contractors arranged to bid on building portions of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Truett alleges that he spent one year going over the sections and making estimates. He was called back to San Francisco, and he alleges that later Mr. Onderdonk made a contract with the road. This contract involved about $8,000,000 worth of work. Mr. Onderdonk could not carry on the contract alone, so he arranged with D. O. Mills of New York to finance the undertaking.

Later Mr. Truett sued for a dissolution of partnership, he says, and was awarded $32,000. This was ten years ago. Now he alleges that he finds he did not get his full share of the proceeds of the undertaking, as he discovered by accident that the net profits on the contract were over $500,000, and he wants the original arbitration and settlement of his claim set aside and a new accounting made to him by Mr. Onderdonk, as he says he was deceived into making a settlement that ought not to have been made.

Counsel for Mr. Onderdonk declared in his argument that all Mr. Onderdonk received from the contract was a salary of $6,000 a year for managing the work, and that a complete settlement had been made with Mr. Truett.

The argument will be continued this morning.

ELEVATED EXTENSION BEGUN.

Work on the foundations for the Third Avenue Elevated Road extension from the present terminus of the suburban branch at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue to Fordham was begun at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The digging was started about twenty-five feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street by about 150 laborers employed by Naughton & Co., the contractors. It was denied on Saturday that the contract had been awarded to this firm. It was remarked yesterday that there was not an Italian laborer on the job, and it was said that none would be employed.

Before 5 o'clock last evening the Belgian block pavement for twenty-five holes had been removed and about a dozen holes had been dug to a depth of about seven feet. Four men were employed at each hole and a foreman to watch them. As the dirt was thrown up on the street it was removed by carts. A yard is to be established at One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Third Avenue, where material will be stored and the work of mixing the concrete for the foundations will be carried on.

The work is to be under the personal supervision of Mr. Rossboro. When asked a question in regard to the work he replied that he has not a bureau of information, and that he was there to attend to his business and not to waste any time talking to reporters.

SQUEEZED BY BOND TRUST?

Liquor Dealers Say They Have Had Hint to Patronize It.

Reports were flying around yesterday and Sunday that as a result of the recent consolidation of eight of the nine fidelity and casualty companies doing business in this State the so-called Platt-Croker combination was exerting political influence to secure business at the expense of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York.

The consolidated companies are charging $16 for liquor license bonds; the other company demands only $10.

As the story goes, political heelers, both Democratic and Republican, are visiting saloon keepers and others and suggesting that a regard for their welfare demands they shall patronize the trust.

It was also stated that the consolidated concerns had created a black list, said to contain 460 names, whose bonds would not be guaranteed; that applications were being held, and applicants would not know of their rejection until May 1, when the proprietors of the resorts would have to suspend business until individual securities could be furnished.

In the consolidation are the Aetna Indemnity Company, the American Bonding and Trust Company, the American Surety Company, the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, the National Surety Company, the Union Surety Company, and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company. The consolidation has offices on the eighth floor of 1 Madison Avenue. A. F. Schwannecke is General Manager. Courtlandt D. Learned represents the anti-consolidation company on the floor below. Mr. Schwannecke said yesterday:

"It is true we have a black list, but there is no truth in the report that any persons representing the consolidated companies are seeking to intimidate saloon keepers because Mr. Platt is in one of our companies and Mr. Croker is interested in another. During the first years that the Raines law was in operation many saloon keepers patronized Andrew Freedman's company on the assumption that it would furnish protection. But after a short time that belief faded away, and those procuring bonds realized that the small premiums paid were no guarantee of protection. There were so many revocations of licenses that the companies found the business unprofitable, and decided on consolidation.

"We have agents at work learning the exact character of places whose owners want us to bond them. These agents are not permitted to enter the places and talk with the proprietors. We are determined not to bond any place that is liable to get into trouble. All applications are acted upon within forty-eight hours after their receipt, so the story that we intend to hold them until May 1 is untrue. Our black list is quite large, and your estimate (460) is not much out of the way. We will not bond a man who keeps a disorderly place."

Mr. Learned admitted that his company also has a black list, but said it is not so large as that of the consolidated companies.

"The caution displayed by the bonding companies," he continued, "is due to the vigilance and energy manifested by Commissioner Lyman and other officers of the Excise Department in enforcing the provisions of the Raines liquor law. I understand that more than twenty licenses were revoked up the State last week, and the bonding companies will have to make good. My information is that the department will refuse individual sureties, and liquor dealers must do business with the bonding companies."

Deputy Commissioner George Hilliard of the State Excise Department said:

"I have received no communication from Commissioner Lyman forbidding the acceptance of individual sureties. I shall accept any good surety, and to-day several licenses have been ordered issued on bonds subscribed to by private individuals. I know nothing of alleged attempts at intimidation."

Nevertheless, many saloon keepers whose names, for obvious reasons, cannot be used, assert they have been given to understand that it will be to their interest to pay the consolidated companies $16 for what they can get from the other company, outside the consolidation, for $10.

NEW MOVE IN SUGAR WAR.

Price of Coffee Cut, and Receiver for Woolson Spice Company Applied For.

Wall Street had evidence yesterday that the sugar war had been carried into the coffee field. The Woolson Spice Company, in which the Arbuckles have an interest, but which is controlled by the American Sugar Refining Company, cut the price of package coffee yesterday to 9½ cents a pound, a cut of one-half a cent in the pound. This move had been threatened and was not much of a surprise. The Arbuckles promptly met the cut, and have also applied for a receiver for the Woolson Spice Company, claiming that their interests are being injured in its management.

Henry O. Havemeyer refused himself to reporters yesterday. Representatives of the Arbuckles were disinclined to discuss the situation, but pointed out that the price of raw coffee had gone down, and therefore a fall in the price of roast coffee was not unnatural. James H. Post, representing B. H. Howell, Son & Co., declared that the fall in raw coffee did not really explain the cut. "If there were no trade war," said he, "they would be glad to make all the profit they could anyway."

American Sugar Refining Company stock was heavily traded in yesterday, selling between 107⅞ and 103¼. It closed at 105½, a net loss of 2⅝ points.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 2.—Arbuckle & Co. have asked the courts to appoint a receiver for the Woolson Spice Company and for an injunction to prevent E. O. Havemeyer, James Secor, John H. Doyle and others from using the big Toledo plant against Arbuckle in the coffee-sugar war.

The plaintiffs, Arbuckle, William V. R. Smith, James N. Jarvie, and William A. Jamieson claim to be the holders of the minority part of the stock, sixty-one shares. They say that F. M. Brigham, James Secor, and John H. Doyle hold the rest, 1,739 shares, representing the Havemeyer interests, and the present fight is but a continuation of the long list of battles which these rival factions have waged in the East and West, and before in Toledo.

The plaintiffs allege that the defendants have conducted the business in such a way that it is now losing, where three years ago it was making a mint of money. This is done, they allege, so as to crowd them out and cheat them from a part in the dividends. They ask the court for a dozen different things, which, when boiled down, means that the court is to take hold of the business and investigate it from top to bottom and adjudge what portion of the dividends are due the plaintiffs. A general accounting is asked for, as well as a receiver to take charge of the business.

MANY RESCUES AT A FIRE.

Passer-by Carries Women and Boys from Blazing Tenement.

A number of persons were rescued from the four-story brick tenement house at 526 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street yesterday afternoon during a fire which nearly destroyed the building.

The fire was discovered by a young man passing by, who said he was Peter Alleman, and who, after sending in an alarm, ran back to the house to help the tenants out.

Alleman found the tenants rushing into the street, and smoke ascending in dense volumes through the building. He ran round to the rear of the house, and found that there were fire escapes there. He climbed to the second floor, where he found Mrs. Johanna Ryan, her son Michael, eighteen years old; Frank, ten years old, and a baby, Margaret, a month old. They had all been overcome by smoke. He carried Mrs. Ryan out to the fire escape on his shoulder and succeeded in placing her in the care of neighbors, who resuscitated her. He went back and carried down the younger boy, and then made a third trip, and this time rescued Michael.

The latter recovered in a few seconds, and remembering that the baby was in the room, ran up the fire escape and groped about the room till he found her in her crib. The boy got her out safely, and neighbors took care of the child.

Alleman meanwhile made another trip up the fire-escape, and on the fourth floor found Mrs. John McNamee, sixty years old, unable to help herself, while with her was her daughter Aggie trying to find some way to get her mother out. Alleman carried Mrs. McNamee out and down the fire-escape, the daughter following. They reached the ground safely, and friends took care of them.

The rest of the tenants got out of the building by means of the fire-escapes or the stairs.

It was estimated the loss would be at least $10,000.

On the way to the fire Engine 38 broke a rear axle, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, and Capt. Stephen Cartwright and Driver John Robinson were thrown off. Capt. Cartwright received a concussion of the brain and severe bruises of the body. Robinson was shaken up and bruised. Both men had to be taken to the Manhattan Hospital.

COLUMBIA TRUSTEES MEET.

Make Position of Teachers' College Similar to That of Barnard.

A meeting of the Trustees of Columbia University was held yesterday. A revised agreement between Columbia and Teachers' College was considered and ratified. Teachers' College now holds a position in the university similar to that which Barnard holds. President Low of Columbia is the President ex officio of Teachers' College, while Teachers' College will be represented by its Dean in the university Faculty, and will issue its diplomas and degrees at the regular Columbia commencement, in June.

A statute was made establishing the Carl Schurz Fellowship in German language and literature. The scholarship is funded by $10,000, which was subscribed by the German-American citizens of New York to commemorate the seventieth birthday of Mr. Schurz.

Dr. James D. Egbert, Adjunct Professor of Latin, was promoted to be Professor of Roman Archaeology and Epigraphy; Mortimer L. Earl, Ph. D., was appointed Professor of Classical Philology in Barnard College, and George J. Daylis, Ph. D., was appointed Prize Lecturer on Ecclesiastical Organization and Government.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, April 3.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called in Room 124, Post Office Building by Lacombe, J., at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

8—Watts vs. Weston.
11—Wood vs. Bennett.
12—Wood vs. Hearsh.
15—Brenkmeya vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
18—Fowell vs. Tribune Association.
19—Watts vs. Whitman.
20—Citizens' Bank of R. vs. Whitman.
23—Holcombe vs. Hearst
24—Schenck vs. Sun Pr. & Pub. Co.
31—Sicard vs. Lieutand.
50—Newton Rub. Wks. vs. Oliver.
51—U. S. vs. Vaupel.
52—Sanborn vs. Hornthal.
53—U. S. vs. Van Wesel.
54—Same vs. same.
55—Same vs. same.
56—Same vs. same.
57—Same vs. same.
58—Dooley vs. Tumsen.
59—Odell vs. Ernesty.
60—Norton vs. Whitman.
61—Candelaira & Durango M. Co. vs. Rothwood.
62—Maas vs. Hoffstadt.
63—Gazzam vs. Simpson
64—U. S. vs. Lyman.
65—Jamison vs. Tinsley.
66—Farrell vs. Lieutand, &c., Columbia College.
69—Sun Print. & Pub. Co. vs. Assoc. Press.
70—Huber vs. Met. St. Railway.
71—Loeffler vs. Hill.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motions in bankruptcy.

In re Abraham Meyers.
In re Al. & H. Rozinsky.
In re A. J. Litchfield.
In re Rosenberg & Barnett.
In re Alex. Dookler.
In re I. Nichthauser.
In re Brooklyn & Coney Island R. R.
In re Theodore Demmerle.
In re Richard B. Ditzel.
In re David M. Torrey.
In re Louis Lewensohn.
In re Benjamin S. Wise.
In re N. Y. China & Glass Toy Co.
In re Hy. Lessem.
In re Cohen & Smith.
In re Frank N. Gill.
Admiralty calendar, called at 11 A. M.
2—Parsons vs. Patterson.
22—McWilliams vs. Scow No. 6.
27—Sutcliffe vs. Seligman.
34—Bliven vs. SS. Florence.
35—Golden vs. Gillespie.
37—Clyde vs. Kainer & Co.
39—Goddard vs. Ship Cornet.
43—Smith vs. Booth.
45—M. & C. Dredg. Co. vs. City of N. Y.
54—U. S. & Australia SS. Co. vs. Holman.
25—Newport News S. B. &c., Co. vs. Barge F. A. Georger.
63—Davis vs. SS. Strathgyle.
64—Atlantic & Mex. Gulf SS. Co. vs. Guggenheim.
70—Tucker vs. Gallagher
87—Hill Bros. vs. SS. Naranja.
56—Hansen vs. SS. Geo. Farwell.
79—Browning vs. SS. Ely.
28—Milliken vs. Scows Boaz and Arizona.
84—Brainerd vs. Tug Stephen Decatur.
85—Francis vs. SS. St. Paul.
86—Smith vs. Davies.
87—Hopcluid vs. Schooner D. J. Sawyer
88—Meyers vs. Tug Lyndhurst.
89—Anderson vs. Munson.
90—N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co. vs. Tug Municipal.
91—Wood vs. Schooner S. M. Bird.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 416, 454, 352, 376, 891, 705, 404, 466.

DECISIONS.

Supreme Court — Appellate Division — First Department.

Arthur P. Mills and another, as trustees, &c., respondents, vs. Lavinia Frances Mills et al., appellants.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, with costs to the cestuie que trustent, the plaintiffs, and the appellant, the Museum of Fine Arts, payable out of the estate. Opinions by Rumsey, Ingraham, and Patterson, JJ., and Van Brunt, P. J., (Patterson, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Clarence H. Wildes et al., respondents, vs. John A. Robinson, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant, to abide event. Opinions by Rumsey and O'Brien, JJ., (O'Brien and Ingraham, JJ., dissenting.)

Louis Gans, appellant, vs. Frederick J. Lancaster, respondent.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and affirmed as modified, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

Atlantic Trust Company, as trustee, respondent, vs. John A. Holdgworth, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and decided on consolidation against appellant. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

James J. Jeffries et al., respondents, vs. George H. Huber, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Mercantile National Bank of New York, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs; leave given to appeal to Court of Appeals.

Moton D. Moss, appellant, vs. George T. Wilson, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Seaboard National Bank, appellant, vs. Smith M. Weed, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

James D. Putnam, respondent, vs. Henderson, Hull & Co., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

William C. Lesster, respondent, vs. The Lawyers' Surety Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, a new trial ordered, with leave to appellant, to abide event. Opinion by Rumsey, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

Frederick Porcella, an infant, &c., appellant, vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant, to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

William E. Wamsley, respondent, vs. the Atlas Steamship Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

John Mulhall, appellant, vs. Bradley & Currier Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Barrett, J.

Louis Routenberg, appellant, vs. Morris Schweitzer, respondent.—Determination of Appellate Term affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

William Lester, as trustee, respondent, vs. Emma R. Sellers, Impleaded, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to demurring defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer in twenty days on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by McLaughlin, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., (Van Brunt, P. J., and Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Decatur W. Davis, respondent, vs. the Standard National Bank, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Rumsey and Barrett, JJ.

Hoffman House of New York, as trustee, appellant, vs. Edward S. Stokes, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Barrett and McLaughlin, JJ., (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

The National Gramophone Corporation, appellant, vs. American Talking Machine Company, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

In the matter of the estate of Florence May Welsh et al., infants.—Decree reversed, with costs, and matter sent back to the Surrogate, as directed in opinion. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Frederick Burnham, appellant, vs. James D. Wells, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to extent indicated in opinion, without costs.—Opinion by Barrett, J.

Boesenberg, appellant, vs. Emma Boesenberg, respondent.—Order modified, as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam.

James D. Putnam, respondent, vs. Henderson, Hull & Co., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

In the matter of Colonial Park.—Motion denied.

Charles Doll and another vs. Matthew Coogan et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

John Rheinwald vs. New York Cab Company.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Johannes Schroeder vs. John M. Young.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

William R. Montgomery vs. Brush Electric Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Emma Clark Tweddle vs. New York Life Insurance Company et al.—Motion denied.

Elizabeth Rhoades, as administratrix, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and case sent back to court below, with directions to grant preference. Opinion per curiam.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

1—Waegener vs. Moss.
4—Dermody vs. York
6—Alexander vs. Brady
12—Merritt vs. Smith.
15—Wambser vs. R. H. Wolff & Co.
16—Conant vs. Jones.
18—Country Club Land Assn. vs. Lohbauer.
Chaurant vs. Maillard.
Leach vs. Thornton.
Felix vs. Devlin.
Cragin vs. O'Connell
Kinoy vs. Greenberg.
Ailing vs. Davis.
Healey vs. Ins. Co. of State of Penn.
Bigelow vs. Tilden.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Truett vs. Onderdonk 1½—In re Tuska.
2—Press Pub. Co. vs. Fargo.
3—In re Worthington Co.
4—Barbieri vs. Hyde.
5—Wolfe vs. Consol. G. Co.
5½—Harlan vs. Dankel.
6—Wood vs. Coler.
7—Handler vs. D. E. Culver Co.
8—Vereinigte Furstfabriken vs. Rogers.
9—Greary vs. Greary.
10—Maguire vs. Wells-Fargo & Co.
11—Fallick vs. Ely.
12—In re Kohn.
13—Hencken vs. Stileck.
14—Suydam vs. Sugarman.
15—Howard vs. Gleson.
16—State Bank vs. Schoenberg.
17—Clark vs. Coler.
18—Smith vs. same.
19—Robbins vs. Aldrich.
20—Fettrecht vs. Martin
21—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
22—Bush vs. Coler.
23—Johnson vs. Gallo.
24—Mathey vs. Bruck.
25—Mathey vs. Lynch.
26—Vandewater vs. Mosler.
27—In re Persch.
28—Pomeroy vs. Sippell.
29—In re Jackson.
30—Silverman vs. Silverman.
31—Cranston vs. Cranston.
32—Nat. Bank of the Republic vs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.
33—Flatley vs. Wheeler.
34—Krupensky vs. same.
35—Rehage vs. same.
36—Douglas vs. same.
37—Keating vs. same.
38—Keating vs. same.
39—Dowling vs. same.
40—Burk vs. same.
41—Burke vs. Police Commissioners, &c.
42—Douglass vs. same.
43—Keating vs. same.
44—Rehage vs. same.
45—Devlin vs. same.
46—Dowling vs. same.
47—Burtham vs. Peterson.
48—Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn. vs. same.
49—In re 10th Av.
50—Cohen vs. Watterman.
51—Jones vs. Newhall.
52—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Nash.
53—F. Martin & Brother Mfg. Co. vs. Heywick.
54—Lembeck vs. Met. Building Co.
55—Matter of Kennedy.
56—People, &c., vs. Hillman.
57—Lozier vs. Leggett.
58—Keller vs. Keller.
59—Henderson, Hull & Co. vs. McNalley.
60—Pokorny vs. Pokorny
61—Zindler vs. Frank.
62—Appleby vs. Sewards
63—Matter of Fordham Road.
64—Mund vs. Man. Ry.
65—People, &c., vs. Hillard.
66—Brown vs. Brown.
67—Lord vs. Lord.
68—Rhoades vs. Schwarts.
69—Maeder vs. Schults.
70—Lewin vs. Tombin.
71—Klinger vs. Markowitz.
72—Bank vs. same.
73—In re Stone.
74—In re Phoenix.
75—Barbieri vs. City of New York.
76—Loftus vs. Oppenheim.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re E. 138th St.
2—In re Public Place at 138th St.
3—Knutti vs. Knutti.
4—Vietor vs. Lewis.
5—Same vs. same.
6—Same vs. same.
1265—Hogan vs. Simpson.
1292—Hogan vs. Simpson
1305—Rapp vs. Jetter.
1306—Kenyon vs. Graves Preferred causes.
1311—Haumer vs. Thompson.
4688—Consol. Fruit Jar Co. vs. Feltner.
4841—Humphreys vs. Rose.
4686—Potter vs. Feltner.
4629—Goldman, Sachs & Co. vs. same.
4572—Neely vs. Prensky.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

4424—Kopp vs. White.
4402—Hecht vs. Fechter.
3666—Carrell vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
4603—Innuse vs. Innuse.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4899.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier and Hennessy for the People.

1—Julle Mono.
2—Hamilton Revelle. Olga Nethersole, Marcus M. Mayer, Theodore Moss.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

13087—McNally vs. Cutting.
12143—Wilkenfeld vs. Wachsman.
12001—O'Neill vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
12062—Sweyd vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12119—Cash vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
12177—Fitzgerald vs. Rodgers.
12181—Kemp vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8467—Sanders vs. Porter.
11836—Sandford vs. McDonald.
11839—Schreiber vs. Joseph.
11840—Le Brun vs. City of New York.
11841—Same vs. same.
11901—Same vs. same.
11928—Feldman vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
11962—Fein vs. Barron.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

5505—Banman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7295—Paolillo vs. Faber.
7323—Fox vs. Powers.
7388—Mitchell vs. City of New York.
5584—De Hierapolis vs. Lawrence.
7594—Figman vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
7601—Barstow Stove Co. vs. Malhern Steam Heating Co.
7629—Struck vs. Baar.
4867—McKernan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7720—Fogerty vs. Andre.
7491—Hibbe vs. Adelberk
5717—Schlenger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6767—Cobb vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
8106—Crossman vs. Lurmann.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7829.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

9469—Podmore vs. South Brooklyn Savings Institution.
7358—Waldman vs. Merritt & Chapman Derrick & W. Co.
2216—Mulligan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
13327—Underwood vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
7231—Kelly vs. Ely.
7543—Miller vs. Doll.
7518—Cleary vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
2474—Disbrow vs. Union Ry. Co.
2855—Richardson vs. Hinck.
7653—State Banking Co. vs. Heidenheimer.
7663—Anderson vs. Callendar.
7685—Nally vs. Becker.
7682—Stafford vs. Bringham.
7695—Chatterton vs. Britton.
7708—Duckworth vs. Crow.
7704—Same vs. same.
7706—Jansen vs. Consol. Gas Co.
7707—Johnson vs. Wallach.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Pedro Louis Mora.
2—John Rae.
3—Alvat Hall.
4—John H. Wilson.
5—Elizabeth B. White.
6—Francis Flynn.
7—Kate C. Kelly.
8—James Glynn.
9—Maurits F. H. De Haas.
10—John J. Fitzsimmons.
11—Wm. Bloomfield.
12—Thomas W. Evans.
13—Wm. McNamara.
14—Josephine Dreisacher
15—Gerret G. Vanderbilt
16—Margaret B. Hunter.
17—John Miller.
18—Eliza D. Sullivan.
19—Johanna Pollar.
20—Henry Page.
21—Annie Abrams.
22—Adelaide David.
23—Elizabeth Schmidlapp.
24—Alice E. Myers.
25—Maria Mee or McKnight.
26—Aaron Adams.
27—Mary McGee.
28—Edward C. Mosser.
29—Edward J. Focke.
30—Thomas A. Cummins.
31—Maggie L. Sutherland.
32—Ellen L. Dunn.
33—Patrick Martin.
34—Bersie Galligan.
35—Otto Helmken.
36—Patrick Cumian.
37—Thomas Farrell.
38—George Kubler.
39—James Leary.
40—Hannah D. Symonds.
41—Adelbert R. Klemm.
42—Caroline R. Thomas.
43—Archer Eichelman.
44—Maria C. Bishop.
45—Herman Koenig.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Mary Dempsey.
Bertha Finck.
Mary E. Hays.
Mary Foy.
Pierre M. Thomson.
Maria Lange.
Mary S. Chilton.
Lizzie Knaus.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1554—Contested will of Maria Ann Knoblauch.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1558—Stein vs. Sickels.
2279—McKenna vs. Cody
1977—Bradley vs. Whiteside.
1459—Bernheimer vs. Ihs
1559—Leeson vs. Horgan
2488—Rottenberg vs. Met. St. Ry.
2489—Gaushorn vs. Henley.
2495—Hatch vs. Casey.
2496—L. De Marsener Co. vs. Dreshout.
984—O'Brien vs. Union Railway.
1953—Colten vs. Dabe.
2503—Cauchois vs. Grand Central R. E. Inv. Co.
595—Daly vs. Ringler.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2436—Levy vs. Compagnie Generale, &c.
2394—Thompson vs. Met. St. Ry.
2438—Stecher vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2421—Stins vs. Met. St. Ry.
2465—Klein vs. same.
2529—Weatherby vs. Dennison.
2642—Orently vs. Steinman.
2843—Horowitz vs. same.
2332—Sergansky vs. Sintoro.
2413—Lichter vs. Met. St. Ry.
2414—Kahn vs. same.
2577—Cowen vs. Wethered.
2586—Schumann vs. Childs.
2390—Flynn vs. Met. St. Railway.
2402—Recknitzer vs. Met. St. Ry.
2403—Horwath vs. same.
2143—Bailey vs. Met. St. Ry.
2302—Mohr vs. Wetherell.
2632—Meyer vs. De Piasse.
2515—France vs. Watson
2555—Farmers' Feed Co. vs. D. Stevenson Brew. Co.
1832—Cahnmann vs. Met. St. Ry.
1812—Borham vs. same.
885—Siegel-Cooper Co. vs. same.
1516—Stearns vs. Rosenberg.
135—Keale vs. Franklin Brass & Bronze Co.
1921—Wheeler vs. Leventritt.
960—Horowitz vs. Bernstein.
1813—Finkelstein vs. Weintraub.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimmons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2357—Farengo vs. Met. St. Ry. &
1626—Kennenberg vs. Balcolm.
1984—Campbell vs. Texas Central R. R.
1988—Coe vs. Van Raltz.
1996—Sanitary Plumber, &c., vs. Granat.
1533—Weisberger vs. Grunwald.
451—Myers vs. Markowitz.
1758—Oussain vs. Ransom.
2219—Crane Co. vs. Trusley.
2227—Beracque vs. Teitelbaum.
2238—Providente vs. same.
1989—Helene vs. Hornthal.
1714—Bartlet vs. Martin.
1418—O'Connell vs. Mooney.
2226—Steiner vs. Met. St. Ry.
2361—Jacobson vs. same.
1080—Bowes vs. Goepel.
1387—Fishman vs. White

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4391—Moechel vs. O'Leary.
4253—Weeker vs. Lefsct.
4240—Stone vs

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
B and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Ast P. Potter. S. E. Kirkham.

Potter & Kirkham
BANKERS & BROKERS.
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members Cons. Stock Exchange of N. Y.
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AND BONDS FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.
Special Attention Given to Investment Securities.
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LOCAL SECURITIES
27 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

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Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

LIQUID AIR
STOCK $4.75 A SHARE TILL THURSDAY, APRIL 5.
Positively no more stock will be offered at $4.75 a share after above date.
(Par Value $10, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.)
Subscriptions from one share to one thousand shares received by mail or in person. Make all checks and P. O. orders payable to
NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.,
Fiscal Office, 124 World Bldg., New York.
☞FACTS: We have made liquid air, and claim that our invention is the most economical, therefore the best in the market. Meet our inventor, and let us prove our claim.
Dewar received medal from Smithsonian College for discovery of liquid air.

The Helena Water & Electric Power Company.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Trustee holds $21,000, which, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund, is to be invested in bonds issued under the Mortgage of April 1st, 1897.
Sealed proposals for the sale of the bonds will be received until 12 o'clock M., April 18th, 1900, and should be addressed to
"The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
" 16-22 William St,
" New York City.
" Proposals for the sale of bonds of the Helena Water & Electric Power Company."
Dated New York, April 3d, 1900.

OFFICE OF THE
Western New York & Pennsylvania Railway Company,
Philadelphia, March 20, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company Stock Trust Certificates will be exchangeable for certificates of the capital stock of said company on and after April 1, 1900.
Holders of said Stock Trust Certificates will, at said time, present their certificates to the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, New York City, and receive in exchange therefor orders on the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company for the same number of shares of its capital stock as represented by said certificates.
Upon presentation of such orders at the office of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company, No. 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., capital stock of the said railway company will be issued therefor.
J. R. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT SINKING FUND.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, will receive offers of the Equipment Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Series A, dated May 1, 1899, to the aggregate amount of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) par value, at or under par.
Tenders may be made until 12 M. Tuesday, May 1, 1900.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, April 3, 1900.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, DEVELOPING INTO the most important seaport, with the finest harbor south of New York. Millions being spent by the Southern Pacific Railway Co. in new docks and terminals, making Galveston the Gulf terminus of its vast transcontinental and Texas systems. The second cotton export port, the second only to New York in grain exports. No city in the country offers such opportunities for profitable investments in the way of jobbing houses, manufactories, and real estate. Write H. M. TRUEHEART & CO., Galveston, Texas, for maps and information. First class New York references.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis B. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, Vice Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1900,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
$7,000 Houston & Tex. Cent. R. R. 1 Mtge. L. G. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1937.
$9,000 Jeffersonville, Mad. & Ind. R. R. 1 Mtge 7 p. c. Bonds, 1906.
$1,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. (Pitts. Junct. & Middle Div.) 3½ p. c. Bonds, 1925.
12 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$2,000 Chic. & Northwest R. R. Sink. Fund 6 p. c. Bonds, 1929.
$5,000 Maryland Ice Co. 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$5,000 Omaha Water Co., 4 p. c. Bonds, 1946.
(By order of Administrators.)
$2,500 Full paid Policy issued by Mutual Life Ins. Co., N. Y., on Life of Daniel J. Noyes.
$167.30 Promissory Note, Wm. H. Randel, dated July 19, 1896, pay. 1 yr. after date.
100 shs. Washington Water Power Co. of Spokane, Wash.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. American Chicle Co. pref.
5 shs. American Chicle Co. common.
8 shs. Journeay & Burnham Co. common.
$10,000 Southern Light & Traction Co. 5 p. c. Coll. Trust Bonds, 1949.
10 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
$1,000 Coxsackie & Greenville Traction Co. 1 Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1929.
84 shs. Farmers' Feed Co. of N. J.
25 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
10 shs. German-American Bank.
25 shs. Importers' & Trad. Nat. Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
38 shs. Western Nat. Bank.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
$4,000 Standard Gaslight Co. 1 Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1930.
$9,500 Maine Cen. R. R. Consl. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1912.
20 shs. New Amsterdam Casualty Co.
10 shs. 5th Avenue Trust Company.
$10,000 Union Ferry Co. 1 Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1920.
$35,000 Detroit & Lima Northern R. R. 5 p. c. 50 Bds., Colonial Trust Co. Receipts.
25 shs. Western Nat. Bank.
5 shs. American Exch. Nat. Bank.
9 shs. 4th Nat. Bank.
40 shs. Chatham Bank.
5 shs. Leather Manf. Nat. Bank.
70 shs. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
9 shs. Union Trust Co.
10 shs. Western Nat. Bank.
$9,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds.
20 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
$85,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. Termi. Imp. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1923, Guar.
$16,000 Grand River Coal & Coke Co. 1 Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1919.
10 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Bank of New York.
40 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. pref'd.
75 shs. American Surety Co.
100 shs. Merchants' Nat. Bank.
25 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co.
50 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
100 shs. Mahoning Coal R. R. common.
8 shs. Consolidated Gas & Electric Co.
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
5 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
30 shs. Schermerhorn Bank.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
1,300 shs. Detroit & Lima Northern R'y.
$1,000 Blooming Park Ass'n 4 p. c. Bond.
400 shs. American Spirits Mnf. Co. common.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
4 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
40 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
$1,000 Union Pacific 4 Mtge. R. R. & Land Grant 4 p. c. Gold Bond, 1947, Reg.
50 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
$10,000 Washington Traction & Elec. 1 Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1949.
20 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
100 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse B Stock.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1900, AT 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
1 share Blooming Grove Park Association. (For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shares Il Progresso Italo Americano Newspaper Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)
100 shares Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Co. of Yukon, preferred, $100 each.
25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each. (By order of Trustees.)
100 shares Imperial Trust Co. of Canada, $100 each, on which $25 per share has been paid up.
5 shares The United Agency Co., Limited, preferred stock, $100 each; fully paid.
5 shares The United Agency Co., Limited, common stock, $100 each; fully paid.
90 shares the Dominion Phosphate and Mining Co., Limited, $100 each; fully paid.
100 shares The Ardsley Co., $100 each; fully paid.
50 shares The Chauncey Realty Co., preferred stock, $100 each; fully paid.
19 60-100 shares The Chauncey Realty Co., preferred stock, $100 each; fully paid.
25 shares The Chauncey Realty Co., common, $100 each; fully paid.
(By order of Executors.)
375 shares Consolidated Telegraph & News Co., $10 each; fully paid.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:

ASHBEL P. FITCH,	WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,	ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING,	HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL,	JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK,	C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER,	S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN,	WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER,	PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD,	EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER,	GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK,	EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN.	FRANK JAY GOULD.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE Certificates of the City Trust Company of New York,
Issued on deposit of
PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Under Bondholders' Protective Agreement
DATED AUGUST 25TH, 1899.
Holders of the above-named certificates are hereby notified that a proposition for the sale of the above-named bonds, or, in case a plan of reorganization is offered, giving the certificate holders the right to participate therein, at their option, has been approved of by the undersigned, and such approval, with a copy of the agreement, lodged with the said City Trust Company of New York and with Messrs. A. Keyser & Company of London, England.
Simon Borg & Company.
New York, March 26th, 1900.
Referring to the foregoing, until further notice the City Trust Company will continue to receive deposits of said bonds. Certificates of said Trust Company issued therefor will have assent and approval of such agreement stamped thereon.
Simon Borg & Company.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Alton
PURCHASE MONEY CERTIFICATES,
ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK UNDER SYNDICATE AGREEMENT OF MARCH 2, 1899:
Notice is hereby given that interest to APRIL 15, 1900, at the rate of four per cent. per annum will be paid on and after APRIL 16, 1900, to the holders of the above certificates, upon presentation thereof at the office of the United States Trust Company of New York, No. 45 Wall Street, New York City, for endorsement of such payment.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Syndicate Managers.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.
To the Stockholders of the
Morton Trust Company:
NOTICE,
Whereas, The respective Boards of Directors of the Morton Trust Company and the State Trust Company under the respective corporate seals of said Companies have made and entered into an agreement for the merger of said Companies in one corporation, having the name "Morton Trust Company," which agreement provides for the surrender of certificates of stock of the present Morton Trust Company for stock of the Morton Trust Company as constituted by said merger, and further prescribes the terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, 38 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of April, in the year nineteen hundred, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting said agreement will be submitted to the stockholders of said Company for their approval.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th of April, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 18th.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. E. VARET, Assistant Secretary.

New York, April 2d, 1900.
At an annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, held on April 2d, 1900, the following were elected as Directors for the ensuing year:
Edwin W. Coggeshall,
William Allen Butler,
William B. Dixon,
John Duer,
Henry E. Howland,
J. Frederic Kernochan,
John T. Lockman,
Franklin B. Lord,
J. Lawrence Marcellus,
David B. Ogden,
Herbert R. Turner,
James M. Varnum,
John Webber,
and at a meeting of the Board of Directors, so chosen, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:
EDWIN W. COGGESHALL, President and General Manager;
DAVID B. OGDEN, First Vice President;
JOHN T. LOCKMAN, Second Vice President;
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary;
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
NOTICE.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 10, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, Penna., on TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1900, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1899, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
At said meeting there will be submitted for approval an agreement, dated May 1, 1899, between the Little Miami Railroad Co., the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. and the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., covering a modification of the lease of the Little Miami Railroad to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Co., dated February 23, 1870.
The transfer books will be closed Saturday, March 31, and reopened on Wednesday, April 11, 1900.
S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
No. 4 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, Cal., March 3d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of San Francisco, Cal. on Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, March 15th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 5th, 1900.
E. C. WRIGHT, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.
New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

New York, March 31st, 1900.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New York Asbestos Manufacturing Company for the election of three Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Secretary, No. 20 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
Dated March 31st, 1900.
HENRY SCHREITER, Secretary.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given you that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio.
CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Norton Point Land Co. for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held pursuant to the by-laws, on the third Wednesday of April, to wit, April 18th, 1900, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at 120 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.
WILLIAM P. RAE, Secty.
Dated April 2d, 1900.

OFFICE OF THE
New York Life Insurance Company,
346 and 348 Broadway, New York City.
An election for Trustees of the third class and for Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Home Office of this Company on Wednesday, 11th April, 1900, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.
Nos. 80-82 William St., New York, March 27, 1900 The annual election for Directors of this company will be held at this office on Tuesday, April 10, 1900. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon, until 1 P. M.
LYMAN CANDEE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MAURICE GRAU OPERA COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the Office of the Company, in the Metropolitan Opera House, Broadway and 39th St., in the City of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1900, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books will close on the 31st day of March and will open on the 11th day of April
ERNEST GOERLITZ, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 26, 1900.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Monday, April 9, 1900. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from April 2 until April 9, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 135th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, March 28, 1900.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra Dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after April 6th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey,
143 Liberty St., New York, April 2d, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable May 1st to Stockholders of record at the close of business April 16th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Monday, April 16th, till the morning of Monday, April 23d.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, April 14th, 1900, preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 2d, and will be reopened on Thursday, May 3d, 1900.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 20th, 1900.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after April 14th. The transfer books will be closed from April 1st to April 14th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, March 31st, 1900.
The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Paul Schwarz & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
The business will be continued by Mr. G. Howard Wilson, together with Messrs. Arthur Kerr Fernie and William Witherspoon, under the firm name of Fernie, Wilson & Co.
PAUL SCHWARZ.
G. HOWARD WILSON.

FERNIE, WILSON & CO.,
No. 1 William Street, New York.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the above firm name for the purpose of doing a general cotton commission business. With them are associated the following special partners, who have contributed $200,000 special capital: Alfred Hood, Walter Kerr Fernie, and Joseph Mann Dixon, of the firm of Hood, Fernie & Co., of Liverpool, and Philipp Heineken and Johannes Vogelsang of the firm of Heineken & Vogelsang of Bremen.
Dated April 2, 1900.
ARTHUR KERR FERNIE,
G. HOWARD WILSON.
WILLIAM WITHERSPOON.

PROPOSALS.

Central Foundry Company.
The holders of the DEBENTURES OF THE CENTRAL FOUNDRY COMPANY are hereby notified by the undersigned that it is prepared to receive proposals up to May 1st, 1900, for the purchase, at the lowest price below 105, "ex coupon," payable May 1st, 1900, of a sufficient number of said Debentures to absorb the sum of $120,281.32, which sum has been set aside for the Sinking Fund by the Board of Directors of the Central Foundry Company.
METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By BEVERLY CHEW,
2d Vice President.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Weather Bureau in its monthly review of weather crop conditions, says:
East of the Mississippi River, except in the Southern States, the season has been generally backward and unfavorable for farm work, with excessive rains in portions of the Gulf States and heavy snows in portions of the lake region and New England. On the Pacific slope and in the Rocky Mountain districts exceptionally favorable conditions have prevailed, and farming operations are progressing rapidly.
Unfavorable reports regarding Winter wheat continue from Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and portions of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Maryland, where the crop looks favorable and enters Spring in excellent condition. Outside of a limited area in Southern California, Winter wheat on the Pacific Coast is well advanced and very promising. Some Spring wheat has been sown over the southern portion of the Spring wheat region, and also in Montana, where the season is unusually advanced.
Corn is being planted in the Southern States, some as far north as North Carolina. In Southern Texas the bulk of the crop has been planted.
Oats are being sown in Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, and Kentucky, and are coming up to good stands in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Mississippi. Reports of Winter killing of the Fall crop are received from Virginia and Georgia. Cotton planting has begun over the southern portion of the cotton region.
The prospects for fruit are very favorable, although peaches sustained some damage in Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, and Ohio. The soil is in good condition, and considerable plowing has been done in all except the more northerly sections, where frost still remains in the ground, and in portions of New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, where this work has been delayed by wet weather.

VALUE OF WORLD'S SILVER COINS.

An Increase of $0.01129 Per Ounce Fine Since Jan. 1.
WASHINGTON, April 2.—The quarterly statement of the Director of the Mint shows that the value of the silver coins of the world has increased from $0.59091 per ounce fine on Jan. 1, 1900, to $0.60220 on March 31, making an increase of $0.01129, which will be the basis for the calculations of customs officers in receiving foreign coins.

Second Avenue Railroad Election.
The annual meeting of the Second Avenue Railroad Company took place yesterday in the Cable Building, at 621 Broadway. There was only one ticket for Directors, and the following were elected: Pierre Jay, F. S. Rollins, Oren Root, Jr., D. H. Shea, J. S. Barnes, T. J. Regan, Alexander Gunn, H. I. Himly, and Thomas Robins, Jr.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Quinn Importing Company of Lockport; capital, $4,000. Directors—Joseph Quinn, Charles Otyo, and E. W. McIntyre, Buffalo.
Isola Lumber Company of Buffalo; Capital, $12,000. Directors—Charles C. Mead and H. S. Jones, Buffalo; H. R. Hoffeld, Lancaster.
Genesee Valley Preserving Company of Rush; capital, $10,000. Directors—James Hoslip, Harry W. Longfellow, and James W. Wiles, Rush.
Realty Protective Company of New York City; capital, $60,000. Directors—J. N. Butterly, B. A. Green, and W. B. Hopping, New York City.
Kennedy Canning Company of Kennedy; capital, $7,000. Directors—Orra Hunnbell, Indianapolis; Henry Bagg and James A. Parker, Kennedy.
Coughlin Brothers of Syracuse; to deal in confectionery; capital, $20,000. Directors—P. P. Coughlin, P. F. Coughlin, and J. J. Coughlin, Syracuse.
Royal Mills of St. Johnsville; to manufacture knit goods; capital, $25,000. Directors—Joseph H. Reaney, Otto W. Fox, and G. C. Markell, St. Johnsville.
Sperry & Alexander Company of New York City; to manufacture hardware; capital, $50,000. Directors—William M. Sperry, Cranford, N. J.; R. J. Alexander and T. J. Witt, New York City; Harry A. Bliven, Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Details as to a dividend declared by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey will be found in another column.

Chamber of Commerce Meeting.
The Chamber of Commerce at its regular monthly meeting Thursday will consider the report of the committee appointed to draft resolutions on the Stranahan tax bill. The resolutions which the committee will offer oppose the passage of the measure.

Counterfeit $5 Bills in Circulation.
Hotel keepers report that many counterfeit five-dollar bills are in circulation. Many bills were returned within a few days to two up-town hotels who do business with a bank on Broadway, near Forty-second Street. The bank officers have sent notices to their customers advising them to be on the lookout for spurious money.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 2	812,699
To date this year	35,331,356
Corresponding date last year	59,759,831

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 2	$3,581,900
To date this year	$169,989,540
Corresponding date last year	$331,308,070

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	2	Lake Erie & West	3½
American Ice	⅝	Lake Erie & W. pf.	12⅝
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	M. W. S. El. C. pf.	⅞
Anaconda Copper	2⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Ann Arbor pf.	½	pf.	1¼
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅞	Morris & Essex	⅞
Chi., L. & L. pf.	¾	National Lead	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	¾	National Steel pf.	⅝
Chi. St. P., M. & O.	3½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅞
Cleve., L. & Wh.	1¼	Peoria & East.	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	Pressed Steel Car	⅝
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	½	Un. R. & P. pf.	1¼
Ft. W. & Rio Grande	1½	Union Pacific	½
General Electric	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Great North. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Int. Paper	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	¾
Int. Paper pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅞
Am. Steel Hoop	¾	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅝	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅜	Nat. Lead pf.	1¼
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1⅞	Nat. Steel	1½
At., T. & S. F.	½	N. J. Central	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
B'klyn R. T.	¾	2d pf.	¾
B'klyn Un. Gas	¾	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Buff., Roch. & P.	1¼	Pennsylvania	¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	¾	Pere Marquette	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Col. Midland	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅜
Federal Steel	3½	Third Avenue	1¼
Federal Steel pf.	½	Union Bag & Paper	1½
Glucose Sugar	½	West. Union Tel.	⅝
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝
Manhattan	⅝	Wis. Central	1
Nat. Steel Railway	2¾	Wis. Cent. pf.	1

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det., M. & M. l. g.		Northern Ohio 1st	1
2½s	3½	Wabash, Deb. A	1
Mo. Pac. coll. tr. 5s.	1½	Wabash, Deb. B	2

Bonds Declined.

Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, l. r.	1½	Col. South. 1st 4s	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The opening of yesterday's security market was all that enthusiastic bulls could desire; at the close there was a different aspect.
What was above most other things revealed in the course of the day's business upon the Stock Exchange was that the public has really come into Wall Street, is buying stocks confidently and largely, is prepared to help along security value improvement materially. Commission house transactions were, indeed, the notably conspicuous feature yesterday in most of the market. Especially was this true in the earlier hours while buoyancy was ruling. Out-of-town orders, according to general report, were larger yesterday than at any time since the enthusiastic situation of last Summer.
The public has, however, not been waiting till now to get into the market; yesterday's purchases were but in addition to transactions that have piled up day after day for a fortnight past. The truth is that the outside buyer of stocks was in the present market movement ahead of the professional speculator in alertness and activity. Such buyers have not been inveigled into the market after a rise; they were in at the start, they chiefly made the rise.

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When, in the latter part of yesterday's market, general reaction ruled, some conspicuous stocks breaking sharply, it was not unnatural that commission house sales should be large. What Wall Street calls "the public" has been much tutored in recent times, has learned a whole lot of things, knows how to "run" with the best of the professional class. This very alertness quickens market effects. Had there been no public interest yesterday's reaction would have been an insignificant affair. But nowadays the public can go short as well as go long—can do a variety of things other than stand as victim perennial.

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While yesterday's market was strong, almost every stock on the list showed buoyancy. Those of the highest class were strongest. Burlington and St. Paul, Rock Island, and Northwest exemplified this. And what was of consequence especially appeared in the fact that the most pronounced of conservative bankers and brokers were outspoken in giving confident advice to investors—advice to buy good stocks and hold them, and this on the ground that National prosperity here is not only tangible but increasing.

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Yesterday's Stock Exchange sensation was in the iron and steel stocks. They have been largely taken by new buyers recently. Among other inducements to investment was the semi-official assurance that the Federal Steel Company would, at its annual meeting, held yesterday, establish the policy of distributing quarterly dividends. The meeting being held, not a move was made to keep faith in this particular. Directors of the corporation did issue a long statement of tabulated arithmetical complexities—but there was not one move toward dividends. It is the quintessence of politeness to describe the incident as disappointing.
Dividends have been earned—but they can be withheld till January, 1901—and the token of yesterday's market was that such policy isn't considered fair. Insiders themselves were sellers.

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Money market conditions still improve.

THE BUYING OF AMERICAN SECURITIES ABROAD.

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)
There is a seeming anomaly in the fact that while there continues to be a large balance in our favor in foreign trade, amounting for the last month to more than $60,000,000, American securities have been purchased in liberal amounts during the past two weeks, both in London and on the Continent, and yet the rate of exchange is firmly maintained, indicating no tendency of the world's money in this direction. While this appears to be anomalous and is in part due to exceptional conditions, it chiefly illustrates the vast extension of credit in international dealings.
With the great volume and complexity of these deal

leaving on hand a net cash balance, including the reserve fund, of $306,792,995.

The monthly statement of the Government receipts and expenditures during the month of March shows the total receipts to have been $48,726,837, and the expenditures $32,188,271, which leaves a surplus for the month of $16,538,566.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Customs, $22,090,681, an increase as compared with March last year of about $1,000,000. Internal revenue, $24,237,063; increase, $1,566,000. Miscellaneous, $2,389,092.

The disbursements for the month charged to the War Department amounted to $8,329,053, a decrease as compared with March, 1899, of $3,300,000. The Navy Department's disbursements were $4,413,637, a decrease of $430,000. Civil and miscellaneous disbursements were $6,939,136; decrease, $2,203,000.

For the nine months of the present fiscal year, the receipts exceeded the disbursements by $54,302,000.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of business March 31, 1900, the total circulation of National banknotes was $270,953,068, an increase for the year of $27,900,751, and an increase for the month of $21,518,190.

The circulation based on United States bonds was $233,284,230, an increase for the year of $23,353,241, and an increase for the month of $19,674,201.

The circulation secured by lawful money was $37,668,838, an increase for the year of $4,542,510, and an increase for the month of $1,843,990.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $256,001,480, of which $4,000 are new 2 per cents amounted to $97,797,690, and to secure public deposits $89,631,080, of which $19,992,900 were the new 2 per cents.

The monthly statement of the Director of the Mints shows the total coinage at the mints of the United States during March to have been $17,075,688, as follows: Gold, $12,596,240; silver, $4,341,375; minor coins, $138,072.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The stockholders of the Panama Railroad Company met at 29 Broadway yesterday and re-elected the following Directors for a year: J. Edward Simmons, Edward A. Drake, Xavier Boyard, Samuel M. Felton, William B. Franklin, J. H. Parker, William Nelson Cromwell, Vernon H. Brown, Charles Einsiedler, George Whaley, Robert M. Gallaway, A. Lawrence Hopkins, and C. B. Comstock. The fiftieth annual report of the Directors was presented. It showed a net income for 1899 of $285,231.77, an increase of $28,485.04 over that of the previous year. President J. Edward Simmons and the other officers were re-elected.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton broke sharply yesterday, and the rapidity of the slump induced a larger amount of trading than has been customary in the market for several days. Liverpool was weak at the local opening, but strengthened considerably afterward. Local prices by no means responded to this recovery in Liverpool values, and options closed here at a net loss of from 7 to 18 points. The trading amounted to some 400,000 bales. Receipts were 14,400 bales, as against 12,675 of a week previous and 14,032 of a year previous. Final bid quotations were: April, 9.05; May, 9.04; June, 8.98; July, 8.98; August, 8.91; September, 8.25; October, 8.03; November, 7.88; December, 7.87; January, 7.88; February, 7.89; March, in which initial transactions took place yesterday, 7.90.

Coffee was exceptionally active, and the range of prices was a small one. The market opened unchanged to 10 points off, and closed unchanged to 5 points off. Havre was one-quarter off. Some 34,000 bales changed hands. Receipts continue small.

Wheat was firm on the Produce Exchange, without much bullish news of importance. Export attention was scant. May closed at 74⅞ cents. Corn continues to mount upward, its movement, according to the contention of most of the bulls, being the natural result of conditions of the trade. The exporters still buy this staple freely, 250,000 bushels being taken on this coast yesterday, and this seems a healthful indication. May corn closed at 45 cents. Oats were steady and inclined to firmness. May oats closed at 28¾ cents.

Cotton Brokers Want a Holiday.

The brokers on the Cotton Exchange are circulating a petition asking to have Good Friday, April 13, and the next day, Saturday, April 14, holidays. The Liverpool market will be closed on those days.

Maritime Exchange Nominations.

The Nominating Committee of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York has selected a ticket to be voted on at the annual election, April 24. President Lester W. Beasley declined a renomination, and Vice President John V. Barnes is named for President. Frank A. Dayton is nominated for Vice President, and Louis T. Romaine is renominated for Treasurer.

New York Metal Exchange.

The annual meeting of the New York Metal Exchange was held yesterday, and Robert M. Thompson, was re-elected President. The other oniers were also re-elected.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $111,859,012; balances, $8,240,457; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,703,775.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3⅞ per cent. for short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82¾@$4.82⅞; demand, $4.86⅛@$4.86⅜; cables, $4.87; commercial bills, $4.81¾@$4.83.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.26⅝ less 1-16 and 5.17½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 5-16@94⅜ and 95@95 1-16; guilders, 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—106@12c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000. St. Louis—Par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 2.—American securities opened rather firmer, in response to better overnight prices from Wall Street, and were well maintained throughout. Wabash debenture B's showed the most strength. The closing tone was buoyant.

Consols for money and the account, 101¼; Canadian, 100; Erie, 14⅞; Erie first preferred, 44; Illinois Central, 119½; Union Pacific preferred, 79½; St. Paul, 127¾; New York Central, 142½; Pennsylvania, 71½; Reading, 10¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 79¾; Atchison, 39⅝; Louisville, 89½; Grand Trunk, 8½; Anaconda, 11¼.

Bar silver steady, at 27¼d per ounce.

Money 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 3⅝@3⅞ per cent.

Rand Mines, 36¼.

Spanish 4s, 72½.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £21,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 30.55; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 6.03¼.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 2.—Prices opened excellently on the Bourse to-day. Subsequently they temporarily weakened, but again bounded upward, Spanish fours leading. Rentes, however, did not participate in the movement. Rio Tintos advanced sharply, the bears being anxious to cover. Kafirs were irregular, but subsequently strengthened. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 30c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 19½c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 74.35.

BERLIN, April 2.—Business on the Boerse to-day opened dull, owing to the urgent demand from day to day for money. Later, especially toward the close, prices improved on easier discounts and encouraging Western reports. Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 6 per cent.; three months' bills, 5 per cent.

MADRID, April 2.—The gold quotation today was 30.40.

Western National Bank.

The Western National Bank of this city has increased its circulation by $1,500,000. The bonds deposited as security are Government 2 per cents.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities was active and strong yesterday. The upward tendency of prices was most noticeable in the morning, the market receding somewhat toward the close of the day's trading in sympathy with Stock Exchange conditions. Dealings aggregated decidedly more than is common on Mondays, and the trend of activity was a continuation in some respects of Saturday's outside securities movement. Copper stocks were buoyant, keeping pace in the morning with steel stocks on the Stock Exchange. The general tone of the copper market has been a healthful one for some days back.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was again in excellent demand, and was the most prominent feature of the day's trading. Not far from 5,000 shares of it changed hands, and it scored a net gain of three-eighths of a point. It was considerably aided by the foreign buying, which is strengthening all the copper securities. It sold down to 96⅝ early in the day, this figure being ⅛ off of Saturday's closing bid, and then began steadily to advance as the demand for the stock became more in evidence. It sold up to 97⅞, and slumped off toward the close, 97⅛ being the final bid for it.

TENNESSEE COPPER, in which perhaps 2,000 shares changed hands, made a still more material advance. Inside buying was noticeable in this stock. Opening sales were made at 15⅝, a point above Saturday's final bid, and the price advanced rapidly until the stock changed hands at 17. It closed at 16½, a net gain of 1¾ points.

STANDARD OIL was likewise favored by inside buying, and responded to it by a notable display of strength. About 300 or 400 shares changed hands. The stock sold up to 542, and receded toward the close, the final quotation, 536, marking a gain of 6 points for the issue.

BAY STATE GAS was again unusually active, and the buying could hardly be characterized as scattered. A block of 2,500 shares, a little over a quarter of the total day's sales of the stock, went to one purchaser. Bay State Gas made a gain of ⅛, an advance not to be despised in a stock selling at the low price it commands.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION got a fair share of the day's trading, and was in quite good demand. It closed at 10½, without change. The annual meeting of the stockholders was held in Jersey City, and the following Directors were elected: G. G. Haven, Jr., George H. Day, President of the Electric Storage Battery Company; H. P. Whitney, James Joyce, Jr., William Jay, James E. Hays, Martin Maloney, William K. Ryan, and H. H. Vreeland. The only new names are those of Messrs. Day, Joyce, and Ryan. James A. Stillman and E. D. Morgan, Jr., retired from the board. A report of coming closer relations between the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company and the General Carriage Company is current on the curb, but could not be confirmed yesterday.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was in excellent demand, and over 2,000 shares changed hands. It closed at 14½, a net gain of one-eighth of a point, after having been bid up to 15. The announcement that an arrangement had been concluded with Messrs. Frohman, Rich, and Harris, by which nearly all the theatres in the city would provide a scheme of carriage calls at box offices, at uniform rates, was given as the cause of the stock's strength.

ELECTRIC-PNEUMATIC sold as high as 2½ yesterday. Four huncred shares of it found a purchaser at that figure.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1½
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	4½	4⅝
New Amsterdam	32	32½
New Amsterdam pf	55	56½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99¾	100

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	31
American Agricul. Chem. pf., ex div.	70½	77¾
American Bicycle	10	13
American Bicycle pf.	39	41
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	52	55
American Chicle pf.	78	83
American Woolen	22⅝	23¼
American Woolen pf.	80	80½
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	47	48
Consol. Ry. El Lighting & Equip.	11½	12½
Distilling Company of America	8⅝	8¾
Distilling Company of America pf.	28	28½
Empire Steel	..	20
Empire Steel pf.	..	60
Electric Boat	24	25
Electric Boat pf.	36	42
Havana Commercial	19	20
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	60	62
International Power	25	30
International Pump	21½	22
International Pump pf.	65	67
National Enameling & Stamp	19	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	82	84
National Gramophone	47	51
National Salt	48	49
National Salt pf.	78	79¼
Otis Elevator	25	26
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	88	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	80	80½
Sloss-Sheffield	13½	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	68⅝	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	536	538
United States Flour Milling pf.	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	28	30
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	⅜

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	97⅛	97⅜
American Air Power	42	42½
Arizona Lead	14¼	14⅜
Asphalt Company of America	10	11
British Columbia Copper	11	11¼
California Copper	3	3½
Central Fireworks	15	16
Central Fireworks pf.	52	57
Chicago & Alton sub.	110½	111
Chicago & Alton 3s. (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	40	45
Electric Vehicle pf.	80	94
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.	2	2½
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	25
General Carriage	14½	14½
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2½
Lanston Monotype	78	80
Little Tiger Gold Mining	13	16
Marconi Copper	6	7¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	15½	16½
Mexican 5s	98½	99
New England Transportation	6¼	6½
New York Transportation	10	11
Pande Basin	8	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23	25
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83½	84½
Pocahontas	22	25
St. Louis subs. 50 58-100 p.c. repaid.	75	80¼
St. Louis Transit	25	28
Storage Power	12	14
Superior & Boston Copper	..	5-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	..	4⅞
Tennessee Copper	16½	17
Trust Company of America	200	205
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	79	83
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	..	89
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	20	22
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60	61½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	100½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	240
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. Y.	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	85
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man. & St Nicholas Av. 2d	93	94
Nassau Electric 4s	91	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	..	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	90
North Jersey Street Railway	24½	26
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118	118½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¾	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	16	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103½	106

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	71	73
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	82	88
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	..	38
Denver Gas 5s	..	78
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	20
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	109
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	33	42
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85½	86
Western Gas	83½	23¾
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	25
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	87	88
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	111
Hoboken Ferry	66	69
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106	110
Union Ferry	36	38
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Industrials.

American Tynefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	15	16
Barney & Smith pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	39	42
Cramps' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	120	124
Lorillard Company pf.	94	100
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	95	100
Standard Coupler	33	37
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	54	..
Union Typewriter	29	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110¾	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	122
Worthington Pump pf.	115	116

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel.	107½	110
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	7	10

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27½d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.15.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .21, 500 Comstock at .04, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .15, 1,000 Garfield at .20, seller 10; 300 Isabella at 1.20, seller 10; 100 Kingston & Pembroke at .50, 300 Pharmacist at .15, 400 Phoenix at .10, and 500 Syndicate at .12, seller 20.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Anaconda	.35	Little Chief	.20
Alice	.59	Mexican	.22
Adams Consol	.15	Moulton	.25
Best & Belcher	.31	Ontario	8.50
Bruns. Con.	.25	Ophir	.80
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Plymouth	.12
Chrysolite	.06	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Challar	.18	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	Quicksilver	1.75
Com. T. Co. stock	.03½	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Savage	.10
Deadwood Terra	.55	Sierra Nevada	.50
Eureka Consol	.15	Standard	3.15
Father De Smet	.07	Small Hopes	1.05
Golden Fleece	.35	Union Cons.	.15
Gould & Curry	.10	Victor	1.00
Hale & Norcross	.22	Yellow Jacket	.13
Homestake	30.00	Argentum Juanita	.20
Horn Silver	1.15	Isabella	1.15
Iron Silver	.66	Mollie Gibson	.22
La Crosse	.14	Portland	2.35
Leadville Con.	.07		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 2.—Butte rose 4 more today, to 85, but reacted to 80; Montana was 1 better, at 326; British Columbia up ⅛, at 11; Bingham up ⅛, at 14; Baltic off ⅛, at 23, later 24; Atlantic up 2¼, at 27¼, later 26; Arcadian up 1⅛, at 29½, later 27; Anaconda up 1⅞, at 53⅞; American Zinc up 1, at 18½, later 17; Allouez up ⅛, at 3, later 2⅞; Calumet and Hecla up 5, at 735; Centennial up 1¼, at 25¾, later 24¾, and closing at 24½; Cochiti up ¾, at 14, later 13; Copper Range up 3⅛, at 27½; Dominion Coal off 2, at 49, later 49¼; Elm River up ½, at 6½, later 6; Mayflower up ⅛, at 4; Mohawk up ¾, at 18½; Old Colony up ⅜, at 5⅛, later 4; Osceola up 1¾, at 75, later 74; Parrot up 1⅝, at 53, later 51; Santa Fé up ¼, at 7¼; Tamarack up 4, at 199, later 197; United States Mining up ¼, at 9¼, later 9; Utah up 1½, at 37½, later 36⅞; Winona up ½, at 5, later 4½; United States Oil up ⅛, at 23, later 22½; Wolverine up 1, at 42; Old Dominion up 3½, at 24, later 23; Isle Royale up 2, at 34½, later 32¾; Centennial Eureka up 1⅞, at 28¾; Amalgamated up ⅜, at 97. No less than forty-six different mining stocks were traded in during the morning.

In the general list, New England Gas and Coke rose ¾, to 21¼, later 20⅜, with 5s up ⅞, at 71½; Stock Yards rose 1½, to 142, later 141⅜, with preferred up ¼, at 125¼; East Boston rose ⅜, to 9⅞.

At the Clearing House, 4 per cent. was still the ruling rate between the banks, and New York funds sold at from 10 to 15 cents discount. On call, rates still range from 3½ to 4½ per cent, and many concessions are being made. Average good names are quoted at about 4 per cent. The market in mercantile paper still remains featureless and rather soft, although the inactivity is not quite so pronounced as a week or so ago.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5⅛	6	Old Dominion	22¾	23
Allouez	2⅞	3	Osceola	74	75
Arcadian	26	27	Parrot	..	51
Arnold	7½	8½	Pioneer	75	1
Ash Bed	.35	.50	Quincy	137	139½
Atlantic	26¾	27	Rhode Island	4⅝	4⅞
Baltic	23¾	24½	Santa Fé	7	7¼
Bost. & Mon.	325	327	Santa Ysabel	1	..
Butte & Bost.	78	80	Shoe	30½	31½
Cal. & Hec.	753	758	Tamarack	195	200
Centennial	24⅜	24½	Utah Cons.	36	37
Franklin	16	17	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	.75	1½	White Knob	..	29
Isle Royale	32¾	33	Winona	5⅜	5½
Mohawk	18	18½	Wolverine	42	42¾
Old Colony	4½	4⅝			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	245	..	Fitchburg pf. 132½
Bost. & Low.	243	..	N. Y. & N.
Bost. & Me.	194	195	E. 6s	111	..
Bost. & Prov.	300	..	N. Y. & N.
Bost. Eley.	..	120	E. 7s	115	..
Bost. G. 7s	77	..	West End	93	93¼
Cent. M. pf.	62	65			

Miscellaneous.

Am. B. Tel.	310	311	N. Eng. Tel.	137
Chi. S. Yds.	141½	142	U. S. Oil	22
Dom. Coal	48¾	50	Westinghouse Electric	44½
Dom. C. pf.	115	..	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	61
Erie Tel.	101	103		
Mex. Tele.	2⅝	2¾		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Metropolitan securities were in demand to-day. The common stock found ready sale at 34⅝@34½; the preferred opened at 81, advanced to 82, and closed at 81¾. Over $30,000 worth of the bonds sold at 95⅝@96¼, closing at the latter. Chicago Union Traction common opened at 23¼, and advanced to 24⅜ at the close. The preferred ranged from 72½ to 74, closing at 73⅝.

	High.	Low.	Close.
3,050...American Linseed	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
60...American Linseed pf.	58¼	58⅛	58⅛
100...American Radiator	45	45	45
100...American Tin Plate pf.	83	83	83
9...Chicago Edison	151	150	150
144...Chicago Union Traction	24⅝	23	24⅜
633...Chi. Union Trac. pf.	74	73¼	73⅝
470...Metropolitan Elev.	34⅜	34½	34⅜
685...Metropolitan Elev. pf.	82	81	81⅞
150...Milwaukee Brew. pf.	11½	11¼	11½
394...National Biscuit	37¼	36⅞	37
31...National Biscuit pf.	90	89½	90
100...National Carbon	16	16	16
150...National Carbon pf.	82	82	82
3...North Chicago	224	224	224
50...South Side Elevated	99	99	99
5...West Chicago	111	111	111

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—In a moderate way the Philadelphia market looked up today. The only movement, however, suggestive of feature was the advance to 43 of Philadelphia Company. Lehigh Valley was fairly active up to 27. Cambria Steel commanded 22 for the first time in many weeks. Union Traction was firm at 40 or thereabout. United Gas Improvement, Pennsylvania, and all the other gilt-edged issues were fractionally higher. As a rule, too, the low-priced shares were inclined to do better—Diamond State Steel, Railways General, &c. About the only evidence of weakness was in Marsden. Call money, 4½ per cent., with a yielding tendency.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¾	21⅞	Tide water		
Choctaw	35	36	Steel	14⅞	15
Cons. T. pf.	27	27½	Union Trac.	40	40½
El. Co. of A.	12⅞	13	Un. Gas Imp.	120⅝	120⅞
Lehigh Val.	26½	26⅝	Welsbach Lt.	46	47
Marsden	9⅜	9¾	W. N. Y. & Phila. Trac.	96⅜	97
Penn.	1½	1⅝			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, April 2, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
116½	118	35	Adams Express	116¾	117	116½	117	
16¾	16⅞	1,650	Am. Car & Found. Co.	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅛
67⅛	67½	1,892	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	
36½	36⅝	1,760	American Cotton Oil	36¾	36⅞	36¾	36⅝	+ ⅛
147½	150	112	American Express	149	149	149	149	− 2
47⅞	48¼	3,155	American Ice Co.	47¾	48¼	47	47⅞	+ ⅞
74½	77	300	Am. Ice Co. pf., ex div.	74½	74½	74½	74½	− ¾
14⅝	14⅝	800	Am. Linseed Co.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅜
58	58½	720	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	58	58	58	58	
4½	5	80	American Malting Co.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
22½	24	400	Am. Malting Co. pf.	23	23	22½	23	
40⅞	41½	2,120	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	42½	42¼	41	41	− 1
90	90¾	250	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	− ⅛
35¾	36	2,847	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	37	37¾	36	36	− ¾
80¾	81	250	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	− ⅞
56⅞	57	57,835	Am. Steel & Wire	59	59⅞	57	57	− 1⅝
90½	91¼	1,510	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	91¼	91½	91	91	+ ¼
105¼	105½	109,295	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	107¼	107¾	103½	105½	− 2⅜
108	110	300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¾	− 1⅛
34	34½	8,074	American Tin Plate	34	34¾	34	34½	+ ⅛
83½	84	255	Am. Tin Plate pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
106	106¼	5,270	American Tobacco	107	107¾	106½	106¾	− ¼
53⅝	53⅞	10,515	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	53	54¾	53	53⅜	+ 2⅜
47	48	400	Ann Arbor pf.	47	48	47	48	+ ⅞
28¾	28⅞	35,895	At., T. & S. F.	29⅜	29⅝	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
73	73½	37,868	At., T. & S. F. pf.	74¼	74⅝	73	73½	+ ⅜
81¼	81½	12,195	Baltimore & Ohio	82	82⅞	81¼	81½	+ ¼
81⅝	82	9,500	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	82⅜	82⅝	81¾	81¾	+ ¼
72	72¼	20,569	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73¼	74¼	72¼	72¾	+ ¾
151½	153	450	Brooklyn Union Gas.	152⅜	152⅜	152⅜	152⅜	− ¾
11	11½	1,375	Brunswick City	11¼	12	11	11⅞	
69⅛	69¼	200	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	− 1⅛
53½	54	800	Canada Southern	54⅛	54⅛	53⅝	53⅝	− ⅛
32⅝	32⅞	7,760	Chesapeake & Ohio	33	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	− ¼
132⅝	132⅞	11,910	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	131⅞	133¼	131½	132½	+ ⅝
104	105	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼
121	123	127	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	121½	121½	121½	121½	+ ½
14⅞	15	9,315	Chicago Great West.	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅜
78⅝	78½	210	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	78½	78⅝	78½	78⅝	+ ¼
41⅜	42	750	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	42	42	42	42	
88⅛	89	300	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	88	88⅜	88	88⅜	+ ⅛
25⅞	26	1,800	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	25⅝	26¼	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
50	59¾	710	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	60	60	59¾	59¾	+ ⅜
124⅞	125	27,435	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	124¼	128	124¼	125	+ ⅝
172	172½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172	172	172	172	
163½	164½	1,000	Chicago & No thw.	164½	165	164	164½	+ ½
113¾	113⅞	15,645	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	113⅝	114¼	112⅞	113¾	
115	118	1,225	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	115	118	115	118	+ 3½
11	12	200	Chicago Term. Trans.	11½	11	11	11	− ⅛
35	37	600	Ch

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Broadway Corner Sold—The Old Delmonico's at Auction—Other Dealings.

Charles T. Barney has sold the plot 99.11 by 125, at the northwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

Parsons & Singer have sold for Barnett Hamburger the two new six-story tenements 21 and 23 Rutgers Place, off a plot 52 by 110. The buyer is an investor and the price is reported at about $96,000.

William R. Ware has sold for Frederic W. Budd the three-story dwellings at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, 38 by 82. It is understood that the buyer will improve the property.

Charles R. Schliess has sold to T. Haas the two five-story flats on the south side of Eighty-ninth Street, 125 feet west of First Avenue.

Gustavus L. Lawrence has sold to L. R. Hopkins the three-story dwelling 327 West One Hundred and First Street, 20 by 100.

John H. Scully has sold for about $35,000 the five-story brick flat 107 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 22 by 99.11.

In addition to the sale of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the announcement that the old Delmonico property at Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and Twenty-sixth Street will also be sold at auction on April 26 promises to make that day a memorable one in the history of the salesroom. The Delmonico property is owned by the Montgomery estate. It last appeared in the records on May 7, 1897, when Montgomery Gibson conveyed it by trust deed to Warwick E. Montgomery and Leita M., wife of Edward D. White of Washington, D. C. The plot has a frontage of 155.7 feet on Twenty-sixth Street, 60.5 feet on Broadway, 56.5 feet on Fifth Avenue, and measures 134.1 feet on its southerly line.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Sixteen lots on the south side of Cuthbert Avenue, or Two Hundred and Sixty-first Street, between Broadway and Hill Street; foreclosure sale, to Charles F. Gail $10,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 464 to 472 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 125 by 100, five five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $5,801; subject to prior liens for $85,650.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 104 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 44 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 102.2, four-story brick and stone dwelling, with two-story extension.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 112 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 100.1 feet east of Park Avenue, 20.1 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,452.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, Jerome Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 117.4 by 135.5 by 88.2 by 110.5, two-story frame dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $20,616.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, 140 West Seventeenth Street, south side, 521.1 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 21.1 by 92 by 17.4 by 92.1, three-story brick and frame building, with two-story building at the rear; 144 West Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 152 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 95 by 20 by 93.10, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 361 and 363 West End Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-second Street, 42.2 by 64, four-story brick dwelling on 361; three-story brick dwelling on 363. Due on judgment, $58,216.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 174 and 176 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 166.8 feet west of Third Avenue, 33.4 by 100.11, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $29,563.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 318 Mott Avenue, east side, 117.3 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, running thence to the bulkheads of the New York and Harlem Railroad, 25 by 142.3 by 25.7 by 147.4, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $74,968.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Union Avenue, for two four-story brick tenements, 25 by 91; Charles Holdorf of 533 Trinity Avenue, owner; G. A. Schelbenger, architect; cost, $34,000.

Alterations.

No. 122 Pearl Street and 86 Water Street, to a four-story brick warehouse; A. Klipstein of 222 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, owner; Henry Read of 60 Cliff Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 507 West Forty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick factory; estate of H. M. Smith, owner; H. M. Smith & Son of 34 Watts Street, architect; cost, $150.

No. 723 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick store and hall; estate of James M. Hartshorne of 21 Broad Street, owner; Joseph Brown, architect; cost, $400.

Nos. 21 and 23 Maiden Lane, to an eight-story brick and stone office building; F. K. & W. H. Hays, premises, owners and architects; cost, $50.

No. 17 State Street, to a fifteen-story brick and stone office building; Robert Chesebrough, premises, owner; Frederick Williamson, architect and builder; cost, $750.

No. 134 Liberty Street, to a seven-story brick office building; estate of Charles F. Hoffman, owner; Thomas S. Priest, architect; cost, $250.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to a one-story frame stable and factory; Angelo Mannello, owner; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $10.

Yonkers Avenue, west side, 550 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; James Douglas, owner; Ahnemann & Younkhave, architects; cost, $3,210.

Nos. 625 and 627 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone store and lofts; Henry McShane Company, owner; D. N. & B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $1,500.

Macomb's Dam Road, north side, 42 feet from Macomb's Dam Bridge; to a three-story brick hotel; Albert Tilt of 5 West Sixty-seventh Street, owner; F. Schlichter, builder; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, April 2, 1900.

ALLEN St, 57, 25x57.6; Harris Goldberg to Charlotte A. Williams..... 1

AVENUE B, 102, w s, 24x70x irregular; Sarah E. Bassford to Julius Miller..... 13,000

BATHGATE AV, w s of old line, 153.4 ft s of 179th St, 50.3x110.8x irregular; Kate Hutchings to Fredericka Rubenstein.... 6,025

BAY AV, n s, 25 ft e of North St, 2.6x100, City Island; Lydia A. Scofield to George W. Baxter..... Gift

BEDFORD AV, s e s, 225.8 ft ne of Travers St, 25x125; William H. Payne to William Meier..... 4,455

BROADWAY, at centre line, between 104th and 105th Sts, runs e 118.2x s 30x w 100.3x n 21, Clara J. McDonnell to James F. McGarry..... 1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 139th St, 99.11x75; Jennie M. Tompkins to City Real Estate Company..... 100

CHERRY ST, 61, 24.11x63.7x25x64.9; Cherry St, 98, and 88 New Chambers St, 16.9x79.8x23.2x61.2; Cherry St, n e corner of Roosevelt St, 13.4x58.3; 52d St, 142 East, 25x100.5; Water St, 345 and 343½, 25.1x75.11x23.11x75.11; Water St, 345, 19.5x85.5x19.11x85.9, and 94th St, 175 West, 18.6x100.8; Simon P. Flannery to James M. Jackson, and others..... 1

CHERRY ST, 236, 25.6x100; Otto Horwitz, referee, to Morris Levy..... 28,950

CHERRY ST, 232, 25.6x100; Otto Horwitz, referee, to Morris Levy..... 28,500

CHERRY ST, 234, 25.6x100; Otto Horwitz, referee, to Morris Levy..... 30,150

CHERRY ST, 230, 25.6x100.2x25.6x100.7, Otto Horwitz, referee, to Morris Levy.. 42,750

CHERRY ST, 230 to 236, n e corner of Pelham St, 102x109.7x irregular; Morris Levy to H. Linsley Johnson..... Nom.

CHERRY ST, 408 and 410, n s, 54.7x97.8; Anna Goodman to Theodore Bitterman. 70,000

CLINTON ST, 182 to 186, e s, 53.2x54x70 x100; Samuel Wacht to Abraham Hymanson..... 9,192

CLINTON ST, w s, at n e corner of Lot 19, map of William D. Mount Hope, 51.3 x95x60x96.5; Mary J. Barry to Charles V. Gabriel..... 1

COLE, or 194TH ST, n s, 141 ft w of Decatur Av, 111x94 irregular; Margaret Wales to Frank L. and Mary E. Butler..... 1

COLUMBINE ST, s s, 98.8 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 125x125; Mary C. Breen to Isaac L. Dunn..... 100

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 92.5 ft n of 160th St, 26x100; Johanna Tonjes to Moser Arndtstein..... 1

CROTONA AV SOUTH, s e corner of Crotona Av, 104.5x76.9x100x107.1; Penfold Av, s e, 112.9 ft n w of Prospect Av, 19.7x107x19.3x97; Crotona Park South, s s, 90.9 ft w of Prospect Av, 22.8x21.7x85.9; Fred Bailey to George F. Farrell..... 100

GRAND ST, 456, n s, 18.9x106x18.1x 166; Pineus Lowenfeld and another to Henry Muhlenbruch..... 1

HUGUENOT ST, n s, lot 166, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 33.4x100; George Howard to Matilda Mandrey..... 2,800

INTERVALE AV, 976, e s, 20x100; Hiram A. Decker to Minnie E. Flagg..... 1

JULIANA ST, s s, 100 ft w of Elliott Av, 20x100; Herbert A. Gaylord to Edward West..... 1

LENOX AV, s w corner of 125th St, 100.11x150; Henry M. Denton to George Ehret..... 1

LENOX AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 135th St, 25x85; James King to John H. Henshaw..... 26,000

MORRIS AV, s e corner of 160th St, 70x100; William F. Oliver to William G. Piqueron..... 10,500

MOUNT MORRIS AV, w s, 40.11 ft s of 121st St, 20x100; Thomas O'Reilly to Marion O'Reilly..... 1

NORFOLK ST, 52, e s, 19.10x75; James L. Stewart to the State Bank..... 1

NORFOLK ST, No. 73, w s, 24.7x100x25x 100; Abraham Hymanson to Samuel Wachtel..... 3,000

PROSPECT AV, e s, 90.11 ft n of Dawson St, 25x86.11x29.2x103; Caspar Sennhauser to Louis O. Wirsching..... 4,000

PART of Lot 106, map Laconia Park; Martha A. Shirmer et al. to Jacob Hemmell..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 25.1 ft w of Ridge St, 24.11x69.11; Jacob C. Goebel and another, executors, to Freiwel Banner and wife..... 26,000

RUTGERS PLACE, 17 and 19, n s, 52x 110; David Ravitch and another to William Rotstein..... 90,000

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 144th St, 25x97; James W. Golden to Walter Klein..... 1

TINTON AV, 1,216, e s, 22x132; William H. Wright to Christian Turck and wife. 8,000

VANDERBILT AV EAST, e s, 50 ft n of 186th St, 50x100; Laura C. Phelan and another to Edward Donohue..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 5th St, 45x110; Patrick J. Bond to James McCartney and others..... 1

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 174th St, new line, 48.7.5x83.7x110.5; Laurie L. Levey to Frederick Wingrath..... 1

WILLIAM ST, Nos. 215 to 219 and 12 to 16 North William St; William Zinsser to August Zinsser, one-half part and all title, &c..... 37,500

2D AV, n e corner of 118th St, 27x80; George Ehret to William H. Redfield..... 1

2D AV, w s, 50.7 ft n of 113th St, 25.2x 100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to James E. Dietz..... 10,100

2D AV, 1,875 and 1877, w s, 50x75; Henry Pohalski to Elias Gussaroff and another

3D AV, 2,677, 0.8x100; James P. Whitfield and others, &c., to George R. Branson..... 1

8TH ST, 401, n s, 50 ft w of Avenue D, 21.6x46.11; Theodore Bitterman to Aaron Goodman..... 12,000

11TH ST, s s, 170.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 75; William Conrad and another to John S. Michel..... 1

11TH ST, 203.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 30x100.11; Max Moses, referee, to Baisele Sahb..... 2,200

14TH ST, 538 East, 25x103.3; Harris Goldberg to Barney Edelman..... 1

16TH ST, 53 West, 20x92; Ludwig Baumann to Josephine Morgenthau..... 35,000

16TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Livingston Place, 32.6x92; Gerson Hyman and another to Hyman M. Lazinsk..... 52,000

22D ST, 9 West, 22x98.9; Julia B. Hunt to Leopold Hechter..... 1

29TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 100x 98.9; George Ehret to William H. Redfield..... 1

42D ST, n s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.5; David H. Greer to the rector, &c., of St. Bartholomew's Church..... 1

43D ST, 235 to 241 West, 74.9x100.5; Thomas L. Browning to John K. Andrews..... 1

52D ST, 144 East, 25x100.5; Simon P. Flannery to Mary Jackson..... 1

55TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 25x90; Marmaduke Richardson to Cornelius J. Crowley..... 14,250

63D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Fifth Av, 25x100.5; Sarah F. Walker to Rosana A. Wentworth Bowen..... 105,000

65TH ST, 14 and 16 West, 50x100.5; Herman Wronkow to Fannie Hamlin.....Exchange

65TH ST, 14 West, 25x100.8; Fannie Hamlin to Helen T. Roberts..... 1

65TH ST, 16 West, 25x100.5; Fannie Hamlin to John K. Ewing..... 1

65TH ST, 302, s s, 41 ft e of 2d Av, 18x 76.2x18.2x75.3, Leopold Kaufmann to Paul Hellmann..... 1

74TH ST, No. 210 East, 25x102.2; Kate Johnsen to Francis Hagan and wife.. 1

81ST ST, 320 to 326 East, 60x102.2; Mary Sheridan to Moses K. Wallach.. 100

81ST ST, 328 to 332 East, 45x102.2; Adolph A. Schorsch to Moses K. Wallach..... 100

81ST ST, 328 to 332 East, 45x102.2; James H. Lee to Adolph A. Schorsch... 1

84TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 71.6x102.2, with strip on w s; Charles T. Wills to Borden's Condensed Milk Company..... 37,750

87TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of First Av, 20x100.8; Moser Arndtstein to Johanna Tonjes..... 1

87TH ST, 550 East, 18x80; George Kidney to Elizabetha Lehner and others..... 8,750

89TH ST, 119 East, 27.11x100.8; John S. Michel to William Conrad..... 1

95TH ST, s s, 379 ft e of 10th Av, 18x 100.8; Herman Wronkow to Helen T. Roberts..... Exchange

101ST ST, 307 and 309 East, 50x100.11; Karl M. and Moses K. Wallach to Sarah Coleman and Arthur Cohn..... 1

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Louis B. Davis to Sadie Greenwood..... 1

101ST ST, 104 West, 27x100.11; Henry Schwicardi to Mary Sandler..... 1

102D ST, n e corner of Park Av, 27x 100.11; George Ehret to William H. Redfield..... 1

104TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 100.11; George Robinson to Henry Kaibel 1

115TH ST, 417 East, 25x100; Clara Kretscher to Prosper R. Ferrari..... 7,300

121ST ST, n s, 340 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; Sarah E. Galinger to Bertha D. Steuer..... 21,000

123D ST, s s, 99.3 ft w of Fourth Av, 37.6x100.11; Bowery Bank to Samuel Cohen and another..... 24,000

124TH ST, s s, 243.9 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x100.11; Janet M. Bahan to Charles Repelli..... 14,000

125TH ST, 54 to 62 West, 125x100.11; Samson Lachman to Ludwig Baumann. 300,000

130TH ST, n s, 312.6 ft e of 7th Av, 19x 99.11; Sylvan Lehmayer to Alphonse Hogenauer..... 1

135TH ST, n w corner of basin and marked G, lying e of Mott Haven Canal basin; Buena Vista Realty Co. to Harlem Transfer Co..... 1

135TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Johanna M. Stoop to Louis Hanneman..... 30,000

136TH ST, 598 East, 20x100; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to Thomas F. Duffy. 5,850

143D ST, 249 West, 20x100; John W. Queen to Edward A. Whitfield..... 1

147TH ST, 429 West, 18x99.11; Mary C. Cahill to James J. McCabe..... 100

147TH ST, 427 West, 18x99.11; Mary Cahill to Conrad E. Bross..... 100

150TH ST, s s, 67 ft e of Convent Av, 16.6x84.11; John G. Moore and others to Frank M. Coughlan..... 100

155TH ST, 544 East, 25x100; Christian G. Hund to John G. Borgstede..... 100

156TH ST, n s, 100.8 ft w of Eiton Av, 50x100; Charles D. Robinson and another, receivers, to Constantian Friedrich..... 9,000

163TH ST, 349 East, 17.6x100; Elizabeth Noble to Frederick R. Vanweeterin.... 6,500

165TH ST, n e corner of Fox St, 26x96.7x 19.5x98.3; Emma Mechmann and another to John Haffen and another..... 15,700

180TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Valentine Av, 60x106.8; John L. Henshaw to James King and another..... 5,000

Recorded Leases.

BREMER, S. Parker et al., trustees, to J. W. Aspell Co.; Franklin St, 120 to 124, 5 years..... 2,200 to 9,050

BRESLAUER, Louis, to Max Kaufman; Monroe St, 175, 3½ years..... 2,960

COHEN, Mary, to Philip Hinchman; Grand St, 475, 5 years..... 2,700

DOELGER, Peter, to Patrick J. Maloney; 2d Av, n w corner of 59th St, 10 years.. 3,600

ESTATE OF JAMES FELLOWS, by trustee, to A. M. Slawson and another; Dey St, 72 and 74, 5 years..... 7,000

FELDMANN, Theodore, to O. C. Smith; 4th Av, 2,463, 5 years..... 450

FISH, Hamilton, and others, executors, to C. A. Pratt; 20th St, s s, 220 ft e of 3d Av, 44x92, 21 years..... 1,056

FUSCO, Bernardina, and another to Mariano Rossi; 112th St, 324 East, 5 years.. 420

HAGEMEYER, Mina C., to John G. Brophy; Avenue A, 258, 3 years.....$660, 720

HANDLEY, Richard H., to Henry C. Glaser; 13th St, s s, 243 ft e of Avenue H, 50x101.2, 21 years..... 850

HAYES, John, to Leopold Heymann; 11th St, 108 East, 3 8-12 years..... 1,200

LEVY, Jefferson M., to Frederick Kloppenberg, Jr.; Dey St, 79, 5 years..... 1,200

LEWIN, Rosa, executrix, to Samuel Horwitz; Delancey St, 102, 1 year..... 650

MYLINO, William, to Sander Moinar; Union Square, 12, 3 1-12 years..... 1,400

NEUSCH, Philip, to Catharine Wiget; 3d St, 153 East, 5 years..... 408

SCHMIDT, Regina, to Henry Brien, Ninth Av, 762, 1 year..... 1,140

SCHNEIDER, William F, to Morris Gelb, Third Av, 78, 5 1-3 years.....1,620 to 1,700

SCHOTTMAN, Julius, to Max Kaufman; Bruton St, 255, 7, and 257½, 5 years

SCHRODER, Ernestine, to Lorenzo Lorenzi; Bleecker St, 144, 10 years..... 2,400

STUVE, Adelheid to Harry J. Frost; 144th St, 726 East, 4 years..... 420

THOMPSON, E. E., to William Bannon; Brook, 139 and 141, n w corner of 134th St, 9 5-12 years.....$360, 1,440

Recorded Mortgages.

ADRIAN, Edward P., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 44 Avenue B, 1 year..... 10,000

ARNDTSTEIN, Moser, to Johanna Tonjes; Courtlandt Av, e s, 92.5 ft n of 160th St, 3 years..... 2,000

ASTORIA REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION to George V. Morton; 132d St, s s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 6 years..... 4,300

BANNER, Feiwel, and wife to Josephine Wirtz and others, executors, &c.; Rivington St., n s, 25.1 ft w of Ridge St, 5 years..... 18,000

BANNER, Feiwel, and wife to George Wiegand; Rivington St, n s, 25.1 ft w of Ridge St, installments..... 3,500

BANNING, William, to George Ehret; 139 and 141 Brook Av, demand..... 2,732

BAUMANN, Ludwig, to Samson Lochman; 54 to 62 West 125th St, installments..... 40,000

BELKNAP, Dayton C., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Gold St, 8, 3 years. 9,000

BYER, Frederick and Jeanette W., to Minnie Wood; 146th St, n s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, ½ year..... 1,000

COHEN, Harris, Abraham, and Emma, to Frederick T. Hill, trustee; East Broadway, s s, 101.5 ft e of Montgomery St, 5 years..... 27,500

COHEN, Harris, Abraham, and Emma, to Frederick T. Hill, trustee; East Broadway, s s, 75 ft e of Montgomery St, 5 years..... 27,500

COHEN, Harris, Abraham, and Emma, to Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association; East Broadway, s s, 127.10 ft e of Montgomery St, 5 years..... 20,000

COUGHLAN, Frank M., to John G. Moore and others; 150th St, s s, 67 ft e of Convent Av, 5 years..... 8,000

CROWLEY, Cornelius J., to Ernst Ehrmann; 55th St, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 2 years..... 9,000

DAVENPORT, William J., to the East River Savings Institution; Manhattan Av, n w corner of 103d St, 3 years.... 10,000

DROGE, Henry W., to Charles F. Volk; Eagle Av, s e corner of Terrace Place, 2 years..... 1,500

FERRARI, Prosper R., to Clara Kreischer; 417 East 115th St, 5 years..... 5,800

FEUERBACH, Frederick J., and wife to William J. Walter; 506 East 87th St, 5 years..... 6,500

FITZPATRICK, Thomas F., to Gena S. Baker; 20 and 22 New Bowery, 1 year. 250

FLAGG, Minnie E., and George W., to the Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven; 976 Intervale Av, installments..... 5,500

FROST, Harry J., to George Ehret; 720 East 144th St, saloon lease, demand.. 1,200

GETTY, Hugh to Esther A. Pyle; 38 and 40 North Moore St, 5 years..... 70,000

GOLDBERG, Harris, to Frank and Henry Eckenroth; 610 East 11th St, 1 one-half year..... 3,500

GUILFOY, Samuel, and another to William Ryan, a corporation; 139th St, n s, 350 ft e of St. Ann's Av, ½ year..... 2,500

HAGAN, Frances and Mary, to Kate Johnsen; 210 East 74th St, installments

HAMLIN, Fannie, to Herman Wronkow; 65th St, s s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years. 2,000

HAMLIN, Fannie, to Herman Wronkow; 65th St, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years 2,000

HAMMOND, Eugene H., to Francis J. Schmid; 170th St, n s, 103.7 ft e of Crotona Av, 3½ years..... 4,500

HELLMANN, Paul, to Jonas Weil and another; 302 East 65th St, installments. 2,000

HECHTER, Leopold, to Julia B. Hunt; 224 St, s s, 174.3 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 45,000

HELMUTH, Lina, to Bernard F. Lynch; Anthony Av, widened, w s, 50 ft s of 175th St, installments..... 2,000

HESS, Cacielle, to Bowery Savings Bank; 137 East 27th St, 5 years..... 5,000

KLEIN, Walter, to John A. Donaldson; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 144th St, 2 years..... 1,500

LA ROCHE, Lurana M., to Mary E. Douglas; 55th St, s s, 60 ft e of 4th Av, 2 years..... 2,000

LA ROCHE, Lurana M., to Samuel J. Montgomery; 55th St, s s, 60 ft e of 4th Av, 2 years..... 2,000

LAWRENCE, Caroline M., to the Greater New York Savings Bank of Brooklyn; 170th St, n s, 284 ft w of Franklin Av, 3 years..... 3,500

LEVY, Morris, to William H. Schwohl; 232 Cherry St, installments..... 5,500

LEVY, Morris, to John F. Willets, guardian, &c.; 236 Cherry St, 3 years.. 25,000

LEVY, Morris, to John F. Willets, guardian, &c.; 230 to 234 Cherry St, 3 years, (three mortgages)..... 90,000

LEVY, Morris, to Henry C. Fisher; 47 East Broadway, installments..... 5,200

LORENZI, David G., to Herman O. Armour; Mapes Av, e s, 50 ft n of Green Av, 3 years..... 600

MANLEY, Mary A., to Mechanics' Savings Bank; 191 to 195 Greenwich St, 1 year..... 30,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to Frederick A. O. Schwarz; 100th St, n s, 176.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 20,000

MANDREY, Matilda, to George Howard; Huguenot St, n e s, Lot 166, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 1 year..... 800

MANDREY, Matilda, to Christina White; Huguenot St, n e s, Lot 166, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 5 years..... 2,000

MATTHEWS, Rose M., and Ann, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 109th St, 72 East, 1 year..... 2,000

McLAUGHLIN, William F., to Frederick W. Darling; Brook Av, w s, 127.3 ft s of 163d St, 1 year..... 1,000

MERRITT, Katharine P., to the American Savings Bank; Av A, e s, 152.8 ft s of 176th St, 3 years..... 6,500

MEIER, William, to William H. Payne; Briggs Av, s e s, 278.8 ft n e of Travers St, 2 years..... 2,000

MILLER, Julius, to Leo Mendel; 120 Avenue B, 3 years..... 10,000

MOLNAR, Sander, to George Ehret; 12 Union Square, saloon lease, demand.... 1,000

MOORE, Julia D., to Mary E. Sage; 176th St, s s, 100 ft w of Monroe Av, 1 year..... 5,600

MORDAUNT, Ellen T., to Frances C. O'Connor; Lexington Av, w s, 20.4 ft s of 90th St, 1 year..... 3,000

MULLENBRUCH, Augustus, Pineus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 456 Grand St, 1 year..... 1,000

PIQUERON, William G., to William F. Oliver; Morris Av, s e corner of 160th St, 2 years..... 6,800

POLSTEIN, Isaac, and Louis Cohen to Sender Jarmulowsky; 8th St, s s, 133 ft w of Avenue C, 2 months..... 5,000

POLSTEIN, William to Ravitch Brothers; 17 and 19 Rutgers Place, installments.. 11,000

PRATT, Caroline A., to Lucy M. Green; 20th St, s w s, 220 ft e of 3d Av, leasehold, 5 years..... 20,000

PUGH, Paul B., to Irving Savings Institution; 15th St, n s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 10 years..... 180,000

QUINCY, Samuel, to Bradley & Currier Company; Central Park West, w s, 75.8 ft n of 92d St, ½ year..... 8,000

QUINN, Samuel, to Edward Guidet and others, executrices, &c.; Central Park West, w s, 75.8 ft s of 93d St, 3 years..... 132,000

RADENSTEIN, Fredericka, to Kate Hutchings; Bathgate Av, e s, 133.4 ft s of 170th St, 2 years..... 1,325

RAUTH, Jacob, to Irving Savings Institution; 85th St, s s, 82.3 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 23,000

RAY, Mary E., to Hart B. Brundrett; Madison St, s s, Lot 79, map of Anthony R. Brewer, &c., 6 years..... 5,000

REDFIELD, William H., to George Ehret; 29th St, s s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 30,000

REDFIELD, William H., to George Ehret; 29th St, s s, 430 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 20,000

REDFIELD, William H., to George Ehret; 29th St, s s, 450 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 20,000

REDFIELD, William H., to George Ehret; 29th St, s s, 470 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 30,000

REDFIELD, William H., to George Ehret; 102d St, n e corner of Park Av, 1 year..... 20,000

REDFIELD, William H., to George Ehret; 2d Av, n e corner of 118th St, 1 year..... 20,000

SAHB, Basile, to Eliza Ross; 120 West 111th St, 3 years..... 10,500

SAHB, Basile, to Eliza Ross; 122 West 111th St, 3 years..... 10,500

SCHMUCK, Herman, and another, to Eugene H. Needham; 8th Av, s w corner of 125th St, 5 years..... 600

SCHWARTZ, Joseph, trustee, &c., to the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn; 76th St, n s, 345 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years.. 8,000

SEARLES, Arthur C. and wife to William M. Peters; 96th St, s s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, ¾ year..... 5,000

SEARLES, Arthur C. and wife to William M. Peters; 96th St, s s, 337 ft e of 3d Av, ¾ year..... 5,000

SMITH, Adele, to Catharine T. Smith; Union Av, e s, 127 ft n of road from Harlem Bridge to New Rochelle, 1 year. 4,000

STANLEY, James, to Mayer S. Auerbach; University Place, s e corner of 12th St, demand..... 5,000

STANLEY, James, to James Morrison, Jr., and others; University Place, s e corner of 12th St, demand..... 56,252

STEUER, Bertha, to Sarah E. Galinger; 121st St, n s, 340 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 99

COELHO, A. H. De P.—Archer Manufacturing Company..... 16,000

THOMPSON, Frances A., and another, executors, &c., to Julia F. Travers; 126th St, s w corner of Lexington Av, 5 years..... 3,300

TOUSSAINT, Matilda R., to Emma Bielwesse, Southern Boulevard, s s, 30.7 ft

UHLFELDER, Simon, and Fanny Heilbrunn; 120th St, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 7 months..... 2,500

WEMBERFELD, John C., to Moritz Falkenau; 302 and 304 West 105th St, and 308 to 314 and 318 to 320 West 105th St; also 1 and 33 West 86th St, 1 month... 5,000

WEGENROTH, Anna, to Alice Skae; 222 East 12th St, 3 years..... 14,000

WELLING, Katharine C., to Levi C. Weir and others, trustees; 5th Av, s w corner of 22d St, 2 years..... 25,000

WINGERATH, Frederick, to Laurie L. Levey; Webster Av, n e corner of 174th St, new line, 2-3 years..... 13,000

WINGERATH, Frederick, to Laurie L. Levey; Webster Av, n e corner of 174th St, new line, 2-3 years..... 15,000

WOODS, Thomas, to Catherine Arlett; 67th St, n s, 475 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 3,500

Assignment of Mortgages.

FLANNERY, Simon P., to Bernard Golden..... Nom.

JEROME, Eugene M., and another, trustees, to Meyers Curtiss, trustee..... Nom.

LAZINSK, Hyman M., to Gerson Hyman and another..... 2,250

LOCKETT, Benjamin C. and another, trustees, to William J. Hoe..... 10,000

OPPENHEIM, William, to Republic Savings and Loan Association..... 5,500

O'CONNOR, Thomas H., to American Mortgage Company..... 21,000

QUEEN, John W., to Edward A. Whitfield, assigns two mortgages..... Nom.

REICH, Albina, to Sigmund Hadikson.... Nom.

SCHEUER, John H., executor, &c., to Robert J. Turnbull and another, trustees..... Nom.

SLADKUS, Sigmund, to Albina Reich.... Nom.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION to Equitable Life Assurance Society..... 7,687

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow, assigns three mortgages..... 100

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Lucy A. Buhler..... 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Sarah Lazarus..... 10,000

WEAVER, Benjamin, to Anthony S. Sherman..... Nom.

WEINBERG, Charles, to Sarah S. Horton 27,500

WILLIAMSON, Smith, to William Braun. 4,500

WOLF, George, to Charlotte Mentzer... 2,500

Mechanics' Liens.

OLIVER ST, 100; T. J. Bloomer against Thomas Brody, owner and contractor.. 150

ST. ANN'S AV, 769 to 775; also 135 and 137 Madison St; Samuel Krauss & Co. against Abraham Abelman, owner and contractor..... 273

SCAMMELL ST, n w corner of Cherry St,—; William Scrogg against William Sugarman, owner and contractor.. 78

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 90x100; Charles Neufeld against George Blumenthal, owner and contractor; Abraham Rosenberg, contractor... 40

45TH ST, 324 East; Michael Reilly against F. Schumacher, owner and contractor..... 500

107TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x75; Harris Kapelinski against J. Anapolsk, owner; Michael Chisling, owner and contractor..... 1,000

133D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x100; Frank Indéill against Rachel Juster, owner and contractor..... 530

158TH ST, n e corner of Park Av, 23.7x 100; J. Caro & Son against Schmuck & Montag, owners and contractors..... 100

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 174th St, 48.6x97.5 to w s, former Brook St, 249.8x 116.5; Laurie L. Levy with Frederick Wingerath, 11 payments..... 13,000

Lis Pendens.

TIER AV, n s, adjoining land of L. Delmore, City Island, 200x500; Thomas M. Shannon against John J. McDonough et al., (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Hitchings, Palliser & Mom.

TOPPING ST, e s, 200 ft s of 174th St, 50x100; Stuart S. Smith against Bernard F. Lynch, (specific performance;) attorney, H. M. Russell.

WILLIAM ST, s w corner of Spruce St, 24.8x 52.5x24.10x37.4; Kalman Haas against Adeline R. Ash and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson.

3D AV, s e s, 145 ft n e of 19th St, 19.6x70; Mary E. Richards against Sarah C. Feyser and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Wright.

55TH ST, 67.1 ft e of Ninth Av, 16.11x75.4; Juliet C. Cushing against Carrie E. Ames, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

118TH ST, s w corner of Lenox Av, 97x100.11; 16th St, s s, 225 ft w of Ninth Av, 60x122x50.2x 117.4; 75th St, 161 West; 52nd St, n s, 375 ft e of Eleventh Av, 25x100.5; 52nd St, n s, 375 ft w of Tenth Av, 25x100.5; Hamilton Bank of New York City against Frederick Aldhous and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages,) two actions; attorneys, Mooney & Shipman.

134TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, widened 25x99.11; Cephas Brainerd and another, executors, &c., against James N. Catlow and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. F. Austin.

141ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of Walnut Av, 125x100; New York Academy of Sciences against William Neil and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE.—Deficiency judgment for $5,166 was docketed yesterday against Louisa C. Friedline, in favor of Lily W. Beresford and others as trustees under the will of Louis C. Hamersley, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 93 Crosby Street.

ERNEST S. MAY.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment against Ernest S. May, who formerly kept a restaurant at 50 West Twenty-eighth Street, for $4,040, in favor of John Young. It was obtained on the ground that May keeps concealed to avoid summons. It was stated that he had not been seen at 50 West Twenty-eighth Street since June, 1899. Mr. Young's claim is for the return of money received by Mr. May as agent for Mr. Young between Aug. 16, 1896, and Sept. 15, 1899, and held subject to Mr. Young's order, and which, it was alleged, Mr. May retains. A similar attachment was obtained against Mr. May in December last by Francis Flandin for $3,432.

Out of Town.

WILLIAM P. KETCHAM.—William P. Ketcham of Chicago filed a bankruptcy petition yesterday. He asks to be relieved of an indebtedness of $750,037. His assets are placed at $80,000, consisting of stock in several corporations. The petitioner was President of the Ketcham Lumber Company

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ARSBAHS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AHSBAHS, late of the town of Krempe, Kingdom of Prussia, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1900. AUGUSTE WERLLER, Ancillary Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 71 Broadway, New York. f27-law6mTu

GALLAGHER, ALIDA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALIDA A. GALLAGHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William J. Fanning, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1900. MARY A. AUMACK, Administratrix. WM. J. FANNING, Atty. for Administratrix, 31 Nassau Street, B. M., N. Y. City. ja16-law6mTu

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—JOHN R. PLATT, Isaac S. Platt, and William P. Chambers, as trustees under the will of Samuel R. Platt, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA A. FINCH, Edmond Kelly, individually and also as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Horace Robert Kelly, individually and also as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, a daughter of said Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and the religion is known as Sister Joseph of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul; Shaun Kelly and Kathleen Kelly, the last two named persons being the children of the above-named Edmond Kelly; Robert Kelly, Kathleen Gertrude Kelly, Edmond Kelly, Heloise Kelly, Yvonne Kelly, and Raymond Kelly, the last six named persons being the children of the above-named Horace Robert Kelly; Eveline de la F. Kelly, wife of said Horace Robert Kelly; and Jean d'Humieres, John Trapp, John Ohlssen, Frederick Krekeller, Frederick French, William Hyland, Edwin A. Schroeder and Frank M. Arguimbau, as surviving partners of the firm of Schroeder and Bon, and Sandford L. Norcott, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended complaint.

Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City, New York.

To the above-named defendants Edmond Kelly, individually and also as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres, Jean d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, a daughter of said Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and who in religion is known as Sister Joseph of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul; Shaun Kelly and Kathleen Kelly, the last two named persons being the children of the above-named Edmond Kelly:

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of March, 1900, and filed on the same day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, the duly verified amended complaint in this action having been filed in said Clerk's office on the 8th day of March, 1900.

Dated New York, March 12th, 1900.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City, New York. mh13-law7mTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES J. PHELAN, as Trustee, under the last will and testament of Walter Stevenson, deceased, plaintiff, against SAMUEL E. DUFFEY and Mary J. Duffey, his wife, Josephine A. Miller, Elbridge G. Du Vall, Edward D. Dwyer and Ellen Dwyer, his wife, the said name Ellen being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiff, Daniel R. Kendall, John Claflin, and Edward E. Eames, individually and as Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association of New York, and the said Daniel R. Kendall, as executor and Trustee under the last will and testament of Isaac C. Kendall, deceased; Alexander Inglis and Catherine Inglis, his wife; Kate Bloxham, James J. Phelan and Marie Phelan, his wife; Charles F. Berrian, James G. Patton, Ada L. Hazard, Mary A. Soule, defendants.—Amended summons. —Action Number One.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 28, 1899.

ABEL CROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants:

Samuel E. Duffey, Ellen Dwyer, wife of Edward D. Dwyer, (the said name Ellen being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiff,) and Mary J. Soule:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, February 26, 1900.

ABEL CROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f27-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SAMUEL ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against JOHN KRESS, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—With notice.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 6th, 1899. HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office Address and Office, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of five hundred and one 60-100 dollars, with interest from March 14th, 1898, and with costs of this action. HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,

To the defendant, John Kress: Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 9th day of March, 1900, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the ninth day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 10, 1900.

HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh13-law6w&ap24

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CORNELIA W. SLADE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN, Frank J. P. Smith, Clark Quarrier, and Mary Quarrier, wife of Clark Quarrier, the name of Mary being fictitious, real name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, Daniel R. Kendall, John Claflin, and Edward E. Eames, individually and as Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association of New York, and the said Daniel R. Kendall, as executor and Trustee under the last will and testament of Isaac C. Kendall, deceased; Alexander Inglis and Catherine Inglis, his wife; Kate Bloxham, James J. Phelan and Marie Phelan, his wife; Charles F. Berrian, James G. Patton, Ada L. Hazard, Mary A. Soule, defendants.—Amended summons. —Action Number One.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants:

Rosina Vollhart, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated March 5, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Anna Sours, Charles Haling, Dennis O'Neill, and Thomas Slavin, defendants.—Amended and supplemental summons.—Action No. 4.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants:

Rosina Vollhart, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated March 5, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Isidor Auhalt, John J. Gleason, Abraham Andrews, Edward Myers, William Boardman, Joesph Borien, Ronald D. Gillis, John Robinson, James Cantwell, and Percy Reynald, defendants.—Amended and Supplemental Summons.—Action No. 2.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.

Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants:

Rosina Vollhart, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated March 5, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Isidor Auhalt, John J. Gleason, Abraham Andrews, Edward Myers, William Boardman, Joesph Borien, Ronald D. Gillis, John Robinson, James Cantwell, and Percy Reynald, defendants.—Amended and Supplemental Summons.—Action No. 2.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: Rosina Vollhart, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated March 5, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Isidor Auhalt, John J. Gleason, Abraham Andrews, Edward Myers, William Boardman, Joesph Borien, Ronald D. Gillis, John Robinson, James Cantwell, and Percy Reynald, defendants.—Amended and Supplemental Summons.—Action No. 2.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office address, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CONRAD STEIN, plaintiff, against NETTIE REUTLINGER, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Emanuel Reutlinger, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirty-first day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being on the easterly side of Bleecker Street, between Grove and Barrow Streets, in the Ninth Ward of the said City of New York, and known as Numbers 311 (three hundred and eleven) and 313 (three hundred and thirteen) Bleecker Street, and formerly known as Number 293 (two hundred and ninety-three) and 295 (two hundred and ninety-five) Bleecker Street, and which said two lots lying adjoining each other, and taken together, are bounded and contain as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Bleecker Street distant seventeen feet and one inch (17 feet 1 inch) southerly from the southeasterly corner of Bleecker and Grove Streets, and running thence in a southerly direction along said easterly side of Bleecker Street forty (40) feet to lot formerly known as 291 (two hundred and ninety-one) Bleecker Street; thence easterly at right angles to Bleecker Street, along the line of the last mentioned lot, seventy-five feet (75); thence northerly, parallel with Bleecker Street, forty (40) feet to land owned by the corporation of the City of New York; thence in a westerly direction along the line of such land seventy-five (75) feet, to the aforesaid easterly line or side of Bleecker Street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, April 3d, 1900.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

MYER, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Grove Street.

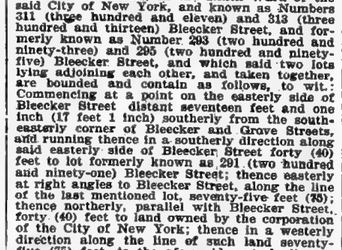

Amount due, $9,913.04 and interest from March 29th, 1900; costs and allowance, $477.37 and interest from March 31, 1900, and expenses of sale.

Approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $927.78 and interest thereon. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $15,500 and interest.—Dated Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee. ap3-2aw3wTu&F&ap24&25

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—J. CAMPBELL THOMPSON, plaintiff, against ELLA F. COOK and EDWARD N. COOK, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 25th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-seventh Street, distant three hundred and twenty-eight feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighty-seventh Street and Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets; thence easterly along the said centre line twenty-two feet; thence northerly again parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Eighty-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the said southerly side of Eighty-seventh Street twenty-two feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less. Said premises being also known by the Number 40 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.—Dated New York, April 3d, 1900.

A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

WILLIAM P. MALONEY, Attorney for plaintiff, 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 40 West Eighty-seventh Street.

87th Street.

The property is to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $30,500, and accrued interest. The approximate amount of the lien, or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $4,803.81, with interest thereon from the 22d day of March, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $220.19, with interest from March 30th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser, out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $638.60, and interest.—Dated New York, April 3d, 1900.

A. WALKER OTIS, Referee. ap3-2aw3wTu&F&ap26

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM CAIRNS STUART and others, trustees, plaintiffs, against GEORGE T. ROWE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, known as Number 1 West 138th Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 138th Street distant two hundred feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and West 138th Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between 138th and 137th Streets; thence eastwardly along said centre line of the block twelve feet six inches; thence southwardly, again parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the northerly side of 138th Street, and thence westwardly along 138th Street twelve feet six inches to the point the place of beginning, the said premises being located in Block No. 1,921, Section No. 7, on the land map of the City of New York. Together with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the said party of the first part in and to said premises.—Dated New York, March 30, 1900.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee. ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 36 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 157 West 136th Street:

137th St.

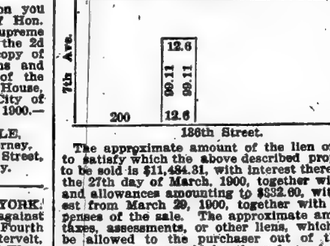

136th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $11,484.81, with interest thereon from the 27th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $332.60, with interest from March 29, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $102.20 and interest.—Dated New York, March 30, 1900.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee. ap3-2aw3wTu&F&ap24

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —GEORGE SCHUSTER and William Schuster, as executors &c., plaintiffs, against MAX HEYMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the nineteenth day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on said day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the following described premises, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, the same being the premises directed in said judgment to be sold to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in Block 812 on the southerly side of West 37th Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 37th Street, distant one hundred and fifty-two (152) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and 37th Street; running thence easterly along the southerly side of 37th Street twenty (20) feet, thence southerly on a line parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-three (93) feet ten and one-half (10½) inches; thence westerly in a straight line twenty (20) feet more or less to a point distant ninety-five (95) feet southerly from 37th Street; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and through the centre of a party wall ninety-five (95) feet to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less; and also,

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 16th Ward of the City of New York, in Block 792, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the distance of five hundred and twenty-one (521) feet, one (1) inch west from the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, and running thence in a straight line a southerly direction to the centre line of the block ninety-two (92) feet; thence along the line of the middle of the block in a westerly direction seventeen (17) feet four (4) inches; thence in an angular direction ninety-two (92) feet one (1) inch to the front of the lot on Seventeenth Street; thence in an easterly direction along the front of said gore or lot twenty-one (21) feet one (1) inch to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 9th, 1900.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee. JAMES C. QUINN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 265 West 37th Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property first above described, its street number being 144 West 37th Street, New York City:

Thirty-seventh Street.

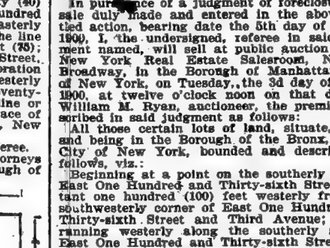

The following is a diagram of the property secondly above described, its street number being 140 West 17th Street, New York City:

Seventeenth Street.

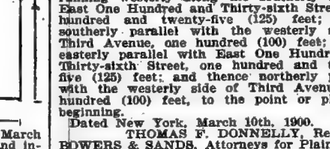

The right of dower of the defendant Hannah Finpan will be included in the sale of both of the above-described premises, if not already disposed of, and the purchaser or purchasers at the said sale shall hold the property free and clear and discharged of any claim by virtue of such right.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates now liens on the property first above described and known as No. 144 West 37th Street, is $761.25 and interest, which will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or be paid by the referee.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates now liens on the property secondly above described and known as No. 140 West 17th Street, is $471.47 and interest, which will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or be paid by the referee.

Dated New York, March 9th, 1900.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee. mh12-2aw3wM&Th&ap2&3

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against HERMAN KLEIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the easterly side of Lenox Avenue (formerly Ninth) Avenue; thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Eighth Street seventy-five feet, and thence southerly again parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 23d, 1900.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee. William H. Stockwell, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street numbers are 61-63-65 West 108th Street:

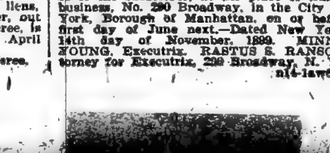

108th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $22,284.02, with interest thereon from the 16th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $856.45, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $334.83 and interest.—Dated New York, 23d day of March, 1900.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee. mh27-2aw3wTu&Th&ap1?

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MANITOU.....April 7
MENOMINEE.....April 14
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MESABA.....May 5

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE, ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $50.00 EACH AND UPWARD.

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COOK'S TOURS

BERMUDA Special trips to this delightful Ocean Resort by Quebec S. S. Co. Mail Steamers, April 5 and 11. Nine and fourteen day trips, $65 and $75.

All expenses included.

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ANCHOR LINE. U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow via Londonderry.

From pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Ethiopia, April 7, noon | City of Rome, May 5, noon
Anchoria, April 21, noon | Ethiopia, May 12, Noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
Steerage, $23.50 to $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

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Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
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For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Wash. Bldg., and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF JAPAN.April 16, June 18, Aug.20
EMPRESS OF CHINA....May 7, July 9, Sept. 10
EMPRESS OF INDIA....May 28, July 30, Oct. 8

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

and AUSTRALIA:

MIOWERA.....May 4 | ORANGI.....June 1

For rates apply 353 Broadway and 63 Wall St.

MUNSON LINE STEAMSHIPS
DIRECT ROUTE. CUBA WEEKLY SAILINGS.
FINE SHIPS. SPLENDID CUISINE.

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MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, 27 William St., N.Y.
BAYMOND & WHITCOMB, 25 Union Square, N.Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ROSE REILLY, plaintiff, against JAMES P. FINNAN, individually and as Administrator of MARY HARKINS, deceased; Hannah Finnan, his wife, Catherine Harkins, John J. Harkins, Mary Brough, the Bank for Savings, and Alina B. Young, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 3d day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on said day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co. Company, Auctioneers, the following described premises, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, the same being the premises directed in said judgment to be sold to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in Block 812 on the southerly side of West 37th Street, between Broadway and

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Great Offering of CORDED MADRAS GINGHAMS

TEN CENTS a yard.

Cluster Cords, Ribbon Bands, Whalebone Stripes, Double and Single lines; Broken Effects, Braid Effects, Chain Cordings; also Corded Plaids and Checks; clear, brilliant colorings——Pink, Blue, Oxblood, Helio, Gobelin; also Black and White Effects—

Never Were Such Ginghams in Such Variety Sold at Such Price.

While some would announce them as "Twenty-five cent Ginghams at Ten cents"—we do not claim them to be such, but do say that Twenty-five cents cannot buy prettier styles, more reliable colorings or better wearing Ginghams....They will be on sale on Main Floor, special table; also in Foreign Gingham Section in Basement.

'Twill be wise to buy Summer Supply.

White Bed Spreads and Summer Comfortables

Our great sales to Hotels, Institutions and other large consumers, as well as Housekeepers and Summer Cottagers, necessitate large purchases, which, being made at first hands and always for cash, insure our obtaining all concessions—in fact, our retail prices are usually less than jobbers ask.

FOR EXAMPLE—

White Crochet Quilts—full size, hemmed, we now offer **at 69 cents** are at present sold at Seventy-five cents by the case at WHOLESALE.

WE ALSO OFFER

Full size White Crochet Quilts..... .85
for which agents now ask 95 cents.

WHITE CROCHET QUILTS—

hand knot fringe all around—
Single bed size..... .98
Double bed size..... 1.25
Heavy Marseilles designs—new patterns!

FULL SIZE MARSEILLES QUILTS—

fast woven back—
medallion and all over designs..... 1.98
Fine Marseilles Quilts—extra large—
Handsome designs..... 2.98 to 4.98

SILKOLINE COMFORTABLES—

Flowered French Sateen Comfortables—plain colored or Turkey red lined..... 1.98
French Batiste Comfortables—72x80 inch—dainty floral designs—corded edge—filled with hygienic lamb's wool—light as down, and never sifts through..... 3.98

Rugs and Centre Carpets

Eloquent Prices for New Goods.

Velvet Tapestry Rugs—27x54 inch..... .98
Best All Wool Smyrna Rugs—30x60 in. 1.89
Best All Wool Smyrna Rugs—36x72.... 2.79

REVERSIBLE TURANIAN SMYRNAS

6x9 ft..... 5.79 | 7.6x10.6 ft..... 8.79
9x12 ft..... 9.98
ten to twenty styles—all new

FINE WILTON RUGS

Reproductions of India and Turkish Carpets Exceedingly Choice Designs.

6x9 ft..... 14.98 | 9x12 ft..... 27.98
8.3x10.6 ft..... 24.98 | 9x15 ft..... 39.98
Exceptional Values.

NEW ART SQUARES

Wool Filled		Best All Wool	
3x2 yds.....	1.48	3x2 yds.....	3.59
3x2½ yds.....	2.19	3x2½ yds.....	4.79
3x3 yds.....	2.69	3x3 yds.....	5.69
3x4 yds.....	3.49	3x4 yds.....	7.59

Latest Red, Blue and Wood tones.

BEST COCOA MATS.

Size One..... .59 | Size Three..... .79
Size Two..... .69 | Size Four..... .98

NEW BAMBOO PORTIERES

Fancy figured designs—8x3 ft..... 1.49
Fancy beaded designs—value $4.00.... 2.98

Large Assortments of Unshrinkable Scotch Shirting Flannels

with and without Silk Stripes—correct for Golf and Tennis, Boating, Mountain, and Traveling, House Gowns, Children's wear and Men's Shirts and Pajamas:
Fully a hundred styles.
FOUR QUALITIES—30 to 36 inch—
25 cents...39 cents...49 cents...95 cents

Dress Goods.

Sheer novelty fabrics,—gossamer Aeolian and fine Aeolian Crepe, 45 inches wide, $1.75 per yard.

Plain or corded Aeolian Cloth, embroidered Silken Crepe, fancy Poplin weaves, Wool Crepes, and a very extensive variety of materials,—exclusive designs.

Robes,—embroidered, beaded and "applied" patterns,—new shades,—Sheer Cloths. English Tailor Suitings.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Upholstery Dep't.

Fourth Floor.

About 400 pairs fine Muslin Curtains, — finished with ruffle, coin spots, lace stripes or floral centre designs. 75 cents per pair.

English Bobbinette Lace Curtains, — ruffle finished with Valenciennes Lace insertion, per pair, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.50.

Portieres, — Taffetas, Linen Stuffs, Denim and handsome novelty fabrics.

French and English modern art designs. $5.00 and $6.00 per pair.

Bedsteads, white enamel, brass trimmed Bedsteads,—complete range of sizes. $4.75 to $12.50 each.

English wing or "forty winks" Easy Chairs, upholstered with Art Cretonnes, Ticking and plain or figured Denim. $12.50 each.

Swedish Rush Furniture,—Rocking, Arm and Odd Chairs, — Window Seats, Divans, Stands, Tables.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Registered Trade Mark.

Wedding Trousseaux.

The furnishing of fine housekeeping outfits always has been a specialty at "The Linen Store."

Our incomparable assortment of fine linens and kindred household goods, allows for the widest possible range of individual choice in all of the important details.

There is also the satisfying assurance that every article is exactly as represented; the best of its kind, and in harmony with all the requirements of refined taste and correct form.

We shall be pleased to furnish detailed lists of outfits costing $100, $250, $500, and $1,000, or any other information that may be desired.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

Spellman's Celebrated Hats

Are Worn by Correct Dressers.
Spring and Summer Styles.
Best in Quality.
Lowest in Price.
Corner Park Row and Chambers St.
109, 111, 113 Park Row; 1, 3, 5 New Chambers St.

AMUSEMENTS.

ONLY CIRCUS THIS YEAR,
MAD. SQ. GD. APRIL 4.
Just 16 Days of Radiant Recreation.
Greatest Arenic Aggregations on the Earth.
ADAM FOREPAUGH AND SELLS BROS.' CIRCUSES, HIPPODROMES, MENAGERIES.
Grand Opening Exhibition To-morrow Night.
Performances every afternoon & night thereafter.
MENAGERIE ON EXHIBITION IN BASEMENT BEFORE & AFTER PERFORMANCES.
Boxes, (6 seats,) $12, $9, and $8. Seats in boxes, $2, $1.50, and $1. Arena, $1. First tier and balcony, 75 cents. Second tier and balcony (entrance on 26th and 27th Sts.,) 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents. Children half price, except to gallery. Box office open at 9 A. M. daily. Don't buy tickets on the sidewalk.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. **Victoria** Evgs., 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:30.
THE RAYS
In the Musical Farce,
A HOT OLD TIME
Created for Laughter Only. Company of 65.

BIJOU B'Way & 30th St. This Week, FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS in repertoire of new plays. Next Week, Monday, April 9, Double Attraction. Every afternoon for two weeks FAMOUS Japanese Players and Ching Ling Foo Popular Priced Matinees. Every Eve. at 8:15 **TIM MURPHY** and his company in the new comedy, THE CARPET BAGGER.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. **A MAN AND HIS WIFE.** PRECEDED BY "THE BUGLE CALL."

Charles Frohman's James K. **HACKETT** | **Criterion Theatre** B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. **THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.**

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS 8. MAT. SATURDAY. **WM. GILLETTE** in his new play, **Sherlock Holmes**

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Av. "The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald. Ev'gs 8 o'c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 1:50. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, **HEARTS ARE TRUMPS**

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. This Week, 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. AT THE **WHITE HORSE TAVERN.** Next Week—Why Smith Left Home. Big Cast.

The **New York** | Broadway, 44 & 45th Sts. Eve. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST 5 NIGHTS. | **Broadway to Tokio** | No smoking at Matinées. Special | MON., April 9, F. C. Whitney's original QUO VADIS. | Production of Sienkiewicz's Novel. | Sale of Seats and boxes opens to-day.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS, **BEN-HUR**

THE **DEWEY** EAST 14TH ST. | MATINEE TO-DAY SOCIAL MAIDS. JOHNSON, DAVENPORT & LORELLO & others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE | Pop. Prices! Wed. Mat., 25c. & 50c. Kelcey-Shannon Co. in the **MOTH** and the **FLAME**

O'Neill's.

UNTRIMMED HATS!

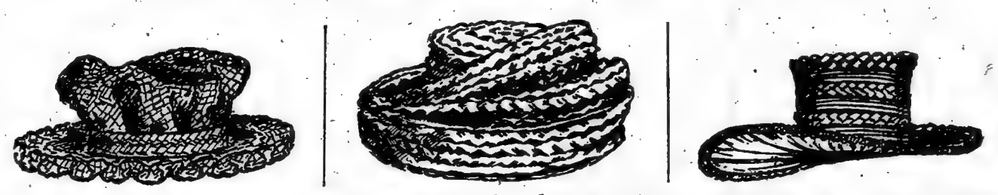

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New Shapes! New Colors! New Braids!

No other store in the city carries so large an assortment of Straw Goods. Hundreds of styles to select from, including a Host of Exclusive Novelties. It's the biggest and best Hat Stock in New York and our prices are the lowest.

CHOICE NOVELTIES IN FINE FLOWERS, FEATHERS, Aigrettes, Ornaments and Millinery Ribbons.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

English Squares and Imperials

for Easter, at 50 cents.

Scarfs of entirely new and beautiful shades. Made from pure silks—soft and rich in texture, handsome and effective when tied.

At half the regular prices.

New shades of our Paraqua Street Glove, $1.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE TOUCH OF GENIUS

that gave Greece the Parthenon, France the Chatres Cathedral, and the Orient its beautiful rugs. It is their love of art which makes every rug an inspiration, and every conception in our Daghestans, Guendjis, Khivas, Antique Sennas, and scores of other weaves, fascinating for Easter Wedding Gifts. Here is a special bale of Guendjis and Carabaghs, averaging 4.9x3.3 ft., at $7.50, (value $12.00 to $15.00,) and a bale of rich Bokharas—4.6x3 ft., at $14.50, (value $20.00 to $25.00.)

Charming furniture novelties which delight every bride because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

WEBER PIANOS

Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. To-night at 8:30.
MISS JULIE GEYER
MISS ELSA RUEGGER.
(her last appearance.)
MM. DANNREUTHER and LUCKSTONE.
Reserved seats, $1.50 and $1. Gen. adm., 50c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S | TO-NIGHT AT 10:30. The Grand Ballet Spectacle **PROGRESS**
Preceded at 8:15 by "The Real Coons."
WILLIAMS & WALKER
and their Big Co. in "The Policy Players."
Matinées Thursday and Saturday.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St.
E. H. Sothern / Virginia Harned | LAST WEEK Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 *SUNKEN BELL.*

NEXT WEEK
THE BOSTONIANS
Will present the Herbert & Smith New Opera *THE VICEROY.*
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

KEITH'S | Continuous Performance. JOSEPH HART and CARRIE DE MAR in Mr. Hart's New Comedy, "A Close Call." CORA TANNER. Special: Maurice Farkoa, Society entertainer Geo. Fuller Golden, Grapewin and Chance, Clarice Vance; Dixon, Bowers & Dixon.

EDEN MUSEE. | WORLD IN WAX. New Groups New Subjects. Up-to-date. **CINEMATOGRAPH.** To-night. To-night. **Moss Roses** The Charming Musical Play.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Ev'gs 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
STUART ROBSON IN OLIVER GOLDSMITH
Special—Mon., April 16. Seat sale Mon., April 9.
Mr. Joseph Jefferson in Rip Van Winkle

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL, 34th St. & B'way. | **Mat. To-day** GREAT VAUDEVILLE HAWTHORNE SISTERS, WILLIAMS & TUCKER, & 10 STAR ACTS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Great Scenic Production, Dickens's OLD CURIOSITY SHOP. Coming: QUO VADIS.

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—A NIGHT OFF.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Last Week (but one) of GRAND OPERA SEASON 1.99-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15—
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
Third appearance of Herr Ernst Von Schuch.
See Special announcement below.
Wed. Evg., April 4, at 8, & Sat. Aft., April 7, at 2—IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with a phenomenal cast. Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bridewell, Broadfoot and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, Maestri, and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Thurs. Evg., April 5, at 8—Special performance at popular prices. DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Brema, Schumann-Heink, and Susan Strong; MM. Dippel, Pringle, and Bertram. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Evg., April 6, at 8—CARMEN. Calvé and Suzanne Adams. Saligmac and Scotti.
Sat. Aft., April 7th, at 2—IL FLAUTO MAGICO. Same Cast as on Wed. Evg.
Sat. Evg., April 7, at 8, at Popular Prices—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Herr Von Schuch.
Sun. Evg., April 8, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Carrie Bridewell; MM. Scotti and Plançon, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Herr Ernst Von Schuch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
LAST ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
3rd appearance of HERR ERNST VON SCHUCH, Conductor of Royal Opera House, Dresden.
Soloists—MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK and M. PLANCON. Increased Orchestra of 100. Conductor Herr Von Schuch.
1—Overture, Leonora No. 3.....Beethoven
2—Aria, "Rienzi".....Wagner
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
3—Aria, "Der Freischutz".....Weber
M. Plancon.
4—Vorspiel, "Parsifal".....Wagner
5—Invitation a la Danse.....Weber-Weingartner
6—"Die Allmacht".....Schubert
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
7—Kaisermarch.....Wagner
Prices—75c., $1, $1.50, and $2.50. Boxes, $8, $10, $15, and $20. Admission, $1. Family Circle, 50c.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. 119 W. 40th St.
Mr. GEORGE **GROSSMITH**
Humorous and Musical Recitals.
WEDNESDAY Afternoon, APRIL 4, at 3:15.
"Awful Bores"
and humorous musical illustrations.
THURSDAY EVG., APRIL 5, AT 8:15.
"The Trials of an Entertainer"
and "The Baby on the Shore," etc., etc.
SATURDAY AFT., APRIL 7, AT 3:15.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME.
Tickets $1.50 and $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Evening, April 5th, at 8 o'clock.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH ..... Conductor
BACH'S MASS IN B MINOR
Seats, 25c to $1. Boxes, $7.50 and $9 at Box Office

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Fri., Apr. 6, at 2 P. M. Sat., Apr. 7, at 8:15 P. M.
BACH
WAGNER BEETHOVEN
SOLOISTS: Mme. Clementine De Vere, Mrs. Carl Alves, Mr. Wm. H. Rieger, Mr. Ericsson F. Bushnell. CHORUS: The Rubinstein and Apollo Clubs. Mr. Wm. R. Chapman, Director.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Ullman's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TWO PIANO RECITALS.
THIS (TUESDAY) AFT., AT 3, and Monday Afternoon, April 9th, at 3.
DOHNANYI.
Res. Seats $1.50 & $1 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Direction .....Vert and Wolfsohn

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL.
Tuesday evening, April 3d, meeting for the benefit of the Free Kindergarten for Colored Children.
Booker T. Washington, Presiding.
Reserved seats, $1; admission, 50 cents.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15
LAST WEEK
THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON
Monday, April 9, with the original cast,
THE LAWN OF THE WELLS.
Monday, April 16, for 5 nights and matinée,
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.
Thursday, April 19, 3 nights and matinée,
MANEUVERS OF JANE.
***This theatre will be closed Good Friday.

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2:15.
Charles Frohman's London Company.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW,

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. & 7th Av.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
Thursday at 11 and 8:15. Friday at 3 and 8:15.
MOKILAND (BARBARIC ARIZONA.)
First Time in New York.
Reserved Seats, 75c. and $1.00.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. | J. K. Emmet, Kirby Mitchell, 15c., 25c., 50c. | Thorne & Carlton, McCale & Daniels, Flood Bros., C. King, Mov. Pics, &c.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Caron & Herbert. Cont. Perf. | Francesca Redding 15c., 25c., 50c. | W. H. Clemmett. Linton & McIntyre, Lacy & O'Brien, Mov. Pic., &c.

BERKELEY LYCEUM, 44th St., nr. 5th Av.
TO-DAY AT 2.
BENEFIT FRESH AIR FUND.
Way Down East Co. in "The Judge"; Way Down East choir; Mason Mitchell, illustrated recital Transvaal war;) Elizabeth K. Benton, violinist; Beatrice Herford, in original monologues; Fred Emerson Brooks, the California Poet. Tickets at theatre.

14th St. Theatre, Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Augustin Daly's magnificent production, **THE GREAT RUBY.** As played 200 NIGHTS at DALY'S THEATRE. Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman—100 oth.

Mon., April 9, Tim Murphy, "The Carpet Bagger." 6TH MONTH. | "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:10.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. | Mr. and Mrs. Kendal | 8:15. Sat. in The Elder Miss Blossom. Mat.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Filipino Village; Big-Headed Girl, 3 Jacks, Theatre, 2 Co's

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MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Corset Covers.
New waist line length, or long with "shield protector" sleeves.
75 cents.

Made of lace or lawn insertion, or Nainsook with oblique, hemstitched tucks.
$1.25.

Chemises.
Embroidery edge, square or round neck,—Cambric or Muslin.
75 cents.

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$1.25.

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Cambric or Muslin,—finished with tucks and Lace or Embroidery edged ruffle.
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$1.00.

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With deep Cambric ruffle,—edged with Embroidery or tucks and lace.
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Made of Cambric,—Square neck. Hemstitched, tucked yoke and ruffle.
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With wide Lawn flounce, finished with five rows of Insertion and Edging, or handsome Embroidery.
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With 23 inch flounce, tucked and Lace or Embroidery edge,—and protective ruffle.
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Sets,—Gown, Chemise and Drawers,—of Cambric, Muslin or Nainsook, trimmed with fine Laces, wash Ribbons and Embroideries. New and original designs.
$4.75 to $11.25 per set.

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LADIES' HOSIERY.

Imported, Black Lisle Thread Hosiery.
Richelieu and fancy ribs, or plain weaves.
Double soles and heels.
25 cents per pair.
Value 35 and 45 cents.

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Canaries now in best song. The Hartz, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; the St. Andreasberg, with bell notes, &c., $5.00 and $6.00; the Campanini-Holden Canary, silvery trills, scale songs, high and low bells, soft singers, $10, $12, $15, $20.
Bullfinches taught to whistle opera airs and waltzes, tamest, most enjoyable, affectionate songster, $30, $35, $40, and $50. Holden's new Book on Birds, illustrated, all about food, care, singing birds, by mail for 25 cents, stamps.
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Horsford's Acid Phosphate
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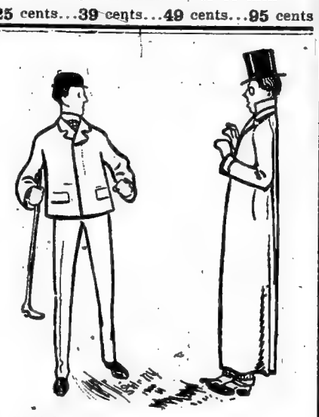

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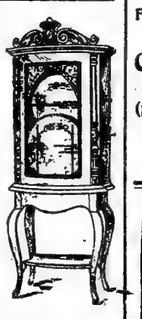

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Its value has been testified to by thousands.
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Get the Genuine.
Your physician will recommend it.
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There's a saving on every garment you buy.
White merino Shirts and Drawers, 75c. each; worth $1.25.
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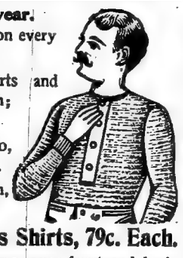

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Last 4 Weeks of **WHIRL-I-GIG** & the latest laughing success. **SAPOLIO**
Seats for the last performances now on sale.

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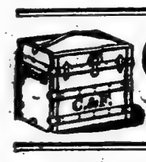

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,674. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 79⅞c; Corn, No. 2 mixed, 47¼c; cotton, middling, 9 9-15c.

LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate Mr. Raines made grave charges against Dr. Truman J. Backus, ex-manager of the Long Island State Hospital, and defended Gov. Roosevelt's course in refusing to reappoint him. Thirteen measures, among which were the Fallows Anti-Ramapo and the Charter Revision Commission bills, were passed over Mayor Van Wyck's veto yesterday. The Anti-Ramapo bill was passed by the Assembly and the Charter Commission measure by the Senate. The Merchants' Association has abandoned the Morgan bill. The bill removing the $50,000 limit of capitalization for corporations operating on the canals was passed by the Senate. The Senate also passed the Tenement House Commission bill. Many other bills were passed by both houses.—Pages 2 and 8.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday passed the Puerto Rican bill by a majority of nine votes, seven Republicans—Davis, Nelson, Simon, Proctor, Wellington, Mason, and Teller—voting no. The last-named during the debate declared his belief in the right of the United States to hold and govern colonies. After the bill was disposed of there was some excitement in the chamber, due to Mr. Lodge's efforts to call up the Spooner Philippine bill. These were opposed by the friends of Mr. Quay. In the House Mr. Lane (Rep., Iowa,) spoke against a tariff for Puerto Rico. The bill under consideration in the House was the Hawaiian Government bill.—Pages 1 and 5.

FOREIGN.—It is announced that all the Rand mines have closed down, and the British are being expelled by wholesale from the Transvaal. The political effects of the British disaster are very serious. Lord Roberts is unable to protect the Boers who surrendered to him. The story that Capt. Reichmann, the American Attaché, was in command of the Boers in the affair at the water works is discredited in Washington and London. Gen. Cronje and 1,000 Boer prisoners sailed for St. Helena. The Queen arrived in Ireland ahead of scheduled time, in the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. No landing will be made until to-day. The official Sword Bearer of Dublin refused to perform his part in the ceremonies. In the House of Commons the question of imperial unity was discussed by Mr. Chamberlain. Lillian, Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Mrs. Louis Hamersley of this city, yesterday won a suit against the present Duke of Marlborough for a twenty-five-hundred-pound settlement. Commissioner Peck has decided to close the National Pavilion at Paris on Sundays. The Italian Chamber of Deputies adjourned to May 15 yesterday. Mark Twain yesterday appeared before a committee of the House of Lords on the copyright question. M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday spoke in the Senate on France's foreign policy. —Pages 3, 6, and 7.

Page 2.

A Rochester woman drowned herself and her two little children because she was unable to pay a grocery bill of $1.06.

Friends of Admiral Sampson declare that following the opinion of the Attorney General in the McCalla promotion the Admiral has been advanced by implication and now ranks Admiral Schley.

Page 3.

Admiral Walker and fellow-Isthmian Canal Commissioners returned from Central America yesterday. Their report is not yet ready. The Inter-Oceanic Canal Company was incorporated at Trenton, capitalized at $100,000,000.

Page 5.

Two burglars were trapped in a Brooklyn house by special policemen yesterday, and one was shot while trying to escape.

Local labor unions announced that their demands had been generally granted, little progress was reported in Westchester County, and a general building trades' strike was threatened in Newark, N. J.

Page 7.

Lemuel E. Quigg has decided to resign the Chairmanship of the Republican County Committee. He probably will be succeeded by Collector Bidwell.

Page 8.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday vetoed the Fallows (anti-Ramapo) bill, on the ground that it is unnecessary, ample protection being afforded by the Greater New York charter. The Assembly promptly repassed it.

The bodies of Michael Brady and his wife, who had been asphyxiated by gas, were found in their apartments by police, after plumbers had tried in vain to find the leak of which other tenants complained.

Page 11.

The Directors of the International Banking and Trust Company and of the North American Trust Company yesterday voted to merge the two concerns.

Page 14.

A jury for the trial of the "Sapho" case was secured with very little difficulty yesterday.

The work of selecting the jury to try William F. Miller of the Franklin Syndicate was continued yesterday. Only two seats in the box remain to be filled, and the trial may begin to-day.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
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Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

FRENCH EMBEZZLER ARRESTED

Lawyer Confesses that He Is 1,800,000f. Short in His Accounts.

PARIS, April 4.—M. D'Arville des Essarts, a former Advocate of the Court of Appeal and a former member of the City Council, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling 1,800,000f. of the patrimony of Corp. Gelinard of the Recruiting Bureau at Versailles. He has confessed to the embezzlement. It is said that he cannot give any account of the use he has made of the money.

Twelve years ago he was appointed Consul Judiciaire for Gelinard to look after his interests. Recently Gelinard wished to obtain control of his fortune, and, having secured his family's consent, he called upon the lawyer to render an account.

The brother of the accused says that there is a complete answer to all the charges, and that the money was either used to pay Gelinard's debts or lost in unfortunate speculations made with Gelinard's consent.

NEW CHICAGO AND ALTON CO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Another move to concentrate, so far as possible, the ownership and management of many important railroad systems in the West was made by the Harriman syndicate to-day by the filing of articles of incorporation for the Chicago and Alton Railway Company with an authorized capital of $20,000,000 of non-cumulative preferred stock and $20,000,000 of common stock.

The new company was organized to take over and develop the old Chicago and Alton Railroad and of acquiring new lines in Illinois, including the northern part of the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern Road, that was recently foreclosed. It was found that under the old charter of the Alton Company, the syndicate could not carry out its plan of acquiring other roads.

Silas B. Cobb of Chicago Dying.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Silas B. Cobb, a wealthy Chicagoan, who for over sixty years has been connected prominently with important business interests of the city, is

SUMMARY REMOVAL FACES COL. GARDINER

Action Likely to Follow Mr. Wilcox's Report.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT

Reported It Will Be Considered in the Present Inquiry.

District Attorney's Successor, It Is Believed, Will Take Up the Case Against the Gamblers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—It is learned to-night from the best authority that District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner of New York County will in all probability be removed from office as soon as the report of Special Commissioner Ansley Wilcox is received by Gov. Roosevelt. This information comes from the best possible source, and is known only to a few persons in Albany to-night.

Mr. Wilcox has been here all day. He arrived last night, and was the guest of the Governor at the Executive Mansion. Gov. Roosevelt and Mr. Wilcox had a long talk over the advisability of admitting as evidence the presentment of the March Grand Jury concerning the prevalence of vice and gambling in New York City, before Mr. Wilcox, who is hearing the charges preferred against District Attorney Gardiner.

Attorney General Davies was called into the conference and after the three gentlemen had discussed the matter from every standpoint, it is said that it was decided that the presentment should be introduced. The friends of the Governor say that there is no doubt of the removal from office of the District Attorney if this is done.

Those who have heard of the decision reached by the Governor, and those with whom he has advised, look forward to some action in the near future regarding the disclosures made by THE NEW YORK TIMES showing the existence of a gambling trust in New York. When Attorney General Davies was asked to-night if a special Deputy Attorney General would be named to prosecute the gambling cases, he replied:

"The Governor has not yet empowered the calling of a special Grand Jury, but you can rest asured that there will be no more special deputies appointed for New York City."

Those who are familiar with the developments of the last twenty-four hours, and who heard the remarks of the Attorney General take it to mean that District Attorney Gardiner will soon be removed, and that his successor, who will be appointed by Gov. Roosevelt, will bring the whole matter of gambling to the attention of the Grand Jury.

If this course is not adopted one of the present special deputies now in New York—John Proctor Clarke or Job Hedges—will be authorized to assume charge of the matter.

COL. GARDINER'S PETITION.

Hearing on Expunging of Grand Jury Presentment Deferred.

Argument on the motion made by District Attorney Gardiner, through his counsel Samuel Untermyer, to have expunged from the records of the Court of General Sessions the presentment of the March Grand Jury, in which Col. Gardiner and the Police Department were severely criticised, was postponed yesterday by Judge Foster until to-morrow morning.

The adjournment was asked for by Special Deputy Attorney General Arthur S. Cosby, who appeared for Mr. Davies. Mr. Untermyer said he was ready to go on, but Mr. Cosby observed that while the Attorney General was quite as anxious as the District Attorney to have the matter expedited, he appreciated the importance of the matter, and should have sufficient time in which to read the papers and investigate the application.

Judge Foster said he had already stated that if the Attorney General thought it necessary an adjournment would be granted, and Mr. Untermyer broke in with the statement that the Attorney General would have every opportunity to examine all the proceedings of the March Grand Jury.

Judge Foster then said that while the Attorney General should see the papers of the jury he would insist that none of them be made public.

Mr. Cosby and Mr. Untermyer then went to Col. Gardiner's office to examine the records held there. Mr. Cosby said he was not sure who would represent the Attorney General at the hearing to-morrow, but he thought it might be either Mr. Deming or Mr. Coyne.

The April Grand Jury held a session yesterday, and was advised by Mr. Unger of the District Attorney's office, who before last month had charge of that branch of the work in the office. Only routine business was attended to, and no indictments of note were handed down.

It was again stated yesterday that a searching investigation would be made into the loss of the report made by Capt. Thomas, which showed his knowledge of the existence of illegal resorts in his precinct and on which the indictment against him was found. A copy of the report is a part of the Grand Jury records, but it is stated that without the original as evidence it is doubtful if the defendant's conviction for wilful neglect of duty can be secured.

SAY THEY WERE ROBBED.

Two Men Complain that They Were Also Beaten in a Bowery Saloon.

Albert Nicholas, who says he is a butler in the household of George Crocker, at 1 East Sixty-fourth Street, complained at the Mulberry Street Police Station at an early hour yesterday morning that he and his brother had been beaten and robbed in a saloon at the corner of the Bowery and Bleecker Street, known as the Gotham.

in the Gotham, for which two men are now in the Tombs awaiting trial.

Simon Buttner Convicted.

Simon Buttner, proprietor of the Star Hotel, at 37 West Twenty-eighth Street, was convicted yesterday, in General Sessions, of keeping a disorderly house. He was remanded for sentence until Thursday. The complaining witnesses against Buttner were two policemen, who said they had repeatedly seen and talked to disreputable women in his place. Bartow S. Weeks, the defendant's counsel, cross-examined the witnesses at great length, and confused them considerably, but could not shake them in the principal points of their testimony. Buttner has been indicted several times for keeping disorderly houses and tried and acquitted twice.

CHICAGO REPUBLICANS WIN.

Make Big Gains in the New City Council —Many Democrats Go Down in the Landslide.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 3.—A very light vote was cast at the city election to-day. The contests were chiefly Aldermanic, although in each of the various townships an Assessor, Collector, Supervisor, and Clerk were chosen.

The chief interest centred in the Aldermanic vote. The Republicans will be in control of the new City Council. They will have 42 Aldermen against the Democrats' 27 and 1 lone Independent. The present conditions are 36 Republicans, 30 Democrats, and 1 Independent. That gives the Republicans within five of passing a measure over the Mayor's veto.

Some good Democrats went down in the landslide, and some were submerged for whom not even the party will mourn. Two Democratic enemies of the Mayor were defeated. These were "Ed" Cullerton, a wheel horse of the party, only recently returned to power, and John W. Sampson, known in police records as the "Major." Harrison and Burke fought these men bitterly in the conventions and at the polls, and while they were doing it, Republicans not only won in those wards, but in others as well.

Alderman Gunther, the candy man and art connoisseur, was beaten by W. H. Thompson of the Chicago Athletic Club, in the Second Ward.

John Powers, the boss of the Nineteenth, was re-elected, as was Brennan in the Eighteenth, and "Bathhouse" Coughlin in the First, where the Republicans made no nomination. These three men, with "Hinkey Dink" Kenna, who is a holdover, are really the characters of the Council. Democratic officers were elected in all but one town.

One phase of the election over which there was much bitterness was the fight made by the Municipal Voters' League against what the league denominated "gangsters and grafters." The league indorsed thirty-nine Aldermanic candidates irrespective of party, and repudiated twenty-one. Of the thirty-nine indorsed, nineteen were elected, and of the twenty-one repudiated twelve were elected. In fifteen wards there were hot contests between the league candidate and the repudiated nominee. In these contests indorsement was successful seven times and repudiation eight.

In the elections for town officers the Republicans carried the south towns, town of Hyde Park, and town of Lake, while the Democrats carried the north and west towns. The majorities in these cases were small, running from 1,000 to 3,000. In the townships outside of the city limits the Republicans, as usual, made a clean sweep, electing their entire ticket.

Results in Other Illinois Cities.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 3.—The Republicans carried the city by a majority of 1,500, electing the entire city ticket, excepting one Alderman.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., April 3.—The Republicans elected every candidate on the ticket. The new Council will be composed of twelve Republicans and two Democrats, a gain of six Republicans. The Republicans also gain three members of the County Board.

JOLIET, Ill., April 3.—The Republicans elected the entire ticket by substantial majorities.

RESULTS IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, April 3.—Mayor David S. Rose (Dem.) was re-elected to-day, and carried the rest of the city ticket with him. His plurality is at least 5,000. Mayor Rose ran on a platform setting forth the recent four-cent-fare ordinance and cheaper water rates. Henry J. Baumgaertner, the Republican candidate, campaigned against the manner in which the street railway ordinance was alleged to have been railroaded through the Common Council.

RACINE, Wis., April 3.—The municipal election resulted in a Democratic victory. Treasurer was the highest office voted for.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., April 3.—The Democrats elected their ticket to-day by about 800 majority.

MADISON, Wis., April 3.—The Democratic Mayor was re-elected by a majority reduced 50 per cent. The Republicans gained three members of the Council.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., April 3.—Municipal Judge Parker was elected Mayor today on the Republican ticket, against the combined opposition of the Democrats and Prohibitionists by nearly 500 majority. The straight Republican ticket was victorious in most wards, and the City and County Governments will be Republican.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS GAIN.

OMAHA, Neb., April 3.—City and village elections were held throughout Nebraska to-day, with the exception of Omaha. The main issue in most of the smaller places was license, and the results are mixed, the greater number of towns apparently being favorable to licensing the traffic for another year. While party politics cut little figure in the smaller towns, yet Republican gains are noticed all over the State, especially in the cities, several Democratic strongholds going Republican. South Omaha, for the first time in its history, elects a Republican Mayor, A. R. Kelly being the successful candidate by 300 plurality. The Republicans also elect the Treasurer, all four Councilmen, and two out of three members of the School Board. There were three tickets in the field. Last year Ensor, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 1,200 majority.

Lincoln gives the largest Republican majority for years and makes a clean sweep on the local ticket. Four years Democratic, gives a Republican majority. O'Neill and Ashland are also Republican. Up to midnight few of the smaller places have reported any Democratic or Fusion gains.

REPUBLICAN VICTORIES IN KANSAS

TOPEKA, Kan., April 3.—Returns received up to midnight indicate that the Republicans have been generally successful in the municipal elections in Kansas today in first and second class cities. In Topeka the Republican candidates were elected by the usual majority. In Wichita the Republicans made large gains, carrying every ward except one.

In Abilene, Lawrence, Columbus, Concordia, and Eureka the Republicans elected all of the candidates on their tickets. In Arkansas City and Great Bend they carried a majority of the offices voted for.

Democrats Carry Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 3.—The Demo-

FAMILY IN A LEGAL WAR

Albert Schaefer Sues Executors of His Father's Will.

Alleges Profits of Estate Are Absorbed in Salaries to Prevent Payment of Dividend to Him.

Because two prosperous corporations never paid any dividends, the possessor of an interest in each of them finds himself almost without funds, although his share is one-fifth of nearly $2,000,000. This peculiar situation exists in the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company and the Schaefer Company, and as a result Albert Schaefer, the person in question, has had considerable litigation, including a contest of the will of his father Frederick Schaefer, and has now brought suit against the executors of the estate.

Ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor has been appointed a referee to hear and determine the matter, and the first testimony will be taken before him next week. The proceedings come up in the nature of exceptions to the account of the executors of the estate, which has just been filed in the Surrogate's office.

Frederick Schaefer and his brother Maximilian, organized the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company in 1878. The capital stock amounted to $65,000, equally divided between the two brothers. In 1893 they organized the Schaefer Company which was to deal in real estate. The capital of this company was $25,000, equally divided.

Frederick Schaefer died on May 20, 1897. By his will his estate was divided into five equal parts. One portion each was given outright to Edward C. and George G. Schaefer, sons, and Mrs. Amelia G. Chatillon, a daughter. Another daughter, the Baroness von Burtenbach, received one-third of her portion outright, while the balance was to be held in trust. The one-fifth interest of Albert Schaefer was to be held in trust and he was to receive the income. Mrs. Josephine Eicke, another child, who several years before had incurred Frederick Schaefer's displeasure, was accorded an annuity of $1,500.

Albert Schaefer was originally to have had his interest outright, but a codicil to the will created a trust fund. A contest of the will was started in which undue influence was alleged, but it was abandoned and the present proceedings were commenced. Albert Schaefer claims that while both the brewing and real estate business have been profitable, not a cent in the way of dividends has been paid.

He alleges that when the two companies were incorporated three representatives of each family went on the board of Directors. An arrangement was made by which the heads of the firm received yearly salaries that varied with the amount of the profits realized, and entirely absorbed the latter. Albert Schaefer says that this method of disposing of the profits instead of dividing them as dividends still continues, and as a consequence he receives nothing, although he has an interest in several hundred thousand dollars' worth of stock.

The Baroness von Burtenbach is in the same position, and the Baron is now in the city looking after her interests.

Edward C. and George G. Schaefer, with George H. Chatillon, are executors of the will and trustees of the funds created under the will.

"While they are co-defendants to the present action, it is understood that they are not in harmony as to the company business. Mr. Chatillon as the representative of his wife had been for a long time a Director in the brewing company. He no longer holds that position.

Among the exceptions filed to the accounting of the executors are some to the funeral and household expenses and to "one mourning band for hat."

A question which will come before the referee will be to decide whether before his death Frederick Schaefer gave 500 shares of stock to his son Edward and 250 to George. Albert contends that these gifts were not properly made, and that the 750 shares of stock in the brewing company should come into the estate for division.

From the accounts of the executors it appears that the Baroness von Burtenbach received $25,000 as a marriage portion, which was to be deducted from her share of the estate.

In addition to the above litigation the executors have been in the Supreme Court for a determination as to their right to purchase some of the stock of the two companies. It appeared that Mrs. Chatillon wanted her interest in cash, and as the executors wanted the stock to remain in the family they asked permission to bid it in. This Justice Andrews granted in an order signed yesterday.

Edward C. Schaefer is President of the Germania Bank, and Mr. Chatillon is a well-known business man. Albert Schaefer has been in ill health for some time, and was in Colorado when the codicil to his father's will was executed. He is making the contest through his attorney, Addison Gardner.

OLD CANNON AS ORNAMENTS.

One Used at Fort Sumter Mounted Before the War Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The mounting of a large cannon on the north front of the War Department this morning attracted quite a crowd. The gun was originally a Rodman-Columbiad, and was in Fort Sumter when the civil war began. It did service in the defense of the fort, and is one of the guns surrendered by Major Anderson.

The Confederates shrunk a wrought iron band on the breech of the gun, and then rifled the gun and used it to the end of the civil war. It fell again into the hands of the United States when peace was re-established, and the present Secretary of War has had it, with several other historic guns, brought to Washington to ornament the park around the War Department.

PRICE OF COAL ADVANCED.

Bituminous Put Up 50 Cents a Ton in Cumberland District.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 3.—The price of bituminous coal at the mines in the Cumberland region was to-day advanced 50 cents on the ton. Run of mine now sells at $2.25 a ton, and lump at $2.75 a ton.

Heavy consumers in the East who have been holding off in making contracts are now rushing to make them, having become convinced that the present high prices are to last. No Cumberland operator is considering prices lower than those arranged by the association of operators. Most producers, it is stated, are limiting their deliveries to old customers, and in some cases refusing to supply these with all the coal wanted, naming fixed amounts which customers may call for during the year. This attitude is due to the great demand and constantly threatening labor troubles.

There is the greatest development of coal lands in Maryland, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and a largely increased output is certain. Cumberland is among the last points where coal has gone up, the prices having been raised at nearly all places several months ago.

The miners of the Georges Creek region have all resumed work for 55 cents a ton, an increase of 10 cents. The miners' committee at Lonaconing, Md., however, has mailed to the operators a final circular asking for 60 cents a ton, and demanding an answer by April 10. It is the general impression that a conference will not be

VANDERBILTS GET THREE RAILROADS

To Take Over Reading, Lehigh Valley, and Erie Systems.

WILL END GREAT COAL WAR

Control of the Lines May Be Turned Over to New York Central—Deal Personally Engineered by William K. Vanderbilt.

Control of the Reading Railroad has been acquired by the Vanderbilts. In the variety of its important bearings no other railroad deal announced in years approaches this. Much more than on the surface appears is involved. Not only is the vast mileage, with the extraordinary coal land holdings, of the Reading Company taken over by the Vanderbilts, but two other important railroads—important enough to have status in the Eastern trunk line situation—are incidentally absorbed. The Lehigh Valley and the Erie systems are to be merged into the Reading, and the Reading, with these acquisitions, becomes the property of the Vanderbilts.

This assures the settlement of anthracite coal troubles—the unification of anthracite coal mining and transportation interests. On this account alone the deal has tremendous consequence. In it, however, are other and even greater elements. By this transaction practically every disturbing factor is removed from the anthracite situation. Not only are competitive corporations brought into harmony, but financial interests recently antagonistic, dangerously close to open warfare, are harmonized.

William K. Vanderbilt himself has directed this absorption deal. In some very high financial circles the theory prevails that his purpose has been to acquire the Reading, Lehigh Valley, and Erie in combination, for the purpose of directly annexing them to New York Central. Yet when President Samuel R. Callaway of the New York Central was questioned yesterday in relation to the matter, he said:

"The New York Central has not bought the Reading Road as far as I know. In any event, I have not heard of it."

"But have not the Vanderbilts acquired it?" the reporter asked.

"I do not assume to speak for the entire Vanderbilt family," answered Mr. Callaway, with some significance, perhaps. "I am not the whole thing here, you know."

As President Callaway's suggestion explains, Mr. Vanderbilt does not have immediately to turn over to the New York Central all the properties acquired by the interests he represents; but what can be relied upon is that in the new big comprehensive system of Eastern railroads which Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Cassatt, and Mr. Morgan are planning is the certainty that the lesser roads, the non-dividend paying properties, are to be brought directly into contact with and helped by relations with New York Central and the Pennsylvania. And thus it can be counted upon as sure that, in acquiring the Reading, and through it absorbing the Erie and Lehigh Valley, Mr. Vanderbilt has kept well in view what will be beneficial to the bigger and stronger properties.

Through reorganization Reading and Erie, and, through options, Lehigh Valley, have been virtually under the direction of J. Pierpont Morgan. He it was who rejuvenated them all. He it is who has been able to guide them into their present new opportunities.

As a Vanderbilt property, Reading will be very much different in popular estimation from what it has been in its independence and isolation, always on the defensive.

It is the estimate of insiders, borne out by statements submitted to Mr. Vanderbilt personally, that the Reading Company's net revenues can be doubled the moment it has relief from the competitive burdens which the inimical policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad and rival coal companies impose. The immediate result of Reading's new ownership will be, of course, shown in precisely this relief, for with Mr. Vanderbilt in this deal is President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania. All of the Eastern trunk lines by this very deal are made a happy family, and Messrs. Cassatt and Vanderbilt are joined together in the headship of it.

What in Wall Street is counted of importance is that W. K. Vanderbilt and J. P. Morgan are expected to meet in London to-day or to-morrow for a personal business conference. Mr. Morgan did not sail for Europe until every detail of this Reading deal was completed. Mr. Vanderbilt had given him carte blanche.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday every one of the anthracite properties showed strength, Reading, however, being most conspicuously buoyant. Reading first preferred stock jumped up between 3 and 4 points. Some expectations are that as soon as the acquisition of the Reading Company is complete—as soon as Vanderbilt representatives are in control of the company's Directory—the property will be turned over to the control of the New York Central, and that the first preferred stock, at least, will have a substantial New York Central guarantee. This, however, is guesswork.

What can be counted upon as true is that representatives of W. K. Vanderbilt have recently become much the largest individual owners of Reading first preferred stock, as well as of Reading bonds.

Large foreign buying of Reading first preferred stock yesterday can be credited to Mr. Vanderbilt.

In this Reading deal is made sure the settlement of everything like a coal-trade war—is assured coal-trade unity, even the possibility of what Wall Street calls a coal trust.

TO DELAY WAR TAX REDUCTION.

Bill, If Introduced, Will Not Pass This Session, It Is Said—Democrats Ready to Force Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—There may be

to-day that he did not think Congress will make any attempt at this session.

Mr. Allison approves the idea of adjourning Congress as early as the middle of June, perhaps earlier than that if possible. In order to do that the utmost diligence will have to be shown in disposing of the appropriation bills, several of which remain to be considered in the House, and after that by the Senate.

Then there are other important measures demanding the attention of Congress, and to pass the Hawaiian bill, completing the legislation for Puerto Rico, dispose of the Quay case, act upon the Subsidy bill, authorize the President to continue executive management in the Philippines, and possibly to undertake the reorganization of the army will fill up the eight or ten weeks available between now and the middle of June, so that miscellaneous legislation will have very little chance.

Democrats in the House expect that when the Secretary of the Treasury makes his reply to the Ways and Means resolution of inquiry it will call for some action by the Ways and Means Committee. But they are prepared to see a bill framed, reported, and put on the calendar to await discussion first by the country, and then, if necessary to allay political opposition it may be put through the House and sent over to the Senate, there to repose.

The very form of the inquiry sent to the Treasury is regarded on the Democratic side as having the characteristics of an inquiry suggesting reasons for not now undertaking tax reduction. Some criticism is heard of Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Russell as having decided to press the tax reduction in order to hold on to customs duty by dispensing with internal revenue taxation.

The Democrats are preparing to force the issue in case the Republicans show any disinclination to reduce taxes after the Treasury has shown that they may and ought to be cut down.

CHARTER COMMISSION BILL.

Passed by the Senate Over Mayor Van Wyck's Veto, 28 to 16.

ALBANY, April 3.—The Senate to-day, by a vote of 28 to 16, passed the Fallows bill, providing for the appointment of a commission to revise the charter of the City of New York over Mayor Van Wyck's veto, without a word of discussion.

Senators Rice and Coffey (Democrats) voted with the Republicans for the measure.

GAMBLER CANFIELD SUES.

Wants $55,000 Which He Says He Advanced to a St. Louis Man.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—A suit for $55,000 was brought against Harrison I. Drummond and his brother, James T. Drummond, Jr., in the St. Louis Circuit Court to-day by Richard A. Canfield, the famous New York gambling house proprietor.

Canfield claims that he advanced that amount to James T. Drummond, Jr., and that Harrison Drummond had said that his brother was good for any amount. He claims that he hesitated about lending the money, but that on this assurance he did so and, although he has made demand for its payment he has been unable to obtain the money. John Delehanty of New York represents the plaintiff and held a conference here last Saturday with the attorney for the Drummonds, but could reach no settlement. Delehanty turned the case over to a local attorney and then left for New York.

Canfield will depose that James T. Drummond, Jr., entered his New York place and engaged in playing roulette. Harrison Drummond came to the [illegible] but the latter refused to leave the game. When an advance of $55,000 was asked for he (Canfield) hesitated, but yielded on Harrison's statement that his brother was good for any amount. This sum he claims has never been repaid.

The Drummonds are millionaires, and stand high in the social and business world.

ELECTRICAL TRUST FORMING.

Absorption of the Siemens-Halske Company of America by the General Electric the Beginning.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 3.—An electrical trust covering the world is said to be the real meaning of the purchase of the Siemens-Halske Electric Company of America by the General Electric Company of New York. Reports from New York say nothing of the fact that the consolidation of the companies carries with it a close alliance with the Siemens-Halske Company of Germany, the leading electric company of all Europe, and the further fact that the new company will in all probability control all of the leading electrical vehicle companies of America.

"It is true," said Levy Mayer, general counsel and a Director of the General Electric Company, "that the Siemens-Halske Company has passed into the control of the combine, and in my opinion the change will be beneficial to both the employer and employe. So far as I know there will be no startling changes in the working force of the company, and matters will go along about as they are at present.

"It is to be understood distinctly that the purpose of the General Electric Company is to absorb as many companies as possible under the law, and, this accomplished, little will remain to be done in the way of organization.

"The Siemens-Halske Company of America was organized in 1895, and has a plant in Cicero covering thirty acres, and when in full operation employs about 2,000 men. Practically all the stock of the company was owned by the Widener-Elkins traction combination."

CONVICT GIVES HIMSELF UP.

After Three Years of Liberty Presents Himself to Gov. Longino.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., April 3.—Gov. Longino was sitting quietly in his office this morning when a rather young man entered and presented him the following note, which he perused with interest:

"Governor, I am Selbe Russell, an escaped convict, and have come to surrender and place myself under your orders. Your servant, S. J. RUSSELL."

Gov. Longino told the man to go up to the penitentiary and give himself up, which was immediately done. Russell, the escaped convict, who took this unique method of returning to imprisonment, escaped from the Oakley Plantation in March, 1897, and has therefore been at large three years. He was convicted about five years previous of express robbery in Holmes County, and was given a ten-year sentence.

The robbery was the same as that which caused the imprisonment of the notorious Brooks Story, whose partner in the affair Russell was. To a few of his old friends he stated that his friends had advised him to give himself up to the authorities. He had served five years of his sentence before his escape in 1897. During that time he was much liked by the penitentiary officials and was an orderly, well-behaved prisoner.

DU PONT MILLS BLOW UP?

Western Part of Wilmington, Del., Shaken by Supposed Heavy Explosion.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 4.—The western part of the city was shaken by a supposed heavy explosion early this morning, and it is reported that some of the powder mills in the Hagley yards of the Du Ponts have blown up.

SENATE PASSES THE PUERTO RICAN BILL

Measure Sent to the House by Majority of Nine Votes.

SEVEN REPUBLICANS VOTE NAY

Free Traders Stand Firm to the Last Moment—Last Day's Debate Attracts Many People.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—By a majority of nine votes the Puerto Rico bill, including the provisions for a tariff and for a temporary form of government, was passed this afternoon by the Senate, just as it was completed by the committee of which Mr. Foraker is Chairman. The vote stood 40 to 31. The majority was smaller by two votes than was expected last night. The loss of two votes was accounted for before the voting began by the declaration of Senator Teller, who had been regarded as a supporter of the bill, that he could not give it his support. That took one vote from the affirmative and added it to the negative, reducing the majority by two.

A magnificent audience occupied the galleries when the bill was passed, having attended the session to hear the speeches and witness the proceedings at the critical hour. The speech of Mr. Teller, while without pretense as an oratorical effort, was commented upon by many who heard it for its frank declaration of the Senator's belief that it was both right and wise for the United States to maintain colonies and to govern them by laws different from those given to the States or Territories.

To the opponents of the bill the speech of Senator Foraker sounded like a labored apology. It answered, or was intended to answer, all the most pointed criticisms made by the free traders, and, coming from the Senator who had introduced the original Senate free trade bill, even the admission that the light obtained in committee had brought the conviction that free trade would have been a mistake did not convince those who were determined that free trade should be given to Puerto Rico at once for all the reasons that it is to be given in two years from now.

The Democrats smiled at his assertion that the bill was giving Puerto Rico just what the President had recommended. The Republicans who had been counted on as reliable supporters of the free trade proposition stood to their resolution not to vote for the bill. They were Davis of Minnesota, Mason of Illinois, Nelson of Minnesota, Proctor of Vermont, Simon of Oregon, and Wellington of Maryland.

It is not yet considered certain that the bill will be passed as it went through the Senate this afternoon. Senator Teller advises abandoning it and letting military control remain another Summer. Before the fight is over in the House it is not at all improbable that this will be decided to be the simplest way out of the trouble that confronts the Republicans.

LAST DAY'S DEBATE.

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) opened the debate. His speech was not confined to the Puerto Rican measure, but included in its scope all the problems attendant upon the control and government of our insular possessions. He spoke in favor of the resolution of Mr. Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) which offers independence to the Filipinos and against the bill proposed by Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) conferring authority upon the President to govern the Philippines until Congress should otherwise direct. Incidentally, he opposed the tariff proposed to be placed on Puerto Rican products. He maintained that when the treaty of Paris was ratified the island became a part of the United States and Congress had no more right to put a duty on her products than it had to put a tariff duty on products passing between New York and Washington.

"Unless you can get the Supreme Court to stultify and reverse itself," said he, "there is but one way to levy a tariff upon the people of the United States to prevent their trade with the rest of the United States. You must amend the Constitution to do it. You must strike out that clause of the Constitution which says all duties must be uniform. I beg you to count the cost of such an amendment."

MR. CULBERSON'S FIRST SPEECH.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mason's speech Mr. Culberson (Dem., Texas,) addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. It was his first speech in the Senate, and he was given attentive hearing, particularly by his Democratic colleagues. He declared that the pending measure, so far at least as the tariff provision was concerned, was "indefensible on moral, economic, and constitutional grounds."

Mr. Culberson contended that there had been a great change in the Republican Party in recent years. That party was now dedicated to commercial greed, and the attempt under Mr. Foraker's leadership was to carry the power of the United States to Puerto Rico, unaccompanied by the Constitution, to a people struggling to be free. He appreciated that this was a grave charge, but maintained that it was well founded, and that the course proposed was a tarnish upon the fair fame of his country. He contended that whatever might be said of the Constitution as a whole, there could be no doubt, since Puerto Rico had been annexed, of the application of its provisions relating to duties, excises, and imposts, and these plainly prohibited the imposition of any duty on the commerce between the United States and Puerto Rico.

Mr. Culberson also argued that the tax proposed would be oppressive. Such a step as was proposed was calculated not only to wound the public conscience, but it was in disregard of the plighted faith. It also was an assault upon our institutions and a crime against a free government.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST.

At the conclusion of Mr. Culberson's speech the order for fifteen-minute speeches or less went into effect. Mr. Clay (Dem., Ga.,) was the first speaker. His speech was addressed largely to showing what he designated as the inconsistencies of the supporters of the pending bill. The original measure was diametrically opposed in its provisions to the pending bill, providing, as it did, for a territorial form of government. It was also in keeping with the President's message, for the President had not only declared for free trade, but he had also taken a position for a territorial form of government. "We have been told," said Mr. Clay, "that the President had changed his mind, but as for myself, the President can have but one attitude."

He recognized no message from the President that was not official, and therefore still regarded the President as favorable to free trade with Puerto Rico, regardless of the assurances of Senators and the Speaker of the House. However, the Republican Party was making such rapid transformations that he did not feel justified in accepting Mr. Depew's suggestion to get on the band wagon. Indeed, it did not remain in one place long enough to permit one to get aboard if so disposed. Mr. Clay said his objection to the bill was based upon the fact that it violated fundamental principles and sacred pledges, and was the first step leading to untold wrong. He pronounced Speaker Henderson's recent letter as a remarkable production.

Mr. Ross (Rep., Vt.,) laid stress upon the importance of proceeding with care in this crisis. He thought the Constitution had not extended to Puerto Rico upon the signing of the peace treaty, and argued that it would be unwise to extend it by legislation.

He also contended that the bill's provisions for a civil government were liberal, and that under it the Puerto Ricans would have a better Government than they had

subordinate some of his opinions and vote for the measure.

MR. TELLER'S PROTEST.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) entered his protest against the pending bill. He would vote against it, not because it levied a duty on Puerto Rican products; he did not object to that provision, but he did believe the United States ought to treat the people of Puerto Rico as it was proposed to treat those of Cuba. He believed Congress had ample power to legislate for the people of Puerto Rico under the Treaty of Paris. He said a great deal had been said about what we owe the Puerto Ricans. "We owe them nothing," he declared. "This Congress may fix the status of the inhabitants of the island and its control over them in that respect is absolute.

"I'm not opposed to a tariff on Puerto Rican products. If we had a colony we could give its people either a tariff or free trade."

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) adverted to what he termed the "evolution of the pending bill," showing how it had developed from a free-trade to a tariff measure. The provision relating to the citizenship of the people had likewise been changed and, upon the enactment of the pending bill, they were to be disappointed in not becoming citizens of the United States. When this bill should pass it would be the first law declaring that people for whom Congress had legislated were not citizens of the United States. It was indeed a historic occasion.

MR. FORAKER INTERROGATED.

Mr. Wellington opposed the pending measure, although he said he had stood ready to support the first bill presented to the Senate upon this subject. That bill he regarded as just and Constitutional. "But," said he, "the legislative monstrosity now before us transgresses every principle of National honor, patriotism, good faith, and justice. I am compelled, therefore, to part from my colleagues of the Republican majority and vote against this bill. The principles of the Government demand my opposition to the bill, the observation of National honor requires it, the Constitution demands it, and justice and equality points the way to it."

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) said the speech of Mr. Wellington made it appropriate for him to say at the close of the debate that so far as the pending bill was concerned there had been nothing unusual or different from legislation generally. He explained briefly that changes had been made in the measure since it was first drafted, but those changes had been explained again and again.

Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.,) inquired why the President, the Secretary of War, and Gen. Davis, the Governor of Puerto Rico, had not seen and noted the necessity for a tariff on Puerto Rican products.

"I do not know," retorted Mr. Foraker, "why it did not occur to them. Perhaps it did. What I do know is that the subject was thoroughly and impartially investigated, and the necessity for the legislation proposed now was established beyond quibbie by our committee."

"Did that necessity," inquired Mr. Tillman, "change the political status of the people of Puerto Rico from citizens of the United States to citizens of Puerto Rico?"

"No," answered Mr. Foraker; "that was not the reason. The reason for that change was the opposition of Democratic Senators. They maintained that the conferring of citizenship of the United States upon the people of the island was a practical extension of the Constitution over the island. That is the reason we made the change."

It was not for Gen. Miles, Mr. Foraker continued, to speak for the Government as to political policy—that was for Congress. His duty was to carry the flag there, as he gallantly did. The Secretary of War had made no pledge. As for the President, it was his enemies who were assuming to represent him. He had recommended that we give the Puerto Ricans free trade. That was just what this bill does. True, for a time, a duty is imposed—for less than twenty-three months—to meet an emergency. There would be absolute free trade sooner if the Puerto Ricans should ask it in the proper way. Furthermore, absolute and present free trade was vouchsafed by the bill on practically nearly all essential articles. In view of this fact, there was no violation of pledges or contradiction of the President's recommendations. The President had not called for free trade on the day that his message was issued, but had recommended it as a line of policy.

DAVIS AMENDMENT LOSES.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) supported the bill, saying it was not contended that we could legislate for Puerto Rico except in a legal and regular way. There was no proposition to treat the people of Puerto Rico any worse than the residents of the District of Columbia, all of whom were governed without their consent. The committee had made an effort to give the highest possible relief to the Puerto Ricans, and he believed that result would be accomplished. The Puerto Ricans needed a stable form of Government more than free trade.

Mr. Stewart (Silver Nev.,) thought legislation on this subject should have been postponed for a year or two to permit of opportunity to study the questions involved. He expressed his intention, however, to vote for the bill, which, he said, upon the whole, was a liberal measure.

When the hour of 4 o'clock was reached the Chairman announced that the votes upon the pending amendments and upon the bill would be taken. At the suggestion of Mr. Foraker the committee amendments, which had been passed over, were reverted to and adopted without division.

Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.) then offered his amendment providing that "no duties on imports or exports shall, after the passage of this act, be levied or collected on any articles imported from the United States in Puerto Rico or from Puerto Rico into the United States." He demanded the yeas and nays. The amendment was lost, 30 to 40, the detailed vote being as follows:

YEAS.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	McLaurin, (D., S. C.)
Bacon, (D., Ga.)	Martin, (D., Va.)
Bate, (D., Tenn.)	Mason, (R., Ill.)
Berry, (D., Ark.)	Money, (D., Miss.)
Clark, (D., Mont.)	Morgan, (D., Ala.)
Clay, (D., Ga.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Cockrell, (D., Mo.)	Pettus, (D., Ala.)
Culberson, (D., Tex.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Daniel, (D., Va.)	Simon, (Rep., Ore.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Sullivan, (D., Miss.)
Harris, (Pop., Kan.)	Taliaferro, (D., Fla.)
Heitfeld, (Pop., Ida.)	Tillman, (D., S. C.)
Jones, (D., Ark.)	Turley, (D., Tenn.)
Kenney, (D., Del.)	Vest, (D., Mo.)
Lindsay, (D., Ky.)	Wellington, (Rep., Md.)
	Total, 30.

NAYS.

Allison, (R., Ia.)	Lodge, (R., Mass.)
Baker, (R., Kans.)	McBride, (Rep., Ore.)
Bard, (R., Cal.)	McComas, (R., Md.)
Carter, (R., Mont.)	McMillan, (R., Mich.)
Chandler, (R., N. H.)	Penrose, (R., Penn.)
Clark, (R., Wyo.)	Perkins, (R., Cal.)
Cullom, (R., Ill.)	Platt, (R., Conn.)
Deboe, (R., Ky.)	Platt, (R., N. Y.)
Depew, (R., N. Y.)	Pritchard, (R., N. C.)
Fairbanks, (R., Ind.)	Quarles, (R., Wis.)
Foraker, (R., Ohio.)	Ross, (R., Vt.)
Foster, (R., Wash.)	Scott, (R., W. Va.)
Frye, (R., Me.)	Sewell, (R., N. J.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Shoup, (R., Ida.)
Gear, (R., Iowa.)	Spooner, (R., Wis.)
Hansbrough, (R., N. D.)	Stewart, (Sil., Nev.)
Hawley, (R., Conn.)	Teller, (Sil. R., Col.)
Jones, (Sil., Nev.)	Thurston, (R., Md.)
Kean, (R., N. J.)	Wetmore, (R., R. I.)
Kyle, (Ind., S. D.)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)
	Total, 40.

Pairs were announced as follows, those first mentioned being favorable to the amendment:

Caffery, (D., La.,) Burrows, (R., Mich.;) Chilton, (D., Texas,) Elkins, (R., West Va.;) Rawlins, (D., Utah,) Hanna, (R., Ohio;) Hoar, (R., Mass.,) McEnery, (D., La.;) Mallory, (D., Fla.,) Hale, (R., Me.;) Turner, (Fus., Wash.,) Warren, (R., Wyo.;) Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.,) Aldrich, (R., R. I.;) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) McCumbes, (R., N. D.)

Mr. Beveridge was the only absentee who was not paired. He has a regular pair with Mr. Clark of Montana, and that Senator announced that if present Mr. Beveridge would vote for the amendment.

Without division two other amendments offered by Mr. Davis were defeated. Then Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.,) offered his free-trade amendment. The yeas and nays were ordered, and this amendment, too, was lost—29 to 41.

VOTE ON THE BILL.

After an amendment offered by Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) making a slight change in the measure had been accepted by Mr. Foraker and agreed to, two amendments offered by Mr. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) one being a substitute for the entire bill, were defeated without division.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, the amendments were agreed to, and on a yea and nay vote it was passed by a vote of 40 to 31, a majority of 9. Following is the detailed vote upon the measure:

YEAS.

Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Baker, (Rep., Kan.)	McBride, (Rep., Ore.)
Bard, (Rep., Cal.)	McComas, (Rep., Md.)
Carter, (Rep., Mont.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyo.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Deboe, (Rep., Ky.)	Platt, (Rep., N. Y.)
Depew, (Rep., N. Y.)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)
Foraker, (Rep., Ohio.)	Ross, (Rep., Vt.)
Foster, (Rep., Wash.)	Scott, (Rep., West Va.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Gear, (Rep., Iowa.)	Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)
Hanna, (Rep., Ohio.)	Stewart, (Sil., Nev.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)
Jones, (Sil., Nev.)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)
Kean, (Rep., N. J.)	Total, 40.
Kyle, (Ind., S. D.)	

NAYS.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Martin, (Dem., Va.)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Mason, (Rep., Ill.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Money, (Dem., Miss.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Clark, (Dem., Mont.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Culberson, (Dem., Tex.)	Simon, (Rep., Ore.)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.)	Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Taliaferro, (Dem., Fla.)
Harris, (Pop., Kan.)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)
Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho.)	Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	Turley, (Dem., Tenn.)
Kenney, (Dem., Del.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)	Wellington, (Rep., Md.)
McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.)	Total, 31.

The only change in the pairs on the final vote related to Mr. Beveridge of Indiana. Mr. Clark (Mont.) announced that he understood, if present, Mr. Beveridge would vote for the bill. He therefore transferred his pair to Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah.) This permitted both Mr. Clark and Mr. Hanna (Mr. Rawlins's pair) to vote.

OPPOSITION IN THE HOUSE.

A Republican Member Makes a Speech for Free Trade.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A speech on Puerto Rico made to-day in the House by Mr. Lane (Rep., Iowa,) was listened to with marked interest. Mr. Lane took the position that, while the Constitution did not extend ex proprio vigore to the island, it should be extended by law, and that every consideration of justice and fair dealing demanded that the people of the island should be placed on an equality with those of this country in the matter of the tariff.

He declared himself unequivocally in favor of free trade, and expressed the opinion that many Republicans who had voted for the 15 per cent. tariff did so against their better judgment, in the belief that it was but a temporary expedient. Four weeks of discussion since it had passed, he said, had only intensified the opposition to it. He warned his Republican colleagues that no party could violate the innate sense of justice of the American people without going down to defeat.

A DEFICIT IN PUERTO RICO.

Revenue for February $24,191 Less than Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department gave out to-day a statement of the condition of the Puerto Rican Treasury for the month of February, 1900. The most important item is that the deficit for the month is $24,191.

The total receipts for February, 1900, were $100,016, while the disbursements for the month were $124,207. The balance in the hands of the Treasurer of the island Feb. 1, 1900, was $447,809.08, which by Feb. 28, 1900, had decreased to $423,668. The deficit in January, 1900, was $9,446. The deficit for the six months ended Feb. 28, 1900, was $155,091, or an average monthly deficit of $25,848.

The receipts of the island for the month of February, 1900, are divided as follows: Customs, $60,322; postal, $7,963; internal revenue, $27,182; miscellaneous, $3,037.

PUERTO RICO LABOR TROUBLES.

Agitators Force Native Carpenters to Quit Work.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, April 3.—A crowd of about 500 persons gathered yesterday at a pier under construction by the E. B. Jenks Company of New York, intimidated the native carpenters, and forced thirty-five of them to quit work. The present rate of wages is $1.50 for ten hours' labor. The leaders of the movement demanded an eight-hour day.

At noon to-day a mob of over 1,000 persons assembled and attacked the St. Thomas laborers. There were fifteen policemen on duty, but they made no attempt to disperse the crowd, and a company of infantry was called out to preserve order. The crowd was not violent, beyond beating a few men. The agitators were headed by Iglesias, late delegate to the labor convention at New York.

The laborers from St. Thomas refused to return to work, being afraid of attacks after hours. All the workmen who were satisfied and willing to work were forced out by the so-called union leaders, with the result that no natives will be engaged. The company has cabled to the United States for twenty-five carpenters, who will arrive on the next steamer. The pier is now protected by soldiers.

A PUERTO RICAN DETAINED.

Citizenship Questioned at Barge Office —An Appeal to Courts.

The question of the citizenship of Puerto Ricans was raised yesterday by the arrest of Jorg Cruz, twenty-five years old, an intelligent Puerto Rican, who arrived on the steamship Caracas and was arrested for an alleged violation of the contract labor law. The arrest was made by Inspector Edgar English, and Cruz was taken a prisoner to the Barge Office.

W. F. Derflinger, organizer of the American Federation of Labor and of the State Workingmen's Federation, appeared before Supervising Inspector Robert Wacliorn and protested against the landing of Cruz. He represented that Cruz had been employed in Puerto Rico by the correspondent of a New York newspaper, and had come here to carry out his contract as a local reporter. After the arrest, Cruz was taken before the Board of Special Inquiry. The prisoner claimed to be an American citizen by virtue of Puerto Rico being an American possession. The board gave the question up as being too knotty, and referred the case to the authorities at Washington.

Cruz has meantime been detained and sent to Ellis Island. The paper with which Cruz has a contract will make a test case of the question, which involves the point whether Puerto Rico is part of the United States. To this end a writ of certiorari was served yesterday afternoon on Commissioner Fitchie of the Immigration Service by the law firm of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James. The writ is returnable to-day before Justice Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court.

WOMAN'S MAD LEAP TO ESCAPE.

Pursued by Police, She Jumped Out of a Third-Story Window.

In an attempt to escape arrest, a woman, an alleged thief, leaped last night from a third-story window of a house in Brooklyn. She was not injured, except for a few bruises, but her daring effort to escape proved futile. The woman was Mary Johnson, said to have several aliases. She is twenty-three years old, a mulatto, and rented apartments on the third floor of 39 Johnson Avenue.

On March 9 last the woman obtained employment as a servant with Mrs. Bella Harper of 306 Stuyvesant Avenue. She left the house that day, it is alleged, and immediately afterward $65 worth of jewelry and clothing were missed. The disappearance of this property was reported to the police of the Gates Avenue Station. Detectives Finn and McCluskey started on a hunt for Mary Johnson. Last night they located her at 39 Johnson Avenue. When they appeared there she locked herself in her apartments. The detectives forced the door and the woman ran to the window and leaped out.

A clothesline at the second story broke her fall, and she was only bruised. She ran into the cellar and hid under the stairway. There the detectives caught her.

She was taken to the Gates Avenue Station and locked up. The detectives, in searching her rooms, found several hundred dollars' worth of goods which they believed was stolen property.

DIED BECAUSE SHE OWED $1.06.

Unable to Pay Grocery, Woman Drowns Her Children and Herself.

ROCHESTER, April 3.—Because she could get no more credit at a corner grocery store, Mrs. Catherine Meyer, aged thirty-two years, wife of a coal driver, this afternoon killed her two children, a daughter, three years old, and a son, one year old, by throwing them into a cistern under the floor in the rear of the kitchen. She then threw herself into the cistern, where all three bodies were found at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Mrs. Meyer left a note addressed to her relatives which was written rather incoherently, but said in substance that she owed a grocery bill of $1.06, and that the grocer had refused to trust her for any more supplies.

MOUNT SUPPORTS TAYLOR.

Governor of Indiana Explains Why He Refuses to Honor Requisition from Beckham.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 3.—Telegrams, more significant than the mere wording of them might indicate, passed between Democratic Gov. Beckham of this State and Gov. Mount of Indiana to-day. Gov. Mount made requisition on Gov. Beckham for a warrant of arrest against Rudolph Gossman, a convict whose term in the penitentiary will end to-morrow and who is wanted for trial on a criminal charge at New Albany, Ind. The Indiana officials recently applied to the Democratic officials at the penitentiary with a requisition from Gov. Mount recognizing Taylor as Governor, and they refused to honor the requisition. To-day when the requisition was made on Gov. Beckham he sent the following telegram to Indiana's Governor:

A requisition from you for the arrest of one Gossman, wanted in Floyd County, Ind., has been presented to me. I will gladly honor it if you will first assure me that any requisition issued by you as Governor upon you will also be honored. This understanding is desired because of certain expressions attributed to you in the press.

Gov. Mount answered as follows:

Replying to your telegram of 3d inst., I cannot enter into any compact or agreement that shall become binding. This would be an unwarranted departure from Executive practice and the law. I must reserve the right to determine each requisition on its merits.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 3.—In regard to the Kentucky situation, and especially respecting his attitude toward requisitions, Gov. Mount to-night issued the following formal statement:

In answer to repeated and persistent questioning I have publicly stated that I could not under existing circumstances recognize Mr. Beckham as the legally constituted Governor of Kentucky. In this my sense of right and justice has been based on conditions, not theories. Mr. Taylor received a decisive majority of the votes cast at the election of 1899, and in spite of desperate opposition he was declared by a Democratic Returning Board to have been duly elected Governor. Subsequent events up to this time have not materially changed his status.

In the telegraphic correspondence with Mr. Beckham to-day I expressed my sentiments as clearly and as forcefully as my command of the English language would permit. By reference to that correspondence it will be observed that Mr. Beckham proposes to honor a requisition from the Governor of Indiana, provided I will, in turn, grant any requisition from Mr. Beckham. I could not consent to such an arrangement, even though Mr. Beckham's title to the office had never been questioned. Such a compact would be wilfully unfair, mischievous, and unlawful. Mr. Beckham's proposition is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, which provides specifically that there shall be no treaties or private contracts entered into by States by "their official representatives."

It would be unchristian and inhuman to permit maddened partisans of another Commonwealth to drag away citizens even though only temporarily abiding here to a place of persecution, where, self confessedly, law is a travesty and justice is a mockery. The enormous reward offered for the conviction of Goebel's slayer is of itself a monstrous evil—an incentive of moral and physical assassination—the sacrifice of innocent men to personal greed and partisan avarice.

WILL ASK CONGRESS TO ACT.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 3.—The United States Grand Jury, sitting here, to-day made a presentment to Judge Speer of the district court asking that Congress be called upon to change existing laws so that B. D. Greene, J. F. Gaynor, E. H. Gaynor, and W. T. Gaynor of New York, indicted in this district Dec. 18, 1899, for conspiracy, with ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, may be brought here for an early trial.

The presentment censures United States Commissioner Shields and Judge Addison Brown for failing to expedite matters. In reply, Judge Speer said that the matter of delay had long ago been called to the attention of President McKinley, who had referred it to the Attorney General, who turned it over to his subordinates.

Referring to the alleged dilatoriness of Judge Brown, Judge Speer said that he had no doubt if Judge Brown had been able to find any method of sending the indicted men here for trial he would have done so long ago.

POSTAL CLERKS COMPLAIN.

The mail clerks in the city department of the General Post Office, who have long complained of overwork, were driven almost to the point of mutiny last Sunday, when the entire force was kept at work all day clearing up a big accumulation of mail. The men say that the entirely inadequate force working in cramped quarters has been frequently called upon to volunteer for overtime to clear up unfinished work.

The trouble broke out afresh on Saturday when Superintendent Charles White of the City Delivery Department found that the extraordinarily large mail arriving by steamer and rail could not be cleared up. He therupon asked for thirty-four volunteers to work Sunday. Only about six men volunteered, whereupon the Superintendent ordered all hands to report for duty on Sunday. They were kept at work all day.

"The mails for the past month have been extraordinarily large," said Superintendent White yesterday. "It was impossible to handle last Saturday's mail, and, failing to get the needed number of volunteers, I called out the entire force, as I did not want to be accused of discrimination.

"The working force in the City Department is too small for the work. I have 250 clerks, and could use at least forty more, but there is no appropriation."

PHILLIPS ALUMNI DINNER.

About 150 members of the New York Association of the Alumni and Students of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., held a smoker at the Hotel Manhattan last night. The Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain, President of the Association, presided.

Dr. Chamberlain contrasted the head masters of the secondary schools of this country with those of England, such as Harrow, Eton, Winchester, and Rugby. He said that the salary, the power, and the position of the head masters in England are much greater than those of the head masters in this country.

Dr. C. F. P. Bancroft, Principal of Phillips Academy, was introduced, and was received with cheers. He controverted the statements of Dr. Chamberlain that the power of the Principals of the leading American schools was less than that of those in England.

Dr. Bancroft announced that $47,000 out of the $50,000 for a new gymnasium had been subscribed, and that work would soon begin on the building. He also referred to a new dormitory that had been donated.

Thomas Ludlow Clarke also made a short address.

PLAIN TRUTHS for Buyers of GIFTS in SILVER

There is no GREATER MISTAKE made by the occasional purchaser of inexpensive presents in silverware than to assume that others than regular dealers can sell at lower prices.

No article, not even the simplest one of every-day convenience, but can be had in better style and at more favorable prices of the legitimate dealers. It is a pleasure, too, to receive gifts that represent the best contemporary design, appropriately marked in harmony with the design, and packed in a way that displays the article to its best advantage.

It is easy to satisfy your mind as to prices. The Gorham Company will be glad to have you make comparisons at their warerooms devoted to silverware.

GORHAM COMPANY, Silversmiths
Broadway and Nineteenth St.

SENATOR RAINES ATTACKS DR. BACKUS

Accusations Against ex-Manager of Long Island State Hospital.

CRIMINAL ACTIONS CHARGED

The Senator Defends and Justifies Gov. Roosevelt's Refusal to Reappoint Former Manager.

ALBANY, April 3.—Senator John Raines in the Senate this afternoon made serious charges against Dr. Truman J. Backus, formerly of the Long Island State Hospital. He rose to a question of high privilege, as affecting the management of a State institution, and said:

"I do not do this without careful consideration of the case, which leads to the conclusion that when a State board, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, by formal resolutions attack the appointing power, there is cause for inquiry as to the merits of the controversy, and that facts which justify the action complained of should be stated.

"About two months since, the term of office of Truman J. Backus, as a manager of the Long Island State Hospital, expired. He had occupied this position of trust several years, and was President of the Board of Managers. He was more than this in reality, for, by reason of his activity in the affairs of the hospital and the lack of it on the part of his associates, with possibly one exception, he had become, in fact, the executive head. In speaking of this, Dr. Wise, President of the State Lunacy Commission, said, as reported in a New York paper Feb. 9: 'Dr. Backus was a member of the board from the very beginning, and was for some years President. He was a very active manager, the most active, in fact, the only active, member of the board.' The purposes of this activity may some day be more clearly revealed.

"It was in recognition of the truth of the statement made by Dr. Wise as to the activity of Dr. Backus and inferentially at least to the lack of it on the part of other members of the board that Silas B. Dutcher resigned his position as manager, hoping, in part, to make the return of the only active member of the board possible. Mr. Dutcher had great confidence in Dr. Backus, he has so written me, and he knew what the office of manager required. He was not satisfied with his own work on the board, and in an interview in a Brooklyn paper Feb. 7, made a statement which many officials might ponder with profit:

'A place on the board required that a man should have time to fulfill the duties of his office. If there is any class of dependents who need careful and conscientious men to look after them it is certainly the insane—the unfortunates who have lost their minds. I have not had the time to devote to the office which the place required, and I am one of those who believe that when a man cannot do the work as it ought to be done he ought to let some one else take his place. That is one of the reasons that I resigned.' How many other honorable members of this board are there who, appreciating the need of 'careful and conscientious men' to look after the insane, will, instead of passing resolutions lauding themselves, frankly state, as has Mr. Dutcher, that they 'have not had the time to devote to the office which the place required, and hand their resignations to the Governor and permit others to be named who will make it their business to perform the duties that belong to the office?

"It is possible that the confidence the managers of the Long Island State Hospital have reposed in Dr. Truman J. Backus may be pleaded by them as the warrant for their neglect of duty, and for the passage by them of the resolutions of Feb. 19, one of which reads as follows:

Resolved, That this board indorses and makes its own each one of Dr. Backus's official actions; that it gratefully thanks him for the time and study and direction he has given, without stint, to its deliberations, and for the admirable and successful manner in which he has been to the carrying out of its conclusions; and it respectfully requests him to meet with the board and assist it in perfecting the work that had heretofore been referred to his special supervision.

"It will be noted that by the wording of this resolution 'the board indorses and makes its own each one of Dr. Backus's official actions.' I presume that to mean 'his actions as an official,' and the resolution indicates that the board would not know 'where it was at' without his supervision.

"It were better far for the interests of Dr. Backus that these gentlemen had kept silent; that they had left the laudation of Dr. Backus to the newspapers; that they had not attempted to clothe him with the prerogatives of a manager; that they had not been in such haste to condemn the Governor for the action he has taken, and insult him by their resolutions. Mr. Backus might have rested in peace. His career as a manager of a State hospital had ended. But these gentlemen force into public notice the reasons which justify the Governor in his action. I will state them in part, though it is not usual to state in advance of a possible investigation the sources of evidence on which a series of charges may be sustained, yet in this case I deem it proper to do so that, if unwarranted, they may the more easily be disproved. It is charged:

First. That Dr. Backus interposed to delay and prevent the carrying out of suggestions of reforms made by the Lunacy Commission, and that he called employes of the institution into personal and secret conference for this purpose. This charge is based on statements of officials and letters of Dr. Backus.

Second. That he secured to be appointed as the General Superintendent of the hospital, for his personal ends, and against the protest of the Lunacy Commission, a gentleman who he knew was not fitted for the place, whose unfitness he and other prominent members of the board have since admited, but who is yet retained at the head of the hospital. This charge is based on the statements of officials outside and inside the Board of Managers, and the results of an investigation made by the Board of Managers.

Third. That he has caused to be paid by the State expenses which, made by him, and solely on his own motion and for personal purposes, were not such as were for the benefit of the State or for which the State was liable. This charge is based in part on the fact that Dr. Backus chartered a special train, at the expense of the State, to convey to the State hospital at King's Park seventy or more pupils and others of the Packer Institute for a "picnic." Voucher 1,810, May 20, 1899, for $75 was to pay for this train. In addition, the State furnished carriages to the picnic grounds, paid the expense of repairs to broken vehicles, furnished tables, chairs, waiters and papers, and a lunch after the dance at the hospital, at an expense in all of several hundred dollars, not counting the stoppage of the farm work.

Fourth. That he has let or caused the letting of contracts to personal friends, without advertisement, without competition, and without the authority of the Board of Managers, and contrary to law. This charge rests on records of the board in part, and the lack of them in part, on written evidence, and the statements of reliable persons.

Fifth—That he has used for his personal purposes, or for institutions with which he was connected, stores from the State Hospital. This charge is based in part on the records of the hospital, which show purchases by Dr. Backus, among other things being the purchase within a short time of 208 pounds of soap. This, in view of all the conditions, could hardly have been for his personal use. I submit that even if the purchases were or are to be paid for, honorable gentlemen cannot indorse such transactions by a manager.

Sixth—That he has sold property of his own to the State Hospital, of which he was a manager. This is criminal, and all the circumstances surrounding the transactions show that Truman J. Backus meant that the transaction should be covered, and so knew the character of it. This charge is based on the records of Yates County, those of the hospital, the written statements of Mr. Backus, and those of responsible persons. These show that on June 30, 1898, there was recorded in the Clerk's office of Yates County a deed for sixty acres of land to Truman J. Backus. This is a fruit farm on Keuka Lake. Truman J. Backus leased this place, on shares, to one John Grady, who worked it under such lease in 1899. During the Fall of 1899 Dr. Backus sold to the hospital about 30,000 pounds of grapes from the vineyard on such farm, pretending he was conducting the transaction on behalf of a neighbor of his, one John Grady.

"Now, if the Board of Managers wish to adhere to their resolution of condemnation of the Governor, and to make the 'acts as an official' of Truman J. Backus their own, they can do so, and if it is desired an investigation can be made which would result, I believe, in unmasking a fraud, and in the full justification of the act of the Governor in not reappointing Mr. Backus as a manager of the Long Island State Hospital."

DR. BACKUS'S REPLY.

Dr. Truman J. Backus when seen last evening at his home, 57 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, with reference to the charges made against him in the Senate at Albany by Senator Raines made the following statement:

"I think that the statements the Senator makes are worthy of careful investigation by the proper authorities."

Dr. Backus was quoted in a Brooklyn afternoon paper yesterday afternoon as saying: "If those charges or any one of them are true, Dr. Backus ought to be indicted."

When questioned as to this Mr. Backus said that he had been correctly quoted. He declined to say anything further about the matter.

DOES SAMPSON RANK SCHLEY?

Former's Friends Assert that He Has Been Promoted by Implication.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—In the opinion of some Navy Department officials a way has been found to secure the advancement of Rear Admiral Sampson over the head of Rear Admiral Schley. This was provided for in the list of promotions sent to the Senate on account of the Santiago victory.

Schley's friends prevented the ratification of these promotions, and the Administration has always refused to make any promotions for distinguished conduct in that battle which would allow Schley to rank Sampson. The result has been no reward for any of the Santiago victors except one, who was not in the battle.

It was reported at the opening of Congress that the Administration would bring up the question again and endeavor to get the Senate to take action in Sampson's favor, but this talk all died away after the President's interview with the Santiago Captains at the White House. Since then it has been assumed that the matter would be allowed to rest.

But a new way has been found, some of Sampson's friends think, by which the Admiral may secure the desired promotion without the question going to the Senate at all. The idea is that Sampson is promoted by implication, and that the Senate need not take further action. This novel proposition rests on an opinion rendered by the Attorney General in the case of Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. Capt. McCalla was one of the Santiago commanders, and was then a Commander. He was nominated to the office of Captain, and his nomination confirmed, as were those of some subordinate officers, one of them Lieut. Commander John E. E. Pillsbury, who was nominated to be a Commander, "vice Commander Bowman H. McCalla, advanced and promoted."

The Attorney General has just decided that when the Senate confirmed the appointment of Pillsbury to be Commander in place of McCalla, it assented to the promotion of McCalla.

This decision, it is now claimed by Sampson's friends, opens the way to the advancement of Sampson. The nomination of Capt. Francis J. Higginson to be a Commodore, "vice Commodore Winfield S. Schley, advanced and promoted," was confirmed. He, therefore, it is contended, stands in the same relation to Schley that Pillsbury did to McCalla, and the Senate by confirming Higginson's appointment, assented to Schley's, but Schley's advancement was made in terms directing that he should "take rank next after Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, advanced"; and, therefore, by the same implication, the Senate promoted Sampson.

If the decision of the Attorney General in McCalla's case shall be applied to the cases of Sampson and Schley, therefore, Sampson's friends think, the two Admirals will be held to have been advanced, "by implication," just as the President originally intended, with Sampson ranking Schley, and with only McNair and Howell ranking ahead of him. The record shows that McCalla's nomination was regularly acted upon, in course, but not for conspicuous service or heroism, and if it was "vice" anybody the record does not mention the fact.

Senators who will not regard the decision of the Attorney General as equivalent to the "advice and consent of the Senate," may be expected to inquire into this interpretation if their attention is directed to it by the Navy Department.

COMMISSIONER NAGLE SUED.

Contractor Alleges Unfair Treatment in Bidding for Dumping.

Andrew Barbieri claims that he did not have a fair show at bidding for the dumping privileges under the Street Cleaning Department. He has therefore applied to Justice Freedman in the Supreme Court for a permanent injunction restraining Commissioner Nagle from awarding the contract for thirteen dumps to George W. Hyatt.

Barbieri asserts that the city advertised for bids for the dumping privileges of thirteen dumps, including one at the foot of East Eightieth Street. He learned that there was no dump at the foot of East Eightieth Street, and so put in a nominal bid of $1 a week for the privilege of this dump. Hyatt bid $50 for the same dump.

When the bids were opened Hyatt had bid $1,750 a week for the dumps and Barbieri $1,677. Barbieri asserts that Hyatt's bid of $50 for the East Eightieth Street dump was fictitious, and as there was no dump there he wants the courts to declare all bids void.

The Corporation Counsel's office declared that the bidders knew that there would be no dump at the foot of East Eightieth Street, as the Dock Department had forbidden one being located there.

The Justice reserved his decision on the application.

COULDN'T KEEP WIFE, LEFT HER.

Cadman, Who Says He Is Judge's Son, Agrees to Try Again.

Charles P. Cadman, who claims to be a nephew of Louis F. Payn, and son of Judge Cadman, who has lately been living with his parents in Hudson, N. Y., was arraigned before Magistrate Meade in the West Side Court yesterday charged with abandonment by his wife, Mrs. Cresida S. Cadman, of 46 West Sixty-fifth Street. Cadman was arrested in his father's home in Hudson yesterday afternoon by Policeman Jordon of the West Side Court squad on a warrant issued by Magistrate Meade.

In her complaint Mrs. Cadman said she was married to Cadman three years ago in Newark, and they first lived together in New York. He then lost his position, and they left the city, he going to his parents' home in Hudson and she going to a boarding house in Athens, which is across the river from Hudson. She said that her husband's parents refused to receive her in their home, and would not even admit her to see her husband. They returned to New York, where on the 14th of January, she alleges, he deserted her, and has contributed very little to her support.

Cadman said he was out of work, had no income, and was "living on the charity of his family," but was willing to get a boarding place, and do all he could for his wife if she returned to Athens. This she agreed to do, and the case was adjourned until April 18, when both sides will report to Magistrate Meade as to what has been done. Cadman is a photo-engraver

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LION SCARES A CROWD.

Then Escaped Cub, Cornered in a Restaurant, Is Petted by Women.

There was much excitement on Fulton Street, between Elm Place and Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, at theatregoing time last night and many persons witnessed without cost the more or less thrilling recapture of an escaped lion cub.

"Sampson" is the young lion's name, and it is a twin brother of "Chichester," presented by Louis Beck to Admiral Dewey upon the arrival of the Olympia here some months ago.

With several cages of trained pigs, trained geese, and two full-grown American eagles, Sampson arrived from Baltimore yesterday.

They are part of the menagerie that is to figure in the coming show of the Elks, and were being unloaded from a truck in front of the headquarters of the latter, 464 Fulton Street, when "Sampson" bit his trainer, Frank Feeba, who was trying to coax him from a large into a smaller cage. Then jumping to the sidewalk "Sampson" made off in the direction of the Borough Hall, while the shouts that went up: "Look out for the lion!" caused men and women to scamper in all directions.

After running for half a block Sampson turned and took refuge in the doorway of a restaurant, where he was caught and caged

RAND MINES CLOSED DOWN

British Being Expelled Wholesale from the Transvaal.

NO NEWS OF EXPECTED BATTLE

Serious Effects of the British Disaster—Roberts Unable to Protect Boers Who Surrendered.

LONDON, April 4.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"It is reported here that all the Rand mines closed down last Thursday. British workmen and their countrymen in other parts of the republic are being expelled wholesale from the Transvaal.

"On the other hand, the Boers are so demoralized that it is impossible to induce many, now on furlough, to return to the front. They are generally averse to defending Biggarsberg, and are divided with reference to the wisdom of continuing the war. President Krüger has prevailed on Mr. Steyn to make one big stand before surrendering."

No news has yet been received of the expected battle between Gen. French and the Boers. There is now but a remote prospect of the recapture of the guns. This, however, is regarded as quite trifling compared with the political effects of the disaster. As the Bloemfontein correspondent of The Times remarks, Commandant Olivier's strategy in reoccupying Ladybrand and Thaba N'Chu was bold and even brilliant. Most of his force is composed of Free Staters, and the advantage gained by them will have a most disturbing effect on the mind of the Free State population.

The impossibility of affording complete protection, for the moment, to all farmers in the south and southeast section of the Free State, is recognized at Bloemfontein. Men who surrendered under the proclamation of Lord Roberts are now being punished for the reliance they placed in the ability of the British to protect them. As the correspondent further remarked, "This is a hard fate, and every possible effort will be made to help them, but consideration for the sufferings of repentent belligerents at the hands of their fellow-countrymen cannot be suffered to prejudice the military plans of Lord Roberts."

The Daily Telegraph, which takes a more humane view, says: "It is just as important to protect those burghers who have trusted in our power and surrendered all means of defending themselves as it is to win victories against those who are still in arms."

The Daily Chronicle, whose Cape Town correspondent joyfully predicts that the war will be over in three months, says: "In order to re-establish our position in the Free State, we need a brilliant success won on the scene of our latest reverse."

It is announced from Springfontein that the censorship has again curtailed the dispatches. Therefore important developments must be impending.

THE FIGHT NEAR SANNAS POST.

BUSHMAN'S KOP, April 2.—Hearing that the water works were deserted, the correspondent of the Reuter's Telegram Agency rode forward to-day. Arriving at the crest of a hill a volley was fired at him and a moment later a man appeared at the top of the crest. Calling on him to stop firing, and saying he was unarmed and desired to talk with him, the correspondent discovered that this man was an American, who declared that he accompanied the Boers only as a sightseer. He said that never during his whole life had he witnessed such magnificent pluck as that shown by the British Saturday, and he asserted that not only himself, but the whole Boer Army were profoundly touched with admiration at their gallant behavior.

It appears that the Boers never doubted their ability to capture the whole British force, and were dumfounded at the courage displayed and the masterly way in which the force was able to escape from the death trap.

The correspondent's informant refused to give any information regarding the Boer forces or their movements, but it appeared that the present force was detached from Kroonstad, joined the Ladybrand force, and again divided North of Thaba N'Chu, one portion following the other and meeting Col. Broadwood's retreating force. The burghers engaged consisted of Schoeman's command, which was accompanied by many foreigners. Commandant John Y. Blake was present with the Irish Brigade and other foreigners.

The fight was marked by many acts of individual courage. The first man to warn the British of the ambush was a Sergeant of the Army Service Corps, who shot a Boer dead with his revolver. A Household cavalryman, who was summoned to surrender, threw his rifle in his captor's face, knocking him over, and escaped.

According to the testimony of eye witnesses the Boers shot some of the prisoners; but the confusion was so great—the fire proceeding from all directions and the Boers firing on the convoy, in which their own men were mixed up—that it is impossible to say exactly what happened.

Explosive bullets have been found in the bandoliers of some of the Boers who were captured.

The enemy pursued the British for miles, killing, wounding, and taking prisoners. One squadron of the Sixth Dragons, which entered the action 140 strong, mustered at the end only ten mounted men.

The Boers seemed to be in great strength throughout the district, and are signaling on all sides. A large body is reported moving southwest of Bloemfontein in the direction of the railway.

Duplicate machinery is available to replace that which the Boers destroyed at the waterworks.

The British troops are in urgent need of remounts.

LONDON, April 4.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Monday, says:

"Apparently there was not a man ahead of the convoy with orders to look out; but the escort trotted quietly behind and only discovered that something was wrong after half the convoy had been captured."

Spenser Wilkinson, discussing the attack on Col. Broadwood's detachment in The Morning Post, says:

"The attack was well planned and well executed. Col. Broadwood, however, skillfully evaded the stroke aimed at him. Possibly Lord Roberts has retired his infantry with a view of encouraging the Boers to advance and to continue their attack. Probably nothing would suit him better than that they should attempt to move toward the railway or to attack in the direction of Bloemfontein.

"He is collecting remounts and stores in order to be in readiness for a renewal of the general advance; and he will not be drawn away. If the Boers venture too near they will receive punishment."

The War Office yesterday posted a dispatch from Lord Roberts reading as follows:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, April 2.—In continuation of my telegram of March 31: There has been considerable delay in getting accurate returns of the casualties, as the action took place twenty-two miles hence, the telegraph cable has been interrupted several times, cloudy weather has interfered with signaling, and, although there has been no engagement since, the force is continually in touch with the enemy.

"There were many acts of conspicuous gallantry displayed during the day. 'Q' Battery remained in action under a crossfire at 1,200 yards, for some hours, the officers serving the guns as the casualties reduced the detachments. Several gallant attempts were made to bring in two guns, the teams of which had been killed. But at each attempt the horses were shot.

"The Essex, Munster, Shropshire, and Northumberland Mounted Infantry and Roberts's Horse covered the retirement of the guns from that position to the crossing of the drift found by the cavalry two miles further south, and withstood the determined attacks of the enemy, who, in some cases, advanced within a hundred yards. 'U' Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery was suddenly surrounded in the Drift and the officers and men were all made prisoners without a shot being fired. But Major Taylor and a Sergeant Major succeeded in escaping in the confusion. Five guns were captured at the same time. Further details to-morrow."

CAPT. REICHMANN IN COMMAND?

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The War Department officials do not believe the story that comes from South Africa to the effect that Capt. Carl Reichmann, Seventeenth Infantry, United States Army, was one of the leaders of the Boers at the last fight between the Boers and the English at the Bloemfontein Waterworks. Adjt. Gen. Corbin would not even discuss the possibility of the story being true. Reichmann's brother officers, men who know him well, say that it is very probable that Reichmann occupied some conspicuous point of vantage from which to view the fight, and his discovery in uniform by the British was the basis probably for the assumption that he was one of the Boers' leaders.

Reichmann was selected by Gen. Miles personally to accompany the Boer forces during the war as an observer for the United States Army. The army was already represented on the British side by Capt. Slocum, and in the interest of military science it was deemed essential that an accurate idea should be had of the Boer method of warfare, in order that conclusions might be drawn that would be useful to the United States Army. Reichmann ranks high as a scientific soldier, having been detailed with success to observe the grand manoeuvres of the German Army as a representative of the United States Army. His colleagues in Washington declare that the officer has too much common sense to be led into a violation of his orders in the manner described; for if he actually threw in his lot with the Boers in attacking the British he violated the rules of war and committed a very grave offense under the army regulations.

LONDON, April 4.—The War Office states that it has no information as to who commanded the Boers in the affair leading to the capture of the British guns, but it places no reliance whatever in the supposition that a United States attaché or any one connected with the United States Government took part in it.

The British public is reluctant to believe that an American led the Boer forces which attacked the convoy. The Daily Chronicle says:

"Reichmann may be, like some other Americans, in sympathy with the Boers. He may even have unofficially advised the Boer Commandant, although this would have been exceedingly improper; but we cannot think he would take the command without previously resigning his American commission."

REPORT ON BRITISH LOSS.

LONDON, April 3.—An official list of the casualties sustained by the British officers near the Bloemfontein water works is as follows:

Killed—Northumberland Fusiliers: Major Booth. Roberts's Horse: Lieut. Crowler. Army Medical Service: Lieut. Irvine.

Wounded—Artillery: Col. Rochfort and five others. Royal Horse Guards: Lieut. the Hon. A. V. Meade. Roberts's Horse, three; mounted infantry, four.

Missing—Artillery: Capt. Wray. Tenth Hussars: Lieuts. the Hon. D. R. H. Anderson-Pelham and C. W. H. Crichton.

Earl of Rosslyn a Prisoner Probably.

LONDON, April 3.—A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, dated Monday, says the Earl of Rossiyn, who is acting as war correspondent for The Daily Mail in South Africa, and who left there April 1 on his way to Thaba N'Chu, has probably fallen into the hands of the Boers.

BOER REPORT ON KAREE FIGHT.

PRETORIA, March 31.—There has been heavy fighting between Brandfort and Bloemfontein. The Wakkerstroom and Ermelo Commandos attacked 7,000 British and drove them back with heavy loss.

According to the reports of the wounded who have arrived here, fighting occurred all along the line. The Federal troops held positions on the side and top of the mountain, while the British positions were on the opposite side of the hill. The British charged repeatedly, but were repulsed.

The latest reports from Brandfort state that 2,000 Federals attacked 3,000 British successfully, but that 13,000 British reinforcements arrived and the Federals were compelled to retire, after punishing the British severely.

The Federal loss was nine killed and wounded.

Cronje Sails for St. Helena.

CAPE TOWN, April 3.—Gen. Cronje, Col. Schiel, and 1,000 Boer prisoners sailed for St. Helena to-night.

Boer Prisoners' High Death Rate.

SIMONSTOWN, April 3.—The condition of the Boer prisoners is deplorable. The medical authorities seem unable to cope with the spread of typhoid fever. There were four additional deaths last night, and the sick are panic stricken. The dead are buried with as much respect as the exigencies of the place admits. But the gun carriage is no longer used, a wagon being requisitioned to convey a number of coffins at a single trip.

ROSEBERY DISCUSSES THE WAR.

EDINBURGH, April 3.—Lord Rosebery, in a speech in this city this evening, said:

"Although the prospects of the war in South Africa are brighter, we must remember that we have still an arduous, although probably a prosperous and victorious, task before us. I do not desire to touch upon any of the political aspects of the war, but rather to remember what we have gained at home. In the first place, I think that the countless incidents in which the Queen has identified herself with the people, in the matter of the shamrock, in her visits to London and to Ireland, and in others that are fresh in our minds, make her not merely an object of reverence and affection, but almost idolatry.

"In the next place the demeanor of our people under adversity is a matter for pride, and has impressed the world more even than our military successes. This war has been fought under totally new conditions, against invisible enemies who use smokeless powder. This in itself will give the great military nations much to ponder. I think we may desire this comfort and strength—that our forces of defense have proved greater than our forces of attack. This is a consolation to those interested in defense who are dispersed along the frontiers of our empire."

He concluded as follows: "Even if the war shall result in a great extension of our empire, all our sacrifices will be in vain if we are too swollen by the pride of triumph to profit by the sad lessons of November, December, and January, and to revise our ideas in the light of what we learned in those dreary, dismal months."

BRITISH DEMAND ON PORTUGAL.

LISBON, April 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senhor Veiga Beirao, announced that Great Britain had demanded of Portugal consent to transport British troops through Beira in accordance with existing treaties. Portugal has notified the Transvaal Government of its decision.

The Minister asserted that the relations between Great Britain and Portugal were "most cordial."

Boer Prisoners Escape.

CAPE TOWN, April 3.—Two small parties of Boers escaped from the Greenpoint track. One party was traced to a railway train, which was stopped and searched near Cape Town. The Boers jumped through one of the windows of the train and got away.

Many Passengers for the Transvaal.

LONDON, April 3.—The German liner Koenig has again arrived at Lorenzo Marques, this time having on board 257 passengers bound for the Transvaal.

Cape Parliament Again Prorogued.

CAPE TOWN, April 3.—Parliament was further prorogued to-day. The Governor, Sir Alfred Milner, has returned here.

Want the Republics Annexed.

CAPE TOWN, April 3.—At a mass meeting held here to-day, at which 20,000 persons were present, a resolution was passed, amid scenes of great enthusiasm, declaring the solemn conviction of those assembled that the incorporation of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State into the Queen's dominions alone would secure peace, prosperity, and public freedom in South Africa. The national anthem was then sung.

KIPLING'S POEM ON JOUBERT.

Harper's Weekly has just received by cable from Rudyard Kipling a poem on Gen. Joubert's death, which will appear in the forthcoming issue of that publication. Two of its three stanzas are as follows:

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With those that bred, with those that loosed, the strife
He had no part, whose hands were clean of guin
But subtle, strong, and stubborn, gave his life
To a lost cause, and knew the gift was vain.

Later shall rise a people sane and great,
Forged in strong fires, by equal war made one,
Telling old battles over without hate,
Noblest his name shall pass from sire to son.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Increased Grain Rates in Effect.

The increase in grain rates from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard which was agreed upon recently has gone into effect, and it is probable that it will remain in effect during the Summer. There is a great lack of cars reported from Chicago, and this, it is expected, will materially aid in the maintenance of these rates. The report that a majority of the grain at Chicago had been contracted for at 10 cents and less was evidently premature, for it appears now that even at 11 cents no cars can be secured. The final action of the Presidents at their meeting on April 10 in Hot Springs will also aid in maintaining the present rates, for it is certain that they will not countenance any reductions.

Wabash's Party Rates.

Passenger agents express the opinion that the action of the Wabash in refusing to adhere to the party rate rule of the Western Passenger Association may result in the abolition of party rates, in order to secure stability of tariffs and prevent the manipulations of ticket brokers. Several lines, especially the Alton, the Burlington, the Illinois Central, and the Missouri Pacific, would be compelled to adopt the course of the Wabash in self-defense. The notice given by the Wabash is taken to mean that it will grant party rates to parties numbering ten or more of all classes of travelers, including soldiers, and this liberal granting of party rates will force the competing roads to similar action.

Four-Track System Completed.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad has completed the four-track system on its line between Allegheny and Rochester, and a double-track continuous line between Pittsburg and Newcastle. The work was begun about three years ago, and it has involved the widening of the roadbed, the modification of curves, and the reduction of grades, which, it is expected, will result in a considerable reduction of running time. An electro-automatic signal system is now being put in along the road.

Electric Power Not to be Used.

A report coming from Philadelphia yesterday to the effect that the Philadelphia and Reading would operate its trains between New York and Philadelphia by electricity is not correct, according to Vice President C. H. Warren of the Jersey Central, with whose line the Philadelphia and Reading connects at Bound Brook. Mr. Warren said that no such plan was under consideration, and that the details given in regard to reduced running time and location of power-houses were based on imagination.

RECONCILED BY THEIR CHILD.

Col. Theodore C. Marceau to Remarry His Divorced Wife.

Gossips about the Waldorf-Astoria were telling yesterday of the coming remarriage of a divorced couple, each of whom is wealthy and well known in New York. The ceremony will take place next week. Their five-year-old son was the means of reuniting them.

Few patrons of the Waldorf-Astoria are better known than Col. Theodore C. Marceau. He is tall, has a decided military bearing, and is a great traveler. Mrs. Amanda Fiske-Marceau-Fennell is reputed to be worth a million in her own right. She is a Californian by birth, and first wedded John D. Fiske, a theatrical man, who was murdered in 1889. In July, 1891, she married Col. Theodore C. Marceau. One child was born to them in 1894. They lived in apparent happiness, but in 1896 differences arose, and a divorce followed in March of that year.

Mrs. Marceau married Gerald M. Fennell in this city on Nov. 2, 1896, and her son was given into the care of Mrs. Sarah E. Hall of 821 Hyde Street, San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Fennell were divorced in August, 1897, and since that time Mrs. Fennell has made her home in California. A few days ago Col. Marceau left the Waldorf-Astoria and proceeded to the Golden Gate. Knowing of the whereabouts of his child, he went to see him, and took him to Los Angeles and other points. The little fellow talked so much about his mother that he inspired his father with an equal desire to see her again. The result was that the Colonel admitted he had been hasty, and the mother could not conceal that she still loved the father of her boy.

MATINEE RACE.

Nathan Straus Drives Alves and Baby Byrnes—The Other Entries.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 3.—The Trotting and Pacing Road Carnival, postponed so often on account of unfavorable weather, was brought off this afternoon. The races over the Lake Avenue speedway were witnessed by a large crowd. The first race was half-mile heats, best two in three. Nathan Straus of New York, driving his trotter Alves, (2:09¼,) and George Gaillis of Freehold, N. J., driving the pacer Daisy Steele, were the starters. Daisy Steele led at the first quarter, but here Mr. Straus let Alves out and he soon caught the mare and finished the heat a length in front of her. Time for the half, 1:05.

In the second heat it was a very even and exciting race between the two, till about twenty-five yards from the finish, where Daisy Steele made a bad break and finished, galloping, a half length behind Alves. Time—1:06.

In the only other race of the afternoon the starters were Nathan Straus's Baby Byrnes, trotter, and Charles McCue's Belle G, pacer. The mares were driven by their owners. In the first heat Baby Byrnes broke at the first quarter and Belle G. won easily. In the second heat Belle G. won by a scant half length in a driving finish.

Hand Tennis Games.

In the hand tennis tournament at the New York Athletic Club yesterday afternoon J. H. Haslin defeated G. L. Briggs in two straight games by scores of 25—20 and 25—17. The games between L. C. Hebbert and R. H. Goffe, played Monday afternoon, were won by the former by scores of 25—12 and 25—13.

K. A. C. Pool Tourney.

W. Fraley defeated E. W. Scott last night in the championship pool tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club by a score of 125 to 50.

Controller Coler to Go to Albany.

Controller Coler will go to Albany this morning to further Senator Featherson's bill extending the bonds issued by the City of New York for county purposes. These bonds amount to about $20,000,000, and by the plan proposed in the bill they will be refunded, with the interest charges reduced and the time of maturity extended, so that the debt-borrowing capacity of the city will be increased by nearly $8,000,000.

Increase in Price of Ice.

The Consolidated Ice Company, which practically controls the ice markets of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington, has decided to raise the price of ice in Brooklyn from 25 to 60 cents per 100 pounds. Harry F. Morse, the Treasurer of the Consolidated Ice Company, refused to state last night whether or not there would be a corresponding increase in prices in the other cities controlled by the company.

Fugitive from Sing Sing Caught.

James Finn, alias Edward Finn, who escaped from Sing Sing on Feb. 10, was recaptured yesterday at Fortieth Street and Second Avenue, by Policeman John J. McCreevy, who recognized him from descriptions. Finn struggled with the officer, but was overcome and taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. At the Yorkville Court Magistrate Deuel committed him to await the arrival of the Sing Sing Prison authorities.

Tunnel Sub-Contract Bids Opened.

About fifty sub-contractors' bids were opened yesterday by John B. McDonald at the office of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company. Mr. McDonald announced that no awards would be made for several days to come, as the work of examination must be gone through minutely in order to sift out the most advantageous offers. It is believed that the names of the successful bidders will be announced the latter part of this week or early next week.

Hearing on the Wagner Bill.

Mayor Van Wyck will give a hearing tomorrow afternoon on the Wagner bill, which provides for the depression of the roadbed of the Long Island Railroad on Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

QUEEN ARRIVES IN IRELAND

The Royal Yacht Steams Into Port Ahead of Time.

LANDING WILL BE MADE TO-DAY

Official Sword Bearer Refuses to Perform His Part in the Reception—Rain Mars Decorations.

DUBLIN, April 4.—In spite of the rain that was falling and the huge puddles of water under foot, the arrival of Queen Victoria, in the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, off Kingstown, was the occasion for much enthusiasm, although this did not take an organized form, owing to the fact that her Majesty came several hours ahead of schedule time.

The passage of the Channel was smooth, and the Queen suffered no discomfort, although she expressed regret that the premature departure from Holyhead, owing to the threatening weather conditions, should cause her Irish subjects disappointment. It had been officially announced that she would reach Kingstown at 5:30 P. M. Tuesday, instead of 2 P. M., but at the latter hour the Victoria and Albert loomed up through the haze and rain and was greeted with the thunder of twenty-one guns from each ship of the British Channel squadron.

Thousands had poured into Kingstown regardless of the pelting rain, which ceased about 5 o'clock, and they braved the cold winds and mud until midnight. The celebrations were confined to an illumination of the war vessels and to a few fireworks here and there. A shining shamrock stood out against the blackness of Dublin Bay, and from the Jackies clustered on the decks of the squadron came strains of "God Save the Queen," which were taken up with a will by the patient crowd on shore, and when "Soldiers of the Queen" floated across the quiet water, the spectators on Kingstown Pier joined in with equal fervor.

Although all political conditions are represented in Kingstown, there was no attempt at a counter-demonstration. In fact the evening's fireworks, singing, and cheering were not marred by any hostile note, and the entry of the Queen into Dublin to-day (Wednesday) will probably be a repetition of similar friendly conditions.

In Dublin itself, seven miles from Kingstown, the epithet "Dear, dirty Dublin," was never before presumably better justified than yesterday. Dublin was bedraggled, its finery, which rivaled London's jubilee decorations, dropping sadly from the steady rain which, according to the weather prophets, will be repeated to-day. However, last evening, when the showers ceased, illuminations such as Ireland had never seen lit up the streets and were viewed by crowds, so dense that in several thoroughfares traffic was impossible.

The castle was gay with a dinner party, including the leading Irish nobility, and a spirit of good-natured revelry prevailed over every quarter of Ireland's capital.

The Queen will disembark some time before noon to-day, and will drive from Kingstown through the city, reaching the Viceregal Lodge about 2 in the afternoon. If the universal wish for fair weather should be granted, the progress of the Queen promises to be one of the most remarkable occasions in the history of Ireland.

James Egan, the Dublin City Sword Bearer, who for nine years was imprisoned for political offenses, refused to-day to hand the Queen the sword, nor would he take part in to-morrow's proceedings. This declination at the last hour caused a sensation. In a letter to the Town Clerk Mr. Egan says:

"I will yield nothing to any Irishman in respect for the individuality of the aged lady, but I cannot join in any act of public courtesy toward the head of a State which has tried me upon charges that were false and sent me to suffer for nine years in English dungeons—the State that still hallmarks me with the degradation of a ticket-of-leave-man." Mr. Egan adds that he is prepared to accept the consequences and hand in his resignation. A new Sword Bearer has been secured to take his place.

By the exercise of tact political considerations have been kept entirely in the background or banished entirely. Of the Dublin evening papers yesterday The Telegraph, which belongs to The Freeman's Journal, alone strikes a note which approaches the discordant. It says:

"Political considerations must chill to-morrow's reception. The Nationalists have too much respect for the rights of minorities to interfere with individual expressions of opinion, but anti-British passion will never die out until the aspirations of Ireland are satisfied by reparation for the fraud and wrong perpetrated a century ago."

John Redmond's Independence says this morning: "While deprecating any manifestation of disrespect, it must be known that those who do make a demonstration in honor of the Queen's visit are not in any way whatever Irish Nationalists, and do not represent Irish Nationalist sentiment." Coming from the organ of the leader of the National Party, that is rather severe on the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

The activity of the daring thieves who have poured into Dublin was evidenced during the night, when $15,000 worth of jewelry was coolly abstracted from a Grafton Street jeweler's.

DEPARTURE FROM HOLYHEAD.

LONDON, April 3.—Queen Victoria, who left Windsor Castle at 9:30 last evening en route for Ireland, arrived at Holyhead at 9:10 A. M. to-day.

The authorities of the place, the officers of the warships in the harbor, and a guard of honor awaited the arrival of her Majesty. The general public was excluded from the station. When the Queen alighted she was presented with the usual addresses of welcome. She gave her reply to Lord Denbigh, who handed it to the officials. It read:

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address, and for your expressions of devotion to my throne and person. The practical and generous sympathy for those who have suffered or who are likely to suffer in consequence of the present war, which has been shown by all classes of my subjects has been a great consolation to me during the time of suspense and anxiety through which we are passing. I join in your hearty prayer that peace may soon be restored, and that the other blessings of Heaven be long continued to my empire, and I wish all prosperity to the country you represent."

The Queen then walked across the platform leaning on the arm of an Indian attendant, and later the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, piloted by the Irene and escorted by the royal yacht Osborne and the cruisers Galatea and Australia, steamed out of the harbor for Kingstown.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 2d, 3d and 4th,

From 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Visitors are offered an opportunity to see some of the

MEMORIAL WINDOWS

completed by us for Easter. The memorial windows made by us for this Easter exceed in number those of any former year.

333-341 Fourth Avenue
Between 24th and 25th Streets

IMPERIAL UNITY DISCUSSED.

LONDON, April 3.—In the House of Commons to-day Thomas Charles Hedderwick, Liberal, member for the Northern Burghs, moved that, in the opinion of the House, it was desirable, in the interests of the Empire, that the colonies should be admitted to some representation in Parliament. He said this movement was particularly popular in Canada.

Charles Philips Trevelyan, Liberal, member for the Elland Division, West Riding, Yorkshire, suggested that the Agents General of the Colonies be allowed a voice in Parliament, but not a vote.

Mr. Chamberlain said that if the object of the promoters of the resolution was to make closer the union of the colonies with the mother country they could have no more strenuous supporter than himself. He doubted, however, whether this object would be promoted by an abstract resolution upon a question of the greatest complexity.

"Such a change," continued the Colonial Secretary, "must come gradually, with the full consent of the colonies. No praise could be too high for colonial patriotism. The colonies did not wait for a call, but voluntarily offered their assistance, which was gladly accepted. Great as has been this assistance, and great as has been the sacrifice, if, under any stress, we should call upon the colonies, their offers would be much greater still, and, if any demand upon the mother country were made by the colonies, nothing would be surer than the favorable reply of Parliament.

"So far the colonies have not made any definite suggestion with respect to representation, and I am convinced that nothing would be more fatal than a premature discussion of details. I do not think the time has arrived to suggest to the colonies the form which imperial unity should take. It is absurd to suppose that self-governing colonies like Canada would sacrifice independence for the sake of a single vote in the House of Commons.

"We are not going to interfere in the domestic affairs of the colonies, nor are they going to interfere in ours. I have never advocated, as has been reported, the formation of an Imperial Zollverein, but I have pointed out that, if there were to be any kind of fiscal arrangement with the colonies, I believed the only form that would meet with the slightest favor would be an Imperial Zollverein, in which there would be free trade between the portions of the empire and duties as against strangers. At any rate, the suggestion must originate with the colonies. There is no suggestion from ourselves. The present resolution is premature, is necessarily academic, and might be mischievous."

The resolution was then withdrawn.

Answering a question on the subject asked by Lieut. Gen. John W. Laurie, Conservative, the Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, George Wyndham, said that if all the forty-four commissions in the army offered to Canada were filled, the Government was quite ready to offer further commissions.

THE ROYAL FAMILY ON KRUEGER.

LONDON, April 3.—An interesting item appears in a periodical called The Gem, giving the opinions of the royal family on President Krueger, culled from an album belonging to the Duchess of Fife. The Prince of Wales wrote:

"Mr. Krueger is a good judge of tobacco and a good judge of the English people."

The Duke of Cambridge, former Commander in-Chief of the forces, wrote:

"I am an old man, and so is Krueger. As he is, so am I—an old soldier. I have so many faults myself, how can I judge another?"

The Queen wrote:

"May God guide him and all of us out of our troubles and difficulties."

CANAL COMMISSION RETURNS.

Admiral Walker Says Isthmian Route Report Is Not Yet Ready.

The Isthmian Canal Commissioners, Rear Admiral Walker, Samuel Pasco, Col. Ernst, and Emery R. Johnston, were passengers on the Atlas Line steamer Alleghany, which arrived yesterday from Central America.

Rear Admiral Walker said: "We have completed our portion of the work of investigating the possibilities of both the Panama and Nicaragua routes. We have spent three months in the bush, and have collected a great mass of data, which we will put into shape for our report to be handed in to the President next December.

"Nothing can be said on the subject that would give the public a clear idea until this data has been arranged and put into shape."

CANAL COMPANY INCORPORATED.

Capitalized at $100,000,000 to Construct Inter-Ocean Waterway.

TRENTON, N. J., April 3.—The Inter-Oceanic Canal Company was incorporated here to-day, with an authorized capital of $100,000,000. The company is authorized to construct, own, and operate a maritime canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through the territory of Nicaragua or any other territory in Central or South America. The incorporators are William B. Crowell, Levi B. Gillchrist, James M. Rooney, James K. Traynor, George W. Bell, Charles P. Cadley, and Richard W. Furcell, all of whose Post Office addresses are given as Jersey City.

The incidental powers conferred on the company under its articles of incorporation are the right to acquire concessions from any Government to construct, own, and operate railroads, telegraph, telephone, cable, and steamship lines, to supply water to towns for irrigation, motive power, or other purposes.

It is also provided that any Government while a stockholder of the company may have the privilege of naming a Director or Directors. It is further provided that the annual meeting of the company shall be held in Jersey City on the first Tuesday in May. The Directors are empowered to fix the amount of working capital, to issue bonds and mortgages, and to determine when and under what conditions the books of the company shall be opened for inspection. Five Directors are provided for, and those in office may at any time increase or decrease this number, and may appoint an Executive Committee of three or more, with whatever powers the Board of Directors may confer on it.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and colder; diminishing northerly winds.

The disturbance which occupied Lake Ontario Monday night has advanced to the Eastern Maine coast, with scattered rains, followed by clearing weather in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Upper Ohio Valley.

The Rocky Mountain depression is apparently developing a well-marked storm over Colorado and New Mexico, and light rains have occurred from the depression over the plateau region and Pacific Coast States.

Thunderstorms occurred Tuesday in Tennessee.

The temperature has fallen generally over the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions, and also from the Upper Mississippi Valley over the lake regions.

Unsettled weather, with rain, is indicated from the Rocky Mountains and over the Central Valleys Wednesday, with a decided fall in temperature in the Rocky Mountain States. The temperature will fall from the Ohio Valley over the Middle Atlantic and Southern New England States. By Thursday the general rain area is likely to extend over the Atlantic Coast States.

Along the New England Coast the winds will diminish in force from the Northwest Wednesday. On the Middle Atlantic Coast Wednesday fresh northwesterly winds will shift to northerly. On the South Atlantic Coast brisk southwesterly winds will become variable and shift to easterly.

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.82, humidity 86 per cent. At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 29.90, humidity 46 per cent. The minimum temperature was 30, at 6:15 A. M., and the maximum temperature was 50, at 11:35 A. M.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	33	44	47
6 A. M.	31	40	48
9 A. M.	35	42	50
12 M.	40	50	52
4 P. M.	41	48	54
6 P. M.	40	47	49
9 P. M.	38	46	48
12 P. M.	36	44	44

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	49½
Weather Bureau	45½
Corresponding date 1899	38½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	44

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BEDFORD, Penn., April 3.—The mill of the Hyndman Lumber and Manufacturing Company, located at Hyndman, this county, was destroyed by fire early this morning. There was a large quantity of finished furniture in the building, and this also was burned. The loss is $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Continuation of Silverware Sale.

Japanese and China Mattings.—Annex.

We of the Occident are indebted to the industrious denizens of the Orient for Mattings—the best and pleasantest of all floor coverings for summer. The fertile valleys of the Yang-tse-Kiang, Mekong, Sakata and Amoor rivers supply the straw from which the Japs and Chinese manufacture these goods that are in such strong demand among American home-makers. The styles we show will arrest your attention. They reflect the art and skill of people who are peculiarly rich of fancy and dextrous of finger. The straws are woven closely, firmly, smoothly. The inlaid, damasse, warp-patterned, as well as the simpler effects, will charm you. They are distinctive, characteristic.

We give care to the beauty side of mattings—and *double* care to the practical side. Our importations include only such kinds as were made of the last crop of straw. They are fresh, flexile, pliant, *live*—capable of being bent, turned, and twisted without breaking, cracking or splintering.

In addition to the foregoing advantages you may rely upon our prices being the lowest. We would not be content with them just as low as others charge. They must be lower—*and they are.*

For Rolls of Forty Yards

China—$3.74—$5.74—$6.49—$7.98—$8.24—$8.98—$10.98—$13.98.

Jap—$6.49—$6.98—$7.98—$8.48—$8.74—$9.24—$10.24—$11.98.

Three Extra Special Values.

$6.49 for $9.00 Rolls of Japanese Matting, attractive designs and unusually clever color combinations. Very pronounced bargains.

$5.74 for $8.00 Rolls of Chinese Matting, good, substantial quality that will give the full service of other stores', $8.00 grade.

$10.98 for $15.00 Rolls of Chinese Matting, the heaviest made. It's a chance that should prompt quick buying on your part.

Carpet Bargains—in Annex.

Not even the advent of Spring and the towering presence of mattings can obscure the importance of our April Carpet Offerings. The quantity is imposing and the economy is significant of the unchallenged Macy methods.

We do not advertise Carpets to-day merely as a pendant to the Mattings. They force themselves to the fore by the sheer power of merit. Every item quoted is a trophy—and there are many others.

$1.21 for Bigelow's $2.00 Axminster Carpets—with and without borders—twenty designs in light and dark effects; superb for parlors.

$1.04 for Smith Co.'s $1.65 Savonnerie Carpets; you couldn't select a richer or more fitting Carpet for parlor, chamber or library.

91c. for Smith Co.'s $1.25 Extra Axminster Carpets, patterns and colorings that were chosen for the close examination of the most critical buyers.

81c. for $1.25 All-Wool Velvet Carpets; full showing of the novel and pretty spring styles, in all the fresh, bright color schemes.

74c. for $1.15 Regular Axminster Carpets, large assortment of the newest patterns and color combinations.

$1.14 for $1.60 Wilton Velvet Carpets—thick, deep, luxurious pile—exquisite effects—soft to the tread, easy on the purse.

49c. for 65c. Stair Carpet—the kind you need for hall runners—as well as stairs. Dwellers in flats, take notice.

46c. for 61c. and 56c. for 79c. All-Wool face Tapestry Carpets—all-wool means all-wool when we use the expression—no jute or cotton.

Ingrain Art Squares.

They are the best. Extra Super All-wool. The designs and color blendings will please you greatly. Here are their dimensions and prices:

3 x 2 yds., $3.84.
3 x 2½ yds, $4.81.
3 x 3 yds., $5.76.
3 x 3½ yds., $6.74.
3 x 4 yds., $7.68.
3 x 4½ yds, $8.64.
3 x 5 yds., $9.61.
4 x 5 yds., $12.81.

The Furniture—Annex.

Here's a boon for the prospective Summer cottager. A complete Bedroom Set for $23.19. That amount never before commanded so much goodness in the way of Furniture. Observe the articles:

White Enameled Dresser.
White Enameled Bed with brass trimmings.
Heavy Woven Wire Springs.
Good Cotton Mattress.
All for $23.19
Two Feather Pillows.
White Enameled Washstand.
Neat Toilet Set.
White Enameled Chair.
White Enameled Table.

Dining Chairs, solid oak, high-braced back, heavy rungs, cane seat, value $1.50; our price, 74c.

Reed Rockers, full size, high back, full arms and roll back, maple frame, regular value $4.00; our price, $2.99.

Revolving Office Chairs, oak bentwood frame, cane seat, value $5.00; our price, $3.99.

Parlor Tables, quartered oak, highly polished top and lower tray, size 24 x 24 inches twisted legs, $1.99.

Library Tables, quartered oak, highly polished top, size 2 x 3 ft., heavy post legs, drawer and lower tray, $5.99.

Open Folding Bookcase, made of oak, size 25 inches wide, 50 inches high, four shelves brass rod, $2.34.

Dressing Cases, solid oak, carved front, three deep drawers, bevel French plate mirror top, size 18 x 24 inches, $9.74.

Roll-top Office Desks, quartered oak, 50 inches wide, oak front, pigeon hole files, indexed letter file, $17.99.

Two Extraordin

The Wanamaker Store

BETTERMENT in SHOE MAKING and Shoe Selling

This Shoe Store is peculiar to itself; it is like no other shoe store that we know of. We don't go into the market to buy shoes as other stores do—samples don't suit us. Our shoe chief goes to factories and tells them how he wants shoes made—very frequently he buys his own leather and has it made up to his liking. When he doesn't buy the leather himself, he makes it very plain to the manufacturer just what leather he wants at every point. We are not shoe manufacturers but we direct the manufacturing of all our regular lines of shoes. Our shoe chief knows shoes, and what makes good shoes, better than any other man in the business. When he examines a shoe he knows its faults, if it has any, and he knows just how to make it better, and it has to be made better before it comes here to be sold. This store's reputation is no better than its poorest shoe, so we are extremely particular about the quality of the cheapest shoe we sell. We don't have shoes made poorly to sound better. For instance—We don't have *hand-welted* shoes hurriedly made by boys and under-paid men to sell for $3 or $3.50; because we can have ever so much better shoes made on the Goodyear machines which you perhaps saw at work in our store the last few weeks—put in better leather and better sewing, and the shoes will feel more comfortable and wear better than the cheap hand-made shoes. The hand-welted shoe makes it easy to use the poorest kind of leather—if you saw the machines at work you know that only best leather can be used by them. Of course we have hand-welted shoes, but only in shoes at a price that can afford *good* hand-welting. Not sentiment, but good sense is the key-note of our shoe making.

The Wanamaker stores are known to the manufacturers as the largest distributors of shoes in America—perhaps in the world. Of course it is known that ordinary shoes cannot be sold to us—that lasts and leathers must be different from those they make for general selling. They know that work cannot be slighted at any point without having the shoes sent back unaccepted. They know that we will have none of cheap shoe-making; but they know that when a shoe is decided on, that we use vast quantities, and that the better and handsomer the shoe, the more we want of it. And no matter how tedious the getting of the model is, the making of vast quantities permits enormous buying of materials, and the steady running of factories allows economies that enable them to make the splendid Wanamaker shoes for less than they can sell the ordinary kinds.

The new shoes for spring are ready—a collection that represents the highest development in shoemaking.

Six Hundred Styles are Here

And not a useless or unseasonable sort in the entire line. This offers variety that is most satisfying. Not only does it include every sort of shoe, but it assures a fit for every sort of feet. We are proud of this variety and want to take the pains to get the best looking and most comfortable shoe for every purchaser that comes here.

Several lines of our shoes will serve to illustrate the goodness and worth of all the shoes we show.

Men's Shoes—

Our $3.90 Shoes

When we began looking for this line of shoes we went to the makers of what were counted good five-dollar shoes. Starting with these we suggested better lasts and had better leather used here and there—had them made *better* than they had been making them to sell for five dollars; yet our order was so large that we got a lower price than the regular shoes were sold for, and by making the profit close we were able to sell the shoes for $3.90—Made in various toe shapes, all widths and lengths, in Russian Calf, patent leather, a dozen styles in all. Not matched under $5 outside this store.

At $5—These handsome shoes have a character to them, easy to recognize, but hard to describe—the look of being custom-made; substantial, yet light and dainty. They are made of selected portions of the best leathers; with firm, but very pliable, soles. Cleverest designers and most skillful craftsmen produce them. Toe shapes range from the narrow dress styles to the very wide—soles in various weights and styles. Shoes for which well-dressed men would expect to pay a couple of dollars more.

Women's Shoes—

$3, $4 and $5 a pair—These three lines represent the best and best-looking shoes that their various prices will buy. Add a dollar to the price of any of them and they will still be hard to equal in stylishness, comfort or serviceableness. The variety includes dozens of sorts—buttoned or laced, or Oxford; patent or enameled leather, kidskin or calfskin, soles from the thinnest for house wear to the sturdy shoes for the golf links.

Children's Shoes—

The shoes that, as a rule, are most slighted, we take most pains to have perfect. New York parents have found this out and compelled us to double the space for the selling.

First we expect children to be hard on shoes, and we have them made from most desirable leathers. We know that mothers want their children's feet to be neatly dressed, and we know how essential comfort is. We combine the two in an ideal manner, not usual in children's shoes.

As to prices, we have well-made shoes of black kidskin, in sizes from 11 to 2, at $1 a pair. And others up to $3 a pair.

But no matter how little the price we are careful to obtain a comfortable fit for every child.

As to the hundreds of other styles—they are here to assure you that if the first half dozen sorts you see do not satisfy, you are sure to find just the right shoes before we are done showing and trying.

But perhaps you are not ready to buy shoes—at least, you'll enjoy looking over the cases that exhibit them to-day.

Stylish Jackets and Wraps For Women

Foreign and American garments are here side by side, and so like are they and handsome all, that one ceases to insist that to be beautiful is to be foreign.

We are proud of the garments made right here in New York, and yet we gather abundantly of those we find on the other side. There is splendid variety ready right now—handsomely tailored jackets, and many exquisite novelties from Paris. These finer things are too varied for description—their beauty must be seen. Prices? Something to meet any appropriation you wish to make.

Jackets, $8 to $50
Evening Capes, $14 to $70
Golf Capes, $6 to $28

Second floor, Broadway.

Wrappers—Many Attractive Late Styles

Pretty new conceits in the cut and trimming are numerous in this collection.

In the cashmere wrappers, which are shown in light, medium and dark colorings, the trimming is most varied—very pretty ideas are worked out with the aid of ribbons, laces, guimpes and fancy hemstitching. These gowns are priced at $4.50 to $20.

Among those of percale—light colored stripes and figures—embroidery is much used and very effectively. Some also with braid in neat designs, and with various ruffles. $1.25 to $4.

Silk Wrappers, $11 to $34.
Challis Wrappers, $10 to $16.50
Albatross Wrappers, $12 to $18.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Popular Music 18c a Sheet

Look over the appended list. There's a lot of recently published music in it, vocal and instrumental, that you'll like. And your choice will cost you but 18c, instead of the publishers' usual 50c.

INSTRUMENTAL—
Adoration Waltzes. By Rosey.
Quo Vadis Waltzes. La Soiree Waltzes.
Hearts are Trumps—Two Step.
A Warm Proposition—Cakewalk.
Alabama Jubilee—Cakewalk.
Banjo Schottisch. Colanthe Waltzes.
When Knighthood was in Flower—Waltzes.
Sapho Gavotte. Ragtime Intermezzo.
Paul Revere's Ride—Two Step.
Dusky Dudes—Cakewalk.
Lily of the Nile—Waltzes.
Janice Meredith—Waltzes.

SONGS—
Down de Lover's Lane (from "The Casino Girl.")
Just What the Good Book Taught.
My Money Never Gives Out.
The Blue and the Gray.
Pliny, Come Kiss Your Baby.
Babe, You're de Only One.
A Bird in a Gilded Cage.
My Moonbeam Babe. After All.
I Couldn't Stand to See My Baby Lose.
I've Been Dreaming of You, Baby.
In the South Before the War.
When I Think of You. Wait.
Dat Coon's Got a Soft Spot for Me.
I Shall Always Love You, Dear.
Mam'selle (from "Casino Girl.")

Book Store, Ninth street.

The Speediest Typewriter

A light touch—prompt response—direct stroke. Easy to make speed on; letters can't double on each other—a perfectly aligned, distinctly printed letter, always, on

The Wanamaker-Wellington

Visible writing all the time. All of the merits of all typewriters—none of the faults of any.

Sixty Dollars

See them at work in Basement.

Basement.

Wanamaker-Trimmed French Hats

To-day we show a brilliant collection of hats of finest models from best French makers, trimmed in our own workrooms, by our most expert trimmers. They have all the charm and style of the French Hats—the shapes are identical to those used by best French modistes. With Paris labels and price-tags marked $35 or $40, they would compel highest admiration. They are no less exquisite as shown to-day at

Fifteen Dollars Each

This is a most remarkable offering just before Easter. These will likely be taken quickly.

Millinery Salon, Second floor, Broadway.

Women's and Children's Vests

So many kinds—in every weight made for early spring and summer wear—of every material, in almost every pretty style. And the quality all the way through the various lines thoroughly dependable. Plenty of good sorts, at little prices. And excellent choice, too, among the finer sorts at prices you'll say are reasonable enough—they're lower here as a rule than those prevailing generally:

FOR WOMEN—

50c—"Lustre" cotton ribbed vests; white, pink, sky blue, lavender or black; fancy trimming around neck; shoulder straps. Also white ribbed lisle thread, crocheted and lace trimmed.

$1—Genuine Swiss ribbed silk-mixed vests. Also of Swiss ribbed white lisle thread; some crocheted, others lace trimmed; various patterns.

$2—All silk Swiss ribbed vests; white, pink, sky blue, lavender and black; silk crocheting around neck; shoulder straps.

$5—Pure silk Swiss ribbed vests; white, pink, sky blue, lavender and black; handsome hand-crocheted necks.

$7.50—Pure silk vests; white, black and colors; elaborately crocheted.

Crocheted and fancy trimmed vests at 25c to $7.50 each.

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN—

Vests of white cotton, low neck, sleeveless; silk taped; for girls up to 12 years of age; sizes 16 and 18, 10c; 20, 22, 24, 12½c; 26 and 28, 15c. each.

White ribbed lisle thread vests; low necks, sleeveless; high neck, short sleeves; pantalettes to match; sizes 16 to 22, 20c; 24 to 28, 25c.

Genuine Swiss ribbed vests, a fine quality of white cotton; nicely trimmed and finished; sizes 3, 4, 5, 25c a pair; 6, 7, 8, 9, 30c.

Swiss ribbed lisle thread vests, white; low necks, sleeveless; sizes 3, 4, 5, 30c; 6, 7, 8 and 9, 35c each.

Genuine Swiss ribbed all-silk vests, white; low neck, sleeveless; size 2, 60c; same in high neck, short sleeves, 75c. Advance 5c on each increasing size. Sizes run up to 9, inclusive.

Broadway.

Plants, Bulbs and Seeds

The Holland Rose Bushes

There are just a dozen varieties of the sturdy and beautiful Dutch roses. The bushes are two years old, and will bloom within a few months. They may be—should be—planted right now or within a week or two. Price 15c each—2 for 25c—$1.25 a dozen. This is a list of the kinds:

La France	Magna Charta	Marshall P. Wilder	Yellow Rambler
Crested Moss	Paul Neyron	Pearl Blanche	Ulrich Brunner
Persian Yellow	Madam Plantier	Mrs. John Laing	Glorie de Dyon

The Crimson Rambler, a very handsome flower, is 20c—3 for 50c.

Many other plants and bulbs, among which will be found:

Spotted Calla, 5c	Conifers, 50c	Rhododendrons, 50c	Azaleas, 35c
Irish Beauties, 5c	Sea Daffodil, 10c	Mexican Lily, 5c	Dahlias, 8c
Caladiums, 5c, 25c	Scarlet Spider Lily, 10c	Lilium Umbellatum, 8c	Cannas, 5c
	Wax Plant, single, 5c; double, 10c		

Flower seeds of all kinds at 3c a package—25c a dozen.

Basement.

Panne Velvets and Evening Silks

A Fourth to a Third Under Price

To-day's word is of the most sumptuous of silken fabrics—the exquisite things from which the most charming waists and gowns are conjured.

There is price news that makes these elegant stuffs obtainable for the usual cost of more practical things.

We counted it good fortune to have these to offer—it is better fortune for those who share them.

At $6, instead of $8—Panne velvets in blue-and-white and black-and-white.

At $2.50, instead of $4—Printed Panne Velvets; all sorts of colors—red and brown color on color.

At $2, instead of $3.50—Printed Panne Velvets; cerise-and-white, pink-and-white, light blue-and-white, lavender-and-white, turquoise-and-white, black-and-white.

At $1.25, instead of $2.25—Printed Panne Velvets in a medley of Persian styles.

At $1.85, instead of $3—Printed Panne Velvets, in rich designs; blue-and-white, dotted with black; lavender-and-white, dotted with black; black-and-white, dotted with blue.

At 75c, instead of $1—Evening Silks—white on white, blue, cerise, corn, green, light brown, blue, solid black. The stripes are moire and cords.

At 75c, instead of $1—Hemstitched Taffetas—the stripes are white on gray, on rose, on lavender, on castor, on blue, on tea green, on cerise.

Rotunda.

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

A recital of mere facts sometimes sounds dangerously like braggadocio. We want to avoid anything approaching boasting in our columns. But we also want you to know our clothing store. And here are just a few cold facts regarding the ready-to-wear branch—and some prices: The clothing offered for sale here is correctly cut and honestly put together, all of it. It is made of worthy stuffs, and these are in the most desirable, latest patterns. It is made to fit, and must fit perfectly before you will be permitted to become owner. Besides, it's all moderately priced. And there's an army of well-dressed men in and about New York who will bear witness to every word of this.

Men and boys will both find items of interest in the following:

FOR MEN—

Suits of the popular Oxford mixed cheviots; single-breasted sack coats, double-breasted vests, at $10, $12 and $15.

Excellent suits for business wear, of black cheviot, at $10, $12 and $15.

An English Walking Suit of Oxford gray Herringbone; very stylish; at $18.

Suits of worsteds, in dressy narrow stripes, at $20 to $30.

Top coats of Oxford grays, $8.50, $10 and $12.

Overcoats of black all-wool unfinished worsted; silk-lined and faced to edge—as stylish as if you paid a half more—$15.

Raglans at $30, as stylish as if you paid a half more to have them made to order.

Raglans at $20; silk-lined; especially good value.

FOR BOYS—

Boys' vest suits with knee trousers; of fancy cheviots and blue serges; coats are single-breasted, vests double; $5, though usually $6.50; sizes 10 to 16 years.

Double-breasted jacket suits of blue serge; with extra trousers, $5; good $6.50 value.

All-wool blue cheviot suits; double-breasted jackets; extra trousers, $3.85, though a good $5 value.

Long-trouser suits, some of very attractive fancy cheviots; single-breasted coats, double-breasted vests, at $8.50 to $12. In Oxford mixtures at $10 and $12, and of blue cheviot at $8.50. Fine English walking suits of Oxford gray cheviot, at $15.

An excellent assortment of top coats. Particularly good values for boys 3 to 16 years, at $3.50 and $4.

Kitchen Utensils, 10c Each

ALL OF GRANITE IRON WARE

We've gone through the remaining stock of our recent large offering and picked out a lot of pieces for another reduction in price. Originally they were marked at half their value. Now many of them are marked at a third and less of their regular prices. Ten Cents each for any of the following:

Cake Moulds, Egg Pans, Wash Basins, Milk Pans, Muffin Pans, Corn Cake Pans, Oblong Pudding Pans, Percolators, Pie Pans, Square Egg Fry Pans, Oval Pudding Pans, Butter Kettles, Sugar Bowls, Fry Pans, Funnels, Lipped Kettles, Milk Kettles, Covered Buckets, Deep Stew Pans, Pie Plates, Tea Pots, Straight Cook Pots.

Granite Iron Ware has no superior.

In the Basement.

Sterling Silver Easter Gifts

SAVINGS AVERAGE A THIRD

Chiefest interest in the Silver Sale centres around the sterling wares, so appropriate for Easter and Bridal gifts. New cases of these solid silver wares were opened yesterday. The main floor aisle shows are brilliant—the plated wares are almost as beautiful as the more sumptuous sterling. The occasion will not soon have a successor. To-day's particular word is of the solid silver wares.

Sterling Table Ware—

In rich and handsome designs—
4-piece Tea Sets, $65, $125.
4-piece Tete-tete Sets, $40, $60.
Coffee Sets, $38.50, $66.
Celery Trays, $22, $42.
Water Pitchers, $23, $40.
Waiters, $11.50 to $32.
Berry Bowls, $15 to $22.
Fruit Dishes, $29, $36.
Candlesticks, $8.50, $9.75.
Ice Cream Plates, $3.90.
Butter Dishes, $5. Salt Cellars, $1.80.
Bon Bon Dishes, $2.50, $4.

Butter Knives, $1.65 Lettuce Forks, $2.40
Jelly Spoons, $1.95 Tomato Servers, $2.40
Cold Meat Forks, $1.80, $3 Salad Sets, $4.25

Some new designs in sterling silver table servers, such as Cream Ladles, Butter Picks, Pickle Spears, Olive Spoons, at **90c each.**

Sterling Silver Forks and Spoons, in excellent patterns—
at 75c an ounce
Of the Quadruple Plated Ware and the Rogers' Knives, Forks and Spoons, we have practically the same assortments told of in yesterday's papers. But this will not be true long. These offerings will be hard to match soon again.

Main and Tenth street Aisles.

New Chamber Toilet Sets

Half and Two-thirds Prices

Six qualities are concerned in this sale. Various colorings and patterns in each. Really elegant decorations in the new styles, and shapes are likewise the latest. All the sets are complete—11 and 12 pieces in each. Perfect in every detail, and no other reason in the world for this reduction in price except that we are able to make it.

$5—12 pieces; tulip embossed shape; were $10.
$5.50—12 pieces; flowers and gold; were $8.
$7—11 pieces; full tinted grounds, 4 colorings; painted flowers and heavily gilded; were $10.50.
$8—12 pieces; floral and gold decorations; 5 patterns; were $11.50.
$9.50—12 pieces; half tints, flowers and gilt; were $13.50.
$12.50—11 pieces; tinted grounds in 3 colorings; flowers and gold; were $17.50.

Basement.

Black Silk Waists

A fresh lot,—all of crisp, lustrous black taffetas, and elegantly made up. New cut,—styles that are much admired. Effects in plaiting and stitching that are shown for the first time—very pretty. Numerous qualities, ranging in price from $5 to $27. Here are half a dozen hints:

$5—Body of fine plaits, front and back; detachable collar and flare cuffs.

$5.50—Rows of fine plaits, front and back; rows of cording top of sleeves; also corded points down front; detachable collar and flare cuffs.

$6—Entire body front and back of fine plaits and rows of hemstitching; sleeves also plaited and hemstitched.

$6.50—Heavy rich taffeta; entire body and sleeves of small plaits; plaited collar and pointed sleeves.

$6.75—Fine quality; 2 bands of stitched taffeta around body and on top of sleeves; detachable collar and flare cuffs.

$7.50—Very rich taffeta; entire body and tops of sleeves of fine plaits and rows of hemstitching; detachable collar and flare cuffs.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

The proof of our values is not in the advertisement, but in the goods themselves. $16.00 will get you an elegant suit of fancy worsted, cheviot or black Thibet coat and vest with striped trousers. Topcoats of coverts in great variety of shades, $18.00. Fine Vicuna Thibets in blacks and grays, silk lined and faced to edge, $22.00. Clothes to suit or money back.

Up-to-date booklet, with fashion plates and explanation of materials, self-measuring guide, samples mailed free.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

It's Settled

The best all around whiskey in America to-day, to-morrow, and for the future is

Hunter Baltimore Rye

10 YEARS OLD.

The best in quality
The best in flavor
The purest type
The leader everywhere

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

EXPOSITION
OF
Easter Flower Vases,
SHAPED AS
Storks, Owls, Penguins, Frogs, Hedgehogs, Cats, etc.
UNIQUE and INEXPENSIVE.
Le Boutillier & Co.,
18 East 17th St., Near BROADWAY.

CARPET CLEANSING.
326 7th Av., Near 28th St.
Estb. 1863. Tel. 1132 38th St.
Send for Circular.
T. M STEWART.

R·I·P·A·N·S

Wanted—a case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. One gives relief. No matter what's the matter, one will do you good. A cure may result if directions are followed. They banish pain, induce sleep, prolong life. Sold at all drug stores, ten for five cents. Get the genuine. Don't be fooled by substitutes. Ten samples and a thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for five cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York.

CARPET CLEANSING
Largest in the World. Every detail.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.
30 years experience.
1,534 Broadway, New York.
Erie and 54th Sts., Jersey City.
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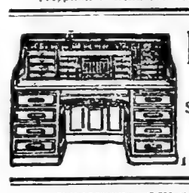

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GAINS MADE BY STRIKERS

Demands of Many Unions in This City Granted.

John C. Rogers Holds Out—General Strike Threatened at Newark—Partial Lockout at Yonkers.

The strikes of the carpenters, engineers, and rock drillers in Manhattan and the Bronx are nearly over, the men having generally obtained the demands made by their unions. Most of the contractors or their representatives called at the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Washington Avenue, and signed the agreements, and thereupon their men were immediately sent back to work. There will, it is said, soon be a large demand for more carpenters in the Bronx, and contractors cannot well afford to have strikes on their hands at present.

The demands of the safety engineers and rock drillers for an advance of wages were nearly all granted yesterday, except those of the men employed by Contractor John C. Rogers. About 125 of these men were on strike yesterday. Mr. Rogers said no demand had been presented to him by the union, and that if a demand was made he did not expect to accede to it, as he thought the engineers were getting enough now. A committee from the union is to call on him to-day, and the members expect to make a satisfactory arrangement with him.

In Yonkers the Brotherhood of Carpenters asked for an advance of wages to 41 cents an hour and a Saturday half holiday. The bosses offered 37½ cents an hour without a half holiday, which would make the men's wages the same as under their demand, with the half holiday—$18 per week. The men refused the offer of the employers and many of them were locked out. Later in the day the men reported that several of the employers had yielded.

The painters in Yonkers also demanded 41 cents an hour and a Saturday half holiday. The demand was refused and the union men struck. They said yesterday that they had $10,000 in their treasury, and if the employers did not pay the advance they would start a co-operative concern of their own with the money and bid against the employers.

CROTON DAM STRIKE EXTENDS.

Entire Force of 700 Men Idle—The Superintendent Threatened.

PEEKSKILL, April 3.—The strike begun by a score of blacksmiths yesterday at the new Cornell dam, in the Croton Valley, took a serious turn to-day. The absence of the blacksmiths threw about 400 men out of work, owing to their having to wait for tools to be sharpened.

The strike caused a feeling of uneasiness, and this morning the entire 700 men employed on the dam quit work. The skilled laborers demanded an increase in wages from $1.65 to $2 a day. The hand drillers demanded an increase from $1.30 to $1.65, and the common laborers demanded $1.50 instead of $1.25, which they had been receiving. There were several small fights during the day, but no serious trouble. On one occasion some of the men chased Superintendent Goldsboro from the works into the office. They threatened to storm the office, but did not do so.

NO CHANGE AT GREENWICH.

Italians from Rye Force Their Countrymen to Stop Work.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 3.—There is no change in the strike situation in Greenwich to-day. The mechanics made a demand on their employers yesterday, not only for eight hours, but wanted a contract signed for a year and no non-union foremen. The bosses will fight it out.

A company of 100 Italians marched here from Rye to-day, and forcibly took tools from those of their countrymen they found employed on jobs. They dragged the American flags they carried in the dirt, and a riot was feared. The prompt arrival of the special police prevented it.

The Italians said an Inspector had made them stop work, and so they were making the others stop. They say they will come here every day and do the same until they get eight hours and $1.50 per day. Work on all buildings which were being rushed for the Summer season has stopped, for no outside labor can be secured.

ORANGE MASONS SUCCESSFUL.

Bosses, However, Hold Out Against Painters and Carpenters.

ORANGE, N. J., April 3.—The strike of the masons which began yesterday resulted in a victory for the men. The master masons to-day conceded the terms of the strikers, and all the men returned to work. About 250 had been out. The men will get 45 cents an hour instead of 40½ cents.

The carpenters and painters are still out. The bosses remained firm in their refusal to accede to the men's demand. The carpenters say the bosses will be compelled to come to some terms within two weeks. There are about 300 each of carpenters and painters out.

MAY TIE UP ESSEX COUNTY.

Threat in Newark to Renew Building Trades Strike.

NEWARK, N. J., April 3.—The strike in the building trades remains practically unchanged, except that more of the boss painters have signed the agreement. The officers of the United Building Trades League say that should the strike of either the painters or carpenters continue for ten days, a general strike of all the building trades in Essex County, except the masons, will be ordered by the league.

A general strike of all these organizations would call out about 4,000 men and practically tie up every building in Essex County.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

A new record was made in the Bank Clerks' League by the National Bank of the Republic team at Reid's alleys last night. The team bowled two scores of over 900, its score of 943 being the highest ever made in the league. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Mount Morris—McKever, 129; Higginbothen, 150; Benedict, 169; Timpson, 144; Gross, 167. Total, 759.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Watson, 169; Sacken, 160; Burgeln, 130; Wagner, 138; Hill, 151. Total, 708.

SECOND GAME.

Republic—Brown, 213; Linz, 193; McKay, 148; Douglas, 175; Hartzell, 214. Total, 943.

Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.—Watson, 159; Sacken, 135; Burgeln, 112; Wagner, 138; Hill, 191. Total, 735.

THIRD GAME.

Republic—Brown, 144; Linz, 193; McKay, 198; Douglas, 195; Hartzell, 180. Total, 907.

Mount Morris—McKever, 148; Higginbothen, 91; Benedict, 105; Timpson, 141; Gross, 192. Total, 678.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club team won and lost a game in the National League at Starr's Hall last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Kings County—Johnson, 188; Ehlers, 160; Belnert, 176; Allen, 177; Vorhees, 201. Total, 902.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club—Davies, 186; Headley, 148; Parker, 147; Ross, 150; Starr, 190. Total, 816.

SECOND GAME.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club—Davies, 169; Headley, 159; Parker, 153; Ross, 177; Starr, 224. Total, 882.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 181; Baker, 159; T. Walter, 115; Holden, 194; Schaeffer, 161. Total, 810.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 136; Baker, 151; T. Walter, 184; Holden, 164; Schaeffer, 151. Total, 786.

Kings County—Johnson, 148; Ehler, 134; Belnert, 130; Allen, 119; Vorhees, 200. Total, 731.

Tournament Games To-night.

Archdiocesan Union—Three games at Starr's Hall.

North Side National League—Vernan, Bronxdale, Knickerbocker.

Columbia League—Owl, Lotus, Oriental.

Carruthers's Brooklyn National—Manhattan, Metropolitan, Spartan.

Mrs. McKinley Convalescent.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Mrs. McKinley, who has been confined to her room for some time on account of an attack of grip, is greatly improved, and to-day for the first time in the last week or more was able to take a drive with the President.

SNARL IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Lodge Moves to Take Up Spooner Philippine Bill, but Friends of Mr. Quay Object.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Scarcely had the Puerto Rican measure been disposed of in the Senate to-day when, quite unexpectedly, a serious snarl over the case of ex-Senator Quay arose.

Acting under the unanimous-consent agreement reached on March 16, that the Quay case should be taken up to-day, "subject to the consideration of appropriation bills, conference reports, the present unfinished business, and Senate bill 2,355," the Spooner bill as to the government of the Philippines, Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) moved that the Spooner bill be made the unfinished business.

This was objected to by the friends of Mr. Quay, and Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) moved to adjourn. The motion was lost, 29 to 29.

Mr. Lodge then renewed his motion. It was antagonized by Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, who had no objections to the measure, but did not want it to displace the Quay case. After some further discussion, Mr. Wolcott again moved to adjourn, the motion being defeated, 25 to 31. It became evident that there was a fight on, and the Senators engaged in the controversy manifested much feeling. The whole question of the unanimous-consent agreement was gone into, the entire debate upon it being read.

Mr. Chandler then asked Mr. Lodge a question about the construction he placed upon the agreement, and the Massachusetts Senator replied:

"I am not engaged in placing constructions upon unanimous consents. I am acting within my rights to make this motion, and the friends of Mr. Quay refuse to permit it to be voted upon."

Mr. Chandler said he could not believe it possible that Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) had agreed to any such unanimous consent.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) suggested to the New Hampshire Senator that he telegraph Mr. Hoar and ascertain from him what he had agreed to. Even this bit of humor did not quiet the troubled Senators.

Mr. Wolcott referred to the long hours the Senate had been in session and the desire of Senators to get their "frugal dinners," and moved an executive session.

"It is perfectly obvious," interjected Mr. Lodge, "that I can attain no good result by detaining the Senate. The purpose of Mr. Quay's friends is plain. That is all I desire to show. I have no objection to the Senate either adjourning or going into executive session, but I consider the unanimous agreement at an end."

"I do not know how the Senator from Massachusetts classifies himself," retorted Mr. Wolcott, "whether as a friend or as an enemy of Mr. Quay. It is hard to tell who are his friends and who are his enemies. But when any suggestion or intimation is made that there is any unworthy or unrighteous purpose in pressing the consideration of that case, as a matter of the highest privilege, the person who makes that statement goes far out of his way to state that which is unqualifiedly false."

Mr. Lodge—I made no charge against any one. I said that I had been deprived of the right which I thought I clearly had. I am not going to press it, and I am not going to hold the Senate. If the unanimous consent is broken of course, that is the end of it. It cannot be binding in one case and not be binding in all.

Mr. Chandler—Unanimous consents would better come to an end if they mean what Senators now declare them to mean.

With the situation still strained and Senators looking pale and serious, the Senate adjourned.

AGAINST THE HAWAIIAN BILL.

Mr. Robinson Argues Measure Would Make Slaves of Laborers.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The House today, in Committee of the Whole, took up the Hawaiian Government bill, the features of which were explained by Mr. Knox, (Rep., Mass.,) who is in charge of the measure.

Mr. Robinson (Dem., Ind.,) made the principal speech against the bill. He devoted much of his time to a denunciation of the contract labor system in the Hawaiian Islands, which he characterized as practical slavery, and which, he said, the tenth section of the pending bill continued in force.

"It means," said he, "that you would crucify labor on the cross of landlordism and money in Hawaii." He charged the American Commissioners, Senators Cullom and Morgan and Representative Hitt, with having been seduced and bunkoed by President Dole and Judge Freer, the Hawaiian Commissioners. But it must remain for Congress, he said, to determine whether money was to be placed above manhood and contract slave labor above free labor. Mr. Robinson read a letter from the Commissioner of Immigration showing that about 30,000 Japanese had arrived in Hawaii under contract since the islands were annexed.

"The Republican Party," he said, "refused to pass a law in the Fifty-fifth Congress, excluding contract labor in the Hawaiian Islands, refused to engraft it on their resolutions, and defeated the amendment in the Senate. In these islands for years people have gone 'like the galley slave scourged to his dungeon' for not obeying the terms of a civil contract into which they were induced to enter by the cupidity of navigation companies and to the gain of plantation owners."

During Mr. Robinson's remarks Mr. Knox interrupted to deny that the penal statutes regarding contract labor would be continued in force by the pending bill. "Those statutes," said he, "are distinctly repealed by this bill. The trouble with the gentleman is that he evidently has not studied the bill before the House."

The bill will be voted on at 4 o'clock Thursday.

Iowa Judge Nominated.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The President to-day nominated Smith McPherson of Iowa to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Iowa. Mr. McPherson is a member of the House of Representatives and is serving his first term in Congress. Born in Mooresville, Ind., in 1848, he was graduated at the Law School of the State University of Iowa in 1870 and began the practice of law at Red Oak, Iowa, where he has since resided. In 1874 he was elected District Attorney of the Third Judicial District and was re-elected in 1878, serving until his election as Attorney General of the State in 1880, in which position he served four years.

Chilean Claims Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—President McKinley has invited the President of Switzerland to name a member of the Chilean Claims Commission. The Chilean Government already has named its Commissioner in the person of its Minister Resident here, Señor Vicuna, and its agent in the person of Señor Cruz. The United States Government also will select a member of the commission and an agent, and the person named by the President of Switzerland will be the third member of the commission. He will be the President and the umpire in case any decisions are required. The name of the Swiss Minister here, Mr. Pioda, has been mentioned in this connection.

HAVANA HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Government Contractor Says Half a Million Dollars Has Been Spent.

B. Van Aken, Superintendent of the Manhattan Contracting Company of this city, returned from Havana yesterday afternoon on the Ward Line steamer Mexico.

"I have just completed some docks and storehouses for the United States Government at Havana," said Mr. Van Aken. "I have also constructed a four-hundred-thousand-dollar floating dry dock for the Havana Dry Dock Company, and shall return to Havana in time to superintend the commencement of some other work for private firms.

"Havana Harbor has been wonderfully improved within the last twelve months and would hardly be recognized by persons who visited it during the war. Over half a million dollars has been spent in the improvement of the water front."

Atlantic Weather for April.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Hydrographic Office has made the following forecast of weather conditions on the North Atlantic during the month of April: "Better weather than during March; gales less frequent and less severe. Along the transatlantic routes prevailing westerly; off the American coast, latitude 35 degrees, frequent northerly winds. Frequent gales north of latitude 30 degrees. Fog from latitude 49 degrees north, longitude 40 west, southwestward to the seventieth meridian in an area of varying width, reaching a maximum at 50 degrees west. Ice probable in the region of the Grand Banks and to the northward."

TWO BURGLARS TRAPPED

One Shot While Trying to Escape by a Dumb-Waiter.

The Other Drops from Window Into Arms of a Special Policeman with a Revolver.

The capture of a brace of burglars by two plucky special policemen in a house at 76 Remsen Street, between Hicks and Henry Streets, Brooklyn Heights, shortly before noon yesterday, caused a lot of excitement in that fashionable quarter of the borough across the river. One of the housebreakers was shot in the thigh while attempting to escape with the aid of a dumb-waiter. His companion was caught while in the act of dropping from a window.

The house is owned by A. B. Baylis, a stock broker, who is at present living in Manhattan. Although unoccupied, it is fully furnished. It is equipped with burglar alarms, and is being looked after by the American District Telegraph Company. At 11:40 o'clock the signal representing the system of burglar alarms in the house rang in the office of the company at the corner of Clinton and Montague Streets, a few blocks from the Baylis residence. Special Policemen John Bader and James Lynch were sent to investigate. There is a vacant lot and a ten-foot brick wall between the house and the building at 82 Remsen Street. After determining that no one had entered the house from the front, the officers climbed the wall and dropped down into the rear yard. They found the back door open, and while Lynch, with drawn revolver, remained on guard outside to cut off the escape of the thieves, Bader entered the building. Mounting softly to the parlor floor he came upon two men in the dining room in the rear.

"Surrender, or I'll fire!" cried Bader, covering the pair with his revolver.

One of the men jumped to a window, broke it open, and climbed out. His companion ran to the dumb-waiter shaft, which communicates with a pantry in the basement, crawled into the lift and began lowering himself to the floor below. Bader fired a shot at each of the men, but neither took effect. He then ran down stairs and reached the pantry just as the man in the lift got to the bottom of the shaft.

"Get out of that quietly, or I'll shoot you!" commanded the officer.

The man made as if to draw himself up again and Bader fired, shooting to maim. The man tumbled out of the shaft with a groan. He was shot in the left thigh, and made no further effort to escape.

In the meantime the man who had climbed out of the window found himself covered by a revolver in the hands of Lynch. He dropped to the ground at the officer's command, and meekly surrendered.

An ambulance was called and the injured man was removed to the Brooklyn Hospital, under arrest. The other prisoner was locked up in the Adams Street Police Station. The injured man gave his name as James Carr, thirty years old, of 281 Front Street, and the other prisoner described himself as John Reilly, twenty-four years old, of 65 Flushing Avenue.

Bader was nearly killed about a year ago in a fight with a negro burglar whom he discovered in a house at Clinton and Joralemon Streets, Brooklyn.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department:

Lieut. Col. Calvin De Witt, Deputy Surgeon General, is relieved from further duty as Chief Surgeon of the Division of Cuba, and will proceed to New York City and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Major Valery Havard, Surgeon, is relieved from further duty as Chief Surgeon, Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe, and will proceed to Havana and report to the Commanding General, Division of Cuba, for duty as Chief Surgeon of that division.

Major William C. Gorgas, Surgeon, is relieved from further duty as Chief Surgeon, Department of Havana, and will proceed to Santiago and report to the commanding officer Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe, for duty as Chief Surgeon of that department.

First Lieut. Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty at the Military Academy, West Point, and will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Commanding General Department of California for duty.

First Lieut. Morris E. Locke, Puerto Rican Regiment, recently appointed, with rank from March 1, will proceed to Governors Island and report to the Commanding General Department of the East for further orders.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted:

First Lieut. Elvin R. Heiberg, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry,) to the Second Cavalry, Troop A, to date from March 13, vice Wallace, deceased.

First Lieut. Thomas Q. Ashburn, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Seventh Artillery,) to the Sixth Artillery, Battery M, to date from March 1, vice Palmer, appointed Captain, Assistant Quartermaster.

Transferred: First Lieut. John P. Wade, from the Sixth Cavalry to the Second Cavalry, Troop L.

The retirement from active service April 2 of Major Frederick A. Mahan, Corps of Engineers, upon his own application, after over thirty years' service, is announced.

Major Hamilton S. Wallace, Paymaster, will proceed to and pay the troops at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, to March 31.

Major Webster Vinson, Paymaster, will proceed to and pay the troops at Fort Myer, Va., to March 31.

Capt. Lorenzo P. Davison, Fifth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and join his company.

Capt. Eaton A. Edwards, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is directed to report to Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General, President of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at the War Department at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Navy.

Commander F. Courtis is detached from command of the Essex, April 19, and will proceed home and await orders

Commander R. G. Davenport is detached from the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, Washington, April 18, and ordered to comand of the Essex.

Pay Inspector Carpenter is commissioned Passed Assistant Surgeon from Oct. 24, 1899.

John F. Urie is commissioned Surgeon from Oct. 25, 1899.

William Wheeler is commissioned Passed Assistant Surgeon from May 27, 1899.

F. L. Pleadwell is commissioned Passed Assistant Surgeon from Oct. 25, 1899.

J. R. Stanton is commissioned Pay Inspector from Jan. 20, 1900.

W. D. Maynard is commissioned Captain from March 9, 1900.

Major C. A. Doyen, United States Marine Corps, is commissioned Major from Jan. 31.

Thomas H. Brown and William H. Pritchett are appointed Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The new battleship Kearsarge again sailed to sea to-day from Hampton Roads carrying the Naval Inspection Board, which is to conduct the two days' sea trial of the vessel.

The Chicago and the Montgomery have left Bahia for Ceara and Maranham.

The Brooklyn has arrived at Yokohama.

The Monocacy has sailed from Shanghai for target practice.

The Dixie is at Naples.

The North Atlantic Squadron is due at Hampton Roads on April 21.

WANTED TO GO WITH PAPA.

Small Boy Strenuously Objects to a Supreme Court Ruling.

Albert Stein, Jr., a five-year-old boy, strenuously objected to a ruling by Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon. The boy was in court on a writ of habeas corpus, and when the Justice decided to leave him in charge of his maternal grandmother until the final determination of the case to-morrow, he cried and rolled on the floor.

"I want to go with papa; let me go," he said. He was finally removed from the courtroom, crying and struggling.

The boy's father is a commercial traveler, and until recently lived with his wife and the child in a boarding house on Lexington Avenue. On March 26 Stein charged his wife with misconduct, and took the child to the home of friends in New Jersey. He produced the boy in court yesterday in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus, obtained by Mrs. Stein, who denied the charge made by her husband, and made a counter-charge against him. Pending the result of the final hearing the Court gave the child into the custody of Mrs. Stein's mother.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE CASE.

Appellate Division Affirms Dismissal of Suit Against E. S. Stokes.

There were two opinions in the decision by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on Monday in the case of the Hoffman House, a New York corporation, as trustee, against Edward S. Stokes. The opinions, however, were only made public yesterday. The opinion of the majority of the court is written by Justice Barrett. The Court affirms the judgment of the lower court dismissing the complaint. The suit was for $35,000 alleged to be due from the defendant in the course of the protracted Hoffman House litigation.

Justice Barrett discusses the complicated circumstances of this case at length, and his conclusion is that the plaintiff had no right of action as trustee. The dismissal of the complaint was therefore correct. The action had its basis in a previous suit, in which Ronald T. McDonald and James D. Leary were sureties upon an undertaking on appeal in a case in which Edward S. Stokes was appellant. This undertaking had to do with the circumstances under which "The Hoffman House of New Jersey" was succeeded by the New York corporation.

Justice McLaughlin writes a dissenting opinion. He reviews the circumstances attending the foreclosure of the mortgage upon the property of the old, that is, the New Jersey, corporation. He concludes in effect that if the money is due, the precise form of the action does not so much matter.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO.—Schedules of Gustav Otto, doing business as M. J. Paillard & Co., dealers in music boxes at 680 Broadway, show liabilities $110,994, nominal assets $144,945, and actual assets $29,427.

APGAR & CO.—Judgment for $19,483 was entered yesterday against Edward H. Apgar and Henry C. Weitmeyer, who composed the firm of Apgar & Co., importers of confectioners' supplies at 105 Hudson Street, in favor of John Munroe & Co., bankers, for balance due on drafts.

J. B. COLT & CO.—Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order dissolving the corporation of J. B. Colt & Co., manufacturers of magic lanterns and acetylene gas apparatus at 3 to 7 West Twenty-ninth Street, and appointed Temporary Receiver Wilbur Larremore permanent receiver.

SAMUELS & NEIMAN.—Jacob Samuels and Samuel Neiman, composing the firm of Samuels & Neiman, manufacturers of women's skirts at 525 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Harry M. Goldberg. They began business in September, 1898, and their inventory of Jan. 6 last showed, it is said, assets of $4,250 and liabilities for merchandise, $230.

THE MURCOTTE COMPANY.—Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court has appointed James R. Brown receiver for the Murcotte Company, manufacturer of confectionery at 66 Cortlandt Street, on the application of Directors Jacob Swivel, Mary J. Swivel, and Josephine Libby, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The receivership is in consequence of internal dissensions among the stockholders of the company. Suits have been brought against the company, it was stated, by Lionel J. Noel, Secretary and Treasurer, for $6,731 for money loaned, and by F. M. Libby for $11,962 for money loaned. It was also stated that Messrs. Noel and Libby are hostile to the petitioning Directors and have organized a new company to take over the business. The liabilities are $22,637, and the nominal assets $11,555, among the items being machinery, $5,520; merchandise, $3,612; good accounts, $3,406; bad accounts, $2,846, and cash, $119. The company was incorporated in November, 1894, with a capital stock of $10,000, which was subsequently increased to $20,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHARLES SEHER.—Charles Seher, clerk at 1,887 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $653 and no assets. The debts are eight years old.

SAMUEL GROHS.—Samuel Grohs of 270 East Houston Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $31,144 and no assets. He was in the tobacco business up to 1894.

HENRY HIRSCHBACH.—Henry Hirschbach, employed at 218 Centre Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities contracted fifteen years ago, $6,232, and no assets.

AARON COHN.—Aaron Cohn of 20 Market Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to eight creditors $7,000, and no assets. The debts were contracted in Boston in 1896.

GEORGE B. FRENCH.—George B. French of 93 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,165, and no assets. Of the liabilities $7,399 is due to Herman Meyer for the purchase of a liquor store at 2,198 Third Avenue, in 1894.

CHARLES L. ELWOOD.—Charles L. Elwood, glass manufacturer at Middletown, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $8,344 and assets $3,500 in real estate mortgaged for $3,000. Of the liabilities $2,000 is secured and $935 due for wages to glass blowers, helpers, and laborers.

CHARLES GREENBERG & SON.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Charles Greenberg & Son, wholesale dealers in cotton goods at 21 Wooster Street, by Myers Goldsmith & Bronner, for the following creditors: The H. B. Claflin Company, $818; Uhlfelder & Hecht, $363; Rothfeld, Stern & Co., $437. It was alleged that the firm is insolvent; that it had transferred to various persons to give a preference, merchandise, accounts, and receivables valued at $5,000 for antecedent indebtedness, and that it had removed a large portion of its property. Charles Greenberg began the business in 1891, and his son Morris became a partner June 1, 1898.

PIANO CASE FIRM BANKRUPT.

Dielmann & Lincks Fail for $71,346, with Assets of $18,673.

William Dielmann and George Lincks, composing the firm of Dielmann & Lincks, manufacturers of piano cases at 517 and 519 West Nineteenth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $71,346 and assets of $18,673. Both partners reside in Hoboken. They have been in business since 1882, but never had any rating at Bradstreet's.

Of the liabilities, there is due for wages, $518; secured, $9,000; unsecured, $45,579; accommodation paper, $5,471, and notes, $8,777. The assets consist of stock in trade, $5,500; accounts, $6,137; notes, $1,500; machinery and fixtures, $3,000; office furniture, $75; horses and wagons, $450; cash, $11, and real estate, $2,000, consisting of leasehold of 517 and 519 West Nineteenth Street, mortgaged for $6,000, and on Eleventh Avenue, near Nineteenth Street, mortgaged for $3,000. Among the creditors are Mary A. Lincks of Hoboken, $6,000, secured; Mary Lincks, Hoboken, $4,350; Joseph Applegate, Brooklyn, $16,050, for money loaned, and R. Long, as receiver, $5,788, for rent of 517 and 519 West Nineteenth Street. George Lincks has individual assets of $6,242, of which $6,000 is money due him from the firm of Lincks & Co., of 523 to 527 West Nineteenth Street. An attachment for $361 was obtained yesterday against William Dielmann in favor of Marsh & McClennen.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APGAR, Edward H., and Henry C. Weitemeyer—John Monroe and others	$19,483
ABRAMS, Langdon and Armenia—F. C. Goffe	140
ABRAMS, Langdon—F. C. Goffe	572
BRODIE, William—William M. Crane Company	828
BOEHMER, Fred L.—The F. W. Engs & Sons Company	120
BERGAMO, Joseph—F. H. Dierman, assignee	170
BACIGALUPO, Peter—Anna C. Cremin and another	215
BAIRD, William F.—S. D. Babcock	786
BRADBENT, Malcolm C.—W. R. Winn	21
BAUST, Louis—B. P. Green	375
COELHO, Albert H. De P.—Horlicks Food Company	525
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CURTIS, Stewart W.—A. Powell and another	86
COBB, Gustavus L.—E. O. Thompson, Jr	82
COHEN, Abraham, and Henry H. Davis, executors, &c.—Simon Adler	626
CRAWFORD, Henry—John Dreicer and another	1,012
DEASE, George W.—R. Bunke and another	47
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FULLER, Delos G.—Thomas Weston	939
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HAYWARD, Millie—Anna C. C. Hays	839
HATFIELD, Eben—James T. Barry	947

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE LIEN FILED APRIL 2D BY FRANK Indelli against Rachael Juster for $530 is an unjust claim, (spite claim,) the amount due in full being only $1.74. The said lien will be bonded and vacated by due process of law.
R. JUSTER.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,190.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN F. MOORE, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that John F. Moore, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 30, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 18, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 3, 1900.

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THE CENTRAL STABLE COMPANY—Jacob H. Ostrum 1,128
CHESHIRE LIME COMPANY—Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company 72
WAS

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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PARIS EDITION THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

DEMOCRATS GONE ASTRAY.

It is natural for protectionists to look with abhorrence upon a successful and productive internal revenue law. In so far as it is successful and productive it tends to make customs duties unnecessary for the support of the Government and justifies the demand that they be reduced or abolished. Internal revenue taxation is a sounder and better method of raising money for the expenses of the Government than a general tariff on imports, the money is more easily collected, at less cost and with less disturbance to business, and the burden of it is borne by the people with less complaint and inconvenience than customs taxation. There is always danger that the masses of the people will find this out, and if they should find it out the protective tariff would have to go.

The exuberant welcome which the Republicans of the House have accorded to the Democratic suggestion that the "war taxes" should be forthwith reduced is therefore perfectly understandable. But why any Democrat should propose such a thing, unless he is himself openly or secretly a protectionist, can be explained only on the theory that the Democratic Party having at the present time no head has likewise no brains.

The law of 1898 made large additions to the internal revenue taxes, in order to provide money for carrying on the war with Spain. In the last fiscal year the collections amounted to $273,000,000. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimated the receipts for the current year, ending on June 30 next, at $285,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury estimated them at $290,000,000. It is evident that the actual receipts will pass $300,000,000. As the customs revenues, which amounted last year to $206,000,000, have also increased, the surplus, instead of $40,000,000, will perhaps reach or exceed $65,000,000. Here is a fiscal situation which plainly permits a remission of taxation. Confronted by a similar condition in 1887 President CLEVELAND had the courage to demand a reduction of the customs taxes and the establishment of the sound and necessary principle of free raw materials. In the belief of many of his political friends that message caused his defeat. Nevertheless, he was right and the people were wrong, as they rather tardily discovered after the Republicans had taken advantage of their victory to enact the McKinley tariff of 1890. Then came Mr. CLEVELAND'S vindication. But the silver panic, due also to Republican laws, came with it, and business depression, together with the mischief wrought by the Senators from Havemeyer, robbed the tariff reform of 1894 of the success it deserved and the industries of the country of the benefits of a lightening of their burdens. The upshot of all these misfortunes is the Dingley tariff, which taxes our dutiable imports at the rate of 52 per cent. ad valorem and collects tens of millions of revenue not needed from raw materials and goods partly manufactured which the present condition of our industries demands should be altogether free of duty.

How the feet of any Democrat could miss the path of sound party policy revealed by these conditions and laid out broad and straight before him is to be explained by no theory compatible with a continuance of respect for his judgment or entire confidence in his sanity. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, who was kept in Congress by the collusion of Republicans of Philadelphia because he served the cause of protection far better than a member of their own party could have done, would of course have jumped at the chance to do what these Democrats have done in the House. He did jump at it when he helped to repeal, in the interest of a higher tariff, a part of the old internal revenue taxes twenty years ago. Have Mr. RICHARDSON and Mr. LEVY conceived the notion that stamp taxes must be odious in this country because the Stamp act was one of the causes of the Revolution? That explanation does small credit to their reputation for intelligence, but we can think of no other that does not destroy it altogether.

It is amazing that any Democrat should fail to perceive the fact that the manufacturers of this country who are striving, and with increasing success, to sell their products in the markets of the world have largely ceased to be protectionists, and that they would give powerful support to a policy of tariff reform that would not only reduce their cost of production by giving them untaxed raw material, but would encourage the exchange of commodities with other nations. The fundamental condition of growth in our exports of manufactures is low cost of production, yet this condition must be attained without disturbing the very high prevailing rate of American wages. In the effort to meet these two indispensable conditions trusts and combinations of capital are formed. Large reductions of cost have been effected in that way. The removal of burdensome taxes would give an immediate and tremendous impulse to countless American industries that at present maintain but an insecure hold upon foreign markets or have not entered them at all. But Democrats are found who are willing to play into the hands of the men who have fattened and are still fattening by extortions practiced upon the people under the shelter of the Dingley tariff.

Sound fiscal policy demands not a reduction in the number of sources from which internal revenue is now received, but an increase, the seeking out of new sources from which the public income can be augmented, with the deliberate intention of making inland taxes the chief source of revenue to the end that customs taxes may be gradually reduced as fast and as far as the manufacturing interests of the country prove, as they are rapidly proving, their ability to support without injury this important and salutary change of policy. For the present there will be no reduction in the internal revenue taxes. The Secretary of the Treasury will be unable to advise the Ways and Means Committee that he can dispense with revenue, since the premiums on the old bonds to be presented for the new 2 per cents will absorb the expected surplus. Nevertheless, it is time that the Democrats in the House began to prepare for the work that lies before them, a work in which they will have the co-operation of many great interests that have hitherto given them no help.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.

There is one provision of the bill just approved by the Mayor, to the surprise of its friends, that is of the greatest importance. It is the provision requiring the unanimous consent of the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment before the Corporation Counsel can begin proceedings for the condemnation of real estate, except for street openings.

It will be recalled that in his argument before the Assembly Committee Mr. COLER pointed out that these condemnation proceedings might be commenced on the action of a local department, without the consent or approval of the responsible authorities; that in such cases, the title to the property vested in the city, and the city became obliged to pay for it. It was only when the Board of Apportionment was required to issue bonds for this payment that it could take any official cognizance of the matter, and then it was too late to exercise any discretion whatever. This certainly was an anomalous condition of things, and one likely to lead to great abuses.

It might have been remedied, however, by requiring only the approval of a majority of the members of the Board of Apportionment. The bill went further and required unanimous approval. At the hearing before the Mayor, his Honor made strenuous objection to this feature. He has withdrawn it, and we are inclined to think that he has done well. The city is not likely to suffer from too many restrictions on the spending of money and incurring of financial obligations, where, as in this case, the restrictions are in the hands of responsible officials. The Mayor is to be credited with candor in changing his opinion on fuller reflection.

THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.

It is to be hoped, in the interest not only of Great Britain but of civilization, that nothing may occur to mar the complete success of the Queen's visit to Ireland. That visit ought to do a great deal of political good, and the more because there is no reason to suppose that the Queen's idea in making it had any political afterthought about it. The fact seems simply to be that she feels that the British Empire is under very great obligations to her Irish subjects, and that she wishes to acknowledge those obligations by a "duty call." That it is the Queen's own idea nobody seems to doubt. Indeed, nobody would have had the hardihood to suggest to a lady of her age the making of a journey which for her must be full of discomfort, on account of any political advantage, even in the largest sense, that might accrue from it. She has gracefully yielded to a very touching and human impulse. It is to her a royal duty to thank the Irish, and that she should set the hardships of the journey at naught, in her desire to do her public and official duty, ought to touch everybody, and particularly to impulsive a race as that which she has gone to visit.

About the reality and depth of the obligations of the empire to the Irish there can be no question. Not only have the Irish fought with their invariable dash and gallantry. But it is to an Irish General that it is due that the blunders of British Generals have been retrieved. Lord ROBERTS is an Irishman in a very different and a much more accurate sense than was the Duke of WELLINGTON or than is Lord KITCHENER, both of whom happened to be born in Ireland, but both of whom were of "the English garrison." But Lord ROBERTS is an Irishman, and his military career is as suitable a subject for Irish pride of race as those of the O'Donnells and MacMahons who have illustrated Irish valor and capacity under foreign flags.

Impulsive and sensitive as the Irish people are, it seems quite impossible that the Queen's visit can be taken by any considerable fraction of them in bad part, in any other spirit, indeed, than that in which it is made. Irish chivalry will respond quickly, and it is to be hoped unanimously, to so generous and human an impulse on her part as that which has taken her to Ireland at this time of life and at this crisis in the affairs of the British Empire. The visit is in the best sense politic because there are no politics in it. It will do good, just as the attitude of Mr. BALFOUR on Irish University education has already done good. And that has done so much that on the occasion of the last debate on the subject in the House of Commons, Mr. HEALY, "on behalf of the Irish party and of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, thanked the leader of the House for his very noble and elevated speech."

AN EXPERT ON OUR EUROPEAN TRADE.

Mr. ROBERT P. PORTER gives in the current number of The North American Review a valuable article on "Our European Trade." It is practically a well-reasoned and well-fortified argument in favor of such reciprocal arrangements with Germany and France as will enable us to retain and extend our trade in food products, raw materials, and especially in manufactures, with these countries, which, with Great Britain, contribute four-fifths of all our trade with Europe.

Mr. PORTER still wears the uniform of a protectionist. He recounts with much satisfaction how he helped to keep SAMUEL RANDALL in the protectionist camp, and he gleefully attributes the present command of a large part of the markets of the world by American products to the fact that "both Judge KELLEY and Mr. RANDALL, and later Major, now President, McKINLEY, builded better than they knew." It is a fair case of "post ergo propter." It is nothing more. If Mr. PORTER could point us to another country, with the same advantages of situation, climate, population, resources, institutions, and the same enormous field of absolute internal free trade, and if he could show that such a country with a tariff for revenue only had been outstripped by the United States with its high protective tariff, he would make a fair case for attributing our advance to the tariff. Of course, he can do nothing of the sort. His argument in this matter is, however, purely academic. We are not disposed to quarrel with it since it does not prevent his advocacy of a policy of constantly freer trade with our chief customers and sustaining that policy by reasons extremely cogent.

With Great Britain over half of our export trade is done, but we need not worry ourselves as to its future progress being impeded by unfavorable legislation. There is no immediate prospect, and practically there is no prospect at all, that under any circumstances that country will seek to hamper our commerce directly or indirectly. The case is different with Germany and with France, especially the former. German trade is subject to an influence that we have not seen elsewhere so clearly traced as by Mr. PORTER—the influence of Russia. That power is seeking in every direction to advance the demand for her exports, some of the chief of which come into competition in German markets with our own. She has secured already one treaty that will prevent any increase in the duty on her grain sent into Germany, though our own grain is liable to such increase in the present state of our treaty relations. There is in Germany a powerful party constantly agitating for protection against American food products, precisely as the Tory landlords of England fought for the taxes on English imports of food. Against these, as in England, are arrayed the manufacturers, steadily growing in strength, wealth, and influence, and the operatives, also a rapidly increasing class. The only way in which we can strengthen our interest in Germany, as Mr. PORTER clearly shows, is by commercial treaty. "The main object of this treaty," he says, "should be similar to the main object of the other treaties, (negotiated with other countries by CAPRIVI,) to secure for Germany cheaply, as imports, the necessaries of life and the raw materials of industries, in return for which Germany might secure certain reciprocal reductions in duty on her exported industrial products."

During the last five years the average imports from Germany have remained practically the same, at about $88,000,000. In the same five years our exports to Germany have advanced from $92,000,000 to $156,000,000. Of course, it cannot be safely inferred that any such rapid and marked change in the two branches of our German trade will continue. But that it should have taken place at all is a fact of the greatest significance. It is a part of the great mass of evidence that we are becoming in commerce literally a world power, and that our policy must change with our progress. The French have a happy phrase for the ideas of statesmanship based on narrow experience and limited knowledge. They call them "politique de cloche," or parish statesmanship. That is the sort we have been practicing in our tariff legislation, while the Nation has steadily and rapidly outgrown the petty conditions assumed by that legislation. If we are to hold our own in the immensely broader field on which we have forced an entrance, we must in every way seek the utmost freedom for our energies.

TENEMENT HOUSES.

The Governor is particularly to be congratulated on the message of urgency he has sent to the Legislature about the tenement houses and the Tenement House bill.

It is impossible to imagine any mischief that can come to the people of the city or the State from the passage of this measure, or any public ground upon which it can be opposed. It proposes simply an inquiry. Like every other such inquiry this one is expected, of course, to lead to some action, and would not be worth the expenditure even of the moderate amount demanded if it were not. But opposition to it can be justified only on the ground that we already have information enough about the tenement houses, or that the condition of them cannot be improved in consequence of any additional information of which the Legislature may be put in possession. And either of these grounds is almost self-evidently untenable. The real opposition comes from the consciousness of the opponents that fuller information would result in a general outburst of indignation against the existing tenement houses, an opposition which would interfere with "vested interests."

There has just been an informal exhibition here in New York, to which the Governor refers, of the present condition of the tenement houses, and of the possibilities of improvement. The plain fact, to anybody who will take the trouble to ascertain it, is that the buildings which house a very large proportion, if not a majority, of the people of this city, are unfit for human habitation. It has also been experimentally shown that buildings entirely fit for human habitation, in which health, decency, and even refinement can be cultivated and practiced, can be built and maintained at a profit. They cannot be built and maintained at so exorbitant a profit as is derived from the tenements which ought not to be allowed to be offered for rental at all. And there is exactly the rub. Our present building law was drawn and adopted in the interest of the owners of the rookeries. These, of course, denounce those who propose to enforce an improvement as "theorists" and "visionaries." They do not at all desire that the theorists and visionaries should make a public showing that the improvements they propose in future buildings are really practical and commercially practicable. And the practical men who lodge their fellow-citizens as human beings ought not to be lodged have procured the very legislators who profess to represent "the plain people" who live in tenement houses to oppose the beginnings of reform.

That Tammany should desire the improvements of the tenement houses is of course not to be expected. It would be suicidal. If you wish to make a man a hog, it has been said, put him in a sty. The more dismal the tenement the surer is the tenant to escape from it to the saloon where he falls among Tammany politics. On the other hand, the more pure and wholesome the physical conditions of the tenement house, the greater the probability that moral stenches will become as offensive as physical, and that the revolt of decency against the rule of Tammany will extend. Probably the Tammany representatives at Albany have not reasoned the matter out. It is only a wise instinct which teaches them that the better the tenement houses the worse it will be for Tammany, and which reinforces the importunity of the men who make their profits out of the badness of tenement houses. Still, the legislators ought to be compelled to put themselves on record against even the beginnings of any reform. The Governor's message is likely to have at least that good effect.

NUGGETS.

Wrecks.

He—In the Baltic Sea there are more wrecks than in any other place in the world.

She—How about Monte Carlo?—Yonkers Statesman.

Family Trees.

First Chicken—My father came from Shanghai.

Second Chicken—Huh! That's nothing. My mother was an oil stove from Paris.—Leslie's Weekly.

A Father to be Appreciated.

Teacher—I called to see you, Sir, about your son's schooling, and am sorry to say that he is behind in his studies.

Parent—That's all right: if he wasn't behind, how could he pursue them?—Boston Courier.

His Physician.

Sometimes you hear a man say, "My physician," with such an air of proprietorship that you would never dream that he owes the doctor $50 which the medical gentleman never expects to get.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

THE LITTLE ILLS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

He used to chide his wife because
She grieved o'er small affairs:
"My dear," he'd say, "keep back your tears
For more important cares.

"Pass o'er the petty ills that serve
To vex the foolish who,
When great ills come, have not the strength
They need to bear them through!

"I never fret o'er little things
But brush them all away,
Remembering past pleasures through
The trifles of to-day!"

But yesterday he filled the air
With horrid sounds of woe,
Because a throbbing little spot
Was on his little toe.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

David Belasco's Plans for Mrs. Leslie Carter.

"Zaza" Company Sails To-day for a Ten Weeks' Engagement in London—Mr. Lederer Goes Abroad.

David Belasco sails for London this morning on the American liner St. Paul. With him go Mrs. Leslie Carter and the entire organization which for the last two seasons has been presenting "Zaza" in New York and the other large cities of the country. Mrs. Carter will open her London season at the Garrick Theatre on April 16. She will continue in Mr. Belasco's play for ten weeks, when the entire company will return to America, and Mrs. Carter will spend the Summer recuperating at Bar Harbor.

Next season she will again be seen at the Garrick Theatre in this city for a short engagement beginning about Oct 1, making her farewell appearance here in "Zaza." After that an extensive tour will take her as far West as San Francisco, carrying her season well up into the Spring. At the end of the tour Mrs. Carter will return to this city, when Mr. Belasco will for two weeks present her in a new play.

Her recent American tour, which closed Saturday night, has been both financially and artistically the most successful in Mrs. Carter's career. The average weekly business, it is said on good authority, reached $14,000, seven performances a week being given. Speaking of his own plans, Mr. Belasco said yesterday:

"As soon as Mrs. Carter is launched in 'Zaza' in the English metropolis I shall begin the rehearsals of 'Madame Butterfly.' I have made a special arrangement with Charles Frohman to present this play at the Duke of York's Theatre as an afterpiece to 'Miss Hobbs.'

"The entire American production, including the novel lighting effects, has all been shipped to England. The Japanese play will be revived in New York next Autumn and be sent through the country. In September Charles E. Evans, under my direction, will begin a tour, appearing in 'Naughty Anthony,' and while abroad I hope to obtain another comedy which will be suited to him, and which I will produce at the end of the 'Naughty Anthony' season.

"After the close of my work in London I shall go directly to Paris, where I will consult with Jean Richepin in reference to the new play he is now writing for Mrs. Carter. This work, all but completed, will receive its finishing touches under my guidance and suggestion. With the Richepin play, a new one of my own, and a Shakespearean revival I have in mind, Mrs. Carter will be amply equipped with material for her immediate future work.

"Regarding my star's return to London, I simply recall the enthusiasm with which she was received in 'The Heart of Maryland,' two years ago, and for that reason I anticipate that in her impersonation of 'Zaza' she will earn new and greater triumphs."

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Mr. Donhanyi's Piano Recital at Mendelssohn Hall—Two Other Concerts.

Mr. Ernest Donhanyi, the young pianist who lately made himself known to this public at a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra gave the first of two recitals yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. The audience was a small one, a fact to be attributed not to the lack of interest in this particular pianist so much as to the state of satiety which the music-loving public has reached after a long and busy season. It is now the latter end of that season, and when the showers of April come upon the land only music with extraordinary personal interest attached to it can attract a large audience. If Mr. Donhanyi had come to us in the Autumn he would now assuredly be in the full flush of a large pecuniary success, for he is a pianist who is well worth hearing.

His programme yesterday afternoon consisted of the following numbers: Bach's "Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue"; Beethoven's sonata in A flat, opus 110, Chopin's impromptu in F sharp minor and valse in C sharp minor, Brahms's variations and fugue on a theme by Handel, Rubinstein's barcarolle in C major, and Liszt's "Rhansodie Hongroise No. 9." The young player dismissed this formidable array of piano difficulties with an ease and an assurance quite delightful. He made no parade of his task, but played without any attempt to convince his audience that he was doing wonders. He was at the piano to play music, not to display himself. It was a unique and altogether admirable attitude. It did not in the least detract from the effectiveness of his performance, but perhaps enhanced it. At any rate, the audience was most enthusiastic, and the recital deserved all the applause which it received.

Mr. Donhanyi plays in a thoroughly musicianly manner. He plainly aims to set the content of a composition before his hearers as faithfully as he possibly can, and he succeeds well. He is always continent in the matter of tone color, yet he cannot be called cold. He seems to endeavor to avoid mere sentimentality, and for this he is to be commended. To call him an intellectual player may perhaps convey to the reader the idea that he is dry, but he certainly is intellectual, and that, too, without being at all dry. His reading of the Beethoven sonata, for instance, was a beautiful exposition of the form and the content of the work. It challenged attention at the outset, and held it to the end. His Chopin readings were distinguished by a high serenity of style without any sacrifice of the individuality of the composer. Every performance had a clear and satisfying plan. You might perhaps prefer some other reading, but you would recognize the worth of this one. The Brahms variations gave the player an opportunity for a display of the highest sort of virtuosity, and he made the most of his opening. He played the work in a masterly manner, with an abundance of technical power and with a delightful clarity. Indeed, the whole recital was one of unusual interest, and it must be recorded that Mr. Donhanyi has achieved in this city an enviable success. It is to be hoped that he will have a larger audience at his next recital. He deserves it.

MR. SCHUCH'S SECOND CONCERT.

The Dresden Conductor Deepens the Former Impressions.

The Hofrath, Ernest von Schuch, conductor of the Royal Opera at Dresden, conducted at the Metropolitan Opera House last night the second of the special concerts arranged for the exhibition of his abilities. The audience was one of fair size and it applauded his efforts very warmly. It may be said that the conductor deepened the favorable impression which he made at his first appearance. That he has not achieved more with his orchestra is only saying that he has not achieved the impossible. Mr. von Schuch is laboring here under conditions which are altogether different from those of his own field of work. To undertake an orchestral concert with three rehearsals is a formidable risk for him. He deserves praise for having accomplished so much.

The orchestral numbers last night were Beethoven's "Leonore" overture, No. 3, the vorspiel to Wagner's "Parsifal," the Weingartner arrangement of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," and Wagner's "Kaisermarsch." Of these it may be recorded that the "Parsifal" vorspiel was admirably played, while Weingartner's decorative edition of Weber's piano piece had to be repeated in response to long-continued applause. Mr. von Schuch's reading of the Wagner numbers was most commendable. The soloists of the concert were Mme. Schumann-Heink and M. Plançon.

Miss Julie Geyer's Concert.

Miss Julie Geyer, a young pianist, who has been studying her art under so admirable a master of it as Rafael Joseffy, gave a concert last night at Mendelssohn Hall. She was assisted by Gustav Dannreuther, violinist, and Elsa Ruegger, 'cellist, with whom she played Rubinstein's trio in B flat. Her solo numbers were a Brahms rhapsody, a Schumann novelette, the Schubert-Liszt "Gretchen am Spinnrad," Rubinstein's "Valse Caprice," an impromptu of Chopin, and a Liszt rhapsody. Miss Geyer, curiously enough, does not show the familiar characteristics of her master's playing. She plays, however, with excellent intelligence, with good tone, finished phrasing, and a warm color. She is one of the most promising débutantes who have recently come before this public, and we shall be disappointed if we do not hear of her again.

FINE PICTURES AND PORCELAINS

There are now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries two collections of old and modern paintings numbering eighty-two, chiefly by foreign brushes, owned, respectively, by Mr. Frederic Bonner and the American Art Association, and a large and exceptionally valuable and beautiful collection of antique Chinese porcelains, Japanese lacquers, metalwork, jades, ivory carvings, and other rare Oriental objects, owned by Mr. William Churchill Oastler, the well-known collector and connoisseur. The paintings are to be sold at auction in Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening, April 10, and will be on view day and evening from this morning until the morning of the sale, including Sunday next. The porcelains, &c., are to be sold at auction in the galleries on the afternoon of Tuesday next, April 10, and following afternoons, up to and including Saturday, April 14, and they will be on view with the paintings until the morning of the first sale day.

This double collection of pictures includes some rarely good examples of the Barbizon school, belonging to Mr. Bonner, which are well supplemented by the important works of the early English impressionist and modern French schools, the property of the American Art Association. A distinguishing characteristic of the collections is their evenness of excellence. Mr. Bonner has devoted himself as a collector chiefly to the work of the "men of 1830," whose canvases, to the minds of many critics, mark a period in the art of France which will never be surpassed, or even reached again.

He has, however, not been insensible to the art of such American masters as George Inness and A. H. Wyant, and his collection contains three splendid examples of the former and five, also superior examples, of the latter painter. Mr. Bonner also has another American picture, an early landscape by H. W. Ranger, showing the influence of the modern Dutch landscapists, very soft in color and sincere and tender in feeling.

Of Mr. Bonner's Barbizon canvases, there are three Corots, four Daubignys, an early Diaz, a characteristic Fromentin, three delightful little Jacques, and a splendid Troyon. Mr. Bonner also owns a good example of Adrian Demont, three examples of Victor Dupré, one, "A Summer Afternoon," very joyous in color and atmosphere—"The Pool," equally joyous and attractive, will be preferred by some art lovers; a good Hoguet, a good Willem Maris, an important and interesting Mauve, "The Close of Day"; a fine large, strong, and superior Michel, and two admirable Pokitonows, the Meissonier of landscapists.

Before leaving Mr. Bonner's pictures a word must be said as to their superior quality. They are for the most part what are called easel pictures, and the Corots and Daubignys, particularly the former's "Road to the Village," the sunny and bright "The Mill," and the latter's "Towpath" and "Evening on the Seine" are among the most charming smaller examples of these artists.

The Bonner pictures are well supplemented by those belonging to the American Art Association. The star picture of this last collection, and, in fact, of both collections, is the large, important, and essentially characteristic landscape by Diaz, "La Mare aux Grenouilles." This canvas is well known. It was imported by the late William Schaus, and was afterward purchased by the late Charles A. Dana, after whose death it came into the possession of the American Art Association. Next in importance to the Diaz are the examples of Sir Thomas Lawrence, the well-known group "Charity," (the Misses Newdigate of Surrey,) shown at the Exhibition of Fair Women in 1894 in London, and that splendid piece of expression and color, "Portrait of the Countess of Wilton"; Gainsborough's portrait of David Garrick, the two remarkably fine portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle, by the old Scotch master, Sir Henry Raeburn, and a superb marine by Ruysdael, "The Squall," from the private collection of the late William Schaus. The lovers of the modern French impressionists, who are daily increasing in number, will soon, however, turn from these early English masters, good as they are, to the ten examples of Monet hung in the upper gallery, and which include those three remarkable studies of the west front of the great cathedral at Rouen seen through the mists of early morning, and that rarely exquisite and unrivaled study of an April shower, "La Pluie," and the well-known and altogether lovely, even if somewhat hackneyed, study of the three haystacks at Giverny. Besnard, who has been called a "rational impressionist," is well represented by four examples, three all-figure works, in which his command of color is well exemplified. There are also seven examples of Raffaelli.

Mention must also be made of two examples of Thaulow, one, "Winter," with the red building, snow, and running stream which characterized the artist; a landscape by Vollon, remarkably broad and strong in treatment and deep and rich in color; a splendid water color, a sheep subject, by Mauve, and no less than seven examples of Cazin, all superior ones.

Space will not permit of more than a general mention this morning of the collection of Chinese porcelains, Japanese lacquers, and rare Oriental objects owned by Mr. William Churchill Oastler. Beautiful and varied as are the ceramics of this remarkable display, the Japanese lacquers will most attract the average visitor. Mr. Oastler has made a special study of lacquers, and has one of the finest collections in this country of these most exquisite productions of Japanese art. Every detail of the pieces now on exhibition can be studied with profit and pleasure. There are some especially fine pieces of Cinnabar lacquer. Mr. Oastler's collections are also rich in porcelains in mono-chrome glazes, celadons, objects decorated in enamel colors, cloisonné enamels, sword guards, ivory carvings, and netsukes, carved jades, crystals, and other hard stones, Oriental textiles, antique rugs, and daimio swords and pipes.

FRANCE'S FOREIGN POLICY.

M. Delcasse Says History Will Explain Truth of Fashoda Affair—Declares Navy Must Be Strengthened.

PARIS, April 3.—In the Senate to-day, during the debate on the foreign budget, Comte Dannay drew attention to the relations of France with Great Britain and pointed out that, in the negotiations respecting the French concession at Shanghai, Great Britain was at first obstinate, but on the outbreak of the difficulties in South Africa changed her tone and became more conciliatory.

"The war in South Africa," said the Senator, "has shown England that her policy of splendid isolation is certainly not the best safeguard for her interests. I therefore consider the moment opportune for France to raise the question of Egypt. A rupture between France and Great Britain would be a misfortune for civilization, and the mutual respect of the two nations is the best means of averting it."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, replied: "Both nations have many reasons to consider their rights and dignity in the questions they have to solve. It is not for me to speak here of ridiculous threats. The time has not yet come to tell all the truth on the Fashoda affair, but neither France nor the Government has anything to fear from the publication of the facts. History will say the last word. All I can say now is that the Government took into consideration the disproportion between the end and the effort necessary to attain it.

"The treaty of 1889 secured us serious advantages. Since then we have had to negotiate grave external questions. The treaty of commerce concluded with the United States is advantageous to our industry and agriculture, and the negotiations respecting Shanghai have secured a recognition of our rights. The incident in the Antilles was settled to our satisfaction, and in Africa we are beginning a methodical development of our domination. In Egypt we have obtained a renewal of the mixed tribunal law.

"These results are excellent, and they are so recognized abroad. They are questioned in France, with the ulterior motive of overthrowing the Cabinet, even though the country should succumb at the same time.

"You have seen the odious campaign against our foreign policy. As Tartuffe took the mask of virtue, so a certain party takes the mask of patriotism. But it will not succeed any more than did Tartuffe. France, gentlemen, is a great European power. She has become a great colonial power. Our extension has been marvelously rapid, but we must exploit the riches of our new colonies with the capital of old France. We must defend them with our own resources. Among the powers which formerly disputed our supremacy, some have grown greater, and others of more recent growth are striving to reach the first rank.

"We must struggle. We must form virile generations. We must develop our economic organization. France, by intelligent work, must be maintained as the great road of the world. Our fleet must regain the necessary strength. I trust the Senate will agree with me that such considerations are not out of place in making explanations regarding our foreign policy."

SUNDAY AT THE PARIS FAIR.

Commissioner Peck Will Close the National Pavilion—Some Americans Wish to Keep Exhibits Open.

PARIS, April 3.—Now that the exposition buildings are practically completed, it is found that the tower of the Turkish Pavilion will so obstruct the view of the adjoining American National Pavilion that Commissioner Peck has deemed it imperative to make another strong effort to secure its removal. He to-day has written a vigorously worded protest to the Director General of the Exposition, in which he says the Turkish Pavilion will seriously impair "not only our own building, in which we take great pride, but the effect of the whole embankment of the Seine on which are erected the pavilions of other nations." Mr. Peck added:

"I am satisfied you have been led by pressure of matters upon you to hastily sign an agreement which permits so comparatively an unimportant nation to seriously injure the building of such a great Nation as the United States."

United States Ambassador Porter is seconding the Commissioner's efforts, and it is hoped that such modification of the Ottoman Pavilion will be secured as to allow the American building to be properly viewed from the Pont des Invalides and from the river boats.

Regarding the Sunday opening question, Commissioner Peck has received a petition signed by a mass of American exhibitors in the Engineering and Machinery Section, which is situated in the Park of Vincennes, requesting permission to remain open on Sundays, Sunday being the only day in the week on which they expect a large attendance, owing to the park being out of the way for most Parisians. They, therefore, wish to show the machinery in motion that day.

Commissioner Peck has decided to close the National Pavilion on Sundays.

Although it is less than a fortnight from the date of the opening of the exposition, the grounds are covered with fragments of woodwork, stones, and other rubbish, and the authorities have lighted upon a novel scavengering scheme. The Minister of War is to send 10,000 soldiers, who are now being drilled for the purpose, to sweep, like an army through the grounds and buildings, April 12, for the purpose of cleaning up all the debris.

The state of unpreparedness of the exposition was brought up in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, when M. Gustave Chapuis, Radical Republican, introduced a resolution inviting the Government to postpone the opening. He said that in view of the present state of the works the inauguration on April 14 was "simply a bait to draw provincials and foreigners to see palaces which would not be ready until a month later."

The Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand, replied that the organizers had met with all sorts of difficulties which had delayed the progress of the work. Nevertheless, he added, no exposition had ever been so ready as this one at a similar period. Continuing, M. Millerand said:

"I affirm that on the evening of the 13th all the palaces will be ready, and that the majority of the exhibitors will also be ready. The inauguration has been decreed for April 14, and France cannot, at this hour, withdraw from its signed engagements. The invitations have been sent out, and it would not be understood why the exposition, which is ready, should not be opened on April 14."

M. Millerand's statement elicited loud applause from the Socialists and Radicals, and the resolution of M. Chapuis was rejected by a vote of 357 to 58.

LONDON, April 3.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Kinnaird asked the Government to support the United States in attempting to secure the closing of the British and American displays on Sunday at the Paris Exhibition. The Premier, Lord Salisbury, replied that the Government was fully aware of the feeling in the matter, but had no shadow of authority to deal with the subject. It was entirely a question for the authorities of the exhibition. Their objection to shutting certain shops on Sunday was that the general appearance of the exhibition would thereby be seriously injured, and they did not think themselves justified in adopting the suggestion.

Opinions of the most diverse character were entertained on this subject, the Premier continued, but in France the opinions generally were not precisely in accord with those of Lord Kinnaird. The Government had done all that was possible in making representations on the subject to the Exhibition Commissioners.

WANTS PERPETUAL COPYRIGHT.

Mark Twain Gives Reasons to a House of Lords Committee.

LONDON, April 3.—The Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Copyright bill met to-day and Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) was examined. He expressed the opinion that the copyright laws of Great Britain and the United States were now so nearly what they ought to be that they only needed one "commercially trifling but morally gigantic amendment in order to become perfect." Mr. Clemens explained that the amendment would be the removal of the forty-two years' limit and a return to perpetual copyright.

Mr. Clemens contended that there was no distinction between an author's rights and any other kind of property. He did not believe that, in the long run, the question of copyright or no copyright governed the price of a book. If perpetual copyright had been given to the works of Shakespeare, Mr. Clemens was confident that the Bard of Avon could still be had in twenty-five styles and at twenty-five prices.

"The Bible," he exclaimed, "is the only book possessing the fair and honorable grace of perpetual copyright, and that has not deprived the public of marvelously cheap editions."

He then humorously argued that it was immoral to treat authors' property different from any other. The State ought never to lower the standard of morality in this way except "after deep and prayerful consideration of the possible results" and "after full persuasion that the money gained would be worth more than the morals."

"So few books outlive the forty-two-year limit," he said, "that the small resulting profit to the State is not worth consideration. It is a trifling sum which the richest nation on earth extracts from the pockets of the children of the little handful of illustrious authors whom she has produced in a century. Is it a matter of pride or congratulation that this ancient and moldy wrong should be suffered to continue?"

Replying to questions from Lord Monkswell, Lord Knutsford and others, Mr. Clemens explained that he would grant perpetuity on condition that a book were kept in print and a cheap edition published.

Lord Knutsford—Have you ever advanced the perpetual theory in the United States?

Mr. Clemens—I have never known any one to object to it when he came to consider how small an affair it is, and that it is useless to rob a man unless you can rob him largely.

Mr. Clemens evoked further laughter by declaring that in the United States his own books were taxed as "gas works." He said he thought one-eighth of the original price would be a fair price for the cheap issue, which should be published thirty years after an author's death.

Holland Votes for Arbitration.

THE HAGUE, April 3.—The Second Chamber of the States General to-day approved, by a vote of 63 to 20, the international arbitration convention of the late Peace Conference. During the course of the debate Herr A. P. C. van Karnebeek, who was a delegate to the conference, declared that no signatory power thought of recognizing by implication the suzerainty of Great Britain over the Transvaal.

Dowager Countess of Aberdeen Dead.

LONDON, April 3.—The Dowager Countess of Aberden, widow of the fifth Earl of Aberdeen, is dead. She was born in 1814 and was a daughter of George Baillie, Esq., of Jerviswoode and sister of the tenth Earl of Haddington.

French Academician Dead.

PARIS, April 3.—M. Joseph-Louis Francis Bertrand, perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, is dead. He was born in 1822 and became Secretary in 1874. He was a member of the French Academy.

Archibald Forbes Buried.

LONDON, April 3.—The body of Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent, whose death was announced March 30, was interred to-day at Aberdeen.

QUIGG DECIDES TO RESIGN

Will Give Up Chairmanship of County Committee.

Thinks It His Duty to Do So for Good of Republican Party—Bidwell May Succeed Him.

Lemuel E. Quigg has decided to retire from the Chairmanship of the Republican County Committee.

"I am intending resigning as Chairman," said he yesterday, "at the next meeting of the County Committee, on the third Thursday of this month. My reasons? There is no necessity for paraphrases or apologies. Indeed, I have no apologies to make. As a good Republican and in the light of recent events, I believe it is my duty to resign for the good of the party.

"I am willing to concede that the result of the recent primary in the Twenty-first Assembly District has had much to do with influencing my course, though I have long contemplated such a proceeding. Success should be the first aim of any political organization. The President of such an association as the Republican County Committee ought to have the united support of its leaders. I am acting as I do because I think it is right. I could hang on to the Presidency if I would, but that might mean continued disaffection, something that I shall do my utmost to avert."

"It is understood that Collector George R. Bidwell is to succeed you?" remarked his interviewer,

"That is the report," replied Mr. Quigg. "Mr. Bidwell is a friend of mine. I would not lift a finger to put a friend or, my bitterest foe into the position of President of the Republican County Committee of New York. I am too loyal and fond of my friends and too generous toward my enemies to wish either such an ordeal. I shall give my loyal support to the party, wherever and whenever I can be of service."

Mr. Quigg, it is said, visited Washington last week and told Senator Platt of his desire to retire. A conference of party leaders followed, in which Mr. Quigg's wishes were acquiesced in.

Collector Bidwell admitted yesterday that he would probably succeed Mr. Quigg, and added: "If I do, I shall devote my best energies to the Republican Party and to the re-election of President McKinley."

There was a rule preventing any Federal office holder from holding the office of President of the County Committee, but it was abrogated about a year ago.

When Abraham Gruber was asked his opinion of the contemplated resignation of Mr. Quigg, he remarked:

"Mr. Quigg tried to do everybody, and did himself."

"Have you a candidate?" Mr. Gruber was asked.

"If Capt. Goddard is a candidate, I am for him," replied Mr. Gruber.

"How about Mr. Bidwell?"

"I can tell after a ten minutes' talk with Bidwell whether I am for him or not. I have not been recognized as leader of the Twenty-first District for six months. I will see Bidwell."

"Will Mr. Quigg be a candidate for National delegate from the Fourteenth?"

"If he is, the delegates, who are friends of mine, will choose him."

Capt. F. Norton Goddard said last night: "I am not a candidate for Chairman of the Republican County Committee. Mr. Bidwell is a very good man, but my choice would be Alexander T. Mason of the Twenty-ninth District.

Edmund Rodine, who has been Sergeant at Arms of the County Committee for some time and has had desk room in Mr. Quigg's office at 100 Broadway, yesterday removed his effects to the Custom House.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Mr. Quigg to Seek Election as a National Delegate in His Home District.

The Republican Congressional Conventions in Manhattan and the Bronx will be held to-morrow to select delegates to the Republican National Convention. The belief has prevailed that Chairman L. E. Quigg would go as a delegate from the Seventh District, but it was stated yesterday on the authority of Mr. Quigg that he would seek an election in his home district, the Fourteenth. Abraham Gruber also lives there, and says Mr. Quigg cannot be chosen there.

The best-informed Republican politicians predict that the delegates chosen will be as follows:

Seventh District—L. E. Quigg, Hugh McRoberts.

Eighth District—James E. March, John Murray Mitchell.

Ninth District—Charles H. Murray, John Stiebling.

Tenth District—Frederick S. Gibbs, John P. Windolph.

Eleventh District—George Hilliard.

Twelfth District—F. Norton Goddard, Cornelius N. Bliss.

Thirteenth District—William L. Strong, Charles K. Lexow.

Fourteenth District—John Reisenweber, John S. Wise.

Fifteenth District—Edward Lauterbach, John H. Gunner.

Eight of the up-State districts have not yet had their conventions.

TWELFTH DISTRICT FIGHT.

Hess and Goddard Equally Confident of Success.

The Twelfth Congressional District convention, to be held in the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, on Third Avenue, near Sixteenth Street, to-morrow night, promises to be a memorable one. The friends of Charles A. Hess and Capt. F. Norton Goddard each assert that they will have a majority of the 109 delegates, and both admit that the margin, no matter in whose favor, will be very small.

Mr. Hess and Capt. Goddard want to go to the National Republican Convention. One of them will be disappointed, as the second delegate has been agreed upon in the person of Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Hess has already gone to the courts claiming that by an error of the Inspectors in placing a Fourth District ballot in the Third District box in the Twentieth Assembly District, he suffered a loss of one delegate. Justice Fitzgerald on Monday sent the case of Justice Freedman, who yesterday adjourned the hearing until to-day.

The Goddard people, meanwhile, have been doing a little legal business. To insure his presence in the Congress Convention, Mr. Hess was a candidate for delegate in both the Seventh and Twelfth election districts of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. He was elected in each district, and says he is entitled to vote twice. This the Goddard men dispute, and he will be served with an injunction restraining him from voting as the representative of more than one district.

Under the rules governing the operations of conventions, no substitutions can be made until after a temporary organization has been effected, and this fact will cost Mr. Hess one vote in a very evenly divided body, and the faction which secures the temporary organization will practically control the permanent organization. It is possible that no delegate will be elected at the convention to-morrow night, as court proceedings may interfere.

The factional strife in the Congress district is very bitter, and yesterday the Goddard adherents asserted that ballot box stuffing had been resorted to by the friends of Mr. Hess. They declared that in one of the election districts of the Twenty-second Assembly District in which Hess delegates were returned as elected by the Inspectors they have the sworn affidavits of more than enough of those who voted there to reverse the returns. Criminal proceedings are threatened.

AN ANTI-BRYAN VICTORY.

Springfield (Mo.) Elects a Mayor on a Platform Hostile to the Nebraskan.

Ex-Judge Ralph Walker was yesterday elected Mayor of Springfield, Mo., carrying every district. This is regarded as a decidedly anti-Bryan victory, as Mr. Walker ran on a platform which practically demanded the nomination of some other man than William Jennings Bryan for President on the Democratic ticket.

Ex-Judge Walker is the father of Secretary Henry W. Walker of the New York Aqueduct Commission, who has been actively promoting the Augustus Van Wyck boom.

Addicks Faction Elect Delegates.

DOVER, Del., April 3.—The Union Republican State Convention, representing the Addicks faction, to-day elected the following delegates to the Republican National Convention: Newcastle County—J. Edward Addicks and William B. Clerk; Kent County—J. Frank Allee and A. B. Conner; Sussex County—Dr. Caleb R. Layton, and Dr. Hiram R. Burton. The delegates were instructed to vote for the renomination of President McKinley, should they be admitted to the Philadelphia Convention. Resolutions indorsing the McKinley Administration were also adopted.

ITALY'S CHAMBER ADJOURNS.

Socialists, Protesting Against Colombo's Re-election, Leave the Hall.

ROME, April 3.—A parliamentary deadlock was reached to-day in the Italian Chamber of Deputies when the entire Socialist group left the House as a protest against a violation of the Constitution.

The Chamber was crowded at the opening of the session, as a scene was anticipated. The Vice President, Signor Palberti, took the chair and read the minutes of the last session, at which Signor Colombo was re-elected President. Signor Zanardelli, on behalf of the Constitutional Opposition, declared that he considered the election null and void. Signor Pantano made a similar statement on behalf of the Extreme Left, announcing that they would withdraw and leave the majority to carry out "this crime against parliamentary institutions."

All the factions cheered Signor Pantano and also the Socialists, who left the Chamber, crying "Long live the Constituent Assembly." When they had gone, the partisans of Signor Giolitti and Signor Zanardelli followed suit with cheers for the Constituent Assembly. Several Rightists even joined them. Over one hundred and fifty Deputies thus left the hall amid a scene of intense excitement. Vice President Palberti then asked Signor Colombo to resume the Presidency of the Chamber, which he did, amid loud applause from the majority. He then submitted modifications of the rules of the Chamber, which were adopted unanimously, all the Opposition having retired.

Signor Toaldi, Centrist, then moved that the House adjourn until May 15. The Premier, Gen. Pelloux, accepted the proposal, and the Chamber rose.

AFFAIRS IN THE CAMEROONS.

Lack of Laborers May Cause Ruin of Many Flourishing Plantations.

BERLIN April 3.—The serious condition of affairs in the German Cameroons continues to engage attention here. It is said that the revolt already extends along the entire length of the Mungo River. Everywhere the villages are deserted, and the planters find it impossible to get workers. Most of the workers from the Hinterland have fled, including the Balis and the Wels, and it is now expected that the flourishing cocoa plantations of 25,000 hectares around the Cameroons Mountains will become a wilderness before Autumn.

The powerful German colonial societies are now strongly urging the Government to convert Kiao-Chau as quickly as possible into a harbor from which to ship coolies to Germany's colonies in Africa.

Duke of Marlborough Loses a Suit.

LONDON, April 3.—Lillian, Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Mrs. Louis Hamersley of New York, to-day won her suit against the present Duke of Marlborough, who married Consuelo Vanderbilt, to recover the jointure of £2,500 granted to her by the eighth Duke of Marlborough, her former husband.

Priests May Not Visit Theatres.

BERLIN, April 3.—The Archbishop of Munich has forbidden the clergy of the diocese to visit theatres. He has also forbidden cycling, except when in the discharge of duty.

Chinese to Go to European Courts.

PEKING, April 3.—Knei Chung and Kuan Chang, members of the Tsung-li-Yamen, the Chinese Foreign Office, have been nominated as Ministers to London and St. Petersburg, respectively.

THE STATEN ISLAND LOCKOUT.

Joint Conference Without Result—Another Meeting To-night.

The lock-out of the carpenters of Staten Island by the Master Builders' Association is still in effect. A joint meeting of the masters and journeymen was held at Stapleton, but no action was taken, and another joint meeting will be held to-night.

Only two of the non-union men whose presence at Clifton caused the strike and resulting lock-out went to work yesterday. The other eight joined the union. In response to advertisements, eighteen men went to Clifton during the day to apply for work, but all were met and turned back by the journeymen.

FIRE IN OHIO PENITENTIARY.

Large Building Burned While 2,200 Prisoners Were in Their Cells.

COLUMBUS, April 3.—The large three-story building within the walls of the Ohio Penitentiary, occupied by bolt-manufacturing shops, was destroyed by fire to-night, entailing a loss of over $100,000. The fire is supposed to have originated on the third floor from a spark.

The fire occurred after supper, and the 2,200 prisoners were locked in their cells. The State's loss is estimated at $40,000, with no insurance. The Columbus Bolt Works' loss is estimated at $60,000 to $100,000, with $50,000 insurance.

One Shea Pleads for the Other.

Daniel H. Shea, the Brooklyn longshoreman who on March 14 attempted to extort money from the secretary of Thomas F. Ryan of 100 Broadway, who bears the same name, by withholding a letter which had reached him by mistake, was placed on trial before Judge Foster in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. He pleaded guilty. The other Mr. Shea had written to Judge Foster, asking clemency for the man, saying that the latter had been drunk when he attempted the extortion. Judge Foster suspended sentence and dismissed the prisoner.

Franz Kierschner's Golden Jubilee.

At the Irving Place Theatre last evening Franz Kierschner, the leading comedian of the stock company, celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as an actor, appearing in Freytag's "Die Journalisten," (The Journalist.) Herr Kierschner played the part of Colonel Berg and Herr Conried played Schmock especially for the occasion. Herr Kierschner was enthusiastically received by an audience which filled the theatre to its capacity. Many floral pieces were presented to the comedian, including one from Herr Sonnenthal. Manager Conried presented to him an inscribed silver wreath, and another came from admirers.

Dewey to Exhibit His Trophies.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Admiral Dewey has decided to deposit his entire collection of trophies in the National Museum, including the sword presented to him by Congress, and the great loving cup procured by popular subscription. His object in so doing is to give the public opportunity to view the collection, which is one of great value and interest.

Keel for 600-Foot Liner Laid.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—The keel of the first of the two mammoth passenger steamships to be built by the Cramp Shipbuilding Company for the American Line was laid to-day. The two vessels will be the largest ever constructed in the Western Hemisphere, and will have a length of 600 feet each. They will have 12,000 to 15,000 horse power, and will be slower in speed than the present ocean greyhounds, the vessels being constructed more for comfort and carrying capacity than for speed.

Cleaned His Pen; Will Lose an Eye.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 3.—Glover Beardsley, Yale, 1903, of Auburn, N. Y., will lose the sight of his right eye as the result of an accident. In cleaning out a stylographic pen several days ago a piece of broken glass and a few drops of ink entered his eye, causing a very painful inflammation. Two days ago he went to New York to consult a specialist, who told him that he will lose the sight of the right eye.

TO HELP COLORED SCHOOL

Speeches and Music at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall.

Booker T. Washington and Miss Baldwin Talk of the Negro Problem to Large Audience.

A meeting in the interests of the colored people was held last night in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden. Booker T. Washington, President of Tuskeegee Institute, presided. The primary object of the meeting was to raise funds for the removal of the Free Kindergarten for Colored Children from its present location, 235 West Forty-first Street, to a place in the vicinity of West Sixtieth Street, where there are many colored people.

Every seat in the hall was sold, and the fund will receive a very large contribution. Mrs. J. H. Morse, Mrs. Edward Curtis, and Miss K. W. Sewall had active charge of the sale of tickets. Among those on the stage were President Seth Low of Columbia University, the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, Robert Collyer, the Rev. Minot J. Savage, the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Mrs. Francis G. Shaw, Mrs. George W. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Trimble, James Herbert Morse, and Miss Fanny Garrison Villard.

Booker T. Washington, in his introductory speech, said that the negro problem in the North was equal to the problem in the South, and that it was only a few years ago, comparatively speaking, that the negro was mobbed in New York City and had to ride in a separate street car.

He called attention to the fact that the audience, largely made up of people of the white race, showed the change of sentiment. He declared that the American people were gradually becoming accustomed to judge the black race the same as they would any other race; that recently a Southerner now living in New York had contributed $5,000 to the cause of educating the negro, and this was one of the indications of the change of feeling.

Henry T. Burleigh, the colored soloist of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, then sang. He was encored three times.

Mr. Washington, in introducing Miss Maria L. Baldwin of Cambridge, Mass., said that she was the Principal of the Agassiz School, in which there were three colored scholars and three hundred and sixty-five of the white race. He declared that this showed the ability of the colored woman to make her way to the head in educational matters.

Miss Baldwin read a paper on "The Obligations of Leadership."

She said that political leadership was giving way to social leadership.

"The negro is coming face to face with a generation which knows little and cares less of his past," she continued. "These coming years will test his metal and try the faith of those who believe in him. He has gone down before oppression with amazing meekness, but he has an uncomfortable habit of getting up again."

In closing she said she believed it to be a sacred duty to sink race beneath nationality. Among other remarks that she made which caused the audience to applaud were: "Vice wears no complexion," and "The manhood of the negro will survive his race."

Prof. W. E. Burghart Du Bois of the Atlanta University read a story about a negro student and entitled "When John Comes Home."

Henry T. Burleigh closed the entertainment by rendering Kipling's "Absent-minded Beggar" and several other selections.

RIVALRY OVER "QUO VADIS."

Opposing Managers Trying Hard to Forestall Each Other.

Miss Mary Sanders, whose dramatization of Charles Dickens's "The Old Curiosity Shop" under the title of "Little Nell and the Marchioness" had an engagement of three weeks at the Herald Square Theatre, will bring her season in this city to an end after this evening's performance despite the fact that her engagement has still ten days to run.

That action was decided upon yesterday afternoon after a conference between Manager R. E. Johnston and Sosman, Landis & Hunt, the projectors of the Jeannette Gilder version of "Quo Vadis," which is announced for positive production Monday evening or earlier, providing the necessary preparations can be made.

It was found absolutely necessary to have the entire use of the stage for rehearsals, and in order to accomplish that end the managers of "Quo Vadis" opened negotiations which resulted in Mr. Johnston accepting a monetary consideration and vacating the theatre.

Miss Sanders will present her play in some other city about April 16.

There were rumors in theatrical circles yesterday that Frederick C. Whitney, whose production of "Quo Vadis" is also scheduled to open Monday evening, at the New York Theatre, contemplated presenting his company Friday or Saturday evening, and thereby forestalling his rivals. The principal members of the company will be Joseph Haworth, Arthur Forrest, Edmund D. Lyons, William F. Clifton, Horace Lewis, Alice Fisher, Maude Fealy, Edwin Varrey, Elmer Grandin, and Roselle Knott.

MR. LEDERER SAILS TO-DAY.

Takes "An American Beauty" Company to London—Future Plans.

Manager George W. Lederer, with the principal members of his company, including Miss Edna May, Miss Ella Snyder, Miss Marie George, Miss Maymie Gehroe, Louis Wesley, and Richard Carle, who will sail for London this morning on the St. Paul, to appear in Kerker and Morton's musical comedy, "An American Beauty," appeared on the stage together last evening before the performance was brought to a close at the Casino and received a hearty farewell salutation from the audience and the entire "Casino Girl" company.

Mr. Lederer in a brief speech introduced Miss May and the other members of his departing company. He said the London success of "The Belle of New York" company was still sufficiently fresh in the minds of the public to bear reference, and that if this second company which he was about to introduce to the London theatregoing public was half as successful as the previous one, he would be satisfied. The entire assemblage on the stage then, under the direction of Gustave Kerker, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the curtain was lowered.

Mr. Lederer, in speaking about future plans, said: "I shall remain in London not longer than four or five weeks, returning to this country to prepare for the June production at the Casino. The selection of the piece to be presented at that time lies between 'The Cadet Girl' and a new musical comedy which Frank McKee obtained in Germany during his recent trip abroad. If the former is chosen, the production will be made by me and the entire play rewritten by Harry B. Smith and a new score by Ludwig Englander. If the other work is chosen, it will be made by Rich & Harris, with possibly Louis Mann and Clara Lipman at the head of a company of seventy-five.

"About Aug. 15 'The Messenger Boy,' now running with considerable success in London, will come into the Casino, remaining until November. At the termination of this engagement Klaw & Erlanger's production of "Foxy Quiller," the new Smith and De Koven opera, will be given. During my stay in London I shall endeavor to secure Fanchon Thompson for one of the principal prima donna roles. As soon as all these attractions are definitely settled I shall organize a company to take 'The Whirl of the Town' to London to be presented at either the Lyric or the Prince of Wales's Theatre."

The Eden Musee Operetta.

Harry Dodd seems to have hit the mark with his one-act operetta, "Moss Roses," which was produced in the Eden Musée Monday night. The management of the Musée has in rehearsal another operetta, entitled "Blue Blood," which is intended to produce next Monday night, but owing to the unexpected success of the current attraction its production has been postponed till April 16.

Vaudeville Singer in Bellevue.

Emanuel Reiss, forty-seven years old, living with his wife at 1,620 Lexington Avenue, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last evening suffering from melancholia, and was placed in the insane pavilion for observation. He has been in this country five years and has been singing in vaudeville houses. Ten weeks ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis. Two daughters, known as the Charmon sisters, song and dance artists, are on the stage.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This Wednesday of Passion Week, contrary to precedent, has a number of incidents and events to interest the members of the gay world. There will be two weddings, a number of sewing class meetings, several card parties, and numerous dinners. Yesterday was marked by the wedding of William Gibbs Whaley and Mrs. George R. Walker, formerly Miss Keitt of Charleston, S. C., which was celebrated in St. Thomas's Church at noon; a ladies' luncheon given by Mrs. George B. De Forest; a literary afternoon at the Waldorf, where the book of the hour, "To Have and to Hold," was discussed by Miss Conway and Miss Luella Phillips; a concert by the "Singing Girls" at Mrs. Frederic Gotthold's; the annual entertainment given by the Wayside Workers at the Berkeley Lyceum for their fresh air fund; several sewing class meetings, a number of dinners, among which were those given by Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. Brayton Ives, and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge—the last in honor of Miss Priscilla Barnes, and a musicale given by Mrs. N. W. Green and her daughter, Miss Nora Maynard Green. The Cushing lecture on the Zuni Indians, announced to be given at Sherry's to-day, has been postponed till Monday next, owing to Prof. Cushing's illness.

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The well-known people booked to sail to-day for Europe on the St. Paul and Germanic were mentioned yesterday in this column. Both liners will go out with full lists. The Friesland, sailing for Antwerp, has booked, among others, Mrs. W. G. Alger, Mrs. F. W. Dawson, John Harding, Isaac Iselin, and Dr. Charles M. Wharton. Mr. Iselin, who is a nephew of Adrian Iselin, sails to be absent all Summer in Europe.

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On the Auguste Victoria, which arrived yesterday from Genoa, there came, among others, Col. L. S. Babbitt, United States Army, and Mrs. Babbitt; Capt. E. B. Babbitt and Mrs. Babbitt, Baron A. F. Yanko of Turin, Mrs. Day, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Furman, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Harkness and Miss Louise Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Lawrence, Miss C. L. Page, George L. Taylor, Father McLoughlin, and Mr. and Mrs. Prosper Senat of Philadelphia.

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To-day is the first anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., which was celebrated on Easter Tuesday of 1899. A year ago yesterday the friends of Mrs. Vanderbilt (then Miss Fair) were admitted to Mrs. Oelrichs's house to see her wedding gifts. To-morrow will be the first anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Hammond. (Miss Lila Sloane.) There will be many cablegrams of congratulation sent from the city to-day to Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, who are now in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond will receive the congratulations of their friends to-morrow at their home in this city.

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Miss Eleanor Swenson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Swen A. Swenson of 20 East Sixty-ninth Street, who is to be married to John Henry Towne on April 18 in St. Bartholomew's Church at noon, will have as her attendants Miss Grace Allen as maid of honor and Misses Antoinette Montgomery, Cora Barnes, Lillian Underhill, and Augusta White as bridesmaids. Mr. Towne's best man will be his brother, Frederic Towne, and the ushers selected are Messrs. Henry Forbes Bigelow, John Dearborn, and John Bachelder, all of Boston; Lauren Mauren of St. Louis, Henry Hurlburt of Stamford, Conn.; Robert Thorne, Thomas Curtis Clark, Jr., and S. A. Swenson, a brother of the bride, all of New York. Miss Swenson will give a breakfast to her attendants and the ushers on April 17, and on April 18 Mr. Towne will give his bachelor dinner at the University Club.

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The engagement has been announced of Lawrence Waterbury, son of James M. Waterbury, and Miss Maude Hall, a daughter of Mrs. Valentine G. Hall and a younger sister of Mrs. Stanley Mortimer; also of Johnston Livingston, second son of Mrs. Robert C. Livingston, and Miss Nathalie Moss, daughter of Courtlandt D. Moss and a sister of Mrs. Frederic O. Beach. These engagements have been rumored for some time past. Miss Hall is a handsome girl, tall, and has the same charm of manner which was a characteristic of her lamented sister the late Mrs. Eliot Roosevelt, and of her other sister, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer. Miss Moss, like her sister, Mrs. Beach, is tall and dark. Both young women have been belles in the younger set, and the news of their engagements has caused quite a little flutter over the teacups.

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The Woman's Exchange, which is known as the Madison Avenue Exchange since it moved into its new rooms at Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, will hold a special sale during Easter week. It is now giving an exhibition at its rooms of hand-made laces and embroideries, painted tapestries, and china and other decorative articles. Mrs. Hooper C. Van Vorst is the honorary President and Mrs. J. Hood Wright is the acting President of the exchange, and the remaining officers are Mrs. J. J. Blodgett, Mrs. John Pomeroy Townsend, Mrs. Simon Borg, and Mrs. Frances Schell, Vice Presidents; Mrs. J. Hull Browning, Secretary; Mrs. Benjamin Blossom, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Herman O. Armour, Treasurer, and Mrs. Anson R. Flower, Assistant Treasurer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer arrived in Philadelphia on their steam yacht May on Monday afternoon. Miss Josephine Drexel of this city, who has been their guest, returned with them and will come to New York in a few days. The cruise of May lasted several weeks, and she steamed with her party through all the Islands of the Spanish Main and along the northern coast of South America, but did not go up the Amazon. The party projected this last trip, but abandoned it because the heat of the tropics told on the voyagers.

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An entertainment will be given at the Astoria on Friday evening next for the benefit of the Vassar Students' Aid Society. Edwin Markham, F. Hopkinson-Smith, John Kendrick Bangs, May Riley Smith, and Charles Battell Loomis will read from their writings, and original musical compositions will be rendered by William R. Chapman, Arthur Farwell, and Hans Kronold, assisted by Mrs. Eva G. Coleman and Miss Virginia Baillie. Tickets may be obtained at the Astoria.

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The two weddings of to-day, one of which will be a church affair with a following reception, will give quite an Easter air to this Lenten season. The marriage of Miss Eleanor Jay Robinson and James Lowell Putnam will not be a large one. The invitations are limited to relatives and intimate friends, but these make quite a host in themselves. The wedding of Miss Susan De Forest Day and Dr. Charles T. Parker will bring together quite an assemblage. There will be besides these two ceremonies the weekly meetings of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club and of several sewing classes, including Mrs. John Erving's, the Mothers and Babies', and the Knickerbocker's.

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The news that the steam yacht Electra is soon to be put in commission, and that Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and family intend going to Newport early in the season, would indicate that there will be entertaining at Newport as early as the middle of May. As a rule, however, the early season at Newport is informal in character, and the amusements consist of dinners and luncheons given in one little coterie. Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Gerry usually make a brief European trip in the Spring, but of late years they have preferred to go in September after the yachting season and to arrive in New York in time for the Horse Show. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish have also expressed the intention of going to Newport very early, and James J. Van Alen and his daughters will arrive there in May.

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Although there has been much exaggerated talk of gayety in the Continental newspapers, the season on the Riviera has been an absolute failure. The changes in temperature there have been so sudden and so extraordinary as to remind the New Yorker of his own town in the month of March, and although in a supposed land of palms and orange blossoms, he has suffered all the inclement weather of a Northern Winter and has been without the comforts of his native city. A letter from London speaks feelingly of the situation. It comes from one who had left the Riviera for the comforts of home. One day it was like Summer and the next there was a withering frost, with snow on the ground and high winds and icy blasts, followed by sleet and rain. Cannes experienced a succession of chilly March winds which made out-of-door life impossible. There has been little entertaining at Cannes, although the cabled descriptions which have been sent to some of the newspapers over here would make one think there was a constant whirl of gayety. Every time two or three were gathered together for the purpose of drinking tea or playing golf, it was made an event. Among the Americans, M. de Hoffmann entertained at small affairs at the Chateau de la Bocca and the Countess Edmond de Pourtales has been giving dinners. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, who have taken Comte Bardi's villa on the Croisette, gave one delightful party, and Mr. Lord entertained at luncheon for Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Choate. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs had left Nice and had gone to Paris, and Mrs. Mackay was at Monte Carlo, where she has been suffering from a severe attack of influenza. She will arrive in London early in May and will have as her guests the Princess Colona and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay.

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The Drawing Room tea, at which those who are presented at the London Drawing Rooms show themselves to their friends in all the glory of their Court costumes, has become quite a favorite institution with Americans living in London. After one of the Drawing Rooms, Mrs. Arthur Paget gave a large tea, at which were present Lady Warwick, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Lady Craven, Mrs. Ronalds, and Mme. Vagliano. Mrs. Arthur Paget is said to have been the most brilliant figure at the Drawing Room. She wore pale green, softened with chiffon, and her train was covered with old lace and flounced with sable. Just above her brow she wore a diamond and emerald tiara, and a Russian crown was thrown back like a comb at the back of her head. She also wore six rivieres of emeralds and diamonds, and diamond and emerald chains. Mrs. Dudley Leigh, who also gave a tea, wore black velvet with a crown of diamonds and pearls, and a rope of pearls thrown around her neck. Mrs. Hugh Griffin, President of the American Society, and Mrs. De Friese, its Treasurer, were both presented, and both gave teas. The Blue Hungarian Band played for Mrs. Griffin, and as an extra attraction, there was present the Bugler Dunn, the boy hero of Tetuan. Mrs. Griffin wore cream Duchesse satin, embroidered in silver, opening over a petticoat of Duchesse lace, a collar of the same, and a double knot of panne velvet in two shades of mauve. Mrs. De Friese received at her apartments in Queen Anne Mansions. There was a musical entertainment, and tea, coffee, and ices were served. Mrs. De Friese wore cream Duchesse satin, with a garniture of Brussels point, embossed with pink gardenias.

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Among those who will sail from Liverpool to-morrow for this country are the Earl of Warwick and Lord Herbert Vane Tempest. These two noblemen are to take a yachting and fishing trip in Florida waters. The Earl of Warwick will remain in New York for a few days, and will be much entertained. Lady Warwick is a great friend of many of the Americans living abroad. Lord Herbert Vane Tempest is one of the very fashionable men of London. He is the second son of the Marquis of Londonderry, and his nephew is the Viscount Castlereagh, who came of age recently, and who celebrated the event by marrying a beautiful girl, and then going to South Africa. Lord Herbert Vane Tempest is a member of a number of London clubs, and is a bachelor of about forty years of age.

NEWPORT SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 3.—Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry arrived from New York this evening with Mrs. Gerry, for a short visit. The Commodore comes on to vote to-morrow, as has been his custom every election day since becoming a citizen of Newport.

Mrs. Shirley Irving and Roland King are among the late arrivals.

Two carloads of building material for the new villa for Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind arrived to-day.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Whaley—Walker.

Mrs. George R. Walker and William Gibbs Whaley were married yesterday noon, at St. Thomas's Church, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Brown. The wedding was a quiet one, only a few intimate friends and relatives being present. There was no reception afterward, Mr. and Mrs. Whaley going immediately to Charleston, S. C., where they will make their home.

There were three ushers, who showed the wedding guests to their seats in the church. These were Harford P. Walker, a son of the bride; Mr. Huger of Charleston, and Ferguson Livingston Cooper. The bride entered the church on the arm of her son Keitt Walker. Her gown was of gray silk and pink panne velvet, and her hat was of pink velvet and roses. Mr. Whaley of Charleston, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Among the guests at the church were Mr. and Mrs. Keitt Walker, Mrs. Ferguson L. Cooper, Henry Bibby, Mrs. George Kidd, Miss Margetta Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia, the Misses Walker, Miss Keitt of Charleston, S. C.; Col. Alexander Robert Chisolm, Miss Berry, and Miss Bibby.

EXPLOSION IN A DISTILLERY.

Man Badly Burned May Die—Fireman Overcome by Smoke.

Louis Finger, who has a distillery on the first floor of the six-story tenement 130½ Essex Street, was seriously burned by an explosion there yesterday, and is lying in Gouverneur Hospital with small chances of recovery. The explosion, which blew out the windows of the distillery and set fire to the building, occurred while Finger was pouring crude alcohol into a barrel.

Fireman Joseph Williams was overcome by the smoke while fighting the flames and was carried from the building. Williams was revived and taken to the quarters of his company in an ambulance. The fire was confined to the first floor, and the damage does not exceed over $1,000.

ALLEGED EVANGELISTS ACCUSED.

W. W. Dunlap and Assistants Charged with Disorderly Conduct.

W. W. Dunlap, the cripple who says he is an evangelist to the east-side Jews, was in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday afternoon, where his assistants, Gertrude Weimp, a white woman; Mabel Russell, a colored woman, and James Anderson, his colored driver, were arraigned on charges of disorderly conduct, made by A. J. Barnes, a blacksmith of 111 Chambers Street.

Barnes said that the evangelists had stopped at his place to have a tire reset and that the women had entered his shop and abused him. When he ordered them out, he said they continued their abuse until they had collected a crowd of over 500 persons. Magistrate Flammer discharged the defendants, after reprimanding them.

HALL OF FAME JUDGES.

Selection Completed by the New York University Senate.

The New York University Senate met yesterday afternoon and completed the selection of the 100 judges who are to decide on the names of great Americans to be commemorated in the Hall of Fame. President Eliot of Harvard had previously accepted the appointment, and the acceptance of President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan was announced yesterday. The names of the remaining ninety-eight judges were not given out, except those of ex-Presidents Cleveland and Harrison, and one will be made public until acceptances have been received.

The University, College, and the School of Science will have their commencement at University Heights on Wednesday, June 6. All of the other schools will have a joint commencement at the Metropolitan Opera House the next day.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Eliza T. Bryson.

Mrs. Eliza Tileston Bryson, widow of Peter M. Bryson, died March 29 in Bermuda, whither she had gone a month ago to recover her health. The body was brought here on the steamer Orinoco for burial.

Mrs. Bryson was born in New York sixty-one years ago, and was the daughter of Thomas Tileston. Her husband was a brother of Rear Admiral Bryson, distinguished for his services during the civil war. Mrs. Bryson was prominent in philanthropic and educational work. She was the founder of the Bryson Day Nursery, a Trustee and contributor of Teachers' College, a Director of the Home for Aged Couples, and the founder of a number of Kindergartens and sewing schools.

Funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at the Church of the Incarnation, 205 Madison Avenue. The burial will be in Greenwood.

George Richards.

A telegram received yesterday from New Orleans announced the death of George Richards of Dover, N. J. Mr. Richards left Dover in February last for Hot Springs, Ark., for his health. He went to New Orleans last week. His death was due to a complication of diseases. Mr. Richards was born in Pottsville, Penn., in 1833. For forty years he was manager of the Glendon Iron Company's mining interests in New Jersey. He organized and became President of the Morris County Machine and Iron Company. He was President of the Dover Lumber Company, the Dover Iron Company, the Ogden Mine Railroad Company, the Hibernia Underground Railroad Company, the National Union Bank of Dover, N. J.; the Dover Printing Company, the George Richards Company, controlling four of the largest stores in Dover; a Director of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company, the Cranberry Iron Company, the Chester Iron Company, the Rees & Baker silk mill of Fort Oram, the American Sheet Iron Company, the Lincoln Lithia Water Company of North Carolina, and the United Railroads of New Jersey.

He was Mayor of Dover, N. J., from 1860 to 1885. He leaves one son, George Richards, Jr., who has been actively associated with him in business.

Lloyd I. Seaman.

Lloyd I. Seaman, produce commission merchant, of 148 Reade Street, died Sunday from paralysis at his home at Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. He was in his sixty-seventh year. Mr. Seaman was born in Dey Street, and had been in mercantile business in New York for forty years. He was for fifteen years a trustee of St. John's Guild. He was a member of the Board of Trade and Transportation, a trustee of the Irving Savings Institution, and a member of the Colonial Club, the Merchants' Association, the Produce Exchange, and the Mercantile Exchange.

Mr. Seaman leaves a wife, one son, and one daughter. The funeral will be held at the family home this morning.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. JOHN SCOTT, former editor of The Western Methodist Protestant and The Methodist Recorder, died at his home at Eldersville, Penn., yesterday of grip. Mr. Scott was eighty years old.

HARRY ENSIGN, forty years old, died yesterday in the Park View Hotel, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, from organic heart trouble. Two years ago he inherited $55,000 from his father, Wooster A. Ensign of New Haven, Conn. He made his home at the Lambs Club.

HORACE RUDE, seventy-two years old, died suddenly at Springfield, Mass., yesterday, heart disease being the cause. He was for some years Principal of one of the grammar schools of that city, and since 1856 had conducted a stationery and school supply store there. He leaves a wife and one son.

Mrs. CORNELIA H. GOFF, widow of Robert S. Goff, and daughter of the late James and Cornelia Wyckoff Sequine, died at her home, at 159 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday in her eighty-seventh year. The funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest will be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Dr. J. STIRLING BIRD of Hyde Park, a prominent Dutchess County physician, died yesterday of pneumonia. He was born in Winchester, Conn., Aug. 29, 1836. He opened an office in Hyde Park for the practice of his profession in 1865, and passed the remainder of his life there. He was a prominent member of the Dutchess County Medical Society.

Dr. JOSEPH H. VONDY died

ANTI-RAMAPO BILL VETOED AND REPASSED

Mayor Van Wyck Declares It Is "Wholly Unnecessary."

THINKS CHARTER SUFFICIENT

Returned Measure Promptly Taken Up by Assembly—Governor Has Intimated that He Will Sign It.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday returned to the Assembly, without his approval, the Fallows bill amending the charter of the Greater New York so as to make it more difficult for the Commissioner of Water Supply to enter into contracts with private companies for additional water supply. The Assembly promptly repassed it. The Governor has already said that he would sign it.

The bill is aimed at the Ramapo Water Company, which last Summer almost succeeded in forcing the city into a contract for 200,000,000 gallons of water a day at $70 a million gallons. But for the efforts of Controller Coler and Bridge Commissioner Shea the deal would have been consummated, as Water Commissioner Dalton and President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements were in favor of it. As it was, it became necessary for a friend of the Controller to bring suit to restrain the municipal authorities from entering into the contract. At the same time a newspaper brought a similar suit.

The cases were tried simultaneously before Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court. The court dismissed both actions, holding that the interests of the city were sufficiently safeguarded by the charter provision requiring the concurrence of the Municipal Assembly and the Board of Estimate before a contract with a private water company could be consummated.

While the discussion was at its height every possible effort was exerted to discover where the Mayor stood on the Ramapo job, but neither he nor any of his friends would indicate whether or not he favored the contract. His legal adviser, Corporation Counsel Whalen, although taking no active part in the effort to rush the bill through the Board of Public Improvements, excused the measure as being not half so bad as it was painted, and neither Richard Croker nor John F. Carroll would intimate whether or not the proposed contract had the sanction of the Tammany Hall organization.

Then the matter was taken up by the Mazet committee, and it was on account of the insistence of Frank Moss, the committee's counsel, that Senator Thomas C. Platt should be called, that led to the dissolution of the committee and the suspension of its sessions several weeks before it was intended to adjourn. As a result of the Mazet committee's investigations, the Fallows bill, which the Mayor has vetoed, was introduced in the Assembly.

The bill provides that before the Commissioner of Water Supply can enter into a contract with a private water company the contract must have the approval of the Board of Public Improvements, the Board of Estimate, and the Municipal Assembly and be approved in writing, separately, by the Mayor and the Controller.

In his message accompanying the rejected bill the Mayor says:

> In an action brought in the Supreme Court involving the determination of the charter procedure necessary for the city to follow in making a contract for a supply of water from a private company, it has been decided that "the administrative officers and administrative departments of the municipality of the City of New York have not the power to acquire a supply of water and furnish it to the inhabitants, without authority conferred by previous legislative enactment for that purpose by the Municipal Assembly."
>
> The existing charter provisions, therefore, require that any such contract shall first be approved by a majority vote of the Board of Public Improvements, and then adopted by both houses of the Municipal Assembly by the affirmative votes of three-fourths of all the members elected to each house. The action of the Municipal Assembly is subject to the veto power of the Mayor, and if he vetoes the ordinance or resolution authorizing the contract, the affirmative votes of five-sixths of all the members of each house are necessary to override his veto, and such votes cannot be given until ten days after the veto has been received. The charter further provides that such an ordinance or resolution cannot pass both houses at the session it is introduced, but must be printed five days before it can be finally adopted.
>
> It is explicitly declared in the charter that no contract shall be binding on the city until the Controller indorses on it his certificate that there is an appropriation or fund sufficient to pay the estimated expense of executing it, or funds necessary to enable this certificate to be made must be provided in the budget which is prepared by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by the unanimous vote of all its members.
>
> This bill is open to the construction that the action of the majority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which it provides for, is a substitute for any action by the Municipal Assembly. If this interpretation is accepted, the bill decreases instead of adding to the existing checks upon municipal action.
>
> Aside from this consideration, the bill is wholly unnecessary. The existing charter provisions, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, provide ample checks against improvident action and secure ample opportunity for publicity.
>
> As the bill passed the Legislature under an emergency message from Gov. Roosevelt, it is believed that it will be repassed over the Mayor's veto. Gov. Roosevelt has already said that he would sign it.
>
> When it became known that the Mayor had rejected the bill, W. F. King, President of the Merchants' Association, sent the following telegram to S. C. Mead, who is representing the association at Albany in the interest of anti-Ramapo legislation:
>
> Mayor has vetoed Fallows bill. Understanding was that said bill should be passed over Mayor's veto. Withdraw Morgan bill. In case same was passed Mayor would veto it. It would necessitate an extra session of the Legislature to pass over veto. We will continue on our work of investigation of water supply and be ready for next Legislature or Charter Commission.

PASSED OVER THE VETO.

Anti-Ramapo Measure at Once Reapproved by the Assembly, 92 to 46.

ALBANY, April 3.—By a vote of 92 to 46 the Assembly this afternoon passed over Mayor Van Wyck's veto the Fallows Anti-Ramapo bill, which provides that the City of New York before contracting for its water supply must first obtain the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, together with the separate written consent and approval of both the Mayor and Controller. All such contracts made have to or may be reviewed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First or Second Department on the application of any resident taxpayer.

When the bill was handed down Mr. Trainor reiterated his statement that the passage of the Morgan bill would better solve the water problem. The Municipal Assembly should have authority to contract for the city's water supply, he said.

Mr. Fallows said the bill added to and strengthened the safeguards against "snap" contracts. The measure was then repassed.

MORGAN BILL ABANDONED.

Feared Further Efforts for It Would Imperil Fallows Measure.

ALBANY, April 3.—President King of the Merchants' Association of New York City to-day telegraphed to the representatives of the association here requesting them to withdraw the Morgan bill, so as not to endanger the passage of the Fallows bill over the Mayor's veto.

Gov. Roosevelt looks upon this action as a justification of the position he has taken that an effort to secure a large amount of anti-Ramapo legislation might defeat all such legislation, and that the important line of action to pursue was to concentrate all efforts for the Fallows bill to secure its enactment.

CANAL LEGISLATION.

Bill Removing $50,000 Limit for Corporations Passed by the Senate.

ALBANY, April 3.—The most important canal legislation of the session passed the Senate to-day. It was Senator Ford's bill removing the limit of $50,000 at which corporations are permitted to capitalize for operation on the canals. This bill has been earnestly urged by Erastus Wiman and other capitalists in the interest of large steel canalboats, and as vigorously opposed by the smaller boat owners.

A final effort was made to save from defeat the $200,000 Canal Survey bill, but it is believed that no pressure can bring it out. George Raymond of Buffalo saw nearly all the leaders and called attention to the chances, if the canal was improved, of the State getting most of the steel and iron traffic of the country. He said that there are to-day under contract to be carried by lake vessels, 20,000,000 tons of Northern ores to be delivered at Lake Erie ports.

If the canal were properly improved, he claimed that along the line of the canal would be found the seat of the greatest iron and steel industries in the world, and that in twenty-five years the greater waterway would more than double the population in the State.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEBATE.

Senate Discusses Kelsey Bill Relating to Town Elections.

ALBANY, April 3.—Senator Humphrey to-day moved to discharge the Committee on Judiciary from further consideration of the Kelsey bill to allow all taxpayers in villages and towns, without regard to sex, to vote on propositions. He said the bill had been held in the committee by opponents of woman suffrage. The bill, he said, had passed the Assembly almost unanimously. Senator Brackett said the committee did not consider it a proper bill to report.

Senator Grady declared the bill went beyond the question of woman suffrage by providing for a double system of voting. He claimed it presented an opportunity for dishonest husbands and brothers to double their political power by making fraudulent transfers of property to their wives or sisters in order to give them the qualification of voters.

Senator Armstrong defended the measure, which, he said, had been moved at almost every meeting of the Judiciary Committee, but each time it had met with a vigorous objection. The bill, he said, was one which gave property owners the right to vote on propositions relative to assessments. He declared the resolution passed early in the session against the discussion of the woman suffrage question by the Senate was an outrageous and outlandish proceeding.

Senator Humphrey finally withdrew his motion to discharge, and gave notice that he would at some future time call up the bill out of its order for advancing it to the order of final passage.

INHERITANCE TAX COLLECTION.

Assembly Passes Bill for State Appointment of Appraisers.

ALBANY, April 3.—The Assembly to-day passed the Elsberg Appraisers bill by a strict party vote, after a call of the House had been ordered. This bill takes away from Surrogates Thomas and Fitzgerald of New York County, Abbott of Kings, and Marcus of Erie the right to appoint Appraisers to appraise the collateral inheritance tax, and vests that power with the State Controller.

Mr. Green (Dem.) denounced the bill as a political grab. The percentage paid for Appraisers' fees in New York County to the tax collected, he said, is 2¼ per cent., while the percentage throughout the balance of the State is more than 5½ per cent., the avearge throughout the entire State, including New York County, being a trifle more than 4 per cent. No evil was sought to be remedied by the bill. The claim that it will result in economy was a pretense and a subterfuge.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON ESTATE.

Senate Bill for Its Purchase by the State Passes the Assembly.

The Assembly has passed without a dissenting vote Senate Bill No. 704, which is for the purchase by the State of the estate of Alexander Hamilton, at Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, on which are the thirteen trees planted by Hamilton.

Some days ago a petition was sent to Albany requesting the Assembly to pass the bill. Among those who signed it were Justices Truax and Gildersleeve, James Speyer, Simon Sterne, Joseph Larocque, Henry Villard, Charles S. Fairchild, A. B. Hepburn, Nathan Straus, Edward Lauterbach, George C. Clausen, Everett P. Wheeler, William J. McCreery, E. Ellery Anderson, Carl Schurz, Henry W. Poor, Morris E. Sterne, and Joseph J. Little.

THE SYRACUSE INVESTIGATION.

Committee Will Report Reckless and Illegal Use of Funds.

ALBANY, April 3.—The report of the Assembly Committee on Municipal Affairs in Syracuse will be ready to-morrow. The committee will not ask for an extension of time, but will find that there has been reckless expenditure of public money, in some cases illegal.

The running away of important witnesses is used as proof of methods that the administration did not dare have probed.

Troy Educational Bill.

ALBANY, April 3.—By a party vote of 26 to 19 the Senate to-day passed the Ahearn bill providing that the Mayor of Troy may appoint a single Commissioner of Education for the city and for the government and support of the public schools of the city. Senator Grady, during the debate, vigorously attacked the Republicans for passing partisan legislation. "When the record for 1900 is looked into, it will be found that a number of bills have been passed by assembling the brute force of the majority and by violating every proper rule of government." The Assembly concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill, which now goes to the Governor.

TENEMENT HOUSE BILL PASSED.

Provides for a Commission to be Appointed by Gov. Roosevelt.

ALBANY, April 3.—The Senate to-day passed Senator Stranahan's bill providing for the appointment of a commission by the Governor to examine into the tenement house question in cities of the first class and to report to the next Legislature a code of tenement house laws. The vote was 29 to 6.

For Municipal Court Revision.

ALBANY, April 3.—The Senate to-day passed the Wilson bill providing that the Board of Justices of the Municipal Court of New York City shall appoint a commission, consisting of three Justices of the Municipal Court from Manhattan, one each from the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, to revise and codify the laws and practice of the Municipal Court, the revision, amendments, and codifications to be transmitted to the next Legislature before Jan. 15, 1901. The commission is to act without compensation.

Municipal Justices Bill Passed.

ALBANY, April 3.—Assemblyman Trainor's bill fixing the salary of the Justices of the municipal court in Queens and Richmond at $6,000 and in the Bronx and Brooklyn at $7,000, and in Manhattan at $8,000 passed the Assembly to-day without opposition.

Assembly Passes State Fair Bill.

ALBANY, April 3.—Senator Ambler's State Fair bill, which provides for the appointment of a commission of eleven by the Governor to take charge of the State Fair and appropriating $100,000 for improvements, passed the Assembly to-day without opposition.

Hospital for Crippled Children.

ALBANY, April 3.—The Senate to-day passed the Allds bill for the appointment by the Governor of a board of five managers to supervise the establishment of a State hospital, to be known as the New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children. The sum of $15,000 is appropriated.

Negro School Children Bill.

ALBANY, April 3.—The Assembly to-day passed the Elsberg bill providing that no person shall be refused admission into or be excluded from any public school in the State on account of race or color.

Father Hendrick Elected Regent.

ALBANY, April 3.—At precisely noon the joint legislative session elected the Rev. Father Hendrick of Rochester to be Regent of the University, vice the Rev. Father Malone, deceased.

Assembly Passes Greater Troy Bill.

ALBANY, April 3.—The Assembly to-day repassed over the veto of the Troy Common Council the Galbraith Greater Troy bill, which will annex the village of Lansingburg and part of the towns of Brunswick and North Greenbush.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THIRTEEN BILLS REPASSED

Mayor Van Wyck's Vetoes Ignored by Senate and Assembly.

PARTY VOTES IN MOST CASES

City Marshals', Barren Island, and Hall of Records Bills Among Those Successful.

ALBANY, April 3.—Including the Fallows Anti-Ramapo bill, which was repassed by the Assembly, and the Charter Revision Commission bill, repassed by the Senate, there were passed over Mayor Van Wyck's vetoes to-day in both houses of the Legislature thirteen bills. Most of them received party votes.

The Ford bill, providing that only Marshal's regularly appointed in New York City shall be allowed to serve a summons issuing out of the Municipal Court, was passed over the veto in the Senate—26 to 17.

Senator Ford's bill extending for five years the life of the commission for laying out Silver Lake Park, in Richmond, was reported favorably by the Senate Cities Committee after having been returned with a veto message by Mayor Van Wyck. The bill was repassed by a party vote of 27 to 15.

The Senate passed three bills of Assemblyman Remsen over the vetoes. The first authorized the expenditure of $500,000 for enlarging and improving the Hall of Records in Brooklyn.

The other bills provided for the laying out and improvement of Bedford Avenue and Remsen Avenue, in Brooklyn. All were repassed by a party vote.

In the Assembly the Wagner-Doughty Barren Island bill for the abatement of the bone-burning nuisance on the island and the establishment of a crematory failed to precipitate any debate. It was repassed—90 to 56.

Mr. Adams's bill to authorize the Board of Estimate to allow the interest on assessments for paving and grading certain streets was repassed—82 to 39.

Mr. Remsen's bill providing for a field survey of the Thirty-second Ward of Brooklyn was repassed by a party vote.

Senator Ford's bill providing that every precept and warrant in summary proceedings issued by or out of the Municipal Court in New York City shall be served and executed by the Marshal appointed by the Court raised a storm of protest on the part of the minority, but was repassed—85 to 48.

Mr. Fallows's bill, which makes it mandatory for the City of New York to publish twice a year in The City Record the list of city employes, was repassed only after a call of the House had been ordered.

The Doughty bill to prohibit the Assessors in Nassau County from assessing the pumping stations and buildings located in that county was also repassed.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, April 3.—Among the bills passed by the Legislature to-day were the following:

Senate.

Mr. COTTON—Providing for each militia regiment a pharmacist of the grade of First Lieutenant, two hospital stewards, instead of one, and three if the regiment is of more than ten companies, and a Hospital Corps of twenty-five men instead of thirteen.

Senator LA ROCHE—To improve the Willinck entrance to Prospect Park, and to open Washington Place, between Washington and Flatbush Avenues, Brooklyn.

Mr. BEDELL—To provide that an employe of a corporation in charge of a locomotive, train, or car who willfully obstructs a highway crossing longer than five minutes is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Senator MALBY—Providing that whenever manufacturers of butter or cheese purchase milk upon the basis of the amount of fat contained therein and use for ascertaining the amount of such fat what is known as the Babcock test, the bottles used in such test shall before use be examined by the Director of the Geneva experimental station.

Senator GRADY—To provide that any bridge corporation may be merged with any railroad corporation which shall have acquired the right by contract to run its cars over the bridge of such bridge corporation.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE—Abolishing the office of Superintendent and repealing the act making an appropriation for the State land survey.

Senator COGGESHALL—Exempting the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice from the operation of the tax law.

Senator DOUGLAS—To provide that part of a lake or park may be laid out as a private park if all riparian owners consent in writing.

Mr. POST—Prohibiting the taking of English pheasants in Suffolk County prior to 1903.

Senator MALBY—Amending the redemption law by striking out the amendment secured by the Controller two years ago relative to notices required to those persons who within two years from the time of sale shall file in the Controller's office the names of the mortgagor and mortgagee and other facts relating to any mortgage due thereon.

Mr. HARBURGER—Releasing the real estate of the St. Joseph's Asylum in New York City from assessments heretofore made.

Senator BRACKETT—Amending the act to incorporate the Round Lake Camp Meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church Conference to provide that all elections of Trustees shall be by ballot on the association grounds. (Vote, 30 to 10.)

Mr. BEDELL—Amending the charter of Greater New York by providing that any person violating provisions relative to inspections of steam-boilers and licenses of engineers shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. J. L. SMITH—To provide that each town shall, prior to May 1, 1900, fix the price to be paid per day, not exceeding $2, for services of laborers at forest fires.

Senator GOODSELL—Reappropriating $3,500 for the improvement of lands known as "Stony Point Peninsula" by the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects.

Mr. FALLOWS—For the designation of two newspapers each in the Bronx, Richmond, and Queens as corporation papers.

Mr. HARBURGER—Releasing the real estate of the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer in the State of New York from assessments.

Senator MACKEY—Appropriating $45,000 to facilitate State commerce by increasing the depth of the Erie Basin at Buffalo.

Assembly.

Senator MACKEY—Providing that when the final award to any owner is less than $50 in proceedings to condemn a right of way for telephone or telegraph wires the allowance of costs, if any, shall be in the discretion of the Court in any action or proceeding that may have been or may hereafter be stayed, if the company's poles or wires in such action or proceedings so stayed shall have been erected for more than three years prior to the commencement thereof.

Senator CHAHOON—Authorizing town boards of audit to pay $2 for services of laborers at forest fires.

Senator ELLSWORTH—For continuing the acquisition of land in the Adirondack Park and to provide for the extension of the Forest Preserve in Delaware, Greene, Sullivan, and Ulster Counties, and appropriating $50,000.

Senator HUMPHREY—To establish a State school of clay working at Alfred University and appropriating $15,000.

Senator G. A. DAVIS—To permit public school districts to purchase school furniture other than that manufactured by convicts in the prisons.

Senator McCARREN—Permitting Justices of the Municipal Court of New York City to exercise the same power in the matter of taking bail for the appearance of persons criminally accused as is now occupied by City Magistrates.

Senator AMBLER—Appropriating $44,500 for improvements and repairs to the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson.

Senator ELSBERG—Directing the Attorney General to assign one or more of his deputies to act as counsel for State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh before the Grand Jury in his prosecution of election cases.

Senator McCARREN—Fixing the age of children entitled to participate in the New York Fire Department Relief Fund at eighteen years.

Senator D. F. DAVIS—Fixing the minimum number of Directors of hospital corporations at forty.

Senator HIGGINS—Making it a misdemeanor for failure to post schedules of rates of ferriage in cities of 50,000 inhabitants or over.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Making an additional appropriation of $100,000 for bridge and lock tending on the canals.

Senator LA ROCHE—Appropriating $5,000 for the dredging of Mill Creek and the Narrows to Long Creek, Nassau County.

Senator BROWN—Providing that a bank, upon a two-thirds vote of its stockholders, may wind up its affairs.

Senator RAINES—Providing that County Clerks shall transmit to the Secretary of State before Dec. 15 a tabulated statement of the official canvass at the last preceding general election.

Senator RAINES—Relating to payments to State Treasurer by State hospitals for the insane, and appropriating $100,000 to reimburse such State hospitals.

TO TEST FRANCHISE TAX.

ALBANY, April 3.—It is expected that a writ of certiorari will be served on the State Board of Tax Commissioners by a Rochester corporation within a few days to have the courts review the valuation placed on its franchise. The period in which Rochester corporations can apply to the courts expires on April 15.

This will be the beginning of the legal proceedings which will be carried through the courts of the State to test the constitutionality of the franchise tax act and to secure, if the act is constitutional, a reduction in the assessment placed on the valuation of the franchise. It is expected that there will be fully 200 writs served on the board by May 15.

The first question which the courts will be called upon to decide will be the proper judicial district in which to bring the proceedings. The State board will contend that they must be brought in the Third Judicial District, because the office of the board is located in that district. Next will arise the question of the form of return to be made, and after that will come a multitude of technical questions that will enter into the case on its road to final determination by the Court of Appeals. The writ will be obtained on the grounds, among others, that the valuation is too high, and from this will develop the question of the method by which the State Board of Tax Commissioners arrived at the valuation. To date the commission has held that the law does not compel it to state just what value has been placed on the various elements making up the special franchise.

The board to-day heard arguments on several applications for a reduction of assessment. The Commercial Cable and Telegraph Company was represented by E. L. Cole. The franchise has been valued at $217,500, and Mr. Cole asked that it be reduced to $15,000. This sum, he said, represented the value of the company's poles and lines in the Bronx.

He claimed that the only rule which the State board can follow in fixing the valuation of a franchise is that of the earning capacity of the property used in connection with it. In other words, the net earnings of the property should determine its value, and if there are no net earnings there can be no taxable valuation to a franchise. If the net earnings are to be made the measure of value of the property constituting the special franchise, such value should be fixed at a sum of which the net earnings would form a reasonable percentage.

The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company was represented by J. S. Rockwell of Buffalo, which objects to the assessment of $1,700 on its franchise in Rochester.

The Erie Railroad, as lessee of the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad Company, presented objections to the valuation of $29,500 on the franchise of the lessor company in Rochester.

Buffalo Companies to Bring Actions.

BUFFALO, April 3.—Papers are being prepared by counsel for the Buffalo Gas Light Company and the Buffalo General Electric Company in actions to test the constitutionality of the new Ford franchise tax law.

HEARINGS ON NEW RAILROADS.

State Board to Hear Petitions in This City April 18.

ALBANY, April 3.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day announced that hearings would be given in New York City on April 18 on petitions for authority to construct five new street railroads. These proposed new roads are:

New York and Brooklyn Union Transportation Company, to construct an electric or compressed air road four miles long, from Manhattan to Brooklyn.

New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City Rapid Transit Company, for a road six miles long, from New York to Brooklyn.

Eighth and Columbus Avenue Connecting Railway, for a road 2,000 feet long on the Boulevard, from West Fifty-ninth Street to Columbus Avenue, New York City.

West Tenth Street Connecting Railway, for a road 600 feet long on West Tenth Street, between Sixth and Greenwich Avenues, New York City.

Elmira and Corning Railway, for an electric line eighteen miles long, from Elmira to Corning.

The State Board will also give a hearing on the same day on an application of the King's Bridge Railway for the approval of a proposed use of motive power to include on a part of the road the underground and on another part of its line the overhead trolley system. This road is to run from the upper portion of New York City to Broadway, in Yonkers.

The final hearing and summing up on the application for authority to build the new coal road, the Delaware and Kingston, will be given by the Railroad Commissioners in Albany on Tuesday next.

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION BILL.

Measure to Compel Witnesses to Testify Passes the Senate.

ALBANY, April 3.—The Fallows bill to relieve the situation which developed in the defiance of the Mazet committee by District Attorney Gardiner, passed the Senate to-day, and now goes to the Governor. Mr. Gardiner refused to testify on the ground that the committee was illegally constituted, in not being named by a concurrent resolution.

The point was later raised in the Senate, and an official ruling made that neither branch of the Legislature had authority to appoint an investigating committee which should expend public money without the concurrence of the other house.

Mr. Fallows then introduced a bill to amend the law to compel the attendance of witnesses to testify before any committee named by either house. This is the bill passed to-day.

JUSTICE BARRETT'S SUCCESSOR.

Justice Hatch Transferred—Justice Jenks to Fill Vacancy.

Albany, April 3.—Gov. Roosevelt has transferred Justice Edward W. Hatch from the Appellate Division, Second Department, to the Appellate Division, First Department, to succeed Justice George C. Barrett, who at his own request was retired from the Appellate Division bench and returned to work as a trial Justice.

Justice Almet F. Jenks of Brooklyn has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Appellate Division.

Canal Contractors' Claims.

ALBANY, April 3.—The State Canal Board to-day appointed Attorney General Davies, State Engineer Bond, State Treasurer Jaeckel, and Superintendent of Public Works Partridge to consider the applications of canal contractors who had contracts under the $9,000,000 act for final determination as to the amount due them.

Tribute to R. P. Flower's Memory.

ALBANY, April 3.—John B. Stanchfield, former leader of the Democracy in the Assembly, to-night delivered the principal speech before the members of both branches of the Legislature, who met to pay tribute to the memory of the late Roswell P. Flower. Gov. Roosevelt also made a short speech.

PROGRESS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Gen. Otis has cabled to the War Department, probably with a view to correcting erroneous impressions that exist in this country as to the state of the insurrection in the Philippines, a summary of the result of the development of the campaign since the first of the calendar year. His figures go far toward offsetting the belief that exists in some quarters that since the adoption of guerrilla methods of warfare the insurgents have inflicted substantial loss upon American arms in comparison with the punishment which they have themselves received.

A significant sentence in the report differentiates insurgents and ladrones, showing that Otis has taken cognizance of the fact that a considerable number of the hostiles are not soldiers under the rules of war, and may not expect the same treatment. The report, which is dated Manila, April 3, is as follows:

"Since Jan. 1, 124 skirmishes in Philippines have been reported, mostly very slight affairs. Our casualties were 3 officers and 78 enlisted men killed, 13 officers and 151 men wounded. Insurgent and ladrone loss in killed and left on field, 1,426; captured, mostly wounded, 1,453; small arms secured, 3,951; pieces of artillery, 165; large captures of other insurgent property. A number of important insurgent officers are surrendering, and the situation is gradually becoming more pacific."

PHILIPPINE TOWNS TAKEN.

MANILA, April 3.—Gen. John C. Bates has peacefully occupied Surigao, Cagayan, Iligan, and Misamis, in the island of Mindanao. A number of rifles and cannon were captured.

The presence of the gunboats Yorktown, Manila, and Panay prevented resistance at Cagayan. Insurgent atrocities in Cagayan and Camarines Provinces continue. Spaniards, Chinamen, and natives have been murdered.

FILIPINO MUSICIANS IN THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—In reply to a cable message received at the War Department some time ago from Gen. Otis at Manila asking for authority to enlist native Filipino musicians in the various regimental bands in the islands, Adjt. Gen. Corbin has sent the following cablegram:

"Secretary of War authorizes enlistment of competent native musicians in regimental bands."

The Filipino musicians are said to display a high degree of musical intelligence, and undoubtedly will prove very desirable acquisitions to the military bands.

ESCAPING GAS KILLS TWO

Husband and Wife Lie Dead While Plumbers Search for Leak.

Police Obliged to Break Into Apartments—Flow of Gas Overcomes Another Tenant.

Michael Brady, a bricklayer, and his wife were found dead yesterday in their rooms, at 1,479 Madison Avenue, between One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second Streets. They had been asphyxiated by gas, but whether their death was due to an accident or was a case of suicide is not known.

The bodies were found at noon by Police Officers Whelan and Washburn, who had been sent from the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station in response to a complaint made by several of the tenants of the house that there was something wrong in one of the flats. For two days a strong odor of gas had been noticed in the neighborhood of the rooms.

The officers started to turn off the gas in the metre in the hall, but that had already been done by a plumber. They then forced open the door of the Bradys' apartment. The windows were all shut, and after throwing them open they examined the rooms. In the bedroom lay Brady. He was lying across the bed and was fully dressed with the exception of his coat.

In the kitchen, lying on the floor, was Mrs. Brady. Her head rested against the wall. She was also fully dressed, though her waist was thrown open. The tube through which the gas escaped was hanging beside the stove, and had been disconnected from a gas stove attachment. Brady and his wife had evidently been dead since Sunday. On the table in the sitting room were several Saturday and Sunday newspapers. All the furniture was in its natural position. The remains of a breakfast were on the kitchen table. Near by lay an empty whisky bottle.

All the features of the case, with two exceptions, pointed to an accident. A towel was found wedged in the electric bell, preventing it from ringing, and a match had been forced into the speaking tube. Mr. and Mrs. Brady had lived in the apartment for eight years. They had no children. The rooms were neatly furnished and showed no sign of poverty. None of the tenants had more than a passing acquaintance with them. If none of their relatives or friends claim the bodies, they will be removed to the Harlem Hospital Morgue.

The couple, it is said, manlived happily together, and as far as is known, had had no quarrel. One of the neighbors who called on them Saturday night said she found them cheerful, and noticed no sign of any unpleasantness. Mr. Brady, she said, was a skilled bricklayer.

Mrs. H. Pontow, who lives directly above on the next floor, said she first noticed the odor of gas Sunday afternoon. She was alone with her six months' old baby. She thought the gas was escaping in her own flat, and examined all the tubes. When her husband returned at 8 o'clock in the evening he found his wife lying on the floor with her baby in her arms. He carried her to the window, where she was easily revived. He then went in search of the housekeeper and notified her that there was a leak in his flat.

The plumber came Monday to repair the reported leak. Mrs. Pontow, in the meantime, had kept all her windows open. After examining all the jets, the plumber told Mrs. Pontow she would not be troubled any more. The gas continued to annoy her, however, and yesterday morning the plumber was again summoned. He then decided that the leak must be down stairs. He tried the door there, but finding it locked, turned off the gas in the metre for that floor.

Mrs. Pontow was then convinced that something was the matter down stairs. She had noticed that a blanket belonging to the Bradys had been hanging on the clothes line for several days, and had wondered why it was not taken in.

She told the owner of the house what she thought. The latter, who believed that the Bradys were away on a visit, first tried to get into the apartment, and failing, informed the police. Detectives Reid and Colligan are at work on the case.

SHIP SUBSIDY DISCUSSED.

John De Witt Warner spoke last evening before the Social Reform Club on the subject, "Shall We Subsidize Steamship Lines?" Among the reasons he gave for the decline of American shipping were the high protective tariff when iron took the place of wood in shipbuilding, the civil war, and the large profits there were for American capitalists in investments other than shipbuilding. Later those profits grew less and shipbuilders said that if they had free raw materials they could beat England in shipbuilding.

The system of subsidizing ships, the lecturer said, benefited only a few individuals. France was about the only country where the system prevailed and French statesmen were now racking their brains to find means to discontinue it. In England the subsidy was only a contract with fast steamers for carrying mails, and a few contracts for having certain steamers that in the event of war could be used as cruisers.

The present Ship Subsidy bill in Congress, the speaker continued, would benefit only some half a dozen firms, among them the International Navigation Company, the Standard Oil Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Pacific Mail, and the Spreckels. Several of these firms had ships being built which would be used and make great profits even if the bill does not pass. The fast flyers that carried the mails and passengers would get the highest amounts of subsidies, while the vessels which would carry the produce of the farmers and the mines, in whose interests the bill is said to be, would get little or nothing at all.

CIGARETTE SLOT MACHINES.

At yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Council a resolution was introduced by Councilman Wise (Tam.) suggesting that an ordinance be drawn prohibiting the distribution of cigarettes from "penny-in-the-slot" machines. Mr. Wise thought that the device made it too easy for children to acquire the cigarette habit, and he deplored the fact that many pennies found their way into the machines instead of into the Sunday school collection boxes.

The Council referred the resolution to the Committee on Health, which has never had a meeting since the Council came into being.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:38	Sun sets...6:28	Moon sets..	....

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:09	Gov. Isl'd..11:30	H. Gate....	1:05
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:30	Gov. Isl'd	H. Gate....	1:26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	3:00 P. M.	
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Grangense, Para	2:00 P. M.	
Hevelius, Pernambuco	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Peninsular, Azores	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Sarmatian, Glasgow		
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6.

Cherokee, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Erna, Inagua	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 31 and up to April 14, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York April 14, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 19, for dispatch per steamship Goodwin. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 19, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.")

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, March 8; Shanghai, March 7; Yokohama, March 14, and Honolulu, March 22, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, are due in New York on Saturday, April 7.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 4.

Afridi, Gibraltar, March 19.
Alliance, Colon, March 28.
Altai, Jamaica, March 29.
Assyria, Hamburg, March 21.
Atlas, Newcastle, March 18.
Ems, Gibraltar, March 26.
Fournel, Pauillac, March 22.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, March 17.
Hindoo, Hull, March 18.
Munchen, Bremen, March 24.
Phoebus, Algiers, March 17.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, March 17.
Russian Prince, Hamburg, March 15.
Southwark, Antwerp, March 24.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, April 2.
El Paso, New Orleans, March 31.
Gladiolus, Gibraltar, March 22.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, April 2.
Manila, Gibraltar, March 22.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6.

Bristol City, Swansea, March 22.
Comanche, Jacksonville, April 3.
European, London, March 24.
Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg, March 29.
Manhanset, Dundee, March 24.
Murcia, Huelva, March 22.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, March 22.
Vala, St. Lucia, April 6.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

Colorado, Hull, March 25.
Etruria, Liverpool, March 31.
Island, Copenhagen, March 24.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, March 24.
St. Louis, Southampton, March 31.

SUNDAY, APRIL 8.

El Cid, New Orleans, April 3.
Glencole, Swansea, March 24.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, March 31.
San Marcos, Galveston, April 2.

MONDAY, APRIL 9.

Bellaura, St

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Vardon Easily Defeated Harriman and Douglas.

GOOD GOLF AT ATLANTIC CITY

With 9 Up and 8 to Play Vardoh Easily Outplayed the Two Amateur Champions.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 3.—Harry Vardon, the open champion of Great Britain, proved himself to-day superior in golf to the combined efforts of America's leading amateurs, Herbert M. Harriman, the present United States champion, and Findlay S. Douglas, the former holder of that title. The great match was played under most delightful auspices on the links of the Atlantic Country Club, near the little village of Northfield. Vardon was matched against the best half of the amateurs, in a thirty-six-hole match, and he won by the comfortable score of 9 up and 8 to play.

Vardon's record-breaking score of 76 on the previous day practically put an end to the exaggerated predictions that the amateurs would come out with colors flying. To tell the truth, they did not go as well as the critics had looked for. In a similar match in England, in which Laidley and Balfour Melville played, the amateurs beat Vardon by 2 up and 1 to play. If any comparison can be drawn, it must be to acknowledge that our ablest amateurs are not yet the equals of their foreign brethren.

In the morning round Vardon did the 5,770-yard course in 77 strokes, within 1 of his record, which shows the consistent accuracy of his play. A strong west wind was blowing, but otherwise the conditions were perfect. A special train from Philadelphia added a large delegation to the social and golfing element already on the links, including over 100 from New York. At a conservative estimate, 1,500 persons saw the game. The committee was forced to hold back the eager crowd with long ropes, behind which men and women stood five and six deep. The shots being made, this line of expectant humanity moved forward 100 yards or so, stopped a minute or two, then on again, in this way going twice over the long course, a walk of full seven miles—for those who watched the entire thirty-six. A larger or more enthusiastic gathering could not be seen at a National championship.

During the first nine holes in the morning round the amateurs stood up well against the foreign champion, and the golfing enthusiasts had the keenest sort of enjoyment in the snap and uncertainty of the game. Harriman won the honor for his side, and was the best to drive off. He was followed by Douglas, with one of his quick and dashing swings, and then Vardon stepped to the tee in his dull-green knickerbocker suit. He lost no time, getting his ball off and sending it for 180 yards, exceeding the distance of his amateur opponents. Harriman, unfortunately, rolled under a rail fence on his approach. Douglas came up dead for a 4, while Vardon lay fully ten feet from the hole. "First hole for the amateurs!" was the common exclamation. But it was said without considering Vardon's nervy game at critical periods. He putted up, the ball ran fully three inches over the hole, and then, to the surprise of all, rolled gracefully back the little incline and dropped in. Douglas did it in 4. Vardon won the first applause, and it was royally given.

The next two holes were halved in 4. The open champion again surprised those who call him an indifferent putter by running down an eight-foot put at the second hole. At the fourth hole, 182 yards, Vardon topped his approach shot badly, his first mistake. That lost him the hole, for Douglas ran down a pretty put of eight feet and the honor of securing the first lead in the great match was with the amateurs. Vardon literally threw himself into his drive on the long fifth, 545 yards, and, with the wind blowing a mild hurricane in his face, sent his ball whirling over the green close to 200 yards. He kept to his form and reached the green in 4, to 5 for the amateurs, with whose golf no fault could be found. He won the hole in 6, Harriman's put stopping on the rim of the cup. That squared, accounts, and when Vardon won the next in 3 he was top man by 1 hole. Douglas and Harriman fell off badly, taking 5.

The amateur champion beat the professional on the next, getting a glorious ten-foot put. All turned in 4s for the eighth. But Vardon captured the ninth, and was 1 up. The latter electrified the "gallery" by getting a 2 from an unexpected fifteen-foot put in the tenth. The hole is 199 yards. When he won the twelfth, England's champion was three in the lead, and apparently getting fresher all the time. Harriman put a momentary damper on his veteran opponent by winning the thirteenth hole in 4, which was destined to be the last one for the amateurs in the round. Three were then halved in succession, Douglas doing all the work for his side. At the seventeenth hole the young Scotchman fell into a bunker, and although he got out of bad place cleverly, his ball fell in a row of trees. Vardon was on the green in 3, and made the hole, 410 yards, in 4. Harriman missed two shots and repeated his third-rate performance at the home hole, approaching wretchedly and picking up after six shots. Vardon won in 5 to 6 for Douglas, the latter missing a five-foot put to halve. This finished the first eighteen holes, with the professional four holes better than the amateur. Vardon's 77 was seven strokes better than the best ball of his opponent. The figures were:

Vardon—									
Out	4	4	4	4	6	3	5	4	4—38
In	2	4	5	5	6	4	4	4	5—39
Total									—77
Best ball—									
Out	4	4	4	3	7	5	4	4	5—40
In	4	4	6	4	6	4	4	4	6—44
Total									—84
Douglas—									
Out	4	4	4	3	7	5	*5	4	5—43
In	4	4	6	5	6	4	4	*6	6—45
Total									—88
Harriman—									
Out	*5	*5	4	4	7	5	4	4	5—43
In	4	5	6	4	7	5	*6	*6	*8—51
Total									—94

*Approximated, not played out.

Interest was well sustained during the afternoon, although it was apparent that the amateurs were "not in it." The foreigner took 3 puts on the first green and lost the hole, to 4 for his opponents. He won the next and had his old lead back again. The next was halved and a sclaffed iron by Vardon, one of his few poor shots, gave the fourth hole to Douglas in a tie at 3. Playing the long fifth Vardon cleared the bunker, 475 yards from the tee, in 2, getting the almost phenomenal distance of 485 yards in two shots. After this Vardon walked away from his foes fast and triumphantly. He won five holes in succession. When he holed out on the fifteenth green in 3, to 4 for the amateurs, the mighty test of skill was over, with the big score of 9 up and 8 to play for the Englishman. The bye holes were played out, however. Vardon finishing the course in 79, and winning by 8 holes on the total 36. The scores of the last eighteen holes were:

Vardon—									
Out	5	4	4	4	5	3	5	3	5—38
In	3	4	5	6	5	5	4	5	5—41
Total									—79
Best ball—									
Out	4	5	4	3	6	4	6	4	6—42
In	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—41
Total									—83
Douglas—									
Out	4	5	4	3	6	5	7	4	6—44
In	4	5	6	5	5	4	4	5	5—43
Total									—87
Harriman—									
Out	4	5	4	4	6	4	6	4	6—43
In	4	4	5	7	6	6	5	6	8—49
Total									—92

Vardon's full score for 36 holes was 156 strokes. Douglas's record was 175, while Harriman ran up to the abnormally high figures, for a champion, of 186 strokes. The best ball score was 167, 11 poorer than Vardon's individual game.

A foursome will be the feature to-morrow, for which nearly 100 entries have been received.

Another Prizefight Arranged.

The Evening World yesterday arranged a prizefight for June 2 at the Westchester Athletic Club's prize ring, between "Bob" Fitzsimmons and "Gus" Ruhlin. The fight will be twenty-five rounds for all the money in sight. A forfeit of $1,000 a side is said to have been deposited by each of the fighters.

HERRESHOFF IS READY.

Will Build a New Cup Defender When Any One Wants Him To.

Hot upon the heels of the recently printed statements to the effect that "Nat" Herreshoff had decided never again to take upon himself the burden of designing a defender for the America's Cup, come numerous repudiations from Bristol. While the great designer as usual has refused himself to interviewers, a friend credits him with expressing disgust when the dispatch referred to was called to his attention.

"I have never said I would not design another cup defender," he is said to have remarked, "and it will be time to start such a story when some one has offered me a contract and I have refused it."

The Bristol correspondent of The Philadelphia Record, in a special dispatch, says: "Those in a position to know say the firm will build all the boats desired so long as the aspirants for international distinction will come up with the price. John B. Herreshoff recently said it was not only possible but highly probable that a smarter boat than the Columbia could be turned out by the firm, and among his friends he freely expressed his opinion that in case Sir Thomas Lipton should feel like trying for the America's Cup he could furnish an adversary capable of giving that gentleman all the fighting he might desire. While designing the Defender five years ago, his health was not of the best, and he suffered somewhat while she was under construction, but there was no sign of trouble, mental or physical, during Columbia's construction, or later during tuning up and other trials, even when pitted against the Shamrock in the days of flukes and triumphs. To-day 'Capt. Nat.' is well, hale and fit; his hand has lost none of its skill and his head contains many new wrinkles which can be wrought out on the scribbling board and worked into another nightmare for British cup aspirants. He is willing, too, to design another defender, if, indeed, he has not the design already in mind, having observed, as is his wont, many points in which Columbia could be improved or another boat far superior turned out."

BUSY COLUMBIA OARSMEN.

The Columbia University crews spent a second day on the Harlem River yesterday fighting the wind, which at times seriously interfered with their work. Eight crews were boated during the afternoon, and all made a fair showing under the circumstances. The men took to the slides much better than on Monday, and showed a tendency to lengthen out the stroke, which was encouraged by Dr. Peet, who is aiming to train the men to a long stroke with a quick recover. About the best 'Varsity crew boated during the day was composed of Jackson, bow; Mount, No. 2; Smith, 3; Irvine, 4; Oddie, 5; Capt. Mackay, 6; Nash, 7; Falconer, stroke, and Bogue, coxswain. These men left the float like professionals, stepping lightly into their craft and shoving off in a manner that won the admiration of their colleagues. Then they went up the river, rowing an easy stroke, and using their slides to their full extent.

There were several exciting brushes between freshman crews. The men are just as enthusiastic as when they were boated two weeks ago, and will be given every opportunity to show their ability to handle the sweeps. Capt. Mackay said yesterday that he would not begin to weed the squads out before the 1st of May.

Golf at Richmond.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 3.—Preliminary and semi-final rounds of the Jefferson tournament at Lakeside Park were played here to-day. Levin Joynes will meet W. F. Morgan of the Otsego Club, Cooperstown, N. Y., in the finals to-morrow. The results for to-day were:

First Division—Morgan defeated Ellyson, 6 up and 4 to play; Warwick defeated Wood by default; Williams defeated Burnett, 3 up and 2 to play; Joynes defeated Palmer, 2 up and 1 to play. In the semi-finals Morgan defeated Warwick, 4 up and 2 to play, and Joynes defeated Williams, 1 up.

Consolation Class—Titus defeated Stevens and Broome defeated Rutherford by default; Meade defeated Green, 6 up and 5 to play; Hanewinckel defeated Powers, 3 up and 2 to play. In the semi-finals Titus defeated Broome, 2 up and 1 to play, and Meade defeated Hanewinckel, 2 up and 1 to play.

Lakewood Golfing Prizes.

It has been arranged by the Golf Club of Lakewood that 3 sixteens will qualify for match play at their tournament April 19 to 21, with first and second prizes in each. There will be a prize for the best score in the qualifying round of 36 holes at medal play on Thursday. For the handicap on Saturday, 18 holes, medal play, there will be prizes for the first, second, and gross score.

TRAP SHOOTING AT QUEENS.

Sixteen Shooters Made Clean Scores at American Handicap Distances.

In the live-bird shooting at Inter-State Park, Queens, yesterday sixteen shooters divided the entrance money, $10 each, in a handicap at 16 birds, the winners receiving $92.50 each, as there were 163 entries. Thirty-eight others killed 15 each, among them Mrs. S. S. Johnston of Cincinnati, and divided a pool which gave them $3.40 each.

Those who made clean scores were H. C. Hirschey, St. Paul, 28 yards; "Stanley," Cleveland, 27 yards; A. L. Ivins, Red Bank, N. J., 28 yards; J. Wayman, Cleveland, 28 yards; "Jay Ell," Milwaukee, 29 yards; C. F. Lambert, Lynn, Mass., 27 yards; J. H. Mackie, Cincinnati, 28 yards; A. H. Fox, Baltimore, 28 yards; E. M. Stout, Circleville, Ohio, 27 yards; H. J. Lyons, Louisville, 28 yards; H. M. Mayhew, Marcy, N. Y., 27 yards; G. D. Linderman, Adams, Neb., 28 yards; R. O. Heikes, Dayton, Ohio, 30 yards; Col. Martin, Bluffton, S. C., 28 yards; Dr. Weller, Rochester, N. Y., 26 yards, and A. D. Courtney, Syracuse, N. Y., 28 yards.

Shooting in the Grand American Handicap will begin at 9 o'clock this morning, and 220 men and women are expected to compete.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

The overhauling process was begun on the screw schooners Vedette and Anita at Manning's yard Monday.

Work was begun on Col. Payne's large steam yacht Aphrodite at Manning's Basin yesterday preparatory to fitting out for an early commission.

Alexander Van Rensselaer's steam yacht May has arrived at Philadelphia from San Juan, Puerto Rico. The May will be refitted at Philadelphia for the approaching season.

Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin, with the Knight and a party aboard, has arrived at Malta. While at Malta Sir Thomas will be entertained by Admiral Lord Charles Beresford.

Francis Skinner's schooner yacht Constellation arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, Monday. Evans R. Dick's steam yacht Elsa II., formerly the Black Pearl, sailed from Nassau, N. P., Monday for Kingston.

Members of the Yachtsmen's Club will elect a President to serve for the ensuing year at the clubrooms, in West Forty-fourth Street, to-night. Commodore David X. Banks of the Atlantic Yacht Club will probably be chosen.

Lorenzo Blackstone of Norwich, Conn., is having a commodious houseboat built by Townsend & Downey, at Shooters' Island, from designs furnished by Manning's Yacht Agency. The new boat measures 85 feet in length and 30 feet beam. It will be completed late this Spring and will be used on the Connecticut River and along the Sound.

Many improvements are being made in the interior of Nathaniel Witherell's screw schooner Marion at Manning's Basin. New plumbing will be put in and several of the present cabin partitions taken out. Electric lighting and other conveniences will be added. She will make the Marion which will be twenty years old this season, compare favorably in comfort with many of the more modern yachts.

The steam yacht Enterprise, recently purchased by F. L. and Nelson Perin of Baltimore from A. J. Cassatt, will be taken this week from the Morse Iron Works ship, at the foot of East Ninth Street, to Manning's Basin, South Brooklyn, where she will be fitted out for service. Work has begun at Manning's on the spars and rigging for the Enterprise, and her crew is already engaged.

Of Interest to Wheelmen.

Thomas J. Keenan, Jr., former President of the League of American Wheelmen, has decided to retire from active interest in the workings of the league. He has just resigned the office of Vice Consul of the Pennsylvania Division. He forwarded his resignation to Chief Consul Boyle a week ago, but the latter urged a reconsideration. Mr. Keenan, however, insisted upon the acceptance of the resignation.

The initial run of the season under the auspices of the Madison Wheelmen will be held Sunday afternoon. The start will be made at 2 o'clock from the clubhouse, 1,666 Madison Avenue, and the route will be over the Metropolitan course around Greater New York. It is expected that more than 200 riders in uniform will take part.

June 23 has been selected for the annual race meet of the Kings County Wheelmen at Manhattan Beach. The club will hold its opening run of the season on April 22. The indoor social season will come to a close with a "stag" at the clubhouse, Grant Square, Brooklyn, Saturday night.

More than $5,000 in prizes will be offered in the races to be conducted under the auspices of the National Cycling Association during the National meet of the League of American Wheelmen at Milwaukee July 10 to 14. There will be three days and two nights of racing. One day will be devoted exclusively to automobile racing. Another day, the racing programme is the meeting between Arthur A. Zimmermann and Walter Sanger, the former champions.

A busy season is being planned by the Harlem Wheelmen. Club runs will be the main feature and it is intended to hold one every week, with an occasional moonlight run. The first run will be held on Sunday, when it is expected that the entire membership will ride to City Island, where a reception will be held in the afternoon. The pool tournament, which was completed a few days ago, was won by Charles Widmer, Jr., with a clean record of eight victories. J. T. Duff, E. J. Welling, and E. A. Daily are tied for first prize in the billiard tournament. They will play off the tie to-morrow night. The individual bowling tournament is now in progress and will be finished about May 1. On May 19 the club will hold its annual minstrel show at the Harlem Opera House.

CAMERA CLUB EXHIBITION

Artistic Effects in Prints and Slides Attract Interest.

Much Attention Devoted to the Exhibits in the "Fake Competition"—Sale of Pictures.

An exhibition of prints and slides was held at the Camera Club last night, and a fair-sized crowd of snapshot "fiends" assembled to admire the work of their brethren who had mastered the intricacies of gum prints, brush developments, and a lot of other artistic by-play that has given the lie to the old adage that the camera cannot lie.

Nowadays the clever man with a camera can do quite as artistic work in his way as the expert with the brush and palette, and it requires only a view of some of the handsome pieces on view on the Camera Club's walls to prove this to the most persistent doubter.

The greatest interest centred about the "fake competition," which is a new feature of the Camera Club's displays, and which was particularly interesting to the club members, as many of the pictures were "take-offs" on the foibles of their associates. It was not, as the name seems to imply, a fake competition, but a competition of fakes. When the exhibition closes the best fakir will receive a silver cup as a prize.

"Moving Pictures," by Alphonse Montant, is among the best. The series was not taken for use in the biograph, or any of the other "graphs" now so popular, but simply shows several views taken on the 1st of May, when the family was seeking a more congenial abode.

"When a Pair Beats Three," also by Montant, shows a new pair of women's boots, side by side with a trio of old shoes, and the title is obvious. "A Gum Print" was a take-off on the bichromate process. It was the photograph of the footprint in the snow of a very large rubber shoe. William D. Murphy was responsible for it.

Alfred Steiglitz, the Vice President of the Club, was immortalized by Mr. Holzman in his "Repentant Magdalen à la Hollandaise." The picture shows the Vice President, his eyes turned appealingly upward, a cowl over his head, and is a capital take-off on the well-known "old master." "Impression of What-Is-It Woods, taken from the Asylum Window," looks as if some real enthusiast might have taken it from exactly that point of vantage. For obvious reasons the name of the artist is withheld. "A Snap Shot of a Visitor" is a mirror mounted in the regulation way on cardboard. A great number of exposures were made last night and none of them were undertimed or overdeveloped. As a new process it is worth investigation.

"Foreground Effect, After Ikey Meyer," was hugely enjoyed by those who know about Rudolph Eickmeyer's work. A picture of the Madison Square Garden tower, seen through the Dewey Arch, not through the opening in the arch, but through the plaster itself, is a clever bit. Of course, the photographer at once says: "Double exposure." That is very true, but it fools the novice quite a bit.

The prints and slides exhibited will be sold at auction on the evening of April 6 at the club.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—First race, 5½ furlongs—Golden Rattle, 101 pounds, (Mitchell,) 3 to 5, won; Jack Gay, 111, 2; Rough Rider, 89, 3. Time—1:11. X-Ray, Grandeur, Hall Bell, Ortrude, Decimal, and Connover also ran. Second race, maiden two-year-olds, half mile—Educate, 107, (McJoynt, 7 to 3, won; Albert Enright, 107, 2; Moor, 107, 3. Time—0:51. Juniper, Gray Morn, Checkmate, Frank Morrison, Slip, Daisy Chain, and Bounder also ran. Third race, 7 furlongs—Queen of Song, 101, (O'Leary,) even money, won; Robert Metcalf, 89, 2; Post Haste, 102, 3. Time—1:30. Bannock and Shinfane also ran. Fourth race, 6 furlongs—Grandeur, 101, (Mitchell,) 3 to 1, won; Candia, 94, 2; Balkan 96, 3. Time—1:19. Fifth race, 5½ furlongs—Thermos, 92, (Booker,) 10 to 1, won; Cupidity, 101, 2; Sir Christopher, 115, (Mitchell,) 3. Time—1:10. Aratoma, Lemoon, and Lady Exile also ran.

Following are the entries for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Mouzeltoff, 113 pounds; First Whip, 101; King Thistle, 98; Kimmage, 91.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Touch, Little Winks, 110, pounds each; Clod Hopper, Light Ball, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—Hurdle, mile and a half. Monroe Doctrine, 158 pounds; Gould, Marsian, 155 each; Gousin Jess, Lime Juice, The Purser, 141 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Brisk, 109 pounds; Pickwickian, Passaic, 106 each; Proteus, 105; Hold Up, 103; Sir Fitz Hugh, 101; Diminutive, 92; Matt Simpson, 89.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and 100 yards. Boney Boy, 126 pounds; Knight of the Garter, 125; Charentus, 125; Brisk, 120; Sidney Lucas, 118; Beau Ideal, 114.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Five furlongs—Gusto, 110, (Pigott,) 1; Modine, 105, 2; Morelia, 105, 3. Time—1:04½. Six furlongs—Moringa, 111, (Morgan,) 1; Debiais, 111, 2; Torisine, 109, 3. Time—1:18¾. Seven furlongs—Boundlee, 107, (Henry,) 1; My Gypsy, 102, 2; Mountebank, 104, 3. Time—1:32. Mile and a sixteenth—Scotch Plaid, 104, (Morgan,) 1; Normero, 106, 2; Imperious, 106, 3. Time—1:50½. Six furlongs—Peace, 102, (Henry,) 1; Cormorant, 111, 2; Momentum, 102, 3. Time—1:17. Mile—Lena, 110, (Ross,) 1; Wyoming, 112, 2; Alas, 91, 3. Time—1:45¼.

No Inter-City Races.

Philadelphia horsemen have decided to refuse the invitation or challenge of horsemen from this city for a series of trotting and pacing races, amateur owners to drive. At a meeting at the Belmont Club in Philadelphia it was decided that it was impossible to arouse sufficient interest in the proposed series of races to make them pay there. So the club decided they would not assume the risk, as the last series cost the Philadelphians about $1,000.

To Run the Empire City Track.

Arrangements have been made with Philip J. Dwyer, President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, to run the Fall racing season at the Empire City track. He will represent the heirs of the late W. H. Clark in the management of affairs.

Victory for an American Jockey.

LONDON, April 3.—After running a dead heat with Roughside, Schoolgirl, ridden by "Johnny" Reiff, the American jockey, won the run-off very easily in the Northamptonshire Stakes, run at Northampton to-day.

New York Ball Players All Here.

Pitcher Hawley reported at the Polo Grounds for practice yesterday, and now the New York baseball team is practically complete. Van Haltren is still holding out, but the management is not worried at his absence, as it has four good fielders with which to begin the season. Hawley is only about ten pounds overweight, and expects to be in condition in a week. The men are beginning to run bases in clever style. Frisbie is one of the fastest men in getting to first. Rusie is particularly well impressed with the work of Frisbie. He predicts that the new outfielder will develop into one of the best players in the League before the season is over. All the other men showed up splendidly in the practice, and if the good weather continues the team will be in first-class condition to begin the exhibition series in about ten days.

Manager Ewing is still unable to go to the Polo Grounds, and in his absence George Davis is looking after the men. Ewing is not confined to his bed as has been reported. He expects to be well enough to take charge of the team before the end of the week.

Amateurs to Box and Wrestle.

The boxing and wrestling championships of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will begin at the Broadway Athletic Club to-night. While there will not be so many competitors as were entered in the recent National championships, still the entry list will include about all the best amateur boxers and wrestlers in this section of the country. The bouts will continue Thursday and Saturday evenings.

Flounders in the Hudson.

Simultaneously with the opening of the new clubhouse of the Hudson River Bass Fishing Club, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, flounders have put in an appearance in the Hudson River. Men fishing from the shores that skirt the railroad tracks below Riverside Park have been successful in catching good strings of fair-sized fish this week.

Ladies' Kennel Association.

The first meeting of the Ladies' Kennel Association was held yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, all but one or two of the incorporators, who were unavoidably detained, being present. The association adopted a constitution and by-laws and elected the following officers: President—Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay; Vice President—Mrs. Jules J. Vatable; Treasurer—Miss Bird; Secretary—Mrs. C. Hartley Williamson. After plans for the future were discussed informally the meeting adjourned for one month.

HARVARD TRIES FOOTBALL.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 3.—There was a hard practice football game played at Harvard to-day between two elevens, one headed by Capt. Daly and the other under C. Sargent, who was the substitute centre last Fall. Sargent's team defeated Capt. Daly's by a score of 12 to 2. Most of the gains were made through Eaton, Daly's right tackle. Gierasch played a brilliant game and made a touch-down through the line. The other touch-down was made by Motley on a blocked kick. Motley also kicked both goals. The two points scored by Daly's team were made on a safety. The game showed fair kicking, and the line work was much better than was expected. Both teams handled themselves well, and the work was very satisfactory. The line-up:

Daly's Team.	Position.	Sargent's Team.
Morse	Left end	Pruyne, Abbott
Blagden	Left tackle	De Long
Perry	Left guard	Force
C. Sargent	Centre	Sugden
Riggs	Right guard	Lee
Spratt	Right tackle	Eaton
Motley	Right end	Noyes, Whitney
Sherlock	Quarter back	Daly, Capt.
Gierasch	Left half back	Martin
Taylor	Right half back	Brockway
		Sawin.
Ives	Full back	Boyle

TIME FOR TREE PLANTING.

Association Recommends Formation of Neighborhood Clubs.

The Tree Planting Association of New York City has issued a circular calling attention to the fact that the proper time for tree planting is at hand, and urging all residents of Manhattan who favor the project to arrange to have the work done promptly. The notice says:

"The most effective and economical way will be to have one or more residents of each block form clubs of twelve or more, of his neighbors, and to send the order to one of the nurserymen recommended by the Tree Planting Association.

"The necessary printed forms for this purpose will be furnished in reasonable quantities to all residents of Manhattan who will mail their requests to the Secretary, Dr. J. Duncan Emmet, at the Secretary's office, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City."

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, April 4.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called in Room 124 Post Office Building by Lacombe, J., at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

3—Watts vs. Weston.
11—Wood vs. Bennett.
12—Wood vs. Hearsh.
15—Brenkema vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
19—Watts vs. Whitman.
20—Citizens' Bank of R. vs. Whitman.
5—Slaughter vs. Compagnie Francaise, &c.
24—Schenck vs. Sun Pr. & Pub. Co.
72—Hall vs. Morning Journal.
73—U. S. vs. Franchi.
73½—Ramsden vs. Perkins.
74—Anglo-Am. Land & M. & A. Co. vs. Hotchkiss.
75—Atkinson vs. Whitman.
77—Dwyer vs. Nixon.
78—Redmond vs. Scott.
79—Barrett vs. Rowell.
80—Brickhead vs. Weeks
83—Sedgwick City Bank vs. Hoerig.
84—Stewart vs. Town Topics Pub. Co.
85—Woolston vs. Spengler.
87—Dougherty vs. Met. St. Ry.
88—U. S. vs. Barnard Bronze Co.
93—West vs. Bennett.
94—Child vs. N. Y. Times Co.
95—Ulbrich vs. Miner.
96—West vs. Press Pub. Co.
98—Kindrick vs. Union Railway.
99—Billings, King & Co. vs. Rogers.
100—Same vs. same.
101—U. S. vs. Franchi.
102—Baker vs. Met. St. Railway.
103—Chiazza vs. Compagnie Generale, &c.
104—Sedgwick City Bank vs. Meyer.
105—Dickerson Mfg. Co. vs. Dodge.
106—Billings, King & Co. vs. Rogers.
107—Wilkins vs. Cambria Iron Co.
108—U. S. vs. Helwig.
109—Spalding Mfg. Co. vs. Hurlbert.
110—Crawford vs. Eidman.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. In re bankruptcy. Discharges.

2124—Howard T. Woods.
2044—Louis H. Periman.
99—Arnold S. Rukgyser.
2108—Valentine Moeslin. Discharges under objection.
2032—Morris Dinitz.
2110—Isaac Moraff.
121—Hy. Gutwillig.
2087—Joaquin Llera.
2154—Isaac Leopold.
1930—Moritz Bauer.
2063—Joseph Goldfine.
2116—Hy. Reibstein.
2137—Morris Gelles.
1580—Cohen & Smith. Adjourned cases.
1958—Jacob Schreiber.
1960—William H. Bard.
1816—M. & F. Rosenthal.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, O'Reilly, and Hennessy for the People.

1—Olga Nethersole, Hamilton Reville, Theodore Moss, Marcus M. Mayer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

11964—Oellerich vs. Tillman.
12014—Zeltman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
12015—Rasines vs. Caponigri.
12023—Kops vs. Marx.
12032—Strasny vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12037—Powers vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
12055—Visconti vs. 3d Av. R. Co.
12106—Am. Pegamold Co. vs. Schenck.
12105—Kraunchfeit vs. Falkenberg.
12106—Miller vs. Miles.
12119—Sexton vs. Wehrman.
12151—Gillespie vs. City of New York.
12166—Rauk vs. Dunn.
11884—Lyman vs. Ruehl
11866—Thompson vs. Consol. Gas. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

7328—Fox vs. Powers.
5584—De Hierapolis vs. Lawrence.
7661—Barstow Stove Co. vs. Mulhern Steam Heating Co.
7629—Struck vs. Baar.
4867—McGrann vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7720—Fogerty vs. Andre.
7491—Hibbe vs. Adelberk
5717—Schlaenger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8106—Crossman vs. Lurmann.
7615—Mullard vs. Keith.
1283—Putnam vs. Press Pub. Co.
7728—Tarlach vs. O'Neill
7819—Movetti vs. Mendheim.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7829.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

Inquest, vs. Kinney. 7016—Ruppert
Inquest, vs. Rohner. 7497—Ruppert
2216—Mulligan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
13327—Underwood vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
7518—Cleary vs. L. I. R. Co.
2474—Disbrow vs. Union Ry. Co.
2855—Richardson vs. Hinck.
7653—State Banking Co. vs. Heidenheimer.
7685—Nally vs. Becker.
7695—Chatterton vs. Britton.
7706—Jansen vs. Consol. Gas Co.
7707—Johnson vs. Wallach.
3275—Oliver vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
6266—Flaherty vs. Murray.
7505—Meirwoitz vs. Schwartz.
7517—Wyckoff vs. Parker.
7659—McGuinness vs. Partlin.
3263—Ramunto vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3201—Flood vs. same.
5115½—Large vs. same.
7597—Kaliski vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1553—Contested will of Emeline Steinback. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. at 11 A. M.
Dorette Ziegler, Addison C. Rand, Philip Bissinger, Andrew T. Johnson. Emma Kull.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1561—Contested will of Mary Cosgrove.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1819—Samplin vs. Met. St. Ry.
1977—Bradley vs. Whiteside.
2031—Fassberg vs. Met. St. Ry.
1348—Cohen vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2565—Sultan vs. Bennett
4210—Rubenstein vs. Adelson.
2561—Oussani vs. Oliff.
2591—Coleman vs. Powell.
2594—Macdonald vs. Meehan.
2600—Longton vs. Myers Excursion & Nav. Co.
2603—Feinberg vs. Eastmans Co.
1046—Stark vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1341—Lee vs. same.
4082—D'Andrea, vs. Di Pasquale.
2026—Sweeney vs. Dunn.
4360—Jonassen vs. Am. Surety Co.
4427½—Wirth vs. Kahlenberg.
543—Petersen vs. Man. Railway.
1049—Jacobs vs. Nassau Con. Co.
2029—Welch vs. Met. St. Railway.
2595—Baum vs. Abrahamson.
4428½—Van Leeuwen vs. Fish.
3688½—Davis vs. R. M. Gilmour Mfg. Co.
2651—Garbarini vs. Int. Nav. Co.
828—Weber vs. Hearn.
2670—Ruge vs. Barton.
2672—Pons vs. Wagner.
522—Friedman vs. Fargo.
4227—Buxbaum vs. Met. St. Ry.
2394—Thompson vs. Met. St. Ry.
2438—Stecher vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2421—Stins vs. Met. St. Ry.
2523—Weatherby vs. Dennison.
2642—Orently vs. Steinman.
2643—Horowitz vs. same.
2382—Sergansky vs. Sintoro.
2413—Lichter vs. Met. St. Ry.
1355—Nally vs. Becker.
5115½—Large vs. same.
7597—Kaliski vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Assignments.

2219—Crane Co. vs. Truesley.
2169—Lipschitz vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
2447—Lee vs. Smith.
1316—Keller vs. Universal Storage W. Co.
2362—Kaufman vs. Met. St. Ry.
2290—Hitchings vs

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits. $2,700,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $1,800,000. UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.

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Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave. Astor Place Bank. Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

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BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
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STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
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BANKERS,
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ALFRED BURROWS & CO.,
BANKERS and BROKERS,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway.
BONDS STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
DRAWN BONDS.
Interest ceased on February 1st, 1900, upon the following "SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879" drawn for the Sinking Fund on January 31st, 1900, at 105 and accued interest, and holders are requested to surrender the same to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, at No. 20 William Street, New York, and receive payment; the drawn bonds carry four months' interest, making 106⅔ for the Five Per Cents. and 107 for the Six Per Cents., viz.:
5 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Nos. 1259, 1405, 1410, 1526, 2380, 2467, 2525, 3456, 3733, 3938, 3977, 4383, 5753, 5863, 5944.
6 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Nos. 364, 927, 1932, 2167, 2792, 3017, 3558, 3709, 3873, 3874.
Registered Bonds having $1,000 drawn from each Bond.
5 Per Cent. $5,000 Bond No. 0668.
5 Per Cent. $10,000 Bond No. 0208.
6 Per Cent. $10,000 Bond No. 0771.
CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.
New York, March 27th, 1900.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

Houston and Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indenture to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 75 of such bonds; and it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof, and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

57, 86, 96, 102, 118, 204, 223, 244, 293, 300, 432, 433, 434, 444, 454, 465, 718, 719, 727, 728, 751, 855, 976, 1001, 1002, 1008, 1013, 1045, 1051, 1063, 1271, 1273, 1323, 1356, 1357, 1366, 1375, 1378, 1379, 1422, 1536, 1555, 1556, 1562, 1565, 1589, 1606, 1626, 1657, 1772, 1987, 2131, 2136, 2143, 2249, 2419, 2420, 2430, 2441, 2442, 2528, 2611, 2825, 2838, 2842, 2847, 2854, 2908, 3064, 3327, 3349, 3360, 3716, 3860, 3905–75.

The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Mills Building, New York City.

The bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz.: from and after the 31st day of May, 1900.

New York, March 30th, 1900.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
By THOS. H. HUBBARD, President.

LIQUID AIR
STOCK $4.75 A SHARE TILL THURSDAY, APRIL 5.
(Par Value $10, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.)
Positively no more stock will be offered at $4.75 a share after to-morrow.

In a few weeks this stock will be $10 a share. We guarantee it.

Subscriptions from one share to one thousand shares received by mail or in person. Make all checks and P. O. orders payable to
NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.,
Fiscal Office, 124 World Bldg., New York.

☞FACTS: We have made liquid air, and claim that our invention is the most economical, therefore **the best in the market.** Meet our inventor, and let us prove our claim.

Dewar received medal from Smithsonian College for discovery of liquid air.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000

LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND. Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary

DIRECTORS.

James W. Alexander,	James N. Jarvie,
John Jacob Astor,	Aug. D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	Joseph Larocque,
Edward J. Berwind,	D. O. Mills,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Henry M. Flagler,	Richard A. McCurdy,
G. G. Haven,	W. G. Oakman,
Jos. C. Hendrix,	John Sloane,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William C. Whitney,
	A. Wolff.

Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit.
Buy and Sell Bills of Exchange.
Collections on all Foreign Countries

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott	Augustus D. Juilliard
James Stillman	Henry O. Havemeyer
Anthony N. Brady	William A. Nash
Alwyn Ball, jr.	James N. Jarvie
John D. Crimmins	James H. Post
Michael Coleman	Frederick Southack
Ernest Ehrmann	Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.	

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Grand Central Station, New York.
April 2d, 1900.
NOTICE is hereby given that the principal of the CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, maturing MAY 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York City. All interest due on said bonds will be paid, as usual, through this office.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

BOSTON UNITED GAS BONDS.
FIRST SERIES.
Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the Trust Agreement, dated January 1, 1889, sealed proposals for the sale of Boston United Gas Bonds to the amount of $90,000 will be received at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1900, at a price not exceeding five per cent. premium and accrued interest.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
Dated April 2, 1900.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore subsisting between EMIL TAUSIG and EDWARD WETZLAR, under the firm name of TAUSIG & CO., waist manufacturers, at No. 25 West Houston Street, New York City, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
EMIL TAUSIG.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1900,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
$7,000 Houston & Tex. Cent. R. R. 1 Mtge. L. G. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1937.
$9,000 Jeffersonville, Mad. & Ind. R. R. 1 Mtge 7 p. c. Bonds, 1900.
$1,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. (Pitts. Junct. & Middle Div.) 3½ p. c. Bonds, 1925.
12 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$2,000 Chic. & Northwest R. R. Sink. Fund 6 p. c. Bonds, 1929.
$5,000 Maryland Ice Co. 1 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$5,000 Omaha Water Co., 4½ p. c. Bds., 1946.
(By order of Administrators.)
$2,500 Full paid Policy issued by Mutual Life Ins. Co., N. Y., on Life of Daniel J. Noyes.
$187.30 Promissory Note, Wm. H. Randel, dated July 19, 1896, pay. 1 yr. after date.
100 shs. Washington Water Power Co. of Spokane, Wash.
(By order of Trustee.)
14 shs. Nat'l Bank of the Republic.
25 shs. 4th Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. American Chicle Co. pref.
5 shs. American Chicle Co. common.
8 shs. Journeay & Burnham Co. common.
$10,000 Southern Light & Traction Co. 5 p. c. Coll. Trust Bonds, 1949.
10 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
$1,000 Coxsackie & Greenville Traction Co. 1 Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1929.
84 shs. Farmers' Feed Co. of N. J.
25 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
10 shs. German-American Bank.
25 shs. Importers' & Trad. Nat. Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
36 shs. Western Nat. Bank.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
$4,000 Standard Gaslight Co. 1 Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1930.
$9,500 Maine Cen. R. R. Consl. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1912.
20 shs. New Amsterdam Casualty Co.
10 shs. 5th Avenue Trust Company.
$10,000 Union Ferry Co. 1 Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1920.
$35,000 Detroit & Lima Northern R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., Colonial Trust Co. Receipts.
25 shs. Western Nat. Bank.
5 shs. American Exch. Nat. Bank.
9 shs. 4th Nat. Bank.
40 shs. Chatham Bank.
5 shs. Leather Manf. Nat. Bank.
70 shs. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
9 shs. Union Trust Co.
10 shs. Western Nat. Bank.
$9,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds.
30 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
$85,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. Terml. Imp. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1923, Guar.
$16,000 Grand River Coal & Coke Co. 1 Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1919.
10 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Bank of New York.
40 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. prefd.
75 shs. American Surety Co.
100 shs. Merchants' Nat. Bank.
25 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co.
50 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
100 shs. Mahoning Coal R. R. common.
8 shs. Consolidated Gas & Electric Co.
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
30 shs. Schermerhorn Bank.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
1,300 shs. Detroit & Lima Northern R'y.
$1,000 Blooming Park Ass'n 4 p. c. Bond.
400 shs. American Spirits Mnf. Co. common.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
4 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
40 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
$1,000 Union Pacific 1 Mtge. R. R. & Land Grant 4 p. c. Gold Bond, 1947, Reg.
50 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
$10,000 Washington Traction & Elec. 1 Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1949.
20 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
100 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse B Stock.
50 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
15 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
10 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
35 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Western Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
8 shs. Forest Hotel Co. (Laurel in Pines.)
25 shs. Woods Motor Vehicle Co. Pfd.
25 shs. Woods Motor Vehicle Co. common.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
No. 4 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, Cal., March 3d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of San Francisco, Cal. on Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday, March 15th, to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 5th, 1900.
E. C. WRIGHT, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.
New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Home Insurance Company,
New York, April 3, 1900.
At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company, held on Monday, 2d inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Levi P. Morton,	Benjamin Perkins,
Oliver S. Carter,	Elbridge G. Snow,
Daniel A. Heald,	George H. Hartford,
David H. McAlpin,	Henry F. Noyes,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Lucien C. Warner,
John H. Washburn,	Warner Van Norden,
Walter H. Lewis,	Dumont Clarke.
Francis H. Leggett,	James B. Van Woert.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. Daniel A. Heald was unanimously re-elected President and Messrs. John H. Washburn and Elbridge G. Snow, Vice Presidents.
A. M. BURTIS, Secretary.

Office of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York.
No. 42 Cedar Street, New York City.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held at the office of the Company, No. 42 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 10th day of April, 1900, at 1:00 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York City, March 26th, 1900.
GEORGE S. A. YOUNG, President.
WALTER S. ALLEY, Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, March 21st, 1900.
For the purpose of the annual election of Directors of this Company, which will be held on the 18th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 12 M. on Saturday, the 7th day of April, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 19th day of April next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 26, 1900.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Monday, April 9, 1900. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from April 2 until April 9, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
New York Life Insurance Company,
346 and 348 Broadway, New York City.
An election for Trustees of the third class and for Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Home Office of this Company on Wednesday, 11th April, 1900, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank,
No. 51 CHAMBERS STREET,
NEW YORK, April 3d, 1900.
ELECTION.—Mr. Michael E. Bannin has been nominated for Trustee of this Bank. Election Thursday, April 12th, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., at the Banking House. By order of the Board,
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of the
Morton Trust Company:
NOTICE.

Whereas, The respective Boards of Directors of the Morton Trust Company and the State Trust Company under the respective corporate seals of said Companies have made and entered into an agreement for the merger of said Companies in one corporation, having the name "Morton Trust Company," which agreement provides for the surrender of certificates of stock of the present Morton Trust Company for stock of the Morton Trust Company as constituted by said merger, and further prescribes the terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, 38 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of April, in the year nineteen hundred, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting said agreement will be submitted to the stockholders of said Company for their approval.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th of April, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 18th.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. E. VARET, Assistant Secretary.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio.
CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE R. R. CO.
Detroit, Mich., April 2d, 1900.
ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the Registered holders of the Land Grant bonds of this Company at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK on April 13th, 1900, being the rate of interest declared for the six months ending March 31st, 1900.
Transfer books will close 9th inst. and reopen April 14th. Blank orders may be procured from the Trust Company.
JAMES McMILLAN,
F. E. DRIGGS,
Trustees.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.
18 Broadway, N. Y., April 3, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 66.
The Trustees of the company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of ten cents per share on its capital stock, payable April 14, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from April 4 to 14.
WM. H. POWER, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Sts.
Philadelphia, Penn., March 14, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable April 14, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 185th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, March 28, 1900.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra Dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after April 6th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

The Mexican National Railroad Co.,
New York, March 17th, 1900.
Holders of Second Mortgage "A" Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from the earnings of 1899, on account of past due interest, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 5 and 6 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 20th, 1900.
WILLIAM BURCKEL, Secretary.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey,
143 Liberty St., New York, April 2d, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable May 1st to Stockholders of record at the close of business April 16th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Monday, April 16th, till the morning of Monday, April 23d.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

National Gramophone Corporation.
A dividend, (No. 28,) for the preceding quarter of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this corporation, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable May 1, 1900.
Transfer books close April 23 to May 1, inclusive.
O. D. LaDOW, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATE No. 2,159, for 2,000 shares of Preferred Stock in The American Thread Company, in the name of Robert Maule & Son, and CERTIFICATES Nos. 1,508 to 1,515 inclusive, for 1,000 shares (100 shares each) of Preferred Stock in The American Thread Company, in name of Robert Maule, Jr., having been lost, and new certificates issued in place thereof, the same have been cancelled on the books of The American Thread Company, and are hereby declared to be null and void.
All persons are hereby warned against negotiating or using the said Certificates.
T. M. IVES, Treasurer.

$210,135,500 in Bonds for Exchange.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The amount of bonds so far deposited in the Treasury for exchange for the new 2 per cents is $210,135,500, of which $25,080,800 has been received from individuals and institutions other than National banks.

Boston and Butte Copper.

The Boston and Butte Copper Mining Company stockholedrs yesterday elected H. H. Rogers, Leonard Lewisohn, and A. C. Burrage to the directorate, A. S. Bigelow and E. V. R. Thayer retired.

Good Friday to be Observed.

The Stock Exchange will probably be closed Good Friday. The members of the Exchange have petitioned the Governing Committee to that effect.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The insurance on Youman's hat store, at 1,107 Broadway, which was severely damaged by fire Monday night, was distributed as follows: Home, $11,450; Commonwealth, $5,000.

H. W. Marsh of the Chicago fire insurance agency and brokerage firm of R. A. Waller & Co. is in town, and yesterday conferred quietly with several underwriters. There is considerable speculation in insurance circles as to the purpose of his present visit, because during his last trip to this city arrangements were completed for the insurance of a schedule of the entire properties of the American Tin Plate Company.

Southern fire underwriters are discussing the chances of the various candidates for the Presidency of the Southeastern Tariff Association, to be chosen at the annual meeting of that body to be held in Washington April 18. Indications point toward the election of Henry Stockdell, Southern manager of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn. There is, however, some mention of Milton Dargan, Southern Manager of the Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester, England, and Douglass Dean, Southern General Agent of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Germany.

The new list of licensed brokers of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has been placed in the cabinets of the members. It was estimated yesterday that the list contains about 3,500 names. Before April 1 there were more than 9,000 brokers authorized by the Exchange to receive brokerage commissions on risks placed by them. Many of those whose names have disappeared from the list failed to keep licensed through negligence or delay for other causes, and expect to be licensed again shortly. It is thought that the new license fee of $2.50 has proved an impediment to some whose brokerage business constituted a small incidental in their total incomes.

Superintendent Van Cleave of the Illinois Insurance Department has issued a license to the Metropolitan Accident Company to do business as a stock company. It is controlled by the parties who were in charge of the assessment business of the Metropolitan Accident Association, to which the new stock company is successor. The assessment concern only operated in eight States, but the stock company has applied for admission to New York, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Colorado, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Kansas, and Montana. It is capitalized at $100,000 and has a cash surplus of $100,000. The following officers have been chosen: President and Treasurer—C. H. Bunker; Secretary—L. G. Phelps, and Assistant Secretary—A. A. Smith.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 3	723,813
To date this year	36,055,169
Corresponding date last year	60,815,173

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 3	$4,542,650
To date this year	$174,532,190
Corresponding date last year	$335,457,570

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½@5 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cag & Fdy	½	Del. & Hudson	1⅝
Am. Ice	1⅝	Del., Lack. & W	1⅞
Am. Ice pf.	½	Ft. W. & Rio Grande	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	¾	General Electric	1½
Am. Sugar Ref	1⅝	Int. Paper	⅞
Am. Sug. R. pf.	⅛	Lake Erie & W	2
Anaconda Copper	⅛	Nat. Biscuit	¾
Balt. & Ohio	5⅝	N. J. Central	1⅜
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	N. Y. Central	⅛
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅛	Reading	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅜	Reading 1st pf	3½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Read. 2d pf	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	Twin City R. T.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	West. Union Tel.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel Hoop	⅞	L. E. & W. pf	4¾
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Louis. & Nash	⅛
Ann Arbor pf	1½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	⅜
Brunswick	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	⅛
Buff., Roch. & P.	¾	Nat. Steel pf	½
Consol. Gas	1	N. Y. Air Brake	⅞
Den. & R. G. pf	¾	Pacific Mail	⅛
Federal Steel	4¾	Pullman Co.	⅛
Federal Steel pf	¾	Rep. Steel	⅛
Int. Paper pf	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Iowa Cent.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	¾
Iowa Cent. pf	1	Wis. Central	¾

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., M. & St. P., I. & D. Ext. 7s	3⅝	N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	P., D. & E., Evans. Div. 6s	1
Mil., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	1⅝
Norf. & West. con	1	West. Un. col. tr. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1½	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series D	1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Wall Street much exercised itself yesterday over the disappointing action, or inaction, of the Board of Directors of the Federal Steel Company. Federal Steel stock was traded in to an extent beyond 75,000 shares, and a decline close to 5 points was recorded. The final price was the lowest of the day—that quotation, however, having been made also at the very start of business. All the other iron and steel stocks were sympathetically affected. American Steel and Wire, which declined—though only fractionally—was helped, indeed, by telegrams from the West indicating that on the arrival of John W. Gates and his party here this week announcements are to be made of developments exceptionally favorable to the common shareholders of the Steel and Wire property.

Fdeeral Steel buying orders, appearing in the latter part of the day, seemed to come from important inside sources. Wall Street even heard that the Messrs. Rockefeller were willing to be quoted as outspokenly bullish touching Federal Steel prospects. No question at all is at issue touching the earning capacity of the property. Not only can it earn, but it does earn, much more than is ample for large dividends. But what has disappointed owners of the stock is that expectation was confident that the policy of a quarterly distribution of dividends would now start. Instead, dividends seem fixed for the present year in the form of a single annual payment, and that at the end of the year. This arrangement conforms with technical requirements of the New Jersey corporation law. Meantime practically every member of the Directory of the Federal Steel Company is outspoken in declaring that current earnings are away and beyond every past anticipation, however optimistic; and the same authorities agree that not only are current earnings warranting confidence, but that every prospect for the future promises still better returns.

What more than any other one thing in yesterday's market was evident, aside from the disappointment that shareholders crystallized into selling orders, was that the professional speculators of Wall Street were all selling the stock short. Over half of the stock sold during the day was for the account of Stock Exchange traders, who sold what they did not own and what they must eventually buy back.

In American Steel and Wire the short interest was especially extended.

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Though the break in the steel stocks at the opening of the market exerted depressing effect upon the general list, weakness generally showed but for a little time. During most of the day, and especially at the close, the prominent railway stocks were all strong.

Baltimore and Ohio had especial conspicuousness, jumping up half a dozen points on a new melange of mystery. Other stocks doing well had better basis for the improvement they showed.

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The Pacific group displayed firmness, though all the bear traders on the Stock Exchange pitched into them vigorously throughout the day. Developments touching Northern Pacific dividends, shortly to be officially disclosed, will exert tonic effects. Over 100,000 shares of Northern Pacific common stock have recently been bought for the account of those Scotch financial interests whose profits have mounted so high in Great Northern Railroad investments. Mr. John S. Kennedy, whose influence induced original Glasgow purchases of Great Northern, is now one of the largest individual holders of Northern Pacific securities, and his indorsement abroad carries weight equal certainly to that of any other American financier. Stock taken for interests of the character advised by Mr. Kennedy is stock bought for something more than a trifling turn.

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Just before the close Stock Exchange business took almost a sensational turn—every one of the anthracite coal stocks jumping into activity and buoyancy. Some explanatory theories had it that Mr. J. P. Morgan's plans for an anthracite coal trust were finally completed. The fact eventually will be found to be that the Vanderbilts have acquired control of the Reading Railroad, and that through Mr. Morgan they have, at the same time, been able to take over the Lehigh Valley and Erie systems—and this accomplishment means nothing short of inspiriting revolution in a variety of quarters. Certainly no move could be more effective toward making the anthracite coal trade profitable. Reading as a Vanderbilt property can finally become a dividend payer.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S PLANS.

One of the stories heard on the Street yesterday—and given especial consideration because of the hopeful views recently expressed by President Mellen concerning earnings and dividend prospects—was the statement that the stockholders, common and preferred, of Northern Pacific are to be given valuable rights in a short time, which will be equivalent to a substantial dividend payment, while, in addition, the common stock will be placed on a permanent 4 per cent. basis—or higher.

It has been noted that recently inside interests have been quietly absorbing the shares of the company, more particularly the common stock, and this absorption has occasioned more or less comment on the Street. Yesterday it was said that the reason for this steady buying was because of the knowledge of forthcoming extra rights, the company's position having been very greatly benefited by the recent sales of large tracts of lands to the Weyerhauser and other syndicates, which have netted the company approximately

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Some irregularity accompanied considerable activity in the market for outside securities yesterday. Net results for the day, however, pretty generally showed improvement in the market and in some stocks in particular transactions suggested a good demand with relatively light offerings. The bulk of the day's trading was supplied by half a dozen issues, two or three of which totaled in the neighborhood of five thousand shares for the day, but activity was not confined to any one group. One or two of the copper stocks were fairly active, but these issues did not furnish any large part of the day's business. Most conspicuous in view of activity were Rubber Goods, General Carriage, and Electro-Pneumatic. Among the less active issues some substantial net gains were recorded, and only a few stocks ended the day at lower figures than those quoted at the close on Monday.

RUBBER GOODS, besides being one of the most active issues, enjoyed one of the largest net gains of the day. The trading was confined almost exclusively to the common stock, of which about 4,500 shares changed hands. On these sales the stock rose to 30, at which figure 500 shares were bought. It closed at 29¾ bid, a net gain of 1½ points. Inside buying was in evidence at the higher figures, but the day's movement seemed to have been started by outside purchases. The belief that the earnings of the company are in most satisfactory amount, was chiefly responsible for the advance, although yesterday brought no new information in regard to the company's condition. It was some time ago semi-officially announced that the common stock would shortly be given a dividend, and it is expected it will thereafter be maintained on a 4 per cent. basis. Yesterday's trading in Rubber Goods was more active than any which the stock has seen in a long time, and seemed to indicate a renewal of outside interest in the stock.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was traded in to the extent of about 5,000 shares. It sold in the neighborhood of 14 early in the day, but advanced sharply after the initial sales and rose to 15½, closing at 16 bid, a net gain of 1¾ points. Manipulative purchases of the stock seemed largely responsible for its advance, brokers supposed to be acting for insiders being large buyers of the stock.

ELECTRIC BOAT was strong and advanced sharply on light transactions. Sales in the common stock were made from 24 to 25½ and the issue closed at 25 bid, a net gain of 1 point. The preferred stock sold up 6 points to 42, and closed at 40 bid, a net gain of 4 points. The advance was attributed to the probability of the company's receiving large Government orders.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC sold up to 3 on transactions aggregating about 10,000 shares. The reason for the buying of the stock seemed to lie in the belief that the use of pneumatic tubes will in the near future be considerably extended, in which case the claim of the Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company to the ownership of the original patents covering electro-pneumatic tubes might prove of substantial value.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, the total transactions in which aggregated less than 1,000 shares, sold off at the opening, but later recovered the larger part of the decline. It sold as low as 96¾ and closed at 96⅞ bid, a net loss of a quarter of a point. Trading in some of the other copper stocks was fairly active and was accompanied by slight advances.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER advanced to 11¼ and closed at 11⅜ bid, against 11 bid on Monday.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was quiet, except in the preferred stock, of which several hundred shares changed hands. It sold from 55⅞ down to 54, and closed at 53 bid, a net loss of 2 points. The common stock was also offered down and lost 1 point net for the day, closing at 31 bid. Sales of the bonds were made at par and they remained offered at that figure.

BAY STATE GAS was active and closed an eighth higher at 1½ bid.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION was quiet. At the special meeting of the stockholders held yesterday to decrease the company's capital stock from $25,000,000 to $5,000,000, the proposed reduction was approved by a large majority. Besides reducing the capital stock, the plan includes a change in the par value of the shares, making the stock full paid instead of assessable.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	4	4½
New Amsterdam	31	32
New Amsterdam pf.	53	55
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99½	100

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	31
American Agricul. Chem. pf., ex div.	76½	77⅜
American Bicycle	9½	10½
American Bicycle pf.	40	41
American Bicycle bonds		86
American Chicle	52	55
American Chicle pf.	78	83
American Woolen	22⅜	22⅞
American Woolen pf.	80	80½
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	47	48
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11	12¼
Distilling Company of America	8	8¼
Distilling Company of America pf.	..	28
Empire Steel	..	20
Empire Steel pf.	..	60
Electric Boat	25	26
Electric Boat pf.	40	42
Havana Commercial	19⅜	20¼
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	61½	62¼
International Power	25	30
International Pump	21½	22
International Pump pf.	65	67
National Enameling & Stamp	19	23
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	82	84
National Gramophone	50	52
National Salt	48	49
National Salt pf.	78	79½
Otis Elevator	25½	26⅛
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29¾	30½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	80	80½
Sloss-Sheffield	18½	20
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	68¾	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	535	540
United States Flour Milling pf.	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	28	30
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	⅜

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96⅞	97
American Air Power	40	42
Arizona Lead	14¼	14⅝
Asphalt Company of America	10	11
British Columbia Copper	11	11¼
California Copper	3	3½
Central Fireworks	15	16
Central Fireworks pf.	57	57
Ch'cago & Alton sub.	110½	111
Chicago & Alton 3s. (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	39¾	40
Electric Vehicle pf.	80	90
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.	2⅝	2¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	25
General Carriage	16	16½
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2½
Lady Helen Copper	73	80
†Little Tiger Gold Mining	15	16
*Marsden Copper	6	7¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	15½	16½
Mexican 5s	98½	99
New England Transportation	6½	6¾
New York Transportation	10½	11
†Pando Basin	8	10
†Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23	25
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis subs. 86 58-100 p. c. repaid.	78	78
St. Louis Transit	25	28
Storage Power	12	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4½	4⅞
Tennessee Copper	16½	17
Trust Company of America	208	210
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	79	83
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	..	89
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	19	22
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60	61

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	165
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	238
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	108	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s. (new)	84	85
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d. 5	85	93
Nassau Electric 4s	91	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	..	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	24½	26
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118	118½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	81	82
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103½	106

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	68	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	100	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	82	86
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	..	38
Denver Gas 5s	..	78
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	20	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70	72
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	106	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	44
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	93½	93¾
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	25
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	87	88
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	111
Hoboken Ferry	66	70
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	38	38
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	42	80
Cramps' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	120	124
Lorillard Company pf.	94	96
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	..	130
Standard Coupler	33	37
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	52
Union Typewriter	29	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112¼
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	122
Worthington Pump pf.	115	116

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel.	107½	110
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	7	10

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59½c; Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Stock Exchange 300 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.15@1.25.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .21, 500 Brunswick at .21, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .13½, 280 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 100 Elkton at 1.20, 600 Isabella at 1.20 seller 10@1.20, 500 Jack Pot at .60, 300 Little Chief at .21, 200 La Crosse at .15, 100 Mexican at .30, 100 Small Hopes at 1.10, 200 Sierra Nevada at .58, 100 Standard at 3.30, 50 Union at .14, and 500 Work at .33.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.55	Potosi	.15
Adams Consol	.15	Quicksilver	1.75
Belcher	.29	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Best & Belcher	.31	Savage	.12
Breece	1.25	Sierra Nevada	.50
Bruns. Con	.25	Standard	3.15
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Small Hopes	1.05
Challar	.15	Union Cons	.10
Crown Point	.20	Utah	.09
Chrysolite	.06	Victor	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	Yellow Jacket	.12
Com. T. Co. stock	.03½	Argentum Juanita	.21
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Alamo	.12
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Anaconda	.34
Crescent	.13	Crip. Ck. Cons	.14
Catalpa	.14	Cr. & Cripple Ck	.13
Dunkin	.10	Croesus	.01
Deadwood Terra	.30	Golden Fleece	.34
Daly	1.35	Isabella	1.15
Eureka Consol	.15	Mollie Gibson	.21
Father De Smet	.07	Mount Rosa	.70
Gould & Curry	.18	Pharmacist	.13
Hale & Norcross	.22	Portland	2.30
Homestake	50.00	Specimen	.09
Horn Silver	1.10	Union	.48
Iron Silver	.65	Work	.31
Julia Consol	.02	Damon	.20
Kingston & Pemb	.85	Elkton	1.10
La Crosse	.14	Finday	.14
Leadville Con	.07	Garfield	.20
Little Chief	.19	Jack Pot	.58
Mexican	.22	Pinnacle	.20
Moulton	.25	Tornado	.44
Ontario	8.25	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.16
Ophir	.81	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Occidental	.10	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.14½
Plymouth	.10	Grey Forge	.14½
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 3.—The Boston market as a whole continued brisk, and prices held well. Arcadian rose 1¾, to 28¾, later 27¾; Atlantic to 27, Mayflower, ⅜, to 4⅛; Parrot, 10, to 52; Trimountain, ½, to 9½; Montana, 6, to 330, later 325; Old Dominion, 1¼, to 24¼, later 23⅝. Isle Royale receded 1, to 32, later 32½; Centennial lost 1, to 23½; New England Gas and Coke lost 3½, to 17⅝, later 18, the 5s falling 2, to 269½. There was a good volume of trading in Federal Steel, Atchison, and Sugar. The lower-priced copper shares generally hardened fractionally, while the medium-priced group tended to soften in late dealings. A sale of White Knob at 20 showed a loss of 10. The market generally closed lower than the best, realizing sales being evident.

At the Clearing House 4 per cent. was the rate on all business done between the banks, and New York funds sold at from 10 to 16 2-3 cents discount.

On call the range of rates is still from 3½ to 4 per cent., with money in good supply. In mercantile paper the market is slowly dropping from a 4½ per cent. level for choice names to 4 per cent.; less desirable names range upward to 5 per cent. On year paper, of which little is offered, the normal rate is 4 per cent., with some concessions.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5	8	Old Colony	5	6
Allouez	2½	3	Old Dom	23¾	24
Arcadian	27½	27¾	Osceola	74	75
Arnold	7½	8	Parrot	51¼	51¾
Ash Bed	37½	62½	Pioneer	..	1½
Atlantic	..	27½	Quincy	139¼	140
Baltic	23	23¾	Rhode Island	4¾	5
Bos. & Cr. C.	..	15	Santa Fé	6¼	7
Bos. & Mont.	322	325	Santa Ysabel	75	1
Butte & Bos.	83¾	84	Shoe	30½	32
Cal. & Hec.	700	..	Tamarack	188	198
Centennial	23½	24	Utah Cons	36¼	37
Franklin	16¼	17	Washington	1	1⅜
Humboldt	75	1½	White Knob	20	27
Isle Royale	31¾	32	Winona	5	5½
Mohawk	18½	19	Wolverine	42	43

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	245	246	Fitchb. pf.	132	133
Bos. & Low.	243	..	N. Y. & N. E.	..	..
Bos. & Me.	194	195	Ogs	111	..
Bos. & Prov.	300	..	N. Y. & N. H.	..	..
Boston El.	121	..	7s	115	..
Bos. Gas 5s.	78	80	West End	93	94
Cent. M. pf.	62	..			

Miscellaneous.

Am. B. Tel.	310	311	Mex. Tel.	2⅜	2⅞
Chi. Stk. Yds.	141	..	U. S. Oil	21¾	22
Dom. Coal	48¼	48½	West. El.	41½	43
Dom. C. pf.	114	116	West. El. pf.	61	63

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—The market to-day was stagnant and featureless until the last hour, when, in sympathy with New York, there was moderate improvement. Before that wherever there generally was a suggestion of life, there was evidence of mild weakness. Thus it was that Union Traction, American Asphalt, and Marsden were a trifle lower. The late recovery, however, changed matters for the better. Pennsylvania, United Gas, Lehigh Valley, and Electric of America did fairly well throughout the day.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
Cambria	21½	21¾	Phila. Trac.	96⅝	96⅞
Choctaw	35	39	Union Trac.	40	40½
Con. T., P.	26⅜	27	Un. Gas Imp.	120½	121
El. Co. of A.	12⅞	13	Welsbach Lt.	46	47
Lehigh Val.	27⅜	27½	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Marsden	9⅝	10	Penn.	7½	7⅝

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $15,572,731, against $14,638,037 in the preceding week and $9,385,565 in the corresponding period last year. Total from Jan. 1, $165,032,830, against $124,783,804 in the same period last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Board of Managers of the Coffee Exchange has designated the Trust Company of New York, 60 Wall Street, a depository for margins of that exchange. This company has also been appointed the depository for the Cotton Exchange.

Details as to dividends declared by the Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette Railroad Company, New York-Honduras Rosario Mining Company, and the National Gramophone Corporation will be found in another column.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, April 3, 1900.

	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	17¼	17⅝	7,680	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16¼	17¾	16¼	17¼	+ ½
	67¼	67½	1,769	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	67¼	67½	66½	67½	+ ¼
	36⅝	36⅞	700	American Cotton Oil	36⅞	36⅞	36⅛	36⅝	− ⅛
	49¼	49½	3,285	American Ice Co.	48	49¾	48	49¼	+1⅛
	74½	76	300	American Ice Co. pf.	75	75	75	75	+ ½
	14	14¼	300	Am. Linseed Co.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	.....
	57½	58⅛	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	58	58	58	58	.....
	4¾	5	200	American Malting Co.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	− ⅛
	40¾	41¼	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	41¼	41¼	41	41	.....
	90½	90¾	250	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	.....
	35½	38	800	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	35⅜	35⅝	35	35½	− ⅜
	80¾	81½	512	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	80¾	81¾	80¾	81½	+ ⅝
	56⅜	56⅝	20,257	Am. Steel & Wire	56⅞	57⅝	56	56½	− ⅛
	91	91½	100	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	91	91	91	91	.....
	106¾	107	51,615	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	104½	108¼	104½	106⅞	+1⅝
	108	110	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	109	109	109	109	+ ⅞
	91	94½	30	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91	91	91	91	.....
	33¼	34	500	American Tin Plate	33½	34	33½	34	− ⅛
	106¼	106⅝	1,810	American Tobacco	103⅝	107	105½	106¼	+ ⅛
	54½	54¾	4,250	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	54⅜	54⅞	53⅜	54½	+ ⅛
	46	47	100	Ann Arbor pf.	46½	46½	46½	46½	−1½
	28⅜	28⅝	23,565	At., T. & S. F.	28⅝	28⅞	28¼	28½	− ⅛
	73¼	73⅝	23,405	At., T. & S. F. pf.	73	73½	72¼	73¼	+ ⅛
	83½	86⅝	75,212	Baltimore & Ohio	81	88½	80¼	86⅝	+5⅛
	83⅜	83½	46,637	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	81⅞	85	81⅜	83½	+1⅝
	71½	72	9,186	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72⅛	72¾	71	72	− ⅛
	150½	153	25	Brooklyn Union Gas	150	150	150	150	.....
	10½	11	1,040	Brunswick City Lots	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	− ⅛
	68½	70	200	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	68½	68½	68½	68½	−1
	52⅞	53½	20	Canada Southern	53½	53½	53½	53½	.....
	32⅜	32⅝	10,845	Chesapeake & Ohio	32⅜	32⅞	31⅝	32⅜	+ ⅛
	132½	132⅝	13,420	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	132½	133	131⅞	132⅝	+ ½
	14½	14⅞	2,248	Chicago Great West.	15⅛	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
	41⅜	42	125	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	42	42	42	42	.....
	88½	89¼	140	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	89	89	88	88	.....
	25¾	25¾	2,650	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	25⅞	26	25¼	25⅝	− ⅛
	58½	59	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	59	59½	59	59½	+ ⅛
	125⅝	125⅞	28,670	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	125¼	126⅝	125¼	125⅝	+ ⅛
	172	173½	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172½	172½	172½	172½	+ ½
	163½	164½	100	Chicago & Northw.	164¼	164½	164½	164½	.....
	113⅜	113⅞	9,980	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	113½	114⅝	112⅞	113⅝	+ ⅛
	63½	65⅝	3,250	C., C., C. & St. L.	64⅜	65⅝	64	65⅝	+ ½
	49⅜	49½	3,825	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	49½	50	48¾	49½	− ⅝
	6¾	7	..	Colorado Southern	7	7⅛	6⅞	7	.....
	45⅞	46	300	Col. Southern 1st pf.	46	46	45¾	45⅞	− ⅜
	20	20¼	300	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	20½	20½	20½	20½	.....
	187½	189	280	Consolidated Gas.	188¾	188¾	187¾	187¾	.....
	32⅛	32½	1,660	Continental Tobac. Co.	32½	32½	32⅜	32½	.....
	118	118⅝	900	Delaware & Hudson.	117	118½	117	118¾	+1⅝
	180½	181½	200	Del., L. & W., ex div.	181	181	181	181	+1½
	22¼	22½	1,225	Denver & Rio Grande.	22¼	22½	21⅞	22⅜	.....
	74¼	74¾	300	Denver & R. G. pf.	74¼	74¾	74	74¼	− ⅜
	14	14¼	100	Erie	14	14	14	14	− ⅜
	42⅜	42⅝	1,900	Erie 1st pf.	42	42⅝	42	42⅜	+ ⅜
	22	22⅜	150	Erie 2d pf.	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	.....
	52⅜	53	100	Evans. & T. H.	53¼	53⅜	53¼	53½	.....
	49	49¼	76,150	Federal Steel	52	52	49	49	−4⅞
	74	74⅜	2,405	Federal Steel pf.	74	74½	73⅞	74	− ⅜
	..	..	54	Ft. Worth & D. C.	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
	18	20	150	Ft. Worth & R. G.	19	19	19	19	+ ½
	131½	131¾	2,460	General Electric	131⅛	132	130½	131¾	+1¼
	..	..	60	Glucose Sugar Ref.	54	54	52½	52½	.....
	..	..	150	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99⅜	99⅜	98¾	98¾	+ ⅜
	166¼	167	220	Great Northern pf.	166	166	166	166	.....
	111	114	90	H. B. Claflin Co.	113	114¼	113	114¼	.....
	36½	37¼	400	Hocking Valley	37⅛	37⅝	37	37	− ⅛
	66⅞	66⅞	233	Hocking Valley pf.	67⅛	67⅝	66½	66½	.....
	116¼	116½	335	Illinois Central	116½	116⅝	116½	116½	+ ⅛
	22	22½	260	International Paper	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
	66	66¾	285	Internat. Paper pf.	66	66¾	66	66¾	−1
	18¾	19	945	Iowa Central	19	19	18¾	18½	− ⅝
	56	57	825	Iowa Central pf.	57	57	56	56	−1
	20	20½	100	K.C.,P. & G., full as.pd.	20	20	20	20	.....
	42⅜	42½	1,400	K. C. So. pf., w. iss.	42½	43⅜	42½	42½	+ ¼
	..	..	20	Laclede Gas pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	.....
	28⅞	29	5,160	Lake Er'e & West.	27¼	29	26⅞	29	+2
	96⅜	97¾	300	Lake Erie & West. pf.	96	96	96	95¼	−1¾
	86⅜	87¼	7,870	Lake Shore & Nashville.	86⅜	87½	86¼	86½	− ⅛
	95⅜	96	4,155	Manhattan Elevated	96⅛	96⅝	95⅝	96¼	+ ⅛
	162½	163	1,677	Met. Street Railway	162	163¼	161½	162½	+ ⅛
	34½	35	123	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	34	34	34	34	.....
	81½	82½	147	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	82	82	82	82	.....
	13⅜	13¾	200	Mexican Central	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	− ⅛
	4½	4½	200	Mexican National ctfs.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅜
	67¾	68	300	Minn. & St. Louis.	67⅝	68	67⅝	68	.....
	60½	63	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	62	62	62	62	.....
	11	12	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
	35⅛	36	2,150	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	35½	36¼	35½	36⅛	+ ⅛
	49½	49⅞	9,480	Missouri Pacific	49¼	50	49	49¾	+ ⅛
	47½	48¼	500	Mobile & Ohio.	48	48	47⅝	47⅞	− ⅛
	188	190	20	Morris & Essex	188½	188½	188½	188½	.....
	36⅞	37	180	National Biscuit Co.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
	23½	25	200	National Lead Co.	24⅞	24⅞	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
	104¾	106	100	National Lead Co. pf.	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
	41½	45	1,485	National Steel	44	44⅞	44	44⅞	+ ⅛
	94	94½	175	National Steel pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅛
	53¼	53⅝	1,092	National Tube Co.	53½	53⅝	53½	53⅝	+ ¼
	92	92½	25	National Tube Co. pf.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	.....
	119¼	119¾	3,100	New Jersey Central	118	119⅞	117⅞	119¾	+1⅛
	128	131	100	New York Air Brake.	130	130	130	130	+ ⅞
	137⅞	138½	11,525	New York Central	137½	138⅝	137	137⅜	+ ⅛
	13½	14½	10	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	.....
	25⅞	26	9 000	N. Y., Ont. & West.	25½	26⅛	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
	36	36¼	6,205	Norfolk & Western.	36¼	36¾	35⅞	36¼	− ⅛
	76½	76⅝	584	Norfolk & West. pf.	77	77	76½	76⅝	.....
	15½	15½	100	North American	15¼	15⅝	15	15⅛	.....
	60⅜	61	20,875	Northern Pacific	60½	61¼	60¼	60¾	.....
	77⅝	77⅞	2,880	Northern Pacific pf.	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¾	+ ½
	37	37½	420	Pacific Mail	37½	37⅝	37½	37½	+ ⅛

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Park and Madison Avenue Corners Sold —Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Mrs. Sophie Rothschild has bought, through James A. Roberts, from the Turner estate the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-third Street, old buildings, on a plot fronting 110.7 feet on the avenue, 76.11 feet on the street, and irregular.

Collins & Collins have sold for the Joseph Bryan estate to Mrs. Agnes E. Tracy the four-story brownstone-front dwelling at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street; also, for Morris Byk to H. G. Henderson the adjoining four-story brownstone-front dwelling 955 Madison Avenue.

Nicholson & Co. have sold for a client the building 243 West Street.

Barnes & Weinstein have bought from Conrad Ruhl the five tenements at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, on a plot 110 by 100.

James C. Crawford has sold the two three-story brownstone-front dwellings 136 and 138 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, on a plot 34 by 100.11.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to Thomas J. Kane, for $9,500, a two-story brick and stone dwelling on Kelly Street, near One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

Herbert B. Rexer has sold for Minnie Yokel the five-story double flat 235 West Sixty-second Street, 25 by 100.

Thomas Farley has sold to E. N. Brady, for $4,700, the two-story frame dwelling 972 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, on a lot 22 by 100.

E. De Forest Simmons and Richard M. Montgomery were the brokers in the sale of the J. Paye and Lloyd S. Bryce properties at Sand's Point, L. I., to Howard Gould.

Nicholson & Co. have leased to the National Express Company the first floor and basement in the building at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street; also, to the United States Express Company the first floor and basement in the building at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan

464 to 472 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 125 by 100, five five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, 466 to 470 to the plaintiff, Henry W. Gilbert..... $68,000

472 to Elizabeth Euler..... 23,100

By William Kennelly.

112 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 20.1 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Henry Kaiser..... 5,850

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

140 West Seventeenth Street, 21.1 by 92 by 17.4 by 92.1, three-story brick and frame building, with two-story building at the rear; partition sale, to Rose Reilly..... 11,000

144 West Thirty-seventh Street, 20 by 95 by 20 by 93.10, three-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to S. J. Judin..... 18,300

361 and 363 West End Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-second Street, 42.2 by 64, four-story brick dwelling on 361; three-story brick dwelling on 363; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Susan C. Vivian and others, executors..... 50,000

174 and 176 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 33.4 by 100.11, four-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to George W. Arthur..... 25,000

By Thomas C. Smith.

318 Mott Avenue, running through to the lands of the New York and Harlem Railroad, 25 by 142.3 by 25.7 by 147.4, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Julia A. Low..... 14,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 14 Christopher Street, southwest corner of Gay Street, 21 by 48.9 and irregular, five-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $4,531.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 247 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick single flat; 249 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Eighth Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 99.11, five-story brick and brownstone single flat.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 40 West Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 450 feet west of Central Park West, 22 by 100.8, four-story lightstone dwelling, with extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, administrator's sale, 138 and 132 West Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 305 feet west of Columbus Avenue, each 20 by 106.10, two four-story brownstone-front dwellings; also,

Elberon Avenue, Elberon, N. J., west side, between Park and Lincoln Avenues, three-story frame dwelling on a plot 135 by 345, known as Dillon cottage.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 2,089 Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25.10 by 100, five-story stone-front double tenement; also,

318 and 320 Washington Street, Hoboken, west side, 225 feet north of Third Street, 25 by 75, two five-story brick and stone flats, with stores.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 217 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 228.9 feet east of Third Avenue, 25.5 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $25,690.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 318 East Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 141.8 feet east of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 77.4, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,675.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, Tiebout Avenue, east side, 450 feet north of Clark Street, 50 by 142 by 50.7 by 149.8, together with Marion Avenue, west side, about 450 feet north of Clark Street, abutting on the foregoing, 50 by 120 by 50 by 122, one-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,596.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Harlan F. Stone, referee, 41 East Thirtieth Street, north side, 260 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 98.9, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Davidson, referee, 364 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 40.4 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 20.2 by 83.7 by 20 by 86.6, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,868.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 306 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 120.10 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20.10 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; 168, 170, and 172 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 190.10 feet west of Third Avenue, each 15.10 by 100.11, three three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $12,218.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham L. Jacobs, referee, 1,522 to 1,528 Brook Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 by 100.10, four four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $50,174.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 270 to 283 Tenth Avenue and 503 West Twenty-sixth Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, runs north 98.3 by west 80 by north 30.6 by west 24 by south 98.9 to Twenty-sixth Street, by east 104, four four-story brick tenements; all title and interest of Thomas L. Moore on April 28, 1898.

By William D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, Ninety-second Street, south side, 125 feet west of Central Park West, 138 by 100.8, three six-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $183,083.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Ferdinand Kurzman, referee, 148 West Seventieth Street, south side, 433 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 17 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,480.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 206.8 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, for eight five-story brick flats, 25 by 78; W. C. Oesting, owner; H. T. Howells, architect; cost, $192,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 175 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 33.4 by 87.5; J. G. R. Lilliendahl of 630 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $105,000.

No. 21 to 24 State Street, for a one-story frame stand, 16 by 8; R. A. Chesebrough, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $150.

No. 40 West Twenty-eighth Street, for a five-story brick store and office building, 25 by 89.3; M. H. Goodkind of 783 Fifth Avenue, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $25,000.

Briggs Avenue, northeast corner of Suburban Street, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 16 by 24; Louis Oest, premises, owner; G. H. Budlong, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

No. 190 Division Street and 210 East Broadway, to a four-story brick tenement; The Schaefer Brewing Company, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $500.

No. 328 West Twenty-second Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; J. G. Ragge, premises, owner; John Maher, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, northwest corner of Convent Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; A. R. Livingston, owner; A. H. Taylor, architect; cost, $2,000.

Columbus Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-second Street, to a six-story brick flat; Corn Exchange Bank, owner; R. H. Robertson, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 64 and 66 Dey Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; J. & S. Ely, owners; J. J. Kennedy, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, to two four-story brick flats; T. W. Sperling of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $500.

No. 1,577 First Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling; B. C. Gerken, owner; cost, $130.

Suburban Street, north side, 93.4 feet east of Briggs Avenue, to a two-and-a-half story frame dwelling; J. G. Johnston, premises, owner; G. H. Budlong, architect; cost, $400.

Nos. 124 and 126 West Thirty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; M. Phelps, premises, owner; J. B. Snook & Son of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $500.

No. 694 Tremont Avenue to a two-story frame dwelling; J. E. Halligan of 315 West Fifty-fourth Street, owner; A. Boehmer, architect; cost, $400.

WESTERN UNION MORTGAGE.

Given to Secure an Issue of $20,000,000 of Gold Bonds.

A mortgage for $20,000,000, made by the Western Union Telegraph Company in favor of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee, was filed in the Register's office yesterday. The mortgage is made to secure the recently authorized issue of fifty-year 4½ per cent. gold bonds for the amount mentioned. The mortgaged property includes the holdings of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Broadway and Dey Street, a leasehold interest in the soutnwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and property in Chicago.

With the proceeds of the bond issue, 6 and 7 per cent. bonds to the amount of $5,861,000, maturing on May 1, 1900, will be retired, and $2,076,500 will be used to defray the cost of purchasing new lines, and for other obligations incurred from 1895 to 1899. The balance remaining out of half the bond issue, $10,000,000, will be applied to paying off debts contracted in the purchase of new lines and improvements since June 30, 1899.

Out of the second $10,000,000 the real estate 7 per cent. bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, maturing on May 1, 1902, will be retired, while $9,000,000 will be held as a reserve by the Board of Directors, to be applied solely for the improvement and extension of the property, and for the development of the business.

Five one-thousand-dollar war revenue stamps were affixed to the mortgage, which was filed on Monday, but which, owing to a technicality, was withheld from record until yesterday.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, April 3.

ANTHONY AV, 1,507, 25x90; Bernard F. Lynch to Lina Helmuth..... 1

AVENUE B, w s, 200 ft n of Cedar Place, 100x100; George Schweppenhauser to William H. Ebling, Jr..... 1

BLEECKER ST, 25 ft n w of Macdougal St, 25x93; Jacob Kottek to Lasar Wallenstein..... 1

BAYARD ST, 57, n s, 24.3x99.4x22.10x99; Solomon Finburg to Moses Davis, ½ part..... 5,000

BROADWAY, w s, at s w s of Fort Washington Av, runs s 118.2± w 125± n 111.7± e 98.8 to avenue x s 28.4; Frank K. Hays and another, heirs, &c., to Jacob Hays and others..... 2,520

BROOME ST, 508 and 510, 41.10x80x irregular; Flora Glassman and another to George Moore..... 1

CENTRE ST, 29 and 31; Ann Ferman to Kate Shettle..... Gift

CHRISTOPHER ST, 14, s s, 21x48.9x irregular; Eben Hatfield to William C. Osborn..... Omitted.

CLINTON AV, w s, 86.8 ft s of Lebanon St; also 103.4 ft n of Elmwood Place, runs w 100± n 16.8± e 100 to avenue x s 14.8; Richard Kinzenger to Charles F. Judd and wife..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, 992, 25.2x100; John S. Ascough to William C. G. Wilson..... 100

COLUMBUS AV, 990, 25.2x100; also Columbus Av, 984, 25.2x100; Theodore G. Ascough to William C. G. Wilson..... 100

COURTLANDT AV, s e corner of 162d St, 28.8x100x26.6x100; Henry Herrmann to Elizabeth J. McPhillips..... 250

ELDRIDGE ST, 75, 20.10x99.6x21.2x99.3; Emil Finkelstein to Pauline Edelstein... 1

GREENWICH ST, 34, 30.10; Louis V. and Edward Bell, trustees, to Walter A. Burke, ½ part..... 12,500

GREENWICH ST, 72, 34x99.10; Andrew D. Ferris to Walter A. Burke, ½ part.. 12,500

HENRY ST, 28, 23x100.6; Jacob Wohlberg to Elias Senft and another..... 1

HORATIO ST, s s, 174.9 ft w of 4th St, 0.9x87.6x irregular; Paul F. O'Neill to the Edison Electrical Illuminating Company..... 250

JANE ST, n s, 50.2 ft w of Hudson St, 30x35.4x31x32; Nellie E. Dougherty to Annie Kinstler, 1-20 part..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 59th St, 20.5x75; Walter Ellison to Joseph J. Corwin, re-recorded..... 85,000

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 93d St, 16.5x70; Lotta C. Hall to Collins Building and Construction Company..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,080, n w corner of 76th St, 17.2x72.10; Lotta C. Hall to Collins Building and Construction Company 1

LOTS 14, 15, map of 155 lots of Charles A. Stadler; Charles Unangst to Isaac L. Dunn..... 1

MACDOUGAL ST, Lots 7, 8, and 9, map of the property of Robert Robinson, 75x100; North Baptist Church to Isidore Jackson and another..... 46,500

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 104th St, 19.11x50; John F. Koehler to Mary J. Moorhead..... 1

PARK AV, s w corner of 111th St, 100.11 x18x irregular; Lena and Ernestine Schoolherr to Frederick Baar and Henry Nobel..... 100

PIKE ST, 55 and 57, n e corner of Monroe St, 34.8x50.6; Lottie Ratner to Lillie Meyerson..... 1

PROSPECT AV, 1,344, 25x100; William T. Lavelle to George Baker..... 8,000

SPRING ST, s e corner of Webster Av, 14x100; Philip E. Schmid to Elizabeth Schuster..... 1

VERIO AV, s e corner of Clifford St, 201.1x79.5x149.4x156.6; Robert E. Deyo, referee, to Robert Caterson..... 5,000

WASHINGTON TERRACE, e s, 53.3 ft s of 180th St, 35.6x62.8; City Real Estate Company to Moses Bachman..... 1

WATER ST, 671, 17.10x70; Mary E. McKinley to Josephine E. Cunningham.. 1

2D AV, 893, w s, 19.7x69.6; Augusta Wasserscheid to Mayer Zalka, 4-5 part.. 9,200

2D AV, 893, w s, 19.7x69.6; Clara Wasserscheid to Mayer Zalka, 1-5 part.. 1,800

5TH AV, e s, 100.11 ft s of 111th St, runs e 100x s 25x w 34.11x n w 70.10x n 0.11; Margaret A. Oussani to Joseph Oussani. 1

7TH AV, 2,252, 25x100; Henry Yutte to John T. Rowell..... 13,500

10TH AV, n w corner of 41st St, 24.10x100; Edward Joyce, administrator, &c., to George Ehret..... 8,250

3D ST, 301 and 303 East, 49.1x96; Leon Tuchmann to Herman Oppenheim..... 100

17TH ST, s s, 443 ft e of Avenue B, 25x94.9; Henrietta Koster and another to Samuel Lewis..... 1

17TH ST, n s, 94.8 ft e of 2d Av, 22.4x84; Amalia Jaeger, individually, and others, devisees, to Orville D. Frost.. 20,500

17TH ST, s s, 309.4 ft e of Avenue A, 24.7 x92x irregular; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Charles J. Galligan..... 9,525

17TH ST, s s, 333.11 ft e of Avenue A, 24.10x92x irregular; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Charles J. Galligan..... 8,200

17TH ST, s s, 358.9 ft e of Avenue A, 21.8x92; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Charles J. Galligan..... 8,000

17TH ST, s s, 380.5 ft e of Avenue A, 23.5 x92; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Raphael Danziger..... 10,500

17TH ST, s s, 403.11 ft e of Avenue A, 24.1x92; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Owen A. Palmer..... 10,050

18TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 1st Av, 20x92; Ede Levenson to Charles A. Schneider.. 1

37TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 16.7x 98.9; Frederick Herdling to Mathilde K. Ahrens..... 13,000

40TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Frederick Herdling and another to Mathilde K. Ahrens..... 8,000

40TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 98.9; Frederick Herdling and another to Mathilde K. Ahrens..... 8,000

42D ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 75x98.9; Percival W. Clement to John G. McCullough and others..... 250,000

42D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100; John Schreyer to Mary J. McCormick.. 1

56TH ST, n s, 189.4 ft e of 9th Av, 17.10 x100.5; Sarah R. Shumway to David H. Mackie..... 18,000

57TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 100.11; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Charles J. Galligan..... 13,000

60TH ST, 114 East, 20x100.5; Sarah E. Deane to William C. Deane, ½ part.. Gift

62D ST, 235 West, 25x100.5; Minnie Yokel to Emily Levison..... Exchange

65TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Anna Brewerton to Charles M. Jones..... 1

68TH ST, 369 West, 25x100.5; Louisa J. Morgan to May B. Morgan..... 2,000

69TH ST, 204 West, 18x100.5; Elizabeth J. McPhillips to Henry Herrmann... Exchange

72D ST, s s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 19x102.2; Jonas Weil and another to Julius Braun 1

83D ST, n s, 312.6 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x 102.2; Frederick G. Potter to Victor E. Freeman..... 1

85TH ST, 255 West, 16x102.2; Jennie M. Tompkins to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.. 1

86TH ST, 522 East, 28x102.2; Herbert Dongan to Simon Uhlfelder..... 100

87TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.8; William C. Oesting to Frank C. Becker and another..... 24,500

99TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; Richard M. C. Livingston and another, trustees, to Julia K. Benjamin. 20,500

102D ST, s s, 75 ft w of West End Av, 25x50.11; Clara Delafield to Grace M. Birdsall..... 1

105TH ST, 18 East, 25x100.11; Cecelia Mahr to Alexander Haft..... 30,000

107TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 50x 75.11; John T. Rowehl to Henry Yutte.. 36,000

113TH ST, s s, 229 ft e of 7th Av, 27x 100.11; Israel Lebowitz to Aaron Hallporn..... 1

114TH ST, 165 East, 26.4x100.11; Sophia L. Owens to Daniel B. Butler..... 1

115TH ST, 12 and 14 East, 50x100.11; Thomas E. Munday to Pauline Leipziger..... 1

120TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 100.11; Simon Uhlfelder to Herbert Dongan..... 1

127TH ST, s s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 25x 99.11; Annie Nelson to Ignatz Offner.. 1

135D ST, 4 EAST, 20x99.11; Flora Hirsch to Minnie Yokel..... Exchange

132D ST, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 50x 99.11; Louis Wirth to George Oetsel..Exchange

133D ST, 50 East, 25x99.11; Sophie Goff to Eugene C. Potter..... 1

135TH ST, s e corner of Brown Place, 25x 100, John P. Petty to Catharine M. Clark..... 1

138TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 50x 200 to 137th St; Annie R. Whitney to the Gaines-Roberts Company..... 1

139TH ST, n s, 50.3 ft e of Barretto St, 50x87.7x irregular; 140th St, n e corner of Barretto St, 50.3x101.11x irregular; Barretto St, e s, 124.11 ft s of Lyon St, 100x100; Simon Uhlfelder and another to Louis Hecht..... Exchange

183D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 99.11; Mary A. T. de Balaine to Ida A. M. Meyer..... 1

Recorded Leases.

GOODMAN, Abraham, and another to Heyman Kalman; Ridge St, 112 and 114, 5 years..... 6,400

GORSCH, Hugo, to John Winters; 3d Av, 1,582, s w corner of 89th St, 5 years.. 3,000

KEILUS, Henry, to J. F. Webber; 5th Av, 65, Rooms 5 to 8, second story, 6 years. 1,200

LAUTER, William, to Ferdinand Guckenheimer; 8th Av, 2,105, 8 years..... 1,416

MARX, Max, trustee, to Adolph Hirsch; 103d St, 120 East, 2 years..... 720

MASCHKE, Jacob L., to George Gottesman; Rivington St, 113, 2 years.$636. 660

STEIN, Mary, to Lizzie Itzel; 93d St, 310 East, 5 years..... 540

TIPALDI, Dominick, and others to Ferdinando Cefola; 340 East 115th St, 4 years..... 1,260

TOUGHERTY, Kate E., to James Maguire; New Chambers St, 50, s e corner of New Bowery, Oak St, 10, 5 years. 2,300

WERLE, John, to Michael Winzenholler; Eagle Av, 672, 3 years..... 480

Recorded Mortgages.

BACHMAN, Moses, to Elizabeth O. Ely; Washington Terrace, e s, 53.3 ft s of 186th St, 3 years..... 5,000

BACHMAN, Moses, to Maria P. Gilman and others, trustees; Washington Terrace, e s, 71 ft s of 186th St, 3 years.... 5,000

BAKER, George, to William T. Lavelle; 1,344 Prospect Av, installments..... 1,500

BARTEL, Lina, to Mary Muller; 150th St, s w s, 155 ft s e of Robbins Av, 1 year 3,000

BECKER, Frank C. J., and Marie Mangels to William C. Oesting; 87th St, n s, 100 ft e of Avenue A, 2 years..... 17,000

BIRDSALL, Grace M., to Charles F. Ballard; 102d St, s s, 75 ft w of West End Av, 5 years..... 8,500

COLLINS BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Lotta C. Hall; 1,080 Lexington Av, 2 years..... 9,425

CORN, Henry, to Frederick C. Howell; 5th Av, w s, 52.8 ft n of 17th St, extends to 18th St, 1 year..... 60,000

CROSBY, Emily M. and Robert R., to Harris D. Colt and Henry R. Steele; 565 Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 20,000

CUNNINGHAM, Josephine E., to Mary E. McKinley; 671 Water St, 1 year..... $1,000

DANZIGER, Raphael, to American Mortgage Company; 17th St, s s, 385 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years..... 7,500

DE SOLA, Meyndert Frederick, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 155th St, n s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 3 years..... 2,000

DUNCAN, Minna, to Francis W. Elder; Jerome Av, n e corner of 177th St, 7 months..... 1,000

FISCHER, Michael, to Mary E. Shepperd; 181st St, s w s, 66 ft w of Prospect Av, 5 years..... 1,000

FROST, Orville D., to Emily H. Moir, trustee; 305 East 17th St, 3 years.... 15,000

HALSEY, Francis W., to Sarah C. Goodhue; 133d St, s s, 462.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 5,000

HALSEY, Francis W., to Sarah C. Goodhue; 133d St, s s, 450 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 5,000

HARDY, William L., to Ellen Hardy; Jerome Av, e s, 686.10 ft s of High Bridge Road, re-recorded demand..... 2,000

HELMUTH, Lina, to Max Borck; 1,807 Anthony Av, 1 year..... 400

HORNE, Louther S., to William H. Dewey; Wendover Av, s e corner of Brook Av, secures contract..... 1,150

HORNE, Louther S., to William H. Dewey; Webster Av, e e corner of St. Paul's Place, new line, secures contract

GALLIGAN, Charles J., to American Mortgage Company; 524 to 528 East 17th St, 3 years..... 16,000

GALLIGAN, Charles J., to Jacob C. Rosenblum; 524 to 528 East 17th St, 1 year..... 5,500

GALLIGAN, Charles J., to the United States Savings Bank; 335 East 57th St, 1 year..... 10,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Reuben Grunauer; 8th St, n s, 50 ft w of Avenue D, 1 year..... 6,000

GRIMLEY, Felix, and wife to Virginia R. Rogers and others; Prospect Av, s w corner of Penfold Av, now Crotona Park South, 1 year..... 3,500

HAILPAN, Aaron, to Israel Lebowitz; 113th St, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 2,000

HERRMANN, Henry, and wife to Bella Durschang; St. Ann's Av, s w corner of 142d St, 1 year..... 1,200

HOLLERT, Clara W., to Ann Harren; King's Bridge Av, s e s, 502.1 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 3 years..... 4,500

ITZEL, Lizzie, to George Ehret; 310 East 93d St, saloon lease, demand..... 1,400

JACKSON, Isidore, and Abraham Stern, to the North Baptist Church of New York City; Macdougal St, s e s, 153 ft s of Prince St, 2 years..... 31,500

JONES, Joseph H., to Catherine H. Ranney; Bishop Av, w s, 200.6 ft n of Kemp Place, now 164th St, 3 years..... 4,500

KELLY, Margaret, to August Gareiss, Sr.; Willis Av, w s, new line, 20 ft n of 141st St, 3 years..... 4,000

KENNEDY, Carrie S. and David T., to Henry Keale; 71st St, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, demand..... 2,000

LEVISON, Emily, to Minnie Yokel; 235 West 62d St, installments..... 1,500

LEWIS, Samuel, to American Mortgage Company; 636 East 11th St, 1 year..... 1,000

LEWIS, Samuel, to American Mortgage Company; 636 East 11th St, 1 year..... 10,000

LOUGHRAN, Alice, and others to Albert H. Ammidown, as committee; 430 West 56th St, 5 years..... 13,500

LOUGHRAN, Alice, and others to Albert H. Ammidown, as committee; 432 West 56th St, 5 years..... 13,500

LYNN, Lucy E., to Henry Keale; 163d St, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 10,000

MACKIE, David H., to Sarah H. Shumway; 56th St, n s, 189.4 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years..... 13,500

McCORMACK, Mary J., to Friederike Strohelm and others, executors, &c.; 509 West 42d St, 3 years..... 16,000

MAPES, Mary, to Catherine E. Bolton; 184th St, n s, 130.8 ft w of Fordham Road, runs n 60.8 ft to said road x n w 92.3± s w 67.9± s 78.7 to street x 75, 3 years..... 7,000

MEYER, Ida A. M., to Mary A. T. de Balaine; 183d St, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 4,000

MEYERSON, Charles S., and wife to George and Emma Kocher; 55 and 57 Pike St, installments..... 4,000

MORGAN, May B., to Laura B. M. Hawkins; 309 West 68th St, 3 years..... 2,000

OESTEL, George, to Louis Wirth; 132d St, s s, 50 ft w of Park Av, 2 years.. 3,000

OESTEL, George, to George Wirth; 132d St, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 2 years.. 3,000

OPPENHEIM, Herman, to Leon Tuchmann; 303 East 3d St, installments..... 6,500

OPPENHEIM, Herman, to Leon Tuchmann; 305 East 3d St, installments..... 6,500

PACHER, Konrad O., to William T. Hookey; Union Av, s e corner of 160th St, 1 year..... 1,150

PALMER, Ellen A., to The United States Savings Bank; 532 East 17th St, 1 year. 2,300

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 176 to 180 Eldridge St, 1 year..... 6,000

PRICE, Adolphus, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 704 Lexington Av, 5 years.. 24,000

RATKOWSKY, Bernard, to William H. Sclocum; 54 and 56 East Broadway, 1 year..... 7,000

REINHEIMER, Benjamin, and wife to Isaac Reinheimer; 255 East 71st St, 1 year..... 10,000

ROE, Elizabeth M., executrix, &c., to Sarah M. Cory; 35th St, n s, 445 ft w of 9th Av, due..... 1,100

RYAN, Jessie E., to Effe V. V. Knox; 43 West 133d St, 3 years..... 3,427

SAIDLER, Henry, to Emily Edmonston; Ogden Av, w s, 50 ft s of Devoe St, widened, 2 years..... 8,000

SCHMITT, Philip, to Max Stern, administrator; Bainbridge Av, n w corner of 201st St, 3 years..... 4,000

SPAETH, Karoline and George, to Sarah A. Williamson; Westchester Av, n s, 30 ft e of Stebbins Av, 3½ years..... 6,000

STOKER, Charlotte, to Rachel Fuld; 479 St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 3,500

THE GAINES-ROBERTS COMPANY to Annie R. Whitney; 138th St, s s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year..... 1,000

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee; Broadway, n w corner of Dey St, 50x125; Broadway, w s, 50 ft n of Dey St, 25x100; Dey St, 6, 8, and 12, and 5th Av, 186, s w corner of 22d St, leasehold, and property in Chicago, 50-year gold bonds..... 20,000,000

THORNTON, Charles H., to Margaret L. Crow; Prospect Av, e s, 377.2 ft s of Jennings St, 3½ years..... 5,000

UHLFELDER, Simon, and another to William R. Rose; 180th St, n s, 50.3 ft s e of Fox St; 169th St, n e corner of Fox St; Fox St, e s, 124.11 ft s of Lyon St, 1½ years..... 4,250

WALLENSTEIN, Lasar, to Jacob Kottek; Bleecker St, s w s, 25 ft n w of Macdougal St, ¾ year..... 8,100

WALLENSTEIN, Lasar, to Jacob Kottek; Bleecker St, s w s, 25 ft n w of Macdougal St, ¾ year..... 13,000

WIGGERS, August F., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 442 East 81st St, 5 years. 6,000

WILSON, William C. G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 148 West 119th St, 3 years..... 10,000

WINTERS, John, to George Ehret; 1,582 3d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 8,000

ZALKA, Mayer, and wife to Joseph D. Nagel; 2d Av, w s, 61.3 ft s of 48th St, 5 years..... 9,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to George A. Quimby, committee, &c..... $21,140

FINE, Joseph, to Sigmund Galewski.. Nom.

GREEN, Moses, to Anthony Smyth..... Nom.

GROSSPETER, William, to John Zahn.. 2,000

HUME, James H., to Ella M. Hume..... Nom.

KAMMERER, Henry, to William Bertsche and wife..... 6,000

LANE, Samuel Y., to Charles F. Wille and another, executors, &c..... 2,100

SCHEER, Dora, to Rose Berney..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 108th St, 100.11x100; the Sanitary Fire Proofing and Construction Company against Abram Abelman and Kate Rosenbaum, owners and contractors..... 400

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, s e corner of Balcolm Av, 29x100x19x103, Twenty-fourth Ward; Julius B. Grond against John H. Rehm, contractor; Conrad Miller, Jr., owner..... 83

MONROE ST, 14; N. and W. J. Peck against Harris and Abraham Cohen, owners; Albert Ruff, contractor..... 504

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x90; Max Seerman against George Blumenthal, owner and contractor..... 105

3D AV, 2,031; Toney, Will & Co. against Richard Allen, owner and contractor.... 572

90TH ST, 57 to 63 East; Samuel Sertz against Simon Ginsberg, owner and contractor..... 203

104TH ST, 64 West; Burhorn & Granger against John Foley, owner; Union Granite Company, contractor..... 835

107TH ST, 323 East; S. D. Tomback against Jacob Anapolski, Michael and Max Chisling, owners and contractors... 800

113TH ST, 78 to 82 East; Behnken Brothers against Davis Karp, owner and contractor..... 127

115TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 125x100.11; Hahn & O'Reilly against Henry and Hartmann Schmidt, owners; Frederick Schafer, contractor..... 48

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

WEST END AV, n w corner of 92d St, 75x100; Title Guarantee and Trust Company with the Riverside Building Company, 4 payments..... 100,000

161ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x½ block; Edith S. McVickar with John G. R. Lillendahl, 12 payments..... 45,000

Lis Pendens.

BEACH AV, w s, 50 ft n of Dawson St, 75x96.6x irregular; Samuel Cowen against Annie Curtis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Channon Press.

LA FONTAINE AV, n e corner of 180th St, 256.5 x190 to Arthur Av, widened, x284.7 to 180th St x192.1 to beginning; John W. Cornish against Henry W. Deans and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. H. Bergman.

LOTS 30, 34, 35, and 427, map of village of Mount Eden, Upper Morrisania; Flora Heinze and others against Louis Bass and another, (action to recover possession;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

TOPPING ST, e s, 200 ft s of 174th St, 50x 100; Stuart A. Brown against Bernard F. Lynch, (specific performance;) attorney, H. M. Russell.

7TH AV, 383 and 385; Catharine Getzger against John H. Meyer and others, (partition;) attorney, T. J. Farrell.

18TH ST, 155 West; Mary Renfer against William Wallace and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alden & Carpenter.

81ST ST, 405 East; Fanny Leopold against Jacob Altschul and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Dill, Jr.

102D ST, n s, 270 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Harlem Savings Bank against John Hunt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Wightman.

124TH ST, 227 East; James M. Geery against the Harrisonville Co-operative Building Association, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. F. Bentley.

134TH ST, s e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 36x 99.11x19.2 to avenue x— to beginning; Mathilde Ellditz and others, trustees, against Margaret A. McCaffrey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. F. Ellditz.

152D ST, n s, 167.9 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x 99.11; Mary M. Potter against Georgiana H. Goodrich and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Winthrop.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.09 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07½
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, D. K. prime	.44
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.25
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron, warrants	Nominal
Lake copper, ingot	17.50
Tin	31.75
Exchange lead	4.70
Spelter	4.62½
Broker's price for lead	4.70
Broker's price for spelter	4.62½

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HARRIS B. ADLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harris B. Adler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 25th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 18th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 3, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES E. BONTE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles E. Bonte, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 2d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 18th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN H. CHEEVER, Receiver.

WALTER L. McCORKLE, Attorney for Receiver, 29 Wall Street, City and County of New York. mh21-law3wW

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF HON. HENRY A. Bischoff, made and entered herein March 10, 1900, all persons interested in a certain mortgage given by JOHN PENDLETON and HESTER PENDLETON, his wife, to ALBERT EAMES, dated Sept. 15, 1857, and recorded at Liber 548 of Mortgages, Page 190, upon the property known as No. 4 West 22nd St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-second Street, distant one hundred and twenty feet from the southwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street; thence running westerly along Twenty-second Street twenty-six feet three inches to the centre of a party wall; thence southerly on a line parallel with Fifth Avenue and through the centre of the said party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-second Street twenty-six feet three inches; thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning, are hereby required to show cause on the 26th day of April, 1900, before one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at Part I., Special Term of the Supreme Court, held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, why said mortgage should not be discharged of record.

JAMES T. LEWIS,
Attorney for Petitioner,
120 Broadway, New York City.

mh14-law6wW

THE SPORTSMAN'S MAGAZINE COMPANY.—The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of THE SPORTSMAN'S MAGAZINE COMPANY, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, at Special Term, Part I., thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 28th day of May, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Arthur M. Sandy, assignee of the above-named Sportsman's Magazine Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said court to be hereto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon Abraham R. Lawrence, Justice of the said court, this 24th day of March, 1900.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

LINCOLN B. PALMER, Att'y for Assignee, 206 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of William T. Church and William M. Kinder, a majority of the Directors of the GEORGE W. CHURCH CO., for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation.—Supreme Court, County of New York: In the matter of the dissolution of the George W. Church Co.—Notice is hereby given that I will render an account of my proceedings as receiver of the George W. Church Co., and will present the same and apply for an order directing a referee to take and state said account, and discharging me as said receiver from further liability at Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, to be held at the County Court House in the City of New York on the 30th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.—Dated New York, April 2d, 1900.

WILLIAM T. CHURCH,
Receiver of George W. Church Co.

EVERETT D. BARLOW, Attorney for Receiver, 13-21 Park Row, New York City.

ap4-law3wW

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY vs. THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of an interlocutory decree filed and entered in this suit on the 20th day of March, 1900, notice is hereby given that all claims and demands against the defendant Third Avenue Railroad Company must be presented to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of May, 1900, at his office, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and State of New York.

The first hearing before me will be had on the 22d day of May, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the said office, No. 67 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated New York, March 21, 1900.

ARTHUR H. MASTEN,
Master in Chancery.

U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of New York. mh21-2aw6wW&F&my2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Unique Art Glass and Metal Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the Art Glass and Metal Company.—Dated New York, March 12th, 1900.

UNIQUE ART GLASS AND METAL COMPANY,
By GEORGE W. BAYLEY, President.

mh14-law6wW

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—THEODORE H. PRICE, William G. McCormick, Ralph G. M. Stuart Wortley, and Walter W. Price, as members of and composing the copartnership of Price, McCormick & Co., plaintiffs, against CHARLES E. TRICE, (whose first name is unknown to the plaintiffs, the name "Charles" being fictitious,) and John Doe, as members of and composing the copartnership of C. E. Trice & Co., and C. E. Trice & Co., defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Feb. 9, 1900.

JACOB FROMME, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To the defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

JACOB FROMME, Plaintiff's Attorney.

123-1aw6wW&ap11

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the VANCE ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 12th day of March, 1900, notice is hereby given by the undersigned, John H. Cheever, receiver of the above-named corporation, the Vance Electric Company, that he has been duly appointed receiver of said corporation, and has duly qualified as such, and entered upon the performance of his duties, and that pursuant to law and to an order entered herein on the 19th day of March, 1900, said receiver requires and notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said corporation to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said company, and all creditors and persons having claims against the aforesaid company, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed receiver of said company, and also to all persons holding any open or subsisting contract with the aforesaid company to present the same in writing and in detail to the subscriber, the said receiver of the Vance Electric Company, at his office, No. 136 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1900.—Dated New York, March 20th, 1900.

JOHN H. CHEEVER, Receiver.

WALTER L. McCORKLE, Attorney for Receiver, 29 Wall Street, City and County of New York. mh21-law3wW

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEpartment.—ALEXANDER INGLIS and Catherine Inglis, his wife, plaintiffs, against EDWARD D. DWYER and "Jane" Dwyer, his wife, the name "Jane" being fictitious, her true Christian name being unknown to plaintiffs; James J. Phelan, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Walter Stevenson, deceased, and "Mary" Phelan, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her true Christian name being unknown to plaintiffs; Samuel F. Duffey and Mary J. Duffey, his wife; Kate Bloxham, Mary A. Soule, Charles A. Berrian, James G. Patton, Ada L. Hand, defendants.—Plaintiffs desire trial in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 16, 1899.

CHARLES W. DAYTON,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Office and Post Office address, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Mary Oister, one of the defendants above named:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of March, 1900, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the said County on the 13th day of March, 1900.—Dated March 30, 1900.

CHARLES W. DAYTON,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
27 William Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDITH N. WHARTON, plaintiff, against MATILDA JORDAN and others, defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, distant twenty-five feet five inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue and the southerly side of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; running thence southerly along the said westerly side of Fourth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly in a line parallel with East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street eighty-nine feet and six inches; thence northerly in a line parallel with Fourth Avenue twenty-five feet, and thence easterly in a line parallel with East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-nine feet and six inches to the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, at the point or place of beginning; being one of the lots conveyed to said George E. Jordan by Charles McCloskey and wife by deed bearing date the 23d day of January, 1888, and recorded on the same day in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,117 of Conveyances, Page 9.

Subject, however, to the provisions of a certain agreement made by the said George E. Jordan with the Health Department of the said city recorded in said office in Liber 2,140 of Conveyances, Page 332.

Diagram of said property. Street No. 1,672 Park (or Fourth) Avenue:

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold, $15,795.83, with interest thereon from March 15th, 1900; expenses of action, $488.81, with interest from March 22, 1900, and expenses of sale; approximate amount of taxes, etc., to be paid by referee, $360, and interest.

Dated New York, April 2d, 1900.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap4-2aw3wW&F&ap25

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ELIZABETH B. VANDERPOEL, plaintiff, against MARGARET F. THORNTON, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of April, 1900, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the said County on the 13th day of March, 1900.—Dated March 30, 1900.

CHARLES W. DAYTON,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
27 William Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LOUISE E. HAMMOND, surviving plaintiff, against SARAH A. ELSWORTH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action, and bearing date March 26, 1900, the undersigned, the referee appointed by said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the County of New York described in said judgment, namely:

PARCEL NO. 1.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street number 192 Franklin Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Franklin Street, sixty feet easterly from the easterly side of Greenwich Street; running thence northerly parallel with Greenwich Street seventy-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Franklin Street twenty feet; thence southerly seventy-five feet to Franklin Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Franklin Street twenty feet to the place of beginning.

PARCEL NO. 2.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street number 190 Franklin Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Franklin Street eighty feet easterly from the easterly side of Greenwich Street, running thence northerly parallel with Greenwich Street seventy-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Franklin Street twenty feet; thence southerly seventy-five feet to Franklin Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Franklin Street twenty feet to the place of beginning.

PARCEL NO. 3.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street numbers 373 and 375 Greenwich Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street twenty-five feet north from the northerly side of Franklin Street, running thence easterly parallel with Franklin Street sixty feet; thence northerly parallel with Greenwich Street fifty feet; thence westerly sixty feet to the easterly side of Greenwich Street, and thence southerly along the same fifty feet to the place of beginning.

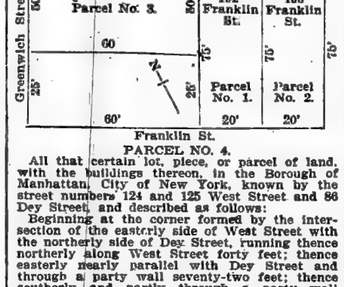

PARCEL NO. 4.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street numbers 124 and 125 West Street and 86 Dey Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West Street with the northerly side of Dey Street, running thence northerly along West Street forty feet; thence easterly nearly parallel with Dey Street and through a party wall seventy-two feet; thence southerly and partly through a party wall forty-eight feet to the northerly side of Dey Street, and thence along the same sixty-seven feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

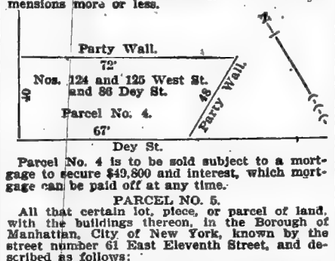

Parcel No. 4 is to be sold subject to a mortgage to secure $49,800 and interest, which mortgage can be paid off at any time.

PARCEL NO. 5.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street number 61 East Eleventh Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 11th Street 275 feet 9 inches westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, running thence northerly at right angles to 11th Street one hundred and three feet three inches; thence westerly parallel with 11th Street twenty-seven feet; thence southerly one hundred and three feet three inches to the northerly side of 11th Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-seven feet to the place of beginning.

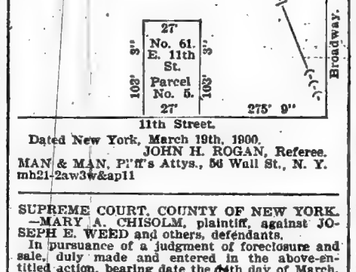

Dated New York, March 19th, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

MAN & MAN, Pl'ff's Attys., 50 Wall St., N. Y. mh21-2aw3w&ap11

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY A. CHISOLM, plaintiff, against JOSEPH E. REED and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and in the block designated by the number Seventy-five (75) on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Pearl Street, distant ninety-eight (98) feet eleven (11) inches westerly from the northwest corner of Pearl Street and Fulton Street, which point is at or opposite the centre of a party wall; running thence northerly and nearly parallel with Fulton Street, and through said party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet eight and three-quarters (8¾) inches to land sold by William and Elizabeth Smart to George Meyer; thence westerly and nearly parallel with Pearl Street seventy-five (25) feet nine and one-quarter (9¼) inches; thence southerly along the westerly side of the wall erected on the westerly side of the premises hereby mortgaged one hundred and three (103) feet nine and one-half (9½) inches to the northerly side of Pearl Street; and thence easterly along said northerly side of Pearl Street twenty-four (24) feet three (3) inches to the point of beginning. Said premises being known as number Two hundred and fifty-five (255) Pearl Street.—Dated New York, 19th of March, 1900.

J. C. O'CONOR, Referee.

SCHENCK & PUNNETT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 19 Liberty Street, New York City.

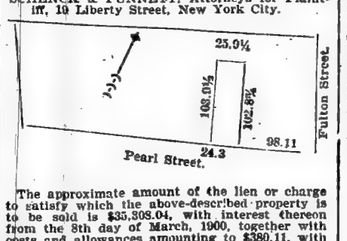

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $35,303.04, with interest thereon from the 8th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $380.11, with interest from the 14th day of March, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is the amount of water rates now a charge upon the premises, the amount of which is not fixed.—Dated New York, March 19th, 1900.

C. O'CONOR, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

GIGLIO, SILVESTRO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRO GIGLIO, late or the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1900. PROVIDENCE GIGLIO, Executrix.

ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Executrix, 93 Nassau Street, New York City. 124-law6mW

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost and Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1900. MAUDE H. WILLITS, Executrix. CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad Street, New York City. ja10-law6mW&fjy11

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

GOING TO PARIS?

EXPOSITION NOTES NO. 13.

Certainly. And going to visit Oberammergau. The influx of visitors to Oberammergau to visit the Passion Play will be unprecedented. Of course you know that accommodation must be provided in advance, and that the supply is limited. Board and lodging in the village of Oberammergau and seats to view the Passion Play can be reserved through any of our offices by all travellers using our tickets, on application.

We have a large number of Tours, all expenses included, that will visit Paris and Oberammergau. As the demand is very great, it is necessary that application be at once made to secure accommodation.

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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MANITOU.....April 7
MENOMINEE.....April 14
MARQUETTE.....April 28
MESABA.....May 5

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $50.00 EACH AND UPWARD.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic..April 4, Noon | Germanic..May 2, Noon
Oceanic, Apt. 18, 7:30 AM | Oceanic...May 16, 7 AM
Teutonic, April 25, Noon | Teutonic..May 23, Noon

For passage, freight, general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

DORIC.....April 17 | R. DE JANEIRO.May 3
NIP MARU.....April 25 | COPTIC.....May 11

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Wash. Bldg., and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
BALTIMORE TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Newport News, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday, at 4 P. M. After May 1 Saturday's sailing hour will be 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

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For COLON, connecting with lines to Port Limon, Savanilla, Carthagena, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PACIFIC PORTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA.

RATES, NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
CABIN, $105.....STEERAGE, $40

Steamers sail from pier foot of West 27th St., N.Y.

ATHOS....April 4, 1 PM | Allancia, April 11, 1 PM

Information at company's office, 29 Broadway.

R. L. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

BERMUDA.

The **Quebec Steamship Co.'s** S. S. **"Orinoco,"** sailing on the 5th inst., being completely booked up, no more passengers can be accepted for our party, but there is still a small amount of accommodation for members of the party sailing per S. S. **"Trinidad," April 11th.**

Delightful 8 or 14 day trip **$66 and $75.** Only a few more members can be accepted.

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THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,185 Broadway, N. Y.

Short Route to the Paris Exposition.
HOLLAND AMERICA LINE.

New York—Rotterdam, Amsterdam via Boulogne-sur-mer, 3½ hours' distant from either Paris or London.

New twin-screw steamers Potsdam, Statendam and Rotterdam; Spring rate 1st class, $60 and upward; 2nd class, $42.50. All other steamers carry one class of cabin passengers only; $42.50 and up. Apply to HOLLAND AMERICA LINE, 39 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CONRAD STEIN, plaintiff, against NETTIE REUTLINGER, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Emanuel Reutlinger, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirty-first day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being on the easterly side of Bleecker Street, between Grove and Barrow Streets, in the Ninth Ward of the said City of New York, and known as Numbers 311 (three hundred and eleven) and 313 (three hundred and thirteen) Bleecker Street, formerly known as Numbers 293 (two hundred and ninety-three) and 295 (two hundred and ninety-five) Bleecker Street, and which said two lots, lying adjoining each other and taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz:

Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Bleecker Street distant seventeen feet and one inch (17 feet 1 inch) southerly from the southeasterly corner of Bleecker and Grove Streets, and running thence in a southerly direction along said easterly side of Bleecker Street forty (40) feet to lot formerly known as 291 (two hundred and ninety-one) Bleecker Street; thence easterly at right angles to Bleecker Street along the line of the last-mentioned lot, seventy-five Feet (75;) thence northerly parallel with Bleecker Street forty (40) feet to land owned by the Corporation of the City of New York; thence in a westerly direction along the line of such land seventy-five (75) feet to the aforesaid easterly line or side of Bleecker Street, at the point or place of beginning.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, April 2d, 1900. EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,913.56, with interest thereon from March 29th, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $477.37, and interest thereon from March 31st, 1900, together with expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $950.00 and interest thereon. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $18,500 and interest.

Dated Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City, April 3d, 1900. EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, as their place of transacting business at the office of Marbury & Fox, No. 49 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1899. JOHANNA M. WILLIAMS, Administratrix; JAMES B. BEARNS, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators, No. 3 Broad Street, New York. oct25-law6mW

WILLITS, GEORGE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE S. WILLITS, late of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost and Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1900. MAUDE H. WILLITS, Executrix. CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad Street, New York City. ja10-law6mW&fjy11

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

FINE STATEROOMS ON THE PALATIAL NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMER

Kaiserin Maria Theresia

April 24, May 22, June 19, July 17, and on the magnificent

Kaiserin Wilhelm der Grosse

May 8, June 5, July 3, including hotel accommodations in Paris. Application for staterooms should be made at once.

Raymond & Whitcomb
(EST. 1879)
TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE
25 Union Square.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN
Kaiser Wm. d. Gr. Apl. 10 | Saale.....May 1
Lahn.....Apl. 17 | Kaiser Wm. d. Gr. May 8
Kaiserin Mar. Th. Apl. 24 | Lahn.....May 15
Departure 10 A. M.

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Fr. d Gr...April 5, 10 AM | Bremen...Apl. 26, 2 PM
Rhein.....April 19, Noon | K. Luise.....May 3, 2 PM

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems.....April 7 | Trave.....April 28
Werra.....April 14 | Aller.....May 5
K. Wm. II.....April 21 | Ems.....May 12
Departure 11 A. M.

OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin Screw Express Service to Plymouth, (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
A. Victoria, Ap. 5, 10 AM | Columbia, Apl. 19, 10 AM
K. Fr'drich, Ap. 12, Noon | F. Bism'ck, May 3, 10 AM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. Also N. Y. to Cherbourg and Hamburg.
Phoenicia, Ap. 7, 11:30 AM | Pretoria, Ap. 21, 9:30 AM
Pennsy'a, Ap. 14, 3:30 PM | Belgravia, Ap. 24, 1 PM

PARIS HOTEL ACCOMMODATION reserved for Company's passengers on application.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Twin Screw STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 21, from Hamburg July 4, 1900. Apply Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

St. Paul.....April 4 | St. Paul.....April 25
St. Louis.....April 11 | St. Louis.....May 2
New York.....April 18 | New York.....May 9

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

Friesland.....April 4 | Westernland.....April 18
*Southwark.....April 11 | *Kensington.....April 25

*These steamers carry cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15, N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow via Londonderry.

From pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Ethiopia, April 7, noon | City of Rome, May 5, noon
Anchoria, Apl. 21, noon | Ethiopia, May 12, Noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d Cabin, $30 to $35. Steerage, $23.50 to $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Lucania....Apl. 7, Noon | Ivernia (new) Apl. 28, 4 PM
Etruria....Apl. 14, 3 PM | Lucania....May 5, 10 AM
Campania, Apl. 21, 10 AM | Etruria....May 12, 2 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.
FIRST TRIP, MONDAY, APRIL 9

The popular steamers **ADIRONDACK** and **DEAN RICHMOND** will leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily. (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

FREIGHT RECEIVED ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St. connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.		Arrive New York.
*8:00 a. m.	...Syracuse Local.....	*4:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	...Empire State Express..	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	.....Fast Mail.....	*10:00 a. m.
†10:00 a. m.	.....Day Express.....	†7:00 p. m.
‡11:30 a. m.	...Rutland Express.....	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	...N. Y. & Chicago Limited.	*3:30 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	...Southwestern Limited...	*6:00 p. m.
†3:30 p. m.	...Albany and Troy Flyer..	‡11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	.....Albany Special.....	†2:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	...Detroit Special.....	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	...The Lake Shore Limited..	*10:00 p. m.
†6:00 p. m.	.....Northern Express....	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	.....Northern Express....	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	...Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*8:55 a. m.
*8:00 p. m.	...Pan-American Express..	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	...Buffalo & S.W. Special..	*6:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	...Pacific Express.....	*7:10 a. m.

"SAPHO" JURY COMPLETE

The Selection Made with Very Little Trouble.

Only Twenty-four Talesmen Examined—Jurymen All Say They Approve of the Theatre.

After four hours spent in the examination of twenty-four talesmen a jury was secured in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday to try Miss Olga Nethersole and those indicted with her for the production of "Sapho" at Wallack's Theatre. With one exception the jurors are married, and either young men or in the prime of life. All of them approve of the theatre and are more or less literary in their tastes.

Abraham Hummel, counsel for the defense, headed the procession of his clients into court at 10:30 yesterday morning. Miss Nethersole came next, leaning on the arm of her brother, Louis Nethersole. Marcus Mayer and Hamilton Revelle, Miss Nethersole's leading man, followed, while W. F. Howe, Mr. Hummel's law partner, brought up the rear. Miss Nethersole upon taking her seat removed her long black cloak, revealing a lavender skirt and a loose sacque of brocaded lavender velvet.

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, who, with Assistants Charles Le Barbier, Forbes J. Hennessy, and Daniel O'Reilly, represented the prosecution, started proceedings by asking for an adjournment of the case. In a very long address he said that he had applied to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for a special jury panel for the "Sapho" case, but that his application had not as yet been considered. Justice Fursman denied the motion, and Mr. McIntyre accepted, saying that he would have to leave the prosecution of the case to Mr. Le Barbier, as he would be unable to be in court at the present time.

Mr. Le Barbier and Mr. Hummel said that they were ready to go on at once, although Mr. Hummel explained that Theodore Moss, one of the defendants, was sick and unable to appear in court.

The first talesman, Charles G. Becker, a clerk, of 541 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, was called to the stand. He had neither read the book "Sapho" nor seen the play, and was not at all prejudiced against the stage. He was quickly accepted and sworn in.

Theodore W. Van Zandt, the next talesman, said that he had read "Sapho."

"Did you buy it of the firm of George Haven Putnam, foreman of the March Grand Jury, which found this indictment?" asked Mr. Hummel.

"I don't know," said Van Zandt, smiling. He was immediately challenged by the prosecution.

Joseph M. Kaufman, secretary of the German-American Filter Company, and James Harbour of 166 Eighth Avenue qualified and were sworn in. William Lohman, the next talesman, said he was familiar with French drama and rather liked it. He was also sworn in.

A. W. Reynolds, a plumber, of 2,110 Broadway, the first talesman examined who had seen "Sapho," was peremptorily challenged by Miss Nethersole.

The jury was completed by the selection of the following: William Weiffenbach, a manufacturer of ostrich plumes, at 1,132 Forest Avenue; Charles Spero, a dry goods merchant living at 2446 Fifth Avenue; Edwin McCarthy, a bookkeeper, of 242 West Fifty-eighth Street; Sylvan A. Hammerslough, a broker, of 225 West Seventy-eighth Street; Darius W. Ettinger, a fire adjustor, of 160 East Fifty-fifth Street; Charles Spilka, an artificial flower maker at 623 Broadway; John M. Kreppner, a painter, of 1,032 First Avenue, and Maurice S. Samuels, a manufacturer of handkerchiefs at 258 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

When the jury box was filled Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly applied for an adjournment until this morning, which was granted by Justice Fursman, who dismissed the jurors with the usual warning against talking with any one in regard to the case.

DEAN CASE NEARING END.

Kellogg's Record Traversed—His Counsel Attacks Keller as a Witness.

The trial of James B. Kellogg, indicted for grand larceny in connection with the E. S. Dean Company, which has been dragging along for over two weeks in the Court of General Sessions, will probably be ended to-day, before Recorder Goff, in Part II. In cross-examining Kellogg, Special District Attorney Olcott brought out that every financial concern with which Kellogg had been connected since April, 1897, had come to grief after a short life.

Kellogg was asked if he had represented to customers that Mrs. Dean's partner was a man named Adolph Goebel, who had immense capital to invest.

"Not exactly," he replied. "A customer was speaking to me about Mrs. Emilie Goebel, and asked me who the company was, and I said, 'Another Goebel.'"

"Did you ever ask Oliver Duncan to register at a hotel under the name of Adolph Goebel."

"Never."

The witness then admitted that he had signed an affidavit under the name of Thomas F. Scott, alleging that he had certain information about a prominent business man, and offering to suppress it for a pecuniary consideration.

After redirect examination, Mr. Davis asked for the dismissal of the indictment, which was denied. He then asked that one of the eight counts of the indictment against his client be specified as the one on which the case should go to the jury. Recorder Goff denied this also, but said that the case must go to the jury on the first six counts of the indictment.

In summing up, Mr. Davis characterized most of Samuel Keller's testimony as absurd.

"The principal witness," he said, 'Sam' Keller, is a thief by his own confession, and he has the strongest motive in the world for testifying falsely. His testimony is corroborated by people almost as unreliable as himself."

After Mr. Olcott has summed up to-day, the case will go to the jury.

CUBAN ORPHANS' FAIR.

Question of Safety of Seventy-first's Armory Being Considered.

The question as to whether or not the Seventy-first Regiment Armory is a safe place in which to hold the Children's National Easter Festival that is being organized for the benefit of Cuban orphans has been referred to a committee composed of Cornelius N. Bliss and Evert Jansen Wendell, both of whom are Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Society. They have expressed their personal opinion that the armory is safe, but before submitting a final report to the Central Festival Committee they are consulting experts. A settlement of the matter is expected to-day, and, should the armory be decreed unsafe, another place will be secured at once.

A meeting of Chairmen of the different committees to arrange for the festival was held at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard presided. The following schedule for the two weeks of the festival was announced: April 16, (Monday,) opening night; 17, navy night; 18, army night; 19, National Guard and Naval Reserve night; 20, civic night; 21, club night; 23, patriotic societies' night; 24, clerical, legal, and medical night; 25, musicians' night; 26, artists' night; 27, actors' night; 28, carnival night. The opening night is not public, tickets of invitation being issued.

FIRE IN HOSPITAL WARD.

Matron Told Stories to Children While Flames Were Put Out.

Fire started from some unknown cause last night among clothing in a closet in Christ Hospital, Jersey City. It was put out by attendants, the loss being only $50, but there was considerable excitement because the room in which the fire occurred adjoins the children's ward, in which there were fourteen patients. Lest there should be a panic, the children were told to go to the front of the building, where the matron wished to see them. She was awaiting them there, and entertained them with a story until the fire was put out by the attendants. The little ones were sent back to their apartment.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

will aid the cook as no other agent will to make

The dainty cake,
The white and flaky tea biscuit,
The sweet and tender hot griddle cake,
The light and delicate crust,
The finely flavored waffle and muffin,
The crisp and delicious doughnut,
The white, sweet, nutritious bread and roll,—
Delightful to the taste and always wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder is absolutely free from lime, alum and ammonia.

There are many imitation baking powders, mostly made from alum and sold cheap. Avoid them, as their use is at the cost of health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

SELECTING MILLER JURY

Only Two Seats in the Box Remain to be Filled.

Foreman Not Anxious to Serve—Trial of Franklin Syndicate Man Probably Will Begin To-day.

There were ten jurors chosen for the trial of William F. Miller, the alleged head of the Franklin Syndicate, before Justice Hurd, in the Kings County Court, when court was adjourned yesterday. It is expected that the jury box will be filled this forenoon.

The foreman of the jury is Hugh O'Beirne, a collector, of 588 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn. His employer is the Horton Ice Cream Company. He somewhat astonished Justice Hurd by saying, immediately before adjournment, that his "boss" would rather not have him serve on the jury, if he could be excused. Justice Hurd, in a few brief remarks, explained that public duty was above every other consideration. Then the juror with the third seat in the box, Edward Stadholz, who is in the dry goods business at 1,579 Broadway, Brooklyn, said he felt it was his duty to inform the Court that there was "a girl who worked for him" who had relatives that were employed by the Franklin Syndicate, or had something to do with somebody who had been connected with it. Justice Hurd did not think this would interfere with Mr. Stadholz's performance of his duties.

The other men chosen are as follows: George R. Young, clerk, of 390 Degraw Street, employed by the Mergenthaler Linotype Company; Frank Maloney, grain, of 101 Fourteenth Street; Peter M. Preator, brush manufacturer, of 461 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, and 259 Pearl Street, Manhattan; Harrison C. Fales, bookkeeper for the American Express Company, 107 Berkeley Place; Edward Taylor, bookkeeper Brooklyn Asphalt Company, residence 594 Sterling Place; William J. Elliott, plumber, 1,246 Myrtle Avenue; George H. Lester, contractor and carpenter, 750 Marcy Avenue, and William F. Hollwedel, mineral waters, 106 Marion Street.

As mentioned yesterday, it is not considered at all likely that Miller will be put upon the witness stand, or, indeed, that the defense will have any witnesses at all. Ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway, who with Frederick B. House and Col. Robert Ammon appeared for Miller, asked several talesmen pointedly whether or not the failure of the defendant to testify in his own behalf would prejudice them against him.

If District Attorney Clarke succeeds in completing the jury to-day, the case will be opened as soon as the box is filled.

RESTORED TO HEAD OF LIST.

Justice Leventritt's Decision in a Civil Service Case.

Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court yesterday granted to Richard Tone Pettit a mandamus against the Municipal Civil Service Commission the effect of which will be to restore him to the head of the eligible list for the position of assistant clerk in the criminal courts of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Pettit passed the examination April 16, 1899, and after the appointment of a veteran to the first vacancy he headed the list. In November of the same year, a vacancy occurring in one of the court clerkships of the Borough of Queens, which are required by the charter to be filled by residents of that borough, a new examination was ordered by the Civil Service Commissioners, as no resident of Queens stood on the existing eligible list, and applicants from other boroughs than Queens were allowed to compete. When the resultant eligible list was announced in January, three of the candidates were placed ahead of Pettit on the eligible list for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, while the vacancy in the Borough of Queens was not filled at all.

F. L. Taylor, counsel for Pettit, said that a new eligible list could be created only when there is no appropriate list from which appointments might be made.

Justice Leventritt in his opinion said: "An appropriate list existed, the term of eligibility had not expired, and mere considerations of convenience could not justify the preparation of a new list to the prejudice of the definite right accrued in the relator."

Grand Army Staff Appointments.

Edwin T. Greenfield, Grand Marshal of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, announces his assumption of command, with headquarters at the Ninth Regiment Armory, in West Fourteenth Street. He has appointed Commander Robert S. Heilerty to be Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, and Comrade Abram L. Webber to be Assistant Adjutant General.

Money Wanted for an Artificial Leg.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $30 wherewith to provide a man with an artificial leg. The man lost his leg by an accident, and as he has been a hard working laboring man, it is believed that with the artificial leg he will again become self-supporting. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be publicly acknowledged.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, the standard Cough Cure, is to be had in Half-Size Half Dollar Bottles, as well as in the standard One Dollar size.—Adv.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIEUT. MASSEY'S BOX OF NEGATIVES.—Lieut. Samuel F. Massey, who was a passenger upon the steamship Alleghany of the Atlas Steamship Company, plying between South America, the West Indies, and the Port of New York, took on board a box of photographic negatives and views in the Harbor of Port Limon, and gave them in charge of one of the cabin stewards. The box was simply marked "K. & F. Martel Cognac." It was an old brandy case, which the Lieutenant had utilized as a receptacle for his negatives. He had also with the box of negatives three demijohns of mineral water, which he was bringing to this country to be analyzed. When the vessel arrived, neither the box nor the demijohns could be found, and the Lieutenant left the wharf without them. The next day he learned that the demijohns had been found, but not the box. He went several times to the wharf during the following three weeks, and was always told that the box was missing. It was found, however, in a locker in the forepeak of the ship some months after William E. Wamsley, as assignee, began suit for its loss. Four or five boxes of signals had been moved to the locker. They were old whisky cases, similar in shape to the box of negatives. The chief officer, who had directed them to be put there, ordered one of the boxes of signals brought up to him on the bridge. On being opened, this box turned out to be the one containing Lieut. Massey's negatives. A dismissal of the complaint on the first trial was reversed by the Appellate Division upon the ground that sufficient had been shown to require submission to the jury of the question whether the company had converted the box of photographs, or whether its excuse for not delivering it upon Lieut. Massey's demand was a sufficient one. A judgment for the plaintiff on the second trial for a substantial sum as damages was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey. The court held that though these articles had no market value, the plaintiff was entitled to recover as damages for their conversion their actual value to him. Though the fact that the negatives were not good ones was to be considered, the jury might also consider that "when one has gone a long way to obtain photographs of the scenery of a foreign land which is difficult to reach, or where the photograph is of some incident which is not likely to be repeated, even a poor representation may be of considerable value, if a picture can be printed from it, because, as far as it goes, it is a correct representation of what occurred."

***

MR. BURNHAM'S LIBEL SUIT.—The Appellate Division yesterday reversed an order of the Special Term, denying a motion made on behalf of Frederick D. Burnham for a bill of particulars of new matter set forth by James D. Wells in his answer to Mr. Burnham's suit against him for alleged libel, consisting of two publications in a New York newspaper. These articles charged Mr. Burnham with misappropriation of the funds of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, of which he is President, besides other offenses, official and personal. Justice Barrett, giving the unanimous opinion of the Appellate tribunal, said: "The defendant justifies in an elaborate plea, which contains twenty-five specifications of the incriminating facts. And it is to these specifications that the plaintiff's application for a bill of particulars is addressed. * * * The plaintiff here should know what he is specifically charged with, and what he must come prepared to meet. He is entitled to a specific statement of the facts upon which the justification proceeds. * * * The plaintiff here is defending himself, so to speak, from the inside. He is the President of the company. He has control of its books and papers, and is in official association with its officers and agents. The defendant is a former official of the same company. He is now outside of its environment. He has no access either to its books or papers, and he is neither in touch nor sympathy with its officials. Under these circumstances, he should not be called upon to particularize every petty detail of each specific charge, much less to apprise the plaintiff of his evidence in support thereof. * * * It is no answer to the plaintiff's application for these substantive facts that they are presumably within his knowledge. In denying his guilt, he relieves himself from any such presumption. He declares that the facts alleged do not exist at all. At all events, he has a right to know of what specific wrong he is accused and what substantive acts of his form the basis of the accusation."

***

BEQUEST TO BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS SUSTAINED.—The late Dexter T. Mills, who lived in Massachusetts and who died there four years ago, by his will, after making certain legacies, devised the remainder of his estate, including real property in this city, to Arthur P. Mills and Horace G. Allen, as trustees, to pay the income to his wife and three daughters, in equal shares, during their lives. On the death of either, the income previously paid to her was to be divided among the survivors, "it being my desire that the entire income from said trust fund shall be divided into as many parts or portions as there are survivors of my said wife and daughters from time to time." He gave some legacies payable at the death of the last survivor, and the residue was devised to the Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, in Boston. The Trustees brought an action in the New York Supreme Court to have a determination whether these devises were valid so far as they related to the real estate in this city. The Court, at Special Term, held that the devise in trust to the wife and daughters, so far as it included real estate here, was not valid, and that this devise being invalid, the remainder to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts fell with the precedent estate; and as to the New York real estate, the testator died intestate. This decision was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, which was concurred in by Justice O'Brien. Justice Ingraham giving a concurring opinion. Justice Patterson gave a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt. The Court, in the prevailing opinion, holds that though the devise in trust in the will would, down to 1893, have been invalid as to the lands in this State, because it suspended the power of alienation in violation of the statute, yet by the amendment of 1893, (1 R. S. 730, Sec. 63,) to which the attention of the Justice at Special Term was not called, the conveyance in fee of these lands was authorized, and the devise was therefore valid.

***

TESTAMENTARY GUARDIANS.—Mrs. Florence M. Welsh, whose death occurred last October, named Arthur B. Applegate and Mrs. Amanda V. Holmes as executors of her will and guardians of such of her children as were under age. Upon objection by Margaret I. Barrios, the married sister of these infant children, the Surrogate denied the application of the executors to be appointed guardians, because they were non-residents of this State, although they presented a bond of $60,000. The decree of the Surrogate was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division, which holds, by Justice Rumsey, that the mother, who was the only surviving parent of these infants, had an absolute right to designate who should be the guardians of her children. If the bond was too small, the Surrogate was not at liberty to refuse to grant letters, but he should have prescribed the amount and the kind of bond that should be given by the guardians.

Queen Lavinia Held for Trial.

Lavinia A. Dempsey, Queen of the Holland Dames Society, was held for trial yesterday by Magistrate Brann in the Centre Street Police Court on a charge of grand larceny made against her by Robert Troup of 102 West Ninety-third Street, who avers that she swindled him out of $750 by engaging him as the Treasurer of her theatrical company and refusing to pay him any salary.

Steamers to Ply on Hudson River.

The Hudson River has felt the gentle touch of Spring and navigation on it is again open. On Monday next the People's Line steamers will begin regular trips for the season. The Adirondack and Dean Richmond have been completely overhauled and made even more comfortable than heretofore. They will leave the company's wharf at Canal Street, North River, every evening at 6 o'clock, except Sundays. Close connection will be made at Albany with trains for all points north, east, and west.

Don't skip reading because it's small type—some of the best things get into small type.

Light weight Raglans:

Genuine Bliss tweed, black and white	$35
Black cheviot	32
Light gray cheviot	32
Brown covert	25
Black cheviot	20
Oxford mixed	18

In light weight overcoats:

Gray worsted, silk-lined to edge	32
Black cheviot, silk-lined to edge	28
Light and dark-gray Oxford, silk-lined to edge	28
Three shades of covert, silk-lined to edge	28
Oxford cheviot	25
Covert, serge-lined, light and dark Oxford, serge-lined	20
Silk mixtures	20
Black cheviots	15

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor Warren.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

We fill orders by mail.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria Evgs., 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:30.
42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
THE RAYS in A HOT OLD TIME.
Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, & 2.00.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Last performances this aft. and Evg., Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop April 9th. QUO VADIS. April 9th.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, at popular prices, DIE VERSUNKENE GLOCKE (Sunken Bell.) Mat. Sat.
LAST TIME

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Filipino Village; Big-Headed Girl, Macks, Theatre, 3 Co's

Dressmakers' Supplies.

Double Bone Casing, 7 cents per piece.
Silk Seam Binding, 9 cents per piece.
Silk Prussian Binding, 15 cents per piece.
Velveteen Skirt Binding, 5 yard pieces, 25 cents per piece.
Double Serge Belting, 65 cents per piece.
Double Moire Belting, 95 cents per piece.
Dress Shields, $1.00 per dozen.
Shell Whalebone, $1.00 per dozen.
50 pieces,—fine quality fast black Moire Percaline, 12½ cents per yard.
Silk finished Moire Percaline, 20 cents per yard.
Summer weight Hair Cloth,—black and grey, 30 cents per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Jewelry.

Cleopatra Serpent Bracelets,— gilt and silver, $1.00 each.

Grecian Gold Scarf Rings and Pins, "curio" animal heads with jewel eyes, $1.00 each.

Lorgnette Chains, — gun metal finish, linked with pearls, turquoises, garnets or metal. $1.00 each. Value $2.75.

100 dozen imported, Enamel Fruit Brooches,— grapes, currants, cherries and leaves. 25 cents each. Value $1.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Our Ladies' Department
(at Broadway and 13th Street Store).

Eton Jackets, $12.50.
Of black broadcloth, appliqued on white satin—satin lined throughout.

Golf Capes.
A special lot of Golf Capes, at $5.00, with the new plaid backs worth $10 & $12.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

The New York— Broadway, 44th & 45th Sts. Eve. 8:10. Mats. To-day & Sat.
LAST 4 NIGHTS. Broadway to Tokio | No smoking at Matinées.
Special QUO VADIS. MON., April 9, F. C. Whitney's original Production of Sienkiewicz's Novel. | Sale of Seats and boxes opens to-day.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups New Subjects. Up-to-date. CINEMATOGRAPH. To-night. To-night. Moss Roses. The Charming Musical Play.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2:15
STUART ROBSON IN OLIVER GOLDSMITH
Special—Mon., April 16. Seat sale Mon., April 9.
Mr. Joseph Jefferson in Rip Van Winkle

MENDELSSOHN HALL, DOHNANYI. SECOND PIANO RECITAL. Monday Aft., April 9, at 3. DOHNANYI.
Res. seats, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Direction.....VERT AND WOLFSOHN

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. JOSEPH HART and CARRIE DE MAR in Mr. Hart's New Comedy, "Close Call." CORA TANNER, Special: Maurice Farkoa. Society entertainer Geo. Fuller Golden, Grapewin and Chance, Clarice Vance, Dixon, Bowers & Dixon.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL, 34th St. & B'way. Mat. To-day HAWTHORNE SISTERS, WILLIAMS & TUCKER, & 10 STAR ACTS. GREATEST OF GREAT VAUDEVILLE

GREATEST OF CASINO SUCCESSES! The New Town Beauty! THE CASINO GIRL!

GRAND OPERA HOUSE MATINEE TO-DAY, 25c. & 50c. Kelcey-Shannon Co. in the MOTH and the FLAME

O'Neill's.

Hats!

The largest and best selected stock of Untrimmed Hats in New York.
Thousands of Choice Shapes to Choose From, including a fine line of exclusive novelties, at
The Lowest Prices in New York!
Also a choice variety of
Children's Trimmed Hats for School and Dress Wear.

Special Sale of
Gloves!

Ladies' Three-Clasp Suede, Grays, Tans, White, Black and Modes, 1.00 Pair, worth $1.25.

"Foster" Hook and Two-Clasp Kid Gloves, in all the Spring shades, 98c. Pair.

A Complete Line of JOUVIN & CIE'S Kid and Suede Gloves, including all the newest Spring shades.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

16 DAYS ONLY. Grand Opening To-night. MAD. SQ. GARDEN.
Every Afternoon and Night Thereafter.
THE PARAGON OF MORAL ENTERTAINMENT
ADAM FOREPAUGH AND SELLS BROS.' HIPPODROMES, CIRCUSES, MENAGERIES.
MENAGERIE ON EXHIBITION IN BASEMENT BEFORE & AFTER PERFORMANCES.
Boxes, (6 seats,) $12, $9, and $6. Seats in boxes, $2, $1.50, and $1. Arena, $1. First tier and balcony, 75 cents. Second tier and balcony (entrance on 26th and 27th Sts.,) 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents. Children half price, except to gallery. Box office open at 9 A. M. daily. Don't buy tickets on the sidewalk.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. 119 W. 40th St.
Mr. GEORGE GROSSMITH
Humorous and Musical Recitals.
THIS (WED.) AFTERN. AT 3:15.
"Awful Bores"
and humorous musical illustrations.
THURSDAY EVG., APRIL 5, AT 8:15,
"The Trials of an Entertainer"
and "The Baby on the Shore," etc., etc.
SATURDAY AFT., APRIL 7, AT 3:15,
SPECIAL PROGRAMME.
Tickets $1.50 and $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Evening, April 5th, at 8 o'clock.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH ..... Conductor
BACH'S MASS IN B MINOR
Seats, 25c to $1. Boxes, $7.50 and $9 at Box Office

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Fri., Apr. 6, at 2 P. M. Sat., Apr. 7, at 8:15 P. M.
BACH. WAGNER BEETHOVEN
SOLOISTS: Mme. Clementine De Vere, Mrs. Carl Alves, Mr. Wm. H. Rieger, Mr. Ericsson F. Bushnell. CHORUS: The Rubinstein and Apollo Clubs, Mr. Wm. R. Chapman, Director. Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Ruliman's.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St.
E. H. Sothern / Virginia Harned
LAST WEEK
Evs. 8. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2.
SUNKEN BELL.

NEXT WEEK
THE BOSTONIANS
Will present the Herbert & Smith New Opera
THE VICEROY.
SEATS ON SALE TO-MORROW.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15
.....LAST WEEK.....
THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON
NEXT MONDAY, WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.
Monday, April 16, for 3 nights and matinée,
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.
Thursday, April 19 3 nights and matinée,
MANEUVERS OF JANE.

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2:15.
Charles Frohman's London Company.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
Matinées To-day and Saturday.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
A MAN AND HIS WIFE.
PRECEDED BY "THE BUGLE CALL."

Charles Frohman's HACKETT Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Saturday.
THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way.
EV'GS 8. MAT. SATURDAY.
WM. GILLETTE in his new play, Sherlock Holmes

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Av.
"The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald.
Ev'gs, 8 o'c. Mats. To-day & Sat., 1:50.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way.
This Week, 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat.
AT THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN.
Next Week—Why Smith Left Home. Big Cast.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY SOCIAL MAIDS.
JOHNSON, DAVENPORT & LORELLO & others.

14th St. Theatre, Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Augustin Daly's magnificent production, THE GREAT RUBY.
As played 200 NIGHTS at DALY'S THEATRE.
Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman—100 oth.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. & 7th Av.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
To-morrow at 11 and 8:15. Friday at 3 and 8:15.
MOKILAND (BARBARIC ARIZONA.)
First Time in New York.
Reserved Seats, 75c. and $1.00.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co.
"Clever Comedy Piquantly Presented."
3d Year, 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day.
Next W'k—Pinafore & Trial by Jury. NANON

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
6TH MONTH, "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:10

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal in The Elder Miss Blossom. 8:15. Sat. Mat.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7 Av.
Lottie Gilson, Etta Butler, Press Eldridge.

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—A NIGHT OFF.

Broadway and 11th Street.

RIBBON DEPT.

500 Pieces.

Louisine, — corded, open work stripes,—black and white, delicate and medium shades, including pastel tints.

Black double faced Satin.

Black Hemstitched Taffetas. 4 inches wide, 19 cents per yard.

Fancy Taffetas, corded, Dresden and gauze edge, dotted stripes, novelty border patterns, and a fine quality open work striped Ribbon.
4 and 5 inches wide.
Various colors and black, 25 cents.

These Ribbons are soft, pliable quality, they are suitable for Collars, Belts and as Trimmings for Summer Gowns.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

MEN'S SHIRTS.
On Wednesday, April 4th.

Sale of 200 dozen, fancy woven Madras Shirts.

Fine quality fabric,—and complete range of new, exclusive designs,—in black and white, and latest shades of blue, heliotrope, pink and red.

Modelled after the pattern of the "Perfection" white Shirts, assuring excellence of cut and finish.

Separate or attached cuffs.

$1.20 each. Value $2.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Last Week (but one) of GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT at 8, and Sat. Aft., April 7, at 2—IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with a phenomenal cast. Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bridewell, Broadfoot and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, Maestri, and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Thurs. Evg., April 6, at 8—Special performance at popular prices. DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Brema, Schumann-Heink, and Susan Strong; MM. Dippel, Pringle, and Bertram. Conductor, Faur.
Fri. Evg., April 6, at 8—CARMEN. Calvé and Suzanne Adams. Saligna and Scotti;
Sat. Aft., April 7th, at 2—IL FLAUTO MAGICO. Same Cast as on Wed. Evg.
Sat. Evg., April 7, at 8, at Popular Prices—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Herr Von Schuch.
Sun. Evg., April 8, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Carrie Bridewell; MM. Scotti and Plançon, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Herr Ernst Von Schuch.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Mon. Evg., April 9, at 8—IL FLAUTO MAGICO. Same phenomenal cast as to-night.
Wed. Evg., April 11, at 7:30, (last time.)—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Thurs. Evg., April 12, at 8—Last night of the season.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. This week, FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS in repertoire of new plays. Matinée To-day. Next Week,—Monday, April 9, Double Attraction. Every afternoon for two weeks FAMOUS Japanese Players and Ching Ling Foo Popular Priced Matinees. Every Eve. at 8:15 TIM MURPHY and his company in the new comedy, THE CARPET BAGGER.

KOSTER & BIAL'S TO-NIGHT AT 10:30. The Grand Ballet Spectacle PROGRESS
Preceded at 8:15 by "The Real Coons," WILLIAMS & WALKER and their Big Co. in "The Policy Players." Matinées To-morrow and Saturday.

Proctor's 23d St. J. K. Emmet, Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Kitty Mitchell, 25c., 50c. Thorne & Carlton, McCale & Daniels, Flood Bros., C. King, Mov. Pics, &c.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. Caron & Herbert, Francesca Redding W. H. Clemart, Linton & McIntyre, Lacy & O'Brien, Mov. Pics., &c.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way & 29th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat. Last 4 Weeks of WHIRL-I-GIG & the latest laughing success SAPOLIO. Seats for the last performances now on sale.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh westerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,675. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 80⅝c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 48⅞; cotton, middling, 9 11-16c.

LEGISLATURE.—The Davis School Teachers' Salaries bill was repassed by both Senate and Assembly yesterday over Mayor Van Wyck's veto. The Senate repassed the Fallows Anti-Ramapo over the veto, 29 to 19, and Gov. Roosevelt will sign it. The Senate repassed six other bills disapproved by Mayor Van Wyck. Gov. Roosevelt has signed the Tenement House Commission bill. The $200 000 Canal Survey bill was unexpectedly reported by the Senate Rules Committee and may be passed to-day.—Page 5.

CONGRESS.—The Puerto Rican bill was sent to the House yesterday and referred to the Ways and Means Committee. During the House session members discussed the situation in Kentucky. In the Senate it was attempted to get the Quay case up for consideration. Mr. Wolcott made a speech favoring Quay. The matter went over until to-day.—Page 6.

FOREIGN.—A boy named Sipido yesterday fired two shots at the Prince of Wales in his railway carriage in the Brussels station. Neither shot took effect. The boy is said to have attended Socialist meetings, and in jail boasts of his deed. It is also said that he is a violent Boer sympathizer. In London, from the fact that the attempt was made in the city where Dr. Leyds has his headquarters, feeling against the Boers is much intensified. Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, mother of the Princess Cantacuzene, has left St. Petersburg for the United States. Count de Lubersac yesterday fought a duel with M. Ephrussi, wounding him in the breast. The Boers are becoming aggressive near Bloemfontein, and may be preparing to carry out Krüger's threat to attack the place. Relief columns from the north and south are now near Mafeking. It is reported that the German Consul at East London, Cape Colony, has been insulted by a mob there. The people of Dublin received the Queen with great enthusiasm, and not a single untoward incident marred the occasion.—Pages 1, 3, and 6.

Page 1.

Over 2,000 residents of New York have notified the Census Supervisor that they will be absent in June.

Convention Hall at Kansas City, where the Democratic National Convention was to be held July 4, was destroyed by fire. It will be rebuilt, it is said, in time for the meeting.

Page 7.

W. E. D. Stokes has been sued for divorce by his wife. Much secrecy is observed as to the details of the case.

The case against Olga Nethersole, her leading actor, and manager, in producing the play "Sapho," will go to the jury to-day.

Page 14.

District Attorney Clarke in his opening address in the case of Miller, accused of larceny in connection with the Franklin Syndicate scheme, charged that the defendant had $200,000 secreted.

Judge Addison Brown, in the United States District Court, yesterday, handed down a decision which, without prejudice to further proceedings that may be brought, set at liberty B. D. Greene and the Gaynors, indicted in Georgia on the charge of conspiring with Capt. O. M. Carter to defraud the Government.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

SALT TRUST BRANCHES OUT.

New Company Formed to Operate in Spain and Italy.

The Spanish-American Salt Company filed articles of incorporation yesterday at Trenton, N. J. The capital stock is stated to be $3,500,000, and the incorporators are A. Lupo Gesulfo of Palma Mallorey, Spain; Juan M. Ceballos, Mark Maclay, Archibald S. White, and Frederick F. Culver of New York, and Oscar L. Gubleman of New Jersey.

It was learned from a representative of the National Salt Company, which controls the evaporated salt industry in the United States, that four of the incorporators, Messrs. Maclay, White, Culver, and Gubleman, are Directors in the National Salt Company, and that Mr. White is the President of the company. M. Ceballos, another incorporator, is a steamship owner and has large interests in Spain. M. Gesulfo is the representative of the Salinera Espanola Company, which controls the entire evaporated salt industry in Spain and Italy. By means of this connection, the National Salt Company, it is stated, adds to its territory Spain and Italy.

BRYAN'S NEBRASKA PLATFORM.

Its Purpose to Catch Nebraskans Only, Indiana Democrats Hear.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 4.—From a statement made by leaders, it looks as if the two wings of the Indiana Democracy might get together before many months. The Gold Democrats say that they have a tip that the platform adopted in Nebraska, which is supposed to have been written by Bryan, is intended for application to the situation in that State only, and not as a National platform. It is regarded as a platform that is especially designed to catch the Nebraska voters, and may not be the platform that Bryan would recommend for a National Convention.

It was learned to-day from an authoritative source that the Gold Democratic leaders in this State will not confer until it is found what attitude the regular Democrats propose to take. This arrangement does not apply to the local Gold Democrats, who may be called together for consultation at any time.

DENIAL BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Did Not Make Statement Reflecting on President McKinley.

ALBANY, April 4.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day denied the statement credited to President Davis Starr Jordan of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University of California that the Governor had stated to him that President McKinley "has about as much backbone as a toy chocolate man that you see on the confectioner's stand."

In denying the alleged statement, Gov. Roosevelt said: "I am confident that President Jordan never made the statement in question, because in the first place he was a guest at my house; and in the next place the story is an absolute falsehood. No such conversation took place, and I made no such statement nor any statement that could by any possibility be twisted into it."

Gov. Roosevelt this afternoon received from President David S. Jordan a telegram denying that he ever made the statement attributed to him.

WILL PRACTICE LAW HERE.

Senator Lindsay of Kentcky to Join New York Firm.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Senator Lindsay of Kentucky to-day announced that he would enter upon the practice of law in New York City on May 1 as a member of the firm of Lindsay, Kremer, Kalish & Palmer. Senator Lindsay said to-day:

"I shall continue the discharge of my duties as Senator, not permitting the arrangement to interfere with them. During the interval between the adjournment of the present session of the Senate and the commencement of the next I propose to give such time to the business of the concern as I can. My Senatorial duties, however, will not be neglected."

Great Considerations of Railway Travel

are fully met by the superb service of the Pennsylvania Railroad's trains to the West.—Adv.

ASSASSIN FIRES AT PRINCE OF WALES

Shoots Into a Railway Carriage in the Brussels Station.

TWO BULLETS DO NO HARM

Would-be Murderer, In Custody, Boasts of His Deed.

Attack Was Made While the Royal Party Was on Its Way to Attend King Christian's Birthday Celebration.

BRUSSELS, April 4.—Just as the Prince of Wales's train, bearing him to Copenhagen for the purpose of attending the celebration of King Christian's birthday, was putting out of the Northern Station a sixteen-year-old tinsmith named Sipido sprang upon the footboard of the carriage and fired two shots through the window at the Prince. Neither shot took effect. It seems that Sipido was so nervous that his hand trembled violently, and the bullets went wide, striking the side of the carriage.

Sipido was immediately arrested, and when examined by the railroad officials he declared he intended to kill the Prince of Wales; that he did not regret his action, and that he was ready to do it again if given a chance to do so. His pockets were found to be full of Anarchistic literature. Sipido subsequently said he wanted to kill the Prince of Wales "because he caused thousands of men to be slaughtered in South Africa."

PRINCE REMAINS COOL.

The Prince of Wales appeared quite unaffected by the incident. He asked whether the revolver was loaded, and on being informed in the affirmative, smiled and begged that the culprit might not be treated too severely.

Intense excitement prevailed for the moment, as it was feared the Prince had been hit, the shots having been fired almost point blank. The railway carriage door was hastily thrown open, and great relief was felt when the Prince himself appeared at the window unhurt. Both the Prince and the Princess, however, had a very narrow escape.

The policeman on duty took Sipido in charge. The latter appeared proud of his exploit, and seemed quite calm. He told the authorities that he lived in the Rue de la Forge at Saint Gilles, two miles south of Brussels.

The attack is condemned even at the labor headquarters here, and at the Maison du Peuple, where the extreme Anarchists meet, a leading member of the Young Socialist Guard was loud in his denunciation this evening of Sipido's action.

AT A PRO-BOER MEETING.

Persons who attended the Maison du Peuple yesterday say they heard Sipido declare that if the Prince of Wales came to Brussels he ought to have a bullet in his head; and they also heard him offer to bet five francs that he would fire at the Prince. According to Le Patriote, some news of the views expressed at the meeting referred to was conveyed to the station master, who had taken what he thought were extra precautions.

Sipido appeared at the station in his best clothing, having explained to his father that he was going to seek employment. He has a round, boyish face, black eyes, and dark hair. At the examination before the Magistrate it was ascertained that he had purchased a penny ticket in order to reach the departure platform, where he walked up and down at the same time that the Prince was promenading.

For a time Sipido seemed more inclined to cry than to give coherent answers to the questions of the Commissary. Meanwhile the police had ascertained that on the previous evening he had attended a meeting at a local theatre in favor of the Boers. Several of the speakers had advised those present to make a demonstration in such a way that the Prince of Wales, in passing through Brussels, could no longer be mistaken with respect to the sympathies of the Belgians or doubt that these were overwhelmingly in favor of the Boers.

It is supposed that these utterances influenced Sipido, who is a sickly and impressionable youth.

At first he gave his name as Pissedeux, but soon admitted that his real name was Baptiso Sipido, although he declined at the outset to say why he committed the deed.

An examination of Sipido's revolver showed that the hammer had fallen four times, but that two of the cartridges had missed fire. The weapon is of the cheapest six-chambered description, such as is usually sold here for three and a half francs.

ASSASSIN A SOCIALIST.

Sipido has been connected for nearly a year with a band of young Socialists. It seems that he left his parents about 1:30 o'clock P. M. yesterday on the pretext of going to the Maison du Peuple, where he had been trying to get an appointment. They have not seen him since, and only learned of the affair from a journalist.

Both parents assert that he never had a revolver before. His mother says the lad had lived a very regular life and had been saving money to go the Paris Exposition. She declares that, if he is guilty, he must have been instigated by others and was probably given too much to drink.

King Leopold wired Queen Victoria at Dublin a reassurance that the Prince was safe and an expression of his deep regret at the attempt.

Most of the papers express abhorrence of the crime and thankfulness that the Prince escaped. They also hope, as the Courrier de Bruxelles says, that England will not cast upon the Belgian people the responsibility for a boy's miserable crime.

PRESS CONDEMNS THE ACT.

La Gazette says: "The whole Belgian people will reprove an act of folly, as odious as it is unjustifiable, against the heir to the throne of a friendly nation which has rendered so many services to Belgium."

La Gazette attributes the following words to Sipido: "All I regret is that I did not kill this man, who, instead of disavowing Chamberlain in his inhuman policy, became his accomplice."

The same paper adds that, when taken to the prison at Saint-Gilles, Sipido declared that he would have fired six shots if he had not been arrested.

Le Vingtieme Siecle says: "We deeply regret that the Prince of Wales has been the victim of an imbecile and odious attack. Under a pretext of condemning British policy, certain newspapers which never know how to keep within bounds abusively attack England and the reigning family. They now see the danger of these incitements."

Le Patriote, in a special edition, denounces the attempt as "cowardly and senseless," and says: "It will create general indignation, and the worst enemy of Belgium could not have dealt the country a fouler blow."

The Journal de Bruxelles says: "This outrage will provoke the indignation of all honest people in every civilized country, and especially in Belgium. We stigmatize it as the crime of a youth with a disordered brain. We deeply regret that it was committed in Belgium, and we congratulate the Prince of Wales upon his fortunate escape from the bullet of a regicide."

An eye-witness says that the train was already in motion, and when the engineer heard the pistol he shut off steam, applied the brakes, and stopped the train. As the train restarted, after Sipido's arrest, the public loudly cheered the Prince, who acknowledged the demonstration from the car window.

La Chronique says: "Belgium should not be held responsible for the act of a madman, whose conduct she repudiates."

Other papers express the hope that the incident "Will not provoke fresh complications with Great Britain, which is not too friendly toward Belgium on account of the latter's pro-Boerism."

Immediately after the attempt the Prince of Wales sent telegrams to the Queen and to the Duchess of York announcing his safety.

LONDONERS BLAME THE BOERS.

LONDON, April 4.—The news of the attempt upon the life of the Prince of Wales sprea dwith marvelous rapidity in all parts of London, and created the most intense excitement and the most bitter indignation among all classes. The fact that the attempted assassination occurred in a city where Dr. Leyds, the Diplomatic Agent of the Transvaal, makes his headquarters, was generally taken to indicate that the would-be assassin was a Boer sympathizer, and this so inflamed passions that the most bitter invectives were hurled at the Boers and everything connected with them.

The Government was wholly ignorant of the attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales until the press dispatches on the subject were communicated to the Foreign Office. The Marquis of Salisbury immediately telegraphed to the Prince of Wales his congratulations on his escape, while the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Henry White, who was calling on the British Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time, promptly repaired to Marlborough House and left his card there.

At Marlborough House, Gen. Sir Dighton M. Probyn, Controller of the Household of the Prince of Wales, said that nothing had been received there beyond the mere statement of the fact that an attempt had been made on the life of the Prince of Wales. All the officials were greatly disturbed by the occurrence, and the general view was that it must be connected in some way with the Transvaal, especially as the Prince of Wales has always, heretofore, been such a favorite on the Continent, and never before has been molested in the slightest degree.

One high official remarked: "That settles the question of the Prince of Wales's visit to the Paris Exposition."

Hundreds of dispatches continued to arrive hourly at Marlborough House up to a late hour, and there were hosts of inquiries other ways. Lord Salisbury, on hearing the news, sent a special messenger to ascertain the latest details. Baron Whettnall, the Belgian Minister, was among the first to call. He expressed, on behalf of King Leopold, deep regrets. In the course of a brief conversation Baron Whettnall said:

"The affair has created the gratest indignation in Brussels. I have been requested to communicate with Lord Salisbury and express on behalf of the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs the horror which the news of this dastardly attempt has excited throughout Belgium."

In political circles and at the clubs last evening much strong feeling was expressed that no precautions had been taken to prevent such an outrage against the heir apparent of a friendly nation. It was everywhere agreed that the outrage was the direct outcome of the foul articles which for months past have appeared in the Belgian press, and of the filthy French caricatures which find a ready sale in Belgium; but, considering the great popularity of the Prince on the Continent, it is generally assumed that his assailant was irresponsible and weak-minded.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, addressing a political meeting at Acton, took occasion to pronounce a panegyric upon the Prince. He said it passed his comprehension to imagine what could induce any foreigner to raise his hand against Albert Edward.

"If there be a solitary individual in the whole universe," said the speaker, "who has utilized his high position and great abilities to promote the welfare of the poorer sections of society, it is the Prince of Wales. No more philanthropic, no more humane man exists. Throughout his long and distinguished career the Prince has never said an unkind word or committed an unkind act.

"If we seek a motive for this foul deed, we must not forget that Brussels has been the headquarters of that manufactory of falsehoods and lies of which Dr. Leyds is the manager.

"It was mainly due to the lead Great Britain took at the time of the Belgian revolt against Dutch tyranny that the Belgians gained their liberty, and it is a nice return that they have made for the great service then rendered them. A Belgian has shot at the Prince of Wales because we are engaged in a similar contest with the Dutch fifty years afterward."

Some fears were expressed as to the effect which the occurrence may have in Dublin. It was pointed out that such attempts are contagious. On the other hand, those who are best acquainted with Ireland contend that the only effect would be to increase the determination of the Irish that no untoward incident should mar the success of the Queen's visit. The news of the attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales was immediately telegraphed to Queen Victoria.

The dispatch announcing the attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales was posted at the Mansion House this evening, and attracted immense crowds, who expressed their feelings in alternately anathematizing the assailant and cheering the Prince.

THE QUEEN NOT INFORMED.

DUBLIN, April 5.—The news of the attempt to assassinate the Prince of Wales came too late to be generally known, and it caused but little comment owing to the overwhelming interest taken in the Queen's visit.

A correspondent communicated the news to the Castle, and it was then sent to the Vice Regal Lodge, but it is understood that the Queen was not informed of the occurrence, the dispatches to her Majesty on the subject being held over until this morning, (Thursday.)

At the castle the report was not credited at first, and was received in a rather nonchalant manner. Sir Matthew White-Midley voiced what appeared to be the prevailing sentiment, saying that some crank had endeavored to gain notoriety but had fortunately failed.

Ignorance of detail and the fact that the Prince had escaped made this startling occurrence quite subsidiary to local news, and none of the papers displayed the Brussels dispatches to any great extent. Neither does any morning paper comment upon them editorially. To-morrow (Friday) there will be several expressions of opinion, but the rejoicing that pervades Dublin seems to have prevented even the contemplation of an event, which, had it culminated, would have thrown the capital of Ireland into mourning and stopped all the festivities.

PRECAUTIONS IN COPENHAGEN.

COPENHAGEN, April 5.—The news of the attack upon the Prince of Wales made a profound sensation here. The royal family immediately telegraphed congratulations to the Prince upon his escape. The police are taking unusual precautions to insure the safety of the Prince and his party on their arrival. All strangers are carefully watched. The Czar and Czarina have wired their congratulations.

Prince Arrives at Cologne.

COLOGNE, April 5.—The Prince of Wales arrived here at midnight. Owing to the lateness of the hour there was no special reception. It was learned from a member of his entourage that he remained perfectly self-possessed when the attack was made, and that the Princess, although considerably alarmed, soon recovered from the shock. On his arrival the Prince was handed a dozen telegrams of congratulation from various princely personages throughout Europe.

The Chicago Vestibule Limited.

Leaving New York daily at 5:55 P. M. via the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Carries dining car, service a la carte, from Jersey City. Arrives Niagara Falls 6:39 A. M.; arrives Chicago 8:45 P. M.—Adv.

CONVENTION HALL DESTROYED BY FIRE

Democratic National Meeting Place at Kansas City in Ruins.

IT WILL BE REBUILT AT ONCE

Many Subscriptions Secured While the Fire Was In Progress—New Hall to be Ready July 4.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 4.—Convention Hall, where the Democratic National Convention was to be held July 4, was laid in ruins in less than thirty minutes this afternoon by fire. The fire burned with such fury that it was evident almost from the start that the structure was doomed, and the firemen soon turned their attention to saving surrounding property. A stiff breeze was blowing and before the fire was subdued a number of other buildings were destroyed, with an aggregate loss of over $400,000. Plans to rebuild the hall are already on foot.

The fire started just above the boiler room, where some plumbers had been at work. There was no fire in the furnace, and the supposition is that the blaze started from a spirit lamp or by the crossing of an electric light wire. A still alarm was first turned in, and by the time the first engine arrived, ten minutes later, the whole building was a mass of flames, and in less than half an hour the roof, upheld by massive steel girders that spanned its 200 feet of breadth, fell with a crash that sent showers of burning embers in every direction. The brick Corinthian columns, lining the building along the façades on Thirteenth and Central Streets, tottered a few minutes later, and fell outward, and the hall was a complete wreck.

A strong wind carried the flames to the Second Presbyterian Church, on the opposite side of Thirteenth and Central Streets, and in forty minutes that structure, occupying a half block in length, was in ruins. The parsonage adjoining and next the Lathrop School, which was partially destroyed in the cyclone of 1888, and which had been set aside for the use of the newspaper correspondents during the coming convention, were attacked simultaneously, and soon nothing but their walls were left standing. Next the flames caught the Williamson brick flats, across the alley from the hall on the north on Twelfth Street, and these were gutted. The flats occupied a half block, and were three stories in height. Flying embers started flames on a dozen different residences within a radius of two blocks, and, fanned by a stiff breeze and aided by a low water pressure, threatened a general conflagration.

The aggregate loss is $400,000, apportioned as follows: Convention Hall $235,000, insurance $155,000; church, $60,000, insured; parsonage, $15,000, insured; school $35,000, insured for $20,400; Williamson Block, Twelfth Street, $60,000, insurance $45,000.

TO REBUILD AT ONCE.

Plans are on foot to rebuild Convention Hall immediately and have it ready for the Democratic Convention in July. While the fire was still in progress members of the Commercial Club, through whose efforts the hall was built, mingled in the crowd of spectators, and began soliciting funds for a new structure. This evening $25,000 had been subscribed, and Secretary E. M. Clendennin of the club called a mass meeting of citizens for to-morrow night to devise ways and means for raising an additional $50,000. The Hall Association has $10,000 in the bank, and will have the $155,000 insurance for immediate use, the insurance companies having offered to waive the usual sixty-day limit and make settlement on demand. The Kansas City Lumber Company, which furnished four-fifths of the lumber for the old building, has agreed to duplicate the order at once at the rate in existence two years ago, and the Minneapolis firm that furnished the steel girders for the immense roof has been asked to duplicate its order.

Early to-morrow morning a force of men will be sent into the ruins to begin the work of clearing away the debris. To-night the directors are in telegraphic communication with iron and steel men throughout the country in an endeavor to secure the necessary structural iron and steel. The securing of this material is the one question that is causing uneasiness. In the old building there were approximately 1,000 tons of iron and steel. There is doubt whether the great steel girders and trusses that supported the massive roof can be constructed in time, owing to the present great demands upon the iron and steel works. It is believed that in any case the hall can be rebuilt in time for the convention by putting on temporarily a light roof, supported by wooden columns. This plan is being discussed to-night.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HALL.

Convention Hall had been classed as one of the largest and most perfectly constructed auditoriums in the world. The building was erected in 1898 at a cost of $235,000, which was raised entirely by public subscription. It occupied a piece of ground 314 by 200 feet in extent, was two stories high, and built of native stone, cream brick, and terra cotta. The first story was of the Renaissance style of architecture, and the second story in peristyle form, with groups and columns. The building was of bridge construction without a column, the roof being supported by great steel girders. Its general seating arrangement was modeled somewhat upon the plan of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. The floor space was divided into arena, arena balcony, balcony, and roof garden, boxes skirting the arena and the arena balcony.

The total seating capacity of the building was nearly 20,000, and, with standing room, the building was capable of holding more than 22,000 people. The arena alone seated 4,000. The building had no stairways, the upper seating being reached by means of inclined planes. Separate exits were used for the balconies and roof garden, and it is estimated that the hall could be emptied at the rate of 5,000 people a minute.

NO CHANGE IN CONVENTION PLANS.

Chairman Jones of the National Committee Sees No Reason for Any.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Democratic Convention will be held in Kansas City in spite of the burning of the Convention Hall. The expressions of dissatisfaction with the Missouri town, growing out of the allegations of excessive hotel rates and other indications of an intention on the part of the residents to "squeeze" the visitors on July 4, led to suggestions in some quarters that the Democratic leaders might take advantage of the fire as an excuse for changing the location of the convention. Nothing of the kind will be done. The Democratic leaders are satisfied with Kansas City, and the convention will be held there.

"The fire will make no difference," said Chairman Jones of the National Committee to-night. "I am informed that the Kansas City people are going to begin at once the rebuilding of the hall. There is plenty of time. No one, so far as I know, wants to have the place of the convention changed because one hall has been destroyed."

China Balks at Russia's Demand.

BERLIN, April 4.—The Peking correspondent of the National Zeitung describes the "growing stubbornness of the Tsung-li-Yamen toward all the powers, Russia included," and he mentions the fact that Russia finds herself unable to obtain the consent of the Chinese Government to a railway from Mukden to Peking.

A Magnificent Library,

stock and weather reports, stenographer and typewriter, barber and bath, electric lights, an attractive dining apartment, and superior cuisine are among the distinctive features of the Pennsylvania Limited. Leaves every morning for the West.—Adv.

TAMMANY EXPECTS GARDINER'S REMOVAL

Already Talking of Renominating Him for District Attorney.

INVESTIGATION TO BE PUSHED

Gov. Roosevelt Will Not Discuss Col. Gardiner's Case, but Awaits Mr. Wilcox's Report.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—Gov. Roosevelt declines to say anything about the probable removal of District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, and is waiting until such time as Special Commissioner Ansley Wilcox submits his report on the charges. The feeling is general, however, that the submission of this report to the Governor will be followed by the speedy ousting from office of the District Attorney.

Members of the Tammany delegation firmly believe that the Republicans intend to remove Col. Gardiner. They say that the decision of the Governor to have the presentment of the March Grand Jury introduced as part of the evidence against the accused official in the present investigation indicates clearly what the Republican programme will be.

Said one of the Tammany Senators tonight: "We will have a Republican District Attorney in New York before long, and there will be plenty of excitement down home during next Summer and Fall. The Republicans started out after Gardiner's scalp, and they mean to get it. We will nominate him for District Attorney again next Fall and make our appeal to the people."

Politicians predict that there will be no further delay in the Gardiner case, but that it will be pushed to a speedy conclusion.

POINT AGAINST MR. GARDINER.

Commissioner's Ruling Regarding the March Grand Jury's Presentment.

When the hearing on the charges against District Attorney Gardiner was resumed yesterday, Ansley Wilcox, the Commissioner, who had just returned from Albany, where he had had a conference with Gov. Roosevelt, announced that he had decided to settle once for all the course of procedure to be observed. He had understood he said, that the District Attorney had appealed to Gov Roosevelt to have the proceedings of the March Grand Jury included in the specifications, but he had since learned that the appeal was not sent.

Samuel Untermyer, Col. Gardiner's counsel, explained that the telegram had not been sent because he understood that the Commissioner had already ruled in accordance with it. He ridiculed the presentment against the District Attorney. All he wanted, he said, was a full investigation, and he and his client would agree to anything that did not interfere with their legal rights in the proceedings to expunge the presentment before the General Sessions Court.

"Will you sign a stipulation to that effect?" Commissioner Wilcox asked.

"Certainly," Mr. Untermyer responded. "We want it understood that either side may inquire into all the proceedings of the March Grand Jury."

This point was agreed upon and the Commissioner ordered such a stipulation drawn to be signed by the District Attorney. This was done later in the day.

Then Horace E. Deming, who represents the Attorney General in prosecuting the charges, offered the following, which he asked to be included in the specifications under the heading, "Demonstrated unfitness for office."

"The proceedings in open court on March 15, 1900, when the Grand Jury of the County of New York applied to the Court for instructions in regard to the relative rights of the District Attorney and the Grand Jury.

"The presentment of the March Grand Jury of the County of New York, filed with the Court on March 30, 1900."

Mr. Untermyer protested, but Commissioner Wilcox overruled the objection.

The hearing was adjourned until 11:30 o'clock this morning.

Cost of Gardiner and Other Inquiries.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Senate passed to-night the Higgins bill appropriating $15,000 to pay the expenses of the prosecution of the election cases, $15,000 for the investigation of District Attorney Gardiner, and $5,000 for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit inquiry.

GRAND JURY'S ROUTINE WORK.

The Investigation of Protected Vice Dropped for the Time.

The Grand Jury yesterday gave its attention entirely to routine matters, as a number of minor indictments handed down later in the day indicated.

The investigation begun by the March Grand Jury tending to establish the blame for the condition of affairs in the city as regards vice and gambling and its protection by high officials has been dropped for the time being, and it was said yesterday that the present Grand Jury would not go deeply into the matter, at least not until after a judicial decision is received regarding the motion to expunge the presentment of the March Grand Jury from the records of the Court of General Sessions.

This motion will be argued to-day before Judge Foster, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, Samuel Untermyer appearing for the District Attorney, who makes the motion, and the Attorney General being represented in opposition.

MR. PUTNAM DENIES A REPORT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In certain morning papers yesterday, and in the evening papers of Monday, appeared a report of a statement alleged to have been made on Monday "by the Foreman of the March Grand Jury as he was coming out of the chambers of the Recorder, and as a result of a consultation with the Recorder."

I will ask you to make space for a word of correction. No such statement was made by me to the reporters nor to any one else. No such consultation was held by me with the Recorder. I have not been in the Criminal Courts Building since I was discharged as a juror on Friday of last week.

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

New York, April 4, 1900.

The Arrest of Women on the Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday you mention the arrest of two respectable women as disorderly persons, who were discharged by the Magistrate after the hearing. The only way to stop this persecution by the police is to amend the law, as has been done in England since the hue and cry over the celebrated "Cass" case. There a woman "soliciting" on the public streets and highways can be arrested for such misconduct, but only on the complaint of the person so "solicited," who must not be either a policeman in uniform or in plain clothes. The Legislature is still in session. Perhaps some member of the Judiciary Committee will yet take it in hand.

ROBERT P. NOAH.

New York, April 3, 1900.

Yale Scientific Monthly Election.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 4.—The editorial board of The Sheffield Scientific Monthly has selected Southard Hay of Allegheny, Penn., as Chairman of the board for the coming year, and Henderson Gilbert of Harrisburg, Penn., as business manager. The new board will assume control, beginning with the May number.

CHICAGO DROPS CELEBRATION.

Plans for the Great Dewey Demonstration Abandoned on the Admiral's Announcement.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Plans for a big celebration in Chicago in honor of Admiral Dewey have been abandoned because of his Presidential announcement. The people had been working some time for the big welcome, erecting arches, planning banquets and balls, and a feature was to be a monster parade. This was all stopped to-day because the Celebration Committee does not want to be a factor in the Admiral's Presidential boom. An agent will be sent to Washington in a few days to intimate to Dewey that a celebration and a political campaign are inconsistent. This emissary is expected to make this sentiment so plain that he will be able to bring back a letter with him to the committee expressing his regret "that his duties at present will make it impossible for him to attend."

The committee consulted with the Mayor this afternoon, and it was decided not to continue the work of preparing for the celebration, and nothing further will be done. Invitations had been engraved, but not sent out. The committee is proceeding quietly to avoid embarrassment. No statement will be issued as to the cause of abandonment of plans. General regret is felt on all sides, as it had been planned to give the hero a tremendous reception.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICAN.

Entire State Ticket Elected on a Full Vote.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4.—With every incentive for active voting, a beautiful day, a Presidential year, and the roar of a coming National campaign close at hand, the Republicans had little difficulty at the State election to-day in keeping Rhode Island firm in the faith and in leading off in the indorsement of the Administration at Washington. The election passed off quietly, with scarcely any excitement, and an almost entire lack of issues, yet the average number of ballots was thrown.

The Republicans, as usual, elected their entire State ticket and an overwhelming majority of the General Assembly, assuring the return of George Peabody Wetmore for a second term in the United States Senate.

AGUINALDO AT SINGAPORE.

Filipino Leader Says He Intends to Return to Luzon.

LONDON, April 4.—A special dispatch from Manila says Aguinaldo has reached Singapore and declares that he intends to return to Luzon.

VERPLANCK COLVIN'S OFFICE.

The Senate Passes a Bill to Abolish the Land Survey Department.

The State Senate yesterday passed a bill abolishing the office of the State Land Survey. Verplanck Colvin has been the Superintendent for many years at an annual salary of $5,000, and he had an office in the State Capitol. In Mr. Colvin's office were a chief clerk, fourteen assistant engineers, two expert Surveyors, Inspectors, one land title clerk, and eleven local expert surveyors. Their aggregate salaries per annum, exclusive of Mr. Colvin's, amounted to $40,980.

Mr. Colvin has devoted much time to surveys of the Adirondack region, and his annual reports are among the best literary and artistic productions in the State archives. It was the custom to make a handsome appropriation each year for the prosecution of the work, but in 1898, 1899, and 1900 no appropriation was granted, and Mr. Colvin's requisition appeared regularly.

When he got no appropriation in 1898 Mr. Colvin released his force, and the Legislature and the Republican leaders thought they were rid of the Land Survey Department, but Mr. Colvin has been drawing his salary regularly.

When this fact was learned a bill abolishing his office was prepared. The Senate promptly passed it, and it is said the Assembly will take similar action, and that it will be approved by the Governor.

Mr. Colvin is opposed to the bill and says it is contrary to the wishes of Senator Platt.

When Chairman Odell's attention was called to the matter yesterday he smiled and remarked:

"I am not opposed to the bill. I was surprised to learn that Colvin was a statutory officer and drawing a salary of $5,000 per annum."

$100,000 FIRE IN ORANGE.

Three Large Factories and Other Buildings Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., April 4.—Three large factories and several small buildings were totally destroyed by a fire which started in the Barber's Hill section of the city at 10 o'clock to-night. The total loss will reach $100,000. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

It started in the carpenter's shop of H. M. Matthews and spread over two blocks of factory buildings, entirely destroying the Matthews shop, the sash and blind factory of Thomas G. Barber, the box factory of Jenkins & Dodd, and O'Connor's hat factory.

The firemen, handicapped by lack of water, could throw streams for only fifteen or twenty feet, and were compelled to stand by and see the buildings burn to the ground. Just across the railroad from the burning buildings is the North Orange Baptist Church, which was several times threatened.

Trains on the Lackawanna Railroad were held up for an hour and a half by hose laid across the tracks.

NEW YORK'S SUMMER EXODUS.

Over 2,000 Persons Notify Census Supervisor They Will Be Absent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Census Bureau is reaping the first fruits of Director Merriam's experiment in trying to learn the number of New York City residents who are out of town during the month of June. The experiment consists in sending cards to residents of New York above Fourteenth Street asking them to inform the bureau if they will be out of town during that month. The reports sent in by Supervisor Charles A. Wilbur are surprising. Mr. Wilbur has so far received 7,000 replies to his cards, and out of this number 2,100 announce that they will be away from New York during the month of June. If this proportion is kept up it will appear that New York's population has been represented as smaller than it really is by tens of thousands.

"I do not believe it will be kept up; it seems incredible," said Mr. Merriam today. "It cannot be that any such proportion of the citizens of New York stay away all Summer." The Director, however, had no reason for assuming that the proportion would not be kept up, except that it was in contradiction to all preconceived ideas. Two hundred thousand cards, according to the plans arranged, are to be sent out to the up-town districts and the Director now intends to increase the scope of his plan, in view of the results indicated, and to cover the district below Fourteenth Street. He will have 100,000 cards sent out in the down-town section of New York.

"Of course, the proportion will not be so large there," he said to-day, "but I am informed that a great many people live in that section who are employed as servants at Summer resorts throughout the season, and that, in fact, the principal Summer resorts of the country draw largely on New York for their help."

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By any route—start by the New York Central. Quick time, luxurious service. Consult our ticket agents.—Adv.

DEWEY'S EYES ON THE WHITE HOUSE

Is Willing to Run for President on Either Ticket.

THINKS THE POSITION EASY

If Neither Party Nominates Him, May Run Independently.

It Is Said the Admiral's Action in Announcing His Candidacy Is Due to Pressure Brought to Bear by His Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Washington read with much amusement and incredulity the statement published this morning that Admiral Dewey wished to be regarded as inviting a nomination for the office of President of the United States. Reports of like tenor had been heard before, but prompt denials by the Admiral had disposed of them.

Repudiation of the statement published this morning, purporting to be authorized and signed by Admiral Dewey, was expected by everybody in the public offices and by members of Congress of both parties. By the time that the two houses of Congress were called to order, instead of a story of repudiation, the report reached the Capitol that Admiral Dewey had verified the published statement and said that it had been made by his authority.

DEWEY'S STATEMENT.

The statement referred to was published in the report of an interview with the Admiral by a correspondent of The New York World. The interview was as follows:

"Admiral, in view of the many conflicting reports relative to your attitude toward a nomination for the Presidency, will you make a statement to The World?"

"Yes; I realize that the time has arrived when I must definitely define my position.

"When I arrived in this country last September I said then that nothing could induce me to be a candidate for the Presidency. Since then, however, I have had the leisure and inclination to study the matter and have reached a different conclusion, inasmuch as so many assurances have come to me from my countrymen that I would be acceptable as a candidate for this great office.

"If the American people want me for this high office I shall be only too willing to serve them. It is the highest honor in the gift of this Nation; what citizen would refuse it?

"Since studying this subject I am convinced that the office of the President is not such a very difficult one to fill, his duties being mainly to execute the laws of Congress. Should I be chosen for this exalted position I would execute the laws of Congress as faithfully as I have always executed the orders of my superiors."

"Is there any political significance in your trips West?"

"No; I am simply filling the engagements made months ago—long before I ever thought seriously of the Presidency."

"On what platform will you stand?"

"I think I have said enough at this time, and possibly too much."

The effect of the announcement upon leading Democ

a wholly executive. It is not my idea that the President should dictate to Congress, but, on the contrary, I believe he should execute the laws which Congress enacts faithfully and without fear or prejudice. I remember the denunciation which once followed the announcement by a President of the United States of 'my policy.'"

The Admiral indicated that he did not intend to commit himself in any way to the politicians of either party, although he had no hesitancy in saying that he would be grateful to his friends. The Admiral would express no preference as to which party he would accept a nomination from, but indicated that, believing as he does that the Presidency is an executive office with functions wholly administrative, it was not his business to announce a platform as a candidate or to formulate policies in case he were elected, and therefore he was in a position to accept the nomination from whichever party offered it, and that he was willing to take it from either the Republicans or Democrats.

In fact, he went so far as to intimate that in case neither of the two great parties nominated him, and he should still remain of the opinion that the American people wanted him as their President, he would give them the opportunity of expressing their preference by nominating him on an independent platform.

MRS. DEWEY THE INSPIRATION.

These statements caused increased astonishment among the men who are more familiar with the physical difficulties attending the placing of a man in nomination than is Admiral Dewey.

So far as can be ascertained, Admiral Dewey has not taken advice outside his own household. He has a few intimate personal friends here, not all of whom agree with him in the wisdom of his decision. Anecdotes are being related here to show that if his ambition has been stimulated by any one in particular it has been by his wife, who is firmly convinced of the strength of his popularity and confident that if the opportunity is furnished to the voters of the country they will prove that he is easily the first man in the esteem of his countrymen.

Of this sort is the story about a dinner at which Admiral Dewey was toasted as President, and when he objected Mrs. Dewey promptly declared that she would drink to that toast with great pleasure.

While there appears to be no difference in the effect of the announcement on Democrats and Republicans, and both hear the report with cold indifference, there may be some reason for the belief that the Republicans have heard the report with less complacency than the Democrats. But the managers of both parties say that Admiral Dewey and his friends, if any of his friends speak for him in his announcement, are quite ignorant of the difficulties ahead of them.

DEEP REGRET IN THE NAVY.

Among officers of the navy the declaration of Admiral Dewey that he submits to become a candidate in response to a well-ascertained desire that he shall run for President causes a degree of amazement quite inexpressible. There are no opinions from naval officers that can be quoted, but many of them have uttered the deepest of regrets that he should have chosen to abandon the pedestal upon which he had been securely placed by his admiring countrymen to undertake a task that in the event of failure must leave him a subject for ridicule for the rest of his life.

Many Democrats have expressed opinions to-day concerning Admiral Dewey's desire to be a candidate for President, and only one, so far as heard from, has approved the suggestion. This one favorable response from a Democrat was made by Representative Jefferson M. Levy of New York.

OPINIONS IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Several men in public life to-day expressed their opinions of the action of Admiral Dewey. Among these were:

Senator Jones, Chairman Democratic National Committee: "The nominee of the Democratic National Convention will be William J. Bryan. I have nothing to say about Admiral Dewey's candidacy."

Representative Dinsmore: "When a man marries his troubles begin. This is one of the reasons why I have never married. By the way, have you noticed that the only opposition to Bryan comes from those who voted against him in '96?"

Representative De Graffenreid: "Is the great Admiral a Democrat or a Republican? However, that makes no difference, as Bryan is going to be renominated and elected."

Representative McCulloch: "What do I think of it?" Oh, it's just Dewey, that's all."

Representative Rhea: "In the language of Miss Birdie Allendale, Mr. Bryan will be renominated."

Senator Bate of Tennessee said: "I was surprised when I read that statement of Admiral Dewey's, and I very much regret it. I was surprised because the Admiral has emphatically declared that he would not be a candidate. I regret it on his account. Personally, I am in favor of the nomination of William J. Bryan and of no other man.

"As to its effect on the political situation I don't think it will have any. It certainly will not as far as the Democrats are concerned. Mr. Bryan will be nominated. I doubt its effect anywhere else, because Admiral Dewey's political standing is so indefinite. I do not know whether he is a Democrat, or a Republican."

Representative Sulzer: "So far as the Democrats are concerned they have already nominated their candidate in the person of William J. Bryan, who can beat Dewey, McKinley, or any other man."

Representative Daly: "The American people respect a man in his place, and are not hero worshippers. Dewey is a good Admiral, but I object to putting him on the ticket. He is not Democrat enough for me, anyhow, if he wanted to get on the Democratic ticket he should have declared his politics long ago."

John R. McLean: "Lord bless you, I don't know anything about it."

Representative J. M. Levy: "I was one of the original men to advocate Admiral Dewey's nomination by the Democrats. I confidently believe, and have for some time past, that the Democratic Party should nominate him. He would carry the State of New York by 200,000 majority."

Senator Hanna—"Who will nominate him? Are the Democrats to take him as an anti-expansionist? It seems to me the announcement would have appeared to be very appropriate if it had been made on Sunday. It was only last November that he told me that he was unfit for the Presidency and would not have it if it was offered to him. Of course, he has a perfect right to aspire to be nominated. He will not be the nominee of the Republicans.

Senator Teller: "I am very sory to hear the report."

Senator Frye: "You must not ask me to express an opinion about Admiral Dewey's statement."

Senator Platt of Connecticut: "I do not think the candidacy of Dewey will be taken seriously. While the American people honor him for his work in the navy, they do not want him for President."

Senator Proctor—The statement in regard to the Presidency purporting to come from Admiral Dewey is as much of a surprise to me as it can be to any one. The subject of politics has not been referred to between us in the slightest manner, directly or indirectly, since his statement soon after his return last Fall. The substance of that was, as I recall it, that he did not propose to be a candidate for the Presidency or engage in politics in any way.

Representative Dick: "I am not certain, but I believe Dewey is a Republican and an expansionist. I can't see for the life of me how he would have a chance to get on either ticket."

Representative Hull—I don't believe Dewey is responsible for that fool interview. If he is, he doesn't realize the dignity of the position of President, when he says all that he has to do as President is to carry out the orders of Congress. He seems to be a candidate on either ticket.

Representative Weeks—His wife's ambition has overcome his judgment. I think her desire for social advancement is responsible for the interview. Of course we admire the Admiral's bravery, but he is not an ideal candidate for President.

Representative Sulloway—The Republicans are going to renominate McKinley. Is Dewey running as a Republican or Democrat?

Representative Sibley—Dewey made a mistake. He should have come in when the tide was more strongly in his favor. I read his announcement with profound regret. He would stand higher as a successful Admiral than as a disappointed candidate. McKinley and Bryan will be nominated, and each of them could beat Dewey. Shortly after his return I was approached by a prominent Republican, who asked me to join a movement to make Dewey the Republican candidate. I declined to join this movement much for the same reasons that I give you now.

Representative Grosvenor—The Admiral's latest is very unfortunate for his reputation and place in the hearts of the people. It will not cut any figure whatever in the political situation. No party wants him unless it be the Jones party. He might run on that ticket.

Representative Dalzell—It's too ridiculous for criticism.

Representative Dolliver—Away back in 1872, when Grant was being talked about for renomination, some of the friends of a great naval officer, Admiral David D. Porter, then very greatly esteemed for his eminent services to his country, suggested to him that it would be a good arrangement for the Democrats and Republicans to each name war heroes to head the respective tickets. Porter saw the force of this idea, and imagined that as a naval hero he would answer very well to run against Grant, the army hero. He kept it to himself as long as a certain incontinence of political secrets would permit him, and then he went to Grant and told him of the scheme.

"What would you do?" asked Porter of Grant. "Between you and me," answered Grant, "I would not take the nomination. If this fight was to be one on the water, you might be justified in hoping to win. As it is, it is to be a land fight, and you'd find that you were altogether out of your element." Porter did not run.

Secretary Gage—Admiral Dewey would probably gain a great many votes if nominated by either party. But which will nominate him?

Commissioner of Pensions Evans—Admiral Dewey is credited with saying that the duties and responsibilities of the office of President are not difficult or burdensome. If such a condition exists, he could possibly fill the office.

The comments of the Washington newspapers reveal the doubt generally entertained about the wisdom of Admiral Dewey's decision and announcement. The Star, Republican, says:

"There is no sincere friend or admirer of Admiral Dewey but will regret the announcement which appears in print to-day by his authority. But even more surprising than Admiral Dewey's short-sightedness with respect to the condition of the parties is his latest appraisement of the office of President. When he was first approached on this subject on his return from Manila he declared that, as he had been bred a sailor, he knew thoroughly only the life of the sea, and that the duties of the Presidency called for the qualifications of a trained statesman.

"The office which tried the sagacity and the genius of Washington, Jefferson, the two Adamses, and Lincoln, and assiduously but vainly sought by Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Blaine, and Sherman, 'not such a very difficult one to fill?' Surely Admiral Dewey was carelessly quoted on this point, for nothing else, not even his own declaration of last Fall, would go further to prove his entire unfitness for the post.

"No, Admiral Dewey, for the first time in his life, takes the field too late. The battle virtually is on. The parties are lined up. The leaders are chosen. There are some discontented men in both parties, but they are not numerous in either party; and if it were possible to bring them all together for co-operation they would not, by virtue either of numbers or character, be able to tempt any man of experience or ability to accept their leadership. Admiral Dewey will presently find that he is yielding to influences which lead only to disappointment and regret. A great sailor should have a better chart in a strange sea."

The Times, Bryan Democrat, says: "It is apparent that the Admiral comes before the people neither as a Democrat nor a Republican. In his opinion, his services have been rendered to the whole country, and it must be the country itself which shall call him to the White House.

"But this raises at once the question of greatest interest, Will he be nominated by the Republicans in June, the Democrats in July, or will he take the field as an independent candidate in response to a great public demand? In other words, can he defeat Mr. McKinley at Philadelphia and Mr. Bryan at Kansas City, or, failing to do either of these things, can he defeat them both at the November election?"

MR. CLEVELAND'S NO.

Declines to Discuss the Decision of Admiral Dewey.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 4.—Mr. Cleveland was seen to-night relative to the announcement of Admiral Dewey's aspirations to the Presidency. When asked to give his opinion he declined categorically, saying, "No, no, I cannot say anything about it. I know nothing about the Admiral's decision except what I have heard to-day. I cannot give an opinion."

When asked what the probable effect will be he answered: "I have no idea what the effect will be. I am unable to say anything about it."

COMMENT IN ALBANY.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—The announcement made to-day by Admiral Dewey that he was a candidate for the Presidency has been the subject of much talk among politicians of both parties. Some of the Democrats profess to believe that the Admiral will prove a formidable rival to William J. Bryan for the Democratic nomination. Should he secure the nomination, they say he would defeat President McKinley at the polls.

Gov. Roosevelt, when asked for an opinion on Admiral Dewey's candidacy, replied that he had nothing to say for publication. Ex-United States Senator David B. Hill, who is regarded by many as once more the leader of the Democratic organization in this State, was asked what he thought of the Admiral as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy, he said, "There is nothing I care to say."

Among a majority of the politicians here the sentiment prevails that Admiral Dewey will prove to be an important factor in the coming Presidential race, although they believe he should have made an avowal of his political faith.

DEMOCRATS WANT NO HERO.

DETROIT, Mich., April 4.—Daniel J. Campau, Michigan member of the Democratic National Committee, said to-day in response to an inquiry whether Dewey would not be a stronger candidate than Bryan:

"In the present crisis the Democratic Party needs a leader of positive convictions. The Democratic candidate must not only stand firmly upon the Democratic platform, but must be a platform in himself. Mere personal popularity is never sufficient to win, and especially at a time when voters are studying as now. The Democratic Party is strongest when fighting aggressively for principle, and weakest when supporting mere popular heroes.

"Proud as Democrats may be that Dewey is among those who desire the downfall of imperialism, I think it would be a grave mistake not to place in nomination William Jennings Bryan, whose vote of 1896 was larger than had ever before been required to elect, and whose following to-day is larger by far."

Ex-Congressman Tarsney says Bryan will be the candidate of the Democrats. Other prominent Democrats are unanimous in saying that the only candidate of the Democrats can and will be William J. Bryan.

PENNSYLVANIANS WANT BRYAN.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 4.—In response to numerous requests from various parts of the country for his views on the effect of the announcement of Admiral Dewey's candidacy for the Presidency, National Committeeman James M. Guffey, the leader of the Pennsylvania Democracy, to-night made the following statement:

"The Democrats of Pennsylvania are for Bryan beyond doubt or question. The Democratic State Convention to-morrow will instruct to this effect. The announcement of Admiral Dewey's candidacy will have no effect whatever as far as the Democrats of this State are concerned."

CALL IT WOMAN'S WORK.

Opinions of Out-of-Town Politicians on Dewey's Declaration.

"A woman's work." That is the remark of several prominent guests at the leading hotels in relation to the declaration of Admiral Dewey that he is willing to accept a Presidential nomination.

Rush Holmes Fields, who on the Democratic ticket came within 1,800 votes of election as Commissioner of Public Works in Ohio, said: "Admiral Dewey is the brother-in-law of John R. McLean of Cincinnati. The latter will control the Ohio delegation to the Democratic National Convention, and that State will, I believe, cast its vote for Dewey. If nominated by the Democrats, Dewey will be elected."

Judge W. H. Heyburn of Spokane said: "Dewey made a mistake in getting married. Probably he does not think so. His declaration at this day that he is a candidate for President is silly."

James E. Campbell, ex-Governor of Ohio, said: "Admiral Dewey is one of the greatest men of the century. We all love him. But in politics he will have to declare his position more clearly before we can seriously consider his candidacy for the Presidency. I shall support the nominee of the Democratic National Convention."

Norman E. Mack of Buffalo said: "It is ridiculous to talk of Dewey as a serious candidate. He is a great Admiral and a splendid sea fighter, but he is not in politics. No one takes him sriously."

Samuel D. Beardsley of Utica, ex-Railroad Commissioner, said: "Until the Admiral tells what party he is with or what platform he stands for we can hardly be expected to say what we think of his declaration."

LOCAL POLITICIANS' VIEWS.

Want Dewey's Policy Clearly Defined—Tammany Leaders Silent.

Admiral Dewey's announcement of his candidacy for the Presidency caught the local politicians "off their feet," as they admitted, and few of them were willing to discuss it with seriousness. The fact that the Admiral's political views are not clearly defined had a tendency to bewilder those who under ordinary circumstances would be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to aid in the launching of a Presidential boom, and the majority of those who were willing to talk did so with the idea that Dewey's name could only come before the Democratic convention.

The leaders of the State and local Democratic organizations either declined to discuss the subject or else treated it as an indication that Admiral Dewey was being led into declaring himself as an independent candidate who was willing to accept anything he could get from either party.

Elliot Danforth, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, in talking of the work of the National Convention, said that Mr. Bryan's nomination was a foregone conclusion, and that, therefore, Dewey's name would not be considered, while John F. Carroll, John Whalen, and John W. Keiler, the triumvirate which is managing the affairs of Tammany Hall in the absence of Richard Croker, refused under any circumstances to talk about Dewey's chances or to say what Tammany would do.

Interviews with some well-known Democrats follow:

EDWARD M. SHEPARD—Whether Admiral Dewey would be an acceptible candidate to the Democratic Party would, no doubt, depend upon his conception of the duties of the President with respect to the great questions now before the country.

I don't blame the Admiral for having concluded, from his recent and close observation of President McKinley, that the Presidency does not require very much in the way of firm and consistent and outspoken opinions. It may be that we have definitely drifted away from the ideal of the Presidency, which induced Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln to deem themselves unequal to the place. It may be that the Presidency hereafter is to represent the mere faculty of obeying orders, but I hope and trust not. If that faculty is to be the test of Presidential competence President McKinley will stand indisputably at the head of the list.

I believe, however, that Admiral Dewey has a will of his own, and if he shall stand clearly and firmly against the Puerto Rico and colonial policy of the Republican Administration and against the Republican policy of surrender to special and political interests Democrats would, I believe, enthusiastically support him if he were nominated.

Meantime I think it well for Democrats to watch and wait and hope and pray.

ELLIOT DANFORTH—I have said to-day that I could not talk of the candidacy of Admiral Dewey because I did not know on what political platform he stood. At one time he was spoken of as a Vermont Democrat, later as a Republican. He must himself clear up the matter. Which side he is on must be distinctly known before a proper appreciation of the result of his candidacy can be had.

My views on the situation are well known. Since my visit South I have contended that the prospects of National Democratic success were never brighter. I believe that the Democrats, with William J. Bryan nominated on a platform that shall declare against trusts and imperialism, with the money question not prominent and the campaign tactfully managed, will win.

Assuming for the sake of argument that Admiral Dewey is a Democrat, in my judgment his chances for a nomination at Kansas City are slight, while I am ignorant of his views on the money question, trusts, and expansion. I am speaking of course as an individual, and not for the party. I firmly believe that William J. Bryan has the hearts of the great mass of the Democratic Party. He certainly has the machinery of the party organization.

E. ELLERY ANDERSON—I am not satisfied with Admiral Dewey. I don't refer to that matter of the house, but I don't think Dewey is a Democrat from conviction. I think we want a man of strong convictions.

EX-CONGRESSMAN PERRY BELMONT of the Democratic State Committee—Admiral Dewey's nomination would be a glorious ending of the dead issues of 1896. He reminds the country of an important truth when he says that "the office of the President is not such a very difficult one to fill." It was never intended that the qualifications for that great office should be such as to make it difficult for the American people every four years to find a man to fill it. He expresses a Democratic idea of the office when he says that "its duties are mainly to execute the laws of Congress," thus recognizing the theory of popular representation. The President is not a great and brilliant ruler of the country, but he should be its most honored public servant. The machinery of our Government is, like that of a great battleship, so perfectly adjusted that the great office of President can be filled by the average citizen with safety to the country if he doesn't try to do too much. We have needed for some time a common-sense view like this of the Presidency.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS—I give my views on Admiral Dewey's candidacy for the office of President without entering whether he is Republican or Democrat. I would not advocate his nomination. My reasons are that at this period a statesman and not a soldier or a sailor is required at the helm of the Government. Problems of the greatest magnitude confront us and these problems must be presented to the people from the conclusion of a man who has a knowledge of his own of the intricacies of government and diplomacy; one who has had associations with men in public life and experience acquired in service in governmental bodies. These problems which I have in mind will be discussed, and many divisions of opinion will be found within the parties.

We must bear in mind that a President cannot accomplish individually any matter of moment concerning the government of the people without the co-operation of Congress. So, to secure the completion of legislation, he must have a party and that party must be in the majority. I cannot imagine the possibility of Admiral Dewey having a party. He is not a politician, nor has he been in public life, as we regard politicians. There are many men in public life in both parties supremely better qualified for President than Admiral Dewey. It is not a sentiment that we, at this period, should consider, but a wise, strong, and direct policy—that will lead us to that important position which we must take among nations.

As to Kansas City, there will, in my opinion, be no breaking away of gold Democrats, as was the case at the Democratic Convention in 1896, as no one will go there not in the interest of Bryan."

GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES—In my opinion Admiral Dewey will be nominated. The convention cannot refuse to take advantage of the opportunity if his name is presented for the Presidential nomination. The renomination of Col. Bryan means certain defeat, and Democrats, in their sober senses, will not invite it. Anyhow, Dewey's declaration makes a very interesting situation.

JOHN DE WITT WARNER—When a man puts himself forward as Admiral Dewey has done, many will want to know where he is going to take them before they are ready to follow. The people would like to know Admiral Dewey's views on free silver, free trade, Puerto Rico, and other matters before they will seriously consider him as a candidate. Dewey is a brave man and a fine officer, but there are some points in his candidacy to be cleared up.

William F. Sheehan—I think Admiral Dewey should give us a little more light as to his political proclivities before we can form a fair estimate as to what effect his announcement will have on National politics.

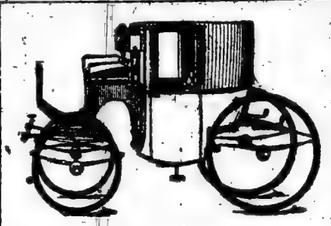

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BLOW TO BRYAN'S HOPES.

Western Elections Regarded as Showing Growth of the Opposition.

The opposition to the renomination of William Jennings Bryan, which obtains among many local Democrats, has been strengthened within the last few days by the receipt of news from the elections in Western towns, which indicate that the drift is away from rather than toward the revivification of the silver issue.

The Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League, which is fostering this opposition, yesterday received assurances from several Western and Southern sources which tend to confirm it in the belief that Bryanism is giving way in those sections to a healthy demand for a sound-money candidate.

William Hage, the secretary of the league, said yesterday:

"I have received several letters and telegrams with reference to the elections in the West during the past two days, and the elections of Monday in Ohio swept away the last glimmer of hope that the Bryan people allege they had of electing their candidate. It was admitted by Mr. Bryan's friends that their only hope to win was to carry Ohio. The sweeping Republican victories in Cincinnati, Cleveland, and the big cities of the Buckeye State demonstrated beyond a doubt that Ohio is a strongly Republican centre.

"Even in Democratic Missouri the large cities have gone Republican, except in Springfield, where Judge Ralph Walker swept everything. Judge Walker ran as a declared Van Wyck man, anything to beat Bryan. The Tuesday elections in Illinois showed that the drift was to the Republican Party. Chicago and all the big cities of Illinois went Republican. I think that the indications are that even Missouri is a doubtful State when you think that Bland's old town of Lebanon gave a big Republican majority."

In a letter received yesterday by Mr. Hoge, Joseph J. Willett of Alabama says: "Everything should be done within the next two weeks. The Democratic primaries in Alabama to elect delegates to the State Convention agreed on the 14th, and the State Convention is to be held in Montgomery on the 24th of April. All the conservative Democrats of Alabama need to know is that they will be upheld by Eastern Democrats.

"Beyond a few, the men of Alabama deem that Bryan cannot be elected, and that we require the Electoral vote of New York. I cannot help but believe that this will find expression at the conventions held in Montgomery and Kansas City."

Announcement was made by the Brooklyn Democratic Club yesterday that at its dinner which will be held on April 14 in honor of Thomas Jefferson the speakers will confine themselves to addresses in which the necessity for an anti-Bryan candidate will be set forth, and the Democracy of New York will be urged to send a delegation to Kansas City which will not support Mr. Bryan under any circumstances. The dinner, it was said, would not be held in the interest of any one candidate.

WESTERN LEADERS' OPINIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Chicago politicians and a number from various points in the State believe Admiral Dewey has no chance of winning either the Democratic or Republican Presidential nomination. They declare that the time when he was a factor in National politics has passed.

Mayor Harrison said: "The Democracy of Illinois is going to be for William Jennings Bryan and no one else."

National Committeeman Jamieson of the Republican Party organization in Illinois said: "Admiral Dewey has waited too long. He cannot secure or even reasonably hope to secure the nomination from either of the two great parties."

Chairman Walter Watson of the Democratic State Committee, wired from his home, at Mount Vernon, to a local paper as follows: "Democratic sentiment in Illinois is for William Jennings Bryan. It is not my judgment that it will change or can be changed so long as pending questions are undetermined."

John Gilbert Shanklin of Evansville, Democratic National Committeeman for Indiana, wired: "The Indiana Democracy is for the nomination of Bryan, no other man will be supported."

Ex-Senator Palmer, nominee of the Gold Democrats for President in 1896, sent the following telegram: "I do not believe that Dewey has declared himself a candidate for the Presidency. The Democracy of Illinois will not support him."

Charles H. Walsh, Secretary of the Iowa Democratic National Committee, said: "As for me, I am from the State of Iowa, and there is only one candidate for the Democrats of Iowa, W. J. Bryan. I think Admiral Dewey's case a hopeless one."

J. G. Johnson of the Democratic National Committe does not look upon Dewey's candidacy seriously.

Said Henry Watterson of Louisville at the Auditorium to-day: "Admiral Dewey has entered the Presidential lists too late to receive a nomination. McKinley and Bryan are nominated already practically, and the conventions of the two great parties will only be ratifications of the two leaders."

It was Mr. Watterson who first proposed the victorious Admiral as a Democratic Presidential candidate. "Admiral Dewey's time to come out was two years ago, when his praises were on every lip and when the attention of the country was centred upon him. He let the opportunity pass by. Had he then consented to be a candidate he would be nominated."

Call It a Blunder.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 4.—"A hero in war, a fool in politics." Such were the expressions in political circles here to-day about the announcement of Admiral Dewey as a candidate for President. All political factions here are of the opinion that it was a great blunder on Dewey's part.

WHAT NEWSPAPERS SAY.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—The Philadelphia Times to-morrow will say: "This declaration of Admiral Dewey is not the result of a sudden impulse. He is not that kind of a man. He is unschooled in political management, but none will doubt that the declaration of his willingness to become a candidate for President has been very carefully considered, and has been advised by Democratic leaders throughout the country.

"Had this announcement been made after his return from the East he would to-day be the only man hopefully discussed for the Democratic nomination for President, but the field has been open to Bryan, who has worked it for all that was in it, and has instructions from a large number of States, with the general submission of the party leaders to his nomination. A very few weeks will determine the result of the Dewey campaign for the Presidency. He will either bring the Democrats spontaneously and enthusiastically to his support and accomplish his nomination without a serious contest, or he will utterly fail in the race."

BOSTON, April 4.—In an editorial article to-morrow, The Herald will say regarding Admiral Dewey's possible candidacy for the Presidency: "There is no doubt that the people, in the larger sense, have looked with exceeding favor upon the proposition of his name, and that when it was first made there was a general feeling that the politicians of both parties who had other schemes would be compelled to yield to it, if Dewey sanctioned its use. Whether this feeling still continues is a problem. The point to be decided, if Dewey appears in the field, is as to whether at this late day there is sufficient power among the people to overcome the purposes of the politicians."

CHICAGO.—The Record (Ind.) will say: "His candidacy injects into the situation a new element that may alter programmes before the last nominating convention has adjourned. Whether he be nominated or not, Dewey's candidacy is certain to stir things up and to keep the political prophets guessing. No one can deny him the right to be a candidate if he so wishes. Admiral Dewey's announcement gives quite a different character to his projected trip through the West and South. That trip now will take on a political significance."

The Chronicle (Dem.) will say: "Unfortunately, politics is not an ideality. It is extremely practical business. There is no indication nor has there been any of a great popular demand for Admiral Dewey's election to the Chief Magistracy. He has no reason to look to either of the great parties for a nomination.

The Inter Ocean (Rep.) will say: "Could he be nominated with himself or his record as a platform the splendor of his reputation would not suffer from any campaign, no matter how that campaign might terminate. But should he be nominated on a platform framed by the National Democracy his millions of devoted friends in this country would regret the humiliation of defeat to which he would be exposed."

ATLANTA, Ga., April 4.—The Constitution will say to-morrow: "The Presidential bee makes its nest in strange places, but for the first time it is to be heard buzzing in the bonnet of a distinguished naval officer. The case of Admiral Dewey is peculiar in more ways than one. Men who have won distinction in serving the Government have been nominated before now by one party or the other, for instance Jackson, Taylor, William Henry Harrison, and Grant, but we have never heard of one of our distinguished men nominating himself. What Admiral Dewey needs at this time is a good, strong, healthy man to advise him. The untimely taking off of the gallant Tom Brumby was the greatest loss Dewey has ever sustained."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—Sentiment here on Admiral Dewey's announcement of his candidacy for the Presidency is well expressed by the following editorial article which will appear in The Republic to-morrow: "There never would have been an Admiral Dewey if a certain great sailor had not proved himself a better judge of procrastinations in war than in politics. Admiral Dewey cannot hope to overcome the McKinley machine. If he is thinking of the Democratic nomination, when did he begin to call himself a Democrat?"

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 4.—The Daily News (Dem.) assumes that Admiral Dewey will be a Republican candidate, if any. It says: "Dewey is hardly the man. He is not a practical politician. He is not familiar with the ins and outs of politics. There is no possibility of Admiral Dewey becoming the choice of the Philadelphia Convention."

The Journal, (Ind. Dem.,) says: "If Admiral Dewey can carry on a political campaign as sharply as he did one naval campaign it will be of small consequence on which ticket he runs.'

The Wisconsin Republican seems to look upon the Admiral's candidacy with favor and suggests that Mayor Rose become his running mate, a proposition which the Mayor was too wise to consider for a moment.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4.—The Press-Post, the leading Democratic paper of Central Ohio, came out for Dewey to-day for President. The editorial says: "With no reflection upon Mr. Bryan it may truthfully be said that if Dewey is nominated at Kansas City he will certainly be the next President, a certainty that does not appear from Mr. Bryan's candidacy, however great or popular he may be."

MR. HUGHITT NOT TO RESIGN.

President of Chicago and Northwestern Flatly Denies the Rumor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 4.—There was a rumor in local railway circles yesterday that Marvin Hughitt would resign from the Presidency of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway system on Thursday, June 7, the date of the annual meeting of the stockholders and Directors of the property. Retirement from that office, however, was not to serve as a climax to his active services with the system, for he was to succeed Albert Keep of New York as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Hughitt to-night flatly and equivocally denied the rumor. "The report has not the slightest foundation of truth," he said. "I have not been thinking of retirement."

CITY ASSESSMENTS SUSTAINED.

A decision given yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, sustained the city in a dispute with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

The land owned by that company in the Borough of the Bronx, a part of which is occupied by the depressed cut through which the railroad runs from Harlem River Bridge to the city line, and other adjacent land was claimed by the railroad company to be non-assessable for local improvements, particularly for the constructing and paving of Vanderbilt Avenue, which runs parallel with the tracks.

The Appellate Division has sustained the Special Term in its refusal to vacate or reduce the assessments that had been imposed. In this litigation the railroad company held that owing to certain changes made by the Greater New York charter in the law, the assessments should be vacated.

Death of W. B. Lowe, a Financier.

W. B. Lowe, a financier and for many years identified with manufacturing and building interests in Atlanta, died at his home there yesterday at the age of seventy years. His wife, Rebecca D. Lowe, is President of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs.

MOËT AND CHANDON "WHITE SEAL" CHAMPAGNE

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THIRD. The sales of MOËT and CHANDON throughout the world greatly exceed those of any other brand.

FOURTH. The wine shipped to the United States at the present time by the house of MOËT and CHANDON is of the celebrated vintage of 1893, of which they hold a sufficient reserve to insure its continuance for a considerable period.

FIFTH. MOËT and CHANDON Champagne has been served exclusively for a great many years at most of the prominent society functions.

SIXTH. After repeated sampling and careful comparison with all the other Champagnes by the ablest experts, MOËT and CHANDON has been pronounced, without question, far superior in quality to any of the other brands.

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THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Opening Session Addressed by Bishop Warren—Centennial Meeting.

Two hundred delegates were present at the one hundred and first annual session of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday, when Bishop Henry W. Warren of Denver called the opening meeting to order in St. Andrew's Church, on West Seventy-sixth Street. The conference will continue until next Tuesday. The principal business of the session this year will be the election of six clerical and six lay delegates to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which meets at Chicago in May.

Yesterday's programme included a celebration of the Lord's Supper at 9 A. M., presided over by Bishop Warren. Following the service the conference organized.

In the afternoon the anniversary of the Ministers' Mutual Assistance Society was celebrated. The Rev. Dr. W. E. Clarke of New York and the Rev. Richard Wheatley were the speakers.

The centennial meeting which followed was the most important of the day. Bishop Warren delivered an address in which he declared that the hope of Methodism during the coming century rested solely in adherence to the fundamental principles of the Church—justification by faith and the priesthood of man. Bishop C. B. Galloway of the Methodist Church South, who arrived at the last moment, made a few remarks.

The night session of the conference was devoted to the anniversary of the Missionary Society. After an address by the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman, pastor of St. Paul's Church, this city, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer spoke of the hardships experienced by missionaries in the past. The century, he said, had been an era for perfecting the work of missionary societies. Henceforth, he said, advance in the missionary field would be more rapid.

Gov. Roosevelt will be a guest at a reception to be given to-night to the members of the conference by the Methodist Social Union at Grace Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

THE NEWARK CONFERENCE.

Prof. Sheldon of Boston School Talks of Higher Criticism.

PATERSON, N. J., April 4.—The forty-third annual session of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference opened in the Market Street Church, in this city, this morning. The conference includes all of the Northern New Jersey churches, and some in New York State and Pennsylvania. In addition to the clergymen of the 240 churches included in this territory there are present delegates to the Lay Electoral Conference and various charitable, educational, and other church organizations, which hold their annual meetings at this time. The conference is expected to last a week.

The conference was formally opened by Bishop Vincent, who also administered the sacrament of holy communion.

Reports of the various committees and of the presiding elders were read and the standing committees were appointed.

Prof. H. C. Sheldon of the Boston School of Theology, in a thirty minutes' address, warmly defended the teachings on higher criticism by Dr. Mitchell of that institution, which were lately bitterly attacked by certain students of the school, and he denounced those who object to the institution's teachings on the subject.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Board.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade held its annual meeting in the Hoffman House yesterday, and the following officers and Directors were elected: President—C. C. Shayne; Vice President—R. M. Walters; Second Vice President—Andrew Patterson; Treasurer—W. H. Lent; Secretary—George H. Broughton, Jr.; Directors—Charles Hauptner, D. E. Duclos, John J. Kennedy, and S. W. McDonald.

Prof. Osborn's Coach Wrecked.

A coach belonging to Prof. Henry Osborn of 850 Madison Avenue was struck by a Madison Avenue car at Seventy-first Street last night and wrecked. The coachman, Robert Scott, escaped injury. No one was in the coach. Prof. Osborn is connected with Columbia University, and is Curator of the Museum of Natural History.

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BOERS AGGRESSIVE AT BLOEMFONTEIN

Large Force Trying to Surround the Place, It Is Said.

RELIEF NOW NEAR MAFEKING

British Columns Approach from the North and South.

French Gives Up the Pursuit of the Boers East of Bloemfontein and Rejoins the Main Army.

LONDON, April 5.—According to advices from Bloemfontein there are numerous indications that, in pursuance of their boast that they will recapture that place, the Boers are trying to surround the town, and to cut the British line of communication to the south. Large forces are reported east and south, which are supposed to be making for the railway. They still hold Thaba N'Chu and the waterworks.

Lord Roberts is completing his concentration. Four 4.7 guns and four naval twelve-pounders have been mounted on kopjes commanding the plain. The cavalry camp has been removed to a better position northeast of the city. Special precautions are being taken to protect the railway southward.

Several arrests have been made in the town of persons suspected of giving information to the Boers. The railway to the north is in possession of the British as far as Karee Siding.

Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the military situation in The Morning Post, dilates upon the difficulties of holding a long line of railway, but points out that Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener are more experienced in that kind of work probably than any other Commanders of our times. He goes on to say:

"Therefore the Boer tactics, in adopting the offensive, are rather rash, especially in view of the fact that Lord Roberts can set in motion an army of 40 000 men in Natal when he wishes."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The Boers are across the Modder in some force, east of Bloemfontein. Our mounted infantry have been in touch with them all day at Bushman's Kop, twelve miles distant. The late mishap will not be wholly unfortunate if it clearly exposes the unwisdom of the policy of leniency, which is not adapted to the present situation."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"Gen. Clements's force traversed Petrusberg Sunday morning and is now encamped a day's march from here."

A dispatch from Springfontein, dated April 3, says that, owing to information received that the Boers are hovering in the neighborhood of the railroad running from this place to Bloemfontein, Gen. Gatacre is preparing to take vigorous measures to cope with any attempt to cut Lord Roberts's line of communication at that point.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Mafeking, dated March 26, by runner to Gaberones, says:

"Last night we received the welcome news of the dispatch of a column, by way of Vryburg, to relieve us. The messenger reported that he had encountered no Boers on the road.

"Other runners from the north tell of the rapid approach of Col. Plumer's column. The Boers continue the bombardment; but it is believed now that there are not more than two thousand around us, many having left daily."

Gen. Colville and Gen. French have given up the movement against the Boers east of Bloemfontein and have rejoined the main army. It doubtless seemed to Lord Roberts a vain thing to send from 10,000 to 12,000 of his best troops into the wilderness, with a fixed transport, in the direction of a right angle with his chosen line of advance. The Boers have probably moved elsewhere, and if to the southwest Gen Colville could as easily strike them from Bloemfontein as by following them up across the plains.

Further Casualties at Karee.

LONDON, April 4.—A further list of the casualties sustained by the British officers at Kooru (Karee?) Spruit March 31, adds eleven missing and one wounded, making the total thus far thirty-two.

FOR A UNITED GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 4.—Speaking at Edinburgh to-day Lord Rosebery, referring to the war and "the desire of Great Britain's Continental enemies to stamp out this pestilential country," said he thought her enemies had failed to grasp what a free-trade empire meant to their merchants or how important to the world was the fact that whenever the balance lay between peace and war Great Britain was always on the side of peace.

His Lordship concluded with the significant expression, coming from a statesman whose return to power is probable, that he hoped that before long he would see the empire united not merely in sentiment, but in constitution and fact.

BRITISH PORTUGUESE TREATY.

LISBON, April 4.—The question of the transport of British troops across Portuguese territory from Beira, Portuguese East Africa, into Rhodesia, having been brought up in the Chamber of Deputies, the Foreign Minister, Senhor Beirao, made the following statement:

"The transport of British soldiers by railroad from Beira to Umtali was requested by Great Britain and consented to by Portugal because the British Government thereby only exercised a right recognized in the treaties between the two countries. The outbreak of war has not abrogated these treaties, which were concluded and signed prior to the war by Portugal in a spirit of loyalty. I have informed the Transvaal of this resolution.

"Portugal has loyally adhered to its duties and neutrality, and its resolutions have been communicated to all interested parties.

"There could occur no more solemn occasion than the present to declare that the British Cabinet has maintained with Portugal relations of cordiality and loyalty for which there is reason for congratulation. Please God, that these good relations shall always be maintained."

In the House of Peers Senhor Beirao announced that the Lorenzo Marques Railway (Delagoa Bay Railway) would remain the property of the Portuguese Government."

PARIS, April 5.—The transport of British troops by way of Beira calls forth mild protests from most of the papers. The Figaro says:

"The neutrality of Portugal, notwithstanding the declarations of the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a vain word."

The more advanced organs, such as the Libre Parole, speak out plainly. This paper characterizes the action of Portugal as "felony," and considers that the Boers would be justified in attacking her.

The Matin publishes an interview with Dr. Leyds in the course of which he said he preferred to be silent for the moment.

A GERMAN CONSUL INSULTED.

BERLIN, April 4.—The Schlesische Zeitung reports that Herr Malcommess, German Consul at East London, Cape Colony, has been grossly insulted by a mob, who burned him in effigy.

The Berliner Tageblatt, which reproduces the announcement, says: "If this news should prove to be true, it will be interesting to watch the German Foreign Office take action."

Demonstration Against Schreiner.

LONDON, April 4.—Details received of the scenes on Green Market Square, Cape Town, Tuesday, when Premier Schreiner encountered an English demonstration, show the Premier, fearing personal violence, sought refuge in a restaurant. He was hooted, and tried to reach Parliament House, protected by police. The people shouted, "Traitor!" but he succeeded in reaching the house. Finally, on the people again singing "God Save the Queen," he raised his hat amid cheers and was heard to say, "Reserve your judgment."

Dinner to Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner.

LONDON, April 5.—The long talked of dinner to Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner, husband of Olive Schreiner, the novelist, the place of which it was thought to keep secret, several hotels having refused the use of their rooms for the function, was held last evening at the Café Monaco. Sir Wilfrid Lawson presided, and several prominent Boer politicians were present. Messages of sympathy were received from Sir William Vernon Harcourt and John Morley.

Kaiser Sent No Regrets to Dr. Leyds.

BERLIN, April 4.—The statement that Emperor William sent to Dr. Leyds an expression of regret at the death of Gen. Joubert is absolutely erroneous.

FUNDS MAY BE SENT TO BOERS.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Secretary Hay has notified Mr. Pruyn, at New York, representing the Red Cross Aid Association, that the State Department will transmit to United States Consul Hay, at Pretoria, any negotiable paper, transferring funds to President Krüger in behalf of charity. It is, however, impossible for the department to transmit funds, even on its own account, by cable, and as the papers must go forward by mail, it will be a matter of a month or six weeks at least before the funds can be delivered in Pretoria.

The State Department has exhausted its resources in the effort to secure the prompt transmission of money to its agents in South Africa, but without success. The cable companies cannot undertake it, owing to the existence of a state of war, which prevents them from controlling the sources of delivery in the Boer Republics. Application was made to some of the leading banking firms of New York in the hope that they would be able through their wide connections, to manage the affair, but each one confessed to utter inability to transfer money save through the slow processes of mail and express.

BRILLIANT RESCUE BY BRITISH.

LONDON, April 5.—The Daily Mail has the following from Bloemfontein, dated April 3: "Col. Porter, with ninety Carbineers and Scots Greys, and two guns, performed a brilliant deed Sunday. He charged a large body of Boers and rescued ninety-one British prisoners, including eleven officers, who were captured the previous day. There were no casualties on the British side."

Blind Pupils' Concert for the Maine.

LONDON, April 4.—A substantial sum was added to the American Hospital Ship Maine Fund this afternoon by a concert given at the Crystal Palace by the pupils of the Normal College for the Blind, of which an American, Dr. Campbell, is the founder and present Principal. The pupils gave a varied programme. Mme. Albani also volunteered her services, and sang several times. Queen Victoria and Princess Louise gave their names as patronesses, and many of the well-known Americans in London attended the performance.

Upholds the Goebel Law.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—There was an exciting scene in the House to-day as the climax of a discussion of the Kentucky situation when Mr. Wheeler, a Kentucky Democrat, and Mr. Pugh, a Kentucky Republican, faced each other from opposite sides of the main aisle and indulged in a wordy duel. Throughout the debate, which was precipitated by a speech of Mr. Boreing, the other Republican member from Kentucky, there was an air of suppressed excitement. It was the first time the subject had been broached in the House and intense interest was manifested.

CITY CLUB ON TAMMANY.

The annual meeting of the City Club was held at the clubhouse, in Thirty-fourth Street, last night, the President, Wheeler H. Peckham, presiding. These officers were elected: Members of the Board of Trustees—Class of 1904—Wheeler H. Peckham, George W. Van Slyck, Charles H. Strong, Abraham Van Santvoord, Challenge Wood; Class of 1903, (to fill vacancies)—James R. Burnet, Nelson S. Spencer; Class of 1902, (to fill vacancy)—Paul Fuller.

Members of the Council—R. R. Bowker, George M. Cassatt, Horace E. Deming, Frank J. Goodnow, William C. LeGendre, V. Everit Macy, Adolphe Openhym, James W. Pryor, Thomas R. Slicer, Simon Sterne, Everett P. Wheeler.

In its report on the work of the year the Council refers at some length to the charges brought by the club against District Attorney Gardiner and the retaliation visited by the latter, as alleged by the club, upon Messrs. Heydecker and McMahon, two members.

In closing this feature, it says:

It can hardly be doubted that at the conclusion of the pending investigation, the Governor will be constrained to agree with the press and the intelligent public of the City of New York that the continuance in office of the present District Attorney is a menace to the public welfare and a protection to the enemies of public order and decency. It has frequently been stated, and justly, that the City of New York needs less legislation and better administration. In seeking the removal of the District Attorney the City Club has kept this principle clearly in mind. It is attempting to secure the removal of an unfit occupant of an office which, if honestly, faithfully, and ably administered, can contribute more than any other to the order, security, and good name of the city.

In closing the report the Council says:

Two recent instances of the operation of Tammany government tend to discredit the theory, held by many reputable citizens, that it is cheaper for the busy citizen of New York to devote himself to business and to pay the price of doing business under such a municipal government as we now have, than to attempt in any way to improve the character of the government or to give any support to such attempts. The sensational wrecking of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and the almost simultaneous attempt to install the deputy boss of Tammany Hall as receiver of a corporation owning a large amount of real estate in the city and employing hundreds of men can only be attributed to politics.

It is apparent that the very government which should protect property is conducted in this city under influences which jeopardize all property interests. We have seen that citizens who venture to make serious criticism of public officers may expect to have the criminal law set in operation against them upon some frivolous pretext. We now see that property may suffer spoliation at the hands of those who have the political power of blackmail. Citizens may well ask themselves, all questions of morals and civic duty aside, whether it would not be safer and more profitable to fight than to submit, whether after all a government with which the merchant and the board of directors can "do business" is the cheapest.

President Peckham, in reporting for the special committee which had in charge the investigation of Justice Fitzgerald for appointing John F. Carroll, the deputy leader of Tammany Hall, as receiver for the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, said that while the Justice's action was "censurable and corrupt," the committee had deemed it advisable to drop the matter, inasmuch as the Bar Association had refused to further the investigation. He recommended, therefore, that the prosecution of the charges be discontinued, and this recommendation was adopted.

COFFEY MANDAMUS ARGUED.

The arguments were made yesterday before Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on the application of Senator Michal J. Coffey for a mandamus to compel the Democratic County Committee to restore Coffey's name to its roll of membership. Senator Coffey was not present. He was represented by Isaac M. Kapper and Luke D. Stapleton. Charles J. Patterson and Henry Furlong appeared for the County Committee.

The point raised was purely a legal one. Mr. Kapper maintained that under the new primary law the committee had no right or authority to expel any member of that body. The members of the committee, he said, were elected by the voters at the polls, and were answerable to the electors alone.

Mr. Patterson, in reply, asserted that the law gave to the County Committee full power to expel for violation of its rules and regulations. He said that in his opinion the County Committee was not subject to the order of the court, and that even a mandamus could not hold to compel it to meet.

Justice Maddox ordered the papers to be submitted and reserved decision.

DUBLIN GREETS THE QUEEN

An Immense, Good-Natured Crowd Welcomes the Sovereign.

NOT ONE UNTOWARD INCIDENT

Quaint Ceremony at the Gate—Addresses by the Queen—The Landing on Irish Soil.

DUBLIN, April 5.—Crowds such as have been seen seldom in Ireland greeted the Queen on her arrival yesterday. Not one untoward incident marred the occasion, and all political feeling was buried for the time in the popular enthusiasm. From the pier at Kingstown to the royal residence in Phoenix Park is about nine miles. Masses of people lined the entire distance, but the police and military preserved perfect order with less effort than would have been necessary in London. Thanks to a brisk wind and the sunshine, the forests of bunting had regained freshness after yesterday's soaking, and then one could realize that the boast of the Dublin people that their decorations surpassed those of the Jubilee in London was not without foundation.

A most interesting ceremony took place at the city limits, where an ancient gate and castle towers had been reproduced for the occasion. On the city side of the gate were the Lord Mayor and Council in their scarlet robes, the Mace-Bearers in blue and silver, and several hundreds of the best-known Irish, who were provided with seats on stands. The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers lined the road as a guard of honor, while behind them were cordons of police, lancers, and militia.

Thousands of spectators eagerly awaited the coming of the Queen. Shortly before her arrival the Pursuivant at Arms, wearing a gorgeous cape, galloped up to the Lord Mayor and asked permission for the entrance of the Queen. Gravely, and in quaintly worded terms of courtesy, the Lord Mayor granted the request. Back galloped the Pursuivant at Arms, the gate banging behind him. Although the aged Beefeaters, rigged out for the occasion with costumes from the Gaiety Theatre, could scarcely totter around, the whole scene was a counterpart of a sixteenth century play.

AT THE GATES OF DUBLIN.

Then from the ramparts of the gate came a fanfare of trumpets. The Queen was in sight. Out upon a scarlet cloth, laid Raleigh-like upon the muddy road, stepped the Lord Mayor and the Corporation, their robes glowing in the bright sunshine and their wands and maces flashing brilliantly. The gate creaked open. The Earl of Denbigh rode through; and then came the Life Guards. Ireland had not seen Life Guards for over thirty years, and many were the curious comments made as they galloped past. Behind them were carriages containing the Home Secretary, Sir Matthew White-Ridley; the Duchess of Connaught and her daughters, accompanied by members of the Court and attended by mounted equerries, and then more Life Guards. Finally, amid almost perfect silence, save for the echo of cheers and cries of "God save the Queen" from outside the city limits, came the Queen herself. Opposite her in the carriage sat Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg.

At the entrance to the city the Queen received an address of welcome and handed the Lord Mayor a reply, which was as follows:

"I thank you heartily for the loyal welcome and good wishes which you have tendered me on behalf of yourself and your fellow-citizens on my arrival in the ancient capital of my Irish dominion. I came to this fair country to seek a change and rest and to revisit the scenes which recall to my mind the warm welcome given to both myself and my beloved husband.

"I am deeply gratified that I have been able at this time to see again the motherland of those brave sons who have recently distinguished themselves in the defense of my crown and empire, with cheerful valor as conspicuous now as ever in their glorious past. I pray that Almighty God may ever bless and direct you in the high functions which you exercise for the benefit of your fellow-citizens."

Mr. Burke, a son of the former City Sword Bearer, took the place of James Egan, the Sword Bearer who had refused to officate, but the Lord Mayor himself handed the sword and keys to her Majesty.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE CROWD.

The moment her Majesty passed the gate enthusiasm broke loose, bands played, men cheered, shouted, and sang, all bareheaded, and the women waved their handkerchiefs and struggled to get a better view, many of them even weeping.

Beside the Queen's carriage rode the Duke of Connaught, Commander of the Forces in Ireland. During the five minutes when the Queen was receiving and answering the address of welcome, there was scarcely a lull in the frantic cheering from the crowds. Frequently her Majesty nodded. In fact, she scarcely ceased nodding during the entire nine-mile drive. Princess Christian also took a prominent part in the ceremony, helping the Queen to take the sword, keys, and casket containing the address, for, despite her ability to go through these functions, it was evident that this old lady of eighty was really very frail and weak.

After the Lady Mayoress had presented a bouquet to the Queen, the procession moved on. Behind her Majesty came a dazzling escort of staff officers, more lifeguards and dragoons, and finally the Inniskillings, who were loudly cheered as they moved into line. It was a pageant such as had never been seen in Ireland before.

Compared with the Queen's recent visit to London, when she was practically unattended, the scene offered a vivid contrast. Deafening and continuous cheers marked every stage of the route, especially at the historic College Green, where the crowds were thicker than at any other point. Trinity College was almost hidden by stands, which were black with people and flaming with flags and festoons. Amid the thunderous welcome of the populace the bells of the Catholic Cathedral rang out a greeting.

At the Viceregal Lodge Earl and Countess Cadogan, who had met the royal party at Kingstown, but had taken a special train back, not joining in the procession, welcomed the sovereign to their Irish residence.

THE QUEEN MUCH PLEASED.

A slight shower marred for the moment the prospects of the day, but it was soon over, and the weather remained splendid. No sooner had the Queen arrived at the Viceregal Lodge and lunched than she drove out again in Phoenix Park, being much cheered.

During the evening the Queen, through Sir Arthur Bigge, her private secretary, sent the Lord Mayor a message, saying that she was not overfatigued by the morning's drive, and had been deeply touched and gratified by the welcome she had received. The message concluded as follows:

"Her Majesty looks forward with much pleasure to her stay in Ireland."

Later, through Sir Matthew White-Ridley and Earl Cadogan, the Queen officially conveyed to the Lord Mayor the following:

"Convey to the Lord Mayor and citizens of Dublin the sincere thanks of the Queen for the loyalty and enthusiasm of the greeting which her Majesty received during her progress through the beautifully decorated route.

"The Queen is happy to be once more among her Irish people, from whom she has again received so warm a welcome."

Before landing, the Queen, who looked remarkably well, asked for a bunch of shamrocks. These were secured, and throughout the day she wore them pinned upon her breast.

THE LANDING AT KINGSTOWN.

DUBLIN, April 4.—Queen Victoria landed in Ireland this morning for the first time in thirty-nine years.

The disembarkation from the royal yacht was accomplished at 11:30 A. M. The Commander of the forces in Ireland, the Duke of Connaught; the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Cadogan, and their staffs greeted her Majesty, and the ride from Kingstown to Dublin commenced in splendid weather, and before huge, good-natured crowds.

In reply to the address of welcome of the Township Commissioners of Kingstown the Queen handed the following to the Chairman:

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address and for the warm welcome wherewith you have greeted me. On setting foot again on Irish soil I received with heartfelt satisfaction your assurances of devotion and affection toward me. I am looking forward with much pleasure to my visit to this part of my dominion, and I pray God to bless Ireland with increasing welfare and prosperity."

As this written reply was handed to the Chairman, her Majesty said:

"I am very pleased to find myself in Ireland again."

ENGLISH PRAISE OF THE IRISH.

LONDON, April 5.—The Times, commenting editorially upon the reception her Majesty has met with in Ireland, says:

"The hearty and generous welcome, unbroken by any discordant voices, which the Queen has received in Dublin, stands out all the more conspicuously in view of the dastardly attempt upon the life of the Prince of Wales.

"The Irish people will rejoice that political passion does not take the form of continental anarchism. In their hearts they will be glad to know that the evil traditions of former days have gradually died out.

"While venemous denunciations of Great Britain are being spread broadcast over the Continent, it would perhaps be prudent and dignified for those in the highest places in the State to refrain from putting themselves in the way of insult or something worse."

These sentiments of The Times represent pretty accurately the tone of the editorials generally. The Standard says: "The warmth of the Queen's reception fulfilled the highest expectations."

The Daily Telegraph says: "Ireland has risen to a great opportunity with a noble fervor worthy of her sovereign, and worthy no less of her own best traditions, as well as worthy of the admiration of the empire."

All the special dispatches from Dublin to the morning papers are equally enthusiastic. The correspondent of The Times says:

"The first day of the Queen's visit has been a success of unprecedented brilliance. Nothing else that has happened in our time can so much as be compared with it."

The correspondent of The Daily News says: "Paddy made up his mind to beat his senior partner John in the act of welcoming royalty, and he has done it."

The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "The demonstration has been without parallel in the history of Ireland, and it has never been surpassed in any other part of the dominions of the Queen."

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

The Republican Congress Conventions in Manhattan and the Bronx will be held to-night. Interest centres in the Twelfth District, where a bitter struggle is waging between the adherents of Capt. F. Norton Goddard of the Twentieth Assembly District and Charles A. Hess of the Twenty-fifth District. Each claims a majority of the 100 delegates, and which side is correct will be demonstrated at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, on Third Avenue, near Sixteenth Street, this evening.

Both sides have applied to the courts, and more litigation is promised. A decision is expected from Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court to-day on some of the points raised.

In the Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Assembly District twenty-one votes were reported cast by the Inspectors, and the Hess delegate, Abraham Lewis, was returned as having received eleven of them, or a majority of one. The Goddard people say they have the affidavits of fourteen residents of the district, who swear they voted the Goddard ticket, and, in addition, they have documentary evidence that some men whose names appear on the lists as voting did not vote at all.

In the Fifth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District the Hess ticket was beaten three votes in a total of seventy-nine. Yet the friends of Capt. Goddard claim to have the affidavits of forty-three men to the effect that they voted the Goddard ticket there.

Matters in the Twelfth District are very much complicated, and few expect to see National delegates named to-night.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—H. A. Newkirk, Chicago; H. B. Chapin, Boston; Cullebert Brown, Washington; John Skelton Williams, Richmond; Baron von Koenig, Vienna; ex-Mayor George E. Green, Binghamton; ex-Congressman L. D. Apsley, Massachusetts.

PARK AVENUE.—Dr. Edward E. Hale, Jr., Schenectady.

CAMBRIDGE.—Dr. J. Zoepffel, Berlin.

HOLLAND.—Channing Robinson, Boston; A. C. Jobes, Wichita, Kan.; Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence; Count and Countess Aubaret, Paris; the Rev. D. G. Riordan, Chicago.

IMPERIAL.—Ex-State Treasurer A. B. Colvin, Glens Falls, J. R. Toole, Montana.

GRAND.—Azel Ameo, Puerto Rico.

STURTEVANT.—Joseph N. Knapp, Auburn.

ALBEMARLE.—Cecil Gabbett, Savannah; T. W. Harvey, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE.—C. S. Sargent, Dawson, N. W. T.; Jacob Lefevre, New Paltz, N. W.

SAVOY.—J. Edel, San Francisco.

BUCKINGHAM.—The Rev. Jeffrey Johnston, London.

PLAZA.—Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.

NETHERLAND.—G. C. Sherman, Watertown, N. Y.

MANHATTAN.—Paul T. Brady, Syracuse; A. N. Cheney, Glens Falls.

GILSEY.—W. A. Miles, Columbus, Ohio; W. B. Kibbee, Albany.

HOFFMAN.—Norman E. Mack, Buffalo.

MURRAY HILL.—F. P. King, Saratoga; ex-Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Goldberg & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; L. Goldberg, notions and furnishing goods, 515 Broadway; St. Cloud Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; J. F. O'Connell, domestics and white goods; E. O'Meara, dress goods and silks, 487 Broadway; Morton House.

Heyneman & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. H. Heyneman, notions and flannels, 55 Worth Street; Plaza Hotel.

Peck, B., Company, Lewiston, Me.; M. J. Fox, cloaks and suits; Everett House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Crumbley, white goods; W. J. Harkness, holiday novelties, 484 Broome Street.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. Quirk, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Kunkel & Wood, Ashland, Ohio; C. Kunkel, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Guttman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. E. Lamberd, silks; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Stern & Bloch, Toledo, Ohio; G. Bloch, clothing; Gerard Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Cunningham, furnishing goods; W. B. Persee, carpets and upholstery goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Greenebaum, L. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Greenebaum, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Milliner, J. R., & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; J. R. Milliner, carpets, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Currier & Underhill, Petersburg, Va.; B. Currier, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Wallace Brothers Company, Stroudsburg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; I. Wise, dry goods; S. Wohl, millinery, laces, and embroideries, 8 East Fourteenth Street; Morton House.

Zollars, D., & Co., Canton, Ohio; D. Zollars, notions; L. R. Zollars, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, housefurnishing goods; W. P. Sackett, jewelry, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hibben, John H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. M. Rhoads, dry goods, 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Porter, J. A., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. L. Guillett, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dalkowitz, S., & Brothers, San Antonio, Texas; S. Dalkowitz, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Long, John H., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; E. H. Long, dress goods, satins, and linings; Hotel Imperial.

Munson, S. L., Albany, N. Y.; piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. Powers, laces and embroideries; Herald Square Hotel.

Stover, Marshall & Winfree, Lynchburg, Va.; Y. F. Marshall, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. S. Rauh, hosiery; 53 Franklin Street; Hoffman House; H. S. Wheeler, furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis Mo.; T. G. Radcliffe, dress goods and silks; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Sheridan, J., & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; J. Sheridan, dry goods; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Payne, A., Woodhill, N. Y.; N. B. Payne, general merchandise; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Tibbs, C. W., Woodhill, N. Y.; C. W. Tibbs, general merchandise; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Gates, W. M., Geneva, N. Y.; W. M. Gates, dry goods; Sinclair House.

Winer, H., & Son, Elkland, Penn.; A. B. Winer, general merchandise; Continental Hotel.

Stehan, D., & Co., Olean, N. Y.; Elizabeth Stehan, general merchandise; Bay State Hotel.

La Due & Avery, Herkimer, N. Y.; E. K. La Due, crockery; Bancroft House.

Knights, J. C., Herkimer, N. Y.; dry goods; Bancroft House.

Wheat, Miss F. M., Alfred, N. Y.; Bessie Bruidich, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Fairfax Brothers, Geneva, N. Y.; C. W. Fairfax, wall paper; Gilsey House.

Prendergrast, W. J., Erie, Penn.; dry goods; Sturtevant House.

Beird, T. B., Seneca Falls, N. Y.; F. R. Criner, dry goods and carpets; Sinclair House.

Clark, H. E., Oswego, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Wright, A. A., Ionia, Mich., dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Wright, G. A., Ionia, Mich., dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Marshall & Sweeny, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Marshall, millinery; Nellie A. Sweeny, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Grover Brothers, Sonsy, Va.; C. H. Grover, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Zacharias, A. M., Coudersport, Penn., millinery; Francis House.

La Due, C. C., Plattsburg, N. Y., millinery; Francis House.

Kidder & Sterne, Parkersburg, West Va.; W. A. Kiddel, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Reinhold Pharmacy, Erie, Penn.; John Reinhold, Jr., drugs and paints; Belvedere House.

SPENCERIAN

ARE THE BEST

Sold by STATIONERS Everywhere

Samples for trial of the leading numbers for correspondents and accountants, will be sent on receipt of return postage.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO., 349 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

CHARM-MAKER'S MAIL HELD

Fraud Order Against Exponent of Oriental Mysticism.

Postal Authorities Interfere with Guru-Keshav's Traffic in East Indian Good-Luck Boxes.

Guru Keshav, an East Indian of suave address and an abiding faith in the popularity of Oriental mysticism with the American public, has involved himself in a rather unpleasant predicament. Mr. Keshav has been selling talismans at the moderate price of $1 a talisman, warranted to give good luck, and backed by centuries of recommendations. In some way or another—just how, Mr. Keshav does not profess to explain—the use of the mails has become involved in the spreading of his Oriental benefaction among the trusting, and the Washington authorities have seen fit to disapprove.

The Postmaster General issued on Tuesday a fraud order against Mr. Keshav, and his mail, which has been handled at Station E, 110 West Thirty-second Street, will be held until it is determined whether or not he has violated the Federal law.

Postmaster Van Cot had not heard last night of the issue of this fraud order, and did not know of the Keshav case, but said he might get news of it this morning. Mr. Keshav, whose business was plainly described in THE TIMES a few weeks ago, had heard of it, however. To a reporter who saw him last night at his home at 43 West Twenty-seventh Street he said that his counsel, J. O. Cohen, had informed him of it yesterday morning. He could not understand it at all.

"Government is doing it," said he. "Government is powerful, Government is arbitrary; we must abide by what Government does. I feel that I ought not to say much before consulting my counsel as to how much I should talk to the press, but I must say this in self-defense: I have not violated the law. I have not used the mails to advertise my talisman. I did advertise it through the newspapers, of course, and I responded through the mails when people wrote to me, but I did not circularize through the mails.

"Some weeks ago a man named Parker got into trouble in Boston for using the mails in some way like my business and was prevented from using them further for the project he had on hand. I have been the subject of investigation for the last three weeks, and I think the authorities have the idea that I am connected with this man Parker, and am doing his business here because I could no longer do it in Boston. But that is not so. I really know nothing about the man."

"Do you expect to come out of this trouble all right?" he was asked.

"I don't know," Mr. Keshav promptly replied.

"What is this talisman you sell?"

"It is a little wooden box with a pebble in it. It costs $1."

"You have plenty of them about?"

"Yes; they are made right here. They bring good luck."

"You believe in this talisman yourself, do you?"

"Most decidedly I do. I have known it to bring good luck."

"Has it ever brought you good luck?" Mr. Keshav answered in the affirmative, but did not particularize. On being questioned as to where the virtue of the talisman lay, he said:

"It has been handed down for centuries. The talisman may be anything. It may be even a piece of paper. To bring good luck the mystic words of incantation must have been pronounced over it."

"And who pronounces those words?"

"The one who knows," answered Mr. Keshav, modestly. He admitted that the one who knew was himself, and also averred that the "mystic words" had been handed down from one generation to another.

"Then your pronouncing these words gives the talisman a miraculous power?"

"Yes," said Mr. Keshav.

"Why," exclaimed a young woman who was with the East Indian seer, "there was a lady from Philadelphia who got one the other day, and she says she never had such good luck in her life before as she has had since then."

"Is this talisman connected with any religious belief?" Mr. Keshav was asked.

"No," said he. "It is Oriental mysticism."

Mr. Keshav is a swarthy man of medium height, with dark hair, eyes, and beard. He speaks English well, and gives the impression that he is fully acquainted with the requirements of his business.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 4.—Fire tonight in a portion of the plant of the Union Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of rubber pumps, &c., caused damage estimated between $35,000 and $40,000.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The three-story brick building occupied by the sash, door, and blind factory of the E. J. Davis Manufacturing Company and two small concerns was burned last night. Total loss, $50,000.

NORWALK, Conn., April 4.—Fire destroyed $15,000 worth of property at East Norwalk this afternoon, destroying three houses in St. John Avenue. The houses belonged to Edward M. Blake, Leslie Gamble, and Theodore Coleman.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 4.—Several buildings connected with the plant of the Sidney Glass Works at Sidney, Delaware County, were destroyed by fire this morning. The flames spread rapidly, and although three fire companies responded the main building, the engine and packing rooms, and offices were destroyed. The insurance, $6,000, will not cover the loss.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

4:15 A. M.—300 First Avenue; John Enrich; damage, $10.

11 A. M.—351 Grand Street; William Bornstein; damage, $500.

11:05 A. M.—7 Mott Street; Comeroy & Co.; damage, $25.

1:50 P. M.—1,885 Second Avenue; A. B. Price; damage, $500.

2:40 P. M.—173 Clinton Street; Abraham Benson; damage slight.

2:50 P. M.—117 Cannon Street; Samuel Brier; damage, $10.

2:50 P. M.—10 West Thirty-fourth Street; Waldorf-Astoria; damage slight.

3 P. M.—3,495 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

4 P. M.—153 East Houston Street; J. Bleiberg; damage, $25.

5 P. M.—1,105 Lexington Avenue; Matilda Badgley; damage, $100.

5:25 P. M.—417 West Forty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

7 P. M.—218 West Thirty-sixth Street; Neil Jargensen; no damage.

7:10 P. M.—44 Downing Street; George E. Miller; damage, $500.

7:30 P. M.—56 West Eighteenth Street; F. Sommer; damage, $35.

8:35 P. M.—405 West Fortieth Street; J. E. Leacraft; damage slight.

HAAN'S RESTAURANT AND RATHSKELLER.

Park Row Building,

Opposite Post Office.

IN THE EVENING, SELECT MUSIC IN THE RATHSKELLER.

Also at Columbus Avenue and 75th Street.
Theatre Parties Accommodated.
Choice Music.
Unexcelled Cuisine.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Good Groceries.

Red Star Coffee, 24c. lb.

Thousands drink no other kind. We can tell them nothing about the goodness of this brand that they do not already know. However, these words are made to tempt all who have yet to try it.

"Red Star" Coffee is a blend of the choicest imported Java and Mocha. Hosts who have experimented with costlier grades prefer the special qualities of the "Red Star" brand. We roast and grind it fresh every day.

Granulated, Pulverized, Roasted in the bean, regularly 29c. during this sale, **24c. lb.**

75c. Teas at 48c.

Choice Teas.—Amaryllis Chop, celebrated for its strength, fine flavor and aroma; Teas of equal quality are sold elsewhere at 75c. pound. Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Mixed (Young Hyson and Oolong); our price, 48c.

Miscellaneous Items.

Chosen at Random Throughout the Stock.

——Corn, Succotash (Lily White Brand) and Golden Wax Beans, fresh sweet and tender, finest quality packed, case of two dozen, $2.18; can, 10c.

——Sifted Early June and Homestead Peas (Lily White Brand), finest quality, case, $3.14; can, 14c.

——Tomatoes (Jessamine Brand), solid cold packed, red ripe Jerseys, large cans, case of two dozen, $2.18; cans, 10c.

——Tomatoes, solid packed, large cans, 7c.

——Lima Beans (Jessamine Brand), small, sweet and tender, case, $2.18; can, 10c.

——California Asparagus, snow-white, fine flavor, case of four dozen one pound cans, $4.99; can, 11c.

——Bartlett Pears, New York State, whole fruit, packed in heavy syrup, quart jars, value, 40c.; our price, 24c.

——Preserved Strawberries, large ripe fruit, packed in heavy sugar syrup, case, $2.94; can, 13c.

California Fruits.

Extra selected, packed in heavy sugar syrup, large cans:—

Greengage and Egg Plums, case of two doz., $3.38; can, 15c.

Apricots, case of two d

The Wanamaker Store.

English Dinnerware---Half Price

This is rare good fortune for furnishers of summer homes. English Porcelain wares are ideal for the purpose—strong, but handsome. It happens that we have two patterns more than we wish to carry regularly in stock, and we will close them out at just half former prices. They will be sold either in sets, or by the piece, as you wish.

It is one of those opportunities that are doubly interesting because so timely. These hints of decorations and prices:

One pattern has a fine green border decoration, with gilt handles and edges—

Complete Dinner Set of 124 pieces—

Regularly $27; now $13.50

Separate pieces of same wares, as follows—

Plates, were $1.40, now 70c a dozen.
Soup Plates, were $1.65, now 80c a dozen.
After-dinner Coffees, were $1.50, now 75c a dozen.
Egg Cups, were $1.75, now 85c a dozen.
Custard Cups, were $1.50, now 75c a dozen.
Sauce Tureens, were 88c, now 45c each.
Sauce Boats, were 35c, now 15c each.
Dishes, 16 in., were $1.40, now 70c each.
Dishes, 14 in., were 90c, now 45c each.
Dishes, 10 in., were 40c, now 20c each.
Covered Dishes, were $1, now 50c each.
Soup Tureens, were $2.50, now $1 each.

Another pattern with a fine green flower pattern on the finest English porcelain—

Plates, Dinner, were $1.70, now 85c a dozen.
Plates, Breakfast, were $1.45, now 70c a dozen.
Plates, Tea, were $1.25, now 60c a dozen.
Plates, Soup, were $1.45, now 75c a dozen.
Tea Cups and Saucers, were $1.80, now 90c a dozen.
Coffee Cups and Saucers, were $2.10, now $1.05 a dozen.
Meat Dishes, Covered Dishes, and other pieces at half price.

Further Word of Shoes

The present shoe display will discover some novelties that you perhaps have not known were made before. For instance, the homespun tops on dressy shoes for women, to wear with tailor-made gowns. But there are scores of handsome shoes in the cases—you can see them without asking, or we will be glad to have you see just how they look and feel on your own feet.

The shoes that will add smartness to the Easter gown are of most importance now. We told you yesterday of the $3.90 and $5 shoes for men, and the $3, $4 and $5 shoes for women. They are ideal; but here are others:

Men's Shoes at $3.50—

They are better shoes than you would believe it possible to buy at the price. They are stylish and good-looking, but they are best because of the materials and work that are in them to make both shapes and shoes wear well. Made in four sorts of leathers—boarded calfskin in tan and black, kidskin and enameled leather; with welted soles of best quality oak-tanned leather—perfect in every detail, $3.50 a pair.

Women's Shoes at $3.50—

The best shoes for women that we have ever seen for the price. Of black kidskin, laced or buttoned, also buttoned, with cloth tops; turned soles of a solidity that we guarantee not to rip from the upper. Good looking and very dependable shoes.

Boys' Shoes at $1.50—

Made of good black calfskin with soles welted and stitched on the Goodyear machines; carefully made and certain to wear well. Sizes 12 to 2, $1.50. Larger sizes, $1.75.

Main Floor Shoe Store.

Pretty, Crisp Silk Petticoats

An Especially Good Value at $5

In the showing are all the newest, prettiest styles that could be found—and they are many. All the latest shades of course. Prices are reasonable enough throughout. But here's a garment worthy of particular mention. It's a black taffeta silk petticoat—lustrous and elegantly made; a 7-inch accordion-plaited ruffle and an under ruffle of fine percaline; cut very wide. $5 is the unusually little price.

At $6.50 there are some in pretty solid colors; made with deep ruffle and 3 smaller ones.

Others at $8, with deep ruffle and 4 small ones that are neatly pinked. Prices then advance to $9, to $10.50, to $12, and up to $28.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Dolls--An Easter Gathering.

Almost as extensive as at Christmas time. Quite as interesting. Many foreigners in this convention. Among recent steamship arrivals was a large delegation from Germany. Very clever and accomplished, these. Jointed in a wonderful manner, so as to enable them to perform very difficult feats of contortion. And when bed-time comes they calmly go to sleep just as their little misstresses do.

These German dolls were made especially for us, and are of good quality—exceptionally good for these prices:

19-in., $1. 22-in., $1.50. 24-in., $2. 27-in., $3.

The assortment of undressed dolls comprises kinds at 1c and up to $7.50. Of the dressed sort, $1 to $25. In the latter class are many that are dressed according to our own designs, very pretty and not to be found elsewhere.

Black Chantilly and Spangled Robes

At Half Prices

There are just fifty this morning—handsome, fashionable costumes, and only one or two of a kind. The opportunity is a rare one, a fleeting one. Choose early, if you would be sure to secure one. A number or $50 kinds are now $25. Some $30 Robes have been marked $15. Those that have been $20 have been reduced to $10, and the $15 quality is now marked $7.50.

Broadway.

Pianos

Some quite interesting and unusual opportunities.

We have a number of Royal Pianos that have been rented out for several months which we will place on sale to-day at a liberal reduction, though they are practically as good as new.

We also have several Upright Pianos which were taken in exchange when Krell and Vose Pianos were purchased. These are offered at very tempting prices. All are in good condition.

$65 and Upwards

Piano Store, Fifth Floor.

Artistic Silver Things

Sterling and Plated Wares

This selling of sumptuous silverware at so far below market valuations has been in a measure startling to those who know the firmness of the market at present. It does not seem credible that wares of highest character from makers of widest repute could be sold at

A Third to a Half Under Price

But this is an extraordinary occasion—a feat of merchandising that was impossible outside of the Wanamaker stores.

The elegance of the wares is told by their own beauty—we vouch for their intrinsic worth.

Easter Gifts and Favors, Bridal Presents of Sterling Silver

in exquisite patterns, packed in faultless taste, and delivered at time you name. Yet *a third less in price* than the same weight and beauty costs regularly.

Quadruple-plated Table Ware, Rogers' Knives, Spoons and Forks

The product of the best makers of plated wares; in handsome patterns and wide variety of pieces in artistic shapes. Ideal furnishing for table and sideboard of summer cottages; and now selling at **About Half Regular Prices**

It's a remarkable opprtunity for buying all sorts of silver wares. Some price news follows:

Sterling Table Ware

In rich and handsome designs—
4-piece Tea Sets, $65, $125.
4-piece Tete-a-tete Sets, $40, $60.
Coffee Sets, $38, $50, $66.
Celery Trays, $22, $42.
Water Pitchers, $23, $40.
Waiters, $11.50 to $32.
Berry Bowls, $15 to $22.
Fruit Dishes, $29, $36.
Candlesticks, $8.50, $9.75.
Ice Cream Plates, $3.90.
Butter Dishes, $5.
Salt Cellars, $1.80.
Bonbon Dishes, $2.50, $4.
Butter Knives, $1.65.
Lettuce Forks, $2.40.
Jelly Spoons, $1.95.
Tomato Servers, $2.40.
Cold Meat Forks, $1.80, $3.
Salad Sets, $4.25.
Some new designs in sterling silver table servers, such as Cream Ladles, Butter Picks, Pickle Spears, Olive Spoons, at 90c each.
Sterling silver Forks and Spoons, in excellent patterns—
at 75c an ounce

Holmes & Edwards' Sterling Inlaid Forks and Spoons

Guaranteed for 25 years' wear. Two good designs at
one-third below regular price

Tea Spoons, $2.50 doz.
Dessert Forks, $4.75 doz.
Table Spoons, $5 doz.
Butter Knives, 50c each.
Dessert Spoons, $4.75 doz.
Table Forks, $5.25 doz.
Sugar Spoons, 50c each.
Orange Spoons, $2.50 doz.

Rogers' A1 Plated Ware

Rogers' Plated Spoons, Forks, Servers and Ladles in four patterns. Made by the original "Rogers," and of the highest character. Now offered at about
Half Regular Prices

Butter Knives, 25c each.
Mustard Spoons, 10c each.
Berry Spoons, 50c each.
Fish Knives, 75c each.
Children's Knives, 15c each.
Tea Spoons, $1.10 doz.
Dessert Forks, $2.10 doz.
Table Spoons, $2.20 doz.
Rogers' Triple-plated Knives, $2.35 a dozen.
Sugar Spoons, 20c each.
Pie Knives, 60c each.
Fish Forks, 75c each.
Crumb Knives, 90c each.
Oyster Ladles, 75c each.
Dessert Spoons, $2.10 doz.
Table Forks, $2.20 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.50 doz.
Fish Knives and Forks, $1.50 set.

Main and Tenth street Aisles.

Infants' Long Coats—Children's Reefers

These are new and dainty spring cloaks for baby, and very pretty reefers for the older tots—just the sort that the season demands, and yet we may sell these at

A Quarter Under Price

About a hundred and twenty-five Long Coats of Bedford cord, cashmere and china silk; worth $4 to $10; now marked
$3 to $7.50

Three hundred Reefers for children of 2 to 4 years; of Royal or navy blue, tan, green and red cloth, trimmed with braid; worth $2 to $4.50; now at
$1.40 to $3.25

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Steamer Rugs

Might as well go abroad without any baggage as without a steamer rug. It is the most wanted article aboard ship. The new traveler will experience real hardship if it is forgotten — the experienced traveler doesn't need this hint—only to be informed that a most elaborate collection of best and handsomest foreign and domestic rugs are shown here.

They are in fancy plaids with plain backs of navy blue, brown, black, green and Oxford. Prices, $5, $6.50, $8, up to $30.

Men's Furnishing Goods Store, Ninth Street.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Piano and Reading Lamps

A Third to a Half Under Price

Here is more good news to summer homes and cottages. Brass and iron lamps are most practical, and they fit best with other summer furnishings. The opportunity came to secure a maker's entire stock of these lamps at far below their worth—many are identical to lamps we have in stock at the regular prices; these have been reduced to conform with the new prices, making a very real economy on lamps wanted at just this season, and made by one of the best makers in the business.

This hint of variety and prices:

Piano Lamps—

At $10, regularly $20—Wrought Iron Lamps finished with old copper trimmings.
At $12.50, regularly $25—Wrought Iron Lamps finished with old copper and carmine trimmings.
At $13.75, regularly $27.50—Wrought Iron Lamps finished with old copper and antique silver trimmings.
At $15, regularly $30—Brass Lamps finished with old copper and carmine red trimmings.

Paper Shades—

A large variety in newest styles and various colors at $2, $3, $3.50 and $5 each.

Reading Lamps—

In newest squat and reception shapes, metal bases, in newest finishes, such as Carmine red and black, Columbia green and black, rich yellow gold, carmine red and gold, and various other shaded colors; all are complete with 10-inch fluted shades to match.

$3.75 for $6 kind. $5.50 for $9 kind.
$4.50 for $7.50 kind. $6.50 for $10.50 kind.

Silk Lamp Shades—

About 20 fine silk lamp shades used by us as samples (slightly soiled) are marked at new prices for quick selling.

$12.50 to $25 kinds at $5. $40 kind at $10.

Main floor and Basement.

There is additional good news to-day of

Reception Lamps at Half Price or Near It

Handsome lamps with large bodies and 12-inch globes beautifully decorated with orchids, poppies, snowballs and roses,
at $6 from $12.

Also a lot of large Reception Lamps in solid color of rich ruby in satin finish, body and globe to match, with gun-metal trimmings,
at $6 from $10.

Housekeeping Linens

Spring days hunt out shortages in supplies all over the house. New Bed Linens are wanted to displace the blankets; various summer plans demand new table linens and towels. Splendid supplies of all are ready.

BED LINEN—

Hemstitched and embroidered Pillow Cases of fine linen in a handsome assortment of patterns.
22 x 36 in., at 87½c each
25 x 36 in., at $1 each
27 x 36 in., at $1.12½ each

NAPKINS—

Bleached Breakfast Napkins, 20 in. square, $1.25 dozen; a much finer grade at $1.75 dozen.
Larger Dinner Napkins, Scotch damask, extra quality, full 26 in. square, at $3 dozen.
Splendid assortment of Bleached Table Damasks—
68 in. wide, at 75c a yard
72 in. wide, at $1 a yard

Fourth avenue.

FANCY LINENS—

40c, worth 50c—Momie Bureau or Buffet Scarfs; fringed on four sides, colored centers, in red, blue and gold; 16x54 in.
50c each—Fancy colored Buffet Scarfs in all the newest shades; made of cotton and silk; 17x53 in.
50c each—Round plate Doilies; fine white linen; embroidered and with scalloped edge; 10 in. in diameter.
22-in. Center Pieces, same style, $1.75.
10x14 in. Oval Tray Covers, same style, 75c.

TOWELS—

40c each — Hemstitched Irish huckaback Towels; superior quality; 24x40 in.
30c each—Fancy weave hemmed huckaback Towels; extra fine soft towel; 22x42 in.

Sideboards and Buffets

One hundred and forty styles are shown here to-day—including the one you wish. Fair to assume that, isn't it, among so many best new designs? They are of golden oak, Flemish oak and mahogany, all honestly made, many most elegantly carved. Moderately priced all along the line—from $7.50 to $300. Starting like this:

Buffets—

$7.50—Of Flemish oak; 34 inches long, 38 inches high; 1 long drawer.
$12—Of mahogany; highly polished; 34 in. long, 38 inches high; 1 long drawer.
$17—Of golden oak; 42 inches long, 40 inches high; 1 long drawer, one shelf, fluted legs.
$25—Of mahogany with inlaid lines; 40 in. long, 40 in. high; 1 long drawer, 1 shelf.

Sideboards—

$12—Of golden oak, 78 inches high, 40 in. wide; beveled mirror, 14x24.
$18—Of golden oak, 74 inches high, 48 in. long; beveled mirror, 18x40, shaped top.
$22—Of golden oak, 74 inches high, 48 in. wide; beveled mirror, 24x30.

Fourth floor.

Curtains—Lace, Ruffled Net and Muslin

3,000 Pairs—3,000 Good Values

All new, fresh, pretty curtains for the spring refurnishing. Of Nottingham lace curtains alone there are 1,500 pairs that have just arrived. Twenty-two patterns of these,—the latest, best patterns we could find. Prices, especially low every one, are $1 to $4.50 a pair.

One thousand pairs of Ruffled Muslin Curtains, with attractively figured centres—some plain. Thirty patterns in the lot. Prices, 80c to $4.50 a pair.

Five hundred pairs of Ruffled Net Curtains, in a score or more of patterns, priced at $1.50 to $11.50 a pair.

An exceptionally attractive offering throughout.

Third floor.

Furniture Slip Coverings

Some English stuffs in latest patterns have recently arrived, from which we're making slip covers at an unusually moderate charge. All are loosely made, with bound seams, lapped backs, buttons and buttonholes. For 5-piece suite, the cost will be $13.50 for coverings of English printed dimity—$11.50 for those of English cotton damask. Both very neat, attractive materials.

Third floor.

The Rendezvous of Silken Beauty

Wherever beautiful silks are made, they know the road to Wanamaker's and seek to travel it. Here under the bright light of the Rotunda the exquisite silks gather from everywhere to display their charms. A most illustrious and imposing collection is here to-day—a garden of springtime blooms, in color plays that would shame a score of rainbows.

Foremost in fashion's favor are the Crepe de Chines with their shimmering lustre and clinging draperies. In multitudes of styles and colorings. Prices range from $1 to $7.50.

Soft Liberty Satins offer possibilities for exquisite dress; they are shown with woven vines and flowers of white bursting through pastel grounds of silver, porcelain, lilac and biscuit. $2.50 a yard.

Warp-printed Louisines in Persian and Cachemire effects on white. $3 a yard.

Richly brocaded Duchesse Mousseline with irregular festoons of dots and hollow dots, white on bluet, rose, reseda, silver and porcelain. $3 a yard.

There is lively springtime beauty among the hundreds of patterns in *Printed Foulards*. Wonderful variation in design and colorings. One line for particular mention—and they are not to be found anywhere else but here.

Grounds of lilac, green, pastel; pink, gray and biscuit; with white dots and flowers and vines in harmonizing colorings and exquisite effects. An excellent quality of Foulards. $1.25 a yard.

But there are hundreds more to see at your leisure. 55c to $5 a yard.

Rotunda.

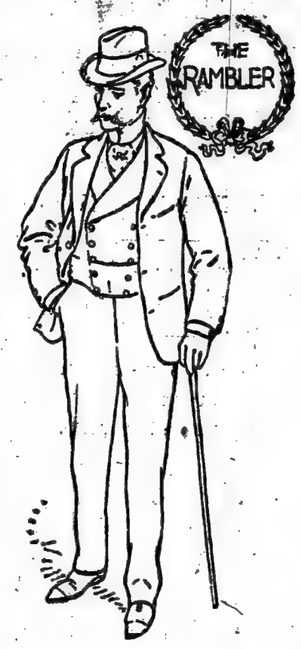

The Rambler is Frivolous and Trifling

"A man that isn't a fool sometimes is a fool all the time." Only a philosopher could have evolved *that*. His name is worth remembering, and the *Rambler* would be glad to know it. It is good to frivol and trifle sometimes. Humor, the sense of the ludicrous, is a duty that should be cultivated. Open eyes, alert ears, will bring comfort to the soul, strength to the mind, the capacity to carry burdens.

The *Rambler* finds Wanamaker's a capital place in which to seek a little healthful nonsense. Go down to the basement, find a little table that looks for all the world like an Asparagus bed thickly grown with animal heads—it's just about the centre of the china store. Sit down by it. Allow the human expressions upon the various faces of beasts, birds and fishes to amuse you.

They are merely porcelain tobacco boxes with a place for a sponge inside the cover, and come from Bodenbach, a little Bohemian town. But there's fun in them for the seeker to find.

The assembled fishes are verily a serious family—each an Antinadab Sleek with round proportions, hands clasped over a spacious paunch, eyes elevated with a sanctimonious holiness that betrays the unctuous hypocrite. One of these jars on your library table may be a sermon, may be a joke, according to your point of view.

The *Rambler* has seen very many human faces, attractive and fine, that were suggestive of animals. One of them a splendid lion, another a gentle sheep, and also the other sorts, foxes and reptiles, numerous—but they are not pleasant. In this group of heads are ducks that are veritable quacks; stately, beery looking hogs that are marvels of dignity, lions with bad hats and long hair that are but satires upon the king of beasts; frogs wide mouthed with bulging eyes, stupid and dull; saucy bulls, trivial hens, coxcomb roosters—all downright funny. But this is merely to tell you how much the *Rambler* found in this little spot to amuse.

The red-eyed ghosts of old tobacco smokers and of the rude disciples of beer may well linger about the Wanamaker China Store. The *Rambler* lifts the lid of a stein or the cover of a tobacco jar almost with fear and trembling. What a literature there is of tobacco and beer! Could it be so if the poetic element were not present in both? And this poetic element is caught and made to serve the pottery trade.

See the Steins! What an item they are in trade! Gambrinus is enshrined in art and the tap-room lends its influence to dining room decoration by means of the stein. Many steins are of stone ware, for it is said to be the ware that is best for the beer—inside for the sense of taste, outside for the pleasure of the eye. "Happy are those that stand on the brink of the Rhine." Mythology, legend, history lend their aid to the decoration of the stein. They are less amusing than the porcelain tobacco boxes but are more interesting. With them are Doulton loving cups, pitchers, flagons and American steins—little fellows, limited to Yankee capacity, with comic transferred pictures of monks and farmers.

Common needs are great levelers. The gay songster that psaintively sang, "When I smoked my last cigar," was in harmony with Bismarck when he profoundly says, "the value of tobacco is best understood when it is the last you possess and you have no chance of getting any more."

If the stupid old *Rambler*, ignorant of beer and tobacco, could glean all of the foregoing from two little tables in Wanamaker's China Store within a visit of ten minutes, how much awaits you if you will take the trouble to find it.

The *Rambler* grows a little vain—so many read and act upon what he writes about points of interest. His mission is complete when he merely points the way. It is something worth while to be even a signboard at Wanamaker's.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

Ceylon and India Tea

Merit Wins.

Machine-made BLACK Teas have had a steady and phenomenal increase in consumption wherever they have been introduced because they are PURE and WHOLESOME.

Machine-made GREEN Teas will have the same record, for they possess the same virtues.

With both GREENS and BLACKS use less tea and infuse THREE to FIVE minutes. Always use BOILING water.

LIPTON'S
CEYLON
TEAS
ARE THE BEST.

For Sale by All Grocers.

CAREY & SIDES
56-58 4TH AVE.,
COR. NINTH ST.

MEN'S and BOYS'
CLOTHING
ON
CREDIT.

READY MADE AND TO ORDER.

The financier's most important book is a calendar with the 365 days marked out with an interest chart attached. OUR NO EXTRA CHARGE CREDIT SYSTEM is built on these lines minus the interest chart. We waive all extra charges for the CREDIT convenience. This is the reason of our increasingly large output yearly.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12, $15 to $25. TO ORDER, $10, $20, $25 and $30. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Men's Hats. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40, $45 and $50.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Write for terms and particulars.

OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10:30; MONDAYS, 9.

FIFTH AVE. AUCTION ROOMS
238 Fifth Ave., Wm. B. Norman, Auctioneer.
TO BE SOLD
THIS (THURS.) AFTERNOON
AT 2 O'CLOCK,
Also To-morrow Afternoon at Same Hour,
ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE
China Dinner Sets, Cut Glass, Old Staffordshire and Chelsea Porcelain, Sheffield-Plated Ware, Brass Goods, Fenders, and Andirons.
A VERY COSTLY MAHOGANY WARDROBE,
With Shelves, Drawers, Shirt Racks, Cane and Umbrella Drawers, especially useful for a gentleman. Chests of Drawers, High and Low Boys, Tables, Chairs, Paintings, Engravings.
SUPERBLY CARVED BEDROOM SUITE,
Made to order at a cost of $1,200.
A small collection of
English Cut Glass and China,
MOUNTED IN STERLING SILVER.
STEINWAY PARLOR BABY GRAND PIANO, IN PERFECT ORDER.
Chiefly consigned by private families.

A Charming Present
One that is always acceptable
REGINA MUSIC BOX
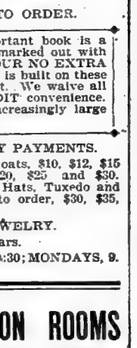
The kind that plays over 1,000 tunes and changes its tune sheets automatically.
Boxes from $7 to $300.
On exhibition daily at our New York salesrooms.
BROADWAY, 22D STREET and 5TH AVENUE.

Kent's Rotary Knife-Cleaning Machines.
100,000 IN USE IN EUROPEAN HOTELS AND FAMILIES.
LEWIS & CONGER, Sole Agents,
180 AND 132 WEST 42D ST.

CANAL BILL HAS A CHANCE

New Life for Measure Appropriating $200,000 for a Survey.

COMES UP IN SENATE TO-DAY

Rules Committee Reported the Bill Unexpectedly Yesterday—Vote on Adoption, 30 to 16.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4.—The Marshall bill appropriating $200,000 for a preliminary survey of the canals was brought up unexpectedly in the Senate to-day by the report of a resolution by the Committee on Rules, which was adopted by a vote of 30 to 16. During a discussion as to the bill, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow without taking final action on the measure, which until to-day was supposed to be dead. The bill will be taken up when the session convenes to-morrow, and will probably be passed. The following voted in favor of the bill to-day on the Rules Committee's report:

Yeas.—Coggeshall, D. F Davis, G. A. Davis, Ellsworth, Elsberg, Feeter, Ford, Johnson, Marshall, Parsons, Stranahan, and Willis, (Reps.,) Ahearn, Coffey, Cullen, Donnelly, Douglas, Foley, Grady, Graney, Havens, La Roche, Mackey, Martin, McCarren, Mitchell, Munzinger, Ramsperger, Rice, and Wagner, (Dems.)—30.

Nays.—Ambler, Armstrong, Brackett, Brown, Chahoon, Goodsell, Higgins, Humphrey, Krum, Malby, Raines, Sherwood, Thornton, White, and Wilcox, (Reps.,) and Boyce, (Dem.)—16.

Senator Raines declared it a waste of time to take up the question of canal improvement at this late day. It would be throwing money away to make another survey. Senator Marshall defended the bill. Senator Armstrong opposed it and moved to adjourn, but the motion was lost.

Senator Malby claimed the bill was opposed by the people. Its passage would work against the interests of the Republican Party and cause it to lose many votes. It was ridiculous to spend $62,000,000 for an enterprise that was played out, which nobody wants and which, he said, was no earthly good. The canals were a failure.

Senator Grady spoke for and Senator Higgins argued against the bill. Senator Ellsworth wanted its fate decided, but was willing that an adjournment be taken until morning. Upon motion of Senator Stranahan the motion was carried.

CALLED ATTEMPTED STEAL.

Senate Defeats $90,000 Watkins Glen Park Bill After Mr. Higgins's Attack.

ALBANY, April 4.—A motion by Senator Willis to discharge the Finance Committee from further consideration of the bill appropriating $90,000 for the purchase of Watkins Glen as a State reservation was to-day voted down, 30 to 9, after Senator Higgins had denounced the bill as an attempt to rob the State.

Senator Higgins, in explaining why the bill was not reported, said that $87,000 of the amount was to purchase the property of a widow of New York by certain New York parties. This widow, Mrs. C. C. Butler-Shiverick, he said, had made a contract with these parties for the purchase of her land, they offering her $48,000 and 20 per cent. of all moneys received over and above that amount.

The object of the passage of the bill, Senator Higgins declared, was to allow these parties to profit by their transaction with the widow. Mrs. Shiverick, he said, had been at Albany and was anxious that the bill should not be reported. These New York parties, he said, had secured a second mortgage of $12,000 upon the property, and had begun an action to foreclose, finally getting a contract for the purchase of the land for $48,000 and 20 per cent. of any amount over that amount.

"I don't know of any bill that seeks to rob the Treasury any more than this," declared Senator Higgins.

Senator Willis said Senator Higgins was wrong in his contention. Every man appointed on the commission was a reputable man, he asserted, who would not enter into any such combination.

ANTI-GERRY BILL DISPOSED OF.

Amended by the Assembly Yesterday and Practically Killed.

ALBANY, April 4.—By amending the Fish, or State Board of Charities, bill permitting the board to supervise all private charitable institutions except institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind, and mutual benefit or fraternal associations, the Assembly to-day practically disposed of the measure for this session. The amendment, which was introduced by Mr. Phillips of New York City, exempts the Masonic Home of Utica. It prevailed by a vote of 79 to 44. The bill will have to be reprinted, and is not likely to be considered again. The other anti-Gerry bill, aimed at the Gerry society in New York City, was amended earlier in the week and has been reprinted.

In the debate to-day Messrs. Slater, Fish, and Cooley spoke for the bill, and Messrs. Green and Phillips against it. Mr. Green denounced the measure, and in an impassioned speech defended the charitable work done by Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, as the founder of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. His only crime, continued Mr. Green, was giving largely of his means to help poor children, and that was the reason the State Board of Charities, and especially the President of that body, was opposed to him. Long after Mr. Fish was dead and buried, said Mr. Green, and his name forgotten, that of Elbridge T. Gerry would be a household word throughout the United States.

Mr. Slater said the real motive for Mr. Gerry's opposition to the bill was his personal enmity to the President of the State Board of Charities.

SYRACUSE INQUIRY REPORT.

Extraordinary Grand Jury May Investigate Alleged Frauds.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Syracuse investigating committee will recommend:

First—That an extraordinary Grand Jury be convened to investigate the city expenditures and charges of fraud.

Second—That no legislation be adopted to assist in making up the deficiency in funds.

Third—That the committee having fulfilled its duty, be relieved from further service.

TENEMENT HOUSE BILL A LAW.

Gov. Roosevelt Signs the Measure for a Commission.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Assembly to-day passed and Gov. Roosevelt to-night signed the Tenement House bill, which provides for the appointment of a commission to investigate the condition of the tenement houses in New York City and Buffalo, and to report to the next Legislature a code to govern the erection of tenement houses in those cities.

FRANCHISE TAX LITIGATION.

Applications for Writs Outside Third District to be Opposed.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Board of Tax Commissioners to-day issued a statement that, after consultation with the Attorney General, it has been determined to oppose all applications for writs of certiorari made outside of the Third Judicial District, on the ground that they are not authorized by law to be granted in any other district, and no objection will be made to writs obtained in the Third District upon the ground that they must be granted in the district where the property is located."

Bill to Extend Funded Debt Passed.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Assembly to-day passed Senator Featherson's bill authorizing the extension of the funded indebtedness of the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond.

Jersey Central Bond Bill Passed.

ALBANY, April 4.—Mr. Tripp's bill to permit savings banks to invest in first mortgage bonds of the Central Road of New Jersey was passed by the Assembly to-day, 83 to 50. An amendment by Mr. Harburger that savings banks be permitted to invest only in United States Government bonds was voted down.

A Woman Suffrage Bill Defeat.

ALBANY, April 4.—By a vote of 23 to 19 the Senate to-day defeated Senator Humphrey's motion to suspend the rules and advance the Kelsey bill to allow any property owner, regardless of sex, to vote in villages and towns on propositions of special taxation. Senator Grady appealed to the Senators in the names of their mothers, wives, and sweethearts, to kill the measure, which, he said, would allow repeating at elections. Senator Armstrong defended the bill, claiming it was in defense of women who own property. Senator Coggeshall thought the bill was not a woman suffrage measure, but one that might very properly be passed.

Senate Repasses Greater Troy Bill.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Senate after a heated debate this afternoon repassed the Greater Troy bill by just the requisite number of votes—26 to 19.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, April 4.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the following bills:

Mr. SLOANE—For the issue of $170,000 additional paving bonds in Mount Vernon.

Mr. SLOANE—Providing that assessment bonds in Mount Vernon shall mature at times to be prescribed by the Common Council.

Bedell Engineer Bill Killed.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Bedell State Engineer bill, which seeks to abolish local Boards of Examiners and vests that power with a State Examiner to be appointed by the Governor, was killed in the Assembly this afternoon, 18 to 96.

BILLS TO BE CONSIDERED TO-DAY.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Committee on Rules of the Assembly has reported for to-morrow's calendar the following important bills:

FINANCE COMMITTEE—Abolishing the office of Superintendent of State Land Survey.

Mr. HILL—For the establishment of a State hospital in the Adirondacks for persons afflicted with incipient pulmonary tuberculosis and appropriating $150,000 therefor.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, April 4.—Among the bills passed by the Senate and Assembly to-day were the following:

Senate.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Amending the membership corporations law so as to provide that the objects set forth in obtaining a certificate of incorporation of a Young Men's Christian Association shall conform to the general rules and regulations of the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of the State.

Senator MITCHELL—To exempt the property of the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York from taxes for 1898.

Senator AHEARN—Relieving the Beth Israel Hospital Association from water rents.

Mr. FALLOWS—Raising the salary of confidential clerks to the Justices of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District, not including the County of Kings, from $1,800 to $2,000.

Senator MALBY—For the appointment by the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission of an Assistant Superintendent of Forests at $1,500 a year; a Chief Fire Warden, at $1,500; thirty-five forest rangers, at $500 each; a land clerk, at $1,800, and such clerical assistance as may be actually necessary.

Mr. R. GARDINER—Defining the powers and duties of the Sidepath Comissioners. The bill provides for the filing of an annual report and detailed financial statement with the County Judge, and makes minor amendments to the present law.

Mr. METCALFE—Providing that the Commissioner of Jurors in New York County before filing a certified list of trial jurors must strike off not less than 50 nor more than 100 persons from each district of the Municipal Court, and before Dec. 1 must file a list so selected, the list to constitute the jury lists for trials in the respective districts where they are filed.

Mr. BEDELL—Providing that it shall be unlawful to haul a freight train that has not a sufficient number of cars on it equipped with air brakes, so that the engineer can control the train's speed without the use of hand brakes. (Vote, 33 to 12.)

Assembly.

Mr. REMSEN—Granting the consent of the State to the acquisition by the United States of lands for the erection of a lighthouse and a fog station on Hart's Island.

Mr. WEEKES—Reducing by one-half the number of signatures for indorsement of independent candidates.

Mr. SHARKEY—Exempting from taxation the real estate of the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

Mr. BARNES—Compelling proprietors or managers of hotels, exceeding four stories in height to employ a night watchman who must be on duty from 11 P. M. to 6 A. M.

Senator FORD—Making it a misdemeanor for any person to manufacture gunpowder or other explosive in any building occupied for living purposes.

Senator WILCOX—Appropriating $211,272 for the support and maintenance of the State prisons.

Senator GRADY—Permitting bridge and railroad corporations to be merged in cases where the railroad company has acquired the right by contract to run cars over the bridge of the bridge company.

Senator ELSBERG—Providing that whenever a municipal Civil Service Commissioner has been removed from office or has resigned, the State Commission, and not the Mayor, shall have power to fill vacancies.

Senator AHEARN—Authorizing the Controller of New York City to issue corporate stock not to exceed $12,000,000 for the purpose of improving the water front by the Department of Docks and Ferries.

Senator ELSBERG—Authorizing the Board of Examiners of the Educational Department of New York City, during the years 1900-1901, to license as teachers for the elementary schools, graduates of the Normal College who have completed a three years' course in academic work.

Senator PLUNKITT—To compel the licensing of midwives in the City of New York, and providing for the appointment of a Board of Examiners.

Senator FORD—Providing for the relief of thirty retired school teachers in New York City.

Senator McCARREN—Authorizing New York City to appropriate $50,000 for night schools in Brooklyn.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE—Appropriating $1,000,000 for the construction of buildings, repairs, and improvements at the State Hospitals for the Insane.

Mr. DAVIS—Incorporating the American Institute of Music of New York City.

New York Pharmacists Incorporate.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Greater New York Pharmaceutical Society, with principal office in Manhattan, was incorporated to-day.

Controller Coler Sees the Governor.

ALBANY, April 4.—Among Gov. Roosevelt's visitors to-day were Controller Coler of New York City and R. Ross Appleton of Brooklyn. Controller Coler said his visit was in the interest of the measure to enable the New York City to extend its rapid transit system to Brooklyn, which has passed the Legislature.

FORTY-SECOND STREET ROAD.

Statement of Its Affairs Filed by Receiver Grant.

Receiver Hugh J. Grant yesterday filed with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court an inventory and statement of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad, over which he assumed charge under Judge Lacombe's order of March 19.

Under the title of assets the six branches of the road are described. They have a total mileage and trackage rights of 14 243-1000. The real estate owned by the corporation is assessed at $152,000, and there are several leased buildings used as stables. The rolling stock, machinery, and materials are valued at $180,820.36. The securities are described as 100 second mortgage bonds, worth $100,000, which are pledged with the National Park Bank, and fifteen shares of the Long Island Fertilizing Company, worth $1,500. The cash on hand and in bank is given at $11,347.78. The only account receivable is a claim of $2,250 for ninety horses, against the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.

The liabilities are $1,200,000 first mortgage bonds, thirty years 6 per cent., due March, 1909; $1,600,000 second mortgage 6 per cent. income bonds, due January, 1950, 100 of which, owned by the company, are pledged for a loan. Three real estate mortgages, held by J. P. Foster, with accrued interest, amount to $101,083.33. Interest on bonds is given at $36,360, and loans on collaterals with interest at $76,583.33. Unsecured loans and bills payable to the Produce Exchange Trust Company, are given as $185,791.07, of which $75,000 was paid by the Third Avenue Road in 1899 and charged to the account of the Forty-second Street Company. The acceptances with interest total $5,099.91. Accounts payable are $146,753.83. equipments, $172,331.40, and supplies $8,488,96.

DR. STORRS'S SUCCESSOR.

Church of Pilgrims Calls the Rev. Dr. Dewey of Concord, N. H.

A meeting of the Church and Society of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, was held last night to elect a successor to the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, who recently resigned the pastorate, and the Rev. Dr. Harry P. Dewey, pastor of the South Congregational Church at Concord, N. H., was chosen.

A telegram was sent to Dr. Dewey extending the call, and it is expected that he will preach his first sermon in Brooklyn on Sunday, April 22.

TEACHERS' BILL REPASSED

Both Senate and Assembly Ignore Mayor Van Wyck's Veto.

In the Senate the Vote Was 29 to 14, and in the Assembly It Was 85 to 46.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Davis bill fixing the schedule of salaries for school teachers in New York City, which was vetoed by Mayor Van Wyck, was repassed by both Senate and Assembly to-day. In the Senate the vote stood 29 to 14 and in the Assembly 85 to 46.

When the Senate Cities Committee reported the bill favorably Senator Davis moved that it be passed, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto. The bill was then passed, Senators Boyce, Douglas, Norton, and Rice (Democrats) voting with the Republicans for the measure. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ambler, Armstrong, Boyce, Brackett, Brown, Chahoon, Coggeshall, D. F. Davis, G. A. Davis, Douglas, Ellsworth, Elsberg, Feeter, Ford, Goodsell, Higgins, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, Marshall, Norton, Parsons, Raines, Rice, Sherwood, Stranahan, Thornton, White, Wilcox—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Ahearn, Coffey, Cullen, Donnelly, Grady, Graney, Havens, Mackey, Martin, McCarren, Mitchell, Munzinger, Plunkitt, Ramsperger—14.

The Assembly passed the bill without debate.

OPPOSES THE DAVIS BILL.

School Board to Ask the Governor to Recommend an Amendment.

Commissioner Richardson, at last night's meeting of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx, offered a resolution stating that the board was opposed to the Davis Teachers' Salary bill, and asking Gov. Roosevelt to withhold his signature until he heard the board's objections to the measure. Commissioner Burlingham opposed the resolution.

The Davis bill, despite some defects, he said, ought to become a law. It would settle the disputed salary question, it would relieve the teachers' minds, and it would tend toward desirable centralization in school matters. Brooklyn, which opposed centralization, he said, was a little bit of a province with narrow provincial ideas. This bill would ring the death knell of the Brooklyn local committee system, which was a disgrace to the City of New York.

Commissioners Stern and O'Brien favored the resolution.

After a spirited debate Commissioners Richardson, Stern, and Burlingham drew up a compromise resolution, which was adopted. It states that the board is opposed to the Davis bill in its present form and asks the Governor, in case he approves of the bill, to send to the Legislature an emergency message recommending the passage of an amendment allowing moneys appropriated or available for educational purposes in this city to remain under the control of its Finance Department.

FALLOWS ANTI-RAMAPO BILL.

Senate Passes It Over the Veto, 29 to 19—Other Bills Repassed.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Senate, by a vote of 29 to 19, this afternoon repassed over Mayor Van Wyck's veto the Fallows Anti-Ramapo bill, providing that the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the consent of the Mayor and Controller must be secured on all contracts affecting the city's water supply. Senator Coffey (Dem.) voted with the Republicans for the measure. The bill has already been repassed by the Assembly, and Gov. Roosevelt said to-night he will sign it as soon as it reaches him.

Among the other bills repassed over Mayor Van Wyck's veto to-day by the Senate were:

Mr. FALLOWS—Amending the Greater New York charter in relation to the printing of lists of officials in The City Record. (Vote, 29 to 19.)

Mr. DOUGHTY—Barren Island bill, doing away with the Barren Island nuisance. (Vote, 29 to 16.) Senators Boyce, Coffey, Douglas, Ramsperger, and Wagner (Dem.) voted with the Republicans for the bill. Senator Stranahan (Rep.) voted against it.

Mr. WILSON—Establishing exterior pierhead lines in Brooklyn. (Vote, 27 to 22.)

Mr. DOUGHTY—Amending the Greater New York charter relative to the assessment of pumping stations and buildings in Nassau County.

Mr. REMSEN—Providing for a field survey of the Thirty-second Ward of Brooklyn for the relief of taxpayers. (Vote, 27 to 21.)

Mr. ADAMS—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York to audit and allow the interest on assessment to the owners and persons interested in the land assessed for the paving and grading of Logan, Berriman, Richmond, Ashford, Vermont, Hinsdale, Sackman, Market, and Essex Streets and Snedeker, Belmont, and Centre Avenues, in Brooklyn. (Vote, 26 to 22.)

Silver Lake Park Bill Repassed.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Assembly to-day repassed over Mayor Van Wyck's veto Senator Ford's bill continuing the Silver Park Lake Commission in New York City until the park is completed.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Shortage of Freight Cars Seriously Impedes Traffic.

Freight men estimate that the twenty-eight railroads entering Chicago are 100,000 cars short of the number required to handle the business properly, and it is reported that some of the lines have been forced to refuse more traffic until the present congested condition is relieved. All the freight yards in Chicago are occupied, and the spurs and sidetracks outside that city are said to be filled with cars for several miles. Between this city and Chicago blockades exist on several of the important lines, and roads like the Pennsylvania, the Lake Shore, and the Erie are reported to be virtually jammed with traffic. Most of this freight is east bound, and in these circumstances not much credit is given to reports which are again sent out from Chicago that grain is being carried for 12 cents a hundred for the large shippers. It is noticeable that while, four weeks ago, similar reports from Chicago showed a marked downward tendency in rates, the reports for the last few days have shown constantly higher quotations, and it is believed that within a short time east-bound rates will be again on a stable basis.

Some attempt has been made to fabricate a scare on account of the strikes of different labor organizations, on the ground that these strikes would result in a large decrease in freight and passenger traffic. Leading railroad men, however, declare that there need be no cause for alarm on account of the strikes which are now under way, and that they would have to extend considerably before they would have any influence on the passenger and freight business, and therefore on the rate situation.

Clerical Ticket Regulations.

In consequence of alleged abuses of clerical tickets, mainly by lines of the Central Passenger Association, stringent regulations have been adopted for the issuing of such tickets. Hereafter clerical tickets, which amount to practically the same as half fares, will be given only to ministers, properly accredited, living on the line of the issuing road, only to points within trunk line territory. To points beyond this territory concessions must be secured from the Central Passenger Association, otherwise the full fare must be paid from the bounds of the trunk line territory to the point of destination.

American Railway Association.

The American Railway Association, one of the most important of railway organizations, will hold its semi-annual meeting at the Auditorium Hotel, in Chicago, April 25, and it is expected that there will be an unusually large attendance of operating officials, who generally represent the various roads at these meetings. The topic which has been selected for general discussion is "Methods of Management and Operation of American Railways." A number of reports from previously appointed committees on important questions will be read. The election will be held on the evening of the first day. The most prominent candidates who have been spoken of are General Manager J. T. Hanrahan of the Illinois Central and W. H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Long Island.

Masonic Honors for Cincinnati Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 4.—Avon Lodge, F. and A. M., was crowded to the doors to-night to witness one of the most interesting events in the history of Masonry in Cincinnati. Three brothers were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. They were Joseph, Henry, and Samuel Rollman, all members of a local department store firm.

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LITTLE FOLK AT THE CIRCUS.

Their Delight at the Wonders Makes Their Elders Young.

The reporter went up to Madison Square Garden last night to see the circus that Adam Forepaugh and the Sells Brothers are giving there. The sights made him young again, and he looked at the dazzling show through the eyes of a child.

When the band struck up in came a lot of golden wagons and chariots with gaily dressed people on them. Then followed the elephants, the cages with the wild animals that growled and walked up and down, and hundreds of horses and knights and ladies in bright costumes. Watching them all intently were so many happy little folk that the reporter felt the weight of years and care fall from him.

When what the programme called "Grand, Sumptuous, and Titanic Spectacular, Zoological, Hippodramatic, Elf-land, and Equine Spectacular Pageant and Arenic Carnival"—for circus people always use big words—was over, Hassan Ali, "the biggest man in the world," and Ramee, "the biggest elephant in the world," were brought out, and as they walked around the big arena every one wondered at their prodigious size.

But the treat of all was the entrance of the clowns who came next. There were dozens of them, and they were about the funniest lot of clowns that had ever been brought together. The boys shrieked with laughter at their funny antics, and even the staid grown people laughed until they were tired.

First the clowns p'ayed a game of football. They were all dressed as college boys, and every time they snapped the ball back or made a goal or a touch-down they got together and gave a college cry with "Rah, rah, rah!" at the end of it, that was just the funniest thing you ever saw. Then they gave an imitation of Sousa's Band with funny solos and accompaniments, which was quite the most peculiar combination of music, some said, that was ever heard. They fought prizefights and played baseball and rode horses in the rings in strange and laughter-provoking costumes, and seemed to enjoy themselves as much as the little ones present enjoyed their fun.

Then there was such a vast deal of horseback riding, in all three rings at once, and the whole air at times seemed filled with flying acrobats who swung from one trapeze to the other and caught one another's hands and legs so that they just seemed to fly. All fell in love particularly with Miss Emma Stickney, a beautiful young woman who rode her horse so dashingly that she brought rounds of applause from every one.

But the best thing of all, in the opinion of the little ones, were the trained seals. Mr. Woodward, who trained them, brought them out in a big tank full of water, and when they were put on the stage their wet, sleek bodies shone in the electric light. They were so good that they had the big hall all to themselves while they were performing, and every time they did something extraordinarily well, Mr. Woodward gave them each a piece of sugar.

Near the end of the show Kilpatrick, a bicycle rider who has only one leg, rode down a great flight of steps on his wheel. The steps were so high that they reached nearly to the top of the great Garden, and just before Mr. Kilpatrick started some of the little people, and some of the big ones as well, closed their eyes in fear. But the rider knew how to manage his wheel well even in such a perilous ride as that, and he did it in safety, while all the thousands of persons applauded again and again.

Then, at the end, there were races—and an exciting lot of races they were. The little fellows picked out their favorites and bet peanuts on which would win. There were thirty separate displays and fifty-five separate things to see in all. It would spoil your fun to tell you all about them, and if you can't see them all at one time coax your parents to take you again and it will seem as if you were seeing something new every time you go. I can tell you that it is a wonderful show, and you ought to see it. There's a show in the afternoon, too, for little folk who can't stay up late.

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THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

In the case of District Attorney GARDINER the plain question for which the Governor must seek an answer is this: Does this prosecuting officer faithfully and diligently prosecute criminals, or does he protect them?

He protects criminals if for any reason he fails to use the power of his office to detect, convict, and punish them. It is not necessary that he should be shown to have actively interfered to obstruct the processes of justice. He is faithless and has given cause for removal if he permits notorious persons to carry on criminal pursuits in this county.

If Gov. ROOSEVELT becomes convinced that it will be impossible to put a stop to the criminal pursuits that are openly carried on here under high official protection so long as Mr. GARDINER remains in office he ought to remove him forthwith.

There is a good deal of evidence bearing on that particular point. It is or will be in the Governor's hands. He is not likely to do any injustice either to the people of the city or to Mr. GARDINER.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S CANDIDACY.

Admiral DEWEY exhibits in a most unusual degree the attractive quality of simple, open-hearted frankness in avowing his willingness to accept the nomination for the Presidency. The American people will like him all the better for that. Even in cases where the desire for the Presidency was notorious and unconcealable they have been accustomed to hear diffident disclaimers. "Your candidate I cannot be," exclaimed one ambitious statesman who all the same accepted the contested prize of his party's nomination. The Admiral, with that straightforwardness that seems to be the native habit of the man, goes to the other extreme and candidly says that if the nomination comes to him he will accept it, and if the American people want him for that high office he will be only too willing to serve them.

This authorized announcement of his position, made in the columns of our neighbor The World, and confirmed by the Admiral's answers to inquiries, is an interesting and favorable political symptom of the times. It has hitherto pleased Admiral DEWEY to leave the question of his politics open to conjecture, but circumstances leave no doubt that if any nomination is offered to him it will be that of the Democratic Party. Yet, ever since the defeat of W. J. BRYAN, it has seemed so certain that he would again be the nominee of the Democrats that until now no other aspirant for the honor has appeared. No one has thought it worth while to contest it with the apparently predestined recipient. The nomination has seemed to be not worth fighting for, since a victory over BRYAN in the convention would lead to sure defeat without the help of BRYAN'S friends at the polls. Everybody knows that a party tied up to the fortunes of one man is a party near its hour of dissolution, and this has long seemed to be the condition of the Democratic Party. But now there comes to the fore an American of the highest distinction, a popular idol and the hero of a great and decisive battle, who enters the lists against the hitherto unchallenged champion. Apathy at once kindles into interest, and old-fashioned Democrats who had ceased to think about politics begin to picture forth with eagerness the possibilities of this unexpected entrance upon the field. If Admiral DEWEY should make a tour of the country before the convention and unmistakably popular enthusiasm should be manifested, Mr. BRYAN'S Populist friends might find it inexpedient to insist upon pledging every delegation to the support of the candidate in advance of the nomination, for it would be quite impossible to foretell what magical results might be wrought by those who would conjure with the name of DEWEY in the convention.

Of course Admiral DEWEY could never be put upon the Chicago platform. There would be deep consolation and comfort in that. All the old miserable delusions about silver and the propriety of enforcing the law against Anarchists would go by the board. Imagine this trained and distinguished exponent of the armed power, this man of much gunpowder, sitting nerveless and inactive in the White House while riots were in progress and the law was set at defiance. The principles of common honesty and obedience to law will not be the subject matter of campaign discussion if DEWEY is the candidate.

He is the very embodiment and personification of the new era upon which the United States have entered, of the new world-questions which THE TIMES has always felt that it was worth the cost of the Spanish war to have thrust upon the attention of the American people, too long occupied with narrowing and ignoble issues of home politics. Is it not better for the Democratic Party; is it not, after all, very much better for the Republican Party and for the country, that the candidate of the opposition should be a man who has a creative and visible relation to the things of the new historical epoch than that the campaign should be made by one who spends his time and his breath in loud declamation on repudiated, dead, and forgotten propositions?

Admiral DEWEY has done in an unconventional way an act that we think must be esteemed fortunate and of good augury. It is a thousand times better that the American people should be talking and thinking about the hero of the Manila fight than about W. J. BRYAN. Besides, with the Admiral in the field and Mr. WILLET industriously promoting the campaign for Judge VAN WYCK, Democrats who once had great influence, but have of late despaired of saving their party from the calamity of another Bryan nomination, may pluck up heart and go to work.

PUERTO RICO AND POLITICS.

It must be evident, even to the Senators who voted for the Foraker bill, that the Republican Party is worse off by reason of its passage. Apparently a consciousness of that truth was in the minds of most of them. For there was a singularly apologetic tone about most of the speeches made in its behalf, seeing that they proceeded from representatives of the party which has unchallenged control of the Government in all its branches, and from men who have, until very lately, been in the habit of considering that nothing could prevent them from getting this year, in all branches, a new lease of power. They have not dared to make adherence to the bill a test of party orthodoxy. With some of the "best Republicans" in both houses opposed to it, that would have been futile if not fatal. But they have nevertheless contrived to saddle the Republican Party with a measure which, upon the face of it, is a breach of faith with Puerto Rico. It is all very well to argue that "it is such a little one," that 15 per cent. of the maximum of Dingley is really the same thing as no tariff at all. The people of the United States are of a different opinion. Whether the President did or did not mean what he said when he said that it was "our plain duty" to give Puerto Rico free trade, and whether or not he continues to mean it, they meant it and they mean it still. This was not so clear when the tariff passed the House as it is now. But every Senator who voted for the Foraker bill knows that he voted for an unpopular measure, which will not repass the House without an unseemly debate and evidence of the lack of harmony in the party, and which is very likely not to pass the House at all. In that case the Senate will simply have passed an unpopular measure for "a record" and to go to the country upon. And of course that is a high demonstration of political fatuity.

If the object of the Senate was to hush up the party scandal, it has taken the worst possible course. The best course would perhaps have been to pass the bill just as it came from the House, so as to give no chance in that body for another vote, the issue of which is at best doubtful. That this was not done, that a measure of Government was tacked on to the measure of revenue, seems to have been due mainly to the personal vanity of Senator FORAKER and his desire to identify his name with the measure. To aim at that object by throwing apples of discord into your own party is not the way to attain a reputation for political sagacity. Moreover, his amendments load down the bill with an additional and additionally deserved unpopularity. Why decline to extend your tariff to Puerto Rico and at the same time insist upon extending your navigation laws? To make Puerto Rican trade an extension of our coasting trade is not only an absurdity, but it is evidently a measure in restraint of trade, and an additional handicap upon the prosperity of the island.

It appears unlikely that the measure will ever become law. It is likely that Puerto Rico will continue to be governed by the President through the army. That may be the best way out for Puerto Rico, although the power of the Executive is not equal to giving the island some facilities which it ought to have. In that case, the only result of all the weeks the Senate and the House have spent upon the affairs of the island will have been to make the Republican Party responsible for a distinctly unpopular project. How much harm the project will do the party remains to be seen. But nobody pretends that it can possibly do the party any good. A measure of which that can be said cannot possibly be described as "good politics."

FILIPINOS' SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The fact that Gen. OTIS has the training of a lawyer as well as the experience of a soldier must have been of great advantage to him, and consequently to his country, during his administration in the Philippines. Certainly it inspires more confidence than would be commanded if he were merely a military officer without civil experience in the little experiment in local self-government he is trying in the islands.

It might be expected that this would be a modest beginning. Apparently it goes no further at present than local self-government, which is elective by such a limited suffrage as proves the elector to be a man with some stake in the community. These electors are to chose the boards which are to take care of local affairs, subject to the supervision of the central American authority.

This is a much humbler project than that which occupied the dreams of AGUINALDO, of a Filipino dictatorship, in which one blast upon his gold whistle would be worth ten thousand men. It is also a different project from that we are trying to put into execution in Cuba. The Cuban project contemplates an eventual self-government of the island by its inhabitants. Perhaps the Filipino project may be said to aim at that also. Certainly if the local councils should work more efficiently and more honestly than anybody has any reason to expect, or than any American who has visited the islands does expect, the extension of their functions would be the next step. But it would be as foolish to devise a scheme of government and expect it to work well both in the Antilles and in the Philippines as to emulate the performance of that South American convention which compiled a constitution out of ROLLIN'S "Ancient History."

The first truth applicable to our several situations is that circumstances alter cases. BURKE once wrote in effect that he must see with his own eyes, must even touch with his own hands, before he would venture to legislate or recommend. This is the temper of a statesman. We must give to the several peoples who have come into our charge as large a measure of self-government as they can operate, under conditions fixed in each case by their own characters and customs. In each case the machinery will be superficially different, but in all cases the object will be the same, to admit the people to as large a participation as possible in their own government. "The consent of the governed" is not an empty phrase, even where it cannot be expressed through Constitutional forms. No wise or successful ruler ever did or could disregard the opinions upon his rule of the people over whom he exercised it. It is to be hoped that Gen. OTIS has hit upon a successful method of arriving at the real opinions of the Filipinos. The progress of his experiment will be watched with great interest in the United States.

THE PAPER TRUST IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

A contemptible and cowardly indirection is the uniform characteristic of all the raids upon the Adirondack forest. The lumbermen, the projectors of railroads, even the paid guardians of the forest, all come with friendly professions, talking plausibly, but while they fool the public with their many disguises, their axemen, linemen, chainmen, levelers, pulp men, charcoal men, and all the legions of hired despoilers are accomplishing their deviltry upon the big woods.

The Paper Trust, an aggregation of paper mill owners in combination who have taken the name of the International Paper company and who are trying to make a modest living under the benign protection of our tariff laws, has a bill in the Legislature which wears the familiar mask of innocence in its avowed purposes, behind which is sought a grant of powers which it would be an act of public profligacy to give.

Senate Bill No. 783 has passed the Senate and is now in the Assembly. The careless reader of the bill—and some legislators are proverbially careless—would suppose that it had a public purpose. It provides for reservoirs in the Adirondacks in order that the people of the State may enjoy the blessings of "a pure and wholesome and ample supply of water for public and municipal use of towns," &c. These high-minded gentlemen would not palm off upon the thirsty people a foul, discolored, offensive water, swarming with bacteria. No, no. Pure and wholesome are their watchwords; also ample. The gentlemen of the trusts are never stingy with water.

Continuing the examination of the bill, we find that it gives the power to condemn land to "any owner or owners of a water power or water powers on the said Raquette River for any of the purposes specified in this act." Here we get sight of the Senegambian in the pure and wholesome woodpile, for the International Paper Company has dams and water powers upon the Raquette River. One of the purposes "specified in this act" is "to increase the average hydraulic power" of these dams and water privileges. Hydraulic power is increased by raising the head of water. This makes plain the real purpose of the bill.

The Paper Trust wants power to raise its dams and to condemn lands. In other words, it intends to engage in the business of creating a pestilence and destroying the trees and natural beauties of the Raquette Valley. The raising and lowering of the level of the lakes, which would be in the company's control should this bill become a law, would accomplish both these ends. Drawing down the lakes in time of drought would expose a wide strip of the banks covered with decomposing vegetable matter. This is everywhere recognized as a most fruitful cause of malaria and paludal fevers. The Summer and Fall are the natural seasons of droughts, and also the seasons when the hotels and woodland camps of the Adirondacks are filled with guests from the cities seeking rest and health. The flooding of timber land surely kills the trees and transforms sylvan charm into a ghastly horror of naked trunks and leafless boughs as effectually as a forest fire would do it.

Everybody who loves the great North Woods is interested in blocking the passage of this bill. The Governor's new Fisheries, Game and Forestry Commission and the Governor himself, we feel sure, will study carefully its provisions and probable effect. Any one who opposes the progress of the measure, however, will discover that the pressure behind it is great. When the octopus sets his heart on getting pure and wholesome water he is not easily turned aside. Still, as the Republican State Convention will have to berate the trusts and pledge the party to exterminate them, a legislative grant, contrary to established public policy, of large powers to be injuriously used by the Paper Trust would excite public curiosity and call for campaign explanations that would necessarily be awkward.

THE ESCAPE OF FRANCE.

The announcement of the majority of fifteen votes by which the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry was saved on Tuesday last must have brought sudden trepidation to the heart of France. At other times and under other conditions the narrow escape of the Ministry would have been regarded as trivial. It was in reality a mere personal matter, although the speciousness of the resolution involved seemed to imply a more or less vital question of social politics. The Deputies, having received satisfactory guarantees that there was no necessity for postponing the opening day of the Exposition, were asked to support the resolution that all persons employed in the great national enterprise who had been condemned for infringement of labor laws should be ineligible to receive decorations. It was clearly the aim of all the Opposition groups to embarrass M. MILLERAND, the Socialist Minister of Commerce, who, since his break with the Anarchist faction of his party last December, has been beset with malignant hatred on the part of his late colleagues and with fiercely augmenting jealousy on the part of Moderate Republicans.

It is inconceivable that any conspicuous number of Deputies should desire the fall of the Ministry at this time, inextricably interwoven as are the destinies of the Exposition with the aspirations of the vast commercial elements of France. Probably the most they desired was the humiliation of the Minister of Commerce and his immediate resignation. Fear that a proper rebuke would not be administered to the Socialist Minister caused them to overdo the matter. They ventured too near the abyss to realize their hopes. In ordinary times a Minister of Commerce, after receiving such a rebuke, would have quietly resigned, and the wheels of government would have continued to rotate without a hitch. But these are not ordinary times. M. MILLERAND would on no account be justified by resigning and thus weakening the "Cabinet of Republican Defense," of which he has been such a strong and faith-inspiring member.

Without doubt there are madmen among the Opposition who would revel in the calamity of transforming the Exposition into a chaos of internal strife. They would plunge the country into war, too, that they might glory in a later martyrdom—just as the Communards gloried—and be hailed for a very brief period as the avengers of Fashoda. Fortunately their number is not large. But their attacks tending to discredit the personnel of the present Cabinet are usually supported by the rank and file of the Nationalists and their repudiated Royalist allies, for no other reason than that the latter groups desire to promote dissension in the honest Parliamentary party which M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU is gradually bringing into existence from the better elements of the Republican groups, and in the votes of which the sole strength of the Ministry must lie after the Exposition.

This is the explanation of Tuesday's incident, which approached so near a catastrophe. It is to be hoped that the Deputies who allowed their personal spite to endanger the future of France have, before this, been brought to a realizing sense of the risk they ran. They cannot be blind to the fact that the downfall of the "Cabinet of Republican Defense" at this moment would endanger the most vital interests of their country; and for their carelessness industrial France would in the end exact heavy reprisals. But who can deny that, in the uproar and strife that would immediately ensue, some mad act of an irresponsible Government might bring about a consummation of the dark designs of the haters of England?

NUGGETS.

Minimum.

"Give ye $50 fer the hoss, Rube!"
"Nope! Kin git $60 fer him havin' him killed by the cars!"—Detroit Journal.

Adaptability.

"I thought you intended raising chickens on your suburban place?"
"So I did, but as it is frequently under water I raise ducks instead."—Chicago News.

Cheered by the Information.

Rev. Mr. Goodman—Are you aware, Sir, that you are on the downward path?
Soakley—Shay, zat so? Thash good. I wash 'fraid mebby I might be on the way to get sent up.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Skyrockets and Golf.

First Caddy—Do you know what this business reminds me of?
Second Caddy—No; what?
"Skyrockets on the Fourth of July."
"How so?"
"Why, don't we have to look out for the sticks?"—Yonkers Statesman.

A Perilous Profession.

"My son is learning to be an electrician."
"Well, I suppose he knows pretty well what to do by this time."
"Oh, no; he isn't half through yet learning the things he mustn't do."—Chicago Record.

CARPE DIEM.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

O, you who hear men cheer to-day
And laud the deeds you've done,
Enjoy your triumph while you may,
Its course will soon be run!
Though roses in profusion lie
Wherever you have passed,
Your joys will soon take wings and fly,
For glory ages fast!

The man we praised a year ago—
What was his name? Ah, well,
No matter—he's forgotten, so
In silence let him dwell!
A year from now what singer, sage,
Or hero of to-day
Will figure on the printed page
With honor—who can say?

A man may sink a ship or fleet,
Defying fear and death,
And gather glory that is sweet,
And lose it in a breath!
A man may charm awhile, but he's
Endowed with gifts sublime
And cheered in heaven who can please
The people all the time.

PUERTO RICAN TARIFF BILL IN THE HOUSE

Has an Apparent Majority of Ten, but It May Be Less.

VOTE TO NON-CONCUR FEARED

Debate Might Enable the Republican Free Traders to Accomplish Tariff's Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—If the Republicans of the House could bring the Puerto Rico bill to a vote to-morrow, it is the opinion of the members of the Ways and Means Committee that it could be passed, with the amendments incorporated in the Senate. But it cannot be brought to a vote to-morrow, and much remains to be done before that stage can be reached.

According to Mr. PAYNE, the Ways and Means Committee, to which the bill was referred to-day, has not yet decided upon the course to be adopted to put the Senate and House in agreement. Many House members would be glad to get rid of the government part of the bill, but dread the ordeal of a vote to non-concur, with instructions to drop that part of the Senate amendment and stick to the original House tariff proposition. Should debate be permitted to the extent necessary to justify abandonment of the temporary government provisions, it might enable the free-trade body on the Republican side, either as large or larger than it was on Feb. 28, when the bill was passed in the House, to aid the Democrats in refusing to non-concur, unless with instructions to strike out the tariff.

The Ways and Means Committee is pondering whether it shall meet the expectation of debate or cast the fate of the bill on the motion to non-concur and ask for a committee of conference on the bill as it came from the Senate. That done, the chance to get free trade will be lost. As already stated, that may be tried, and if there are votes enough to carry such a plan the bill can also be passed when the conferrees report.

If there has been any strengthening of the free trade line, the Republican majority on Feb. 28 is easily in danger of being wiped out. There are seven, probably eight, Republicans who can be counted upon to oppose the Tariff bill to the last, in spite of any amendments that may be offered. These are Representatives Lane of Iowa, Heatwole of Minnesota, Littlefield of Maine, McCall of Massachusetts, Lorimer and Warner of Illinois, and Crumpacker of Indiana. Representative Fletcher of Minnesota voted against the Tariff bill, but he did so because of the pressure brought to bear upon him by his constituents. It is quite probable that Mr. Fletcher will vote against the tariff again, although his position is not regarded as certain as that of the others mentioned. Mr. Warner's vote was recorded against the Tariff bill, as he was ill at the time, but he was paired. Mr. Lane was in Iowa and unable to get a pair. Accordingly he represents a gain for the opponents of the tariff.

The apparent Republican strength for a tariff in the House is, therefore, 177 votes, as their total membership is 185 at present. The total Democratic, Populistic, and Silver vote of the House as represented on the official list is 167 votes. Adding the eight Republican votes that are opposed to a tariff one has 175 votes, which would give the Republicans a seeming majority of two votes. However, there are four Democrats who voted with the Republicans for a tariff, and it is not certain that they can all now be held in line with their party. They were Representatives Sibley of Pennsylvania, Meyer and Davey of Louisiana, and De Vries of California. There is said to be some doubt about the ultimate decision of the last three, although Mr. De Vries declared recently that no one had any reason to state that he would vote for free trade with Puerto Rico. If the four Democrats vote as they did before the tariff strength of the House would be 181 votes and the free trade strength 171 votes.

The Democratic strength, as figured above, includes the vote of Representative Wheeler of Alabama, who has not been sworn in this session. That discrepancy will probably be made up before final vote on the bill is taken by the arrival of Representative-elect King (Democrat) from Utah. But with an apparent majority of ten votes, could every available member on each side be brought to answer the roll call, the situation is at best extremely close, and will lead to earnest efforts to bring every absentee to Washington.

The vote Feb. 28 stood 172 to 161, but the Republicans gained some advantage in pairs, there being four Democrats and only two Republicans absent and unpaired.

CONSTITUTION IN PUERTO RICO.

Department of Justice Solicitor Says It Does Not Extend There.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Solicitor General Richards of the Department of Justice has filed a brief in the Supreme Court which fixes the attitude of this Government on the question of whether the Constitution extends to the new possessions of the United States. The Department of Justice says it does not without act of Congress.

The case is that of Ramon Baez, a native-born inhabitant of Puerto Rico, who applies for leave to file a petition for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari to secure his release from further imprisonment under a judgment of the United States Provisional Court of Puerto Rico sentencing him to two months' imprisonment for illegal voting at a municipal election held under the military order. The prayer is that the writ of habeas corpus be directed to Samuel C. Bothwell, Marshal of the Provisional Court at Humacoa, Puerto Rico, commanding him to produce Baez before the Supreme Court, and that the writ of certiorari issue to the Provisional Court of Puerto Rico commanding it to forward to the court a transcript of its proceedings in this case.

After reviewing the case the Solicitor General makes the following argument:

"Is this Military Court and its Marshal within the territorial jurisdiction of this court? Both are in Puerto Rico. While that island has been ceded to the United States, Congress has as yet taken no action toward organizing the territory or applying to it the Constitution and the laws of the United States. The island has been acquired under the power conferred by the Constitution on the Government of the Union making war and making treaties.

"The ultimate disposition and government of territory thus acquired rests with Congress under the power granted it to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.

"Congress has not yet acted. The President is, therefore, still in control, acting through the War Department. The occupation is a military occupation. The so-called courts are the mere agencies of the military power. Everything is provisional and temporary. The Department of Justice of the United States is not in operation in Puerto Rico. The court has no jurisdiction of the case presented."

Puerto Ricans Satisfied.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, April 4.—Much satisfaction is expressed at the news that the Puerto Rican bill has passed the United States Senate. Many are opposed to the terms of the bill, but welcome any settlement that will tend to relieve the present distress.

Congratulated by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Republican Senators who visited the White House to-day were congratulated by the President on the action of the Senate yesterday in passing the Puerto Rican bill. The President extended particular congratulations to Senators Foraker and Spooner.

PUERTO RICAN ALLOWED TO LAND.

Secretary Gage Passes on Case of Alleged Contract Laborer, Cruz.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Secretary Gage to-day passed upon the case of Jorge Cruz, a native of Puerto Rico who was detained at Ellis Island, New York, and ordered deported, on the charge that he had violated the contract labor laws. In his telegram to the Commissioner of Immigration at New York, Secretary Gage said:

"You will allow Jorge Cruz to land, the department reserving the right to deport him at any time within one year and to bring suit for $1,000 penalty against the person or corporation assisting, encouraging, or soliciting him to come under contract. It appears that Cruz came without knowledge that he was in violation of the law, if he be here in violation of the law.

"It further appears that he was brought here to make a moot case, and not in good faith, as a contract laborer. This being an isolated case, public interests are not affected by allowing him to land subject to future deportation. Legislation now pending in Congress may change the present status. The department prefers to test the question by bringing suit to recover penalty imposed by law upon the person who brought Cruz into this country under contract. The matter will be referred to the Department of Justice with request to take such action in this direction as the case may justify."

Writs of certiorari and habeas corpus were obtained from Judge Lacombe on Tuesday by Cruz's counsel and are returnable to-morrow.

MRS. GRANT HOMEWARD BOUND

Leaves Her Daughter, Princess Cantacuzene, Who Is Recovering.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 4.—Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant left St. Petersburg on her way to the United States yesterday evening. Her daughter, the Princess Cantacuzene, who has been suffering for some time with pneumonia, is so improved in health that she is able to sit up the greater part of the day and receive a few visitors. She says her daughter has not been seriously ill, and has had no occasion for the services of herself or of the trained nurse whom she brought from the United States.

Mrs. Grant is delighted with her trip to Russia, and expresses a determination to return here this Summer, when she hopes to be accompanied by her husband. She will visit the Prince and Princess Cantacuzene on their estates near Odessa. American friends of Mrs. Grant say that Prince Cantacuzene obtained leave of absence from his regiment as soon as his wife was taken ill, and has been her constant nurse and attendant during her entire illness. He personally gave every dose of medicine which she took while ill.

Mrs. Grant is more than pleased with her son-in-law and his family, as well as with the cordial manner in which her daughter has been received by the imperial family and prominent society people.

LUBERSAC FIGHTS A DUEL.

Wounds M. Ephrussi in the Breast in First of Encounters Due to Quarrel with Rothschild.

PARIS, April 4.—The first of the series of duels arising from the Count of Lubersac's letter to Baron Robert Rothschild took place this afternoon between M. Michel Ephrussi and the Count of Lubersac. The latter, it is added, found difficulty in securing seconds, owing to the question of arbitration, which the Count's previous seconds thought necessary, and he was obliged to ask the assistance of two non-commissioned officers belonging to his old regiment.

Lubersac and Ephrussi fought on the Island of Grande Jatte, in the River Seine, at Neuilly. At the fourth onslaught Ephrussi was wounded in the breast, the Count's sword penetrating about two inches. It was then stopped by a rib. The Count received a slight scratch in the neck. M. Ephrussi's seconds were MM. Tavernier and Blestgana. Lubersac's seconds, who are gendarmes, wore the military medal for valor.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

M. Delcasse Says French Interests Are Protected in the Treaty.

PARIS, April 4.—The speech made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, in the Senate yesterday, during the discussion of the Foreign Office estimates has made considerable impression, and it is believed Parliament will order it to be posted throughout France. The following is the official version, published to-day, of the Minister's references to the United States:

"You know that on July 24 last we concluded with the United States a commercial convention. The day when you are called to examine it you will not find it difficult to establish that the interests of industry and agriculture have been completely safeguarded, more completely even than the most exacting hoped for at its début; and you will learn with unanimous satisfaction, I am sure, that what especially contributed to the happy conclusion of the negotiations was the souvenir of friendship that time has only strengthened and the profound sentiment that the two republics can peacefully work toward their national development without their essential interests ever running the risk of a collision."

Ambassador Tower Coming Home.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 4.—Charlemagne Tower, the United States Ambassador here, and H. J. Hagerman, the Second Secretary of the American Embassy, will go to the United States in May.

Reichstag Member Dies in an Asylum.

BERLIN, April 4.—Herr Mertel, a Socialist member of the Reichstag and of the Bavarian Diet, died to-day after admission to an insane asylum. His property, including the Nuremberg Tages Post, valued at 150,000 marks, has somehow passed into the hands of the Socialist Party for 5,000 marks. A number of newspapers charge foul play, and the courts will investigate the case.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Willard S. H. Matthews, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to St. Paul and report to the commanding General, Department of Dakota, for duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city.

Lieut. Col. John Simpson, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed to San Antonio, and report to the commanding officer, Department of Texas, for assignment to duty as chief Quartermaster of the department and as Quartermaster at Fort Sam Houston, to relieve Major Charles B. Thompson, Quartermaster United States Volunteers. Major Thompson upon being thus relieved, will retain station at San Antonio until further orders.

Capt Ralph Ingalls, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed, accompanied by his authorized clerk, to Manila, and report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to a station.

First Lieut. Walter A. Bethel, Third Artillery, is detailed as acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Alaska, and will proceed from Fort Stevens, Oregon, to Seattle, and report to the commanding General of that department for duty accordingly.

The board of officers appointed June 26, 1899, for the purpose of conducting a series of tests with a depression position finder is dissolved, and Capt. Henry L. Harris, First Artillery, a member of the board, will proceed to join his battery.

First Lieuts. W. W. Ballard, Jr., and John O. Steger, Puerto Rican Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, recently appointed with rank from March 1, will proceed to Governors Island and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for further orders.

Second Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis, Third Cavalry, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for further orders.

First Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, Fourth Cavalry, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for further orders.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. D. Costigan is detached from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and ordered immediately to the navy yard at Boston.

Assistant Surgeon D. N. Carpenter is detached from the navy yard at Boston and ordered immediately to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass.

Lieut. Commander C. E. Vreeland is ordered to duty as a member of the board of inspection and survey, April 7.

Commander G. A. Bicknell is detached from command of the Monocacy on reporting of relief and will proceed to Mare Island.

Lieut. Commander F. M. Wise is detached from command of the Enterprise on reporting of relief and ordered to the Asiatic Station to command the Monocacy, sailing from San Francisco May 3.

Lieut. C. N. Offley is detached from the Iowa upon her arrival at San Francisco and ordered to the Marblehead.

Lieut. C. B. Brittain is ordered to duty on the Iowa, April 15.

Lieut. Commander E. M. Hughes is detached from the navy yard at Boston, April 21, and ordered to command the Enterprise.

Frank C. Lander is appointed Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Newark and the Monadnock have arrived at Manila.

The Vixen has arrived at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

WANTS MR. QUAY SEATED

Mr. Wolcott Urges Early Action in the Senate.

Case Will Come Up Again To-day, When Mr. Gallinger Will Talk—No Time Set for a Vote.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—At the conclusion of the morning business the Chair laid before the Senate the resolution declaring that M. S. Quay was not entitled to a seat in the Senate from Pennsylvania.

That the question might be brought to a direct issue, Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, moved to strike out the word "not" in the resolution. Speaking to this motion, Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.,) said he would be glad to proceed with the case to-day, but a very important matter involving the seat of a Senator was under consideration by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and the attendance in the committee room of the members was necessary.

"I ask, therefore," said Mr. Burrows, "that the present order be continued until next Tuesday. We can then proceed with it, I hope, without interruption."

Mr. Stewart (Silver, Nev.,) protested that the case of Mr. Quay had already been too long delayed. He urged that there be a vote upon it.

Mr. Wolcott declared there was a prevalent belief that the case of Mr. Quay was to be squelched. He could scarcely credit such a report, but the actions of Senators gave some support to it.

"Here we have a Senator, brave, kindly, and able, dear to the people of his Commonwealth. He is rightfully entitled to a seat in this body as an appointee of the Governor. This Senator has been subjected to more vicious and overwhelming attacks than any man in public life to-day. It is cruel if this Senate, where he has served with honor and distinction for twelve years, shall give him the final stab which may end his public career."

Mr. Wolcott then referred to Mr. Quay's political work, which he thought had brought him many enemies, especially his service as the National Chairman of the Republican Party. Every man who holds such a position was in danger of his reputation. He believed that the Senator from Arkansas, (Mr. Jones,) who had served at the head of a great political committee, had come out of the fire with as little of the odor of smoke on him as any man ever had; but that might have been, suggested Mr. Wolcott, facetiously, because he had had little money to spend.

"And I am quite satisfied," continued Mr. Wolcott, "that if the Senator from Arkansas is at the head of the committee this year he will come out absolutely unsmirched." [Laughter.]

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) said he wanted to repudiate the statements of Mr. Wolcott so far as they concerned him. He had laid nothing in the way of the consideration of the Quay case, and would not do so at any time.

In a long review of the Quay case, Mr. Burrows said he had no idea of obstructing a vote. He was desirous that an early vote be had.

Mr. Stewart asked that a final vote be taken on the Quay case one week from next Tuesday. To this Mr. Gallinger objected. The Quay case went over until to-morrow, with the understanding that Mr. Gallinger should speak on the resolution at that time.

TAX REDUCTION POSTPONED.

The President Will Drop the Whole Matter, Leaving Congress to Act Next Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The question of internal revenue tax reduction is to be left to Congress, and, according to Senator Allison, Congress cannot find time at this session to frame a satisfactory reduction bill. In the estimation of many members of the Ways and Means Committee, it would be inadvisable to attempt to make changes in the revenue laws now, either in the way of reducing internal revenue taxes or customs duties, which the protectionist members of the House say would not be thought of for a moment.

The Administration will drop the whole matter. When the Secretary of the Treasury gave information to the President that the revenues were increasing rapidly and soon would provide a surplus of about $60,000,000, it seems that there was no intention of immediately asking Congress to set about reducing taxes, but only to recommend that the matter be taken up for later action, say at the beginning of the Winter session of next December, after the election and its dangers have been passed.

As conjectured by several Democrats who have interested themselves in this matter of tax reduction, and hope to make it part of the Democratic campaign discussion, it was the rush of Democrats to secure action for the abandonment of some of the internal revenue taxes that prompted Mr. Payne to send a resolution to Secretary Gage for information as to the revenues and needs of the Government. Mr. Gage will send the information called for, but no recommendation.

If the original intention of the Treasury Department had been adhered to, the Secretary probably would have suggested that a beginning be made by dropping Schedules A and B, and thus saving about $40,000,000 a year to the taxpayers. But the politicians of the House say that if a bill limited to two schedules were brought in, the log-rolling to include other schedules would make an irresistible combination and wipe out all the war taxes.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Mr. Mason Objects to Day Being Fixed for Its Consideration.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—During the Senate session to-day Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) made an effort to have a day set for the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill, saying that he had a call to be absent from Washington for several days, and did not want to take his departure until a day, however distant, could be fixed for taking up the canal question.

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) objected, saying that he favored the Canal bill, but that he did not want the time determined until the fate of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was known. He did not believe that the people generally would want the canal at all if it was to be constructed under the terms of the treaty. This objection served to prevent the granting of Mr. Morgan's request.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Volunteer Army.—First Lieut. M. A. Batson, Fourth Cavalry, to be Major in Philippine cavalry squadron. To be Assistant Surgeon, with rank of Captain—Maxwell S. Simpson of New Jersey, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

To be Captains—First Lieut. J. C. Castner, Fourth Infantry; First Lieut. William C. Geiger, Fourteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. James N. Munroe, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieut. F. H. Cameron, Jr., Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers. To be First Lieutenants—Second Lieut. D. H. Biddle, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers; Second Lieut. D. P. Quinlan, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers; Corp. James Conway, Troop L, Fourth Cavalry, United States Army; Clarence C. Culver of Nebraska.

Navy.—Capt. Silas W. Terry, to be Rear Admiral.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The House yesterday continued its consideration of the Hawaiian Government bill. A vote will be taken on the bill to-day.

The Alaskan Government bill was under consideration for a time in the Senate yesterday, but no important action was taken on it.

The Senate yesterday passed eighty-one pension bills, pensions of $50 a month being granted to the widows of Rear Admirals Calhoun and Meade, Commodore Inch and Col. Lyster.

Senator Davis gave notice that he would ask the Senate to-day to take up the Hay-Pauncefote treaty for the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Mr. Davis said that he had not heard of any pronounced opposition to the treaty, and that he did not expect that its consideration would be greatly prolonged.

To Store Russian Oil in Germany.

BERLIN, April 4.—A German-Russian company is building eight immense tanks near Berlin for the storage of Russian petroleum, and also an immense tank boat for shipping the same from Hamburg to Berlin.

COURT CUTS SHORT THE "SAPHO" TRIAL

The Jury Will Decide Olga Nethersole's Case To-day.

SHE WILL OFFER NO EVIDENCE

Justice Fursman Shuts Out Irrelevant Testimony and Rebukes the Prosecution's Principal Witness.

Justice Fursman, by deciding to exclude testimony in regard to the production and reception of "Sapho" in other cities in the United States than New York, and by his attitude in refusing to allow any evidence not absolutely to the point, succeeded in advancing the trial of Olga Nethersole and those indicted with her for the production of the play, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday morning in a way that surprised everybody interested in the case. A. H. Hummel, counsel for the defense, hastened the trial still further by the unexpected announcement that he would rest his case on the evidence submitted by the prosecution and on the Justice's charge to the jury, without calling any of the fifty-odd witnesses on his list. This decision, he explained, was made at the suggestion of Miss Nethersole herself. Nothing now remains in the trial but the summing up on both sides, which will occupy this morning. The case will go to the jury at 2 o'clock this afternoon, it is expected.

The appearance of three of the defendants, Miss Nethersole, Hamilton Revelle, and Marcus Mayer in the courtroom yesterday morning was the signal for a buzz of excitement and a general rising among the numerous women in the crowd who wanted to get a good look at the actresss' clothes. All three defendants had made a complete change of costume since Tuesday. Miss Nethersole wore a long, loose cloak of brocaded lavender silk, which trailed behind her on the ground and revealed flashes of brilliant white whenever its lining was exposed. A sable collarette fell gracefully around her shoulders, while a lavender velvet hat with ostrich plumes and fur trimming cast a deep shadow over her eyes. Mr. Revelle also had exchanged his wine-colored vest of Tuesday for a dainty creation in black and white checks. Miss Nethersole, when seated, made a brilliant spot of color in the otherwise sombre-looking courtroom, while the head of Mr. Hummel, who sat beside her, was tinged with a delicate lavender tint by the reflection from her raiment.

THE FIRST WITNESS.

Assistant District Attorney J. Forbes Hennessy opened the case for the prosecution with many blushes and some embarrassment. He did not read the indictment, but called his first witness, Henry Brevoort Kane of 253 West Seventy-sixth Street, after explaining carefully that he had every respect for the defendants, both individually and collectively.

Mr. Kane, who described himself as "a gentleman of leisure," was apparently very much disturbed by the intense searching gaze which Miss Nethersole fixed on him.

"How did you get into the theatre?" was Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier's first question, after the witness had stated that he had seen a performance of "Sapho" at Wallack's Theatre.

The witness, who had been gazing at Miss Nethersole as if she were some strange enigma, started violently.

"Why, I walked in," he said. He then described the first act of the play.

"Sapho wore a loose, flimsy gown in the studio scene," he said. "When she saw Jean she grabbed him with her feline embrace."

"Strike out that word 'feline,'" said Justice Fursman, amid a general titter.

The witness said that he had not seen any portion of Sapho's legs, and then gave a confused description of the waltzing in the studio scene. His pronunciation of the French names was regarded as original. His description of the staircase scene was an evident disappointment to those in the courtroom. He went to the point where Jean starts up the staircase with Fanny in his arms and suddenly stopped.

"What else did you see?" asked Mr. Le Barbier.

"Nothing," said the witness. "The lights were lowered and the curtain went down."

When Mr. Hummel said that he did not wish to cross-examine him, Kane, who had apparently been brought almost to a state of collapse by Miss Nethersole's earnest scrutiny, jumped lightly from the stand and hurried out of the courtroom with the greatest precipitation.

WITNESS QUOTES FROM "SAPHO."

William O. Inglis, a reporter, came on the stand next. He said that he had seen the play three times, and was able to quote long speeches from it with remarkable fluency. He first described the studio scene and said that Fanny Legrand's dress was of a "loose, diaphanous material."

"It was open at the neck as far down as the apex of the heart," he added, and Miss Nethersole shuddered.

The witness then described the staircase scene and Sapho's refusal to allow Jean to carry her up stairs.

"The 'No' was in four syllables," he said.

"Imitate it if you can," said Mr. Le Barbier.

The witness leaned back in his chair, threw out his arms appealingly toward Justice Fursman, and opened his mouth to its widest extent.

"No-o-o-o," he roared. The witness's voice is a strong baritone, and he threw a note of yearning into his imitation that made everyone in the courtroom jump.

Justice Fursman reproved the witness.

"Be fair to the defendant," he said. "You need not attempt to show your personal prejudices."

Mr. Inglis continued with his description of the play, and recounted at length all the portions of it which have been criticised as being immoral.

Under Mr. Hummel's cross-examination, witness said that he had been sent to see "Sapho" by the city editor of The World, who had given him a ticket for it.

"Didn't you have a prejudice against the play before you entered the theatre?" asked Mr. Hummel.

Witness after some hesitation admitted that he had.

The counsel then called his attention to the figure of Clotho in the panel of the Fates which decorates the wall of the courtroom behind the Judge's bench.

"Did Miss Nethersole show as much of her leg as that?" he asked.

"No," said the witness. "She wore tights."

"But in her tights?"

"Yes—sometimes. She showed almost as much of her arm as is shown in that picture of Science on the other panel."

Mr. Hummel then submitted in evidence various pictures taken of the different scenes in the play and read aloud the conversation between Jean and Fanny in the staircase scene.

"Is that what you heard on the night of the performance?" he asked.

"No," said the witness, emphatically.

"Why not?" asked Mr. Hummel.

"Because the intonations and punctuations are entirely different," said the witness.

COURT INSTRUCTS WITNESS.

"You needn't concern yourself about the intonations," said Justice Fursman. "Were the words the same?"

"I guess so," said Mr. Inglis.

The witness then said that the audience at the production of "Sapho" was composed of apparently respectable men and women, and admitted that there was an air of domesticity in some of the scenes.

Sewell Collins, who said he was an artist, was the next witness called to the stand. He couldn't find his way to it through the crowded courtroom at first, but after upsetting several chairs reached it, was sworn in, and commenced to corroborate Mr. Inglis's testimony. Justice Fursman soon interrupted him, however.

"There's no use in repeating all this," he said, "it's a waste of time. If one credible witness swears to a thing it isn't necessary for fifty others to corroborate him."

"All right," said Mr. Le Barbier, "I excuse the witness."

Mr. Collins left the stand with an air of great relief. He lost himself again, and was rescued this time by a court attendant just as he was going into Justice Fursman's private room.

Mr. Le Barbier called for Mr. Inglis. He had left the courtroom, however, and couldn't be found. The District Attorney then told Justice Fursman that he had other witnesses who could give opinions on the character of the play.

"We don't want any opinions," said the Justice. "I won't admit them as evidence."

Mr. Le Barbier then said that he rested his case, and Mr. Hummel said that he intended to call some witnesses to prove that the play had been permitted to run in Baltimore and several other cities.

THE JUSTICE'S ULTIMATUM.

"I'm very sorry," said the Justice, "but they can't testify. What happened to the play in Baltimore or any other city doesn't make any difference here."

Mr. Hummel was going to speak again, but Miss Nethersole grasped him by the arm and spoke to him for a few minutes in a low voice.

When she had concluded Mr. Hummel stepped forward, his face beaming with smiles.

"Miss Nethersole is a remarkably sensible woman as well as a talented actress," he said. "She has decided to rest her case on the evidence so far submitted and your Honor's charge to the jury."

William F. Howe, Mr. Hummel's law partner, then arose and moved for a dismissal of the indictment.

"It says that these defendants," he said, "on Feb. 20 did commit a public nuisance exhibiting divers indecent representations, performances, and evil conversation, in that, at the time aforesaid, they did in a certain exhibition make divers indecent, scandalous, and disgusting motions and utter indecent and disgusting words and conversations. That has not been proved by the prosecution, and therefore I move for a dismissal of the indictment."

"Tut, tut," said the Justice; "that only shows that the man who drew out the indictment had a very large vocabulary."

This remark caused a fat gentleman in the rear of the courtroom to burst into a roar of laughter. When he had been carried out of the courtroom in a helpless condition Justice Fursman continued:

"I can't dismiss this case. It must go to the jury. I may have my individual opinion in regard to it, but it doesn't follow that the jurors will have the same one. You can sum up to-morrow, and the case can go to the jury in the afternoon. I'll adjourn the court now."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

"Il Flauto Magico" Repeated to a Large and Enthusiastic Audience.

That there are some kinds of novelties which appeal to the opera lovers of this city was demonstrated last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico" had its second performance and the audience filled the house. This work is practically a novelty to the operagoers of the younger generation, and is unfamiliar even to the older ones. The fact that the libretto is quite senseless is probably an attraction to the ordinary operagoer, who is thus relieved of all necessity of taking the thing seriously. He can enjoy the spectacular features of the work without asking himself what they mean, and he can laugh at the dance of the myrmidons of Monostatos and the conquest of the menagerie by the lascivious tootlings of the magic flute. There are many operagoers who would rather view the opera in this spirit than confront the character drawing of Boito and Verdi in "Falstaff" or the ethical preachments of Wagner in "Der Ring des Nibelungen."

It is a pity that Mr. Grau was unable to get "Il Flauto Magico" ready for the early part of his season. He would undoubtedly have reaped a rich pecuniary reward. As the case stands, the opera will probably prove to be the saving grace of an otherwise dull supplementary season. The performance of last night calls for no especial criticism beyond that offered after the first. Some of the dreary recitative was cut out last night, but not enough of it. Some of the tempi were open to question, but since the public cares little about the music—except, perhaps, that of the glockenspiel—this matter may be passed by.

The spectacular features of the entertainment moved generally with smoothness last night, and there was no question that the audience was well pleased. Mme. Eames repeated her pleasing performance of Pamina and Mme. Sembrich was a vocally and pictorially brilliant queen of the Night. Although much of Sarastro's music is too low to be advantageous to M. Plancon's voice, the distinguished basso sings it with dignity and authority. Mr. Dippel is a conscientious Tamino, and Signor Campanari a good Papageno. Mesdames Ternina, Mantelli, De Lussan, and Adams, with their associates, do their share toward completing a "star" cast.

Incidents of the Opera.

A pretty incident occurred in last night's performance of "Il Flauto Magico" at the Metropolitan Opera House. After Mme. Sembrich had very brilliantly sung "Gli angui d'Inferno," two clusters of flowers were thrown upon the stage. Mme. Eames, to whom, as Pamina, the song was addressed, ran to the footlights and picked up the flowers and handed them to Mme. Sembrich with a courteous bow. Mme. Sembrich took some of the roses from the bouquet and presented them to Mme. Eames, who thereupon seized the other prima donna's hand and kissed it. The audience showed delight at this exhibition of pleasant feeling between two eminent sopranos. The good will in this case is known to be genuine.

Miss Susan Strong is indisposed, and Mme. Gadski, who has just returned from a Western concert tour, has consented to sing Sieglinde in to-night's special performance of "Die Walküre."

MR. GRAU ENGAGES JOSEPH O'MARA.

The Tenor Will Appear at Covent Garden in Grand Opera.

Joseph O'Mara, who was last heard in this country in Andrew A. McCormick's Broadway Theatre Opera Company in the "Three Dragoons" and in the "Highwayman" comic operas, has been engaged by Maurice Grau to appear during the coming season at Covent Garden, London.

Mr. O'Mara will be remembered by the theatregoing public of this city as possessing a cultivated and sympathetic tenor voice. This engagement will not be his first in the grand opera field, as he appeared under Sir Augustus Harris's management during the latter's direction of Covent Garden, when he sang the title rôle in "Falstaff." He also sang the rôle of David in "Die Meistersinger" when Jean de Reszke sang Walter, and he has appeared in "Faust" with Emma Eames and in "Cavalleria Rusticana" with Mlle. Calvé.

It is not very unlikely that Mr. O'Mara will be identified with the English Opera Company, when they begin their season at the Metropolitan Opera House under Grau and Savage next September.

ACTORS TO AID DEWEY ARCH.

Three Benefit Performances for Fund Are Now Being Arranged.

In aid of the fund for perpetuating the Dewey Arch three matinée performances will be given on May 1, the anniversary of the Battle of Manila Bay. The theatres at which the performances will be given are Daly's, Wallack's, and the Herald Square.

Many of the best known actors and actresses who will be in New York on the day of the performances will take part in them. The managers of most of the popular attractions of this season have given their consent to the artists under their direction appearing, and members of the following companies have already arranged to take part in one or other of the performances: "The Runaway Girl," the Bostonians, "The Great Ruby," "Way Down East," "The Casino Girl," "Quo Vadis," "The Romance of Athlone," "Woman and Wine," and Koster & Bial's.

Louis Windmüller, who has charge of the arrangements on behalf of the Citizens' Committee for Perpetuating the Dewey Arch, has appointed J. W. Morrissey manager of the benefit performances, and tickets can be obtained from Mr. Morrissey at the offices of the committee in the St. Paul Building.

"Woman and Wine" Postponed.

Brady and Ziegfeld's Spring production of the melodrama, "Women and Wine," at the Manhattan Theatre, which was announced for next Monday evening, has been unavoidably postponed until Wednesday night. The special matinée performance of "The Weather Hen," which will be given at this theatre April 13, is a satirical blending of a society comedy and problem play, written by Bert Thomas and Granville Barker. It was originally given at Terry's Theatre, London, and afterward reproduced at the Comedy. The cast at this performance will include Howard Hartsell, J. H. Bunney, Felix Haney, George Backus, Frank Bell, George S. Probert, Sylvia Lynden, Ella Hugh Wood, and Mabel Strickland.

MRS. W. E. D. STOKES SUES

Secrecy Observed by Counsel in Her Action for Divorce.

Ex-Justice Cohen Appointed Referee by Justice Fitzgerald—Complaint and Answer Held Back.

W. E. D. Stokes has been sued for divorce by his wife, Rita H. de Alba Stokes. It has been known for some time that there was a rupture of the friendly relations existing between the couple, but the utmost secrecy is being observed as to the details of the case.

Mrs. Stokes has retained the law firm of Sherrill & Lockwood to prosecute the action for her, and Mr. Stokes is represented by Henry B. B. Stapler. Ex-Justice William N. Cohen has been appointed as referee in the action. Justice Fitzgerald made the appointment in Part II. of the Supreme Court on Tuesday afternoon, on the application and affidavit of William S. Woodhull, a clerk in the office of Sherrill & Lockwood.

Mr. Woodhull swears that the action is for absolute divorce on statutory grounds, and that the summons and complaint were served on Mr. Stokes on March 13 last, and that on March 24, Mr. Stokes, through his attorney, served his answer. Annexed to the affidavit is this stipulation, signed by the counsel on both sides:

"It is hereby stipulated and agreed by and between the attorneys for the parties herein that this cause and the issues of fact herein be referred to a referee to be designated by the Court to hear and determine."

This stipulation is dated April 2. Neither the complaint nor the answer is on file in the County Clerk's office with the other papers. Even the appointment of a referee was not filed with the public papers Tuesday night, and the fact that one had been appointed was only disclosed by accident yesterday.

A reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES called at the office of Sherrill & Lockwood yesterday afternoon, and found Mr. Stapler there in consultation with the opposing attorneys in the case. They refused to say anything.

Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes was, before her marriage, Miss Rita Hernandez de Alba de Acosta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo de Acosta of 48 West Forty-seventh Street. The de Acostas came from Cuba, where they owned considerable property some thirty years ago, and made their home in this city. All of their children, of whom Mrs. Stokes is the oldest, were born here.

Miss de Acosta was married to Mr. Stokes on Jan. 3, 1895. The wedding was at the home of her parents, and Archbishop Corrigan read the marriage service.

Mrs. Stokes is a well-known whip and horsewoman. In October, 1895, on her twentieth birthday, her husband gave to her as a present the bay mare Benzetta, with a record of 2:06¼, for which he paid $16,000. Benzetta as a three-year-old won the Kentucky Futurity, worth $25,400. Mrs. Stokes now owns many fine race horses, among them Miss Rita, who paced a mile in 2:12¼ in 1897. Mrs. Stokes attracted considerable attention both at Newport and Long Branch for several seasons on account of her driving and fine horses. She always has a box at the Horse Show, and is one of the exhibitors.

W. E. D. Stokes, the defendant in the action, is about fifteen years older than his wife. He is the fourth son of James Stokes, from whom he inherited a large fortune. He is a brother of Anson Phelps Stokes and a cousin of Edward S. Stokes, at one time proprietor of the Hoffman House.

Mr. Stokes is a lawyer, but does not practice. He is a graduate of Yale. He has always been quite a club man, belonging to a score of clubs and associations, among them being the Union League, the Manhattan, the St. Nicholas, the Country Club, Yale Alumni Association, and the Meadow Brook Hunt Club. He has a business office at 146 Broadway, and his town house is at 262 West Seventy-second Street.

Mrs. Stokes left the house in Seventy-second Street just before the action for divorce was begun, and is now staying at an uptown family hotel.

Mr. Stokes referred all inquirers to his attorney. A son four years old is now with his father.

THE REV. ALFRED YOUNG DEAD.

Noted Paulist Father Passes Away—Priest, Musician, and Writer.

The Rev. Father Alfred Young, the member of the community of the Paulist Fathers, whose name has been most closely associated with the restoration of the use of the Gregorian chant throughout the services of the Roman Catholic Church and the renewal of the custom of congregational singing, died yesterday afternoon at St. Paul's Convent, in West Fifty-ninth Street.

Father Young was born in Bristol, England, in 1831, and came to this country in his youth. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1848, at which time he was connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in 1852 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of New York.

In 1850, while yet a medical student, he embraced the Roman Catholic faith. After becoming a physician he practiced medicine for a year, and was then sent to Paris by Bishop James Roosevelt Bayley of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Newark, where he studied for the priesthood at the Seminary of St. Sulpice. Returning to this country, he was ordained a priest in St. Patrick's Cathedral, at Newark, Aug. 24, 1856.

He was Vice President of Seton Hall College in 1857, during the Presidency of Bishop McQuaid, now of the see of Rochester. He was afterward rector of the Roman Catholic Church at Princeton, and later at Trenton.

Attracted by the life and aims of the newly founded Paulist community, Father Young was received as a member of the congregation in 1861. He became a missionary of great zeal and noted eloquence. He was also a musician and composed many devotional hymns. He was enthusiastic in restoring the Gregorian chant for the entire services of the Roman Catholic Church. He wrote a long series of articles in favor of this movement, and delivered many lectures on the same subject.

He trained a choir of men and boys, which has used the Gregorian chant in the services of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle in this city for the last twenty-seven years. He was also an urgent advocate of congregational singing.

Besides many magazine articles on various religious topics, and a series of epigrammatic poems on Scriptural texts in "The Catholic World, he was the author of "The Complete Sodality Hymn Book," "Catholic Hymns and Canticles," "The Office of Vespers," "The Catholic Hymnal," and "Carols for a Merry Christmas and a Joyous Easter."

Much attention was recently attracted by a controversial work from his pen, entitled "Catholic and Protestant Churches Compared."

The funeral will be held at the Paulist Fathers' Church Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, when the office of the dead and a solemn requiem mass will be chanted by the choir of men and boys, which was founded by Father Young twenty-seven years ago. The vespers of the dead will be said to-morrow evening, when the body of the dead priest will be brought into the church and laid in state.

OBJECTED TO BROTHER'S WIFE.

Has Her Locked Up on Charge of Theft and Lands in a Cell Himself.

A young man, well-dressed and wearing a beard that when it grows will be called Van Dyck, wandered into the Tenderloin Police Station House Tuesday night.

"Sergeant," he observed, "I'm E. D. McCloud of 375 Eighth Avenue. I'm in charge of the New York Dental Company. Now my brother is with a young woman to whom he says he is married. How can I get him away from her?"

He was told nothing could be done. Last night he again appeared. His brother was with him, and a pretty young woman, handsomely gowned, was a policeman's prisoner. McCloud charged the young woman with having stolen $6 from him. She indignantly denied it.

"It's merely a plot on his part to separate me from my husband," she weepingly exclaimed. "Edwin and I have been married over a year, and his brother has been constantly trying to separate us."

The young woman was held. She said she was Ella McCloud of 130 West Thirty-first Street.

The complainant brother became involved with Sergt. Carson in a dispute over the propriety of using profane language, and he, too, was locked up.

Edwin, the husband, bitterly characterizing his brother, left to find a Magistrate to bail out his wife.

"As for my brother," he said, "he can rot before I bail him."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday there were several sewing-class meetings, notably that of the Knickerbocker at Mrs. Jackson Stewart's, the next meeting of which is to be held at Mrs. James Lawton's, 35 Fifth Avenue—an afternoon euchre party at Sherry's in aid of the Hahnemann Hospital, and several dinners in the evening, one given by Mrs. H. M. Schieffelin of 665 Fifth Avenue, another for old people by Mrs. R. G. Dun, at which youthful decorations were employed, and several others dinners and small affairs.

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The engagement of Miss Ely, daughter of Mrs. George B. Ely and one of the Misses Ely of the well-known school at the corner of West Eighty-fifth Street and Riverside Drive, and Mr. William H. Parsons has been announced. Mr. Parsons is a brother of Mr. John E. Parsons, and has a country place at Rye called Brookside, where he passes his Summers. The wedding will take place this Spring.

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A number of circus parties have been arranged for this and Easter week. Saturday will be a favorite date for some of these. Several will be preceded by dinners, and others will be followed by suppers at the houses of the hosts or at one of the fashionable restaurants. Among the people who have invitations out for these affairs are mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, and Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar.

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Gen. Draper and Mrs. Draper have been giving a number of entertainments in Rome to celebrate the announcement of the engagement of Mrs. Draper's niece, Miss Colburn, and M. de Halpert, the Russian Attaché in the Eternal City. The wedding will take place on Oct. 1 at Hopedale, Mass. Mrs. Colburn, the mother of the young woman, gave a large dinner at the Grand Hotel for her daughter and M. de Halpert, and among those present were Mrs. Orville Horwitz, Mr. and Mrs. George Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Iddings, Miss Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. McNutt, and Dr. Nevin.

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Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mr. Winthrop Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, and the Rev. J. Le Baron Johnson and Mrs. Johnson are among the latest arrivals in Rome. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., were at the Grand Hotel in Rome a fortnight ago. Mr. Vanderbilt, however, has since left Italy and is cruising in the Mediterranean. Miss Smith Clift has been giving a number of very handsome dinners in Rome. Mrs. Kernochan is still with her, having returned from Monte Carlo.

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The Knickerbocker Bowling Club met yesterday afternoon at the Tennis Building and had one of the most successful gatherings of the season. Beautiful prizes of silver were offered by the President, Mr. J. Hooker Hamersley. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, Mrs. Howland Pell, Miss Edith Jay, Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. William McN. Purdy, Miss Delafield, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. E. L. Short, Mrs. Lester del Garcia, and Miss Dorothy Schieffelin.

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Among those who arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday were the Baroness von Bultzingslowen, Mr. F. A. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Carmen, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. de B. Schenck, Mr. Perry Martin, Mrs. May and Miss Lizzie May, and Miss Alice Carter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gebhard have returned to the city from the South. Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Miss Gerry are at Newport for a few days, arranging their cottage for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Fred O. Beach and expected to return to Roslyn this week. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens have opened their country place near Roslyn.

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The last meeting of the Junior Thursday Evening Club for the season will take place at the residence of Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, 8 East Forty-fifth Street, this evening. The talks on "The Inspirations of the Poets," which filled the first five evenings of these meetings, having been concluded, the life and works of Rudyard Kipling will be discussed this evening. There will be an "Estimate of the Poet and Author" given in a paper, and his writings will be illustrated by recitations by Arthur E. Stahlschmidt, Miss Falconer, and others, and songs by Miss Mabel Munroe. The amusing skit "Poor, Dear Mamma," from the "Gadsby Stories," will be played by Mr. Evert Jansen Wendell, Miss Evelyn Harris, Miss Grace Dobson, and Miss Louise Falconer, or the same cast that rendered it so successfully at the Astoria a few weeks ago.

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Mrs. George H. Danforth has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Henriette Delaplaine Danforth, to Mr. Howard White Starr, on Wednesday, April 18, at 12 o'clock, in the Central Presbyterian Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, near Broadway. There will be no reception, but after the ceremony there will be a wedding breakfast for the bridal party and the immediate family at the home of the bride's mother, 106 West Fifty-eighth Street. Mr. Starr is the younger son of Mr. Theodore B. Starr. He was graduated from Yale in '95, and is a member of the Union League and Yale Clubs of this city.

The News of Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown have arrived for a two weeks' visit at their cottage, after which they sail for Europe, to remain until August. Robert L. Gerry and a party of friends are on a shooting expedition along Narragansett Bay. A number of persons from the naval contingency went to Boston this afternoon to attend the wedding of Miss Sampson, daughter of Admiral Sampson, to Ensign Cluverius of the navy, which occurs to-morrow. Royal Phelps Carroll has sent his check for a number of tickets for the firemen's ball in recognition of their services during the fire at his cottage here.

STRIKERS RETURNING TO WORK.

Carpenters Say Their Point Is Won—Rivalry of Unions Causes a Strike.

The Strike Committee of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in the Bronx sat most of the day yesterday at its headquarters, at One Hundred and Sventy-ninth Street and Washington Avenue. Reports were received that very few carpenters were still on strike throughout the borough, and it was expected that all would be back at work by the end of the week. The fight of the carpenters in Mount Vernon for an increase of wages was reported as rather a hard one, as many of the builders had locked out their men.

A fight between two unions, the Amalgamated Society of Plumbers and Gasfitters and the National Brotherhood of Plumbers was the cause of a sympathetic strike yesterday on the building at Broadway and Cedar Street. The Amalgamated Society is affiliated with the Board of Walking Delegates, and complained that several of its expelled and suspended members had joined the National Brotherhood and were working on the building. The board thereupon ordered a general sympathetic strike on the building against the National Brotherhood men, and about 100 varnishers, electrical workers, carpenters, stone workers, sheet metal workers, tile layers, steamfitters, and their helpers walked out.

Ex-Warden Sage's Daughter Engaged.

SING SING, N. Y., April 4.—The engagement of Miss Elizabeth F. Sage to George S. Jenkins of this village is announced. Miss Sage is the daughter of Col. O. V. Sage, ex-Warden of Sing Sing Prison, and now Superintendent of the Reformatory on Randall's Island.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Parker—Day.

Dr. Charles Thorndike Parker and Miss Susan De Forest Day, daughter of the late Henry Day, were married yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the Presbyterian Brick Church, Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke. The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, George Lord Day, and had no attendants. The bride's gown was an artistic affair of point d'Alencon lace over white chiffon and taffeta silk. It was princesse in its lines and effect, the skirt formed entirely of rare point d'Alencon, with the exception of an accordion plaited panel of chiffon at each side, with insertions of white taffeta silk appliqued with point d'Alencon on the foot of the foundation skirt. These did not show except as the lace overdress was brushed aside. There were three narrow chiffon ruffles, each edged with a ruching of the same material. The bodice, of point d'Alencon over taffeta, had the yoke and sleeves unlined, permitting the flesh tones to be seen through the delicate lace. The sleeves extended in a slightly pointed effect to the knuckles, and one-button gants de suede were worn. A flat ruffle of the point d'Alencon was laid in fichu effect about the shoulders and across the back and front of the bodice, and the neck had the St. Cecilia finish, or no collar. The lower part of the bodice bloused slightly at the middle of the waist line in front, and an almost invisible belt of white net concealed the joining of waist and skirt, carrying out the princesse gown effect. The bonnet worn was of yellow lace straw, the front trimmed with three wings of lace straw and a bow of narrow black velvet ribbon, and directly in front was placed a graceful cluster of pink roses. About the tiny bonnet crown there was an inch-wide band of the velvet ribbon, which ended in a tiny bow on one side. In her hair, catching the stray locks, was a brooch formed of an immense opal, diamond set. About her neck she wore Dr. Parker's wedding gift, a superb collar formed of ten rows of pearls, with crossing bands of diamonds, from which was suspended a large Maltese cross of uncut diamonds and emeralds. From this cross depended a very large emerald, also uncut. She carried neither bouquet nor Prayer Book, but a gold lorgnon. The church decorations by Thorley were unique. The color scheme was white and green. A portion of the church sufficient to seat 125 people was cut off from the main body by a solid wall of palms, and from the church entrance to this inclosure led an aisle, also formed by a solid bank of palms. The pulpit was a mass of lilies, and back of the pulpit Easter lilies were banked against palms. Dr. Parker's best man was his brother, Mr. James Parker of Boston, and the ushers were Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris, Robert Hall McCormick, Jr., a nephew of the bride; Dr. William G. Lyle, Dr. Franklin Dexter, Jules Vatable, and John G. Beresford. Among the guests were Mr. Richard T. Parker, Miss Mary Parker, Mr. and Mrs. George Lord Day, Mrs. Goodhue, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Howell, Mr. George Howell, Mr. John T. Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Cabot Lowell, Mrs. David Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. King, Mr. James V. Parker, Mr. James De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Origen Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth, Mrs. Hermann Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood De Forest, Miss Caroline De Forest, Miss Callender, Mrs. George Adee, Gen. Thomas L. James, Mrs. G. G. Ward, Gen. Wesley Merritt and Mrs. Merritt, Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson and Mrs. Higginson, Miss Haldane, Mrs. Robert G. Remsen, Miss Remsen, Mr. and Mrs. Hampden Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. John Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Fanshawe, the Misses Fanshawe, Mrs. John B. Duer, Miss Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable, Miss Caroline Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, the Messrs. Gordon Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hadden, Jr., Mrs. Temple Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Child, Mrs. Garrettson, Miss Garrettson, Dr. E. J. Culver and Mrs. Culver, Miss Katherine Stauffer Clark, Mr. David Willcox, Mr. Albert Willcox, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damrosch, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Kane Gibbs, Miss Nora Godwin, Miss Julia Isham, Dr. Samuel Lambert and Mrs. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Mahl, the Misses Wolfe, Dr. Painter and Mrs. Painter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Warren Burden, Mr. R. V. Dey, Mr. Finck, Mr. Herbert Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Pellew, Mrs. Howard Russell, Mrs. S. Barton French, Commodore Van Santvoord, Miss Van Santvoord, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Van Volkenburgh, Mr. and Mrs. W. Allston Flagg, Dr. E. L. H. McGinnis, Dr. George A. Richards, and Mrs. J. Hood Wright. After the ceremony there was a reception at the Plaza Hotel. Dr. Parker and his bride have gone South on their honeymoon trip. Later on in the Summer Dr. Parker and Mrs. Parker will go abroad.

Putnam—Robinson.

Mr. James Lowell Putnam, a relative of the late Mr. James Russell Lowell of Boston, and Miss Eleanor Jay Robinson of this city were married yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the bride's residence, 23 Washington Square. Miss Robinson wore a superb gown of white satin, exquisitely embroidered in pearls. Her veil was of point lace, and she carried a Prayer Book. She had no maid of honor or bridesmaids. Her brother, Mr. Moncure Robinson, gave her away. Mr. James Eddey was Mr. Putnam's best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Harold Coolidge, W. Cameron Forbes, Ezra Lincoln, and Mr. Walker of Boston. The bride is a daughter of the late Mr. E. Randolph Robinson and a granddaughter of Mr. John Jay. She is a niece of Mrs. John Robinson of Baltimore and Mr. Moncure Robinson of Philadelphia, and is well known in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston society. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, and only relatives and a few close friends witnessed it. After the ceremony there was a reception, which was largely attended. Among the guests invited to the reception, including those present at the ceremony, were Mrs. Henry Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Miss Schieffelin, Mrs. C. M. Robinson and Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Mrs. Charles Post, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mrs. William Morgan, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Charles Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Abram Hewitt, the Misses Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Mr. Peter Marié, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Minturn, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Miss Daisy Post, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander, Miss Caroline King Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Bayles, Mr. and Mrs. Ford Beatty, Mr. Benkard, Mr. Samuel Blagden, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. H. G. Barbey, Miss Eva Barbey, Miss Callender, Sir Roderick Cameron, Miss Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, and from Boston Mr. and Mrs. Frank Emory, Mr. and Mrs. Boyleston Beale, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., and Mrs. William Endicott, Jr., Mrs. George Dorr, Mrs. Gordon Dexter, Jr., Mrs. Charles Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Higginson, Mr. and Mrs. Rollins Morse, Miss M. Osgood, Mr. Charles Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer, and Mr. and Mrs. George Putnam and the Misses Putnam. Mr. and Mrs. Putnam will make their home in Boston.

Austin—Chapin.

Mr. Charles Austin of Lancaster, Mass., and Miss Alice Pearl Chapin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Chapin of 214 West Eighty-fifth Street, were married yesterday at noon at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. Jesse Nicholl of Massachusetts. The bride wore a gown of white satin and a veil of point lace. There were no attendants other than Mr. Austin's best man, Mr. Frank Ross of Boston. The wedding was a very quiet and small one, owing to the recent death of the bride's father.

Geis—Pouch.

Miss Mabel Pouch, daughter of Mrs. Harriet E. Pouch and the late Alfred J. Pouch, was married yesterday afternoon at her home, 315 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, to Dr. Norman Philip Geis of that borough. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Dunn Burrell, pastor of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church. Miss Alice H. Hascy of Clifton, N. J., was maid of honor, and Charles M. Turner acted as best man.

CURTAIN BLAZE IN WALDORF.

Carelessly Dropped Cigarette Disturbs Corridor Tete-a-Tetes.

A carelessly dropped cigarette, setting fire to the curtains of a recess on a Waldorf-Astoria staircase, between the first and second floors on the Astoria side, caused some excitement among the people in the corridors yesterday afternoon.

Somebody yelled "Fire!" and most of those within hearing looked around with well-bred curiosity to see what was wrong. Hotel Detective Schuyler West tore down the burning stuff before anybody thought of turning in an alarm, and everybody resumed his conversation where it had been interrupted by that rude person crying "Fire!" as one woman put it.

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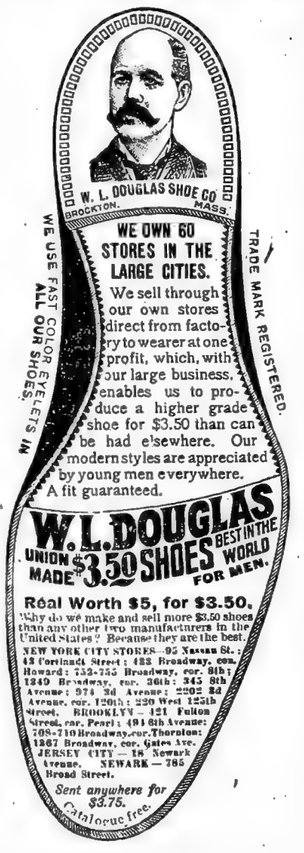

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EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Shooting the Grand American Handicap at Queens.

24 MEN WITH CLEAN SCORES

There Were 211 Competitors for the Cup and the Purse, Which Is Worth $7,000.

Two hundred and eleven of the best wing shots in this country went to the score in the opening round in the Grand American Handicap at Interstate Park, Long Island, yesterday morning. The event is at twenty-five live birds, and when the shooting ended for the day, at 5:30 o'clock, all but twenty-three of the competitors had shot sixteen rounds. The latter completed their fifteenth round.

More than 4,300 birds were trapped. Four sets of traps were used, a competitor shooting at four birds each time he came to the score. Among those who did not respond to the call of their names was Fred Gilbert, the Western crack, who could not compete because of a cold contracted in his match with Elliott last week.

When the day's shooting ended, there were twenty-four men with clean scores. These included T. A. Marshall of Keithsburg, Ill., winner of this event in 1897 and 1899, and Capt. "Jack" Brewer. These two were on the 31-yard mark, the handicap limit. Phil Daly, Jr., is among those who shot at fifteen birds and killed straight.

There was not a very strong wind to hamper the shooters. It blew moderately from the northwest at the start, making nearly all the birds trapped right-quarterers. It increased some about 3 o'clock, and as the birds were fast the shooting became more difficult. All shooters that lost five birds were retired.

Of the two women entered, Annie Oakley stands an excellent chance of getting a share of the prize money. Mrs. Johnson of Minneapolis did not seem to be in form, and lost six birds. In most cases the birds she lost were hard hit, but managed to get away to die in some near-by field. The crowd followed the women to the trap each time, and applauded the good shots. Annie Oakley had killed straight up to her thirteenth bird. She drew a chocolate colored bird at No. 2 trap. It was a fast right-quarterer. The first barrel did not stop its progress and like a flash she let fly the second. The aim was a bit low, and the bird got away with a good bit of the load and minus a few feathers. This did not unnerve her, however, as at the next trap she drew a fast left-quarterer that she cleverly brought down with the second barrel, after making a clean miss with the first barrel.

Tom Morfey, a previous handicap winner, was in a fair way to a clean score until he drew his thirteenth bird, a right quarterer. It got away with the loss of a few feathers. W. R. Crosby, one of the limit men, also lost one bird. G. S. McAlpin, another of the amateur cracks, lost a bird. He killed straight up to the last round of the day. L. T. Duryea is practically out of the race, having missed four birds. J. A. R. Elliott lost three.

The shoot will be continued this morning. If there are any ties for the championship the tie will be decided by shooting a miss-and-out event. The prize money will amount to nearly $7,000.

The men who retired, having missed five or more birds, are:

J. H. Mackie, (28,) 11; J. A. Flick, (26,) 9; G. Cubberly, (29,) 7; D. Elliott, (27,) 7; W. W. Hassinger, (27,) 11; "Rich," (27,) 5; "Johnston," (26,) 11; J. R. Hegeman, (26,) 11; C. C. Chase, (27,) 11; M. R. Weighman, (26,) 6; H. J. Mills, (27,) 11; J. Blunt, (27,) 10; C. F. Brucker, (27,) 8; H. F. Vaughn, (27,) 10; R. Gavitt, (27,) 5; M. F. Lindsley, (27,) 11; E. S. Rice, (26,) 10; Dr. Weller, (26,) 8; J. Williams, (27,) 11; G. Chandler, (27,) 7; A. Marshall, (26,) 0; W. H. Sanders, (26,) 4; J. P. Ruhl, (27,) 11; C. S. Campbell, (26,) 11; G. R. Wilson, (26,) 10; Mrs. Johnson, (25,) 10; J. Sampson, (27,) 11; E. O. Geoffroy, (27,) 11; G. H. Ford, (27,) 6; E. N. McCarney, (27,) 6; C. H. Stockwell, (27,) 8.

The scores follow:

Name and Handicap.														Killed.
J. Parker, (28 yards)—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2–16
B. L. Woodward, (28 yards)—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2–16
A. Willey, (27 yards)—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2–16
Morrison, (27 yards)—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2–16
J. L. Smith, (27 yards)—	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1–16
C. C. Nauman, Jr., (28 yards)—	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2–16
A. H. Fox, (28 yards)—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2–16
Hood Waters, (28 yards)—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2–16
C. W. Budd, (29 yards)—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2–16
J. L. Brewer, (31 yards)—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2–16
H. D. Bates, (28 yards)—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2–16
F. E Sinnock, (27 yards)—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2–16
T. H. Greer, (26 yards)—	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1–16
S. F. Ayling, (27 yards)—	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2–16
E. E. Neal, (28 yards)—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1–16
S. H. Hathaway, (26 yards)—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2–16
Col. A. G. Courtney, (28 yards)—	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1–16
A. A. Weber, (28 yards)—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2–16
T. A. Marshall, (31 yards)—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2–16
Phil Daly, Jr., (28 yards)—	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	–15
F. C. Butler, (27 yards)—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	–15
J. B. Hopkins, (27 yards)—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	–15
M. S. Stevens, (27 yards)—	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	–15

Name and Handicap.	K.	Name and Handicap.	K.
J. M. George, 27	15	H. M. Heflich, 27	14
E. D. Fulford, 30	15	J. C. Hicks, 28	14
G. T. Hall, 28	15	C. W. Phillis, 27	14
W. H. Haines, 28	15	H. F. Buckwalter, 29	14
E. D. Lentelhon, 26	15	J. G. Knowlton, 29	14
C. Zwirlein, 28	15	C. S. Randall, 27	14
J. D. Gray, 29	15	C. W. Wise, 26	14
Capt. A.W. Money, 28	15	J. W. Hoffman, 27	14
Capt. Wadsworth, 26	15	"Ramsley," 26	14
G. E. Greiff, 27	15	W. Hopkins, 27	14
D. D. Gross, 27	15	G. Roll, 30	14
G. A. Mosher, 27	15	J. E. Applegate, 28	14
R. O. Helkes, 30	15	C. Linderman, 28	14
H. J. Lyons, 28	15	J. Davis, 27	14
G. McAlpin, 30	15	C. A. Stanley, 27	14
"R. Rahm," 26	15	E. C. Griffith, 28	14
B. L. Pearse, 28	15	W. F. Parker, 27	14
W. Wagner, 27	15	M. M. Mayhew, 27	13
R. S. Waddell, 26	15	C. H. Wooley, 27	13
W. Peabody, Jr., 27	15	W. T. Sneiser, 27	13
J. Cowan, 27	15	F. C. Bissett, 27	13
E. M. Stout, 27	15	W. A. Hammond, 27	13
A. W. du Bray, 27	15	E. L. Post, 27	13
W. R. Crosby, 31	15	E. Bingham, 28	12
T. W. Morfey, 24	15	M. C. Thomas, 26	13
G. Piercy, 27	15	W. Brown, 27	13
W. Ferguson, Jr., 27	15	George Page, 27	13
J. L. Head, 28	15	C. P. Stephens, 27	12
C. Von Longerke, 28	15	I. Tallman, 27	13
J. J. Hollowell, 28	15	Edward Banks, 27	12
G. W. Clay, 28	15	Emile Work, 27	13
T. W. Latham, 27	15	C. C. Beveridge, 28	12
W. B. Widman, 27	15	P. Sanford, 26	12
A. L. Ivins, 28	15	H. C. Koegel, 28	12
F. S. Parmelee, 30	15	E. H. Tripp, 28	13
Dr. J. L. Williamson, 29	15	C. W. Brinsmade, 27	12
A. B. Richardson, 27	12	C. E. Gerkler, 26	12
J. C. England, 27	15	C. S. Davis, 26	12
C. M. Powers, 30	15	F. Stearns, 27	13
D. A. Upson, 30	15	S. S. Remsen, 28	12
H. D. Talcover Jr., 28	15	W. J. Simpson, 28	13
L. Fulton, 27	15	Howard Ridge, 27	13
R. Phister, 27	15	Dr. Darby, 27	13
R. Worthington, 28	15	A. A. Felix, 27	13
A. H. King, 28	15	R. L. Packard, 26	13
H. Hackney, 27	15	C. J. Connor, 27	13
Wm. Oakley, 26	15	J. Ganghen, 27	13
O. E. Pooler, 27	15	H. Otten, 27	12
O. R. Dickey, 29	15	H. Kryn, 26	12
H. B. Fisher, 27	15	H. F. Collins, 26	12
Col. J. T. Anthony, 28	15	E. Forehand, 26	12
A. Spoer, 26	15	W. A. Hillis, 27	13
F. Hall, 28	14	A. Woodruff, 28	13
J. L. Rehrig, 28	14	H. B. Crulkshank, 27	12
D. C. Byers, 26	14	Thomas Donley, 27	13
Col. T. Martin, 28	14	H. D. Travis, 27	13
J. Cavanaugh, 27	14	Dr. Vincent, 27	13
W. S. King, 28	14	H. Edgarton, 27	13
B. H. Norton, 26	14	U. F. Bender, 27	13
F. Schwartz, Jr., 27	14	W. S. Edey, 27	13
J. C. Belloff, 27	14	J. Von Lengerke, 27	13
C. W. Brownell, 26	14	S. B. Adams, 27	13
W. S. Canon, 25	14	H. H. Moore, 26	12
Dr. Wilson, 27	14	Clarence Angier, 27	12
B. Elch, 28	14	M. H. Cook, 27	12
L. Painter, 27	14	T. Duryea, 29	12
H. G. James, 26	14	E. B. Ewart, 26	13
L. Shortemeyer, 29	14	J. M. Thompson, 28	13
R. W. Claridge, 28	14	S. Glover, 29	13
J. S. Fanning, 30	14	J. A. R. Elliott, 31	13
S. Van Allen, 28	14	Aaron Dory, 28	12
J. Findlay, 27	14	H. A. Jackson, 29	11
G. B. Hutchings, 27	13	G. Painter, 28	12
W. D. Townsend, 27	15	J. A. Belden, 27	12
R. Dwyer, 27	14	J. P. Berkhardt, 27	12
H. C. Hirschy, 28	14		

Pool at the Athletic Clubs.

The pool tournaments at the New York and the Knickerbocker Athletic Clubs were continued last night. At the New York Dr. W. G. Douglas won the closest game of the tournament from C. S. Pinkney, by a score of 100 to 99, and W. G. Vredenburgh outplayed C. A. Becker by a score of 100 to 57.

At the Knickerbocker Athletic Club L. Casper defeated E. Gray by a score of 125 to 107. In the second game Tuesday night R. Auerbach defeated E. Gray, 125 to 100.

OPENING COLLEGE BALL SEASON.

C. C. N. Y., 12; Columbia 11.

At Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon the baseball team of the College of the City of New York defeated that of Columbia University by the close score of 12 to 11. During the first three innings the Columbia team held the city college boys down, but Bartow, Columbia's pitcher, either because he was hit by a pitched ball on the pitching arm, as the Columbia boys claim, or because he weakened and was batted all over the field, as the city college boys believe, was ineffective, and was hit for nine runs. This gave the city college lads a lead that Columbia could not overcome, though Sayles pitched a clever game after this demoralization. With three men on bases in the ninth inning Roberts scored the gain for the College of the City of New York by catching a hit by Southard, which retired the side and saved at least two runs being scored. Keene's throwing and Southard's fielding were features of the play. The score:

Columbia.	R	1B	PO	A	E	C.C., N.Y.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Goodman, ss.	2	1	1	4	2	G'dberg, cf.	2	1	1	4	2
Brown, 3b.	0	2	2	0	1	Kane, c.	0	2	2	0	1
Kebler, c.	1	1	5	5	0	Condon, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0
S'thard, cf.	1	2	2	2	0	Sullivan, rf.	1	2	2	2	0
Marcus, 1b.	1	0	9	0	0	L'nbaum, 1b.	1	2	8	0	2
Burrell, 2b.	3	1	2	0	0	H'lton, p.	1	0	1	4	1
Sarle, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	Sulirg, ss.	1	2	4	2	1
Burns, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	C'rtney, 3b.	1	1	3	1	0
Bartow, p.	1	0	0	1	0	Roberts, lf.	1	1	3	1	0
Sales, p.	0	1	0	1	0						
Total.	11	9	24	13	3	Total.	9	12	26	19	7

C., C. N. Y. . . . . 0 0 0 9 0 0 0 3 .—12
Columbia. . . . . 1 4 2 0 0 1 0 1 2—11

Three-base hit—Southern. Two-base hits—Burrell, Keene, and Sullivan. Hits—Off Barton, 6; off Sales, 6; off Hamilton, 9. Left on bases—C., C. N. Y., 7; Columbia, 10. First base on balls—By Hamilton, 9; by Bartow, 4; bay Sales, 3. Struck out—By Hamilton, 1; by Sales, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Hamilton, 5; by Bartow, 2. Passed balls—Kebler, Keane. Stolen bases—Goldberg, Keane, (2,) Condon, Sullivan, (2,) Langenbaum, (2,) Courtney, (2,) Goodman, Southard, (2,) Burrell, (2,) Sarle, (3.) Umpire—Mr. Grady, National League. Time—2 hours 30 minutes.

N. Y. U., 14; RUTGERS, 8.

At Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon the New York University opened the season at home by defeating the Rutgers College team 14 to 8. The features of the game were a clever pick-up by Fisher of Rutgers in short centre, which he fielded in time to put the runner out at home base, and running catches by Haynes and Ross. The score:

N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E	RUTGERS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Rorke, 2b.	4	1	5	2	1	Kirkpa'k, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
V. Vleck, ss.	2	2	1	2	1	Hart, 3b.	2	2	1	1	0
Northr'p, cf.	1	3	0	0	0	Fisher, ss.	1	0	1	1	1
Taylor, p.	0	1	2	2	0	Wirth, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Ross, 3b.	0	1	2	3	1	Rapalje, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Haynes, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0	Heyer, 2b.	0	0	4	0	0
Halford, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	Smith, cf.	1	0	3	1	0
Thorne, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Conover, rf.	2	1	2	0	1
Condit, rf.	2	0	0	1	1	Richters, p.	1	0	0	3	0
McLint'k, c.	3	3	8	1	0						
Total	14	15	27	11	4	Total	8	5	24	8	2

N. Y. U. . . . . 1 5 4 0 1 0 0 3 .—14
Rutgers . . . . . 0 0 2 0 5 0 1 0 0.—8

Earned runs—N. Y. U., 7; Rutgers, 3. Bases on errors—N. Y. U., 2; Rutgers, 4. Left on bases—N. Y. U., 11; Rutgers, 1. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Richters, 5. Struck out—By Taylor, 8; by Richters, 3. Two-base hits—Rorke, Northrop, McLintock. Sacrifice hits—Rorke, Northrop. Stolen bases—Rorke, 2; Van Vleck, 3; Northrop, 2; Haynes, Halford, Condit, McLintock, Hart, Fisher, Wirth. Hit by pitcher—By Richters, 3. Wild pitch—Taylor. Umpire—Mr. Driscoll of Manhattan College. Time of game—Two hours.

YALE, 14; TUFTS, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 4.—The Yale 'Varsity baseball team played its second game of the season this afternoon, defeating the Tufts College nine by the score of 14 to 3 in six innings. It is the first time Yale has ever met a team from this college. The score:

Yale.	R	1B	PO	A	E	Tufts.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Quinby, 2b.	4	3	1	1	3	Stiles, 2b.	0	0	1	1	1
B'nwell, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Lawton, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Waddell, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Fleming, ss.	1	1	0	2	2
G'rnsey, lf.	2	2	0	0	0	Hafford, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0
Camp, ss.	0	1	3	3	0	Williams, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Sullivan, c.	1	1	5	0	0	Hazelton, 1b.	0	0	8	0	1
Brown, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0	Wcodw'h, p.	0	0	0	5	2
Sharpe, 1b.	2	2	8	0	1	Fiske, c.	0	2	6	0	0
Lyon, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Flagg, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Rob'tson, p.	1	1	0	0	0						
Garvan, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Total.	3	7	18	9	6
Total.	14	13	18	8	4						

Yale . . . . . 1 0 1 5 0 7—14
Tufts . . . . . 0 1 2 0 0 0—3

Home run—Sharpe. Stolen bases—Yale, 3; Tuft, 5. Double plays—Stiles to Hafford. Bases on balls—By Woodworth, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Woodworth, 1. Struck out—By Woodworth, 5; by Robertson, 2. Wild pitch—Woodworth, 1. Umpire—Mr. McKee.

PENNSYLVANIA, 20; FORDHAM, 10.

In a game of baseball that was conspicuous for both errors and brilliant plays the University of Pennsylvania nine defeated that of St. John's College at Fordham yesterday afternoon by a score of 20 to 10. Both nines showed good team work at times, but occasionally there was a general confusion, and the participants would wake up to find their opponents travelling over the plate in squads. The score:

PENNSYLVANIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	FORDHAM.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Collier, 2b.	1	2	2	1	2	Mul'n, cf&p.	1	2	3	2	0
White, ss.	2	1	2	2	0	Murphy, lf.	4	3	3	1	1
Shape, 3b.	3	4	0	3	2	Clark, ss.	2	0	0	3	3
Jones, 1b.	2	1	12	1	1	Reilly, 1b.	0	2	13	2	0
Flavell, c.	4	4	8	1	0	Slattery, c.	1	2	8	1	0
Orvin, rf.	3	1	2	0	0	Walsh, 2b.	1	1	2	0	1
Noble, lf.	3	2	0	0	0	Mitchell, rf.	0	3	1	0	0
Layton, p.	1	2	0	2	0	Conrs, p&cf.	0	0	0	2	2
Houston, cf.	2	3	2	0	1	Sweat'm, 3b.	0	0	0	3	3
Total . . .	20	20	27	12	6	Total	10	14	27	16	11

Pennsylvania . . . . . 6 0 2 8 2 2 0 0 0—20
Fordham . . . . . 2 3 0 0 1 1 0 2 1—10

Double play—Clark, Walsh, and Reilly. Three-base hits—Mullen, Shape, Layton, Houston. Two-base hits—Murphy, Reilly, (2,) Slattery, Mitchell, Shape, Flavell, (2.) Struck out—By Layton, 9; by Mullen, 5; by Connors, 3. Bases on balls—Off Layton, 2; off Connors, 4; off Mullen, 2. Wild pitch—Layton. Stolen bases—Fordham, 7; Pennsylvania, 5. Umpire—Frank Golden.

PRINCETON, 26; MANHATTAN, 2.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 4.—Princeton found an easy thing in the Manhattan College baseball team this afternoon, and played the best game so far this season, showing marked improvement in both batting and fielding. The hitting of the whole team was terrific, and Pearson, the freshman first baseman, led with a triple, two doubles, and a single, bringing in a total of ten runs. Raidy and Green fielded in fine style for the visitors. Score:

MANHATTAN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PRINCETON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Agnew, c.	0	0	2	2	1	Faulmier, lf.	5	3	2	0	0
Garvey, 1b.	0	0	11	1	2	Kaufer, ss.	3	3	3	3	0
Carter, 2b.	0	0	1	1	2	Kaufer, c.	3	1	4	1	0
Raidy, ss.	0	0	2	5	0	Green, c.	2	1	1	1	0
Green, 3b.	1	1	1	4	0	Pearson, 1b.	2	4	10	0	0
Castro, p.	0	1	1	3	1	Steinw'r, 2b.	2	2	1	4	1
Roach, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Watkins, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Ferry, rf.	0	1	0	0	1	Burbank, p.	1	2	0	0	0
Burns, cf.	0	0	2	0	1	Hutch'n, 3b.	3	3	4	3	1
Haley, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Scott, p.	2	2	0	2	0
Total	2	4	24	18	9	Total	26	22	27	13	2

Princeton . . . . . 1 0 1 5 0 1 7 11 . .—26
Manhattan . . . . . 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Princeton, 13; Manhattan, 1. Two-base hits—Burke, Meier, Faulmier, Pearson, 2, Green, Castro. Three-base hits—Meier, Pearson, Scott, Haley. Struck out—By Scott, 4; by Roach, 1. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 3; off Castro, 7; off Roach, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Castro, 2; by Roach, 2. Double play—Steinwender, Meier, and Pearson. Passed balls—Kaufer, Agnew, 2. Stolen bases—Kaufer, Pearson, Hutchinson, Steinwender, Garvey, Carter. Left on bases—Princeton, 9; Manhattan, 6. Umpire—Mr Harkins. Time of game—Two hours and 15 minutes.

Columbia, 1903, Wins.

The Columbia freshmen baseball nine had its first game this year with the nine from the Horace Mann School, which resulted in a victory for the freshmen by the following score:

	R.	H.	E.
Columbia. . . .	1	0	2
Horace Mann. . . .	0	1	0

1 3 1 1 2 1—12 17 6
2 1 1 0 1 1—7 15 15

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Another series was bowled last night at Reid's alleys for the championship of the Dry Goods District, the team representing H. B. Claflin & Co. winning two out of three games by the Frederick Vietor & Achiles team. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

H. B. Claflin & Co.—Haff, 183; Miller, 160; Naugle, 199; Ketcham, 236; Butler, 183. Total, 961.

F. Vietor & Achiles—Schmied, 167; Rohrs, 142; Galusser, 165; Hemsen, 225; Buck, 163. Total, 863.

SECOND GAME.

F. Vietor & Achiles—Schmied, 147; Rohrs, 169; Gallusser, 168; Remsen, 197; Buck, 180. Total, 861.

H. B. Claflin & Co.—Haff, 161; Miller, 169; Naugle, 167; Ketcham, 182; Butler, 169. Total, 848.

THIRD GAME.

H. B. Claflin & Co.—Haff, 205; Miller, 169; Naugle, 196; Ketcham, 180; Butler, 152. Total, 902.

F. Vietor & Achilis—Schmied, 170; Rohrs, 177; Galusser, 213; Remsen, 168; Buck, 169. Total, 897.

COLUMBIA FOOTBALL PLANS.

Discussed Yesterday at a Meeting of Candidates for the Eleven.

Nearly ninety Columbia football candidates turned out yesterday at a meeting held for the purpose of discussing plans for the season. Capt. Simons and Coach Sanford were present and spoke to the men. Capt. Simons said that to make the Spring work a complete success, a large number of men must turn out for the practice. He said that Columbia had made a record to be proud of during the past year, and that it depended largely upon the spirit the men show in practicing whether this record be maintained.

Coach Sanford said: "We want more men and we must have them in order to make a success of the team. I want every one of you men not only to come out yourself, but bring some one else with you. Some men may think that they are too light to play, but men of about 130 pounds weight, who have strong hearts, are in great demand as quarter backs. Other men may have no football uniforms, but do not let this discourage you, for although we cannot furnish suits for all at first, yet if a man shows that he has the making of a football player in him we will be glad to give him any sort of clothes he wants, even gilded ones. Peters and Woodworth, two of the greatest players that ever lived, started practice in long trousers and white shirts, and you can do the same if necessary."

Sanford then spoke briefly of the recent football difficulties. He said in substance that Columbia had emerged from a state of chaos. The old regime has been overthrown, and now football is on an irreproachable basis. Other colleges have recognized the stand which Columbia has taken in regard to athletic purity, and honor her for it. Harvard, Cornell, and many others have expressed their approval by writing to arrange for games. "Political factions have ruled Columbia athletics in the past," he said, "but shall do so no more. There shall be no politics, no cliques, no Sanford factions, nor anti-Sanford factions in the football team as long as I am connected with it. Columbia's athletics now rest with her undergraduates, and may they rise to the occasion."

The preliminary practice of the team will begin to-day. The men may be lined up, and some work at punting and drop-kicking may be done. The Spring practice will continue for about two weeks, but the time may be longer if Coach Sanford thinks best.

ROWING AT COLUMBIA.

Wind Seriously Interfered with the Work of the Crews.

Adverse conditions, as far as the weather was concerned, still prevailed on the Harlem yesterday, but this state of affairs did not deter the aspirants for the various crews of Columbia University from turning out, and during the afternoon seven crews started from the house of the Union Boat Club. The water, though exceedingly rough, was just the sort for the making and perfecting of good oarsmanship, and the coach, Dr. Peet, spent most of the day instructing the boys in bladework. He has not paid much attention to the work in the boat yet, except to specially enjoin the candidates from using the slide, thus confining the movement forward almost solely to the length of the body from the loins up. The result of his work with the megaphone was shown when the crews had been on the water a short time. The ragged work with the oars was considerably lessened after repeated admonitions as to dropping of hands on the recovery and catching of the water on the reach.

The full force of Columbia's sweep is not given until the stroke is nearly finished, so that the men are prone to "sky" on the catch, a grievous fault with strokes in which the entire power of legs and back is spent on the catch. This fault with the Columbia boys no doubt will disappear under the competent coaching of Dr. Peet and with the near approach of a season when smoother water is possible.

The monotony of the training was broken during yesterday's work by several impromptu races which took place between two crews of freshmen, stroked, respectively, by Earl and O'Laughlin. One-half mile each way was allowed for the brushes, and the crews won alternately. O'Laughlin's crew later on gave a 'Varsity eight, composed of Weekes, bow; Jackson, No. 2; Hofacker, 3; Southack, 4; Oddie, 5; Boyeson, 6; Nash, 7; Lawrence, stroke; Bogue, coxswain, all it could do to get away in a mile race. The form of the 'Varsity crew was very much better than that displayed by the freshies, who ran their stroke up and seemed to have no other idea but to maintain the length and a half start which was allowed by their more experienced opponents.

Dr. Peet and Capt. Mackey were particularly gratified yesterday on hearing from the firm having in charge the repairs of the college launch Columbia, which has been on the stays for some time undergoing a complete renovation, that the launch will be put in service possibly today or to-mor

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Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption.

IT IS GUARANTEED.

Ten Minutes Four Times a Day will cure Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma.
Ten Minutes Every Hour will cure Consumption and Pneumonia.
Five Minutes at any Time will cure a Cough.

Hyomei is the only Germicide which can be inhaled. It can be used while at work, in the church, at the theatre, or in street cars. Contains not poisonous compounds or dangerous chemicals.
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Complete Outfit, $1.00. Trial Outfit, 25c.
Send for five days' treatment free.
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has occupied for generations in the public opinion is only possible through
UNIFORMITY of QUALITY, AGE and FLAVOR.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
CAHN, BELT & CO., Baltimore, Md.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—An experienced lady bookkeeper; one familiar with publishing business preferred. Address, with references, T. Y. CROWELL & CO., Publishers, 428 West Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—First-class cook; British preferred; Protestant; references required. Call Thursday morning after 10 o'clock. 306 West 76th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—First-class specialty salesmen; must furnish good references. 342 Chambers St., New York.

BOY WANTED—In law office. Address in own handwriting W., Box 116 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—For Summer months; no family; with small compensation. Can be seen at present employer's, 256 East 48th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By American Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Address Cooper, 207 East 25th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; bread, pastry, soups, desserts, ice creams, cake; with kitchenmaid; personal city reference. 425 West 56th St., two flights.

COOK, &c.—By a Protestant young woman; cook and washing; city or country; good reference. 317 West 35th St., Room 12.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl in private family; competent; best references. Apply janitor, 15 Manhattan Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As lady's maid; German, speaking English; good needlewoman, hairdresser, good packer; used to traveling; may be seen at present employer's, Mrs. Adams, 1 West 102d St.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—As lady's maid by refined German; good seamstress, hairdresser, and nurse in illness; used to traveling and packing; competent, trustworthy; first-class references. A. Y., Box 49, 1,242 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By French nurse; Protestant; experienced; competent to take charge children from two years up; good sewer; good city reference. Romain, 239 West 30th St.

NURSE.—Trained nurse would like to take care of an invalid, or any other sickness; best of reference. 515 West 42d St.

TRAINED NURSE.—Cultured trained nurse; North German; permanent engagement in sanitarium or of invalid or nervous patient; is very good needlewoman and housekeeper. Inquire 729 Eighth Av., between 45th and 46th Sts.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress by the day or week, or would take chamberwork; best city reference. M. D., 165 West 19th St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER.—Remington typewriter will accept special work after 5 P. M. during next six weeks. Rapid, Box 137 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; eleven years' city reference from late employer. Call or address J. 162 West 20th St.

COACHMAN.—Stylish, neat, single; ten years' personal references; employer giving up. John, 59 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—I want to get position for a former coachman. William D. Barbour, 15 Wall St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As head gardener or Superintendent; middle aged; Scotch; married; no family; life experience in all branches; long experience in landscape work; first-class references. J. B. P., 578 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

FARM MANAGER OR WORKING FOREMAN on a gentleman's country place; married; one child; aged 36; well versed in all methods of farming, stock raising, poultry culture, buttermaking, and care of private grounds; best of references, including present employer. F. M., care of Dunne & Co., 50 West 30th St.

TRADE SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

More Than 350 Pupils Graduated as Journeymen Mechanics.

More than 350 pupils of the New York Trade School, in First Avenue, near Sixty-seventh Street, last evening received certificates as ready journeymen in house, sign, and fresco painting, carpentry, bricklaying, plastering, printing, sheet metal cornice work, steam fitting, blacksmithing, plumbing, and electrical work. Over 7,000 young men have learned trades in the school since Col. R. T. Auchmuty founded it in 1881. It is regarded as probable that fully half that number would to-day be unskilled workmen but for the school, on account of the rules of trades unions restricting apprentices in the various trades to the smallest number possible.

W. Bourke Cockran, who made the commencement address remarked that he found much greater pleasure in addressing a class of young men who were just starting out to pursue the arts of peace and to benefit civilization than he would in reviewing soldiers going out on a campaign. The efficiency of the soldier was measured by the amount of injury he inflicted, and that of the workman by the amount of his usefulness to his neighbors. The speaker hoped his hearers would try to obtain the highest wages possible, because high wages meant prosperity all around.

Young men, continued Mr. Cockran, should not be alarmed in starting out. If they only qualify themselves for their work they will always find employment, for efficient men are always needed.

The hostility between capital and labor, which is the inheritance of the relations of slave and master, of olden times, the speaker said, must pass with the better understanding of Christianity and the advance of civilization, and he believed that the trades unions would solve the questions when they and the employers had studied better the economic laws and had come to the conclusion that employer and employe were partners.

The commencement exercises were conducted by the President of the School, R. Fulton Cutting.

Ohio Man Charged with Smuggling.

Albert Straus, a dry goods merchant of Ashtabula, Ohio, who arrived from Europe yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, was arrested at the pier on the charge of attempted smuggling. In Straus's pockets and pocketbook were found over $1,000 worth of diamond jewelry and unset diamonds, which he had not declared. He was taken before United States Commissioner Russ of Hoboken and in default of $500 bail was held for trial.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	5:37	Sun sets	6:29
Moon sets	12:12		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook		Gov. Isl'd	12:05
H. Gate	2:01		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	12:08	Gov. Isl'd	12:35
H. Gate	2:31		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	3:00 P. M.	
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Grangense, Para	2:00 P. M.	
Hevelius, Pernambuco	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Peninsular, Azores	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Sarmatian, Glasgow		1:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6.

Cherokee, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Erna, Inagua	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Alleghany, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Nassau	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cyprian Prince, Para	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hindoo, Hull		
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Manitou, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg		11:30 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Salerno, Newcastle		
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Tordensjold, Yucatan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Westhall, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30, 8:30 and 11 A. M. and up to April 14, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York April 14, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 10, for dispatch per steamship Goodwin. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 10, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.")

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, March 3; Shanghai, March 7; Yokohama, March 14, and Honolulu March 23, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, are due in New York on Saturday, April 7.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 5.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, April 2.
Assyria, Hamburg, March 21.
Atlas, Newcastle, March 18.
El Paso, New Orleans, March 31.
Fosrnel, Pauillac, March 25.
Gladiolus, Gibraltar, March 22.
Hindoo, Hull, March 18.
Manila, Gibraltar, March 22.
Munchen, Bremen, March 24.
Phoebus, Algiers, March 17.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, March 17.
Russian Prince, Hamburg, March 15.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6.

Bristol City, Swansea, March 22.
Comanche, Jacksonville, April 3.
European, London, March 24.
Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg, March 29.
Manhanset, Dundee, March 24.
Murella, Bristol, March 22.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, March 22.
Vala, St. Lucia, April 6.
Yucatan, Havana, April 2.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

City of Birmingham, Savannah, April 3.
Colorado, Hull, March 25.
Etruria, Liverpool, March 31.
Ireland, Copenhagen, March 24.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, March 24.
St. Louis, Southampton, March 31.

SUNDAY, APRIL 8.

El Sud, New Orleans, April 3.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, April 3.
Glencole, Swansea, March 24.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, March 31.
San Marcos, Galveston, April 2.

MONDAY, APRIL 9.

Bellaura, St. Lucia, April 2.
Hispania, Stettin, March 23.
Kentucky Dartmouth, March 26.
Menominee, London, March 30

TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

Altai, Port Limon, April 3.
Georgic, Liverpool, March 31.
Marengo, Newcastle, March 29.
Sandsend, Manchester, March 26.
Westernland, Antwerp, March 31.
Wells City, Swansea, March 29.

Arrived.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Bence, Antwerp, March 24, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. East of Fire Island at 10:44 P. M.

SS (supposed) Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol Liverpool March 25, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Passed Fire Island at 10:41 P. M.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Engelbart, Bremen March 27 and Southampton and Cherbourg 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:51 A. M.

SS Santiago de Cuba, (Cuba,) Johnson, Guantanamo March 17, Santiago 17th, Manzanillo 23d, and Trinidad de Cuba 27th, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:10 P. M., fog.

SS Alliance, Skillings, Colon March 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Afridi, (Br.,) Golding, Yokohama Jan. 5, Kobe 9th, Moji 11th, Shanghai 25th, Foo Chow 28th, Hongkong Feb. 1, Singapore 15th, Aden March 3, Port Said 9th, and Algiers 17th, with mdse. to Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Handel, (Br.,) Penrice, Pernambuco March 6, Victoria 12th, and Bahia 16th, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 A. M.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) O'Hagan, Antwerp March 18, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:32 A. M.

SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) Chabot, Bordeaux March 12 and St. Malo 19th, via St. Pierre, Miquelon, 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Niagara, Muller, Tampico March 28, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:08 A. M.

Ship Queen Margaret, (of Glasgow,) Logie, Antwerp, 37 days, with cement to order; vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Harrazsvadts, Genca March 22, Naples 23d, and Gibraltar 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS La Grande Duchesse, Hanlon, Savannah April 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Methebesec, Snow, Savannah March 26, with lumber to Charles S. Hirsch & Co.; vessel to Smith & Gregory.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Coverly, Marseilles Feb. 29, Genoa 25th, Leghorn March —, Palermo 9th, Naples 13th, and Gibraltar 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., April 4, 9:30 P. M., north, strong breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS St. Paul, for Southampton.
SS Hansa, (Ger.,) for Norfolk.
SS Aldworth, (Br.,) for Melbourne, &c.
SS Indravelli, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Friesland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp.
SS Germanic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Athos, (Br., for Colon.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Adler, (Br.,) for Inagua, &c.
SS Seguranca, for Havana, &c.
SS Prins Willem IV., (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Matanzas, for Tampico.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Vittoria, (Br.,) for Baltimore.

Notice to Mariners.

CONNECTICUT—CORNFIELD POINT LIGHT VESSEL BROUGHT IN FOR REPAIRS.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., April 4.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that on or about April 5, 1900, Light Vessel No. 48, moored in Long Island Sound, off Cornfield Point, will be temporarily withdrawn from her station for repairs and replaced on the same moorings by Relief Light Vessel No. 20.

Light Vessel No. 20 will show two reflector lights, but the one at the foremast will be a fixed light instead of a flashing light, while that at the main masthead will be fixed red, like that on Light Vessel No. 48. During thick or foggy weather a bell will be sounded by hand instead of the ten-inch steam whistle.

Light Vessel No. 20 differs from Light Vessel No. 48, in not having a black smokestack and a steam whistle between the masts, and in having a lead-colored hull, with "Relief" in large black letters on each side, and "No. 20" in black on each quarter.

Light Vessel No. 48 will be returned to her station as soon as repairs have been completed, of which due notice will be given.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 4.—SS New York, Capt. Roberts, from New York, arr. at Southampton to-day, passing Hurst Castle at 10:20 P. M.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York, via Plymouth, for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 5 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York for this port, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bruinsma, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard today.

SS Royalist, (Br.,) Capt. Tierney, from New York, via St. Michael's, for Singapore, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York for Genoa, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from New York for Bremen, passed Scilly at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Graf Waterman (Aust.,) Capt. Bunticlich, from New York, via St. Michael's, for Genoa, &c., arr. at Algiers March 30.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Dallendorf, from New York, arr. at Amsterdam April 1.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Reiners, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Yesterday.

SS Drummond, (Br.,) Capt. Chubb, from New York, via Singapore, &c., arr. at Shanghai yesterday.

SS Columbian, (Br.,) Capt. Masters, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Boulence, for New York, sld. from Naples March 31.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Capt. Johnson, from Para for New York, sld. from Barbados April 2.

SS Queen Margaret, (Br.,) Capt. Currie, from Guayaquil, &c., for New York, sld. from St. Lucia yesterday.

SS St. Germain, (Fr.,) Capt. Bonnaud, for New York, sld. from Barry yesterday.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS, Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Rohle, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 7:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, from Genoa for New York, sld. from Naples at 5 P. M. to-day.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

RICHARD WHITE.—Deficiency judgment for $15,709 was docketed yesterday against Richard White in favor of Charles W. Truslow, trustee under the will of William Wall, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 180 and 182 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

MATTHEW HUTCHINSON.—Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has taken charge of the place of business of Matthew Hutchinson, cigar manufacturer, at 80 Greenwich Street, on an execution for $689 in favor of Sartorius & Co. Mr. Hutchinson has been in business over thirty years.

UNITED FUEL GAS GENERATOR COMPANY.—Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court has appointed William H. DeLancey receiver for the United Fuel Gas Generator Company, formerly of 17 Cedar Street, on the application of William Parker, who recovered a judgment against it Feb. 20 for $3,873. George C. Hollinshead, Secretary and Treasurer, said that the company had done business for about two years, and the only assets are patent rights or nominal value. It is a New Jersey corporation.

B. EUGENE SMITH.—Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court has appointed Henry Melville receiver in supplementary proceedings for B. Eugene Smith of 278 Pearl Street on the application of the First National Bank of Buchanan, which obtained a judgment against him Nov. 21, 1898, for $1,253, for costs on appeal. Mr. Smith testified that he is Treasurer of the corporation of Benjamin C. Smith & Sons, dealers in plumbers' supplies, owns one share of stock in the corporation, which he has pledged for loans; doesn't get any salary, and draws just enough to pay car fare—not more than $3 a week on the average.

ROBINSON & WALLACE.—Schedules of Andrew J. Robinson, doing business as Robinson & Wallace, builders, at 122 East Twenty-third Street, show assets of $500,025, nominal assets of $1,017,743, and actual assets, $505,288. Of the actual assets creditors hold as security for debts aggregating $315,102, mortgages to secure $52,800, bonds and stocks to secure $107,403, and mechanics' liens to secure $154,899. Among the assets are: Stock of the Marble Hill Quarry Company, 1,490 shares of preferred and 1,893 shares of common, nominal value, $323,100, actual, $100,000; 1,379 shares Sunlight Oil Gas and Refining Company, nominal, $137,900, actual, $13,790; 370 shares Cartaret Steel Company, nominal, $37,000, actual, $7,400; 420 shares Atlantic City Sewerage Company, nominal, $42,000, actual, $42,000; 464 shares Robinson Land Company, nominal $46,400, actual, $46,400; 254 shares Consolidated Gas Company of New Jersey, nominal, $23,400, actual, $4,680; bonds of the Consolidated Gas Company of New Jersey, nominal, $10,000, actual, $8,500; 40 shares Oriental Bank, nominal, $1,000, actual, $2,000; interest in leasehold of 57 and 59 West Forty-second Street, nominal, $12,500, actual, 12,500; real estate and equities, nominal, $14,288, actual, $64,288; mortgages, nominal, $82,800, actual, $82,800; amounts due on contracts, nominal, about $155,000, actual, about $155,000; blocks of marble, nominal, $24,750, actual $12,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FISCHER TALMUD.—Fischer Talmud of 107 Canal Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,150 and no assets. The debts were contracted in this city and Omaha in 1895.

ABRAHAM B. FRY.—Abraham B. Fry of 1,428 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,721 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Anniston, Ala., in 1891.

THOMAS B. SHAFFER.—Thomas B. Shaffer of 90 Broad Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,657 and no assets. The debts are for money loaned to him in Cincinnati, Chicago, Kearney, Neb., and Kentland, Ind.

THOMAS HAGAN.—Thomas Hagan of 394 Pleasant Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $216,137 and no assets. Of the liabilities $137,000 are secured by bond and mortgages. Mr. Hagan was formerly a metal roofer and made an assignment in 1895, in April, 1899, a dividend of 4 per cent. was paid to creditors.

RICHARD E. SAUSE.—Richard E. Sause of 201 West Fifty-second Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,832 and no available assets. There are twenty-eight creditors. The debts were contracted in 1890 and 1891, and thirteen of the claims are in judgment. Most of the debts were contracted when Mr. Sause conducted the Lyceum Opera House, on Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue. He has a violin used in his business, for which he claims exemption.

CHARLES F. LORRAINE.—Charles F. Lorraine, a theatrical manager, of 122 East Twenty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,500, of which $3,358 is for printing done in this city, Boston, and Chicago; $2,433 for borrowed money, $1,080 salaries, $450 royalties, and $200 balance due on the purchase of the play "Widow Wiggles." His assets consist of the manuscript of the play, value unknown, and clothing, $31, in a trunk, attached by Edith Ellis Baker at Meriden, Conn. The largest creditor is Mrs. Elizabeth H. G. F. Lorraine, $4,017, for salary and money loaned.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to twenty-three bankrupts, among whom were Louis A. Periman of 18 Lafayette Place, formerly of the United States Newspaper Advertising Agency, with liabilities $100,263; Howard T. Woods, stockbroker of 82 Broadway, liabilities $87,326; Valentine Mosslein of 402 East Fifty-first Street, formerly a manufacturer of metal ceilings, liabilities $63,886, and Benjamin Wise, formerly in the jewelry business at 868 Broadway, liabilities $51,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARNOLD, Ion—Charles J. Dorner	$645
ANGELO, Achille—Antonio Callora	185
ANDERSON, Charles E.—The Davis & Fouts Company	43
AVERY, Edward H.—John L. Craven	131
BROWN, John F.—The Toronto Rubber Shoe Manufacturing Company	65
BROADBELT, William—New York Life Insurance Company, (4 judgments)	680
BETCH, Jacob—Charles Jock	219
BAURMAN, Isaac—A. Kornblath and another	75
BELLOTTA, Anselmo—I. and M. Haften	304
CASEY, Howard S.—Louis Jaffee	36
CARROLL, Michael—German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company	5,067
CARR, Samuel H.—H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company	121
DUCKER, William M.—The Winthrop Press	252
DUNN, David—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
DIECKMANN, Robert, executor, &c.—H. W. Schmitz	308
DOYER, Simon—Charles J. Kroehle and another, executors, &c	707
FRIEDLINE, Samuel A.—A. Clarke and another	107
FARBER, Abraham—Rosa Ellender	142
FISH, John—John P. Petty, costs	82
GROSSO, Gesualda—Henry Tiesz	180
GORSCH, Arthur—Olin J. Stephens	77
GAUDY, Joseph—Julius Stalof	47
HEENE, Ferdinand—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c	110
HAYES, William J.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c	110
HELLER, Babette—Charles L. Hoffman	33
HAIGHT, Henry J.—National Bank of Orange County	1,957
HAIGHT, Henry J.—National Bank of Orange County	948
HAGEDORN, William, and Henry J. Goldsmith—George Silva and others	155
ISACK, Zola—A. Goodman and others	30
J. M. GUNST DISINFECTING COMPANY—G. Lueders and others	37
J. M. GUNST DISINFECTING COMPANY—Norton Can Company	39
JONES, John—Third Avenue Railroad Company	109
KING, Martin—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
KELLY, John H.—James R. Sly, costs	114
KNEEP, Louis—Olin J. Stephens	156
KILGEN, George J.—Boston National Bank of Seattle	5,700
KAHEL, Solomon, and Jennie Levy—William E. Stone	714
KOPOLD, Simon—The Criterion Watch Case Manufacturing Company	55
KANTOR, Abraham A. and Sonnie, also Solomon Sobel—The State Bank	214
KOSTER, Bial & Co.—S. M. Roosevelt and another	201
KURTZ, Joseph—A. Prince	47
LEWIN, Julius—C. Welde, Commissioner	35
LIQUORE, Salvatore—A. Veniero	87
LIEDER, William J. A.—Charles W. Lord and another	30
MAYBURY, James H.—Manhattan Real Estate Association	324
MANGELS, W. H.—Julius N. Lewinson	268
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Julius Waterman	211
OSTERWEIS, David—Emil Regnier, costs	68
OWLSLEY, Henry F.—Pauline Levy	263
PRICE, Theodore H.—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
PARKE, Charles H., and John Beattie—John J. Paulsen and others	140
PECK, George F.—R. B. Glass	63
RODDY, John T.—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
ROWE, Thomas—S. O. Thompson, Jr.	79
RUSK, John A.—National Leather Belting Company	68
ROBSON, Stuart—E. D. Bennett	260
REINITZ, Ignats—F. Ransom	153
ROSENTAL, Harry L.—P. S. Menken	626
STERNSCHER, Israel—Minna Wolisteh	210
SCHAEF, Max—Atlantic Terra Cotta Company	906
SKINNER, Mary—Olin J. Stephens	50
SHEPIARD, George—The Bronx Gas and Electric Company	54
SEERY, William F.—Emma J. Seery, costs	43
SCHRECK, Philip—S. Seidler, costs	34
SHANNON, Henry—Joseph Guth	253
SOLOMON, Herrmann—United Electric Light and Power Company	24
TAYLOR, Thomas—A. Clarke and another	210
THOMASCIK, Thomas—Julius Stalof	93
THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—New York National Exchange Bank, recover property	7,956
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—James Ryan	389
THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXchange Bank—Manhattan Savings Institution, retain possession of bond and costs	93
VAN RALTE, Abram—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
WAHLE, William—Daniel F. Cohalan	380
WHITE, Richard—C. W. Truslow, trustee	15,790
WOLFENSON, Isaac—Agatha Schmale	111

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	48¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.09 11-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.25
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron warrants	Nom.
Lake copper ingot	17.00
Tin	31.75
Exchange, lead	4.70
Spelter	4.67½
Brokers' price for lead	4.70
Brokers' price for spelter	4.67½
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	13.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¼
Lard, prime	7.07½
Butter, Western creamery	21

CHICAGO, April 4.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@67¾c; No. 2 red, 70@70½c; No. 2 corn, 40½c; No. 2 oats, 25½@25¾c; No. 2 white, 27¼@28½c; No. 3 white, 27¼@28¾c; rye, 56c; No. 2 barley, 43@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.65; Northwestern, $1.63; prime timothy seed, $2.35@$2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $12.60@$13.35; lard, per 100 lb, $7.00@$7.75; short rib sides, loose, $6.85@$7.10; dry salted shoulders (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.15@$7.30; sugars, cut loaf, $6; granulated, $5.44; clover, contract grade, $7.60.

COTTON.—The volume and character of trade in cotton was unsatisfactory. The market was handicapped by manipulation. It was called a "one-man market." Prices took a higher level, following stronger cables, which in turn were said to have been also influenced by manipulation, in concert with tactics on this side. The market opened steady here at an advance of 10@17 points, and further advanced 10@19 points. The upward movement forced local covering without stimulating speculative trading by outsiders. It was not a broad market. The advance was accelerated by unsatisfactory reports from the cotton belt regarding the crop subject and also by disappointing receipts at ports and interior. Some private cables said that sellers were very scarce at Liverpool, while there was a good demand from Manchester and the Continent; others said "manipulation." Local traders were disposed to take the short side of the account, but were intimidated by the continued evidences of one-man power while "laying low." For a break in the speculative props, which many assert are the principal support of the market. In the early afternoon there was considerable realizing, under which the market ruled somewhat easier, but just before the close there was renewed enormous buying, presumably on the account of prominent Wall Street interests. The market was finally steady at a net advance of 8 to 23 points, or several points off from the top.

Hubbard Brothers & Co.'s cotton letter says: "Liverpool surprised the trade by advancing some 5 to 6 points; and our advices state the improvement was due to American buying based on anticipated higher movement. As Manchester had not bought freely for several days spinners are expected to buy freely during the next week before the Easter holidays."

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations ½c higher on the basis of 9 11-16c for middling upland and 9 15-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 1,700 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile quiet at 9 3-16c; New Orleans firm at 9¼c, ½c higher; Savannah quiet at 9⅜c; Charleston nominal at 9¾c; Wilmington steady at 9¼c; Norfolk dull at 9¼c; Baltimore nominal at 9¾c; Memphis quiet at 9¼c; Augusta quiet at 9⅜c; St. Louis is steady at 9¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	9.20	9.33	9.20	9.34@9.35
May	9.19	9.37	9.15	9.38@ ..
June	9.13	9.35	9.13	9.34@9.35
July	9.14	9.32	9.12	9.30@9.31
August	9.06	9.24	9.04	9.21@
September	8.37	8.44	8.35	8.43@8.44
October	8.08	8.18	8.08	8.17@8.18
November	7.97	8.01	7.96	8.03@8.04
December	7.96	8.03	7.95	8.03@8.04
January	8.00	8.03	7.96	8.04@8.05
February	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.05@8.07
March	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.07@8.09

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—Spot cotton—A fair business doing; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, 21,000 bales; American, 19,000 bales; middling upland, 5 1-32d; futures opened firm at 2-64@3-64d advance; at 1:45 P. M., steady, at 2@4-64d advance; closed steady with prices 2@4-64 net advance; December-January, 4.24s; January-February, 4.22½d; April, 5.15½d; April-May, 5.12½d; May-June, 5.10d; June-July, 5.07½d; July-August, 5.05d; August-September, 4.60½d; September-October, 4.42d; October-November, 4.31½d; November-December, 4.26d. Manchester—Yarns and cloths dull.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	74½	75¾	74 7-16	74½
July	74 11-16	75¾	74 11-16	74½
September	74¾	75¾	74¾	75⅛
Corn—				
May	45½	46¾	45½	46¾
July	46	47¼	46	47¼

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$13 will take you from NEW YORK to OLD POINT COMFORT or NORFOLK, VA., and return, including all meals and stateroom accommodations. An enjoyable and restful trip under most favorable conditions of safety and comfort.

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Gas and Electric Company
OF BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.,
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Principal payable June 1, 1949. Interest June and Dec. 1.
Coupon bonds, with privilege of registration.
This company supplies gas and electric light to Hackensack, Rutherford, Englewood, Ridgewood, Fort Lee, and other towns in Bergen County.
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are the richest in the world. No other industry offers such satisfactory inducements for the investment of capital as zinc mining. Produced at one-third the expense of copper or gold, with a ready market at the door of the mill, zinc requires less capital and pays better dividends than any other mineral. The vast bodies of zinc ore in the Joplin District, Mo., have barely been scratched, and yet they are producing more zinc than the long developed mines of Europe, and paying better dividends.

THE INTERNATIONAL ZINC CO., Ltd.,
OF JOPLIN, MO.,
controls some of the richest mines in the Joplin zinc fields.
A committee of the Directors who have lately investigated the condition of the company's properties, their present output, and the quantity of ore in sight, report a net profit of $306,720 per annum from our three properties on completion of the new mills now in course of construction, figuring a run of 48 weeks, giving yearly dividends of over 30 per cent. on the entire capital stock.
With the proposed additional mills to be erected (and the mines are rich enough to supply ore for ten times the present number of mills employed,) these dividends will be substantially increased.
The present condition of the International Zinc Co.'s properties, and the fact that the richest ore lies from 300 to 1,000 feet below the present level of work, warrants us in saying that the future promises phenomenal advances in the intrinsic and market value of the stock. The interests of the stockholders are protected by the auditing of all accounts of the company by a firm of Chartered Accountants of international reputation, which is a distinctive feature of security employed by this company. The company is paying at the present time

MONTHLY DIVIDENDS OF 1 PER CENT.

When the new mills and necessary equipment have been supplied the company will be in a condition to substantially increase these dividends.
For the purpose of making these the company offers
300,000 Shares at Par,
$1.00 PER SHARE,
Fully Paid and Non-Assessable.
Applications accompanied by remittance will be received at either of the following offices of the Fiscal Agents:
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45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
89 State St., Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Mississippi Valley Trust Company
ST. LOUIS,
At the close of business, March 31st, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Demand Loans on Collateral	$6,644,064.05	
Time Loans on Collateral	2,589,240.88	
Loans on Real Estate	1,045,065.41	$10,279,279.34
Bonds and Stocks		3,284,901.24
Real Estate		209,270.33
Cash and Exchange		4,227,394.87
Overdrafts		4,216.13
Individual Debits on General Books		30,245.61
Accrued Interest on Demand Loans		14,395.01
Safe Deposit Vault		72,000.00
		$18,121,702.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$3,000,000.00
Surplus		3,500,000.00
Undivided Profits		310,810.80
Reserve for Reinsurance of Liability as Surety on Outstanding Bonds		31,745.42
Reserve for Interest on Savings Deposits, Payable June 10, 1900		28,000.00
Reserve for Taxes		7,500.00
Reserve Account Subscription to Stock of St. Louis World's Fair Association		6,500.00
Reserve for remodelling Company's Offices		77,039.04
Dividends Unpaid		75,531.00
Time Deposits	$6,727,017.68	
Demand Deposits	4,357,558.59	11,084,576.27
		$18,121,702.53

JULIUS S. WALSH, President. BRECKINRIDGE JONES, Vice President. DE LACY CHANDLER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
ELMER B. ADAMS, WILLIAMSON BACON, DAVID W. CARUTH, CHARLES CLARK, HARRISON I. DRUMMOND, AUGUSTE B. EWING, DAVID R. FRANCIS, AUGUST GEHNER, GEO. H. GODDARD, S. E. HOFFMAN, BRECKINRIDGE JONES, SAM. M. KENNARD, WM. F. NOLKER, WM. D. ORTHWEIN, THOS. O'REILLY, M. D., H. CLAY PIERCE, CHAS. H. TURNER, J. C. VAN BLARCOM, JULIUS S. WALSH, ROLLA WELLS, EUGENE F. WILLIAMS.

TRIPLER LIQUID AIR CO.
Absolutely NO MORE STOCK will be offered after April 7th at $5.00 PER SHARE.
The very satisfactory developments at the works, the progress made, and the large subscriptions being received by the Company, have decided the Board of Directors to close the issue Saturday, April 7.
GERALD M. FENNELL & CO.,
8 Congress St., Boston.
11 Broadway, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co
Notice is hereby given that the following FOURTEEN bonds have been designated by lot for
REDEMPTION
pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the mortgage at 105 per cent. and interest:
Nos. 35, 57, 61, 127, 137, 161, 196, 238, 248, 291, 324, 388, 399, 420.
The above bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the trustee on OCTOBER 1ST, 1900, at which date interest thereon will cease.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.
To the Stockholders of the
Morton Trust Company:
NOTICE.
Whereas, The respective Boards of Directors of the Morton Trust Company and the State Trust Company under the respective corporate seals of said Companies have made and entered into an agreement for the merger of said Companies in one corporation, having the name "Morton Trust Company," which agreement provides for the surrender of certificates of stock of the present Morton Trust Company for stock of the Morton Trust Company as constituted by said merger, and further prescribes the terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, 38 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of April, in the year nineteen hundred, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting said agreement will be submitted to the stockholders of said Company for their approval.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th of April, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 18th.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. E. VARET, Assistant Secretary.

International Banking & Trust Company.
To the Stockholders of the
INTERNATIONAL BANKING & TRUST COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the 19th day of April, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, at which meeting an agreement between the directors of this Company and the Directors of the North American Trust Company for the merger of the said two corporations will be submitted for the action of said stockholders, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on April 5th and reopened at 10 A. M. on April 20th.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN B. DUER, Secretary.
Dated April 4th, 1900.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.
New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio
CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, March 9, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable April 6, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 23, 1900.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, March 23, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, March 30, 1900.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

22 Wall St., New York, March 9, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, March 23, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, March 30, 1900.
On April 6, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office Ontario Silver Mining Co.
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
New York, April 4th, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 219.
A quarterly dividend of Thirty (30) Cents per share has been declared, payable at the transfer agency in New York, on the 20th inst.
Transfer books close on the 10th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 135th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, March 29, 1900.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra Dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after April 6th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Co.
4½% Series "A" Equipment Gold Bonds.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Sealed proposals will be received up to 3:30 P. M., Tuesday, May 1st, 1900, by the undersigned, at 65 Cedar Street, New York City, for the sale to it, as Trustee, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest of sufficient of the above-described bonds to exhaust the sum of Seventeen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars ($17,550.) Proposals should be in sealed envelopes, addressed Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and indorsed Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Company Sinking Fund.
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
By GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2nd Vice President.
New York, April 2nd, 1900.

CHICAGO MARKETS EXCITED.

Enormous Trade at High Prices in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, April 4.—This was a day of excitement on 'Change, and the trade in both grain and provisions was bewildering in its enormity. The news generally was bullish, but it was overshadowed by the irresistible buying fever. May wheat closed ¾@¾c; May corn, 1⅛@2c; May oats, ⅞@1c, and provisions from 22½ to 45c higher than Monday's final figures. May corn showed the highest price since 1895. There was a clamor for July as well as May, and, contrary to recent practice, the shipping bids followed the advance. Eight loads were sold here for direct export—a bit of news rescued from the total of the day's business items. There was liberal profit-taking at times and some heavy pocketing of losses by shorts, but there seemed to be no leadership—just a big general scramble.

May pork sold to 13.40, the highest price since 1894, and closed 45c improved at 13.20. Fluctuations in lard and ribs were less wide. As in corn the session was one of great activity and strength. An advance in hogs of 20c since Monday, the bullish showing of stocks and the upward trend of corn were the main influences. There was a heavy demand from commission houses and packers, and shorts were compelled to do a deal of covering. The trade much of the time was too large to be intelligently followed.

As a speculative market, wheat broke its record for the year, so those in the pit said. Trade was excited, the pit crowded, but the general feeling in the sufficiency of stocks to meet all demands was such that the excitement did not approach the wildness apparent in corn and provisions. There was the same experience in oats as in the other markets, a general demand big enough to overshadow all else. One hundred thousand bushels were reported sold for export.

OPERATION OF THE TUNNEL.

Mr. Belmont Denies Rumor of an Offer from the Metropolitan.

A Wall Street rumor to the effect that the Metropolitan Railway Company had made a tentative offer to August Belmont of $1,00,000 yearly rental for the privilege of operating the underground road when it is completed gained some circulation yesterday. The story, somewhat circumstantial in detail, had it that Mr. Belmont promptly rejected the proposal, holding that the operative rights would be worth to any one from $500,000 to $1,000,000 more than that sum, and that $1,000,000 a year for such a valuable franchise was not to be thought of.

One of the officials connected with the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, in reference to the report, gave it as his opinion that Mr. Belmont, in forming his operative company, had a two-fold object in mind. One was to operate the tunnel himself, and the other, that with the company ready to go ahead, he could command a higher price from any outside corporation wanting the privilege, should he decide to sell it.

Mr. Belmont pronounced the report absurd. He said he had had no communication with the Metropolitan Road on the subject and was tired of denying such reports.

For the Metropolitan Company, Thomas F. Ryan said: "The report is absolutely without foundation. Speaking for myself and for my associates of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, we wish Mr. Belmont every success in running his road."

John B. McDonald, contractor for the tunnel, said at his office yesterday that no contracts had yet been awarded, and that no announcements of awards would be made this week. Later in the day a Rapid Transit official said he understood that some of the awards might be made to-day, although he did not know when the names of the successful contractors would be made public. It is expected that among the first, if not the first awards to be made will be that for changing the sewer system of Canal Street and the territory which it is to drain.

The statement was also positively made that Andrew Onderdonk is a bidder for a large number of sections of the tunnel, and that almost without doubt he will be one of the heaviest contractors on the work. Mr. Onderdonk would neither admit nor deny that he is a bidder.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Randallsville Dairy Company of Randallsville; capital, $1,500. Directors—Walter Briggs and H. W. Hartshorn, Randallsville.

Southern Development Company of New York City; to deal in real estate; capital, $100,000. Directors—William E. Midgeley and J. Murray Sanderson, New York City.

Overbaugh-Camp Company of New York City; to deal in building materials; capital, $50,000. Directors—De Witt Clinton Overbaugh, King's Bridge, and John McK. Camp of Morris Heights.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., April 4.—The Royal Rubber Company, capital $2,500,000, was incorporated here to-day to deal in rubber products. Incorporators—William Erdman, Horace A. Ockershausen, and Louis Frankel, all of Jersey City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 4.—These concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

The Blue Bell Iron and Steel Company of Philadelphia, to purchase, take, or lease, or otherwise acquire mines or mining rights in Delaware or elsewhere; incorporators, Herman Becker, Edwin A. Yarnell, and Joseph W. Thompson, all of Philadelphia. Capital, $300,000.

The Diamond Leather Company of Wilmington, to buy and sell hides and skins of all kinds; capital stock, $1,000,000.

The Merchants' Transportation Company of Wilmington, to carry on a general transportation business by boats, wagons, or otherwise; capital stock, $50,000.

The Suburban Real Estate Company of Washington, to conduct a general real estate business; capital stock, $200,000.

SILVER BARS FOR LONDON.

The steamship Saale, which sailed on Tuesday, took with her a quantity of silver bars—1,115,865 fine ounces—valued at $670,465. The silver is being shipped to London by the United Metals Selling Company.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the following companies: American Pneumatic Service Company, the Pacific Coast Company, American Car and Foundry Company, and the Ontario Silver Mining Company. Further particulars will be found in another column.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Egg Baking Powder Company will be held at the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon for the election of Directors of the company for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any business proper to come before said meeting.
Dated New York, March 31, 1900.
WILLIAM LORD SEXTON, President.
ARTHUR H. HACKER, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 26, 1900.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Monday, April 9, 1900. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from April 2 until April 9, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
New York Life Insurance Company,
346 and 348 Broadway, New York City.
An election for Trustees of the third class and for Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Home Office of this Company on Wednesday, 11th April, 1900, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, April 14th, 1900, preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 2d, and will be reopened on Thursday, May 3d, 1900.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.
Nos. 80-82 William St., New York, March 27, 1900
The annual election for Directors of this company will be held at this office on Tuesday, April 10, 1900. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon, until 1 P. M.
LYMAN CANDEE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN PNEUMATIC SERVICE CO.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 3.
A quarterly yearly dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (75 cents per share) will be paid on FRIDAY, April 20, 1900, by check to the holders of the preferred stock of this company that are of record Monday, April 9, 1900.
The stock transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Monday, April 9, 1900, and reopened on the morning of Friday, April 20, 1900.
A. S. TEMPLE, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., April 2, 1900.

The Pacific Coast Company.
10 Wall Street, New York.
April 4, 1900.
The following dividends have this day been declared upon the stock of The Pacific Coast Company, payable on and after May 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 9th, 1900: A dividend of 1¾% upon the First Preferred stock, a dividend of 1% upon the Second Preferred stock, and a dividend of 1% upon the Common stock.
Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the ninth day of April, 1900, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on May 1st, 1900.
JOHN KEAN, Treasurer.

American Car & Foundry Co.
St. Louis, Mo. April 3, 1900.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 4
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared, and paid on Tuesday, May 1st, 1900, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10, 1900. Transfer books will close Tues., April 10, 1900, and reopen Wed., May 2, 1900.
WILLIAM McMILLAN, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
March 13th, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on April 20th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30th, 1900, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. March 30th, 1900, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 5th, 1900.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey.
143 Liberty St., New York, April 2d, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable May 1st to Stockholders of record at the close of business April 16th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Monday, April 16th, till the morning of Monday, April 23d.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 4	848,140
To date this year	36,903,309
Corresponding date last year	61,686,502

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 4	$5,835,000
To date this year	$180,367,190
Corresponding date last year	$339,483,570

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	½	Lake E. & W. pf.	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Met. Street Railway	1
Am. Tel. & Cable	⅝	M., St. P. & S. St. M.	3
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. Tobacco	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Brooklyn R. T.	1	N. Y. Central	1¼
C. & E. Ill. pf.	2½	Northern Pacific	1⅝
Chi., I. & L.	1⅛	Pennsylvania	1⅝
Chi. I. & L. pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¾
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	¾	Pullman	½
Col. Midland	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Consol. Gas	1½	Texas Pac. L. T.	½
Cont. Tobacco	¾	Union Pacific	1½
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	½
Int. Silver	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & F. pf.	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	½
Am. Linseed	1½	Kanawha & Mich.	⅝
Am. S. & R. pf.	¾	K. C., P. & G.	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Laclede Gas	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	1⅝	Mobile & Ohio	⅝
Brunswick	⅝	Nat. Steel	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Nat. Steel pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
C., L. & W. pf.	2	Pacific Mail	1⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Peoples Gas, Chi.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Read. 1st pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	½	Read. 2d pf.	¾
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	¾	Rio Gr. W. pf.	1½
Federal Steel	¾	St. J. & G. I.	½
Federal Steel pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Ft. W. & D. C.	¾	Union Bag & Paper	1
General Electric	¾		
Great North. pf.	1		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & E. Ill. gen.	2	Lake Shore 2d 7s	2¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1
St. L. Div 4s	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1¾
Ev. & T. H. gen.	1½	Pennsylvania 4½s	1½
Hock. Valley 4½s	1½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Omaha & St. L. 4s	2	West. Un. coll. tr. 5s	1
Stand. R. & T. 6s	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Yesterday's stock market was much influenced by transactions wherein recent buyers of stocks took profits. In some parts of the market this movement was dominating. Yet at the end of the day most important net changes were in the list of advances, some of them substantial. Here and there an industrial suffered, and three or four of the railway shares which recently have been subjected to extraordinary manipulation fell somewhat; but even in stocks of this sort—Baltimore and Ohio, et al—there was confident buying the moment recessions became pronounced. In some of these stocks much mystery prevails, mystery of a sort, moreover, which ordinarily in Wall Street breeds suspicion that unscheduled financial penalties may have to be paid. Yet there has been such outspoken championship of this group of stocks by financiers of high character that the average trader in Wall Street has not been hesitant in commitments.

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Pennsylvania Railway shares had especial conspicuousness. Transactions in them ran far beyond any ordinary measure. Wall Street was full of entertaining theories as to what could so be represented or suggested. Few guesses were right. The truth—and in multitudinous ways the evidence of it appears—was that Pennsylvania is to be an extraordinary gainer by the tremendous deal which Mr. William K. Vanderbilt executes in his acquisition of the Reading and other trunk line properties hitherto operated independently.

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Wall Street was much bombarded by "denials" of the announcement in THE NEW YORK TIMES that Mr. Vanderbilt had bought control of the Reading, Erie, and Lehigh Valley systems and is to have them operated henceforth in co-operation with the New York Central and Pennsylvania. Denials come from clerks—albeit some of these clerks happen temporarily to have places even as high as corporation Presidencies.

When all the denials are of record, still there remains the fact that W. K. Vanderbilt, through J. Pierpont Morgan, has bought control of the Reading, the Erie, and the Lehigh Valley, and his declared purpose is to turn them over to those interests represented in the alliance which he and Mr. Cassatt have established in New York Central and Pennsylvania.

It is an exceptional corporation fact which nowadays doesn't collide with an official denial. It's a curious corporation denial which isn't soon retracted.

The Vanderbilts own the Reading—and all in due season official announcement of that fact will be made by that same group of his employes now busily engaged in denying the truth.

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All of the Pacific stocks are strong—barring, for exceptional reasons, Southern Pacific. That one stock looks as if big increases in earnings were over for the present.

PACIFICS AS LEADERS.

Northern Pacific and Union Pacific vied with each other for leadership in the Pacific stocks yesterday, both issues making substantial gains on large buying orders for London and home account. Indeed, it was a noticeable fact that after the close of the London market foreign houses continued to buy both stocks.

Large increases in the carrying trade of each of the roads, signifying much larger earnings, and the continued talk of increased dividends, were responsible for the strength of the securities.

During the day semi-official confirmation was had of probable extra privileges for Northern Pacific stockholders, but the exact nature of these privileges has not yet been disclosed.

The buying—and it advanced Northern Pacific 1⅝ points and Union Pacific 1½—was by strong financial and inside interests, Chicago capitalists appearing among the purchasers, many of whom now are predicting that the quotation for the common stock of each of the companies will cross 75 in a short time.

PENNSYLVANIA'S MOVEMENT.

The buying of Pennsylvania shares in the last two hours of trading yesterday was easily the feature of the market, the stock coming out in very large blocks. One sale of 10,000 shares at 140 was recorded, and was followed almost immediately after by a block of 3,500 shares. Thousand share lots, once the movement began, were the exception rather than the rule, and as a consequence the total of the sales speedily ran up, until at the close of the day's business over 140,000 shares of the stock had been traded in—about one-sixth of the entire market transactions—at a net advance of 1⅝ points. At one time the advance was a full point more, but a reaction occurred in the last half hour on selling by what were said to be Philadelphia interests.

The Street is at a loss to account for yesterday's movement. By some it is said to be purely a stock movement without any special significance, while by others it is claimed that the large buying is suggestive of important developments in Vanderbilt-Pennsylvania railroad affairs. Friends of Pennsylvania officials say that earnings are so large and the financial position of the company so strong that an increased or an extra dividend is among the certainties of the near future.

In connection with the dealings in Pennsylvania it was reported yesterday that the Philadelphia Stock Exchange has reduced the commission on dealing in Pennsylvania Railroad stock from ¼ to ⅛ per cent., and has repealed the by-law prohibiting the advertising of stocks and bonds.

FEDERAL STEEL AGAIN WEAK.

Federal Steel was yesterday again the disturbing feature of the market, falling in the afternoon as low as 48 and carrying with it many of the other steel stocks, and in a measure weakening the general list. In the morning the quotation had held fairly firm around 50, and had gone even to 50¾, but in the afternoon, on some selling orders, the figure rapidly declined to 48, rallying from that ¼, and closing at a loss of ¾. The decline seemed rather to take the Street by surprise, for the reason that the opening had been strong, the initial figure being 50½, an advance over the closing figure of Tuesday of 1¼ points.

There was nothing new concerning the property, the selling which brought about the decline being merely a further manifestation of the disappointment felt in the Street and by holders of the stock at the failure of the officers of the company to take action looking to the placing of the common stock on a regular quarterly dividend basis.

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With Federal Steel, declined also nearly all the other steel and iron stocks, the movement being purely sympathetic. Steel and Wire's loss was ½, Tin Plate's ¼, Colorado Fuel and Iron's ⅝, National Steel's ⅝, Republic Iron and Steel's common ⅝, preferred, 1¼.

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Tennessee Coal and Iron was an exception to the list, appreciating ⅝ on sales of about 1,600 shares on reports from the South that the business of the company, both coal and steel, was showing a steady and qualifying increase.

SUGAR'S MYSTERY.

Those prophets in the Street who insist in their alliterative way "that the ticker tells the tale" were yesterday loud in their proclamations that, whatever the Sugar magnates may say, the Sugar war is settled, and that announcement to this effect may be expected at any time now. Their confidence was founded on the fact that throughout the day Sugar Trust stock—which, according to Mr. Havemeyer, may not receive another dividend for some time—was conspicuously strong, advancing at one time to 109½, and closing for the day at 108, a net gain of 1⅛ points. It was said, too, that the buying was of such a nature as to lead to the belief that insiders of the various companies concerned in the war were acquiring the stock.

But, whatever the tape may apparently tell, in the sugar trade the only thing that is told is that there is no settlement, present or prospective.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

With the exception of Third Avenue, all the local traction stocks scored advances yesterday; were, in fact, substantially strong. A buying movement of the securities set in soon after the opening and came from sources considered in the room so good that at once there was a rush on the part of shorts to cover, and the quotations rapidly advanced. In the afternoon the prices reacted somewhat on realizing. Metropolitan's net gain for the day was 1, Brooklyn Rapid Transit's 1, and Manhattan ¼.

Only 350 shares of Third Avenue were traded in during the day, at a fractional net loss. The trading place of Third Avenue was yesterday changed from the Rock Island post to the People's Gas post.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC SELLING.

Inside selling of Southern Pacific stock was again in evidence yesterday, just as it has been for some time on every occasion when the quotation has reached 42. The selling is understood to be for the account of large holders who secured their stock at much lower figures, and who, once they have taken their profits, will—if their habit persists—flood the market with a part of their apparently inexhaustible supply of stock, so that, by depressing quotations, they may later buy it, and much more, back at a lower figure—and then wait for a rise to take their profits and repeat the performance.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Baltimore and Ohio common stock declined 1⅝ points yesterday. London sold the stock liberally, while home purchases were not inclined to buy until some more definiate statement respecting the dividend prospects of the stock was forthcoming. The view of the Street seems to be that as a non-dividend payer the stock at 85 is too high; though as the new issue is underwritten at 80 it is the opinion that developments of consequence to stockholders may shortly be forthcoming.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Some excellent statements of earnings were put out yesterday by some of the more prominent of the railroads.

For the fourth week of March St. Paul showed earnings of $1,209,700, an increase of $143,600 as compared with a year ago, while Canad

over-night prices from New York, and were well maintained throughout the session on a good speculative demand. The closing tone was firm.

Consols for money, 101 7-16; consols for the account, 101⅜; Canadian, 100¼; Erie, 14⅝; Erie first preferred, 44⅛; Illinois Central, 119½; Union Pacific preferred, 79½; St. Paul, 130¼; New York Central, 142⅜; Pennsylvania, 71⅛; Reading, 10⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 73½; Atchison, 29⅝; Louisville, 89⅛; Grand Trunk, 8½; Anaconda, 11⅛; Rand Mines, 36⅝.

Bar silver steady at 27½d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 9-16 per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 9-16@⅜ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 72¼.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 30.25; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 6.90.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 4.—Business opened favorably on the Bourse to-day. Later, rentes were offered and prices generally became easier. Subsequently, on a rumor that Great Britain had accepted the mediation of the United States in the South African war, there was an all-around recovery and the market closed firm. Portuguese were in demand on the news of the passage of British troops through Beira. Rio Tintos advanced sharply on incessant speculative buying. Kafirs were strong. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 10c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 21c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 74.40.

BERLIN, April 4.—On the Boerse to-day Americans were quiet, but Canadian Pacifics advanced considerably. Internationals were quiet. Bank shares were heavy in the absence of any stimulus. Coal shares were firm, owing to Russian railroads having contracted for 2,336,000 tons at 2s. above the price of last year, but closed with the firmness not maintained. Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 5 per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅝ per cent.

MADRID, April 4.—Gold was quoted to-day at 29.62.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27½d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝c; Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Stock Exchange, 200 shares of Standard sold at 3.35@3.40.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .16½, 500 Anaconda Gold at .38, 50 Breece at 1.40, 1,500 Brunswick at .28, 100 Elkton at 1.20, seller 10; 1,000 Golden Age at .04, 300 Isabella at 1.20, seller 10; 100 Kingston and Pembroke at .30, 200 Ophir at .82, 300 Phoenix at .11, 2,000 Pharmacist at .14, 100 Small Hopes at 1.10, and 50 Standard at 3.30.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Anaconda	.35	Leadville Con.	.07
Alice	.55	Little Chief	.19
Adams Consol	.15	Mexican	.22
Best & Belcher	.30	Moulton	.35
Bruns. Con	.25	Ontario	8.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Ophir	1.00
Chrysolite	.06	Plymouth	.12
Chollar	.15	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Con. Cal. & Va	1.50	Potosi	.15
Com. T. Co. stock	.03½	Quicksilver	1.75
Com. T. Co. bonds	.05	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.07	Savage	.12
Deadwood Terra	.55	Sierra Nevada	.50
Eureka Con	.14	Standard	3.20
Father De Smet	.07	Small Hopes	1.05
Golden Fleece	.50	Union Cons	.15
Gould & Curry	.18	Victor	1.00
Hale & Norcross	.22	Yellow Jacket	.12
Homestake	50.00	Arg-entum Juanita	.19
Horn Silver	1.15	Isabella	1.10
Iron Silver	.66	Mollie Gibson	.21
La Crosse	.14	Portland	2.30

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 4.—Gossip says that the Arcadian is to absorb the Mohawk and the Elm River the Winonah. Mohawk to-day rose 2, to 20½, later 20, and Winonah ¾, to 6. Massachusetts gained ¾, to 8½; Copper Range, ⅜, to 28¾; Baltic, 2, to 25, later 24¼; Atlantic, 2½, to 30; Centennial, 1, to 24¼, later 24; British Columbia, 1, to 12½. Arcadian fell ⅞, to 27. Butte rose 1¼, to 85, later 83½. Arnold was up ⅜, at 8¼. Montana was off 5, at 320. It is noted that the "combine" stocks attract little public interest. Franklin was ½ better, at 16⅝; Mayflower, up ⅜, at 4½; Michigan, up ½, at 6; Gold Dredging, ⅛ higher, at 3½; Parrot, off ½, at 51¼, later 51½; Trimountain, up ½, at 104½, later 10; United States, ⅛ higher, at 9½; Utah, up ⅛, later 35⅜; Victoria, up ⅜, at 4; Old Dominion, up 1, at 24⅞, later 24½; Amalgamated, up ⅝, at 96¾; Centennial Eureka, up ½, at 28, later 27½; Isle Royale, up 1, at 33. Business was active in Union Pacific shares and in Federal Steel. United States Mining advanced 2⅝, to 12.

At the Clearing House all the loans between the banks were made at 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at 15 and 16 2-3 cents discount.

Call money is loaning at from 3½ to 4½ per cent., with the most of the business doing at or close to 4 per cent. Time money is quoted at from 4½ to 5 per cent., although exceptionally good names command 4 per cent. quite easily.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	.57½	.6	Old Colony	4⅝	5
Allouez	.2¾	.3	Old Domin	.24	.24½
Arcadian	.27½	.27¾	Osceola	.72½	.74
Arnold	.8	.8½	Parrot	.51⅜	.51¾
Ash Bed	.40	.70	Pioneer		½
Atlantic	.24½	.90	Quincy	.137	.140
Baltic	.24	.25	Rhode Island	.5	.7
B. & C. C		.15	Santa Fé	.6⅜	.7
Bost. & Mon.	.320	.322	Santa Ysabel	.1	.2
Butte & B. st.	.83	.84	Tamarack	.193	.195
Cal. & Hec.	.753	.755	Utah Cons	.35¾	.36
Centennial	.24	.24½	Washington	1 1-16	1¼
Franklin	.17	.17½	White Knob	.22	.27
Humboldt	.1	.1¼	Winona	.5¾	.5⅞
Isle Royale	.32¾	.33	Wolverine	.42½	.43
Mohawk	.19½	.20			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	.245	.246	Fitchburg pf. .132 .133
Bost. & Low.	.243	..	N. Y. & N.
Bost. & Me.	.194	..	B. ds. .111 ..
Bost. & Prov.	.300	..	N. Y. & N.
Bost. Elev	....	.120	E. 7s. .115 ..
Bost. G. 5s.	.79½	.80	West End .. 93 .94
Cent. M. pf.	.62	..	

Miscellaneous.

Am. Tel.	.310	.311	Erie Tel. .100 .104
Chi. S. Y.	.139½	.141	U. S. Oil .. 23
Dom. Coal	.48	.48½	Westinghouse
Dom. C. pf.	.114½	..	Elect. pf. .. 61 .63

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The list sheet to-day was fuller than it had been for some time, and considerable strength was shown in several lines. Metropolitan stock was bought freely, the common opening at 34⅜, which was the lowest figure, and advancing to 37¼ at the close. The preferred ranged from 82 at the opening to 81¾, from which it advanced again to 82¼, but closed at 81¾. The bonds brought 96¼@96¾. Over 3,000 shares of Linseed common sold from 14¼ at the opening to 13½ at the wind-up. The preferred opened at 58¾ and declined to 56¾, closing at 57. Union Traction began at 25, and advanced to 27, closing at 25⅝. The preferred opened at 74 and advanced to 75¼, but closed at 74¾.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
3,100	American Linseed	14¼	13½	13⅝
1,135	American Linseed pf	59¾	56¾	57
100	American Strawboard	31¾	31¾	31¾
400	Chicago Brewing pf	10	9½	9½
30	Chicago Edison	150	150	150
1,380	Chicago Union Traction	27	25	25⅝
510	Chic. Union Trac. pf	75¼	73¾	74¾
410	Diamond Match	124½	124	124
300	Lake St. Elevated ctfs	8	7⅞	8
1,870	Met. Elevated	37⅞	34⅝	37¼
985	Met. Elevated pf	82¼	81¾	82¼
3	Milwaukee Brew	3¼	3¼	3¼
54	Milwaukee Brew. pf	11½	10½	10½
450	National Biscuit	37	36½	36½
165	National Biscuit pf	90	90	90
2	North Chicago	222	222	222

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—The reported Cassatt-Morgan-Vanderbilt consolidation of the anthracite coal roads made an animated local market for Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley and the Reading issues. Trading was active and quotations materially higher—the best thus far for 1900. Pennsylvania reached 71, a new high record. Union Traction yielded slightly, but recovered later. United Gas Improvement was stimulated in the afternoon by the official confirmation of the report that the company had acquired valuable electric railway and lighting companies in Connecticut.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¾	21½	Phil Trac.	99¾	99¾
Choctaw	33¼	35	Union Trac.	39⅞	40
C. T. Pitts.	26⅞	27¼	Un. G. Imp.	121⅛	121¼
El. Co. of Am.	12¾	13	Welsbach Lt.	45	46
Lehigh Val.	28	28¼	W.N.Y. & P.	7⅛	7⅝
Minehill	9¾	9¾			

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Strength showed in the market for outside securities yesterday, and trading was on a fairly large scale. The greatest activity was shown in the several stocks prominent in the previous day's trading, and in most of these substantial advances were recorded. Here and there was some irregularity in prices, and for some issues there was such small demand that closing prices showed recessions from the previous day's figures, but these were notable exceptions. In the copper group the bulk of the trading, which until recently was supplied by Amalgamated Copper, appeared in the lower-priced copper shares traded in on the curb. Among the industrials were several that were in excellent demand, among them being Rubber Goods. Local gas stocks were quiet, but fairly large trading was reported in some out-of-town issues. All told, the market continues to show very satisfactory conditions, reactions after the recent sharp advances being in few cases of any importance.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was active and advanced sharply, making a net gain of 1 point for the day. Insiders were credited with being large buyers of the stock, and theirs and outside buying aggregated probably not less than 3,000 shares. The purchase of over 1,000 shares was made by Bell & Co. It is said that considerable progress has been made recently in the development of the company's property, and this was referred to in explanation of the movement which has occurred in the stock during the past week.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of less than 500 shares. It sold at 97, and closed at 98¼ bid, a fractional recession from the previous day's final figure.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC, though not as active as on the first two days of the week, showed considerable irregularity. It sold early in the day as high as 2⅝, and later changed hands as low as 2⅛. It closed at 2¼ bid, a net loss of three-eighths of a point. Unfavorable rumors in regard to the stock were responsible for the decline, but they seemed to be without foundation. After the close of the market an official statement was made to the effect that a plan has been completed to take the company out of the hands of the Reorganization Committee. Leopold Wallach, counsel to the committee, said that a meeting of the stockholders is to be called shortly to elect officers and to enable the company to take active steps to establish its claim to the ownership of the original patents covering electro-pneumatic tubes. He stated that payments made recently have entirely cleared the company of debt and that the proposed action would entirely rehabilitate the company.

ELECTRIC BOAT advanced sharply on trading in a few hundred shares. Sales of the common stock were made as high as 28, and at the close 27 was bid for this issue, which showed a net gain of two points. The preferred stock sold at 45 and was 45 bid at the end of the day, a net advance of five points. The belief that Government orders for the boats manufactured by this company are practically assured was assigned as the reason for the continued strength of the Electric Boat stocks.

RUBBER GOODS common sold as high as 31¼ and closed at 30½ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point. The opening sale was made at 31¼, which was half a point above the previous day's closing bid.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP preferred sold at 67 and closed at 67 bid, a net gain of two points. A sale of the common stock was made at 21⅝.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred was traded in to the extent of about 500 shares from 28 down to 27¼. It closed at 27 bid. The common stock closed a quarter lower for the day at 7⅜ bid. Very little demand appeared for the stock, and at no time during the day did it show any strength.

WESTERN GAS sold in a large block at 93½, and closed at 93 bid. The bonds were quoted at 104½ bid.

GENERAL CARRIAGE continued to be active. It advanced over a point in the early trading, but just before the close sold off sharply, and ended the day with a net loss of a quarter of a point at 15⅝ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	.15	1¾
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	.4	4½
New Amsterdam	.30	31
New Amsterdam pf.	.53	54
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	.100	100½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	.30	31
American Agricul. Chem. pf., ex div.	.76½	77¾
American Bicycle	.9½	10¼
American Bicycle pf	.40	41
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	.55	65
American Chicle pf	.75	80
American Woolen	.22⅜	22⅞
American Woolen pf	.80	80½
Cast-Iron Pipe	.7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	.47	48
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip	.11¼	12¼
Distilling Company of America	.7¾	8
Distilling Company of America pf	.27	27½
Empire Steel	..	20
Empire Steel pf	..	60
Electric Boat	.27	28
Electric Boat pf	.45	..
Havana Commercial	.19½	20¼
Havana Commercial pf., ex div	.61¾	62¾
International Power	.25	30
International Pump	.21¼	22
International Pump pf	.67	69
National Enameling & Stamp	.19	23
National Enameling & Stamp pf	.82	84
National Gramophone	.50	52
National Salt	.48	49
National Salt pf	.78	79½
Otis Elevator	.25½	26½
Otis Elevator pf., ex div	.57	60
Royal Baking Powder pf	.93	94
Rubber Goods Mfg	.30½	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	.80	80½
Sloss-Sheffield	.28¼	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div	.68¾	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	.535	540
United States Flour Milling pf	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	.26	28
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅜

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	.96½	96¾
American Air Power	.40	42
Arizona Lead	.14¾	14⅞
Asphalt Company of America	.10	11
British Columbia Copper	.12⅜	12⅝
California Copper	.3	3½
Central Fireworks pf	.15	16
Central Fireworks pf	.52	57
Chicago & Alton sub	.111¼	112
Chicago & Alton 3s. (new)	.93	96
Electric Vehicle	.40	45
Electric Vehicle pf	.80	90
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	.2¼	2½
Flemington Coal & Coke	.22	25
General Carriage	.15⅜	16¼
Illinois Transportation	.2¼	2½
†Little Tiger Gold Mining	.15	16
†Marsden Copper	.6	7¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	.15½	16½
Mexican 5s	.98½	99
New England Transportation	.6	6¾
New York Transportation	.10¾	11
†Pande Basin	.8	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	.23	25
Pittsburg Coal	.30	32
Pittsburg Coal pf	.83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	.22	25
St. Louis subs. 56 53-100 p. c. repaid	.76½	78
St. Louis Transit	.13	14
Storage Power	.12	14
Superior & Boston Copper	.1	1-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A	.4½	4¾
Tennessee Copper	.16½	17
Trust Company of America	.208	210
United Railways of St. Louis pf	.79	83
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	..	89
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	.19	22
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	.60	61

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	.230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	.103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	.109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	.115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	.104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	.235	236
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	.100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	.99	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	.106½	107½
Columbus Railway	.25	..
Columbus Railway pf	.83	..
Con Traction of N J	.58	60
Con. Traction of N J 5s	.106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	.395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s. (new)	.84	85
42d St., Man & St Nicholas Av	.50	65
42d St. Man & St Nicholas Av. 1st	.111	113
42d St Man. & St Nicholas Av. 2d	.95	98
Nassau Electric 4s	.91	94
New Orleans Traction	.22¾	24
New Orleans Traction pf	..	90
Ninth Avenue Railroad	.198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	.86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	.29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	.103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	.118	118½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	.205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	.115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	.13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	.25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	.111	113
Union Railway stock	.190	200
United Traction Providence	.109	111
United Traction bonds	.113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	.31	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	.103½	106

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	.6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st with interest	.69	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	.103	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	.106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N J	..	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	..	82
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	.103½	106
Denver Gas	..	38
Denver Gas 5s	..	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	.35	40
Indianapolis Gas	.100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	.101	102
Mutual Gas of New York	.335	336
Madison (Wis.) stock	.81	83
New England Gas & Coke	.20	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	.70	72
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	.106	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	.106	108
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	.102½	108½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	.55	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	.107	108
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	.38	42
St. Joseph, Mo	.38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	.96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	.50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	.80	82
Standard Gas, New York	.100	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	.125	140
Standard Gas 1st	.115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	.85½	93
Western Gas	.93	95
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	.104½	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	.23	25
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	.67½	88½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	.92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	.111½	113
Hoboken Ferry	.68	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	.108	110
Union Ferry	.35	36
Union Ferry bonds	.97	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	.50	54
Barney & Smith	.13	18
Barney & Smith pf	.103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	.107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	.7¼	8
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	..	42
Cramps' Shipyard	.76	80
General Chemical	.89	95
General Chemical pf	.97	100
Hudson River Telephone	.120	124
Lorillard Company pf	.94	96
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	..	130
Standard Coupler	.33	37
Trenton Potteries	.6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	.48	52
Union Typewriter	.29	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf	.110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	.118	122
Worthington Pump pf	.115	116

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	.47	50¾
Central & South American Tel	.107½	110
Iron Steamboat	.2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	.47	55
Union Copper	.7	10

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$7,000 Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company first mortgage land grant 5 per cent. bonds, due 1937, 111.

$9,000 Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1906, 113½.

$1,000 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (Pittsburg Junction and Middle Division) 3½ per cent. bonds, due 1925, 86½.

12 shares American Surety Company, $50 each, 188½.

$2,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due October, 1929, 117½.

1 membership New York Produce Exchange, $235.

$5,000 Omaha Water Company. Consolidated 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1946; 4½ per cent. to July 1, 1901, and 5 per cent. thereafter, 80.

100 shares Washington Water Power Company of Spokane, Washington, 52.

10 shares German-American Bank, $75 each, 129.

25 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 615.

10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 397½.

$4,000 Standard Gaslight Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1930, 115¾ and interest.

400 shares American Spirits Manufacturing Company common, $100 each, 3.

25 shares Western National Bank, $100 each, 385½.

36 shares Western National Bank, 385.

11 shares Western National Bank, 388¼.

$9,000 United States Flour Milling Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1939, 26¾.

30 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25 each, 1401¼.

$16,000 Grand River Coal and Coke Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1919, 103½.

14 shares National Bank of the Republic, $100 each, 212¾.

25 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 106.

25 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 195.

10 shares American Chicle Company preferred, $100 each, 76½.

15 shares American Chicle Company common, $100 each, 56.

8 shares Journeay & Burnham common, $100 each, 2½.

10 shares Twelfth Ward Bank, $100 each, 125.

10 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 2055.

8 shares Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, $100 each, 2.

50 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 350.

100 shares Produce Exchange Trust Company, $100 each, 120¾.

15 shares Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 50.

5 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 191½.

40 shares Herring-Hall-Marvin Company, $100 ferred, $100 each, 18½.

10 shares Fifth Avenue Trust Company, $100 each, 450.

$35,000 Detroit and Lima Northern Railroad 5 per cent. bonds, 20½.

225 shares Wood's Motor Vehicle Company preferred, 2½.

25 shares Wood's Motor Vehicle Company common, 1.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.06	.05
Alpha Con	.04	.05
Andes	.12	.12
Belcher	.31	.32
Best & Belcher	.30	.33
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.95	1.05
Challenge Con	.20	.22
Chollar	.17	.18
Confidence	.80	.90
Con. Cal. & Va	1.55	1.60
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.19	.21
Gould & Curry	.16	.20
Hale & Norcross	.22	.25
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.05	.07
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.22	.25
Occidental Con	.11	.12
Ophir	.82	.88
Overman	.20	.22
Potosi	.17	.19
Savage	.11	.15
Sierra Nevada	.94	.94
Standard	3.05	3.05
Syndicate	.12	.09
St. Louis	.12	.12
Union Con	.18	.19
Utah Con	.11	.12
Yellow Jacket	.13	.15
Silver bars	59⅝	59½
Mexican dollars	48½@48¾	48¼@48½
Drafts, sight	17½	17⅝
Telegraph	.20	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 4.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	.27	29	29½	30½
Alamo	.15	16	15½	16
Argentum	.18	20	21¼	22
Anaconda	.35	36	33½	39
Anchoria	.75	85	80	90
Bankers	.20	20½	20	20½
Battle Mountain	.29¾	30¾	30	31
Blue Bell	.12	12½	12½	12¾
C. C. Cons	.13¾	14	14	14¾
C. C. Mines	.10¾	10½	11⅝	11¾
Columbine Victor	.16	17⅞	17¾	18
Dante	.14	14½	14	14½
Damon	.19½	20	20¼	20½
Elkton	.112	113	113	114
El Paso	.39	40¾	40	40½
Findlay	.15¾	16	15½	15⅝
Golden Fleece	.32	35	31½	35
Gibson	.22	25	17	27
Gold King	.99	104	99	103
Gold Knob	.17	17½	17	17½
Gold Coin	.300	..	300	..
Garfield	.20¾	20½	20¼	20¾
Gold Sovereign	.10¾	11	10⅞	11⅞
Gould	.38	38¾	39½	40
Hart	.17	17½	16½	17
Ingham	.21¾	21¾	22	22½
Isabella	.110½	110¾	110	111
Independence	.69	69¾	68	70
Jackpot	.59	60	60	60¼
Keystone	.19	19½	18¾	19¼
Lexington	.17	17½	18¼	18½
Mount Rosa	.69	73	72	74½
Matos	.25	26	24	26
Mary Cashen	.30	30½	30	31
Moon Anchor	.65	67	63	67
National	.7¾	8¼	8¾	9
Nugget	.20¾	21	21½	21½
Ophir	.45	47	45	47
Orphan	.21½	22	21¾	22¼
Pharmacist	.12¼	12½	12¼	12⅝
Pinnacle	.18⅜	18¾	18¼	19¼
Portland	.238½	239	238½	239
Raven	.66	66½	p 66	67
Rawlings	.40	40¾	39	41
Specimen	.9⅝	9¾	9¾	9¾
Tornado	.49	50	49	50
Temonj	.25	28	25	30
Union	.49¾	49¾	49¾	50
Vindicator	.150	155	150	155
Work	.32½	32¾	32¾	33
Zenobia	.15½	16¾	16	16½

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in March showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$26,342
Canadian Pacific	141,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	10,700
Hocking Valley	43,339
Iowa Central	11,171
Mexican National	34,243
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,724
St. Louis Southwestern	6,900
St. Paul	143,690
Wheeling & Lake Erie	18,300
Cleve., Canton & Southern	4,896
Total increase, 11 roads	$442,314
Increase previously reported	83,300
Total increase, 15 roads	$525,628

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, April 4, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
116	118	100	Adams Express	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	+ 1½
16½	16¾	2,290	Am. Car & Found. Co.	17⅝	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
67	67½	1,519	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	67	67	67	67	— ½
36⅝	36⅞	1,225	American Cotton Oil	36⅞	37	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
145	150	65	American Express	146	146	145	145	.....
48⅞	49¼	1,835	American Ice Co.	49¼	49¼	48⅝	49⅜	+ ⅛
74⅝	76	37	American Ice Co. pf.	76	76	75¼	75¼	.....
13⅞	14	1,002	American Linseed Co.	14	14¼	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
57	57½	192	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	58	58	58	58	.....
40¼	40⅝	850	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	40⅝	41	40¼	40⅜	— ⅛
89¾	90¼	810	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90½	90¼	90	90	— ⅛
35	35⅛	900	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	35½	35¾	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
81	81½	300	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	.....
55⅞	56	16,980	American Steel & Wire	56⅝	57⅜	55⅝	56	+ ⅛
90⅞	91	465	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90⅝	91½	90⅝	91	.....
108⅛	108¼	40,455	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	107⅞	109½	107⅝	108	+1½
91	91½	180	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+ ⅝
33½	34	230	American Tin Plate	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
83½	84	100	American Tin Plate pf.	84	84	84	84	+2
107	107½	16,030	American Tobacco	107	108¼	107	107½	+1¼
54⅛	54½	2,005	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	54⅝	54⅝	54	54¼	— ⅛
23⅝	23⅞	1,625	At., T. & S. F.	23⅝	23⅝	23	23⅛	.....
73½	73¾	15,506	At., T. & S. F. pf.	73½	74	73	73	— ⅛
85	85⅛	17,565	Baltimore & Ohio	86	87	84⅜	85¼	—1
83⅜	83½	16,392	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	83¼	84½	83¼	83¾	+1
72⅛	73⅛	32,225	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72	74¼	71½	73	+1
10	..	900	Brunswick City	10¼	10½	10	10	— ⅝
53¼	54½	100	Canada Southern	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	.....
32⅝	32⅞	6,720	Chesapeake & Ohio	32⅝	32⅞

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Southwest Corner Broadway and 65th Street Sold to J. L. Miller.

C. L. TIFFANY AGAIN A BUYER

Six Dwellings on 103d Street in a Trade —Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Robert E. Dowling has sold, through J. E. Briggs, to John L. Miller, the plot of about five lots at the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street, fronting 116.1 feet on Broadway, 99.5 feet on the street, and measuring 157.9 and 100.5 feet on its southerly and westerly lines respectively. Mr. Miller will improve the plot in the near future, probably with an apartment house.

This property was bought by Flake & Dowling at the last Eno estate sale for $177,000. At the same time they also bought a large plot at the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. Last week there was a readjustment of interests in these two properties, of which the sale just reported is the sequel. The New York Realty Company (Flake & Dowling) transferred a plot 40.8 by 97.5 on the Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street corner to Nellie Flake, and the latter conveyed to Mr. Dowling her interest in the Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street property.

Charles L. Tiffany, who has been recently a heavy buyer of Upper Fifth Avenue property, has added to his holdings by the purchase of three lots, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Ninth Street, from A. M. Hoyt. The two adjoining lots at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street were purchased by Mr. Tiffany a few weeks ago from Flake & Dowling.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Robert Wallace to William W. Brower the six five-story American basement dwellings 242 to 252 West One Hundred and Third Street, on a plot 125 by 100.11. Mr. Brower gives in part payment the plot, 100 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-ninth Street, 69.8 feet east of Riverside Drive.

The five-story American basement dwelling 242 West One Hundred and Second Street, 20 by 100.11, has been bought by a Mr. Tucker.

Pease & Elliman, in conjunction with Collins & Collins, have sold for Catharine Ryle to Andrew McKinley the four-story dwelling 10 East Forty-ninth Street, 16 by 100.

Two properties auctioned by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., were disposed of at private contract. The four-story dwelling 40 West Eighty-seventh Street, 22 by 100.8, was sold for E. V. Cook to Morris Baer, and the Dillon property on Elberon Avenue, Elberon, N. J., a three-story cottage, on a plot 135 by 345, was sold for the Dillon estate for W. I. Rosenfeld.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Thomas Glover and Christian Goetz the northwest corner of Delancey and Forsyth Streets, a plot 25 by 80, also, from F. W. Budd, the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, 38 by 82.

Lowenthal & Co. have sold for Harry Kellus to Emma Schorer the four-story double tenement 436 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Clarence F. James was the broker in the recently-reported sale of ten lots on the north side of Twenty-fifth Street, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, for the estate of J. B. Cornell.

Llubomnir R. Mestaniz took title yesterday to the property, 150 by 200, running through from One Hundred and Thirty-seventh to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 300 feet east of Willis Avenue, from the Borough Homes Company, for a stated consideration of $80,000. He has secured loans on the property aggregating $220,000—two mortgages for a total of $200,000 being in favor of the Boreas de Hirsch Fund and a third for $30,000 in favor of John J. McKelvey.

Philip Jeselson has sold for Carl Ernst to Christoph Tiedemann the southwest corner of Reid Avenue and Macon Street, Brooklyn, a four-story brick flat-house, with store, on lot 22 by 85.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Buildings Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

247 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick single flat; public auction sale, to Ward Belknap $25,000

249 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick and brownstone single flat; public auction sale, to Ward Belknap 22,950

2,089 Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25.10 by 100, five-story and stone-front double tenement; executor's sale, to J. Sinnott 45,000

518 and 520 Washington Street, Hoboken, 50 by 75, two five-story brick and stone flats, with stores; executor's sale, to Marx & Herefeld 41,750

By William Kennelly.

217 East Eighty-third Street, 25.5 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to L. Tanenbaum & Brother 26,000

218 East Sixty-ninth Street, 16.8 by 77.4, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Emily S. Arnold 5,000

Tiebout Avenue, east side, 450 feet north of Clark Street, 50 by 142 by 50.2 by 149.8, together with Marion Avenue, west side, about 450 feet north of Clark Street, abutting on the foregoing, 50 by 129 by 50 by 122, one-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Josephine Cosgrove 7,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

41 East Thirtieth Street, 20 by 98.9, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; partition sale, to E. S. Brownson 19,200

2304 St. Nicholas Avenue, 20.2 by 85 by 20 by 86.6, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edward H. Reynolds 20,000

1,322 to 1,328 Brook Avenue, 100 by 100.10, four four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 50,500

By John T. Boyd.

148 West Seventieth Street, 17 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John P. Huggins 20,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Frederick Spiegelberg, referee, 300, 302, and 304 East Seventy-second Street, southeast corner of Second Avenue, 60 by 54.5 and irregular, four-story stone-front flat on 300; two three-story stone-front dwellings on 302 and 304. Due on judgment, $46,640.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 13, 15, and 17 Crosby Street, east side, 80 feet south of Grand Street, runs south on Crosby Street 75 by east 120.2 by north 25 by west 20 by north 50 by west 100.2, four-story brick front and rear tenements; also

735 Forest Avenue, west side, 118.9 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 18.9 by 87.6, three-story frame dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 1324 West Thirty-third Street, south side, 290 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 63 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 165 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brownstone-front flat.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 118 and 120 West Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.8, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $8,744; subject to another mortgage for $40,000.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Amethyst Avenue, Bronx View Park, east side, 100 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, 15, 20, and 20, respectively, by 100, three two-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $3,355.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 120 and 122 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for a two-story brick store, 50 by 100.11; J. J. Freedman, premises, owner; J. P. Leo, architect; cost, $15,000.

Ninety-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, for two four-and-one-half-story brick dwellings, 100 by 42.2; Le Grand K. Pettit, owner, Cutter & Benedict of 489 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $40,000.

Sixth Avenue, west side, 450 feet south of White Plains Road, for a two-story frame shed, 30 by 18; Daisy Hallett of William's Bridge, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $800.

Hawksey Place, north side, 175 feet east of Green Avenue, Bronx, for a two-story frame stable, 24 by 15; Patrick Owens, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

No. 978 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; the Schaefer Brewing Company, owner; C. Rentz, architect; cost, $500.

John Street, southeast corner of William Street, to a twelve-story brick and stone office building; the Woodbridge Company, owner; cost, $250.

No. 32 Cortlandt Street, to a brick store and lofts; Manhattan Electric Supply Company, owner; R. T. Lyons, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 1,431 First Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; S. Schmarmacher, owner; A. F. Leicht of 97 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $200.

Allen Street, west side, 175 feet south of Rivington Street, to a three-story brick stable; S. Hanig of 121 Attorney Street, owner; D. Smith, architect; cost, $45.

Nos. 115 and 117 West Twenty-third Street, to a three and four story brick music hall and lodge rooms; estate of A. Darling, owner; A. B. Norden of 117 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $130.

Fourteenth Street, northwest corner of Third Avenue, to a five-story brick store and office building; F. G. Pardee, owner; W. Martensen, architect; cost, $1,000.

Park Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-second Street, to a two-story brick store and offices; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; L. L. Barnard of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Boston Road, southwest corner of Pelham Road, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; B. A. Sacks, premises, owner; Moore & Landsidel, architects; cost, $800.

No. 1,050 Home Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; L. Ebling, owner; Franz Wolfgang, architect; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, south side, 75 feet east of Washington Avenue, to a two-story brick and stone dwelling; Louisa Kummerle, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 451 and 453 Greenwich Street, to a seven-story brick factory; Trinity Church Corporation, owner; the Rusling Company, architects; cost, $300.

No. 332 West Thirty-first Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Sarah Luckey of 358 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; J. E. Mitchell, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 212 Fulton Street, to a three-story brick warehouse; H. M. Heath of 214 Fulton Street, owner; R. B. Ferguson, architect; cost, $1,000.

A BIG MORTGAGE FILED.

Manhattan Typewriter Company Secures Bonds for $750,000.

A mortgage given by the Manhattan Typewriter Company to the Central Trust Company was filed in the County Register's office at Newark yesterday, as was also a trust deed of the typewriter company's real estate at the corner of Nassau and Shuffield Streets, Newark, given to the same company.

The mortgage was to secure an issue of bonds for $750,000, but no consideration was specified in the trust deed. The revenue stamps on it would indicate that the value of the trust is $320,000.

The mortgage was first executed and filed in Hudson County four years ago, and the trust deed is given according to the provisions and covenants of the mortgage for a further security of the bonds.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, April 4.

ALLEN ST, 49, w s, 25x87.6; Moses Arndtstein to Amelia Elfenbein..... $26,000

AVENUE B, e s, 83 ft s of 13th St, 25x105, Unionport; Frank Gass to Julia L. Schuyler 3,000

AVENUE D, s w corner of 14th St, 45.9x88; Jacob Lorillard and others, trustees, &c., to Mary L. Barbey..... 10,200

BOSTON ROAD, n w s, Lots 1 and 2, map of the estate of James Bolton, 102.2x184x108.9x143; Boston Road, leading from New York to Boston, n w s, Lots 3 and 4, map of the estate of James Bolton, 75x255.5x17x102.5; William H. Bolton to Mary F. Bolton, ½ part..... 1

BOSTON ROAD, n w s, Lots 1 and 2, map of the estate of James Bolton, 102.2x184x108.9x143; Boston Road, leading from New York to Boston, n w s, Lot 3, map of the estate of James Bolton, 216x33.2x208.6; Boston Road, n w s, Lots 4 and 5, map of the estate of James Bolton, 75x255.5x17x102.5; William H. Birchall to William H. Bolton.. 1

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 74.2 ft n of 167th St, 73x164.1x irregular; William Shillaber, jr., trustee, to James T. Barry.. 16,500

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x70.11; Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf to Francis J. Schnugg..... 100

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 125.7 ft n of 165th St, 62.3x76.8x61.9x78.8; Margaret J. Kelly to Ada V. Tinsley..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 70th St, 100.8x125; Helene Stein to Isabella Loring..... 100

CLAY AV, n w corner of 165th St, runs w 239 ft to the centre of Teller Av, n n 469 ft to the centre of 166th St, x e 231.4 ft to Avenue C, s x s 468.11 ft; College Av and 166th St, centre lines, runs w 120 ft x s 186.11 ft x e 120 ft to the centre of Avenue C, x n 186.11 ft; Juliet M. Livingston to Ernest Wenigmann 60,000

CLINTON AV, e s, 108.4 ft n of Lebanon St, 16.8x100; Charles D. Robinson and another, receivers, &c., to August Staiber 281

COLUMBUS AV, s s, 25 ft e of Jefferson St, 100x100, Bronx; Ephraim B. Levy to Henrietta Stahl..... 100

COLUMBUS AV, s s, 125 ft e of Jefferson St, 25x100, Bronx; Ephraim B. Levy to Walter C. Fischer..... 100

DELANCEY ST, n s, 25 ft e of Cannon St, 25x100; Ann Macklin to Mary and Margaret Macklin; quitclaim..... 1

HUGHES AV, w s, 96.4 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 16.3x95; Louis Eickvort to Ernest J. Tarof and wife..... 3,600

INTERIOR LOT, begins centre of block of 107th and 108th Sts and 513 ft e of 1st Av, runs e 75 ft to w s of marginal wharf or street, x s 20.8 w 75 to n 20; Granville F. Dailey to George A. Reeber and another..... 3,250

LOT 56, map of Lott G. Hunt estate, near Van Nest Station; Barbara Rothert to Elizabeth Martin..... 300

PARK AV, e s, 57.9 ft n of 38th St, 24x115; Susannah Wyman and another, heirs, &c., to Samuel Keyser, 35-48 part..... 58,330

PARK AV, e s, 57.9 ft n of 38th St, 24x115; Samuel Keyser to George H. Byrd. 81,000

PARK AV, e s, 57.9 ft n of 38th St, 24x115; William Keyser and another, executors and trustees, to Samuel Keyser.. 1

PLOT beginning 100 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,259.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs w 100x n 50x e 100x s 50; also Morris Park Av, n s, 1,259.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 50x150; Ephraim B. Levy to Minnie Gluck..... 100

PLOT, begins 200 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,259.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs w 100x n 25x e 100x s 25; also Morris Park Av, n s, 1,259.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 50x225; Ephraim B. Levy to Barbara Rothert..... 100

RIDGE ST, 156, 25x100; Hugh Russell to Isaac Sprung..... 1

SCHOFIELD AV, s w corner Main St, 100x108.3, City Island; Irene A. Hepburn to Rose T. Mosher..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w s, 89.9 ft s of 113th St, 31.8x124.2x27x107.8; Daniel Farrell to Philip Wood..... 1

SHERMAN AV, centre line, 130 ft n e of centre line of 166th St, 50x150; Augustus H. Monaghan to John Monaghan.. 100

SUFFOLK ST, 127, w s, 25x100; Minna Stujensky to Coppel Stujensky..... 1

UNION AV, old, w s, 115 ft n of Home St, old line, runs w 100x n 4.8x e 100 to beginning; Hettie Knox and another to John Doyle..... 1

WATERLOO PLACE, e s, 200 ft s of Woodruff Av, 25x65; William Marx to Andrew McCormack..... 100

WEBSTER AV, 472, e s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 37.6x95.6x37.6x93.8; Theodore Roehrs to Juliet M. Livingston.. 27,000

WEBSTER AV, 468 and 470, e s, 37.6x97.4x37.6x95.6; Ernest Wenigmann to Juliet M. Livingston 27,000

WEBSTER AV, s e corner 171st St, 25x93.8x31x92.4; Ernest Wenigmann to Theodore Roehrs, one-half part..... 1

WOODRUFF AV, begins at the s w corner of Lot 74, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, runs n e 105 x s e 50 x s w 108 to the avenue, x n w 50; Charles H. Boughton to Mary M. Bickford..... 1

2D AV, e s, 51.2 ft n of 91st St, 25x80; Francis J. Schnugg to Emanuel Heilner and another 100

5TH AV, s e corner of 114th St, 25.11x100; Annie M. Engel to Mary E. Flynn. 100

7TH AV, n e corner of 149th St, 99.11x175; William C. Bolton to William H. Redfield..... 1

12TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Washington Av, 0.6x100x0.2x100; Andrew L. Rea to Morris Newfield..... 1

36TH ST, 164 West, 20x88.9; Daniel L. Hallock to Theophile Klick..... 19,000

75TH ST, 25 East, 20x81.10; Giles Whiting, executor, and another, individually and as executrix, to John Hayes 1

84TH ST, n s, 201.6 ft e of 1st Av, 18.6x102.2; Elizabeth Karutz to Henry Schneidt, ½ part..... 7,000

85TH ST, n s, 300.9 ft e of 3d Av, 24.3x102.2; Ellen R. Purcell, executrix to Louis Bachrach..... 10,000

85TH ST, 218 West, 16.8x102.2; Laura S. Hellner to Edgar Laing..... 19,000

88TH ST, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Martin Brechtlein to Abraham Rapoport 1

94TH ST, s s, 255.7 ft e of 5th Av, 70.8x100.8; Jonas M. Libbey and another to Benjamin A. Williams..... 1

97TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x100.11; Gustave Krause to Edward and Sophie Hoffman, ½ part..... 1

104TH ST, 174 and 176 East, 38.4x100.11; Joseph McElroy, jr., referee, to George W. Arthur..... 25,000

114TH ST, 52 West, 17.8x100.11; William W. Bowman to Harry B. Powell..... 1

129th St, n s, 73 ft e of 5th Av, 37x50; Charles Donohue, referee, to Edward Mehling 14,250

131ST ST, 9 East, 25x99.11; William Callaghan to Catherine Callaghan..... 1

132D ST, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 50x99.11; George Oetsel and another to Simon Unfleder and another..... 1

136TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Anna M. Somerville to M. B. Houpt 1

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 150x200 to 138th St; the Borough Homes Company to Llubomnir R. Mestaniz.... 80,000

137TH ST, 290 West, 15.6x99.11; Melissa R. Holmes to Jane B. Duval..... 1

140TH ST, s s, 475 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Daniel B. Butler to Sophia L. Owens..... 1

163D ST, s s, 134.11 ft e of Forest Av, 18.4x100; Frederica Doyle to Ellen L. Brett 525

Recorded Leases.

BARBER, James, to Robert J. Horner; 24th St, 109 and 111 West, 21 years..... $2,250

DEEGAN, Ellen, to M. M. Ahern; 17th St, 421 East, 3 years..... 324

FLANAGAN, William L., executor and trustee, to William Krumsick; St. Nicholas Av, 354, s e corner of 128th St, 5 years $1,200

HAMISCHFEGER, Ignatz, to Dominick Larkin; 15th St, 425 East, 2 years..... 216

HAWKINS, Zopher L., as administrator, to Abe Salomon; Stanton St, 74, 2 years. 1,200

KORNARENS, Gesine M., and another, executors, to Henry F. Sasse; 1st Av, 1,004, 3 years 900

McCARTHY, Frederick, to James J. Alexander; Leggett Av, n w corner of Dawson St, 5 years..... $360, 900

McCRACKEN, Samuel, to Emil Oppenheimer; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 182d St, 3 years..... 1,080

PETRIE, Catharine, to Henry E. Herts and another; 28th St, 32 East, 3 years.. 1,300

SMITH, Thomas M., to Frank Roberts; 3d Av, n e corner of Wendover Av, 10½ years..... $900, 1,500

TRABERT, Anton, to Emma Schumann; Bleecker St, 305, 5 years..... 720

WISE, Leo, to Samuel H. Blum and another; 5th Av, 35, n e corner of 16th St, 5 years..... $2,000, 13,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDREWS, John K., to Thomas L. Browning; 235 to 241 West 43d St, 2 years $3,000

BACHRACH, Louis, to John A. Lewis and others, trustees; 223 East 85th St, 1 year 8,000

BACHRACH, Louis, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 85th St, n s, 274.8 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 4,000

BRECHTLEIN, Martin, and wife, to Michael Hertle; 88th St, n s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 11,000

BRINTZINGER, William F., to Newburg Savings Bank; 862 Columbus Av, 5 years..... 16,000

CALLAGHAN, William, to Dimock & Fink Company; 131st St, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, secures contract..... 3,760

CALLAGHAN, William, to Anna R. Spring; 9 East 131st St, 3 years..... 18,000

CANAVAN, Mary M., to the New York Building Loan Banking Company; 10th Av, e s, 25 ft n of 18th St, installments. 11,760

COWMAN, Thomas, to Joseph Cowman; 123 West 30th St, 1 year..... 3,000

DOUGHERTY, Susan, to New York Security and Trust Company; 67 West 101st St., 3 years..... 20,000

DOUGHERTY, Susan, to William H. Scott; 101st St, n s, 225 ft e of Columbus Avenue; also, 101st St, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, installments..... 9,111

DOUGHERTY, Susan, to American Mortgage Company; 101st St, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 20,000

DOUGHERTY, Susan, to American Mortgage Company; 101st St, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 2,000

DOUGHERTY, Susan, to American Mortgage Company; 67 West 101st St, 1 year 2,000

ELFENBEIN, Amelia, to Moser Arndtstein; 49 Allen St, installments..... 1,000

ELFENBEIN, Amelia, to Louis Merzbach; 49 Allen St, 3 years..... 4,000

FINK, Louise and Alois, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 438 and 440 East 72d St, installments 14,000

FISKE, Haley, to Union Dime Savings Institution; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 76th St, 1 year..... 60,000

GALLIGAN, Charles J., to Simon Sichel; 524 to 528 East 17th St, 1 year..... 1,700

GALLIGAN, Charles J., to John C. Thompson and others; 524 to 528 East 17th St, secures notes..... 1,600

GAUSS, Frederick and wife, to Phebe J. Arnow; Eastchester Bay, at n s Washington Av, and 560 West Main St, 3 years 3,500

GEIS, William V., to Lena Geis, guardian; Avenue A, n e corner of 16th St, ¼ part and all title, 1 year..... 3,000

GLUCK, Minnie, to Ephraim B. Levy, interior lot, 100 ft n of Morris Park Av, and 1,259.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs w 100x n 50; also Morris Park Av, n s, 1,259.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 5 years 2,800

GRANER, Maud L., to Margaret Oats; 46th St, s s, 314 ft w of 8th Av, leasehold, 15½ years..... 1

GRIMLEY, Felix, and wife to Minnie Einstein; Prospect Av, s w corner of Crotona Park South, 1 year..... 500

HARRIS, Amelia, to Wilhelmina Mayer; 117 West 125th St, 1 year..... 1,000

HEYNER, Bernhard, to Johanna Harnelt; 6th St, n s, 325 ft e of Avenue A, leasehold, 3 years..... 3,000

HORNE, Louther S., to Harry S. Houpt; 165th St, n s, 150 ft e of Prospect Av, secures materials 1,728

IRVINE, Jennie, to John W. Bolton; Lot 198, map of 473 lots, Haight estate, 3 years 1,200

JACOBS, Solomon, to Barnet Steinberg; 9 Monroe St, 5 years..... 5,000

KICK, Theophile, to Jules Weber; 164 West 38th St, 5 years..... 12,000

KIERNAN, Emma, to Kittie F. Conlon; Albany Road, e s, 445.1 ft n from a curve at Albany Av, 2 years..... 2,000

KRUMSICK, William, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 354 St. Nicholas Av, saloon lease, demand..... 4,000

LARKIN, Dominick, to Patrick Skelly; 325 East 16th St, saloon lease, demand. 800

LARKIN, James, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 220 Willis Av, saloon lease, demand 2,200

LAUTER, Wilhelm, and wife to the United States Savings Bank; 8th Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 114th St, 3 years..... 15,000

MACKIE, David H., to Mary E. Lester; 351 West 56th St, installments..... 2,000

MESTANIZ, Llubomir R., to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; 137th St, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 150x200 to 138th St, 1 year 123,000

MESTANIZ, Llubomir R., to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; 187th St, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 150x200 to 138th St, 1 year 77,000

MESTANIZ, Llubomir R., to John J. McKelvey; 137th St, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 150x200 to 137th St, demand. 30,000

MIEHLING, Edward, to John A. Rutherfurd; 129th St, n s, 73 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years 11,000

MONAGAN, John, to Agnes Sherman; Sherman Av, centre line, 130 ft n e of centre line of 166th St, ¾ year..... 2,900

OWENS, Sophia L., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 140th St, s s, 475 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 5,000

PETERS, John J., and wife to Maria Ernst; 164th St, n s, 92.3 ft e of Grant Av, 3 years 3,000

PIQUERON, Henry C., to New York Life Insurance Company; 107th St, n s, 175 ft e of Central Park West, 5 years. 19,000

PRATT, Caroline, to Thomas H. Pratt; 28th St, s s, 220 ft e of 3d Av, leasehold, demand 6,500

QUINN, Samuel, to Moritz Falkenau; Central Park West, w s, 75.6 ft s of 93d St, demand 12,000

RAPOPORT, Abraham, to Martin Brechtlein and wife; 88th St, n s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 1,500

REEBER, George A., and William C., to Granville F. Dailey; interior lot, at centre line of 107th and 108th Sts and 513 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years..... 1,500

RILEY, James G., to Harlem Savings Bank; Lincoln Av, w s, 50 ft n of 135th St, 1 year 8,500

ROBERT, Frank, to Headleston & Woerz; 3d Av, n e corner of Wendover Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,000

ROBINSON, Eleanor C. and Agnes D., and another, to William M. Busey; Convent Av, 153 and 155, demand..... 3,500

ROTHERT, Barbara, to Ephraim B. Levy; interior lot, 200 ft n of Morris Park Av, and 1,259.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs n 100 x e 100 x s 100 to Morris Park Av, n s, 1,259.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 3 years 2,300

SCHENKBERG, Eliza M. B., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 3 East 35th St, demand..... 600

SCHMIDT, Charles G., to Alida McIlroy; Arthur Av, w s, 77.7 ft n of 187th St, 3 years..... 2,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Emanuel Heilner and others; Cathedral Parkway, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.... 24,500

SCHUYLER, Julia L., to Frank Gass; Avenue B, e s, 83 ft s of 13th St, Unionport, ½ year..... 500

SPRUNG, Isaac, to American Mortgage Company; 156 Ridge St, 5 years..... 18,000

SPRUNG, Isaac, to Jacob Levy; 156 Ridge St, installments 4,500

SYMONS, Fannie and Henry, to George W. Vandegrift; 404 East 118th St, 1 year 500

TAROF, Ernest J. and wife, to Louis Eickwort; Hughes Av, w s, 96.4 ft s of Oakes Place, 4 years..... 700

TALMADGE, Edward T. H., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 75th St, s s, 200.3 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 35,000

VINEY, Charles B., to Maggie Schwab; Lexington Av, e s, 70 ft n of 40th St, 2 years 1,500

WALDHEIM, Katie, to J. C. Julius Langbein, guardian, &c.; Lot 393, Block L, amended map of Mapes estate, 8 years. 1,200

WALTER, Martin, to East River Savings Institution; Tremont Av, w corner of Prospect Av, 5 years..... 10,000

WENIGMAN, Ernest, to Theodore Roehrs; College Avenue, at 166th St, centre lines, runs w 120 x s 186.11 x e 120 x n 186.11, 3 years..... 5,000

WENNIGMANN, Ernest, to Juliet M. Livingston; 165th St, n w corner of Clay Av, runs w 239 to centre of Teller Av x n 468.11 to centre line of 166th St x e 231.4 to Clay Av x s 468.11, 3 years..... 38,000

WOOD, Philip, to Bradley & Currier Company; 51 St. Nicholas Av, 2 years. 2,500

Assignment of Mortgages.

BROWN, Ronald K., and another, executors, &c., to Rose T. Mosher..... Nom.

CANNON, Mary T., administratrix, &c., to James Buckhout $1,250

DEXTER, Stanley W., to House of the Holy Comforter, &c..... 12,000

DORNEY, George N., to Hugh Doon, two mortgages ..... Nom.

FITZSIMONS, James and Elizabeth, to Loretta E. Sanders, ¼ part..... 2,000

FORWOOD, Sarah H., to Frederick Berg

FURCE, Charles and Katie, to Florence E. Van Fleet 700

LAVELLE, William T., to George Stark. 1,500

LINCK, John M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 10,000

MARTIN, Thomas M., executor, &c., to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees, &c. 4,000

MARTIN, Thomas M., executor, &c., to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees, &c. 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Mary Cannon..... 3,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Dry Dock Savings Institution... 10,000

TONE, Mary, and others, trustees, to Walter M. Conway, ¼ part..... 3,000

pany to Newburg Savings Bank, two mortgages 26,000

WHITE, Catharine T., to Joseph F. Conway, ¼ part..... 1,700

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COM-

Mechanics' Liens.

ALLEN ST, 36½; Penner & Friedberg against Emma A. Nauss, owner and contractor $35

BROADWAY, n w corner of 95th St, 75x100; Leonard G. Kirk against Theresa Reinhardt, owner and contractor..... 2,191

BROADWAY, n w corner of 95th St, 75x100; Sargent & Co. against Theresa Reinhardt, owner and contractor..... 518

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s e corner of Crotona Av, 140x100; Max Neumann against George Farrell, owner and contractor; Fred Bailey, contractor..... 165

EAST BROADWAY, 54; The Rider-Ericson Engine Company against Bernard Ratkowsky, owner and contractor..... 226

GRAND ST, 71 and 73, and 24 and 26 Wooster St; Henry Walters against Samuel and Meyer Elseman, owners; J. Charles Hankinson, contractor..... 200

SPRING ST, s s, 77.9 ft e of Greene St, 22.3x100; Sargent & Co. against George J. Jetter, owner; Albert Rothermel, contractor 311

1ST AV, 2,011 to 2,015, and 348 East 104th St; Philip Lasnicky against Jacob Wertheimer, owner; Moses Goldner and Isaac Rappert, contractors..... 18

48TH ST, 11 East; Baker, Smith & Co. against Mary C. Seaton, owner and contractor 347

95TH ST, 161 and 163 East; Michael Keeley against Carrie Gault, owner and contractor 300

107TH ST, 323, n s, 350 ft s of 2d Av, 25x75; Wiedbusch & Schwartz against Jacob Anapolski and Michael and Max Chisling, owners and contractors..... 500

107TH ST, 323, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x75; Mayer Schnee & Co. against J. Anapolski and Michael Chisling, owners and contractors 444

107TH ST, 328, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x75; Alessandro Lanzetta against Jacob Antopolsky, owner and contractor 1,350

107TH ST, s s, 50 ft s of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Alessandro Lanzetta against Jacob Antopolsky, owner and contractor 3,700

107TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; Karl Mathiasen against J. Anapolsky and Max and Michael Chisling, owners and contractors..... 100

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 146th St, 99.10x100; Edward and Henry Hirsh, with Niels Hansen, 10 payments..... $70,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE D, n w s, 39.2 ft n e of 5th St, 19.7x82; August Freeman against Morris Jacobson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Haas.

EAGLE AV, w s, 494.6 ft s of 156th St, 19.9x99.6; Daniel E. Seybel against John J. Toohey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Peter Feterich, Silkman & Seybel.

FOX ST, w s, 329 ft s of 167th St, 50x100, (three actions;) William A. De Long against Karoline Spaeth and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney J. H. Dougherty.

167TH ST, n s, 680 ft w of 3d Av, 19.8x99.11; John Kearney against Hannah E. Pringle, (action to establish a vendee's lien;) attorney, M. J. Horan.

138TH ST, n s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x200 to 139th St; Julia R. Manheim against Samuel Kapelansky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Manheim & Manheim.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, April 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called in Room 124 Post Office Building by Lacombe, J., at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

20—Citizens' Bank of R. vs. Whitman.
5—Slaughter vs. Compagnie Francaise, &c.
60—Norton vs. Whitman
75—Atkinson vs. Whitman.
77—Dwyer vs. Nixon.
93—West vs. Bennett.
96—West vs. Press Pub. Co.
98—Kindrick vs. Union Railway.
105—Dickenson Mfg. Co. vs. Dodge.
106—Billings, King & Co. vs. Rogers.
108—U. S. vs. Helwig.
111—Picercel vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
112—Mercer vs. Munn.
114—New Brunswick R. Co. vs. Jacobs.
115—Roller vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
116—Leaman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
117—United States vs. Franchi.
118—Hochheimer vs. N. German Lloyd SS. Co.
120—Kruger vs. Constable.
121—Same vs. same.
173—Gray vs. Schneider.
174—U. S. vs. Freece.
177—Kelsey vs. Met. St. Railway.
178—Griggs vs. Campion.
179—Smith vs. Reynolds.
180—Rigney vs. Raphael Tuck & Sons.
181—Gardner vs. Con. Ice Co.
182—McCarthy vs. Met. St. Ry.
185—Cramp vs. Pneumatic Torpedo & Con. Co.
186—Spier vs. Canada Bank of Commerce.
187—Spier vs. Kleinwort.
188—McKenna vs. United Gas Imp. Co.
189—U. S. vs. Mallory.
190—Cahn vs. Bank of America.
191—Same vs. Beck.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

40—Vanderbergh vs. Tug 88—Anderson vs. Munson W. E. Chapman.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 423, 458, 467, 473, 143, 478.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

38—Bossert vs. Poersch—24—Quigley vs. Leverich.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Greene

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANDERSON, FREDERICK L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK L. ANDERSON, late of Tucson, County of Pima, State of Arizona, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1900. MAURITZ F. WESTERGREN, Administrator. NICOLL, ANABLE & LINDSAY, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City.
mh22-1awGmTh

BROWNING, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thirza Strong, Clara Furzman, Frederick Browning, Sarah Graddon, and Rhoda Snell, as executrix of the last will and testament of Sylvanus Browning, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN BROWNING, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of April, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Hermon Browning and Mary A. Monis, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 19th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BOOTHBY & WARREN, Esqs., Attys. for Exrs., 49 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh1-1aw6wTh&a12

HAGGERTY, FRANCIS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. HAGGERTY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson Lee Cannon, Jr., No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of December, 1899. CHARLES J. MURPHY, HARRY GREEN, Administrators. WILSON LEE CANNON, Jr., Attorney for Administrators, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d21-1aw6m

PUTNAM, STEPHEN.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Elizabeth A. Putnam, Douglas Putnam, Ida Putnam Smith, Elizabeth Putnam Cabell, A. Putnam, and Douglas Putnam, administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of William Henry Putnam, deceased; a reputed son of the said Stephen Putnam, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, and whose name is unknown, but is believed to be William M. Putnam, or James Henry Putnam, if alive, and if dead his heirs at law and next of kin, if any, whose names and places of residence cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained; Theodore Gillespie, Matthew Gillespie, Mary Gillespie McIntosh, Catharine Gillespie MacCoubrie, Fanny Gillespie Bramer, James Gillespie, Ellen Maria Shook, Susan Gillespie, Janet Gillespie, Harriet Gillespie, and Edward Gillespie; the places of residence of said Susan, Janet, Harriet, and Edward Gillespie, who are children of Charles Gillespie, deceased, a nephew of the said Stephen Putnam, deceased, being unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained; Sarah A. Putnam, James Angus Putnam, Theodore B. Putnam, Mary Putnam Golden, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained; Harriet Putnam, William Wilson, John A. Wilson, Charles H. Putnam, Helen Putnam Rowley, Walter Higgins, Adeline Putnam Carson, Margaret Putnam Scales, Mary E. Mason, Hattie McGiffry Hettinger, Bertha McGiffry Sharpe, Ed W. McGiffry, Fred McGiffry, Fannie Woodruff, Charlotte Ross, William H. Ross, Hattie Ross Collins, Edward Allen Ross, Arthur William Ross, Lottie Parks Ford, Louise Rosston Bout, Ida Rosston, Edgar Rosston, Charles Rosston, Mary Magdeline Wier, Mary Wier Goffe, Wilson T. Putnam, Charlotte Putnam Sniffen, Adelle Putnam Draper, and Frederick Putnam Dyson, the heirs and next of kin of STEPHEN PUTNAM, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Paul Coster of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Stephen Putnam, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 24th day of April, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, the second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JONATHAN MARSHALL, Attorney for Petitioner, 247 Broadway, New York City. mh8-1aw6wTh&Ap19

LEGAL NOTICES.

MARK KOSHOFSKI & CO.—We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we, MARK KOSHOFSKI, residing at No. 2,940 Third Ave., New York City, Bronx Borough, and MINNIE WEIGAND, residing at No. 2,940 Third Ave., New York City, Bronx Borough, have entered into copartnership under the firm name of M. KOSHOFSKI & CO., in the line of boots and shoes and such other merchandise as may be deemed necessary from time to time.

That the said copartnership begins on the first day of May, 1900, and expires on the first day of May, 1905.

That the amount of capital contributed by the said firm is as follows:

MARK KOSHOFSKI, the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars; the said MINNIE WEIGAND, the sum of two thousand five hundred (2,500) dollars.

MARK KOSHOFSKI,
MINNIE WEIGAND.

Dated New York City, March 10th, 1900.
mh13-2aw4wTu&Th

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM ROMER, assigned to John L. Dickinson for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, Part One thereof, to be held in and for said County of New York, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of John L. Dickinson as assignee of the said William Romer should not be had, and if no cause be shown to attend a settlement of such account.

Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said court, and the seal of said court the 13th day of March, 1900.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.

THOMAS W. McKNIGHT, Attorney for Assignee, No. 167 East 121st Street, New York City, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of JEAN BACHER and WILLIAM W. DREYFOOS, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Jean Bacher and William W. Dreyfoos, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated March 30th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 18th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 4th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM DIELMANN and GEORGE LINCKS, individually and as members of the firm of Dielmann and Lincks, Bankrupts.—No. 2,403.

To the creditors of William Dielmann and George Lincks, individually and as members of the firm of Dielmann and Lincks, of the City and county of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1900, the said William Dielmann and George Lincks were duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 4th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB HELD, Bankrupt.—No. 2,387.

To the creditors of Jacob Held of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Jacob Held was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 4th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—THOMAS J. KENNEDY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas J. Kennedy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 3d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 25th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 4, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of BECKY KURINSKY, Bankrupt.—No. 1,586.

Notice is hereby given that Becky Kurinsky, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated April 2nd, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 18th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 4th, 1900.

NO. 2,353.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL LIEBERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Lieberman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Samuel Lieberman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 4, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALFRED MOOS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alfred Moos, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 29th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 18th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 4th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM NEWMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Newman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 26, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 18, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 4, 1900.

NO. 2,385.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE SCHUMACHER, bankrupt.

To the creditors of George Schumacher of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1900, the said George Schumacher was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, Referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 4th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY STEINFELD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,377.

To the creditors of Henry Steinfeld, County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Henry Steinfeld was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 4th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CORTLANDT H. VAN RENSSELAER and MARY E. VAN RENSSELAER, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Cortlandt H. Van Rensselaer and Mary E. Van Rensselaer, bankrupts, have filed their petitions, dated March 24, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petitions before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 18, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 4, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SHOAFF, THOMAS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. SHOAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its office, at No. 66 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 22d day of March, A. D. 1900. KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Executor. Attorneys for Executor, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh22-1aw6mTh&s31

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—ALFRED F. BEERS against WILLIAM WILLAND, Morris J. Simon, and "Rachel" Simon, his wife, the name "Rachel" being fictitious, the real first name being unknown to plaintiff; Annie Aaron, The Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company, Albert Krumenacker, Edward B. Dench, Gustav Tasenkraut, Max Permansky, Barnet Schmith, Jacob Propos, Israel Matz and Henry B. Cohen, composing firm of Matz & Cohen; Jacob Rosenberg, Jacob H. Levine, Henry Abegg, Adolph Rusch, and Henry A. Rusch, composing firm of Abegg & Rusch; J. E. Linde Paper Company, Moritz Klein, Herman Harf, Bernard Silverblatt.—Trial Desired in New York County.—Summons as Amended.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated N. Y., Sept. 13th, 1899.

H. A. VIEU, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

To defendant, Annie Aaron: The foregoing summons, as amended, is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the complaint as amended on the 7th day of March, 1900, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said County.

Dated New York, March 7, 1900.

H. A. VIEU, Plaintiff's Attorney, 320 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.
mh8-1aw6wTh&Ap19

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—HENRIETTA M. BOSTWICK, as Trustee, Plaintiff, against MEYER L. SIRE and Lou Sire, his wife; John R. McKeen, John Bremer, L. Lindsey Fountaine, John J. Frischie, Mario Bonnignon, Peter Biese, Salvadore de Cantes, Joseph Gelarno, Carvello Baranti, Martin Larteto, Salvadore Spetzeso, Jiqi Hanaca, Joseph Duronto, Otto Hesse, Louis Spardato, and James Cavaleri, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in New York County.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 25th, 1899.

A. PRENTICE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh1-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—HENRIETTA M. BOSTWICK and Homer Bostwick, as Trustees under the last will and testament of Homer Bostwick, deceased, plaintiffs, against MEYER L. SIRE and Lou Sire, his wife; John G. Norris, Edward F. Browning, L. Lindsey Fountaine, Ennis Weisburger, Joseph Caparoni, Michael Luc, and Mary Cragin, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in New York County.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 25th, 1899.

A. PRENTICE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To L. Lindsey Fountaine, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated February 26th, 1900.

A. PRENTICE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh1-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT. CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HANNAH R. HACKES, plaintiff, against HERMAN WOLFF, Fannie Wolff, Michael Chisling, Sarah Chisling, Solomon Cohen, Frederick J. Middlebrook, William H. Barth, William H. Dewey, Hannah Reiter, Abraham Hirschman, Samuel B. Rosenthal, Isaac Goldberg, W. H. McWhirter Co., Morris Levin, Richardson & Boynton Co., Charles Essig, Louis Farber, defendants.—Summons.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 1st, 1900.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Hannah Reiter, Abraham Hirschman, and Issac Goldberg defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., dated the 14th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of March, 1900.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Address, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan New York City.
mh15-1aw6wTh&ap26

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—CATHARINE A. F. CASANOVA against MEYER L. SIRE and Lou Sire, his wife; John G. Norris, L. Lindsey Fountain, Frank Cavallo, Jacob Wallach, Dominick Antonio Charles Albert, Michael McHugh, and Marie Francis.—Trial desired to be had in New York County.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer in the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 9th, 1899.

A. B. PRENTICE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To L. Lindsey Fountain, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said New York County at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated February 26th, 1900.

A. B. PRENTICE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh1-1aw6wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—BESSIE STEINHAUER, Plaintiff, against ELIAS STEINHAUER, also known as Harry Steinhauer, Defendant.—Summons.—Action to annul a marriage.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, February 5th, 1900.

WESCHLER & BURSTEIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

To Elias Steinhauer, also known as Harry Steinhauer, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 14th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 14, 1900.

WESCHLER & BURSTEIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.
mh15-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, NASSAU COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York against MARIE H. TIFFANY.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 22d, 1900.

FRED INGRAHAM, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 192 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

To the defendant Marie H. Tiffany: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Alfred F. Jenks, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of March, 1900, and on March 29th, 1900, filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the County Court House at Mineola, in the County of Nassau, in said State, which complaint was originally filed there on March 23d, 1900.—Dated March 29th, 1900.

FRED INGRAHAM, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 192 Broadway, New York City. mh29-1aw7wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRUSSEL, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES BRUSSEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Murray Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. JOSEPH BRUSSEL, HUGO CAHN, Executors. WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executors, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. c25-1aw6mTh

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ARCHER V. PANCOAST, as trustee of George Pancoast Bliss, plaintiff, against CECILIA CASSEL, wife of Henry R. Cassel, and the said Henry R. Cassel, Cecelia Mendel, Armin Stark, and Fannie M. Burke, otherwise known as Florinda M. Burke, defendants.—Place of trial, County of New York.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Dated New York, January 31st, 1900.

HUBBARD & RICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 55 Liberty Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Cecilia Cassel, wife of Henry R. Cassel, and the said Henry R. Cassel: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of March, 1900, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

HUBBARD & RICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 55 Liberty Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
mh8-1aw6wTh&Ap19

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—IN the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 298 of the Laws of 1895, and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons, respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others to whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate together with our damage map in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, (March 6th, 1900,) file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the States-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of April, 1900, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

FRANK J. RIEN,
JAMES J. MARTIN,
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

Monterey Mineral Railway & Terminal Company.

Public notice is hereby given of the following resolution and procedure, and of the discontinuance of the business of the company thereby ordered.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Monterey Mineral Railway & Terminal Company, held at the office of the company in the City of New York on the 27th day of January, 1900, the following resolution was adopted, a majority of all the outstanding capital stock of the company being represented and voted in favor thereof, to wit:

RESOLVED, That the Directors of this company be, and they hereby are, authorized and directed to take such steps as may be required by law to discontinue the business of and dissolve this corporation, and to divide the property and assets that may remain, after paying all debts and liabilities of the corporation, and the expenses of winding up its affairs, among the stockholders of record as of this date.

Dated March 7th, 1900.

CHARLES J. NOURSE, Jr., President.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Counsel, 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES MAYNC, plaintiff, against SOPHIA BRADY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and known as the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, distant one hundred and thirty-seven feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-second Street nineteen feet, thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street nineteen feet to the point of beginning, being the premises known as No. 109 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Dated New York, March 26, 1900.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.
BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, 123rd St.

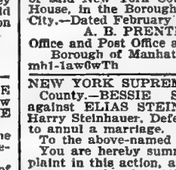

122nd St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the thousand one hundred and thirty-seven and 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from 22nd day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $244.17 with interest from March 22nd, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $322.45 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $17,500 with interest at 6% per annum, from the 16th day of November, 1899.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.
mh26-2aw3wM&Th&ap17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM C. WOOD, plaintiff, against CARL ROEDELSPERGER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the nineteenth day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street and the westerly side of Third Avenue, and running thence westerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches, thence westerly parallel with Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred feet five inches, to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated, New York, March, 19th, 1900.

HENRY M. WHITEHEAD, Referee.

MERRITT E. HAVILAND, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 146 East 49th Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan:

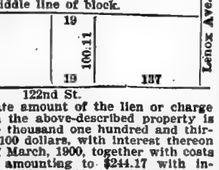

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,246.37, with interest thereon from 1th. 10th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $368.87, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $497.34 and interest.—Dated New York, 19th day of March, 1900.

HENRY M. WHITEHEAD, Referee.
mh19-2aw3wM&Th&ap9

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALBERT W. J. PETRIE, plaintiff, against KATE E. URQUHART and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-eighth day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27TH DAY OF APRIL, 1900, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed to be sold by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-fifth Street, distant three hundred (300) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-fifth Street and the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, (formerly Eighth Avenue;) running thence southerly, parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred (100) feet, eight and one-half (8½) inches, to the centre line of the block between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Streets; and running thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, fifty (50) feet; running thence northerly parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred (100) feet, eight and one-half (8½) inches, to the southerly side of

SAYS MILLER HAS SPOILS

District Attorney Clarke Tells Jury He Has $200,000.

Not a Tool, but the Originator and Conductor of the Franklin Syndicate, He Affirms.

District Attorney Clarke stated positively in his opening address in the Miller Syndicate case that "there is $200,000 'planted' somewhere."

The taking of testimony in the case of Miller, who is on trial before Justice Hurd in the Kings County Court, in Brooklyn, on the specific charge of larceny in the first degree, will be begun to-day. The jury was completed yesterday forenoon by the selection of Albert Palmay, a real estate dealer, of 352 Hamburg Avenue, and Louis Weide of 25 Stuyvesant Street, who is employed in New York as cashier by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at 1 Broadway.

On the motion of ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway of Miller's counsel, witnesses on both sides were excluded from the courtroom. The first witness who will be called to-day will be Catherine Moser, who is lamenting the loss of $1,000 which she deposited with Miller. It is the alleged theft of this woman's money that constitutes the larceny charge on which Miller is being tried.

In his opening address District Attorney Clarke said he was convinced that Miller was guilty of the crime charged, and was not the mere innocent tool of some crafty and designing persons. The District Attorney said that "Mrs. Moser was one of a number of depositors in the Franklin Syndicate, an enterprise which was conceived by the defendant and conducted by him until November, 1899, when the institution, on account of the trick on which it was founded, collapsed, and the defendant went off and carried all the money in his possession.

"I will show you," continued the District Attorney, "how this scheme was begun by the defendant on a ten-dollar bill. It was begun by him through interesting the boys in the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Dr. Meredith's church. Then through interesting the boys he interested the grocers and other tradesmen of the neighborhood. And so, from the boys of the church, it spread and developed. Wall Street had nothing whatever to do with the scheme, except to the extent of $1,000. But Miller's 'thousand in Wall Street' had been wiped out, and on this legitimate transaction in the Street there remained the credit of this 'Napoleon of Finance' the sum of $5,86.

"Miller's plans became complicated. One thing that is requisite for a good swindle is that the swindler must keep himself in touch with a good criminal lawyer, and [here Mr Clarke looked at Mr. Ridgway] he did that.

"There is a heresy in this case, and I want to hit it between the eyes now. It is said that the people who were swindled should have been swindled—should have been punished. A person who says that is conceited, and if he has never been swindled I have been swindled. You have been, more or less. The man who has not been swindled and can't be swindled and won't be swindled is out in Greenwood, under a tombstone."

Referring to the point at which Schlesinger came into Miller's scheme, Mr. Clarke said that Miller had got over his head and needed help, but that there was "no one behind him."

"In my search for information," said the District Attorney, "I went among the books and papers taken from his assignee. There were only a few books. One was a cash book—that strange cash book—taken in on such and such a day, $40,000; paid out, $13,000." That was about the extent of the bookkeeping.

"There is planted somewhere $230,000 in cash. I don't know where it is. That is not necessary to this case. But that that sum of money was taken from here with him, money that belonged to these people, and that he carried it away, I will prove beyond the slightest doubt.

"Miller has in his possession close on to $200,000. Where has it gone? Any of it for counsel fees?"

To the District Attorney's repeated charge that Miller had money "planted" Mr. Ridgway said he had nothing to say. He did not know whether Miller would testify in his own behalf or not.

ELECTRICAL TRUST DENIED.

Scheme Not Feasible, General Electric Officials Say.

Officials of the General Electric Company were not disposed to talk freely yesterday on the deal by which they have secured control of the Siemens-Halske Electric Company of America. President Coffin of the former corporation admitted that the General Electric had purchased the majority of the Siemens-Halske stock, but declined to give the price, the exact amount, or any other details.

One of the officials denied emphatically that the General Electric Company intended to form an electrical trust, though the concern is itself a consolidation.

"It is not feasible to form a trust of that sort," said he, "as people acquainted with the business know. For one thing the variety of existent patents is too great. We ourselves own several thousand patents."

JERSEY SCHOOL LAW ATTACKED.

Provision Regulating Fiscal Affairs Declared Unconstitutional.

Corporation Counsel Allan L. McDermott of Jersey City yesterday submitted to the Board of Finance an opinion to the effect that the new school law known as Senate Bill No. 90 is void for want of constitutionality so far as it attempts to regulate the fiscal affairs of Jersey City. He holds that the Legislature has no authority to fix the expenditures of the Board of Education and that that matter can only be regulated by the Board of Finance.

Under the new act a Board of Estimate is created, consisting of the Mayor and two members each of the Boards of Finance and Education, who may fix the amount to be expended by the Board of Education, and the Board of Finance must thereupon insert the amount in the tax levy. This, Mr. McDermott says, is clearly unconstitutional, and he therefore advises the Board of Finance to disregard the law.

THE SCHAEFER WILL CASE.

Albert Schaefer Sues the Other Heirs to Recover $35,000.

Another action has been brought in the Supreme Court by Albert Schaefer against the other heirs of Frederick Schaefer. He alleges that his brothers, Edward C. and George G. Schaefer, induced their father to execute the codicil to his will by which his share of the estate was held in trust. At the time of the contest, he says, the other heirs agreed to pay him $35,000 if he would withdraw the contest and make a certain affidavit. When he had made the required affidavit and withdrew the contesting action, he alleges, the attorney of his brothers asserted that the statement was not what was desired and that the $35,000 was withheld from him.

The Baroness Von Buttenbach and Mrs. Amelia G. Chatillon, the other heirs under the will, were ready to pay their portion of the money, but the action of the two brothers prevented him from getting any part of the money due him.

The case will be tried April 20.

RISE IN PRICE OF ICE.

Small Consumers Must Pay 60 Cents a Hundred—The Crop Short.

The American Ice Company, which controls the ice market of New York, has raised the price of ice from 25 and 30 to 60 cents per 100 pounds. The new rate, however, will affect only small consumers, who buy in quantities ranging from 25 to 100 pounds. Butchers, saloon men, and other consumers of like character will receive a rate of 25 cents per 100, or $5 a ton. Up to the 1st of April they were allowed a contract rate of 15 cents.

An official of the American Ice Company said yesterday: "The increase is due principally to the shortness of the crop. The supply of the entire country is short, especially in New England, and we supply a great deal of the New England trade."

Asked if there was likelihood of a further advance, he said: "That depends upon the weather. If there is any extremely warm weather the increase may be considerable, as we are compelled to bring ice from Canada and Nova Scotia, and loss by shrinkage falls on us."

TAXATION OF BANK STOCK.

Appellate Division Sustains Dismissal of Suit of Mercantile National.

The dismissal about a year ago of the suit brought in the Supreme Court by the Mercantile National Bank of this city against the Mayor and the Receiver of Taxes to restrain collection of the local taxes imposed in 1896 upon the bank's shareholders, has been unanimously sustained by the Appellate Division. No opinion was handed down, but leave is given to the bank to go to the Court of Appeals.

The bank's stock was assessed at its full value, $143 per share, making a total valuation for the purpose of taxation of $1,430,000. The total assessed valuation of property in New York County for that year was $2,106,484,905, of which $1,731,509,143 was on real estate, $82,624,193 was on bank stock, and $292,351,569 was on other personal property.

It was claimed on behalf of the bank that all real estate in this county was deliberately and intentionally assessed for 1896 at not more than 60 per cent. of its actual value, while the plaintiff's bank stock shares were deliberately and intentionally assessed at their full or actual value, after making proper allowance for its real estate; and that if all real estate had been assessed at its actual value, as the law required, the amount which the bank's stockholders would have been required to pay would not have exceeded 65 per cent. of the amount assessed upon their stock.

Justice Laughlin, who gave the decision below, on demurrer to the complaint, decided that the bank could not, after the taxes had been confirmed and spread according to such valuations, maintain an action in equity to compel the acceptance of such reduced sum, and to restrain the collection of the excess. Justice Laughlin intimated that it being conceded by the demurrer to the complaint that the Tax Commissioners had grossly violated their statutory duty when they assessed the city's real estate at only 60 per cent. of its value, the bank might, if it had proceeded in time, have reviewed their action by a writ of certiorari, issued under Section 821 of the Consolidation act of 1882 as amended in 1885.

MRS. DOBLE SEEKS DIVORCE.

The Horseman Is Now in San Francisco —Papers Served by Publication.

"Bud" Doble, the horseman who became famous through his driving Goldsmith Maid nearly a quarter of a century ago, is being sued for divorce by his wife, Marie, on the statutory ground.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Fitzgerald gave Mrs. Doble permission to serve the summons and complaint by publication, as her husband is now in San Francisco. In her affidavit she says that she married Doble Dec. 8, 1898. For a time they lived in Mexico, and then went to San Francisco, where her husband remained after she came East.

Doble was married three times. His first wife was the daughter of "Lucky" Baldwin. She obtained a divorce from him. His second wife died, and the third, who is now asking for a divorce, met him in Chicago.

MRS. PHELPS SEEKS DIVORCE.

Wife of National Starch Company's Secretary Names a Co-respondent.

Simon D. Phelps, Secretary of the National Starch Manufacturing Company, is being sued in the Supreme Court, Westchester County, by his wife, Emma R. Phelps, for absolute divorce. They were married June 5, 1885, and lived together until Nov. 30, 1897. Mrs. Phelps then began an action for separation, alleging that her husband had ill-treated her. On one occasion, during the Fall of 1895, she said, he sat by her bedside in their home, 605 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, with a razor in his hand and threatened to cut her throat. In 1897, while they were living at the Hotel Endicott, she said, he frequently threatened to throw her out of the window. "Why don't you kill yourself," she alleged he said to her. "Go and do so, or I'll kill you myself."

The suit for separation was never tried. In February, 1899, Mrs. Phelps brought suit for absolute divorce, naming as co-respondent Mrs. Frances I. Rocco, the widow of her dead brother, Edgar Ward Rocco. It is alleged that Phelps promised to pay his wife $25 a month alimony, but made only one month's payment.

Denials of Mrs. Phelps's charges were filed by the defendant and the co-respondent.

MARITAL INFELICITY IN COURT.

Wife Says Husband Lathered Her Face and Threw Oysters at Her.

Mrs. Helen M. Foley is suing her husband for a separation in the Supreme Court. John R. Foley, the defendant, is a real estate dealer of 153 Broadway. The case was on trial yesterday before Justice Bischoff, who reserved his decision.

Mrs. Foley testified that she was married on July 3, 1889, and that she and her husband quarreled almost continuously until their final separation in 1896. On one occasion, when they were preparing to go to the Seventh Regiment games, her husband was shaving, and becoming angry, she says, he lathered her face.

Another time he had come home after she had retired. She liked to have the gas burning all night. He objected and turned it out. She lighted it again, and once more he extinguished it. This performance kept up for some time. In addition to this he had thrown oysters at her during an evening repast.

LEGAL NOTES.

UNGUARDED PIT ALONGSIDE A HIGHWAY.—Frederick Porcela, a young child, and a younger sister were playing on the sidewalk in front of an elevator or lift, which was operated in a pit or opening at the side of a building owned by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. Beside the opening and about five feet from it was a pile of bricks and sand partly on the sidewalk and partly on the carriageway. An older brother of the boy called him away from the pile, and in passing along about a foot from the southerly edge of the pit Frederick slipped upon the grains of sand on the sidewalk, recovered himself, slipped again, and fell into the pit feet foremost. In his descent his head was caught in some part of the apparatus, and he was severely injured. A suit brought on behalf of the child against the company for damages was dismissed on the trial, the Judge saying that the cause of the accident and injuries was an independent one—that of the child slipping upon the sand on sidewalk. The Appellate Division, in directing a reversal, holds that the question of proximate cause was not the determining one. "There was a direct connection," the Court said, "between the wrong of the defendant in maintaining this open and unguarded pit upon the level of the sidewalk and the injuries sustained by the infant plaintiff by falling into that pit. That the slipping upon the sand was the first incident in the chain of causation which led to his falling into the pit is quite clear, but the injuries in the pit would not have been sustained but for the wrong of the defendant in allowing it to remain unprotected and unguarded in or by the side of the highway."

***

INTEREST UPON DAMAGES AWARDED.—Mrs. Anna W. Baird, after contracting with Charles W. Sloan to sell to him, for $50,000, the plant of the Hamilton Rubber Company, at Trenton, N. J., which consisted of lands, buildings, and machinery, refused to do so at the time specified, but instead conveyed to another. A suit brought by Sloan against Mrs. Baird for damages for her refusal to perform the contract, was tried before a referee, who awarded the plaintiff $15,500, with interest from the date of the breach of the agreement. The Appellate Division of the First Department deducted $2,853.54, besides $142.63 from the extra allowance awarded in addition to costs. This decision, on appeal by both sides, is now affirmed by the Court of Appeals. That tribunal holds, in an opinion by Judge Haight, that in such an action interest is not allowable unless there is an established market value of the property, or means were accessible to the party sought to be charged of ascertaining, by computation or otherwise, the damages which might be awarded. Judge Haight says property may be said to have an established market value when other property of the same kind has been the subject of sale in the vicinity to so great an extent that the value has become fixed. Judge O'Brien, in a dissenting opinion, held that the conveyance by the defendant to a third party in violation of her agreement, deprived the plaintiff of the rent and profit to which he was entitled, and the law would give him indemnity for this loss by awarding interest as a substitute.

Are you an overcoat seeker?
Is $35, $32, $28 your limit?

Here's a light weight Raglan of genuine Bliss tweed, $35.

A Raglan of black or light gray cheviot, $32.

A regulation overcoat, gray worsted, silk-lined, $32.

Overcoats of black cheviot, light and dark gray Oxford and three shades of covert cloth—all silk-lined—a wide choice at $28.

Perhaps you've put it at $25, $20?

Then here's a Raglan in brown covert, $25.

One of black cheviot, $20.

Regulation overcoats of Oxford cheviot at $25, or in covert and light Oxford, $20.

Even if it's as low as $18, $15, there's something for you.

A Raglan, Oxford mixed, $18.

An overcoat of black cheviot, $15.

There's everything else worn by man or boy—2 year old boys.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

We fill orders by mail.

GAYNORS SET AT LIBERTY

Justice Brown's Decision Favoring Carter's Alleged Accomplices.

ON THE GEORGIA INDICTMENT

Accused Persons Cannot Be Removed to That Jurisdiction Illegally—Evidence Improperly Excluded.

Judge Addison Brown, in the United States District Court, yesterday, handed down a decision which, without prejudice to other proceedings that may be taken, sets at liberty Benjamin D. Greene and John F., William T., and Edward H. Gaynor, who were indicted by a United States Grand Jury in Georgia and were held by Commissioner Shields for removal to that State to stand trial for conspiring with Capt. O. M. Carter to defraud the Government.

Judge Brown's decision was based mainly on the fact that no evidence of criminality, except the Georgia indictment, was presented by the prosecution. The defendants were indicted with Capt. Carter and Michael A. Connolly, and a warrant was issued for the Gaynors and Greene, which brought them, on the question of their removal to Georgia, before United States Commissioner Shields on Dec. 30 last. He took evidence in the case until Feb. 10, when he held the defendants. As the case stood when the indictment was found, the defendants, who were members of the Atlantic Dredging and Contracting Company, were charged with conspiring to defraud the Government out of $575,749.50 in connection with the Savannah River and Cumberland Sound contracts.

The case was fought for the defendants by Kellogg, Rose & Smith, who contended, among other things, that the indictment was bad, that only a copy was produced before Commissioner Shields, and that competent evidence in regard to the illegality of the Grand Jury that found the indictment and the innocence of the defendants was rejected. The prosecution was conducted by United States District Attorneys H. L. Burnett and Marion Erwin and Assistant Attorney E. E. Baldwin.

In his decision Judge Brown spoke of the length of the testimony submitted to him, 1,100 pages, and of the bulk of the record as consisting of rulings rejecting evidence on behalf of the defendants mostly on the ground that the question of guilt or innocence should only be heard and determined upon a trial under the indictment. The decisions of Commissioner Shields are criticised in view of the evidence and exhibits offered. Judge Brown goes on to say:

"By the singular inversion, however, the best reason for the admission of the defendants' proposed evidence—namely, its tendency to show innocence of the charge and lack of probable cause, was in this instance made the reason of excluding it. A certified copy of the indictment having been received by the Commissioner against the defendants' objection, it was thereupon contended by the prosecution and virtually ruled by the Commissioner that the evidence was closed as respects the question of guilt and that no evidence disproving it could be allowed, since that would be 'trying the issue' here instead of in Georgia. Thus, although the right to show want of probable cause was admitted in form, it was in substance denied; since whatever would disprove the alleged offense was for that very reason excluded."

After a summary of conclusions on the case, Judge Brown said:

"I know nothing of the probable guilt or innocence of the accused except from the record before me. Considerable evidence which was offered and under the law should have been received, indicates innocence so far as it goes. The accused, even if guilty, though triable in Georgia also, can only be removed to that jurisdiction by proceedings regularly conducted according to law. To order their removal otherwise would be an illegal act and scarcely distinguishable from virtual abduction under the forms of law."

Abram J. Rose said of the cases and his clients: "Under Judge Brown's decision the case is open for the United States District Attorney to get a new warrant and begin proceedings de novo. My clients will be ready at any time for any action that may be taken, but they are not prepared to go to Georgia to surrender for trial before a court which, recent developments compel us to believe, is not entirely unprejudiced. The general situation is as if no proceedings had ever been had."

Of the presentation of himself and Commissioner Shields by a United States Grand Jury at Savannah for failing to expedite matters, Judge Brown said:

"They can't present this court. That's absurd. I had to give this case close attention, and that required time. I came to the conclusion that to order removal of the defendants would be irregular on the evidence presented."

"I moved in the case with as much expedition as was possible," was all that Commissioner Shields cared to say.

Brooklyn Firemen on Roll of Merit.

On the recommendation of Chief Croker, Deputy Fire Commissioner Tully of Brooklyn yesterday placed the names of Firemen Rudolph J. Ulster of Engine Company No. 117, John Malliband of Engine Company No. 130, and Frank Sherman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 52 on the roll of merit at Brooklyn Headquarters for meritorious conduct attended with personal risk in rescuing persons at the fire at 583 Myrtle Avenue. The names of Capt. Thomas J. Nash of Engine Company No. 109, Firemen James J. Mooney and John Mayer of Engine Company No. 130, Michael Roach, George Simpson, and Maurice Daly of Hook and Ladder Company No. 52 were inscribed on the roll for meritorious conduct without personal risk performed at the same fire.

Hamilton Institute Drill.

The cadets of the Hamilton Institute will hold a reception and drill at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, to-morrow evening. They will be reviewed by officers of the Manila squadron.

Broadway and 11th St.

SALE OF RUGS.

Basement Salesroom.

Heavy Smyrna Rugs, all wool,—fine quality,—handsome designs.

18x36 inches,		$ .75
21x45	"	1.25
26x54	"	1.50
30x60	"	1.85
4x7	feet,	4.50
6x9	"	9.75
9x12	"	18.00

Oriental Rugs, India and Turkish Carpets.

Karabagh,
2 ft. 9 in.x3 ft. 8 in., $6.75

Ghenjehs,
3 ft. x 5 ft. 7 in., $8.75

Shirvans and Daghestans,
3 ft. x 5 ft. 7 in., $12.75

Moussouls and Kazaks,
3 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft., $18.75

Antique Kazaks, heavy Silken pile,
$25.00 and $35.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SUIT DEP'T.

"Rainy-Day" and Golf Skirts.

Made of double-faced, plaid back Fabrics.

Inverted and box pleated backs.

Lengths 36 to 40 inches.

Colors:—Oxford grey, brown and blue,

$5.50;
Formerly $7.50

Ladies' Suits,—Homespun, Zibeline, and Cheviot Serge.

Double-breasted, short or long Eton Coats.

New box-pleat back Skirts.

Black, Oxford and light grey and blue,

$15.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SHIRT WAISTS.

Striped Percale,—and fine "line" striped Gingham Waists,

75 cents each.

White, corded and dotted Lawn,—with box pleated or tucked back, finished with stitching and hemstitching. Latest models,

$1.35 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

LOTTERY UNDER DISGUISE.

Charges Against a Mining Company with Fifth Avenue Offices.

The attention of the Post Office Inspectors and of the New York Society for the Prevention of Vice has been called to a business being conducted in the Manhattan Building, 96 Fifth Avenue. The inscription on the door of the office there is "D. F. Platt, San Bento Mining Company," but in reality, it is alleged, the business is a branch of the Guaranty Loan and Trust Company of Chicago.

A concern under this name met with trouble in 1894, when David H. Jones, its head, and Lawrence G. Skancke, his assistant, were arrested in Boston, charged with maintaining a lottery. The former was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $200. The latter escaped with a fine of $200.

It is now alleged that Jones presides at the headquarters of a similar business in Chicago, while Skancke runs a branch office here. The circulars of the company state that every application for a loan must be accompanied by $1. The "loans" vary from $10,000 to $1,000, and another circular states what "loans" have been allotted. The $10,000, for instance, fell to the holder of Certificate No. 83,411, while the holder of No. 14,766 obtained a "loan" of $6,000.

Transactions with the company, according to the circulars, should be through the medium of the express companies, banks, or the agencies of the concern in various cities. Post Office Inspector J. D. King, when seen yesterday by a TIMES reporter, pointed out that business with the company was done mainly through the express companies, but, he added, if any infringement of the postal laws occurred the matter would be promptly taken up.

The Cuban Orphans' Fair.

It has been brought to the attention of the Central Committee in charge of the Cuban Orphans' Fair that the exits in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment are inadequate in case of panic. They have decided to hold the fair in the Metropolitan Opera House during the week beginning April 16. The expenses of the festival will be largely increased in consequence of the change of place, and it can last for only one week, instead of two, as originally projected, owing to engagements already made for the Opera House during the week beginning April 23.

The Golfer's Underwear.

A feeling of perfect freedom and comfort, which adds greatly to the pleasure of the game, is experienced by every golfer who wears

Dr. Deimel's
Linen-Mesh Undergarments.

Moreover, by keeping the body dry this underwear assures an immunity from colds that is very remarkable.

The garments, or booklet and samples of the fabric at
"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

Dame Fashion's best Spring Overcoats.

Paddocks, Raglans, Top-Coats, Chesterfields—fine grades—perfection of make—in best taste—at moderate prices.

$10 to $30 covers all these styles. Yours for the choosing.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOR DOZY HOURS.

Enameled reed (in any color) couches and large chairs with adjustable backs, shaped as if molded to the body; broad arms for one's elbows and a wonderful coolness and "springiness" besides. Charming stained pieces—green and red—seats and backs shaped and cushioned irresistibly. Grass cloth couches, adjustable backs at $12.50; look at almost any part of our Summer novelties and comfort beckons you to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Spellman's Celebrated Hats

Are Worn by Correct Dressers.

Spring and Summer Styles.

Best in Quality.
Lowest in Price.

Corner Park Row and Chambers St.
109, 111, 113 Park Row: 1, 3, 5 New Chambers St.

American Hosiery Co.,
Wholesale Salesrooms, 108 Franklin St., N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS

High-Class Knit Underwear and Hosiery.

Don't buy Foreign Knit Underwear when there is none better in the world than ours.

Red, Blue, and Black stamps show relative qualities.

All the different weights and mixtures.

ASK FOR IT; TAKE NO OTHER.

Birds

Canaries now in best song. The Hartz, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; the St. Andreasberg, with bell notes, &c., $5.00 and $8.00; the Campanini-Holden Canary, silvery trills, scale songs, high and low bells, soft singers, $10, $12, $15, $20.

Bullfinches taught to whistle opera airs and waltzes, the tamest, most enjoyable, affectionate songster, $30, $35, $40, and $50. Holden's new Book on Birds, illustrated, all about food, care, singing birds, by mail for 25 cents, stamps.

G. H. Holden, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

The Grippe.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A tonic and vitalizer for the relief of nervousness and exhaustion following Grippe. Creates a good appetite.

J. B. KELLOGG CONVICTED.

Manager of E. S. Dean Company Found Guilty of Grand Larceny.

James B. Kellogg, formerly manager of the E. S. Dean Company of 35 Broadway, which failed three years ago, after a brief existence, ruining a great many of its patrons, was convicted of grand larceny yesterday before Recorder Goff in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Kellogg was indicted with Samuel Keller and Myron L. Bernard, who were also connected with the company. Keller turned State's evidence and appeared as the principal witness against his former partner, while Bernard was called as a witness for the defense.

Ex-District Attorney Vernon M. Davis finished his summing up yesterday morning by saying that the charges against his client had not been proved, while Special District Attorney Olcott spent the afternoon in a careful analysis of the testimony of each witness. He declared that Kellogg was not only the originator of the firm, but an active member in it.

Recorder Goff merely instructed the jury to be guided by the evidence. The verdict of guilty was returned by the jury after an absence of twenty minutes. The prisoner was remanded for sentence Monday.

O'Neill's.

Sale of Women's Suits and Silk Shirtwaists!

We offer to-day in the Women's Ready-to-Wear sections the four greatest bargains in Women's Garments ever offered by any retail house in New York. Each Suit and Shirtwaist mentioned here is strictly up to date and absolutely perfect in workmanship and fit—a few details:

Suits of Cheviot with Fly-Front Silk Lined Jackets, new shape skirt lined with percaline and bound with velveteen,

9.98

Black Cheviot Suits with open front, Silk Lined Jackets, trimmed with two bands of stitched Taffeta. Skirt is the new shape, has the inserted plait, two bands of stitched Taffeta and lined with Percaline,

19.98

Broadcloth Suits, Jackets are the new Eton shape, pointed back collar and reveres of Satin, seams are all covered with stitched Satin Bands, new Shape Skirt, finished with Satin band to match Jacket,

25.00

Taffeta Silk Waists

A special line comprising all the new shades and entirely covered with cording, perfect in shape and worth $6.00, 4.98

A Complete Line of the New Spring Wraps at Exceptionally Low Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOW OPEN AT MAD. SQ. GARDEN. EARTH'S GREATEST CIRCUS.

An Overwhelming Ovation!
Greater New York's Greatest Greeting.
ADAM FOREPAUGH AND SELLS BROS.'
HIPPODROMES, CIRCUSES, MENAGERIES.

MENAGERIE ON EXHIBITION IN BASEMENT BEFORE & AFTER PERFORMANCES.
Open 1 and 7 P. M. Performance 2 and 8.
Box Office open at 9 A. M. daily.
DON'T BUY TICKETS ON THE SIDEWALK.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15
.....LAST WEEK.....
THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON
NEXT MONDAY, PINERO'S COMEDY,
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.
Monday, April 16, for 3 nights and matinée,
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.
Thursday, April 19, 3 nights and matinée,
MANEUVERS OF JANE.

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2:15.
Charles Frohman's London Company.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. & 7th Av.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
To-day at 11 and 8:15. To-morrow at 3 and 8:15.
MOKILAND (BARBARIC ARIZONA.) First Time in New York.
Reserved Seats, 75c. and $1.00.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Saturday.
Matinées, 2:15.
A MAN AND HIS WIFE.
PRECEDED BY "THE BUGLE CALL."

Charles Frohman's James K. HACKETT
Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St.
Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Saturday.
THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way.
EV'GS 8. MAT. SATURDAY.
WM. GILLETTE in his new play, Sherlock Holmes

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Av.
"The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald.
Ev'gs, 8 o'c. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 1:50.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way.
Last 3 Nights. Last Mat. Sat.
AT THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN.
Next Week—Why Smith Left Home. Big Cast.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St.
E. H. Sothern / Virginia Harned
LAST WEEK
Evs. 8. Last Mat. Saturday.
SUNKEN BELL.

NEXT WEEK
THE BOSTONIANS
Will present the Herbert & Smith New Opera
THE VICEROY.
SEATS ON SALE TO-DAY.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c.
J. K. Emmet, Kitty Mitchell, Thorne & Carlton,
McCale & Daniels, Flood Bros., C. King, Mov. Pics, &c.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c.
Caron & Herbert. Francesca Redding
W. H. Clennard.
Linton & McIntyre, Lacy & O'Brien Mov. Pic., &c.

The New York— Broadway, 44th & 45th Sts.
Eve. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST 3 NIGHTS, Special QUO VADIS.
Broadway to Tokio
No smoking at Matinées.
MON., April 9, F. C. Whitney's original Production of Sienkiewicz's Novel.
Sale of Seats and boxes opens to-day.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL, 34th St. & B'way.
Mat. To-day
GREAT VAUDEVILLE
HAWTHORNE SISTERS, WILLIAMS & TUCKER, & 10 STAR ACTS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Victoria Evgs., 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:30.
THE RAYS in A HOT OLD TIME.
Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, & 2.00.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. JOHNSON, DAVENPORT & LORELLO & others.
MATINEE TO-DAY
SOCIAL MAIDS.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th Mats. Tues. & Sat.
Last 4 Weeks of WHIRL-I-GIG & the latest laughing success SAPOLIO
Seats for the last performances now on sale.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
6TH MONTH, Prices 25-50-75-1.00. "WAY DOWN EAST."
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co.
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Grand Opera House. Kelcey-Shannon Co. in the Moth and the Flame
N'xt W'k, Cole & Johnson, A Trip to Coontown.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Filipino Village; Big-Headed Girl, 3 Jacks, Theatre, 2 Co's

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Last Week (but one) of
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night at 8—Special Performance at Popular Prices—DIE WALKUERE. Mmes. Brema, Schumann-Heink, and Gadski; MM. Dippel, Pringle, and Bertram. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, April 6, at 8—CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac and Scotti.
Sat. Aft., April 7, at 2—IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with a phenomenal cast. Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bridewell, Broadfoot, and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, Maestri, and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g., April 7, at 8, at Popular Prices—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Herr Von Schuch.
Sun. Ev'g., April 8, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Carrie Bridewell; MM. Scotti and Plançon, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Herr Ernst Von Schuch.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Mon. Ev'g, April 9, and Thurs. Ev'g, April 12, at 8—IL FLAUTO MAGICO. Same phenomenal cast as Sat. Aft.
Wed. Ev'g, April 11, at 7:30, (last time.)—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Thurs. Ev'g., April 12, at 8—Last night of the season.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, April 6th, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, April 7th, at 8:15 P. M.
BACH
FUGUE, A minor, for String Orchestra.
WAGNER
Prelude and Glorification....."PARSIFAL"
Waldweben....."SIEGFRIED"
Bachanale....."TANNHAEUSER"
BEETHOVEN
Symphon, No. 9, D minor, with Choral Finale.
Soloists: MME. CLEMENTINE DE VERE, Soprano; MRS. CARL ALVES, Contralto; MR. WM. H. RIEGER, Tenor, MR. ERICSSON F. BUSHNELL, Bass.
Chorus: THE RUBINSTEIN AND APOLLO CLUBS, MR. WM. R. CHAPMAN, Director.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Rullman's. Seats 75c. to $2; Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL.
TO-NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
BACH'S MASS IN B MINOR
Seats, 25c to $1. Boxes, $7.50 and $9 at Box Office

MENDELSSOHN HALL. 119 W. 40th St.
Mr. GEORGE GROSSMITH
Humorous and Musical Recitals.
To-night, April 5th, at 8:15, Last Evening, "The Trials of an Entertainer" and "The Baby on the Shore," etc., etc.
FAREWELL APPEARANCE
SATURDAY AFT., APRIL 7, AT 3:15,
"Play Acting,"
How to compose a Sonata. The Ibsenite Play, etc.
Tickets $1.50 and $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TUESDAY EVG., APRIL 10, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Last Concert This Season.
Assisted by
DOHNANYI
Tickets $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. DOHNANYI.
SECOND PIANO RECITAL. Monday Aft., April 9, at 3.
DOHNANYI
Res. seats, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Direction.....VERT AND WOLFSOHN

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DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and warmer; fresh northwesterly winds, shifting to southerly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,676. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 49⅝c.; cotton, middling, 9⅝c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday considered, without action, the Nicaragua Canal Treaty. Senator Gallinger in the open session made a speech in support of the resolution that Mr. Quay is not entitled to a seat. The House considered the Hawaiian Government bill, but did not reach a vote on the measure. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported to the House; it carries $61,219,916.—Page 5.

LEGISLATURE.—Gov. Roosevelt last night signed the Fallows Anti-Ramapo bill and the Confessions of Judgment bill. The measure for the abolishment of the Statutory Revision Commission has passed both houses and will be signed. The Assembly passed the Early Primary bill. The Racquette River Storage Reservoir bill was laid aside permanently in the Assembly. Both houses passed the Adirondacks Tuberculosis Hospital bill. The Senate killed the Stevens Pure Beer bill. The Senate passed the $200,000 Canal Survey bill, but its fate in the Assembly is doubtful. Dr. Backus has written to the Governor courting full investigation of the charges made against him by Senator Raines.—Page 8.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Clements, with his force of 6,000 men, has joined Gen. Roberts and camped near Bloemfontein. The Boers are still in force there, and are skirmishing up to the British outposts. President Steyn, in his speech at the opening of the Free State Raad, defended the war. The Queen passed a very quiet day in Dublin. It was officially announced that a regiment of Irish footguards will be formed. An accomplice of Jean Baptiste Sipido the youth who attempted to kill the Prince of Wales at Brussels on Wednesday, was arrested yesterday. Judging from Sipido's latest statements, the shooting was the result of a plot, and three of his associates are now known to the police. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Copenhagen yesterday, and were enthusiastically received there. Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, died at Constantinople on Wednesday evening. Twenty-six officers and civil servants were convicted by the military court at Sabastopol on the charges of criminally defrauding the Russian Government in connection with the navy supplies. Henry Musgrave Onequi, the palmist, known in this country as "Sir Henry Onequi," was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in London yesterday for defrauding a woman who supposed that she was married to him. War preparations on a large scale are being continued by Russia and Japan in the Far East.—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

According to one of the leaders in Republican State affairs, the State tax rate will be at least 40 points lower than the present rate of 2.49.

Controller Coler was indorsed as a candidate for Mayor at a meeting in Plymouth Church last evening, held under the auspices of the Young Men's Club of the church.

A big poolroom which carries on business on pretense of being a religious organization is located in the same building as the Society for the Enforcement of the Criminal Law.

Page 2.

The Republican Senators at Albany passed resolutions indorsing Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for Vice President.

The Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg instructed the sixty-four delegates for Bryan. They are bound by the unit rule.

Page 5.

Robbers shot, bound, gagged, and robbed a watchman and blew open a safe at Mamaroneck Wednesday night after exchanging shots with a policeman at Larchmont.

Page 6.

At the Chamber of Commerce meeting yesterday it was announced that the fund for the new building has been completed. It was decided to present gold medals to Abram S. Hewitt and Hugh H. Hanna.

Page 7.

Olga Nethersole, the actress, was acquitted yesterday on the charge of offending public decency in the production of the play, "Sapho."

The hearing in the Gardiner charges before Commissioner Wilcox yesterday was marked by sharp passages at arms between the District Attorney's counsel and Recorder Goff, the witness, who, it was alleged, had instigated the impeachment of Col. Gardiner.

Page 14.

Mrs. Moeser, chief witness against Franklin Syndicate Miller, told in court yesterday how she lost $1,000. Mrs. Thomas, cashier for Miller, said that she paid out from $11,000 to $13,000 in a day.

Amusements.—Pages 2 and 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 13.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

NORTH DAKOTA POPULISTS.

Elect Sioux Falls Delegates After Middle-of-the-Roaders Bolt.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., April 5.—The Independent Party held its State Convention here to-day to select delegates to attend the National Convention at Sioux Falls, N. D. The meeting was a stormy one because of the efforts of the Middle-of-the-Road element to stampede the convention to the Cincinnati Convention. The midroaders were strong at first, but their numbers dwindled until they were only one-sixth of the convention, and this faction withdrew.

The convention nominated eleven delegates to go to Sioux Falls and adopted resolutions reaffirming the previous Populist platform and declaring outspokenly for Bryan for President. The State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers will be held in Grand Forks on July 10, the Democratic Convention to be held at the same place and time. This indicates fusion on State officers.

The bolters organized and issued a call for a State Convention to be held here on June 26, declaring that if a fusion could not be avoided they would return to their former party allegiance. F. J. Thompson of Fargo presided over the regular convention and M. R. Blair over that of the midroaders.

MIXED SALT WITH THE SUGAR.

Troubles Pursue the Manager of a Cincinnati Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—The troubles over the walk-out of waiters at the Hotel Emery seem to have no end. To-day Steward Roe complained to Manager Maxwell that some one had ruined the supply of sugar in the pantry.

The person, whoever it was, had mixed salt with the sugar, and it was not discovered until it had been served on the table. So well had the person done the work, that to the bottom of the barrel the salt and sugar were mixed, making it worthless. Mr. Maxwell took the matter philosophically and ordered a new supply. The culprit will be summarily dealt with if it is learned who perpetrated the trick.

Travel a Luxury.

The "ROYAL LIMITED," "Finest Day Train in the World," leaves New York, South Ferry and Foot of Liberty St., daily 3 P. M., arrives Washington, 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service. Royal Blue Trains for Washington leave South Ferry 8, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 1:30, 3, (Royal Limited,) 4:56, 5:55 P. M., and 12:10 Nt. Leave Liberty St. 6, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 1:30, (Royal Limited,) 3, 5, 6 P. M., and 12:15 Nt.—Adv.

STATE TAX RATE TO BE LOWER THAN IN YEARS

Cut of Forty Points, at Least, Under the Present Rate of 2.49.

FIGURES MAY BE EVEN SMALLER

Republicans Sacrificing Appropriation Bills Right and Left for Effect in the Campagn.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Republican leaders have determined that the State tax rate shall be lower this year than it has been in any year since the Republicans have been in charge of the State Government. This was agreed upon to-night. A man prominent in legislative affairs said to THE NEW YORK TIMES's corespondent:

"You can say that the rate this year will be forty points lower than the present rate, which is 2.49. It may even go lower—many points lower—but just what the figures will be I cannot tell you now."

"What will be the tax rate?" is the question heard on all sides to-night. Guesses of all sorts, ranging from 1.80 to 2.60, are heard, but the statement given above comes from a most reliable source—one, in fact, which can be regarded as almost official.

This Fall there will be an election for Presidential Electors and State officers. The Republican leaders realize that they have got to go before the people on the defensive, so far as State questions are concerned, and the only thing on which they can make any sort of an appeal for a retention of power is a low tax rate, which politicians regard as a most powerful ally in an important campaign.

Orders were received several days ago by legislative leaders to kill all bills which provided for the expenditure of State moneys. Heads of the various departments were also told to cut down their expenses. These orders have been carried out to the letter.

One instance in which a cut has been made is in the appropriation for the Fish, Game and Forest Board, which has been cut from $600,000 to $250,000. Cuts have been made in all appropriations in order to reduce the rate. Next year a large increase can be looked for. The same thing happened some years ago when the tax rate during one year of Gov. Hill's administration went down below 2.00, only to be increased the next year to over 3.00.

FRANCHISE TAX INJUNCTION.

Erie Railroad Secures Court Action Against the Buffalo Assessors.

BUFFALO, April 5.—An injunction restraining the Board of Assessors from levying an assessment of $17,440 upon the property of the Erie Railroad Company has been granted by Justice Kenefick.

The plaintiffs alleged that the Ford franchise tax law under which the additional assessment was made is unconstitutional.

A CASE OF BURIAL ALIVE?

Ghastly Discovery in the Cemetery at Sandy Creek, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 5.—Vett Case, a well-known resident of Sandy Creek, died on Jan. 4, after several weeks' illness from scarlet fever, and he was buried in the family lot in the local cemetery. Last Sunday the father of the young man died after a brief illness.

When arrangements for the burial were being made it was discovered that there was no room in the family plot for the elder Case without a rearrangement of the several bodies already interred. It was, therefore, decided to remove the body of Vett Case several feet from where it was buried.

Upon disinterring the casket the grave diggers were astonished to find that the glass front of the coffin was shattered to pieces, the body was kicked out, and the sides were sprung. Upon removing the lid it was found that the body was resting upon its face, the arms were bent at the sides, and in the tightly clenched fists were handfuls of hair, showing that a terrible struggle had taken place. Both bodies were buried yesterday afternoon.

TRAVEL PAY FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Bill Passed Giving It to Men Mustered Out After Spanish War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Col. Jay A. Torrey, the originator of the idea of raising and equipping a force of rough riders for the war in Cuba, and who commanded the second regiment of the three raised for that service, has accomplished, through Senator Warren's aid, an object followed by him for months.

When the Rough Riders and other volunteers were to be discharged or mustered out, some of them far from home, in order to enable them to reach home in a condition to equip themselves for life as private citizens, an order was obtained from the War Department giving them travel pay and ration commutation from the place where mustered out to their homes. Some of the sick men of the Second United States Volunteer Cavalry were sent home before that order was made out, and received only the tickets for their journeys upon being mustered out in camp at Jacksonville. Those who afterward obtained travel pay got about $100 each, and as it cost only $20 to get home, they saved about $80 with which to buy clothing and whatever else they needed.

A bill passed this afternoon by the Senate authorizes the Secretary of War to make good to the men who did not receive the travel pay the difference between the cost of their transportation and the amount they would have received if they had obtained travel pay. As the bill is general, it will cover all cases similar to those occurring in the Second United States Volunteer Cavalry. The House will pass the bill. Incidentally, it relieves some pay officers of burdens put upon them by the Auditor for the War Department, who could not find authority for the travel pay issued.

FATHER OF JUDGE IDE DEAD.

Philippine Commissioner's Departure Is Delayed in Consequence.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., April 5.—Jacob Ide father of Judge Henry C. Ide, a member of the Philippine Commission, died at his home here to-day, aged ninety-three years. He was an early settler in the town of Barnet, was for many years a miller, and was one of the most prominent men in the town.

Judge Ide was to have started for San Francisco to-morrow, en route for the Philippines, but on account of the death of his father he will not leave until Saturday.

Mr. Ide's wife died in 1892, after the celebration of their sixtieth wedding anniversary. He is survived by two sons, Judge Ide and E. T. Ide. The funeral will take place Saturday forenoon.

Graham Convicted of Manslaughter.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 5.—Peter Graham, the sixteen-year-old boy who was charged with murder in the first degree, in causing the death of Louis Stahlman, a peddler, was found guilty of manslaughter by Supreme Court jury late this afternoon, and he will receive his sentence next Tuesday.

THE NEW YORK HERALD'S Easter Edition,

Out Sunday, April 8. 42 Full Size Art Pages, 100 Pages in all. The Acme of Up to Date Journalism.—Adv.

RUSSIAN-JAPANESE FIGHT?

Warships Said to Have Acted as Though War Was Begun.

VANCOUVER, April 5.—The story comes from Japan that the war toward which Russia and Japan are believed to be drifting was almost precipitated by an incident which Japanese officials have vainly endeavored to suppress.

As the story runs, on March 24 a Japanese battleship encountered a Russian cruiser in the neighborhod of Hokkaido, Yezo Island. Without any warning the Russian discharged a torpedo against the battleship, but missed aim, and the Japanese ship escaped unhurt. Before retiring she fired several shots at her assailant.

SHANGHAI, April 5.—The ominous preparations of the Russian and Japanese War Departments continue.

The Russians are making strenuous efforts to fill Port Arthur with grain, even at war panic prices, and are importing quantities of wheat from North China.

Japan has called out her Naval Reserves for service during the approaching manoeuvres, when the entire Japanese fleet will be engaged.

E. M. FIELD IN BELLEVUE.

Picked Up by a Policeman—Lived Like a Tramp.

Edward M. Field, son of Cyrus W. Field, showing the wear and tear of years of dissipation, is in the alcoholic ward at Bellevue Hospital. He was picked up by a policeman yesterday afternoon at Fifth Street and the Bowery.

Field entered the reception room of the hospital indifferently and wearily, and took apparently no note of his surroundings. He said he lived at 442 West Forty-sixth Street, and referred to Dr. Willard Parker of 8 West Ninth Street as his friend. When Dr. Cash, who took him in charge, had attended to a scalp wound in Field's head, he was taken to the alcoholic ward.

Edward M. Field's downfall began with the failure of the firm of Field, Lindley & Wiechers on Nov. 27, 1891, which was organized by his father for the benefit of the young man. The indictments against Field for forgery and embezzlement, incident to the wrecking of the firm by him, and the inquiry into his sanity in February, 1892, are matters still remembered. He was afterward incarcerated in the Buffalo State Asylum. Upon his release he came to this city and lived the life of a tramp.

Recently he has lived in a Raines law hotel in West Forty-sixth Street on the borders of the "Hell's Kitchen" district. The address he gave, at 442 West Forty-sixth Street, is an abandoned pickle factory. Field, some of the residents of the locality said, slept there frequently in one of the lofts.

Dr. Parker seemed annoyed that Field had referred to him. "I have known nothing of him," said he, "since the failure. I have not seen him since that time."

MR. CROKER IN PARIS.

His Cable Message to the United Colored Democracy.

The second annual dinner of the United Colored Democracy took place in Odd Fellows' Hall, 160 West Twenty-ninth Street, last night. Edward E. Lee, the leader of the organization, presided, and made the principal speech, in which he paid a tribute to Richard Croker, who, he said, had always shown himself to be a warm friend of the colored race.

On behalf of the organization, Mr. Lee pledged its support for the nominee of the Kansas City convention no matter whether Bryan or Dewey were chosen. He also read a cablegram from Mr. Croker, dated Paris, April 5, in which the Tammany chieftain said:

"Regret cannot be with you. Best wishes for successful evening."

Among those who responded to toasts were Anthony McCarthy, personal attendant to Corporation Counsel Whalen, and Assistant District Attorney James D. Carr.

TO CURTAIL CHAPEL SERVICES.

Ohio State University Will Abandon the Daily System.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 5.—The Trustees of the Ohio State University have determined to abandon the system of daily chapel services so long maintained at the university. It seems that the attendance the past year has been less than 50 daily out of 1,200 students. The idea was sanctioned by President Thompson, who substitutes a weekly convocation of an hour's duration. Chapel services occupied but fifteen minutes. The new plan will not be inaugurated until the opening of the Fall term.

The board also took steps toward the organization of a teachers' college, similar to the one now conducted at Columbia College. The college will not be in the nature of a normal school, but will be for the higher education of Superintendents, teachers, and graduates.

TO REJECT CHICAGO BOND BIDS.

Very Low Offer Made—Effort to Carry Bond Issue Into Court.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Controller Kerfoot has decided to reject the bid made for the issue of $2,500,000 of bonds to develop the water power on the drainage canal, as he believes more favorable terms can be secured. The only bid was that of Devitt Tremble & Co., the price offered being $101.175, as compared with $100.126 on last year's issue. To add to the discrepancy in price the present are 4 per cent. bonds, while the ones sold previously bore 3½ per cent. interest.

The purpose of issuing the bonds is really to secure a case that will settle the controversy as to the right of the city to issue bonds. It is expected that some organization or person will oppose the issue and take the matter to the Supreme Court, where the city law department is satisfied the law will be interpreted to allow the city to issue bonds to the 5 per cent. limit of the Constitution.

SCREW COMBINE FORMED.

Four Big Concerns Unite to Form the Standard Screw Company.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 5.—The Worcester Machine Screw Company has entered into a combination with the Chicago Screw Company, the Detroit Machine Screw Company, and the Westerman Company of Lockport, which latter concern operates large rolling mills.

The new company is named the Standard Screw Company, and is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $1,500,000, all of one class. The officers are: President—C. E. Roberts of Chicago; Vice President—A. W. Gifford of Worcester; Secretary—George Trall of Detroit; Treasurer—C. M. Rawlins of Chicago.

The three machine-screw companies in the combination are among the largest in the country. None of the stock of the company is offered in the market and no outside capital has come in. Neither will there be any advance in prices. The purpose of the combination is to produce more advantageous conditions of manufacture. There will be no changes in the management of either of the four plants.

COLER NAMED FOR MAYOR

Indorsement Accorded the Controller in Plymouth Church.

HE TALKS ON GOVERNMENT

Meeting Held Under the Auspices of the Young Men's Club—Beecher's Custom Revived.

For the first time in many years Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was used last night as a meeting place for the discussion of politics. Henry Ward Beecher many years ago used the church auditorium for the discussion of matters in connection with the war of the rebellion. Since then all semi-political discussions have been confined to the lecture room. At last night's meeting Controller Bird S. Coler was formally put forward as a candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Coler was the principal speaker at the meeting, which had under discussion the subject of "Civic Purity." It was assigned as the duty of Thomas G. Shearman, one of the recognized leaders of the church, to declare that the object of the meeting was to present the Controller for future political preferment, and at his suggestion a resolution was passed indorsing Mr. Coler.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Young Men's Club of Plymouth Church. The meetings of this club have heretofore been held in the lecture room, but it was decided that as the subject for discussion for last night was so important the meeting should be held in the church proper. The necessity for this was shown when the meeting was called to order by Robert Van Iderstine. Nearly every seat was occupied by people who had come anticipating something out of the ordinary. Mr. Van Iderstine in his opening speech declared that he believed the churches should take an active part in the regeneration of the city.

James McKeen, President of the Hamilton Club, made a short speech on the subject under discussion. He was followed by Controller Coler, who in his introductory remarks said:

"A generation ago the appearance of a public officer or a politician in the pulpit of an American church to talk to a general audience upon a secular subject would have been regarded as more than an innovation—it would have been considered a sacrilege. But we live in an age of progress, where conditions change rapidly."

The Controller then talked at length on the duty of young men in politics. "You cannot," he said, "change a bad government into a good one by abusing it, and denunciation never reformed a politician or a party. Our system of government is conceded to be one of the best ever devised by human wisdom, yet we are the most overgoverned people on earth.

"The time has come when the public must be made to understand that the overthrow of one party or faction and the success of another is no guarantee of permanent reform."

At the close of his speech the Controller was applauded by the audience, and then was announced the real purpose of the meeting. Thomas G. Shearman was introduced, and he at once said:

"I understand that the object of this meeting is to indorse Controller Coler as a man. I am in favor of this, and I want to say that while I did not vote for him for Controller, no matter on what ticket he runs for Mayor I will support him. I will vote and work for him and contribute what money I can toward his campaign.

"The object of this meeting is for you to choose a man outside of the political parties. I hope that before this meeting adjourns you will adopt a resolution indorsing Controller Coler and his work."

This sentiment was received with considerable applause by the audience. Mr. Shearman then spoke on the conditions now existing in the city. He said in part:

"You are living in one of the greatest cities in the world, the largest and wealthiest, but the worst governed city going, outside of Constantinople. The police of Petersburg show less brutality in arresting a Nihilist than our policemen do in arresting a woman.

"We are living under a Government where it is dangerous to tell the truth. There is no man in business life who has not at some time received a warning that he would be ruined if he told of the inequities of the city. It is now a case of the government of the people by the corporations which control the streets.

"You are also governed by a Gambling Commission as well as by the police, who are in turn governed by a secret influence. All the evil beasts have come back. All the wolves are in power again."

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott was then introduced. This was his first appearance in Plymouth Church since he resigned the pastorate. After calling attention to this fact Dr. Abbott said:

"I do not think all the saints are in the Church or that all the sinners have gone into politics. Gov. Roosevelt, with all the defects he may have, has not the defect of being tongue-tied."

Dr. Abbott also spoke in strong terms of the charges made against Dr. Truman J. Backus by Senator Raines. He declared that they were outrageous, as Dr. Backus could not reply to them in the Senate; could not go into the courts, as the words of the Senator were privileged, and could not demand an investigation, as he was out of office.

At the close of Dr. Abbott's speech Mr. Van Iderstine said:

"In accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Shearman, I will now ask you for an expression of opinion on the work of Controller Coler. His request was in the nature of a resolution asking you to indorse the Controller for Mayor. All who are in favor of this will please say 'aye.'"

The response was unanimous, and was followed by applause, after which the political meeting of Plymouth Church adjourned.

TRAIN WRECK IN TEXAS.

Two Men Killed and Six Injured Near Magenta.

FORT WORTH, Texas, April 5.—One of the most serious wrecks in the history of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad occurred to-day at a point just south of Magenta, 376 miles north of this city. As a result two men are known to be dead and six others injured. The dead are John F. Dane, mail clerk, of Denver, and John J. Kuntz, passenger, residence unknown.

At the time of the accident the train was running at full speed, when it struck a defect in the track, caused by a partial washout. The entire train was ditched, the cars being piled in a heap. Fire then started in the debris, consuming the entire mass of wrecked cars. Superintendent J. V. Goode and Trainmaster Mills, accompanied by a corps of surgeons, have gone to the scene of the wreck.

Saved His Family from Flames.

NEWARK, N. J., April 5.—Otto Dietsch, a saloonkeeper of Bloomfield and Clifton Avenues, saved the lives of his wife, two young children, and a servant early this morning. Mr. Dietsch was aroused by the roar of flames and found the whole rear part of the house ablaze. The hall was filled with smoke and flames, but he carried his family out, making three trips. He was burned somewhat about the face and hands, but the others were unscathed.

Wins Junior Prize at Yale.

NEW HAVEN Conn., April 5.—At the junior prize speaking at Yale for the Ten Eyck Prize, held this afternoon, Arthur Huntington Gleason of South Norwalk, Conn., won first prize. His theme was "Notre Dame de Paris."

Level, Straight, and Comfortable.

The roads of the New York Central Lines over which run hourly trains between the East and West. See time table in this paper. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

BIG POOLROOM IN RELIGIOUS GUISE

Watcher Says It Is the Rendezvous of a Catholic Society.

MOVES FROM PLACE TO PLACE

At Present Located in Same Building as the Society for Enforcement of Criminal Law.

There is a poolroom in full operation on the eleventh floor of the Downing Building, 108 Fulton Street, which also shelters the Society for the Enforcement of the Criminal Law. It is unique among the poolrooms of the city because it is portable, moving from place to place upon the slightest hint of danger, its patrons following. Only heavy bettors are received, the smallest wager allowed being $5. All would-be customers are closely scrutinized by vigilant watchers, and many are turned away, even when they come with companions, who are admitted.

Robert Davis, owner of the horse King Barleycorn, and a well-known bookmaker, is the reputed owner of the room, and frequenters boast that business has not been suspended for a day since the present crusade against vice began. Before that the place was firmly established over a saloon near Fulton and Dutch Streets, in rooms comfortably furnished with tables and chairs, but all this has been changed since the agitation set in, and the institution assumed the mobility which has probably saved it from raiding. Mercer Street, Park Place, and Broad Street are a few of the localities where it has done business within the last three weeks.

Well-dressed customers began to go up in the elevators to the latest quarters in Rooms 1,111 to 1,117, in the Downing Building, shortly after noon yesterday. Few came alone, most arriving in little knots of three or four. The glass in the door was darkened, and there was no lettering upon it save the number of the rooms. All had more or less delay in getting in. One square-jawed young man in a light Fedora hat and yellow top coat could not even get anybody to come to the door in answer to his gentle knocks. He turned away and waited patiently at the elevator gates. Presently two other men, rather flashily attired, came up. He shook hands with them, and then the door was opened. But the first comer was not permitted to pass until he had been carefully questioned by a gray-mustached man standing just within. Some of those who went in remained only a few minutes, but more did not come out until evening.

When a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES attempted to enter he was stopped by a polite elderly man standing on the stairs, whom he has not noticed before.

"You haven't been here before," he said.

"No; but I want to get in now."

"Well, I'm sorry, but you can't unless you're a member of the club."

"Why, I thought it was a poolroom."

"Oh, no, it's nothing of that sort. We're organizing a new Circle of the Knights of Columbus. That's a Catholic secret society, you know, formed to counteract the work of the American Protective Association against the Church. Of course, I can't tell you the names of any of them. But my name's Loughlin, and I'm a pressman on a morning newspaper."

Mr. Loughlin expatiated at length on what he considered the wicked policy of the A. P. A., which he denounced in unmeasured terms, going down in the elevator and accompanying the reporter to the door of the building in order to make his position clear. Mr. Loughlin knew there had been poolrooms at numbers named in the other streets because he had made bets there, though he said he didn't make a daily practice of betting on the races. The reporter, however, had got a glimpse through the door of one end of a room crowded with men sitting in rows in cheap wooden chairs, all smoking vigorously and all gazing fixedly ahead of them, and of a section of the floor fairly covered with scraps of torn paper.

"Is there any clergyman who knows about the good work you are doing?" he asked.

"No. We are not fully organized yet," said Mr. Loughlin, "but as soon as we are, probably next week, why, of course, we'll appoint a priest as our chaplain."

Other tenants of the building, mostly respectable business men and firms, denied all knowledge of the purposes of the "Circle," and the janitor even insisted that the rooms were vacant and used only as storerooms by parties in the building, and at the office of Netling, Craig & Co., the agents, all information as to the character of the occupants of Rooms 1,111 to 1,117 was refused. The Knights of Columbus, it may be said in passing, is a very strong and respectable Roman Catholic organization.

Frequenters of the room told of the peculiar precautions taken to bamboozle the police. Heavy pasteboard has been discarded for the tickets, which are made out on sheets of the thinnest paper, so that they can be destroyed in an instant. Results from the tracks are received by telegraph, but the operator and his instruments are located in another room, and the results shouted through. If the police should invade the place they would find no legal evidence, but would simply see a crowd of men lounging around and talking about the races.

One of them said that while the room was on the fourteenth floor in the same building a few weeks ago a Police Captain and two detectives came up and raged around at a great rate when refused admission. The next day two policemen stationed themselves at the door while business was at its height, and then the doors were kept locked and no one was allowed to either enter or pass out until the close of the day's races lest the policemen should rush the door, and the next day the place moved.

Within an hour from the time that Mr. Loughlin had given his explanation another reporter bettered knowledge, and was admitted and made an even bet of $5 on a horse—and won it.

SUPPOSED POOLROOM RAIDED.

Capt. Vredenburgh Found a Hundred Men There, but Got No Evidence.

Capt. Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station, accompanied by Central Office Detectives Patrick J. Darcy and George Schoemock, visited an alleged poolroom at 180 South Street yesterday afternoon, and in his report, made to Police Inspector Adam A. Cross, he says:

I got an entrance through the back room of a liquor store in a hall leading to a vacant loft. I found about a hundred men in a room, but no betting was being done on the races when we entered. I was unable to obtain evidence to base an arrest on. I found some racing cards and slips in the room. I found a man stationed at a door at the foot of the stairs; a padlock was on the outside of the door, and when a person who was known to the doorkeeper appeared he was allowed to enter, after which the padlock was again replaced.

Capt. Vredenburgh further reported that he would give the place special attention and station a policeman there. The report also gave the name of the reputed proprietor, George Horn, saloonkeeper of Cherry and Catharine Streets.

MANY BETTING MACHINES SEIZED.

Sale Agent Arrested in Raid by Comstock and Police.

Twenty-five slot machines and betting machines of various kinds were confiscated and carted to the Church Street Police Station yesterday afternoon from an office on the fifth floor of the Thames Building at 25 Thames Street, and F. C. McDonald, who refused to give his address, was arrested.

Captain Westervelt and Detectives Mooney, Connors, and Beasley of the Church Street Police Station accompanied Anthony Comstock and his agent, Louis F. Dittmann, to the place yesterday afternoon and surprised McDonald, who was alone in his office in Room 502 on the fourth floor.

McDonald claimed that he had not sold any of the machines in this city. He said he was the agent of the McDonald Manufacturing Company of Chicago, who made the machines.

Captain Westervelt said last night that whether the prisoner was convicted or not all the machines, which cost thousands of dollars, would be broken up and destroyed.

CAN HAVE MUSIC IN HIS HOTEL.

Manager of the Parkway, Accused of Lawbreaking, Discharged.

Edward Austin, proprietor of the Parkway Hotel, in One Hundred and Tenth Street, who was arrested last Monday, was discharged yesterday morning when arraigned before Magistrate Meade, in the West Side Court, and charged with violating the law by giving musical performances.

David M. Neuberger, as counsel for Austin, raised the point that "Only in a case in which a clear infraction of the liquor tax law can be shown or that the place is conducted as a disorderly resort, have the police any power to stop an ordinary concert or dancing. If this is not the case the many dancing academies come under the same ban."

Mr. Neuberger said that his point was a new one, and Magistrate Meade promptly said, "Discharged," without further comment.

LAST OF THE ANTI-POLICY BILL.

Motion to Strike Out Enacting Clause Carried in Senate.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Fallows Anti-Policy bill was finally killed in the Senate to-day.

Senator Elsberg moved to recommit the bill to the Codes Committee, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. The motion was carried by a viva voce vote.

THE NEW HAVEN LOSES SUITS.

Man and Woman Who Had to Walk Home Recover Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 5.—Judgment against the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company was rendered by Judge Curtis of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday in the cases brought by Samuel Scoville, Jr., and Eva L. De Lacroix of Stamford, for $1,000 damages and costs. Judge Curtis awards Mr. Scoville $50 and costs, and Miss De Lacroix $75 and costs.

The plaintiffs brought suit alleging that June 28 last they were aboard a late train from New York for Stamford. They heard the brakeman call out. "Stamford last stop," and alighted. They discovered they were at Sound Beach station, but too late to board the train again. They were obliged to walk home on a wet and muddy night, and as a result suffered physical as well as mental injury. The railroad's defense was a general denial.

Judge Curtis, in a memorandum says he finds the defendants guilty of the negligence alleged, and does not find that the plaintiffs were guilty of contributory negligence either in alighting or in seeking to mitigate the situation afterward. The railroad company set up in defense that the plaintiffs could have secured a conveyance at Sound Beach.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Senators Pettigrew and Butler Deny Saying Only Democrats Favor It.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—In the Senate to-day Messrs. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) and Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) denied interviews attributed to them while in Cuba, in which they were represented as saying that if the Cubans desired independence they must look to the Democratic Party of the United States, the Republican Party being opposed to giving them any measure of self-rule.

Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) speaking as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cuba, said that there was nobody, so far as he knew, who proposed to break faith with the Cubans, "and I do not believe," he added, "there are many Cubans who believe the United States will not keep its promise. Of course, there are agitators in Cuba, but among the Cubans generally there is the utmost confidence in the United States.

TO GO TO CONVENTION IN STYLE.

It Will Cost Members of Cincinnati Blaine Club About $100 Each.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—A heavy expense awaits many of the incoming city employes in June, as it has been decreed that the Blaine Club must go to the Philadelphia Convention in a style that will outshine all previous trips. This is to impress the National Administration and initiate George B. Cox into National politics.

Just before the election the trip was almost abandoned, as the County Auditor's and County Treasurer's offices will be busy with the tax collection at the time of the convention. Now, however, the new city employes will be expected to make the trip. Including the uniform and other necessary expenses it will cost each club member about $100.

It is the desire of the Directors that the club shall be McKinley's guard of honor from Washington.

CRITICISM OF GAYNOR DECISION.

Judge Brown's Action a Surprise—Government Will Try to Nullify It.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The action of Judge Brown of the United States District Court at New York in refusing a warrant for the removal of Contractors B. D. Greene and J. F., E. H., and W. T. Gaynor, indicted in Savannah, Ga., in connection with the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated by Capt. Carter, was a great surprise to the officials of the Department of Justice. Attorney General Griggs spoke of the decision as unwarranted by the law or the fact, and said that under it violators of the laws of the United States could escape punishment except when by chance they were apprehended in the district where the offense was committed. Solicitor General Richards characterized the decision as outrageous, and said that it would defeat the ends of justice in a very large number of criminal cases. The criminal status, he said, could not be enforced if Judge Brown's decision were allowed to stand.

It is learned that the Government will take steps in an attempt to nullify the decision.

United States District Attorney Henry L. Burnett, speaking yesterday about Judge Addison Brown's decision in which he refused to grant the order of removal of the Carter contractors to Savannah, Ga., and directed their discharge, said that until the legal fomalities have been complied with the men continue to be under ball in this district. In accordance with his finding, Judge Brown will, following the rule, issue a mandate or order. Then the contractors will be arraigned before Commissioner Shields and on the formal order will be discharged. Gen. Burnett also said that the proceedings which have been criticised were followed according to the usual custom in such cases.

Judge Brown declined to discuss the contractors' case or the comments on his decision by the Washington authorities. He said that his decision covered all the points in the controversy.

Court Restrains Strikers.

PATERSON, N. J., April 5.—John W. Harding, representing the Watson and Eastwood machine shops, has obtained from Vice Chancellor Pitney a rule to show cause why an injunction should not issue against the strikers who have been out some weeks, restraining them from interferink in any way with the running of their business or interference with their employes. The order acts as a restraint on the strikers from further pursuing their policy of picketing the shops, or interfering with any one from the shops at railroad stations or in any part of the city.

Stock Quotations

are furnished travelers on the Pennsylvania Limited. Many other conveniences and luxuries.—Adv.

A Striking Railway Train.

The Pennsylvania Limited leaves New York every morning for Chicago via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

DEWEY IS NOT THE TOOL OF POLITICIANS

His Candidacy for the Presidency Due to His Own Initiative.

NO ANTI-BRYAN CONSPIRACY

The Admiral's Statement Belittling the Difficulties of the Presidency Universally Regretted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The talk to-day about Admiral Dewey's announcement that he wishes to be nominated for President has not added much to the mass of opinion uttered yesterday, either in tone or temper. If there was any noticeable difference it was in the more general disposition to regret the announcement, chiefly for the manner in which it was made, and almost universally for the character of the Admiral's statements regarding the difficulties of the office of President.

Among leading Democrats there is no acceptance of the suggestion in some of the newspapers that Admiral Dewey was encouraged to declare himself by such prominent Democrats as ex-Senator Gorman, ex-Secretary Whitney, Perry Belmont, and others who are known to be opposed to the nomination of Col. Bryan. One Democrat of the Bryan faction said this afternoon, in confidence, that while he doubted the wisdom of Mr. Gorman in some political emergencies, he could not accuse him of responsibility for Dewey's appearance as a Democratic candidate.

"If Gorman had anything to do with bringing Dewey out," said the Democrat in question, "he never would have permitted him to make so fatal a blunder as was made in his interview, in which he made light of the difficulties of the Presidency. Only a man who was totally unacquainted with the nature and duties of the office could have said that so positively. If Gorman had seen that interview before it was published, it is my opinion that it would not have seen the light of day, unless Mr. Gorman cherished some grudge against Dewey and wished to gratify it.

"No, it was Dewey's personally conducted effort, and in my estimation it bears none of the marks of Gorman or Whitney management. There is no Bryan man of my acquaintance who esteems Mr. Gorman's ability so lightly as to sanction the charge that he had anything to do with bringing Dewey out."

It is ascertained that Mr. Gorman entertains little hope of injuring Bryan as a candid

nomination his only chance. Can he get it? I am not sure that he can or can not. He could if the Kansas City convention could be swayed by the presentation of a platform on which such a candidate as Dewey could stand, an old-fashioned Democratic platform with sound money, tariff for revenue only, and other planks instead of the new heresies. Delegates turn quickly, and if by a miracle that of July 4 could be brought to adopt a platform worthy of the traditions of the real Democracy the scale might be turned in favor of the Admiral.

"I express no opinion on the policy of the Democratic Party taking up the Admiral. A sensible platform would mean an upheaval in the party, for the present extremists cannot be united with the old line. Nominated on a good platform, the Admiral would have a fair prospect of election. His training or discipline would give him administrative ability. His executive ability and judgment cannot be questioned. These are two strong qualities that should recommend him, while the failure of President McKinley to have a consistent policy in reference to problems which have resulted from the war with Spain would also operate to Dewey's advantage.

"Admiral Dewey's conception of a President's official duties can hardly be classed as correct. For instance, he appears to have forgotten some parts of the Constitution, those prescribing that the President shall make treaties, inform Congress of the state of the Union, and recommend legislation. As the President must be a man with a policy, so the man without a policy is an impossibility, also as a Presidential candidate. I doubt if the Bryanites can now be dislodged, but if Dewey ran on a good platform he would get my vote."

IN DEWEY'S OWN STATE.

The delegates to the National Democratic Convention from Vermont, the home State of Admiral Dewey, will vote for William Jennings Bryan for President.

That was the statement made to a TIMES reporter yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by Bradley B. Smalley of Burlington, National Democratic Committeeman from Vermont. He said:

"I have the greatest respect for Admiral Dewey as a sailor and a patriot, but I have nothing to say with relation to his candidacy for the Presidency.

"The Republican Party stole the Presidency in 1876, and bought it in 1880. They tried to steal it in 1884, but did not succeed. The capitalists beat us in 1888, but we got there again in 1892. Conditions beat us in 1896, but I think we will get there with Bryan in 1900.

"It has long been apparent to me that the nominees this year will be William McKinley and William Jennings Bryan. Our convention will be held in June at Montpelier, and the delegation will be instructed to vote for Mr. Bryan regardless of the candidacy of Admiral Dewey. I believe, too, in view of the many mistakes of the McKinley Administration, that Mr. Bryan will be elected."

KINGS LEADER'S OPINION.

James Shevlin, who is the acting leader of the Kings County Democracy, said yesterday in regard to Admiral Dewey's candidacy:

"I cannot conceive of a great National party nominating for President a man who has never been identified with the party in any shape, manner, or form. It requires years and special training to become an Admiral; similarly, in my judgment, a man, in order to become President, needs special training for that office. I place no credence in the report that Mr. Gorman or Mr. Whitney is behind Admiral Dewey's announcement. For my own part I believe that any man who is nominated for President by the Democrats against the wishes of Mr. Bryan and his friends will fail of election. At least I regard such nomination under present conditions as an empty honor.

"I was asked recently to join in a movement here having for its object the setting in motion of an agitation which possibly might result in the elimination of Mr. Bryan as the Democratic candidate. My reply to the gentlemen who sought me was that I regarded such a movement under existing conditions as an empty proposition. In my judgment, the only way to deal with the Bryan problem is to secure Mr. Bryan's own consent to withdraw as a candidate in the interests of Democratic success. Without such acquiescence on Mr. Bryan's part no practical result can be obtained by the nomination of any other Democrat."

CLARK HOWELL TALKS.

Clark Howell arrived in this city yesterday, and is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria. He was asked for his opinion on the candidacy of Admiral Dewey by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter. He said:

"Admiral Dewey's candidacy amounts to nothing as far as the Democratic nomination is concerned. Bryan is practically nominated now.

"The Admiral's suggested candidacy is most unfortunate for him, and it is not without its pathetic features."

Post Office at Dewey, Wis., Burned.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Post Office Department has received information that the Post Office at Dewey, Wis., was burned last night and the Postmaster injured. Instructions have been issued to provide for a temporary Post Office there.

Bryan Has Nothing to Say.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 5.—When asked last night for an opinion on the candidacy of Admiral Dewey for the Presidency, Col. W. J. Bryan said:

"I do not care to discuss the subject."

MISS SAMPSON MARRIED.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 5.—Gold lace and epaulettes, dainty gowns and jewels, against a background of the American flag everywhere in evidence, made a brilliant scene to-night at the Commandant's residence in the navy yard, when Miss Hannah Walker Sampson, or "Nannie" Sampson, as she is better known by her friends and the officers in the service, was married to Ensign Wat Tyler Cluverius of the United States Navy. The wedding, so far as was consistent with the Admiral's position in the United States service, was a simple one, but the station of the contracting parties and the many guests present made it a notable affair.

The couple stood beneath an arch of palms, relieved by a background formed of the handsome silk flag presented to Mrs. Sampson, while she was staying at Glen Ridge, N. J., by the women of that place. Electric lights were arranged so that their rays were thrown against the shining folds of the flag.

The Rev. Frank J. Goodwin of Pawtucket, R. I., formerly of Glen Ridge, performed the Episcopal marriage service.

Miss Sampson was gowned in cream white brocaded satin, cut en train, and trimmed with Maltese lace and pearls, and wore a white tulle veil caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Little Marjorie Smith, daughter of Lieut. Roy C. Smith of Cambridge, in white muslin, preceded her as the maid of honor. As the bride entered the room, she passed through a ribbon aisle, and was followed by Admiral Sampson and two sons, Ralph and Harold, wearing sailor costumes of white blouses and blue trousers. The bride was given away by her father. The bridegroom was attended by Lieut. J. T. Tompkins of the receiving ship Wabash.

Following the ceremony the bride and bridegroom received, assisted by Admiral Sampson, Mrs. Sampson, who wore a dress of lilac satin; Mrs. R. C. Smith, a daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Sampson, and Mrs. Richard H. Jackson, wife of Lieut. Jackson, another daughter.

Ensign and Mrs. Cluverius will reside at Annapolis, where the former has recently been ordered for duty.

CUBAN TEACHERS AT HARVARD.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 5.—President Eliot of Harvard University, in conference to-day with Superintendent Frye of the Cuban public schools, stated that in order to solve the problem of accommodations for the Cuban teachers who are coming to Harvard this Summer he has decided to turn his house at Cambridge into a Cuban teachers' dormitory.

He said that during the Summer he wanted it filled with as many young Cubans as it would hold, and that he would make arrangements for cots and bed clothing.

Other members of the Faculty of Harvard, it is believed, will follow President Eliot's example.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

HESS DEFEATS GODDARD

Latter Blames Quigg for 12th Congress District Convention Issue.

LOSES VOTES BY INJUNCTION

Certificates of Two Delegates Withheld —Decision to Respect Court's Order Causes Heated Discussion.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard had a majority of the regularly elected delegates to the Twelfth Congress District Convention last night, yet he was defeated by Charles A. Hess for National delegate to Philadelphia.

The Captain's defeat was brought about by an injunction issued by Justice Fitzgerald restraining the custodian of primary records from granting certificates to George Stewart and Samuel Moran as delegates from the Fifth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

Mr. Goddard had fifty-five votes, to fifty-four for Mr. Hess, allowing the latter to vote in person from the Seventh Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District and by substitute from the Twelfth Election District of the same Assembly District. But John Sabine Smith, who was designated by Chairman Quigg to call the convention to order, decided that Stewart and Moran, in the face of the injunction, could not vote. Consequently Capt. Goddard lost two votes, and Mr. Hess and his friends controlled the convention, 54 to 53.

Capt. Goddard, however, is not going to allow the methods which prevailed last night to nullify the provisions of the primary law, and through counsel to-day he will move for a writ of certiorari to review the proceedings of the convention.

The convention met in the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, on Third Avenue near Sixteenth Street. Every one of the 109 delegates was present. John Sabine Smith called the meeting to order, and on one call of the roll William H. Wadhams was appointed to watch the roll call in the interest of Goddard. Harry King served in a similar capacity for Charles A. Hess.

HISSES FOR MR. LUSH.

Mr. Smith called for nominations for temporary Chairman, and the Goddard people named Charles A. Peabody, Jr. The Hess contingent presented Frederick A. Ware. Everything progressed quietly with the roll call until the Second District of the Twentieth Assembly District—Capt. Goddard's—was reached. Then Richard M. Lush rose to vote for Mr. Ware. His action met with a storm of hisses.

When the Fifth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District was reached Assemblyman John A. Weeks, Jr., served upon Chairman Smith an injunction restraining the custodian of the primary record from placing the names of George Stewart and Samuel Moran on the roll.

When the Seventh District was reached Mr. Hess voted, and then hastily left the room, so that when the Twelfth District—for which Mr. Hess had also been returned—was reached, a substitute was chosen in the person of Roger S. Sherman, his lawyer. When this was done Mr. Hess returned.

The roll call was completed, and Mr. Ware was declared elected, 54 to 53, the two Goddard delegates from the Fifth District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly Convention, not voting.

Before the result was announced the Goddard people insisted that Stewart and Moran should be allowed to vote.

"Would you violate an injunction of the Supreme Court?" shrieked Mr. Sherman.

"We violate nothing," responded Mr. Hammond. "That injunction does not restrain the calling of this certified roll."

"Do you want the Chairman to shoulder the responsibility of violating the mandate of the court?" shouted Mr. Sherman.

"Nobody," remarked Hoffman Miller, "can relieve the Chairman of the responsibility of deciding on a call of the roll."

"As a lawyer," said Chairman Smith, "I must respect the orders of the court."

"But you must call the roll!" shouted Mr. Miller.

"That is not a roll," retorted Mr. Sherman.

"If it is not a roll," said Mr. Miller, "we might as well adjourn. I am not a lawyer, but if that is not a roll we had better adjourn until this injunction is disposed of in court."

Chairman Smith said he would exclude the names of Stewart and Moran.

"Are you certifying that the roll is not correct?" inquired Mr. Hammond. "Does that paper bear the signature of the Judge? Have you seen his signature?"

"I ask you," said Mr. Miller, "to call the roll as certified to you. If you refuse, I protest against the use of that roll."

"I ask that note be made of the fact that Mr. Miller wants to disregard an injunction of the Supreme Court," demanded Mr. Sherman.

"And I want to add my demand to that of Mr. Miller," retorted Mr. Hammond. "He is well within his rights and you know it, and I ask that my name be added to Mr. Miller's in Mr. Sherman's request." The protest was overruled.

McGOWAN ELECTED SECRETARY.

Then Terry McGowan was elected Secretary by a vote of 54 to 53, after many protests, one of which was caused by an outsider trying to vote on the name of Harry Coyle, who left the room.

Then came motions for a recess for two weeks and an adjournment, all of which were voted down.

Assemblyman Weeks moved the appointment of a committee on contested seats. This was carried, 54 to 53.

Mr. Ware had the committee ready. It was even type written. These were the members: William J. Cobb, Richard M. Lush, Thomas J. Conway, Peter H. Burnett, and John Sabine Smith.

The convention then took a recess for thirty minutes.

The vote by districts on all motions was as follows:

Assembly District.	Hess.	Goddard.
Eighteenth	26	
Twentieth	1	31
Twenty-second	4	3
Twenty-fifth	19	14
Twenty-seventh	4	5
Total	54	53

The Committee on Contested Seats concluded its labors at 1 o'clock this morning, but it was fifteen minutes later before the convention reconvened.

Then the Committee on Contested Seats reported in favor of seating James McAneny and Christopher Stewart for the Fifth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District and Lawrence F. Horton from the Fourth District of the Twentieth Assembly District, all Hess men, and in face of the fact that Justice Freedman had decided the Twentieth District case adversely to Hess.

On the roll call the Secretary gave the vote 53 to 50 in favor of the report.

Mr. Wadhams disputed the count, and on a recall he admitted a mistake of one vote on the affirmative side. The report of the committee was then declared adopted, 53 to 51.

A viva voce vote was taken on making the amended roll the permanent roll of the convention, and Mr. Ware declared it carried.

The temporary officers were made permanent.

Mr. Sherman of Mount Vernon moved to proceed to the election of delegates and alternates.

William Henkel named Cornelius N. Bliss, and he was elected by acclamation.

Job E. Hedges placed Charles A. Hess in nomination and remarked that whoever went to Philadelphia would vote for the renomination of William McKinley.

Hoffman Miller said: "I do not believe in government by injunction and I nominate Capt. F. Norton Goddard."

"He's a Republican," shouted one.

"Not a carpet bagger," said another.

"No Tammany Hall about him," exclaimed a third.

"He'll win, even if he goes to the courts."

"Any more nominations?" asked Chairman Ware.

"Dick Lush," shouted somebody, and the remark was received with hisses and groans.

Hess was declared elected, 53½, to 50½ for Goddard.

The alternates named were David B. Luckey of the Twenty-seventh, Albert W. Fitzpatrick and Henry Birrell of the Twenty-fifth and George B. Agnew of the Twenty-seventh. The first two were chosen.

Mr. Hammond announced that Capt. Goddard would carry the case to the courts forthwith, and declared he would be a winner.

Prior to the meeting there was a lively scrimmage in the entryway to the assembly rooms. John S. Shea, a Goddard delegate from the Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Assembly District, arrived without credentials. The Hess men tried to prevent his admission, but after a lively bout with Sergt. Mangin, Capt. Hasslacher, and several bicycle policemen, Shea got into the hall.

GODDARD BLAMES QUIGG.

Capt. Goddard, in commenting upon his defeat, said:

"If I am beaten it is because of improper influence—Quigg influence. In this connection I will do Mr. Quigg the justice to state that he resents my saying that he has used his influence against me. My statement, however, is absolutely correct. Take the case of John Sabine Smith, for instance. Smith does exactly what Quigg wants me to do. He sneezes five minutes before Quigg takes snuff. Again, take Lexow.

"Lexow was against me to-night and was against me because Quigg told him to be. Lexow told me this himself. Quigg denied it. Quigg told me that Richard Lush consulted him as to how he should vote. I consider it unfortunate if Lush was neutral when he went to Mr. Quigg that Quigg should have advised against me.

"Most important of all, perhaps, the policy influence was exerted against me.

"I started out as a candidate with 72 votes against me out of the 109 in the district. I never expected to do anything better than to make a public protest against the Hess-Henkel deal, but my effort to raise the tone of politics in my own district brought a great many people to me on whom I had not counted.

"Actually, I am elected as a delegate to the National Convention. Fifty-five votes should have been counted for me. Of these 32 were in my own Assembly district, the Twentieth. In the Twenty-second two of my personal friends were chosen to vote for me, and I had five votes from the Twenty-seventh, including men like Hoffman Miller, Henry W. Taft, brother of the Philippine Commissioner; Ezra Lincoln, Benjamin Wells, and C. R. Agnew. I had sixteen delegates from the Twenty-fifth."

QUIGG CHOSEN AS DELEGATE.

The Republicans of the Fourteenth Congressional District held their convention last night at Columbus Hall, 126 West Sixtieth Street, and elected Lemuel Ely Quigg and John Reisenweber as delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, with Henry R. White and Newell Martin as alternates. Abraham Gruber and John S. Wise were the opposition candidates for delegates, and Alderman Armitage Mathews ran for alternate.

Despite the contention which marked the preliminary campaign in the Twenty-first Assembly District, there was only one contest taken before the Committee on Contested Seats. This was in the Fifth Election District of the Twenty-first, and the committee settled the dispute by dividing the vote equally between the Gruber and Austin elements. John C. Coleman acted as Chairman of the meeting.

George R. Bidwell, leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District, nominated Mr. Quigg amid great applause, which the Gruberites tried hard to drown with derisive cries. Ex-District Attorney Olcott, Mr. Gruber's partner, placed Mr. Gruber in nomination, and ex-Senator Charles R. Page nominated Mr. Reisenweber.

John S. Wise, in seconding the nomination of Mr. Gruber, said that the Nineteenth District was by no means unanimous for Mr. Quigg, and he was delighted to be able to vote against the latter "before he sinks into political obscurity." Mr. Gruber nominated Mr. Wise.

When the roll was called Louis Dusenberry of the Twenty-eighth Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District declined to vote, saying that he would not be representing his constituents if he voted for Quigg, and he would be equally remiss if he voted for Gruber.

The vote in detail was: For Delegates: Quigg, 208½; Reisenweber, 273½; Gruber, 96½; Wise, 89½; for alternates, White, 260; Martin, 284½; Mathews, 84½.

This resolution was reported by the Committee on Resolutions and adopted:

"That this convention heartily indorses the wise and able administration of William McKinley and instruct its delegates to vote for his renomination, and it heartily indorses the administration of Theodore Roosevelt and urges his renomination for Governor."

IN OTHER DISTRICTS.

Republican conventions in the other Congress Districts embraced in New York County resulted as follows:

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Lispenard Stewart and Frank H. Platt. Alternates—James E. March and Simon Gavin. Uninstructed.

NINTH.—Delegates—Charles H. Murray and John Sabine Smith. Alternates—John Stiebling and Patrick J. O'Brien. Uninstructed.

TENTH.—Delegates—Frederick S. Gibbs and Gen. Howard Carroll. Alternates—John Miller and Frank H. Graff. Uninstructed.

ELEVENTH.—Delegates—George Hilliard and George R. Sheldon; Alternates—Thomas Rotman and Charles M. Jerolomon. Uninstructed.

THIRTEENTH.—Delegates—James W. Perry and Edward Lauterbach; alternates—George B. Beezardo and Jacob Kahn. Ex-Mayor William L. Strong was a candidate against Mr. Lauterbach and received 47 votes to the latter's 92. The delegation was instructed to vote for the renomination of President McKinley.

FIFTEENTH.—Delegates—Gen. Francis V. Greene and Franklin H. Smith. Alternates—Jefferson A. Shields and Ambrose F. O'Neill. Uninstructed.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Suffolk and Nassau Counties)—Delegates—Frederick T. Morris of Flushing and Joseph M. Belford of Riverhead. Uninstructed.

RESOLUTIONS FOR WOODRUFF.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Republican Senators this afternoon unanimously gave their official indorsement to the candidacy of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for the Vice Presidency. During the recess of the session they met to take appropriate action expressive of their recognition of his faithful services as presiding officer of the Senate.

Senator Ellsworth presided at the meeting, and Senator Malby made an eloquent speech expressing the appreciation of himself and his fellow-Senators of the uniform courtesy and impartiality and the ability displayed by Mr. Woodruff in the discharge of his duties. These resolutions, prepared by Senator White, were then unanimously adopted, and Senators White, Marshall, and Brackett were appointed a committee to present them to the Lieutenant Governor.

For four years Timothy L. Woodruff has presided over the deliberations of the Senate of the State of New York. During this time the course of the President of the Senate has been characterized by a dignified sense of official responsibility, by the exercise of unquestioned ability and integrity, and by unfailing courtesy to the members of the Senate.

Recognizing that a strong sentiment has developed in the State of New York and in many other States in favor of his nomination by the Republican Party as its candidate for Vice President at the coming National election, we, the Republican Senators of the State of New York in conference assembled, take pleasure in expressing our appreciation of the public services rendered by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and join most heartily in the hope that he may be honored with the nomination to the high office of Vice President of the United States.

TO REBUILD CONVENTION HALL.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 5.—F. T. Hill, the architect who built the convention hall, which was burned yesterday, was engaged to-day to construct the new one. He has all the plans for the structural iron work, so that the mills securing the contract can start in at once. Benjamin Taylor, the superintendent of construction of the former building, is now in the employ of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. His services have been also offered to the directors free of charge.

The Directors will use every effort and influence to have the hall ready for the convention, and will succeed if they gain the co-operation of one of the big iron mills. This is the opinion of J. A. L. Waddell, a noted bridge engineer, with whom the Directors consulted to-day.

At a mass meeting to-night $38,500 was raised by popular subscription to defray the expenses of rebuilding the hall; this with previous subscriptions makes a total of $59,750.

A VISIT TO THE WAREROOMS OF THE

GORHAM COMPANY, SILVERSMITHS

AND A COMPARISON, NOT ONLY OF THEIR DESIGNS, BUT PRICES WITH OTHERS THAN REGULAR DEALERS IN SILVERWARE, WILL DO AWAY WITH ANY MISLEADING PUBLISHED STATEMENTS REGARDING VALUES. THERE IS NO SMALLEST ARTICLE THAT THIS DOES NOT APPLY TO.

CORHAM COMPANY, SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AND NINETEENTH ST.

PENNSYLVANIA FOR BRYAN

State Democratic Convention Instructs Delegates for Him.

ARE BOUND BY THE UNIT RULE

Platform Denounces Trusts, and Favors Puerto Rican Free Trade and Home Rule for Filipinos.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 5.—The sixty-four delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Democratic Convention at Kansas City were instructed by to-day's State Convention to support William J. Bryan for President. They are bound by the unit rule, and cannot change to any other Presidential aspirant unless it be so decided by a majority of the delegation.

The following nominations were made:

Auditor—P. Gray Meek of Centre County.

Congressmen at Large—Harry E. Grim of Bucks County and N. M. Edwards of Williamsport.

Electors at Large—Gen. A. H. Coffroth of Somerset, Otto Germer of Erie, Francis Shunk Brown of Philadelphia, and Andrew Kaul of Elk.

The following delegates at large to the National Convention were chosen: Col. Charles M. Guffey of Pittsburg, ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison of Philadelphia, John B. Keenan of Greensburg, Congressman Rufus K. Polk of Danville, Charles J. Reilly of Williamsport, ex-Congressman James M. Kerr of Clearfield, ex-State Chairman John M. Garman of Nanticoke, and ex-Congressman William H. Sowden of Allentown. The other fifty-six delegates were elected in the Congressional Districts.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Following is the platform adopted:

As the representatives of the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania in convention assembled, renewing our pledge of fidelity to the Democratic principles upon which our National and State life are founded—namely, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal right, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations—and having in mind the great questions now before us as a people, we make the following declaration of the principles and policies which should guide our political action:

We demand a careful and thorough revision of the tariff and declare in favor of the imposition of such duties only as are necessary for an economical administration of public affairs and we urge upon the Democratic Representatives in Congress that they use their utmost efforts to secure the enactment of a law that will make it obligatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury to place upon the free list at once every article of raw material and every item of manufactured product now used and manufactured by any trust, monopoly, or combine whatsoever, and that all corporations and combinations of capital in the nature of trusts intended to control manufactures, materials, or products, shall make comprehensive and accurate public reports of their organization, condition, and operation under appropriate penalties for failure so to do.

We demand the prompt, efficient, and faithful enforcement of the anti-trust act of 1890, and such additional and supplemental legislation as will meet the defects thereof as indicated by the Supreme Court of the United States in its recent decision, and we denounce the combination and creation of corporate trusts and monopolies as contrary to the common law, destructive of individual effort and enterprise, and inimical to the welfare of the people and the State.

We are unalterably opposed to the imperialism of the present Administration and the Republican Party. No commercial advantage can justify our holding the Philippines as a subject people, and the Philippine Islands as an imperial colony. We favor granting at once to the people thereof home rule and the right to govern themselves under the protection of the United States.

We demand that the solemn pledge made by Congress to the people of Cuba be faithfully observed and their independence granted them in compliance therewith, and that the army of the United States be withdrawn as recommended by Gen. Leonard Wood.

We demand for the people of Puerto Rico the right of freely importing and exporting to and from any part of the United States, and we denounce the sinister influences that have caused the President to depart from that which he termed a "plain duty."

In our intercourse, political, financial and commercial, with foreign nations, we demand a vigorous American policy. We deplore the subserviency of the present Administration to the behests of England and English statesmen, whether the same be intentional or caused by the ignorance of our officials in the State Department. We denounce the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a complete abandonment of the claims of our statesmen of our right to construct and control an inter-oceanic canal and as un-American, and a base surrender of our inherent right of self-defense.

We denounce as at variance with our rights of citizenship and destructive of the rights of a freeman the use of the army of the United States and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and declarations of martial law in times of peace, in order that labor may be intimidated and labor organizations be broken up.

We declare in favor of:

An inter-oceanic canal controlled and protected by this country.

No further surrender of Alaskan territory.

Fortification of strategic positions on the Pacific.

No entangling alliance with England or other countries, secret or open.

Free trade with Puerto Rico.

Independence of Cuba.

Home rule for the Philippine Islands.

No subject people.

No colonial dependencies.

Eternal opposition to trusts.

A vigorous foreign policy.

And an income tax.

We favor the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by a vote of the people.

We reiterate our faith in the beneficent effect of bi-metallism, gold and silver, the money of the Government, and believe its recognition and adoption would tend to steady and make permanent the property of our country and free us from the power of the money trust to precipitate panics at will and make money dear, labor poor, and all other things cheap.

We earnestly extend to the brave people in South Africa, now struggling for their liberties and existence, our profound sympathy, and declare that the war of conquest and extermination now being carried on by the British Empire in its greed for gold and power is a menace to advancing civilization. We favor united action of all the republics of the world to maintain the independent existence of the two republics in South Africa.

We are opposed to the increase of our standing army, as proposed by the Republican Party, as a menace to free Government, and we insist upon the supremacy of the civil over the military authorities.

We favor municipal ownership of all municipal franchises and public utilities, and the passage of legislation to accomplish this purpose.

We call the attention of the voters of the State to, and condemn as a flagrant violation of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, the unwarranted appointment by the Chief Executive of the Hon. M. S. Quay as Senator of the United States, and we condemn his persistent refusal to convene the Legislature to elect a United States Senator in defiance of the plain mandate of the Constitution.

As the Democracy of Pennsylvania have since 1895 regarded William J. Bryan as the ideal Democrat, intelligent, honest, able, sincere, and loyal in his devotion to Democratic principles and Democratic policies, whose public and private life is without reproach, and whose patriotic, wise, and statesmanlike acts and utterances upon all public questions have stamped him as a man of the people, and to whom the great heart of the Democratic and common people of the country looks for its redemption from the spoilsman, its regeneration from the imperialists and its disenthrallment from trusts and unlawful combinations, we hereby, in convention assembled, invite him to become a candidate for the Presidency upon the Democratic ticket and pledge the united support of the delegation from the State of Pennsylvania, to vote and labor for his nomination and election.

Other declarations are made relating to Pennsylvania politics.

BACH'S B MINOR MASS.

Its First Performance in This City by the Oratorio Society Last Night.

Bach's B minor mass was performed in its entirety for the first time in this city by the Oratorio Society at Carnegie Hall last night. The society had been preparing carefully for some time past for this performance, and its intention of giving the work had been fully made known. The result was that an audience such as is seldom seen at the presentation of any oratorio other than the popular "Messiah," was present. The attitude of the assembly spoke volumes for the advance of serious musical taste in this community. The profound music was followed with the closest attention, a very considerable number of the listeners using scores to aid them in absorbing the details of the work. The applause which followed some of the stupendous climaxes of the jubilant portions of the mass, such as the "Cum sanctu spirita," was most enthusiastic. What would the modest and self-contained cantor of the Thomas school have said could he have witnessed such a production of his work and such an audience.

It is no light-minded music lover who hears this majestic work carefully. It belongs to the latter years of Bach's life—the years when the introspective nature of his unique genius had reached its complete development, and when he had ceased to vex himself with the practical problems of performance. As Wagner has well noted, he had finally come to despair of adequate productions, and had settled himself to write out of the plenitude of his inspiration. He dared to be himself, perhaps with that prophetic vision of genius which trusts to posterity for the fullness of a justice denied in life. It is true that this mass was neither a spontaneous conception nor aimed at the choirs of Rome's cathedrals. It was written to win the favor of a King, and it was made for use in Protestant churches. But, as Spitta has beautifully argued, it strikes at those deeper roots of Protestantism which broke the very soil of Catholicism itself. It voices a spirit which lay in the heart of Rome's best aspirations—a spirit which found its concrete expression, its outward demonstration, in the revolt of Luther.

Such a mass embodies the significance of a liturgy and the vitality of a faith common to both branches of the Christian Church. It is a colossal culmination of centuries of development of the Italian mass, shaped and colored by a Protestant feeling which was the fundamental motive of all Bach's church music. And, perhaps above all, it is the most complete and moving embodiment of a musical personality whose constant emotion was one of worship and whose ceaseless endeavor was the vivifying of religion by the most splendid architectural enshrinement possible to musical art. To listen to such a work is not amusement, and one cannot help feeling that the applause and glamour of the concert hall are a less suitable tribute to its majesty than the dim, religious light of the church and the eloquent silence of the elect.

The performance of last night was one to be remembered for many striking merits and to be regretted for some defects. The meed of praise must be awarded first of all to Mr. Frank Damrosch for the sincere attempt to give the work an adequate presentation. The chorus had been carefully rehearsed, and most of its contributions to the performance were worthy of the admiration which the audience gave them. A fine body of tone, careful attention to the phrasing, and effective employment of the mass effects of light and shade were the salient features of the choral work. The soloists were Miss Sara Anderson, soprano; Miss Gertrude May Stein, contralto; Mr. Nicolas Douty, tenor, and Mr. Joseph Baernstein, bass. Both of the ladies seemed to lack full mastery of their difficult music and their singing was deficient in ease, fluency, and certainty. This, of course, detracted much from the effectiveness of their numbers. Mr. Douty sang with poor tone and a weak style. Mr. Baernstein alone displayed a sufficiency of tone, a requisite breadth of delivery, and a firmness of grasp in his music. He was heartily applauded and he deserved to be. The orchestra was ragged in its work and left much to be desired in the matter of intonation. The horn obbligato was well played, but the trumpets were only fairly successful in their formidable task. The solo violin was poor in tone and not at all distinguished in style. On the whole, however, the Oratorio Society deserves gratitude for undertaking its labor of love, and praise for going so far toward impressive achievement.

RICHARD MANSFIELD'S PLANS.

To Appear Here Nearly All Next Season, Producing Three Plays.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—Richard Mansfield to-day announced his plans for the remainder of 1900 and all of 1901. They have just been completed, and make it certain that the actor-manager will remain in New York practically the whole of next season. He will not make any tour of the country, and the only city outside of New York which he will visit will be Chicago. He will appear here in April, 1901.

Mr. Mansfield, during his season of six months in New York City, will produce three important plays—a historical work by Count Tolstoi, ("The Poet,") a play by the new English poet, Stephen Phillips, and Shakespeare's "Henry V."

Mr. Mansfield will go to Chicago for a farewell appearance in his famous characters April 30 and will remain two weeks. The first week's programme will include performances of "Cyrano de Bergerac," "The First Violin," "A Parisian Romance," "Beau Brummell," and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

Walter Hale Going to London.

Manager Daniel V. Arthur of Stuart Robson's company yesterday released Walter Hale, who has been playing the rôle of Edmund Burke in "Oliver Goldsmith," so that he might be enabled to leave for London to-morrow and become a member of the George W. Lederer company, which will produce a new version of "An American Beauty" at the Shaftesbury Theatre on Easter Monday. Frank Worthing, who recently was seen in the title rôle of "Naughty Anthony," will replace Mr. Hale, and will play the part for the first time at the matinée performance to-morrow afternoon.

Testimonial to Albert Minehan.

A testimonial will be given to Treasurer Albert Minehan of Weber and Fields's Music Hall on Sunday evening, April 29, at the music hall. Mr. Minehan's many friends have combined to make the affair one of the most successful of its kind, and the programme will be of an interesting nature. Weber and Fields and the entire stock company have volunteered their services, and many prominent artists will also appear.

Gilder Version of "Quo Vadis."

Manager David H. Hunt, one of the gentlemen interested in the production of the Jeannette Gilder version of "Quo Vadis," stated last evening that the first production of the play would take place on Monday evening at the Herald Square Theatre. Rehearsals are daily progressing and the piece is now in such shape that there will be no doubt whatever about its production.

Detroit Bars "The Degenerates."

DETROIT, April 5.—After witnessing Mrs. Langtry's performance of "The Degenerates," given last night in Toledo, Mayor Maybury announced to-day that her company would not be permitted to give the production in this city. The three days' engagement, which was to begin to-night in the Detroit Opera House, consequently was canceled and the company played to-night in Windsor, Ontario, just across the river. Only a small audience was present in the Canadian playhouse.

Juror Accused of Taking a Bribe.

John C. Winters was held for trial in $1,000 bail in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Winters is the juror who in a suit against the Third Avenue Railroad, before Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, was charged with accepting a bribe of $50 from Treasurer Beaver of the railroad company. The charge is that a son of the accused juror proposed, on behalf of his father, to influence the verdict for the sum of $50 for himself and a like sum for each of two other jurors. Treasurer Beaver, it is alleged, notified the police and by using marked bills entrapped Mr. Winters.

Many German Lese Majeste Sentences.

BERLIN, April 5.—During the March quarter thirty-one persons were convicted of lèse majesté. The sentences aggregated 176 months of imprisonment. Prince Lynar, who married an American, and who was formerly attached to the German Embassy in London, was sentenced to one year's detention.

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It Fits Perfectly to commence with—and being made right, keeps it shape longer for this fact.

And It Wears Well, because the materials used are the best and most suitable for the purpose.

Middy Suits, made of smooth blue serge, shield embroidered in red or white. Short Trousers, $4.85. Long Trousers, $5.50.
Russian Blouse Suits, hand embroidered, 3 to 8 years, $3.75 to $3.98.
Double-breasted Suits, fancy cheviots, all wool, $5.00 to $8.50.
Youths' Long Trouser Suits, dark blue cheviot, $10.50 to $15.50.
Spring Covert Cloth Overcoats, $5.50 to $10.75.
All Wool, Blue Cheviot Reefers, 3 to 13 years, $5.00 to $8.75.
Wash Suits, made of galatea, duck, crash, linen, Madras, and seersucker; ages 3 to 12 years, $2.25 to $5.00, according to quality.

Our Dress Suits for the Easter season, include a handsome assortment of Tuxedo and Eton styles. Long and short trousers.

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ALONE WITH DEAD MOTHER.

Hapless Plight of Bright Little Fellow and Infant Brother.

Agent Murphy of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, brought into the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon a bright-looking, black-eyed boy, whose name is George Walsh, three years and three months old. The boy, with his year-old brother, John, was found by Agent Murphy lying on the bed where the body of the mother, Mrs. Kate Walsh, lay covered with rags. She died about 1:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Attention was called to the case by Mary Lane, who lives on the same floor of the house, 348 Hudson Street, where the Walsh family occupied a single room on the second floor. Mrs. Lane had seen Mrs. Walsh about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, but about an hour later, George went into her room and said as clearly as he could: "Mamma is sold all over, and I can't make her wake up."

Mrs. Lane saw that her neighbor was dead, and called in an officer of the Charles Street Station, who summoned an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. The surgeon said that the woman had died from alcoholism.

Agent Murphy said that the single room occupied by the Walsh family was one of the most repulsive he ever saw. On the table he found a dispossess notice, showing that the Walshes owed $16.50 for four months' rent. Forty pawn tickets for articles of clothing and household utensils were also found. The neighbors say that John Walsh, the husband of the woman who was found dead, is a longshoreman, earning good wages, but that Mrs. Walsh was almost continually intoxicated.

The boy George was committed by Magistrate Mott to the care of the Gerry Society,

CLEMENTS JOINS ROBERTS

Reinforcements of 6,000 Men Arrive from the South.

BOERS SHOW IN SOME FORCE

Detached Groups Skirmish Up to the British Outposts—Surrender of Wepener Demanded.

LONDON, April 6.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Gen. Clements's division, 6,000 strong, has arrived from the southward, and has encamped five miles north of the city, after a continuous march for a fortnight.

"There is no danger of a water famine here.

"An unimportant engagement, lasting several hours, was fought yesterday afternoon, at Bosman Kop, between the Boer and British outposts.

"At a meeting of the Army Temperance Association Monday, Lord Roberts made a speech, urging the soldiers to join the association. He eulogized their splendid work, adding that the entire army had been members of the association while along the Modder River, as water was all they had to drink, and sometimes there was very little of that."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"The Boers showed in some force yesterday, with three guns, toward Bushman's Kop. Detached groups skirmished up to our outposts, but this morning shows that the enemy desire to sweep further round to the right of Bloemfontein.

"Early to-day artillery fire in the south was audible."

The Times publishes the following from Wopener, dated Wednesday, April 4:

"The Boers are sniping our patrols.

"A party of blindfolded Boers was brought in with the following written message:

"'I am here with several thousand burghers, and, in the cause of humanity and to save such a dreadful sacrifice of life as occurred in the last battle, I demand your immediate surrender.'

"This was signed 'Banks, General.' The party was sent back with the answer, 'No reply.'

"Gen. Brabent's force is here and will give some trouble to any body of Boers likely to attack us."

A dispatch from Ladysmith to The Daily Chronicle gives serious news of the outbreak of a deadly lung sickness among the oxen, which if it spreads, is likely to cripple Gen. Buller's operations.

From Lorenzo Marques comes the report that Mr. Steyn has been appointed a Commandant of the Free State forces.

PLUMER'S FORCE REPULSED.

LONDON, April 5.—A special dispatch from Lorenzo Marques says sharp fighting occurred April 2 in the neighborhood of Mafeking. The garrison made a sortie, while Col. Plumer's cavalry attacked the Boers at Ramathlabama. Both attacks were repulsed.

Twenty of Col. Plumer's men were found dead in the field, and six others were made prisoners.

The Federal losses were small.

GABERONES, March 28.—Col. Plumer, with a force of British Mounted Infantry, started on a daring march Sunday, March 25, with the object of threatening the Boer lines of communication. After two rapid night marches through Transvaal territory they arrived at dawn, March 27, within twelve miles of Zeorust and distinctly hear the bombardment of Mafeking.

Having reconnoitered the country with the view of future operations without sighting a single white man, Col. Plumer crossed the railroad south of Lobatsi which he found in possession of a Boer force and returned. Thence, finding the railroad hence damaged by Gen. Snyman's main force, he returned to the vicinity of Mafeking.

Rumors reach here that a relief column is approaching Mafeking from the south.

CAPTURE OF KITCHENER'S MEN.

LONDON, April 6.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Tuesday, gives details, hitherto obscure, of the surrender of a squadron of Kitchener's Horse on Feb. 15:

"It was the day of the relief of Kimberley. The squadron had been left to guard a farm on the Reit River, while Gen. French advanced to the besieged town. The object of leaving them on the river was to hold a well, pending the arrival of another column. The latter, however, never came, and the troopers found themselves besieged for four days by a body of 400 Boers. There were but fifty men, but they pierced loopholes in the walls of the farmhouse and made a desperate stand for three days.

"They fought gallantly, and all the time without food. But, on the fourth day, they managed to catch a goat, which they quickly devoured. There was not a blade of grass on the neighboring veldt, and all their horses died of starvation. The stench in and about the farmhouse was something awful.

"On the fourth day Gen. De Wet sent a message calling on them to surrender within a few minutes. The situation was hopeless. The Boers had two twelve-pounders with them, and the squadron was in the last stage of exhaustion. Seeing that there was no chance of relief, they agreed among themselves to surrender."

FRENCH'S RIDE TO KIMBERLEY.

LONDON, April 6.—The Times publishes extracts from the letters of a British cavalry officer who accompanied Gen. French throughout the march from Modder River to Koodoo's Drift. The writer says:

"On the night before the start Lord Roberts told the cavalry that they were about to have an opportunity to uphold the cavalry traditions of the British service. Gen. French's men were surprised at their task. They had expected to be employed on Gen. Cronje's communications, while the rest of the army worked around to Kimberley, but Lord Roberts told them that the situation at Kimberley had become desperate, while Lord Kitchener added that they must get through if it cost half their force.

"With these words ringing in their ears they started on the most exciting ride of the war. It was a race for the drift on the Reit, which Gen. French secured by a clever feint and by hard galloping. He won by only five minutes.

"The last day's work before Kimberley was relieved also put them to a severe test. Soon after starting, they found that the positions on their front, left front, and left rear were held by an unknown force of the enemy, and that they were almost surrounded; but Gen. French discerned a gap on the left, about one and a half miles away. Through this gap he launched two Lancer regiments, who were received with a heavy fire, and before the dust had cleared, he let everything go in after them. It was a piece of splendid daring, which might have failed, but succeeded completely and, by its success, raised the siege."

MORE BRITISH PRISONERS.

PRETORIA, April 3.—In the fight of Ramathlabama, March 31, the following were taken prisoners: Capts. Crewe, Duncan-Robertson, and McLaren; Crewe and Duncan-Robertson have since died; Staff Officers Cecil and Granville and nine soldiers, of whom six were wounded. The prisoners all belonged to Col. Plumer's Rhodesian force.

LONDON, April 5.—It is thought that the officer named Cecil, captured by the Boers at Ramathlabama, is not Lord Salisbury's son, Lord Cecil, as the dispatch says he belonged to Col. Plumer's force, and if the Boers had captured the Premier's son they would assuredly herald the fact.

BOERS TAKE THABA N'CHU.

PRETORIA, April 3.—Thaba N'chu is now in the possession of the Federals.

Forty-one British subjects were escorted across the frontier this morning.

CANADA AND BRITISH UNITY.

LONDON, April 6.—The Morning Past publishes a two-column interview with Gilbert Parker on Canada's martial spirit in reference to South Africa. Mr. Parker argues that the recent display of loyalty in Canada was not an "outburst," as it is generally called, but the "inevitable result of Canada's growth into a nation."

"Her position," he says, "has compelled her to provide for the defense of her own border, because in the event of war it would be impossible for Great Britain to help her, at least in the initial stages; and the Canadians have always anticipated a war, either for the defense of their own shores and borders or for the defense of the empire.

"The development of the federation which culminated in the election of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been, therefore, synchronous with military development, until Canada now possesses a sound militia establishment of 35,000.

"Canadians are asking, if it has been practicable to fuse English and French Canadians under a French Premier, why it is not possible to amalgamate the British and Dutch in South Africa in the same way, the British and Dutch temperaments being closer, and there being no religious bar.

"I feel sure that something more in the direction of a federation of the empire will come out of the present situation than the mere hoisting of the Union Jack at Pretoria. What direction the union will take is a matter of serious speculation, but some such closer union, I believe, is in the mind of every Canadian and every Australian. I have a feeling that three years hence the Minister of War, sitting on Pall Mall, will be able to put his finger on Toronto, Vancouver, Halifax, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, and Adelaide with a full knowledge of their military possibilities, as he is now able to do with Newcastle or Manchester."

German Attack on Portuguese Treaty.

BERLIN, April 5.—The shipment of British troops via Beira gives the Tageszeitung occasion for a savage attack upon Great Britain. It says:

"'Par nobile fratrum! (A noble pair of brothers.) Morally bankrupt England and fraudulently bankrupt Portugal have formed an alliance of hearts."

To Name Duke of York's Son Patrick.

LONDON, April 5.—It is said that by the desire of Queen Victoria, the son that was born to the Duke and Duchess of York Saturday last will be christened Patrick.

Dr. Jameson Ill at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, April 5.—Dr. Jameson, the leader of the famous raid into Transvaal territory, has arrived here. He is very ill.

National Boer Relief Concert.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Auxiliary League of the National Boer Relief Fund Association was held yesterday at the rooms of the society, in the St. James Building, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, to make preliminary arrangements for the National Boer relief concert, to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House April 26. Bourke Cockran told of the purpose of the meeting, and said that the object in raising funds for the injured and destitute Boers was one that appeals directly to women. He then introduced the Chairman of the meeting, the Princess Salm Salm. It was the intention to appoint sub-committees, but this was put off until the next meeting. Mrs. St. John Gaffney was elected Treasurer.

QUEEN HAS A QUIET DAY.

She Takes a Drive Without an Escort and Is Followed About by Cabs and Jaunting Cars.

DUBLIN, April 6.—Queen Victoria's first day of residence in Dublin passed quite uneventfully. Such scenes as there were might well have occurred in London. It is stated that the Queen is in the best health, and certainly she looked so.

The Lord Lieutenant, Countess Cadogan, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Abercorn, and the Right Hon. Charles Owen O'Connor dined with the Queen last night. The illuminations were again the feature of the town, attracting large but orderly crowds, although many deserted the city proper to go to Kingstown, where a brilliant display of fireworks was given.

The departure of the Second Company of the Dublin Yeomanry from the docks for South Africa, which took place at a late hour, attracted much attention, the relatives and friends of the men giving them an enthusiastic send-off.

A number of burglaries have occurred, especially of jewelry. The only large amounts yet reported are the loss of £1,000 worth by the Countess of Munster while on the way from England, and of £400 worth by the wife of a former Mayor of Belfast taken from her hotel.

Baron Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to-day reiterated the views expressed yesterday by Lord Abercorn and others, saying that he had been delighted with the reception extended to her Majesty and overjoyed to find that his countrymen upheld so well their reputation for chivalry.

Queen Victoria went out for a drive in Phoenix Park during the afternoon as quietly as she would have done in London. She bowed in return for the frequent salutations. Her Majesty did not enter the city streets, and returned to the Viceregal Lodge for dinner. She was without an escort, and carriages and cabs and jaunting cars persisted in following her. The policemen, after a few futile efforts, allowed this unusual procedure.

The following cablegram was received today by a prominent citizen of Dublin from Richard J. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand:

"New Zealanders, especially Irishmen here, are delighted at the splendid reception given to our good sovereign."

The Independent, commenting upon the suggestion of The London Daily Mail that the time is ripe for the Government to seek to "make Irish sentiment a great bulwark of the empire," says:

"Past experience would lead us to expect that nothing particularly advantageous to Ireland will result from the visit of her Majesty, but this imperialistic organ is right in indicating that British statesmen have an opportunity of making Irish sentiment a bulwark of the empire. It is an opportunity they have always had, but they have never had the political sagacity to realize it."

The editorial goes on to say:

"The best experiment that the Imperial Government could make would be to grant Ireland her rights. Until this is done a dozen Queen's visits every year would not make things otherwise."

The city of Dublin has settled down to having royalty here and, with the exception of the unusual number of people in the streets and the decorations, there is no trace of yesterday's excitement.

A large number of curious persons went over the Viceregal Lodge to-day, but there were no demonstrations.

While there is some talk with reference to the attack upon the Prince, this subject seems to be quite subsidiary. Interest centres in the doings of the Queen and in the expectation of a brilliant social season, which has indeed already begun with big dinners at the Castle and at private residences.

TO FORM IRISH GUARDS.

LONDON, April 5.—The army orders today contain the following:

"The Queen having deemed it desirable to commemorate the bravery shown by the Irish regiments in the recent operations in South Africa, has been graciously pleased to command that an Irish regiment of foot guards be formed under the designation of Irish Guards."

DUBLIN, April 6.—The official announcement of the formation of the Irish Guards was not given out here, and came from London too late for the afternoon papers.

Neither The Freeman's Journal, The Independent, nor The Irish Times comments upon it this morning, but The Express says it is a "great and kindly compliment to Ireland" and suggests that the guards should be chiefly composed of the remnants of the Irish regiments which have fought so valiantly in South Africa.

Track Athletes at Columbia.

Track athletics have received quite a boom at Columbia this Spring, as more candidates are out for the various events than ever before. The men are living at the Oval, and work is going on daily on track and field. Interest just now centres in the make-up of the team that will go to Philadelphia on the 28th for Pennsylvania's relay carnival. The squad has now narrowed down to sixteen, and there is keen rivalry for the eight positions composing the team.

Maxey Long made his reappearance on the track yesterday, which was his first time out since his ankle was so badly sprained. He seems to have fully recovered, and will buckle down to hard work immediately. Great things are expected of Harold Weeks, the football player, who is a member of the track team, and, besides being a formidable candidate for the relay team, is being tried for the shot and in the sprints. Nash, Huffaker, Stewart, and Mahan are also promising weight men. Wells and Bruce will begin the hammer events.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

HOUSE CAUCUS VOTES FOR PUERTO RICAN BILL

Enthusiastically Decides to Concur in Senate Amendments.

FREE TRADERS STAND FIRM

Seven Congressmen Who Voted Against the House Bill Stay Away from the Caucus.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Republicans of the House in caucus to-night decided to take the shortest possible route to a termination of the Puerto Rican tariff problem by concurring in all the Senate amendments and sending the bill directly to the President.

As soon as the caucus was called to order Mr. Payne of New York, the floor leader of the majority, made a brief statement as to the necessity for harmonious action. He said that the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee were agreed that so far as the Senate amendments to the tariff provisions of the bill were concerned they should be concurred in. He pointed out that the amendments supported the position of the House for a tariff and that concurrence involved no abandonment of the course to which the Republicans of the House had committed themselves.

Mr. Payne further stated that the provisions, excepting breadstuffs, from the tariff would help to allay some of the popular and unreasonable clamor against the bill and commended the five-cent duty on coffee as being in line with the protective policy. He moved that the caucus declare in favor of concurrence in the amendments to the tariff provisions. With regard to the civil government scheme embodied in the Senate amendment he thought it but proper that the members of the Insular Committee, who had evolved a bill, should be heard.

After some minor discussion about the spelling of the word Puerto Rico, Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Insular Affairs Committee, took the floor and made an earnest speech against the acceptance of certain features of the Senate bill. His remarks were directed chiefly against the Senate's provision regarding the Upper House of Council of the Puerto Rican Legislature. The Senate provided that all the members should be appointed by the President, whereas the House bill made half of them elective. The power given to the Council to grant franchises was another feature which he strenuously offered. Mr. Cooper had taken great pride in the provisions of the House bill relating to franchises and corporations, and he spoke with much feeling.

Mr. Cooper concluded by advocating concurrence in the tariff features and nonconcurrence in the Senate's civil government scheme. Mr. Moody of Massachusetts followed Mr. Cooper along the same lines.

Mr. Hemenway of Indiana then moved concurrence in all the Senate amendments. His motion evoked enthusiasm, and it was evident that a large majority of the caucus favored a termination of the struggle by the shortest route.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, Mr. Cannon of Illinois, and Mr. Ray of New York advocated concurrence in the entire Senate bill. As the debate proceeded the leaders, one after another, urged this course. Speaker Henderson finally concluded with a rousing speech, urging concurrence in the Senate amendments in gross, and when the vote was taken on Mr. Hemenway's motion the chorus of ayes was overwhelming. Without division, it was declared carried and the caucus adjourned.

After the caucus Chairman Cannon gave out a statement as follows:

"It was a full and harmonious caucus. The best of temper was displayed. Mr. Payne moved concurrence in the nineteen Senate amendments covering the revenue features of the bill, and Mr. Hemenway of Indiana offered an amendment to the motion to concur in all the Senate amendments. The vote was taken first on the amendment, which was agreed to with practical unanimity. Not more than two gentlemen present voted against it. The amended motion was then agreed to. The matter will be brought up in the House as soon as the absentees, some of whom are at home sick or looking after business, political or otherwise, can return. Every effort will be made to have them here on Monday. There probably will be a special rule, but no time for the limit of the debate has been fixed."

Not one of the seven Republicans who opposed the original bill, (Messrs. McCall, Mass.; Littlefield, Me.; Lorimer, Ill.; Heatwole, Minn.; Crumpacker, Ind.; Lane, Iowa, and Warner, Ill.,) was present. At a conference held by them they decided not to recede from their former position, and consequently they considered it useless to attend the conference to-night.

PAUPERS OVERWHELM PONCE.

Camp Out in the City Hall—5,000 More Coming.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, April 5.—An announcement having been made that the Puerto Rican Benevolent Society would attempt to relieve the poor of Ponce, the town has been simply overwhelmed with an army of starving or pauperized folk. No fewer than 200 men, women, and children sick and starving, are living in the corridor of the City Hall and in a kiosk on the plaza. Most of these are fed by the society. Letters have been received announcing that 5,000 more are on the way.

The City Council will deport outside paupers who are now here, and the station guard will prevent the entrance into the city of others.

The price of provisions continues very high and discontent grows, but thus far there has been no public demonstration.

DELEGATIONS AT SAN JUAN.

Processions of Country Poor—$600,000 Worth of Road Work to be Done.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 5.—Delegations representing the country poor arrive at the palace almost daily. They tell the usual story of starvation and want, and they ask for food and work. Two important delegations have put in an appearance this week, the latest being from Aguas Buenas, consisting of one hundred men and fifty women in procession, headed by two ten-year-old girls carrying black flags to signify that they were mourning for existing conditions.

Although the situation is certainly very bad, it is the opinion of many in authority that, in some instances, the applicants for relief are really directed by political bosses, who hope to secure road work. For instance, 5,000 rations have already been issued weekly at Aguas Buenas for the last three months.

Further material relief will follow from the recent granting of road-making contracts involving an outlay of $600,000, although the authorities have not yet announced how they propose to distribute the appropriation.

The pier strikers are quiet, no further demonstrations having been made. The property, however, is still guarded by the troops. All native labor from St. Thomas has been dismissed, and American labor only will be employed.

Five Murderers to be Garroted.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, April 5.—It is reported that an executioner has been found to carry out the sentence passed by the Puerto Rico Supreme Court upon five murderers condemned to be garroted, and the garroting will take place Saturday.

Yacht Masters and Engineers Meet.

A prosperous year, financially and otherwise, was reported by officers of the Yacht Masters and Engineers' Association at its annual meeting, held yesterday afternoon in the association rooms, at Tebo's yacht basin, South Brooklyn. An unusually large number of members were present, and many guests were entertained at the luncheon which preceded the meeting. In addition to the transaction of routine business, the most important action taken yesterday by the association was the adoption of a plan for the issuing of certificates of efficiency to subordinate officers by masters under whom they had served faithfully during one season. With the exception of the Board of Trustees, last year's officers were re-elected to serve for the ensuing year. They are: J. H. Pruett, President; John Leonard, Vice President; Elbridge T. Bishops, Treasurer; Henry T. Smith, Secretary; George E. Nutter and Charles E. Wood, Quartermasters; T. I. Miller, Charles E. Wood, Charles Darling, W. C. Bonning, and Henry Lang, Trustees. President Pruett replied to his unanimous re-election with a felicitous speech on the aims of the association.

The F. & M. Oldest Lager Beer Brewery in the United States.
Schaefer Brewing Co.'s
Bock Beer
On Draught at All Customers.
Bottled at the Brewery
and Delivered Direct to Families.
Park Ave., 50th to 51st St., New York.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster General, Washington.

ENDICOTT—J. Y. Nåar, Buenos Ayres.

EARLINGTON—David B. Hill; A. N. Le Fevre, and J. P. Tucken

HOLLAND—Jean Richmond, London; Joan H. A. Kruimel, Amsterdam, Holland.

GRAND—Count A. Rossi Martini, Imstriano, Italy; Dr. Alfredo Gorni, Milan, Italy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. C. A. Busiel, New Hampshire; Arthur W. Eastlake, London; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; Bradley B. Smalley, Vermont; Joseph Cliff, Scawly-Lines, England; C. Carmaberg, Frodingham, England.

ALBEMARLE—S. Dunlop Watson, Costa Rica; A. B. Lovejoy, Philadelphia.

NETHERLAND—M. W. Bacon, New London.

SAVOY—Louis Lebel, Vienna.

BUCKINGHAM—William F. Slocum, President of the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs; Robert Moorhead, Glasgow; Herbert D. Ward, Boston.

HOFFMAN—W. J. Milroy, Cape Nome, Northwest Territory; Judge Andrew Hamilton, Albany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Davis, dress goods, 115 Worth Street.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Caldwell cloaks and suits, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Rossmore.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, domestics, dress goods, and silks; Hotel Imperial.

Powers, D. C., Sandusky, Ohio, cloaks, notions, and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Fischer, umbrellas, 459 Broome Street.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Lyon, furnishing goods, 121 Mercer Street; Hotel Imperial.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; S. C. Pierson, boys' clothing; Grand Hotel.

O'Neill, T., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; T. O'Neill, dress goods and silks; Holland House.

Taylor, G. R., Co., Wheeling, West Va.; C. M. Frissell, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Earlington.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; Sinclair House.

Galland Bros. & Kraemer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; D. N. Galland, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Nusbaum & Livingston, Albany, N. Y.; J. Nusbaum, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Bros., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Schloss, woollens; Herald Square Hotel.

Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; D. E. Taylor, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, white goods and handkerchiefs; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Jungk, hosiery and gloves; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Richman, N. G., Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; N. G. Richman, clothing; Hoffman House.

Helfman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery; 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Katz, S. & J., Co., New Orleans, La.; A. Katz, furnishing goods; 34 Thomas Street; Hoffman House.

Kennedy & MacInness, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Miss S. E. Boas, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets and upholstery goods, Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel; G. H. Urweller, linens and handkerchiefs; Hoffman House.

Crow & Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; C. W. Whitmarsh, ladies' and infants' wear; Holland House.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. Reis, notions, umbrellas, hosiery, and knit goods, 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; J. F. Mears, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Silver, M. T., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. T. Silver, cloaks and suits, 65 Greene Street; Hotel Netherland.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Porter, millinery; Miss Wells, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Merrill, Thomas & Co., Portland, Me.; H. S. Merrill, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Worms, S. E., & Co., New Orleans, La.; S. E. Worms, notions, and furnishing and fancy goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Strauss, Levi & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; H. W. Brant, white goods and laces, 196 West Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Kelly & Liebes, San Francisco Cal.; I. Liebes, cloaks; Hotel Savoy.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; Mr. Loewenstein, dry goods, 51 Leonard Street.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, domestics and dress goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Connell, William, & Co., Scranton, Penn.; J. L. Connell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; A. A. Mills, cloaks, suits, and ribbons; Hotel Imperial.

Gillespie Brothers, Hoosic Falls, N. Y.; H. W. Rextrew, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Leighton, Arthur, Cooks Falls, N. Y.; George B. Davis, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Koynkendall, W. D., Moravia, N. Y.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Columbus Buggy Company, Utica, N. Y.; E. W. Barram, carriages; Grand Hotel.

Diederich, M., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. P. Diederich, dry goods; Brevoort House.

Spraig, A. D., New Berlin, N. Y.; general merchandise; Everett House.

Frasier, A. D., Richmondville, N. Y.; dry goods and groceries; Hotel Continental.

Duckett, Mrs. J. H., Skaneateles, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Westminster.

Brown, O. K. Swanton, Vt.; dry goods; Smith & McNell's Hotel.

Bender, B., Ludlow, Penn.; general merchandise; Glenmore House.

Griffin, Oscar, Schoharie, N. Y.; general merchandise; Smith & McNell's Hotel.

Mack, Charles, & Son, Gallipolis, Ohio; Charles Mack, general store; Hotel Albert.

Keating, James A., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; general merchandise; Union Square Hotel.

Rourke & Rogan, Penn Yan, N. Y.; J. D. Rogan, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rourke & Rogan, Geneva, N. Y.; J. R. Rourke, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, April 5.—A dispatch from Franklinville says that nearly half of the plant belonging to the Franklinville Canning Company was destroyed by fire early this morning. Cause unknown. Loss about $20,000, insured.

MENOMINEE, Mich., April 5.—Fire today destroyed the Spies Building, the largest business block in this city. Loss on the building, $60,000; insurance, $12,000. The losses sustained by firms occupying the building are $200,000.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The glace kid works of the J. P. Mathieu Company, at Ninth and Westmoreland Streets, were destroyed by fire to-night. The works consisted of two large four-story buildings. The loss is estimated at $100,000, fully insured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

9:35 A. M.—102 Monroe Street; Wolf Davis; damage, slight.

9:45 A. M.—475 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; John Trainor; damage, $25.

2:40 P. M.—29 Broadway; owner unknown; damage, $2,000.

4 P. M.—326 West Fourteenth Street; Mrs. Burman; damage, $25.

6 P. M.—11 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; Michael Storger; damage, $50.

41,300 Telephones in Manhattan.
The rapid growth of the New York telephone system makes the service of daily increasing value to all users. Telephone users can now communicate with over
75,000 Telephones
in New York City and Vicinity.
Rates in Manhattan,
Business or Residence Use,
From $5 a Month.
One-year Contracts. Monthly Payments.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
15 Dey Street 952 Broadway 111 West 38th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Men's and Boys' Clothing—Annex.

An OCCASION at the Annex. A pre-Easter display and a solid display of Clothing for men and boys. Much has been accomplished and little has been said concerning the attractiveness of styles, of varieties, of qualities and of prices. It is impossible to fully compass or amplify the subject within the limits of a single advertisement. Consider the task. A Clothing store of liberal width extending from Fourteenth to Fifteenth street, literally overflowing with Spring Dress for men and boys. If you grasp and comprehend the scope and ramification of such a stock you will appreciate the difficulty of representing its various rich and vital interests in these scanty columns.
The theme is big. Our treatment of it will be simple but direct. Read on.

Our Clothing business is immense. We want to double it. That laudable ambition is partly responsible for the remarkable values now dominant. We depend upon their logic and power to secure desired results. Quotations are not very convincing unless you examine the goods. May we hope that you will visit the store and indulge in personal inspection? Our statements will be more than sustained.

We are alert to the sapient edicts of the Clothing style setters. The gathering indicates our single-minded fidelity to current fashions. We have no rubbish, or, slouchy, or graceless products of bunglers to offer. The collection we invite you to choose from includes the nobbiest and swellest garments that have given pride and fame to the greatest American manufacturers.

Men's Sack Suits, made of strictly pure worsteds, newest checks and stripes, hand finished lapels and buttonholes, thoroughly tailored, lined with fine quality Farmer's satin, value $15.00; our price, $9.44.

Men's Sack Suits, double-breasted vests, made of fine black Thibet, lined with double-warp Italian cloth, value $18.00; our price, $12.98.

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, made of fine Oxford vicuna, superbly tailored, elegantly finished, lined throughout with pure dye silk, value $22.00; our price, $16.24.

Men's Spring Overcoats, made of all wool Oxford cheviot, correct shapes, lined with Farmer's satin; value $9.00; our price, $6.88.

Men's Spring Overcoats, new shades of whipcord, dressy and serviceable, heavy satin sleeve lining, value $15.00; our price, $10.74.

Men's Raglan Overcoats, made of the popular Oxford gray cheviot, nobby and fashionable, lined throughout with pure dye silk, value $25.00; our price, 18.74.

Boys' Two-piece Suits, including extra pair of trousers, made of all-wool cassimere, sizes 7 to 16 years, value $5.00; our price, $3.74.

Boys' Three-piece Suits, cutaway coat and double-breasted vest, made of fine all-wool serge, well-tailored, value $7.00; our price, $5.84.

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of all-wool cheviots and serges, trimmed with silk soutache braid, heavy silk four-in-hand tie, value $4.00; our price, $2.82.

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of very fine all-wool serges, large variety of colors, prettily hand-embroidered, heavy silk Windsor and four-in-hand tie, value $6.00; our price, $4.38.

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of imported serges, elaborately trimmed and finished by hand, value $10.00; our price $6.88.

Boys' Vestee Suits, made of fancy cheviots, tastefully trimmed, hand-embroidered, some have fancy vests, others are faced with silk, sizes 3 to 8 years, value $6.00; our price, $4.38.

Boys' Spring Top Coats, new shades of all-wool covert cloth, carefully tailored, sizes 4 to 15 years, value $4.00; our price, $2.99.

Want a Dress? Want a Skirt?
Black or Colored?

To-day we place on sale Three Hundred Dress and Three Hundred Skirt Lengths of the most desirable and seasonable American and imported fabrics, including:

At 25 Per Cent Less Than Current Prices.

Crepons, French Novelties, Venetians, Cloths, Poplins, Pepple Cheviots, Storm Serges, Oxford Suitings, Homespuns, Cashmeres, Henriettas, Plain and Figured Mohairs, Bicycle, Golf and Plaited-back Suitings, Silk-and-wool Plaids, Fancy Zebelines and Granites.

At 25 Per Cent Less Than Current Prices.

They are all new and distinctively fashionable weaves—the choicest of the choice. The reductions are made solely because they are in Dress and Skirt Lengths instead of bolts.

A Cut Glass Sale.

The articles involved in this Sale were made in one of the most famous factories in the world—*our own*. Each piece is fresh from the polisher's hands—perfect, flashing, prismatic—and an unparalleled bargain. Here's an explicit remark concerning our use of the word "worth" in the quotations that follow.
It is not printed recklessly or ignorantly. Every comparison is based on the certain knowledge acquired by thorough personal examination. You are every now and again regaled by amusing explanations of pretended bargains. One of the choicest and gauziest expedients is to claim that prices are low because orders were accepted, at almost cost, for the purpose of keeping factories running during the summer.
That argument might be applied to Cloaks—but when turned to Cut Glass it becomes fallacious and puerile.
We operate a Cut Glass factory. It is run at high pressure all seasons—Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. We are quite sure that other owners have the same experience, and do not have to sacrifice their legitimate profits in order to keep machinery from rusting in Summer.
The "Summer" excuse is ridiculous twaddle—sustained neither by fact nor logic.
Our prices are lowest, because we give no tribute to middlemen.

Five hundred Fruit and Salad Bowls, six different styles of cuttings, elaborate and gorgeous effects, worth from $7.00 to $12.00; choice $4.97

Olive and Pickle Trays, with handles, beautiful white glass, simply cut, worth $1.50, at 49c.

Vinegar and Oil Cruets, cut necks, star bottoms, lapidary stoppers; worth $1.50, at 69c.

Small Bowls for powdered sugar and the like; worth $1.50, at 97c.

Bon Bon Dishes, large variety of shapes, including the new heart effect, with handle; worth from $1.75 to $2.50, at $1.49.

Spoon Trays, graceful boat shape; heavy and handsomely cut; worth $3.00, at $1.97.

Water Bottles, artistically cut necks and star bottoms; worth $3.00, at $1.97.

Decanters, pint size, cut necks, lapidary stoppers, worth $5.00, at $2.47; quart size, worth $6.00, at $2.97.

Fruit and Salad Bowls, cut all over, very heavy and brilliant, worth $4.00, at $2.49.

Fruit and Salad Bowls, popular squat shapes, new cuttings, scalloped edges, worth $4.50, at $2.97.

Fruit and Salad Bowls, large size: the same kind is sold elsewhere at $6.50, our price $2.97.

Celery Trays, exquisite shell shape, with fan shaped edges, worth $5.00, at $2.97.

Claret Jugs, necks richly cut, lapidary stoppers, worth $6.00; our price $3.97.

Garden Tools.

Make the garden a dainty, perfumed spot. The splash of April rains and the waft of April airs, with a little human care, will render it ripe and rich and redolent. Here are the Tools to help convert a patch, or an acre of sod into a budded world—all daisied and rosied and ferned.

Roses and Shrubberies.

You'll want Roses to bloom in your garden, and you'll want its beds and paths fringed and bordered and hedged with Shrubberies. That's why we have provided prodigally of both. You will find our prices consistent with the stanch Macy policy—the lowest in town.

Rose Bushes, including Jacqueminot, Harrison Yellow, Pink Rambler and other beautiful varieties, advertised elsewhere at 15c; our price 10c.

Flowering Shrubs—Snowballs, Syringas, Freigelias, Ampelopsis, Veitchii and a score of other hardy and responsive species, 10c.

Bulbous Plants.

Look at our Bulbs—a big bulk of them. Think of the bright beauty that will bulge, and the spicy fragrance that will exhale from their rough, protuberant, disk-like stems when exposed to a bit of dew and sunshine. These will interest you if you have a grave, a garden, a window-box or a jardiniere that needs a touch of radiant spring.

Mixed Cannas, each, 2c. Begonias, each 2c. Madeira Vines, each, 2c. Spotted Callas, each 4c. Caladiums (Elephant's Ears), each, 5c. Dahlias, each, 6c. Tuberoses, per doz., 8c.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

All the Races at Poughkeepsie to be Rowed June 30.

Syracuse University will certainly send an eight to row in the regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie on June 30. Pennsylvania, Cornell, Columbia, and Wisconsin will be the other colleges represented.

At the meeting of the Board of Stewards held in this city arrangements were completed for the races, and it was decided that the races for freshman eights and the 'Varsity fours and eights shall all be rowed on the same day. The freshman two-mile race will start at 4 P. M., the 'Varsity fours at the same distance at 5 P. M., and the 'Varsity eights at four miles at 6 P. M. This year stakeboats will be placed at the three-and-a-quarter-mile mark just below the bridge, and the crews will have to keep to the east of them, while at the finish they will have to cross between the stakeboats. This will obviate any such trouble as occurred last year when Wisconsin finished far to the west of the boats, which marked the course. Richard Armstrong, the Yale oarsman, was chosen referee, and the Gretchen, owned by John E. Reyburn of Philadelphia, will be at his disposal.

Foxhall Keene in the Saddle.

LONDON

The Wanamaker Store

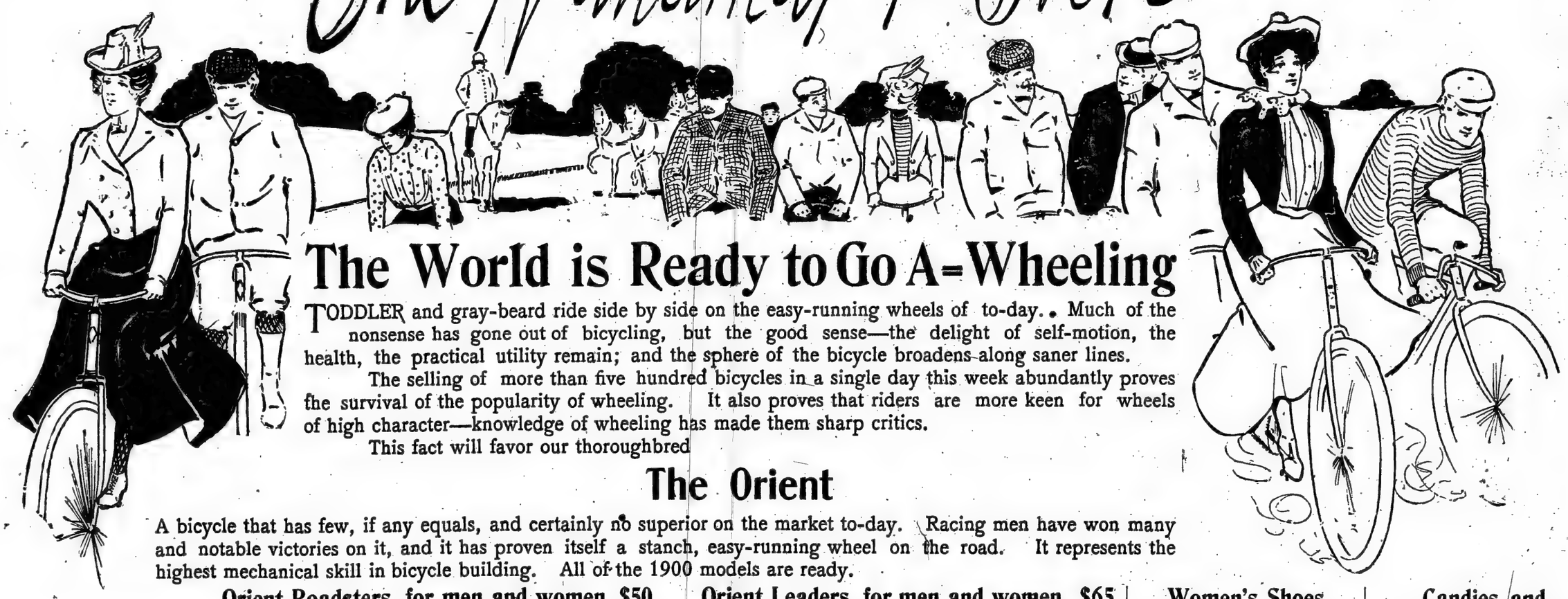

The World is Ready to Go A-Wheeling

TODDLER and gray-beard ride side by side on the easy-running wheels of to-day. Much of the nonsense has gone out of bicycling, but the good sense—the delight of self-motion, the health, the practical utility remain; and the sphere of the bicycle broadens along saner lines.

The selling of more than five hundred bicycles in a single day this week abundantly proves the survival of the popularity of wheeling. It also proves that riders are more keen for wheels of high character—knowledge of wheeling has made them sharp critics.

This fact will favor our thoroughbred

The Orient

A bicycle that has few, if any equals, and certainly no superior on the market to-day. Racing men have won many and notable victories on it, and it has proven itself a stanch, easy-running wheel on the road. It represents the highest mechanical skill in bicycle building. All of the 1900 models are ready.

Orient Roadsters, for men and women, $50 **Orient Leaders, for men and women, $65**
Orient Chainless, for men and women, $75 **Brakes, $1 extra**

The Continent, Continental and Rodman are here again this season—tried and proven in hardest service. Wheels of high character at half the price of the best.

Continentals, men's, $25; women's, $26 Continents, men's, $25; women's, $26
Rodmans, men's, $20; women's, $21. Brakes, $1 extra

Juvenile Bicycles—
20-inch wheels for boys and girls, $17.50. 22 and 24-inch wheels, $20. 26-inch wheels, $22.50.

And These Two Bargains—

About a hundred and fifty 1899 Continentals, for men; all 24-inch frames—strong, easy running wheels, at

Eighteen Dollars

Also a few Pennsylvania Flyers, for women, at

$13.50

All Wheeling Supplies Are Ready

Lamps—These for Oil—

Neverout, $2.70
Search Light, $2.25
Hams Diamond, $1.50
20th Century, $1.50
M. & W., $1.50
Banner, $1.25
Dietz, $1
Jim Dandy, 75c.

These Gas Lamps—

M & W Duplex, $3.50
Search Light, $2.50
20th Century, $2.50
M & W, $2.50
O. K., $2
P. A. Automatic, $2
Brilliant, $1.50
Wizard, $1.50
Rainbow, $1.25

Saddles—
Christy, $1.50
Brooks, $3 50
Lerch, $1.50
Christy Adj., $2.25
Gillian, $1
Ray, $1.50
Brown, Hard, $1.75
Garford, $1.50
Lovekin, $1.50

Toe Clips—
Rubber covered, 8c
Leather, 35c.
Club, 10c
Roller, 25c.
Stirrups, 18c
Sager, 35c.

Tires—
Hartford, No. 77, $6.25 a pair
Goodrich, $8 a pair
Kangaroo, $9 a pair
Palmer, $10 a pair
Wanamaker Tires—Rodman, $4 a pair; Continental, $5 a pair; India Rubber Company, $2.50 a pair.

Cyclometers—
American, 20c
Veeder, 75c
Burdick, 40c
Veeder Trip, $1.35
Trump, 50c

Bells—
New Departure, 35c to 75c
New Departure (Electric), 60c
Bristol (Electric), 50c
Saks, 50c
Bristol, 25c
Trinity Chimes, 50c

Other Cycle Needs—
Foot Pumps, 25c, 40c, 55c, 75c, $1 Bicycle Grips, 10c
M & R Stands, 75c
Cleveland Blue, 5c
Ball Bearing Cycle Skates, $3.50
Kelly Handle Bars, $1.75
Luggage Carriers, 25c to 90c.

Women's Shoes

Some very stylish Oxfords are here at an interesting price, and Oxfords will be demanded soon. These are of black kidskins, with kid or patent-leather tips, welted soles—thoroughly good all through. Worth $2.50; but marked

$1.75 a pair

We are showing a particularly fine line of shoes for Easter wear, at a moderate price—

three dollars a pair

There are a dozen styles to choose from. Turned soles, buttoned and laced with patent-leather tips; welted soles, buttoned and laced, with kid and patent-leather tips.

Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

Bamboo Portieres and Veranda Shades

We have reduced prices on a lot of these curtains of bamboo and beads—a Japanese idea of decorative drapery. They are effective in decoration and are much in use in the finishing of summer homes. There's a wide variety from which to choose,—today, and a large quantity, too. These reductions, however, will necessitate prompt selection.

$2.50 kinds are now $1.50.
$3.25 kinds are now $2.25.
$4 kinds are now $3.
$4.50 kinds are now $3.25.

The veranda shades run in sizes of 4x8 ft. up to 12 by 8 ft. Prices 80c to $2.40.

Japanese Store, Basement 4th ave and 9th st.

Candies and Easter Novelties

Instead of telling of a hundred things, we will hint to-day of *one* that will please the little folks, as much as the price will surprise the parents.

Very quaint little Irish carts, in rustic style, are hitched to cunning Lambs, Ducks, Chickens and Rabbits and the Cart is loaded with Candy—

Price, 15c

You will think this a good bit for the price when you see it.

There is a larger size of the same toys for 25c.

This is just an indication of the pretty things for Easter that are here, and how little they cost.

There is a new candy to-day, we call it *Cream Twists;* they are simply the best hand-made cream, embedded in hard boiled candy, and flavored with chocolate and molasses.

Price—**20c a Pound**

Basement.

Brushes and Combs

Various styles of brushes and for various purposes, yet all of the same general character and all at the same price. Hair brushes, cloth brushes, complexion brushes, military brushes, hat brushes—all with backs and handles of ebonized wood, mounted with sterling silver shields. Good value at 50c. each.

Celluloid dressing combs at 15c—regularly 25c.

Tenth Street.

Black Silk Waists at $4

Excellent $5 Values

Brand new—fresh from the factory. Latest, prettiest styles in cut and cording. Entire front covered with clusters of cording and 5 rows down back and a half dozen rows on top of sleeves. Detachable collar and flare cuffs. There are only 225 of these waists, and they should be gone before nightfall.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits

These are busy selling days for street suits for spring wear. We have to watch constantly to keep assortments full and strong to meet the unusual demands. We feel certain there is no better display anywhere. Yet we take time to find unusual goods too. A most interesting offer is here to-day.

A lot of quite new tailor-made suits of Oxford mixtures and other materials; most are made with double-breasted Eton jackets, and all are silk-lined throughout. Values $28 to $32. All marked to-day at

Twenty Dollars a Suit

Fine fabrics, beautifully tailored. Splendid suits for the price.

Second floor, Broadway.

The New Fancy Half Hose

A vast army of men know Wanamaker's Hosiery Store as an unequaled place to procure the newest, best, most moderately priced hosiery. We're better prepared than ever this year—wider variety, larger stocks. Prepared for several vast armies. French, English and German manufacturers are represented with their best efforts And they've made for us, too, hosiery in many designs that will be found nowhere else. Judge of how large an assortment we've gathered by these two items: 63 styles of alf hose at 38c a pair, 90 styles at 50c a pair. See some of them and en judge of the values. And of these:

50c a pair—90 styles—Consisting of various stripes, open work, embroidered clocks in numerous color combinat ons.

$1 a pair—French lisle thread; vertical or horizontal stripes in light, medium or dark colorings. German lisle thread, black grounds with vertical stripes or silk embroidered fronts.

$1.50 a pair—French lisle thread; black or colored with raised silk stripes, various styles of embroidered fronts; checks, dots, vertical stripes, plaids. White lisle thread with colored silk stripes.

$5 a pair—Pure silk, French and English. A large collection of fancy half here in embroidered striped and lace effects; light medium and dark color combinations.

Broadway.

Corsets—Many Good Kinds

A Pair of Bargains

About the Lillian first, of course. It is a fine imported corset—we call it best, and control its sale. The Lillian is shown in twenty models and at as many prices. And here are the more popular kinds of this most popular corset.

$2—Of coutil; white and drab, medium waist, low bust.
$3.75—Of white coutil; real whalebone; long waist, medium bust. Same in black sateen.
$5.50—Coutil; made entirely on the bias; real whalebone; medium bust; trimmed top and bottom with lace and ribbon. Same in black sateen at $6.50.
Of other well known makes there's a large assortment—the L. R., Nemo, R. G., P. N., I. C., C. P. and so—from the best makers at home and abroad.

Two especially attractive offerings are ready to-day:

The I. C. corset at $3.50, though regularly $6.
And the C. P. at $1.50, worth double.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Carpets and Rugs

There are many beautiful patterns newly shown in Carpets this spring. New color effects that broaden the decorative possibilities. Our collection is most complete, and most select patterns are shown from all best makers. Many of the finer designs are shown exclusively here.

Late arrivals from India are the quaint Moong Rugs in conventional Indian red and blue—a very rich combination. They are particularly adapted for cottages at mountain or seashore; also much used for office furnishing.

Made in all sizes, from 26x48 in., at $1.50, to 12x15 feet, at $30.

Japanese Rugs are very suitable for temporary furnishing. Designs and colorings are deftly copied from the truer Orientals, and they are very effective, though moderate in cost. All sizes, from 18x36 inches at 45c, to 12x15 feet, at $17.

Shown in wide variety of patterns and colorings.

Third floor.

Women's Bags Pocket-books and Card Cases

We brought all these from Europe recently. The Eastertide was the predominant thought in gathering them—a most interesting assortment of pretty, elegant articles all suitable for gifts. And they represent the newest ideas of the very original foreign makers—tasteful novelties.

Bags of prettiest patterned light silk, to be worn with the summer dresses, at $2.75. Some of tan and gray suede, with gilt and nickel tops, at $5.50 and and $7. The new club shaped hand bags, very long and narrow, in morocco, seal and suede at $1.50.

Pocket-books with card cases to match, in cases, at $2.25 to $12 a set.

Broadway.

Men's Hat Boxes

There's a complete line of wholly new goods here to-day. And the values are uniformly good throughout. There's a tendency to make these lighter, without detracting from their durability. Some of sheepskin are well made, strong, good-looking, at $2.50; others at $3.50 and $5, and some double boxes at $6.50. Those of sole leather are $5, $7.75, $10.50 and up to $21. The latter price for an elegant square sole leather box, plush lined, and arranged for 5 hats.

Fifth Floor.

Cut Glass and Fancy Vases

MOST EXCEPTIONAL PRICES

This collection of exquisite table wares and decorative pieces offers ideal selections for Easter or bridal gifts; and the Cut Glass could not be more iridescent or sparkling if you paid a half more for it. The Vases are some of the more elegant sorts wanted at holiday times—equally givable for Easter, though costing half to-day. An ideal gift to go with a bunch of lilies or carnations.

Brilliant Cut Glass

A bright collection of richly cut pieces

at $3.50 each, worth $5

including 8-inch bowls in two patterns, 7 and 8-inch nappies, celery trays, nappies with handles, 10-inch vases, water bottles in two styles—all worth $5, for $3.50 each.

In addition to this special lot are—

Bowls at $4.50, $5, $5.50, up to $27.50
Vases at $1.75, $2.50, up to $30
Punch Bowls, on foot, $40, $50, $60, $100
Water Pitchers, $8, $11.50, $12 to $25

All worth a third to a half more.

Fancy Vases at Half Prices

Bohemian and Baccarat Vases, finely decorated and richly trimmed with gilt; beautiful shapes. These prices—

Vases, 15½ inches, $5, from $10.
Vases, 16 inches, $4.25, from $8.50
Vases, 14 inches, $4, from $8
Vases, $3, from $6
Vases, $2.25, from $4.50
Vases, $2.50, from $5
Vases, $1.50, from $3

Basement.

Bedroom Suites—About Half Prices

ALL FINE MAHOGANY

This is a great big furniture store. The salesroom is a large field, bounded by Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets. It would seem that so much floor space should suffice for mere display and selling. But still the constant cry is for "more room!" And the only way we know of to provide additional space is the method we're using to-day with these Bedroom Suites. Thirty of them—all excellent mahogany suites—are invited to seek homes elsewhere, so that other goods, that are waiting, may have a showing.

$35, from $60—3 pieces; bureau, 44 in. long, 64 in. high, swell front, fancy shaped, French beveled mirror, 26x32; nicely carved; bedstead, full size, carved; washstand, shaped top, 1 large drawer, 2 small drawers and cupboard.

$30, from $60—2 pieces; bureau, 46 in. long, 64 in. high; fancy shaped, beveled plate mirror, 26x32; full size, nicely carved bedstead.

$40, from $63—3 pieces; bureau, 48 in. long, 72 in. high, swell front, fancy shaped French beveled mirror, 28x34; full size, carved bedstead; washstand, shaped top, 1 long drawer, 2 small drawers and cupboard.

$45, from $70—3 pieces; bureau, 48 in. long, 74 in. high, swell front, beveled plate mirror, 28x36, carved; full size, carved bedstead; washstand, shaped top, 1 large and 2 small drawers and cupboard.

Fourth Floor.

All-Linen Handkerchiefs

At Less than To-day's Cost to Land

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs of pure linen—the only sort of linen we ever handle—are still offered here at the old prices. The saving is 25 per cent. at least, to you, and there's no little satisfaction in it for us. Here are some specimen values:

FOR MEN—
All-linen, hemstitched, $1 doz.
All-linen, hemstitched and initialed, $1 doz.
All-linen, hemstitched and initialed, $1.50 doz.

FOR WOMEN—
All-linen, hemstitched, 60c doz.
All-linen, hemstitched and initialed, $1 doz.
All-linen, hemstitched and initialed, $1.50 doz.

Broadway.

Paris Notes

FROM THE OFFICE OF

John Wanamaker

44 RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES,
PARIS, March 27, 1900.

A large and fashionable gathering attended the inauguration of the Societe Nouvelle de Peintres et de Sculpteurs, an event of considerable importance to the world of art in Paris, which has just taken place. "Tout Paris" of fashion and art crowded round the pictures of well-known artists, which were exhibited, and many lovely spring toilettes figured among the elegantly gowned visitors present on the opening reception One of the prettiest and most distinguished guests wore a toilette of "pastel noutre" satin cloth; it was simple, yet at the same time elaborate in its make. The skirt opened on either side, displaying a plisse of pastel-toned taffetas, and was finished off with a very high waistband composed of the stitched cloth, cut in one with the skirt, thus producing a Princess line to the figure. Over this waistband a sky blue silk sash was arranged, which fell on the skirt in long fringed ends; the corsage was composed of narrowly plaited taffetas, with a small yoke of cream guipure, a similar ornamentation appearing in the shape of a band down each sleeve.

Another costume which came in for a great deal of admiration was in pastel mauve Crepe de Chine; the skirt was gathered round the hips and arranged in stitched narrow plaits, displaying considerable fulness towards the hem; the bodice had a broad yoke of guipure, below which was a short bolero ornamented with white embroidered taffeta incrustations, and headed by a drapery of the crepe de chine, which continued to the top of the sleeves, thus producing a fichu-like effect. The sleeves were half long, finishing at the elbow with a flounce of real lace and band of crepe de chine.

This fichu-like arrangement will be strikingly in vogue this season; many of the summer dresses are made with elbow sleeves and have the shoulders draped with mousseline or embroidered cambric, very similar to the favorite corsage adornment worn by Marie-Antoinette.

A lavish profusion of flowers of all varieties is the order of the day for spring millinery. Russian and Parma violets, in the deepest purple and most delicate mauve; carnations of every tint, masses of orchids and hortensias, or rather hydrangeas, are the fashionable blossoms that trim the pale pastel straw hats and tulle toques of the present moment. Sometimes flowers are used alone in the garnishing of a hat; one of the loveliest chapeaux imaginable, most becoming in its elegant simplicity, has just been finished by one of the leading modistes for one of our most fastidious Parisiennes — it is just a plain, broad-brimmed straw shape, lifting well off the face and coming down on the hair behind, in a delicate shade of pastel mauve, its only trimming being large bunches of peach-mauve hortensias delightfully blended in color.

Mauve, indeed, is and will be a leading color in straw, and some of the hats are combined with three or four shades, with a spray of lilac resting on the hair beneath the curved brim. Flowers of crepe and mousseline de soie are novelties this spring, and they have something vaporous and transparent about them that gives a totally different effect to that of the flowers made of silk.

Toques trimmed with fruit are seen at all the modistes',—cherries, with their leaves, and grapes in natural green or purple, being cheifly popular. The fringed trimmings which were so fashionable at the beginning of the winter have been quite abandoned by the leading modistes. The large hats have their brims bent down over the hair at the back and take a pretty curve in front. There is quite a strong suggestion of the old-fashioned capelines about most of the spring hats. Three-cornered shapes are considered particularly smart for the mornings, with the tailor-made costume. Several of them have already been seen in the Bois, in biscuit-colored straw and tulle, with a large black tulle chou upon one side. Black and white hats are being mostly favored. Amongst the loveliest seen in one of the "salons de modes" on the Rue de la Paix is a large shape with a pointed jet crown, surrounded with black tulle in voluminous draperies caught together on the left side with a diamond ornament and a black and white feather. The beauty in this combination of black and white lies in the manner in which the black feather curls upon the white one.

With regard to blouses and shirts, pages and pages might be written about the bewildering variety to be seen in the finer shops on the Rue de la Paix. They are built in all materials, made in all styles, and ornamented with all trimmings; rich guipure, or hand-embroidery and painting ornament the most expensive, but the morning silk shirts are simply, yet strikingly trimmed with half a dozen different kinds of plaiting, several on the same shirt, without the addition of anything else. Tiny enamel and jeweled buttons decorate blouses and have become real works of art. Real lace is very frequently used for the upper half of transparent shirts of muslin, and plaiting as fine as a mere line ornaments the other half.

The latest idea in lace, which is extremely fashionable just now and used on every other gown turned out by the "grands faiseurs," is to dye it in pastel shades. Up to the present time it is chiefly the pale tan and suede tones that are being thus produced, something like the natural ecru tint of some old laces. A deeper tint is given the expressive name of "ochre." These tinted laces are applied to canvas, voile, crepe de chine, or fine cloth in a similar shade.

To sum up this spring's fashions, everything tends to show that, both in illinery and dress, the feeling is for delicate tones and extremely dainty, if elaborate, methods of trimming—garish effects or pronounced styles will most certainly not be adopted by the well-dressed Parisienne.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

Household Need

Every household has, or ought to have on hand a bottle of pure alcoholic stimulant against emergencies.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

recommends itself, as it is the purest type of the purest whiskey and the one whiskey preferred by physicians.

It is particularly recommended to women because it is

Pure, Old, Mellow.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

CARPET CLEANSING.

326 7th Av., Near 28th St.
Estb. 1863. Tel. 1132 38th St.
Send for Circular.
T. M. STEWART.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.

"BAD EMS"

GERMANY, STATION OF THE NASSAU R. R., NEAR COBLENZ.
ALKALI SALT THERMAL WATERS
22-40 DEGREES R.

Old renowned international watering place connected by mountain railroad with mountain resort "Hohenmalberg." Season begins May 1st. Remedies: Spring and water cure, Inhalations, Electricity, Pneumatic Cabinets, Massage, cold water treatment, walking cure, cow and goat milk, whey. Diseases which are curable at Bath Ems: Chronic catarrh of the nose, throat, larynx, trachea, and its branches, of the stomach, intestinal canal and gall; also catarrhs which very frequently remain after an attack of Influenza, Grip, whooping cough, and inflammation of the lungs. A pre-eminent cure are the Emser Springs for several female diseases. Prospectus can be obtained through "The Kurcommission."
Entertainments: Conversation, reading, and play rooms, theatres, concerts 3 times daily; dancing, boatrace, hunting, fishing. Leading meeting place of tourists visiting Lahn, Rhine, and Mosel. SEASON BEGINS MAY 1ST.
St. R. C.

BADGASTEIN

The strongest Alpine thermal waters of Europe, with 18 springs of 39 deg. R. (equal to 120 deg. F.); maximum temperature in the midst of the most magnificent Alpine and glacier region in the Dukedom of Salzburg, and used with great success in disorders of the nervous system, of local or general nature, particularly neuralgia, furthermore in GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISORDERS of the bladder and kidneys, and in exhaustion of the nervous system (marasmus senilis) and convalescence after severe illness. Comfortable lodgings in 56 hotels and lodging-houses. Baths in all houses. Season from May 1 to September 30; before middle of June and after middle of August prices are greatly reduced. For particulars address the Curcommission, Badgastein, Austria. Prospectus gratis. Shipment of Thermal waters by Heinrich Mattoni, Vienna.

GASTEIN SPA (AUSTRIA).

HOTEL STRAUBINGER WITH DEPENDANCE AUSTRIA,

in the centre of the city; beautiful situation; 220 elegant furn. salons and bedrooms; lift, electr. light; baths from the celebrated Gastein Thermal Spring; greatest comfort; moderate prices.

FOR SALE.

BILLIARD TABLES RENTED. **POOL**
Sold or exchanged; billiard supplies; lowest prices; at warerooms, Brunswick-Balk-Collender Co., Broadway and 17th St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW

FEATURES TO-MORROW:

END OF THE OLD EMPIRES.
Maspero's New Volume Dealing with the Period 550 to 330 B. C. Reviewed by GEORGE H. WARNER.

CAPTAIN SLOCUM'S CRUISE.
His Trip Around the world Alone in a Small Boat.

BURNS' SISTER.
Carlyle's Work for Her Relief—Some Interesting Letters.

GREAT GIFTS LAST YEAR.
The Year's Total, $62,750,000—Far Above Other Years—Gifts That Concern Art and Literature.

GROLIER GROWTH.
Shown in the New Volume of "Transactions"—Services This Club Has Rendered.

HINTS FROM THE MAIL BAG.
Interesting Comments and Information from Our Readers.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.
Notes and News Concerning Books and Authors. By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

REMINISCENCES.
Morris Steinert's Musical Knowledge and Practical Business Career.

BY A WOMAN.
A Book to be Highly Recommended to "The Cynic" and "Tigiath."

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Views of J. Henry Harper and George Haven Putnam as to Its Workings.

GARDENS.
Miss Jekyll's Original Writings About Them—Her Interesting House Described.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and warmer; fresh northwesterly winds, shifting to southerly.

Fair weather prevailed Thursday, except in the Middle and southern Rocky Mountain and southern plateau districts and on the North Pacific Coast, where rain was reported. At Amarillo, Texas, 1.46 inches of rain fell and a depth of about ½ inch was reported at Dodge, Kan., and Pueblo, Col.

The temperature rose generally except along the Gulf and South Atlantic Coasts and on the southeastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. In extreme Northern Montana the temperature ranged above 70 degrees, while at Jacksonville, Fla., the maximum was but 58 degrees.

The indications are that an area of cloudiness and rain will cover the Middle-Western and Southwestern States Friday and extend to the Atlantic Coast district Saturday, and that the temperature will rise in all districts east of the Mississippi during Friday. Along the Atlantic Coast the winds will be light and variable and shift to easterly by Friday night.

Storm signals are displayed on the Gulf Coast from Pensacola to Brownsville.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—Times.
	1899.	1900.	1,900.
3 A. M.	33	33	38
6 A. M.	32	33	36
9 A. M.	36	40	43
12 M.	41	48	50
3 P. M.	45	53	55
6 P. M.	44	54	54
9 P. M.	40	50	50
12 P. M.	36	49	48

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46½
Weather Bureau	45
Corresponding date 1899	38⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	44

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.10, humidity 46. At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 29.98, humidity 35. The maximum temperature was 54 at 6 P. M., and the minimum temperature was 33 at 3 A. M.

THE NAVAL BILL REPORTED

It Carries $61,219,916, Largest Sum Ever Recommended.

ARMOR PLATE AT $545 PER TON

Two New Battleships, Three Armored Cruisers, and Three Protected Cruisers Provided.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Naval Appropriation bill was to-day reported to the House by Acting Chairman Foss of the Naval Committee. The amount carried by the bill is $61,219,916, the largest ever reported to the House from the Naval Committee. Aside from this the report which accompanies the bill is remarkable for its presentation of facts regarding sea power the world over, foreign naval programmes, and the comparative strength of the navies of the great maritime powers, and is accompanied by colored charts showing the upbuilding of the various great navies. The report is, in part, as follows:

"For the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States the committee recommend that the President be authorized to have built by contract two sea-going, coastline battleships, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class upon a trial displacement of about 13,500 tons, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding $3,600,000 each; three armored cruisers of about 13,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding $4,250,000 each, and three protected cruisers of about 8,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities and great radius of action and to cost exclusive of armament not exceeding $2,800,000 each."

Continuing, the report says:

"The maximum cost of the ships herein authorized, exclusive of armor and armament, will be $28,350,000. This is the largest naval programme ever submitted by the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House, and is in accord with the wishes and recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Dewey, and will, we believe, meet the just demands of public sentiment."

As to armor plate, the report tells of the futile efforts to secure armor at $300 and $400, and says: "The battleships Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, now in process of construction, require 7,359.42 tons of armor, or 2,453.14 for each vessel. It is believed by the committee that these battleships, of nearly 13,000 tons displacement, the largest in design which have ever been planned by the Navy Department, should have the best obtainable armor, and accordingly your committee recommend that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to contract for such armor at a cost not to exceed $545 per ton. The best obtainable armor at the present time is, according to all naval authorities, the so-called Krupp armor, which is at least, and has been, so proved by ballistic tests, of 25 per cent. greater efficiency than the Harveyized armor. Every nation in the world is using the Krupp armor to-day."

It is also recommended that the restriction to $300 per ton for the armor of the three battleships Georgia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey and the three armored cruisers West Virginia, Nebraska, and California be removed.

One of the most interesting features of the report is that which discusses "our naval policy." It gives the gradual upbuilding of the new navy, year by year, under Secretaries Chandler, Whitney, Tracy, Herbert, and Long, and says: "We have a navy to-day which includes a considerable number of vessels of every class, and, ship for ship, it will equal that of any navy in the world. Let us build as we have been building—gradually, on broad lines, and upon the most advanced ideas of naval construction; not so fast that we will be ahead of the advance of naval progress, but slow enough to secure all the benefits of new improvements and new inventions; or, better still, to do as the American Navy has always done, when given an opportunity, lead the march of the best naval construction."

The more important items in the bill, in addition to those given, are: Contingency fund "necessary to meet emergencies constantly arising in view of the unsettled conditions in our insular possessions, to be expended in the discretion of the President," $500,000; ordance, $1,750,000; equipping vessels, $2,600,000; surveys and coaling stations in insular possessions, $130,000.

The public works at various points under the Bureau of Yards and Docks receive amounts as follows: Portsmouth, $361,000; Boston, $836,300; New York, $1,300,200; League Island, $039,500; Washington, $444,102; Norfolk, $466,500; Port Royal, $227,000; Key West, $97,000; San Juan, $52,000; Pensacola, $9,500; Algiers, $145,000; Mare Island, $1,283,200; Puget Sound, $206,157; dredging Dry Tortugas, $100,000; dry dock, Algiers, $650,000; four dry docks, $900,000; repairs and preservation, $500,000.

The report further says, as to public works: "Under the head of public works is that of the completion of the dry docks which are now being built at Portsmouth, Boston, League Island, Mare Island, and the floating dock at Algiers, La., requiring an appropriation of $1,550,000." The bill also provides for the beginning of construction of two more stone dry docks, one at New York and the other at Norfolk, Va. At the present time there is no dock at either place large enough to take in the largest battleship with safety. Under public works is a provision for barracks for enlisted men at New York and Mare Island, to take the place of receiving ships. The United States is the last of the maritime nations to adopt the barracks system for its seamen.

The Naval Academy items aggregate $877,500. In this is included $350,000 to begin the erection of a building suitable for cadet quarters, at a cost not exceeding $2,500,000. Provision is made for the restoration of the title of Midshipman and the abolishment of the two years' course at sea. A new provision has been inserted, providing for an increase of five Surgeons and twenty Passed Assistant and Assistant Surgeons in the navy, and it is provided that the Assistant Surgeons who have made a creditable record during the war with Spain, now in the volunteer service, may be given permanent commissions without limitation as to age.

Four members of the minority of the Naval Affairs Committee, Messrs. Wheeler of Kentucky, Rixey of Virginia, Kitchen of North Carolina, and Vandiver of Missouri united in a report opposing certain items of the Naval Appropriation bill. Their report dwells especially upon the failure of the majority to make provision for a future supply of armor plate at a reasonable cost.

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

Senate Discusses Agreement Behind Closed Doors—Mr. Morgan Attacks the Amendment—No Action.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—On motion of Senator Davis the Senate to-day considered the Hay-Pauncefote treaty for the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty behind closed doors. About three hours were spent in discussing the amendment to the treaty made by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, providing that "none of the conditions and stipulations in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Article II. shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order."

Senator Davis opened the debate with a general statement in support of the treaty, but directed his remarks especially toward the explanation of the committee amendment. He stated that in all other essential respects the pending treaty was similar to the treaty of Constanthople, entered into in connection with the Suez Canal. For some reason, however, the provision permitting the United States to defend its property was omitted. In the Suez Canal treaty such a provision was inserted in the interest of the Sultan of Turkey and the Khedive of Egypt. This omission was a palpable error, Mr. Davis said, and he did not believe that the people of the United States would be satisfied with any arrangement which left the Government of this country to build a waterway between the oceans and did not give it the right in specific terms to defend it.

Senator Morgan, the only member of the Committee on Foreign Relations who did not concur in the amendment, made the principal speech in opposition to it. He consumed the greater part of the executive session, Mr. Davis's speech being comparatively brief. Before Mr. Morgan began, however, a few brief statements were made for and against the amendment. Senator Platt of Connecticut and Senator Stewart of Nevada, both came out against it. Mr. Platt made the point that the amendment was unnecessary and, therefore, undesirable. Senator Lodge made a brief plea for the amendment, saying that however great the present confidence was in the power of neutrality and mutual understanding among nations, we should take into consideration the possibility of future entanglement and lose no opportunity to make provision for safeguarding our interests in all exigencies that might arise.

Senator Morgan's speech was a plea for neutrality as the best guarantee of the safety and usefulness of the canal. He said it was to be a highway for the commerce of the nations, and that the proposed amendment not only would fail to provide for its protection, but might be the means of causing complications which never could arise if the amendment was not inserted. The conditions, he contended, were entirely dissimilar from those connected with the Suez Canal, Turkey possessing territory in the immediate vicinity of that canal and the United States having no such possessions within thousands of miles of the proposed Nicaraguan Canal. He therefore thought the restriction superfluous, and contended that it indicated a disposition to grant to Great Britain powers over us which that country did not attempt to assert. Furthermore, he contended that if this amendment was inserted it would require not only fortifications and the maintenance of troops at probably both ends of the canal, but also the maintenance of battleships, coaling stations, and supply depots in that vicinity. The provision was calculated in times of emergency to make the termini of the canal great battle grounds and to invite complications with other nations.

He also argued against the necessity for the precautionary measure, arguing that in case of war, we would take possession of the canal without any previous agreement to that effect. "If," he said, "I should get into a fisticuff with another fellow and he should strike me, I would certainly strike back without stopping to read any previous agreement that I might have with my antagonist to the contrary. In case of a war, we would almost certainly assume that the other nation to the controversy had broken the agreement, and act accordingly."

Asked by Senator Mason if he thought it would be consistent on the part of Great Britain to fortify Jamaica and still prevent our fortifying the mouth of the canal, Mr. Morgan replied that the neutrality provision only extended to the three-mile limit, and not to a place so distant as Jamaica. Fortifications of outlying possessions, he said, were constantly going on, and the good faith of no nation could be attacked because of them.

During the controversy, Senator Wolcott asked several questions indicating his opposition to the amendment, while Senator Mason, by the same course, indicated his opposition to the treaty without the amendment. Neither of them, however, made any definite statement.

OPPOSES SEATING OF QUAY.

Senator Gallinger Says It Would Cause Confusion in Legislatures.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—During to-day's comparatively brief open session of the Senate Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) presented an argument against the seating of M. S. Quay as a Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gallinger said he opposed the seating of Mr. Quay because such action would be a violation of both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution; because he was opposed to giving to a Governor absolute right to make the appointment of Senator in any circumstances; because the Legislature, having adjourned without election, had voluntarily relinquished a part of its representation in the Senate, and because it would introduce into American institutions a Pandora's box, causing endless confusion in Legislatures of the States.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major James L. Wilson, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and report to the Surgeon in charge of the United States General Hospital at that post for treatment.

Major William H. Arthur, Surgeon, in addition to his present duties, is assigned to duty as Medical Superintendent of the Army Transport Service at San Francisco.

Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook proving ground on official business pertaining to the test of gun carriages.

Capt. Jacques DeL. Lafitte, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to and take station at Delaware City, Del., and assume charge, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the army, of the construction of public buildings at Fort Dupont, Delaware.

Navy.

Lieut. A. A. McKethan is detached from the branch Hydrographic Office at Savannah, Ga., April 14, and ordered to the Asiatic station via the Solace.

Lieut. Commander C. Thomson is detached from the Washington yard April 14, and ordered to duty in the Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment, same date.

Commander T. H. Stevens is detached from the Norfolk yard April 16, and ordered to the Asiatic station via the Solace for command of the Manila.

Lieut. W. S. Sims is detached from duty as Naval Attaché at Paris on reporting of relief. He will proceed home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan is ordered to temporary duty on the Wabash at the Boston yard April 11 in connection with a draft of men.

Lieut. William B. Fletcher is detached as Inspector of Ordnance at Lynn, Mass., April 10, and ordered to temporary duty on the Wabash April 11 in connection with a draft of men.

Lieut. L. B. Jones is detached from the naval proving grounds at Indian Head April 14, and ordered to temporary duty on the Solace April 20, for passage to the Asiatic station.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Regular Army, Corps of Engineers—Capt. John Mills to be Major; First Lieut. Herbert Deakyne to be Captain; Second Lieut. Clark S. Smith to be First Lieutenant.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Monterey sailed to-day from Manila for Hongkong to receive necessary repairs. She was convoyed by the Scindia.

The Monocacy, having completed her annual cruise from Shanghai out to sea for target practice, has returned to that port.

The Dolphin has arrived at Washington from Havana.

The Philadelphia sailed yesterday from Punta Arenas for Salinas Bay and San Juan Del Sur, Nicaragua.

The Annapolis and Standish have arrived at Norfolk.

The Hartford, which is bringing a crew of green landsmen around from San Francisco to Hampton Roads, has gotten as far as Montevideo.

The battleship Kentucky at Newport News will be put in commission May 15.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 5.—Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry have returned to New York. The steam yacht Electra will be rapidly prepared for commissioning. Robert L. Gerry has returned with a party of friends from a duck-shooting trip along Narragansett Bay with a good supply of wild ducks.

John H. Glover is here to have his cottage renovated for Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who have rented the place.

A few servants came to-day to prepare Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing's cottage for improvements. The family will take possession early in June.

George Eustis is passing a few days with friends in Newport.

Mrs. Harold W. Bowen of New York has arrived at the Betton cottage for the season.

Mrs. Leroy King is at her cottage for the season.

Palmer—Shephard.

Miss Lily May Shephard was married last evening to Howard Sharp Palmer at the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. W. C. P. Rhoades, pastor, officiating. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Florence Ethel Shephard as bridesmaid. J. Duncan Graham was best man, and Walter D. Graham, Robert C. Shephard, and Leo M. Neff acted as ushers. The honeymoon will be spent in the South, after which Mr. and Mrs. Palmer will live at 688 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

Typographical Society Election.

The Typographical Society of New York City on Wednesday elected the following officers: Charles Healy, President; Charles Ferguson, Vice President; Edward Meagher, Treasurer, and John McKinley, Jr., Secretary. This is one of the oldest societies of printers in the United States, and was organized originally to control prices of labor in the trade in 1809. It is now strictly benevolent.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

HAWAII GOVERNMENT BILL

House Adjourns Before Debate on It Is Finished.

A PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

Sale of Liquor in Saloons Forbidden—Breach of Labor Contract Not to be a Criminal Offense.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The House did not finish the bill to provide Territorial government for Hawaii to-day. When the hour fixed for taking a vote—4 o'clock—arrived, less than half the bill had been covered, and so many amendments remained that it was agreed to continue consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule until it was finished.

Several important amendments were agreed to to-day; a good many other amendments were proposed, and were the subject of animated debate.

When Section 10, which enforced the obligation of contracts in Hawaii by penal statutes, was reached, Mr. Knox, Chairman of the committee, offered the following addition:

Provided that no suit or proceedings shall be maintained for the specific performance of any contract heretofore or hereafter entered into for personal labor or service; nor shall any remedy exist or be enforced for any breach of such contract, except in civil suit or proceeding instituted solely to recover damages for such breach. Provided, further, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to merchant seamen.

The amendment, Mr. Knox explained, was designed to prevent the criminal prosecution of contract laborers who violated their contracts. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 40 to 27.

Mr. Robinson (Dem., Ind.) offered an amendment to nullify all labor contracts made since the date of annexation and providing that hereafter no law shall be enacted to enforce them. The amendment was adopted, 45 to 42.

Mr. Gillett (Rep., Mass.) offered an amendment to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in saloons in Hawaii. The amendment would not prohibit the sale of liquor in hotels, he said, but in the saloons where men gather.

The amendment was adopted by 66 to 60.

Mr. Newlands (Sil., Nev.) offered an amendment, which was adopted, to limit the holdings of real estate by a single corporation to 1,000 acres, the proviso not, however, to interfere with existing holdings.

On motion of Mr. Shafroth, (Sil., Col.,) the Senate provision lodging the appointment of Judges and other officers in the President, instead of the Governor, was substituted for the House provision. The House adjourned at 5:20 P. M.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Attack on the Roman Catholic Church by Dr. Burt.

The second day's session of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday was marked by an address by the Rev. Dr. William Burt of Rome, Italy, in which he made a bitter attack on the Roman Catholic Church, and more particularly on its attitude toward Methodist missions in Rome. The address was delivered before the Women's Foreign Mission Society, which was celebrating its anniversary at St. Andrew's Church.

Dr. Burt, who is Superintendent of the Italian missions of the Church, started in to give some account of the Methodist missions in Rome. He went on to say that word had been sent from the Vatican that Methodism in Rome must be crushed, and that a society had been organized there for the special purpose of destroying one of the Methodist schools.

"This society," he said, "has the Pope's blessing. It takes the names of our girls and sets them rest off in the churches, and then the girls are excommunicated. There is no more important work in the missionary field than in Italy. The destiny of the Christian Church is still linked with the conversion of Rome."

His address caused a sensation.

Mrs. Stephen J. Herben, Corresponding Secretary of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, reported that of the $1,000 sent by the Methodist Church to the foreign field last year this society gave 48 per cent. The membership was reported to be 3,400. The subscriptions received for the year ending April 1 amounted to $7,462.98. On the platform were a number of officers of the New York branch, and there was also present Mrs. Harriet B. Skidmore, one of the founders of the Five Points Mission.

The day opened with a service at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, at which the Rev. Dr. R. J. Stratton of Brewsters, N. Y., delivered an address on the subject of the revival of Methodism.

At the 9 o'clock business session, the Rev. C. W. Millard, Presiding Elder of the New York District, read his report, showing a large number of new members added to the Church during the year. Bishop Andrews was among those present.

After the conference sermon by Dr. Reed, nearly all of the delegates went to the Five Points Mission to attend a reception there.

A reception to the members of the Conference by the Methodist Social Union was held in the evening at Grace Church, on West One Hundred and Fourth Street. Gov. Roosevelt, who was expected to be present, sent word that, on account of its being the last day of the legislative session, he could not get away from Albany. There were speeches by Samuel Williams, President of the Social Union, and by Bishop Warren. A collation was served.

CONFERENCE AT NEWARK.

Rebuke by Bishop Vincent—Dr. Krantz on Loss of Membership.

PATERSON, N. J., April 5.—Bishop Vincent, in conducting the religious service prior to the opening of the second day's session of the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, took occasion to rebuke those members who electioneer for good paying appointments.

The Rev. Dr. John Krantz, Presiding Elder of the Paterson District, in his report, voiced for the first time the plaint of the Bishops about the falling off in membership. He said:

"Several hindrances have impeded the work of the year. The change in the management of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad caused the discharge or the removal of residence of many of our supporting members, thereby reducing the income of moneys for the current expenses and benevolences.

"The burning of the Centenary Collegiate Institute, at Hackettstown, and the greatly diminished activity of the silk trade in this city has also interfered with the possibilities of other important achievements.

"The loss of membership in the whole Church is the lamentation of the hour, and, no doubt, is due to a decrease in the number of conversions. This, however, is not the whole story. The causes already mentioned, and the extensive weeding-out process account for some part of the loss, but I am convinced that we lose many members every year through carelessness and neglect."

Frederick J. Hubach, Hedding B. Leech, Orman M. West, Arthur Lucas, George Fountain, and Albert A. Anderson were admitted to the Conference and will be ordained next Sunday.

LENT LIBEL SUIT DISMISSED.

School Trustee Case in Which False Accounts Were Approved.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 5.—The suit of County Judge Smith Lent against Abram S. Underhill for libel, laying his damages at $50,000, was tried to-day in the Supreme Court before Justice Marean and a jury, and resulted in the Judge, after hearing the plaintiff's side of the case, dismissing the complaint and discharging the jury.

The trouble grew out of a school meeting in Sing Sing last August, when a committee which investigated the report of the School Trustees, of which Judge Lent was one, announced that they found that ex-Treasurer of the board, Isaac B. Noxon was short in his accounts $1,098.87 in 1896, and that the Trustees had every year covered it up, and made false balances which deceived the taxpayers.

Judge Lent regarded this as an insinuation that he had pocketed the money. He brought suits against three of the committee for libel, laying his damages at $50,000 in each case.

Judge Marean said that the committee had not charged Judge Lent with taking the money. "The serious part of this is," said he, "that a public officer and trustee, for the purpose of covering up a defalcation of its employe, knowingly falsified the accounts."

Judge Lent says he will take an appeal.

New Easter Millinery.

All Cars Transfer to **Bloomingdale's** 3RD AVE 59 & 60TH STS

To-day's Special Sales!

Easter Sale of Parasols.

The Parasols we are showing combine serviceableness with beauty and economy with both. From our profuse showing we direct special attention to the following extra values:

Ladies' Parasols, twilled silk carola, 2 ruffles; white china silk, 3 ruffles; china silk, all shades; striped corded silk, all colors; white china silk coaching, with striped border; white china silk, with 3 ruffles; china silk, with veiling ruffle; black and white striped satins, with val. ruffle, choice 1.69

Ladies' Parasols, black Taffeta Silk, black silk corola, one ruffle 1.45

Ladies' Parasols, white china silk, with dotted ruffle white china silk, with two ruffles; black china silk, ruffled 1.95

Ladies' Parasols, white and black china silk, 3 ruffles; black china silk, with double veiling ruffle; white china silk, dotted ruffle; white china silk, 3 ruffles; black china silk, 9 ruffles, taffeta silk, hemstitched; black gros grain, hemstitched; white china silk, with 9 rows hemstitching; white, black and colored striped and fancy silks, with china silk; black grenadine, lined with china silk; taffeta silk, black and colored; black and white striped taffeta silk; black and white silk novelties; all the latest novelty silks in black, white and colored, with hemstitching, shirring and ruffles; at $2.50, $2.75, $2.95, $3.50, $3.95, $4.95, $5.50 and . . 5.95

Turkish Slippers.

Just received from Constantinople 2,000 pairs LADIES' ORIENTAL SLIPPERS.

The leathers are black, red, yellow, pink, brown, bronze, purple, blue, maroon in color, handsomely embroidered with gold or silver tinsel; all sizes; daintily made; durable as a house slipper; also suitable for decorating Turkish rooms; special price, per pair . . . 49

Tea Gowns and Wrappers.

The China Silks, Cashmeres and Challies employed in fashioning these dainty garments are as notably superior for quality as the prices for moderation. To-day's offerings include:

Tea Gowns of china silk, lined throughout, yoke of insertion and tucks, lace fichu, full skirts, with ruffle at bottom, edged with lace, special . . . 9.98

Cashmere Wrappers, lined throughout, tucked yoke, Watteau back, collar, sleeves and ruffles trimmed with velvet ribbon, also streamers of velvet . . . 9.98

Challie Wrappers, pointed yoke collar, sleeves and belt trimmed with two rows of shirred ribbon and lace, all lined 8.98

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

A Great Sale of Silk Waists

Two Specials for to-day from a Beautiful and Extensive Assortment.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS of Taffeta silk, entire waist of fine tucks, new shaped collar and cuffs, fronts finished with tabs of silk, new pastel shades, white, light blue, bluet, violets, cerise, different shades of rose, turquoise, helio, gray and black, choice, 5.98

LADIES' WAISTS, new box plait Style, in black and colors, 6.98

Second Floor, 59th St Section.

Sale of Laces.

SPECIAL FRIDAY SALE of a manufacturer's line of sample ROBES and TUNICS at about 50c. on the dollar.

8 Cream **Renaissance and Lierre Lace Robes and Tunics,** values from $15 to $75; specially marked for this sale at, each, $7.50, $10.00, $14.50, $17.50, and . . . 19.00

1 **Arabian Cape,** was $100, now . . . 50.00

19 Black **Spangled Robes,** values from $15 to $45; specially marked at, each, 5.00, 9.00, 10.00, 15.00 and 19.00.

12 White **Spangled Robes,** values from $14 to $20; all marked to, each, . . . 10.00

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts. | BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts. | BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

BREACH OF AGREEMENT ALLEGED.

Charge of Lehigh Valley Against Lackawanna.

Violation of an agreement not to equalize cartage on lines owned or controlled by each other, which exists between the Lehigh Valley and the Lackawanna, is charged against the latter road by officials of the former line.

These charges, which are now being investigated, arise out of the ignorance of the Lackawanna's Western agent of the fact that the Easton and Northern, a small line running into Easton, Penn., is owned by the Lehigh Valley, although it is operated by the Bangor and Portland. This agent made a contract not, as alleges, without consulting higher authority, by which he secured the shipment of large amounts of binding twine, some 150 carloads, to the McCormack Harvester Works, in Chicago, from a factory on the line of the Easton and Northern. The Lackawanna paid the cartage into Easton, and from there is was sent by way of the Jersey Central, the Lackawanna, and the Lake Shore, the latter, it is believed, making a special rate in order to secure the contract.

The Lehigh people are particularly exasperated, because this large shipment used to go over their line, and the loss of 150 carloads is no small matter.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC DIRECTORS.

Only Four Members of Old Board Hold Over—Future Meetings Here.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company the following Directors were elected: C. P. Huntington, H. E. Huntington, D. O. Mills, Charles H. Tweed, John W. Mackay, Thomas H. Hubbard, John E. Searles, John B. Haggin, John D. Probst, August Belmont, and Edwin Hawley.

A statement of the gross earnings for the first nine months of the present fiscal year was said to show receipts averaging over $5,000,000 for each month, or a total of $46,000,000 in round numbers. Officers of the company will be elected at a later meeting, to be held in New York City.

New Through Train to Jacksonville.

When the new Seaboard Air Line is opened in a few weeks there will be run over it a new through train from this city to Jacksonville. This train will consist of a mail car, a baggage and express car, a smoking and drawing room car, a buffet sleeping car, and two first-class coaches with drawing room apartments. The train will be vestibuled from end to end.

Fitchburg Lease Ratified.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 5.—The proposed lease of the Fitchburg Railroad to the Boston and Maine, as recently accepted by the Fitchburg stockholders, was ratified by the stockholders of the Boston and Maine, at a meeting here to-day, by a vote of 137,035 shares in its favor to 295 against it.

Real Estate Men Against Stamp Tax.

The Real Estate Board of Brokers of this city, at a meeting held in their rooms, at 111 Broadway, on Tuesday, passed resolutions requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress from New York State to urge upon Congress the necessity of abolishing the stamp duties on mortgages, leases, contracts, and other real estae documents. The reason given was the excessive amount of taxes already prevailing on real estate in New York.

Grout Withdraws from Law Firm.

Edward M. Grout, President of Brooklyn Borough, said yesterday that he had left the law firm of Grout, Hyde & Mayer, and intended to go into business for himself. Mr. Hyde, who is the Sheriff's counsel, and Mr. Mayer, who is a brother-in-law of Justice Gaynor, will continue as partners under the firm name of Hyde & Mayer. No explanation is given for President Grout's withdrawal from his firm.

Ex-Inspector General Marsh Guilty.

LANSING, Mich., April 5.—In the case of the People against Arthur F. Marsh, late Inspector General of the Michigan National Guard, who was indicted, with others, charged with conspiracy to defraud the State in alleged fraudulent military clothing transactions, the jury this afternoon returned a verdict of guilty.

ALTAMONT DE CORDOVA DEAD.

His Connection with the Historic and Tragic Virginius Affair.

Altamont de Cordova died at his home, 171 West Ninety-ninth Street, yesterday of pneumonia. Mr. de Cordova was prominent in the historic Virginius incident which nearly involved this country in war with Spain. He refitted the Virginius for the filibustering expedition that ended in the death of the Captain and so many of his men.

Altamont de Cordova was born at Kingston, Jamaica, sixty-two years ago, and reared there. He was not only a British subject, but came to be a member of the Assembly of Jamaica, and was once the means of inducing the British Government to forego the payment of a large sum of money which it demanded from the island. Mr. de Cordova was also a prominent importing and exporting merchant at Kingston, Peruvian Consul at that port, a Justice of the Peace, and a Mason of high rank.

When the first Cuban war for freedom broke out he took a great interest in the cause of the insurrection, and entered into the Virginius affair with all his heart. He was well acquainted with Gens. Varona and Agramonte of the Cuban Army, and named one of his sons (who was born at the time when these soldiers were in Kingston) Varona Agramonte de Cordova.

The Virginius, under Capt. Fry, left New York on Oct. 16, 1873, flying the American flag, and having cleared for the Port of Curacoa. Not many days later she put in at Kingston, consigned to Altamont de Cordova, and lay in that port while ammunition for the Cuban insurgents was put aboard her. She set sail in the latter part of October, and carried, besides her cargo, Gens. Varona and Agramonte and other Cubans, who were to rejoin the Cuban insurgent army, and a number of Englishmen and Americans. Six miles out of Jamaica the Spanish warship Tornado bore down on the Virginius, captured her, and took her crew to Cuba.

Mr. de Cordova got wind of the capture, and hastened to the Commodore of the British naval station at Kingston, and to the American Consul there. He got them both to send telegrams to the Governor General of Cuba at once, asking for a stay in the execution of the prisoners, but the requests only saved the Englishmen who were taken on the Virginius. All the Cubans were executed promptly, and on Nov. 4 Capt. Fry and thirty-six of the crew were shot. This country was put into a high state of excitement at the time, and war with Spain seemed imminent, but Spain made proper reparation after considerable diplomatic correspondence, in the course of which Minister Sickles came very near leaving Madrid, and hostilities were postponed for a quarter of a century.

Mr. de Cordova came to this country some fourteen years ago. He was for a few years head of the firm of Altamont de Cordova & Son on the Consolidated Exchange, but had for some time been retired from business. His brother, Alfred de Cordova, is a well-known member of the Stock Exchange. Altamont de Cordova married a Miss Catherine Lewis, an English girl. His widow, eight sons, and two daughters survive him.

The funeral will take place on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock at the house.

ROBBER BAND USE PISTOLS.

**Shoot,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THE SECOND GREAT PUBLIC SERVICE OF GEORGE DEWEY.

There is nothing so dull as dull politics, and until DEWEY spoke our politics promised to be uncommon dull this Summer. An uninteresting and predetermined Presidential campaign is a bad political symptom. The Admiral's presentation of himself as a candidate comes as a remedy and corrective of the pathological condition in which, with Mr. McKINLEY as the natural and not unacceptable candidate of one party, we were shut up to dreadful certainty of Mr. BRYAN's nomination by the other. Three days ago Democrats of the old faith had no taste for talking politics. They had ceased in sheer disheartenment to talk about BRYAN and were more and more becoming reconciled to the idea of voting for McKINLEY. But now everybody is talking about DEWEY. He has by a few short sentences immensely enlivened our politics, and that we think is a public service of distinct and great value. But in a graver and larger sense Admiral DEWEY has done a service to his country. He has suddenly raised the practical question whether the nomination of BRYAN by the Democrats is inevitable.

To raise that question is to sow the seeds of doubt, which may yet germinate surprisingly. It all depends on the soil. The soil is the minds of the people, in which the most unpromising plants sometimes take sure root and grow lustily even while the wise gardeners stand about shaking incredulous heads. We must remember that almost without exception the gentlemen of both parties who have ridiculed the candidacy of Admiral DEWEY have motives of the strongest nature for wishing him in Jericho rather than in the Presidential field. MARK HANNA and those who share with him the responsibilities of Republican management would never forgive the Democrats if they nominated anybody but BRYAN. They cannot rid themselves of the belief that it is a piece of confounded impudence for an Admiral or for anybody to disturb at this moment arrangements with which they were perfectly satisfied. As for the Bryanites, they feel as King JOHN did when the message came that RICHARD of the Lion Heart was out of jail and preparing to make a frightful lot of trouble for him. What can they say except that the whole thing is preposterous? And meanwhile the wisest of them quake inwardly.

For who can tell what a free and enlightened people will do with the Dewey idea? About that no man's prophecy is worth a button. We must await the event, and we shall not be long in suspense. It is quite conceivable that Democrats and Republicans will refuse to desert their chosen idols, and that the people in general will give no audible response to the Admiral's appeal. They may not like the unusual manner of its making, they may gravely doubt his capacity to serve his country as well in the White House as he did on the bridge of the Olympia. On the other hand, an inextinguishable admiration for the hero of Manila may manifest itself in what is called a wave of popular enthusiasm, a political phenomenon that defies prognostication and upsets all calculations.

Is it not a very great public service to have raised all these questions, to have given the people of the Byzanized regions an opportunity to throw up their hats for a great Admiral with a record of most distinguished achievements, instead of for a Boy Orator with none, for a man of action instead of for a man of gab? The Admiral's announcement is a test of the people themselves, a gauge of their patriotism and common sense. If they fall under it, that will give us something to think about. At any rate, we are clear that in announcing himself as a candidate for the Presidency and getting the minds of some millions of people off W. J. BRYAN, GEORGE DEWEY has done a service to the body politic second only to his achievement in Manila Bay.

The doubt whether DEWEY is a Republican or a Democrat need trouble nobody—not even him. He is probably as good a Democrat as GRANT was a Republican in 1868. In the presence of the only live questions which now have a living interest for the public the old names count for little. There was great political sagacity in DEWEY's answer to a query about a platform—"How would the American flag do?" That is too simple and elementary ever to have been thought of and uttered by an experienced politician, unless he were a profound judge of the people. But it may go far. It is a platform that dispenses with the necessity of asking many questions about party antecedents.

We have said that the Admiral would probably be as acceptable to Democrats now as Gen. GRANT was to the Republicans in 1868. Can it be seriously contended that he is less fit for the office of President than GRANT was at the time of his first nomination? For every specification of the Admiral's unfitness that can now be made a counterbalancing citation from the many charges against GRANT might easily be made. The conservative men of the Republican Party did not believe him to be fit for the Presidency. They had the gravest misgivings about his success in the unaccustomed business of civil administration, which were in large measure justified by his mistakes as President.

DEWEY showed unfailing good judgment in his professional service in the East. His chief distinction, the thing people most praised him for on his homecoming, was his perfect judgment. That is good evidence of first-rate capacity, and no higher praise was bestowed on GRANT.

The Admiral's most conspicuous error is about the duties of the President of the United States. There is the naïveté of a child in his assertion that the work of the President is not so very hard—he has only to enforce the laws enacted by Congress. This is, of course, a serious misconception of the office. A President who did not have a policy of the Executive which he would try to impress upon Congress and the people would come out of the office with no great reputation. GEORGE DEWEY would not fail to have a policy, many policies, and he would seek to get Congress to support them. GRANT had a mania about Santo Domingo, which he vainly tried to impart to the Senate. DEWEY as President might attempt nothing so foolish, but we may be sure that the sense of responsibility for the country's welfare that impelled GROVER CLEVELAND to force the Silver Purchase act repeal through Congress in 1893 would move DEWEY to a like action under like conditions. He is by no means the first aspirant for that office whose early views about the nature of its duties have excited the mirth of those who know all about it.

There is one respect in which we presume Admiral DEWEY has an advantage over the rest of us. We think it very probable that he has heard from the people, or from a good many of them, direct. He is said to have received a large number of letters. A man who receives many letters from the people on public questions, like the Presidential nomination, is in the position of one who has his ear to the ground. It is a position of distinct advantage for the early getting of news as to the things the people are thinking about. We shall know more about the outlook for the Admiral's candidacy after the people have been a little more generally heard from.

RAILROAD CONCENTRATION.

It may be accepted as practically certain now that the chief railroads of what used to be regarded as the "trunk lines" from the lakes to the seaboard, together with the chief Southern Atlantic system and one at least of the transcontinental systems, are under harmonious control, and this has been gradually accomplished substantially by the concentration of ownership. It is impossible to fix the limit of this process, and it is likely to be still considerably extended.

In a general way this is the logical and inevitable result in part of the development of the country and in part of the legislation that has been enacted by Congress for the regulation of inter-State commerce. The development of the country has been in a double sense. The more impressive phase has been in foreign commerce, and the most conspicuous rivalry of the railroads has been for the carriage of the grain and food products which in the past have made the staple of this commerce. But the internal trade within the territory served by each road and in the far wider territory where there has been competition has been in reality of much greater importance than that connected with our exports. Both have grown in a degree that would have seemed impossible to the boldest railroad "kings" of the past generation, so that the traffic of each of a half dozen great roads of to-day is more valuable than the prize contended for, let us say, in the early seventies. The plain condition of success in dealing with business of such magnitude as that which demands the care of railroad managers to-day is the broadest possible concentration. It is not a requirement of railroad business especially. It is imperative for all business, and it is being met in all. In railroad business it is rather more obvious than in most others because the consequences of unrestricted competition and contention are more widely seen and more clearly recognized, but it is a truism of modern trade that concentration of power and responsibility is necessary in direct proportion to the magnitude of the work to be accomplished.

The tendency in this direction has been stimulated by Congressional legislation. The inter-State commerce laws have professedly a double object. On the one hand they seek to compel uniform rates for like service by all roads. On the other hand they seek, by promoting competition, to secure the lowest practicable rates. The two objects are often inconsistent. Competition is secured by cutting rates, and this has often resulted in such disastrous effects on the property of the roads involved and on the business calculations of the customers of the roads that the commission has been forced to recognize them in its decisions. Great confusion has ensued. It has been increased and made more harmful by the decisions of the Supreme Courts declaring illegal the agreements between roads as to rates. The companies have found themselves in the curious position of being required by law to maintain certain rates and forbidden by law to enter into agreements to maintain them.

Some time since, when this state of things was first assuming definite form, we ventured the prediction that one of two things was practically sure to take place. Either the law would be so modified that agreements between the companies under the general supervision of Federal authority would be permitted or there would be a general tendency to concentration of ownership of railroad property. The former alternative would undoubtedly have postponed the adoption of the latter, though it is not likely that it could have prevented it. The law has not been changed, and there is no sign that it will be. The railroad men have not urged it as strongly as they might have done, and have preferred to resort to the other policy which certain conditions have rendered at this time more feasible.

What the effect will be on the public interests is a large question. It will find different answers, according to the views and possibly the private interests of those who undertake to answer it. But whether we like the prospect or not, it is one that cannot now be avoided, and the tendency to concentration is sure to extend rather than to die out. Our own general view is that it will prove a healthful and essentially beneficent tendency. The energy and capital heretofore directed to getting business from each other among the contending roads will be directed to developing new business, and in the long run this can be done only by pursuing the advantage of the general public.

THE QUEEN IN DUBLIN.

No generalization can safely be drawn from the attack on the Prince of WALES in Brussels. It can, perhaps, pretty safely be said that it shows what an intensity of excitement prevails in the circles in which the young assassin moved about the war in South Africa. That does not imply that throughout the Continent of Europe in general there is such an excitement about and against the British as might be supposed from the utterances of the Continental press. There are always in times of excitement some persons more excitable and less balanced than their neighbors, who are tempted to translate into action what the rest express only in words. GUITEAU was one of these unfortunates. But the excitement about offices to which GUITEAU fell a victim was not general. It was almost confined to Washington and found its expression mainly among the office seekers there, of whom GUITEAU was one. In the same way all the public opinion which this fanatic in Brussels represented was probably that of his own club or tavern, or whatever was the place in which he got his notions about current events.

While there is thus no moral to be drawn from the assault upon the Prince of WALES, there is a very important and manifest moral to be drawn from the reception of his mother in Dublin. Since Mr. GLADSTONE's introduction of a home rule bill, at least, there has been no such "era of good feeling" between England and Ireland as is marked by the Queen's visit and by her reception. It is forty years since she visited Dublin. That is a long time to have been absent from the capital of the sister island, even allowing for the retirement in which she has passed so many years of the interval. It is no wonder that the absence should have been resented. But the occasion and the circumstances of her revisiting it have, it is already plain, wiped away all resentment against her on that and on all other accounts. An invalid past eighty has found it her duty to thank her Irish subjects for their recent services and sacrifices in behalf of her empire. Such a recognition of the gallantry of the Irish troops could not fail to touch the Irish heart. The evidence that it is deeply touched is abundant. Not one jarring note has been heard. There has not been a single sign in the streets of Dublin that the Queen was not passing through as loyal and contented a population as if she had been passing through London itself.

Of course, that is not the case. Of course, Irish grievances are not put away, but only put in abeyance. The Dublin populace is on its good behavior, is bent upon showing the Queen that she did not trust in vain to Irish magnanimity. But the event, if it is turned to the proper account, cannot fail to have important and beneficent consequences. The royal sense of duty and the womanly impulse of the Queen have done more to conciliate the Irish people, to induce them to construe British actions favorably, than anything that all her statesmen could have devised. It is so plainly the Queen's own impulse, her own idea, that suggestions to the contrary are timidly put forward by persons who are aware that they are engaged in an ungenerous and shabby performance. A very little concession will now go a longer way than it would have gone for many years before. Happily, the occasion for such a concession has been found and seized in Mr. BALFOUR's treatment of the Irish University bill. The spirit which has been shown in that measure, if extended to other measures, may make the relations between the two countries better than they have been for generations, even for centuries. And the starting point for the reconciliation will have been the Queen's desire to thank her Irish subjects and her fulfillment of that desire, in spite of all the hardships of such a journey at her age and in her state of health.

WHAT IS A PUERTO RICAN?

One of our esteemed contemporaries has undertaken, by an ingenious device, to secure an adjudication of a doubtful question. The question is, What is the status of a Puerto Rican in the United States? The device was to import a Puerto Rican under contract to perform labor in the United States and make a test case of him. If the Puerto Rican is a foreigner, such an importation is illegal. It subjects the importer to pecuniary pains and penalties, and the person imported to immediate deportation. The Herald naturally did not conceal its purpose. On the contrary, it flaunted its importation in the faces of the Custom House officers, of the learned POWDERLY, and of the Secretary of the Treasury himself, and had him detained.

But Mr. GAGE is not without ingenuity on his side. When the matter was brought to his attention he directed that the importation should be released, "in bond," so to speak, and left to go at large and presumably to fulfill his contract, "without prejudice." Thereby Mr. GAGE largely baffled any attempt at advertising itself which may have been mingled with purer and more patriotic motives on the part of our esteemed contemporary. But also he postponed the decision of the interesting question. It is true that he himself suggests a way in which it may still be brought up, and that is by a suit against The Herald for making a contract in violation of the law. We gather that this would not suit The Herald so well as the procedure it had laid out, and to which the Secretary declined to accede. It would, however, have the effect of fixing the status of the importation, unless, as the Secretary suggests, Congress shall in the meantime change it, and the issue be raised on the constitutionality of its action.

Meanwhile the question remains, what, internationally and nationally, is a Puerto Rican? Senator FORAKER's bill, unless it has been amended, declares that he is a "citizen of Puerto Rico," which is nonsense on the face of it, since Puerto Rico is not a nation which can confer citizenship. It seems to be equally absurd to contend that he is a foreigner in this country, of which he comes nearer to being a citizen than of any other. If he be not a foreigner, he is not subject to the operation of the contract labor law and cannot lawfully be deported for having been brought in under it. We entirely sympathize with the solicitude of The Herald to get a speedy judicial decision upon this point.

NUGGETS.

Depressing.

Citizen—So your star wouldn't play because she was ill?
Manager—That's it, and I guess if you had seen the box office receipts you'd have been indisposed, too.—Chicago Record.

Perilous Path to Fame.

She—Why don't you do something to win wealth and glory?
He—I would, but I'm afraid if I go to Cape Nome I'll freeze to death, and if I go to the Philippines I'll get shot.—Detroit Free Press.

Appreciation.

He—What a splendid girl you are! Do you really think there is another person in this world as jolly as you are?
She—Oh! I don't know. I may be a jolly individual, but I think you're a jollier.—Philadelphia Press.

Promotion.

"So that's General Fullgore, is it? If I remember rightly everybody used to call him Colonel."
"Yes, but that was before he gave the town a big barbecue at his own expense. He's General Fullgore now."—Chicago Tribune.

Where to Meet Them.

"I understand the Irish people are much dissatisfied at the Queen's visit to Ireland."
"Why so?"
"If she really wishes to make up to the Irish the feeling is general that she should visit the United States."—Philadelphia North American.

SONG OF THE SOWER.

We give Thee hail! O Sower of light!
To Thy fields we come in the waning night.
With footsteps slow, swinging to and fro
The arm that helps all men, forward we go!
Break, morning, break! Our hearts beat fast.
And earth shall quicken where we have passed.

As round and round we strew the grain
All things we plant in the fallow plain.
We sow endeavor, we lead alway,
None want who follow our feet this day.
Wake, prairies, wake! For life runs low—
The weal of a world's in the seed we sow!

O sowers are we! The sowers of grain;
Our brothers the sun and wind and rain!
We sow the strength of the mighty state;
We scatter all blessings, or soon or late.
Sow, toiler, sow! We bring great wealth.
Art hungered, O stranger? We grant thee health.

In the homes we leave few sorrows lurk;
When the day is abroad then man may work.
Now right, now left, advancing slow,
We scatter the toil that shall banish woe.
Sing, sower, sing! The future needs
Labor that grows into loving deeds.

Then, away, away, o'er new-plowed lands—
The hope of the world's in the toiler's hands.
We sow—In service is love content!
We plant—with plenty is pleasure-blent!
Sun, beam! Wind, blow! By manly toil
The beauty of soul leaps out of the soil!

CHARLES W. STEVENSON.

SIPIDO HAD ACCOMPLICES

One of Those Engaged in Supposed Plot Arrested.

LEYDS TELEGRAPHS REGRETS

Universal Indignation at the Attempt to Kill the Prince of Wales—Debate in Belgian Chamber.

BRUSSELS, April 5.—An accomplice of Jean Baptiste Sipido, the youth who attempted the life of the Prince of Wales here yesterday, has been arrested, and has been interrogated by the Commissary of Police.

Sipido seems inclined to make a confession, and, judging from his latest statements, the outrage was the outcome of a plot. He continues to express no regret as to his act. The names of three of his associates are now known to the police.

The person arrested has confessed that he sold the revolver to Sipido.

According to the Etoile Belge, Sipido explained his motive as follows:

"For a long time I have thought that the ambitious men who are unchaining war sacrifice so many human lives that they deserve to be punished. These men should suffer the penalty of retaliation. When I learned by the papers that the Prince was going to pass through Brussels I immediately resolved to become the avenger of humanity and to kill this assassin. On Sunday I went to the Old Market and bought a second-hand revolver and cartridges. I had then made up my mind to carry out my project. I regret that I have not accomplished it as I desired."

Late this afternoon the Examining Magistrate decided to confront Sipido with his father, and a touching scene ensued. Sipido paid no attention to his father's appeals, maintaining his previous declarations.

Sipido's parents were deeply moved when told of the act of their son. His mother exclaimed:

"What a disgrace for us, who have always worked hard and have sacrificed so much to bring up our children. It is impossible. Some one must have assumed his name. He never had a revolver in his hand and had no money to buy one!"

The father said:

"It is impossible. I gave him 2f. on Sunday for a week's work because he had worked well. If he has done this he deserves to be guillotined. I wish to see all my children dead if they are to do such things."

Dr. Leyds, Diplomatic Agent of the Transvaal, has telegraphed to the Prince of Wales congratulating him on his escape from assassination. The members of the Transvaal Legation here called at the British Legation and subscribed their names in the visitors' book after hearing of the attempt on the Prince's life.

The papers continue to express indignation at the outrage. The Journal de Bruxelles says:

"The Prince of Wales is a friend of Belgium and a relative of our King. He is a universal favorite. He enjoys the sympathies of the Anglo-Saxon race, and his person, like that of the Queen of England, is sacred. In those circumstances one can understand that just indignation occasioned in England, a feeling which is shared by all honest people."

In the Chamber of Representatives to-day the President, Baron Snoy, said he felt sure that he was but voicing the feeling of the whole Belgian nation in expressing, on behalf of the Chamber, the indignation created in all minds by the attempt made on the life of the Prince of Wales. "The youth of the criminal," he continued, "leads me to hope it was only the act of a person unconscious of the enormity of his offense, but we feel bound to express to England and the Prince of Wales our most sincere regrets."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de Favereau, on behalf of the Government, associated himself with the regrets of Baron Snoy.

"The Government," he said, "yesterday forwarded to the Prince of Wales and Queen Victoria an expression of the indignation to which so odious an outrage had given rise."

The Socialist leaders announced their unanimous approval of the words of the previous speakers, adding, however, that if Socialists condemned individual crimes they blamed with no less energy the "great collective crimes being committed at present in South Africa."

"Blood calls for blood," said M. Van der Velde, the leader of the Socialists. But his remarks called forth protests from the Rightists, who recalled the fact that Great Britain had always been the best guarantee of Belgium's neutrality.

M. Lorand, Leftist, while admitting Great Britain's services to Belgium, said he could not, nevertheless, "forget that she had betrayed her traditions in attacking a free people."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs expostulated at the last remark and said the Leftists ought to observe the reserve which was the most elementary of the rules of courtesy rendered incumbent upon them, to which M. Van der Velde retorted:

"You failed to blame the Red Sultan. You have, therefore, no right to find fault with us. We protest against the attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales, but we also protest against the infamous, shameful war the English are waging on a free people. You have protested in the name of the Government. We protest in the name of the Belgian people, and send to the Boers our fraternal greeting."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs again protested against these attacks on a friendly nation, when M. Furnemont, Socialist, jumped up and shouted: "Long live the Boers!" whereupon the President of the House appealed to the patriotism of the Chamber not to prolong the discussion, but the Leftists continued to inveigh against Great Britain "undertaking an unjust and infamous war."

After further heated interchanges of remarks, during which M. Van der Velde repudiated the Rightist, insinuating that his remarks at Tuesday's Socialist meeting in any way instigated the commission of outrages, the President of the House declared the incident closed.

In the Senate the President, the Duke of Ursel, expressed his reprobation and indignation at the attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales. He said:

"I give thanks to Heaven that the heir to the British throne has escaped the bullets of an irresponsible boy."

The remarks of the President were greeted with applause. The Premier, M. de Smet de Nayer, and the entire Senate indorsed this speech.

PARIS, April 5.—The French papers unanimously denounce Sipido's attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales as a detestable crime, and declare Englishmen must not hold Europe's feeling of indignation against Great Britain's policy in South Africa responsible for the cowardly act of a demented anarchist."

President Loubet sent an officer of his household to the British Ambassador to express his keen indignation at the attempt on the life of the Prince, and to ask the Ambassador to transmit to the Prince the President's congratulations on the happy escape of his Royal Highness.

SYMPATHY SHOWN IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 5.—Congratulations upon the escape of the Prince of Wales from the attack of the would-be assassin Sipido at Brussels continue to arrive in great numbers from all quarters of the globe. The papers are full of comments and the foreign press is unanimously voicing profound indignation at the act.

All day long there was a stream of equippages calling at Marlborough House, the Prince's residence. More than 500 names were written in the visitors' book, including those of the Ambassadors of almost all the countries of the world, as well as leading representatives of the bench, bar, pulpit, and Parliament. It was a striking testimony to the widespread popularity of the Prince.

Many of the foreign envoys also paid personal visits to the Foreign Office, although Lord Salisbury is rarely present there on Thursday, and was not there today.

Telegrams from numerous points also deluged the officials at Marlborough House. The most important were immediately forwarded to the Prince at Copenhagen. Not since the accident to his knee has there been such a manifestation of world-wide sympathy.

THE QUEEN RECEIVES THE NEWS.

DUBLIN, April 6.—It is understood that her Majesty received the news of the attempted assassination of the Prince of Wales with calmness and that, although disturbed, she was not in the least agitated.

The Express deals editorially with the attempted assassination in the following strain:

"Nowhere has the attempt upon the life of the Prince of Wales excited more universal or more profound horror and disgust than in the country which, on the day the attempt was made, gave his royal mother a welcome whose cordiality and enthusiasm has taken captive the imagination of the British people.

"Everywhere throughout Ireland is heard an expression of very sincere satisfaction that the nerve of Sipido was not equal to his criminal intent, and a desire is keenly felt in this country to show by every means in our power how much we sympathize with the Queen in the painful shock she has borne so bravely."

The Irish Times has an editorial of a similar strain, but the Nationalist papers preserve silence.

PRINCE REACHES COPENHAGEN.

He and the Princess Enthusiastically Greeted at Danish Capital.

COPENHAGEN, April 5.—The Prince and Princess of Wales and their party arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening. They were met at the railroad station by King Christian of Denmark and the entire royal family.

As the train drew up at the platform the King advanced to the royal saloon carriage and, entering it alone, was the first to greet its occupants. Soon after the Prince and Princess of Wales, both appearing remarkably well, alighted on the platform. The Prince smiled cheerfully, and after exchanging cordial greetings with the other members of the family, conversed for a few moments with the chief dignitaries assembled.

Outside the station a large crowd of people had gathered, and as the visitors drove toward the palace they were greeted with ringing cheers, which were repeated as they progressed through the city.

The Prince and Princess and King Christian occupied the first carriage. They were followed by the royal party.

OSMAN PASHA DEAD.

Hero of Plevna Expires at Constantinople After a Long Illness.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 5.—Osman Pasha died yesterday evening, although the recent improvement in his condition had led to hopes of his recovery.

Ghazi Osman Nubar Pasha, known for more than twenty years as the "Hero of Plevna," was born at Tokat, in Asia Minor, in 1832. His brother, Hussein Effendi, was a Professor of Arabic in Constantinople, and to that city Osman was sent for his education. In 1850 he entered the Military Academy at Constantinople, and was graduated three years later at the head of his class. Soon after the Crimean war broke out he entered the Turkish Army as a cavalry Lieutenant. The field operations growing out of the war were the means for securing immediate employment in the field to the graduates of the military school, and Osman was sent to Shumla. He displayed great coolness and military capacity from the start, and returned to Constantinople after the campaign as a Captain in the Imperial Guard.

A short time afterward Osman was promoted to be commandant of a battalion of the Imperial Guard, and in that capacity he was sent sent to Crete when the insurrection in that island broke out. He was present in every movement of the campaign, and after peace was restored and he had returned to Constantinople he was again promoted, this time to a Colonelcy. This was in 1869. Four years later he was a Brigadier General, and in command of a division in the campaign against the Servians. His gallantry at Zaitchar and on many other occasions won for him the highest rank in the Turkish Army—that of Field Marshal. The order for this appointment was accompanied by a special irade from the Sultan.

When, in 1877, the Russo-Turkish war broke out, Osman's force was increased to 68 battalions, 16 squadrons, and 174 cannon. From Widdin he sallied out to relieve Nikopolis, but finding it hopelessly lost he turned aside to Plevna. There he found Baron Krudener with the flower of the Russian Army, and on three occasions he defeated the enemy and upset their plans of campaign. After that he held Plevna for six months against a vastly superior force. His brilliant victories at the start had led to the Sultan granting to him the title of "Ghazi," or "Victorious," and the decoration of the Osmanié. In December, 1877, however, Osman was at last forced to surrender. He made a desperate assault with troops enfeebled by famine upon the investing line at Widdin. He was partially successful at first, but was eventually crushed and forced to give in after a five hours' battle at the bayonet's point. In this fight he was wounded in the foot, and it was reported all over Europe that he had died from his wound.

It was on Dec. 10 that Osman Pasha surrendered with his army of 40,000 men, unconditionally, after a siege which has become one of the most famous in military annals. The Grand Duke Nicholas rode up to Osman's carriage, and for some seconds the two commanders gazed into each other's faces without the utterance of a word. Then the Grand Duke shook Osman's hand heartily and said:

"I compliment you on your defense of Plevna. It was one of the most splendid military feats in history." The Russian soldiers cheered till they were hoarse, and Osman replied, "I did what I could." Then he sat down and was silent through the remainder of the proceedings.

When, in 1878, peace was restored, Osman was placed in command of the Imperial Guard at Constantinople, and became Marshal of the Palace. After war he was appointed Minister of War, and in that capacity entirely remodeled the Turkish Army.

AMERICAN PORK IN TURKEY.

Serious Results May Follow If Exclusion Edict Be Enforced.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Secretary Hay has addressed a vigorous protest to the Turkish Government against the proposed application of an edict excluding American pork from Turkey.

The note enters an emphatic denial of the pretense of unwholesomeness set up against our pork as a basis for the exclusion, and pointedly makes it necessary for the Turkish Government to support its contention by adequate evidence before it can enforce the edict without serious results.

The officials here are confident, as the result of the complete failure of the German health officers to make good such assertions respecting our meats, that the Turkish Government can make no better showing.

HEAVY SENTENCE FOR ONEQUI.

"Sir Henry," the Palmist, Gets Five Years from a London Judge.

LONDON, April 5.—Henry Musgrave Onequi, an American professional palmist, well known in New York and Chicago, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment to-day at the Old Bailey for stealing property belonging to a woman with whom he contracted a bogus marriage.

Onequi, when in this country, styled himself "Sir Henry Onequi," and victimized many persons out of money, as well as committing various other offenses, which brought him into conflict with the police authorities. He is a Russian, and is about thirty-three years old. He opened an office in this city and advertised himself as a palmist, declaring that he had examined the hands of Queen Victoria, Emperor William, the Prince of Wales, and many other royalties and notabilities.

"Sir Henry" pursued his career in various cities. Most of his victims were women, who had been attracted into visiting him by his advertisements, and whom he inveigled into giving him money which, he declared, he would invest profitably for them. In this way he is said to have obtained over $100,000 in this city alone. He married, so it is alleged, several women, got their money, and afterward deserted them. He eloped with Mrs. Nellie Shakespeare from Philadelphia to England. He then took her to Paris, where he called himself "Baron Musgrave," and deserted her in that city.

For a Hispano-American Congress.

MADRID, April 5.—As a sequel to the demonstrations which attended the visit of the Argentine cruiser Presidente Sarmiento to Spanish ports recently, a Cabinet Council has voted a credit to hold a Hispano-American congress.

Dr. Nansen Writing a Scientific Work.

BERLIN, April 5.—Dr. Nansen has arranged with a firm of Leipsic publishers to publish a five-volume work containing the scientific results of his polar explorations. It will be in English.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Fund of $1,000,000 for the New Building Completed.

Prominent Candidates for Membership—Medals of Honor for Abram S. Hewitt and Hugh H. Hanna.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday, and Alexander E. Orr, Chairman of the Building Committee, created some enthusiasm among the members by reading a report, in which he announced that the million-dollar subscription fund for the Chamber's proposed new building had been completed. The Chamber decided not to consider the Stranahan bill, as it had expected to, as, on second thought, it did not seem worth much attention.

Morris K. Jesup presided, and a large number of candidates for membership was offered. Alexander E. Orr nominated John B. McDonald, the rapid transit contractor, William Barclay Parsons, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Cornelius Vanderbilt. Frank Brainard and Gen. Francis V. Greene were other nominees.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, whom both Mr. Orr and Charles Stewart Smith eulogized in warm terms, and Hugh H. Hanna, noted through the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, were elected honorary members of the Chamber, which voted to have a gold medal struck off in honor of each of them, each medal to be presented by the President to the man for whom it was designed. A public reception will be given to Mr. Hanna in recognition of his work for sound money at the Chamber at 2:30 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Orr was called on to speak on rapid transit, and his speech was largely a eulogy of Mr. Hewitt for his advocacy of municipal ownership of the rapid transit system.

"The records of this Chamber," said Mr. Orr, "sparkle all through with Mr. Hewitt's brilliant speeches and reports in furthering the best interests of this country and its commercial metropolis, but I cannot help believing that his splendid service in the cause of municipal rapid transit is the crowning act of his life, and will perpetuate his memory and render New York his debtor as long as the city shall exist."

The resolutions decreeing a gold medal for Mr. Hewitt were passed by a standing vote.

Mr. Orr, in his report on behalf of the Building Committee, made special compliment to Morris K. Jesup, who contributed $51,300 to the fund, and to J. Pierpont Morgan and John D. Rockefeller, who contributed $25,000 each. The list of contributors contains a large number of well-known men. D. Willis James, John S. Kennedy, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William E. Dodge, Samuel D. Babcock, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Andrew Carnegie each subscribed $25,000. William Waldorf Astor subscribed $2,000. The subscriptions are by no means donations. The subscribers will receive securities of some sort representing their ownership in the new building, and, as it is to be partially rented out for offices, they may get a return on their subscriptions amounting to 3 per cent. per annum.

The Chamber received a resolution from John S. Kennedy, enlisting its services in an effort to secure better postal facilities above Fourteenth Street. F. B. Thurber presented resolutions calling for the repeal of the war revenue tax, and the passage through Congress of the bill designed to remedy the abuse of second class mail matter. These resolutions were all referred to a committee.

ATLANTIC AVENUE BILL.

Mayor Snubs Improvement Commission at Hearing.

Mayor Van Wyck gave a hearing yesterday afternoon on Senator Wagner's bill amending the law regarding the removal of the tracks of the Long Island Railroad Company from Atlantic Avenue so that the railroad company may not be required to construct a tunnel under the East River. The cost of the improvement, which involves the depression of the tracks in one part of the thoroughfare and their elevation in another is estimated at $2,500,000, of which the city, under the law, must pay one-half.

The bill has been approved by the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission, and Eugene G. Blackford, the President of the commission, with a number of owners of property in the neighborhood of Atlantic Avenue, was present to advocate the approval of the bill.

After Mr. Blackford had spoken, the Mayor observed that when the Marshall bill, giving the railroad company certain relief, was passed last year the city did not object to paying $1,250,000 toward the cost of the removal of the tracks from the avenue, because there was hope that the company would build a tunnel to Manhattan. Since then, however, the tunnel project had been abandoned and he could not see why the cost of the improvement should be shared by the city.

"The Long Island Terminal Railroad Company made an effort in good faith to get a tunnel franchise," said Mr. Blackford, "but failed, and the Long Island Railroad Company can't afford to pay the cost of this work alone."

"That's what I hear all the time," the Mayor observed. "You come here and fight the battles for the railroad."

"The company made every effort to get a franchise from the Municipal Assembly," said Mr. Blackford.

"I don't believe it," said the Mayor.

Mr. Blackford was explaining the difficulties which beset the Atlantic Avenue Commission, when the Mayor interrupted him to ask, "Could not you have got your bill through without requiring the city to defray half the cost?"

"The Long Island Railroad wouldn't consent," Mr. Blackford responded.

"When will the Legislature learn how to pass laws without the consent of the Long Island Railroad?" the Mayor inquired. "The Legislature is quick enough to act when it comes to taking away money from the city. Talk of amending the charter, why, they have sent in about 3,000 amendments. We might as well be a colony like the Philippines or Puerto Rico, the way we are treated."

Alderman Bridges of Brooklyn tried to break into the colloquy, but the Mayor rebuffed him, saying "I'd rather hear any one in the room than you." Subsequently, however, the Alderman was permitted to protest against the city paying any of the expense of the improvement. The Mayor did not indicate what he would do with the bill.

THE RUSSIAN NAVAL SCANDAL.

Twenty-six Officers and Civil Servants Convicted of Fraud.

ODESSA, April 5.—The military court at Sevastopol has closed the hearing of the great naval scandal, and has convicted twenty-six officers and civil servants of criminally defrauding the Government in connection with the supply of coal and other commodities to the navy. The sentences will be pronounced to-morrow.

Last December forty-three officials of the Port of Nikolaieff were arraigned before a court-martial in Sevastopol accused of charging for goods which had not been received. As a result Gen. Iloyaisky, Divisional Commander of Grodno, and formerly commander of the Emperor's Cossacks at St. Petersburg, and several other Cossack officers, were sent to Siberia, having been convicted of "long and systematic misappropriations of regimental funds and of forgery."

The trial of the naval officials continued, but it has been the general belief in St. Petersburg that they would succeed in escaping conviction because, in their questionable dealings they had simply followed an ancient precedent, and because many of them belonged to families whom influence at court was said to be great.

Automatic Coupling Bill Passed.

LONDON, April 5.—The Railway Automatic Coupling bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons this evening. Speaking upon the measure, James Bryce, Liberal, declared that America was far ahead of Great Britain in the matter of automatic couplings. In fact, he added, American railroads had shown Great Britain the way in many things.

JURY SOON ACQUITS MISS NETHERSOLE

Verdict Followed by an Ovation for the Weeping Actress.

TO PRODUCE "SAPHO" AGAIN

After Hearing Justice Fursman's Charge, She Declares, She Would Not Have Minded Conviction.

Olga Nethersole and those on trial with her for offending public decency in the production of "Sapho" at Wallack's Theatre were acquitted yesterday by the jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, which had deliberated on her case for a quarter of an hour. Everybody connected with the case, including the representatives of the District Attorney's office, the complaining witnesses, the spectators, and the defendants, naturally congratulated themselves over what was regarded as a happy result of the trial.

Miss Nethersole thinks that Justice Fursman, whose charge to the jury was considered by her counsel as strongly in her favor, is an embodiment of all the judicial excellences, and Manager Charles Burnham of Wallack's Theatre says that the play will reopen at the old stand on Saturday, and that tickets are now on sale.

For a full hour yesterday morning Mr. Hummel, with tears in his eyes and voice, pleaded for his clients with all the eloquence and pathos in his power, while for another hour the walls of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court echoed with the thunderous tones of Assistant District Attorney Charles Le Barbier's indignant denunciation of the evil and immorality which, he said, were embodied in "Sapho." Then, like a wet blanket, as a lawyer present in court said, over all this came Justice Fursman's charge, in which he directed the jurors not to pay much attention to what the lawyers said.

GREETING FOR THE ACTRESS.

By 11 o'clock yesterday morning the room of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court was packed with people watching eagerly for the appearance of the defendants, the proportion of women present being considerably greater than on the previous days of the trial. When Miss Nethersole and her friends arrived a gentle hum of applause went up from the crowd in the courtroom, for each of the defendants, for the fourth time this week, exhibited a new costume. Miss Nethersole's long sealskin cloak hung open, exhibiting a fetching gown of turquois silk, while a dainty hat of turquois velvet was perched above her head. Hamilton Revelle, whose reputation for variegated waistcoats caused his entrance to be preceded by a hush of expectation, did not disappoint the crowd yesterday, for he exhibited a weird confection of dark corduroy, beautifully spangled with bright red fleur de lys, which made the jurors shade their eyes and turn away whenever he threw his coat open.

When Justice Fursman had taken his seat Mr. Hummel commenced his summing up in a voice sometimes broken with emotion. His utterances seemed to affect everybody in the courtroom, but they apparently wrung Miss Nethersole's heart, for she wept silently during the greater part of his speech.

"As the hart panteth after the fountain," he said, "as the wearied traveler in the desert longs for the waters, so has my defendant longed for this oasis—this moment when she could wash away the stain of this nauseous indictment, which is the outcome of venom, spleen, and rancor.

"My defendant is like Caesar's wife—she is above suspicion; and she comes here today strong in the consciousness of innocence. She has been dragged into court by as foul a conspiracy as was ever concocted by a crusade instituted in order to revive the waning circulation of a newspaper."

"Ah, gentlemen," he continued, in a broken voice, pointing to his client, "Has there ever been a smirch on her pure womanhood? After fame and fortune are hers, now comes a charge that she is trying to subvert public morality, and forsooth she is dragged into a criminal court. Poor defenseless woman!"

MISS NETHERSOLE OVERCOME.

Mr. Hummel's emotions were too much for him at this point, and he paused, while Miss Nethersole fell forward on the table on which she was leaning, in a flood of tears.

"If Mr. Le Barbier has nothing stronger to lean on than Kane, his kid-gloved aristocratic first witness," continued Mr. Hummel again, when he recovered, "I fear that he will find him a broken reed. He actually testified that he saw Jean and Fanny waltzing." Mr. Hummel here looked as if he were going to burst out laughing himself. "Why," he said, in a shrill tone, pointing to his sobbing client, "you libidinous creature, how did you dare do it?"

Miss Nethersole's only answer was a fresh burst of tears, and Mr. Hummel changed the subject abruptly and bestowed a tribute upon the New York Fire Department. The wonder that this sudden transition caused was dispelled when the lawyer compared Jean, in the scene where he carries Fanny up stairs, to a fireman.

Mr. Hummel then denounced the evidence offered by the witness Inglis, and said that he had "falsified damnably" in describing Miss Nethersole's costume in "Sapho."

"According to his testimony, you, Mr. Becker," he said, pointing to the foreman of the jury, "might pay your money for a ticket to this theatre, take your wife there, and find when you got inside that you had gone into a charnel house. What do you think of that?" The lawyer paused, as if for an answer, but Mr. Becker could not say that he thought of it, but grew red in the face and moved uneasily in his seat instead.

Mr Hummel concluded his address with a long tribute to the merits of the members of the theatrical profession.

Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier's loud tones and unmeasured denunciation of the play were in violent contrast to his opponent's appeals.

"Read the text of the play," he shouted, brandishing a copy of it before the jury, "read it and judge for yourselves."

He then went through the play carefully, reading aloud what he considered the most objectionable portions. "You are not familiar with this play, neither is his Honor," he said. "I am familiar with it. I never read the book or saw the play, but I read the text of the play and examined all the photographs carefully."

Mr. Le Barbier then concluded by telling the jury what an effect, as he regarded it, the verdict would have on the community at large.

JUSTICE FURSMAN'S CHARGE.

Justice Fursman opened his charge by telling the jury that the fact that the defendants had been held in a police court should not count against them.

"You are to take into account," he said, "neither the dramatic nor the rhetorical efforts of the attorneys on either side, but must be guided simply by the facts in the case, and bring in a verdict of guilty if you think that their guilt is proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

"You must remember that you are not the guardians of the morals of this community, or the participants in a crusade against vice. The witness, Inglis, has testified that the costume worn in the play is not transparent, but diapahanous. The definition for diaphanous is transparent. In regard to the suggestiveness of the play, you must not consider whether or not it is suggestive, but whether it is a positive offense to public decency; not whether it would shock the modesty of an innocent young girl, but whether it shocks the sensibilities of the people at large. You may find in the literature of all countries, in books admitted into the libraries of the most refined men and women, passages fully as suggestive as anything in this book. In the new building of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court you will see the figure of a woman with more of her person exposed than the defendant Nethersole exposed in this play. There has been no movement to remove this statue.

"NOT WITHOUT ITS MORAL."

"The play depicts the life of a common woman, and yet it is not without its moral. It shows that a man and a woman may be bound together in the honest bonds of matrimony by the love of an innocent child. You are not here in the interests of the newspapers or in the interests of the defendants, but are here to judge whether or not the play would shock you, average citizens of this city, mature, intelligent, and with a knowledge of the necessities of literature and art."

The jury left the court at 1:30 o'clock and returned shortly after 3 with the verdict, the actual time of consideration of the case being about fifteen minutes after they had partaken of a luncheon.

When Foreman Becker pronounced the words "Not guilty," Miss Nethersole, who had arisen to hear the verdict, fell back into her brother's arms in a burst of tears. In spite of the orders to the contrary, a sort of cheer went up when the verdict was announced.

As the jurors filed out each one of the defendants grasped them by the hand and greeted them heartily. First came Miss Nethersole, supported by her brother, laughing and crying at the same time; then Mr. Revelle, with his dazzling waistcoat fully exposed; then Marcus Mayer, and, last, Mr. Hummel.

For ten minutes after the jurors had left Miss Nethersole was kissed and hugged by all the women in the courtroom. She also was congratulated by the prosecuting lawyers. "Poor little woman," said Hamilton Revelle, as he helped the actress into the Judge's chamber, where she recovered from a hysterical fit of sobbing, "she has borne up wonderfully."

Miss Nethersole's progress from the Criminal Court Building to Howe & Hummel's office was a triumphal procession. An excited crowd followed her with joyful shouts, and paused in expectation of a speech from her when she stopped for a moment on the steps of the New York Life Building. Miss Nethersole did not speak, but put her hat on straight instead, while the crowd cheered her to the echo.

ACTRESS PRAISES JUSTICE.

"I don't know much about American courts," she said, a little later, "but I think that Mr. Fursman must be one of the best and nicest Judges in the country. After listening to his charge to the jury, I didn't care what happened. They could have convicted me if they wanted to after that.

"But now a jury of the great American public has indorsed my play. When this attack was made upon me I placed myself in the hands of Mr. Hummel, and he assured me at the outset that my interests would be safely conserved. So soon as my managers are ready with the production I will be only too anxious to proceed with the play."

"SAPHO" AGAIN TO-MORROW.

Immediately after the jury had rendered their verdict Business Manager Charles Burnham of Wallack's Theatre telephoned his advertising man from the Court House that he should go ahead and announce with lithographs in as conspicuous a manner throughout the city as possible that Miss Nethersole would make her reappearance on Saturday evening in "Sapho." The arrangements for this work had undoubtedly been anticipated, as three-sheet posters, handsomely printed, with purple backgrounds, were pasted on the large boards in front of the theatre along with two striking pictures of Miss Nethersole in street attire. These boards alongside the entrance to the theatre had been vacant for four weeks.

While this part of the work was being attended to, Marcus Mayer communicated with his stage manager, directing him to gather the members of the company at the theatre in the evening and to proceed with the rehearsals. The first performance will be given to-morrow evening. Miss Nethersole feeling that her health will justify her appearance at that time. After the verdict was rendered, Miss Nethersole received numerous congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the country, and several cablegrams were received from abroad. It is the present intention to continue "Sapho" in this city until the latter part of May. If it remains the desire of Miss Nethersole to return to England on May 30, as was her original intention, the season will terminate May 26. If, however, it is decided to prolong the season, the play will run indefinitely.

Some engagements have been made for the play to be presented in several cities outside of New York, but Manager Mayer is firmly convinced that it can be so arranged that Miss Nethersole may be allowed to remain here.

It wasn't long after the decision had become known to the public that would-be purchasers of tickets flocked to the theatre, making all kinds of efforts to secure seats. Manager Burnham, however, decided to receive only applications by mail and telegraph and not open the regular sale until 9 o'clock this morning, when it is expected the entire seating capacity of the house will be disposed of for several weeks to come.

The fate of numerous "Sapho" productions throughout the country depended largely upon the result of Miss Nethersole's trial, and on the decision was made William A. Brady, who has four companies in various parts of the country ready to produce the play by special arrangements with Miss Nethersole, left on the 6 o'clock train for Detroit, where he will direct what course to pursue there.

At the Theatre Comique, formerly Sam T. Jack's, a version of "Sapho" by George Paxton will be given on Monday evening. This play has been in rehearsal for the past week in anticipation of Miss Nethersole's acquittal. It is in four acts, the first including the masked-ball and stairway scene, and will be presented by a company of forty.

William Bonnelli, who formerly played leading parts with Miss Minnie Seligman, will play the rôle of Jean Gaussin; Miss Agnes Ardeste, who was leading woman in the Pacific Stock Company of San Francisco, will assume the title rôle, Madame Hettema, and Joseph Daly will be seen as Uncle Cesaire. The management proposes, if this production of "Sapho" should prove successful, to hereafter abandon burlesques, which have proved failures from a financial standpoint, and produce only legitimate plays.

THEATRICAL SYNDICATE PLANS.

The frequently heralded story that the theatrical "trust," composed of Charles Frohman, Al Hayman, Klaw & Erlanger, and Nixon & Zimmerman, will expire by limitation after another season and be reorganized without Nixon & Zimmerman, has become prominent again.

The recent purchase of the Alvin Theatre in Pittsburg by the Philadelphia managers is responsible for the revival of this reported dissolution, which was announced almost six months ago, when it became known that Nixon & Zimmerman intended to come into New York by securing the lease of Daly's Theatre from the estate, but failed through the successful manipulation of the deal by Klaw & Erlanger, who turned the lease over to Charles Frohman, its present holder.

It is now stated by Al Hayman, the head of the theatrical partnership, that when the reorganization of the company takes place, and not until then, they would purchase property in Philadelphia and there construct a large, modern theatre in that city.

CITY WINS WATER SUPPLY CASE.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 5.—Supreme Court Justice William D. Dickey has rendered a decision in the New York water supply proceedings, which saves the city many thousands of dollars. The city acquired the lea of Lake Glenside in Putnam County, together with the waters of the lake, for the sanitary protection of a storage reservoir which was partially fed by the lake.

The Commissioners, against the objection of the Corporation Counsel, received evidence tending to show partial ownership of the waters of these lakes, and made awards to various persons who were vested with the right to draw water from the lakes for ordinary household and domestic use. The contention of the city was that this class of evidence would result in the adoption of an erroneous measure of damage, and increase the cost of acquiring fresh water ponds to an amount almost prohibitive.

Justice Dickey says: "So much improper evidence was admitted by the Commissioners, it is clear an erroneous measure of damage was adopted by them." The decision is a refusal to confirm the awards, and the appointment of new Commissioners must follow.

Soda Fountain Explodes at a Fire.

REVENA, Mich., April 5.—Fire last night destroyed $40,000 worth of business property, reducing to ashes eight store buildings, one residence, and the village hotel. During the fire a soda fountain tube, filled with carbonic acid gas, exploded. The flying pieces struck the hotel proprietor, H. Mason Higgins, breaking his left leg in three places and his right arm, and injuring him internally so severely that he died three hours later.

Next Sunday.

Among the special features of THE NEW YORK TIMES for next Sunday, April 8, will be the following articles: "The Constitution and the Presidential Campaign," by the Hon. Perry Belmont, ex-Minister to Spain; "Our Present Knowledge of Living Matter," by Prof. James H. Woodward, Professor of Biology, Union College; "The Index to a Horse's Character," by E. A. A. Grange, Professor of Veterinary Science, Michigan Agricultural College; "How England Twice Failed to Acquire Delagoa Bay," by Walter Littlefield, author of "The Truth About Dreyfus." These are in addition to the usual features, which have made the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES the most readable of all the Sunday papers, and "All the news that's fit to print." THE NEW YORK TIMES, weekdays, One Cent per copy; Sunday, Three Cents per copy.

ATTACKS GOFF IN GARDINER HEARING

District Attorney's Counsel Refers to His Record as Judge.

DEFENSE OF THE RECORDER

His Denial of Animus Against Col. Gardiner—His Feeling Toward Him One of Pity.

Recorder Goff occupied the witness chair during the greater part of the hearing of the charges against District Attorney Gardiner yesterday. From the time the cross-examination began, at about 3 o'clock, until adjournment was reached after 6 o'clock, the Recorder was engaged in a sharp dispute with Col. Gardiner's counsel, Samuel Untermyer, who endeavored to prove that the present investigation was instigated by the Recorder because of an alleged personal feeling of dislike for the District Attorney. The Recorder resisted every effort to establish the existence of antagonism on his part, and finally he declared that the only feeling he had toward the District Attorney was one of pity. Several times during the session Commissioner Wilcox called both sides to an abrupt halt.

At the opening of the session the Commissioner presented the stipulation he had drawn covering the admissibility of evidence touching the presentment made by the March Grand Jury. Mr. Untermyer accepted it, subject to a further stipulation that Col. Gardiner should forfeit none of his rights in the proceedings pending in General Sessions for the expunging of the presentment from the records of the court. Deputy Attorney General Coyne declined to agree to this proposition, and the matter was dropped.

The first witness called was Henry Welsh, clerk of the General Sessions, who testified in relation to lists of cases tried and dismissed in that court between Jan. 1, 1898, and May 15, 1899. Mr. Welsh, before leaving the stand, said that there were fewer cases pending than had ever been the case in the twenty-one years of his experience. This was ruled out, and Mr. Untermyer exclaimed, "We suspend the cross-examination on the ground that the Commissioner declines to permit cross-examination."

Commissioner Wilcox ordered the remark stricken from the record, and Mr. Untermyer, protesting vigorously, took his seat.

RECORDER ON THE STAND.

Recorder Goff took the stand then, and was asked by Horace E. Deming, who is prosecuting the charges, to identify the records of cases in which he had criticised Col. Gardiner's conduct.

Mr. Untermyer then took the Recorder in hand for cross-examination, and the result was a clash at the outset over the question of the Recorder's "personal knowledge" of the number of dismissed indictments. The Recorder finally admonished Mr. Untermyer not to get excited. The attorney protested to the Commissioner, and demanded that the witness be required to give a categorical answer. This, the Recorder said, was an impossibility, and the Commissioner accepted the reply as competent and told Mr. Untermyer not to "badger" the witness. At this admonition the Recorder smiled.

Mr. Untermyer then tried to get the Recorder to give instances of cases which had been improperly tried, and to mention the names of the Assistant District Attorneys who had offended in this wise. The Recorder demurred, saying that he could not give instances, and he declined positively to name any of Col. Gardiner's assistants. The Recorder finally exclaimed: "I could more easily recount the cases that were properly tried than those which were tried improperly. The latter were the more numerous."

Another clash followed, and then the Recorder admitted, after much pressing, that the record of the charges contained the names of Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Sullivan. The Recorder also accepted Mr. Untermyer's suggestion that there might be different methods of trying cases, and said that the courts had differed with him as with all Judges.

"Isn't it true that in appeals from your decisions prior to Col. Gardiner's assuming office you were reversed in all but one case?" Mr. Untermyer asked.

ATTACK ON GOFF'S RECORD.

This question brought Mr. Denny to his feet, and the Commissioner permitted Mr. Untermyer to explain that he wanted to show by opinions of the Court of Appeals that the Recorder was unqualified to testify as an expert on the manner of trying cases. The question was disallowed, and all questions which Mr. Untermyer had prepared on this line were excluded, though they were entered on the record, without, however, including the language of the Court of Appeals.

When this had been done Mr. Untermyer asked the witness if his decisions, since Col. Gardiner assumed office, had not, in every instance, been sustained, to which the Recorder replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Untermyer then endeavored to get the Recorder to testify as to his connection with an inquiry made by the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1895, in regard to a bill to increase the Recorder's salary, and to make him the Presiding Judge in the General Sessions Court. The purport of the question was that the Recorder had had the bill introduced and that Judge Cowing had testified that Recorder Goff was responsible for delays in cases. The Recorder denied responsibility for the introduction of the bill, but the question was stricken out.

Mr. Untermyer finally induced the witness to say that there had been such an investigation, and was about to lead up to Judge Cowing's evidence when the Recorder appealed to the Commissioner, saying that the line of inquiry was unfair.

"If it is the intention to sow seeds of dissension among the Judges from court it is futile," the Recorder exclaimed. "It is true that when I took the bench there were differences between me and my colleagues, due to misunderstandings, but these have all been settled and our courts a unit." Turning to Mr. Untermyer the Recorder said: "I can't answer these questions unless I get on the floor, where I can take care of myself."

The crowd in the rear of the courtroom broke into applause, and then Mr. Untermyer exclaimed: "Oh, I don't know. No one ever heard that you have ever taken care of any one!"

THE RECORDER'S DENIAL.

Commissioner Wilcox ruled that the evidence taken at the Senate committee's inquiry was not germane to the present investigation, and Mr. Untermyer abandoned the subject and took up an incident which occurred in February, 1898, and at which, he said, Col. Gardiner, in the presence of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, had called upon the Recorder and accused him of inspiring a newspaper article reflecting on Col. Gardiner. The Recorder admitted the interview, but said he had no knowledge of the article.

"Don't you remember Col. Gardiner calling on you and charging you with having had the article written and shaking his fist in your face?" Mr. Untermyer asked.

"If he had shaken his fist in my face," the Recorder replied, "he'd never have done it a second time."

"What was the result of that interview?" Mr. Untermyer asked.

"The result was that I came to the conclusion that he was the lightest-weight man I had ever met."

Mr. Untermyer asked a question to which the Recorder objected, saying that it was improper in form.

"You're not the judge this time," Mr. Untermyer remarked.

Mr. Untermyer then asked the Recorder if he were not a friend of Assistant District Attorney Blake, who had been mentioned as having tried cases improperly. The Recorder said that he was, and then Mr. Untermyer asked:

"Do you usually hammer your friends?"

"Not usually," was the reply. "But hammering is sometimes good for the person hammered."

"Didn't Mr. Blake befriend you when you were in trouble?" Mr. Untermyer asked.

"Befriend me?" the Recorder repeated, almost jumping from his chair.

"Yes," said Mr. Untermyer. "Didn't you want him to bring habeas corpus proceedings for you when you were punished for contempt of court?"

"I may have," was the reply. "I could have had 800 lawyers to defend me."

QUARREL OVER OPEN DOORS.

The defense they took up the quarrel over open doors in courtrooms between the District Attorney and the Recorder in March, 1899, and asked the latter if at the time it occurred he were not on friendly terms with Col. Gardiner.

"I've always been on friendly terms with him," was the reply.

"With Col. Gardiner?" Mr. Untermyer asked.

"With Mr. Gardiner," the Recorder answered.

Alluding again to the quarrel and the Recorder's subsequent demand for an apology, Mr. Untermyer asked if the District Attorney did not refer the witness to the law requiring court rooms to be open to the public.

"I've heard him refer to the Constitution, not the law," the Recorder replied. "He referred to his constitutional prerogatives."

"Have you a great contempt for constitutional prerogatives?" Mr. Untermyer asked.

"It depends who asserts them," was the response.

"What right have you to close the doors of your court room when you admit that the law says they must be open?"

"The inherent right of a Court to preserve order," said the Recorder, "and to protect the court from the spectacular entrance of a District Attorney preceded by a policeman in full uniform like a troop of cavalry on parade."

"ONLY PITY," THE REPLY.

Mr. Untermyer again asked the Recorder what feeling he had toward Col. Gardiner.

"Only pity," was the reply.

"Not one of dislike or desire for revenge?" Mr. Untermyer asked.

"I tell you, Sir," said the Recorder, "that I have not any feeling for Mr. Gardiner except one of pity for him for bringing his troubles on his own head."

A long wrangle followed an attempt by Mr. Untermyer to force the Recorder to give the name of an Assistant District Attorney who had not tried cases properly, the Recorder declining firmly to give the information.

Commissioner Wilcox refused to direct the witness to name the person, though Mr. Untermyer insisted on it as a right. The Recorder was then excused and the hearing was adjourned until this morning.

GARDINER'S MOTION DELAYED.

There was another adjournment yesterday before Judge Foster on the motion made by District Attorney Gardiner through his counsel, Samuel Untermyer, to expunge from the records of the Court of General Sessions the presentment of the March Grand Jury. After a long argument on the part of counsel for the District Attorney and Mr. Coyne for the Attorney General, the motion was finally put down for argument on Tuesday next at noon. At the next hearing the Attorney General will oppose the application in person.

When Judge Foster had called the court to order Mr. Untermyer said: "I am willing to agree to another adjournment provided the Attorney General will agree to make a stipulation that the presentment will not be introduced into the hearing of Col. Gardiner before the Commissioner until the court settles the question of whether or not the so-called presentment shall be expunged."

Mr. Coyne said he could enter into no such stipulation as had been asked for by the counsel for the District Attorney.

"We regard this argument," said Mr. Coyne, "and the hearing before Commissioner Wilcox as entirely separate matters, and we intend to keep them so. The argument on this motion is very important and the Attorney General realizes that his presence is necessary. He insists on a delay so as to thoroughly acquaint himself with the matters at issue."

Judge Foster finally granted the adjournment until Tuesday, adding that if at any time between now and then Mr. Untermyer felt that the interests of his client were being jeopardized the Court would consider an application for an earlier hearing. Mr. Untermyer said he would give one day's notice in such an event.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday, the first Spring day with its promise of May, mild temperature and bright blue skies, tempted fashionable New York to show itself in the open. The avenue was crowded all day with shoppers, promenaders, and carriages. In the afternoon there was quite a crush at Gramercy Park, where a musical recital was given in the great old-fashioned house occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White. It was a day, owing to the nearness of Holy Week, more full of incident than one in which there were any special events. Miss Leary's knitting class met in the afternoon and was entertained by Miss Murray, who sang some Scotch ballads, and by Heinrich Meyn, the basso. At Mrs. Charles Oelrich's there was held the last of a series of lectures in French by Prof. Wisner, and in the evening there was the ride of the Knickerbocker Riding Club at Durland's, and the meetings of the Thursday Evening Club at Mrs. Bradish Johnson's, and the Junior Thursday Evening Club at Mrs. George Schieffelin's. There was also the circus, to which a number of people went, and the streets adjacent to Madison Square Garden resounded with the hoarse cry of "the man who calls the carriages." Yesterday also saw the last of the lectures by M. Bolsse and Miss Jane Meade Welch.

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There is nothing of particular interest for this afternoon, Friday being always a very dull day, even in the height of the season. There will be a meeting of the Friday Evening Badminton Club at the Berkeley in the evening. To-morrow will bring the meetings of the Badminton Club—at which there will be special prizes—and the Rollaway Skating Club. There will also be a general scattering of society for the country, where there are, especially on the Hudson and adjacent suburbs, several Friday to Monday parties. Mrs. Samuel T. Peters of 117 East Thirty-seventh Street gives a dinner of twenty-four covers, and afterward takes her guests to the theatre.

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Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and D. O. Mills are still at Millbrae in California. Mr. and Mrs. Raoul Duval have returned from their honeymoon and have taken possession of their cottage at San Mateo, Cal. Mr. Raoul Duval has been quite conspicuous in the hunting field there, and in polo and in golfing, all of which sports are just now in vogue, and his name appears frequently in the score lists. Mr. and Mrs. Collis P. Huntington have arrived in San Francisco, and intend to remain there until May.

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A few more dates of the Spring weddings have been arranged. Miss Ethel De Forest, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert De Forest, and William A. Stewart, will be married May 1. Miss Mabel Potter, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Asa P. Potter and Henry S. Thompson will celebrate their nuptials on Thursday, April 19. As already announced, the wedding of Miss Edith Morton, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, and William C. Eustis will take place at Grace Church on April 30.

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Among those who returned this week on the Kaiser Wilhelm was the Rev. James Le Baron Johnson. Mr. Johnson and his wife who was Miss Van Rensselaer, and who is a sister of Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, have been in Italy a greater part of the Winter. After Easter the American colony in Rome will have scattered. Col. and Mrs. William Jay are still, according to last accounts, among the sojourners there. Mrs. Isaac Bronson and Miss Bronson have also been passing the Winter in Rome.

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There were a number of luncheons yesterday, among them one of twelve covers, given by Mrs. Addison Cammack of 6 West Fifty-sixth Street, at which the decorations were yellow and white daisies; another at the Misses White's, 609 Fifth Avenue, and another at Mrs. Whitin's, 9 West Fifty-sixth Street. In the evening Miss Shaler of 312 Fifth Avenue took a party of twelve young people to the theatre, and afterward gave them a supper at her house. To-day there will be another meeting of the Afternoon Tea Club at the residence of Mrs. John J. Mason, on upper Fifth Avenue. The members of this class number only six, but the hostess invites a number of others to meet them. The next meeting of the club will probably be at Miss Louise Ward McAllister's, as the remaining members of the club have, with the exception of Miss McAllister and Miss Ruth Lawrence, entertained it in turn.

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Many of the very fashionable set have already gone to Europe, but there are still quite a number who will sail this and next month. On the ships which left yesterday the bookings were not very heavy. The Auguste Victoria, which sailed yesterday for European ports, had on her list Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Allan, Lieut. G. Bettini, Miss Cecelia Bucki, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Esler, Mr. Clarence Edsall, Miss M. Telford, Mme. de Machado, Mlle. de Machado, Baron Schertell von Burtenbach, and Mr. and Mrs. Anden Roosevelt. Returning from Europe are Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, who will pass the Summer at their country place near Port Chester, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Morris Iddings, and Miss Iddings. Mr. Iddings is attached to the Legation at Rome, and has come to this country for a short vacation.

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The last meeting for the season of the Thursday Evening Club was held last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, 102 Fifth Avenue. Prof. Putnam of Harvard lectured on Aztec antiquities, the lecture being illustrated by stereopticon views. After the lecture supper was served. Among the invited guests were the Duc de Loubat, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. James Varnum, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. Geraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Post, Chandler Robbins, Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt and Mrs. Kinnicutt, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald L. Hoyt, Adrian Iselin, Prof. Chanler, Prof. Saville Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Rhett, Peter Marie, Prof. Ware, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Soley, Mr. and Mrs. James Cross, the Misses Parsons, Prof. Osborn and Mrs. Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. William Kingsland, and Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest. There was also a large attendance of the club's members.

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The Junior Thursday Evening Club also held its last meeting for the season at the residence of Mrs. George R. Schieffelin. Some hundred members and guests were present. Rudyard Kipling's place in modern literature was discussed and a sketch of his literary growth was given in a paper. This paper was illustrated in an interesting manner by recitations of some of Kipling's poems by Arthur E. Stahlschmidt, Miss Falconer, and others. Miss Mabel Munroe sang "The Road to Mandalay" to her own harp accompaniment, and afterward recited with much effect the clever parody on Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar," entitled "The Absent-Minded Nation," and which is now being recited and sung everywhere, to close the evening the amusing little skit from the Gadsby stories, "Poor, Dear Mamma," was well acted by Evert Janssen Wendell, Miss Evelyn Harris, Miss Grace Dobson, and Miss Louise Falconer. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, the Misses Holt, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. James F. Ruggles, Mrs. Sidney de Kay, Miss de Kay, Miss Dix, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Mrs. B. S. Church, Miss Ruth Hoe, Miss Ethel Stebbins, Mrs. W. G. Curtis, Miss de Peyster, Miss Julia Pierson, Miss Edith Jay, and Messrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., Roland Holt, Exford de Kay, James Pierson, Vail Stebbins, and Dr. Riggs.

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The engagement is announced of Herbert L. Hunt, youngest son of the late Richard M. Hunt, and Miss Julia Clark, daughter of George C. Clark of 7 West Thirty-seventh Street. An Albany engagement which will interest many New Yorkers is that of the Rev. Dr. Edward G. Selden and Miss Abbie Lansing, daughter of Charles B. Lansing. The engagement is also announced of Miss Elizabeth Barnes, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Barnes, and William Potts.

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The wedding of Mr. Edmund Randolph, a son of Edmund D. Randolph and a brother of Mrs. Francis E. Webb and Mrs. Richard Trimble, will be celebrated in St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, at noon on Monday, April 23. The wedding of Louis Ogden and Miss Augusta McKim Davies, which was to have been celebrated in St. Bartholomew's Church on April 25, will instead take place at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Davies, 22 East Forty-fifth Street, on that date. This change has been made necessary by the illness of one of Mr. Ogden's relatives. Miss Davies will have as her attendant Miss Alice Baldwin, and Mr. Ogden's best man will be Brevoort Kane.

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A meeting of the members of the various committees of women who are preparing for the coming festival in aid of the Cuban orphans took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey. A description of the great Sanitary Fair held in this city in April, 1864, was given and listened to with much interest. A statement was then made of the actual condition of the Cuban orphans and the need of funds for the maintenance of homes in which they are now placed. "The Absent-Minded Nation" was also recited. Among those present were Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, Mrs. Admiral Philip, Capt. and Mrs. Chadwick, Miss Haldane, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Mrs. Francis J. Higginson, the Princess Auersperg, Mrs. J. T. Thompson, Miss Daisy Pierson, Mrs. Sidney de Kay, Mrs. James F. Ruggles, Miss Mack, Mrs. Westervelt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Townsend Cox, and Messrs. Sill, F. J. Dieter, and Ernest Rudolph Gunther.

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There was a large and fashionable attendance at the song recital given by Miss Alison Haughton and Francis Rogers yesterday afternoon at Mrs. Stanford White's, between 225 and 250 being present, among them Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Kernochan, Miss Sloane, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Miss Bryce, Miss Elsie Clews, Mrs. F. H. Benedict, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. George Crocker, the Misses Rutherford, Mrs. Scrymser, Mrs. Cowdin, Miss Hewitt, Miss Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. George De Forest, Miss De Forest, Miss Callender, Miss Eloise Breese, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Temple Merritt, Mrs. Reeve Merritt, Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Thomas Cushing, Robert Van Cortlandt, and Peter Marié. The following programme was rendered: It was a Lover and His Lass, Walthew, Miss Haughton and Mr. Rogers; Widmung, Robert Franz; Die Post, Schubert; Wie ich wie einstmals allein, Tschaikowsky; Phyllis, Arne; Spring, Tosti, by Miss Haughton; Verrath, Brahms, Die Lotosblume, Schumann; Serenata di Don Giovanni, Mozart; Stances de Lakme, Delibes, by Mr. Rogers; Friendship, Marzials, by Miss Haughton and Mr. Rogers; Absence, Hyde; Bonjour, Suzon, Thome; Myrto, Delibes, by Miss Haughton; Je ne veux pas autre Chose, Widor; Since We Parted, Allitsen; Loch Lomond, Bonnie Doon, Chanson a boire, Thomas, by Mr. Rogers; Abschied der Vögel, Hildach, by Miss Haughton and Mr. Rogers. Mr. Luckstone was at the piano.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Samuel Moore Smith.

Capt. Samuel Moore Smith, one of the original members of the Twenty-second Regiment and the head of Company D for ten years, died yesterday morning at his home, 63 West Fifty-second Street. Capt. Smith was born in Ovid, N. Y., in December, 1827. His mercantile career began about 1860 with the firm of Butler, Cecil & Rawson. In 1865 he became connected with the dry goods jobbing house of George Bliss & Co., remaining with their successors, Eldridge, Dunham & Co., Dunham, Buckley & Co., and James H. Dunham & Co.

During Capt. Smith's connection with Company D of the Twenty-second Regiment that company attained unusual excellence and came to be considered one of the best of the National Guard.

Capt. Smith was a member of the Arkwright Club and of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, where the funeral will be held on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The burial will be in Ovid, N. Y.

John A. Elmendorf.

John Augustus Elmendorf, Vice President of the wholesale dry goods house of Edward Smith & Co., died yesterday at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Walter Lester Carr, 68 West Fifty-first Street. Mr. Elmendorf was born in Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1828, and spent his boyhood in Waterloo, N. Y. He came to this city in 1847, and entered a wholesale dry goods house in Wall Street. In 1853 he became connected with the house of Smith & Stratton, which later became Edward Smith & Co. He was married in 1855 to Miss Frances Catherine Lathrop, niece of Dwight Lathrop and great-granddaughter of Gov. Richard Howley, Governor of Georgia during the Revolutionary War. He was a member of the old First Reformed Dutch Church, the Holland Society, and the Sons of Revolution. He was a Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and a blue lodge Mason.

William B. Russland.

William B. Russland died of pneumonia at his home, 176 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He was born in Edinburgh in 1819, and had been a printer in Brooklyn and Manhattan for forty-one years. He was the first to use large type for theatre posters, for James Wallack. In 1842 he married Christina Simpson, sister of William Simpson, a well-known tenor singer who appeared with Jenny Lind. Russland was the oldest surviving member of the New York Caledonian Club.

John T. Little.

John T. Little, a woolen importer, died at his home, 234 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday of apoplexy. He was born in Virginia fifty-six years ago. He became engaged in the woolen business early in life and for many years was connected with the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co. He later became a member of the firm of Norris, Leonard & Pigot, and five years ago engaged in business for himself as an importer of woolens.

A widow and three sons survive him. The funeral will be held Saturday at 2 o'clock and the burial will be in Trinity Cemetery.

Silas B. Cobb.

Silas B. Cobb, who had been prominently identified with the more important business interests of Chicago for more than half a century, died yesterday from pneumonia. Mr. Cobb was born in Montpelier, Vt., in January, 1812. He was President of the Chicago City Railway Company when it built its first cable line. In his later years he gave large sums to various religious and educational institutions, Cobb Hall of the University of Chicago, erected at a cost of $100,000, being one of his gifts.

Obituary Notes.

HORACE CROSBY, Second Vice President of the National Tube

FACTORY PAY ROLL IS $17.435.00. PER WEEK.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST $3.50 SHOE FACTORY.

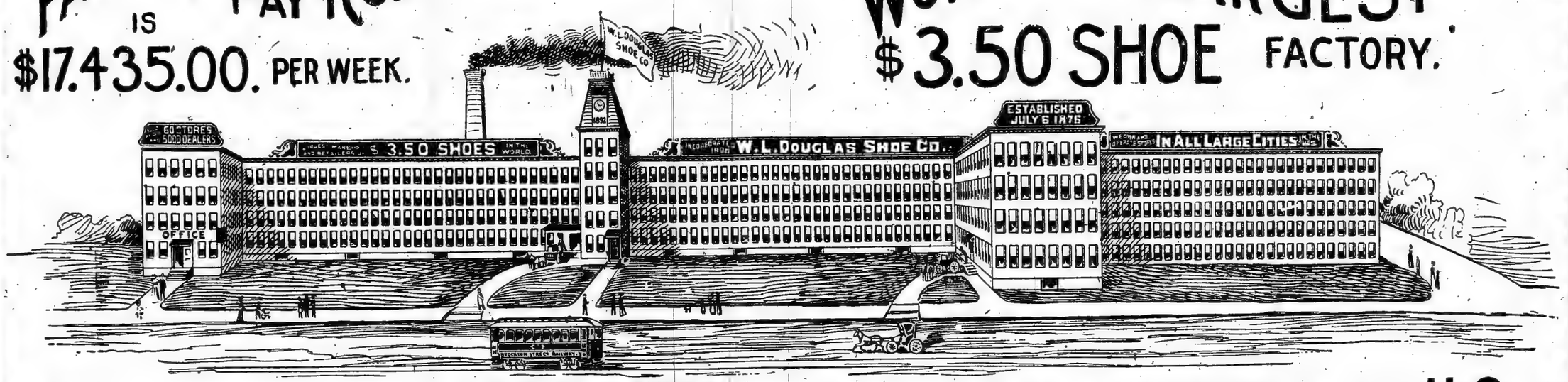

WE MAKE AND SELL MORE $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER TWO MANUFACTURERS IN THE U.S.

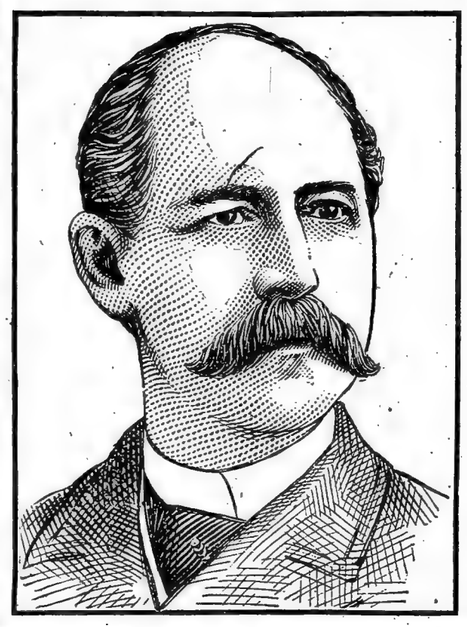

HIGH CUTS.
Calf, Lace & Cong.
Box Calf, Lace.
French Enamel, Lace.
French Patent Calf, Button & Lace.
French Patent Calf, Full Dress, Cloth Top, Congress.
Black and Colored Vici Kid, Lace.
Willow Calf, Lace.
Russia Calf, Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE $3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD.
FOR MEN. A FIT GUARANTEED.

OXFORDS:
Box Calf, double sole.
Willow Calf, double sole.
Willow Calf, single sole.
Russia Calf, double sole.
French Patent Calf, single sole.
French Enamel, single sole.
Black Vici Kid, single sole.
All one price, $3.50.

A $5.00 Shoe for $3.50

The real worth of our $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $5.00. The magnitude of our business, a perfect system of manufacturing, and our method of selling direct to the wearer at one profit, through our 60 retail stores in the large cities (eliminating all middle profits), enables us to produce a higher grade shoe for $3.50 than can be had elsewhere. Our modern styles are appreciated by the young men everywhere.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST.

Factory, Brockton, Mass. Shoes sent anywhere for $3.75.

MR. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Dear Sir: — For years I have worn a Douglas Shoe. It therefore goes without saying, that I am one of your satisfied customers. It is comfortable, durable, and made upon honor. In other words, it is a first-class shoe in every shape, form, and manner. Permit me to congratulate you upon the great success which has crowned your every effort along the lines of manufacturing "the best $3.50 shoe in the world."

Yours very truly,
CLINTON H. STALL, Adv'g Mgr.,
The American Inventor,
Washington, D.C.

NEW YORK CITY STORES—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753-755 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 845 8th Avenue; 974 3d Avenue; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 West 125th St.

BROOKLYN—421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl; 494 6th Avenue; 708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.

JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.

NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

CANAL SURVEY BILL IS PASSED BY THE SENATE

New York City Delegation Votes Solidly for $200,000 Measure.

FATE IN ASSEMBLY IN DOUBT

Rules Committee, It Is Reported, Will Not Report the Bill—The Vote in the Senate.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5.—The Senate to-day, by a vote of 31 to 17, passed the bill appropriating $200,000 for further surveys of the alternate routes of the canal. The debate on the measure was attended by several sensational incidents. The bill was sent to the Assembly, but it is said on good authority that it cannot get out of the Rules Committee

In the Senate the solid vote of the New York City representatives, together with Senators Ellsworth, Coggeshall, G. A. Davis, Feeter, Parsons, and Willis, representing canal counties, passed the bill against all protests. The bill was forced by Senator Ellsworth, the Republican leader, under a suspension of the rules, and during the brief debate several Republican Senators took occasion to protest against the methods of his leadership.

The notice of a suspension of the rules for the consideration of the bill was given last night, and it then developed that the bill was to pass by the aid of the Democratic Senators. The Republicans opposed to the proposition then held a conference and considered the advisability of absenting themselves to break a quorum, it being contended that under a ruling of the Lieutenant Governor last night a motion for a call of the house was not in order under the suspension of the rules.

All were present in the chamber or about the corridors, however, when the Senate convened, and immediately upon calling to order, Senator Ellsworth moved a call of the Senate to bring in absentees. In spite of vigorous protests by Senators Brackett, Malby, and Higgins all the Senators were brought into the chamber.

The clerk then read the bill, after which Senator Malby made inquiry as to how it came into his possession. Senator Higgins, Chairman of the Finance Committee, after examining the bill, said:

"This bill was introduced early in the session and referred to the Finance Committee, where it had since remained, the committee refusing to vote it out. This morning I find it upon the clerk's desk, stamped as having come from my committee. Upon inquiry I am informed that Senator Ellsworth went to the clerk of my committee and, without consulting the Chairman or any other member, directed the clerk to report the bill. Such action I submit was not only unusual, but very unkind and improper, and I desire to record my protest against it."

Senator Ellsworth offered no explanation, and a roll call upon the final passage of the bill was at once ordered by the Lieutenant Governor.

All the anti-canal Senators refrained from voting until twenty-six votes were secured, and then all were recorded against the bill. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Senators Ahearn, Coffey, Cullen, Donnelly, Foley, Grady, Graney, Havens, La Roche, Mackey, Martin, McCarren, Mitchell, Munzinger, Norton, Plunkitt, Ramsperger, Rice, Sullivan, and Wagner, (Dems.,) and Coggeshall, D. F. Davis, G. A. Davis, Ellsworth, Elsberg, Feeter, Ford, Marshall, Parsons, Stranahan, and Willis, (Reps.)—31.

Nays—Senators Ambler, Armstrong, Brackett, Brown, Cahoon, Goodsell, Higgins, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, Malby, Raines, Sherwood, Thorn, Thornton, White, and Wilcox, (Reps.,) and Boyce, (Dem.)—17.

Senator Armstrong said that although he represented a so-called canal county, he knew the sentiment of the farmers was unanimous against the expenditure of any further money upon the canals.

Senator Stranahan said that while he believed this survey was proper, his vote for this measure would in no way commit him to the $62,000,000 proposition. Several others declared that the sentiment of their localities was strongly against the expenditure of any further money upon the canals.

PURE BEER BILL KILLED.

The Stevens Measure Defeated in the Senate Yesterday After Debate.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Stevens Pure Beer bill was killed by the Senate to-day by a refusal to adopt a rule reported by the Rules Committee to permit of its immediate passage out of its order. When this special rule was reported by Senator Ellsworth, Senators Armstrong, Elsberg, and others vigorously protested against its adoption, declaring that great public interests were being pushed aside to give way to the demands of a few Senators, who desired the passage of this bill merely for the political benefits which might accrue to them.

Senator Elsberg claimed the measure was not a pure beer bill, but a strike at the brewing interests of the State. He said that in so far as the bill sought to prevent the use of rice in the manufacture of beer he believed it would be unconstitutional.

Senators Wagner, Ramsperger, McCarren, and others asserted that the bill was an unjust discrimination against New York State brewers, as it would compel them to mark any product into which rice or any other ingredients than those named in the bill entered "inferior," while beer from cities in New Jersey, Milwaukee, and other places could come in without any such detrimental label.

Senators Krum, Malby, and Coggeshall earnestly supported the bill as in the interest of public health and in the interest of the farmer, who would be afforded a market for his hops and for his barley.

Senator Malby said that there was not a single consumer of beer in the State who did not favor the bill. No reputable brewer, he said, who manufactured pure beer opposed the bill, but rather those who manufacture impure beer.

The motion to adopt the special rule was defeated by a vote of 24 to 23. The vote was as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Ambler, Brackett, Brown, Cahoon, Coggeshall, Ellsworth, Feeter, Ford, Goodsell, Higgins, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, Malby, Marshall, Parsons, Raines, Sherwood, Stranahan, Thornton, Wilcox, and Willis, (Reps.,) and Coffey and Norton, (Dems.)—24.

Nays.—Messrs. Armstrong, D. F. Davis, G. A. Davis, Elsberg, and White, (Reps.,) and Ahearn, Boyce, Cullen, Donnelly, Douglas, Foley, Grady, Graney, Havens, La Roche, Mackey, Martin, McCarren, Mitchell, Munzinger, Plunkitt, Ramsperger, and Wagner, (Dems.)—23.

The bill was then killed.

DR. BACKUS COURTS INQUIRY.

Writes Gov. Roosevelt He Is Ready to Aid in Any Investigation.

ALBANY, April 5.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day received from Dr. Backus, former member of the Board of Managers of the Long Island State Hospital, a letter in answer to the charges made against him on the floor of the Senate by Senator Raines. The letter follows:

I ask your attention to an address delivered in the Senate Chamber yesterday by Senator Raines. In the address specified charges are made against me for malfeasance in office while President of the Board of Managers of the Long Island State Hospital. Some of the Senator's charges relate to matters about which I have no knowledge; others are misapprehension or distortion of fact.

If it please you to order an investigation of the charges it will be my duty and my pleasure to be helpful to your appointees in bringing to light any misuse of the hospital.

I am, most respectfully,
TRUMAN J. BACKUS.

Gov. Roosevelt says that he will do nothing in relation to this matter at the present time.

SYRACUSE MUNICIPAL INQUIRY.

Report Charges "Criminal Wastefulness" Against City Officials.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Syracuse investigating committee made its report to the Assembly to-day, and the report was adopted, 93 to 57. The majority report declares the financial affairs of Syracuse on Jan. 1 were "in a condition most shocking and deplorable," and says the $400,000 deficiency is due largely to wasteful drafts and illegal transfers of moneys and accounts from one fund to another. Overseer of the Poor Jacob Sehl is declared to have been "recklessly and criminally wasteful," and numerous methods of financial procedure are denounced.

The committee recommends that vigorous measures be taken before the courts and Judge of Onondaga County; that the report be submitted to the District Attorney of Onondaga County, and that the Governor be requested to appoint an extra term of the Supreme Court, with a Grand Jury, to take cognizance of the criminal offenses.

Assemblyman Trainor, the Democratic member of the committee, presented a dissenting report, saying the investigation was a partisan interference in municipal affairs for political purposes, and that the Government of the city has been economical, honest, and progressive under Democratic rule.

ADIRONDACKS HOSPITAL BILL.

Passed by Both Houses After Gov. Roosevelt Had Urged Action.

ALBANY, April 5.—Acting under an emergency message from Gov. Roosevelt, both houses of the Legislature to-day passed the Davis-Hill bill for a State hospital in the Adirondacks for the care of persons afflicted with incipient pulmonary tuberculosis. The bill was amended to reduce the appropriation from $150,000 to $50,000.

In the Assembly Mr. Lewis of Monroe moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill had been passed. Mr. Hill claimed that the incentive for Mr. Lewis's hostility was that a certain physician in Rochester had been out to kill the bill for the last three years. Mr. Kelsey also opposed the bill.

The motion to reconsider was lost, 14 to 91.

FRICTION BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

Assembly "Retaliates" on the Senate by "Holding Up" Bills.

ALBANY, April 5.—In the Assembly to-day Mr. Weekes moved to hold up "all Senate bills on the calendar in retaliation for the discourteous treatment that Assembly bills were being subjected to in the Senate." Mr. Allds offering no opposition, the first Senate measure, the Douglas bill for a trolley bridge over the Hudson at Troy, was temporarily laid aside. Then Mr. Weekes moved to lay aside a bill of Senator Armstrong. Mr. Lewis objected, but the motion was adopted.

The Chair, during the discussion, stated that he had visited the Senate, and had been assured that all Assembly bills on the calendar would be disposed of during the day. Mr. Bedell said the Assembly bills were being held up in general orders, and had been for the past three weeks. He, for one, was going to stand by Mr. Weekes in "holding up" Senate bills.

Mr Streifer moved to discharge the Committee on Rules from the further consideration of Senator Ford's Employers' Liability bill. Mr. Costello of Oswego, in opposing the motion, bitterly attacked the Senate. Mr. Swift of Broome also opposed the motion, which, after a call of the house, was lost, 60 to 72.

STATUTORY REVISION BOARD.

Bill for Its Abolishment Has Passed and Will Be Signed.

ALBANY, April 5.—After ten years of service the Statutory Revision Commission, which was created during the term of Gov. Hill for the purpose of revising and codifying existing statutes, is to be abolished by the Legislature, and the work of the Commissioners confided to a special committee of the Assembly, which is to be continued until the next session. One of the Commissioners only is to be continued as special counsel to the Governor at an annual salary of $5,000.

In his message Gov. Roosevelt recommended the abolishment of this commission, and bills to this effect were introduced a few days ago in both houses. The proposition has now passed both houses, and the Governor stated to-night that he will sign the bill.

ANTI-RAMAPO BILL SIGNED.

Gov. Roosevelt Attaches His Signature to the Fallows Measure.

ALBANY, April 5.—Gov. Roosevelt to-night signed the Fallows Anti-Ramapo bill.

This bill provides that it shall not be lawful for the Commissioner of Water Supply to enter into any water contract without the approval of the Board of Public Improvements and of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment together with the separate written consents of the Mayor and the Controller.

All proceedings may be reviewed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First or Second Department, on the application of any resident taxpayer.

Confessions of Judgment Bill Signed.

ALBANY, April 5.—Gov. Roosevelt to-night signed the bill restricting the confession of judgments against New York City by the local authorities of that city.

RAQUETTE RIVER MEASURE.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Malby bill providing for the establishment and maintenance of storage reservoirs on the Raquette River and its tributaries in the Adirondacks came up in the Assembly to-day, but was not passed owing to the efforts of Assemblyman Stevens of Franklin County, who succeeded in having it laid aside permanently. The bill had already passed the Senate.

To satisfy Senator Malby, Mr. Stevens consented to having his other Raquette River bill passed, relative to the assessment to be made by the appraisers in case the river should be dammed. This action on the bills was taken in order to avoid debate and an unnecessary waste of time, as it was fully understood that Mr. Stevens controlled enough votes to defeat the Reservoir Storage bill.

By a vote of 82 to 34 the Assembly passed Senator Raines's bill to permit the Clearwater and Raquette Lake Railroad Company to operate its road in the Adirondacks by locomotive steam power generated by oil.

For a Forest Preserve Inquiry.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Assembly to-day adopted a resolution of Mr. Axtell that the Speaker appoint a committee of seven to investigate the Forest Preserve to ascertain what lands the State should purchase and what fish, forest, and game laws are being violated.

EARLY PRIMARY BILL PASSED.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Lewis bill amending the primary law by providing that in Presidential years the annual primary day shall be held on the tenth, instead of the seventh, Tuesday before election, which will be in August, was passed in the Assembly this afternoon under an emergency message from the Governor.

ANOTHER ANTI-GERRY DEFEAT.

ALBANY, April 5.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day sent in an emergency measure on the anti-Gerry bill to permit the State Board to inspect all private charitable institutions except institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind, fraternal societies, and mutual benefit associations, but the Assembly practically killed the bill, an amendment offered by Mr. Trainor of New York prevailing by a viva voce vote.

It is possible a further emergency message on the bill might secure its passage, but Gov. Roosevelt rather intimated to-night that he would not continue the fight.

FIFTH AVENUE MOTOR STAGES.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Assembly passed to-day Senator Goodsell's bill which prohibits the operation by a stage company over any route upon which a stage line is now operated, and which further permits of the use of motor vehicles by any existing stage company over the routes on which it now operates.

The bill will permit of the use of automobiles by the Fifth Avenue Stage Company upon Fifth Avenue through to Harlem, and prohibit the use of automobiles by any other person or corporation upon this route.

This is a practical grant of a franchise as valuable as that of a street railway company.

Bill for Capt. Doherty Passed.

ALBANY, April 5.—Senator Ford's bill for the rehearing of the charge against ex-Capt. Michael Doherty in the New York City Police Department, who was removed because of the testimony of Mrs. Anna Thurow, who recently confessed she had perjured herself, passed the Assembly to-day without opposition.

Passage of Quarantine Bill.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Assembly to-day, acting on an emergency message from the Governor, concurred in the amendments to the Fallows bill for a building at the Quarantine Building in New York City for the detention of passengers. The Senate increased the appropriation from $60,000 to $70,000.

A Land Company Bill Passed.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Senate to-day passed the Burnett bill giving to land companies which have laid out lots for homes in rural communities the right to condemn property for street purposes to connect with streets already existing.

East River Bridge Bill Killed.

ALBANY, April 5.—Senator Ford's bill authorizing the New York Connecting Railroad Company to construct its bridge across the East River at or near Hell Gate, was killed in the Assembly to-day, 37 to 59.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

George Walbridge Perkins of New York; D. Neely Stauffer of Yonkers, J. D. Pratt White of Nyack, Ralph Trautmann of New York, and Nathan F. Barrett of New Rochelle as Commissioners of the Palisades Inter-State Park.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, April 5.—Among the bills passed in the Legislature to-day were the following:

Senate.

Mr. SULLIVAN—Increasing the salaries of the assistant clerks of the New York City Court from $1,500 to $2,000, and increasing the number to ten; increasing from $1,500 to $2,000 the salaries of the attendants of the court, and providing for an assistant clerk to act as calendar clerk at $2,000.

Senator GOODSELL—To give boards of managers of State hospitals power to dismiss summarily Treasurers.

Mr. WEEKES—Legalizing the acts of Commissioners of Deeds in New York City, whose certificates of acknowledgment of proof were not authenticated by the City Clerk since Jan. 1, 1898.

Senator ELSBERG—Incorporating the American Institute of Music in New York City.

Mr. GALE—To produce equality of taxation in Queens, relative to taxes for 1898 and 1899.

Mr. WAITE—Authorizing County Judges in counties over 125,000 population to appoint two county detectives.

Mr. HENRY—Chartering the New York State Medical Association.

Mr. HILL—Authorizing railroad corporations to issue mortgages for loans of such sums of money as may be necessary for completing and finishing or operating railroads.

Senator WILCOX—Appropriating $97,000 for building a guard lock with retaining works, and waste weirs in the Cayuga and Seneca Canal and Seneca River, for the purpose of regulating the waters of Seneca Lake.

Mr. BEDELL—Allowing street railway companies to abandon unused routes.

Senator PARSONS—Permitting the serving of process in any action against a foreign insurance company by notice sent by mail.

Mr. RODENBECK—Providing that one instead of two Commissioners in Lunacy may visit private institutions for the insane.

Mr. WEEKES—To provide that the police clerks of the City of New York shall annually transmit to the Secretary of State tabulated statements showing the number of males and females convicted of crimes, &c.

Mr. DE GRAW—Increasing the salaries of the attendants of the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial Department from $1,800 to $1,890.

Mr. POST—Providing that the Secretary of State shall designate two newspapers in each of the Counties of Queens and Richmond for publication of session laws.

Assembly.

Senator AHEARN—Permitting the property between Pier A and Gansevoort Street, North River, New York City, to be acquired for wharf purposes with the consent of the owners only.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Providing that a conviction upon a charge of assault is not a bar to a subsequent prosecution for manslaughter or murder, if the person assaulted dies after the conviction as a result of his injuries.

Mr. PANCHER—Repealing Section 65 of the public health law, which provides for a State Tuberculosis Commission.

FINANCE COMMITTEE—Abolishing the office of Superintendent of State Land Survey.

Mr. WEEKES—Amending the charter of Greater New York by providing that the annuity paid to retired school teachers shall not be less than $600.

Mr. BARNES—Authorizing the Commissioners of Watkins Glen Reservation to purchase certain lands in the Town of Dix for a State park reservation and appropriating $90,000.

Mr. HARBURGER—Amending the general laws providing that all money or other benefit, charity, or relief aid shall be exempt from execution.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Giving to the State Engineer and Surveyor the right to prescribe regulations for the care of highways improved under the Higbie-Armstrong law.

Senator MITCHELL—To maintain a causeway bridge across the Jerome Park Reservoir in New York City.

Senator DOUGLAS—Providing that part of a lake or pond may be laid out in a private park if all riparian owners consent in writing.

Senator GOODSELL—Appropriating $3,500 for improvements to the Stony Point Peninsula.

Senator PLUNKITT—To authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New York to purchase the gas corporation a valid charter with authority to construct a bridge over the East River at Blackwell's Island, connecting Manhattan and Queens.

Senator ELSBERG—For two terms of the Court of General Sessions in New York City.

Senator MALBY—Generally amending the Penal Code relating to crimes against the elective franchise.

Senator DONNELLY—To allow special guardians appointed to look after estates of minors $10 a day during the trial in action for accounting.

Senator NORTON—Providing that all patrolmen and doormen who held office when the Consolidation act went into effect in New York City shall be recognized as regularly employed members of the present Police Department.

Senator BRACKETT—To provide for the reincorporation under the laws of this State of foreign moneyed corporations.

Senator AHEARN—Permitting the appointment of persons to be patrolmen in New York City who may have attained the age of thirty years after being placed on the eligible list.

MASONIC CASE IN COURT.

Justice Stover Being a Mason Offers to Transfer Case.

The case of Robert Kopp, a manufacturer of 78 Barclay Street, against the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, was heard yesterday before Justice Stover in the Supreme Court. The Justice, when he called the case, said: "Gentlemen, I am a Mason, and shall not try the case unless counsel on both sides are willing."

The counsel agreed to his hearing the case, which was submitted on certain agreed facts, and counsel are allowed two weeks in which to submit briefs.

Mr. Kopp's complaint was that he was unjustly expelled from the Grand Lodge in June, 1899, because of charges he had made contained in a letter written to the Grand Secretary.

BOXING AND WRESTLING.

A Professional Cakewalker Gets in Among Amateur Sluggers.

What remained of the preliminary bouts and the semi-finals of the boxing and wrestling championships of the Metropolitan Association, Amateur Athletic Union, were decided at the Broadway Athletic Club last night, and attracted an even smaller audience than that of the previous evening.

The boxing, as on Wednesday night, was of a good sort, while the wrestling excelled. Quite some amusement was occasioned when the second bout in the 158-pound class boxing was announced. J. Nelson, Avonia Athletic Club, was pitted against H. Steel, New West Side Athletic Club. Steel promptly protested Nelson, charging him with being a professional fighter. Ordinarily Steel would have been awarded the bout, but Nelson, whose right name is James Larkin, stated that Steel was a professional cakewalker, whereupon Referee Frawley promptly disqualified both. The Executive Committee will be appealed to, and will decide whether cakewalking for a monetary consideration is sufficient to bar one from participating in amateur athletics.

Joe Knipe, the Amateur Athletic Union champion, appeared for the first time during the tourney. He was opposed to Dan Callahan, New West Side Athletic Club. The latter was hardly a match for Knipe, who, while he won with comparative ease, did not have much chance to show those qualities required in a strictly first-class man. The finals in all classes will be held to-morrow night. The summaries:

WRESTLING.

Preliminary Bouts.—158-Pound Class—Fred Lubenguhl, New West Side A. C., defeated C. C. Mitchell, Knickerbocker A. C. Actual Time—9:20.

145-Pound Class—E. Randall, St. George A. C., defeated Joseph Montag, Pastime A. C. Time—1:06. John L. Cluney, Union Settlement A. C., defeated F. Schutz, Pastime A. C. Time—0:18. Fred Lubenguhl, New West Side A. C., was given the decision over Charles Mayer, St. George A. C., after two bouts of six minutes each, without a fall. A. Fred Anderson, Xavier A. C., defeated C. M. Schlevin, Pastime A. C. Time—1:19.

Semi-Finals.—125-Pound Class—H. Hansen, Norwegian T. S., defeated I. Nyflot, Pastime A. C. Time—3:52.

145-Pound Class—Fred Lubenguhl, New West Side A. C., was given the decision over John L. Cluney, Union Settlement A. C., after two bouts of six minutes each, without a fall.

BOXING.

Preliminary Bouts.—145-Pound Class—J. Leavy, Pastime A. C., defeated Louis Scheik, Pastime A. C., in three rounds. Joseph Maguire, Avonia A. C., defeated Henry Gardner, Avonia A. C., in two rounds.

158-Pound Class—William Rodenbach, New West Side A. C., defeated James Tierney, Pastime A. C., in two rounds.

135-Pound Class—Mark Doyle, Avonia A. C., defeated H. Dimmick, Brooklyn A. C., in three rounds, (referee's decision, judges disagreeing.)

Semi-Finals, 105-Pound Class.—W. Cullen, Union Settlement A. C., defeated Joe Farrey, Pastime A. C.; Charles Andrews, St. George A. C., defeated Michael Newman, St. Bartholomew A. C., in three rounds, (referee's decision, judges disagreed.)

Heavyweight Boxing.—Joseph Knipe, Pastime A. C., defeated Dan Callahan, New West Side A. C., less than two rounds, referee stopping the bout.

115-Pound Class.—Hugh Murphy, St. Bartholomew A. C., defeated Thomas O'Connell, New West Side A. C.

To Play for a Worthy Object.

An indoor baseball game between the team of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and Company C of the Seventy-first Regiment has been arranged for to-morrow night at the Seventy-first's armory. The gate receipts will be given to the fund for the decoration of the graves of members of Company C who died in the Spanish-American war.

MARINE ENGINEER KILLED.

The British steamer Powhatan, which arrived yesterday from the Mediterranean, reported an accident which occurred on board March 20. One of the firemen had been sent into the coal bunkers to trim the coal, and Chief Engineer W. H. Pill went in a little later to see what progress the fireman was making. The engineer was missed half an hour later. The vessel was rolling heavily, and investigation showed that the coal had fallen down and buried the engineer and the fireman.

An alarm was given, and all of the crew went to work with shovels to rescue the buried men. The fireman was rescued unconscious, and a few moments later the engineer was found dead, his neck having been broken. The fireman was resuscitated with difficulty. The body of the Chief Engineer was buried at sea.

Capt. Harnden says that the coal had probably been undermined by the trimmers, and the heavy roll of the vessel caused it to fall.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Hamilton, Mercantile, and Chase National Bank teams broke even in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night. The second game between the Hamilton and Chase teams furnished an exciting finish, the latter winning by 1 pin. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Hamilton—Crosby, 141; Ward, 114; Kottmeier, 123; Baker, 144; Mooney, 160. Total, 686.

Mercantile—Wright, 179; Miller, 113; Skillman, 111; Letson, 169; Grant, 202. Total, 774.

SECOND GAME.

Hamilton—Crosby, 137; Ward, 122; Kottmeier, 143; Baker, 144; Mooney, 160. Total, 706.

Chase, No. 2—Andrews, 146; Bohn, 129; Demarest, 111; Torniport, 172; Jones, 149. Total, 707.

THIRD GAME.

Mercantile—Wright, 141; Miller, 122; Harding, 133; Skillman, 158; Grant, 148. Total, 702.

Chase, No. 2—Andrews, 117; Bohn, 190; Demarest, 111; Torniport, 168; Jones, 150. Total, 736.

Three good games were bowled in the National League at Starr's Hall last night, the America Club of Newark scoring a double victory. The scores:

First Game—America, 807; Golden Rod, 779. Second Game—Golden Rod, 860; Harlem Republican, 792. Third Game—America, 868; Harlem Republican, 685.

Tournament Games To-day.

National League—New York Athletic Club, Morningside, Riverdale.

Columbia League—Enterprise, Empire City, Standard.

Carruthers' Brooklyn National—Pin Knight, Arlington, Manhattan.

Pool Players Matched.

Alfred De Oro, the pool champion, and Jerome R. Keogh of Buffalo have been matched for a series of games in this city on April 19, 20, and 21. The match will be at 600 points, 200 each night, and may be played at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

EXTREME EXERTION

In all cases where the body is called upon for great exertion—when the physical powers are exerted to their utmost—the nerves strung to their highest tension—it is then that Johann Hoff's Malt Extract proves its value as a strength-giver. It makes new blood, nourishes the nerves, strengthens the system.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

brings good appetite and a perfect digestion.

Dr. W. N. Bradford, of Cambridge, Ohio, writes: "Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is a certain tonic and invigorator. It imparts energy and vivacity, and supplies resistance to fatigue."

Refuse the cheap, so-called malt extracts—they are absolutely worthless. Get the genuine Johann Hoff's and you will not be disappointed.

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

H. D. Bates of Canada Won the Big Shooting Tournament.

KILLED 59 BIRDS STRAIGHT

How Phil Daly, Jr., Got the Best of the Other Competitors for the Cup.

A Canadian won the Grand American Handicap of 1900, the premier pigeon shooting event of the year, which was concluded at Interstate Park, Queens, L. I., yesterday afternoon. Howard D. Bates of Ridgetown, Ontario, is the new National champion and winner of a handsome trophy emblematic of this title. He was tied with seven others for the honors, but in the miss-and-out event he held out the longest, killing thirty-four extra birds. Bates, who is practically a newcomer in this country, is twenty-five years old and has been expert enough to shoot with the cracks of Canada since he was seventeen years old. Though almost boyish in appearance, his work is so deliberate and clean that he is clearly entitled to his new place among "the cracks" who are veterans at the game. In Canada he is the holder of the International Trophy, which he won at St. Thomas, Ontario, being the only competitor to score twenty-five straight kills.

There were eight men tied with twenty-five straight when the event concluded yesterday. They were H. D. Bates, J. R Malone, Baltimore; Phil Daly, Jr., Long Branch; Col. A. G. Courtney, Syracuse; A. A. Weber, Brooklyn; T. A. Marshall, Keithsburg, Ill.; J. L. Smith, Hacketts-town, N. J., and C. F. Ayling, Syracuse. There was $2,313.75 to divide among these eight, and all but Phil Daly, it is said to have agreed to a division. He said that he wanted all he could get, and as a result he finished third in the miss and out event for the cup, receiving third guaranteed money, which was $400. The other seven men, including Bates, the champion, and Malone, who finished second, divided $2,113. If it is true that all the men who had straight scores on Wednesday night had agreed to divide, with the exception of Daly, the seven men received but $96 each. Daly, therefore, although finishing third, wins more than $300 more than the champion.

Twenty-six men were tied with 24 kills. There was for this lot $2,230.25 to be divided. All but E. E. Neal of Bloomfield, Ind., wanted to divide. The latter wanted to shoot, so a miss and out event had to be shot. Sixteen rounds were shot, and seven were left, when it was agreed to stop. These seven came in for a few extra dollars more than they would have received if the $2,230.25 had been divided evenly between the 26.

The thirty-seven men who killed 23 birds divided $811.

When the day's shooting began there were twenty-three men with straight scores, but as each additional round was completed, this number was lessened until only the eight already mentioned remained in. Bates was not considered a factor, as he was comparatively unknown. T. A. Marshall, twice a handicap winner; Phil Daly, Jr., and R. A. Weber, a Brooklyn man, were the best liked to win the championship when the miss and out event began at about 3 o'clock.

Traps No. 2 were chosen, and ground this place about 2,000 persons crowded to watch the finish. J. L. Smith was the first man to be scored, as he dropped his first bird easily, as did the other seven men. C. F. Ayling, the Syracuse man, was the first to drop out. His second bird was hard hit, but got out of bounds when the boy tried to retrieve it. J. L. Smith was the next to go, losing his third bird, a left quarterer. "Tom" Marshall also dropped out in the third round, losing a blue bird, a towering incomer, that he shot at too late with the second barrel.

Two more dropped out in the fourth round. Col. A. G. Courtney of Syracuse was one of these. He emptied both barrels into a slow driver, that dropped as if dead. When the boy tried to retrieve it the bird started up and dropped dead out of bounds. A. A. Weber was the other to drop out in this round. He came to the score, took aim and called "pull." In his anxiety to win he had forgotten to load his gun, and the bird flew off while Weber sat down looking rather sheepish.

This left but three men to shoot, Bates, Malone, and Daly. In the seventh round Daly drew a right quarterer that had to be scared off. The bird got the benefit of both barrels, but the speed it was driving at carried it about ten yards out of bounds before it fell dead. This left Bates and Malone to fight it out for the cup. Daly sat down in the front row, contented over the fact that he was the biggest money winner after all.

There had been hardly any wind up to this time, and Bates and Malone began to kill with telling regularity. Malone had a deadly first barrel that invariably brought down the bird, though he used the second for safety. Malone came near losing his twenty-third bird. The boy missed it the first time, and the bird started for the boundary. It was pretty lively for a bird hard hit. After a sharp warning from Malone, the boy used more care, and finally got the bird. Malone finally lost his thirty-fourth bird after Bates got his. It was blue and white in color and a left-quartering driver. The wind was a little stronger at this time, and this helped the bird, which was hit with both barrels, to get about two yards outside the boundary before it dropped.

Bates was proclaimed champion then and there. It was a great demonstration that he received. His victory was particularly noteworthy from the fact that he had to kill fifty-nine birds straight to win the honors. He also made a record for the miss and out event in deciding a handicap tie. His record of thirty-four extra birds is one more than T. A. Marshall had to kill to win in the shoot-off last year. Annie Oakley just failed to get a share of the prize money. She missed the first bird shot at yesterday, and lost her nineteenth out of bounds. Her score was twenty-two kills.

The tournament will be continued to-day. There are two events down for decision, and nearly all of the out-of-town contingent will remain over until to-morrow, when a fifty-bird sweepstakes, $50 entrance fee, will be shot. There must be twenty entries, all to shoot from the thiray-yard mark.

COLUMBIA OARSMEN RACE.

A Lively Three-Mile Dash Between Two University Crews.

The Springlike weather of yesterday put new life into the Columbia oarsmen who have been shivering in their training "togs" ever since they were boated several weeks ago. As a result one of the longest and best races of the season was rowed between two 'varsity crews. As the crews left the float and started off down the river a marked improvement was noticeable in their slide work, which was more even and regular, the men showing a tendency to use the slides to their extreme length, catching the water and getting the leg drive in at the proper time. After rowing south as far as Madison Avenue Bridge the crews, which were composed of the following candidates, put about and headed up-stream:

Barge "New London"—Weeks, bow; Southack, 2; Smith, 3; Burt, 4; Oddie, 5; Lawrence, 6; Nash, 7; Jackson, stroke, and Bogue, coxswain.

Barge "Saratoga"—Stewart, bow; Gilsey, 2; Snyder, 3; Heroy, 4; Bradley, 5; Irvine, 6; Huffaker, 7; Mount, stroke, and McClure, coxswain.

When the crews had settled down to an easy swing, rowing about twenty-two strokes to the minute, and were on fairly even terms, Dr. Peet gave them the nod to go. The Saratoga's crew was the quickest in action, and immediately hit the stroke up to twenty-four, which put them about a boat's length in the lead. It was not long before the New London's crew increased their stroke, although it was not accomplished with the ease of their opponents. For about a mile the Saratoga's crew held the lead, but the New London's crew began to creep up. At the two-mile mark the boats were about on even terms, the crews rowing about twenty-six strokes to the minute without much effort, and with very little splashing. Near High Bridge the final struggle for a lead began. When it looked very much as though the Saratoga's crew would cross the three-mile mark first they fouled a piece of driftwood. The New London crew overhauled them, and had a lead of about a length when the line was reached. The men finished fresh and in good form after this, the longest race they have been given, and Dr. Peet appeared much pleased with the showing made.

It was announced yesterday that the annual class regatta would be rowed on the Harlem River on Saturday, April 14. After these races the weeding-out process will begin.

GOOD GOLF AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Walter J. Travis Leads the Field in the Qualifying Round, Closely Followed by H. M. Forrest.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 5.—Walter J. Travis, who now claims allegiance to the Garden City Golf Club, won leading honors to-day in a qualifying round from seventy-eight competitors with a score of 180 strokes for thirty-six holes. That represented two rounds of the Atlantic City Country Club course to decide the sixteen best men who will continue at match play to-morrow for the chief trophy. Travis won the gold medal narrowly, for one point behind came H. M. Forrest of Philadelphia, while closely following was Jasper Lynch of Lakewood, with 183.

The field was the largest ever seen in an Atlantic City match, and was one of the best ever represented in a qualifying round. The day was delightful, the atmosphere as clear as a crystal, but a heavy west wind paralyzed the scoring by fully four strokes. Travis added one sensation to his morning round by making the eighth hole, 179 yards, in 2, going down from a forty-foot put. Shortly after Fred R. Kimball of Lakewood, who got a place in the first set, made the same hole in 2 from a twenty-foot put. In the afternoon Howard A. Colby, who also got among the big men, made the sixteenth hole in 2. It is 222 yards long, and the ball dropped into the hole from a mashie shot, after striking the iron disk. Findlay Douglas played his two rounds consistently in 92 each, while Harriman was two strokes behind. Lynch's afternoon round of 88 was the best of the day for the eighteen holes. He ran down some long puts, and was very heady in both the long and short shots. Of the large field of starters, seventy-three turned in complete scores.

With an attractive liberality the club has offered special cups for four sets of sixteen. In each case there was a tie for the last place, and when these are played off to-morrow morning the defeated man will drop to the next lowest section. The players, with their scores, were:

Walter J. Travis, Garden City—									
Out	6	5	6	3	7	4	6	2	6—45
In	4	4	6	4	6	4	5	6	6—45—90
Out	4	5	6	4	6	4	7	3	4—43
In	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6—47—90
Total									—180
H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia—									
Out	4	4	5	4	7	4	5	4	6—44
In	5	3	6	3	6	6	4	3	6 7—45—89
Out	4	4	5	4	7	5	4	4	7—44
In	4	4	7	5	6	5	4	5	8—48—92
Total									—181

		A. M.	P. M.	Total.
Jasper	Lynch, Lakewood	95	88	183
Findlay	S. Douglas, Fairfield	92	92	184
Wilson	Potter, Philada Cricket	91	93	184
Herbert	M. Harriman, Meadow Brook	94	92	186
William	McCawley, Merion Cricket	95	93	188
A. H.	Pennington, Philadelphia Cricket	94	94	188
E.	A. Dooner, Philadelphia Country Club	97	92	189
H. A.	Colby, Essex County	94	96	190
F. P.	Kimball, Lakewood	98	92	190
George	Ormiston Pittsburg	98	93	191
Dr. R.	H. Meighan, Riverside	95	97	192
Arthur	Hinds, Richmond Hill	96	96	152
H. R.	Sweeney, Albany	93	100	193
Arden	M. Robbins, St. Andrew's	98	95	193
A.	Graham, North Jersey	99	94	193

Second Set—James A. Tyng, Baltusrol, 102, 92—194; M. C. Potters, Philadelphia Country, 93, 101—194; P. Mucklé, Philadelphia Country, 100, 98—198; F. H. Bahlen, Philadelphia Country, 100, 99—199; F. R. Shattuck, Cape May, 96, 103—199; James Edwards, Torresdale, Penn., 100, 100—200; John Park, Edgeworth, Ill., 101, 100—201; Redman B. Grisom, Philadelphia Cricket, 101, 101—202; W. H. Davis, Lakewood, 103, 99—202; H. C. Toroms, Pittsburg, 99, 103—202; A. C. Fobes, Elmira, 99, 103—202; J. P. Kellogg, Princeton, 105, 104—206; A. C. Carpenter, Atlantic City, 102, 105—207; W. E. Shackelford, Atlantic City, 99, 109—208; C. I. Travelli, Boston, 108, 101—209; Frank M. Freeman, Lakewood, 103, 106—209.

Third Set—John H. Leech, Chevey Chase, 104, 106—210; W. D. Brownell, Providence, 100, 112—212; E. A. White, Elmira, 104, 109—213; E. C. Green, Atlantic City, 111—215; Milton C. Work, Atlantic City, 106, 109—215; F. A. Marsellus, Nutley, 109, 107—216; H. Kennedy Hill, University of Pennsylvania, 105, 111—216; John Maller, Jr., Lakewood, 108, 108—216; Grier Hirsch, Lakewood, 106, 113—218; C. B. Forones, Pittsburg, 106, 113—219; J. Ryle, North Jersey, 114, 105—219; Walter Cox, Atlantic City, 114, 106—220; W. C. Forones, Pittsburg, 110, 110—220; H. L. Armstrong, Elmira, 106, 114—220; T. L. Harrison, Philadelphia Cricket, 109, 111—220; D. J. Sully, Providence, 113, 107—220.

Fourth Set—H. W. Brown, Atlantic City, 222; W. C. Forones, Jr., Pittsburg, 223; Hugh Collins, Atlantic City, 224; T. L. Kirk, Pittsburg, 229; John Gray, Elmira, 229; T. C. Conover, Montclair, 228; S. H. Austin, Atlantic City, 229; C. D. Gates, Nassau County, 229; W. B. Edge, Atlantic City, 230; A. C. Chadbourn, Atlantic City, 231; C. H. Merrill, Atlantic City, 243; T. C. Barnes, Torresdale, Penn., 235; Henry Wooten, Atlantic City, 234; H. G. Cooke, Atlantic City, 235; William Disston, Atlantic City, 238; J. B. C. Tappan, Nassau Country, 238.

The drawings for the match play rounds to-morrow morning in the first sixteen are: Houghton and Clay; Ormiston and either Robbins, Graham, or Sweney, (who tied for places.) Kimball and the second man of the above winning the tie; Travis and Forrest, Harriman and Lynch, Douglass and Potter, McCawley and Remington, Darby and Hinds.

Women Play at Dyker Meadow.

Notwithstanding the fact that the formal Spring opening of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club does not take place until the 10th of next month, the weekly handicaps are going on, and some good golf has resulted so far. Yesterday's play was a handicap for women, at eighteen holes, medal play. The following cards were handed in at the close of the day's play:

	Gross.	Handi-cap.	Net.
Miss Clara Ogden	123	14	109
Miss Florence Suydam	118	8	110
Miss Alice C. Smith	130	16	114
Miss Sarah Seaman	134	16	118
Mrs. F. M. Lloyd	139	20	119
Mrs. Walter Gibb	139	20	119
Mrs. Charles Adams	138	16	122
Miss Adelaide Chantry	152	28	124
Mrs. Edward Kalbfleish, Jr.	128	2	126
Miss Florence M. Lee	140	14	126
Miss Madeline Chauncey	127	0	127
Miss Grace Chauncey	144	0	144

COLUMBIA FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

Spring football practice, which has been adopted by all of the leading colleges, was begun at Columbia yesterday, when a number of candidates responded to the call made by the football authorities and Coach Sanford as a result of a meeting held on Wednesday. There were only about a dozen men with temerity enough to don the regulation "togs," but a large crowd of students gathered on the field to witness the novelty of football in April, among these many who signified their intention of coming out later on.

It is not Sanford's intention to indulge in any heavy work during this preliminary season, and possibly there will not be even a line-up, as the time will be short enough to instruct the green men in catching and falling on the ball. Some attention will be paid to the developing of punters and drop kickers. What is needed most of all is good quarterback candidates, and Sanford, in his address to the boys on Wednesday, laid particular stress on this matter, but judging by yesterday's turnout he may experience some difficulty in this direction, as no glaring possibilities were on hand, at least not in football clothes.

Four of last year's men were on the field yesterday, Centre Rush Wright, Capt. Simons, Left Tackle Knapp, and Right Tackle Smythe. Wright did all of the punting during the practice, and the catching was very poor, scarcely one punt being cleanly caught during the entire time.

After yesterday's showing the sentiment for Spring football practice seemed to be stronger, and there is no doubt that many more men will be on hand to-day. Capt. Simons stated that several candidates for quarter will be out to-day, and Wright will be given an opportunity to pass the ball.

The football schedule announced some time ago is undergoing a complete revision, as owing to a change in the management of the team each date that the former manager made will necessarily have to be verified, and then, too, the Indian game for Thanksgiving is not at all a certainty. Manager Shoemaker stated yesterday that any difficulties that have arisen with the schedule will be adjusted shortly.

LONDON CHESS TOURNAMENT.

LONDON, April 5.—The City of London Chess Club received thirteen acceptances for the invitation tournament, which was begun this afternoon. Of the masters, Blackburne, Gunsberg, Lee, Mason, Teichmann, and Van Vliet had declared their readiness to play, while of the London first raters Jones, Lawrence, Loman, Passmore, Physick, Tietjen, and Ward, all amateurs, had also entered. The pairing for the first round had been arranged as follows:

Teichmann vs. Gunsberg, Passmore vs. Mason, Jones vs. Ward, Van Vliet vs. Lawrence, Lee vs. Tietjen, Loman vs. Blackburne, and Physick a bye.

The games were recorded as follows: Mason lost to Passmore, Gunsberg went down before Teichmann, Ward disposed of Jones, Lawrence and Van Vliet drew, as did Lee with Tietjen. The game between Blackburne and Loman was not concluded.

The second round will be played on Saturday afternoon.

NEW YORK'S TEAM COMPLETE.

Van Haltren Has Informed the Management that He Will Be Here Monday.

Manager Ewing of the New York baseball team has received word from Van Haltren, the centre fielder, that he will report next week, probably on Monday. This gives the New York Club its complete team of eighteen men, which to many appears as formidable as any team in the League. Now that Van Haltren has decided to play, the club will have no use for Dowd, who, as a matter of fact, has never been seriously considered by the local management.

Seventeen men were at practice yesterday, and favored by the fine weather were greatly benefited by their work. When Van Haltren arrives, the players will be divided into teams, and a practice game will be played every afternoon. The pitchers let out some speed and curves yesterday, and showed no ill-effects in consequence, an indication that the men are in good shape.

The following men are now under contract: Seymour, Rusie, Carrick, Doheny, Hawley, and Gettig, pitchers; Warner, Bowerman, and Grady, catchers; Doyle, Gleason, Davis, and Mercer, infielders; Selbach, Van Haltren, Frisbee, Hickman, and Foster, outfielders.

MANHATTAN, 15; TUFTS, 3.

The Manhattan College baseball team retrieved its disastrous defeat of Wednesday at Princeton by gaining a decided victory over the Tufts College nine yesterday at Jasper Oval. The Manhattans showed their heavy hitting abilities by making a home run, the first of the year at Jasper Oval; two triples, and a double off Curran's delivery. Prominent features of the game were a phenomenal one-hand catch by Raidy, the daring base running of Haley, and the wonderful catches of Williams in centre field. Ferri pitched a steady game, and allowed the visitors but four hits. The score:

MANHATTAN.	R	I	B	PO	A	E	TUFTS.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Agnew, c	2	3	3	2	0		Stiles, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	
Garvey, 1b	2	1	1	0	2	1	Lawton, lf	0	0	0	0	0	
Cotter, 2b	3	1	2	1	0		Fleming, ss	1	0	4	1		
Raidy, ss	1	2	3	3	1		Stafford, 3b	1	0	1	2	0	
Green, 3b	2	2	1	3	1		Williams, cf	1	1	3	0	0	
Castro, lf	1	1	1	0	0		Hazelt'n, 1b	0	1	9	2	1	
Haley, rf	2	1	0	0	0		Wo'dw'h, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Byrnes, cf	0	1	1	0	0		Flake, c	0	0	8	0	1	
Ferri, p	2	0	1	4	0		Curran, p	0	0	0	2	1	
Total	15	11	27	15	4		Total	3	4	24	12	4	

Manhattan	0	0	0	3	2	4	6	0	—15
Tufts	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—Manhattan, 8; Tufts, 2. First base by error—Manhattan. Left on bases—Manhattan, 6; Tufts, 3. First base on balls—Off Ferri, 2; off Curran, 7. Struck out—By Ferri, 8; by Curran, 5. Home run—Green. Three-base hits—Castro, Agnew. Two-base hits—Raidy, Woodworth. Sacrifice hits—Cotter, Raidy, Hazleton. Stolen bases—Healy, (2,) Cotter, Raidy, Ferri. Double plays—Green, Fiske, and Garvey; Raidy and Cotter. Hit by pitcher—By Ferri, 3; by Curran, 2. Wild pitch—Curran. Passed ball—Fiske. Umpire—Mr. Brennan.

Cornell Badly Beaten.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Cornell's baseball tossers were easily beaten by the Georgetown University team to-day in a six-inning game, the score standing 14 to 4. White was in the box for the home team for the first three innings and was a puzzle for the visitors. Sanders for Cornell was hit freely and his support was very ragged.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—First race, five furlongs—Revonah, 92, (Booker,) 3 to 1; won; Speedmas, 107, 2; Corialis, 107, 3. Time—1:03 1-5. Sweet Caporal, Lady Lindsey, Lemson, Decimal, Princess India, Froud, Allie H., and Candia also ran. Second race, maiden two-year-olds, one-half mile—Scurry, 99, (J. Slack,) 20 to 1, and Anecdote, 99, (Hothersall,) 1 to 2, ran a dead heat; Moor, 99, 3. Time—0:49 4-5. Albert Enfield, Frank Morrison, The Copper, Belle of Danville, Della Cee, and Infallible also ran. Third race, steeplechase, about two and a half miles—Plato, 142, (Dayton,) 5 to 1, won; Cosmopolitan, 142, 2. Time—5:31 2-5. Nestor and Baby Bill fell. Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs—Royal Sterling, 106, (Mitchell,) 4 to 5, won; Grandeur, 106, 2; Magic Light, 106, 3. Time—1:26. Thermos and Charles T. Hayman also ran. Fifth race, one mile and a sixteenth—Boney Boy, 126, (Mitchell,) 1 to 2, won; Robert Metcalf, 102, 2. Time—1:55.

Following are the entries for to-morrow's races: FIRST RACE.—Handicap; five furlongs. Boney Boy, 126 pounds; Dutch Comedian, 120; Lady Lindsey, 118; Golden Rattle, 116; Sweet Caporal, 113; Sir Christopher, 112; Cupidity, 111; X Ray, 109; Revonah and Grandeur, 108 each; Speedmas, 106; Lexington Pirate, 104; Ree Mitchell, 102.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; one-half a mile. Vouch, 110 pounds; Thorougbbred, 107; Moor, Juniper, and Light Ball, 104 each.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Protus, 118 pounds; Post Haste, 96; G. E. Wightman and Kimmage, 91 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Brisk, 110 pounds; Dutch Comedian, Bannock, and Dancies, 107 each; Passaic and Arax, 105 each; First Whip, 102; Doctor Farnie, 86.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Tony Honig, 118 pounds; Cousin Jess, 111; Mouseltoff, 109; Harry Lucesco, 102; Post Haste, 95.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 5.—The Spring meeting began here to-day. The big race of the day, the Montgomery Handicap, valued at $3,000, was won by the favorite, Laureate. Three-quarters of a mile—Sir Gatian, 103, (Crowhurst,) 1; La Josephine, 106, 2; Himtine, 106, 3. Time—1:15½. Half a mile—Joe Frye, 108, (T. Sarr,) 1; Ben Brush, 105, 2; Delmarch, 108, 3. Time—0:49¾. One mile—Martin Duke, 87, (Waldo,) 1; Two Annies, 93, 2; Miss Patron, 104, 3. Time—1:44½. Montgomery Handicap, one mile and a sixteenth—Laureate, 105, (Crowhurst,) 1; Streamer, 113, 2; Duke of Baden, 108, 3. Time—1:48½. Half a mile—Barbara M., 105, (Boland,) 1; Myra Morella, 105, 2; Golden Harvest, 105, 3. Time—0:49¾. One mile—Lillian Reed, 106, (Dupee,) 1; Celtic Bard, 106, 2; Schnell Laufer, 88, 3. Time—1:43¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—One mile—Poor Lands, 103, (J. Daly,) 1; Henry C., 110, 2; Lizella, 105, 3. Time—1:41½. One mile—Torsina, 120, (Ames,) 1; Croker, 111, 2; Los Prietos, 122, 3. Time—1:42. Five and a half furlongs—Alas, 99, (Mounce,) 1; Ella Boland, 99, 2; Miss Rowena, 114, 3. Time—1:07. Match at one mile and an eighth—Advance Guard, 110, (Piggott,) 1; Andrissa, 100, 2. Time—1:52¾. Five furlongs, two-year-olds—Diderot, 107, (Logue,) 1; Parsifal, 105, 2; Andrattus, 110, 3. Time—1:02. One mile—Vesuvian, 106, (Henry,) 1; Lothian, 103, 2; Bathos, 91, 3. Time—1:40.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

Mayor Ulrich's schooner Carlotta is being fitted out for commission at Tebo's Basin, South Brooklyn.

C. D. Mower has been appointed official measurer for the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound.

Robert L. Forrest of Philadelphia is the hitherto unknown purchaser of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, swift cutter Carmita.

The screw schooner Jathniel, owned by Horace A. Hutchins, New York Yacht Club, is being overhauled at Tebo's Basin.

August Belmont's new seventy-footer, the Mineola, which has been in the water at Herreshoff's shipyard since Jan. 16, will be rigged within a few days.

J. Herbert Ballantine's steam yacht Juanita, formerly the Hiawatha, is being fitted out for an early commission under the direction of Capt. John H. Pruett.

Thomas W. Lawson's new steam yacht Dreamer, recently completed at Nixon's shipyard, Elizabeth, N. J., has been turned over to her owner. She sailed for Boston Wednesday.

The screw schooner Sultana, recently purchased from W. H. Langley, has been thoroughly overhauled at her berth in Tebo's Basin and is now being refitted for early service.

Work has been begun on John R. Drexel's steel auxiliary schooner Suitana in preparation for the coming season. Her crew is at present engaged in chipping and painting her upper body.

J. Rogers Maxwell's steel steam yacht Kismet, which was built by Pusey & Jones on the Delaware last year, has been undergoing extensive improvements in her interior furnishings at Tebo's Basin. She will be ready for service within two or three weeks.

Two of the forty-six-footers building at Herreshoff's were launched Wednesday. One is for Herman B. Duryea and the other for Cord Meyer, Jr., both of the New York Yacht Club. The new racers were launched, like the Columbia, in steel cradles lowered by a steam windlass. Mr. Duryea's boat will be called Slipcoe and Mr. Meyer's Altair. Their dimensions are: Length over all, 73 feet 7 inches; on the water line, 45 feet 8 inches; beam, 14 feet 3 inches; draught, 10 feet 3 inches. Thirty-two tons of lead are in the keel of each yacht.

Notes from the Race Tracks.

Superintendent Gorman of the Morris Park race track is having the stable that was occupied last season by Matt Allen fumigated and repaired. It will be occupied by James R. Keene's horses, which are now at Brookdale, N. J., in charge of "Jimmy" Rowe.

Jockey "Danny" Maher is busy at Morris Park getting into condition. He is training with Jack Joyner, and the latter gives him plenty of work. Mr. Joyner's equine charges have been kept at easy work all through the Winter, and all of them, including Ethelbert, are within a few weeks of racing form.

Peter Wimmer, who has had Jean Beraud and others of the Hon. W. C. Whitney string in Kentucky, is expected to arrive at Sheepshead Bay before Sunday. Many stories have been so many conflicting stories printed lately concerning Jean Beraud's condition that the trainers at the Coney Island track will watch for his arrival with interest.

James Boden, whose brother John is Secretary to the State Racing Commission, is one of the busiest trainers at Morris Park. The Secretary's horse, Firearm, a candidate for all of the Spring handicaps, is in splendid condition, and was worked yesterday three-quarters of a mile at almost racing speed. It is said that he will start in the Carter Handicap at Aqueduct on April 16, and those who have watched him galloping lately believe he will be the horse the others will have to beat.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:33	Sun sets...6:30	Moon sets..12:58	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:28	Gov. Isl'd...1:05	H. Gate....3:01
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....1:12	Gov. Isl'd...1:48	H. Gate....5:44

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cherokee, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Erna, Inagua	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 7.		
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Alleghany, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Nassau	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cyprian Prince, Para	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hindoo, Hull		
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Manitou, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg		11:30 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Salerno, Newcastle		
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Tordensjold, Yucatan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Westhall, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Grangence, Para	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, APRIL 10.		
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patria, Naples		
Ponce, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March $31 and up to April $14, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York April 14, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $10, for dispatch per steamship Goodwin. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $10, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru. (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.")

[Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, March 3; Shanghai, March 7; Yokohama, March 14, and Honolulu March 25, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, are due in New York on Saturday, April 7.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 6.

Assyria, Hamburg, March 21.
Atlas, Newcastle, March 18.
Comanche, Jacksonville, April 3.
El Paso, New Orleans, March 31.
European, London, March 24.
Fournel, Pauillac, March 25.
Gladiolus, Gibraltar, March 22.
Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg, March 29.
Manhanset, Dundee, March 24.
Murcia, Huelva, March 22.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, March 22.
Phoebus, Algiers, March 17.
Russian Prince, Hamburg, March 15.
Vala, St. Lucia, April 6.
Yucatan, Havana, April 2.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

City of Birmingham, Savannah, April 8.
Colorado, Hull, March 25.
Etruria, Liverpool, March 31.
Island, Copenhagen, March 24.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, March 24.
St. Louis, Southampton, March 31.

SUNDAY, APRIL 8.

El Sud, New Orleans, April 8.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, April 8.
Glencoe, Swansea, March 24.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, March 31.
Minneapolis, Belfast, March 29.
San Marcos, Galveston, April 2.

MONDAY, APRIL 9.

Bellaura, St. Lucia April 2.
Hispania, Stettin, March 23.
Kentucky Dartmouth, March 26.
Menominee, London, March 30.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

Altai, Port Limon, April 3.
El Dorado, New Orleans, April 5.
Georgic, Liverpool, March 31.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, April 4.
Marengo, Newcastle, March 29.
Queen Margaret, St. Lucia, April 8.
Sandsend, Manchester, March 26.
Westernland, Antwerp, March 31.
Wells City, Swansea, March 29.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

Glenochy, Gibraltar, March 27.
Lampasas, Galveston, April 4.
Masdam, Rotterdam, March 30.
Milano, Havre, March 28.
Oceanic, Liverpool, April 4.
Rhein, Bremen, March 31.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, March 31.

Arrived.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Harnden, Trieste, &c., Feb. 24, with mdse. to Phelphs Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville April 2 and Charleston 3, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Anfindsen, Antwerp March 23, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:10 A. M.

SS Snowflake, (Br.,) Hopgood, Cardiff March 19, in ballast to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Kirke, Cape Haitien, &c., March 16, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Harald, (Nor.,) Uttne, Port au Prince, &c., March 20, with mdse. to the United Fruit Co.—vessel to the Cameron Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:25 A. M.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston, to Ocean Steamship Co. Is bound to Savannah.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Cox, Hull March 18, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Sollube, (Span.,) Benogoecha, Boston April 3, in ballast to Bowring & Archibald.

SS Buenaventura, Peck, Norfolk, to Luckenbach Co.

SS Simon J. Murphy, Newport News, for New Haven.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Munchen, (Ger.,) Traue, Bremen March 24, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Manilla, (Ital.,) Gavino, Genoa, &c., March 13, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feitman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Bristol City, (Br.,) Sendell, Bristol March 20 and Swansea 22d, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 5, 9:30 P. M., northwest, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Agapanthus

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CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
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Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
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MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 35TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
DRAWN BONDS.
Interest ceased on February 1st, 1900, upon the following "SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879" drawn for the Sinking Fund on January 31st, 1900, at 105 and accrued interest, and holders are requested to surrender the same to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, at No. 20 William Street, New York, on or before payment; the drawn bonds carry four months' interest, making 106⅓ for the Five Per Cents, and 107 for the Six Per Cents., viz.:
5 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Nos. 1229, 1402, 1410, 1525, 2501, 2467, 2525, 8456, 3733, 3938, 3977, 4383, 5758, 5863, 5944.
6 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Nos. 364, 927, 1982, 2467, 2792, 3017, 3558, 3709, 3873, 3873.
Registered Bonds having $1,000 drawn from each 164.
5 Per Cent $5,000 Bond No. 0036.
5 Per Cent. $10,000 Bond No 0208.
6 Per Cent. $10,000 Bond No. 0771.
CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.
New York, March 27th, 1900.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Separate Department with special facilities for Ladies.
Checks Drawn may be cashed at either office.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Ass't. Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $3,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM B. JOYCE, Vice-Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT SINKING FUND.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, will receive offers of the Equipment Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Series A, dated May 1, 1899, to the aggregate amount of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) par value, at or under par.
Tenders may be made until 12 M. Tuesday, May 1, 1900.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, April 3, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE Certificates of the City Trust Company of New York, Issued on deposit of
PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Under Bondholders' Protective Agreement DATED AUGUST 25TH, 1899.
Holders of the above-named certificates are hereby notified that a proposition for the sale of the above-named bonds, or, in case a plan of reorganization is offered, giving the certificate holders the right to participate therein, at their option, has been approved of by the undersigned, and such approval, with a copy of the agreement, lodged with the said City Trust Company of New York and with Messrs. A. Keyser & Company of London, England.
Simon Borg & Company.
New York, March 26th, 1900.

Referring to the foregoing, until further notice the City Trust Company will continue to receive deposits of said bonds. Certificates of said Trust Company issued therefor will have assent and approval of such agreement stamped thereon.
Simon Borg & Company.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT. T. STALLKNECHT, Vice-Pres. 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott	Augustus D. Juilliard
James Stillman	Henry O. Havemeyer
Anthony N. Brady	William A. Nash
Alwyn Ball, jr.	James N. Jarvie
John D. Crimmins	James H. Post
Michael Coleman	Frederick Southack
Ernest Ehrmann	Hugh J. Grant

Henry Morgenthau.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Alton
PURCHASE MONEY CERTIFICATES,
ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK UNDER SYNDICATE AGREEMENT OF MARCH 2, 1899:
Notice is hereby given that interest to APRIL 15, 1900, at the rate of four per cent. per annum will be paid on and after APRIL 16, 1900, to the holders of the above certificates, upon presentation thereof at the office of the United States Trust Company of New York, No. 45 Wall Street, New York City, for endorsement of such payment.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Syndicate Managers.

TRIPLER LIQUID AIR CO.
Absolutely NO MORE STOCK will be offered after April 7th at $5.00 PER SHARE.
The very satisfactory developments at the works, the progress made, and the large subscriptions being received by the Company, have decided the Board of Directors to close the issue Saturday, April 7.
GERALD M. FENNELL & CO.,
8 Congress St., Boston. 11 Broadway, New York.

THE HELENA WATER & ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Trustee holds $21,000, which, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund, is to be invested in bonds issued under the Mortgage of April 1st, 1897.
Sealed proposals for the sale of the bonds will be received until 12 o'clock M., April 13th, 1900, and should be addressed to
"The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
"16-22 William St., New York City.
"Proposals for the sale of bonds of the Helena Water & Electric Power Company."
Dated New York, April 3d, 1900.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
American Smelting and Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, March 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Co. have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of the company for the quarter ended January 31st, 1900, and also a dividend of SEVEN-EIGHTEENTHS OF ONE PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of the company for the period from April 11th to April 30th, 1895, both inclusive, payable April 30th, 1900, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. March 26th, 1900.
The transfer books for the transfer of preferred stock will be closed at three o'clock March 26th, and will be open April 12th, 1900.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, April 5th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common or General Stock of this Company from the net earnings of the Company to Stockholders of record at 12 noon April 14th, 1900, payable April 30th, 1900.
The Transfer Books will close at 12 noon April 14th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. May 16th, 1900. CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, April 5th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company as the third quarterly dividend from the net earnings for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at 12 noon, April 14th, 1900, payable April 30th, 1900.
The Transfer Books will close at 12 noon April 14th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. May 16th, 1900. CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Southern Railroad Co.,
New York, March 20, 1900.
Dividend 32.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable April 10, 1900, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, to stockholders of record of March 31, 1900. Transfer books will be closed March 31, 1900, and reopened April 11, 1900. By order of the Board of Directors.
CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

American Type Founders' Co.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Jersey City, New Jersey, April 5, 1900.
At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, it was voted that a dividend of One Dollar per share is hereby declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable April 16, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 10, 1900.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Mexican National Railroad Co.,
New York, March 17th, 1900.
Holders of Second Mortgage "A" Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from the earnings of 1899, on account of past due interest, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 5 and 6 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 20th, 1900.
WILLIAM BURCKEL, Secretary.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey,
143 Liberty St., New York, April 2d, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable May 1st to Stockholders of record at the close of business April 16th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Monday, April 16th, till the morning of Monday, April 23d.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

$217,372,650 Bonds for Exchange.
WASHINGTON, April 5.—The amount of bonds so far received at the Treasury for exchange for the new 2 per cents is $217,372,650, of which $26,180,250 came from individuals or institutions other than National banks.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.
To the Stockholders of the Morton Trust Company:
NOTICE.
Whereas, The respective Boards of Directors of the Morton Trust Company and the State Trust Company under the respective corporate seals of said Companies have made and entered into an agreement for the merger of said Companies in one corporation, having the name "Morton Trust Company," which agreement provides for the surrender of certificates of stock of the present Morton Trust Company for stock of the Morton Trust Company as constituted by said merger, and further prescribes the terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, 38 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of April, in the year nineteen hundred, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting said agreement will be submitted to the stockholders of said Company for their approval.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th of April, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 18th.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. E. VARET, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.
THE STATE TRUST COMPANY.
Whereas, an agreement for the merger of the Morton Trust Company into The State Trust Company has been made and entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies under their respective corporate seals, which agreement provides for the issue of stock of The State Trust Company, then by said agreement to have the name Morton Trust Company, and its stock having been increased to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) in exchange for stock of the present Morton Trust Company, at the rate of share for share, and also prescribes the further terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The State Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the 23d day of April, 1900, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval, and also to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said State Trust Company from One million dollars, ($1,000,000,) consisting of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100) each, to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) to consist of twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100,) each, the object of said increase being to carry into effect the said agreement of merger, the new or additional shares to be issued share for share for the stock of said Morton Trust Company.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of April, 1900, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M., on the 24th day of April, 1900.
Dated New York, March 28th, 1900.
By order of the Board,
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Thomas F. Ryan,	Joel B. Erhardt,
J. B. Duke,	Andrew Mills,
R. A. C. Smith,	W. A. Nash,
P. A. B. Widener,	F. H. Parker,
Elihu Root,	J. N. Hallock,
Anson G. McCook,	George Foster Peabody,
E. A. McAlpin,	Majority of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE
De Kalb Avenue and North Beach Railroad Company.
To the Stockholders of the De Kalb Avenue and North Beach R. R. Co.:
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the De Kalb Avenue and North Beach Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of April, 1900, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to reduce the capital stock of this Company from Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, consisting of Two Thousand Shares, to Fifty Thousand Dollars, to consist of Five Hundred Shares, of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each.
Dated New York, March 13th, 1900.
JOHN L. HEINS,
ALFRED WAGSTAFF,
JAMES H. HYDE,
THOMAS ENNIS,
THOMAS CLARK, JR.,
GEO. W. BENTON,
DUNCAN B. CANNON,
A Majority of the Directors.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.
New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

United States Rubber Company,
New Brunswick, N. J., April 5th, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Tuesday, May 15th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Transfer Books will close at 12 noon on Saturday, April 14th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL P. COLT, Secretary.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio
CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 26, 1900.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Monday, April 9, 1900. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from April 2 until April 9, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
New York Life Insurance Company,
346 and 348 Broadway, New York City.
An election for Trustees of the third class and for Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Home Office of this Company on Wednesday, 11th April, 1900, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Standard Air Brake Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at three o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, April 18, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 168 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. ALBERT STRAUSS, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATE No. 2,159, for 2,000 shares of Preferred Stock in The American Thread Company, in the name of Robert Maule & Son, and CERTIFICATES Nos. 1,506 to 1,515 inclusive, for 1,000 shares (100 shares each) of Preferred Stock in The American Thread Company, in name of Robert Maule, Jr., having been lost, and new certificates issued in place thereof, the same have been cancelled on the books of The American Thread Company, and are hereby declared to be null and void.
All persons are hereby warned against negotiating or using the said Certificates.
T. M. IVES, Treasurer.

To Relieve Congested Mails Here.
WASHINGTON, April 5.—George W. Beavers, chief of the Salary and Allowance Division, Post Office Department, to-day went to New York to make arrangements for the relief of the present congested condition of the mails there. He will secure, if possible, more room in the Industrial Building, part of which is now occupied by a branch Post Office, and, failing in that, will make arrangements for additional temporary quarters in which to handle the mail. He also will rearrange the present clerical force if the service can be benefited and ascertain whether or not more clerks can be used to advantage.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 5	679,187
To date this year	37,582,496
Corresponding date last year	62,653,500

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 5	$5,292,000
To date this year	$185,659,190
Corresponding date last year	$342,306,070

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	6¼	Lake Erie & W.	2¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¾	L. E. & W. pf.	2½
Buff., Roch. & P.	1½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	½
Canada South	1¾	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Chi., St. P. M. & O.	1	Mobile & Ohio	¼
C., L. & W. pf.	1¼	N. J. Central	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅞
Consolidated Gas	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Federal Steel	⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
H. B. Claflin	1½	Rio Gr. West.	4⅞
Hocking Valley	2	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Hock. Valley pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber	2
Kan. & Mich.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	½	Erie 2d pf.	½
Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Glucose Sugar	¾
Am. Ice	½	Great North. pf.	1
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Illinois Central	1⅝
Am. Malt. pf.	2	Int. Paper	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	¾	Int. Paper pf.	1
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	K. C. So. pf., w. i.	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Met. Street Railway	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	1⅝
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Nat. Biscuit	½
Anaconda Copper	2¼	Nat. Lead	¾
At., T. & S. F.	⅞	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	Northern Pacific	1½
Ches. & Ohio	1	North. Pac. pf.	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	⅞	Pacific Coast	½
Chi. Great West.	½	Pacific Mail	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	Southern Pacific	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	Texas Pac. land tr.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Third Avenue	1½
Col. Midland	¾	Union Pacific	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	¾	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Cont. Tobacco	1¼	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	Wis. Central	⅝
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	⅝	Wis. Cent. pf.	1⅛
Erie 1st pf.	¾		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1	Wabash 2d	1
Read. gen. 4s	1	Wabash, Deb. A.	2¼
South. Car. & Ga. 1st	2	West. Un. coll. tr. 5s	1½

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Un. Gas 5s.	1	L. Ev. & St. L. gen. 4s	1
Det. City Gas 5s.	1¼		
Panama S. F. 6s.	2		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Many recessions showed in yesterday's stock market. The public still bought—moderately. Some of the strongest financial interests in Wall Street were buyers. The Standard Oil crowd is no longer objecting to manifestations of strength; some purchases of stocks for that coterie have been substantial.

London continued a purchaser. Yet there was profit taking. Room traders of the Stock Exchange seemed suddenly inclined to work for a reaction.

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Extraordinary orders were received from abroad by Vanderbilt houses, some of them being executed in the early part of the market. Reading shares were so taken on a large scale, and the high prices of the day before were duplicated. What goes on in that quarter, however, is of itself so important and its bearings are so consequential that no effort or expense is being spared to effect disguise, to make deceit seem fact, to fool the public. Eventually every one of the anthracite properties will be found cozily nestling in Vanderbilt control; but this is not officially regarded apparently as the right season for frankness with the public. Still, the delay involved will not mean much; the final fact, which cannot be a long time kept from disclosure, is that William K. Vanderbilt to-day is Czar in the anthracite coal trade of the United States.

***

In a market improving as has the present one it would be strange if manipulators did not plan a variety of pitfalls. Here and there are danger spots. Some things are not just what they seem. Pretenses are not out of fashion. Take Southern Pacific Railway for example. It has been reporting earnings phenomenally big for months on months past. The company has a Pacific and an Atlantic system. The latter has been the chief contributor of increases—hundreds of thousands per month.

Of a sudden this cheerful exhibit changes. The Atlantic system's vast gains stop. Instead of increases there are decreases. In the Wall Street office of the Southern Pacific company reports were on file yesterday showing that in lieu of gains of $100,000 per week the Atlantic system of the Southern Pacific Road for the first three weeks of March shows actually a decrease of $30,000. This is an extraordinary change. It indicates many things immediate, more that are possible.

Officially it is stated—and stated to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES—that the company's earnings are not yet for this period received—and this in face of the fact that the thirty-thousand-dollar decrease has been on file in the Wall Street office of the Southern Pacific company since last Tuesday.

Two or three indications in this regard are suggestive. One is that some insiders have not yet sold all of their Southern Pacific stock. Yet ever since it was points higher than now some insiders have been letting it go as fast as buyers would take it. Practically every commission house in Wall Street is plastered with Southern Pacific shares; and insiders have been the chief sellers. This does not discredit the Speyer interests in the property, for the financiers of that group have been consistent buyers continually. Their confreres have unloaded upon them. Mr. C. P. Huntington himself has even been willing to give Wall Street brokers options upon large amounts of his stock at points under current market quotations.

In so far as Southern Pacific stock intrinsically is involved, this incident is of no very great consequence. But what is so represented is more than ordinarily important, marketwise. Insiders cheerful, full of bullish predictions, certain that nothing bad can happen, sure that what is good now will soon be tremendously better—insiders inviting all the world to join them in a feast of profits—do not make too pretty a picture in a disclosure that on the sly they have been selling continually, enormously.

And would it really be a new record, even for a millionaire Pacific railroader, to be straightforward down in Wall Street?

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The money market is all right. To-morrow's bank statement will not be disturbing.

ROCK ISLAND'S PROSPERITY.

There was good buying of Rock Island yesterday on every slight recession, and insiders gave the stock support. The comparative strength of the issue was ascribed to two things—good earnings and better business and the formation of a new bull pool to advance the price, the opinion being that, as compared with other 5 per cent. stocks, and considering the earnings of the road, the quotation for the stock is ridiculously low. A year ago at this time it is pointed out that the quotation was 122, and since then the position of the road has appreciably bettered, earnings now showing something like 9 per cent. on the stock.

An officer of the company was quoted yesterday from Chicago as saying that the March statement of the company—the final one for the fiscal year—will make the best showing of any four weeks in the history of the company, the net increase being about double that of February. It is said that the advance in corn has been of great benefit to the road.

B. AND O.'S NEW STOCK ISSUE.

Baltimore and Ohio common stock was erratic in its movement yesterday, at one time selling as high as 87½ and at another selling as low as 84⅜. The close, 85, marked a net loss for the day of ¼. The preferred stock was steady between 83¼ and 84, and closed with a fractional net advance.

During the day the Board of Directors met and approved the recommendation of the Executive Committee for the issue of $6,400,000 treasury common stock, to be offered to the common stockholders at 80. It is understood the allotment will be one share for each six shares of present holdings.

No action was taken by the Directors for a dividend on the common stock.

TWO STRONG COAL STOCKS.

Among the coal stocks, Jersey Central and Hocking Valley were yesterday conspicuously strong, the former selling as high as 121¾, while the common stock of the latter advanced 1¾ points and the preferred ¾.

The advance in Jersey Central was accompanied by intimations that an upward movement in the stock had just begun, recent coal trade developments having greatly strengthened the position of the road, while Hocking Valley's gain was due to the phenomenal showing made by the company in March, a 52 per cent. increase in earnings being reported, as compared with March, 1899.

PENNSYLVANIA AND CENTRAL.

The dealing in Pennsylvania continued on an extensive scale yesterday, over 110,000 shares changing hands at prices ranging from 140½ to 142¾, with the close at 141⅝, a net gain of ¼. On the Stock Exchange there was talk of positive assurance that the dividend rate is to be increased, while a story was also in circulation of stock privileges to be offered by the company. The Street hears that an official statement may shortly be forthcoming which will serve to explain the stock movement.

The buying of New York Central, which appeared to be by the same interests that purchased Pennsylvania, carried the quotation for that stock up to 135⅝, but in the afternoon's decline the figure dropped to 133¾, a net loss of ¼.

SUGAR'S MOVEMENT.

American Sugar yesterday continued its upward movement, and on transactions of 48,000 shares advanced 1¾ points. It is as difficult as ever to determine with any degree of certainty the nature of the buying. In some parts of the Street the advance is said to be a campaign against the shorts, the stock being heavily oversold, while elsewhere the theory persists that announcement of a settlement of the sugar war may be expected at any time. One story, indeed, has it that by purchases of Sugar Trust stock in the open market the Arbuckles and other independent refiners have practically secured control of the trust. Among well-informed people in the Street such report is given little credence.

GAS STOCK'S STRENGTH.

People's Gas was one of the conspicuously strong features of yesterday's market, marking a net gain of 1⅞ points on sales of 66,000 shares. The buying was by inside interests and Chicago houses on the statement that official announcement of the settlement of the Chicago gas war and the acquiring control of the Ogden Company by People's Gas would be made in a day or two.

President Billings of the People's Company is now in the city, and was yesterday in conference with Anthony N. Brady. These gentlemen and President John Lambert of American Steel and Wire, whose interests in the Chicago gas companies are large, are credited in the Street as being the moving spirits in the People's Gas Company's coup.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN.

As had been intimated would be the case, St. Louis Southwestern Directors, at their meeting yesterday, declared $23.22 on the July coupons of second mortgage income bonds, making the full 4 per cent. on these bonds for the year. The declaration gave strength to the preferred stock of the company, which advanced fractionally on inside buying.

It is officially stated that the road has earned a balance over the amounts required for interest, but that it is not deemed advisable to begin paying dividends yet.

PACIFICS GO LOWER.

The weakness of Southern Pacific yesterday and the evident inclination of insiders of the stock to let go of it resulted in a sympathetic decline of Northern Pacific and Union Pacific, the former losing 1¼, and the latter ⅝. Only favorable news concerning the two systems was forthcoming.

Missouri Pacific, which at the time of Southern Pacific's break was selling around 51, declined to 50¾, where it closed—the figure, however, representing a fractional net gain. Earnings of the company for the fourth week of March show an increase, as compared with the same week a year ago, of no less than $136,000.

IN FAVOR OF MONON.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville—Monon—declined yesterday 1⅛ points and the preferred 1½, in the face of the finding in favor of the company in the Beatyville suit, which attacked the legality of the reorganization. It is said that the favorable termination of the suit releases the company from obligations amounting to about $1,000,000, which now will be available for dividend purposes, if so desired.

LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN.

The strength of Lake Erie and Western securities yesterday was on further buying for Vanderbilt interests and on the report that the preferred stock of the company was to be placed on a 5 per cent. dividend basis. The quotation for the common advanced 2¾ and for the preferred 2½.

SMALL STEEL STOCK TRADING.

The trading in the steel stocks yesterday was on a much more limited scale than in recent days, and as a consequence there was no decided manifestation either of strength or of weakness. Federal Steel advanced ¾, Tennessee Coal and Iron ⅝, Colorado Fuel and Iron ½, while American Steel and Wire closed at the same figure as on Wednesday.

TALK OF CHANGE OF CONTROL.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg advanced yesterday 1½ points on the report that the New York Central had acquired control of the road. No official confirmation of the report was had, though in the Street the report is generally accepted as true.

TRACTION STOCKS NEGLECTED.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the only one of the traction stocks traded in to any extent yesterday, the others being neglected and somewhat inclined to heaviness. The Brooklyn issue held its own, but Manhattan lost ⅜, Metropolitan ½, and Third Avenue 1¼. There was no news concerning any of the properties.

MONEY GROWING EASIER.

The growing easy of the money market was apparent yesterday, mercantile paper being negotiable at 4 per cent., as compared with a minimum of 4½ per cent. a few days ago, while time money for all dates is offered at 4 per cent.

The local banks continue steadily to gain money for the Sub-Treasury, chiefly resulting from bond conversions. It is pointed out that, in addition to the new money to be in circulation under the currency law, large shipments of gold from the Klondike are expected on the opening up of the rivers in Spring.

COPPER'S WEAKNESS.

Anaconda was weaker yesterday, in sympathy with the decline in London, and there was selling by arbitrage houses of stock purchased on the previous day.

PACIFIC MAIL'S LOSS.

Continued weakness in Pacific Mail manifested itself yesterday on private information from Washington that, because of the new political developments, it had practically been decided to abandon the Ship Subsidy bill for the present session, and not even progress it as far as the party leaders had originally purposed.

CANADIAN GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

LONDON, April 5.—At the meeting to-day of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada the report of the President, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, was adopted. He said, in the course of a long speech, that he believed the reorganization of the Chicago Grand Trunk would be carried out, though one-third of the first bondholders still dissented. There was no indication, he added, of better freight rates, such powerful interests as those of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Vanderbilts being unable to maintain the tariff, nor could the great financial interests of New York enforce fixed rates. This was difficult to explain, but it seemed to him that the great shippers were able to compel reductions. The remedy was legalized pooling.

Sir Charles said the Central Vermont was doing most satisfactorily, the Detroit and Grand Haven was doing fairly well, and the Chicago Grand Trunk was doing badly.

THIRD AVENUE DEBT.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. flatly denied yesterday the story that they were heading a syndicate organized by the efforts of Metropolitan Street Railway Company financiers to float an issue of bonds which should fund the Third Avenue Railroad Company's debt. Thomas F. Ryan said: "We have had a preliminary talk with Mr. Olcott, Chairman of the debt holders' committee, with the object of relieving the Third Avenue Company of its financial difficulties. That is all I care to say at present."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Exports from Newport News, Va., for the year ending March 31 broke all previous records.

Ratification by the stockholders of the Boston and Maine of the lease of the Fitchburg Railroad.

Price of spirits advanced half a cent per gallon by the Distilling Company of America, making an advance of 2½ cents per gallon since Jan. 1.

According to Southern computation, sixty-five cotton mills have been started in the South since January, with about $15,000,000 new capital involved.

New high record made by the middle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the movements of cars, the figures for March showing that 175,112 cars were moved, comparing with 171,332,

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was more active than on any day earlier in the week, and prices were generally firm. Some irregularity appeared and a few stocks moved over a rather wide range, but, all told, the net results of the day were of a satisfactory character. A number of substantial advances were recorded, and only a few stocks ended the day at lower figures than were quoted for them at the close on Wednesday. Trading was fairly well distributed, and among the active issues were included one or more stocks in each of the several classes of securities. In Electro-Pneumatic and one or two other issues transactions were in larger amount than has been recorded in a number of weeks, and nearly all the active issues were among those which showed improvement for the day. General opinion is that the market exhibits very satisfactory conditions, and there seems no reason, as far as facts go, to anticipate any serious reverses in the market in the near future.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was by far the most active issue in yesterday's market. In the neighborhood of 25,000 shares changed hands, and on these transactions the price advanced from 2¼ to 3½, and the issue closed at 3½ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. Apart from the official announcement that the company is to be taken out of the hands of the Reorganization Committee and given a regularly established Directorate, the stock was favorably influenced by a report from Philadelphia to the effect that the company was to pass into the hands of interests allied with the building of the underground rapid transit system in New York, and that the use of pneumatic tubes would thus be very largely extended, with every probability of the Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company sharing in the profits to accrue from the use of the tubes on a large scale. It is said that there is absolutely no doubt of the Pneumatic Transit Company's owning the original patents, and it is expected that their right to royalties from the company now employing these tubes can be fully established in court. Trading in the stock on the curb showed much life, especially at the close, when the stock advanced quickly from 2¾ to 3½.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was the most active of the copper stocks, and was largely traded in between 12½ and 13. It closed with a fractional net gain at 12½ bid. Much of the buying of this stock within the last few days is said to have been for the account of insiders, and it is thought that this buying of the stock is on favorable developments in the affairs of the company.

CALIFORNIA COPPER, which of late has been very quiet, was traded in to the extent of something over 500 shares, at 3⅝ and 3½. It closed unchanged for the day at 3 bid.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was again dull, and only a few hundred shares changed hands. It declined fractionally, selling as low as 96¼, and closing at 96⅜ bid, a net loss of three-eighths of a point.

DISTILLING COMPANY OF AMERICA was one of the weakest of the industrial stocks. The common stock sold as low as 7½, while the preferred stock was offered down to 27 without sales, and at the close was offered at 27, with no bids. In the common stock trading was limited to about 300 shares. In some quarters it was believed that an effort was being made to weaken the stock, but more generally the decline of the past few days in both the common and preferred stocks was attributed to disappointment at the somewhat long delay in issuing the report which is being prepared by the Stockholders' Investigating Committee.

ELECTRIC BOAT common was active to the extent of nearly a thousand shares. Practically all of this stock changed hands between 28 and 29, and the issue closed at 28 bid, a net gain of one point. A sale of the preferred stock at 50 was reported, but the best bid at the close was 45. The activity in the stock was due principally to reports to the effect that the Navy Department had accepted the Holland submarine boat, but, as far as could be learned, such official action has not yet been taken. Insiders, however, are confidently expecting that the Government will shortly accept the Holland and also order other boats of the same type.

ARIZONA LEAD was traded in to the extent of a thousand shares. On these transactions the stock advanced from 14 to 15 and closed at 14½ bid.

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE common sold at 7⅞ and closed at 7½ bid. There was no trading in the preferred stock.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Transportation Company held yesterday the former Board of Directors was re-elected and the proposed decrease in the capitalization was approved. Yesterday's action provides for the reduction of the capital stock from $25,000,000 to $2,500,000, and also for a change in the par value of the shares from $100 to $10, making the stock full paid instead of assessable.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	4	4½
New Amsterdam	29	30
New Amsterdam pf.	..	51
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest..	99¾	100¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	31
American Agricul. Chem. pf., ex div.	76¼	77½
American Bicycle	9⅛	10½
American Bicycle pf.	40	41
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	65	65
American Chicle pf.	75	80
American Woolen	22½	23
American Woolen pf.	78	79
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	47	48
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11¼	12¼
Distilling Company of America	7½	8
Distilling Company of America pf.	..	27
Empire Steel	..	20
Empire Steel pf.	..	60
Electric Boat	28	29
Electric Boat pf.	45	50
Havana Commercial	19½	20½
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	61¾	62¾
International Power	25	30
International Pump	21¼	22
International Pump pf.	67	69
National Enameling & Stamp	19	22
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	82	84
National Gramophone	50	52
National Salt	48	49
National Salt pf.	78	79½
Otis Elevator	25¾	26½
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	87	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	92½	93½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30	30½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	78½	79½
Sloss-Sheffield	29	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	68½	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	535	538
United States Flour Milling pf.	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds..	26	28
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96⅛	96⅜
American Air Power	30	40
Arizona Lead	14½	15
Asphalt Company of America	10	11
British Columbia Copper	12½	12¾
California Copper	3	3½
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	52	57
Chicago & Alton	11½	12
Chicago & Alton 2s. (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	40	45
Electric Vehicle pf.	80	90
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.	3½	3⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	25
General Carriage	17⅞	..
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2½
Little Tiger Gold Mining	15	16
Markeen Copper	6	7¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	15½	16½
Mexican 5s	93½	99
New England Transportation	6	6¼
New York Transportation	10¾	11¼
Pande Basin	7	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23½	24
Pittsburg Coal	80	84
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83¼	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis subs. 56 58-100 p. c. repaid.	80¼	..
St. Louis Transit	..	24½
Storage Power	12	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4½	4⅞
Tennessee Copper	16½	17½
Trust Company of America	208	210
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	..	70
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	83	..
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	19	22
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60	61

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	236
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	83	90
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Electrical 4s. (new)	84	85
2d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
2d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
2d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	92
Nassau Electric 4s	91	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	20½	21

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, April 5, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change. Net
116	118	120	Adams Express	116	116	116	116	−½
16	16½	1,085	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	−½
66½	67	1,432	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	67	67½	66¾	66¾	−½
37	37½	1,940	American Cotton Oil	37	37¾	36⅝	37¼	+⅜
97	100	275	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	100	100	100	100	+6½
149	150	20	American Express	148	149	148	149	.....
48¾	49	1,865	American Ice Co.	49⅜	49¾	48⅝	48⅝	−⅜
75¼	76½	30	American Ice Co. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	.....
13	13⅜	400	American Linseed Co.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+⅛
56⅛	56¾	745	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	57	57	56½	56½	−1½
4	♣5	200	American Malting Co.	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
20¼	21	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	21	21	21	21	−2
39⅝	40½	825	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	40	40¼	40	40	−¾
89½	89⅝	455	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	−⅛
35½	36	900	Am Steel Hoop Co.	35½	35⅝	35¼	35¼	.....
81	81½	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	81	81	81	81	−½
56	56⅜	6,000	American Steel & Wire	56	56⅜	56	56	.....
90¼	90¾	562	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	91	91	90¼	90⅜	−¼
108¾	108⅞	48,500	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	108¾	110½	108¾	109¾	+1¾
109	110	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	109	109	109	109	.....
33⅜	33⅝	350	American Tin Plate	33⅜	33⅝	33½	33½	−½
83½	84	150	American Tin Plate pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	−½
106½	106¾	13,500	American Tobacco	107¾	107⅞	106	106¾	−¾
53½	52	4,075	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	53½	53¼	51⅞	52	−2¼
28⅛	27¾	16,595	At., T. & S. F.	28½	28⅝	27½	27⅝	−⅛
72⅞	72¼	20,957	At., T. & S. F. pf.	72¾	72⅞	72	72⅛	−⅛
85	85¼	13,630	Baltimore & Ohio	85½	87½	84⅝	85	−¼
83⅞	84	17,129	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	88½	84	83½	83⅞	+⅛
73	73¼	17,355	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73¼	73⅞	72½	73	.....
9⅜	10	720	Brunswick City	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	−¼
69⅞	69¾	400	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	69⅞	70	69¾	70	+1½
53½	55¼	7,570	Canada Southern	53½	56¼	53½	55½	+1¾
97½	97½	300	Canadian Pacific	98	98	98	98	+⅛
32¼	31⅝	7,025	Chesapeake & Ohio	32¼	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	−1
131½	131¾	6,245	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	132¼	132⅝	131¾	131⅞	.....
105½	106	300	Chicago & East. Ill.	105	105	105	105	+⅛
14¼	14⅝	3,925	Chicago Great West.	14½	14⅝	14	14¼	−⅛
77⅞	78⅛	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	77¾	78⅛	77¾	78⅛	.....
41	41¼	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	41½	41⅞	41½	41½	−⅛
26½	26¾	4,165	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	28½	28½	26¼	26½	−1½
58	59	1,490	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	60¾	61	57	59	−1½
125⅛	125¼	7,750	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	126¼	126¼	125	125¼	−⅝
172	173	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	175	173	173	173	.....
164	165	2,422	Chicago & Northw.	166¾	166¾	164½	165	.....
112⅜	113	3,915	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	113¾	113⅝	112⅝	112⅞	−⅛
118	119½	840	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	118	119	118	119	+1
35½	36½	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¼	−⅜
64¼	64⅝	2,750	C., C., C. & St. L.	65	65⅜	63⅝	64⅝	−⅜
24½	25	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	25	25	25	25	.....
58½	59¾	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½	+1½
49¾	49½	3,560	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	49	49⅝	48	49¾	+½
11¼	12	168	Colorado Midland	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	−⅜
28¼	28½	200	Colorado Midland pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	−¼
6¾	6⅞	200	Colorado Southern	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
19	19½	300	Col. So. 2d pf.	19	19	19	19	.....
19	19¼	480	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	19	19¼	19	19¼	−⅛
188	190	200	Consolidated Gas	190	190	190	190	+1
31½	31⅝	14,158	Continental Tobac. Co.	33¼	33¼	31	31½	−1½
84	84⅝	413	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	85	85	84½	84½	−⅛
117	118	1,109	Delaware & Hudson	118	118½	118	118	−⅝
180⅝	182	700	Del., Lack. & West.	180½	182	180½	180⅝	+⅛
21⅞	22	550	Denver & Rio Grande.	22	22	22	22	+⅛
74	74¼	900	Denver & R. G. pf.	74	74½	74	74	−⅛
5½	6	300	Dul., S. S. & At.	..	..	..	5¾	.....
13⅜	14¼	40	Erie 1st pf.	14½	14½	13¾	14¼	.....
42⅞	42¾	2,270	Erie 1st pf.	42⅝	42⅞	42⅛	42¼	.....
21½	22½	465	Erie 2d pf.	22½	22½	22	22	.....
53	53⅜	333	Evans. & T. H.	53	53	53	53	−¼
48⅞	49	11,540	Federal Steel	48	49⅜	48	49	+⅜
73¼	73½	1,410	Federal Steel pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	.....
130½	131½	275	General Electric	130¾	131	130⅜	131	.....
52¼	53	235	Glucose Sugar Ref.	53	53	52¾	52¾	−⅜
164	165	1,450	Great Northern pf.	164½	164½	164	164	−1
112	114½	110	H. B. Claflin Co.	114	114	114	114	+1½
39	39¼	10,171	Hocking Valley	37½	40¾	37½	39	+2
67	67½	3,785	Hocking Valley pf.	66⅝	67⅞	66⅝	67	+⅝
115	115¼	1,045	Illinois Central	116½	116½	115¼	115¼	−1⅝
21	22	650	International Paper	21½	21½	21	21	−1½
64½	66	120	International Paper pf.	65	65	65	65	−1
6½	8½	100	Internat'onal Silver	8	8	8	8	.....
18½	19	550	Iowa Central	19¼	19¼	18½	18½	.....
55	56	152	Kansas & Michigan.	55½	55½	55½	55½	+⅞
16	17	625	Kanawha & Michigan.	15⅝	16½	15⅝	16½	+⅞
19¼	20	150	K.C.,P. & G.,full as.pd.	19½	19½	19½	19½	−⅛
41¼	42	350	K. C. So. pf., w. iss.	42¼	42¼	42	42	−⅛
..	100	50	Laclede Gas pf.	96	96	96	96	.....
31½	32	9,185	Lake Erie & West.	29	32⅝	29	31⅝	+2⅝
99	99¼	300	Lake Erie & West. pf.	98	98½	98	98½	+2½
85⅞	86	5,825	Louisville & Nashville.	86½	86⅝	85¾	85⅞	−⅜
96¼	96¾	3,300	Manhattan Elevated.	96½	97⅜	96	96⅝	−⅜
163¼	163½	1,634	Met. Street Railway	164½	164½	163	163	−⅜
36⅜	37½	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	37½	37½	37½	37½	+⅛
13¼	13⅜	870	Mexican Central	13½	13½	13¼	13⅜	+⅛
68¼	68¼	2,150	Minn. & St. Lou's.	69	69½	68	68	−1⅝
96½	97	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	97	97¼	97	97¼	+½
21½	22	400	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	21	21½	21	21½	.....
62¼	63	300	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	62	62¾	62	62¾	+⅜
35¼	35¾	425	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	36	36	35½	35⅝	−⅜
50	50⅛	28,635	Missouri Pacific	50	50⅝	49⅝	50⅛	+⅜
47	48	300	Mobile & Ohio	47½	47⅝	47½	47½	+⅜
35⅜	36¼	150	National Biscuit Co.	36	36	36	36	+⅜
24¼	24½	1,410	National Lead Co.	24½	24⅝	24	24¼	−⅛
105	106	10	National Lead Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	−⅜
43⅜	44	895	National Steel	44¼	44¼	43⅝	43⅞	−⅜
94⅜	95	20	National Steel pf.	95¼	95¼	95½	95⅝	.....
53⅜	54	1,404	National Tube	53⅞	54½	53⅞	54	.....
92½	92½	310	National Tube pf.	92½	92¾	92½	92¾	−¼
120⅞	121	5,554	New Jersey Central	119½	121¾	119½	120¾	+1
128	131	20	New York Air Brake.	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	.....
138⅝	138⅞	10,929	New York Central	139	139¾	138¼	138¾	.....
37½	40	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	38	38¾	38	38½	−¼
210	216	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	211½	211¾	211½	211½	.....
25¼	25⅜	3,105	N. Y., Ont. & West.	25⅜	26	25¼	25½	−⅛
35¼	35½	3,070	Norfolk & Western.	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	−⅛
15⅝	15½	900	North American	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+⅛
61¼	61¼	21,535	Northern Pacific	61⅞	62¼	60¾	61⅛	−1⅛
77⅛	77⅜	2,583	Northern Pacific pf.	77½	77⅝	77⅛	77⅛	−⅛
51⅞	52¼	220	Pacific Coast	52½	52½	52	52	−⅛
35½	35½	3,960	Pacific Mail	36⅜	36⅝	35	35½	−1
141¼	141¼	111,161	Pennsylvania R. R.	141	142⅜	140½	141½	+⅛
109⅜	109½	65,770	People's Gas, Chicago.	107½	110½	106⅝	109⅝	+1⅞
2¾	3	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	3	3	3	3	.....
67⅞	68	200	P., C. C. & St. L.	67½	68	67½	68	+1
53⅛	53¾	430	Pressed Steel Car.	53½	53¾	53½	53½	−⅛
83¾	84	10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	84	84	84	84	.....
183	184	10	Pullman Company	184½	184½	184½	184½	.....
20¼	20½	5,409	Reading	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	20½	.....
64⅜	64⅞	27,180	Reading 1st pf	64⅝	66⅜	64¼	65	+1
34½	34½	6,395	Reading 2d pf	34	35⅝	34	34¼	+⅛
22	22½	595	Republic Iron & Steel.	22¼	22¾	22	22	.....
66	66¼	170	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	+1½
58	60	200	Rio Grande West.	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	+4⅞
6	6¼	1,000	St. J. & G. I.	6	6	6	6	.....
14	16	500	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14	14	14	14	.....
11¼	11¾	100	St. L. & San Fran.	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11¾	−¼
37½	37¾	590	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37½	37¾	37½	37¾	.....
12¾	12⅞	100	St. Louis Southw.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	.....
32⅝	33	4,035	St. Louis Southw. pf.	32½	33¼	32¼	32½	+⅛
40¾	40½	4,975	Southern Pacific	41⅜	41⅞	40	40⅜	−1¼
14⅜	14⅞	5,670	Southern Railway	15	15¼	14⅜	14⅝	−⅛
60	60¼	4,975	Southern Railway pf.	60½	60⅝	59⅝	60¼	−⅜
6¾	7¼	200	Standard R. & T.	7	7	7	7	.....
96¼	96¼	1,600	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	96	96¼	95¼	96¼	+⅝
17½	17⅝	2,400	Texas Pacific	17¾	18	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
14	14¼	700	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	−⅛
102	102¼	659	Third Avenue	105	105	102¼	102¼	−1¼
17	20	100	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	20	20	20	20	.....
72¼	73	70	Union B. & F. Co. pf.	73½	73¼	73	73	.....
59¾	59⅞	39,015	Union Pacific	60¼	60¼	59½	59⅞	−⅝
77	77¼	5,332	Union Pacific pf	77⅝	77⅝	76⅜	77¼	−⅛
47½	50	20	United States Express.	48½	49¼	48½	49½	.....
12½	12¾	1,445	United States Leather.	13	13	12¾	12¾	−¼
73	73¼	2,360	U. S. Leather pf.	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¾	+⅞
34	34½	2,360	United States Rubber.	33¾	34¾	32	34	+2
22½	22¼	1,900	Wabash pf	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22¼	−⅝
83½	84	288	Western Un'on Tel.	84	84	83¾	83¾	−¾
10⅞	11¼	915	Wheel'ng & Lake Erie.	11¼	11¼	11	11¼	−¼
57½	58	425	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	58	58¼	57½	57½	−1
31	31½	5,150	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	31⅞	31⅞	31	31½	−1
18½	19	200	Wisconsin Central	⅜	19	18⅞	18⅝	−⅝
53½	54	544	Wisconsin Central pf.	54½	54	54	54	−1½
Sales.....		679,187						

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 5.—Arcadian was off today 2½ at 24½, with a rally to 23½; Butte rose 1½, to 85, thence falling to 80, with close at 81½; Parrot lost 1⅞, to 50 cash, and sold ex dividend from 49½ down 47½, rallying to 48; Osceola was off 3, at 70; United States advanced ¾, to 12½, receding to 11, later 11½; Utah lost 2, to 33⅜; Old Dominion, 1½, to 22½; Isle Royale, 4½, to 28½, with rally to 31 and afternoon sales at 29½; Centennial rose ½, to 24½, fell back to 23, and rallied to 24; Mohawk was ½ lower, at 19½, but rallied to 20; Allouez touched 3, receding thence to 2½; Arnold lost ¼, to 8; Baltic rose ¾, to 25, reacting to 24; Bingham was off ⅜, at 12½; British Columbia was up ⅛ more, at 13, later 12⅝; Copper Range softened 1⅛, to 27; Elm River was up ¼, at 6¼; Mayflower touched 4⅝, later 4⅜; Tri-Mountain rose ½ to 10½, later receding to 9½, and then rallying ¼; Victoria held at 4; Winonah lost ⅞, to 5⅞, rallying to 5⅝; Wyandotte advanced ⅜, to 2¼.

Mexican Steel fours were up ⅛ at 80; Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield fives were off 1, at 88; Atchison general fours were ⅛ higher, at 100⅜; Dominion Coal sixes were ½ lower, at 110. Home railroad shares were quiet, but firm, and there was lessened interest in Atchison, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Union Pacific.

At the Clearing House money between banks loaned at 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at 15@16 2-3c discount.

Money on call is in good supply and rather indifferent demand. Rate ranges from 3½ to 4½ per cent., with 4 per cent as the common basis. The market for mercantile paper is still softening by degrees, declining from 4½ per cent. toward 4 per cent. On paper for a year or over, of which little is presented, the rates vary around 4 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5	5⅜	Old Colony	4½	5
Allouez	2¼	2¾	Old Domin.	22	22½
Arcadian	24½	25	Osceola	70½	71½
Arnold	7⅜	8	Parrot	48	48½
Ash Bed	.30	.60	Pioneer	..	1½
Atlantic	28	29	Quincy	139	141
Baltic	23½	24½	Rhode Island	5¼	5½
B. & Cr. C.	12½	.15	Santa Fé	6⅜	6⅝
Bost. & Mon.	315	317	Santa Ysabel	1	2
Butte & Bos.	80	81½	Shoe	31⅜	32
Cal. & Hec.	750	755	Tamarack	193	194
Centennial	22½	23	Utah Cons.	33¾	34
Franklin	16½	17	Washington	1 1-16	1⅛
Humboldt	.75	1¼	White Knob	.92	.97
Isle Royale	28	30½	Winona	5	5¾
Mohawk	18	19	Wolverine	42	42½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	245	246	Fitchburg pf. 132	133
Bost. & Low.	245	..	N. Y. & N.	..
Bost. & Me.	193	194	E. 6s	111	..
Bost. & Pr.	300	..	N. Y. & N.	..
Bost. & Ver.	110	120	E. 7s	115	..
Bost. G. 5s.	81	82	West End	93	95½
Cent. M. pf.	62	..			

Miscellaneous.

Am. B. Tel.	311	312	N. Eng. Tel.	135	..
Chi. S. Y.	..	140	U. S. Oil	21½	22
Dom. Coal	47	48	Westinghouse Electric	..	45⅜
Dom. Coal pf.	115	..	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	61	63
Erie Tel.	100	104			
Mex. Tel.	2⅝	2¾			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Interest revived in Linseed to-day, and nearly 3,000 shares of the common were sold at from 13 to 13⅜. It opened at the latter, and closed at 13½. The preferred rose to 57, from the opening at 56⅜, but declined to 55⅝, and closed at 56⅝. Metropolitan common opened and closed at 37, having sold to 36 during the day. The preferred declined from the opening at 82 to 81½, closing at 81⅝.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
2,995	American Linseed	13⅜	13	13¼
570	American Linseed pf.	57	55⅝	56⅝
20	American Strawboard	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
100	Canal and Dock	69	69	69
380	Chicago Union Traction	25¾	25	25⅞
100	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	74	74	74
90	Diamond Match	124	124	124
5	Lake Street Elev. cifs.	8¼	8¼	8¼
450	Metropolitan Elev.	37	36	37
595	Metropol. Elev. pf.	82	81½	81⅝
75	Milwaukee Breweries	3	3	3
670	National Biscuit	36½	36⅜	36¼
10	National Biscuit pf.	90	90	90
20	Shelby Steel Tube	17	17	17
390	West Chicago	111½	110⅜	111
133,880				

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$11,000	St. L. S. W. 1st	92	92	92	92
9,000	St. L. S. W. 2d	64½	64½	64½	64½
$20,000					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
2,580	Am. Steel & W

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

William and John Street Parcels Sold as Site for New Building.

Sons of the Late Eugene Kelly Buy Residence Site on Fifty-first Street—Other Dealings.

Albert and Joseph Plaut, who compose the wholesale drug firm known as Lehn & Fink, have bought, through Ruland & Whiting, the property 120 William Street, 25 by 150, together with 79 John Street, 25 by 130. These two plots adjoin at the rear, making an "L" from William Street to John Street, containing about 7,000 square feet. The purchasers will tear down the buildings now on the site and erect a modern structure, which will be occupied entirely by their own business. The price paid for the combined properties is $151,000. Felix Campbell is the seller of 79 John Street and Judson Lawson of 120 William Street. Howard G. Badgely was associated with Ruland & Whiting as broker in the sale of the latter parcel.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for the Barney-Shellton syndicate the plot 40 by 100.5 on the north side of Fifty-first Street, 75 feet west of Madison Avenue. The buyers are Eugene Kelly and his brother, Thomas H. Kelly sons of the late Eugene Kelly. They will erect a dwelling on the plot for their own occupancy. The price paid for the property is about $125,000.

The Messrs. Kelly were prompted to make this purchase largely by the fact that their new house will be directly opposite the Lady Chapel to be erected as a memorial on the cathedral grounds, between the Archbishop's house and the rectory, with funds bequeathed by their mother, the late Mrs. Eugene Kelly.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for the Leopold Kahn Company to a builder the plot of four lots at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue. The sellers bought twenty lots in this block about two months ago, and have already disposed of sixteen of them for improvement with seven-story apartment houses.

McVickar & Co. have sold to a client for improvement eighteen lots, including the easterly block front on Clay Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Streets, and five lots at the southeast corner of Teller Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street. The same firm has also sold an irregular plot of seventeen lots, with frontages on One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, College and Findlay Avenues.

Samuel and Louis Sachs have sold the two four-story buildings, with stores, 139 and 141 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of Seventeenth Street, 46 by 100.

W. T. Taliaferro has sold to Mrs. L. Matthews the three-story dwelling 115 West Sixty-third Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

It is reported that the three-story dwelling 214 East Thirty-second Street, 20 by 100, has been sold.

M. & G. Hess have leased for Boehm & Coon the entire five-story building at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street to the Hecker Company for a term of years at an annual rental of $16,500. Boehm & Coon, who purchased this property only recently, will take title to it in a few days.

According to yesterday's recorded transfers, it appears that the Conley Foil Company is the buyer of the plot 250 by 98.9 on the north side of Twenty-fifth Street, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, sold by the estate of J. B. Cornell.

Charles E. Duross has sold to Harwood C. Painter 357 and 359 West Twelfth Street, 44 by 80, and 88 and 90 Jane Street, also 44 by 80, making a rectangular plot running through Jane Street to West Twelfth Street. The reported price of the Twelfth Street plot is $26,500. Mr. Painter intends to build a factory on this property.

R. H. Jones has sold for Bradley L. Eaton, to A. G. Crist, the two-story two-family frame dwelling 2,112 Valentine Avenue; also, for Louis Eickwart, the two-story frame dwelling, with lot, 2,143 Hughes Avenue, to A. B. Carli.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

300, 302, and 304 East Seventy-second Street, southeast corner of Second Avenue, 60 by 54.5 and irregular, four-story stone-front flat on 300; two three-story stone-front dwellings on 302 and 304; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, John J. Wysong and others, trustees....$40,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

13, 15, and 17 Crosby Street, runs south on Crosby Street 75 by east 120.2 by north 25 by west 20 by north 50 by west 100.5, four-story brick front and rear buildings; executor's sale, to S. H. Stone 62,300

735 Forest Avenue, 18.9 by 87.6, three-story frame dwelling; executor's sale, to Dr. John Burke 3,900

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

118 and 120 West Eighty-ninth Street, 50 by 100.8, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Samuel Greenbaum 33,250

By H. C. Mapes & Co.

Amethyst Avenue, Bronx View Park, east side, 100 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, 15, 20, and 20, respectively, by 100, three two-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Montgomery H. Clarke 10,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, James W. Hyde, referee, 102 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,740.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Runk, referee, 331 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 24.10 by 92 by 25 by 92, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,356.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Bailey Avenue, east side, 450 feet north of Boston Avenue, for a one-story brick stable, 19 by 16; P. F. Gilmartin, owner; W. P. Stanton, architect; cost, $250.

Alterations.

No. 460 Broome Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; A. A. Anderson of 5 Beekman Street, owner; R. T. Lyons, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 629 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick factory and store; M. D. Griswold, owner; H. L. and F. A. Parkhurst, architects; cost, $500.

No. 237 West Seventy-second Street, to a one-story brick boiler house and storage; Andrew Robertson, owner; Andrew Craig, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 239 East Sixtieth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; A. Dworsky, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 282 East Houston Street, to a two-story and five-story brick flat and dwelling; M. B. Ochs of 121 West Twentieth Street, owner; cost, $50.

No. 1,841 Broadway, to a two-story brick café; Peter Vogel, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $800.

Brook Avenue, southeast corner of St. Paul's Place, to a two-story frame dwelling; John Emes, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,459 Madison Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; William Nelson of 1,023 Washington Avenue, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 128 to 132 White Street, to a three-story brick warehouse; E. A. Harder of 830 Union Street, Brooklyn, owner; J. B. Brazier, architect; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, April 5.

ANTHONY AV, 2,070, e s, 20.5x110.9x irregular; Rufus R. Randall to Tillie E. Sigler $1

ANTHONY AV, 2,053, 25x100; Tillie E. Sigler to Minnie E. Randall 1

CAULDWELL AV, 85 ft s of 158th St, 82x85; Nellie Rice to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn 11,250

INTERIOR LOT, 85 ft e of Cauldwell Av and 85 ft s of 158th St, runs s 82x e 15x n 82x w 15; Nellie Rice to Eugene Sondheim 750

LEXINGTON AV, 2,135; Lexington Av, 2,017; Wallace King, Jr., to Nellie Farrell 1

LOT 36, Block 2,928, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate; Marie Wauer to Teresina Pezzutiello 1

LOT 56, map of 370 choice lots, McGraw estate, near Van Nest station; Bridget Campbell to Henry Cramer, Jr. 1

MONROE ST, 35, 25x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another 1

NORFOLK ST, 77, w s, 27x100.3x27.4x 100.2; Jacob Wacht and another to Louis Frank 1

OAK ST, s s, 50 ft w of Oliver St, 20x 49.7; Mary Smith to Mortimer F. Lynch 8,450

PITT ST, 25 .25x100; Moritz Weisberg to Rosa Ellender, rerecorded 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 50 ft n of Valentine Av, 50x100; Emma Ward and another to Mary A. Costello..... 100

STEBBINS AV, 1,151, 18.5x73.8x irregular; Fannie E. Lawrence to Johanna Pieper 2,750

UNIVERSITY PLACE, e s, 127.8 ft n of Waverley Place, 82.8x76.6x irregular; leasehold; Julius Lehmann, referee, to The Union Theological Seminary..... 16,500

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 175 ft n of Grand St, 0.3x72; Joseph Libmann and another to Dias Kanner 75

WEST END AV, w s, 84.5 ft s of 71st St, 16x100; Augustus Van Wyck, referee, to George F. Vietor 5,000

WEST END AV, 706, e s, 98.8 ft s of 95th St, 20x100; John Addison to Ella S. Conklin 1

WEST END AV, 361 and 363, n w corner of 82d St, 42.2x64; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Susan L. Vivian and another, executors, &c..... 50,000

3D AV, 483, 18.6x 35; John W. Smyth to Elizabetha Loos 14,000

3D AV, e s, 92 ft s of 172d St, 108x 100; Henry Korn to Christian Becker... 32,000

13TH ST, 235 East, 20x103.3; Oscar J. Mora, to America Tomas, nee Mora, and others; quit claim..... 1

25TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 8.11x 98.9; John M. Cornell to The Conley Foil Co 1

25TH ST, n s, 308.11 ft e of 11th Av, 241.1x98.9; John M. Cornell to the Conley Foil Co.; quit claim..... 1

25TH ST, ns, 308.11 ft e of 11th Av, 241.1x98.9; Minnie R. Cornell and others to The Conley Foil Co.; quit claim.. 1

25TH ST, ns, 308.11 ft e of 11th Av, 241.1x98.9; John M. and Minnie R. S. Cornell, executors, to The Conley Foil Co. 95,000

30TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 98.9; Mary A. Avery to Aristides Martinez 1

43D ST, s s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x 100.5; Albert H. Little to Adeline R. Little 1

43D ST, n s, 139 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Dennis J. McDonald to Margaret McDonald, ½ part 5,500

57TH ST, n s, 17.6 ft e of 4th Av, 17.6x 80.5; Arthur E. White to Grace H. White 1

60TH ST, 157 and 159 East, 40x100.5; Jessie and Arthur L. Meyer to D. Solis Ritterband 1

60TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Henry Stein to E. A. Hawes.. 1

61ST ST, 240 West, 25x100.5; August J. Von Ganther to Lillian S. Gillespie.... 1

62D ST, 237 West, 25x100.5; Isaac L. Smith to Lillian S. Gillespie 1

66TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 21x100.5; John Muller to N. D. Stilwell. 1

69TH ST, 69 West, 18.2x100.5; Ella S. Conkling to Archibald M. Maclay..... 1

71ST ST, s s, 82.10 ft w of West End Av, 17.2x84.5; Augustus Van Wyck, referee, to George F. Vietor 5,000

75TH ST, s s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 17.6x 102.2; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to Sarah Joseph 30,000

80TH ST, 159 West, 22x102.2x21.11x102.2; John A. Holmes to George C. Comstock. 1

95TH ST, 320 and 322 East, 48x100.8; James Kilpatrick to the Central Spar Verein 31,000

110TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 4th Av, 16.8x 100.11; Susanna Schmidt to Mary F. Dodge 1

114TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 2d Av, 20x 100.11; Louise C. Beck to Joseph Massa. 100

119TH ST, 17, n s, 125 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Henie Liebeskind to Addie M. Heald 30,000

120TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.11; Susan M. Thall to William J. Scully 1

134TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 22x99.9; William J. Scully to Joseph Thall 100

136TH ST, 159 West, 12.6x99.11; Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, to Metropolitan Trust Company, guardian..... 10,000

137TH ST, 202 West, 16.6x99.11; Melissa R. Holmes and another to George C. Comstock 1

156TH ST, s s, at n e s of Beach Av, 34.5x96x15.5 to avenue x97.11; Samuel Cowen to James F. Meehan..... 1

156TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 50x121; Abraham Feuchtwanger and another to Charles Holdorff..... 10

207TH ST, w s, 50.7 ft s of Norwood Av, 50.7x102.11x50x94.11; Christopher Kelly to Mary C. Sweeney..... 1

Recorded Leases.

EGGERS, George W., to Charles Plump; Columbus Av, 484, 5 years..... $1,500

FOX, Hubert F., to James J. Dempsey; 10th Av, 284, 5 years..... 540

IVES, Ralph O., to John Schempp; Columbus Av, 629, 4 years..... 1,560 to 1,680

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to Anna Peterson; Broadway, 2,469, 5½ years.. 750 to 1,000

WALSH, Mary A., and another, trustees, to Henry Plage; Frankfort St, 36, n w corner of Rose St, 5 years..... 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

AITKEN, Charles M., to J. C. Julius Langbein; Lot 409, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years..... $500

BECKER, Christian, to Henry Korn; 3d Av, e s, 92 ft s of 172d St, demand..... 32,000

BECKER, Christian, to Henry Korn; 3d Av, e s, 92 ft s of 172d St, demand..... 32,000

BOTTY, Katy, to Henry P. Botty; 35th St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 9,000

BOYER, Kate C., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 471 and 473 7th Av, 5 years. 16,000

CASEY, William C., to Charles Churchill; Leroy St, n w corner of Washington St, 811.4 to West St x75.1x311.4x75; also land under water and wharfage and cranage rights, 1 year..... 12,844

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Emma Ward; Southern Boulevard, e s, 50 ft n of Valentine Av, ½ year 3,600

ENTZ, Mary E., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 83d St, s s, 105 ft w of Madison Av, 2½ years..... 5,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to John A. Aspinwall, trustee; Madison Av, w s, 50.11 ft n of 117th St, 5 years.. 19,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to John A. Aspinwall, trustee; Madison Av, w s, 75.11 ft n of 117th St, 5 years. 19,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to John A. Aspinwall, trustee; Madison Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 117th St, 5 years. 19,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to John A. Aspinwall and another, trustees; Madison Av, n w corner of 117th St, 3 years 36,000

FRANK, Louis, to the Union Trust Company; 77 Norfolk St, 5 years..... 18,500

GRIMES, James, and wife to Caroline L. Musser; Lot 341, map of McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station, 3 years.... 2,000

HARDE, Herbert S. S., to United States Trust Company; 303 and 305 West 80th St, demand..... 75,000

HEALD, Addie M., to Henie Liebeskind; 17 East 119th St, 2 months 2,500

HODGES, Arthur A., to Henry V. Terboss; Spring St, n e corner of West Broadway, 1 year..... 23,000

HODGES, Arthur A., to Samuel Huckel, Jr.; Spring St, n e corner of West Broadway, 1 year..... 5,000

HOLDORFF, Charles, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and another; 156th St, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, ½ year..... 5,075

HOLMES, Melissa and John A., to George C. Comstock; 204 West 137th St, 1 year 1,000

HOMANN, Ferdinand, to August Freutel; Marion, now Marmion Av, n w s, 330 ft n e of Locust Av, now 177th St, 5 years. 4,500

JARCHOW, George W., and wife to Bowery Savings Bank; Willis Av, s e corner of 158th St, 5 years 17,000

JOSEPH, Sarah, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 57th St, s s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 17,000

KAUFMAN, Henry, to Bradley & Currier Company; 100th St, s s, 223.3 ft w of Park Av, ½ year..... 3,300

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Sarah Heiser; 35 Monroe St, 5 years..... 29,000

KENN, Jane, to North New York Cooperative Building and Loan Association; Creston Av, e s, 318.7 ft s of 196th St, 3 years 5,000

KILPATRICK, James, to Samuel P. Goldman; 1st Av, s e corner of 106th St, demand 1,100

LEVIN, Nathan B., to the American Savings Bank; 2,084 to 2,090 Valentine Av, 3 years, 3 mortgages, each 5,000

LEVIN, Nathan B., to the American Savings Bank; 2,092 and 2,094 Valentine Av, 3 years, 2 mortgages, each..... 5,000

LOOS, Elizabetha, to John Loos; 483 3d Av, demand 3,000

LOOS, Elizabetha, to Lena Smyth; 483 3d Av, 5 years 5,715

MARTINEZ, Aristides, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 328 East 39th St, 3 years..... 16,000

MASSA, Joseph, Louise C. Beck; 114th St, s s, 160 ft e of 2d Av, 3½ years.... 3,850

McDONALD, Margaret, to Bowery Savings Bank; 43d St, n s, 139 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 6,000

MEYERS, Augustus, to Adolphus F. Quick; 27th St, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years..... 10,000

MILLER, Mary E. and George W., to United Savings Bank; 77th St, n s, 55 ft w of West End Av, 10 years 20,000

OHMER, Margaretha, to Martin Weiss; Brook Av, e s, 158.3 ft n of 169th St, 5 years..... 500

PIZZUTIELLO, Teresina, to Marie Wauer; Lot 36, Block 2,928, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate, 2 years..... 1,500

PIZZUTIELLO, Teresina, to Marie Wauer; Lot 36, Block 2,928, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate, 2 years..... 500

RANDALL, Minnie E., to Tillie E. Sigler; 2,053 Anthony Av, 5 years..... 1,100

ROHOWSKY, Edward, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; 2d Av, e s, 50.8 ft s of 116th St, 5 years..... 7,500

ROSENBERG, Morris, and wife to Alexander Pinelite; 9½ Essex St, 1 year.. 2,000

SCHWENTNER, Bruno, to Caroline Schwarz; 2d Av, w s, 87 ft s of 50th St, 3 years 1,000

SCULLY, William J., to Bowery Savings Bank; 126th St, s s, 175 ft w of Pleasant Av, 5 years 3,000

TESORO, Joseph, to John C. Barr; Vanderbilt Av, e s, 150 ft n of 174th St, ½ year 5,000

TURNBULL, Samuel, to Elizabeth Stern; Lafayette Place, now Lafontane Av, e s, 90.6 ft s of 179th St, 2 years..... 300

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASPINWALL, John A., and another, trustees, to Charles F. Ballard..... $8,000

ASPINWALL, John A., and another, trustees, to A. Frances M. Clark..... 18,500

BRENNEMAN, Mary, trustee, to Mamie Neuhaus ..... Nom

BRENNEMAN, Mary, trustee, to Mamie Neuhaus ..... Nom

BRENNEMAN, Mary, trustee, to Mamie Neuhaus ..... Nom

COHN, Sigmund, to Charles Thomsen.. 1,017

COHN, Sigmund, to Magdelena Baumann 3,000

ELY, Smith, to the New Jersey Agency Company 4,506

GILLESPIE, Lillian S., to H. Linsly Johnson ..... Nom

GILLESPIE, Lillian S., to H. Linsly Johnson ..... Nom

LITTLE, Albert H., to Adeline R. Little.

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Louis Lesser, (assignment of two mortgages) 10,000

NORWOOD, Catherine, to Julie Elsbach, SCHMUCK, Bertha, to Lukas J. Kutscher ..... Nom

SMITH, Robert F., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee 6,000

ST. AMANT, Mary E., to May B. Mills.. 5,000

STRALEY, John A., and others to Abraham Marks 2,578

WEIL, Jonas, and another to John M. Bowers and others, executors, &c..... 6,000

WEISBERGER, Moritz, to Joseph Larchan 3,248

Mechanics' Liens.

CANAL ST, 260; Mayor, Lane & Co. against George Bruce, owner; John Korman, contractor $712

GOERCK ST, 23 and 25; Teddy Connolly against Pauline and Louis Aronowitz, owners and contractors..... 86

PELHAM ROAD, w s, 100 ft n of Fort Schuyler Road, 70x135x125x140; Julius B. Groud against Anna Herwig, owner and contractor 31

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Goerck St, 40x86; John McGrath against Levinson & Lipman, owners and contractors 188

40TH ST, 445 West; Dominick Borgia against G. Otto Eltericb, owner and contractor 63

50TH ST, 42 East; Joseph Smith & Co. against Sarah J. Grimes, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 21

106TH ST, 71 East; Jacob Singer against Norton & Franklin, owners and contractors 14

113TH ST, 78 to 82 East; Charles A. Meyer & Son against David Karp, owner and contractor 10

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

SPRING ST, n e corner of West Broadway, 25x75.3; Samuel Huckel, Jr., with Arthur A. Hodges, 6 payments..... $5,000

3D AV, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, —x108x 100x108; Henry Korn with Christian Becker, 11 payments 32,000

112TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 110.6 x100.11; Emanuel F. Cline with Jerry Altieri, 4 payments 6,000

Lis Pendens.

ALL PROPERTY, rights, &c., of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company; United States Mortgage and Trust Company, trustee, against Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company and another, (amended action to foreclose three mortgages;) attorneys, Dayles, Stone & Auerbach.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 174th St, 100x 134 to Prospect Av x 85x157; John J. McKeon and another, executors, &c., against Annie T. McCandless and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett.

MONROE ST, 72; Department of Buildings against Max Gold, (violations of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 153d St, —x —x99.11x—; Lydia A. Fleming against Jacob D. Butler, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. L. Fleming.

WILLETT ST, w s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Fannie Goldberg against Yetta Greenberg and another, (action to recover amount, &c.;) attorney, L. Kauffman.

6TH AV, n w corner of 58th St, 100.5x71.6; 16th St, n s, 262 ft w of 7th Av, 25x92; 44th St, n s, 75 ft e of 9th Av, 16x200.10 to 45th St x 16x irregular; 28th St, n s, 296.11 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9; 21st St, 218 to 223 West; Simon Sultan, as trustee in bankruptcy, against William F. Rohrig and others, (action to declare deeds void, &c.;) attorney, J. Steiner.

9th Av, 612; Moses Strauss against Annie M. Walters and another, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, Cardozo Brothers.

15TH ST, 212 to 216 EAST; Bernard Brindze against Rudolf Hilbrand and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, N. Bijur.

37TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; North River Savings Bank against Emma Werner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. De Peyster.

53D St, s s, 130 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x 111.3x20.1x109.8, also Convent Av, e s, 18 ft n of 148th St, 33.11x85; William H. Busey against Eleanor J. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Niles & Johnson.

124TH ST, 227 EAST; James M. Geery against the Harrisonville Co-operative Building Association of New York and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. F. Bentley.

123D ST, n s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 50x 99.11; Globe Realty Company against Benjamin F. Layster and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. S. Harde.

157TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of Railroad Av, —x— Department of Buildings against Herman Schmuck and Michael Montag, (violations of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, April 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called in Room 124 Post Office Building by Lacombe, J., at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

60—Norton vs. Whitman
77—Dwyer vs. Nixon.
5—Slaughter vs. Compagnie Francaise, &c.
93—West vs. Bennett.
96—West vs. Press Pub. Co.
98—Kindrick vs. Union Railway.
105—Dickerson Mfg. Co. vs. Dodge.
106—Billings, King & Co. vs. Rogers.
111—Pfoercl vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
114—New Brunswick R. Co. vs. Jacobs.
120—Kruger vs. Constable.
121—Same vs. same.
177—Kelsey vs. Met. St. Railway.
180—Rigney vs. Raphael Tuck & Sons.
189—Hall, S. vs. Mallory.
192—Nass vs. Patton.
193—McLoughlin vs. Raphael Tuck & Sons.
194—Arlington Mfg. Co. vs. Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society.
196—Kendall vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Westinghouse Air B. Co. vs. Christenson Eng. Co.
2—Stevens vs. Mo., K. & T. Ry. Co.
3—Buffington vs. Electro Gas Co.
4—Stevens vs. Mo., K. & T. Ry. Co.
5—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
6—Reynolds vs. same.
7—Real Estate & Trust Co. vs. N. E. Loan & Trust Co.
8—Ballon vs. U. S. F. Milling Co.
9—Nat. Starch Mfg. Co. vs. Lemberger.

Cases noticed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

89—Anderson vs. Munson.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals to-day will take a recess until April 16. To-day's calendar: 467, 473, 143, 478 and 487.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Koerner.
2—Same vs. Farber.
3—Same vs. Gallorenzo
4—In re Spellisy.
5—Spiridon vs. Brandus
6—Post vs. Savage.
7—Sullivan vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
8—Regan vs. Hyde.
9—Meinrbach vs. Mayor, &c.
10—Henderson, Hull & Co. vs. McNally.
11—Steinhardt vs. Baker.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Rogers vs. Heylman.
2—Cannon vs. Armour.
3—Stich vs. Farrell.
4—Stern vs. McKee.
5—Wilson vs. Fitzgerald.
5½—John Hurd Co. vs. Am. Steel & Wire Co.
6—Mainhart vs. Poerschke.
7—Willets vs. Sheehan.
8—Hatch vs. Daily Tel. Co.
9—Pitch Pine Lumber Co. vs. Hieronymus.
10—Smith vs. Coler.
11—Clark vs. Coler.
12—Wood vs. Coler.
13—Trainor vs. St. Joseph's Home for the Aged.
14—Wolfe vs. Con. Gas Co.
15—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Beggs.
16—Spate vs. Raymond.
17—Silverman vs. Silverman.
18—In re Electro Therapeutic Ozone Co.
19—Blume vs. Morton.
20—Bachelors vs. Maher.
21—Manstream vs. Macdonald.
22—In re Keller.
23—Mathey vs. Bruck.
24—In re West Farms Road.
25—In re Rose St.
26—In re E. 181st St.
27—In re E. 173d St.
28—Livingston vs. Reiss.
29—Bradley vs. Columbia Fireproofing Co.
30—Blake vs. Blake.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—Wertheim vs. Clerque Demurrers.
1173—McCabe vs. Preston.
1296—Bernheim vs. Keppler.
1280—Conick vs. Barse.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

3113—McGuire vs. Bloomingdale.
4652—Atterbury vs. Kern.
1909—Lambert vs. Cuthbert.
2000—Same vs. same.
2001—Frankau vs. same.
2002—Same vs. same.

Eight-number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4899.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

10087—Israel vs. Israel.
12145—Glaser vs. N. Y. Physicians' Mut. Aid Assn.
8724—Flatow vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8981—Oliver vs. Van Horn.
8876—Sullivan vs. Southard.
9041—Reilly vs. Union Ry. Co.
8894—Neary vs. Eccles.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

Inquest, 7353—Fowler vs. Wehenkel.
8106—Crossman vs. Lurmann.
7615—Mullard vs. Keith.
7819—Movetti vs. Mendheim.
5552—McCarmick vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5788—Jones vs. same.
6458—Thomas & Wylie Lith. Co. vs. Barnabee.
4424—Murphy vs. Standard Paint Co.
11302—Gallo vs. City of New York.
5555—Bridgen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1278—Fick vs. same.
7206—Gorsch vs. Gorsch.
5513—Boyle vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7562—Dupre vs. Tallman
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7829.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

7650—McGuinness vs. Partlin.
6266—Flaherty vs. Murray.
7202—Marshall vs. Gillis.
3283—Ramunto vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3261—Flood vs. same.
5115½—Large vs. same.
7597—Kalish vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
1861—Bloomingdale vs. Southern Nat. Bank.
10312—Duncan vs. Union Ry. Co.
4306—Masterson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7612—Ramsey vs. Nat. Contracting Co.
7736—Feierstein vs. Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor.
6183—Lesher vs. Selvin.
7616—D'Espien vs. Cody.
7249—Haseltine vs. Poulin.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—John Dempsey.
2—William Tilden.
3—William Tilden.
4—Daniel O'Farrell.
5—David K. Schuster.
6—Lillie T. Yoran.
7—Joseph W. Binney.
8—Jesse J. Graf.
9—Selina Solomons.
10—Mary Bergan.
11—Gustav Froeschle.
12—Henry A. Hurlbut.
13—Charles Tracy.
14—Anna Dirlam.
15—Belle Blum.
16—Samuel T. Jack.
17—Carolin E. Hollister.
18—Abraham Ostheim.
19—Charles I. L'Hullier.
20—William Franklin.
21—Denis Shea.
22—Hallman Goldstein.
23—John W. Blanck.
24—Wright Holcomb.
25—William H. Moore.
26—Frank H. Close.
27—Keturah Dalley.
28—James A. Hamilton.
29—Alice O'Neill.
30—Stewart Newell.
31—Clinton Gilbert.
32—Caroline Levy.
33—Dorothea Helen.
34—John C. McLoughlin.
35—John M. Harlow.
36—Caroline Hustace.
37—Hugh H. Scott.
38—Leopold Goldblatt.
39—Mary M. White.
40—Ruby T. Paine.
41—Louis Yungerwald.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

John McIntire.
Maria B. Galuschka, Oscar Boldtmann, Michael McDermott, Max Reinach, Job Cuddeback, John M. Hodgson, Adelaide Prouty.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3781—Bloch vs. Met. St. Railway.
2671—Sinderland vs. Hitchcock.
4003—Forman vs. Met. St. Ry.
2594—McDonald vs. Meehan.
2684—Hendrick vs. Moore.
2283—Schurr vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2045—Mandel vs. Met. St. Ry.
2502—Jackson vs. Kelly.
2083—Bendix vs. Friend.
2681

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.49½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.09⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.44
Beef, family	12.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.25
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron warrants	Nom.
Lake copper, ingot	17.00
Tin	31.25
Exchange lead	4.70
Spelter	4.75
Brokers' price for lead	4.70
Brokers' price for spelter	4.75
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	13.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07⅛
Lard, prime	7.10
Butter, Western, creamery	.21

CHICAGO, April 5.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@68½c; No. 2 red, 69½@70½c; No. 2 corn, 40½@40¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 40¾c; No. 2 oats, 25¾@26c; No. 2 white, 28@28½c; No. 3 white, 26@28½c; No. 2 rye, 56c; No. 2 barley, 41@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.67@$1.70; Northwestern, $1.67@$1.70; prime timothy seed, $2.35@$2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $12.35@$13; lard, per 100-lb, $6.00@$6.75; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.90@$7.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6½@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.20@$7.35; whisky, distillers' finished goods, basis of high wines, per gallon, $1.25½; sugars, cutloaf, $6; granulated, $5.44; clover, contract grade, $7.50@$7.60.

COTTON.—The general characteristics of the cotton market were much the same as they have been for some time past. It is still called, or was up to within thirty minutes of the closing, "a one-man market." This morning on the first call the tone was barely steady, with prices 7 points higher to 6 points lower. The opening average was a distinct disappointment and a very poor response to the English cables, which opened at an advance of 4@4 8-64d. Locally there was an impression that the English advance had been "worked" from this side. The fact that later cables modified the early advance at Liverpool had its effect, and our market soon became irregular. A general decline of 6@9 points from the closing basis of yesterday was at one time apparent. It took a good deal of buying to check prices from breaking still more. But this was furnished by the same party who has for so long a time been the leading support of the market, if not its manipulator at all points of the compass. The buying of this house on a scale at times very heavy today, and which was supplemented by considerable additional buying by "tailers," who have been trying to catch the step of this daring operator. Most of the room traders, however, prefer to stand aside until the plunging period shall have given way to a more equitable dictation of crop news and other influences, which will place the market beyond the control of one concern or combination to which the Summer months are now subject, with a sympathetic influence upon the new crop positions. Apart from the special support given the market had a weak undertone, as crop accounts were generally of more favorable purport, while predictions pointed to heavier receipts at the ports and the interior towns, with the movement already in excess of the expectations of the more ultra bulls. At best, however, today's market was a small one, and altogether too local to suit the trade. The market finished the day in an excited condition, barely steady in tone at a net decline of 6@8 points. Trading was very heavy at the close, with selling quite general and for both accounts. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 1c higher on the basis of 9¾c for middling upland and 10c for middling Gulf. Sales were 151 bales. Southern spot market reports were telegraphed as follows: Mobile nominal at 9 3-16c; Savannah quiet at 9½c, ½c up; Charleston nominal at 9⅝c; Wilmington steady at 9½c; Norfolk dull at 9½c; Baltimore nominal at 9¾c; Memphis steady at 9 5-16c, 1-16c up; Augusta quiet at 9⅝c; St. Louis steady at 9¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	9.36	9.36	9.25	9.26@9.28
May	9.38	9.40	9.25	9.26@9.27
June	9.39	9.39	9.27	9.25@9.26
July	9.37	9.38	9.26	9.23@9.24
August	9.27	9.28	9.13	9.13@9.15
September	8.47	8.47	8.37	8.37@8.38
October	8.15	8.20	8.05	8.06@8.10
November	8.00	8.03	7.94	7.94@7.95
December	7.99	8.04	7.94	7.94@7.95
January	7.98	8.06	7.97	7.97@7.98
February				7.98@7.99
March	8.05	8.08	8.05	8.06@8.02

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 5 7-16d; futures opened strong, 6-64d advance on near and 4-64d higher on distant positions. At 1:45 P. M., steady, at 1@6 4-64d net advance; closed steady at 1@6-64d net advance. December-January, 4 24½@4 25½d; January-February, 4.23b; April, 4.21½; April-May, 5.18½s; May-June, 5.15½s; June-July, 5.13s; July-August, 5.10½b; August-September, 5.01½b; September-October, 4.43½s; October-November, 4.32½b; November-December, 4.02½b. Manchester—Yarns dull but steady. Cloths quiet.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	74⅝	75	74⅛	74¼
July	74⅝	75 1-16	74¼	74¼
September	75	75¼	74½	74½
Corn—				
May	46 7-16	47	46⅜	46⅜
July	46¾	47¼	46⅝	46⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	67⅞	68	66 15-16	67
July	69¼	69¼	68¼	68⅜
September	69⅝	69⅝	69⅛	69⅛
Corn—				
May	40⅞	42	40⅜	40⅞
July	41⅛	42⅝	41⅜	41½
September	42⅝	43 3-16	41⅞	42⅛
Oats—				
May	25⅜	25¾	24⅞	25⅛
July	25⅛	25⅜	24⅝	25⅛
September	23½	24⅛	23½	24

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—After holding up most of the day in a manner quite satisfactory to bull operators considering all the news at hand of a depressing nature, and at one time advancing almost to the best point of Wednesday, the wheat market went to pieces completely in the last hour, dropping 2@2½ cent a bushel from top point, and leaving off finally ¾c below the previous night's level. This last collapse in prices, which, perhaps, was the most important feature of the day, was apparently started in Chicago as a result of various bearish rumors, some of which intimated that Argentine shipments would be heavy again on Friday, and others that large arrivals were expected off the English Coast within the next few days. As the local contingent had gained enough courage from the early steadiness of wheat to buy a little on the idea that prices would close higher, news of this character naturally had a disastrous effect on the whole market, promoting active unloading of local accounts and selling, not a little of selling for short interest. At the beginning of the session prices sold off a trifle under disappointing cables, but after the first half hour and until 1 o'clock, bears made comparatively little impression on prices, although they were aided by liberal Northwest receipts amounting to 467 cars, against 309 cars last year, to which might be added a prospective increase of 1,100,000 bushels in Northwest stocks, small clearances, and an unsatisfactory export trade. St. Louis was one of the strongest of outside markets, having but little long wheat for sale, but was, nevertheless, credited with selling wheat in Chicago. Corn again exerted considerable effect on the market, its firmness at times early in the day undoubtedly serving to restrain sellers and to give encouragement to the buying side. The array of crop news presented yesterday was neither so large nor so influential as on Wednesday, for which reason very little impression was made on the market. Some private advices intimated that the next Ohio statement would not show over 46 per cent., and The Weekly Price Current report was so non-committal as to be entirely worthless as a factor. Private cables mentioned renewed complaints of damage to the French wheat crop, a situation, however, apparently ignored by Paris markets, which closed 5 to 20 points net lower. English markets were 2@3 off. Berlin, ½@¾c; mark higher; Budapest, 4½ points off, and Antwerp unchanged. Northwest millers reported a better domestic and foreign demand for flour, particularly the latter. Foreign houses bought a little wheat at the Produce Exchange.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 5.—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, April, 65¾c; May, 64⅞@64¾c; July, 63¾@64¼c; September, 65½c. No. 2 hard, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c. Flour unchanged. Bran—In bulk, $11.75@$12.50.

DULUTH, April 5.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 68¾c; May, 69¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66⅜c; to arrive, 66¾c; May, 67¾c; July, 68⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 64¾c; No. 3 Spring, 61⅝c. Oats, 24¼@24½c. Corn, 38¾c.

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 68@69c; No. 2 Northern, 66@67c. Rye—No. 1, 58c. Barley easier; No. 2, 45@46c; sample, 39@43½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 48¼c for both elevator and delivered, and 49½c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 29c; No. 3 oats, 28½c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track, mixed, 29@30¼c; track, white, 31½@31½c; No. 2 white clips, 32¼c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62½c, and No. 2 Western, 62c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 37c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 44½@45½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$4; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@$2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.75; no grade, $17.50@$17.75 per ton, spot and to arrive.

RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 87@90c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17.50@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $16.50; oil meal, $26.75; linseed oil cake, $25.25; corn oil, cake, $18.25.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—IN the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 203 of the Laws of 1895, and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons, respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others to whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate together with our damage map in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, (March 6th, 1900,) file their objections to such estimate in writing with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of April, 1900, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
JAMES J. MARTIN,
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH V. SCHENCK, Clerk.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of April, 1900, and filed on said day with the Clerk of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the undersigned, Francis Higgins, as receiver of the North River Bank, in the City of New York, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, on the 20th day of April, 1900, at twelve o'clock M., all his right, title, and interest in forty-eight shares of the capital stock of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, a bond and mortgage of G. Willis Lord to secure the payment of One Thousand and Fifty Dollars ($1,050.00) or the sum that may be due thereon, a safe, certain judgments, promissory notes, drafts, claims for overdrafts, and other instruments and certain bonds, stocks, and other securities, a list of which may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, Number 11 Pine Street, or at the office of the Receiver, Number 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Room 707.

Dated New York April 5, 1900.

FRANCIS HICGINS, Receiver.

DURNIN & YATES, Attorneys for Receiver, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY vs. THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of an interlocutory decree filed and entered in this suit on the 20th day of March, 1900, notice is hereby given that all claims and demands against the defendant, Third Avenue Railroad Company must be presented to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of May, 1900, at his office, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and State of New York.

The first hearing before me will be had on the 22d day of May, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the said office, No. 67 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated New York, March 21, 1900.

ARTHUR H. MASTEN,
Master in Chancery.

U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of New York. mh21-2aw0wW&F&my2

SURROGATE NOTICES.

APPLETON, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. APPLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of D. Appleton & Co., No. 72 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. WILLIAM W. APPLETON, MARY APPLETON, DANIEL APPLETON, Executors. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Attorney for Executors, No 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mF

BRIGGS, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE C. BRIGGS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1900. EDWARD J. O'GORMAN, Executor. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh9-1aw6mF

CUNNINGHAM, ELIZABETH G.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Sarah M. Cunningham, Mary M. Cunningham, Frank Cunningham, Frederic G. Cunningham, William Cunningham, James Cunningham, Sara M. Cunningham, Mary H. Cunningham, Elizabeth T. Cunningham, Claire E. Cunningham, Sarah E. Cunningham, Marie G. Cunningham, John M. Cunningham, the heirs and next of kin of Elizabeth G. Cunningham, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank Cunningham of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated March 10th, 1887, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Elizabeth G. Cunningham, late of the County of New York, deceased: therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 19th day of April, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 27th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

[L. S.]

WILLIAM B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Petitioner, 35 Wall Street, New York City. mh2-1aw6wF

FREDRICKS, JOHN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. FREDRICKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of McCrea, Somerville & Taylor Nos. 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated N. Y., February 6th, 1900.

SUSAN E. O. FREDRICKS,
ADAM OHLWEILER,
Administrators.

McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrators, 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f9-1aw6mF

HALSTEAD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HALSTEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. MARY C. WISBY, Executrix.

LILLAN HERBERT ANDREWS, Attorney for Executrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mF

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, [illegible] of the estate of Henry Hilton, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HORACE RUSSELL, EDWARD D. HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City. d23-1aw6mF

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 878 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

*ALICE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City. n3-1aw6mF

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n3-1aw6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

ODELL, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. ODELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herman A. Heydt, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated New York, he 14th day of February, 1900.

GEORGE W. ODELL,
RALPH S. TOWNSEND,
Executors.

HERMAN A. HEYDT, Atty. for Executors, 11 Pine St., New York City. f16-1aw6mF

RANFT, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RANFT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of March, 1900. RICHARD RANFT, Executor. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executor, 290 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh30-1aw6mF

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oct6-1aw6mF

ROBINSON, IDA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Sarah Sichrer, Oberdorf bei Bopfinger, Wurtemberg, Germany, the heir and next of kin of IDA ROBINSON, late of, New York County, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert J. Adams, Jr., of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated Jan. 19, 1898, and two codicils thereto, the first codicil it dated Jan. 9th, 1899, and the second is dated Feb. 20th, 1900, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ida Robinson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22d day of May, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 27th day of March, 1900.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SCHROEDER, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA SCHROEDER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, viz., at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August, 1900. Dated New York, the 29th day of March, 1900. RICHARD RANFT, Executor. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executor, 290 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh30-1aw6mF

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next. Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HENRIETTA A. WEBB, THOMAS B. HIDDEN, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d22-1aw6mF

WHITE, ELEANOR V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. ABNER C. THOMAS, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR V. WHITE, otherwise known as Ellen White and Eleanor White, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Gifford, Stearns & Hobbs, No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1900. RAYMOND S. WETTE, Administrator C. T. A. GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Attorneys for Administrator, C. T. A., 58 Pine Street, New York City. ja26-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A. CHISOLM, plaintiff, against JOSEPH E. WEED and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and in the block designated by the number Seventy-five (75) on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Pearl Street, distant ninety-eight (98) feet eleven (11) inches westerly from the northwest corner of Pearl Street and Fulton Street, which point is at or opposite the centre of a party wall; running thence northerly and nearly parallel with Fulton Street, and through said party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet eight and three-quarters (8¾) inches to land sold by William and Elizabeth Smart to George Meyer; thence westerly and nearly parallel with Pearl Street twenty-five (25) feet nine and one-quarter (9¼) inches; thence southerly along the westerly side of the wall erected on the westerly side of the premises hereby mortgaged one hundred and three (103) feet nine and one-half (9½) inches to the northerly side of Pearl Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Pearl Street twenty-four (24) feet three (3) inches to the point of beginning. Said premises being known as number Two hundred and fifty-five (255) Pearl Street.—Dated New York, 19th of March, 1900.

J. C. O'CONOR, Referee.

SCHENCK & PUNNETT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 19 Liberty Street, New York City.

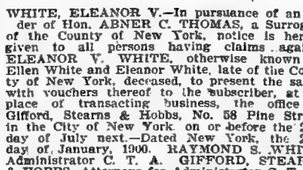

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $35,308.04, with interest thereon from the 8th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $380.11, with interest from the 14th day of March, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is the amount of water rates now a charge upon the premises, the amount of which is not fixed.—Dated New York, March 19th, 1900.

J. C. O'CONOR, Referee.

mh21-2aw6wW&F&ap11

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CONRAD STEIN, plaintiff, against NETTIE REUTLINGER, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Emanuel Reutlinger, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirty-first day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Bleecker Street, between Grove and Barrow Streets, in the Ninth Ward of the said City of New York, and known as Numbers 311 (three hundred and eleven) and 313 (three hundred and thirteen) Bleecker Street, and formerly known as Numbers 293 (two hundred and ninety-three) and 295 (two hundred and ninety-five) Bleecker Street, and which said two lots, lying adjoining each other and taken together, are bounded and contain as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Bleecker Street distant seventeen feet and one inch (17 2ee1 1 inches) southerly from the southeasterly corner of Bleecker and Grove Streets, and running thence in a southerly direction along said easterly side of Bleecker Street forty (40) feet to lot formerly known as 291 (two hundred and ninety-one) Bleecker Street; thence easterly at right angles to Bleecker Street, along the line of the last-mentioned lot, seventy-five feet (75;) thence northerly parallel with Bleecker Street forty (40) feet to land owned by the Corporation of the City of New York; thence in a westerly direction along the line of such land seventy-five (75) feet to the aforesaid easterly line or side of Bleecker Street, at the point or place of beginning.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, April 3d, 1900. EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

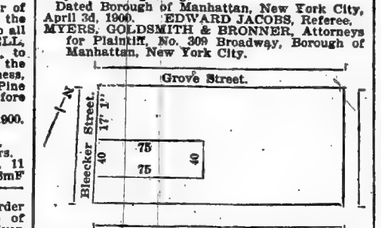

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,913.04, with interest thereon from March 29th, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $477.37, and interest thereon from March 31st, 1900, together with expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $950.00 and interest thereon. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $18,500 and interest.

Dated Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City, April 3d, 1900. EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM CAIRNS STUART and others, trustees, plaintiffs, against GEORGE T. ROWE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, known as Number 336th Street distant two hundred feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and West 136th Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 136th and 137th Streets; thence eastwardly along said centre line of the block twelve feet six inches; thence southwardly, again parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the northerly side of 136th Street, and thence westwardly along 136th Street twelve feet six inches to the point the place of beginning, the said premises being located in Block No. 1,921, Section No. 7, on the land map of the City of New York. Together with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the said party of the first part in and to said premises.—Dated New York, March 30, 1900.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 36 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 157 West 136th Street:

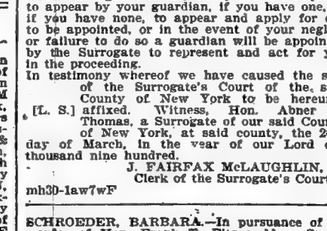

136th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $11,484.31, with interest thereon from the 27th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $352.80, with interest from March 29, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $192.20 and interest.—Dated New York, March 30, 1900.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDITH N. WHARTON, plaintiff, against MATILDA JORDAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, distant twenty-five feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue and the southerly side of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; running thence southerly along the said westerly side of Fourth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly parallel with East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street eighty-nine feet and six inches; thence northerly in a line parallel with Fourth Avenue twenty-five feet, and thence easterly in a line parallel with East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, at the point or place of beginning; being one of the lots conveyed to said George E. Jordan by Charles McCloskey and wife by deed bearing date the 23d day of January, 1888, and recorded

MILLER'S DUPES TESTIFY

Mrs. Moeser, Chief Witness, Tells How She Lost $1,000.

TRIED TO EMULATE VANDERBILT

Expected to Get $100 a Week—Woman Cashier Says She Paid Out from $11,000 to $13,000 in a Day.

The principal witness examined in the trial of "Syndicate" William F. Miller yesterday was Mrs. Catherine Moeser. Miller, although there are about 125 witnesses against him, each with a tale of woe, is charged before the jury which is now hearing testimony only with swindling Mrs. Moeser out of $1,000. The specific charge is grand larceny.

Mrs. Moeser said that on the occasion of her first visit to Miller she had to wait for an hour, so great was the crowd. She told how she gave her thousand dollars to Miller—"in currency and bills." She asked him if he would insure that money against loss, and he said the coupons he gave her were insurance enough.

One of the coupons was offered in evidence. On it was a picture of Franklin with the motto: "The road to wealth is as plain as the road to market."

Mrs. Moeser was asked whether she believed all that Miller told her when she deposited her $1,000.

"Su-u-re!" said she.

One month prior to the big investment Mrs. Moeser had risked $100 with Miller. She had "heard from" this regularly—had, in fact, received from it an income of $10 a week, which she received in drafts, by mail, on Monday mornings. On the strength of her income from her $100 investment, Mrs. Moeser said, she expected from her $1,000 investment an income of $100 per week. When at last she went to Miller to demand back her $1,000, on which she never received a dividend, she found the house crowded and the street packed, and Miller was not there.

"I don't want to offend you at all," said Mr. Ridgway, "but how old are you"?

Mrs. Moeser said that she was thirty-seven.

The witness said she had read in a newspaper that Vanderbilt and Gould and others had made lots of money on stocks and bonds. She thought she could do so, too. Mr. Ridgway tried to get her to admit that Miller said, "I cannot insure that money," but Mrs. Moeser replied that, while Mr. Miller might have said that, he had also remarked, with emphasis, "The coupon is insurance enough." Witness added that she had never read the coupon after getting home—took it for granted that "it was all right—that everything was all right."

Frederick L. Cantwell, who said he had been employed at Miller's place, 144 Floyd Street, identified and described the dividend checks and the rubber stamps with which Miller's name was stamped on the checks, and said that there were twenty men employed, any of whom wrote out his name under Miller's as "cashier," the form reading, "Miller, by ——." Witness averred that he had believed so thoroughly in Miller that he had got his mother and grandmother to invest and had earned and pocketed in each case the 5 per cent. commission offered by Miller for new custom. The witness added:

"I wrote about 300 checks the last day I was there. They represented the people's dividends. When I got my mother and grandmother to put in their money I thought the concern was honest. Up to that time I had no reason for thinking otherwise."

August Brandt, one of the investors, next testified. He said he kept a cheap cash grocery store at Marcy and Park Avenues, and made Miller's acquaintance about a year ago. Miller spoke to him about putting in $10 and getting a dollar a week. As long as Miller was in business the witness received his dollar a week. He got, all told, $220 for $200. He had never received back a cent of the principal he invested. He had brought six or seven people in. He got his commissions on all his customers. They received their interest regularly. He never put in any claim to get his principal back. He was, in fact, one of Miller's references—one of those to whom Miller referred prospective customers.

Mrs. Mame Thomas said she had been employed by Miller as cashier for eleven days, and made out the dividend checks. In a day she paid out as high as $11,000—perhaps as high as $13,000. Some of the money for payments she received from Mr. Schlesinger and some from Mr. Daly. The money that was left over and kept over night she put in a drawer without a key.

"Did you ever see Miller going away at any time with a bag?" she was asked.

"Oh, yes—an ordinary satchel of a brownish color," she replied. "I saw him go out with that satchel on the morning of Friday, Nov. 24. I didn't know that he was going away never to return."

"On Nov. 21," said the witness, "there were crowds of people—in two lines—putting their money in and getting it out. Three or four days before that the newspaper men had been about the place."

"Did you hear Mr. Miller talk about the matters that had appeared in the papers?"

"No, Sir."

"How far away were you from Miller?"

"Ten or twelve feet."

"Did you see any of them talking to Miller?"

"No, Sir."

The District Attorney could not refrain from expressing his astonishment at this extraordinary reticence in the matter of asking questions on the part of newspaper men. He said it did not coincide with his own experiences.

Arthur Bragg was next put on the witness stand. Mr. Bragg is only twenty-one years old. He said he had known Miller for twelve years. He had a transaction with him about the beginning of April, and got his interest until the affair collapsed, and got 4 or 5 per cent. for bringing four or five people in. His name was on Miller's circular. He said his was attracted to Miller partly because he had talked about "boyhood days."

Mrs. William E. Angel told how she had lost $300 with Miller after getting dividends on her investment.

Several of the press agent articles sent out by Miller to various parts of the country were read, and Oscar Bergstrom, a stenographer and typewriter, told of Miller's acquaintanceship with the young men who attended a Sunday school connected with Dr. Meredith's Church. Witness said he had a memorandum book containing a record of a $10 transaction with Miller. He had not the book with him, and he was told to bring it this forenoon, when the hearing of testimony will be continued.

MR. RIDGWAY'S LETTER.

Wants His Position in Miller Case Plainly Understood.

James W. Ridgway, chief counsel for the defense in the Miller case, writes to THE TIMES complaining that its report of Wednesday's proceedings made it appear that District Attorney Clarke was referring to him when he said: "One thing that is requisite for a good swindle is that the swindler must keep himself in touch with a good criminal lawyer."

Mr. Ridgway draws this inference because THE TIMES stated that Mr. Clarke looked at Mr. Ridgway when he made this statement. It is a fact that Mr. Clarke did turn directly toward Mr. Ridgway when he spoke, but everybody in the courtroom who is familiar with the case understood that Mr. Ridgway was not the "criminal lawyer" that he had in mind, and THE TIMES did not intend to make it so appear.

The Home Journal Changes Hands.

Announcement was made yesterday of the sale of the Home Journal by Morris Phillips to William B. Howland, President of the Outlook Company, and the offices of the paper have been moved from 231 Broadway to 289 Fourth Avenue adjoining the publication office of the Outlook. The paper appears this week changed in form. The familiar heading is somewhat diminished in size and the paper has a new aspect in regard to size of pages and arrangement of matter. The Home Journal was established fifty-five years ago by George P. Morris and N. P. Willis, but has been conducted by Mr. Phillips for a number of years. No notice of any change of policy appears in the current number.

Granddaughter of Garibaldi Here.

Miss Italia Garibaldi, granddaughter of the Italian liberator, was a cabin passenger of the steamer Manila, which arrived last night from Genoa, Palermo, and Naples. Miss Garibaldi will visit friends in Brooklyn, and later will go to Baltimore. She is twenty-two years old, and was born in Australia, her mother being an Englishwoman. Her father is Ricciotti Garibaldi, who is a member of the Italian Parliament.

POET AND PRISONER BOTH.

John Donnelly's Final Appeal in Verse Effects His Release.

John Donnelly was committed to the Island for six months last December because he was unable to secure bail for $500. Since then he has endeavored to get out by writing fervently worded appeals to Magistrate Cornell, who is now sitting in the Harlem Court. The style of these effusions was based on th works of famous English prose writers, but Donnelly did not succeed in touching the heart of Magistrate Cornell.

At last, in desperation, the captive decided upon more radical measures. Yesterday the Magistrate received the following:

There is mercy in each ray of light
That mortal lips e'er draw;
There is mercy in the God above,
And, I hope, in courts of law.

There is mercy in each bird and beast
By Heaven's indulgent plan;
There is mercy upon Judge Cornell—
So, discharge me like a man.

These lines were headed, "Poem à la Fen;" and were prefaced by a few lines in prose stating that the writer had been four months in durance vile, and that if he were now discharged he could get work as a rockman on the rapid transit tunnel.

Mr. Cornell endeavored in vain to hide his emotion as he read the appeal. He considered for a moment, then seized his pen and dashed off this:

What, ho! Where are you, Chief Clerk Bloch?
Bring forth a discharge, a poet's in hock.
To jail he was sent, filled up with booze,
The jail he'll out on account of his Muse.

This order was handed to Mr. Bloch, and a discharge for Mr. Donnelly was prepared. Rhyming dictionaries are now at a premium in Harlem, and the "regulars"—as constant patrons of the Magistrate's court are termed—are walking about with distrait countenances, mouthing to themselves hexameters and pentameters for future use.

LEGAL NOTES.

BANK'S DISHONOR OF DEPOSITOR'S CHECKS.—Decatur W. Davis had a verdict for a considerable amount in a suit against the Standard National Bank, because payment of checks amounting to $425 was refused and the checks were dishonored and protested, although he had much more than that sum standing to his credit in the bank. The plaintiff's account with the bank was opened by the deposit of a note for $1,137.50, but the bank insisted that this note was not discounted, but was received for collection only, the plaintiff not to receive credit for the amount until the note was paid; and that as it was not paid at maturity, the plaintiff had no funds in the bank to protect his checks. Davis, on the contrary, claimed the note was discounted by the bank, and the amount placed to his credit on the 25th of August, 1897, and the jury determined that question in his favor. The Appellate Division, on defendant's appeal, holds that, the action being for a tort, the trial court was correct in instructing the jury that if they believed the note was discounted, and that the bank acted through malicious, willful, and improper motives, they might award the plaintiff more than the actual money loss and damage proved, and might award substantial damages for the impairment of plaintiff's credit, and for his feelings and mental anxiety over the matter. The note presented by plaintiff for discount was made by the New York Lumber Company, and evidence was given from which the jury might have inferred that the note was actually paid by the bank, which was a large stockholder in the company, and that fact was held to be one to be considered by the jury as bearing upon the proposition whether the note of the New York Lumber Company made to the plaintiff and presented to the bank at the request of the Vice President, had, in fact, been discounted at the time it was presented. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion, holds, however, that the trial court erred in refusing to charge that the fact that the bank owned stock of the New York Lumber Company did not prove or tend to prove that the bank was liable for the payment of the note. For the failure to so charge, a new trial was granted. Justice Barrett dissented from this view, saying the proposition was treated correctly when the trial justice declined to charge it as put, but told the jury that they might take it into account as one of the circumstances bearing upon the issues involved. Justice Barrett, however, concurs in granting the new trial, on the ground that the damages were excessive.

***

TITLE TO CHURCH PROPERTY.—The Fourth Presbyterian Church, of Thirty-fourth Street, after it had instituted proceedings in 1894 in the Supreme Court for leave to sell its real estate, contracted with David Steiner, with the court's approval, to sell him its church premises for $190,000. When the time to complete the purchase arrived, a postponement of the transfer for twenty days to March 20 was agreed upon, because it was found that restrictive covenants were connected with the title. The settlement was "to be then made as of March 1, 1894." The late General Term, upon an agreed statement of facts, decided in June following that Mr. Steiner could not be compelled to perform the contract, and was entitled to recover the $35,000 he had paid on it with interest and costs. On Oct. 12, no judgment having meantime been entered upon the decision, the parties met and Mr. Steiner, in compliance with the demand of the church that he must pay the amount that it had been compelled to pay in carrying the property from March 1, paid $3,601.36 in addition to the $190,000. Mr. Steiner then sued the church to recover the $3,601.36 thus paid, and judgment given in his favor on the trial, in December, 1896, was affirmed by the Appellate Division in May, 1897. Justice O'Brien gave the prevailing opinion, which was concurred in by Justices Rumsey and Patterson. The Court held that the church was in default in not tendering Mr. Steiner a perfect title on the day named in the contract, and that Mr. Steiner was free from fault. Justices Ingraham and Parker dissented. The Court of Appeals has now ordered a reversal and new trial, holding, in an opinion by Judge Haight, that the difficulty with the conclusion of the Appellate Division was that if there was any defect in the title, the plaintiff waived it on the 12th of October following, without any new agreement in any respect modifying or changing the contract. "His waiver, therefore, must be deemed to relate back to the time when the contract was required to be completed and stand as of that date. He could not postpone his election to take or reject the title, thereby retaining the use of his money and compelling the defendant to be at the expense of preserving the property without reimbursement."

***

EVIDENCE OF DAMAGE INSUFFICIENT.—Clarence H. Wildes contracted on the 25th of February, 1899, for the purchase from John M. Robinson of fifty shares of the stock of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, at $60 a share. The stock was to be delivered two days later. A judgment for $350, secured by Wildes in his suit against Robinson for the latter's failure to deliver the stock, has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, because there was not sufficient evidence of damages. There was no evidence whatever, Justice Rumsey said, in his opinion, that any dealings were had in this stock, in New York, where the transaction took place. Testimony was given that 71 was bid for the stock on the 26th of February in Philadelphia, and that its market quotation on the 28th ran from 65 to 75; but whether a bid was made in the open market on the floor of the Stock Exchange, did not appear. Justices O'Brien and Ingraham dissented, holding that the evidence as to the bid made on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, just prior to the time agreed upon for the delivery of the stock, was properly received in evidence.

Steamship Thief Trapped.

A well-dressed man, about forty years old, was arrested yesterday on the French Line pier, on a charge of stealing an overcoat from a stateroom on the steamship La Bretagne, which was about to sail. The prisoner gave his name as George Grahn, but refused to tell anything more about himself. The company's detective had followed him about the vessel and seen him go into a stateroom, pick up an overcoat, and hurry away. The arrest followed. A number of skeleton keys were found in his possession. The overcoat was identified by David Williams of The Iron Age, who was a cabin passenger, as his. Grahn was held in the Jefferson Market Police Court in $1,000 bail for trial. Grahn is known to the police under the name of Williams, and is said to be an old-time steamer thief.

Broadway and 11th Street.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

100 Dozen.

Women's all pure Linen,—finished with hemstitching and various designs of embroidery.

Men's,—plain, hemstitched. Half inch seams,

15 cents each.

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs,—with tucked, drawn hemstitching, embroidered loop edging and lace borders,—or embroidered corners. Square and fancy shapes. Sheer, unlaundered Handkerchiefs,

12½ cents each.

Men's and Women's, initialed,—unlaundered Handkerchiefs,

75 cents per half dozen.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SALE
TAILOR SUIT LENGTHS.

500 Suit Lengths, of fine tailoring fabrics,—in the latest fashionable colors,—Suitable weight for Spring wear.

Sponged ready for use,

$5.75 to $9.50 per length; Value $7.00 to $14.00.

These materials include plain and mixed Venetian Cloth, Spring weight Melton, mixed Kerseys, fine Homespuns and Broadcloth.

The sale prices of lengths are below the cost of materials by yard.

Accordeon pleated Skirts, fine wool crepe. Full length,

$5.00 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SALE
CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.

Ribbed Cotton Stockings,—suitable for Misses' or Boys,—black,—plain, or with white soles or white feet.

Strong and serviceable Hose,—with double soles and knees,—Hermsdorf dyed.

Sizes from 5 to 10 inches,

25 cents per pair.

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TRUNK AND BAG DEP'T.

Ladies'—Mackintosh, Dress Suit Cases,—Sole Leather corners,—brass trimmings. Recommended for their light weight.—

$2.75.

Ladies' Dress Trunks,—Iron bound,—Leather straps,

Sizes 30 to 40 inches,

$5.00 to $7.50.

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SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

$3.50 per pair.

No other Shoe is so thoroughly satisfactory.

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JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Child Killed by Coal Wagon.

Hazel Garvin, five years old, whose parents live at 543 East Sixteenth Street, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by the wheel of a heavy coal wagon passing over her head. She was playing at Avenue A and Sixteenth Street, and ran directly in front of the horses. The driver, John Shutz was looking for a number, and did not notice the children playing.

O'Neill's.

A Group of Exceptional Values in the

Girls' and Misses' Department

For To-Day and Saturday

GIRLS' PERCALE DRESSES in neat patterns, Gretchen waist, full skirt, finished with deep hem, choker, bertha over shoulder and sleeves trimmed with white pique, finished with rows of combination braid, 6 to 14 year sizes,

1.98

GIRLS' SAILOR SUITS of Ladies' Cloth, in garnet and navy, blouse trimmed with white braid, full width skirt, finished with deep hem, 6 to 14 year sizes,

2.98

MISSES' BOX COATS of Kersey, tan or navy, mannish collar, pearl buttons, lined with satin Rhadame,

6.75

A Complete Line of the newest INFANTS' WEAR at Lowest Prices.

MISSES' JACKETS of tan Kersey, short and jaunty, velvet collar, hip pockets, large pearl buttons, lined with satin Rhadame,

8.98

MISSES' SUITS of Homespun, double-breasted Eton jacket, lined throughout with taffeta, skirt has the inverted plait and is percaline lined and bound with velveteen,

9.98

MISSES' SUITS of tan Covert Cloth, Eton jacket, double-breasted effect, collar and revers of gros grain silk, neatly stitched, lined with taffeta, new flare shape skirt with inverted plait, percaline lined, strictly men tailored,

17.50

An Elegant Line of Children's Trimmed Hats for School and Dress Wear at Popular Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

As it's the new fashion to be old-fashioned, our boys' sailor suits are very new-fashioned; for in them you'll find the old-fashioned strength and service that the boys of 100 years ago found in their clothes. Simply, plainly made, without any fol-de-rol trimmings.

You'll find them at $4.50, all sizes from 3 to 12 years.

Others elaborately trimmed—we try to suit all tastes, all purses.

Everything else that every boy from two years of age, wears on body, head, hands or feet.

Modest prices, and the very best and most ultra styles.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

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DATES OF SALE,

Afternoons of April 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14,

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES,

Evening of Tuesday next, April 10th, at

CHICKERING HALL.

Catalogues and particulars will be furnished by

THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.

American Art Association, Managers.

Cotton Dress Goods.

Lace striped fancy Bengalines and fine tucked and shirred Lawn, with Valenciennes insertion.
Pale blue, pink, yellow, lavender and white.
For fancy Waists.

85 cents per yard. Value $1.50.

Embroidered Swiss Muslin,—novelty stripes and detached figures,—exclusive designs.
Colors and black and white.
95 cents and $1.50 per yard.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

Stern Bros

West 23d Street.

Fur Storage

and the repairing of

Furs and Fur Garments.

When you are ready to have the Furs, or the Fur-lined Garments, put away for the season, say the word and we will send for them, keep them safe from moths or hurt of any kind, insure them against fire, and return them when you wish.

If there is Remodeling or Renovating of any kind to be done the Spring and Summer months are very favorable for it, and the cost will be much less than if you wait until the rush-time comes; especially as the price of Skins is advancing.

WEBER PIANOS

Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Birds

Canaries now in best song. The Hartz, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; the St. Andreasberg, with bell notes, &c., $5.00 and $6.00; the Campanini-Holden Canary, silvery trills, scale songs, high and low bells, soft singers, $10, $12, $15, $20.

Bullfinches taught to whistle opera airs and waltzes, tamest, most enjoyable, affectionate songster, $30, $35, $40, and $50. Holden's new Book on Birds, illustrated, all about food, care, singing birds, by mail for 25 cents, stamps.
G. H. Holden, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

Men's Furnishings
Extraordinary Values!

Madras Shirts, 66c.

White Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75c. each; worth $1.25.

Linen Collars, 10c. (4-ply, 2100 fine), worth 15c.

A great stock of new, stylish and seasonable Gloves, Neckwear, Shirts and Underwear. You save about half by buying here.

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Montross Gallery,

372 Fifth Ave., cor. 35th St.

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BY
HORATIO WALKER
Not Before Shown.

O'Neill's.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Untrimmed Hats!

The Largest Stock!
The Greatest Variety!
The Lowest Prices!

Buy your Easter Hat here, where you will find the best selected stock of Straw Goods in New York—all the popular shapes, braids and colors, and

A Host of Exclusive Novelties.

An elegant variety of Fine Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments and Millinery Ribbons.

5,000 Pairs of Gloves!

Now on special sale—ALL THREE-CLASP SUEDE in Grays, Tans, White, Black and Modes. Worth 1.25. 1.00 Pair

A Complete Line of Jouvin & Cie's Celebrated Kid Gloves in all the newest Spring Shades.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOW OPEN AT MAD. SQ. GARDEN. EARTH'S GREATEST CIRCUS.

"Circus upon Circus."—Herald.
"Throws all Rivals in the Shade."—World.

ADAM FOREPAUGH AND SELLS BROS.'

HIPPODROMES, CIRCUSES, MENAGERIES.

MENAGERIE ON EXHIBITION IN BASEMENT BEFORE & AFTER PERFORMANCES.
Open 1 and 7 P. M. Performance 2 and 8. Box Office open at 9 A. M. daily.
DON'T BUY TICKETS ON THE SIDEWALK.

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MR. THEO. MOSS.....MANAGER
SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 7th,
MISS OLGA
NETHERSOLE
Under the Direction of MARCUS R. MAYER,
WILL APPEAR IN Clyde Fitch's DRAMATIZATION OF DAUDET'S
SAPHO
Seats now on sale. Box office open 9 A. M.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St.
LAST WEEK
E. H. Sothern | Virginia Harned
Evs. 8. Last Mat. Saturday.
SUNKEN BELL.

NEXT WEEK
THE BOSTONIANS
Will present the Herbert & Smith New Opera
THE VICEROY.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
TO-NIGHT AT 10:30.
The Grand Ballet Spectacle
PROGRESS
Preceded at 8:15 by "The Real Coons."
WILLIAMS & WALKER
and their Big Co. in "The Policy Players."
MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. This week, FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS in repertoire of new plays. Matinée Sat.
Next Week, Monday, April 9, Double Attraction.
Every afternoon for two weeks FAMOUS Japanese Players and Ching Ling Foo
Popular Priced Matinées.
Every Eve. at 8:15 TIM MURPHY and his company in the new comedy, THE CARPET BAGGER.

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WORLD IN WAX. New Groups New Subjects. Up-to-date.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
The Great Success To-Night
"Moss Roses"
The Charming Musical Play.

The New York— Broadway, 44th & 45th Sts. Eve. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST 2 NIGHTS, Broadway to Tokio | No smoking at Matinées.
Special | MON., April 9, F. C. Whitney's original Production of Sienkiewicz's Novel.
QUO VADIS. | Sale of Seats and boxes opens to-day.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. J. K. Emmet, Kitty Mitchell, Thorne & Carlton, McCale & Daniels, Flood Bros., C. King, Mov. Pics, &c.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. Caron & Herbert, Francesca Redding, W. H. Clemart, Lacy & O'Brien Mov. Pic., &c. Linton & McIntyre,

KEITH'S
Continuous Performance.
Special: Maurice Farkoa, Society entertainer
JOSEPH HART and CARRIE DE MAR in Mr. Hart's New Comedy, "A Close Call."
CORA TANNER, Geo. Fuller Golden, Grapewin and Chance, Clarice Vance, Dixon, Bowers & Dixon.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
STUART ROBSON IN OLIVER GOLDSMITH
Special—Mon., April 16. Seat sale Mon., April 9.
Mr. Joseph Jefferson in Rip Van Winkle

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. Next Week
Mr. & Mrs. KENDAL in the Elder Miss Blossom. 8:15. Sat Mat.
E. H. Sothern, Virginia Harned
The Sunken Bell.
The Song of the Sword
The King's Musketeer.

14th St. Theatre, Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Augustin Daly's magnificent production, THE GREAT RUBY.
As played 200 NIGHTS at DALY'S THEATRE.
Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman—100 oth.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. JOHNSON, DAVENPORT & LORELLO & others.
MATINEE TO-DAY
SOCIAL MAIDS.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 34th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
Last Month of WHIRL-I-GIG & the latest laughing success SAPOLIO
Seats for the last performances now on sale.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL, 34th St. & B'way.
Mat. To-day
GREAT VAUDEVILLE
HAWTHORNE SISTERS, WILLIAMS & TUCKER, & 10 STAR ACTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
6TH MONTH, "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

Greatest of Casino Successes! Matinée to-morrow!
The New Town Beauty! THE CASINO GIRL!

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Last Week (but one) of
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT at 8—CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac and Scotti.
Sat. Aft., April 7, at 2—IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with a phenomenal cast. Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bridewell, Broadfoot, and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, Maestri, and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., April 7, at 8, at Popular Prices—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Herr Von Schuch.
Sun. Evg., April 8, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Carrie Bridewell; MM. Scotti and Plançon, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Herr Ernst Von Schuch.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Mon. Evg., April 9, and Thurs. Evg., April 12, at 8—IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with a phenomenal cast. Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bridewell, Broadfoot, and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, Maestri, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., April 11, at 7:30, (last time.)—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Thurs. Evg., Apr. 12, at 8—Last night of the season
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, April 6th, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, April 7th, at 8:15 P. M.
BACH
FUGUE, A minor, for String Orchestra.
WAGNER
Prelude and Glorification.....PARSIFAL
Waldweben.....SIEGFRIED
Bachanale.....TANNHAEUSER
BEETHOVEN
Symphon, No. 9, D minor, with Choral Finale.
Soloists: MME. CLEMENTINE DE VERE, Soprano; MRS. CARL ALVES, Contralto; MR. WM. H. RIEGER, Tenor, MR. ERICSSON F. BUSHNELL, Bass.
Chorus: THE RUBINSTEIN AND APOLLO CLUBS, MR. WM. R. CHAPMAN, Director.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Rullman's. Seats 75c. to $2; Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 W. 40th St.
Mr. GEORGE GROSSMITH
Humorous and Musical Recital.
FAREWELL APPEARANCE
SATURDAY AFT., APRIL 7, AT 3:15.
"Play Acting,"
How to compose a Sonata. The Ibsenite Play, etc.
Tickets $1.50 and $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TUESDAY EVG., APRIL 10, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Last Concert This Season.
Assisted by
DOHNANYI
Tickets $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. DOHNANYI.
SECOND PIANO RECITAL. Monday Aft., April 9, at 3.
DOHNANYI
Res. seats, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Direction.....VERT AND WOLFSOHN

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15
.....LAST WEEK.....
THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON
NEXT MONDAY, PINERO'S COMEDY,
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.
Monday, April 16, for 3 nights and matinée,
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.
Thursday, April 19, 3 nights and matinée,
MANEUVERS OF JANE.

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2:15.
Charles Frohman's London Company.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. & 7th Av.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
TO-DAY AT 3 AND 8:15.
MOKILAND (BARBARIC ARIZONA.)
First Time in New York.
Reserved Seats, 75c. and $1.00.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Saturday.
Matinées, 2:15.
A MAN AND HIS WIFE,
PRECEDED BY "THE BUGLE CALL."

Charles Frohman's James K. HACKETT
Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St.
Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Saturday.
THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way.
EV'GS 8. MAT. SATURDAY.
WM. GILLETTE in his new play, Sherlock Holmes

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Av.
"The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald.
Ev'gs, 8 o'c. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 1:50.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way.
Last 2 Nights. Last Mat. Sat.
AT THE Next Week—Why Smith Left Home. Big Cast.
WHITE HORSE TAVERN.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria Evgs., 8:30.
42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Sat. Mat. 2:30.
MATINEE PRICES, 50, 75, & $1.00.
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
THE RAYS in A HOT OLD TIME.
Prices 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, & 2.00.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co.
Charming to Comic Opera Connoisseurs.
3d Year, 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed., Sat.
Next W'k—Rinafore & Trial by Jury. NANON

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. First time, Mon. Eve., Apl. 9.
Only authorized version QUO VADIS.

Grand Opera House. Kelcey-Shannon Co. in the Moth and the Flame
N'xt W'k, Cole & Johnson, A Trip to Coontown.

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—A NIGHT OFF.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT.
To-night & Sat. Mat., "ANNA LIESE."
Sat. Night, "IN BEHANDLUNG."

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers; diminishing westerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,677. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1900.—14 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York? Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES
WITH
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 80¾c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47½c.; cotton, middling, 9¾c.

LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature adjourned sine die yesterday afternoon, after passing a large number of bills during the morning session. One of the last acts of the Assembly was to pass the $200,000 Canal Survey bill, which the Senate voted for on Thursday. The State tax rate was fixed at 1.96 mills—the lowest it has been since 1891. Gov. Roosevelt, in a statement reviewing the work of the legislative session, declares the "net result very satisfactory." The Governor regrets the failure to enact some satisfactory tax legislation.—Pages 1 and 5.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday passed the substitute for the Senate Hawaiian Government bill. The measure now goes to conference. Among amendments added to the measure was one providing that all Asiatic contract laborers leave the islands within a year. In the Senate, Mr. Sullivan (Dem., Miss.,) spoke, favoring the admission of M. S. Quay. Mr. Jenkins of Wisconsin introduced a proposed amendment to the Constitution giving Congress power to dissolve any trust or monopoly.—Pages 1 and 6.

FOREIGN.—A force of from 12,000 to 18,000 Boers is moving to the south of Bloemfontein, and an attack on that place is regarded as probable. Five companies of British troops were captured by the Boers within thirty-five miles of Bloemfontein, while guarding the railway at that point. Gen. de Villebois Mareuil, the Chief of Staff of the Boer Army, was killed by the British troops under Gen. Methuen. All British subjects at Pretoria and Johannesburg, except 400, have been ordered to leave. The Queen passed another quiet day in Dublin. Great Britain is looking for means to meet the attacks of submarine boats. The President of Venezuela yesterday signed the Parcels Post Convention, and gave it to Minister Loomis. Count de Dion and M. de Saint-Alery will fight a duel with swords to-day.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

The Puerto Rican bill will be called up in the House Wednesday and a vote may be reached that day.

Senator Lodge is said to be of the opinion that Quay will win his contest in the Senate.

It is reported that the Rothschild syndicate has options on important quicksilver deposits in Texas.

Robert Berger, a Chicago banker, was yesterday sentenced to the penitentiary for receiving deposits after his bank had become insolvent.

An intimate friend of Col. Lamont yesterday said he has had no part in the announcement of Admiral Dewey's candidacy.

Page 2.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard, who claims that he was defrauded of his election as a delegate to the Philadelphia convention, will contest the result of the Twelfth Congress District Convention in the courts.

Commissioner Wilcox, before whom the hearing in the City Club's charges against the District Attorney is being held, yesterday admitted as evidence the presentment against Col. Gardiner made by the March Grand Jury.

Edward F. Cragin has secured from the New Jersey Riparian Commission a lease of riparian land lying between Ellis and Bedlow's Islands on which to construct elevators to facilitate the handling of grain at this port.

Page 3.

There is great excitement at Santiago on account of the suppression of El Cubano Libre and the arrest of the five editors, and riots are feared.

Page 7.

Serious rioting is reported at San Juan, Puerto Rico, growing out of the labor troubles there.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has decided against Gov. Taylor, holding that it has no jurisdiction.

There was a rush at Wallack's for tickets for the performance of "Sapho," commencing to-night, and seating is selling three weeks ahead. Paterson, N. J., bars the play, and Newark refuses to permit the production of "The Degenerates."

A motion will be argued before Judge Thomas, in Brooklyn, to-day, to compel Robert A. Ammon, counsel to William F. Miller, to surrender to creditors of the latter $14,500 which, it is alleged, Ammon received to the prejudice of such creditors.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 11.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

SUPPORT DR. HILLIS.

Members of His Church Unanimously Indorse His Course.

Plymouth Church is with the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis in his heresy trouble with the Chicago Presbytery. That fact was made plain last evening, when, at the regular weekly prayer meeting, many expressions supporting him in his position were made by members of the church. There appeared to be a unanimity of sentiment in the church regarding the matter, and in the general discussion of it no voice was raised in criticism of Dr. Hillis's attitude.

Dr. Hillis was suffering from a cold and did not attend the meeting. The Rev. Horace Porter, the assistant pastor, presided. The theme of discussion for the evening was based on a verse in Isaiah, in which mention is made of "the rock in the weary land." Thomas G. Shearman said that he believed that in selecting this theme Dr. Hillis had been inspired by his recent experiences. Dr. Hillis, he said, was extremely sensitive and sympathetic, and had felt the attacks keenly.

"I rejoice," said Mr. Shearman, "that Dr. Hillis is freed from Presbyterian entanglements. He has not given up his ministry, however, in spite of statements that have appeared that he is now only a layman. As to Dr. Hillis's views, I believe they are the same as were Mr. Beecher's as to the doctrine of foreordination."

Mr. Porter said he believed that Dr. Hillis was in a position to effect "a deliverance from that doctrine." Others present spoke in a similar strain.

Threat to Arrest Insurance Men.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 6.—H. A. Lanman & Co., whose factory at the penitentiary was burned several days ago, have $20,612 insurance with companies not licensed to do business in Ohio. To-day the State Insurance Commissioner gave notice that he would promptly cause the arrest of any person coming into the State to adjust the losses for these companies.

22 Hours and 10 Minutes to Indianapolis.

via Pennsylvania Railroad. Save more than an hour by taking the Standard Railroad of America. Leave New York (Cortlandt and Desbrosses St.) every morning, 10:00 A. M.—Adv.

PREPARING TO PASS PUERTO RICAN BILL

Absentees of Both Parties Called to Washington to Vote.

Mr. Payne Will Call the Measure Up Wednesday, and Vote May Be Taken on That Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Every Republican member of the House has been, or will be, notified to be here early next week and ready to vote on the motion to be made by Representative Payne that the House concur in the amendments of the Senate to the Puerto Rican Tariff bill. Mr. Payne will call up the bill Wednesday. He said the time limit to be placed on the debate has not been decided upon. It is possible that the vote will be taken Wednesday.

There are many absentees this week, and some of them are attending to business at home of the very greatest importance to them. The nominations for Congress are being made, and the members who seek renomination are also trying to find out whether they are expected to vote for a tariff for Puerto Rico or for free trade. The impression among the leading Republicans is that there will not be found in any Republican district so strong a demand for free trade as to lead to any reduction of the vote by which the bill was passed on Feb. 28.

The Democrats, while perfectly willing to have the Republicans defeated, are making demands upon their side to attend next week, but they are not confident that the Republican opposition will be large enough to prevent the passage of the motion to concur. All pairs will be declared off, and all Democratic absentees obliged to return to be recorded against the bill. As has been already shown, the margin of votes to spare on the Republican side is small, and a very few changes would defeat the proposition upon the success of which the Republicans depend to get rid of a problem that might trouble them if half a dozen members should return primed to reverse their votes.

The caucus decision shows that the Republicans felt constrained to adopt the shortest way out of a perplexing situation. The decision was not reached after the bill came back to the House, but while it was in the Senate, and the caucus ratified the plans. The tariff bill was kept as the House had passed it, because by retaining its form it could not be subject to the action of a conference. But the Government bill has never been considered in the House. It will be a new subject when it is discussed on a motion to concur with the Senate amendments.

The distress of the majority is shown when it declines to discuss in Committee of the Whole so important a measure as one providing a government for a new possession. To the Democrats this looks like an abdication by the House of its prerogative. By accepting the motion to concur, the House will decide that the bill has received sufficient discussion in the Senate and must not be analyzed in the House, for the brief discussion on the motion to concur must of necessity be too short to allow any adequate consideration of the provisions of the many sections.

The members on the Republican side who did not attend the caucus say that the course marked out by the majority is admission of doubt about the passage of the motion. If the majority felt secure it would not only not at once agree to what has been done by the Senate, but would give the Committee on Insular Affairs an opportunity to make the changes in the government part of the bill that Mr. Cooper, who has prepared a bill of his own which he prefers to the bill of Mr. Foraker, would be glad to make.

Mr. Payne and Mr. Dalzell visited the President to-day and assured him that the bill would be passed next week without any doubt.

PRISON FOR CHICAGO BANKER.

Robert Berger Will Be One of Four Sent from Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The penitentiary at Joliet soon will have within its walls four Chicago bankers. One of them, Charles W. Spaulding, President of the defunct Globe Savings Bank, is now there serving a sentence. The latest to join him is Robert Berger, once a partner in the banking firm of E. S. Dreyer & Co. He was sentenced to-day to three years for receiving deposits after the bank had become insolvent.

Two more are expected to go soon. One of them, George L. Magill, is in the county jail, under conviction and awaiting sentence. E. S. Dreyer, charged with and convicted of withholding $316,000 of the funds of the West Park Board, of which he was Treasurer, was on the train and on his way to prison two weeks ago. Just as the train was leaving, his lawyer, armed with a writ of habeas corpus, rushed to the station. The train was stopped, and Dreyer was returned, to await the further action of the courts. Since then a spirited legal battle has continued, but it is almost certain that he will join the other convicted bankers.

LARGE PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

Mrs. Alice M. Rice Left Most of Her Fortune to Two Institutions.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 6.—The will of Mrs. Alice M. Rice, in which there are public bequests that will aggregate several hundred thousand dollars, was filed here in the Probate Court to-day.

Bowdoin College receives $25,000, to be used as a memorial fund to the husband of the testatrix. Worcester Polytechnic Institute receives $5,000 in trust, to be added to a similar sum at the termination of a life estate vested in Mrs. Ruth Hoar, a sister of the deceased. The Temporary Home and Day Nursery Society of this city is given $10,000, less certain sums advanced to the society. Th sum of $10,000 additional is left in trust to the same society, the income to be paid to its matron during her lifetime. The Church of the Unity, whose first pastor was the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, receives in trust $10,000.

All the residue of the estate after the payment of legacies is left to be divided equally between the Worcester Polytechnic Institute and the Memorial Hospital of this city, the latter bequest to be given in trust.

Mrs. Rice was the widow of ex-Congressman W. W. Rice and the sister of Mrs. Ruth A. Hoar, wife of Senator George F. Hoar. Her estate probably will exceed $500,000.

PROF. LAMONT TO COME HERE.

Accepts Managing Editorship of The Evening Post.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 6.—Prof. Hammond Lamont of the Rhetoric Department has resigned from the Faculty of Brown University to accept a call to the managing editorship of The New York Evening Post.

Prof. Lamont has been at the head of the rhetoric department at Brown since 1895, when he came from Harvard, where he had been an instructor for three years. Previous to that time he had spent five years in the West, where he was engaged in journalism. He also has been connected with a paper in Albany, N. Y.

Found His $30 in a Calf's Stomach.

Special to The New York Times.

ELGIN, Ill., April 6.—A calf belonging to Frank McConnell of Burlington knew a good thing at sight and swallowed $30 in bills which McConnell had dropped. The owner found his money uninjured after sacrificing the beast's life.

BURGLAR ELUDES DETECTIVES.

Negro Robs the House of a St. Louis Judge While Officers Are on the Watch.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—While two detectives were stationed in Judge F. A. Cline's house last night to bag a burglar, the looked-for criminal mysteriously entered the house and escaped with jewelry worth $1,200.

It appears that the police had been warned in an anonymous note that the house was marked for burglary while the family was at dinner. Two of the city's sleuths were detailed on the case. They concealed themselves on the second floor, where they believed they would be able to capture anybody who entered.

Nothing happened until 6 o'clock, when Judge Cline's son went to the pantry. He saw a negro running down the back stairs. The detectives were called, but the thief escaped. A search of a room opposite the one in which the detectives sat with drawn revolvers revealed the fact that the negro had stolen all of Mrs. Cline's jewelry which was in a bureau drawer. The two detectives are crestfallen and dumfounded.

LODGE THINKS QUAY WILL WIN.

The President's Desire for a Harmonious Delegation at Philadelphia Will Help Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Senator Lodge has made a hard fight to prevent the seating of Senator Quay and to throw the case back upon Pennsylvania and its Legislature, but it is understood to be his opinion that it will be brought to a vote and that the Quay side will win.

The admission attributed to Mr. Lodge is supported in a measure by the confidence with which the friends of Quay insist upon their demand for an early vote. No vote has been recently taken to show that Quay can rely upon a majority of the Senate, but Mr. Penrose has been keeping a tally of the Senate from day to day, and relies upon a sufficient number of Quay supporters to settle the matter in behalf of his colleague when a vote can be reached.

Some of the Quay following intimate that the decision in favor of Mr. Quay will be brought about in some degree by the consent of Republicans who are interested in seeing the Pennsylvania delegation at Philadelphia headed by Senator Quay clothed with the approval of the Senate. While it is not doubted that Pennsylvania would vote for Mr. McKinley if Quay were not seated, the situation is said to be somewhat advantageous to Quay in consequence of the desire of the Administration for harmony in the Keystone State delegation.

SUES BROTHER FOR $50,000.

Mrs. Hinman, Disinherited, Charges George Devlin with Slander.

George W. Devlin of Long Island City was served with a summons and complaint at Jamaica, L. I., yesterday, in two suits for $25,000 damages each. One suit is brought for slander, and the other for assailing the plaintiff, Mary E. Hinman, his sister, who lives at 45 Decatur Street, Brooklyn. Devlin had gone to Jamaica to defend the alleged will of his father, John Devlin, in the Surrogates' Court.

It is stated in the complaint against Devlin that he called his sister a murderess at the cemetery at the funeral of the father on March 21, and that he removed some flowers that had been placed on top of the coffin by Mrs. Hinman and threw them into the grave.

The will in dispute leaves all the property of John Devlin to the son, George W., and makes him executor. Mrs. Hinman, who is disinherited, asserts that the paper was not subscribed, published, and attested as and for the last will and testament of decedent, was procured by undue influence, fraud, and coercion, and that the testator was not of sound mind and memory.

The will says: "I give nothing to my daughter, Mary E. Hinman, because she has treated me with great cruelty and injustice, and appropriated to herself a large amount of property belonging to me."

UPHEAVAL IN CASCADE RANGE.

Asserted that Mount Baker, 110 Miles from Seattle, Is in Eruption.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Washington, April 6.—Returning trappers and miners from the vicinity of Mount Baker, 110 miles from here, in the Cascade range, report a tremendous upheaval of earth and rocks ten miles west of the snow-capped peak, March 27. The report bears every evidence of accuracy and reliability.

H. C. Banning and D. P. Simons, the latter a well-known mining man of this city, visited the scene of the eruption. They declare it a genuine eruption, with evidences that Mount Baker is likely to burst out anew as a volcano. Great fissures were opened in the earth and in the valley of the Nooksack, a big mountain stream, a huge mound of earth seventy feet high and a quarter of a mile long was raised across the valley. The stream was dammed and rose to a considerable height, forming a lake before breaking through. The earth trembled and there was a rumbling noise lasting several minutes. There is great excitement among the ranchers of the district.

SAYS HER HUSBAND IS UNCLEAN.

Kansas City Woman Brings Suit for Divorce on That Ground.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 6.—Mrs. Emma Murphy has brought suit for divorce against her husband, J. R. Murphy, a wealthy real estate dealer. The petition charges "incompatibility," and the leading specification is that Mr. Murphy refuses to keep his person clean.

Miss Mamie McGinniss, a sister of Mrs. Murphy, testified that Mr. Murphy washed his face and hands once a week only. Ella L. Covington, a teacher in the Penrose School, St. Louis, said in her testimony that Mr. Murphy had a fixed time for washing, and that this was on Monday, the family washing day. From this custom, said Miss Covington, Mr. Murphy would not vary.

"LIE," SAYS HUNTINGTON.

Has Not Unloaded Southern Pacific to Injure Mr. Speyer, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 6.—When he was asked to-day in regard to the story that he had unloaded 30,000 shares of Southern Pacific stock on the market while James Speyer was trying to advance the prices of the stock, Collis P. Huntington used some strong language.

"It's a lie made out of whole cloth," he said. "Speyer never owned but a small block of Southern Pacific stock, but for thirty years he has been my banker and has financed all my roads. When we recently reorganized the Directory of the Southern Pacific I asked Speyer to become a Director, but he replied, 'You go ou with your railroading and I will attend to banking.'

"I haven't sold a dollar's worth of Southern Pacific stock, and I do not need to sell any. I have a few dollars saved up against the time when I will be old and poor. All this talk of any quarrel or breach of faith between me and Speyer is rot. It makes me weary."

And the old man rang his bell for another visitor to be shown up.

Russia Wants No Korean Port.

SEOUL, Korea, April 6.—An agreement has been concluded whereby Russia disavows any design to obtain a port in the Island of Quelpart, and Korea promises not to concede the same to any other power.

Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cleveland, and Detroit,

all reached by the magnificent trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

CITY BILL LONG ASTRAY

Department of Elections Measure Awaits Mayor's Decision.

His Subordinates Say It Has Not Been Received—Reasons Why Mayor Might Approve It.

Considerable curiosity has been aroused in political circles because of the failure of Mayor Van Wyck to take action on Assemblyman Brennan's bill creating a separate department of elections for this city, which passed both houses of the Legislature some time ago.

The measure passed the Assembly on March 6 and the Senate on March 23, and according to the State Constitution should have been sent at once to the Mayor. B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, said yesterday that the Clerk of the Assembly sent a certified copy of the bill to the Mayor one week ago, and that the Clerk had the receipt of the Mayor's secretary for the bill.

At the Mayor's office, however, it was said yesterday that no one there had any knowledge of the measure. No advertisement of the Mayor's intention of holding a public hearing on the bill has appeared in The City Record, although hearings have already been had on a number of measures that passed the Legislature since the Brennan bill did.

The Mayor still has a week in which to return the bill to the Governor. If he disapproves it, the measure will be killed. If, however, he fails to return it within the specified time, it will be subject to the approval of the Governor and become a law with his signature.

There is a general belief in political circles that the Mayor, who has vetoed nearly every charter amendment that passed the Legislature, is desirous, for political reasons, of having the Brennan bill go into effect, though he hesitates to approve it, because of his expressed dislike of "tinkering" with the charter.

The bill carries a large amount of patronage, which, according to its terms, is to be equally divided between the Republican and Democratic organizations.

All the incumbents in the Bureau of Elections are to be dismissed, and it was pointed out yesterday that the enactment of the Brennan bill as a law would make it easy to get rid of Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, the head of the bureau, whose place the Tammany Hall organization has long coveted, it is said.

TO CURTAIL MAYOR'S POWER.

Governor and Senator Platt to Consider Big Charter Amendments.

Gov. Roosevelt is coming to the city today, and he will meet Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, and others, when the question of the revision of the New York City charter and other matters of moment will be discussed.

What may be determined upon is all in the air just now, but it is intimated in leading Republican circles that material changes are contemplated. Some of the amendments, it is claimed, will abridge the powers of the Mayor.

REPORTED OLD DOMINION SALE.

Mr. Guillaudeu Discredits Report of Purchase by Pennsylvania.

The report coming from Philadelphia yesterday to the effect that the Pennsylvania Railroad had bought the Old Dominion Steamship Company was discredited by W. L. Guillaudeu, President of the steamship line. "I have heard nothing of such a step," said Mr. Guillaudeu yesterday, "and in a close corporation like ours it is most unlikely that such a step should be taken without my knowledge. Besides, I do not see what advantage the Pennsylvania could gain by the purchase of our line. We are a connection of the Norfolk and Western and the Chesapeake and Ohio, both of which roads are controlled to a large extent by the Pennsylvania. It would gain nothing by this outlay of capital that it does not already have."

The Old Dominion Steamship Company has a fleet of sixteen steamers, running between this city and Norfolk, Va., and Chesapeake points. It was organized in 1867.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN TEXAS.

Whole Town Swept Away—Great Damage to Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, April 6.—The most disastrous rains known in Texas in years, excepting last July's Brazos River floods, have prevailed for the last three days. The worst results have been in Western and Central Western Texas.

The town of Watervalley, on the Concho River, is reported entirely swept away. Nearly sixty frame dwelling and business houses are in ruins, and the 300 inhabitants fled to the highlands, where they are safe. Immense property losses were sustained on farms and cattle ranches by the overflowing of Concho, The Brazos, the Colorado, the Trinity, and their branches are all rising. The Fort Worth and Denver Railway has suffered heavy loss. The rain ceased to-night and regular traffic is expected to be resumed to-morrow.

The Southern Pacific property loss is estimated at $100,000 by the destruction of track culverts and bridges. All traffic has been suspended. Hundreds of square miles of territory in various counties are being swept by the overflows of the streams.

CAPT. JOHN CODMAN DEAD.

Famous Advocate of Free Ships and Free Trade Expires at Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 6.—Capt. John Codman, the famous advocate of free ships and free trade, died here to-day in his eighty-sixth year.

John Codman was born in Dorchester, Mass., on Oct. 16, 1814, and was the son of the Rev. John Codman of that town. He entered Amherst College, but left in his junior year, 1833, finishing his education at sea. He became a Captain in the merchant marine, and traveled extensively. He was known as an advocate of free ships and free trade, and wrote for many periodicals.

Among his publications are "Sailors' Life and Sailors' Yarns," "Ten Months in Brazil, with Notes on the Paraguayan War," "Review of the Report of the Special Committee on Navigation Interests," "The Mormon Country; a Summer with the Latter-Day Saints," "Free Ships; Restoration of the American Carrying Trade," "Round Trip, by Way of Panama, Through California, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, and Colorado," "A Solution of the Mormon Problem," "Winter Sketches from the Saddle by a Septuagenarian," and "A Biographical Sketch of William Wheelwright of Newburyport, Mass." His Codman's mind remained clear to the last. He recently wrote an article in favor of free ships.

At the time of the jubilee celebration, in June, 1897, of the sixtieth anniversary of the coronation of Queen Victoria, he wrote for THE NEW YORK TIMES his recollection of the scenes in Piccadilly on Coronation Day in 1837, when he sat on the wall of the Duke of Devonshire's palace and saw the young Victoria as she proceeded to Westminster Abbey to be crowned Queen. At that time he was the second mate of the ship Globe of Philadelphia.

New Evening Train to the Southwest

Leaves Grand Central Station at 9:20 every day by the New York Central-Big Four Route. Perfect service. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

TAMMANY STANDS BACK OF DEWEY

Mayor Van Wyck Sees the Admiral in Philadelphia.

CONFER FOR TWO HOURS

Two Other New York Men Come and Go with the Mayor.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE

It Is Said W. C. Whitney and ex-Senator Gorman Went to Washington on Same Train with the Admiral.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Robert Van Wyck, Mayor of New York, representing Tammany Hall, and two other Democratic leaders of New York, also representatives of Tammany, came to Philadelphia to-day to confer with Admiral George Dewey regarding the latter's announcement that he would accept the nomination of the Presidency of the United States.

The Tammany politicians arrived in Philadelphia shortly before noon on the Pennsylvania Railroad. They did not go to the Bellevue together, but separately. None of them was known at the hotel nor to persons on the street.

SEVERAL HOURS' TALK.

Arriving at the clerk's desk in the hotel, Mayor Van Wyck sent his card to Admiral Dewey. An answer was received at once, and the Mayor was shown to the Admiral's room. The two other politicians came to the room later, and the conference, which lasted several hours, was begun.

It is taken for granted here that the fact that Mayor Van Wyck came to Philadelphia to confer with Admiral Dewey proves beyond question that Tammany Hall will support Dewey. In the election of 1896 Richard Croker, leader of Tammany, announced at the last minute that Tammany would throw its support to Bryan. This announcement came unexpectedly, and caused a split in Tammany, which for a time threatened to disrupt the organization. W. C. Whitney, one of the richest men in Tammany, refused to give active support to Bryan, and many other of the strongest men withdrew from the organization entirely.

Bryan, it is asserted by those here, who say they know, has been a thorn in the flesh of Tammany Hall, and since 1896 Tammany has been casting about for a man who would be supported by its entire force, and who would bring harmony to the party. Dewey, it is stated, is the man they have decided upon.

GREAT SECRECY OBSERVED.

The secrecy observed at the conference yesterday can well be imagined when it is shown that Van Wyck and Admiral Dewey refused to give out the names of their two other conferees.

After the conference the three men came down the stairs from Admiral Dewey's room separately and each went directly to Broad Street Station, catching a train for New York. Not one man about the hotel knew that the conference was going on.

It is known that the other parties at the conference were not ex-President Cleveland, ex-Secretary Whitney, Augustus Van Wyck, David B. Hill, Edward M. Shepard, Norman E. Mack, or John W. Keller.

The meeting was prearranged. While Mrs. Dewey went to New York to do some shopping, the Admiral remained in Philadelphia at the Hotel Bellevue to confer concerning his candidacy.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE STORY.

Another report of a conference with Admiral Dewey had some circulation here to-night. According to this report, three men met Admiral Dewey here to-day, having been sent on in advance by prominent Democrats in New York to make an appointment with the Admiral for this afternoon.

The story runs that these men returned to New York and reported that everything was fixed, and that thereupon a special car, in which were ex-Senator Arthur Gorman of Maryland and William C. Whitney and George F. Spinney of New York, was attached to the Baltimore and Ohio train from New York, which arrives here at 5:03 P. M., and that it was then switched to the Pennsylvania Railroad and attached to the Congressional Limited, which leaves here at 5:25 for Washington.

No confirmation of this story could be obtained.

WHAT THE ADMIRAL SAID.

While on the way from the hotel to join Mrs. Dewey at the train a reporter asked the Admiral whether he had any visitors besides Capt. Brownson of the navy, and the Admiral replied:

"I left orders at the hotel office that I would see no one."

"But did you see any one?"

"The orders I gave were explicit."

This was the only answer the Admiral would give.

"Will you say now who is back of your candidacy?"

"Not at this time."

"Are you ready yet to issue a statement?"

"None has been prepared?"

"When will it be ready?"

"I shall issue a statement in a few days."

"What will be the nature of it?"

"I can say nothing as to that."

"It has been stated that if McKinley and Bryan are nominated you will run independently. Is that true?"

"I have never said so."

"Admiral, how do you feel about the way the people of the country have received your announcement?"

"Well," he replied, "one must expect a great many things to be said of a man who has taken such a step."

"Then you are not at all discouraged?"

"No, Sir, I am not discouraged."

The Admiral said he did not expect to have any political conference on the train.

HEADQUARTERS FOR DEWEY.

John R. McLean Has Engaged Rooms for the Kansas City Convention.

KANSAS CITY, April 6.—John R. McLean, brother-in-law of Admiral Dewey, has engaged elaborate headquarters at one of the leading hotels for the Democratic Convention in July.

The rooms are very choice, and it is rumored that they are to be shared by Admiral Dewey.

When the selection was made Mr. McLean, it is said, announced that the rooms would be occupied by himself and a friend.

DEWEY NEVER HAS VOTED.

Says the Only Man He Wanted to Vote for Was Mr. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey returned to Washington at 8:30 o'clock to-night from their brief visit to Philadelphia. They expressed themselves as greatly pleased with their reception. A number of reporters were at the house awaiting his return. In response to a question the Admiral said that he expected to have his plans for the future, which he indicated his intention to make, ready for the press in a few days.

"Can you confirm the statement you are credited with making that you are a Democrat?" persisted one of the reporters.

"Certainly, I am a Democrat," he replied. "I always have been a Democrat," he added smilingly.

"Have you ever voted the Democratic ticket?"

"No, I never voted in my life. The only man I ever wanted to vote for was Mr. Cleveland."

"It is said that Mr. Cleveland wants you to run on a straight gold Democratic platform."

"Good night," answered the Admiral without answering the question and retiring.

Monday next the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will move into their country house at Beauvoir, which they have taken for the Summer.

W. C. WHITNEY ON DEWEY.

Believes the Admiral's Announcement Was His Own Act.

William C. Whitney sent out a statement yesterday denying that he was connected in any way with Admiral Dewey's candidacy for the Presidency. He said:

"I do not consider myself as so related to politics at present as to be entitled to assist in making candidates. I have the profoundest admiration for Admiral Dewey. It came naturally to me from my acquaintance with him when I was Secretary of the Navy. I take great pride in his reputation, but I have no knowledge of and nothing to do with his recent announcement. I believe it to be the act of the Admiral himself. His nature is simple and straightforward, and he has doubtless been solicited to become a candidate by thousands of persons who would like to see him President. I imagine that if you get at the real truth you will find that to be the reason of his announcement."

NO CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON.

No Politicians Call on the Admiral at the Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Admiral Dewey, so far as can be ascertained, has not yet been waited on by anybody desiring to assist him in the task of getting a nomination. So far as learned no politicians have approached him here since he made his much-talked-of announcement.

Extended inquiry was made to-day among Democrats who would be likely to hear of any participation by politicians in an effort to prevent the nomination of Bryan, either by favoring Dewey or any other candidate. Most of those talked with were indifferent about the announcement, and none of the prominent Democrats would consent to talk about the matter for publication. They generally declare that the nomination has had about all the discussion that it will get. A well-known member of the Democratic Congressional Committee curtly asserted that the convention that nominated Dewey met at 1,747 Rhode Island Avenue and had adjourned sine die.

Neither Silver Democrats nor Gold Democrats believe any of the reports that the Dewey announcement was advised or directed by trained politicians. The suggestion that ex-Secretary Lamont came over here on Monday to start the Dewey boom is rejected as preposterous by all who know Mr. Lamont.

"Mr. Cleveland would as soon think of hunting ducks with a brass band," said a very intimate friend of Col. Lamont, "as Lamont to sanction such a clumsy method of making known the candidacy of a man in whom he had a serious interest."

On the day that the announcement was made, ex-Senator Gorman, it is learned, talked of the suggestion that the Dewey statement had been made by the advice of the men opposed to Bryan's nomination. He laughed at the idea, and went so far as to express his opinion that not even John R. McLean knew that the announcement was to be made in the way it was.

There is some reason for believing that Admiral Dewey was provoked into declaring himself just at the time he did. While talking to a newspaper man about a matter personally interesting to himself and touching the possibility that he might be a candidate, he was led into uttering a statement showing that the idea was in his mind. The reporter with whom he was talking did not catch at the significance of Dewey's words, but the Admiral seems to have remembered what he had said, and came to the conclusion that his words would be taken to mean that he was a candidate. In this frame of mind he sent for the representative of the newspaper in which he preferred to see his announcement printed, and gave him the published statement.

MRS. DEWEY'S SHORT VISIT.

Mrs. George Dewey, wife of the Admiral, was in the city for a few hours yesterday on a shopping tour.

She reached Jersey City over the Pennsylvania Railroad in President Cassatt's private car about 10 o'clock and proceeded to this city via the Twenty-third Street ferry. She did not go to a hotel, but started on her return to Washington on the Congressional Limited. She seemed to be in excellent spirits, and chatted freely with the reporters who met her when she left the train in the Pennsylvania station.

She declined to discuss politics or her husband's candidacy for the Presidency, and said that her visit here was simply to purchase some millinery and dry goods.

POTTER PALMER'S SON QUITS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Honoré Palmer, son of Potter Palmer, the millionaire, has retired from the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company's bank, where he was employed as a messenger at $6 a week. He has earned $72.

Three months ago young Palmer obtained the position and until he resigned performed his duties to the satisfaction of the bank officials. They give him credit for good work. It is understood that he gave as an excuse for quitting the position that his father had something better for him and also that the work was too trying on his eyes. His fellow-clerks are of the opinion that he was anxious to go to Paris.

The young man is now visiting Livingston Cutting in the Berkshire Hills, in Massachusetts.

THE NEW YORK HERALD'S Easter Edition.

Out to-morrow, April 8. 22 Full Size Art Pages, 100 Pages in all. The Acme of Up to Date Journalism. —Adv.

GOVERNOR COMMENDS LEGISLATURE'S WORK

"No Debit of Evil and a Large Credit of Good," He Declares.

REGRETS TAX LAW FAILURE

Gov. Roosevelt Says, However, the "Net Result is Very Satisfactory"—Reviews by Leaders.

ALBANY, April 6.—Gov. Roosevelt has given out the following statement on the work of the Legislature of 1900:

"Jefferson said that the whole art of government consists in being honest, and his definition would have been complete if he had added that it shall also be efficient. When the net result of governmental effort is honesty and efficiency, then we have good government, and it is not in the least necessary that it should be spectacular. By this standard the legislative session of 1900, like the legislative session of 1899, has been thoroughly creditable. Not a bad law has been put upon the statute books, and many good laws have been enacted. Of course, as is always the case, things were left undone which I should like to have seen done, but the net result is very satisfactory, for there is no debit of evil, and there is a large credit of good.

"First, the tax rate has been kept very low, thanks to the great economy insisted upon by the Legislature, and thanks, also, to the way in which the administrative officers have insisted that every dollar's outlay should represent a full dollar's worth of work for the State. The tax rate of 1.96 is, with one exception, the lowest for over forty years.

"There has been no overlegislation; the session is closing at an earlier date, also, with one exception, than has been the case in over half a century.

"The law abolishing prizefighting in this State has been enacted. Provision has been made by the State for an Adirondack hospital to take care of curable cases of consumption, and thus the first steps have been taken toward grappling officially with the most dreaded scourge among all the diseases to which our people are subject. The Tenement House bill has been enacted into a law, which means a long stride forward toward the prevention of the worst evils of overcrowding in the congested districts of our great cities. A law has been passed which marks the first stage in the effort to secure for all time the great natural landmark which stands second only to Niagara in point of scenic importance—the cliff wall of the Palisades.

"The bill for a New York charter commission has been enacted into law; so that there is a reasonable chance of abating those evils in our municipal government which can be remedied by legislation. Two or three most needed laws for the government of the City of New York have been passed, notably the Confession of Judgments bill, also the bills essential to the city's commercial interests, for improving her docks, &c.

"It is, of course, not proper yet to speak of the bills which have been passed over the Mayor's veto and which are before me for decision. The first effective step has been taken toward curbing the power of the great Ramapo Company, a corporation which contains more sinister potentiality of mischief for the city than any which has been formed in recent years. The passage of a bill to authorize a really adequate canal survey will at last put the people of the State in position definitely to decide as to what the State's canal policy of the future shall be.

"Rapid transit for the City of New York has been secured on proper terms. Provisions have been made for securing a higher grade of efficiency in the administration of the civil service law in municipalities. A larger provision than ever before has been made for the purpose of building up a system of good roads. Excellent amendments to the game law have been enacted, and various local bills of great importance to the welfare of the localities concerned have been passed.

"None of these measures is as striking as the franchise tax law, the civil service law, and the labor legislation of 1899. The chief reason for this is the very fact that so much was done in 1899.

"I wish that we could have had some supplemental legislation not only in the direction of improving the tax system, but in passing both an employers' liability bill and also a bill which should protect corporations from blackmailing suits instigated by low-grade criminal lawyers, and I wish that the Brackett Anti-Trust bill could have been enacted into law. But it must be remembered that the very success of the measures put through in 1899 rendered it difficult to get through additional legislation along the same lines.

"The franchise tax law in particular has justified its existence in the most striking manner. It is not too much to say that, in point of actual accomplishment in itself, and with regard to the principle which it establishes, this law is more vital to the welfare of the people than any other which has been passed in recent years.

"It has been put into operation amid a thousand difficulties, and it has already at the very outset begun to work well, because the officials administering it combine honesty and common sense. They are not trying to do too much, and yet they cannot be swerved from trying to accomplish all that is possible of accomplishment.

"In yet another respect one branch of the Leg

cannot help but have a salutary influence on the final determination of this important question. The subject of taxation so closely affects the interests of every citizen that it is not surprising that it was impossible to reach an agreement in a single session. As a result of the debate and discussion it is safe to predict that another year will see an agreement upon a system of indirect taxation which shall relieve real estate from the entire burden of the State taxes.

"It is impossible in a brief interview to enumerate the many measures, some of general and others of local interest, which have received the favorable action of this Legislature. Yet no summary of the work of the session could be complete which failed to call attention to the fact that the Legislature has perfected the Rapid Transit act and furnished the legislation which has made possible finally the commencement of that great undertaking, which has been so earnestly sought by the city. The taxpayers of Greater New York must recognize the debt which they owe to this Legislature for the passage of the so-called 'Anti-Confession of Judgment bill,' and throughout the entire Greater New York the teachers of the public schools will never forget the wise legislation passed for their benefit.

"It can be safely asserted that this session of the Legislature has been unique in the general disposition which has been evinced to hasten good legislation and to refuse assent to bad legislation, and when the record is made up it will be found that no measures which are justly entitled to general criticism have received the favorable assent of the Assembly of the year 1900."

DEMOCRATIC CRITICISMS.

Senator Thomas F. Donnelly made this statement on behalf of the Democrats of the Legislature:

"It is much easier to tell what the Legislature of 1900 has not done than what it has done. The policy of the Republican Party has manifestly been no policy. This proves that that party is solicitous about the outcome of the next general election and does not deem it wise to enact any laws which might prove offensive to any given community or to any given business interest. Notwithstanding all the talk about the walk-over the Republicans will have next Fall if Bryan is nominated, it is evident from the action of the Legislature this year that the Republican Party is on a still hunt for votes and contributions and is taking particular pains not to make new enemies.

"Among the things which the Republican Legislature of 1900 has not done may be mentioned the following:

"It has failed to pass a law which will provide equitable taxation. The tax law proposed by the Special Joint Tax Committee was introduced in a Pickwickian sense and as an excuse for not doing something else. The committee states that the basis of the proposed law was the taxation of mortgages, but before either house was allowed to vote on the subject the bill was so amended as to exempt from taxation one of the largest mortgages of the State, namely, the New York Central Railroad's $100,000,000 mortgage. This exemption was stricken out and the Republican Party wouldn't have the bill, so it is safe to say that the New York Central and the G. O. P. are on speaking terms.

"It did not take any steps to restrain or regulate the trusts of this State. It is true that the Governor did condescend to entertain certain college professors who had suggestions to make on the subject, but the matter was allowed to drop there. It must be borne in mind that the Republican Party has been inactive in more respects than one in relation to trusts. It has not only not made any effort to remedy the existing evils by legislation, but it also has failed to enforce the anti-trust law passed by the Legislature of last year on my motion. This law was framed on the lines suggested by Attorney General Hancock and the Supreme Court of this State, and gives the Attorney General ample power to suppress illegal trusts, and yet the present incumbent of the Attorney General's office has not taken a single step to enforce the law. It is quite clear that the trusts will not refuse to pass the time of day with the Republican State machine this year.

"It has not passed any bill which reduces the price of illuminating gas, although a number of them were introduced. It has not recognized the expediency and utility of municipal ownership of public franchises. The gas man will not be received with the usual ill-favor when he makes his annual call at the Republican State headquarters.

"It has not passed any political legislation to speak of. It has kept its hand in by tinkering with the Force bill, the McCullagh bill, the Attorney General bill, the general election law, and the Penal Code, but it cannot be said that it has been especially offensive in this regard. This means that special efforts are to be made to secure gains in Democratic cities next Fall.

"It has not passed any laws for the amelioration of labor. This is simply because it has taken the trust and corporation end of the political game. In brief, it has not done anything worth mentioning."

NEW STATE COMMITTEE.

Changes Predicted in the Personnel After the Republican Convention.

A new State Committee will be chosen at the Republican State Convention to be held at the Grand Central Palace on April 17. It is said that there will be a number of changes in the personnel of the committee.

In the First District it is stated that Richard Higbie will probably be superseded. This will be done by reason of geographical conditions rather than because of any personal objection to the present incumbent.

In the Ninth District Patrick O'Brien, a Deputy State Factory Inspector, who lives in the Fourth Assembly District, is giving John Stiebling quite a tight, and he is confident of success.

Charles A. Hess of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, in the Twelfth District, will retire in favor of William Henkel of the Eighteenth. This has been agreed upon.

John Reisenweber is expected to retire from the Fourteenth District, and it is said that Moses McKee will get his seat.

It is more than possible that William H. Tea-Eyck, Aqueduct Commissioner, will have to give way in the Sixteenth to some one chosen by the Republicans of Westchester County.

J. Le Roy Jacobs of the Twenty-first District died some time ago, and reports are to the effect that Jacob Snell of Montgomery County will be chosen to the vacancy.

Francis Hendricks of Onondaga, recently appointed to succeed Louis F. Payn as Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, wants to retire from the committee. His probable successor is John S. Kenyon of Syracuse, Secretary of the State Railroad Commission.

No changes are expected in the other districts.

PLATT HEADS TIOGA DELEGATES.

Resolutions in Praise of Gov. Roosevelt Adopted.

OWEGO, N. Y., April 6.—T. C. Platt heads the Tioga County delegation to the Republican State Convention. He and five others were elected to-day at the Republican County Convention. Delegates to the Congressional Convention also were selected. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we gladly affirm the official acts of President McKinley, and assure him of our unalterable admiration of his course as an officer, as a patriot, and as a man, and also

Resolved, That we are proud of the part in the National affairs taken by Gov. Roosevelt, and of his unfailing honesty, sincerity, and integrity as Governor of the State of New York.

The delegates were unpledged and uninstructed.

Delegates from Syracuse Selected.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, April 6.—Democratic Assembly District Conventions held in the four districts of Onondaga County selected delegates to the Democratic State Convention. All four conventions strongly indorsed the administration of James K. McGuire, Mayor of Syracuse, and instructed the delegates to request the State Convention to elect him as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Kansas City. This action is regarded as a rebuke to the finding of the Assembly Investigating Committee in relation to the affairs of Syracuse.

Congressional Campaign Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee have chosen Representatives McRae of Arkansas and Norton of Ohio Vice Chairmen, and the following Executive Committee: Senator Cockrell of Missouri, Chairman; Representatives Hall of Pennsylvania, Ruppert of New York, Turner of Kentucky, Daly of New Jersey, Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, and Denny of Maryland.

GODDARD ATTACKS HESS

Bitter Fight in the Courts Against His Late Defeat.

HE DISCLOSES HESS'S METHOD

Charges that Hess Appealed to Al Adams to Influence a Delegate—Alleges Criminality.

The action of the Twelfth Congress District Convention is to be revived in the Supreme Court. Capt. F. Norton Goddard, who claims that he was defrauded of his election as a delegate to Philadelphia, proposes to leave no stone unturned, or spare expense, to secure what he believes to be his rights. He does not care so much for the office, but he will fight for principle and clean politics, he declares.

Capt. Goddard, who is still confined to his home on Lexington Avenue, last night made the following statement and charges that Charles A. Hess has rendered himself liable under the provision of the Corrupt Practices act.

"After the results of the primaries were known," said Capt. Goddard, "Charles A. Hess went to "Al" Adams, the policy king, and said: 'I have been your friend for years, and have done you favors. Now you can do me one. Your employe, John G. Shannon is one of Goddard's delegates, and I want him to vote for me.'

"Adams told Hess that he did not know his employes in that way, and added: 'But I am for you, Hess, and I'll speak to Dolph and he'll get Shannon for you.' [Dolph is one of Adams's lieutenants.]

"I learn that Shannon, who is a carpenter, has done a great deal of work for Dolph. The latter sent for Shannon, who called on him.

"'Where do you get your bread and butter?' was Dolph's first inquiry. 'From you,' responded Shannon. 'Well,' replied Dolph, 'you know Hess is a friend of ours and Goddard is our worst enemy, and the policy shops will close indefinitely next Monday on his account.' 'Yes, that is true,' responded Shannon.

"'Common decency,' continued Dolph, 'demands that you should vote for Hess. Come with me and see him.'

"As a result of this conference, Dolph and Shannon went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel last Saturday and had a long talk with Hess. When it was about ended Shannon remarked, 'But you say you've got the delegates, Mr. Hess. What do you want with my vote?'

MR. HESS'S PROMISES.

"'You don't know what this means to me,' replied Hess. 'You must vote for me. I will make no definite promises, but if you vote for me you will not be disappointed on Friday. You'll be perfectly satisfied, more than satisfied. You might want to make a trip to Chicago and it might cost you $500.'

"Shannon asked for a day to think the matter over, and agreed to see Hess at his office on Monday. Shannon then came to me and told the story substantially as I have related it. He spoke of the embarrassed position in which he was placed. I knew Shannon as a man of principle, but never knew that he had any dealings with policy men. So I said to him, 'Shannon, I advise you as a duty you owe to yourself, not to vote for Hess.'

"Shannon said he would vote for me. Then he wrote a letter to Dolph, of which this is a copy." [Showing it.]

"In this letter Shannon said among other things: 'I pledged myself in caucus to support the ticket for which I was elected, and in carrying out my promise as a man I hope for a continuance of your good opinion and of our present pleasant relations. You are at liberty to show this to Mr. Hess.'

"Now," continued Capt. Goddard, "there is the case of Fred Pfeiffer, who was elected in my interest in the Second District of the Twenty-second Assembly District. My friends found that he had been promised a job in the public stores, but did not get it. Shannon recommended Charles K. Lexow sent Pfeiffer to Hess, and when Pfeiffer talked about the job he says that Hess said, 'I'll appoint you from my district.' Pfeiffer then made an appointment to meet Mr. Hess in Quigg's office last Saturday.

"After waiting two hours he was promised the job, and was told to meet Hess at the Custom House on Tuesday. Pfeiffer learned, in some way, that Hess might not keep his word, so he did not go to the Custom House. On Wednesday, however, when Pfeiffer went to the Court House on some naturalization business he met Hess by chance and he says Hess said to him: 'Why didn't you show up? You could have gone to work to-day.'

"'What is the matter with my going now?' said Pfeiffer.

"'I guess that will be all right,' said Hess. Then Hess went to a telephone and called up Mr. Stewart, Collector Bidwell's secretary, and on coming out of the box said to Pfeiffer: 'It's all right. Take this card with you.'

"Then Mr. Hess gave Pfeiffer a card, on which he had written, 'Friend Stewart: Please appoint Fred Pfeiffer in the place of Matthew Foley.'

THE CAUTION TO PFEIFFER.

"On handing him the card, Hess said: 'Be careful what you say. I want Foley to think he was discharged for incompetency. I don't want him to think I had anything to do with it.'

"Pfeiffer at once went to see Stewart, who, pleading that he was busy, told him to, call the next day, when he would attend to him.

"Pfeiffer grew suspicious, so he went to Foley's home and saw him: 'How did you come to be removed from the public stores?' he asked Foley. The latter replied: 'How did you know I was removed? I was never so surprised in my life.'

"'Why, I am the man who is to take your place,' responded Pfeiffer.

"Foley then went to see Hess, and told him of his removal. 'Well, well!' exclaimed Hess, in apparent surprise. 'What strange things do happen. You don't say so. But don't worry. I'll see about it tomorrow.'

"Foley told Pfeiffer of his talk with Hess, and Pfeiffer decided that a leader who would discharge a man one day and put him back the next was to be distrusted, so he decided to stand by me.

"Fearing that some sharp practices might be resorted to in the convention I wrote to Quigg. I told him that his attitude was wrong and injurious to me and that enough and too much had been done to alienate sympathy from the organization.

"I expressed the hope that the proper man would be designated to call the meeting to order and asked him to let me know. Under date of March 30 Quigg wrote me a letter, producing it in which he said:

"'I do not think there is any occasion for excitement as to the situation in the Twelfth Congress District. Our primary law is entirely effective. The persons who have been elected as delegates will be certified to me, and the roll of the convention, as so certified, will be made up and delivered to the convention. The persons named in the roll call will be the persons elected according to the official count, and each of them will be entitled to vote.

"'As to the person who will call the convention to order, he has no other function than to call the convention to order and to call the roll on the election of a temporary Chairman. That is all he can do. My invariable rule is to consult the State Committeemen before designating such person, and in this case it is Mr. Hess.'

"The behavior of Mr. Hess in the convention shows he is unfit for a leader, and I believe he has brought himself within the scope of the Corrupt Practices act. He is a beaten leader, and will have to get out. I don't believe such a district as the Twenty-fifth will put up with him.

SAYS CHARGES ARE PROVED.

"I began by charging him with improper behavior, and he has furnished the proof of the truth of my charges."

Capt. Goddard is terribly in earnest, and means to see the fight through. His counsel, John H. Hammond of 35 Wall Street, said yesterday:

"I shall take no action in the courts this week. I shall not move until after the action of the convention has been officially reported to the proper authorities. There is lots of time. I also want to await the decision of Justice Freedman in the proceedings with relation to the Fifth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. Justice Fitzgerald's injunction was merely an ex parte order, and John Sabine Smith exceeded his authority in taking cognizance of the injunction obtained by Mr. Hess to exclude George Stewart and Christopher Moran from voting.

"I have no doubt that Goddard was legally elected. The refusal to allow Stewart and Moran to vote was illegal, and the courts will so rule. I shall obtain a writ of certiorari in a few days to review the proceedings of the convention."

Mr. Hess is not in the least alarmed. He says that every act of his and his followers was in accord with the provisions of the Primary law, which declares that a convention is the sole judge of its proceedings.

MR. COLER WANTS NO OFFICE.

Public Life No Private Snap, He Declares with Emphasis.

Controller Coler declared yesterday that he was not a candidate for Mayor or for any other office and that the action of the Young Men's Club of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in adopting resolution indorsing him and putting him in the field as a Mayoralty aspirant would not influence him in the slightest degree

"When I leave this office," the Controller said, with emphasis, "I intend to go back to my business in Wall Street and leave politics alone. Public life is no private snap—at least in this department—and I have no desire to continue in this office or to run for another.

"Those people over in Brooklyn merely wanted to show that they are friendly to me and that they approve my course. Praise of this kind from such a source is, of course, deeply appreciated, but it will not induce me to seek further honors from the people of New York."

STRIFE IN WESTCHESTER.

Republican Faction Leaders Make an Appeal to Chairman Odell.

Conventions will be held to-day in the Second and Third Assembly Districts of Westchester to elect delegates to the Sixteenth Congress District Convention. There is a very bitter strife there, and it threatens to retire Aqueduct Commissioner W. H. Ten Eyck from the State Committee. The factions are respectively headed by ex-Congressman W. W. Ward and ex-Senator J. Irving Burns. Ward carried the First District by a large majority and expects to carry the others.

This is the district in which it is alleged that Chairman Quigg intermeddled, although he denies the charge. It is claimed that Quigg demanded that Surrogate Silkman should not be a candidate for renomination. This is supposed to be in the interest of the Burns faction.

Mayor Leslie Sutherland of Yonkers yesterday called on Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, in the hope that something might be done to restore harmony. Mr. Odell also saw Messrs. Ward, Burns, and Ten Eyck, but the gentlemen named would not disclose what transpired.

WHEELER FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

The General Says He Has No Further Political Aspirations.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Gen. Wheeler's attention being called to-day to a story that his friends in the South purposed to boom him for the Vice Presidential nomination, he made the following statement:

"I do not think that my name has ever been mentioned in that connection except as very many other gentlemen have been referred to, simply in the way of a personal compliment. I have appreciated these flattering allusions to myself, but never regarded them as at all serious or other than the kind expressions of partial friends.

"The greatest ambition of my life has already been realized. I have seen those who were once Confederate soldiers fight under the Stars and Stripes against foreign foes, as soldiers of the United States. I have seen the masses of the people of all the Southern States eagerly and earnestly offer their services to fight in the country's cause, and have seen them thus become participants in the events which have suddenly made ours the leading among the great powers of the world and opened avenues which enable us to establish the most favorable commercial relations with countries containing nearly one-third the earth's population.

"I have seen the cordial relations which existed during the first seventy years of our Government firmly re-established between the people of all sections of our common country, and in all this I believe I see the dawn of a new prosperity, in which the Southern States will be the largest beneficiaries. The realization of conditions so advantageous to our whole country fills the measure of my desires, and beyond that I have no ambition whatever."

MYSTERY ABOUT PRISONER.

Business Man Arrested, but None Admits Having Him in Custody.

J. A. White, a resident of Elmore, N. J., and President of the First National Home Purchasing Company, with offices in the Globe Building at Newark, was arrested in the Post Office at Newark last night by Detective Jacques and turned over to the Hudson County authorities.

The Newark authorities say they know nothing of the cause of the arrest other than that Constable O'Brien of the Hudson County Prosecutor's office came to them with the warrant, which was based upon an indictment charging White with swindling a man named Smith, living in Bayonne, out of $150.

At the Hudson County Jail last night it was denied that any such prisoner as White had been brought there. The Jersey City police denied they had the man in any of the station houses. The attachés of the Prosecutor's office who could be found denied all knowledge of the case.

The Prosecutor could not be seen. The Hudson County Grand Jury has been in session this week, and it is believed that the indictment said to have been found against White was among the first found.

STEINITZ'S MENTAL CONDITION.

Friends Think Him Recovered — May Take Him from Sanitarium.

It was expected yesterday that the friends of Henry Steinitz, the chess expert, would take him from the Rivercrest Sanitarium, in Astoria, where he has been for several weeks, but up to last evening they had not done so. Mr. Steinitz is suffering from paranoia. His friends now wish to restore him to his family.

Dr. Kendred of the institution says Steinitz has not recovered, and probably never will. He seems at times perfectly rational, but at others he is not. Dr. Kendred says he has no objections to his patient being taken away, but thinks his friends are making a mistake. The patient is not violent.

For some time Steinitz has been asking to be taken home to his wife. He says he is not insane. The doctor says his friends agree with him, because they have seen him only when he has been rational.

Except in his mental condition, Mr. Steinitz is well. He may be removed to-day.

TO RESTORE GRAIN TRADE

Big Elevators to be Built on Island in the Bay.

Edward F. Cragin Secures Extensive Grant of Riparian Land Between Ellis and Bedlow's Islands.

The New Jersey Riparian Commission has granted to Edward F. Cragin of this city the lease of about ninety acres of riparian land lying between Ellis Island and Bedlow's Island in New York Bay. Mr. Cragin's purpose in securing the grant is to build an island on which large grain elevators and piers shall be constructed, so that the loading of grain vessels at this port will be greatly expedited and much expense saved. The railroad companies did not oppose the application to the Riparian Commission, and Mr. Cragin declares that he has no doubt that the Federal authorities will favor the scheme.

Mr. Cragin is the head of the Nicaragua Canal syndicate which obtained the concession formerly held by the Panama Canal Company. In reference to his new enterprise he said yesterday:

"It is the belief of myself and those who are associated with me in this scheme that it will result in putting New York on the same basis as other ports so far as facilities for the grain trade are concerned. The loss of that trade to this city has been the cause of a great deal of discussion, and commercial bodies here have recently become so alarmed over the situation that they have been trying to develop some plan to prevent further loss and to regain for the port that proportion of the grain trade which formerly belonged to it. A commission was appointed by the Governor to investigate the question, and it made a long report at the beginning of this year.

"I became convinced when I studied the matter that one of the chief reasons for the loss by New York of its grain trade was the lack of proper elevator facilities. I consulted with engineers and other experts and we decided that the finest location for elevators, and the most advantageous for the railroads, canalboats, and ocean vessels, would be on the shoal between Ellis and Bedlow's Islands. The State of New Jersey owns the land under water there. The shoal is quite near the surface, a large portion of it being only 3½ feet under water. The bottom is hard and would form a good foundation for heavy structures. Railroad communication could be easily and inexpensively had at the New Jersey side.

"I thereupon decided to apply for a grant of land, and after three consultations with the Riparian Commission terms were agreed upon. Yesterday the lease was granted to me. It is for 999 years at a rental of $1,000 a year for the first five years, $1,500 a year for the next fifty years, and $20,000 a year for the remainder of the term. For the first five years payment is to be annually in advance, and for the rest it is to be semi-annually.

"The lease, however, is also to contain a clause giving the lessee an option to purchase the property from the State at any time within the first five years of the term at the price of $250,000. The lessee binds himself to expend $50,000 in labor and materials for the improvement of the property for commercial purposes within two years.

"The United States authorities will be approached at once with regard to the exterior lines for piers, bulkheads, wharves, &c., and I have not the slightest doubt that matters with them will soon be satisfactorily arranged. I am convinced that within two years elevators can be built that will reduce the cost of handling grain at this port at least 1½ cents a bushel, and probably more. In other words, the difference in cost now in favor of other ports will be removed. Vessels that now come here to discharge freight, and then go to other ports to load grain cargoes, will be able to discharge their cargoes and reload with grain here on as favorable terms as, say, at Newport News, where there is proper elevator accommodation.

"There will be about two miles in all of deep water frontage, which will afford accommodation for an almost unlimited number of vessels. I need hardly say that the elevators and everything else will be of the most approved construction. It will be possible to load a vessel at four, or even more, places in the hold at once. As little lumber will be used in construction as possible, both in order to reduce the risk of fire and to keep the grain cool. A rough estimate of the cost of the whole work is $3,000,000."

Mr. Cragin would not state at present who is associated with him in the enterprise, but he declared that it had ample financial backing and that there was no doubt about the scheme being carried out. "The result," he said, "will be to put New York at the front as a grain-trade port again."

POLICE TRAP FLAT BURGLAR.

Discover Scheme by Which West Side Apartments Have Been Entered.

For three months flat-house burglaries have been frequent on the upper west side, and Capt. Schmittberger of the West One Hundredth Street Police Station has been trying to trap the thieves. Yesterday, Harry Hess, twenty-seven years old, of 210 West Twenty-seventh Street, was caught.

The robberies occurred in flats where the tenants were absent, and where a sign had been placed on the bell in the lower hall, such as, "Leave packages with the janitor," or "Will return at 5 o'clock."

Detective Eggers at noon yesterday went to the apartment house at 128 West Ninety-first Street, where there is a vacant suite of rooms on the second floor. On the letter box belonging to the vacant flat he placed the name "Ransom" and a notice reading: "Leave goods with janitor; will return at 5 o'clock." Then the detective went to the vacant flat and waited.

At 1:40 o'clock the bell of the flat on the third floor rang, and there the button was pressed which opens the street door. After a short interval the detective heard steps on the second floor. After some walking about the intruder went to work on the door behind which the detective was waiting. In a moment the point of a ¾-inch chisel appeared between the door and the jam, and then the door flew open and in walked the would-be burglar.

"Throw up your hands," said Detective Eggers, as he covered the man with his revolver.

"I surrender. I'm guilty," said the prisoner, and handcuffs were slipped upon his wrists.

Hess was remanded until to-morrow by Magistrate Meade in the West Side Police Court. It is hoped that evidence may be secured by that time connecting him with other and more successful burglaries.

POINT AGAINST GARDINER

March Grand Jury's Presentment Admitted by Commissioner.

JURY'S RECORD IN EVIDENCE

Counsel Protests Against the Ruling—Attempts Again to Show Alleged Animus in the Charges.

The presentment of the March Grand Jury, in which the actions of District Attorney Gardiner were severely criticised, and the minutes of the Court of General Sessions relating to the occurrences in Part I. of that court during the Grand Jury's appeal to Recorder Goff, on March 15, were added to the evidence in the charges against Col. Gardiner yesterday, under a decision of Commissioner Wilcox, who is presiding at the investigation now in progress. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Col. Gardiner, protested against the admission of these records as evidence, but his objections were overruled.

Commissioner Wilcox held that the District Attorney had already signified his willingness to go into these occurrences, as tending to show, as alleged, that Recorder Goff bears a hostile feeling toward him and that the Recorder prompted the charges under which he is being tried.

Horace E. Deming, who is prosecuting the charges on behalf of the Attorney General, opened the session by offering in evidence a stenographic report of the proceedings in Part I. of the General Sessions on March 15, when the Grand Jury asked the Recorder for protection from the District Attorney.

GARDINER'S COUNSEL OBJECTS.

Mr. Untermyer objected to the admission of this report, on the ground that it recited occurrences that had happened since the charges were filed. "Col. Gardiner," he said, "is willing to sign a stipulation of waiver of all his rights to object to the admission of any testimony relating to his behavior or methods, provided that he be allowed to add a condition that such waiver shall not serve as a bar to the proceedings pending before Judge Foster to have the presentment of March 30 expunged from the minutes."

"I cannot entertain that objection," said Commissioner Wilcox. "Mr. Deming, you may read these minutes."

Mr. Deming read the reports of the stenographer in full, and the minutes were accepted as a part of the evidence in the case. The Commissioner ignoring a request of Mr. Untermyer that the presence of ex-District Attorney Olcott and ex-Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis in the courtroom at the time of the occurrences be noted.

Henry Welsh, Deputy Clerk of the General Sessions Court, produced the presentment made on March 30, and Mr. Deming offered it in evidence.

This brought Mr. Untermyer to his feet again, and he protested that there was no excuse for placing the presentment in evidence."

AGAIN ATTACKS PRESENTMENT.

"It is not a document authorized by law," he said. "The Grand Jury has no more right to submit this document to the Court than it has to submit the Constitution of the State of Indiana. The document should not be admitted before you. The presentment relates to charges formulated after the City Club charges.

"You, Mr. Wilcox, have no right to consider charges not referred to you. The stipulation that we were willing to offer has not been accepted by the other side. We will make a stipulation that will enable us to maintain our legal rights—we will make a stipulation on that ground and on no other ground.

"There is now an application before Judge Foster, and the Attorney General was notified that a hearing would be held on it on Tuesday, April 3. The hearing on the application was postponed several times at the request of the Attorney General. We were ready at all times. Yesterday we appeared before Judge Foster, and the Attorney General requested another delay. We said we would agree provided our client's rights would not be injured. I think they will be if the presentment is admitted here.

"I therefore say that the presentment should not be heard here until Judge Foster decides whether or not it shall be expunged from the court records."

"Judge Foster acted upon it have no effect so far as this presentment goes," Mr. Deming replied. "Even if he decides to expunge it from the minutes of the court the fact remains that the Grand Jury made it."

"If you intend to admit the presentment," said Mr. Untermyer, addressing the Commissioner, "I ask you to rule that the defense be permitted to show upon whose advice and by what inspiration the presentment was prepared."

ADMITS THE PRESENTMENT.

"I shall admit the presentment," the Commissioner answered, "as showing the relations between the District Attorney and the Grand Jury. As to the request of counsel, I do not believe that I have the right to make a ruling as to how wide our door of the Grand Jury room may be thrown open. Counsel for Col. Gardiner has already agreed to waive any right to object to the admission of the presentment and he now has no right to make conditions."

"I deny that," Mr. Untermyer exclaimed.

"Sit down," the Commissioner replied, banging the gavel on the desk.

Then the original presentment was handed to the stenographer to be copied in the minutes. The Commissioner invited counsel to prepare briefs as to how far they desired to go into the minutes of the March Grand Jury and to show what authority there is for going into those minutes at all.

Mr. Untermyer explained that an application is now pending before Judge Foster for permission to make public those minutes.

In response to the Commissioner Mr. Coyne said that the hearing on the charges will be completed in two or at most three days more. He said he is anxious to hurry the case. He had agreed with Mr. Untermyer not to hold a session Monday or Tuesday. Both sides will be ready Wednesday and the hearing will be finished Friday.

Mr. Wilcox, in adjourning until Wednesday at 10:30 o'clock A. M., said he would hold the Attorney General absolutely to that agreement, and barring some unforseen accident would decline to allow him to present any evidence later.

Mr. Untermyer declined to say how long it would take him to get ready to open for the defense, and Mr. Wilcox said he would make no order on the subject until after the case for the prosecution is all in.

GARDINER NOT TO RESIGN.

A story printed in a morning newspaper to the effect that Col. Gardiner would resign in case the Governor delays action on the charges, and would then become a candidate for re-election, was denied on all sides, Col. Gardiner referring to it as "silly," and Deputy Attorney General Coyne alluded to it as "poppy cock." Mr. Coyne added:

"Mr. Gardiner will have no such chance to pose. Our side will be ended next week and the case will be before the Governor within thirty days, and he will not delay his action, I am sure."

MOVE FOR CAPT. THOMAS.

His Counsel Asks Leave to Inspect the Grand Jury Minutes.

Charles L. Hoffman, counsel for Police Capt. Thomas of the West Thirtieth Street Station, asked Judge Foster, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, for an order to inspect the minutes of the March Grand Jury, which found three indictments against Capt. Thomas for willful neglect of duty in not suppressing a number of notorious dives in his precinct.

Mr. Hoffman said that his motion was necessary, as he desired to show that the indictments were invalid in that they were based on illegal evidence submitted to the Grand Jury. Decision was reserved.

The report of Capt. Thomas on which the indictments were based has not yet been found, and it has been said that without it conviction is extremely unlikely. No trace of it has been found in the District Attorney's office since it was given to the March Grand Jury.

The April Grand Jury met again yesterday, but it is said that they considered only routine business. It is not likely that they will undertake any investigation along the line taken by the March Grand Jury until it is decided by the Court whether or not the presentment made by that body is legal and valid. The motion to expunge it from the records of the court will be argued on Tuesday.

Held for Using Slot Machines.

Frank C. McDonald of 27 Thames Street was held by Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of keeping slot machines in his place. He was arrested late Thursday afternoon in a raid made by the police of the Church Street Station at the instigation of Anthony Comstock. Twenty-five gambling and slot machines were found.

EX-THEATRICAL MANAGER INSANE

Joseph P. Reynolds, the ex-theatrical manager, who was reported missing by his wife last Thursday, and who asked the assistance of the police to find him, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon from in front of 333 East Fourteenth Street and placed in the insane pavilion for observation. He was found there by his wife.

Mr. Reynolds has been mentally irresponsible for some time, but as his condition was not deemed serious his relatives did not think it necessary to place him in an institution for treatment. He has been living with his wife and mother at 158 West Fifteenth Street. His last employment was as business manager of "The Great Diamond Robbery" company, which was sent on the road by Manager Edwin Knowles of the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

He was an actor before becoming a manager, and all of Mrs. Langtry's American tours were under his direction, except the last one. During the Tompkins management of the Fifth Avenue Theatre Reynolds was the acting manager.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. G. Caldwell, Minneapolis; Harrison M. Davis, Boston; Mayor Henry V. Johnson, Denver; J. D. Howard, Duluth.

ALBEMARLE—J. T. Dorsey, Boston.

HOLLAND—Alton Faunce, Boston; B. M. Caldwell, Wheeling, West Va.; Chandler Hale, Washington; E. Prentiss Bailey, Utica.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse.

GRAND—Adjt. Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

IMPERIAL—The Rev. A. T. Dunlop, Montreal; the Rev. J. P. Lynch, Gainesville, Fla.; Capt. C. W. E. de Maleyus, R. A., England.

GILSEY—L. C. Varney, Saratoga.

NETHERLAND—De Courcy May, Scranton; Eugene S. Ashley, Glens Falls.

EMPIRE—Dr. Marion S. Mead, Minneapolis.

MANHATTAN—A. Tait, Orillia, Ontario; Joshua Crane, Jr., Boston.

ASTOR—Asa W. La France, Elmira.

HOFFMAN—Virgil P. Kline, Cleveland; William C. Pullman, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—A. S. Crane, Boston; Archdeacon and Mrs. Mills, Montreal.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Sommer, B., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Hilliard, laces and handkerchiefs; Hotel Netherland.

Mack, C., & Son, Gallipolis, Ohio; C. Mack, notions; Hotel Albert.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. J. Byrne, dress goods; W. H. Watson, furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. B. Halliday, furnishing goods, 115 Worth Street.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Peterson, furs; Herald Square Hotel.

Hurm, C. F., Cincinnati, Ohio, notions and trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.

Michael Brothers, Athens, Ga.; S. Michaels, dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Cadillac.

Gross & Strauss Co., Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, white goods, linings, gloves, and hosiery; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. J. Michelbacher, notions, laces, and gloves; C. B. Stuber, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Sass & Cohen, Galveston, Texas; M. J. Sass, furnishing goods; R. Weiss, furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Fitts, C. N., Northampton, Mass.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; Nora E. Gilliman, millinery; Miss Supple, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Normandie.

Upson, Singleton & Co., Waterbury, Conn.; H. M. Upson, clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.

Geiershoefer, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Geiershoefer, woolens and tailors' trimmings; Hotel Savoy.

Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. P. Kissinger, hosiery and gloves; Belvedere House.

Waxelbaum Company, The, Macon, Ga.; E. A. Waxelbaum, dry goods, 95 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.

Sutlio, Mary A., Chenery Valley, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Chase, M. S. & A. L., Whiteville, N. Y.; M. Chase, general store; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Johnson & Co., Bradford, Penn.; Sarah Chase, general store; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. B. Perose, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Condon, E. & A., Rome, N. Y.; Eliza Condon, dressmaking; Anna Condon, dressmaking; Hotel Bristol.

McDougall, J. A., Greenville, N. Y.; dry goods and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barburger Brothers, Wheeling, West Va.; L. Barburger; Broadway Central Hotel.

Thompson & Lyman, Alexander Bay, N. Y.; L. Lyman, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Goulding, W. H., Malone, N. Y.; millinery; Continental Hotel.

MICHIGAN GRADUATES DINE.

Annual Gathering of the University's Club at the St. Denis.

The University of Michigan Club held its annual dinner at the St. Denis Hotel last evening. Sixty-five graduates, men and women were present. Dr. Lewis McLouth presided. He said that President Angell was kept away by the serious illness of his wife.

Chancellor MacCracken caused laughter by saying that he was so impressed by the beauty of Mackinaw Island, while visiting it years ago, that he had done what he had never done since—written poetry. He wrote it on a flat white stone in the cave known as the Devil's Kitchen. A dozen years afterward, in turning the pages of a guide book, he found his poem there with the statement that its author was unknown, but may have been the devil. He referred to the University of Michigan's system of co-education of the sexes, but said that he would not confess he was converted to it.

President Seth Low paid a tribute to President Angell and expressed his deep regret at Mrs. Angell's illness.

Letters of regret were read from United States Senators Davis and Quarles, Gov. Thomas of Colorado, D. C. Worcester, and Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn.

The Blickensderfer Typewriters bear the same relation to other machines that a watch does to a town clock. They are more reliable, cost much less, and easily carried and operated.

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Easter Tailoring Sale.

As a form of introduction we make the following extraordinary and unusual tailoring offer, good until Easter *only*. Our regular $16.00 Spring

SUITS (Sacks and Cutaways) and OVERCOATS, $13.50 To Order.

Absolutely guaranteed as to quality, fit and finish—representing skilled workmanship in every detail. Attractive and exclusive patterns and shades.

The most elaborate collection of Spring Goods ever displayed. REMEMBER, custom made garments now $13.50—After Easter regular price, $16.00.

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Every One Who Carefully Compares

OLD CROW RYE

with any other advertised Whiskey, is impressed with the fine, clean flavor of the

O. C. R.

and if they use one bottle they never go back to the mongrels.

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Faster than Ever to California

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THE OVERLAND LIMITED leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily, arrives San Francisco afternoon of third day and Los Angeles next morning. No change of cars; all meals in Dining Cars. Buffet Smoking and Library Cars with barber. The best of everything. The Pacific Express leaves 10:30 P. M. daily. Tourist Sleepers every day and personally conducted excursions every

BOERS MOVE SOUTH OF BLOEMFONTEIN.

Force of 12,000 to 18,000 Beyond Thaba N'Chu.

BRITISH TROOPS CAPTURED

Five Companies Surrender to the Boers Near Bloemfontein.

Were Guarding the Railway Thirty-five Miles from that Place—Capture Said to Have Been Made by Olivier's Men.

LONDON, April 7.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Morning Post, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"The Boers are apparently making an attempt to redeem their promise to retake Bloemfontein. A considerable force has moved south through Thaba N'Chu. Gen. Tucker's isolation at Karee is more apparent than real, since the open ground north of Bloemfontein offers small opportunity for Boer tactics. They may possibly engage him to distract attention from operations elsewhere. Remounts are anxiously awaited."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"A seditious meeting was summoned by Transvaal emissaries for to-day at Leeuwberg, but nobody attended.

"Boer patrols from Brandfort have cut the telegraph wires between here and Boshof.

"The British scouts reported yesterday that a force of from 12,000 to 18,000 Boers had been seen beyond Bosman's Kop moving from Thaba N'Chu to the south. The enemy, by appeals and menaces combined, are vainly trying to induce the burghers to take the field again. The farmers are more afraid of the Transvaalers than of the British."

Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the military situation in The Morning Post, says:

"The Boer strategy at present may have one or more of several aims. The idea of cutting off the British detachments is natural and obvious. So is the plan of striking at the railway south of Bloemfontein.

"The plan of collecting a large force in the hills near Thaba N'Chu is that of a flank position. The theory of it is that a strong Boer force here would threaten the British communications when the British advance is resumed, and, therefore, that Lord Roberts will have to attack and clear these hills before moving forward.

"If he moves east to attack them, the Boer forces from Kroonstad would move south against his communications. The idea is sound enough, but Lord Roberts may appreciate it well enough to avoid being drawn where the Boers wish and to reply by a counter-move which may interfere with the Boer plans."

Lord Roberts reported that five companies of British troops have been captured by the Boers near Bethany. The following is the text of his dispatch to the War Office:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, April 5.—Another unfortunate occurrence has happened, resulting, I fear, in the capture of a party of infantry consisting of three companies of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and two companies of the Ninth Regiment of Mounted Infantry, near Reddersburg, a little eastward of Bethany Railway Station, within a few miles of this place. They were surrounded by a stronger force of the enemy with four or five guns.

"The detachment held out from before noon, April 3, until 9 A. M. April 4, and then, apparently, surrendered, for it is reported that the firing ceased at that time. Immediately after I heard the news, during the afternoon of April 3, I ordered Gatacre to proceed from Springfontein, his present headquarters, to Reddersburg with all possible speed, and I dispatched the Cameron Highlanders hence to Bethany.

"He arrived at Reddersburg at 10:30 yesterday morning without opposition, but could get no news of the missing detachment. There can be no doubt the whole party has been made prisoners."

A dispatch from Norval's Point says:

"A detachment of Hussars who were proceeding hence to Bloemfontein are reported to have been detrained at Edenburg, about fifteen miles southwest of Reddersburg, in the Orange Free State, and dispatched to the assistance of the Irish Fusiliers captured near Reddersburg.

"Not a word regarding the disaster at Reddersburg has been allowed to come through, except the dispatch of Lord Roberts. It is therefore impossible to form any notion as to what has happened. Meanwhile the British public is beginning to realize the immense difficulties to be overcome even before Pretoria is reached, and is reviving premature ideas with respect to the time when the war will be over. No one now believes that it will have ended by the beginning of June.

"The latest disaster more particularly illustrates the heavy task involved in holding the railway. This body of some 500 British troops without guns, which disappeared so completely within thirty-five miles of the great British army, had for its business to guard a section of nearly ninety miles of railway between Bloemfontein and Springfontein. If it could thus be spirited away, how is Lord Roberts to insure his continually extending communications?

Other pertinent questions are being asked as a result of these successive "unfortunate occurrences." The foremost is, Why do not the British troops intrench? It is argued that if this had been done even 500 men might have held out until reinforcements had arrived. It cannot be concealed that the utmost alarm is beginning to be felt.

It is said that the Boers who captured the British at Raddersburg belonged to Oliver's commando. If so, he has not retired north; and hopes are expressed that he may still be cut off.

It is asserted that 4,000 rebels surrendered during Gen. Clement's northward movement. The Boers will do their utmost to hold Ladybrand and Thaba N'Chu, both being rich grain producing districts.

A correspondent of The Morning Post at Springfontein, telegraphing Thursday, says he is glad to be able to report that increased precautions are being taken in patroling the railway.

The report that Mr. Steyn has been appointed to the command of the Free Staters, and the further report that the Free State has arranged a loan from the Transvaal for war purposes, are both confirmed.

Ten thousand remounts from South America are due to arrive during the coming week at ports of Natal and Cape Colony.

Another Boer version of the fighting with Col. Plumer's force says that four officers and thirty men were taken prisoners at Ramathlabama. It appears that the names Cecil and Granville, which were originally supposed to indicate two of the officers captured at that time, should have been read together as the name of one officer.

As numerous prisoners are now held on both sides, and the numbers are about equal, the question of exchange was mooted in the House of Commons last evening. This elicited a reply that the Government had no intention of proposing an exchange.

This queer telegram comes from Kimberley:

"April 5—Since the departure of the main body of troops Lieut. Col. Chamier remains in command of the garrison here."

The departure of any considerable body of troops has heretofore been unmentioned in the censored cables. Lord Methuen was last reported at Kimberley ten days ago, and the supposition is that he has advanced with his main force from Kimberley and gone to the relief of Mafeking.

GEN. MAREUIL KILLED.

LONDON, April 7.—The Daily Telegraph has the following from Boshof, dated Thursday:

"Lord Methuen's Mafeking relief force was concentrated here to-day. The Boers are in force a few miles distant on the Vaal River. This town is practically deserted, all the men being with the commando under Commandant Duplessis, who controls the district.

"Lord Methuen commanded in a spirited little action, nine miles to the south east, where he surrounded seventy Boers on a kopje. Not a man escaped. We took fifty-four prisoners, sixty horses, and a quantity of baggage. Gen. de Villebois Mareuil was killed during the action.

"A Boer hoisted a white flag and then fired immediately after, killing a British officer. The murderer was instantly shot."

The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein Thursday:

"Methuen telegraphs from Boshof, (in the Orange Free State, a little northeast of Kimberley,) as follows:

"'Surrounded Gen. Villebois Mareuil and a body of Boers to-day. None escaped. Villebois and seven Boers killed, eight wounded, fifty prisoners. Our losses were: Killed, Capts. Boyle and Williams, both of the Yoemanry, and two men of the Yoemanry. Wounded, about seven men.

"'The attack lasted four hours. The corps behaved very well. Our force was composed of Yoemanry, the Kimberley Mounted Corps, and the Fourth Battery of Artillery.'"

A dispatch from Kroonstad, dated Monday, gives the last appeal of Gen. de Villebois Mareuil to the French Legions:

"To the Legionaries who have known me as their comrade, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men:

"I know you have not forgotten me and that we understand each other. Therefore I appeal to you. There is here in front of the Vaal a people whom it is desired to rob of its rights, its properties, and its liberty in order to satisfy some capitalists by its downfall.

"The blood that runs in the veins of this people is in part French blood. France, therefore, owes to it some striking manifestation of help. You are the men whom a soldier's temperament, apart from all the great obligations of nationality, has gathered under this people's flag; and may that flag bring with it the best of fortune to me. You are the finished type of a troop that attacks and knows not retreat."

PARIS, April 7.—The news of the death of Gen. de Villebois Mareuil was posted in the Chamber of Deputies and Senate yesterday and caused a painful impression. The deceased officer had many friends in the Parliamentary world, and his graphic letters, communicated from time to time to the Paris papers by the members of his family, had been eagerly read.

Vicomte de Villebois Mareuil, former Deputy from the Department of Mayenne, received many expressions of sympathy on the death of his brother, and there was a constant flow of visitors to the house on the Rue Gounod, where he lives with the mother and daughter of the deceased officer.

The Vicomte intends to ask the British Government for a safe conduct to allow him to seek the body and to bring it back to France.

GEN. MAREUIL'S CAREER.

Gen. De Villebois Mareuil has been termed "the brains of the Boer Army," and it has been stated that many of the victories for which credit was given to Gen. Joubert were due to the tactics planned by the French officer. The latter was about fifty years old. He came of an old Breton family of good position, and entered the French Army at an early age. He first joined the cavalry, and became known as a daring rider, carrying off many prizes at the annual military races. Afterward he was transferred to the artillery. He was one of the most ambitious of the young officers of France, and was constantly sending plans and ideas to the Ministry of War. His great desire was so to strengthen the army as to wipe out the record of the Franco-German war. He saw active service in Algeria and Madagascar, distinguishing himself in both campaigns, and being awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Mareuil was a fervent anti-Dreyfusard. He resigned, and last August he traveled to Lorenzo Marques, and thence to Pretoria. Whether he obtained the offer of a position from the Boer authorities before he left France, or whether he went to the Transvaal in the hope of taking part in the expected war is not known. But almost immediately after arriving in the capital of the South African Republic he was actively engaged in reorganizing the Boer Army.

It was not until after the first Boer victories that it was known in Europe that Mareuil was in South Africa. Then the fact leaked out that he was Gen. Joubert's Chief of Staff, with the rank of Colonel, and the French papers began to publish accounts of his career. Afterward he sent several communications to French military journals regarding the campaign. In these articles he contended that, owing to modern methods of warfare the kops and kopjes of South Africa could with very little trouble be rendered as invulnerable to attack as the most elaborately constructed fortresses on the Rhine. A short time ago he was promoted to the command of the Foreign Legion of the Boer Army, with the rank of Commandant or General.

Gen. Mareuil was the author of several brochures on strategy, tactics, and other military subjects.

BRITISH ORDERED TO LEAVE.

LORENZO MARQUES, April 5.—According to advices from Pretoria all British subjects have been ordered to quit Pretoria and Johannesburg immediately, except some 400 who are permitted, under a recent law, to remain in the Rand. Those who are expelled number about 600.

The prisoners and guns taken at Sannas Post have arrived at Pretoria.

NO WELCOME FOR CECIL RHODES.

LONDON, April 6.—Cecil Rhodes arrived in this city to-day. He is well and cheerful, but is much more exclusive than he was on his previous trip home. This is doubtless owing to the fact that Dr. Rutherford Harris, the former Secretary of the British South Africa Company, and Alfred Beit, the South African financier, met Mr. Rhodes at Funchal, Island of Madeira, and advised him to observe reticence on South African affairs, especially as to his alleged differences with Col. Kekewich at Kimberley.

Mr. Rhodes's reception was in marked contrast to his former ovations. The public did not show the slightest interest in him. From the time of his arrival he was surrounded by a body guard composed of Messrs. Beit, Harris, Hawkesley, Rochfort, Maguire, and other henchmen, who hurried him from the boat to the train and from the train to a cab without permitting him to speak to any one.

British Loss at Sannas Post, 450.

LONDON, April 6.—It is officially announced that the British casualties in the Boer ambush near Sannas Post total up 450, including missing, 363; wounded, 83; killed, 4. The missing include 134 artillerists, 25 life guards, 22 men of the Tenth Hussars, and 51 of Roberts's House. The others are divided among numerous regiments.

Boer Prisoners Taken Ashore.

SIMON'S TOWN, April 5.—Another lot of 1,300 Boer prisoners was removed this morning from the transport Cambridge. The men presented a woe-begone appearance, many of them were sick, and their baggage consisted mostly of Kafir blankets, canvas water bottles, and cooking utensils. One of the prisoners died of smallpox, and four others are fatally ill.

Free State Raad Adjourns.

PRETORIA, April 4.—The Free State Raad adjourned sine die, after passing the President's speech. Twenty-six members were present.

Dunraven's Sharpshooters Sail.

LONDON, April 6.—Dunraven's Sharpshooters started for South Africa to-day amid the usual scenes of enthusiasm. Lord Dunraven at the last moment decided to accompany the force, and has been posted as a Supernumerary Captain on the battalion staff. The idea of forming the corps originated with Henry Seton-Karr, member of Parliament for St. Helen's, who is well known in ranching circles in the Western part of the United States. The men were chosen for their shooting capabilities. In one company alone seven of the men had figured in the final stage of the Queen's Prize at the Bisley shooting tournament. The corps is going to Beira, and will join Major Gen. Carrington's force for service on the northern border of the Transvaal.

British Deficit, £22,480,000.

LONDON, April 6.—The Finance bill passed its third reading, 103 votes to 16, in the House of Commons. When the bill was up the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, gave revised estimates for 1900, the revenue being placed at £127,520,000 and the expenditure at £150,000,000. The deficit, he said, would be met partly from the war loan and partly from Treasury bills. Each week, he declared, showed a greater improvement in trade, which would offset the losses caused by the premature withdrawal of bonded goods.

TO FORTIFY ST. JOHN'S, N. F.?

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 6.—Gov. McCallum officially announces his impending departure for England on a short leave of absence. It is believed, however, that the real object of his visit is to lay before the British War Office the plans for fortifying and garrisoning St. John's and for establishing a naval reserve.

When he was appointed Governor of Newfoundland it was understood that one of the leading inducements in making the selection was the fact that he had already won credit in the preparation of defensive plans while Colonial Engineer and Surveyor General at the Straits Settlements and as Superintendent of the Admiralty Works at Hongkong, and it was thought that he would be of peculiar service here.

GERMAN FEAR OF CHAMBERLAIN.

BERLIN, April 6.—To-morrow The Nation, in the course of an article reviewing the present phases of the war in South Africa, will say:

"Mr. Chamberlain's régime is a danger for all Continental States. The small States of Europe, above all others, have cause for fear. They have to fear that what is happening to the Boer States, and what Portugal will have to endure may happen to every other small country which might unfortunately stand in the way of British policy.

"What is possible for small countries may also happen to large ones, if not strong enough in a military sense. It will become constantly more plain that the policy of Great Britain has contrived enormously to increase disquiet and distrust in the world, and as a consequence of this armaments will grow continually."

FIGHTING IN ASHANTI.

ACCRA, British Gold Coast, Africa, April 5.—Tribal fighting has taken place in Ashanti. Gov. and Lady Hodgson are at Coomassie. The telegraph wires have been cut, communication stopped, and dispatches destroyed. A body of Hussars is leaving here for Coomassie. The situation appears to be serious.

QUIET DAY FOR THE QUEEN.

She Takes a Drive Through the Humbliest Sections of Dublin—Prince of Wales May Join Her.

DUBLIN, April 6.—The Queen drove out in an open carriage, accompanied by the Princess Henry of Battenberg and a lady in waiting and escorted by four mounted constables and a Sergeant of the Dublin police. She returned at 5:30 P. M. Crowds of people filled O'Connell Street in fruitless anticipation of seeing the Queen pass. The weather was wet and unpleasant.

The Queen's route was through one of the humblest sections of Dublin Township, a section totally devoid of natural beauty, and it must have been decided upon in consequence of her desire to leave no part of the district unvisited and no class of her subjects neglected.

There was no mistaking the surprise caused by the presence of the venerable lady who had braved the elements under conditions that kept many others indoors.

This evening there was another small dinner party at the Viceregal Lodge, after which the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Christian, Earl and Countess Cadogan, Lord and Lady Dunraven, and Lord and Lady Londonderry, with others, attended a concert at the Theatre Royal, where there was a great patriotic demonstration.

Queen Victoria has decided to drive in state through Dublin next Monday.

DUBLIN PAPER SUPPRESSED.

Article Signed by Maud Gonne on "The Famine Queen" the Cause.

LONDON, April 6.—The Dublin police, by order of the Government, seized to-day a issue of The United Irishman, as a print "calculated to produce discontent, disaffection, and disloyalty."

The immediate cause of the seizure was an article entitled "The Famine Queen." It was signed by Maud Gonne.

BALTIMORE BANKS TO UNITE.

First National and Commercial and Farmers' Will Consolidate.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—The First National Bank and the Commercial and Farmers' National Bank are to be consolidated. John W. Hall, who is to retire from the Presidency of the First National, has charge of the negotiations.

The last report of the First National Bank made to the Controller of the Currency shows: Total resources of $2,682,823; loans and discounts, $1,614,132; deposits, $1,683,400; capital stock, $555,000: surplus, $250,000: undivided profits, $38,000.

The report of the Commercial and Farmers' National Bank shows total resources of $1,687,014. Its capital stock is $512,560; surplus and undivided profits, $156,000; deposits, about $1,000,000, and loans and discounts, $1,277,433.

These banks are two of the oldest in the city. Lawrence B. Kemp, President of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank, and the youngest bank President in the city, will, it is said, be President of the consolidated bank. He was a leading factor in the organization of the Maryland Banking Association.

TEXAS QUICKSILVER MINES.

Rothschild Syndicate Said to Have Options on Rich Properties.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 6.—The recent discovery of rich deposits of cinnabar or quicksilver in Brewster and Presidio Counties has caused a big demand for State school lands in that section, as these lands are situated in the heart of the new mineral district. Considerable development work has been made in some of the properties and regular shipments of the mineral have been going on for several weeks.

The attention of the Rothschild syndicate has been attracted to the district and their representative is on the ground. He has secured options on several rich properties. The richest mine in the district is owned by a Californian firm and they value it at $800,000. They have refused an option to sell it for $500,000.

Robert T. Hill of the United States Geological Survey, who made a trip through the Grand Canyon of the Rio Grande a few months ago, is said to have made the original discovery of quicksilver in that district. He is reported to be part owner in several rich properties there.

NO RECORD OF DAVIS MARRIAGE.

Essex Market Court Archives Do Not Support Alleged Widow's Claim.

A news dispatch from Pittsburg printed yesterday stated that the will of Charles L. Davis of that city, known on the stage as "Alvin Joslin," was to be contested by Emma Grasgean Davis of Sheridan, Wyoming, who claims to have been married to him in Essex Market Police Court May 15, 1875. Careful search of the records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics yesterday failed to show that such persons had been married anywhere in the city within the three months following May 1 of that year.

At Essex Market Court it was said that records of marriages in the court had not been kept until within the last three years, but had been sent to the bureau. There was no entry bearing on the matter on the day's docket, which showed that Judge Solon B. Smith, now long dead, was the Presiding Magistrate. Old attachés of the court said that a quarter of a century ago marriages by Police Court Judges, as the Magistrates were then called, were almost unknown.

Tremont B. and L. Association.

The annual meeting and election of the Tremont Building and Loan Association were held at the rooms at 719 Tremont Avenue on Thursday evening. A report made by the auditors, which was read at the meeting, showed assets on March 31 amounting to $98,899.90, including earnings aggregating $16,514.74. During the past year $29,700 was loaned on bond and mortgage, and loans amounting to $18,600 were repaid. The association, which is the oldest in the city, is unique in that it has never had occasion to foreclose a mortgage. The following officers were elected: President—Thomas C. Lewis; Vice President—Henry Loewenthal; Treasurer—Louis Eickwort; Secretary, Robert L. Lomas, Jr.; Directors—Christian P. Roos, Martin Walter, George E. Buckbee, John Osborn, Theodore H. Friend, Charles O. Kirkup, Arthur De Wilde, Wallace W. Osborn, John Turner, John A. Holden, and Edward F. Miller.

RIOTING IN PUERTO RICO.

Native Mobs Attack Imported Negro Laborers.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, April 6.—At 4 o'clock yesterday evening the natives made a concentrated movement at Puerta Tiera. Different mobs, totaling about 2,000 men, attacked the foreign colored men. Any English-speaking negro was subject to attack, particularly the natives of St. Thomas and St. Kitts. One Puerto Rican was killed, one was seriously injured, and three negroes of St. Kitts were dangerously wounded.

The affair was the outcome of the pier strike, and the pretense of the attack, apparently, was that the English islanders were usurping Puerto Rican labor. The islanders anticipated trouble, and some of them were armed with revolvers. The mob entered the house of a St. Kitts man and slashed him with a machete. Another St. Kitts man was stoned, escaped to the roof, and was forced to jump to the ground. He was followed in the street and stoned until exhausted, when his head was hammered into a jelly.

A company of infantry, under Capt. Alexander and Lieuts. Ansell and Parker, was called out, martial law was declared, soldiers now patrol the streets, and the rumshops are closed. The mere presence of the soldiers dispersed the crowds. There were no demonstrations after the arrival of the troops. The condition of affairs necessitates the presence of troops indefinitely in order to prevent more trouble. The municipal police are utterly inadequate to preserve order or handle any crowd. They stood by during the riot, as spectators, and made no attempt to interfere.

The Puerta Tiera district of San Juan is about a mile from the City Hall. It is understood that the British Consul has demanded protection for British subjects, though the authorities here will not make any statement on the subject.

TO EXECUTE FIVE MEN TO-DAY.

Will Be Garroted in Puerto Rico by Two Convicts.

PONCE, PUERTO RICO, April 6.—At an early hour to-morrow Simeon Rodriguez, Carlos Pacheco, Hermogenes Pacheco, Eugenio Rodriguez, and Rosalie Santiago, who are condemned to death by garroting, will be executed. Their crime was the murder in October, 1898, of Señor Prudencio Mendez, at Yauco. The murderers, after assaulting the wife and daughters of their victim, compelled them to dance about the corpse.

To-day business has almost been suspended, and the public is greatly excited in anticipation of the execution. This will be carried out by two convicts from San Juan.

STRIKE PARADE ABANDONED.

Posse on Hand at Greenwich and Governor Ready to Call Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 6.—No little excitement has prevailed here to-day on account of a rumor that several hundred Italian strikers were going to attempt having a street parade in spite of an order of the town authorities that it be abandoned. The Italians, who have been working on trolley construction in Port Chester, Rye, and other towns in that section of New York State, came here on Wednesday and persuaded many working men, both Americans and foreigners, to leave their jobs. On arriving, the strikers numbered about 150. After parading through the streets and collecting men wherever they could they marched away about 400 strong.

When it was learned that they intended to return to-day, Deputy Sheriff Fitzroy and a committee of citizens sent for High Sheriff Sidney E. Hawley of Bridgeport and also wired to the Governor of the State asking that militia be called out if necessary. The High Sheriff came with a posse of thirty men from Stamford, Bridgeport, and Danbury, and the Governor replied that he would send soldiers if they were required, but no Italians appeared, and it was learned in the afternoon that the gathering had been scattered so that no organized force could be heard of either in Port Chester or in any of the neighboring towns, whence the rising had originated.

A few Italians recognized as leaders among their companions started the movement. Their names are not known by the police authorities of any of the disturbed towns. Various demands were made of various contractors and employers. At one place $1.50 for eight hours was asked; then the same amount for nine or ten hours was called for. They had been working ten hours for $1.35 a day. There seemed to be little organization among the men, nor did they show any signs of violence, and at the first intimation received by them that their parading was about to meet with police interference both leaders and followers managed to disappear from the public view. An agreement was subsequently reached with the bosses whereby the men are to receive $1.50 for nine hours.

The mechanics and various trades union men, who have been on a strike in this locality since the first of the week are orderly. It is believed that their former employers are about to come to terms.

ANOTHER STRIKE IN CHICAGO.

Employes of a Street Railway Company Want Shorter Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Sixty-five employes at the power house of the Chicago City Railway Company quit work this morning; twenty more followed this afternoon, and every cable and electric street car line on the South Side may be affected. The men quit voluntarily, and did so because they objected to being asked to work twelve hours a day. They will stick together, they say, and will have every employe of the power houses out. If they succeed, and the company cannot get men to take their places, the service may be crippled.

Between 6 and 8 o'clock to-night all the South Side lines, involving 200 miles of track, were tied up at intervals. Thousands of South Side citizens were delayed two hours or more in reaching their homes because of the power house employes' strike.

The men say they want a restoration of the hours in effect prior to Nov. 15, 1899. They then worked eight hours a day. They say they are now asked to work twelve. They have no complaint about wages.

NEW PLAN OF JEWISH CHARITIES.

CHICAGO, April 6.—With the end in view of supporting all their charitable organizations in this city by direct cash subscriptions, instead of by raising funds through the means of a charity ball and numerous other entertainments every year, the Jewish people of Chicago already have pledged annual subscriptions amounting to more than $100,000, and it is expected to increase the total in a short time to $150,000, the sum required each year. Next Thursday evening the subscribers to the new fund will meet at Sinai Temple to incorporate and adopt a constitution and by-laws.

Some time since the leaders in Jewish charity movements decided that the best plan to be pursued was to do away with the annual charity ball given at the Auditorium by the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association, entertainments, and bazaars by women's societies, and to have the charitable institutions of the city receive their necessary income from one central governing body, so that there be no needless expense in management, and that the money given for charitable purposes should be used for charitable ends. When the system is fully established Jewish charitable institutions are to find their support from the new organization alone.

The fundamental object of the society is to collect and distribute the contributions of the Jews to their own charities. It is not the intention to divide the proceeds among any or all charitable institutions, as has been the custom of the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

LONG DEAD SITTING IN CHAIR.

Alone in her room at 32 Prince Street, Stapleton, S. I., Mrs. Jane Harcourt, widow of Dr. De Witt Harcourt, was found dead Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Harcourt, who was seventy-nine years old, was at one time wealthy. She and her sister, Margaret Swinton, an aged spinster, lived together.

Late Thursday afternoon Miss Swinton called a neighbor, James McMullen, and told him that she had not seen her sister since last Saturday, and that the door of her room was locked. McMullen forced the door. Mrs. Harcourt had died sitting in a chair.

When the sister learned of Mrs. Harcourt's death she did not at first seem to comprehend what had happened, and then she talked in a rambling manner. She first said that her sister had been dead but a few minutes, and that she had been with her all the time, and then that she had died two or three days ago.

EXCITEMENT AT SANTIAGO

Suppression of El Cubano Libre May Make Serious Trouble.

RURAL GUARDS ARE UNDER ARMS.

Riots Are Expected to Follow the Release of the Five Editors Who Were Arrested.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 6.—There is intense excitement here over the first important act of the new Mayor, Señor Grinan, in suppressing El Cubano Libre and placing the editorial staff of five men under arrest, which became known this morning. El Cubano Libre had always been intensely radical in its utterances against Americans, Spaniards, and white Cubans. Yesterday it published an editorial, both offensive and indecent, in criticism of the Civil Government, particularly the municipal branch.

The editorial characterized the palace as "an official sewer and a cesspool of moral corruption," and used other language not fit for publication. It charged officials with stealing—even specifying the contracts—and with selling immense quantities of valuable timber belonging to the municipality, particularly 1,000 trees of mahogany that were delivered on contract for $100. Furthermore the editorial asserted that Señor Grinan became legally incapacitated for holding office years ago, on account of corrupt conduct.

The new Mayor, who proposes an aggressive and progressive administration, acting under Gen. Wood's order of March 24, giving Mayors the control of public order, confiscated the printing plant and lodged the editorial staff in jail. He justifies this step on grounds of public decency. The Americans, foreigners, and best class of Cubans applaud his action. Two hundred prominent Cubans signed a telegram to Gen. Wood this afternoon indorsing Señor Grinan's course.

The colored party objects, and says the time has arrived for decisive action. The colored General Rabi and other leaders were telegraphed to come immediately to Santiago to head a "popular movement against the Americans and the Cuban traitors."

There is considerable excitement in the city to-night, and it is expected that the release of the editors will be followed by riots. All the police of the city and the Rural Guards are under arms and ready for an emergency.

The friends of annexation are pleased with the situation. They say that the attitude of the Cubans, who are fighting each other, shows the impossibility of self-government.

All the papers except the Independencia indorse the Mayor's action.

HAVANA, April 6.—Gen. Wood has received a dispatch from Señor Grinan, Mayor of Santiago, which is confirmed by dispatches from other prominent Cubans of that city, explaining the suppression of El Cubano Libre. Señor Grinan states that, in consequence of improper attacks and libels upon officials and private citizens, the paper had become a menace to public order.

Señor Grinan, in the same dispatch, asked that the Civil Governor be empowered to expel the editors of the suppressed paper from the province, and that the matter be taken from the courts. To this Gen. Wood replied that the law must take its course, but he also promised that there should be no evasion of responsibility.

ALABAMA'S IRON OUTPUT.

Increase of 200,000 Tons Expected This Year—Furnaces Starting Up.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 6.—Williamson's furnace, at Birmingham, after an idleness of ten years, has resumed operations with Perry Brothers as lessees. The plant has been rebuilt and has a capacity of 125 tons per day. It is the ninth idle furnace to resume operations this year. Most of them had been idle from eight to ten years.

The fifth furnace of the Tennessee Company at Ensley is completed, foundations for the new furnace of the Republic Company at Thomas have been laid, and repairs are being pushed on the Mary Pratt furnace at Birmingham. The additional furnaces will increase the State's iron-making capacity a half-million tons, but they will scarcely make that much iron owing to the scarcity of raw material.

The mines and quarries were not prepared for the additional demand for raw material, and it will take them the entire year to enlarge sufficiently to equal the demand. Alabama's iron output this year will probably reach 1,250,000 tons, an increase of nearly 200,000 tons.

SCHOOLBOY TO VISIT KRUEGER.

Will Carry Message from New York and Philadelphia Schools.

About forty graduates of the public schools of Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs met at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday to take action on the Boer question. The following committee of six was appointed to go to Philadelphia to-day: Daniel Quinn, E. Ten Eyck Reynolds, and Louis A. Kiffler of Manhattan High School, Henry Joachim, W. S. Matthews, and Robert P. Schoenjahn of Brooklyn.

The delegates will attend the meeting in Philadelphia Monday, at which some member will be chosen to deliver a message of sympathy to President Krüger, in the Transvaal. The person so selected will sail on the St. Louis Wednesday, and proceed at once to the Transvaal.

The New York and Brooklyn boys on their return here will be accompanied by the Boston and Philadelphia committees, who will be entertained at the Waldorf-Astoria. They will also attend the meeting of the National Boer Relief Association, at which W. Bourke Cockran, George W. Van Siclen, and others will speak.

HOLLAND SOCIETY ELECTION.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke was last night elected President of the Holland Society of New York at the fifteenth annual meeting of the society, which took place at Delmonico's.

Mr. Bergen, the retiring President, made a speech, in which he said that, whether the Boers are right or wrong in their cause, they splendidly exemplified Dutch valor.

"Even if it is true," he said, "that the failure of the British to conquer will be an obstacle in the way of civilization, humanity is staggered by the onset of that boastful crowd of men, [meaning the British.] Whether right or wrong, the world will paint the Boers as the heroes of the opening of the twentieth century."

His references to the Boers were received with applause.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:20 A. M.—198 Varick Street; Samuel Feinberg; damage slight.

6:20 A. M.—311 West Sixty-ninth Street; Tony Caco; damage slight.

7:20 A. M.—22 Waverley Place; Alsberg & Co.; damage, $300.

8:45 A. M.—307 West Thirty-seventh Street; S. P. Lenk; damage, $40.

9:10 A. M.—135 East Ninety-seventh Street; Mrs. A. M. Lebino; damage, $500.

9:30 A. M.—193 Division Street; Solomon Kutnecky; damage slight.

9:40 A. M.—2,337 First Avenue; Lachiver; damage slight.

11:20 A. M.—350 Madison Street; David Lochowitz; damage slight.

1:15 P. M.—612 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street; Richard Pembrook; damage, $200.

2 P. M.—581 Columbus Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

3:25 P. M.—459 West Twenty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

4:15 P. M.—3,462 Third Avenue; John Vonglan; damage, $150.

4:45 P. M.—115 East Forty-fourth Street; Frank Pieford; damage, $5.

4:45 P. M.—103 East Fourth Street; Max Fox; damage, $10.

5 P. M.—116 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; E. Kampler; damage, $15.

5:15 P. M.—690 Tenth Avenue; William Slevin; damage, $20.

6:40 P. M.—137 East Sixtieth Street; L. A. Levy; damage, $150.

7:40 P. M.—One Hundred and Third Street and Third Avenue; Manhattan Elevated Railroad; damage slight.

8:05 P. M.—254 Sixth Avenue; Michael L. Frazer; damage slight.

8:20 P. M.—879 Columbus Avenue; E. Falcon; damage, $50.

The Fasso Corset anticipates every change of fashion.

To meet the present style of gowns, the new importations particularly include straight-front models in the MARIE THERESE, MARIE ANTOINETTE, CARMEN and ROXANE.

IMPORTED SOLELY BY

B. Altman & Co.

LAND FOR THE BIG TUNNEL.

Rapid Transit Board Seeks to Control Condemnation Proceedings.

President Orr, acting for the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, is endeavoring to induce Corporation Counsel Whalen to relinquish to counsel for the commission the task of undertaking condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of private land for the viaduct sections of the tunnel. If this cannot be brought about, an effort will be made to induce Mr. Whalen to act in conjunction with Messrs. Boardman and Shepard in order that the work may be expedited.

Before Mr. Whalen decided to give his support to the tunnel project the board conceded that he possessed the legal right to conduct the condemnation proceedings, and so stated in a letter to Mr. Whalen after he had tardily signified his willingness to approve the form of contract submitted to him. The board then suggested its desire to have its own counsel conduct the proceedings, as the condemnation suits could be conducted with greater dispatch.

Controller Coler said yesterday that condemnation proceedings should have been begun two years ago, but he holds that the commission is not in any way at fault for the delay.

Mr. Orr said that the sooner the land is acquired the less the city will have to pay. It is plain, he said, that if the land is not taken until the tunnel reaches the viaduct sections, the value will be materially increased.

At Mr. Whalen's office it was said that there was no need for hurry in appointing Commissioners of Appraisal.

A meeting of Directors of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company was held yesterday at the office of the President, August Belmont. No announcement was made as to the award of sub-contracts.

BROOKLYN'S NEW CAR SERVICE.

Several Changes in Through Lines to Coney Island.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company announced a number of changes in the operation of its lines yesterday to go into effect to-morrow. The Marcy Avenue-Ocean Avenue line, from Broadway to Coney Island, will run to Sheepshead Bay only. A through line of cars to Coney Island from the Eastern District will be operated from North Second Street and Marcy Avenue via Marcy, Nostrand, Rogers, Church, and Gravesend Avenues.

There will be a through line from the Grand Street and Broadway Ferries, via Kent, Park, Vanderbilt, and Ninth Avenues to the old Culver Road, at Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street, and thence over this road to Coney Island. A line will also be run from Ocean and Emmons Avenues, Sheepshead Bay, to Sea Gate.

SHIPPING AGENTS ACQUITTED.

John T. Dumphy of 175 Cherry Street, George Peters of 109 Cherry Street, and Martin Murphy of 1 Peck Slip, shipping agents and keepers of sailors' lodging houses, were tried and acquitted yesterday before Judge Newburger, in Part IV. of the Court of General Sessions, on charges of assault arising from a fight which took place nearly a year ago on the sailing vessel Benjamin Packard, then lying off Quarantine.

According to the story told by the defendants they had met at Quarantine by accident on May 7, 1899, and boarded the Packard from a tug to see if they could not make arrangements for supplying seamen to Capt. Zachariah Allen. William J. Giles of 107 Fingerboard Row, Fort Wadsworth, was already on board with six Japanese sailors, and the newcomers were ordered off. A scuffle ensued, in which Giles was injured and Dumphy and his companions were arrested.

After their arrest the Benjamin Packard sailed for San Francisco, taking the principal witnesses on board, and Assistant District Attorney Townsend, who had been assigned to prosecute the prisoners, was accused of attempting to shelve the complaint in a letter sent from the Seaman's Branch of the Legal Aid Society to the foreman of the Grand Jury.

Made Civil Governor in Luzon.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 6.—A letter was received at the Executive office today from Vigan, Philippine Islands, announcing that Capt. John Green Ballance, Twenty-second Infantry, had been appointed Civil Governor of Northwestern Luzon, composed of seven provinces, with headquarters at Vigan. Previous to the Spanish-American war Capt. Ballance was commander of the Knox College Military Department at Galesburg. He went to West Point from Peoria, and was graduated in 1875.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL WEATHER FORECAST—Showers; diminishing westerly winds.

Fair weather prevailed yesterday, except in the Middle and Southern Rocky Mountain regions, the Southwestern States, in parts of the lake regions, and in the Middle and North Pacific Coast States, where rain was reported.

Storm signals are displayed from Hatteras to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

—Weather Bureau.—	TIMES.		
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	34	47	50
6 A. M.	32	47	48
9 A. M.	37	52	56

The Wanamaker Store

The Store's Eastertide Prettiness

ONE of the Pre-Easter sights that New Yorkers and visitors to New York will likely enjoy is the Wanamaker Store in its Easter dress. The Broadway door opens on a vista of springtime blooms over a grass-like carpeting of green. Lavender flowers and green leaves trail over trellises of white. The Easter lily adds its timely grace and delicate beauty to the scene.

The Easter thought has inspired a very elaborate decoration in the Rotunda, *"The Rabbits' Ballooning Party."* An enormous egg-shaped balloon carries an egg-shell car; over the sides of which peep the venturesome bunnies. Suspended below, as a safeguard ballast, perhaps, is a mammoth egg, over which are falling beautiful sprays of wistaria. *Terra firma* is represented by a decorative piece showing in the center the "Spring Girl" in street costume; another figure arrayed for driving and carrying a coaching parasol, is mounted on an idealized barouche that is a great egg-shell. By her side is the Golfing Girl. The Summer Girl is shown in a bathing suit in the foreground. All around the Easter and spring idea is carried out. Chickens and rabbits mingle among the shrubbery that is very pretty and realistic.

But above all and around all, in fact as in beauty, are the trailing vines of wistaria in brilliant bloom, climbing over and covering the balconies of the entire Rotunda---a rich and graceful bower of exquisite blossoms.

And just below are the *Silks* and *Dress Goods*---too beautiful to be overshadowed by the witchery of the decorator.

The Rabbit's Easter Cargoes

Away over the ocean these dainty candy-holding toys and favors are conjured. What a busy and hazardous time Bunny would have, bringing his pretty things, if the artist's fancy were true; but the little folks will enjoy them just as much; so will older folks, for the variety is almost wonderful and the toys are most cunning and quaint.

We brought over such vast quantities that varieties are still full and delightfully interesting.

Paper and Satin Eggs, to fill with candies, 10c for paper to $2 for the largest of silk.
Chicks, rabbits, lambs, pigs, ducks and many other animals—all capable of carrying candy for the little folks, 5c to $3 each.
New candy Holders have just come from Paris—for child or sweetheart, 75c to $15.
Baskets trimmed with violets, 35c to $4.50.
Chocolate Novelties in great variety.
Rabbits with knapsacks of carrots, 8c to 35c
Brownies riding on rabbits, 50c.
Half Eggs, holding three rabbits, 15c; holding three chicks, 10c.
Candy Eggs, for filling the holders, carts and baskets, 15c to 60c a pound.
Other Eggs at 3c, 5c, 10c, to $1 each.
Wanamaker Candies—hundreds of sorts, 30c and 60c a pound.
Salted Almonds, Marrone Glace, Nuts Glace, and French Caramels, 80c a pound.

Basement.

Silk Bodice Waists

This showing comprises chiefly waists in styles originated by leading American makers. They're elegant—preferred by many to those of foreign design. But there are also many here that are exact copies of imported models. All are really handsome, and there's not an undesirable style in the extensive assortment. These bodice waists are boned and lined, the cut is wholly new, and so are the trimming designs. Of course, there's hemstitching and cording and plaiting and embroidery and all new effects. And pretty buckles on some lend additional attraction. Prices are $10 to $27.

Two Silk Waist Bargains

Some garments of excellent taffetas and satins in newest pretty shades—all solid colors—at $5. They would be thought very fairly priced at $6.50.

Black silk waists, all attractively made in latest styles, prettily corded, at $4, though $5 would be reasonable.

Second floor, Fourth avenue

Women's Tailored Suits

A Third Under Price

Another maker offers a fine collection of stylish suits by the Wanamaker hurry-route to-day. They are made in faultless style, of most handsome stuffs—Venetians, broadcloths, cheviots and other cloths. With tight-fitting, double-breasted, Eton and bolero jackets; newest skirts. Worth $20 to $45. To-day at

$12 to $30

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Jackets and Reefers The winter coats are being put aside. The light-weight and stylish spring garments are wanted, and are here in variety that will please both girls and their mothers.

Jackets, for girls of 14 to 18 years—
At $10—Double-breasted Reefers, of covert cloth; pearl buttons; lined with taffeta.
At $12—Eton, double-breasted, of cheviot serge; velvet collar, lined with striped taffeta. Other particular styles at $12.50 and $17.

Reefers, for girls of 6 to 14 years—
Wide range of styles and cloths; three-quarter length and reefers, $5.50, $7 to $13.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Miniatures of Madonnas
SAINTS AND ANGELS

Fra Angelicos—beautiful imported printed copies of the noted miniaturist. These in elegant French gilt frames make very acceptable Eastertide remembrances. There's an interesting collection here, at prices running from $1 to $6. Then there's also some painted miniatures,—The Saviour, Madonnas, Saints and Angels, on porcelain, in very pretty enameled frames. They are priced 75c to $5.75. And some in larger square frames, paintings and printings of groups, that are in especial favor at this season. Shown in the Picture store, Fifth floor.

Men's and Women's Gloves

There are many hereabouts who will recall the great glove centre in this block in the old Stewart days. And since the advent of the Wanamaker store there have been many who have learned that a great glove business has been re-established here. We wish to have a still wider acquaintance,—have prepared for it. We've planned with especial care for the Easter trade. The new gloves of all good kinds are here. Fownes, Dent, Perrin—all the best styles in all the desirable shades. And some gloves that are all our own—procurable only here,—The Princess May, a real kid glove at $1—there's none better. And the Royale and Victoria—also here exclusively. All three kinds for women.

Then there's a new washable suede glove, for women; in modes, grays and white. The best washable glove you ever saw. Becomes as soft and pliable after washing as when new. 75c and $1.
And a 2-clasp lambskin glove—unsurpassed for general outing wear; tans, mode, gray, brown, pearl, white and black; 75c.
And these various excellent qualities in newest shades, for men:
1-clasp Pique Walking Gloves, tan shades, $1.
1-clasp Royale Pique Walking Gloves, tan shades, $1.50.
1-clasp Royale Suede Walking Gloves, gray, $1.50.
1-clasp Victoria Pique Kid Gloves, tan shades, $1.85.

Outing Hats---Half Price

This is almost startling news to come before Easter. These are the newest ideas from London and America—correct styles for walking, riding, cycling and golfing. The smartest styles shown—yet, half prices. These—

$8 hats for $4. $5 hats for $2.50.
$7 hats for $3.50. $2.50 hats for $1.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Paris Perfumes
In Dainty Booths of White

The "little white perfume shop" on the Rue de la Paix (*Guerlain's*, you know,) sends these sweets for the toilet, that hold one of the new white booths on the main aisle. The other booth holds dainty perfumes and soaps from *Yane*, who until now, kept his conjurings for Parisians alone. Either booth offers the master creations in perfumes, creams, salves and soaps — most daintily served.

Will you have a whiff of the garden of blossoms?

Main Aisle.

Colored Lawn Sacques These are shown in attractively striped and figured patterns, and some in pretty polka dots. New shapes and new trimming effects. Some are 50c, and the next better quality 75c, then another style at 85c, and so on, and all good values.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

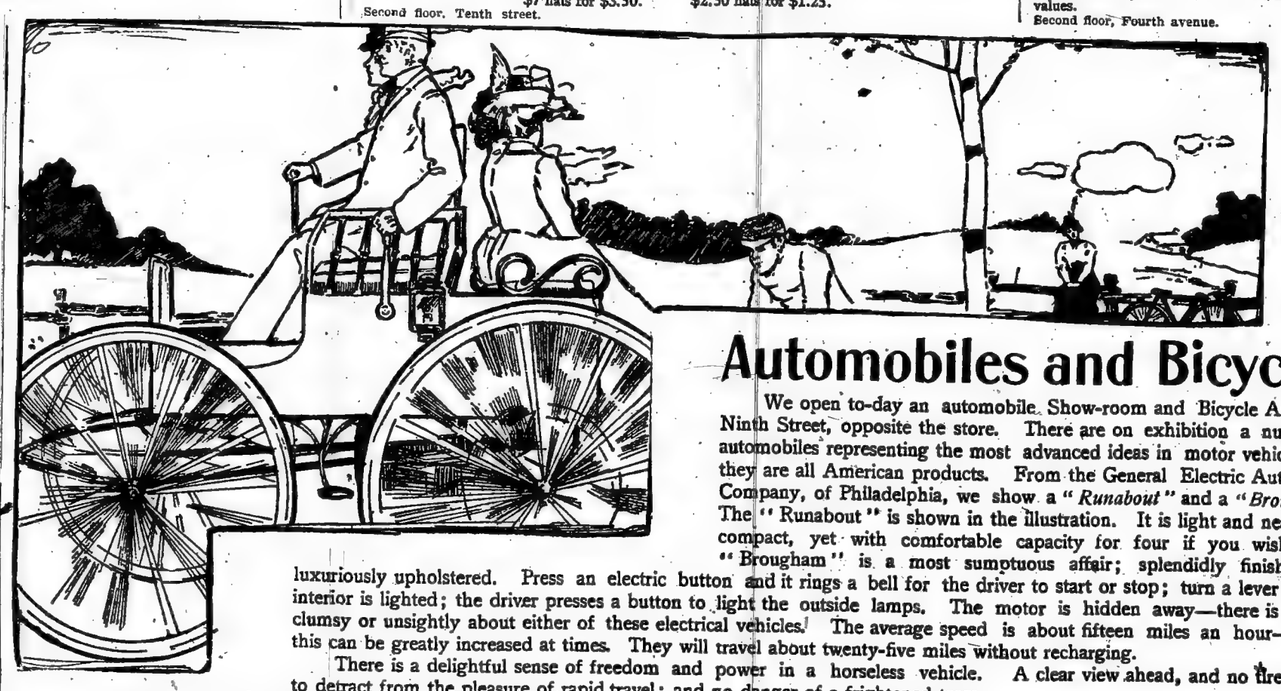

Automobiles and Bicycles

We open to-day an automobile Show-room and Bicycle Annex on Ninth Street, opposite the store. There are on exhibition a number of automobiles representing the most advanced ideas in motor vehicles, and they are all American products. From the General Electric Automobile Company, of Philadelphia, we show a *"Runabout"* and a *"Brougham."* The "Runabout" is shown in the illustration. It is light and neat; very compact, yet with comfortable capacity for four if you wish. The "Brougham" is a most sumptuous affair; splendidly finished and luxuriously upholstered. Press an electric button and it rings a bell for the driver to start or stop; turn a lever and the interior is lighted; the driver presses a button to light the outside lamps. The motor is hidden away—there is nothing clumsy or unsightly about either of these electrical vehicles. The average speed is about fifteen miles an hour—though this can be greatly increased at times. They will travel about twenty-five miles without recharging.

There is a delightful sense of freedom and power in a horseless vehicle. A clear view ahead, and no tired horses to detract from the pleasure of rapid travel; and no danger of a frightened team.

The Runabout costs $1,200, the Brougham is $3,000.

The Orient Motor-Cycles are also shown. The Tricycle contains the best motor yet applied. The pedal is used only for starting the machine, and very great speed is obtained. An attachment with a two-wheel chair, which displaces the front wheel of the tricycle, converts it into a quadricycle, offering the top-notch delights of comfortable wheeling. Price of Motor-Tricycle, $450. With Quadricycle attachment, $600.

We have also on display the full string of steel-spoked steeds for the new wheeling season—the Orient, Continent, Continental, Rodman, and the Juvenile wheels.

It will be an interesting place to visit to-day.

74 East Ninth street, opposite the store.

News of Men's Wear

The days when the comfortable man wants to wear soft shirts are here. We have a fine large lot to put on sale to-day at half their worth—

Dollar Shirts for 50c

These are made of good madras, in a wide variety of patterns; well made and well worth double to-day's price. All sizes.

New Neckwear---
The neckwear is the finishing touch of the well-dressed man. We have an unmatched collection of bright new spring Scarfs. To-day we make particular display of the handsome sorts for

half a dollar

Imperials, squares, puffs, tecks and batswing ties of finest American silks.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Madras Pajamas---
The ideal sleeping garments now offered at a most tempting price. The maker found his line unprofitable and wanted to dispose of his stock quickly—had only about seven hundred suits. We took them, and they are on sale to-day at

75c a suit

Very neatly made, of quite good madras. A good chance to test your liking for them.

Stylish Easter Clothes for Men.

The newest and smartest tailoring effects coupled with the latest and handsomest woolens that best makers have produced. This is what our clothing store is ready to show you to-day. Then the Wanamaker clothing is made up to a higher standard than is customary. There are unseen stitches and stays carefully worked in to make the Wanamaker clothing keep its shape and fit through long service.

Stylishness and serviceableness are at the top-notch in Wanamaker clothing.

Black-and-white mixtures, subdued stripes and greenish effects are the smartest of the new things—but your own taste will be met and pleased from the wide varieties that are here.

Men's Suits—
These hints of particularly interesting kinds shown to-day:
Some very stylish suits of Oxford mixtures with single-breasted sack coats and double-breasted vests at $10, $12 and $15 a suit.
English walking suits of Oxford gray herringbone; very stylish; $18 a suit.
Some very dressy suits of mixtures in narrow striped worsteds, at $20 to $30 a suit.
For business wear, black cheviot sack suits, well made and nicely finished; at $10, $12 and $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Spring Raglans for Men—
The very best fitting Raglan ever shown—gives the broad shoulders which are so fashionable at present.
At $15—Of Oxford gray, light-color striped cassimeres and fancy cheviots; serge lined; satin sleeve linings.
At $20—Oxford gray homespun Raglans; serge lined.
At $22.50—Black unfinished worsted; serge lined; satin sleeve linings; very stylish.
At $30—Raglans in two shades of Oxford gray homespuns; lined throughout with silk; velvet collars. The tailor-made coat at double the price is no better.

Spring Clothing For Boys

The smartest, jauntiest clothes that cleverest and carefulest tailors can conjure are gathered here. We are very ambitious to serve boys well. How well we have prepared to do it, the clothes best tell.

The "Wanamaker Special" suits for boys of 8 to 16 years are one of our most particular lines. Double-breasted jackets, with knee trousers. The boy may romp and play as he will, the suits are stout enough to stand it—good-looking, too. Double cloth on seat and knees—all seems double-sewed with silk. Fancy cheviots and blue serge. **$5 a suit.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Another style of double-breasted jacket suits for same ages, *with extra trousers.*
Strictly all wool and strongly made. **$5.**
Boys' Top Coats made of all-wool covert cloths; stylish and low-priced; 3 to 10 yrs., $3.50; 11 to 16 yrs., $4. Good $5 value.
Other Top Coats, in covert cloth and Oxford mixed cheviots, at $5 to $15.
Raglans and Paddock Overcoats, for boys of 3 to 16 years, of Oxford gray cheviots, at $12.

Good Shoes at Little Cost.

Shoes for Men, Women, and Children—thoroughly good in every way, but the odd lots from various lines that we want closed out quickly. Prices average half. The details follow:

Women's Shoes

At 60c., worth $1.50—
512 pairs of Women's Oxford Shoes, in tan and black kidskin; full round toe; flexible soles.

At $1, worth $2—
468 pairs Women's Boots, of black kidskin, with tips; **Welted** soles of pliable leather; good everyday toe shapes.

Children's Shoes

At 50c., worth up to $1.50—
260 pairs Children's black grain calf spring heel Shoes, broad size, in 9 to 2 lengths.

Men's Shoes

At $1.20, worth $2.50—
527 pairs black calfskin lace shoes—some kidskin in the lot.

At $1.75—mostly $3 kinds—
608 pairs fine calf shoes, black and tan color.

At $2.50, worth $5—
Sample shoes these—you know how they must be made—get more handling than stock shoes and are better finished. Only sizes 7 and 7½ in these shoes.

Fifth floor.

Easter Cards

Numerous Novelties

It may be just a little penny card—prettily printed and bearing a pretty sentiment—or a large and elegant glove or handkerchief box or sachet costing several dollars, or hundreds of other novel and beautiful forms—they're all here for your choosing. Europe sends us some attractive novelties, and makers at home have originated many. Among the larger pieces are some beautiful specimens of painting on silk and celluloid. And decorated eggs in various conceits are plenty.

Flat Cards, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c.
Folding Cards, 4c, 6c, 8c and 10c.
Novelty Eggs, 10c, 15c and 18c.
Novelty Cards, 18c, 25c, 28c, 45c
Hand-painted Sachets, $1.75, $2.25, to $5.50.
Celluloid Cards, 35c, 40c, 85c, $1.35.
Booklets, 3c, 5c, 8c, 12c, 15c, 18c, 25c, 28c and 35c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

The Raglan

is one of those features of dress that was introduced as a distinctive novelty, and then became a popular favorite.

Our line of Raglans comprises every new weave and coloring that fashion approves.

At $15.00

we offer a superior garment of fine Oxford cheviot—cuffs same material—silk velvet collar—satin sleeve linings—same as demanded $20 for elsewhere.

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street
125th Street, Corner 3d Ave.

Mount Vernon Pure Rye

It commands the highest price of any whiskey in bottles and is mainly used by people who want the best and are able to pay the price. With this class it has a larger consumption than any other brand.

Buy the distillery bottling in these square bottles with distiller's certificate of purity and original condition on each bottle.

It always has the preference for medicinal purposes.

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.
NEW YORK CITY

Health Food Co.'s
WHEATENA

The Best Health Food for Breakfast the Whole Year

ALL GROCERS.

L. SHAW

LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD

Perfect Fitting and Natural Looking

WIGS

for Ladies and Gentlemen.

BANGS and WAVY SWITCHES in every conceivable style.

Rouges, Hair Dyes, Hair Tonics, 54 W. 14th St., Next to Macy's, N.Y.

TO-MORROW.

Among the special features of THE NEW YORK TIMES for to morrow, Sunday, will be the following articles:

The Constitution and the Presidential Campaign.
By the Hon. PERRY BELMONT, ex-Minister to Spain.

Our Present Knowledge of Living Matter.
By Prof. JAMES H. STOLLER, Professor of Biology, Union College.

The Index to a Horse's Character.
By E. A. A. GRANGE, Professor of Veterinary Science, Michigan Agricultural College.

How England Twice Failed to Acquire Delagoa Bay.
By WALTER LITTLEFIELD, Author of "The Truth About Dreyfus."

These are in addition to the usual features, which have made the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES the most readable of all the Sunday papers, and

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.
Weekdays, ONE CENT Per Copy. Sunday, THREE CENTS Per Copy.

STATE TAX RATE 1.96 MILLS

Lowest Since 1891, and .53 Mill Less than Last Year.

INHERITANCE TAX HELPED OUT

Smith and Vanderbilt Estates Principal Contributors—$13,206,505 Raised by Indirect Taxes.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Legislature to-day fixed the annual tax rate for the coming fiscal year at 1.96 mills. This is a reduction of .53 of a mill from the rate fixed by the last Legislature, which was 2.49 mills.

The tax rate fixed includes: General, including care of insane, .68 mill; school, .76 mill; canal, maintenance, .21 mill; canal, payment of debt, .13 mill; canal, extraordinary repairs and new work, .18 mill. Total tax levy, 1.96 mills.

This tax on the estimated valuation of property in the State of $5,461,302,756 will realize as follows:

For general purposes, including care of insane	$3,713,685.87
For free schools	4,150,590.09
For maintenance and repairs of the canals	1,146,873.58
For payment of canal debt	709,969.36
For extraordinary repairs and new work	983,034.50
Total	$10,704,153.40

The tax rate fixed to-day is the lowest since 1891, when it was one-and-three-eighths mills. In 1892 it was 1.98 mills. It is estimated that the State will expend for general purposes during the next fiscal year the sum of $16,938,976, which estimate includes the appropriation bills already signed, and those in the Governor's hands. Of this sum, the State anticipates raising $13,206,505 by indirect taxation, leaving but $3,732,471 to be raised for general State purposes by the general State tax.

The estimates of revenue from indirect taxation, including an estimated surplus on Sept. 30 next, is:

Estimated surplus	$2,700,000
Tax on corporation and organization tax	2,500,000
Inheritance tax	2,000,000
License fees for sale of liquors	4,125,000
Arrears and interest for non-resident taxes	250,000
Fees of public offices and of State institutions	500,000
Sale of lands	50,000
Banks for expenses of Bank Department	90,000
Insurance companies for expenses of Insurance Department	270,000
Railroad companies for salaries and expenses of Railroad Commissioners	75,000
Gaslight companies for salaries and expenses of Inspectors of Gas Meters	23,955
Special tax for Judges, Supreme Court, stenographers, and attendants	162,500
Fees of notaries	50,000
Poll tax	98,000
Niagara State Reservation	7,000
Soldiers and Sailors' Home	115,000
State prisons	25,000
Miscellaneous	75,000
Total	$13,206,505

The following are the appropriations for the canal fund: Maintenance, in appropriation bills, $1,021,879; deficiency for the present fiscal year, $100,833.32; total for maintenance, $1,122,712.32. For extraordinary repairs and new work the sum of $850,724.40 is appropriated. These appropriations are made for the free school fund: General appropriation bill, $4,130,500; Supply bill, $27,666.66. Total, $4,158,166.66.

The following appropriation bills have become laws:

Legislature, contingent expenses	$27,500
Publishing general laws	26,400
Publishing official notices	30,000
Inspectors of gas meters, expenses	2,000
Watkins Glen Commission	5,000
Dannemora State Hospital	21,000
State care of insane, salaries and maintenance	438,291
Rome custodial asylum	4,419
State Tax Commission	49,359
Quarantine, maintenance	5,000
New York troops, Vicksburg	1,000
Court of Claims, awards	117,000
Custodial asylum, Newark	10,000
Metropolitan Election Bureau	22,134
Military Park, Palisades	10,000
Cleaning Indian Lake	10,000
Canandaigua Lake pier and breakwater	10,000
Bridge, Seneca River, Town of Tyre	8,000
Thomas asylum	14,200
Chemung River dike	10,000
Sixty-fifth Regiment Armory	50,000
Woman's Relief Corps Home	50,684
Total	$919,984

The following bills are in the hands of the Governor and are not signed:

Sing Sing Prison	$60,300
Elmira Reformatory	65,157
Randall's Island	56,900
Lake George battleground	15,000
Lock Saranac River dam	6,000
Topographic survey	20,000
Sugar beet culture	50,000
Reformatory at Bedford	36,450
Draining Conewango Creek	20,000
Craig Colony	83,675
Horticultural investigation	8,000
Eastern reformatory	98,450
Schenectady armory	14,000
Alfred University (clay working)	15,000
Tenement House Committee	10,000
Hudson House of Refuge	44,500
State prisons	211,272
Agricultural experiment station	11,500
Adirondack Park, (forest preserve)	250,000
Mill Creek, draining	5,000
Hospitals for insane, improvements	1,000,000
Quarantine, building, &c	60,000
Hospital for Crippled and Deformed	10,000
Tuberculosis Hospital	10,000
Penn Yan bridge	4,500
Poll tax	98,000
Hospital for Consumptives	50,000
Appropriation bill	11,343,836
Supply bills	2,381,452
Canal bills	1,873,430
Canal survey bill	200,000
Schools	4,158,156
Total	$16,018,992

The decrease in the State tax rate is due to some extent to the largely increased amount of collateral inheritance tax which has been collected during the current year and which will be available for governmental expenses during the next fiscal year. The death of Cornelius Vanderbilt has thus far brought to the State about $280,000. When William H. Vanderbilt, the father of Cornelius Vanderbilt, died, some years ago, he left a trust fund of upward of $5,000,000 in the hands of Cornelius, to be disposed of by the latter. From this the State realizes $58,354, which has been paid by the Vanderbilt estate pending litigation questioning the State's right to collect it. On the disposition of some thirty-odd millions of dollars by direct bequest in the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt the State has received $320,000. The tax on bequests not specific will not be paid until the return to the United States of Alfred Vanderbilt.

From the estate of George Smith, formerly of Chicago and New York City and later of London, England, the State has received the sum of $1,934,753. Smith was a wealthy Scotchman worth many millions of dollars. He held securities in New York State valued at $42,096,970, upon which the State claimed a tax of $2,036,582. The estate, by paying the tax within a specified period, procured a reduction of 5 per cent. The British Government collected from the estate a tax of over $5,000,000. The class of securities held by Smith in this State were mainly bonds of railroad and trust companies, warehouses, and moneyed and manufacturing corporations. The State collected a tax on all the property held in this State. Smith left his property principally to charitable and religious institutions in Great Britain.

Another large tax was collected from the estate of Mary A. Hart, late of Watervliet, the amount being $70,000.

FIFTH AVENUE STAGE LINE.

Goodsell Bill, Says Mr. Scribner, Confers No Exclusive Franchise.

Discussing the Goodsell bill, as amended and passed in Albany, General Manager Scribner of the Fifth Avenue stage line denies that the bill confers an exclusive franchise on the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company. He says:

"There is no ground for any such impression in the bill itself as amended and passed. The original Goodsell bill did, inferentially, create an exclusive franchise, but the bill as amended and passed cannot bear any such interpretation. The purpose of the measure is to make it a business possibility for an existing stage company to give the public an improved service. As to the Fifth Avenue Stage Company, it has recently passed through several hands, and has never paid its operating expenses, and unless its owners can see in the future some possibility of making ends meet they cannot undertake the expense and risk of equipping the route with automobiles for which there is now a demand on the part of the traveling public."

ASSEMBLY PASSES CANAL BILL.

Message from Senator Platt Said to Have Aided Its Success.

ALBANY, April 6.—One of the last acts of the Assembly to-day was the passage of the Marshall-Hill bill, appropriating $200,000 for a preliminary survey of the State canals. The bill was passed by the Senate on Thursday. In the closing minutes of the session the Committee on Rules reported the measure, and after an attempt to amend it had failed, it was passed by a vote of 90 to 45. It is said a message from Senator Platt that the passage of the bill was desired was instrumental in securing its success.

When the measure was reported Mr. Hatch of Steuben offered an amendment striking out the clause that the act take effect immediately and inserting in place thereof the clause, "This act shall not take effect until a proposition has been adopted for the expenditure of the money appropriated hereby and for the survey required hereunder, such proposition to be submitted to the people of the State at the next general election."

Mr. Hill of Erie opposed the amendment, saying it was introduced solely to defeat the bill. The bill, he argued, did not commit the State to any stated expenditure of money outside of the $200,000 for a preliminary survey.

Mr. Burnett of Ontario favored the amendment and ridiculed Gov. Roosevelt's idea to expend some $62,000,000 on "Clinton's Ditch."

Mr. Davis of New York and Mr. Lewis of Monroe favored the amendment, while Messrs. Trainor and Harburger of New York and Fish of Madison urged the House to defeat the amendment and pass the bill. The amendment was defeated, 46 to 96.

Mr. Lewis of Monroe then raised the point of order that nothing was in order, as the hour of noon, set for final adjournment of the Legislature by concurrent resolution, had arrived.

The Speaker held the point of order not well taken, inasmuch as the hour was 11:25 A. M., and Mr. Lewis sat down amid much laughter at his expense, the Chamber clock having been stopped.

The bill was then put on final passage and was passed, 99 to 45.

SAYS BILL WAS RUSHED THROUGH.

Minority Leader Barnes Complains to Gov. Roosevelt.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Assembly to-day passed Senator Wilcox's bill appropriating $97,000 for building a guard lock, with retaining works and waste weirs in the Cayuga and Seneca Canal and Seneca River for the purpose of regulating the waters of Seneca Lake. Before the vote Mr. Barnes, the minority leader, asked that State officials who were lobbying on the floor for the bill be excluded.

Later Mr. Barnes rushed into the Executive chamber and informed the Governor that the Assembly had rushed through the Wilcox bill, although there were but 54 votes for it. He stated that if it became a law it would severely injure the interests of the people of his district and of the village of Watkins. Gov. Roosevelt said that he would not act on the bill until a hearing had been given.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE BILL.

Long Island Railroad Measure Passed by the Assembly.

ALBANY, April 6.—In the Assembly to-day Mr. Slater of New York moved to reconsider the vote by which the Ford bill was defeated yesterday, which will allow the Long Island Railroad Company to erect a bridge over the East River near Hell Gate for railroad purposes only.

The bill was passed by a vote of 79 yeas to 22 nays.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, April 6.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the following bills:

Mr. SAGE—Appropriating $56,900 for improvements on buildings of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents at Randall's Island.

Mr. DILLON—Reducing from $1,146 to $220 the tax for 1896 on property of the Manhattan East Side Mission of New York City.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Relative to tax collections and sales of lands in towns in Queens.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, April 6.—Among the bills passed by the Legislature to-day were the following:

Senate.

Mr. TRAINOR—Increasing the salaries of Justices of the Municipal Court of New York City. The salaries in Queens and Richmond are to be $5,000, in the Bronx and Brooklyn $7,000, and in Manhattan $8,000.

Mr. REMSEN—Permitting the acquisition by the United States of lands for the erection of a lighthouse and a fog signal station on Hart's Island.

Mr. HONECK—Giving drivers of ambulances in New York City right of way over all vehicles except those carrying United States mail.

Mr. GALBRAITH—Protecting the pure linen trademarks of Troy collar and cuff manufacturers.

Mr. HENRY—Authorizing New York City to establish a local hospital for consumptives.

Mr. PLATT—Taking from the control of the State Board of Charities the State Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath.

Mr. MILLER—Authorizing Buffalo to issue bonds for a quarantine hospital.

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $98,000 for the Eastern New York Reformatory.

Mr. WAITE—For asphalting the streets in the City of New York contiguous to the public schools, hospitals, and churches.

Mr. WEEKES—Amending the Greater New York charter so as to provide that no annuity for any retired school teacher shall be less than $600.

Mr. LITCHARD—Appropriating $67,638 for the construction of buildings for the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath.

Mr. AGAR—Repealing the section of the railroad law relating to guard posts.

Mr. STEWART—Making it unlawful to publish private papers, telegrams, and letters found on the person of a dead body, unless such publication is authorized by the Coroner.

Mr. SHARKEY—Exempting the real estate of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of New York from taxation and assessment.

Mr. FISH—Allowing gas and electric light companies to supply gas or electricity to other villages, towns, or cities beyond the five-mile limit.

Assembly.

Senator GOODSELL—Permitting Managers of State Hospitals for the Insane to remove the Treasurer at their pleasure.

Senator RICE—For the relief of the Woodside Water Company of New York City.

Senator MACKEY—For the organization of the Mather Power Bridge Company and to permit experiments and the erection of a power bridge over the Niagara River.

Senator SULLIVAN—Providing for the acquisition by New York City of certain lands under water adjacent to Ward's Island as an addition to grounds of the Manhattan State Hospital.

Senator HIGGINS—Providing $24,000 for the expense incured in prosecuting election frauds, trying the charges against District Attorney Gardiner, and prosecuting alleged detractors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Insurance Bills Killed.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Slater Insurance bills permitting insurance companies to insure against disablement resulting from sickness were killed in the Assembly to-day, the motions to strike out the enacting clause prevailing.

Senate Passes Early Primary Bill.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Lewis bill amending the primary election law so as to provide that in Presidential years the annual primaries shall be held on the tenth instead of the seventh Tuesday before election, passed the Senate to-day, 27 to 13.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Gov. Roosevelt will give a hearing on the Barren Island bill next Thursday morning at 11:30 o'clock.

The Ahearn School bill for a single-headed commission in Troy was repassed by both houses over the veto of the Troy Common Council.

The Senate yesterday killed the Slater bill conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to determine the claim of property owners on Park Avenue, Manhattan, for damages alleged to have been caused to their property by the making of public improvements.

Lehigh Laboratory Burned.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 6.—The Physical Laboratory of Lehigh University, one of the largest and best equipped in the country, was burned to the ground this morning and all its scientific apparatus destroyed. The building was a four-story stone structure, erected in 1893 at a cost of $150,000. The apparatus was valued at $50,000 and included all modern improvements. There is only $50,000 insurance. The fire started in the photographic room.

Infantryman Kills Himself.

BUFFALO, April 6.—First Sergt. Arthur Scott of Company K, Seventh Infantry, stationed at Fort Porter, killed himself in his quarters some time during the early hours of this morning by shooting himself through the head with an army revolver. The cause of his suicide was an intense mental depression resulting from attacks of malaria and yellow fever contracted in Cuba.

SPENCERIAN PENS

WRITE WELL ONCE TRIED • WEAR LONG ALWAYS USED

Samples sent on receipt of return postage—2 cents.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900 PASSES INTO HISTORY

Its Closing Session Yesterday Marked by No Unusual Scenes.

SENATORS CHEER WOODRUFF

Resolutions Indorsing His Vice Presidential Candidacy Received with Enthusiasm.

ALBANY, April 6.—The legislative session of 1900 came to an end in the early afternoon hours to-day. The Senate was declared adjourned sine die at 12:55 P. M., and the Assembly at 2:43 P. M., although it completed its business two hours earlier.

The close of the session was marked by no unusual scenes. After the rush, confusion, and turmoil of the morning the usual felicitation and gifts were exchanged among the officers and leaders of the Assembly. The presentation speeches were interspersed with music by the Catholic Protectory Band of New York City, whose presence in the gallery has been a feature of the closing hours since the minority leadership of Daniel Finn of New York.

There was an exceptional absence of flowers upon the desks of the members, Mr. Trainor of New York alone being thus honored. Draped back of the Speaker's desk from the ladies' gallery was a mammoth flag bearing the State's coat of arms, flanked upon each side with the National flag.

Displayed before the Speaker's desk were the presents to be distributed among the members. These consisted in large measure of silverware and cut glass, and afforded a very attractive display. The gift of the members to Speaker Nixon was a solid silver gold-lined punch bowl with silver-rimmed cut glasses, while the officers and employes presented him a handsome solid silver candelabrum. Clerk A. E. Baxter was presented with a silver water set by the members and a chest of table silverware by the officers and employes. Majority Leader Allds received a large gold-lined silver loving cup, and Leader Barnes of the minority a diamond stud.

The close of the Senate session was without other formality than the presentation of the resolutions indorsing Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's candidacy for Vice President.

At the conclusion of the reading of bills Senators Chahoon and Donnelly were appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Senate had concluded its business. Senators Elsberg and Mitchell waited upon the Assembly with a similar message. Then Chairman White of the committee appointed yesterday by the Republican Senators to draw up resolutions indorsing Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's candidacy for the Vice Presidency read them to the Senate, the reading being greeted by cheers.

Senator Grady, the minority leader, expressed the kindly feeling of his followers toward the presiding officer of the Senate, paying tribute to his ability and impartiality.

President Pro Tem. Ellsworth, in moving adjournment sine die after the committee of the Assembly had reported that body's business concluded, thanked the Senate for its consideration during the session and expressed his kindly feeling toward the members.

Before declaring the Senate finally adjourned, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff addressed the members briefly. He said:

"Before putting the motion to adjourn the Chair would ask the indulgence of the Senate to say just this—that in laying down the gavel which four years ago I took up, I feel more deeply moved than I think you can possibly appreciate. I realize, Senator Grady, that the debt is all on my side, for four years ago I came here then without any experience whatever in legislative matters, and have during the four sessions during which I have presided over the deliberations of this Senate received courtesy and kindness beyond anything that I expected when I came here or than my humble efforts merited. Serving as I have longer in this position than any Republican predecessor, even after that length of time I lay down the gavel with deep regret, because I have enjoyed the life here, not only in the Senate chamber but in association outside of it with you all.

"I appreciate particularly the thoughtfulness on the part of those of my political faith in the Senate who yesterday met and adopted the resolutions which Senator White has presented to me to-day, and I also deeply appreciate the extreme courtesy which the members of the minority, both of this Senate and the last, have shown me, and I hope you who want to may come back. I hope you may all enjoy a life of happiness and prosperity. I now do declare the Senate adjourned without date."

In the Assembly Speaker Nixon made a farewell address, in which he congratulated the members on the legislation enacted and on the low tax rate. Among other things, he said:

"A call came from the taxpayers of New York City that we should uphold the hands of an honest Controller, and the laws he desired were promptly enacted by the majorities composed of his political opponents.

"The evils of bucket shops, by which so many unwary people have lost their money in fictitious transactions, have been abolished so far as you could do it, and the same action was taken to do away with policy playing, a form of gambling that depletes the pockets of the poor who are deluded by it."

RAILROAD MAN ARRESTED.

Lake Shore Baggageman Charged with Rifling Baggage.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 6.—Fred Burmeister, aged fifty years, of Buffalo, baggageman on a Lake Shore train running between here and Buffalo, was arrested on the arrival of his train from the east to-day, charged with having rifled baggage in transit. The complaint is made by John L. Freeman, General Baggage Agent of the Lake Shore, who says that Burmeister's depredations have been going on for the past two years.

The detectives and Freeman say that Burmeister has admitted his guilt. A satchel found with the accused were goods said to be valued at $3,000, and which, it is alleged, were taken by him from trunks in transit. Burmeister was placed in jail here. He probably will be taken to Buffalo for trial.

ARREST DURING HONEYMOON.

Furloughed Artillerist Charged with Forging Supply Bills.

NEWARK, N. J., April 6.—Victor Gerrin, a First Sergeant of the Fifth Artillery, United States Army, was arrested here to-night and turned over to Lieut. F. C. Jewell and Sergt. Frank Kelly of the Fifth Artillery. Gerrin was handcuffed to Kelly, and they started for Fort Wadsworth, where a detachment of the Fifth Artillery is stationed.

Gerrin was married a few days ago and was stopping with friends of his bride at 702 Market Street. He had received a furlough to be married. After his departure from the fort it was found, according to the charge against him, that for a year he had been obtaining $60 a month by forging supply bills at the post.

Gerrin is twenty-seven years old, and has been a soldier since he was nine years old. He was born in England and enlisted as a drummer boy in an English regiment. He left the English Army about four years ago while his regiment was in Canada. Crossing the border, he enlisted in the Fifth Artillery. He refused to say anything to-night, and appeared greatly distraught.

"30 Minutes in Havana"

A Sure Thing

La Preferencia in a dealer's show case adds tone to his stock. You may always be sure of La Preferencia Cigars whenever or wherever you see them.

La Preferencia CIGARS

10c. and upward. At high-class dealers.

Trade supplied by THE SEIDENBERG CO., 9 E. 42d Street. E. C. HAZARD & CO., 111 Hudson Street. } Distributers for Greater N. Y.

BENNETT, SLOAN & CO., 100 Hudson Street, N. Y. Distributers for Northern New Jersey.

THE HAVANA-AMERICAN CO., MAKERS.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:33	Sun sets...6:31	Moon sets...1:38

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:29	Gov. Isl'd...2:10	H. Gate...4:06
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:18	Gov Isl'd...3:10	H. Gate...5:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Alleghany, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Nassau	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cyprian Prince, Para	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hindoo, Hull		
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Manitou, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg		11:30 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Salerno, Newcastle		
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Tordensjold, Yucatan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Westhall, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Grangense, Para	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patria, Naples		
Ponce, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 31 and up to April 14, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York April 14, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 10, for dispatch per steamship Goodwin. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 10, for dispatch per steamship Rio Jun Maru, registered letters must be directed "via Seattle."

‖Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, March 3; Shanghai, March 7; Yokohama, March 14, and Honolulu March 25, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, are due in New York on Saturday, April 7.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 7.

Atlas, Newcastle, March 18.
Colorado, Hull, March 23.
Comanche, Jacksonville, April 3.
Etruria, Liverpool, March 31.
European, London, March 24.
Fournel, Pauillac, March 22.
Gladiolus, Gibraltar, March 22.
Island, Copenhagen, March 2..
Manhasset, Dundee, March 24.
Murcia, Huelva, March 22.
Phoebus, Algiers, March 17.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, March 24.
Russian Prince, Hamburg, March 15.
St. Louis, Southampton, March 31.
Trinidad, Bermuda, April 5.
Vala, St. Lucia, April 6.

SUNDAY, APRIL 8.

El Sud, New Orleans, April 3.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, April 3.
Glencole, Swansea, March 24.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, March 31.
Minneapolis, Belfast, March 29.
San Marcos, Galveston, April 2.

MONDAY, APRIL 9.

Bellaura, St. Lucia April 2.
Hispania, Stettin, March 23.
Kentucky Dartmouth, March 26.
Menominee, London, March 30.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

Altai, Port Limon, April 3.
El Dorado, New Orleans, April 5.
Georgic, Liverpool, March 31.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, April 4.
Marengo, Newcastle, March 29.
Pretoria, St. Kitts, April 4.
Queen Margaret, St. Lucia, April 3.
Sandsend, Manchester, March 26.
Westernland, Antwerp, March 31.
Wells City, Swansea, March 29.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

Glenochy, Gibraltar, March 27.
Lampasas, Galveston, April 4.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, March 30.
Milano, Havre, March 28.
Oceanic, Liverpool, April 4.
Rhein, Bremen, March 31.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, March 31.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12.

Lahn, Bremen, April 3.
Philadelphia, Liverpool, March 30.
Richmond Castle, Barry, March 28.
Werra, Gibraltar, April 3.

Arrived.

SS Kaiser Friedrich, (Ger.,) Hamburg March 29 and Southampton and Cherbourg 30th.

SS Pensylvania, (Ger.,) Schiedt, Hamburg March 25, Boulogne 26th, and Plymouth 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Thilemann, Swinemunde March 19 and Shields 23d, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 4:10 P. M.

SS Yucatan, Robertson, Campeachy, &c., March 23, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:05 P. M.

SS Salerno, (Br.,) Bearpark, Newcastle March 15, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Bluefields, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool March 25, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:29 A. M.

SS Assyria, (Ger.,) Meyerdiercks, Hamburg March 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:10 A. M.

SS El Paso, Boyd, New Orleans April 1, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Richmond, Catherine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah April 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

United States transport Buford, from Matanzas March 25, Cienfuegos 30th, and Havana April 1.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 6, 9:30 P. M., north-northeast, fresh breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS La Grande Duchesse, for Savannah.
SS Bjorgvin, (Nor.,) for Havre.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.
SS Cherokee, for Turks Island, &c.
SS Munchen, (Ger.,) for Baltimore.

Spoken.

Bark Pomona, (Br.,) Noble, from New York for Sydney, N. S. W., &c., was spoken Feb. — on the equator, lon. 29.

Ship Clan Mackenzie, (Br.,) McMahon, from New York for Yokohama, was spoken March 5 in lat. 18, lon. 34.

Bark Denae, (Fr.,) Guyader, from New York for Rouen, was spoken April 1 in lat. 47, lon. 29.

Notice to Mariners.

CORNFIELD POINT LIGHT VESSEL.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about April 5, 1900, Light Vessel No. 48, moored in Long Island Sound off Cornfield Point, will be temporarily withdrawn from her station for repairs and replaced at the same moorings by Relief Light Vessel No. 20. Light Vessel No. 20 will show two reflector lights, but the one at the foremast head will be fixed white, instead of flashing white, while that at the mainmast head will be fixed red, like that on Light Vessel No. 48. During thick or foggy weather, a bell will be sounded by hand instead of the 10-inch steam whistle. Light Vessel No. 20 has two masts, schooner rigged, no bowsprit, and a black, circular, cagework day mark at each masthead, but differs from Light Vessel No. 48 in not having a black smokestack and a steam whistle between the masts, and in having a lead-colored hull with "Relief" in large black letters on each side, and "No. 20" in black on each quarter. Light Vessel No. 48 will be returned to her station as soon as repairs have been completed, of which due notice will be given.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 62, No. 287, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1899," Pages 53 and 73.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 6.—SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, from New York, arr. at Havre at 4 A. M. to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York yesterday.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York yesterday.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, sld. hence for New York to-day.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New York, arr. at Genoa at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresa, (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from New York, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Clematis, (Br.,) Capt. Bulman, from New York, arr. at Calcutta previous to to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Ponta Ferraria to-day.

SS Xenia, (Dan.,) Capt. Thidemann, from New York for Copenhagen, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Everest, from New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Tsaric, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Kara, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New York via Algiers, arr. at Alexandria yesterday.

SS Armenia, (Ger.,) Capt. Ostermann, from Baltimore and New York for Singapore, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Griffin, from New York via Leith, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Orwell, (Br.,) Capt. Gibb, from Calcutta for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Holbein, (Br.,) Capt. Shurloch, sld. from Santos for New York April 1.

SS Belgravia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, from Hamburg for New York, passed Scilly yesterday.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Dalldorf, from Amsterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Capri, (Ger.,) Capt. Ebert, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Bahia for New York April 3.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, sld. from Copenhagen for New York April 4.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, sld. from Rotterdam for New York yesterday.

SS Arara, (Br.,) Capt. Williamson, sld. from Cardiff for New York yesterday.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, sld. from Palermo for New York yesterday.

SS Queen Ele

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

OLD-TIME DEMOCRACY.

Much may be pardoned to the Democrats of Pennsylvania, for their Harrisburg platform contains one true, strong utterance, the reaffirmation of a foundation principle of the old Democratic faith. Under the new false leaders, Democratic conventions have too often forgotten that the Democracy is the party of tariff reform. The Democrats of Pennsylvania were not thus unmindful of the honorable past, or of the demands of the present. The first declaration of their platform is this:

> We demand a careful and thorough revision of the tariff and declare in favor of the imposition of such duties only as are necessary for an economical administration of public affairs; and we urge upon the Democratic Representatives in Congress that they use their utmost efforts to secure the enactment of a law that will make it obligatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury to place upon the free list at once every article of raw material and every item of manufactured product now used and manufactured by any trust, monopoly, or combine whatsoever, and that all corporations and combinations of capital in the nature of trusts intended to control manufactures, materials, or products shall make comprehensive and accurate public reports of their organization, condition, and operation under appropriate penalties for failure so to do.

They did well to make that the first plank in their platform. The reform of the Dingley tariff is to-day the chief economic need of the country. It is demanded for the protection of our manufacturing interests. They demand protection, and must have it, protection against the great hairy monster of a 52 per cent. tariff that bars the way to the foreign markets, where they must find a way to sell their surplus products or curtail their production by half. A continuance of Dingleyism means idle mills in many industries. The Republican Party will never give the required relief. The shameful Puerto Rico debate in Congress has exhibited its dull incapacity to read the lesson taught by four hundred millions of exports of manufactures. When the idols of the old protection are smashed, the fragments will fall among the Republican multitude sitting in the attitude of adoration at their feet.

The adoption of this outspoken declaration upon the live issue of tariff revision as the first utterance of the platform is extremely significant when taken in connection with the cold and perfunctory observation toward the end upon "the beneficent effect of bimetallism." Tariff reform is brought to the front, silver is shoved to the rear. The indorsement of W. J. BRYAN, of course, bedaubs the whole platform with the deadly smear of Populism, but it is very evident that the makers of this declaration of principles labored resolutely and with success to write a platform which, barring the Bryan plank, a Democrat could read without making him sick. And the Chicago platform was not reaffirmed.

THE HEWITT GOLD MEDAL.

More than any other man who ever sat in the Mayor's chair, ABRAM S. HEWITT combined breadth of mind with practical business ability of a high order. He had a positive genius for formulating plans for great public improvements and for picturing forth their benefits in a clear and attractive way. On the last day of January, 1888, the second year of his term of office as Mayor, Mr. HEWITT sent to the Board of Aldermen a message which every intelligent citizen read as the promise of a coming time when New York would be a more habitable city and when its people would be more proud of their citizenship.

Of Mayor HEWITT'S plans for the improvement of the harbor, of the docks, of the streets, and of the tenements we have no present occasion to speak. It is his plan of rapid transit set forth in that message that we wish to recall in connection with the vote of the Chamber of Commerce, upon the motion of Mr. ORR, to have struck a gold medal in recognition of the services of Mr. HEWITT to the cause of rapid transit under municipal ownership.

The rapid transit road now begun by Contractor MCDONALD follows closely in respect to route and financial plan the suggestions of Mayor HEWITT. He proposed an open cut, four track road from the City Hall, along the line of Elm Street and thence by tunnel under Fourth Avenue to the Grand Central Station, there to connect with surface lines of the New York Central Railroad; with two tracks diverging to Broadway at Forty-sixth Street and thence to the Boulevard, where the open cut would be resumed.

"I propose," said Mayor HEWITT, "that the City of New York shall enter into a contract with the New York Central Railroad Company by which the city shall provide for the construction of the road and pay for the same by the issue of its bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum; that the New York Central Railroad Company shall lease the property at an annual rental of 5 per cent. of its cost, and shall operate the same, providing its own equipment, for the period of thirty-five years, when, through the operation of the sinking fund, the principal of the bonds shall have been paid off." The city would then own the road without having imposed the burden of its cost upon the taxpayers.

The great wisdom of this plan was immediately recognized. The well-known powerful influences that so long blocked the way to rapid transit stood in the way of its adoption, but it has never ceased to be considered the last and sure dependence of the people should plans for private construction fail. It has outlived all other plans, and has now come to its fulfillment. In the present condition of public opinion in respect to municipal franchises it is extremely doubtful whether any private person or corporation would have been permitted to make a living bargain with the city for constructing and operating the underground road without some provision such as Mr. HEWITT'S plan embodied for ultimate municipal ownership.

Mr. ORR justly awarded to Mr. HEWITT the entire credit for devising the provisions for payment, leasing, and the final reversion of the property to the city. That is a public service distinguished enough and valuable enough to warrant the honor of a commemorative gold medal. It is only one of the great services Mr. HEWITT has rendered to this community, the chief of which is having lived in it all his active, thoughtful, creative life.

SIXTY MILLIONS FOR THE NAVY.

It has been a common remark, ever since the Spanish war, that the navy could have anything from Congress it wanted. Apparently Secretary LONG and the department officials have undertaken to verify the saying. They are quite within their rights, and they have prevailed upon the Naval Committee of the House to agree with them. The result is a bill, approved by the committee, appropriating $61,219,916, to be expended upon the navy within the next year.

Such a sum would have been utterly beyond the dreams of any Secretary before the new navy had demonstrated its efficiency. Fancy Secretary ROBESON having had such a sum at his disposition in the bad old days when it used to be said at the department that a United States man-of-war was regarded solely as a "basis for repairs!" We observe that ex-Secretary and present Senator CHANDLER is semi-officially enumerated among the "founders of the new navy." What he is doing in that particular galley we do not pretend to know. But what would he in his old tarry and salty days have made of an appropriation of sixty millions?

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON says, with a high degree of plausibility, that it was the Samoan complication, with its culmination in the hurricane that wrecked three of what then passed for American men-of-war, that "founded the modern navy of the States." Undoubtedly those events made all Americans feel that it was intolerable we should not have some more formidable and efficient method of showing our flag than was supplied by the hulks and relics by which it was at that time carried. And the hurricane in Apia harbor occurred in March, 1889. That made everybody admit the necessity of a modern navy, the construction of which was forthwith begun, but the appropriations for the reconstruction were small indeed compared with what a grateful Nation willingly gives now, when we have "proved" our new weapons of war and found them not wanting. A list showing the progressive although fluctuating advance for a decade ought to be of interest:

1891	$23,136,035
1892	31,541,645
1893	23,543,267
1894	22,104,061
1895	25,360,827
1896	20,416,077
1897	30,362,661
1898	33,003,234
1899	56,098,763
1900	48,009,939
1901 (proposed)	61,219,916

It will thus be seen that the proposed appropriation for the navy in this year of peace is nearly five millions greater than we found necessary to put our navy in condition for the Spanish war, which involved the hasty purchase and conversion of a number of merchantmen. It is possible that some items of the bill may be found capable of being retrenched. But there can be no doubt that the people are willing to spend whatever may be necessary to the efficiency of the navy. Our newest battleships, it seems, show the improvement upon their predecessors which they ought to show. The Kearsarge is already hailed as a striking success. And this matter of building navies is, it must be borne in mind, a measurement of purses. It is not to be expected that the news of this appropriation will be received with ecstasy in Berlin. Germany has already imposed upon her the necessity of being able to make head with her army against an enemy on each frontier at once. If she is also to impose upon herself the task of rivaling maritime nations in her navy, the framers of her budgets will have their troubles increased.

Large as the bill is, it seems that there is one item which ought to be added to it. That is an appropriation for putting the older retired officers who served during the civil war on the same footing with their juniors whose retirement was delayed until special statutory provision had been made for their cases. We have already explained the merits of this case. It is an act of justice which Congress is asked to perform. The cost of doing it will be moderate even at first, and in the course of nature will annually diminish. Nothing could be better calculated to maintain the morale of the service than such a proof that the Republic is not ungrateful.

AN HONORABLE SERVICE RECOGNIZED.

The gold medal which the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York has voted to HUGH H. HANNA of Indianapolis is a graceful and appropriate tribute to a man who has rendered signal and unselfish service to the class represented by the Chamber and to the Nation.

One element in the great value of this service is that it is of the kind that a free and self-governing society at once requires and secures from its more enlightened members. In substance, what Mr. HANNA did was to devote his energies and his unusual ability to the organization of public opinion as to the currency. For this work he enjoyed no special advantage. He does not belong to any privileged class, and derives no prestige from associations such as the people of England, for instance, look up to with a persistent habit that is a second nature. He does not even belong to a class such as the members of the House of Commons are generally drawn from—men who give the greater part of their time to the study of questions of politics and finance and derive therefrom a particular and honorable influence. Still less is he an American politician of any sort, good or bad, and owes absolutely nothing of his efficiency to native or acquired art in managing men through their interests or their prejudices. He is simply an intelligent business man familiar with the needs and with the views of such business men as himself, but with a clearer and broader idea of the relations of financial legislation to affairs, and a very exceptional and extraordinary talent for securing co-operation.

The situation which the business men had to face at the close of the exciting and arduous campaign of 1896 was a peculiar and difficult one. The victory that had been won over the forces of inflation and repudiation was of immense value, but it was in the nature of the repulse of an assault and by no means the raising of the siege of the gold standard. Not only was the triumphant party weary with its struggle and inclined to be content with its negative result, but it had other aims, relatively subordinated in the canvass, which it desired to realize. The extraordinary session of Congress called by the President immediately on his accession to office was not, as it should have been, devoted to securing legislation adequate to the establishment of the gold standard on a solid and immovable basis; it was devoted to the enactment of a narrow and selfish tariff system for the advantage of the protected capitalists. In the meantime nothing whatever was done to rescue the currency of the country from the peril in which it must stand so long as the maintenance of gold payments depended entirely on the discretion of the Administration. And it must be confessed that among the business men themselves there was a good deal of idle contentment with the negative results attained and a desire to be let alone to reap the harvest of prosperity which seemed to make the gathering ills of Bryanism in the preceding months a horrible dream that had passed.

It was at this juncture that the organization in which Mr. HANNA had been so efficiently engaged did its invaluable work. Mainly under his guidance it set on foot and continued untiringly a system of discussion, public and private, that bore directly on the minds of the members of Congress and pressed home to them the real interests of the business community. It also labored with great intelligence and energy with the business community itself, especially through the officers and active men in the various business bodies. The result was finally, after great effort and much patient waiting, the arrangement by which the leaders of the majority party in each House of Congress took up the study of the way out. From that study came the currency law that is now on the statute books. It is not an ideal law, and in some respects it falls short of what the keen and practical minds of the men of the Indianapolis movement saw was essential. But it may be said of it that it comes so near the completely safe and stable thing that whatever change is made in the future is sure to be for the better and not for the worse.

It is for his part in this that Mr. HANNA is honored by the Chamber of Commerce, and he deserves to be. The country is to be congratulated on the possession of such citizens as he. It may rejoice, also—as we are sure that he does—in the fact that our institutions permit the policy of the Government in the long run to be shared by public opinion, informed, settled, organized, and made effective by such labors as his. Therein lies not only our safety but our hope. The process seems to the more eager of us sometimes a slow and tedious one. To those who can understand how immensely important are the standard of value, the stability of public and private credit and the rule of honesty in the financial system of the land, it has often appeared a hardship that the policy of the moment must be determined partly by ignorance and more largely by the perverted energies of the demagogues. But there are two great compensations. One is that theories even of the wisest have to be winnowed and are the safer for that. The other is that what we win through the conviction of the common mind and the common conscience, we hold.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The story which comes from Vancouver about an encounter between a Russian and a Japanese man-of-war may be quite baseless. But it is not to be lightly dismissed as incredible. The recent behavior of Russia in Korea has been without doubt very irritating to Japan. It may well be taken by the Japanese as an additional proof that when Russia, backed by Germany and France, intervened to rob Japan of the fruits of her victory over China, she was using the other two powers as cat's-paws to enable her to pull her own chestnuts out of the Asiatic fire. And there can also be no doubt that the terms imposed by Japan were much more for the interest of commerce, and so of civilization, than the terms which the combination compelled her to substitute for them. Japan's terms included, indeed, the earliest proclamation of "the open door."

The tension produced by the recent action of Russia in Korea must be very great, and it may very likely have been increased by needlessly provocative conduct, on one side or on both. We ourselves have fresh occasion to remember what danger may be brought on by a naval commander who is ignorant or careless whether or not he is giving offense. A Japanese and a Russian man-of-war are very likely to carry chips on their respective shoulders, as the saying is, when they fall in with each other. It does not take much, with men so minded, to bring on a collision, especially if each commander thinks he can give a good account of the other.

The aggressiveness of Russia in Korea is the most marked sign she has yet given that she is aware of the British preoccupations and ready to profit by them. Whether other nations will be able to keep out of the controversy in which only Russia and Japan are as yet directly concerned remains to be seen. A German Admiral was quoted in the Reichstag the other day as grouping the navies of the world into those of the Dreibund, those of the Zweibund, and those of the "Anglo-American alliance." This was quite gratuitous and unauthorized on the part of the German Admiral, but it probably displeased few Americans and few Britons. The attention of the Admiral might be called to the fact that, in the Pacific, the Anglo-American combination would be reinforced by the navy of Japan, and he might be invited to imagine any other possible combination which would avail against that.

After a careful count of both horse sheds, the Hon. BRADLEY B. SMALLEY reaches the conclusion that there are more animals hitched under the Bryan shed. Accordingly, with his eye steadily fixed on that Collectorship which was the pole-star of his political sailing in 1896, he announces that he shall pledge the Vermont delegates to the Nebraska man, "regardless of the candidacy of Admiral DEWEY."

The gamblers must strengthen their representation in the Legislature. The Anti-Policy bill has been beaten, to be sure, but there was at one time great peril that it would pass; and even with the Anthony Comstock amendment it would have given needless annoyance to the policy men, who certainly contribute money enough to entitle them to complete protection. The gambling interest needs at Albany more men like SULLIVAN and PLUNKITT.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In the January number of The Nassau Literary Magazine, a publication conducted by the Princeton seniors, there appeared, over the signature "H. F. SPAULDING FRAZER," the admirable and fairly well known poem about a broken sword, and entitled "Opportunity," which was written by EDWARD ROWLAND SILL, not the least of minor poets. Immediately after the poem came an essay headed "Notes on the Poetry of Wordsworth," and signed "B. R. TERHUNE." Except for a few disarrangements of sequence in sentences and paragraphs the essay is the work of MATTHEW ARNOLD. That undergraduate editors should have been taken in twice in a single month by wily plagiarists is nothing very remarkable, and it is not with the intention of adding to their confusion that we call attention to the results of youth and inexperience. The episode is a curious one, however, and the victims of the tricksters do not, we fear, quite appreciate the obligation resting on them to take quick and vigorous action. Writing in the February number of the magazine, they say: "If the man who sent in this poem had acted upon the hasty impulse of an angry moment, we would gladly pardon him. But he seems to have deliberately planned to embarrass the editors and to bring discredit upon the university through its magazine. Not only did he steal the poem and forge a classmate's name, but he sent the editors an anonymous letter also. Any one of these three acts is enough to deprive a man of the title of 'gentleman.' This man, if found out, or if he persists in such conduct, will not be tolerated in Princeton." From this we gather that the fellow who sent in the old poem was not trying to win credit for himself from its excellence, but to fasten a crime or humiliation on somebody else. Why, therefore, do not the editors of "The Lit." make it their instant business to discover and reveal the cowardly villain's identity, instead of talking about what will happen if the thing occurs again? So far as we can understand the obscure comments on the other half of the incident, the use made of the essay was mere plagiarism, of the most stupid and reckless sort. Unless we are mistaken in this deduction, there, too, is an obligation to swift severity. College literature, like college sports, should be kept above suspicion, and leniency with fraud will not do it.

—With every advance toward realization in enduring stone of this "Hall of Fame" scheme, we become more and more worried about it, more and more anxious lest the well-intentioned promoters and controllers of the idea are preparing troubles innumerable for themselves and not a few bitter controversies for the rest of us. With exactly the right statues in it, the Hall of Fame would be a great and glorious institution. But we have seen or heard nothing as yet to convince us that grave mistakes in selection will not be made, and the results of such mistakes, if they occur, will be terrible, or, worse still, ridiculous. The names of the hundred judges who, unless their modesty prevents, are to choose the National heroes have been announced. They are the names of men all reputable and some distinguished, but with very few exceptions they are college professors, and it is not at all disrespectful to the class to say that the infallibility of their judgment, especially in the appreciation of public services, yet lacks the unanimous recognition of the Nation as a whole. If the announced intention were to honor with marble immortality the men most approved by the scholars of the land, we would raise no doubts or objections against this list of judges. But we are told that in the Hall of Fame there are to be placed effigies of those to whom the country is most indebted for direct benefits or reflected glory—and the country is to have no voice in deciding who are and who are not its preferred creditors! Remember, foreigners will criticise the discrimination of the United States, not of the Committee of One Hundred. It's going to be very trying for those of us not on the committee in case we have to confess that the substance, if not the direction, of the criticism is just.

—Our correspondent at Guilford, Conn., in a dispatch which we published yesterday, not only announced that no taxes would be collected from the inhabitants of that town this year, but he did it in a tone of proud elation, utterly unaware, apparently, that he was revealing a condition of affairs that might well fill him and all his fellow-citizens with apprehensions extending far into the domain of horror. We are not denying that the payment of taxes is always an act profoundly and complexly painful, or that, at first thought, the idea of avoiding it, even for a single year, is eminently pleasurable. With reflection, however, comes the realization that civilization and taxation go together, and that when the Tax Collector turns aside from anybody not an out-and-out savage, that person is placed in an isolation so remote and complete that in comparison with him ALEXANDER SELKIRK on his desert island was a butterfly of society. Not to be taxed is to be out of the course of nature; it is to be as lonely as Frankenstein's monster. So we marvel much that the Guilfordians are not in a tremor of fear. The mere fact that they still have a town debt of $1,500, though it does show that the last link connecting them with the rest of humanity has not yet broken, and that they are not yet whirling desolate and orbitless through the space beyond the stars, should rather inspire desperate efforts to get back to earth than create a mistaken contentment with a state of dreadful peril. How Guilford came to be in its present position we cannot imagine. There are as many politicians to the square acre in Connecticut as anywhere else, and politicians and taxes are so closely joined that the determination of which is the cause and which the effect of the other would be a hopeless task. Let the people of Guilford come to their senses before it is too late. Their incompatibility with the universe makes them a grotesque and monstrous spectacle.

—A London paper credits "a Kansas journalist" with making the following remarks about Mr. PADEREWSKI: "The fellow is deceitful. He makes you think all the time he is going to play a tune, but he never does. He flirts all around a tune, but never touches it. His hair looks like a wig, but it isn't. He deceives you in a hundred ways. He makes the sweetest sounds you ever heard that were not a tune. He has his piano so trained that it will keep right on playing when he is not touching it. He reaches out slowly and strokes it, drawing back his elbows like a man brushing a girl's hair. You see the moonlight, and you're there with your girl, but somehow she doesn't love you. You know the sorrow of that, and that's why we don't like PADEREWSKI." That is criticism which, whether it was written in London, in Kansas, or somewhere else, has certain elements of grandeur. Several phrases in it are calculated to make one suspect that the writer knows more about piano playing than he cared to reveal, and that he was trying to teach true doctrine by indirection—writing down to the level of unenlightened readers.

NUGGETS.

Cleverest of Them All.

Ida—Is she a clever girl?
May—Very clever. She can take all the artistic valentines she receives and turn them into Easter cards.—Chicago News.

Quite True.

"Bingle tells me he had two horses killed under him in one of the battles of the civil war."
"That's right. A railway car he was riding in backed into them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Accounted For.

"Henry, I dreamed of planting sweet peas last night."
"Oh, yes, and, of course you dreamed you made me dig up the ground for you, and that's the way I got this awful cold."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Sex.

"Oh, I feel a thousand years old," she sighed.
"Well," he said, "you look at least forty."
Then she angrily declared that she would never speak to him again.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Failure of Appreciation.

"What is your idea of success?"
"Success," answered the man who has realized a few ambitions, "is merely the attainment of a condition which causes people who knew you years ago to look at you and smile and say 'A fool for luck!'"—Washington Star.

LAUGHTER IN THE MORNING.

Ripley D. Saunders in The St. Louis Republic.

Dame Fortune hath a soul of wrath
For those who truckle to her;
She loves to flout and put to rout
Weak heats that, trembling, woo her;
But mild as milk and soft as silk
Is she, all others scorning,
To that bold wight who braves her spite
With laughter in the morning.

The breakfast face of cheerful grace,
Full well this vixen knows it;
Against her will it wins her still,
'Tis hopeless to oppose it;
So yields the jade full sore dismayed,
With her best gifts adorning
The dauntless foe who tempts her blow
With laughter in the morning.

HAWAIIAN BILL NOW GOES TO CONFERENCE

House Passes Substitute for the Senate Bill.

Amendment to Do Away with Delegate in Congress Lost—Asiatic Contract Laborers Must Get Out.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The House, after four days of debate, to-day passed the substitute for the Senate bill providing for a Territorial form of Government for Hawaii. The bill now goes to conference. The most interesting feature of the day's proceedings was the attempt of Mr. HILL (Rep., Conn.,) to secure the adoption of two amendments, one providing for a resident Commissioner instead of a delegate in Congress, and the other declaring that nothing in the act should be interpreted as a pledge of Statehood. Both were overwhelmingly defeated.

In offering his amendment giving Hawaii a resident Commissioner in Washington instead of a delegate in Congress, Mr. HILL said he opposed anything that hinted at the possible formation of a future State out of the islands. He said there were few members of Congress who looked forward to the admission of Hawaii as a State. He had voted for annexation under the distinct impression that nothing of the kind would ever be contemplated. Yet here Hawaii was blossoming into a full-fledged Territory.

"Does the gentleman believe in taxation without representation?" asked Mr. FITZGERALD, (Dem., Mass.)

"There are only 100,000 people in Hawaii," replied Mr. HILL. "There are 340,000 people in Washington, yet the people of Washington are taxed without representation."

"But do you believe in the principle?" persisted Mr. FITZGERALD.

"I believe Washington is the best-governed city on earth," responded Mr. HILL. Proceeding, he said he did not believe the people of the United States were prepared to take the first step toward the Statehood of our insular possessions. It was but a step from a Territory to a State, and political exigencies at any time might induce the dominant party to admit the Territory. He would not vote to place a delegate from anywhere on the floor of the House who was not elected by a constituency which knew what it was doing.

Mr. HITT, (Rep., Ill.,) who was a member of the Hawaiian Commission, opposed the amendment. He said it was desirable in legislating for the island that there should be a delegate on the floor who could be questioned. If there was none the corridors would be crowded with lobbyists representing special interests.

Everybody, he said, knew what a lobbyist was. Whether he was an ex-Governor, an ex-Senator, an ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, or a common hireling, in Washington he represented special interests. Mr. HITT recalled that the Ministers from Hawaii in the past, Messrs. Carter, Thurston, Hatch, and Hastings, were all honorable men, who had the privilege of the floor, but no voice.

"The gentleman has had broad experience with foreign affairs," interrupted Mr. HILL. "Does he know of a single insular Government in the world, either in Great Britain, France, or Germany, or any other European power, which has a representative in the home Parliament?"

"We are a popular representative Government essentially," replied Mr. HITT, "and a Republic does not need to take lessons from monarchies in the application of our own system." [Great applause on both sides of the House.]

Mr. WILLIAMS (Dem., Miss.,) argued that the Constitution entitled every organized Territory to a Delegate on the floor of the House. He said he had opposed the annexation of Hawaii originally because he had foreseen the race problem it would bring with it. He replied with much feeling to Mr. HILL'S reference, earlier in the day, to the restricted suffrage in Mississippi.

"Does the gentleman imagine," said he, "that we of the South take any pride in the fact that we are compelled to restrict the suffrage in the interests of civilization?"

"I do not," replied Mr. HILL, "but why not apply the same system to Hawaii?"

"Whenever I am faced with the race problem," continued Mr. WILLIAMS, "I stand for white supremacy. I stand for white supremacy in Hawaii as I stand for it in Mississippi. It is the duty of man to lift up those below him if he can, but there is no injunction, human or Divine, which obliges white men to 'herd with narrow foreheads, ignorant of our glorious gains.' I have no idea that the blacks will ever rise to the plane of the whites, and I indulge in no hypocrisy about it."

Mr. WILLIAMS said it ill-became the Representatives of Connecticut and Rhode Island to taunt the men of the South with their election laws. He created much amusement by his references to some of the peculiarities of the election laws in Rhode Island and Connecticut, and drew the fire of the Representatives of those States.

Mr. CLARK (Dem., Mo.,) said he was opposed to taxation without representation.

This amendment having been lost, Mr. HILL offered the anti-Statehood amendment. Mr. KNOX (Rep., Mass.,) characterized the amendment in the words of former Representative WALKER of Massachusetts, as "almighty damn nonsense."

The vote by which the amendment was lost seemed to indicate that the House accepted Mr. KNOX'S characterization.

An amendment was adopted to postpone for one year the time when the coastwise laws of the United States should be extended to Hawaii.

Another amendment was adopted providing that no Chinese who obtains a certificate in Hawaii under the terms of the bill shall be allowed to enter any State or Territory of the United States; another amendment adopted provides that all Asiatics who have entered the islands under contract since the date of annexation shall leave within one year.

Mr. NEWLANDS (Sil., Nev.,) offered an amendment declaring it to be the purpose of the act to encourage free white labor in the islands and discourage Asiatic labor, and providing that within one year all corporations shall employ at least one-tenth white labor, and one-tenth more each subsequent year, until at least three-fourths of the employes shall be citizens of the United States and Hawaii. The amendment was lost, 34 to 77.

CONGRESS TO CONTROL TRUSTS.

Congressman Jenkins Wants Constitution Amended to Bring It About.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Representative JENKINS of Wisconsin, who is second in rank on the House Sub-Committee on Trusts, to-day introduced a proposed amendment to the Constitution giving Congress control of all private corporations, co-partnerships, and joint stock companies in the United States, and also giving Congress power "to define, regulate, control, prohibit, repress, and dissolve all trusts and monopolies and combinations or conspiracies to monopolize any part of trade or commerce, and all contracts and combinations in form of trusts or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce."

It is also provided that in the absence of legislation by Congress the several States shall be free to act.

DEMOCRAT SPEAKS FOR QUAY.

Mr. Sullivan Says He Will Vote to Seat the Pennsylvanian.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Mr. SULLIVAN (Dem., Miss.,) to-day addressed the Senate in support of M. S. Quay's claim to a seat in the Senate as a Senator from Pennsylvania. He maintained that both as a matter of policy and as a matter of justice to the State the Governor should be conceded and should exercise the authority to name the Senator in event that the Legislature for any reason should fail to elect. For these reasons he declared his intention of voting for the seating of Mr. Quay.

Indian Appropriation Bill Up.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Senate to-day entered upon consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. The measure as reported to the Senate carries $8,413,641. After several amendments had been adopted, the bill was laid aside for the day.

New Senate Rule Adopted.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Mr. SPOONER (Rep., Wis.,) of the Senate Committee on Rules to-day reported a resolution providing that the rules of the Senate be so changed as to provide, in the event of the death of the Vice President, that the President pro tem. may designate in writing some Senator to preside over the Senate in the absence of the President pro tem., and that that Senator may appoint in open session another Senator to preside for one day. The resolution was adopted.

Argue for Up-Town Post Office.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—New York's need of a new up-town Post Office was urged to-day before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds by a delegation from commercial and business organizations of New York, including the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Merchants' Association, and the Warehouse Association, and by Representatives MCCLELLAN and LEVY of New York. Most of the sentiment was favorable to a site in the neighborhood of Madison Square. The inadequacy of the present Post Office facilities was strongly presented. The committee did not take final action.

Provision for Permanent Camps.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Representative HULL, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House, to-day introduced a bill to establish permanent camp grounds North, South, East, and West, the camps to be used both for the regular army and the National Guard. An appropriation of $10,000 is made for preliminary work.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

To be Third Secretary of the United States Embassy, City of Mexico—Philip M. Hoefele of Missouri.

POSTMASTERS.—New York—Charles L. Dix, Forestville; Charles H. Parker, Macedon; James H. Smith, Franklinville. Connecticut—George P. Edwards, Collinsville; Charles T. Welch, Windsor.

NAVAL MEN IN A DISCUSSION.

Do Not Agree on the Merits of the Kearsarge's Turrets.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Naval Inspection Board returned to Washington to-day from Fort Monroe, having completed the two days' sea trial of the battleship Kearsarge. Admiral RODGERS, the President, says that the test was completely successful. The ship went out from Hampton Roads in a stiff wind, and spent two days in such movements as would be incident to active service in the navy. There was no hitch of any kind. The hull of the ship is strong; the engines afford more than the minimum speed requirements, and the battery functions were perfectly performed.

It was not within the province of the board to make any tests of the military advantages of the double turret system as exemplified in the Kearsarge. Consequently, no effort was made to test the accuracy of the guns or the synchronism of fire, a very essential point if the guns are to be concentrated upon one point. A great many things remain to be done upon the Kearsarge before she can be reported as complete, but these can be accomplished without putting the ship out of commission, and should not occupy more than a month's time.

Conceding the excellence of the Kearsarge in speed, structural strength, and embodiment of advanced ideas, there is still a strong division of sentiment among the naval officers here as to the merits of the double-turret system, and the opponents of the idea insist that the trials of the guns so far made have not by any means met their objections. The constructors, almost as a unit, are still opposed to the double turrets, and they put forth the claim that all that has been demonstrated so far is the integrity of their own work in designing and building a complicated double turret strong enough to resist the formidable recoil and blast of four great guns in combination.

To meet these objections the double-turret adherents assert that the occasions would be very rare indeed when the turrets would be subjected to the severe test of the combined discharge of the four guns, and, as a matter of fact, in actual battle the guns would be discharged separately, loading and firing in order, and thus enabling the turret captain to keep up a perfect stream of fire from his guns.

Meanwhile, as the discussion has enlisted the interest of all the naval men here, it is probable that the department will feel called upon as soon as the ship is complete and "shaken down" to direct Capt. FOLGER to make an exhaustive set of experiments with the turrets, with particular reference to ascertaining the accuracy of the fire of the guns, involving the placing of targets at carefully measured ranges and the firing of the guns with the ship stationary in smooth water.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Lawrence C. Carr, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will report to the commanding officer Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe for assignment to duty as Chief Surgeon of that department.

Capt. Frederic W. Sibley, Second Cavalry, is transferred from Troop K to Troop G; Capt. Francis G. Irwin, Jr., from Troop G to Troop K.

First Lieuts. Louis C. Bennett and A. Owen Seaman, Puerto Rican Regiment, recently appointed, with rank from March 1, will proceed to Governors Island and report to the commanding General, Department of the East for further orders.

Capt. George E. Sage, Sixth Artillery, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service April 5 is announced.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. C. Cook is detached from the Wilmington and will proceed home, via mail steamer, instead of the Hartford.

Lieut. Commander W. McLean is detached from the Bureau of Ordnance, April 12, and ordered to the Prairie as executive, April 14.

Lieut. F. K. Hill is detached as executive of the Prairie on reporting of relief, and will continue duties as navigator.

Commander W. T. Burwell is detached from command of the Wheeling, on reporting of relief, and will proceed home and await orders.

Commander A. R. Coudin is detached from the Bureau of Ordnance and ordered to the Asiatic station for command of the Wheeling, sailing from San Francisco, April 17.

Lieut. J. L. Hight is detached from the Washington Navy Yard, April 16, and ordered to temporary duty on the Solace, April 25, for passage to the Asiatic station.

Commander G. B. Harber is detached from the office of Naval Intelligence, April 25, and ordered to duty as Naval Attaché at Paris, St. Petersburg, and Madrid, June 1, sailing from New York April 26.

Commander W. H. Beehler is appointed acting Military Attaché at Berlin.

Ensign P. L. Pratt is detached from the Caesar and ordered to the Prairie, April 11.

Naval Cadet W. M. Hunt is detached from the Caesar and ordered to the Prairie, April 11.

Lieut. W. S. Whitted is detached from the navy yard at Pensacola, April 10, and ordered to the branch hydrographic office at Savannah Ga., April 14.

Changes in officers on the Asiatic station:

Lieut. H. S. Knapp is detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Wheeling.

Lieut. Commander F. E. Beatty is detached from the Wheeling and ordered home.

Naval Cadet H. J. Elson is detached from the Petrel and ordered to the Oregon.

Naval Cadet F. T. Evans is detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Baltimore.

Naval Cadet J. S. Graham is detached from the Newark and ordered to the Baltimore.

Naval Cadet C. Boon is detached from the Newark and ordered to the Baltimore.

Lieut. Waldo Evans is detached from the Newark and ordered to the Helena.

Commander E. K. Moore is detached from the Helena and ordered to the Scindia.

Lieut. C. Davis is detached from the Helena and ordered to the Scindia.

Assistant Paymaster John R. Sanford is detached from the Cavite station and ordered to the Isla de Luzon.

Assistant Paymaster G. C. Schafer is detached from the Isla de Luzon and ordered to the Cavite station.

Lieut. B. K. McMorris is ordered to the Helena.

Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson is detached from Hongkong and ordered to the naval station at Cavite.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Concord has arrived at Yokohama.

The Marcellus to-day sailed from Port Royal for Norfolk.

The Chesapeake will be commissioned April 12.

Memorial to Dr. D. G. Brinton.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 6.—In memory of the late Prof. Daniel Garrison Brinton, who has been termed the "Founder of American Anthropology," it is proposed to establish a Brinton chair of American Archaeology and Ethnology at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Brinton presented his fine library to that institution, and the Chair of American Archaeology and Linguistics was created there for his occupancy in 1886. An endowment of $50,000 is required for the proposed scheme. Information may be obtained from the Brinton Memorial Committee, 44 Mount Vernon Street, Boston. Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia have consented to act as treasurers.

COURT AGAINST TAYLOR

Kentucky's Highest Tribunal Finds for Beckham.

Two Republican Judges Concuring in the Result Condemn the Action of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 6.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down its decision in the Gubernatorial contest in favor of Beckham, Judge Durelle dissenting. The other two Republican Judges, Burnam and Guffy, handed down a separate opinion, which differed in its reasons from the opinion of the Democratic Judges, but agreed with them in its conclusion. Judge Hobson, one of the four Democratic Judges, wrote the opinion of the majority of the court, affirming the decision of Judge Field of Louisville. It recites the work of the State Canvassing Board and of the contest proceedings in the Legislature, and all subsequent proceedings, and continues:

"We have no more right to supervise the decision of the General Assembly in determining the result of this election than we have to supervise the action of the Governor in calling a special session of the Legislature or in pardoning a criminal, or the action of the Legislature in contracting debts or determining upon the election of its members, or doing any other act authorized by the Constitution.

"There is no conflict between the action of the State Canvassing Board and that of the Legislature in these cases. The State Canvassing Board was without power to go behind the returns. They were not authorized to hear evidence and determine who was in truth elected, but were required to give a certificate of election to those who on the face of the returns had received the highest number of votes. For the State Board to have received evidence to impeach the returns before them would have been for them, in effect, to act as a board for contesting the election, and if they had done this they would have usurped the power vested in the General Assembly by the Constitution, for by its express terms only the General Assembly can determine a contested election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

"But the certificate of the State Board of Canvassers is no evidence as to who was in truth elected. Their certificate entitles the recipient to exercise the office until the regular constitutionality shall determine who is the de jure officer. The rights of the de jure officer attached when he was elected, although the result was unknown until it was declared by the proper Constitutional authority. When it was so declared, it was simply the ascertainment of a fact hitherto in doubt or unsettled. The rights of the de facto officer under his certificate from the Canvassing Board were provisional or temporary until the determination of the result of the election as provided in the Constitution and upon that determination, if adverse to him, they ceased altogether.

"Such a determination of the result of the election by the proper tribunal did not take from him any pre-existing right, for, if not in fact elected, he had only a right to act until the result of the election could be determined. We are, therefore, unable to see how this case can be distinguished from any other legislative action, taken in a matter over which the Constitution has given the Legislature exclusive jurisdiction, and we are therefore of the opinion that the court is without jurisdiction to go behind the record made by the Legislature under the Constitution.

"It is also argued that the Contest Board was not fairly drawn by lot; that certain members of the board were liable to objection on the score of partiality, and that, therefore, the board was not properly constituted. If any of these objections were well founded, the General Assembly had full power to take such action as was proper in the premises. It does not appear that any of the objections urged were presented to the General Assembly, but if they were, and it refused to make a correction, it must be presumed that it had sufficient reasons for its action."

Judges Burnam and Guffy, Republicans, while concurring in the opinion that the court has no jurisdiction, dissented from the reasoning. Judge Burnam's separate opinion says:

"It is hard to imagine a more flagrant and partisan disregard of the modes of procedure than is made manifest by the facts alleged and relied on by contestees and admitted by demurrer, and I am firmly convinced from admitted facts that the Legislature, in the heat of anger engendered by intense partisan excitement, has done two faithful, conscientious, and able public servants an irreparable injury in depriving them of the office to which they were elected, and a still greater wrong to the large majority of the electors who voted under difficult circumstances to elect these servants.

"But we are met at the threshold with the contention that the courts of the State, under Constitution, have no power to go behind the legislative journal and review the judgment of the Assembly in the proceedings over which they are given by the Constitution exclusive jurisdiction, and from whose determination of the question no appeal is provided. I have been led, with some reluctance, to the conclusion, and not without some misgiving as to its correctness, that there is no power in the courts of the State to review the findings of the General Assembly in a contested election for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor as shown by its authenticated record.

"Many questions have been raised and discussed by counsel for the appellants, but it will be unnecessary to consider them in view of the conclusion we have reached on this fundamental question."

TAYLOR MAKES A STATEMENT.

Says He Is in No Way Connected with Goebel's Murder—Will Appear for Trial If Indicted.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—Gov. Taylor gave out the following signed statement at Frankfort to-night:

"For weeks I have been made the target for vilification by certain unprincipled newspapers in Kentucky. The vilest insinuations have been made and the most outrageous falsehoods have been told. When I was called to attend the funeral of a beloved brother, it was seized upon as an attempt on my part to fly from justice. Again, when called to my home by reason of the death of a dear sister, the fountains of abuse were opened and a flood of falsehood and slander poured forth upon me, the charge again being made that I was attempting to fly from the State.

On my last return to Frankfort these papers hastened to publish the statement that I was met at the train and escorted to my home by a squad of soldiers with a Gatling gun. There is not one word of truth in this statement, but nevertheless it was published and circulated to harm me.

Not content with this infamous, ghoulish work, which, with unblushing audacity has followed me to the graves of my brother and sister, even the privacy of my family has been invaded, and because my wife drew from the bank some money with which to pay the soldiers, an attempt was made to impress the people that she too was preparing to fly.

Once and for all, I desire to say neither directly nor indirectly had I any connection with the assassination of Senator Goebel. I am a citizen of this State, amenable to its laws. I am not a criminal; neither shall I ever be a fugitive from justice. Whenever indicted, if such an outrage should be committed, I shall appear for trial, conscious of my innocence and of the ultimate triumph of right and justice.

The whole purpose of this persecution has been and is to drive me from my post of duty, and to punish me for holding the office to which I have been fairly elected. Such surrender I have not made, nor will I make it unless the highest courts of this land adjudge that I should do so.

WILL CARRY THE CASES UP.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 6.—Ex-Gov. W. O. Bradley, chief counsel for Gov. Taylor, to-night authorized the statement that an appeal on behalf of Gov. Taylor and Lieut. Gov. Marshall will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Bradley and Judge W. H. Yost, counsel for the Republican State officers, were in consultation with Gov. Taylor for several hours this afternoon, and the above statement was made at the close of the conference. It is stated that Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge and Republican leaders from different parts of the State will meet Gov. Taylor in conference here to-morrow morning. Ex-Gov. Bradley said:

"We will not take advantage of any technicalities to delay the progress of the case. The decision of the Court of Appeals is not disheartening to us. We will ask for a writ of error to the Supreme Court at once, and these contests will now be at an end in a very short time."

GOEBEL KILLED FOR $1,600.

Republican Informants Say Assassin Received That Amount.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 6.—The Courier-Journal prints a circumstantial story which purports to give the details of the conception and execution of the plot to kill Senator Goebel. The story is based upon evidence said to have been given to the attorneys for the prosecution by Sergt. Golden, W. H. Culton, H. E. Youtsey, and others. The story gives the name of the man suspected of having fired the shot that killed Senator Goebel. He is a Clay County feudist. He is supposed to be in the mountains, and has not yet been arrested.

The story follows the evidence given by Golden in the preliminary trial of Caleb Powers as to the bringing to Frankfort of the armed mountain feudists.

The men implicated in the conspiracy are the same who were implicated by Golden's testimony, several of whom are now under arrest, while others are either in the mountains or in neighboring States.

The story follows Golden's testimony as to the plan to cause a riot in the Legislature, during which Democratic members were to have been killed, tells how the alleged plan to kill Senator Goebel was carried out, of the purchase at a well-known Cincinnati house of twenty-five steel bullets, smokeless powder cartridges, the procuring of a 38-calibre rifle, with which the shooting is said to have been done, the weapon being returned an hour afterward, and the payment of $1,600 in advance to the man who did the shooting.

After the shooting the man who did the work is said to have been escorted to the mountains by a number of armed men.

To Refer Blackburn's Credentials.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Senator Deboe (Ky.) to-day gave notice that he would move to refer the credentials of ex-Senator J. C. S. Blackburn as a Senator from Kentucky to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

SIPIDO A TOOL.

Prince of Wales's Assailant Acted Without Premeditation.

BRUSSELS, April 6.—The police investigation into the outrage upon the Prince of Wales shows that Jean Baptiste Sipido, his assailant, acted without premeditation.

Sipido was under the influence of companions who had urged him against his will to commit the outrage.

NAPLES, April 6.—The Duke of Orleans, who has just arrived here, on learning of the attempt to assassinate the Prince of Wales, sent him the following dispatch immediately on landing:

"I have been informed of the outrage to which you nearly fell a victim. The Duchess and myself send you our warmest congratulations on your escape. Your affectionate cousin, Philippe."

DISCUSS SUBMARINE BOATS.

Great Britain Looks for Means of Meeting Their Attack.

LONDON, April 6.—A question was asked in the House of Commons to-day as to the steps taken by her Majesty's Government with reference to submarine boats and the American submarine boat Holland. The First Lord of the Admiralty, George J. Goschen, replied that the Admiralty had given attention to the subject. But, he added, even if the practical difficulties attending the use of submarine boats could be overcome, they must essentially remain a weapon for maritime powers on the defensive, "and it was natural that those nations who anticipate holding that position should endeavor to develop submarine boats."

Mr. Goschen, continuing, said the best method of meeting their attack was receiving consideration and, in this direction, practical suggestions would be valuable. The First Lord of the Admiralty then said:

"It seems certain that a reply to this weapon must be looked for in other directions than in building submarine boats ourselves, for, clearly, one submarine boat cannot fight another."

Against German Meat Bill.

BERLIN, April 6.—At to-day's convention of the German Chambers of Commerce, after a strong speech by the Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, Count Posadowsky-Wehner, who pointed out the growing importance of German trade, a resolution was adopted in favor of naval increase and against the committee's report on the Meat Inspection bill, which was characterized as "framed solely in the interests of the Agrarians."

German Exports to America.

BERLIN, April 6.—Corrected official figures from the Consulates comprising the northern half of Germany for exports to the United States during the last three months show $18,106,924, as against $12,873,200 for the corresponding quarter in 1899, and $9,128,009 for the corresponding quarter in 1898. There were gains everywhere except at Zittau and Glauchau.

Parcels Post with Venezuela.

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 6.—President Castro to-day signed and delivered to United States Minister Loomis the parcels post convention. It is considered that this agreement should augment the American retail trade by about $1,000,000 yearly, so far as the mail-order business is concerned.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 6.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy has sold a lot of land on Parker Avenue containing 53,075 square feet to Edward J. Berwind.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells is here on a short tour of inspection of her cottage, which will be ready for occupancy next August.

Mrs. David King and Miss King have arrived from New York for the season.

It is understood that George Eustis has purchased the yawl Geraldine from L. L. Lorillard, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard are visiting Newport prior to sailing for Europe.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry have presented the Zabriskie Memorial Church of St. John the Evangelist with a valuable and handsomely embroidered chasuble.

Improvements are being pushed at Rocky Hall cottage for Alfred G. Vanderbilt's occupancy in June.

Atherton Blight is having his cottage renovated for occupancy in June.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A TENEMENT.

Oil-Soaked Mattress Found in Cellar—Second Fire in a Week.

Incendiaries made a bold attempt last night to burn a three-story brick tenement house at 553 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street. The building is occupied by several families, numbering twenty-five persons, half of whom are children. A mattress lying in the cellar had been saturated with kerosene oil, and oil had also been sprinkled over the cellar stairway.

When the flames were discovered by the janitress the hallways were filled with smoke, but all the tenants got out of the building without injury.

The flames were easily put out. An examination of the building revealed the work of the incendiaries. A similar attempt to burn the same building was made early last Monday morning.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.

Col. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) will begin his Summer season at Madison Square Garden April 23. Col. Cody says his Wild West Show and Congress of Rough Riders will this season surpass any one in the past. The programme will not differ materially from that of last year, but will be improved upon in many respects. The performers will all be from the places they represent, and the historical scenes reproduced will be as truthful as possibilities will permit.

Noted Banjo Players' Concert.

The banjo concert at Madison Square Concert Hall, April 27, will be the fourteenth annual gathering of the noted banjo players of America. Among the players who will take part will be Brooks and Denton, Polk and Kollins, Farmer and Curry, William G. Rush, Herbert and White, and the Carmen sisters, the champion lady banjoists.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week closes, as it began, with only a few ripples here and there on the now placid surface of the almost stagnant stream of New York social life. To-morrow (Palm Sunday) will usher in the solemnities of Holy Week, when, by common consent, all gayety is suspended. Those members of the gay world who can will leave town to-day to spend next week in the country or at the Southern resorts, in preparation for the gayeties of Eastertide. Travel to Florida and Cuba has now ceased, as the weather in both places is growing too warm, so that the nearer resorts, and especially Old Point Comfort, the Virginia Hot Springs, and Lakewood, are the most popular. The hotels at all these places will be crowded from now on to Easter. They will then for a time lose some of their guests, but the return tide will soon after set in, and these and other near-by resorts will be well patronized until the Summer heat begins.

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The Atlantic liners sailing to-day will not carry away as many well-known people as had been expected. Among those booked to sail on the Ems for Gibraltar and Genoa are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Bennett and daughters of New Haven, Dr. Charles B. Brigham and Mrs. Brigham and daughters of San Francisco, the Rev. Dr. Carman and F. A. Carman of Toronto, Mrs. W. B. S. Clymer, Mrs. A. A. Fabbricotti, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alexander Hayden, Countess Spottiswood Mackin, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Murphy, Dr. Hamilton Osgood and Mrs. Osgood of Boston, Mrs. George E. Post of Washington, and George S. Potter of Buffalo.

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On the Rotterdam, which sails to-day for Rotterdam via Boulogne, there are, among others, booked Mrs. F. M. Bacon and Miss Pauline C. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Davenport, Mrs. Charles S. King, Prof. James H. Gore and Mrs. Gore, Mr. and Mrs. L. I. Morris, Francis Rogers, Frederic Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. John Day, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Wilson, and C. H. Tiffany.

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The Lucania, for Liverpool, has booked to-day among her passengers Douglas Alexander, Col. George Boker and Mrs. Boker of Philadelphia, R. M. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clark and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dimond, Sir George Errington and Lady Errington of London, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Forwood, Thomas W. Gaunt, Herbert N. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hale, Graeme Harrison, Mrs. Henry Knickerbacker, Miss C. R. Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Neustadter, C. E. Richards, E. N. Perkins, Baroness d'Alexandry, R. C. Struthers, and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Thayer and Miss Mary E. Thayer.

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Little is going on to-day that can be dignified by the name of entertainment. There will be some dinners of an informal character and some theatre and circus parties this evening, and, of course, the last matinée of the opera will be well attended. The farewell night of the opera will be next Thursday, but as this will be the night of Holy Thursday and there is no Jean de Reszke this year to whom to say good-bye, it is not likely that the scenes of hysterical excitement which have marked the closing opera night of the season for the past few years will again be witnessed. The Badminton Club will meet this afternoon, and this evening there will be a meeting of the Saturday Evening Bowling Club.

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Yesterday, being Friday in Passion Week, there was, naturally, no entertaining. The Friday Evening Badminton Club met at the Berkeley Armory, and the Countess Schimmelmann addressed a meeting of fashionable women in the morning at Mrs. Russell Stebbins's residence, where she gave an account of her missionary labors. In the evening there was an authors' reading at the Astoria for the benefit of the Vassar Students' Aid Society. Mr. Robinson Smith, John Kendrick Bangs, Edwin Markham, May Riley Smith, Charles Battell Loomis, and other authors read from their works, and original musical compositions were rendered by Harvey W. Loomis and William R. Chapman, assisted by Mrs. Eva G. Coleman.

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It is not unlikely that the Claremont teas, which were a feature some years ago of the Spring season, during late April and early May, and an attempt to revive which was made last year, may this year be given. Wherever the plan is discussed it is received with favor. From present indications, New York society will take kindly to the idea. The only thing that is likely to defeat the project will be the absence of certain women of influence who are being urged to organize the affair. Something is certainly needed to bring people together and give them entertainment once or twice a week after the Easter weddings are over and before the time comes to go out of town for the Summer. The drive to Claremont on the long afternoons of late Spring and early Summer is a beautiful one, and the view from there is unsurpassed in or near New York. The teas, if they take place, will be given for a limited number of subscribers at a small subscription price, and will be under very fashionable auspices.

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The Monday Evening Bowling Club, which was organized by Albert Handy for the Lenten season, will hold its last regular meeting next Monday at the Tennis Building, in West Forty-first Street. There will, however, be an extra meeting of the club on Monday, April 23, and the names of the winners of the season's prizes will then be announced. These prizes are handsome, and among those running close for the special prize are Miss Dorothy Higginson, Miss Swayne, and Miss Bulkley. The club is also to have a dance on the evening of Wednesday, April 25, at the Bolenhayn, 763 Fifth Avenue, at which either dominos or fancy dress are to be worn.

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The coaching season will open on Monday morning next, when the Pioneer will make its first trip from the Holland House to Ardsley and return. The coach Good Times will also make its initial trip for the season from the Astoria to Inwood on Monday afternoon. Those of the public who like coaching, even if they can only enjoy it vicariously, will therefore have this year the choice of a morning or afternoon coach. The Pioneer will be run by the same members of the Coaching Club, with the exception of the late Frederic Bronson, who have managed it during the past few seasons. Those who have subscribed to the Good Times this year are Messrs. T. Suffern Tailer, George B. Hulme, Ira A. Kip, Jr., H. T. Roody, W. L. Beadleston, and Louis G. Bois-sevain.

***

Mrs. Frederic Bronson and Miss Elsa Bronson, who had expected to sail for home last week with the body of Mr. Bronson, were unable to catch the steamer, and, it is now understood, left Genoa only yesterday. They are therefore due to arrive in New York on Easter Monday or Tuesday. Mr. Bronson's funeral will be held immediately after their arrival.

***

Mrs. George Crocker of 1 East Sixty-fourth Street gave a dinner of twelve covers last evening. She also entertained at a small luncheon on Wednesday last. Mrs. Crocker will sail with her family for Europe on the Teutonic on April 25. The story published during the past week to the effect that the butler of the Crocker household had gotten drunk on the Bowery, lost money, &c., and which was untrue, has caused Mrs. Crocker some annoyance, as numerous inquiries have been made at the Crocker residence of Mrs. Crocker regarding the affair. It is said that the alleged butler was a year or more ago, for a few weeks only, a footman in Mrs. Crocker's employ. Mr. Lewis Hanchett, a brother of Mrs. Crocker, is here from California visiting his sister.

***

Among other dinners of last night were one given by Mrs. George B. De Forest at her residence, 14 East Fiftieth Street; one of twenty-four covers by Mrs. Samuel T. Peters of 117 East Thirty-seventh Street, and several smaller ones.

***

The Committee on Occasions of the Barnard Club announces a reception to Miss Maria L. Baldwin for this afternoon. Owing to the brief time, no cards will be issued. Miss Baldwin is the Principal of the Agassiz School, Cambridge, whose paper read at the meeting of the Colored Free Kindergarten Tuesday evening was so favorably received.

TO-MORROW.

Among the special features of THE NEW YORK TIMES for to-morrow, Sunday, will be the following articles: "The Constitution and the Presidential Campaign," by the Hon. Perry Belmont, ex-Minister to Spain; "Our Present Knowledge of Living Matter," by Prof. James H. Stoller, Professor of Biology, Union College; "The Index to a Horse's Character," by E. A. A. Grange, Professor of Veterinary Science, Michigan Agricultural College; "How England Twice Failed to Acquire Delagoa Bay," by Walter Littlefield, author of "The Truth About Dreyfus." These are in addition to the usual features, which have made the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES the most readable of all the Sunday papers, and "All the news that's fit to print." THE NEW YORK TIMES, weekdays, One Cent per copy; Sunday, Three Cents per copy.

AMMON NOW A DEFENDANT

Miller Victims Sue to Recover $14,500 Paid to Him.

JUDGE THOMAS WILL DECIDE

Counsel for Creditors of Miller Calls It a Large Fee—The Trial Interrupted.

The trial of the criminal proceedings in the Miller case will not be continued until Monday, but to-day there will be a motion argued in connection with it before Judge Thomas in the United States District Court, in Brooklyn. This motion will be to compel Robert A. Ammon to turn over to the bankrupt estate of William F. Miller $14,500, that the creditors may share in this money, according to their proportionate claims.

The creditors, who to the number of about 2,000 out of a total number of 13,000, are represented by Belfer & Flash, say that "R. A. Ammon received large sums of money, the property and estate of said bankrupt Miller; that such payments to said R. A. Ammon were made in anticipation of said bankrupt's insolvency to the prejudice of the creditors of the Franklin Syndicate, and of William F. Miller; that certain checks were given to said R. A. Ammon, made payable to his order, shortly before the commission of the 'acts of bankruptcy,' amounting to the sum of $14,500; which checks were converted into money, and said money now is in the possession of said Robert A. Ammon, and said checks were given to said Ammon by William F. Miller, the bankrupt, and said money is part of the property and estate of the bankrupt herein, and should be turned over to the officer of this court."

There were, it is alleged, two checks—one for $10,000, payable to Ammon himself, which was turned into money by Ammon indorsing it; the other, for $4,500, payable to Schlessinger, and indorsed by Schlessinger and by Ammon.

Mr. Flash said to a reporter for THE TIMES yesterday:

"The checks were drawn a day or two before the general assignment was made. The most Ammon can claim, if he rendered any services, is a 'reasonable fee.' If he wants $14,500, he must show that he rendered that amount of service. The bankruptcy law does not permit a preference of creditors, and if Miller was indebted to Ammon and gave this money it was a preference which under the law is not permissible. But $14,500 is rather a big fee for one day's services."

At the close of the morning session yesterday the trial of Miller was adjourned until Monday. The juryman in the fifth seat in the box, Peter M. Preater, wished to attend the funeral of his father-in-law. There will be no Saturday sessions during the trial, which, with its six-score of witnesses for the people, bids fair to be a long one.

The examination of Oscar Bergstrom, the seventeen-year-old boy who put $150 into the syndicate and drew out, in interest, $209, was continued. Mr. Ridgway, on cross-examination, tried to bring it before the jury that Bergstrom is attempting to recover his money on a civil action. The District Attorney, however, made it apparent that Bergstrom is only one of a number of "the victims" who have put in claims.

Mrs. Alice Klein of 120 Ryerson Street testified that she had invested $500 with Miller.

On Oct. 13," she said, "I put in $100. Miller talked to me a little, and on the way out of his place I talked with a number of the long line of depositors, with the result that I came over again and put in $400 more."

"And what interest did you get?"

"Well, in five weeks I drew $250 for interest," said Mrs. Klein.

The District Attorney asked his usual question, "Did you get back any of the $500 principal you put in?" and received the usual "No, Sir."

John D. Moriarty of Albany, chief clerk for the State Banking Department under Superintendent Kilburn, testified that Miller had never been an incorporated individual banker under the laws of the State of New York, and that the syndicate had never been incorporated. No application had been made.

William Biederling, corporation examiner in the office of the Secretary of State, testified that no certificate of incorporation of the syndicate had been filed; that no such certificate was issued, and that no application was made.

Etienne Arnold of 156 Tompkins Avenue, who said that he was seventy-seven years old, and was retired from business, identified receipts from William F. Miller. He got them from Louis Miller, the defendant's brother.

As was indicated in the District Attorney's opening, there will be an effort made to bring out clearly, and as a fact, the assertion that Miller has "money planted somewhere." It has been "pretty conclusively proved" that on the day before Miller went away without waiting to say good-bye he had in his possession about $200,000 in United States gold-bearing bonds.

FOR WORTHLESS STOCK, $1,000

Broker Held for Grand Larceny on a Woman's Charge.

Frank E. Sherwin, who says that he is a broker living at 176 West Eighty-second Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny made by Anna Suss of 209 West Eighty-seventh Street. She claims that Sherwin swindled her out of $1,000 by selling her stock in a Cuban improvement company, which existed only on paper.

The complainant says that she met Sherwin on Jan. 21, 1899, at Wall Street and Exchange Place. "He stopped me and asked me if I wanted to invest in a good thing," she said. "Then he told me that he had some stock in the Cuban Improvement Company, which he wanted to sell quickly.

"He showed me a prospectus, and I thought it was all right, and when he told me that he would sell me at $25 each shares that were worth $50 on the Stock Exchange, I thought it a bargain, and bought $1,000 worth. I gave him a one-thousand-dollar bill for what I found later to be so much worthless paper."

The prospectus which was attached to the affidavit against Sherwin described the Cuban Improvement Company as a highly prosperous concern, with a capital of $5,000,000 and 20,000 acres of land in Cuba. There was also a long list of Directors.

Thomas B. Williams, a broker, whose name is on the list of Directors, came to the police court yesterday and denied that he had ever been a Director in the company. "I have been a member of the Stock Exchange for years," he said, "and knew Sherwin slightly. He asked me once to let him use my name as a Director of some company, but I refused to grant his request."

Sherwin was arrested on Wall Street yesterday morning by Detective Sergt. Brown on a warrant issued by Magistrate Flammer.

VASSAR STUDENTS' AID SOCIETY.

An Evening with Authors and Composers at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The New York branch of the Vassar Students' Aid Society gave an evening with authors and composers in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. The programme, which was listened to by a large audience of the members of the society and guests, opened with an introductory speech by John Kendrick Bangs, who presided. An overture and dance, "In Old New Amsterdam," was given by Miss Virginia Ballie and Harvey Worthington Loomis. Mr. Bangs gave a reading, which was credited on the programme to Anne Warrington Witherup, his new nom de plume.

Readings were also given by Mrs. May Riley Smith, Charles Battell Loomis, and Edwin Markham. The musical numbers included songs by Miss Eva Gardner Coleman, a ballad for piano and violin by Arthur Farwell and Harvey Worthington Loomis, and 'cello solos by Hans Kronold.

F. Hopkinson Smith told the story of "A Kentucky Cinderella" from "The Other Fellow." By way of preface he said: "Of all the books about the old South and its régime, Harriet Beecher Stowe's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' contained more cruel lies to the square inch than any other book ever written about the people below the Mason and Dixon line."

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Conclusion of the Season of the Philharmonic Society—Mme. Calvé at the Opera.

The eighth and last public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society took place yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The audience was one of the largest of the season, and its enthusiasm was about on a level with that usually displayed by the matinée audiences at these concerts. The programme was a serious one, and the solo element was not strongly enough put forward to please the ladies. But the performance was only a prelude to the concert of this evening, and it was in that sense a decided success. The programme consisted of Bach's separate clavier fugue in A minor, arranged for strings by the indefatigable Helmesberger; the prelude and glorification from "Parsifal," the "Waldweben" from "Siegfried," and the bacchanale from "Tannhäuser" as a Wagner group, and the ninth symphony of Beethoven.

It is four years since the choral symphony has been heard here. It was last performed at a concert of the Philharmonic Society under the musical leadership of Anton Seidl on April 11, 1896. It was to have been given again in the Spring of 1898, but the still lamented death of the famous conductor prevented a full performance. The first three movements were played and the funeral march from "Götterdämmerung" was substituted for the last. There is nothing to be said about this work which has not been said a hundred times over, and which has not been better said than it can be said here. Yesterday the work was subjected to the severe test of following such imposing pieces of orchestration as the first and third of the Wagner numbers. Read even in the light of the impressive "Parsifal" music, the symphony was still luminous with the splendid flame of genius. The ineffable beauty of the slow movement and the marvelous ingenuity of the scherzo made themselves felt yesterday, as they always do. The first movement seemed to us to lack incisiveness. Mr. Paur's tempo was, perhaps, a little too slow, made so in the endeavor to effect an gain in breadth.

For the performance of the choral movement the forces assembled consisted of Clementine de Vere, soprano; Mrs. Carl Alves, contralto; William H. Rieger, tenor, and Ericsson Bushnell, bass, together with the choruses of the Rubinstein and Apollo Clubs. As usual, the solo quartet did not produce a striking result, but the chorus sang with excellent tone, with plenty of it, and with precision. The sopranos were particularly successful with the troublesome sustained high note.

The Wagner music was well played, the "Parsifal" excerpt receiving an especially broad and noble performance. It was one of the best things the Philharmonic fathers have done for us since their season began. The "Waldweben" must also be praised, for this is a tricky bit, and many are the falls that orchestras make in trying to trip its measures with the needed lightsome touch. The fathers went through it in a manner which showed that they had rehearsed it carefully. The phrasing was admirable and the woodwind did better work than usual. Mr. Paur conducted with skill and authority, and he is to be congratulated on the good work he has done in the season at the Philharmonic desk.

"Carmen" at the Opera.

"Carmen," a grand opera in four acts, by Georges Bizet, was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. It is well occasionally to make a note that this opera was composed by Bizet, lest some persons fall into the supposition that it was written by Mme. Calvé. Last night's performance was given under some difficulty. M. Salignac was to have sung the rôle of Don José, but he was unfortunately indisposed, and only one other member of the company was available to fill his place. This was Mme. Rosa Olitzka. She consented to sing the part at extremely short notice for the first time in his life and without rehearsal. In the circumstances no comment can be made on his performance except to say that he was courageous and prevented a change of opera.

Mme. Calvé was of course the Carmen, and further criticism of her interpretation of this rôle is quite unnecessary, especially at this late date in the season. The other principal persons in the cast were Miss Adams as Micaela, and Signor Scotti as Escamillo. Considering the circumstances the performance was in general acceptable. Signor Mancinelli conducted.

Ernst Von Schuch Will Conduct Opera.

To oblige Maurice Grau, Ernst von Schuch has consented to conduct without a rehearsal the performance of "Lohengrin" this evening, as Emil Paur will be compelled to conduct the Philharmonic concert at Carnegie Hall.

RUSH FOR "SAPHO" TICKETS.

House Selling Three Weeks Ahead, and Sold Out for To-night.

One of the largest box office sale of seats for a performance of any one play that has been presented this season took place from 9 o'clock yesterday morning to 10 o'clock last evening at Wallack's Theatre for "Sapho," covering a period of three weeks, commencing to-night.

Manager Burnham's decision Thursday, after it was known that Miss Nethersole might appear again, to recognize only written applications before placing the regular tickets on sale disposed of the greater part of the house for this evening's performance. When Treasurer McKeever had completed his task of fulfilling these written orders at a late hour Thursday night, it was also evident that when he should open the window yesterday morning for the disposition of seats for any performance the first week few choice ones remained.

This fact, however, was unknown to the anxious public, which began to form a line in the lobby of the theatre two hours before the box office opened. Soon after the tickets were placed on sale requests for seats for the opening night were greeted by Treasurer McKeever with what soon became the stereotyped reply: "No seats left." The would-be purchaser then invariably expressed his willingness to take the next best seats obtainable, and this carried the sale a good way into the next three weeks.

The rehearsals of the company continued all through the day, this being made necessary by the fact that several withdrawals in minor rôles had taken place since the theatre was closed four weeks ago, and the new people had to be brought up in their parts.

Miss Nethersole continued to receive letters, telegrams, and cablegrams of congratulations throughout the day until they became so numerous that it was found absolutely impossible to read them all. Her health continues to improve, and while she is not entirely restored to her good health she promises an interpretation of the title rôle as good as any she has thus far given.

"PATERSON REJECTS "SAPHO."

The Mayor Says New York Verdict Will Not Affect His Old Order.

PATERSON, N. J., April 6.—Mayor Hinchliffe was waited on this morning by John Goetschius, manager of the Paterson Opera House, who asked whether or not the play of "Sapho" could go on at the Opera House. It was billed here about the time the production was stopped in New York, and the Mayor refused to let it go on.

In view of the verdict in favor of Olga Nethersole in New York yesterday and the subsequent announcement that the play would go on in Wallack's Theatre to-morrow night, Manager Goetschius thought he could give the show here.

The answer of the Mayor was that the play must not be given on a Paterson stage. The Mayor later said: "The verdict in New York, yesterday, does not alter my opinion. As Shakespeare says, the play has neither word, wit, nor worth, and it will do the young people of Paterson no good. I would have the police present and arrest every one taking part or connected with the play."

"THE DEGENERATES" BARRED.

Newark People Object and Mayor Forbids Langtry's Performance.

NEWARK, N. J., April 6.—Mrs. De Bathe (Lilly Langtry) and her company are billed for the Newark Theatre next week to play "The Degenerates," but Mayor Seymour, who has received many letters in opposition, has prohibited the production of the play.

The Rev. Louis S. Osborne, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, wrote to the Mayor:

I see by the papers that Mrs. Langtry and "The Degenerates" are billed for a performance next week. Ordinarily I should take no notice of her or her play, but it appears to be a gratuitous insult to the respectable, God-fearing people of Newark, Catholic and Protestant, to have such a performance during Holy Week of all weeks in the year. If you can stop the thing you will earn the lasting gratitude of all the decent people in the municipality.

The Mayor summoned Chief of Police Hopper and directed him not to permit the performance under any circumstances, and instructions were given to License Inspector Ward that no license should be issued to the management of the theatre for "The Degenerates."

Mayor Seymour said, explaining his action, "I am personally acquainted with the character of the play, but I am satisfied from the reports I have heard that Newark will suffer nothing if its presentation should be prevented. If it is not good enough for other cities it is not good enough for Newark."

This is the first time a play has been prohibited by the Mayor.

ANNA BRAGA TO GO TO LONDON.

Leaves the Irving Place Theatre to Settle in the British Capital.

Anna Braga, who has been under contract with the Irving Place Theatre stock company for the past five years, has severed her connection with that organization and proposes to abandon the German stage, and will shortly sail for London, accompanied by her husband, Nahan Franko, taking up her residence in that city, where she proposes to prepare herself for the English stage.

During her career with the Irving Place Theatre stock company she created many of the leading rôles, and was considered one of the most popular members of the company by the patrons of this house.

Manager Amberg's Plans.

Gustav Amberg, who has long been identified with German theatricals of this city, and who, during the past season, has been managing the Germania Theatre, where, at popular prices, he has been presenting comedies, tragedies, and musical productions, will bring his season to an end to-night with a performance of "Saphe." The house next season will pass from his management to that of Adolph Philip, who will devote it exclusively to Plattdeutsche plays. Mr. Amberg will shortly sail for Europe, where he will engage a company of artists for next season. In disposing of his lease of the Germania Theatre, Mr. Amberg says he is convinced that the largest field for a German theatre is in the upper part of this city, where he is looking for a site, and where he hopes to locate next season.

Confederate Veterans' Benefit.

The Confederate Veteran Camp benefit at the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday afternoon, given by Stuart Robson and his company, was fairly well attended, and will be the means of increasing the fund to the amount of $1,267. A silver loving cup was presented to Mr. Robson as a testimonial of their appreciation by the members of the Confederate Camp. A beautifully engrossed and framed set of resolutions of thanks was presented by the camp to Manager Edwin Knowles for the donation of the use of his theatre.

Obituary Notes.

ERNESTO BALDANZA, the tenor who twelve years ago sang with Patti in leading rôles, is dead in San Francisco of acute bronchitis. He sang for the last time on last Sunday night.

Dr. EDWARD MULHERON, one of the most prominent physicians of Binghamton, N. Y., died at his home in that city yesterday, aged fifty-three years. Dr. Mulheron was a brother of Father William Mulheron of Auburn.

HENRY V. LEAVCRAFT, who kept a hotel in the Catskill Mountains, and at one time was a searcher in the County Clerk's office in this city, died at St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday from pneumonia, which he contracted during a visit to this city. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias.

DAVID W. CARUTH, capitalist, former Police Commissioner and one of the best-known Democrats in St. Louis, died there yesterday, after an illness dating from Jan. 2. The immediate cause of death was pneumonia, but he had been in feeble health for more than a year. Mr. Caruth was born in Scottsville, Ky., April 9, 1839. His family was prominent in business, politically, and socially in that State.

The Rev. GEORGE F. LOVE, Jr., died at Rome, Italy, of smallpox. Mr. Love was pastor of the West Baptist Church of Oswego, and was thirty years old. He left Oswego about a month ago with a party of tourists for a trip to Egypt and European countries. Mrs. Love joined him at Naples a few days ago. Mr. Love was born at Newburg, N. Y., and was the son of the Rev. G. F. Love of New Brunswick, N. J.

The Rev. WILLIAM E. BARTLETT, rector of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, in Baltimore, died yesterday of Bright's disease. He was born in Baltimore in 1838, and belonged to a well-known Quaker family. Early in life he took an interest in Catholic affairs, and was baptized in 1858

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PROGRAM:

Wagner.....Rienzi Overture
ÆOLIAN PIPE ORGAN.
Powell.....Fairies Carnival
PIANOLA.
Lidell.....Abide with Me
MISS MILLER
Wagner.
Introduction to 3d Act of Lohengrin
ÆOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.
(a) Gregh.....Souis Bois
(b) Gabriel.....Impromptu-Valse
PIANOLA.
(a) Neidlinger.....To-morrow
(b) Tosti.....Beauties' Eyes
MISS MILLER

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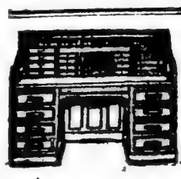

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RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Pilgrim Congregational Church May Call Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell.

HE DOES NOT USE A PULPIT

Believes, as Dwight L. Moody Did, that There Should Be Nothing Between Speaker and Congregation.

Pilgrim Congregational Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, has been asked to come together on April 19, when the Pulpit Committee will recommend the calling of the Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell of Cambridge, Mass., to succeed the Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin, who resigned recently after a service covering nearly thirty years. Mr. Ramsdell was born in Boston in 1862. He was educated at Amherst and at Andover, going from the latter to the Congregational Church in Gardner, Mass., where he remained until 1896, when he went to Pilgrim Church, Cambridgeport. He does not use a pulpit, claiming, with Mr. Moody, that there should be nothing whatever between speaker and congregation. He is identified with temperance movements in Massachusetts.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for April 15, 1900.

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SUBJECT—The Daughter of Jairus Raised. Mark, v., 22-24; 35-43.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Be not afraid, only believe—Mark, v., 36.

As "the heavens declare the glory of God," so disease and death declare the sinfulness of man. "There is no speech, nor language, where their voice is not heard. Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world." (Psalms, xix., 1-4.) They say in every place, in every age, in every language, to all classes and condtions, that man, every man, is a sinner under the condemnation of God's righteous law. No forethought can prevent their testimony. No bribe can buy it off. No wisdom can controvert it. No power on earth can set it aside or weaken its importance. Every day, in every place, these two witnesses rise up and solemnly pointing the finger at every man, woman, and child, with hollow voice they say, "Prepare to meet thy God, (Amos, iv., 12,) "for after death is the judgment." (Hebrews, ix., 27.) And the explanation given in the Scripture is, "By one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned." (Romans, v., 12.)

Therefore as death came through sin, or the breaking of the law, life must come through righteousness, or the satisfying of the law. To meet this condition, "The Word was made flesh and dwelt among us" in the person of Jesus of Nazareth. For "God who is rich in mercy," (Ephesians, ii., 4,) "not willing that any should perish," (Second Peter, iii., 19,) "so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." (John, iii., 16.)

Therefore in His earthly ministry, although being "without sin," He could neither sicken nor die as other men, yet Jesus of Nazareth must come in constant contact with sin and death, and in working out the redemption of man, He must be Master of both. But He did not heal all sickness and He did not raise all the dead. The life that he gave then was not merely physical, but spiritual. So He healed only those who were spiritually in a condition to be healed, and He raised the dead only of those in whom He saw a faith which rested in Him.

RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD.

So it is still. Sickness and death are not taken away by the Gospel, for the inspired Apostle says, "If Christ be in you, the body is dead because of sin," it is still a sinful body, and therefore must die and see corruption, "but the spirit is life, because of righteousness." (Romans viii., 10.) It is eternally safe.

The soul that sits on Jesus hath leaned for repose,
He will not, He will not desert to His foes;
That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake,
He'll never, no never, no never forsake.

When John the Baptist sent two of his disciples from Herod's prison house, to inquire of Jesus whether He was in truth the long-expected Messiah, they were bidden to return with the message that not only were "the blind," "the lame," and "the deaf," cured, and "the lepers" cleansed, but also that "the dead" were "raised," (Luke vii., 22,) as if it was as common a matter as healing the sick, or the cleansing of the unclean. Probably it was no unusual occurrence. But, for reasons not given to us, only three special cases of bringing the dead actually back to life are recorded. That number was all that was required by the law to establish a fact. (Hebrews x., 28.) The resurrection of these three, however, was probably no more important to them, or to their friends, than was that of the greater number of whom we have no special mention, but they were sufficient to prove conclusively that Jesus of Nazareth was indeed "very God of very God."

Each of these three recorded cases emphasized this great fact in a special and significant manner. One was that of an only child. Another that of an only son. And the third that of an only brother. The child was only twelve years of age, and she had just died. The son was in the flush of manhood and his body was on the way to its burial. The brother was a man of mature years, whose body had been actually buried four days and had begun to see corruption. A loving father mourned for the child, a poor widow for the son, and orphaned sisters for the brother.

At the bedside of the child, at the bier of the son, and at the sepulchre of the brother, Jesus appeared to those about Him simply as a man. He had the form and features of other men. He dressed as they did. He stood and walked like them and used the same speech. The cold hand of the child He took into His own. Then with exquisite tenderness He looked into her face and said simply, "Talitha Cumi, damsel," or as Farrar translates it, "Little maid, arise." When he came to the young man, however, He only "touched the bier." (Luke vii., 14.) Then He said with sublime confidence, "Young man, I, by My own power, and of My own will, I say unto thee, arise." But in the case of the grown man who had been four days buried, He neither took the hand nor touched the bier, nor even drew near to the sepulchre. He stood apart and, with the voice of authority, He said, "Lazarus, come forth!" (John, xi., 43.) In every case, "He spake, and it was done; He commanded, and it stood fast." (Psalms xxxiii., 9.) In every case, as it is recorded of the last, it was "for the glory of God, that the Son of God might be glorified thereby," and "to the intent" that His disciples of every age might believe. (John xi., 4-15.) As each death testified of sin, so each resurrection testified of God; that the man—Jesus of Nazareth—could truly say as God, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die." (John xi., 25, 26.)

THE DAUGHTER OF JAIRUS.

When this incident of raising the daughter of Jairus from the dead took place is very uncertain. St. Matthew records it as if it occurred in close connection with the "great feast" which he made for Jesus after his call to follow Him, or rather as if it interrupted that feast and brought it to a close. (Matthew, ix., 18.) He was thus in a position to know very accurately. St. Mark and St. Luke, however, both report it as occurring soon after Jesus returned from the eastern shore of the Sea of Galilee, where He had cast out the legion of devils from the "Demoniac of Gadara." (Mark v., 22-43; Luke viii., 40-56.) If so, the feast in Matthew's house must have taken place some time after Matthew's call, which it probably did.

At that feast, while Jesus was answering the questions we recently considered, St. Matthew says, as if it were a matter which took every one by surprise, "Behold, there came a certain ruler, and worshipped Him, saying, 'My daughter is even now dead, but come and lay Thy hand upon her, and she shall live." (ix., 18.) St. Mark says that his name was "Jairus," and that he was "one of the rulers of the synagogue." (v., 22.) This is confirmed by St. Luke. (viii., 41.) His cry was the agonising cry of a heart-broken father for his child whom he believed to be beyond all human help. She was dying when he left her bedside to seek Jesus, and when he found Him, she was undoubtedly actually dead. Yet he believed that even then, if Jesus would come and lay His hand upon her she should live. His prayer proclaimed both his own conscious helplessness and his unbounded trust in Jesus. At once it was answered. Such prayer always is. "Jesus arose and followed him, and so did His Disciples," (Matthew ix., 19,) and as "He went the people thronged Him." (Luke viii., 42.)

In this crowd was a poor suffering woman. When the daughter of Jairus was born, twelve years before, she was in good health and living in comfort. But when joy came into his house, sorrow came into hers—an incurable malady seized upon her. During these twelve years, as the child grew in strength and beauty, "a wellspring of joy in the house," she grew weaker and poorer, a burden to herself and a care to her friends. She tried every means of relief within her reach, until she "had spent all her living upon physicians" (Luke viii., 41), "and was nothing bettered, but rather grew worse." (Mark v., 26.) Moreover, because of her disease, according to the Jewish law, she was, like the leper, an outcast from all social and religious privileges.

But in this desperate condition "she had heard of Jesus" (v. 27), of His loving kindness and mighty power. And now when she saw Him passing through the streets surrounded by this thronging crowd she evidently felt that in Him was her only hope. But how should she reach Him and make her case known? If she called attention to herself, the crowd would drive her back, and even He might repel one so unclean and poor, and helpless. She could not realize that such a conscious condition in itself would be an all prevailing argument in her favor with Him, and she did not know that He had said of just such as she, "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven." So, like many another, overwhelmed with her own unworthiness, she hesitated to come. And yet, from what she had heard, she was sure that He could help her, and only He. And now was her opportunity. She could mingle unobserved in the crowd, and if she could command strength sufficient to get near enough to Him to reach out a feeble hand and touch even the hem of His garment, she would be made perfectly whole. Like many another awakened to a deep sense of the sinfulness of sin, she could say:

I can but perish if I go,
I am resolved to try,
For if I stay away, I know
I shall for ever die.

So with a sure faith, but a struggling one, she "came in the press behind and touched" Jesus' garment, (v. 27,) for evidently she did not feel herself worthy to come before Him and fall at His feet, or able to make an audible prayer. But the touch of faith is in itself an acceptable prayer. So Jesus received her, "and straightway the fountain of her blood was dried up; and she felt in her body that she was healed of that plague." Evidently He knew the whole state of her case, and without a word of reproach He simply required her to confess Him before men. When she had done this, He said, "Daughter, be of good comfort; thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace. (Luke, viii., 48.) So He deals with every one whom He spiritually heals. (Matthew, x., 32-33.)

HIS FAITH IN JESUS.

As Jesus thus comforted and strengthened the healed woman, a messenger arrived from the home of Jairus, to inform him that his daughter was dead, and he need not trouble "the Master any further." (V. 35.) Jairus received the news with calmness, and in silence. Neither the delay in healing the afflicted woman, nor the sad news brought from his home, disturbed him. When he came to Jesus he believed that if He lay His hands upon his child, she would live even though she were dead, (John, xi., 25.) So he showed no sign of impatience, or complaint, or fear. His faith stood the test of time and circumstances, and Jesus—who never breaks "a bruised reed," nor quenches the "smoking flax," (Matthew, xii., 20,) at once put His strong arms around him and said, "Be not afraid; only believe."

They then proceeded all together to the house of mourning. There they found the body of the young child being prepared for burial, while the usual hired mourners were extolling the virtues of the dead, weeping, and wailing "greatly." (V. 38.) Evidently, to their minds, she was beyond all human remedies. It was no swoon into which she had fallen and from which she might in due time be awakened, as some modern skeptics would have us believe. They would have been only too glad to have been able to think it might be so. But they were people of experience, and had attended upon too many cases of death to be deceived. Even when Jesus said "the damsel is not dead, but sleepeth," (v. 39,) they laughed Him to scorn, knowing that she was dead." (Luke, viii., 53,) and they had no faith in Him to believe that He was able to raise the dead.

"But when He had put them all out"—for according to His own instruction it was not meet to cast pearls before those who are unable to appreciate them (Matthew, vi., 6)—with only the father and mother of the child, and His own most beloved disciples, He entered in "where the damsel was lying." With tenderness and calmness, and without the least hesitation, He took the hand of the dead into His own and simply said, "Talitha Cumi. Damsel"—I, your Friend and Redeemer—"I say unto thee, Arise. And straightway the damsel arose and walked," and Jesus "commanded that something should be given her to eat." (vv. 41-43.)

Thus Jesus of Nazareth declared by His act that day that He was in truth the very Son of God, as clearly and as emphatically as He ever declared by His words that He and the Father were One. (John, x., 30.) "For as the Father raiseth up the dead and quickeneth them, even so the Son quickeneth whom He will," (John, v., 21,) and "when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God, they that hear shall live." (John, v., 25.)

Now in all this we have a beautiful and significant illustration of what our Divine Saviour does for the sin-polluted, and for the "dead in trespasses and sins." (Ephesians, ii., 1.) When this woman touched His garment "virtue" went out of Him, and into her. He, according to the law, was "unclean," (Leviticus, 15-19,) and she was instantly cleansed. When He took the hand of the dead child into His, He was looked upon by the law as dead and cut off from His people, (Numbers, xix., 11-13,) but the dead child arose and entered at once into the joys of her home again. Then she needed to be built up and strengthened by nourishing food. So it is with every sinner. The very Son of God has taken his place of condemnation by the law, that by receiving Him he may become a son of God. (John, i., 12.) Then, being "quickened," he must feed on Him as "the Bread which came down from Heaven," (John, vi., 51,) that he may be strong to walk among men to His glory. Eating is a proof of living. (Luke, xxiv., 41-43.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of disease and death, and what is the Scriptural explanation?

How did God meet this condition, and what must, therefore, be the experience of Jesus of Nazareth?

Why are not sickness and death taken away by the Gospel, and what does it do for the soul?

How many special cases of raising the dead are recorded in the Gospels, and what is said of the number?

What were the contrasted conditions in these cases?

How did Jesus deal with each, and what is said of it?

What were the circumstances when Jairus came to Jesus, and what is said of his prayer?

Who was in the crowd that thronged Jesus, and what is said of her condition and thought?

What was the reward of her faith, and what did Jesus require of her?

How did the delay and the news of his child's death affect Jairus, and what did Jesus say?

How did they find the child, and what proof is there that she was not in a swoon?

What did Jesus do and command?

What was declared by this miracle, and what is the Scripture proof?

How does all this illustrate God's dealings with the sinner in redemption?

What proof must the restored sinner give to show that he has really been quickened into a new life?

Memorial Tablet to Dr. John Hall.

Worshippers at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning will see for the first time a memorial tablet to the Rev. Dr. John Hall. It is of marble, plain in design, and is placed immediately on the right of the main door of the vestibule. The lettering is in white, and reads:

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., LL. D.
Born County Armagh, Ireland, 1829.
Died County Down, Ireland, 1898.
Forty-nine years in the Presbyterian Ministry.
Pastor of this Church, 1867 to 1898.
"There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God."

The only enrichments of the tablet are a small lamp of Greek design at the top and two small ornaments at the bottom. A house for the new pastor, the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, has been found in West Fifty-eighth Street. To-morrow evening there will be a special service at the church, for students, at which he will preach.

METHODIST CONFERENCES

Delegates to General Conference Chosen Without Delay.

Dr. A. J. Palmer Leads the New York Delegation—The Rev. S. P. Cadman Elected.

Harmony prevailed at yesterday's session of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is holding its meetings at St. Andrew's Church, on West Seventy-sixth Street. Five out of the six clerical delegates to the General Conference, which meets at Chicago in May, were elected on the first ballot, and six lay delegates and the same number of alternates were also elected on the first vote. Such a result was declared to be without precedent in the history of the Conference. The sixth clerical delegate will be balloted for this morning.

Two hundred and forty-eight of the clergy were present when Bishop Warren called the clerical electoral conference to order at 9 o'clock. This made 128 votes necessary for a choice. All of the nominees were balloted for at once.

On the first ballot the Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, one of the Missionary Secretaries of the Church, received 189 votes. Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University came second with 179 votes; the Rev. C. W. Millard, Presiding Elder of the New York District, received 171 votes; the Rev. Dr. J. M. King, Secretary of the Church Extension Society, 132 votes, and the Rev. S. P. Cadman, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, 124 votes. These were, therefore, declared elected.

The election of Mr. Cadman, who will serve for the first time as a delegate to a General Conference, is regarded as a triumph for those who are trying to do away with the five-year limit, which requires the withdrawal of a pastor to another field after a service of five years. The result also gives undisputed leadership of the delegation to Dr. Palmer.

The Rev. Philip Germond, Presiding Elder of the Kingston district, who had 90 votes on the first ballot, will, it is thought, complete the delegation.

The six lay delegates who were elected included four provisional delegates. According to the present rules of the Church, a local conference may not be represented by more than two laymen. The extra four will go in the expectation that the General Conference will pass a law giving the laity equal representation with the clergy. The following were elected: Delegates—John E. Andrus of Yonkers and Harris L. Cookingham of Red Hook; Alternates—James Harrison of Newburg and J. H. Brown of Summit; Provisional Delegates—W. D. Hale of Kingston, C. P. McClelland of Dobbs Ferry, J. Fred Pitts of Warwick, and A. D. Lent of Highland; Alternates—Herbert Carl of Kingston, A. C. Fields of Dobbs Ferry, C. V. Moon of White Plains, and John Beatty of Union Church, New York City.

The lay conference voted down a resolution to make it the sense of the Conference that the time limit of five years for the ministers to remain in one charge should be done away with.

In addition to the election of delegates there was an address in the morning to the Conference by the Rev. O. D. Ramsay of Cossackie and a meeting of the Laymen's Association, at which President J. A. Punderford was re-elected. He was also made Chairman of the lay electoral conference.

In the afternoon the Woman's Home Missionary Society celebrated its anniversary.

The Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society held an anniversary meeting in the evening. The Rev. Dr. M. C. B. Mason and the Rev. E. S. Potter delivered addresses.

THE NEWARK CONFERENCE.

Bishop Vincent Talks About Woman—To Rebuild Hackettstown Institute.

PATERSON, N. J., April 6.—At the session of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference in the Market Street Church of this city to-day, Dr. Carryll, who was sent to Puerto Rico last year by President McKinley, made a brief address for the laymen. He then introduced George F. Ferry.

Mr. Ferry made an address, in which he said that the Methodist Church would never be strong until the time limit on pastors was removed. He urged the rebuilding of the Hackettstown Centenary Collegiate Institute, which was recently destroyed by fire. He said that there was $170,000 on hand for this purpose, but $40,000 more was required. After he had concluded his remarks a collection was taken up and $7,500 was secured.

A fourth and a fifth ballot were taken for delegates to the General Conference, but there was no choice.

Women's Missions Association.

The annual meeting of the Women's Association of the Foreign Missions of the Jersey City Presbytery was held yesterday in the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City. Delegates from twenty societies were present. At the afternoon session these officers were elected: President—Mrs. S. R. Forman; Vice Presidents—Mrs. William Nelson, Mrs. W. L. Condict, and Mrs. Theodore Browne; Secretaries—Mrs. C. A. Doubleday and Miss Caroline Pudney; Treasurer—Miss S. E. Demarest; Young People's Secretary—Mrs. F. S. Bennett.

Harlem's New Baptist Church.

A new Baptist church will be started in Harlem to-morrow. The location is One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, just east of Third Avenue. A fine building is there, which was occupied for a time by a mission of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, and later by a Jewish congregation. The minister in charge will be the Rev. Dr. Victor Morgan.

FIRE ALARMS IN SCHOOLS.

Chief Croker Recommends that Every Classroom Should Have One.

President Little of the Board of Education yesterday received a communication from Fire Chief Croker calling attention to the danger to which the school children of the city would be subjected in case of a fire in one of the large public schools.

The Chief called attention to the fact that in each of the schools that are connected with the department by fire alarm telegraph, there is only one fire box, and that is located in the lower part of the building. In case of a fire, therefore, one must rush down several flights of stairs to another part of the building. This operation in itself might cause a panic among the children.

Chief Croker recommended that the Board of Education have a little fire alarm box in every classroom, situated near the teacher's desk.

These boxes would be maintained by the Fire Department and would be regularly inspected. If smoke was discovered in any part of the building the teacher could touch off the alarm in a second's time, and while the firemen were approaching from all directions, could begin the fire drill. The matter is to be placed before the School Commissioners.

BRAVE WOMAN PREVENTS FIRE.

Badly Burned in Removing Blazing Can of Turpentine.

Mrs. Bridget McCafferty, janitress of the tenement house at 311 West Sixty-ninth Street, prevented a fire in the apartments of one of the tenants, yesterday morning, by carrying a burning can of turpentine from a bedroom, through a hallway to a sink. Her hands were scorched and her clothing took fire, but she clung to the can until she could throw it into the sink, which contained sufficient water to quench the flames. By that time her clothing was ablaze, and before the flames could be extinguished she was badly burned about the body and limbs, and it is thought that she inhaled the flames. She is in a critical condition at Roosevelt Hospital.

The can of turpentine took fire in the apartments of Felix McNally, on the first floor. His eight-year-old daughter dropped a lighted match on the can, and Mrs. McCafferty, hearing the girl's screams, ran into the room and seized the can. An alarm of fire was turned in, but nothing was burned.

Woman's Experience

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock; preacher, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. the sixth sermon in the course on "Christianity in Evolution." Topic, "The Rediscovery of Jesus and the New Discipleship." Rev. W. D. P. Bliss preaches at 8 P. M. the sixth sermon in the course on "Christian Socialism"; topic, "The Ascent Into Heaven."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M.; at 11 A. M. the pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will continue his course of sermons upon "The Inspirations of Life": "The Place of Prayer in the Inspirations of Life." The public cordially invited.

AT CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, 57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., The REV. D. ASA BLACKBURN, Pastor. At 11 A. M. Rev. Thomas C. Hall Will 7:45 P. M. Preach. Deems' Bible Class at 10 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcome. All seats free.

AT EIGHTEENTH STREET AND EIGHTH Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. Darwood, D. D., Pastor, will Preach.—Morning service, 10:30; evening, 7:30.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11, Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45; Rev. James O'Connor preaches, "Evangelical Religion Leading Priests Out of Romanism."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Pastor Rev. Chas. H. Eaton, D. D., Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. J. Coleman Adams, D. D., of Brooklyn will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Baptist Church of the Epiphany,
Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Rev. Madison C. Peters, D. D.,
Will Preach in the Evening.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, Broadway and 68th St.—Rev. S. A. Hayt, D. D., LL. D., formerly of Watertown, N. Y., will preach on 8th inst. at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All are cordially invited.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., pastor.
Service Sunday, April 8th.
Dr. Babcock will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young men's Bible class, 10 A. M.
Good Friday afternoon service in the church at 5 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. 3 P. M., class for the discussion of Present Day Problems: Topic, "A Bird's-Eye View of Social Settlements in New York City"; speaker, Rev. W. T. Mocford of Union Settlement; this will be the last session of the class for season. 4 P. M., service of song; address by Miss Lilian Clayton Jewett on "The Present Race Troubles in the South"; singing by a chorus of children from the Home for the Friendless. 5 P. M., Bible class, conducted by William H. Thompson, M. D. Services will be held in the Chapel every evening this week, except Saturday, at 8 o'clock; the pastor will preach at every service. All are cordially invited.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV., 21ST ST., REV. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; sermon and holy communion, 11 A. M.; the rector will preach; thirty-fifth special musical service; performance of Stainer's "Crucifixion"; soloists, Hobart Smock, (tenor;) Herbert Witherspoon, (bass.) 8 P. M.; the rector will preach at noonday, 12:25 to 12:50; services, April 9 to 12.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, AMsterdam Av., between 70th and 71st Sts.—Rev. William Salter will preach. Morning: "The Religion of Jesus or Religion About Jesus—Which?" Evening: Lecture on memories of great cities; subject: "Florence," the city of Dante, Savonarola, Michael Angelo, and Galileo.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 220 West 57th St., Near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service, Dr. Smith will preach; 4:30 P. M., afternoon service, Dr. Smith will preach; 8 P. M., evening service, Mr. Lowrie; Sunday school, 3 P. M.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8; Christian Endeavor, Monday evening, 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Masses for communion 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; vespers, 4; service and sermon, (rector,) 8.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Av. and 10th Street.
Rev. PERCY S. GRANT, Rector.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Children's service, 3 P. M.
Musical service, 8 P. M.
Offertory, "Stabat Mater".....Rossini
Devotional service on Good Friday, (April 13,) from 12 M. to 3 P. M. Sittings free.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M.
"John Ruskin's Sesame and Lilies."
Lecture—"Shakespeare's Caesar"—8 P. M.
Closing lecture for the season.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion, sermon by the rector. 4 P. M., Evening Prayer, sermon by Rev. G. A. McK. Dyess.

RECTORS' NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., COR. Park Av.—Service, 11 A. M., Dr. Minot J. Savage will preach; subject, "Defeat and Victory," a Palm Sunday sermon; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance Park Av.; all cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—PALM SUNDAY. Communions, 7 and 8 o'clock. CHORAL CELEBRATION, 10:30; CHORAL EVEN-SONG, two anthems. SOLEMN PROCESSION, 4 o'clock. Litany and sermon, 8 P. M. Rev. James O. S. Huntington will conduct the Good Friday Passion service.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (CHRISTIAN,)
REV. B. O. DENHAM, Pastor,
323 West 56th St.
A. M.—"Make His Path Straight." Seats free.
P. M.—"God Revealed in Jesus." All invited.

DR. R. S. MACARTHUR
preaches in Calvary Baptist Church, morning and evening.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, Pastor.—Service 11 A. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St.—The Rev. James T. Beckley, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Week day services Monday and Friday evenings at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St.—George T. Purves, D. D., LL. D., pastor-elect, will preach on Sunday, April 8th, at 11 A. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at 4 P. M. At 8 P. M. Dr. Purves will preach a special sermon to students and college men. The singing at this service will be led by a large student choir. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited to attend all services.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 127-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av., Cor. 55th St., Rev. W. T. Sabine, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Service Thursday eve., union communion, 8 P. M. Addresses by Rev. Drs. Greene and O'Connor. Good Friday, 11 A. M. A cordial invitation to all.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion at the morning service. Midweek prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

HENRY FRANK.
Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av.; mornings, 11:20, "SCIENTIFIC REINCARNATION"; also, "MIVART, the CATHOLIC AGNOSTIC."

HUGH O. PENTECOST,
64 Madison Av., near 27th St., Sunday, 11 A. M. Subject, "Lying and Truth."

JOHN G. WOOLLEY WILL SPEAK AT MERritt Hall, 8th Av. and 19th St., Sunday, April 8, 3:30 P. M.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —Sundays and every night. Sunday morning, Stainer's "Daughter of Jarus."

MADISON AVE. BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach. Morning service 11, afternoon, 4:30.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday, 11 A. M., Dr. Johnston preaches on "Christ's Triumphal Entry"; 8 P. M., "Modes of Baptism," (Requested.)

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner of 57th St.—The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at 11 A. M. and new members received; the pastor, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, will preach at 8 P. M.; evening sermon in the course on the Life of Jesus Christ; subject, "She Is Not Dead, but Sleepeth." Mark v., 35-43.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D.—Services at Leslie Hall, southwest corner 83d St. and Broadway. Morning service at 11; Sunday school, 12:15; Christian Endeavor service at 4 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Avenue.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Subject, "Hosanna to the Son of David," and 8 P. M., subject, "The Unpardonable Sin."

FIFTH AVE. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Donald Sage MacKay, D. D., Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Dr. MacKay will preach at both services.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Fagg will preach morning. Rev. Edward Coe, D. D., evening.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REformed Church. Morning worship at 11 o'c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Life After Death

A discourse setting forth the teachings of the New Church concerning the nature of the heavenly life. To be delivered in the Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th Street, East of Park Ave., at 4 P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. Julian K. Smyth.
Morning service at 11 o'clock, appropriate to "Palm Sunday." Subject of Pastor's sermon: "Going Up to Jerusalem; or, The Circles of Life."

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gordsen, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., with confirmation and reception of members. Subject, "Christ and the Inner Circle, or Consecration." Evening, choral service.

MR. ROBERT E. SPEER will speak
DR. CARL E. DUFFT will sing
at the West Side Auditorium meeting for Men, 318 W. 57th St., Sunday, 4:15 P. M. At 9 P. M. Mr. C. T. Kissam will speak; Subject, "A Call to Clean Speech." Miss Pearl Benham will sing. For Men exclusively.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROO

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A suit of gray mixture, double breasted Vest . . . $12.50

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EUROPEAN PLAN, $1; AMERICAN PLAN, $2; WITH HOT AND COLD WATER, STEAM HEAT, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; ELEVATOR SERVICE; CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

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and eight cottages.
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Opens May 2. Closes Oct. 22. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R. via Barclay or Christopher Street Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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55 WEST 36TH ST.—Bedrooms for gentlemen; breakfast optional. May 1, office, with use of waiting room; for physician or dentist; references.

162 WEST 46TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms in physician's house; gentlemen only.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED, a floor with private bath and breakfast; May to October; near University Club. BACHELOR, Box 171 Times.

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New and elegant designs, in different woods, also several slightly used. Write for Bargain List.
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PARISIAN IMITATION JEWELRY — BEST made, newest models, largest assortment, and choicest articles at exceedingly low prices. JAMMES, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Ave.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Able-bodied young men to complete company in 12th Regiment; uniforms furnished absolutely free, and members have use of gymnasium, shower baths, reading rooms, bowling alleys, and shooting galleries. Address M., Box 164, Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—An experienced lady bookkeeper; one familiar with publishing business preferred. Address, with references, T. Y. CROWELL & CO., Publishers, 428 West Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced stenographer and typewriter; permanent position; small salary to start; no beginners need apply. Caterer Pub. Co., 23 Park Row.

WANTED—Girls to learn cigar packing; trade easily acquired; wages paid during term of instruction. Apply at Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer's, 1,018-1,020 2d Av.

WANTED—Girls to learn cigar making; wages paid while learning. Apply at Kerbs, Wertheims & Schiffer's, 1,018-1,020 2d Av.

WANTED—Salesladies at once. Apply F. W. Woolworth & Co., 259 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—As chambermaid in city or country; city reference. 34 West 27th St., basement.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITER.—By a married couple as cook and waiter; country preferred; first-class French cook; city reference. 34 West 27th St., basement.

COOK.—By first-class cook; all kinds of cooking, baking; city references; lady seen. 904 6th Av., third bell.

COOK.—As a cook; city recommendation; will do housework; or as housekeeper. C. R., Box 267, 1,260 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By the day, week, or month; reference. Mrs. Coogan, 217 West 68th St.

Nurses.

TRAINED NURSE.—By trained nurse; young; thoroughly refined, as traveling companion; highest references. Miss Sutzer, 218 East 62d St.

Miscellaneous.

SERVANT.—Young general servant; strong; references. 126 West 45th St., ring janitor's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—Young Scandinavian couple wish care of private house during Summer; best of references. Birch, 457 Brook Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly experienced coachman; unexceptionable personal nine years' recommendations; married. T. Martin, 11 East 11th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no children; four years' reference. D. M., 11 East 37th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Good and careful driver; competent about horses; age, 28; height, 5.10. W. J., Box 157, Times Office.

COACHMAN.—I want to get position for a former coachman. William D. Barbour, 15 Wall St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As head gardener or Superintendent; middle aged; Scotch; married; no family; life experience in all branches; long experience in landscape work; first-class references. J. B. P., 578 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARDENER, &c.—By gardener and florist; single; 30; competent in all branches; ten years with private families; roses, violets, carnations, water lilies. H. Berger, care Thamm, 13 Rivington St.

GARDENER.—German; two children; competent; on gentleman's place; A1 references. Eger, 20 Nassau St.

Miscellaneous.

FARM MANAGER or working foreman on gentleman's country place; married; one child; aged 38; well versed in all methods of farming, stock raising, poultry culture, butter making, and care of private grounds; best of references, including present employer. F. M., care Dunne & Co., 30 West 30th St.

YOUTH HONORS BRAVE 71ST

Knickerbocker Grays, Boy Soldiers, Present a Regimental Flag.

Recognition of the Immediate Response of the Organization to the Nation's Call.

The Knickerbocker Grays, the crack little battalion of boy soldiers, presented a flag to the Seventy-first Regiment last night at the regiment's armory and received an ovation from the crowd of spectators that filled the galleries. The occasion was officially a review of the Seventy-first Regiment by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard of the State, and a presentation of marksmen's badges, but the youthful soldiers so won the hearts of the onlookers that the review was quite forgotten while they remained on the floor.

The Grays, 200 strong, made their appearance led by thirteen-year-old Major Henry A. Alker, after the regiment had formed for dress parade. As they wheeled into position facing the regiment their color company took a few paces forward and halted. The color company of the Seventy-first then came to the front, and the color-bearer received from the hands of Major Alker a regimental silk flag.

Then, turning to Col. Bates, Major Alker said in a clear voice:

"Col. Bates, officers, and men of the Seventy-first Regiment, on behalf of the Board of Directors, the officers, and members of the Knickerbocker Grays, I take great pleasure in presenting to you this flag in recognition of your immediate response to the call of the Nation at the beginning of the late war.

"It was originally planned to present to you this flag while you were at Camp Black, but we were unable to obtain it at that time.

"May this flag ever remind you of the deep interest taken in all your actions by the younger generation, and the pride they feel in your achievements, as well as the support and encouragement they ever stand ready to give to the cause you represent."

The youthful Major spoke without a falter, and as he stepped back a burst of cheers drowned the first few words of Col. Bates's response.

After the presentation, Gen. Roe, with his staff, inspected the regiment. He was accompanied by Col. Bates.

The review was followed by the presentation of 600 marksmen's medals, and experts' and sharpshooters' bars. The Gran Trophy for merit, which was won this year by Company G, was also presented during the ceremonies.

Among those present were Mrs. Edward Curtis, President of the Board of Directors of the Knickerbocker Grays; Mrs. John O'Connor, Mrs. Walter L. Suydam, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. S. Beach Jones, Mrs. Gordon Macdonald, Mrs. Columbus Iselin, and Mrs. A. C. Montant.

MAJOR SMITH'S CASE ARGUED.

Appellate Division Hears Appeal on Application for Mandamus.

The case of Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment was argued yesterday before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The matter came up on appeal from an order by Justice Truax denying the relator's application for a mandamus compelling Major Gen. Charles F. Roe to restore him to duty as a field officer of the regiment. Major Smith having asked for a court of inquiry to examine into the charges made against him in connection with the Santiago campaign, a court was convened, and immediately after, against his protest, Gen. Roe issued a special order relieving him from duty. The order, which was dated Dec. 10, 1898, placed Col. Francis in command of the regiment.

Col. Alexander S. Bacon appeared for Major Smith. He argued that the treatment of Major Smith was, in effect, a punishment, whereas such punishment could only be inflicted by court-martial. A court of inquiry was merely advisory; its action could not be made a pretext for punishment, and "suspension from command" was a well-known punishment. He also argued that all "State writs" apply to the commanding officer of the National Guard. Col. Bacon also said in his brief:

"Gov. Roosevelt is very much exercised over the discipline of the Guard. Permit us to say that the condition of the Guard was never worse than now, when scarcely an election is held without improper interference from some one high in authority. Scarcely an election for a field officer in any regiment is held without scandal."

Judge Advocate William W. Ladd, Jr., appeared for the respondent. He reviewed the findings of the court of inquiry, which found that the interests of the Guard would not be promoted by the retention of either Major Smith or Major Whittle in the service. He maintained that the right to relieve an officer from command rested in the sound discretion of his superior and was not a punishment. The courts, he said, would not interfere with a military officer in the exercise of discretionary powers. He added:

"When the Governor promulgated the proceedings of the court of inquiry, in the same order he appointed a Board of Examination to determine whether the relator was entitled to continue in the service of the State or not. From that day to this the board has been prevented from discharging its functions, and the relator has chosen to keep himself under the cloud cast upon him by the court of inquiry, by the continued applications to the court for stays of proceedings."

The court reserved decision.

Parisians to Fight a Duel To-day.

PARIS, April 7.—Arrangements for the duel between Comte de Dion and M. de Saint-Alery, the respective seconds of Comte de Lubersac and Baron Edouard de Rothschild in their quarrel, have been completed, and the meeting will take place this morning with swords in the neighborhood of Paris.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

In the National League tournament at Starr's Hall last night three games were bowled. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York A. C.—Armstrong, 172; Toussaint, 199; Brown, 156; Bell, 148; Lyons, 153. Total, 828.

Riverdale—Zollinger, 164; Gray, 158; Merten, 170; Monaghan, 183; E. Ebling, 167. Total, 842.

SECOND GAME.

New York A. C.—Armstrong, 179; Toussaint, 156, Brown, 172; Bell, 184; Lyons, 164. Total, 855.

Morningside—Demmler, 173; Madden, 194; Doncourt, 186; Klingelhoffer, 135; Wilckens, 160. Total, 848.

THIRD GAME.

Riverdale—Zollinger, 168; Gray, 156; Merten, 126; Monoghan, 172; E. Ebling, 170. Total, 801.

Morningside—Demmler, 160; Madden, 136; Doncourt, 149; Klingelhoffer, 170; Wilckens, 171. Total, 702.

Tournament Games To-day.

Bank Clerks' League—Eleventh Ward, Chase National No. 1, Manhattan Company.

Wholesale Drug Trade Association—Dodge & Olcott, Merck & Co., Seabury & Johnson, R. W. Robinson & Son, National Lead Company, Parke, Davis & Co.

Clubmen Play Pool.

At the New York Athletic Club last night Dr. W. G. Douglas won a game of pool from V. B. Hubbell by a score of 100 to 71. C. S. Pinkney won from J. H. Booth by default.

In the game at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, R. Auerbach defeated Percy Gardner, 125 to 104.

New Gymnasium Opened.

Berkeley School's new armory, gymnasium, and swimming pool were opened for inspection yesterday afternoon. The gymnasium is about 75 by 50 feet, and is so arranged that handball, tennis, and basketball may be played at the same time. The swimming pool is some 50 feet long with a width of 20 feet, and is adapted to water polo and other forms of aquatic sport which have not much vogue among schoolboys at present.

To Run Across Country.

An open cross-country handicap, run under the auspices of the Shamrock Harriers, is scheduled for to-morrow over the regular six-mile course, around the golf links at Van Cortlandt Park. Fifteen club and individual prizes are offered. The start will be made from the house of the Harriers at 3 P. M.

HARVARD'S TRACK GAMES.

Junior Class Team Won the Interclass Contests Handily.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 6.—Harvard's interclass track and field games were held to-day on Holmes Field. There were twelve events, and 1901 won with 44½ points; 1902 was second, with 31, and 1900 third, with 25. Some of the old men did not do so well as was expected, but the records on the whole were fairly good. Haight, the star freshman runner, did the 100-yard dash in 0:10 1-5, but could have done it in 0:10 flat if he had been pushed. C. D. Daly sprained his ankle in trying the running broad jump, so that it rendered him helpless for the rest of the events. The sprain is a very bad one, and will probably keep him quiet for a couple of weeks. The summaries:

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by Hallowell, 1901; Willis, 1902, second; Ristine, 1902, third. Time—0:16 3-5.

100-Yard Dash.—Final Heat—Won by Haight, 1903; Butler, 1902, second; Harris, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Final Heat—Won by Clark, 1901; Butler, 1902, second; Bernstein, 1901, third. Time—0:23.

220 Yards, Hurdles.—Won by Willis, 1902; Hallowell, 1901, second; Hubbard, 1900, third. Time—0:27.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by Clerk, 1901; Dean, 1900, second; Fish, 1901, third. Time—0:52 3-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Applegate, 1901; Walsh, 1901, second; Ledyard, 1900, third. Time—2:04 4-5.

Mile Run.—Won by Swan, 1901; Knowles, 1902, second; Williams, 1901, third. Time—4:44 2-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by Grant, Medical; Richardson, Law, second; Blakemore, Law, third. Time—10:08.

High Jump.—Tie between Rice, 1900, and Rotch, 1901, 5 feet 11¾ inches; third place, tie between S. G. Ellis, 1901; F. C. Ware, 1901; N. F. Glidden, 1903, and A. Derby, 1903, 5 feet 8½ inches.

Broad Jump.—Won by Shirk, 1902, 21 feet 1 inch; Harris, 1900, second, 20 feet 9¼ inches; Murphy, 1903, third, 20 feet 7 inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by Barnes, 1902, 8 feet 9½ inches; Prouty, 1900, second, 8 feet 7½ inches; tie between Howes and Kittredge, 1903, for third place, 8 feet 4½ inches.

Shot Put.—Won by S. G. Ellis, 1901, 39 feet 1½ inches; W. A. Boal, 1900, second, 37 feet 3½ inches; R. C. Heath, 1900, third, 36 feet 1 inch.

Hammer Throw.—Won by W. A. Boal, 1900, 124 feet 8 inches; Brown, 1902, second, 115 feet 2 inches; Ellis, third, 102 feet 6 inches.

The regatta was postponed till to-morrow on account of the high wind.

Work of Columbia Oarsmen.

The regular Harlem River mile-straightaway course was covered in remarkably good time yesterday afternoon by several of the Columbia University crews. Weather, wind, and tide favored the men, who showed a marked improvement over last week's work, when the course was covered under similar conditions. The freshman crews are laboring under difficulties with the management of the slides, but Dr. Peet is rapidly overcoming the faults, and by Saturday of next week, when the class regatta will be rowed, they will be given an opportunity to show their strength, speed, and form.

There was one lively brush in which a crew with McClure as coxswain, and made up of Lawrence, stroke; Nash, Falconer, Oddie, Vulte, Mount, Southack, and Weeks beat a second crew with Duforcq steering and with these men rowing: Bradley, stroke; Smith, Burt, Hoffaker, Snyder, Hervy, Willis, and Gilsey. The former won in the pull down the river by a quarter of a length of open water.

Columbia Athletics in Bad Shape.

At a recent meeting of the Athletic Committees of Columbia University, the financial affairs of the association were found to be in such a bad shape that unless the undergraduates make liberal subscriptions soon, all Spring athletic activity may be brought to a standstill. The report of the General Athletic Treasurer showed that $17,000 must be raised to support the different organizations. Over half of this is for the crew. It was decided that the manager of each team should be obliged to raise the amount necessary to carry his team through the season. Another meeting of the committees will be held April 16 for a further consideration of the situation, and to prepare an appeal to the alumni for assistance.

Pigeon Shots Still at It.

At the pigeon shooting contests at Interstate Park yesterday sixty-two entered for the Consolation Handicap at 15 birds, $10 entrance, ten men made clean scores and each of these—S. M. Van Allen, C. W. Budd, J. S. Fanning, F. T. Price, A. A. Wayman, H. C. Blake, W. H. Travis, C. C. Nauman, Jr., E. D. Tulford, and R. O. Hejkes—received $56.42 as their share of the pool. Seven men who had killed 14 each—Stevens, Hoffman, Parmelee, Lindeman, Ewart, and two shooting as "Puck" and "Phil"—divided the balance of the stakes, $55.80.

In a sweepstakes at 12 birds, $7 entrance fee, Van Allen, Budd, Money, Marshall, Werk, and Barker, who killed all their birds and divided the stakes, which amounted to $350.

NEW YORKS PLAY BASEBALL.

Davis and Warner Captained Teams That Played a Lively Game.

A practice baseball game was played by the members of the New York team at the Polo Grounds yesterday, although it was not on the schedule. Capt. Davis could not resist the appeals of the players for a game, and as the weather was the most favorable yet experienced, a five-inning game, that brought out the best efforts of the men, was played. "Jack" Warner was Captain of one team, that he named the "Rag Times," and Davis, who led the other side, called his team "The Its." There were a few men shy on Davis's team, and the Columbia College delegation on Manhattan Field were drawn upon for a player, Butler, who played short stop. "Joe" Hornung was also pressed into service.

The "Rag Times" were easily outplayed. They were the heavy men of the team, with Rusie in centre field, Hawley in right, and old "Joe" Hornung in left field. This outfield enabled "The Its" to score a dozen runs in the five innings. The "Rag Times" got four.

All the men, particularly the pitchers, were much benefited by the short game. It gave the latter a chance to use a little speed and their curves. The regular infield showed up splendidly, and are now nearly fit to begin the regular season. A game will be played every afternoon. The score by innings:

"Its"	8 2 2 0 . . –12
"Rag Times"	0 1 0 0 3 – 4

Yesterday's Baseball Games.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 6.—The Tufts College team of College Hill, Mass., defeated the Lawrenceville School team at Lawrenceville today by a score of 7 to 1.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Philadelphia National League team defeated the Georgetown College Club to-day by a score of 11 to 1.

Atlantic Baseball League.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The Atlantic Baseball League has been completed by the addition of Jersey City to the cities where teams will be maintained. The other cities represented are Newark, Philadelphia, Reading, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Elmira.

New Baseball Guide.

Spalding's Baseball Guide was issued yesterday. It was compiled and edited by Henry Chadwick, the veteran baseball writer, and contains interesting reviews and records of the various leagues. It also contains the official schedule and playing rules.

CLUB RUNS FOR CYCLISTS.

Some of Those Arranged for Their Enjoyment on Sunday Afternoon.

To-morrow will mark the opening of the bicycling season for club runs. Nearly every club in Greater New York has a run scheduled, and this means that more than 10,000 riders will be seen on the roads. In nearly every case the clubs will hold their runs out of town. This can be done with safety, as reports from places within fifty miles of New York show that the roads were never in better condition at this season of the year.

Some of the club runs scheduled for to-morrow are:

Nassau Wheelmen, to Manhattan Beach and Coney Island.

Madison Wheelmen, Metropolitan course, around Greater New York.

West End Wheelmen, to Yonkers.

Century Wheelmen, to New Dorp, Staten Island.

Harlem Wheelmen, to City Island.

Vigilant Bicycle Club, to Yonkers.

New York State Division Century Road Club, Metropolitan course, around Greater New York.

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Vardon Beaten by the Best Ball of Two Yale Players.

VARDON, 82; BEST BALL, 79

Yale's Players Who Did the Trick Were T. L. Cheney and T. M. Robertson.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 6.—Harry Vardon, the English golf champion, was defeated on the links of the New Haven Golf Club this afternoon by the best ball of Thomas L. Cheney of South Manchester and T. M. Robertson of New York City, two of Yale's best golfers. This is the first time that Vardon has been defeated by an amateur in this country. The best ball of the two Yale players was 79, while Vardon's score was 82. Vardon's defeat was due to ill-luck in the second round, his ball at times becoming buried in a most aggravating manner. At the end of the first round he led the best ball of the Yale men by one stroke.

There was a large crowd on the links, and Yale's victory met with rousing cheers. The weather was perfect for golfing, cool and clear. The links were in fine condition, having been carefully prepared for Vardon's visit.

Although the men were in fine form, the record of the course was not broken. This is held by John Reid, Jr., Yale '99, the intercollegiate champion last season. He has covered the course, which is 9 holes, in 75 strokes. It is expected that Vardon will beat this record to-morrow after the practice to-day. The victory of the Yale men was not expected, and from the outcome they are confident that their representatives will make a great showing in the next intercollegiate tournament.

Vardon arrived in this city at 10 o'clock this morning in company of Thomas Bendelow of New York City. One hour afterward he donned his golfing clothes and started for the links. He covered the nine-hole course before lunch, and smoked constantly while playing. He did the nine holes in 39 strokes. John Reid, Jr., has done the same in 33 strokes for a record. Vardon's ball was not once tied up during the time he was coursing the links. This practice circuit of the links occupied very nearly an hour. He then returned to town for lunch. A large crowd of New Haven golfing enthusiasts and others from surrounding towns watched the champion. Vardon had as a caddie James Pryde, the professional golfer, the instructor at the New Haven Club's links. Vardon was very much pleased with the New Haven Golf Club's links. "They are the best for putting I have seen in this country," Vardon said in speaking to a friend.

When the afternoon contest was ready to begin at 2 o'clock a squad of policemen were necessary to keep back the crowd who were anxious to get on the links and see the champion play.

Vardon will be on the links twice to-morrow. At 10 o'clock he will play a match with two members of Yale's Golf Club, A. T. Dwight and L. P. Meyers. It will be for the best ball, 18 holes. In the afternoon he will be pitted against Hitchcock and Byers, two other Yale experts.

The scores of to-day's contest by strokes:

Vardon—										
Out	5	4	3	5	4	5	4	6	4	–40
In	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	6	–42
Total										82
Robertson—										
Out	5	4	4	7	4	5	4	5	4	–42
In	6	4	4	6	4	5	5	3	5	–42
Total										84
Cheney—										
Out	5	4	4	8	4	4	4	6	4	–43
In	3	5	4	7	4	4	5	4	5	–41
Total										84

Best Ball—Out, 41; in, 38. Total, 79.

ATLANTIC CITY GOLF TOURNEY.

Travis and Douglas Won in the Play Yesterday and Will Play in the Semi-Finals To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 6.—Walter J. Travis continued to-day the victorious career he began on Thursday, when he led the field in the qualifying round for the Atlantic City Country Club Cup. He won both his games in the match play contests, putting H. M. Forrest of Philadelphia out of the race in the morning, while in the afternoon he defeated F. P. Kimball of Lakewood by 9 up and 7 to play. Travis will meet in the semi-final round to-morrow morning Howard A. Colby of Essex County, Orange.

In the afternoon rounds for the chief trophy, Colby and Arden M. Robbins of St. Andrew's had the hottest match of the series, Robbins finally being beaten by one hole on the home green. The other two survivors who will meet in the semi-finals are Findlay Douglas and W. M. McCawley. Douglas defeated Lynch, who in the morning put the amateur champion, Harriman, out of the contest. In view of that victory it was surmised that he would set Douglas a hot pace when the men met in the afternoon, but the former champion is showing the most consistent golf of all the men on the links, and he led from the start, winning on the fourteenth green by 5 up and 5 to play. The scores:

Douglas—										
Out	5	5	5	4	6	4	6	4	5	–44
In	5	4	6	4	4					–23
Total										67
Lynch—										
Out	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	–48
In	4	4	7	5	5					–25
Total										73

The most interesting and closest of the matches in the morning in the first set was that between Harriman and Lynch, with this result:

Lynch—										
Out	4	5	6	5	7	4	8	4	7	–50
In	4	5	6	5	5	4	5	6	4	–40
Total										90
Harriman—										
Out	5	7	5	4	6	6	6	4	6	–49
In	4	4	7	6	6	4	6	7	4	–44
Total										93

Travis and H. M. Forrest of Philadelphia, who were the leading men in the qualifying round yesterday, met in the morning. Travis won on the sixteenth green by the score of 4 up and 2 to play. Findlay Douglas had the easiest kind of a triumph over his young Philadelphia opponent, Wilson Potter. The latter played in the same score as the former champion yesterday, but to-day he was lost sight of entirely under the score of 8 up and 6 to play. In the second division J. Prentice Kellogg of Princeton, after tying the game with A. S. Carpenter, was defeated at the nineteenth hole, and the same fate overtook Rodman E. Griscom at the hands of W. E. Shackelford. There was one 19-hole match in the third division, E. J. White of Elmira beating the Chevy Chase golfer, John Leech. The summary of the four sets by rounds is:

FIRST DIVISION.—Match play round—Howard A. Colby, Essex County, beat Dr. E. O. Houghton, Elmira, 3 up and 2 to play; Arden M. Robbins, St. Andrew's, beat George Ormiston, Pittsburg, 6 up and 5 to play; F. P. Kimball, Lakewood, beat Archibald Graham, North Jersey, 8 up and 4 to play; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia, 4 up and 2 to play; Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield, beat Wilson Potter, Philadelphia, 8 up and 6 to play; W. M. McCawley, Philadelphia, beat A. H. Remington, Philadelphia, 6 up and 5 to play; E. J. Darby, Atlantic City, beat Arthur Hinds, Richmond Hill, 5 up and 4 to play.

Second round—Colby beat Robbins, 1 up; Travis beat Kimball, 9 up and 7 to play; Douglas beat Lynch, 5 up and 4 to play; McCawley beat Darby, 4 up and 3 to play.

SECOND SET.—First match play round—W. E. Shackelford, Atlantic City, beat Rodman E. Griscom, Philadelphia, 1 up, (19 holes;) Harry R. Sweny, Albany, beat Frank M. Freeman, Lakewood, 1 up; J. E. Porter, Pittsburg, beat H. C. Fownes, Pittsburg, 3 up and 2 to play; W. H. Davis, Lakewood, beat A. C. Fobes, Elmira, by default; James A. Tyng, Baltusrol, beat Charles A. Potter, Philadelphia, 3 up and 2 to play; F. M. Mackie, Philadelphia, beat Frank R. Shattuck, Cape May, 2 up and 1 to play; F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia, beat J. P. Edwards, Torresdale, 6 up and 4 to play; A. S. Carpenter, Atlantic City, beat J. Prentice Kellogg, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Second round—Sweny beat Shackelford, 2 up and 1 to play; Porter beat Davis by default; Tyng beat MacKie, 4 up and 3 to play; Bohlen beat Carpenter, 5 up and 4 to play.

THIRD SET.—First match play round—D. J. Sully, Providence, beat Walter Cox, Atlantic City, 2 up and 1 to play; Grier Herch, Lakewood, beat E. C. Green, Atlantic City, 3 up and 2 to play; W. J. Brownell, Providence, beat Charles J. Trevelli, Boston, by default; E. J. White, Elmira, beat John Leech, Chevy Chase, 1 up, (19 holes;) F. A. Marsellus, Nutley, beat Milton C. Work, Atlantic City, 8 up and 7 to play; John Moller, Jr., Lakewood, beat H. Kennedy Hill, University of Pennsylvania, 2 up and 1 to play; C. B. Fownes, Pittsburg, beat H. L. Armstrong, Elmira, 1 up; John Ryle, North Jersey, beat T. L. Harrison, Philadelphia, 4 up and 2 to play.

Second round—Hersh beat Sully, 4 up and 2 to play; Brownell beat White, 2 up; Marsellus beat Boller, 4 up and 3 to play; Ryle beat Fownes, 2 up.

FOURTH SET.—First match play round—W. C. Fownes, Jr., Pittsburg, beat John Gray, Elmira, 1 up; A. C. Chadbourne, Atlantic City, beat W. E. Edge, Atlantic City, 4 up and 3 to play; Henry Wootten, Atlantic City, beat Hugh Collins, Atlantic City, by default; C. H. Merrill, Atlantic City, beat T. E. Barnes, Torresdale, 5 up and 3 to play; William Disston, Atlantic City, beat H. B. Cook, Atlantic City, 5 up and 4 to play; T. C. Ennever, Montclair, beat T. L. Kirk, Pittsburg, 7 up and 5 to play; C. O. Gates, Nassau, beat S. H. Austin, Atlantic City, 4 up and 3 to play; W. C. Fownes, Pittsburg, beat H. W. Brown, Atlantic City, 4 up and 3 to play.

Second round—Fownes, Jr., beat Chadbourne, 5 up and 4 to play; Merrill beat Wootten, 3 up and 2 to play; Ennever beat Disston, 5 up and 4 to play; Gates beat Fownes, 3 up and 2 to play.

The final rounds for the four cups will be played to-morrow afternoon, and a handicap will be in progress at the same time.

Women Play at Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 6.—Singles instead of foursomes for women golfers were the attraction at the Country Club this morning, and fourteen cards for prizes, given by Mrs. F. W. Downer, were returned in an eighteen-hole handicap. The handicap limit was eighteen strokes, and the prize-winning scores were excellent, considering the high wind which was blowing. Mrs. E. Robbins Walker won first prize handsomely, playing from scratch, and the second prize went to Miss Isabel Ferris, who was a close follower. Results were as follows:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Mrs. E. Robbins Walker	107	0	107
Miss Ferris	115	6	109
Miss K. Burnham	131	15	116
Mrs. Duncan Hunter	125	7	118
Mrs. Dilworth	132	7	125
Miss Sophie Downer	139	12	127
Mrs. C. H. Bates, Jr.	146	17	129
Mrs. A. E. Hedstrom	141	9	132
Mrs. F. W. Foos	146	14	132
Miss M. Burnham	147	15	132
Mrs. F. D. Beard	150	14	136
Mrs. Collis	151	17	134
Miss Adams	151	14	137
Miss Downer	152	10	142

Cup for Westchester Golfers.

A handicap bogie competition will be held on the links of the Westchester Golf Club to-day and on every Saturday during April. Points will be awarded to the members turning in the three best scores, and at the end of the month a silver cup will be presented to the member having the greatest number of points to his credit. The games will begin each day at 2 o'clock.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

W. H. Burgess's forty-foot water-line cutter Infanta, designed by Fife, and built by Saunders, at Bristol, in 1893, has been sold, through Frank Bowne Jones, to H. S. H. Wood.

Joseph Stickney's steel screw schooner Susquehanna has been chartered for the coming season through Frank Bowne Jones to F. S. Smithers of this city. The Susquehanna will be overhauled at once, and will go into commission early in May.

Construction work on Charles R. Flint's steam yacht, now building from C. D. Mosher's designs by Samuel Ayers, at Nyack, is almost finished. None of the machinery has yet arrived, however, and she will probably not be ready for commission until the latter part of June.

The racing sloop Maris arrived at Trenton Thursday after an uneventful tow through the Raritan Canal. Capt. Kirby has reported her arrival to Clinton H. Crane, the yacht's designer, adding that he would stop at Trenton "only long enough to coal" before proceeding down the Delaware.

The Ocean Yacht Club of Stapleton, S. I., has elected the following officers: Commodore—George W. Stapleton; Vice Commodore—Charles P. Morrison; Secretary—H. M. Denyse, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary—Charles Baker; Treasurer—Thomas J. McKnight; Measurer—Charles Allin; Fleet Captain—John H. Beldt.

The centre-board schooner Sylph was sold yesterday, through A. Perry Bliven, to H. E. Smith of this city. The Sylph was built from C. A. Edwards's designs by Bayles & Sons, at Port Jefferson, in 1889. She measures 89 feet 6 inches over all, 72 feet 9 inches on the water line, and 7 feet 2 inches draught. Work preparatory to an early commission will begin on the yacht next week. She lies at present in Tebo's Basin.

The racing sloop, forty-three-foot class, now building at Lawler's, from Crowninshield designs for J. Rogers Maxwell of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Larchmont, and Atlantic Yacht Clubs, is now advanced, and will be launched some time in May. Mr. Maxwell will call his new yacht Hebe. She is being built under the direction of Frank Bowne Jones.

At the annual meeting of the Kill von Kull Yacht Club of Port Richmond, S. I., the following officers were elected: Commodore—John Croak; Vice Commodore—George W. Hubbard; Financial Secretary—John J. Caughey; Recording Secretary—Anning S. Prall; Governors—Capt. Jacob I. Hausman, William Anderson, D. F. Simonson, Andrew J. Hinton, and R. B. Jones.

Among recent sales of the smaller classes of sailing craft are the following, made through the agency of Frank Bowne Jones. Charles N. Robin's sloop Edith, sold to H. Merriman Steele of Baltimore; H. G. Sequine's sloop Crony, sold to H. B. Welsh of the New York Athletic Club; John Murray Mitchell's Seawanhaka knockabout Bedouin, Jr., sold to W. A. W. Stewart; William H. Ward's racer Windora, sold to John Green.

H. O. Havemeyer's new yacht Impatience, now building by Capt. Thomas Muncy, at Bay Shore, was launched Thursday. There was no ceremony, but Mr. Havemeyer and a friend were aboard as the new craft slipped into the water. The Impatience shows fine, easy lines toward the bow, with a great deal of freeboard amidships. Her beam is carried well aft. The rigging, like her construction, will be very light.

THE BIGGEST BRUTE WON.

"Champion" Jeffries Knocks a Boy "Out" in Fifty-five Seconds.

DETROIT, Mich., April 6.—Champion James J. Jeffries knocked out John Finnegan of Pittsburg to-night in fifty-five seconds. Finnegan landed the first blow as they came to the centre of the ring and Jeffries then put his left on the Pittsburg man's jaw and he went to the floor. Finnegan came up in a few seconds, only to be sent to the floor again with a blow in the same place. He staid down longer this time, and when he again rose he was in visible distress. He had hardly assumed a fighting position before the champion put his left in the pit of his stomach and Finnegan went down completely out. Finnegan, who was crying, staggered to his feet, reeled against the ropes, and his seconds rushed into the ring and carried him to his corner. It was several minutes before he recovered sufficiently to leave the ring. Jeffries weighed 250 pounds and Finnegan but 180, and the latter looked like a boy beside the champion brute.

Brutal Fight on Broadway.

One of the bloodiest and most brutal fights that has taken place around New York City for some time was that at the Broadway Athletic Club last night between "Tommy" West and "Jack" Bonner. The latter was beaten to almost a state of insensibility that his seconds threw up the sponge in the sixteenth round. Bonner was terribly mucked up and there was a deep gash above his left eye, from which blood flowed in stre

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Edward Eyre,	Albert G. Jennings,
Peter Doelger,	William H. Gelshenen,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly.
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield.
William R. Grace,	Riverton E. Chapman,
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By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11th, 1900
at 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
10 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
$2,500 Full Paid Policy issued by Mutual Life Ins. Co., N. Y., on Life of Daniel J. Noyes.
$167.30 Promissory Note, Wm. H. Randel, dated July 19, 1898, pay 1 yr. after date.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
3 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
5 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
6 shs. Natl. Bank of the Republic.
50 shs. Rock Island & Peoria R'way Co.
50 shs. People's Trust Co. of Bklyn.
$76,000 Grand River Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$10,000 Southern R'way Co. Consl. 5 p. c. Regst. Bd., 1994.
$26,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$3,000 Standard Gas Light Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds.
28 shs. Western National Bank.
100 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$30,000 Clim., Jackson & Mackinaw R. R. 1st 4s, (Trust Co. Ctfs.)
$1,000 Iowa & Illinois Coal Co. 1st Mtge. Bd., (Trust Co. Receipt.)
$2,000 Pitts., Cleve. & Toledo R. R. 1st 6s, 1922.
$1,000 Racquet & Tennis Club 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Inc. Bds., Regstd., 1915.
42 shs. Ninth National Bank.
10 shs. Pacific Bank.
20 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
20 shs. Central Trust Co.
35 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
12 shs. Western Union Farm Land Trust Co.
50 shs. Morton Trust Co.
25 shs. International Hydraulic Co.
11 shs. Continental Trust Co.
30 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
15 shs. 42d Street & Grand St. Ferry R. R.
$9,000 Omaha Water Co. consld. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1946.
5 shs. The Capitalist Co.
200 shs. Lima Northern R'way.
100 shs. Ohio Southern R. R., (Trust Co. Ctf.)
$35,000 Reg. N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. term. impt. 4 p. c. Bds., 1923.
25 shs. Pacific Coast 2d Pfd.
8 shs. Forest Hotel Co., (Laurel-in-Pines.)
$8,000 City of Cincinnati 7 p. c. Bds., Nov. 1908.
$5,000 American Type Founders' Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1926.
17 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.

Northern Central Railway Company,
Office of the Treasurer,
Baltimore, April 3d, 1900.
To the Stockholders of the Northern Central Railway Company:
At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was on motion adopted:
"RESOLVED, That for the purpose of providing a portion of the funds needed to pay the bonds of the Company maturing April 1st and July 1st, 1900, and amounting to the sum of $3,330,000, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe at $70 per share, between April 10th and May 10th, 1900, on which latter day the privilege will cease, for one-third of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on April 10th, 1900. Payment in full for such stock must be made between June 11th and 20th, inclusive. At the time of such payment certificates of stock for whole shares and scrip certificates for fractions of shares will be delivered.
"The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder.
"Scrip certificates issued for fractions of shares will not bear interest or dividend, but will be convertible into stock before January 1st, 1901, when the fractions presented make whole shares. Scrip presented after January 1st, 1901, will be redeemed in cash at the price originally paid for the Company for the same."
Stockholders will receive official notice of this allotment by circular, giving full information in regard thereto, and also a warrant showing the number of shares for which they are entitled to subscribe, which will be forwarded shortly after April 10th, 1900. Any further information desired in connection therewith can be obtained upon application to this office.
A. W. HENDRIX,
Treasurer.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1899.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., L., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1899, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 695, 489, 346, 49, 1083, 1036, and 544 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1900, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

BOSTON UNITED GAS BONDS.
FIRST SERIES.
Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the Trust Agreement, dated January 1, 1889, sealed proposals for the sale of Boston United Gas Bonds to the amount of $90,000 will be received at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1900, at a price not exceeding five per cent. premium and accrued interest.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
Dated April 2, 1900.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN PNEUMATIC SERVICE CO.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 3.
A quarter yearly dividend of 75 cents per share (at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum) will be paid on FRIDAY, April 20, 1900, by check to the holders of the preferred stock of this company that are of record Monday, April 9, 1900.
The stock transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Monday, April 9, 1900, and reopened on the morning of Friday, April 20, 1900.
A. S. TEMPLE, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., April 2, 1900.

DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE R. R. CO.,
Detroit, Mich., April 2d, 1900.
ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the Registered holders of the Land Grant bonds of this Company at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK on April 13th, 1900, being the rate of interest declared for the six months ending March 31st, 1900.
Transfer books will close 9th inst. and reopen April 14th. Blank orders may be procured from the Trust Company.
JAMES McMILLAN,
F. E. DRIGGS,
Trustees.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, April 5th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common or General Stock of this Company from the net earnings of the Company to Stockholders of record at 12 noon April 14th, 1900, payable April 30th, 1900.
The Transfer Books will close at 12 noon April 14th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. May 16th, 1900. CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, April 5th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company as the third quarterly dividend from the net earnings for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at 12 noon, April 14th, 1900, payable April 30th, 1900.
The Transfer Books will close at 12 noon April 14th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. May 16th, 1900. CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Sts.
Philadelphia, Penn., March 14, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable April 14, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

E. R. Esten & Sons.
ANNUAL and SUPPLEMENTARY DIVIDEND.
45 & 47 John Street, New York City.
March 15th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared our regular annual dividend of Seven Per Cent. (7%) and a supplementary dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) on our capital stock, $200,000, payable at this office on and after this date.
WEBSTER C. ESTES, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared, payable April 16th, 1900. Transfer books will be closed from April 9th to April 16th, both inclusive.
J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey,
143 Liberty St., New York, April 2d, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable May 1st to Stockholders of record at the close of business April 16th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Monday, April 16th, till the morning of Monday, April 23d.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 20th, 1900.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after April 14th. The transfer books will be closed from April 1st to April 14th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.
To the Stockholders of the
Morton Trust Company:
NOTICE.
Whereas, The respective Boards of Directors of the Morton Trust Company and the State Trust Company under the respective corporate seals of said Companies have made and entered into an agreement for the merger of said Companies in one corporation, having the name "Morton Trust Company," which agreement provides for the surrender of certificates of stock of the present Morton Trust Company for stock of the Morton Trust Company as constituted by said merger, and further prescribes the terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, 38 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of April, in the year nineteen hundred, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting said agreement will be submitted to the stockholders of said Company for their approval.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th of April, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 18th.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. E. VARET, Assistant Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.
New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Office of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York.
No. 42 Cedar Street, New York City.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held at the office of the Company, No. 42 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 10th day of April, 1900, at 1:00 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York City, March 26th, 1900.
GEORGE S. A. YOUNG, President.
WALTER S. ALLEY, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Albany, N. Y., March 24th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, on the third WEDNESDAY being the 18th day) of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

United States Rubber Company,
New Brunswick, N. J., April 5th, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Tuesday, May 15th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Transfer Books will close at 12 noon on Saturday, April 14th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL P. COLT, Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

To the Stockholders of Dunlap & Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of DUNLAP & CO. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 180 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, on Tuesday, the 24th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
Dated New York, N. Y., April 4th, 1900.
A. H. LAMSON, Secretary of DUNLAP & COMPANY.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio
CHARLES F. COX,
Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 26, 1900.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Monday, April 9, 1900. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from April 2 until April 9, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Mch 21st, 1900.
For the purpose of the annual election of Directors of this Company, which will be held on the 18th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 12 M. on Saturday, the 7th day of April and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 19th day of April next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
New York Life Insurance Company,
346 and 348 Broadway, New York City.
An election for Trustees of the third class and for Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Home Office of this Company on Wednesday, 11th April, 1900, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, April 14th, 1900, preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 23, and will be reopened on Thursday, May 3d, 1900.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.
Nos. 80-82 William St., New York, March 27, 1900. The annual election for Directors of this company will be held at this office on Tuesday, April 10, 1900. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon, until 1 P. M. LYMAN CANDEE,
Secretary.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

F. D. Hirschberg & Brother have been appointed Missouri general agents of the Aetna Indemnity Company.

W. C. Hoffman has been appointed Kentucky general agent of the Continental Assurance Company of Detroit, which was recently licensed to transact a casualty business in that State.

Liability insurance rates on the entire contractors' schedule have gone up 50 per cent. A special committee, representing the conference of liability insurance managers, is now engaged in looking over the schedules of rates on all classes of casualty insurance. This committee is comparing the existing rates with the combined experience of the different liability companies during the past year, for the purpose of recommending what changes in the rates of the several classes of risks are deemed advisable to be made when the annual revision of rates is made by the conference.

Local fire underwriters yesterday stated that the rush for renewal of the large amount of business expiring in May has begun. Many of the lines, placed at cut rates during the rate fight in 1898, are expiring, and underwriters say that within a few months the bulk of the cut-rate business, with the exception of the three-year-term risks, will have been replaced at the present rates

Chicago advices state that the representatives of non-union fire insurance companies are complaining that the Illinois State Board of Fire Underwriters is being conducted in the interests of the Western Union, and a protest from the newly organized Illinois Field Club is threatened if the stamping offices of the State Board are used as aids in the enforcement of Western Union rules.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 6	707,482
To date this year	38,289,978
Corresponding date last year	63,921,428

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 6	$2,880,600
To date this year	$188,548,790
Corresponding date last year	$345,315,470

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & F. pf.	½	Illinois Central	1⅜
Am. Ice pf.	2	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	½	Met. Street Railway	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	M. & St. L.	½
Am. S. R. pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	3½
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Nat. Steel pf.	1
Brooklyn R. T.	⅜	North. Pacific pf.	½
Canada South.	2⅜	Pacific Mail	⅞
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	Texas & Pacific	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	U. S. Express	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	U. S. Leather	⅝
Consolidated Gas	1	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Cont. Tobacco	½	Wabash pf.	½
General Electric	1		
Hocking Valley	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Am. Dist. Tel.	½	Norf. & West.	¾
Am. Tin Plate	¾	Norf. & West. pf.	¾
Chi. & Northwest.	1	Northern Pacific	⅜
Cont. Tobacco pf.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	1	Rep. Steel	½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	16½	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Kansas City, P. & G.	½	St. L. & San Fr.	½
K. C. So. pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Laclede Gas.	1	South. Ry. pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	½	Un. Bag & P. pf.	1⅜
M. W. S. El. C., pf.	½	Union Pacific	⅜
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1⅜	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
		Wis. Cent. pf.	½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1½	People's Gas, Ch., 1st con. 6s	1½
Gen. Elec. deb.	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2
Hous. & St. J. con.	1	Tol., St. L. & K. 6s	1
Incm. & Ohio 1st	1½	Ut.	2½
L., N. A. & Chi. 1st	1	Wabash, Deb. A.	1¼
N. Y. Cent. 1st 7s	1⅛		
N. Y., S. & W. 2d	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 2-4s	1½	Peo. & East., inc.	1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

What may be shown in to-day's bank statement can be effective in shaping the immediate course of the stock market. If the statement encourages confidence that we are to have easy money, that financial conditions are satisfactory, improving, it is probable that we will see security trading activity. A good many conservatives have been holding back in apprehension of something unfavorable as to money market conditions, but if there be settlement of doubts on that score, the chief obstacle to confident transactions will be overcome.

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In a number of conspicuous stocks advances were scored easily. Sugar Trust rose 4 points on transactions of beyond 100,000 shares; James R. Keene was responsible. People's Gas, traded in to the extent of nearly 50,000 shares, went up between 1 and 2 points, Anthony N. Brady being there responsible. Missouri Pacific rose similarly on an equal volume of business. Metropolitan Street Railway, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Manhattan all rose, and the gas stocks were strong—local securities generally profiting through modified views as to what are to be the impositions of the franchise tax.

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Southern Pacific, about 35,000 shares changing hands, broke substantially below 40. The factional fight in this property continues, one group of insiders having unloaded upon another. Some conferences were held yesterday. They were not eminently satisfactory.

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Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg has not been bought by the New York Central. It is to be leased.

SUGAR AND ITS POSITION.

The habit of settling the sugar war with each new day persists in the Street. Yesterday the war was again settled. The companies, it was once more stated, had gotten together, had secured absolute control of everything which well-regulated sugar companies must possess in their business, and had vowed and declared—by word of mouth and on paper—that the war should and would end. Hatchets are forever to be buried, throat cutting is to cease for all time, and, harmony prevailing, the increased profits which will follow are to be divided on a basis agreeable and satisfactory to all parties. Such at least is the new story.

The fact that Mr. Havemeyer, the Arbuckles, and other gentlemen more immediately concerned in the matter say they have not heard of any such settlement is, to the Street, quite beyond the issue.

The quotation for Sugar Trust common stock was yesterday conspicuously firm, and that, so the Street insists, is the best evidence there is of a settlement. Exactly what view of the situation will be taken if a break comes later, as some few traders insist is another question. In the meantime those who recently bought the stock around par on the strength of a probable settlement, even in the face of President Havemeyer's statement, have substantial profits to show as a result of their convictions. Yesterday's rise alone, for instance, was 4 full points on sales of 109,000 shares.

CHICAGO'S GAS WAR.

In connection with the settlement of the Chicago gas war, it was stated from Chicago yesterday that the amount paid by the People's Gas Company for the Ogden Company and the Cosmopolitan Electric franchises was $6,000,000. Officials of the People's Company are still in New York, bot pursue their policy of reticence in the matter.

It is said a meeting of the Ogden Company will be held April 10, until which time no formal announcement of the settlement is expected.

B. AND O.'S NEW HIGH RECORD.

Baltimore and Ohio preferred stock yesterday touched the highest price on record, selling up to 85⅝, though later it receded to 84⅝, closing with a net gain of ⅝ on sales of 26,000 shares. The common stock, only 8,000 shares of which were traded in, advanced ¼. Even higher prices for both issues are predicted.

It was stated yesterday that in the event of a dividend declaration this year on the common stock by the company, the new stock now offered to the holders will not participate during the year.

THREE RAILROAD STOCKS.

Three of the conspicuously strong railroad stocks yesterday were Missouri Pacific, Illinois Central, and Rock Island.

Missouri Pacific's advance was on the operations of a bull pool in the stock, who confidently talk of dividends in the near future, founded on increased earnings. Illinois Central advanced on the reports of large traffic business, present and in sight. Rock Island's gain was due to the statement that earnings on the stock showed 10 per cent. for the fiscal year just closed, and there was talk of an extra dividend.

LEATHER'S SUDDEN SPURT.

Leather Trust common stock was sharply advanced yesterday on comparatively little buying, and with the advance the Street heard many stories in explanation. Old stories of Standard Oil buying, reorganization, &c., were heard, but what seems to be the true explanation is that the move was the result of buying by a well-known operator who several months ago advanced the stock above 40. It is said that a new upward movement of the shares has been planned.

PENNSYLVANIA'S EARNINGS.

In connection with the recent heavy dealings in Pennsylvania, the Street hears that by the recent sales of Treasury stock the company has now outstanding practically all of the $151,700,000 capital stock authorized by law.

The stock continued strong yesterday, being helped by the statement that the earnings of the first three months of the present year are larger than in any three months in the history of the company.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC STOCK.

Inside selling of Southern Pacific stock was continued yesterday, with the result that the issue fell as low as 39¼, though in the afternoon it rallied somewhat, closing at 40¼, a net loss of ⅛.

The weakness of the quotation induced selling of Northern Pacific and Union Pacific, with the result that losses in both quotations were recorded.

WEEKLY CASH CHANGES.

According to conservative authorities the bank statement to be issued to-day should show that during the week the position of the city banks has been much improved. The gain to the banks from the Sub-Treasury has been in the neighborhood of $4,000,000, principally due to disbursements on account of interest and premiums due on bonds presented for conversion under the currency law. In addition there has been a gain from the interior of approximately $1,000,000.

Of course the loan item is, as usual, an unknown factor, but even though through the increased speculation it should show an extension, the belief is that the change will not be considerable.

TRACTION STOCKS ADVANCE.

Though the facts of the case were not generally known in the Street, the announcement of the injunction granted in Buffalo in respect to the enforcement of the franchise tax law was taken as a bull argument on the local traction stocks, the quotations for which advanced accordingly. Brooklyn Rapid Transit gained 1⅜ points, Manhattan ⅝, and Metropolitan 1.

Now that the Legislature has adjourned much higher prices for all the traction issues are being predicted in the Street.

CENTRAL'S GOOD SHOWING.

The statement of New York Central, for the quarter ended March 31, was put out yesterday and was even more favorable than the Street had expected. Total earnings were $12,001,200, as compared with $11,267,500 in the corresponding quarter last year, a gain of $733,000. In March the earnings were $4,340,500, a gain of $240,700 over March of last year.

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

The pool which was formed in American Tobacco a few days ago further advanced the price of that stock yesterday, a gain of 1¼ points being recorded on sales of 54,000 shares. There was no news to explain the advance.

THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS.

Reports to the commercial agencies of the country tell of a generally excellent condition of affairs in the business world.

As Bradstreet's points out, favorable features continue in the majority in the general trade situation. The hopes for the advent of seasonable Spring weather have been realized, and nearly all markets report an improved distribution at retail. This is really the key of the general merchandise situation. The industrial situation is a rather spotted one. April 1, instead of May 1, seems to have been fixed upon as a date for presenting new demands as to wages and hours. While many thousand men are directly or indirectly involved in the Chicago building trade strike, and several thousand are out in the coal industry in the Pittsburg region, most of the building trade strikers in other cities have gained their demands, and the machinists' strike at Chicago, which was regarded as threatening to the entire iron and steel industry, has been called off pending arbitration. While domestic trade shows signs of expansion, as indicated by noticeably large clearings this week, export business is likewise satisfactory. The total of exports from the Port of New York last week made a new record, in being the heaviest aggregate reported in a month notable for large totals. It would seem evident that March exports from the country, as a whole, would come near to breaking all records.

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Dun's says that quarterly reviews show that, outside the immediate effects of stock speculation and industrial consolidations, the volume of business has been larger this year than a year ago. At that time the extensive rise in wages which followed combination in many cases had not yet taken place, and the purchasing power of the people was smaller than it is now. Very many of the usual Spring demands for higher wages have been granted, or in part granted by compromise, so that no more than the usual hindrance from that source now seems probable. But some of the disputes threaten to last for some months.

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According to Bradstreet's, the iron and steel situation shows some effects of the recent missionary work in aid of lower prices, but results as yet are rather in the shape of unsettled feeling than of actually lower quotations. Bessemer pig is actually as firm as ever. Identical reports come from Pittsburg and from Birmingham as to the strength in the cruder forms. Steel rails are firm and quite active, particularly at the West, and whatever weakness is noted is in some few lines of finished steel and in the low grades of foundry pig iron. Recent advances in wages and the strong conditions in the bituminous coal and ore markets certainly point to no great shrinkage in prices, notwithstanding the fact that current demand is of a hand-to-mouth character and buyers are still waiting for a break. In addition, export inquiry is persistent and from all parts of the earth.

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Along the same lines Dun's says that the steel sheet consolidation, with President McMurtry of the Apollo Works at the head, promises great importance. If this, the Tin Plate, Hoop, and National Steel Works, make alliance with the Carnegie Company, as is reported, the whole industry will sooner or later be affected. For the present no change appears in prices of pig, and only slightly more yielding in plates and bars to secure more business. But many new contracts are reported, including one purchase of rails for export, and the situation is generally more hopeful. Changes in minor metals are not important, though copper grows steadily stronger, with exports of 17,910 tons from only three ports this month. The output of coke continues much the largest ever known. Failures for the week are 159 in the United States, against 141 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 17 last year.

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Speaking of the situation generally Bradstreet's says that the price situation is encouraging, farm products easily leading in the upward movement. Wheat-crop advices are, on the whole, favorable, except from the Central West. Sympathy is shown with corn, which in turn has been influenced by the steady advance in hog products, and by the known smallness of reserves in cribs and in store. Nothing like the speculative interest in corn has been seen for some years past, and the price now is little below 50 cents at New York. Hog products are very strong statistically. Pork is 30 per cent. and lard is 25 per cent. higher than a year ago. Cotton has developed renewed speculative interest this week, and a slight upward swing has occurred as the result of increased speculative attention working along previously mentioned lines. Cotton goods are seasonably quieter at first hands, but a fair jobbing business is doing, and retail distribution is encouraging. Wool is, on the whole, weaker, but reports from the woolen-goods branch are quite favorable. Cancellations reported are the smallest there is record of. Lumber has shown some weakness at widely separated markets this week, pointing to a not altogether satisfactory outlook in the building trades, whether because of recent heavy advances in prices or of unsettled labor conditions.

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Foreign trade, Dun's declares, is just now of peculiar interest. In March there was a slight decrease in imports at New York, while the exports from this point increased for the closing week 66.2 per cent., and for five weeks 60 per cent. To such exports, $27,834,198 larger than last year in five weeks from New York, must be added over $17,000,000 for the greater value of cotton shipped from other ports, so that in aggregate value of exports the month may have surpassed all records. Yet it does not appear that manufacturing exports have been at all checked by the remarkable advance in prices here. A large proportion of the imports continue to be of materials for manufacture. To the difference in merchandise may also be added the value of 265,000 shares stock bought in excess of sales by Europe within the past three weeks.

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Of trade in particular localities Bradstreet's says that a feature of the detailed trade reports is the advices of improved retail distribution throughout the entire Northwest, and testimony is general that seasonable weather has helped this branch of trade. On the Pacific Coast the trade outlook is a very good one. Distribution is large at Portland and Seattle, Tacoma coal shipments are very heavy, the rush to Alaska is about to begin, and large crops of grain and fruit in California are practically assured. At Chicago buying of iron and steel is for immediate use only, but hardware is in better demand. Seventy-five thousand men are still idle as a result of strikes. In the Central West a seasonable distribution at w

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the market for outside securities yesterday trading was again on a large scale, and the previous day's upward movement in prices continued. Activity was fairly well distributed among the several classes of stocks, though a very large part of the day's business was, as on Thursday, supplied by Electro-Pneumatic and one or two other issues. Much strength showed in New York Transportation. Some of the other electric stocks shared in the advance, and as these issues recently have been much depressed, the day's movement in this group was a very favorable feature. For a long time the fear of further assessments on the electric stocks served to keep the prices down, but now that there is little danger of further calls, practically all the stocks of this group are showing new strength. Some of the industrials also were prominent by reason of their strength, but business in this quarter of the market was relatively small. Belief in the sound condition of the market is sufficiently wide to make traders, and to some extent the public as well, join in any upward movement that appears, and it is not now the custom on the curb as it was a short while ago to take the view that it was wiser to sell any stock on the list than to buy it. Naturally, manipulation has played a more or less important part in recent advances, but in the majority of cases net gains seem to be the result of substantial developments in the properties represented by these stocks.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC, the feature of the day in point of activity, was even more largely traded in than on the previous day. Upward of 25,000 shares changed hands, the net result of the day's trading being an advance of seven-eighths of a point. No further information in regard to the stock came to hand, but the stock was in good demand all day, and the opening sales were practically the lowest. During the first hour the stock sold between 3⅝ and 4, fluctuating within this range, but during the latter part of the day the price kept at 4. In the late trading it sold up to 4½, and closed at 4⅜ bid.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was traded in to the extent of several thousand shares, and on these transactions the stock sold higher than at any time in many weeks. At the opening sales were made at 12, and, though the stock remained offered at this figure for a short time, the demand soon carried the price well beyond the initial sale, and during the afternoon as much as 13⅞ was paid for the stock. It closed at 13⅜ bid, a net gain for the day of 2⅝ points.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION shared to a small extent the advance in the stock of the local company. It sold at an advance of about half a point over the previous day's closing figure, and retained part of the advance to the end of the day.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sagged a little further on light transactions. It sold as low as 95½, and the final bid at the same figure showed a net loss for the day of five-eighths of a point.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was fairly active around 12½, but practically no net change resulted from the day's transactions.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA showed some improvement in both the common and the preferred stock. The former closed at 8 bid, a net gain of half a point, while the preferred stock, which sold between 26½ and 27¾, was at the close not offered under 27⅝. It was reported yesterday that it will still be some weeks before the Investigating Committee's report is made. The many details to be covered by its report are said to account for the length of time taken to prepare it for distribution to the stockholders.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common was fairly active at 30, and closed at 30 bid, a net gain of 1 point.

STANDARD OIL was traded in around 540, and closed at 540 bid, a net gain of 5 points.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	4	4½
New Amsterdam	30	31
New Amsterdam pf	53	55
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99¾	100½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	31
American Agricul. Chem. pf., ex div.	76½	77½
American Bicycle	9⅞	10¼
American Bicycle pf	40	41
American Bicycle bonds	86	87
American Chicle	65	68
American Chicle pf	75	80
American Woolen	21	22
American Woolen pf	78	79½
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	43	48
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip	11½	12
Distilling Company of America	8	8¼
Distilling Company of America pf	..	27½
Electric Boat	28	29
Electric Boat pf	48	51
Havana Commercial	19½	20¼
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	61¾	62¾
International Power	25	30
International Pump	21¼	22
International Pump pf	67	69
National Enameling & Stamping	19	23
National Enameling & Stamp pf	82	84
National Gramophone	50	52
National Salt	48	49
National Salt pf	78	79¼
Otis Elevator	27	29
Otis Elevator pf., ex div	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	92½	93½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30½	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79½	80
Sloss-Sheffield	29	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div	58½	59
Standard Oil of New Jersey	540	543
United States Flour Milling pf	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	26	28
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	¾

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	95½	96
American Air Power	30	40
Arizona Lead	14⅝	15
Asphalt Company of America	10	15
British Columbia Copper	12½	12¾
California Copper	2	3½
Central Fireworks	17	30
Central Fireworks pf	52	57
Chicago & Alton sub	112¾	113
Chicago & Alton 3s. (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	40	45
Electric Vehicle pf	80	90
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	4⅜	4½
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	25
General Carriage	17½	18
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2½
Lone Tiger Gold Mining	15	17
*Markeen Copper	6	7¾
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	15½	16½
Mexican 5s	98½	99
New England Transportation	6¾	7
New York Transportation	13⅜	13⅝
†Pande Basin	7	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23½	24
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf	83½	84½
Pocahontas Coal	22	25
St. Lawrence, 6 58-100 p. c. repaid	80½	85
St. Louis Transit	..	24½
Storage Power	12	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A	4½	4⅝
Tennessee Copper	16½	17½
Trust Company of America	208	210
United Railways of St. Louis pf	..	70
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	84	..
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	19	22
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60	61

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	236
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	85
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	93
Nassau Electric 4s	91	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf	..	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118	118½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	115
Union Railway stock	100	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¾
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103½	106

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st with interest	69	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	82	86
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	..	24
Denver Gas 5s	..	78
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	225	230
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83

	Bid.	Asked.
New England Gas & Coke	15½	19½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	68	72
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	108
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103¼
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	59
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph, (Mo.) 6s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	93	95
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104½	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	25
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	87½	89½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111½	113
Hoboken Ferry	98	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	..	38
Cramps' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf	97	109
Hudson River Telephone	118	122
Lorillard Company pf	94	96
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	130	140
Standard Coupler	33	37
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	48	52
Union Typewriter	29	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	112	114

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel	107½	110
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	7	10

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27½d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝c; Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Alamo sold at .16½, 1,000 Chollar at .21, 500 Crown Point at .21, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.70, seller 10; 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .14½, 200 Deadwood at .75, 100 Elkton at 1.20, seller 10; 100 Leadville at .08, 200 Mollie Gibson at .25, 300 Small Hopes at 1.10, and 1,000 Specimen at .09.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.55	Potosi	.14
Adams Consol	.14	Quicksilver	1.75
Belcher	.27	Quicksilver pf	8.00
Best & Belcher	.28	Savage	.10
Breece	1.25	Sierra Nevada	.50
Bullion	.03	Standard	3.15
Caledonia, D. H.	.50	Small Hopes	1.05
Chollar	.21	Union Consol	.14
Crown Point	.17	Utah	.10
Chrysolite	.06	Victor	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va	1.50	Yellow Jacket	.15
Com. T. stock	.03½	Argentum Juanita	.19
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Alamo	.15
Com. T. Co. gerip	.05	Anaconda	.33
Crescent	.13	Cripple Ck. Cons	.13
Catalpa	.14	Creede & Cr. Ck.	.12½
Deadwood Terra	.60	Croesus	.01
Daly	1.30	Golden Fleece	.30
Eureka Consol	.14	Isabella	1.05
Father De Smet	.07	Mollie Gibson	.22
Gould & Curry	.12	Mount Rosa	.70
Hale & Norcross	.22	Pharmacist	.12½
Homestake	2.30	Portland	2.45
Horn Silver	1.15	Specimen	.08¼
Iron Silver	.66	Union	.48
Julia Consol	.08	Work	.33
Kingston & Femb	.37	Damon	.18
La Crosse	.130	Elkton	1.10
Leadville Con	.07	Findlay	.14½
Little Chief	.19	Garfield	.20
Mexican	.22	Jackpot	.59
Moulton	.30	Pinnacle	.18
Ontario	8.25	Tornado	.44
Ophir	.82	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.16
Occidental	.12	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Plymouth	.12	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.14½
Phoenix G. M. Co	.10	Grey Forge	.14½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 6.—Parrot gained 1¼, to 49¼, later 48½; Utah, 1¼, to 35, later 34½; Arnold fell 1½, to 6½; Arcadian was 1⅛ better at 25½; Atlantic, up ⅛, at 28⅛c; British Columbia, up ⅛, at 13; Butte, up 1¼, at 83; Centennial, ¼ better, at 23¼; Dominion Coal, off 1½, at 46½, later 47; Massachusetts, up ¼, at 9¼; Mohawk, ½ lower, at 18½; Santa Fé, up ⅛, at 7⅛; Old Dominion rose ½, to 22¾, later receding to 22, and closing at 22¾; Isle Royale hardened ⅛, to 30½c; Gas and Coke lost 1, to 18, but rallied in full, with 5s ½ lower, at 69½; Central Oil was ½ lower, at 18½; Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield 5s advanced 1½, to 89; Birmingham incomes were ½ lower, at 61½; Chicago and North Michigan 5s were up 1½, at 97½; Current River 5s gained ½, to 89.

At the Clearing House 4 per cent. was the quoted rate on all the business done between the banks, and New York funds sold at 15 and 10-2-3 cents' discount.

Call money is easily obtainable at from 3½@4½ per cent., with 4 per cent. the general rate. Time loans are ranging from 4@5 per cent., with 4½ per cent. quoted on most of the business done. In mercantile paper the continued softening has lowered the average level quite effectively from 4½ to 5 per cent., at which figure there is a good market for the best names. The highest grade of paper, however, is decidedly scarce.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5½	6	Old Colony	4⅞	5
Allouez	2¼	2⅜	Old Domin	22¾	23
Arcadian	25	26	Osceola	70	72
Arnold	7	7½	Parrot	48½	49½
Ash Bed	.35	.50	Pioneer	..	1½
Atlantic	.26	29	Quincy	137	139
Bonanza	23½	24	Rhode Isla'd	5	5½
Bost. & C. C.	.12½	.15	Santa Fé	7	7⅛
Bost. & Mon.	325	330	Santa Ysabel	1	..
Butte & Bos.	82⅞	83½	Shoe	31½	32½
Cal. & Hec.	760	765	Tamarack	193	194
Centennial	23	23¼	Utah Cons	3¼	3⅜
Franklin	17	17½	Washington	1	1⅝
Humboldt	.751	1¼	White Knob	20	25
Isle Royale	.30	30½	Winona	5	5½
Mohawk	18	19	Wolverine	41	41½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	244	245	Fitchburg pf.	132	133
Bost. & Low.	242	245	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Me.	193	194	E. 6s	111	..
Bos. & Prov.	300	..	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. Elev.	120	121	E. 7s	115	..
Bost. Gas 5s.	81	82½	West End	93	94
C. Mass. pf.	..	62			

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell T.	312½	314	Mex. Tel.	2⅝	2⅞
Chi. Sk. Yds.	..	138	N. Eng. Tel.	135	..
Dom. Coal	47	48	U. S. Oil	21½	22
D. Coal pf.	115	..	West. El. pf.	61½	62
Erie Tel.	..	102⅞			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The local list had a ragged look. Some stocks were higher, others lower, although none of the changes was actually important. Interest is still very narrow. Stocks as a result are low, but there is no leadership, and so the market simply drags along. Philadelphia Traction improved to-day. There was good buying of Pennsylvania around 71 and of United Gas Improvement around 121. The declaration of the regular Choctaw dividends caused urgent inquiry for the common, and it advanced to 34½. A fresh report of a coming call on Electric Company of America caused it to sell at 12. Asphalt dropped to 8½ and then rallied to 9. Consolidated Lake Superior common sold as high as 23—about the highest. The preferred Jumped 5 per cent. Union Traction was at a standstill. Marsden was up ½, and Welsbach a full point.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¾	21⅝	Phila. Trac.	96⅞	96⅞
Choctaw	34½	35¼	Union Trac.	39½	39⅝
Con. T., Pitt.	27	27⅜	U. Gas Imp.	120⅝	121
El. Co. of A.	12¾	12¾	Welsbach Lt.	44¼	44½
Lehigh Val.	28⅝	28¾	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Marsden	10¼	10⅜	Penn.	7⅞	7½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Lanseed common opened at 13¼, sold to 13⅜, and closed at 13. Union Traction opened at 25¼, advanced to 26, and closed at 25¾. There was some demand for Metropolitan preferred between 82 and 81⅝, and the bonds brought 96⅝@96¼.

		High.	Low.	Close.
1,840	American Linseed	13⅜	13	13
400	American Linseed pf	56⅞	56½	56½
190	American Radiator	45	45	45
200	American Strawboard	32	31¾	32
50	Chicago Edison	149½	149½	149½
430	Chicago Union Traction	26	25¾	25¾
17	Chi. Union Trac. pf	74¼	74	74½
230	Diamond Match	123¼	123	123
417	Metropolitan Elev. pf	92	91¾	91¾
100	National Biscuit	35½	35⅛	35⅞
70	National Biscuit pf	90	90	90
250	National Carbon	16¼	16⅛	16½
50	North Chicago	221	221	221
8	South Side Elevated	99½	99	99
2	West Chicago	110	110	110

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, April 6, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
116	115	130	Adams Express	116½	116¾	116¼	116¼	+ ⅛
16	16¾	1,985	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16½	16½	15½	15½	− ⅝
67	67¼	1,295	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	66½	67¼	66½	67¼	+ ½
37	37½	1,060	American Cotton Oil	37	37¾	37	37¼	− ⅛
27	31	400	American District Tel	26	27	26	27	− ½
48¾	49	2,040	American Ice Co	49¾	49¾	48½	48¾	+ ⅛
75	77	240	American Ice Co. pf	76	77	76	77	+2
13½	13¾	494	American Linseed Co	13	13⅜	13	13	− ⅜
56½	56¾	450	Am. Linseed Co. pf	55½	56⅝	55½	56⅝	− ⅜
4¼	4½	100	American Malting Co	4¼	4½	4¼	4½	....
21	22	332	Am. Malting Co. pf	20½	21	20½	21	....
39½	40	1,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	40	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	− ⅛
89½	90	595	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	89½	90	89½	90	+ ½
35½	35¾	600	Am. Steel Hoop Co	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	− ¼
56¼	56½	5,300	American Steel & Wire	56⅛	56⅞	56	56¾	+ ¼
90¾	91	420	Am. Steel & Wire pf	91	91	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅛
113⅞	114	110,770	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	110	114¼	109¾	113⅞	+4
110	110¼	545	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	110	110¼	110	110¼	+1⅛
32¾	33	900	American Tin Plate	33⅝	33⅝	32¾	32¾	− ⅛
83½	84	920	Am. Tin Plate pf	84	84	84	84	+ ½
108¼	108¾	52,590	American Tobacco	107⅝	109⅜	107	108	+1½
51⅝	51⅞	1,855	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	51⅜	51⅞	51¼	51⅝	− ⅛
27⅜	27⅞	19,858	At., T. & S. F.	27½	27⅞	27	27⅞	− ⅛
71⅞	71⅞	21,450	At., T. & S. F. pf	72	72⅜	71⅜	71⅝	− ⅜
85½	85¾	6,125	Baltimore & Ohio	85	85¾	84½	85¾	+ ⅛
84⅝	84⅝	23,840	Baltimore & Ohio pf	84	85⅝	84	84⅝	+ ⅛
74¼	74⅜	45,919	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	73½	75⅛	73½	74⅝	+1⅝
153	155	425	Brooklyn Union Gas	153	153	153	153	+ ½
....	9¾	150	Brunswick City	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
58¾	58⅞	7,183	Canada Southern	55⅞	58¾	55	58¾	+2⅝
32	32⅛	11,920	Chesapeake & Ohio	31⅝	32⅛	31½	32	+ ⅜
131⅝	131⅞	7,020	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	131½	132	131½	131⅝	+ ⅛
106	107	100	Chicago & East. Ill	106	106	106	106	+1
14¼	14⅜	2,500	Chicago Great West	14⅛	14¼	14	14¼	....
78⅝	78¾	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	78⅝	79¼	78⅝	79¼	....
41⅞	41¾	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	....
87⅛	87½	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	....
73¾	73¾	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	− ⅛
17	17½	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	17½	17½	17	17	− ⅛
26¾	26¾	1,445	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	26⅞	26⅞	26	26⅝	− ¼
58	59	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
125¼	125⅜	7,475	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	125⅛	125⅝	124½	125⅜	....
164½	165	450	Chicago & Northw	164	164	163½	164	−1
113¼	113¼	6,515	Chi., R. I. & Pac	113¼	113⅞	113¼	113⅝	+ ⅝
64¼	64⅜	1,820	C., C., C. & St. L	64¼	64¼	63¾	64⅛	+ ¼
48	48¾	590	Colorado Fuel & Iron	49¼	49¼	48½	48⅝	− ⅝
129	129¼	40	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	130	130	130	130	....
28¼	28½	300	Colorado Midland pf	28	28¼	28	28¼	− ⅛
....	6¾	700	Colorado Southern	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
18¾	19	100	Col. Southern 2d pf	19	19	19	19	....
191	192	3,560	Consolidated Gas	191	193	190	191	+1
32	32⅞	6,160	Continental Tobac. Co.	32	32⅞	31½	32	+ ⅛
84½	84	820	Con. Tobacco pf	84½	85	85⅜	85⅜	− ⅛
181	182	350	Del., Lack. & West	181	181	180½	181	+ ½
21½	21⅝	750	Denver & Rio Grande	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
73¾	73¾	100	Denver & R. G. pf	73⅝	73⅞	73⅝	73⅝	− ⅛
17	17½	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	17½	17½	17	17	− ⅛
16	16½	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
41¼	41⅝	780	Erie 1st pf	42	42	41¼	41¼	−1
21½	21⅝	300	Erie 2d pf	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	− ⅛
103	104	200	Erie Tel. & Tel	108	103½	103	103½	−16½
49¼	49¼	7,683	Federal Steel	49	50	49	49⅝	+ ⅛
73¾	73⅝	455	Federal Steel pf	73½	73⅞	73½	73⅝	+ ⅛
131½	132	300	General Electric	131½	132	131½	132	+1
52⅝	53¼	200	Glucose Sugar Ref	53	53	53	53	+ ¼
163½	164½	425	Great Northern pf	164⅝	164⅝	164	164	....
39¼	39⅝	1,102	Hocking Valley	40	40	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅛
67¼	67⅝	200	Hocking Valley pf	67¼	67⅞	67½	67½	+ ⅛
116	116¼	970	Illinois Central	115½	116⅛	115½	116⅛	+1⅛
64½	65½	100	International Paper pf	65	65	65	65	....
18¾	19	1,225	Iowa Central	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¾	....
54	55	120	Iowa Central pf	55	55	54	54	− ⅛
16¼	16½	200	Kanawha & Michigan	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	− ⅛
18½	19¼	200	K.C., P. & G., full as. pd.	19⅛	19⅛	19	19	− ⅛
41¼	42	250	K. C. So. pf., w. iss.	41	41	41	41	−1
73	75	100	Laclede Gas	74	74	74	74	−1
31	32	1,885	Lake Erie & West	31⅞	32⅜	31⅜	32	+ ⅛
99	99	300	Lake Erie & West. pf	99	99	98⅞	98⅞	+ ⅛
85	86	5,175	Louisville & Nashville	86	86	85	85⅝	− ⅛
96½	97	3,460	Manhattan Elevated	96⅞	97⅜	96½	96⅞	+ ⅛
164	165	2,935	Met. Street Railway	165	165	163¾	164	+1
81½	82	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	81½	81¾	81½	81½	− ⅛
135	136	850	Mexican Central	135	136	133⅞	135⅞	+ ⅛
68¼	68¾	350	Minn. & St. Louis	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¼	− ⅛
84	85	1,100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	22½	24	22½	22½	+2
63½	66	872	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	63½	66	63½	66	+3½
11	12	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11½	11¼	11½	11½	− ⅛
35	35½	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	35	35½	35	35¼	− ⅛
48,245	51⅝		Missouri Pacific	51⅜	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	+1½
188½	188¾	16	Morris & Essex	188½	188½	188½	188½	....
50	34⅝	270	Nat. Biscuit Co., ex d.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	− ⅛
24⅝	24⅝	24	National Lead Co.	24⅝	24⅝	24	24	− ⅛
106	260	335	National Lead Co. pf.	105	105	104¾	104¾	− ⅛
43⅝	44¼	585	National Steel	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	− ⅛
94	95	575	National Steel pf	94	95	94	94	+1
53½	54	100	National Tube	53⅝	54	53½	54	....
92	92¼	110	National Tube pf	92½	92¼	92½	92¼	....
120⅝	120⅞	1,300	New Jersey Central	121	121	120⅝	120⅞	....
129	130	60	New York Air Brake	129	129	128	128	....
138½	139¼	5,348	New York Central	138½	139¼	138½	138½	+ ⅛
13	13⅜	500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	13	13	13	13	−1⅝
37⅜	38¼	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	37⅜	37⅝	37¼	37¼	−1
25⅝	25⅞	3,300	N. Y., Ont. & West	25⅝	25⅞	25	25¼	− ⅛
35¼	35⅝	7,490	Norfolk & West	35¼	35⅝	34⅜	35	− ⅛
76	76	869	Norfolk & West. pf	76	76	76	76	− ⅛
15⅝	15⅝	1,000	North American	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
60⅝	60⅝	13,971	Northern Pacific	60⅝	61½	60¼	60⅝	+ ⅛
77¼	77½	1,451	Northern Pacific pf	77¼	77⅝	77¼	77⅝	+ ⅛
88	88	25	Pacific Coast 1st pf	88½	88½

INSANE MAN'S HIDDEN FUND

Finding of a Bunch of Keys Discloses Small Fortune.

He Has Government Bonds in a Safe Deposit Vault and Money in Six Banks.

The finding of a bunch of keys disclosed the fact that a patient in the Long Island State Hospital for the Insane believed to be penniless had a small competence in a safe deposit vault. The patient is Edward Livingston, who was removed to the hospital last August. His only surviving relative is a brother, Van R. Livingston of 7,200 Merrill Avenue, Chicago. The brother was in the city this week in consultation with the attorney and committee who are looking after the patient's interests. He intended to take the demented man home with him, but as he has nearly $6,000 well invested and receives beneficial treatment at the hospital it was decided to leave him there.

The discovery of the comparative affluence of the insane man came about in a peculiar way. A bunch of keys was found in one of his pockets, and months after he was sent to the asylum it was suggested to Addison Gardner, the counsel in the case, that one of the keys had the appearance of being that of a box in some safe deposit company. Acting on this suggestion Mr. Gardner and the committee made a tour of the companies in Brooklyn. At the office of the Brooklyn Safe Deposit Company they found a box rented by Mr. Livingston.

In this box were five one-hundred-dollar United States bonds, bank books on six different savings institutions showing deposits ranging from $600 to $1,200, and a new gold watch. The total value of the property found was $5,700.22.

Livingston is now fifty-six years old and was a bookkeeper, having been employed in well-known business houses in this city. He is a bachelor and lived with his mother at 901 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, until her death several years ago. Livingston then lived in the apartment alone.

Livingston was arrested near his home on July 28 last by the police of the Ralph Avenue Station on the charge of intoxication. It soon became apparent that he was demented and not intoxicated. His demeanor took the form of hearing imaginary voices. In one of his lucid moments he asked that Mr. Gardner be sent for. Livingston said he had met the lawyer at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, which church he was accustomed to attend.

Mr. Gardner took an interest in the case, and had a committee appointed to look after Livingston. At this time all the property he was supposed to have was a small sum of money and the furniture in the flat. Investigation at the apartment showed that Livingston had lived with great economy.

At the safe deposit company it was said that Livingston frequently visited the place and counted his money. A package containing twenty five-dollar gold pieces was among the contents of the box.

After Livingston's money was found the lawyer and the committee, Cyrus A. Healy, went into court, explained the situation to the Justice presiding, and voluntarily had the committee's bond increased from the original sum of $300 to $10,000.

The brother in Chicago was then informed.

THE GAYNORS' CASE DECISION.

Removal of Carter's Alleged Accomplices Involved Old Rule.

Judge Addison Brown of the United States District Court, in taking yesterday of his decision on the removal of the Gaynors and B. D. Greene to Georgia on an indictment charging complicity with the frauds of Capt. O. B. Carter, said that the point he decided was not a novel one. The prosecution stood alone on the Georgia indictment, offered no evidence, and excluded all evidence offered by the defense, proposing to submit all proofs when the case came up on trial in Georgia.

Had the parties, Judge Brown said, taken the trouble to come to his chambers and ask how he would rule on that procedure, they could have saved a great deal of time. Five years ago this identical point was decided in the case of the People vs. Dana. The present opinion is nothing more than a supplement to the opinion in the Dana case. The decision as to the construction of the Federal statute for removal is supported by Mr. Justice Curtis and Mr. Justice Miller in the Supreme Court. Judge Lowell of Massachusetts, in 1871, decided in the same way. The case decided by Judge Butler and affirmed in the United States Court of Appeals is also in point.

Judge Brown added that the law does not permit a man to be haled from one end of the country to the other on an unsupported indictment which itself has no statement of fact indicating probable guilt. The indictment in the case in question showed that the defendants could be tried on the principal charge as well in New York as in Georgia.

As to the decision to refuse to issue a warrant of removal, Judge Brown said that there is no bar to the Government going forward and producing facts showing probable guilt. The suggestion to dismiss the present proceeding was in order to give the Government a free hand to cure some of the defects of the present indictment, if it chose, before going on with its proofs. At its option it can continue under the present indictment. No order for the discharge of the accused has been given. The decision does not mean at all that they are necessarily to go free.

NO SITE FOR MONUMENT.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, which has had a roving commission ever since the project of erecting one was first determined upon, may be finally situated on Mount Tom, at Eighty-second Street and Riverside Drive, although that site has already been rejected by the commission to which is intrusted the building of the monument.

Some months ago this commission settled upon the corner of Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive as a site for the monument, but objection was made by Elizabeth S. Clark. The commission yesterday decided to change the site if injury should be done to any property by the location of the structure in the vicinity. A number of Grand Army men who were present at the meeting protested against any change.

Mayor Van Wyck said that objections would be raised, no matter what site were chosen, and that the commission would have to determine where the monument would do the least harm. Another meeting will be held on Tuesday, when the matter will be settled.

VAN NESS IN COURT AGAIN.

C. Schuyler Van Ness appeared again in the Centre Street Court yesterday, after an interval of almost three months, during which he had not been arraigned on a charge of intoxication. The court attendants, who had grown somewhat despondent, thinking that Van Ness had either left the country or signed the pledge, brightened up considerably when they saw him shuffle in in the wake of a big policeman, and greeted him with welcoming smiles.

The prisoner was arraigned on the usual charge—intoxication—and pleaded his case with his usual eloquence.

"May it please your most learned and distinguished Honor," he began, in reply to a question from Magistrate Flammer, "I have been like all my great and glorious ancestors, an honored citizen of this Commonwealth all my life. My ancestors—"

"Never mind about your ancestors," interrupted the Magistrate. "We have heard all about them."

"All right, your Honor, but I thought that since Admiral Dewey was about to become a candidate—"

"Never mind about Dewey, either," said the Magistrate.

"It is, I presume, within the knowledge of your most learned and distinguished Honor," continued Van Ness, without noticing the interruption, "that he may become a candidate for the Presidential chair, so I, being, although poor, a scion of the honored and ancient house of my distinguished ancestors, I permitted myself to celebrate this piece of news by a slight indulgence in alcoholic liquors."

"What's your business?" asked Magistrate Flammer.

"I buy gold-plated rings at 3 cents, and sell them for 5," said the prisoner. "Poverty; I hope, is no crime. You will now, I hope, permit me to retire, for I feel fatigued."

"Poverty is not a crime," said the Magistrate, "but drunkenness is. You may retire to the Island for three months."

Condition of the Hamilton Trees.

The thirteen Hamilton trees, near Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, whose preservation was to be provided for by legislation, were inspected by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. This inspection disclosed the following facts.

Two of the trees are merely stumps rotted off to the ground.

Four of them are dead trunks, from ten to fifteen feet in height, and without branches.

There are five that appear to be dead trunks, with a few rotten branches on each.

The other two trees may be alive, but if they are not dead they are certainly dying.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue Corner at Eighty-fourth Street Sold — Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

John N. Golding has sold for the estate of George Kemp the lot 25.5 by 100 at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. The buyer, whose name is withheld, is said to be a prominent New Yorker, who will build a residence on the site.

Wood & Miller have sold for Ellen D. Mattison to Camilla T. Moore the three-story dwelling 259 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.

Charles P. Cohen has bought from N. S. Cusack the five-story tenement, 146 East Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 86 by 100.11.

Julius Bachrach has sold to James P. Walsh the six-story tenement 325 and 327 Rivington Street, 37.6 by 75, purchased at auction recently by the seller.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold to a client the five-story front and four-story rear buildings 203 Avenue B on a lot 24 by 100.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to Ellen Timoney for $12,500, a three-story brick and stone dwelling on the west side of Kelly Street, north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street.

It is reported that W. H. Folsom has sold the three-story building 66 West Twelfth Street, 19.4 by 45 by 103.3.

The Brown Realty Company has sold, through W. Whewell, to Thomas & Dunn, for $8,000, a fifty-foot frontage on the northside of Tremont Avenue, 50 feet east of Marmion Avenue.

J. Edgar Leaycraft has leased for the Mohawk Realty Company to George W. Morton, at an aggregate rental of $135,000 net, the new eight-story apartment house 132 and 134 West Forty-fifth Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. Sarah E. Parker the four-story dwelling, 20 by 60 by 100, 22 West Eighty-seventh Street, to a client for occupancy.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

102 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 17 by 100.11, three-story brown-stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Frederick Carroll.....$13,650

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Ninety-first Street, for a one-story brick store, 36.8 by 100.8; Mary Murr of 171 Broadway, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $3,500.

Seventy-first Street, south side, 452 feet west of West End Avenue, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, 51.6 by 115; Kate C. Brown of 60 Liberty Street, owner; W. H. Boylan, architect; cost, $165,000.

Nos. 517 and 519 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, for a one-story frame stand, 39 by 50; Emma Armstrong, premises, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $300.

Alterations.

No. 451 West Eighteenth Street, to a four-story brick stable; F. S. Ferguson of 341 West Eighteenth Street, owner; Dodge & Morrison, architects; cost, $1,800.

No. 68 Grove Street, to a two-story brick dwelling and stable; Louis Minet of 5 West Thirteenth Street, owner; C. A. Donahue, architect.

No. 3 Park Place, to a five-story brick store and offices; Alice Davis of 128 East Thirty-fourth Street, owner.

Ackerman Street, west side, 200 feet south of Webster Lane, to a two-story and basement frame and brick dwelling; B. Flanagan, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $200.

Park Avenue, northeast corner of St. Paul's Place, to a two-story and a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Mary Gleeson, premises, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect.

No. 346 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick flat, with store; I. & N. Kempner of 307 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owners; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $800.

Thirty-second Street, southwest corner of Broadway, to a five-story brick bank and office building; Union Dime Savings Bank, owner; Robert Magnicke of 725 Broadway, architect.

No. 333 East Twenty-ninth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Ernst Brothers, owners; Brun & Hauser, architects.

No. 74 Rivington Street, to a three-story brick dwellings; A. Lazarowitz of 107 Ludlow Street, owner; H. Klein of 199 East Third Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 356 First Avenue and 404 East Twenty-first Street, to three and four story brick tenements; George Lutz, premises, owner; P. F. Higgs, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 143 and 145 Forty-third Street, to two four-story brick dwellings; H. V. Cabassui of 159 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; Turner & Kilian, architects; cost, $7,000.

Nos. 566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, to a six-story brick studio and salesroom building; H. H. Hutchins of 401 Broadway, owner; J. O. Whitenack, architect.

Ninety-first Street, south side, 300 feet east of First Avenue, to a one-story brick office; C. E. Rhinelander of 6 West Thirty-second Street, owner; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $500.

No. 813 Ninth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; J. Camathies, premises, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $300.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 275 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a one-story frame dwelling; P. M. Cahill of 2,079 Arthur Avenue, owner; F. D. Miller, architect; cost, $500.

St. George's Crescent, east side, 200 feet south of Van Courtlandt Avenue, to a one-story frame dwelling; Charles Mitchell, owner; F. D. Miller, architect; cost, $500.

No. 56 West Eighty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Ada G. Norris, owner; C. W. Cook & Son, builders; cost, $1,000.

No. 53 West Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick office building and store; D. H. McAlpin of 46 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; A. H. Taylor, architect; cost, $9,500.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, northeast corner of Creston Avenue, to a one and a half story stone stable; Mary E. Ryan, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $800.

Eighth Street, north side, 380.10 feet west of Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Adelaide Gutman of 149 East Seventy-second Street, owner; P. M. Coco, architect; cost, $65.

Church Property Transfers Delayed.

The deeds transferring the property at the southwest corner of Bleecker and Downing Streets from the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children to the Church of Our Lady of Pompeii were placed on record yesterday, although they were executed in November, 1898. The property was sold to the mission by the Church of St. Benedict the Moor for $71,554, subject to a mortgage for $45,000, and was conveyed to the present owners for $60,000 over the same mortgage. With the deeds there was also recorded yesterday a mortgage for $12,500, made in 1898, and due in 1903, given by the Church of Our Lady of Pompeii to the mission.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, April 6.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 174th St, 89.8x100; Samson L. Toplitz and others to Rachael Frank, ⅜ part.....$1

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 174th St, 89.8x100; Harry L. Toplitz and others to Rachael Frank.....26,200

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 174th St, 89.8x100; Solomon B. Toplitz and others to Rachael Frank.....1

AVENUE A, n e corner of 75th St, 25x98.9; T. Judson Kilpatrick to Louis Lese.....1

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Downing, 70x75x87x75; Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children to the Church of Our Lady of Pompei.....60,000

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Downing, 70x75x87x75; The Church of St. Benedict the Moor to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children.....71,544

BLEECKER ST, s s, 26, 70x92; Elizabeth St, 509, w s, 20x80; John S. Applegate, executor, to John E. Pyle.....1

BOND ST, 38, n s, 30x100; Edward C. Fiedler and wife to William C. Flanagan.....1

BOSTON ROAD, n w s, at w s of Clinton Av, runs n 109.9x w 28x s 104.7 to road x n e 28.2; Margarethe Strese to Thomas Shortleff.....45,000

CHRYSTIE ST, 30, 25x99.9; Bernhard Klingenstein to Jacob Kassewitz.....100

CHRYSTIE ST, 30, e s, 25x99.9; Jacob Kassawitz to Elias Schlomowitz.....100

DE MILT AV, n s, 100 ft e of Sound View Place, 50x105x50x110; Pell Place or St, s e corner of Huguenot Av, Wakefield, 33.4x100; Thomas D. Penfield to Frederick C. Dexter.....1

HILLSIDE ST, centre line, parcel 135, map of Fort George property, part of Isaac Dyckman estate, 50x226.4; Mechanics and Traders' Bank to Albert Zimmermann.....2,800

HILLSIDE ST, centre line, parcel 135, map of Fort George property, part of Isaac Dyckman estate, 50x226.4; Albert Zimmermann to Phoebe V. Stimmel.....1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 50.9 ft s of 94th St, 16.7x75, all title; Daniel P. Hays, referee, to Emil W. Klappert.....11,000

LOTS 9, 10, 12 to 14, inclusive, and 19 to 14, 19, and 20, Block 24, map of Pelham Park; F. Ellery Pollard to Susan E. Pollard.....1

LOT 95, map of the property of the Metropolitan Real Estate Association; Louis Smadbeck and another, executors, to Solomon Japha.....100

LOTS 102, 127, 104, 107, and 108, map of St. Raymond's Park; Hudson P. Rose and wife to James M. Davis.....10

LOTS 102, 127, 104, 107, and 108, map of St. Raymond Park; James M. Davis to Hudson P. Rose.....10

MADISON ST, 226, 20x90; the State Bank to Isidor Ginsberg and Jacob Pomerans.....16,000

NELSON AV, new line, w s, 139.5 ft n of 167th St, 118.5x25x125x12.1; Emily C. Northrop to Mary Hynes.....400

ORCHARD ST, 49; 25.3 x88.2x25x88.3; Leopold Kaufman to David Berkman and another.....1

PARKER AV, s, Lot 20, map of St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to George H. Donahue and wife.....600

PARKSIDE PLACE, w s, Lot 61, map of Norwood, 25x90; Alice Erickson to Patrick Goodman.....1

PITT ST, 25, w s, 25x100; Max Cohen and others to Dore Golding.....1

RUTGERS ST, s e corner of Madison St, 22x104.6; John Katzman to Henry Grossman and another, 1-2 part.....1

SETON AV, e s, 200 ft n of Randall Av, 50x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Gustave Bussmann.....800

SUFFOLK ST, 137, w s, 25x100; Bernhard Klingestein to Elias Schlomowitz.....100

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 574.9 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x100; J. Campbell Thompson, referee, to Georgina Rendall.....1,400

TERRACE VIEW AV, s e s, Lot 211 and part of Lot 210, map of North Marble Hill, 35x100; Samuel L. Berrian to James O'Neil.....5,500

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 50 ft s of 179th St, 100x92.9; John J. M. Dunlop to William J. Pepplatt.....1

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 100 ft e of Tiffany St, runs n e 88.1x n w 74.7x n 66.9 to 165th St x w 25.6 to Tiffany St x s 176.2; John De Hart to Bronx Realty Company.....100

WEST END AV, w s, 99.11 ft s of 104th St, 20x100; Clinton Adams to Eliza J. Adams.....1

4TH AV, 2, w s, 24.5x130.9x23x122.8; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Michael J. Mahony and another.....15,500

5TH ST, n s, 298 ft e of Green Lane, 25x100; Thomas C. Arnow and wife to Nataan Lewis.....10

13TH ST, 517 East, 24.11x103.3; Albert E. Brunsch to Babetta Schmidt.....24,500

13TH ST, n s, 110.3 ft e of Avenue C, 23.10x103.3; Emma B. Meyer to F. W. Meyer.....1

16TH ST, 530 East, 25x103.3; William Sierichs and wife to Joseph M. Gies and another.....1

19TH ST, 432 to 436 West, 63.10x00 irregular; Edward Jansen to Benjamin Altman.....1

33D ST, s s, 116.8 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x88.9; James C. Atwater to Mary P. Tappan.....1

34TH ST, 121 East, 22.9x98.9; Frederick B. Schenck, executor, &c., to Mary B. Wooley.....37,200

48TH ST, 219 East, 12.8x100.5; Montgomery Maze and wife to Sarah J. Lynch.....1

62D ST, s s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Jackson Dalton to Winfield S. Harford.....1

62D ST, 230 West, 25x100.5; Martha D. Weeks to Winfield S. Harford, exchange and.....15,000

72D ST, s s, 254 ft e of 3d Av, 18x102.2; Gesine Reinecke to Annie Goldberg, rerecorded.....1

81ST ST, 315 East, 25x102.2; John Livingston and wife to Samuel D. Wohlfell.....10

83D ST, s s, 68.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x51.1; Christopher O'Connell to Dennis O'Connell.....7,000

86TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.8; Cecilia Elias to Elizabeth Bornhoeft.....1

89TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 22.8x100.8; John H. Wysong and others, trustees, to Ebenezer Hunt.....16,500

89TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Isaac B. Brennan, referee, to Ely Greenblatt and another.....8,250

103D ST, 220 East, 25x100.9; Karrick Riggs to Nellie Sturman.....1

103D ST, 159 East, 30x100.11; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Mary Lilly.....4,950

117TH ST, 521 East, 25x100.10; Michael Farrell to Ferdinand Greenbaum.....1

119TH ST, 117 West, 25x100; Jessie T. Corbett to Morris Rosenbaum.....100

123D ST, n s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Elisha Kingsland and wife to Theresa Miller.....100

128TH ST, s s, 217.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x99.11; Caroline Green to Jeannette Baar.....1

131ST ST, 214 West, 16.8x99.11; Sarah H. Wightman to John M. Rosseau.....100

161ST ST, n s, 136.11 ft e of Boulevard, 18x99.11; Herman Kertscher and others to Harry Robinson.....1

Recorded Leases.

BLANK, Isidor, to George Glasser; 1st Av, 1,713, 5 years.....$720

BRUCE, Matilda W., to F. J. Thornton; 3d Av, 2,310, 5 years.....$2,800-$2,900

KELLY, William, Jr., to Peter H. Bartelsen; 9th Av, 703, 3 years.....1,500

LENZNER, William, to Paul Keber; 2d Av, 1,703, 5 years.....1,200

MOORE, James A., executor, to Peter Fitzpatrick; 11th Av, 315, 5 1-12 years.....1,350

OFFETTO, Luigi, and another to Andriano Bria; James St, 95, 5 years.....420

POWER, Mary F., to William Kissel; 22d St, 212 East, 5 years.....1,200

RIEGER, Donatus, to Herman F. Oberschlake; 5th Av, 161, 2 years.....1,260

STEINER & HERSHFELD to Benjamin C. Barry; Madison Av, 647, part, 5 years.....600

STEINER & HERSHFELD to Benjamin C. Barry; Madison Av, 647, part, 4 years.....900

WACHT, Samuel, and another to Hyman Rabiner and another; Canal St, 28, 2 1-12 years.....1,440

WADSWORTH, Maria L., to J. Belle Savory; 70th St, 114 West, 3 years.....1,600

WITTNER, Hulda, to Alfred Hammer; Scammel St, 31, and 223 Monroe St, 4 8-12 years.....$540-$600

Recorded Mortgages.

BERKMAN, David, and Abram Guttermaan to Jonas Well and another; 49 Orchard St, installments.....$11,000

BEDFORD, George F., to George H. Vandewater; 219 West 18th St, ¼ part 1 year.....500

BOHMER, Ferdinand, Jr., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Courtlandt Av, n w s, old line, 50 ft s w of 169th St, 50 years.....7,500

BRINLEY, Caroline, to William H. Edsall and another, trustees; 20th St, n e s, 200 ft n w of 4th Av; also 20th St, n s, 435 ft w of 4th Av, 2 year.....10,000

BRONX REALTY COMPANY to The Guarantee and Trust Company; Westchester Av, n w s, 69.7 ft n e of Tiffany St, 1 year.....3,000

BRONX REALTY COMPANY to James M. Wentz; Westchester Av, n w s, at e s of Tiffany St, demand.....16,500

CASEY, Ellen and Samuel, to James Buckhout; Bathgate Av, n w s, 153 ft s w of 3d Av, 3 years.....4,000

CLINCHY, Maria S. and Anthony, to John F. Schuchman; 10th St, s s, 254 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years.....3,000

DAVIS, James M., to Fannie H. Youngs, trustee; Grace Av, s w s, 95.9 ft n w of St. Raymond Av, 3 years.....2,200

DAVIS, James M., to Fannie H. Youngs and others, trustees; Grace Av, s w s, 126.6 ft s e of Lafayette St, 3 years.....2,000

DAVIS, James M., to Fannie H. Youngs; Grace Av, s w s, 176.6 ft s e of Lafayette St, 3 years.....1,800

DE GRAUW, Charles E., to American Mortgage Company; Mott Av, w s, 50 ft s of 150th St, 2 years.....9,000

DEXTER, Frederick C., to Elwood and Elizabeth Loder; Desbrow Place, w s, 250 ft n of De Milt Av; De Milt Av, n s, 100 ft e of Sound View Place; also, Pell Place or St, s e corner of Huguenot Av, 2 years.....700

DEXTER, Frederick C., to Jennie B. Bederwood; Desbrow Place, w s, 250 ft n of De Milt Av; De Milt Av, n s, 100 ft e of Sound View Place; also, Pell Place or St, s e corner of Huguenot Av, 2 years.....550

FELT, George L., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 113th St, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 125.5 ft to St. Nicholas Av, 1 year.....145,000

FELT, George L., and wife to Benjamin Mordecai; 113th St, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 125.5 ft to St. Nicholas Av, 1 year..6,000

FERNBACH, Walter M., to Wright D. Goss and William C. W. Child; 41 East 21st St, demand.....9,933

FERNBACH, Walter M., to Emil Auerbach; 41 East 21st St, demand.....5,000

FLANAGAN, William C., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 56 Bond St, 5 years.....24,000

FRANK, Rachel, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 174th St, 1 year.....15,000

FRIEND, Banned, and Max Cohen to Cornelius H. Van Ness; 25 Pitt St, 5 years.....22,000

GAYNOR, Edward F., and others to Eide H. Eberhardt; 346 East 33d St, 1 year.....1,000

GINSBERG, Isidor, and Jacob Pomeranz to Charles F. Ballard; 236 Madison St, demand.....13,500

GOLDING, Dore, to Max Cohen and Banned Friend; 25 Pitt St, installments.....5,500

GRASSER, George, to George Ehret; 1,713 1st Av, saloon lease, demand.....1,878

GREENBLATT, Ely, and Jacob Bloch to Abraham Levy; 89th St, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, installments.....8,000

HORNE, Louther S., to William Henderson; Webster Av, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, proposed, due as per agreement, secures contract.....1,500

HURD, Ebenezer, to John J. Wysong and others, trustees; 89th St, n s, 155 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....12,000

JACOB, August, to Magdalena Endhols; 3 to 9 Gouverneur Place, 1 year.....4,000

JACOB, August, to Caroline and Gottlieb Futterknecht; 11 and 13 Gouverneur St, 1 year.....2,500

JAEGER, Margaret, to Augusta Hennessey; 164 Orchard St, ½ part.....500

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Pauline Hornmann; Chrystie St, e s, 151.9 ft s of Canal St, 5 years.....20,000

KILPATRICK, James, to Berty B. Simons and Jacob Moersfelder; 130 East 82d St, demand.....2,000

KLAPPERT, Emil W., of Flora Nordlinger; Lexington Av, w s, 50.9 ft s of 94th St, 3 years.....7,500

LAKE, William H., to the Bauschard Company of Erie, Penn.; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 20.5 ft s of 154th St, ¾ year...10,767

LANE, Addie S., and David H., to Maurin Durell; Pleasant Av, e s, 366.8 ft s of 2d St, Olinville, 3 years.....2,500

LEWIS, Nathan, to Thomas C. Arnow; Arnold Av, w s, 300 ft s of Libby St, runs w 200 ft to e s of Hughes Av, &c., 5 years.....1,500

LYNCH, Lawrence, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 111th St, s s, 140 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year.....1,000

LYNCH, Sarah Jane, to Montgomery Maze; 219 East 48th St, 2 years.....2,500

MAHONY, Michael J. and Daniel E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2 4th Av, 1 year.....20,000

MATTHEWS, James D., and another to Henry Oppenheimer; Central Park West, n w corner of 89th St, demand.....10,000

McELHINNY, Mary A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 29th St, n s, Lot 423, map of land of Cornelius Ray, 1 year.....2,000

MILLAR, Theresa, to Frances Gosling; 231 East 123d St, 5 years.....3,000

O'NEIL, James, to Samuel L. Berrian; Terrace View Av, e s, Lot 211 and part of 210, map of North Marble Hill, 5 years.....3,250

ROUSSEAU, John M., to Minnie F. Dole; 214 West 131st St, 3 years.....4,000

RUTH, Bessie, to Sender Jarmulowsky; 118th St, n s, 90 ft e of Madison Av, ¼ year.....17,000

RYE, John E., to New York Savings Bank; 18 and 20 Bleecker St, 1 year.....25,000

SCHLOMOWITZ, Elias, to Bernhard Klingenstein; 30 Chrystie St, installments.....9,000

SCHLOMOWITZ, Elias, to Bernhard Klingenstein; 137 Suffolk St, installments.....8,000

SCHMIDT, Frederick, to Theodore C. Uhink; 190 1st Av, 2 years.....3,000

SCHNUCK, Francis J., to Bertha A. Herrmann and another; 2,731 8th Av, 2½ years.....3,000

SHANLEY, James, and wife to trustees of the estate, &c., of the Diocesan Convention; Union Av, s w corner of Frederick St, 3 years.....15,000

SINGHI, Carrie, to Eliza N. Hall; Webster Av, w s, 90.7 ft n of 178th St, 3 years.....13,000

SINGHI, Carrie, to Robert H. Oakley, trustee; Webster Av, n w corner of 178th St, 5 years.....22,000

SROKA, Louis, to Samuel Greenbaum; 8th Av, or Abingdon Square, s e s, 142.7 ft n e of Bleecker St; 8th Av, or Abingdon Square, s e s, 106.7 ft s e of 12th St; 8th Av or Abingdon Square, s e s, 97.6 ft n e of Bleecker St; 63d St, 322 to 328 East, demand.....3,500

STURMAN, Nellie, to Karrick Riggs; 220 East 103d St, 3 years.....8,000

SWANTON, Margaret C., to Augustus T. Gillender, committee, &c.; 61 East 110th St, 3 years.....6,500

SWANTON, Margaret C., to Thomas S. Olive, committee, &c.; 63 East 110th St, 3 years.....6,500

THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF POMPELI to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children, 5 years.....12,500

VAN BRINK, Jacob, to the board of the Church Election Fund of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; Avenue A, n w corner of 76th St, 3 years 13,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Elizabeth M. Morgan.....$20,056

CASWELL, William W., to Arthur H. Brewer.....30,000

FELDMARK, Sender, to Frank B. Hawkins.....Omitted

KLINGENSTEIN, Bernhard, to Henry Krakower.....11,365

GOHL, Maggie and Christian, to Caroline McFadden.....1,000

OAKLEY, William P., to Morgan G. Oakley; assigns two mortgages.....1,500

SHORTLIFF, Thomas, to Eliza A. Partridge.....24,465

SKELLY, Horace C., to Seymour P. Kurzman.....Nom.

STIEHL, Henry, Jr., to Bowery Savings Bank.....6,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE COMPANY to Young Men's Christian Association.....18,000

THE STATE BANK to Adolf Mandel.....Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

SPRING ST, s s, 77.9 ft e of Greene St, 22.3x51; Albert Rothermel against Babetta J. Jetter, individually and as executrix, and others, owners and contractors.....$6,352

SPRING ST, s s, 77.9 ft e of Greene St, 22.3x51; Gross & Herman, against Babetta J. Jetter, individually and as executrix, and others, owners; Albert Rothermel, contractor.....550

SPRING ST, s s, 77.9 ft e of Greene St, 22.3x51; Schmidt Brothers against Babetta J. Jetter, individually and as executrix, and others, owners; Albert Rothermel, contractor.....300

SPRING ST, s s, 77.9 ft e of Greene St, 22.3x51; Zimmerman & Flood against Babetta J. Jetter, individually and as executrix, and others, owners; Albert Rothermel, contractor.....50

28TH ST, 105 East; D. D. Manson against James M. Burkitt, owner; Michael Reilly, contractor.....12

53D ST, 209 to 213 East; Christopher Lochmann against Philip E. Wolff, owner and contractor.....14,348

78TH ST, 220 and 222 West; Mulhearn Steam Heating Company against William G. Horgan, owner and contractor..1,174

85TH ST, 104 East; Montgomery Door & Box Company against Jacob Rauth, owner; George W. Johnson, contractor.....600

106TH ST, 65 and 67 West; Bernardo Ruffino against Carlo Luckes, owner and contractor.....449

107TH ST, 323 East; John Cullen and another, against Jacob Anapolski and Michael and Max Chisling, owners and contractors.....265

117TH ST, 340 East; Morris Bass against Aniello Papa, owner; Emilia Vigna, contractor.....15

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1890.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 89th St, 50.8x100; Henry Oppenheimer with James D. Matthews and Edgar L. Eppenstein, 1 payment.....10,000

63D ST, 322 to 328 East; also 15 to 19 Abingdon Square; Samuel Greenbaum with Louis Sroka, — payments.....3,500

165TH ST, Westchester Av and Tiffany St, gore block; James M. Wentz with the Bronx Realty Company, 9 payments....16,500

Lis Pendens.

CANNON ST, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Henry Krakower against Jacob Goell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Goldfogle, Cohen & Lind.

DUNCOMB AV, n e corner of Elizabeth St, 100x125; Ella Van Allen against Joseph Norden and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. S. Cohen.

EAGLE AV, w s, 414.11 ft s of 156th St, 19.11x99.5; Daniel E. Seybel against Joseph Stegmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.

LOTS 1, 2, and 12, on map of the park, Riverdale, 24th Ward, contains 7 9-10 acres; also land under water and water rights; Margaret T. Schley against Raymond S. White and another, (partition;) attorneys, Wilmer & Canfield.

MADISON ST, s s, 135.11 ft w of Pike St, 25x100; Rachel Harris against Rachel Hurwitz, (specific performance;) attorneys, Goldfogle, Cohen & Lind.

MULBERRY ST, 104; 104th St, n s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x100.11; 68 Forsyth St, and 13th St, s s, 256.5 ft w of 2d Av, 21.5x108.3; John Nonnenbacher and others against Bertha Nonnenbacher and others, (partition;) attorneys, Reed & Reed.

1ST AV, s e corner of 125th St, 25.6x75; George H. Byrd against Robert L. Knaggs, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

67TH ST, 219 East; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Linie C. Edwards and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses & Morris.

85TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 27x102.2; John A. Stewart and others, trustees, against William H. Webb, Jr., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Menken.

110TH ST, s s, 171.6 ft w of Park Av, 41.6x100.11; John Mellon and another against Henry Muhlker, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. Decker.

112TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Josephine de Zaremba against Myron H. Oppenheim, executor, &c., and others, (partition;) attorneys, Nathan, Leventritt & Perlman.

125D ST, n s, 283.4 ft e of 3d Av, 21.8x100.11; Elizabeth D. Littell against John G. Folsom and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Curtis, Mallett, Prevost & Colt.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Lynde, appellant, vs. Lynde; Conant, appellant, vs. Wright; Baldwin, appellant, vs. Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York; Gugui vs. Isaacs, appellant; Cole, appellant, vs. Stearns; Knope vs. Munn, appellant; Trustees of Emanuel Church, vs. British-American Assurance Company, appellant; Madden vs. Arnold, appellant; Blass vs. Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, appellant; Glens Falls Portland Cement Company vs. Travelers' Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Rowe, appellant, vs. Brooklyn Life Insurance Company.—Motion for reargument denied.

Rothschild vs. Rio Grande Western Railway Company, appellant, (two cases.)—Motion to transpose cases as to time of argument, &c., decided as follows: Motion of defendant appellant denied on condition that within ten days from the entry of the order granted hereon the attorney for the plaintiff-respondent shall stipulate, if the attorney for the defendant-appellant so desires, that both cases be heard together when No. 607 is reached. No. 850 to be first argued.

Gray vs. Kaufmann Dairy and Ice Cream Company, appellant; Rodgers, appellant, vs. Clement.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide event.

The court adjourned until April 16.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUST BERKELMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of August Berkelman of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said August Berkelman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 6, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID J. BROWN, bankrupt.—No. 2,269.

To the creditors of David J. Brown of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1900, the said David J. Brown of the City, County, and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, April 4th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON COHN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Aaron Cohn of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Aaron Cohn was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 26th day of April, A. D., 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 6, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS M. COLLIER and MORRIS PARKER, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Louis M. Collier and Morris Parker, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated March 21st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors who are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 18th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 6, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD DAVIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Bernard Davis of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Bernard Davis was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 6, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BARNEY ERSHOWSKY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Barney Ershowsky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 2d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 18th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 6th, 1900.

NO. 2,405.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM B. FRY, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Abraham B. Fry of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Abraham B. Fry was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 6th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARNED GELLER, sometimes known as BERNARD GELLER, individually and as sole surviving co-partner of the firm of GELLER & GRABENSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Barned Geller, sometimes known as Bernard Geller, individually and as sole surviving co-partner of the firm of Geller & Grabenstein, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Barned Geller was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 6th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK N. GILL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frank N. Gill of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Frank N. Gill was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 6, 1900.

NO. 2,239.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARX HAMBURGER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Marx Hamburger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 29th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 18th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 7, 1900.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MARIE HERSCHMAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Marie Herschman, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a stock of trunks, glassware, crockery, showcases, fixtures, &c., will be sold at public auction by John Young, auctioneer, on Thursday, the 19th day of April, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 2,238 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, April 6th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEW M. HEYMANN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,192.

To the creditors of Lew M. Heymann of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Lew M. Heymann was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 5th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HARRY HURWITZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Hurwitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 31st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 18, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 6, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM A. KANTOR, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham A. Kantor, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 2d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 18th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 6, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON KEMPINSKY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Simon Kempinsky of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Simon Kempinsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 6th, 1900.

NO. 1,614.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID LEVIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David Levin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 30th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in tankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 18th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN & MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 6, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL LIPSOHN and JOSEPH S. FRIEDE, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Lipsohn and Joseph S. Friede of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Samuel Lipsohn and Joseph S. Friede were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 6, 1900.

NO. 2,252.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—L. HELEN LIVINGSTONE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that L. Helen Livingston, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated April 3d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 18th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 7, 1900.

NO. 2,380.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. McCORMACK, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William H. McCormack of the City of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said William H. McCormack was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 6th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORITZ MEYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Moritz Meyer of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Moritz Meyer was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 6, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SOLOMON RABINOWITZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the Solomon Rabinowitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 6th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 18th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 6th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WALTER SANFORD, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Walter Sanford, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 4th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 18th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 7, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEOPOLD STERN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leopold Stern, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 2, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 18th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 6th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL G. STERN, individually and as partner of the firm of EMIL STERN'S SON & CO., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,392.

To the creditors of Samuel G. Stern, individually and as partner of the firm of Emil Stern's Son & Co., of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Samuel G. Stern, individually and as partner of the firm of Emil Stern's Son & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, April 4th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK N. GILL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frank N. Gill of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Frank N. Gill was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 6, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LOUISE E. HAMMOND, surviving plaintiff, against SARAH A. ELSWORTH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action, and bearing date March 2d, 1900, the undersigned, the referee appointed by said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the County of New York described in said judgment, namely:

PARCEL NO. 1.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street number 192 Franklin Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Franklin Street, sixty feet easterly from the easterly side of Greenwich Street; running thence northerly parallel with Greenwich Street seventy-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Franklin Street twenty feet; thence southerly seventy-five feet to Franklin Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Franklin Street twenty feet to the place of beginning.

PARCEL NO. 2.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street number 190 Franklin Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Franklin Street, eighty feet easterly from the easterly side of Greenwich Street, running thence northerly parallel with Greenwich Street seventy-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Franklin Street twenty feet; thence southerly seventy-five feet to Franklin Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Franklin Street twenty feet to the place of beginning.

PARCEL NO. 3.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street numbers 373 and 375 Greenwich Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street twenty-five feet north from the northerly side of Franklin Street, running thence easterly parallel with Franklin Street sixty feet; thence northerly parallel with Greenwich Street fifty feet; thence westerly sixty feet to the easterly side of Greenwich Street, and thence southerly along the same fifty feet to the place of beginning.

60'

Nos. 373 & 375 Greenwich St.		20'	20'
Parcel No. 3.	25' Greenwich Street 100'	No. 192 Franklin St.	No. 190 Franklin St.
	60'	Parcel No. 1. 75' 25'	Parcel No. 2. 75'
		20'	20'

Franklin St.

PARCEL NO. 4.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street numbers 124 and 125 West Street and 86 Dey Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West Street with the northerly side of Dey Street, running thence northerly along West Street forty feet; thence easterly nearly parallel with Dey Street and through a party wall seventy-two feet; thence southerly and partly through a party wall forty-eight feet to the northerly side of Dey Street; and thence along the same sixty-seven feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Parcel No. 4. 67' Dey St. 40' West St. 48' Party Wall. Nos. 124 and 125 West St. and 86 Dey St. Party Wall. 72'

Parcel No. 4 is to be sold subject to a mortgage to secure $49,800 and interest, which mortgage can be paid off at any time.

PARCEL NO. 5.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street number 61 East Eleventh Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 11th Street 275 feet 9 inches westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, running thence northerly at right angles to 11th Street, one hundred and three feet three inches; thence westerly parallel with 11th Street twenty-seven feet; thence southerly one hundred and three feet three inches to the northerly side of 11th Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-seven feet to the place of beginning.

	27' No. 61 E. 11th St.		
103' Parcel No. 5.			103'
	27'	275' 0"	

11th Street. Broadway.

Dated New York, March 19th, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
MAN & MAN, Pl'ff's Attys., 50 Wall St., N. Y.
mh21-2aw8w&ap11

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALBERT W. J. PETRIE, plaintiff, against KATE E. URQUHART and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-eighth day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27TH DAY OF APRIL, 1900, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed to be sold by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, distant fifty feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Fifth Avenue; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and thirty-first Street and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet; thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and thirty-first Street and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-four feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less. Said premises being further known by the street number 2149 Fifth Avenue.—Dated New York, April 4th, 1900.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 2149 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan City of New York:

5th Ave.	24 ft. 11 in.	
	99 ft.	
	50 ft.	

131st Street

The approximate amount of the mortgage lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $19,088.75, with interest from the 21st day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $342.20, with interest.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $489.46.—Dated New York, April 4th, 1900.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.
ap5-2aw3wTh&S&a26&27

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STEINBRING, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK STEINBRING, late of Nine County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 23 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. FREDERICKS, Executor. JOHN BOTTOMLEY, Attorney for Executor, 34 Pine Street, New York. o7-1w6m8

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ISABELLA L. BEEKMAN, plaintiff, against CECILIA CASSEL, Henry R. Cassel, Cecilia Mendel, and Jacob Newman, defendants. —Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 21, 1900.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendants Cecilia Cassel and Henry R. Cassel:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of this Court, in New York County, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1900.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh31-1aw6w&4m13

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE RECTOR, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Matthew's Church in the City of New York against EDWARD JUDSON, Kate or Katie A. Judson, Warren E. Dennis, Wesley C. Bush, Emilyn O. Beals, Edwin B. Stanton, Fanny Bressant, Samuel Woolf, Robert S. Levy, Frieda Hart, Max Hart, Stanley Hod Elevator Company, Abraham H. Cohen, and Ebenezer H. Phillips, composing the firm of Cohen and Phillips; Jacob S. Hamburger, Henry Harburger, Gustave Mendelson, Jacob Brokesch, and Paul Hotchner, composing the firm of Brokesch and Hotchner, and Tillie Woolf. Supplemental summons.

To the defendant Tillie Woolf:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 23, 1900.

IRA BLISS STEWART,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office Address and Office, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Tillie Woolf:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 16th day of March, 1900, and filed with copies of the complaint and amended complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at New York City, on the 16th day of March, 1900. The originals of said complaints were filed in said Clerk's office as follows: The complaint on January 18, 1900, and the amended complaint on March 1, 1900.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 16, 1900.

IRA BLISS STEWART,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh17-1aw7wSat.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—LOUIS V. SOUTHACK, plaintiff, against CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, individually and as substituted executor and trustee of John W. Southack, deceased; Eugene Southack, George Southack, Sarah E. S. King, Frederick Southack, Florence Southack, Maude Southack Platt, John William Southack, Reginald Cyprian Southack, Bogert Greenford Southack, Gladys Tilden Southack, Julia Woodruff Southack, Sr., Julia Woodruff Southack, Jr., Eugene Southack, as executor and trustee of Ella Louise Southack, deceased; Helen E. McDowell, as committee of the person and estate of Eliza S. L. McDowell, a lunatic; Henry R. Gordon, Charles de Neufville, and William Smith, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Subnmons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January, 2nd, 1900.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To George Southack:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Deventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2nd day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at his office, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, State of New York.—Dated New York, March 2d, 1900.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh3-1aw6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor; FREDERICK H. Executor. LEWIS GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. o14-1aw6mSa

DEFOREST, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE DEFOREST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward G. Whitaker, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of January, 1900.

WILLIAM T. COLBRON,
ISABEL DEFOREST COLBRON,
Executors.
EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Attorney for Executors, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja20-1aw6mS

KIP, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE KIP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1899. EVA L. KIP, Administratrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attys. for Administratrix. d16-1aw6mS

KIRKLAND, ANNE P. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE P. R. KIRKLAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. BENJAMIN B. KIRKLAND, Executor. WM. CLARKE STEWART, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall Street, N. Y. City. n11-1aw6mS

LESOURD, FRANCOIS.—Surrogate's Court, New York County.—In the matter of the application of Marie Lesourd, executrix of FRANCOIS LESOURD, deceased, for the sale, mortgaging, or leasing of the real property of the said Francois Lesourd for the payment of debts of said deceased.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a final decree entered in the above entitled proceeding, bearing date the 3d day of June, 1898, and an order entered herein on the 25th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, will on the 16th day of April, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by John H. Mapes of H. C. Mapes & Co., Auctioneer, sell at public auction the premises directed by said decree and order to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain other lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvement thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Village of Melrose, Town of Morrisania, County of New York, (now the City and County of New York,) and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 150th (formerly Denman) Street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the northwest corner of 150th Street (formerly Denman Street) and Courtland Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with Courtland Avenue one hundred and eighteen (118) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Courtland Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and eighteen (118) feet and five (5) inches to the northerly side of 150th Street; thence easterly and along the said northerly side or line of 150th Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1900.

MARY L. LESOURD,
Executrix of Francois Lesourd, deceased.
MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Executrix, Willis Av. and 148th Street, N. Y. City.

150th Street. Courtland Av. 300 ft. 25 118.5 118.5 25 Morris Av.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $432.75, with interest thereon from the 25th day of July, 1899, together with the costs, allowances, and disbursements of the proceedings and expenses of the sale.

The above premises are to be sold subject to a mortgage for $6,000.00, with interest thereon from Dec. 15th, 1899, at five per cent. per annum, and taxes amounting approximately to $230.23.

MARY L. LESOURD, Executrix.
mh8-1aw6wSa&ap14.

OXNARD, PALMYRE MARIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PALMYRE MARIE OXNARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, March 16th, 1900.

HENRY T. OXNARD,
FLORA P. OXNARD,
Executors.
ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, No. 21 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-1aw6mS

PYLE, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PYLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James Pyle & Sons, No. 438 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1900. JAMES T. PYLE, WILLIAM R. PYLE, CHARLES W. McALPIN, Executors. KNEVALS & PERRY, Attor

TO TEST WHALEN'S POWER

Confession of Judgment Dispute Taken Up by Brooklyn League.

The Corporation Counsel Charged with Glaring Error in the Crucial Case Selected.

Ludwig Nissen, Samuel Rowland, and Henry W. Sherrill, representing the Brooklyn League, have begun an action in Kings County to have vacated a judgment for $1,071.43 confessed by the Corporation Counsel in the suit of Charles F. Milleman, a calker in the Department of Water Supply, under the prevailing rate of wages law. The action is in the nature of a test case to determine the extent of the power of the Corporation Counsel in confession of judgments.

James F. McKinney, Secretary of the league, said yesterday that the league, after a most exhaustive inspection of judgments on file, selected the one in question, as it was believed it would enable the league to test through the courts all of the points involved in the controversy.

In the Milleman case it is alleged that the Corporation Counsel committed a glaring error in granting judgment against the city for 50 cents a day for 2,142⅞ days' work, many days more than actually elapsed between the time the claimant entered the employ of the city and the time he left it, including Sundays and holidays.

Milleman claimed to have been employed as a calker by the city from May 10, 1894, to Aug. 10, 1899, at $2.50 a day. He demanded the difference between this rate and the prevailing rate of wages for calkers at that time. He claimed to have worked 1,565 days. The Corporation Counsel, it is claimed, confessed judgment for about 600 days more than the number claimed, as well as for many more days than the claimant could possibly have worked.

RATE OF WAGES LAW TEST.

Mr. Whalen Takes Steps to Appeal to Appellate Division.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, following the decision of Justice McAdam in the prevailing rate of wages law, proposes to have a final test as to whether or not the act of 1899 repealed the section of the act of 1897 relating to city employes. Justice McAdam, in the Book case, decided that the acts of 1899 did by implication repeal the act of 1897.

Thomas McAvoy, employed in the Department of Highways, has sued the city to recover $75 which he claims is due him under the prevailing rate of wages law. The Corporation Counsel appeared before Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, and asked leave to demur to the complaint on the ground that it did not constitute a sufficient cause of action. In his affidavit the Corporation Counsel cited the decision of Justice McAdam.

In order to fully test the matter the demurrer was interposed, and in order further that the case might reach the Appellate Division for a hearing during the May term, the Justice was asked to set the demurrer down for argument at the earliest date possible. Justice Bischoff set the hearing for April 12.

Answers to Correspondents.

In order to vote a citizen must be twenty-one years old.

"J. A. S."—1. THE NEW YORK TIMES will contain the news of the Paris Exposition as well as publishing the special edition on the grounds. 2. The salaries of Senators and members of the House of Representatives are alike, $5,000 a year and mileage. Members of the President's Cabinet receive $8,000 a year.

With thoughtless lads throwing off heavy overcoats at the first touch of sunshine, April naturally becomes the month of influenza.

Spring reefers for boys of 2½ to 12 years of age, the kind they won't throw off, $5.

Men's Spring overcoats, cut in both Raglan and regular styles, $18 to $35.

Men's Spring Derbys, with the imprint which means every Derby virtue is in them.

All the newest haberdashery ideas in Spring furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor Warren.
842 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

Misses' Suits.
3rd Floor.

Homespun Suits,—blue or plain and mixed grey.
Double box and double inverted pleat back Skirts.
Eton Coats with Satin revers or facing,—various designs.
14 and 16 year sizes.
Lined throughout with Taffetas Silk.

$16.00.

Serge Sailor Suits,—sizes 4 to 12 years.
Blouse trimmed with braid and Sailor tie.
Colors blue, brown and red.

$4.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

Makes hot breakfast-breads wholesome—no yeast germs, no alum. Makes cake, biscuit and pastry of superior fineness, flavor and delicacy. Makes food that will keep moist and sweet. Is most economical, because it is the purest and greatest in leavening strength. In the easy, expeditious preparation of the finer cakes and pastries Royal is indispensable.

Care must be taken to avoid baking powders made from alum. Such powders are sold cheap, because they cost but a few cents per pound. Not only will they spoil the cake, but alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

WATER SUPPLY COMPANY PAID.

Awards for the Long Island Corporation's Plant Settled at Last.

The award made by the courts to the Long Island Water Supply Company for its plant, which had been taken by condemnation proceedings by the former City of Brooklyn, and which had been the subject of protracted litigation for many years, was paid yesterday, and the plant passed into the city's possession, after five years of litigation.

Controller Coler, accompanied by the Deputy Controller and Assistant Corporation Counsel George L. Sterling, met the representatives of the Long Island Water Supply Company at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, where the awards were paid in cash and satisfactory receipts and releases given. The total amount paid was $674,595.

CAVALRY CAMP AT VAN CORTLAND

Major O. B. Bridgman of Squadron A has called a meeting for next Wednesday night at the armory, to decide upon the question of holding a cavalry camp at Van Cortlandt Park from Friday afternoon, June 1, to Sunday evening, June 3. Major Gen. Roe has already granted permission for the squadron to camp at the park, and to combine with other troops if it sees fit.

It is considered likely that Troop C of Brooklyn would join the squadron, and possibly a regular army troop. At the encampment it is intended to hold squadron and troop drills, mounted games, including rough riding, and also review and annual inspection and muster.

Major Bridgman, when seen yesterday, said he thought it very certain the camp would be held, as all the members of his command spoken to on the matter had expressed themselves as being heartily in favor of the camp.

BENJAMIN M. LEVY UNDER BOND.

Arrested for Failure to Pay Alimony to His Wife.

Benjamin M. Levy, who makes a specialty of collecting diamonds and rare gems, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Ahearn because he had not paid his wife the $15 a week alimony allotted to her when a separation from him was granted to her in the Supreme Court a few weeks ago. The amount due was $60, and Mr. Levy immediately gave bonds for its payment, and was released from custody.

The order for Levy's arrest was given by Justice Fitzgerald on several affidavits submitted by Mrs. Levy. She asserted that her husband had declared that he would never pay her one cent of alimony, and that he was making arrangements to go to Japan.

The Home Journal Not Sold.

The statement which was published in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES to the effect that Morris Phillips has sold The Home Journal to William B. Howland of The Outlook is denied. The Home Journal has not been sold and has no connection with The Outlook. Mr. Phillips has incorporated the property, and it has thereby been transferred from individual ownership to that of a company, of which Mr. Phillips is the head. Mr. Phillips retains his active connection with The Home Journal, which is changed in style and reduced in size of page to conform with modern convenience. The editorial rooms of The Home Journal have been removed from 231 Broadway to 289 Fourth Avenue.

It is almost criminal to risk the consequences of a Cold when in nine cases out of ten you can break it up with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Coats.
3rd Floor.

Black, Tucked Taffetas Coats,—with new Medices collar,—finished with stitched Cloth band,—lined with white Taffetas Silk.

Black Taffetas, Bolero Coats,—with Lace collar.

Broadcloth Coats,—with white Moire revers,—tan and black. Eton models.

$18.00;
Value $22.50.

"Box" or Fly-front and Eton Coats,—black, unfinished Worsted, Oxford, Vicuna or tan Covert Cloth.

$12.50.

"Box" or Fly-front and Eton Coats,—black Cheviot and tan Covert Cloth.

$8.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Ladies' Gloves.

Sale,—500 dozen pairs,—real French Kid Gloves, with Foster new Hook fastening.

Recommended, as assuring excellence of fit, to any size wrist.

Light and medium shades.

$1.00 per pair,
Value $1.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

What a Man Wears.

You want to buy something not worn by everybody, yet fashion's selection in cut, make and goods. We have all the new cheviots and fine worsteds in Suits. What more need be had except moderate suit prices—$10 to $30.

Spring Derbys, $2 & $3.
The Spring Alpine, $2 & $3.
Our famous White Dress Shirt, $1.05.

Stores open this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOR EASTER WEDDINGS.

We are ready to hasten the arrangements for the new home with competent hands.

As decorators we know the possibilities of the arts of old England and of all the epochs of French history; the hints to be had from Swiss Chalets and Italian villas—the gorgeous coloring which gave Bagdad so glamourous a setting. We just know how to adapt them to American homes and to individualize them.

As we are furniture makers, you get only the very best acclimated woods in original designs, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

INDIGESTION.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Relieves the sense of fulness, distress and pain in the stomach after meals. Makes digestion natural and easy.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

Broadway and 11th Street.

LADIES' GLOVES.

3 clasp Suède.
2 clasp Glacé Kid.
All fashionable street and pale shades,—black and white.

$1.00.

Latest Spring shades,—to correspond with Dress Fabrics for Street or Evening wear,—3 to 30 button length,—in the celebrated Jouvin Gloves.

TRADE MARK
Marque de XAVIER JOUVIN
INVENTEUR
BREVET D'INVENTION 1854
GANTS
JOUVIN
MÉDAILLE D'OR.
REGISTERED

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FLANNEL WAISTS.

Made of striped, dotted and novelty striped Flannel,—light weight, for Spring, or for seashore and mountain Dress.

Stiff cuffs,—linen collars.

Black and Delicate shades of:—rose, sage, blue, lavender, red, grey, cerise and cadet,

$4.25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

Pre-Easter Sale of
Millinery and Flowers.

Thousands of newest styles in Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats for Ladies and Children; Thousands of Sprays and Bunches of Flowers, Cherries, Currants, Grapes and other Fruit, also Foliage,

At Prices To Make This
THE Millinery Event of Spring.

Ladies' Fancy Straw Hats
Handmade on wire frames—every new shade, also Black and White—all the newest dress shapes—
Quality elsewhere 1.25..... .88
Quality elsewhere .79..... .49

Children's Tam o' Shanters
all colors—two-toned straw crown—plain brim—with band and quills—ready to wear..... .49

Ladies' Trimmed Hats
a variety of stylish shapes—fine trimmings; worth $8.00.....4.98

Children's Picture Hats
Novelty styles in Chiffon and Straw Combinations—all colors—the jauntiest, most artistic effects—worth 4.98.....2.48

A Great tableful of Flowers, Fruits and Foliage At 35 cents
Cherries; Ivy Berries with foliage; Large Chrysanthemums, in different tintings; Roses in the new Rosette fashion, all colors; Bluets and other flowers in all tints and sizes—also Carnation, Daisy and other wreaths for Children's Hats; worth 60 to 75 cents.

We will also offer Great Values in Imported Fruits and Flowers
At 49 69 98 1.24 1.98
Grapes, Crabapples, Currants, Cherries, and all kinds of Berries, with and without foliage, in bunches and wreaths; Chrysanthemums, Hydrangeas, Snowballs and Roses, in Solitaires or Sprays; Daisy Flower wreaths for Children's Hats; Violets in all the wanted tints—Lilacs, Field Flowers, Forget-Me-Nots—everything that grows in flower form—fresh, as if first gathered—No finer stock in the city.

Misses' Tailor Made Suits
Two Specials for Saturday

About one hundred finely tailored Homespun, Covert and Venetian Cloth Suits, made in various styles, with Eton or fly-front Jackets.

7.98 | were 12.50 | 9.98 | were 15.75
14, 16 and 18 years.

Boys' Clothing

that pleases the boys and satisfies parents is the kind we sell. . . Our prices are for Clothing made by expert tailors, men who never work on anything but Boys' wear and know the business from A to Z . . . The style and comfortable fit that boys want are obtained here in qualities and at prices that have made this department the favorite buying place for parents within fifty miles around.

5,000 Fancy Cheviot Suits
in a limitless variety of Checks, Mixtures and Invisible Plaids—strictly all wool—Spring's latest designs for boys from 3 to 19 years.
Double Breast, 2-piece.....1.98 to 5.98
3-piece Cutaway—short pants.3.98 to 7.98
Long Trouser Suits—
with Vest.....5.98 to 9.98
Sailor Suits.....2.98 to 9.98
Vestee Suits.....2.98 to 7.98
Cloth Kilts, 1 piece.....1.98 to 4.98
Cloth Kilts, 2 piece.....2.98 to 6.98

3,000 Boys' Navy Blue Suits
Serges, Thibets, Wide Wales, Cheviots and Clay Diagonals—7 to 19 years.
Double Breast, 2 piece.....2.98..3.98
With Vest, short pants.....4.98..5.98
With Vest, long trousers.....7.98..9.98
Black Suits, same fabrics as above, for confirmation and dressy wear—7 to 16 yrs.....3.98 to 10.98

AMUSEMENTS.

NOW OPEN AT MAD. SQ. GARDEN. EARTH'S GREATEST CIRCUS.
"Circus upon Circus."—Herald.
"Throws all Rivals in the Shade."—World.
ADAM FOREPAUGH AND SELLS BROS.'
HIPPODROMES, CIRCUSES, MENAGERIES.
MENAGERIE ON EXHIBITION IN BASEMENT BEFORE & AFTER PERFORMANCES.
Open 1 and 7 P. M. Performance 2 and 8. Box Office open at 9 A. M. daily.
DON'T BUY TICKETS ON THE SIDEWALK.

WALLACK'S
MR. THEO. MOSS.....MANAGER
TO-NIGHT AT 8.
MISS OLGA
NETHERSOLE
Under the Direction of MARCUS R. MAYER, WILL APPEAR IN Clyde Fitch's DRAMATIZATION OF DAUDET'S
SAPHO
Seats now on sale. Box office open 9 A. M.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Matinees To-day & Wednesday.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinees, 2:15.
A MAN AND HIS WIFE.
PRECEDED BY "THE BUGLE CALL."

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2.
James K. HACKETT in THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS 8. MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15.
WM. GILLETTE in his new play, Sherlock Holmes

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Av. "The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald. Ev'gs, 8 o'c. Mats. To-day & Wed. 1:50.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT.
AT THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN.
Next Week—Why Smith Left Home. Big Cast.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15
.....LAST DAY.....
THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON.
NEXT MONDAY, PINERO'S COMEDY, TRELAWNEY OF THE WELLS.
Monday, April 16, for 3 nights and matinée, WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.
Thursday, April 19, 3 nights and matinée, MANEUVERS OF JANE.

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2:15.
Charles Frohman's London Company.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. LAST WEEK
E. H. Sothern Evs. 8. Last Mat. To-day.
Virginia Harned SUNKEN BELL.

NEXT WEEK
THE BOSTONIANS
Will present the Herbert & Smith New Opera
THE VICEROY.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day, 2:15.
STUART ROBSON IN OLIVER GOLDSMITH
Special—Mon., April 16. Seat sale Mon., April 9.
Mr. Joseph Jefferson in Rip Van Winkle

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. First time, Mon. Eve., Apl. 9. Only authorized version QUO VADIS.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Last Week (but one) of GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
This Afternoon at 2—IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with a phenomenal cast. Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bridewell, Broadfoot, and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Pinl-Coral, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, Maestri, and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
To-night at 8, at Popular Prices—LOHENGRIN; Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Herr Von Schuch.
Sun. Eve., April 8, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Carrie Bridewell; MM. Scotti and Plançon, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Herr Ernst Von Schuch.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Mon. Eve., April 9, and Thurs. Eve., April 12, at 8—IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with a phenomenal cast. Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bridewell, Broadfoot, and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Pinl-Coral, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, Maestri, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Eve., April 11, at 7:30, (last time.)—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Thurs. Eve., Apr. 12, at 8—Last night of the season
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
SATURDAY, April 7th, at 8:15 P. M.
BACH
FUGUE, A minor, for String Orchestra.
WAGNER
Prelude and Glorification....."PARSIFAL"
Waldweben.....SIEGFRIED"
Bacchanale.....TANNHAEUSER"
BEETHOVEN
Symphony, No. 9, D minor, with Choral Finale.
Soloists: MME. CLEMENTINE DE VERE, Soprano; MRS. CARL ALVES, Contralto; MR. WM. H. RIEGER, Tenor; MR. ERICSSON F. BUSHNELL, Bass.
Chorus: THE RUBINSTEIN AND APOLLO CLUBS, Mr. WM. R. CHAPMAN, Director.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Rullman's. Seats 75c. to $2; Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 W. 40th St.
Mr. GEORGE GROSSMITH
Last Humorous and Musical Recital.
FAREWELL APPEARANCE
THIS (SATURDAY) AFT., APRIL 7, AT 3:15.
"Play Acting,"
including American Drama, Italian Opera, etc.
Tickets $1.50 and $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TUESDAY EVG., APRIL 10, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Last Concert This Season.
Assisted by
DOHNANYI
Tickets $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. DOHNANYI.
SECOND PIANO RECITAL. Monday Aft., April 9, at 3.
DOHNANYI
Res. seats, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Direction.....VERT AND WOLFSOHN

KOSTER & BIAL'S TO-NIGHT AT 10:30.
The Grand Ballet Spectacle
PROGRESS
Preceded at 8:15 by "The Real Coons,"
WILLIAMS & WALKER
and their Big Co. in "The Policy Players."
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. New Subjects. Up-to-date.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
The Great Success To-Night
"Moss Roses"
The Charming Musical Play.

14th St. Theatre, Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Augustin Daly's magnificent production, THE GREAT RUBY.
As played 200 NIGHTS at DALY'S THEATRE.
Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman—100 others.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.—CANADIAN CONCERT FOR CANADIAN SOLDIERS' FUND, FRIDAY, APRIL 20TH, AT 8:30.
Reserved tickets $1 and $1.50.
Apply to Walter H. Robinson, 303 Carnegie Hall.

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—A NIGHT OUT.

AMUSEMENTS.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. J. K. Emmet, Kitty Mitchell, Thorne & Carlton, McCale & Daniels, Flood Bros., C. King, Mov. Pics, &c.
Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. Caron & Herbert, Francesca Redding, W. H. Clemart, Linton & McIntyre, Lacy & O'Brien, Mov. Pic., &c.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. JOSEPH HART and CARRIE DE MAR in Mr. Hart's New Comedy, "A Close Call." CORA TANNER, Special: Maurice Farkoa, Society entertainer. Geo. Fuller Golden, Grapewin and Chance, Clarice Vance, Dixon, Bowers & Dixon.

Grand Opera House Kelcey-Shannon Co. in the N'xt W'k, Cole & Johnson, A Trip to Coontown. Moth and the Flame Mat. to-day

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 6TH MONTH. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:10

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. This week. FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS in repertoire of new plays. Matinée To-day. Next Week, Monday, April 9, Double Attraction. Every afternoon for two weeks FAMOUS Japanese Players and Ching Ling Foo Popular Priced Matinées. Every Eve. at 8:15 TIM MURPHY and his company in the new comedy, THE CARPET BAGGER.

The New York— Broadway, 44th & 45th Sts. To-day, 2. To-night, 8:10. LAST 2 TIMES. Special Broadway to Tokio No smoking at Matinées. MON., April 9, F. C. Whitney's original Production of Sienkiewicz's Novel. QUO VADIS. No smoking or drinking during Quo Vadis engagement.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Mr. and Mrs. KENDAL in the Elder Miss Blossom. 8:15 Mat. To-day.
Next Week E. H. Sothern. Next Week Virginia Harned. The Sunken Bell. The Song of the Sword. The King's Musketeer.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Victoria Evgs., 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:30. MATINEE TO-DAY. PRICES, 50, 75, & $1.00. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées. THE RAYS in A HOT OLD TIME. Prices 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, & 2.00.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC B'way Mats. Last Month of WHIRL-I-GIG ct. ALL. & 30th Tues. & Sat & the latest laughing success SAPOLIO. Seats for the last performances now on sale.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. TO-DAY. Mat. To-day, (red. prices.) "ANNA LIESE." To-night, comedy hit, "IN BEHANDLUNG."

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL, 34th St. & B'way. Mat. To-day GREAT VAUDEVILLE HAWTHORNE SISTERS, WILLIAMS & TUCKER, & 10 STAR ACTS.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY SOCIAL MAIDS. JOHNSON, DAVENPORT & LORELLO & others.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. Much Mirth and Many Melodies in 3d Year, 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day. Next W'k—Pinafore & Trial by Jury. NANON

Greatest of Casino Successes! Matinée TODAY! The New Town Beauty! THE CASINO GIRL!

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Harper's Magazine for May, which marks the completion of the one hundredth volume and the first half century of the periodical's existence, will contain an article from the pen of the gentleman who since 1869 has conducted its destiny. This article will be the story of the development of the magazine and will doubtless be generally read, both by the aged, faithful patrons of Harper's and by its many new admirers, who may be curious to learn the history of a typical American magazine, which meant so much to their fathers. Mr. Alden's article will be illustrated in an appropriate manner.

The fourth and final volume of Mr. W. H. Fitchett's "How England Saved Europe," is about to come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. So far this work has justly received high praise for its picturesque treatment of a not generally understood or appreciated period of European history. The titles of the four volumes are, "From the Low Countries to Egypt," "Nelson and the Struggle for the Sea," "The War in the Peninsula," and "Waterloo and St. Helena." The last volume, which will contain sixteen portraits and twelve plans, treats of the Russian campaign, and the first abdication of Napoleon down to the battle of Waterloo and the transportation of the Emperor of the French to St. Helena. In the closing chapter, "At the Bar of History," the author sums up the aims of the great Napoleon, and shows that without England as an ally the powers of the Continent of Europe would have become mere vassals of the Napoleonic dynasty. The fourth volume contains an invaluable index.

"The Conquest of Arid America," by William E. Smythe, is in press at Harper & Brothers'. The work is a contribution to economic history, showing the important results of colonization with the assistance of co-operative capital. The author describes the Mormon economic system, the Greeley Colony in Colorado, the Riverside Colony in California, &c. He shows how the arid deserts of America have been made the garden spots of the United States, and treats of the great possibilities in reclaiming these heretofore unpursued wastes. The work is both popular and technical. Specialists cannot fail to find valuable instruction in it, while the general reader who loves his country will learn in an entertaining way how the great American Desert is being reclaimed to civilization.

A hitherto untranslated novel by Maurus Jókai will be published next week by Doubleday, Page & Co. The book will be called "A Christian, But a Roman." The scene is laid in the Rome of Domitian and Carus. The story is said to be full of incident, together with graphic pictures of the abandonment of the imperial rulers.

D. Appleton & Co. will shortly publish an important novel by J. A. Altsheler entitled "In Circling Camps." This is a romance of the American civil war. The scene opens in Washington just before the arrival of President Lincoln, whose inauguration is graphically described. Later in the story the leading characters are reunited in the South. A love story with plenty of dramatic interest runs through the book. There are graphic pictures of Shiloh and Gettysburg, with startling adventures within the Confederate lines. Thus Mr. Altsheler, who has already won a reputation through his novels of the Revolution, the French wars, and the War of 1812, is to become identified with the romance of the war between the North and the South.

The nephew of Eugene Field, Charles Kellogg Field, in collaboration with William Henry Irwin, has just written a volume of college stories, which Doubleday, Page & Co. are putting to press. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Smith, Vassar, and other Eastern seats of learning have already had their romanticists, and now Stanford University, California, is to join the list. Mr. Field discreetly calls his book, "Stanford Stories: Tales of a Young University." It seems to have been the feeling among undergraduate writers that a college must have considerable of a past in order to furnish material for serious fiction. Yet who can deny that the life of a young college has much to express? For example, would not one's curiosity be aroused by encountering a book called "Tales of Chicago University," or some similar title? Fiction has its particular office to fill in new things as well as in old, especially at this time when educational life is so eager and full of expression.

A new romance by the author of "Vice Versa" and "The Tinted Venus" is announced for early publication by D. Appleton & Co. It is called "The Brass Bottle," and in it Mr. F. Anstey gives full vent to quaint conceits and deliciously extravagant situations. "The Brass Bottle," as regards length, ability, and sustained interest, is said to be the most important book so far written by this author. The scene of the romance opens in London, with the introduction of a struggling architect to whom there comes an extraordinary experience, which furnishes a fair field for the fancy and humor of the writer.

What many persons will undoubtedly consider an important Tennyson book is in press for immediate publication by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is by E. Hershey Sneath, Ph. D., Professor of Philosophy in Yale University, and will be entitled "The Mind of Tennyson," being an interpretation of his thoughts and beliefs concerning God and immortality. In short, the author's theme is Tennyson's philosophy and the examination of the poet's beliefs on the highest subjects of man's meditation. Prof. Sneath's work, although conspicuous for its candor, is said to be eminently orderly, complete, and convincing.

That English novelist and journalist, Mr. Percy White, who created some disturbance in British and American society seven years ago by writing a satirical novel called "Mr. Bailey-Martin," and whose later book, "The Passionate Pilgrim," was variously criticised, has just written for Harper & Brothers a new novel, which will be brought out under the title of "The West End." It is a tale of English society of the present day, and is said to be very pointed in its characterizations.

An elegantly printed and illustrated translation of Mlle. des Echerolle's "Side Lights on the Reign of Terror" is in press at John Lane's Bodley Head. The translator is M. C. Balfour.

Mr. Eden Phillpotts, who is about to leave his temporary English residence for his home in Torquay, has been putting the finishing touches to the revised manuscript of a novel, which G. P. Putnam's Sons will shortly publish. This will be called "Son of the Morning," and not "The Last of Her Line," as has been generally announced.

END OF THE OLD EMPIRES.

Maspero's New Volume Dealing with the Period 850 to 330 B. C.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW

By George H. Warner,

Associate Editor of "The Library of the World's Best Literature."

This volume is the third and last of Prof. Maspero's "History of the Ancient Peoples of the Classic East," of which "The Dawn of Civilization; Egypt and Chaldaea," published in 1894, was the first volume, and "The Struggle of the Nations; Egypt, Syria, and Assyria," published in 1897, was the second.

For the benefit of the purchaser, we would add that these volumes bear separate titles, and do not have on the title page the volume numbers 1, 2, and 3. They have independent indexes. They can be read separately, but they comprise a consecutive study of the ancient world from the earliest times as revealed by the discoveries of investigators. They are produced in this country and published by the Messrs. Appleton in uniform binding; each volume is necessary to the other, on account of the constant and frequent reference to the preceding one. The volumes comprise some 2,500 pages, 7x11 inches in size, and have many hundreds of illustrations, many colored plates, and intelligible maps, all of the highest character of work.

They were all translated from the French into English by M. L. McClure, member of the English Exploration Fund, and under the supervision and editorship of Prof. A. H. Sayce of Oxford. The costly enterprise was an undertaking of the General Literature Committee of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.

As Prof. Sayce remarks in the preface to the first volume, Prof. Maspero needs no introduction, but it may not be amiss to say that Prof. Gaston Camille Charles Maspero was born in Paris in 1846, and in 1874 succeeded De Rougé as Professor of Archaeology and Egyptian Philology at the Collège de France, and, succeeding Mariette, was Director of the Museum at Bulaq from 1881 to 1886. It will therefore be seen that he is primarily an Egyptologist and only secondarily an Assyriologist. But this does not detract from the value of these works, for Maspero has the instincts of the historian as well as the archaeologist, and, better than that, the sympathies of the true Orientalist.

It is only a hundred years since the Rosetta Stone was discovered, and less since it was read, but in that time an unexampled amount of knowledge has been, literally, unearthed, each discovery accelerating the movement, till the ancient Oriental world can now almost be reconstructed. How many students in the closet and men in the field have participated in this exciting work Prof. Maspero's profuse notes show. The monographs, the single volumes, and the critical studies at length gave Maspero the materials, in addition to his observations, for attempting what these volumes comprise, a history of the East from the earliest times down to the moment when Alexander completed the change which had been going on for several centuries—the end of the old order and the beginning of the new.

In treating this vast mass of discovery historically Prof. Maspero has adopted the method of a continuous narrative, using therefor such material as has been received as true, in chronological sequence. He has endeavored to give each branch of his subject due weight, and it is notable that he has treated the history of the Hebrew development and story on precisely the same level and terms as that of all the other countries, using the historical part of the Old Testament with due credit as the proper and best source of information. Contemporary records do not deal much with the story of Israel, but it falls into its due place in Maspero's survey of the whole field.

Prof. Maspero has done an inestimable service in synchronizing the history of the East in his volumes. It is to be hoped that ere long some hand equally competent will essay the task of relating the story of the whole Asiatic world, showing the relations between what we call the Orient and that which we call the Indian civilization, and the Chinese. This is now becoming possible because of the relationship of the distant lands to each other, connected as they were by the passage of ideas in art and philosophy, possibly through the Iranic peoples. We have long ceased to consider it impossible that any day may bring to light records which will illuminate the whole Asiatic development, just as the surprising explorations of the past five years in Babylonia have opened to view new periods of civilization not considered possible. Most surprising of all, the excavations at Abydos and Kom el-Ahmar opposite El-Kab have revealed the fact that the ancient Egyptians of the

*THE PASSING OF THE EMPIRES. 850 B. C. to 330 B. C. By G. Maspero. Edited by A. H. Sayce. With maps, colored plates and numerous illustrations. 2 large 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Each $5 net.

...of the valley of the Nile, but was, in all probability, a branch of that from the delta of the Euphrates. Both a racial connection, and a commercial basis having used Palestine as a highway and the relics of Neolithic man have been discovered in extraordinary abundance. The first known contact of these two distinct Egyptian arrivals with their predecessors and their mixture of races, the land was already occupied by a peaceful people who had attained a high level of civilization. Their implements of flint and the most beautiful and delicately finished that have ever been discovered; they carved vases of great artistic excellence of the hardest of stone, and their pottery was of no mean quality.

"Long after the country had come into the possession of historical dynasties and had even been united into a single monarchy, their settlements continued to exist on the outskirts of the desert, and the Neolithic culture that distinguished them passed only gradually away. By degrees, however, they intermingled with their conquerors, and they formed the Egyptian race of a later day."

Recent important excavations in Armenia begin to reveal the alliance of the Hittites and throw a fresh light on the eruption of the Cimmerians into the regions of Western Asia.

Beginning his third volume with the period of 850 B. C., with the reappearance of Assyria on the scene of action, Maspero remarks that she was "less hampered by an ancient past than Egypt and Chaldaea; she was the sooner able to recover her strength after any disastrous crisis and to assume again the offensive along the whole of her frontier line."

In surveying the revival of the Assyrian power, events centre about the name of Assur-Nasir-Pal, 885-860 B. C. These twenty-five years witnessed a constant succession of battles, sieges, and submissions until the Assyrian power was dominant not only in the Mesopotamian regions, but had compelled the submission of the Hittites and the cities of Northern Syria. This monarch paused only at the Mediterranean. This period is notable for the improvement in the methods of warfare, especially the adoption of cavalry as an arm, the mounted man at first being only an adjunct to the charioteer, but soon showing its efficiency as a separate force in movements requiring rapidity and surprise.

Shalmanezer III. is the successor (860-825) who still further enlarges the name of the Assyrians by attacking Babylon in 852-851, and who unsuccessfully attacks Damascus in 849-846; but soon after his reign, in the year 808, all Syria succumbed.

Involved in the conquest of Syria are the kindred and often hostile kingdoms of Israel and Judah, and their relations with Damascus. From this time on until the final dissolution and effacement of the Kingdom of Israel, in 720 B. C., both Israel and Judah are in constant danger and fear.

The alliance of Ahab with Ben-hadad of Damascus, and the war with Assyria, provided a really heroic period of Israel. Ahab's death was chivalrous. The story is as follows: Singled out for destruction by the enemy, being disguised as a common soldier, a common soldier drew a bow at a venture and pierced him in the joints of his cuirass. He said to his charioteer: "Turn thine hand, and carry me out of the host; for I am sore wounded." Perceiving, however, that the battle was going against him, he revoked the order and remained on the field the whole day, supported by the armor-bearers. He expired at sunset, and the news of his death having spread panic through the ranks, a cry arose, "Every man to his city, and every man to his country."

The king's followers bore his body to Samaria, and Israel again relapsed into the position of a vassal.

The reign of Tiglath-Pileser III. probably marks the best administration and political organization to which Assyria attained. It lasted from 745 to 722 B. C.

In this reign began that extensive colonization and intermixture of conquered peoples made familiar to us by the fall of the City of Samaria, 722 B. C., when 27,280 souls were carried away to Mesopotamia and distributed among the different cities.

Tiglath-Pileser died 727 B. C., and was succeeded by Shalmaneser and by Sargon, who was King at the fall of Samaria. This Sargon is frequently confounded with the Sargon I. whose annals are now accepted as historic in early Babylonia, about 3850 B. C.

At this period we may place the practical decline of the Hittite Empire as a power, and the complete extinction of the Israelite Kingdom, never again to have any political existence. The inhabitants became simply subjects of whatever power held Southern Syria.

Sargon was in many ways an extraordinary ruler. His reign lasted for seventeen years, till 705. He was succeeded by Sen-...

...B. C.
...and ... Hittites ... Asia Minor, ... Egypt. With the accession of his son Sargon a new strife for the control of the ancient City of Babylon and there also began that struggle for the mastery of the Mediterranean ... Egypt, Assyria, ... Persia.

Maspero finds the date of the Pentateuch history ... Jerusalem ... B. C. ... King. The weakness of Troy in the subsequent years is ascribed to the feuds which led to this consummation.

The author remarks that the genius of Virgil has made the name of Dido illustrious, but that the tale was a fabrication, which arose after the actual colonization.

The kingdom of Judah stood in the pathway around the head of the great desert which separated Mesopotamia and Egypt, and Jerusalem was the rock fortress that commanded the road.

The once miraculous relief of Jerusalem was the very natural result of the failure of Sennacherib to reach the Nile. His armies had suffered defeat and had been half destroyed by one of those terrible epidemics that had several times wasted Western Asia.

The period which now ensues contains the accounts of the first distinctive appearance of the Medes, the foundation of Ecbatana, and the struggle of the Scythians with the Cimmerians, who were driven back into Asia. Sennacherib is succeeded by the renowned Esarhaddon, and he in turn by Assur-Bani-Pal. The author remarks that the power of Assyria is now at its zenith.

Egypt is invaded by Esarhaddon and subjected to Nineveh in 670 B. C., but revolts unsuccessfully in 668.

We have next to note the rise of the Median power and the gradual decline of the Assyrian dominancy, consequent upon the great drafts upon the resources of the home territory; and next the conquest of Persia by the Medes, and the development of that power which was destined to become the master of the whole of the East.

But for a time the Chaldaean Empire divided with the Median the assets of the Assyrian Empire. The rise of the Chaldaean-Babylonian power brings us now to the reassertion of the Egyptian claims to Palestine and Syria, and the campaign of Necho II. and his defeat at the battle of Carchemish by Nebuchadrezzar, then second in command to Nabopolassar. The reign of Nebuchadrezzar marks the fall of Jerusalem in 597 B. C. as an incident of the struggle with Egypt, and the complete obliteration of the Judean kingdom, which had long been tributary to Assyria, but had made the miscalculation of an Egyptian alliance. Judah had thus survived Israel some eighty years.

The Kingdom of Judah never was reinstated, and it was some 200 years before the positive development of the new nation called in history the Jewish, but which was rather the development of a faith than of a political or national power. Judea was a Babylonian dependency till the fall of Babylon made the Persians its master, and it remained Persian until the advent of Alexander in 330 B. C.

The story of Egypt and its relation to other peoples is so much better known that we pass over it without elucidation, and only remark that during this period the Egyptians circumnavigated Africa, and also began that intercourse with the Greek peoples that produced an interchange that was valuable to both countries, but which at length resulted in the practical occupation of Egypt and the end of its independent political existence.

If, as now seems probable, the delta of the Euphrates antedates the delta of the Nile in civilisation, it is not likely that it will ever yield to the investigator such treasures of architecture or such records of the actual life of a people as are opened and are opening yearly in Egypt.

Great hopes are entertained of the new German expedition to Babylon with resources greater than have heretofore been employed, but there is not much probability of any great discoveries except those, most desirable and eagerly looked for, evidences of a great antiquity.

The American excavations are thought to have pushed back the received chronology of the civilised world anew one or two thousand years, and we are quite ready to receive another two or three thousand at the hands of the Germans.

As intimated at the beginning of this article, the advent of Alexander marks the end of the old era only by its distinct military character and occupation. It is, to our mind, the rise and movement of the Persian power that made Alexander's conquests possible by opening the world once dominated by Assyria and Chaldaea. But it was more than this. It was the entrance of new ideas that began with the ...

...reign ... Darius ... Greece, the death of Darius, and the accession of Xerxes I., then the succession of Artaxerxes and the long period which is as familiar to the readers of history, but which is seldom related to the nations existing contemporaneously with it.

The great interest of Prof. Maspero's volume is that it does relate the vast and complicated interests of the East so as to make the East seem real and veritable.

One wishes that the same author might thus synthesize for us the next five hundred years, beginning with Alexander.

GEORGE H. WARNER.

The New Harper's Weekly.

It has been naturally expected that with the reorganization of Harper & Brothers some new tendencies would shortly show themselves. Something "new" was inevitable, not only in the book publishing department, but in the administration of the magazine and the weekly periodical. The other day Mr. John Kendrick Bangs, the editor of Harper's Weekly, informed us concerning his programme. In brief it would appear that The Weekly of the future will be an illustrated news periodical, but containing withal editorial matter of a high and, of course, timely character, besides distinctive short and serial fiction. In the coming season great attention will be given to illustration in color, and it is expected that this feature will be developed to an extent hitherto unattained in this line of art.

Said Mr. Bangs: "In order to make The Weekly a truly international newsgatherer of high character, we have agents and correspondents in all parts of the world, who are constantly on the alert for matter of news interest, which for the most part will be illustrated by our special artists on the spot. In London and Paris our agents have established the most intimate relations with British and Continental authors and celebrities. In China, South Africa, the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico we have special writers under contract to furnish at the earliest possible moment pertinent news and comment based upon original investigation.

"There are, too, innovations in our departmental features. In addition to Mr. Edward S. Martin's page, 'The Busy World,' and Mr. Sidney Brooks's 'Transatlantic Topics,' which are now far beyond the experimental stage, there has just been introduced a weekly comment on the current drama, written by Lawrence Reamer, and in the near future departments of literature, art, and sport will be conducted, respectively, by Messrs. E. D. Beach, C. H. Caffin, and W. B. Hayward.

"Among the articles already arranged for are a series of papers on the responsibilities of the United States in the East, by Mr. John Barrett, formerly United States Consul in Siam; papers upon China and its opportunities, by William Barclay Parsons and Mr. Edwin Wildman. Mr. Charles Denby, William Dinwiddie, Apolinario Mabini, lately one of the counselors of Aguinaldo, and others will treat the Philippine questions from a political point of view. From Cuba we shall have articles by Mr. C. E. Akers, Mr. E. W. Guyol, editor of La Lucha, and from Mr. J. D. Whelpley. Our correspondence from South Africa, conducted by William Dinwiddie, Lester Ralph, Gordon H. Grant, E. E. Easton, and H. W. Nichols, will be supplemented by Rudyard Kipling's articles, which will be cabled to us, and by comment from Mr. Arnold White.

"The Paris Exposition will be 'covered' by Richard Burton, E. L. Blumenchin, Lucius Hitchcock, Carlton Chapman, and Peter Newell, while Mr. Edward Penfield has gone over to consult with Mr. Theodore Stanton, our Paris agent, in the matter of additional art features concerning this subject.

"The coming National Conventions and the Presidential campaign will be 'covered' by E. W. Townsend, assisted by a corps of capable artists, who will treat of the matter from the point of view of actual portrayal as well as in caricature and cartoon.

"The editorial attitude of The Weekly will continue to be non-controversial, although the maintenance of this principle will not prevent us from dealing in a news way with questions of great importance, political and sociological, however delicate or formidable."

The edition of James Whitcomb Riley's "An Old Sweetheart of Mine," published some time ago by the Bowen-Merrill Company, has been exhausted, and, owing to the fact that the plates have been destroyed, it cannot be republished. It may be of interest to the many admirers of the poet to know that the poem "An Old Sweetheart of Mine" has been included in Mr. Riley's latest volume, "Love Lyrics."

[illegible] Chapter [illegible] About the Old Subject, Home Decoration.

...is entitled to challenge a serious ... Every ... [illegible] ... that Miss Jekyll's name not only stands ... the author for their books, but in which ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

A NOTE ABOUT J. M. BARRIE'S NEW STORY "TOMMY AND GRIZEL."

The effect of a serial story upon the circulation of a magazine is a matter not easy to determine and one about which there is considerable difference of opinion. Some of the most successful stories selling in book form, upwards of 100,000, have produced no very marked effect upon circulation during their serial publication. It is a matter of interest therefore when a real and almost immediate effect on circulation can be traced to a single story—an effect that shows itself not only on the regular edition, but on the English edition as well. And this is notably the fact in the case of J. M. Barrie's new serial story "Tommy and Grizel," now running in Scribner's Magazine. It is possible that some of the recent marked increase (particularly in the English Edition) might be due to the illustrated Boer war articles that have been appearing in the same numbers with Barrie's story, for these articles have naturally attracted a very special attention at this time. But inasmuch as new subscribers and purchasers at the newsstands ask for the earlier numbers containing Barrie's story, it is evident that the gain in circulation can be accredited chiefly to the growing interest in "Tommy and Grizel"—an interest that extends to Mr. Barrie's former story, "Sentimental Tommy," which is in its *hundredth thousand*, and of which the publishers are now issuing a special new paper-covered edition of 50,000 copies.

With every installment of "Tommy and Grizel" the circle of readers grows larger, and it is now referred to as

THE GREAT SERIAL OF THE YEAR

As the later story of Tommy's life develops it becomes more important to new subscribers who have previously read "Sentimental Tommy" to have the earlier chapters of "Tommy and Grizel," and accordingly to provide for this demand the publishers make the following

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT AND OFFER

The installments of "Tommy and Grizel" that appeared in the January, February and March Scribner's comprising the first ten chapters, have been reprinted by the publishers in pamphlet form, and this pamphlet will be presented free of charge to all sending a year's subscription to Scribner's Magazine beginning with the April number.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE IS $3.00 A YEAR.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers, New York.

a little herb patch set close by the kitchen door that the cook may compose the little bouquet for the special flavoring of some delicate soup or sauce, picking the right quantity and proportion straight from the fragrant growing things. This patch should include two or three plants each of the thymes, basils, and savories, tarragon and chervil, a bush of sage, some clumps of balm, marjoram, and fennel; soup celery and parsley for flavoring, borage, and a little mint, and within reach a bay tree.

Among the things that are reckoned by the author as "worth doing" is cultivation of the habit of observation. Like other habits, she says, "the more it is exercised the easier it becomes, till it is so much a part of one's self that one may observe critically and hardly be aware of it. A habit so acquired stands one in good stead in all garden matters, so that in exhibitions of flowers or in a botanic garden one can judge of the merits of a plant hitherto unknown to one, and at once see in what way it is good, and why and how it differs from those of the same class that one may have at home.

"And I know from my own case," she adds, "that the will and the power to observe does not depend on the possession of keen sight. For I have sight that is both painful and inadequate; short sight of the severest kind, and always progressive, (my natural focus is two inches;) but the little I have I try to make the most of, and often find that I have observed things that have escaped strong and long sighted people."

One of Miss Jekyll's fads is the possession of large numbers of cats. Any one who does not like cats, she says, has never been on purring terms with them. Her description of a cat's tea party given in honor of her small niece would sound exaggerated to those unacquainted with the possibilities of cat character. The table was set with saucers, on which were arranged strips of fish, and cold rice pudding with cream sauce and butter balls. The guests sat on stools with their fore paws on the edge of the tables. They licked their saucers clean, and "then there was a grand purring and washing of paws and faces before they got off their stools."

Obviously the home and garden that constitute this charming volume's reason for being are places in which life moves happily, busily, and sensibly. The impression left with the reader is that of a multiplicity but not a confusion of interests, of a wise expenditure of time and effort yielding opulent return. The illustrations carry out the spirit of the text, and furnish convincing testimony that the author's naïve delight in her possessions is justified.

Fine Maps in the Lenox Collection

Following out its principles of expansion of which the New York Public Library has recently given so many examples, a department of maps has been added to the special departments already in existence. This department has its headquarters in the Lenox Library building, and is under the immediate supervision of Thomas Lolty. A number of the more interesting maps and early specimens of atlas making have been placed on exhibition in the front hall adjoining the picture galleries.

The subject of maps, within recent years, has been attracting more attention, and many collectors now take pride in making it one of their favorite hobbies. To those who have never evinced any particular interest in the delineations of countries, seas, and mountains the exhibit in the Lenox Library has been skillfully arranged to create interest and contribute instruction. The earliest specimen is a beautifully illuminated manuscript atlas on vellum, Ptolemy's Geographica, 1470. It is richly colored, blue and gilt predominating. Adjoining this rare and magnificent specimen, and arranged to show the progress of map engraving, is the earliest sample of copper plate engraving, Rome, 1478, and then wood, Basel, 1540, these latter being editions of the early Ptolemy.

Following these come the first marine atlas of Wagenaer, 1586, and the fine old maps of Mercator, Amsterdam, 1616, the first to use the printed word "atlas" in their description. The nine rare volumes of John Blaeu, Amsterdam, 1648-84, are in the collection, each map delicately colored by hand, and this series is noted as being the first to contain any maps of China. It arouses our respect for the knowledge of those early geographers to see in these early maps of China the explanation of different symbols designating large and small cities, mountains, and other natural features, which prove the possession of considerable knowledge on that subject. Some of the old maps of Africa are extremely interesting, with pictures of elephants and other curious animals scattered here and there over the country, and the sources of the Nile were placed much more accurately than was done many years later.

An interesting description might be given of the early American maps, in which the collection is very rich. A quaint map of "Lange Eylant," done in Amsterdam in 1673, shows us that the celebrated Coney was even then known to fame as "Knynen Eylandt." Its rival, Rockaway, appears as "Rechkewach." Hoboken, Sandy Hook, Oyster Bay, and a few other well-known localities appear, more or less disguised under their Dutch names.

From this period until the close of the first quarter of the present century all maps were printed from copper plates, but in 1827 Vandermaelen of Brussels undertook the great work of producing by the lithographic process, in six volumes, an atlas of the world on a scale of twenty-six miles to the inch. This still retains its supremacy. The first map to be printed entirely in colors by lithography, from copper plates, was the Royal Atlas, by the late Dr. Alexander Keith Johnston, Edinburgh, 1861. Another ambitious work was the issue of 220 steel engraved plates of the leading cities of the globe by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, London, 1830. The cost of each plate was about $500.

Some idea of the extent of National maps published in sheets, on the scale of one inch and thereabouts to the mile, can be seen in the enormous Government surveys and publications of Great Britain, nearly 1,000 sheets being issued, with a possible completion of the work in 1902. This work was commenced in 1784. Switzerland is represented by 552 sheets and is still incomplete. Germany has 700 sheets. Our own Government undertook the same style of work about fifteen years ago, and a number of sheets on a scale of one, two, and four inches to the mile have already been issued. It is estimated that 1,500 sheets will be required to complete this topographic map of the United States, and, judging from the time already taken, Mr. Lette figures that the map will be finished in 300 years. The total number of maps, counting each sheet of these extensive Government maps as one piece, in the collection is about 9,000, and additions are constantly being made.

A Paradox of Success.

If a forced suspension of business at the end of a long and honorable and uniformly successful career in book publishing can have one gratifying element, certainly that element may be contributed by the authors affected by the failure. It must blunt something of the sting of failure to receive, as D. Appleton & Co. are receiving, letters of encouragement and faith from persons who, as authors, have become creditors. It must be intensely gratifying for the Appletons to have these evidences of hope and trust, particularly as some of them are emphasized by generous offers of a financial nature. As there has been considerable discussion as to just what caused the failure, in the midst of apparent prosperity, a consideration of certain criticisms that have been made must have considerable general interest, especially as the cause of the failure has been rightly ascribed by some to "too much prosperity."

It has been said that authors like Spencer and Huxley are not read. The fact that so many people desired to read their works in one of the subscription libraries was a large factor in the undue extension which brought trouble.

The charge has been made that successful authors were not "held on to" by the Appletons. In several cases this is a proof of sagacity, for there are several authors whose first books have been the most successful. They have raised their prices on the strength of the first book, but their later books have proved less salable. It was wise for the publishers who had tested them to withdraw and let others pay extravagant prices for the suddenly made. Furthermore, the Appletons, as a matter of fact, have held their authors successfully when it has been desirable.

Some critics have regarded the Appletons' Town and Country Library (paper) as one cause of the present trouble. Every publisher knows, first, that this has not been an important item, and, second, that it has been reasonably successful directly, and also indirectly as an advertising medium.

It is well to meditate upon the fact, more or less ignored, that the general list of D. Appleton & Co. has been distinguished by care and good judgment in the selection of books, and that their general trade book business has shown a constant increase. Within the last ten years they have brought out "David Harum," Crane's "Red Badge of Courage," Nordau's "Degeneration," Maclay's "History of the Navy," Benson's "Dodo," Miss Caffyn's "Yellow Aster," "An Englishman in Paris," Miss Fowler's "Concerning Isabel Carnaby," Gras's "Reds of the Midi," Chapman's "Handbook of Birds" and "Bird Life," and numerous other notably successful books, to say nothing of McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," Hall Caine's novels, Kipling's "Seven Seas," and books by Conan Doyle and Anthony Hope.

It must be apparent therefore that the present and, most likely, passing trouble is in no way due to the general books, but to the extension of the subscription business. Justified by the prosperity of the times large sums were for the period sunk in library and de luxe editions, for which there was an actual call, as was abundantly shown by the pledges received. The money invested was secure, but not available on demand. That is all. The suspension of D. Appleton & Co. is, nevertheless, an interesting and valuable object lesson in modern book publishing.

It is now generally understood that this house will, within a very few weeks, resume its business in every department and under the most favorable auspices. This is a matter for sincere congratulation.

A Club with a Motive.*

"Who are to teach them?" That phrase may be taken as the keynote of the "Impression Club." A party of men and women in various grades of life come together, and half in play, begin their work for the betterment of their fellows. The many conditions of life in New York, both high and low, are presented. There is a pretty romance introduced into the story. The club, as Mrs. Skippy says, "has builded better than it knew." By its kindly action it influences many lives. The story is written in a bright and pleasant way, and the lesson it imparts is of the best.

*THE IMPRESSION CLUB. A story by Ellen [illegible]. New York: Cupples & Leon.

The Year's Total $29,000,000—Far Above Other Years—Gifts that Concern Art and Literature.

For the fourth Spring THE SATURDAY REVIEW presents to-day data concerning public gifts and bequests which have matured or become operative in the United States during the year ending on Dec. 31. As usual, we are indebted to Mr. Rossiter Johnson, editor of "Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia," for this material. Mr. Johnson, in his completed list, which will appear in the forthcoming number of "The Cyclopedia," only records the gifts and bequests which amount to $5,000 or over. The list also excludes the ordinary denominational contributions for educational and benevolent purposes, all State and municipal appropriations to public and sectarian institutions, and the grants of Congress for various measures of relief. Even within these limitations, the known value of the gifts and bequests exceeds the enormous total of $62,750,000, which "is without a doubt the largest amount ever devoted to philanthropic purposes, as individual offerings, in any country in one year." Moreover, it is believed that were there to be included gifts and bequests under $5,000, and the sums contributed by individuals for the relief of suffering caused by the tornado in Puerto Rico and for the equipment of the hospital ship Maine, the total would probably yield an aggregate of nearly $66,000,000. Here is a table showing the amounts contributed during the last seven years:

1893	$29,000,000
1894	32,000,000
1895	32,800,000
1896	27,000,000
1897	45,000,000
1898	38,000,000
1899	62,750,000
Total	$286,550,000

The year was certainly a conspicuous one as regards the generosity and benevolence of citizens of the United States—an unmistakable sign of the general prosperity of the country. As was to be expected, the contributions made during the year of the Spanish-American war fell considerably below those of the preceding year. Yet even the comparative business activity and public tranquility of any former year have failed to produce the magnificent total recorded for 1899.

As has been said, the list is made to conform to certain limitations. For lack of space, but principally owing to the character of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, we have set limitations still more restricted, and include, besides the very large bequests, only those which have been made to institutions with which a review of books and art may be said to be identified—libraries, colleges, academies, museums, and art collections. Here is an alphabetically arranged list of such bequests, together with sundry notes, that will interpret them:

ALLEN, DUDLEY P., and sister, Mrs. Solon Severance, Cleveland, Ohio, joint gift to Oberlin College, real estate valued at $7,000.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, gift from friend, name withheld, $10,000.

AMES, MARIA E., Concord, Mass., bequests to the American Board, Massachusetts Bible Society, American Missionary Association, Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, Congregational Church Building Society, American Sunday School Union, Massachusetts Home Mission Society, and Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, an aggregate of $26,000, and to the foregoing, with two exceptions, the residue of her estate.

ANDREWS, WALLACE C., New York, bequest for establishment of an institution in Ohio for the free education of girls, half of his estate of more than $1,000,000.

APPLETON, J. H., Springfield, Mass., gifts to the Public Library Building Fund and two local hospitals, each $5,000.

APPLEY, MARY EFFLUYE, Honesdale, Penn., bequest to Lafayette College for scholarships for students for the ministry or mechanical professions, $30,000.

ARMOUR, GEORGE A., New York, gift to Princeton University, for classical section of new library, $10,000.

ARMOUR, HERMAN O., New York, gift to Whitworth College, at Sumner, Washington, real and personal property aggregating $20,000.

ARMOUR, PHILIP D., Chicago, gift to endowment fund of Armour Institute, $750,000, making total gift to this institute $2,250,000.

ARMSTRONG, THOMAS, Plattsburg, N. Y., (died in 1895,) bequest to Union College, Schenectady, for endowment of Chair of Sociology, annual prizes, and scholarships, an estate now valued at $200,000, made available by decision of the Court of Appeals on contest.

ATWATER, Mrs. E. S., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., class of '77, gift to Vassar College for the infirmary, $12,000.

AUSTIN, EDWARD, Boston, bequests to Harvard University, $500,000; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $400,000; Radcliffe College, Roanoke College, and Tuskegee Normal and Industrial School, each $30,000; other public purposes, $110,000—in all, $1,100,000, made available by compromise of heirs and probate of will, March 23, 1899.

BARBADOES, FREDERICK G., Washington, (a negro of large means,) bequests to each of five institutions for the benefit of his race, $1,000; to six others, each $500; and to Tuskegee University, Alabama; Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, and Manassas Institute, Virginia, the residue of his estate in equal parts.

BATES, ELIZABETH H., M. D., Port Deposit, Md., gift to Johns Hopkins University, $5,000.

BEECHER, Prof. CHARLES E., Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, gift to the university for the Peabody Museum, its collections of fossil footprints, natural specimens, numbering upward of 250,000 pieces, and pronounced by experts to be invaluable.

BENNETT, THOMAS C., New Haven, gift to Yale School of Fine Arts, $5,000.

BERNHEIM, I. W., and BERNARD, Louisville, Ky., joint gift to the city, a bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson by Ezekiel, cost $20,000.

BERRY, GEORGE R., Baltimore, bequests to Woman's College, $50,000; other institutions, $3,500; contested.

BIGELOW, ALBERT S., Boston, gift to the Church of the Advent, memorial windows, cost $10,500.

BILLINGS, ROBERT C., Boston, bequests to Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Boston Museum of Fine Arts, each $100,000; Institute of Technology, (special fund,) Massachusetts General Hospital, New England Hospital for Women and Children, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, and Children's Hospital, each $50,000; Perkins Institution for the Blind, American Unitarian Association, Boston Young Men's Christian Union, Home for Aged Men, and Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute, each $25,000; Tuskegee Normal School, Atlanta University, and sixteen public and charitable institutions in and around Boston, each $10,000; and to his executors, for disposition to such charitable purposes as they may select over $600,000, making his total bequests $1,500,000.

BLAINE, Mrs. EMMONS, Chicago, gifts for the establishment of two educational institutions in that city, an estimated aggregate of $1,000,000. The largest is a School of Pedagogy, comprising a kindergarten, primary, and grammar schools, high school, and junior college, situated near Lincoln Park; the other is a thoroughly appointed school for the children of the poor, on Milwaukee Avenue. Both institutions will be opened early in 1900. Mrs. Blaine also gave $25,000 to defray the expenses of the fourteen members of the Faculty of the School of Pedagogy on a preparatory study tour of Europe.

BLAIR, JOHN INSLEY, Blairstown, N. J., bequests to the Blair Presbyterian Academy, $115,000; Presbyterian Church at Blairstown, $10,000; church at Oxford, $15,000; Methodist Church, Blairstown, $1,000.

BRADLEY, Mrs. LYDIA, founder of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill., gift to the institution, deeds for all of her property in Peoria County, estimated at more than $1,000,000. She had previously given twenty acres of ground and $500,000 for buildings and equipment.

BRINTON, DANIEL G., gift to the University of Pennsylvania, his great collection of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts relating to the aboriginal languages of North and South America, and nearly 200 volumes of bound pamphlets on the ethnology of American Indians. See Obituaries, American.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, Providence, R. I., gifts from three friends, names withheld, $25,000, $20,000, and $20,000, respectively.

BRUCE, CATHERINE WOLFE, New York, gift to Columbia University, for special astronomical investigations, $10,000.

CARNEGIE, ANDREW, New York, gifts, many under conditions that were agreed to or fulfilled during the year; the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, Penn., for enlargement of building, $1,750,000; Cooper Union, New York, for founding a mechanics' day art school, $300,000; the following cities for a public library: Washington, D. C., $650,000; Atlanta, Ga., $125,000; Lincoln, Neb., $75,000; McKeesport, Penn., $50,000; Connellsville, Penn., $50,000; Steubenville, Ohio, $50,000; East Liverpool, Ohio, $50,000; Fort Worth, Texas, $50,000; Emporia, Kan., $30,000; Davenport, Iowa, $50,000; Cheyenne, Wyoming, $50,000; Austin, Texas, $50,000; San Diego, Cal., $50,000, and Duluth, Minn., $50,000; the Pennsylvania State College for a library building, $100,000; Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., for new laboratory building, $50,000; Mechanics' Institute, New York, $25,000; Newport, Ky., for a public library, $20,000; Tucson, Arizona, for public library, $25,000; Virginia Mechanics' Institute, Richmond, for new building, $10,000; ladies of the "X. X. I.," Denison, Texas, for first woman's club building in the State, $1,700; New York Zoological Society, for building fund, $5,000, and Public Library, Erie, Penn., $5,000. This list, which aggregates $3,282,000, is not a complete one, comprising only his most notable gifts; probably other similar benefactions amounted to $1,000,000 more. In addition to these gifts, Mr. Carnegie made several to foreign institutions, amounting to about $500,000, of which the most conspicuous one was that of $250,000 to Birmingham (England) University to promote scientific education. His total gifts and pledges in the year amounted to about $5,000,000.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, Washington, D. C., gifts from friends, funds for erection and equipment of Holy Cross College, dedicated Oct. 12, and the Monastery and College of the Holy Land, dedicated Sept. 17; also from the Catholic Knights of America, for a Chair of English Literature, $50,000, and the Catholic Knights of Columbus, for a Chair of American History, $50,000.

CLAYTON, GEORGE W., Denver Col., bequest to the city for an orphans' college, $1,000,000.

CLEMMONS, E. T., Forsyth County, N. C., bequest to the Moravian Church for new schoolhouse, $100,000.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, gifts from friends, 63 scholarships at $5,000 each; for the library, $14,821; total gifts of the year for specific purposes, $73,794; increase of permanent endowment, $490,417. See, also, Curtis, George William; Dyckman, Isaac M.; Low, Seth; Proudfit, Alexander M.; Schurz, Carl; Seidl, Anton; Seuff, Charles H., in this article.

CONVERSE, JOHN H., Philadelphia, gifts to the University of Vermont, for endowment, and one-half the cost of the Converse Memorial Gymnasium, $114,000, for a performance of Masques of Women and Children, on condition that the University receive equally students. The university accepted the conditions in 1898.

COOKE, the Rev. STEBBINS B., D. D., Asheville, N. C., bequests for theological scholarships in the University of the South, General Theological Seminary in New York, and the Washington Home in Wisconsin, each $5,000.

COOPER, EDWARD, and ABRAM S. HEWITT, New York City, joint gift to Cooper Union, $250,000.

CROCKER, Mrs. GEORGE C., San Francisco, Cal., gift to the Hopkins Art Institute in that city, the Binsenal marble group of statuary, "The Fall of Pompeii," for which the late Mr. Crocker paid $60,000.

CUMSTON, CHARLES McLOUGHLIN, Boston, gift to town of Monmouth, Me., funds for a combined town-hall, library, and opera house, estimated cost, $20,000.

CUPPLES, SAMUEL, St. Louis, gifts to Washington University, a mechanical and electrical engineering building, cost, $150,000; building for civil engineering and architecture, cost, $100,000, and for endowment of the School of Engineering and Agriculture, $100,000.

CURTIS, GEORGE WILLIAM, Memorial Committee, gift to Columbia University, for a fellowship in political science, $10,000.

DALY, CHARLES P., New York, bequests to the American Geographical Society a number of historical relics, his books and pamphlets on geographical, ethnological, and anthropological subjects, and $5,000; the University of the City of New York, his books and pamphlets relating to the law or literature; the New York Historical Society, $5,000; Northern Dispensary of New York, $5,000; New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $5,000; Metropolitan Museum of Art, all his paintings and works of art which he had given to his wife, who died before him, and the New York Botanical Society, the reversion of $20,000.

DALY, the Rev. P. J., pastor of St. Francis de Sales Church, Roxbury, Mass., gift for a free industrial school for young women, $50,000.

DODGE, WILLIAM E., New York, gift to endowment of the National Academy of Design, $5,000.

DUKE, BENJAMIN N., Durham, N. C., gift to Trinity College there, for endowment and library funds, $50,000.

DYCKMAN, ISAAC M., New York, gift to Columbia University, $10,000.

EATON, DORMAN BRIDGMAN, New York, bequests to Harvard University, for a Chair of the Science of Government, $100,000; Columbia University, for a Chair of Municipal Science and Administration, $100,000; the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, $25,000; New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, $10,000; other institutions, $5,600.

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, New York, gifts from friends for endowment, $100,000.

ELLIS, CALVIN, M. D., Cambridge, Mass., bequests to Harvard University for its college and medical school, an aggregate of $140,000; also his sister, Miss Lucy Ellis, bequest of property valued at $80,000, to be added to his bequest. Dr. Ellis was Dean of the Medical School. He died in 1883; will probated in September last.

ELLIS, LUCY, Boston, bequests to the Museum of Fine Arts, $10,000, and a choice of her works of art, and to Harvard University, her city residence, real estate in Maine, and her residuary estate.

ELTING, Mrs. LUTHER, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., bequest to Vassar College, for Elting scholarship, $8,000.

FARNHAM, Mrs. H. P., New York City, gift to the town of Dublin, N. H., a public library building, cost, $20,000.

FERRY, the Hon. D. M., Detroit, gift to Vassar College, $8,000.

FORD, DANIEL SHARPE, Boston, bequests to the Baptist Social Union, $350,000; Museum of Fine Arts, Boston Public Library, and Boston City Hospital, each $6,000; Boston Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association, each $7,000; Children's Aid Society and Children's Hospital, each $5,000; Ruggles Street Baptist Church, $20,000 a year for two years; eight Baptist associations, the residue of his estate; and to the Baptist Social Union, the entire plant of The Youth's Companion publication.

FRICK, HENRY C., Pittsburg, Penn., gift ordered for the United States Government, to be hung in the Cabinet room of the White House, a painting of the signing of the peace protocol between the United States and Spain, by Theobald Chartran of France, cost, $20,000. The painting reached New York in December, and was expected to be sent to the Paris Exposition before being permanently placed.

GEE, HIRAM, D. D., bequest to Syracuse University, residuary estate, ($30,000,) became available in August, 1899.

GEORGIA STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, gift to the New York Teachers College, for a Georgia fellowship, $5,000.

GIBBES, JAMES S., Charleston, S. C., death of, released to the city the residuary estate ($100,000) of his father, bequeathed for an art school and a woman's library nearly twenty years ago.

GIRARD, ELLEN E., New York, bequests to Presbyterian institutions, the bulk of an estate of $16,000.

GODDARD, Mrs. MARY P., Newton, Mass., bequests to Tufts College, $60,000; Every Day Church in Boston, $10,000; and Universalist institutions, $100,000.

GOULD, HELEN M., New York, gift to Vassar College, $8,000.

GOULD, LEONARD, Chicago, bequests to Chicago Theological Seminary, American Sunday School Union, American Board, Foundlings' Home, and Young Men's Christian Association, (the last two in Chicago,) each $10,000; and Illinois School of Agriculture and Manual Training, $5,000.

GRAFTON, Bishop CHARLES C., Fond du Lac, Wis., gifts to the Protestant Episcopal Parish of Fond du Lac and Grafton Hall, a school for girls there, each $25,000.

HACKLEY, Mrs. C. B., New York, gift to the Unitarian Association for a school for boys, her estate at Tarrytown. She also agreed to support it for five years.

HALSTEAD, JOHN, New York, bequests to the University, and one-third to the Union Theological Seminary, a total of $100,000.

HAMILTON COLLEGE, Clinton, N. Y., gift, from friend, name withheld, $50,000, for a new Hall of Philosophy.

HANNA, H. M., Cleveland, Ohio, gift to Western Reserve University for a chair of Medical Jurisprudence, $15,000.

HARKNESS, Mrs. JULIA E., Cleveland, gift to the College of Women of Western Reserve University for a chapel, $50,000.

HARLAN, JAMES, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, gift to the Iowa Wesleyan University, $10,000.

HEMENWAY, AUGUSTUS, Boston, donor of Hemenway Gymnasium to Harvard University, gift to the Harvard University Club, $10,000.

HERRMAN, Mrs. ESTHER, New York, gift to the Scientific Alliance building fund, $10,000.

HIGGINSON, HENRY LEE, Boston, donor of the Soldiers' Field to Harvard University, gift for a war memorial university club building, $150,000. The university corporation gave the site.

HINGHAM, O. H., La Crosse, Wis., gift to building fund of new school of science of Ripon (Wis.) College, $15,000.

HOLDEN, ERASTUS F., Syracuse, N. Y., bequests to Syracuse University for a chair of Astronomy, $25,000; Syracuse Women's and Children's Hospital, $5,000; Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, $2,000.

HOPPER, MARIA, Philadelphia; gift to Bryn Mawr College, for new scholarship, $14,000.

HORWITZ, BENJAMIN F., Baltimore, bequest to Johns Hopkins University, $5,000.

HOSMER, EDWARD B., Boston, bequest conditionally to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $50,000.

HOWE, EMILY H., New York, gift to the town of Hanover, N. H., for a free public library, residence property valued at $15,000.

HOWELL, BENJAMIN F., Brooklyn, N. Y., gifts to the Eastern District Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, $20,000; Eastern District Industrial School, $20,000, and Eastern District Hospital and Dispensary, $10,000.

HUNTINGTON, COLLIS P., New York, gift for a reformatory for colored children, 1,350 acres of land and suitable buildings in Hanover County, Va.; to the endowment of the National Academy of Design, $25,000; also, with Mrs. HUNTINGTON, gift to the Tuskegee (Ala.) Normal and Industrial Institute, $50,000.

HYDE, ARBEY, Stafford, Conn., bequest to the town library, made available by the death of his sister, Mrs. Annette H. Colton, $25,000.

HYDE, JAMES H., Jr., New York, gift to the library of the Harvard University Club, $20,000.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND MANUAL TRAINING, Glenwood, gift from Chicago friend, name withheld, $50,000.

INGHAM, O. H., La Crosse, Wis., gift toward building fund of new school of science for Ripon College, $15,000.

IVES, Mrs. WILLARD, Watertown, N. Y., gift to Syracuse University for a chair of the English Bible, $40,000.

JAMES, D. WILLIS, Madison, N. J., gifts to the borough, funds for erection of a public library building to cost $60,000, and for its equipment and endowment; and to the American Board, $10,000.

JARMAN, Mrs. C. W., New Haven, Conn., bequests to Yale University, her residence, valued at $20,000, and $2,000 cash; to its Theological Seminary, $5,000; and its fund for aiding indigent students, $1,000.

JESUP, MORRIS K., New York, gift to Williams College for new Young Men's Christian Association Building, $35,000.

JOHNSON, ALVAN R., Brooklyn, gift to the Long Island Hospital College for fellowship in pathology, $25,000.

JOHNSON, Mrs. MARY, (died 1897,) New York, bequests made available in 1899 by admission of will to probate, to St. Joseph's Seminary, Yonkers, N. Y., $152,000; Church of All Saints, $150,000; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Roman Catholic Protectory, and Mission of the Immaculate Conception, each $53,000; and other institutions, $12,725—in all, $473,725.

KINSLEY, CHESTER WARD, Cambridge, Mass., gift to new endowment fund of Brown University, $25,000.

LARAMY, THOMAS W., Beloit, Wis., gift to Beloit College, business property worth $15,000.

LARKIN, ELIZABETH, Chicago, bequest for education of deserving boys and girls unable to attend the higher schools, her entire estate of $35,000.

LAWRENCE, WILLIAM V., New York, gift to endowment of the National Academy of Design, $5,000.

LIGGETT, Mrs. JOHN S., St. Louis, gift to Washington University for a new dormitory, $100,000.

LITTLE, HENRY STAFFORD, Trenton, N. J., gift to Princeton University, for a lectureship on public life, $10,000.

LOGAN, FRANK G., Chicago, gift to Chicago University, funds for a library building, amount indefinite.

LOW, SETH, President of Columbia University, gift, to complete the library built by him for the university, $75,000.

LOWELL, AUGUSTUS, Boston, gift to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for the benefit of the teaching staff in cases of illness, death, or retirement, $50,000.

LOWELL, Mrs. ELIZABETH C., Hallowell, Me., bequests to the Hallowell Benevolent Society, $1,000, and Hubbard Library, her residuary estate of $12,000.

LOYOLA COLLEGE, Baltimore, Md., gift from friends, additions to the college building, cost $100,000.

McCOMB, JAMES JENNINGS, New York City, gift to the Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn., $70,000, supplementing a previous gift of $30,000.

McCORMICK, Mrs. NETTIE F., Chicago, gift, funds for establishment of a manual training school in connection with the S. F. Lees Collegiate Institute at Jackson, Ky., an auxiliary of the Central University of Kentucky.

McMURTRIE, RICHARD C., friends of the late, gift to the University of Pennsylvania for a McMurtrie Hall in new law building, $25,000.

MALLORY, GEORGE W., Fair Haven,

Conn., bequests to the Yale Divinity School, $5,000, and the American Board, $25,000.

MANDEL, LEON, Chicago, gift to the University of Chicago for an assembly hall, $50,000.

MARSH, Prof. OTHNIEL CHARLES, bequests to the National Academy of Sciences, $10,000; Yale University, his residence and grounds for a botanical garden, and the remainder of his estate, estimated at $150,000.

MARSTON, STEPHEN W., Boston, bequests to the Newburyport Public Library, Perkins Institution for the Blind, Boston Young Men's Christian Association, and Home for Aged Men, each $5,000; Sailors' Snug Harbor, at Quincy, $3,000, and Roanoke College, Salem, Va., $2,000.

MATHER, SAMUEL, and wife, Cleveland, Ohio, gift to Western Reserve University for library, $12,000.

MEAD, ELIZABETH J., Stamford, Conn., gift to Wesleyan University, subject to an annuity during her life, $38,000.

MICHIGAN, UNIVERSITY OF, Ann Arbor, gift from the city, site for a new homeopathic hospital, purchased for $17,000.

MOEN, Mrs. PHILIP, Worcester, Mass., bequest paid to Hartford Theological Seminary, $10,000.

MORAN, MARY, Baltimore, Md., bequest to the Catholic University of America, for a Celtic chair, $10,000.

MORAVIAN SEMINARY FOR WOMEN, Bethlehem, Penn., gift from friends for endowment, $5,000.

MORGAN, JOHN PIERPONT, New York, gift to New York Public Library, a collection of 180 bound volumes and about 30,000 separate pieces of manuscript, being the greater part of the Ford collection, which he purchased early in the year. The manuscripts include 237 letters of Andrew Jackson, 97 of James Monroe, 1,280 letters to and from Noah Webster, a large part of the correspondence of Horace Greeley in 1850-75, many letters of Robert Morris and William B. Lewis, and valuable papers on American bibliography, history, and biography. Also gift to the society of the Lying-in Hospital, property valued at $350,000, supplementing his previous gift of $1,000,000 for a new hospital building, and gift to the fund for public library in Holyoke, Mass., $10,000.

MORTON, LEVI P., New York, gift to endowment of the National Academy of Design, $5,000.

MOSELY, ALEXANDER, Boston, bequest to the Boston Art Museum, property assessed at $140,350.

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE, South Hadley, Mass., gift from friend, name withheld, for a scholarship, $5,000.

MUNYON, JAMES, Philadelphia, gift for a home and school for dependent girls, similar in purpose to Girard College for boys, a tract of thirty acres near Fairmount Park and funds for the erection of buildings, planned to cost about $2,000,000.

MURPHY, EDWARD, New Harmony, Ind., gift to the Public Library, $42,000, supplementing a prior gift of $30,000.

NEWMAN, Bishop JOHN P., bequest to Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., the reversion of $50,000.

NEW ORLEANS, JESUIT COMMUNITY OF, gifts for college buildings, planned to cover an entire square and to cost $1,000,000.

NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, gift to Columbia University for a Waring municipal fund, $100,000. The Chamber also agreed to maintain a new lecture course on commerce at an expense of $15,000 per annum.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York, gifts from friends for endowment of its School of Applied Science, $200,000; a hall for its Young Men's Christian Association, funds for a library of German language and literature, and for the woman's law class an endowment of $12,000.

NOYES, NATHANIEL, Haverhill, Mass., bequests to the Haverhill City Hospital, $20,000, and Old Ladies' Home, Children's Aid Society, and Public Library, each $10,000.

OBERLIN COLLEGE, Oberlin, Ohio, gift from a friend in Cleveland, a new chemical laboratory, cost, with ground, $60,000.

PAGE, A. F., Raleigh, N. C., bequest to the Methodist Orphanage there, his Academy of Music property, valued at $20,000.

PAINE, JOSEPH P., M. D., Roxbury, Mass., bequests to the Medical School of the Boston University, all his medical books and his residuary estate, the latter to aid worthy but poor students; the Homeopathic Hospital, for a free bed, $5,000, and Boston Highlands New Church Society, $5,000.

PEARSONS, DANIEL KIMBALL, M. D., Chicago, gift to Beren College, on completion of a fund of $150,000 from other sources, $50,000. He also agreed to give another $50,000 when $150,000 should be secured from others.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY, friends of, gifts for new administration building, $30,000.

PENNSYLVANIA, UNIVERSITY OF, Philadelphia, Christmas gift from friend, name withheld, $280,000, of which $50,000 is to aid new dormitory construction; also from friend, name withheld, for a physical laboratory, $250,000, and from class of 1879, for a Kendall scholarship, $5,000.

PEPPER, Mrs. Dr. WILLIAM, Philadelphia, Penn., gift to the University of Pennsylvania, to extend the work there of her late husband, $50,000.

PERRY, EDWARD Y., Hanover, Mass., bequest to his executors, after payment of a few small legacies, his personal and real estate, to be used as a trust for assisting the worthy poor of Hanover, Hanson, and Pembroke. The estate has an estimated value of $1,000,000, and from its income the executors must assist every worthy person needing aid, regardless of sect, sex, or color. Young men of moderate means desirous of going to college are to be assisted to do so, and no partiality or discrimination is to be shown in distributing this income.

PEVEAR, HENRY A., Lynn, Mass., gift for the benefit of orphan boys, those of Lynn and Shirley to be preferred, a home and industrial school, comprising his Summer mansion in Shirley, with additions and equipment, representing from $200,000 to $300,000.

PHELPS, Miss CAROLINE, gift to Smith College, Northampton, Mass., for a scholarship, $5,000.

PHILLIPS, Mrs. FREDERICK J., Lawrence, L. I., gift to Harvard University, $5,000.

PLATT, CAROLINE, Waterbury, Conn., gift to the Bronson Free Library in that city, $20,000.

POMEROY, MARTHA S., bequests to Wellesley College, $60,000, and, after payment of other legacies, the remainder of her estate.

POOLE, ROBERT, Baltimore, gift to the Enoch Pratt Free Library, ground and building for an additional branch.

PRATT, Mrs. CHARLES M., Brooklyn, N. Y., class of '80, and Mrs. W. R. Thompson, Pittsburg, Penn., class of '77, joint gift to Vassar College, funds for erection and equipment of a chapel, amount not stated.

PRICE, Mrs. THANKFUL A., Cortland, N. Y., bequest to Syracuse University, a valuable farm and $5,000.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, gifts from friends, names withheld, for the department of history, $800,000; for a Murray chair of English literature, $100,000, and for a chair of politics, $100,000. See also individual names in this article.

PROCTOR, THOMAS R. and Frederick L., Utica, N. Y., gift to the city for public library site, a plot of ground that cost $35,000.

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER MONCRIEF, New York, bequests to Columbia University for fellowships in letters and medicine, each $15,000; St. Luke's Hospital and Samuel R. Smith Infirmary, each $16,000; New York Cancer Hospital, $11,000; Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives and New York Public and New York Free Circulating Libraries, each $10,000; Trustees of town of Salem, N. Y., and the Samaritan Home for the Aged, each $7,000; St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, $6,000; Presbyterian Hospital, Working Girls' Vacation Society, and Washington Academy, in Salem, each $5,000, and seven other institutions, $8,500.

PULITZER, JOSEPH, New York, gift to Barnard College for a memorial scholarship, $10,000.

QUAKER BOARDING SCHOOL, Westtown, Chester County, Penn., centennial gift of Westtown Old Scholars' Association, $100,000.

REID, Mrs. SIMON, Lake Forest, Ill., gift to Lake Forest University, funds for the erection of a chapel and a library building. She previously built Reid Hall.

ROCKEFELLER, JOHN D., New York, gifts to the City of Cleveland, Ohio, for the improvement of Gordon and Rockefeller Parks, $225,000; Brown University, $250,000; Denison University, $100,000; Columbia University, for a chair of Psychology, $100,000; new Horace Mann School, New York, $50,000, and Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, $10,000. He also offered the Chicago University to duplicate all gifts made to it during the year up to an aggregate of $2,000,000, the Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary a duplication of $150,000 in gifts, and the City of Cleveland, improved property valued at $500,000, for an additional public park.

ROGERS, WILLIAM A., Buffalo, N. Y., gift to the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, $5,000.

ROPES, JOHN CODMAN, Boston, bequests to the Massachusetts Military Historical Society, the memorabilia of the Napoleonic régime.

ST. JOHNSBURY (Vt.) ACADEMY, gift from a friend, name withheld, $10,000.

SCHIFF, JACOB H., New York, gifts to Harvard University, for a Semitic museum, $50,000, and to endowment of the National Academy of Design, $5,000.

SCHURZ, CARL, New York, friends of, gift to Columbia University, for two foundations to bear his name, $20,000.

SCRANTON, MARY E., New Haven, Conn., gift to Madison, Conn., a public library building as a memorial to her father, Erastus C. Scranton.

SCRIBNER, CHARLES, New York, gift to Princeton University for a fellowship in English literature, $12,000.

SEARLES, EDWARD F., San Francisco, gift to the Directors of the Hopkins Art Institute, given by him to the public, funds for an additional picture gallery, cost between $15,000 and $18,000.

SESSIONS, JOHN H., Bristol, Conn., bequest to Wesleyan University, $25,000.

SEIDL, ANTON, MEMORIAL COMMITTEE, gift to Columbia University, for a fellowship in music, $12,000.

SENFF, CHARLES H., New York, gift to Columbia University to equip expedition up the Nile, $5,000.

SEVERANCE, LOUIS H., New York, gifts to Oberlin College, more than $83,000.

SHARPE, LUCIEN, Providence, R. I., heirs of, gift to Brown University, unconditioned, $16,000.

SHEPPARD, Dr. ROBERT D., Treasurer of Northwestern University, gift to the university for the new gymnasium fund, $15,000.

SIMMONS, H. C., Kenosha, Wis., gift to the city for a free library building, $100,000; also a promise to furnish it with 25,000 volumes.

SIMMONS, JOHN, Boston, bequest to Trustees, for the establishment of a college for women, a portion of his estate, which, under investment for about twenty-five years, reached the sum of $2,000,000, and thus became available in 1899.

SIMPKINS, JOHN, Yarmouth, Mass., family of the late, gift to Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, $20,000.

SINTON, DAVID, Cincinnati, gift to the University of Cincinnati for endowment, $100,000.

SKINNER, WILLIAM, Holyoke, Mass., gift to public library building fund, $10,000.

SMITH, CHARLES FREDERICK, Boston, bequests to the Beverly Historical Society, Beverly Fuel Society, Massachusetts Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and to Children, Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Perkins Institution for the Blind, Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children, Home for Aged Couples, Boston Dispensary, and Associated Charities of Boston, the reversion in equal shares of an estate of $1,000,000.

SMITH, ELISHA D., Menasha, Wis., bequests to several colleges and religious associations, annuities of from $500 to $1,000 each.

SMYTH, FREDERICK, Manchester, N. H., bequests to Dartmouth College, New Hampshire Home Missionary Society, Franklin Street Church, City Mission, and Smith Library, each, $5,000; State Industrial School, Children's Home, State Orphans' Home, and State Agricultural College, $2,000, and New Hampshire Bible Society, $1,000.

SNYDER, Prof. EDWARD, Pacific Beach, Cal., gift to the University of Illinois, where he formerly taught, to aid worthy students, the reversion of $125,000.

SOMERVILLE, MAXWELL, Philadelphia, gift to the University of Pennsylvania, $600,000.

SPALDING, the Right Rev. JOHN L., Bishop of Peoria, Ill., gift to his diocese, a commercial, classical, and manual training school, cost $50,000.

STANFORD, Mrs. LELAND, San Francisco, gift to Leland Stanford, Jr., University, deeds conveying the bulk of her wealth in stocks and real estate. The first transaction, May 31, transferred property of a face value of $38,000,000 and a cash market value of $15,000,000, and the second, June 15, comprised two large tracts of recently purchased grazing land, with valuable water rights, which were incorporated with the famous Vina Ranch, now owned by the university. These gifts swell the endowment of the university to $45,000,000, calculated on the basis of a 5 per cent. return from the properties in which the Stanford fortune was invested. The face value of the securities constituting the bulk of the investments is about $80,000,000, and any increase in their market price will enhance the total endowment, already the largest of any privately established institution in the world.

STEDMAN, Mrs. LUCY, gift to Vassar College for new biological laboratory, $25,000.

STEWART, HERBERT, New York, bequest to Yale University for a special scientific fund, $50,000.

STICKLER, JOSEPH W., and wife, Orange, N. J., gift to Trustees of the Free Library, funds for erection of a library building.

STILLMAN, JAMES, New York, gift to Harvard University for an infirmary, $50,000.

STOKES, CAROLINE PHELPS and OLIVIA PHELPS, New York, joint gift to Yale University, funds for a new administration building, cost $40,000; also the former, gift to Smith College, for a scholarship, $5,000.

SULLIVAN, Mrs. ALICE M., Providence, gift to Brown University Library for books on church history, $10,000.

SUNDERLAND, MASS., public library of, gift from friend, name withheld, $9,000.

SYRACUSE, UNIVERSITY OF, gifts from Trustees to make up deficiency, $28,000.

TALCOTT, JAMES, New York, gift to Mount Holyoke College for an arboretum, $10,000.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM H., Brookline, Mass., bequests to American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $15,000; American Missionary Association and American Home Missionary Society, each $10,000, and Rollins College, Florida, $5,000.

THAYER, Mrs. ELIZA DE WOLFF, Newton, Mass., bequests to four missionary boards, each $5,000; to United Congregational Church, Newton, and three of the missionary societies, the residue of her estate, and to Brown University, the valuable library of her late husband, Dr. Thatcher Thayer.

THORNDIKE, Mrs. DELIA D., Boston, bequests, direct and in reversion, to twenty benevolent, religious, and educational institutions, an aggregate of $39,000.

TILFORD, CHARLES E., New York, bequests to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, each the reversion of $25,000, and to the Presbyterian, Mount Sinai, Flower, and St. Vincent's Hospitals, Home for Incurables, St. John's Guild, and the Children's Aid Society, in equal parts, the reversion of his residuary estate, estimated at over $1,000,000.

TOUSEY, MARY BEACH, New York, bequests to Trinity College, Hartford, $20,000; Society of St. John's, St. Clement's Church, Trustees of Diocesan Convention of New York, and Protestant Episcopal Society for the Increase of the Ministry, each $10,000; cemetery Trustees of Newtown, Conn.; Protestant Episcopal Orphan Home and Asylum, New York; St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, Society for Relief of the Destitute Blind, Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society for Seamen, Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, Home of Preservation, St. Agnes's Home, Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, and St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, each $5,000; New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, $2,500, and Protestant Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, amount not specified.

TOWNSEND, CHARLES J., class of '79, gift to the University of Rochester, for endowment of scholarship in political science, $5,000.

TROWBRIDGE, RUTHERFORD B., New Haven, gift to the Yale Art School, $10,000.

TUCK, EDWARD, New York, gift to Dartmouth College, to be applied exclusively to instruction, $200,000.

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, Tuskegee, Ala., gift from woman friend in Ohio, name withheld, $25,000.

TUTTLE, CATHARINE M., Columbus, Ohio, gifts to Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., for needy students, $30,000; to Vassar College, for a Stedman scholarship, $10,000.

UNDERHILL, DANIEL, Jericho, L. I., N. Y., bequest to Swarthmore College, $5,000.

UNION COLLEGE, Schenectady, N. Y., gift from friend, name withheld, funds for a Young Men's Christian Association Building.

VANDERBILT, CORNELIUS, New York, gifts to endowment of the National Academy of Design, $10,000, and to the New York Zoological Society, $5,000; also bequests to St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, for new parish building, $200,000, and for parish missionary work, $400,000; Young Men's Christian Association of New York, for its work among railroad employes, $100,000; Yale University, $100,000; St. Luke's Hospital, the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Vanderbilt University, each $50,000; Redwood Library at Newport, R. I., Newport Hospital, Christian Home for Intemperate Men in New York, Working Girls' Society, Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, Society of St. Johnland, and the Protestant Episcopal Society for Seamen, each $10,000—in all $1,020,000; also to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Turner's painting of the Grand Canal, Venice, valued at $100,000.

VANDERBILT, WILLIAM K., New York, gift to Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., funds for new dormitory, to cost $100,000.

VAN NOSTRAND, Mrs. S. A., New York City, bequests to Yale University for the Sheffield Scientific School, $25,000, and the General Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, $5,000.

VASSAR COLLEGE, gift from friend, name withheld, one-half of amount needed for a biological laboratory, conditioned on securing remainder, $25,000.

VOORHEES, RALPH, Clinton, N. J., gifts to the American Bible Society, $10,000; Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church, $10,000, and Clinton Board of Education, $5,000.

WALKER, ANDREW, Kennebunk, Me., bequests, to the Kennebunk Public Library, $10,000, and to eight churches there and in Kennebunkport, each $1,000.

WALLACE, RODNEY, Fitchburg, Mass., gift to the Public Library, which he gave the city, $10,000.

WARREN, CHARLES F., Manchester, N. H., bequests to fraternal, educational, and charitable organizations, an aggregate of $12,000.

WARREN, HENRY C., Cambridge, Mass., bequests to Harvard University, real estate and securities valued at nearly $1,000,000.

WARREN, NATHAN B., Troy, N. Y., bequest to Trinity College, $10,000.

WEBER, FREDERICK E., Boston, bequest to Atlanta University, $5,000.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE, gifts from former students toward canceling the debt and creating an endowment fund, $30,000.

WEST, GEORGE, and wife, Ballston Spa., N. Y., subscription to endowment fund of the Round Lake Institute, $26,250.

WETHERELL, Mrs. HESTER N., Worcester, Mass., bequests to the Worcester Children's Friend Society, $20,000; Washburn Home for Aged Women, Home for Aged Men, Temporary Home and Day Nursery, Worcester Art Museum, and Worcester Employment Society, each $10,000; Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester Natural History Society, and Society for Supporting District Nurses, each $5,000; Worcester Boys' Club, $3,000, and four other institutions, $9,000—in all, $102,000.

WHEATON SEMINARY, Norton, Mass., gift from anonymous friend for endowment, $60,000.

WHITE, FRANCIS L., New York, gift for endowment of Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., $25,000.

WHITE, Mrs. CATHERINE M., Chicago, bequests to the Chicago Art Institute, $200,000, and to local educational institutions an aggregate of nearly $30,000.

WHITING, WILLIAM, Holyoke, Mass., gift to public library building fund, $10,000.

WIDENER, PETER A. B., Philadelphia, Penn., gift for the benefit of crippled children, funds for the erection and endowment of a combined home, hospital, and industrial school, to cost at least $2,000,000. The gift became active by his purchase of thirty-six acres of land at Logan, a suburb of Philadelphia, for the site of the institution.

WILLIAMS, Bishop JOHN, Middletown, Conn., bequests to the Berkeley Divinity School and Trinity College, his library; and to the former the residue of his estate, estimated at about $10,000.

WOLCOTT, Mrs. HARRIET F., Boston, bequests to the Massachusetts General Hospital, $25,000; Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute, $3,000; North Bennett Industrial School, Boston, $2,500; and Tuskegee Normal Institute, $2,000.

WOLCOTT, Mrs. ROGER, Boston, gift to the town of Pepperell, Mass., a soldiers' monument commemorating the Pepperell men who fought at Bunker Hill.

YALE UNIVERSITY, gift from friends, funds for a new law school building, to cost $100,000.

Laird & Lee of Chicago are issuing a thoroughly revised edition of Lee's "Guide to Paris and Every-Day French Conversation," with new pictures and a number of novel features, such as tourist's German and Italian vocabularies.

READERS WITH BOOKS TO SELL

THE SATURDAY REVIEW'S column of "Wanted and to Exchange," in which items are printed free of charge, was not intended as a place where books for sale could be advertised. Such items properly belong in the regular advertising columns. THE SATURDAY REVIEW has not enforced this rule in the past, and the column in consequence has become crowded, many items of the "For Sale" class going into it. It has now become necessary to print in that column only lists of books wanted for purchase or those offered for exchange. Offers of books for sale must go into the advertising columns, where the rate is thirty cents per line. Eight words make an agate line.

DUMAS MANUSCRIPT. "'Manuscript Autographie d'Alexandre Dumas,' to the highest bidder. E. M. B. Naramon, Bolton Farm, Emilie, Penn."

RIDPATH'S HISTORY. "I have for sale cheap a complete set of 'Ridpath's History of the World.' F. J. Leuper, 209 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J."

BULWER IN GERMAN. "I have ten volumes of Schlosser's Weltgeschichte, illustrated, finely bound, and in first-class condition; also Bulwer's Works in German, in fine condition; would sell or exchange for old postage stamps. M. Seifred, 265 Stegman Avenue, Jersey City, N. J."

LIFE OF NAPOLEON. "I will exchange or sell the following books. They are all bound and in very fair condition: 'New York Weekly Mirror,' July, 1830, to June, 1831; O'Callaghan's 'Documentary History of New York State,' three volumes, Albany, 1849-50; 'Report of Joint Committee on Conduct of the War,' in three parts, I., II., and III., Washington, D. C., 1863; Vols. I. and II., 'Vie Politique et Militaire de Napoleon.' Paris, 1833, by Pierre V. Arnault, 150 engravings, bound in red, fair condition, 18 inches by 30 inches. Marcus Hunter, Jr., 448 Central Avenue, Orange, N. J."

DREYFUS TRIAL. "A complete file of The New York Herald, beginning with the declaration of war with Spain until the ending, with copy of the destruction of the Maine for two days; also complete file of THE NEW YORK TIMES from beginning to ending of Dreyfus trial in France, for sale or exchange. Address A. Roman, 508 East Eighty-eighth Street, New York City."

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LONDON, March 31, "Nemo," in The

[illegible] that the plot will come to some [illegible] is to a certain [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible] man who undergoes a change with him. This inevitably suggests "Frankenstein," and the reader will therefore feel that no fresh experiment in novelty is to be tried upon him, but that he is to have a story the motive of which has been proved by experience to be a good one. In point of fact, the resemblance between Mr. Douglas's book—or, is it Miss Doudney's book?—is more apparent than real. Frankenstein endowed his monster with life by a chemical process patented by himself. Mr. Douglas makes his figure live by temporarily transferring to it the soul of a beautiful girl. The book is not a great book. It is merely an interesting story, but it is worth reading when one has nothing better to read.

***

The fondness of a certain part of the public for well-seasoned plots and incidents is at first glance rather strange. There is a host of incidents that never grow wearisome to people of this sort. There is the European secret society, which invariably deals in murder. That society has appeared in novels without number, but it is always welcome. There is the wicked Russian Countess, who combines politics with crime, and who always perishes miserably in the last chapter. We shall probably never see the last of her, or of the rather chuckle-headed young Englishman who easily outwits her. There is the person who invents a balloon in which he visits Mars and Venus and the other planets. Him we have always with us, for alas! he always returns unhurt from his cosmic excursions. Any one who writes a story on the lines thus indicated has a far better chance of success than the man who writes a thoroughly fresh and powerful story. People don't want to be disturbed by anything original. Secret societies and Russian Countesses are good enough for them, and they propose to stick to the sort of stories that they have always found satisfactory.

***

A few years ago most stories ended tragically. It was held that a story which did not contain at least one thorough heart-break was not and could not possibly be a powerful story. Possibly this was a form of Byronism. At any rate, it existed, and nearly all writers conformed to the demand for tragedies. At the present day the public will not have tragedies on any terms. If a novelist offers to a publisher a manuscript which does not end happily—as the phrase goes—he may be sure that it will be declined. Not long ago a well-known author complained to me that in all his novels he was compelled to marry the hero to the heroine, and to dismiss them into a future of rapturous happiness. This necessity exasperated him. "Look at that last book of mine!" he said to me. "It ought to have ended with the death of the heroine, but the publishers wouldn't hear of it. So I had to sink art and marry the heroine happily." And then he made some further remarks which showed his love for art, but which were not designed for publication in a family paper.

***

Of course, when a man has an established position he can write what he chooses. Mr. Hardy did not feel obliged to make his Jude happy in the last chapter, but if he had been a beginner he would have had to yield to the demand for marriage bells. It would be a great mistake for a new writer to suppose that he is permitted to do things which Hardy and Meredith can do. Even Kipling, when he wrote "The Light That Failed," had to end the book with a marriage, though he afterward put forth an edition which ended as art demanded that it should end. This fancy of the public for books which end happily is, of course, only the fashion of the moment. The day will come when the same public which now asks to be made happy will demand to be made miserable. The probability is that the day is not far off. There are signs of a revival of the Byron cult, and if we return to Byron in poetry, we will return to Byronism in novels. The one thing that a novelist should do who wishes for success is to be born at the right period. If he is born when people demand novels with happy endings, while he can write only tragedies, his fate is sealed.

***

The first volume of Prof. Knapp's "Lavengro" is just out here. Borrow was certainly a man who committed the fatal indiscretion of being born at the wrong time. If he had been born, say, twenty-five years ago, and if his "Lavengro" were written in the last years of the nineteenth century,

[illegible] did much to [illegible] that the [illegible] public. Borrow did not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

enne, is hardly known outside of Italy. But there are symptoms of a Serao "boom." The French critics, who discovered D'Annunzio and virtually made his reputation, have just discovered Signora Serao. One of her recent books, "The Conquest of Rome," has been translated into French and received as a revelation of a new genius. It is not by any means the best book that she has written, but it is evidently about to give her the European reputation which she deserves. Some ten years ago one of her romances, entitled "Fantasia," was translated, after a fashion, into English, and, if I mistake not, met with a fair sale. But Signora Serao cannot be judged by a single book. She has written half a dozen that deserve to be widely known, and now that the French have discovered her there will soon be a demand for her works. Some enterprising American publisher could not do better than to secure a good translation of the "Adventures of Riccardo Joanna," and keep it ready for publication when the Serao "boom" crosses the Channel and reaches America.

***

Prof. Lombroso has published an article to prove that the bicycle is responsible for an increase of crime. He is evidently not a cyclist. If he were he would not make some of the assertions that he makes, and he would mention facts which he ignores. We all know that the bicycle is a fruitful source of profanity, and doubtless it will continue to be such until an absolutely unpuncturable tire is invented.

Also we know that the bicycle tends to dull our sympathy for the sufferings of people who get in the way of our machines and are more or less injured thereby. The man who drives a trap over a pedestrian invariably stops to see what harm he has done, and to help, if possible, the injured person, but the cyclist who knocks down a pedestrian usually rides on at a rapid pace in order to avoid an unpleasant interview with a policeman. In these ways the bicycle unquestionably exercises an influence for evil, and Prof. Lombroso might have dwelt with reason on this branch of his subject. He has preferred, however, to attempt to prove that the bicycle leads people into such crimes as robbery and murder. Lombroso is an amusing person, viewed as an unconscious humorist, but it is a waste of time to read him as a scientific person. He forms a theory first and fits his facts to it afterward. For example, some years ago, he, like most other Italian Socialists and Anarchists, hated Crispi. As he hated him Lombroso decided that Crispi was a criminal of the most infamous sort. Then he formulated the theory that all men who resembled Crispi in features must also be criminals. This method of discovering a typical criminal face was eminently characteristic of Lombroso, but it could hardly be called a scientific method. It is probable that Lombroso has at some time attempted to ride the bicycle and met with a severe fall. He then made up his mind that the bicycle was an infamous machine, and that it fostered crime and misdemeanor. Lombroso's method is a handy one, especially for controversial or political use, but why dignify it with the name of science?

***

We are to have two new weeklies. One of these is to be called The Pilot, and it is to be sold for 6d. It is presumed that it will be of the general character of The Spectator and The Saturday Review, and it will probably be very readable at the start. But while London has seen not precisely "four-and-twenty" rivals of The Spectator, it has certainly seen a good many weekly papers that came to speedy grief in the effort to rival that admirable paper. Whether The Pilot will prove successful or whether, like its predecessors, it will disappear after a brief existence remains to be seen.

The other new weekly is apparently intended to rival The Outlook. The latter excellent and successful paper struck out a line of its own, and moreover offered itself for 3d. a number, instead of 6d. The Londoner, as the newest of the weeklies is to be called, will be sold for 2d., and it may possibly be as successful at that price as The Outlook has been at 3d. There must be many people in these days of war and retrenchment who will pay 2d. or 3d. for a paper, but would feel unable to pay 6d. for one. The Londoner's chance of success lies in its price—assuming, of course, that it will be well written and well edited. It is true that a penny weekly of a high literary character failed to make a living last year, but then it happened to be a particularly dull and uninteresting paper, and it would have been a failure at any price, even, indeed, if it had been given away with a pound of tea.

***

Mr. Kipling has been compelled to publish his new volume "From Sea to Sea" for reasons which he has duly set forth, and which seem to be quite sufficient. It is a pity that a man cannot have the right to choose which of his early writings he will issue in book form, and which he will permit to fall into merited oblivion. In the present instance there is undoubtedly much in the new Kipling volume which its author would have preferred to leave in decent forgetfulness. On the other hand, there is so much that is distinctly Kipling and nobody else that the public is certainly to be congratulated on its appearance.

During Mr. Kipling's recent voyage to the Cape one of the passengers, who is well known in the musical world, set his "Anchor Song" to music, and it was sung by all on board with great delight. Let us hope that in this instance Mr. Kipling has been more fortunate than he was with the setting which Sir Arthur Sullivan gave to "The Absent-Minded Beggar." Anything more commonplace and banal than the alleged music which Sir Arthur Sullivan dumped upon Kipling's verses can hardly be imagined.

W. L. ALDEN.

Dr. Mitchell's "Quack."*

Sometimes it happens that we take up a book in the expectation of spending a few hours of pleasant reading—nothing more. Great is our surprise, however, when instead of the clever tale of adventure or love story with which we had hoped to meet, we find ourselves confronted with psychical problems almost too great for us to grapple with—certainly of a nature to set us thinking. This is the case with Dr. Mitchell's "Autobiography of a Quack," only in addition to the questions which inevitably arise after reading the book we still have the tale of adventure admirably told.

With the memory of Hugh Wynne's winning grace, his courage, his honesty, and his unselfishness before our mental vision, it is with something like horror that we turn our eyes upon the clever rogue Dr. Mitchell's graphic pen has created for us. The book unconsciously calls to our mind that other wonderful illustration of the depth to which a human soul can sink—"The Damnation of Theron Ware"—but here at once the likeness ends, for the Reverend Theron is in no way like the rascal who writes his story on his deathbed in a Boston hospital. In the one we see a man whose original impulses pointed toward the good; whose "spirit was willing," but, alas, whose flesh was weak in the hands of stronger natures than his own. On the contrary, the Quack of Dr. Mitchell's creation is a strong force in himself, born without any particular sense of morality of a mother who "was a lady," but a father who was "a common fellow." From the mother Ezra Sandcraft believes he inherits his excellent manners and general gentlemanly aire, from his father probably his shrewdness; for the rest he worked out his own life in which he takes no small pride. His easy justification of his acts, his cheerful conclusion that the balance of humanity is no better than himself, and his final quiet summing up of it all in "A fellow has got himself to think about and that's enough" show the manner of man with whom we have to deal. Educated at a medical school, he calmly anneunces that he "squeezed through" and that this manner of graduating is not unusual. Where legitimate practice brings but small remuneration he unhesitatingly adopts other methods; from medicine it is but a short step to faith cure; thence to spirit communing, and so down, down, down the scale, until, with equal cheerfulness, he has sounded all the stages of quackery.

The shams and follies of the life of a common adventurer are shown with startling vividness. We find ourselves suddenly introduced to many of the "tricks of the trade" and forcibly realise how easy it is to "roll down hill." The story is told neither in the spirit of contrition nor as a warning, but merely as the whim of a sick man tired of "reading and whittling" and seeking some new amusement.

Of the other story in the book, "The Case of George Dedlow," we can say but little. The first portion with its revolting descriptions of amputations and suffering, with its sickening minutiae and details, is more fitted for a medical journal than as literature for the light-hearted men and women in whose hands the book will probably fall. The rest of the tale will undoubtedly be seized upon with avidity by spiritualists as a confirmation of their beliefs and professions.

*THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A QUACK. By Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. 12mo. Illustrated. The Century Company. $1.25.

17th Century English Plays.

An extremely important book for all who are interested in the history of the English stage and in early dramatic literature is the list of English plays written before 1643 and printed before the end of that century, which has just been issued by the Bibliographical Society for distribution to its members. The present book, like all the issues of the Bibliographical Society has been very carefully prepared, full and accurate transcriptions of all titles being given, the descriptions in most cases having been compared with the original issues.

The list was to include only those plays known to have been written before the closing of the theatres in 1642 and printed before 1700, but, for convenience, all works of authors known to have written plays previous to that date, whether or not now in existence, have been added to the list. But reprints of plays by the more popular writers, as, for instance, Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, and Ben Jonson, were so numerous toward the end of the seventeenth century, and at the same time so unimportant, that it has been thought unnecessary to include them. In the case of Shakespeare all editions of separate plays printed after the appearance in 1664 of the Third Folio, which contains the additional plays, have been excluded, as well as all of Beaumont and Fletcher's, which were released after the appearance of the complete folio edition of 1679. Ben Jonson's plays, with the exception of "The New Inn," were all included in the folio two-volume edition, the second volume of which appeared in 1640; the plays above mentioned not appearing in a collected edition until 1692. The same rule applies to the less important writers, separate editions of the plays being omitted from the list, after the appearance of such plays in collected editions.

The plan of the book also excludes such plays as remained in manuscript after the end of the seventeenth century, as well as masques, pageants, triumphs, dialogues, or such unclassable productions as Day's "Parliament of Bees," Heywood's "Amphica," (a miniature pastoral drama;) D'Avenant's "Cruelty of the Spaniards in Peru," and works of that character, which Mr. Greg hopes to deal with in a separate publication.

The plays are arranged under authors, so far as this can be done with any degree of certainty, asterisks being prefixed to entries of editions which bear neither author's names nor initials. Under authors, collected editions are given first, followed by separate plays in the chronological order of the first dated editions. Plays which it has been found impossible to assign with any degree of certainty are listed under "Authors Unknown." Mr. A. W. Pollard, the Secretary of the Bibliographical Society, states in the introduction that the plan of the list was so arranged as to give all necessary information without unnecessary repetition.

"Save in a very few cases, where a special note has been made of the fact, nothing has been omitted from titles of first editions, except mottoes and notes of ornaments and devices. In the case of subsequent editions whose titles differ from that of the first only in spelling or the use of capitals, the words 'another edition' have been substituted for a repetition of the title. When the title of a later edition begins in the same way, but goes on differently, the title is transcribed after the words 'another edition,' from the point at which it differs. Where the differences could not be satisfactorily shown in this way, the title has been reproduced in full. In the case of imprints, the following omissions have been made throughout; the place of printing, if London, (imprints without place of printing are, as a rule, given in full,) the words 'printer' or 'imprinted by,' and the address of the publisher and stationer being given. * * * Unless some size is mentioned the books are all in quarto. As the great majority of the editions are in the library of the British Museum, it was thought convenient to add the museum press marks. Nothing was attempted in the way of collation or notes as to the writers of prefatory verses, the object being to make the list useful and interesting without encroaching on a design at which Mr. Greg (Walter Wilson Greg, Trinity College, Cambridge, the compiler of the list,) has hinted "of one day producing a full bibliography of the English drama up to the closing of the theatres during the civil war."

The book, a volume of nearly two hundred pages, is most attractively printed, and contains artistic head and tail pieces. Following the lists of plays will be found two well-made indexes, one of authors and a second and much fuller one of plays, the name of each play being followed by its author's name and the date of its appearance. Where no date is given, the play in question forms part of a collected edition.

The entire work is so well done, and would prove so interesting to many who are not members of the society, that it seems a great pity its issue should be so restricted. But not only does the society contain many individual members drawn from the ranks of American collectors, but in its membership will be found many of the most important of our libraries, including the New York Public Library, the Mercantile Library Association, the Grolier Club, and Pratt Institute, where, doubtless, those who are especially interested in the subject could obtain access to a copy.

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Has anybody ever adequately sung the praises of the little book? How comfortably it fits the hand. How it appeals to the odd minutes of leisure, the times of expectancy, when such great events as dinner or the postman are impending. How cunningly it woos the pocket, as one sets forth for the day's work. What a companion it is for sofa or hammock on a drowsy Summer afternoon. How gently it falls from the relaxed fingers. How softly and forgivingly it glides to the floor, forbearing to startle the recreant reader with that angry and insulted bang that a more weighty volume is sure to give. Blessed be he who invented the little book. And when the little book is a book of fascinating little stories, its beguilement is not to be resisted. We think we have time for just one, and the "just one" leads to another, and that to yet another, until, lo, we refuse to stir until we have reached the very last page! Such a book is "The Bewitched Fiddle," a collection of Irish tales that seem to tell themselves, reminding one of the tuner that a skilled musician sometimes idly plucks with the lightest and deftest touch from the instrument of which he is a master. The author's "Apologia" for his merry mood is such a daintily beautiful bit of writing that one is fain to beg of him an English book as well as an Irish one.

The ten stories offer a variety of charm. "The Bewitched Fiddle," "The Wisdom of Dark Pathrick," and "The Three Master Tradesmen," belong to old-time folklore. "Why Myles Maguire Melted" shows the hold Ould Ireland and St. Pathrick's Day have upon the heart of even a Scrooge among Irishmen. "Pathrick's Proxy," "Corney Clery's Balance," "The Staff of the 'Universe,'" and "Condy Sheeran's Courtin'" are delightful bits of realism, full of the Irishman's whimsical humor. "Billy Lappin's Search for a Fortune" is built upon an ancient superstition, and is an Irish variant of the German myth of the search for the blue flower. Among the gentle merriment and quaint wisdom of the rest, "The Cadger Boy's Last Journey" touches the note of pathos, tugs at our heartstrings, and is not to be read without the tribute of a tear.

We hope that Mr. MacManus will many a time, for our behoof, dip his "little pail" into the wellspring of merriment, gushing perennially in his Donegal. It is good to see the sunny spirit possessing "the wayward Celtic soul," the spirit that has borne it bravely and blithely through centuries of poverty and oppression. Good, too, it is to have glimpses of that family love that is the peculiar glory of the Irish people and that causes the hearts of thousands of the exiles of Erin to turn to her blessed colleen as to holy ground.

*THE BEWITCHED FIDDLE, AND OTHER STORIES. By Seumas MacManus. 12mo. The Dunlevy & McClure Company. $1.25.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1900

SIXTY MILLIONS FOR EDUCATION.

That is an amazing showing which is made in detail on another page, and which we owe to the courtesy of the publishers of Appleton's Annual Cyclopaedia. Over sixty million dollars were given, during the year 1899, to American institutions of public instruction in one kind and another. This is an American record for such contributions. Being so, it is of course a world's record. In no other country in the world has such a full stream of private bounty ever flowed into the humane institutions of the land. Doubtless this is the richest country in the world. But it is also the most public spirited. We need not fear a comparison of its gifts for education with any other people, upon the basis of population, upon the basis of wealth, upon any basis of comparison that can be suggested. What Prof. Goldwin Smith said, a good many years ago, is far more conspicuously true now than it was then. In England the ambition of a successful man is to found a family. "In America he still aspires to found an institution."

Compare the figures of the private munificence of this country with those of the private munificence and the Government endowments for similar purposes taken together of other lands. It is not easy to get at these, but what indications we can gather go to show that American institutions of culture receive more from free gifts than those of any European country from all sources.

It might be expected that the majority of gifts, the majority in amount as well as in number, would come in the way of bequests rather than in the way of gifts by the living. The latter in most cases indicate a more sincere sympathy with the cause they sustain, and are more valuable as a sign of public spirit. "Adjourn not thy benefactions till death," says Lord Bacon, and goes on to say that he who does so is liberal of another's rather than of his own. But it happens that the largest and most striking of the gifts of 1899 come from men and women who are still living and active. They will have what should be one of the greatest as it is one of the purest pleasures in life, that of directing their own beneficence and seeing it accomplish the object they have proposed to themselves.

While the greatest gifts are from the greatest fortunes, it is equally astonishing and gratifying to note the number and the magnitude of the gifts that are accompanied by unknown names, in addition to those where a modest anonymity has prevailed. Prof. John Fiske says that whereas the robber baron of the Middle Ages left his winnings to build a shrine for the Virgin, his modern successor devotes his to found a library. Very likely there may be among the list benefactions in which the desirableness of placating the envy of great possessions was present to the mind of the benefactor. But such a use of riches does and should accomplish its purpose of abating envy. And throughout the long list there are evidences of high and noble purposes, the purpose of leaving the world better than one found it, the purpose of giving back to the public what the public enabled the giver to accumulate, the purpose of contributing to the honor and welfare of the United States. Such a list as this is one of the most convincing documents that could be drawn of the extent and the intensity of American patriotism.

OPERA BOOKS AS LITERATURE.

Some remarks in this journal on the reading of plays suggest the note that people do not read opera books, commonly called libretti. Viewed as an art product, the opera is undoubtedly a form of the poetic drama. No one can witness performances of some of the recent music dramas without recognizing this fact. Nevertheless the libretto is not now, and is read at all, which it can rarely be, merely for the purpose of informing the reader what the opera is about. That this is the case is not astonishing. Most of the opera books have no literary quality. But why should they not, since the opera is intended from the very nature to be poetic drama?

Let the reader, if he has leisure, take up the books of some of the older operas which delighted his father, and read them with a view to discovering whether there is any literary art in them. What a sorry exhibition the books of such works as "Lucia" and "Semiramide" would make in the presence of such a test! Yet the subjects are both capable of poetic treatment, and the former was, indeed, borrowed from a work which has a recognized place as a piece of literary art. One of the reasons why the more recent lyric dramas are superior in fact as well as in effect to the older ones is to be found in the higher poetic qualities of their libretti. In the field of Italian opera much of the improvement is due to the admirable labors of Arrigo Boito.

He wrote the libretti of his own "Mefistofele" and of Verdi's "Otello" and "Falstaff." In writing the first he endeavored to reproduce more faithfully than the librettists of Gounod's "Faust" had the poetic spirit of the masterpiece of Goethe. When he came to the preparation of the books of the Verdi operas he realized that he could not do better than to translate as literally as possible the text of Shakespeare. The flexibility of the musical rhythms employed in modern opera composition made this plan feasible, and the reader of the books of these Verdi works will find that when the Italian is literally translated the English result comes very close to the Shakespearian original. This, of course, insures a text of a high literary quality.

This literary quality does not in any way interfere with the freedom of the composer. Indeed, there is not a more effective passage in "Falstaff" than the setting of Sir John's comically philosophic speech about honor. For a further demonstration of the excellence of literary verse joined to music in opera let the reader examine the works of Gilbert and Sullivan. The text of Mr. Gilbert is of the most delicious literary kind, and it is married to the music of Sir Arthur Sullivan in a beautiful union. If the reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW desires a genuine literary treat, let him read the libretti of these charming operettas.

GROWTH OF ARTISTIC TASTE.

There is actually a prospect that some of the unsightly sculpture which disfigures the parks of New York may be removed, and its place taken by things of some perceptible artistic value and beauty, or, what might be better still, for the space of another generation left to the adorning skill of the landscape gardener entirely. For it is doubtful if the public taste is quite ripe in New York as yet to decide just what it wants or what best represents the spirit of the city or the vast country of which that city is the metropolis in the plastic art.

Very little American sculpture in this generation has been distinctively American. But we undoubtedly have some of the most gifted sculptors in the world and there are several rational points of view concerning the relation of their work to the development of the Nation. Many worthy and cultivated persons believe that sculpture is not only a desirable but an essential factor in the scheme of Central Park, and that, when the now historic eyesores tolerated by our parents are removed, their places should be taken by other sculptured works. The matter for congratulation is that the prospect for the removal seems so bright.

Apart from the benefit it will bring, it is gratifying as a conclusive proof of the distinct growth of taste in one field of art. George Moore, in his hasty way, conjectures that contemporary taste in the fine arts is far behind that in literature, but probably the reverse is the case. Books are cheap and there are many of them. Newspapers are cheaper, and they form the staple of literary provender in England as well as in the United States. There has been a very perceptible growth of literary cultivation in both countries some sensible opportunists in the book, in the fine arts.

Good pictures have large intrinsic values, and is it not natural that, in an age so largely dominated by the commercial spirit, the comprehension of the money value of an object should lead to some sort of intelligible comprehension of its artistic value, too? The growth of that comprehension entails some sort of an understanding of art. Perhaps not the multitude at large, but a very large proportion of those who have enjoyed more than the commonest educational advantages, have lately come to know something their ancestors did not know about painting and sculpture. How else is one to account for this very uprising, so long deferred, against the images in our big pleasure ground? Away back in the sixties and seventies cultivated folks shuddered as each new abomination was put in the place amid joyful demonstrations. But the shuddering did no sort of good.

THE DREAM AND THE FACT.

Mr. George Moore has got hold of the clew-line that leads down the labyrinth of the ages, and his grip is firm and confident. It is the dream, not the circumstance, that gives deathless fame to an author and his book. The visions that poets have of the eternal, dateless compelling passions, and the symbols of these great forces which they make the subject of their lofty verse—these live on through the centuries and hold the enduring favor of the world that reads. The novels, and, more especially, English novels, be they novels of passion and instinct, like "Tom Jones," or of manners, like "Vanity Fair," or "superior modern fiction," that simply packs in the facts like sardines in a box, but without the oil of comment or delineation, all these must perish with their generation, since the novel which takes manners and customs for its subject matter "cannot outlast the social aspect which it describes."

So Shakespeare, Milton, Shelley, and Wordsworth will endure long after the British Empire has been forgotten, but the prose-writing novelists, from Fielding to Mr. Moore himself, have their days as the grass.

All this Mr. Moore gives to the world in his article on "Some Characteristics of English Fiction," in the April North American Review. It will be objected at once that what Mr. Moore says is not at all new. That is a valid objection, but he does not say his undisputed things in a solemn way. Not at all. He makes diverting reading of it, for he coins epigrams at will, and his epigrams have the customary ring of false metal. He has a poor opinion of Thackeray, and as for "Vanity Fair," the "merit is in the design, in the placing of the characters, in the ingenuity with which the parts are linked together." Thackeray was not much of a satirist, not much of a writer anyway. It would be difficult to show that his "merits are greater than those of Leech or Du Maurier." One great trouble is that "the quality of mind reflected in this book is at once trivial and commonplace." Take Becky Sharp, for instance. "We see her merely as a fly buzzing in the glass; of the workings of her mind we know nothing."

Surprise first, then amusement, are the emotions excited by this observation. But Mr. Moore comes off ill when his judgment is turned back on itself. He is good enough to say that the "Iliad" is a great book, because, among other reasons, "Helen is a symbol of man's constant pursuit of beauty." But, bless us all, what do we know of the workings of the fair Helen's mind? It seems odd that the symbolism of Helen should appear to Mr. Moore to be the important thing in the "Iliad." He shall tell about it in his own way:

> On a former occasion, when this important literary question was being debated in the press, I remember that Mr. Quiller-Couch, to my surprise, challenged me to point to a moral idea of the "Iliad." At the moment I was weary of the argument and too indolent to answer him. But, surely, Helen is a symbol of man's constant pursuit of beauty, and that Homer was aware of the symbolism of his tale can hardly be doubted. Why else should he have made the old men say when Helen passes them: "After all, she was worth it." These are not the words, but I remember a scene when a number of old men grouped on the wall to see Helen passing and in a phrase equivalent to that which I have marked by inverted commas make clear the symbolism of the epic. And it is

Were Mr. Moore quite sheer moral idiot he does not mean the same thing that would be meant by a member of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. Helen's conduct was, of course, highly immoral from that point of view. Yet every reader of the "Iliad" doubtless imagines that she must have been a superb woman. But how much and how often do readers of the Homer think about her at all, save as a fine piece of mechanism for getting the action started and the men a-fighting?

The love of breaking each other's heads is with men a passion quite as old and well-nigh as universal as the love of woman. In Iliad times it was the chief end of man. If Homer had joined the Peace Society before his death and had called in all copies of his celebrated work to cut out the battle scenes and the tricks of the foxy Ulysses and the other parts having nothing to do with love and the pursuit of beauty, no controversy would ever have arisen between Mr. George Moore and Mr. Quiller-Couch about the symbolism or any other feature of his writings.

MEANINGLESS ILLUSTRATIONS.

It is sometimes hard to decide at the present day whether we are glad or sorry to hear that a favorite volume is to appear in an illustrated edition. When illustrations really translate or supplement a book's story they are invaluable, as, for instance, in Du Maurier's books, where it is always hard to decide whether the pictures or text convey their artist-author's meaning the more thoroughly. But it would not take long to count up the books of the last decade where such illustrations are of great interest. One strong, well-written novel of the present season is absolutely weakened by its illustrations—mere caricatures—which might seem to indicate that in the direction of such illustrations might lie a new field for some clever publisher fully to develop.

That we have good illustrators is shown by the fine work appearing from month to month in our magazines. We do not wish to convey the impression that books are always spoiled by the addition of pictures, for indeed a well-illustrated book is always a delight. But in reading a good novel, a book of fine essays, or an equally strong book of any character, when the author's words have brought up a vivid mental picture, it is surely a great shock to turn a page only to be confronted by an utterly commonplace or meaningless illustration. There is another class of book illustration which we sometimes find being advertised as book decorations, which are usually only drawbacks to the charm of the text.

It is perhaps largely due to the fact that so many of our book illustrations are meaningless that many of them are failures from an artistic standpoint. It must be acknowledged, however, that our illustrators have to contend against certain mechanical difficulties in the reproduction of their drawings which seem difficult to overcome. Have we not all seen the original drawings for some particular book, shown in one of the smaller galleries, and come away perfectly charmed with the spirit and delicacy of the artist's work, firmly resolved to add the volume to our most cherished possessions, only to find the book's illustrations, as actually printed, have lost most of their delicacy, this impression of color, which is so marked a characteristic of the best black and whites, so that we turn from the completed volume in disappointment, and feel quite satisfied to content ourselves with the old pictureless edition we already possess?

We wonder, after all, whether we are really the gainers by the use of the many modern photo-reproductive processes, and whether the old wood engravings of half a century or less ago were not far preferable. Take, for instance, what may be called the 1860 group of illustrators, including some of the artists of the 1857 Tennyson. What have we now to show so good? Or, look over the pages of the old Once a Week, in which publication so many men afterward well known as artists first made their reputations in black and white. Among the men who made that magazine noteworthy are to be found Du Maurier, Keene, Millais, Whistler, Holman Hunt, Rossetti, and Burne-Jones, to which list may be added the name of Fred Walker, whose beautiful illustrations to 'Philip," and particularly the one of Philip and the little sister in church, have been so charmingly commented on by Mrs. Ritchie: "The most delightful of all the wood blocks is this drawing of Philip in church." Nothing could be more in keeping with Thackeray's own description of

Philip and all the trend of the story. Mr. Walker has simply translated with his pencil Thackeray's own words:

And next Sunday he and a trim little sister and two children went to an old church in Queen Square, Bloomsbury, which was fashionable in the reign of Queen Anne, when Richard Steele kept house, and did not pay rent, hard by. And when the clergyman in the thanksgiving particularized those who desired now to offer up their praises and thanksgiving for late mercies vouchsafed to them, once more Philip Firmin said "Amen," on his knees and with all his heart.

Thackeray suggested this subject to Walker in a note which shows how careful the author was to point out just what he desired by way of illustration, even to the church he had in mind, and how carefully these details were observed the reader may gather for himself: "Philip, the little sister, and the two children saying their prayers in an old-fashioned church pew—not Gothic. The church is the one in Queen Square, Bloomsbury, if you are curious to be exact. The motto, 'Pro Concessis Beneficiis.'"

The work of one or two other men helped to make Once a Week the artistic success it certainly was; as, for instance, Frederick Sandys and Boyd Houghton, who are not so well known to us generally as those first mentioned, but whose illustrations added greatly to the beauty of the magazine.

Another instance of successful illustrations is to be found in various small volumes of poems, not only written by William Linton, but he drew the illustrations, cut them on the wood, and in some cases printed them, in every phase of which work he seemed equally successful—notably so, perhaps, in his "Claribel" of 1865.

It would certainly seem necessary for artistic success that an illustrator should be thoroughly acquainted with and care for the work he is about to illustrate. Vedder's drawings for the Rubaiyat owe much of their charm to the fact that this book had long been a favorite subject with the artist, who for years kept in view the fact that he hoped some day to illustrate the quatrains.

When we find ourselves as we read a book or see or hear references to it calling up a mental picture of one of its characters, not entirely from its author's words, but as its illustrator has translated them, we may be sure such illustrations are successful. For instance, is it not Hugh Thomson's Miss Matty as well as Mrs. Gaskell's that we think of when "Cranford" is mentioned or the same illustrator's successful work in "Pride and Prejudice"—the Bennets, Mr. Collins, and, in fact, all the characters of that delightful book live for us quite as much through Mr. Thomson's art as through that of their original creator. It is much pleasanter to speak of successful illustrations than of those books whose pictures are either wholly or partially meaningless, which latter class is regrettably much the larger.

Illustrations are often, it would seem, judging from results, so carelessly done that they either convey no meaning at all or actually controvert the author's words. It is a small matter, perhaps, for cavil, but when a writer distinctly tells us his characters are seated it scarcely adds to our pleasure in the illustrator's work to find them standing or walking about. But far worse than this is it to picture to ourselves the grace and beauty of some favorite heroine, or the manly dignity and charm of one of the men in the book, only to find the artist has given us commonplace, uninteresting people, in whom it is impossible to find a single excuse for interest; or even mere caricatures of the individuals in whom we are so engrossed.

Reproductions of actual objects, portraits, scenery, buildings, interiors, and the like are usually quite satisfactory. Nothing could be more pleasing than the work of, say, Herbert Railton, but when it comes to figure work, where the illustrators attempt to tell a story, is it not more often their story, and not the author's, that we are most often offered?

That the fault does not lie in the printer of the illustrations alone is, of course, proved by the fact that artists have always complained of the difficulty of getting their work properly reproduced. Not a small part of the success of wood engraving lies in the ability of the engraver—a man, too, of whom much was expected, and little heard, Rossetti once going so far as to write in verse to a wood engraver, imploring him:

> "Oh, woodman, spare that block,
> Oh, cut not anywhere," &c.

Certainly the printers of those earlier days could not for a minute equal the work possible in our own time, but the great genius of the artists triumphed over all obstacles by sheer force of such genius. Their success was largely due to the fact that they were interested in the book or story upon which they were working, it being quite certain that interest in a volume and in its characters will effectually prevent the meaningless illustrations which are so common in every season's output. We certainly possess good illustrators, if not men equal in rank to the 1860 group, so that we think a strong plea for good illustrations, or none at all, is one which it would be wise for both publishers and authors to think over and profit by.

OBLIGATIONS TO THE GROLIER CLUB.

Elsewhere in this issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW is printed a notice of the new volume of Grolier Club "Transactions," and attention is called to the gratifying growth which this club has made in its resources and influences within a few years. It is doubtful if people in general thoroughly recognize their indebtedness to this club, an association not only of New York's wealthiest collectors and amateurs, but also of its masters of handicraft, its booksellers, artists, writers, and men of all sorts, who not only recognize the perfection of artistic detail in bookmaking and in all the allied arts, but who, for various reasons, are able to gather together the best specimens of whatever is most suitable for exhibition purposes.

The Grolier Winter shows are in their kind the most educative influences afforded in this city. The public should at least recognize its indebtedness not only to the wealth which makes these exhibitions possible, but far more to the public spirit which leads the club members to undergo the trouble and give the immense amount of personal time, patience, and knowledge required to make the exhibitions the successes they certainly are. The exhibitions are prepared in the first place for members, but they are of benefit also to the public, who are generously admitted. It must be remembered that if all this personal trouble and knowledge had to be paid for, neither exhibitions nor publications would be possible.

Too much could hardly be said in recognition of the influences which the club has exerted on the artistic manufacture of books in this country. It has had books printed for its own members which serve as object lessons never to be forgotten by eyes that once see them. In very notable degree it has led regular book publishers to print and bind their books better than they did formerly. An instance of the club's enterprise is found in the translation of "Boccaccio's Life of Dante," with an "Introduction and a Note on the Portraits of Dante" by Prof. Carpenter, which has just been issued. It is the first complete translation in any language. Apart from its literary merit, it is a remarkable piece of bookmaking—one of the few books which, to use the artistic vernacular, "hang together."

The paper is from the old mill at Fabriano, (where paper was made before the invention of type;) the headbands and initials in black and red are careful studies of early Italian work, the cover of parchment (which does not buckle or wrinkle) has the fine gold-brown tint of old ivory; the end papers, or linings, a faithful copy of a quaint Italian textile, fairly mate the cover in design and color. Its frontispiece is a new portrait of Dante from a miniature in the Codex Riccardianus, and it has a large view of Florence before 1490, reproduced, by permission of Dr. Lippmann, from the unique woodcut in the print department of the Berlin Museum.

The greatest novelty is the type, which was cut to the order of the De Vinne Press especially for this work. The model chosen was the type of Franz Renner of Venice, as first shown by him in a book there printed in 1472. It is an old-style letter, without any eccentricities of design; yet it is round, light, and eminently readable—purely Italian in all features, and in square opposition to the black-faced style approved by recent reformers of typography. This return to the graceful simplicity of the early Roman type will be found interesting by every book lover.

AFTER SO MUCH WE STILL HAVE WAR.

The nineteenth century, which in the field of letters has seen so much of progress along the gentle lines of peace, is closing with red war writ large on its damp pages. Think of the conquests of science that the hundred years have witnessed. Consider the delicate poetry that has been sung in them. Remember the progress in archaeology, the buried world, so old as to be new, which the century has found. Reflect on the drawing of far countries close together, through annihilation of space and time. Picture the growth of philanthropy to gigantic proportions and the marshaling of it into system. And yet the century closes with the old story of bloodshed, with the old and the plainly shown joy of men in tales of war. The Victorian era wears a rich crown of literature, but the red jewel which the last years add to it must soon lose lustre. It will have ceased to gleam when the crown is put in the storehouse of ages and the jewels that one by one have fascinated can be impartially compared.

What is the reason that the last year promises to fall so pitifully as summing the literature of the century? Perhaps the greatest achievement of the hundred years is that the nations have been drawn together, so that each one knows at once the thought and will and deed of the others. And jealously, eagerly, heartlessly, they hate one another. Wherever there is an angry look, a clinching fist, a smarting cheek they turn their faces and applaud. A world of things worthy of honorable pride are visible with the tail of the eye, but where the noise of a contest is, however far the scene, there the full gaze is directed. It is well to admit this frankly, to confess that great as has been the progress along the gentle ways of peace, we do not properly value the flowers that spring up there.

Long ago Dr. Johnson declared, in his pompous way, that "Every man thinks meanly of himself for not having been a soldier or not having been at sea." Boswell meekly objected. He thought Lord Mansfield did not feel so. But Johnson said: "Sir, if Lord Mansfield were in a company of general officers and Admirals who have been in service, he would shrink; he'd wish to creep under the table. No, Sir; were Socrates and Charles the Twelfth of Sweden both present in any company, and Socrates to say 'Follow me and hear a lecture in philosophy,' and Charles, laying his hand on a sword, to say 'Follow me and dethrone a Czar,' a man would be ashamed to follow Socrates. Sir, the impression is universal, Sir, the profession of soldiers and sailors has the dignity of danger. Mankind reverence those who have got over fear, which is so general a weakness."

It must be something of that sort that accounts for the attraction of war, for the popularity of the tales of it. Nations are men in multiple, and the kind of books that a people are described as reading are the kind that most of its people read. Those books, too, are the sort which are written and published. So the choice which Johnson fancied, between philosophy and war, is that which is presented by current literature, or would be did not publishers do the choosing for us. It is as though a sagacious master of ceremonies stood beside Socrates and Charles XII. "Ladies and gentlemen," he would say, "let me present the King." Then, turning to Socrates, he would lay his hand on the philosopher's shoulder and add, as kindly as he could, "Old man, you would better go home to your scolding wife. Nobody will want to hear your lecture to-day." No doubt he would be right; but, alas! the rejected are not all philosophical. Nor, happily, do all the philosophers have scolding wives.

The minority that would care for the lecture grows. There may have been a time when there would have been none to choose it, though its subject were art, or science, or warless love. To-day there are a few, and the masters of ceremonies allow some other announcements modestly to be made. But the stamp and the shout of the current literature is war.

As to this choice not representing the sum of the century's writing, there is no reason why it should. The literature of any period is a reflection of only the mind and spirit of the time. The records of the last year of a century are the latest minutes only. They must not be held to make report of the progress of a hundred years. The audience would turn with delight to Socrates had Charles grown weary and left the stage.

Rabbi Wise's Visit to Longfellow.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The death of the revered and beloved Rabbi Wise recalls a story he told long ago of a visit made to the home of Longfellow. In the course of the conversation which took place, the Rabb related the legend from the Talmud of Sandolphin, the Angel of Prayer, which so impressed the poet that he made a note of it, and afterward wove it into those verses which may pass to posterity with his greater themes. The rabbi loved to talk of this visit, and of walks beneath the famous elms.

New York, April 4, 1900. H. W. M.

A Bit of Good Luck.

May 4, 1898.—To-day, fishing down the Swiftwater, I found Joseph Jefferson on a big rock in the middle of the brook, casting the fly for trout. He said he had fished this very stream three and forty years ago.—Leaf From My Diary.

We met on Nature's stage,
And May had set the scene,
With bishop-caps standing in delicate ranks,
And violets blossoming over the banks,
While the brook ran full between.
The waters rang your call,
With frolicsome waves a-twinkle—
They'd known you as boy, and they knew you as man,
And every wave as it merrily ran,
Cried, "Enter Rip Van Winkle"!
—From "The Tolling of Felix, and Other Poems," by Henry Van Dyke.

Revolutionary Broadsides Sold.

On Monday, April 2, Bangs & Co. sold a collection of American almanacs, prints, Colonial and Revolutionary broadsides, books, &c., including many items of extraordinary rarity, among them the original rules for the Government of the United States troops, with additions in the hand of John Hancock. For the latter the sum of $205 was paid by George D. Smith. Other items of importance fetched these prices:

"A Declaration of War Against the Eastern and Canada Indians," Boston, 1745, $50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

"A Covenant for Reformation Assented to in Hatfield, Sept. 12, 1706," one page folio, Boston, Bartholomew Green, 1709, $33. Bought by Boston Public Library.

"An Ordinance Ascertaining What Captures on Water Shall Be Lawful," Philadelphia, 1781, one page, folio, $35. Bought by George D. Smith.

"An Association Signed by Eighty-nine Members of the House of Burgesses, the 27th of May, 1774," one leaf, folio, $67.50. Bought by George D. Smith. An item of the greatest rarity, referring to the beginning of the Revolution in Virginia.

Kentucky Broadside—"In the House of Representatives, Nov. 10th, 1798," &c., four pages, folio, $22. Bought by George D. Smith.

Boston Port Bill. "The Committee Appointed to Receive Donations for the Purchase of Relieving the Poor Suffering by Means of the Act of Parliament Commonly Called the Boston Port Bill, Would Gratefully Acknowledge," &c., one page, folio, $70. Bought by George D. Smith.

"In Congress, Feb. 5, 1778, Resolved," &c., one leaf, folio, Revolutionary broadside embodying regulations for payment of troops, &c., $16. Bought by George D. Smith. (Another copy was sold to Dodd, Mead & Co. for $15.50.)

"This Day at 12 o'Clock James Madison Took the Oath of Office as President," Washington, 1809, large folio, $11. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

"Virginia. In the House of Delegates, 28th November, 1793," &c., one page, quarto, $12.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

"Consitution of the United States," one leaf, folio, first publication of the Constitution, dated the 17th day of September, 1787, $132.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

"Ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the Convention of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Done in Convention at Newport, 20th May, 1790," 1 page, folio, $76. Bought by George D. Smith. The first publication of Rhode Island's adherance to the Constitution.

"A List of the General and Staff Officers and of the Officers in the Several British, Foreign, and Provincial Regiments Serving in North America under the Command of His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, with the dates of their Commissions as they Rank in each Corps and in the Army," New York, printed by Macdonald and Cameron, No. 1 in Cooper Street, near to Commissary Baring's, 1779, octavo, marbled paper wrappers, an item of superlative rarity, $100. Bought by Dood, Mead & Co.

James Hardie's "Philadelphia Directory and Register," Philadelphia, 1793, marbled paper wrappers, rare, $19. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

An original MS. in the autograph of John Schenck, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, containing the proceedings of his court on Long Island between the years 1784 and 1792, 20 pages, folio, $22. Bought by George D. Smith.

A collection of over 1,200 American, English, and Continental bookplates, armorial, pictorial, labels, &c., all neatly tipped in cardboard, many with interesting manuscript notes relating to the history of their owners, mounted on 650 buff cardboards, the Armstrong Collection, $200. Bought by George D. Smith.

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The Chicago and Alton Railroad has not only introduced the use of books on "the Alton Limited" trains between Chicago and St. Louis, but the books that make up these train libraries are marked for identification by means of book plates. The railroad has not been satisfied to merely stamp its name in gilt upon the book covers or to print the name by means of rubber stamps or otherwise on the inside of the volumes, on the title pages, and again on Page 50, but has chosen rather to have F. W. Goudy, a Chicago book-plate artist, design a book plate for them.

The book plate that has been the result of the labors of Mr. Goudy and is now used, shows in the upper portion three coupling links to symbolize Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City, which are reached by the road. In the midst of the cipher formed by the links appears an open book with wide margins and illuminated initials. Just below is pictured an early railway train, and the inscription is "In Libris. The Alton Limited." Interlacing scrollwork fills the upper corners.

THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW.

NATURE'S GARDEN,

the first book issued by the new firm of Doubleday, Page & Co., is ready to-day, and it is a volume of which we confess we are proud. That a new book on Wild Flowers could be made which is *absolutely different* from all the flower books which have gone before we think is an achievement. "Nature's Garden" is written by Neltje Blanchan, author of "Bird Neighbors," and "Birds That Hunt and Are Hunted," (now in the 40th thousand,) and for the *first time* in a popular volume the life history of each of our wild flowers is told. This book describes the aim of each flower, to attract insects and thereby cross fertilizes itself, and the marvelous ingenuity put forth to accomplish its purpose. The illustrations are really remarkable—including 80 large plates, those printed in color showing the latest and best example of color photography, and all are photographed from the living flower. A regal volume. 7¾x10½. $3.00 net. Sent on approval gladly.

* * *

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P. S. Friday night. Although yesterday was the publication day of "Nature's Garden," we regret to say that we have not yet half filled the advance orders. We had provided, as we supposed, an ample supply, but the trade more than doubled their orders when the complete book was ready. The delay is due to the great labor of binding; even a thousand copies require that 80,000 plates be inserted each by hand before the covers are put on. All orders will be filled next week.

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A CONFUTATION OF THE RHEMISTS, Translation, glosses and annotations of the New Testament, etc., etc., by Thomas Cartwright. Printed in the year 1618 by Brewster in Leyden. A copy in excellent condition for sale. Address G. G., Box 2,988 Post Office, N. Y. City.

The death of Raphael Tuck, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, is announced. Mr. Tuck was the founder of the house of Raphael Tuck & Sons. The introduction of the Christmas card was due to the senior member of the firm. The gaudy or comic valentine was displaced. There can be no question that the Christmas card brought with it a reverential feeling. Mr. Raphael Tuck's acquaintance with art was thorough. Under his guidance many art exhibitions were held in England and in the United States. Besides his artistic abilities Mr. Tuck was a scholarly man, and occupied his leisure in theological and philosophical studies

How It Is Done.

Work of the Grolier Club.

The recent publication of the fifth volume of Transactions of the Grolier Club is noteworthy, both apart from and in connection with the preceding volumes issued by that organization. Each volume, as it appeared, has been received with increasing favor by the public, and shortly after the club's establishment, (the result of its intelligent meeting of book lovers and collectors held at the house of Mr. Robert Hoe, in January, 1884,) the first volume covers less than a year and a half of the club's existence; so that we are not at all surprised to find it containing only sixty-five pages, including the club's constitution, by-laws, and list of members, (in all 109 resident and 21 non-resident members;) nor to find that the first volume of such transactions, a well-printed but extremely plain volume without illustrations, was given away to the club members.

Part II of the Transactions, which appeared in 1894, was issued in an edition of 250 copies, in most attractive garb, all the details of the work, type, paper, printing, binding, and illustrations, being exceedingly good. The beauty of the volume was much enhanced by its head and tail pieces and beautiful initial letters, many of which were reproductions of illustrations and ornaments used in the club publications. With a greatly increased club membership we find the second volume of its Transactions almost trebled in size, and copies being eagerly subscribed for at $4 each.

At the present day, five years later, we find the third volume of such transactions, issued from the Gilliss Press, in an edition of 470 copies, still further enlarged in size, from 156 to 228 pages, and its subscription price increased to $7.50. The present volume is in artistic excellence even more noteworthy than its immediate predecessor, if that were possible. The volume's head and tail pieces seem more pleasing and appropriate, and its full-page plates of the club building and of its interior are reproduced in the clearest and most striking fashion. The volume also contains full-page etchings by Thomas Johnson of four of the club's most prominent members—Mr. Robert Hoe, Mr. William Loring Andrews, Mr. Beverly Chew, and Mr. Samuel P. Avery, as well as views of the "Tappery," the "unusual character of the room, and the spirit and purposes of the Grolier Club being so essentially related to encouragement of honest and artistic workmanship," it was decided to include these views and a chapter on the details of the room, its fittings and construction, (all of which was presented to the club by a member of the House Committee,) as not out of place, although hardly to be considered as closely related to the arts of bookmaking.

The financial condition of the Grolier Club, as shown in the present volume of Transactions, is most satisfactory. During the last five years the net assets have increased from a little over fifty to more than ninety thousand dollars, while the first mortgage has been entirely paid off, the bonds secured by the second mortgage and in the possession of the members having been reduced from thirty thousand five hundred to five thousand dollars. Since this statement was prepared the latter sum has been reduced to five hundred dollars, which will be paid off during the current year, leaving the club absolutely free from debt and the possessor of property worth nearly a hundred thousand dollars. The club library, too, has grown rapidly, both in size and value, showing an increase in said valuation in the last five years of nearly twelve thousand dollars, the number of volumes being nearly doubled. It may not be generally known that the club library, although not large, is extremely rich in all works falling strictly within the club's province—bibliography, history of printing, history of libraries, lives of printers, and other special departments. Now that all burden of debt is removed, it is hoped that the library may soon become the best in America in all special departments that are of interest to book lovers and collectors. An expert bibliographer has been engaged as Assistant Librarian, with a view to making the library of greater practical benefit. Some idea of the importance of the Grolier Club may be gathered from the fact that it ranks easily first among clubs of its own character in all the world, an honorary position in which we should all take a certain pride, and which should add much distinction to its membership. It is, perhaps, only fair to state that the club's real position is not even hinted at in the transactions, but the statement above made is a purely personal one, based on a knowledge, more or less intimate, of the best clubs of the world, so that, if exaggerated, the writer of the review, and not the officers of the club, is entirely responsible.

During the last five years this club has given thirty-five exhibitions, and issued thirteen small paper catalogues. Its Ladies' Day has increased in importance with each successive year, and the club has also issued during this short period eleven publications, some of them of unusual interest, as well as an etched portrait of Benjamin Franklin, and a medallion portrait of James Russell Lowell, the latter being a companion to the previously issued Hawthorne medallion.

It is only possible to glance rapidly at some of the features of this very interesting volume. Perhaps the most practical and interesting of all the papers included in the book is one by Mr. Theodore De Vinne on "Recent Styles of Type." His first premise is depressing, but undoubtedly true, that [illegible] with [illegible] first book to [illegible] attributable to Mr. [illegible] [illegible] Morris] that well-printed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

laws for the ignorance that is now made the basis of disfranchisement. In view of the conditions existing up to the time of the Rebellion, Mr. Boddy thinks the negroes have made wonderful advances. He quotes from a publication which summarizes this progress.

Illiteracy has been reduced 45 per cent. Negro school children number 1,500,000, higher students 40,000, teachers 30,000. There are 156 institutions for the higher education of negroes and 250,000 volumes in negro libraries. Negro physicians number 500, authors 300, lawyers 260. Three banks are conducted by negroes, and 3 magazines and 400 newspapers are under negro management. The value of their libraries reaches $500,000, of their school property $12,000,000, of their church property $37,000,000, of their 130,000 farms $400,000,000, of their homes $235,000,000, and they have $165,000,000 in personal property. Since the war the negroes have raised $10,000,000 for their own education.

Latin Root in "Preface."

Alvin S. Johnson, writing of the origin of "preface," says:

"I wonder if Joel Benton, who contributed the interesting article on 'Prefaces and the Colophon' to THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of March 31, will permit me to make a slight correction in his etymology? He derives the word 'preface' from two Latin members, the meaning of which is 'made before.' As a matter of fact, the root of the word is not 'fac,' meaning 'make,' but 'fa,' meaning 'say.' 'Praefatio' is what is 'said before,' not what is 'made before.' The word is identical with the German 'Vorwort.'"

Youthful Tastes Outgrown.

D. W. C. B. writes from Delaware Water Gap of the Browning discussions as follows:

"In THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW there have appeared many letters discussing Mrs. Browning and her distinctive product, 'Aurora Leigh,' and the probable ultimate hold of this poem on the minds of the poetry-reading public. I think these pro and con discussions futile. The age of the reader and his peculiar mental trend determine his estimate of this and imaginative work generally. In youth I was enthusiastic over Mrs. Browning's rhapsodies. Now, later in life, her writings appear stilted, laborious, and lacking in poetic spontaneity, as does Wordsworth, though in a mitigated degree. It would be a task for me at this date to read a page of either, while I read over and over again the 'Comus' and 'Lycidas' of Milton, and certain of the poems of Coleridge, with increasing pleasure."

No Lack of Good Company.

"Columbia" assures the New England young woman who craves intellectual companionship in this city that she may make headway in that direction through church choral clubs. The Art Students' Club of Grace Church is a means to that end. It has a good meeting room for social gatherings, and magazines and books are at the service of members. Dues are $1 per year. The dramatic clubs of Brooklyn are also open to any one eligible, and the Oratorio Society is still an avenue for musical and socially inclined people, not forgetting Sorosis. The latter costs more than the others, but is really more of an intellectual body, comprising many professions. There are also many college graduate clubs.

Ruskin Treated Twice Alike.

H. G. Ganss of Carlisle, Penn., writes of a recent criticism of Ruskin: "The death of John Ruskin has called forth much eulogistic and critical comment. Among the latter may be classed an article in the March number of The Fortnightly Review, entitled 'The Truth About John Ruskin,' by H. Heathcote Statham. By referring to The Edinburgh Review, (January, 1888, Page 198,) the puzzled student of Ruskin will find an article—'The Works of John Ruskin'—covering the same ground, singling out the same blemishes, employing the same illustrations, and, at times, the identical terms. Is it a miraculous literary coincidence—have both articles the same author—or could such a plagiarism be foisted on Mr. Courtney, its editor?"

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE STORY OF THE BOERS. Narrated by Their Own Leader. Prepared under the authority of the South African Republics. By C. W. Van der Hoogt. Illustrated. Preceded by The Policy of Mediation. By Montagu White. 12mo. Pp. vi.-284. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD. By Frederic Bancroft. With portraits. In 2 vols. 8vo. Pp. 575. New York: Harper & Brothers. $5.

KING ARTHUR IN CORNWALL. By W. Hughe Jackinson. 8vo. Pp. viii.-96. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. By Judson A. Landon. Revised edition. 8vo. Pp. vii.-442. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

THE MEMOIRS OF THE BARONESS CECILE DE COURTOT. Lady in waiting to the Princess de Lembelle, Princess of Savoy Carignan. Compiled from the letters of the Baroness to Frau von Alvansleben, and Baroness Loe, and the diary of the latter. By her great-grandson Moritz von Kalsenberg. Translated from the German by Jessee Haynes. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-308. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.

FRANCE SINCE 1814. By Baron Pierre de Coubertin. 12mo. Pp. x.-261. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF HANNIBAL HAMLIN. By his grandson, Charles Eugene Hamlin. Illustrated. Published by subscription. 8vo. Pp. xi.-627. Cambridge: Printed at the Riverside Press.

JIM WARDNER OF WARDNER, IDAHO. By Himself. 12mo. Pp. 154. New York: The Anglo-American Publishing Company.

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF SAINT PAUL. An account of the old and new buildings, with a short historical sketch. By the Rev. Arthur Dimock. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. xii.-147. London: George Bell & Sons.

A MANUAL OF ENGLISH HISTORY. By Edward M. Lancaster. Revised edition. 12mo. Pp. 234. Illustrated. New York: American Book Company. $1.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL. By Lieut. O. Ringgold. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE INDIANS OF TO-DAY. By George Bird Grinnell. Illustrated with full-page portraits of living Indians. Folio. Pp. 186. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $5.

SAILING ALONE AROUND THE WORLD. By Capt. Joshua Slocum. Illustrated by Thomas Fogarty and George Varian. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-294. New York: The Century Company. $2.

THE COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE TO EUROPE. Edited by Edmund C. Stedman and Thomas L. Stedman. 24mo. Pp. xxvii.-505. New York: William R. Jenkins. $1.50.

MEN WITH THE BARK ON. By Frederic Remington. Illustrated by the author. 12mo. Pp. 208. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

POETRY.

ANDROMEDA. An Idyll of the Great River. By Robert Buchanan. 12mo. Pp. 413. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

GEN. ALBERT PIKE'S POEMS. With Introductory Biographical Sketch. By Mrs. Lilian Pike Rooms. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 368. Little Rock, Ark.: Fred W. Allsopp.

THE TOILING OF FELIX, and Other Poems. By Henry Van Dyke. 12mo. Pp. 88. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

AMABEL. By Stella May Herrick. 16mo. Pp. 88. Cincinnati, Ohio: The Editor Publishing Company.

FAITH AND SIGHT. Essays on the relation of Agnosticism to Theology. By William Pierson Merrill. 12mo. Pp. 175. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

A VISION OF THE SAXON RACE. Being Book IX. of "The Dual Image: A Mystical Poem of Life." By William Sharpe, M. D. 12mo. Pp. 78. London: By A. Copley, Canning Town, E. 1 shilling. (Paper.)

THE WAGER AND OTHER POEMS. By S. Weir Mitchell. 12mo. Pp. 47. New York: The Century Company. $1.

GRAY'S ELEGY. With a translation into Latin Elegiac Verse. By the late Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn. Quarto. Pp. 19. Boston: Frederick Dorman & Co., 145 Dorchester Street. Paper.

KING LEAR. The Chiswick Shakespeare. With an introduction and notes by John Dennis and illustrations by Byam-Shaw. 18mo. Pp. xiii.-154. New York: The Macmillan Company. 35 cents.

RIP VAN FOSSIL. A Medical Tragedy. By Fred. Deem. 12mo. Pp. 47. New York: The Alliance Publishing Company. 10 cents. (Paper.)

CHANTS FOR THE BOER. By Joaquin Miller. Small folio. Pp. 28. San Francisco: The Whitaker & Ray Company. (Paper.)

FICTION.

THE RHYMER. By Allan McAulay. 12mo. Pp. 310. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE STATEROOM OPPOSITE. By Arthur Henry Veysey. 12mo. Pp. 234. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper. 50 cents.

HAWAII NEI. By Mabel Clare Craft. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-197. San Francisco: William Doxey, at the Sign of the Lark. $1.50.

KATE WETHERILL. An Earth Comedy. By Jennette Lee. 12mo. Pp. 199. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

DEACON BRADBURY. A Novel. By Edwin Asa Dix. 12mo. Pp. 288. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

THE JUDGE'S CAVE. Being a Romance of the New Haven Colony in the Days of the Regicides. 1661. By Margaret Sidney. Illustrated by C. M. Relyea. 12mo. Pp. 409. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

THE REBEL. Being Memoir of Anthony, Fourth Earl of Cherwell, Including an Account of the Rising of Taunton, 1684. Compiled and Set Forth by His Cousin, Sir Hilary Mace, Bart. Edited with some notes by H. B. Marriott Watson. 12mo. Pp. 294. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

MR. TRUNNELL, MATE OF THE SHIP PIRATE. By T. Jenkins Hains. 12mo. Pp. 324. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.25.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A QUACK and The Case of George Dedlow. By S. Weir Mitchell. Illustrated by A. J. Keller. 16mo. Pp. x.-149. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

PASSENGERS' DOOMSDAY. April. By Myles Hemenway. 16mo. Pp. 290. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

THE REDEMPTION OF DAVID CORSON. By Charles Frederic Goss. 12mo. Pp. 418. Indianapolis, Ind.: The Bowen-Merrill Company. (Advance sheets.) $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRESH AIR. By Anna B. Warner. 12mo. Pp. 162. New York: American Tract Society. 75 cents.

GREENWOOD. An Elegy. Meditations Among the Tombs. By Daniel Pelton. Vol. 1. 12mo. Pp. 340. New York: W. L. Allison Company.

AS TALKED IN THE SANCTUM. By Bousseville Wildman. 12mo. Pp. 256. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.

D. DINKELSPIEL. HIS CONVERSATIONINGS. By George V. Hobart. Illustrated by Frederick B. Opper. 12mo. Pp. 231. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company.

HEART SKETCHES. By Miss Alice Lancaster. Illustrated by Bertha W. de Vries. Small quarto. Pp. 33. Peekskill, N. Y. Paper.

MONOGRAPHS ON AMERICAN ECONOMICS. Department of Social Economy for the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900. Herbert B. Adams, editor. Associate editor, Richard Waterman, Jr. 8vo. Pp. 102. Paper.

EDUCATION IN THE CITY SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK. 12mo. Pp. 27. By Rev. J. F. X. O'Conor. New York: St. Francis Xavier's College. Paper.

THE ECONOMICS OF DISTRIBUTION. By John A. Hobson. The Citizen's Library. 12mo. Pp. ix.-361. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

THE WRITING TABLE OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: Being an Account of Heraldry, Art, Engraving, &c. Established form for the correspondent. By F. Schuyler Mathews. Illustrated. 18mo. Pp. xi.-172. New York: Brentano's.

THE USE OF THE SLIDE RULE. By F. A. Halsey. 24mo. Pp. 84. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. 50 cents.

NATURE'S GARDEN. An Aid to Knowledge of Our Wild Flowers and Their Insect Visitors. With colored plates and many other illustrations. Text by Nettie Blanchan. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-415. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

INDUCTIVE COURSE IN ENGLISH. First Book. For primary and lower grammar grades. By Larkin Dunton and Augustus H. Kelley. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-166. Boston: Thompson, Brown & Co.

THE AMATEUR'S PRACTICAL GARDEN BOOK. Containing the simplest directions for the growing of the commonest things about the house and garden. By C. E. Hunn and L. H. Bailey. 16mo. Pp. vi.-350. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

BOOKS IN A FOREIGN TONGUE.

AUS MEINEN KONIGSREICH. Tales from the Carpathian Mountains. By Carmen Sylva. (Queen Elizabeth of Roumania.) Selected and edited with introduction by Dr. William Bernhardt. 16mo. Pp. vii.-193. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 35 cents.

JOSE. Novela de Costumbres Mexicanas. Por Armando Palacio Valdes. Edited, with introduction and notes, by J. A. Davidson. 16mo. Pp. xii.-204. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 60 cents.

SCHILLER'S WALLENSTEIN'S CAMP. For German and English. A study of both languages. By M. D. Learned. Cloth. Pp. xii.-167. Published by the author, Easton, Pa.

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THE TIMES SAYS of Miss Barrow's new Revolutionary novel, "The Fortune of War," (Henry Holt & Co. 12mo, $1.25): "The story is a good one, the historical data accurate, and the ways and manners of the period are correctly presented; and 'The Fortune of War' does not only well, but delightfully well."

A Book to be Highly Recommended to "The Critic" and "Tigrath."

Were it necessary for THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, in the interest of its women readers, to put to confusion those who find in the feminine mind neither reason nor reason, and to recite beyond appeal the quarrel between "Cynic" and his fellow letter-writers, it could accomplish these ends simply by devoting an entire issue to reprinting Miss Alice Gorren's "Anglo-Saxons and Others." Here is certainly a remarkable book—so remarkable that the present reviewer, infected possibly by the eloquent misogyny of "Cynic" and his followers, felt sure while reading it that it could not have been written by a woman. But inquiry has revealed that Alice Gorren is certainly a woman, and a New York woman at that, and enthusiastic appreciation of her talents must now serve as expiation for the wrong involved in doubting the intellectual capacity of her sex. Perhaps it is still permissible, however, to say that her book evidences such discriminating research and such vigorous thought as women, in spite of their recent phenomenal advancement, have rarely indeed bestowed on a kindred subject.

The Englishman or American who reads the book will find in it plenty to confirm his pride in his race, much that will put a brake upon his mounting self-esteem, and enough to make him ponder whither his all-conquering march is carrying him. Probably he will not remember ever to have had quite so directly and forcefully presented to him the magnificent virtues of his race, its inevitable weaknesses, and its strange contradictions; but he will understand himself much better when he has finished reading Miss Gorren's seven essays.

The self-satisfied Anglo-Saxon, whose racial national vanity has been immensely increased by recent events in his history, will be a little startled at the author's views of some of his characteristics and tendencies, but he will be apt to admit that she is right in her estimates and conclusions. Her fearless and thorough dissection of some of his most cherished foibles and idiosyncrasies of thought may make him shrink a little, but it is an entirely wholesome revelation. Moreover, its severity is compensated by the splendid tonic of her praise in the great things that really count.

The author first looks at the Anglo-Saxons from the sociologist's point of view, and finds them far and away the most important figures on the world's stage at this time, since they hold the keys of the political situation and exhibit in a peculiar way all the tendencies of the age. The Anglo-Saxons are the present masters of the world, she says, because—

> They are the only peoples who can be said to give every proof of a perfect accord with the characteristic conditions of modern life. * * * They spread abroad because the most powerful organic instincts drive them forth; and wherever they spread they carry their own ideals.

Sociologists like Mr. Benjamin Kidd and Mr. Mallock in England and M. Edmond Demolins in France seem to teach not only that the Anglo-Saxon's capacity for any amount of independent effort and his ready acceptance of toil and personal responsibility are the true roots of his success, but are the sole sources of success for any peoples at any time, with the additional idea that these qualities belong to the Anglo-Saxons pre-eminently because they are more highly developed morally than other races.

With this latter clause in the Anglo-Saxon religion Miss Gorren does not at all agree, but points out that all the great nations of the past have when at the height of their progress exhibited this same belief in their Divine appointment to some special vocation. "At this crisis," she remarks, "there is little that a people cannot do. * * * The logic of the present-day Saxon, by which he derives his material prosperity from the advanced state of his moral nature, is false logic. But nothing could serve his purpose half so well as to be wrong at this vital point."

Instead of deriving our success from our advanced moral nature, Miss Gorren says that it is our success that has evolved the sort of moral nature we possess, or, in other words, that we have always been willing to toil unceasingly for the sake of being comfortable, and that, out of this desire for physical comfort, have arisen our ideals of duty, ideals so high that they seem the results of Divine intention. But the author insists that the upward movement began with what Prof. Marshall calls the "standard of comfort," and nothing else, and that though the Saxons may be a "chosen people," they are not chosen to be a moral example to the earth.

In the chapter called "The New Empire" the author proceeds to show that the most obvious call of the Anglo-Saxons at present is to form a great empire which shall circle the earth. Their special preparation for the work of the hour, the lack of preparedness in all contemporary nations, the yearly lessening contrasts in Europe, the enormous raising of the standard of comfort over the whole globe, all point to the imperial power of the Anglo-Saxons, she declares, since they alone can supply the new demands of society. The "New Empire" will be that of industry, and the civilization of the outlying parts of the globe will be its work. The author points out, too, that England first became a great nation through the invention of her factory system, and, many years later, recovered from

*ANGLO-SAXONS AND OTHERS. By Alice Gorren. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

sailing and merchant.

She considers the future [illegible] contrary to practical [illegible] interest in what [illegible] poetry. Periods of "aesthetic [illegible]" says, produced the Renaissance and the Great Queen, but arrive in days of [illegible] and [illegible] prosperity, and the [illegible] most men are of the [illegible] type. All of the Anglo-Saxon's inventions and [illegible] factories, the [illegible] and [illegible] type. France makes rich things for the few; England and America make common, practical things for the whole world. To quote one of the author's paragraphs will put the idea in a nutshell:

> In the keenness of high and low, rich and poor, educated and uneducated, on physical interests and material possessions the Anglo-Saxon, then, has come by his opportunity. And to the consequent fight for the markets of the world he is most apt to be triumphant because he has supreme gifts as an inventor of material things which appeal to the average man of democracy, and because he produces a great number of great men of the economic type.

Adding to this equipment the very essence of the spirit of adventurousness, Miss Gorren makes her Anglo-Saxons heroes indeed, and the masters of every possible situation. "To do things," she asserts, "is their gospel," and this best was given to the Anglo-Saxon mind when Jutes and Danes and Saxons and Angles poured out of Europe into the English land. She holds their climate, equable but stimulating, largely responsible *for* the temperament and physique of the English and Americans, and traces to their enforced activity and good living that "confidence and fearless comfortableness" in strange lands and unfamiliar conditions which is the Saxon's special gift to mankind. But right here the author points out that for the Saxon, with his customary blindness to abstract facts, to reason that because an active life has in some cases made fearless, self-reliant, and truthful men, all adventurous spirits will be such is altogether wrong and absurd, yet that is what English and American expansionists mean when they talk of spreading righteousness over the earth. They really mean economic comfort.

Anglo-Saxon humanitarianism is another point on which Miss Gorren has a bone to pick with the upholders of that race's moral superiority. Anglo-Saxons, she asserts, are no more humane than other races, nor as much so as some, and if their charities effect more it is only because of their genius for making their work in any direction effective. She recalls that even in England and America there is much abuse in charitable institutions; that hygiene is not humanitarianism, and, moreover, that this virtue does not particularly shine in the Saxon treatment of inferior races. "Other Western nations," the author adds, "have freed their slaves; but Americans and Englishmen only have established humanitarian reputations for so doing."

The queer psychological make-up which causes Anglo-Saxons thus to confound their ethics and their economics—to be good and yet always get the best of a bargain—Miss Gorren explains by calling them sentimentalists—a class of people that do not analyze motives. What the author calls the "religious-commercial instinct" has descended to us, she says, from the Reformation, and we have never divided it into two parts. She adds: "Whenever England or America now has a particularly big trade on its hands its rhetoric rises to Biblical dignity."

Miss Gorren does not consider the average Anglo-Saxon an abstract thinker, though she says no one is sharper in practical problems of the day. In this disuse of the critical faculty she points out, lies his proneness "to follow after crazy seers and seeresses, and new 'psychic' doctrines of every known and unknown degree of wildness." It is the ever-present yearning of the human mind for the higher abstractions, manifesting itself in him, practical and unspeculative as he generally is. However, Miss Gorren concludes that his critical lack does not at all interfere with the Saxon's success, but, rather, greatly facilitates it.

Anglo-Saxon sociologists, she says, teach not only that the old aesthetic life-philosophy has served its day, but that it has served its day *for* all time, and that the way of life which the Saxon has chosen has all the sanctions of earth and heaven. For this view, she admits, there is much corroborative evidence, but there is one big flaw in it, inasmuch as the Anglo-Saxon civilization is by no means a finished product. All the aesthetically civilized nations, the author points out, have passed through the material stage of power which we now represent, but they have all also passed beyond that and then fallen back to begin the fight to power over again.

The question raised is whether the Saxon will follow this law, than which none is more clearly traceable in history, or whether he possesses some unique quality that will carry him over the crisis and send him on to unimagined glories of destiny. "How long," Miss Gorren asks, "will the Anglo-Saxon keep his present ethical code?" Her version of his code is as follows: "To know life you must live it, face it squarely, take hold of it with both hands, shoulder its burdens, without asking whether they are pleasant or unpleasant, exactly as they present themselves. Do the will, in short, and—perhaps—you may learn of the doctrine. But do the will in any case. And the will is that a man shall tell the truth, and have some care as to the purity of his ways, and not wish for strange gods, nor juggle with intellectual phantasmagoria; and, above all, that he shall depend on his own resources and help himself."

The problem of the future as formulated in this book no one can answer now, but like all such problems, it possesses an extraordinary interest for speculative minds, and Miss Gorren's essays, it is safe to say, will furnish such with much material for thought. Every page in her volume is pregnant with suggestion, and the whole cannot fail to heighten the average Saxon's interest in his own position and destiny.

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Book Dedications to Wives.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a recent number (March 17) of THE SATURDAY REVIEW your correspondent, Mrs. Gardner, in an interesting communication, refers to a previous issue of THE REVIEW containing some charming book dedications, to which she adds three felicitous instances: F. Hopkinson Smith's dedication of his "A White Umbrella in Mexico" to his daughter; Lotti's "From Lands in Exile" to an invalid woman friend, and Balzac's "Modeste Mignon" "to a Polish lady," presumably the Countess Hanska, afterward Balzac's wife.

The readers of THE REVIEW may be interested by the reference to two or three examples of dedications to wives given in a recent volume from the De Vinne Press, entitled "Memoir and Memorials of Anna Price Dillon," (Pp. xvii., 480,) who perished with her daughter on the ill-fated Bourgogne July 4, 1898.

In this volume, prepared and edited by her husband, Judge Dillon, it is stated that his wife assisted him, in 1872, in putting his book on "Municipal Corporations" through the press, and then follows this extract:

> He always realized that his itinerant professional and judicial life had thrown almost exclusively upon his wife the care and anxieties of the family; and years afterward, when, in 1894, his Yale University Law Lectures were published, he publicly recognized the obligation which it created in the dedication of the volume to her in these words:
>
> "A. P. D.
>
> "The years of professional studies, circuit journeyings, and judicial itinerancies whereof this book is in some measure the outcome, as well as the time required for its preparation, have been taken from your society and companionship. The only reparation possible is to lay these imperfect fruits upon your lap. As to you, indeed, they justly belong, this formal dedication serves alike to accredit your title and to manifest my grateful sense of obligation and affectionate regard."

This inscription was pleasing to Mrs. Dillon, and on her return from Europe a friend called her attention to a review of the book in which the writer, speaking of dedications to wives, compared this not unfavorably with John Stuart Mill's, whereupon her husband said that his was as much inferior to Mill's as Mill's to Tennyson's.

Mrs. Tennyson, always seemingly fragile, outlived her husband, who died Oct. 6, 1892; but, not long before his death, he signalized their long and felicitous union by dedicating to her, in these words, his last book:

"I thought to myself I would offer this book to you,
This and my love together,
To you that are seventy-seven,
With a faith as clear as the heights of the June-blue heaven,
And a fancy as Summer new
As the green of the bracken amid the gloom of the heather."

It is not wholly aside from the subject of this communication to add that "The Memoir and Memorials" above mentioned are dedicated in memory of the wife in these words:

> This inadequate memoir, these scant memorials, of the rare woman here commemorated, are affectionately inscribed to her children and grandchildren in the hope that they and their descendants may thereby be enabled more fully to realize that her life was wholly consecrated to home and duty, and that her name, virtues, and memory are their most precious inheritance and a benediction evermore. G. S. C.

New York, April 3, 1900.

Marie Antoinette and the Diamond Necklace.

Annie Pomfret Proudman of New York takes issue with a paragraph in a recent letter from Mr. Alden: "Mr. W. L. Alden in his London letter of March 10 violently objects to any further reference being made to the ill-fated Marie Antoinette and her unfortunate position in relation to the ownership of a costly diamond necklace. If Mr. Alden's objections are to another attempt to defame the honor of the Queen I heartily sustain him in them. But Mr. Alden—who seems to glory in the fact that he has not read and does not intend to read Mr. F. D. Albini's book—does not state in what light this historical necklace is again presented to view. Why should Mr. Alden be moved to battle by the mere sight of the title of this book simply because the necklace has pursued him for many years! If Mr. Albini presents the subject in its true light, showing the Queen to be the innocent victim of a dastardly plot, too much cannot be said in praise of his work, whether strong or weak. Marie Antoinette is, as a rule, falsely represented as a frivolous, faithless woman, especially in the diamond necklace affair, but no one who has read the authentic memoirs of her life by Mme. Campan, her faithful confidential friend and daily companion for many years, even to the very steps of the guillotine, can either doubt the purity of the Queen or that she was an innocent factor in this famous intrigue.

Too much stress has been laid on the fact that Cardinal de Rohen did furnish a certain sum of money to pay the first installment on a diamond necklace of immense value, and too little on the following facts: That the Queen, though she did receive the Court Jeweler Roehmer, and did look at the necklace, positively refused to buy it or to accept it as a present from the King, saying, "We have more need of a vessel than of a jewel," that she never had it in her possession, and that papers were found exonerating the Queen, de Rohen failing to destroy them at the time of his arrest and imprisonment.

Mr. Alden asks: "Of what earthly importance is it to us to know all the particulars of the purchase of a necklace?" It is of this importance: that we honor or dishonor the name of Marie Antoinette according to the passive or active part taken by her in this affair; and, as the active part is wrongfully assigned to her by many writers who either do not know the true facts or willfully pervert them, it is of the utmost importance that the truth should be told again and again until the honor of this unfortunate Queen is fully vindicated."

The Auction Sale Season.

The close of the season for auction sales of art objects is becoming later and later each year, and this year many of the auction houses will continue to hold sales until well into May. A number of the larger of the "antique" establishments were formerly in the habit of closing during the Summer, but the proprietors have come to the conclusion that there is enough business in New York during the warm months to warrant their keeping open. It would seem that the decision is a wise one. Of course, most society people leave the city during the warm months, but, on the other hand, the largest buyers are many of them not of the fashionable class, and are as much in the city as out of it from May to October.

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These rambling reminiscences of an old musician, teacher, shopkeeper, and collector of musical instruments will be found particularly fascinating from the man's odd mixture of musical knowledge and practical business management, flavored with more than a spice of good-natured cynicism, as well as from his strong sense of humor and a certain knowledge of the weaknesses of human nature generally which governed many of his business operations.

The story of Mr. Steinert's life is a thoroughly interesting one, and the book, from its introduction to the final page, well worth reading. Mr. Steinert claims that the book's charm, if it possesses that quality, lies in the fact that it is a truthful record of a life which, from small beginnings, has, by taking advantage of all favorable circumstances, and the overcoming or endurance of obstacles, reached its present broader and more successful position. The book's existence is really due to repeated solicitations on the part of Mr. Steinert's old friend, Mrs. Marlin, to whom the reminiscences were dictated, and who compiled and arranged them in their present form. In his introduction, Mr. Steinert says:

There is also an additional interest connected with my lines which lies in and is taken from a hidden world and lives in music—my early love for the divine art has been my talisman through all of my struggles and successes. The power of music, its wholesome influence, and the charm which it lends to the human heart, were early recognized by me, and whatever of the material surrounded me, it has always been subject to music's infallible truth. Without this spiritual guidance my life would have been wretched, while, on the contrary, it has been to me an Eden. That is the reason why my leitmotif in this book is to be found in music, and that all the things which radiate from it are but so many satellites to its luminous power.

In this love for music lies the probable reason for the book's fascination. Mr. Steinert's struggles and successes are all told in a charmingly naïve fashion—told, too, by a man who seems to possess a very striking individuality—but apart from the interest of the musical side of his character, the story would present the ordinary aspects of the life history of a man who has struggled against all sorts of adverse circumstances toward final success. Another charm lies in the fact that there often seems to be a childlike honesty and pride in the German nature which leads a successful man to look back upon his early trials with a certain humorous enjoyment, telling in the frankest fashion stories connected with such hardships in a way to interest others. Whereas, an American or Englishman might tell us his early paths had not been rose strewn, but would seldom add any of the details of such hardships.

Therefore it is with the greatest of interest that we follow the career of the boy Moritz Steinert, who was born in Scheinfeld, a small town in Bavaria, nearly seventy years ago. Quaint and picturesque, Scheinfeld is still surrounded by wall and moat, from the former of which arise three strong watchtowers, the doors of which used to be closed and locked at 9 o'clock, to keep out all intruders. Mr. Steinert's descriptions of this quaint town are charming. In one of the towers still lives the town musician, whose duties consist in playing with his orchestra at the high mass on Sundays, in playing chorals on brass instruments at noon to call the men in from the fields to their midday meal, and in the evening to play an Ave Maria as a call to prayers. A night watchman with lantern and horn still exists, who calls out the hours of the night in quaint rhyme, after which the horn is blown. Amid these and other surroundings equally quaint the boy was born of poor parents, his father dying soon after Moritz had been sent to the town school, his mother being left with few worldly possessions. Through the strictest economy she managed to keep her son at school until his twelfth year. Moritz possessed an inborn love for music, which was encouraged by his family, and he took clavier lessons from the organist of the church, there being not a single piano in the place. As he grew older the boy had lessons from the town musician on flute and violin, and on the guitar from a man "who was considered not only an artist in sweeping chimneys, but also in sweeping his hands across the strings of a guitar," until at length the boy thought himself quite a musical expert, but Wagner being entirely unknown and Beethoven known only by name there was the more excuse for pride in such knowledge. Next followed piano lessons, and a chance meeting with Padre Quartian of an adjoining monastery led to the latter's becoming interested in the boy's musical progress and in teaching him ecclesiastical music, as well as encouraging him to sing at mass, these monastic services being noted for fine organ playing and good orchestral music.

At twelve years of age Moritz was apprenticed to his brother-in-law, an optician at Coblenz, and gave such satisfaction that his sister presented him with money to hear an opera.

The effect upon me was simply astounding when the musicians struck the first chord of that magnificent overture, and when I heard the versified tone-coloring of that orchestra, which came from instruments which I had never seen nor heard before, I was transformed and taken away from myself, transported for the time to another sphere. The early love for the divine art of music which has been given me from above, and which had before lain dormant, awoke within me, and filled me with the most profound reverence and respect, and I felt for the first time what a beautiful though hidden world lay before me which would henceforth unfold itself to my imagination. * * * But of great rejoicing within my young heart that I had been spared to enter the enchanted realm of music. * * * When the curtain rose and I saw the dramatic action which was resting upon the wings of music, when the powerful chorus burst forth into song, and the action of the players spoke to my intellect; when the orchestra also spoke in words of tone, * * * then I felt that this was indeed a happy day. * * * The laborious duties I had been forced to undergo, the poverty, the domestic hardships were for the time forgotten, overbalanced by the knowledge that I had at last found a place that was so congenial to my better self as to make heaven seem close at hand.

The boy remained in the optical business until he was nearly eighteen, when he thought himself old enough to try for himself, and so returned to Scheinfeld for a time, taking 'cello lessons from the town musician, who at first laughed at the boy's presumption in wishing to take up the king of instruments, but after twelve lessons old Daxian decided there was nothing more he could teach the boy. Mr. Steinert calls particular attention to the fact that Daxian was in reality endowed with great talent, worthy of the highest cultivation, and that what the latter thought his good fortune in being made town musician in reality deprived the world of a great musical genius.

But space will not allow us to dwell upon the boy's desire for improvement in all directions—his study of the German classics, both in literature and in philosophy; his travels through Switzerland, Germany, Finland, and Russia, with optical goods, with the many consequent adventures related in the book, and his subsequent travels through France to sell hops to its various breweries. Finally Moritz returned once more to Coblenz, and assisted his brother for a time, meeting there and very much admiring a Miss Dreyfuss, who was a governess in an American family. But the boy was still restless, and telling his mother of his feelings—who at the time had just finished reading "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—she advised him to try America, with the result that he took passage in a sailing ship bound for New York. After paying his passage and buying a few optical goods, Steinert landed in New York with about $1 in his possession. His subsequent career was, as might be imagined, very checkered. Not finding anything to do in New York, the boy started out with another young German he had met in a boarding house—neither of them speaking English—to sell goods through the country. But his early business ventures were usually unsuccessful, and he constantly fell into straits from which he was as constantly relieved by obtaining some musical employment. Playing in hotels for dancing, next engaged with the Mario-Grisi Opera Company, and again with Buckley's Serenaders.

So the book goes on, until finally Mr. Steinert met again the Caroline Dreyfuss he had so admired in Germany, who with her people had also come to New York to live. An engagement was soon entered into, followed by a marriage, his wife's dot being $35, while his own capital was considerably less. A long and not particularly successful period of teaching in the South was interrupted by the breaking out of the war, when the Steinert family, then five in number, finally settled in New Haven.

Mr. Steinert's musical endeavors in that city included an appointment as church organist at $150 a year, the foundation of his first orchestra, with its abrupt ending, his appointment as organist of the cathedral at $300 per year, soon afterward followed by Mozart's Twelfth Mass being rendered, the first time in the history of the State that a mass was sung with orchestra accompaniment.

Finally Mr. Steinert managed to triumph over all his obstacles—"fully accomplished my purpose of making a lot of money out of the pianoforte business and the people who bought that instrument." He turned his attention to a comparison of the piano with its prototypes, clavichord, harpischord, and the early hammer clavier, with the result that he awarded the palm to the older instruments, and spent much time and money in journeying through the remoter portions of Germany in search of old musical instruments of all kinds, which he afterward restored, and which form the now justly celebrated Steinert collection.

For interesting details of all these journeys, and for his visits to the Vienna and Chicago Exhibitions, with portions of his collections, as well as for his accounts of free lectures on the "Evolution of the Piano" given throughout the country, and for details of his happy private life, and the beautiful "In Memoriam" chapter to his wife and son, the reader must seek the pages of this interesting book.

The last chapter is a brief historical sketch of the evolution of the piano, the whole leading up to an account of Mr. Steinert's own invention, "the Steinertone," constructed on new principles which the latter claims to possess.

Not only the inexpressible sweetness of the clavichord and the rhythmical tone production of the hammer clavier or pianoforte, but a musical instrument * * * that stands unique as to its usefulness and imitative powers in giving tone colorings which strikingly resemble the 'cello, clarinet, French horn, bassoon, and many others, when its keyboard serves the intelligent and talented musician as a means of expression.

The book is well illustrated both with views of places, as well as with reproductions of the old instruments, many of them extremely rare, to be found in the Steinert collection.

*REMINISCENCES OF MORRIS STEINERT. Compiled and Arranged by Jane Marlin. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. London: The Knickerbocker Press. 1900.

NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE
OF
HARPER'S WEEKLY
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OF 1900

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Country Grocery Stories.*

The dramatis personæ in Mr. Nelson Lloyd's "The Chronic Loafer" are the blacksmith, the tinner, the miller, the schoolteacher, the veteran, the storekeeper, and the loafer. They assemble around the stove and spin their yarns. The Iliad is a Pennsylvania one, and the story tellers indulge in a peculiar dialect. To the Pennsylvanian many of the names of the people who live around Kishikoquillas have a familiar sound. Mr. Lloyd has the gift of story telling, with a great supply of humor. The first story, "The Reunion," is most comic, and the surprises are well managed. Another neat story is "The Spelling Bee." Who will question what the tinman says?

Some folks is nat'ral spellers, jest as others is nat'ral musicians. Again, it's jest as hard to make a good basshorn player, for a feller that hain't the inborn idee o' how many letters is needed to make a word'll never spell no better than the man that hasn't sense o' how much wind's needed to make a note 'll play the basshorn.

The fair Hannah Cidere's hand was to have been given to the victor in the spelling bee, when somebody cried that there was a horn thief around. Then the champion spoiler took the challenge.

*THE CHRONIC LOAFER. By Nelson Lloyd. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Miss Jeannette Gilder, one of the editors of The Critic, gives some interesting information in the current number of Harper's Bazar, concerning Miss Mary Cholmondeley, author of "Diana Tempest" and "Red Pottage." "Miss Cholmondeley," says Miss Gilder, "belongs to the younger branch of the Marquis of Cholmondeley's family, which has been established in Cholmondeley Castle since the reign of William the Conqueror. We in America are, however, more interested in the fact that Miss Cholmondeley is a great-niece of Bishop Heber, and it was in the house where he lived as rector of Hodnet that she was born. Miss Cholmondeley was brought up on a solid foundation of English literature in the very library where her great-uncle, the Bishop, used to write his sermons, and no doubt the very volumes that she read were those whose pages had been turned by the poet's fingers. Miss Cholmondeley has great popularity in America, where 'The Danvers Jewels' was first published anonymously, in serial as well as in book form." "Red Pottage" is now selling in its fiftieth thousand.

The April Critic contains the beginning of an extremely entertaining Franco-American character study by Th. Bentzon (Mme. Blanc) entitled "At Cross Purposes." (Malentendus.) The scene of the story is laid in the House Club for Art Students in Paris. Through a series of letters the author contrives to give a very striking picture of an independent, ambitious American girl in Paris as contrasted with the personality of a typical Parisien of considerable wit and intelligence. In a few pertinent touches the author shows respectable artistic society as it is in Paris to-day, both from the point of view of a foreigner and that of an habitué of the pseudo-salons.

Mr. Charles Major, author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," has gone to England to arrange for the English dramatic rights of his romance, and also to obtain additional material for a historical novel of English life which he has had in preparation for several years, and which he hopes to place in the hands of his publishers in the early Autumn.

Mr. William Le Queux, author of "A Madonna of the Music Hall," "If Sinners Entice Thee," and "The Day of Temptation," has started out on his travels once more from his Winter home, in San Remo, Italy. This time he takes his way across Siberia, going as far as Irkoutsk, on the new Trans-Siberian Railway, as special correspondent of The London Daily Mail. The ultimate object of this journey is Port Arthur. In addition to his correspondence he intends to write a big illustrated book descriptive of Siberia as it really is. The rights of this work have already been secured by William Blackwood & Sons of London. Mr. Le Queux will also contribute a series of illustrated articles to various British and American magazines concerning the present state of remote Russia and the possibilities for the employment of foreign capital there. The rights to a novel of Russian life and character, which he intends to write on his return, have been secured by Sir George Newnes. He expects to consume about nine months on his journey. Every facility has been offered him that he may see everything worth seeing in Siberia. The Czar himself has issued a special ukase, which will enable him to enter any prison in the Russian Empire at any hour of the day or night. It will be interesting to see whether Mr. Le Queux's impressions will be similar to those of Mr. George Kennan, who traveled practically over the same ground a few years ago for The Century Magazine.

Richard Le Gallienne, as the result of his bicycle tour in England last Summer, has prepared a little volume, which John Lane will shortly publish, under the title of "Travels in England." The book will contain illustrations by Herbert Railton. It now turns out that the deathmask of a girl, supposed to have been drowned in the Seine, which gave Mr. Le Gallienne the idea for his latest novel, "The Worshipper of the Image," is a reality. Discovered by a prowler after curiosities some time ago in a shop near Covent Garden, London, purchased by him, and hung in his rooms, the beauty of the cast sent many to the shop. Verses were written to this pretty, pathetic unknown, and finally Mr. Le Gallienne came and wrote a book about her. Just now Mr. Le Gallienne is receiving numerous letters from country gentlemen who have read the book and take exception to a bit of description found therein. One writes to the Academy from the Isle of Wight to say "A gentleman with such a pretty pen for describing nature as Mr. Le

[illegible] Robert Hichens, author of "Flames," "The Green Carnation," &c., is enjoying life in Sweden, where he is devoting part of his time to correcting the proofs of his forthcoming book, "Tongues of Conscience," which the Frederick A. Stokes Company will shortly publish. The book is said to contain by far the most powerful and mature work that Mr. Hichens has done.

Plans of the Harpers.

The Harpers Purchase Golf.

Harper & Brothers have just purchased Golf, the magazine devoted to golfing interests and the official organ of the United States Golf Association. The periodical will, hereafter, be published monthly, the April number being the first to bear the imprint of Harper & Brothers. Mr. Van Tassel Sutphen, the well-known authority on golfing subjects, will edit the sheet. Its contents will be made up of news on the latest events in the golfing world, bulletins of the United States Golfing Association, pictures of new clubhouses, links, portraits, and articles by leading authorities on this particular sport.

Exhibition of Color Photography.

There is on exhibition at Brentano's a number of pictures and plates showing the development of the three-color process of photography. There is also an attendant in charge to explain the mysteries of this art, which has had such an effect in reducing the price of books whose subjects require illustrations in color. Color photography, as developed in the last year or two, has enabled the Doubleday & McClure Company to issue a remarkable series of nature books, and it is under the auspices of Doubleday, Page & Co. that the exhibition at Brentano's is being held. The plates and pictures displayed were used in making "Bird Homes," by A. Radclyffe Dugmore; "Nature's Garden's Garden," by Neltje Blanchan; "The Butterfly Book," by Dr. W. J. Holland, and "Birds that Hunt and Are Hunted," and "Bird Neighbors," both by Neltje Blanchan.

Studies in Jewish History.

The Jewish Chautauqua Society has just brought out a little volume on Jewish history by Dr. Maurice H. Harris, as a result of practical work in the circle conducted by him during a number of years. It covers the period from the rise of Kabbalah in the thirteenth century down to the Spanish expulsion of the Jews in 1492. The Jew is brought into touch with such great events as the emergence of Poland, the Hussite movement, the foundation of the Turkish Empire, the dawn of the Renaissance, the Black Death, and the Inquisition. The Chautauqua plan is followed out in a most helpful manner. Besides the required readings in Graetz's "History of the Jews," Volume III., there are fine lists of recommended books and articles. The "suggestions" to the reader and the questions in the "tests and reviews" will be found of the utmost assistance to the individual reader and especially to members of reading circles.

A Book of Progress.

Everybody has noticed the fact that the present century is eminently one of progress more than its predecessors. In "Flame, Electricity, and the Camera," published today by Doubleday, Page & Co., the author, George Iles, explains the matter in the way indicated by the title of the book. While one may easily imagine what Mr. Iles may say concerning the social and commercial revolutions wrought by electricity and the camera, however interesting may be the details of explanation, the first part of the title is less definite. At the outset Mr. Iles gives an account of the uses of flame in metal working, in the production of motive power, and in the creation of extreme cold. Especially interesting is the account of the steam turbine, the new and formidable rival of the steam engine. In the chapters on the camera, that no amateur can read without stimulus and profit, every page has hints for fresh fields of delightful effort.

The New Outing.

In the April number of Outing, Mr. Caspar Whitney, formerly sporting editor of Harper's Weekly, makes his début as editor. To this number Mr. Whitney contributes "The Month's Review," a feature which is fully described by its title. In introducing this feature Mr. Whitney writes: "Outing will uphold with all its force that wholesome life which sport, travel, and adventure bring us." Mr. Whitney believes in sport for sport's sake, and his administration will be marked by a strenuous effort for the protection of game, the prohibition of that killing of all animal life that is neither game nor pest, the preservation of the forests, and the divorce of politics from game, fish, and forest commissions. The special articles in the April Outing are up to the usual standard of the periodical, as is the fiction. A great improvement has been made in the illustrations.

"A Man of His Age."

There is in book circles considerable speculation as to the identity of Hamilton Drummond, whose first book, "A Man of His Age," has just come from the press of Harper & Brothers. The publishers believe that they have discovered another romantic writer whose work may well be compared with that of Stanley Weyman and Anthony Hope. There is also some gossip to the effect that "Hamilton Drummond"

[illegible] A New Book by Robert Barr.

Robert Barr, author of "John Kelden and His Yellow Tail," "Intellectual Pursuits," and "The Life of Conduct," has just presented a new volume, through the press of Edgar S. Werner, entitled "Flashes of Wit and Humor; or, A Brief Study of the Brightest Minds." Here are related, after [illegible] "The Author at a Literary Breakfast," "The Futility [illegible] Between Wit and Humor," &c. The best [illegible] of historical personages [illegible] of [illegible] which have been perpetrated at the expense of other [illegible] Edmund Clarence Stedman [illegible] are presented in a thoroughly [illegible] manner, even where the original point was crude and uncouth. Mr. Waters's style, however illiterate his theme may be, is always elegant without being pedantic. His original bon mots are those of a litterateur of broad reading and quick perception.

A Tale Now Read in the West.

"The Story of a Country Town," by E. W. Howe, which was originally published some thirteen years ago by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and which had a certain vogue in the East for its curious theme as well as for the curious naturalistic style of its author, has now become one of the books of the season in the West. Mr. Howe's pictures, which are filled in with an extraordinary care to detail and incident, are not of cowboys and Indians, road agents and mining camps, but of the original settlers who built Fairview, and who by honest, arduous toil arose from poverty to affluence. Mr. Howe's book cannot be read at a dash and at a single sitting, but beauties of infinite repose and delicate conception are revealed to the meditative reader.

Stanley Weyman's New Book.

Longmans, Green & Co. will publish, April 24, a new romance by Stanley Weyman, entitled "Sophia." Mr. Weyman has against chosen to turn somewhat from the vein of historical romance in which he first won his reputation. He treats no longer of the France of Richelieu or Henry IV., but of the England of Queen Anne; no longer of adventurers who win their fortunes by their swords alone in mediæval fashion, but of men who, as befits a more civilized age, show their bravery and resoluteness in other ways. The spirit of adventure, however, is not wholly absent, for the heroine has still to be rescued from evil hands and her pursuers punished. But though the story moves as swiftly as in the earlier novels and does not lack for excitement, the main interest is of a different sort; and one likely to gain Mr. Weyman new readers without depriving him of his old following. Sophia is a novel of character as well as of plot. The hero is a heroine, and bears herself as such. A rich prize in the matrimonial market, she is beset by intriguing suitors, and harassed by intriguing relatives, but in spite of all discovers the man of her choice where she least expects to find him, and grows under our very eyes from a sentimental girl into a woman of ready wits and noble nature. The novel is based on a close study of the times, and like "The Castle Inn," gives their genuine spirit.

Harper & Brothers have in press a new novel by Beatrice Whitley, author of "Mary Fenwick." It is entitled "Bequeathed."

In spite of what has been asserted to the contrary at a certain trial held in this city, G. P. Putnam's Sons have published no edition of "Sapho."

"To Have and To Hold" is now selling in its one hundred and fiftieth thousand.

The New Amsterdam Book Company has just secured a complete Grimm "Fairy Tales," (said to be the only complete Grimm in existence,) translated from the original German. It took a search of several years all over Germany, conducted with considerable expense, to secure the original set. The New Amsterdam Book Company will bring out the translation in the Fall with beautiful illustrations, both in a popular edition and in a édition de luxe.

"As Seen By Me" is the title of a new novel by Lilian Bell, author of "The Instinct of Stepfatherhood," which Harper & Brothers are about to publish.

"Milton's Minor Poems," edited by Prof. Edward S. Parsons of Colorado College, is about to be published by Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co.

"A Book of Verses," by Nixon Waterman, will be published next week by Forbes & Co. The author is well known as a writer of pleasing verse.

"Rudyard Kipling: A Criticism," by Richard Le Gallienne, with a bibliography by John Lane, and with a new portrait, will be shortly published at The Bodley Head.

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, April 5.—Seriousness and frivolity are agreeably blended in Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.'s Spring list, in which one may choose between science and novels without a purpose, between the new and revised edition of Mrs. Todd's "Total Eclipses of the Sun," and Mr. Bradley Gilman's "The Parsonage Porch," a collection of stories from the notebook of a clergyman. Translations from four languages di-

[illegible] A Book of Verse.

Currita, Countess de Anderson, by Father Louis Colona, S. J., describes the "new woman" of Spain as she appears to one whose ideals are Christian and domestic and shows the effect of "Ibsen" in Madrid society and politics, as they appear to one conservative both by temperament and by training. Miss Myrta Leocadia Jones has translated ten of Fraticida Cordoba's stories, giving them the title of "Tales for Christmas and Other Seasons." The first five relate to Christmas, the others are essentially characteristic in character and subject. With this book may be grouped [illegible] "The Little Parish Church," in the English of Mr. George Burnham Ives, and "Rings in Spain," by Miss Katharine Prescott [illegible]. The introductions for the three volumes are by Mr. James B. Ford, Mr. W. P. Trent, and Mr. Charles de Kay, and each volume has a frontispiece by a French artist.

"For the Queen in South Africa" is the only English novel, but Sir Herbert Maxwell's "Life of Wellington" is written so delightfully that the "first by land" is now as attractively represented in biography as the mighty seaman who was Capt. Mahan's subject. Very properly, the new book will be bound in the same style as its elder, the four making a history of England's greater wars during some thirty-five years and of the long peace which strengthened her for the struggles of the later half of this century. Balzac's "Letters to Madame Hanska," with its included letters not written by Balzac, must necessarily attract all readers of the great Frenchman, and the new edition of Hamerton's "Paris in Old and Present Times" is a much better guide to the interesting places in Paris than many of the books written to serve in that capacity.

"The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics," by Mr. William L. Scruggs, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the two powers, is a study of the two countries based upon twenty-five years of experience, and is designed to furnish all persons intending settlements or investment with trustworthy counsel. The volume contains maps and illustrations and notes on other parts of South and Central America. Lastly, there are two new volumes of Dr. Hale's works, "A New England Boyhood" and "How to Do It and How to Live," making, with volumes previously announced, a score of books of which not many are likely to be overlooked, even in these days of enormously successful novels and much advertised subscription works.

Among the novels by L. C. Page & Co. not yet announced are "God—the King—My Brother," by Mrs. Roulet, formerly Miss Mary F. Nixon. It is a story of the Black Prince's Spanish wars, with a Spanish heroine and two heroes, twin brothers, whose motto makes the title. "The Black Terror," by Mr. John W. Leys, is a Russian story, and Mr. G. Humbert Westley, a well-known poetical contributor of The New York Times, appears as the author of a volume entitled "At the Court of the King," being romances of France. Mr. Josiah Flint gathered so much material during his years of preparation to write "Tramping with Tramps," that he has drawn another book from it, entitled "Notes of an Itinerant Policeman." It will be of the same general character as the former book, but will contain entirely novel observations.

Among children's books from this firm, Mr. G. Waldo Browne's "The Woodranger" will be followed by "The Gunbearer"; the "Cosey-Corner" series will be lengthened by "The Little Colonel's House Party," by Miss Annie Fellowes Johnston; "A Little Puritan's First Christmas," by Miss Edith Robinson; "Helena's Wonderland," by Miss Francis Hodges White, and "For His Country," by Miss Marshall Saunders. "Chums," by the late Maria Louisa Pool, will be added to the series of "Gift Books for Boys and Girls."

J. P. Morgan Secures the Irwin Library.

It is now definitely known that the library of Theodore Irwin of Oswego, N. Y., which rumor said last week was purchased by Frederick K. Trowbridge, was actually secured for J. Pierpont Morgan, the banker-collector. The books are safely stored away, awaiting Mr. Morgan's return from Europe. The real facts connected with the transaction are well known to a number of collectors, but as they would not particularly interest the public, it is sufficient to say that the Irwin collection was brought on from Oswego to be sold here by George H. Richmond, the book dealer, in a specially fitted-up shop, but Mr. Morgan became aware of the great importance of the library and immediately bought the collection en bloc, the sum of money involved being somewhat under $200,000, the amount once mentioned.

Mr. Morgan's library, which has been known for a number of years to contain highly important books, was sensibly increased last Summer by the purchase of the collection of the late James Tooney, the London dealer, which included a large and fine copy of the first folio Shakespeare, together with many other treasures. The acquisition of Mr. Irwin's books and manuscripts places the Morgan library among the Hoe, Carter Brown, Huth, Christie-Miller, Devonshire, and other great private book collections of the world.

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THE WEEK IN ART.

There are a number of landscapes now on exhibition at the Fischel, Adler & Schwartz galleries, 317 Fifth Avenue, by the English artist, George Boyle. The artist, who is a descendant of the eminent Bishop Boyle, began life as a clerk in the British War Office. His artistic tastes were too strong to be curbed, however, and he soon left the routine of an office for the studio and the woods and fields. As was perhaps only natural in a young artist left to wander where he would, he turned his steps first, when he went afield, to the English landscapes which Turner loved and painted. Most of the landscapes in the present display were painted in the vicinity of Beaufort Bridge, Chelsea, close to Turner's house. Here Boyle found the same atmospheric effects which first inspired Turner. His canvases have attracted much attention in England, and his pictures have been hung two years in succession on the line in the Royal Academy displays. He has been called "the English Daubigny," from his love of and sympathy with the milder moods of nature. The landscapes now shown at the Fifth Avenue gallery are notable for their luminosity, atmosphere, and sentiment. Mr. Boyle is an especially good painter of skies, and some of those in the present landscapes are delightful and beautiful in color. He paints in a low color key and in soft grays and blues. He has been largely influenced by the modern French impressionists, but his work shows decided originality and much strength. While he has been injudiciously praised in a circular descriptive of himself and his works, and which contains the absurd statement that "his work though of different handling from Turner's, is equally as powerful," he has also been unfairly treated by writers here, one of whom asserts that "his canvases differ little from the mass annually turned out," and that "his talent is of a decidedly modest order."

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There are now on exhibition a number of water colors by American artists at the Knoedler galleries, which are especially attractive in these early Spring days, being, as it were, memoranda of past Springs in woods and fields, and giving a foretaste of other Spring wanderings in the same woods and fields now near at hand. These water colors, both figures and landscapes, are hung in the little water-color gallery down stairs. They include works by J. A. McDougall, Albert Sterner, and Albert Herter, landscapes by Winslow Homer, Clara McChesney, Walter Palmer, S. Harry Eaton, George H. Smillie, J. Kinseller, and Amy Cross, and marines by William T. Richards, Will S. Robinson, George H. McCord, and F. K. M. Rehm.

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There is no truth whatever in the story published the past week to the effect that Mr. James F. Sutton of the American Art Association has been traveling through South America collecting pictures and has secured an option on a notable collection of old masters at Lima, Peru. Mr. Sutton has indeed been taking a trip along the west coast of South America for pleasure, and in some letters spoke of some old paintings he had seen in certain cathedrals, but he has not been picture hunting and has secured no option on any collection of paintings, and the story is of the yellow journal type. On its face it was absurd, for it is well known that, with the exception of a few Madonnas by Murillo, Velasquez, and other of the older Spaniards in cathedrals, there are no old masters in South America which are worth the purchasing.

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The irony of fate never was more salient than in the case of the artist Sisely. In his old days Sisely was supported by his fellow-artists. In 1876 he sent a picture called "L'Inondation" to the Salon. It was refused admission. Sisely, being in want, sold the canvas for some 50f. When Sisely died this picture brought $17. Then the same picture made a jump. It found a buyer at $2,000. "The Inundation" has just been sold for $8,000.

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The exhibition of the Press Artists' League has been postponed from April 12 to May 14. This has been made necessary by the large number of exhibits. The number of original drawings in black and white will be upward of six thousand. Some of the patrons of the display are Benjamin F. Tracy, H. H. Vreeland, George J. Gould, George C. Boldt, Bird S. Coler, Andrew Carnegie, H. O. Havemeyer, Emerson McMillin, Thomas W. Lawson, Charles T. Yerkes, Theodore W. Myers, Timothy L. Woodruff, Randolph Guggenheimer, Edward M. Grout, John Murray Mitchell, Charles W. Dayton, F. Henry Dugro, Henry Clews, Clement A. Griscom, Jacob A. Cantor, and James W. Alexander. The exhibition will be held in the East Parlor of the Astoria. The General Committee having the matter in charge is composed of R. F. Outcault, Homer Davenport, Max De Lyman, C. G. Bush, Fred S. Conseal, George Bleekman, Clare Angell, Charles Nelan, and O. C. Malcolm. Other artists who will exhibit are Swinnerton, Edge, Opper, E. Bennett, Bob Carter, Walt McDougall, J. C. Baker, R. G. Anthony, Gus Dirks, Dan McCarthy, Bert Cobb, Clarence Rigby, Ledendorf, and T. S. Allen.

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Each succeeding week of the waning art season brings less and less of incident and event to Chronicle. Art lovers, however, found enough of interest during the past six or seven days in the exhibition, prior to their sale next week at auction, of the pictures, principally of the Fontenay-Barbizon at the American Art Association, and of the rarely fine collection of Oriental porcelains and art objects and Japanese lacquers belonging to Mr. William C. Oastler, at the American Art Galleries; in the continued exhibition of the American Artists at the Fine Arts Gallery, and the numerous little displays which fill the dealers' galleries, notably one of the recent works by Monet, "Revoir," another of the leading French impressionists, at the Durand-Ruel Galleries.

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The club exhibition of the week was that of the Colonial Club, of which the press view was on Wednesday, and which was open Thursday and yesterday afternoon. The Art Committee of the club, of which Mr. William T. Evans is Chairman, arranged, if possible, a more varied and interesting little display of some fifty pictures by modern American brushes than usual. Most of the pictures shown were familiar to the visitors to galleries and studios, but were well selected and well hung. The Colonial Club gives to art lovers on the upper west side, in these annual exhibitions, an opportunity to see and study some of the best canvases of the year.

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At the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries there were on view until Thursday last 147 canvases attributed to certain old masters, with a few modern pictures among them. These pictures were sold at auction Thursday and Friday evenings. The somewhat pretentious catalogue called these canvases "highly important paintings representing leading masters of the European schools." Some of the names in the catalogue and on the placs attached to the pictures are leading ones in the history of art, notably those of Canlo Gotmbrowgh, Hogarth, Cecilia Jansen, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Peter Lely, Pierre Mignard, Gilbert Stuart, Francis Cotes, Henry Bone, Charles Sir John T. Stanly, Sir Wm. Beechey, William Ettey, George Romney, Richard Cosway, and B. Van der Helst. It cannot be said that the attributed examples of these painters gave the art student or lover any very clear idea of their characteristics. It was a pleasure to turn from them to some examples of Jettel, Richet, Corcos, and Kaemmerer, a Casin, a Betti, and a little Diaz among the modern Frenchmen, and to some fairly good examples of such American artists as J. B. Bristol, Frank De Haven, Charles Melville Dewey, R. W. Van Boskerck, Frank Boggs, and Worthington Whittredge.

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By the way, an effort was made to have the Daly books and art objects taken to London to be sold. It is declared that either Christie's or Sotheby's would have been glad to have conducted the sale, and it is likely that the extra illustrated books, at any rate, would have brought much better prices there than here.

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Six figure windows have just been completed for Easter by Otto Heinigke at his studio in this city. The windows are especially interesting, not only because of their beauty, but also because the manner of making them is, in a considerable degree, quite novel. The artist has used imported antique glass for his material throughout the work, and on this glass he has painted and etched the rich detail of the designs. The work is very intricate, and, therefore, rather costly, some of the windows containing over 1,000 pieces of glass. Each piece is selected with a view to its adaptability to the whole scheme of color, and afterward it is stained and etched. Five of the windows are symbolic figures of Angels, and one is a Madonna and Child, while the elements of detail and ornamentation are, perhaps, the most noticeable of all.

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By HENRY D. LLOYD.

Mr. Lloyd's book has probably had a wider circulation than any other recent work on economic subjects, and in view of the prominence of the trust problem as an issue in the coming Presidential campaign it has now a new interest. "Public Opinion" says of it: "His indictment of trusts and combinations is one of the most masterly attacks ever made upon an evil and ruinous system of economics."

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CAPT. SLOCUM'S COMING.

His Trip Around the World Alone in a Small Boat.

The story of the cruise of Capt. Joshua Slocum around the world as the entire crew of the little sloop The Spray is one full of interest to lovers of adventure. His single-handed voyage covered a distance of 46,000 miles, and his experience as a circumnavigator of the globe was unique and thrilling. Capt. Slocum is a skillful writer, too, as well as a boatbuilder and sailing master, and he has succeeded in his book, "Sailing Alone Around the World," just published by the New York Century Company, in telling his experiance in the cruise of more than three years in a style which makes the story entertaining to his readers. The Spray was not only commanded and sailed by himself alone, but was made by his own hands. She was but 40 feet long over all, 14 feet 2 inches beam, and 4 feet 4 inches depth of hold, her tonnage being 9 tons 9 net and 12 71-100 tons gross.

The Spray was an old sloop which had lain high and dry at Fairhaven, Mass., for many years, when a friend of Capt. Slocum presented her to him. He began the work of rebuilding and improving her at once, and having remodeled her according to his own ideas, decided to make a voyage around the world in her. His notion was to go on the cruise alone, and when it was announced a good deal of argument arose in the newspapers regarding the feasibility of the scheme. The Captain, however, was confident of his ability to make the voyage, and finally, against the warning of many friends and the scoffing of many others, he set sail from Boston on his unique cruise April 24, 1895. His first intention was to sail eastward by way of the Suez Canal, the Mediterranean, and the Red Sea, and with this in view he crossed the Atlantic, and on Aug. 4, 1895, reached Gibraltar. Here he was made much of by the officers of the British post, and he remained for some time enjoying their hospitality.

After thr. weeks of pleasure at Gibraltar The Spray sailed again on Aug. 25. Capt. Slocum had changed his mind regarding his course, and had decided to make the cruise by way of Cape Horn, in order to avoid the pirates who hover around the African Coast. He did not escape them altogether, however, being chased by a felucca, which was prevented from overtaking him by being almost swamped by a heavy sea. He soon caught the trade winds, and then a season of comparative ease was upon him. He settled the course of his little vessel, lashed the helm, and left her to care for herself, which she did to perfection. On Oct. 3, forty days from Gibraltar, The Spray cast anchor in the Port of Pernambuco. Here she remained nineteen days, her commander being treated with the greatest hospitality. Eleven days later she had reached Rio de Janeiro, and on Nov. 28 she sailed from that port for Cape Horn to make the dangerous passage of the Straits of Magellan.

On Feb. 11, 1896, the Spray rounded Cape Virgins, and entered the Straits of Magellan. She had a hard time in passing through the straits, and having once passed them, was driven back by bad weather and forced again to go over the same route. The Fuegian natives, too, added to the hardships caused by the weather with their attempts to board the sloop and rob it. The Captain sprinkled the deck by night with carpet tacks, and on one occasion these probably saved him from destruction. A band of the Fuegians boarded the sloop while he was asleep, but their yells when they stepped on the tacks awoke him, and he found them jumping into the water in dismay. Black Pedro, the leader of the bandits, once came aboard the sloop and had an interview with the Captain, who confronted him with gun in hand, and this fact probably saved him from being betrayed to the treachery of the savages. Finally, however, all these dangers were passed, and The Spray reached the Island of Juan Fernandez, Robinson Crusoe's island, April 26, 1896.

The hills of Juan Fernandez are well wooded and the valleys are fertile. There are no serpents and no wild beasts, except pigs and goats. The people live without the use of rum or beer of any kind, and there is not a police officer or a lawyer among them. The domestic economy of the island is simplicity itself, and, although there is no doctor, the people were all healthy. The population of the island is about forty-five. The cave in which Selkirk lived while on the island is at the head of the bay now called Robinson Crusoe Bay.

After leaving Juan Fernandez, seventy-two days passed before another port was made, Samoa being the next objective point. On July 16 The Spray cast anchor at Apia, and was greeted by the music of the Samoans. Here Capt. Slocum was made much of by Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, widow of the author; by King Malietoa, and by all the prominent officials of the islands. His stay in Samoa was one round of pleasure, natives and foreigners vying with each other to do him honor. From Samoa the course was to Sydney, Australia, which was made Oct. 10, 1896. Here the Captain remained nearly two months, meeting many old friends and making new ones. He sailed away Dec. 6, and entered Melbourne, where a pleasant stop was made, and on Jan 24, 1897, he started on a cruise around Australia, which ended in a return to Sydney April 22, where a stay of a month was made, and The Spray then continued her cruise around the world, sailing for [illegible] Colombo, Ceylon, from [illegible] made the voyage to Mauritius, where she stopped long. From here she headed for the Cape of Africa, and on [illegible] arrived at Port Natal.

In South Africa Capt. Slocum was made the object of a good deal of social attention. He made visits to Pretoria, Johannesburg, and many other towns, and the Boers praised him as a great man, while the English were no less friendly in their reception of him. He was entertained by President Kruger of the Transvaal, who showed him many marks of favor, but who looked upon him as rather an ignorant man when he talked of sailing "around" the world.

"You don't mean 'round' the world," said the President; "it is impossible. You mean 'in' the world." President Kruger, it seems, still regards the world as flat, and refuses to listen to arguments to the contrary.

Capt. Slocum has a great deal of admiration for the Boers notwithstanding their views regarding the form of the globe. He says: "While I feebly portray the ignorance of these learned men, I have great admiration for their physical manhood. Much that I saw first and last of the Transvaal and the Boers was admirable. It is well known that they are the hardest of fighters and as generous to the fallen as they are brave before the foe."

In South Africa Capt. Slocum met Stanley, the explorer who paid him much attention. Picnics were arranged in his honor by British officers, and he enjoyed a genuine holiday while he remained. His next objective point was the Island of St. Helena, and here, too, he was feted. He visited Longwood, the exile home of Napoleon, and saw all that was of interest in the island. Then he began the last section of his long trip to his starting place, at Fairhaven. The winds generally favored him until he reached a point off Fire Island, where he encountered a terrific gale, the worst he had met in his cruise. He had intended to touch at New York, but this gale decided him to make for Newport, which he reached at 1 A. M., June 27, 1898, and cast anchor after a cruise of more than 46,000 miles and an absence of three years, two months, and two days.

The voyage of Capt Slocum added nothing to the scientific knowledge of the world and no great geographical discoveries were made by it, but it was great fun for the hardy seaman, and his record of it makes most interesting reading for all classes. It showed that patience, joined with skill, can accomplish what would appear to be impossibilities to the average man. The Spray returned from her ocean wandering as good a vessel as when she started, and, Capt. Slocum thinks, a better one. Not a real accident occurred in the long tour, although there were many narrow escapes. The book detailing the cruise is freely illustrated by Thomas Fogarty and George Varian, and it is one which will make a welcome addition to any general library.

*"SAILING ALONE AROUND THE WORLD. By Capt. Joshua Slocum. Illustrated by Thomas Fogarty and George Varian. 8vo. Pp. 294. New York: The Century Company.

By Lowell, Kipling, and Stevenson.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the discussion about felicitous dedications, I do not think attention has been called to one that seems to me peculiarly beautiful. After having written poetry for so many years almost exclusively, the dedication of the first collection of prose essays by James Russell Lowell is to his wife, but only her initials are given:

To F. D. L.

Love comes and goes with music in his feet
And tunes young pulses to his roundelays.
Love brings thee this: Will it persuade thee, sweet,
That he turns proser when he comes and stays?

The dedication of Kipling's "Departmental Ditties" and "Barrack Room Ballads" is perhaps too well known to be quoted here, but it is worth reading again and again. It is to his old friends in India:

I have eaten your bread and salt,
I have drunk your water and wine.
The deaths ye died I have watched beside,
And the lives ye led were mine.

Was there aught that I did not share,
In vigil or toil or ease—
One joy or love that I did not know,
Dear hearts, across the seas?

I have written the tale of our life
For a sheltered people's mirth,
In jesting guise—but ye are wise,
And ye know what the jest is worth.

Stevenson's dedication of the "Child's Garden of Verse" to his devoted nurse, whose care did so much toward preserving that precious life for all of us, has a true Stevensonian quality:

For the long nights you lay awake
And watched for my unworthy sake;
For your most comfortable hand
That led me through the uneven land;
For all the story books you read;
For all the pains you comforted;
For all you pitied, all you bore,
In sad and happy days of yore:
My second mother, my first wife,
The angel of my infant life.
From the sick child, now well and old,
Take, nurse, the little book you hold,
And grant it, heaven, that all who read
May find as dear a nurse at need,
And every child who lists my rhyme
In the bright fireside nursery clime,
May hear it in as kind a voice
As made my childish days rejoice.

In Lowell's "Fireside Travels," a book which I think is entirely forgotten and out of print, the dedication is to "W. W. S."—the sculptor, W. S. Story—in 1864:

Who carves his thought in marble will not scorn
These pictured bubbles, if so far they fly.
They will recall days ruddy but with morn,
Not red, like these late past; or drawing nigh

English journals which comment on literary topics express amazement when they learn that Mr. Mosher has sold 25,000 copies of the twenty-five-cent edition of Omar Khayyam. "How," it is asked, "can the New Englander and the Persian mix?" Can the cocktail and the wine of Shiraz be quaffed by one and the same individual? We certainly believe that the Omar cult is wider spread in the United States than in England. We have wonderful powers of assimilation. Perhaps Mr. Mosher's handsome and wonderfully cheap edition has helped the Omar Khayyam movement.

The Century Magazine

What It Is Doing.

THE MAY NUMBER of The Century Magazine begins a new half-yearly volume, (the sixtieth,) and it is worth while to call attention to what The Century has printed during the last six months. It has contained illustrations by the best artists in the world, including Cole's superb engravings of the masterpieces of Europe and the work of Castaigne, Louis Loeb, Hambidge, and all of the artists who stand at the head as illustrators. It contains the best fiction, the best travel articles, the ablest essays, the most important papers on practical subjects that are appearing in America. These are what make The Century

"The Leading Monthly Periodical of the World."

☞ The volume ending with April has contained:

FICTION **Dr. Weir Mitchell's "Autobiography of a Quack,"** (complete) **Ernest Seton-Thompson's "Autobiography of a Grizzly,"** (complete;) **Two-Part Novelettes**, by Mary Hallock Foote and Henry B. Fuller, (complete;) **Short Stories** by Jacob A. Riis, Harry Stillwell Edwards, Gelett Burgess, Virginia Woodward Cloud, Seumas MacManus, Abraham Cahan, George Hibbard, Cornelia Atwood Pratt, Ellis Parker Butler and other writers.

The beginning of "Dr. North and His Friends," the latest serial work of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, author of "Hugh Wynne," etc.

HISTORY **John Morley on Oliver Cromwell,** considered the leading historical series now appearing in the magazines and one of the greatest studies ever written. Superbly illustrated by Joseph Pennell, Ernest Haskell, Edmund J. Sullivan, Lord Madox Brown, Malcolm Fraser, George Varian, Seymour Lucas, Harry Fenn, George T. Tobin, and other illustrators.

Talks with Napoleon. Extracts from the hitherto unpublished parts of the famous diary kept by Napoleon's physician, Dr. O'Meara, during the exile at St. Helena, detailing the everyday life and conversation of Napoleon.

TRAVEL **"Sailing Alone Around the World,"** Captain Joshua Slocum's remarkable story of personal adventure during a voyage of 46,000 miles around the world in the sloop "Spray." Full of humor and the charm of the sea.

"The Greatest Wonder in the Chinese World." An illustrated article by Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore

"Out-of-the-Way Places in Egypt." An illustrated article by R. Talbot Kelly.

"Hardships of a Reptiler." The first part of a striking narrative of adventure off the coast of Central America, by Benjamin Wood.

"The Giant Indians of Tierra del Fuego." An illustrated article by Frederick A. Cook, the Antarctic explorer.

"A Midwinter Trip from Santiago to Havana," by H. Phelps Whitmarsh, author of "The World's Rough Hand."

"Among the Fellaheen," an illustrated article on Egypt, by R. Talbot Kelly.

"The New Antarctic Discoveries," by Frederick A. Cook, with illustrations in color after photographs by the author.

"A Provencal Christmas Postscript," a delightful article about the south of France, by Thomas A. Janvier, illustrated by Loeb.

IMPORTANT ESSAYS By **Theodore Roosevelt, President Eliot, Booker T. Washington,** and others: "The Success of the Government Telegraph in Great Britain"; "The Warfare of Railways in Asia"; "The Industrial Revolution of the Power-Tool," etc.

PARIS AND LONDON **The first three of the series of six articles on Paris,** by Richard Whiteing, author of "No. 5 John Street." Superbly illustrated by Andre Castaigne. To be continued in the coming volume by papers on Parisian Pastimes, Life of the Boulevards, and Artistic Paris, and to be followed with an article on the Paris Exposition, all of them with Mr. Castaigne's pictures.

"The East End of London," the first one of **Sir Walter Besant's articles** on life at the East End of London, with illustrations by Phil May and Joseph Pennell. Other articles in this series are to come.

IMPORTANT SINGLE PAPERS **"Wagner from Behind the Scenes,"** by Gustav Kobbe.

"The Judgment of Peter and Paul on Olympus." A poem in prose by the author of "Quo Vadis."

"The West and Certain Literary Discoveries," by E. Hough, author of "The Story of a Country Town."

"Midwinter in New York," by Jacob A. Riis, beautifully illustrated by Jay Hambidge.

"The National Zoo at Washington." Written and illustrated by Ernest Seton-Thompson, author of "The Biography of a Grizzly." (Continued in May.)

"Browning in Asolo," by Katherine C. Bronson, with sketches by Clara Montalba.

"The Composer Meyerbeer," by Moritz Moszkowski. Illustrated.

"My Debut as a Literary Person," by Mark Twain.

ART **Cole's Engravings of Old English Masters** in this volume include reproductions of some of the most famous paintings of Sir Thomas Lawrence, John Crome, George Morland, John Constable, and J. M. W. Turner.

Reproductions of Famous American Paintings, include "The Annunciation," by H. O. Tanner; "Christ Walking on the Sea," by C. C. Colman; "The Christmas Tree," by J. Alden Weir.

NOTABLE POEMS **By Rudyard Kipling, John Burroughs, James Russell Lowell, James Whitcomb Riley, and others.**

THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE CENTURY

"Topics of the Time" contains editorials on current topics: **"Open Letters"** is always of timely interest, and the **"Lighter Vein"** department has in it every month clever pictures, short humorous articles, and poems.

THE COMING SIX MONTHS

of The Century, beginning with May, will be rich in notable short articles, complete stories, and Summer features of more than ordinary interest. The May number will contain a very important article by Andrew Carnegie entitled "Popular Illusions About Trusts"; the second of Ernest Seton-Thompson's articles on "The National Zoo at Washington"; an astonishing showing by President Thwing of Western Reserve College in a paper on "Significant Ignorance About the Bible." Governor Theodore Roosevelt's political confession of faith in an article on "Reformers" will come in June, a number which will also contain Alexander Hamilton's scathing estimate of Aaron Burr, printed from manuscript.

The July Century will be a story number. The August Century will be the richly illustrated Midsummer Holiday Number.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,677. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1900.—THIRTY PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CURRENT TOPICS IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL

Irish Likely to be More Exigent After Queen's Visit.

DISSOLUTION IS POSTPONED

It Is Not Now Likely to Take Place Before Midsummer.

Boers' Tactics Effective Because of Roberts's Lack of Transport—Parliament Refuses Demand for Indian Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 7.—If the truth must be told, some people are rather disappointed that the Queen's visit to Ireland has not been productive of any sensation, not even of a good street row. It will strengthen the home rule movement, some say, to find the Irish capable of behaving themselves on such an occasion.

Not only was the aged sovereign welcomed by crowds more or less enthusiastic, but she has been allowed to move about since her arrival at the Viceregal Lodge without in any way meeting indications of discontent or hostility.

This is as it should be, and shows that the mass of the Irish people have far more self respect than we in this country are accustomed to credit them with. The disposition of their orators to boil over into excited language on every small provocation misleads us as to the real qualities of the great majority of Irishmen, and good will have been done should the Queen's long-deferred visit—she was there last in 1861—cause the people of England and Scotland to turn their attention more toward the neighboring island.

To most of us Ireland is still a foreign country, strange in its habits and unknown as to its resources or currents of local feeling. We are far more in touch with Scotch Presbyterian Belfast than with Catholic Dublin or "Rebel" Cork. But even with Belfast we have comparatively small acquaintance, the majority among us believing it a city chiefly distinguished by periodical faction fights, full of a population thirsting each for the other's blood. It is as a matter of fact one of the busiest, most enterprising, and rapidly progressive cities in the three kingdoms.

The only unpleasant incident so far in connection with the Queen's visit has been the seizure of the revolutionary newspaper containing an article by Maud Gonne, headed "A Famine Queen." You can judge its tone by its title.

But there is no reason to suppose that this kind of literature indicates the state of mind of any appreciable section among Irish politicians. Except the remnant of the Physical Force Party they are now all for constitutional and circumspect agitation, and are almost certain to emphasize their demand for home rule by the plea that they behaved themselves like good boys while the Queen was among them.

***

A QUEER PLACARD.

The attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales has caused far less excitement in this country than a perusal of our newspapers would lead you to suppose. With most people it has passed as a criminal boyish freak, and is held of such complete insignificance politically that it was never mentioned in either House of Parliament. There was no conspiracy to assassinate the Prince, nor is the would-be murderer connected with anything worse than an obscure boys' association of Socialists leaning to anarchy.

The anger with which the news was naturally first heard may be said to have been dissipated in a burst of laughter provoked by the "contents bill" of one of our most rabidly Jingo and Loyalist evening newspapers. It ran: "Prince Escapes Universal Indignation." The compiler of this poster did not mean what he seemed to say, but he said what he did not mean with such ludicrous aptness that the joke almost put an end to the denunciation of Sipido's act.

But the Prince had a narrow escape, all the same.

Domestically, very little has happened. Parliament rises early next week for a fortnight's holiday, and has done precious little business thus far beyond voting an abundance of money. It spends all our splendid revenue and asks for more with a regularity that has almost ceased to charm.

It may be noted, however, that as the advance of Lord Roberts and his army is delayed the talk about a coming dissolution has died down. Members in some instances are going to visit their constituents during the holidays, as a precautionary measure and in order to feel how local political pulses are beating, but they are not now afraid of being called upon to fight expensive contested elections before mid-Summer. Lord Roberts must give the country a triumph first, and we are very sick because he is so long about it.

***

OPTIMISM REGARDING THE WAR.

But our optimism by no means deserts us, and we utterly refuse to believe that there is any foundation for the mocking and exultant criticisms of German and French newspapers. These are beginning to allege that Bloemfontein will be our Moscow. Lord Roberts, they say, has got in, and cannot get out again because his transport has broken down as well as his cavalry. We scout these ideas, and look for him to move forward in another fortnight at the very latest.

Our fashionable shopkeepers missed their market when they put in their windows some little time ago pretty samples of ladies' dress materials and labeled them "for Summer wear in Pretoria," but that is because out there Summer is over and gone. We have not changed our minds one iota, and still believe that before our mid-Summer the British flag will wave over President Krüger's residence and all be at peace from Cape Town to the Zambesi.

***

NEED FOR MORE HORSES.

I have never fully shared this optimism, as you know, but it would be invidious to dwell upon the dark side of the picture just at present, beyond insisting upon the obvious necessity for the supply of horses and baggage animals on an unprecedented scale and with the utmost speed, if Lord Roberts is indeed to move within the time supposed or within the next month. Happily, animals seem to be arriving fast.

Evidently the small disasters that have been overtaking our outposts at more than one point could not have occurred had Lord Roberts's main force contained sufficient mobile troops to enable him promptly to throw out protective supports of mounted infantry in sufficient numbers to drive off the enemy from the points threatened. And there is no denying that the capture of the Bloemfontein waterworks and our abandonment of any attempt to disperse the 1,500 or 2,000 Boers still holding them indicates a temporary paralysis of our great army that ought to excite not only lively apprehension but unheard of efforts to remedy it.

It may come out all right sooner than expected, and Lord Roberts be able to move forward, but plainly we have been altogether wrong in believing that the southern part of the Orange Free State was pacified and submissive, as well as in supposing that the Boers had been cowed by the disaster to Cronje's force.

***

INTELLIGENCE CORPS WEAK.

And further it is plain that our Intelligence Department is not up to the mark. It is ignorant of the country, either because it possesses no maps of sufficient accuracy to guide it or because it has no mounted scouts or cavalry with which to explore the territory around the present camp.

Thus we were entirely ignorant of the doubling back of Olivier's commandoes after they had seen their baggage safely on the way to Kroonstadt, and it came as a complete surprise to us that the enemy should again be in force on the line of communications near Springfontein, still more that he should have the audacity to attack and gobble up a considerable body of men placed only some thirty miles south of Bloemfontein.

Apparently the plan of campaign adopted by the new Boer leader is in many respects modified from that followed by the late Gen. Joubert. Gen. Louis Botha seems determined to fall back upon those guerrilla methods which helped in the beginning of this century to drive the French from Spain and which have always served the Boers in their wars with the natives. Against tactics of this description our army will be most seriously handicapped during the Autumn and Winter now upon it in South Africa, unless abundantly supplied with good horses.

***

THE LATE GEN. MAREUIL.

Our "red" press is doing its best to-day to cheer us up with flaming accounts of the great success of Lord Methuen near Kimberley, but the very newsvenders in the streets have ceased to be caught by this kind of demonstration, and what we should like to hear from this commander is that he has been able to deliver Mafeking and bring away the sorely tried garrison and civilian British cooped up there these six months.

To have pounced upon some seventy Boers with 200 of his own men and slain their French leader, Villebois de Mareuil, is no doubt a smart feat in a small way, but we expect much more, and those of us who know the literary qualities possessed by the deceased Frenchman are not indisposed to regret that a man of his gifts, who would have had such stories to entertain the world with had he lived to write when the war was over, should have been shot in an obscure skirmish, provoked probably by some foolhardy attempt on his part to destroy the just mended railway between Kimberley and Warrenton. Meanwhile Mafeking wrestles and waits.

***

MILNER'S ARBITRARY RULE.

Heartily do I wish that it were possible to leave this topic for something pleasanter, but even in Cape Colony itself I cannot find things to speak very cheerfully about, and there is discontent at home among the more thoughtful members of the Conservative Party, as elsewhere, at the high-handedness with which Sir Alfred Milner is conducting affairs. He has again prorogued the Cape Parliament to May 4, a date that will leave it no time, even should it then meet, to prepare its budget and adequately discuss measures of taxation for the coming financial year.

Not satisfied with doing this, Sir Alfred seems to have allowed the military authorities to enter upon a system of espionage, arbitrary arrest, and imprisonment and consequent seizures of property, altogether without legal sanction.

This is much to be regretted, merely on the ground of expediency. Surely it would be the wisdom of the serpent, whatever our ultimate intentions may be with regard to the remodeling of South African forms of government, to have done the utmost at this juncture to conciliate the Dutch-Huguenot citizens so as to avert by all possible means danger to Lord Roberts's lengthened lines of communication. To take the opposite course is to offer some justification for Continental criticism and to sensibly increase the peril of our great army now gathered in and around the capital of the Free State, an army soon far to exceed 100,000 men, if the troops collecting in Cape Colony and on the way at sea are to be sent forward to join it.

***

GEN. BULLER SILENT.

From the Natal side we have had no news all the week, but we are hoping with invincible cheerfulness that Gen. Buller is getting ready to strike a blow that will open a way to Pretoria by a shorter route than Lord Roberts's, and so bring the campaign to an early and triumphant end.

This commander also has his transport difficulties, and among his troops, thanks to the debilitated condition of the Ladysmith garrison, he has to contend with a larger percentage of sickness than has yet developed in the fresher forces under the Commander-in-Chief.

Transport, however, is the one supreme problem for both commanders, and until they can make themselves safe in this respect they can commence no important forward movement.

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THE MISERY IN INDIA.

Let us leave this melancholy war, with its problems of race, of administration, and of military tactics, and try to find something else to talk about. I am afraid I cannot find anything more cheerful, for when I turn back to look at the events of the past week the only incident that seems to me as of high importance is the Parliamentary debate on the Indian famine, which discussion was raised by Sir William Wedderburn. He is an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Bombay, an old Anglo-Indian of the highest character, and wide sympathies, trusted by the Indian people and deserving of their trust. He pleaded for an inquiry into the condition of the Indian villages, not a wide-ranging investigation, but one of samples, as it were, with a view to enlighten the public mind upon the causes of the present misery in India and in order to pave the way for remedies.

Naturally this was not acceptable to the present House of Commons, which is above all things optimistic, and the demand was refused by Lord George Hamilton, who found a strong supporter, as usual, in Sir Henry Fowler, his predecessor in the Secretaryship for India. So little interest does the House take in Indian questions at any time that I believe it might have been counted out more than once during the debate, on the ground that forty members were not present, had anybody cared to make the attempt.

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FAMINES GROW MORE FREQUENT.

None the less is the situation in India full of evil omen for us, and it is daily becoming so much worse that strong and extensive remedies must soon be applied. The famine is spreading and so is the plague, and, as William Digby, a competent authority, who was Honorary Secretary to the Indian Famine Relief Fund in 1877-78, has pointed out, the number of famines is steadily on the increase.

There have been forty-five famines during the present century, including the one now raging, which is the greatest and most devastating of them all. Thirteen occurred in the first fifty-four years of the century; in the second period, which embraced twenty-four years, there were sixteen, and in the third, which covers the dates between 1878 and the present time—twenty-one years—there were again sixteen.

This shows that in diminishing periods the seasons of scarcity have multiplied, and it seems to me that there is worse to follow unless steps are taken to lighten taxation over large areas of the peninsula and, what is perhaps even more urgent, to provide the overburdened peasantry with some means whereby they can be delivered from the abominable tyranny of the local sowcars or money lenders. These and a certain class of rapacious landlords are eating up the cultivators of the soil, so that when a year of drought comes the latter have absolutely nothing to fall back upon, and immediately become paupers whom the State must maintain.

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RUSSIAN-JAPANESE SITUATION.

We have had a revival this week of the fears about an outbreak of war between Russia and Japan, but the most alarming items of news have come from the United States, and not from the supposed seat of danger. Japanese here insist that they have no wish for a conflict, and say that their Government will do its utmost to avoid it, but that it is nervous and apprehensive is unquestioned.

It appears to be the fate of Russia to excite this kind of feeling everywhere, and her destiny presses her ever onward to new conquests. However pacifically minded the Czar may be, he is but the figurehead of the all-powerful and irresponsible bureaucracy.

A. J. W.

BOY INDORSED FOR CONGRESS.

Twenty-Year-Old Indianapolis Youth Stampedes 500 Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 7.—At the recent Democratic love feast at Lebanon, Claude G. Bowers, a youth of this city, apparently succeeded in hypnotizing the 500 politicians assembled about the banquet board. Bowers responded to a toast, "Democracy and First Voters." When he finished a roar of cheers went up, and Samuel B. Ralston, the toastmaster, arose and said in all seriousness: "All that believe Mr. Bowers should be nominated for Congress in the Indianapolis District, to defeat Mr. Overstreet, vote 'Yea.'" There was a deafening chorus of "Yeas."

Bowers, who was graduated from the high school last year, is twenty years old. He is an aspirant for oratorical honors. That he is below the age limit for election to Congress was known to the politicians at the banquet, yet they seriously indorsed him for the nomination in this district. The only explanation offered is that his oratory cast a hypnotic spell upon them.

TO PROTECT WASHINGTON.

Statue May Be Incased in Glass in Front of the Capitol.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Washington will be exhibited in a glass case in front of the Capitol if a bill introduced by Representative Pearre of Maryland shall become a law. Washington, as he was imagined and fashioned by Greenough, sits in a pretty largely naked condition upon a pedestal immediately opposite the east front of the Capitol.

Long ago it was found that the statue was suffering from the variable climate and from vandals armed with picks and hammers, and to protect it from the weather a shed was provided, to be erected over the head at the approach of frost and removed with the coming of Spring. It is one of the sights of a sunny April day to see this shed moved off on rollers to a neighboring junk yard.

Mr. Pearre's bill appropriates $2,500 to provide a transparent case for the statue instead of the structure of weather boards.

AN AUTOMOBILE HACK SERVICE.

Baltimore and Ohio Introduces Electric Cabs in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Washington is the first city in this country, if not in the world, it is believed, to have an automobile hack service at a railroad station. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has just installed such a service in connection with its trains, the carriages being of the latest and most noiseless pattern, with handsomely upholstered cushions and electric lamps and time pieces.

This is another illustration of the tendency here to do away with the dilapidated and unpleasant hacks at the stations, yet this modern and attractive service, which will reach out over the whole city, is provided at rates just as low as hack service of equal character. By arrangement with the conductors of the trains entering Washington the patrons of the line may have automobile hacks awaiting them on their arrival.

DINNER TO H. H. HANNA.

George F. Peabody to Entertain Him at the Metropolitan Club.

There is to be a dinner in honor of Hugh H. Hanna at the Metropolitan Club tomorrow night. George Foster Peabody will be the host, and covers will be laid for forty-five. Mr. Hanna has recently been distinguished by the Chamber of Commerce. At its meeting on Thursday of last week the Chamber not only passed resolutions complimentary to Mr. Hanna and his work for sound money in the Indiana Monetary Conference, but voted to have a gold medal struck off in his honor and presented to him by President Morris K. Jesup in behalf of the Chamber.

Mr. Peabody entertained Mr. Hanna last night at the Philharmonic Society concert in Carnegie Hall. He was reticent about the projected dinner, and declared that it was purely a private affair. It is understood that the guests will include many men prominent in the financial and commercial worlds.

Three Excellent Driveways ascend by easy grades to the top of Park Hill-on-the-Hudson—the ideal home spot.—Adv.

BRYAN'S MATE SELECTED?

Ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania Named for Second Place.

Democrats Believe He Will Adjust Differences Between the East and the West.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 7.—From the inner sanctum of the National Democratic Committee comes word that the running mate for Mr. Bryan has been selected, and that it is no other person than ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania. Pattison was looked upon with favor some months ago, and the advisability of giving him second place was talked of even before the State Convention was held at Harrisburg, but it did not get into print because it was feared that Mr. Pattison might be looking for the first place himself.

When, however, the State Convention declared so emphatically for Bryan, the leaders in the committee mentioned Pattison's name aloud. Chairman Johnson and Willis J. Abbot of the Press Committee are now enthusiastic Pattison men. The reasons advanced for nominating him are that he is probably the strongest Democrat in Pennsylvania; that he has a reputation in the East for conservatism and executive ability.

While he never allied himself with the silverites, the latter respect him for not fighting them. They consider him "not regular," but because he did not oppose them openly they are willing to overlook his apparent lukewarmness. At the same time, they believe that the gold wing of the party in the East will look with favor on his nomination with Bryan, as guaranteeing the relegation of silver to the background.

Pattison was a strong man here in 1896. Up to the fifth ballot, that on which Bryan was nominated, Pattison had nearly 100 votes, and on that count he received 95. The silver leaders will be rejoiced if they can get his consent to make the race. They have become afraid Judge Caldwell would hamper Mr. Bryan's speed. The leaders fear that the ticket with Caldwell on it would have too much of the West about it to please the Easterners, and the substitution of Pattison's name, they believe, would go far toward reassuring the Atlantic seaboard that silver had been shelved for good.

Johnson, Walsh, and Abbott say that they are convinced that there will be a landslide to Bryan if they can get some one in the East, of Pattison's standing, to make the race. They are very anxious to mollify the conservative element of the country, and to give the latter something to take away the Bryan taste. They do not really care whom they get so long as he stands well and is from east of the Alleghany Mountains. J. M. Guffey of Pittsburg, is delegate at large with Pattison to the Democratic Convention, and he also believes the party could win with Pattison to stand between Bryan and the East.

Pattison's record as Controller of Philadelphia from 1877 to 1883, and his two terms as Governor, as well as his well-known political wisdom and his executive ability, make him seem the beau-ideal candidate for the second place. He is slated for it, but many believe that this has been done without consulting him, and that he may hesitate to lend his name for the doubtful honor.

PENROSE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Friends of the Pennsylvania Senator Have a Plan to Nominate Him at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The friends of United States Senator Penrose have a surprise up their sleeves. They intend to try to stampede the Republican National Convention, when it meets here in June, and secure the nomination for Vice President for him. The plan provides that delegates to the convention shall have the features of Senator Penrose before them at every turn, and the praises of the Philadelphian and his availability as a candidate for Vice President shall be sounded on every hand.

The handsome Republican majority given annually by Pennsylvania will be urged as a strong reason for giving the honor to one of the favorite sons of the Keystone State. The great hall is to be crowded with the friends of the candidate at the proper time.

The aid of the New Jersey delegates is counted upon to push along the Penrose boom, and the support of other State delegates is said to have been promised the Pennsylvania candidate for second place.

Quay is said to believe that if Penrose could be made the Vice Presidential candidate his own chances of being returned to the Senate by the next Legislature would be greatly improved.

HOME-COMING BANKER DIES.

Stricken in Cab After Landing from the St. Louis.

David H. Sweetser, Treasurer of the First National Bank of Lynn, Mass., died on his way to Bellevue Hospital last night. Death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease.

Mr. Sweetser with his wife and daughter were passengers on the American liner St. Louis, which arrived last night. After leaving the steamer the family entered a cab to be driven to the Grand Central Station where the midnight train was to be taken to Boston.

On the way to the station Mr. Sweetser was taken ill, and his wife ordered the cab driver to go to the residence of Dr. J. D. Bryant, at 54 West Thirty-sixth Street. The sick man was helped into Dr. Bryant's office, but was immediately ordered back into the cab by the physician and orders given to the driver to hurry to Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Bryant and the man's wife and daughter entered the cab.

The driver whipped up his horse, and in a few minutes he arrived at the hospital.

When the man was about to be carried into the reception room it was found he had died. The body was taken to the Morgue and his prostrated wife and daughter were taken to the rooms of the Bible and Fruit Mission, opposite the hospital.

Mr. Sweetser was sixty-six years old and lived at 55 Baltimore Street, Lynn. In his pockets were found $41.67 and a letter of credit for $500.

FROM STORAGE TO TROLLEY.

New Power System for Chicago and Englewood Electric Line.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The Chicago Electric Traction Company is engaged in changing the method of propulsion on the Englewood and Chicago line from the storage battery to the overhead trolley system, in accordance with the action of the stockholders of the traction company at a meeting recently held in New York. The trolley system is being put in as fast as the equipment can be installed.

The abandonment of the storage battery system is chiefly on account of the mechanical difficulty of charging the batteries in cars on branch lines, which did not run to the central power house. The system is said to have worked almost perfectly on the single line, but since the road has been acquiring branches it has proved both cumbrous and expensive. The road runs through a sparsely settled neighborhood, except at its terminals, and is not yet able to support more than one large electric plant.

Southern Real Estate Man's Suicide.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 7.—Alfred C. Green, a member of the large real estate firm of J. H. O'Connor & Co., committed suicide by shooting himself at the entrance to his offices. He died almost instantly.

$350 lot for sale for $125. Buyer paid $250 cash on contract. Address Foreclosure, 1,262 Broadway.—Adv.

DEWEY TO GO TO CHICAGO

The Admiral's Plans Unchanged, Lieut. Caldwell Says.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Will Not Endeavor to Make Capital Out of the Celebration—Committee on Detail Leaves Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—"Admiral Dewey will go to Chicago. He has accepted the invitation, and so far he has not communicated any change in his plans to me. There will be no political significance in his trip to Chicago." Lieut. Caldwell, private secretary to Admiral Dewey, made this statement in behalf of the Admiral to-day. He added that the invitation to Chicago and other Western cities had been accepted before Admiral Dewey had any serious thoughts regarding the Presidential nomination, and that he would not take any undue advantage of the invitation extended by the Chicago Dewey Reception Committee.

The general impression also prevails that, in spite of any promise that Dewey might give the members of the Reception Committee not to mingle politics with the anniversary celebration of the Manila victory, there is imminent danger of a Dewey demonstration in Chicago which will seriously embarrass the Republican members of the committee.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The largest and most enthusiastic meeting of the General Executive Committee on Entertainment of Admiral Dewey was held to-day, with Mayor Harrison in the chair. It was the unanimous sense of the meeting that the demonstration would be the greatest naval, military, and civic representation ever made in the West.

A committee consisting of Chairman W. B. Conkey of the Transportation Committee and J. M. Glenn, Secretary of the General Executive Committee, left Chicago this afternoon for Washington and was instructed by the meeting to present to Admiral Dewey the compliments of the city and lay before him the details of the programme arranged during his visit to Chicago. All plans pending and outlined for the celebration will be followed according to the original plans. It was the sentiment of the meeting to make the celebration of the victory at Manila Bay an annual event in Chicago and to help spread the custom everywhere throughout the entire country.

MAYOR DID NOT SEE DEWEY.

Breaks His Established Rule to Deny Published Report.

The story printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday to the effect that Mayor Van Wyck had gone to Philadelphia on Friday as an emissary from Tammany Hall to confer with Admiral Dewey on the subject of the latter's candidacy for the Presidency, was without foundation. THE TIMES received the information in question after midnight on Friday from its correspondent in Philadelphia—a man who has long been connected with this newspaper—and the lateness of the hour precluded its confirmation in this city.

As a matter of fact, the Mayor was busy in his office during the hours in which he was said to have been in Philadelphia, and in that time he was engaged in hearings on a number of city bills.

One effect of the publication was to cause the Mayor to violate, for the first time since his inauguration, the rule which he made at that time never to permit himself to be interviewed for a newspaper. The Mayor was asked yesterday morning if he had enjoyed his visit to Admiral Dewey in Philadelphia, and he replied:

"I have not seen Admiral Dewey since the day he called on me at the City Hall."

Alfred M. Downes, secretary to the Mayor, said when asked about the truth of the story: "If the Mayor was in Philadelphia yesterday, he must have two bodies, for he was here all day; possibly he has an astral body."

SAYS TAMMANY IS REGULAR.

One of Croker's Deputies on Dewey's Candidacy.

John W. Keller, President of the Democratic Club and one of the three men to whom Richard Croker delegated the management of Tammany Hall during his absence in Europe, said yesterday that so far as he knew Tammany Hall was not committed to any candidate for President, but would abide by the result of the Kansas City Convention.

"Personally," Mr. Keller said, "I am in favor of Mr. Bryan, but I do not presume to speak for the organization. Tammany will support the regular Democratic nominee, even if he be Dewey. It certainly would not bolt the ticket if Bryan were nominated."

"If Admiral Dewey should declare in favor of the principles which Tammany Hall advocates, would he have the organization's support in preference to Bryan?" Mr. Keller was asked.

"When the Admiral makes known his principles, Tammany will have for the first time a proper basis for the formation of an opinion," was the reply. "No matter what happens, Tammany will be regular."

Neither John F. Carroll nor John Whalen, the other members of the triumvirate, would talk on the subject of Dewey's candidacy.

A KENTUCKY VIEW OF DEWEY.

Ex-Gold Democratic Leader Says Admiral Has No Chance.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 7.—W. B. Haldeman of The Courier-Journal, who in 1896 was one of the prominent leaders of the National Democratic movement and represented Kentucky on the National Committee, to-day said of the announcement of the candidacy of Admiral Dewey for the Presidency:

"In my opinion, the Democratic candidacy is an overnight affair, and I do not believe at this late day the Admiral, conspicuous though his naval achievements be, will be able to figure prominently in the race for the Presidency. I feel quite sure that the Democrats will not take him up.

"Mr. Bryan is as good as nominated. The party is solidly for him, in my belief, and I look forward with pleasure to supporting him this Fall. Mr. Bryan is more than an able politician. He is an honest politician. His hold upon the Democracy of the country is secure, and I do not see how Admiral Dewey or any other man can hope to compete with him for the Democratic nomination."

Telephone Company to Supply Servants.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The Chicago Telephone Company has entered into an arrangement with the Home Science Bureau of the Chicago Woman's Clubs, whereby it is now able to supply servants, chaperons, or women to take charge of weddings and social occasions. The telephone company also takes orders for the removal of trunks and baggage, and will summon to its subscribers' aid the Fire or Police Department if desired. The bureau assumes the responsibility for the domestic help supplied.

New York to Cleveland, 14 Hours, By the New York Central's Lake Shore Limited, 5:30 P. M., New York; 7:45 A. M., Cleveland. Every day in the year. No excess fare.—Adv.

BIG FIRE IN PITTSBURG.

Horne's Immense Dry Goods Store Burned Early To-day—Loss, $1,000,000.

PITTSBURG, April 8.—Joseph Horne & Co.'s immense dry goods store was burned shortly after midnight this morning. The entire stock of the concern was burned or destroyed by water.

The loss is in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

FIVE HURT IN TRAIN WRECK.

Express Crashes Into Derailed Cars at Full Speed.

BAYONNE, N. J., April 7.—Five persons were injured in a double wreck on the New Jersey Central Road here to-night. The accident was caused by a tender jumping the track directly in the path of an express train bound for Communipaw. The injured are:

COLE, JOHN, fireman; compound fracture of the right leg.
BROWNELL, EMMA MAY, aged twenty years, of Elizabeth; face and hands lacerated and contusions on the body.
MACINTOSH, JOHN, Plainfield; head cut and nose broken.
VAN WART, JOHN, baggage master, Jersey City; knee injured.
EDGERTON, JOHN, High Bridge; head cut.

Cole and Miss Brownell are in the Bayonne Hospital seriously injured. The other three, after having their wounds dressed at the hospital, left for their homes.

A Roselle way train which left Communipaw station at 6:15 ran out of the station with a tender ahead of the engine. The train was composed of a combination car and two ordinary cars. A stop was made at Forty-ninth Street, Bayonne, and most of the passengers got off. When opposite Thirty-sixth Street the tender jumped the track directly across the west-bound section used by all fast incoming express trains. The engine of the Roselle train and the combination car came together and were partially telescoped. They also jumped the track.

Brakemen were sent out in both directions with danger signals, as it was known that the fast express from Scranton, Penn., was due at the scene of the wreck. They did not have time to give the signal, as the train was already within sight, going at the rate of sixty miles an hour. It was four minutes late and attempting to make up the lost time.

The engineer of the fast train saw the wreck ahead, and tried to stop his train, but he was too close, and the train crashed into the Roselle wreck at almost top speed. There were five cars behind the engine, and all were thrown from the track and piled up.

How the passengers and crew escaped at all is regarded as miraculous. The train, however, was a complete wreck, and the tracks were torn up for a distance of 200 feet. The cars completely blocked the double set of tracks east and west.

When the first accident occurred doctors were summoned from the Bayonne Hospital, and Drs. Broome and Sexsmith were soon at the scene. The injured were taken to the hospital in an ambulance and the patrol wagon.

The wreck was caused, it is said by the railroad officials, by a broken flange. All trains east and west bound were switched over to the Pennsylvania tracks and reached Communipaw by way of Brill's Station. At 11 o'clock to-night the wrecking crews had succeeded in clearing one of the four tracks, but it was not in use, and it is probable that this section of the road will not be open before to-morrow morning.

WOMAN'S ATHLETIC CLUB.

New York Society Women to Model One After Chicago Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and other New York women will arrive in Chicago next week to inspect the Chicago Woman's Athletic Club. The New York women have decided to build an athletic club modeled after the Chicago organization.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Mrs. Hobart Chatfield Chatfield-Taylor, Mrs. P. D. Armour, and others will entertain the visitors and show them the attractiveness of fencing, fancy dancing, gymnasium work, bowling, swimming, and high diving.

Mrs. Pauline H. Lyon, Director of the Chicago Woman's Athletic Club, returned yesterday from a trip to New York, where she went to consult with the leaders of the New York enterprise. Mrs. Lyon has agreed to consider a proposition to promote the Eastern club, attend to the building, its furnishing, and general equipment.

MAY SELL CHICAGO CITY HALL.

Art League Revives Agitation for an Up-to-Date Building.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Agitation for the sale of the present hall building and the construction of a new home for the Municipal Government at Union Park has been revived by the publication of the plans suggested by the Municipal Art League for the erection of a public building on the lake front. At the meeting of the City Council Monday night an ordinance will be introduced by Alderman Novak, providing for the sale of the present City Hall Building and instructing the city authorities to advertise for bids on the old structure at Washington and La Salle Streets.

The Art League's idea is to have a new City Hall building either in Union Park or on the lake front.

SCHOOL CHILDREN STRIKE.

Pupils at Greenwich Demand Shorter Hours and Lessons.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 7.—The strike which originated among the building trades has spread to the pupils of the Davemeyer Public School. Eighty pupils in the high school department yesterday sent a petition to Principal N. B. Hobart for a half-hour shorter session Friday afternoons. The Principal put them off by disclaiming authority. Children in the smaller grades signed their name to the following petition: "We want shorter hours, shorter lessons, and not to be kept after school when late." Their strike was also a failure.

The seventy caddies at the Apawamis Golf Club at Rye struck yesterday for 40 cents for rounds of eighteen holes, instead of 30, and 10 cents for cleaning clubs instead of 5. They are still out, and they stand about and jeer the players for carrying their own bags and running after the balls.

ILLINOIS CITY MUST PAY.

Streator Loses in Suit Brought by an Alleged Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Judge Kohlsaat, in the United States Circuit Court, has decided that the State anti-trust statute is not available in a collateral proceeding until a determination has been made in a direct proceeding, establishing the fact that the corporation complained of is a trust in contravention of the statute. The Lafayette Bridge Company sued the City of Streator to recover $40,000 for failure to pay the contract price for the construction of a bridge over the Vermillion River. Streator refused to pay on the ground that the plaintiff is a combination. This contention is not sustained by Judge Kohlsaat, who holds that the city is liable until some proper tribunal determines that the plaintiff exists in restraint of trade.

TEXANS PERISH IN DISASTROUS FLOODS

Raging Colorado River Engulfs Fifty People at Austin.

GREAT DAM BROKEN AWAY.

Raging Wall of Water Rushes Through the City.

Stream a Mile Wide Sweeps Away Electric Power House Leaving City in Darkness—Over 100 Buildings Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 7.—The great dam across the Colorado River, near this city, which was constructed seven years ago at a cost of an even million dollars, was swept away this morning by an unprecedented flood in that river. The break occurred at 11:15 o'clock, causing an instant rise of fully fifty feet in the river below the dam. This torrent of water swept down upon the broad valley below with all its force, leaving death and destruction in its wake.

From the meagre reports coming in it is estimated that fully fifty people have met death in the floods.

The power house of the municipal water, electric light, and power plant, situated immediately below the dam, was flooded instantly and eight persons, men and boys, were caught in the power room, and all except one were drowned like rats in a trap. Those who were drowned in the power room were John Baiz, Walter Blossom, Frank Pinget, Thomas Kirkpatrick, and "Old Dan," colored, all employes, and three boys who were watching the flood from the power house windows. Frank Jones, an engineer, miraculously escaped by grabbing a belt and hauling himself out hand over hand through an opening in the roof of the building before the water reached him.

THIRTY PEOPLE SWEPT AWAY.

A crowd of white people, numbering about thirty, living just below the dam in tents were seen at their habitations just before the dam broke and have not been accounted for since. It is generally believed that all of them were swept away. One man, attempting to cross the roadway leading to the bridge across the river just as the big wave rolled down, was caught and he and his horse and buggy went down with the torrent and were heard of no more.

A family of six negroes living in the valley south of the city are known to have been drowned.

Reports from points below here are to the effect that the flood has been most disastrous and that the breaking of the dam has occasioned many thousands of dollars' worth of loss to property. The surface of the river throughout the day has been dotted by small houses or fragments of houses and drowned animals, along with trees and debris, all of which bear testimony to the ravages of the flood in the mountainous region above Austin.

Claude Franklin of South Austin was driving along the river road in a buggy on the south side of the bridge when the flood struck him. He was able to get hold of a telegraph pole and climbed up into the cross arms to a position of apparent security, when a large frame house came down the stream, and striking the telegraph pole, broke it off and precipitated him into the flood. He was drowned in sight of many spectators.

A CROWD ON THE DAM.

At the time the masonry work of the dam gave way there was a crowd of probably 500 people gathered near the east end of the structure, watching the flood pour off over the crest to a height of ten feet. Suddenly and without warning a break occurred near the centre of the dam, and a stretch of the masonry work about 500 feet long swung around to the left. The great bank of water in Lake McDonald formed by the dam instantly leaped into this wide opening, and with a roar that was heard for several miles, the flood tore down into the valley below.

A few hundred yards below the dam a point of land extended about 200 feet into the river. There were on this point at the time a number of people, including a woman and two children, several photographers, and a party of university students. Before these people could gain a position of safety the water struck the projection, covering it instantly. The women and two children, five men, names unknown, and one university student and another unknown man are known to have been swept into the torrent and drowned. Some of the others were caught in the stream, but managed to escape the main current and gain the shore after a desperate struggle.

The several hundred spectators of the awful sight were panicstricken and powerless to render any aid to the unfortunate victims. Almost the instant the dam gave way Henry Robell, a laboring man, who was on the spot watching the flow of water, mounted his horse and rode at utmost speed toward the city, giving the alarm that the dam had given way. It was another Paul Revere's ride. The people along the route took up the cry, and the news of the catastrophe was known in the city probably three minutes before the flood reached the lower part of the town.

TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS WARNED

The valley of the Colorado River south of Austin for a distance of 300 miles is thickly settled by prosperous farmers and thousands of negro families. There are also many towns and villages situated along the river. The terrible flood will strike many of these settlements without warning, and it is feared that the casualty list will be large when complete returns are received.

Within a few minutes after the dam gave way telegraphic warning was sent to all towns within reach of the Western Union that the flood was coming, but there was no way of reaching the country people, and it is among them that the deaths from drowning and the destruction of property will be heaviest.

There were many heroic incidents of escape and rescue. In the vicinity of Bartlett Creek, a colony of water-bound people sought refuge in trees, and are still in them, as there are no boats able to stem the swift current of the river. After the first high wall of water, there was a steady rise of the river for several hours, but it began receding slowly at about 3

o'clock this afternoon, and it is expected by to-morrow morning a view may be had of the scene of devastation it has wrought.

FLOOD SPREADS.

Such scenes of excitement were never before witnessed in Austin. Several hundred people were at the foot of the wagon road bridge, across the Colorado River, at the foot of Congress Avenue, when the cry reached them that the dam had broken. A minute later, and before many of the panic-stricken spectators could take to flight, a solid wall of water fifty feet high swept down the valley and struck the bridge with terrific force. Owing to the absence of driftwood, the bridge did not give way under the powerful blow.

On the south side of the river the flood spread itself over the valley for a distance of one mile in width. Scores of residences and barns and hundreds of head of live stock were caught in the torrent and washed away. Many men, women, and children abandoned their homes when they heard the roar of the water coming down upon them and saved their lives by flight.

There are many reports of death by drowning all along the lowlands, but so far but few of them have been confirmed. One colored family of four persons living in the flats of Waller Creek were drowned, and it is reported that several other colored families in the river bottom south of there were in the path of the flood. They were probably all drowned.

HOUSES WASHED AWAY.

The greatest damage to residence property was along the south bank of the river in the suburbs of South Austin. This is a thickly populated suburb, but most of the residences of the better class are situated on the heights above the high mark reached by the flood to-day. In the bottoms were probably 100 residences and store buildings which were caught in the deluge and destroyed. Communication with that section of the city is as yet difficult, and it is not known whether there was any loss of life among the inhabitants of the destroyed residences. The State Deaf and Dumb Institute is situated on a hill overlooking the river. The water covered part of the beautiful grounds of the institution and did much damage.

Thousands of people visited the destroyed dam this afternoon. It is situated about four miles west of the city, and the river flows almost directly east from that point, passing through the city and separating Austin proper from the suburb of South Austin. The high bridge of the International and Great Northern Railroad across the river has so far withstood the flood, but a train of freight cars loaded with gravel disappeared in the torrent like so much sand.

The terrible disaster of this morning was preceded last night by big floods in all the tributary streams throughout this section. These smaller overflows washed away a number of residences and destroyed thousands of acres of growing crops. Hundreds of thousands of acres of rich valley land already planted in cotton, corn, and other products are in the path of the Colorado River's unprecedented overflow, and the damage from that source alone will amount to a vast sum.

AUSTIN'S FINANCIAL LOSS.

In addition to this loss, hundreds of poor people in this city and along the lower course of the river are made homeless. Scores of families are to-night camped on the hillsides around Austin.

The hardest financial blow of all, however, is that suffered by the City of Austin by the washing away of the dam and the wrecking of the water works, electric light and power houses. The dam was constructed at a cost of $1,000,000, while the power house cost another $500,000. It has been a hard load for the taxpayers of this city to carry ever since the debt was incurred. The outstanding bonds of the dam and power plant now amount to $1,300,009, and $300,000 of the bonds having been taken up by the city. Interest on the outstanding bonds for the last two quarters is now overdue and unpaid by the city. These bonds are held in New York, Cleveland, and other Eastern cities.

The city authorities are paralyzed by the magnitude of the catastrophe, and it is not known by them as yet what steps they will take. The city is without lights and all electric street cars are inoperative, as the two systems here derived their power from the wrecked municipal plant. The old water works company, which is owned by private parties, is also fifteen feet under water and should a fire occur the city would be at the mercy of the flames.

RAILWAYS DAMAGED.

The seriousness and pitifulness of the situation here cannot be overdrawn. The dam which was destroyed to-day was the second largest in the United States. It was 1,143 feet long, 60 feet deep, and 60 feet across at the base. It formed Lake McDonald, which was thirty miles long and about one-half mile wide when the water was even with the crest of the dam, but when to-day's accident occurred, the water was flowing over the crest to a height of about ten feet.

It had been raining continuously throughout this section for the past forty-eight hours, and about 3 o'clock last night the downpour was in the nature of a cloudburst. All the creeks were flooded and a number of county bridges were washed out.

The United States fish hatcheries at San Marcos are reported to have been destroyed by the flood in the San Marcos River, causing a loss of about $20,000. Several small bridges on the Austin and Northwestern and stetches of track on that road as well as on the International and Great Northern Road were washed away.

The south-bound passenger train of the International and Great Northern Road, due here at 4 o'clock A. M., ran into a washout thirteen miles north of here. The engine, baggage and mail cars, two day coaches, and one end of the Pullman sleeper were ditched. The engine and baggage cars and two day coaches turned over in a flooded stream.

BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY.

Railways Suffer from the Rapidly Rising Waters.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 7.—The heaviest rain and electric storm in thirty-five years visited San Antonio, and the entire Southwest last night, beginning in San Antonio at midnight and raging with dreadful fury until 7 o'clock this morning, destroying all street lights, flooding cellars, and overflowing San Pedro Creek and San Antonio River.

Two fire engines worked all night to save the fifty-thousand-dollar electric light, ice, and cold storage plant in the basement of the Menger Hotel, with only partial success. With the exception of an estimated damage to this plant, the damage to overflowed property in this city will reach several thousand dollars.

The only train into San Antonio to-day was on the International and Great Northern from Laredo. No trains have gone out. The International and Great Northern reports two bridges destroyed between Taylor and Austin. On the Aransas Pass Railroad the Guadaloupe River bridge is gone on the Kerrville branch, and also the Cibolo River bridge on the Gulf Shore Road.

The Salado Creek bridge, on the Corpus Christi line, had its approaches washed away, and several washouts are reported on the Waco line of the Aransas Pass, and the bridge of that road over the Colorado River at West Point was swept away by the flood from the Austin dam, as was also the Missouri, Kansas and Texas bridge lower down.

The storm was particularly furious at Corpus Christi and Rockport on the Gulf Coast. A schooner is reported lost at the latter place. The rain is reported to have done much damage to growing crops and garden truck. No telegraphic communication can be had west of Del Rio on the Southern Pacific, and the damage beyond that point is not known. It will be many days before trains can be run to El Paso.

In Rockport many houses were blown off their foundations, and chimneys, sheds, fences, and windmills were blown down. Shipping suffered most. Out of about thirty boats lying at anchor in front of the town, only three rode the storm and suffered no damage.

THE COLORADO RIVER.

The Colorado River, together with the Brazos River and the Red River, all of which originate along the eastern border of the Llanos Estacado, constitutes one of the three important river systems of Texas. The Colorado River is about 800 miles long, and it has been navigated for about 150 miles. Irregular in flow and velocity, it traverses in turn all the different geological formations of Texas.

The volume of its flow is generally small, and frequently ceases entirely north and west of the Eagle Mountains, which lie about half way between the source and the mouth of the river. At times, however, a sudden, heavy rainfall swells the waters to enormous proportions, inundating the country for miles around. The floods generally are caused by heavy rains in the Black Prairie region, and as the Colorado and Brazos Rivers drain a large territory, their floods are particularly disastrous.

These freshets have received a special name, and are known as "Red Rises." This name is due to the color of the soil which the rivers carry along at such times from the upper plains and then deposit along the lower shores, in this way building up some of the most valuable cotton and sugar lands of the lower valleys. The country that suffers most from these periodic floods is what is known as the Coast Plain Region, reaching from the mouth of the rivers about 250 miles into the interior, and the Black Prairie region, a formation which adjoins the former and which is an undulating prairie from 300 to 700 feet above sea level.

When the sudden rains swell the rivers to overflowing this country becomes practically a lake of vast proportions. On account of the considerable fall to sea level, the current which overflows the shores is swift and powerful. It always works serious damage to railroads, towns, and farms, sweeping away bridges, houses, cattle, and stores, and often causing great loss of human life.

The bottoms of both rivers are thickly populated with negroes, who are generally the worst sufferers, especially when the floods occur in the Summer, destroying the crops. At one of the large floods in recent years 500 persons were huddled together on a small sandhill, which was surrounded by the surging water, and were forced to remain there for four days, in company with hundreds of wild animals and venomous snakes. The last great flood in the region occurred in the early part of July of 1899.

The deprivation was so great that help from other States was invoked by the Governor of Texas. Over 300 persons lost their lives on that occasion. In September, 1894, 300 miles of railroad track were inundated and practically washed out. In 1886 250 persons and thousands of cattle were drowned, and the town of Sabine Pass was completely wiped out.

WHOLE TOWN WIPED OUT.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—A dispatch to The Post-Dispatch from Dallas, Texas, says:

"A bulletin from Taylor, Texas, at 3 o'clock this afternoon says the town of Circleville has been washed away. The place had 100 inhabitants. It is feared some were drowned.

Waters Cover Crops.

WACO, Texas, April 7.—Reports of losses of life and damage caused by floods due to the incessant rains during the past three days continue to pour in from all directions, and indications point to a repetition of the disasters of last year. The loss of life to a great extent has already surpassed that of previous years.

Both telegraphic and telephone service all over the State is completely prostrated, and details from the flooded districts are very meagre. All streams, including the Brazos and Colorado Rivers, are overflowing the lowlands and rising very rapidly. The crops of cotton and corn are nearly completely submerged, and will have to be replanted. Railway traffic is practically suspended on all railroads running into this city, each reporting wash-outs all along the line, with indefinite delay to travel.

OTHER RIVERS RISING.

DALLAS, Texas, April 7.—The Brazos River, at Waco, has risen ten feet to-day and is still coming up, as is also the Trinity at Dallas. Rain is still falling over the State. All telephone and telegraph lines are in trouble because of the high water, and railroad trains are everywhere delayed or tied up. A bulletin received from Bastrop at noon says:

"The Brazos River at Sealey is rising rapidly, and the water is now running into the waiting rooms of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Depot at Bastrop."

At Gorman the Leon River is as high as during the flood of July 4, 1899. The Brazos and other small streams are going up rapidly. Texas Central Railroad men expect the road will be cut off between De Leon and Hico, along the Steel Creek.

Belton reports the Little Brazos and its branches very high and still rising. Much damage is feared.

Temple reports high water at Killen, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad.

GOVERNOR TO RUN AGAIN?

Reported the Organization Will Renominate Him.

Gov. Roosevelt came down from Albany yesterday for the purpose of holding a number of conferences with Senator Platt and other advisers in regard to public and party affairs. He took luncheon at the Union League Club with Willis Ogden, Seth Low, Dr. Albert Shaw, and Jacob A. Riis, with whom he discussed the personnel of the Charter Revision Commission and the new Tenement House Commission. After the luncheon the Governor said that it had not been decided who should be appointed on either commission.

Gen. Francis V. Greene gave a dinner in honor of the Governor last night. Col. Roosevelt's plans for to-day include a breakfast at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with Senator Platt and State Chairman Odell. During the breakfast there will be a talk upon the Charter Revision Commission and plans for the work of improving the canals of the State. Politics, too, will form one topic of conversation, as the Governor last night said at the house of his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, 422 Madison Avenue, where he spent the night. When asked what he intended to talk to Senator Platt about the Governor said, "Politics, almost exclusively."

"Then there will be some political significance attached to your conference?" the reporter suggested.

"Oh, yes," the Governor replied. "It will be of great political significance. Very great significance, indeed."

According to a rumor that was current about the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, Senator Platt has about decided that it is time that the plans of the Republican organization, so far as they relate to Gov. Roosevelt's future, shall be made known, and it was said that he would to-day make public the definite announcement that it is the organization's desire to have Col. Roosevelt renominated. Senator Platt, when asked if this were true, said that he might have something of interest to say this afternoon, but he was not sure.

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAYS.

Suits Against Chicago General Declared a Move to Force It Into the Combine.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 7.—A move to force the Chicago General Railway Company into a consolidation of all the street railways of Chicago is declared by C. L. Bonney, general counsel of the company, to be back of suits, aggregating upward of $229,000, which have been filed against the corporation. These actions at law, together with the suits filed several days ago by J. H. Whitbeck against C. L. and L. C. Bonney and the company, make an aggregate of about $350,000 now pending against the company and the Bonneys.

It was predicted to-day that an application for a receiver for the road might be made at any time. The new suits have been brought by the Corn Exchange National Bank, Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, Pullman Loan and Savings Bank, and Ralph F. Potter, who is said to represent a number of stockholders.

Mr. Whitbeck, who is the President of the road, declined to say whether he or any of the other plaintiffs would apply for a receiver.

C. L. Bonney said that the litigation was really for the purpose of forcing the sale of the road so that a consolidation of the Union Traction Company, the Chicago City Railway Company, and other surface lines of the city can be brought under one management.

THE NEW STEAMER MIMIRO HERE.

Was Built in Belfast and Has Large Storage Capacity.

The new steamer Mimiro arrived yesterday from Cardiff in ballast. She was built in Belfast, Ireland, by Workman, Clark & Co. She registers 4,024 tons net, is 455 feet long, 55 feet beam, with a depth of 34 feet. She has a refrigerating plant, with a capacity for 100,000 carcasses of sheep. Her bunker capacity for coal is 2,500 tons. She has all the modern steam and electric appliances, with comfortable quarters for officers and crew. Her engines are of the triple expansion surface condensing type, and her speed is thirteen knots.

The boat is commanded by Capt. Francis Norman, formerly of the steamer Indravelli and for several years master of the famous four-master Milton Stuart. The Mimiro will leave for Australia. Her agents are Funch, Edye & Co.

BRYAN'S HARMONY PLAN A FAILURE

Chicago Platform Democrats Will Contest at Kansas City.

A STATE CONVENTION CALLED

The Silver Leader's Plea for a United Front Ignored—Fighting Currency Law Advocates.

The State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy, at a meeting called on Friday night, decided to hold a State Convention at Albany on May 21, at which delegates to the Democratic National Convention and candidates for State officers and for Congress in the New York and Brooklyn districts will be selected. The delegates to the Kansas City Convention will go as contestants for the seats occupied by the "regular" delegates.

This decision of the Chicago platform people indicates that the efforts of William Jennings Bryan to induce harmonious action with the regular organization have come to naught. When Mr. Bryan was last in the city he held a number of conferences with the leaders of the Chicago Platform Democracy, and induced them, so it was explained, to desist from their intention to make a fight on the State organization to the end that the Democracy of New York might present a united front during the coming campaign.

Even at that time there was considerable opposition to the plan of dropping the fight against those who, as the Chicago platform people affirmed, "had abandoned the principles of the party and of Jefferson," but it was asserted that Mr. Bryan's wishes would be acceded to in the interest of harmony, even if they involved a sacrifice on the part of the adherents of the Chicago platform.

The State Committee's action, however, shows that these efforts to get together have failed, and though none of the members of the committee was willing to discuss the matter yesterday, it was admitted that the "regulars" had decided to ignore the Chicago platform men in making up their delegation, although it had been understood that the harmony plan involved the selection of a number of Chicago platform men as delegates.

It was announced yesterday that the delegates at large would probably be C. B. Matthews of Buffalo, Henry George, Jr., John Clark Ridpath, and Willis J. Abbot of New York.

Among the men who are likely to be selected as delegates from Congress districts, it was said by the Secretary of the State Committee, are James R. Brown, Samuel Seabury, Dr. J. H. Girdner, A. J. Elias of Buffalo, Jaret Barhite, J. H. Rutterber of Newburg, Dr. George W. Thompson, Edward F. Dunn, of Binghamton, John F. Flynn of Lansingburg, J. C. Corbin of Gouverneur, W. H. Mower of Rome, Jacob Miller of Elmira, Morris F. Dannihy of Rochester, M. J. Caton of Buffalo, and G. B. Folwell of Salamanca.

The use of the name of Dr. John H. Girdner, who is a warm personal friend of Mr. Bryan, is, according to Dr. Girdner, wholly unauthorized. Dr. Girdner, when shown the list of delegates furnished by the committee, took a pen and erased his name, saying as he did so, "That shows how much I care for those people. They had no right to put me on their list, and I don't propose going to Kansas City as a contestant for somebody else's seat."

It is the intention to nominate a full State ticket, headed by either John C. Crosby of this city or Mayor McGuire of Syracuse for Governor. Candidates for Congress will be nominated in every district represented by a Democrat who voted for the Currency bill. This will include nearly all the New York and Brooklyn districts, and, according to the committee, there are plenty of men who are willing to accept nominations. For this reason, the committee says, "it is well assured that the result will be that no Democrat who voted for the present Currency bill in Congress will return to Congress as a Democrat."

The committee claims that it has organizations in nearly every county in the State, and that it can poll a large proportion of the Democratic vote. There was a great deal of enthusiasm manifested at Friday's meeting, and funds sufficient to cover all the expenses of the State Committee were raised. This committee was selected to make arrangements for the convention:

Henry A. Goulden, Kings; Martin Danmeyer, New York; R. J. Malloy, New York; Samuel Seabury, New York; L. B. Parsons, New York; J. W. F. Rutterber, Orange; Edgar L. Ryder, Westchester; Hallet Bishop, Suffolk; Melvin G. Palliser, Westchester; Edward F. Dunn, Broome County; John Flynn, Lansingburg; Jacob Miller, Elmira; J. F. Corbin, Gouverneur; A. J. Elias, Erie County; F. P. Jones, Erie County; James R. Brown, New York; George W. Thompson, New York, Chairman.

ONLY 33 VOTES FOR BRYAN.

Minnesota Populists' Referendum Vote for Wharton Barker.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 7.—The committee appointed by the Populists' State Convention, after three days, has concluded the canvass of the referendum vote for candidates for President and Vice President. The results were as follows:

For President—Wharton Barker, 1,957; Ignatius Donnelly, 512; E. V. Debbs, 123; Thomas E. Watson 35; W. J. Bryan, 33; scattering, 10. Total, 2,730.

For Vice President—Ignatius Donnelly, 1,954; Wharton Barker, 306; A. W. Howard, 272; Job Harriman, 113; scattering, 117. Total, 2,755.

TAMMANY AT KANSAS CITY.

Executive Committee to Consider Arrangements—Terms Too High.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall has been called for to-morrow afternoon for the purpose of receiving the report of James W. Boyle, the leader of the Seventh Assembly District, in regard to the arrangements made for the entertainment of the Tammany visitors to Kansas City during the National Convention. It was said yesterday that there is considerable dissatisfaction with the terms offered by the hotel proprietors in the convention city, and that an effort will be made to have these terms lowered.

The Tammany men will make their headquarters at the Midland Hotel, where accommodations for 300 have been contracted for on the basis of $5 a day for each person, no matter whether four, six, or eight men occupy one room.

NEW DEMOCRATIC TREASURER.

Millard F. Dunlap to Act for the National Committee.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Millard Fillmore Dunlap of Jacksonville, Ill., Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee, has been appointed by Senator Jones Treasurer of the National Democratic Committee. Mr. Dunlap takes the place of J. L. Norris of Washington, D. C., who is now a member of the National Committee from the District of Columbia.

It is thought the appointment of Mr. Dunlap is due to the influence of William J. Bryan, who was a neighbor of Mr. Dunlap in Jacksonville. Mr. Dunlap was the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer in 1898.

POLITICS IN ARIZONA.

Frank M. Murphy Says Territory Will Soon Be a State, and Republican.

Frank M. Murphy of Prescott, Arizona, sailed for Europe with his family yesterday on the steamer Ems.

Less than a quarter of a century ago he was a poor boy in Maine, his native State. Now he is President of the National bank at Prescott, owns a controlling interest in the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phoenix Railroad, which he built, and of which he is President, and is largely identified with about every prominent interest in the Territory.

"Arizona," remarked Mr. Murphy yesterday, "is bound to be a Republican State. I think that after the next Presidential contest the Territory will be admitted to Statehood.

"I am sorry for the stand taken by Admiral Dewey. It seems to me like an attempt to spoil a good sailor and a patriot by making him a poor politician. In my opinion there is no doubt of the re-election of President McKinley."

Mr. Murphy is a brother of Gov. N. O. Murphy of Arizona.

FOR NEW CONVENTION HALL.

Kansas City Committee Lets the Contract to Minneapolis Firm.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 17.—Just one minute before the expiration to-day of the time limit within which the Gillette-Herzog Manufacturing Company had agreed to accept a contract for the reconstruction of the Kansas City convention hall, the acceptance of the Committee on Building was received by telephone. This means that the steel work will be completed by June 15 under a sufficient guarantee.

The Carnegie Steel Company, at Pittsburg, is already turning out the rolled iron which will be shipped here for fabrication. To-night the local mills will begin work on the building, using material already on hand. Special trains will be used for the transportation of the new material.

Instructed for Mr. McKinley.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—William H. Horton, a member of the House of Delegates, was to-day nominated by the Republican Convention of the Twelfth Congressional District to succeed Congressman Charles E. Pearce. The platform adopted indorsed the Administration of President McKinley. The delegates to the National Convention were instructed for McKinley.

PAYN'S MEN IN CONTROL.

Resolution Instructing for Roosevelt Suppressed in a Dutchess County Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 7.—At the Republican Convention for the Second District of Dutchess County, held at the Court House this afternoon, W. Frank Raab, an anti-organization delegate, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the delegates to the Second Assembly District Convention in Dutchess County most heartily endorse the able administration of public affairs by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor, and do hereby declare themselves to be in favor of his renomination as Governor and pledge him their earnest support.

When the resolution was read, Robert H. Hunter, Deputy State Superintendent of Insurance, interrupted with the remark: "A resolution already in the hands of one of the delegates covers this subject in a more specific manner." The Chairman, James L. Williams, recognized John I. Platt, editor of The Poughkeepsie Eagle, who offered a resolution commending the Administration of President McKinley and referring to Gov. Roosevelt as follows:

Resolved, That we approve the fearless and upright administration of Gov. Roosevelt, and the action of the Legislature whose session has just closed, and we point to the record of good legislation enacted to a State tax rate more than 20 per cent. below that of last year as evidences of their care and economy.

The substitute resolution was adopted. The Second Assembly District of Dutchess County is in the Senatorial district controlled by Louis F. Payn of Columbia County. Mr. Hunter has long been Payn's lieutenant.

The following were chosen delegates to the Republican State Convention: James E. Dutcher, C. B. Cunley, W. A. Tripp, C. W. H. Arnold, Isaac P. Hager, and John N. Chase.

First Dutchess District.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., April 7.—The Republican Assembly Convention for the First Dutchess District met at the Dibble Opera House here this afternoon. E. J. Preston of Amenia was Chairman. Congressman John Henry Ketcham was named to head the delegation to the Saratoga Convention. County Judge Samuel K. Phillips heads the delegation to the Congressional Convention, and W. Carpenter that to the State Convention in New York City. The delegates were uninstructed.

DEFEAT FOR EX-GOV. BLACK.

TROY, April 7.—The Republicans of the First Rensselaer District to-day elected these delegates to the State convention: Joseph Bolton, Jr., Edward B. Hannah, M. M. Dunspaugh, William Harper, John A. Quackenbush, Frederick Lasher, and John Thompson, Jr.

The convention was controlled by the opponents of ex-Gov. Black. Resolutions were adopted requesting the Governor to veto the Greater Troy bill, and commending McKinley and Roosevelt.

Last night the Second Assembly District Convention elected these delegates: Joseph A. Leggett, John Ahern, Thomas W. Hislop, Willard W. Searle, and Dr. C. Howard Travell. The Black men were defeated at this convention also. Postmaster Leggett is the leader of the opposition.

FOR CONGRESSMAN PAYNE.

LYONS, N. Y., April 7.—The Wayne County Republican District Convention, held here to-day, indorsed the Administrations of President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt and indorsed Congressman Sereno E. Payne for another term. Payne and Judge Charles T. Sexton were named as the choice of the county for delegates to the National Convention from this district. Thomas Robinson of Clyde was pledged support to succeed Barnet H. Davis as State Committeeman. The following delegates were elected:

State Delegates—Thomas Robinson, Marvin I. Greenwood, Samuel Cosad, George F. Waters, Elisha D. Mathew, Ira L. Purdy, James D. Bashford, George S. Horton, and Thomas Geer.

Congressional Delegates—Theron G. Yomans, George G. Roe, Silas S. Pierson, Gorman J. Wilson, Myron Gillette, John Hill, Theodore Wethey, William Birdsall, and Albert Rogers.

Tompkins County Republicans.

ITHACA, April 7.—The Republicans of Tompkins County to-day elected the following delegates to the State Convention: John W. Dwight, George E. Priest, Assemblyman Benn Conger, Edwin C. Stewart, W. P. Biggs, and O. D. Mulks. The delegates were given the power of substitution, and received no instructions. The Congressional delegates elected were: S. M. Dean, John P. Kneiltes, William Barber, and Edwin P. Bouton. These delegates were instructed for the renomination of Congressman Ray.

Rochester Delegates to New York.

ROCHESTER, April 7.—These delegates to the Republican State Convention were elected to-day: First District—Assemblyman Lewis, W. W. Bowen, W. J. Agate, J. Breck Perkins, C. H. Bailey, J. J. Nell, R. Dubelbeiss, H. A. Bowman. Fourth District—W. H. Denniston, A. P. Hendrix, D. R. Singleton, C. H. Briscoe, E. H. Slocum, J. E. Steven. They were uninstructed.

Republican Convention at Watertown.

WATERTOWN, April 7.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Thirty-fourth District to-day selected as delegates to the National Convention ex-Senator Sloan of Oswego and Senator Brown of Watertown. The resolutions indorsed the Administration.

Mr. Odell Heads Orange Republicans.

NEWBURG, April 7.—The Republicans of the First District of Orange to-day elected these delegates to the State Convention: Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., T. W. Bradley, W. G. Raggart, J. M. Dickey, L. F. Goodsell, Henry Seacord, Charles R. Bull, E. H. Seaman. The delegates were uninstructed. The Administrations of President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt were indorsed.

Republican Delegates from Niagara.

LOCKPORT, April 7.—Assembly conventions were held to-day in Niagara County to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention. The following delegates were chosen: First District—Senator T. E. Ellsworth, Dan T. Darrisaw, John E. Pound, John H. Clark, and H. M. Warner; Second District—J. G. Rowe, F. C. Ferguson, A. J. Potter, and W. C. Wallace.

Congressman Littauer Wins.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., April 7.—As a result of the Republican caucuses held to-day throughout St. Lawrence County Lucius N. Littauer of Gloversville will be renominated for Congress from the Twenty-second District without opposition. L. W. Russell of Canton will be re-elected as one of the two National Convention delegates from this district. To-day's caucuses were unusually harmonious.

CONVENTION IN AN UPROAR

Burns Men Withdraw from the Hall at New Rochelle.

ELECTION HELD WITHOUT THEM

Ward Followers Had Injunction to Prevent Unseating of Delegates from White Plains.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 7.—The Second Assembly District Convention, called for the purpose of electing delegates to the State and Congress Conventions, was held here to-day, and ended in the withdrawal from the hall of the followers of ex-State Senator James I. Burns. For almost an hour the meeting was in an uproar, and it was impossible to hear the Chairman's voice. Delegates argued among themselves, and the members of the factions hurled threats at each other without paying the least attention to the demands for order.

The Assembly District Committee is controlled by Senator Burns and Benjamin F. Fairchild. Their followers were in fewer numbers than the Ward people, who are known as the anti-organization faction.

When the time for calling the convention arrived, 3 o'clock, the anti-organization faction seemed to have control of the majority of delegates. The Ward men claimed that there was a scheme under way to unseat the delegates from White Plains, nearly all of whom were Ward men. The Burns element claimed that large numbers of Democrats voted at the White Plains primaries, and therefore the delegates were not entitled to seats.

Ex-Congressman Ward's friends learned of the reported intention to unseat the White Plains delegates and this morning secured from Justice Maddox, sitting in the Supreme Court, an injunction restraining the Assembly District Committee from seating a contesting delegation.

The injunction was served on the committee and the latter were discussing it when the time for the convention arrived. In the meantime the hall had become full of delegates and sympathizers of both sides. There were repeated calls for the Chairman, but none appeared. Then several attempts were made by the Burns and Ward men to effect a temporary organization, but there was such an uproar that nothing could be done.

Finally, at 4 o'clock, Jacob Halsted, Chairman of the District Committee, appeared in the convention hall and called the delegates to order. Then he announced that the reason the meeting was called late was because the Assembly District Committee had been served with the injunction issued by Judge Maddox. After a lengthy discussion, the committee had decided to adjourn the convention until next Wednesday. Chairman Halsted then announced the convention adjourned, and notified all delegates to meet at the time stated.

When this announcement was made the Ward men greeted it with hoots and catcalls. They stood upon the seats and declared that the convention was still in order. The Burns men left the hall in a body. Frank V. Millard of Greenburg, a Ward sympathizer, made a motion that the delegates present proceed to hold a convention. Chairman Halsted, who had not left the hall, refused to put the question and fled from the platform. Millard then called for a vote on his motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Millard acted as temporary Chairman. Samuel C. Miller, Deputy County Treasurer, was elected Chairman, and George Taylor, Postmaster at Dobbs Ferry, and J. A. Peck of Port Chester, Secretaries.

Under all having been restored, the convention proceeded to business without a Burns delegate in the hall. Delegates were elected to the State and Congress Conventions, and then a motion was put and carried ousting the Assembly District Committee, which is composed almost entirely of Burns men. A new committee, all Ward followers, was elected. The convention then adjourned.

The Burns people declare that the convention will not stand. They say that it was illegal, and that they will protest every delegate elected. It is claimed by the Burns followers that the Ward faction telephoned to Mount Vernon, where the First District Convention was held, and that all the Ward delegates left Mount Vernon, came to New Rochelle, and packed the convention here. They created all the disturbance, it is said, and refused to allow Senator Burns's followers a hearing.

MOUNT VERNON CONVENTION.

Delegates Elected to Republican State Convention at White Plains.

MOUNT VERNON, N. J., April 7.—The First Assembly District Republican Convention was held here to-day. It was called to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets at White Plains on April 14, to elect delegates to the National Convention and also to select delegates to the Congress Convention. There was no contest, the Robinson party being in complete control. The delegates elected were:

State—John G. Kean, Valentine Morris, Lester Sullivan, Frank P. Crasto, Benjamin Howe, Edward K. Bonds, Charles W. Dutcher, and C. A. Atkins.

Congress—Frank Glover, James Blanchard, Isaac M. Mills, Victor Lukese, Solomon Oakley, William J. Bearsto, Charles F. Valentine, and Henry Afterheld.

STATEN ISLAND CONVENTION.

Hugh McRoberts and John Murray Mitchell Elected.

The Republican Convention of the Seventh Congress District to elect delegates to the National Convention, was held last night at the headquarters of the Republican Party at Tompkinsville, Richmond Borough, Lewis Rabbage presided.

Those elected were Hugh McRoberts of Richmond Borough and John Murray Mitchell of Manhattan. Alternates, Thomas A. Braniff of Richmond and Tompkins McIlvaine of Manhattan.

SIGN ON WHITE HOUSE FENCE.

Tourists in Washington Puzzled by Tailor's Advertisement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following placard, in large red letters, ornamented the palings of the fence in front of the White House during a large part of yesterday afternoon:

SUITS AND OVERCOATS,
PRESSED AND CLEANED.....75c.
PANTS PRESSED .....20c.
VELVET COLLAR PUT ON YOUR OVERCOAT .....75c.

Washington is now full of tourists, the vanguard of the Easter rush, and all of them are eager for information. They have a boundless curiosity, and are determined to be astonished at nothing. The glaring sign attracted the attention of hordes of them, and they stopped in front of it and argued about it.

"I am perfectly sure," said one matron, with a convoy of daughters, "that that policeman we asked told us this was the White House."

"He must have been wrong, mamma," insisted a daughter, "for I am sure they wouldn't press trousers at the White House, and they certainly wouldn't call them 'pants.' This must be a big tailoring establishment. All buildings in Washington are white, you know."

"Or, perhaps," suggested another, "it is the White House, and they have let out part of it to a tailor. I'm sure the President can't want all that big building for a residence."

This was regarded as a good explanation, and the party passed on. New flocks of tourists arrived and were successively astonished for about an hour, when a lazy-looking colored youth arose from a comfortable nook, where he had been sunning himself and, dosing, shouldered the big placard, and trudged on to his employer's shop.

Receiver for a Telephone Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The Chicago Title and Trust Company was appointed receiver to-day of the assets of the Western Telephone Construction Company. The appointment was made on petition of the Varley Duplex Magnet Company of New Jersey. The plaintiff showed that two judgments aggregating over $5,000 had been entered in its favor against the Chicago company, whose liabilities are said to amount to more than $30,000.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Our Misses' and Children's Dresses

Have a style, fit and finish, that distinguishes them from those usually found in the general stores. They are made by specialists who give their undivided attention to young girls' and children's dressmaking. Many designs are exclusively our own and cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Sailor Suits, made of plain chambray, collar and shield trimmed with bands of white pique. Colors: old rose, cadet and navy blue; ages 4 to 10 years, $1.75 to $2.50, according to size.
Striped Galateas and Piques, sizes 4 to 10 years, $2.75 to $10.00.
Blue Serge Sailor Suits, trimmed with braid, sizes 3 to 10 years, $4.00 & $5.50, according to size.
Also a fine assortment of Cloth Walking Dresses in Eton and short jacket effects, lined with silk and percaline.

Also a very attractive assortment of Cloaks and Jackets in all the newest styles and colors, at moderate prices.

60-62 West 23d Street.

To All Who Use Scotch Whiskey,

Not vatted or blended (blending is done to cheapen), clean, well matured, from the best distillery in the Glenlivet district,

The Bonnie Brier Bush IS VERY OLD.

The Souvenir of Scotland IS MEDIUM AGE.

imported by ourselves in cases and casks, for sale in bond or from store. If your Grocer or Wine Merchant does not handle it, we will supply you direct.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Established 1853. 69 Fulton St.

Also Broadway and 27th St., New York.

BIG GIFT FOR BARNARD

Announcement of Receipt of $100,000, Anonymously Given.

No Conditions Other Than That Certain Persons Shall Have Life Interest in Fund.

Mrs. Alfred Meyer of the Board of Trustees of Barnard College announced last night that the college had received a gift of $100,000.

The gift, which is said to be absolutely anonymous, was made on the condition that certain persons shall have a life interest in the $100,000, so that during the remainder of at least two lives the institution will only derive what little may be obtained from the investment of the fund over and above the amount which must be paid to such persons. The securities are said to be first-class bonds, which yield slightly more than the college must turn over.

Beyond the life interest stipulated, there is said to be no condition attached to the gift, so that it may be used as the Trustees may see fit.

The needs of Barnard at the present time are beyond what the college has in hand, and the Treasurer, George A. Plympton of 70 Fifth Avenue, is endeavoring to obtain ten new founders, who will give $5,000 each. The addition of ten founders will, it is estimated, be sufficient to provide for the increase in expenses anticipated for the next college year.

The present list of founders consists of J. Pierpont Morgan, Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. James J. Goodwin, Mrs. Seth Low, Miss Mabel Slade, Mrs. James S. T. Stranahan, Miss Olivia E. Phelps Stokes, Mrs. C. B. Hackley, J. B. Bloomingdale, John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Esther Herrman, Mrs. F. R. Olcott, and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate.

The present annual expenses attendant upon running the college are about $75,000, and the increase is due to the large increase in the number of students and the consequent growth of the various departments. Many classes have grown so large that they will soon have to be divided into sections, so that the money expended for professors' salaries will be doubled.

In addition to this increase in expenses, which overbalances the larger income from the tuition paid by the students, the needs and desires of the professors in the work of expanding their departments have been curbed by the Trustees for lack of money to defray the cost.

Mrs. Meyer stated that the Board of Trustees at its next meeting, which will be held on May 11, will receive a report from the Treasurer as to the provisions for next year's expenses.

A resolution will also be introduced at that meeting, formally accepting the new gift of $100,000 on behalf of the Trustees and the college.

BARNARD'S SCHOOL DRILL.

Company C Wins the Colors at Eighth Regiment Armory.

The fourteenth annual drill of the Military Corps of Barnard School was held in the armory of the Eighth Regiment last evening. The programme entitled "A Day in Camp" was intended to illustrate the daily life of a regiment in active service. It composed the regular military duties, such as parades, drills, pitching tents, and other details of daily routine.

The competitive drill for color company honors, which during the past year was held by Company A, was awarded to Company C. A handsome set of new colors, the gift of a friend of the school, was presented. The entertainment ended with a review of the corps by the officers of the Eighth Regiment.

E. S. SAVAGE TO BE EXAMINED.

Trustee in Storage Battery Case Loses Appeal Against Court Order.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has decided that Edward S. Savage will have to submit to an examination before trial in a very peculiar and intricate action now pending in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Savage was made the trustee of a fund of $25,000 which three Philadelphians were to invest in a certain storage battery concern. The Philadelphians rescinded their agreement before the company had obtained its charter under the New Jersey laws and, as they alleged, before Mr. Savage had an opportunity to pay the money over to a Mr. Post, the inventor of

GATACRE ENGAGES BOERS

News, Without Details, of Battle Last Wednesday Received.

ENEMY THREATENS BULLER

Are Said to be Preparing to Outflank Him by an Advance in Force by Way of Helpmakaar.

LONDON, April 8.—No news of importance was issued by the War Office tonight. None was received from the front except that from Bloemfontein, dated April 4, relating to the engagement on April 4 of Gen. Gatacre at Reddersburg, which seems to have been held back by the censor.

It will be remembered that Lord Roberts, in reporting the "unfortunate occurrence" at Reddersburg, said that Gen. Gatacre had arrived there on the morning of April 4. Hence he may have succeeded in engaging the Boers later in the day. It is strange, however, that Gen. Gatacre's subsequent movements have not ben mentioned.

The dispatch from Bloemfontein was as follows:

"Gen. Gatacre had an engagement with the enemy at Reddersburg to-day. Details of the affair have not yet been received here."

Lord Roberts has reported to the War Office as follows regarding the Reddersberg reverse:

"Friday, April 6.—The casualties at Reddersburg were:

"Officers killed, Capt. F. G. Casson and Lieut. C. R. Barclay, both of the Northumberlands; wounded, 2; captured, 8; noncommissioned officers and men killed, 8; wounded, 33; the rest were captured.

"Our strength was 167 mounted infantry and 424 infantry. The enemy was said to be 3,200 strong, with five guns."

It is reported from Ladysmith that the Boers are beginning to construe Gen. Buller's inactivity as a sign of fear or inability to resume active operations. Hence they are showing much activity, particularly around Biggarsberg, and are said to be planning to outflank Gen. Buller by an advance in force by way of Helpmakaar. As the plan is known it is not likely that the Boers will find Buller unprepared.

The Boers state that the Colesberg and Stormberg commandos, numbering 6,000 men and ten guns, have reached Kroonstad.

Though Lord Roberts lost nearly 1,000 men this week, he is stronger relatively, as four times as many men have been landed at the Cape.

200 BOERS CAPTURED?

CARNARVON, Cape Colony, April 6.—It is reported that 200 Boers, who were not aware that Sir Charles Parsons had occupied Kenhardt, and rode into that place, were captured by the British troops.

The Canadian artillery has returned here from Van Wyksvlei.

BRITISH SUCCESS AT WEPENER.

ALIWAL NORTH, Cape Colony, April 6.—The Colonial Division at Wepener has captured five prisoners and 400 rifles.

The Royal Irish Rifles are falling back on Beestekraal from Rouxville.

The Boers are reported to be moving east and west of Rouxville, and a number of them are reported sixteen miles down the Orange River.

LONDON, April 7.—The Boers are in force at Wepener, north of Smithfield, Orange Free State, and are threatening Gen. Brabant's colonial division, the main body of which, with the artillery, is at Wepener.

45,000 COLONIAL REBELS?

LONDON, April 8.—Speaking at an annexation meeting at Wynberg on April 6, ex-Premier Sir John Gordon Sprigg declared that he had been informed by a member of the Bond who had just returned from Pretoria that the two Republics had at the commencement of the war, the active assistance of 45,000 Colonials.

Sir John said he had also learned that documents existed incriminating a number of leading colonials in the machinations with the Governments of the republics.

BASUTOS BECOMING EXCITED.

LONDON, April 7.—A telegram, which left Maseru, Basutoland, north of Wepener, last midnight, describes the Boers as being "in great force," and as afraid to make a frontal attack, but, it is added, they were endeavoring to turn the British position by crossing the Basuto frontier by a road skirting the Caledon River, the road emerging south of Wepener.

The Basutos are, it is added, excited. Assistant Commissioner Griffiths, with a force of police, left Maseru yesterday, going where the Boers are about to trespass, and the tribesmen engaged for railroad work at Bloemfontein are deserting to protect their villages.

Reports reach Maseru almost hourly of Boer activity in the Orange Free State.

PATRICK CAMPBELL KILLED.

LONDON, April 7.—The War Office has posted the list of casualties at Petersfontein, near Boshof, on April 5. Only one man is reported killed—Sergt. Patrick Campbell of the Imperial Yeomanry, husband of the well-known actress. Nine noncommissioned officers and men are reported wounded.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell did not learn of the death of her husband until the close of the performance of "Magda," in which she appeared at the Royalty Theatre. The manager of the theatre broke the news to the unfortunate actress, who was prostrated.

THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

LONDON, April 8.—Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the situation in South Africa at midnight, says:

"The position in the Free State seems to be that the British cavalry and mounted infantry have used up the horses in the heavy marches from Modder River Station to Kimberley and from Kimberley to Bloemfontein; that the lack of remounts, coupled with the exhaustion of the transport service, has compelled Lord Roberts to withhold his advance, and that during the halt the Boers have recovered from their depression and have resumed the offensive.

"The action at Karee Siding, followed by the move of Gen. French to Sannahpost has no doubt given extra strain to the mounted troops.

"The need of remounts has become urgent. Dispatches, however, that have been received lately indicate that a fresh supply of horses is beginning to arrive at Cape Town.

"Lord Roberts seems anxious, so far as he can, to avoid partial movements, and he will await quietly whatever the enemy may do, until he is again ready for a continuous movement and decisive action.

"Meantime the Boers are making the best of his period of inaction. With a force of 10,000 or 12,000 men they are said to be moving south from Thaba N'Chu, and other forces have shown themselves along the Basuto border, where Gen. Brabant's division of Colonials is said to be confronted by a strong Boer force near Wepener. Brabant's force, however, is probably able to take care of itself.

"The surprise and destruction of a British detachment near Reddersburg suggests that the Boer plan may be to break up the railway between Norval's Pont and Bloemfontein, by means of which Lord Roberts secures his supplies and reinforcements.

"Such a move, if successful, would cause Lord Roberts some embarrassment, and might draw him into making a strong counter-stroke toward the south. It proves at least that the Boers have now discovered that their best course is to rely upon strong raiding parties, moving rapidly, rather than upon a war of positions wherein they must always in time be overborne.

"But the effect of the new Boer policy will be merely to hasten the development of the mounted portion of the British force. Lord Roberts is forming at Bloemfontein a strong division of mounted troops to be commanded by Col. Ian Hamilton, one of his best officers. As soon as he has a good supply of horses, Lord Roberts will be ready to reply with interest to the annoyance the Boers are now causing him.

"The return of the Boers into the districts wherein burghers made submission must have the result of increasing their embitterment, so that there is now a probability of the war being fought out to the end, as was the war of secession. In that case, many months must elapse before the close of hostilities.

"The most disagreeable feature of today's news is the uneasiness of the Basutos. The situation in the Free State is one of some difficulty, and may cause temporary anxiety, but unless a serious blow be struck at the communications of the British Army, the Boer raid will have little effect. Even the temporary destruction of the railway would cause no more than a diversion."

BOER PRISONERS ESCAPE.

CAPE TOWN, April 6.—A determined attempt to escape was made to-day by the Boer prisoners at Simonstown.

In the confusion one of the prisoners was killed and another was wounded. One man was recaptured but about fourteen are missing.

Sentries have been placed at different parts of the town, and the station is under military supervision.

Another Escape from Pretoria.

LONDON, April 7.—Sergt. Major Brocker, who, it now appears, escaped from Pretoria with Capt. Haldane and Lieut. Le Mesurier, has reached Lorenzo Marques. He lost his companions at Elands River, obtained a situation as barman at a railroad station, and eventually made his way to the frontier.

American Escapes from Boers.

LONDON, April 8.—A special dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated April 5, says that the American scout, F. R. Burnham, was captured near Thaba N'Chu, but made his escape. He wandered about for two days, finally reaching the camp of the Twelfth Lancers in a weak state. He says the Boers are determined, but that they realize their eventual defeat is inevitable.

PAPERS CRITICISE ROBERTS.

LONDON, April 7.—The afternoon papers are unsparing in their criticism of the military dispositions permitting 500 men to be isolated and captured.

The St. James's Gazette and Globe dwell with sneering emphasis on the "unfortunate occurrence." "In England," says The St. James's Gazette, "we can but sit still and wonder what will next happen."

British Transport Disabled at Sea.

CAPE TOWN, April 7.—The British transport Bavarian has arrived here with 2,300 troops. During her passage she spoke the British transport Mount Lebanon, bound for this port, in a disabled condition. The Mount Lebanon, however, said her repairs could be effected at sea.

A Warning to the Boers.

LONDON, April 7.—The alleged ill-treatment on the part of the Boers of the farmers who gave up their arms has called to the front The Friend of the Free State, published by the correspondents, under military supervision. In its comments it says: "When the question of settlement comes, those who are responsible for the outrages will be called to account. We show leniency and tolerance toward rebels, and we expect our example to be followed by those directing the enemy's affairs. We shall exact from the two Presidents full reparation for cruelty and inhumanity."

Steamer Founders Near Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, April 7.—It was reported that the British steamer Mexican, Capt. Copp, which was in collision with the steamer Winkfield about eighty miles from Cape Town, was still afloat, and the transport Tagus was sent to search for her. The Tagus has returned, and reports that the Mexican has foundered.

OFFICER SHOT AT ESQUIMAULT.

Lieut. Reginald Scott Mortally Wounded by a Sentry.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 7.—The extreme vigilance of Great Britain in protecting the secrets of the Esquimault fortifications and the navy yard was exemplified last night when Lieut. Reginald Scott, Royal Navy, was shot by a sentry for failing to answer a challenge. Scott will probably die. There was a strong wind blowing toward the officer, and he claims he answered the challenge, but was unheard.

The sentry fired twice over his head, and then twice to kill.

NON-UNION MEN ASSAULTED.

Chicago Strikers Injure Many and Terrorize Others—Seven Arrests Made.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Half a dozen distinct assaults were made on non-union men to-day, and as a result seven strikers now await trial, while one man lies near the point of death in the County Hospital, and a score of others are nursing their bruises. Fifty non-union workmen in the Armour soap factory were so terrified at an assault upon them that the majority declined to return to work.

The most brutal assault appears to have been perpetrated upon an aged non-union carpenter, who was on an Ashland Boulevard car, going home from work. Several pickets who had followed him entered the car and attacked him. He was beaten severely. The motorman of the car grappled the leader and held him until a policeman arrived.

While William Harcox, a contractor, who is sixty-four years old, and six workmen were engaged in work on a building they were attacked by a force of twenty-five pickets. One workman was knocked senseless with a brick, while the others were badly bruised. Five strikers were arrested.

TO ORGANIZE STREET CAR MEN.

Movement Started in Chicago to Revive Disrupted Unions.

CHICAGO, April 7.—A movement has been started for the banding together in a union of all the street car employes of Chicago. A circular outlining a sweeping plan of organization was distributed to-day at the homes of motormen, gripmen, and conductors all over the city.

The circular, which was issued by the Street Railway Employes' Association of Chicago, calls upon the employes of the various street car lines to join in a movement to reorganize the unions disrupted after the great strike of 1894. It is said that William McMahon, chief of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employes of America, is expected to arrive here from Detroit within a day or two, when it is believed that active work in the formation of a union will begin. Traction officials say they are prepared to oppose such a move.

BOYS ROB A FLAT.

Arested While Disposing of Proceeds of Burglary.

Floyd Beekman, 155 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Frank Hazelton, 75 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, were locked up last night at the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station on a charge of burglary. Both said they were seventeen years old.

Yesterday afternoon Hazelton and Beekman went into the basement at 75 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, a large apartment house, in which the Hazeltons reside. Beekman got into the dumb waiter and was drawn up by his companion to the third floor, which is occupied by the family of Morris Petigor.

There was no one in the Petigor flat at the time. After alighting and forcing the door of the dumb waiter Beekman drew Hazelton up, and the two then proceeded to go through the flat. They collected $300 worth of clothing, silverware, and jewelry, which they wrapped up and carried away with them. The Petigor family discovered the robbery about 6 o'clock and reported it at the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. Detectives Celss, Dixon, and Hallahan were assigned to the case. About 8 o'clock they saw Hazelton and Beekman in Morganstein's second-hand shop at 2,187 Second Avenue. Hazelton was trying to sell a suit of clothes. Beekman had four vests, which Petigor identified. The boys admitted their guilt, but refused to say what had become of the rest of the property. Each boy had a small sum of money.

Hazelton, who is the son of a piano dealer, had a letter of recommendation in his pocket from a Murray Street business man. Morganstein was arrested with the boys and taken to the police station, where Petigor attempted to shield him and remonstrated against his being locked up.

Steamer Livorno Overdue.

The steamer Livorno, which left this port on Feb. 28 with a general cargo for Pernambuco and Santos, has not been heard from since she sailed. She generally made the trip in fifteen days. She belongs to R. M. Sloman & Co., registered 2,028 tons, and was built of steel in Flensburg, Germany, in 1888. Her agents here are Funch, Edye & Co., who think she has been lost.

CHILDREN OF DUBLIN GREET QUEEN VICTORIA

Nearly 40,000 Reviewed by Her in Phoenix Park.

VISITS CITY AGAIN TO-MORROW

Seizure of United Irishman Condemned by Nationalist Newspapers as Unwarranted and Untimely.

DUBLIN, April 7.—The children's demonstration which closed Queen's Week in Ireland, was one of the most notable days either the Queen or Dublin has known in years.

Certain it is that the Queen is making fresh conquests daily, and her many acts of personal self-sacrifice have completely won the hearts of the people of Ireland.

To-day's demonstration had elements of rejoicing which the Queen has experienced but seldom in the recent gloomy months. There were miles of cheering children under a continuous canopy of fluttering flags, with a background of thousands of holiday-making elders. The splendid weather tended to make the celebration in every way delightful. The genuineness and spontaneity of the children's welcome kept her Majesty in continual good humor, and visibly affected her as well.

It was in the afternoon that her Majesty drove from the Viceregal Lodge to Phoenix Park and reviewed the children. It is estimated that from 35,000 to 40,000 youngsters were present. The Queen, accompanied bp the Princesses, drove through the extended lines, bowing repeated acknowledgments of the joyous hurrahs. At about the centre of the line a stand was erected, which was occupied by the Lady Mayoress and others. A little girl presented the Queen with a bouquet, to which a card was attached bearing the inscription: "To our beloved Queen, from the children of Ireland, Queen's Day, April 7, 1900."

All the children carried small Union Jacks, probably for the first time in their lives. They were in charge of priests, sisters, and teachers.

The fact that thousands of children arrived at and departed from Dublin without serious accident, so far as is known, was not the least remarkable feature of the day.

At about 4 o'clock the Queen and the Princesses, accompanied by a small escort of police, drove outside into the country near Dublin. The weather was delightfully Springlike, and the royal landau stopped at various points to permit her Majesty to view the mountains, which were bathed in sunlight. The royal party returned to the viceregal lodge at 5:30 P. M.

On Monday the Queen will pay another visit to Dublin, and the event promises to be quite the equal in interest of her first entrance into this city. The route will be through one of the important districts not yet visited by her Majesty, and was arranged at her own request to gratify previously disappointed people.

Commenting on the seizure of The United Irishman, The Dublin Independent condemns the action of the authorities as "stupid and inopportune." It says:

"Looking through the issue, we find many coarse and insolent references to the Queen and the Lord Lieutenant, which no one with the instincts of a gentleman could attempt to defend. But, abusively offensive as they are, they afforded no justification for suppression."

The Freeman's Journal remarks:

"The Castle has again acted with its usual crass stupidity. Such unwarrantable interference with the press without a trial or warning would never be attempted or tolerated in England. The Castle authorities deem the Queen's visit an auspicious moment to emphasize the difference between the two countries."

DUBLIN A CENTRE OF GAYETY.

City Transformed by the Queen's Visit—British Prisoners at Pretoria Want for Little.

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LONDON, April 7.—From a city of nervous forebodings, political excitement, and almost stagnant business, Dublin has been transformed into a capital as gay and as busy as any European centre. The coming of the Queen, though to a Catholic country in the middle of Lent, has started a whirl of festivities such as there has not been in Ireland since the good old days of which Lever wrote. The Irish nobility have flocked across the Channel from their English homes in unprecedented numbers, and from the South, the West, and the North of Ireland itself, old country families have poured into Dublin.

There is a sufficient number of the members of the Ministry on the banks of the Liffey to hold a Cabinet Council, and there are enough lovely women nightly dining in gorgeous dresses and shining with jewelry which has not been worn for many a dull day to make an Irish levee of which any country might be jealous. The castle, where the Lord Lieutenant holds sway, is naturally the centre of attraction; but the ancient building can hold only a few. There the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Abercorn, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Home Secretary Ridley, and a number of Peers and Peeresses have been dining in state every night this week. The brilliant uniforms of officers of the Life Guards from London, of the Duke of Connaught's staff, and the Court uniforms of Ireland's dignitaries are tightly blended with the black attire of celebrated civilians.

Outside the castle the Shelbourne Hotel has been the centre of gayety. There almost every visitor has a title, though many of the most distinguished found with chagrin that they could not get rooms and had to be satisfied with humble lodging and dinners. Owing to the presence of thieves in the town and the large amount of jewelry carelessly displayed, no one who is not staying at the Shelbourne is allowed to enter the outer doors of that hotel without specifying whom they want to see, and are often kept in the cold for further inspection. A well-known but badly dressed Peer, who seldom visits Ireland, underwent this ordeal the other day and almost exploded with wrath when a gold-lace porter barred his way and made him show his card before allowing him to enter.

The most popular form of evening amusement has been the chartering of trolley cars by large parties and taking rides through the crowded and illuminated streets. With the influx of money and social gayety, political considerations are temporarily in abeyance.

In one of the three Parliament House dining rooms is a long, oval table. At this the members of the Cabinet dine every evening when the Houses are in session. No private member would think of taking a seat at this table. The Ministers there discuss the plans and prospects of the night or go over the speeches delivered or to be delivered. Owing to the absentees in Ireland only a small group of Cabinet Ministers gathered there on Thursday evening, when some random war talk took place. The First Lord of the Admiralty, George J. Goschen, twitted the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, pleasantly on the length of the war. Mr. Chamberlain made a good-humored reply, and is then reported to have said seriously:

"I think we are dealing with better fighters, as individuals, than any regular soldiers of the Continent. The Boers seem to me to have both caution and dash."

Superlatives have been almost eliminated from the war comments, and, with the disappearance of possible foreign complications, the editors and public speakers take quite a moderate tone and treat what is happening in the war field with a certain historical perspective. The depressing incidents of the week have caused Englishmen to resign themselves to a long struggle. The disposition to find fault with the War Office for not having anticipated the necessity for the enormous number of horses seems unjustified, for it is learned that before the dash on Kimberley and the destruction of horse flesh caused by the surrounding of Gen. Cronje, the War Office wired to its agents all over the world, particularly in North and South America, giving them unconditional power to buy horses unlimitedly until further orders. The conditions in the way of assembling and transporting the animals were such, however, that horses bought a month ago can hardly reach Lord Roberts before June.

Nothing more was heard this week of the movement initiated by the Ministerial members of the House of Commons to petition the Government to proclaim the Orange Free State annexed to the British Empire. London bankers are transmitting gold or its equivalent regularly to the Transvaal in paying checks of British officers who are held prisoners, and the Standard Bank of Pretoria honors all such checks. Therefore, as no limit is placed on the luxuries bought by the prisoners, they live in much comfort. In fact, their messes are probably much better provided than are those of the officers at Bloemfontein. Some of the captives have been there four months and have a regular service, via Hamburg and Lorenzo Marques, which brings them good things to eat, smoke, drink, and wear. The British officers box, fence, and play various games, including billiards, an old table having been bought in Pretoria.

There is no disposition here to make overmuch of the attack made on the Prince of Wales by Sipido, the Anarchist lad, at Brussels, while his Royal Highness was on his way to Copenhagen; but the British see in it the direct consequence of the Continental press attacks on Great Britain in connection with the war. Thus, The London Times says:

"The suppression of notorious facts, the propagation of glaring falsehoods, and truculent abusiveness, operating on weak minds are almost certain, sooner or later, to have an issue in actions from which, to do the writers justice, they would shrink with horror."

The Times holds the German press especially responsible for the personal scurrilities directed against the Prince of Wales, referring to the Kladderadatsch, which is not a Socialist sheet, but which ranks with London Punch. Such alleged scurrilities as the Kladderadatsch prints are systematic, yet The Times avers that the German press is controlled, guided, cajoled, or coerced by the Government and that the German law of lèse majesté is the most stringent in Europe.

The fourth number of The Anglo-Saxon Review appears this week with a gorgeous Canevari binding and a portrait, after Sargent, of the editor, Lady Randolph Churchill. The list of subscribers is published, showing that The Review's supporters are more numerous in America than in Great Britain.

A Story of the Queen.

LONDON, April 7.—A member of Parliament tells a story of the Queen and Lady Roberts. When Lady Roberts visited Windsor, a few days before she sailed for the Cape, the Queen handed her a small parcel, saying: "Here is something I have tied up with my own hands, and that I beg you will not open till you get home." Lady Roberts found that the parcel contained the Victoria Cross won by her dead son by his gallantry at Colenso.

DEATH OF LIEUT. KOEHLER.

Shot by Filipinos While Looking for Arms at Tinubla.

In its issue of March 6, which the mail has just brought, The American of Manila describes the death of Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler of the Ninth Infantry, which occurred March 4 at Tinubla. Lieut. Koehler had been assigned to duty as Provost Marshal of Tarlac. While on a raid at Siniat, in which he captured a few rifles, he learned of a nest of insurrectionists at Tinubla. He started out on March 3 with Companies H and K of his regiment to round up suspicious characters at that settlement. The next morning twenty-eight Filipinos were recognized as trouble makers out of a large number who had been gathered in.

Then the search for concealed weapons began. As it yielded nothing, Lieut. Koehler accepted the services of a native, who offered to guide him to a place where, he said, rifles were secreted. Lieuts. Hammond and Wallace also went along. A little out of town the native pointed out a spot where he said some arms might be found. When part way up the path, the native gave a shrill whistle and leaped aside in the brush. At the same instant a volley of bullets poured upon the officers. Lieut. Koehler received a mortal wound in the body. The troops heard the shooting and ran up. When the encounter ended twenty-four Filipinos lay dead. The body of the dead Lieutenant was taken back to Tarlac.

Lieut. Koehler rose from the ranks, having passed an examination for a commission while a Corporal in the Eighth Infantry. In the Spanish-American war he served on the staffs of Gens. Liscum, Wyckoff, and Worth. He distinguished himself at El Caney, remaining on horseback through the engagement against the remonstrances of his comrades. His brothers, Capt. Louis M. Koehler of the Fourth Cavalry and Capt. Benjamin M. Koehler of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, are West Point graduates. Lieut. Koehler was married to a daughter of Col. William H. Powell, United States Army, retired. Her residence is in this city. She was preparing to join him in the Philippines when news of his death arrived.

KENTUCKY CASE TO GO UP.

Taylor's Lawyers Get a Writ of Error to the Supreme Court—Grand Jury Has Not Reported.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 7.—Chief Justice Hazelrigg of the Court of Appeals today granted a writ of error from the decision of the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States in the contest over the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Judge Hazelrigg had not been given notice that the application for the writ would be made to-day, and was with a party of friends fishing in Elkhorn when Gov. Taylor's attorneys arrived. Finding the Chief Justice out of the city, they drove out to where the fishing party was, and Judge Hazelrigg entered an order granting the writ while standing on the banks of the stream.

Ex-Gov. Bradley and other attorneys for Taylor will go to Washington next week to present the writ and ask that the case be placed on the docket of the Supreme Court.

Judge Cantrill adjourned court to-day to Monday. The Grand Jury continued in session, but cannot make a report before Monday at the earliest. Thomas J. Cromwell of Lexington was again a witness. It is said that he exhibited the register of the Catchings Hotel at London, showing that Caleb and John Powers and other parties implicated by the testimony of Wharton Golden had stopped at the hotel together on a certain date.

There is a report that a warrant for the arrest of Jim Howard, the Clay County feudist, who has been named by several parties as the assassin, was issued several days ago. County Judge Moore and other officials refused to affirm or deny the report.

ASHANTI TRIBES IN ARMS.

It Is Believed Finding of Golden Stool Led to Rising.

ACCRA, British Gold Coast Colony, April 6.—The situation in Ashanti is unchanged. A Coomassie runner reports that all the Ashanti tribes are in arms, the King of Bekwai alone remaining loyal.

It is believed that the Ashanti Golden Stool has been found, and that the rising is due to the endeavor of the Governor of the colony, Sir Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, to take possession of it.

The "Golden Stool of Ashanti" is in reality an immense throne of solid gold, absolutely pure. In 1896 an expedition against King Prempeh was sent by Great Britain to Ashanti, in order to punish the King for various outrages committed against British subjects. He had usurped much British territory, and had refused to allow the presence at Coomassie, the capital of Ashanti, of a British Commissioner. The expedition was in charge of Sir Francis Scott, and on Jan. 18 Coomassie was entered. The King submitted to all the British demands, but as he was unable to pay the indemnity the treasures in his palace were seized. The chief of these, the Golden Stool, could not be found, and it was alleged that Prempeh had buried it. The other treasures were taken to London and publicly exhibited, being much admired for their artistic workmanship.

Only one or two Europeans have seen the Golden Stool, and slightly different accounts of its size have been received. It is known, however, to be of immense value, and has an almost fabulous reputation among the Gold Coast natives.

ANOTHER LEPER AT LARGE.

Sicilian Treated at Bellevue Promises to Return.

Charles Serratero, eighteen years old, a Sicilian cigarmaker of 123 Elizabeth Street, walked into the Bellevue Hospital Dispensary yesterday afternoon suffering from leprosy. Medicine was given him, after which he was allowed to go. He promised to return.

Serratero said he came from Sicily two years ago. He noticed before he left Sicily that there was something the matter with his skin, but it did not bother him, and decided only yesterday to see a doctor. Dr. Finch and other Bellevue physicians agreed that he had leprosy.

There have been several lepers at Bellevue Hospital. Many doctors say the disease is not at all infectious or contagious, and that there is not the slightest harm in a patient being at large.

Kid Gloves. All the New Shades and Styles, at Bloomingdale's. Main floor, 59th St. Section.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdale's 3rd Ave 59 & 60th Sts

Easter Lilies in Pots. Lilium Harrisii, per flower, 15c. Lilium Longiflorum, per flower, 20c. Conservatory on Roof.

The Opening of the Last Chrysalis.

The Millinery emerged first——then the Gowns and Wraps——followed by the dainty diaphanous Waists——and now the last chrysalis has yielded its butterfly. To-morrow "Greater New York's Greatest Store" will greet Easter week with the largest and most brilliant exposition of Spring and Summer styles for men, women and children within the history of the house now in the fourth decade of its phenomenal growth and prosperity. 65 stores——complete stores——under one roof——stocked with the best merchandise vended in the marts of the world——gathered by skilled buyers substantially backed by cash, at home and abroad.——such is "Bloomingdale's." Every member of the household——maids and matrons——benedicts and bachelors——will find shopping pleasant, economical and satisfactory during

Easter Week at Bloomingdale's.

GOWNS for EASTER

Costumes and Coats.

A host of the new Spring and Summer Styles for ladies and misses will be shown to-morrow, including the following striking examples of excellence coupled with economy. These suits are the productions of expert men tailors, are the latest in style and cut, beautifully trimmed, and made of strictly worthy materials. While equal to custom work they are

Ready to Wear.

Ladies' Suits of finest imported Venetian cloth in pearl gray, tan or royal blue. Fancy Eton Coat, with high flaring collar and revers, faced with taffeta to match; beautifully tailor-stitched. Skirt side plaited Watteau back, graduated knife plaits from hip down, and flares at bottom; all lined with finest taffeta silk to match. A tailor would not duplicate this suit for $75.00; our price, 42.00

Ladies' Black Tailor-Made Eton Suits, of finest quality Zibeline, lined throughout with finest heavy black taffeta silk, newest cut skirt, with side plaited Watteau back and tailor-stitched belt; coat finely tailored, with rows of stitching all around; collar and revers faced with satin striped taffeta or grosgrain silk; sold elsewhere for $37.50; our price, 25.00

The Ladies' Waists.

Every novelty and whim of the season is represented at Bloomingdales'. The latest Waists in handkerchief and ribbon effects are shown in a multitude of varying forms. Silks, satins, laces, etc., etc., are combined in a bewildering variety of styles and colorings. Lastly and importantly—the prices are made to undersell the keenest competition.

2nd Floor, 59th St. Section.

Easter Millinery.

The praise so liberally bestowed by visitors during the recent "Millinery Opening" at Bloomingdales' will surely be repeated this week. Hundreds of additional examples of rich and refined Millinery have been prepared to grace our Millinery Salon and satisfy the most critical tastes.

Traditional millinery profits have no place here.

2nd Floor, 59th St. Section.

CONEY ISLAND'S TROUBLE.

Licenses of Concert Halls Revoked Where Beer Was Sold.

The Police Commissioners at Friday's meeting of the board revoked three concert licenses at Coney Island. The places which lost their licenses were Henry Connors's concert hall, Bowery and Thompson's Walk; Ernest Bernet's concert hall, Bowery and Bushman's Walk, and Henderson & Co.'s concert hall, Bowery and Henderson's Walk.

The board also denied the application for a concert hall license of Henry Dorsen, for the Star Music Hall, 215 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Coney Island licenses were revoked on reports transmitted to the board by Chief Devery that the places mentioned had violated the law on Sunday, April 1. The reports were from Capt. Kenny of the Coney Island police, who set forth that in the three places in question the law had been violated by selling beer in the concert hall while a concert, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, was being given. The board held that this was a violation of the provisions of the charter.

President York yesterday afternoon made an explanation of the board's action on Friday. He said that such action did not prevent the places in question from holding concerts, but the right was taken away from them to sell ale, wines, and beers during such performances. Mr. York said that under Section 1,483 of Chapter 378 of the Charter the board has the power to grant licenses for vocal and instrumental concerts and, with permission, to sell liquors during the performances. In the three Coney Island cases the board's action was the revocation of the right to sell during such performances.

Concert hall circles at Coney Island were greatly disturbed last night as a result of the licenses. The action of the board gave rise to a rumor last night that all the concert halls at the island would be closely watched by the police to-day, and that the law affecting such resorts would be rigidly enforced. The proprietors of such places were very uneasy, and most of them feared that there would be trouble to-day.

Concert hall men at the island declare that they can do little or no business unless they have music in their places.

REOPENING OF DIVES.

Arrests at Alleged McGlory Resort, Which Relied on Decision.

Detectives Saber, Deering, and Fitzgibbons of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station went to the resort at 315 West Fifty-ninth Street yesterday morning and arrested Frank J. Campbell, the manager, and his musician, Gregano Ralleasso, on the charge of violating Sections 1,472 and 1,483 of the charter. This pertains to the running of a musical garden without a proper license.

Campbell was arrested on the same charge several weeks ago, and was fined $100 in the Court of General Sessions.

Magistrate Meade, in the West Side Court two days ago, discharged Harry Austin, manager of the Parkway Hotel, in West One Hundred and Tenth Street, who was charged with a similar offense. His lawyer, David Neuberger, maintained at the time that if Austin could not have music in his hotel, then there could not be music in dancing academies and other places of like character.

It was on the strength of this discharge of Austin that many places opened yesterday morning, among them Campbell's. "Billy" McGrory, better known as McGlory, is said to be the proprietor of the place. Campbell and his musician were released on a station house bond.

GAMBLERS' TRICK EXPOSED.

Knights of Columbus Deny a Report About Downing Building.

Many Roman Catholics interested in the Knights of Columbus are indignant at the subterfuge of poolroom gamblers in the Downing Building in Fulton Street, who were exposed in THE NEW YORK TIMES in endeavoring to defeat the investigation of the reporters by claiming that a new branch of the order was being organized behind the locked doors. The following letter has been received:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As District Deputy of the Knights of Columbus, charged under its laws with the organization of new councils, not "circles," in the territory within which the Downing Building is located, allow me kindly to deny emphatically and unequivocally that any has been or is being organized in those premises, and that any one of the name of Loughlin is connected with any such work therein. GEORGE F. ROESCH.

New York, April 7, 1900.

RAID IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

Queens District Attorney Made It Without the Regular Police.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night District Attorney Merrill and Sheriff Baker, accompanied by Detective Hance and seven of his men, made a raid on the saloon of Patrick McCarthy at 17 Borden Avenue, Long Island City.

The place was crowded at the time with men and women, and there was a scramble to the street. The raiding party made no effort to hold the men in the house, but every woman found was taken to the station house, together with the proprietor. There were nine women, and they were locked up, charged with being disorderly persons. McCarthy was held for keeping a disorderly house.

When District Attorney Merrill went into office he was quoted as saying that if he ever had occasion to start a crusade against vice in Queens County he would not call upon the police for assistance. In the raid last night there was no one of the regular force present. Detective Hance is at the head of a private bureau in Manhattan.

Inquiry Into Women's Arrests.

The Police Board at its meeting yesterday decided to hold the investigation into the arrests of Mrs. Edith Wilson and Mrs. Ernest Rost on April 11, at 2 P. M. Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Rost were arrested in Thirty-fifth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, by Detectives Barry and Glennon, and charged with loitering. Mrs. Wilson was discharged in court, while Mrs. Rost submitted to a fine of $10. Both denounced their arrests as being unwarranted and claimed to be respectable women. The investigation was requested by Mrs. Wilson's husband.

DETROIT POOLROOM RAIDED.

Seventy-two Bettors Haled to Police Station and Lectured.

DETROIT, Mich., April 7.—Seventy-two men were arrested by the police in an alleged poolroom at 116 Woodward Avenue this afternoon and taken in patrol wagons to Police Headquarters. Several well-known citizens were among those arrested.

At the station Capt. Spillane administered a severe lecture to the alleged bettors and released all but those thought to be principals.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh northwesterly winds.

Rain has fallen from the Pacific Coast over the middle and northern plateau regions and showers are reported in Oklahoma and Kansas; in all other districts fair weather has prevailed.

The temperature is generally above the seasonal average, except in the Southwestern States and in the plateau and Pacific Coast districts.

The barometer is low from the British Northwest Territory to the West Gulf Coast, and an extensive area of high barometer covers the Middle and Northern Pacific Coast districts. The barometer is relatively high over the Lake Superior region.

Heavy rain has continued in Texas, and interests along the Colorado River south of Austin have been advised that a sudden and decided rise in the river is probable during the next few days.

During Sunday the weather will be generally cloudy, with showers from the Mississippi Valley over the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. East of the Mississippi fair weather will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	36	45	46
6 A. M.	37	42	45
9 A. M.	41	47	52
12 M.	43	54	56
3 P. M.	43	61	55
6 P. M.	42	60	59
9 P. M.	42	53	54
12 P. M.	45	51	49

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....52
Weather Bureau.....51½
Corresponding date 1899.....41½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.44

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.50, humidity 60 per cent. At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 29.62, humidity 34 per cent. The minimum temperature was 41 at 4 A. M., and the maximum temperature was 62 at 2:10 P. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

The Passengers Witnessed an Accident to a French Torpedo Boat.

The American liner St. Louis, which came in last evening from Southampton and Cherbourg, was several hours late. She sailed from Cherbourg late in the afternoon of March 31, and as she was leaving the harbor she passed a French torpedo boat that was making a speed test. Suddenly the passengers who were on the deck of the St. Louis heard an explosion, and then saw steam rushing from the hold of the torpedo boat, which was about half a mile distant. Capt. Passow of the St. Louis had the steamer stopped and ordered a boat to go to the torpedo boat's assistance. Chief Officer Bradshaw and several men got into a boat, and a second boat in charge of Extra Officer Smith was also about to be lowered when a sailing vessel came along and took the unfortunate craft in tow. Sailors were seen bringing up disabled men from the hold of the torpedo boat, and some one announced through a megaphone that four men had been killed.

The St. Louis then continued on her course, and the following day the journal of the port engine became overheated, and the chief engineer slowed the boat down for fifty-four hours.

New propeller blades were put into the St. Louis while in Southampton. Each blade was said to weigh four and three-quarter tons. The jarring that had been felt with the old blades was not perceptible with the new ones. The increased weight of the propellers steadied

SENATORS ARGUE ON INDIAN EDUCATION

Government Support for Sectarian Schools Under Debate.

Messrs. Jones and Vest Contend for Temporary Resumption of Contracts with Contract Schools.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A discussion of Government support for sectarian schools was precipitated in the Senate to-day by the following amendment offered by Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.):

"That the Secretary of the Interior may make contracts with present contract schools for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, but shall only make such contracts at places where the Government has not provided facilities for all the children of school age residing thereat, and to an extent not exceeding the number of children in attendance at said contract schools at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900."

Mr. Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) in charge of the bill, opposed the amendment, taking the position that the Government should pursue a policy of providing its own schools. He deprecated any reopening of the question which, six years ago had been a subject of disturbance and serious discussion throughout the country. The matter, he thought, had been settled at that time by the adoption of a policy of reducing the appropriations for contract schools 20 per cent. each year until the contract schools should have been abandoned entirely.

Mr. Thurston said he believed in religious education, and thought it well that Indian pupils should be brought up in the knowledge of God. He believed it better that the Indian children should be educated in sectarian schools than that they should not have education at all, nor have any knowledge of religion.

He concluded by saying that the Secretary of the Interior had advised the committee that alien pupils could be provided for in the Government schools. He deemed it the true policy of the Government to carry on Indian schools without reference to any religious sect. He regarded, too, any agitation of the subject as unwise.

Mr. Jones made a strong appeal for the adoption of his amendment. He said it was not a revival of the contract system, but was a proposition simply to permit the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contract for the accommodation of the Indian pupils who cannot be accommodated in the Government schools. He declared that if such an amendment as he had offered was not adopted 2,600 Indian pupils would be without school facilities after the present fiscal year, as it was well known the Government schools were entirely inadequate. He maintained that the United States was morally bound to educate the Indian children, yet it had failed to provide adequate school facilities.

Mr. Teller, (Sil. Rep. Col.,) said he was assured that even if the amendment were put in the bill it would not be enacted into law. He thought therefore that the Senate would better endeavor to provide some other means of educating the Indian children than that suggested by the amendment.

Mr. Thurston said the contract schools were established by the Catholic Church for missionary purposes and for the advancement of a great Christian purpose. He said that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had authority now to purchase the buildings of the contract schools, but the Catholic Church, desiring to continue the work of the schools, declined to sell them to the United States.

"We are ready to buy these school buildings," said Mr. Thurston, "when they are ready to sell them at reasonable prices. I am satisfied in any event there will be no diminution of school facilities."

In the course of the debate a stirring speech was delivered by Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.) Prefacing his remarks by the statement that he had always been a Protestant and had no sympathy with any of the dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church, he pronounced a brilliant eulogy upon the Jesuits for their work among the Indians. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Vest paid tribute to Booker T. Washington for his work among the colored people of the South. He took off his hat, metophorically, said he, to Mr. Washington. Prof. Washington had struck the keynote of the negro problem, he said, by teaching the colored youth how to labor. This, he added, was the true secret of the success of the Catholics in their work among the Indians. They taught them how to work.

This great undertaking had gone forward until, Mr. Vest said, "the A. P. A. and the cowards who are afraid of it," had struck down the appropriation for the continuance of the work. He declared he was ashamed that Americans should uphold such work of a secret political society. He would denounce it if it were the last act of his life.

Mr. Vest told of the results of the work of the Jesuits among the Flathead Indians, saying in this connection: "I say now there is not in the whole country an object lesson so striking as may be seen from the windows of a Northern Pacific train as it passes through the reservation of these Indians. The Jesuits have rescued these Indians from degradation.

"In my opinion every dollar put by the Government into the Indian day schools might as well be thrown into the Potomac River with lead weight attached, or burned up with the idea that the smoke by some mystic power of idolatry would accomplish the work for which it was appointed."

"I do not believe," said Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.) addressing the Senate in a brief reply to Mr. Vest, "that it is right to tax one man to support another man's religion." Upon that proposition Mr. Lodge maintained it was not right to appropriate the Government money to support any branch of the Protestant Church, yet when he opposed the payment of money for the support of Catholic contract schools, he was called a "bigot" or "an insectivorous politician." It was a plain and simple principle, he said, that the public money should not be used for the support of any sect of religion.

"I never belonged to a secret society in my life," continued Mr. Lodge, "but I'm not to be deterred from doing what I deem right by having the name of one flaunted in my face."

Mr. Vest asked Mr. Lodge if he had not supported the taxing of Catholics in Massachusetts for the support of the common schools.

Mr. Lodge replied that he had, but as the common schools were open to all and taught no creed, he regarded the taxation perfectly proper.

"I attack no creed," said Mr. Lodge. "I recognise the great work accomplished by the missionaries of all denominations and that done by those to whom the Senator from Missouri so eloquently refers. The sacrifices of the missionaries are among the most beautiful pages of our history, but they cannot affect the principle which I have laid down."

The debate was closed by Mr. Carter, (Mont.,) who pleaded for school facilities for the Indian children in Montana. He could conceive of no religion that would lower the condition of the North American blanket Indian. He said there were 1,073 Indian children in Montana to-day who would have to be educated in the contract schools or go without education in any form, as the facilities supplied by the Government were absolutely inadequate. He was strongly of the opinion that in the circumstances the facilities of the contract schools ought to be utilized by the Government.

An aye and nay vote on the amendments was demanded. The vote was: Ayes, 14; nays, 21—not a quorum—and the Senate adjourned with the amendment still pending.

LEGISLATION IN THE SENATE.

Committee on Order of Business Reaches No Decision.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Republican Caucus Committee on Order of Business of the Senate held a session to-day, but when it adjourned the members declared that nothing had been definitely decided upon beyond a steady effort to secure final disposition of the measures now receiving the attention of the Senate. They are the Quay case, the Philippine bill, the Alaskan Code bill, and the appropriation bills. They estimate that the disposal of these bills will require two or three weeks' time, and say that there will yet be plenty of time to decide what measures to take up next.

While no definite final decision was reached on the other measures, it is understood that there was considerable discussion of the entire field of legislation. The shipping bill received more or less attention, the result being a tentative decision to bring it up before final adjournment if there should appear a probability of getting it acted upon without too great delay.

It is understood, however, that the Democrats will make stubborn resistance to the passage of this bill, and fear is felt that an effort to pass it will extend the session beyond the time when the Republican leaders hope to be able to adjourn finally. They are quite determined to close the session during the first half of June, and on this account may have to temporarily sacrifice several measures which are very zealously championed by individual Senators.

No formal action was taken upon the treaties before the Senate, but it is understood that none of the pending conventions will be pressed to a vote during the present session. These include the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the French and other reciprocity treaties. Senator Davies, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said early in the day that he would not again during the session ask the Senate to consider the Isthmian treaty, and it is understood that this determination on his part has the sanction of the Committee on Order of Business.

MR. RICHARDSON'S COMMITTEE.

Some of His Appointees Are Not 1896 Platform Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Representative J. D. Richardson, a very regular organization Democrat, has come in for some expressions of suspicion from fellow-members of Congress because of his selections for the membership of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Congressional Committee. This committee, which attends to the central work of the main committee, is made up of Senator Cockrell, Representatives Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, Ruppert of New York, Daly of New Jersey, Hall of Pennsylvania, Norton of Ohio, and McRea of Arkansas. Of Cockrell and McRea there is no doubt. Both are stout Bryan and 1896 platform men. But Democrats here suggest that there is not another member of the committee who is not in favor of radical modification of the platform of 1896. The suggestion that Mr. Richardson selected Mr. Ruppert and Mr. Norton to strengthen doubtful districts in the East, does not help out the fact that they are both generally understood to be willing to have new light let into the councils of the Democratic Party. Mr. Ruppert voted for the Gold Standard bill.

OPPOSITION TO SHIPPING BILL.

Subsidy Measure Will Probably Go Over to New Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Western opposition is being felt by the advocates and managers of the Shipping Subsidy bill in the House, and it is asserted that unwillingness to have the bill passed is so great in Illinois and Indiana that the members from both States are using some influence to dissuade the House from attempting to get it through that body. Senator Frye intends to seize the earliest moment available to place it before the Senate, and his confidence that it will be passed is abundant.

Several matters of interest stand in the way of consideration of the bill in the Senate. In the House, if there was a clear majority for it, the way could be cleared much quicker than in the Senate, where a little eloquence long drawn out, would ruin its chances.

Not only in Indiana and Illinois, but in Minnesota as well, notwithstanding the modification of the bill to suit some members from Minnesota, opposition is known to exist, and it is much more likely to result in delaying the calling up of the measure than in votes against it if it were brought up for passage.

Every day of delay now means much more than it did at the beginning of the session. The two Senatorial contests will occupy the time in the Senate, and there are appropriation bills coming along. About all that the advocates of subsidies can look for from this Congress is a promise to do something next session.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION.

Bill Carries $390,778 More Than the Measure for the Current Year.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Agricultural Appropriation bill reported to the House to-day carries $4,116,400, being $390,778 more than the appropriation for the current year. Two additional scientists, one biologist and one botanist, have been allowed.

An additional allowance of $40,000 for seed distribution is granted upon the petition of 225 members of the House, $80,000 is appropriated for iron warning towers for the Weather Bureau in place of the present wooden structures, $88,000 for an animal quarantine station at New York, $47,000 additional for meat inspection, and $200,000 for a laboratory building in Washington.

Bills Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following bills were passed in the Senate to-day:

Directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for land in certain cases.

Appropriating $150,000 for a public building at Colorado Springs, Col.

Will Call Up Quay Case To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—During the Senate session to-day Mr. Chandler asked that the resolution respecting the seating of Mr. Quay be laid before the Senate. No Senator was prepared to proceed with the discussion of the case, and Mr. Chandler consented that it should go over until Monday. He gave notice, however, that he should expect Senators who desired to speak on the subject to be prepared, and that he probably would on Monday ask that a time be fixed for a vote.

Honor "Silver Dick" Bland's Memory.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The House today paid tribute to the memory of the late Richard P. Bland of Missouri, popularly known as "Silver Dick" Bland, who was a member of the House for twenty-six years. Eulogies of the life and career of the great champion of silver were offered by members on both sides of the chamber. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the House, as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

DEBATE ON PUERTO RICO BILL.

Republicans Decide to Allow No Protracted Speaking.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Republican managers of the House have decided not to allow protracted debate upon the motion to concur in the Senate amendments to the Puerto Rican Tariff bill next Wednesday. A special rule will be framed which will bring the motion to a vote with only several hours of debate. Both sides are using their utmost endeavors to get every absentee to Washington.

The opposition will make the first fight on the adoption of the rule, but the Republicans, who are canvassing the situation, express great confidence in their ability to put through the programme agreed upon at the Republican caucus on Thursday by a larger majority than was secured for the original bill.

DEMOCRATS WILL NOT PAIR.

Action Taken to Poll Full Strength Against Puerto Rican Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Democratic members of the House of Representatives held a caucus to-night to determine upon plans in connection with the approaching vote on the Puerto Rico bill. About ninety members were present, including Mr. Richardson, the Democratic floor leader, and most of the other prominent figures on the Democratic side. The chief attention was given to the question of pairs, as the vote is expected to be so close that the result may depend upon the pairing of members. On motion of Mr. Underwood of Alabama, the Democratic "whip," the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That all Democratic members are urged to return to Washington at once.

"That hereafter Democratic members will make no general or permanent pairs.

"That all pairs shall be made in writing, and shall be signed by one of the members designated by our party caucus to arrange pairs."

Mr. Richardson offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That as a party, we declare our unalterable opposition to the measure now pending before Congress entitled, 'A bill temporarily to provide revenues for the relief of Puerto Rico,' and hereby enjoin upon every Democrat to be present in the House of Representatives when the vote is taken thereon, and record his vote against it."

Another resolution by Mr. Underwood was adopted, asking Democratic members to remain throughout the debate on the bill, and wherever reasonably possible to remain until the end of the session of Congress. It is expected that the action taken will enable the minority to make an exceptionally strong showing against the bill when the vote is taken next Wednesday.

THE PUERTO RICAN RIOTS.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The State Department has not yet been informed of the lodgment of any protest by the British Consul at San Juan against the maltreatment yesterday by the rioters at Puerto Tiera of a number of British negroes who had been brought to Puerto Rico from St. Kitts and St. Thomas to take the place of some of the native laborers. It is assumed that Gen. Davis will, of his own volition, extend to these British subjects the full protection guaranteed by a treaty.

In such matters the British know no color line; a British negro is regarded as entitled to the protection of the British flag in the same degree as a white man, and a demand for his protection and indemnity in case of abuse would be forthcoming in short order if the necessity appeared. It is hoped, however, that in the present case Gen. Davis's vigorous measures will convey assurance to foreign Governments that the United States Government is determined to accord their subjects the same measure of protection in Puerto Rico as is enjoyed by citizens of the United States.

NO DISORDER AT SAN JUAN.

Puerto Rican Strikers Quiet and Troops Have Been Withdrawn.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 7.—The strikers are now quiet, and the soldiers who were called out yesterday owing to the riots have been removed. Because of the incompetency of the city police, a force of insular police has been detailed to Puerta Tiera, the scene of yesterday's disorders, but no more trouble is expected there.

Governor General Davis has appointed Lieut. Heavy Police Inspector, and, at the suggestion of the Mayor, a complete reorganization of the police force is contemplated.

Calls for Data in Cruz's Case.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to transmit to the Senate a statement of the action of the Treasury Department in the case of Jorge Cruz, a resident of Puerto Rico alleged to have been brought to New York under contract to labor in the United States, together with all copies of all correspondence in the case, and that he be further directed to inform the Senate what steps, if any, have been taken to prosecute, for violating the alien contract labor law, the person, firm, or corporation entering into contract with said Cruz."

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Senator Foster yesterday gave notice of an amendment he proposed to offer to the Sundry Civil bill appropriating $38,000 for a topographical and geological survey of Puerto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands.

Senator Pettus introduced a bill providing for the abolition of the duty on printing paper.

A resolution was adopted in the House calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to whether Charles E. Magoon, the legal adviser of the Insular Bureau, had ever rendered an opinion that by the treaty with Spain the Constitution was extended over Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill was reported in the House, and Chairman Wadsworth gave notice that he would call it up on Monday.

Senator Tillman, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported the bill providing for the untilization of a part of the proceeds of the sales of public lands in the support of schools of mining in the public land States. It provides for the appropriation of $10,000 annually for the present in each case and the gradual increase of the amount to $20,000.

Representative McClellan of New York introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to whether any aliens have been commissioned as officers of the army since the close of the war with Spain.

NAVAL BOARD ON KEARSARGE.

Official Report of Inspection Declares the Battleship to be Without Material Defect.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The naval board of inspection of which Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers is President has submitted a unanimous report to the Acting Secretary of the Navy on the recent trial of the battleship Kearsarge. The most interesting and to the Navy Department the most important feature of the trial was the test of the superimposed turrets of the battleship, made primarily to determine the stability of the vessel and the structural strength of the turrets. Concerning the turret tests the board says:

"During the afternoon of April 3 the four guns in the forward turret were fired simultaneously at 4,000 yards' range, and three of the projectiles apparently fell in the same spot; one fell about 300 yards beyond, but in line. The four guns from the after turret also were fired simultaneously, and in this case three projectiles fell in the same spot; one eight-inch projectile fell to the right. During this test the blast from the eight-inch guns in the superimposed turret did not inconvenience the persons in the thirteen-inch turret.

"Careful observation in the forward turret structure showed the following horizontal deflection of the upper portion of the turret support, the measurements being taken at level of turret roller path and immediately in rear of guns, the fixed point of reference being on the armored barbette; deflection due to firing simultaneously two thirteen-inch guns and two eight-inch guns, seven-sixteenths of an inch; deflection for one thirteen-inch gun, five-thirty-seconds of an inch; rotation of turrets under this condition, measurements being taken at roller path, 9 inches; deflection for one eight-inch gun, 1 1-16 inches; rotation of turret under this condition very slight, but approximately half an inch.

"After these tests, all of the guns of the main and secondary batteries were fired at extreme elevation and at level. No injury was done to the structure of the ship or the gun mounts by these tests except breaking a glass and a bolt."

The board notes that on firing the automatic one-pounders in the military tops the vibration and jump to the mast was so great as to make any further firing of those guns dangerous. The searchlights failed to give satisfaction, due to their unfinished condition. The board itemises some unfinished work, due to putting the vessel in commission before she was quite completed, and some minor defective work, which will be made good by the contractors. Owing to the fact that the electric plant had not been completely installed, the ammunition hoists were not subjected to the extreme tests. It is pointed out that the turrets are insufficiently lighted, and corrective recommendations are submitted.

The board calls attention to the fact that the vessel was taken from the contractors before she had been thoroughly completed, and says that on this account the benefits intended to be attained by the Government as the results of a final trial were not forthcoming. It is recommended that the first official trial of the vessel in the future be not made until that vessel has been practically completed in all particulars. In conclusion, the board reports that no weakness or defect in the fittings or equipment due to defective workmanship or materials, &c., appeared, except the minor ones noted; that the machinery was in excellent condition and worked well. The speed attained with a mixture of slack and soft coal was 14.99 knots per hour.

NEW BATTERIES NAMED.

Soldier Heroes of the Nation Honored in Titles Bestowed on Fortifications.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—By a general order just issued, the War Department has bestowed the names of distinguished American soldiers upon a large number of new batteries and sites selected for coast defense points under the plans of the Fortifications Board. Some of the names selected are as follows:

In Portland Harbor, Me.—On Cushing Island, Fort Levett, Battery Bowdoin and Battery Kendrick; on South Fork, Great Diamond Island, Battery Weymouth, Battery Honeycott, Battery Barry, and Battery Thompson.

Portsmouth Harbor, New Hampshire—On Gerrish Island, Fort Foster; at Jerry's Point, N. H., Fort Stark.

Boston Harbor—At Grover Cliff, Fort Heath and Battery Theodore Winthrop; on Lovell's Island, Fort Standish; at Nantasket Head, Fort Revere; on Peddock's Island, Fort Andrews.

Narragansett Bay, R. I.—At the Dumplins, Commicut Island, Fort Wetherill; mortar battery at Fort Greble, Battery Sedgwick, and at the same fort, Battery Hale; at Fort Adams, Mortar Battery Greene.

Eastern entrance to Long Island Sound—At Napatree Point, R. I., Fort Mansfield; at Fischer's Island, Fort H. G. Wright.

Eastern entrance to New York Harbor—Fort Totten, Battery Mahan, and at the same fort, Battery King.

Southern entrance to New York Harbor—On King sonata, Fort Newton, Battery Richmond; in old Battery Hudson, Battery Hudson; at Fort Wadsworth, Battery Dunne; at Fort Hamilton, Battery Gillmore, and at the same fort, Battery Dennebaw; in same fort, at Sandy Hook, Battery Hallock, and in the same fort, Battery Granger.

Baltimore Harbor—At North Point, Fort Howard; at Rock Point, Fort Smallwood.

Potomac River—At Fort Washington, Battery Decatur, and at the same fort, Battery Emory; at Fort Washburn, Battery Humphrey; at Fort Washington, Battery Meigs; at Fort Hunt, Battery Mount Vernon.

Port Royal, S. C.—On St. Helena, Fort Fremont.

Savannah Harbor, Ga.—At Fort Screven, Battery Habersham, and at the same fort, Battery Brumby.

Key West—At Fort Taylor, Battery De Leon, Battery Osceola, and Battery Winslo.

Tampa, Fla.—On Egmont Key, Fort Dade; on Mullet Key, Fort De Soto.

Pensacola Bay—At Fort Pickens, Battery Worth, and at the same fort, Battery Sullum.

Mobile Bay—At Fort Morgan, Battery Gaarborn, and at the same fort, Battery Bowyar.

Galveston Bay, Texas—At City Beach, Fort Crockett; at Bolivar Point, Fort Travis.

San Francisco—At Point Lobos, Fort Miley; at Angel Island, Fort MacDowell.

Columbia River—Fort Stevens, Battery Lewis, and at the same fort, Battery Clark; at Point Wilson, Fort Worden.

The order recites briefly the military achievements of each of the persons whose names are given to the new fortifications.

THE PRAIRIE HOME AGAIN.

American Officers and Sailors Highly Honored at Rouen.

The Prairie, which took over a quantity of exhibits for the Paris Exhibition, returned early yesterday morning and went into dry dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Lieut. Commander Hills said that at Rouen, where the cargo was unloaded, the American officers and sailors met with a very cordial reception, and were told that the Prairie was the largest ship that had visited the port.

While at Rouen several of the officers went ashore on a cycling trip. They were in citizens' clothes, and a number of French farmers mistook them for Englishmen, and shouted "Vive les Boers!" When, however, they learned that the officers were Americans they apologized, and changed their cry to "Vive la Republique!"

The authorities and citizens of Rouen treated the Americans with the greatest hospitality, and on March 24 the Chamber of Commerce of that city gave a grand banquet in their honor. The following day the Prairie sailed for home. The voyage both ways was made without untoward incident.

The Prairie will undergo a thorough overhauling, and on Sunday next she will start for New Orleans, where, on April 23, she will take on board the Louisiana Naval Militia for a practice cruise of seven days. The Prairie will then go to Pensacola and take the Florida Naval Militia on a similar cruise.

NEW BIG GUN JACKETED.

Successful Work on Sixteen-Inch Rifle at Watervliet.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., April 7.—At the Watervliet Arsenal this morning the jacket was shrunk on the tube of the sixteen-inch gun. The huge forging, weighing thirty tons, was hoisted out of the furnace in the shrinking pit at 11:13 o'clock, and seven minutes later the jacket had been lowered successfully to its place on the tube. No one except the officers connected with the post and the men employed around the pit was present. There was no ceremony, and the undertaking, which is a most delicate and difficult one, was finally accomplished.

It was the second attempt to shrink the jacket on the gun, the previous one not being successful. The huge rifle, the largest and first of its size ever assembled in this country, is now well advanced in its construction. The shrinking of the hoops, which will follow, is not considered difficult. It is expected that the gun will be completed in a few months.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of medical officers, to consist of Major Valery Havard, Surgeon; Major William C. Gorgas, Surgeon; Major Jefferson R. Kean, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, and Capt. William W. Quinton, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to meet in Havana May 1, for the examination of Acting Assistant Surgeons who are candidates for admission into the Medical Department of the army.

First Lieut. Halstead Dorey, Fourth Infantry, now on sick leave, will report to the Adjutant General of the army for temporary office duty.

The resignation by Capt. Charles R. Krauthoff, Commissary of Subsistence, of his commission as First Lieutenant of Infantry (Fourteenth Regiment) only, has been accepted to take effect March 11.

Orders to Major Abraham S. Bickham, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, are amended so as to direct him to proceed to and take station at Alexandria, and assume charge, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the Army, of the construction of public buildings at Fort Washington, Md., and Fort Hunt, Va.

Navy.

Naval Cadet F. L. Pinkey is detached from the Prairie, April 19, and will report to the Commander in Chief North Atlantic Station, for duty, April 20.

Naval Cadet F. L. Sheffield is detached from the Prairie, April 19, and will report to the Commander in Chief North Atlantic Station, for duty, April 20.

Lieut. H. I. Cone is detached from the Texas and ordered to duty on the Prairie.

The following are appointed Second Lieutenants: Assistant Paymaster Christian J. Peoples, Frank J. Schwable, United States Marine Corps; Eli T. Fryer, United States Marine Corps; William G. Fay, United States Marine Corps; Thomas Holcomb, Jr., United States Marine Corps.

Lieut. John P. V. Gridley, United States Marine Corps, is appointed.

Lieut. E. Moale, Jr., is detached from the Helena and ordered to the Scindia, instead of Commander E. K. Moore, as announced April 5.

Col. W. S. Muse has been detached from the command of the marines at the New York Navy Yard and ordered to command the marines at the Mare Island Yard.

Lieut. Col. A. C. Kelton, commanding the marines at Guam, L. I., and Major L. W. T. Waller, commanding the First Battalion of Marines, Cavite, P. I., have been ordered to exchange stations and duties.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Chicago and the Montgomery have arrived at Ceara.

The Prairie has arrived at New York from her recent trip to France and England.

The Manila arrived to-day at Brisbane.

The Texas has sailed from Key West for Bermuda.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The President to-day nominated John B. Robinson of Pennsylvania to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; also H. C. Budge to be Postmaster at Miami, Fla.

BILLS SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, April 7.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the following bills:

Mr. APGAR—Appropriating $86,450 for the completion and equipment of the reformatory for women at Bedford, Westchester County.

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $255,000 for paying interest on the canal debt.

Mr. GRAHAM—Ceding to the United States jurisdiction over certain lands in Putnam County.

Mr. HATCH—Amending the banking law by including private bankers in the section prohibiting the charging of more than 6 per cent. per annum interest.

Mr. HILL—Appropriating $350,000 for extraordinary canal repairs and improvements.

Senator HIGGINS—Making it a misdemeanor to fail to post schedules of ferriage.

Mr. KELSEY—Appropriating $88,650 for the Craig colony for epileptics.

Mr. RODENBECK—The bill of the Statutory Revision Commission codifying general laws relative to cities.

Mr. SLOANE—Changing the name of the Washingtonville Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, to the Wakefield Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.

Claims of Canal Contractors.

ALBANY, April 7.—Applications have been received by the State Canal Board from the holders of nine completed contracts for work under the $9,000,000 canal improvement act for the payment of the money due them. The applications have been referred to a sub-committee, who will determine the amount to be paid. The aggregate amount of the original estimated cost on these contracts was $626,572, and the aggregate final estimated cost $1,553,496.

Brown Palace Hotel in Denver Sold.

DENVER, Col., April 7.—The News announces that negotiations are practically complete by which W. S. Stratton, the Cripple Creek millionaire, purchases for $1,500,000 the Brown Palace Hotel, which was erected eight years ago by Henry C. Brown at a cost of $1,600,000, and the furniture of which cost $300,000 more. It is said that Mr. Stratton has bought $250,000 worth of other real estate in Denver this week.

Half of an Ohio Town Burned Up.

PROCTORVILLE, Ohio, April 7.—The large flouring mill of G. D. Pugh caught fire to-day, and from this a conflagration resulted which destroyed half the thriving little town. The fire destroyed two entire blocks of residences and business houses. The loss is estimated at nearly $300,000, with but a 30 per cent. insurance.

Variety here lies in selection of our materials; our work knows one grade—the highest.

You can be suited in an up-to-date English walking coat of imported fancy cheviots or worsteds; suit to order, $20.00. Prince Albert coat and vest—just the thing for present wear—$21.00. Overcoats, silk lined to edge, $22.00. Topcoats, $18.00.

Our up-to-date booklet, with fashion plates and self-measuring guide, mailed free.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

TALKS AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

William Lloyd Garrison, in Providence, Says Wealth and Trusts Are Responsible for It.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—William Lloyd Garrison spoke here to-night before the Henry George Club on "The Roots of Imperialism." His opening remarks were to the effect that many acts of the Republican Party before and during the rebellion tended toward imperialism. Continuing, he said:

"Few Presidential elections have been free from questionable methods, but not until the purchase of the Presidency for McKinley by Mark Hanna and his confederates, with money demanded of business interests, with the tacit promise of special legislation in return, has there been an unblushing and open exhibit. With the old Republican name and associations, a stock in trade of incalculable value, the new 'Republicans for revenue' succeed in completely transforming the organization. Never did the Democratic Party in slavery days have more corrupt controllers or cherish baser purposes. So gradual and insidious was the change that thousands who joined the party of Frémont and Lincoln because of hatred to oppression have never discovered the metamorphosis. The blind tools were ready for the master's hands.

"Our recent performance may be called the quickstep from democracy to imperialism, a step which, if proposed soberly three years ago to the American people, would have been condemned as monstrous and impossible.

"To turn a republican government into a despotism the basest and most brutal, it is not necessary formally to change its Constitution or abandon popular elections. It was centuries after Cæsar before the absolute master of the Roman world pretended to rule other than by authority of a Senate that trembled before him.' When Henry George wrote these words no sign of foreign war was on the horizon, but he saw daily the things that make for war. They were embodied in the description of Chicago by the correspondent Steevens, whose life recently went out at Ladysmith:

"'Chicago,' queen and guttersnipe of cities, cynosure and cesspool of the world!—the most beautiful and the most squalid, girdled with a twofold zone of parks and slums; where the keen air from the lake and prairie is ever in the nostrils and the stench of foul smoke is never out of the throat.' From such vicious social conditions imperialism is the natural growth.

"For the machinery of government is in possession of the great commercial monopolies. They thrive upon privileged laws. It is essential for their supremacy that the law-making power should be in their hands. Further, they must control the military arm in order to enforce their authority. Militarism is the necessary complement of commercialism. Property rights are superlative and human rights subordinate. Humanity dictated to the President the 'plain duty' of immediate free trade with suffering Puerto Rico. The interests of the great sugar and tobacco trusts ran counter to that duty, and the President was forced to recognize them, the menace being a withholding of contributions for the impending campaign. That universal protest against this cowardice is the most encouraging sign of awakening that the trustful people have thus far shown. The Puerto Rico flashlight has revealed the unofficial masters of our passive Government.

"In the United States it would be easy to name a score of men for whose pockets the war with Spain and the Philippines has been waged. These are the 'economic men,' the groups of capitalists as represented by the Standard Oil, the sugar, tobacco, steel, and kindred trusts, who are at the bottom of imperialism and are the sappers and miners of democratic institutions. With Mammon for a deity they shout their bald and atheistic cries against the right of the governed to choose their own rulers and against the charters constituted to preserve those rights. Their clever lawyers are in the Legislatures and the courts, their servants wear the livery of the United States, their 'vested rights' are guarded by churches and institutions of learning, of which they are princely patrons. They are a unit in purpose and lack of scruple. Against them are a people divided by unintelligent issues, in bondage to party demagogues, torn with dissensions and jealousies of class or race, ready instruments for the tyrant.

"That we are surely passing from a Republic to a despotism, unless an uprising of the people like that of 1861 is near at hand, is certain. If the Constitution gives us a free hand regarding a tariff with Puerto Rico, why does it not with Territories in the United States? If it permits discrimination between the States and Territories, why cannot the free hand make a similar distinction between the States if party policy desires? There are plenty of Lodges and Beveridges to assume the powers of the Supreme Court and announce the new construction of constitutional law. As fast as it is necessary to violate the Constitution there will be subservient Senators enough to justify it. A flag that trade rebelliously refuses to follow is now trying to prevent the Constitution from following it. It needs remagnetizing, having lost its attraction in the tropics, except for beer and rum."

Mr. Garrison closed by saying the theories of Henry George offered the only real solution of the problem confronting the people.

Electricity for Penobscot Central.

BANGOR, Me., April 7.—At a special meeting here to-day of the stockholders of the Penobscot Central Railroad Company, it was voted to equip the line with electric power, using the trolley system. To carry out the change it was decided to borrow $100,000. The road, which was designed to extend from Bangor to Charleston, twenty-six miles, has been constructed as far as Corinth, twenty miles.

$13,000 for Soldiers' Families.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The two concerts given in the Academy of Music here March 29 and April 5 for the relief of the families of the soldiers and sailors killed in the Philippines netted $13,000. The concerts were the result of a movement inaugurated by several prominent local society women. The money will be distributed by a committee appointed for the purpose.

B. Altman & Co.

Spring and Summer Silks

AND OTHER DRESS FABRICS.

Ladies' Summer Dresses

(Second Floor)

MADE UP OF PINEAPPLE GRENADINE, SILK and LINEN BATISTE, FIGURED PLUMETIS, MERCERIZED PANAMAS, ETC.

Many models in Separate Skirts for general wear are also shown.

Lace Net Robes (Unmade),

(First Floor)

BRAIDED NET ROBES, BLACK or CREAM COLOR,

Originally $19.50 to $28.00, $12.50

SPANGLED ROBES, INCLUDING SOME LACE COMBINATIONS,

Originally $45.00 to $65.00, $25.00

Ladies' Initialed Handkerchiefs,

(French Hand Embroidered)

Assorted Designs, Boxes of Half Dozen each,

$2.00, $3.00, $4.50 PER BOX.

SUITABLE FOR EASTER GIFTS.

Fancy Table Linens.

A RECENT SHIPMENT HAS BEEN RECEIVED OF IRISH LINEN LUNCHEON and TEA CLOTHS, DOYLIES, CENTRE PIECES, TRAY CLOTHS, DRESSER and SIDEBOARD SCARFS, HAND EMBROIDERED IN PLAIN WHITE.

THIRD FLOOR.

Art Objects, Bronzes, Marbles,

Dutch Silver, Miniatures, Carved Ivory, Bronze Electric Fixtures.

Clocks. Lamps, Shades and Candelabra.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

GEN. GOMEZ TO THE CUBANS.

His Great Desire Not to See Independence End in Failure.

HAVANA, April 7.—Gen. Maximo Gomez, in an interview published in a local paper to-day, says that he is going to San Domingo to look after personal property that has been abandoned many years. He will return to Cuba, he declares, about the 1st of June, and share the Cubans' joys and sorrows for the future.

With regard to the programme of the Democratic Union Party, he says the idea of forming a transitory advisory board or an elected council to represent the people during intervention seems dangerous, and is calculated to perpetuate the intervention.

He also says that it is most strange that the treaty of Paris should be made the starting point toward Cuban independence, pointing out that the treaty is merely an agreement between two foreign nations, while the dealings between Cuba and the United States date from the joint resolution which declares the Cubans to be an independent people.

Gen. Gomez praised Señor Mantoro and other Autonomists for desiring independence; nevertheless he believed they should remain apart from politics as they had so bitterly opposed the revolution.

He did not doubt that there were many prominent revolutionists in the ranks of the new party, but he feared the helm would be held in other hands than theirs. The lack of solidarity among the revolutionists, he thought, might be the cause of temporary power to the old Autonomists, who through deep-rooted prejudices, would attempt to resuscitate old, dead, and buried doctrines and would thus weaken the position of the Cubans in the eyes of the Americans.

Gen. Gomez declares that he has no ill-feeling against any one. His great desire is not to see his ideal, the independence of Cuba, end in a horrible failure.

CUBA'S PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.

Planters Reminded American Refiners Are Their Allies.

HAVANA, April 7.—Señor Arrarto, manager of the Bank of Commerce of Havana, speaking to-day of the cultivation of sugar cane in Cuba, said that the Cuban planters should unite and remember that they have powerful natural allies in the refiners of the United States, who are anxious to get good sugar.

The cost of production of sugar in Cuba, he said, was slightly less than in the United States. In addition to this advantage, various economies could be practiced and new methods of improvement made also. In the United States planters must sow the seed every year, while in Cuba the original cane stalk lasts for years without planting.

Cuba has many thousands of grants of land, consisting of some thirty acres each, made to the men who have been in the military service, that are fit for the cultivation of cane. Of these about 18,000 are actually under cultivation and are capable of producing 600,000 tons.

The planters, he said, should pay strict attention to the primary working up of the sugar, in order to make it especially acceptable to the refiners.

THIRD AVENUE LINE BLOCKED.

Insulation Box Broken by Truck Causes a Big Demand for "Shoes."

There was a block on the Third Avenue Road last evening, which also caused the use of more "shoes" than ever utilized on the road in any one night since the electric power was inaugurated.

It was about 9 o'clock that a heavy truck, in passing over a manhole above Baxter Street, broke the cover of an insulation box. The depression of the heavy iron casting forced the channel bars, which convey the current under ground, into such shape that when a car came along, its "shoe" was torn off and the power rendered useless.

Twelve cars were thus in rapid succession

COAL STATISTICS GROWING

Production in This Country Now Exceeds Great Britain's Output.

Pennsylvania Ahead of All Other States Combined—How Labor Is Apportioned—Low Charges for Transportation.

Returns that have come to hand lead one to think that the United States has now acquired a position on a par with that of the first coal producing country in the world, having during the last year turned out a quantity equal to that of its former rival, Great Britain. By the returns received from the Secretary of State of Great Britain, it appears that the grand total of coal production in that country last year was 220,085,393 gross tons. At the same time the coal production of the United States last year was 188,108,012 net tons of bituminous coal and 54,034,224 gross tons of anthracite coal.

It must be understood that the figures in regard to the anthracite production represent that of Pennsylvania alone, there being a small quantity produced in Colorado. At the same time there were produced in Pennsylvania 73,500,300 net tons of bituminous coal. It will thus be seen that the production of Pennsylvania more than equals that of all the other States, numbering perhaps twenty-six, combined. The next State in point of production last year was Illinois, with some 23,500,000 net tons. This was followed by West Virginia with about 20,000,000, Ohio coming next with nearly the same quantity, and from that point there is a falling off in tonnage produced in any State, to the figure of 7,000,000 for Alabama.

The bituminous coal of this country is especially a cheap fuel, particularly when one considers the distance a large portion of it is carried to reach its market. There is a railway carriage of from 200 to 400 miles on the very large tonnage furnished to supply the markets of the Atlantic seaboard, and the price at which it is sold nets the carrying companies about 3 mills per ton per mile. On the other hand, the anthracite is found in limited area in Pennsylvania. It is more expensive to mine and prepare for market than is the bituminous, but it is nearer to the large coal consuming areas of the country. It is said that of the production of this coal 34,412,000 tons were produced at collieries owned and operated by the railroad companies, and about 5,000,000 tons additional were produced at collieries controlled by these companies, but operated as individual operations. About 10 per cent. of the amount of coal that is produced at these anthracite mines is used in and about the mines for steam raising or sold for local uses, so that we have a total tonnage of 47,065,201 gross tons only as shipments to market. Of this quantity, the Philadelphia and Reading Company produces 20.32 per cent., the Lehigh Valley 15.92 per cent., the Jersey Central 13.47 per cent., the Lackawanna 11.31 per cent., the Pennsylvania Railroad 10.81 per cent., the Delaware and Hudson 8.97 per cent., leaving the remainder to be distributed among or carried by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Erie, and the Ontario and Western. Comparing the percentages of last year with preceding years, it would seem that each of the concerns did about its old ratio of the increased production, amounting to nearly 6,000,000 tons.

The markets afforded for this coal are largely Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, which took last year about 31,000,000 tons, while the New England States took 7,000,000 tons, closely followed by the West. Then we drop off to about 1,800,000 tons for the Southern States. Canada takes about 1,300,000 tons.

One of the peculiar features of this trade is the growth in what are called the junior sizes, for it is said in the report of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company that during the last year 50.42 per cent. of its tonnage was made up of this small coal, whereas ten years ago the total percentage thereof did not exceed 32. It is said that the increase has been the result largely of the extreme care taken in saving this fine fuel during the preparation of the coal, in order to realize its market value and to secure its transportation on our lines of railroad.

Another peculiar feature connected with this trade is the large number of people employed, which is stated by the Mine Inspectors to have been 140,583 last year. Not all of these, of course, are miners, for the labor is divided inside, into foremen, fire bosses, miners, laborers, runners and drivers, chore boys, and helpers, together with a numerous class of other so-called company laborers. Outside, the force is divided into foremen, blacksmiths and carpenters, engineers and firemen, slate pickers, bookkeepers, clerks, and other employes. Probably not one-quarter of the employes are to be classed as miners, and at the same time the slate pickers represent about 14 per cent. of the total employes.

In Pennsylvania there are twenty-five counties in which bituminous coal is produced to the extent of 500,000 tons or upward. The largest of these is Fayette County, with a total output of 14,500,000 tons, followed closely by Westmoreland. In fact, many of these counties produce more coal than some of the States of which so much is heard. They are exceeded only by Illinois, Ohio, and West Virginia, and yet one seldom hears any of the details in regard to their production or workings, except it is on the occasion of some accident at the mines. One of the largest items in connection with this industry is the production of coke in what is called the Connellsville District, where last year there was a total production of 10,000,000 tons, produced from about 18,000 ovens.

Alabama is the largest producer in the South, and its total for last year was 7,484,763 tons, and of this there were produced in one county alone, that of Jefferson, 4,700,982 tons. The largest producer in this State is the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, which did last year 2,500,000 tons, a large portion of which was made into coke for use in its furnaces. The large production of West Virginia is due to the enterprise of the railroad companies such as the Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio, the West Virginia Central, and the Baltimore and Ohio, nearly all of these concerns having large tributary coal interests. The coal is carried at a very low cost per ton. Last year it was not unusual to hear of this coal, which had been carried 400 miles, being sold at the seaboard for $2.50 per ton.

Of the Western States, perhaps the greatest progress has been made in Colorado, which for last year reports a total output of 4,800,000 tons, which is largely produced in the County of Las Animas, where are situated the works of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company. Montana is growing but slowly, although its total for last year was 2,000,000 tons, but now that many of the large "copper kings" are also interested in coal mining, we may naturally expect an increased business in that State. Indiana also showed a growth last year in spite of the fact that this is largely a natural gas State. Wyoming is credited with 3,700,000 tons for last year, largely produced by the Union Pacific Coal Company from its mines in Sweetwater County.

The details in regard to the trade done at the principal cities in the Union are very full and complete, for there are facts and figures given with regard to the trade at nearly every city of any prominence from Boston to New Orleans and to Seattle and Tacoma. It is a wonderful compilation, and the work evidently has been carried forward with the greatest pains and accuracy. In addition, there is a considerable space given to details in regard to mining coal by machine, cokemaking in England, electric plants at well-known collieries, uses made of coal, manufacture of coke in the United States, the tonnages of several of the principal coal carriers, exports of coal from Great Britain and from the United States, and the coal trade of Nova Scotia and of Canada, both to and from this country.

FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

MINING CHARTER CANCELED.

Canadian Government Confiscates Vermilion Company's Property.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 7.—The Government of Ontario has canceled the charter of the Vermilion Mining Company of Ontario, a company owning about 3,000 acres of the richest nickel and copper lands in the Sudbury district.

The stock of the Vermilion Company belonged almost wholly to the Canadian Copper Company, which is an Ohio corporation. The property reverts to the Crown.

This is the first action of this kind ever taken by the Canadian Government.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE IN MAY.

Frederick Campbell in Leslie's Weekly.

Eleven years have passed since the last total eclipse of the sun in this country; eighteen years more are to pass before the next; consequently the total eclipse of the sun, visible in the United States on the 28th of next May, being the only event of its kind within a period of more than a quarter of a century, is to be regarded as of great importance.

There has ceased to be any mystery connected with the phenomena of eclipses, whether solar or lunar. The moon makes the complete circuit of the heavens once in about twenty-nine and one-half days; the sun appears to do the same, owing to the actual circuit made by the earth, once in a year. The moon, therefore, makes more than twelve circuits while the sun is making one. Consequently, the moon must overtake and pass the sun as many as twelve times in a year. Sun and moon not only appear to be moving in the same direction, but in nearly the same path. If they moved in exactly the same path the moon would pass in between the sun and earth at every circuit, and there would be an eclipse of the sun at every new moon. But the paths are not exactly the same; so the moon usually goes by either above or below the sun. There are points, however, where these two paths intersect; and if sun and moon both happen at one of those points at the same time, then an eclipse is inevitable. At such a time, were these two bodies at the same distance from the earth, there would be a collision; but as they are at different distances, the moon, being the nearer of the two, simply shuts off the view of the sun, and the latter is eclipsed.

If the moon were actually smaller, or if she were more distant and therefore apparently smaller, then there would be simply a "transit" of the moon, like the well-known transits of Venus and Mercury, both of which planets are immensely more distant than the moon. That is, the moon would then be seen as a dark body passing across the sun's face, and shutting off more or less of its light according to her apparent size. Now, as a matter of fact, we do have transits of the moon, though they are commonly called "annular eclipses." There are times when the sun is several million miles nearer than at other times, and when the moon is several thousands of miles further than at other times; if an eclipse occur at such times the sun's body is apparently enlarged, and the moon's body apparently diminished, so that the moon fails to cover the face of the sun, and a ring of sunlight (called in Latin, annulus) surrounds the moon's body.

If, on the other hand, the moon were actually larger, or if she were nearer and therefore apparently larger, there would be an occultation of the sun. That is, the sun's bright face not only would be hidden from view, but also that vast and brilliant corona which surrounds his face, and which is never seen except during an eclipse. The sun, with all that pertains to him, would appear utterly extinguished, and that state of things would continue for a period of time proportionate to the size, or apparent size, of the moon. During such an occultation all the stars, which are as truly in the heavens by day as by night, would come out to view; and constellations which are seen only at the opposite season of the year would be on full exhibition. Planets which, by reason of their apparent proximity to the sun, could not ordinarily be seen, would shine forth with their proper glory; and this latter fact would be a consoling evidence that the sun had not actually been annihilated, since the radiance of the planets is nothing but the reflected radiance of the sun; if he were destroyed, they, too, would cease to glow.

Now, it is a remarkable thing that the distances of sun and moon are so proportioned to their size that usually the moon fits quite exactly over the face of the sun. Hence, instead of a transit or an occultation, we have an eclipse; it can last but a few minutes, and in the present instance a minute and a half is the limit of totality, for the moon hastens on and the sun shines out once more. However, for a long time it can be seen approaching and receding; thus the duration of the entire eclipse will be about two hours and a half.

The following table will be of general interest as showing the exact hour and minute at various points throughout the United States when the eclipse will begin, when it will be total, and when it will end.

	Begins.	Total.	Ends.
Boston	7h. 53m. M.	10h. 32m. M.	
New York	7h. 48m. M.	10h. 25m. M.	
Charleston	7h. 33m. M.	10h. 3m. M.	
Richmond	7h. 40m. M.	10h. 14m. M.	
Raleigh	7h. 37m. M.	10h. 10m. M.	
Norfolk	7h. 41m. M.	8h. 53m. M.	10h. 16m. M.
Cincinnati	7h. 40m. M.		9h. 4m. M.
Chicago	7h. 46m. M.		9h. 3m. M.
St. Louis	6h. 38m. M.		8h. 55m. M.
St. Paul	6h. 51m. M.		9h. 59m. M.
Nashville	6h. 36m. M.		8h. 57m. M.
New Orleans	6h. 26m. M.	7h. 32m. M.	8h. 44m. M.
Galveston	6h. 24m. M.		8h. 38m. M.
Atlanta	6h. 32m. M.		8h. 57m. M.
Mobile	6h. 28m. M.	7h. 33m. M.	8h. 48m. M.
Montgomery	6h. 30m. M.	7h. 37m. M.	8h. 53m. M.
Milledgeville	6h. 32m. M.	7h. 40m. M.	8h. 58m. M.
Denver	5h. 41m. M.		7h. 41m. M.
Santa Fé	5h. 36m. M.		7h. 37m. M.
Salt Lake City	5h. 49m. M.		7h. 38m. M.

But while the eclipse can be seen over the whole country, it is only within a path of about fifty-five miles' width that it appears a total eclipse. This runs from New Orleans in a northeasterly direction across the Southeastern States, and passes out to sea at Norfolk.

Southern Railway's Eclipse Excursion.

The Southern Railway announces that the eclipse of the sun on May 28 will be visible at various points along its lines in Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia. The company will make a rate for the occasion of 4 cents a mile, one way for the round trip, for parties of ten or more traveling on one ticket within the territory of the Southeastern Passenger Association. All information as to tickets and points of travel may be had from Alexander S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 1,185 Broadway.

CLUBBED BY A CHINAMAN.

Man Who Rapped on Laundry Window Was Assaulted and May Die.

John C. Prince of 17 East Eleventh Street is at St. Vincent's Hospital suffering from a fractured skull, the result of a blow inflicted by Joe Ching, a Chinaman, who works in a laundry at 71 West Ninth Street.

Witnesses of the assault say that Prince was passing the laundry and tapped upon the window, whereupon the Chinaman, who is unusually large and powerful, rushed out and felled him with a blow from a policeman's club, which he brought from the laundry with him. Ching was arrested just in time to save him from punishment at the hands of the large crowd which quickly gathered.

The Chinaman was held without bail to await the result of Prince's injuries, which may prove fatal.

SAN JOSE SCALE IN THIS STATE.

Western New York Orchards Attacked by the Dreaded Fruit Pest.

ALBION, N. Y., April 7.—The dreaded San José scale has appeared in the Orleans County orchards. The farmers conquered army and canker worms after years of hard fighting, and must now combat a new and worst pest of all.

The fruit crop of Orleans County brought farmers over $1,000,000 in 1899.

GOULD SEPARATION SUIT.

George Wants to Drop It, but Anna M., His Wife, Objects.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 7.—The action for separation brought by George Gould against his wife, Anna M. Gould, was before Supreme Court Justice Keogh, holding a special term, in the Supreme Court, to-day. Attention has been attracted to the case by the coincidence that the parties thereto bear the names of the well-known millionaires.

Both are residents of New Rochelle. He is seventy-one years of age and worth about $25,000, and his wife is fifty-five, as near as can be ascertained. They have been married thirty-seven years, but have long been estranged, though living together. It is said that they sit at the same table, yet never speak a word to each other. George Gould now wants the separation suit which was brought by him discontinued. This is opposed by his wife, who says that if permission to discontinue it is granted she will bring one on her own account. Justice Keogh reserved decision.

Two Sisters Die the Same Week.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., April 7.—Two old residents of this village, Jane and Catharine Merrall, sisters, have died during the present week from grip. Miss Jane Merrall passed away on Tuesday at the age of seventy-six, and yesterday her sister, Miss Catharine, aged seventy-nine, succumbed to the disease. They were sisters of the late Edward B. Merrall of Sag Harbor, and of William Merrall, of the firm of Ackerman, Merrall & Condit of New York City. They were born in Margate, England.

PRICES AT ART SALES

Amounts Paid for Similar Objects Varied Greatly.

No Consistency Among Buyers—How Different Lots in Daly and Marsh Collections Went.

The season now drawing to a close has been extremely prolific in auction sales of the heterogeneous articles that are bracketed together as "art objects." Every auctioneer in the city who makes a specialty of pictures and antiques—or alleged antiques—has been busy, while in the superior establishments, where only high-class goods are supposed to be offered, sale has followed exhibition and exhibition followed sale with pleasing regularity.

This having been the case, it might be expected that some general idea could be obtained of the values at which certain classes of art objects are now held by dealers and collectors. Many of the sales have been of articles of similar periods and quality, while in more than one case valuable things have been exactly duplicated.

But the buyer who tries to form an estimate of the value of his possessions in this way will be sorely puzzled. The usual rule for collectors is to judge the worth of their treasures by the maximum at which similar objects have been sold, but the delusions to which this habit gives rise are almost always shattered when the owners try to turn the treasures in question into cash.

Judging from the auction sales of the last few months, there is absolutely no standard—of value, rarity, beauty, or sentiment—which guides the majority of bidders. It is only necessary to mention a few prices and compare them with others to make this evident.

At the Daly sale a set of four mahogany bookcases were sold separately. Two of them went for $87.50 each, and the others for $80 each. In Brooklyn last week an exactly similar piece of furniture was bought for $10.

The average of the prices obtained for Mr. Daly's things is regarded as very high. Nevertheless, Lot No. 506, a fine marquetry chair, was knocked down for $8. At the Kate Chase Sprague, the Wernicke, and the Halleran sales it was impossible to buy a piece of furniture of the same quality for less than $25.

Lot 683 at the Daly sale, a large tapestry hanging of good quality, went for $3. The next lot consisted of two small pillows covered with modern tapestry and they brought $15.

At the same sale Lot 389, a pair of foils, was sold for $20. Shortly afterward a complete suit of plate armor went for $32.50, and an elaborate set of armor for horse and rider for $13.

Even more remarkable prices were obtained at the sale of the late Prof. Marsh's collections. Japanese cloisonné enamels, most of them of the best period and finest workmanship, went for almost nothing. In many cases the auctioneer had to sell two or more lots together in order to get a bid of $1. An old Shippo dish, with bird and mosaic designs in the low tones, which modern craftsmen seem to have lost the secret of producing, was knocked down to a dealer for $2. Large panels, the decoration of which took many weeks each, were sold for $1 or less apiece, and a pair of vases nine inches high, with very elaborate designs on a light-blue background, brought $1.50 each.

At any of the establishments—which have been almost innumerable in the city recently, where a stock of cheap modern Japanese goods is disposed of at auction to persons who are attracted by the window display—modern cloisonnés of most inferior workmanship find a ready sale at from $5 to $15 each.

It is worthy of note that at the Marsh sale four Japanese fans, decorated with colored photographs, brought $10. At the same sale all but one of the Navajo rugs went for from $8 to $15 each. The other one, in no way superior in quality to the rest, brought $26.

Instances of this want of consistency might be multiplied ad infinitum. Even in the case of books, regarded by most people as having values as fixed as those of greenbacks, recent sales upset all expectations with regard to prices. At the Daly sale many modern books were sold for far more than the prices at which the same editions can be purchased in the stores, while extra illustrated volumes which cost Mr. Daly thousands of dollars apiece went for a quarter of the sums he laid out on them.

FIVE MURDERERS GARROTED.

Puerto Rican Criminals Executed at Ponce in the Presence of a Great Throng.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, April 7.—The five men, Simeon Rodriguez, Carlos Pacheco, Hermogenes Pacheco, Eugenio Rodriguez, and Rosalio Santiago, convicted of the murder, in October, 1898, of Prudencio Mendez, at Vauco, after assaulting the wife and daughters of their victim, who were compelled to dance about the corpse, were executed by the garrote this morning in this city, at a spot about a mile from the jail. Business was suspended, and large and orderly crowds lined the streets and surrounded the elevated platform upon which the execution took place. The policing was perfect. A company of infantry was held ready in the vicinity, but its services were not needed.

The doomed men, manacled and attended by priests, received visitors during the last twenty-four hours. They slept but little, and smoked and talked much. The father of the Pacheco brothers visited his sons, and the sentencing Judges, who were present, were compelled to turn away from the pathetic scene.

The owners of public coaches having refused the use of their vehicles, two-wheeled carts, each drawn by one horse, were used to carry the condemned men to the place of execution. Each man had a cart to himself, and was accompanied by a priest. The executioners' cart led the horrible procession. The condemned men were manacled, hands and feet, and wore black caps and robes, which were adjusted upon them by the chief executioner, who told the men to be brave and reminded them that it was not a personal matter with him, but simply the carrying out of the law.

Eugenio Rodriguez resisted the executioners, and in the scuffle his clothing was torn. Before he was subdued, five officers were required to overpower him. He addressed the crowds on his way to the platform, declaring his innocence and blaspheming and cursing every one in spite of the efforts of the priests.

The women along the route of the procession wailed and wept as the condemned men went by. A halt was made near the platform, and the carts proceeded singly to the steps. Some of the condemned men walked up, but others had to be carried to the platform, where they were seated and bound with their backs to the posts. As the executioner tightened the screw rapidly the bodies twitched for two or three minutes, and then all was over.

The bodies remained in position on the platform for four hours. Thousands of people, unmoved, viewed the spectacle and heard the speeches of three of the condemned men from the platform, but they refused to hear the speech of the executioner, who coolly paced the platform. The Pacheco brothers kissed each other farewell just before the execution.

The citizens of this place censure the American authorities for permitting the Spanish mode of execution, although they favored the death penalty being inflicted.

The crowds dispersed in an orderly manner after the execution, and the business houses were reopened. The last body slipped from its fastenings and fell to the floor an hour later.

TRENTON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Trusteeships Offered to Old Board Members—Mrs. Eyler Likely to Stay.

TRENTON, N. J., April 7.—Gov. Voorhees to-day announced that in filling the positions on the new Board of Trustees of the Girls' Industrial School he had offered places to five of the six members of the old board, and is awaiting replies. The new board will be made up of five men and four women. The Governor would not say which one of the old board had not been tendered a reappointment.

The action of the Governor practically assures the retention of Mrs. Eyler, although it may be as matron. The law passed by the last Legislature provides for a Superintendent, and it is believed this position may be offered to a man, although there is nothing in the law to prevent a woman having the appointment.

The Daily Story of The Big Store.

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

Sixth Ave., 18th and 19th Streets.

SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1900.

Dress Goods.

We are building up a Dress Goods business that promises to occupy the very foremost position in American retailing—if it does not already. And we are doing it by supplying the world's very choicest Dress Materials at prices that will not buy them at any other store in America. For Monday we offer some superb bargains, as follows:

VENETIAN CLOTH, in the choicest colors of the season, including tans, grays, castors, reseda, old rose, light brown, etc.; 52 inches wide, imported to sell at $2.25; Monday's price, per yard . . . 1.48

CHEVIOT, all wool, sponged and shrunk, in a good selection of new shades, imported to sell at 75c.; Monday's price, per yard . . . 45c.

KNICKERBOCKER SUITINGS, 1 1-2 yards wide, in six summer shades; very handsome and well worth $1.25; Monday, per yard . . . 65c

WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED SUITINGS, 50 in. wide, all wool, very effective, durable, and the most satisfactory goods we know of for town and country wear, worth fully $1; Monday's price, per yard . . . 59c

ZIBELINE PLAIDS, 44 in. wide, all wool, exceedingly stylish, showing a handsome blend of colors, imported to sell at $1.50, Monday's price, per yard . . . 75c

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to our superb line of lightweight dress fabrics, such as wool Crepe de Chine, Nun's Veilings, Etiennes, Voiles, Wool Batistes, Grenadines, &c., at 20 per cent. less than elsewhere prices.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

BLACK GRENADINE of a high lustrous finish, for dresses to be made over black or colored underlining, all the newest meshes are included in this great lot, squares, plaids, stripes and all-over patterns, 38 in. wide. THIS WILL BE THE CHANCE OF THE SEASON, for there is no prospect of this or any other house again placing on sale a grenadine worth 75c. per yard, at . . . 19c

BLACK BROADCLOTH, 52 in. wide, all wool, a splendid cloth that you could not duplicate elsewhere for less than $3.00 or $3.25; Monday's price per yard, . . . 2.00

EMBROIDERED NUN'S VEILING, brocaded, granites and crepons, a broken assortment, previous selling price 75c.; Monday, per yard, . . . 49c

STORM SERGE, all wool, 42 in. wide, sponged and shrunk ready to make up, rich black, smooth finish, evenly woven and well wearing, worth fully 75c.; Monday, per yard, . . . 49c

Golf Purses.

The Golf or English Strap Finger Purse still retains its popularity; and no wonder, for it is both convenient and stylish. We make a specialty of these purses, and have them in all the pretty shades of brown, tan and gray. You will need one of them to go with your Easter costume, and this will be your opportunity to get it for a very modest sum.

LEATHER GOLF PURSES, of real kid, morocco and pigskin, all leather lined, coin compartment, complete with large plated initial (any letter desired), 2 1-4 in. size, at . . . 98c

GOLF PURSES, in real seal and morocco, all leather, calf leather lined to match, colors brown, black, tan and gray, with 2 1-4 in. handsome plated initial, at . . . 1.35

GOLF PURSES, in black and colored grain leather, brown, tan and black, largest assortment in the city, at . . . 25c., 48c. and 75c.

To-morrow's special offering consists of a

GOLF PURSE of grain leather, in black, tan and brown, with large size plated initial, for . . . 35c

Silverware and Cutlery Specials.

Good qualities and low prices have made our silverware and cutlery well known and appreciated. To-morrow's offerings are sure to add to our reputation in this respect. Here they are:

STERLING SILVER TEASPOONS, of standard make, full size, a choice lot of six handsome patterns, set of six, in silk-lined case, to-morrow at . . . 2.75

STERLING SILVER ARTICLES, Odds and Ends of Butter Knives, Orange Spoons, Sardine Forks, Individual Butter Spreaders, Lemonade Spoons, Pickle Forks, Tomato Servers, Oyster Forks, Olive Forks, Horse Radish Spoons, Ice Cream Spoons and Sugar Shells; worth up to $2; your choice for . . . 65c

CARVERS AND FORKS, with stag handles, beautifully finished, made to sell at $2.50 each, here to-morrow at . . . 1.25

DINNER KNIVES AND FORKS, made by Landers, Frary & Clark Co., with ebony handles, double bolstered; set of 6 knives and 6 forks; Monday, special, for . . . 95c

DINNER KNIVES, real mother-of-pearl handles, with fancy silver ferrule; on sale to-morrow at, each, . . . 59c

China and Glass.

EASTER NOVELTIES, a very fine assortment of bisque figures, imported to sell from 40c. to 50c.; special at . . . 25c

EASTER EGGS, in handsome glazed colors, such as pink, yellow, blue and ruby, handsomely decorated with Easter inscriptions, worth from 15c. to 20c.; special to-morrow at . . . 10c

EASTER VASES, in new shapes and handsome decorations, very large size, finest French, German and English ware, regularly sold at from $1.50 to $2.00; your choice to-morrow at . . . 1.00

BOHEMIAN, AUSTRIAN AND FRENCH VASES, suitable for Easter presents, a very large and handsome collection of decorated and cut vases, ranging from 25c. to $20.00, at half the regular marked prices, 50c. ON THE DOLLAR.

JARDINIERES, a very fine assortment of colors, all large shapes, at one-half regular prices, as follows:

6-inch Jardiniere, regularly worth 25c.; special at . . . 15c

7-inch Jardiniere, regularly worth 50c.; special at . . . 25c

8-inch Jardiniere, regularly worth 75c.; special at . . . 35c

9 and 10 inch Jardiniere, regularly worth $1.50; special at . . . 75c

DINNER SETS, 103 pieces, finest Limoges China, in the newest decorations, sets regularly worth $75.00; special at . . . 55.00

Sets regularly worth $65, special at . . . 48.00

Sets regularly worth $60, special at . . . 42.00

DINNER SETS, 103 pieces, finest thin German China, handsomely decorated, full gold lined, regularly sold at $22.00, special at . . . 14.25

DINNER SETS, 115 pieces, best English porcelain, all gold traced, handsomely decorated, regularly sold at $18.00, special at . . . 12.00

DINNER SET, 112 pieces, best English porcelain, handsomely decorated and gold traced, regularly sold at $15, special at . . . 8.50

TEA SETS, 56 pieces, finest German China, richly decorated new shapes, regularly sold at $7.50, special at . . . 4.25

TOILET SETS, best English porcelain, 10 pieces, handsomely decorated in a great variety of floral designs in their natural colors, nicely gold stippled, regularly sold at $6.00, special to-morrow at . . . 3.50

Spring Underwear.

You'll accomplish a double object by purchasing here to-morrow. You'll be ready when the weather turns warm, and you'll save money, too.

LADIES' RIBBED VESTS—500 doz., all nicely trimmed, on sale Monday at only . . . 7c

LADIES' SWISS RIBBED VESTS—700 dozen, in pink, blue, white and fancy stripes, with low neck and short sleeves or no sleeves, silk trimmed, on sale Monday at . . . 12½c

LADIES' EGYPTIAN COTTON SHAPED VESTS, Spring weight, with high neck and short or long sleeves, also FRENCH BAND DRAWERS, ankle or knee length, on sale Monday only, your choice for . . . 19c

LADIES' FINE IMPORTED SWISS RIBBED SILK VESTS, with handsome silk lace trimmings to match, in pink, blue, heliotrope, canary, ox blood and white; on sale Monday only at . . . 59c

CHILDREN'S SWISS RIBBED COTTON VESTS AND PANTS—400 dozen, in white and natural colors, silk trimmed, with pearl buttons, all sizes, worth 45c. per garment, on sale to-morrow at . . . 25c

Laces, Lace All-Overs & Embroideries.

Special offerings for Monday, April 9th.

BLACK TOSCA NET, 45 in. wide, regular price 59c. per yard; special at . . . 39c

BLACK DRAPERY NET, 45 in. wide; an assortment of neat, new designs, regular price 98c. per yard; special at . . . 75c

BLACK GUIPURE AND RENAISSANCE NETS, 20 in. wide, very fine assortment of patterns, worth from 85c. to $1.25; choice at . . . 69c

SHIRRED LIBERTY SILK, in black, white, cream, pink, blue and heliotrope, largely used for waists and millinery trimming, regular price 59c.; special at . . . 45c

MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, 18 inches wide, in all the leading shades, for hat trimming; special values at . . . 19c

WHITE ALLOVERS, in all lace and lace and embroidery effects, 20 in. wide, very desirable for summer waists, 26 different patterns, exceptional values, at . . . 35c

A Special Sale of Women's $5 Kulture Shoes, at 3.50

Once before we sold several thousand pairs of Kulture shoes, and what a sensation it caused!

To-morrow we'll sell them again, not a lot that has seen its day on some other store's shelves. 3,500 PAIRS OF FRESH AND NEW SHOES, DIRECT FROM THE MAKERS.

Have you ever heard of Todd, Bancroft & Co., of Rochester? Well, it does not matter further than that they are the makers of Kulture shoes, a strictly $5 shoe and not sold anywhere as far as we know for less than $5. We'll sell them for $3.50, and had the price, $3.50, stamped on every pair. It's a concession we made to the makers, to ease their conscience, so they may tell other dealers that the Kulture shoes Siegel Cooper's sell are stamped $3.50. But the shoes are the same; there is only one grade of Kulture shoes, the $5 grade. You'll find in the lot:

WOMEN'S BEST FRENCH PATENT LEATHER HAND-TURNED LOUIS XV. HEEL LACE SHOES.

WOMEN'S VICI KID LOUIS XV. HEEL HAND-TURNED LACE SHOES.

WOMEN'S BEST FRENCH PATENT LEATHER-WELT STREET SHOES IN LACE AND BUTTON STYLES.

WOMEN'S PLUMP, YET SOFT CHROME KID TURN OR WELT LACE AND BUTTON SHOES.

And in all the lots we have all the sizes and all the widths, so a perfect fit can be absolutely guaranteed.

Black and Colored Silks.

Silks will play an important part in the Spring and Summer Dresses of 1900. Fashion has smiled upon the product of the busy little silk worm—and when fashion sets her stamp of approval upon a dress material—at ninety-nine stores out of a hundred the prices begin to climb higher. Not here. You will find that the offerings for Monday clearly point to this store as being the one in the one hundred where prices remain at the lowest possible level.

BLACK SILKS.

BLACK SATIN DUCHESS, 21 in. wide, made of the finest of silk, very soft and pliable, and warranted to wear well, the quality that is usually sold at $1.25 a yard, on sale to-morrow at . . . 98c

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, reversible, 20 1-2 in. wide, very lustrous and of a soft finish, the quality for which you usually pay $1.30 a yard, priced for to-morrow at . . . 1.00

BLACK TAFFETA, 22 in. wide, a pure dye, of unusual brilliancy, the most reliable wearing taffeta made, of a soft dress finish; cannot be duplicated for less than $1.50 a yard, while they last, yard, . . . 1.10

COLORED SILKS.

PLAIN COLORED TAFFETA SILKS, 10,000 yards, 20 inches wide, all pure silk, direct from the looms of one of America's greatest silk manufacturers. These silks are beautifully made and dyed, and show no blemishes or irregularities of any kind. They are full of lustre and crispness, and you can get a full range of new Spring shades—36 in all—including all the new pastel tints; also, the much looked for shades of salmon, lobster, and rose pink, baby, turquoise, and masarine blue, Reseda, Nile Green, &c., &c. Cream, ivory and white are also included in this great assortment; actual value, per yard, 75c.; on sale to-morrow, your choice, at . . . 58c

WHITE CHINA AND JAPANESE SILKS, for Confirmation Dresses, &c., at these low prices:

22-inch White China and Japanese Silk, at, per yard,	28c
24-inch White China and Japanese Silk, at, per yard,	39c
27-inch White Japanese Silk, at, per yard,	48c
27-inch White Japanese Silk, at, per yard,	59c
36-inch White Japanese Silk, at, per yard,	59c
27-inch Japanese Silk, extra heavy quality, at, per yard,	69c

Real and Imitation Shell.

We have a large collection of "the real" and the "make believe," and it takes an expert to tell the difference between them. Our prices on both kinds are the very lowest. See for yourself.

REAL SHELL EMPIRE COMBS, worth $1.50, at . . . 98c

REAL SHELL POMPADOUR SIDE COMBS, per pair, 25c., 38c. and . . . 48c

REAL SHELL HAIR PINS, 2 1-2 in.; each . . . 4c

REAL SHELL HAIR PINS, extra heavy loop top, each . . . 15c

NEAR SHELL POMPADOUR COMBS, all sizes, 12c. to . . . 48c

NEAR SHELL EMPIRE COMBS, heavy quality, in a variety of the latest styles; your choice to-morrow at . . . 25c

NEAR SHELL CHIGNON COMBS, all styles, 19c. to . . . 48c

NEAR SHELL COMB SET, on card, an Empire Comb and Pompadour Side Combs; worth 69c.; to-morrow, per set, . . . 38c

TORTOISE BRAND HAIR PINS, in half dozen, dozen and dozen and a half boxes; your choice, per box, . . . 25c

REAL AND IMITATION SHELL BARRETTS—a complete line, in plain, fancy and rhinestone mounted, ranging from 10c. up to . . . 1.50

Trimming Dept. Specials.

Trimmings of all sorts are as popular as ever; they ought to be more so at these low prices:

SPANGLED ROBES—A choice selection of heavily spangled robes, in black and silver, forming very elaborate designs of skirt and waist patterns, actually worth $18 to $25; offered for to-morrow, to close at, each, $7.50 and . . . 3.90

SPANGLED YOKES AND FRONTS—A large assortment of spangled yokes and fronts, blouse and bolero effects, in black and silver, worth from $5.00 to $7.50 apiece; your choice to-morrow for . . . 1.95

BLACK SPANGLED TRIMMINGS, heavily spangled on silk net, forming bands and rose patterns, from two to three inches wide, worth from $1.50 to $2.00 a yard; your choice for . . . 98c

SILK AND CHENILLE FRINGES, colored and black, from 3 to 6 in. deep; your choice, per yard, . . . 50c

PEARL AND JET GARNITURES—A very large assortment, at, each, . . . 49c

TRIMMING BUCKLES, in silver, gilt and steel; per dozen, 45c.; each, . . . 5c

TRIMMING BUCKLES, in mother-of-pearl and snail, in oval and oblong shapes; per dozen, $1.00; each, . . . 10c

PEARL SHIRT BUTTONS, four holes; per gross, 43c.; per dozen, . . . 4c

Easter Gloves for Men and Women.

Without a pair of spick and span new gloves your Easter costume will not be complete; and they must be of the latest and most approved makes, colorings, &c., and perfect in fit. From our Easter stock you can select just such a pair, and at a price that will save you money. Our buyer spent many months in getting together the products of the best French, German and American makers, and the result leaves nothing to be desired. As is well known, the French stand first and foremost in the glove world as makers of fine kid gloves. Our

"ROUILLON" is the product of one of France's most noted glove makers. It can be had in either glace or suede at, per pair, . . . 1.75

Our "DEFIANCE" GLOVE for ladies, made in Germany by a well-known maker, is unsurpassed for fit and wear, and comes in the 2-clasp Imperial point back, at, per pair, . . . 1.00

Ladies' French SUEDE GLOVES, made by the celebrated factory of Jouvin, on sale to-morrow, at, per pair, . . . 1.25

Ladies' 2-clasp SUEDE GLOVES, in all the new Spring colors, such as gray, pearl, mode, brown and tan, with neatly embroidered backs. We have only about 200 dozen of these gloves and cannot replace them when sold. For that reason the maker's name is not given, but it is an excellent one. They are really worth $1.25 per pair, but you may have your choice to-morrow at . . . 98c

LADIES' 2-CLASP GLACE GLOVES. To make the Easter Glove Sale a memorable one, we will put on sale an unlimited number of Ladies' 2-clasp Glace Gloves, in all colors and sizes, at the remarkably low price of, per pair, . . . 59c

MANNISH GLOVES are quite the fad for ladies just now. We have them in Dent's, in red or Havana colors. We also have a Mannish Glove for ladies that looks like Dent's and wears and fits as well. They can be had in red, tan or white, with large pearl clasps, at, per pair, . . . 1.25

MISSES' GLOVES, various styles and colorings, at, per pair, 75c. and . . . 1.00

BOYS' GLOVES, all the best kinds, at, per pair, 95c. and . . . 1.25

MEN'S GLOVES, heavy or light skins, of kid, lamb or Mocha, made by the best makers. A complete line of DENT'S, at, per pair, $1.85 and . . . 2.00

FOWNE'S GLOVES for Men, regular or cadet styles, at, per pair, (These gloves are well adapted for young men's use, or for men with short fingers.) . . . 1.50

ADLER'S GLOVES, for men, the best, at, per pair, $1.75, $1.50 and . . . 98c

MEN'S GLOVES, of a beautiful, real Mocha, in gray only, thin and will fit snugly, equal to any similar glove elsewhere sold at $2.00 or $2.50; on sale to-morrow at . . . 1.50

PARIS EXPOSITION READY

Opening Next Saturday of the Greatest Fair Ever Held.

How Grounds and Finished Buildings Will Look—Art and Landscape Effects—United States Well Placed.

On Saturday next the Paris Exposition will be opened. The grounds cover 270 acres, shaped like an inverted A with the apex cut off. Entrance will be under a dome with doors on every side, designed to spread the crowd.

The grounds are divided into six sections. The Champs Elysées section extends from the entrance down to the Alexandre III. bridge. On the north may be seen the permanent palaces of the fine arts, Beaux-Arts and Le Petit Palais des Beaux-Arts. In the larger building will be exhibited contemporaneous paintings and sculptures, while the smaller will contain an exposition of French art from the earliest period down to the present day. The grounds of these art palaces will display portions of the horticulture and arboriculture open-air exhibits. In the rear of the former a large bicycle and automobile shelter will be erected. On June 1 a new railway station will be opened to the public at the intersection of the Avenue Nicholas II. and the Champs Elysées. This station belongs to the new Metropolitan Railway, which runs directly across Paris from the Cour de Vincennes to the Bois de Boulogne. It will be recalled that the first stone of the Alexandre III. bridge, over which one approaches the second section of the Fair, was laid by the present Czar of Russia in 1896.

The Esplanade des Invalides has been almost entirely built over, with the exception of an avenue running down the centre. On the left at the mouth of the Esplanade is the new railway station, which is one of the termini of the Circle Railway, which will afford easy transit for visitors between the eastern and western sections of the exposition. The principal temporary palaces have been erected on both sides of the Esplanade extending as far as the Hôtel des Invalides, where repose the ashes of the First Napoleon. In the buildings on the Esplanade will be exhibited the manufactured products for domestic needs of France and of foreign countries. On the west is the official Palace of Diversified Industries, where will be exhibits of all the watch, clock, and metal decorative work and all that pertains to the manufacture of paper. In the rear of this building, between it and the Rue Fabert, are the annex pavilions of several foreign countries, which a few months ago gained concessions of additional space from the commission.

Beginning with the pavilion furthest from the Hôtel des Invalides, the nationalities of the pavilions are as follows: Japan, with a tea garden; Austria, with a Viennese restaurant; Hungary, Denmark, Italy, Great Britain, United States, Germany, Russia, and Belgium. These pavilions have been erected in various forms of architecture, all having, however, to conform to the exigencies of the place, for no one was permitted to cut down the trees, which at this part of the Esplanade are very beautiful. Particularly have the architects of the American annex, which is known as the United States Publishers' Building, turned to beautiful effect the trees which grow in the inclosure.

For several feet from the ground the trunks of the trees have been incased in white sheathing, so as to represent Corinthian columns. From the capitals of these columns are thrown out arches, which meet at regular points between the trees overhead, thus forming clusters of domes, the roofs of which are glass. Thus, standing below, the visitor can see the leaves and boughs of the trees tossing in the wind overhead, hardly realizing the ingenuity that has produced such a pleasing effect. It is in this pavilion that the Paris edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be printed. This building is indicated on the map thus: X.

The sides of the pavilion have been divided into stalls, where will be displayed exhibits of American machinery used in printing, including the various machines for the mechanical composition of type, the latest appliances of electro and lino typing; bookbinding, including the latest automatic machinery for this work; specimens of books, pamphlets, newspapers, &c. In the centre of the pavilion, in the part known as the Publishers' Headquarters, there has been built a Goss press, upon which THE TIMES will be printed. The composing and casting rooms are in small buildings erected, respectively, at the north and west sides of the pavilion. The press has been built upon a platform several feet high, so that everybody in the pavilion can see it in operation.

The third section of the exposition lies along the quai d'Orsay on the left bank of the Seine, between the Alexandre III. Bridge and the Alma Bridge. Here have been erected the official pavilions of foreign Governments, and for this reason the Quai here has been rechristened La Rue des Nations. The Street of Nations runs along a narrow strip of the Quai, between two lines of buildings, those on the Seine side having a frontage on a terrace which has been built out over the water, from which the view will be charming when Summer has come, and bricks and mortar have assumed definite shape.

These foreign palaces are most varied, and are generally tasteful in architecture. The first, at the corner of the Bridge des Invalides, is an enormous and very florid Renaissance building, for which Italy is responsible. Further on is the United States Pavilion, in imitation of the Capitol at Washington, and surmounted by a dome and an eagle. It was designed by an American architect, Mr. C. A. Coolidge, in conjunction with M. Morin-Goustiaux, a Frenchman, and is seventy-five feet in height. A hall in the centre reaches to the dome. The building has been fitted up and furnished throughout by American manufacturers.

In addition to the National Pavilion and the Publishers' Building, which have been mentioned, there are also a United States Annex to Agriculture at the southwest corner of the Champ de Mars, a United States Annex to Forestry, on the left bank of the Seine, near the French Palace of Forestry and Fishing, and a United States Annex to Mercantile Marine, on the Quai d'Orsay, near the French exhibit of the same character.

The British National Pavilion in the Street of Nations is a copy of Kingston House, and is a very effective architectural achievement. It is painted a tasteful dull brick color. Among the other important pavilions here situated are the imitation of the magnificent Brussels Hôtel de Ville, a Nurnberg tower, and three most original wooden buildings, painted in brilliant reds and yellows, the pavilions of Sweden, Norway, and Finland.

The fourth section of the exposition is included in the continuation of the Quai beyond the pavilions of foreign Governments and in the Champ de Mars. After the Mexican Pavilion appears the Army and Navy Building, overlooking the river; then appear a Russian and a British military annex. In a circular building just west of the Army and Navy Building will be a remarkable exhibit showing Creusot guns in process of manufacture. This gun, it will be recalled, is the principal artillery weapon of the Boers.

The Champ de Mars is entered under the Eiffel Tower. Here are the principal French industrial buildings. The Salle des Fêtes, or Festival Hall, at the foot of the Champ de Mars, can accommodate 20,000 persons. Clustered around the Eiffel Tower will be numerous amusing and instructive entertainments, which will emphasize the inventive and artistic genius of the French. Unlike the Chicago World's Fair, the Paris Exposition will often present its amusement buildings among the palaces given over to serious subjects, thus forming a pleasing variety at nearly every portion of the grounds.

Before crossing the Bridge of Jéna, which leads to the Trocadéro section of the exposition, the visitor will pass between the mercantile marine exhibit on the right and the Palace of Forestry and Fishing. The Bridge of Jéna will take the visitors to the north bank of the Seine and to the crescent-shaped park of the Trocadéro, which has been built over with the colonial pavilions, including the British and India Palace, the most important in size, and various Russian, Asiatic, Chinese, and Siamese villages, which, with the dome of the Trocadéro rising in the background, will form one of the most picturesque scenes of the Fair. The Palace of the Trocadéro, the hall of which has accommodation for over 5,000 spectators, will be used, as it was in 1889, for special congress meetings.

The sixth section of the exposition lies along the right bank of the Seine from the Trocadéro to the Place de l'Alma, where there is an exit, and thence along La Reine to the Avenue d'Antin, where the crowd will be dispersed into the Rond Point des Champs Elysées. On entering the Quai Debilly the visitor will pass the yachting exhibit on the right, and further on a reproduction of old Paris, which is built to some extent over the river. Beyond the Place de l'Alma will be found the Palace of Congress and of Social Economy. Then along the stretch of the river bank the ground of which will display horticulture and arboriculture specimens, will appear the "side shows" of the exposition.

Besides the grounds above described over 500 acres in the Bois de Vincennes have been secured by the General Commissioner, where accommodation has been provided for the heavy transportation exhibits. Here also sports and out-of-door contests will be held. Bois de Vincennes may be reached by boat or rail.

Admission to the public will be from 8 o'clock in the mornings. Tickets may be bought at 10 cents each, but in the evening or in crowded hours from two to five tickets may be required for admission.

PLAN OF THE GROUNDS OF THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1900, SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS.

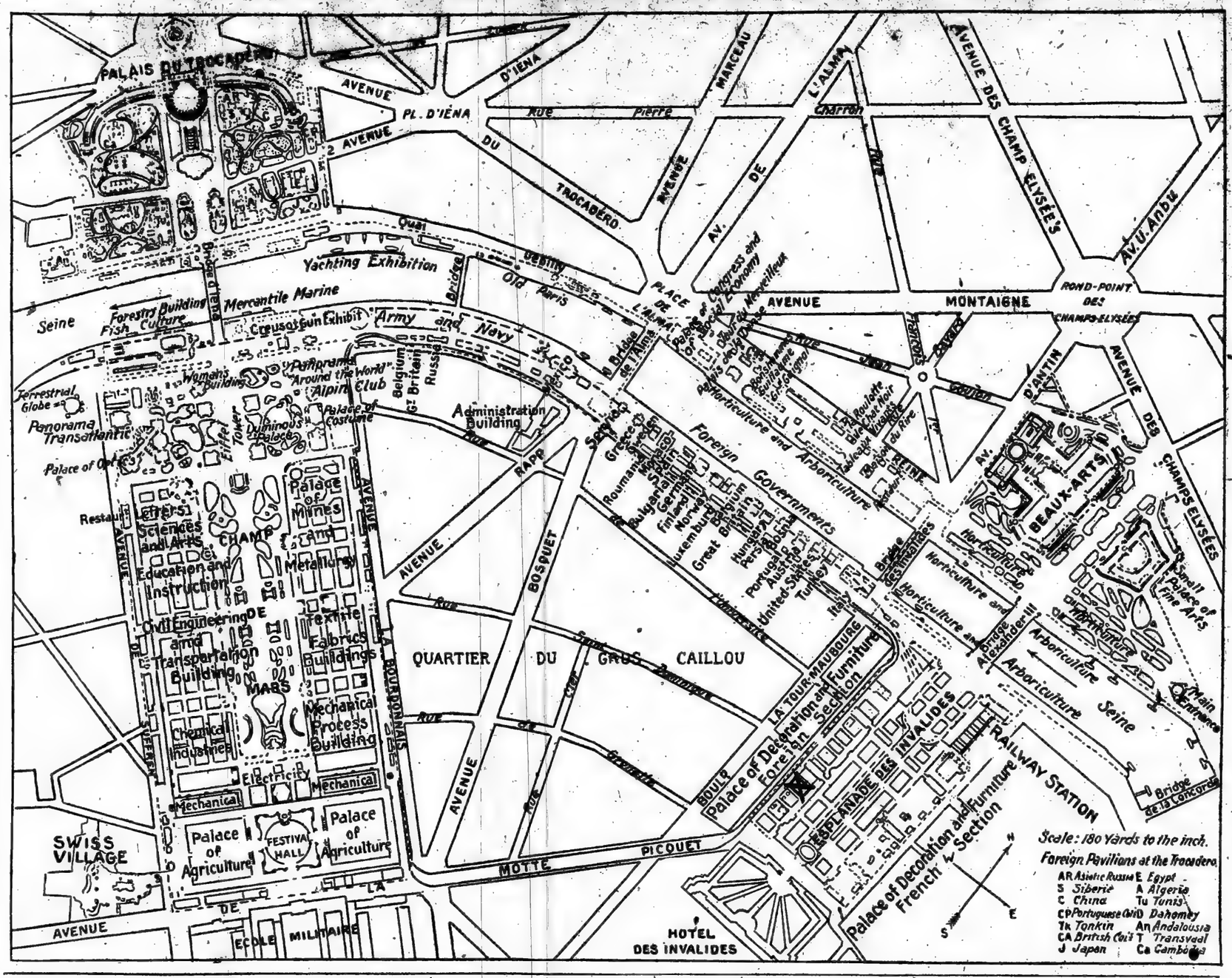

TEACHERS TO VISIT PARIS.

The school teachers of New York City will have an opportunity to visit the Paris Exposition under exceedingly favorable circumstances.

A branch of the organization known as the American Federation of Teachers and Students has been organized here, which will arrange for the transportation and comfort of the teachers desiring to visit the exposition. The officers of the New York committee are Albert Prescott Marble, Chairman; Dr. William L. Ettinger, Vice Chairman; Magnus Gross, Financial Secretary, and Henry J. La Marc, Secretary. Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner General to the Exposition, and Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to Washington, are taking an active interest in the plan, which is to give the teachers an eight weeks' trip from New York City to Paris and return at a cost of from $225 to $300, depending on the accommodations selected by the teachers.

This expense includes transportation, lodging, admission to the exposition, rides through Paris, boat rides on the Seine, admission to a number of entertainments and lectures, and three meals a day, obtainable wherever the members happen to be at the meal hours. Any person engaged in teaching or studying in private or public may become a member of this organization on payment of a fee of $1. Twenty-five per cent. of the cost of the trip can be paid as a deposit and the remainder six weeks in advance of sailing. The teachers will be sent to Paris in parties of fifty or more on the regular liners, although it is possible that one of the large steamers may be chartered to take the entire party across at the close of the city schools for the Summer vacation. In Paris the teachers will be welcomed by the French teachers, who will aid in entertaining them.

The New York committee has established headquarters at the New York Teachers' Association rooms, 166 East Sixtieth Street. Secretary La Marc will sail for Paris this week in order to make final arrangements for accommodations.

Chicago and several other cities of the West have made similar arrangements for the teachers, and the exodus to Paris during the Summer promises to be on a large scale.

PARIS READY FOR VISITORS.

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PARIS, April 7.—The advance guard of the army of foreigners invading Paris for the exposition has made its entry, and a very large proportion are Americans. Every moment of the day one now sees cabs flying about the boulevards loaded with Saratoga trunks, while the familiar American accent is heard in restaurants and other places of popular resort.

The hotels are already filling up, and the prices of everything are rising. In fact, these first arrivals form a sort of forlorn hope on whom the hotel and shopkeepers are experimenting with increased charges. Not only the visitors, but permanent residents, are beginning to feel the burden of the advanced rates, which most of the hotels have so raised that the regular guests are obliged either to leave or to accept poorer accommodations. Those who are unfortunate enough to have only monthly leases of their apartments have been notified that their rents will be doubled for six months after the opening of the exposition. The cab drivers have an eye on greater wealth, and are trying to arrange with the Government for increased fares.

At the exposition itself everything is bustle and confusion. Heavy draught teams line the streets adjoining the exposition buildings, waiting to deposit their loads of exhibits. The American exhibitors are finding themselves seriously handicapped in preparing for the installation, owing to the unexpected congestion on the railroads between Havre and Paris, and also on the tracks within the exposition grounds. There is a continual struggle between representatives of every nation to get cars in the grounds, but the French people hold the key to the situation, and take good care that their own cars are taken to their exhibit space and unloaded before those of the United States and other nations. Russia and Belgium are the only countries favored. United States Commissioner General Peck is disturbed by this situation, and, in order to expedite matters, has stationed men along the railroad from Havre to Paris for the purpose of pushing through the cars carrying American exhibits.

Some alarm was recently created by the discovery of a few cases of smallpox in Paris, especially as the discovery was made on the eve of the exposition, and for a short time there was a great demand for vaccination. Medical statistics just published show, however, that there is little ground for anxiety, as the disease, which made its appearance at the beginning of the year, has now practically disappeared. In all, only nine deaths have been reported in a population of 2,500,000.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

New Pool to Regulate Immigrant Traffic Reported.

The Lines Will Raise Rates to the West After April 9—All Roads Said to be in Agreement.

A large railway passenger pool is said to have been decided upon at a recent meeting of representatives of Eastern and Western lines in Chicago. At this conference an agreement was reached in regard to the management of the immigration traffic, which is satisfactory to all the lines concerned, and by which a division of this traffic will be made among Eastern and Western lines. The immigrant bureau now maintained in this city by the Western lines is to be continued, but the Eastern lines are to have a voice in the management, and shall share in the expense.

This immigrant traffic has always been a matter of disagreement between Eastern and Western roads. Until the establishment of the bureau the Eastern roads controlled the routing of all this traffic, but they did not, the assertion was made, distribute it fairly among Western roads. This led to the establishment of the immigrant bureau, and to what Eastern roads called an invasion of their territory by Western lines. The agreement reached in Chicago will practically mean the establishment of a passenger pool, by which every road is to receive a certain share of this business.

Some doubt has been expressed as to whether or not such an agreement could be maintained under the present inter-State commerce law. As, however, Chairman Knapp of the Commerce Commission has expressed himself in favor of permitting railroads to establish pools, and as there is now a bill before Congress which will, it is said, permit pooling, under the supervision of this commission, no apprehension is entertained of any objection being made to an agreement which concerns the railroads alone. After April 9 there is to be a raise in immigrant rates.

The other subject under discussion was the twenty-five-dollar reduced rate between New York and St. Paul, but no agreement was reached on this point. The Western lines, claiming that this rate is necessary to meet the reductions of the "Soo" line, desire that the Eastern roads shall bear a share of the reduction.

Commissioner Farrer, who attended these conferences with a number of representatives of Eastern roads, returned yesterday, and expressed himself well pleased with the results achieved, which, he said, were satisfactory to all parties concerned, although he did not care to discuss the matter in detail.

RAILROADS IN MEXICO.

Lines Now Building Will Open Up Over 7,000 Square Miles of Territory.

J. H. Hampson of the City of Mexico is at the Holland House. Mr. Hampson is building the Mexico, Cuervanaca and Pacific Railroad, from the Mexican capital to Acapulco, on the Pacific, a distance of 350 miles. More than one-half of the road has been constructed, and trains are running for about 200 miles.

Mr. Hampson says that under the Administration of President Diaz great progress has been made in the Southern Republic. There are improvements on every side, and railroads now in course of construction will open up for development more than 7,000 square miles of rich mineral soil. The bulk of this is located in the States of Mexico, Morelos, and Guerrero.

CENTRAL AND LONG ISLAND.

Reports of a Merger Revived—New Bridge Project.

Reports were circulated yesterday that there will be a close alliance between the New York Central and the Long Island Railroads, if not a merger. Stories to this effect have been told and denied before, and yesterday all the interested persons pleaded ignorance when questioned about the matter.

It appears that the basis for these reports is to be found in the passage of a bill in the Legislature providing for the building of a railroad bridge across the East River to be used by the New York Central and the Long Island Railroads. Assemblyman J. L. R. Burnett of Canandaigua, in urging the passage of this bill, as his main argument made the statement that the New York Central desired to use this bridge as a Brooklyn connection, in order to provide easier access to its lines for Brooklyn passengers and freight, and it is stated that on this statement the bill, which had been previously defeated, was reconsidered and passed.

The company which is to build the bridge is called the New York Connecting Railroad Company. It was organized in 1892. President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad yesterday said that his company had nothing to do with the project. President Callaway of the New York Central said that he knew nothing of such a bill, or of such a proposed bridge, or of the intention of the Central to take in the Long Island Road.

One railroad official, however, intimated that the New York Central would not have to gain financial control of the Long Island Railroad, as the same object could be accomplished by a close traffic or operating agreement.

The bridge is to cross the East River at Hell Gate. The officers of the New York Connecting Railroad are Oliver W. Barnes, President; Frank M. Clute, Secretary, and Willis A. Barnes, Treasurer. It is capitalized at $100,000, and has an office at 55 Broadway.

Wheeling and L. E. Absorption Denied.

The report to the effect that the Wabash had arranged to absorb the Wheeling and Lake Erie was denied yesterday by President O. D. Ashley of the Wabash. The Wheeling and Lake Erie's main line runs from Toledo to Martin's Ferry, Ohio, a distance of 217 miles. It has besides a number of branches, and operates the Toledo Belt Line. The acquisition of this road would give the Wabash an entrance into the West Virginia and Ohio coal fields, and, with the building of a short connection between Steubenville and Pittsburg, would give it a through line from that city to Chicago and St. Louis.

New Western New York Railroad.

ALBANY, April 7.—The Lockport and Olcott Railway was incorporated to-day, with a capital of $200,000, to operate a steam railroad connecting with the Erie at Hinman Road, in Lockport, to Olcott, a distance of eighteen miles. The Directors are William Van Horn of Niagara Falls, William V. Corwin of Newfane, H. J. Pierce, Pendennis White, and W. H. Gratwick of Buffalo; James D. Lockwood of Olcott, and John E. Pound, David Millar, and F. N. Trevor of Lockport.

Railroad Suits Discontinued.

A suit brought by the New York Central against the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, with reference to the rental due on the lease of the New York and Harlem Company's road, was yesterday discontinued in the Supreme Court. An action of brought by Thomas Hitchcock against the New York and Harlem Company in connection with the rental was also discontinued. Both orders of discontinuance were signed by Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court.

C., M. and St. P. Will Resist Order.

An order has been issued by the Minnesota Railroad Commission to compel the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul to change its narrow gauge lines, known as the Wabash and Preston Division, from a narrow gauge to standard gauge. As such a change would involve considerable expense without any appreciable advantage to the railroad, it has decided to contest the matter in the courts.

TO DEVELOP NEW COAL FIELD.

Deal Closed for Immense Tract Under Present Connellsville Field.

DUNBAR, Penn., April 7.—Eastern capitalists who have been making tests for several months of an undeveloped vein of coal lying about 200 feet below the Connellsville seam of coaking coal, have been taking up options during the last week, and have closed deals for more than 70,000 acres of coal. The new coal field is in Northern Fayette County, and extends under the entire limits of the Connellsville vein.

The first move in the developments of the field is the building of a new railroad by the Baltimore and Ohio. Engineers have surveyed the route, and construction work will probably begin in a few weeks.

BANK OF GUADELOUPE UNSAFE.

Consul Ayme Warns American Merchants of Its Condition.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Consul Ayme, at Guadeloupe, writes to the State Department in regard to the precarious condition of the Banque de la Guadeloupe, which he fears may be forced to liquidate.

The Consul says he has no doubt as to the solvency of the bank under other than the present conditions, and believes that it could rapidly redeem its paper in coin, but the demand of the Treasury for coin and the fight waging for the lowering of the rate of exchange have placed it in a bad position. Though the main business houses would not be affected, the credit of others would be shaken and Consul Ayme advises caution on the part of merchants in this country for some time to come.

Ballington Booth's Son's Name Changed.

Judge Swayne, in the Circuit Court at Newark, N. J., yesterday granted the application of William Booth the twelve-year-old son of Gen. and Mrs. Ballington Booth, to change his name to Charles Brandon Booth. The petition claims that the change was asked because Mrs. Booth-Tucker has named her son William Booth and for the petitioner to have the same name would be a serious detriment and might result in loss of property to him.

Ex-Secretary Noble in Poor Health.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 7.—John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior under President Harrison, has been ordered to Florida by his physician. He is suffering from a throat trouble.

LEGAL NOTES.

EVIDENCE IN LIBEL SUIT.—Tyndale Palmer has secured the reversal by the Court of Appeals of judgment on a verdict for 6 cents' damages given on the trial in Buffalo of his suit against George E. Matthews and Charles E. Austin, proprietors of a daily newspaper published in Buffalo, for a libel charging him in a telegram from Philadelphia with misappropriating over $400,000 of the proceeds of a sale by him in Rio Janeiro of patent rights for an incandescent light. Upon his cross-examination Mr. Tyndale was asked with reference to similar actions brought by him against other newspapers for the publication of the same article, after letters written by him to the defendants had been offered by him and received in evidence. In one of these letters Mr. Palmer inclosed some clippings from other newspapers, and wrote: "I am prepared to demonstrate to you, as I already have done to the counsel of the papers which I inclose, that the charges made were absolutely baseless, and that, in addition to the ordinary injuries always arising from such false and infamous charges, my business interests received a direct injury from your publication. The financial loss to me from the publication as a whole was most serious. However, I do not expect any one paper to bear it all, but only its due proportion." On plaintiff's appeal to the Appellate Division, that tribunal held, Presiding Justice Hardin and Justice Follett dissenting, that under the circumstances it was entirely proper for the defendant to complete the series by introducing the letter which was omitted, and having done so to cross-examine the plaintiff respecting its contents. The Court of Appeals, in ordering a new trial, now decides, in an opinion by Judge Martin, that the fact, unknown to the defendants when the publication complained of was made, that others had published the same libel, or that suits had been commenced against others for the publication of such libel, was inadmissible in evidence.

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MERCHANDISE AS BAGGAGE.—A traveling salesman for Curtis & Wheeler, shoe manufacturers, of Rochester, on the evening of Oct. 23, 1897, acting for his employers, went from Rochester to New York on business, on a train of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. For a trunk containing samples of shoes, the salesman received from the baggageman a card known as "excess baggage check," for which he paid 85 cents excess of baggage. For an article called a "telescope," containing his wearing apparel, he received the ordinary metallic check. The trunk and its contents having been destroyed while in the possession of the company, William J. Trimble, as assignee, recovered judgment in his suit, in the Supreme Court, for their value. That judgment has been affirmed by the Appellate Division and by the Court of Appeals. Judge Bartlett, giving the opinion of the court of last resort, Chief Judge Parker and Judge O'Brien dissenting, holds that when, with notice that the trunk contained merchandise, the baggageman, contrary to one of the company's rules, which was unknown to the salesman, checked it as baggage without exacting a release from liability, the company would not be relieved from responsibility for its loss, as freight, as the baggageman stood in the place of the company, and it was bound by his acts.

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CONTRACTOR UPON BUILDING DESTROYED BEFORE COMPLETION.—Simeon S. Gross, who was erecting a large hotel building in Gloversville, N. Y., when the brick structure was ready for the inside carpenter and joiner work, contracted with De Witt C. Hayes to furnish materials and do that work for $13,675. Of the amount, 75 per cent. was to be paid as the work progressed and the balance upon its completion. Before its completion, but after Hayes had performed a large part of the work, the building was destroyed by fire. A judgment recovered by Hayes for $3,341 in his suit against Gross, which was affirmed by the Third Appellate Division, is now upheld by the Court of Appeals, which decides, on the opinion below by Justice Landon, that the burning of the building excused the plaintiff from further performance of the contract, and that the measure of damages was the value of the labor done and the materials furnished and the plaintiff's proportionate profits up to the time of the fire. The plaintiff, it was held, was entitled to recover the difference between the amount already received and the value of the labor and materials which he had added to the defendant's premises; but he was not entitled to be credited with the value of materials which, although purchased for use in such premises, had not been actually placed in position at the time of the fire.

NEW ENGLAND METHODISTS.

Condemn Attorney General Griggs for "Weakness on Liquor Question."

FITCHBURG, Mass., April 7.—At the business session of the New England Methodist Conference to-day resolutions were adopted against the bill to permit betting on horse races, which is before the Legislature; advocating stringent temperance measures; condemning Attorney General Griggs and all candidates for office considered weak on temperance questions, and favoring woman suffrage and National prohibition.

Resolutions condemning political parties and association with those who "take cloak" under the license system and condemning the present "wasteful and unchristian observance" of the Fourth of July, were introduced, but action was deferred until Monday.

WOMAN LEADS INDIAN HUNT.

With Cowboy Band, Seeks Appache Murderers—Troops on the Trail.

TUCSON, Ariz., April 7.—A detachment of cavalry from Fort Grant is in pursuit of a band of Indians, and a young ranch woman is leading a body of cowboys. One white man has already been shot by the Indians and there is an unconfirmed report that others have been killed. The news was brought to Willcox to-day by messenger.

The known victim of the Indians is J. D. Mack, a mining man, who was shot last night in Pinery Cañon, just outside of the Apache reservation. He was left for dead and his camp was plundered. Mack dragged himself to the ranch of Miss Rhoda Riggs, four miles away. There were only three Indians in the party that attacked him, but others were near by, he says.

Miss Riggs mounted a fleet horse and rode at once to Fort Grant, where she notified the army officers. A detachment of troops was sent at once to the scene of the shooting, guided by the girl, who rode with the soldiers as far as her ranch. There she organized a band of cowboys, and herself assuming command, the party took the trail.

The troopers went to Mack's camp and there caught the trail of the Indians and followed into the mountains.

Dying Man's Groans Brought No Help.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 7.—John F. Crance of this place died here this morning of heart disease. His sister, Mrs. G. W. Hopper, was awakened early by the sound of groaning in the house. Investigation failed to reveal a cause for the noise, but two hours later Mr. Crance was found dead.

Alleged Wisconsin Embezzler Caught.

SPOKANE, Washington, April 7.—L. P. Hanner, wanted in Wisconsin, charged with embezzling $150,000, is under arrest in Republic. Little can be learned here of his alleged crime.

POLICE SERGEANT A SOLOMON.

Knowledge of Human Nature Enabled Him to Tell a Daughter Where to Find Her Parents.

The door of the Tenderloin station house opened convulsively last night. A short, fat man entering, puffed out:

"Say, Sergeant, I demand something. I'm an American citizen, and I demand something."

"Good enough reason for demanding most anything," the Sergeant responded, pleasantly. "What is it?"

"Sergeant," the other resumed, "the matter is just this: My wife insists upon having her own way in most everything, and usually I let her have it. But to-night it was different. I had gotten a couple of tickets to the theatre, thinking to surprise her. She didn't like my selection at all, and kicked and raved over it. She would have much preferred the other theatre. Finally she left me alone, going off to the other theatre. Now, Sergeant, what can I do about it?"

The Sergeant could suggest nothing, and the little man wandered cautiously out toward Broadway.

Half an hour went by. Then a fat, little woman entered the room.

"Sergeant, it's my husband I've come to you about," she began. "I wanted him to go to the Empire Theatre with me, and he wouldn't one step. He's gone off alone—leastways I hope, for the good name of his family, and me a hard-working woman, he's alone—he's gone off to Wallack's instead. Now, I want to know what I can do."

The Sergeant confessed himself equally powerless in her case, and she went out.

An hour later a handsome young woman in an expensive tailor-made suit timidly moved up to the desk.

"Sergeant, I want your advice upon a most delicate matter," she said. "My father and my mother had the most violent quarrel in years as to which theatre they should go to. The end of it all was that they each went off to the theatre fought for—my father went to Wallack's and my mother to the Empire. Now, how would you advise me to go to work to find them?"

"Your father insisted upon going to Wallack's?"

"Yes, Sergeant."

"Well, you go to the Empire and look for him. And your mother?"

"Declared she would go to the Empire."

"Well, my young lady, look for her at Wallack's."

"Why, Sergeant, that's just opposite—"

"Yes, I know it is. But follow my advice. I know human nature. I am a husband, and I have a wife. Do as I tell you and you will find them there. Here, I'll send a plain-clothes man with you for an escort."

And it turned out just as the Sergeant foretold, at least, that's what the plain-clothes man says.

Two Receiverships Asked For.

BOSTON, April 7.—Insurance Commissioner Cutting has requested the Attorney General to take steps toward the appointment of a receiver for the Wildey Casualty Company and the Northern Relief Association, both fraternal assessment concerns operating in this city, on the ground that their continuance in business would be prejudicial to the public welfare. The Wildey Casualty Company was incorporated in 1894 with Silas F. Libby as President. The Northern Relief Association was incorporated in 1898, George R. Kelso acting as President.

30 Days after Delivery

we send our customers the following letter:

Dear Sir:

You have had time to carefully examine the clothes you recently purchased of us. We will appreciate it very much if you will let us know whether or not you are entirely satisfied with them. Should anything be wrong we want to know it, and will make it right if you will allow us to send for the clothes. WE WANT YOUR FUTURE PATRONAGE.

Very respectfully,
W. C. LOFTUS & CO.

We receive a large number of replies daily, and we take the liberty of publishing the following from

Mr. Julian Hawthorne,

the noted writer:

216 West 138th Street, City, April 4th, 1900.

W. C. Loftus & Co.

Dear Sirs—I have been wearing the suit of clothes you made for me ever since I got them. They are good clothes, well cut and made, buttons on tight, and in all ways satisfactory. In appearance they are as good as a suit of three times the price. I shall come to you again. Meanwhile I remain. Sincerely yours.

Julian Hawthorne

This Is Our Claim for Your Patronage.

Garments ordered Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday will be delivered Saturday.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.,

Sun Building, near Bridge—Broadway, near 28th St.

AN ULTIMATUM TO CHINA

Powers Demand Suppression of the Society of Boxers.

Will Land Troops Unless This Is Done Within Two Months — Minister Conger Must Act Alone.

LONDON, April 7.—A special dispatch from Shanghai announces that the American, British, German, and French Ministers have sent a joint note to the Chinese Foreign Office demanding the total suppression of the Society of Boxers within two months, and announcing that, otherwise, the powers mentioned will land troops and march into the interior northern provinces, Shan-Tung and Chi-Li, in order to secure the safety of foreigners.

According to the same dispatch the American, Italian, and French Legations are now provided with naval guards from the large gathering of warships at Taku.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—It is said at the State Department that nothing has been heard from United States Minister Conger within the last few days to indicate any substantial change in the situation in Shan-Tung. The Minister has not informed the department of the reported concerted action of the representatives of the foreign powers at Peking. It is known here that so far as the United States Minister is concerned, nothing has been done by him to commit the United States Government to action in the combination with the powers.

Mr. Conger's instructions enable him to make as strong a presentation as he may deem necessary of the desire of his Government that full protection should be extended to the American residents in China.

It was entirely competent for him to couch this demand in strong language, and even to intimate the intention of the United States Government to undertake, through its own agencies, to supply the needed protection to our citizens, should the Chinese Government fail in its duty in that matter. In doing this, Mr. Conger might have acted in precisely the same line as representatives of some of the great European powers at Peking, but the officials are confident that he did not become a party to any concert of action.

The United States Minister was specifically instructed on this point, that he must act on his own responsibility, and, while his course might lie parallel to that followed by the other Ministers resident in Peking, he must under no circumstances join with them in concert.

Just how far the Minister has gone in the direction indicated is at present unknown here. The naval officers do not believe that he has yet summoned the naval force from Admiral Watson's command to guard his Legation at Peking, for in such case they assume that the naval commander addressed would have notified the Navy Department by cable. The Minister appears to have anticipated the necessity for something of the kind, however, for a month ago he suggested to the State Department the expediency of having a warship from Admiral Watson's fleet sent to a point as near Peking as possible.

The Wheeling was accordingly dispatched from Manila to Taku, which lies at the mouth of the Pei-Ho River. The Wheeling, from her light draught, may easily ascend the river as far as Tien-Tsin, one of the storm centres at this moment, and a point giving easy access by rail to Peking. It was over this route that marines were sent to Peking from one of the United States warships about a year ago.

The Wheeling at Taku.

TIEN-TSIN, April 7.—The United States gunboat Wheeling and the Russian gunboat Korietz arrived at Taku to-day. The Korietz has since departed.

POISON FOR CHINA'S EMPEROR?

His Coffin Has Been Sent for and His Successor's Coronation Robes Ordered.

TACOMA, Washington, April 7.—Oriental advices relate that the audience of foreign ministers by the Chinese Minister, the Empress Dowager, and the heir apparent, on March 8, was a disgraceful farce. According to a Peking dispatch the Ministers were shabbily treated and given to understand they were not wanted. The Emperor spoke but one word. That was when he drew out of his sleeve the reply to the Ministers' congratulations and handed it to Prince Cheng. He appeared stooping and feeble, glancing furtively along the line of visitors as if sadly hoping to see the face of some friend. His aunt, the Dowager Empress, observed every movement through cautiously lifted curtains.

The audience was over in ten minutes, when, amid the usual celestial prayer, the Ambassadors and Ministers were assisted to their chairs. Several of those dignitaries knew the little of palace etiquette to refrain from turning their backs upon the Emperor. The Emperor looked very pale, and is believed to be slowly dying of poison. Reports say the coronation robes for the new Emperor have been ordered, and that Kwang Hsu's coffin has been sent for, as is customary when an Emperor reaches the age of thirty years.

The Empress Dowager has received a beautiful China vase from the Pope, through the apostolic delegate in Peking, as an expression of gratitude for the protection of Roman Catholic worship in China.

LONDON, April 7.—Shanghai advices say that Liu-Kun-Yih, Viceroy of Liang-Kiang, has had three audiences with the Dowager Empress regarding the Emperor, and it is believed that he has impressed her with the advisability of restoring His Majesty to power.

RUSSIA FAVORED BY CHINA.

Tsung-Li-Yamen Grants Three Railroad Concessions.

TACOMA, Washington, April 7.—Oriental advices just received say that Russia has succeeded in causing the Tsung-Li-Yamen to grant her authority to construct a railway from Kalgan to Peking. The gratified Russian authorities then demanded a franchise for a railroad from Taiyuen Fu to Sian Fu. This is the route for which a franchise was asked by an English syndicate and refused. Russia also obtained railway concessions from Lanchow to Homan Fu.

British residents in China are much concerned over the granting of these franchises and demand that England shall take a firmer stand.

Warships to Stay in Chinese Waters.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The squadron of the United States Navy recently formed in Chinese waters is to have its headquarters at Hongkong. For some time it was thoug . that the war vessels dispatched to Hongkong from Manila and San Francisco were on temporary duty, and were to be returned soon, but such is now known not to be a fact. D. A. Smith, Pay Director in the navy, and W. M. Long, a pay clerk, have arrived here on their way to Hongkong, where they will report for duty.

To Revive Anglo-Uruguayan Treaty.

MONTEVIDEO, April 7.—The Government has decreed the renewal of the temporary treaty of commerce with England arranged in July last. The Government is anxious for the removal of the prohibition against the introduction of Uruguayan cattle into England. There is, it is claimed, no disease among cattle in the country.

Pope Receives American Sailors.

ROME, April 7.—The Pope to-day gave an audience to ninety Catholic sailors of the United States training ship Dixie, which arrived from Naples yesterday. The sailors warmly acclaimed his holiness, who is in excellent health.

Stephen Crane May Recover.

LONDON, April 7.—After a medical consultation held yesterday evening the physicians were hopeful of the recovery of Stephen Crane, the novelist, who has been ill for some time.

Italy's New Minister of War.

ROME, April 7.—Gen. Coriolano Ponza has been appointed Minister of War, in succession to Lieut. Gen. Merri, who resigned in January.

BERLIN'S WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Germany Will Retain Its Protective Tariff Policy—Quiet Work on Meat Bill.

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BERLIN, April 7.—Regarding Germany's projectd new commercial treaty policy, various semi-official utterances during the past week show the Imperial Government does not intend to deviate from the protective tariff policy. In no case will there be a lowering of duties. Finance Minister Miquel, in his own organ, the Politische Nachrichten, says:

"At present the Government is considering whether it is advisable to introduce maximum and minimum tariffs instead of the present system of a uniform tariff scale. There are many reasons for arguing in favor of such a change, especially the assurance thus given to every branch of trade and industry that no matter how the treaties are finally concluded a certain amount of protection against foreign competition is vouchsafed. This applies still stronger to the productive and agricultural classes."

Politically, everything has been quiet this week, with the legislative bodies gone on their vacation, but a good deal of underground work has been done, both by the Agrarians and the Government, about the Meat bill and Naval bill, and it is quite likely that an altered situation will confront the Reichstag after the holidays.

The South African war throughout the week was commented on in the usual spirit. The smallest success of the Boers was magnified and hailed, while British successes were belittled.

Cameroons affairs continue to claim attention here. It is generally admitted, especially by those knowing the colony, that the present system of administration there is a glaring failure. A missionary report was published to-day, saying that in the Cameroons not only is domestic slavery general, but that internal slave traffic down the Rivers Wuri, Mungo, Lungasi, and Sanaga to the sea coast region of the colony is still flourishing. Slaves there, it is added, are even considered the favorite means of paying debts.

The trial of Goenczi, the alleged murderer of the misery widow named Schultz and several other women, is remarkable because Goenczi, against whom the evidence is purely circumstantial, is said to have invented, for his defense, a man named "Loewy," whom he charges with the Schultz murder. This seeming fiction he carries out in the most skillful manner, growing, quite pathetic in describing how "Loewy" followed Goenczi as his shadow. A number of persons have now appeared in court claiming to know "Loewy." However, there is no doubt of Goenczi's conviction and sentence Monday night or Tuesday.

The authorities began to-day the trial of the millionaires Sternberg of Berlin and Noerdlinger of Stuttgart, on charges of crimes against morality. Sternberg is alleged to have sent a number of the most incriminating witnesses to America, and is said to have spent over 1,000,000 marks in hush money. Still there are 115 witnesses left. He offered bail in 2,000,000 marks, but the Government refused to accept it, and he has spent months in jail. In the Stuttgart case there are eighty-three witnesses. Both of the defendants are prominent bankers.

ASK MERCY FOR SIPIDO.

Parents of Prince's Would-be Slayer Appeal to Queen Victoria.

BRUSSELS, April 8.—The parents of Jean Baptiste Sipido, who made the attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales, have addressed the following petition to Queen Victoria:

"Your Majesty:

"Two unhappy parents wish to tell you their despair and implore your pity. It is a father and a mother who beseech your Majesty to pardon an unfortunate son for an attempt whereof he has been guilty. We are poor, even in indigence, but we are honest. Neither of us has ever failed in our duty. Our child who has committed this fearful crime is an innocent lad, acted on by evil incitements. They have taken advantage of his inexperience, but he understands now the character of his act, and weeps with us and implores pardon, O Queen!

"We have nine children, all still little, and all come to you with the same prayer and the same supplication. For to your gracious kindness they look for help.

"Our child is in prison. The idea of it is too horrible. Have pity on us; have pity on him. His crime was hateful, but he is our child. His heart is good and reproves his act. It seems to us impossible that he can be confounded with criminal wretches.

"At your knees we pray you to intercede in his favor. He is only fifteen, and was a most respectful, submissive, loving boy, with a heart of gold, knowing nothing, a boy whom they have wickedly deceived by odious lies, inducing him to fire at your most esteemed son, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

"Great, noble Queen, deign to cast a look of pity on our misery, and our life will be but one outpouring of gratitude and respect to your most august merciful Majesty."

A petition in much the same terms was sent to the Prince of Wales.

The man Meert, who sold Sipido the revolver with which he attempted the life of the Prince, was examined to-day, and afterward sent to prison as an accomplice of Sipido's.

GERMAN FLAG IN SAMOA.

Officially Raised at Mulinuu Over a Month Ago.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Advices from Apia, Samoa, dated March 17, say that the German flag was raised and undisputed German rule over the Islands of Upolu, Manono, Apolima, and Lavy began on March 1. The ceremony took place at Mulinuu, in front of the Governor's house. Fully 5,000 native Samoans, besides nearly all the foreign residents, were present.

At 8 o'clock in the morning all the vessels in the harbor ran up their bunting and almost every building in town displayed the national colors. At 9 o'clock a detachment of blue jackets landed from the German man-of-war Cormorant and formed in front of the German school. The procession then moved to Mulinuu. Consul Grunow presented the flag to Gov. Solf, who said:

"By order of His Majesty the Emperor, I now declare these islands to be German territory and the German flag which I now receive from the hands of the Imperial German acting Consul and which henceforth shall wave over the islands as a token of German sovereignty, I now solemnly hoist."

BRITAIN'S MILITARY SERVICE.

Efforts Are Being Made to Open It to Poor Men.

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LONDON, April 7.—George Wyndham, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War, appeared in the House of Commons this week with the back numbers of several magazines containing articles about West Point and with papers concerning the United States system of providing for officers. He read from these at intervals during the sitting, looking for suggestions regarding the pay of British officers.

Mr. Wyndham is thoroughly awakened to the need of making the profession of arms possible to poor men. Every one here knows that both army and navy subalterns must have from $500 to $1,500 yearly outside of their pay, which is scarcely more than enough to pay their mess bills. The Vice Chancellor of Cambridge, when inviting applications for commissions the other day, said the candidates would have to show that they possessed means enough to enable them to hold commissions, and the Head Master of Harrow recently wrote, "The army is the profession of rich men."

Mr. Wyndham, who has had the courage to express in the House of Commons his feeling that something is wrong, is working out a plan to make it possible for subalterns to live on their pay. Army men are divided into factions on the subject.

British Thieves Off for Paris.

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LONDON, April 7.—London is apparently to be denuded for the next few months of certain more or less distinguished personages, such as confidence men and jewel thieves, for this class of criminals are betaking themselves to Paris. It is computed by a Scotland Yard official that 200 detectives are engaged at the Channel ports of England and France in watching this migration of thieves.

Mrs. Grant Sails for New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 7.—Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, who has been visiting her daughter, Princess Cantacuzene, at St. Petersburg, sailed on the steamship New York for New York to-day.

FRANCE AND HER DEFENSES

Chamber Decides on the Make-Up of the Colonial Army.

Will Be Composed of Native Troops with French Officers—Safety of Naval Ports Discussed.

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PARIS, April 7.—The Chamber of Deputies accomplished a serious piece of work this week in deciding the question of the composition of the Colonial Army, which matter has been occupying Parliamentary attention for some time past. There has been a fight between the Ministries of War and of Marine as to which should have control, the naval men strongly insisting that the Colonial Army should be attached to the Ministry of Marine, on the ground that the transport service depends on it.

The Chamber, after a speech by the Marquis de Galliffet, the War Minister, decided that the force in question should be controlled by the War Office, and should be composed of native troops, with Frenchmen as commissioned and non-commissioned officers. In the course of the debate the War Minister dispelled the idea fostered by the Nationalists that France could be invaded by a foreign power having a big navy. He declared that all the naval ports of France were perfectly safe from a foreign landing, while in the case of the other seaports a big navy would only be useful in re-embarking its invaders if the latter succeeded in escaping the overwhelming forces the French could bring against them.

"The Marquis, who is now quite recovered from his recent severe attack of grip, created considerable amusement in the Chamber by the candor of a statement he made in reply to a motion submitted providing that Colonial troops should not be stationed in Continental France, on the ground that they would be more susceptible to an attempt to bring about a coup d'état.

"A coup d'état," said he, "is impossible. Coups d'état are not made at the naval ports of Lorient, Brest, or Toulon, whither such troops would be brought. Coups d'état are made in Paris. I know something of them. They have often been proposed to me. The proposers have not even waited until I became a Minister. They were satisfied with my rank of General.

"But," he added, amid laughter, "I said to myself, 'my friend, if they make this proposal to you, they must have made the same to others'; and I felt humiliated and refused the proposals for three reasons: Firstly, I had sufficient self-pride not to commit the crime of treason against my country; secondly, I found the proposals stupid and imprudent, and, thirdly, the result for me would have been extremely unpleasant, because for a coup d'état to succeed, the consent of the Minister of War and of the Military Governor of Paris must be obtained, and I know my friend, Gen. Brugere, too well. He would have me arrested, and I would do the same for him if he tried the same thing."

The Chamber thereupon rejected the motion.

ANOTHER DUEL IN PARIS.

Count de Dion Wounds M. de Saint-Alery in an Encounter.

PARIS, April 7.—A duel between Comte de Dion and M. de Saint-Alery, the respective seconds of Comte de Lubersac and Baron Edouard de Rothschild in their quarrel, was fought this morning in the Hippodrome at Neuilly-le-Vallois. M. de Saint-Alery was slightly wounded in the sixteenth onslaught, and the duel was then stopped.

The combat commenced at 10:55 o'clock A. M. and lasted until 12:35 o'clock. Comte de Dion fought in defiance of his doctor's orders, who counseled a further postponement of the duel owing to his sprained wrist.

CAUSE OF PARISIAN DUELS.

Directly Traceable to the Present Anti-Semitic Mania.

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PARIS, April 7.—The talk of society is the crop of duels springing from the de Lubersac-de Rothschild quarrel, which is really the fruit of the present anti-Semitic mania. The whole affair is of trivial origin, dating from the school days of the two principal actors, when on one occasion Comte de Lubersac found Baron Robert de Rothschild in possession of the college tennis court and asked him to quit. De Rothschild refused, and in the course of a dispute which ensued de Lubersac called him a "dirty Jew." The resultant ill-feeling lasted during the remainder of their college days.

Comte de Lubersac was recently a member of the Jockey Club, and an unpleasant remark was repeated to him, which he attributed to his old disputant, and he thereupon wrote an insulting letter to Baron Robert de Rothschild. Although the seconds decided that the fact that the Baron was a minor debarred him from seeking satisfaction, a meeting between the two is only postponed, as de Rothschild is determined to settle the matter upon the field of honor. Three other duels, of which one was decided on Wednesday and one to-day, are the immediate outcome of the quarrel, and are directly traceable to the hostility of the rival Semitic and anti-Semitic cliques. The offensive reference to de Rothschild's second, M. de Saint-Alary, insinuating that he is a Jewish coward, made in the letter written by Comte de Dion and Comte Boni de Castellane in their capacity as de Lubersac's seconds, brought a challenge from M. Saint-Alary to Comte de Dion, who is the principal second of de Lubersac.

This attack on the de Rothschilds is considered most unkind, as they are remarkable for their generosity toward all charitable undertakings in Paris.

SUNDAY CLOSING AT THE FAIR.

Secretary Gage Replies to the Query of a Chicago Editor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Chicago free thinkers have entered into the discussion of the question as to whether the American exhibits at the Paris Fair should be open on Sunday. A copy of The Free Thought Magazine of this city, containing comment on President McKinley's recent alleged order, was mailed to Secretary Gage, and he was requested to ascertain whether such an order had ever been given by President McKinley. Mr. Gage's reply was received to-day by H. L. Green, editor of the magazine. In it the Secretary says:

"I note the report as to the President's communication concerning the observation of Sunday for the American exhibits at the Paris Exposition. You desire to know from me, if I feel at liberty to state it, whether or not the alleged expression from the President is authentic. I am not aware, unless through this report, that the President has made any expression on the subject, and I should prefer not to make the direct inquiry. Whatever he has said in that regard, or may say, will be the result of his own reflections after considering it in the best light his judgment and conscience may direct.

"It is evidently one of those subjects regarding which strong convictions exist in two opposite directions. Whatever he does or fails to do will be certain to be criticised by one or the other of the different parties. My own view is that in a public officer charged with such weighty responsibilities as rest upon the President, a fair liberty ought to be accorded him, and a wise charity exercised for his final judgment upon difficult propositions by those who may strenuously believe that their views, had they been adopted by the man in authority, would have been more wise and just."

Ambassador White Coming Home.

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BERLIN, April 7.—Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, has secured passage on board the Deutschland for July 29. After viewing the Paris Exposition he will go to America to attend his daughter's wedding and will visit Washington before returning here.

American Yachts at Kingston.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 7.—The American yachts Elsa and Carmen, with parties of tourists on board, arrived here yesterday.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

AN ANGLO-GERMAN QUARREL IN THE LEVANT.—Even while cable dispatches were announcing here a few days ago that a rupture was imminent between Russia and Turkey, the Porte had already decided to grant the Russian railway concessions in Asia Minor without modification, and to make no opposition to the establishment of a Russian coaling station either in Lemnos, Imbros, or Mitylene. Official circles in Constantinople, however, continue to be disturbed by a dispute which has arisen between a German and a British company, which the Porte is expected to settle without offense to their respective countries.

In February, 1899, the Sultan issued an iradé practically granting to a German syndicate authority to lay a cable between Kustendji, in Roumania, and Constantinople. This concession, which only recently was made known, is considered in London, and at the British Embassy in Constantinople, to be a deliberate violation of the firman to the Eastern Telegraph Company, (British,) which specifies that the company shall have prior rights in the laying of any cable between Ottoman ports or between Ottoman and foreign ports.

The Eastern Company, therefore, supported by the British Embassy, has lodged an energetic protest against the iradé in question with the Porte, insisting on recognition of its rights. A fortnight ago the Germans approached the Turkish authorities with a view to settling details regarding the landing of the cable, as the syndicate was almost ready to take the work in hand. It is believed that the Germans affect to disregard absolutely the protest of the Eastern Telegraph Company, which, they say, concerns only the Porte. The syndicate contends that the English company cannot lay the line failing the consent of the Roumanian Government, which has made exclusive arrangement with the Germans, and that, therefore, the claim of the Eastern Company to prior rights falls to the ground.

It is said to be the opinion of German officials in Constantinople that they will be able to induce the Porte to overrule the privileges of the English company. The British Embassy is said to have asked for advice from Downing Street in the matter.

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THE STATE OF LAW AND LEGAL LEGISLATION IN EGYPT.—Malcolm McIlwraith, Judicial Adviser to the Khédive of Egypt, has just published in Cairo the report of his department for 1899. According to this report, although the number of civil cases shows an increase of 20 per cent. over the previous year, crime has diminished. The experiment introduced a year ago of placing petty cases within the jurisdiction of village judiciary has been found to work satisfactorily. Evidence of the loss of supremacy of French as the legal language of Egypt is said to be shown in the reorganization of the Khedival School of Law. Heretofore a thorough knowledge of French was required of students. Henceforth English will be the language of the school, although pupils will be required to learn French, as the literature that they must consult is almost exclusively in the latter language.

The jurisdiction of the mixed tribunals, which has been prolonged for another twelve months, has undergone several important changes. The facility which formerly existed for removing cases from the native to the mixed courts by fictitious transfers of rights to foreigners has been restricted. Hitherto, also, Egypt has been considered an ideal country for foreigners who wished to become fraudulent bankrupts. They could generally leave the country with considerable property after making the declaration of bankruptcy. Now the powers of the criminal courts have been extended to cover bankruptcy cases. Moreover, a decree has been passed providing that a bare majority is sufficient for all decisions taken by the Caisse de la Dette, except for those relating to military expenditure.

The point raised some time ago by France and Russia about the validity of the grant for the Dongola expedition, which marked the beginning of the recovery of the Nile Valley from the dervishes, has been settled by the decree modifying the jurisdiction of the Caisse de la Dette. All these changes, the report of Mr. McIlwraith declares, have received the assent of the powers.

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THE MEDAL THE UNITED STATES PRESENTED TO LOUIS XVI.—Le Journal des Débats and some other Paris papers, in commenting on President McKinley's gift to President Loubet of the first of the Lafayette dollars struck at the United States Mint, recall a similar gift made to Louis XVI. by Franklin in 1783, which consisted of a medal struck to commemorate the aid accorded by France to the United States during the American Revolution. A copy of the same medal was also presented to the Empress Catherine of Russia, and sent to Paris, together with the one destined for Louis XVI.

The description of the medal has been found in one of the official reports of Prince Bariatinsky, who was at the time Russian Ambassador at the Court of Versailles. The text of the report runs as follows:

"The head represents American Liberty, with the usual emblem—the Phrygian cap on the end of a pike. Underneath is the date, July 4, 1776, the day on which the United States published their Declaration of Independence. On the reverse side of the medal the United States are represented as an infant Hercules bearing the shield which, according to Theocritus, served him as a cradle and strangling with his hands two serpents which are intended to symbolize the two English armies taken prisoners at Saratoga and Yorktown. A leopard, the symbol of England, throws itself upon the child, while a Minerva bearing a shield with the arms of France is coming to the rescue. The motto is a verse from Horace to the effect that the child would not show so much courage were it not for the help of God."

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THE DANISH ANTILLES AND THE UNITED STATES.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Politische Correspondenz of Vienna has informed his paper that the Danish Minister of Finance is making inquiries concerning the indebtedness of the Danish West Indies to the mother country at the informal request of the American Secretary of State. The indebtedness is found to amount to 12,000,000 crowns, (a little over $3,000,000.)

These inquiries, continues the Correspondenz, show that the question of the purchase of the islands by the United States is being seriously considered by the Danish Government, although it is equally certain that the American Government has made no offer. The Copenhagen correspondent adds that the public opinion in Denmark, which was formerly in favor of the scheme, has undergone a great change. Stress is now laid upon the strategic and mercantile importance which the islands would acquire on the completion of the Panama or Nicaraguan Canal. It is also said that the proposal to dispose of them would meet with strong opposition in the Danish Parliament unless the Government is able to show that the sale would offer the country unmistakable advantages.

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WHERE ROYALTY WILL LODGE IN PARIS.—The hotel of the late Dr. Evans, in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, Paris, which has been rented by the French Government from the City of Philadelphia for the accommodation of distinguished personages who may be the official guests of France during the exposition, has been thoroughly refitted and redecorated, and is now receiving the furniture, which is being supplied from the National Garde Meuble, or Government storehouse.

The only official visit to France during the exposition of which the French Government has had as yet formal intimation is that of the Shah of Persia. Several other royal and distinguished personages are expected to attend, but in most cases the Foreign Office has been advised that these visitors will preserve incognito during the greater part of, if not throughout, their stay, without prejudice, however, to their calling in their official capacity on President Loubet, and attending receptions which will be given by the latter. It is likewise understood in Paris that the personages in question have expressed the desire that the choice may be left open to them of accepting hospitality in the hotel now styled by Parisians "The House of Foreign Sovereigns," during a portion of their stay, and of residing the remainder of the time in the embassies of their respective countries.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 7.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells and L. L. Lorillard have returned to New York City. Miss Woolsey has arrived at her cottage on Rhode Island Avenue. The sloop yacht Julnar has arrived for her new owner, Col. Reginald Norman. H. D. Auchincloss, who is having a sunken garden added to his estate, is here for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. George F. Fabyan of Boston, who have rented the Seth Low Cottage, are making a visit here. David Brayton of Fall River has taken Renfrew Park Cottage No. 1 for the season. Improvements are being made to Dr. J. J. Mason's villa.

"SAPHO" GETS AN OVATION

Audience Applauds Wildly and Shouts Its Approval.

MISS NETHERSOLE'S THANKS

Bombarded with Bouquets and Called Again and Again Before the Curtain—Company Decks Her Dressing Room.

From an audience that packed every available inch of room in the auditorium of Wallack's Theatre, Miss Olga Nethersole last night received one of the most remarkable ovations that has ever been accorded to an actress in this city. The occasion was the re-presentation of her play, "Sapho"—the first time it has been given since the trial which ended in her acquittal on the charge of maintaining a nuisance.

Long before the doors of the theatre opened an anxious throng who had been unable to obtain seats and who were willing to bear the fatigue of a four-hour stand, crowded the street, and until 8:30 o'clock, when the play finally got under way, a steady stream of persons poured into the theatre. Among them were Mr. Hummel, the actress's counsel during the recent trial; Inspector Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, a number of the members of the District Attorney's staff, and all but three of the jurors who had acquitted her. The latter were not present through any courtesies extended to them by the management. Every one of them deposited the price of his seat at the box office without announcing himself.

A surprise awaited Miss Nethersole when she entered her dressing room, which is immediately to the right of the stage entrance. The members of the company had transformed it into a floral bower, and the walls were hung with entwined American and English flags. Directly over the door was a large shield of flowers, with the word "Victory" in immortelles, and underneath this the monogram "O. N." in flowers. Miss Nethersole was much touched at this expression of her company's regard and returned her thanks to each of them before the play began.

The applause started when Hamilton Revelle, Miss Nethersole's leading man and a co-defendant with her on the trial, made his appearance, but when Miss Nethersole, as Fanny Legrand, wearing the much-discussed Greek gown, came on the scene, the audience rose and applauded for fully ten minutes. All the principal actors and actresses, and even the supernumeraries in the ballroom scene, joined in the applause, an unusual proceeding, which seemed to give Miss Nethersole as much surprise as it gave her pleasure. She bowed first to the audience and then to her company.

Cries of "Bravo!" and other exclamations of approval came from all parts of the house, and were intermingled with applause, and through it all Miss Nethersole stood at the footlights, her hand on her heart, and bowed her acknowledgments. There was another great burst of applause for her when she had finished her recitation, "By the Light of the Moon," and as the curtain went down on the famous staircase scene, where Jean carries Fanny up stairs, the house rose again and shouted its delight and approval.

There were ten curtain calls for Miss Nethersole and Mr. Revelle after this first act, and after the last recall, as she came before the curtain alone, a number of women in the lower stage boxes tried her with enormous bouquets of violets, and there were loud demands for a speech. Miss Nethersole was much excited, and plainly showed her nervousness, but the cries for a speech continued. There was tremor in her voice as she responded, and her nervousness led her into the error of saying "the vindication of the accusation" against her when she plainly meant to say the vindication of herself, her play, and her players.

When she spoke of Justice Fursman of the Supreme Court she said twice "his Honor," dwelling on the words with much feeling and meaning. When she finally mentioned the name of the Judge the audience interrupted her to applaud.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said Miss Nethersole, faltering ly, "the verdict given in our favor at the trial yesterday—I mean on Thursday—has done more than vindicate the accusation against this play. It has removed the shackles that are a detriment to any art."

Miss Nethersole's words were inaudible for a time, and it seemed as if she would not be able to go on. "I am still suffering from the strain," she said, as she resumed, "which it will take time and peace of mind to remove, yet, remembering what has been done for the freedom of art and literature, what the jury and his Honor—his Honor—Judge Fursman, have done, I am proud and glad that I have borne the brunt of this battle.

"And now just a word more for myself. Throughout all this fight I have borne aloft one banner and on it have been inscribed but three words: "For the right."

Another great wave of applause went up from the house as Miss Nethersole retired.

After each act there were more curtain calls, and after the second act a number of floral pieces, including a huge horseshoe, a bunch of Easter lillies, and a great mass of roses were passed up to Miss Nethersole over the footlights. Her magnificent acting in the third act again roused enthusiasm, and even at the close of the show, which did not come until after midnight, the audience insisted on Miss Nethersole and all of her actors coming before the curtain and receiving another ovation.

Marcus R. Mayer, Miss Nethersole's manager, and who was also indicted with her, was much delighted at the reception accorded his star, which he said exceeded anything that he or any one else had anticipated.

"It is more than a reception to Miss Nethersole," he said. "It is more than a vindication of her as a woman and an actress and of her play. It is the plain expression of the people of New York that they are lovers of fair play and that they will not stand for persecution, especially when the object of that persecution is a woman."

After the performance last night Miss Nethersole authorized the following statement as expressing her views:

"An overwhelming number of letters, telegrams, and personal congratulations have poured in upon me since the result of my recent trial, and as it is physically impossible for me to answer each one individually, much as I would wish, I desire to ask the courtesy of the New York press to allow me, through their columns, to state my warmest, sincerest thanks for the great kindness which I have experienced during my hours of affliction at the hands of those ladies and gentlemen and the high-minded press, who, at my vindication have again come forward, and shown me their kindness of heart. I must beg that with these words each and every one will accept my grateful recognition of their sympathy and affectionate regard."

GIVE "THE DEGENERATES" A TRIAL

Newark Officials to Judge for Themselves as to Its Morality.

NEWARK, N. J., April 7.—After a long conference between the Police Board and the License Committee to-night, it was decided to allow Mrs. Langtry to play "The Degenerates" here Monday night.

The Police Board and License Committee will witness the production, and if they decide that it is immoral the play will not be given again.

RUDOLPH ARONSON'S RETURN.

His Engagement of the Strauss Orchestra—Siegfried Wagner.

Manager Rudolph Aronson returned yesterday on the St. Louis with a lot of excess baggage, owing to the fact that several of his trunks were replete with scores, orchestra and chorus parts, scene and property plots, costume plates, and libretti of a number of European operas and operettas.

These included "Wiener Blut," "Der Waldmeister," and "Koenigen der Vernunft," by Johann Strauss; "Das Modell," by Franz von Suppe; "Der Schöne Rigo" and "Die Landstreicher," by C. M. Ziehrer; "Der Blondin von Mamur," by Adolf Müller; "La Belle au Bois Dormant," by Charles Lecocq; "Les Saltimbanques," by Louis Ganne; "Das Heimchen am Herd," by Carl Goldmark, and "Fedora," by Giordano.

Since 1894, when Mr. Aronson went to Vienna, and in the name of the musicians of America, presented to Johann Strauss, on the occasion of his fiftieth anniversary as conductor and composer, a gold and silver laurel wreath, negotiations have been pending with the Court Ball Musical Director, Eduard Strauss, to bring him and his Viennese orchestra of fifty artist-musicians to America, and in this Mr. Aronson finally succeeded. Herr Strauss is engaged for 100 concerts, beginning Oct. 17 next, and is now composing a waltz to be entitled "Welcome to America."

Mr. Aronson succeeded also in placing Max Vogrich's "Der Buddha" and "Goetz" with Herr Josef Weinberg of Vienna, who agrees to produce them throughout Germany and Austria. Jean de Reszke has procured the production rights for France for the "Buddha," and will present that work next year in the German language, playing the title part Der Buddha, regarded as admirably fitted to him.

Siegfried Wagner, who scored an emphatic success as conductor at the Sunday concerts at the Paris Chatelet, will come to America in 1902 under the joint management of Emil Dühner and Rudolph Aronson.

In Milan Mr. Aronson attended the first performance of Signor Puccini's "Tosca," by the composer, and was so much pleased that he immediately entered into negotiations for the American rights.

Mr. Aronson has also procured the American rights to the "Buffet Automatique," which he hopes to introduce in New York. He has also an option of a piece of property on the Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, for the construction of an American theatre and roof garden.

TUNNEL SUB-CONTRACT BIDS.

Vague Wording of Many Delays Awards —The Tearing Up of Streets.

None of the sub-contracts for the construction of the rapid transit tunnel were awarded yesterday. The vague wording of some of the bids, of which there are about fifty, has caused a delay, the bids having been returned for more explicit wording. It is expected that early next week these will be again presented in proper form, so that they may be acted upon. Altogether, they cover the whole work.

The outcry which has been raised against the tearing up of the Boulevard is regretted by the Rapid Transit Commissioners, who feel that in the prosecution of so important a work as the providing of rapid transit for New York subordinate matters should give way. Wherever the work of excavation is to take place there will be a tearing up of streets on one side at a time. This will apply to the Boulevard, as elsewhere. Some of the trees in the central promenade will have to give way temporarily, but they will be replaced, and later the Boulevard will bloom again in its leafage and shrubbery as it has before.

The Commissioners look forward to complaint, but they say they will proceed with the outlined programme, with the knowledge that the ones who are loudest in objections will also be the first to recognize the benefits of a rapid transit system, since it will give in an especial way a new value to the localities through which the route passes.

The Commissioners held no meeting yesterday.

Reading Employes to Ask More Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., April 7.—Petitions, signed by nearly every employe in the shops of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in this city, requesting an increase in wages will be sent to the head officials of the company to-morrow or Monday. Some time ago the men's wages were reduced. Subsequently they were slightly raised. The men now ask for 10 per cent. more than their regular wages had been, and they feel sure their request will be granted.

Girl Murdered in the Street.

WAVERLY, N. Y., April 7.—Miss Kate Tobin, twenty years old, was shot and instantly killed in the street near her home in this city to-night, by Fred Krist. Krist, who is about thirty years old, has been separated from his wife for two years. For some months he had kept company with Miss Tobin. His attentions were opposed by the girl's family. This, it is thought, brought about the tragedy.

Assignee of Keene (N. H.) Savings Bank

KEENE, N. H., April 7.—In response to a petition of the Bank Commissioner for the appointment of an assignee for the Keene Five Cents Savings Bank, Judge Parsons of the Supreme Court to-day appointed Treasurer Litchfield of the bank.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Edward Horatio Krans.

The Rev. Edward Krans, rector of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church at 28 West Eighty-fourth Street, died Friday night at his residence, 234 Central Park West from acute pneumonia. Mr. Krans was born at St. Armand, in the Province of Quebec, and attended McGill University, where he obtained a Governor General's scholarship. He studied law for a time with the late Sir John Abbott, but subsequently entered the General Theological Seminary. He was ordained to the diaconate in the Episcopal Church in 1869, and became assistant at St. Mark's Church. Subsequently he was rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Boston, 1869-1874, and later assistant rector of the Hearing and Speaking Congregation of St. Ann's Church, this city. He was Trustee and First Vice President of the New York Graduates Society of McGill University and President of the New York Churchmen's Association. He was one of the originators and during two terms President of the New York Clericus. He married Miss Charlotta W. Sheafe of Boston, a descendant of the Wentworths of New Hampshire, in 1872. The funeral will be held to-morrow.

Obituary Notes.

GORDON W. BALDWIN, a prominent real estate man of Elmira, died suddenly at noon yesterday in that city, from apoplexy.

Miss MARY HENRIETTA AVERY, eldest daughter of Samuel P. and Mary Ogden Avery, died yesterday from heart disease at the residence of her father, 4 East Thirty-eighth Street.

BENJAMIN F. HOOPER died Friday at his home in Newark at the age of eighty-one years. Mr. Hooper was born in Boston. He settled in Newark in 1862. In 1868 he was a member of the Board of Education. He leaves a wife, now in her eighty-first year; two sons, and a daughter.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pure Drinking Water.

Order Carl H. Schultz's Pure Carbonated Waters from factory, 440 1st Av. Telephone 142 Madison Square, or from any reliable druggist or grocer. Croton water is unfit to drink.

E. & W. NIPSIC. E. & W.
The new fold collar.

MARRIED.

BRANDEIS—MOORE.—At Calvary Chapel, April 4, 1900, Laura M. Moore and Theodore C. Brandeis.

DIED.

AVERY.—On April 7, at her residence 4 East 38th St., of heart disease, Mary Henrietta, eldest daughter of Samuel P. and Mary Ogden Avery.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHURCH.—At 32

THE SIGN PAINTERS OF OLD NEW YORK

This City Now Unsurpassed in the Variety of Display.

CHANGES OF OVER FIFTY YEARS

Great Skill Attained by Former Experts—Story of a Veteran in the Trade.

There is no other city in the world, not excepting London or Paris, that can surpass the City of New York in the variety and number of its signs. In the Continental cities there is a much less display, and generally they are placed mainly over the entrance. There is no desire to almost cover the entire building with signs, as is so frequently the custom here, and thereby greatly disfigure its architectural beauty.

The steadily increasing growth of its immense mercantile business has for years necessitated the continual erection of more spacious and modern buildings, to supply the constant and growing demand. Over fifty-three years ago there was no wholesale business transacted above Fulton Street. The private dwelling houses in Barclay Street, Park Place, Warren, Murray, and Chambers Streets were gradually altered into large stores, and many of them were pulled down and rebuilt. The various improvements grew very rapidly, and scarcely any time was lost in waiting for tenants. Previous to 1845 the majority of the wholesale and jobbing houses were situated below Fulton Street.

Pearl Street was then the great boot and shoe district. The wholesale grocers and tea brokers were mostly all on Front Street, south of Maiden Lane. The hardware trade was mainly on Pearl Street, near John, and a few dealers also in Platt Street. Hanover Square was the headquarters for the dry goods, silk, and ribbon trades. The fancy goods and notion trade, also the dealers in domestic goods, prints, &c., were located in Cedar and Liberty Streets.

In former times it was generally the custom to paint the lettering on the building, and there it remained for years. Signboards gradually came into more general use, and there was an increasing demand for a more attractive sign, which was the ever-popular gold lettering on a black background. The most profitable field for the sign painter was Wall Stret, Maiden Lane, and vicinity. The signs generally throughout Wall Street were always painted in gold lettering, that style being conceded as the boldest and most attractive.

The mercantile buildings of to-day are in many instances literally covered with signs, and, in fact, every available space is more or less occupied by a liberal display. Business competition has much to do with it, and this style of advertising seems to have proved a profitable investment. Formerly there was very little shifting of location among the wholesale merchants. Usually long leases were entered into, and the various firms remained in the same spot for many years. There is a wide contrast between the past and the present, of which the rising generation knows very little. Business removals are a great peculiary benefit to the sign painter, and necessitate more or less alterations to the signboard, and in many instances they become misfits and new ones have to be made to harmonize and conform to the more modern style of architecture. Signboards of the present day frequently become worthless; the joints open, mainly from the use of cheap and inferior woodwork.

SIGNBOARDS AND THEIR PREPARATION.

In former times, great care was taken in the preparation of new boards, and more especially so, if they were intended for gold lettering. Durability was of much moment. The signboard had to be made of thoroughly well-seasoned, clear pine lumber, without any checking or knots. A few of the old-time sign painters covered the surface of their boards with strong linen canvas glued on, and finished them up by thoroughly filling the surface smoothly, similar to the prepared canvas used by the artists. This process was quite expensive, but the question of cost or expense was of little importance. A good round price was the well-earned reward, and most cheerfully paid.

No such care or pains are taken at the present time. Some of the earlier sign painters up to about the year 1829 made their own signboards and kept a stock of lumber constantly on hand, so as to have it well seasoned and in readiness when required. This custom was gradually abandoned for lack of time to devote to this branch of the business. The apprentice was also instructed how to make a signboard, as well as to prepare and letter it in a proper manner.

FORMER PRICES OF SIGN PAINTING.

The prices charged by the sign painters prior to 1825 were very remunerative and would be considered by the trade of to-day as being extremely exorbitant. Each sign painter fixed his own price and charged what he considered the sign was fully worth. There was plenty of work for all, and competition was an unknown thing. There was always a good feeling and a strong friendship among the trade, and no displeasure whatever. The prices then charged for gold lettering averaged from $2 to $4 a running foot, according to the height or size of the letter, and the signboard was charged extra. The price for plain black lettering was from 50 to 75 cents a running foot, and if the lettering was shaded then there was an additional charge.

A sign painter in those days did not have to work more than three or four days a week, and consequently took things quite easy. As a general rule, they were somewhat slow and took great pains with their work. Their greatest ambition was reputation, and they worked hard to attain it.

As far back as 1833 several attempts were made to adopt a uniform scale of prices. Several meetings were held, and finally a satisfactory scale was adopted, each one pledging himself on his word and honor to uphold and maintain the prices agreed upon, but it was only a partial success and short lived. One or two of the most enthusiastic ones, not having what they considered to be a fair amount of work at the newly adopted prices, began gradually to cut down to the former old rates, and when they were found out, dissatisfaction began, and the majority backed out entirely, and each one made his own prices to suit himself.

In 1842 there was a general reduction of prices, which was maintained until about 1847, when there was another reduction, kept up until 1851, when a strong competition arose, and the prices were considerably reduced, which was mainly caused on account of the "drumming" system. This was kept up until 1861. Gold leaf was gradually advancing in price, from $7 to nearly $14 a pack. There was also an advancement in the cost of signboards, and something had to be done to meet the situation. Signs could not be painted at the former old prices, and a somewhat compulsory advancement became a necessity. Notwithstanding, there was much cutting going on. Many economized in the sparing use of their gold leaf by making the letters considerably lighter than formerly, and thereby effected quite a saving.

Dec. 1, 1862, notices were sent out to all the leading shops, calling for a meeting of the trade, with a view to establishing a general advancement of prices, and also to form a permanent organization. Officers were elected, and a satisfactory scale of prices was adopted and printed for the use of its members. Only a few meetings were held, and the association disbanded. Shortly after the close of the war, when gold leaf had dropped down to its former price, the cutting of prices began anew, and has been steadily kept up to the present day.

After the various unsuccessful attempts that have been made from time to time by the sign painters of this city, it seems utterly impossible to form a permanent association, and a fixed scale of prices, it never has been done, and probably never will be. There is no good or sufficient reason why something of the kind should not exist, and thereby greatly benefit those connected with it. A good fair price should be had for strictly first-class workmanship, and it is reasonable that it should always be maintained. But the trouble frequently is, that the skilled workman has to contend with the cheap prices of the botch.

It can be plainly seen by the experienced eye that the perfect standard of artistic workmanship has greatly deteriorated for some time. There appear to be a neglect and a carelessness in many of the signs that one sees here and there. The letters are imperfectly formed, and still worse, are devoid of equalized spacing, and in many instances they are overcrowded or huddled together. To the critic such specimens of poor workmanship are as painful to the practiced and well-trained eye as discord in music is to the skilled musician. But the average public don't know the difference. A sign is a sign, if it is readable and attractive, and no matter about nicely formed lettering and accurate spacing.

SIGN PAINTING AN ART.

To become a strictly first-class sign painter, it is absolutely essential to possess a natural ability for free-hand drawing, and also a quick eye, which requires much training, diligent practice, and thorough instruction. To sketch out, outline, and correctly form the various styles and numerous sizes of letters, without the aid of a square or compass may be considered an art. The two parallel lines simply govern the size of the letter, and the rest of the work must be measured and proportioned entirely by the eye alone.

Many who are not experts, and probably never will be, are compelled to resort to mechanical methods, which is always bound to plainly show a stiffness and a marked contrast from that of the free and graceful hand. One of the most difficult styles of lettering is the script, which was very popular some thirty-five years ago, and very few signs of this style are now in existence. The general demand is for a much heavier and bolder letter. One important reason is that there are a very few of the present generation that can do justice to this style of work. It requires an immense amount of practice, more so than any other kind of lettering. There are none of the old masters now living, and their examples of this, the most graceful and beautiful of all styles, have become a matter of the past. It has frequently been supposed that an artist of ability, on account of his great talent in drawing, would, of course, naturally make a good sign painter, but the experiment has been tried and given up with unsatisfactory results.

An artist may draw and paint a most beautiful picture, but when it comes to forming a perfect letter, he is entirely out of the race. About forty-seven years ago there were five well-known artists of this city, who were also experts at lettering, they having learned and worked at this branch previously.

The first highly valuable hand book of alphabets ever issued in this city for the use of sign painters and engravers, was published by Joseph Perkins in 1830. The specimens of script letters, Old English, and German text were unsurpassed, and have never been excelled. The next interesting issue of the kind was a text book of various alphabets, engraved and published by A. McLees in 1857. This book was especially designed for the use of sign painters, and was acknowledged by the trade generally as being one of the best ever issued. The Roman, square, and round block letters were designed and faithfully copied from James Ackerman's style of sign painting. Mr. McLees was formerly an apprentice to the sign painting business and worked some time at it, and later on became one of the finest letter engravers of the day. He was, therefore, practically familiar with the wants of the trade, and his instructive work has been highly appreciated. Text books are quite well enough for beginners, and also as a reference, but, after all, there is nothing like a thoroughly competent and practical instructor.

The question has been asked of sign painters hundreds of times, "Which letter of the alphabet do you consider the hardest or most difficult to make?" It is only but natural to make the inquiry, for to the novice, some particular letters are more perplexing than others. It is most generally conceded by some experts that the Roman capital letter "R" is the most difficult. Others will say that an "S" is very hard to make, and many strongly contend that the character "&" is the hardest and most difficult of any in the entire alphabet. Practically speaking, all of these letters are somewhat difficult, and the young beginner they are not easily mastered.

Many excellent workmen are careless in forming certain letters, and yet will take particular pains with the others. There are no two sign painters that form their letters exactly alike. Each one's idea of form and correctness is somewhat different, and contrast more conspicuously in Roman capital lettering. Each apprentice naturally copies his style from that of his master, and afterward frequently drifts away into a style of his own. To this deviation probably can be attributed the reason for many of the varied differences in sign painters' work generally. Some sign painters particularly excel in small lettering, and others are more naturally adapted to the larger work.

Many years ago it was prominently noticeable in several of our principal cities that the style of lettering in various localities widely differed in formation and general character. Each city seemed to have a stereotyped standard style of its own, and in the course of time many deviations and improvements have taken place. There always was a marked peculiarity in the old-time style of the Boston Roman capital letters, which have never been duplicated elsewhere. They bore a close resemblance to that of type. The main body of the letter was heavy and the hair lines very light, but were well proportioned and symmetrical. To the unfamiliar eye they presented a strange contrast with the more recent and modern styles. The Philadelphia and Baltimore styles of some forty-five years ago were nearly alike, and quite distinctive from those of other cities. The letters were heavy and deficient in many respects.

New York has always maintained a strictly perfect style of its own, even as far back as 1820, and since then very few important improvements have taken place in the general character of the workmanship. No other city in the United States has ever produced better or more highly talented sign painters, and there are a few of them whose places can never be filled again.

EMBLEMATIC AND PICTORIAL SIGNS.

Emblematic signs, consisting of tools and utensils of trade, are of a primitive origin and became a necessity in the early ages to inform the illiterate public of the particular business or occupation carried on within. Thus a gilt arm wielding a hammer informs us where the goldbeater lives, and the sign of the Golden Fleece was the emblematic sign of the draper and tailor. One of the signs originally used exclusively by apothecaries was the well-known mortar and pestle, these being implements for compounding drugs. The ancient custom has not been entirely abandoned, and numerous emblems, such as the watch, the boot, and others, are still in vogue in many of our large cities, and more especially in the small towns and villages almost everywhere.

At a later period, as art began to advance and develop, there came a gradual and growing demand for pictorial signs, which ever since have become very popular and almost indispensable. Afterward came the inscriptive or written sign of to-day, which is the adopted standard all over the entire world. From about 1820 and up to 1865 pictorial signs were quite frequently to be seen on many leading thoroughfares, and since then they have apparently lost considerable of their former popularity. In those days a strictly first-class, artistic sign cost a good round price, and only a few of advanced taste and liberality would care to indulge in the expense. Many a promising young artist has begun his career on pictorial signboards, and gradually worked his way up to fame. Numerous instances of the kind fully prove the assertion. Several years ago it was a custom of some of the butchers of Washington, Fulton, and other markets to display a large painting over their stands, representing a well-fed bullock, together with a farm scene, in the background. These signs cost considerable money, but it was the fashion among the more enterprising to have one. The butchers, as a rule, were quite liberal, and the question of outlay was of small consequence. There are to-day a very few of these old works of art in existence, owing to the lapse of time and the various changes that have occurred. Many of these signs were painted by Daniel Dubois in 1835 to 1848. Mr. Dubois, in his younger days, served an apprenticeship at the sign-painting business, but rapidly developed great talent for portraits and general pictorial work. Proprietors of restaurants also were his patrons, and his artistic skill became famous. He could paint a joint of beef or a steak as natural as life. He scarcely had a competitor, and the field was almost exclusively his own.

BURNISHED GOLD LETTERING ON GLASS.

This specialty was entirely unknown here forty-nine years ago. He was never taught this branch of the business, and, therefore, knew nothing about it. The secret of making gold leaf adhere permanently on glass, and also how to produce a brilliant burnish, was a profound mystery to the uninitiated. There was never an introduction of this kind of work, and, consequently, no demand for it. Some of the Broadway druggists had a few framed glass signs of the kind, but they were all imported from London and were expensive. The first one to introduce this style of work here was a Mr. Hale, from London, in the year 1849.

His signs attracted considerable attention, and were greatly admired. Orders came in rapidly and he soon had more work on hand than he could possibly attend to. A couple of years later Edwards & Son of London arrived here and began business in the glass gilding line, and conducted it on an extensive scale. They were experts, and their workmanship was of the very best class. The sign painters began to think and guess as to what kind of sizing was used for this work.

They experimented in many ways, but were unsuccessful in obtaining a brilliant burnish. Another difficulty arose, which was that they could not make a durable job, the gilding would frequently crack; heat and dampness affected it, and in many instances would scale off. It was afterward found that the gold leaf in general use was not thick enough for the purpose, and that difficulty was soon remedied, and finally the right kind of sizing was discovered, and the secret was out. The original price charged for this kind of work was from $3 to $4 per running foot, according to the size of the letter and the quantity done. These prices were generally maintained by the leading shops until about 1855. Competition set in, and prices were cut down to nearly one-half, and since then there has been another reduction, but it was caused by inferior workmen, who have very little reputation or conscience regarding the quality of their work or its durability. The popularity of gold lettering on glass has spread very largely, and especially in all cities of importance.

The manufacturing of framed glass signs began in 1853. At first they were made in small quantities, and the lettering was all done by hand, and afterward by the stenciling process, which is a much quicker and cheaper method. The demand for them grew gradually, and the business now has become a very large and important one. Their attractiveness and moderate price have made them indispensable to advertisers and the public generally. Millions of these signs are made annually and distributed to nearly all parts of the civilized world. White enameled letters for store windows are an invention of some thirty-five years ago, and owing to the great difference in price, have largely superseded gold lettering on glass. They are of no pecuniary benefit to the sign painter, and their general use has been the means of depriving him of many profitable jobs. Many have discarded them entirely, particularly on account of the frequent liability of falling off. Their cheapness is about all that recommends them to popular patronage.

CARVED LETTERS.

The first wood carved letters for signs were made in 1834 by L. S. Wicker, sign and ornamental painter, 84 Broad Street. They were carved by hand and were rather expensive. There was very little demand for them, and the enterprise was abandoned. In 1842 F. A. Munden of 2 Tryon Row commenced to make them as a specialty with satisfactory results. Mr. Munden carried on the business for a number of years, and was succeeded by the firm of A. & G. Brandon, who greatly enlarged it by the addition of general sign painting. In 1848 W. Allen of Windham, Conn., invented the first machine for carving the various styles and sizes of letters. Hand labor was therefore entirely superseded. The prices were slightly reduced, and they gradually became immensely popular. They were extensively used by the merchants in nearly all principal cities. New York was the main headquarters for them. There were only three machines of Mr. Allen's patent sold in the city, and they were purchased by Ackerman & Miller, A. & G. Brandon, and B. F. Cragin, who began to manufacture these letters in very large quantities, and they were sold at a strictly uniform price. One great advantage the letters possessed was that they occupied a very small space when packed for shipping, and therefore could be sent to any point at a nominal expense. They were carved in various styles, such as the Roman, square and round block, Gothic, lower case, and with oval, beveled, and fluted faces.

They ranged in size from two to twenty-four inches in height. The largest letters of wood ever made in this city were by Ackerman & Miller in 1851 for Rust's Hotel, in Syracuse, N. Y. They were over four feet in height and finished with gold leaf. After a few years of great popularity, their attraction gradually began to decrease, and the public became tired of the sameness which met the eye almost everywhere. They were frequently liable to check apart, fall off, and also were lacking in durability. There are very few signs of the kind in existence at the present day.

SIGN PAINTERS SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

The sign painters of this city nearly seventy years ago were few in number compared with the mercantile portion of its population. The following is a list of those who were prominently known: Lewis Child, Isaac Plum, J. H. Breidenbah, William D. Vredenburgh, Edward H. Moores, Jarvis F. Hanks, Edward A. Miller, George W. Fordham, L. S. Wicker, John W. Gibbs, James Ackerman, Thomas P. Hyatt, John M. Brown, E. M. Alford, Thomas Mack, William Inslee, Mount & Wilson, and James Earnest.

The most gifted and famous of these was Lewis Child, who was at 19 Nassau Street in 1826. His specialty was script sign writing, and he was generally acknowledged by the trade as the superior of them all. His signs won the praise and admiration of the noted engravers and professors of penmanship. Script signs in those days were very popular. Much time and pains were taken in their preparation. The average price charged for this style in black and gold lettering was from $3.50 to $5 per running foot, exclusive of the signboard.

Edward H. Moores, more familiarly known as Ned Moores, was one of the noted old-time sign painters. He served his apprenticeship with Isaac Plum of 61 Pearl Street, and in 1829 began business in Beekman Street, near Pearl. He was a very neat and particular workman, and his Roman capital lettering was unsurpassed. His prices were somewhat higher than others, but he never made any deviation. Mr. Moores was an active member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, and among his patrons were many of the fire insurance companies of Wall Street. His great hobby was fast horses, and he was generally on hand at all important races.

In later years he gave up sign painting and devoted his time to painting portraits of the most noted trotters of the day. He was acknowledged as the very best in this specialty. His portraits were as true to life as if photographed. His method of measuring the exact proportions of a horse with a tape line was his own, and certainly original. From the measurements he made a reduced drawing to suit the size of canvas required. Another custom was to take along a box of colors and match the color of the horse. Mr. Moores had only one apprentice in his time, Thomas P. Hyatt. He was considered one of the most precise and painstaking and a splendid script writer. In 1848 he lettered quite a number of large signs in script alphabets for use in the public schools.

John W. Gibbs was one of the best general workmen known in the trade. His lettering was always arranged with the most excellent taste. He was a pictorial painter of much ability and a first-class grainer. He was a genius at wood carving, particularly in designing and cutting large ornamental letters, and he frequently made many of his signboards. Mr. Gibbs also was an organist of rare ability. John M. Brown was asserted to be the most artistic and rapid letterer in his time, and could accomplish more work in a single day than almost any other two men combined. He was a natural-born sign painter, and served but a short apprenticeship and then started on his own account at 72 William Street, in 1835. His great talent made for him many admirers and patrons. He possessed a remarkable taste in the display of fancy colored lettering, and was said to be "the boss" of them all on big letters. His script signs were considered perfect in every particular, and in general appearance very closely resembled those of Lewis Childs.

E. M. Alford was an apprentice to Lewis Childs, and he has been considered as the only accurate imitator of Childs's script writing. Others have attempted in vain to reproduce the graceful capitals, the well-rounded curves, and the proper sloping. No other style of lettering is so difficult of imitation. Mr. Alford's script signs have always been greatly admired for the gracefulness and superiority of workmanship.

George W. Fordham was one of the best-known sign painters down town. He became established on the corner of Wall and Pearl Streets about 1831, and was located there for over thirty-eight years. His patrons were largely among the bankers, brokers, and insurance companies. He painted more small office signs than any other painter in his vicinity. During his career he had five apprentices, all of whom were first-class workmen. Mr. Fordham was an artist of much ability and an excellent instructor. He possessed the faculty of advancing the interests of his apprentices in a thorough manner. When not otherwise engaged, he devoted his time to painting still life subjects, such as game, &c., and his pictures always brought very remunerative prices.

GOLD BAND HIS TRADEMARK.

Thomas Mack of 62 Wall Street was also a well-known sign painter and carried on a prosperous business for many years. He was very enterprising, and had a large patronage, and invariably got very high prices for his work. His gold signs were distinguished by a wide inside gold band. Mr. Mack used to say that the band was his trademark, and that it gave the sign a rich and costly appearance; besides, it made the sign appear entirely different from those of other painters.

James Earnest carried on a large business at 206 Pearl Street, near Maiden Lane, for over thirty years. He was a native of Baltimore, and served his time with George W. Fordham. He possessed great business ability, and became exceedingly popular with the merchants generally. His ambition and promptness in dispatching orders were original and well appreciated. His shop was most generally full of sign work when many others in the trade would be comparatively dull. The entire wholesale boot and shoe trade were almost exclusively his patrons, and in those days the red and white sign was their kind of a trademark.

It was almost a curiosity to see so many of them, and all on both sides of Pearl Street from Platt Street away down past Wall Street.

The most profitable and extensive job that the sign painters in the city ever had was after the great fire of July 19, 1845, which destroyed the east side of Broadway, New Street, and a large portion of the stores on both sides of Broad Street. The painters were overrun with work and were kept very busy for a considerable time.

The well-known firm of Ackerman & Miller was established in 1837 at 103 Nassau Street, adjoining the old Herald Building. Their establishment was the largest in the city, consisting of two spacious floors of 70 feet in depth. The upper floor was arranged for painting silk banners and general pictorial work. The reputation of their workmanship was extensively known. They received many orders from the South and the West, also from Havana. None but the most skillful artists were employed, including Warren Weekes, James H. Cafferty, and others. Warren Weekes was an artist of rare skill and famous in designing banner work. He began as an apprentice to L. S. Wicker, and after his apprenticeship devoted his time exclusively to general pictorial work. Ackerman & Miller were the first to paint very large signs. Prior to 1846 the average length of signs was 25 feet. As business began to extend, the merchants required more room, and others became a growing demand for longer signs.

The signs painted by this firm have always borne the stamp of originality and superiority. They avoided the old stereotyped custom of straight-line lettering and substituted curves, scrolls, and ornamental flourishes. They did the most extensive business in carved block letter signs. Mr. Ackerman possessed superior taste and great skill in the general designing of signs, and he never had an equal in the formation of large letters. Mr. Miller was an apprentice to Lewis Childs, and a correct imitator of his script signs. He was also an artist of the highest ability. Few could equal him in banner painting and other pictorial work. His small lettering was noted for its remarkable neatness, and has never been equaled by any one. There are no others that can fill the places left vacant by Childs, Alford, Ackerman, Miller, Hyatt, and Brown. The system of apprenticeship has become entirely extinct.

In former times the beginner had to possess a natural taste for the business, and if fully qualified was accepted, and had to serve for seven years. He was thoroughly instructed in all branches, and pains taken for his advancement. The young men of to-day want to be paid for learning the business, instead of paying to learn it. The long-established custom in London is for the apprentice to pay down a bonus of $250 to $300, and to receive about $1 weekly for the first year, with a gradual increase up to the expiration of his term.

Lettering for the trade or what is known as piece work was very profitable for the journeyman sign painter for many years prior to the war of 1861. In 1862 the trade prices were advanced and sustained until about 1867, and then there was a gradual return to the old rates. Piece work is now almost entirely abandoned, and the journeymen are compelled to seek employment at a weekly salary instead, for the sake of having steady employment. Formerly a sign painter could earn from $25 to $40 a week during the busy season and be his own master. The cause of the change is due to the increasing growth of the advertising sign shops, who employ by the week only and at salaries which are not commensurate to the services rendered.

An expert letterer used to consider it a poor day's work if he could not make $5 or $6, but now he is not as well paid as the average mechanic. In the large shops the work is almost exclusively done by boys and young men. They are filling the places of thoroughly competent and experienced workmen. Excessive competition, cheap workmanship, and low wages, combined have caused a wonderful transformation in the sign-painting business, as it is conducted at the present time, and, unfortunately, there is no known remedy for it.

VETERAN.

GENTILITY IN LAUNDRY WORK.

Women with Silks and Sealskins Do Their Own Washing.

"There is one thing," said the boarding-house keeper, "that these people who are getting up the Working Women's Hotel will be pretty sure to overlook, and that is a laundry where the boarders may do their own washing. When a woman has to practice economy—and you may be sure most of them do who work for their living—the first thing she seems to think about is cutting down her washerwoman's bill.

"I lost one of the best-dressed boarders I ever had by telling her, when I went into her room one day and saw a stout twine stretched across it, covered with clothes that had been hung up to dry, that that wouldn't do; if I was going to put up with such as that I might as well move down to Avenue B at once. And there was another boarder I had, one who sported a sealskin jacket on the street, and was always telling me I ought to keep more servants; well, when I came across her one day washing out a lot of things in the bathroom, I said to her: 'I never expected to find you doing your own washing.' 'I ain't washing these things,' said she, 'I am only bathing them.' Maybe she could see the difference, but I couldn't.

"Washing hard work? Not a bit of it if anybody has got the strength to go at it the right way, and it's recreation for those who don't go out much in the evening, and don't care for reading. You may not believe it, but there's lots of women taking in washing here in New York City who have worn silk and sealskin in their day. When a man dies without making any provision for his family, and his widow don't know enough to run a boarding-house, or even a sewing machine, there don't seem to be anything left for her to do but to take in washing in order to keep a home for her children. Of course, though, while there is one laundress of this kind, there are dozens and hundreds who are seeing their best days right now.

"One of this sort was washing blankets for me yesterday, and she grumbled like anything because I wouldn't send out for beer for her. She had a good place at one of the uptown hotels, where she was getting $12 a month and three meals a day, with all the tea and coffee she could drink, and nothing to do but plain washing; but she left because they wouldn't furnish her with beer. She isn't doing any regular work just now, having left her last place because her hands were badly chapped through her not taking proper care of them. They are well again now, and she is looking out for another situation, but she said to me yesterday: 'I've been to mass every morning for a week past, but divil a job have I got, for all I have dragged myself out of bed so airly.'"

BRIDE-ELECT FOUND DEAD.

Empty Poison Bottle Beside the Body of Emma Spinnler.

PATERSON, N. J., April 7.—Emma Spinnler, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Frederick Spinnler, a farmer living near this city, was found dead this morning in the orchard adjoining her father's home. In her hand was an empty bottle labled "Carbolic Acid."

Miss Spinnler was engaged to be married to John De Black, the son of a wealthy grocer of this city. He called on her last night, and shortly after he took his departure Miss Spinnler left the house, telling her mother she would return in a moment. That was the last time that any member of her family saw her alive. De Black denies that he and Miss Spinnler quarreled.

The F. & M. Oldest Lager Beer Brewery in the United States.

Schaefer Brewing Co.'s

Bock Beer

On Draught at All Customers.

Bottled at the Brewery and Delivered Direct to Families.

Park Ave., 50th to 51st St., New York.

ROTHENBERG & CO.

Formerly LUDWIG BROS. West 14th St. YOUR MONEY BACK IF A PURCHASE IS UNSATISFACTORY.

Joyous Eastertide Millinery.

Queen of Beauty Hats at $4.95.

Newest Spring Millinery conceptions are radiantly ready. The hats at $4.95 are marvels of millinery triumph. They combine all the chicness and choiceness of the finest art productions, but are priced so low as to actually astound all inquirers. The fact that we are selling an extraordinary number of them is ample proof of their irresistible popularity. A visit to the millinery exposition on the main floor, west, and to the parlors on the second floor will prove a delightful and instructive treat. The assortment of $4.95 hats is so large and entertainingly comprehensive that no two hats are really alike. The untrimmed hat offerings and the flowers, foliages, fruits and ribbons are exceptionally well selected and will unhesitatingly evoke the most enthusiastic approval of every woman who sees them. To-morrow we signalize the importance of the week before Easter by offering a brand new lot of exquisite hats at $4.95

Untrimmed Hats at 98c.

Tableful of them. Many straws, shapes and colors, but every one new, desirable, stylish and made for this season's selling. Values run all the way up to $2.25; your choice 98c

Short-back Sailor Hats, the new shape, in all the staple and pastel shades; 69c. values; your choice 49c

Fine Chip Flats in the pastel tints; value $1.49 . . . . . 98c

Elegance in Flowers.

An immense variety in the brightest, richest, most natural colorings, placed on one table to-morrow for your convenience in selecting; values up to 39c., but your choice at 19c

Fruits.—Grapes and Cherries, the great ornamental millinery of the season; fine large bunches, worth 69c., your choice 49c

Two Elegant Ribbon Bargains.

Taffeta Ribbon, all silk; in the light and pastel shadings; 3½ inches wide; value 25c. yard; per yard here 19c

Corded Ribbon, 4½ inches wide; all good colors and all silk; value 32c. yard; our price, yard 25c

Pretty Laces for Easter.

Wonderfully Cheap.

That is, the prices are; but the qualities are the kind you are asked much more for in other stores.

An extraordinary bargain is offered in Mousseline de Sole, 40 inches wide, in all colors—black, white, cream, cardinal, tan, brown, etc.; positively the lowest figure ever quoted; special for Monday, per yard 29c

15,000 yards more of Point de Paris, Valenciennes and Torchon Laces and Bandings, 2 to 6 inches wide, very fine, and selling at the same price as the first installment, yard 5c

20-inch wide, fine Cluny All-Overs, yd., 39c., 55c., 75c. and 98c

20-inch wide cream Oriental Nets, heavy applique figures, per yard 98c

20-inch wide fancy cotton Nets, figured or striped effects; very latest designs for shirt waists; per yard 49c

Heavy Venice Bandings, in cream, butter and Arabic tints, serpentine effects; per yard 25c

Black and White Taffeta Applique on plain or Point d'Esprit Net, goods worth $5.00 yard; we start them per yard at 2.69

20-inch wide, extra fine Batiste All-Overs, very newest and choicest; per yard 2.49

20-inch wide openwork Venice Net, the kind so much in demand this season large assortment to select from; per yard 1.69

FOR WOMEN, $1.98

Ten Styles to Choose From.

These shoes are in lace and button patterns; latest spring styles; medium or heavy soles in mannish shapes; every pair has the appearance and gives the wear of a $5.00 shoe. Our price for these $3.50 Liberty Shoes is . . . 1.98

Women's Patent Leather Shoes.

Lace or button, dull kid top and cloth, or bright kid tops; regular $3.50 values for 1.98

Easter Gloves, 69c. and 98c.

Two Extraordinary Bargains.

The best glove offer in the city—not a shadow of doubt about it. Prove it to your own satisfaction by going elsewhere and then coming here. We expect to see an army of eager buyers in our glove department to-morrow. The more you examine the gloves the more the prices astonish you. New, elegant, stylish and reliable gloves.

At 69c.

Very handsome two-clasp ladies' Kid Gloves, in tan, red, mode, gray, ox-blood, pearl and white. We offer these $1 values at a price that should demand your instant and promptest attention. They challenge indisputably every glove offer in town . . . 69c

At 98c.

Our Waldorf 2-clasp ladies' glace Kid Gloves; every pair warranted; all the new Spring shades; light and dark tan, English red, ox-blood, gray, pearl, and white, with self and black embroidery. Also tan, gray, mode, and black 2-clasp Suede Gloves, at . . . 98c

Colored Petticoats.

Regard these as the best possible bargains of their kind; that's precisely what they are.

Petticoats, in fancy materials, deep umbrella accordion plaited flounce, $1.00 value, special at 69c

Petticoats, in shadow silk and fancy striped mercerized sateens, with 14-inch accordion plaited flounce, $1.75 value; special at 1.25

Petticoats, colored and black; look like silk, elegant lustre; 10 styles; worth $2.50; special at 1.98

Petticoats, fine taffeta silk, plain and changeable shades, corded ruffle; worth $6.50; special at 4.98

Ladies' Hosiery.

Two very exceptional offers. An overstocked importer sold to us at a big loss to him, but your gain is marked.

100 Boxes Ladies' Extra Fine Gauge Hermsdorf Black Cotton Hose, also tan and navy, double soles, heels and toes, sizes 8½ to 10, per pair . . . 19c

Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose at 19c. pair; the success of these stockings was so great last week that we offer the balance at the same price, per pair . . . 19c

Newest Styles in Easter Clothing for Boys.

Nearly Half Prices.

Every parent who reads this will find it vitally interesting and specially important. We wouldn't talk with such force and candor about our stock of Boys' Clothing if we didn't think it the best in the world for the money. With Spring expanding and the Easter event almost here, lots of boys need new clothes. Therefore:

300 Boys' Vestee Suits, with double-breasted vests; embroidered shields, in navy blue, serge and fancy cassimeres; boys' all-wool navy blue Sailor Suits, sizes 3 to 8; also boys' double-breasted two-piece suits, sizes 8 to 16; suits in this lot worth up to $4.00; but to cause a rush Monday they will be sold at . . . 1.98

Boys' All-Wool Serge Sailor Suits, handsomely braided, sizes 3 to 8; Boys' Double-Breasted Suits from fine imported materials, in patterns controlled by us; sizes 8 to 16; suits such as you would expect to pay at least $6.50 for; now marked for Monday at . . . 3.98

Boys' Navy Blue Serge Sailor and Fancy Cheviot Vestee Suits, with double-breasted vests, sizes 3 to 8; handsomely trimmed and embroidered. Boys' all-wool double-breasted suits in beautiful mixtures and blue and black cheviots, nattily tailored, sizes 8 to 16; absolutely worth $5.00. We are bound to get your patronage at . . . 2.98

Boys' Fine All-Wool 3-Piece Suits, in handsome mixtures and all-wool blue cheviots, double-breasted vest, excellently tailored; also two-piece suits; equal to custom made suits such as are worth to-day from $6.75 to $9.00; Monday . . . 4.98

For Children and Babies.

1 to 4 Years.

Children's All-Wool Reefers, plain colors, braid trimmed, sailor collars, tailor-made, pearl buttons; worth $2.30; special at . . . 1.98

Children's Reefers, fine all-wool cloth, pique collar, with insertings of fine embroidery and ruffle; worth $3.75, special at . . . 2.98

Hats—Children's Straw and Mull Hats, lace and ribbon edge, special at . . . 49c

Hats and Bonnets—Children's lace and embroidery trimmed; Tam shapes; worth $1.25, special at 98c

Babies' cambric Slips, embroidery trimmed yoke, cambric ruffle around neck and sleeves; special at . . . 25c

Babies' long and short Dresses, 10 styles; all worth 75c; special at . . . 49c

Babies' long Cloaks, made of Bedford, deep cape; ribbon trimmed, worth $2.50; special at . . . 1.98

Misses' Underwear.

Some very special bargains for early spring; white ribbed VESTS, high neck, short sleeves, ribbon run at neck pants to match; sizes 24, 26, 28; special, each, at . . . 15c

LADIES' RIBBED VESTS—Several styles that cannot be duplicated at these figures; white, low neck, ribbon run . . . 9c

White, low neck, without sleeves . . . 12½c

Fancy ribbed fronts, lace and silk trimmed . . . 25c

LADIES' MERINO UNDERWEAR—Two grades, spring weight, high neck, long, also short sleeves, drawers to match; at old prices, 39c. and 49c

Handkerchiefs.

Clean, fresh, attractive, and priced to make you feel like buying a dozen or more at a time. The most tempting handkerchief bargains you can find now.

Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs, embroidered corners, fine hemstitched; ½, ¾ and 1 inch wide hems; special, each . . . 5c

Ladies' Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs, lace edged; special, each, at . . . 12½c

Ladies' Pure Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 49c. and 75c; special, each, at . . . 25c

New Spring Wash Fabrics.

No wonder the white goods store is so popular with women. With attractions that are the very ideal of clean, fresh, beautiful textiles, and with prices that are a half or third less than elsewhere, or beneath their actual valuations, buying not only becomes a delight here, but an opportunity for the exercise of economy that no woman will slight. By keeping prices at the zero mark and giving you the best qualities therefor we are building a tremendous trade.

White Piques, with colored dots, 18c. quality, at . . . 10c

White Piques, excellent 19c. quality, at . . . 12½c

Plain Colored Lawns, 12½c. quality at . . . 8c

32 inch Grenadines, all colors, 12½c. quality . . . 7¾c

Linen Color Batiste, 34 inches wide, 12½c. quality . . . 6c

40-inch Lawns, beautiful designs, 15c. quality, at . . . 10c

Woo Chang Silk, new designs, 25c. quality, at . . . 15c

Silk Zephyr Ginghams, 49c. quality, at . . . 29c

Children's Cheviot Reefers and Cashmere Dresses

300 Children's Reefers, in fine Cheviot and all wool ladies' cloth; new sailor collar; handsomely trimmed with braid; colors blue, red and brown; sizes 4 to 14; as a bargain. . . . 1.98

100 Children's Wool Cashmere Dresses, in all new colors, handsomely trimmed with rich taffetas silks, sizes 4 to 14, a regular $5.00 dress at only . . . 2.98

THIRD AVENUE AFFAIRS

Court Sanctions Contracts for Improving Big Branch Line.

Supt. Robertson's Resignation Received and Accepted by the Receiver—Financing Scheme Rumor Revived.

Judge Lacombe granted yesterday the application of Receiver Grant to enter into contracts with Naughton & Co. for the placing of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Branch of the Third Avenue system into condition for better operation. As has been stated, the condition of the road at Fifty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue and at Forty-second Street and Third Avenue is such as to menace the interests of the stockholders and prevent the proper operation of the line. The cost of the repairs and changes will be $36,475 and not $100,000, as at first roughly estimated.

From the papers of the United States Circuit Court, it appears that Receiver Grant invited bids for the work. For that at Fifty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, the offers were: Naughton & Co., $6,375; W. F. Norton, $9,280; Crimmins & O'Rourke, $14,750. Those for the work at Forty-second Street and Third Avenue were: Naughton & Co., $30,100; William F. Norton, $32,675; Crimmins & O'Rourke, $36,800.

Judge Lacombe authorizes the payment of the amount of the contracts with Naughton & Co. by money obtained on receiver's notes, which can be taken up with the proceeds of the sale of receiver's certificates, if such issue be allowed by Master Masten, or by a financial scheme yet to be developed.

The resignation of Superintendent J. H. Robertson of the Third Avenue line was tendered to Receiver Grant yesterday. It was accepted in terms flattering to the officer who leaves the service of the company April 30. Mr. Robertson entered the Third Avenue service in 1867. For some years he had charge of the shops and all mechanical work. He was appointed Superintendent in 1881, and the change of the motive power of the road from horse to cable and from cable to underground electric traction was made under his personal supervision. He resigned, his letter of retirement says, to give the new management a free hand. His successor has not been selected. He said last evening:

"I am not well off in this world's goods. I have nothing. But I think that I have earned a month off, and will take it. Then I'll look around for employment."

Mr. Robertson was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, sixty years ago. He was a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment in 1863 and 1864, and is a member of its Veterans' Corps. He is a member of St. Andrew's Society. No one on the official staff of the Third Avenue system has been more popular with his superiors and subordinates.

The rumor that the financing of the requirements of the Third Avenue system had been settled and underwritten on the basis of $45,000,000 100-year 4 per cent. gold bonds was revived yesterday. It was denied on excellent authority, which said that such a scheme had not passed the transition stage of discussion as one way of rehabilitating Third Avenue.

GOOD DAYS FOR EQUESTRIANS.

Riders Out in Force on the Central Park Bridle Paths.

Such splendid open weather has prevailed during the past week that outdoor equestrianism has increased almost to the limit for the Spring season, and the bridle paths in Central Park have been well filled every morning and afternoon. The lawns in the Park are now putting on their first coats of tender green shoots; squirrels scamper along occasionally, and the first of the red-breasted robins hop about.

Every riding academy sends out its troop of equestrians in the morning, and another at night, and the proprietors of these places with one accord agree that business has not been so brisk for many seasons as it is at present. The horses that are rented by the academies for Park riders have their full share of work, and it has been necessary for some of the academies to secure extra horses. The stall capacity of all of the academies has been taxed, and in some cases it has been necessary for the proprietors to secure outside stable accommodations for their extra horses. All indoor riding, except for the students, has practically ended, and from now until well into the Summer the bridle paths will be crowded every fine day.

Some of New York's most prominent residents are among the cavalcade that ride every day in fine weather. Among those noticed on the road yesterday were Perry Belmont and J. Sergeant Cram. Mr. Belmont was out in the morning on a handsome chestnut that he purchased recently from Stanton Elliott, and Mr. Cram was on a big bay that he uses every day. Mr. Cram is one of the daily riders.

Controller Bird S. Coler rides in Central Park occasionally of an afternoon. His mount is Rosa Dare, a handsome saddle mare, that won first prize at the recent horse show at Durland's.

Paul Clagstone rides a big brown Kentuckian, and Park Commissioner Clausen, who never lets a fine day go without taking a spin over the bridle path, rides a beautiful long-tailed black horse. Thomas Dimond, J. A. Davidson, and Thomas Cleveland are daily riders, and little Miss Edith Colford, although a child, is another. Miss Colford handles the ribbons over a pair equally as well as she rides, and she is one of the youngest exhibitors at the horse shows in New York. Her show horses, Cottage Prince and Cottage King, are well-known prize winners. Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Amend are every-day riders, and during the indoor season they are at the head of the Wednesday evening class at Durland's. D. M. Armstrong, whose gray hunter attracts quite some attention in the Park, has a variety of mounts, but likes best the hunter. J. Adrian Bush, a well-known lawyer; J. D. R. Baldwin, Mrs. S. S. Blood, Miss A. M. Archibald, and Miss Cornell are also among the daily riders.

HANGED FOR KILLING COMRADE.

Execution of Canadian in Montana for a Cold-Blooded Crime.

Special to The New York Times.

CHOTEAU, Mon., April 7.—William Pepo was hanged here at 6:09 o'clock this morning for the murder of Julius Plath in June, 1898. Pepo maintained his innocence to the last, and just before the rope was put around his neck said: "All that I have to say is that you are hanging an innocent man."

The crime for which Pepo paid with his life was one of the most cold-blooded murders known in this State, and for a long time it seemed as if it was to go unavenged. Pepo and Plath left Canada together for Montana in 1898. Neither was heard from for a year, when Pepo wrote home from Oregon, but made no mention of his companion.

Pepo was arrested on suspicion that he knew of Plath's whereabouts. Meantime an unknown man had been found near here with his head crushed in. He was buried, but afterward was identified from photographs as Plath by ranchers who had seen the man in this vicinity with Pepo. The latter was convicted solely upon this kind of circumstantial evidence.

When arrested in Oregon, Pepo was living under an assumed name and had some of Plath's belongings in his possession. When the men left Kingston Plath had a considerable sum of money, and this is believed to have been the motive for the crime.

TWO HURT IN A COLLISION.

Cab and Runabout Come Together in Fifth Avenue.

John White, sixty years old, of 109 Amsterdam Avenue, and William S. Doyle of 112 East Forty-seventh Street, were injured in a collision and runaway in Fifth Avenue last night. White was taken to Flower Hospital and Doyle went home in a cab.

White was driving a hansom cab down the avenue on the up side. At Fifty-first Street he came in collision with Doyle, who was driving up the avenue in a runabout. Doyle was accompanied by Samuel Butler. He saw White coming toward him and endeavored to turn to one side, but White turned the same way. The two vehicles came together and the hansom was upset. White being pinned to the pavement. Doyle's horse became frightened and started to run away, throwing Doyle out. The horse proceeded as far as Fifty-third Street, where it was caught by Capt. Lantry.

White sustained a badly lacerated scalp wound. Doyle had several contusions of the face and body. The two vehicles were badly damaged. The hansom was valued at $1,200, and the runabout at $300.

VETERAN TEACHER HONORED.

Old Fifth Street School Association's Dinner to Mr. Beers.

Ex-Inspector Williams of the New York Police Department voiced the sentiments of the Old Fifth Street School Association last night, when he started the song, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" at the complimentary dinner tendered by the association at the Craftsman's Club to Nathan P. Beers, who has for the last fifty years been Principal of the school. John C. Klatt presided during the early part of the dinner and then resigned the chair to A. K. Van Vleck, son of the first Principal of the school. Speeches were made by Mr. Beers, the Rev. W. S. Crowe, and Col. Gruber, and among those present was John Pettit of Kingston, N. Y., who attended the school when it was opened in 1838.

"I feel honored," said Mr. Beers, "by seeing so many distinguished men present to celebrate my fiftieth aniversary. I was present at the opening of the old school and little thought that I was to be its Principal, and, I believe, the youngest male Principal of that time. I think I am still, for contact with children keeps a man young. I think that the system in use in the public schools is slightly better now than then."

Mr. Beers closed his remarks by saying that the present condition of the school was not what it should be, and recommended certain improvements and additions to it. He also said that there were seven teachers in the school who had taught on an average of thirty-seven and one-half years each, and paid a tribute to the late James J. McCoy, who had been a teacher there for over fifty years.

The Rev. W. S. Crowe, in his remarks, said: "As some of you here are able to look after Tammany, Republican committees, and also 'Sapho,' I think that your Principal considers he has made a success of his life. Our future citizenship depends on the fact that all races are forgotten and are combined under the English tongue and American flag in our public schools."

Three cheers were then given for "the minister who could leave his church at home."

When Col. Gruber stood up to speak he was requested to stand on a chair or the table by ex-Inspector williams and others, but he refused, saying, "I want to be on the level." He then went on to say that he didn't know, until necessity compelled him, that he was a poet, and recited the following verse:

The self same principal fifty years
Old Fifth Stret School has had in Beers,
Principals last in school 'tis true,
But in other things we seek the new.

To good old Fifth our lives are bound,
Our hearts go there the whole year round,
With pride and reason give three cheers
To the school we love and N. P. Beers.

"As an organization Republican in the City of New York," Col. Gruber continued, "I sincerely regret that my birthplace wasn't Ohio or Ireland. We are all creatures of sentiment, for whenever we hear of home, our old school, our teachers, Beers, McCoy, and Murray, we feel a lump in our throats and our eyes become moist. It is excellent that it is so. In our public schools children of all nations are taught good, wholesome moral lessons. They are blended into one, with love for the Stars and Stripes. What more can any one ask for?

"During the last fifty years no one has done more for good citizenship, more for the flag, and more for humanity than our beloved Principal, N. P. Beers."

SOME CHARMING GOWNS.

The wedding and some other gowns of Miss Susan De Forest Day, (Mrs. Parker,) who had one of the prettiest weddings of the week, were charming.

Mrs. Parker's wedding gown was particularly attractive, being entirely different from the regulation wedding gown, and worn with a hat. The foundation was of white taffeta; over that white chiffon, to produce the soft effect which only chiffon can give, while the gown itself, as it was presented to the eye, was, with the exception of the side panels of plaited chiffon, with cross straps of appliqued taffeta, edged with lace, entirely of fine point d'Alençon. The front of the skirt was a pattern piece, with a special design, outlining the sides and lower edge, while the back fell in properly scant folds plaited in at the waist. The waist was also of the lace, with the transparent yoke and sleeves, and a special feature the St. Cecilia neck, no stock or collar, but merely a little edge-like band covered by the ten strings of pearls that were worn with the gown. The wedding gown has already been described, and it was not more attractive in its way than were many of the other gowns which were a part of the trousseau. They were all particularly chic and individual.

To take them as one happens to think of them, there was a charming embroidered cream batiste, the embroidered design a sort of passion flower, with long pointed petals, which were most effective. This gown was made up with cluny lace forming the lower part of the skirt. The bodice was finished around the waist with a wide sash of pompadour silk in a light shade and showing some violet tones coming up high around the waist and finished without ends. A pretty effect around the neck was a collar-like arrangement cut square on either side and falling over the shoulders slightly. This collar, if it may be called that, was of the lace, and a charming and effective finish was the cream net, with which it was edged in bands, and which gave a particular style to it.

A beautiful pompadour silk gown was of dark blue, with iridescent shades of green and flowers of soft old rose, made with cluny lace, several bands of it set wide apart and curving around the gown, giving the effect of double skirts. This gown has a transparent yoke of the lace and transparent bands set in at the elbow and wrists of the sleeves. There was a St. Cecilia neck to this gown also, this time with no band around the throat, the edge of the lace yoke giving the finish just below the throat.

A surah foulard gown had the same iridescent tones of blue and green. There were charming little narrow bands of the Russian lace set into the skirt of this gown in a peculiar, simple, and original design, and the short pointed yoke was of the lace. On either side of the pointed yoke was the collar, with square corners, like a sailor collar, and very pretty, for they were of the colored batiste, and dotted in French embroidery knots, with blue and green silk to match the tones of the gown. A tie comes apparently from under the edges of this collar, finished with blue and green silk fringe. The bodice of this gown was corded, having the effect of narrow plaits and bloused a little.

One of the most stylish and effective gowns was of coffee—almost khaki colored—canvas made up over yellow silk, whose shimmer could be seen through the canvas. The skirt of this gown was made with the effect of box plaits a few inches wide, stitched the full length, and set about their own width apart. They ran nearly the full length of the skirt from the lower edge, those in front stopping short of the waist below the waist and gradually getting up a little higher to the stitched plait in the middle of the back, which reaches the waist. Each plait before this is finished at the top with a point, and they graduated down the skirt, being a little wider at the bottom than at the top. The trimming of the gown was black silk, a narrow band set on in a sharp point between every two plaits. The bodice was made with an Eton jacket effect, with Venetian lace and a corsage-like finish or sash—of black silk. The collar was of yellow silk and lace, and the tie with long ends of black. It was a particularly stylish gown.

A rich crimson crepon gown has a wide accordion plaiting of silk around the skirt and a second skirt of the crepon edged with wide knotted fringe.

A pretty little, dark-blue silk and white dotted muslin has a broad cape of Irish lace with a white satin stock and bow of satin ribbon. The skirt of this frock has the effect of triple skirts, indicated by cluster rows of cording, and the third by an insertion of lace following the outlines of the cording, and cut in below. A little flowered pink muslin has the wide corsage effect with pink sash, and is trimmed with cluny lace.

A light wrap, a short cape, has the deep yoke of finely shirred chiffon, and around it at the shoulders flowered pink silk, draped above the fall of rich cluny lace. A tan cloth driving coat, loose, but curved to the figure, is made with two short capes and lined with a delicate pompadour silk, which shows the line of color of the silk from the collar, which is faced with it part way down the front, where the lapels of the coat turn back and expose the lining.

BLOW AT RAMAPO SCHEME

Controller's Engineer Reports on the City's Water Supply.

PRIVATE AID IS NOT NEEDED

Mr. Freeman Finds Proof that Over Half the Water Now Delivered Is Wasted.

Controller Coler has received an exhaustive report upon New York's water supply from John R. Freeman, the hydraulic engineer, who has been making a study of the subject, at the Controller's request, since the time, in August, 1899, when the Board of Public Improvements was contemplating the advisability of entering into a contract with the Ramapo Water Company for 200,000,000 gallons of water a day at the price of $70 a million gallons. It was to show that there was no necessity for the city purchasing water from a private company that the Controller instructed Mr. Freeman to make his investigation, and the engineer's conclusions are that no such necessity exists, and that by conserving the present supply and preventing waste, there is sufficient water in the Croton water shed to meet all demands of Manhattan Island for the next five years, in which time, he says, works from an additional supply can be constructed.

In his report, Mr. Freeman says that the evidence he has secured by computations of the records of the daily flow and waste of the Croton River in a period covering thirty-two years, and reconnoissances of the territory embraced in the Croton water shed, indicates "that the necessary surveys and steps toward the acquisition of an additional supply on a comprehensive scale, capable of ultimately yielding at least 500,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours (and preferably 750,000,000) should be begun within ninety days, so that construction may be begun early in the Spring of 1901.

"While there is ample proof that more than half of the water now delivered by the aqueducts is wasted, the total consumption of water, including waste, in New York and Brooklyn is to-day smaller than in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, Albany, Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Denver, and certain other large American cities, and it appears plain from reasons given later, that the hope of restricting waste does not justify delay in making sure of an adequate additional supply.

"If there has to be delay in securing a moderate additional supply, from legislative or legal causes, then a thorough system of waste-prevention, beginning properly with a meter on every domestic service, of necessity must be begun at once or danger of a water famine invited."

In making his computations of the supply in the Croton watershed, Mr. Freeman says that he has been unable to discover in the reports of the Water Department or the Aqueduct Commission any definite statements of the number of gallons a day that the Croton shed can be relied upon to furnish in extremely dry seasons. By utilizing new devices for measuring the flow and run-off and the wash over the croton dam, Mr. Freeman says that he has found that the calculations of the Water Department are largely excessive, and that the rate of consumption of water has not increased so rapidly as has been supposed. During 1899 the average daily consumption of water in Manhattan and the Bronx was 226,000,000 gallons, while the greatest safe yield of the Croton watershed that can be relied upon after the new dam is constructed is 275,000,000 gallons a day.

In a table Mr. Freeman shows that for this year, at the present average rate of consumption and allowing for necessary increase, the demand will be 242,000,000 gallons a day, and that this in 1905 will amount to 311,000,000 gallons daily. Commenting on this table, he concludes: "Our safety lies in the fair probability that the next two years will not be one of these abnormally dry periods, and in that having knowledge of where we stand, the depletion of the reservoirs can be carefully watched and rigorous measures applied if it goes too far. A close watch and the best of management are needed, and with these secure, the present supply is safe until a new one can be built, if construction is promptly begun."

After pointing out the danger from too rapid depletion of reservoirs, and advocating the construction of more storage reservoirs and the use of "flash boards" on all dams, Mr. Freeman goes into a long discussion of the subject of waste. During 1899, he says, the average per capita consumption in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx was 116 gallons a day, of which seventy gallons per capita was wasted, and of this waste only ten gallons per inhabitant per day was necessary. By a system of metering every tap, public, commercial, and domestic, he says, New York would be better served and have greater pressure than now with a daily supply of fifty-six gallons per capita.

With all of its present waste, Mr. Freeman says, the domestic supply of water costs the average citizen (man, woman, and child) of Manhattan and the Bronx only $1 per capita per year. The consumption of water (including waste) per inhabitant, he adds, is not greater in New York than in the other large American cities.

The figures from which Mr. Freeman draws his conclusion in regard to waste were obtained from measurements taken at the Central Park distributing reservoirs during ten days in December. During these observations it was noted that the maximum of consumption was reached daily at 10 A. M., and the minimum at between 3 and 4 A. M. The assumption at 3 to 4 A. M. did not fall below 70 gallons per capita per day, while the highest point reached during working hours averaged at the rate of 137 gallons per inhabitant a day.

In recommending a remedy for wastage of water, Mr. Freeman says:

"I am, from the evidence found in New York and in other cities, forced to conclude that the one efficient, practical, and economical method of preventing waste begins with a meter on every service pipe, domestic as well as commercial.

"It is my further opinion that the city should at its own expense and through its own workmen put in all meters, and that the meters should be periodically tested and kept in repair by the Public Water Department, and that the city should furthermore put in at its own expense and maintain all service pipes between the meter and the street main, and that systematic work in this direction should at once be begun."

As to an additional water supply, Mr. Freeman estimates that in thirty years, based upon a probable population in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx of 3,800,000, it will be necessary to provide a supply yielding 280,000,000 gallons a day, under the best conditions practically obtainable; or, under present conditions, 470,000,000 gallons a day.

The Esopus Creek shed, which is controlled by the Ramapo Water Company, he says, will yield only 150,000,000 gallons a day, unless the company's plans are altered. This supply, he estimates, could be brought to the city by the city authorities at a cost of between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000, and the water delivered at a cost of $35 a million gallons, one-half the price proposed by the Ramapo contract. The Ten Mile River shed, Mr. Freeman says, is capable of yielding 150,000,000 gallons a day, at a cost to the city of $25,000,000. Other sources of supply mentioned in the report are the Ramapo River in New Jersey, the Delaware, the Adirondacks, the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, and Lake George. The latter, however, Mr. Freeman says, is inadequate.

London Chess Tournament.

LONDON, April 7.—In the second round of the chess masters' and amateurs' tournament Blackburne defeated Jones, Teichmann beat Ward, Passmore defeated Gunsberg, Loman was downed by Tietjen, Lee disposed of Physick, and the game between Mason and Lawrence was adjourned. The adjourned game between Blackburne and Loman from the first round was won by the former. The records:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Blackburne	2	0	Passmore	1	1
Gunsberg	1	1	Physick	0	1
Jones	0	2	Teichmann	2	0
Lawrence	½	½	Tietjen	1½	½
Lee	1½	2½	Van Vliet	½	½
Loman	2	0	Ward	1	1
Mason	0	1			

Favor College Athletics.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Professors on the Faculties of the University of Chicago last evening went on record emphatically in favor of college athletics. At the meeting of the congregation held specially to discuss athletics, a resolution declaring that the "increasing interest in athletics in the university is undesirable" was voted down and a strong measure in favor of athletics was adopted in its place.

OLD NEW YORK DOCTORS.

Some Prescriptions of 1800 and Some of the Men Who Wrote Them.

Dr. Sidney H. Carney, Jr., the new Recording Secretary of the New York Historical Society, recalled many interesting facts of physicians in New York 100 years ago in his paper on that subject before the society last week. There were several prominent physicians in the city in 1800, but in many respects medicine was in a very crude state, judged by modern standards. Dr. Carney mentioned a few of the curious prescriptions then in vogue, of which the following are samples:

For consumption, take twelve red garden snails, boiled each evening in a quart of milk for half an hour; then straining the liquor through a coarse cloth and drinking it with sugar every morning gradually upon an empty stomach and repeating these draughts for a month or two, if required.

For apoplexy: In the fit, put a handful of salt into a pint of cold water and, if possible, pour it down the throat of the patient. He will immediately come to himself, and so will one who seems dead by a fall.

Among the five dentists doing business at that period was the noted Dr. John Greenwood, who is thus modestly advertised, "He substitutes artificial teeth in so neat a manner as not to be perceived from the natural ones without drawing the stumps or causing the least pain. They give a youthful air to the countenance, and render pronunciation more agreeable and distinct. In a word, natural and artificial are of such real service, it is folly to neglect them, and, as he would ever have his works recommend him, he requires no pay of those that are not completely satisfied with his performance. He has pills for the toothache, that seldom fail to give relief, likewise boxes of teeth powder and brushes that will recommend themselves. The approbation which the late illustrious Washington was pleased to bestow upon him is sufficient recommendation of his ability."

Dr. Carney stated that in 1800 there were only five medical schools in the United States. The first was at Kings (now Columbia) College, established in 1767; the second at Philadelphia, in 1768; the third at Cambridge, Mass., in 1781; the fourth at Dartmouth College, N. H., in 1796, while a fifth was instituted the following year in Lexington, Ky. The first students to receive medical degrees in America were Samuel Kissam and Robert Tucker. They were conferred by Kings College. Among the professors in 1800 were Drs. Richard Bailey, John R. B. Rodgers, Wright Post, William Hammersley, Samuel L. Mitchell, and David Hosack. There were thirty-four students that year, an increase of thirteen from 1799.

Dr. Bailey died in 1901 from yellow fever, contracted while discharging his official duties as Health Officer of the port. Dr. Wright Post was considered the most noted surgeon in this city at the commencement of the century, unless Dr. Richard Kissam be excepted. He visited Europe twice for the purpose of collecting material for the anatomical museum, and was the first to perform several difficult operations.

Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell received his medical degree in Edinburgh. After returning to this country he became an Indian Commissioner, member of the New York Legislature, and in 1792 Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in Columbia College. He was editor of The Medical Repository for sixteen years, this being the first scientific periodical published in the United States. He was also a member of Congress, and has been called the Nestor of American Science.

Dr. Hosack was graduated from Princeton, received his medical degree in Philadelphia in 1791, and then studied abroad. Upon his return to New York he brought with him the first cabinet of minerals ever seen in America, as well as a collection of plants. He held several professorships in Columbia, and established and maintained for several years the well-known Elgin Botanic Garden, situated between what are now Forty-seventh and Fifty-first Streets, and running from Fifth Avenue to within 100 feet of Sixth Avenue. Some twenty acres were under cultivation, and it is related that he always closed his spring course of lectures with a strawberry festival in order that the students might see "that we are practical as well as theoretical." He was one of the founders of the New York Historical Society in 1804, and his house was the resort of the learned of all parts of the world.

ART NOTES AND NEWS.

There is a movement on foot among a number of New York art collectors to secure the remarkably beautiful and valuable wedding service of gold lacquer, consisting of thirty-three pieces, in the Oastler collection to be sold next week at the American Art Galleries, for the Metropolitan Museum of Art of this city. This wedding service, which in beauty of design and richness of decorations shows Japanese lacquer at its best, was designed and executed especially for the Prince of Kuriwan, and was a gift from him to the Prince of Satsuma's son on his marriage with Kuriwana's daughter in 1684. Two pieces of black lacquer bear Kuriwana's crest only, which would indicate that they were intended for the Princess alone. The other pieces, of gold lacquer, bear the crests of both Prince and Princess among their Aventurian decorations.

Not only the lacquers, which as already said, are the finest that have ever been seen in New York, but the other objects in this Oastler collection make its present exhibition and coming dispersion at auction of exceptional interest to all lovers of Oriental art. The galleries will be open today, and doubtless will be as crowded as for the past few days, with art lovers examining and studying the Oastler porcelains and lacquers, and the rarely good examples of the Barbizon pictures owned by Mr. Bonner and of the modern French impressionists. A few good examples of the early English school owned by the American Art Association. Even those not experts in Oriental porcelains will find pleasure and delight in the Oastler collection, in which every example appears to have been selected with especial care as to its representative quality.

A small exhibition of twenty-seven canvases by Claude Monet and twenty-one by his fellow-impressionist Renoir are now on exhibition at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, where they will remain for a fortnight or more. The paintings are well hung, and give an extremely good idea of the versatility and methods of the two exponents of modern French impressionism. Among the Monets are several examples of his early manner, notably, the "Hyde Park." "La Seine at Lavacour," "Holland Mills," and others painted in a low color key in grays and browns, and which are in marked and interesting contrast to such exquisite color harmonies as such later works as his "Islands on the Seine," "The Seine at Giverne," with their iridescent tints and extreme delicacy and refinement. The development of his art may be very intelligently traced through this exhibition. The general effect of the twenty-one examples of Renoir shown is one of disappointment. Several of the figure subjects, notably the "Woman Sitting," the "Young Woman at the Piano," and especially "Le Dejeuner," that characteristic French scene with its three figures, the strongly and graphically portrayed young man and the two rather weak and vacuous looking females, have been seen before in New York. There is something wanting in them all. As a rule they lack refinement, and are unpleasing in effect. Some of Renoir's landscapes, notably, his "In the Prairie," have a certain quality of color and charming light effect, but his work, on the whole, is very inferior to that of his fellow-worker Monet.

Miss Dora Duty Jones, a young Englishwoman who has made an especial study of the Pre-Raphaelite movement in English art, gave yesterday morning, at the residence of Mrs. William H. Osborn, 40 East Thirty-sixth Street, a lecture on George Frederic Watts, or "Art and Life." The lecture was illustrated by some stereopticon views of reproductions of Mr. Watts's best known works. This was the last in a series of four lectures, the others being given respectively on Saturday mornings, March 17, 24, and 31, and whose subjects were in succession: "The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," "Dante Gabriel Rossetti," "Art and Poetry," and "Sir Edward Burne-Jones and the Aesthetic Movement." The audience at yesterday morning's lecture, and which should have been a larger one, listened with much pleasure to Miss Jones's extremely well written paper on the most forceful of English modern painters. She has a good style, reveals her subject con amore, and is in close sympathy, from long study of the work of the Pre-Raphaelites and Mr. Watts, and from personal acquaintance with the painters, with their work and ideas. Her very just and poetical estimate, which she announced was not a criticism, of the work and life of Watts contained only one statement that could be adversely criticised, namely, that his picture of "Love and Life" had not been flatteringly received in America. It is hardly fair to condemn a country for lack of appreciation of so great a picture, because it was not cordially welcomed at Washington and when the gift first reached there. Certainly American art critics and writers united in praise of the work and in appreciation of the artist's generosity in presenting it to this country. Miss Jones's lectures are worthy of the attention of all art lovers and students.

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151 5th Ave., cor. 21st St.

INFERNAL MACHINE FOR COX.

Bomb Placed on Cincinnati Republican Leader's Portico—Two Suspects Arrested.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Charles J. Figge and Dr. R. R. Baxton were arrested to-day on the charge of placing an infernal machine last Sunday night at the residence of George B. Cox, the Republican leader of Hamilton County.

Figge is believed to be demented. He was discharged as a clerk of the City Board of Administration, and blamed Cox for his discharge. He had frequently threatened the life of Cox and other Republican leaders, and his letters to them were produced to-day by the detectives. An inquest in lunacy will be held on Figge, who acts like a madman and threatens to kill Cox, August Herrmann, Chief of Police Deitsch, and others. Cox, Herrmann, and Deitsch identified Figge as the man who had threatened them.

The other suspect is Dr. R. R. Baxton of Bedford, Ind. When arrested at his hotel he drew his revolver and resisted the officers till he was knocked down. After the bomb was found on Cox's portico last Monday, Baxton presented himself at Police Headquarters as an expert in mine explosives, and explained the infernal machine to the officers. He has been closely shadowed day and night, and the police found in his room what they think is another infernal machine. Baxton says it is a device for starting morning fires by attachment with an alarm clock. The officers insist that it is an infernal machine that could be exploded with its cord at a great distance.

STRIKE AT GREENWICH BROKEN.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 7.—The strike of the Amalgamated Council of Building Trades Unions of Port Chester and Greenwich for an eight-hour day, which began Monday and which resulted in the shutting out of several hundred carpenters and painters, was practically settled to-night at a meeting of the Port Chester Council after a session lasting several hours.

The strike was ordered when the Master Builders' Association, comprising the twenty-six contractors, refused to accede to the demands of the trade union. The Greenwich members of the Master Builders' Association, after exhausting every effort to secure non-union men to fill the places of the strikers, were obliged to admit defeat, and this evening W. A. Ward broke his contract with the Builders' Association by signing articles submitted by the trade union. Following his action, all the Greenwich contractors in the building line signed the articles. The Portchester contractors, with the exception of Mr. Ward, are still holding out.

TWO MEN STABBED.

Policemen Colle and Finnegan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station heard cries of "Murder!" coming from Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue early this morning, and going to that neighborhood found Joseph McCabe, a laborer of 501 West Fifty-second Street, lying on the sidewalk with two stab wounds under his eyes and his left eye hanging on his cheek.

Near by lay James Cawley, a blacksmith of 427 West Fifty-fourth Street, with his upper lip split. The men refused to tell the police how they received their injuries. They were taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Policeman Butler is looking for two men who were, it is alleged, seen in a restaurant at 509 Ninth Avenue with McCabe and Cawley earlier in the evening.

CLASH AVERTED AT FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 7.—A clash between the opposing militia bodies was narrowly averted here to-night. Two soldiers at the State House were arrested for drunkenness by the police, and their comrades rescued them. A number of shots were fired, but no one was hurt.

Chief of Police Williams summoned his full force and went to the State House to demand the prisoners. The Beckham military authorities intercepted the police and dissuaded them from attempting to capture the men who had started the trouble and who had been rescued by their comrades. The soldiers of the opposing administration were drawn up ready for action.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:32	Sun sets	6:32	Moon sets	2:14

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	2:32	Gov. Isl'd	3:13	H. Gate	5:09
	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	3:20	Gov. Isl'd	4:03	H. Gate	5:59

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patria, Naples	.....	.....
Ponce, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12.

Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14.

Riverton, La Plata countries	3:00 P. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 31 and up to April 14, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York April 14, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 10, for dispatch per steamship Goodwin. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 10, for dispatch per steamship Rio Jun Mara, registered letters must be directed "via Seattle."

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, March 13; Sydney, March 14; Auckland, March 19, and Honolulu March 30, arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana. A portion of the mail is due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, April 10, the balance on April 11.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) APRIL 8.

Atlas, Newcastle, March 18.
El Sud, New Orleans, April 3.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, April 3.
Fournet, Pauillac, March 25.
Gladiolus, Gibraltar, March 22.
Glencoe, Swansea, March 24.
Minneapolis, Belfast, March 29.
Marcia, Huelva, March 22.
Phoebus, Algiers, March 17.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, March 24.
Russian Prince, Hamburg, March 15.
San Marcos, Galveston, April 2.
Trinidad, Bermuda, April 6.
Vala, St. Lucia, April 6.

"An Event of Extraordinary Interest."
—Evening Post

The American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York.
Absolute Public Sale of
THE
Oastler--Bonner
AND
American Art Association
COLLECTIONS.
Rare
Oriental Art Treasures
AND
Master Works
BY
The Great Painters
OF THE
Barbizon, Early English, Modern French, American and Impressionist School.

DAYS AND EVENING OF SALE: Afternoon of April 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14, AT THE American Art Galleries Evening of Tuesday Next, April 10, at CHICKERING HALL.

On View To-Morrow (Monday) Day and Evening.

THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION Managers.

MONDAY, APRIL 9.

Bellaura, St. Lucia, April 2.
Hispania, Stettin, March 23.
Kansas City, Savannah, April 6.
Kentucky, Dartmouth, March 26.
Menominee, London, March 30

TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

Aital, Port Limon, April 3.
El Dorado, New Orleans, April 5.
Georgic, Liverpool, March 31.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, April 4.
Marengo, Newcastle, March 29.
Pretorid, St. Kitts, April 4.
Queen Maigaret, St. Lucia, April 3.
Sandsend, Manchester, March 26.
San Juan, San Juan, April 5.
Westernland, Antwerp, March 31.
Wells City, Swansea, March 29.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

Glenochy, Gibraltar, March 27.
Lampasas, Galveston, April 4.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, March 30.
Milano, Havre, March 28.
Oceanic, Liverpool, April 4.
Rhein, Bremen, March 31.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, March 31.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12.

El Cid, New Orleans, April 7.
Lahn, Bremen, April 3.
Madiana, St. Kitts, April 6.
Philadelphia, Liverpool, March 30.
Richmond Castle, Barry, March 28.
Saratoga, Santiago, April 5.
Werra, Gibraltar, April 3.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13.

Campania, Liverpool, April 7.
Columbia, Hamburg, April 5.
Ohio, Hull, April 1.

Arrived.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Watt, Li

COLLEGE ATHLETES' WORK

Men Being Rapidly Whipped Into Shape for Contests.

MARKED IMPROVEMENT SHOWN

Baseball and Rowing Candidates Being Sifted Out—The Outlook for Track Teams.

Greater advance was shown in college athletics during the past week than in any previous seven days of the season. Weather conditions have been uniformly favorable, if a little rough water on the Harlem and Charles Rivers be overlooked, and steady outdoor work, unaccompanied by the haunting fear of a March reverse that would drive every one indoors, has done much to round out both teams and individuals into something more nearly indicative of final form. But the season is still many days too young to furnish more than hints, and unreliable ones at that, of what may be expected later. Teams and individuals have a way of taking unexpected spurts, and more infrequently reverses, that make the business of prognostication dangerous as well as thankless. Baseball is proverbially uncertain, if not "fluky." No one who has followed the college crews, from Cornell's surprise at Poughkeepsie in 1897 to Harvard's unexpected runaways at New London last year, can feel more sure of the oarsmen. Results in the track meets may be forecasted with greater security, inasmuch as the chance of team break-down is eliminated, but many surprising things have also happened on the track. At Cambridge no one has yet succeeded in explaining how the Crimson track men, who unexpectedly defeated Pennsylvania in the dual games in 1898, met with a still more unexpected defeat at the hands of Yale a few days later. But the most timorous prophet may venture one forecast this year. Pennsylvania, from the past and current records of her track athletes, is in no present danger of losing her supremacy at the Mott Haven games. While it is too early to grow pessimistic over the outlook at the other large colleges in these events, no great optimism is justified as yet.

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Yale's 'Varsity crew is far from being picked, although sixteen men, in addition to Capt. Allen, have been taken to the training table as a 'Varsity squad. The men are shifted from the first to the second boat—and back again—and from place to place with a frequency that shows Capt. Allen's intention to find the right man for the right place, irrespective of his previous experience. Even the squad is indeterminate, it having been announced that any man at present rowing with the class crews would be given a trial with the 'Varsity candidates as soon as his showing warranted the experiment. Capt. Allen has himself done but little rowing so far, spending all his time in coaching and watching the effect of the many combinations tried in the two 'Varsity boats. Perhaps the greatest interest in the present unsettled condition of the crews lies in the search for a 'Varsity stroke. Williams, who has set the pace for two seasons, is at present laid up with a wrenched knee, the return of an old football accident. His form had not been satisfactory up to the time of his retirement, and under the circumstances he can scarcely be expected to prove equal to his old task, even though he is able to return to the squad. Holt is at present stroking the first crew, and is the apparent favorite for the position. Wickes has been tried at No. 8, but is too heavy for an ideal stroke. Cameron has also been tried, but seems too light for the strain. Warmoth is at present stroking the second crew, and may be given a chance in the first boat at any time. The two combinations which follow have given the best satisfaction during the past few days: First—Holt, stroke; Blagden, 7; Allen, 6; Kunzig, 5; Wickes, 4; Hooker, 3; Mitchell, 2; Atkinson, bow. Second crew—Warmoth, stroke; Auchincloss, 7; Brock, 6; Cross, 5; Park, 4; Niedecken, 3; Cameron, 2; Minor, bow.

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Coach Ellis Ward has apparently struck a combination in the Pennsylvania 'Varsity boat that is working to his satisfaction, as no changes have been made in the make-up announced in these columns last week. The 'Varsity boat has continued to show its superiority over second boat in the daily races, which have now been lengthened to three miles, while the second crew still pulls a swifter stroke than the third combination. One criticism may nevertheless be ventured in the face of Pennsy's past success and present apparently brilliant outlook. The eight men now in the 'Varsity boat have shown up almost too well in contrast with their substitutes. The indisposition of one or more at a critical time would in consequence be a misfortune more serious than a similar contingency at Harvard, Yale, or Cornell.

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At Cornell, Coach Courtney continued last week the severe work which he began the first day the crews appeared on the inlet. Marked improvement has been shown, both in the individual form and in the crew work of the three 'Varsity eights. The crews were boated for the greater part of the time as announced last week, although many experiments were made from day to day. Courtney is yet unwilling to express himself as satisfied with the work.

***

The Syracuse novices have now spent one week on the water, and are beginning to learn to keep an even keel. No fixed combinations are yet rowing, Coach Sweetland so far having devoted his time to instructing the individual candidates in watermanship. Enough candidates have appeared to form two full crews. The men from among whom the Poughkeepsie crew will be chosen are Pangemon, Jennison, Davis, Phelps, Harry Connell, Harvey Connell, Lanceton, Dayton, Middlton, Wolsey, Goodwin, Wikoff, Elden, Sumner, and Van Dusen.

***

Regularly scheduled baseball games have now been played by all of the larger colleges. Princeton's work, which in the first game of the season, ten days ago, was somewhat disappointing, has markedly improved. Weakness in batting was apparent at the outset, but in this respect, as well as in fielding and general team play, promise has been given of better things in the future. In the box Scott has shown up unexpectedly well, and anxiety on this point has been lessened at Princeton. Meier, at shortstop, continues his good work, and Pierson, on first base, is developing into a star man. Kafer's capabilities behind the bat are well known. On third base Hutchinson, who earlier gave some anxiety, has shown some very clean fielding.

***

Capt. Reid still gives no indication of the men whom he expects eventually to give preference on the Harvard 'Varsity nine. Two full teams yet remain on the squad, and in practice games no line is drawn between the first and second nines, their make-up changing from day to day. Some strong batting has been shown, and hits are being bunched more successfully, but all the men still find difficulty in placing them to the best advantage. Kernan, Woodbury, MacDonald, Stillman, and Dudley still pitch alternately, each being given impartial chances. In practice last week Kernan showed greater steadiness, as well as more illusive twirling, than the other men.

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Capt. Camp and the coaches of the Yale baseball squad are seriously perplexed in their selection of a 'Varsity nine. They are apparently undecided whether to pick the men for their fielding ability at the bat. For several seasons past Yale teams have been proverbially better in fielding than at the bat. This year, stick work will undoubtedly be more strongly considered in the choice of men. In the games already played by Yale, each candidate has been given an opportunity. Garvin has been a surprise in fielding, and Quinby has done unexpected work with the bat. This showing will probably secure third base for him, particularly since Bronson is having difficulty with an injured wrist. In the box Robertson and Cook, of last year's 'Varsity are the most likely candidates. While Robertson is a headier pitcher than Cook, the latter is by far the better batsman. Again behind the bat, Cunha's superior stick work may give him the place over the veteran Sullivan. Sharpe, the new candidate for first base, has shown surprisingly good work at the bat, and this will probably assure his permanent displacement of Waddell. Capt. Camp will undoubtedly cover short stop, and Brown will play at second the remainder of the season if there is no reversal in his present form. In the outfield Guernsey, Captain of last year's freshman team, is equally strong in fielding and batting, and sure of a position. Clarke, Lyon, Barnwell, and Ward have shown such equal work so far that it remains a toss-up as to which two will be picked for the permanent positions.

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Pennsylvania's nine showed up well in their initial game Wednesday at Fordham, and Coach Irwin was especially pleased with the batting record. Shape showed particularly strong work with the stick, making a home run, a two-base hit, and two singles. Good fielding was shown by the infield men, and what little work fell to the outfielders was well taken care of. The return of Frank Leary, the freshman pitcher, who showed up so well early in the season, will strengthen the team greatly. It was thought that he would be compelled to give up the game this season on account of a lame shoulder, but his injury has improved so rapidly that he is expected to appear with the squad some time this week.

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Upon the return of the Cornell baseball team Friday from its fairly successful Southern trip, twenty new candidates were added to the squad of thirteen men taken South. A second team was formed and daily practice games will be held on the home grounds, except when regular college games are scheduled. Coach Jennings will remain with the team this week to give the men the benefit of his observation of their weak points in the Southern games.

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Georgetown's work on the diamond in the Lafayette and Cornell games was even better than had been expected. The loss of many of last year's players seems fully offset by the acquisition of new stars this year. Golden and Bleuett are alternating in the box and in right field, with almost equal satisfaction in either position. Georgetown batsmen, too, have lost none of their cunning. Both games showed remarkably heavy and well-placed hits.

***

The work of Harvard athletes in the interclass track and field games held at Cambridge Friday failed to show any great promise by the new men in that branch of athletics this year. Only three freshmen appeared as point winners, and only one of these was in a first place. The only star of the freshman class this year is J. E. Haigh of Lawrence, Mass. He did the 100-yard dash in 10 1-5 seconds, and, in the opinion of on-lookers, might have reached 10 flat if he had been pushed in the race. Haigh has also done the 220 yards in 22 seconds during practice. Sprague, the other freshman who had been hailed as a phenomenon, did not appear as a point winner in Friday's games. J. W. Hallowell, who won the high hurdles in 16 3-5 seconds, was the only other performer of note in the games. His best time was undoubtedly not brought out in Friday's contest. In the weights events both Ellis and Boal made a hopeless showing as compared with Pennsylvania or Yale's best men. Capt. Daly sprained his ankle in the broad jump at his first trial, leaving first place to Shiras, with a schoolboy jump of 21 feet 1 inch. Ristine, of whom much had been expected, did not appear in this event. The dashes and middle distance runs were alike disappointing. Too much, however, should not have been expected this early in the year.

At Yale the provisional track squad of sixteen men has been taken to the training table. After the Easter recess other candidates who have shown up well will be added. Beck's work in the shot put has been the greatest single surprise so far. The return of Charles Dupee, the football player and sprinter, and a member of the team that last year represented Yale in the games with Cambridge and Oxford, has also brightened Yale's outlook on the track.

Many new candidates responded to Capt. Cregan's call at Princeton last week, when the team which has been practicing all Winter on the indoor track got out of doors. The new material is yet an unknown quantity, but it is significant that the majority of men aspire to the sprints and middle distance runs, while no new candidates have shown up for the weights.

***

The first string of Pennsylvania trackmen will be taken to the training table tomorrow. It will include possibly twelve candidates for the various relay teams. Candidates for the other events will probably not go to the table for a week or more. Only one recent event has disturbed Trainer Murphy's complacency over the outlook at Pennsylvania. Alfred Plaw of the University of California is reported to have broken all previous intercollegiate records at the recent university games at Berkeley by throwing the sixteen-pound hammer 156 feet 6 inches. This is nearly four feet further than McCracken's best throw, but Murphy expects to have his pupil reach the 156-foot mark before the California team meets Pennsylvania in dual games. From a comparison of the records made by the Cambridge and Oxford athletes in their recent meet with those made by his own men this year, Murphy says that the Red and Blue ought to win ten of the twelve events in the English championships this Summer. Pennsylvania has three men who can do the 100 yards in less than 0:10¼, the time in which Thomas won that event at London. In the English games, Tomlinson won the 120-yard hurdle in 0:16 1-5. Kraenzlein does this event in 0:15 1-5. In the broad and high jumps the English records were 21 feet 8 inches and 5 feet 7 inches, respectively. These do not equal the American interscholastic records. In the weight events McCracken can put the shot at least eight feet further, and throw the hammer nearly fifty feet further than the best Englishman. The greatest danger to Pennsylvania lies in the long-distance runs. Murphy is doing his best to develop championship men in these events.

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The records made in the California University track and field games held a week ago were disappointing to the partisans of the team that is to be sent to meet Yale, Princeton, and Pennsylvania in dual games. Capt. Drum failed to do the 100 yards better than 0:10 2-5. Bakewell went over the low hurdles in 0:16, but was unable to do better than 0:27 2-5 in the other hurdles. Poor time was shown in the middle-distance and distance runs, and the jumps were also disappointing. Plaw's remarkable performance with the hammer alone redeemed the day, but he was unable to put the shot better than 38 feet 5 inches

Long Island Interscholastics.

It was decided at the Long Island interscholastic meeting to hold the first annual golfing tournament of the league on the grounds of the Garden City Golf Club on Tuesday, May 3. Prizes will be offered for team and individual play over the eighteen-hole course. It was also decided to hold the annual field and track championships at Adelphi Field, Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 12. The annual tennis tournament will be held on June 7 and 8 on the Pratt Institute courts. Saturday, May 19, has been agreed on for holding the intercity games between the winners of the New York and Long Island Association meet. These games will be held at the Berkeley Oval, Morris Heights.

TRACK ATHLETICS AT N. Y. U.

Excellent Material Responded to the Call for Candidates.

Judging by the results of the Banks contests, this year's New York University track team promises to be a most successful one. Manager MacCracken announced Friday afternoon that dual meets had been arranged with Lafayette and Hamilton Colleges and with Lehigh University. Arrangements are also under way to secure a meet with Rutgers College. These meets will be held on Saturday afternoons in May.

As a result of a call for candidates from last year's team, the following men have commenced outdoor work on the new track at Ohio Field: Capt. A. L. Denchfield, 1901, 100, 220, and 440 yard dashes; S. S. Jones, 1902, high jump, pole vault, broad jump, and shot put; J. B. Van Vleck, 1900, low hurdles; S. T. Barron, 1900, half mile; S. H. Molleson, 1900, 440-yard dash; R. Reese, 1901, 440-yard dash; H. B. Fernald, 1901, hammer throw; W. A. Young, 1901, pole vault, 100-yard dash, and high hurdles; M. E. De La Mater, 1901, hammer throw, and C. Hyatt, 1901, high hurdles.

Among the new men who have been selected by Capt. Denchfield to practice with the regular squad are W. F. Irwin, 1903, high jump and 110-yard hurdles; G. M. Trede, 1903, long-distance runs; F. V. Lane, 1903, weights; W. H. Orr, 1903, 440-yard dash, and M. L. Berrey, 1901, pole vault.

It has been the intention of the management to make the team this year a representative one, and to that end a call for candidates was issued at the Law School. Up to Friday the following men had reported: W. Goodwin, University of Rochester, high jump and pole vault; Julian Eaton, Boston University, shot put, hammer throw, and broad jump; M. Rulison, ex-Captain of Cornell's track team, 440-yard dash; Alexander Wilson, Captain of Brooklyn High School track team last year, 100 and 220 yard dashes and broad jump; F. Curtis, 440-yard dash and half-mile run; and A. McLintock, 440-yard dash and 220-yard hurdles. Capt. Denchfield will keep the men at work until May 1, when the final disposition of the team will be made.

On April 27 the Dwight School Athletic Association will hold its annual field games, at Ohio Field.

Manager Twidy of the freshman baseball team has canceled the game arranged with Columbia freshmen. The following dates have been decided upon: April 28, Westerleigh Collegiate Institute, at Staten Island; May 16, Westminster School, at Dobbs Ferry; 18, Invincibles of St. John's College, at Fordham. Arrangements are on foot for games with Trinity and De La Salle Schools.

INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS.

A Scheme to Bring About the Settlement of All Troubles.

Despite the resignation of Trinity School, which it was thought would have a pacifying effect upon interscholastic politics, the question of purity in schoolboy athletics is still agitating both students, alumni, and principals. The latest trouble is a rumor that the charges against one of the schools regarding the professionalism said to have existed in its football team last Fall will be reconsidered, and may possibly result in the resignation or expulsion of the institution. The truth of the report will be discovered at the meeting of the association on Tuesday.

The peaceable state in interscholastic affairs that was expected to follow upon the smoothing over of the Trinity matter has not come. On the contrary, there are muttered reports of further dissensions, and those in authority are striving to originate some plan that will put a quietus upon semi-professionalism. The idea that debarring students with scholarships and those with free and reduced tuition from athletic contests would put a stop to the offering of inducements to obtain athletes is also vanishing. As one principal puts it: "The man who will pay athletes will also deny that he is doing so, and when the constitution provides that the word of a principal is all that is needed to establish the genuineness of a student's standing, your efforts for purity in sport come to an untimely end."

This suggestion, which seems to be the best of the many schemes proposed, may be adopted by the association. The idea is fathered by one of the principals, who has this to say: "It appears to me that the best steps that could be taken for the improvement of interscholastic sports would be to form a permanent committee of impartial athletic experts, who would probe all complaints and look into the justness of all charges. Such a committee should be composed of recognized authorities on sporting matters, with no party affiliations, who would not let any desire to raise up or cast down any school run riot with the equity and fairness of their decisions. Their only purpose would be to revive schoolboy athletics by removing all deleteriuos outside and inside influences. Such an idea and such a committee would, I am convinced, do more for the future welfare of interscholastic athletics than any possible legislation by the boys themselves."

There is a current report that the purification amendment, which Trinity averred was directed at it, was in reality aimed at another school, which has so far escaped the various quicksands and shoals of interscholastic politics. Trinity's quick assumption of the pinching shoe, therefore, appears to be rather of a joke on the Orange and Blue.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

Pool and Bowling Tourneys—Fresh-Air Club Begins Its Rambles.

This week will practically see the close of the indoor season at the New York Athletic Club. The Summer clubhouse at Travers Island, although open all the year round, will officially open for the Summer about May 1. The crews have been at Travers Island for a week, and Coach Giannini has had them boated several times. At present the men are working only three times a week, but when the regular training table is started work will be done every morning and evening.

The pool tournament, so far, has been productive of some interesting games. Vredenburgh is the present leader, having a clean record of three victories. Dr. Douglas and Hubbell are tied for second place, each having lost one game. The standing of the ten competitors is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Vredenburgh	3	0	Campbell	1	1
Douglas	3	1	Doelger	1	2
Hubbell	3	1	Pinkney	1	3
Becker	4	2	Talcott	0	3
Mordecai	2	1	Bissell	0	3

The individual bowling competition for the club championship has developed into an interesting fight between Arnold, Breen, Booth, and Clute. Arnold is in the lead, having lost only two series. He has still four series to play, one of which is with Klingelhoffer, one of the cracks of the club. All the remaining games will be played this week, and the winner will be known before Saturday. The standing of the contestants is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Arnold	12	2	Vilmar	8	8
Breen	12	3	Bell	7	8
Booth	11	4	Brown	6	9
Clute	12	4	Griffin	5	9
Armstrong	12	6	Carter	3	9
Toussaint	11	6	Garside	6	11
Legein	11	7	Harriot	4	12
Lyons	10	8	Poor	4	12
Klingelhoffer	8	8	Miles	2	13

The Fresh Air Club will begin its weekly rambles to-day. The members, headed by "Father Bill" Curtis, the youngest old man in the club, started for Fishkill last evening, and bright and early this morning begin a walk of about twenty miles.

LACROSSE SEASON OPENED.

Crescent A. C. Easily Defeats the Columbia Players, 9 to 0.

The local lacrosse season was opened yesterday at Bay Ridge by a game between the champion Crescent Athletic Club twelve and the Columbia University team, which was won by the former, who had the collegians at their mercy, by a score of 9 goals to none. The halves were of only twenty minutes' duration owing to the raw wind, which blew across the grounds from the bay, making playing uncomfortable. Eight of the nine goals were scored in the first half by the swift passing and shooting of Curry, Mason, and Jewell, four of them within the first five minutes of play. In the second half Columbia was strengthened by the arrival of Pfletschinger and Baldwin, and the game was more like lacrosse from that time until the end, for it took the Crescents eighteen minutes to score their last goal. Eight straight Columbia tries for goal were effectively blocked by Garvin and Griffith of the Crescents. Gleschen and Stuart did the best work for the college men, while Dobby, Moses, and Capt. Curry of the Crescents were in all scrimmages. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Crescent.
Strohmeyer	Goal	Garvin, Griffith
Boyd	Point	Miller
Morrison, Schwerin	Cover point	Rose, Garvin
Pfletschinger	First defense	Cassanova
Colwell	Second defense	Moses
Brower, Hutton	Third defense	Kennedy
Stuart	Centre	McLean
Barlow, (Capt.)	Third attack	Jewell
Bigelow	Second attack	Dobby
Coggeshall	First attack	Drakeman, Wall
Greschen	Outside home	Curry, (Capt.)
De Witt	Inside home	Mason, Griffith

Goals—Wall, Curry, Jewell, Dobby, (3,) Mason, (3.) Referee—George Petit. Timekeeper—Mr. Allen.

After the game the Columbia men gave a dinner to their coach, C. C. Miller, at which they presented him with a silver loving cup.

C. C. N. Y.'S LACROSSE TEAM.

Candidates for the 'Varsity lacrosse team of the College of the City of New York are working hard on the practice grounds at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the Boulevard every afternoon. Good men among the "attacks" are Frederick, Adams, Jacoby, Boylan, Fisher, Moran, and Grassl, and those pushing each other for a place on the defense are Hermann, Ray, Ruge, Stewart, and Fuerback. Cremin will probably play at goal, and Holton and Gibney points. Owing to lack of time Fendrick has resigned his position as Captain, and President Moran has appointed Mr. Jacoby, 1901, acting Captain. The new team will elect a permanent Captain later on.

The following schedule, though unofficial, will probably be adopted: April 28, Lehigh, at South Bethlehem, Penn.; May 12, Crescent A. C., at Bay Ridge; May 19, Staten Island C. C., at West Brighton; May 26, Staten Island C. C., at West Brighton; May 30, Lehigh, at New York. Other games will be arranged, if possible, with Swarthmore and Pennsylvania, and practice games will be played with the Crescent A. C. nearly every other Thursday.

NEW YORKS PLAY BALL.

Men Tried Out in a Seven-Inning Game at the Polo Grounds.

A lively practice game was played by members of the New York baseball team at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. There were not enough players for two full teams, so "Joe" Hornung, so as to fill in, Davis and Gleason, so as to fill up the second team, took turns at playing shortstop, and are represented in the score as "Butler."

The fielding of the regular team was clean and fast. All the men showed up well in both batting and base running. The three new outfielders, Frisbee, Selbach, and Hickman excelling with the stick. Hickman got three hits, all of them for two bases, and Hawley was not fooling when he pitched to Hickman. Frisbee hit one of Hawley's slow outcurves for a clean home run.

All but three of the players are in good condition. Rusie has a sore toe that will be all right in a few days. Bowerman has a bad leg, and Carrick has one knee that is a bit out of gear. These ailments, however, do not interfere with the practice of the men. Ewing is to take charge of the men to-morrow, when Van Haltren is expected to be on hand. The score:

REGULARS.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	SECOND TEAM.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, lf.	1	3	2	0	0		Warner, lb.	0	0	8	1	1	
Mercer, rb.	2	2	0	0	0		Gettig, 2b.	1	3	0	2	7	
Frisbee, cf.	1	2	2	0	0		Foster, 3b.	0	1	0	3	2	
Davis, ss.	1	1	3	5	0		Hornung, lf.	2	2	3	1	0	
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0		Bowerman, c.	0	2	4	0	0	
Hickman, rf.	1	3	1	0	0		Carrick, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0		Seymour, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	
Grady, c.	1	1	0	4	0		Hawley, p.	1	1	0	2	0	
Doheny, p.	1	0	0	4	0		Butler, ss.	1	2	4	5	0	
Total	8	13	21	13	0		Total	5	11	21	19	3	

Regulars	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	—8
Second Team	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Davis, Hickman, (3,) Gleason, Gettig, (2,) Hornung, Grady, Butler. Three-base hit—Butler. Home run—Frisbee. Stolen bases—Hornung, (2.) Hit by pitched ball—Warner. Wild pitch—Doheny. Left on bases—Regulars, 5; Second Team, 7.

YALE, 12; WESLEYAN, 10.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 7.—With Yale comfortably in the lead in the game with Wesleyan this afternoon, Capt. Camp decided to try Freshman Westcott as a pitcher, and his experiment nearly cost him the game. The visiting collegians landed on the novice for enough runs to almost win. Yale played rather poorly throughout. The score:

WESLEYAN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	YALE.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Ander'n, ss.	1	2	2	1	3		Quinby, 3b.	1	1	0	1	2	
Wilder, rf.	1	1	0	0	2		Brown, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0	
Terrill, 3b.	2	2	0	1	0		Barnwell, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	
Hovey, 1b.	3	3	7	0	0		Waddell, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	
MacN'n, 2b.	2	2	1	3	1		Guernsey, lf.	1	0	0	0	2	
Tirrell, lf.	1	1	3	0	0		Camp, ss.	1	1	3	4	1	
Garmat, cf.	0	1	0	1	0		Sullivan, c.	2	2	8	1	0	
Bailey, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		Sharpe, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0	
Lufkin, p.	0	0	0	1	1		Irwin, 3b.	3	0	1	1	0	
Cornwall, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		Lyon, cf.	2	2	3	0	0	
Inglis, c.	0	0	9	1	0		Wear, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	
							McKelvey, p.	0	1	0	3	0	
Total	10	11	24	7	7		Westcott, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
							Garvan, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
							Total	12	7	27	10	8	

Wesleyan	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	—10			
Yale	1	0	6	0	3	0	2	0	..—	—12			

Three-base hit—Lyon. Stolen bases—Sullivan, Irwin, Hovey. Double play—Camp to Sharpe. Bases on balls—By Lufkin, 11; by McKelvey, 3; by Wilder, 2. Hit by pitcher—Lufkin, 3; Westcott, 2; Wilder. Struck out—By McKelvey, 4. Passed balls—Inglis, 4; Sullivan, 1. Two-base hits—McKelvey, Hovey. Home run—Guernsey. Wild pitch—Lufkin. Umpire—Mr. McKee of New Haven.

Lehigh, 4; Columbia, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 7.—Lehigh opened the baseball season here today by defeating Columbia by a score of 4 to 2. Kelly, for Lehigh, was a bit wild at times, but kept the hits well scattered. It was an unexciting game, except in the fifth and sixth innings. In the fifth Lehigh had the bases filled, and only one man out, and it looked as if there would be little excitement, but Rodney popped up a fly to left field, and Lilly was caught trying to score, thus retiring the side. In the sixth the Columbia boys went to pieces, and Lehigh scored four times. For Columbia, Capt. Kebler and Second Baseman Armstrong easily carried off the honors. The score:

LEHIGH.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	COLUMBIA.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Pom'r'y, 3b.	0	1	1	0	1		Burrell, 3b.	0	0	3	2	3	
*James, cf.	1	2	4	0	0		Burns, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	
Lilly, c.	0	1	5	1	1		South'd, cf.	0	0	2	2	0	
Barton, lf.	1	0	0	0	0		*Kebler, c.	0	1	4	2	0	
Alder, 1b.	1	0	8	0	0		Marcus, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
Parsons, ss.	1	1	3	1	2		Armst'g, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	
Rodney, rf.	0	0	3	1	0		Sarle, cf.	1	0	2	0	0	
Hol'w'h, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0		Milke, 1b.	1	0	9	0	0	
Kelley, p.	0	0	0	4	1		G'dman, ss.	0	1	0	1	1	
Totals	4	6	27	8	5		Total	2	2	24	10	4	

*Captain.

Lehigh	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	...—	4
Columbia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Stolen bases—Lehigh, 2; Columbia, 4. Two-base hits—Parsons, Lilly. Three-base hit—Kebler. Bases on balls—By Kelley, 7; by Marcus, 3. Struck out—By Kelley, 3; by Marcus, 2. Passed ball—Kebler, 1. Wild pitch—Marcus. Umpire—Mr. Fiddler. Time of game, 1 hour 30 minutes.

N. Y. University, 21; Fanwood, 3.

New York University easily defeated the deaf-mutes yesterday afternoon at Berkeley Oval by 21 runs to 3. Taylor pitched for five innings and allowed the Fanwood team but 2 hits. Eaton went in the box in the sixth inning and allowed the deaf-mutes to score 3 runs. The score:

N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	FANWOOD.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Rorke, 2b.	3	1	1	0	1		Dyer, 2b.	0	0	4	1	0	
V. V'k, ss.	3	0	2	2	5		Keffer, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	
N'throp, cf.	4	1	1	1	0		Rapport, 3b.	1	0	4	0	1	
Taylor, p., lf., rf.	3	2	2	2	0		Elfiein, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	
Ross, 3b.	1	3	1	1	0		Wigley, ss.	0	1	0	2	0	
Haynes, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0		Lynch, 1b.	0	1	5	0	0	
McL'k'n, c.	2	1	7	0	0		Abd'son, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Milford, lf.	1	2	0	0	0		Cook, c.	0	0	6	5	0	
Muldoon, rf.	1	0	0	0	0		Doman, p.	1	1	1	4	0	
Wilcox, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		Total	3	5	24	12	2	
Eaton, rf., p.	2	3	2	0	1								
Total	21	16	27	10	4								

New York University	2	0	1	7	2	0	7	2	..—21
Fanwood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3

Earned runs—New York University, 11; Fanwood, 1. First base on errors—New York University, 2; Fanwood, 1. Left on bases—New York University, 7; Fanwood, 6. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Ooman, 8. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Eaton, 5; by Ooman, 4. Three-base hits—Eaton, Taylor. Two-base hits—Eaton, Taylor, Halford. Sacrifice hit—McLintock. Stolen bases—Rorke, (4,) Van Vleck, Northrop, (3,) Taylor, (2,) Ross, (2,) Haynes, (2,) Muldoon, Eaton, Hefferman, Wigley, Ooman. Double play—Wigley to Dyer to Lynch. Hit by pitchers—Rorke, (2,) Van Vleck, (2,) Northrop, (2.) Wild pitches—Taylor, Ooman. Passed ball—Cook, 3. Umpire—Mr. Fisher. Time of game, 2 hours.

Fordham, 6; C. C. N. Y., 2.

Fordham College players defeated the baseball team of the College of the City of New York at the Fordham grounds yesterday very easily, as the Fordham pitchers were too much of a puzzle for the City College lads. A timely hit by Cordon in the first inning alone saved the College of the City of New York from a whitewashing. The score:

C. C., N. Y.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	FORDHAM.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Goldb'g, cf.	1	0	2	0	1		Mullen, cf.	1	1	1	0	1	
Keane, c.	1	0	7	1	0		Murphy, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	
Condon, 3b.	0	1	3	3	0		Clarke, ss.	0	0	2	2	1	
Sullivan, p.	0	1	6	0	0		Reilly, 1b.	1	0	7	0	0	
Lange'n, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0		Walsh, 2b.	0	0	0	1	1	
Hamil't'n, lf.	0	1	3	0	0		Mitchell, rf.	1	0	2	0	0	
Suling, ss.	0	1	2	1	0		Joyce, c.	1	1	7	0	0	
Kourt'y, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0		Horan, p.	1	2	8	2	0	
Roberts, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		Sweat'n, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0	
							Slattery, c.	0	0	1	4	0	
Total	2	5	24	6	1		Seitz, p.	0	0	4	0	0	
							Total	6	4	27	18	3	

Fordham	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	..—6
Col. City of New York.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Strike outs—By Horan, 7; by Seitz, 4; by Sullivan, 6. Two-base hits—Mullen, Horan. Wild pitches—Horan, Sullivan. Hit by pitched ball—Murphy, Clark, Langebohn, Roberts. Base on balls—By Horan, 1; by Sykes, 2; by Sullivan, 6. Stolen bases—Clarke, Murphy, Moller, Suling. Left on bases—Fordham, 4; C. C. N. Y., 5. Umpire—Mr. Dunnigan. Time of game—Two hours.

Manhattan, 21; Harlem A. C., 10.

The Manhattan College baseball team gained a victory over the Harlem Athletic Club on Jasper Oval yesterday by a score of 21 to 10. The score:

MANHATTAN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	HARLEM A. C.	R	1B	P	O	A	E

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in a Melodramatic Romance by Abby Sage Richardson and Grace Livingston Furniss,
THE PRIDE OF JENNICO
Founded upon the chief incident in that novel.
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Funniest Farce This Year
BROADHURST'S GLEEFUL PLENITUDE
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Seats selling for entire engagement.
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DOUBLE BILL!!
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TWO DISTINCT CASTS—ALL FAVORITES.
Miro Delamotta, Reginald Roberts, Frank Moulan, Edward P. Temple, Harry Luckstone, William Pruette, Louis Casavant, and D. Eloise Morgan, Gertrude Quinlan, Carrie Godfrey, and the "BEST LIGHT OPERA CHORUS IN N. Y."—Herald.
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Monday and Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Friday, Sat. & Sat. Mat. | THE SUNKEN BELL | THE SONG OF THE SWORD | THE KING'S MUSKETEER
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At 10:30 o'clock The Grand Ballet
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300—Beautiful Dancing Girls—300
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Rose Trelawny.....Mary Mannering
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Mrs. Mossop.....Eva Vincent
Clara de Foenix.....Miss Skipworth
Miss Brewster.....Beatrice Morgan
Tom Wrench.....John Mason
Sir Wm. Gower.....Chas. Walcot
Arthur Gower.....Wm. Courtenay
Ferd. Gadd.....Grant Stewart
Aug. Colpoys.....C. W. Butler
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MONDAY, April 16, with the original cast.
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
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SCHILLER MUSIC HALL B'WAY —AND— 34TH ST.
HAWTHORNE SISTERS, JENNIE YEAMANS, FOX & ALLEN, WILLET THORNE & CO., FISHER & CARROLL, COOK & SONORA, THREE RONAY SISTERS, HARRY & SADIE FIELDS, AMERICAN VITAGRAPH.
COMMENCING TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) MAT., & ALL WEEK—POLITE VAUDEVILLE.
HALLEN AND FULLER. | WILLIAMS AND TUCKER.
AND 10 STAR ACTS.

5th Ave Theatre, B'way & 28th St. Edwin Knowles.....Sole Manager
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LAST WEEK.
STUART ROBSON
IN
OLIVER GOLDSMITH
(BY AUGUSTUS THOMAS.)
Special—Monday, April 16th,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in
RIP VAN WINKLE.
SAT. EVG., APRIL 21ST, THE RIVALS.
SALE OF SEATS BEGINS TO-MORROW.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs
22D WEEK OF THE MORAL PLAY,
WAY DOWN EAST
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

BIJOU B'WAY & 30TH. Every Afternoon, 2:30, and Evg., 8:30.
—COMMENCING TO-MORROW—
EVENINGS ONLY, TIM MURPHY
In THE CARPET BAGGER.
Afternoons Only, CHING LING FOO,
Together with the FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS.

CARNEGIE at 3, Week of Apl. 16, **LYCEUM.**
Children's Week ELABORATE PRODUCTION OF
JACK THE GIANT KILLER.
A Whimsical Visit to Dreamland And Old King Cole.
Reserved Seats, Now on Sale, 50 and 75c Box Seats, $1.00

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY.—
SPECIAL GROUPS and FIGURES.
An Excellent Figure of MARSHALL P. WILDER, The Funny Little Man.
This Afternoon and Evening
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS and ORCHESTRA.
COMMENCING TO-MORROW NIGHT.
Second Week of the Great Success,
"MOSS ROSES"
The Charming Musical Play.
PRESS COMMENTS.
Mr. Harry Dodd has made a great hit with "Moss Roses."—New York Herald.
Few musical plays contain so many pleasing airs.—Sun.
Dainty and musical is "Moss Roses."—Journal.
"Moss Roses" is very good comedy and very good music.—Mail and Express.
"Moss Roses" a gem of musical play—World.
An interesting and enjoyable evening's entertainment.—Times.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way, and 7th Av. **Victoria** Mat. Prices, 50, 75, 1.00. Mat. Sat. at 2:30. Evgs., 8:30.
CREATED FOR LAUGHTER ONLY. EXCRUCIATINGLY FUNNY COMPANY OF 65.
THE RAYS HOT OLD TIME
PRICES—50, 75, 1.00, 1.50 and 2.00.

THE DEWEY 14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT!
GREAT POP.
GEORGE THATCHER, HUGH STANTON & CO., FALK & SEMON, FIELDS & WARD, STANLEY & WILSON, LOTTIE FREMONT, assisted by George Mack; FORRESTER & FLOYD, THE DEWEYSCOPE, Robt. Recker's Humorists.
Com. To-morrow, Mon. Mat. and all week.
WEBER'S PARISIAN WIDOW CO.
Manhattan Four, Howard & Bland, &c.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S,
125TH STREET & 7TH AVENUE.
TO-NIGHT! LOTTIE GILSON, PRESS ELDRIDGE, ETTA BUTLER,
NEXT WEEK: MARIE DRESSLER,
FOUR OLIFANS, GREEN & FRIEND, FIVE NOSSES,
and 10 other acts.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. Evenings at 8:15. 33d & B'way. Mat. Next Sat.
REOPENS WED. EVE.
With London's Melodramatic Sensation,
WOMAN and WINE
A Powerful Play with a Great Moral Purpose.
SALE OF SEATS TO-MORROW MORNING.
Special Mat. Friday—THE WEATHER HEN.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Bway. Mats. & 30th. Tues. & Sat
Last Weeks of WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest laughing success, SAPOLIO
Seats for the last performance now on sale.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
NOW.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN.
A CONTINUOUS TURNAWAY.
ADAM FOREPAUGH SELLS BROTHERS
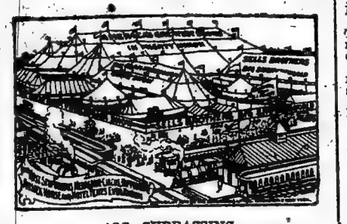
ALL SURPASSING
UNITED SHOWS.
THE CLIMAX CIRCUS.
EVERY ACT A THRILL.
EVERY ANIMAL A BEAUTY.
EVERYTHING ALL SURPASSING.
See What All the Papers Say.
Open 1 and 7 P. M. Performances 2 and 8.
DON'T BUY TICKETS ON THE SIDEWALK.
MENAGERIE ON EXHIBITION IN BASEMENT BEFORE AND AFTER PERFORMANCES.

WALDORF-ASTORIA
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC MATINEE
in aid of the New York ORTHOPOEDIC DISPENSARY & HOSPITAL.
Friday afternoon, April 20th, 3 to 5 o'clock.
MARIE BREMA, MACKENZIE GORDON and WALTER DAMROSCH LEO SCHULZ, and Orchestra.
Concluding with
DAVID BISPHAM, HILDA SPONG, and other members of Daniel Frohman's Company in the play entitled Adelaide
Res. seats, $5. Gallery, $3. Now on sale at Schuberth's, Schirmer's, Tyson's, 5th Av. Hotel, and H. M. Hirschberg, Townsend Bldg., 1123 B'way.

BROOKS AND DENTON'S 14TH ANNUAL
BANJO CONCERT
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Concert Hall Evening, Friday April 27th.
Annual Gathering of all the Great Banjo Players.
The Usual Great Bill to be announced Later.
Reserved seats now on sale at Brooks & Denton's, 670 6th Av.; Ditson's Music Store, 867 B'way, and GOTTSCHALK & ALPUENTE, Managers, 21 East 20th St., near Broadway.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
SECOND PIANO RECITAL
Monday Afternoon, April 9th, at 3.
DOHNANYI
Res. Seats $1.50 & $1 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Direction.....Vert and Wolfsohn

CUBAN ORPHAN FAIR.
Arrangements have been made to hold the Fair in the Metropolitan Opera House during the week beginning April 16th. Special features will be given on opening night, for which tickets will be sold at $5. Reg. prices at other times. Boxes, opening night, $50. Other nights, $10. Tickets and boxes on sale at Tyson's, Room 1317 No. 320 B'way, No. 503 5th Av., Room 18 Potter Building, and by members of committee.

Song Recital | MENDELSSOHN HALL, Wed. Evening, April 18, at 8:30. MISS Marie Brema
Res. Seats $1.50 & $2 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Monday Afternoon, April 16th, at 3 o'clock,
Mr. DAVID BISPHAM'S
THIRD and LAST Song Recital THIS SEASON.
Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

14TH ST. THEATRE, NEAR 6TH AVE.
Nights 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2 sharp.
Prices, 25c. to $1.50. Good Reserved Seats, 50c.
Augustin Daly's Magnificent Production,
As Played 200 Nights at Daly's Theatre.
THE GREAT RUBY.
Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman—100 ors

COMIQUE B'way and 29th St. Res'd MAT. EVERY DAY Seats 25&50c
RENTZ-SANTLEY BURLESQUERS.
CHING LING FOO. MOVING PICTURES.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
16TH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: MMES. NORDICA and CARRIE BRIDEWELL; MM. SCOTTI and PLANCON.
Entire opera orchestra. Conductor, Herr Anton Schuch.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Mon. Ev'g, April 9, and Thurs. Ev'g, April 12, at 8—IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with a phenomenal cast. Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bridewell, Broadfoot and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vaun Meur, Maestir, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, April 11, at 8:30—Last time—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Thurs. Ev'g, April 12, at 8—Last subscription night of the season—IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with same phenomenal cast as on Mon. Ev'g.
Sat. Aft., April 14, at 2—Last matinée—CARMEN. Mmes. Calve and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac and Scotti.
Sat. Ev'g, April 14, at 8—Farewell performance at popular prices—TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Gadski and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plancon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TUESDAY EVG., APRIL 10, AT 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
LAST CONCERT THIS SEASON.
Assisted by
DOHNANYI
Program: SCHUMANN, Quartet, A major, Op. 41. No 3. DOHNANYI, Quintet for Piano and Strings, C minor; BRAHMS, Quintet for 2 Violins, 2 Violas and Violoncello, F major Op. 88. Tickets $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

50 Cents to $1.00 CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Afternoon, April 19, at 3.
FAREWELL TO AMERICA OF
DE PACHMANN
CHOPIN
Preludes—Etudes—Mazourkas.
Res. seats, 50c. to $1, at Schuberth's 23 Union Sq.

3D AVE. THEATRE. Matinee Monday. Drama, "THE BLACK FLAG."

LECTURES.

BERKELEY LYCEUM, 44th, nr. 5TH AVE. EVENINGS AT 8:15.
APR. 11, GARRETT P. SERVISS ILLUSTRATED LECTURES.
APR. 12, PARIS AND HER CELEBRATION of the WORLD'S GREATEST CENTURY
EVANGELINE The American Epic of Romantic Love and Exile.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

REMEMBER THE DATE.
OPENS APRIL 16
Broadway and Halsey Street, Borough of Brooklyn.
THREE GREAT BIG GLORIOUS WEEKS.
GREATER NEW YORK'S MONSTER STREET FAIR.
INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION
AND
FRANK C. BOSTOCK'S MIGHTY MIDWAY CARNIVAL
Auspices of Brooklyn Lodge of
ELKS No. 22.
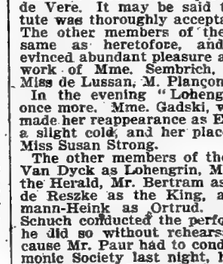
12 Noon to 12 Night Rain or Shine! Night as Bright as Day!
THE MOST GIGANTIC CONFEDERATION OF MAMMOTH AMUSEMENTS ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE.
SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 14,
SARDANAPALIAN PAGEANT.
MAGNIFICENT TORCHLIGHT PARADE.

NEW JERSEY JUDICIARY

Radical Changes Proposed in the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Committee's Plans to be Considered by the State Bar Association—Minor Changes in Other Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 7.—A committee of the State Bar Association, under the Chairmanship of Judge J. Franklin Fort of Newark, has been considering the question of a reconstruction of the judicial system of the State, and will report a plan at the annual meeting of the association at Atlantic City on June 16.

The main object of the lawyers, under the leadership of Attorney General Samuel H. Gray and Justice Garrison, both of Camden, is to secure a radical change in the make-up of the Court of Errors and Appeals. This, the court of last resort, now consists of the Chancellor, the Chief Justice, eight Justices of the Supreme Court, and six so-called lay Judges. The lay Judges were formerly chosen from outside the legal profession, but in 1893 Gov. Werts appointed two eminent lawyers as "lay" Judges—William Walter Phelps and ex-Gov. Robert S. Green. This innovation has been followed, and now the only laymen in the court are Gottfried Krueger, the Newark brewer, and John W. Bogart, a Bergen County real estate dealer. The other four "lay" Judges are lawyers engaged in regular practice in the courts of the State, while holding seats in the court of last resort.

This it is that is working the undoing of this court, as much as the cumbersomeness of a court of sixteen Judges, and the fact that it has to review the decisions of its own members, instead of being entirely independent of the Supreme Court and the Court of Chancery.

It is proposed, therefore, to recommend an amendment to the State Constitution establishing a new Court of Errors and Appeals, to consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices.

The Supreme Court, when cases are numerous, facilitates business by sitting in two or three branches in different parts of the State House, but the lawyers have to go to Trenton to appear before the court. It is now proposed by the lawyers to have the Supreme Court, consisting of nine Justices, divided into three divisions, sitting at Trenton, Newark, and Camden respectively for the convenience of lawyers and litigants.

The Court of Chancery, however it may be said to smack of the past, is held in such high repute owing to the respect which its decisions have commanded, that the lawyers do not seek to effect any changes other than one to expedite the business of this court. Now the Vice Chancellors hear cases and advise decrees which can be made absolute only by the Chancellor himself. It is proposed, in certain cases at least, to authorize the Vice Chancellors to make orders and decrees final.

The Court of Pardons now consists of the Governor, the Chancellor, and the six "lay" Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and it is hopelessly behind in its work, its members giving little time to it. The lawyers' committee will recommend that this court consist of the Governor, the Chancellor, and the Attorney General, but it is considered certain that a more radical change will be demanded by the Legislature, on the ground that the granting of pardons ought to be divorced altogether from the judiciary and vested in the Executive, he to act upon the recommendations of a lay board.

RELIEF OF GEN. OTIS.

Philippine Commander Comes Home at His Own Request to Attend to Private Affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Gen. Otis has been formally relieved of the command of the United States forces in the Philippines and of the Eighth Army Corps. The correspondence showing how this was brought about was made public at the War Department this afternoon. It is as follows:

Manila, April 3, 1900.

Private interests require my return to States; absent from family and business, attention to which important, since November, 1897, except few days; wish to sail by May 1, if possible; believe matters here can be placed in quite satisfactory condition by that date, although large repressive military force must be maintained some time.
OTIS.

To this Adjt. Gen. Corbin replied:

Washington, April 3, 1900.

Otis, Manila:

Replying to your cable of April 3, the Secretary of War instructs me to say that the President regrets to have you leave the Philippines, but he feels that your distinguished and successful service in both military and civil administration for nearly two years entitles you to prompt compliance with whatever wish you choose to express regarding your assignment to duty, and requisite order will be made for your return May 1, by such route and taking such time as may be agreeable to you. With understanding that Gen. MacArthur will succeed you as Military Governor, the Secretary of War wishes recommendation for commander of Department of Northern Luzon.
CORBIN.

Gen. Otis then cabled:

Manila, April 6, 1900.

Will remain until certain important modifications civil administration determined. New code judicial criminal procedure approaching completion and other matter receiving consideration; think can leave about May 1. Will cable latter part of month date I desire to be relieved and recommend officer for department commander. Wish to return by most expeditious route and await orders short time until private business receives attention. No request to make regarding future sphere of duty.
OTIS.

TRANSPORTS TO CARRY INVALIDS.

Condition of Hospital Ships Makes This Necessary.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—In consequence of the fact that neither of the two army hospital ships is available for the purpose of bringing home sick soldiers from the Philippines it is being arranged at the War Department that such service shall be temporarily performed wherever necessary by the transports regularly plying between Manila and San Francisco.

The hospital ship Missouri has been practically condemned, and it is said will require very extensive repairs to make her seaworthy. Whether these repairs shall be made and the vessel retained in the military service will be determined by a special board of officers appointed by the Secretary of War, of which Paymaster General Bates is President, to determine the question of responsibility for the alleged unseaworthy condition of that vessel and the hospital ship Relief. This board has concluded its investigation at New York, where the vessels were repaired and fitted out for service, and will leave this city in a day or two for San Francisco to make a personal inspection of the Missouri.

The Relief is now in the Philippines. Owing to the limited coal capacity of this vessel it is not deemed expedient to send her across the Pacific with a load of invalids. It has been estimated that it will take nearly $200,000 to put the Missouri in condition for another trip to the Philippines, but the War Department officials think the estimate is largely in excess of the requirements. There is great demand for the ship, and she will be put in service again as soon as possible in case it can be done without the expenditure of a very large sum of money.

Insurrection Spreading, Say Spaniards.

MADRID, April 7.—It is announced that the Minister of War, Gen. Polavieja, has received an official dispatch from Manila announcing that many Spaniards residing at Manila desire to return to Spain "on account of the spreading of the Filipino insurrection in the Island of Luzon."

BUSHWICK GLASS WORKS BLAZE.

Caused by Collapse of a Chimney—Firemen's Delicate Task.

By the collapse of a chimney in the Bushwick glass works at Grand Street and Morgan Avenue, Williamsburg, shortly before 6 o'clock last night, the building was set on fire. Seven tons of molten glass were boiling in a crucible, around which the fire raged. There are about 200 men and boys employed in the place, and they all ran to the street.

The crucible is in a shed, with iron beams above it. Around it are layers of mortar. When the firemen reached the blaze it was explained to them if water was played on the crucible the mortar around it would crack, and with the spattering of the molten glass all persons near the retort would be burned. An additional alarm was sent out, and the fire was finally extinguished without the crucible being endangered. The damage is estimated at $2,000.

BAD CHECKS FOR BIG SUMS.

Hotel Keeper's Charge Against Edward Ross Hearn, Under Arrest.

Edward Ross Hearn, twenty-five years old, a well-dressed man giving his address as 160 West Seventy-seventh Street, was arrested last night at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street by Detective Lockwood of the West Thirtieth Street Station. He is accused by Albert Kingsberg, proprietor of the hotel formerly known as the Virginia, of passing bad checks.

Hearn, the police say, is the son of a man formerly with the Lorillard Company in the tobacco business and a man of some wealth, who died a year ago in Los Angeles. Hearn, it is said, has been spending most of his time in the Tenderloin for a year or two. The amount of the checks he passed will be in the thousands, the police say.

THE HENRY SMUGGLING CASE.

Hearing Adjourned Until After the Prisoner's Wedding.

The examination in the case of Philip S. Henry, the London iron merchant, who was arrested three weeks ago on his arrival here on a Cunard liner for smuggling diamonds and laces worth over $15,000 into the country, which was set for yesterday before Commissioner Shields, was adjourned for three weeks at the request of the prisoner's counsel.

Henry is to be married next Tuesday, and at the time of his arrest said that the diamonds and laces which he had failed to declare to the customs authorities were intended as presents for his bride. Special Treasury Agent Theobald says, however, that he expects to prove that the diamonds were really presents from the English friends of Miss Lillie Lewisohn, daughter of Leonard Lewisohn, who on March 22 was married to Albert Lewisohn, at Newport, R. I. Henry's fiancée is said to be another Miss Lewisohn.

Died from Drinking Jamaica Ginger?

LEWISTON, Me., April 7.—A special from Patten says that a party has reached there with the bodies of David Berry and George McDonald of Presque Isle, who are supposed to have died from drinking Jamaica ginger, at Murphy's Camp, a few days ago.

FLAT BURGLAR IDENTIFIED.

His Name Is Jacobs, Son of a Furniture Dealer—His Stealings, $15,000.

Henry Hess, who was arrested on Friday for robbing several flats on the upper west side, and was remanded to the custody of the police of the West One Hundredth Street Station by the Magistrate in the West Side Court for forty-eight hours, was last night identified by several persons as the man who had robbed their flats. Capt. Schmittberger learned that the man was Abraham Jacobs, twenty-seven years old, but could not discover his address.

Jacobs's father, Isaac Jacobs, is a furniture dealer at 1,366 Third Avenue. Mr. Jacobs called at the station house last night and tried to get his son to confess to the robberies, but Abraham refused. His mother has been a cripple for twenty-two years and totally blind for four years.

Capt. Schmittberger says that on Feb. 18, 1892, Jacobs was arrested as William Sayer of 93 Bowery. At that time he broke into a saloon owned by George Huber, on Seventh Avenue. For this crime he served nine months in prison. In 1894 he was arrested as William Wheeler for robbing a store at Sixtieth Street and Second Avenue, and was sentenced to one year in prison. On Dewey Day Jacobs was arrested on Riverside Drive as a suspicious person by Detective McCullin of the West One Hundredth Street Station, but was discharged in court the next day. When asked what he had done with the stuff he has stolen lately, Jacobs last night told the police to hunt a man named Stewart, who could be found in a saloon on Third Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Fortieth Streets.

Miss Blanche Stryker, a school teacher, whose flat, at 181 West Eighty-second Street, was robbed on Jan. 8, readily identified Jacobs last night as the man she had met in her flat on that day. He threatened, she said, to blow her head off with a revolver he held in his hand if she uttered a scream. She dared him to carry out his threat, and made him empty his pockets before he left the place. Several other people whose flats had been enterd also identified Jacobs. Jacobs's stealings are estimated by Capt. Schmittberger to amount to $15,000.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' SOCIETY.

Officers and a New Member Elected at the Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Society of American Artists was held last evening at the headquarters of the society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street.

The proceedings were for the most part formal, embracing merely the election of officers for the ensuing year and a new member. There is only one new officer, Bruce Crane, who takes the place of Douglas Volk as Secretary. As before, the President for this year will be John La Farge, the Vice President Kenyon Cox, and the Treasurer Samuel Isham. Edwin H. Blashfield was elected a member of the Board of Control.

Louis Loeb of Paris, formerly of Cleveland, was the only new member elected.

An Invitation for the President.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and Gen. Horatio King called at the White House to-day and invited the President to attend the meeting at Fredericksburg, Va., May 23 and 26, of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Sickles will deliver the oration. The President said he would attend if nothing happened to prevent.

Drowned in a Swollen Brook.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., April 7.—While returning from school Edward Ring and a companion from Dolgeville fell into a swollen brook, which they were crossing on a hay rigging, and both were carried into the East Canada Creek. Ring was drowned, but his companion escaped by clinging to a tree.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN HONOLULU.

The Disease Almost Stamped Out—Cost Estimated at $2,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Honolulu advices, dated March 31, received by the Doric, are as follows:

"It is estimated that the cost of fighting the bubonic plague will reach at least $2,000,000, a large part of the expense having been incurred in providing shelter for those whose homes were destroyed by the fires, particularly the great conflagration of Jan. 20.

"Heavy expense has been incurred in building the detention camps that have been put up, and for provisions for those kept in them. The salaries of physicians at $250 a month, also make up a considerable part of the pay roll, and there have been a number of paid Inspectors, fumigators, and heads of departments.

"Eight hundred Japanese residents of Honolulu, who were burned out in the Chinatown fire Jan. 20, have petitioned the Government to exempt them from taxes for the year 1900. It is doubtful if the request will be granted, for to do so would be to open the way for similar claims on the part of some 10,000 Chinese and nearly as many natives. The Court of Claims will consider the matter next week.

"The Board of Health feels satisfied that the end of the plague is in sight. Since Dec. 12 there have been seventy cases, of which sixty have died, nine were cured, and one is still in the hospital in a fair way to recovery."

AN ITALIAN FIRE HERO.

Saves Three Children from a Blazing Tenement in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—Giovanni Capece, an Italian, rescued three children from a blazing tenement house here to-day. Escape by the stairways being cut off, Capece jumped from an upper window across an alley to a shed, about 16 feet. He ran to a place below the window of a bedroom occupied by the family of Marcello Gamo, and directed Gamo to let the children out and drop them. Three little ones were put out of the window and Capece caught each safely in his arms. Meanwhile the Fire Department had arrived and the other inmates of the house were rescued.

MEXICAN WOMEN FIGHT A DUEL.

One Seriously Wounded by a Pistol Shot —Both Prominent.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 7.—A duel was fought in the outskirts of the city yesterday by two women connected with prominent families of the capital. Pistols were the weapons, and one of the participants was seriously wounded.

The victor and the two seconds on the field of honor have been arrested. The affair has created a sensation.

To Study Eclipse of the Sun.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The scientific departments of the University of Chicago are making extensive plans for the study of the eclipse of the sun, which occurs May 28. The forces in charge of the Yerkes Observatory at Lake Geneva, Wis., are arranging to go South with a large party of scientists and astronomers armed with cameras and telescopes to collect data for future use in the university. Prof. Hale, in charge of the department of astronomy at the University of

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

Vardon Defeats Four of the Best Yale Golfers.

LOWERS THE LINKS RECORD

English Champion Successful in Matches Played in the Morning and Afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 7.—To atone for his irregular work of yesterday afternoon, when Capt. T. M. Robertson and F. L. Cheney of the Yale golf team won out in an eighteen-hole match, the English champion, Harry Vardon, to-day won both of his matches against pairs of the Yale players. This afternoon, an ideal one for golf, Vardon defeated Charles Hitchcock, Jr., 1903, of New York, and E. M. Byers, 1901, of Pittsburg, in a match in which the Englishman sent records by the board in rapid fashion. In this event he established a mark of 71 strokes for the course of the New Haven Golf Club, a double round of 9 holes, the total circuit of which is 2,340 yards. John Reid, Jr., of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, Captain of the Yale golf team last year, went over the course in 75 strokes last Spring, which until the coming of Vardon was the best performance. Throughout the day Vardon played much better than when Robertson and Cheney bested him, but he was not in his best form, by any means. His putting was the feature of his play, while his driving improved with almost every stroke. In the match this afternoon, after being "three up" at the end of the first round, he won as he pleased on the homeward round, incidentally breaking the record. The score:

Out—									
Vardon	4	4	3	5	3	4	4	3	6—36
Hitchcock	4	4	5	8	4	4	5	3	4—41
Byers	4	6	4	7	6	4	7	4	5—47
Beatball	4	4	4	7	4	4	5	3	4—39
In—									
Vardon	5	4	3	5	3	4	4	3	4—35
Hitchcock	6	4	3	6	4	5	5	3	5—41
Byers	6	5	5	6	4	5	6	4	5—44
Beatball	6	3	3	6	4	5	5	3	5—40

Total score for holes—Vardon, 71; Beatball, 79; Hitchcock, 82; Byers, 91.

In the morning A. T. Dwight, Jr., 1900 S., of New York, who scatched a match from the amateur champion, Findlay S. Douglas, last Summer, and L. P. Myers, 1901 S., fell down in the match after halving the first three holes with Vardon. The score:

Out—									
Vardon	6	5	6	4	3	4	4	4	4—39
Myers	6	4	4	5	3	5	6	4	5—42
Dwight	8	6	5	7	5	4	6	5	7—50
Best ball	4	4	5	3	4	6	4	5	6—41
In—									
Vardon	5	4	4	6	4	4	5	3	5—40
Myers	*6	*5	4	6	4	5	5	4	4—44
Dwight	5	4	4	6	4	5	7	3	7—47
Best ball	5	4	4	6	4	5	6	3	4—41

*Approximated.

Total strokes for 18 holes—Vardon, 79; best ball, 82; Myers, 86, (approximated;) Dwight, 97.

Dyker Meadow Golfers.

Over forty golfers turned out yesterday on the links of the Dyker Meadow Club to compete for a silver cup given by Carl H. De Silver. The contest was a bogey handicap, eighteen holes, and the leading scores were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Bogey. Down.
W. K. Fowler	97	11	2
C. A. Gardner	99	11	4
W. B. Crittenden	97	6	6
E. L. Kalbfleisch, Jr.	100	9	6
William B. Hill	105	15	6
William Jarvie	100	12	6
F. N. Doubleday	100	8	6
L. F. Abbott	108	12	7
A. P. Clapp	93	9	9
F. B. Fiske	116	19	9
Charles Adams	99	9	9
Grant Notman	110	11	10
A. R. Fish	105	5	10
W. A. Putnam	110	11	10
T. C. Jansen	118	17	10

On the Crescent Links.

There was some spirited play yesterday in the first general handicap of the season over the greens of the Crescent Athletic Club. Play was for a special prize offered by the Golfing Committee, and George S. O'Flyn and C. J. Wilson tied with 96 net, over the Winter course of nine holes. Scores:

	Gross.	Hd'cap.	Net.
George S. O'Flyn	99	3	96
C. J. Wilson	116	20	96
W. T. Smith	107	7	100
J. R. Ross	107	5	102
Frederick B. Gurney	122	20	102
H. A. Tucker	107	4	103
George Beckel	118	12	106
C. J. Williams	127	20	107
D. V. B. Hegeman	127	19	108
J. V. Wilson	115	8	107
W. A. Maires	122	0	122

The Vardon-Dunn Match.

Everything has been done by the Scarsdale Golf Club to enhance the interest in the thirty-six-hole match between Harry Vardon and Willie Dunn, which is to take place on the club's links at Hartsdale station on Tuesday. The links are directly at the station, which is on the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad, and the club has made arrangements to have the 9:12 A. M. express stop at the grounds. Other regular trains leave at 9:35 A. M. and hourly thereafter.

The match is at 36 holes, 18 to be played in the forenoon, beginning at 10:30 o'clock, and the remaining 18 in the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Invitations have been extended to all golfers to attend, and President James G. Cannon announces that everything will be done for the comfort of the guests. Luncheon will be served to the members and their guests at the clubhouse, and a special train will be run to White Plains for the accommodation of those who wish to lunch there.

Golf at Richmond.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 7.—Two events in the Jefferson tournament, which were postponed from Wednesday, were played off this afternoon. William Festus Morgan of Cooperstown, N. Y., won the driving contest cup by sending three balls within bounds to a total distance of 454 yards. In the handicap, Morgan, from scratch, tied with F. W. Tower of the Lakeside Club, with a handicap of 6, with a score of 88 for eighteen holes.

NEW AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

Final Boxing and Wrestling Bouts Furnish Excellent Sport.

As a result of the final boxing and wrestling contests of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union last night a new set of champions was created.

The tournament has been in progress during the week at the Broadway Athletic Club, and the quality of the work shown was on the whole very fair. The improvement was particularly noticeable in last night's bouts over those of the preceding nights as a result of the experience obtained by the various contestants as they advanced from the preliminaries to the semi-finals and then to the finals.

F. Lubenguhl of the New West Side Athletic Club was easily the star performer of the meeting, as he won both the 145 and 158 pound classes of the wrestling. He had a much easier victory in the heavier class, as he threw his man in a little over a minute's time, while in the 145-pound class three rounds were necessary, the referee ordering an extra round of three minutes, after two six-minute rounds had been contested. Beyond this the wrestling was featureless.

The boxing classes, as usual, commanded the most attention from the large crowd present, and frequently the good going elicited applause, which, in most cases, was well merited. Naturally, all of the decisions did not meet with the approval of all those present, but, from an unprejudiced standpoint, the decisions were eminently fair.

William Cullen, the Union Settlement representative, who is also the Amateur Athletic Union one-hundred-and-five-pound champion, still further clinched his claim to that title by winning last night's contest, though the St. George boxer was no mean adversary.

The heavyweight boxing contest between Knipe, who is also an Amateur Athletic Union champion, and J. Mackie was rather disappointing. Very little clean boxing was done, and much of the time with a ing on the floor as a result of Mackie's clinching. Knipe cut loose in the third round, and soon had the New West Side man at his mercy. The decision in Knipe's favor was announced amid mingled cheers and hisses.

The summaries:

WRESTLING.

155-Pound Class—F. Lubenguhl, New West Side A. C., defeated E. Randolph, St. George A. C. Time—1:17.

103-Pound Class—William Kerl, Pastime A. C., defeated A. Nilsen, Norwegian T. S. Time—8:26.

125-Pound Class—H. Hanson, Norwegian T. S., defeated W. Kurtzman, St. George A. C. Time—0:10.

115-Pound Class—W. L. Nelson, St. George A. C., defeated J. Bigelon, St. George A. C. Time—0:44.

145-Pound Class—F. Lubenguhl, New West Side A. C., defeated A. Anderson, Xavier A. C. Actual time—12:40.

135-Pound Class—W. L. Cheney, Union Settlement A. C., defeated E. J. Conway, Union Settlement A. C. Time—1:26.

BOXING.

Semi-Finals, 125-Pound Class—C. Curry, Pastime A. C., defeated P. J. Sweeney, Vermilye A. C., in the third round; M. J. Harnett, Pastime A. C., defeated M. O'Brien, Union Settlement A. C.

145-Pound Class—J. Donnelly, Union Settlement A. C., defeated J. Maguire, Avonia A. C., in four rounds.

Finals—105-Pound Class—William Cullen, Union Settlement A. C., defeated Charles Andrews, St. George A. C.

118-Pound Class—H. Murphy, St. Bartholomew A. C., defeated Jack Masterson, Pastime A. C., in one round.

135-Pound Class—John Mumford, New West Side A. C., defeated Mark Doyle, Avonia A. C.

Heavyweight Class.—Joe Knipe, Pastime A. C., defeated J. Mackie, New West Side A. C.

125-Pound Class.—M. J. Harnett, Pastime A. C., defeated C. Curry, Pastime A. C.

145-Pound Class.—J. Leavy, Pastime A. C., defeated J. Donnelly, Union Settlement A. C.

COLUMBIANS ON THE WATER.

Dr. Peet Gives the Boys a Chance to Row Full Four Miles.

The Columbia University crews spent the greater part of yesterday on the Harlem River. The weather was ideal for training purposes, and three crews were boated and given four-mile spins both morning and afternoon. There is a marked improvement in the work of all the men, who are breaking into using the slides slowly but surely.

Beginning to-morrow, Dr. Peet will give his attention to the leg drive, which is the most important part of the stroke. At present the men are using their backs, and many of them do not get the leg drive in at the proper time, so that this force is almost entirely wasted.

During the afternoon there were several lively brushes, and considerable excitement was caused by the capsizing of a single gig rowed by a Union Boat Club member, Dr. Peet's launch, the Mickey, which has a very bad habit of catching fire at odd times, to the great annoyance of the occupants, somewhat redeemed itself by rescuing the unfortunate oarsman from his chilly predicament.

About the best race of the day was between a freshman and a 'Varsity crew, composed of the following men:

'Varsity—Snyder, bow; Willis, 2; Burt, 3; Smith, 4; Coerr, 5; Jackson, 6; Oddie, 7; Lawrence, stroke, and Dodge, coxswain.

Freshman—Earle, bow; O'Loughlin, 2; Smithers, 3; Cornell, 4; Warren, 5; Bates, 6; Lefferts, 7; Boyesen, stroke, and Comstock, coxswain.

The crews came down the river together and when within a short distance of the Union Boat Club house were lined up. At the word both crews got away in good form, and for a quarter they rowed bow and bow. After that experience began to tell, and the 'Varsity crew, quickening their strikes, forged ahead and won handily.

Rowing at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 7.—The work of the Cornell crews on Cayuga Inlet was witnessed by 150 or more students this afternoon. Capt. Dalzell and his men rowed in improved form, and already the reappearance of Coach Courtney in charge of the candidates has had a good effect. The 'Varsity oarsmen yet have the fault of rushing their slides, but they are gradually correcting this. They proved too much for the second 'Varsity combination in to-day's spin. The 'Varsity eight rowed as follows:

Robbins, stroke; Dalzell, 7; Beardslee, 6; Smallwood, 5; English, 4; Petty, 3; Vanderhoof, 2; Hartley, bow; McGoffin, coxswain.

The number of freshmen candidates was to-day reduced to fourteen, and only twelve sophomores will row hereafter.

Road Drivers' Association Meeting.

Seventy new members were initiated yesterday at the meeting of the Road Drivers' Association at Durando's. The Club, at the northern end of the Speedway.

Dr. Henry H. Kane, the new President of the association, asked every member to use his influence to have road drivers who own good roadsters join in the association's parade of roadsters on May 5. He stated that owners of well-known horses from Boston, Chicago, and other large cities would join in the parade.

It was decided that if May 5, the date selected, is a rainy day, the parade will be postponed until the first fine Saturday following.

The members of the association were anxious to have some arrangements made for the accommodation of the public who will review the parade, but the Park Department refused to allow stands to be erected. Only one stand—a small one for the use of the press—will be put up, and that will be opposite The Club. The official button of the association was distributed at yesterday's meeting.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—First Race—Six and a half furlongs. Post Haste, 106 pounds, (Slack,) 4 to 1, won; Double Dummy, 110, 2; Aloha II., 88, 3. Time—1:24 4-5. Althea, Robert Bonner, Pickwickian, Owensboro, Avoca, X Ray, and Sir Dick also ran. Second Race.—The Potomac, three-quarters of a mile. Royal Sterling, 116 pounds, (Mitchell,) 4 to 5, won; Sidney Lucas, 116, 2; Tourney, 108, 3. Time—1:16 1-5. Third Race.—Steeplechase, gentlemen riders, about three miles. Young Exile, 145 pounds, (Mr. Taylor,) won; Ochiltree, 164, 2; Diver, 152, 3. Time—6:55 2-5. Champion, Becky Rolfe, Jacobel, and Mr. Forepaw also ran. Fourth Race.—Seven furlongs. Speedmas, 105 pounds, (Mitchell,) 6 to 5, won; The Jefferson, 107, 2; Monmouth Bay, 97, 3. Time—1:13 1-5. Hall Bell, Naboclish, Al Reeves, Charles T. Hayman, Lulu, Christmas Carol, Balkan, Merriness, and Firelock also ran. Fifth Race.—One mile and a hundred yards. Beau Ideal, 112 pounds, (O'Leary,) 2 to 5, won; Knight of the Garter, 126, 2; Shinfane, 103, 3. Time—1:52 3-5. Magic Light also ran.

MEMPHIS, April 7.—Seven furlongs—La Josephine, 106, 1; Miss Mae Day, 96, 2; The Lady in Blue, 106, 3. Time—1:29¾. Half mile—Pantland, 110, 1; Queen Dixon, 109, 2; South Breeze, 101, 3. Time—0:50¼. Six furlongs—Scrivener, 112, 1; McAlbert, 100, 2; Shillingburn, 104, 3. Time—1:17½. Half mile, (Gaston Stakes)—Joe Frey, 118, 1; Garry Hermann, 118, 2; Sard, 115, 3. Time—0:50. Mile and a sixteenth—Banished, 112, 1; Abusive, 103, 2; W. B. Gates, 109, 3. Time—1:51. Six furlongs—Judge Wardell, 109, 1; Freehand, 104, 2; Sir Blaze, 103, 3. Time—1:16¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Five furlongs—Zurich, 106, 1; My Dear, 104, 2; Christine, 110, 3. Time—1:03¼. Mile and a sixteenth—Ben Gaylon Brown, 110, 2; Aphrodis, 110, 3. Time—0:49. Mile and a sixteenth—Lothian, 106, 1; Scotch Plaid, 110, 2; Jennie Reid, 104, 3. Time—1:48. Futurity course—Sofala, 125, 1; Duntree, 114, 2; Diderot, 108, 3. Time—1:12. Mile—May W., 110, 1; Gauntlet, 90, 2; Formero, 112, 3. Time—1:41¼. Three-quarters of a mile—Head Water, 111, 1; Pompine, 106, 2; Dr. Sheppard, 117, 3. Time—1:14½.

A New Cricket Club Organized.

The Livingston Field Club, successor of the Staten Island Cricket Club, has been organized as a proprietary club, with the following Board of Managers: W. M. Donald, Chairman; E. H. Outerbridge, Vice Chairman; R. St. G. Walker, Secretary and Treasurer; Norman S. Walker, Jr., R. T. Rokeby, Gerald F. Brophy, E. J. Shriver, W. S. R. Ogilby, and G. Clinton Miller. The liability of the members is limited to their dues, which have been placed at $20 for the season, which will extend from April 1 to Oct. 1. The house and grounds of the Staten Island Cricket Club at Livingston have been leased from the assignee, and the grounds will be open for cricket, tennis, and baseball early in May. The Ladies' Outing Club will continue to occupy its clubhouse, and lend its co-operation in making the reorganization successful.

The club has joined the Metropolitan District Cricket League, and will place an eleven in the field, selected from the following players: R. T. Rokeby, M. R. Cobb, P. C. Goldingham, N. S. Walker, Jr., J. L. Fool, A. W. Boutiebee, H. E. Jackson, R. E. Bonner, H. N. Townsend, W. S. R. Ogilby, R. St. G. Walker, T. S. Hope-Simonson, George Quirk, C. H. E. Griffith, Nicholas Dunn, H. Manley, and E. H. Outerbridge.

Boston Fencers Win.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 7.—The Boston Athletic Association's fencing team defeated the New York Fencing Club's team in a competition with foils for the Boston Athletic Association's team fencing trophy, in the Boston Athletic Association's gymnasium this evening. Three men constituted a team. Atherton Brownell, Manuel De Diaz, and James P. Parker made up the Boston Athletic Association team, while Fitzhugh Townsend, C. C. Nardell, and Charles Tatham were the New York Fencing Club men. There were nine bouts, each man meeting every other man of the opposing team. The Boston Athletic Association won by 5 bouts to 4, the last bout, won by Parker, giving the Boston Athletic Association the victory. Townsend, said to be the best amateur in this country with the foils, won all three of his bouts. Both De Diaz and Parker beat the other two New Yorkers. Nardell won his bout from Brownell, while Tatham lost to all three Boston Athletic Association men.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

EASTER HATS—The choicest novelties of the season—French Hats and those of home design—no two alike. Also London Hats and Hats for Children.

Ladies' Suits.

Two Great Offers for Monday.

Suits of all wool camel's hair and cheviot, also fancy mixtures, in blue and gray stripes, and a special lot of Oxford stripes; a few of the Suits lined throughout with silk; jackets are tight fitting, fly front and Eton shapes; the skirts either inverted or box pleat; not a Suit worth less than $20, and many worth from $25 to $30, all reduced to $15 each.

A very handsome lot of Ladies' Broadcloth Suits, tan, gray and black, beautifully trimmed with applique; some have high flare collars and others small revers—all the newest and most desirable Suits of the season; sizes 32 to 38—all reduced to $25 each.

Foulard Silks, 58 Cts. Instead of 85 Cts.

2,500 yards Foulard Silks, 22 and 24 inches wide, some French and some American, rich goods, beautiful color combinations, finely twilled, excellent for wear, at 58 cts. per yard; actual value, 85 cts.

Silk Department.

Taffeta Lining Silk, 35 Cts.

Strong, brilliant and desirable; in pinks, roses, ciels, cardinals, re sedas, beiges, grays, black and white, all at 35 cts. per yard.

Lining Department.

Men's Furnishings.

Everything for Easter Now Ready.

The latest and best style in Neckwear, Shirts, Collars, Gloves, etc.

Special offer for Monday—

A lot of new Imperials, English Squares, Four-in-hands and Tecks, in light and medium shades, regular 50 and 75 ct. quality, at 40 cts. each.

English Squares, Imperials and the new shape Four-in-hands, made of Barathea Silk, in rich colors and handsome designs, $1.00 each; formerly $1.50 to $2.00.

Fine Silk English Squares and Imperials, stripes and figures, 25 cts. instead of 50 cts.

Men's fancy Madras Pajamas, reduced from $1.50 to 95 cts.

Ladies' $1.25 Gloves for 85 cts.

These Gloves were made expressly for us. They are in the most desirable colorings, PIQUE SEWN, perfect fitting, newest style of embroidery—a great bargain at 85 cts.

Our Kathryn Glove, in both pique and overseam, is the leading Glove in style and quality at the price, $1.00.

Handsome Oxford Ties for Easter.

The very latest shapes and the most fashionable leather are represented in our stock of Ladies' Oxford Shoes, and no woman can fail to find something to meet her requirements.

Mannish Oxfords, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00.

Kid and Patent Leather Oxfords, Louis XV. heels, $3.00 and $3.50.

Queen Quality Oxfords, $2.50.

Suit Cases,

$2.95 Instead of $4.00.

A manufacturer's lot of Suit Cases, all leather (not sheepskin), handstitched with steel frame, copper rivets, heavy leather covers, leather inside straps, brass lock and catches, sizes 22 and 24, regular $4.00 Cases, at $2.95.

Linen Suitings Very Cheap.

Real Irish Linen Homespun, natural shade, 12½ cts. per yard.

Natural shade Irish Linen Suitings, with white, blue, red and brown checks and stripes, for Waists, 18 cts. per yard.

Irish Linen Duck, natural shade, also with white mixture, 25 cts. per yard.

Main Floor, Annex.

Dress Good Specials.

56-inch Homespuns, gray, brown and natural mixtures, 75 cts. per yard; value, $1.00.

46-inch Granite Pebble Suitings, in all shades, 75 cts.; value, $1.00.

46-inch French Voiles, cardinal, navy, brown, gray and heliotrope, 68 cts.; reduced from $1.25.

Black Goods.

All wool Black Grenadines, figured, very sheer and transparent, made by one of the best French makers, dyed by Guillaumet, 25 cts. per yard; same goods as have sold at 75 cts.

Bargains in Flannels.

Regular 10 ct. Outing Flannels, fast colors, at 6½ cts. per yard; less than maker's price.

Regularly 40 ct. Scotch Flannels, fast colors, suitable for Shirt Waists, Wrappers, Underskirts, Children's Dresses and Men's Outing Shirts, at 25 cts. per yard.

Flannel Dept., 2d floor.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

EASTER SPECIALS.

Sale of Easter Garments

FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

We are now showing the largest collection of new and stylish Suits, Jackets, Capes, Skirts and Waists, ever before shown in New York and the prices lower than elsewhere.

Ladies' Spring Suits, Eton or Fly Front, Jackets silk lined, Skirts of the newest and most stylish shapes lined with fine percaline, at $14.50; worth $18.50.

Ladies' new and stylish Spring Suits, are of the newest and best materials, open Eton or tight-fitting jackets lined with fine silk; all the latest colorings at $17.50; worth $25.00.

Ladies' Spring Jackets, made of fine Black Broadcloth, lined with silk, double breasted, at $4.98; worth $6.98.

Misses' and Children's Confirmation Dresses, fine, dainty styles, in White Lawn, Organdy, and Cashmere, beautifully trimmed with embroidery, lace, and ribbons, sizes from 6 to 14 years, from $1.98 up to $25.00.

COTTON SHIRT WAISTS.

No store in the country carries such an assortment of Shirt Waists as you find here; thousands of styles and every one new, from 39c. up to $6.00.

Boys' Clothing

Our display in Easter suits, etc., is larger than ever! Prices are well known to be the lowest for fine grades of clothing! Call early in the week and avoid the enormous crowds later!

List of Styles and Prices

Double breasted Suits, 7 to 16 years; choices at $1.98, $2.50, $2.98, $3.50, $3.98 to $5.00.

Suits with vests, 10 to 16 years, a large stock at $3.98, $4.50, $4.98, $5.50, $5.95.

Long Pants Suits, 14 to 20 years, hundreds of styles, at $5.00, $5.95, $6.50, $9.95 to $10.00.

Separate Long Trousers for young men, 14 to 20 years, at $1.50, $1.75, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50.

Spring Overcoats for young men, 14 to 20 years, Tan and Oxford, at $5.95.

Men's Spring Overcoats, a special Easter coat, different styles, at $8.50.

Top Coats for boys 3 to 16 years, Tan and Oxford, pretty styles at $2.98 and $3.98.

Vestee, Tuxedo, and Admiral Suits, also pretty sailor suits, at $1.98, $2.98, $3.50, $3.98.

Confirmation Suits with long or short trousers, in 10 different styles.

Men's Suits, made of worsteds, perfect dress suits, all sizes at $10.00.

BOYS.

Kilt Suits, Boys' Velvet Suits, Boys' Spring Reefers, Boys' Knee Pants, Boys' Shirt Waists and Blouses, Boys' Wash Suits, Boys' and Young Men's HATS and CAPS, complete our Easter offerings! The selection in all these things is enormous!

Clothing Department, Second Floor, Front

Easter Millinery.

We have been months preparing for Easter, and at this date have on hand thousands of the prettiest, most stylish, and desirable hats to be found in the city, and when style, material, and workmanship are considered, cannot be matched for cheapness, $2.50 to $25.00.

Our untrimmed Hat stock has no equal, it contains everything that is new and desirable, from 25c. to $5.50.

Ladies' Golf, Cycling, and other ready to wear hats at 69c., $1.25, $1.75.

Children's ready to wear hats in Great Variety at 49c., 69c., 98c., $1.25.

500 dozen roses, poppies, clover, daisies, violets, and foliage of various kinds at 10c., 19c., 29c., 39c., 49c.

WASH GOODS.

EXTRAS.

5 Cases of a regular 10c. quality Seersucker, light, medium, and dark color assortment; in stripes, plaids, and checks, extra special, at 6½c. per yard.

Bates's Seersuckers, corded effect, about 100 different styles to choose from, at 10c. per yard; value 12½c.

Yard-wide Percales Wrapper Patterns, the 12½c. quality, for Monday, 8c. per yd.

Mercerized Foulards, new tints printed in the most exquisite styles, value 18c., at 12½c. per yard.

Yard-wide Batiste, white and tinted ground in figures, stripes, and floral designs, a regular 25c. quality, at 16c. per yard.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Oxford Ties, at special cut prices for Monday. All the strong features incorporated in our high shoes will be found in our low cuts. All are strictly new models of styles.

Ladies' $2.00 Oxford at $1.49, in Tan and Black Vici Kid; three assortments of toes; hand turn soles; widths B to E; sizes 2½ to 7.

Ladies' $3.00 Oxford at $1.95. Tan and Black Vici kid, turn sole; tan and black Vici kid, welt sole; tan and black with kid and patent leather tips; widths, A to E; sizes, 2½ to 7.

Ladies' $3.50 Oxford at $2.45. Best city made, hand turned, all kid lined to the toe, plug cut, no seams, made for style and comfort, in black and Vici Russet; widths, A to EE; sizes, 2½ to 7.

Misses', Children's, and Boys' Shoes, all kinds and styles, all new toes, in black, russet, and patent leather, at lowest of prices.

SELECT GROCERIES.

FOURTH FLOOR.

Grape Juice—Welch's. The Standard. Pint bottle, 22c.; quart bottle, 40c.

Malt Breakfast Food—The nearest breakfast cereal, 2-pound package, 13c.

Lime Fruit Juice—Makes a healthful Spring drink; quart bottle, 23c.

Tamarinds—From the West Indies; beneficial in sickness or health; ½-pint jar, 21c.

Maple Syrup—A quality that will please. In cans; pint, 15c.; quart, 25c.; half gallon, 45c.; gallon can, 85c.

Butter—The best that's made. In full pound bricks, 25c.

Sliced Beets—Fancy beets sliced thinly, in pound tins, 5c.

Teas—Pure teas. Purchased for their worth in the cup; all varieties and blends; 30c., 45c., and 60c. per pound.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

An interesting series was bowled in the Wholesale Drug Trade Association tournament at Reid's alleys last night. In the first game Dodge & Olcott's team made two records. The team's score of 936 is the highest ever bowled in the league, and Howe's score of 248 is the individual record for the tournament. On April 20 and 21 the winners of the Drug Trade tournaments of Baltimore and Chicago will bowl at Reid's alleys for the national championship. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 248; Ely, 184; Olm, 154; Ulrich, 167; Ruddiman, 183. Total, 936.

Merck & Co.—Darius, 196; Douth, 161; Urbach, 151; Hems, 145; Robertson, 179. Total, 822.

SECOND GAME.

Merck & Co.—Darius, 183; Douth, 105; Urbach, 147; Hems, 158; Robertson, 152. Total, 745.

Seabury & Johnson—De Zeller, 143; Sayre, 127; Hopping, 143; Withers, 196; Judge, 144. Total, 753.

THIRD GAME.

Seabury & Johnson—De Zeller, 175; Sayre, 116; Hopping, 148; Withers, 142; Judge, 186. Total, 717.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 153; Ely, 208; Olm, 99; Ulrich, 163; Ruddiman, 170. Total, 793.

FOURTH GAME.

National Lead Company—Sidford, 124; Saunders, 125; C. E. Meek, 160; Kemble, 174; R. P. Meek, 152. Total—735.

R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 178; Kent, 136; Hopper, 134; Littell, 159; Smith, 140. Total—747.

FIFTH GAME.

National Lead Company—Sidford, 152; Saunders, 147; C. E. Meek, 118; Kemble, 128; R. P. Meek, 115. Total—669.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Mariager, 144; Doran, 157; Blake, 137; Brunn, 182; Carr, 166. Total—786.

SIXTH GAME.

R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 153; Kent, 121; Hopper, 153; Littell, 148; Smith, 180. Total—755.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Mariager, 169; Doran, 206; Blake, 119; Brunn, 213; Carr, 158. Total—865.

The Manhattan Company team bowled a score of 903 in the Bank Clerks' League last night. The team won two games easily. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chase No. 1—Haynes, 181; Martin, 118; Freed, 143; Mitchell, 174; Booth, 179. Total, 795.

Eleventh Ward—Mehling, 120; Ewing, 92; Nestell, 135; Gunner, 125; Williamson, 120. Total, 592.

SECOND GAME.

Manhattan Company—Fowler, 139; McIntosh, 156; Doctor, 184; Mauerle, 192; McNeil, 235. Total, 876.

Eleventh Ward—Mehling, 124; Ewing, 116; Nestell, 109; Gunner, 106; Williamson, 118. Total, 656.

THIRD GAME.

Manhattan Company—Fowler, 145; McIntosh, 190; Doctor, 200; Mauerle, 202; McNeil, 171. Total, 908.

Chase No. 1—Haynes, 186; Martin, 121; Freed, 173; Mitchell, 191; Booth, [illegible]. Total, 839.

Bowlers.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Hill	160	191	186	537
Smith	161	165	174	500
Fuller	213	153	201	567
Wood	136	145	167	448
Legate	187	165	172	524
Team total	857	819	900	2,576

CRESCENT A. C.

Bowlers.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Bull	162	155	157	474
Doyle	169	153	155	477
Van Deweer	137	138	165	440
Anderson	161	150	183	494
Iremonger	162	157	213	532
Team total	791	753	873	2,417

CRESCENT'S ATHLETIC PLANS.

The Schedule of the Lacrosse Team Includes Thirteen Games.

The usual high standard has been maintained by the Crescent Athletic Club in regard to their lacrosse team. Twenty-six players have been in constant practice, and much of the younger material has showed up excellently. The schedule is now complete, and includes the following games:

April 7, Columbia University; 14, Johns Hopkins University; 21, Stevens Institute; 28, Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass.

May 5, Swarthmore College; 12, College of the City of New York; 15, Cornell University; 19, Lehigh University; 26, University of Pennsylvania; 30, Toronto University.

June 2, Markham Lacrosse Club; 9, Montreal Amateur A. A.; 16, a senior Canadian team.

As usual, all the matches, with the exception of the one with Harvard, will take place on the club grounds at Bay Ridge. John P. Curry, one of the most reliable of the Crescent veterans, has succeeded Cyrus C. Miller as Captain of the team, and it is expected that last season's successes, when the team went through the most ambitious series of games ever undertaken by an American lacrosse team, without a reverse, will be repeated.

According to advices from Paris the Crescent team is the only entry received for the lacrosse tournament at the Exposition, and the indications are that this feature of the sporting carnival will not take place. The champions had been counting on a delightful trip to the gay city, stopping over at London to play an all-London team. The latter has sent word that it is impossible to muster a team, so the game has been cancelled. All hopes now centre on the Canadians, and, unless they decide to send a team or two abroad, the Crescents will not go.

The baseball prospects are exceedingly flattering. Although the season does not begin until the latter part of this month, the candidates are practicing daily under Capt. Butler, who is confident of gathering together a team which will capture the Intercity Athletic League championship.

The golf members have practically given up the idea of deserting the links for the Fox Hills course on Staten Island, as it has been found that it would require an expenditure of upward of $8,000 to place it in playable condition.

In addition to there being a number of club tennis events scheduled, it is intended to hold an open tournament on the courts during July.

RIFLE SHOOTING FOR TROPHY.

Second Division of the Naval Battalion is Now in First Place.

Members of the First Naval Battalion of the Naval Militia are growing more interested in the rifle shoot for the Josephthal Trophy, which is being shot for every Saturday afternoon on the ranges of the Seventy-first Regiment. The second teams of the second and fourth divisions of the battalion were at the butts yesterday, and the result placed the second division in first place for the trophy. Seaman S. L. Josephthal, a brother of Assistant Paymaster Lewis M. Josephthal, who offers the trophy, was on the fourth division's team yesterday.

The second division men yesterday made the best scores of the match so far, and they beat the opposing team by 125 points.

Next Saturday afternoon the third teams of the first and third divisions will shoot.

The scores are as follows:

SECOND DIVISION.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Ttl.
Seaman P. Meiggs	28	29	57
Seaman H. C. White	19	18	37
Seaman W. B. Wath	27	29	56
Seaman L. S. Stockwell	25	20	45
Seaman E. H. Stockwell	25	7	32
Seaman M. Brandt	25	23	48
Seaman H. A. Clark	28	18	46
Gun Capt. J. M. Mitchell	28	18	46
Seaman C. L. Weeks	24	27	51
Seaman A. E. Colgate	29	30	59
Total			479

FOURTH DIVISION.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Ttl.
Seaman R. H. Crawford	2	2	4
Seaman H. C. Scrymser	12	12	24
Seaman E. Fitzpatrick	19	23	42
Seaman S. L. Josephthal	24	23	47
Seaman C. Messick	22	16	38
Gun Capt. J. A. B. Cowles	24	14	38
Boatswain's Mate George Lawyer	29	24	53
Seaman H. P. Bessell	27	20	47
Seaman W. J. Taylor	21	23	44
Seaman J. R. Crawford	27	20	47
Total			354

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Division.	First Team.	Second Team.	Total.
First	425	381	806
Second	444	479	923
Third	430	383	813
Fourth	465	354	809

Weight Thrower Loses a Finger.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, April 7.—One of the most peculiar accidents incidental to practice on any athletic field happened to Edward Connett of the Princeton Preparatory School, who, with W. W. Coe of the same institution, were practicing with the weights on the field on Friday. Connett was about to throw his implement backward over his head, having grasped the weight with both hands for the purpose, when Coe, who was directly in front of him, drove his weight in Connett's direction in such a manner that both weights crashed together, jamming the fingers of the latter. One finger was entirely cut off and another was badly smashed.

Speedway Trotters May Be Matched.

Some of the Speedway drivers expect to see a match at mile heats, three in five, arranged between A. C. Maynard's gray trotter Brandywine, 2:20½, by Sphinx, and L. Whitehead's Bergenia, 2:16½, by Bermuda Boy. Alexander Newburger holds $200 of Mr. Whitehead's money as a forfeit to bind a match for $500 a side

PIANOS

A Spring Offering.

In reality a forced sale, for never before in our history were we so cramped for room, especially in our exchange department, which occupies nearly the whole of the fourth floor.

There are more than 60 pianos which will be sold at extraordinarily low prices and on very small payments, to make room for the new goods which are constantly arriving.

If you contemplate purchasing a piano in the near future come and examine the large assortment of

Used Upright Pianos

Also grand and square pianos, including such prominent makes as

STEINWAY, STERLING, CHICKERING, KNABE, KRANICH & BACH, HALLET & DAVIS, and many other kinds of lesser note.

All are in perfect repair and newly finished, and will be guaranteed by us for 5 years.

Uprights at	$100
Uprights at	125
Uprights at	150
Uprights at	175
And up to	250
Grands at	175
Grands at	250
Squares at	25
Squares at	40
Squares at	60

Terms on Uprights as low as $5.00 per month.
Terms on Grands as low as $7.00 per month.
Terms on Squares as low as $3.00 per month.
These prices and terms apply to the above lot of pianos and for this sale only.

STOOL, COVER, TUNING AND DELIVERY FREE.

(Pianos reserved for future delivery if small deposit is made.)

STERLING Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms
(Entire building, four floors),
536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.
Look for the name STERLING.

RABBI WISE EULOGIZED

Dr. Grossman Delivers a Panegyric on His Life and Work.

Refers to Him as a Second Elijah, and Speaks of His Efforts for American Israel.

A fervid eulogy of the late Dr. Isaac Mayer Wise was delivered yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, rabbi of the Temple Rodeph Sholem, Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue at the regular morning service. Few of the congregation were absent. In the course of the services Cantor Cahn and the choir sang "Lord to Thee We Look in All Our Sorrows," written by Rabbi Wise. In the prayer for the dead Dr. Wise was mentioned, and the congregation, departing from custom, rose for "Kaddish," in memory of the great American Israelite.

Dr. Grossman, during his impassioned panegyric, was greatly moved, and at several parts of it many of the congregation shed tears. He adopted for his text the lesson of the day, II. Kings, ii., 1 to 12, which tells of Elijah being taken up into heaven in sight of Elisha. Comparing Rabbi Wise with the Prophet Elijah, Dr. Grossman said: "A second Elijah, a warrior for right, as bold and fearless, a champion of God as loyal and devoted, a Jew as stanch and sincere, a man as pure and holy, has departed from the midst of American Israel, and we his pupils, we that knew him, knew the nobility of the man, the thousands that listened spellbound to his ringing words, the whole house of American Israel, at whose altar he ministered as a faithful servant, cry out in this hour of bereavement, 'Alas! Alas! Our father, our pride, our glory, is no more.'"

The touching scenes at the funeral of Rabbi Wise at Cincinnati, where high and low, Jew and Christian, honored the dead, were witnessed by Dr. Grossman. After speaking of his grief at the grave, he said: "And yet as I turned away there was thanksgiving in my heart; thanksgiving that such a man had lived in our midst, that God had blessed that life with the crown of old age; thanksgiving for the deeds he wrought, for the inspiring memory he has bequeathed to us, for the shining example he has left us."

Continuing, the speaker, in sketching Rabbi Wise's career, from birth, at Steingrub, in Bohemia, to his death, said that of all the rabbis living or dead in this country there is none who has accomplished more, if as much, for the glory of Judaism. Sixty years ago, when chaos and disorder reigned in American Judaism, Dr. Wise began a radical reformation. "Let there be light" was his motto. He turned the searchlight of reason upon Judaism and proclaimed that religion must be a wing to lift man to truth, not a chain to fetter him to antiquated ceremonials. He was, however, never a destroyer. He knew what to tear down and what to build up.

Dr. Grossman sketched the realization of Dr. Wise's ambition for reformation, in spite of obstacles and criticism, in the organization of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, then the Hebrew Union College. His distinction as scholar, author, editor, lecturer, rabbi, college President, member of the Cincinnati University Board, and factor in the political affairs of his Ohio city home was instanced and his capacity for work was cited.

In paying a personal tribute to Rabbi Wise as one of his pupils, Dr. Grossman related touchingly how when he lost his mother he was consoled by him.

In conclusion, Dr. Grossman called attention to Rabbi Wise's life work, the Hebrew Union College, and asked if it shall have been for naught. In his appeal for its maintenance he said: "Come forth, Jews and Jewesses of New York. Give an evidence of your Jewish hearts. Dr. Wise is dead. His work must live. The leader sleeps. His spirit must be active in our midst."

Giving his address, Dr. Grossman said: "And give to us, who lovingly followed whither he did lead, give to American Judaism that strength, that loyalty, that fervor, that enthusiasm, that manhood that made him our master, our leader, our father in death as in life, in time and for eternity, amen."

SHERIFF GUEST OF HONOR.

Attaches of His Office Dine—Col. Gardiner's Letter.

Sheriff William F. Grell of New York County was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the attachés of his office at the Lexington Assembly Rooms, Terrace Garden, East Fifty-eighth Street, last night. A diamond studded badge of office was presented to the Sheriff, on behalf of those holding office under him, by Edward H. Warker, the auditor of the Sheriff's office.

Under Sheriff Henry P. Mulvany was toastmaster at the dinner. District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner was to have been one of the principal guests, but he sent his regrets, saying that he had been unexpectedly called to "an important legal conference for this evening with other lawyers, which cannot be postponed."

Among the guests who were present and responded to toasts were ex-Sheriff Edward J. H. Tamsen, Michael T. Daly, Francis J. Lantry, William H. Sohmer, James Connor Roach, and Register Fromme. There were eighty-five persons present, and Messrs. Warker and Mulvany of the Committee of Arrangements were congratulated by their fellow-attachés for the manner in which they had planned the details of the dinner.

METHODIST EAST CONFERENCE.

Institutional Appointments Made and Delegates Elected.

DANBURY, Conn., April 7.—Bishop Hurst presided at the forenoon session of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Church, in session here. Among those advanced to complete the conference course of study were L. S. Caswell, Glen Cove, L. I.; W. W. Duncan, Brooklyn; E. G. Richards, New York City; A. S. Saxon, New York City; W. M. Stonehill, Brooklyn, and Frank A. Walker, Huntington, L. I.

Three alternate delegates to the General Conference were elected, as follows: The Rev. J. S. Chadwick, Brooklyn; the Rev. C. D. Downey, Brooklyn, and the Rev. J. S. North, New York.

Among the appointments made were P. W. North, Corresponding Secretary of the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society; G. A. Hall, State Secretary of New York; J. S. Breckenridge, General Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, at Brooklyn; E. A. Noble, Resident Superintendent and Chaplain of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital at Brooklyn; A. W. Byrt, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Church Society.

The Rev. B. A. Reamond, President of Wesleyan University and the Rev. C. S. Wing, Brooklyn, were elected delegates to the General Conference to be held in Chicago in May.

MATTHEWS

Easter Celebration on a Gigantic Scale!

Our Easter Exhibit Points Irrefutably to the Great Work Done by Our Store. The joy of Easter Giving is the Keynote Prices. Anticipating the Demand Not Only for Easter Gifts, but for Wedding Presents and Furnishments for the Summer Cottage, Our Special Displays for the Coming Week Range From a Comprehensive and Sumptuous Exhibit of Sterling Silver and Artistic Plated Ware to a Host of Dainty Designs in Easter Eggs and Feathered Chicks.

Women's $4.50 Patent Leather Boots, $2.95 a Pair

These Shoes are made of the best French calf, patent leather, with French Satin de Lain cloth tops, in lace only, with McKay stitched soles and hand-worked eyelets. The toe shapes are the new round, the most approved and popular style for Spring wear; military heels.

In material, workmanship, fit, wear and service they will equal any pair which are sold in exclusive stores at $4.50 and $5.00, and which is considered a fair price for them. We have 250 pairs only, sizes are 2½ to 7, widths A, B, C and D.

At $1.60 a Pair—400 pairs of Women's Dongola and Vici Kid Lace and Button Shoes are here for you to select from to-morrow. The toe shapes are the opera and full round, with patent leather tips, stout stitched oak soles, turned and very flexible; splendid wearing, comfortable, dressy shoes. The price at which they were sold for was $3.00, and splendid values at that price (sizes are broken), and if you can be fitted, you can save more than a dollar a pair. **At $1.60 a Pair** On table Monday . . . . . 2d floor.

Easter-Tide Millinery.

No prettier hats in Brooklyn than those sold at our store; a distinctly wearable quality is combined with extreme originality in color blending and design. We offer our Parisian hats and bonnets at reduced prices during the coming week.

At $1.48 to $2.25, Instead of $2.69 to $5.50.

250 only, fine straws—hand-made Straw Hats, with chiffon, black and color combination—hardly two alike. They are an entire new line from the best makers—very swell

$1.48 to $2.25, Regular Price, $2.69 to $5.98.

Untrimmed Hats.

Ladies' and Misses' Black and Colored Hats, in the best shapes of the season, including dress shapes, pokes for children, and turbans; these Hats have been selling regularly at 98c. to $1.25. Tuesday you can choose from the collection at 58c., special.

Children's Trimmed School and Outing Hats, all the various styles, at prices to suit every one, from 69c. upward.

Artificial Flowers.

Rose Sprays, in crushed effects, three in bunch, all new pastel shades, marked specially at 39c.

Rose Foliage with Rosebuds, 25c.

Carnation Foliage, fine quality, 18c.

Violet, silk and velvet, with foliage, 25c.

Violet, three shades in bunch, at 19c.

Millinery Dept., 2d Floor.

Easter Footwear for Boys and Girls.

Come here for your EASTER SHOES. We have the largest and best assortment on either side of the river. Best wearing, best fitting, dressy, comfortable shoes, and as you know our prices are always considerably less than you are asked elsewhere.

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S Soft, Fine Vici Kid, Spring Heel, Button Shoes, hand sewed, flexible soles, broad, comfortable toes, patent leather tips, a range of at least 1-3 on these; sizes 6 to 8, 98c.; sizes 8½ to 11, $1.28; sizes 11½ to 2, $1.58.

OUR BOYS' Steel Shod Shoes, nothing better for a boy than a pair of these shoes; as solid and substantial as the best specialists who make nothing but boys' shoes can make them; for style, fit and comfort they excel every other make. All the new lasts and toe shapes for Spring are here, and our prices are less than you can buy inferior shoes for.

Made of Ebony Calf, stitched soles, spring heels, tips, sizes 8½ to 13½, $1.75; made of heavy Vici Kid skin, spring heels, hand welted soles, 8½ to 13½, $2.00; Casco Calfskin, stitched soles, low heels, sizes 12½ to 2, $1.79; sizes 2½ to 5½, $1.98; best American calfskin, hand welted soles, sizes 13 to 2, $2.45; sizes 2½ to 5½, $2.85.

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S Dongola Kid, Button and Lace, Spring Heel Shoes, Goodyear, welted and stitched extension soles, patent leather tips, broad, comfortable and round toes, stylish and very serviceable, sizes 6 to 8, $1.34; sizes, 8½ to 11, $1.65; sizes, 11½ to 2, $1.98.

LITTLE MEN'S Spring Heel Calf Lace Shoes, solid oak soles, calf tips, value, $1.65; sizes, 8½ to 13½, $1.19.

BOYS' and YOUTHS' Solid, Substantial School and Street Shoes, made up expressly for good wear, bulldog and round toes, calf tips, sizes 12 to 2, $1.29; sizes, 2½ to 5½, $1.60.

Cloak and Suit Dept.

A Big Suit Offering.

50 Ladies' Suits, made of finest black English cheviots and fancy dark mixtures; the styles are Eton and tight fitting jackets, skirts are box pleat and fan pleat; they are all lined throughout with best of taffeta, and are regular $35.00 suits, but to make them more interesting to you, we will make the price while they last . . **$22.50**

Exceptional bargains in Jackets.
Bargains in Dress Skirts.
Bargains in Rainy Day Skirts.
Bargains in Misses' and Children's Reefers and Jackets.
Bargains in Children's Wash Dresses.

Parasols.

Ladies of taste and discrimination will appreciate this display.

All new goods, in ladies' and children's parasols, in a great variety of colorings, and at lowest prices consistent for first-class goods

Phonographs, Graphophones and Records.

Edison Home Phonograph, $25.00.
Edison Standard Phonograph, $16.00.
Edison Gem Phonograph, $6.50.
Graphophones, special for Monday only, $6.50.
Special 75-peg Cabinet, $8.00.
Record Box, 12 peg, 19c.
Record Box, 24 peg, 40c.
36-peg Carrying Cases, lined and with lock, $2.98.
Complete line of Brass Horns and Stands, at the lowest possible prices.
EDISON RECORDS, 35c. each; 3 for $1.00.
All records tried.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We are sole agents on Long Island for the sale of PHONETIC Records for Phonographs or Graphophones.

PHONETIC RECORDS are the loudest and clearest made, they reproduce at slow speed.

Are guaranteed strictly original, and are made by the Brooklyn Phonograph Company; $1.00 Record; our price, 75c.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Savings on Spring Straw Hats

For Women, Misses and Children.

Chic and charming and breathing of Spring are the Hats for women, young girls and children which join here to-morrow in unexampled price reductions just on the edge of need-time. Some are ready-to-wear; some need but a flower or a spray of foliage to make them so. Every Hat is new, up-to-the-minute in style and coloring and of the sort specially wanted for Easter wearing. Best of all, they are ready, or nearly so, and a dollar or more is to be saved on each one.

Those for the women and the older girls are made of natural and silk straws, the ready-to-wear ones with full crown of straw net, the others of natural straw, with high, full crown and a bow knot of straw. The colors are black, brown, gray, castor and maize. These Hats have been selling at $2.75 to $3.50. To-morrow they will be here at . . . . . $1.98 each

Those for the younger girls and the children are ready-to-wear, with large Tam crowns and ruffle brims of fancy straw. The trimming is a velvet band, quill and a large taffeta rosette, or bow. Such hats are now being sold at $2.75. To-morrow they will be here at $1.69

Paris-Made Millinery Trimmings.

If the ready-to-wear Hat doesn't strike your fancy we have trimmings for the unready one in infinite variety and of the sort that Mistress Fashion most approves. These pretty ones from Paris we quote, low priced.

Spangled Wings and Ornaments of all sorts and descriptions, just from Paris, 69c. to 95c

Straw Buckles, in natural color and black; the very latest novelty $1.95

Maline Net, with a pattern embroidered on it in straw; to be used for the crowns of toques . . . . . $6.75 a yard

Millinery Buckles of metal, enameled in all the pastel colorings . . 95c. to $3.45

Lace and Tuscan Straw Wings, 95c. to $2.95

Maline Net Ornaments, outlined with Tuscan straw in very novel and effective fashion . . . . . 95c. to $2.75

Metal Buckles in the ivy leaf pattern used so largely on Paris-made hats, 2.95 to $3.45

Steel and Rhinestone Buckles, all sorts and styles . . . . . 25c. to $3.25

Spangled Wings and Ornaments, in all the Paris styles . . . . . 69c. to 95c

Main floor, left, centre.

Shirt Waist Special Values.

Special values in a Shirt Waist Store which is actually overflowing with smart and pretty styles for the spring. There is infinitude of choice in cotton, wool and silk and you can pay almost any price. Whatever the price may be, though, the assurance is certain that it is the lowest anywhere. Shirt Waists come and go quickly here. To-morrow's story is ever different from to-day's. But the low pricing is the same always.

Waists of Silk. Made of a good quality black taffeta, with the entire Waist tucked; tailor-made, stitched squares down the front. Priced here for quick selling, at $5.90

Waists of Wool. Some here of Albatross, soft and clinging and dainty, and one of the newest and most wanted waist fabrics this year. These are in the new and pretty colorings, made with plaited front and back and dress sleeves. $2.95

Flannel Shirt Waists are here, too, colored cardinal, light blue, violet, red, and white; made with a full front and French back and trimmed with gilt buttons down the front and on the sleeves. Low priced at $2.75

Waists of Cotton. Gingham Shirt Waists, in pretty stripes and colors, full front, pearl buttons, laundered collars and cuffs 49c

Percale Shirt Waists, in lavender, blue, and pink stripes; also black and white; tucked and yoke back; full fronts; pearl buttons 79c

Corded Gingham Waists, with tucked back, full front, pearl buttons, dress collar, sleeves finished with soft cuffs; colors are light blue, pink, and ox blood. 97c

Pure linen Shirt Waists, in violet and white, blue and white, and green and white; also in black and white stripes and figures; plaited front and back; made in both bias and straight effects $2.75

Fine white Pique Waists, with tucked front, making a yoke effect, and cluster of tucks in back; laundered; detachable collar $1.98

Second floor, centre

Shoes for Boys and Girls.

There is the same sort of shoe perfection for young folks here that makes the elders warm friends of this Shoe Store. Just as much care is taken in the making of the Shoes for boys and girls, just as fine materials are used as go into the shoes for the grown-ups. The variety of styles is almost endless. For the girls, for instance, the same style of shoe is to be found in sizes from 5½ for infants to 5½ for women and in widths from A to E. For the boys the assortment is equally immense and the same stylish lasts and finish are to be found in the smallest shoes as are used in the highest grade of footwear for men. Widths are A to E and sizes 11 to 5½.

These special instances:

Misses' tan, spring heel, lace and button Shoes, cut from extra fine vici kid upper stock; made over our regular style last that is most popular with the thousands of mothers who buy their children's shoes here. Sizes 6 to 8, at $1.75; 8½ to 11, $1.98; 11½ to 2, $2.49; 2½ to 5, $2.98.

The same Shoes, in black kid with patent leather tips; cloth and kid tops; lace and button. Sizes, 6 to 8, $1.60; 8½ to 11, $1.75; 11½ to 2, $2.35; 2½ to 5, $2.90.

Fancy, one strap, spring heel Slippers, with turn soles; pink, blue, red, tan, black and patent leather. They are made of glazed kid and can be easily cleaned. Sizes 6 to 8, $1.10; 8½ to 11, $1.35; 11½ to 2, $1.45; 2½ to 5 . . . . . $1.75

Little Men's Shoes, made man fashion in every respect, of tan Russia calf, vici kid and box calf; spring heels, laces; welted extension soles; Shoes that are bound to wear. Sizes 9½ to 2 . . . . . $1.98

Boys' hand-made, patent leather Shoes, made of extra fine, selected French stock, hand soled. These are as good boys' Shoes as can be made at any price. Sizes 2½ to 5½, $3.90; 13 to 2 . . . . . $3.40

Boys' wax calf and tan Russia Shoes; mannish styles, with wide extension welted soles and laces. Sizes 13 to 2, $2.25; 2½ to 5½ $2.75

Second floor, New Building.

Women's Tailored Suits at Half.

This is an Easter opportunity unequaled. Two hundred new arrivals, the very last and best thoughts of the designers who make street costumes for the Spring, will be ready for quick choosing here to-morrow. Broadcloths, Venetian cloths, serges and homespuns. They have all the style and swing and snap that the most perfect work can produce. Original designs, most of them, not duplicated elsewhere; all silk lined throughout, some trimmed with braid, silk and satin. There's nothing newer, nothing better at twice the price than these fine Suits for women. Sizes are 32 to 40 and the price for all is $20.65.

Almost as excellent in point of price saving is a Golf Cape of heavy material with plaid hood. It is trimmed all around with stitched strappings of plain broadcloth and essentially a bargain, at $11.95

To complete the sale to-morrow about forty handsome Skirts of silk and broadcloth will be ready for selection. They are handsomely trimmed with broadcloth appliqued or with braid, and all are silk lined throughout, with either plain or drop skirt. Very beautiful Skirts at a very special price $29.75

Second floor, front.

An Easter Special in Gloves.

Two thousand pairs altogether of German Kid Gloves will join to-morrow in one of the best offers of the season anywhere. This is not a collection of odds and ends in any sense of the word, but new Gloves and a full line of them to be sold much below their value as an Easter special.

They fasten with two clasps, are finished with narrow embroidery and come in all the Spring colorings, fawn, mastic, beaver, mode, covert tan, gold tan and white.

Two thousand pairs altogether, but at the pricing they can scarcely last long. Here for the early comers at . . . . . 64c a pair

Main floor, right, centre.

Rare Ribbon Pricing.

For neckwear, belts, millinery use, every purpose to which Ribbons can be devoted, they are here in infinite assortment and at prices in many cases lower than we would have to pay to buy them again. While these lots last it is your opportunity and just at the time when Ribbons are most needed, too.

Fancy Corded Taffeta Ribbon, an inch wide, light, bright shades, with white cords; just right for hair and neck ribbons . . . . . 5c. a yard

Taffeta Ribbons, high grade, 3¾ inches wide; one of the best ribbons for all around use ever produced; all the staple and pastel shades, extremely low priced at . . . . . 19c. a yard

Fancy Taffeta Ribbons, 3¾ inches wide; three patterns, all light shades, such as pink, blue, maize, nile and lavender; nothing nicer for neck ribbons to be had; rightly priced at . . . . . 19c. a yard

Fancy and Novelty Ribbons, broken lines taken from the regular stocks; several styles, but all of the Spring; 4 to 5 inches wide; worth 49c. to 69c. a yard; for quick selling at . . . . . 29c a yard

Main floor, left.

Misses' and Children's Clothes.

Full of style and smartness as the best their elders wear; made of the best materials in the best fashion and remarkably low priced are these Suits and Coats for young girls. A timely offering and at prices that might be expected in mid-season.

Children's Reefers of the newest shades of covert cloth; double-breasted, with French back and lining entirely of satin rhadame. Sizes are 6 to 14 years and the price $4.98

Misses' Suits of a fine quality Venetian cloth; double-breasted Eton jacket, with velvet collar and lining of shot taffeta; new shape flare skirt with percaline lining and velveteen binding. Colors are blue, gray, castor and brown. Sizes are 14 and 16 years and the suit is rarely low priced for its worth at $12.50

Second floor.

Men's Underwear and Furnishings.

Remarkable values in these low-priced things for men's wear, values that cannot be duplicated anywhere.

Balbriggan Underwear. Undershirts of combed yarn; French necks; pearl buttons; overlock seams; silk binding down front. Drawers with pearl buttons, suspender tapes; French extension bands; deep, reinforced gussets; overlocked seams 29c

Men's Socks. Fast black and fancy striped cotton Socks, double heels and toes 11c

Fast black and tan lisle thread Socks; white tipped heels and toes 19c

Unlaundered Dress Shirts. Made of good muslin, with linen bosom; felled seams; hand made button hole on neck band; reinforced back and front; continuous facings 39c

Negligé Shirts. These are for men and boys, made from an excellent quality madras in very pretty patterns; detached link cuffs; a $1.25 value for 79c

Main floor, left, front.

Sterling Silver Toilet Things.

Less Than the Maker's Regular Price.

Pretty toilet articles of solid silver here for Easter gifts—for wedding presents—to complete your own toilet set.

Not a discontinued pattern to be closed out at a sacrifice, but one of the best we have in stock. Silver selling is vast in this store and a great order in the manufacturer's dull season is responsible for the price saving to you now.

	Regular Wholesale Price.	Our Price.
Hair Brushes	$2.50	$2.25
Cloth Brushes	2.40	2.25
Hat Brushes, large	1.13	.95
Hat Brushes, small	.67	.55
Bonnet Brushes	1.35	1.24
Military Brushes	2.25	2.15
Combs	.60	.55
Mirrors, long handle	6.50	6.25
Mirrors, ring handle	5.50	5.25
Whisk Brooms, large	2.00	1.69
Whisk Brooms, small	.75	.69

Court, New Building.

METHODIST CONFERENCE

Protest Against Canteens in the Army Adopted.

Appeal to President to Prevent Liquor Traffic in New Possessions—Rev. J. E. Price Elected Delegate.

The Rev. Ferdinand C. Iglehart of Newburg, presented the report of the Temperance Committee at the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Andrew's Church yesterday. The report protested against canteens in the United States Army, and condemned the United States Attorney General's misinterpretation, as the report termed it, of the recent act of Congress regarding the sale of liquors to soldiers. Congress was called upon to pass a law preventing the sale of liquor to men who expect to lay down their lives for their country.

The committee also reaffirmed the belief of Methodism in total abstinence for the individual and total prohibition for society, and further called upon Congress to pass laws to prevent the introduction of the liquor traffic into the new possessions of the United States, which it is asserted does more to harm civilization than our flag, arms, and missionaries could do good.

The Rev. James M. King, who on Friday was elected a delegate to the general conference, said he wanted to correct one clause in the report. "Congress," he declared, "is not in control of the new possessions of the United States. Their administration is absolutely military, and the President is Commander in Chief of the military forces. We ought to put ourselves on record as appealing to him as a Christian Executive to use his authority." The report, with this change, was adopted by the conference.

A discussion arose over the plan of the Rev. W. F. Anderson of Sing Sing, which was approved by the Lay Electoral Conference on Friday, of putting a tax of 1 per cent. of the pastor's salary on each church, one-half of the assessment to fall upon the ministers and one-half upon the church. It was decided to lay the matter on the table for consideration later.

Four ballots were necessary for the choice of the remaining delegate to the General Conference. The Rev. J. E. Price of Yonkers won with 115 votes. The Rev. J. O. Wilson of St. Andrew's, who ran strongly against Mr. Price, was the only one of the three reserve delegates to be elected.

The report of the Committee on Sabbath Observance, presented by the Rev. J. J. Reed, warned the church against the growing tendency of the people to make Sunday a day of excursions and quiet sports. He also referred to the competition for honors in public schools between Jewish and Christian children, which caused some children to study their lessons on Sunday.

The anniversary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society was held in the auditorium in the afternoon.

THE CONFERENCE AT NEWARK.

Delegates Clerical and Lay—Bishop Vincent on Electing Deacons.

PATERSON, N. J., April 7.—The Newark Methodist Conference was continued in this city to-day. The most important business transacted was the election of a fifth delegate to represent the conference at the General Conference in Chicago next month. After one of the liveliest contests in the history of the conference, the Rev. Daniel Halloren of the Halsey Street Church, Newark, was elected.

The five delegates elected are the Rev. Dr. H. A. Buttz, the Rev. Henry Spellmeyer, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Tuttle, Presiding Elder John Krantz, and the Rev. Dr. John Halloren. The lay delegates are Oscar Jeffery of Washington, N. J., and R. R. Dougherty of Jersey City. Provisional delegates, H. L. Carroll of Plainfield, W. H. Brach, Jersey City, and H. L. Hayes of Newark.

Bishop Vincent, before the business of the day began, introduced the Rev. William P. Thirkfield, Corresponding Secretary of the General Epworth League. Dr. Thirkfield said he brought greetings from 1,750,000 Epworth Leaguers, and spoke of the things such an army would do in the next century to determine the thought of theology and win souls to Christ.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Allen of the Harmsworth Wesleyan Theological College, Birmingham, England, British delegate to the General Conference, was introduced and raised applause by likening the Bible to the story of the man who said he would defend the caged lion, but who was told to let the lion out, and it would defend itself.

The following were reported "satisfactory" by the Qualifications Committee for election to deacons' orders and were elected: The Rev. Edward H. Atwood of New Providence, the Rev. John Bovenizer, Johnstonberg; the Rev. William Aten, Port Murray; the Rev. William Tinney, Orange County; the Rev. Charles G. Shaw, assistant professor in New York State University; the Rev. D. F. Diefendorf, Newark; the Rev. Charles S. Davidson of Japan, the Rev. W. R. Reed, the Rev. Henry Schnert, the Rev. Austin E. Armstrong, the Rev. Glenn A. Baldwin, and the Rev. Charles Clarence Woodruff.

All these young men are in their studies, and Bishop Vincent, commenting on their selection, said:

"I roll under this vicious and damaging system of electing young men who have not completed their course of study to deacons' or elders' orders, but I have such faith in the Rev. Dr. Sitterly and the men associated with him on the Qualifications Committee that I have entered no protest. Such action is harmful and lowers the standing of the Church."

PITTSBURG MINERS' STRIKE.

Convention to Effect a Settlement Called for Next Week.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 7.—The Executive Committee of the United Mine Workers has called a convention of the miners of the Pittsburg district for next Thursday, when it is expected formal action will be taken to terminate the present strike.

It is the belief of the officials of the union that by the time the convention meets the miners will be all back at work, but the convention is considered necessary in order that delegates from each mine may hear explanations from the mouths of the officials in regard to the disputed points in the new scale and take them home to the men who sent them.

About 8,000 miners of the 22,000 in the district are still out. The miners and operators in the Irwin district have agreed upon a scale and all will return to work Monday. The new scale affects 6,000 men, who have been out ten days.

CHICAGO STRIKERS' PLANS.

Building Trades Council Arranges for Food, Clothing, and Shoes.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The Journal says: "The Building Trades Council has become a sort of parent to all its members and their families. It was announced to-day that contracts had been made with wholesale grocers, clothiers, shoe dealers, and with some property owners whereby the commodities in which each deals is to be furnished to the Council. When necessary, it is stated, credit will be given the Council. It is believed, however, that the goods can be paid for when delivered, as the local unions are receiving constant aid from the National organization as well as from some organizations in Europe and Australia.

"These arrangements make it possible for the 60,000 striking members of the Building Trades Council to continue the struggle against the contractors for at least a year, when the contracts expire. The distribution of groceries to needy families of strikers has already begun, and in a few instances clothing has been given out. Should the situation grow more serious with the great majority of the strikers in needy circumstances they will be cared for on a co-operative plan, each contributing to the common fund and living as much in a body as possible."

NEW CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Many Organizations Rejected by the Federated Body Will Join It.

There is to be a new central labor organization in this city. Several trades and labor unions of this city which have been refused admittance to the Central Federated Union have organized a Central Labor Union, which was the old name of the former organization for many years.

The incorporators of the new organization have obtained a charter from Albany, and among the unions that have affiliated themselves with it are said to be Electrical Workers' Union No. 52, Housesmiths', Plumbers', and Laborers' Unions, Woodworkers' Union No. 143, Blindworkers', Machine Stone Workers', Plasterers' Laborers, Compressed Air Workers, Electric Fixture Hangers, Pipe and Boiler Fitters, the National Steam Fitters' and Helpers' Union, Marble Bed Rubbers' Union, Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters, Whitestone Association of Marble Polishers, Brickmakers, Brickhandlers, the Boatmen's Union, the Shirt Ironers' Union, and the Building Materials Handlers' Union. The delegates to the new Central Labor Union are to meet to-day at 147 West Thirty-second Street.

The leaders of the new movement say that the Central Federated Union is now in the hands of politicians, who are trying to make political capital for themselves.

Bellaire Miners Gain Their Point.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 7.—It is announced by the United Mine Workers that an agreement has been reached between the miners and operators of the Bellaire district. The Indianapolis scale was signed and a new scale made granting an increase of 20 per cent. to outside day laborers. About 6,000 men are affected.

Col. Astor's Automobile Line.

Special to The New York Times.

RHINEBECK, April 7.—The contract to take down the big hill near the station of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Rhinecliff was awarded to-day by the town of Rhinebeck to Egbert M. Haines. This is preparatory to the use of electric automobiles which are soon to be used on the route between Rhinecliff and Rhinebeck by the company in which Col. John J. Astor is interested. The highway between Rhinecliff and Rhinebeck and to Ferncliff, the ancestral home of the Astors, is the finest piece of macadamized road in the State. There is no place in the State where there are better roads than here.

Tidal Wave Wrecks Coal Wharves.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 7.—A tidal wave yesterday destroyed the Dunsmuir colliery loading wharves at Ladysmith, (Oyster Harbor.) Eight loaded cars went with the long wharf, and it will be a fortnight before the damage can be repaired. There were no fatalities. The damage is estimated at $50,000.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1618 Main.
This advertisement appears Sundays only.

GOVERNMENT LANDS IN ALASKA.

Mining Rights at Cape Nome Eagerly Sought—Land Office Holds Location by Attorney Illegal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—So much interest attaches to Alaskan matters that information concerning the management of public lands there may be of some value. Since discovery of gold on the beach at Cape Nome, the General Land Office has received continual applications from pretended discoverers, inventors, and schemers in general, for exclusive rights and privileges connected with beach mining and deep sea dredging. One claim urged that some method has been perfected to utilize what might be otherwise unavailable. Offers have been made to construct a railway along the beach, as far as it can be mined, if granted exclusive privilege.

Commissioner Hermann of the Land Bureau has had many such propositions, but has respectfully declined to entertain them. As for rights to mine the beach sands, all have been declined on the ground that there is no authority in existing law to dispose of beach diggings. The question is not entirely new to him, as there are extensive beach grounds on the Southern Oregon coast, near his home, where gold is found in the tide sands. But Southern Oregon beach mines are strongly mixed with black sand, or iron sand, and no practicable method has been invented for separating the iron sand from the fine gold, as the beach sand is fine as flour. But the Cape Nome beach has no black sand and the gold is easily separated.

As the Government holds all lands between high and low water in trust for future States, Congress will legislate to grant temporary privileges pending Statehood and regulations miners' meetings may establish in the meantime. As for mining by dredging the sands under the high seas within the three-mile limit, there is disagreement in Congress, as it is a serious question if it is within the power of the Government to convey rights that can conflict with navigation and fisheries.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has declined to consider applications for beach or deep sea mining, but the Secretary of War has granted such privileges. Many have been granted within the last few weeks on claims that the War Department has a right to make these grants. As under the law any miner would be a trespasser, the department gives its sanction to legalize their work. The Interior Department and General Land Office recognize the validity of miners' meetings and regulations passed there, as confirmed by experience for half a century in mining districts of our country.

Complaints have been made that mining claims have often been located by attorney, which has led to great abuse. For instance, a Boston man may have filed by attorney a valuable location and held it for a long time. There have been instances where entire gulches have been thus appropriated with no ownership visible or present. Commissioner Hermann decides against this as illegal, and Congress is recommended to legislate that personal presence is necessary to establish title. Mr. Hermann has been consulted by Judge Tracey of the House Public Lands Committee as to the advisability of legalizing miners' meetings for regulating claims to mine on Cape Nome beach, or elsewhere, which he strongly recommends.

There have been three land offices in Alaska until lately, but two were found to be practically useless, as there was no important business and expenses were enormous. Peavy, which was discontinued, was on the Koyukuk, 250 miles south of the arctic circle. Circle, also discontinued, is near the international line. Rampard, the office retained, is on the Yukon, and will assume the business of the other two. A new office is located at St. Michaels, though great effort was made to secure it at Cape Nome. The Commissioner recognized that when the Nome sands should be worked out there might not be any business of importance pertaining to Cape Nome, while St. Michaels will always be a commercial port.

Commissioner Hermann predicts that the coming mining excitement will be when prospectors shall find their way to the coasts of Siberia, across the Bering Sea, northwest from the mouth of the Yukon. His information is that gold shipments from Cape Nome to the mints have aggregated $2,600,000 within the year since the beach diggings were discovered, and that amounts carried away by miners and individuals in private parties are total to $4,000,000.

The land laws of the United States are not yet fully extended to Alaska, but Congress will soon act on the question of its needs. The mineral land law is in operation there, and homesteads can be located to the extent of eighty acres; provision has been made for trading needs, manufactures, town sites, and rights of way for certain purposes. S. A. C.

EARLY SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK.

Andrew H. Green the Only Living One of the First Seventeen ex-Presidents of the Board.

Of the first seventeen ex-Presidents of the old New York Board of Education Andrew H. Green is the only one living. Bernard Smyth, who died at his home, 43 West Eighty-ninth Street, on Wednesday, was another of the former Presidents of the board. He and Mr. Green were both born in the same year, 1820. Mr. Smyth was Mr. Green's senior by a few months. One was a native of New York; the other was born in Worcester, Mass.

The system of public schools in this city began with the organization of the Public School Society through the efforts of De Witt Clinton and others in 1805. It was first known as the Free School Society, and its object was to furnish free schools for the poor. By an act of the Legislature in 1826 its scope was broadened so as to embrace the education of all children not otherwise provided for.

In 1829 the Legislature first imposed a tax on all property in the city for the support of the common schools. On April 9, 1842, a law was enacted creating a Board of Education to consist of two Commissioners of Common Schools from each of the seventeen wards of the city. The first school established under the State system went into operation in 1843. The Public School Society continued to conduct its schools until 1853, when the two systems were united. Until 1849 members of the Board of Education continued to be elected by the people. From Aug. 1, 1853, to Jan. 1, 1855, the membership was increased by fifteen representatives of the Public School Society, the entire board during that period comprising fifty-five members.

In 1864 the number was reduced from forty-four to twenty-one, and in 1869 to twelve members, to be appointed by the Mayor. In 1873 the number was increased to twenty-one and continued so until consolidation.

The Free Academy was established in 1846, and became the College of the City of New York in 1866. The Normal College was established in 1870. The first high schools were opened in the Autumn of 1897.

The Public School Society had six Presidents—De Witt Clinton, Henry Rutgers, Peter A. Jay, Robert C. Cornell, Lindley Murray, and George T. Trimble. All of these are dead.

The first President of the Board of Education was George W. Strong, 1842. His successor was Thomas Jeremiah, 1843. Then came Gerardus Clark, 1844; Isaac A. Johnson, 1845, and Townsend Harris, 1846-7. Harris was a prominent New York merchant. He established the Free Academy, and was one of the founders of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and also of the Central Park Museum of Natural History. In 1858 he secured the first treaty of trade and commerce with Japan, which led in 1859 to the opening of three of that country's ports to foreigners. He died in 1878.

The next President of the board was Robert Kelly, 1848-9, and he was followed in office by Erastus C. Benedict, an able admiralty lawyer, State Senator in 1872, and Chancellor of the University of the State of New York in 1878. Mr. Benedict was President from 1850 to 1854. He died in 1880.

His successor was William Hude Neilson, who served as President in 1855, 1858, and from 1873 to 1875. Mr. Neilson was President of the Stock Exchange and President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, which he extricated from debt. He was also a member of the Committee of Seventy in its fight against the Tweed Ring. He died in 1887.

Andrew H. Green was President in 1856-7. Then came Richard Warren, 1859, and William E. Curtis, 1860-63. Mr. Curtis was Judge of the Supreme Court and Chief Justice of the Superior Court. He died in 1880. His successor in office was James M. McLean, 1864-7, and then came Richard Ludlow Larremore, who was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for fifteen years, and also Chief Justice. He served as President of the board from 1868 to 1870. Bernard Smyth was President from 1870 to 1872. During his term of office he laid the foundation stone of the Normal College and abolished corporal punishment.

Josiah C. Holland, the well-known author, was President of the board in 1873. Then came William Wood, 1876-9; Stephen A. Walker, 1880-86; J. Edward Simmons, 1886-90; John L. N. Hunt, 1890-92; Adolph L. Sanger, 1893; Charles H. Knox, 1894-5; Robert Maclay, 1895-6, and Charles B. Hubbell, 1897. Of the twenty-three ex-Presidents of the old board, only Andrew H. Green, J. Edward Simmons, John L. N. Hunt, Charles H. Knox, and Charles B. Hubbell are still living. Of the twelve ex-Presidents of the old Board of Education of Brooklyn, five are living.

MEN GET WAGES ASKED FOR.

Baltimore and Ohio Grants Demands of Its Employes.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., April 7.—A conference of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials and their employes of the Glenwood shops at Pittsburg was held here today and the men were granted practically the advance in wages asked for on April 5. The machinists will receive an advance of 25 cents a day, making their pay $2.50. Boilermakers and blacksmiths are included in the advance, and the officials say this makes the wages uniform with competing companies.

The men have the privilege of investigating, and if the scale is not up to that paid elsewhere, the Baltimore and Ohio will advance until it is so.

Chicago University History Library.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The $30,000 given to the University of Chicago by Mrs. Delia Gallup will be used to endow the history library of the university. The library fund will be a memorial to Benjamin E. Gallup, as specified by Mrs. Gallup in making the gift.

Although the library contains more than 5,000 volumes, professors in the history department constantly complain that there are not all the books they desire. The annual income from the Gallup fund—$1,200—will be spent for new books.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Broader Tendencies Shown in a Week of Increased Business.

RESIDENCE SECTIONS ACTIVE

Latest Sales by Brokers—Lively Three Weeks Ahead at Auction—This Week's List of Offerings.

Along those lines which it has followed pretty closely all the Spring, the market has shown an increased volume of business during the week, and has also shown broader tendencies in the shape of a few deals in business property. The sales of 78 and 80 Broad Street, reported below, and that of 120 William Street and 79 John Street to Lehn & Fink, afford basis for at least a slight hope that the period between now and May 15 may be marked by a few substatial investment transactions.

Of the deals closed last week, although many of them were of a conventional character, several involved valuable parcels and are on that account interesting. The southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street, for which Flake & Dowling paid $177,000 at the last Eno estate sale, when prices for such plots soared far above appraisals, was resold, presumably with a handsome profit, over that figure. Another corner plot, at Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, was disposed of by the Leopold Kahn Company out of the twenty lots which it bought from the Heyward estate last Fall, and Charles T. Barney found a builder ready to take his five lots at the northwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

The Orphan Asylum block, after having attracted little or no attention for several weeks, again figured in the news through the purchase of a forty-foot lot on Fifty-first Street by Eugene and Thomas H. Kelly. There now remain unsold on the Fifty-first Street side of the block only about fifty-two feet. For this negotiations are active, and it is very probable that contracts for its sale will be signed within a few days. Sites for new residences were bought at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street and on the south side of Seventy-ninth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. Charles L. Tiffany added to his holdings near the upper end of Central Park by buying A. M. Hoyt's two lots, just south of One Hundred and Ninth Street, together with a single lot on the street adjoining at the rear.

The improved tone of the market was also noticeable in the Bronx, as shown in considerable buying by builders in the neighborhood of Clay, College, and Findlay Avenues, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Streets.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Charles E. Johnson the five-story brick building 78 and 80 Broad Street, between Stone and Beaver Streets, 52.7 by 107. It is understood that the purchaser is John E. Searles, although title will be taken in another name.

Henry D. Winans & May report the sale of the plot, 35 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-ninth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, just east of the new residences of James E. Nichols and Frederick Gebhard. The buyer will erect a handsome residence on the plot.

Frank R. Sharrott and T. W. Shotwell have sold for Mrs. Roby Ann Smith, for $145,000, the seven-story apartment house 31 and 33 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 42 by 100. The same brokers have also sold for M. Plumber, for about $110,000, the six-story building 203 and 205 Greene Street, 40 by 100.

The Stevens Real Estate Company has sold to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 47 West Ninetieth Street, 17 by 100.

It is reported that Mrs. J. M. Hartshorn has sold the four-story dwelling at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-first Street, 27 by 74.

Janpole & Werner, who recently bought from Jerry Altieri six tenements on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, east of First Avenue, gave in part payment the plot, 100.11 by 200, at the southwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and First Street.

The Ahrens estate has sold the three-story dwelling 150 East Fifty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 100.5.

H. F. Huetner has sold to F. Meres the easterly block front on Union Avenue, between One Hundred and Fiftieth and One Hundred and Fifty-first Streets, for improvement with twenty two-story brick dwellings.

R. H. Jones has sold for the New York Building Loan Banking Company to Charles R. Reich, the two-story dwelling 874 King's Bridge Road.

The same broker has also leased for Friedhoff & Meyer to the People's Guarantee and Indemnity Company, the entire second floor of the Bronx Building, at the northeast corner of Third and Tremont Avenues.

The Auction Room.

It looks as though the business of the next three weeks in the salesroom may in a measure compensate for the uninteresting character of dealings so far this year. On Thursday the property 657 and 659 Broadway, running through to 224 and 226 Mercer Street, just south of West Third Street, will be sold to close a partnership. In the following week, on April 17, there is the sale of the Peli estate holdings, including the property 1,456 to 1,460 Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, 1,277 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street, and 340, 763, and 806 Sixth Avenue. On the same day, Auctioneer Wells will put up fifty lots owned by the late Augustus Kountze, in the neighborhood of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and for April 18, the offering of the Young real estate's properties is scheduled.

All these will be fitting preliminaries to the much-talked-about sale of the Fifth Avenue Hotel on April 26, when million-dollar bidders will have their first—and probably their last—opportunity in many years. Possibly, with the idea that the big Eno property may not be able to absorb all the real estate capital that happens to be idle on April 26, those having charge of the old Delmonico property have also decided to put it up on the same day, and if both properties find a market, the occasion bids fair to become a part of Fourth of July in realty traditions.

A number of attractive small offerings are down for this week. The east side operators will probably find something to their liking in the southwest corner of Delancey and Cannon Streets, to be sold at executor's sale on Tuesday. For Wednesday Auctioneer Meyer announces a partition sale involving the northeast corner of West and Dey Streets, 378 to 379 Greenwich Street, 190 and 192 Franklin Street, and 61 East Eleventh Street. Bryan L. Kennelly will sell on Wednesday, by owners' orders, flats and dwellings on East Twentieth, East Forty-seventh, and East One Hundred and Ninth Streets. The four-story buildings on a large plot at the junction of West Thirteenth and Gansevoort Streets will be put up at voluntary sale on Thursday.

There were recorded last week 368 mortgages, for $24,849,718, of which 114, for $11,880,855, were at 5 per cent.; 159, for $1,220,644, were at more, and 95, for $21,742,219, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 429 mortgages, for $10,267,985, of which 142, for $1,860,336, were at 5 per cent.; 148, for $1,405,399, were at more, and 133, for $7,002,200, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, APRIL 9.—By McVicker & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 212 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 210 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $13,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, 146 East Forty-ninth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story stonefront dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,615.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Davidson, referee, 355 West Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 114 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 19 by 98.9, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,804; subject to another mortgage for $24,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 306 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 120.10 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20.10 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; 168, 170, and 172 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 190.10 feet west of Third Avenue, each 16.10 by 100.11, three three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $8,218.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Henry M. Gescheidt, referee, 2,493 to 2,499 Second Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, each 25 by 75, four five-story double flats, with stores; 246 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Second Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 26 by 99.11, five-story double flat; also,

99 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling; 101 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 15.11 and 100.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling; also,

107, 109, and 111 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 63.10 feet east of Park Avenue, each 15.11 by 100.11, three three-story brick and stone dwellings; also,

121 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 175.5 feet east of Park Avenue, 15.10 by 100.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling; 127 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 223.2 feet east of Park Avenue, 15.11 by 100.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 525 Greenwich Street, east side, 64.1 feet south of Vandam Street, 24.11 by 99.11 by 24.10 by 99.10, two and three story brick and frame buildings; also,

Avenue A, northeast corner of Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, N. J., 174 by 343 by 174 by 352, two-story and attic frame dwelling, with stable; also,

Lawrence Avenue, Yonkers, south side, 125 feet east of Van Cortlandt Park Avenue, six lots, each 25 by 100.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10.—By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 283 and 286 Delancey Street, southwest corner of Cannon Street, each 16.8 by 75, two three-story brick-front frame tenements, with two and three story frame tenements on Cannon Street; 39 Canpor Street, west side, 125 feet south of Delancey Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick building, with two and three story frame buildings at the rear.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 413 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 25 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,203.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 690 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 318.9 feet east of Willis Avenue, 18.9 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,957.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Henry B. Culver, referee, 1,631 Fox Street, west side, 194.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,240.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Harold Nathan, referee, 158 and 160 West One Hundredth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats, with stores; 152 to 156 West One Hundredth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 75 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, on 158 and 160, $6,841; on 152 to 156, $8,006; subject to other mortgages, on 158 and 160 for $36,299; on 152 to 156, $51,112.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 3,908, 3,970, and 3,972 Third Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 24.9, 25, and 25, respectively, by 80.4, three four-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,676; subject to other mortgages for $50,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Riverside Drive, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 52.7 by 85.3 by 50.11 by 98.7, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 402, 404, and 406 East Eighty-second Street, south side, 106.6 feet east of First Avenue, each 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenements on 402 and 404, five-story brick tenement on 406.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 762 West End Avenue, east side, 19.11 feet north of Ninety-seventh Street, 18 by 89, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,006.

By Solomon De Walltearss, executor's sale, 38 West Third Street, south side, 46 feet east of Wooster Street, 22 by 75 and irregular, three-story brick building with one-story brick extension; also,

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 169, 171, 173, and 175 West End Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street, 100.5 by 100, four five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $38,736; subject to other mortgages for $73,689.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 21 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story double flat.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 223 East Twentieth Street, north side, 249.7 feet east of Third Avenue, 20.4 by 66.6 and irregular, two-story brick stable with rights in a nine-foot alley on the easterly side.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 225 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 183.3 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brownstone and brick dwelling, with extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 330 East Forty-seventh Street, south side, 425 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 423 West Forty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brownstone-front flat; 88 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, 17 by 80.10 and irregular, four-story brick and brownstone flat, with three stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles Strauss, referee, 441 East Seventy-first Street, north side, 75 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 54.4, three-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $7,708.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Augustus C. Bryan, referee, 190, 192 Street, and 213 and 215 Duane Street, being the block front on the north side of Duane Street, between West and Caroline Streets, 24.2 on West Street, 83.2 on Duane Street, 44.9 on Caroline Street, by irregular, five-story and three-story brick tenements; 621 Hudson Street, northeast corner of Jane Street, 19 by 5.8 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store; 211 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 421 feet west of Second Avenue, 16 by 92, four-story brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 94 Third Avenue, west side, 68.10 feet north of Twelfth Street, 17.4 by 100, leasehold, four-story brick building.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 334 East Fifty-first Street, south side, four 300 feet east of Second Avenue, 19.9 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling, with frame extension.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 328 East Forty-first Street, south side, 269 feet east of Second Avenue, 16 by 96.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,924.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Robert Sturgis, referee, 48 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 475 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,194.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 540 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Broadway, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,582.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, Ninety-second Street, south side, 125 feet west of Central Park West, 128 by 101.8, three six-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $193,093.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 124 and 125 West Street, northeast corner of Dey Street, 40 by 67 by 38 by 72, three-story brick buildings; 373 and 375 Greenwich Street, east side, 25 feet north of Franklin Street, 50 by 60, three-story brick and frame buildings; 377 and 379 Greenwich Street, east side, 75 feet north of Franklin Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 50 by 100, Trinity Church leasehold, three-story brick and frame buildings; 192 Franklin Street, north side, 80 feet east of Greenwich Street, at the rear of the foregoing, 20 by 75, three-story brick building; 191 Franklin Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 75, three-story brick building; 61 East Eleventh Street, north side, 275.9 feet west of Broadway, 17 by 103.8, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Charles Donohue, referee, 312 East Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 170 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.6, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,586.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James W. Hyde, referee, 227 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 240 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $9,086.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 378 to 382 Tenth Avenue and 563 West Twenty-sixth Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, runs north 59.3 by west 80 by north 39.6 by west 24 by South 98.9 to Twenty-sixth Street by east 104, four four-story brick tenements; all title and interest of Thomas L. Moore on April 26, 1899.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12.—By Adrian H. Muller & Son, sale to close a partnership, 657 and 659 Broadway, west side, running through to 224 and 226 Mercer Street, 275 feet south of West Third Street, 45 by 200, six-story marble-front building.

By Edward W. Harbeck & Co., public auction sale, 330 to 342 West Thirteenth Street, and 1 to 13 Gansevoort Street, being a triangular plot formed by the junction of those streets, 179.11 feet on Thirteenth Street, 186.1 feet on Gansevoort Street, by about 91 feet on the westerly line; lator leasehold, four-story brick buildings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward R. McCall, referee, 365 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street north side, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,862.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William Temple Emmet, referee, 96 First Avenue, east side, 21 feet south of Sixth Street, 27.6 by 72, leasehold five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,795.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, J. C. O'Conor, referee, 255 Pearl Street, north side, 98.11 feet west of Fulton Street, 24.3 by 102.6 by 25.9 by 103.9, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $35,088.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles N. Harris, referee, Twelfth Avenue, east side, 41.5 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, runs north on Twelfth Avenue, 58.5 by east 100 by south 99.11 to One Hundred and Thirty-first Street by west 12.10 by northwest, 18.10 by west 98.10, one-story frame building and vacant. Due on judgment, $14,612.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Morgan, referee, Eagle Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 100 by 99.3, five three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $14,452.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 155 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 212.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,856.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 1,508 to 1,512 Brook Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 by 100.10 by 99.11 by 100.10, four-story brick flat, with store on 1,508, three four-story brick flats on 1,508, 1,510, and 1,512. Due on judgment, $21,187; subject to other mortgages for $21,400.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Bunk, referee, 331 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 24.10 by 92 by 25 by 92, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,356.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 854 Seventh Avenue, for a six-story brick and stone flat, with store, 25 by 85.6; John J. Reilly of 1,005 Sixth Avenue, owner; Henry Davidson of 101 West Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, with stores, 199.10 by 30; Samuel Quincy of 740 Columbus Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $150,000.

Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, for a one-story frame runway; Ruth A. Wallace of 34 West Seventy-fifth Street, owner.

Belmont Avenue, east side, 64 feet north of Arthur Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 20 by 16; also, Belmont Avenue, east side, 95.9 feet north of Arthur Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 13 by 25; A. Marcigno, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $460.

Nos. 236 and 238 Madison Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 39.4 by 79; Ginsberg & Pomeranz of 164 Broome Street, owners; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

No. 487 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick studio building; John Maher, owner and architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 87 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, to a four-story brick hotel; Baar & Nobel of 73 Eighth Avenue, owners; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 861 Ninth Avenue, to a ten-story brick tenement and store; Jones estate, Temple Comer, agent; J. Bockell & Son, architects; cost, $500.

Nos. 231 and 233 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick bakery; Roberts & Collin, owners; B. W. Berger, Bible House, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 223 and 225 East Thirty-first Street, to a four-story and basement brick clubhouse; F. N. Goddard of 278 Lexington Avenue, owner; T. S. Gray of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

Nos. 101 and 103 Wooster Street, to a seven-story brick store and lofts; Leon Tanenbaum of 340 Broadway, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $200.

No. 45 Jay Street, to a two-story and basement brick store and lofts; Henry Manne, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 58 Cortlandt Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; John Calahan, premises, owner; A. V. O'Connor, architect; cost, $250.

Fifty-fourth Street, northwest corner Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel; N. Lee, owner; W. B. Bigelow, architect; cost, $2,200.

Nos. 103 and 105 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick flat; N. Lee, owner; W. B. Bigelow, architect; cost, $20,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, April 7.

BRIGGS AV, s e s, 278.8 ft n e of Travers St, 25x125; William Meier to Henry A. Peterson.....

BRIGGS AV, s e s, 278.8 ft n e of Travers St, 25x125; Henry A. Peterson to William Meier and wife.....

CITY HALL PLACE, 35, s s, 18.2x99.9x 18.1x99.5; Emily L. Janeway to William R. Janeway.....

CROTONA AV, e s, 48 ft n of Oakland Place, 24x100; Julia L. Gerding to Robert T. Meeks.....

INTERVALE AV, e s, 125 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Aline Pidoux to Nelson Smith, Jr.....

JACKSON AV, 772, e s, 25x87.6; Catharine A. Lavelle to Rose Heitlinger.....

LOTS 5 and 4, Parcel No. 2, map of the Francis Scofield estate; George A. Scofield to Anna M. Dayton.....

LOTS 7 and 8, Parcel No. 2, map of the Francis Scofield estate; George A. Scofield to Adele Collins.....

PARK AV, w s, 50.6 ft n of 110th St, 75.3x80; James S. Newborn to Henry A. Koelsch.....

5TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 120th St, 50.5x100; 119th St, 313 West, 25x76.11x26.1x84.8; William S. Gordon to Nora Gordon.....

31ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 20x98.9, all; 33d St, n s, 215 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9, 1-5 part; John J. Salter to Mary L. Fanning and others.....

33D ST, n s, 215 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9; John J. Salter to George W. Salter, 1-5 part.....

33D ST, n s, 215 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9; John J. Salter to Eva A. Salter, 2-5 part.....

33D ST, n s, 215 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9; John J. Salter to Mary L. Fanning, 1-5 part.....

33D ST, n s, 155 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9; Mary L. Fanning to Eva A. Salter, 1-9 part.....

33D ST, n s, 155 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9; Mary L. Fanning to George W. Salter, 5-18 part.....

43D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 20.8 x½ block; Mary E. Andrews and another to Samuel W. Anderson. 1-8 part.....

43D ST, 16 West, 20.8x100; Ellen M. McDonald to Samuel W. Andrews.....

44TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 150x100.5; Bertha Volkening to Baumgarten & Co.....

55TH ST, 362 West, 20x100.5; Otto Horwitz, referee, to Sophie Werner.....

55TH ST, 318 West, 17.2x100.5; Otto Horwitz, referee, to Rae Lewis.....

134TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 50 x99.11; Hannah Wallach to Babetta Bacharach.....

Recorded Leases.

HENIG, Michael, and another to Jacob Kleiner; Allen St, 131, 6 years.....

LUTZ, Charles, to Joseph Fuss; 1st Av, 156, 2 1-2 years.....

MASEE, John, to Josef Brambors; 71st St, 317 East, 3 years.....

McGUIRE, Michael, and another to George J. Kenny and others; Mott St, 217, 5 years.....

SIMMONS, William H., and others to Diedrich Bange; 14th St, n e corner of 11th Av, 25x97, 5 years.....

STURGES, George W. M., and others, executors and trustees, to James A. Dimelow; 41st St, 332 West, 5 years.....

VALENTE, Gabriele, another to Henry A. Schaefer; Lenox Av, n e corner of 119th St, 5 years.....

Recorded Mortgages.

BEALS, John D., to Carl Kinkeldey; Boulevard Lafayette, or Public Drive, w s, 167.7 ft n of centre of 156th St, 1 corner, 5 years.....

BAUMGARTEN, William and Emile, to Bowery Savings Bank; 44th St, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years.....

BAUMGARTEN, William and Emile, to Bertha Volkening; 44th St, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, installments.....

DUANE, John, to Milton Ratshun; 224 and 226 Division St, leasehold, 1-5 year.....

DOWNS, Joseph W., to William D. Perrian; Marion St, Lot 311, east of Wakefield, 1 year.....

DROUGHT, Julia, to Isaac Meeker; 9th Av, n w corner of 127th St, demand.....

DWYER, Thomas F., to Ellen T. Farrell and Lillie C. Dwyer; 178th St, n s, 100 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 5 years.....

HEITLINGER, Rose, to Catharine A. Lavelle; 772 Jackson Av, installments.....

KILPATRICK, Edward, to James Thomson and others; 230 to 245 West 36th St, 43 to 50 Columbus Av, 20 West 90th St, 32 West 90th St, and 40 Grand St, 1 year.....

LA GRASSA, Salvatore, to Allessandro Lazzeria; 97th St, s s, 238 ft e of 8th Av, demand.....

LEONORI, Frank R., to Francis M. Riker; Lots 168, 203, 204, 402, 403, and 405, map of the Arden property; 6 years.....

LIEBOWITZ, Simon, and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; 60 Canal St, 1 year.....

McGIBB, Patrick, to Bugbeimer & Schmid; 137 10th Av, second lease, demand.....

Mechanics' Liens.

SPRING ST, 116; Young & Gerard against Babette J. Jetter and others, owners; Albert Rothermel, contractor.....

83D ST, 206 to 218 East; Alberene Stone Company against Philip E. Wolff and Bauman & Wolff, owners and contractors.....

83D ST, 209 to 218 East; John C. Orr & Co. against Philip E. Wolff, owner and contractor.....

78TH ST, 228 and 228 West; John C. McGrath against William G. Horgan, owner and contractor.....

109TH ST, 106 to 112 West; George R. Winters against E. Margolles, owner; Carlo Lukes, contractor.....

Lis Pendens.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, (110th St.) s s, 169.4 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 44x171.10 to 109th St, x86.4x irregular to beginning; Catharine A. Abbe against Jacob D. Bullock and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Forster & Scott.

IRVING PLACE, 44; George Leask, executor, &c., against Alda Cromwell Barnes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Daughaday.

PERRY ST, 67; William R. Walker and others, trustees, against George W. Green and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney E. Man.

ST. ANN'S

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, April 10, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

PARTITION SALE

2 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS

IN ONE PARCEL.

North East Corner

Riverside Drive & 113th St.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT—PARTITION SALE.
JOHN H. ROGAN, ESQ., REFEREE.
CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY,

Nos. 124 and 125 West Street, and 86 Dey Street,

Northeast Corner.

190 and 192 Franklin Street, 373 and 375 Greenwich Street

and

61 East 11th Street.

ALSO

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

Nos. 377 & 379 Greenwich Street.

70 per cent. may remain on mortgage for 1, 2, or 3 years at 4½ per cent.

For maps, &c., apply to MAN & MAN, Esqs., plaintiff's attorneys, 56 Wall St., and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, April 17, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Supreme Court—Partition Sale,

Estates of Duncan C. and Walden Pell,

FRANKLIN B. LORD, Esq., Referee.

Choice and Valuable Investment Property

1456, 1458 and 1460 Broadway, 340 6th Ave., Cor. 21st St. 1277 Broadway, and 763 and 806 6th Avenue.

For book maps, &c., apply to WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET & P. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 27 William Street, or at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auct'r,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

THURSDAY, April 19, 1900.

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,

David F. Manning, Esq., Referee,

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY

No. 33 Maiden Lane, 35 Maiden Lane (Leasehold), 177 Greenwich Street, 46 Harrison Street,

AND

111 Clinton Place or West 8th St.

For maps, &c., apply to Charles J. McDermott, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 155 Broadway, or at the Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Choice and Valuable Investment Property,

CONSISTING OF

4-story and basement brick building on lot

32.6x141.10,

known as

No. 27 Union Square West,

BETWEEN 15th & 16th STREETS.

70 per cent. may remain on Mortgage for 1, 2, or 3 years at 4½ per cent. interest.

For maps and further particulars apply to Horace S. Ely & Co., Esqs., No. 64 Cedar Street, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

THURSDAY, April 26, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Choice and Valuable Property

CONSISTING OF

4-story brick building and large plot of land formerly known as

DELMONICO'S

Located on corner of

Broadway, 5th Ave. & 26th Street.

For maps, &c., apply to Evarts, Choate & Beaman, Esqs., Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, or to Douglas Robinson & Co., 55 Liberty Street and 600 Madison Avenue, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

LOUIS MESIER, Auct'r.

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP. Adrian H. Muller & Son

Will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, April 12th, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

The modern 6-story marble-front building and lots,

Nos. 657 & 659 Broadway

AND

Nos. 224 & 226 Mercer St.

Plot 45 by 200 feet.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 24 Pine St.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auct'r,

will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

WEDNESDAY, April 11th, 1900,

Absolute Sale.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

No. 94 Third Avenue,

four story (store) and finished basement brick building, on lot 17.4x100.

Garrett Nagle, Esq., Agent, 104 Third Avenue, City.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

334 East 51st Street,

Belonging to Estate of Sophia Cohn, deceased, the lot, 19.9x100.5 ft., with three-story brick dwelling and frame extension thereon, in good order. Terms liberal.

Messrs. LEWINSON, KOHLER & SCHATTMAN, Attys. for Executor, 119 Nassau Street.

Particulars with Auctioneer, 111 Broadway. (Telephone 3,949 Cortlandt.)

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs

will sell at auction to close the

Estate of Frederick P. Jones, Deceased,

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

144 E. 27TH STREET,

A three-story and basement private dwelling; lot, 20x98.9. For terms and particulars apply to Wheeler & Cortis, Att'ys, 45 Broadway, or Auctioneers, 148 Broadway, N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of Eugenia M. Moore, dec'd, by order of James B. Moore and Arthur J. Moore, Executors.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.

will sell at auction,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon,

at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

49 & 51 WEST 125TH ST.

4-story brick and stone double flat, with cellar and 2 stores; size of lot, 39.6x99.11.

James E. Kelly, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway.

Maps and particulars at auctioneer's offices, 66 Liberty St., New York City. (Tel. 3943 Cort.)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon,

At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.

330 EAST 47TH ST.

4-story front brick tenement, two families on a floor, and 3-story rear brick tenement, two families on a floor. Size of lot, 25x100.5.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's office, 66 Liberty St. (Tel. 3948 Cort.)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auction'r,

will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

21 EAST 114TH ST.,

5-story double improved flat, with 2 families on a floor, 6 rooms and bath to each apartment; all improvements; hot water supplied, etc. Size of lot, 25x100.11.

For maps and further particulars, apply at Auctioneer's offices, 66 Liberty St. (Tel. 3943—Cort.)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon,

at the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

9 EAST 85TH ST.

4-story and basement and cellar light brick and stone dwelling, containing 17 rooms and 3 bathrooms, handsomely decorated, steam heat, etc., with 2-story and cellar brick stable in rear of lot, containing 3 stalls, carriage house, loft, and 1 living room; size of lot 25x102.2.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's office, 66 Liberty St., New York City. (Tel. 3,943 Cort.)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

112 WEST 74TH ST.

4-story basement and cellar brownstone dwelling, hardwood trimmed, hardwood floors, gas fixtures, etc.; size of lot 20x102.2.

For maps apply to Auctioneers' office, 66 Liberty St. (Tel. 3,943 Cort.)

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

Positive Auction Sale at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, NOON,

By order of George W. Van Slyck, Attorney.

50 CHOICE LOTS

owned by the late Augustus Kountze, desirably situated on

3d Ave. and 177th St.

MONTEREY & LAFONTAINE AVS. & 178TH ST.,

BRONX, NEW YORK CITY.

These Lots are

ADJACENT TO "L" STATION

and

OPPOSITE CROTONA PARK

and

THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

Terms Liberal. Title Guaranteed free of cost to each purchaser. Call or send for maps.

GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK, Attorney, 120 Broadway.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Aucts.,

will sell at auction,

THURSDAY, APRIL 19TH.

At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

By order of Bernard McManus and John B. Johnson, Executors of the Estate of Matthew Smith, deceased.

33 WEST 98TH STREET, 5-story and basement brown-stone apartment-house and lot, 25x 85x100.11. Two families on a floor.

506 EAST 13TH ST., 96 ft. east of Avenue A, 4-story brick front and rear tenements and lot, 25x103.

167 EAST 113TH STREET, 4-story and basement brick flat and lot, 20x60x100.11.

124 WEST 61ST STREET, 4-story and basement brown-stone dwelling and lot, 20x50x100.5.

Abram Kling, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 96 Broadway.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

THURSDAY, APRIL 12,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

the very valuable leasehold property

330 TO 342 WEST 13TH ST.,

AND 1 TO 13 GANSEVOORT ST.,

Four-story brick buildings; Astor lease, expires May 1, 1906; ground rent $2,800 per annum, taxes, assessments, etc.; renewal of 20 years. Size, 186.1¾x40.4¾x56.7x179.11¾.

J. Romaine Brown & Co., Agents, 59 W. 33d St.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. Estate of Baron Gustavus C. Von Kienbusch, deceased.

1857 MADISON AVENUE. 3-story and basement brownstone modern dwelling and lot. Size, 17.7x55x83 feet.

70 PER CENT. at 4½ PER CENT. or 50 PER CENT. at 4 PER CENT. may remain for 3 years.

Messrs. MANDELBAUM BROS., Attorneys, 178 Pearl St.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs,

Will sell at Auction WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

166 WEST 72D ST.,

near Amsterdam Avenue,

4-story and basement brownstone dwelling, with 2-story butler's pantry and bath extension and lot. Size, 20x58x extension x 102.2. Sanitary plumbing, &c. Gas fixtures and chandeliers included. Liberal Terms.

44 EAST 75TH ST.

4-story and basement brownstone high-stoop dwelling, with two-story butler's pantry and bath extension. Size, 18x55x extension x 102.2. Chandeliers, gas fixtures, gas logs, and fenders, &c., included.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SAM MARX, AUCTIONEER.

TRUSTEE SALE.

The Bankrupt Estate Mount Vernon Consumers' Brewing Co. Charles Jacobs & Co. will sell at public auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1900,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

AT THE PREMISES,

530 TO 540 WEST 57TH ST.,

Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York.

By order of Benjamin Barker, Esq., Trustee. Samuel Fleischman, Esq., attorney for trustee.

The real property to be sold is known as Nos. 530 to 540 West 57th St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and contains ten city lots, with building thereon, now used as a brewery.

Subject to existing liens and mortgages.

PERSONAL PROPERTY, VIZ.:

Chattel mortgages, outstanding accounts, brewers' materials, consisting of hops, oats, hay, etc., etc.

For further particulars apply to Benjamin Barker, Esq., Trustee, 120 Broadway; Samuel Fleischman, attorney for trustee, 346 Broadway; Auctioneer's office, 22 and 24 Lispenard St.

NOTICE.

This plant is now in running order, and any purchaser of same can commence brewing immediately without any delay or loss of time whatsoever.

PARTITION SALE.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT.

Property Numbers

402, 404 AND 406 EAST 82D ST.,

Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to be sold by order of the New York Supreme Court, under direction of THOMAS F. DONNELLY, ESQUIRE, REFEREE, by

P. F. MEYER & COMPANY, AUCTR'S,

AT THE NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOMS, 111 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN, ON

APRIL 10TH, 1900,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON. For Maps, etc., apply to Auctioneers, or ALBERT J. WISE, ESQ., ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF, 162 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY TO LET.

COTTAGES

AT

Long Beach, L. I.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON.

ADDRESS OR APPLY TO THE AGENT,

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Telephone, 4B, Long Beach.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN

AUCTIONEER.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Wednesday, April 18th,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable property

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF

JOHN S. YOUNG (Deceased)

BY ORDER OF

William R. Willcox, Esquire, Trustee:

4 East 39th Street

Two-story brick stable, with extension. Full lot.

647 Madison Avenue

(near 59th St.)

Four-story brownstone—stores and apartments. Full lot.

168 East 79th Street

Four-story and basement brownstone—single apartments.

1422 Second Avenue

(near 74th St.)

Four-story brownstone store and apartments.

343 to 349 East 50th Street

(Bet. 1st and 2d Avenues.)

Four four-story and basement brownstone—single apartment houses.

574 Lexington Avenue

(Cor. 51st St.)

Five-story stone and brick—single apartments.

33 West 125th Street

Four story, with stores and apartments.

58 East 110th Street

Three-story, high stoop and basement brownstone—private residence.

1084 to 1092 Second Avenue

(Cor. 57th St.)

Five five-story brownstone—apartment houses, with stores.

1052 Second Avenue

(Bet. 55th and 56th Sts.)

Three-story, with store and apartments.

943 and 945 Second Avenue

(Cor. 50th St.)

Two three-story brownstone—store and apartment houses.

828 and 830 Second Avenue

(Bet. 44th and 45th Sts.)

Two four-story brick—apartment houses, with stores.

204 East 39th Street

Three-story, high-stoop, brownstone — private residence.

222 and 224 East 23d Street

Two four-story English basement. Private residence.

874 Third Avenue

(Cor. 53d St.)

Four-story—store and apartments.

263 West 30th Street

Five-story brownstone—four family tenement, with store.

455 and 457 West 43d Street

Two five-story brownstone apartment houses—single and double.

158 West 47th Street

Three-story high-stoop and basement brownstone—private residence.

Sixty-five per cent. of purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage at Four and one-half per cent. Title to the property will be guaranteed, free of cost, to the purchaser by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Maps and other information can be had at the office of the auctioneer.

NO. 9 PINE STREET.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, ESQ., Attorney for Trustee, 290 Broadway.

CHARLES P. LATTING, ESQ., Attorney for Annie F. Bogert, devisee, 34 Pine St.

DAVID WELCH, ESQ., Attorney for Caroline Amelia Brundage, devisee, 35 Nassau St.

DORTE V. RANSOM, ESQ., Attorney for Minnie K. Young, executrix of William H. Young, deceased, 290 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

GEO. R. READ,

60 CEDAR STREET,

offers for rent

OFFICES

in the following buildings:

Bank of Commerce Building,

N. W. Cor. Nassau & Cedar Sts.

Corner suite and a few single offices.

BEARD BUILDING,

120 & 122 Liberty St., through to 123 & 125 Cedar St.

Desirable offices singly or en suite.

Coffee Exchange Building,

Hanover Sq. through to Beaver St.

Ground floor; also one large suite and a few single offices on upper floors.

Corn Exchange Bank Building,

N. W. Cor. William & Beaver Sts.

A few light single offices. Also one desirable corner suite.

Lancashire Ins. Co. Building,

25 Pine Street, Adjoining Sub-Treasury.

One small suite on upper floor. Also 2 light single offices.

Sheldon Building,

Cor. Nassau & John Streets.

3 offices, with light on two sides.

TAYLOR BUILDING.

39 & 41 Cortlandt St.

Offices singly or in small suites; also one exceptionally large suite.

For rates, plans, and further particulars apply or address the Agent.

(7937)

---

143 Front Street,

Five-Story Building.

S. F. JAYNE & CO.,

254 West 23d St. 55 Liberty St.

Telephone 432-18th St.

TO LEASE STORE AND BASEMENT 876 Broadway, Near 18th St.

Also to let, some office rooms, with latest improvements; rents moderate. Apply on the premises.

BEEKMAN BUILDING

101 BEEKMAN STREET.

First-class offices at reduced rents: one entire floor; would divide to suit.

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, 51 Liberty Street.

---

41 Liberty Street.

Comfortable offices at a low rent in this small modern office building.

Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

6TH AV., 238.—Large floors; well lighted; all modern improvements; with living apartments. Ring janitor's bell.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NOW OFFERED FOR SALE.

Nos. 8 and 10 West 76th St.

They are two American Basement Houses, twenty-five feet wide, with extension including the fourth story, and are equal in construction and fineness of finish to any house in the market.

C. W. LUYSTER,

(Telephone 124 Columbus.) 253 Columbus Ave., cor. 72d St.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE NEW AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES, 18 to 22 FEET WIDE, NOW APPROACHING COMPLETION ON 49TH AND 50TH STREETS, NEAR MADISON AVENUE (OLD COLUMBIA COLLEGE PLOT). ARTISTIC AND MODERN IN EVERY SENSE AND THE ONLY LOW-PRICED NEW HOUSES FOR SALE BELOW 59TH STREET. PRICES FROM $38,000 UP. AN OPPORTUNITY THAT WILL NOT OCCUR AGAIN. PLANS AND PARTICULARS OF THE OWNER AND ARCHITECT, CHARLES BUEK, 109 WEST 42D STREET, OR ANY BROKER.

ONE LEFT

of those elegant new 2-family houses which I advertised last week at $500 below their value. $28.50 monthly pays everything on a house that rents for $38. 3 sold last week; no danger but what you'll buy if you mean business.

JOHN BEET, main office, cor. 4th Av., 55th St. Open evening. Sundays at branch offices, 58th St., 4th Av.; 54th St., 6th Av.

THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, Waverly Place. Principals only. EZRA H. HORTON, SING SING, N. Y.

A CONTRACT FOR BUILDING LOTS NEAR Jerome Av., the future Broadway of New York City; lots were bought at a bargain; the purchaser unable to continue payments; lots cost $350 each; $250 has been paid; will sell contract for $25; balance payable $5 monthly. PROMPT, 1,242 Broadway.

LOTS ON 164TH ST. AND 161ST ST. PRINCIPALS only. EZRA H. HORTON, SING SING, N. Y.

GEO. R. READ

offers for sale

a selected number of

Desirably Located Medium and Extra Size Dwellings

Ready for immediate occupancy.

Special Lists Furnished on application to

Head Office, 60 CEDAR STREET. (7934) 751 5th Avenue, at 58th Street.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

SIX HANDSOME THREE-STORY HOUSES FOR SALE OR RENT, north side of 162d St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., 18 and 19 feet wide, Indiana limestone front; open plumbing, tiled baths, hardwood trim; street paved and restricted; open for inspection; WILL SELL ON EASY PAYMENTS.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys, 163 Broadway, New York.

70TH STREET, NEAR PARK AV.—Modern twenty-foot three-story high-stoop dwelling can be purchased at a very reasonable figure. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty Street.

PLOT 150 BY 259 WASHINGTON BRIDGE AND Amsterdam Ave. Principals only. EZRA H. HORTON, SING SING, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—TWO FULL LOTS, 507 AND 509 West 25th St., with two-story brick stable. HENRY FERRIS' SON, 249 10th Av.

BROWNSTONE RESIDENCE NEAR 7TH AV., on 122d St.—Ten rooms, bath; hardwood trim; mortgage, $9,000; price, $11,500; commission to broker. HARPER, 211 West 102d St.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

WHY

You have been waiting for this

Because it is right in price and style, within your means, magnificently built and finished. Sold on plain business-like terms. Splendidly located as regards neighborhood, surroundings, accessibility from business centre, and health.

The above and twenty other houses now ready at Ingleside, FLUSHING, Borough of Queens, New York, a refined and beautiful section of the justly celebrated village for business and professional men.

Only twenty-five minutes to 34th St. and Broadway, Manhattan. Low fare. Perfect building sites for investments or immediate improvement, or with liberal loans on easy terms.

Write or call for particulars.

Or take any Flushing, L. I., R. R. train to Main or Bridge St. Depots, thence by New York and North Shore Trolley (or our carriage) to our Office, corner Central and Franconia Aves.

Realty Trust 60 and 62 Liberty St.

HEALTH—SUMMER AS WELL AS WINTER home; highest ground between New York and Philadelphia, on Penn. R. R., 45 minutes from city; low fare; cozy, modern cottages; very low in price; terms $15 to $20 per month. Write for particulars D., P. O. Box 2,673, New York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

"MONTPELIER,"

An old colonial mansion situated near Laurel, in Prince George's County, Maryland,

a short distance from Washington, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The place, which was the home of the Snowdens for generations, is rich in historic incident and tradition. It is said that Washington frequently rested there on his journeys from Mount Vernon to Annapolis, and the room in which he slept is still remembered. The house, said to have been built, about 1720, of bricks brought from England, is on an elevation overlooking terraced gardens and boxwood hedges, (some of which are said to be over one hundred years old,) and beautiful meadows, sloping gently to the Patuxent; projecting wings add to its picturesque beauty. Near the house is a forest of giant trees, principally oaks. The rooms of the house are large, numerous, and well appointed. The stables and barns are convenient. The property comprises about 220 acres, and will be sold to close an estate. Stock, farming implements, carpets, and some furniture will be sold with the place, if desired.

For particulars, inquire of William T. Schley, Executor, 160 Broadway, New York.

WATER FRONT.

A PLOT ABOUT ONE THOUSAND FEET FRONTAGE,

Average Depth Six Hundred Feet.

This Property is Very Valuable for Manufacturing Business.

LOCATED AT ELM PARK, PORT RICHMOND.

For Particulars Apply to

C. ADOLPHE LOW, 41 Liberty St.

AT LARCHMONT MANOR.—107.10x100, with modern 14-room house, beautifully located; all hard wood, open-work plumbing, electric light; one block from Sound, 1¼ miles from station; neighborhood restricted; owner desires to sell at once. A. L. GOLDSTONE, Att'y, 220 Broadway, New York City.

SUMMER AND WINTER HOME; HOUSE large, with 9 sleeping rooms; all improvements; fifty minutes out on south side Long Island; if sold at once, price $6,000; $2,500 cash; balance mortgage at 5 per cent. Address OWNER, Box 127 Times.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Alice and Agate Court Dwellings.

Between Kingston and Albany Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2½-story brick and stone; modern 9 rooms and bath, furnace, &c.; handsomely decorated; rents $36 and $38; our representative on the premises. HAVILAND & SONS, 982 Fulton St., cor. Grand Av.

STORAGE.

MORGAN & BROTHER'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES,

233, 234, 236 WEST 47TH ST.,

near Broadway; separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c.; PADDED VANS FOR REMOVAL OF FURNITURE, &c.; boxing and shipping promptly attended to; estimates furnished. Telephone, 112—38th.

$6.00 PER WEEK TOTAL COST.—A MODEL house, meeting every requirement for refined people; splendid neighborhood; in the city, with all conveniences, but above all LOW IN PRICE and offered on TERMS WHICH WILL INTEREST YOU, costing to carry less than rent. These are new—8 to 10 rooms, gas, electricity, running water. Only 30 minutes from Manhattan business centre. They are out of the common, and worthy of your consideration. Write for particulars to I., P. O. Box 2,678, New York City.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Bowne Park.

"Quicker than Harlem"—"Cheaper than rent."

Not a single advantage that applies to ANY suburban residence section but what applies just as fully to Bowne Park.

We have sold thirty houses to precisely the sort of neighbors you'd like to have.

The restrictions make it desirable now and for all time.

Bowne Park is right at the geographical centre of Greater New York—it is now just what Central Park was when your father thought THAT was too far out of town.

Think twice—look—think twice again—and we know what you'll decide. But don't put it off too long.

Pure air, pure water, fine streets, good schools and churches—ideal surroundings for the children.

The Dayton houses have every convenience—ranges, furnaces, modern plumbing, gas, electric lights.

Real rapid transit. Free mail delivery. 9 to 11 rooms, on plots 50x100. $4,000 to $9,000—terms same as rent. Call or write to

John Dayton & Co

Bowne Park—Murray Hill Station, Flushing, N. Y.

Homes Built to Order. A few Ready for Immediate Occupancy.

ELMHURST, L. I.

Assessed Valuation, 1895.....$66,000

Same property, Assessed Valuation, 1900.....650,000

These figures show the unparalleled increase in values and the magnitude of the improvements and developments made during five years.

The most attractive and accessible settlement in Greater New York.

12 minutes from 34th Street; commutation 6½ Cents, including ferriage to New York. Trolleys direct to 34th Street ferry, 5 Cents.

Streets macadamized, curbed, and flagged. Water and Gas. Houses steam heated, hardwood finish, open plumbing, and in every way built in the most substantial manner after modern design. Ready for immediate occupancy; 250 sold. Over 1,700 lots, all restricted.

CORD MEYER & CO.,

Elmhurst, L. I. 62 William Street, New York.

I HAVE 10 ACRES FOR $300.

Do You Want a Little Farm? $5 Down—$5 Monthly.

Out on Long Island, along the South Shore; every foot level; high and dry; about one mile to depot and town. Will make a good chicken or vegetable farm. Can go and show you the property on Saturday or Sunday; go and see it. Call or address

WM. H. MOFFITT,

59 Liberty St., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY TO LET.

AT MAYWOOD, N. J., 45 MINUTES FROM New York and five minutes from station.—One house, 10 rooms and attic room; all improvements; and one house, 8 rooms, bath and attic room; all improvements. PHILIPP THOMA, 21 John St., New York.

ELBERON, N. J., HOLLYWOOD, NORwood Parks, Monmouth Beach, Seabright, Rumson Road—Sale or rent; desirable furnished cottages, $400 to $4,000. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch Station.

LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, WEST END, HOLLYWOOD, AND NORWOOD; modern furnished houses to rent for the season. FRED EORY, WEST END, N. J. Telephone 126 A, Long Branch.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The Home-Seeker's & Investor's Choice

HOMECREST.

To See It is to Locate.

See It To-day Without Fail.

A Variety of Beautiful Houses for You to Choose From.

$3,650 AND UP WITH 2 LOTS.

This Property is High and Dry and Possesses All City Improvements

LOTS, $220 AND UP, EASY PAYMENTS.

HOW TO GET THERE—Take Smith Street Coney Island car from Brooklyn Bridge, New York side, or the Kings County "L" Road, Brighton Beach Branch, from Brooklyn Bridge, Franklin Ave car from Broadway Ferries. TIME, 30 MINUTES.

ASK THE CONDUCTOR TO LET YOU OFF AT AVENUE U.

REPRESENTATIVES ON THE GROUND DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.

For Particulars, Apply to the

HARBOR AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION,

34 and 36 Wall Street, New York.

A LESSON IN VALUES FOR RESIDENTS OF THE BRONX.

An Ideal Suburban Home in Brooklyn for $3,000, on your own terms.

7 Rooms—all improvements—Built on Plot 30x125 feet—Always open for inspection.

On Gravesend Ave., cor. Avenue E, Brooklyn.

25 minutes from N. Y. City Hall by Bridge and "L" cars—5c. fare.

WRITE OR CALL UPON

McNULTY AND FITZGERALD CO.,

199 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

A1 10 PER CENT. INVESTMENT; NEW 3-story double apartment houses, brownstone front; all light rooms; steam heat, hot water supply; decorated; rented at $1,872 per year; price, $16,500; mortgage $8,250 at 5 per cent. Inquire or address OWNER, 793 Monroe St., near Ralph Ave., Brooklyn.

HAMILTON.—Beautiful row of brownstone, swell-front, box-stoop, two story and basement houses on 50th St. between 4th and 5th Avs., for one or two families; restricted block; splendid location, overlooking New York Bay. Don't fail to see them.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

GEO. R. READ

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a selected number of

Desirably Located Dwellings,

from $2,000 per year up.

Special Lists Furnished on application to

Head Office, 60 Cedar St. (7967) 751 Fifth Avenue, at 58th Street.

WE HAVE STILL UNRENTED A FEW houses on 68th and 69th Sts., east of 3d Av., three-story, high-stoop; modern in every way and handsomely decorated; rents $300 to $1,100. Caretakers, in 202 East 68th and 228 East 69th St.

Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty.

TO LET—Handsome house, twelve rooms, modern improvements, water, gas, sewer; lot 50 by 100; yard in front, sides, and back; near university grounds; $55 per month. Inquire on premises, Aqueduct Ave., near Hampden Street, Sedgwick Park, Fordham Heights, City.

MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE, NO. 584 WEST End Av., adjoining home of C. C. Shayne, Esq.; rent, $2,000 per annum. For full particulars apply to

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1,517 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE TO RENT AT FERNwood, N. J., near Plainfield.—Plot, 150x250 feet; small greenhouse and barn; running water and electric lights; ten rooms and bath; rent, $50 per month. Apply to A. D. BEEKEN, 130 West 24th St., N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO RENT.

SEA GATE,

NEW YORK HARBOR.

Most highly developed seashore residence property, fronting Atlantic Ocean and Narrows; furnished houses for the season, $700 to $1,500; exclusive agency.

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY, 203 Montague St., Brooklyn.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

AN ORANGE COUNTY RESIDENCE, 60 MILES out, via Erie Railway; one mile from depot; 20 rooms; 11 bedrooms; gas, steam heat; 2 bathrooms, &c.; stabling for four horses; ice house filled; 10 acres; plenty fruit and shade; rent $800 for season; will sell entire farm, 201 acres, for $25,000. JOHN NOLTY, 156 Fulton St, Evening Post Building, New York.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES, (Cape Cod,) Harwich, Mass.; furnished homes; bathrooms, etc.; abundant pure water by windmills; meadows and pine forests; directly on seashore; delightful bathing; no tramps; circular. J., 71 East 57th St.

ADIRONDACKS.—KEENE VALLEY.—To rent for the Summer, fully furnished house; ten bedrooms; laundry; stables; icehouse, (filled;) modern conveniences; mountain spring water laid on. Address P. O. Box 528, Morristown, New Jersey.

IN THE HEART OF THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, an attractive, commodious, well-furnished private place, yclept "The White-Birches," for the season; for every particular connected therewith, address FREDERIC J. PRATT, Stockbridge, Mass.

TO RENT—During Summer, a well-furnished modern house, with stable, grounds extending to the water, near New London, Conn.; terms moderate. For particulars call or address DR. HANAN, 232 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AT LAKE HOPATCONG.—2 furnished cottages to rent; all modern improvements; highest elevation around the lake; near Hotel Breslin. For further information address Mrs. A. VAN DOLSEN, 208 Carroll St., Paterson, N. J.

TO RENT.—Gentleman's country place; two hours from New York; high air, no malaria, large rooms, Colonial house; all conveniences and furnishings; garden, shade, servants, stable, &c. Address J. H. V., Box 140, N. Y. Times.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Modern 10-room house and stable, (newly painted and papered;) situated on Irving St, ten minutes from Erie Railroad Depot; (commutation $6.35;) lot 76x350. Desirable surroundings; rent $480 per annum. For further particulars call on or address M. GIBE, 45 Rose St., N. Y.

Catskills—Schoharie Manor.

Near Tannersville, N. Y. Altitude 2,200 feet. Select Cottage Club. Colonial Club House. Cottage sites two to five acres. PAUL GOEPEL, President, 290 Broadway, New York City.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—To rent, gentleman's residence; built by McKim, Mead & White; three acres land; fine lawn and shade trees; stable; ample carriage room; garden, vines, fruit trees; sewage connections; water, gas; rent, $1,500. JOHN B. HAWES, 20 West 47th St.

DOUGLASTON ON LITTLE NECK BAY, 12 miles, 30 minutes, by railroad; cottage to rent. 1,200 feet from station; 12 rooms; rent $400. Address H. C. PLASS, 234 Broadway, New York.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Beautiful house; lot 125x225; stable; all improvements. Cost $11,500; price, $9,000; $5,500 to remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.; fruit trees. F. H. SAWYER, 671 Greenwich St., New York.

IN LINDEN, N. J., NEAR DEPOT.—10-room cottage, all improvements; fine fruit trees; lot 100x200; $3,800, or with adjoining corner lot, 100x200, $5,800. Address Owner, JAHN, 334 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

PRICES LOW—TERMS TO SUIT.

New Modern Stone Houses,

2 AND 3 STORY

On Midwood St., near Flatbush Av.

2 BLOCKS FROM PROSPECT PARK.

30 MINUTES TO NEW YORK.

Trolley connections to ferries and all points of the city. These dwellings are modern in every particular to the smallest detail.

25 Two and 6 Three Story Houses Sold Past Season.

For particulars regarding terms, &c., apply to

W. A. A. BROWN, (Owner.)

BROOKLYN—Cor.

MILLER'S CREDITORS FAIL

Judge Thomas Refuses to Compel Ammon to Return $14,500.

The Court Criticises the Bankruptcy Law and Then Suggests Another Mode of Action.

Much to the disappointment of William F. Miller's numerous angry creditors and their counsel, Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court in Brooklyn, yesterday refused to entertain or to hear arguments on a motion to compel Robert A. Ammon to turn over to the bankrupt estate of Miller the sum of $14,500, alleged to have been paid as counsel fee. The creditors, about 2,000 of whom have engaged Belfer & Flash to represent them, think that the fee should be divided among them according to their proportionate claims. The money is in the form of checks, which are in the possession of the District Attorney.

While making his refusal, however, Judge Thomas indicated what course of legal action should, in his opinion, be taken. He criticised the present condition of the law with regard to bankruptcy proceedings, and suggested that this was a matter that Congress should take up. The lawyers were all ready for the fray when the Judge said:

"Let us see. The checks went from Miller on what bank?"

"One, I think, was the Knickerbocker, and the other, although I am not positive, was the Wells-Fargo." was counsel's answer.

"And the checks have not been paid?"

"Oh, yes, they have been paid."

"Well, now," said Judge Thomas, "let us see what the situation is. Mr. Miller had $14,000, and we'll say that if he had not parted with the certificate it would have become a part of the bankrupt estate, keeping it so that probably it would have come to the jurisdiction of this court. He drew the check on the bank and delivered it to Mr. Ammon, and that check was paid to Mr. Ammon as money. Now, then, if that is so, how long was this transaction before the petition was filed?"

"I think," was the response from Mr. Flash, "that one of the checks was dated the 22d, the day previous to which Miller absconded."

"Now," said Judge Thomas, "that payment might be a preference, of course, but the next question is, How can I summarily order Mr. Ammon to pay it over? That is the situation."

The Judge then called attention to what he characterized as "the embarrassment of this court and all other bankruptcy courts with reference to such matters." He continued:

"The court should have jurisdiction, but it has not. It is almost impossible to make the bankruptcy efficient unless your State court has that jurisdiction and that power, and if it has not, then Congress should give it to it.

"My idea is that it would be much better in any case to institute suit against Mr. Ammon in this court, or in the State court, and as a matter of safety I think it would be better to do it in the State court. There is no question about the propriety of the court allowing a trustee to be energetic in recovering assets. The question is whether he can do it in this court. The feeling that I have is that the way to do it in this court would be to bring an action in the ordinary way. I think that the power of the court is very doubtful.

"If Mr. Ammon is an officer of the court, I might say that Mr. Ammon as such an officer received moneys, and direct him to pay them over, but they have not been paid with reference to any services connected with this court. If he had received the money in connection with the bankruptcy proceedings in any way I would do it. But suit should be begun in this or in the State court; I think there. There would be no question about the jurisdiction of the State court."

Mr. Belfer and Mr. Flash, in order to meet the officer of the court point, formally introduced Mr. Ammon to the court.

Mr. Ammon arose, and, waving his eyeglasses, said that he was anxious for an inquiry.

"There is no disposition on my part," he said, "to evade anything connected with Mr. Miller, and I will demonstrate that before I get through with the Miller case."

Detectives from the District Attorney's office are watching the Miller jury. There is nothing unusual in this, as the jurors in nearly every important criminal case have their guardians in plain clothes. It is said, however, that one juryman is being watched particularly, and that he spends most of his time in Brooklyn down town, in the neighborhood of Bridge and Fulton Streets. It is reported of him that one of his friends was an agent for the Franklin Syndicate.

Miller's defense is going to be a bold one. As has been already indicated by questions put by his counsel to various witnesses, he will attempt to show that "everything would have been all right" if the police had let him alone, and that the police prevented him from carrying out his contracts.

NEW BIG LINER COMING.

Atlantic Transport Company's Minneapolis Due To-morrow.

The first of the four new steamships of the Atlantic Transport Line, built expressly for the New York-London service, is due here to-morrow. She is the Minneapolis, and her three sister ships are the Minnehaha, Minnetonka, and Minnewaska.

The vessels, built in Belfast, are each 650 feet long, 65 feet beam, 44 feet deep, with 13,750 tons gross register, and a displacement of 26,000 tons. The vessels carry four masts, without sails. Each vessel is fitted up amidships with accommodations for 250 saloon passengers. They will carry no second cabin or steerage passengers, and are built to make the trip between London and New York in eight days. A special feature of these new vessels is the thoroughness with which their 'tween-deck cargo compartments are lighted and ventilated, thus making them admirably adapted for transport service in case of necessity.

The Minneapolis is commanded by Capt. Sidney Layland.

STABBED HIS BENEFACTOR.

Schuller Resented Brother-in-Law's Reproaches for Coming Home Late.

Joseph Schuller, sixty-four years old, stabbed his brother-in-law, Gerhardt Lampel, seventy-five years old, early yesterday morning, because he was upbraided for returning home late.

Lampel is a wealthy retired produce dealer and resides at 66 Morrell Street, Williamsburg. Four years ago, Lampel says, he sent money to Germany for his brother-in-law to come to this country, and on his arrival here took him to his home and provided for him. He told him, he says, that it was not necessary for him to seek employment, and from that time Schuller lived a life of leisure. Lately Schuller made demands for more money than his allowance had been, and when he failed to get it became abusive. He also absented himself from home until the early hours in the morning. When he returned early yesterday Lampel reproached him, and this so angered Schuller that he attacked his brother-in-law with a knife, slashing him about the head. The cries of the old man for help aroused the other inmates of the house and also attracted the attention of a policeman, who arrested Schuller.

In the Ewen Street Police Court Schuller was held for a hearing, and in default of $1,000 bail committed to jail.

Dr. Purves Talks to Children.

The closing exercises of the sewing school of the Alexander Chapel, King Street, were held yesterday. The new pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, delivered an address to the children. Mrs. Francis Forbes, Superintendent of the sewing school, presided, and an address was also delivered by the pastor of the Alexander Chapel, the Rev. Hugh Pritchard. The school has 200 pupils and 20 teachers.

Passengers on the Lucania.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday by the steamer Lucania were Baroness d'Alexandry d'Orengiani, formerly Mrs. P. T. Barnum; Sir George and Lady Errington, Lieut. G. M. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Clark, and Mrs. Duncan Wright.

CHILDREN'S EASTER FESTIVAL.

Features of the Fair in Aid of the Cuban Orphans.

The general plan of the Children's National Easter Festival, "The Boys and Girls of the United States to the Children of Cuba," which will be at the Metropolitan Opera House during the week beginning April 16, will only be subject to minor changes. The programme of the evening is: Monday, April 16, (opening night,) Army and Navy Night; Tuesday, April 17, National Guard and Naval Reserve Night; Wednesday, April 18, Civic Club and Patriotic Societies; Thursday, April 19, Clerical, Legal, and Medical Night; Friday, April 20, Musicians' and Artists' Night; Saturday, April 21, Actors' and Carnival Night.

The plans, formed under the supervision of J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, and Charles R. Lamb, include a booth for each nation in the world. The United States will have the Court of Honor, the Dewey Arch, the arch itself, and a cascade in the background. With them will be representations of the two services of the Government. Mexico will be a garden, Cuba will be typified by a tiny village, whose buildings have been brought from Cienfuegos. The Philippines will be represented in a house on stilts. Puerto Rico will be seen in a coffee booth. Other points and objects of note, to which visitors will be guided by 488 well-drilled boy ushers recruited from the public schools, will be a Red Cross hospital, Shakespeare's cottage, the Old Curiosity Shop, Blarney Castle, a street in Paris, a Dutch windmill, an Italian flower garden, Scotch golf clubs and musical instruments, Russian lace and furs, Nuremberg Castle, a Hungarian gypsy camp, a Rudyard Kipling booth—for British India, a typical Oriental scene, and a Scandinavian fir-tree wood.

Of the women who are to figure in the booths of nations are: United States—Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Dallas Pratt, Mrs. Robert Huntington, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Talbot Olyphant, Mrs. George J. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Dwight Clapp of Brooklyn. Scotland—Miss Margaret Cameron, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. F. G. King, Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mrs. William Schell, Mrs. Donald McLean. Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Mrs. Lanman Bull, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Jr., Mrs. George Hollister. Puerto Rico—Mrs. Orlando A. Pigram, Mrs. Peter J. L. Searing, Mrs. Charles Haydock. Russia—Mrs. Douglas Henry and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr. Holland—Mrs. Chadwick, wife of Capt. Chadwick; Mrs. William Bedlow Beekman, Mrs. Horace C. Duval, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. William E. Verplanck, Miss Emily de Peyster, Mrs. Alfred Howland, Mrs. Townsend Cox.

FREDERIC E. CHURCH DEAD.

Famous Landscape Painter Passes Away in This City—His Career.

Frederic Edwin Church, the famous painter of landscapes, died yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. W. H. Osborne, a lifelong friend, 32 Park Avenue, in this city. He had been ill for a long time. He is survived by three sons and a daughter, Mrs. Church having died a year ago. The funeral will take place Tuesday morning from Mrs. Osborne's home, and the burial will be in Hartford, Conn.

In many respects Frederic Edwin Church may be regarded as the founder of the American school of landscape painting. He had made his reputation before Bierstadt became famous, and in his day his works brought higher prices than those ever previously paid for pictures by American artists. Before he became known there were no landscape painters of prominence in this country. Beginning with Washington Alston there had been a few good portrait and figure artists, but the possibilities that lay in the varied aspects of nature in America were entirely overlooked.

Mr. Church was born in Hartford, Conn., on May 4, 1826. At an early age he determined to adopt art as his profession, and became a pupil of Thomas Cole, at Catskill, N. Y. Cole, of course, did not teach his pupil landscape painting, and it is said to have been the beauty and grandeur of the scenery of the Hudson that turned Church's attention to that branch of art. At any rate, his first exhibited works were studies of scenery in the neighborhood of Catskill, and they attracted wide attention. He was only twenty-three years old when he was elected a National Academician.

The young man was a great admirer of the works of Turner, attention to whose productions had then recently been called by the writings of Ruskin. There were not half a dozen pictures by the English master in this country, but Church studied the many engravings to which he had access, and his style, especially in certain details, such as skies, was modeled on Turner's. In 1853 he went to South America, where he made many studies of the wild tropical scenery and stupendous mountain peaks of the Andes. He went again to the same region in 1857, and the great reputation he afterward gained was the result of these journeys.

The best known of Church's paintings of South American scenery is "The Heart of the Andes." It was first exhibited in 1859, and created a great sensation. It was bought by the late William T. Blodgett for $10,000, the highest price that had then been given for a picture by an American. Other well-known works painted at about the same period are "The Andes of Ecuador," which was bought by William H. Osborn; "Cotopaxi," now at the Lenox Library, and "Chimborazo."

Mr. Church afterward visited the coast of Labrador, the West Indian Islands, and later Europe and the Holy Land. From each of these regions he brought back enormous numbers of sketches and small paintings. Nothing was allowed to interfere with his work. Although he became a great favorite in society, social duties were neglected for his art. It is said that for years, night after night, he made, weather permitting, studies of sky effects.

A trip to Niagara Falls resulted in two of Mr. Church's best-known works. One of these is the "Great Falls of Niagara," an immense picture now at the Corcoran Art Gallery, to the production of which an enormous amount of labor was devoted. The other picture, "Niagara," was painted for A. T. Stewart in 1856, the price paid for it by Mr. Stewart being $12,500.

When, in 1864, the great Sanitary Exhibition was held in this city Church was at the zenith of his fame, and his "Heart of the Andes" was one of the principal attractions of the exhibition. Three years later he received a second-class medal at the International Exposition at Paris for his "Great Falls of Niagara," and in 1878 he was again represented at the French capital with two pictures—"Morning in the Tropics" and "The Parthenon." A number of his works are owned in England, where at one time he enjoyed much popularity, the principal canvas there being "Icebergs," which was purchased by a member of Parliament named Watson.

Mr. Church built a fine house at Catskill Station in the late sixties. He was one of the few well-known artists who definitely retired from the active exercise of their profession after they had made fortunes by it. He produced very little work during the last score of years, and the fact that he was still alive has been almost forgotten by present day artists.

Alleged Musicians Plunder Laden.

Two men laden with musical instruments were arrested yesterday at Mount Vernon. They gave the names of Harry Murray and Joseph Howard. At an early hour, Officer Reilly saw two men approaching him. One carried under his arm a mandolin, while the other had a violin. Reilly asked them where they were going. The men replied that they were musicians, and were returning home from a dance. The officer noticed that their pockets were bulging out with various small instruments and rolls of music, and arrested them. They are being held for further investigation.

Horse Impaled on a Wagon Shaft.

A horse attached to the grocery wagon of Henry Fischer of 377 Amsterdam Avenue, and driven by William Fischer of 307 Amsterdam Avenue, became frightened at Seventy-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue yesterday afternoon and ran away. At Seventy-eighth Street he crashed against the butcher wagon of Solomon Werdenschlag of 379 Amsterdam Avenue, a shaft of which penetrated his side, killing him instantly. Fischer escaped unhurt. The wagon was badly damaged, but the horse and butcher wagon were not injured.

Mail for the Paris Exposition.

The Post Office authorities at Washington have made arrangements with the French postal authorities for the exchange of closed sacks of mail, containing ordinary and registered mail, between the New York Post Office and the United States postal station at the Paris Exposition during exposition months. The sacks which are to pass unopened will contain only articles for delivery in the exposition grounds.

FORGES CHECKS FOR $8,000

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Treasurer's Clerk Accused.

Police Searching for W. C. Winslow, a Young Englishman in Whom Confidence Was Placed.

The police are looking for W. C. Winslow, a young Englishman, who, up to a week ago yesterday, was in the employ of Frank S. Hastings as a stenographer and confidential clerk, and who, as alleged, has forged his employer's name to checks drawn against the account of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for over $8,000. The checks were all drawn on the Bank of America, where the funds of the club, of which Mr. Hastings is Treasurer, are kept.

Winslow also worked for E. C. Benedict & Co. in their offices, at 80 Broadway. Mr. Hastings is not a member of the firm, but he has many interests in common with Mr. Benedict, and has his office there. A little less than a year ago Mr. Hastings and Mr. Benedict employed Winslow as an extra stenographer. He came to them recommended by one of the largest business houses in this city.

Winslow soon won the confidence of Mr. Hastings by his attention to his work and his seemingly correct habits. All of the correspondence was intrusted to him, and he soon had full charge of the account of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, against which account Mr. Hastings draws hundreds of checks every year. Lately he has merely told Winslow how much to draw and where to send the checks, the details being entirely left to the clerk.

Winslow on Friday a week ago asked for the following day off duty, and his request was granted. Nothing was thought of his absence on last Monday, but on Tuesday Mr. Hastings, more as a matter of form than anything else, examined the accounts which Winslow had had in charge. Until the yacht club's account was reached everything was all right, and even in this the vouchers sent in from the bank tallied with the account in the office. It was found, however, that there was about $8,000 less in the bank to the club's credit than there should be.

An investigation showed that Winslow had apparently forged or raised checks for that amount, the forged checks being afterward destroyed by him when they were returned from the bank. The Pinkertons took hold of the case first and succeeded in locating some of Winslow's associates, and in establishing the fact that he had been speculating much beyond his means. It is believed that the bulk of the alleged peculations was lost in Wall Street.

Mr. Hastings has authorized the statement that the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will lose nothing by his clerk's dishonesty. He said he had done business with the Bank of America for years, and that he was advised that the institution was responsible for the amount. It it should not be, however, Mr. Hastings said he would make the $8,000 good himself.

William M. Bennet, cashier of the Bank of America, said yesterday that the manner in which Winslow got the money had not yet been fully established, and until it was, he could not say how far the bank's liability extended. "However," he said, "we are probably liable, but banks, as a rule, do not like to admit such facts."

When the warrant for Winslow's arrest was issued, the case was taken out of the hands of the Pinkerton's and placed in charge of the Police Department. Capt. McClusky and Detective Sergeant Brown are working on it. They declined yesterday to say anything other than that they had not yet succeeded in locating Winslow.

MR. GATES'S ALLEGED BIG COUP

Letter Purporting to be by His Secretary Says He Won Over $3,000,000.

Wall Street was rather taken by surprise yesterday by the publication of a letter to a newspaper, in which Mr. Holland, the private secretary of John W. Gates, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Steel anad Wire Company, proclaimed that his employer had won between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 in the recent rise in Baltimore and Ohio and Union Pacific stocks. The letter, which was addressed to the financial editor of the newspaper in question, is as follows:

Dear Sir: Some time ago your paper gave considerable space to a poker story, where it was set forth that J. W. Gates had lost something like a million dollars at poker at the Waldorf, (an absolute fabrication by the way.) Since you chronicle the losings of gentlemen like Mr. Gates, perhaps you are equally as anxious to distribute knowledge of their winnings. If so, let it appear on your financial page that during the late rise in railroad stocks, J. W. Gates has made between three and four million dollars, (which is true,) principally in Baltimore and Ohio and Union Pacific stocks, both great favorites of his. By doing this you will greatly please, very sincerely yours, W. A. HOLLAND,
Secretary to Mr. J. W. GATES.

Traders who are familiar with the recent twenty-five-point rise in Baltimore and Ohio and the ten-point advance of Union Pacific were willing to admit yesterday that somebody had made money out of those issues. They were, however, puzzled as to whether Mr. Gates had taken to advertising his winnings on the Stock Exchange, through the agency of his secretary, or whether the secretary, in a moment of zeal, had exceeded his authority and written the letter on his own responsibility. It was argued by various people interested that the letter evidently had been written in the belief that the story would be printed on the authority of the paper to which it was addressed, prefaced by: "It is learned from a source of unquestionable reliability," &c., or words to that effect.

Mr. Holland took pains to avoid newspaper men yesterday, although the authenticity of the letter is not denied. Early callers at his office were told that he was busy, but would be disengaged about 12:30 P. M. Those who returned at that hour were told that he had left the office to take a train for Philadelphia, and would not be back till Monday.

FUND FOR GEN. HENRY'S WIDOW.

The fund that is being raised for the benefit of the widow of the late Gen. Guy V. Henry has reached a total of $9,663.75. A. S. Frissell, treasurer of the fund, reports the following additional subscriptions:

Through A. S. Frissell, Treasurer—Previously reported, $5,702.25; A Friend, (H. H. R.,) $500; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $250.

James L. Morgan, J. Hampden Robb, W. D. Sloane, W. A. Brokaw, Daniel S. Lamont, Vermilye & Co., and Boulton, Bliss & Co., each, $100.

Alexander C. Humphreys, Ed L. Patterson, and Mrs. Julia Billings each, $50; F. A. Moulton, Mary Baylis, and Matilda Marcoe, each $25; Chandler, Robbins and N. S. Jarvis, each $15; William L. Andrews, Evert J. Wendell, John H. Brown, "E. A. D.," "S. V. D.," and A. Friend, (E. E. H.,) each $10; Lieut. J. W. Kilbreth, Jr., and Guy V. Henry Post No. 43, Regular Army, and Navy Union, Washington, D. C., each $5; Henry Wallman, $1.

Through the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.—Previously reported, $1,406; W. H. Clyde & Co., $100; C. W. McCutcheon, De Coppet & Doremus, and Bayard Dominick, each $50; Charles De H. Brower, G. N. Gardiner, Jr., Adrian Iselin, Jr., the Rev. J. R. Paxton, D. D., J. H. Benedict, N. Fisher & Co., Nicoll, Herrick & Berg, Emily B. Hopkins, and "H.," each $25; R. S. Holt, $15.45; Harriett S. Barnes, $15; L. L. Benedict & Co., $12.50.

Thomas Diamond, George Crossman, P. L. Livingston, Guy Van Amringe, G. L. Stebbins, H. Burden, 2d, Blair Williams, J. G. Neeser, S. V. Hoffman, H. E. Smith, T. S. Young, Jr., N. H. Lord, Austin Corbin, and "Cash," each $10.

N. P. Howell, O. G. Barton, R. C. Lowry, A. S. Lascelles, E. Odin, N. B. Miles, A. W. Stout, W. S. Collins, W. L. Amerman, J. C. Williams, Horatio Brewer, F. S. Blackall, M. S. Parker, O. Storm, R. P. Hart, H. S. Barnes, G. De C. Curtis, Edward Curtis, Lieut. L. Gindle, French Army; Ve. Guerin & Co., and "Cash," each $5; Theodore Dwight, $3.55; J. W. Kit, H. B. Thomas, and R. C. Hurry, each $2.

New Sub-Stations to be Opened.

By order of the Postmaster General, the following sub-stations will be opened on April 16: Sub-Station No. 136, corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street; Sub-Station No. 137, corner of Rector and Washington Streets; Sub-Station No. 138, 466 Grand Street; Sub-Station No. 139, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue; Sub-Station No. 140, 1,207 Home Street, corner of Hoe Avenue. On April 16 Sub-Station No. 16 will be removed to the corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.

Stern Brothers

West Twenty-third Street

Every counter in the store is a centre of interest. Stop where you may the goods will have a money-saving welcome.

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

Not a stuff or style that the season or the fashion calls for is missing. Among the exceptional values

Gray Homespun
Lined throughout with Silk. Double-breasted Eton Jacket with stitched satin reveres; also with fly front reefer, latest style skirt, Real value $32.50 — **$26.50**

Ladies' Coats

All the new shapes and surprisingly little prices.

Etons Covert, Cheviot or Kersey, — $8.50, $10.00
Tailored Coats, — $9.25, $12.75
Taffeta Etons, — $16.25, $29.50

Ladies' Underwear

To-morrow a large purchase of

Gowns, Drawers, Chemises, Petticoats and Aprons

In Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin at exceptional prices.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

Later Importations in
SCOTCH MADRAS, BATISTES, BRILLIANTS, CHEVIOTS, MERCERIZED COTTON, SILK OXFORDS, LAWNS.
Lace striped, tucked and hemstitched.

White Lawn Waists
Entire front hemstitched, box plaited back
Also color-striped Madras, full front, tucked back — **93c**

Seasonable Hosiery

Any kind you care for. Let these give a value hint.

Ladies' Cotton Hose
Extra quality, black and tans, Value 37c — **25c**

Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose
Open work, lace, new designs, black, white and tan, Value 50c — **39c**

Men's Socks
Fancy cotton, Value 40c — **30c**

Lace Curtains

The line of special interest this week strikes some of the winsomest sorts—among them:

Ruffled Muslins — Reduced to **60c** and **72c** pr.
Irish Point — Reduced from $4.25 and $5.50 to **$2.95 3.75** pr.
Madras Many handsome patterns, Reduced from $6.75 and $10.50 to **$4.95 6.75** pr.

Summer Silks

Just the sorts you'd choose for the warm days and about the last you'd look for under price.

2,500 yds Lyons Liberty Satin — Printed, all-silk, actual value 75c — **49c**
2,000 yds Printed Foulard — Actual value 85c — **63c**
1,800 yds Black Taffeta — Imported. Much under value — **57c**
Black Twisted Silk Grenadine — 4,500 yds. Value 95c — **55c**

Girls' and Misses' Clothing

Think of Suits and Coats with girlish graces and yet with the style and timely fitness of ladies' wear.

Misses' Ribbon and Lace Waists
Some with vertical, some with diagonal stripes
Colors as varied as those of a splintered rainbow,
Values up to $8.60 — **$4.95 5.98**

Girls' Spring Box Coats
Tan Covert Cloth, navy or red Cheviot, satin lined, 4 to 14 years, Value $8.50 — **$5.75**

Girls' Eton Suits
of gray, brown or blue Homespuns, reveres tucked
Taffeta, 8 and 14 years, Value $10.75 — **$6.95**

Misses' Fancy Eton Suits
Homespun and Broadcloth, Taffeta trimmed and applique, 14 and 16 years, Value $25.00 — **$19.75**

REMARRIAGE A FAILURE.

Mrs. Parsons Seeks Second Divorce from the Same Husband.

After obtaining one divorce from her husband, and then consenting to remarriage to him four years later, Mrs. Sophia Parsons is now making another application for a legal separation.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday allowed her $12 a week alimony and $75 counsel fees pending a decision on the case.

The plaintiff in her affidavit says that in April, 1888, she married William H. Parsons at Northampton, Mass., and that not long after their marriage Parsons abandoned her. In 1892 she obtained a divorce from him. She heard nothing further from him until Thanksgiving Day, 1896. She was then at her mother's home in Northampton preparing to observe the day, when she received a telegram from Parsons, in which he announced his intention of calling upon her.

There was a family gathering at the dinner that day, and Parsons was invited to join it. After dinner they talked matter over, and he pleaded with her to live with him again. She says that for the sake of their child she decided to do this. Arrangements were made for a remarriage, and on Feb. 24, 1897, the couple went to Hartford, Conn., where they were reunited. After the second marriage they came to New York City to live.

They were happy, Mrs. Parsons says, for a little over a year. They separated again in April, 1898, and the present action is the result. Mrs. Parsons alleges that Parsons treated her cruelly after the second marriage.

Parsons, in his answer, denies his wife's charges, and says it was she who prevailed upon him to enter into the second marriage.

It is almost criminal to risk the consequences of a Cold when in nine cases out of ten you can break it up with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

EXPLOSION PRECEDES FIRE.

Crowd Watching Burning Jewelry Store Robbed by Pickpockets.

Fire occurred in the jewelry store of A. Zarenowitz, on the first floor of the double tenement at 250 First Street, yesterday afternon, doing about $1,500 damage to the store and stock. The fire was preceded by an explosion.

Zarenowitz, about 2:40 o'clock, left his store to go down town, leaving his eighteen-year-old daughter, Frances, in charge, and his three other children playing in the street. Frances was playing on a piano in one of the rear rooms of the apartment when she heard an explosion. She rushed to the store and found it filled with smoke, with flames in one corner. She ran out into the hall, crying "Fire!"

There are over ten families living in the tenement, and when the cry of fire was raised there was a great deal of excitement and a rush for the street. In this excitement a woman named Meyer, living on the second floor, left her two-year-old son, Joseph, in the room. She recalled this fact just as the firemen arrived, and Fireman Oscar Hoeffling of Hook and Ladder No. 18, in going through the house, discovered the child playing on the floor. He bore it to the street.

The firemen confined the fire to the jewelry store, and most of the damage done was to the stock.

During the progress of the fire a great crowd collected about the place, and in it, the police say, were many pickpockets relieving the spectators of their watches and chains and so on.

Abraham Neyman of 268 Delancey Street lost a silver watch and a gold chain. Several persons thought they saw Charles Zigel, sixteen years of age, of 84 Second Street, take the watch and chain and hand it to Jacob Bernstein, eighteen years old, of 122 Chrystie Street. They started to run, but were captured. Bernstein threw away the watch and chain, and Neyman, who joined in the chase, picked it up. The young men were taken to the Eldridge Street Station.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Easter Millinery Display.

In trimmed Hats, Toques, Bonnets and many choice imported novelties, also artistic designs of the latest Paris Models from our own workrooms, ranging in price from $6.50 to $20.00 each.

Untrimmed Hats in great variety, all the new shades and combinations.

A Magnificent French Flower Showing:

Large Bunches Silk Bluets, Cherries, Poppies, Grapes . . . 50c.

Crushed Roses from 15c. bunch up. Lovely Easter Violets, 75c. large bunch. Bunches of de Parma Violets, 25c. bunch.

Suits, Jackets and Capes.

To-morrow will be a brilliant opportunity for purchasers of Ladies' Spring and Summer Tailor-made Suits, ranging in price from $9.75 to $85.00. This suggestion should be sufficient for the thinking ones.

A special lot of ladies' elaborately trimmed Broadcloth and Cheviot Suits, jacket taffeta lined and skirt lined with the best quality percaline, which is much better than the cheap silk lining so frequently used, price . . . . . $25.00, value $40.00.

An exceptionally fine line of Capes, Jackets and the new separate Skirts in great variety at moderate prices.

Gloves for Easter.

Ladies' 3-clasp Suede Kid Gloves, all Spring Shades, Tan, Lavender, Gray, Black and White, at 98c. pair; reduced from $1.25.

Ladies' 2-clasp Glace Kid Gloves, in Tan, Lavender, Gray, Black and White, at 75c. pair; worth $1.00.

Opening of High Class Parasols,
For Easter and Early Summer Wear.

New Effects in the popular Automobile and Coaching Styles, from $1.95 to $5.00 each.

Black and White Parasols,

Smart Effects, from $2.87 to $10.00 each.

A Special Lot of Umbrellas,

With Pearl, Ivory, Silver, Gold Plate and Dresden Handles, Six Hundred at $1.90 each. This is a Regular $3.00 Umbrella.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

WATERS PIANOS

All the new **Waters Uprights** have 7⅓ octaves, 3 strings to a note, full iron frame, finest ivory keys, repeating action, and three pedals. They excel in **fine tone,** solid construction, careful workmanship and great durability.

If you desire to purchase a strictly high-grade piano, with all the improvements, at a **reasonable price,** call and see us or send postal for catalogue of **Waters Pianos** with full illustrations and descriptions, also reduced prices and terms on our new **3-Year System** of payments, giving you three years' time without interest.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

SMITH ESTATE'S BIG TAX

Heir of Millionaire Who Died in London Pays $1,934,753.

Largest Sum Ever Turned Into State Treasury from a Private Source, Controller Coler Says.

The payment by the estate of George Smith, who died in London in October last, of $1,934,753 to the State of New York, under the collateral inheritance tax law, was pronounced by Controller Coler, who collected the money, to be the largest sum ever turned into the State Treasury from a private source. The low State tax rate for 1900, the Controller said, was due largely to the fact that this payment had been made.

When Mr. Smith died, it was announced that his nephew, James Henry Smith, of the firm of Geddes & Smith of 10 Wall Street, had fallen heir to his estate, which was estimated at over $50,000,000. Under the British inheritance tax law the estate was compelled to pay a tax of nearly $5,000,000. The payment of this sum led Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to say in the course of a speech in the House of Commons, that the decedent had unwillingly contributed to the exchequer more than the cost of an ironclad."

From sources known only to himself, Controller Coler learned some time ago that over $42,000,000 of the holdings of the estate were in this city, and he set about to collect the tax on these. When he broached the subject to Mr. Smith, the legatee, the latter intimated that he was perfectly willing to pay the tax, and the negotiations were at once entered into. Some days ago the conclusions were arrived at, and the tax was fixed at $2,036,582, from which a deduction of 5 per cent. was made for prompt payment. The money was paid at once to the Controller, as agent for State Controller Morgan.

The fact that the money had been paid was kept as a secret by Mr. Coler, because he did not desire to have the Legislature learn of the sudden accretion to the State Treasury, for fear that it would have been spent and the tax rate have been maintained at last year's figure.

"Gov. Roosevelt and Controller Morgan were the only persons outside of myself who knew that the State had received from this unexpected source such a large sum of money," Mr. Coler said yesterday. "If the Legislature had learned of it, I do not doubt that much of it would have been put into the appropriation bills, and we would have had no reduction in the State tax rate.

"As New York City pays 70 per cent. of the entire expenses of the State, I figure that by the collection of this tax the city has saved nearly $1,400,000. I believe that the collateral inheritance tax collected during the last year has had a great deal to do with the reduction of the State tax rate from 2.49 to 1.96, and thus the City of New York is a great gainer."

Controller Coler's commission for making the collection amounts in round numbers to $20,000, being 1 per cent. on the sum collected. Besides the draft made on the estate by the British Government, and the State of New York, the United States, under the war revenue tax law, has a right to collect $4.50 for each $100 of the value of estates which pass from a decedent to children of a brother or sister. As this applies generally throughout the country, and as the total value of the estate is as yet unknown, it is impossible to say with definiteness how much the National Government will obtain.

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BOGUS CRIPPLES TRAPPED.

Alleged One-Armed Beggars Asked Alms of a Policeman Who Knew Them.

Thomas Quinn and Harry Wilson, bogus cripples, were committed to the Island for three months by Magistrate Olmsted in the Essex Market Court yesterday. Patrolman Liebler of the Essex Market vagrancy squad watched the two men on the Bowery yesterday soliciting alms. He saw them enter the saloon at 25 Bowery in full possession of their arms, and when they came out a short time later each had one arm missing. The missing arm was concealed beneath their coats. They stopped Liebler and told him that they had lost their arms through a boiler explosion.

"I am a gifted man," retorted the patrolman as he made them prisoners, "and I am going to bring back your missing arms."

The defendants in court made the excuse that they were unable to find work and had to do something to make a living.

"They are too lazy to work," said the policeman, "and all the money they beg they spend for drink."

Money for Poor Family Wanted.

The Charity Organization Society asks for $250 to help maintain a family of four, an invalid woman, who is a widow, and her three children. The eldest boy is fifteen, and is the only bread-winner. His wages are, of course, small, and the family must have regular help for a year or two at least. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be publicly acknowledged.

Sunday
April 8-1900

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Part Two
Pages 17-30

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(Adjoining Eden Musee).

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Politicians Try to Fathom Admiral Dewey's Motives.

WANTS TO BEAT MR. McKINLEY

This, They Think, Is His Object in Announcing His Candidacy—Senator Depew as an Orator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—No mature student and observer of the development of political movements in this country needs to be reminded, at the end of this week that has heard Admiral Dewey announce his desire and willingness to become a nominee for the office of President, that Washington is not a good place in which to ascertain the interest and faith felt by the people in a public man.

The instances that can be quoted to substantiate this proposition are "too numerous to mention." Tilden was sneered at in Washington up to a very few months before he carried away the enthusiastic Democrats in a National Convention. Cleveland, with only a few brief years of public service to his credit, was considered to be an out-of-the-question candidate just a short time before the convention of 1884. If Washington opinion was worth anything in 1892, after Cleveland had been out of office four years, and was being urged for another nomination, he would not have been chosen at Chicago for a second term, for not a Corporal's guard in Congress was for him. Many of the older politicians of the Democratic Party, some of whom are now controlling its destinies, were against him from the beginning.

And it is from these men, conspicuously, that the ridicule of Admiral's Dewey's pretensions comes now. They have made their plans, just as the Republican leaders have made theirs, and Dewey had no place in the programme prepared by what was known at Chicago in 1896 as "the Senatorial clique." Bryan, in their estimation, must be the Democratic candidate. Privately, some of them admit that this must be so, because they cannot see any escape from it, or from the inevitable calamity of defeat that must follow adherence to a nomination once discredited and now fastened upon the party like a growth that cannot be detached without fatal consequences.

These fatalists of the Democratic Party who insist upon leading their fellow-Democrats to the slaughter under the banner of free silver and Bryan, do not at once see that the announcement of Admiral Dewey suggests a way by which they may be able to help Bryan to beat Mr. McKinley. Admiral Dewey may want to be President, as he has stated. But the Washington idea, which even the stranger may discover in a day, is that Admiral Dewey is not so much anxious to elect Bryan as he is to defeat McKinley for a second term. In all the talk here about Dewey's bid for a nomination, this notion has prevailed, together with the conviction that he can expect a nomination only from the Populists; if he is to get one from an organized party.

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Just why Admiral Dewey should be hostile to the President and desire his defeat, possibly no one out of this city would venture to explain. Upon his return to the United States, fresh from his great victory at Manila, and with the reputation not only of a bold and sagacious sailor, but of a diplomatic defender of American rights under extremely delicate and trying circumstances, he was received by the Administration with all the conspicuous attention that could be shown in his honor. It was part of the plan of the President to remain away from New York, during the reception there, in order that Dewey should know that the welcome was all for him. The language used by the President in presenting Dewey with the Congressional sword of honor, and the speech of Secretary Long, were certainly most appreciative, and Admiral Dewey led the applause that followed the President's assurance that this country would hold on to the fruits of his victory at Manila.

Not long after some unpleasant hints began to be published about the inadvisability of referring to Dewey as a possible candidate for the office of President. They seemed to Dewey to drop too often from newspapers regarded as expressing the views and wishes of the Administration. Something like a coolness grew up on the Dewey side, not unmixed with suspicion that the Administration was not as friendly as it seemed, that it did not seek to keep him in view as a hero, and that its tendency was to organized suppression of talk about him as a candidate. After his marriage to Mrs. Hazen and the transfer to his bride of the house just presented to him by admiring subscribers, a storm of rage and ridicule broke out here. So fierce and persistent was it that Washington people could find no reason sufficient to explain its heat and rudeness. Admiral Dewey's friends believed then, and they believe now, that it was not spontaneous, but instigated. They may have been quite unjust and mistaken in assuming that the utterances indulged in from day to day, so viciously condemning Admiral Dewey that he did not for a long time venture to show himself in public, were inspired by persons in high places, but that assumption undoubtedly was entertained.

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Many circumstances growing out of the November incident have been talked about here since Dewey announced himself as seeking the Presidency. Dewey, officially, commands his temper very well. As a private citizen he sometimes indulges in outbursts of indignation expressed in forcible language. To a reporter who was admitted to his presence while he was smarting with rage and humiliation after the transfer of his gift house to his wife and the torrent of criticism that followed that act, he revealed a depth of resentment that was not made known to the country because it was carefully "blue-pencilled" out of the report of the conversation. Striding impatiently up and down his room, he declared proudly that he had "seized an empire for the United States." Now, without a thought of the service he had rendered, the ungrateful people were condemning him for having done what he considered a perfectly proper and praiseworthy thing. It may not be worth while to repeat, even in substance, his reported declaration that he was so disgusted with the ingratitude and cruelty of his people that he was inclined to sever his connection with the navy, and even to leave the country.

But since that time the talk here among well-informed people has indicated a growing distrust, not to say, hostility on the Dewey side toward the President. The Admiral is said to have attributed to Administration influences the evidences cropping up at many points that he would not be received so enthusiastically in case of a visit, as he would have been if there had been less talk about him as an aspirant for Presidential honors. Then Washington has reasoned, from the fact that he married into the family of John R. McLean, a Democrat with ambitions, and that his wife is a woman of ambition and some political activity, that his impressions have been developed in a direction unfavorable to the Administration. To support that idea would be impossible by illustration, for the Administration has taken some trouble to give a contrary leaning to all its acts with reference to Admiral Dewey's employment in the service, which must be of an honorary character, unless some unexpected trouble should call for the active service of an Admiral.

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Washington is to have the opportunity on Sunday night to listen to the voice of Webster Davis, erstwhile Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who has just returned from South Africa after a long leave of absence with pay, bringing with him an irresistible desire to speak out for the Boers. The meeting at which Mr. Davis is to speak is to be under the same management as that controlling a former pro-Boer meeting, when the conspicuously Irish character of the assemblage was noted with pride by every Celtic foe of Great Britain in the District of Columbia. Mr. Davis has been a "spellbinder" for the Republicans in many campaigns, and if the testimony of his newspaper acquaintances is trustworthy, and there is no reason to doubt that it is, he fully appreciates his own eloquence. It seems to have been his practice, when starting out upon a tour of speech-making, to arrange to send brief special dispatches to many newspapers concerning the interest manifested in himself and his arguments. The dispatches were always of the superlative sort, and no matter what other speakers might have spoken, Davis was always alleged to have moved his audience profoundly by his masterful eloquence.

As Assistant Secretary of the Interior, it was his duty to pass upon certain pension cases appealed from the decision of the Commissioner of Pensions. In a large proportion of the cases so referred on appeal he agreed with Commissioner Evans. Now and then he would find a case to reverse. Whenever he did he saw to it that his decision got into the newspapers, and so to the pension applicants, who thus were afforded the opportunity to get the impression that he was a more watchful and useful friend to the soldiers than the Commissioner whose decisions he was overturning. Among those who know him, his resignation is not regarded as a political event of importance. It is not known that he contemplates deserting the Republican Party, but his appreciation of his gift of speech is alluded to as being apt to send him over to an opposition party merely for the sake of getting a new audience that will hang with peculiar interest upon his words as those of a convert.

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John B. Wight, one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, was so unfortunate a short time ago as to make a very unpleasant reference, in a hearing concerning the schools of the District, to the criminal tendencies and character of the negro population of Washington. Through careless speech, it was made to appear as if the 90,000 colored population is criminal, and the Italians and Irish assumed that they were included in a like classification. The result has been an uprising of the sensitive negroes and a demand upon the President that Mr. Wight be not reappointed at the end of his term.

There is a large number of blacks here who are civil, resonable, and useful members of the community. But it is undeniable that there is also a prodigious number of young toughs of both sexes, who delight in being insolent, lazy, prone to live in idleness, while their elders work to support them, and who keep the police courts supplied with minor business. It was not many years ago that a report was made showing that 90 per cent. of the occupants of the jail were blacks and that 90 per cent. of the long-term prisoners for the year were negroes. It is the menace presented in the disorderly character of the negro population here that promises to keep the suffrage from Washington for a great many years.

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Critics of Senator Beveridge say he might have saved himself a great deal of mortification if he had chosen to regard with more seriousness the reports he must have heard when he came to Washington about the tradition of the Senate against the too early participation in debate by young Senators. Mr. Beveridge came to Washington announced as an orator having a great vogue in Indiana. If he had read the newspapers, these critics say, he could not have avoided learning that the Senate does not care much for such reputations, unless it be to discourage them. When Mr. Beveridge spoke on the Philippines, the old Senators did not talk about it. As a first offense it might have been overlooked, if assurances were given by subsequent silence that it was not to be repeated. His last speech, which led to the mocking rejoinder of the oldest Senator in the body, made plain to everybody else that Beveridge had incurred the censure of the Senate.

Quite different has been the conduct of that more celebrated Senator, the junior Senator from New York. Senator Depew might have expected that the Senate would be willing to listen to him. He took no chances. Even when he was offered the opportunity to pay tribute to the worth of Vice President Hobart, he took counsel of newspaper men as to whether his acceptance of the offer and the making of a speech would not operate to his prejudice. Being assured that funerals did not count, he made his speech, being careful not to weary the Senate with long-drawn sweetness. And later, when he saw a chance to talk about the Puerto Rico bill, he modestly waited until just before the vote, and then spoke in line with the majority of his party. There is no member of the body who has greater respect for the traditions, absurd and oppressive as some men have found them to be, of the United States Senate. The suppression of the new Senator is a discipline hard to be put up with; but many of those who complained of it when they were first subjected to the oppression, are now the greatest sticklers for the maintenance of the time-honored tradition.

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DEWEY'S CHICAGO TRIP CAUSES MUCH ANXIETY

Committee in Fear of Giving Offense to President McKinley.

THE RECENT CITY ELECTION

Republicans Planning to "Freeze Out" Democrats and Reformers in the City Council.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Although the city election last Tuesday was a Republican victory in the main, the arithmetic of the situation leaves things in rather a peculiar situation from a strict partisan standpoint. The Republican membership of the Council was increased from thirty-six to forty-two, and the Democratic membership suffered a decrease from thirty-one to twenty-eight. A two-thirds majority is required to pass any measure over Mayor Harrison's veto, and, as two-thirds is forty-seven votes, a strict party division would still leave the Republicans helpless should they desire to rush through an ordinance the Mayor had vetoed. Therefore, they have already sought adherents among the ranks of the opposition, and caucuses and conferences by the dozen have been held since the result of the voting became known on Wednesday morning.

Already Mayor Harrison is at outs with the new Council because of the evident intentions of the leaders to organize it in such a way as to keep the Democrats out of the chairmanships of important committees, and even "freeze out" such Republicans as are regarded as "reformers" unless they agree to support a strictly partisan "slate" on committees, which is already in preparation. Mayor Harrison last year strenuously opposed a partisan organization of the Council, and his personal influence was strong enough to prevent it. But now it appears that the Republicans, who have so greatly increased their majority, and many of them were elected contrary to his desire as expressed on the platform, intend running things with a high hand. Harrison has been anything but strictly partisan in the campaign just closed. He has opposed several Democratic candidates and appeared on the stump for their Republican adversaries, and in one ward his City Hall machine nominated a city employe by petition to run independently against the regular Democratic nominee.

The Municipal Voters' League, organized three years ago to purify city politics and scrutinize the records of all candidates for the City Council, showed its strength in a remarkable manner. Of the sixteen Aldermen newly elected, thirteen had the approval of the Voters' League, and three were bitterly fought by that organization on their past records in politics, two being ex-Aldermen and one ex-County Treasurer. Of the seven townships within the City of Chicago the Republicans carried five.

ANTIQUATED TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.

An incident of the week in connection with those same townships shows the absurdity of their continuance, and the necessity for an amalgamation of the taxing bodies of Chicago, which has come about in all the other large cities. Chicago is still divided into towns, as it was primarily, in each of which an Assessor, Collector, Supervisor, and Clerk is elected. These officials collect the taxes of the town, turn them over to the County Treasurer, and perform no other function whatever. There is supposed to be a "town meeting" held annually, at which the "electors" of the town pass upon the salaries and reports of these town officials. The "electors," as a rule, are too busy chasing the elusive dollar to bother about town meetings, and this year the officials of the "South Town," comprising the richest part of Chicago, voted themselves salaries of $10,000, $6,000, and $4,000 for the two or three months' work they do. The average salary in the past years has been $3,000, but they boldly decided upon a "grab."

There was an outcry when the matter became public, but the Supervisor had the funds and proceeded to pay the salaries. The Justices of the Peace, composing the "South Town Board," vetoed the salary list. Then the matter was up to the "electors" at the "town meeting," and the Real Estate Board decided to take the matter in hand, get taxpayers to attend the meeting for the first time since the war of the rebellion and vote down the salary "grab." When the dignified real estate men and their wealthy clients reached the town offices for the meeting they found the place "packed" with office-holders and favorites, all of whom were on the payrolls, and the men who "pay the freight" were obliged to stand out in the hallway and shout their "noes" when a vote was taken. Their voices were drowned in the tumult of "ayes" from the payroll gang, and the salary grab was approved, together with a resolution lauding the good and economical work of the present town officials. To add to the discomfiture of the real estate dealers and owners, two of them had diamond pins "nipped" in the crowd, and several were severely jostled by the "rooters." This incident will give a great impetus to the movement now on foot for the abolition of the antiquated and expensive "township" governments within the city.

Chicago Democrats, with a turn for speculation on political possibilities, have been doing a little talking because Henry Watterson called on Mayor Harrison the day after the election, and was closeted with him for more than an hour. Those who are familiar with the close relations of the two men, and their rather negative attitude toward the Chicago platform, professed to see much significance in the session. Some time ago The Louisville Courier-Journal mentioned Carter Harrison's name in connection with the Presidential nomination, but as Mr. Watterson has been singing pretty small in the councils of the party of late, those who swear by free silver pooh-pooh the idea of his having any influence in the direction indicated.

THE COMING OF DEWEY.

Incidentally, in connection with Presidential possibilities and dark horses, the unexpected spring of Admiral Dewey into the open with his lightning-rod properly adjusted for any possible Presidential stroke from any direction, has considerably disturbed the committee which is hard at work preparing for his reception here on May 1. The plans have been prepared on a lavish scale for a three days' celebration, but if the Admiral is a full-fledged candidate for the Presidency, it is feared that his friends may attempt to turn the Chicago reception into a boom for his nomination. This idea would by no means please those handling the affair here, as several of them are prominent McKinley men, and are even now in some trepidation lest they offend the Chief Magistrate by their zeal in behalf of the Admiral, who, as is well known, is by no means in the best of standing at the White House. The information given out by the Bureau of Navigation some time ago that he would "go abroad for an extended tour, leaving late in April," is supposed to have emanated from the White House direct, and to have had its foundation in President McKinley's anxiety to keep Dewey out of the way during a Presidential year. Now that he is a full-fledged aspirant for the nomination, no ardent McKinley man will help himself much by going out of his way to add laurels to the Admiral's crown, and therefore the committee in Chicago is in a good deal of a quandary.

To drop the whole reception at this late stage of the proceedings is almost out of the question, but some of the committeemen have not hesitated to say that even this drastic course would be followed if attempts were made to turn the reception, so long awaited and so eagerly anticipated, into a Presidential boom for the hero of Manila Bay.

R. B. P.

PHOSPHATE MINE SLAVERY.

Consul General Branchi Says Italians Suffer in Southern States.

Many Italian immigrants are decoyed into virtual slavery in Southern phosphate mines, according to Consul General Giovanni Branchi, who has just forwarded to the Governor of South Carolina an affidavit by Nicolo di Benedetto of 73 Mulberry Street, who declares that he escaped from the mines at Pon Pon, in that State, Feb. 26, after nearly four months of involuntary servitude.

Benedetto says many of his fellow-countrymen are still held there, terribly beaten if they refuse to labor, and that on Feb. 20 one man, who was lying ill, was shot dead by a guard because he would not get up and work. Benedetto says he got away by running a heavily armed guard during a midnight storm, and has spent the greater part of the time since in making his way to this city.

Benedetto alleges that he was promised $2 a day on a piecework basis, but found that he could earn only 30 cents, which was appropriated by the contractor for whom he had agreed to work as the cost of his board. The men were refused permission to leave until they had paid back the money advanced for their railroad fare, which, of course, they could not do.

Consul General Branchi says that this is but one of many similar complaints that have come to his notice, and that for ten years or more a system of slavery has been carried on in those mines. The shooting referred to, he says, was done in self-defense, according to the verdict of a Coroner's jury. The Consul General blames the mine owners for giving their padrones such freedom of action as to make such conditions possible.

AUSTRIAN RETROGRESSION.

Reactionary Clerical Party Will Be Supreme for Years.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, March 25.—The spirit of retrogression and intellectual oppression is hovering over this unhappy and restless country. Three years have passed well-nigh without any progress in legislation or administration. During these years Austria has had six ministries, and three budgets have never been passed by Parliament.

The German proverb, which says "The fish smells like his head," is very applicable to this country. Vienna is the most retrograde city in the empire. The Diet of Vienna and Lower Austria has just sanctioned a bill which secures supremacy to the reactionary, Clerical, Anti-Semitic Party for years to come. This party of know-nothings has established a veritable mob rule in the capital of the Empire. The language used in the sittings of the Town Council and the oppression practiced on the small Progressive Party are without parallel. In the face of such tyrannizing there was nothing for the Progressives to do but to secede.

So the Clerical Party is ruling unrestrainedly, and at present the Liberal teachers at public schools are its chosen victims. The chief attacks of the Anti-Semites are directed against the schools. The young generation is to be educated in the way the Clericals wish. The liberal-minded teachers are either dismissed under the most paltry pretexts, or are pushed over, others being promoted over their heads. All their protests and meetings remain unheeded.

The next attack will be directed at liberty of trade. Daily it is being more restricted. Only the great and the petty bourgeoisie, from which the party is chiefly recruited, are to enjoy greater freedom of trade. Recently a regulation was adopted which will simply annihilate the smallest shopkeepers and the hawkers. Thousands of these poor folk will now be made beggars.

The great colliers' strike against the combined forces of the coal owners, with Rothschild at their head, has ended unfavorably for the workmen. After heroically opposing the great capitalists for nearly eleven weeks, and suffering the greatest privations, they were compelled to give in. Nevertheless the strike was not wholly in vain, for it is due only to this mighty protest against the merciless sweating of the miners that their grievances have found admission into Parliament, and that the Legislature has seriously begun the consideration of a bill concerning the shortening of the hours of work, and that it will very probably in May prescribe a nine-hour day.

The Social Democratic Party advised the miners to resume work. But only a small part of the miners are organized, and the party has no influence on the great unorganized majority, among which Nationalistic, Radical, and Anarchistic elements prevail. When the Social Democratic leaders advised the termination of the struggle terrible scenes ensued, despite the fact that they were the only men who could manage the strike with superior intelligence, honorably and disinterestedly. Anarchists took the occasion to raise against them the suspicions of the befooled multitude. The Socialists were accused of treachery, were insulted and assaulted at public meetings. In this strike, which the Socialist Party advised against from the very beginning, it has lost a great part of the little influence it had over the miners, to the detriment of the miners themselves as well as of the owners of the mines, for now the Anarchist elements have gained the upper hand.

The coal famine, which the strike produced, was almost unprecedented. Coal has been imported into Austria, not only from England, but even from America. The total loss to the mine owners and the manufacturing world is estimated at 50,000,000 kronen. DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

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Unsurpassed for durability, style and finish.

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EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT
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ALSO, AT SAME PRICE.
A few pieces all over emb'd PURE LINENS.
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At the Play and With the Players

It was disappointing to note the wavering interest in Constance Fletcher's play, "A Man and His Wife," at the Empire Theatre last Monday night. The audience had been in a sympathetic mood all through the first play in the bill, a little drama of sentiment called "The Bugle Call," which contained surely not a single new idea, which told again the oldest of stories in the simplest of ways, and yet hit the mark because of its verity. Technically there was nothing better in the acting of "The Bugle Call" than there was in the performance of the longer piece. Indeed, there was a measure of clumsiness and a lack of perfect preparation in the acting of the former, while the latter play was presented in the neatest possible manner.

But I fancy its comparative lack of effect was due to the purely personal unfitness of the principals for their rôles. Mr. Faversham suits well enough the rôle of the deceived or half-deceived husband, but that character is of vastly less importance in the scheme of the play than either the foolish wife or her ardent, sophisticated lover. All of Miss Millward's polished skill and dramatic aptitude count for less in this play than would the semblance of a weak, silly yet affectionate nature which she seems unable to assume. Mr. Standing, too, who fits so well in his rôle of gay deceiver in "Lord and Lady Algy," is hardly in place as this particular lover of his friend's wife, who deceives himself as much as he deceives her, and is, apart from his vanity and his infatuation, a good sort of fellow.

The hint of cynicism and insincerity in Standing's portrayal is due perhaps to deficient skill as much as to personality. We have grown in the habit, however, of associating his personal manner with the polite duplicity of polished villains. Miss Millward, on the other hand, uses all her skill to the best advantage, is as usual a model for young actresses in the grace of her bearing and the distinctness and variety of her diction, lacks nothing in the expression of subtle meaning, where there is subtleness to express; provides adequate symbols for every mood and emotion of Roger Ainslie's hesitating wife and yet does not convince us of the reality of the personage.

Old Cibber's maxim, that a good actor should be able to act any part, provided the part is true to nature, does not always serve, though in his day, perhaps, acting was more a matter of rhetoric and manner than it now is. There are probably few rôles in the established repertory that Miss Millward, with her fine artistic intelligence, her comeliness, and sense of pictorial effect, could not act. She would probably be effective in Lady Macbeth. She would surely be a competent Lady Teazle. So, also, her Eleanor Ainslie represents competent acting, but, in this case, does not make the revival of Miss Fletcher's very slender play seem quite worth while. For Miss Millward, with all her care and skill, is not, obviously, Eleanor Ainslie, and that is the sum of the matter. When Vicla Allen and Robert Edeson were the wife and the lover and the audience was more largely composed of sentimental folks than it was last Monday night the piece did seem well worth while.

There is indeed some appreciable merit, both literary and dramatic, in its dalliance with this old, old subject of marital infidelity, the subject of so large a proportion of all the comedies. Particularly good is that long scene between the self-conscious, vain lovers in Act II. The man's hint about metempsychosis here seems to be a particularly suggestive touch. Romeo never tells Juliet that he remembers her as a Chaldean lady in Ur or a houri in Persia. Rosalind turns to jest old Pythagoras and his doctrine. But your insincere lover always has time and takes the opportunity to tell his victim how he loved her in some other age, some other clime, perhaps on some other planet. For that reason it seems to me that Stephen Phillips has sounded a false note, one of many, perhaps, when he makes his Paola and Francesca talk that sort of self-deluding folly to each other. They are types of the true lovers, innocent and doomed by fate. Why should they belittle their passion thus:

Did I not sing to thee in Babylon?
Or did we set a sail in Carthage Bay?

There are other actors better placed in the Empire's Spring bill. Miss Anglin, for instance, who has a character in the first piece, in which her sensibility and cleverness tell, though she ought by this time to have a clear idea of how she looks from the front, and Mr. Wheelock, Jr., who has almost the best chance he ever had in the contrasting rôles of a nice, brave young officer, who is also a lover, and a foppish, slow-minded lordling who is really amusing. Mr. Wheelock plays both characters uncommonly well. Mrs. Whiffen and Edwin Stevens are also well placed.

The last opportunity to see the beautiful production of the English version of Hauptmann's masterwork, "Die Versunkene Glocke," must be seized tomorrow night, if at all, at the Harlem Opera House. It is no secret that, in spite of the personal charm and sympathy of both Mr. and Mrs. Sothern, and the fine pictorial setting, the play has not drawn well, and, in fact, Sothern has received but small encouragement of any sort to repeat the experiment another time with some other dramatic poem lying as far apart from the sources of supply of the commercial theatre. Yet the poem of Hauptmann, so well rendered into fluent English by Meltzer, gave much aesthetic pleasure to some who saw it, in spite of the inevitably faulty elocution of most of the actors.

The larger number of persons who saw it, though, found much of it unintelligible, or said they did. This complaint seemed to me unjust and prejudiced until I read the scholarly but vague interpretation of it by that esteemed and erudite if somewhat erratic critic, Mr. James Gibbons Huneker. Of course, this critic is full of tender sympathy with Hauptmann and appreciation of the beauty of his visions. But his interpretation of the poem will, I fear, be no more informing to the puzzled young men and women who want a statement of facts than the assertions of the self-sufficient asses who find nothing in "The Sunken Bell" but the immoral story of a man who left his wife to live with another woman. But let me give a place here to Mr. Huneker's remarks, hitherto addressed only to a special audience in The Musical Courier:

Gerhart Hauptmann has been labeled decadent by Nordau; that means he is a genius, though Nordau's flock of geese seldom turns swan. But Hauptmann wears all the ear-marks of genius. He is a child of his age to a dangerous degree, and his tremulous, vibrating sensibility mirrors the hysterical agitation, the pessimism, the sad striving, the individualism, the fretful fomenting and unbelief of this dying century. He knows his Shakespeare and knows Goethe, and after the last act of "Die Versunkene Glocke" I felt like crying: "A third part to 'Faust.'" It is not "Faust," neither is it "Tannhäuser"—though there are analogies—realism, idealism, or is it Wagnerism?

Nietzsche towers in the background, but above all is there poesy, exquisite poesy. Hauptmann is a poet who has learned to stammer eloquently in the accents of the theatre. I remember his "Hannele," his "Weavers," his "College Crampton," but "The Sunken Bell" is his masterwork. Almost crazy is the jumble of furiously antagonistic elements; the unities are askew, yet the result is artistic, is illusion creating. This writer has a clairvoyant quality, he imposes upon his audience his dream of a fantastic world, and five minutes after the curtain is lifted you find yourself believing devoutly in this No Man's Land of mischievous water goblins, satyrs, wonderful white nymphs, and sorrowful mortals; it is a profound masque of the spirit in travail.

Viewed symbolically we see in the bell founder the type of the struggling, aspiring artist, who, cast down by defeat, is led nevertheless to loftier heights, there to live the life of an Uebermensch, the Beyond-Man of Nietzsche. Dare as dared Faust and Ibsen's Brand, to desert the valleys and scale the slopes, and your fate will be inevitable. Called madman, you will be stoned, reviled, mocked at, perhaps imprisoned. Wagner won his battle; Nietzsche also dared, but to-day is a madman. The charm, magic, witchery and bitter-sweetness of this fairy tale of Hauptmann's are extraordinary.

To read meanings into it were well-nigh profitless, and with its bursts of genuinely poetic music, haunting idealism, minutes of misery, ennui, purple patches, and dramatic power, it is eminently ill-adapted for the commercial stage. It contains force, fantasy, caprice, chilled pessimism, grim humor, and also a tenderness which touches the very springs of our nature. Of all the subtly compounded personalities that have attempted to work out the problems of pain and pleasure on this planet Gerhart Hauptmann's is the most curious and the one among all others worthy of close scrutiny.

The impetuous young gentleman who signed himself "Englishman" in a note pleading for justice to Miss Nethersole, printed, with some few words of reply, in last Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES, returns politely to the subject in a personal letter, which I am too modest to print, and which, indeed, contains little more, apart from compliments, than his expression of his opinion that Miss Nethersole is a much better actress than I am willing to admit her to be. He bases this opinion, it seems, on her work in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," which was the best acting she has ever done in this country, and much more nearly interpretative of Pinero in his greatest play than Mrs. Kendal's. But to that I must respond again that cordial approval of Miss Nethersole's portrayal of Paula was printed in this journal when she first took up the character and that one swallow does not make a Summer. To do well in a rôle that may be fairly said to act itself, if Pinero's exhaustive stage directions are followed, is a small measure of compensation for doing ill in so many rôles, from that awful "Transgressor" to "Sapho."

But here again my "Englishman" has me on the hip, peradventure, for he says: "I agree with you concerning 'Carmen' and 'Sapho.' They are very bad plays. Blame Clyde Fitch for the last-named. It was yourself who said 'Barbara Frietchie' was one of the best plays of the season, and Clyde Fitch was responsible for that, which demonstrates that an artist can do both good and bad work."

That seems to settle this question as far as it can be settled. My correspondent's admiration for and sympathy with Miss Nethersole is altogether to his credit and it does not hurt me in the least, but I have at present no quarrel with the District Attorney's office or the police and no mission to cleanse the morals of this community or to pass judgment on the work of those persons who thought they were doing so.

The wearied first nighters must feel some sort of relief in the first gentle breath of Spring and the signs of an early closing of the "season." Going to see plays is doubtless the most intellectual of all pursuits, and probably the actors and dramatists are the most important folks in the world, if not always the most interesting, but it does no harm once in a while to get away from their influence, to read an occasional book, to have leisure to turn one's thoughts to esoteric Wagnerism or to golf; to read Shelley, if one is so minded, or "To Have and To Hold," if one has not already had "Too Much Johnston."

The theatrical term now nearing its end will not be cheerfully remembered or written of with much enthusiasm in the annals. The failures have outnumbered the triumphs as two to one. Some of the nastiest, some of the stupidest plays ever seen in this town have been dumped on our boards since last September, and the habitual theatregoer has sat through some of the most inane entertainments ever offered for his delectation.

In view of the pall of dreariness a few of the really good plays are remembered with even more delight than they might have caused in a happier period. How rare the charm of "Barbara Frietchie" still seems, how exquisite the simple but strong and true acting of Miss Marlowe in its principal character! What a bright mark in the dull record is made by "The Tyranny of Tears" and the clever acting of John Drew and Ida Conquest! Who does not remember with gratitude the first and the fourth acts of "When We Were Twenty-one," and the sound histrionism of the second act of "The Elder Miss Blossom"? When there is not much to be thankful for, one's appreciation of little blessings is all the stronger.

Perhaps the business of providing rational theatrical entertainment for the complex and many-headed audience of a growing metropolis is getting harder than it used to be. The foreign play-market seems to yield less and less that is serviceable. Look at the number of French farces rejected here this season! An earnest and heroic trial of American-made plays as they come to hand may yet be the only salvation of the modern American impresario, who has so much capital at stake and so many evils of competition, envy, and the like, to contend with, that his lot is never quite enviable, even when things seem to be "going his way."

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS

Two Versions of "Quo Vadis" and a New Pictorial Melodrama from London.

Two several versions of "Quo Vadis" will be presented this week, the most important presumably being that written by Jeannette Gilder with the sanction of the Polish author and staged under the eyes of Eugene Presbrey and Napier Lothian. This will be acted at the Herald Square Theatre to-morrow night for the first time, and the house was closed nearly all last week for the rehearsals, which have been almost continuous.

In her dramatization of "Quo Vadis" Miss Gilder follows closely the story as told in Sienkiewicz's novel. The story is one of love and religion. The two principal characters are Vinicius and Lygia. The former a dashing young patrician, no better, no worse than most of his class, has just returned from a war against the barbarians, flushed with victory and renown. Rome is at his feet; he has but to nod and any woman is ready to prostrate herself before him. They all please him, and he enjoys their society until he meets the simple, Christian maiden Lygia, the adopted daughter of the General Aulus, in whose house Vinicius first sees her. She is a Lygian, the daughter of a King and a hostage, and is a captive in Rome. She is about sixteen or seventeen years old when Vinicius meets her. He is charmed with her beauty, and more particularly with her innocence, she is so entirely different from any of the women that he had met before. At the same time he thinks that he had only to offer his love and she will accept it as other women have done. He finds that this is not the case. His violent love-making frightens her, she doesn't understand it. The story goes on to tell how Vinicius, the man of brutal passions, is purified by his love for Lygia, and how his heart is changed by her religion.

Incidental to this story is the story of Petronius, the man of letters and of luxury, a cynic perhaps, but not a brute as most of the Romans of his time and position were. He has a calm exterior, together with a sharp wit. Whatever he says is neatly said, whatever he does is neatly done. Petronius has his love story, too, for he is won by the devotion of his beautiful slave girl, Eunice, to whom he dedicates his life.

Nero and Poppaea play an important part in this drama. The brutality and vanity of Nero are brought out with dramatic effect, and make a striking contrast to the love stories of the play. Poppaea is well defined, and her cruelty with her curious affection for her child, the infant Augusta, make her an interesting and complex character.

While the love and religious interest predominate in this play, it is not without its comedy element. Some of this is furnished by Nero's grotesque characteristics, much by the sarcastic wit of Chilo, the Greek philosopher, and more by the witty lines that fall from the lips of Petronius. Then there is Lucan, the drunken poet, who plays a most amusing part. Moving in and about among these principal figures of the play is the giant Ursus, who follows Lygia from her own country as her faithful slave.

While Sienkiewicz's story is closely followed, the opportunities for spectacular effect have not been neglected. The play will be beautifully mounted and costumed. Double forces of scenic artists and costumers have been at work to this end.

The music has been arranged with great care, and is characteristic of the time. There will be hymns and chants sung by the Christians and effective incidental music.

The play is divided into five acts and nine scenes, as follows:

The first act opens in the house of Aulus, and shows Lygia, young and gay, playing with the little Aulus and happy in the life she is leading, and still untouched by any emotion of love. It is in this scene that she is carried away from her home by the order of Caesar. The second scene is in the house of Petronius, where Vinicius comes to demand an explanation of Lygia's abduction. The third scene of the act is in the golden house of Nero, where a feast has been prepared of great extravagance and display. It is in this scene that Lygia sees Vinicius at his worst.

Act two opens in the house of Petronius, and here Chilo, the soothsayer, who promises to find Lygia, who has been taken by the Christians from the golden house of Nero, is introduced. The second scene is the exterior of the house of Miriam, the Christian woman, where the Christians gather together for praise and prayers. Lygia is there, and Chilo knows it and takes Vinicius and a famous wrestler, Croton, there to abduct her. This scene ends with a spirited wrestling match, in which the giant Ursus, takes up Chilo over his shoulder and throws him to the ground, killing him instantly. He is about to take the life of Vinicius with his powerful fist when Lygia restrains him with a word.

In the third act we have a scene outside of Rome. Nero and his retinue stop here to rest, and it is from this place that he witnesses the burning of Rome.

In the first scene of the fourth act we have the death of Petronius and Eunice, and in the second scene the arena prison from which the Christians are taken out to be thrown to the lions or crucified.

In the fifth and last act is the great arena scene, in which Ursus rescues Lygia, who has been lashed to the back of a furious bull. This is one of the greatest scenes of the play, as it is of the book.

The cast will include Edward J. Morgan of Daly's as Petronius, John Blair as Vinicius, Robert Fischer as Nero, T. B. Bridgeland as Tigellinus, Frank J. Currier as Chilo, William Herbert as Lucan, Harrison Armstrong as Ursus, Myron Calice as Father Linus, Bijou Fernandez as Lygia, Hattie Russell as Poppaea, and Grayce Scott as Eunice.

In the New York Theatre, on Longacre Square, hitherto given over to frivolity, what is called the Whitney version of "Quo Vadis" will be offered to-morrow night. This was written by Stanislas Stange, and was produced by F. C. Whitney in Chicago last Autumn. It has since been seen in other cities and has drawn great crowds. Mr. Whitney has not secured the permission of Sienkiewicz to produce this play, but that is not legally necessary, though the moral right of the author of the book to have a voice in its dramatization should be recognised. Mr. Whitney, however, was first in the field with a dramatization of the popular religious novel.

Much stress is laid, in Whitney's "advance notices," upon the cost and beauty of the scenery and dresses and the spacious character of some of the stage pictures. The cast in this version of the story includes Joseph Haworth as Vinicius, Arthur Forrest as Petronius, Edmund D. Lyons as Nero, Horace Lewis as Chilo, Edwin Varrey as Glaucus, Elmer Grandin as Ursus, Alice Fischer as Poppaea, Maude Fealy as Eunice, and Roselle Knott as Lygia.

The plot of the play is, in brief, as follows: Lygia, a hostage at Rome of the Lygian nation, is loved by Vicinius, a pagan Roman Tribune. She is a Christian and spurns his suit. She is invited to a feast given by Nero in the palace gardens. At the feast Vicinius attempts to take liberties with Lygia, and is thrown out of the garden by Ursus, champion gladiator of Rome and a member of the girl's tribe. Poppaea, Caesar's dissolute wife, sees the beautiful hostage at the feast and becomes doubly jealous, for Poppaea imagines the girl is intended to influence Nero, and she is in love with Vicinius herself. Poppaea accuses Lygia of being a sorceress. Nero is about to order the girl's execution when she is spirited away by Ursus. In the fourth act is shown the burning of Rome, brought about by Nero, who wishes to witness a conflagration worthy of a great epic.

In the mob rushing to escape from the flames Vicinius and Lygia are brought together again. He saves her from the mob, but they are arrested as Christians, that sect having been accused of starting the fire. Vicinius is released, but Lygia is sentenced to death. In the last act Nero determines to furnish the Roman public with the greatest gladiatorial exhibition it has ever seen, and orders Ursus to go into the arena barehanded against a giant bull. When the bull appears Ursus is amazed to see Lygia strapped to its horns. He stops the bull's rush, grasps its horns, and by a magnificent effort bends its head around until its neck is broken. The populace is so pleased with this great feat that it compels Nero to free Ursus and pardon Lygia. Vicinius, who has in the meantime become a Christian, persuades Lygia that he really loves her, and they are married.

Another big and showy production this week will be "Woman and Wine," a melodrama in four acts by Benjamin Landeck and Arthur Shirley, which will have its first performance at the Manhattan Theatre Wednesday night. This involves many large and stirring pictures, and is asserted to have a prodigiously good moral. The play had a long run in London. The scene is laid partly in that city and partly in Paris.

The French scenes include the race course at Longchamps, the interior and exterior of the Grand Hotel, the Café d'Afrique in Montmartre, a masked ball at a Japanese restaurant, the Flower Market at sunrise, where two desperate women fight a knife duel to the death, and finally, the Court of Assizes, where an innocent man is convicted of murder upon circumstantial evidence.

The story, stripped of complications and comic underplot, is that of a young English prodigal, who reduces his family to poverty and is himself brought within the shadow of the guillotine through his infatuation for a Parisian adventuress. She lures him to the French capital, casts him aside, and he sinks into the depths through dissipation, to be rescued through the influence of a good woman.

The cast will include Elita Proctor Otis, Mabel Eaton, Minnie Dupree, Millie James, Amy Ashmore, George Osbourne, Howard Kyle, Julien Barton, David Torrence, M. A. Kennedy, Daniel Halifax, Rowland Edwards, Francklyn Roberts, and many others.

At Daly's Theatre to-morrow night Pinero's charming comedy "Trelawny of the Wells" will be put forward for one week. No better play than this has been produced in many years. Its recurrence is most welcome in view of the utter banality of so much that now incumbers the stage.

There will be some changes in the cast, inevitably, but Miss Mannering will be on hand to give her delightful portrayal of Rose. Miss Tyree will appear again as perplexed Avonia; and Miss Spong will act Imogene Parrott, the best part she has yet had in this country, and the best piece of acting she has done. Mr. Walcot will also reappear as Sir William Gower, and Mrs. Walcot and Mr. Boniface as the old actors, the Telfers. Mr. Butler and Mr. Findlay will, as before, look after the low comedy rôles, while Mr. Mason, Mr. Courtenay, Mrs. Vincent, Miss Kelleher, and others will be in the cast.

"Why Smith Left Home" will be put forward again at the Madison Square Theatre to-morrow night. This farce, by the author of "What Happened to Jones," had a long run in that house last Fall, and was withdrawn while still attracting big audiences. The company is headed by Mrs. Yeamans and Maclyn Arbuckle.

"In Behandlung" will be acted by Mr. Conried's German troupe at the Irving Place Theatre to-morrow and Thursday nights. Tuesday, for Max Hanseler's benefit, both "Im Weissen Roess'l" and its sequel, "Als Ich Wiederkam," will be acted with the beneficiary as Giesecke. Goethe's "Iphigenie auf Tauris" will be given Wednesday, while Friday night Ada Merito will act Beatrice in Schiller's "Braut von Messina." Edmund Hanno will have his benefit Saturday night, when that superb artist, Mme. Schumann-Heink, will appear in "Das Versprechen hinter'm Herd" as Nandi.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

A new romantic drama, dealing with imaginary incidents of the Spanish-American war, has been produced with signs of unusual success by the Thanhouser stock company in Milwaukee. It is called "A Rough Rider's Romance," and Edgar Selwyn, a young actor now in the cast of "Arizona," wrote it. The plot is conventional, and the hero is an American officer, who loves, of course, the daughter of a Spanish commandant. A Cuban scout helps the lovers, while the customary bundle of misappropriated dispatches, upon which the honor of the hero and the victory of the arms of his Nation depend, figure largely. It is said to be Manager Thanhouser's idea to give the new play a metropolitan hearing at an early date.

Mr. Franklin Sargent's plan to establish in New York a theatre for children is interesting, but perhaps the most crying need just now is for a theatre for sensible grown-up men and women. The existing theatre is overrun by juvenility.

Our old friend, Darius Green, the hero of Trowbridge's famous verses, is, at last, to have a place in acted drama. It was Darius who argued that if a bird could fly he ought to be able to.

Can a little sassy, twittering wren,
No bigger'n my thumb, know more'n men?

And he proceeded to put his theories in gloriously into practice. Even as Phaeton and Icarus, Darius fell. David Higgins, who has manufactured many pieces treating of phases of American rural life, has now written one called "Darius Green and His Flying Machine," in which he and Georgia Waldron, who has acted in other Higgins plays, will sustain the principal characters.

It is said in San Francisco that Augustus Thomas, who has been visiting that city, will collaborate with George H. Broadhurst in writing a new play for Willie Collier.

Burr McIntosh has now succeeded to the title rôle in the Mayo-Twain play called "Pudd'nhead Wilson," and his acting as the amiable jurist, who rests so much faith on thumbmarks, is highly praised in San Francisco. The play is full of original humor of the rarest and richest sort, and it seems a pity that it cannot be worked over by some expert in stagecraft who could eliminate its preposterous dialect twins and substitute some other character or characters to carry on their slight work in developing the plot, thus saving the good part of the play for entertainment. About a third of the piece falls flat. The rest serves splendidly, and the last act could hardly be surpassed in its way.

WHAT MISS HORNICK SAYS

If any one should ask Miss Ethel Hornick for a beauty receipt, very likely she would say that she had none. However, if she should go on to talk a little bit about herself it would be found that she had a good many valuable ones which probably have something to do with the pretty roundness of her slender figure, with its firm, healthy flesh, her fine skin, and general appearance of a charming woman, which the pretty gowns she wore in "An Interrupted Honeymoon" at Daly's helped to bring out.

Miss Hornick is a Western girl. She was born in Virginia City, Nev., not very many years ago, though she calls herself a California girl, for she went to California when she was small and staid for a number of years. But in both places she had the benefit of outdoor life, and she rides and drives, rows and swims and shoots, and with that she always takes a nice little nap every afternoon.

"They all ride and drive out there," she said, talking the other day of California, "and then the girls there walk a great deal. Even girls who own their own teams walk much, and there are so many places where they never think of riding. People think it is the climate which gives the California girls such good complexions, but it is because they are outdoors so much. The girls there do something that the girls here never think of doing—they go out early every morning to do the marketing. Even the girls of the best families walk or go out on their wheels to market every morning. People believe in being outdoors there. I am a Unitarian, and our minister told me another time that to take a long walk in the fresh air would often do her more good than his sermons, so, as she was a good Unitarian, she took his advice, and sometimes we would go out and take the walk instead of the sermon.

"But I never see people walking here. I go walking in the Park sometimes, and I never meet any one. Perhaps I do them an injustice here, though. The society girls have so many engagements and keep such late hours. The hours are not as late in California, and the girls, any way, get up rather early, and then they are like the Southern girls, they always take a nap in the afternoon. It is such a rest to take off one's clothes and lie down and sleep for fifteen or twenty minutes. I am like a baby about my nap. I am absolutely unhappy if I do not have it. I can sleep for a week almost at the end of a season.

"I never could have stood my trip when I went abroad with Mr. Daly if I had not had it. We used to go sightseeing all day, and not get into the theatre until just before the play. But then I didn't play but two nights in the week."

ABOUT HER MONOLOGUES.

Miss Horneck is not only an actress, she has a field of work particularly her own and which she carried on successfully before she went regularly on the stage. She was in Boston then, where she gave monologues. It was more story telling from the platform than anything else, she says, and she made a specialty of fairy and also of racing stories, horse racing and boat racing, college stories, for everything connected with outdoor life appeals to her, and she was able to make vivid pictures of them. Sometimes she put the fairy tales on the stage when there were to be children's entertainments, for 100 little ones whose costumes and dances she planned and arranged the fairy tale. Sometimes the monologues brought in several characters.

"It is harder than the work on the stage," she said, "for you do everything yourself; all the responsibility devolves upon you, and you alone entertain the audience. It is difficult, in the first place, to get the right kind of stories to tell. Eugene Field's are very good, and so are Kipling's. Often it is necessary to take simply an incident from some book, and then work it up into a story; and one cannot give credit to the author, for people steal the ideas so. Sometimes they come to hear a monologue again and again, until they get the idea and discover the book from which you have taken the story. While it was not really original work, you made it so much your own that you feel that it is a part of you, the child of your own brain. I was obliged to sell some of my stories before I left Boston, and it really hurt me to part with them.

"I suppose the work is a help to regular theatrical work, though it is entirely different. In that work you talk to the audience, which you never do on the stage. If there are in the audience those who are not interested, you must talk to them until you make them interested. Fay Davis had the ability to awaken people and thrill them. If the piece is not interesting in itself, you must make it so by your own power.

"On the stage everything is provided for you, and you rely a great deal upon those in the play with you. That is one of the things you must learn after doing monologue work, to get your work to fit in with theirs.

"I belonged to the Criterion Club in Boston, and played ingénue parts there until Fay Davis left, when I took her place and played leads. I played in a great many different plays in the club—thirty or forty certainly. There were 'The Ladies' Battle,' 'A Scrap of Paper,' '7—28,' and a great many others. I took many of Miss Davis's engagements in Boston also after she left.

HER FIRST APPEARANCE.

"It was through Henry L. Southwick that I came to go regularly on the stage. He had joined Mr. Daly to get experience in Shakespearean technique. Mr. Daly needed some one, and Mr. Southwick recommended me. It was very satisfactory, because the contract was made for me. I was spoken to about it at 11 o'clock one morning, and at 3 the contract was signed. I went abroad then with the company, and everything was delightful.

"I made my début as Celia in 'As You Like It' at the open-air performance in Stratford-on-Avon on my birthday. The people in the company all gave me little presents, and it was very pleasant. I was there over four months playing with Miss Rehan, and when we came back I was put into comic opera.

"I had been on the stage once in 'A Celebrated Case' as Valentine de Morny, with Charles Barron, before I went to Mr. Daly. I played under an assumed name on account of the club. One interesting experience I had in playing Shakespeare was when I took the part of Elizabeth in 'Richard III.' She is not on in the last act, and one of the little Princes was ill, so they asked me if I couldn't take that part.

"'I can't,' I said, 'people would know me.' But they needed me, and I went on and played the little Prince in the ghost scene after playing the mother.

"I don't believe, as a usual thing, amateur work is a good preparation for the professional stage. There is too much society and too much fun and not enough hard work. People do as they please, and the manager has no real authority. If the leading actress doesn't like things as they are she goes to the manager and they are changed. But the Criterion Club of Boston is an exception. Walter Dugan is a splendid manager, and one of the best men artistically on the amateur stage. That training was valuable to me. The club has all its own scenery and properties and does good work.

"The best training, I think, is to go on the stage and have actual experience, where you have the advantage of seeing really good people act. There is Mrs. Charles Walcot. It is an education to watch her. She is so thoroughly the grande dame. I believe much in studying elocution, though I went to the Emerson College, but that is more a school of oratory. A great many girls come to me to ask about going on the stage because they have known me through the school, and I tell them to go and study everything—singing, dancing, fencing, music, the languages. There is nothing, you know, that isn't helpful sometimes. If you are going to give a French accent you can do it much better if you know the language. Actresses do all sorts of things, and they must be women of all-around education.

"I left Mr. Daly because he had put me in comic opera and I did not think that I could ever do anything good in that line without being able to sing. He thought I could do something in the way people give recitations to music, which is done as monologue work sometimes. I was in 'The Geisha,' 'La Poupée,' and 'The Circus Girl.' I like the character work that I have been doing here. I think there is a chance for lots of good work in it. The part in this play is my first pretty part. Any one can play a pretty part. I have been a sort of maid of all work. I think comedy will be my line if I get a chance. I like a diplomatic woman's part. I liked Susan in 'A Scrap of Paper.' Doing understudy work is a great help. So many people have had good parts given them from showing what they could do in that way. Then the more parts you know the better, even if you never have a chance to act them. You get into the spirit of them. I don't think the life of an actress is really a happy one. You are always trying to do more than you ever can do, and there does not always seem to be a chance.

"I do not think enough sympathy is given to the people who have small parts. There is a satisfaction in doing a large part. You have an opportunity to express all your feelings and emotions. You don't do that in the small parts, and it is hard when you see all the good things people around you are doing.

"I have not given up my story work entirely. I should like some time to give a season of it in London in the Summer when I am not playing."

MRS. KENDAL'S SPEECH.

Here are some suggestive paragraphs, given just as they were delivered, from Mrs. Kendal's recent speech to the dramatic students in the Empire Theatre:

I think the fault of our present stage is this—we are all endeavoring to do too much work outside the theatre, and not enough inside. Now, students, will you try and remember this, and think of me when I am no longer here? Remember, your work is in the theatre; don't strive to get into a social set with well-known people only—they may be your friends, but they do not help you in your art; they can only come to the theatre and support you.

This craze of to-day has become a form of advertisement, this too much striving for social recognition. Now, it is impossible to act at night and throw all the energy required, and spirit, voice, strength into your work if you go about all day amusing yourself. It is an impossibility. The great Charles Mathews was once asked to play for charity. He replied: "Madame, I am sorry; my hours are from 8 till 11 in the evening, and my terms are so much." And in those days salaries were very much less than they are now.

When I was a child I acted with a great actress. She was a revelation in every action and gesture. She never wore real diamonds; she could only afford some cheap colored stones made in Birmingham. She had only three dresses—one white, one black, and I forget what the other was. I don't think anybody else remembered, either, after they had seen her two minutes. Remember, the highest art is simplicity—simplicity the very highest art. We are all apt to overdress nowadays, both on and off the stage.

My fellow-students, acting is an individual art, deeper, wider than any other, and one which can never be taught. The sculptor even has an instrument with which he can measure the width and breadth of the head he is working upon; the painter can look at his work and correct it a thousand times; the musician can reconstruct his score. You can do nothing like this; the mark that you make one night you make forever on the minds of many. Therefore concentrate yourself each evening on your work, and remember it is individual. David Harum says: "There is many a hole in a twelve-foot ladder." Don't be in too great a hurry; go up the ladder of art gradually, and when you are on the fifth or sixth rung you can look back and see what a height you have climbed to. But don't try to jump to the top, or you will surely fall. Have strength and patience to learn; try to win the respect of the public both on and off the stage by your conduct and your art, for remember, "no one can wound our honor but ourselves."

My dear students, have faith in your work, hope, and self-respect, which is a very different thing from vanity and self-consciousness. The world is apt to condemn us often and often, so we must support each other in every way. Goethe, the great poet, says: "If one woman sins, ten thousand suffer," and I believe that, for I have suffered greatly, and through the sins of others—suffered so much that I sometimes wonder how I have lived through it. But I have done so, and my silence on my grief is the tribute I pay to my profession, for were I to tell it to you and to the world, it would bring to contempt names that some of you younger people may have heard of with respect. Therefore I endure, and bear my sorrow; but Goethe's words are graven on my heart. Oh, my fellow-students, try and remember what he said, and by your conduct support one another.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—Charles Leyburne and his company will present the drama called "The Black Flag."

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—To-morrow night "The Great Ruby" enters on the fourth week of its successful run.

EDEN MUSÉE.—"Moss Roses," the musical play which was presented last week, has proved so popular with the patrons that it will be continued this week.

WEBER & FILDS'S MUSIC HALL.—Only a few weeks more and the "Whirl-i-Gig" and "Sapolio" forces will depart in search of new worlds to conquer.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"A Trip to Coontown," which is described as "Cole and Johnson's colored beauty show," will be seen at this house the present week.

GARRICK THEATRE.—The first six months of William Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes" has already been completed with an unbroken series of standing-room audiences.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—Williams and Walker are proving the proper feature to precede the ballet-spectacle "Progress," which will undoubtedly run the season out.

BIJOU THEATRE.—Tim Murphy moves into this house to-morrow, when he will again be seen in "The Carpet-Bagger." The Japanese players will continue their performances every afternoon.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Charles Frohman's London Comedians, whose performances of "My Daughter-in-Law" have won the approval of local theatre-goers, still continue their success at the Lyceum.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Turned Up," a comedy by Mark Melford, and the one-act play, "The Peacemaker," by Ralph Stuart and D. A. Brogdan, will be the offering of the Donnelly Stock Company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The performances of "Ben-Hur" this week will end the fifth month of the run of this successful production, which will undoubtedly keep up its wonderful record till the end of the season.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—The Rays in "A Hot Old Time" begins the second week of its stay. The farce has been materially changed since the opening night, and the performance is now running smoothly.

GARDEN THEATRE.—"Hearts Are Trumps" has settled down at this house to uniform business, and will continue until the hot weather sets in, after which the melodrama will go to Chicago, remaining there throughout the Summer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—That sweet and wholesome play, "Way Down East," freighted with quaint and genial humor and abounding in pictures of real New England farm life, continues its great popularity. It is one of the most emphatic successes the Academy has ever had.

CASINO.—The record breaking business of "The Casino Girl" still continues, and it certainly has proved the most successful of all Casino successes. As performed in two scenes, the action is much quickened, and the performance that formerly lasted till midnight is now over by 11.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—A strong vaudeville programme is announced for this week, and includes Eddie Girard and Jessie Gardner, in the comedy farce "The Soubrette and Cop"; Hilda Thomas, the Pantzer Trio, Lynch and Jewell, Spencer Kelly, McCabe and Daniels, Phyllis Allen, and others.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Fougère, the Parisian singer, will make her début in vaudeville to-morrow. She has prepared a special monologue, with songs and recitations in English. In the bill with her will be found Mr. and Mrs. Tony Farrell in a farce, "An American Duke"; Jules Keller, hand equilibrist; Newell and Shevette, comedy bar performers; Sisson and Wallace, Joseph Newman, and many more.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL.—An unusually excellent programme has been arranged for this week, and includes the following prominent vaudeville artists: Fred Hallen and Mollie Fuller, Johnson, Davenport and Lorello, Williams and Tucker in a sketch, "Skinny's Finish"; Smith and Cook, the Tennis Trio, Nellie Waters, Fields and Ward, Canfield and Carleton, and the three Ronayo sisters.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Weber's Parisian Widows Burlesque Company will be seen this week in numerous sketches. In addition, an interesting olio will be given. At to-night's concert the following artists will appear: George Thacher, Hugh Stanton & Co., Falk and Germon, Fields and Ward, Stanley and Wilson, Lottie Fremont, assisted by Tom Mack; Forrester and Floyd, the Deweyscope, and Recker's Orchestra.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Oliver Goldsmith," with Stuart Robson in the title rôle, enters upon the final week of its run to-morrow evening. On Monday evening, April 16, Joseph Jefferson will commence a three weeks' engagement at this house, the first week of which will be devoted to "Rip Van Winkle," and the second week to "The Cricket on the Hearth," and "Lend Me Five Shillings." The third week's bill will be announced later.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned moved after the performance last evening from the Knickerbocker Theatre to Harlem, opening to-morrow evening in "The Sunken Bell." Monday and Tuesday evenings are allotted to this production. On Wednesday and Thursday "The Song of the Sword" will be given and the week's engagement on Friday and Saturday evenings and at the Saturday matinée will end, with performances of "The King's Musketeer."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Another big programme is offered for this week. Marie Dressler, in her act "Twenty Minutes in a Shirtwaist," heads the bill. Others of prominence are Lillian Greene and William Friend, the Chameleon Lady, Mlle. Asara; the five Nosses, the Eldridges, Behrode and Charles, Joe Bonnell, Bonita, and a host of others. The usual Sunday night concert includes Lottie Gilson, Press Eldridge, Etta Butler, Midgely and Carlisle, Buoman and Ardell, Harding and Ah Sid, Mlle. Olive, Bennett and Kessner, and others.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The Filipino village, which has been on view in the large curio hall, has been such a popular feature that the exhibition of these people will be continued for another week. Cotton's Three American Jacks is a comical feature of the bill, and they, too, will be retained. Among the numerous other interesting exhibitions will be Sidney Hinman, the Coney Island life saver; Prof. Frank's broom factory, Walter Wentworth, sixty-five years of age, the oldest living contortionist; Allen's Punch and Judy, and others. In the theatre the double company of vaudevillians will be seen.

KEITH'S

Some Happenings in Good Society.

Passion Week closed with quite a bit of gayety. It was, perhaps, one into which more minor social events were crowded than any of its Lenten predecessors. The weddings of Wednesday were a special feature, and the final meetings of the various Lenten sewing classes, literary and musical clubs, and even the circus have all played their part. From to-day to Easter it will be a "white week," as the French would say. There are to be only a few social affairs and those will be of a semi-charitable, semi-religious nature. Many of the clubs which have been devoted to bowling, badminton, and other Lenten diversions will not hold sessions this week. Yesterday there began a general journeying into the country, and not a few of the fashionables will remain in the rural districts until Easter. Palm Sunday is one of the most picturesquely, if such a term can be applied, observed days in the Christian calendar. The long services in the Roman Catholic and ritualistic Episcopalian Churches which begin to-day and will be taken up again on Wednesday and continued until Easter are somewhat fatiguing, and in these days of little churchgoing the congregations assemble for the most part at the earlier services, which are not so long, or take refuge in the country.

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One of the time-honored observances of Passion and Holy Week is the retreat which is conducted for many women in society at the various convents. The Children of Mary, of which Miss Leary is President, always have special exercises at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, on West Seventeenth Street, and at these services are gathered the many old French Catholic families who for years formed a delightful set of their own in New York. "The Lent" has also been preached at St. Vincent de Paul's Church on West Twenty-third Street, and the exercises there this week will attract many in the same coterie. On Easter, the Paris custom of taking up "la quête" is observed, and the ushers, accompanied by some of the most prominent of the women in the congregation, go the rounds from pew to pew with the collection baskets.

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There will be also special services this week at Trinity, Grace, St. Thomas's, Trinity Chapel, Calvary, St. Bartholomew's, the Transfiguration, St. Mary the Virgin's, and at other Episcopal churches where the modish world worships. At the various country places on the Hudson there are churches which take the place of the parish chapel in England, and where, in these days of aping and following every British custom, delegations from the great houses in the neighborhood repair on Sunday. Thus it will be seen that religious observances are not altogether neglected in the country.

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This week will also hurry to town the college boys for their Easter holidays, and there will be given in Easter week a number of children's parties. The circus is a happy and timely arrival, and will assist many a distracted parent in arranging the amusements for sons and heirs during the not always welcome holiday season. There is much illness among children in town, and there have been outbreaks of whooping cough and German measles at various schools. These distressing incidents may perhaps have some influence in making the Easter holidays less gay than usual.

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Little can be said of the week to come, except that it will bring rest and anticipation. The Easter season does not promise much, and already plans are being made to open country houses at an earlier date than usual. One swallow hardly makes a Summer, but Newport is elated at the recent visit of Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry to their cottage there, and it is announced there that already the house taken by Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is being put in order for their arrival. This news is possibly true. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and her sister, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, have been in Paris doing extensive shopping. Mrs Oelrichs is very much interested in her new home, now building, at Newport, and she is purchasing many beautiful decorations for it. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has also promised to go early to Newport. Miss Marion Fish has been in the South for a few weeks.

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The week was quite rich in music. The Thursday afternoon recital at the residence of Mrs. Stanford White attracted a large assemblage, and Mrs. William D. Sloane had a few friends in on Thursday to hear Miss Leonora Jackson, the American violinist, who has also appeared at several concerts. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hammond celebrated the anniversary of their wedding on the same day. The attendance at the Bach mass on Thursday evening was a large and fashionable one. The interest taken in the society by Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri, and many others has given a certain vogue to the Bach cult. The opera was not extremely well patronized from a social point of view during the week, although there were present on some of the evenings Mrs. Starr Miller, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. George Gould, and a few of the well-known matrons.

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A harbinger of Spring will be the proposed starting of the first coach to-morrow afternoon. This is the one which will run to the Abbey on the Hudson near Spuyten Duyvil. Ira Kip will be on the box. The polo tournament at Lakewood will begin soon after Easter. To-day Mrs. George Gould has a few friends down for Sunday, and next week she will give her large Easter party. Among the guests she has asked to this last are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Randolph Snowden, at whose wedding Mr. and Mrs. Gould were guests last Autumn. Lady Mary Sackville will be the guest of honor, and Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith. Miss Pomeroy and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will be among those who will enjoy the hospitalities of Georgean Court.

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The Winter colony at Meadow Brook has been having a fine old time hunting and riding across country. The meet yesterday was at Locust Valley, and on Tuesday it will be at Searington. The last meet will take place on April 21. Mrs. James L. Kernochan seems to be the one woman in the field, and her daring feats of riding have been duly chronicled from week to week. As yet only a few of the regular colony have arrived at Mea low Brook for the Spring season.

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The Southern season is well over, although the majority of the Southern hotels will remain open until May 1. There have been a few well-known people at the Hot Springs in West Virginia, and among these were Mrs. Storrs Wells, Miss Storrs Wells, and Miss Marion Fish. Miss Storrs Wells makes her début in society next Winter, and she will be this Summer at Newport. Mrs. Storrs Wells has returned and is at Newport.

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Aiken will continue its gayeties until after Easter. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock will be home in time for the last hunts of the Meadow Brook season. Mr. Clarence Dinsmore, who sailed last week for Europe, went abroad in the interest of the Automobile Club. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp and Mr. and Mrs. Fred O. Beach are still at Aiken.

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Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb are booked to sail next week for Europe. Others leaving shortly will be Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who sail on Tuesday, and Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden. Yesterday among the departures were Mr. and Mrs. J. Alexander Harden, Mr. and Mrs. John Hunt Morgan, George H. Potter, the Countess Spottiswood-Mackin, Frederick Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, and C. R. Tiffany.

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Lady Colebrook is also to sail shortly for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills will wait until late in May. Mrs. Le Baron Johnson did not return with her husband, but remained in Rome with her mother and sisters.

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Mrs. Paul G. Tuckand gave a card party on Wednesday afternoon of last week at which the prizes were numerous and handsome. These favors were fans, hand-painted, others had paper cutters, small Cupid

the special racing of the 70 and 30 foot classes will give Newport continual yachting throughout the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt will occupy their Newport villa next Summer. It had been thought that Newport might not see Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt there again. It is no secret that while Mr. Vanderbilt prefers his new country seat on the Hudson, Mrs. Vanderbilt prefers Newport. Mrs. Vanderbilt is fond of entertaining, while Mr. Vanderbilt, on the other hand, does not care for the large social functions for which Newport is famous.

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Mr. E. Rollins Morse has changed all his plans regarding the Davis and Coles estates, on Bellevue Avenue, Newport, which he recently purchased. Mr. Morse, who will come to Newport for the season quite early in June, intends to move the cottage from the Coles estate against the stone cottage on the Davis estate and known as Rhua House, and, after joining the two, to make extensive alterations and improvements. None of this work will be commenced until the close of the coming season.

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Work on the new polo grounds of the Westchester Polo Club, on Bateman's Avenue, has already begun and by May 1 the field will be ready for play. Work will then be started on the half-mile race course around the outer sides of the playing field. Carpenters will erect a clubhouse as well as a couple of stables and an observation stand. Yule of Scotland, the greenskeeper of the Newport Golf Club, has arrived and has begun the work of preparing the links for use. The House Committee of the club will continue the improvements to the house which were begun last Summer. Some decision will soon be reached regarding the consolidation of the Newport Country Club, which owns the clubhouse and the grounds, with the Newport Golf Club, which simply leases the same from the former. The Newport Clambake Club will make further improvements to its cozy home on Easton's Point.

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Automobiles are arriving daily at Newport, and within the next month there will be 100 of those vehicles here. The majority of these have been engaged by the cottagers, a number of whom will begin their season's practice during the coming month. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., have been passing a portion of their time between Bristol and here, to allow Mr. Vanderbilt to inspect his new seventy-footer at the latter place. Land's End, which Mr. Vanderbilt has rented for the season, and may purchase, will be shortly prepared for the family's occupancy, after their return from the Paris Exposition.

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Arrivals from New York at Newport during the week included Commodore and Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. C. L. Best, Miss Best, Mrs. Shirley Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. David King, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, and a number of cottage hunters. Word comes to Newport from Aiken, S. C., that Mr. George Von L. Meyer has recovered from his recent illness and will shortly visit Newport in the interest of the automobile company there established, and of which Mr. Meyer is one of the principal owners. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong are expected at Newport next week to inspect the improvements which are being added to their handsome villa, known as Graystone, which they will occupy for the season during the first week in June.

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The Mianetuck Golf Club of Newport is to have a strong team to represent the club during the coming golf season of open tournaments. It is understood that Mr. Reginald Brooks of the Newport Golf Club will be one of the team. A number of the cottagers are applicants for membership in the Mianetuck Club. Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter has had her cottage, on Rhode Island Avenue, filled with fragrant flowers during the week. These were sent by her friends who learned of her recovery from the grip. It is understood that Mr. Henry A. C. Taylor, who is in California, will spend the coming season at Lenox, where he will take a cottage.

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An announcement was made in THE TIMES during the week to the effect that the Earl of Yarmouth would visit Newport for the season and be the guest of one of the cottagers and produce a play there with amateur talent among the cottagers, in the Casino theatre. It is also known that the Earl intends to bring to Newport some of the professionals with whom he played during the season and intends to produce several plays at the Casino theatre.

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There seems to be much restlessness among the Americans abroad. They are constantly going from one place to another, and you hear of them here, there, and everywhere. A few days ago, a letter from Rome was filled with the details of several small entertainments given there within a recent date. Among the names mentioned were those of Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene. Mr. Keene has returned to England and has ridden as a gentleman jockey in a race. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg is also in England. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and his party have left Sicily, where they were last week, and are again at Nice, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iddings have arrived in New York for a short visit. The incoming ships last week also brought Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, who have been abroad all Winter, and Mr. and Mrs. Willie Travers.

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Mrs. Kernochan and Miss Smith Clift have been going from Rome to Monte Carlo and back again, and are to be in Paris after Easter. Col. William and Mrs. Jay are also to go to Paris very shortly, and as soon as Easter is over Rome will be deserted by the American colony. Mrs. Frederic Bronsol and Miss Bronson are returning with the body of Mr. Frederic Bronson, who died recently at Palermo. Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart will remain on the other side for some little time. She and her sister, Mrs. Anthony Drexel, have suffered a bereavement in the loss of their mother, Mrs. Armstrong, who died in Philadelphia last week. Mrs. Drexel had been entertaining quite lavishly at Monte Carlo, where were also Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss Goelet, and Mrs. George Ingraham.

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The season in the Engadine is over, and the last skating and ice rink contests have been given there. Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her son will be in Paris possibly by this writing. They were at Pau last week. Mrs. Adrian Iselin and family have left Paris for a few weeks' sojourn on one of the Italian lakes. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin still linger at Cannes, where it is said not to be very gay.

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The social attention of England is riveted on Ireland and somewhat distracted at times by the disquieting news from South Africa. There are very few Americans among the assemblage which has now gathered at Dublin. Mrs. Blow has gone to the Continent. Mrs. Arthur Paget and her daughter were still in London, but were going to France for a short season. Mrs. Adair has returned, and there was quite a little American circle represented by Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Dudley Leigh, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mackey. Lady Randolph Churchill is expected from South Africa. The Prince of Wales, before he left for the Continent, is reported to have said, apropos of the Maine: "I have the greatest faith in the good the ship will do; Americans girls have healed many an Englishman's wounded heart." And those to whom he imparted this neat sentiment are said to have been a little group of American women in which were Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Paget, Mrs. Ronalds, and the Duchess of Marlborough. This group must have made a very charming tableaux.

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At Pau just now golf is in the ascendant. At some of the recent matches Mrs. Neilson Potter and Mrs. R. Boreel won the prizes. Pau is quite crowded with Americans. Among the latest arrivals there are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lawrence, Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her young son from the Tyrol, Mr. and Mrs. de Ganay, Mr. Frank Griswold, and Mr. "Wintie" Rutherfurd.

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Miss Elinor Vernon Boynton, second daughter of Mrs. John H. Boynton of 350 West Twentieth Street, who is to be married to Mr. Pierre Pearsall Lahens, son of Mr. A. E. Lahens, is to have as her maid of honor and only attendant her sister, Miss Boynton. Mr. Lahens's best man will be his brother, Louis E. Lahens, and the ushers selected are Messrs. Arthur Stuart Walcott, W. B. Osgood Field, Pearsall B. Jackson, William J. Littell, Charles E. Boynton, a brother of the bride, and Francis Donaldson of Philadelphia. Theodore C. Boynton, brother of the bride, will give her away. The ceremony will take place in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street, at noon on Wednesday, April 25. The Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a breakfast at the residence of the bride's mother.

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On Easter Monday, April 16, Miss S. Agnes Havemeyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Havemeyer of 50 West Thirty-seventh Street, and Fenelon C. Cattus, will be married at 4 P. M. in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Sixtieth Street and Madison Avenue. Miss Havemeyer's maid of honor is to be Miss Emily Nichols, and Miss Maclay of Yonkers and the bridegroom's sister, Miss Anita Cattus, will be her bridesmaids. John Van Antwerp is to be Mr. Cattus's best man. The ushers selected are Messrs. Howard Clark, Harold Strebeigh, Joseph Clark Baldwin, Jr., and J. Craig Havemeyer, the bride's brother. The Rev. Andrew Longacre will perform the ceremony, after which there will be a small reception for relatives and a few close friends at the residence of the bride's parents.

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On Easter Tuesday, April 17, Ralph Thomas Rokeby, a son of Archbishop Rokeby of Leicestershire, England, and Miss Maude Julia Eden, a daughter of Dr. John Herman Eden, of 16 West Forty-sixth Street, are to be married at 4 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Church, Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. David Greer. The bridesmaids selected are the Misses Edith Plummer and Miss Ethel Townsend Edson. The bride's sister, Miss Ruth Eden, will be her maid of honor. William Witherpoon is to be best man, and the ushers will be the Messrs. Henry M. Armstead, Carlisle Boyd, Reginald Bonner, Phipps Ripley, Alfred W. Hoyt, Frank Webb, and Charles Bowring and Cecil Baring of England. A small reception at the residence of the bride's parents will follow the ceremony.

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The wedding of Miss Harriet Wright and the Count Mercati will take place at Cannes on April 23, and not on April 3, as stated. Miss Alberta Sturges, the daughter of Mrs. Francis M. Leggett, who is to be one of the bridesmaids, sailed about ten days ago, and has arrived in Paris. The wedding of Miss Wright and Count Mercati will be the closing event of the Cannes season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer will remain at their suburban home, near Philadelphia, until late in May, when they intend to sail for Europe. Miss Josephine Drexel, who returned with them on the May, will be with her mother near Philadelphia for a short time.

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Among the New York people at St. Augustine still are Mrs. Francis N. Bangs and her sons, Mr. Harry Batcheller, Mr. George E. Batcheller, and Mr. Robert Batcheller. Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue and the Misses O'Donohue are at the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Street are at Jacksonville. At Old Point are Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy and William H. Maclay.

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Among the American women who have become subscribers to the London opera season, which commences at Covent Garden on May 14 are Mrs. Bradley Martin, Lady Gray Egerton, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Dudley Leigh, Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. Ralph Vivian, the Countess of Strafford, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Adair, Mrs. H. V. Higgins, and Lily Duchess of Marlborough.

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Miss Frances E. De Forest, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest and Mr. William A. W. Stewart, son of Mrs. W. A. W. Stewart, will be married on May 1 at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, at 2:30 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. Miss Ethel De Forest, elder sister of the bride, will be her maid of honor, and there will be four bridesmaids. Mr. Stewart's best man will be his brother, Francis Stewart. There will be a reception after the wedding at the residence of the bride's parents, 7 Washington Square.

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The wedding of Miss Caroline Hunter Kane, daughter of Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane, and Mr. Edgar Morris Phelps, son of Mr. Henry D. Phelps, and a brother of Mrs. Robert Emmet, will be celebrated at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, on Saturday, April 21, at 3:30 in the afternoon.

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Mr. Alfred Elliot Dietrich, son of Mr. Charles F. Dietrich of 63 Fifth Avenue, and Miss Edith Young of 19 East Fifty-fourth Street, will be married at the residence of the bride's mother on April 19.

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Mr. Charles Austin Lancaster of Merrimac, Mass., and Miss Alice Pearl Chapin, a daughter of Mr. L. A. Chapin of 214 West Eighty-fifth Street, were married at noon on Wednesday last at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. Jesse Nicholl of Massachusetts. By an inadvertence in the story of the wedding, published in this column on Thursday morning last, the bridegroom's name was given as Austin. The wedding was a quiet one, owing to the recent death of the father of the bridegroom, Mr. James Austin Lancaster of Merrimac, Mass., and there were no attendants with the exception of Mr. Frank Ross of Boston, who acted as Mr. Lancaster's best man.

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Mrs. Charles T. Barney gave a dinner at her residence, 101 East Thirty-eighth Street, last evening. Mrs. James R. Talcott of 7 West Fifty-seventh Street gave yesterday a luncheon, and later took a large party to the circus. One of the large Easter Sunday dinners will be given by Mrs. George R. Schieffelin of 8 East Forty-fifth Street, for her daughter, Mrs. Ismay, formerly Miss Constance Schieffelin, who was recently married in Liverpool. Mrs. Ismay comes over on a brief visit to her parents while her husband is in South Africa.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arnold and son sailed on the steamship Manitou for Europe yesterday.

Mrs. Mary Allen Neal, Vice President of the New York Society of Keramic Arts, sailed yesterday for Paris. She will also travel on the Continent and will paint in Venice and Holland.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elise Gans, second daughter of Mrs. Arthur Gans of 323 West Eighty-second Street, to Mr. William Wilson, Jr., formerly of Philadelphia, but now of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Holland Forbes of 76 East Fifty-fifth Street will sail for Europe early in June instead of going to their Summer home at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Mr. Forbes keeps his yacht, The Venus, at Cold Spring Harbor.

The betrothal of Miss Bertie Baran, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. Baran of 134 East Seventy-ninth Street, to Mr. Theodor Ladenburger is announced. The young couple will be "at home" on Sunday, May 6, afternoon and evening.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Elsa Feeny, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John L. Feeny of Stapleton, S. I., and Georges Bechtel, son of Mrs. George Bechtel, also of Stapleton. The wedding will take place in November.

Miss Carrie Friedsam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Friedsam of 323 East Eighty-third Street, is engaged to Mr. Henry Friedsam. A betrothal party will be given for them to-day by Mrs. Aaron Friedsam. Miss Friedsam is a niece of Mr. Benamin Altman.

It was inadvertently stated on a recent morning that the Madison Avenue Woman's Exchange was at Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street. Its rooms are at 628 Madison Avenue. This statement was due to the fact that the old Woman's Exchange is at Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street.

Miss Ethel Lilian French, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Darwin G. French, of 234 West Forty-fifth Street, and Mr. Albert L. Stearns will be married on Wednesday, April 18, by the Rev. Anthony Evans, at the bride's residence. Miss Inez Enid French, a sister of the bride, will be maid of honor, and Miss May Tuttle and Miss Grace Higgins will be bridesmaids.

Miss Sickels of Albany, who is very well known in the capital city, has been giving some "Talks on Art" during Lent, which have been well patronized. They have been given on Monday afternoons at the studio of Mr. William B. Whittemore, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, and Tuesday mornings, at the residence of Mrs. Franklin Hooper, 120 West Seventy-fourth Street. The final talks will take place Monday and Tuesday of the coming week.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Darwin G. French of 234 West Forty-fifth Street for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Ethel Lillian, and Mr. Albert Lester Stearns, on Wednesday evening, April 18. Miss French will be attended by her sister, Miss Ines Enid French, as maid of honor, and Miss May Tuttle and Miss Grace Higgins as bridesmaids. After the ceremony, which will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans, a reception will be given at the home of the bride's parents.

The studio musicale given on Tuesday evening by Miss Nora Maynard Green was largely attended. Nearly 300 guests were present. Miss Florence De V. Boese sang Chaminade's "L'Ete," De Koven's "The Merry Miller," and several other songs. Mrs. George A. Smith gave Cowen's "The Swalllow" and Godard's "Le Tasse." Miss Frances Mosby gave selections from "Carmen." Schubert's "Ungeduld" was sung by Mrs. E. Berry Wall, and others who sang were the Misses Augusta Rossiter, Adèle Mason, Alice Warren, Alice Collier, and Jeane Bowdre.

The New York Alumnae of Wellesley College will give an entertainment for the benefit of the Wellesley College Endowment Fund at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday evening, April 23. Beatrice Herford will give her original monologues, and there will be music by Franz Kaltenborn. Mr. John D. Rockefeller has given to Wellesley $100,000 for a permanent endowment fund, conditional upon the canceling of the existing debt of the college, and an effort is being made by the Alumnae to remove the debt, which amounts to the same sum, by next June.

The seventh annual entertainment of the Harlem Catholic Club will be given on Tuesday, April 17, at the Lexington Opera House. Besides a minstrel show, in which members of the club to the number of fifty will take part, a chorus of well-trained madrigal boys, with twenty selected voices, picked from the Gregorian choirs of a number of the Catholic churches of Harlem, is to be used in augmenting the chorus of the first part of the minstrel scene, combined with an orchestra of twenty musicians. In the after part Signor G. Tagliapietra, baritone; Miss Mattie Smith, soprano; Tenor Joseph McCullough and his illustrated songs; Stephenson, the magician, and a number of others are to appear. The auction sale of seats and boxes, which took place at the clubhouse a few evenings ago, realized enough to signify that a large and fashionable audience will be present.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sutro of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Second Street have been entertaining largely this season with dinner parties, musicales, &c. The first large reception was given just after the Dewey parade to celebrate their crystal wedding. It occurred on Sunday, Oct. 1. The invitations sent out on this occasion were very unique. The only indication of the wedding anniversary was Mrs. Sutro's maiden name, Miss Florence Edith Clinton, engraved on one side and Mr. Theodore Sutro's name on the other, and their monograms, in crystal, intertwined at the head of the invitations. An at-home card was inclosed with each invitation for the second and third Wednesday afternoon and evening during the whole season until May. Some of the best musicians in the city have appeared at these musical at homes, and many foreigners have been entertained, as Mr. Sutro's law firm were attorneys for the German Government, and also for the Austrian Government, in New York.

HINTS ON MEN'S DRESS.

Already Easter with its train of weddings and Spring entertainments is at hand, and it would seem as if the vernal season had arrived. But the Northern Spring is very deceptive, and this is the time of all others when pneumonia and distressing coughs and colds are prevalent. It is a fad with a number of men to go without overcoats, and they keep this up in the very depths of Winter. To him, however, who has been wearing an overcoat the sudden leaving off of it at this time is abject foolishness. The heavier grade of underclothes should be worn until at least May. There are some men who wear the same weight in underwear Summer and Winter, contending that the houses are all kept extremely warm and that the only danger from cold is in the sudden shock from the warm room to the open and perhaps the draughts which one will get in public conveyances. So far I have seen but little Summer underwear at the haberdasher's. For those who prefer the gray wools there is about the same standard all the year around. The grays and the whites are, however, coming to the front. Very few will care to wear salmon and blue and pink and rose color. For those who delight in such extravagance as silk underwear the pure white is the best, but each suit costs a small fortune.

Returning to articles which are more within the reach of the man with a moderate income, among the bargains this week have been some excellent hose of gray wool with white soles, which a fashionable haberdasher has been offering at 75 cents a pair. These "socks" are durable. They are made tight fitting to the ankle and they reach half way to the knee. This does away with the garter, which some men find necessary to support the "sock" and keep it in place, but which is apt to prevent circulation. Even in expensive goods, it is better if possible to choose grays for browns or light blues than reds and greens for hose, as the dye is not always absolutely secure, although guaranteed, and the green dyes are popularly supposed to be the most poisonous. However, this may be but a prejudice.

Much attention will have to be paid to the selection of hose this Spring and Summer, because it would seem as if low quarter or Oxford tie shoes are to be very much worn. There are at the very fashionable Fifth Avenue shoemakers, and at the places which have a reputation for years for making the most expensive footgear, two models exhibited. There are low quarters or Oxford ties in black leather, and the same again in dark tans. The shoe is laced with broad shoestrings, the "flat last" sole projects from under the shoe in orthodox English fashion, but is not as thick as one finds it in the walking boot of Piccadilly make, and the toes are well rounded. Just now several of the fashionable shops are getting rid of Winter stock, and I have seen some excellent ready-made shoes selling for $6, with a good guarantee of at least a year's wearing. Cheap shoes are not an economy, although, perhaps, to a man with a small capital there is no other alternative. If you can afford it, have your boots and shoes made to order, and get two pairs in the Winter and two in the Summer of the first year in which you are starting in to be well shod. After that, you need only add to your stock perhaps two pairs a year. Alternate the wearing of shoes, keep them well cleaned, but beware of patent mixtures—the old-fashioned blacking and elbow grease are the best things for black leather shoes, and a little vaseline and a flannel rag are superior to all the varnishes ever concocted for brown leathers. A pair of wooden trees made with joints can be had for $1, and they will keep the shoes in excellent shape, and in default of these, stuff them with tissue or newspaper. I think I have mentioned these "wrinkles" before, but it does no harm to repeat them. Some men can wear ready-made shoes, and they are lucky, as frequently the fashionable bootmakers sell out old stock, and there are bargains to be had. Choose dark or appropriate shades for your hose. Remember that all colors do not combine with brown, and some look better with black than others. A man who wears blue flannels would not care to be resplendent in very brown shoes and red socks. Although many men are wearing rather bright hose with evening dress, and employing black patent leather Oxfords instead of pumps, it is a passing fad and a little pronounced.

The patent leather shoe, except for evening wear, having gone out of fashion, you need not trouble to have a pair of patent leather walking boots, buttoned, which have long been the orthodox accompaniment of afternoon dress. I think that this change of fashion will bring a sigh of relief, as afternoon dress in this country is the rule for church, for afternoon receptions and for weddings. The unhappy bridegrooms and ushers have suffered untold agonies in the past with patent-leather boots, especially on warm days. The blackened leather boots or shoes, either full top buttoned or Oxford ties, can be worn with afternoon dress. The frock coat will still continue the proper garment in which to be married, so long as the ceremony is not in the evening, after dusk—or, better, after 6 o'clock. From daybreak to sunset it is the wedding garment. With it this year is worn a white double-breasted linen or Marseilles waistcoat—or one of the same material as the coat, if you prefer it—trousers of a dark shade of gray, with a small stripe, a top hat, white shirt, with white standing collar, a once-over Ascot scarf, (there are some beauties being exhibited of a twilled silk,) tie pin, and gray suede gloves, with gray stitching. As it is customary for the bridegroom expectant to give to his best man and ushers their ties, their gloves, their tie pins, or sleeve buttons, many of the haberdashers have arranged little boxes in which all these articles can be placed. They are tied with white ribbon and make of themselves a very pretty souvenir. In New York the bridegroom usually gives a farewell bachelor dinner, to which the men of the bridal party are guests, and these boxes are placed at their plates. Sometimes, instead of this stag dinner, one for the entire bridal party is given. It is not customary for the bridegroom in this country to make gifts to the bridesmaids, but as it is highly British, there are some who give bracelets and supply the bridesmaids bouquets. These in many American families are sent to the bridesmaids by the bride's family. I repeat these little instructions, as I sometimes receive letters in which wedding dress and wedding etiquette are always the dominant questions.

And now for the few novelties of the week. Already there have appeared the madras bow ties to match colored shirtings. These are very varied in design. The bow is much larger this year than it was last. It is pointed, instead of being square ended, but it is tied in a half twist knot, somewhat negligent, which I cannot describe exactly, as every bow seems a bit different from the other. This is to make it impossible to imitate the bow in made-up goods. The patterns are striped, wide and small; sometimes colors on a white ground; sometimes white stripes on a colored one. The prevailing tints are pink, lavender, old rose, and several shades of blue. There is also a new material which resembles poplin and which is embroidered with small threads of gold. Squares of these have been shown for the purpose of four-in-hand ties. Another haberdasher has a modified four in hand, tied with a long, narrow sailor knot and with flowing ends, which he calls "The Perfect Scarf." The designs are very quiet, being diamonds and squares and triangles and small flowers of white or red or purple on dark grounds. Twilled silk—some of it quite heavy—is used a great deal for bows to be worn with high banded turn down collars and colored shirts. Black is very popular, and it goes excellently well with a lavender or a pink shirt. There are already some in dark green and blue foulards with red and blue figures.

One word more about the colored shirtings of the season. A trade publication has written to the five representative shirtmakers in town as to the question of stripes—whether the actual fashion was in stripes running up and down or across the bosom. One wrote that all his customers had their shirts with stripes up and down and another, with quite a fashionable record, said he was disposing of patterns in which the stripes ran across. So that it is hard to tell, but for the tall man the cross-the-bosom stripe is more effective, and the short, stout man looks better in stripes running up and down. This is perhaps the only solution.

A few short, stout men are not taking all the precautions which they should to make their figures have a more shapely appearance. One of the recent English fads has developed itself this week in little square sack coats, or rather jackets, almost as short and cut as abruptly as the Eton which is worn by the English public school boy. These coats are very ugly, and I understand that most of them are the creation of a London tailor. A few tall men look well in them, but the average individual ridiculous. Fortunately, the material is cheviot or homespun, and the color gray or drab, and in a few cases dark brown. The new style of exaggerated walk is to double one's self up almost in two, just as if some one had dealt you a hammer-like blow in the solar plexus, and to walk rapidly and with long strides, keeping the body at an angle. With these new short coats or jackets, this London idea—it is taken from the British metropolis and is supposed to indicate that you have been wounded in South Africa—is the finishing touch to making some dozen or more fashionable young men in New York ludicrous objects. The old swing of the dude is a thing of the past, and instead of the heavy stick with wide handle, every one is carrying the lightest of bamboo or the slender malacca.

CONVENTION TO FOSTER TRADE.

Wide Range of Topics Proposed at a Southern Meeting.

Invitations have been issued and the programme laid out for the second semi-annual session of the Southern Industrial Convention, at Chattanooga, Tenn., beginning May 15. The Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce has the arrangements in hand. It is expected that the convention will require at least three days to dispose of the work provided for it.

Encouraged by the interchange of views and the good results of the first convention, this meeting is expected to be of wide benefit to the section and interests covered by the call, which is addressed to business organizations in the South, to Governors, Commissioners of Agriculture, Superintendents of Education, Mayors of cities, members of firms or corporations, institutions of learning, passenger agents of railroads or steamship lines, and all others interested in the aims and objects of the convention.

The programme suggests the scope of the convention's purposes. After the preliminaries of welcoming delegates, the convention will hear from Governors or their representatives regarding the industrial, commercial, educational, and agricultural interests of their States. In the evening Col. A. K. McClure will speak on "The Press of the South and Its Relation to the Future of the South."

The second day's proceedings will open with a discussion on "The Poor White Boys of the South," from which will be formulated a plea for the equipment of schools of technology or of manual training in that section. "The Agricultural Interests of the South" will be the subject of a paper by James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture. In the afternoon H. H. Hargrove of Louisiana will lead a discussion of "A Textile University for the South to be Established by the United States Government."

The subject "The Export Trade of the South" will be presented by representatives selected by the commercial bodies of New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Savannah, and Charleston. In this connection the Commercial Museums of Philadelphia will explain the aid their institution can render in extending the export trade of the South. They will also exhibit such portions of their general collection of products as will pertain to this subject. "An Exposition of Southern Products and Resources to be Established in New York City," by Col. J. G. Garrett of New York City, will follow. In the evening there will be an address by John W. Daniel of Virginia.

"Compulsory Arbitration the Remedy for Strikes, Boycotts, and Lockouts" will be the first subject discussed on the third day, followed by "The Race Problem and Its Relation to the Industrial Development of the South." Dr. W. T. Cole of Waco, Texas, and Dr. Paul B. Barringer of the University of Virginia will speak for the whites and Prof. W. H. Council of the Agricultural College for Negroes at Normal, Ala., and H. T. Kealing, editor of The Church Review, Philadelphia, for the negroes. The Industrial Commission has been invited to submit suggestions on the first of these subjects, and it is hoped that President McKinley may hear the discussion of the race problem. Gen. Joseph Wheeler is expected to speak in the evening on "The South and Its Relations to the Trade of the Philippines and the Orient."

The last day's programme comprises a discussion on "The Coastwise Trade of the South," in which the Trades League of Philadelphia and delegates from Charleston and Savannah will take part; "A Ship Canal Across Florida," presented by delegates from Gulf States; "The Warrior Canal: A Waterway from Birmingham to the Gulf," by J. A. Van Hoos of Birmingham, and "Railroads and Their Relation to the Industrial Progress of the South," by Alexander Helper, Secretary of the Retailers' Association of Baltimore, Md. In the evening "The Southern Industrial Convention, Its Possibilities of Usefulness for the South," will be discussed by Gov. W. A. MacCorkle, President, and Vice Presidents Edwin Brolston of Georgia and John P. Cozin of Florida.

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Themes and Topics
In the Musical World

Does any one love music? Or are people interested only in those who perform it? The writer of this department has had two facts forced upon his attention in the years in which he has engaged in this labor. First, no one ever writes indignant letters to the editor because of criticism of any composer except Meyerbeer. One may say what he pleases about Bach, Beethoven, Weber, Mendelssohn, Brahms, Schubert, Schumann, or even Wagner, and no one is sufficiently offended to write a letter. But dare to point the finger of scorn at Meyerbeer, and there are tempests on the face of the deep at once. One good friend even went so far as to tell the writer of this department, through a letter to the editor, that he had no business to criticise the music, but only the performance of it. Curious that no one has yet expressed the opinion that Mr. Dithmar has no right to criticise the plays which he witnesses, but only the performance of them.

Second, angry letters to the editor are most easily called out by criticisms of singers, especially bad ones. The good singers seem to have no friends. No one ever writes letters to the editor to complain that they are not sufficiently praised. I do not recall, either, that any one ever wrote a letter to the editor of this paper in behalf of Joseffy, or Paderewski, or Ysaye, or Marteau. It cannot be possible that these gentlemen have no admirers who think they do not know more than the musical editor of THE TIMES about their merits. But let a small singer be criticised for faults that cry to heaven, and the editor's mail grows fat with wails of woe.

These letters are always printed. THE TIMES is glad to allow its readers opportunity to express opinions worthy of expression. But why does not some one say something about music and not simply about musicians? Surely the art is larger than the artist. Surely the questions which it invites are of more lasting importance than the little people who strut their brief hours upon the stage and are made food for worms.

Now let us say a few words about singers. "Hear ye not the hum of mighty workings?" Mr. Grau is in the throes of preparations for the next season of opera at the Metropolitan. He does not know his own plans in full as yet, but the engagement or non-engagement of artists is going on. It is not premature to state that Mme. Nordica will not be a member of the company next season. She herself desires to rest and study for a season. Mme. Sembrich will in all probability not return. Mme. Melba is to come back, and no arrangement can be made by which these two singers of colorature rôles can be profitably utilized in the same company. Mme. Sembrich has endeared herself to this public and there is no question whatever as to her standing in the favor of operagoers. But the fiat has gone forth from the boxes that fashionable society must have a variety in singers. And so Mme. Melba will be brought back. It will be interesting to note how much solid satisfaction the society ladies and gentlemen will get from Mme. Melba after the course of education in lyric art which they have unconsciously received from the greatest mistress of it now on the stage.

Mme. Mantelli will not be a member of the company next year. This will necessitate the engagement of another Italian contralto, and perhaps it will not be so easy to replace the present one as it might seem to be at the first glance. M. Salignac will not return next season. In his place we are to have Signor de Lucia, who was here a few years ago. The chief complaint against M. Salignac is that he is small. M. de Lucia is even smaller. M. Salignac has shown marked improvement in his art since he first appeared here. Association with mature artists like the de Reszkes has done him a world of good. He is a conscientious student, and he has neglected no opportunity to improve himself. His performances of Romeo and Canio in the season now drawing to an end were worthy of a "star" tenor. M. Salignac will undoubtedly find appreciation in Europe, whither he will return much improved, as many other operatic performers have been, by a stay in barbarian America. We need not grieve for the absence of M. Salignac, for M. van Dyck is coming back.

M. Jean de Reszke will return to us next season. As he and his brother are studying Berlioz's "La Damnation de Faust" for London, perhaps we may hear them in this work in New York in the Winter of 1900-1901. Mme. Ternina is to return next Winter, and to her will be intrusted the Wagnerian rôles heretofore sung chiefly by Mme. Nordica.

Some of Mr. Grau's other engagements will be influenced largely by the demands of the English opera scheme. Many of the smaller singers will be chosen for their ability to sing in English as well as in other languages. Of the present company, the following can sing in English: Mmes. Eames, Nordica, de Lussan, De Vere, Adams, Gadski, Broadfoot, Strong, and Bridewell, and Messrs. Dippel and Pringle. It must be said, however, that these singers, with the exception of Miss de Lussan and Mr. Pringle, who were members of the Carl Rosa company, do not know the operas with the English text and would have to study them. It is safe to say that Mme. Eames will not be heard in the English performances. But there are plenty of women to be had to sing in English. Mme. Melba and Mme. Saville might easily be added to the list, since English is their native tongue. The trouble in forming an English opera company begins when the male department is reached. There are very few English-speaking men singers of distinction. Mr. Grau's recent engagement of Joseph O'Mara puts on his list one of the best of those who are available.

I recently spoke at some length of the results which would come from an artistic establishment of English opera at the Metropolitan, but I must confess that the practical obstacles in the way of reaching these results are many and formidable. The chief difficulty is to get singers of sufficient attractiveness to draw the public. For the operatic manager must face the fact that it is the singer and not the opera which draws the public in this town. Where are the men to come from? Undoubtedly we shall hear Joseph Sheehan and William Stewart in the Metropolitan next Fall. But estimable as these gentlemen are, they can hardly yet be regarded as treading the levels of lyric art with which the patrons of the house are familiar. However, the whole problem is one for Messrs. Grau and Savage, and not for me. Speculation does no harm, but it cannot achieve any ends in this matter. When next Fall comes we shall see what we shall see.

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I am now very glad that I indulged in reminiscences last week, even though they were chiefly those of some one else. But they called out a letter from an intelligent lady, and I take some pleasure in quoting a part of it:

> Opera in the sixties meant Clara Louise Kellogg, and to-day's article gives me the little extra momentum I have for some time been waiting for, and induces me to ask you why in your many delightful and always enlightening papers you have not happened to say something of that excellent musician and talented woman who was the first to develop and give to the world the blossom and fruit of American musical ability. When I say the first, of course I mean the first of real eminence. Naturally, at the age when I first remember Miss Kellogg, now Mrs. Carl Strakosch, I was too young to criticise, nor, indeed, had I any standard but hers to measure by for many years, but I knew her well, and her standard was a high one.
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> Until Christine Nilsson came, the Marguerite of Miss Kellogg was that of Goethe and Gounod for most of us. And if, in looking back, we suspect that something of the austerity of the descendant of Puritans, and one, moreover, who always lacked that preparation for an artistic career which our Continental neighbors accept with readiness, and which we may call "a past," made that Marguerite as passionless as pure, we must also acknowledge that that ideal gave poignancy to the fall of Gounod's heroine and has somewhat tinged our own conception of the part ever since. I quite remember resenting Adelina Patti's dark-haired Gretchen.
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> I wish you would talk to us a little about Miss Kellogg's art. Her studying was all done here, in New York; her phrasing, her style, her intonation were all exquisite. I am not afraid to compare her Traviata with Sembrich's nor her Aida with that of Eames, nor can I forget the beauty with which she gave the florid and difficult music of Filina in Thomas's tuneful little opera of "Mignon." I often wonder why such good art as hers is overlooked and forgotten when as a text to the modern hasty and hurried aspirant for operatic prominence she should prove so excellent a text.
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> The name of Habiemann is one with which to conjure up the memory of emotional girlhood. That fall of his down the rocks in the last act of "Fra Diavolo" gave me a delicious thrill I shall never forget. We were more accustomed to tenors who died respecting their precious persons. I wonder if you remember the picturesque green hunting suit he wore in the first act. The only anonymous letter I ever wrote was sent by another girl and myself, in a spirit of mischief, to William Castle, who sang the part some years later, in a very ugly costume. We begged him to copy Habiemann's, and he did!
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> I have seen nearly all the Fausts, I can remember—Mazzolini was it?—in the very early days, and so all along the long list to Jean de Reszke. No one was ever so handsome in the part as Habiemann, and his singing of the music was not to be despised, either. In fact, I have heard "Faust" nearer two than one hundred times, and every note is as familiar to me as a childhood's lullaby. Susini is, I think, the first Mephisto whose name I connect with a performance, but no one has touched all the part or can be like Edouard de Reszke. He fills the part as Salvini does Othello, or Duse Camille. They are; all the rest try to be.
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> Do you remember Ronconi in "Crispino," Lucca in "Mignon," with Kellogg as Filina?—that was good. Lucca showed me her funny, twisted toes one day, all crooked with standing on them when she was one of the corps de ballet, from the ranks of which she sprung. She was a jolly, good-natured, quite uncultivated little woman, with a natural voice that thrilled one's heart, and very little art or knowledge of music, or, indeed, anything else.
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> Annie Louise Cary, too. Do you recall the admirable English opera with Kellogg and Cary, Maas and Carleton, the English tenor and baritone, which went to San Francisco in the Fall of '77 and did really good work there and at various other cities, giving, I think, only a very short season here, where English opera has never been fashionable, and until the low-priced opera at the American, never successful?
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> A son of Carleton's, by the way, I heard sing in "The Belle of New York" the other day. A very handsome fellow, with a lovely baritone with tenor possibilities, but ruining it fast by no, or bad, method. What a pity!
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> "Haec olim meminisse juvabit." I do remember them all, and more, too. What! No word of Brignoli nor Carl Formes? And shall nothing be said of dear old "Shir" Campbell? I am sure my correspondent never heard him imitate a cornet, or she would have put him on her list. As for me, how can I forget Brignoli? For once, upon a warm and humid day, we had a quarrel over the accompaniment to "Good-bye, Sweetheart, Good-bye," which I was about to play for him at the home of Mary Anderson. Does my correspondent remember the concerts at Steinway Hall, in which Brignoli, Christine Nilsson, and Henri Vieuxtemps were the soloists? As for Annie Louise Cary, she is the dream of my old opera days. Ever since I heard her sing Amneris in the first performance of "Aida" in this country, I have worshipped her as the ideal contralto in Italian operas. Her place, and hers alone, has not yet been filled in my imagination and my heart. And the judgment of maturer years, feeding as it must on the memories of days long gone, is that her equal in her line has not yet appeared.
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> I honor, too, the memory of Miss Kellogg, who was one of my early Aidas and Marguerites. And I desire to say that it would be quite impossible to produce a better piece of criticism on her Marguerite than that contained in the letter quoted. As for the remark about her Violetta, I cannot agree with it. That on her Aida seems to me to be quite judicious.
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> But the tenors of those days do not stand well in comparison with those of our time. The bread of tenors has perceptibly improved. The public of to-day would not stand my old friend Brignoli. It will not do now simply to walk on the stage and loom behind the footlights and sing. We demand dramatic interpretation of all our operatic artists. The result is that the old-fashioned brainless tenor with a silver chord in his throat can accomplish little with this public. And now let me prove that I am really not yet an old man. I do not think that the operatic performances of the early days were better than those we have now. Most of them were conducted on the same plan, with a few star singers and bad scenery, bad stage management, and poor orchestras. But the stars were not all of the same calibre as those of to-day. One thing is absolutely sure. There was no tenor in my early days who could be compared to Jean de Reszke. One must come all the way from Mario, whom I never heard, to Campanini to find any one to be put in his class, and with all my affection for Campanini I am forced to admit that he never displayed the artistic insight and the poetic intelligence of Jean de Reszke. And I quite agree with my correspondent that Edouard's Mephistopheles eclipses the memories of the older ones, though there were some pretty fine ones, too. I dare say that my correspondent heard Nannetti, or even Maurel, who once sang the rôle.

Well, it is a good thing to wander in the sacred groves of the past occasionally just to remind ourselves that there were others. Sometimes we are prone to fall into the belief that the world has never existed save in our own time. But there are many who can remember some pretty brilliant opera seasons in the old Academy of Music. And those people will always bear in mind the debt which this town owes to Strakosch and Maretzek.

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The performance of Bach's B minor mass by the Oratorio Society on Thursday night must have led some music lovers not familiar with the history of the work to wonder why the father of Protestant church music should have expended so much of his genius in the production of a Roman Catholic form. The only answer to the question is that the mass is not Roman Catholic music at all, but thoroughly Protestant. A Protestant mass may seem to be an anomaly, but such this mighty work undoubtedly is. Bach began it not because he had any idea of turning composer for the Roman Church, but because he desired to secure the favor of a Prince who was a Catholic. The indefatigable Spitta tells us that when "Friedrich August II., the King and Elector, died, Feb. 1, 1733, Bach resolved to show his devotion to his successor and raise himself in the estimation of the Leipsic functionaries by connecting himself more closely with the Court. He therefore composed these two subjects (Kyrie and Gloria) from the mass and presented them himself in Dresden, July 27, 1733." There was a dedication to the King, in which Bach made a direct appeal for the favor and assistance of that monarch and complained that he had not been fairly treated in Leipsic.

The subsequent composition of the entire mass was due to Bach's desire to ingratiate himself at Court, but, according to Spitta, whose dictum in matters pertaining to the life of Bach is final, there is no indication that the composer ever presented the last three portions of this mass to the King, or that the first two of them were ever performed in Dresden. But (still following the history of Spitta) Bach certainly did not write them with the intention of leaving them unheard. He designed the mass for use in the Churches of St. Nicholas and St. Thomas, in Leipsic. It was not, of course, his purpose to have the mass presented in these sanctuaries as a whole, but to make use of parts for appropriate festivals of the Protestant calendar.

Certain features of the mass formed a part of the liturgy of these churches. The Sanctus was used in an ornate form, and Spitta believes that the Sanctus of this mass was first composed for the feast of the nativity as celebrated in Leipsic. On the whole, it may be accepted as a fact that Bach adopted the Catholic form, and treated it in a Protestant spirit. He followed the temper of the different parts of the mass as sung in the Catholic Church, and he even modified the familiar style of his polyphony, but he was unable, even if he desired to do so, to rid himself of the overwhelming influence of his own organ compositions. In spite of the modifications, the student of Bach will recognize in this mass the dominance of the fundamental principles of the master's organ method. Those who wish for more superficial evidence of the reign of Protestant thought in his mind will find it in occasional changes of the text of the Roman mass to meet the demands of the Protestant liturgy.

This is a mere note on this stupendous piece of ecclesiastical composition, but it may throw some light on a point troublesome to some music lovers who have not the time to investigate for themselves. After all, it is a part of the music critic's business to do some other people's reading for them.

W. J. HENDERSON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY—Ernest Dohnanyi piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 8 P. M.
"Il Flauto Magico," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
"The Viceroy," Knickerbocker Theatre, 8:15 P. M.
"Trial by Jury" and "Pinafore," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY—Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—"Tristan und Isolde," Metropolitan Opera House, 7:30 P. M.

THURSDAY—"Il Flauto Magico," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY—"Carmen," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
"Tannhaeuser," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA.

The seventeenth and last week of the season of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House will begin to-morrow night. The programme for the week is as follows: Monday, "Il Flauto Magico," with the same cast as heretofore, except that Edouard de Reszke will sing Sarastro instead of M. Plançon. Wednesday, "Tristan und Isolde," Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink and Messrs. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Edouard de Reszke; Thursday, "Il Flauto Magico," with the same cast as on Monday night; Saturday afternoon, "Carmen," Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams, Messrs. Salignac and Scotti; Saturday night, "Tannhäuser," Mmes. Gadski and Strong, Messrs. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

The usual Sunday night concert will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night. The programme is as follows:

Overture, "Mignon" ..... Thomas
Stances de Mephistopheles ..... Gounod
Miss Carrie Bridewell.
Prelude and Liebestod, ("Tristan und Isolde") ..... Wagner
Mme. Nordica.
Conductor, Herr Von Schuch.
Coda, ("Otello") ..... Verdi
Sig. Scotti.
Waltz, "Beautiful Blue Danube" ..... Strauss
Conductor, Herr Von Schuch.
Nazareth ..... Gounod
M. Plançon.
Overture, "Tannhäuser," (by request) ..... Wagner
Songs—
Mme. Nordica.
"Chanson" ..... Tosti
"Ah, Mon Fils," ("Le Prophete") ..... Meyerbeer
Miss Carrie Bridewell.
Ride of the Walkyrie ..... Wagner
Conductor, Herr Von Schuch.

MR. DOHNANYI'S RECITAL.

Ernest Dohnanyi will give his second piano recital to-morrow at 3 o'clock, in Mendelssohn Hall. The programme:

Preludium and Fugue E minor, Op. 35, No. 1.. Mendelssohn
Sonate A minor, Op. 42 ..... Schubert
Rhapsodie Op. 79, No. 4 ..... Brahms
Andante F major, } ..... Beethoven
Rondo e Capriccioso, }
Intermezzo F major, } ..... Dohnanyi
Capriccio B minor, }

THE BOSTONIANS ONCE AGAIN.

At the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow night the Bostonians, after two years' absence from Broadway, will present for the first time here a new light opera by Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith, named "The Viceroy." The cast will include all the ever-great favorites of this company, besides several promising young singers who have but recently been added to the forces of the organization. The Bostonians have always enjoyed an enviable reputation for giving meritorious performances, and from all accounts the cast of "The Viceroy" will have an unusually effective interpretation. Among the names well known to music lovers are Henry Clay Barnabee, W. H. Macdonald, Helen Bertram, Marcia Van Dresser, George Frothingham, Frank Rushworth, John Dunsmure, W. H. Fitzgerald, Josephine Bartlett, Grace Cameron, Frederick Knights, Edith Hendee, Charles R. Hawley, and S. L. Studley. The opera is said to be splendidly illustrated, from a pictorial point of view, and the book by Mr. Smith is written in a frothy and nervous style, with laughter-inciting incidents and the usual comic opera complications. Mr. Herbert's score has also found favor in other cities, and is said to be of the same tuneful and scholarly character noted in other successes. Among the principal numbers is a topical song, "The Leader of Society," a serenade and tarantella for principal soprano, "Eyes of Black and Eyes of Blue," a spirited song for baritone, "Just for a Day"; a romance for tenor, and the song of the carnival for contralto. Sicily at the beginning of the sixteenth century furnishes the locale, and the opera is divided into three acts, showing the Lido Palermo, a courtyard near the city prison, and the parrot's cave. Tivolini, the rightful heir to the throne, has been banished from the country, and his consin, the reigning Viceroy, has usurped his office. Both are rivals for the hand of Beatrice, a young Countess. Meanwhile the Viceroy, who has indulged in several escapades, has it noised about the Court that he is married to Ortensia, the wife of one of his satellites. He does this fearing the vengeance of his Minister of Police, who has sworn that if the Viceroy ever marries he will abduct the bride, in order to gratify a revenge. Meanwhile, the Viceroy makes violent love to Beatrice, who is in constant communication with Tivolini. While on a slumming expedition with his Court, his identity not being known, he is cast into prison, and is released only to find himself in the hands of Tivolini and a piratical crew, who carry him to their lair on an adjacent island, where he is forced to abdicate. On Monday night Victor Herbert will personally conduct the opera.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

Perennially popular "Pinafore," preceded at each performance by "Trial by Jury," will form the great Gilbert & Sullivan double bill which will be presented at the American Theatre next week. This offering has been arranged by the management of the Castle Square Opera Company to conform with the custom established at the Savoy Theatre, London, of presenting these popular compositions in conjunction. The hearty support given this season's productions of "Iolanthe," "The Pirates of Penzance," and "Patience" has demonstrated the continued popularity of the works of these collaborators. The satire and wit of the books and the tuneful melody of the scores are familiarly and favorably known. New costumes, somewhat different in design from those seen in earlier presentations of "Pinafore" will lend a pleasing note of novelty. Both operas will be staged by Mr. Edward P. Temple, formerly of the Savoy Theatre, London, and will faithfully follow the accepted traditions. "Pinafore" will be sung with this notable cast: Sir Joseph Porter, Frank Moulan; Captain Corcoran, Harry Luckstone; Ralph Rackstraw, Miro Delamotte and Reginald Roberts; Dick Deadeye, William Pruette; Bill Bobstay, Louis Casavant; Josephine, D. Eloise Morgan; Hebe, Gertrude Quinlan; Little Buttercup, Carrie Godfrey. "Trial by Jury" will enlist Mr. Edward P. Temple as the Judge; Gertrude Quinlan as the Plaintiff, Reginald Roberts and Miro Delamotte as the Defendant, and Harry Luckstone as the Counsel. "The Mikado" will be presented on an elaborate scale for the week of April 16.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

The last chamber concert in the Kneisel Quartet's series will be given next Tuesday evening at 8:15 o'clock in Mendelssohn Hall. The programme will be as follows:

Quartet, A major, Op. 41, No. 3 ..... Schumann
Quintet, pianoforte and strings, C minor.. Dohnanyi
Quintet for strings, Op. 88 ..... Brahms

Mr. Dohnanyi will play the pianoforte part in his quintet. It is the most important of the young Hungarian pianist's compositions that have been heard in New York, and is the one through which in Europe he has gained the greatest consideration as a composer. It is an early work, a product, indeed, of his student days. Five years ago this coming Summer it was brought to the attention of that coterie of famous musicians that used to gather in the vacation season at Ischl, the Austrian watering place, as the work of an extremely talented youth then just emerging from the pupillary stage. Johannes Brahms was the head and soul of the gathering; he suggested that it be played then and there, and so it was. Mr. Kneisel played the first violin part and Arthur Nikisch the pianoforte. Mr. Dohnanyi was then just eighteen years old. The favorable judgment passed by the distinguished assemblage at Ischl has since been confirmed in London and other musical capitals of Europe.

Schumann's Quartet is the third of the set of three of which the first was played at an earlier concert in Mr. Kneisel's series this season. The three are the product of that "chamber music year" of Schumann's life, 1842; then he produced in rapid succession also the great pianoforte quintet, the pianoforte quartet, and the trio, Opus 88. The quartets were written almost at a stroke, the last one being finished within five days. Three years before he had felt himself impelled to work in the quartet form, and had started on some, (which have remained unpublished.) "I take great joy in the quartets," he wrote to his fiancée, Clara Wieck, at that time; "the piano is becoming too confined for me." Nevertheless, having written these three, which he himself considered among his best work, he never attempted anything further in this direction, notwithstanding the praise they won from even the conservative musicians of that day. Whatever may be thought of the technical style of these quartets in which many critics have seen the influence of the pianoforte and the lack of familiarity with the characteristic expression of stringed instruments, no one has impugned their purely musical qualities—the originality, the luxuriant spontaneity of the ideas they contain, their poetical quality, their luscious color, and beauty of tone.

Brahms's Quintet belongs to the master's mellowest later style; it dates from the year 1883. The slow movement is organically bound up with the scherzo movement, being twice interrupted by scherzo effects, once as an allegretto vivace and again as a presto. Thus the work appears to be in three movements instead of the usual four. The last is of an elaborately fugal structure built upon a stout and energetic running theme. Of this quintet, Dr. Reimann, in his life of Brahms, says: "It is a work of rare clarity and depth of feeling. * * * The form of the first movement, and indeed of the whole work, shows the direct influence of Beethoven's last quartets."

NOTES OF MUSIC.

A musical and dramatic matinée will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria's large ballroom on Friday afternoon, April 20, from 3 to 5 o'clock, in aid of the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital. A most interesting programme has been arranged, including Marie Brema, McKenzie Gordon, Leo Schuls, Walter Damrosch and orchestra, and a performance of the play entitled "Adelaide," David Bispham assuming his well-known impersonation of Beethoven, assisted by Hilda Spong and several members of Daniel Frohman's company, Mrs. W. H. Thompson, and Perry Averill.

Vladimir de Pachmann will give his sixth and last recital in Carnegie Hall on Thursday afternoon, April 19. Mr. Henry Wolfsohn will make this a popular farewell recital, and De Pachmann will play an entire Chopin programme, comprising the "Mazourkas, études, preludes, waltzes," and, by request, the "funeral march" from the sonata, Op. 35. Popular prices will prevail.

"Enoch Arden," Tennyson's well-known poem, which has lately been set to music by the young German composer, Richard Strauss, in the form of a melodrama, a recitation of the poem to music, will be performed for the first time in public in New York on Monday afternoon, April 16, by David Bispham at his recital in Mendelssohn Hall. It was written for the great actor, Ernest von Possart, of Berlin, to whom it was dedicated and by whom, during the past year, it has been many times performed in various cities of Germany, the composer presiding at the piano.

Mr. Paur's Piano Concerto.

Emil Paur's piano concerto in B flat minor was played in Kansas City on March 23 by Mrs. Ella Backus-Behr with the Kansas City Symphony Orchestra. The Kansas City Journal said: "Mr. Paur's composition is a most interesting and important contribution to the repertory of concert music. It is a broad, sharply contrasted work. The composer has not yet furnished a subjective analysis of his creation, but it would seem that only a great thematic purpose could have inspired such a noble product. Yet it is known that the first and greatest movement was written simply as a piano piece, and that the composition was afterward expanded into concerto form and proportion upon the enthusiastic advice of Eugene d'Albert. But whatever may have been the original or subsequent plan, the finished work is in orthodox concerto form, with modern embellishments, and must, wherever adequately interpreted, bring great credit upon the composer.

"The first movement, allegro, is simply stupendous in technical structure and melodic elaboration. It is, of course, not entirely given to brilliant effects, but embodies the contrasts that the work as a whole presents. But in the main it places almost unprecedented exactions upon both the pianist and the orchestra. It is extremely difficult. Nothing Rubinstein, the Titan of the piano, ever wrote was more replete with technical obstacles, and yet the principal melody is one of singular beauty and simplicity. The second movement, adagio, has as much repose as the first has fire. It is a beautiful fancy and a striking antithesis, but has no particular distinction. The last movement, allegretto, like the first, is fraught with great technical complications, and yet it is a complete and harmonious conception, wrought with remarkable skill. Its melodic theme is less beautiful than that of the allegro, but it is in this movement that the orchestration is best, attaining at times wonderfully sonorous volume, and again involving the most brilliant effects. Indeed, the orchestral score is relatively more massive than in most concertos of its character. This feature at once adds to the task of the soloists as well as of the other musicians. Structurally the orchestration is wonderfully tricky, and the musicians had one of the most trying experiences in the history of the orchestra when they undertook the rehearsal of this work, but they have played few numbers that have brought more credit upon them."

Mr. Rotoli's Festival Mass.

The Boston Transcript of March 28 said: "Mr. Augusto Rotoli gave his Roman Festival Mass and his offertory, "Terra Tremuit," in Tremont Temple last evening, with a chorus of 200 voices. He was assisted by Mrs. Jennie Patrick Walker, (soprano,) Miss Pauline Woltman, (contralto,) Mr. Thomas E. Johnson, (tenor,) Mr. Thomas E. Clifford, (baritone,) and Mr. Walter J. Kugler, (organist.)

"The Festival Mass, with which our public is now tolerably familiar, holds its own well; there is a frank, natural expressiveness in the music which gives a now rather decadent formula new dignity and impressiveness. The formula has traveled far enough away from the old Palestrina a cappella one; and, if the truth be told, has met with some pretty sharp companions on its journey. It has hobnobbed with profane opera writers, worse still, with composers of the least respectable period of Italian music; with the threadbare academicians from whose school teaching the fresh young bloods of the earlier part of the present century—Rossini, then Donizetti and Bellini, then Verdi—ran away before their curriculum was more than half completed; in fine, with the men who gave the cue to their lay compatriots to make for Saverio Mercadante a reputation of "gran contrapuntista." It is not too much to say that this formula has at times been dragged literally in the gutter. It is also true that fine and beautiful things have been done with it; only depraved composers have given it a baddish name.

"In the Festival Mass Mr. Rotoli has taken it up with a genial naïveté, as if ignoring what it had been through, and with a very considerable technical ability. As a Roman, born and brought up in the Eternal City, he has doubtless heard it at its worst, as well as at its best; but it has formed part of his native musical atmosphere, and, whether good or bad, he is at home in it. So, working with comp.ete artistic ingenuousness, he can say in it what he has to say, as to the manner born. And what he has to say is so good, so full of that reverent spirit which is only half-conscious of its own reverence, being reverent by nature and not merely by training, that, in his work, the tarnished old formula is cleansed of its unclean associations, and his music goes straight to the hearer's heart, making all the latter's prejudices ridiculous. Thus the Roman Festival Mass is good, honest, heartfelt music, music the admirable writing of which is hampered by no arid formalism, the religious expression of which is true and pure, no matter how secular the idiom may at times be."

A QUINTET BY DOHNANYI.

A Successful Chamber Music Work by the Young Pianist.

At the latest Kneisel Quartet in Boston was produced a piano quintet by E. Dohnanyi, the young pianist. The work was written when he was sixteen years old. Mr. Woof said of it in The Boston Herald:

"From a youngster who begins his career with an achievement in which a vigorous individuality is so finely displayed, in which there is so much that is mature in conception and execution, so prolific in original ideas, and so abounding in what is understood as spontaneity in inspiration, may be confidently expected, when his experience has enlarged, works that will place him among the masters of his time. One of the striking features in the quintet is the easy smoothness with which it flows. In even its most complicated phases there is no appearance of labor. That it is now and then somewhat exuberant in enthusiasm is true, but that is inevitable in youth gifted with genius, and as yet inexperienced in the knowledge of how to control it, and perhaps ignorant that such control is necessary. And, moreover, it is a fault in the right direction. There is more hope for the artist who has ideas to squander than for him who is compelled to be economical with them. A surplus can be diminished, but a lack of them cannot be supplied. The work holds the interest firmly from beginning to end.

"It is wholly modern in its general spirit and in its treatment, but is never wanting in graceful and beautiful melody, in which frankness and dignity are delightfully blended. The opening movement is perhaps the best in regard to deep thoughtfulness, fire, virility, and largeness. It is always clear; in fact, there is not a moment in the quintet that is not thoroughly understandable on a first hearing, and it is singular how little there is in it that even remotely suggests the youthful period in the composer's life at which it was written.

"The scherzo especially in wonderfully mature in sentiment and development, and has an exquisite trio. The slow movement is broad and noble in its leading theme, and its polyphony is masterly in the grace, freedom, and lucidity with which it moves. The finale, which oscillates between 5-4 and 6-4 time, is dazzling in its sweep and brilliancy, and the 5-4 parts of the movement flow with really extraordinary smoothness.

"Mr. Dohnanyi writes for the strings with a keen knowledge of their respective timbres and with a distinctness that is never clouded. This knowledge enables him to give a constantly varying tone color, and, when required, an immense volume of tone. The finale, perhaps, is not quite in the spirit of chamber music of lofty aim, and, save for the splendor of its treatment, might easily have become commonplace, but it is amazingly spirited and inspiriting.

"Despite its faults, such as they are, the work is a relief after so much of recent chamber music on which the Kappelmeister imprint is as deeply and irritatingly stamped; for it has not a trace of that wearying element in it. Judged as the work of a mere boy—and it should be judged from no other standpoint—there is nothing but admiration for it."

French Opera in Chicago.

The Chicago Tribune gives the following review of the French opera season: With yesterday afternoon's performance of "Salammbo" the New Orleans French grand opera season came to a close. To be sure, an "extra" performance has been announced for next Tuesday night, but the season proper is over. During the three weeks' stay of this company at the Auditorium twenty performances have been given, as follows:

Monday, March 12	"La Juive"
Tuesday	"Romeo et Juliette"
Wednesday	"Salammbo"
Thursday	"Il Trovatore"
Friday	"Faust"
Saturday matinée	"Les Huguenots"
Saturday evening	"Aida"
Monday, March 19	"L'Africaine"
Tuesday, triple bill	The ballet, "La Poupée"; "La Navarraise"
Wednesday	Gounod's "Queen of Sheba"
Thursday	"William Tell"
Friday	"Salammbo"
Saturday matinée	"Lucia di Lammermoor"
Saturday evening	"Mignon"
Monday, March 26	"Sigurd"
Tuesday	Massenet's "Manon"
Wednesday	"La Juive"
Thursday, triple bill	The ballet, "La Poupée"; "La Navarraise"
Friday	"Aida"
Saturday matinée	"Salammbo"

While these performances, in the aggregate, have been by no means a realization of the ideal in operatic art, many of them have reached to a high plane of excellence, and nearly all have been decidedly interesting. This applies more particularly to the work of the singers, the orchestra having been uniformly abominable and the chorus and stage management commonplace, to put it mildly. But in Mme. Pacary, Mme. de Montjau, and Mlle. Clément, MM. Gauthier, Bonnard, Layolle, Rossel, Zéry, and Bouxmann, the company has been well equipped with capable artists, whose work for the most part has been away above the ordinary. Novelties have not been lacking. Three operas new to Chicago—"Salammbo," "Sigurd," and "Manon"—have been brought forward in this short space of time, and others which are comparatively unfamiliar here—such as "La Navarraise," Gounod's "Queen of Sheba," and "La Juive"—also have been presented, but without exciting any deep popular interest, however. In short, M. Charley's venture cannot be mentioned as having been a profitable one this time, although it is safe to say that if he has not met with any marked financial success, he departs, probably, without any great loss.

The audiences have been uniformly small throughout the season, in some instances extraordinarily so. In a few cases respectable attendance has been observed—perhaps 2,500 or even 3,000—but these have been the exceptions, the average probably not exceeding from 1,200 to 1,600. Of course, no audience is a good audience in the Auditorium unless it numbers from 3,000 to 4,000, and when the attendance drops to anywhere around the 1,000 mark the vast hall presents a desolate and disheartening appearance.

Paderewski in Mexico.

The Mexican Herald says: The musical atmosphere of this city is still disturbed, and violently so. Whether Paderewski is a genuine pianist of the first rank, or only a charlatan of talent, is the question under discussion. His crime appears to be in rendering the works of the great composers according to his idea of the proper tempo. He believes that a pianist has the same right to his "interpretation" as an elocutionist who reads a poem. Some of the local professors of the piano would have him stick to the strict letter of the musical law. So the artist, over whom Europe has gone wild with enthusiasm and whose success has won him a great fortune, is set down by a few critics in Mexico as a nobody, a base pretender! Vaya!

Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra.

The sixth season of the Cincinnati Orchestra has ended. Following is the list of works performed:

Bach-Abert—Prelude, Choral and Fugue.
Beethoven—Symphony in E-flat major (Eroica) No. 3, (Op. 55;) Symphony No. 6, F major, (Pastoral.)
Jan Blockx—"Kermesse Flamande," from "Milenka."
Brahms—Symphony No. 4, in E minor, (Op. 98;) Concerto for violin, in D major, (Op. 77.)
Bruch—"Kol Nidrei," (Op. 47.)
Richard Burmeister—Concerto in D minor, for Pianoforte, (Op. 1.)
Chopin—Concerto for Pianoforte and Orchestra, No. 2, in F minor.
Dvorak—Symphony No. 8, in E minor, from "The New World."
Arthur Foote—Suite in D minor.
Alex. Glasounow—Symphony in C minor, No. 6, (Op. 68.)
Glinka—Overture, "Rouslane and Ludmila."
Gounod—Recitative and Aria, "She Alone Charmeth My Sadness," from "The Queen of Sheba."
Haydn—Concerto for Violoncello, in D major; Symphony in G major, No. 7.
C. Kurth—Symphonic Poem, "Almansor."
Liszt—"March of the Crusaders," from "The Legend of St. Elizabeth;" "Les Preludes;" Symphonic Poem, "Les Preludes," (C major.)
E. A. MacDowell—Suite in A minor, (Op. 42.)
Massenet—Aria from "Herodiade;" Entr'acte, "Don Cesar de Bazan."
Mozart—"Maurerische Trauermusik."
Alexander Ritter—"Charfreitag und Frohnleichnam," (Good Friday and Corpus Christi.)
Saint Saens—Aria, "La Cloche;" "Le Rouet d'Omphale," (Op. 31.)
Schumann—Concerto for Pianoforte and Orchestra in A major, (Op. 54.)
Scriabine—Reverie, E minor, (Op. 24.)
Max Shillings—Overture, "Ingwelde."
Richard Strauss—Prelude, Second Act, "Guntram," (Op. 25.)
Ambroise Thomas—Recitative and aria from "Hamlet."
Pier A. Tirindelli—Concerto for Violin, in G minor.
Tschaikowsky—Concerto for Violin, in D major; Symphony in E minor, No. 5; Theme and Variations from Suite No. 3.
F. Van der Stucken—"Shir Zion," (Songs of Zion.) Festival March; Interlude, "Vlasda," (Op. 9.)
Wagner—Aria, (Dich Theure Halle," from "Tannhäuser"; Siegfried's Funeral March, from "Götterdämmerung;" "Huldigungsmarsch," "Good Friday Spell," ("Parsifal.") "Kaisermarsch"; Overture, "Flying Dutchman"; overture, "Tannhäuser."
Weber—Recitative and Aria, "Ocean! Thou Mighty Monster," from "Oberon"; overture "Euryanthe."
Felix Weingartner—Symphony in G major, (Op. 23.)

The soloists who appeared at these concerts were Elsa Rueggeberg, Robert Hosea, Leonora Jackson, Alexander Petschnikoff, Mamie Hissem De Moss, Vladimir De Pachmann, Louise B. Voigt, Antoinette Szumowska, Pier Adolfo Tirindelli, Richard Burmeister, and Sara Anderson.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD

Fraulein Plaichinger, a young dramatic soprano formerly of Strassburg, has been engaged at the Royal Opera House in Berlin, after a performance of "Isolde" which she gave to exhibit her talents. She was also invited to become a member of the company at Vienna. The German operatic stage is, to-day almost entirely without any great singers for the dramatic rôles. The women who were famous at first as the Wagnerian heroines have passed their prime, and no new class has arisen to take their places. The Wagnerian singers of the day are able to succeed so long as they are young and the freshness of their voices las

Women Here and There—
Their Frills and Fancies

Sanitary conditions are carried to such an extent nowadays that in the larger houses of the more wealthy people they have in the upper stories isolation wards to be used in case of contagious diseases. In a new house that is just being completed for a member of one of the Vanderbilt families they have one of these wards or apartments. It consists of three rooms, on the sunny corner of the upper story of the house; one for the patient, one for the nurse, and a bathroom, all connected by a private hall. The rooms are finished like those of the most improved hospital wards to exclude germs as far as possible. There are several other houses in the city which have rooms of the same kind.

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In these new houses every conceivable convenience has been arranged. The tea room on an upper floor has its own butler's pantry, from which the tea may be served without the delay and loss of flavor which would follow in sending it a long distance from the kitchen. The nursery is a marvel of beauty and attractiveness, the tiles of the walls showing the myths and folk-lore stories of different countries done by excellent artists. The dressing rooms of the master and mistress of the house are on either side of their sleeping room, and leading to each are private flights of stairs from the rooms of the valet and maid, that they may reach the dressing rooms without passing through the other rooms. The servants' rooms are marvels of comfort and convenience, situated on the upper floor, with a private bath for every three rooms.

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Mrs. Kendal is said by those who know her to be an excellent mistress to her maids. She has two who travel with her. She makes the best arrangements for their comfort while they are traveling and at the hotels. One of them has been with her twenty-five years.

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Perhaps the surest way to solve the domestic service problem will be to get men into it. Women are not flattering to themselves, but it is found in all lines of business into which they go that they ask always to do men's work and in a man's way. They scorn women's work as not worthy of them. Perhaps if men should take up domestic service, and become general house servants, the status of the work might be raised. People are not usually willing to admit it, but housework is hard and exhausting work, and it is hopeless, because it is the continual doing over again and never seeming to accomplish anything. There is no other work like it. And its hours must be continuous. It cannot be finished in regular working hours. The Chinamen seem to have solved the difficulty on the Pacific Coast, and they and the Japanese have found a place to some extent in New York, though but little.

In Boston certain families have tried the experiment of having men servants of any race, who would do the work, and with good results, and one family in Brooklyn, which has one general housework servant who is an Italian, is the envy of the neighborhood, which resides in the rear and has an opportunity of observing the general workings of the household. The family is a large one, with nine children, but the Italian does all the work—the cooking, washing, and ironing, dusting and sweeping, to say nothing of sometimes taking care of the children. He seldom has help, and he is obliged to wash two or three times a week to keep his large family clean, but he seems to do all this with ease and to the satisfaction of the family. One man says that from experience in our country it has been proved that the Irish are a race of rulers, and that the Irish woman servant is cast for a part too low for her abilities in being placed at housework. But many women mistresses will say that the Irish maid has a wide chance to exercise her powers of governing in the household, and does not fail to do it.

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Two women traveling in Italy not long ago have constant food for thought in wondering what they may have said to a certain Italian with whom in the course of their wanderings they were obliged to converse. They knew a few words of Italian, and they did not wish to lose what they had and hoped to gain more by making use of their slight thread of wisdom in this line. They knew the parable of the ten talents, and they put their few Italian talents out at interest. They tried to, at any rate. The man to whom they were talking wished to speak French, but that they would not do. Absurd! When one is in Italy and can speak the language, why speak anything else? They would not, and with much deliberation and thought gathered their phrases together and presented them. And they had their effect upon the listener. They thought at first he was insane. He fairly doubled up with laughter, and finally became so convulsed that he was obliged to leave the room and send some one else to continue the conversation. As far as they know to this day, the innocent little phrases they strung together were entirely serious, but they would like to know how they sounded to the man who heard them.

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There is a woman, who lived for many years on West Forty-third Street, who loves to talk about the old days there, and Isaac Hopper, the philanthropist, and his grandson, Willie Hopper, who used to play in the street before her house. Some way, as she talks, the name of Willie Hopper seems a peculiar one, though appropriate for a lively small boy playing and hopping around the street. It seems to throw a new light upon the name of De Wolf Hopper, made dignified by the distinguished surname of the old De Wolf family, though he was the Willie Hopper of those days.

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It seems that all the nice, comfortable and good comradeship things that women like to do—that is, some women—are just the things they can't do without bad results. That nice, pretty young wife who sits by her husband's side when he smokes and holds the matches or his cigars and pipes and tells him how she loves the smell of smoke in her parlor curtains, and that the odor is much more attractive than that of violets when it lingers in her hair, as it is sure to do if she stays long in the room in the smoke, has got to give up this amiable habit of hers if she wishes to keep her hair and not become entirely bald. There was one young woman, a model of wifely devotion and with all the good traits a nice, comfortable wife should have, who was obliged to go to the hair dresser's the other day to consult an expert upon what could be the matter with her beautiful tresses. She had an unusually beautiful head of hair, long and thick and curly and besides which the hair of the seven sisters who use a certain hair restorer or preserver and adorn windows to show its results was as a candle to an electric light. All this beautiful hair was coming out, and no one could tell what the trouble was. But the hair expert could. It was all tobacco smoke. He said that it was very bad for the hair, and that, if the young wife persisted in assisting her husband in his daily smokes she would be very likely to lose it all. Times are becoming very hard for a woman. She can't rock her baby now, because the doctors say if she does she will addle its poor little pate. She can't cuddle it up to her or let it sleep with her, because that is unhygienic. She mustn't take it up when it cries, for if she does it will lose character and self-control, and now she can't even help her husband smoke. Doctors have been saying for a long time that she was ruining her eyes, her nerves, and her temper with fine sewing, and what is a poor woman to do? It is no wonder she goes into politics and woman suffrage.

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Mrs. J. Wells Champney, the author and wife of the artist, is a prodigious literary worker. For a number of years past she has been writing the charming children's stories for which she is so well known at the rate of two a year, and with her last book, the "Romance of the Feudal Chateau," she has written in all thirty-six books. This last book of hers is more in a line with her individual tastes than the others. It is the result of a number of trips abroad, though in one she made a special study of the subject, and is illustrated with pictures she has collected—old prints and photographs. No one seems to have written in this particular line, and the legends and stories of the old castles have been so well received that there has been a demand for another book, and Mrs. Champney is to sail for Europe in a few days to travel through the South and later up through the centre of France to get together the material for a similar work.

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In the souvenir and illustrated postal card craze which has been particularly strong throughout Germany the most individual thing to do has been to have one's photograph put on the postal cards, and then friends have something that is, in more ways than one, a souvenir. A photograph is sent to the firm which does the work, and it is returned in two or three days with small duplicate photographs on postal cards. Some people might object to this publicity, but then it is "something different."

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Ellen Terry blew breezily into an uptown studio, where a real artist makes the most charming photographs, the other day, and purchased a number. They are portrait studies, but some of them can be purchased. She had only been there a few minutes, and was about, in her airy way, to blow out again, when she saw something that she said she must have. It was a little scene of the Nativity—the Mother and Child in the manger. It is a beautiful thing, one of the best works of the artist, and Miss Terry was charmed with it. It is a small picture, not much larger than what is known in commercial photography as the ordinary cabinet photograph, but only a few prints have been made of it, and it is valuable; it costs $100. "Don't let my son know," said Miss Terry, "but I must have it," and she took it away with her.

The photograph was taken at Newport, where a young girl posed for the figure of the Virgin in a quaint old cowshed that had not been opened for fifteen years. The artist and her model climbed to it through devious ways over overgrown land. They both put their whole hearts and souls into the work, and the picture is worth the effort put into it. The lights are wonderful and the effect of virginity in the young mother is delightful.

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A well-known leader of fashion is making a quaint little collection of tiny dressed dolls that are models of the frocks she wears herself. When the dressmaker sends home a new garment, she duplicates it by a tiny model on a doll. Everything must be perfect; even to the real lace and solid silver or gold buttons and diamond buckles. The dolls are ranged in a glass case in their owner's dressing room with the date of their manufacture underneath.—Philadelphia Paper.

That must be a very nice and clever girl, who is cajoling her friends into believing that she is dressing dolls to preserve models of all her gowns. It is not for the gowns. It is for the sake of the dolls. Small girls have one drawback in the fun of playing dolls. They want to make clothes for them, and, in their imperfect knowledge of sewing, it is a great effort, only accomplished with so many tribulations that it spoils the fun. When the little girl becomes "grown-up," she says to herself with a sigh: "How I should love to play dolls now, for I could make them such pretty little clothes with no trouble at all." But then she is too old, and she relinquishes the thought sorrowfully. And here is a real grown-up girl who is having a lovely time playing dolls and no one knows it.

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A New York labor bureau has sent South for colored servants, and, so a Southern paper says, it will take an unlimited number of the cooks leaving the Southern cities constantly. That colored servants are continually coming to New York, people here who know say is true. The wages are better, and a good cook can always find a place. Booker T. Washington, speaking of one of the North Carolina industrial schools for colored people, in New York the other day said that he was not in favor of the colored people going to Africa, and he was not in favor of their coming North. He thought their hope as a race depended upon their taking up land that can be obtained for a song in the South, and becoming successful farmers and land owners. The women and girls are being taught in the schools different branches of industrial work to enable them to make comfortable homes. Mr. Washington's theory is all right, and it would work practically without a doubt, but if in the school they make good chicken and terrapin cooks of the women, the unattached ones, and perhaps those who are not, are pretty sure to come to New York, if they find that they can get $10 a day getting up special dinners, as one colored cook here does. In the statement concerning the demand in New York for colored servants, it is also said that the colored population increases at the rate of about 30,000 annually, so that North Carolina is in no danger of being depopulated. But it probably does not turn out expert cooks at that rate.

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"You will never be happy and enjoy life," said the woman of experience to the girl who had none, "until you give up trying to set yourself straight with the world. The world puts two and two together and gets a pretty fair estimate. Mistakes and misunderstandings will occur, but the woman who tries to explain them away is lost."

FEMININE FRILLS.

Many beautiful crucifixes are to be seen now, as every Easter season, in the shop windows. These and finely bound prayer and devotional books make attractive Easter gifts.

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For more worldly gifts there are stickpins appropriate for the season, some with little bunnies on the end, and others with tiny yellow chickens so natural that they almost seem downy. These are to be seen in the best shops, so there need be no objection to them on the score of price. They will probably cost enough to make them presents worth while. Jewelry of this kind proclaims the age of realism in which we are living.

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But realism or not there never was a time when charms or lucky stones of various kinds were as popular. Scarabs are to be found in all kinds of jewelry, and a woman can have even scarab cuff buttons with stickpins to match.

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Among the many charms that are attractive is a beagle that may be worn in many ways, a little old-fashioned doll with the stiffest of arms and legs, and the face of the bauble enameled to represent the crudely marked white china face of the dolls children used to play with and buy four or five for a cent. The charm doll is about an inch long, with a ring on the top of its head.

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Serpents of oxidized steel which have a life-like flexibility are used for watch chains. They come in different lengths.

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The oblong square purses, which open with an ordinary clasp like that which closes the change divisions of ordinary purses at the side, are rather more popular now than the envelope-shaped purses which have jeweled buttons and two buttonholes to fasten them. These purses are studded with jewels in gold ring settings. In some the jewels outlining the edges of the purses, and in others dotting the whole of the side. One, for instance, has the entire side covered with amethysts, cut diamond-shape, set at regular intervals. The purses with studs have one advantage, the studs can be removed and used for collar buttons or to close the neck bands of blouses in cases of emergency.

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The sailor hats to be seen just now have high, straight crowns, the height accentuated by the bands, which are raised a little above it. The flowers, or silk, used for trimming is massed heavily at one side. One hat, for instance, has a great mass of bachelor's buttons on it and another two enormous rose-like flowers of white feathers. The most popular receipt for making a trimming for a sailor is to first put your band around, carrying it a little higher than the crown, and then taking a yard or two of soft silk of one color, but preferably of two or three, and massing it together at one side of the hat and standing high above it. That is the popular way of trimming all kinds of simple outing hats. The Persian or handkerchief trimming is used in this way. One hat trimmed with black and a deep Persian silk has the band around the hat of black, the lower part, the upper half Persian, and the black and the Persian massed at the side.

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Cherries are so popular that on some of the hats they have gone beyond the common, wax-like looking cherries, which are familiar to every one when cherries are used for hat trimmings and are made of silk. The only improvement in this seems to be that they are something different.

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One hat in one of the shop windows looks like nothing so much as a big, frosted cake, trimmed with pink roses. It is the shape of a round cake, made of frosted tulle with rings of small pink roses around it.

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A satin ribbon worn around the neck and tied in a trim bow at the throat should have the two ends long and tucked in at the belt.

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The use of the pastel colors is shown in a stock and bow, the foundation of both white, but with folds of pink, violet, and pale green sloping across at the back, while the bow is edged with one of the colors, and the others appear in folds across it some distance apart. A stock like this is charming with one of the popular white waists embroidered in colored flowers showing the same shades.

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Morning glories show these delicate colors, and a hat trimmed with them is very charming. One hat is a purple straw, very simple, but with the whole of one side massed with the delicate flowers. Another charming hat is all green and white. The green straw is a live leaf-green, rough and tipping down over the face, and turned up at the sides and back. Massed inside the rim, on either side of the rather low crown, are rose leaves. Just back, on top, was a narrow bow of the green straw, the loops low, and setting across the hat and in front of the crown, on top of the turned down rim, two white roses. It is a pretty and simple bit of millinery.

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Sailor hats for boys come, many of them, in coarse straws with wide curled rims. Smaller hats are in finer straws, but the rims are all curled.

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Cluny lace is used for many kinds of gowns this year, and is charming with all.

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A pretty little blue hat, all of some soft silk material, has for trimmings narrow bands of black horse hair braid.

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Pearl button cuff-links have, some of them, diamond centres. The button links are to wear with shirt waist, and the diamonds are out of their element in them.

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A pretty pale blue parasol has star-shaped figures of heavy lace appliqued over it at intervals, and a narrow scroll design of the same lace around the edge. A red parasol has an all-red wood handle to match with narrow bands of gold around it at intervals. A parasol with a dark wood handle has narrow bands of silver set into it at intervals.

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Little Russian coats are as pretty for children as the blouse, but where the blouse opens only to the belt the coats open the full length.

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An up-town woman artist who turned artist-dressmaker is making some charming gowns, which her customers are wild over, of table cloths. The effect of these gowns made up with the border for trimming is delightfully effective. This is a polka dot season, and the table cloths showing the polka dot are much used. One effective gown, which has been made for a stylish girl, has the dots set far apart, and as large as five-cent pieces. The border to this cloth has immense spheres—they are almost too large to be called dots—which are most effective. There is a panel of them up the front of the gown, and they outline the lower edge of the skirt. One great beauty of these linen frocks is that they look better each time they are laundered. A transparent yoke of heavy linen lace makes the gowns cool.

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The same woman is making charming and serviceable little gowns of twilled white serge. They are made without lining, and are expected to go into the washtub when they become soiled. They are simply made, box plaits reaching to the knees and set under as such plaits are made now, around the skirt and in the back a double box plait. There are little Eton jackets to go with them.

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A charming bodice made for a young girl who will see a good deal of company this year, though she is not yet out, is made of gray crepe de chine, with white silk and white panne velvet, with applications of gray lace. The stock and little round yoke of the gown are of tucked white taffeta, and below that is the white panne velvet, which in front slopes down like a vest to the waist line. The little white silk yoke is outlined with the gray lace, which is in a pattern of festoons which have been cut out with a charming and unique effect. The top of the sleeves is made of the velvet, and the lace is appliqued below it, and has the effect of crossing to the bodice where the lace begins at that point and follows the velvet down on each side to the waist. This gives the young woman who is to wear it a desired broader appearance. The sleeves are very pretty, with groups of tucks below the elbow, run across diagonally.

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A pretty creeping blanket for a child is of bright red. Around the edge are appliqued on figures of animals in white, with here and there big letters of the alphabet put on in the same way.

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"We can't do without Paris yet," says an up-town modiste, who makes some of the most chic gowns in the city for some of the best-known people, "but we do not copy their models. I never can dispose of my models, but they are useful, and I follow the general outline of the fashions and then make original gowns. No two women want to be dressed alike."

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There is a general following of the same lines of fashion in almost everything. For some time now we have seen the popular thin gauze in ribbons used with bouquets, and they are charming. A big flower basket up town, with a bunch of purple willows and white gauze ribbon bows, is beautiful.

WIGS FOR LADIES!

Perfect substitute for your natural hair. The keenest critic cannot distinguish our scientifically constructed wigs from the wearer's own hair. Thorough satisfaction guaranteed. We have special private parlors devoted entirely to the fitting of Ladies' Wigs.

Toupees for Gentlemen

made to fit partially or entirely bald heads. So carefully and artistically constructed as to mingle with the hair on one's own head, so that most intimate acquaintances cannot discover the difference. Special Rooms exclusively for Gentlemen's Wigs and Toupees.

We will be pleased to teach you how to arrange those artistic Coiffures now so generally admired by using one of our

Wavy Switches

made of that soft, silky, fluffy hair specially selected from our unlimited stock of matchless convent hair. Skeleton Bangs, Pompadours, Waves, etc., every conceivable design.

Hair Dyes, Hair Tonics, Rouges, &c., tested by 40 years' experience in the largest Toilet Bazaar in America. Specialist for Examining the Scalp in attendance. Advice gratis. Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

L. SHAW

54 WEST 14TH ST., Next Door to Macy's, NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 38 YEARS.
LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD.

THE EXODUS FROM HAVANA

Recent Rush to Leave Before Quarantine Laws Took Effect.

CUBA'S HOT SUMMER MONTHS

Not So Bad as Some People Have Been Led to Believe—Agrees with Babies.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 2.—Since the raising of the quarantine laws, in November, Cuba has been visited by many hundreds of tourists. They come from all parts of the United States, mostly east of the Mississippi, and the greatest number from New York. The visitors are of all classes, from the man representing the syndicate with hundreds of thousands to invest, to the poor man out of work and hoping to find this a land where riches may be realized in a night—much the same idea that obtained of America in the days of its extreme youth. Then there are those who have come to St. Augustine, Palm Beach, or some of the other Florida resorts, and, realizing their nearness to Cuba, have run across to see the island. There are the "globe trotters," who have left this place until the last, and there have been the various Government officials of high rank on their tours of inspection, brought hither in luxury, and seeing only the sunny side of American life in Cuba.

A tourist is known at sight, here as everywhere else. From the time he arrives until he leaves he goes about studying time tables, inquiring about the health office, and wondering if he is going to escape yellow fever.

But now the days are fast approaching when the face of a tourist will not be seen, and we who are left here will be assured that there will be little chance of finding a familiar name among the list of arrivals, for no one comes here in Summer for pleasure. Last Saturday, the last day of March, the steamer for Tampa sailed out of port with the last load of passengers for that port before the quarantine laws went into effect, which they did yesterday. Hereafter all going by way of a Florida port must undergo a wait at the quarantine station of ten days, unless a certificate showing immunity from yellow fever can be produced. With the 1st of May the Northern ports will close against free entrance. Most tourists come by way of the South to avoid the long sea trip, so already the tourist list is very small. Now, when we go to Cabaña, the old prison fortress, or to the Morro, or to Colon Cemetery, we no longer see crowds of tourists, piloted by a professional guide, or groups of two or three under the care of friends living here.

ARMY WOMEN LEAVING.

But there are not the only ones who will be missed during the Summer months, for every ship going north is taking dozens of people whose temporary home is here, anxious to get away before the quarantine laws go into effect. Especially are the transports crowded with army people, the wives and families of officers on duty in the island. Many ladies who have spent the Winters here with their husbands are hurrying back to the United States to spend the Spring and Summer with their children, who are with grandmothers or other relatives. Because the quarantine is beginning we are almost forced to believe that sickness, and a great deal of it, too, is inevitable here at this season, and that we who stay can hardly escape, yet those who were here all of last Summer did not find it so dreadful, and it is a matter of record that Havana quarantined against Key West to prevent fever being brought here.

There is always more or less malaria, but not more than in many Northern cities. Not long ago a Cuban woman said to me that we have so much malaria in the States; that she lived in New York for a time, and when Summer came she wished to spend it away from the city. In the papers she found an entire page filled with advertisements of Summer boarding places, and out of the whole number she could not mention one that her friends did not say: "Don't go there; you will have malaria." So she stayed in New York and had malaria there.

The malaria which one has here is the same as that known two years ago as "Santiago fever," and that was the same as the old-fashioned "chills and fever," only here the chills are harder and the fever higher and of longer duration. I know one man whose fever always lasted two or three days after one of these chills. But malaria is by no means confined to the rainy season, or to the places of low altitude, though on gloomy days one suffering from it feels worse than at other times. Cubans are very excitable people, and when they are sick with this trouble imagine that they are going to die, especially the ignorant people.

HAVANA'S SUMMER WEATHER.

We who have been here through the Winter are acclimated and expect to suffer no inconvenience during the warmer months. I say warmer when it is the universal opinion that the months so called have in reality no warmer days than the Winter months except that the heat is continuous. There are not the cool spells to break the monotony as there are in Winter. But for all that, unless one must be in the sun, he need not suffer from the heat. In the shade there is little discomfort, as there is always a breeze, and Cuba is not so wide but that this may blow across the island. The average temperature for the year is 79 degrees, and as the lowest reached this Winter, which by the way, has known exceptionally cold weather, was 56 degrees, and only a few days of that, the warmest days need not be very warm to bring up the average. I am told that last Summer there were no days on which the temperature ran above 90 degrees in the shade. How many of our Northern cities can boast of a similar record? The Cubans like heat, and are thoroughly miserable when a cool spell comes. They say that Americans are changing their climate, that they have not known such cold weather in many years as they had this Winter, and last Summer the rain clouds passed over many times without even sprinkling the ground beneath.

When a stranger comes to Cuba he is warned to be careful about going out in the sun at first, and especially between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., the heat of the day. The Cubans themselves are careful to avoid the hot sun when they can, and arrange their business in so far as possible to this end. The hours in public schools are planned with a view to keeping the children indoors at this time.

If one visits any of the shopping streets in the afternoon in all probability none but Americans will be visible until after 4. Cuban ladies do not appear earlier. To shut out the heat of the sun awnings are stretched across Obispo and one or two other shopping streets.

Every Cuban that can do so sleeps for a while after 12 o'clock. I cannot say after luncheon, for they know no such meal. Their corresponding one is breakfast at 11. They tell us that if we wish to accomplish any work we must do it before noon, for after that time a general drowsiness pervades everything and will surely affect our energy as well. And it is a fact that one feels sleepier here than in the United States; little by little the climate saps one's energy, until, I have no doubt, eventually we shall fall into perfect sympathy with the Cubans' inactive ways.

Vedado is a favorite resort with Havana people. So is Marianao, near Camp Columbia, where most of the troops about Havana are quartered. Gen. Lee's headquarters are also in this town. Last Summer there were no American ladies—or at most two or three—at Camp Columbia, and the only ladies at the hops there were Cubans; these felt quite aggrieved when Fall came and with it the officers' wives and daughters.

Cubans are so fond of dancing that they carry on this amusement regardless of the season, excepting that in Summer they give few dances in town; most of them are at the clubhouse at the beach. These Cuban oftentimes own their own places in the suburbs, or if not rent them ready furnished if they can. There are many ready-furnished places to be had, and very elegant places some of them are, too.

Cubans are very susceptible to changes in temperature, and have bad colds very often. These colds cling to them tenaciously, and, as they are naturally a weak-lunged people, there is a great deal of consumption. If the weather turns cold, they wrap up and shiver in the greatest discomfort. Not long ago, when the weather was just bracing, I went to see some friends, and found the entire family arrayed in all the wraps and blankets they could find, coughing and shivering. Americans do not usually take severe colds here, but they do not always escape.

BABIES THRIVE IN HAVANA.

The climate is an excellent one for babies, and they thrive wonderfully. Every one who knows will tell you that though the climate may often disagree with grown people, it seldom does with children, and even the Summers are said to be easy on them.

Although many are going back to the United States, ten times as many American women are remaining here this year as last, believing that if the few who ran the risk last Summer survived there cannot be so much danger. DOROTHY STANHOPE.

ANGLOPHOBIA IN GERMANY.

Hatred of All Things British Is Manifested by the People—Prince Radolin's Recall.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 26.—Considerable disquietude is being felt in Government circles regarding the manifestations of anti-British feeling which have occurred recently, and regarding the publicity such manifestations have obtained abroad. The German Government has remained strictly neutral throughout the Transvaal war, and at no time has there been any possibility of intervention in favor of the Boers. The Emperor believes that German interests will be best furthered by friendship with England under existing circumstances.

The German nation, however, has all along been in sympathy with the Boers. The public has lost no opportunity of manifesting antipathy toward Great Britain. In music halls the portrait of the Queen, thrown on a biograph screen, has been hooted. In public meetings the English have been denounced as a nation of bandits. In yellow papers, like the Anti-Semite Staatsburger Zeitung, and the Deutsche Tageszeitung, the expression of anti-British sentiment has often bordered on hysteria. In Dresden and other places English residents have been insulted.

There can be no doubt as to the universality and thoroughness of the hatred toward England. Hence it is rather amusing to find the semi-official press endeavoring to explain away these manifestations. Some organs complain that these manifestations are being turned to account by French politicians in order to distract the attention of the British from the anti-British sentiments displayed in France.

Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, will, it is reported, shortly be recalled. The Tageblatt correspondent relates in explanation of the retirement of Prince Radolin that during the last Court ball the Grand Duke Vladimir, on offering to take a lady in to supper, met with a refusal, the lady having already promised to accept the escort of a member of the German Embassy. Thereupon the Grand Duke jokingly expressed his condolence with the lady because, he said, "there is nothing so boresome as a German diplomat."

The "mot" made the round of the assembly and ultimately reached the ears of Prince Radolin, possibly in a form much at variance with the original. Prince Radolin, the story continues, felt wounded, and adopted the extraordinary plan of complaining to the Grand Duchess Vladimir, who before her marriage was Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg.

His complaints were presumably uttered in peculiar terms, for the Grand Duchess told the Ambassador to regard her as a Russian Grand Duchess, not as a German Princess, and forbade him to talk to her. Count Muravieff, informed of the incident by Prince Radolin, endeavored to straighten out matters, and advised Prince Radolin to apologize to the Grand Duchess. Her Imperial Highness, however, refused to listen to an apology, declaring that she wished never to see Prince Radolin again, and that she should avoid all ceremonies and social functions where she might be liable to encounter him. As a matter of fact, she remained away from the dinner and concert given the other day at the French Embassy, although the Czar, the Czarina, all the Grand Dukes, and all the other Grand Duchesses were present.

The story has caused a great sensation in Berlin, where it is recognized that an Ambassador to be useful at St. Petersburg must be socially persona grata.

Monthly beating (the old method) may remove moths from

FUR GARMENTS,

but Wear and Tear is avoided by placing them in

COLD STORAGE.

Estimates furnished at residence on request.

LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

52-42 EAST 42D STREET, NEW YORK.

Fire-Proof Warehouses and Burglar Proof Vaults for Household Goods and Silver Plate.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

125th Street West.

Endless Easter Attractions

Ladies' Suits, Jackets, Skirts.

A fore-glimpse of the great Easter parade may be had by a view of our wonderful display of Easter apparel—only such distinguished effects as will gain instant favor in the most fashionable show of the year—but all priced lower than you would expect:

LADIES' STREET OR VISITING GOWNS of imported Broadcloths or Zibelines in exclusive designs, handsomely trimmed or severely tailor-made, lined throughout with the best quality Taffeta silk, regularly $47.50 . . . . . 35.00

LADIES' SUITS of superior quality Broadcloths, Venetians or Cheviots, made with Eton single or double breasted, tight-fitting Jackets, silk lined, latest shape skirts, regularly $26.50, at . . 18.75

LADIES' ETON JACKETS of imported Coverts and Worsteds, perfectly tailored, lined with first quality Taffeta silk, regularly $16.50, at 12.75

LADIES' SEPARATE SKIRTS of superior quality Broadcloths, Zibelines, or Cheviots in a variety of designs, many silk lined, regularly $21.00, at . . . 14.75

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SEPARATE SKIRTS of Cheviot and Albert Cloths, some fan-plaited at seams, others with silk applique, regularly $12.50 . . 8.75

Cotton Shirt Waists.

A grand showing of all that is dainty, choice and novel in this season's styles. This department is well worth a visit—we merely point out two of the many money-saving values:

LADIES' COLORED SHIRT WAISTS of Gingham, Lawn or Dimity, also WHITE SHIRT WAISTS of plain and fancy Lawns, some tucked and hemstitched, others trimmed with Valace edge; a great variety of styles 98c. & 1.49

Silk Petticoats.

New things for the new season—large assortments—choice materials—best workmanship—prices all in your favor.

LADIES' PETTICOATS of the best quality Taffeta silk, with deep accordion plaited ruffle, ruche top and bottom, all the latest Spring shades, also black, value $13.50 . . . . . 9.98

LADIES' PETTICOATS of Taffeta silk, corded umbrella flounces in various styles, plain colors and black; value $7.50 . . . . . 5.98

Solid Gold Jewelry.

The reliable sorts only, and at one-third off exclusive dealers' prices:

WREATH BROOCHES, reg. $2, at . 1.35

DUMB BELL LINK CUFF BUTTONS, reg. $2.75 . . . . 1.95

SCARF PINS, set with rose diamond, reg. $1.50 . . . . . 1.19

Sterling Silver Novelties—

always appropriate gifts—the latest fads and fancies here in an immense assortment. Just these few reminders:

MONEY PURSES, reg. $3.98, at . 2.25

PURSE CHAINS, reg. $1.50, at . . 98c

SHOE HOOKS, SHOE HORNS, NAIL FILES, CUTICLE KNIVES, CURLING IRONS, DARNERS, BLOTTERS, ERASERS, SEALS, PEARL PAPER CUTTERS, RIBBON PRAYER BOOK MARKS, with Bible verses and sterling silver ornaments, reg. 49c., each 25c

Silver Plated Ware.

Dainty additions for the table at little prices:

FRUIT DISHES $2.25

CANDLESTICKS, each, 98c, $1.49 and 1.75

BREAD TRAYS . . 98c, $1.45, 1.98

FERN DISHES . . $1.98, 2.95, 3.49

CANDELABRAS, for 3 lights, $3.50, for 4 lights, 4.75, for 5 lights, 5.95

BAKING DISHES . $2.50, 3.25, 3.98

NUT BOWLS $1.95

CHOCOLATE POTS . . $1.75, 1.98

CRUMB SETS . . $1.40, 1.55, 1.98

FLOWER POTS, with growing ferns, 49c

Sterling Silver Ware.

Here's one item from a department brimful of suggestions for Easter presents.

BON-BON SPOONS, SUGAR SIFTERS, SARDINE FORKS, PICKLE FORKS, BUTTER PICKS, CREAM LADLES, OLIVE SPOONS, in silk lined box, each, 89c

Easter Millinery

A radiant exhibition of all that is dainty and fine in Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets—superlatives are the only fitting description for the assortment here of creations from Paris and chic ideas of our own skilled designers. Prices in every instance remarkably low.

Untrimmed Millinery

An immense collection of every new shape, braid and color manufactured for this season's wear—among them many exclusive styles—all marked at exceptionally moderate prices.

Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Etc.

An inspection will prove this one of the finest and largest assortments in town.

Easter Ribbons.

An exceptional occasion in these goods—so essential for the Easter season:

500 PIECES ALL SILK PEAU-DE-SOIE RIBBON, white and cream, 3¼ in. wide, extra quality; reg. 42c yd., 25c

1,500 PIECES LUSTROUS METALLIQUE TAFFETA RIBBON, extra fine quality, 5 inches wide; all the new pastel as well as staple colors, particularly desirable for hat trimmings; reg. 38c yd., . . 25c

We will make Ribbons into Hat Bows free of charge if goods are purchased here during Easter week.

Silk Department.

Remarkable inducements in fashionable, reliable weaves; extraordinary values that will be apparent upon the most casual visit:

COLORED SILKS.

Printed Satin Foulards, reg. 50c., at 31c
Plaid and Striped Taffetas, reg. 75c., 55c
Fancy Corded Taffetas, reg. $1.00, at 73c
Two-toned fancy Plisse, reg. $1.10, 85c

BLACK SILKS.

Satin Duchesse, reg. 85c., at . . 65c
Peau-de-Soie, reg. 89c., at . . 69c
27-inch Taffetas, reg. $1.10, at . 85c
Fleur-de-Satin, reg. $1.25, at . . 98c

Dress Goods.

Ten opportunities to buy the latest in worthy Dress Goods at prices that are unusual, even here.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

40 in. Mixed Cheviot Suitings, reg. 50c., 39c
48 in. Storm Proof Serges, reg. 65c., 49c
50 in. Homespun Suitings, reg. $1.00, 75c
46 in. French Henriettas, reg. $1.25, 85c
45 in. English Tailor Suitings, reg. $1.35, 98c

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

40 in. English Mohairs, reg. 50c., at 39c
48 in. Storm Proof Serges, reg. 65c., at 49c
50 in. Cheviot Suitings, reg. 85c., at 69c
52 in. English Broadcloths, reg. $1.25, at 89c
56 in. English Coating Serges, reg. $1.39, 98c

Cut Glass, Etc.

An unusually varied and timely assortment—priced matchlessly low:

CUT GLASS FRUIT BOWLS, 8 in. size, prismatic and rosette designs, regularly $5.00, at 3.49

CRYSTAL WATER BOTTLES, rich deep cut, new low shape, regularly $3.98, at 2.98

CUT GLASS EASTER VASES, regularly $2.98, $3.98, $5.49, at . . 1.49, 2.49, 3.98

BOHEMIAN GLASS FLOWER HOLDERS, Easter lily designs . . 49c to 2.88

JARDINIERES in new shapes and rich mottled and blended effects, 8, 9 and 10 in. sizes, at 49c, 69c and 1.39

Easter Gift Novelties in an immense variety—all at very little prices.

125th Street West, Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

SPECIALTY MILLINERY AND TRIMMED HAT HOUSE.

GERSON'S,

Originators of Leading Fashions, Beautiful Imported Novelties and brilliant display of

Early Spring Pattern Hats,

BY OUR OWN DESIGNERS.
THESE TRIMMED MILLINERY CREATIONS
are the brightest, newest and swellest conceptions of the hat making art.

Exquisitely trimmed, the very latest novelty; elsewhere would be $12. **$7.50**

An elegant creation of artistic merit; elsewhere would be $15, $18 and $20. **$10.00**

50 Pattern Hats, no two alike, the most beautiful, $15 to $25; regular value, $30 to $40.

Gersons Millinery

RETAILERS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

BROADWAY AND 10TH ST., OPPOSITE WANAMAKER'S.
Carriages Stop at 10th St. Entrance.

Bon Ami

Is unexcelled for keeping bathtubs clean and bright. Whether marble, porcelain or tin, perfect results are obtained with little trouble.

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders, Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue for down-town office, 50 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LINDO BROS., Broadway, Corner 29th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold. Old Gold bought.

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

I saw the other day an arrangement calculated to fill with joy the heart of an order-loving fisherman. It was an oak case with a glass door. The case was lined with green billiard cloth, and across it, at about a third of its length from the top, extended a shelf with eight holes to accommodate that number of rods. There were brass screw hooks on the sides, upon which reel cases might be hung, and shallow drawers in the bottom for holding fly books, loose flies, hooks, and leaders. The case was made to hang against the wall, a glass door gave a view of its contents, while a lock prevented unauthorized borrowing of the tackle by a too appreciative observer. It seemed to solve the problem of keeping one's tackle under his eye, but out of reach of dust, dampness, and the extreme changes of temperature that cause so many refittings of rods necessary, as well as rendering a visit of moths to the flies most difficult.

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In a few days fishermen will begin to make good hauls at the Old Iron Pier at Coney Island, which is easily reached from this city by way of the Nassau or Franklin Avenue electric cars from the Brooklyn terminus of the bridge. The fare by the Nassau line is 5 cents, by the Franklin Avenue line 10 cents, but the latter is faster, pleasanter, and the less crowded route. The pier runs out 600 feet into the ocean, and during the Summer months there extends underneath it a stage running almost the entire length of the pier. This makes a cool and shady place during the hot days, and upon it the fisherman may try his luck day or night. An admission fee of 25 cents is charged, and this amount entitles the fisherman to twenty-four hours of sport. During the night electric lights enable him to distinguish what sort of fish he is landing and prevent his neighbors from taking liberties with his string or bait. Flounders may be caught there during April and the Fall months, using sandworms for bait; blackfish or tautog during April, May, June, and the Fall months, using fiddler crabs; fluke commencing in June and lasting until midfall, using killies; seabass from June to November, using sand or white worms; weakfish during June, July, August, September, and October, with white worms and shedder crabs; striped bass during the months of May, June, October, and November will also take the above bait; while for codfish, which are taken in the latter part of Fall and during the Winter months, skimmers are the best bait.

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During the next few days, until the water becomes much warmer, about the best place to find flounders will be in the shallow water along the edge of channels where the rays of sunlight will warm the fish into sufficient life to cause them to bite. I say bite, although as a matter of fact the early flounder does not take the bait with anything that resembles his energy of a little later in the season. He simply seems to suck the hook into his mouth, and, unless one is rather experienced, and is continually raising and lowering his line, he is apt to have a fish on for a considerable while before he is aware of the fact.

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The Patten Line commenced running steamers up the Shrewsbury River last week, and from now on the waters around the Highlands of the Navesink will be filled with fishing skiffs. The fishing is pretty good down there, although nothing like it used to be in the days when the inlet across the neck was opened just below the bridge. Some of the best blackfishing in the country was to be had for the first two seasons after stones and rocks had been dumped into the opening, and an old fisherman tells me that he thought nothing of getting a half bushel of blackfish in a few hours' fishing. An eight-pound fluke is caught once in a while down there, and even larger ones occasionally bite, but generally get away through the breaking of the tackle.

"It is curious," said an old fisherman the other day, "the kind of tackle anglers use when they go after these fish. They do not seem to realize that the fluke, which seems almost to have a power of suction, requires more effort to get off the bottom than most fish of at least twice his size. They are an extremely voracious fish, and will take killies of pretty good size and will snap them in two as cleanly as if cut by a knife. One of the things not generally realized by fishermen," he continued, "is the fact that most of the sinkers as made are not at all suitable in form, for when fishing in a strong tide the ordinary egg or bass casting sinker will roll along the bottom for a considerable distance from where one expects his hook to be lying. I always put a piece of copper wire through the hole of the centre of an egg sinker, making a ring on the top for fastening to the line, and then take a hammer and pound the sinker out on a piece of iron so that it is almost flat and lies wherever I drop it. In bottom fishing for fluke and flounder, I find it an advantage to attach the snells of my hooks to a gut leader of about eighteen inches in length and attach this to my main leader. This will give a considerable play to the hooks, which will allow them to drift along and cover a much larger area than a hook fastened directly by its snood to the leader. What a fish wants is a bait in motion, and it is a mistake to allow one's line to remain perfectly still, and the long leader on the hooks gives them an opportunity for more motion, thereby attracting the near-by fish."

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The fishing at City Island is unusually good this year for so early in the season, and many fishermen report good strings of flounders from the waters of that locality. Pelham Bay is also showing up well this year. The easiest way of reaching both City Island and Pelham Bay is to take the suburban railroad, whose trains leave One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue forty-five minutes after each hour, from 6:45 A. M. to 11:45 P. M., and leave Bartow for New York at seven minutes past the even and half hours, from 6:07 A. M. to 11:07 P. M. Skiffs at both these places may be had for 50 cents per day, the charge for round-bottom boats being 75 cents. For fishing off of Execution Light, which lies a pretty good row distant from City Island, it is cheaper for a party of ten or twelve to hire a launch with an engineer at a cost of $10 per day.

Another good place where the fish are beginning to bite to perfection is on Raunt Channel, at Jamaica Bay. This is reached by the New York and Rockaway Railroad and Brooklyn elevated trains. Excursion fare is 30 cents. Flounders, porgies, blackfish, fluke, codfish, snappers, and crabs run there at different seasons of the year, and boats cost 50 cents on week days and 75 cents on Sundays. A launch is furnished by the boathouse keeper, which will tow boats free to and from the fishing grounds, which are about ten minutes' row. The boathouse kept by Capt. Meeter is situated on the railroad trestle, about fifteen feet from the track, and board may be had there at $1.50 a day, in case a fisherman wishes to go down overnight. Flounders of good size are now running at that place, and are plentiful. Shrimp may be had at 60 cents a quart, white worms at 15 cents a dozen, clams at 10 cents a dozen, and killies at 15 cents a pint. So, it will not be necessary for a fisherman to take his bait with him.

Lunday's Bed, at Sheepshead Bay, is another good place for early fishing. Take a Nassau car from the bridge by way of Marcy Avenue to Sheepshead Bay. The fare is 5 cents by this route, and Capt. Greenwood's boathouse is situated about five minutes' walk from the car. Bait can also be got at this place, and rowboats cost 50 cents per day. Later in the season sailboats with a Captain and mate will take out parties of eight to ten at a cost of $8 on week days and $10 on Sundays. Meals can be had at all hours in this place, and there are accommodations for wheels, so the fisherman who chooses to ride down on his bicycle will not have to carry his lunch with him.

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I received the other day a letter from a man asking advice in regard to the best pattern of tent of large size, about 10 by 15, to be used as a habitation during the Summer. When one intends to stay in one place after pitching his tent, as my correspondent does, I do not know of any better form of canvas house than a modified pattern of what is generally known as the "hunter's tent." This, as generally made, resembles one-half of the ordinary wall tent, but with this difference: What would be the side of an ordinary wall pattern is the back, and the front is at the ridge pole, and is closed by a single-piece flap fastened at the top and falling to the ground, and which may be used as an awning. If, in addition to this awning, a front be also placed on the tent, cut down the centre to allow of ingress and exit, and the awning retained and kept permanently set, one has an ideal form of tent. The back, which is about 2½ feet high, will allow of two cots by air beds being placed under it out of the way of tables, chairs, or whatever else one has within doors. The roof, running up to about 8 feet in height in front, allows plenty of head room in the forward part of the tent, and the slope is sufficient to readily shed water. The awning makes a pleasant place to have the table spread and for lounging and sitting in pleasant weather, when one wishes to be in the shade, while the regular front, which may be tied with tape or hooked, allows one to close the tent quickly in event of a storm, without the trouble of lowering the awning. Like most guyed tents of the wall pattern, it requires more time to set than the marquee, but if one is not continually moving his camping place, this does not so much matter and is more than counterbalanced by the absence of the centre pole, which breaks up the room so much in the marquee tent. It is advisable to have a heavy waterproof floor of brown canvas permanently fastened to the back and sides of the tent, and it is well to have the whole tent treated with a water proofing process, which not only obviates the use of a fly, but prevents mildew and makes it such unpalatable food for rats and mice that they will never nibble at it. A tent of brown canvas does not look as pretty as a white one, when both are new, but it retains a neat and clean appearance much longer than will one made of the latter material.

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Fears expressed during the early part of the Winter of the Adirondack deer dying from starvation on account of a heavy snow were unfounded. I received a letter the other day from a resident of Moose River, in this State, in which he stated that he had been in the woods a great deal during the past Winter, and that all the deer he had seen were in fine condition. The snow during the early part of the Winter was not very heavy, and the deer found no trouble in getting all the food necessary. This put them in good condition to pull through March, which was probably the most severe month for a great many years, as on an average at least five and a half feet of snow was in the woods. On a fourteen-mile snowshoe trip through the woods my correspondent says he saw nine deer, three of them so close that he could have touched them with his hand. They were sleek, showed no traces of hardship, were very tame, and did not seem to mind the presence of the snowshoer in the least. This shows that the anti-hounding law is certainly the proper thing. He writes me that there are probably 100 deer which have wintered within a radius of one mile from his house, and that he has not thus far discovered one dead.

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Only one week more and the trout season will really begin in New York State. I say really, as the Long Island fishing does not count for much, except for club members. The fishing in the Adirondack region promises to be particularly good this year. A great many fishermen make a mistake in waiting until the warm weather sets in before visiting this section. The fish are then in the deeper waters, and are not very quick to take the bait or fly. As soon as the ice is out of the lakes, after April 16, the fishing is good, and about ten days after the ice is all gone the fishing is at its very best. After the water in the lakes becomes warm the smaller streams then furnish the best fishing. Many people go to a good trout locality about July or August, and find their luck much inferior to what they had hoped, and get rather disgusted with the place only to try some other at the same season next year, whereas, if they had gone at the right time they would have made good creels, and returned to the same place next season. In trout fishing as in many other sports knowing one's ground from long acquaintance is one of the prime requisites of success. This is the one great reason for the small country boy's proverbial luck when pitted against the city angler. The small boy has been born and bred in the section where he fishes, and knows just where to go under varying conditions of weather. A city angler, as a rule, does not, unless he has been there several times before.

E. T. KEYSER.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

Although no changes in the racing measurement rules will be made this season, it is unlikely that the old rules now in effect will live to see the new century. The action of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club in directing the appointment by Commodore Percy Chubb of a committee of five to consider a revision of the Seawanhaka measurement rules is in line with a similar effort, not only in the other yachting clubs, but in the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound and the larger Yacht Racing Union.

The Atlantic Yacht Club's experiment last year with the present English girth rule proved so unsatisfactory that the club has returned temporarily to the old "load-water line length and square root of sail area" rule. This may possibly be considered merely as a temporary adoption of the lesser of two evils, inasmuch as general opinion favors the introduction of displacement as a factor in the rating formula. The formula eventually to be adopted by all the clubs, if the proposed general conference of committees prove a success, cannot safely be approximated at present. Many plans have been suggested differing more or less widely in detail. Almost without exception, however, the formulae suggested contain the displacement as a factor in some form.

Of at least two of the club committees appointed to consider a revision of the rules, namely, those of Larchmont and Seawanhaka, the veteran measurer, John Hyslop, will be a member. Mr. Hyslop has made the question of measurement almost a lifelong study, and the rule eventually adopted will doubtless bear token of his experience and views.

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Effort is being made by the Eastern Yacht Club of Boston to attract the swiftest yachts, and a large number of them, to the races which will be held under their auspices this season. The Regatta Committee of the club has issued a general request for information concerning yachts afloat or building whose owners may be inclined to accept invitations to race. Special races will be held on June 18 and 19, and the annual regatta is set for June 20.

Early last Winter the Eastern Yacht Club announced that it had put up a trophy to be called the Eastern Cup, which may be raced for by members of the New York, Atlantic, Larchmont, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, and Eastern Yacht Clubs. The cup is intended as a perpetual challenge trophy for yachts of the fifty-one-foot racing class, the water line length of which must not be less than 39 feet or more than 46 feet. Other restrictions and rules are also enumerated. This class includes yachts of the type launched on last Tuesday at Herreshoffs' from Herman Duryea and Ford Meyer. Another of the same type is now building for Oliver Ames of Boston, which will probably be sailed as the cup's defender. The Syce, owned by Rear Commodore Robinson of the New York Yacht Club, has been the crack yacht in this class for three seasons past. Until the Eastern Cup is won by some club other than its donor it will be raced for off Marblehead. Five races will be sailed in each series over an equilateral triangle, forming a course twenty-four miles in length.

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The convenience of visiting yachtsmen has been carefully considered by the Racing Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club in its arrangement for the club's great three days of racing on June 21, 22, and 23. A tug will be secured to pick up yachts along the Sound and tow them on the morning of each race to the course off Oyster Bay; berths will be provided in the club's anchorage for the yachts whose owners may desire to remain near the course over night, and the tug will tow back those desiring to return to their home anchorage each evening. This provision for the convenience of visiting yachtsmen will add greatly to the attractiveness of the carnival.

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Indirect confirmation of Sir Thomas Lipton's intention to challenge for the America's Cup again in 1901 comes through the action of the committee in charge of the arrangements for an international yacht race to be held in connection with the Glasgow exhibition in requesting a conference with Sir Thomas with a view to the postponement of his probable challenge. Word comes from Glasgow that this committee fears that an international race on this side of the ocean during the same season would interfere seriously with the interest in their own event.

John Pearon, in a letter to The Boston Herald, says in reference to Sir Thomas's attitude: "I have reason to know that he has already considered the matter, and unless the committee can bring forward some good cause of which the challenger is yet ignorant the America's Cup contest will go on."

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Two local yacht clubs expect to occupy new homes by the end of this season. The Penataquit Corinthian Yacht Club has accepted plans by John Brasier of Bay Shore for a $15,000 house to be erected on a plot of five and one-half acres at Mowbray's Neck, Long Island. The new clubhouse is of attractive design and convenient plan. On the lower floor will be a large reception hall, the Governors' room, office, dining hall, and kitchen. On the second floor will be sleeping rooms and bathing facilities. The arrangements for its construction are in charge of a committee composed of Commodore J. A. Mollenhauer, Rear Commodore Eugene Lentilhon, Joseph Owens, and Richard A. Bachia. Over 100 yachts are now enrolled in the club's fleet, and 182 members are at present on its roster. Junior members, privileged to fly the club's burgee, to sail in the regattas, and to use the house, are to be elected this year.

The other new clubhouse will be a $25,000 structure, for which plans have been accepted, by the Columbia Yacht Club. It will be erected upon the site of the club's present house, at Eighty-sixth Street and the Hudson River. Architect Renner's plans show a handsome gabled building, designed with especial view to facilitate entertaining by the club. The members expect to be in their new house next Fall.

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From present indications racing prospects this season are far from bright in British waters. The dullness is doubtless due in a great measure to the South African war, which has carried many enthusiastic yachtsmen to the front in the volunteer regiments. Some yachting writers have indirectly hinted at a decadence of the sport in Great Britain, but the more optimistic view of the backwardness, as a result of temporary causes, prevails. Of the actual situation the following appears in the last number of The Yachting World: "Time goes on, and we still await the ardently desired announcement of the purchase of some of the sale-listed racing fleet by owners willing to throw themselves into the breach and save the situation. Here we are, within nine weeks of the commencement of racing, with the prospect of the season opening without a single representative of the big class, and the sixty-five footers and fifty-two-footers with one each. It therefore appears that the handicap "classes" will prove the mainstay of the sport in the first part of the season. On the Thames and East Coast we shall have the new limited cruiser-racer class, the promoters of which seem to have at least secured a fair prospect of sport, by dint of sheer pegging away and ardent preaching of the advantages of their scheme."

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Plans for the season, as outlined by the American Model Yacht Club of Brooklyn, provide for the opening of the season on Memorial Day with the regular regatta, in which the club's entire fleet will contend over a surveyed mile course in a series of three heats. The midsummer races will be sailed on July 4, and the annual Fall regatta will be held on Labor Day. A series of club races for special prizes will be sailed each week during the season, and the club will challenge at some time during the Summer for every model yachting trophy which it does not already hold. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Commodore—James H. Lane; Vice Commodore—Edward Antenen; Secretary—George F. Pigott; Treasurer—George W. Townley; Regatta Committee Chairman—Frank Nichols; Measurer—Frank Nichols. These officers compose the Board of Trustees.

HUDSON RIVER YACHT CLUB.

Plans for a Busy Season by This Active River Organization.

Plans for an active season were outlined at the April meeting of the Hudson River Yacht Club held Tuesday night in the clubhouse at the foot of West Ninety-second Street. The club will go formally into commission one week from to-morrow. On May 8, "Charter Day," the twenty-fifth anniversary of the club will be celebrated with a special entertainment. The Spring regatta, open to all classes, with time allowances, falls on June 3. Ladies' Day will be observed Aug. 19 with the usual attractions, including swimming races, "duck chasing," and similar amusing contests. The club cruise will occupy three days, Sept. 1, 2, and 3, and work requires the undivided attention of a groundsman throughout the playing season from the first of April to the middle of November.

Up at the Lenox Club last season wonderful improvements were made in the grounds. The new groundsman cut away the banks of earth which surrounded two sides of the championship court, so as to give more room for the players; he moved the back-stops further out of the reach from the base-lines, and most important of all, he improved the playing surface of the courts to a wonderful extent. Kelly promises even better courts this season, and the members are delighted with his success.

Ever since the Lenox Club took in the surviving members of the defunct New York Tennis Club, its membership has been full, and during most of last season there was a waiting list of new players anxious to join. Louis J. Grant joined the club a year ago, and much of the improvement of last season is due to his enthusiasm. He was elected Captain last season and re-elected this year. With his assistance a new clubhouse, with ample locker facilities, shower bath, and drying room, was put up at the east side of the grounds, and the club is now the best equipped of any around the metropolis.

The West Side Tennis Club, which was the banner organization in New York only a few years ago, has now vacancies in its membership. All of the older members, however, are as enthusiastic as ever, and the club courts are in as constant demand as before. Groundsman Kelly takes great pride in the splendid condition of the championship court, and it is swept, watered, and rolled always once a day during the season, and often twice.

The West Side Club has secured from the National Lawn Tennis Association the week of June 25, when its annual tournament for the metropolitan championship will take place. This title has been held now for two years by E. P. Fischer, the strongest of the West Side players. The club also numbers many other good players, including S. C. Millet, who won the metropolitan championship its first year in 1897; J. A. Allen, the champion of Yale; R. D. Little, the champion of Princeton; Q. M. Bostwick, Captain of the club, and H. A. Tallant, the veteran Harvard expert. All of these players will enter again this year for the title, as well as a host of visitors from out of town, including J. C. Davidson, the Southern champion; H. H. Hackett of Yale, and probably a delegation of Harvard men. The Lenox Club will also enter a team of strong players, including J. P. Paret, winner of last year's all-comers' tournament at Newport; W. C. Grant, the Columbia interscholastic champion; Dr. H. H. Heywood, and several others.

The Lenox Tennis Club will also hold an open tournament this season, the week before the West Side meeting. Last year's event at the Lenox grounds was very successful, and an effort will be made this Spring to make it improve even further. The club is practically sure of a strong list of entries, including all of the best men who will play the following week for the metropolitan championship. The Lenox tournament will offer them excellent practice for this more important event, as the courts and light are very similar. Many of the out-of-town players will come on for both of these meetings. Curiously enough, Paret and Allen met in the finals in the scratch singles of both these tournaments last year, the West Side men winning at Paret's club and the Lenox player winning at Allen's grounds.

The officers of the West Side Tennis Club this year are: President—Nathan M. Garland; Treasurer—W. B. Cragin, Jr.; Secretary—Elliot D. Dinsmore; Captain—Q. M. Bostwick. The Lenox officers are: President—G. L. Wyeth; Treasurer—Dr. J. E. Lumbard; Secretary—E. J. Martin; Captain—L. J. Grant. The officers of the Kings County Tennis Club are: President—Dr. J. A. Mathews; Treasurer—F. C. Royce; Secretary—Henry Mollenhauer.

The New York, Knickerbocker, and Crescent Athletic Clubs will all pay special attention to lawn tennis this season. Now that the Knickerbocker Athletic Club has acquired the old grounds of the New Jersey Athletic Club at Bergen Point, each of the three has a country home, and all have ample facilities for their tennis-playing members. Up at Travers Island the New York Athletic Club will hold the usual Spring and Fall handicap tournaments for members, and there is also some thought of giving an open tournament in the Fall. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club Tennis Committee has also been considering the advisability of holding an open tournament in conjunction with some of its big athletic games at Bergen Point. The Crescent Athletic Club will hold its usual members' tournaments, as well as an open event.

HARLEM RIVER OARSMEN.

Several Crews Were on the Water on Friday Night.

For a couple of hours before dusk Friday evening the Harlem River was alive with oarsmen, training for the forthcoming regattas. It was the first warm and pleasant evening they have enjoyed so far this season, and they made good use of it.

Coach Van Vleit of the First Bohemian Boat Club had both the junior and senior crews on the water. The seniors are rowing a long stroke with a quick recover that sends the boat through the water like an arrow. About the same stroke is being rowed by the juniors, but they have not mastered it as yet, their blade work being somewhat splashy and the reach uneven.

Capt. Kemp of the Union Boat Club was on the water with his senior four-oared shell crew, which gives promise of great speed.

Capt. Canavan of the Nonpareil Rowing Club is endeavoring to organize a junior eight-oared shell crew for the Harlem regatta. He had a crew on the water Friday, and the results were fairly satisfactory.

The New York Athletic Club's intermediate eight is to be made up of the same men who rowed last year with the exception of the bow oar. Wallace, who rowed in that seat last year, has retired, and there are four candidates in the field for the position. Following are the other members of the crew: D. Campbell, 2; H. A. Bryant, 3; E. Rowell, 4; B. L. Zimm, 5; George Trumpler, 6; W. F. Cobb, 7, and J. R. Anderson, stroke. Much enthusiasm has been aroused over the junior eight crew, and there are about twenty candidates for positions in the boat. The crews will be boated on the Harlem River to-day, and then the weeding-out process will begin.

Beginning on Monday evening, the Atlanta Boat Club's junior eight will train regularly on the Harlem River every night. The average weight of the crew is 165 pounds.

Capt. Mackay of the Nassau Boat Club expects to boat at least three crews for the Harlem regatta this year. What the entries will be he has not yet decided.

TO CONSIDER FOOTBALL RULES.

Changes that the Intercollegiate Committee Will Consider.

A meeting of the College Football Rules Committee will be held in the near future. The committee will this week communicate with the various colleges asking that suggestions be made for any changes in rules that they may believe necessary. From Princeton will come a demand that the scoring system be revised. It has been declared by Princeton men that the present rule of counting five points for a goal from field is too much. Any attempt to bring about such a revision will be met by a strong opposition from all the leading universities, led by Yale. Another change that was suggested after the season closed last Fall was the abolition of the "twenty-yard rule" that allows a team to carry the ball back this distance to retain the ball when it is in jeopardy.

When a well-known Yale graduate and football player was asked what the chances were of changes in the rules, he said that about the only change that was likely to be made was the one regarding side-line privileges. A rule will probably be adopted that will keep the side lines absolutely clear of players and coaches, so that no one will be there excepting the two rubbers of each team. He said it would rob the game of one of its strongest features if the present scoring system was changed. "Why, if anything," said he, "more points ought to be allowed for a goal from the field. These people don't know what they are talking about; but then they will have no chance of getting a change. I believe the only change that will be made in the rules is that which relates to side-line privileges."

IMP STILL FAVORITE.

Betting Against the Candidates for the Brooklyn Handicap.

In spite of the fact that Imp, the top-weight in all of the Spring handicaps was badly beaten in the Bennings handicap on Monday, she still remains favorite in the future books for the Brooklyn Handicap. Instead of going back in the betting, the mare's price has shortened from 7 to 1, which was the price quoted against her last week, and an uptown firm of agents are kept busy taking in money against her every day. It was said a week ago that quotations against the mare would probably be wiped out this month, but the agents announced yesterday that they will continue to take in money, but that as the amount grows the price against her will be shortened. Most of the money bet on the mare comes from Chillicothe, Ohio, in small sums.

The prices against Box, Admiration, Rush, King Barleycorn, Charentus, and Montanic, have shortened five points each during the week, while the price against Boney Boy shortened from 40 to 1 to 20 to 1.

The present quotations for the Brooklyn Handicap candidates are as follows:

Imp	6	Zoroaster	20
Jean Beraud	15	Marblehead	50
Ethelbert	7	Wait Not	80
Batten	12	Lalvan	30
Kinley Mack	15	High Order	50
Voter	15	Boney Boy	20
Previous	12	The Roman	50
Prince McClurg	15	Sam McKeever	60
Manuel	20	Montanic	25
Box	15	Knight of the Garter	50
Rush	15	Gulden	30
Admiration	10	Survivor	40
May Hempstead	15	Mister Phinizy	40
Firearm	15	Star Bright	30
Rafaloo	20	Greyfeld	30
Autumn	30	Sidney Lucas	25
King Barleycorn	20	Herbert	25
Intrusive	20	St. Simonian	50
Little Saint	40	Grey Jacques	40
Warrenton	20	Advance Guard	25
Half Time	25	Sarmatian	50
Kirkwood	50	Hammoek	100
Lothario	25	Withers	60
Kris Kringle	25	Straitconan	60
The Kentuckian	20	Lucullo	100
Charentus	20	Golden Link	100
Jack Point	50	Approval	20

GOOD MARKET FOR HORSES.

A Lively Demand During the Week and Prices Well Maintained.

Buyers of horses in the New York market have been more liberal during the past week than in a long while, for they have paid fair prices for all classes of horses. In the horse market on East Twenty-fourth Street, where all manner of horses are sold, good work horses have been selling in large numbers at prices ranging from $100 up to $300, while in the auction rings, where saddlers, coach horses, roadsters, and trotters and pacers for campaigning have been sold, larger numbers of horses have been disposed of than in some time past.

The road and carriage horse dealers from the South who have disposed of their consignments in the New York market during the week have had nothing to complain of, for they obtained good prices for the class of animals they offered. A. L. McClellan, R. C. Richardson, and several others of Virginia, offered lots at the American Horse Exchange. The offerings included carriage horses and roadsters, and the animals of both classes brought about equal prices, ranging between $350 and $500 each. Combination horses like the black sob Middlebrook that was bought by William Faversham, the actor, for $785, were in great demand, and when they were not bought by private individuals, the dealers snapped them up and held them for future orders.

C. C. Harris, who shipped a big consignment of harness horses and road teams from Kentucky during the week, met with fair returns, for some of his lot brought almost $1,000 each. Hazel Dell, a brown mare, by King Nutwood, was the best-looking animal in the consignment, and was purchased by Dr. Ackerman for $700.

The saddle horse dealers have also had a busy week, and on Friday afternoon and evening they had the ring at the American Horse Exchange to themselves. Kentucky saddlers, like those sent up from Kentucky by Jewell & Patterson, brought prices that ranged from $250 up to $750, but there were numbers of saddlers offered without a bid being made on them. The buyers were critical, and demanded thorough schooling in all the gaits as well as soundness, manners, and good looks.

Long Branch Horse Show.

The Monmouth County Horse Show Association has elected the following officers and Directors: James Smith, Jr., President; Walter E. Hildreth, Vice President and General Manager; P. J. Casey, Secretary and Treasurer; James Smith, Jr., Thomas T. Eckert, Joseph J. O'Donohue, R. Percy Dobbins, Marks Arnheim, J. B. Doerr, Maurice S. Wormser, Walter E. Hildreth, Jacob Rothschild, Col. M. J. O'Brien, the Hon. Richard Deeves, Richard F. Carman, Edward F. Murphy, Leroy W. Baldwin, P. J. Casey, Directors. The Executive Committee is composed of James Smith, Jr., Walter E. Hildreth, Jacob Rothschild, Edward F. Murphy, and P. J. Casey.

The seventh annual show will be held on the grounds of the association, Hollywood Park, Long Branch, N. J., July 26, 27, and 28, 1900.

Marine and Field Club Golf.

The Golf Committee of the Marine and Field Club has made arrangements with the Dyker Heights Club to use the latter's course this year. John Shippen, Jr., formerly of the Maidstone Golf Club, has been engaged as a professional. A golf ball sweepstakes will be held every Saturday during this month.

READY FOR LAWN TENNIS.

Club Members Preparing for a Livelier Season Than Ever During the Coming Summer.

The first warm Spring days of last week were the forerunners of the local lawn tennis season, and before another week has passed all of the club courts around New York and Brooklyn will be in use. The lateness of the Spring has delayed the clubs a week behind the usual date of opening, but most of the local courts will be ready this week, and the members will begin practicing on them at once. Work was started last week at the West Side Tennis Club grounds, Eighty-ninth Street and Central Park West; at the Lenox Tennis Club, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and at the Kings County Tennis Club, Kingston and St. Mark's Avenues, Brooklyn.

It takes many days to fix up the dirt court used at these clubs after the Winter, and for the first few weeks they are generally too soft and uneven for perfect play. The frost coming out of the ground leaves great cracks in the earth, which is so soft that it requires much hard rolling to prevent the feet of the players from sinking into its surface. Fresh sand is put on the surface, and the ground is rolled again and again, the level being constantly readjusted by filling in the depressions or cutting away any mounds that may appear. Grass courts are seldom ready to open for the season before the 1st of May.

The Kelly family, father and son, are considered the most expert groundsmen in New York. The splendid condition of the West Side courts is due to the older Kelly's faithful attention, while the younger Kelly was in charge last year of the Lenox grounds, and made such a success of the work that he has been retained again for this season. At both of these clubs, as well as at the Kings County grounds in Brooklyn, the work requires the undivided attention of a groundsman throughout the playing season from the first of April to the middle of November.

Up at the Lenox Club last season wonderful improvements were made in the grounds. The new groundsman cut away the banks of earth which surrounded two sides of the championship court, so as to give more room for the players; he moved the back-stops further out of the reach from the base-lines, and most important of all, he improved the playing surface of the courts to a wonderful extent. Kelly promises even better courts this season, and the members are delighted with his success.

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L. A. W. MEMBERSHIP SHRINKING.

Many Causes Cited Explaining the Condition of the League's Poor Showing.

Apparently there has been no increase in the membership of the New York State Division of the League of the American Wheelmen since the bicycling season opened, as there has been no announcement to that effect. As a matter of fact the organization, so far as the local department is concerned, is not in a flourishing condition.

According to a well-known member in this city, nothing is being done at present that will in any way prove of benefit to the rank and file of riders, and up to the present time there has been no weekly road reports issued, although during the past three weeks the weather has been favorable for riding. This member further said, in speaking of the present state of affairs:

"The fact is the League in a general way did a great deal of good in the heyday of its existence. It brought about the passage of a baggage law in this State and the 'Liberty Bill,' which protects the rights of wheelmen on the road. It brought about the building of a cycle path to Coney Island, and the laying of asphalt strips and pavements in this borough and Brooklyn, and a number of other beneficial measures for wheelmen, but the good work has stopped.

"The row over the control of racing and the neglect of the work that naturally appeals to the average rider have combined to place the organization in its present poor state.

"It is hard to get back a member who has once dropped out.

"I will cite a few things that should be done, and I am sure that it would bring good results. In the first place, signboards should be placed on the different roads in the extreme limits of the city, so that riders—and there are thousands—will know when they are on the right road. Take the route to City Island as an example. There is a certain section of this route where the rider comes to a place where two roads branch out in as many directions, and, unless he is familiar with the neighborhood, he must dismount and make inquiries.

"Here is another convenience that would surely appeal to every one, and it would not cost a great deal, either. That is to have placed at different points in the leading roads hydrants where a rider could dismount and get a cool drink of water.

"If a few such conveniences were provided cyclists could not say when you ask them to join the L. A. W.: 'What do I get for my one dollar a year?'"

THE GOOD ROADS PROBLEM.

Opinion of Bicycle Riders as to the National Road Scheme.

It is generally understood that the League of American Wheelmen will eventually co-operate with the Automobile Club of America in the movement inaugurated by the latter to secure good roads throughout the country. Isaac B. Potter, a former President of the League, who has always been a strong advocate for the building of good roads, spoke enthusiastically of the new movement started by the automobilists. "I believe," said he, "that it will prove a powerful agency in the fight started years ago by the League of American Wheelmen for road improvements. There may not be an amalgamation of the two organizations, but we can at least work with them, and with two such strong bodies working for good roads something ought to be accomplished."

"The farmers," continued Mr. Potter, "can no longer say that the fight of the League of American Wheelmen is a selfish movement, nor can they say that it is only a necessity for those 'dudes' that ride a bicycle. It is now a fight for both side paths and good roads."

Mr. Potter predicts that this season will see more farmers riding wheels than ever before, and then the up-to-date folk will appreciate the need of good roads. His predictions are based on the fact that wheels can be bought much cheaper this year than ever before; that the times are better, and the farmer has more money.

H. B. Ackerly, one of the Board of Officers of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, said yesterday that nothing will ever be accomplished if the plan proposed by the Automobile Club, to have towns and cities through which the roads run pay one-third of the cost, is adhered to. "The farmer will not stand for any such a plan," said he. "There are some farms up the State that are valued at about $8,000 through which probably a mile of road runs. If you were to assess these farmers a third of the cost of building a good road, say 100 feet wide, the assessment will be much more than the farm is worth. My suggestion would be to have the Government and the States pay the cost of building the road, and then have the farmer assessed for the care of it."

NOTES FOR WHEELMEN.

There will be two European tours under the auspices of the League of American Wheelmen this season. The first will leave New York on May 5th, and the second on July 7. The latter will sail on the steamer Potsdam of the Holland Line.

Lake and Wing will wear the colors of the Harlem Wheelmen in the amateur races on the local tracks this season. The club had figured on having a team of three men, but the accident to "Billy" Mosher at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory three weeks ago, when he had his leg broken, will keep him off the track. The Kings County Wheelmen will have a fast team of racers with George Schofield as leader of the team, which includes J. M. Schloen, C. Vissel, Capt. Hyde, Charles Earl, George Green, Fuller, Force, and Walter Smith.

Before the end of the week there will be a crowd of racing men in training at the Fountain Ferry track near Louisville. McEachern, Thompson, and Albert Hinds arrived there yesterday, and to-morr

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For some years there has gone the rounds of the press of America an unchallenged list of names of men who were prominent in our Revolutionary period, and in the formative period since; as names of men who were of the "Celtic Irish" or "Irish of the Irish," as it has been termed by such writers to accent it the more unequivocally.

These names have been so often used that careless Celtic speakers and writers have come to believe them true and genuine representatives of their race. It it certainly most complimentary to all Americans who are of the colonial blood that so many races are now trying to usurp their ancestral honors, which indicates to them that there is an honor here worth preserving in its purity, or we should not hear so many orators on great public occasions claiming so much for their particular branch of the human family in the great and heroic struggle out of which emerged the Republic.

James I. of England having secured the flight of Tyrone and Tyrconnel, seized and confiscated their vast estates, some 800,000 acres of fertile land in Ulster. In the years 1609 to 1611 he encouraged a great number of Highland Scotch—principally from Argyleshire and some English from the counties near London, who were enabled by a company of London adventurers to do so, to emigrate to Ireland and occupy these lands. As the Scotch largely predominated, these emigrants and their descendants have ever since been known as Scotch-Irish. Some writers maintain that in so coming they simply returned to the ancient seat of their race of some 1,500 to 2,000 years ago; of that it is not necessary to treat here, nor of the justice of the measure.

Simply as a historical fact we find a large population of bigoted Protestants projected into lands formerly occupied by a race of as bigoted Romanists in religion; hence there was sure to be trouble, and there was trouble of the direst kind from that time on, even unto this present writing, and the end of it is not yet.

In 1641 there was a most terrible massacre by the Romanists of these usurping Protestants. In 1649 Oliver Cromwell (a stern man who had executed his King and many high nobles) came over expressly to avenge the slaughtered saints as the Christians were then known, whom we call brethren to-day. The early Christian brethren were termed saints, the Puritans adopted this nomenclature from the early Church.

Some writers misunderstand him entirely in these days. Vengeance was an established custom as old as war, thirty years of it had ended in 1648 in Germany, to which the vengeance of Cromwell was as nothing. Germany was a smoking ruin.

Oliver Cromwell had a double vengeance—of an outraged religion, and of an outraged race.

A few weeks ago the Parliament of England voted on allowing a monument to Oliver Cromwell to stand within the confines of Westminster. A member of the present Conservative or Tory Ministry said that it was his privilege to live within sight of the field of Dunbar, where the Scotch received the most terrible and crushing defeat in their history. And yet he, a Scotchman, a Tory, and a Minister, would vote for that monument. But he said that "with an Irishman something that happened 250 years ago was no more forgotten than of yesterday," and such was the case in the vote. The Tory Party of England, which once dug up the body of the dead Cromwell and heaped every indignity on it and on his party, now votes almost unanimously for the monument; but the Celtic Irish as unanimously voted against it, a sad commentary on the undying hatred which has come here to this country as well.

But here a strange thing is seen and that is an attempt at usurpation by the Celtic Irish Romanists of the honors of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians in the great Revolutionary struggle of 1775 to 1783 in this country.

About 1718 commenced a movement of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, or North of Ireland people. Merely Irish by fact of sojourn in Ireland for a hundred or more years, this movement went on increasing, sometimes exaggerated by certain writers from the fact that these people shifted several times from colony to colony before final settlement, so getting counted several times over. However, the number of them was very considerable, running into the tens of thousands several times When the Revolution broke out these people were intensely patriotic, the memory of their griefs in Ireland against the Established Church and against England was fresh, and they were as bigoted in their hate as the other branch of their blood Another thing to prove race quality of blood, they were quite as successful in getting to the top politically as the more recent branch has done in later years.

So in the Revolution we find from the inception of it that the names the Scotch-Irish are more prominent and numerous than their number in population would warrant.

Now, with regard to the Celtic Irish, or "Irish of the Irish," so called and universally at that time Romanist in religion. We find that with the exception of in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island toleration was unknown in the colonies at that time. The Roman Catholic was hated and abhorred for two reasons, if for no other. In New York and New England for seventy-five years almost continual war with French and Indian Catholics had been continued until almost every family had suffered in some way from the Romanists of Canada. Again, in 1740 to 1742, in the war with Spain, Admiral Vernon had taken a large force of colonists to aid him in the West Indies. Many of these never returned. At the siege of Havana, in 1762, the mortality had been terrible. Those who lived to return brought with them contagious diseases, which swept through the colonies, causing many deaths and much sorrow. Some colonial soldiers were held prisoners for many years in Spain, and our sailors even well into the present century were denied burial in Spanish ports, save between high and low tide, a disgrace to the dead which was laid to the Romish Church. So we may be certain that of the Romanists in America in 1775 almost all were of those who came from England to Maryland of the English blood, and early in that century there is no trace of any considerable number of Irish Romanists. Even in Maryland the condition of Catholics was so disagreeable that Charles Carroll, when a student in Paris in 1761, received a petition from his father and many other Catholics of Maryland, which he presented to the French King, for a tract of land in the French territory in the Mississippi Valley, to which they proposed to remove on account of the persecution in Maryland.

Bancroft says: "The United States was most thoroughly a Protestant country." The whole number of Romanists, according to their own historians in 1784, at the end of the war in the thirteen States was 32,500, of whom about 10,000 were slaves on the Masten plantations, leaving Romanist whites, men, women, and children, 22,500. Of these free, 12,000 lived in Maryland, descended mostly from English Romanists; 5,700 free white Romanists lived in Pennsylvania and Delaware; 1,700 lived in New Jersey and New York; 600 lived in New England; 2,500 lived in the Carolinas. Highlanders from Scotland, who came over after the battle of Culloden. With them came Flora MacDonald, author of "The Lament for Prince Charlie," which is the stand-by of every Highland piper to this day.

Strangely, when the Revolution broke out, these people, who fled from English tyranny in Scotland, were all Tories, and were armed by England with new guns, which were taken from 800 of them at one time by their Scotch-Irish Presbyterian neighbors after the war began. From this list we find the Romish Church very feeble here at that time, and certainly no evidence of any considerable number of Celtic Irish, for reasons which I have given; and whatever number there were they made no considerable impression, save only in the case of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md., who, at the outbreak of that war, was quite the richest man in the country. His support and aid were of the greatest importance, and he was ever held in the greatest honor, dying the last surviving signer, at the age of 95, in 1832, and his family have ever been held in honor for his great services, and probably more on account of his worth and love for him. State after State gradually revoked laws against Romanists, until New Hampshire was the last State to remove all trace of them within a comparatively short time since.

The following list of names are of those claimed as Celtic Irish, or "Irish of the Irish," ancestry, with the actual ancestry as taken from "Lives of the Signers," Appleton's Encyclopedia, Spark's Lives, &c. For much of interest see History of Londonderry, N. H.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE CLAIMED: George Read, son of John Read of Dublin, Ireland, who was the son of an Englishman of family, in the ancient Counties of Berkshire and Hertfordshire, who bought an estate in Ireland. John came to Maryland, where George was born.

Robert Treat Paine, born in Boston, 1731. His father was a Congregational minister there of the early Puritan blood of New Hampshire.

Gen. William Whipple, son of William Whipple, born in Kittery, Me., 1730. Descended from the ancient Puritan family Early at Ipswich, Mass., intermarried there with a granddaughter of Major Gen. Denison and Lieut. Gov. Symonds, famous in early history of Massachusetts colony. Whipple was both a signer and a General, and a Puritan of the Puritans.

Thomas Lynch, born 1749, in South Carolina. His father and mother, Elizabeth Alston, were Scotch-Irish Protestants. He was sent to England for education at Eton and at The Temple for Law. He married Elizabeth Shubrick.

James Smith, born in Ireland about 1720; died in York, Penn., 1806. He came with his father with a colony of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians in 1729. He was a wit, a warm friend, a Federalist, and a Protestant.

Charles Carroll of Carrolton, born 1737. He was a Celtic Irishman, through his grandfather, who came from Ireland, of the sept of the O'Carroll, in 1689. He was educated in a Romanist school in France, and in London in English law. John Carroll of this family was the first Romanist Bishop of the United States, 1789.

Thomas Nelson, born at York, Va., 1738. Educated in England at Trinity College, Cambridge. He died in 1789. His widow was a pensioner at the age of eighty. Her name was Lucy Grymes. No trace of Irish blood in him.

John Hancock; his first ancestor came to Cambridge in 1634, and married Mary, daughter of Henry Prentice there; both English Puritans.

Thomas McKean, born 1734, at New London, Chester County, Penn. His father and mother were both natives of the North of Ireland, and were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians.

Matthew Thornton, born 1714, in North of Ireland. Came with his father's family in colony of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians to Londonderry, N. H.

John Rutledge, born 1739, in South Carolina; son of John, who came from North of Ireland, and married in South Carolina. He was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian.

Joseph Reed was a son of a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian. He was educated at the famous Presbyterian school at Chester, Penn.

PRESIDENTS AND VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Andrew Jackson, born 1767, at Waxham, N. C. His father was a North of Ireland Presbyterian who came to North Carolina in 1765, and married there Elizabeth Hutchinson, an Englishwoman. So he was half Scotch-Irish, half English.

James Munroe, born of English blood as early in Virginia as 1650. No sign of Irish.

James K. Polk, born in North Carolina; grandson of Robert Polk, or Pollak; North of Ireland Scotch-Irish Presbyterian.

James Buchanan, born 1791, in Pennsylvania. He was a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestry and Presbyterians of the early immigration.

Franklin Pierce descended from early Puritan ancestry of Woburn and Chelmsford, Mass.

Chester A. Arthur, born in Vermont, son of a Baptist clergyman.

William McKinley, descendant from Scotch-Irish Presbyterians of early Pennsylvania immigration.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

John C. Breckinridge, descendant of Scotch Covenanter ancestry, who came to Virginia in the troublous time in Scotland after the Restoration of Charles II. This family has ever been very influential, furnishing prominent men in every walk of life.

Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana, descendant of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians of Westmoreland County, Penn. His ancester was born in Scotland, however.

Henry Wilson, born in New Hampshire in 1812. Descended from early Scotch-Irish Presbyterian ancestry of earliest immigration to New Hampshire. See "Autobiography of Horace Greeley" and "History of Londonderry, N. H.," for an account of his early immigration from Ulster and the causes of it.

Of other eminent men claimed in the list, Patrick Henry was a son of John Henry of Aberdeen, Scotland, who was a kinsman of Robertson, the historian, his uncle, Patrick Henry, was a clergyman of the Church of England.

The famous Clinton family is descended from the ancient family of Clinton in Nottinghamshire and Sherwood Forest, England. This family is a junior line, the head of which is the Duke of Newcastle of today. William Clinton in the time of Charles I. and the civil war fled to Ireland, there eventually his son married the daughter of an officer of Cromwell's army. His grandson, Charles Clinton, chartered a vessel for Philadelphia, Penn., was wrecked on Cape Cod, 4th October, 1731, and eventually settled in Ulster County, N. Y., and from him come all the eminent men who have honored America and the name of Clinton.

Gen. John Stark, born at Londonderry, N. H., 1728, a son of Archibald Stark, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, came to New Hampshire in 1720.

Gen. Sullivan, a son of John, who lived to the age of 104, and died in New Hampshire, where his son wrote the Constitution of the State making a Romanist ineligible for Governor of the State, which was only removed within a score of years. This proves that in spite of a Celtic name he was a strong Protestant, although his father was born in Ireland, and may have been a Celt—the only reason being the name, here is an opportunity for argument.

From the list here given, it seems that many men were of the Scotch-Irish blood, really Scotch, and mostly Highlanders, although some were Lowlanders, and some perhaps of English blood, all three bloods went to make Ulster Orangemen.

A remarkable thing in this connection is this, that the Celtic-Irish of the green should for one moment think of such a thing as masquerading in the clothing of Orangemen, for such was the name these Scotch-Irishmen were and are known by. It seems quite certain that it is only through ignorance that they do this thing, and when the truth of history becomes known, this claim will cease. It is an interesting question to all of us to have all these things made clear in a historical way, and if any errors have invaded this letter, I shall be most happy to be corrected.

THOMAS SCOTT.

New York, April 6, 1900.

IRISHMEN AND BRITAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested with the letter of "M. J. R." in your edition of April 2. The claim of "American," (so he signs himself,) that Gen. Montgomery was not an Irishman, amounts to this: If an Irishman be great, like Wellington, he is British; if he be a writer, like Goldsmith, he is numbered among the British poets; if the Irishman does wrong, then he is to be known as Irish.

England knows her own bloody history; knows of the sufferings entailed on Ireland by English greed, and of Irish manufactures ruined by English laws, when such manufactures competed with English manufacture. While the population of England and Scotland has increased in fifty years, that of Ireland has fallen off heavily. A home in a foreign land has been the only remedy for Irish sufferings. These men love America; their blood has been freely given for the flag of the Union. England knows the fighting quality of the Irish, and how bitterly she is hated by the Irish and their sons, and she seeks in every way to belittle them in the eyes of Americans. When hard pressed, as now, her gracious Majesty has determined to visit Ireland and to allow Irish soldiers to wear the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day. Surely this ought to be enough to wipe out the past!

The term "Scotch-Irish" is recent. We do not speak of Washington as an English-American, nor of Gov. Roosevelt as a Dutch-American. If "American" would read British authority, (all other is of no value,) he would see that the very name of Scotland is Irish. The Encyclopedia Britannica will tell him of the Irish tribe of Scotus, who went to Scotland, came to the front, and gave the name to the country. Irishmen are the flag's best defenders; the English and Scotch rarely become citizens of this country. They love Britain and will not fight for our flag. The Americans that they like are those who prefer to copy English habits, English manners, and English dislikes. T. W. K.

Newark, N. J., April 3, 1900.

FOR TAX REDUCTION.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial article in your issue of today, "Democrats Gone Astray," is to the point. The great difficulty the Democratic Party labors under at present is that the party has no leader or leaders with sufficient insight to grasp the situation. The self-constituted leader of the party has assumed to himself the promulgation of the doctrines for which the Democratic Party must stand, no one else has the right to advocate any doctrine counter to those proposed by him. The consequence is that the right thinking members of the party find themselves at sea, drifting to and fro, without any chance to advocate doctrines which would redound to the benefit of the people of this great country.

One of the principal doctrines put forth in the Chicago platform was the income tax. This has been virtually declared unconstitutional, but the Democratic Party fails to comprehend that the internal revenue law through the several stamp duties virtually imposes an income tax, which is paid by the party who is making money by the transaction which requires the payment of a stamp tax; for instance, every share of stock requires the payment of 5 cents per share of the original issue, and 2 cents for every share sold or transferred. This tax comes solely from the buyer or seller of the stock, and is counted as a part of the cost of the stock. The transfer of real estate requires a stamp of 50 cents for each $500 of the value named in the deed. Mortgages on real or personal estate require 25 cents for each $500 of the amount borrowed; in connection with the stamp tax on mortgages, there is an object lesson in to-day's papers. The Western Union Telegraph Company filed a mortgage for $20,000,000, this mortgage required $10,000 of stamps to make it negotiable. The Western Union Telegraph Company is a monopoly, and the payment of the stamp taxes comes directly from the company and is a certain tax, which cannot be evaded by shifting it upon their customers; in fact, the stamp taxes fall almost entirely on the parties who should bear their proper share of the cost of government. A reduction of the duties on imports would restore to the people the competition, the absence of which (through the imposition of high import duties) has been the principal cause of the creation of so many of these so-called trusts.

Let the Democratic representatives follow in the line marked out in your article and there will be no cause to say that the people cannot trust the Democrats.

FRANCIS GOTTSBERGER.

New York, April 4, 1900.

STAMP TAX AND TARIFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Republican plan, to reduce the excess in taxation, is the same as the one adopted at the close of the civil war. They took off the income and stamp taxes, which, of course, were taxes upon wealth, but the tariff taxes, whose burden was borne by the consumers, remained. No, they did not exactly remain, but were increased. Now they say they will remove the stamp tax "because that is more directly under the eyes of the people." It is a pity that these tariff taxes were not more directly "under the eyes of the people," that they might better understand them.

It is also a fact to be deplored that the present legislation is not in the interests of the people. EDWARD M. LEES.

Westport, Conn., April 4, 1900.

Stamps on Express Receipts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of your valued paper, I note the various communications relating to the stamping of express receipts and infer that it is now in order to collect for the stamps paid under protest for the companies, and I should be pleased to club my claim with others paid under protest for prosecution. Can you favor the public by publishing this for the benefit of others situated like myself?

H. W. ELLSWORTH.

New York, April 3, 1900.

BATTLE OF SAN JUAN HILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The numerous communications to newspapers from time to time show that a clear understanding of the battles at Santiago nearly two years ago is even now not general. This is the fault in a great measure of the illustrated journals, none of which has ever published large, comprehensive photographs or correct drawings of the battlefields of San Juan Hill and El Caney, and it is a strange fact that nothing like the complete explanation of the operations by means of maps (as is done regarding the South Africa campaign) was accomplished by our newspapers during or after our own short but hot war in Cuba.

Here is a clipping handed me by an officer of one of the regiments which fought at San Juan Hill, with the comment, "That is entirely correct, and it is the first short, clear account I have yet seen anywhere."

The disputed point as to which regiment belongs the glory of reaching the top of San Juan Hill first, and the particular regiments which formed the advance line of the assault up the slope, seems now to be positively settled.

The Society of the Army of Santiago met Wednesday last at Camp Wikoff. Membership of this new society consists of officers and privates who served under Gen. Shafter from the embarkation at Tampa on June 14, to the surrender of the City of Santiago on July 17. At the meeting was exhibited, inclosed in a frame, a piece of Spanish flag that floated over Fort San Juan, before Santiago. The frame bore the inscription:

A FRAGMENT OF THE SPANISH FLAG WHICH FLOATED OVER FORT SAN JUAN, THE KEY AND STRONGHOLD OF THE DEFENSES OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, CAPTURED FROM GEN. TORAL BY THE SIXTH, EIGHTH, THIRTEENTH, SIXTEENTH AND TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENTS OF UNITED STATES INFANTRY, AIDED BY THE SECOND, TENTH AND TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENTS OF UNITED STATES INFANTRY. THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS WAS ALSO PRESENT.

THE FORT WAS ASSAULTED, CAPTURED AND HELD BY THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE FIRST ARMY CORPS, BRIGADIER GEN. J. FORD KENT, AFTERWARD MAJOR GENERAL OF UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS, COMMANDING.

Here we have, officially, written by the very men who took part in the victory, the brief and complete history of San Juan Hill. The regiments named in the first group—the Sixth, Eighth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth Regulars—formed the leading attack, and the nature of it was such that they were thoroughly mixed before finally capturing the crest of the hill. For this reason numerous disputes have arisen, but it is clear that these five regiments may claim equal glory in the whole assault, and the part taken by the Second, Tenth and Twenty-first Regulars in support of them is properly set forth, as well as that of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, a battalion of which regiment followed the regulars up the deadly hillside.

In addition to the above it should be explained that the name "San Juan Hill" misleads people. A chain of hills comprise the San Juan ridge, and at the time of the battle all were occupied by strong Spanish intrenchments.

The chief stronghold and most important defense was the Block House Hill, called Fort San Juan, and here Lieut. Ord and half a dozen men went up first of all, followed by the Sixth and the Sixteenth regular infantry. The Thirteenth led the other regiments that followed in the assault, and as these regiments approached from somewhat different directions, and the whole period of time covered was brief, the accounts were confused and contradictory after the battle. A detached hill (now called "Kettle Hill") somewhat to the front of the ridge and to the right of the assault upon Fort San Juan was captured by the dismounted cavalry, including the Rough Riders, almost simultaneously with that action, and these cavalrymen passed over Kettle Hill down into the valley, and finally occupied the portion of the ridge to the right of Fort San Juan.

It would be a perfectly easy matter now for the War Department to prepare and give to the press a simple, clear map of San Juan and El Caney, complete, with contour lines and technical stuff, but showing the position of the defenses and indicating by placing the numbers of the regiments in proper place encircled by a square for, approximately, 10 A. M., July 1, 1898, a triangle for noon, and a circle for, say 4 P. M. READER.

Cincinnati, March 31, 1900.

WHY NOT JOHN MASH?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If I might be permitted space, I would like to present the claims of yet one more American inventor who ought to be added to the list of those whom, with much show of reason, your correspondent of Sunday, March 25, under the caption, "Why Robert Fulton?" maintains should go on record as participating in at least the experimental efforts toward inventions "to increase the speed of vessels."

If such monument as is there suggested should ever be erected, with a chronological list of names inscribed thereon, then would there seem good authority on record for the belief that the name of John Mash (and his engine) should lead them all as that of the first American inventor in that direction. However, it certainly seems fitting that this man of earnest intentions should be rescued from oblivion, if only for a brief hour.

A little more than half a century ago a collector of interesting matter relating to early American inventions addressed to the Governor of the State of New York a request for copies of any records of early patents for inventions issued by this State. In response thereto the inquirer received a cordial letter from the then Secretary of State, Mr. Christopher Morgan, who begs "to assure that it will afford me the highest gratification to aid in any way the success of your inquiries, and whatever we possess here of a nature to interest you is most readily forwarded." After enumerating the various other data sent, especially that relating to the opposing claims of James Rumsey and John Fitch to the credit of having first applied steam as a motive power to boats, &c., the writer adds: "I also send you copies of manuscript evidence laid before the N. Y. Legislature, prior to the foregoing, in 1788-9, which have never been published as far as I am informed. * * * The petition of one Mash, an old inventor, in 1692 to Gov. Fletcher for aid for an "engine," which you will find herewith, is sent rather as a curiosity for its style than as possessing any other particular merit."

From manuscript documents in the Secretary of State's Office, Albany. Copy of an application to the Governor of New York, in 1693, for aid to perfect an invention to increase the speed of vessels.

These are to acquaint the Governor yt I am about makeing A small vessell that shall saile faster than all others by Aboundance. According as I have allreadye acquainted you with all —. Now In as mouch as This present art that I have found out will bee mightily for the Honour and profite of the King and Kingdome of England, and Likewise it will be a meaines to Advance New York. Therefore my Requist is, To the Governor That he would be pleased In the King's behalfe to let me have as much saill cloth as will make me sailis and a Little small riggaline. all which will not coste Above seven pounds.

Now the chifest reason why I make this Littell Vessell is to make ye Governor sencable That I can doe by my art as I have formerly said. And then if the Governor will be pleased to acquaint the king therwith, It may doe well.

I pray you Governor do not slight This my art. Least it prove to the king's disadvantage; and Hender yor selfe of benifit that may be got thereby; for ther hath been many arts Heretofore found out. That was slighted and thought as Imposable As this cane bee, before thay was discoured; as for instance, at first, who could A believed that ye wide ottone should be crost by art of shoing as it is at this time, and likewise who could belive that such Grat things should bee done by art of Gunpowder as is, and was not ye man of famus memory C. C. which discoured This Amiricay slighted by England, but Imbraced by spaine and portaingall to ther great Honor and profite and many others Grat discoveryes of Arts That might bee instanced that made Europe to flowrish Above other parts of ye world that have not had the advantage of such Ingenus men Amongst them: I pray denie me not of sailis, and if I doe not perform what I proposed. Then I will be bound to pay you double for yor damage and yor sailis Againe. JOHN MASH.

June ye 6 day 1692.

If you please to let me have answer by this bearer.

[Addressed.]—To The Governor of N. Yorck.

These 7£

[Endorsed.]—John Mash and his Engine.

[A true copy of the original in the Secretary of State's Office, Albany, N. Y.

E B. O'CALLAGHAN.]

From New York Council Minutes, Vol. VIII., 11th February, 1700.

John Marsh having preferred to this board, praying for the Liberty to erect a Mill to go with the Tyde, of such a nature as hath not as yet been used, and desired that for his encouragement he may have a patent for the doing thereof and for the prohibiting all persons to do the same for a term of years; his Excellency and Council, on consideration thereof, do promise him Incouragement in the premises, so farr as they can reasonably do the same, and his Excellency doth promise to use his Interest with the Assembly, in their next session, for the procuring an Act for the Incouragement thereof, provided he pay a reasonable quitt-rent to his Majesty, and do perform the same in twelve months.

[Note.—The above Marsh was a carpenter. He is the same that submitted an application to Gov. Fletcher, relative to some "engine" he had invented.]

Accompanying the foregoing documents, together with the old controversial pamphlets, ("Mr. Rumsey's pamphlet," "The Original Steamboat Supported; or, A Reply Shewing the True Priority of J. Fitch and the False Datings, &c., of J. Rumsey," "The Rumsean Society Papers," &c.,) there is in evidence "A Description, elucidated by a cut, of John Fitch's Steamboat, communicated by himself," to the editor of The Columbian Magazine Dec. 8, 1788. If The Times was given to illustrations this quaint, interesting "Figure" would be well worth reproducing in this connection. C. E. S.

New York, March 28, 1900.

CONSULAR REFORM.

ASHAMED OF AMERICAN CONSULS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is possible that the impression given by your late correspondents on this subject, namely, that most American Consuls are shamefully vulgar and ignorant, may be true, and yet the officials of the Department of State would undoubtedly be able to point to an imposing mass of testimony from foreign sources calculated to prove, if not the personal refinement, certainly the efficiency of the corps. Nevertheless, it may be admitted that, although we have very many excellent officers in our Consular service, this grateful fact is by no means due to the method of appointment, but in spite of it, and herein, as one of your correspondents remarks, lies in the evil.

The appointments are portioned out to the political leaders in the different States. If the appointee of a certain Senator resigns or is recalled, no promotion results, but it is pretty generally recognized that the Senator in question possesses the right to fill the position, or to pass this right on to some other potentate on the mutual back-scratching system, for favors of this kind are bartered back and forth in the most reckless manner. When the Consul at Bremen was recalled last year, it was confidently hoped that one of the Consuls in Saxony, who have proved their worth to the country for years and who are much too good men for such comparatively restricted fields of labor, would be appointed to the more important place. The Department of State was bombarded with petitions that one of these gentlemen, particularly Mr. T. W. Peters, who in his little bailiwick of Plauen has repeatedly earned the praise of the Government and of private commercial interests for his brilliant work, might be appointed. But nothing of the kind was done. It was Senator So-and-So's turn, and a mediocre man was sent to Bremen.

The experience of a former Vice Consul General at Berlin is significant and worth the telling, as it throws a lurid light on the method of appointment still observed in Washington. This gentleman, Mr. Z., was appointed under Mr. Charles de Kay at that time our Consul General and remained under his successor, Mr. Goldschmidt, although having the intention of retiring as soon as a proper substitute could be found, by no means so easy, as the position is one of great responsibility in a city like Berlin. It is also one involving a great deal of work for the incumbent, if conscientious. Now the Consular Clerk at Berlin, Mr. X., had aspirations, as well as a "pull" on this side of the ocean, in consequence of which the Consul General received a mild hint from the Department of State that it would have no objections to the appointment of Mr. X. to the position of Vice Consul General. (It may be said here that Vice Consular appointments are usually made on nominations by the Consuls in charge.) Mr. Goldschmidt, not having reason to repose confidence in Mr. X., replied that the present incumbent was perfectly satisfactory to him, and that he was not thinking of recommending Mr. X. A stronger and more unmistakable hint then arrived from the Assistant Secretary of State, which had the effect of rousing the ire of the Consul General, who objected to being bullied in this fashion, and to having a man fastened upon him whom he disliked, and whom he did not trust. A non-committal answer from him finally brought a cable from Washington to the effect that "the department desires the nomination of X." To the honor of Mr. Goldschmidt be it recorded that he proposed to his Vice, Mr. Z., to refuse to nominate Mr. X. if Mr. Z. desired him to do so. Mr. Z., however, considering it beneath his dignity to remain where he was not wanted, resigned and Mr. X. was appointed.

The result was that, at last accounts, Mr. X. was compelled to resign on account of certain "funny business," and the Department of State is now paying a train to compel him to render his accounts. In other words, it is not only compelled to disavow completely the candidate whom "pressure" (or "pull") obliged it to choose, but is, or was a few months ago, threatening Mr. X. with proceedings. On the other hand, Mr. Z., who served this republic long and well, but who received not one single cent of salary nor one cent in the nature of a perquisite during his term of office, was indirectly dismissed from his position, which he had filled to the complete satisfaction of the department and the Consul General.

The above is a historicaly exact account of the transaction described, and further comment is unnecessary, excepting to say that the new crusade of THE TIMES in favor of a reformed Consular service deserves the sympathy of every good citizen.

COMMON DECENCY.

New York, April 3, 1900.

POOR CONSULAR SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much interested in the letters you have published on the ills of our Consular Service, and I trust that your influential paper will give the subject all possible publicity, that the easy-going, careless American public may be brought to realize the erroneous impression of us that men of this class give to foreigners. It would surprise people generally to know, and I doubt if they would believe it, that there are many countries where we have been so misrepresented that the natives there think we must be a money-grubbing, uneducated, illbred people, and nothing more; otherwise, such men would not be allowed to represent the country officially. I would like to indorse all that has been written anent the inefficiency of the majority of these Consuls, having had similar experiences to those of your correspondents. I could a "tale unfold" quite as dreadful as anything yet told. I will relate one instance:

In a town I know well there was an American Consul who was credited with possessing a certain business acumen, but whose other qualifications were nil. To him and his wife an ordinary well-served dinner was the subject of surprised comment and comparison with "what we do at home," giving the uninitiated the impression that "what we do at home" is something quite too wild and weird for words. This man's peculiarities were many and the stories told of him most amusing, except to Americans, who were forced to remember that no such thing could by any possibility be told of the representative of any other couhtry on the globe, however obscure that country might be. An Englishman who had introduced this Consul to his wife was astonished, a few days later, by being yelled at thus, through the open door of a railway car in which he was seated:

"Say, Mr.—, your wife's A1. She's all wool and a yard wide, and don't you forget it!"

He then disappeared on the moving train, leaving the English-speaking contingent convulsed with laughter, and the natives excitedly asking what was the matter. This man had a relative with a "big political pull" at Washington. A woman in New Jersey has just told me of her experience while she was living in Italy, and also during her residence in Ireland. Our Consuls there could give her absolutely no information, and she was forced to apply to the British Consul in both countries, much to her humiliation and disgust. Other nations seem to have no difficulty in finding men who combine the necessary business ability with the equally necessary, education, and sufficient good breeding to insure their not being counted among the shows of the town to which they are sent. It does seem as though the United States Government might find the limited number of men required of that ilk to represent it, and not send out the mountebanks it so often does.

Hoboken, N. J., April 6, 1900. A. D. S.

WHERE THE MONEY SHOULD GO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If I were so situated as to be able to do so, I would propose an amendment to the Shipping Subsidy bill, which, it seems to me, ought to be entirely unobjectionable. This amendment would make the bounty payable not to the owners of vessels, but to the men employed to work the vessels, giving to each man so employed, say, a certain percentage over and above his wages. This, of course, would enable the shipowners to employ men as cheaply as foreign shipowners could employ them, because the men naturally would be willing to work for a rate of wages which, added to the bounty, would equal the wages they could secure elsewhere under similar conditions. This would place the money where the friends of the Shipping Subsidy bill claim it is intended to go, but by a more direct method, and, I am bound to say, by what, I think, would be a somewhat more certain method. This plan would save the shipowners the trouble and responsibility of handling the money also, and, I should think, would be a very much better arrangement in every way, and if the bill were amended as I propose there ought not to be much objection to it, though I fear that the present advocates of it would lose some of their ardor in its behalf.

FRED J. MILLER.

East Orange, N. J., April 3, 1900.

One Way to Value Franchises.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a simple remedy for the complaints of the corporations which think that their franchises are overvalued for the purposes of the franchise tax. Let the Legislature pass a law allowing each corporation to fix the value of its own franchise, upon condition that the municipality be allowed within a certain time to buy in the franchise at that value. The act need not take effect until the adoption of a constitutional amendment submitted by the Legislature at the same time, taking bonds issued for the purchase of such paying investments out of the category of debts included in the 10 per cent. limit. There would be no question about the adoption of such an amendment if it were presented to the people, and thus the corporations would be obliged to submit to the valuations of the Tax Commission for two years only. Whatever excessive payments they might have to make during that time could be credited to the account of all the past years during which they have gone scot free.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

New York, April 3, 1900.

AS TO ADMIRAL DEWEY.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S CANDIDACY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Admiral Dewey's naïve way of announcing his candidacy is chiefly regrettable from the fact that the announcement could have been made in a so much more effective manner. Had some friends of the Admiral been taken into his confidence in time they would likely have counseled an observance of the conventionalities and might have had a representative committee of well-known sound-money Democrats and Independents wait upon the Admiral and ask him if he would consent to run upon the Democratic ticket, provided the platform demanded sound money, civil service reform, just government for our dependencies, &c. And if the Admiral could have replied in diplomatic phrase that he would esteem the privilege of representing any considerable number of his fellow-citizens upon such a platform, an honor not to be hastily declined, it would seem probable that the Democratic Party could have been reunited and that he would have been the unanimous choice of the Kansas City Convention and the next President of the country.

Is it yet too late to do this? Could not a committee representative of the best elements of the Democratic Party even now wait upon Admiral Dewey and get his consent to be their candidate upon such a platform? The evident consternation of the professional politicians proves that the Admiral has great strength with the people. Could he not be brought out in such a way that it would give the country something better than a choice between Mr. Bryan's time-shattered silver delusion and the wabbling weakness of Mr. McKinley's time serving? There are many thoughtful voters in this country who can only look upon the contemplated nominations of the two political parties with lukewarm distaste and who would gladly cast their ballots for the honest, simple-hearted old hero of Manila Bay.

THOMAS CONYNGTON.

New York, April 6, 1900.

PREFERS CITIZEN TRAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sure your readers will be greatly interested in the quasi-commendation given in your editorial of this morning to the candidacy of Admiral Dewey. I beg, however, that you will be perfectly fair, as I am sure you intend to be. A week or so ago another well-known man announced his candidacy for the Presidency—no less a person than the eminent Citizen George Francis Train.

It is true that Dewey battered the Spanish fleet to pieces in Manila Harbor—a destructive work of much merit; but Train built, or says he built, a railroad to the Pacific, a constructive work benefiting every individual on the continent. Of Train, therefore, it may be most truly said, in the language you apply to Dewey, that he has "a creative and visible relation to the things of the new period." In our perfervid adulation of heroes we must not forget that "Peace hath her victories not less renowned than War."

Both candidates, it is reassuring to observe, make the American flag the chief plank—if the metaphor may be here excused—in their respective platforms. As a campaign gonfalon, however, the flag belongs to Citizen Train by pre-emption. Besides, the great Citizen has a few ideas of a more or less coherent kind on the subject of government; and, in a time remarkable for fluidity of thought, a few concrete notions on that subject should count for something in Presidential aspirants.

I am therefore constrained to say that as between these two illustrious candidates, should we be obliged to take to the woods, my vote will go to Citizen Train.

S. GIFFORD NELSON.

Flatbush, N. Y., April 5, 1900.

DOES NOT APPROVE OF DEWEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find myself entirely at variance with THE TIMES of this morning in its editorial comments on "Admiral Dewey's Presidential Candidacy." I do not believe "the American people"—that is, the better and more sober-minded portion of that people—will like him all the better for the open-hearted, frankness" that may be an amiable trait in a boy, but is neither becoming nor to be tolerated in a mature man.

"Why don't you wait till you're asked, George?" was the laughing comment of a friend on first learning of the Admiral's declaration, not inappropriately conjuring up the picture of a child at a party stretching out his hand for the biggest piece of cake before it is offered to him. I believe that many people will wholly agree with your Washington correspondent when he speaks of the Admiral's action as a "cause for regret and for pity."

In plain English, it betrays a painful lack of true dignity, that the public, whose innermost instincts are apt to be wholly right, will not be slow to feel. Aside from the most discouraging fact that public men nowadays seem to be remarkably ready to change their minds—"minds changed while you wait!" as some one has put it—eat their own words, forget all their resolutions and vows, fling consistency to the winds, and take a path entirely different from the one which "plain duty" and "sacred obligations" seemed at one time to point out, there would have been many other ways for the hero of Manila to make plain the change in his attitude than the very singular one he has adopted.

He is undoubtedly a brilliant naval officer, and possibly also possessed of certain qualities that go to make a successful diplomat. But when it is possible for him to stand in the open street, so to speak, and call out, "Here, boys! I am your man, and either party can have me!" he proves what was pointed out at the time of the transfer of the house that had been the gift of the Nation to him personally, that he woefully lacks a sense of the "eternal fitness of things." I cannot but believe that his being so very "previous" in coming forward will greatly injure rather than help his ambitious projects. G. B.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 5, 1900.

DEWEY AND LEE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Admiral Dewey's announcement, made in yesterday's World, of his willingness to be a candidate for the Presidency, and followed by the news of the burning of Convention Hall at Kansas City, comes like a

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The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORSE.

We are unable to concur in the opinion of our neighbor The Evening Post that "the most melancholy feature of the session is the fact that a Governor who was counted upon to assist in the restoration of legislative independence has helped to rivet the shackles of the machine upon the public-spirited lawmaker."

We feel sure that a person seeking mortification and resolutely determined to leave no stone unturned under which he might find the occasion of a deeper melancholy would not feel that he had exhausted the stock of opportunities for gloom when he came upon the Governor in the act of truckling to the machine.

If the most saddening feature of the session be not the fact that it sat at all, as to which we are in doubt, then surely nothing about it can produce a more profound and generally satisfactory feeling of dejection than its refusal to pass bills demanded for the general welfare which nobody but a public robber or a profligate could object to, such as the bill to kill the Ramapo job, and the Anti-Policy bill. A Legislature that fights against the efforts of decent men to get this sort of legislation, and baffles them, is pretty bad. It betrays its sympathy with crime and corruption.

But we do not think that the annual homily upon "the worst Legislature we have ever had" should be written this year. Worse records have been made in sessions within the memory of young men. The Legislature could not be shockingly bad this year, because it was afraid of Gov. ROOSEVELT. His influence over it has been for good. His control has not been absolute, of course, but the knowledge that a man of his upright character and his perfect joy in a fight was in the position of one who cometh after and searcheth it had a salutary restraining influence. We are of the opinion that the Governor might find better advisers than PLATT and ODELL. But we have never cherished any illusions about his attitude toward the organization and the bosses of his party. We have never seen any reason to believe that he would not try to keep on good terms with the Republican leaders. He is a Republican and fully intends to work with his party. Most Republicans in office do work with their party. It is the only way to keep in office, for Republicans will never cease to hate Mugwumps.

The prevalence of the machine insures legislators of low origin, incurable ignorance, dull minds, and habits of obedience. In this city it insures the choice of many legislators of vicious associations and sometimes of criminal antecedents. That is doubtless an occasion for melancholy, and in so far as Mr. ROOSEVELT'S observance of the forms of politeness toward Mr. PLATT tends to encourage the boss to keep on bossing he helps on the change from the acute to the chronic form of the malady. So far from encouraging the boss, we are convinced that Mr. ROOSEVELT is at the present moment one of the most discouraging objects within the range of his political vision.

AN EX-CONSUL ON THE CONSULS.

Mr. GEORGE F. PARKER was for five years Consul of the United States at Birmingham. He was appointed by President CLEVELAND, and has been two years in private life. He has written an article for The Atlantic Monthly which is extremely frank, and in parts acid enough to give it a flavor for even the hardened admirer of the present system.

Toward the men who are the product of that system Mr. PARKER is kindly to the point of indulgence. He finds that about two-thirds of the fairly paid Consuls and 10 per cent. of the others, say a hundred in all, are persons of ability and unquestioned standing. "Far from home or effective supervision, these pass through their term with dignity and with credit to themselves and the country, without assertiveness or loss of character, and spend a larger proportion of their pay, whatever this may be, for the public benefit than officials at home or their colleagues from other countries." "Nevertheless," he declares, "the methods of appointment and removal are so essentially vicious as to be beyond defense. They send abroad during every four years' period more bad, useless, and inefficient men than ought to find admission into the whole foreign service in half a century of wise, prudent, and centralized selection. That the result is not so bad as it might be is a striking illustration of American luck which has so long been proverbial." This luck is described by our French friends as the "special providence that watches over fools, drunkards, and Americans." The association is not flattering. It is not, however, wholly unwarranted.

Mr. PARKER seems to have some difficulty in deciding which is the element of greater mischief in the Consular Service, the utter chaos that prevails in the choice of Consuls or the entire want of intelligent system in the regulation and supervision of their work after they are appointed. The selection is made on the recommendation of party Senators, Representatives, or managers, without any direct reference to fitness; it is a "lottery with half a dozen blanks to each prize." The trouble in securing real reform, he thinks, lies in the fact that the members of the committees on whom action must depend are all represented by protégés in the service. Meanwhile the President is nominally responsible for the appointments, but neither does nor can have much to do with more than a small fraction of them. This fraction, made up of the personal selections of the President, usually may be relied on to do credit to the service. For the great body of the appointees there is no hope of improvement until Congress revises the laws for the entire system.

The vice of the laws as they are, as is plain from Mr. PARKER'S statements, is the lack of any fixed and definite responsibility anywhere. The Consuls are included in the State Department, and all their relations are with that department, but their work is actually for the Treasury Department, which has no control over them or voice in their selection. Neither department is especially concerned as to their shortcomings. Neither gets credit for good work or discredit for the reverse. No one has direct interest in improving the service. How a private business would be affected by such methods is easily imagined. Either it would be ruined or there would be reform. There will be no reform in the Consular Service until the business men of the country seriously demand it. Then it will come.

"HEROES" AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The voluntary candidacy of Admiral DEWEY is a reminder that if the Spanish war does not succeed in making a President of the United States, it will be the first war in our history that has not had that for one of its results.

Of course, at the end of the Revolutionary War there was and could be but one candidate. The man who had made good by arms the Declaration of Independence was necessarily the man to be chosen to administer the new Republic. WASHINGTON might have exhibited in civil life throughout the seven years of struggle the same qualities he had shown in the field, so far as they could have been exhibited there. He would have had no chance at all against the successful General, the military hero of the war.

The war of 1812 was not so fruitful in military triumphs that a successful candidate for the Presidency could have been expected to emerge from it. In fact, it produced two. During the early part of it the conduct of it on land was not only unfortunate, but disgraceful. What laurels were gathered in it were picked up on the water. But the exploits at sea were ship duels, and on the lakes collisions of improvised squadrons. A victory in such an encounter is hardly of Presidential magnitude. It does not appear that DECATUR or HULL or PERRY or MCDONOUGH was ever "mentioned." The most striking achievement on land was the battle of New Orleans, fought after peace had been made. This clearly enough entitled the victor to Presidential aspirations. But for the time the politician was too strong for the hero. MONROE, the McKinley of "the era of good feeling," managed to secure two terms before JACKSON was even a candidate, although he was sent to the Senate in 1823. In 1824, however, he was not only a candidate, but had a plurality of 50,000 in the popular vote and of 15 in the Electoral College, although ADAMS received the prize from the House of Representatives. It was fourteen years after the battle of New Orleans that its hero received the final recognition of the Presidency.

His colleague, so to speak, in the war had to wait much longer. It was in 1813 that the fight took place at Malden, which was HARRISON'S chief "claim," in spite of the smallness of the numbers engaged, and in spite of the fact that the Indian fight at Tippecanoe was so much more besung during his choral campaign for the Presidency. It was not until 1840 that he attained the goal of his ambition, although he had become a member of Congress in 1816 and a Senator in 1824.

The Mexican War produced two military candidates. SCOTT did not succeed in securing a nomination for the election next after it ended, and the disgust of WEBSTER over the nomination of TAYLOR was scarcely exaggerated by LOWELL'S verse:

WEBSTER sot matters right in that air
Mashfield speech o' his'n—
TAYLOR, see he, aint nary ways the man
that I'd ha' chizzen;
Nor he aint fittin fer the place, an' like es
not he aint
No more'n a tough ole bullet head, an' no
gret of a saint.

Gen. SCOTT accomplished his candidacy four years later. But slavery was then a more "live issue" than the war, and he was defeated by PIERCE, who also had a "war record," though a little one.

In 1864 MCCLELLAN had his turn before the war was over, but he was scarcely a politically negotiable hero, and in any case the spectacle of a hero of the war running on a platform of opposition to the war would not have met the popular sense of the fitness of things. But the real hero of the war, who finished it, had his inning as soon as he could have it, in 1868. From that time on a "war record" was an important part of the equipment of a candidate, in a convention of either party, though HANCOCK, in 1880, was the latest candidate who ran on his war record exclusively. Even President MCKINLEY has a war record of his own. Though it was not considered in his nomination, it cut a very considerable figure in the series of political successes and promotions which led up to his nomination.

Admiral DEWEY is so clearly the hero of the Spanish war that a review of our political history by no means makes his candidacy on that ground alone intrinsically absurd. At present, however, the largest political prize that has come out of the war is the Governorship of New York.

PERPETUAL COPYRIGHT.

The contention in behalf of a perpetual copyright, so amusingly advocated the other day by Mr. CLEMENS before a committee of the House of Lords, is of course not new. The perpetuity of copyright is a corollary from the natural right of a man to retain perpetual control over the products of his labor. Perhaps the first appearance of the contention in connection with copyright was in "the petition of THOMAS CARLYLE, a writer of books" to the House of Commons, in 1839. The postulate of this petition was "that the law does at least protect all persons in selling the production of their labor for what they can get for it, in all market places, to all lengths of time." The petitioner sets forth that "in the happy and long doubtful event of the game's going in his favor" the winnings belong to him or his "forever," and concludes: "May it therefore please your Honourable House to protect him in said happy and long doubtful event; and (by passing your copyright bill) forbid all Thomas Teggs and other extraneous persons, entirely unconcerned in this adventure of his, to steal from him his small winnings for a space of sixty years at shortest. After sixty years, unless your Honourable House otherwise provide, they may begin to steal."

There is here a distinct enough assertion that the copyright of an author is morally, and ought to be legally, on the same footing with any other property, and that the author is equally entitled with any other owner to do what he will with his own "to all lengths of time." This seems reasonable enough. And yet the right to dispose of any kind of property, after the death of the owner, can scarcely be called a natural right. In some civilizations it is not recognized at all, but all private property then escheats to the lord, the tribe, "the public." In the most advanced civilizations the right of bequest is hedged with conditions which would be oppressive and tyrannous if it were recognized as a natural right, but are reasonable when it is regarded as the creature of legislation. Every legacy and succession duty is a limitation upon the right of a man to do what he likes with his own after it passes by death out of his own possession. Men are permitted to transmit their property, or some part of it, as a matter of public policy, not as a matter of inherent right. If literary property be entitled to be put upon the same footing with any other, it is not entitled to be put upon a better.

It is just two centuries since the first English copyright law recognized literary property at all. There had been before an "ordinance" prohibiting the printing of any book without the writer's consent. In spite of this, DEAN SWIFT found himself powerless to prevent the sale under his own nose of what we should call a pirated edition of his miscellanies. The "Thomas Teggs and other extraneous persons" had it all their own way. Our notions have advanced beyond that. But the notion that it is public policy and not natural right that secures to the author a part of the profits from the sale of his books is still at the bottom of our legislation on the subject. Certainly it is distinctly expressed in the Constitution of the United States, from which Congress gets its power to enact copyright laws. This is the power "to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and discoveries." So that an American copyright, by its terms perpetual, would evidently be unconstitutional and void.

We cannot imagine any very serious public grievance as arising from perpetual copyright. It would be in the author's power to annoy and baffle people who desired to buy his books. The late JOHN RUSKIN managed to do that by refusing to avail himself of the ordinary commercial machinery for distributing books. Mr. CLEMENS proposes to guard against the possible perversity of authors by requiring the issue of a cheap edition as a condition of continued copyright. But evidently such a condition is an impairment of complete ownership, and seems to give away the whole case of "natural right." The mechanical inventor is upon the same footing, ethical as well as legal, as the literary inventor. The mere renewal, permitted by law, of certain patents, has been opposed, and upon plausible grounds, as a wrong to the public. A perpetual patent might be an awful oppression. Think what would happen if the heirs of JAMES WATT were entitled to royalty upon every steam engine used in the world, or, much more, if they should conclude not to allow any more steam engines to be built. If Mr. RUSKIN, again, had been the owner of the patent, he might have been capable of such a decision.

Upon the whole, the present condition of copyright, with permission for one renewal, seems to work pretty satisfactorily. It is at least very doubtful whether any improvement would be effected by taking the theory of natural right, carrying it as far as it will go, and working it for all it is worth.

IRISH UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

We have had occasion once or twice to allude to the recent debate in the House of Commons on Irish university education. It took place on March 23, and even during its progress was recognized to be very noteworthy. Mr. MORLEY, who spoke last, observed that "it had done high honor to the House as a deliberative assembly."

Naturally, the most striking speech was that of Mr. BALFOUR. His interest in the subject is well known and of old date. It is the interest rather of a scholar and a philosopher than of an active politician. The political significance of his position, indeed, is mainly that, in stating his own view that the Roman Catholics of Ireland were entitled to university education according to their own notions, and not to English, Scotch, or Welsh notions, which he did in a letter published last year, he disclaimed any responsibility on the part of his colleagues for this view. This disclaimer he repeated in his recent speech, and even asked the Irish members to refrain from demanding a division, since the question would necessarily be taken to be a party one, and the vote would therefore not show the full strength of the sympathy of the House with their cause.

They did not take his advice, and the division showed a majority of 86 against them in a total vote of 268. This was discouraging, but it at least shows that there are other than Irish members desirous that the claims of Ireland in this matter shall be granted. The question came up on a resolution declaring that "the provision for universities does not secure for the Roman Catholics of Ireland, equally with other members of the community, facilities for university education without violence to their religious feelings." The debate would have left no doubt of the truth of that proposition if there had been any doubt before. The opponents of the declaration had little to say for themselves except the old story of religious bigotry and dread of the designs of the Jesuits and the Pope of Rome. One member expressed these prejudices by saying that "the supposed grievance of the Irish Roman Catholics was one entirely of sentiment." Of course it is, and of course the refusal of England to consider Irish sentiment is the chief reason of the lamentable failure of England after all these centuries to conciliate Ireland. In England, in Scotland, in Wales, there is ample provision for university education in accordance with "the religious feelings" of the country. In Ireland there is no such provision.

Mr. BALFOUR'S personal anxiety to supply the deficiency will not go far, nor, indeed, would the desire of the whole Conservative Party proper. The Liberal-Unionists comprise most of the Protestant bigotry of the United Kingdom. That element looks upon the real Tories, with some reason, as careless Gallios in this matter. For its own part it is unalterably opposed to enlarging the privileges or facilities of Roman Catholics, as such, in any respect, and especially in the endowment of institutions which are to be under Roman Catholic control, as Mr. BALFOUR proposes that the new Irish University shall be. This feeling was at the root of much of the Liberal opposition to Mr. GLADSTONE and his Home Rule bill. It will be quite as strongly arrayed against the Conservatives upon any question which gives scope for bigotry, as the question of higher education in Ireland very eminently does.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Away back in December last THE TIMES had occasion to send to one of its correspondents in South Africa a letter of a few lines in regard to his work. It was a very simple and innocent letter, beginning with a little praise of articles already received, continuing with a request that the correspondent would avoid the use of abbreviations in his "copy" and date it carefully, and ending with a gentle hint that a good many features of the war were covered by the cable dispatches, and that mail advices that would supplement these without duplicating them would be most available. The letter contained absolutely nothing else—no information that could be of the slightest aid or injury to either of the contesting armies, no incitement to the discovery and revelation of military secrets, and above all no intimation that we wanted anything in the world except accurate and legitimate news. And yet that harmless communication has just come back to us marked on its face "Stopped by Censor—Return to Sender," and pasted over one end, which had been opened, was a slip of pink paper bearing the English arms flanked by the initials "V." and "R.," and beneath them in staring type the inscription "Opened Under Martial Law." Now we are not going to get at all excited over this curious episode, and we do not expect the authorities at Washington to scream angry threats as to the terrible things they will do if the English Government doesn't instantly and abjectly apologize for interfering with our mail. We do not even pretend that it made any particular difference to us whether this particular letter reached its destination or not. We only hope that our narration of the facts may reach the eyes of certain powerful persons in London, and, by revealing to them that some of their underlings are acting in a very stupid manner, lead to the issuance of orders that will in turn result in the exercise of some sort of common sense by the South African censors. If they deem it necessary to stop all outside communication with that part of the world for a while, well and good, but so long as anything passes, letters like ours should be allowed to do so. We may mention that it is the man at Durban who seems to be making all the unnecessary trouble.

—Most of us, if asked to explain the success of "Christian Science" and the many identical humbugs that pass under different names, would content ourselves with making a few earnest remarks about nature's careful balancing of dupes and knaves. A less summary, and on the whole more satisfactory, solution of the problem is to be found, however, in one of the very admirable essays that Miss ALINE GORREN has collected under the title "Anglo-Saxons and Others." According to her, the people of England and America, despite all their shrewdness, are much more likely to be led astray by pseudo-scientific pretensions than the Latin races, simply because among the former the habit of action and more or less exclusive attention to the realities have drawn the mind from the field where the highest criticism of life is achieved, and the mental processes which such criticism calls into play are stiff from disuse. "Here is to be found," writes Miss GORREN, "the cause of all that vague, metaphysical yearning which, with apparent contradiction, runs, like a vein in a rock, up through the solid unspeculativeness of the Saxon nature. Nowhere are so many persons of sound intelligence in all practical affairs so easily led to follow after crazy seers and seeresses as in England and the United States. The truth is that the mind of man refuses to be shut out absolutely from the world of the higher abstractions, and that, if it may not make its way thither under proper guidance, it will set off even at the tail of the first ragged street procession that passes. If no habit has been formed of making discriminations, of separating the genuine from the false, there will be sad mistakes made, evidently." This, it seems to us, is an excellent explanation of a humiliating phenomenon. But have false prophets and prophetesses never flourished in France and Italy? Did not the "pseudo-scientific pretensions" of MESMER once cause something of a stir in Paris itself?

—Attention is called by The Electrical Review to the fact that the word "telephone" has hardly been heard at Albany during the legislative session just closed, and then proceeds to praise the telephone companies for voluntarily adopting a scale of rates that has silenced the once persistent and vociferous demand for statutory interference with the conduct of their monopoly. "The reason," declares The Electrical Review, "for this rapid wane of what at one time appeared to be an urgent public demand is doubtless to be found in the businesslike way in which the telephone service and the charges for it have been adapted to the public requirements"—in other words, in the establishment of rates proportioned to the amount of service required by different classes of customers. This change from the old "flat" rates has certainly been an improvement, and possibly enough it has had something to do with creating the comparative exemption from attack which the telephone companies have of late enjoyed. It would be interesting to know, however, whether a desire to please and quiet the patrons, or the appearance of dangerous competitors in the shape of independent companies, was the more effectual in bringing about an adjustment of rates in nearer accord with reason and justice. We have a suspicion, too, that telephone bills have recently been rare, partly because the new method of running Legislatures is unfavorable to petty "strikes," though not to big ones, and partly because of the general realization that there is little use in honest attempts to enforce a reduction of rates with things as they are now at Albany. The Electrical Review says that New York has the best telephone service in the world. That may be so, but does the superiority of our service justify the rates charged, and is the service as good as it might be? The people who pay have their doubts on both those points, and we fear that our scientific contemporary is mistaken in explaining the lack of telephone bills at Albany by the growing popularity of the New York company.

NUGGETS.

Fate's Whirligig.

"The original Ferris wheel is to be sold for junk."

"That's a queer turn, isn't it?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

If Ever.

Poor Poet—If ever I get famous I wonder what will be the first thing to happen.

Poor Poet's Wife—I know; all the magazine editors that have abused you will hop up and claim that they discovered you.—Detroit Free Press.

Independent Spirit.

Heidbound—What! Do you mean to tell me you are going to vote the other ticket this year? Are you going to be branded as a traitor to your party?

Fikkelmind—Say, I changed my grocer last week. Am I now branded as a traitor to the old grocer?—Indianapolis Press.

The Cause.

An Atchison woman who does all the housework for a family of five, and who goes to a party about once a month, has broken down in health, and the church people say that she will never get well until she retires from society.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD.

Holman F. Day in Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

O, the sleddin's gettin' ragged and it's
dodge and skip and skive,
Till it's jest an aggervation for to try to
start and drive,
Fust to this side, then to t'other—here some
ice and there some snow—
Just continyal gee and holler; fust "Giddap," an' then it's "Whoa."
Takes half a day to git there, round by way
o' Robin Hood.
Like as not ye'll bust your riggin' haulin'
out your hay and wood;
'Tain't no way o' doin' bus'ness; 'tain't no
way to haul a load—
You must do your hefty haulin' in the
middle of the road.
If ye want to keep a-hoein'
Better wait for settled goin',
For twice the heft goes easy in the middle
of the road.

O, in dealin's with your neighbors' brother,
sure's you are alive,
It's better to go straight ahead and never
skip and skive,
For the man who keeps a-dodgin' back and
forth across the way
Like enough will find his outfit in the gutter, stuck to stay.
Till the road is clear and settled, till with
candor in your heart
You can see your way before you, guess ye
hadn't better start;
For to get there square and easy, and to
lug your honest load,
You'll find it's best to travel in the middle
of the road—
So's to make an honest showin'
Better wait for settled goin',
Then, S'r, hustle brisk and stiddy in the
middle of the road.

Progress of Educational and Relief Measures in Behalf of Puerto Rico.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 2.—School work has made less advance in Puerto Rico than has any other movement for the betterment of the general condition. This result may be attributed in part, perhaps, to the widespread impoverishment, which concentrates such energy as is roused here upon the problem of daily sustenance. An inborn and widespread indifference to schools seems, however, to explain as well as anything the apathy with which efforts in this direction have been received. The authorities have applied $330,000 to school work for the present year. It is a sum insufficient for thorough work, but as large as can be spared from the revenues. Because of the insufficiency the various municipalities have been charged with providing school buildings, the Government undertaking to pay for teachers and supplies. Yet the majority of the municipalities have declined to pay the rent of suitable quarters, and wherever this has occurred there are no schools and no prospect of any. Out of a school population estimated at nearly 300,000, the enrollment is only 24,694.

The enrollment is mainly in cities or well-settled districts. In three-fifths of the 589 schools in operation, as many pupils attend as the law allows, fifty to a teacher. Some of the other schools make nearly as good a showing, while in the districts of large enrollment nearly 5,000 children could not be admitted to schools because of lack of room for them. Yet many districts, containing a population of from 1,000 to 4,000, have no schools. Their local authorities will not give money to rent buildings, and the people are apparently content that they should not.

STRINGENT SCHOOL LAW NEEDED.

It seems inevitable from the present outlook that nothing short of a stringent school law, rigidly enforced, will work to advantage. Having never had a free school system, the people do not understand what is proposed, and see no use for it. Victor S. Clark, President of the Insular Board of Education, says that in the country districts even the well-to-do planters discourage appropriations on the ground that the expense would fall upon themselves, the poor contributing no part of it, and that the education of the masses would mean mass supremacy. The poor raise the objection that they have no clothing for their children, and cannot send them to school naked. They say also that they need their children to help with work in the fields, and cannot spare them for school. Some mischief-makers have encouraged the notion that if the poor learn to read and write they will feel themselves too good for manual labor.

There is a compulsory education order, but, in view of the lack of public school spirit and the prospect of an early change to civil government, the authorities have not thought it worth while to enforce it. The money expended pays for 490 teachers, 70 of them American. Men compose 85 per cent. of this force, against 36 per cent. in the United States. The cost of instruction per capita is higher than in the United States, and nearly twice as high as in the Island of Jamaica. Yet the pay of instructors is small. The English Supervisor is one of the most valued employes in the system. Each supervisor has charge of about forty schools, which he must inspect at least once a month, and pay the teachers. He must speak English and Spanish, must have a college education, with possible experience as a teacher, and, in visiting the schools in his district, he must do much hard riding in all kinds of weather over mountain districts. His pay is $75 per month for twelve months. Since men so equipped can earn more money without physical hardship in the Government service there are many changes in this list.

Primary and kindergarten teachers receive $40 per month for nine months in the year. The privilege of giving private evening lessons in English is held out as an inducement to such teachers, with a prospect of boarding in the country at $20 per month, with all that native cooking and beds imply. In former times teachers frequently attended to outside business while classes took care of themselves. All that is completely changed. A teacher cannot be excused from duty unless forced by illness to remain away. As a teacher advances in grade pay increases, but the largest salary possible at any time is $1,200 per year.

In the larger places, where the school plan has met with favor, results seem to justify the pains taken to secure them. What amounted to a fee system obtained under Spanish rule. This shut out pupils even in the cities, for while the Spanish devised various plans, avowedly to spread education, nothing worked well. Consequently, of pupils now enrolled 96 per cent. are in the primary grade and 63 per cent. of pupils are now attending school for the first time. They show themselves apt and eager.

English is a subsidiary study, Spanish being the class-room language. Yet all manifest the greatest interest in English, and they pick it up wonderfully quick. A pledge and salutation to the flag at the opening of each day's session is one of the incidents most enjoyed, because the language used is English. A school engaged in this exercise may be heard as far as the power of youthful lungs can reach. The suggestion has been made that, since the island is to be permanently American, English should be the class-room language and Spanish subsidiary. Apparent disinclination to interfere with a civil establishment has operated in this respect, as in others, to make the authorities indecisive.

INFLUENCE OF NEAT DRESS.

Co-education is favored by the authorities so far as practicable. How it may work is undetermined. A native tradition that the young of opposite sexes may safely meet in any condition of attire except at school must be encountered and overcome. Perhaps the climate may provide a solution, as the natives would have it, for Puerto Rican girls may marry at thirteen or fourteen years, and have families while the American girl is yet at school.

While the problem of co-education remains unsolved, the example of American girls in the matter of personal appearance is having good effect. Neatness of dress has never before been cultivated in the schools, but now the feminine instinct that impels every girl to try to look as well as her classmates has worked marked changes for the better. It is to be feared that the effect may not be lasting, for, when removed from her school surroundings and placed among her own with a family growing around her, the native girl can hardly be expected to break from the home habits imposed by custom and universally observed.

A native woman's life is a simple, indolent routine of early coffee, the rocking chair for a while, a spell of fanning herself, a little rest, and breakfast at noon; more fanning and rocking, an early afternoon nap, visits with the neighbors, and dinner in the evening. Then she sits out on the balcony, idly watching life in the narrow street below until bedtime. Her daylight hours are passed in an interior court which the sun touches only for the few minutes that it is directly overhead. At twenty years she is no longer young and at thirty she is old, has grown stout from eating sweets all her life, and perhaps is wrinkled.

Since the school plan, where given a fair chance, has already done good, there can be no doubt of the importance of a firm policy if it is to be generally applied. The authorities recognize what is needed, but, apart from the seasons stated for lack of energy in this direction, they seem to think that schools may wait while the urgent work of employment to the masses is performed.

NEED OF MATERIAL COMFORTS.

They hope by some means to make a gridiron of good roads over the island, thereby developing a peasantry in farm cultivation and substituting a living wage for labor for that now paid. The consequence of perpetuating illiteracy, now reckoned at 87 per cent. of the population, does not lack appreciation, but they would make the people comfortable, or at least would bring comfort within their reach, before forcing them to send their children to school. Regarding themselves as only temporary custodians of the island, they feel that the limited means at their command may be better used just now in taking care of material needs than in any other way, urging that when relieved of distress and in the enjoyment of comparative plenty the masses will be prepared to consider educational advantages which do not now appeal to them. A permanent government, they believe, will find in the work now in progress a good foundation for a school system. Yet they see that a people indifferent to schools is far from the stage of home civilization, State or Territorial, and the school experience they have undergone furnishes them with one of their strongest arguments against trusting Puerto Rico at this time with autonomy.

A people so simple and so ignorant fall natural prey to the designs of political agitators. If left to itself Puerto Rico might safely guarantee revolutions as frequently as any other place in this part of the world. No inherent viciousness has appeared in the temper of the masses, but they are easily led, and schemers may play with them at will. Even in school work the impression has gone out that the Americans are trying to impose on them something that will upset tradition and the existing order, as if such an innovation would not be the best possible thing for them.

At best the problem of dealing with them is difficult. The authorities hope to move toward its solution by lifting them out of the virtual slavery to which for generations they have been subjected, and thus enabling them to see how they may improve their physical, moral, and mental status. The task would perhaps be hopeless were not the tractability of the people, which at times victimizes them to perverted counsels, in itself a promise for the time when good influences may be appreciated.

One of the officers in high authority, speaking the other day, after a most vexatious turn of some general welfare work on which he had been engaged, summed his conclusions in this fashion:

"Puerto Rico has all the natural conditions for a second Garden of Eden. With good schools and good roads it should become self-supporting, and the people happy and prosperous. But as I feel at this moment, before these betterments are undertaken, the island should be sunk deep in the sea for thirty hours."

PLAN OF RELIEF WORK.

Relief work in Puerto Rico for the sufferers from the hurricane of last August has cost the Government about $700,000, and it still continues. The present distribution consists of 300 tons of provisions weekly. Rations now issued, however, are for work performed, so that, while the help extended is gratuitous as from the Government, the recipients cannot get it without some equivalent. The plan adopted and in operation is to issue rations to planters according to the number of hands they may employ. Each planter is required to give for a day's work a day's rations to each of his men, and other rations amounting to a full portion for each member of an employe's family. A man with a wife and six children thus draws rations for seven daily besides receiving such wages, in cash or promises to pay, as the planter may agree to give. Returns by planters show that upward of 7,000 men receive rations in this way for about 90,000 persons.

Several reasons induced the authorities to adopt this plan of relief. Besides destroying the homes of the poor, the hurricane devastated the estates of the well-to-do. Planters had already been crippled as a result of the Spanish-American war and of disturbed trade, and many estates were loaded with mortgages. The combination of misfortunes would have made it difficult in all sections and impossible in some to raise crops this year. Few of the planters could feed the help they would require, and almost none of them could pay wages in addition, even at the low prevailing rate of 30 cents per day. This condition would have rushed several thousand homeless, idle men into the towns and cities. The Government would have been obliged to provide support for these men in any case. It chose to do so by making them work for the planters. The result was to help the planters out of difficulty, to provide for a large acreage of planting, to save the families of the farm hands from utter destitution, and to keep the towns clear of an army of unemployed. Since the planters were able to re-establish themselves by this means, the authorities stipulated that they set aside for each farm hand 10,000 square feet of land which he might cultivate for his own benefit.

DISTRESS NO LONGER ACUTE.

The plan has worked so smoothly that little distress exists among the people as the result of the hurricane. Now that the crops are going to market, it is hoped that the planters may be able to take care of cultivation as in former years and that the farm hands may get some money to show for the season of work besides providing themselves with means to rebuild and stock their hut homes from the proceeds of the 10,000 feet of land alloted to each for private cultivation. Relief has been extended through sixteen military division posts, with supply depots in each of the sixty-nine municipalities. Many of the depots will probably soon be closed, and within a few months it should be possible to bring the relief work to an end.

Death records show how urgently it was needed. In June last there were 2,769 deaths, and in July 3,026 in the entire island. The August record was 2,691 from general causes and 2,780 from the hurricane. In September the number was 3,701; in October, 4,939; in November, 5,358; in December, 4,311, and in January, 3,277. Hurricane effects may be said to have passed by February. From Sept. 1 to Jan. 31, the total deaths, 21,286, gave a rate of 52.8 per 1,000 of population, an increase of 23 per 1,000 over the normal rate. Deaths in these five months exceeded the normal by 9,170. The hurricane had destroyed habitations, means of livelihood, clothing, and food products. Plantains, the chief dietary of the people, were not to be had. The substitutes provided at first, mainly by private donation from the United States, brought on intestinal troubles, which the sufferers, in their weakened condition, could not withstand. Probably the majority would have died in any case, but they happened to be the victims of mistaken kindness.

PRIVATE DONATIONS ILL-JUDGED.

Private donations by the first ships from the North after the hurricane were generally ill-suited for these sufferers. There was clothing for a people whose normal condition was close to nakedness, in quantity and quality suitable for a genteel Winter colony. Having heard that beans were a favorite dish here, much Northern charity was devoted to sending an enormous supply of hard kidney beans. The natives did not know how to cook these beans, for their own bean is very soft. Much sickness resulted. Canned goods came here in great quantities. They are unknown to the kind of people whom the hurricane made helpless. Of codfish and rice, which the people like and can assimilate, practically none was sent.

Early shipments had a demoralizing effect on native labor. No one was willing to work who could be fed without it. Several hundred men employed on contract and other labor in this city quit as soon as the distribution of supplies began. The labor market fell into a state of famine. When the distributers began to object to giving supplies to able-bodied men, wives were sent for them, and when wives with babies got the best treatment babies were loaned around, so that none might miss the delivery. All baties looked alike to the distributers, and supplies were exhausted with no suspicion that they had not gone where need was urgent. They went for the most part to native shopkeepers, who got them cheap for cash or in exchange for goods that the sellers could use.

RESULTS OF ARMY WORK.

Under army supervision both supplies and their distribution have been measurably judicious. It is not doubted that much help has gone where it was undeserved. The extent of distress has also been magnified in order to excite sympathy at the supply depots. Many provisions are yet sent to those who would get enough even if they had to pay. These mistakes are offset, however, by the immense good that has undoubtedly been accomplished. Fraud is certainly now reduced to a minimum. When relief work shall end the authorities may look back upon it with a sense of onerous duty well performed.

It has put agricultural interests on a firm footing, which might not otherwise have been regained in several years, and it has insured active employment and abundant food to thousands who could not have helped themselves, and who might have afflicted many communities with disorder and lawlessness. The native conscience is not likely to be disturbed by the humbug and deceit which may have been practiced, but the authorities feel that it is better to have been misled somewhat than to have withheld relief from the multitude whose lives depended upon receiving it.

F. W. S.

The Constitution and the Presidential Campaign.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By the Hon. PERRY BELMONT,

Ex-Minister to Spain.

DEMOCRATS in Congress are defending the Constitution and the Supreme Court; if upon that issue the approaching Democratic National Convention nominates candidates in whom the country can have confidence, the present Administration will have little chance of another four years of power. Those Democrats whose course has hitherto pointed to repudiation, the degradation of the Supreme Court by political control, and to an unconstitutional impairment of the obligations and interference with the freedom of contracts, cannot expect to lead the party waging the campaign upon a great Constitutional issue. The Republican contention that Congress, when legislating for any part of the possessions of the United States outside of the forty-five States in the Union, is at liberty to prescribe such laws as it deems best, and that by the recent treaty with Spain sovereignty over Puerto Rico and the Philippines has been established unrestrained by the provisions of the Constitution, is to be an issue in the Presidential campaign.

There is a tendency to ridicule those who cling to the letter and the spirit of our fundamental law and the judgments of the Supreme Court. When Tweed was at the summit of his eminence as an organizer for the plunder of the people by corrupt legislation and venal executive administration, he said to an associate who suggested that a proposed law in the interest of knavery would violate the Constitution of New York: "What is the Constitution among friends?"

By a sort of evolution of corporate and individual wealth beyond the imagination of the average man to conceive, all demanding new opportunities for investment and arnings, in this period of what is called imperialism in nations and their politics, of tariff syndicates and their politics, there is impatience with the restraints of our Federal Constitution and its final interpretation by the judicial power. But for that which is Constitutional, lawful, and honest in its methods of acquirement and use the law of the land will give adequate protection.

Acquisition by the United States of the rights and duties of governing the new possessions was not a spontaneous preference of the inhabitants of those islands, nor the original desire of the majority of the people of our own country. It was "a leap in the dark." The Administration at Washington had not thought out the new problem. Speculators were willing to take the risk because they contemplated great Government expenditures of money. Admirers of England's new policy, whose imaginations had been inflamed by the Queen's Jubilee, welcomed our new policy for the Philippines, but had little thought of its military consequences, which compelled Mr. Balfour to protest in the House of Commons: "I myself am not one of those who watch imperial expansion wholly without misgiving or wholly without anxiety. I think it is necessary, but that it ought not to be undertaken with a light heart." In the stress and strain of the South African situation the British Prime Minister complained in the House of Lords that even the British Constitution (although its interpretation, unlike our own, is uncontrolled by any judicial power, and the Queen and Parliament can any moment throw it into the Thames) is not an efficient fighting instrument, and that it hampers imperialistic preparations for an adequate defense of that modern British Empire which Republican leaders at Washington would imitate in our America. Our written Constitution must control the sword, but in the new British Empire chartered companies are the mightier.

It is a lack of provision for the future which has made Republican leaders averse to coming into close quarters with the new situation. Their attitude toward the twenty million purchase would be laughable were it not so humiliating. First, they deny that the purchase is now a part of the United States, or is independent, or is a part of any foreign country. They fear to legislate, be it ever so little, lest the Constitution or the Supreme Court be extended to them. Finally, they deny that the Constitution teaches and applies by any inherent force through the agency of the United States, no matter where or by whom exerted; and yet they teach that in time of profound peace the President, or the army, unaided by Congress, must rule the purchase in defiance of the treaty signed by him. Even the more conservative leaders of the McKinley party do not, in the presence of the new fad of imperialism, fight manfully for the Constitution as it is, for the Union as it is, or the judgments of the Supreme Court as they stand; but whisper amendments to the Constitution if the Supreme Court will not, in the interest of the new imperial powers for Congress and the President, overthrow its former decisions. Insensibility to the wisdom and foresight of the framers of the original Constitution and of its amendments is a distinct weakness in the Republican contention.

One Republican Senator put the contention in the form of a resolution "to establish and maintain such governmental control as the situation may demand." Had he said "Constitution" instead of "situation" it would have been well. In the President's messages the use of the word "Constitution" is avoided as if it were a pestilent microbe. What is the reason? Our fundamental law blocks the way to the schemes of what has been called "imperialism." To-day it is the Constitution, next it will be Congress, that is in the way.

The impulse of patriotism and the wish to save our public officials from foreign criticism dictates a resistance to the suspicion that, after it was decided to demand from Spain a cession of the Philippines, the President and the Republican hierarchy devised the stipulation of the recent treaty, in order to prepare the way for the threatening issue, now pending. What is the issue? A Senator from Vermont presented it as follows: "That by the recent treaty the United States have taken sovereignty over our new islands, to exercise it unrestrained by the provisions of the Constitution." He endeavored to defend the resolution by a speech which followed the lines laid down, even before the treaty with Spain had been ratified, by two learned professors of law in Harvard University, Thayer and Langdell. Their exposition was in effect that the term "United States" as used in the Constitution now means either the political corporation, the body politic created thereby, or the States united thereby, and it does not embrace the District of Columbia or the territorial possessions of colonies belonging to the United States. The word or descriptive name that embraces all combined is not disclosed. Hence the affirmation by the Senator that Congress, whenever it shall see fit to enter new territories for the purpose of legislation under the sovereignty of the United States, can go there unaccompanied by that Constitution by which alone Congress was created, and now exists, and holds whatever powers it has. The speech upholding the resolution and the utterances of other leading Republicans make the broader claim that, unless controlled by a treaty or by a law hampering itself, the Constitution is not an impediment in the way of Congress, nor prevents Congress from doing what it pleases in the territory.

It logically follows, if Congress has heretofore extended the Constitution over the Territories, which was the condition of all before the treaty with Spain, that Congress can, by a repealing law, withdraw its protection and put New Mexico, Oklahoma, Alaska, and the Philippines and Puerto Rico in the same category of absolute subjection to its will, without possible interference by the judicial power. Or else there are to be two classes of Territories, one under the protection of the Constitution and the Supreme Court, and the other bereft of both. Such a differentiation between the acquisition of territory under the Northwest Ordinance, the treaties with France, Spain, Mexico, and Russia on the one hand, and the recent treaty with Spain on the other, Republican leaders are now endeavoring to promote. They assert that the former treaties stipulated that the inhabitants should have the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the United States, and that the latter treaty did not, and therefore as to them Congress will be unrestrained.

The before-mentioned Republican Senator, of excellent repute as a lawyer, put the following question of Constitutional law, which should be presented Congress, and then to the voters at the next election: "Does the Constitution of the United States ex proprio vigore, unaided by the treaty or act of Congress, extend to and cover the inhabitants of territories acquired by the United States?" The question recognizes a restraint upon Congress inherent in the Constitution, but dormant, and not to be reached by the Supreme Court until vivified by treaty stipulation with a foreign Government, or by act of Congress. The Senator who formulated the question answered it in the negative and repudiated the better view. That better view is that the Constitution expresses positive and peremptory prohibitions against the exercise of certain specified powers by the United States and by Congress at Washington and elsewhere, which prohibitions are universal in time and place, and of spontaneous and original force. It is immaterial whether those prohibitions on the United States, Congress, and the President are positive or negative. Sovereignty over Puerto Rico and the Philippines is the exercise of legislative power which, under our system, is limited, Congress having only such powers as have been granted by the Constitution. If the Constitution has declared that an act shall not be done it cannot be done anywhere, and if the Constitution has said that it shall be done, it must be done everywhere, no matter what a treaty may stipulate.

Because the Republican leaders give such efficacy to the treaty-making power in this relation, it is worth while to analyze their argument. During a large portion of the century now drawing to a close the domain of the treaty-making power has been in debate. It had had one aspect for political and foreign questions and another for judicial and domestic questions. If one rate of duty on imports was prescribed by treaty and a different one by statute, the judicial power enforced the last in order of date, leaving the political branch to get out of the difficulty as best it could. But rather recently the Supreme Court has laid down the whole law of the matter as follows: "The treaty power, as expressed in the Constitution, is in terms unlimited, except by those restraints found in that instrument against the action of the Government or of its departments, and those arising from the nature of the Government itself, and that of the States; it would not be contended that it extends so far as to authorize what the Constitution forbids, or a change in the character of the Government, or that of the States, or the cession of any portion of the latter without its consent." The treaty-making power as well as Congress must obey the Constitution. That decision by the court is the law of the land until reversed by the court. We are now on firm ground. The recent treaty with Spain must be conformed thereto. It stipulates "that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the Philippines shall be determined by Congress." What would have happened if it had declared that they should be determined by the President or the Secretary of State, and, which is a more practical inquiry, what would be the situation if, after disposing as it did of the inhabitants born in Spain, it had been silent regarding the native inhabitants? Would not the inherent power of the Constitution over Congress and over the United States, when legislating for those native inhabitants, be precisely what it now is? When the recent treaty named "Congress" it of course meant the legislative branch of the United States, including the President and his veto power. It meant a statute lawfully enacted under the Constitution.

That obvious fact leads up to an examination of the previous treaties of cession, all substantially alike on the point under consideration. That with Russia, however, has no clause regarding admission into the Union whenever Congress shall decide, such as was in the other three treaties. The stipulation ceding Louisiana is an example of the other two, the one with Spain and the other with Mexico, and is as follows: "The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all rights, advantages, and immunities of the citizens of the United States, and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess."

The opinion that the treaty added nothing to the rights which the inhabitants would have had and did have under the Constitution is confirmed by the following sentence in the Supreme Court, in Canter's case: "The inhabitants of the territories which his Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States by this treaty shall be incorporated into the United States as soon as consistent with the Federal Constitution, and admitted to the enjoyment of the privileges, rights, and immunities of citizens of the United States. It is unnecessary to inquire whether this is not their condition independent of stipulation. They do not, however, participate in political power, they do not share in the Government until Florida becomes a State." The Constitution, without any treaty stipulation, guaranteed, therefore, to any inhabitant of the new territories "free enjoyment of liberty, property, and religion," and any official or other individual interfering would have felt the hand of judicial power in some form. The Supreme Court had declared that the "United States" already included the District of Columbia and the Territories and that the phrase "throughout the United States" covered all possessions.

It may be an infelicity on the part of the opposition against the efforts of the Administration to evade the Constitution and the Supreme Court, and a prejudice in favor of that effort might be created, growing out of the toleration at the time that the extension of slave labor into the Territories was the single issue. It might revive memories of the Missouri Compromise, of Calhoun's theory that the Constitution ex proprio vigore enabled the Southern slaveholder to go with his property in slaves into the Territories, and there possess such property until the Territory became a State; the Wilmot proviso, the delay in organising California as a Territory, the compromise of 1850, the squatter sovereignty invented by Cass, the popular sovereignty invented by Douglas, the debate between him and Lincoln, or the Kansas-Nebraska episode. Those now living who, on the side of freedom, participated in those events, might naturally exclaim: "Do you expect me to uphold the theory of the Constitution invented by Calhoun in order to enable slavery to invade the free Territories of the United States?" The answer is that the situation in Puerto Rico and the Philippines is, thanks to the Thirteenth Amendment, the reverse of what it was in Kansas and Nebraska, because to-day the supremacy of the Constitution means the destruction of slavery in Sulu and everywhere, and the prevalence of the freedom, liberty, equal justice, and self-government, for which Lincoln labored. The Supreme Court directed Chief Justice Marshall to write in one of his opinions that the Government of the United States was "by the people, of the people, and for the people" of States and Territories, a phrase so accurate and felicitous that Lincoln made it his own, but how does it fit the Government which the McKinley party would now make for the conquered Puerto Ricans?

The Republicans in Congress repeat the party shibboleth that "the Constitution of the United States was made for the people, and not they for it." Yet the history of the American people under the Constitution warrants the belief that they were really predestined for the Constitution, so exceptional has been their freedom, prosperity, and happiness. The Constitution was ordained to secure the blessings of liberty and justice. Does the National conscience uphold the Republican contention, which deprives the Puerto Ricans of that liberty and justice?

The President has never told the country at large when it was decided to demand the cession of the Philippines. Possibly it was disclosed to the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee by the official instructions from Washington laid by the President before them. When the August protocol was signed the President had not decided to demand the cession, and Spain contended at Paris that she understood the protocol only required the determination of the terms on which Spain should retain the sovereignty of the archipelago. When the President resisted that view Spain insisted on arbitration of the question by a neutral power. Then the President offered twenty millions for sovereignty over the Philippines, and no further allusion to the August protocol. The offer was accepted by Spain, whose interest in the natives became languid, and the President dictated, as the published protocols show, the peculiar stipulation concerning the natives so unlike that of previous treaties. Would not exclusion of the judicial power from interfering with the political power when legislating for the Philippines be the chief aim of the American negotiators of the treaty, coupled with an alternative that if the exclusion were likely to fail, then the Government of Puerto Rico and the Philippines could remain for an indefinite time in the President's hands as war power?

There has been much patriotic gush and sentiment in explanation, and, excepting what naval officers have said of Subig Bay, little that is not superficial. One partisan of the Administration tells the taxpayers that the large sum was paid for the right to elevate the natives in Christian civilization, another insists on the intrinsic merits of the archipelago, and another will have it that the price was paid to inaugurate with China a commercial war of exports and imports. President McKinley has been long in public life. He began as an advocate of a Chinese wall in the form of an excluding tariff in favor of our native labor and industries, but now he is for an open door in the Chinese wall. He ought to explain to his countrymen what may happen to them in the commercial strife he would promote with China if she shall awake from her lethargy and use the exceptional facilities of her four hundred million people and pour her products over the Pacific into our Western ports.

On a first view of the recent report to the President by the Philippine Commission there were hopes of its non-partisan character, even of its willingness to stand by Jefferson and the Democratic Congress which legislated for Louisiana in 1804. The humane and non-partisan features of the report are mainly due to Admiral Dewey, who is not a partisan. The Philippine Commission says this in substance: The changes suggested are the Jeffersonian scheme of government in the light of ideas formulated by prominent and progressive Filipinos; that is, to elect a lower house, and an upper house half elected and half nominated, would probably convert the scheme into a Territorial Government of the first class, and this, after due consideration of circumstances and conditions in the Philippines, is what the commission earnestly recommends. That early hope disappears when it becomes clear that the commission abstains from telling the President that Congress must legislate the needed administrative power into his hands and that such legislation must be subject to judicial scrutiny. When the commission further on advised the President that he can, under his war power as military commander, organize and administer such a government, excluding all legislative and judicial intervention, the mask falls and the majority of the commission is revealed in almost as partisan an attitude as are the Administration and the majority in Congress, in the endeavor to manipulate a Presidential campaign. Admiral Dewey could enlighten the people upon the undisclosed features of the Philippine question and bring out facts going far toward solving the problem now confronting the country.

PERRY BELMONT.

Our Present Knowledge of Living Matter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By JAMES H. STOLLER,

Professor of Biology, Union College.

THE discovery that life is inherent in a peculiar form of matter ranks as one of the most important achievements of science in the present century. Previously the study of life had been concerned entirely with the nature of the functions of the various organs making up the living body. It was then universally held that the possession of a set of organs, each to carry on its own special physiological function, was indispensable to every living creature. Had a zoologist affirmed at that time that there are animals in which, for example, no stomach whatever is present he would have been derided by his associates. Those simple organisms found everywhere in pond water consisting of a single microscopic unit of living matter were then, as now, known to students of nature, but zoologists then considered that the several special physiological parts known in higher animals were in reality present in the simplest microscopic forms. Ehrenberg, who at the beginning of the present century was the greatest authority upon the microscopic organisms and whose publications are still of great value, ascribed a stomach, heart, &c., to be simple uniqellular organisms which he was the first carefully to observe.

It was in 1835 that Dujardin, while engaged in the study of the Foraminifera, a group of simple animals inhabiting sea water, stated that their bodies consisted of a definite form of matter, a transparent gelatinous substance, for which he proposed the name sarcode. He set forth the view that these animals possess no organs, that the gelatinous material itself performs all vital functions, as movement, digestion of food, &c. This was a new idea in physiology and marks an epoch in the development of the science.

In 1846 Mohl, recording his observations upon the clear, viscid substance met with in plant cells, employed the term protoplasm to designate it. A few years later Cohn, commenting upon the discoveries just mentioned, took the ground that animal sarcode and plant protoplasm are essentially of the same nature. To Max Schulze belongs the credit of establishing, in 1860, that this substance is in fact living matter—a peculiar form of matter and the only one existing in nature which manifests the phenomena of life.

This discovery at once swept away traditional errors and placed the study of living things on a true scientific basis. From that time until now the study of the problems of physiology, that is, the processes of life, has been directed to the determination of the nature of the activities of the cell, or unit mass of living matter, as occurring in the bodies of animals and plants.

To few subjects of scientific investigation in the last half century has more effort been given than to the determination of the nature of protoplasm. While in the flush of exultation over the discovery of a great general truth it seemed almost sufficient to say that protoplasm was an "animate jelly," it soon became evident that it is in reality something exceedingly complex and difficult of analysis. Very soon all hopes of an easy determination of its chemical composition were abandoned. If there were enthusiasts who at first expected that life would now be reduced to terms of chemical reactions, they were quickly brought to disappointment: and not only they, but also those who hoped for the determination of an exact chemical formula for the substance in which life is manifested.

Protoplasm as such—that is to say, living matter—lies beyond the reach of chemical analysis. For the moment it is subjected to experiment in the laboratory it dies, it ceases to be protoplasm, it becomes dead matter. In dying new molecular arrangements of its substance may and probably do take place, so that the chemical composition of dead protoplasm may be very different from that of living protoplasm.

But we have not yet arrived at any satisfactory knowledge of the composition, when subjected to chemical analysis, of dead protoplasm. It has been ascertained, of course, what elements are present in it; it has been found that carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur, and phosphorus are uniformly present and that they occur in combinations characteristic of the class termed proteids. But exact chemical formulas for these proteid bodies have not been obtained. Moreover, protoplasm from different sources varies much in respect to the kinds of proteid compounds present in it. The general results of chemical investigations point to the conclusion that dead protoplasm is a varying mixture of different chemical substances.

In the last decade or so much effort has been given to determining the exact physical structure of protoplasm. Here, too, it has been found that the substance possesses a complexity quite beyond that at first supposed. We can no longer describe protoplasm as a transparent structureless jelly. With the aid of microscopes of high powers of magnification and improved methods of technique, especially in respect to the use of staining reagents, we now know that protoplasm possesses a definite minute structure. At the same time it must be admitted that the knowledge gained thus far serves only as a basis for theories as to what its exact structure is.

At present there are two principle theories in the field. One is known as the "reticular" theory, according to which protoplasm is composed of a network of very fine threads, within the meshes of which is a more fluid part. Where the threads come together are enlargements, or thickenings, which stain deeply and are called the microsomes. It is these which constitute the granules seen in protoplasm when examined with the ordinary microscopes. The other theory is called the "foam" theory and was first advanced by Bütschli in 1892. According to this, protoplasm possesses a structure comparable to a mass of froth. A foam of soap bubbles of which the walls of the bubbles correspond to the more dense and the air in the bubbles to the less dense constituents represents the structure of living matter.

The mere statement of these theories serves better than anything else to indicate how lacking in definiteness and completeness is our present knowledge of the minute physical structure of protoplasm. If we regard protoplasm as a "machine," quoting Prof. Huxley in his article on "Biology" in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, we must acknowledge that while we know in a general way what the machine will do, we are yet very far from knowing what the component parts of the machine are or how they work.

We know that protoplasm is capable of performing the functions of assimilation and growth. Its essential dynamical peculiarity is that it takes up matter from without and, transforms this matter into its own substance, thus effecting growth. There is apparently nothing else in the realm of nature—no other form of substance—which is thus capable of taking up dead matter and endowing it with the quality of life.

Considering what takes place in the cells of the green leaves of plants, the problem as to the active powers of protoplasm presents itself in a form about as follows: Given carbonic acid taken up from the air, and water with inorganic salts in solution, taken up from the soil, how are these materials transformed, until in the end they add to the quantity of protoplasm of the cells? The most that has been accomplished is to show that certain chemical formulas may represent the first stages of the changes. It is known that one of the first products formed is starch, which appears as minute granules in the protoplasm. We can conceive how starch may be formed through certain decompositions and recompositions of the carbonic acid and water, and can express these supposed reactions by chemical equations. We know, too, that a factor in the process is the part played by the energy of sunlight. A molecule of starch contains latent or stored-up energy which was derived from the sun. Thus we have a rational, though not proved, theory of the first steps in the building up of the highly complex compounds of protoplasm from the simple inorganic compounds taken up from without. But what the succeeding steps are we can at present give no satisfactory theoretical explanation, that is, cannot represent hypothetically by formulas. But supposing we could give a series of formulas leading up to an expression of the chemical composition of protoplasm, would we then know what life is?

Twenty-five years ago the great majority of men of science accepted the chemico-physical theory of life. In 1874 Prof. Huxley, in his Belfast address, said: "In the seventeenth century the idea that the physical processes of life are capable of being explained in the same way as other physical phenomena, and, therefore, that the living body is a mechanism, was proved to be true for certain classes of vital action; and, having thus taken root in irrefragible fact, this conception has not only successfully repelled every assault upon it, but has steadily grown in force and extent of application, until it is now the expressed or implied fundamental proposition of the whole of scientific physiology."

Two recent expressions upon this subject by eminent authorities are as follows: Prof. Michael Foster, in his address at Toronto in 1897, said: "To-day, as yesterday and in the days before, the mention of the word vitalism or its equivalent separates as a war cry physiologists into two camps, one contending that all the phenomena of life can, and the other that they can not, be explained as the result of the action of chemico-physical forces. For myself, I have always felt that while such a controversy, like other controversies, is useful as a stirring of the waters, through which much oxygen is brought home to many things, and no little purification effected, the time for the final judgment on the question will not come until we shall more clearly understand than we do at present what we mean by physical and chemical, and may perhaps be put off until somewhere near the end of all things, when we shall know as fully as we ever shall what the forces to which we give these names can do and what they can not."

In a letter printed in Nature, Oct. 20, 1898, Herbert Spencer says: "My own belief is that neither interpretation is adequate. A recently issued and revised and enlarged edition of the 'Principles of Science' contains a chapter on 'The Dynamical Element in Life,' in which I have contended that the theory of a vital principle fails and that the physico-chemical theory also fails; the corollary being that in its ultimate nature life is incomprehensible."

JAMES H. STOLLER.

The Index to a Horse's Character.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By E. A. A. GRANGE,

Professor of Veterinary Science, Michigan Agricultural College.

MANY persons in forming opinions as to the character of a horse regard the eye as the feature above all others which tells the tale, but our investigation of the subject has led us to somewhat different conclusions, and experience with these animals has caused us not to place too much reliance upon its expression in deciding as to its vicious traits or docility. Notwithstanding that the examination of the eye is almost an inborn habit in judging the character of the creature, yet it seems that this particular feature is often overestimated.

We have known persons to condemn horses on account of the appearance of their eyes, saying, "I never feel safe with a horse which is always turning the whites of its eyes at me," but closer inspection would have shown the ivory white to be the result of absence of the coloring matter in a part which is usually of a darkened hue, and was really the natural condition of things rather than a vicious habit. This deviation from the ordinary course of nature produces a variety sometimes called "watch eye," occasionally confused, however, with another kind called "wall eye"; and here it may not be out of place to explain the difference between these two peculiar conditions.

The former appears as if illuminated by the contrast of the ivory white surrounding that part of the eye frequently called the sight, which in its turn may be almost black. This somewhat singular arrangement of things gives the organ the appearance of being ever on the outlook, watching, as it were. Some horses have both eyes constructed on the watch-eye plan, and it gives the animal a rather wild expression, when in point of fact it may be a very docile creature.

The wall eye, on the other hand, is a condition due to the absence of coloring matter, this time in the interior of the organ, giving it a bluish or steel-gray appearance which is a striking contrast to the soft brown eyes so often noticed in horses.

It must not be inferred that the eye should be entirely disregarded in forming an opinion as to the character of a horse, but it should be remembered that its expression is materially influenced by the attitude of the ear, an organ which is often lost sight of as far as being an index to the animal's character is concerned.

Our experience in judging horses has led us to regard the ear with much care, as its attitude and movements indicate quite a variety of conditions; horses whose ears are ever restless without apparent cause are frequently ultra-nervous creatures, well worth watching. Again, the restless ear will sometimes point to defective eyesight, which may be accompanied with partial or total loss of vision, while animals which throw them closely back upon the poll are often inclined to nip or bite. Indeed, this very attitude is frequently a signal for combat.

On the other hand, horses whose ears are kept nearly in the same position most of the time are more than likely to be dull, stupid creatures, if they are not totally deaf. Deafness in horses is not at all a common thing, though we occasionally meet with cases in which the animal's attention cannot be attracted by sound.

The ear of the horse is not only a partial index to the animal's character as far as vice and docility are concerned, but its movements will at times sound the keynote of danger or warn us to be on the alert. In this connection a somewhat remarkable incident was related to the writer a few years ago by one of the Union soldiers who escaped through that famous hole of Libby Prison, but was afterward retaken. The officer who recaptured the man subsequently informed him that his proximity was first revealed by the ears of his (the officer's) charger.

The story in brief was that the escaping soldier and a messmate were concealed in a wood. One night they were closely pursued by the Southern officer and his men, and while stealing away from them as cautiously as they could, the crackling of the dry leaves attracted the attention of the Captain's horse, which somewhat suddenly and without apparent reason pricked its ears and seemed alarmed. The officer, taking the hint, ordered his troopers to surround the spot, and by the morning he had the two fugitives closely corralled.

Another feature concerning the ear of a horse, and sometimes taken advantage of to illustrate the intelligence of the animal, is the attitude it assumes under certain conditions. Thus we find trainers of trick horses in the circus ring presenting a magnificent animal to an audience, and he tells them that it will do exactly what it is commanded, without manipulation or sign from him. To prove his assertion he will stand out of sight of the horse and command the animal to throw its ears forward, which is immediately done, the horse presenting a noble picturesque appearance at the same time. The act is accomplished, however, through the assistance of a member of the band, who rattles his sticks upon the snare drum. The horse, facing the drum, will immediately throw its ears forward. The audience usually applaud, and the horse gallops around the ring a time or two, but the trainer takes care that he brings it to a halt with its rear toward the band or place where the noise is to be made, and then commands it to throw its ears backward, when the rattle of the snare drum or some other noise will attract the horse's attention from behind and the ears will be thrown backward to collect the wave of sound coming from the rear. The audience again applaud and the horse gallops around the ring. On being brought to a halt, the trainer announces that the horse will now throw one ear backward and the other forward on the word of command, but explains that this is a very difficult act for his pupil to perform, and so it appears to be. It is accomplished by having counter-sounds diagonally across the horse and on opposite sides of the ring, one to attract the right ear, the other the left. Unless the two waves of sound are in the proper direction the act will not be properly accomplished; but after a trial or two the manipulators of the drums will eventually get into position, and then the horse will throw one ear forward, the other backward, which invariably results in much applause.

It may be well to say at this point that the part we call the ear has nothing to do with the function of hearing; it is simply an appendage, one of the duties of which is to collect waves of sound as they pass through the air and direct them to the internal ear, where the essential organs of hearing are to be found, hence its mobility.

Another feature which is regarded by many as an index to the character of a horse is the color of its coat, some believing that chestnuts or sorrels are likely to be high-strung, nervous creatures, while gray horses often get the credit of being very docile, but our investigation along this line has not led us to believe that there is any reliance whatever to be placed in opinions formed upon such a theory. It is also contended that color has much to do with the comfort of the animal when exposed to the sun's rays, especially in the Summer season, but our observations have not demonstrated the truth of this supposition, as it has been clearly shown time and again that dark horses are able to do just as much work without showing fatigue as those of a lighter color. This may be accounted for by the fact that the coat is a non-conductor within certain limits, so that it probably makes little difference what color it is as far as the temperature of the parts beneath are concerned.

In studying the character of a horse, it may be well not to jump at conclusions, but observe its habits carefully, and give every link due consideration before coming to a final conclusion.

E. A. A. GRANGE.

How England Twice Failed to Acquire Delagoa Bay.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By WALTER LITTLEFIELD,

Author of "The Truth About Dreyfus."

THE announcement of the award in the Delagoa Railway arbitration case provokes renewed interest in regard to the future status of Portuguese East Africa during the period of the present war in South Africa. The fact that the policy of the British War Office continues to ignore Delagoa Bay as a possible pied à terre to the Transvaal, and is unfortunately obliged to do so, emphasizes a couple of little-known pages of British diplomatic history.

Paradoxical as it may seem, Delagoa Bay in the possession of the Transvaal would long ago have brought the war to an abrupt termination—almost as abrupt as had the Portuguese territory been accessible to British troops. And much might be said concerning the apparent shortsightedness of the British Government of 1888 and again in 1896, the year following the Jameson raid, in blocking the attempts of President Krüger to acquire a port in Portuguese East Africa, which could now be utilized as a base for attacking the Transvaal from the north. It must be remembered, however, that at the latter date particularly the prestige of the South African Republic was at its height in European estimation, and it was doubtless feared in Downing Street that if the desires of Krüger were allowed to prevail, in the very natural order of things, the slender thread of doubtful quality which attached the republic to the empire might break, beyond the possibility of repair without arousing the ire of Continental Europe. Be that as it may, it is not my purpose to discuss this phase of the Delagoan question, but simply to relate the history of two diplomatic transactions the results of which came very near placing Lorenzo Marques and the railway running thence to Pretoria under the control of the British War Office. The failure of the first was owing to the curious indifference of Mr. Disraeli's last Cabinet, (whose policy was as sensitive in regard to India as the policy of the present administration is concerning South Africa) followed by the misplaced philanthropy of Mr. Gladstone. The failure of the second was solely due to the cowardice and pride, the lack of backbone and statesmanship of the present Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senhor Veigo Beirao.

In 1878 Mr. Robert Morier was British Minister in Lisbon. In the previous year the Transvaal had been temporarily annexed to the British Crown, and the Kafir and Zulu wars had later made it most desirable that the Portuguese and British Governments should arrive at some agreement regarding mutual protection in East Africa. In no other way could the British position be rendered more secure than by the acquisition of a port on Delagoa Bay with free access to her Majesty's dominions in the interior. The entente cordiale that then existed between London and Lisbon, coupled with the depleted state of Portugal's Treasury, invited negotiations tending toward such an acquisition. In August, 1878, instructions were issued from Downing Street to Mr. Morier to negotiate with all possible dispatch "a commercial treaty with his Most Faithful Majesty with special provisions concerning the suppression of the slave trade in East Africa and navigation of the coast of East Africa with special regulations concerning the importation of arms into said territory, and for the construction of a railway connecting the Port of Lorenzo Marques with her Britannic Majesty's dominions," (then, of course, the Transvaal).

Mr. Robert Morier realized, as apparently nobody in Mr. Disraeli's Government realised, that Delagoa Bay, the key to South Africa, was absolutely indispensable to the maintenance of British supremacy in the interior. He scrupulously followed the directions of his Government as far as they went, and then, inspired by a remarkable sense of foresight and encouraged by the friendliness of the Portuguese Government, he inserted an article in the treaty giving the right to his Government to the landing of British troops in, and their transit across, Portuguese East Africa. This treaty was signed by its author and Senhor de Andrade Corvo, in Lisbon, May 30, 1879. Mr. Morier's special article read as follows:

"His Most Faithful Majesty being desirous that the Port of Lorenzo Marques should be available as an outlet for the commerce of her Britannic Majesty's dominions, and convinced that the material well-being that will thereby accrue to their dominions must tend to create a corresponding well-being in his own dominions; being likewise desirous of giving an additional proof of those feelings of amity, good-will, and confidence which have at all times animated the Crowns of Portugal and Great Britain toward each other, as also to place on record his wish to facilitate the task of maintaining the peace and security of South Africa, concedes to her Britannic Majesty:

"1. Immunity from dues and charges of every kind on goods in transit from the Port of Lorenzo Marques to the British frontier, and from the British frontier to the Port of Lorenzo Marques.

"2. The right under such conditions as shall be mutually agreed upon to embark and disembark troops, stores, and munitions of war at Lorenzo Marques, and the free passage of such troops, arms, and munitions of war from and to her Britannic Majesty's dominions across the dominions of his Most Faithful Majesty."

The treaty was dispatched to London with a note from the British Minister urging that it at once be presented for ratification. Mr. Disraeli's Foreign Minister ignored its importance. Delay followed delay. In the meantime the Opposition in the Cortes, desiring to oust the Corvo Government, took as a pretext the pending treaty, which they soon contrived to show was not at all to the benefit of Portugal to become a party to. Corvo went out of office, but with his disappearance most of the animosity against the treaty ceased. An insurrection in Portuguese East Africa made his successors alive to the mutual benefits to be derived from it, and again Mr. Morier addressed his Government, pointing out that a ratification of the treaty in London would certainly be followed by similar action in the Cortes. He worked incessantly to preserve to his country the benefits of what would have been proved to be one of the most conspicuous diplomatic victories of the century. All without avail. The declining days of Disraeli's last Cabinet were expended in expounding an elaborate, yet it must be admitted a most admirable, policy for India, over which the Queen had just waved her sceptre as Empress. When in 1880 Mr. Gladstone's party came into power the treaty was still unratified by either nation.

Suddenly Mr. Morier received an unexpected order from Lord Granville, the new Foreign Minister, to suspend all negotiations. Stupefied, he hurried to London, trusting that his personal and direct appeal to the Premier might save his work. He was mistaken. Mr. Gladstone deemed the treaty of uncertain worth. Then the truth came out. "The Grand Old Man" was bent upon restoring independence to the Boers, who, Mr. Morier was told, would regard with suspicion and ill-feeling the principal clause of the treaty which gave the British War Office ready access to their country from the East. Mr. Morier returned to his post in Lisbon in humiliation and disgust. The Boers in due time received their unmerited independence, and so the incident for the period of nearly twenty years was to remain closed. But Englishmen should not forget that what made the present war possible was not the pacifying policy of Mr. Gladstone, after the Majuba Hill affair, but the supineness of his statesmanship in 1881, when, by rejecting the Morier treaty and granting independence to the Transvaal, he encouraged the establishment of a mighty military power, which is now costing the British Empire an enormous amount of treasure and thousands of lives to suppress, to say nothing of the loss of prestige—passing, it may be, but none the less significant—in the capitals of Continental Europe. To say nothing, too, of race hatred engendered by his mistaken philanthropy, which it will take generations on generations of the survivors of the South African conflict to allay.

But when the history of Lord Salisbury's present administration comes to be written it will be gratifying for Englishmen to note the fact that the efforts of Sir H. G. MacDonell in Lisbon in the Autumn of 1898, to resurrect the forgotten Morier treaty, were eagerly encouraged by the present Premier, who knew full well that its ratification, even if it did not then render war impossible, would at least cut short its duration.

The way was carefully paved to meet the new conditions that since 1880 had arisen in East Africa. On Aug. 31 Mr. Balfour and Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador in London, signed an agreement by which Germany gave her consent to any arrangement that Great Britain might make with Portugal regarding Portuguese East Africa, while Great Britain, in turn, gave her consent to the settling of German emigrants in Syria, besides considerable concessions in the new demarkation of the boundary line of German Togoland. This agreement, however, was only to become operative should the article in regard to Delagoa Bay be accepted by Portugal. It was expected that when the Delagoa Bay Railway award should be made that the rights of the United States claimant could be easily purchased; thus Great Britain would become the sole creditor. Should Portugal require a loan to bind any bargain that might be made between London and Lisbon, Germany was to contribute a portion, thus confirming her right to negotiate an independent treaty with Portugal which, it was agreed upon between the German and British Governments, should be limited to immunity, conceded to Germany from dues and charges of every kind on goods in transit to and from Lorenzo Marques and the frontier of German East Africa.

But all these carefully laid plans came to naught. It is true, indeed, that shortly after his appointment to the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs Senhor Veiga Beirao did actually sign a slightly modified form of the original Morier treaty, also one with Germany along the lines agreed upon between Mr. Balfour and Count von Hatzfeldt, but both the German and the British representatives in Lisbon pledged themselves that no public announcement should be made of the treaties until after they had been ratified by the Portuguese Cortes. Nearly a year passed. Downing Street saw the rapidly gathering war cloud in South Africa and urged haste. Beirao became afraid. The Opposition press in some way got wind of the existence of the treaties and pointed out their alleged disadvantages to Portugal. Sir H. G. MacDonell, it is believed in diplomatic circles abroad, finally got the Portuguese Foreign Minister to consent to a time limit being placed on his treaty. The measure was to go into operation pending ratification if before or on Nov. 1, 1899, the Government at Lisbon had not requested its postponement.

It will be recalled that in the middle of October last transports from India were reported hovering off Delagoa Bay. War had just been declared. Nov. 1 passed, and the transports drew away to the southwest and landed their forces at Durban and Cape Town. Thus closed the second diplomatic incident of Great Britain's attempt to acquire a pied à terre in Portuguese East Africa. Aside from all sentimental motives, it is hard to comprehend the procrastination of the Portuguese Government. As was pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES a few days ago, British transit across the Portuguese territory would now command a price vastly over-reaching what must be its commercial value with the ultimate establishment of British supremacy throughout the Boer republics. Opinion concerning the ultimate destiny of Delagoa Bay is somewhat changed on account of the smallness of award of the arbitration tribunal, it being believed that Portugal will be enabled to meet her indebtedness without pledging her East Africa territory. The decision of the Berne commission, provided the present policy of the British Government be maintained, practically removes Delagoa Bay as an imminent contingency in the South African conflict. The conclusion of the war will relegate the territory to a mere side station when the "Cape to Cairo" scheme shall seem less extravagant a subject of rational and profitable speculation.

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Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
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MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
IAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Pres't. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.
To the Stockholders of the
Morton Trust Company:
NOTICE.
Whereas, The respective Boards of Directors of the Morton Trust Company and the State Trust Company under the respective corporate seals of said Companies have made and entered into an agreement for the merger of said Companies in one corporation, having the name "Morton Trust Company," which agreement provides for the surrender of certificates of stock of the present Morton Trust Company for stock of the Morton Trust Company as constituted by said merger, and further prescribes the terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, 38 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of April, in the year nineteen hundred, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting said agreement will be submitted to the stockholders of said Company for their approval.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th of April, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 18th.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. E. VARET, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.
THE STATE TRUST COMPANY.
Whereas, at agreement for the merger of the Morton Trust Company into The State Trust Company has been made and entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies under their respective corporate seals, which agreement provides for the issue of stock of The State Trust Company, by then by said agreement to have the name Morton Trust Company, and its stock having been increased to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) in exchange for stock of the present Morton Trust Company, at the rate of one share for one share, and also prescribes the further terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The State Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the 23d day of April, 1900, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval, and also to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said State Trust Company from One million dollars, ($1,000,000,) consisting of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100) each, to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) to consist of twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100,) each, the object of said increase being to carry into effect the said agreement of merger, the new or additional shares to be issued share for share for the stock of said Morton Trust Company.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of April, 1900, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M., on the 24th day of April, 1900.
Dated New York, March 28th, 1900.
By order of the Board,
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
Thomas F. Ryan, J. B. Duke, R. A. C. Smith, J. A. H. Widener, Elihu Root, Anson G. McCook, E. A. McAlpin, Joel B. Erhardt, Andrew Mills, W. A. Nash, F. H. Parker, J. N. Hallock, George Foster Peabody, Majority of Trustees.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.
New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

United States Rubber Company.
New-Brunswick, N. J., April 5th, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Tuesday, May 15th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Transfer Books will close at 12 noon on Saturday, April 14th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL P. COLT, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 26, 1900.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Monday, April 9, 1900. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from April 2 until April 9, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
New York Life Insurance Company,
346 and 348 Broadway, New York City.
An election for Trustees of the third class and for Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Home Office of this Company on Wednesday, 11th April, 1900, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, April 5th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common or General Stock of this Company from the net earnings of the Company to Stockholders of record at 12 noon April 14th, 1900, payable April 30th, 1900.
The Transfer Books will close at 12 noon April 14th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. May 16th, 1900.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, April 5th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company as the third quarterly dividend from the net earnings for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at 12 noon, April 14th, 1900, payable April 30th, 1900.
The Transfer Books will close at 12 noon April 14th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. May 16th, 1900.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey.
143 Liberty St., New York, April 2d, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable May 1st to Stockholders of record at the close of business April 16th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Monday, April 16th, till the morning of Monday, April 23d.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street waited with much more than ordinary interest for yesterday's bank statement. Conflicting statements in variety were in circulation before the figures were issued. Some enthusiastic forecasts predicted an increase of millions in surplus reserves; other prophecies used just as big figures to guess a decrease. The final exhibit of about $2,000,000 decrease was hailed by the bear contingent on the Stock Exchange as verifying their pessimistic prophecies. Stocks were freely sold on the "bad showing." Some recessions in market values were forced.

Yet on any common-sense basis of calculation there was nothing in the Clearing House statement which could warrant disturbance of sentiment. Deposits have increased tremendously, beyond $14,000,000 for the week; and the activity of business is reflected in an increase of over $12,000,000 in loans. In actual money the banks show holdings close to $2,000,000 over the figures of a week ago. Only a hysterical Stock Exchange trader can find in such conditions an occasion for worry.

They who are leaders in highest banking circles seem now agreed that ease of money is assured, certainly for months to come. With easy money security market buoyancy can be counted upon.

In various ways is shown the fact that the public has come into Wall Street. London continues a large and confident buyer of American stocks. Increased favor appears in practically every European financial quarter, some changes of disposition being extremely significant. It is the estimate of conservative authorities that London during the past month has bought more American stocks than in any six months of recent years.

What counts with even greater influence in the maintenance of Wall Street confidence is that conservative commission houses on the Stock Exchange have become almost uniformly outspoken advisers of purchases of securities at going prices. This leads to the quickening of sentiment among investors throughout the country; and one token of the effectiveness of such counsels is that stocks in small lots are being bought largely—stocks paid for outright, taken away from Wall Street. Such investment absorption is never missing in the preliminaries to a naturally deveoping bull market.

While some unfavorable signs are in the market, some even that are flagrantly bad, one notably good is that shares of high character seem most in request. This reflects the presence of the investor rather than the over-night speculator. Contributing to this feature of the market are developments disclosed in the far-reaching plans of properties like New York Central and Pennsylvania. We are in an era of railway consolidation, of concentration of control. W. K. Vanderbilt, J. P. Morgan, and A. J. Cassatt are to-day in control of the entire Eastern railway situation. Corporate policy may require that the facts be yet for a time further disguised; but it cannot be long before the truth becomes patent to every observer.

When completed the capital combination in control of the Eastern railroad situation will yield profits to investors beyond anything hitherto anticipated. Economies of operation alone can make dividends for railroads which in the past have known no dividends. Traffic rates can become remunerative finally. Rate-cutting can not only disappear, but advanced charges will increase revenues. It is not to be supposed that intelligent management will try to attempt what is extortionate; but a good many rates can be lifted without burdening shippers. Even the honest maintenance of what now are quoted schedules will expand railway receipts tremendously. And that such policy is possible—probable—seems fairly certain.

Nothing could be more significant of the policy to be governing in the Eastern railway world than what is already shown in the conduct of the affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Ever since Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Cassatt came into accord, concluded their compact of alliance, there has been slight effort to conceal the fact that the Pennsylvania Company is to hold influential, if not dominating, interest in properties operating in or adjacent to its territory. A similar policy obtains in New York Central plans, though there the disclosure is not yet so clearly made. In the Pennsylvania case we have had official announcements, one after another, of the acquisition by Pennsylvania's representatives of a millionaire holding of Baltimore and Ohio shares, joint ownership in Chesapeake and Ohio, of the acquirement of Norfolk and Western securities on a scale warranting friendly changes in the Norfolk and Western's directory. These deals directly lead to absolute control of bituminous coal transportation, while the taking over of the Reading, Lehigh Valley, and Erie Railroads by the New York Central, and it may be even Delaware and Hudson, joins monopoly of anthracite to that of bituminous traffic—the two great Eastern properties (unified now in most effective ways) are given profit-making opportunities never hitherto considered even among possibilities. In recent years no freight traffic has been less remunerative than that of coal carrying. What can be done toward revolutionizing the old bad condition into a new situation that will pay is already amply suggested by the announcement of sharp advances in coal freight charges. The advance in rates upon bituminous coal alone is even figured as equal to an additional 5 per cent. dividend upon Pennsylvania Railroad's total capital stock.

The policy of concentration comes more slowly in the West, but indications are there, too, of progress along much the same lines. Reports of Northwestern and Union Pacific consolidation, of their practical merger (physically at least) into the New York Central-Lake Shore system, are revived. Something much out of the ordinary is undoubtedly under way in the Union Pacific quarter. In Northern Pacific also are signs that exceptional developments impend.

This is not unlikely to be a year remembered as an era of increased dividends. New York Central and Pennsylvania not only will make larger disbursements, but the list of increases will be far extended. What upsets the calculations of Wall Street bears is the continued rise of railway earnings. All the prophets have been busy in recent months forecasting declines in earnings; yet week after week the figures grow bigger and bigger, last year's phenomenal gains being still further increased. And practical railway managers seem all of one opinion—that the totals are to mount still higher and higher.

To offset so much that is cheerful in the situation there is chiefly, almost solely, the professional pessimism of a group or two of Stock Exchange speculators who have sold stocks short in free and easy fashion. There have been times when such gentlemen made mistakes.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 7	393,844
To date this year	38,684,722
Corresponding date last year	63,299,374

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 7	$1,889,500
To date this year	$190,589,280
Corresponding date last year	$347,284,470

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Anaconda Copper	1	pf.	1
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
B'klyn Union Gas	1	Missouri & Pacific	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Chi., T. & L.	1½	Pere Marquette	1¼
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	½	Third Avenue	2½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	½
General Electric	½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Lake Erie & West	1½	Wabash pf.	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	½	Del. & Hudson	1
Am. Sugar R. pf.	½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	N. J. Central	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Canada South	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi., R. & Q.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Rio Grande West	5⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅞	St. L. S. Western	½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Br. U. P. 4s.	1⅝	L. & N., Nash. F. & S. 6s.	1⅝
Chi., B. & Q. conv.	5	Mo. Pac. coll. tr. 5s.	1½
Col. Mid. 2-4s.	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1

Bonds Declined.

Det., M. & M. 1 g. 3½s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 6s, 2 s.	1

THE TROUBLE WITH THE FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

In a time of general prosperity and business success there is one important interest which came through the year 1899 with what may fairly be called a record of disaster. For the business of insuring property against loss by fire it was a year of heavy losses, and for many of the companies one of serious deficits. The aggregate of losses and expenses for the companies doing business in this State exceeded the premiums collected by more than $9,000,000, and there was an increase of liabilities amounting to nearly $9,000,000 more. Taking the country through, losses and expenses exceeded premium receipts by more than 25 per cent.

Insurance men will tell you that the primary cause of this disastrous state of things in the fire insurance business is failure to maintain rates which can in the long run be reasonably regarded as remunerative, and that this failure is due to an uncontrolled competition. They will also say that they do not see any way out of a very depressing situation. Even if fair rates were to be established and rigidly maintained, of which they see no prospect, it would take from one to two years to work out to a secure basis, because the companies are loaded with risks taken at rates which will continue to show a margin on the wrong side, if chances continue as unfavorable as they have been of late. Though in the "long run" there may be an average relation between the sum of insurance and losses by fire, in any one year or short series of years there is a large element of chance. There is no basis of calculation, as there is in life insurance, and conflagrations cannot be foretold like eclipses and comets. Neither can the likelihood of a fire in the case of any particular property be approximately calculated. But the records of long experience will tell what rates for insurance can be counted upon as permanently safe.

Such rates have not been maintained in this country in recent years, and with insurance growing in volume from year to year the disproportion between the risks and what is paid for assuming them has increased until the premium payments fall far below the losses and the cost of conducting the business. Some attribute the trouble, or a considerable part of it, to careless insuring done by agents who are anxious only for their commissions, and to salaried managers who wish to increase business and are not personally concerned in its profit. This explanation is not accepted by those most conversant with the subject practically. They say that managers and agents are in a general way concerned for the success of the companies they serve and desirous of doing a profitable as well as an extensive business, but they yield to a stress which they cannot resist. The varying and inconsistent legislation of different States increases the difficulties of the business by unreasonable requirements and heavy burdens. Some States encourage incendiarism by requiring payments upon "valued policies" regardless of actual loss. Taxation amounts to practically 5 per cent. upon the whole volume of business done, and official supervision benefits neither the insurers nor the insured. There is a general distrust of this as a mere agency of vexation and blackmail.

But after all the incidental evils and difficulties have been enumerated, the fundamental trouble remains in the failure to establish and adhere to rates of insurance which can be reasonably counted upon to make adequate provision for inevitable losses. Associations of underwriters have been formed and schedules of rates have been established, but all agreements have broken down under the stress of competition between managers and agents. There has been no effective combination for the maintenance of rates. In some States it is forbidden and prevented by law, and the "anti-trust" legislation, adjudication, and agitation which prevail act as a deterrent everywhere. The insurance companies are worse off in this respect than the railroad corporations. The officers admit that the one thing needful is to establish and maintain rates upon a fair and reasonable basis, but they do not see how it is going to be done under present conditions. The fire insurance business is struggling in the stage of unregulated competition. A. K. F.

New York, April 7, 1900.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was a distinct surprise to the Street. Surplus reserves showed a decrease of $1,931,350, while loans increased no less than $17,954,300. Specie increased $2,482,400, deposits $14,670,000, while in the legal tender item there was a falling off of $744,000.

The increase of loans was much greater than the Street had generally expected. It was, of course, recognized that there had been during the week an extension of speculative interest, signifying more loans; but that this speculation, and this alone, is responsible for the increase does not appear. Bankers approached on the subject offer in explanation—in addition to the enlarged speculation—the theory that there has been some booming here, because of the easy money to pay off loans in London, where the rate is higher, this accounting for at least a part of the loan increase. The belief in some quarters of the Street that interior banks are still arranging, by bond conversion, for new circulation, thus swelling deposits and loans, is not sustained by any of the bankers, who say that the movement has practically ceased for the time.

The increase in specie is largely due to the Treasury operations, which during the week showed quite a considerable gain to the banks. The reason for the decrease in legal tenders, however, is more or less of a mystery, bankers declaring that they are not prepared to offer any satisfactory explanation.

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When the statement appeared showing a decrease in the surplus reserve, where an increase had generally been expected, traders at once undertook to sell the market off. As a result quotations generally receded, but, good support coming in the last ten minutes of trading a firmer tone prevailed, and many of the losses were recovered in whole or in part.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$755,566,200	$778,709,400	$595,851,200
Deposits	822,495,600	894,904,700	682,236,800
Circulation	20,374,500	13,928,900	13,865,500
Specie	151,756,200	187,152,500	141,556,200
Legal tend'rs.	61,772,500	51,607,500	64,723,800
Total reser.	$213,528,700	$238,760,000	$206,280,000
Reserve req'd.	205,623,900	223,741,175	170,559,200
Surplus res..	$7,904,800	$15,018,825	$35,720,800

GOOD TIMES IN THE WEST.

Mr. J. W. Raymond, President of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, discussing business conditions in the West, says:

"The West is in an essentially prosperous condition. Manufacturers are active, railroad men are busy, farmers are happy, and wholesale men especially have all they can attend to. On an average, over 1,000 settlers a day have gone through to settle in North and South Dakota and Northern Minnesota, all tributary to our Minneapolis market. This means a good deal for us at the present, and a great deal more in the future. It means the settlement of unsettled country, and later we will receive the benefits. These settlers will buy from us their clothing, their groceries, their hardware, &c., while we will buy their products. As an evidence of this opening up of country it is a fact that lands that sold for $3 to $5 an acre two or three years ago are now selling for $15 and $20 an acre.

"Banks in the West are so well off that they are able to furnish all the money that the West needs; in fact, are lending money here. Our bank alone had about $700,000 loaned here last Fall. For ten or twelve years past we came to the East to borrow, fifteen to twenty millions being borrowed to move the wheat crop. Last year we moved the crops without any borrowing.

"The railroads in the West are very busy. The Northern Pacific, for instance, with its 23,000 cars, can't do all the business that is offered it. The earnings of both Northern Pacific and Great Northern are running 15 per cent. better than in 1899, which was a better year than 1898. It is not generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless, that the new branch of the Northern Pacific, the Clearwater Branch, has land tributary to it that will raise from twenty-five to thiray million bushels of wheat, besides all cereals and fruits—and the section is one of the finest fruit countries in the West."

MEXICO AND THE SOUTH.

Mr. John Hone, just returned from a trip through Mexico, comes back more than ever impressed with the immense possibilities and wonderful prosperity of this country, and the remarkable growth and progress by Mexico. He says:

"All through the Southern country one sees evidences of prosperity—a prosperity which, I think, has just begun. Heretofore the West was regarded as the coming country. But that is so no longer. It is the South that is coming. Not that the West is falling off, but rather that the South is making marvelous advancement. They produce their own cotton there, and many cotton mills have been and are being put up; the iron and coal industries are prospering as they never have prospered before, labor is better employed, and the whole South therefore is developing as probably it was never dreamed that it would. In fact, the country is in wonderful shape, and I don't see any set-back ahead, barring politics, and even that won't stop natural growth.

"As for Mexico, I was surprised to find the railroads of that country in such splendid condition, with good rolling stock and the roadbeds in exceptionally good shape. With the railroad development there the people have increased their agricultural products for the reason that they can get them moved quickly and reasonably. Unfortunately, the country is cursed with the silver standard, and the poor people get all the bad results. Their dollar is worth only about 47 cents in our money, and, inasmuch as many laborers work for 70 cents a day, their pay, in our money, is equivalent to about 35 cents. The country generally, however, is growing and bettering its position."

ANSON R. FLOWER'S VIEWS.

Mr. Anson R. Flower, just returned from an extended Western trip, tells of very encouraging business conditions in the West, and speaks hopefully of the outlook for the future. He says:

"Wherever I went I saw nothing but prosperity. Manufacturers, merchants, mechanics, farmers—all are prosperous. The good times, indeed, have worked a wonderful change in the condition of the country and the people. The railroads, too, are not only sharing in this prosperity, but are naturally helping it.

"In October last I went over the whole Rock Island system"—in which Mr. Flower is a Director—"and on the trip just concluded I traveled over a great part of it. What I saw pleased me very much. We are putting in many new steel bridges and eighty-pound rails, while the ballasting is equal to that of any railroad in the country. Corn is moving, and the farmers are getting the benefit of the advanced prices.

"The business of the road shows a large and healthy increase, while the country through which our system runs is developing and filling up. With this development naturally have come better business and larger earnings. The year just closed will make an exceedingly good showing.

"And what is true of Rock Island is true also of all the other railroads in the West. The opening up of the Philippine Islands will give the West a big boom and materially help the railroads. I think that the 'lean' years for the railways are gone, not to return for many years, if ever. The country is too prosperous for the laments of croakers to have any effect."

PREDICTING EASY MONEY.

In view of the surprise created by the decrease in the surplus reserves, as shown by yesterday's bank statement, and because of the conclusion which some people immediately jumped to, that this would surely be followed by higher money rates, it is worth noticing that bankers in the city, without exception, disagree with this pessimistic view, and, instead, say that for several months at least money will be as easy as, if not easier than, at present. Herewith are presented some views on the subject:

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President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank—I look for easy money for some time to come. The banks have taken out new circulation—though how much of it remains in New York is of course difficult to determine—and the supply will be plenty for some time to come.

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President Van Norden of the National Bank of North America—I look for easy money all April and May and perhaps June. After that I think rates will work tighter, because the Government will then be absorbing a very large amount of money. But, of course, that is three months off.

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The President of a leading trust company, who did not care to be quoted, said: "You may safely say that money will be easy from now on until the Fall, when crops will begin to move. The country is on a sound financial basis, the banks have taken out new circulation, and generally there is a much better financial condition."

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An officer of the Fourth National Bank said: "There will probably not be so great a demand for money for the next few months as there has lately been, while the supply has been increased by the new circulation taken out. For that reason rates, in my opinion, are likely to be easy—certainly as easy as they now are."

COPPER'S POSITION.

Recent dispatches from Boston have told of some little distrust of the strength in copper by reason of the fact that officials of the Amalgamated Copper Company were reputed buyers of copper both in America and Europe immediately succeeding a weakness in the metal.

For that reason this testimony of Mr. Jesse Lewisohn of the United Metals Selling Company—an authority on the subject—is at once interesting and suggestive. Mr. Lewisohn says:

"Copper is in the primest condition that any metal has been in or can be in. The demand for the metal is very great, and the invisible supply—that is, the supply on hand at the mines—is practically all used up. What is more, the demand, both domestic and export, is increasing, while the production is not. No less than 16,000 tons went abroad last month, and not more than 2,000 tons of this could have represented copper imported for refining purposes. None of the mines has any stock on hand to speak of, though both the mines and the smelters are being pushed to their fullest capacity. And yet even so, the production over last year has increased but 10 per cent., which is merely a normal increase. The truth is that people generally do not know, or seem to forget, that it takes from two to four years to make a mine. Something more is necessary than merely to strike a vein of ore.

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"To my mind, the position of copper—and, as I say, no other metal is in the same excellent position—will grow even better. Last year the price was put up from 11 to 18 cents a pound, and that high price is going to remain, while it may go higher even. But at 18 cents nobody in the copper business can complain, as it costs only 6 or 7 cents a pound to mine the metal. The earnings, therefore, of the companies are very great and dividends are certain to be increased.

"The reason of this rise in price is because of the world's phenomenal demand for copper. Electricity is now a prime factor in civilization. We have the telephone, the telegraph, and the trolley, and every country, as it advances, gets more and more of these. Copper, therefore, for insulating and other purposes is coming largely into demand. It is needed badly, there is no substitute for it.

"As for any story that the mines are limiting their production in order, by keeping down the supply, to keep up the prices, that is absurd. With the present high prices, there is too much incentive to produce, in order to reap the reward, to keep the mine owners from endeavoring to bring about any such restriction. The sum and substance of it is that the mines are being worked to their fullest capacity.

"One thing in connection with earnings that is worth noting is that the companies are earning from 2 to 3 cents a pound more than they did last year. When the higher prices went into effect, you see, much copper was sold ahead, the belief in some quarters being that the high figures might not be maintained, and therefore sellers ahead were able to assure to themselves these high prices. But the prices were more than maintained, and this will be the case for a long time to come.

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"As for the talk of moving the copper stock market from Boston to New York, that is a question which has been discussed in one way or other for some time. The fact is the New York public has not taken to copper, while Boston and New England speculators and investors have gone into the stocks market side of it and have made lots of money. Here there seemed to be more or less fear of all mining propositions; many of them were looked on as bubbles. But I would not be surprised to see larger stock market dealings here when the public is satisfied—and there is every reason to be satisfied—that copper mines are good dividend payers and worth investing in. Any one who believes them bubbles will be sadly mistaken. Copper and copper shares have a great future."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $215,620,745; balances, $9,236,361; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,755,534.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3⅞ per cent. for short and 3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅝; demand, $4.86⅜; cables, $4.87½; commercial bills, $4.82@$4.83½.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16@5.20⅛ and 5.17½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 5-16@95⅛ and 95@95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000. St. Louis—Par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 35@40c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 7.—The market for American securities opened dull and lower on weaker overnight prices from New York. Later there was a recovery, but traders showed a disposition to await further advices from Wall Street. The market was finally firm, with business rather restricted.

Consols for money, 101 1-16; consols for the account, 101⅜; Canadian, 99¾; Erie, 14⅛; Erie first preferred, 42⅞; Illinois Central, 119; Union Pacific preferred, 78⅝; St. Paul, 128¾; New York Central, 143½; Pennsylvania, 72½; Reading, 10½; Northern Pacific preferred, 79⅝; Atchison, 28⅝; Louisville, 88; Grand Trunk, 8⅝; Anaconda, 10⅝; Rand Mines, 3⅝.

Bar silver steady, at 27½d per ounce. Money, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 72¼.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 29.95; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 6.75.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 7.—Prices opened weak on the Bourse to-day, but subsequently hardened, rentes leading, and closed steady. Kafirs were offered early in consequence of the British reverse in South Africa, but rallied sharply in the afternoon on the report of a British victory, and closed firm.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 40c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 73.25.

BERLIN, April 7.—Apart from the activity of mine shares, business on the Boerse to-day was insignificant, pending the receipt of more definite war news.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $16,884,140. The imports of specie were $123,951 and the exports $1,416,774.

BULLION AND [illegible]

Silver bullion certificates were [illegible] the Stock Exchange at 60½@61⅝. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at [illegible] per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝c; Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Cosmos sold at .01, 300 Chrysolite at .07, 100 Crescent at .15, 600 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.80, 50 Father De Smet at .10, 300 Golden Fleece at .35, 100 Sierra Nevada at .58, 100 Standard at 3.35, and 200 Work at .34.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton opened unchanged to 7 points up yesterday and closed with a net advance of 2 to 8 points. Dealings amounted to scarcely more than 50,000 bales, the customary Saturday dullness being accentuated. Receipts were 10,495 bales, as against 15,259 bales of a week previous and 14,509 bales of a year previous.

Coffee opened unchanged to 5 points lower, and advanced in the course of some 17,000 bags' trading. It closed unchanged to 10 points up. Receipts were 7,000 bags.

Wheat ended the week practically unchanged, after having made and lost a moderate advance. Exporters are not taking much of the product at present. May closed at 73¾c. Corn was steady and retains a good portion of the notable advance of the recent bull movement. It closed yesterday at 45¾c. Oats were quiet and showed some tendency to weakness.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 7.—Boston had a fairly active market for a two-hour day, with little pronounced feature. Some kind of a deal is working in Arnold mining, and the stock advanced 2½ to 9½, closing at 9. One story is that two large interests are more or less at odds, and that there was an understanding that the price was to be put down to shake somebody out, after which there was to be a rise, which came prematurely to-day. This is gossip merely, and may be all wrong. Old Dominion ran up 1, to 23¾, falling back to 23, a 2½ net advance this week. Butte was up 1⅜, at 84½, closing at 84, against 81 last Saturday. Mohawk rose 1, to 19½, closing at 19. Chicago and North Michigan 5s rose 2 more, to 99½. West Michigan 5s softening ½, to 101½. Pere Marquette common was up 1, at 20; Bell Telephone 2, at 314; Gas and Coke lost ½, to 18, the 5s holding at 69½; Central Massachusetts preferred was up 1, at 63.

At the local Clearing House to-day all the business between the banks was done at 4 per cent. and New York funds sold at 20 cents' discount.

Call money is a trifle cheaper, and concessions from the general 4 per cent. rate are now quite numerous. Rates range from 3½ to 4½ per cent. Rates on time loans are quoted at from 4 to 5 per cent. The general level for fairly good names is practically down to 4½ per cent.

Mining Stocks.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Conditions in the market for outside securities at the close of the week were practically the same as those that showed during the earlier days. Activity continued, and, though prices did not to the same extent show advances, still the tone of the market remained strong, and a fair number of net gains resulted from the day's trading. Trading was fully as active as on Thursday or Friday, and the total of transactions was as large as that of any Saturday during recent months. Belief in the probability of favorable conditions continuing is still in evidence, and to a large extent is the cause of the ease with which prices have recently been advanced. There was little of special interest in yesterday's market, the principal movement being in stocks that were prominent during the several preceding days. Some irregularity showed at the close, and here and there final quotations were slightly lower than those of Friday, but the day's advances were of more importance.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION had another day of activity, and enjoyed a further fractional advance. Several thousand shares of the stock changed hands at about 13½ to 14½, and the stock closed at 13¾ bid, a net gain of three-eighths of a point. The belief that the company will soon be in a positon to very materialy increase its profits accounts for the advance which the stock enjoyed yesterday and on the two preceding days.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was fairly active, but showed much irregularity. It was in fairly good demand at the opening and advanced fractionally, but subsequently sold off sharply. The final sale was at 15¾, and at the close the stock was offered at this figure with 14 the best bid, a net loss of over 3 points.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was traded in to the extent of a good many thousand shares, but only a small net change resulted from the day's transactions. Most of the sales were made at 4⅜, and the stock closed at 4¼ bid, a net loss of an eighth of a point for the day.

BAY STATE GAS was active and advanced sharply. In the early trading it reached 2, and during the balance of the morning remained strong at that figure. It closed at 2 bid, a net gain of three-eighths of a point.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was not traded in to any large extent, but the price advanced substantially. It closed at 96½ bid, a net gain of a full point. During the recent decline very little stock changed hands, and yesterday's recovery showed that not much stock was pressing on the market, the purchase of a few hundred shares being sufficient to bring about a large advance, which was fully maintained at the close. One or two of the other copper stocks shared the strength of Amalgamated, and advanced fractionally on fairly large transactions.

ARIZONA LEAD sold to the extent of several hundred shares at 15, and closed 15 bid, an advance of three-eighths of a point.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common made a further advance, and closed at 8⅛ bid, against 8 bid on Friday. The preferred stock sold at 28, and was offered there at the close.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS preferred made a substantial advance on transactions amounting to about 500 shares. It closed at 54 bid. In the common stock no transactions were reported, and it closed unchanged for the day at 30 bid.

STANDARD OIL sold at an advance of about five points, and closed at 542 bid, a net gain of two points.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Gas Companies.		
Bay State Gas	2	2½
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	4	4½
New Amsterdam	30	31
New Amsterdam pf.	54	56
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99¾	100½
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	30	31
American Agricul. Chem. pf. ex div.	76½	77½
American Bicycle	9⅞	10½
American Bicycle pf.	40	41
American Bicycle bonds	34	38
American Chicle	55	65
American Chicle pf.	81	85
American Woolen	21	22
American Woolen pf.	71	73½
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	47	48
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	12
Distilling Company of America	8½	8⅝
Distilling Company of America pf.	28	29
Electric Boat	27	28
Electric Boat pf.	48	52
Havana Commercial	18¾	19½
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	61½	62
International Power	25	30
International Pump	21	22
International Pump pf.	67	69
National Enameling & Stamp	19	23
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	82	84
National Gramophone	50	52
National Salt	48	49
National Salt pf.	78	79¼
Otis Elevator	27	29
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	92½	93½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30½	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79½	80
Sloss-Sheffield	28½	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	67½	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	540	543
United States Flour Milling pf.		7
United States Rolling Stock Bonds	26	28
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar		⅛
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	96½	97
American Air Power	30	40
Arizona Lead	15	15½
Asphalt Company of America	8	10
British Columbia Copper	12½	12¾
California Copper	3	3½
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	52	57
Chicago & Alton sub.	112½	113
Chicago & Alton 5s. (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	45	50
Electric Vehicle pf.	80	95
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.	4¼	4⅜
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	23
General Carriage	14	15¾
Illinois Transmoderation	2¼	2½
Lady Helen Copper	76	79
Little Tiger Gold Mining	15	16
Markeen Copper	6	7¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	15½	18½
Mexican Ry.	99	99½
New England Transportation	6⅞	6⅞
New York Transportation	13¾	14
Pande Basin	7	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23½	24
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83½	84½
Pocahontas Off	22	25
St. Louis subs. 56 55-100 p. c. repaid.	79	81
St. Louis Transit		24
Storage Power	12	14
Submarine Boat Company		3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4½	4⅝
Tennessee Copper	16½	17½
Trust Company of America	202	208
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	67	69
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	84	84½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	19	22
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60	61

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Street Railways.		
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	245
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	163	165
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	236
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	104
Central Park, N. & E. River	109	117
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	
Columbus Railway pf.	83	
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	85
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	93
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	90	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	116½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¾	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	115
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¾
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103½	106
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st with interest	69	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark		55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.		103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	82	89
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105½	106
Denver Gas		85
Denver Gas 5s		75
Fort & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	108
Mutual Gas of New York	295	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	87
New England Gas & Coke	18½	19½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	68	72
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	105	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	106	108
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	43
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph, (Mo.) 5s	93	96
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	128	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, April 7, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
117	120	80	Adams Express	117	117	117	117	.....
15¾	16½	219	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
67	67½	610	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	67¼	67½	67¼	67½	+ ¼
37½	37⅝	1,500	American Cotton Oil.	37⅛	37⅝	37½	37½	+ ⅛
26	27	100	Am. District Tel.	27	27	27	27	.....
146	150	80	American Express	148	148	147	148	- ½
48⅝	48⅞	2,435	American Ice Co.	48⅝	49	48½	48⅝	- ⅛
56½	57	20	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	57	57	56⅝	56⅝	.....
40	40¼	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	39½	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
89¼	90	200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
35⅞	35¾	320	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	35	35⅞	35	35⅝	- ⅛
56¼	56½	1,925	Am. Steel & Wire	56⅝	56⅞	56⅛	56⅛	.....
90¼	91	920	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90½	91	90½	90⅝	- ⅛
115	115½	47,995	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115	116½	114⅝	115	+ 1½
110	111	130	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	110	110	110	110	- ½
84	84½	225	American Tin Plate pf.	84	84	84	84	.....
107	107⅜	5,640	American Tobacco	108⅝	108⅝	107⅜	107⅜	- ⅝
52⅜	52⅝	775	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	52⅝	53½	52⅝	52⅝	+ 1
27⅝	27¾	5,625	At., T. & S. F.	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
71⅞	72	13,750	At., T. & S. F. pf.	72¼	72¾	71⅞	72	+ ⅛
84⅜	85	2,615	Baltimore & Ohio	85½	86	84⅝	84⅝	- ¼
84½	84¾	7,640	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	84⅞	85⅝	84¼	84¼	- ⅛
75⅝	76	39,636	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75	76¼	75	75⅝	+ 1½
153¾	154	110	Brooklyn Union Gas	154	154	154	154	+ 1
57	57½	3,085	Canada Southern	58	58½	57	57	- ⅛
32⅜	32⅞	30,505	Chesapeake & Ohio	32¼	33⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅛
131	131¼	3,320	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	131⅛	132¼	131¼	131¼	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	1,072	Chicago Great West.	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14½	- ⅛
40⅝	41	700	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	40⅜	41⅛	40	41⅛	.....
88⅝	89	400	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	87½	88⅝	87½	88⅜	.....
27½	27½	2,450	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	28	28	27½	27½	+ ⅛
124⅝	124½	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	125⅝	125⅝	124⅝	124⅝	- ⅛
164	164½	100	Chicago & Northw.	164⅜	164⅜	164⅜	164⅜	+ ⅜
112¾	112⅞	2,960	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	113⅜	113⅝	112⅝	112⅝	+ ⅛
64	64¼	2,900	C., C., C. & St. L.	65	65	64¼	64¼	- ⅛
59	60	500	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	59¾	60	59¾	60	+ ⅛
48¼	48⅝	525	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	49	49	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅛
19	19⅝	400	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
191½	192	1,460	Consolidated Gas	192	192¼	191	191	- ¾
31⅜	31⅝	1,850	Continental Tobac. Co.	31⅜	32¼	31¼	31⅜	.....
83	83½	360	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	83	83½	83	83	- ⅛
117	117½	200	Delaware & Hudson	117	117	117	117	- 1
21⅝	21½	1,210	Denver & Rio Grande.	21½	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
41⅝	41¾	540	Erie 1st pf.	42¼	42¼	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
94	95	50	Evans. & T. H. pf.	95	95	95	95	- ½
49	49¼	2,990	Federal Steel	49⅜	49¼	49	49	- ⅛
73	73½	110	Federal Steel pf.	73½	73½	73¼	73¼	+ ⅛
132	132⅜	320	General Electric	132	132½	132	132½	+ ⅛
52¼	53¼	10	Glucose Sugar Ref.	52½	52½	52¼	52½	.....
39¼	39⅞	1,495	Hocking Valley	39½	39¾	39¼	39¾	.....
67¼	67½	300	Hocking Valley pf.	67½	67¾	67¼	67¼	+ ⅛
116¼	116½	400	Illinois Central	116⅜	116⅜	116¼	116½	+ ⅛
21	22	100	International Paper	21	21	21	21	.....
18⅝	19	100	K.C.,P. & G.,full as.pd.	19	19	19	19	.....
33½	33½	3,250	Lake Erie & West.	32½	33½	32	33½	+ 1½
85⅜	85⅝	1,575	Louisville & Nashville	83¾	85½	85¼	85⅜	.....
97¼	97⅝	9,315	Manhattan Elevated	97¼	98	97	97¼	+ ⅜
164	164½	2,370	Met. Street Railway	166	166	164	164	.....
13¾	13¾	110	Mex'can Cen'ral	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	.....
4½	4¾	200	Mexican National ctfs.	4½	4¾	4½	4½	+ ⅛
68½	69	1,300	Minn. & St. Lou's	68⅝	69⅝	68⅝	68⅝	+ ⅛
96½	97	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+ ⅜
21¼	21⅞	200	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	24	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
66	67	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	67	67	67	67	+ 1
36	36¼	3,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	36	36⅞	35⅞	36¼	+ ⅛
52¼	52⅝	35,625	Missouri Pacific	52	52⅝	51⅞	52⅛	+ ⅛
47	48	100	Mobile & Ohio	47	47	47	47	+ ⅛
43⅜	44	650	National Steel Co.	44	44¼	43⅝	43⅞	+ ⅛
53½	53⅝	285	National Tube	53⅝	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ⅛
92	92½	300	National Tube pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	.....
119¾	120½	1,000	New Jersey Central	120¼	120¾	119¾	119¾	- 1
138¼	138½	1,980	New York Central	138⅜	168⅝	138¼	138¼	- ¾
37¼	38	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	37½	37½	37¼	37¼	.....
25¼	25¼	845	N. Y., Ont. & West.	25¼	25½	25¼	25¼	.....
35¼	35½	3,485	Norfolk & Western	35½	36	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅜
77	77¼	239	Norfolk & West. pf.	77	77	77	77	+ 1
15¼	15⅝	1,500	North American	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
60⅞	61	7,470	Northern Pacific	60⅞	61⅜	60⅜	60⅜	+ ⅛
77¼	77½	660	Northern Pacific pf.	77⅜	77⅝	77⅜	77⅝	- ⅛
35	35¼	550	Pacific Mail	35¼	35¾	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
141⅜	141½	24,920	Pennsylvania R. R.	142	142½	140¾	141½	+ ⅞
		20	Penn. R. R., Sub. R.	138	138	138	138	.....
109⅜	109⅝	13,501	People's Gas, Chicago.	111	111¼	109⅝	109¾	- ⅛
3	3½	630	Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	3	3½	3	3	- ⅛
8¼	8⅝	200	Peoria & Eastern	8⅜	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ¼
2¾	2⅞	1,571	Père Marquette	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ 1½
83¼	84	25	Pressed Steel Car pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	.....
18 ⅛	181	100	Pullman Company	184	184	184	184	.....
20⅜	20¼	220	Reading	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
64	64¼	4,110	Reading 1st pf.	64	64⅜	63⅝	64	+ ⅛
34	34¼	1,500	Reading 2d pf.	34	34⅜	34⅛	34	+ ⅛
21½	22	1,060	Republic Iron & Steel.	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	66	110	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	66	66	66	66	+ ⅛
53⅛	53½	300	Rio Grande Western	55	55	54	54	- 5⅛
43	44	10	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	44¼	44½	44¼	44¼	.....
11¼	11½	250	St. L. & San Fran.	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	- ⅛
36¾	37⅛	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37½	37½	37	37	- ⅛
12¼	12⅜	600	St. Louis Southw.	12½	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
32	32½	1,150	St. Louis Southw. pf.	32½	32⅝	32	32	- ⅛
40⅜	40⅝	14,480	Southern Pacific	40⅜	41	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	14⅝	3,900	Southern Railway	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
60	60½	2,650	Southern Railway pf.	60	60¾	59⅝	59⅝	.....
95½	96	620	Tenn. Coal & Iron	95½	96¾	95½	96	- ⅝
17⅞	18	1,900	Texas Pacific	18	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	- ⅛
103⅛	104	910	Third Avenue	103	105	103	105	+ 2⅜
67¼	68	120	Twin City R. T.	67½	67¾	67	67	+ ⅛
130½	142	75	Twin City R. T. pf.	140	140	140	140	- 2
58⅜	58⅝	18,640	Union Pacific	59⅝	59¾	58⅜	58⅞	.....
76⅝	76⅞	1,000	Union Pacific pf.	77⅞	77	76⅜	76⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	13½	2,195	United States Leather.	13½	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
74	74	270	U. S. Leather pf.	74	74	73½	73½	+ ⅛
35⅞	35⅝	2,270	United States Rubber.	35	36⅝	35	35½	+ ⅝
100½	100⅞	170	U. S. Rubber pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	.....
7⅞	8	1,900	Wabash	8¼	8⅜	8	8	- ⅛
23¼	23⅝	15,900	Wabash pf.	23	23⅝	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
84	84½	185	Western Union Tel.	84	84	84	84	.....
10¾	11	960	Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅝	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	- ⅛
56	57½	20	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	56	56	56	56	.....
30½	31½	1,270	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	31¼	31¾	30⅞	30⅞	- ½
18¾	19¾	1,100	Wiscon'n Central	19	19	18½	18½	- ¼
53	54	200	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	53½	53½	53¼	53¼	- ¼
Sales.		393,844						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, reg., w. iss.	103	103⅝
2s, c., 1891	99¼	100½
3s, r., 1918	109½	110⅜
3s, c., 1918	110½	111
3s, 1918, sm.	110	111
4s, r., 1907	114½	115½
4s, c., 1907	114½	115½
4s, r., 1925	133½	134½
4s, c., 1925	133½	134½
5s, r., 1904	113¾	114½
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114½
D. C. 3-65s	110	..
Alb. & Sus.	195	..
Am. Coal	145	160
A. C. O. pf.	98	100
A. I. Co. pf.	15¾	16½
Am. Lin. Co.	13	16
Am. M. Co.	4½	4¾
A. M. Co. pf.	21½	22
Am. Sp. Mfg.	2¼	3½
A. S. H. Co. pf.	51	82
Am. T. & T.	90½	93
Am. Tin Pf.	33	33½
Am. Tob. pf.	135	140
Ann Arbor	17¼	17⅝
Ann Arb. pf.	45½	47
B. A. L. pf.	106	..
Brunsw. City	9½	9¾
B., R. & P.	65	68
B., R. & P. pf.	101½	102
B. C. R. & N.	125	..
Can. Pacific	97	98
Cap. Tract	98½	..
Chi. C. Tr.	..	37
C. & E. Ill.	104	106
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	124
C. G. W. pf.	78½	78½
C., I. & L. pf.	58	59
C., M. & St. P. pf.	172	173
C. & N. W. pf.	198	200
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	117	119½
C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	165	175
C. T. & T.	11½	12
C. T. & T. pf.	36	37
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	109	110
C., L. & W.	24½	25
Cleve. & P.	186	..
C. & I. D.	11	12
C. & I. D. pf.	127	130
Col. Midland.	11½	12
Col. Mid. pf.	28½	29
Col. South.	6¾	7
Col. S. 1st pf.	54	45½
Col. S. 2d pf.	18½	19
Com. Cable.	165	..
Consol. Coal.	60	..
D., L. & W.	180½	181½
D. & R. G. pf.	73	74
D., M. & Ft.	16¾	17½
D. M. & Ft. pf.	90	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	5¾	6¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	16	16¾
Eighth Av.	390	400
Erie	13¾	14¼
Erie 2d pf.	31½	32
Ev. & T. H.	58	53¾
Ev. & T. H. pf.	94	95
Gluc. S. pf.	98¼	100
Gt. North. pf.	163¾	164
H. B. Claflin.	112	115
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	104	..
Homestake.	70	75
I. P. Co. pf.	64½	66
Int. Silver.	6½	8¼
Iowa Cent.	18½	19
Iowa C. pf.	54½	55½
K. C. So. pf.	41¾	42¾
Kan. & M.	16	16½
K. & D. M.	3½	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	17	17½
K. I., Chi.	35	38
K. I., C., pf.	73	75
Lacl. Gas.	73	75
Lacl. G. pf.	98	100
L. E. & W. pf.	98	99
Lake Shore.	200	208
Long Island.	50	58
Man. Beach.	11	14
Mal. C. pf.	82	85
M. W. S. El.	36	37
Chi.	134	..
M. W. S. El. pf.	97	98
Chi. pf.	81	82
Mich. Cent.	108	..
Mo., K. & T.	12	12½
Mor. & Es.	188½	190
Nat. Biscuit.	35	35½
Nat. B. pf.	..	90
Nat. Lead.	24	24¼
Nat. L. pf.	104½	106
N. S. Co. pf.	94	95
N. Cent. C.	36	38½
N. Y. Air B.	125	130
N. Y. & N. H.	210	216
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13¼	13⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	79
N. Y., L. E. & W.	134	..
Ont. Mining.	8¾	9
Pac. Coast.	51½	52½
P. C. 1st pf.	82	85
P. C. 2d pf.	60	64
Penn. Coal.	400	..
Pere M. pf.	57	63
P. Lor. pf.	95	100
P. C. C. & St. L.	68	69
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	85	89
P., Ft. W. & C.	186	..
P. Steel Car.	53	54
Quicksilver.	2	3
Quicksil. pf.	9	10
Rens. & Sar.	195	200
R., W. & O.	132	137
R. G. W. pf.	89	91
St. J. & G. I.	6	6½
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14	16
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	71	72
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. cfs.	60½	61½
Sixth Av.	200	215
S. R.	6¾	7½
T. P. L. Tr.	14	14½
Tol. & O. C.	20	..
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	..
U. B. & P.	8	..
U. B. & P. 1st pf.	73¾	75
U. B. & P. 2d pf.	16	20
U. S. Exp.	47	50
U. S. E. M.	..	12
U. S. E. M. pf.	..	19
U. S. R.	160	..
W.-F. Exp.	123	127

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$157,719,710
Gold	95,937,948
Silver	8,607,210
United States notes	9,806,825
Treasury notes of 1890	592,397
National bank notes	4,134,673
Total receipts this day	1,570,578
Total receipts this month	9,563,939
Total receipts this year	436,727,702
Total expenditures this day	1,905,000
Total expenditures this month	9,150,000
Total expenditures this year	382,011,882
Deposits in National banks	118,242,423
National bank notes received for redemption	314,185
Government receipts—	
From customs	533,834
Internal revenue	1,000,746
Miscellaneous	20,946

The condition of the Treasury division of issue and redemption at the beginning of business today was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS—DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$210,627,779
Silver dollars	410,527,000
Silver dollars of 1890	10,640,382
Silver bullion of 1890	74,100,618
United States notes	14,435,000
Total	$720,420,779

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$210,627,779
Silver certificates outstanding	410,527,000
Treasury notes outstanding	84,831,000
Currency certificates outstanding	14,435,000
Total	$720,420,779

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$62,604,248
Gold certificates	33,333,700
Silver coin and bullion	1,871,371
Silver certificates	6,735,235
United States notes	9,006,825
Other assets	10,460,632
Total in Treasury	$124,012,617
Deposits in National banks	118,242,428
Total	$242,255,041
Current liabilities	84,535,351
Available cash balance	$157,719,710

Ex-Cashier Mussey Held in $50,000 Bail.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 7.—C. W. Mussey, formerly cashier of the Merchants' National Bank here, waived examination before United States Commissioner Merrill here to-day on a charge of embezzlement and misappropriation of the funds of the bank. He was held for the May term of the Grand Jury at Windsor in $50,000 bail. The bail was at first fixed at $100,000, but was reduced by mutual consent.

Bonds Exchanged, $223,817,415.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The amount of bonds so far exchanged for the new 2 per cents is $223,817,415, of which $28,100,750 came from individuals and institutions other than National banks.

INCREASE IN MONEY ORDERS.

The Quarter's Business $10,000,000 Larger Than Last Year.

General Superintendent Joseph Elliott of the Postal Money Order Division

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Gen. McCoskry Butt, commanding the First Brigade, in analyzing the official figures of percentage of drill attendance for February, compiled by General Headquarters, finds his brigade again in the lead, and has officially thanked the members of his brigade for their work, and particularly the First Battery, Capt. Wendel, for its record of 92 per cent. The figures of the three brigades in New York City, in order of merit, are as follows:

First Brigade, Gen. Butt—Ninth Regiment, 74 per cent.; Twelfth Regiment, 75 per cent.; Twenty-second Regiment, 60 per cent.; First Battery, 92 per cent., and average percentage, 77.1.

Second Brigade, Gen. McLeer—Twenty-third Regiment, 73 per cent.; Thirteenth Regiment, 77 per cent.; Forty-seventh Regiment, 69 per cent.; Third Battery, 86 per cent., and average percentage, 75.7.

Fifth Brigade, Gen. Smith—Seventh Regiment, 92 per cent.; Eighth Regiment, 70 per cent.; Sixty-ninth Regiment, 51 per cent.; Seventy-first Regiment, 77 per cent.; Second Battery, 86 per cent., and average percentage, 71.

***

Owing to an error in the printed communication issued from General Headquarters relative to drills, the Seventh Regiment was credited with an average of only 72 per cent. for drill attendance during the month of February. The figures should have been 92, which not only places the Seventh Regiment in the lead among the regiments in the Fifth Brigade, of which it is a part, but also at the head in percentage of drill attendance of all the regiments in the State.

***

A new company which has been organizing in the Sixty-ninth Regiment to take the place of Company F, recently disbanded, will be mustered into the regiment in a few days. Lieut. Col. Jarvis, medical officer on the staff of Gen. Smith of the Fifth Brigade, has been busy making the physical examination of the members applying for enlistment, and has reported that the men are very acceptable recruits. The company has been organized by Lieut. Galvin. In Company I the following committee has been appointed to secure a candidate for the position of Second Lieutenant in place of Emmet, who resigned recently: Capt. Daniel P. Sullivan, First Sergt. Thomas F. McSherry, Sergt. J. O'Shaughnessy, Sergt. George Casey, and Corp. John J. Keena. The company will hold a smoker on the evening of April 17, which promises to be a very enjoyable event.

***

Col. Dyer of the Twelfth Regiment has decided to parade his command at the armory on Friday evening, April 20, for review, which will be followed by dancing. At the last accounts the membership of the regiment had reached in the aggregate some 720 officers and men, and it is expected that close on 800 men will be taken to the State Camp this season. The regimental recruit class has 163 men in its ranks. Lieut. Col. Seiter sails for Europe next Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm to be absent some two months. The Spring games of the regiment will be held at the armory Wednesday evening, April 25. Most of the events are open to all amateurs. A camp of the Spanish-American war veterans is in process of organization in the regiment, to be known as Frank R. Roosevelt Camp. The parade of the regiment for divine service, it has been decided will take place on May 13.

***

A new twelve-inch dummy gun has arrived at the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, and, with the two ten-inch dummy guns delivered some time since, the Thirteenth is now ready for instruction in the handling of heavy artillery. Owing to the fact that neither officers nor men have any practical knowledge of artillery work, it is not expected that the regiment in its entirety will be sent to any of the harbor forts this year. Detachments, however, may be given instruction at some of the forts during the Summer. Details from each battery of the regiment will be sent out during the Summer for practice in the use of mess kits, including the buzzacot ovens, under the direction of the regimental Commissary. Private Charles T. Fowler of the Second Signal Corps, who has been transferred to the Thirteenth, has been appointed Regimental Commissary Sergeant. The Thirteenth now has on its rolls a total of 686 men. Two hundred and twenty-seven of the dead material have been dropped during the past six months, and 226 recruits have been secured within the same period. Among the coming social events are Battery C's euchre and dance on April 25, and Battery H's phonograph entertainment on May 3. At the phonographic exhibition the holder of the fortunate coupon ticket will be presented with a phonograph. The anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the civil war will be celebrated on the night of Monday, April 23, with a regimental review, drill parade, and reception.

***

The regular meeting and annual Appomattox Day dinner of the Society of War Veterans of the Seventh Regiment will be held at the Arena to-morrow night.

***

The Third Battery, Capt. Rasquin, will give a Gatling gun drill, followed by a dance, at the armory, Friday evening, April 20.

***

The members of Company D, Twenty-second Regiment, have presented ex-Quartermaster Sergt. McElroy with a handsome silver loving cup. He served some ten years in the company, during which he had performed 100 per cent. of duty, and was very highly esteemed. Company H will shoot a handicap match in the armory range next Thursday night for a company pin studded with diamonds. A meeting of the Regimental Athletic Association will be held at the armory to-morrow night. The following is the number of points won by the members of the regiment at the recent military tournament at Madison Square Garden: Edward of Company I, 12; McLoughlin of Company I, 10; Onderdonk of Company E, 8; Corley of Company H, 7; Sayles of Company I, 4½; Wheeler of Company A, 4; Weston of Company I, 2½; Colver of Company F, 1½. Daly of Company F, 1½; McGraham of Company F, 1; Hutcheson of Company I, 1, a total of 58 points, all told. These, divided among the several companies, are as follows: I, 30; E, 8; H, 7; F, 4, and A, 4.

***

At the review of the Seventh Regiment, to be held at he armory Tuesday evening, April 17, by Gen. Smith, there will be a presentation of regimental crosses of honor to quite a number of members of the regiment for long and faithful service. An election in Company E for a Second Lieutenant will, it is expected, be held in a few days. Second Lieut. P. E. Wiswall of Company F has been elected First Lieutenant.

***

The Veterans' Association of the Twenty-third Regiment will be tendered a review on April 21. Gen. Alfred C. Barnes is President of the association. All the ex-members of the regiment will be invited, and the social part of the programme will be altogether in the hands of the veterans. The annual church service of the regiment will be held in the armory at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Lindsay Parker, Chaplain of the regiment, will officiate. A vested choir from the Church of St. Peter, assisted by Bandmaster Shannon and the Twenty-third Regiment Band, will be a feature of the service. The doors of the armory will be opened at 3 o'clock, and the band will commence to render a selection of sacred airs at 3:30.

***

Squadron A will hold a meeting at its armory next Wednesday night, and among other things the matter of establishing a camp at Van Cortlandt Park from June 1 to June 3 will be discussed, and decided upon. In this connection it is also intended to establish a strictly cavalry camp at the park in conjunction with several other cavalry troops, and also hold the annual inspection and muster during the camp. Mounted games may also be held. At the last armory drill of the season, to be held on April 30, the squadron has arranged for an attractive programme for its friends. There will be a squadron drill and evening parade, mounted; rough riding, troop drill, and melée. The annual church service of the squadron will be held on Sunday, May 6. The following particulars concerning the recent revolver match between a team from the squadron and one from the First Naval Battalion, furnished by Lieut. Sayre of the squadron, will be found of interest. The match was shot in two stages, the first at thirteen yards, on a target with a bull's eye two inches in diameter, on board the New Hampshire, the second on a range at thirty yards, on a target having a bull's eye four inches in diameter. The teams consisted of five men each, who fired ten shots in succession. The composition and scores of the squadron team were as follows:

	13 Yds.	30 Yds.	Total.
First Lieut. R. H. Sayre	46	45	91
Quartermaster Sergt. A. D. Shepard, Jr.	43	39	82
Guidon Sergt. G. de W. Williamson	43	37	80
Corp. T. T. Bates	41	42	83
Private G. P. Herrick	40	35	75
	215	198	413
First Naval Battalion	200	180	380

***

The Forty-seventh Regiment will hold a review, parade, and reception in celebration of the anniversary of its departure from Camp Black for the Spanish-American war on the night of Thursday, May 3, next, at the armory. The regiment's arrangements for the approaching trip to Baltimore are nearing completion. No election has yet been ordered to fill the vacancy of Lieutenant Colonel, and officers are commencing to speculate as to how much longer the matter will be delayed. Col. Eddy will have completed twenty-five years' service in November next. The field music entertainment and reception will be held on April 28 at Teutonia Hall, Brooklyn. Second Lieut. H. A. F. Young, supernumerary, has been detailed for duty with Company I. Warrants for Charles H. Lockwood, as Sergeant; Richard F. Walsh, as Corporal, and Charles H. Kern, as Corporal, in Company K; for Joseph A. Craven as Corporal in Company G, and for Harry D. Thomas as First Sergeant of Company D, have been issued.

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An election for Lieutenant (junior grade) in the Third Division of the First Naval Battalion will be held on the New Hampshire next Wednesday night. The annual dinner of the Fourth Division will be held on the evening of April 21, and will this year again be given on board the New Hampshire, and promises to be a successful affair. The annual inspection of the United States ship New Hampshire and the First Naval Battalion, which was held on Tuesday evening last, was one of the most successful in the history of the organization, the attendance was very good, and the ship, arms, uniforms, equipments, &c., were in excellent condition. The following is the report of attendance:

Company.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Staff	6	2	8
Chief Petty Staff	7	1	8
First Division	47	13	60
Second Division	60	4	64
Third Division	45	16	61
Fourth Division	41	6	47
Fifth Division	14	23	37
Hospital Corps	5		5

The Second Division showed up the best percentage, with the Fourth Division second.

The large number of absentees in the Fifth Division, which is composed of the fire room force of the battalion, is due to the fact that most of the members of that division are employed in factories, &c., during the night.

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In the Eighth Regiment, the Entertainment Committee of which recently ran such a successful stag, is considering an entertainment of a social nature for the end of this month. Major Kerby is receiving estimates for a bronze tablet to be placed in the armory, bearing the names of the members of the regiment who died in the Spanish war. On a recent evening thirty-seven recruits passed the Surgeon, but fault is found by some line officers with the action of the Surgeons, who are rejecting about 40 per cent. of the recruits, in accordance with the determination of the Medical Department to keep the physical standard very high. The Surgeon of the regiment is Major Neff, who served in the Spanish war and who knows how many of the men were rejected for disabilities. This time he wishes the men to be able to pass if they are called out. Commissions have been received for Capts. Ehman of Company H and Stevenson of Company G. Battalion Quartermaster H. Edwards Ficken will assume his duties in a few days. The annual celebration of the departure of the regiment for the Spanish-American war will be held May 2. It will be of the nature of a review and reception. The drills of this month will be in extended order. All the staff vacancies have been filled but one, that being that of Battalion Adjutant, Lieut. Holahan having resigned. There are several vacancies in the line, for which candidates are being considered. It is proposed to have the engraved resolutions ready for presentation to the family of the late Major David P. Arnold on the occasion of the celebration of May 2.

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In the first competition in shooting for the Zabriskie Trophy, in the Seventy-first Regiment, which began at the armory range last Monday, Company E, Capt. Hill, proved the winner after a close contest with Company B, which was second by 4 points. The following are the aggregate scores of each company team, in order of merit:

Company.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
E	211	214	425
B	196	225	421
D	200	216	416
I	193	192	385
A	193	196	389
G	187	188	375
C	170	162	332
K	155	140	295
F	134	100	234

***

Ex-Col. Alexis C Smith was entertained last Wednesday evening by his staff at a thumb-bit party at Gilman's, on Bedford Avenue, and a loving cup was presented to him. The cup is a very beautiful piece of work, being of sterling silver lined with gold, and standing eight inches in height. It bore the inscription, "Presented to Col. Alexis Cutler Smith by His Staff, on His Retirement from the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G., N. Y., Jan. 17, 1900." A thoroughly informal and enjoyable time was had, and it was decided to hold an annual social reunion.

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Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. McLeod, which has been quite enterprising this season, is still making plans for the future. The company will give a dance at the armory on May 2, and the Entertainment Committee has decided to give a dance or stag each month next season. During the Summer it will run an excursion to camp and a fishing excursion. On Aug. 29 it will celebrate the regiment's return from Cuba with an outing. The Chairman of the committee is Sergt. Paul F. Howard, and the members, Corps, Depew, Bard, and Siebecker, and Private Sanders.

Second Lieut. Harrison K. Bird of Company I has gone to Europe for his health, and will return in June. Members of the company deny that Capt. Meeks, formerly in command of the company, has left the army in the Philippines to go into business in Manila. On the contrary, they say he has been appointed Regimental Quartermaster of his regiment, the Twenty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry. He is expected to send over by mail a response to a toast which will be read at the annual dinner of the company to be held on May 2. Capt. Wells of Company F is having a tablet made, on which will be placed the names of the company's killed and wounded in the Spanish war, the tablet to be set in the wall of the company room. The first defeat of the crack basket ball team of Company F was met in their contest a few days ago with the Atlantics of Rockaway, the score being 6 and 4, and 21 and 8. The team is composed of Caulkins, Pohalski, Adelman, Springer, and Rink. The team will have a dinner on April 28. Capt. Malcolm Rafferty, former Captain of Company F, has just written to the company from Honolulu, where he is permanently located. The annual dinner of the company will be held on May 2.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HINCK & OULD.—Judgment for $26,019 was entered yesterday against Henry J. Hinck, Thomas Ould, and John Oscar Erckens, who composed the firm of Hinck & Ould, woolen commission merchants, formerly at 53 Worth Street, in favor of Christopher Richardson, on a note for $20,000, dated Jan. 23, 1896, payable twelve months from date. A thirty days' stay of execution was granted. The firm went into liquidation four years ago.

HENRY SCHULTZ.—Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has appointed Lawrence O. Goodhart receiver in supplementary proceedings for Henry Schultz, manufacturer of skirts, at 545 Broadway, on the application of Edwin J. Goodhart, who obtained a judgment against Mr. Schultz for $2,248.

WILFRED H. FLEMING.—Judge Dwyer of the City Court has appointed William E. Wyatt receiver in supplementary proceedings in favor of Wilfred H. Fleming on the application of George E. Archer.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ROBERT STOBO.—Robert Stobo, residing at 214 West Seventy-ninth Street, and formerly a provision exporter, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving liabilities at $122,798 and nominal assets at $53,700. The greater part of the liabilities are on two claims, on which he was sued in the New York Supreme Court in 1897, but which actions, he stated, were dismissed on his motion. The claims, he declares, are not legal or valid ones, but are set forth in case of any question in the matter and to get a complete discharge therefrom, although by putting them in the schedules he does not admit any liability on them. One of the claims is in favor of Anderson Fowler, and is for money advanced in the Sioux City Packing Company in 1894 and 1895, when Mr. Stobo was President of the company. The claim of Anderson Fowler was secured by life insurance policies of $40,000. The other liabilities are to Fowler Brothers, Limited, $14,727, on a judgment obtained in New York on June 23, 1896, secured by a life insurance policy of $13,000, and to Margaret E. Stobo $5,571, secured by five shares of stock of Fowler Brothers and a Produce Exchange membership; total value, $500. Mr. Stobo's assets consist of life insurance policies, $53,000, which have been assigned; a Produce Exchange membership, and five shares of stock of Fowler Brothers, both of which are pledged, and clothing, $200 of which is exempt. He has an annuity under the will of his father, but he claims exemption for it.

J. HERON CROSMAN.—J. Heron Crosman, residing at the Clarendon Hotel, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $38,218 and no assets. There are 100 creditors. Four are secured by 400 shares of stock of the Standard Brake Company, two of the claims aggregate $1,000, and two are unknown. The debts were contracted from 1886 to 1896, and are for dry goods, clothing, hotel and restaurant bills, borrowed money, advertising professional services, &c. He owes the Lambs Club $104 and the Racquet Court Club $45.

JOHN HUTER.—John Huter, residing at 1 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a butcher, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,563 and nominal assets $940 in outstanding accounts.

HERBERT J. KEITH.—Herbert J. Keith, a Boston merchant yesterday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy at the office of the United States District Court, in Boston. His liabilities are $27,248.95, and he has no assets. All claims are unsecured.

ARTHUR JEROME MYERS.—Arthur Jerome Myers of 69 East Ninety-second Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $16,947 and no assets. He failed on Dec. 17, 1803. He was a partner with Joseph J. Myers under the firm name of Mme. Myers, milliners, at 268 Fifth Avenue, and the liabilities were contracted by that firm.

GEORGE D. NICHOLS.—George D. Nichols, who resides at New Canaan, Conn., and has an office at 406 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,265 and no assets.

M. JOSEPH & CO.—Schedules of M. Joseph & Co., wholesale dealers in clothing at 90 Prince Street, show liabilities $16,436 and assets $7,090, consisting of cash, $1,764, and merchandise, $518, both turned over to the receiver, and outstanding accounts, $4,808.

H. CROWE & CO. FAIL.

Grain House Assigns Because Freights Are Hard to Get.

H. Crowe & Co., a gain exporting firm which has done a large business, made an assignment yesterday to Samuel F. Engs, who is connected with the Produce Exchange house of Milmine, Bodman & Co. H. Crowe & Co. are also Produce Exchange members, but have not been much engaged in commission business. The firm is composed of Herbert Crowe and H. R. Howser. It was determined some time ago to dissolve it because of the illness of Mr. Crowe, and the ending of its business has only been hastened by the failure.

Mr Howser said yesterday that he would not know for a day or two how the firm stood, but that he hoped to be able to pay all their creditors in full. "The assignment was forced," said he, "because of one large creditor. He was pressing us for payment, and in order to protect all our creditors we assigned."

Mr. Howser explained that the firm's troubles were primarily due to a difficulty in obtaining freights. The house had some high-priced contracts to sell grain to interests on the other side of the Atlantic. Great Britain has recently found use in connection with South African affairs for some of the big ocean liners that had been depended on as grain carriers, and H. Crowe & Co. suddenly found that they were unable to get the necessary freights to fill their contracts. The buyers of course canceled the contracts, and the house found itself with a quantity of grain on its hands, the market having meanwhile eceded. This grain had to be sold at prices which meant a sacrifice, and the assignment followed.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABELMAN, Abram—Joseph Bjork	$408
BOWNE, Horace I.—James Oddy	630
CROWN, James—Crane and Martin Company	77
BAB, Jacob—Franklin Lee	42
CLEARY, William H.—The Long Island Railroad Company, costs	121
EYERS, Edna, and Margaret Kearns, administrators, &c.—Susan A. McMahon	530
FOSTER, Charles K.—Charles Ottmann	307
FEICK, August, and Howard Marten—Frank Schmitt	220
GOTTLIEB, Henry, and Joseph W. Klerst—New York Hydraulic Press Brick Company	278
HART, Max—Ronalds & Johnson Company	20
HINCK, Henry J., Thomas Ould, and John O. Erckens—A. Richardson	26,019
HENNINGS, Theodore C.—Belle Cahn	279
KATZ, Max J.—David Kugel, possession of property or	2,000
LEPSET, Maurice J., Michael Levittan, and Nathan Hattkoff—Maurice S. Weekes	208
LAVELLE, Sarsfield H.—H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company	167
MOORE, Arthur E.—C. Helbock	414
MARX, John—George F. Langbein and others	32
MARIE, Leon—Charles Raoul-Duval and others	411
MILLER, William—Meyer Goldstein	48
NORWOOD, Edmund H.—James E. Nichols and others	121
NOAH, Robert P.—Stevens Real Estate Company	224
O'NEILL, Hugh—John Tarlach	614
O'KEEFE, Richard—The Mayor, &c., costs	382
PHYFE, Harry E.—S. H. Stone	935
PLUMMER, John H.—The Mayor, &c., costs	108
ROLLAND, Louis L.—The People's Bank of New York	147
STURLA, Annie H.—F. Schapira	35
SCHOVERLING, Rudolph—Leon Tanenbaum	108
SULLIVAN, Mary J.—William H. Schmoll	799
WICKES, Thomas P., as receiver, &c.—New York City Suburban Water Company, costs	129
WEATHERBY, Howard—C. M. Dennison and others, costs	68
WOLFF, Julius—G. Guitterman	182
WARD, Minnie—The Mayor, &c., costs	123
WOOD, Charles W.—H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company	309
YOKEL, Adolph—M. Maksack, costs	23
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—George L. Bannan	1,984
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Dora Barr	321
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—I. Schlesinger	5,224
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Alice M. Robinson, costs	102
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York—William W. Disbrow	267
FAHY, John—B. J. York and others, Commissioners, &c., costs	61
FLAHERTY, John F.—C. F. McLean and others, Commissioners, &c., costs	56
ADDISON, John—Rosa Enoch and another	256

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.06¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	22.25
Iron, Southern No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron warrants	Nominal
Lake copper ingot	17.00
Tin	31.05
Exchange, lead	4.70
Spelter	4.75
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	13.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07¼
Lard, prime	7.05
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, April 7.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 62¼@65c; No. 2 red, 60¼@69¾c; No. 2 corn, 39¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 39¾c; No. 3 oats, 25¾@29¾c; No. 2 white, 28¼@28¾c; No. 3 white, 27¼@28¼c; No. 2 rye, 55c; No. 2 barley, 41@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.70; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.70; prime timothy seed, $2.35@$2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $12.10@$12.75; lard, per 100 lb, $6.55@$6.70; short ribs, sides, (loose), $6.95@$7.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.40; whisky, basis high wine, $1.25½; sugars, cutloaf, $6; granulated, $5.45.

COTTON.—As compared with recent sessions the cotton market was a small one, with the general volume and character of the trading unsatisfactory, chiefly because it lacked the element of outside or public speculative interest. At the same time the room traders, while rather inclined to take a bearish view, lacked the courage of their convictions and refrained from selling to any great extent. The English cable accounts had a rather better average than had been looked for, and upon this influence and following reports of rains in western localities of the cotton belt, some of them excessive, our market started at an advance of 2@9 points. But the improvement was not enduring. Outside support was needed, and this failed to materialise. Local bears picked up a little new courage and sold in a conservative way. Some long cotton also came on the market, with the result of lowering prices to the extent of 3@4 points from the opening basis. The sellers were encouraged by very fair receipts of cotton at the ports, with liberal interior shipments, not only actual, but prospective as well. The Southern markets developed little energy, and gave no support. But just before the close there was a rally on covering, energized by a little Wall Street buying, and the market was finally steady at a net advance of 2@8 points. At best, however, it was a five-point market from the highest to the lowest prices and, apparently, without much expected of it next week unless some new influence should develop, the holidays at the end of the week cutting the trading down to four days and suggesting local evening up as a probable source of business. Price Mc Cormick's Cotton Bulletin of to-day closes with this statement: "The situation is unquestionably a very strong one, and although it is unreasonable to believe that cotton will disappear from the visible at the rate previously named, the supplies at the end of the season promise to be smaller than for years, if not the smallest on record, unless prices meantime shall advance to a figure which will materially check consumption. The holders of the remnant of the crop continue very firm in their demands that it is logical to assume that spinners will be forced to pay still higher prices for their requirements during the Summer months."

The local spot cotton market was dull, with prices unchanged; middling upland was quoted at 9¾c; middling Gulf, 10c. Sales were 1,116 bales, for export, direct shipment.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	9.31	9.31	9.29	9.29@9.32
May	9.29	9.32	9.28	9.30@9.31
June	9.27	9.27	9.27	9.28@9.29
July	9.25	9.29	9.25	9.27@9.28
August	9.17	9.20	9.15	9.18@9.19
September	8.40	8.40	8.37	8.40@
October	8.10	8.12	8.09	8.10@8.12
November	7.96	7.96	7.94	7.96@7.97
December	7.95	7.98	7.92	7.96@7.97
January	7.97	8.01	7.94	7.99@8.00
February	..	..	..	8.00@8.02
March	..	..	..	8.02@8.04

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 4,000 bales; receipts, 32,000 bales; American, 29,000 bales; middling upland, 5 13-32d; futures opened steady, with sellers at last night's prices; closed quiet and steady, 1@2-64d net advance. December-January, 4.23d; January-February, 4.21½d; April, 5.20d; April-May, 5.17d; May-June, 5.14d; June-July, 5.12d; July-August, 5.09d; August-September, 5d; September-October, 4.47d; October-November, 4.31½d; November-December, 4.25d.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	73¾	73 13-16	73½	73¾
July	73¾	73¾	73 9-16	73⅞
September	74	74	73¾	74
Corn—				
May	..	..	..	45¾
July	..	..	..	46½
September	46	46½	46	46½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	68¾	68¾	68¾	69¼
July	68¾	68¼	67¾	67¾
September	68⅝	68⅝	68¾	68¼
Corn—				
May	40	40¾	39¾	39¾
July	40¾	41 1-16	40¼	40¾
September	41½	41¼	40 15-16	41⅛
Oats—				
May	24¾	25	24 11-16	24¾
July	24½	24 9-16	24¼	24¼
September	23⅝	23 7-16	23¼	23¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market was rather quiet, with quotations variable and on the whole fairly steady, closing officially unchanged from the previous night. Traders feared and were generally prepared for another break in the market at the commencement of business, but, in fact, sold quite freely during the first half hour, only to find a ready demand for all offerings, which gradually inspired a better tone later in the forenoon. This improvement was partly attributed to a rally in corn, but also resulted from unexpected strength in Continental markets, notably Budapest, where closing prices showed 1½c a bushel advance over the previous day. Berlin closed ¾ mark higher, Paris markets 50@75 points up, and Antwerp ½f higher. The English markets, on the other hand, closed ½@¾d lower for the day, reflecting our decline of Friday. Seaboard houses reported fairly liberal acceptances from both United Kingdom and Continental points. From the home crop fields only the best of reports were held, the weather conditions being about perfect for Spring growth and work. Preliminary estimates as to Monday's statistics favored bull traders a little, as a decrease of 1,000,000 bushels was expected in the amount on passage. The world's shipments were not expected to exceed 6,000,000, and the visible supply will probably be a standoff. Northwest receipts were 461 cars, against 487 cars a week ago, and 399 cars last year. On the curb the market was dull but barely steady, the May option ranging from 73 13-16 to 73⅝c, closing 73⅝c, at 1 o'clock. No. 2 red, 77¼c, elevator, and 80¼c, free on board, afloat, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80¼c, free on board, afloat, prompt.

DULUTH, April 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67½c; May, 68¾c; September, 68c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; May, 66@67c; July, 68c; September, 07c; No. 3 Northern, 63¼c; No. 3 Spring, 60¾c. Oats, 24½@24c. Corn, 37¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 7.—Wheat, in store: No. 1 Northern, April, 65c; May, 64¼c; July, 66c; September, 64¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 66c; No. 1 Northern, 65c; No. 2 Northern, 63½c.

MILWAUKEE, April 7.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67½c; No. 2 Northern, 65½@65¾c. Rye—No. 1, 58¼c. Barley—No. 1, 45c; sample, 41@43c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 47¾c, elevator and delivered, and 47½c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 29c; No. 3 oats, 28½c; No. 2 white, 32c asked; No. 3 white, 31½c; track mixed, 29@30½c; track white, 31½@35½c; No. 2 white clips, 32½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62½c, and No. 2 Western, 62c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 44½@45½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$4; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.85@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.75; no grade, $17.50@$17.75, spot and to arrive, per ton. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.35, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 90@93c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17.50@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $16.75@$17; oil meal, $26.75; linseed oil cake, $25; corn oil cake, $18.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 7.—Flour and bran unchanged.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅜c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses, 3¾c.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazil coffee futures opened steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower, and, for a time, the outlook for business was very poor. There was practically no outside speculative interest, while most of the weaker local accounts had been pretty well evened up. Equally featureless conditions abroad were indicated by the cables; Hamburg was the only foreign market that reported any change whatever, and this was confined to a partial advance of ½ pfennig. Later, however, the local market became more active on covering, with sellers not numerous, and firmer feeling ensued, with the close steady at net unchanged prices to 10 points advance. Sales, futures, 16,750 bags. The feature of the cable news was the small amount of coffee showing up at Rio and Santos, the total receipts at both points amounting to only 7,000 bags. At the same time warehouse deliveries in this country represented a very fair consumption; they were 21,503 bags, and rather larger than they have been running recently. Spot Brazilian coffee in the open market ruled quiet, with prices more or less nominal at former figures. We quote: No. 8, 7¾c; No. 7, 7¾c; No. 6, 8c, and No. 4, 8¼c. Steamer Corsica cleared Rio yesterday with 5,000 bags, and steamer Selbein cleared Victoria with 13,000 bags. The Coffee Exchange will be closed Good Friday and the following Saturday following an action to that effect by the members of the Exchange to-day, when a ballot was taken with but little opposition to the motion.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	..	..	..	6.55@6.65
May	6.65	6.70	6.65	6.65@6.70
June	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65@6.70
July	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.70@6.75
August	..	..	..	6.80@6.85
September	6.85	6.90	6.85	6.90@6.95
October	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90@6.95
November	..	..	..	6.90@7.00
December	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20@7.25
January	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25@7.30
February	7.30	7.35	7.30	7.25@7.30
March	..	..	..	7.35@7.40

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 8$300; receipts, 6,000 bags; stock, 405,000 bags. Hamburg—Unchanged to ½ pfennig higher; sales, 15,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged. January, 46.25; February, 46.50; March, 46.75; April, 44.00; May, 44.25; June, 44.50; July, 44.75; August, 45.00; September, 45.25; October, 45.50; November, 45.75; December, 46.00. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 9$475; exchange, 8¾d; receipts, 1,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 5,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 290,000 bags.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $13@$13.50; family, $14.25@$14.75; short clear, $13@$14.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12@$13.50; packet, $11.50@$12.50; extra India mess, $18.50@$22.50. HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7c; 180 lb, 7c; 160 lb, 7¼c; pigs, 7¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 7⅝@8c; 10 lb, 7⅞@7¾c; 12 lb, 7½c; 14 lb, 7¼c; pickled shoulders, 6¼@6¾c; pickled hams, 10¼@10½c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—$7.05; city lard, $6.75; refined lard, South America, $7.75; Continent, $7.85; Brasil, kegs, $8.85; compound, city, 6¼@6½c; Western, 6¼@6½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7c; city lard stearine, 7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—Beef—Extra India mess, 78s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 63s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 52s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 45s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 42s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 41s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 41s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 38s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 42s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 37s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 34s 6d; American refined, in pails, 36s 9d. Butter—Finest and good, United States, nominal. Cheese—American finest, white, 56s 6d; American finest, colored, 63s. Tallow—Prime city, 29s; Australian, in London, 28s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, May-August, 21s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 43s. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7¾d. Linseed oil, 28s. Peas—Canadian, 5s 8½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter, 7s 6d. Hops at London, (Pacific Coast,) £5 5s@£5 15s.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.50, and in bulk, $6.95; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.55, and in bulk, $6.90; refined, cases, New York, $10.50; deodorized naphtha, $10.95. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 34c; prime Summer yellow, 36½c, prompt; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 37@38c; prime white, 39c; prime Winter yellow, 39c; city (hessed) American, raw, 36@36c; American, boiled, 36@39c; Calcutta

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

From an Acadian Easter.

"Surely, O Christ, upon this day
Thou wilt have pity, even on me!
Hold thou the hands of Charnisay,
Or bid them clasp, remembering Thee.

"O Christ, thou knowest what it is
To strive with mighty, evil men;
Lean down from thy high cross, and kiss
My arms till they grow strong again.

"(As on that day I drove him back
Into Port Royal with his dead!
Our cannon made the snowdrifts black,
But there, I deem, the waves were red.)

"Yea, keep me, Christ, until La Tour
(Oh, the old days in old Rochelle!)
Cometh to end this coward's war
And send his soul straightway to hell."

* * * That night, one looking at the west might say
That just beyond the heights the maples flared
Like scarlet banners—as they do in autumn—
The sun went down with such imperial splendor
Near by, the air hung thick with wreathed smoke,
And not quite yet had silence touched the hills
That had played all day with thunder of sullen cannon.
But now the veering wind had found the south
And let the following tide up no moon path,
Calling the mists—white as the circling gulls—
In from the outer rocks. Heavy with rain
The fog came in, and all her world grew dark—
Dark as the empty west.

Though one should stand
(Praying the while that God might bless her eyes)
Upon the seaward cliff the long night through
On such a night as this (O moaning wind!),
I think that dawn—if dawn should ever break—
Would only come to show how void a thing
Is Earth, that might have been no less than Heaven.
Yea, as it was in France so long ago
Where the least path their feet might follow seemed
The path Love's feet had trodden but yester hour * * *
—FRANCIS SHERMAN in the Atlantic.

Pigeons Better Than Christian Science.

From The Pall Mall Magazine.

PARIS.—If the following facts were not vouched for by a highly distinguished physician, Dr. G. Legué, it would be permissible to regard them as an invention suggested by sundry of the marvelous "cures" in vogue in the Middle Ages. Dr. Legué was put on the track of his curious discovery by one of his patients, who informed him in the most casual manner, and as if there were nothing extraordinary about the statement, that she had tried the "pigeon cure" for meningitis and for the first time with limited success. Dr. Legué had to confess his entire ignorance of the cure in question and to ask for an explanation of its nature. It was then revealed to him that in this skeptical age, and in Paris, of all places in the world, there are people who believe in the efficaciousness, as a remedy for certain maladies, of the blood of a freshly killed pigeon. The head of the patient to be treated is shaved, and then the breast of the pigeon is ripped open by the "operator" and the warm and bleeding carcass immediately applied to the bared skull. The believers in this cruel and senseless cure imagine that all fever is drawn out of the body by the hot life blood and the quivering flesh of the pigeon. The extraordinary thing is that faith in the cure is widespread and recourse to it frequent.

Dr. Legué, who has thoroughly investigated the matter, has been able to obtain the address of a shop in the Central Markets at which nothing else is sold but live pigeons destined to this strange purpose. The business done is so brisk that the late Proprietress, Mme. Michel, has been able to retire, after making a small fortune. Her successor declares that the pigeon cure is considered a sovereign remedy for influenza, since the appearance of which she has been unable to meet the demand that has arisen for birds. They are also used, it seems, in cases of typhoid fever, but in this instance two pigeons are necessary, and they are applied to the feet of the patient.

Science and Providence.

From The Contemporary Review.

Some years ago the present writer remembers reading a letter relating to the death of a friend who had perished in the wreck of an ocean liner which had gone ashore on the Spanish coast. The writer of the letter, in referring to this friend, rightly, from the Christian point of view, laid stress on the fact that her death was the will of God, and was therefore best for her. A scientific writer, looking at the same event, might have viewed it as part of an immense context of phenomena. He would have taken the proximate causes—the strong shoreward current in the Bay of Biscay, the mists that at that season envelop sea and land, the deflection of the compass, perhaps, caused by the geological composition of the Finisterre Rocks, and so on. He would have shown that these again had their antecedents, climatic, geological, chemical, and so on, and these again their antecedents, reaching back through the ages. He would have shown further that these proximate causes must also have their consequents, and these again their consequents, and so forward throughout the future. He would have shown us, in short, a great system of things reaching onward from the primordial Fire-Mist to the ultimate Crack of Doom, and maintained that to alter any one part would be to alter the whole, and then would have turned on us triumphantly and asked us if we actually believed that all this vast process was set in motion to drown a particular person on a particular day for her own good. The difficulty certainly seems a serious one, and so long as we stand by the barely Positivist view of science and the barely Individualist view of religion, it would seem to be insoluble so far as the intellect is concerned.

Gotama on Marriage.

From The Westminster Review.

The important question of matrimony was not left untouched by Gotama. An invitation he accepted to attend a marriage feast at Jambunada afforded a suitable opportunity for the deliverance of a brief homily on the married state. An excerpt from the above-quoted source will make clear his views on this subject: "The greatest happiness which a mortal man can imagine is the bond of marriage that ties together two loving hearts. But there is a greater happiness still; it is the embrace of truth. Death will separate husband and wife, but death will never separate him who has espoused the truth.

"Therefore be married unto the truth, and live with the truth in holy wedlock. The husband who loves his wife and desires for a union that shall be everlasting must be faithful to her, so as to be like truth herself, and she will rely upon him and revere him and minister unto him. And the wife who loves her husband and desires for a union that shall be everlasting must be faithful to him, so as to be like truth itself; and he will place his trust in her, he will honor her, he will provide for her. Verily I say unto you, their wedlock will be holiness and bliss, and their children will become like unto their parents, and will bear witness to their happiness."

Home Ties.

From "Notes from a Diary," Sir M. E. Grant-Duff.

"When Lord Ampthill was young he kept a collection of much-cherished serpents in a room which opened into his mother's. 'But don't you,' some one said to Lady William, 'find that very disagreeable?' 'Oh, yes!' she replied; 'very disagreeable indeed; but I like dear Odo to have home ties.'"

The Suggestiveness of Japanese Art.

"From Sea to Sea," by Rudyard Kipling.

Long ago a great-hearted King came to Nikko River and looked across at the trees, up-stream at the torrent and the hills whence it came, and down-stream at the softer outlines of the crops and spurs of wooded mountains. "It needs only a dash of color in the foreground to bring this all together," said he, and he put a little child in a blue and white dressing gown under the awful trees to judge the effect. Emboldened by his tenderness, an aged beggar ventured to ask for alms. Now it was the ancient privilege of the great to try the temper of their blades upon beggars and such cattle. Mechanically the King swept off the old man's head, for he did not wish to be disturbed. The blood spurted across the granite slabs of the river-ford in a sheet of purest vermilion. The King smiled. Chance had solved the problem for him. "Build a bridge here," he said to the court carpenter, "of just such a color as that stuff on the stones. Build also a bridge of gray stone close by, for I would not forget the wants of my people." So he gave the little child across the stream a thousand pieces of gold and went his way. He had composed a landscape. As for the blood, they wiped it up and said no more about it, and that is the story of Nikko Bridge. You will not find it in the guide books.

The Speed of the Steamship.

From Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Twenty-five years ago The Engineer of London, the recognized authority on all matters pertaining to steamship navigation, made the prediction that the crossing of the Atlantic Ocean by a steamship at the speed of 25 miles an hour was one of the things impossible of accomplishment. At that time the Atlantic had never been crossed by a screw steamer at as high a speed as 15 miles an hour; the Cunarder Scotia, the last of the big sidewheelers, never doing better than an average of 14¾ knots. Therefore the prophecy of The Engineer was not at all a wild one. But to-day there are steamers that have reached the speed of 25 miles an hour, and others are in course of construction which are expected to surpass it. The fastest liner of to-day has done more than an average of 25 miles. Her enormous engines and powerful propellers, mighty powers of propulsion, have forced her through the roughest waters of the Atlantic at an average speed of 21 knots, which is a fraction over 26 miles in the hour. The distance of the Southampton-New York route is 3,080 miles, which she covers, on the average, in 5 days and 17 hours, considerably over 25 miles an hour for the entire trip; her mighty engines—that throbbing, thumping heart down below—revolve about 80 times per minute, or about 672,000 revolutions to cross the Atlantic.

Lions, a Reign of Terror.

From The Spectator.

If the whole body of lion anecdote, from the days of the Assyrian Kings till the last year of the nineteenth century, were collated and brought together, it would not equal in tragedy or atrocity, in savageness or in sheer insolent contempt for man, armed or unarmed, white or black, the story of these two beasts. The scene of their exploits was only one hundred and thirty miles from the coast, in the valley of a cool and swift stream, the Tsavos River. Filled by the melting of the snows on Kilimanjaro, bordered with palms and ferns, and at a further distance by a dense and impassable jungle of thorns, its banks became suddenly the camping ground of thousands of hard-working Indian railwaymen, who slept in camps scattered up and down the line for some eight miles. Into these camps the lions came, thrusting their gigantic heads under the flaps of the tents, or walking in at the doors of the huts. Their first victim was a Sikh jemadar taken from a tent shared by a dozen other workmen, the next a coolie. Then they raided the camps regularly until the local length of rail was finished, and the bulk of the men moved up country out of the lions' beat. But some hundreds were left behind to build bridges and do permanent work. It was then that the lions' reign of terror began, which ended in the complete stoppage of an imperial enterprise supplied with every mechanism and appliance of civilization, from traction engines to armed troops.

Perhaps the strongest evidence of the pressure to which these beasts subjected the dominant biped man is that they forced him to become arboreal. If the setting of blood and bones were not so ghastly, the scene would provoke a smile. After hundreds had fled some three hundred still remained, for whom the engineer, worn out by want of sleep himself, and by constant tracking of the lions by day and sitting up by moonlight, endeavored to find safe quarters by night, when they might be seen "perched on the top of water tanks, roofs, and bridge girders. Every good-sized tree in camp had as many beds lashed to it as its branches would bear. So many men got up a tree once when a camp was attacked that it came down, the men falling close to the lions. Strange to say, they did not heed them, but then they were busy devouring a man they had just seized."

Vox Militantis.

On the wide veldt, beneath the vaster sky,
The graves of battling Boer and Briton lie.
By day the sunlight watches o'er their sleep,
By night the stars their solemn vigil keep.

Cold, calm, and brilliant, from that awful height
They ask: "Were ye so weary of the light?
Ours the slow aeons, yours the flying day,
Why reckless fling its noon and eve away?"

And lo, the answer: "Nay, but life was sweet,
Death a grim horror that we loathed to meet,
But Duty spurred us to the foremost place,
And Honor beckoned with a shining face."
—B. PAUL NEUMAN in the Spectator.

Literary Men as Consuls.

From The Atlantic.

It is one of the curiosities of literature that, although our Consuls have not produced reports of either economic or informing value, many of them have done conspicuous literary work, before and during service, and after retirement. W. D. Howells wrote some delightful books on Italy. Besides his "Life of Peter the Great," Eugene Schuyler wrote an acceptable short history of American diplomacy, and translated some of Tourgenlev's novels. Hawthorne, Elihu Burritt, Underwood, Bret Harte, Pendleton, Richman—to mention only a few—have done notable work in literature, but not an official report of value. In the one case there was something to say, united with freedom of view and opinion; in the other there was nothing to say, and red tape was too strong for them. The fault is in the system, not in the men.

Andrew Carnegie's First Investment.

From The Review of Reviews.

It was due to Thomas A. Scott that Andrew Carnegie made his first investment—ten shares of stock in the Adams Express Company, valued at $500. This he did with considerable trepidation. He had labored hard for the money he had saved up while he had worked as a telegrapher. It is part of railroad history how he later fell in with the inventor of the sleeping car, saw the enormous advantages which that manner of travel held out to passengers and promoters, and how he interested others in the invention of Mr. Woodruff. This occurred shortly after his return from Washington, when the problems of transportation were still uppermost in his mind. He was now on the road to success and wealth as he then pictured earthly possessions. The Pennsylvania oil fields yielded large returns when Carnegie, with others, turned their energies in the direction of the newly discovered territory. In one year land purchased for $40,000 increased in value, so that it paid a dividend of $1,000,000.

Counterfeiting Pictures.

From The Art Amateur.

There is no doubt that the counterfeiters of paintings by well-known artists are hard at work in anticipation of the rush of half-informed picture buyers to the Paris Exposition. One well-known picture dealer informs us that Brussels and Amsterdam are full of spurious old masters, and he instances the case of a picture sold by him about a year ago which has turned up in the former city bearing a name more famous than that of its author, and priced at ten times the amount for which he had sold it. From another source we learn that two of the most famous falsifiers of pictures in Europe, Gatti and Vogler, are rushed with orders for their specialties, among which they now include pictures which are expected to pass for the work of the late Alfred Sisley.

The London picture factories are turning out old English paintings by the dozen, and the unsuspicuous buyer may obtain Sir Joshuas, Gainsboroughs, and Romneys for £10 to £20 apiece. An expert appraiser at the New York Custom House tells us that he saw there lately three dozen false Monticellis and other pictures on the same day. Everything that will bring a good price is being counterfeited. A certain American artist, of somewhat inflated reputation, is proudly going about announcing that he is among the victims. This is, of course, a method of self-advertising, like the periodical robberies of actresses' jewels, but we have every reason to believe that the painter's claim is true.

Demoralization of Infantry Under Fire.

Capt. Zalinski in The International Monthly.

In battle, it is not the number of men who are disabled in the course of a day's fight that tell upon the morale of troops, but it is the losses which may be incurred within a comparatively short time that tend to demoralize and unnerve them. For example, a corps of 20,000 men may lose in a day's fight 10,000, one-half its number, without being demoralized, but should they lose one-fifth of their number, say from 3,000 to 4,000 men, in the course of half an hour, their morale would surely be destroyed.

* * * * *

The British military operations, especially their battle tactics, have been freely and even virulently criticised by the military experts of other European nations, especially the Germans. It is not, however, at all assured that they would not have suffered at first, from the indulgence in the same faulty "shock" tactics, by delivering frontal attacks on intrenched troops.

Cherry Blossoms. Japan.

From The Atlantic.

The crowd at Uneo is merry with the Spring exultation of cherry time; brown-skinned, bareheaded little men in long kimono of gray silk, with black hakima over their shoulders drawn together in front by heavy knotted silk cords; ivory-like girls resplendent in blazing gowns of silk and chintz and thin clinging crêpe with huge sashes of bright brocade, their black lustrous hair, gleaming with almond oil, plied above their nodding heads in wonderful designs, like crowns of carved ebony; nice old ladies in black and blue and gray, toddling along on toppling clogs that clack and clatter, scoring the damp earth with innumerable cross lines; fat brown babies, with shaven heads and round little dangling legs, slung in shawls on many backs, and others tumbling along in rainbow colored kimono, one hand clinging to a guiding hand, the other clutching strange toys that whir and tug—toys of light rice paper and gaudy feathers, and everywhere coolies with bare, brown, stalwart legs, their dull coats stamped on the back with enormous Chinese ideographs, the badge of some workmen's guild.

And the men laugh and riot in innocent practical jokes, the girls giggle and twitter, and dart here and there like giddy birds; only the babies are silent and solemn, staring with round black eyes and rolling their shaven heads.

Dregs.

The fire is out, and spent the warmth thereof,
(This is the end of every song man sings!)
The golden wine is drunk, the dregs remain,
Bitter as wormwood and as salt as pain;
And health and hope have gone the way of love
Into the drear oblivion of lost things.
Ghosts go along with us until the end;
This was a mistress, this, perhaps, a friend.
With pale, indifferent eyes, we sit and wait
For the drop curtain and the closing gate:
This is the end of all the songs man sings.
—ERNEST DOWSON in Decorations.

Sermon Manufacture.

Henry J. Barrymore in The Forum.

The mere business of sermon-making—uninterrupted by other concerns—would be enough to stagger any conscientious literary craftsman. To write one address each week, and, allowing for two months' vacation, one has produced three volumes a year. Relying wholly upon manuscript, as some clergymen do, one will achieve an annual output of six volumes. And the writing, though designed continually to present the same theme to the same people, is to be profound without being wearisome, scholarly without being pedantic, brilliant without being sensational—though produced at a rate which would have appalled Alexandre Dumas or Lope Felix de Vega.

Such being the outgo, the intellectual material, what of the income? It is sometimes said that there are two classes of preachers: those who have something to say and those who have to say something. Practically, however, there is only one class, and that the latter. Every minister who has been two years in orders is crazing the faculties of his soul trying to think of something worth preaching which he has not already preached. How shall a clergyman feed his brain while his brain feeds him? Nowhere under heaven can you find a man who is more in need of leisure for study and reflection and undisturbed personal and intellectual growth than the preacher. Results depend quite as much upon the preparation of the man as upon the preparation of the discourse. Good sermons are not constructed; they evolve. It is best if the mind should at times lie fallow. Though writing in prose, the preacher is the bard of the spiritual highlands, and his mental movements resemble, or should resemble, those of a poet.

Poetry on a Sampler.

From The London Chronicle.

In 1718 Elizabeth Matrom, embroidering her sampler, "drops into poetry" of the pleasing-didactic sort, as follows:

She that is wise her time will prise;
She that will eat her breakfast in her bed,
And spend all the morning in dressing of her head,
And sit at dinner like a maiden bride,
God in His mercy may do much to save her,
But what a case is he in that must have her!

And in 1764 Elizabeth Bock embroiders a solemn prayer, which ends:

And if I should by a young youth be tempted,
Grant I his schemes defy and all he has invented!

The aspiration is better than the rhyme; the embroidery is better than either.

Use of Tobacco.

Andrew Lang in Longman's.

A writer on customs mentions an old French lady who, fifty years ago, said that women "had come down from their pedestal since they let men smoke in their presence." I doubt if Frenchwomen ever really occupied any pedestal at all; if they did, it was a pedestal of gilt papier maché. But smoking has had vicissitudes. Before Beau Nash's day, say 1750, men smoked in the Assembly Rooms at Bath. Nash put down this practice, (which I do not defend,) and about 1772 we find Johnson declaring, as an unquestionable fact, that smoking had gone out of vogue. No doubt there have been other revolutions in the annals of tobacco; now fashionable the weed had been, now "low," but its amiable flame has never been extinguished. By the way, when smoking was "out," in Dr. Johnson's day, snuff was "in," so that there was no real improvement in manners.

The Man at Mafeking.

From Collier's Weekly.

Col. Baden-Powell, who, at the outbreak of the Transvaal war, asked to be placed in "a warm corner," has now held his "little corner" long enough to break all British siege records, including that of Lucknow. The place he has held so long, by the way, is pronounced Mahf-king, not Mafe-king. In regard to the Colonel himself, Dr. Haig Brown, his former headmaster at Charter House, has this to say:

"I notice that the name is invariably mispronounced," said the doctor. "The 'a' in Baden is generally given the sound of 'ah,' but it should have the usual sound of 'a,' as in 'Bathing Towel,' which was his nickname among the boys at school. The boy was essentially the father of the man; he was very active, lively, full of fun and amusement, and exceedingly popular with his school-fellows."

The Colonel's father was the late Prof. Baden-Powell, and he is descended on his mother's side from a family which achieved distinction in the naval service. He was educated at Charter House, and at the age of nineteen he joined the Thirteenth Hussars, serving as Adjutant with his regiment in India, Afghanistan, and South Africa. Thus he made the acquaintance of the Cape very early in his career, an acquaintance to be resumed on more than one memorable occasion afterward. He was dispatched to Cape Town again in 1887 as Assistant Military Secretary to Gen. Sir Henry Smith. He held this appointment for two years, and during that period he served in the Zululand operations, and came in for mention in the dispatches—always an honor, but even more so in those days than now.

Then he was appointed Military Secretary to the Governor of Malta, who, though he had no power to do so, gave him the local and temporary rank of Major. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was Commander in Chief at the time, and by his command Baden-Powell had to substitute two stars for the one crown on his shoulder cords. His next step made him the youngest Colonel in the British Army.

Smokeless Powder.

From The Saturday Review.

With the opening shots of the African campaign the vast changes brought about by the introduction of smokeless powder became at once evident, and unpleasantly evident, to every private soldier. No longer did we see, as of old, the tiny puffs of smoke which enabled the scout at once to locate his enemy and keep at a reasonably safe distance from him. No longer could we arrive at some idea of the extent of ground occupied by our foe, or, by a closer reconnoissance with reinforced patrols, obtain some approximate idea of the numbers who might be in occupation of the ground whence the puffs of smoke formerly came. All was a sealed book to us, and more than ever sealed, owing to the skillfulness of our enemy in taking cover and not standing about in ornamental groups, as is the habit of so many British officers in action when not actively engaged with their men.

Our sole guide as to the direction, distance, and strength of our invisible foe was the metallic "tap" of the Mauser rifle—little enough guide in truth in the wide open veldt or among the undulating hills and scattered kopjes. It was only as the fire increased and the "swish" of the striking bullets as they hit the hard ground and sent up a spurt of dust and gravel became more frequent that one could form even an approximation of the position of the enemy. Especially helpful was it on such occasions if a couple of bullets were seen by chance to strike the earth on the same alignment, for then the direction of the foe could usually be fixed with accuracy, but even then we were often at a loss to ascertain the distance of the spot whence the bullets were fired.

Certain Prejudices.

Jerome K. Jerome in The Saturday Evening Post.

A Frenchman or a Spaniard will seek to persuade you that the bull ring is an institution got up chiefly for the benefit of the bull. The horse which you imagined to be screaming with pain was only laughing at the comical appearance presented by its own inside. Your French or Spanish friend contrasts its glorious and exciting death in the ring with the cold-blooded brutality of the knacker's yard. If you do not keep a tight hold of your head you come away with the desire to start an agitation for the inception of the bull ring in England as an aid to chivalry. No doubt Torquemada was convinced of the humanity of the Inquisition. To a stout gentleman, suffering from rheumatism, an hour on the rack was really a benefit.

Luck in Alaska.

From Ainslee's Magazine.

This is the story of Alexander McDonald, one of the best-known characters in the Yukon Valley. He is a great, lumbering Scotchman—born in Nova Scotia—who up to the time of the Klondike discoveries never had an idea of winning a greater fortune than that of a day laborer. He worked from mining camp to mining camp all along the Northwest. So slow was he and so awkward in his work—his feet entirely in his way and his bulk a misfit for the size of prospect holes—that he was reputed never to be able to hold a job for longer than three weeks. He was at Dawson shortly after the first locations were made on the Klondike. He went out with numerous stampedes, but never arrived in time to locate a paying claim. Finally he stumbled across a newspaper man named Hunt, who had a claim on Bonanza Creek. Hunt had become discouraged because he had not the funds necessary to develop it. This claim McDonald purchased for $300 and set about developing it in his usual slow and aimless fashion. Finding the claim fairly rich, he put on a force of laborers and in a few weeks had taken out $80,000. This sum he used immediately to purchase other claims. All that year he bought right and left everything of any promise that was offered him, often mortgaging the claims thus bought to buy still other ground. Many of the ventures came to naught, but a few gave such phenomenal returns that he speedily took the rating of a millionaire. Out of one claim on El Dorado Creek he shoveled $20,000 in twelve hours. To-day he is probably worth between two and three million dollars.

Many others came to success even more suddenly than McDonald. One man on Bonanza Creek took out ninety pounds of gold—about $25,000—in a single day. A pan of gravel on El Dorado Creek yielded its lucky owner $2,100. This same man cleaned up 3,000 ounces of dust and nuggets from his first week's work.

Woodchucks.

From St. Nicholas.

The woodchuck's appetite makes him the plague of every farmer, and his queer and interesting ways make him the delight of every farmer's boy. If we dig him out of his home in the Winter, we shall find what appears to be a football covered with fur. Let us take him in by the warm fire in the farmhouse, and soon he will wake up, but in such a drowsy way as not to be frightened. Before long he will roll up and go to sleep again. He is the soundest of the Winter sleepers. The gray squirrel "sleeps" (hibernates, it is really) only in the coldest weather; the chipmunk sleeps more, but awakes from time to time for a nibble at his store of nuts; but the woodchuck sleeps continually for about six months. In the middle and late Summer he lives alone, and for a large part of the time sits perfectly still at the mouth of his hole. The scientific people name him Arctomys monax. Those of you who have commenced to study ancient tongues know that monax means monk; so you see grown-up people have their fancies when they say in this scientific name that this the bear-mouse monk.

While woodchucks are not rapid runners, it is very difficult to catch them, for they usually go but a little way from the hole, and keep a sharp watch to see if any one is coming. Sometimes the farmer's boys dig out the whole family of woodchucks in the Spring. John Burroughs tells in "Riverby" an interesting story about feeding milk to young woodchucks, and says that they would hold a spoon in their little, shining black paws; and in "Pepacton" he tells how the farm dog Cuff outwitted an old woodchuck.

Napoleon on Wellington.

From O'Meara's "Talks with Napoleon" in The Century.

"I asked him if he thought Lord Wellington merited the reputation he had gained as a General. He said: 'Certainly; I think he does. He is a very excellent General, and possessed of great firmness and talent, but he has not yet done as much as some others. He has not conquered upon so large a scale.' I observed that he had shown great judgment and caution latterly, but that at first he had been too precipitate in advancing into Spain. He said that he had shown a great deal of ability in the campaign of Spain. 'It is impossible,' said he, 'for man not to commit some faults. We are all liable to it, and the General who commits the fewest in number is the greatest General, and he has certainly committed as few as any one.' I then observed that still he was scarcely to be equaled to himself. 'Why, certainly,' said he; 'he has not done so much as I have done. He has not conquered kingdoms in the manner I have done, but he is an excellent General. His operations have not been upon so great a scale.'"

Mary and Her Landlord.

Mary opened a little shop
To help her on life's way;
And honest toil found its reward
And it began to pay.

"How's biz?" the landlord often asked,
And Mary was imprudent;
Of course she never guessed he was
An economic student.

But Mary's landlord's eagle eye
Was watching how things went,
And when the 1st of May came round
He doubled Mary's rent.

The imposition staggered her,
But what could Mary do?
Subsistence bare is the tenant's share,
All above is the landlord's due.

So Mary kept on as before,
Improving as time went,
But step by step with increased trade
The landlord raised the rent.

And thus the merry game went on,
Till Mary's life was spent.
As fast as God could prosper her,
The landlord raised the rent.
—W. CHAPMAN WRIGHT in the Westminster Review.

A Prize Thought.

From The New Lippincott.

A teacher of music in one of the public schools of the South desired to impress the pupils with the meaning of the signs "f" and "ff" in a song they were about to sing. After explaining that "f" meant forte, he said: "Now, children, if 'f' means forte, what does 'ff' mean?"

Silence reigned for a moment, and then he was astonished to hear a bright little fellow shout:

"Eighty!"

Book Scorchers.

From St. Nicholas.

Those of our young readers who know how much wholesome fun and profit there may be in sensible bicycle riding are also aware that there is a class of riders known by the slang name "scorchers." Frank R. Stockton recently applied the word to those readers whose idea of literary accomplishment is to run through as many books as possible in as little time as may be, and to keep up this task as long as they can.

There is no truth in the report that the Sultan of Turkey or any other potentate has offered a purse of gold pieces and a priceless ruby ring to the boy or girl who shall read the most books in the shortest time, and with the least idea of what they contain. Neither has any university or other learned institution given notice that it will present to such misled young people the degree of B. S.—"Book Scorcher." The real B. S. degree is given for acquirements of a different sort and means Bachelor of Science, as you know.

The pages of a good book should be considered as ore from a gold mine—to be carefully examined until every little nugget is found and secured.

The "Dear Old Farm."

They write about the "dear old farm" in
yards and yards of verse;
I know of not a subject now that could be
any worse.
What in this "dear old farm," pray tell,
which poets e'er embrace,
This wayback, lifeless, out-of-date, old-fashioned humdrum place?
The "dear old farm," they sing and sing
in ballads full of fire;
The "dear old farm," the echo comes from
off Parnassas' lyre;
The "dear old farm," the dreamer sighs,
and every day is writ
A thousand lines of tender verse in loving
praise of it.

I've lived upon the "dear old farm," and I
can hardly see
Why poets should be lauding it to such a
high degree.
There's nothing there but miles of woods
where birds sing all the day,
And pastures on the sunny slopes where
lazy lambkins play;
There's nothing there but miles of space
where breezes sweet and mild
Float over from the meadow lands with
flowers growing wild;
There's nothing but a river there, reflecting Nature's face,
A winding stream of no account, a gleam
of liquid space.

There's nothing there but fields of corn,
and rye and rolling wheat,
With music of the droning bees who sip the
honey sweet;
There's nothing there but orchards full of
fruit trees bending low,
And lanes where lovers seek the shade till
evening's afterglow;
There's nothing there but rest and peace,
where old age looks behind,
Across the years of honest toil with well-contented mind.
And so I cannot understand what poets see
to charm
Them into writing yards of verse about
the "dear old farm."
—JOE CONE in Puck.

Dressing an Actress.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

While the actress is on the stage her maid has carefully laid out the gown that is to be put on, with all its accessories. The dresses are made with a view to celerity. Hardly anything is left to be fastened on. Knots of ribbon, draped sashes, pieces of jewelry, even corsage bouquets, are attached beforehand, in case there is not a minute to spare. A very modish and complete evening gown with everything belonging to it may be a single construction. The maid inspects it carefully to see that it is in complete good order, and deposits it on a chair. Close by she places the shoes, stockings, and whatever of millinery is to be worn. When the actress comes in she is deftly relieved of the gown which the audience has last seen her in. Next she sits before her mirror, and, if there is need of great haste, makes whatever rearrangement of hair or headdress is necessary while the maid takes off the shoes and stockings. Under the latter are different ones already on. By the time that the second pair of shoes are buttoned the coiffure is readjusted. Then the actress stands up and the new dress is adjusted in a jiffy. If the change has had to be made while an act is in progress it may have occupied no more than five or six minutes. But that is exceptional. If done between acts, with ten minutes allowed to it, the job has no appearance of furious speed, so thoroughly is it prearranged.

How to Make a Handsome Lawn.

From The New Lippincott's.

Lawnmaking is not so difficult as most persons seem to think. You must begin right if you would attain a satisfactory degree of success. The first thing to do is to grade the ground evenly. Most persons prefer a lawn that slopes away from the house to road in an almost imperceptible incline of surface. Such a lawn is easier to make than a level one, because any little departure from a perfectly even surface will be far less noticeable. To secure the necessary slope, earth will have to be filled in near the house if the lot is a comparatively level one. Wherever there has been an excavation made for the house walls or a cellar, there will generally be enough earth near the house to furnish all the filling needed in making the required slope. This soil, which is almost always hard, should be worked over until it is as fine and mellow as possible, for a good lawn cannot be made from a soil that is coarse and lumpy.

If the soil is not rich, it should be made so. I would advise the use of bonemeal in liberal quantity in preference to barnyard fertilizer, because it never introduces the seeds of weeds into the lawn, as manure from the stables is very surely to do. Coarse bonemeal, in the proportion of a half pound to each square yard, will give a soil of ordinary quality strength enough to produce an excellent growth of grass.

A Close Call.

From "Among the Man-Eaters," John Gaggin.

Once I sailed these seas, where are the man-eaters, with a corpulent Captain. Whenever a chief came on board the first thing he was sure to admire was the proportions of our gallant tar, and the chief would feel him and smack his own lips and turn up his own eyes at the prospect of so much fatness—going to waste, as one may say. These attentions our skipper very much disliked. Well, one day both boats were absent trading, and it fell suddenly calm. "The old man" (the forecastle name for a skipper) and self were the only whites on board. The strong currents caught the vessel and carried her on to the rocks, and we could get no bottom a hundred yards from the shore; the undertow from the waves kept her from striking. The natives gathered on the cliffs, as ravens to a carcass, waiting for the catastrophe. I took off all my clothes, and we waited and waited for some two hours, the natives recognizing the Captain, and telling him plainly they would eat him at last. The strain on our nerves may be imagined. At last the Captain's gave way. "Good-bye, G——, old fellow," he said, "those beasts will have me in the ovens at once. You may escape—you are thin. If you see my old girl again, tell her I was thinking of her at the last." This was said with a gulp and a quiver in the voice. But just then the two boats came round the point, having at last heard our stern guns, and we were saved.

The World's Copper Supply.

From The Engineering Magazine.

The dominating position taken by the United States among the contributors to the world's supply of copper has already been commented on. The immense activity of the Americans, added to their mechanical genius, has led to the initiation by them of a scale of operations hitherto unprecedented in the history of mining. But, if the increasing demand for copper continues, present sources of supply will soon be insufficient, unless production at the big mines can be still further stimulated. It is doubtful, however, whether the production of mines like the Anaconda and Rio Tinto can be very largely increased. And there is another side to the question that must not be lost sight of—the more rapidly an ore deposit is exploited the sooner it will be exhausted. It is true that there are immense reserves of copper ore at Lake Superior, assuming that the beds can be profitably worked down to a vertical depth of 6,000 to 7,000 feet; but it seems likely that even this source of supply will fail to cope with the increased demands of the early part of next century, and three or four decades will probably see it exhausted. We are bound to assume, therefore, that unless new and abundant sources for the metal are opened up in the early part of the next century, or some substitute is found for it in the electrical industry, there is no prospect of copper being overproduced.

The Malayan Night.

From Blackwood.

At dusk—here, so close to the equator, the day always ends soon after 6 o'clock—the flotilla halts, the boats being made fast alongside a sandbank. The boatmen camp ashore, and fires are soon blazing, rice pots boiling, fish and other things roasting in the embers. The white men walk about and stretch their legs, swim in the cool waters of the river, and then gather in the Resident's boat for the evening meal. Thereafter they sit smoking, filled with a great content.

From the sandbank there comes a continuous hum of soft, melodious voices, for Malay is a musical tongue; the splash of feet wading to or from one of the moored boats sounds frequently; the river croons gently, like a mother soothing her child to sleep; from the forest the note of night-bird, insect, and treefrog is heard ceaselessly, the background, as it were, against which all the other noises are revealed. The coolness of the Malayan night in the quiet up-country places comes gratefully after the fever of the day, comforting the white men, making them actively conscious of a sense of most complete wellbeing.

Rivers in South Africa.

From The Fortnightly Review.

South Africa is a curious country, full of climatic and topographical surprises. The writer's first experience of a South African river in flood occurred on the banks of the Fish River, when, suddenly, a trickling stream of water, meandering like a thread between tall krantzes or cliffs, was changed and replaced by a rushing swirl of water leaping up foot by foot to the height of thirty feet. To a stranger the banks of a torrential South African river appear abnormally high, especially if he has only obtained his ideas of a river-god who, like old Father Thames, is carefully curbed and restrained in a flat, alluvial country, and flows gently among pastures and meadows. These African river banks are like huge trenched furrows intersecting the veldt, and marked by a thicker growth of mimosas and willows, the haunt, it may be, of bushbuck and guinea fowl. Used as a defense in warfare, these banks and krantzes are ideal places. The very uncertainty, too, as to when such a river as the Tugela may be in flood is embarrassing to the attacking party. Far up in the Drakensberg a thunderstorm may have taken place, and what these South African thunderstorms are is realized only by those who have been caught in them. They are like great cloudbursts, when the pent-up brooding heat of the veldt seems to culminate in a supreme convulsion of nature. Sometimes there is a hailstorm, and the whirl of the tempest is increased by the rush through the air of sharp ice-laden messengers which strip the leaves of the mimosa trees bare, penetrate the fleshy leaves of the prickly pear, and pierce through the corrugated iron roofs like bullets. If caught in the open veldt, the rider had best take off his saddle and protect his head and face by holding it over them for protection.

But the after effect of the storm is soon manifest along the countless runnels and "sluits" of the hills and sloping ground. They are filled at once with water on every side, and, in a million ways, a system of swift surface drainage comes into operation. Tributary upon tributary hastens to the main channel, and presently a yellow flood—a perfect "Tauriformis Aufidus"—is going seaward. The Tugela is in flood, but you may not have known or seen a single thunder cloud down where you are, and the sole premonitory sign of the avalanche is the echoing rush heard far up the kloofs. It is a maxim in South African travelling that if you come to a river you cross it at once if you can, and "outspan" the further side. For in the very interval of a meal the sweep of the waters may come and the channel be impassable. The water subsides quickly, as it is gathered not from the slow and regular action of springs or fountain, or even from the gradual melting of Alpine snows, but almost entirely from sudden rains.

The German Agrarians.

From The Spectator.

The squirearchy who are described by that rather pedantic name have for generations past been the foundation, the bedrock, as the mineralogists say, of the monarchy, not only in Prussia, but in all the minor States. They have supplied the armies with officers, they have filled the higher ranks of the civil service, and their tenants and laborers have formed the most important section of the soldiery. They have led, if they have not ruled, the large body of small freeholders, and that considerable section of German society which on almost every social question falls into rank behind the aristocracy. They are monarchists to a man, and the great majority of them are Tories of the old high-and-dry type now so nearly extinct in England, Tories such as the Scotch landlords were before the Reform bill. Even under the present Constitution whenever they hold together they can control the Reichstag.

They are, in fact, driven together by interests of the most peremptory kind. Much poorer than the English squirearchy, and much more dependent on "the land," they have been so nearly ruined by the fall in agricultural prices that they insist, as their only method of self-preservation, upon retaining a monopoly of the home market. Without this, they say, their incomes will disappear entirely. Their demand, to which they make everything subordinate, is for protection in its old sense—that is, taxation upon imported food—and their ideas about that taxation are decidedly large. They have already raised the price of cereals to an artificial level, and they are now trying, under cover of sanitary precautions, to prohibit the import of meat altogether.

You May Hear the Robin Call.

You may read it "May" on the calendar,
You may fix your heart on Spring,
But until you hear the robin's song
You will find it's no such thing!
For he's sure just when the snow flies,
And he knows Spring's secrets all.
You may be quite sure 'tis May-time
When you hear the robin call!

They'll tell you the Winter's ended—
You will hear it everywhere
Just for a little sunshine
And a breath of April air,
But you may be sure of one thing;
As sure as that rain will fall,
It is really, truly Springtime
When you hear the robin call!
—AGNES LEWIS MITCHELL in St. Nicholas.

China's Resistance to Progress.

From Cassier's Magazine.

The difficulties in the way of success for the engineer and foreign capitalist in China are very considerable. In the first place, it may be safely asserted that the authorities actually in power do not want foreigners. The statement one so often sees in articles on the subject that the Japanese war has opened the eyes of the Chinese and shown them that if they wish to ke

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Double Charms in Millinery.

Second floor. Take Revolving Stairway.

Hundreds and hundreds of exclusive Hats and Bonnets here—creations that we could not describe even if we had the space—and at prices within the range of everybody. There has never been such a display of millinery in Greater New York before. You hear remarks on all sides: "The Hats at Loeser's are the prettiest I have seen anywhere." The following offer will be a price revelation. A lot of new things just arrived for to-morrow. Beautifully made Silk Braid Hats, hand sewed on wire frames, the very newest and best shapes, Walking Hats, Turbans, Short Back Sailors and Dress Shapes, mostly black and butter shades, some partly trimmed and some ornamented with jet, divided into two lots:

One lot at $1.98 each, regular worth $3.98.

One lot at $2.48 each, regular worth $4.98.

Dress Trimmings at less Than One-Third.

All the Easter necessities in greater profusion than ever. They must be seen to be appreciated. But think of such price offers as these for to-morrow:

AT 5c. A YARD INSTEAD OF 25c.—Fine Cut Jet Guimpes, Black Silk and Mohair hand-made Guimpes.

AT 7c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Black Silk Passementeries 1 and 1½ inches wide.

AT 17c. A YARD INSTEAD OF 30c. TO 39c.—Black Spangle Bands ¾ to 1¼ inches wide.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 75c. A YARD—Fine Cut Jet Passementeries, silk cord back.

Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Goods.

Sheets are made of good quality standard muslins, neatly hemmed, all hand-turned and laundered ready for use.

1 -x2½, 37c., instead of 49c.
1¾x2½, 42c., " " 52c.
2 -x2½, 45c., " " 55c.
2¼x2½, 50c., " " 60c.
2½x2½, 55c., " " 65c.

Pillow Cases, 45x36, at 10c. and 12½c. each, instead of 12½c. and 15c.

Bleached Muslin, yard wide, 6½c., instead of 8½c.

White Cambric Muslin, yard wide, 7c. a yard instead of 9c.

Bleached Twill Muslin, extra heavy quality, 8½c. yard instead of 11c.

Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 6½c. yard instead of 8c.

Unbleached Muslin, 42 inches wide, extra good quality, 9½c. yard instead of 11½c.

900 yards Wamsutta Twilled Sheeting, heaviest Sheeting made, 2¾ yards wide, 29c. yard instead of 42c.

Special lot of good quality striped Outing Flannel, 5c. yard instead of 8c.

Silver-Mounted Toilet Articles.

Button Hooks, Files, Shoe Horns, Cuticle Knives, Curling Tongs, Darners, Blotters, Erasers, Paper Cutters, Tooth and Nail Brushes, large size handles, 47c.

Stationery Set, 3 pieces on card, 39c.

Large variety Manicure and Desk articles at 19c.

Match Boxes, gold lined, 69c. and 98c.

Whisk Brooms, 49c. and 98c.

Bonnet Brushes, variety of styles, 49c.

Manicure and Embroidery Scissors, 39c. and 49c.

Child's Hair Brushes, $1.25.

Puff Jars, 69c.

Cold Cream Jars, 25c. and 39c.

Hair Pin, Tooth Powder and Tooth Brush Jars, 25c.

Talcum Powder Jars, 39c.

Nail Buffers, 49c. and 98c.

Easter Prayer Book Marks, 25c. and 39c.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

As Others See Us.

The Standard Union says: "'A name to conjure with' is that of Frederick Loeser & Co., but fertile and comprehensive must be the brain that is capable of conceiving of more varied beauty than this house is constantly offering to the public. Just at present Loeser has brought a bit of Paris to our feet; one enters the spacious dressmaking parlors on the fifth floor through a softly lighted and richly draped anteroom and is at once surrounded by true atmosphere Parisienne!

"There is magic in the very name Paris; no sweeter music rings upon the feminine ear, and to make the illusion still more perfect, most of the attendants in this exhibit of art costumes are Parisian to their finger tips. They speak English, of course, but with that delightful touch of accent that charms the ear and gives an added touch of beauty to the gown described by these experienced attendants.

"However, the mere fact that Loeser is having a display of anything is in itself a magnet that draws admiring crowds. And the present exhibition has never been equaled in all the glowing annals of the store's life."

Carpet Sale Without a Parallel.

Certain trade conditions have made this sale possible. And the trade will be startled by the prices, for they are lower than the Carpet Man himself can buy for to-day. It's unnecessary to explain, but it was by reason of these conditions that we have obtained possession of

An Extraordinary Lot of 50,000 Yards

of the choicest carpets of the season. We offer them at the great reduction of 25 to 50 per cent., without any restrictions whatever; even the trade is welcome to buy, though of course we will use every effort to give our customers first choice. All these carpets will be sold

At a Discount of 25 to 50 per cent.

from their present retail prices, and you will find them on comparison to be the lowest to be found anywhere. Briefly, this is the greatest Carpet Opportunity ever offered. Here's some of the detail half told:

AT $1.59 AND $1.79 INSTEAD OF $2.50 TO $3.00—Royal Wiltons—150 patterns for parlor, dining-room, library, hall and stairs.

AT $1.09, $1.19, AND $1.29 INSTEAD OF $1.65 AND $1.75—Bigelow Axminster, the most famous and most popular carpet made.

AT 69c., 79c., AND 89c. YARD INSTEAD OF $1.10 TO $1.35—Extra quality Axminsters, fresh from the great mills of Alex. Smith & Sons, Yonkers.

AT $1.09 YARD INSTEAD OF $1.35 AND $1.50—Extra quality Wilton Velvets in choice library, dining-room, hall, and stair patterns, the best carpet of the kind made.

AT 59c., 69c., AND 79c. YARD INSTEAD OF $1.00 TO $1.25—All Wool Wilton Velvets, the best wearing carpets ever sold at the price.

AT 89c. YARD INSTEAD OF $1.25 TO $1.50—Body Brussels from the most popular makers in the country.

Tapestry Brussels, the best maker, at 39c. instead of 65c. yard; 49c. yard instead of 75c., and 59c. yard instead of 85c.

MATTINGS.

1,000 rolls choice new Mattings, our own importation, at prices 25 to 50 per cent. less than usual. All rolls contain 40 yards.

Extra heavy seamless Mattings, regular worth $8.00 roll, at $4.79.

Fancy Japanese Mattings in the popular patterns and colors, regular worth $9.75 and $11.75 roll, at $5.79 and $6.97.

Heavy reversible China Mattings, regular worth $12.00 roll, at $7.59.

Fancy Japanese Mattings in what are known as Carpet Patterns, regular worth $13.75 to $18.00 roll, at $9.75.

250 Carpet Rugs in all the regular sizes at half regular prices.

Matchless Silks at Matchless Prices.

Silks, particularly our Silks, are steadily growing in favor. We are always on the alert to get you something that will outdo anything in the past, and you know from experience that our past has a great record. But we've succeeded again for to-morrow.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 65c.—1,200 yards of Black Imported Taffeta.

AT 58c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—1,000 yards of Black American Taffeta.

AT $1.09 INSTEAD OF $1.50—1,500 yards of Black Reversible Peau de Soie.

AT 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.00—1,200 yards of fancy Lace Striped Novelty Silks; numberless colors.

INDIA SILKS AND FOULARDS—A splendid assortment, the very best patterns and colors, not to be matched anywhere, at 45c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 85c., 98c. and $1.25.

AT $1.50 INSTEAD OF $2.00—Just opened a lot of colored Crepe Meteor in correct shades.

Extraordinary Sale for Men.

50c. for the 75c. and $1.00 Scarfs.
95c. for the $1.50 and $2.00 Scarfs.
75c. for the $1.00 and $1.50 Shirts.

This is a great array of Men's Pure Silk English Squares, Imperials, Four-in-Hands, Batwings and Wales Ties. The designs are very rich and quite new, and all at the lowest prices ever offered for such goods—an Easter Scarf opportunity indeed. The 75c. and $1.00 Scarfs at 50c. each, and the $1.50 and $2.00 kinds at 95c. each. Then the shirts are made of Madras and Percale, fancy stripes and figures, all this season's kinds, some have cuffs attached, some detached; all are perfectly fast colors and splendidly made. A timely good lot of Shirts at a big saving to you—not a Shirt whose regular worth is less than a dollar, and plenty of $1.50 sorts, all 75c. each.

Clothing the Boys Not a Problem.

Or, in fact, the problem is solved by this store. The very reasons why the woman who gives us her confidence the year in and year out can gown herself better and more economically here than elsewhere. The reasons why she can do better in buying Shoes, Millinery, Linens, Silks and Fabrics are reasons that apply with just as much force to the buying of your Boys' Clothing from us. Every woman knows these reasons who wears the far-sighted glasses of experience. These are exceptional prices for to-morrow:

AT $2.98, REGULAR $3.98 AND $4.98—Boys' Spring Suits, including a lot of double-breasted suits, all in sizes for the 8 to 16-year-old boys. Mixtures and blue, also some with fancy vests for boys of 3 to 8 years and Sailor Suits, 3 to 10 years, at the one price of $2.98.

AT 69c., REGULAR 95c.—For Boys' King Waists, made from the best quality percales, laundered, ready to wear. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.40—Youths' and Boys' Hats, New Alpine Hats with raw edge brims, pearl, brown, blue and maple. Also some broken lots of Derby Hats at same price.

New Spring Walking Shoes.

$2.49 and $2.95 Pair for $3.50 and $4.50 Shoes.

There are four styles, all made on our newest and best shaped lasts, with all those Loeser Characteristics which mark our Shoes.

AT $2.49 INSTEAD OF $3.50—Kid Button Shoes, kid tops; medium, full round toes, hand sewed welt, and broad extension soles.

AT $2.49 INSTEAD OF $3.50—The same as above, with patent leather tips.

AT $2.49 INSTEAD OF $3.50—Kid Lace Shoes, kid tops, full round toes, hand sewed welt, and broad extension soles.

AT $2.95 INSTEAD OF $4.50—Dull top patent leather foxed button Shoes, full round toes, broad extension soles.

The Very Best in Trunks.

We are almost inclined to be boastful about our Trunks, for really if you make comparison you will find that we have the best assortment at the lowest prices anywhere. All of the newest designs, honestly made, and attractively finished.

Our Paris Exhibition Trunk. None better.

30-inch, $14.65; 32-inch, $15.38; 34-inch, $16.25; 36-inch, $16.88; 38-inch, $17.65; 40-inch, $18.48.

Our Feather Weight Dress Trunk.

36-in.	38-in.	40-in.	42-in.	44-in.
$13.50	$14.31	$15.12	$15.86	$16.74
Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular
$18.00	$19.08	$20.16	$21.14	$22.32

A Good Refrigerator at $8.98.

This is one of the best offers ever made—our splendid furniture finished "Star" Ice Box is without a peer, a good food preserver and ice saver, yet the price is lower than the ordinary sort—for to-morrow we offer size 51x25x19, 60 pound ice capacity, at $8.98.

Easter Sale of Tailor-Made Suits.

And the Prices Average Fully One-Half.

This is one of the very best opportunities ever offered in any season of the year, but coming as it does just before Easter, it is an unheard-of event.

There are only 150 of these garments and the product of the most aristocratic maker—they served as models—therefore were made with especial care—represent the highest perfection of elegance—no two are alike; sizes principally 34, 36 and 38 bust measure.

AT $24.00, REGULAR VALUES UP TO $62.00—100 tailor-made suits in cheviot, broadcloth, venetian, &c.; a pronounced style, fit, finish; a variety of colors and black.

AT $30.00, $39.00, $48.00, $55.00 AND $75.00—Regular prices $60.00, $78.00, $96.00, $110.00 to $150.00—40 dressy costumes; the quintessence of elegance in silks, novelty materials, embroidered cloth, &c. The majority are exact reproductions of approved Parisian ideas. They are all new and fresh, but, having served their purpose, we offer them at exactly one-half regular prices.

AT $10.50 AND $18.25 INSTEAD OF $16.50 AND $28.00—100 tailor-made suits in cheviot, cloth, Eton or tight-fitting effect, with box-pleated skirts—excellent in style, fit and finish, as well as irreproachable in value.

Continued Sale of Curtains and Draperies.

More Prices of a Sensational Nature.

Our opening of the season sale of Lace Curtains the past week has marked such a success that it has thoroughly stirred up the trade. The result, some very special inducements have been offered us and we pass them along to you to-morrow. They will more than pay an inspection, a few of the prices of which we mention:

NEW IRISH POINT CURTAINS at $3.69, $4.49, $5.50, $7.00 and $9.00 pair.

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, with edge and insertions, at $4.55, $5.50, $6.00, $8.75 and $10.00.

12 styles of Nottingham Curtains at $1.48 pair.

10 styles of Nottingham Curtains, in new French patterns, $2.45 pair.

Real Tamboured Muslin Curtains, scalloped edges, at $1.85, $2.00, $2.25 and $2.75 pair.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, with striped and figured centres, at 75c., 98c. and $1.25 pair.

Bobbinet Lace Bed Sets, with valance ruffle, 3 styles, at $6.90, $7.50 and $7.90 each.

Ice Cream in 3 1-2 Minutes With the Peerless Freezer.

The Peerless is the best and fastest freezer made, has invincible mechanism, best castings and cedar tubs. It is the only freezer worth having. Our prices will be found lower than others ask for inferior kinds.

Gas Ranges at $14.98.

Demonstrated by Mrs. Lemcke.

Our "Favorite," fitted with 4 large cooking holes, extra large ovens, very heavy castings, strongly built, and in every way satisfactory, and more than cheap at this special price of $14.98.

Mrs. Lemcke, who lectures daily at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. on Gas Range Cooking, will gladly give you any information desired. Menus for the entire week for the asking.

$10.98 for the Loeser Sewing Machine.

This will be the last chance to get one of these machines at this price. In fact, we have only a few left at $10.98. Five years' guarantee. Lessons and Needle Threader free.

Something New for Shirt Waists

EMBROIDERED Linen, the latest Parisian novelty, in spots, Fleur de Lis and fancy figures. This novelty is sure to interest you greatly.

Go Carts up to $17.00, at $8.98.

This is one of the best Go Cart Offers ever made, and concerns Goods only to be found at Loeser's—yet the prices are in reach of everybody. All have Rubber Tires and most of them automatic reclining attachment. You can have your choice to-morrow at $8.98.

More Corset Bargains

AT 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.25—350 pairs of the well-known Sonnette corsets in white and gray, made sateen strips over bones, flossed on top with silk, long waists, well boned, sizes, 18 to 30.

Balance of the celebrated Redfern Corsets in white French coutille and a few black Italian cloth, short and medium length, broken sizes, $1.49. Regularly from $3.00 to $4.50.

Children's Corset Waists in different prominent makes, all sizes, 25c.

Handkerchiefs, Men's and Women's at 5c. to 10c.

Section B. Not sent C. O. D.

You have picked up so quickly the handkerchief offers we have made before that we know that you will still more appreciate these. The prices you will find on comparison are about half.

AT 5 CENTS—Women's Fancy Embroidered corners, with ½-inch hem.

AT 8 CENTS—Women's plain all-linen Handkerchiefs, ½-inch hem.

AT 5 CENTS—Women's Colored Border Handkerchiefs, pretty patterns.

AT 5 CENTS—Women's Initial Handkerchiefs, with Valenciennes lace above initial.

AT 5 CENTS—Men's Handkerchiefs, Colored Border, all sensible patterns.

AT 5 CENTS—Men's Plain Handkerchiefs, in different hems.

AT 10 CENTS—Men's all linen Handkerchiefs, in ¼, ½ and 1 inch hem.

Easter Gifts in our Book Store.

Easter Week and books for Easter. The genuine India Paper Oxford Hymnal, latest edition, formerly sold for from $2.00 to $7.00, at 65c.

Catholic Prayer Books, full leather, 25c.

Rosaries and Catholic Prayer Books, all styles and prices.

"Lead, Kindly Light," &c., 12 subjects, with music, 9c. Sold last holiday season without the music for 25c. each.

Two large tables of books appropriate for Easter gifts, of too large a variety to specify.

Fashionable Purses and Card Cases for Little.

Seal and pig skin Finger Purses, well made and quite fashionable, at 75c., were $1.49.

Card Cases of seal, pig skin and morocco—different sizes, at $1.19, were $2.39—also some of pig skin at 89c., were $1.79.

Stockings and Underwear at Still Smaller Prices.

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 19c.—Women's fine Gauge black Cotton Stockings, spliced heels and toes; also Children's heavy ribbed black Cotton Stockings, sizes 6 to 9, and Men's medium weight black Cotton Socks.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 25c.—Men's medium weight black Cotton Socks, spliced heels and toes, with double soles; also fancy striped, in assorted colors.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c. AND 39c.—Women's colored Cotton and Lisle Thread Stockings, striped, two tone and stainless black, plain and ribbed.

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 19c.—Women's fancy ribbed white Cotton Vests, trimmed with assorted edge at neck and arm; also pink and blue; all sizes.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Women's fancy ribbed White Lisle Thread Vests, handsomely finished at neck and arm, low neck, short and no sleeves.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c. AND 45c.—Men's fine grade Balbriggan Shirts, with long sleeves, and Drawers to match. Sizes, Shirts, 34 to 44; Drawers, 30 to 40.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Flurry in Easter Ribbons.

You can't think of a ribbon that you may want, whether foreign or American, that we haven't at your call. Satin liberty, satin and taffeta double face satin, satin and gros grain, plain taffeta, plain faille, mousseline, satin and velvet, panne velvet, fancy stripes, brocades, checks, cords, plaids, warp prints, ombre, hemstitch and so on and so on. But what of the prices—in many instances much below half.

AT 17c. A YARD, REGULAR 29c.—4-inch fancy Plaids, splendid colors, 4 rows of hemstitch, many desirable for children's hats.

AT 39c. A YARD, REGULAR $1.25—7½-inch double face satin Liberty, fine quality, soft finish, 6 new pastel shades, also white and cream.

AT 58c. YARD, REGULAR 78c.—5-inch double face Satin, best quality, white, cream, maise, cerise, lilac, shrimp, violet, two shades of light blue, two shades of rose, two shades of turquoise.

AT 45c. YARD, REGULAR 65c.—4-inch double face Satin, best quality, white, cream and light blue only.

AT 29c. A YARD, REGULAR 45c.—3¾-inch double face Satin, cord edge, black, white, cream, light blue, pink, maise, nile, violet, turquoise, cerise, emerald, scarlet, brown, cardinal and navy.

AT 39c. A YARD, REGULAR 50c.—4-inch Taffeta, satin stripes, black and white, and navy and white.

Something New in Lisle Thread Gloves.

We have never had a more interesting collection of the new imported Suede Lisle Gloves for Women. All the latest art colors, as well as black and white. But the newest and latest idea is the secreting in the glove of a delightfully delicate and lasting violet perfume. These Gloves are beautifully made, and when on the hand look almost like kid, and are a correct imitation of the Suede Glove. They are made with two patent fasteners and three pearl buttons. Also Keyser's pure silk patent finger tips. The prices are 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.25 a pair.

Embroideries Half and Less.

Section B.

And these are not the common kinds of embroideries, but the very newest patterns, fresh, pretty and alluring. Both Cambric and Nainsook edges, insertions to match, all half and less, and no restriction as to quantity, as much or as little as you like, at 3c. to 29c. a yard. They are selling for more than twice these figures.

Less Than Half for Laces.

Section B.

Our laces are inimitable, and gain in interest and attractiveness every day. We have offices in Nottingham, Calais, Paris, St. Gall and Plauen, which are the leading lace markets in the world, hence our facilities for obtaining and supplying laces are well known to be better than any other retail house in this country. Our stock contains an assortment and exclusiveness not to be found anywhere else. To-morrow we particularly call your attention to a lot of New Valenciennes, net top and machine-made Torchons, which we offer at less than half; also Normandie Valenciennes Laces at 5c. to 15c. yard; Net Top Laces, 5c. to 15c. yard; Machine-Made Torchon Laces, 2c. to 10c. yard; and a surprisingly pretty lot of Renaissance Robes appliqued on net; they have been soiled slightly in handling, but are beautiful goods, which we offer at $15.00, $18.00 and $18.50 instead of $25.00, $33.00 and $33.50.

Best Housekeeping Linens.

Probably there is no time in the year that calls to mind the beautiful chaste linens more than Easter. We've made every preparation to meet your most exacting demands. Such prices as these speak for themselves.

Silver Bleached Damask, red border, 35c. and 45c. yard instead of 45c. and 59c.

Extra heavy and wide cream damask, 49c. instead of 59c.

Bleached damask, fine quality, 79c. yd. instead of 89c.

Pure Irish Linen Damask, 70 inches wide, $1.10 yd. instead of $1.25.

Extra fine Double Damask, satin finish, $1.65 yd. instead of $1.98.

Superfine Double Damask, handsome designs, $1.95 instead of $2.25 yd.

Napkins to match—
20 inches square, $4.25 dozen.
25 inches square, $6.00 dozen.

Extra heavy satin finish napkins, $1.98 dozen instead of $2.25.

Dinner Napkins, $3.25 dozen instead of $3.89.

KITCHEN TOWELING—
10c. a yard instead of 11½c.
12c. a yard instead of 14c.
14c. a yard instead of 16c.

Silver bleached Crash, extra good quality, 12½c. per yard.

Glass toweling, pure linen, 26 inches wide, 11c. yard instead of 17c.

Huckaback Towel, 11c. each instead of 14c., and 12½c. instead of 15c.

Unbleached Turkish Bath Towels, extra large size, 24x54 inches, 15c. each instead of 19c.

Uncommon Waist Opportunities.

We've never had such a large variety and collection of these popular garments and never had them made more tastefully, and the prices are so low that in many cases they hardly represent the cost of the materials.

THE SILK.

AT $3.98 INSTEAD of $5.00—Extra quality Silk Waists, in different styles, blue, pink, maise, tan, grey and black, corded front.

AT $4.98 INSTEAD OF $6.98—Black Satin Waists, tucked front and back with fine pin tucks, with part of sleeve tucked, fancy cuff, stock collar; also at this price some choice Colored and Black Taffeta Silk Waists in a number of sizes, all at $4.98.

AT $5.98 INSTEAD OF $8.50—Taffeta Silk Waists in light colors, the body tucked all over with fine tucks and crossed with space cording; also in this lot choice lace, ribbon and satin effects.

AT $6.98 INSTEAD OF $9.50—Satin Ribbon Waists, made of ecru lace, pointed cuff, stock collar.

THE FLANNEL.

AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $3.98—300 Fine French Flannel Waists, in pink and blue, tan, cardinal, heliotrope, grey and black; some tucked yoke, others full front, 2 styles of cuffs.

AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $3.98—Albatross Waists in pink, tan, blue, heliotrope and black, made hemstitched pleat down the front, hemstitched cuffs and small pearl buttons. Stylish Albatross Waists, handsomely embroidered, at $4.98.

THE COTTON.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.45—Fine Percale and Fancy Lawn Waists; some with two insertings down front.

A pretty new Crown Waist, trimmed with four insertings down the front at $1.45; regular $1.98. Finer lots at $1.79 and $1.98 to $7.98.

And the Dress Goods, Too.

Second floor. Take Revolving Stairway.

The following are imitations only of what we are doing in the most fashionable fabrics of the season. Our second floor is a beehive of activity, an innovation that every one appreciates.

Colored Dress Goods.

AT 69c., REGULAR PRICE 98c.—1,700 yards 50-inch all wool Homespun, Tweeds and Cheviot Mixtures in durable and stylish colors.

AT 59c. A YARD, REGULAR 75c.—1,200 yards 44-inch Covert Cords in stylish tans and browns, greys and cadets.

Black Dress Goods.

AT 59c., REGULAR 75c.—42-inch all wool Creponette.

AT 49c. FOR 59c. QUALITY—42-inch all wool Cheviot, good weight and fast black.

Cotton Wash Goods.

AT 8c. A YARD, FORMER PRICE 10c.—4,000 yards 30-inch fine corded Dimity, in printing and designs equal to the highest priced goods.

AT 10c., FORMER PRICE 12½c.—3,500 yards 28-inch good quality corded Madras, in stripes and checks; best designs and clear, strong colors.

Unusual Offers in China and Glass.

This is the continuation of our before Easter sale of China, Glassware, Bric-a-Brac, Pottery, etc., which has met with such marked success this past week. Enormous quantities have come and gone, but others are here in all their newness to replace them.

RICH CUT GLASS AT ONE-THIRD OFF—

Rich Cut Glass at a saving of a full third. The patterns are all of the newest and the workmanship and quality of the glass of the best.

Fruit Bowls, 8-inch,	$2.75
Fruit Bowls, 8-inch,	3.75
Fruit Bowls, 9-inch,	5.00
Fruit Bowls, 10-inch,	6.98
Cordial Decanters,	3.00
One Pint Decanters,	3.50
One Quart Decanters,	5.00
Fruit Saucers,	1.25
Olive Dishes,	1.25
Bon Bon Dishes	1.75

DINNER SETS—

AT $10.00 INSTEAD OF $15.00—Fine American Porcelain Dinner Sets, composed of 100 pieces, including soup tureens in two very pretty floral designs in natural colors. Each article fully trimmed with gold.

AT $6.98 INSTEAD OF $10.00—Fine English Porcelain Dinner Sets, composed of 100 pieces, one of the newest and prettiest shapes. The design is an unusually fine engraving laid on in floral sprays in border style, in two colors and both good.

AT $13.50 INSTEAD OF $18.00—The best Austrian China Dinner Sets, composed of 100 pieces, including soup tureens and three large platters. The decoration is a rich Dresden design, and each piece is fully trimmed with gold. These sets are the best $18.00 sets in the market; to-morrow, $13.50.

AT $18.00 INSTEAD OF $30.00—Fine French China Dinner Sets composed of 100 pieces, including soup tureens. There are a number of pretty floral spray designs in delicate colorings to choose from. Every piece perfect; all handles trimmed with gold.

LAMP GLOBES almost for the asking. The last shipment of those beautiful hand painted lamp globes is here. These globes are painted in large floral designs in a variety of decorations and tinted in various rich colors. At these prices it will pay you to buy one and lay it aside for an emergency:

9-inch,	$ .69	instead of $2.00
10-inch,	.98	instead of 3.00
11-inch,	1.25	instead of 3.50
12-inch,	1.50	instead of 4.00

Numberless Household Hints.

Our basement keeps adding to its improvements and every one says it's one of the most interesting places in the store to visit, but aside from that these prices talk:

Hand-Painted Fern Dishes for Easter, 58c.

Oak Bread Boxes, slightly handled, while the 100 last, 25c.

Dover Egg Beaters, 5c.

Rattan Carpet Beaters, 10c.

Wash Boilers, extra heavy block tin, slightly handled, regular value $1.25, 75c.

Cedar Shavings, the great moth preventer, 7c.

Peterman Roach Food, 9c.

Mrs. Potts's Sad Irons, 3 in set, 52c.

Galvanized Coal Hods, extra heavy, your choice, 20c.

Ash Cans, large size and heavy quality, 98c.

Iron Sauce Pans, tin or porcelain lined, choice, 25c.

Folding Iron Board with stand, while 100 last, 50c.

Sternand's Wash Board with automatic soap attachment, 58c.

Lautz Bros.' Acme Soap, 10 for 20c.

Silexo best Scouring Soap, 10 for 10c.

Brooms made of extra heavy stock, regular price 42c., at 25c., only 2 to a customer.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; brisk northerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,678. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1900.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Roberts appears unable to move, and it is expected that communication with him will be cut off at any moment. Ladies and other civilians have been ordered to leave Bloemfontein. President Steyn predicted that the war would end by foreign intervention. There is great unrest among the natives in Swaziland and Basutoland. Sebobo and M'queie, two chiefs, have been killed. Gen. de Villebois Mareuil was buried by the British with military honors. The Queen passed a quiet Sunday in Dublin, attending services in a private chapel and afterward taking a drive. There was a small riot in Tipperary, caused by the arrival of excursionists from Dublin.—Page 3.

Page 1.

Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Platt again held a conference on pending legislation yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Three men, at the risk of their lives, saved ninety horses from death by fire at the barn of the Lehigh and Scranton Coal Company.

Gov. Roosevelt discussed the Ramapo situation in a letter to Mr. F. B. De Berard, and praised the work of the Merchants' Association.

The rural free delivery system has grown so rapidly that two new divisions will be created May 1.

A fifty-million-dollar plate mirror company was chartered Saturday at Harrisburg.

It is stated at Baltimore that ex-Senator Gorman will not attend the Democratic National Convention, and that if Bryan is nominated for President Mr. Gorman will take no prominent part in the campaign.

A destructive forest fire near Lindenhurst, L. I., threatened the town, besides burning many farm buildings in the vicinity. Several of the fires caused considerable damage.

Page 2.

Thieves conducted bold operations in sight of the Elizabeth Street Station. They are now in custody.

Page 5.

Gov. Roosevelt is expected to sign the bill relating to the appointment of permanent Appraisers under the transfer tax laws.

Dr. F. B. Kelley led an excursion party of forty men and women through the streets of old New Amsterdam and pointed out objects of interest on the way. The excursion was arranged by the People's Institute.

Page 7.

An unconfirmed report was circulated in Washington yesterday that Admiral Dewey's wife had become an Episcopalian.

Reports coming into Manila are to the effect that encounters between insurgents and American troops continue.

Page 10.

The future of the negro was discussed at Carnegie Hall yesterday before the Society of Ethical Culture by Prof. Adler, President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad, and two colored graduates of the Tuskegee (Ala.) School.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

MISS DILL TO DEFEND TRUSTS.

Girl and Boy Debaters of East Orange Will Listen.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., April 8.—A debate on trusts will take place at the East Orange High School on Wednesday afternoon between the Ken Mair, a society of girls, and the Delta Epsilon, a boys' society.

Among the debaters will be Miss Emma Dill, daughter of James B. Dill, who has organized the National Steel, the American Tin Plate, and several other companies commonly called trusts and who succeeded in bringing Andrew Carnegie and Henry C. Frick together. Miss Dill will take the affirmative of the question that trusts are beneficial.

IRON MELTS IN FIVE SECONDS.

German Inventor Illustrates New Process for Thomas A. Edison.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., April 8.—At the laboratory of Thomas A. Edison yesterday a piece of iron was melted in exactly five seconds. Louis Dreyfus of Frankfort-on-the-Main, who is the agent of Goldschmidt's Chemische-Thermo Industrie of Essen, Germany, showed Mr. Edison his new process for attaining an enormous degree of heat in an almost incredibly short space of time by the combustion of a certain chemical compound which the inventor keeps a secret, used in connection with powdered aluminium.

Mr. Dreyfus placed a half cupful of his chemical in a small crucible, and covered it with a small quantity of the powdered aluminium, and then placed a wrench, about half an inch thick and six inches long in the crucible. Touching a match to the compound Mr. Dreyfus stepped back, and the mixture blazed up furiously. In five seconds the wrench was melted.

It is estimated that the heat evolved in the process was 3,000 degrees Centigrade, hitherto considered impossible to reach. The value of the process is in welding together steel rails.

NOVEL WEDDING INVITATIONS.

Railroad Tickets for Distant Guests to Anniversary Celebration.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Winsch celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding last evening at their home, 159 Broad Street, Stapleton, S. I. One hundred guests were present. Some of these were from points in the upper part of the State and some from as far away as Cincinnati, Ohio. All from distant points who received invitations bidding them to the celebration received as a part of the invitation railroad tickets to Staten Island and return to their homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Winsch were both born in Germany. Both came to this country when young and settled on Staten Island, where they met and were married. The wedding ceremony was performed in the old German Church at the junction of Richmond Turnpike and Griffin Street, now transformed into a carriage factory.

Mr. Winsch was for many years in the grocery and flower business on Staten Island. He retired six years ago. He is seventy-three years of age and his wife sixty-seven. He is one of the largest real estate dealers on the island. Three sons, three daughters, and three grand children, all their living descendants, attended the celebration.

Ohio C. Barber Offers $100,000 to Akron.

AKRON, Ohio, April 8.—Ohio C. Barber, President of the Diamond Match Company, has offered to give $100,000 to the Akron City Hospital, to be used as an endowment fund, providing the citizens of Akron raise $15,000 additional for the purpose of paying off the debt now hanging over the institution. The money must be raised by July 15.

GOVERNOR SEES MR. PLATT

Reported Refusal of Renomination to Mr. Roosevelt Doubted.

ATTITUDE OF THE MACHINE

Chairman Odell Admits State Convention Will Pledge Nothing to Governor—Pending Measures Discussed.

Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Platt, and Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee had another of their breakfasts at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. This was followed by a conference at which the Charter Revision Commission, the Tenement House Commission, the Appraisers' bill, the Bureau of Elections bill, and other pending legislative measures were discussed at length.

Each of the conferrees stated when questioned that no definite decision had been reached, and that another conference in a few days was very probable.

Senator Platt, who seemed to be in excellent spirits, was as reticent as usual. He declined to express himself with regard to the renomination of Gov. Roosevelt or the probable nominee of the Philadelphia Convention for Vice President. He did say, however, that everything was peaceful and harmonious. The Senator will return to New York next Friday, and remain here until after the State Convention.

Chairman Odell, while refusing to state his opinion about the renomination of Gov. Roosevelt, did show some displeasure at the repeated reports in some newspapers that Gov. Roosevelt was to be shunted into the Vice Presidency, so that Mr. Odell could be nominated for Governor.

"I am not a candidate," said Mr. Odell, "and, while the reporters who write these statements are undoubtedly inspired by a feeling of kindness toward me, they place me in a very embarrassing position."

While it was not admitted by any of the conferrees, neither was it denied, that the Governor has received suggestions about or applications from more than a score of persons who desire to serve on the Charter Revision Commission.

At the close of the conference Gov. Roosevelt hurried from the hotel and proceeded to the home of his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, at 422 Madison Avenue. There he lunched with President Seth Low of Columbia University, and also met John H. Hammond, counsel for F. Norton Goddard; Assemblyman Cooley of Westchester, and others.

A reporter for THE TIMES saw Gov. Roosevelt at Mrs. Robinson's home, and in answer to questions about the conference he said:

"Not a word to say yet; not a word. We discussed many matters, but no conclusions were reached. I have just lunched with Mr. Low and I am leaving for Albany in a few minutes."

While the conferrees were in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the following were some of the reports discussed by the many politicians hovering about the corridors:

That Mayor Van Wyck would veto the Bureau of Elections bill.

That Gov. Roosevelt would accept the Vice Presidential nomination if he went to the Philadelphia Convention.

That he would not be renominated for Governor in any event.

That Senator Platt and the machine were attempting to secure all they could from the Governor before showing their hands.

That the Governor would not act on important measures before him, most of which are thirty-day bills, until he should know just what Senator Platt intended to do.

Chairman Odell says that the coming State Convention will indorse the Administrations of President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt, but that no resolution pledging the latter a renomination will be adopted because such a step is not customary at Spring conventions.

It is intimated, however, that some of the Governor's friends will demand such a resolution.

Such well-informed politicians as National Committeeman Fred S. Gibbs, Postmaster Van Cott, and others ridicule the idea that Gov. Roosevelt will not be renominated if he does not accept the Vice Presidential nomination. Mr. Gibbs said:

"If not a nominee for the Vice Presidency, Gov. Roosevelt will be renominated just as surely as Mr. Odell will be re-elected Chairman of the State Committee. Gov. Roosevelt will be needed as a nominee for Governor to insure the election of the Republican Presidential Electors in this State."

The opinion seems to prevail among leading Republican politicians, however, that the Philadelphia Convention will be stampeded for Roosevelt, and despite his marked disinclination to accept, it is declared that he will consent to take the second place on the National ticket.

It is conceded that Seth Low and Edgar M. Levey will be members of the Charter Revision Commission. The latter is Deputy City Controller and was named by Controller Coler, who, when his own appointment was suggested, pleaded that too much other business would prevent his acceptance.

GOV. VOORHEES'S CANDIDACY.

He Wants to be a National Delegate—The Chancellorship Involved.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 8.—It is now admitted that Gov. Voorhees desires to be one of the four delegates at large to the Republican National Convention to be held in Philadelphia. His friends have been making a quiet but active canvass, urging that the Governor's official position entitles him to the place, but Barker Gummere of Trenton, who was slated for a place on the delegation, has been loath to release those who promised him their support months ago.

However, Mr. Gummere's brother, Justice William S. Gummere of the Supreme Court, is a candidate for the Chancellorship, which will become vacant May 1, 1901, at the expiration of Chancellor McGill's term, if the Chancellor's ill-health does not compel his resignation before then, and Gov. Voorhees will have the filling of the place. This fact is regarded by the Governor's friends as sufficient to force the retirement of Barker Gummere in favor of the Governor.

The situation is complicated, however, by the fact that the friends of Justice Gilbert Collins of Jersey City are urging him for the Chancellorship, and would resent even the suspicion of a deal between the Governor and Barker Gummere in favor of the latter's brother. In consequence there is much manoeuvring, with possibilities of a contest at the Republican State Convention, which will meet at Trenton April 17.

There is no doubt as to the other three delegates at large. They will be United States Senators W. J. Sewell and John Kean and Franklin Murphy, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

GORMAN AND BRYAN.

Ex-Senator Will Support the Silver Leader If Nominated, but Will Not Attend the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—Arthur P. Gorman, head of the regular Democratic organization, will not attend the National Democratic Convention in Kansas City. This statement is made upon the authority of several of his friends, who know his attitude toward Mr. Bryan. They say, what he himself has already said, that he will support Mr. Bryan if nominated, but they express the opinion that he will take no prominent part in the convention or campaign.

Mr. Gorman's position is construed to mean a protest against a free silver plank in the platform. Gov. Smith and other officials of the State Administration are all gold Democrats, but, like Mr. Gorman, they will support Bryan if nominated. The present indications are that the Maryland delegation to Kansas City will go unpledged.

Mr. Gorman did not take kindly to Bryan's nomination in 1896, and believes now that the party is about to make a great mistake. The action of the younger Democracy in the South and West in raising the Bryan standard before consulting the Eastern contingent has helped to influence the Senator to adopt the policy he has outlined. He realizes that the sentiment of this community is anything but favorable to the silver leader.

As he was not consulted in the first place his friends now say that he cannot now be expected to make the Nebraskan's fight. The responsibility rests with those who forced the party to accept him as their candidate. As every one knows that the relations between Gorman and Bryan are close, the former, should he undertake to help direct the campaign, might be charged, his friends say, with lukewarmness, or even bad faith, should the result be other than as desired by the silverites.

KANSAS POPULISTS FOR BRYAN.

Twenty County Conventions Favor Him and ex-Gov. Pattison.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 8.—Twenty Populist County Conventions have been held in Kansas and all of them favor Bryan's nomination at Sioux Falls as the Populist candidate for President.

The Kansas delegation of eighty-four will favor adjournment without nominating a candidate for Vice President to prevent a repetition of the Watson-Sewall embarrassment. Many leading Populists of the West favor ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania as Bryan's running mate.

MR. PATTISON GRATEFUL.

Declines to Say Whether He Would Accept Nomination.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison was seen to-night regarding the story telegraphed from Chicago to the effect that preparations are under way to boom him for the Vice Presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Pattison said that he had never been informed that such a movement was on foot, and added that he did not even know who was back of the proposition. He felt grateful, he said, toward those who had considered him in connection with the nomination.

Mr. Pattison declined, however, to say whether he would accept if the honor was conferred upon him on the ground that he could not accept or decline anything that had not been offered to him.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

A Serious Conflict Is Brewing Between the National Committee and Local Politicians.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—A serious conflict is brewing between the Republican National Committee and the quarrelsome local politicians who are intrusted with the arrangements for the Republican National Convention, to be held here in June. Broken promises and bad faith have caused bitter words, and it is said that if the members of the National Committee had known one month ago what is only too apparent to them now, the convention would never have come to Philadelphia.

Nominally, it is a question of money, but the trouble has its source in Quay's ineffectual efforts to get his seat in the United States Senate. The Finance Committee proposes to hold back the remaining $25,000 of the one-hundred-thousand-dollar guarantee to pay for the expenses of altering the convention hall. This meets with vigorous opposition from the National Committee. Senator Hanna demands the money. The Finance Committee pays no attention to him. It appears to be determined that no further portion of the guarantee fund shall be paid to Hanna until the cost of remodeling the auditorium is taken care of. Furthermore, it is not unlikely that other expenses incurred by the convention movement will be deducted from the promised fund.

The local committeemen are surprised, they say, that Hanna cannot see the fairness of this course. They call attention to the fact that the one-hundred-thousand-dollar pledge made by the Young Republicans and the Trades League gentlemen was made without authority and that it is not binding upon the present committee. Hanna's reply to this is that the promises was made by Philadelphians who appeared before the National Committee and lured the convention away from Chicago, and that the Trades League was represented to include 4,000 business firms of the city who would have no trouble in raising $100,000.

When Mayor Ashbridge took hold of the fund the reform Republicans and the Trades League men were crowded to the wall. Some of them were given unimportant places on committees, but the raising of the convention fund became an out-and-out machine affair. This disgruntled the reformers, and undoubtedly has resulted in keeping back a number of contributions that would otherwise have come in. The local fight culminated a few days ago in the removal from control of all Councilmen who were known to be antagonistic to machine methods.

This relates to National affairs only, as it bears upon the determination of the machine men to bother Senator Hanna in collecting the remaining $25,000 due his committee on the guarantee fund. Hanna says he will have the money; the machine politicians say they would like to see him get it unless all the patronage goes their way. It is estimated that $20,000 will pay for remodeling the convention hall, and that the committee will ultimately get $80,000, which is considered quite enough under the circumstances.

Philadelphians are sore over the way Mr. Manley and others have been talking about the inadequate accommodations in Philadelphia for anything approximating an average convention crowd. The criticisms hurt the more from the fact that they are absolutely true. Almost every week men interested in the convention come here and recognize the justness of Manley's observations. So far as the convention hall itself is concerned there is likely to be no trouble unless further squabbling about contracts should delay work of alteration until the last minute. There will be room in the auditorium hall for at least 18,000 people and plenty of room in the corridors. But the convention building is certainly not a convenient place for persons not familiar with the city. It is away over in West Philadelphia, which for all practical purposes is very much like calling a convention in New York and holding it in Brooklyn.

That everybody who comes to the convention will find some place to sleep is not disputed. The hotels here are big enough, but they are not in any sense metropolitan hotels. If a guest does not stay in his room there is scarcely any other place left for him than the street. Mr. Manley was quick to see that this lack of lobby room in the hotels is going to prove a serious drawback to the convention. Hotel keepers here, who have contributed liberally to the fund, keenly resent his criticism, but they are forced to admit the truth of it. "Oh, we will manage that somehow," is the general excuse. Meanwhile Philadelphians are doing nothing except to declare that hotel corridors are always taken up by noisy crowds that have no real business at the convention; that they are a nuisance to the real workers, and that the city will be better off if they do not come here at all.

Mr. Justice Wants to be Justice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—One of the possibilities of Hawaiian Government is that the chief judicial officer of the Territory may be known as Justice. Justice W. D. Logan, formerly Secretary of State of Indiana, is here in the interest of D. C. Justice of Logansport, who wants to be Chief Justice of the Hawaiian Supreme Court. No other candidate is as yet in the field.

Leave New York 7:55 P. M.; Arrive Buffalo 7:55 A. M., via Lehigh Valley Railroad.—"Exposition Express." Luxurious sleeping cars.—Adv.

GOV. ROOSEVELT DISCUSSES RAMAPO

Says Acts of City Officials Verged on Actual Criminality.

ONLY HOPE IS IN STATE ACTION

Praises the Work of the Merchants' Association and Points Out Defects of the Morgan Bill.

ALBANY, April 8.—Gov. Roosevelt has given out the following letter on the Ramapo matter:

April 6, 1900.

Frederick B. De Berard, Esq., Merchants' Association, New York, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: I thank you for your letter of the 29th ult. Through the veto by the Mayor of the Fallows bill, and by the passage over his veto of the bill against the practically solid opposition of his party representatives, the Legislature has emphasized the wisdom of following out just the course we followed this year.

The work already done by the Merchants' Association has brought about two most valuable results: first, the Fallows bill, the principle of which was suggested by you in November last, and the passage of which your agitation made practicable, and, second, the exposure of the true character of the Ramapo scheme, whereby you have checked its present consummation and made future remedial legislation certain. You have thus achieved present protection for the city so that the immediate urgency is past.

I very earnestly hope you will continue your work, and will co-operate through your Committee on Water Supply with the Charter Revision Commission so that it may profit by your wide and exhaustive study of the question of the water supply of the City of New York—a study wider and more exhaustive than has ever before been made, and wholly free from any official bias or prejudice. You can supply the Charter Commission with data of the utmost value, and I hope that your special committee will continue its work with this end in view, for you would thus render an additional and important service. Your work should be continued, for at the next session of the Legislature laws must be passed which will afford, not a temporary, but a permanent, remedy.

I also hope that your committee will push for a judicial decision both as to the precise powers under the extraordinary grants to the Ramapo Company and as to the exact effect of the phraseology in the charter which brought about the belief in the necessity for the Morgan bill. Personally, I trust that next year we can have legislation taking away the unhealthy and excessive powers granted to the Ramapo Company, especially under the act of 1895. Even if it be necessary to award compensation for what-ever has actually been done under these grants, I hope that the grants themselves can be withdrawn.

As it turned out, it was not wise to endeavor to push through the Morgan bill, especially in view of the differences between your engineers and those of the Controller—differences which were more seeming than real, but which rendered it utterly impracticable to get the measure through at this time.

Let me point out to you also that there were very real objections to the Morgan bill in its original form. In your letter you show the grossest and most culpable misconduct on the part of the city officials. Their acts as described by you verge on actual criminality. You show that they attempted to bring about an artificial water panic and that the aid of the State had to be invoked to prevent them from turning waters from polluted ponds into the conduits, and that they were barely prevented by an explosion of popular indignation from entering into a most grossly improper contract with the Ramapo Company. You show that the city authorities of New York have by their seven years' perverse use of the laws which disqualify the city from obtaining water through municipal ownership. Such being the case, it was but natural that the country members should object to seeing these same officials against whom so heavy an indictment is framed made supreme over the water systems of the country counties. You have shown that the only hope lies, not in the action of the city authorities, but in the action of the State Legislature and Executive; and, finally, that the danger is not only to the City of New York, but to all of the counties in the eastern part of the State.

When it is necessary thus to invoke the aid of the State, and when the legislation asked for is to benefit a city by means of works carried into various country counties, then it is well worth considering whether or not the legislation should be of such a character as will permit these counties a voice in the matter. If Manhattan and Brooklyn are to draw their water supplies from Dutchess or Rockland or Suffolk or Essex, then the question of home rule is quite as important to these country counties as it is to the two great metropolitan boroughs. The water can be obtained only through special powers conferred by the State, and the State has a right to impose such conditions as it deems wise in granting these powers. It might be well, while studying the general question, to examine into the methods by which in Massachusetts the City of Boston obtains its water supply.

Let me congratulate you upon the masterly manner in which you have exposed the facts in connection with the effort to produce a fictitious water famine, hoping that the panic thereby produced would result in securing a contract for the Ramapo Company. The Controller believes that the waste in New York is so excessive that proper economy will guarantee the city against any possible water famine in the immediate future. You have clearly shown that the immediate danger is not of a water famine, but of an attempt on the part of the city authorities to create a panic by reason of an artificial famine, in order to force a contract with this Ramapo Water Company. In view of this exposure, any such effort would now be discountenanced from the outset.

New York will in the lifetime of men now living be the largest city on the globe, and we should build a water system, not for one Summer, but for half a century to come—a system that shall once for all meet the needs of the future city and be capable of almost automatic expansion as these needs increase. Very truly yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

NEW YORK PAPERS IN BOSTON.

Sunday Issue Reaches Readers Before the Breakfast Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 8.—Bostonians had the pleasure this morning of having their New York Sunday newspapers at breakfast time. The special train which brings them arrived at the South Station at 6:58 o'clock, and the delivery began without delay, so that all New England, north and east, was supplied fully two hours earlier than ever before. The train has heretofore come via Springfield, but the New York, New Haven and Hartford people undertook by using the Air Line route through Middletown and Willimantic to shorten the run, and they did it.

The train left the Grand Central Station at 2:35 o'clock, and distributed its freight through Connecticut as far as New Haven, and then, detaching a car for Hartford and Springfield, it went at top speed across the river at Middletown, over the tortuous "Air Line" to the Midland Division at Willimantic.

The start was made for Boston twenty-three minutes later than the schedule, but locomotive No. 902 traversed the eighty-six miles of track faster than it ever drew the New England limited. At Putnam a flying stop was made to leave the Worcester car, and the remaining sixty-one miles to Boston were covered in sixty-two minutes without "slow." Twenty of the twenty-three minutes had been made up when the Boston terminal was reached.

LONG ISLAND FOREST FIRE

Lindenhurst Threatened and Some Buildings Burned.

Flames Destroyed Many Near-by Farm Houses, Including an Old Land Mark.

BABYLON, L. I., April 8.—The most destructive forest fire of recent years has been burning for the last thirty-six hours north of the village of Lindenhurst. The entire male population of that village has been called upon time and again to fight the fire, which crept up to the outskirts of the place and threatened its destruction. Several farmhouses in the vicinity have already been destroyed. The high northwest wind blowing to-day brought the fire toward the village with almost irresistible strength. The fire came so close to the village that it attacked Watter's Hotel, and although the residents united in efforts to save the building it was badly damaged.

While the villagers were battling with the flames at this point other buildings were greatly endangered. Some small buildings took fire and burned, and it looked as if it would be impossible to save the Lutheran Church. Had this caught half of the village would doubtless have been destroyed, but the fire fighters again succeeded in holding the fire in check. The fire was supposed then to be mastered, so far as danger to the village was concerned. Services were held in the Lutheran Church, but there was a small attendance owing to the fact that all the men and boys were absent fighting the flames. Prayers for deliverance were said. While the service was in progress word was sent that the fire was again burning so as to endanger the village. The Rev. Mr. Stroudman, the rector, dismissed the congregation, and hurried to aid in the fight. This time it was the handsome buildings of the Catholic convent on the outskirts that were endangered. Again the fighters were enabled to drive back the flames.

Time and again during the afternoon some small outhouse or barn caught fire and the fight was transferred from point to point as danger became grave. Guards were posted about the village watching for any point of danger. By nightfall the danger was thought to be passed, as the fire had burned around the village, and, although burning fiercely, it is not likely to again attack the village.

Owing to the long continued dry spell the ground and leaves and brush easily take fire. Reports continue to arrive of the destruction of isolated farmhouses lying in the path of the flames.

This morning the flames reached the old Schredwelder homestead, some distance outside of the village, and it was destroyed. This removes a landmark which had a gruesome history, and which had been avoided by all for the last thirteen years. It was the scene of a mysterious murder. Philip Schredwelder thirteen years ago took his young bride to live in the homestead. One night the house was entered while the young woman was alone, and she was murdered, and the house robbed. No trace of the murderer was ever found.

Amityville Lumberman Loses by Fire.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., April 8.—Fire destroyed the large barn, stables, sheds, hennerles, and other buildings, two horses, eight pigs, a number of wagons, and also a lot of harness and hay and grain at the country seat of Charles Wood, a lumber merchant at North Amityville, this afternoon. Sparks from a forest fire four miles to the north were the cause. The sparks passed over the village without doing any harm. The main dwelling house on the Wood place and the building on Jesse Purdy's farm were several times ignited by the sparks, but the flames were extinguished. The loss at the Wood place is estimated at $7,000, partially covered by insurance.

Brush Fire Destroys Barns and Stock.

WESTWOOD, N. J., April 8.—A brush fire, supposed to have been started by a spark from a locomotive, set fire to three barns and several outbuildings here last night. The barns were destroyed, and two cows, a horse, and a pig were consumed, together with a lot of farming implements and harness. The owners of the barns were George A. Weaver, Miss Ella Ackerman, and George Van Wagoner. The loss is about $3,000.

ELOPERS KILLED BY FIRE.

It Is Believed Edward Morton and Mrs. Rooke of Rochdale So Met Death in Hartford, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 8.—The mystery surrounding the fate of Edward Morton and Mrs. Samuel Rooke, who were alleged to have eloped from Rochdale several months ago and to have died in England through an accident, has been cleared up.

A letter received by the deserted husband from Hartford to-day states that a man named Edward Morton and a woman described as his wife were burned frightfully in that city recently by a fire in their room and were taken to a hospital, where they both died. To the hospital authorities the couple stated that they had been married in Belfast; Mrs. Morton said that she had two brothers in the British Army in the Transvaal.

In the woman's trunk was found a copy of an entry in the Registrar's office in the town of Lorne in the County of Antrim, Ireland. This was dated Oct. 13, 1894, and was a record of the marriage of Samuel Rooke to Sarah Walsh. Mr. Rooke says that his wife's maiden name was Sarah Walsh. He is satisfied that the woman who died with Morton was his eloping wife.

After Morton departed from Rochdale Mr. Rooke received a letter from him written apparently in England. Mr. Rooke is satisfied that Morton never left the United States, that he sent the letter to a friend in England with instructions to remail it there. After Morton's death in Hartford word of his demise was sent to his mother, Mrs. S. B. Morton, at Cambridge, England, and it was through a letter written by her to John Taguer, a friend of her son in Rochdale, that it first became known that Morton had met a tragic end. That it was Mrs. Rooke who died with him was only suspected at first. Now her identity seems settled.

POISON IN VETERANS' FOOD?

Many Inmates Violently Ill After Breakfast at Soldiers' Home.

NEWARK, N. J., April 8.—It leaked out to-day that about a score of the inmates of the Soldiers' Home in Kearny were taken violently ill yesterday and that for several hours about a dozen of them were in a serious condition. The symptoms were those of ptomaine poisoning.

The inmates had partaken of a breakfast of bread, coffee, pressed beef, and potatoes. A couple of hours later about a score of them were seized with violent illness. In the absence of Dr. Pollard, the home physician, Dr. E. H. Goldberg was summoned, and for a few hours he had his hands full caring for the afflicted veterans.

It was nearly night before all the stricken men were out of danger, and some of them were still suffering from the effects of the attack to-day.

Major Rogers, Superintendent of the home, and Dr. Goldberg made an investigation, but were unable to find what had caused the trouble. Portions of the food that had been served to the inmates were examined, as were the utensils in which the meal had been prepared, but no reason for the condition of the men was discovered. The doctor and the Superintendent both admitted that the cause is a mystery.

BRAVELY RESCUED 90 HORSES.

Three Men Risking Their Lives Drove Them from a Burning Stable.

The bravery of three stablemen saved ninety horses from destruction yesterday afternoon in a fire which partially destroyed the large stable of the Lehigh and Scranton Coal Company, at North Tenth and Roebling Streets, Brooklyn. The three men, whose charges fought against rescue with that blind obstinacy that overcomes horses with the smell of smoke, saved the animals only after a long struggle, during which the rescuers were in constant danger of their own lives.

The terrified animals in their frenzy kicked down stalls, broke their halters, and created a general pandemonium as the smoke enveloped them. The three men went among them, and with whip and voice led or drove them one by one to safety. Before all the horses were rescued the men were so affected by the smoke that they were obliged to hold dampened rags to their faces in order to keep up the work.

The building, a two-story frame structure extending from Tenth to Eleventh Street, sheltered the horses on the ground floor, while the second floor was filled with hay.

The three day employes, James Connolly, John Chrystie, and James Gaitland, while in the harness room shortly after 3 o'clock were alarmed by the smell of smoke, and discovered that the hay loft was on fire. They instantly turned their attention to saving the horses, which were soon rearing and plunging in their stalls. The fire spread so rapidly that within a few minutes the entire ground floor was so thick with smoke that the men could scarcely see. From long familiarity with the locality of the stall, however, they were able to feel their way to the horses' heads, and by climbing along on the separating walls of the stalls managed to escape the heels of the frenzied horses.

The animals as fast as rescued were turned loose in the street, and soon the neighboring thoroughfares were filled with runaway horses tearing along at breakneck speed. Meantime two alarms had been turned in, and the flames were prevented from spreading. The origin of the fire could not be learned. It is believed, however, that it was started by an incendiary.

GUN MAY HAVE STARTED FIRE.

Supposed to Have Fallen and Been Discharged in a Parsonage Closet.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 8.—Fire, which is believed to have been caused by the falling of a loaded gun, badly damaged the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church early last evening. The Rev. F. Alexander G. Russell, the pastor, and his family were not at home at the time, and a servant was alone in the house.

The fire was discovered by the servant, who heard something fall in a closet at the head of the stairs and then smelled smoke. Looking up, she discovered flames coming from the closet.

Several men were overcome by the smoke and a man named Mose Hall was caught in the house and could not escape. A rope was thrown to him, and was he dragged out almost unconscious. He was removed to his home and is seriously ill. After the fire had been put out Mr. Russell arrived home. His son said there was a loaded gun and a number of cartridges in the closet, and it is supposed that the fire started from the gun, which fell and was discharged.

The damage will amount to several thousands of dollars.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

Ground to be Broken To-day at Cliff Haven for $60,000 Structure.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., April 8.—Ground will be broken to-morrow at the Summer school grounds at Cliff Haven, on Lake Champlain, for the erection of a handsome structure, which will be built as a Summer home for young women by the Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The cost is estimated at about $60,000.

The first section of the structure, which will cose $30,000, will be ready for occupancy before Sunday, July 1, the date set for the opening of this year's session of the Summer School. The programme of studies will include, besides the usual course of lectures on general topics, class work of six weeks' duration in Shakespeare, Dante, English literature, nature study, and Latin language and literature.

The annual entertainment of the Summer School will be held in New York City at the Grand Central Palace April 20.

NORTHERN PACIFIC TO WITHDRAW

President Mellen Declares He Will Sell the Road in Manitoba.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 8.—President Mellen of the Northern Pacific and Premier MacDonald of Manitoba had a conference this afternoon at Winnipeg, the latter having requested the President's presence to consider extensions of the road. The Manitoba Government has fought the Northern Pacific for two years, while the settlers have wanted the road.

Mr. MacDonald absolutely refused Government aid on desired terms to-day, and Mellen declared he would not build another mile in Manitoba, but would sell the road now within its borders to the people or the Government on liberal terms.

In addressing a public meeting at Brandon yesterday President Mellen said: "The Northern Pacific has been induced to come to Manitoba. Now the Government wants a concession in rates. I learn that the Ottawa Government has just granted charters to the Canadian Pacific paralleling every line and every projected line of the Northern Pacific. I advise you to build extensions and buy the Northern Pacific."

BIG PLATE MIRROR COMPANY.

Concern with $50,000,000 Capital Organized—To Fight Foreign Makers.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 8.—The American Plate Mirror Company was chartered at Harrisburg Saturday with a capital of $50,000,000. This company is composed of well-known plate glass men who are identified with the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, the Pennsylvania Plate Glass Company, the Standard Plate Glass Company, and the Ford Plate Glass Company.

The combination is looked upon as the beginning of a determined move on the part of the American plate glass men to wrest the trade in this country for plate mirrors from foreign manufacturers.

The Board of Directors of the new company is composed of E. S. Steinman, Cincinnati; A. F. Muller, Milwaukee; F. W. Von, Louisville, and W. L. Mann, W. L. Clause, and F. J. Klingler, Pittsburg.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY GROWS.

Two New Divisions Created, Making Four in All.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The rural free delivery system of the Post Office Department has grown to such proportions that it has been found necessary to create two new divisions to properly handle it.

An order signed by the Postmaster General to-day establishes four divisions: The Eastern, with headquarters at New York, including in its territory New England, New York, and Pennsylvania; nine States, with Special Agent E. H. Hathaway in charge; the Middle, headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., comprising Ohio and all States west to the Missouri and Southern States down to and including Louisiana, with F. M. Dice in charge; the Western, comprising States west of the Missouri and Iowa to the coast, headquarters at Denver, with William E. Annin in charge, and the Southern, including eleven Southern States, headquarters at Washington, with H. Conquest Clarke in charge.

This order will go into effect May 1.

Scenery an Additional Attraction.
The Hudson River, Catskill Mountains, Mohawk Valley, Foot-hills of the Adirondacks, Niagara Falls, Lake Erie, and Lake Michigan are a few of the attractions offered by the New York Central Lines.—Adv.

DEATH IN PATH OF THE TEXAS FLOODS

Colorado Ends Lives of Thirty Negroes at Bastrop.

OTHER RIVERS ARE RISING

Bring Destruction to Life and Farm Property.

Austin's Power House a Complete Wreck and City Is Without Water and Light—List of Casualties Grows.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 8.—The torrent of water which was turned loose yesterday by the breaking of the dam that formed Lake McDonald, augmented by a natural rise of 25 feet from incessant rains, is sweeping toward the Gulf, and is expected to end its career of death and destruction some time to-night. But behind it is coming down another great rise in the river, which may put that stream above the unprecedented high water mark caused by the bursting of the dam.

This second rise came from the Concho River, which drains a large section of Western Texas. It emptied in the Colorado River to-day, and a warning was received here this evening that it had just passed Milburn, 150 miles north of here, and was sweeping everything before it. At that point the rise was 50 feet, and the swollen condition of the San Saba and Llano Rivers, which empty into the Colorado 50 miles below Milburn, will add fully 25 feet more to the rise.

In Concho, McCollouch, and Coleman Counties thousands of head of cattle were caught in the boom pastures, and were drowned. Thomas Henderson, a ranchman, lost 700 head of beef cattle in Concho County. They were valued at $20,000. This is only one of the many similar losses.

There are several small settlements along the valley of the Colorado in San Saba, Burnett, and Llano Counties, and it is feared the loss of life will be heavy unless timely warning is given these settlers.

AUSTIN'S POWER HOUSE GONE.

Fully 30,000 persons gathered to-day at the dam and power house stationed north of this city to see the ruins of the plant, which cost the city $1,750,000 a few years ago. The waters of the Colorado were still plunging and foaming around the wreck, eating away the big pile of granite which once formed the dam as if it were nothing more than chalk rock. So fierce was the current that great boulders were carried half a mile from the dam, being rolled over and over by the turbulent tide.

The power house, which succumbed to the terrific wash of the water at 2 o'clock this morning, lies a mass of wreckage on the edge of the river, all the valuable machinery either having been thrown into the river or badly damaged by the falling timbers of the power house.

The wreck of the plant is complete. The situation in the city is most serious. The wreckage of the plant means that it will take several weeks to secure even a temporary water and light system, if it can be made possible even then. In the meantime the city will be in a bad sanitary condition. All the hotels, private residences, stores, and the like are without water, and there is no fire protection. Churches were unable to hold services to-night for want of light, and all public meetings were abandoned. The daily newspapers are handicapped in their publications, being deprived of their electric power.

MORE DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

It is below Austin for a distance of 200 mi

by the name of Tegoni, consisting of wife and husband and three children, are missing. Their house was swept away. Several people have reported to the rescuing authorities that they saw the bodies of a woman and four children floating down the river. The names of the woman and two children who were seen to be swallowed up by the torrent near the dam yesterday are not yet known, nor have their bodies been recovered. They are thought to have been strangers visiting Austin.

Owing to the powerful current of the river it is not expected that any bodies will be recovered until they reach a great distance below here, and some of them may even be swept into the Gulf and never be reclaimed. Two more families—one by the name of Howard and the other by the name of Dinson—living nine miles below the city were drowned. There were seven men, women, and children in the two families.

A mass meeting of citizens has been called for to-morrow in order that some steps may be taken to relieve the situation.

There were no trains operated on the International and Great Northern, as much of its track and a number of bridges were washed away during last night. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas is also a heavy sufferer from like causes.

The railroads throughout the section drained by the Guadalupe, San Marcos, Nueces, Concho, and Hondoo Rivers have suffered damage to the amount of several hundreds of thousands of dollars from the destruction of costly bridges and washouts by the floods. The Austin and Northwestern Road has been completely tied up for two days, and it will probably be several more days before the washouts and other damages to the road are repaired.

THE BRAZOS ON A RISE.

The Brazos River is also on a big rise, and has already done great damage to property along its upper course. Advices are received here this evening from Del Rio and several other points on the Rio Grande that that river is on one of the greatest rampages in its history. The valley south from Del Rio for a distance of 200 miles is flooded, and as it is thickly populated with Mexican families, a number of people will doubtless be drowned.

At Del Rio and points below rescuing parties have been out in boats all day rescuing water-bound Mexicans and Americans. The erratic river has already made several material changes in its course, cutting off large strips of land from Mexico and then the United States side, and vice versa. The International Water Boundary Commission will have much work to do when the flood subsides.

It is expected that the flood will do much damage to the United States Government reservation at Fort Ringgold and Fort Brown when it reaches those reservations. There are many irrigated farms along the Rio Grande. All these are flooded.

CROPS UNDER WATER.

HOUSTON, Texas, April 8.—Reports coming in state that the crops have been damaged by the floods over a wide area, but there is still time for farmers to replant if they can get the seed. Corn has been planted over once and will have to be planted a third time. The farmers, as a rule, have not planted much cotton because the heavy rains have kept them out of the fields. The railroads have lost many small bridges, and it will be a week before traffic resumes its normal condition.

Smithville reports tremendous rains have fallen throughout that section, the main flood in the Colorado from the break in the Austin dam reaching there this evening. The river is on a thirty-eight-foot rise at 7 P. M. and rising one foot an hour. It is estimated that over 5,000 acres of growing crops in the bottom lands within five miles of town have been inundated by from ten to fifteen feet. The loss will reach over $50,000. The stock has been drowned. So far no deaths from drowning have been reported in that section.

Cameron reports the flood in Little River now equals that of last July. The water works and power house have been overflowed. People were warned and no loss of life is reported.

Brushy, San Gabriel, and Little Rivers are all overflowed, causing the entire destruction of all crops. The rivers are still rising. Reports from points on other rivers are of damage to crops, but no loss of life.

RAILWAY TRAIN DITCHED.

LAREDO, Texas, April 8.—The northbound passenger train which left here over the International and Great Northern Railway this morning was wrecked by the spreading of the rails near Twohig, about noon. The entire train, except the engine, went into the ditch. Mail Agent S. E. Bright was seriously injured, and several others less seriously hurt. Further details have not been received here.

The Rio Grande has come to a stand at 26 feet without damage to the bridges here, but the waterworks' machinery is submerged and the crops along the river have been destroyed.

DR. HILLIS NOT TO CONFER.

Says His Resignation from Chicago Presbytery Closes the Incident.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, when seen last night intimated that there had been no conference between himself and a committee of the Chicago Presbytery as to the matter of his resignation from that body.

"When Dr. Hillis's resignation from the Presbytery was received a committee composed of three members of that body was appointed to arrange for a meeting with Dr. Hillis with a view to prevailing upon him to withdraw his resignation. The committee requested Dr. Hillis to set a date for a meeting at Buffalo. The latter last night practically declared that no conference would be held.

"So far as I am concerned," Dr. Hillis said, "the incident is closed."

MISS EILY COGHLAN DEAD.

Sister of Rose and Charles Coghlan Passes Away at Stamford.

After an illness of several weeks Eily Coghlan, the contralto singer and sister of Charles Coghlan, the actor, and Rose Coghlan, the actress, died in a private sanitarium at Stamford, Conn., early yesterday morning. She was attacked by measles six weeks ago in Rochester. While yet sick she came to this city and rented rooms at 222 West Thirty-fifth Street, whence she was committed to the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital by Dr. Francis King.

She was removed to Stamford last Tuesday by John T. Sullivan, husband of Miss Rose Coghlan. Mr. Sullivan says that his sister-in-law was improperly committed to the hospital and that Dr. King declared her insane because she was delirious from illness.

Just as the curtain was about to be rung up for the performance of "The Great Ruby," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, Saturday night, Miss Rose Coghlan received a telegram announcing that her sister was dying from pneumonia. Immediately after leaving the theatre, she and her husband took a train for Stamford. Eily Coghlan died fifteen minutes after they reached her bedside.

Miss Coghlan was an Englishwoman by birth and education and was thirty-six years old. She was a graduate and a member of the Conservatoire of Music in Paris. Her singing attracted the attention of Carl Rosa and she was the leading contralto in his company for many years.

Afterwards she sung in the Theatre Scala in Milan, and in Rome, Berlin, and the other larger cities of Europe. With the Mapleson Opera Company she came to this country in the late eighties. Her last engagement was as leading woman with the Joe Ott Comic Opera Company.

In 1880 Miss Coghlan was married to Sydney Battam, Secretary of the Leadenhall Bank in London. Two children were born to them, of which a daughter, aged twelve, is with her father in England, and a boy, aged five, is with his mother. They were to sail to-day to join the father and sister on May 1.

PASTOR, LOCOMOTIVE FIREMAN.

Minister's Practical Scheme to Get Material for a Sermon.

TRENTON, N. J., April 8.—In order to secure material for a sermon which he is to preach next Sunday the Rev. Charles H. Elder, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, one day last week rode from Trenton to Philadelphia on a locomotive. He was attired in a "jumper" and overalls, and shoveled coal, rang the bell, and otherwise acted as a fireman, meanwhile studying the movements of the engineer so as to be able to draw lessons from the conduct of a man upon whom so many lives depend.

New Utrecht Gun Club Reorganized.

The New Utrecht Gun Club, for many years one of the leading American trap shooting organizations, but which went out of existence through the sale of Woodlawn Park, at Gravesend, has been reorganized, and will hold its first trap shooting tournament next week. The affair, which will be in the form of a reunion and shoot, will be held at Inter-State Park, Queens.

NEXT VOTE ON THE PUERTO RICAN BILL

Democrats Make Every Effort to Cut Down Majority.

Measure May Win by Only Seven Votes, and Managers Are Fearful that It May Be Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—When the Puerto Rican Tariff bill was first passed by the House, it was the boast of some of the Republicans who were managing the vote that they were getting some important advantages over the Democrats in the arrangement of pairs. When the vote came to be taken, the fact was admitted by the Democrats that they had been lacking in care in permitting the pairing of some of their members, the result being that opponents of the bill were silenced by being set over against absent Republicans who were not surely in favor of the measure.

The fact that the Republicans are grumbling about the action of the Democrats in their Saturday night caucus is taken by the Democrats as an indication of the fear of the Republicans lest they suffer defeat on Wednesday upon the motion to concur in the amendments made by the Senate and so get the Puerto Rican bill to the President without giving the House a chance to discuss the question of a temporary form of government.

Mr. Richardson and other leading Democrats do not admit that the Republicans have any right to protest against their decision that all pairs shall be in writing and with the consent of the parties to the pairs. Usually pairs may be arranged by the "whips" on either side, and the absentees do not always know with whom they are to be paired.

The resolution of the Democrats to have every member on that side here on Wednesday will have but one result. It will bring every Republican here, and it will increase the chances of defeat of the bill by every Republican absentee, with superior fidelity to duty on the part of the Democratic side. No member, without notice, would venture to break a pair he had formally and solemnly made with a political opponent. Any member may break a pair with another upon notice, or he may break it by simply declaring his right to vote. There is no rule about pairs to hold any member of either side. Custom has led to the strict observance of pairs made by the paired men, and there is no likelihood that this tradition will be rudely abandoned.

The object in insisting upon strict care in pairing is that with a full attendance of Democrats and with every free-trade Republican voting against concurrence the bill may be stopped. It is almost certain that seven Republicans, and perhaps more, will vote against concurrence. As the majority when the bill was voted on was only twelve, and every gain of a Republican vote against the bill will count two, the reason for renewed Democratic vigilance is accounted for, without ascribing to the party any intention to outrage the sensibilities of the Republicans.

It appears that four Democrats were absent and not paired. If the Democrats had secured pairs for them, the majority would have been reduced to eight. If Lane, a Republican reported as against the bill, had been present and voted in the negative, that would have brought down the majority to seven. It thus becomes apparent that the chances are that the bill may get but seven majority instead of twelve as before, and the anxiety of the managers is keen.

The predictions of the leading Republicans indicate their belief that some of the men who voted against the bill before will vote for it now rather than help to plunge the party into miserable defeat on the most interesting bill of the session.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Quay Case and Appropriations in the Senate—Action on Puerto Rican Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Senator Chandler probably will make an effort Monday to get the Senate to agree upon a day for taking a vote on the resolution concerning the seating of M. S. Quay. The indications are that for the present he will fail to secure unanimous consent, and in any event the discussion of the resolution will proceed. Among the Senators who are expected to engage in the discussion are Messrs. Burrows, Quarles, and Platt of Connecticut, all of whom oppose the seating of Mr. Quay. Mr. Burrows probably will speak Monday.

The Indian Appropriation bill will continue to receive attention until disposed of, but it is not expected to occasion much further debate.

Senator Carter hopes to proceed with the consideration of the Alaskan Code bill early in the week, with the hope of securing action at an early day. There are still some differences pertaining to mining rights to be adjusted in this measure, and more or less discussion necessarily will precede their determination. The Appropriation bill for the District of Columbia probably will be considered during the week.

On Wednesday Senator Lodge will ask the Senate to vote upon the Philippine temporary government measure, but he does not expect to accomplish more than to get a day fixed for the vote. There is apparently no disposition to debate this bill to any great extent, but an objection is likely to be entered to a vote at this time. The Republican Senators are disposed to crowd on all possible sail with the view of securing early adjournment, and to this end will seek to get early action on appropriation bills, and on other necessary legislation. The Democrats apparently are disposed to fall in with this idea, and they, too, express a desire to get away early in the Summer.

The Committee on Elections will conclude its consideration of the case of Senator Clark of Montana, during the week. Senator Chandler, Chairman of the committee, expresses the opinion that only one sitting of the committee will be necessary to determine its attitude.

A portion of the session of Tuesday afternoon will be devoted to eulogies of the late Representative Bland of Missouri.

The feature of the week in the House will be the closing fight on the Puerto Rican Tariff bill. The Republican managers will carry out the programme agreed upon in caucus on Wednesday when a special rule will be presented which will bring the motion to concur in the Senate amendments to a vote after several hours of debate.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill will consume to-morrow and Tuesday. Friday is private pension day, and Saturday is set apart for addresses on the receipt of the statue of Oliver P. Morton of Indiana.

NAME TROUBLES SOCIALISTS.

Labor Party and Social Democrats May Not Coalesce.

Trouble has come to the surface in the relations of the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democrats, who very recently agreed to pool their issues and unite. A conference for that purpose was held in this city two weeks ago, and the delegates from both sides agreed to call the proposed coalition party the "United Socialist Labor Party," subject to a referendum vote of the members of both parties.

Now the Social Democrats have become alarmed and charge the leaders of the Socialist Labor Party with breach of faith and with trickery in the selection of the new name, because the words "Social Democrats" do not appear in it. They held a hurried meeting last evening, and several of the members were in favor of again separating from the Socialist Labor Party.

Representatives of the Socialist-Labor Party who heard of the meeting called another meeting and issued a manifesto stating that they had great respect for the Social Democrats and denying that there had been any intention of deceit on their part. The new name, they said, had been selected by representatives of both sides, and if the Social Democrats should prefer another name for the united body the Socialist-Labor Party would cheerfully acquiesce.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

PAYN FACES DEFEAT AFRESH.

His State Committee Seat Menaced by Platt's Alertness.

Louis F. Payn, having lost the position of Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, is now, it is believed, in great danger of losing his seat as a member of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Payn represents the Nineteenth Congressional District, comprising the Counties of Rensselaer and Columbia.

Ex-Gov. Black lives in Rensselaer, Mr. Payn in Columbia. In Rensselaer there are three Assembly Districts, in Columbia there is but one. The State Committeeman is elected by the delegates from the Assembly districts in the Congressional district to the State Convention. In the four Assembly districts there are twenty-eight delegates, as follows:

Rensselaer, First District	7
Rensselaer, Second District	5
Rensselaer, Third District	8
Columbia	6

Mr. Payn easily captured the eight votes in his own county, and he supposed that ex-Gov. Black would have no difficulty in bagging the Rensselaer County contingent.

But, under the leadership of Postmaster Leggett of Troy, who since ex-Gov. Black's break with Senator Platt has been regarded as the latter's representative in Rensselaer, the Platt men put up the hardest kind of a fight, and on Saturday captured the delegations from the First and Second Rensselaer Districts, giving Leggett 12 votes to 8 for Payn. The convention in the Third District will be held to-morrow.

The ex-Governor lives in the Third, and will make a hard fight there. His friends say that he was taken by surprise in the other Rensselaer districts, and had no idea until too late that he was to meet a fight.

If ex-Gov. Black is defeated his setback will not stop with the removal of Payn from the State Committee. It will probably settle the State Senatorial nomination. Black is said to have promised the Senatorship to Assemblyman Michael Russell of the Third Rensselaer District. Arthur MacArthur, son of the late ex-Senator Charles L. MacArthur, is a candidate, and he has the backing of the Leggett faction.

COL. GARDINER'S POSITION.

May Resign to Avoid Removal by Gov. Roosevelt.

District Attorney Gardiner sent a letter to the managers of the Sheriff Grell dinner on Saturday night excusing his non-appearance on the ground that he had to attend an important conference of legal officials. It was stated at the Democratic Club yesterday by an official very close to the District Attorney and the Corporation Counsel that the conference had no political significance.

There is a very general belief in Republican circles that Gov. Roosevelt will remove the District Attorney, and it is shared by leading Democrats.

An official of the Corporation Counsel's office declared yesterday that unless this opinion soon changed District Attorney Gardiner would resign and seek a vindication at the polls in November.

Col. Gardiner is reported as strongly inclined to adopt such a course, but is restrained, for the time being at least, because Tammany Hall does not want the Republicans to control the District Attorney's office for the remainder of the term.

If Col. Gardiner should resign or be removed Gov. Roosevelt would fill the vacancy by appointment.

CROKER AND ANTI-BRYANISM.

Robert B. Roosevelt, as Reported, Goes to Persuade Tammany's Head.

Robert B. Roosevelt of the Board of Governors of the Democratic Club, who sailed for Europe on Saturday, is said to have gone to see Richard Croker in the interest of the anti-Bryan movement. He has taken with him letters from prominent men in all parts of the country who regard the nomination of Col. Bryan as suicidal.

It is not believed in Democratic circles that Mr. Roosevelt's visit to the Tammany chieftain will bear much fruit.

JEALOUS OF HIS TWINS.

Hanley So Spoke to Higgins Upon Arrest After a 7th Avenue Episode.

John Hanley, laborer, of 424 East Thirteenth Street, is the father of twins. Tempted yesterday afternoon by Springtime sunshine he took the twins to the home of their aunt, who lives on Seventh Avenue, near Thirtieth Street. The twins enjoyed their visit, and were ready to return home late in the afternoon. Holding in each chubby fist a large "cookie," the twins were led down Seventh Avenue by their happy father. Their comely appearance drew the attention of all loiterers along the route.

At Thirtieth Street among those who stared was Michael Higgins of 100 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn. He, too, had children with him. They were dressed just alike, but they weren't at all twins, so Hanley looked at Higgins, proud in the consciousness that he alone possessed twins.

Hanley approached Higgins.

"You may dress 'em up all you want," said Hanley, "but they aren't twins at all, and never will be."

"I don't care a — for twins," said Higgins, "who wants 'em, anyway?"

Hanley surveyed Higgins before replying. He noticed that Higgins's watch chain was dangling from his vest.

"Say you," said he, "your watch chain's dangling out."

To Hanley's surprise Higgins did not thank him. He merely grabbed him by the collar and yelled "Police!"

In an instant a big crowd surrounded the two, on the outskirts of which the twins, abandoning their cookies, wept loudly.

Detective Falconer of the Tenderloin Station happened to be near. He took Hanley and Higgins, the genuine twins, and the counterfeit ones, to the station. There Higgins charged Hanley with stealing his watch. He was locked up.

"Never again will I do a Christian act," he said. "like telling a man his watch is gone. Besides, I think Higgins is only jealous of my real twins. His are fake ones."

Sergt. Murtha made the "real twins" comfortable in the matron's room until friends called to take them home.

THE LONG ISLAND CITY RAID.

Police Surprised and Angry, but Cannot Get the Prisoners.

The Long Island police, who were thunderstruck by the raid made Saturday night by District Attorney Merrill and Sheriff Baker on Patrick McCarthy's resort, recovered their wits yesterday to some extent. Their surprise gave way to anger, and the authority of the District Attorney and the Sheriff to go behind the department was indignantly denied.

Acting under orders a policeman yesterday morning demanded that the custody of the prisoners be given to the police, but Mr. Merrill refused to surrender them. He held that they were county prisoners under arrest by the Sheriff, and would remain so. The warrant upon which the arrests were made was signed by County Judge Moore.

The raid created a sensation. The saloon is located on Borden Avenue, in what is locally termed the "Bowery." There was no warning or tip, and it was wholly unexpected. The police, who gathered at the sight of the crowd which quickly surrounded the place, were speechless with amazement. Word was sent to the station house and a squad of police was sent out to handle the crowd.

McCarthy was yesterday held by Magistrate Connorton in $1,500 bail for examination Friday. Of the nine women arrested, six were placed under bonds and three were released. It is understood that those under bail are held as witnesses.

To Build Good Roads.

It was announced at the meeting of the Social Progress League yesterday in Amity Hall, in West Fifty-fourth Street, that on April 29 a conference would be held there of representatives of churches, reform associations, and of the league, to recommend the building of good roads, and thus provide work for the unemployed. Delegate Thimme of the Druggists' League suggested that the conference be asked to urge the adoption of National ownership of railroads and telegraphs, and of the municipal ownership of street railroads.

A New Atlantic City Express, via Jersey Central, 136 Miles in 3¼ Hours.

Special train of parlor cars and vestibuled coaches leaves foot of Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M., South Ferry 3:25 P. M., arriving Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Northward, leaves Atlantic City 2:10 P. M., arriving New York 5:25 P. M. Tickets are good to stop over at Lakewood.—Adv.

ALLEGED BIRD THIEF SHOT

Brooklyn Pigeon Fancier Interrupts Raid on His Cote.

Man Supposed to be One of the Robbers Found with a Bullet in His Brain.

A man supposed to be a pigeon thief was shot and fatally wounded in Brooklyn early yesterday morning while making off, it is said, with his feathered booty. The shot which brought him down was fired apparently by the owner of the pigeons, Frank Deible of 496 Liberty Avenue, between Miller and Van Siclen Avenues. The scene of the shooting is almost opposite the Liberty Avenue Police Station, which is at the corner of Miller Avenue.

Deible, who is twenty-four years old, is an amateur breeder of fancy pigeons. He lives with his parents and is engaged in the insurance business. In the rear yard at his home he has a large pigeon cote. Pigeon thieves have been active of late in East New York, and Deible has been keeping a watchful eye on his well-stocked cote.

Late Saturday night Deible heard a noise as of some one moving about in the yard. From a window he saw two men robbing his pigeon cote. He awoke his father, and then, getting his revolver, stole out through the rear door to a porch. The thieves saw him leave the house, and they made a dash together for a side fence.

Deible shouted to the thieves to stop, but they began climbing the fence. Deible from the porch then fired two shots after them, merely to frighten them, as he explained afterward. One of the thieves uttered a sharp cry and fell back from the fence. He recovered himself quickly, however, and scaled the fence, dropping with his companion into the yard of the house at 196 Van Siclen Avenue, the home of H. M. Smith, a builder.

Young Deible and his father, with the idea of intercepting the thieves, ran out of the house into Liberty Avenue and were met by Policeman Louis Neufield, who had been attracted by the shooting. The Deibles with the policeman went around into Van Siclen Avenue, but the thieves had apparently escaped. Later, however, Neufield found a man with a bullet wound in his head lying unconscious in the street.

The wounded man was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was found that he had been shot in the left side of the head just over the ear. The bullet had penetrated the brain, and it was said that death would very probably result.

The police say they found fourteen live pigeons in two large baglike pockets in the wounded man's coat. A search was made in the neighborhood for his companion, but he was not found.

During a moment of consciousness yesterday afternoon the wounded man gave his name as George Eck, twenty-one years old, a laborer, of 23 Starr Street, Brooklyn.

Deible was placed under arrest. He was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court and was held in $2,500 bail for examination on a charge of assault in the first degree. He declared that he had no intention of wounding either of the thieves.

Generous Offer to Chicken Thieves.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 8.—The hen roost of William A. McGregor, a real estate dealer, living at Bergen Fields, was visited recently by thieves, who stripped it of thirty young rose-comb leghorn hens. Yesterday Mr. McGregor advertised in the local papers to the effect that if the persons taking the pullets would call on him they might have the cock belonging to the flock. He said the pullets were of a particularly fine breed, and that he would not like the breed to be mixed even if he no longer possessed the fowls.

SHIPS FOR ORIENTAL TRADE.

The Great Northern Will Order Monster Transpacific Carriers.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, April 8.—President Hill of the Great Northern last night told the story about his proposed trans-Pacific steamships. He says recent investigations have more than ever impressed him with the necessity of arranging to carry freight across both the Continent and the Pacific Ocean at a small margin of profit. One reason is the necessity of competing with the Suez Canal route, which becomes possible with the immense trans-Pacific freight carriers he is now ordering.

Eighteen months ago it was intended to build ten-thousand-ton ships. It is now found necessary to order vessels that will carry 20,000 tons, in other words, he will have in operation eighteen months hence vessels equal in carrying capacity to the Campania and Lucania combined. The square feet of deck room in each vessel will amount to over five acres. All appliances which will simplify unloading of freight will be provided. In general these will be similar to the machinery now in use at Duluth and Buffalo. Twenty-five miles of tracks will be provided for storage of cars, of which 1,500 will be required to haul each cargo one way.

The entire energies of the Great Northern system are to be devoted to bringing about the new conditions during the next year and a half. Mr. Hill intimates that the Union Pacific will join with the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific in contracting for trans-Pacific business on Puget Sound.

METROPOLITAN OPERA CONCERT.

Mmes. Nordica and Bridewell and MM. Plancon and Scotti the Soloists.

The soloists of last night's concert at the Metropolitan were Mme. Nordica, Miss Carrie Bridewell, Signor Scotti, and M. Plancon. Herr Von Schuch conducted.

Nordica sang the Liebestod from "Tristan und Isolde," and a slumber song. In spite of long-continued applause, she declined to sing more than her programme numbers. Miss Bridewell was heard in Goumod's "Stances de Sappho" and "Ah Mon Fils" from "Le Prophète."

Plancon was perhaps the only person in the house who had not forgotten that it was Palm Sunday during the orchestra's rendition of a Strauss waltz. After he had sung "Nazareth," following the waltz, he sang "The Palms," receiving at its close an ovation. Scotti's two numbers were "Credo," from Verdi's "Otello," and Tosti's "Obello." As an encore he gave the drinking song from "Don Giovanni." Nahan Franko, the orchestra's concert master, led the orchestral accompaniments to the soloists.

FUNERAL OF MOY SEN DOCK.

He Will Be Buried in Evergreens with Chinese Masonic Honors.

The funeral exercises for Moy Sen Dock, Deputy Grand Master of the local lodge of Chinese Freemasons, will be held today at 1 o'clock from the lodgerooms at 10 Pell Street. Gong Hoar, Grand Master of the lodge, says that the exercises will be conducted strictly on Oriental principles.

It will take sixty carriages to convey the mourners. All of the carriages will be drawn by white horses. There will be one American and four Chinese bands in the procession, besides numerous Chinamen on horseback and scores of others on foot, all dressed in Oriental costumes and strictly observing Chinese customs.

The procession will traverse the Chinese section and the Bowery to Grand Street Ferry.

Moy Sen was quite a well-to-do Chinaman, and had considerable business interests. Most of his time, however, was spent in the interests of Chinese Freemasonry. He was sixty-five years of age, and came to this country twenty years ago from Canton.

His body will be interred in Evergreens Cemetery, where, according to Chinese custom, it will remain for some years, when it will be disinterred and sent to China.

ARCHBISHOP BLESSES PALMS.

Solemn Service in St. Patrick's Cathedral Attended by Big Crowd.

The Palm Sunday services held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Fifth Avenue, yesterday were attended by a throng of worshippers. The palms were blessed by Archbishop Corrigan.

This ceremony was followed by a procession and the solemn rendering of the passion at high mass. It was intoned by three Deacons from St. Joseph's Seminary at Dunwoodie. The Gospel for the day was taken from St. Matthew xxvi. and xxvii.

NEW CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Knights May Start Active Hostilities with the Federation.

The new Central Labor Union held its first meeting yesterday afternoon, at Central Hall, in Sixty-second Street, west of Sixth Avenue. The new federation is composed to some extent of organizations that have failed to become affiliated with the Central Federated Union on account of complaints by unions which were already in that the members of the petitioning bodies were delinquents.

The new central organization is intended to be a Knights of Labor body, and it hopes and expects to take out of the Central Federated Union such Knights of Labor assemblies as are still represented there. If it succeeds, there will be two large central bodies, one of Knights of Labor and the other composed of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the two great bodies of labor that have for years been fighting for the supremacy in this country.

Among the organizers of the new Central Labor Union is ex-General Master Workman Hicks of the Knights of Labor, and the delegates who attended yesterday's meeting were said to represent locals affiliated with District Assembly No. 253, building constructors, of Manhattan; District Assembly No. 49 of Manhattan, District Assemblies Nos. 220 and 75 of Brooklyn, the latter surface and elevated railroad men, and District Assembly No. 197 of Jersey City. Those bodies, said the delegates, have a total membership of some 40,000 men.

"The Central Federated Union," said one of the leading delegates, "has gone into politics, and of its delegates some are pulling for Harmony and others for the Republicans, while the economic interests of the unions are being neglected. This Central Labor Union will occupy itself with the industrial and economic affairs of the unions while the Knights of Labor assemblies will look after the educational interests of the workingmen. While the assemblies are secret bodies, this Central Labor Union will be the medium through which they will communicate with the press.

"While we are not antagonistic to the Central Federated Union, and will not oppose it, yet, if we are attacked we will know how to defend ourselves."

The meeting was held behind closed doors. Robert Kopp called the meeting to order, and then the following provisional officers were elected until a constitution and by-laws are adopted: President—Francis McGuire; Vice President—E. Gallagher; Secretaries—H. A. Beckmeyer and W. G. Bourke; Treasurer—Robert Kopp; Sergeant at Arms—R. Harton.

The meeting sent a letter to Congressman Lentz, thanking him for the stand he had taken in behalf of "the poor devils who were unwilling guests in the bull pen in Idaho." The letter continued:

"You had to fight the entire military system, with its Commander in Chief, McKinley, who has no more conception of statesmanship than his immediate predecessor, Cleveland. We find an ever-ready military rule interposed as against the worker. Are they as quick with their assertions as to who killed Goebel? No! For they are also of their own stripe."

To Complain of Contractors.

President Charles F. Wilson of the Safety Engineers' Union said yesterday that he would accompany a committee of his union which would call to-day on Controller Coler and ask him to withhold payment on the Willis Avenue Bridge contract, for the reason that the prevailing-rate-of-wages law was violated by the contractors, John C. Rogers & Son. This firm, he said, has also contracts for street grading in West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and for other work in the Bronx. A request will be made to withhold payment on these jobs for the same reason. Delegate William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters told the Central Federated Union that his union is ready to order a strike in sympathy with the men employed by the firm.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

COLONIAL ARMAMENTS OF FRANCE.—The vote of the French Chamber last week deciding that the new colonial army shall be directly controlled by the Minister of War, and not by the Colonial Ministry, as has heretofore been the custom, or by the Minister of Marine, as was proposed, is generally believed to have settled a most important point in the Colonial Army bill. Paris dispatches have presented some of the text of the Minister of War's humorous speech in regard to coups d'état, but his words in defense of the policy that the colonial army in times of peace as in times of war should be under the control of the Minister of War were not cited. His policy, however, had been well outlined ten days ago in a speech made in the Chamber by M. Ralberti, Radical Deputy from Nice, who enjoys the confidence of Gen. de Galliffet and who on several occasions has been accepted as the unofficial mouthpiece of the present Minister of War.

On the occasion mentioned M. Ralberti said that Gen. de Galliffet advocated the connection of the colonial army with the War Office, on the ground that such an arrangement would secure unity of territory and command, for, though the book of conquest was closed, France had to utilize and defend her colonies, and colonial ex-officers and privates would make excellent administrators, overseers, and cultivators. The inferior races would thus see a portion of that French soul which survived even in colonies lost a century ago. A colonial army thus controlled, continued M. Ralberti, would also strengthen French diplomacy, for diplomacy could do nothing unless backed by force, especially at a time when material interests stifled the voice of justice and equity. The army was the pillar of French diplomacy in Europe, but of late years there had been no international questions in Europe, whereas out of Europe they were constantly arising. French diplomacy was there completely unarmed, and this explained why the incident of Fashoda had taken it by surprise. France had no means of retort by offensive mobilization. No doubt the defensive strength of France defied all attack, but there were moments when the defensive did not suffice and when offensive should be opposed to offensive.

England, concluded M. Ralberti, was no longer an island isolated in the world. At numerous points of the globe she and France were face to face, and the frontiers of both powers were vulnerable. No one more than he and the present Government wished to live at peace with England. A war between England and France would be a misfortune for civilization and a cause of mourning for history. But the English would understand that as a good neighbor France should follow their example and put her diplomacy on an equality with theirs, and so obtain equivalent means of action. Such means of action would be conferred by a colonial army directed from the War Office.

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THE CONGRESSES AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—An International Assembly has been organized in Paris, with M. Léon Bourgeois as President, and with Vice Presidents to represent each of the foreign nations at the exposition, whose duty it will be to instruct visitors concerning the 200 congresses which will be held to debate various subjects between May and September. Prof. Patrick Geddes, President of the Franco-Scottish Society, has been appointed Secretary to the assembly.

Efforts are now being made to secure a rendezvous where workers in special fields will be able to meet their French co-workers. To aid foreign students and young teachers who wish to spend a Summer term in Paris during the exhibition, there will be a special university section. The assembly is also preparing a department for guidance, which will help visitors to see the exhibition to the best advantage, and also the places of historic interest in Paris and vicinity, as well as the galleries and museums.

Social gatherings will be held weekly by the assembly, so that its members may see something of the social life of France. Already a useful little synopsis of the principal congresses to be held during the exposition has been issued by the assembly, in the form of a neat and readable brochure. The educational congresses have been appropriately fixed for the holidays from July 24 to Sept. 16. June 18 to 23 will be for the women's work and institutions, and, again, from Sept. 5 to 8 the promising question of "Women's Rights" will be discussed. The medical and hygienic congresses will be held during the last week of July and the first fortnight of August, while the industrial and scientific congresses will spread themselves over most of the time during which the exposition will be open. Some of the congresses will be held at the Palace of Congress and of Social Economy, at the Place de l'Alma; others in the Palais du Trocadéro.

STOLE IN VIEW OF POLICE

Robberies Take Place Near Elizabeth Street Station.

THIEVES NOW IN CUSTODY

Slung a Rope Ladder from Tenement Top Floor to a Tall Factory Building.

Several cases of thieves operating successfully under the very noses of the police have lately been reported, but no thieves have been bolder than those who robbed the factory of P. R. Mitchell & Co. of 50 Elizabeth Street, of hundreds of dollars' worth of mattress material. Their very boldness, however, was their undoing, for after having robbed the place of $450 worth of stuff on the night of March 31, they came back again Saturday night for more, and the police believe they have them all in custody, for one has made a full confession, not only to these burglaries, but to two others. A strange feature is that all the places robbed were within a stone's throw of the Elizabeth Street Station, the Mitchell factory being but a few doors above on the other side of the street, and in plain view from the door.

The prisoners are Jacob Eisenberg, forty years old, a mattress maker of 77 Forsyth Street; Abbe Stein, twenty-three years old, of 115 Hester Street, and Lewis Lubenn, twenty-two years old, of 26 Eldridge Street. The first robbery aroused Capt. Titus, who is in command of the station, and who was long a Detective Sergeant at Police Headquarters, and he devoted himself to solving the mystery. The factory had been entered by way of the scuttle, but how the goods could have been removed was for a time a mystery, for it is one of three lofty buildings standing at least thirty feet higher than the adjoining structures. The other two are occupied by Charles Guiden, a manufacturer of sauces and catsup.

The scuttle here was intact, and the goods could not have been taken out that way. Next to the Guiden Factory is the five-story tenement 44 Elizabeth Street, and it was from the upper floor of this that the thieves worked. They had a plank ten feet long, and studded with nails, which they set up against the factory wall. Climbing on the nails they were able to toss up a rope ladder, which caught on the edge of the roof, and then their work was easy, for the ladder once secured would bear any one of the thieves with all the plunder he could carry, as it was substantially made with stout oaken rungs, precisely such as are used for boarding ships.

Mrs. Miller, the housekeeper, told Capt. Titus that the night before the first robbery two men hired two rooms on the top floor, telling her that they were peddlers and would often be away for days at a time. She had not seen them since, but they left a cot there, which was their only furniture. Yesterday morning she notified the Captain that they had returned. Detectives Finly, Ryan, Coyle, and Tounsma, who had been working on the case, maintained a watch, and they saw Lubenn carry a large bundle out of the house to a pushcart which Stein had drawn up against the curb. The pushcart was half filled with bran parings, so as to further disarm suspicion.

Both men were arrested, and, going up stairs, the detectives seized Eisenberg, whom they found in a room fairly filled with bolts of bed ticking, which he was wrapping up in big bundles, the paper for which had also been stolen from the factory. Lubenn confessed, saying that after the goods had been lowered from Mitchell's roof to the tenement they let them down on the rear fire escape, and from there hauled them into their rooms, from which they were removed at leisure during the day.

The other places robbed were G. Heyman & Co. of 171 Canal Street, on March 15, when a quantity of ticking was carried out over the roof and down through an Elizabeth Street tenement, and Adolph Bernstein's place, 105 Mott Street, where a considerable quantity of wire for mattress springs was taken in January last. Lubenn said Stein had not been connected with the former robberies. It took three trips of the patrol wagon to bring the booty recovered from a cellar at 98 Hester Street, where a lot of it was traced and from the tenement to the police station, which last night resembled a wholesale bedding emporium. Among the stuff were two large sacks of picked hair and down. Capt. Titus places the value of the whole stuff taken at $3,000.

Four prisoners, charged with extensive silk swindling, were remanded to the police of the Madison Street Station yesterday upon the request of Capt. Hammond. They are John Moore, nineteen years old, of 15 Second Street; David Davidson, eighteen years old, of 24 West Fourth Street; Albert Rogers, twenty-five years old, of 248 First Avenue, and Madge Leonard, twenty-one years old, of 15 Second Street. The men are charged with representing themselves as employes of Morris H. Mohr of 104 Greene Street, and obtaining silk worth $240 from B. M. Kramer & Son of 80 Division Street. They were detected when they tried to obtain silk upon the same pretense from M. Bernstein & Son of 75 Division Street. The woman was charged with receiving the property, as a quantity of it was found in her room. Hyman Brody, a dry goods merchant of 91 Hester Street, was arrested last evening on the same charge, as forty-five yards of the silk which the police say was a part of the stock stolen and for which he showed no bill was found in his place.

POSTERS ON STORE FRONTS.

Detective Interrupts Illegal Work for a Theatrical Company.

John McBride of 211 East Thirty-eighth Street, a bill poster, was held in $300 bail for trial by Magistrate Meade in the West Side Court yesterday morning charged with violating Section 43 of the Penal Code, relating to the defacing of property with posters and bills.

McBride at 11:45 o'clock on Saturday night was literally covering the fronts of stores on Broadway, between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, with red bills advertising a theatrical company. He had several windows and doors framed with the bills when Detective Kammer of the West Forty-seventh Street Station appeared and placed him under arrest.

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ROBERTS APPEARS UNABLE TO MOVE

Ladies and Other Civilians Ordered to Leave Bloemfontein.

BOERS MASSING IN THE SOUTH

President Steyn Tells Volksraad that War Will End Soon.

Trouble Breaks Out Among the Natives In Swaziland and Basutoland, and Two Chiefs Are Killed.

LONDON, April 9.—When it is borne in mind that all the dispatches from the front are severely censored, there is little in today's news to bring satisfaction to Great Britain. Assurances that nothing need be feared, even if the railways and telegraph wires are destroyed and Bloemfontein isolated, together with the news that the ladies and other civilians are being ordered away, do not augur well.

There are rumors from Cape Town that the telegraph wires were already cut yesterday, (Sunday,) and also that the Hussars who were sent to the relief of the Royal Irish Rifles are missing, although probably these are the outcome of Boer exaggerations designed to encourage the burghers.

The results of these serious checks to the British arms is that the whole Free State is up again, and that the Boers are full of activity over the entire field. A belated Boer dispatch says that bayonets were being made for the foreign legion under the late Gen. de Villebois Mareuil.

The Boers are boasting that the Colesberg and Stormberg commandoes, numbering 6,000, with 10 cannon and 750 wagons, have gotten safely through, thus performing "a magnificent strategic feat."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Morning Post, telegraphing Friday, says:

"No anxiety need be felt as to the security of Bloemfontein, although the enemy may succeed in destroying telegraphic communication and even in cutting the railway for a brief period.

"A number of civilians, including Lady Bentinck and Lady Edward Cecil, who arrived here recently from Cape Town, left to-day in compliance with a general order issued by the authorities."

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing Friday, says:

"Owing to a lack of horses and to the sufferings of the men from pneumonia, due to thin clothing, Lord Roberts has decided not to make a big move until the troops are provided with thicker uniforms."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Friday, says:

"The Boers now stretch in a thin line from Sannas Post, on the south, to a point east of Jagersfontein. The railway stations are amply protected, but their defense necessitates heavy patrolling work.

"The question of protecting the surrendered Free Staters is being solved by their reception into the military camps. Many are flocking here, but it is reported that the farms westward of the capital are tenanted by women only, the men having rejoined the Boer commandos."

According to dispatches from Bloemfontein, dated Saturday, the Boers are in force to the south, threatening the railroad, which, however, is strongly protected. British pickets at Springfield, eight miles distant, were attacked Saturday by Boers advancing from the waterworks. Remounts are rapidly arriving. The British are in high spirits and anxious to advance.

A dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated Friday, says:

"The Ninth Division, under Gen. Colville, marched Wednesday in the direction of Reitfontein, but arrived too late to disperse a gathering of Boer leaders, who had assembled there for conference. The division returned here to-day.

"The Boers have shot a Free State burgher named McCaskill, who was employed by the British as a conductor of the wagons which the Boers captured at the Bloemfontein Water Works.

"Gen. Gatacre has retired to Bethany on orders from headquarters to guard the railway."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Telegraph in a dispatch dated Friday says:

"All is quiet here. Remounts and reinforcements are arriving, and preparations are being made to deal with the enemy. Last Tuesday many of the historic regiments, like the Scots Greys, the Inniskilling Dragoons, and the Lancers could not muster a hundred mounted men, while artillery horses were very scarce.

"The enemy has now been entirely cleared out from the position they lately occupied north of Glen, and the British force there is being considerably augmented.

"Lord Kitchener commands the railway to the south, and our positions are secure against interruption. The troops are all in good spirits, though badly in need of clothing and boots."

The Boers are displaying increased activity in Natal, but there is no sign that Gen. Buller is moving.

Mafeking was still besieged on April 1. The garrison was suffering severely from lack of bread, and a mixture of oats, bran, and mealies was doing duty for that article, which is described as "coarse in substance, of the color of gingerbread, and of the consistency of Norwegian pine."

STEYN PREDICTS EARLY PEACE.

LORENZO MARQUES, April 6.—President Steyn, in his address to the Free State Volksraad at Kroonstad, on Wednesday, said the burghers were in a better position than at the commencement of hostilities. He threatened those who had surrendered to the British and announced that the Free State had borrowed half a million from the Transvaal for the purposes of war.

England, he declared, had broken every convention.

Referring to the correspondence with Lord Salisbury, he observed:

"The destiny of the republics is in higher hands than those of the British Government, namely, in the hands of the people of France, Russia, and Germany, who are agitating for intervention.

"The war will soon end. If it be true that Boer prisoners have been sent to St. Helena, we would be justified in consigning British prisoners to the lowest depth of the Johannesburg mines."

BOERS FOUND BRITISH ASLEEP.

LONDON, April 9.—A Boer account of the Bloemfontein water works affair says:

"Col. Broadwood evacuated Thaba N'Chu owing to the advance of Commandant Olivier from the south. The Federal troops found the British camp in peaceful slumber, without a sentinel or an outpost to give the alarm. Gen. De Wet immediately placed guns and the commandoes in such positions as to surround the British, who did not have time to recover from their surprise."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Times, discussing the affair, says:

"All the details only serve to bring out clearly the marvelous cleverness of the Boers, no less than the marvelous carelessness and improvidence of the British officers, whom, it would seem, no series of disasters will ever teach to keep wide awake.

"The Boers in Col. Broadwood's rear drove his force into the party at the drift exactly as partridges are driven to a gun. At the drift itself, as each wagon descended the hollow it was shown which way to drive, so as not to block the convoy. When the guns arrived the trap was all clear again for their reception. As one who was present said, 'It was like a cloakroom. The Boers politely took your rifle and asked you kindly to step on one side. There was nothing else for you to do.'"

The American scout Burnham testifies to the terrific pace with which the Boer commandoes cover the ground, and the ease with which they move their guns.

TROUBLE AMONG THE NATIVES.

LORENZO MARQUES, April 6.—A runner who has just returned here from Sebobo's Kraal, Swaziland, says Sebobo has been killed, and his women have been tied up with ropes.

Unrest is increasing in the country, which is in a most unsettled state, bordering on a reign of terror, in the absence of "white man's law." Many natives have been threatened, and in one district they have been completely killed off.

A messenger from Bremersdorp, Swaziland, says the Boers are making presents to the Queen, and are seeking permission to pass through Swaziland armed.

M'quezie, the famous old Swazi Chief, and two women of his household, with their infants, have all been assegaied at M'quezie's Kraal. The Kraal was sacked and burned, and the Chief's son captured.

Numerous bands are marching about—natives and Swazis—and marauding in every direction.

This correspondent found M'quenzie's son in charge of two natives, who admitted the killing of the Chief, but said they had followed the orders of the Swazi Queen.

MASERU, April 5.—The reoccupation of Ladybrand, Thaba N'Chu, and the Bloemfontein waterworks by the Boers, in the very sight of the Basutos, who recently witnessed the expulsion of the Boers by the British, is far the most important aspect of the situation here, in view of its probable effect upon the native mind.

Already the natives are arguing that the British have suffered reverses; and, should the British evacuate Wepenor, the results, so far as the natives are concerned, are likely to prove disastrous.

All hope to see Gen. Brabant steadily advance and drive the enemy before him.

THE REDDERSBURG CAPTURE.

PRETORIA, April 6.—It is reported that Gen. De Wet attacked and defeated a large force of British cavalry at De Wet's Dorp, southeast of Bloemfontein, capturing 450 prisoners and a large quantity of ammunition and camp stores, and inflicting heavy loss.

The Federal loss was two killed and four wounded.

All is quiet with the other commandos.

BETHANY, April 7.—Gen. Gatacre's force has returned here without having found the ill-fated British column captured by the Reddersburg commando.

The five companies of British infantry which were surprised while marching across the country via De Wet's Dorp, made a plucky stand, but as the Boers had three field guns and the British none the latter were compelled to surrender.

Gen. Gatacre arrived too late. Reddersburg was already reoccupied by the Boers, and the enemy is now threatening the lines to the south.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 5. The Irish troops had been marched in the eastern part of the Free State, collecting arms, and were returning to Bethany Tuesday, when they were intercepted by a Boer commando, which had placed three guns in position. The Irish intrenched themselves, while the mounted infantry scouted along both flanks, only to find escape impossible.

The Boers opened with gun and rifle fire. The British replied sparingly with rifle fire, husbanding their cartridges in the hope that help would arrive.

Gradually the Boers drew into closer quarters. They fired intermittently during Tuesday night, but did not attempt to rush the British position until Wednesday, when the Irishmen, who had fought tenaciously, were suffering severely from want of food and water.

By this time, also, the Irish had expended their last cartridge. Finding that there was no sign of succor, they surrendered, having fought for nearly thirty hours. They lost ten killed and many wounded.

Among the captured is Capt. Tennant, Gen. Gatacre's Chief Intelligence Officer.

Irish Rifles Reach Aliwal North.

ALIWAL NORTH, April 7.—The Royal Irish Rifles, who have been falling back from Rouxville, arrived here safely last night. Their retirement was covered by a detachment sent by Gen. Brabant, frustrating the Boers and interrupting the movement of the enemy from Rouxville. Lieut. Bonsey and two men of Brabant's detachment of the Border Horse are missing. Two Boers were killed in the rear guard action. A strong Boer commando is reported to be at Walsekop, fourteen miles west of Rouxville.

GEN. MAREUIL BURIED.

BOSHOF, April 6.—The prisoners captured by the British yesterday and brought in to-day include many Frenchmen. They present a wet and bedraggled appearance. Lord Methuen has complimented his men on their behavior. Capts. Boyle and Williams of the Yeomanry and Gen. de Villebois Mareuil were buried to-day with military honors.

LONDON, April 9.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Friday, and referring to the death at Boshof of Gen. de Villebois Mareuil, commander of the French Legion in the Boer Army, says:

"He was a fine type of the French beau sabreur, brave, dashing, highly intelligent, loving war, yet a polished gentleman at home and a scholarly and almost brilliant writer. He was a far too high a type to be understood by the Boers, who showed open contempt for his advice and disobedience to his orders.

"He it was who warned Gen. Cronje that he was being flanked by Lord Roberts. Cronje replied angrily, 'The British will never leave the railway.' The French officer persisted, saying it was obvious that the British meant to outflank the Boers. Then Cronje shouted: 'Boy! Keep still. I was a soldier before you were born.'"

Boer Report on British Losses.

PRETORIA, April 4.—It is officially announced here that at the Bloemfontein waterworks the Republican forces captured 11 officers and 362 men, with 11 guns, 2 ammunition wagons, other wagons and mules.

Thirty Boer Prisoners Escaped.

SIMONSTOWN, April 7.—It now appears that no fewer than thirty Boers escaped from the old camp last evening. Nine have since been recaptured. The prisoners effected their escape by cutting a fence under the sentry bridge while the sentry was above. A driver of a sanitary cart was offered £200 ($1,000) to carry off the prisoners. A new tunnel has been discovered in the direction opposite to the former one. It had been completed to within five feet of the point for a breach.

Another Brother of Steyn Captured.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 7.—Another of Mr. Steyn's brothers was captured near Karee Siding yesterday, and arrived here to-day.

Charges Against Transport's Crew.

LONDON, April 8.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Charges of insubordination and pilfering are made against the crew of the foundered British steamer Mexican. After the collision with the Winkfield they appeared to be incapable or unwilling to do their duty. Many rifled the belongings of passengers and treated the passengers themselves with scant consideration. The Cape Times demands their detention and a searching investigation."

RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS.

LONDON, March 31.—"The hour of victory brings dangers more insidious and, therefore, more truly formidable than the obvious perils of defeat," says the special Cape Town correspondent of The Morning Post.

"Kimberley has been relieved, Cronje and the flower of his army have capitulated, the siege of Ladysmith has become like a nightmare of the past, from which for a short time there seemed no possibility of awakening. We have not, therefore, come to the end of our difficulties by capturing Cronje. The Boers are still in Natal; Aliwal North is as yet 'annexed' to the Free State, and there are 2,000 rebels in arms around Prieska. The backbone of the republics may be bent, but it is not broken, and the enemy is still in our territory. Could there be greater madness than the mere suggestion of conciliation in such circumstances?

"It would seem that the Pro-Boer party here and at home will never learn that the mere rumor of conciliation must only tend to strengthen the enemy's resistance, and make the task of our Generals harder. No one believes that the Government will show the slightest weakness now, but the proposal that it should settle matters out of court, the talk of peace in Great Britain cabled out here, the dread, in a word, of British 'magnanimity,' caused a stir among the loyal inhabitants of Cape Town. 'There was a cry of 'I told you so,' and a whisper that the loyal South Africans might again be betrayed into the hands of the Dutch.

"If Great Britain is to keep South Africa it is necessary, in the first place, that she should make such a show of strength as will render rebellion impossible, at least for many years to come. There are still enormous districts in the colony where a British soldier has never been seen; as for the republics, though we may have 30,000 men in the Free State to-day, only the outer edge has been touched. The Boers are slow to change their opinions about the British, and to this day 50 per cent. at least of them think that the British soldier wears a red coat and cannot hit a kopje if he aims at it.

"It will be weeks before they know in the back country that Cronje is a prisoner in our hands, and months before they appreciate the fact that the issue of the war is a foregone conclusion. It is impossible, therefore, to exaggerate the pacifying effect of the steady influx of British troops and British guns. The whole of this enormous country must be patrolled before the seeds of future rebellion can be destroyed.

"It is a great pity that more pains were not taken to have equipment ready for the Yeomanry when they landed. The City Imperial Volunteers, thanks to the energy of Abe Bailey, who saw to their equipment at this end, were at the front within a few days of their landing. If the Yeomanry had been treated in the same way the rebellion in the northwest round Prieska might easily have been prevented. That, however, is merely an incident. The Home Government is apparently alive to the advantages of filling South Africa with troops. We not only want to win battles, we must convince the Boer that his attempt at armament was childish.

"The second consideration is, of course, as to the process of reconstruction. When Generals have done their work the business of true conquest begins; and, though it is not yet the time for conciliation or magnanimity, it is not too soon to guess at the terms of settlement. The future of South Africa is generally supposed to be fraught with insuperable political difficulties.

"We have frequently been told before and during the war that we were raising up another Ireland for ourselves south of the Equator; that we were burdening ourselves with an everlasting vendetta. In reality the coming years hold out no such unheard-of problem for our solving. Two things only are requisite for success; a real and a continued interest in South African affairs, and a little common sense.

"The immediate future of the republics is the simpelst part of the question. They will both become British property and will be for a time administered by the Crown.

"Natal will expect some compensation in the way of territory, but she has been far too loyal and long suffering throughout the war to spoil matters by undue haste in the settlement. She will assuredly not go unrewarded, though it might be impolitic to give her a slice of either republic immediately. Cape Colony presents the only real crux, and even here the difficulty is partly only apparent. The Colony is more Boer than British—of that there can be no shadow of doubt.

"Not only is there a Boer Ministry in power, whose members would welcome a Boer victory, but you have not to walk more than a mile or two in any direction, even in Cape Town, before you are in the enemy's country. Six weeks ago it was hardly possible to utter British sentiments, except in military circles. The Dutch Reform Church was openly preaching rebellion—the very Church which is now trying to obtain sympathy for the Boers in Great Britain.

"It is easy enough to be magnanimous at a distance of 6,000 miles; you cannot expect the Britisher here, who has suffered for nineteen years through British magnanimity, to show equal generosity to the men who have rebelled against the Queen, and have carried on that sort of guerrilla warfare that comes very near being common murder.

"The rebel farmer who will come out of his house and salute a British officer when he has a company behind him, but will quietly pick him off with a rifle when he is alone, is not unlike the irregular French troops who in 1870 shot the Germans from behind walls and hedges.

"When Bismarck caught the Franco-Tireurs he told them they were assassins, and hung them to the nearest tree. The only reason for not treating the rebel Dutchman in the same way is that we have to live side by side with the Dutch in the future, and we are therefore compelled to use gentler methods."

THE QUEEN'S QUIET SUNDAY.

Attends Services in Private Chapel and Takes a Drive.

DUBLIN, Apr. 8.—This morning Queen Victoria attended service in the private chapel of the Viceregal Lodge, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Christian, and Princess Henry of Battenberg. Her Majesty selected the hymns sung by the choir, which came from St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Archbishop of Dublin preached. Only a portion of the household was present, as the chapel is a tiny building.

This afternoon, although the weather was unfavorable, the Queen took her customary country drive, passing through Cabra, Finglas, Kilashano, and Blanchardstown, and through the beautiful valley of the Tolka. Everywhere she met with an enthusiastic reception. The rain to some extent marred the beauty of the drive, but large crowds awaited her Majesty's return to Dublin, and heartily cheered her.

Another incident is told of the Queen's kindliness of heart. It appears that, owing to train delays, a party of children arrived yesterday too late for the children's reception. The Queen, on hearing of their disappointment, through Lady Mayo, had them brought to the gates of the Viceregal Lodge to-day, and then drove slowly through their ranks on her way to the country drive, to their keen delight.

The Queen to-day reiterated expressions of her extreme pleasure at the attendance yesterday of so many children. It is computed that quite 52,000 were present.

SMALL RIOT IN TIPPERARY.

DUBLIN, April 8.—On the arrival this morning in Tipperary of a train of excursionists from Dublin a large crowd, which had gathered at the railway hotel, hooted the excursionists, many of the girls being roughly handled and pelted with mud. Some had their clothes torn and others were struck.

Almost at the same time a rick of hay, the property of a firm who had given their employes a holiday to go to Dublin, was set on fire, and the rioters prevented any attempt to extinguish the flames. When the militia brought the fire hose to the scene, they found it had been cut in twenty places.

HORSES BURNED IN A FIRE.

Stables and Factories Destroyed in Jersey City.

Fire, originating from unknown causes in the stables of Jacob Dubois, 82 Oakland Avenue, Jersey City, at 12:35 o'clock this morning, completely destroyed the building and a number of outlying sheds.

The fire communicated to the building of the United Bottlers' Company adjoining and thence to the Saul & Terhune scroll works. All these buildings were completely destroyed. Four horses were burned to death in the Dubois stables. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

HARDMAN PIANO.

"The Only Piano that Improves with Use." 52,000 MADE AND SOLD.

HARRINGTON PIANO

Admirable in Workmanship and Material.

Very Low Prices—Easy Monthly Payments.
24,000 MADE AND SOLD.
Pianos to Rent for City or Country.
HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
138 and 138 FIFTH AVENUE.

VASES. FOR EASTER FLOWERS

IN STERLING SILVER, GOLD & SILVER PLATE & SILVER DEPOSITED PAPILLON (BUTTERFLY) GLASS IN AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT. YOUR INSPECTION INVITED.

MERIDEN COMPANY
INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO. SUCCESSORS.
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MADISON SQUARE 208 FIFTH AVENUE

NOTICE.

Apply at Superintendent's Desk for transfer card. This system enables you to buy from all departments without making a payment until the final purchase.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

NOTICE.

We prepay freight charges to all points within a radius of one hundred miles on paid purchases of $5.00 or over. That's worth remembering.

25c. American Percales at 8c.

These Percales represent two triumphs. The first belongs, of right, to the American spinners, designers and dyers who have equalled the French at every point. We claim the second. And while buying 25c. goods at 8c. you will voluntarily accord it. They come in the form known technically as "book-folds." Over 150 patterns and colorings to choose from. You'll not find a more effective or charming cotton fabric for waists and dresses—34 inches wide—made to retail at 25c.; our price 8c.

Five cases Corded and Plain Ginghams, very fine, smooth quality, large variety checks, stripes and plaids, colors perfectly fast, 27 and 32 inches wide, 12c. value; our price 9c.

Duck Suiting, very best quality, polka dots and figures on black and navy grounds, also solid colors, including Yale, navy, black and white, warranted not to fade, 12½c. value; our price 8c.

Tissu Ondule—an exquisitely sheer, filmy and crinky stuff—eleven styles and four tints of each. The printings are in stripes with clustering squares, diamonds, fleur-de-lys, bars and sprays, 14c.

$1.25 Dress Goods at 69c.

Another "Macy" Bargain. The kind that wins plaudits, captures prestige and holds patronage. It's an opportunity that IS unusually golden, and will be quickly grasped by the thrifty. Not the slightest reason exists why we should go into the trade details that gave us possession of these Dress Goods at prices far under their real value. The operation was a masterstroke. Here's the marrow of the offerings:—

69c 69c 69c — All-wool Illuminated Venetians, two-toned Whipcords, French Armures, double warped Whipcords, Tweeds, Cheviots, Serges, Granite Cloths and various other weaves in all the most desirable and seasonable colorings—45 to 56 inches wide. — 69c 69c 69c

Not a single piece is worth less than 85c. per yard. Most of them are sold regularly at $1.00 and $1.25. We say Sixty-nine Cents for choice of the lot.

Black Mohair Brilliantine, extra beautiful high lustre, warranted fast dye, 45 ins wide, 80c. value; our price 69c.

Black Crepons, pure mohair and wool, very bright and shimmery, eight elegant effects, 40 in., $1.50 value; our price 98c.

Black Double-warped Whipcords—intensely jet black—and guaranteed to stay so, 45 inches wide, $1.40 value; our price 98c.

All-wool Silk-finished Henrietta, staple and pastel colors, 40 in., worth 70c; our price 49c.

$1.00 Black Foulard Silk at 59c.

The three hundred pieces advertised last week went like a flash. The minute, trifling weave imperfections could scarcely be seen even when we pointed them out. The blemishes are so slight that dressmakers need not trouble to cut around them. Woven of the brightest and richest Italian Silk and dyed black—black that will remain black to the end. Regular $1.00 quality at 59c.

$2.00 Black Moire Faconne Silk at 79c.

Small lot—wish we had a thousand times as much—magnificent Black Moire Faconne Silk—three sizes checkerboard designs—heavy and beautiful—imported to retail at $2.00; our price 79c.

One case Imported Crepe de Chine—pure silk—white, creme, mais, sky, rose, turquoise, cerise, lavendar, reseda, old rose, violet and gray; imported to sell at 85c.; our price . . . 49c

Three thousand yards imported Black Taffeta Silk—splendid quality—not the thin, frail kind that is so plentiful 'round town, 22 inches wide, imported to sell at 75c.; our price . . 49c

Macy's Spring Millinery.

The new Hats are on show. See them. Admire them. Buy them. Quick sales will give spice and zest to our early Spring Millinery doings. That's logical. We rivet the "art" idea to the "trade" idea. Our plan is to secure artistic Hats and sell them at prices that make their possession easily possible to YOU.

Many of the reigning Parisian milliners are represented. You know their names—you are familiar with the special genius of each. We pass details and invite you to come and enjoy the various masterpieces with your eyes.

The creations of our own people and the novelties they have accurately copied merit close scrutiny. They rank with the choicest in beauty and style, and the prices are delightfully small. Our endeavors have been correctly directed and faithful. We limit self-laudation and let the diversity, chic, elegance and economy of the stock stand for the degree of success we've attained.

$4.98 to $19.98 — FOR TRIMMED HATS LIKE THE ONES SOLD IN OTHER STORES AT — $6.50 to $30.00

Bargains in Untrimmed Hats.

We hardly expected to get another thousand of these Hats on the same price-basis as the lot told of last week. Almost as strange as lightning striking twice in the same spot. Here they are:—

Three hundred Hats, made of fancy chip straw in the most popular walking shape, draped with silk chiffon—black only. These Hats are sold all around us regularly at $3.00 and $3.50.

Choice for $1.98.

Seven hundred hand-made fancy chip, silk and silk straw net Hats, made on silk wire frames, all the leading shapes in black and colors. They are worth from $1.50 to $2.25.

Choice for 94c.

An Unprecedented Embroidery Sale. Sixty Thousand Yards.

The materials are Swiss, Cambric and Nainsook—made of the finest staple by the finest shuttles. You'll admire the smoothness, delicacy and strength of the designs. They were wrought by needles hand-plied—diversified, and artistic effects, including scrolls, vines, stars, bars, medallions, crescents, dots, circles, leaves, vines, buds and half a score of other graceful ideas.

Edgings at 5c.; valued elsewhere at 9c.—3½ in. Insertings to match 1 in. wide—5c.

Edgings at 9c.; valued elsewhere at 15c.—4½ in. Insertings to match 1¾ in. wide—9c.

Edgings at 14c.; valued elsewhere at 20c.—5½ in. Insertings to match 1½ in. wide—14c.

Edgings at 19c.; valued elsewhere at 30c.—7 in. Insertings to match 1¾ in. wide—19c.

Edgings at 24c.; valued elsewhere at 50c.—7 in. Insertings to match 1¾ in. wide—24c.

Clocks and Bronzes.

Probably you do not need a Clock. But maybe you intend making a wedding present. Clocks are never hackneyed as gifts. They are ornamental, and in this case incomparably cheap. If you've been hesitating on something else, and are still in doubt, we advise you to fix your final choice upon a Clock. These are recent importations at extraordinarily low prices:—

Mantel Sets, including clock, pair of side figures and bronze top ornament, eight day movement, $7.67.

Mantel Sets, including clock and pair of candelabra, solid gilt, new designs, guaranteed eight day movements, $9.94.

Mantel Sets, including clock and pair of candelabra, French gilt, painted china panels, guaranteed eight day movements, sold elsewhere at $25.00; our price $14.99.

Nickelled Bicycle Watches, regular size, back winders and setters, 59c.

Nickilled Alarm Clocks, guaranteed good time keepers, 47c.

Gilt Boudoir Clocks, handsomely finished, three styles to select from, $1.24.

Marbelized Mantel Clocks, gilt top ornament, eight day movement, made by the Ansonia Clock Co., $2.84.

Porcelain Clocks, full mantel size, Bonn case, handsomely decorated, painted dial, eight day movements, $2.97.

Chocolate and Tete-a-Tete Sets Reduced to Half Price.

The new purchases are en route. Will shortly arrive. Look at the jammed and congested condition of the department. Only one way to make space for the fresh comers. The present holdings must retire. We'll retire them on half pay—"and you'll do the paying."

French, German and English China—exquisite decorations.

$11.87 kind at $5.87. $12.83 kind at $6.47. $13.83 kind at $6.97. — $14.87 kind at $7.49. $19.87 kind at $9.97. $23.87 kind at $11.97.

FINE CHOCOLATE POTS AT HALF PRICE.

They are subjected to the same drastic measure.

$2.87 kind at $1.43. $4.93 kind at $2.47. $5.89 kind at $2.97. — $7.49 kind at $3.73. $7.97 kind at $3.97. $8.63 kind at $4.37.

LAST OF THESE CRACKER JARS.

The stock-keeper is imbued with the Oliver Twist spirit. "More space!" "More space!" is his continuous cry—always "More space!" The departure of these Jars will free shelves that are needed.

$1.87 kind at 93c. $2.47 kind at $1.24. $2.87 kind at $1.43. — $3.89 kind at $1.94. $4.87 kind at $2.43. $5.87 kind at $2.93.

Bohemian Flower Vases—Sample Line At Half Prices—5c. up to $4.97.

Florists predict an unprecedented demand for Easter lilies. Their exquisite blooms will figure conspicuously in home and church decorations. They'll be sent as expressions of friendship, and their fragrance and grace will be offered as tokens of tenderer sentiments. That's why this special sale of Bohemian Glass Vases strikes a popular chord. They include the choicest qualities and richest ornamentations—many elaborate floral and gold effects shown now for the first time. These Vases are peculiarly adapted for the display of Easter lilies and other long-stemmed flowers, 5c. up to $4.97—just half value.

Artistic Fancy Bisque Novelties.

The same we told of last week. So appropriate for Easter presents. Original quantity was very large. Selling has been brisk. Balance this week at reductions of from 25 to 50 per cent.

DAVIS PLEADS FOR BOERS

Addresses a Large and Enthusiastic Audience in Washington.

Resolutions Against the British Government Are Hissed, but Are Declared Carried.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—An immense audience gathered at the Grand Opera House to-night to listen to an address on the war in South Africa from Webster Davis, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who has just returned to the United States from that country. Every available bit of standing room in the Opera House, the largest auditorium in Washington, was filled with auditors who paid close attention to the speaker.

A score or more of public men, mainly Senators and Representatives in Congress, occupied seats on the stage and in the audience, among whom were the following: Senators Clay, Daniel, Teller, Bacon, Allen, and Mason, and Representatives Talbert, Jett, Littlefield, Ridgeley, Robinson of Indiana, Burke of Texas, Ball, Gilbert, Latimer, Cox of Tennessee, Cowherd, Clark of Missouri, Bartholdt, and Shafroth. Mr. Davis spoke for about two hours, and said in part:

"The Boers of South Africa are among the pioneers of freedom—heroes of civil and religious liberty. They were the torch-bearers who blazed the pathway for civilization through the primeval forests of the southern part of that great 'dark continent' which has been the marvel of the ages. No country in all the world contains a nobler race of men and women, the descendants, too, of the heroic Netherlanders, who, under William the Silent, wrested the independence of Holland from the hand of the Spanish tyrant. No people in all the world's history have made a more valiant effort to secure liberty for future peoples than they. And no people have endured more hardships in the cause of liberty and equality of rights than they. Indeed, it was and is their unconquerable love for liberty that has caused all their troubles."

Mr. Davis described the early history of the Boers, and the material growth of the Dutch republics. He referred also to the Jameson raid, and reviewed the events which led up to the war, contrasting the strength of Great Britain with its 400,000,000 people and "the two little republics, who do not number all told more than 300,000 people." The Federal Army, he said, was "not more than 30,000 men, and these had but a few inferior cannon and no bayonets or swords at all. Practically the only arms they had were Mauser rifles." Continuing, Mr Davis said:

"We have seen many charges made by British officers and British newspaper correspondents that the Boers have frequently outraged the white flag and the Red Cross flag. Upon investigation not only among the Boers themselves, but among the 4,000 British prisoners, including the officers, who were at Pretoria when we were there, we learned that these charges were absolutely unfounded. On the contrary we did learn that this was a set up job to deceive not only the people of Great Britain at home, but to deceive the peoples of other civilized countries. The truth is, I defy contradiction that the British soldiers themselves are the parties who violated many of the rules of civilized warfare, and frequently ignored the white flag and also the Red Cross flag. It was my fortune to witness some of these scenes myself. On the top of Spion's Kop, when that wonderful battle was almost over, a young Boer soldier—not more than seventeen years of age—was passing by a wounded British soldier, and the British soldier asked him for a drink of water; as the tender-hearted Boer lad was kneeling down by his side to let him drink water from his own canteen, that British soldier thrust a bayonet into the poor boy's side. And I myself talked with him, and, kneeling by him, shed tears when he died.

"During the battle of Dundee there was a lull in the firing for a time, on account of the Boers seeing a buggy approaching them rapidly and floating a white flag. All awaited its arrival. At a distance of about 600 yards from them, the buggy stopped, wheeled about, dropped the white flag, and that innocent-looking buggy was suddenly transformed into a murderous Maxim gun, which felled nearly a dozen Boers. I talked with the man who captured that flag and say it myself. It was a white flag, with a small black stripe through the centre, but a short distance away it seemed perfectly white; that flag is now in the possession of Col. Blake, the brave American soldier who commands the Irish brigade, which is composed almost entirely of Irish-Americans, and no braver men are in the Boer Army, said Gen. Joubert to me.

"Let us not drift away from the principles and doctrines of our fathers. Let us listen to the cry for help from all who struggle for liberty and justice. Let it not be said by future historians that this great Republic arose in splendor and grandeur, that made the world stare, but it hated justice and liberty; it halted on its bright and shining march; it fell, and as it was going down the nepotisms of earth, grinning from the tops of bloody thrones, shouted, 'We told you so, we told you so.' Oh, may the eighty millions of American freemen see to it that the world may know that their sympathies are not with Great Britain, but with the struggling Boers, and let it be known that they believe the cruel war waged in South Africa should stop, and stop at once."

At the conclusion of Mr. Davis's address, P. Louter Wessels, special Commissioner from the South African Republics, made a brief address. Then Chairman Moran offered a series of resolutions, expressing "Our deep and heartfelt sympathy for the heroic patriots of the South African Republics in their immortal fight for their homes and liberty and our admiration of their indomitable courage and unexampled heroism in their wonderful struggle against the British enemies of Republican government," and concluding: "We denounce the present British Government and its secret allies in this country as wholly unworthy of the respect of any true American citizen."

The resolutions met with cordial reception by the audience until the final declaration denouncing the British Government was read. This was received with a storm of hisses and cries of "No! no!" Mr. Moran then asked for a vote on the resolutions as a whole. There were a great number of yeas, and it seemed almost an equal number of nays, and the Chairman declared the resolutions carried.

In his opening address Chairman Moran attacked the Administration, and was greeted with hisses and cries of "Traitor!"

ELECTION TROUBLE IN KENTUCKY.

Reported Middlesborough Democrats Have Asked Gov. Beckham for Troops.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 8.—There is an unconfirmed report here to-night that a collision occurred between the factions which are contesting over the city government at Middlesboro, and that the Democrats have applied to Democratic Gov. Beckham for troops.

Gov. Beckham is at Shelbyville to-night and Assistant Adjutant General Murray, who is in charge of the military department, has heard nothing officially concerning the reported trouble.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, April 8.—Last week's market, on the whole, was dull. Early in the week there was considerable yarn sold, though irregularly and at lower prices, but after Monday and Tuesday there was a recovery. Nevertheless trade was slow, significant, and dragging. In the cloth trade prices showed hardly any change. India and China appear to be overshipped and overstocked. The plague at Calcutta and the plague and famine at Bombay hinder distribution. Madras, Singapore, and Java were moderate buyers, and other foreign markets bought for urgent needs. The home trade took specialties and finishing goods.

The March export of piece goods was smaller to Turkey, Morocco, Persia, Central America, Peru, Brazil, Uruguay, Bombay, and Calcutta, it increased to the European Continent, Egypt, the Dutch Indies, China, the United States, the Argentine, Madras, the Straits Settlements, and Canada. Philippine shipments were quadrupled and Japan shipments sextupled. The total cloth exports were practically the same as last year. The yarn shipments were over 18 per cent. smaller.

Rovers is heavily engaged forward, but is now more quiet, with prices strong for both yarns and cloth.

His Prey.

Wigwag—They say a fool is born every minute.

Borrowell—Thank heaven!—Philadelphia Record.

NEW ROCHELLE KISSER FINED.

He Is Not George Washington and Remembers Nothing of His Acts, He Says.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 8.—The young man arrested here yesterday for kissing and annoying women and girls on the street was arraigned before Magistrate Van Velu this morning charged with disorderly conduct. When arrested the young man gave his name as George Washington, but he admitted to-day that he did not bear so venerable and illustrious a name. He asserted that as a matter of fact William Dick was his name and that he lived in East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, New York. He said he was a clerk in a New York banking house, but refused to give its name.

In explanation of the attack of indiscriminate affection with which he was seized here, he said that he had been suffering from grippe for three weeks, and had come to this city on a trolley car just for the ride. He met friends here and they had three drinks. From the time he took the third drink he said his mind was a total blank until he discovered himself in the station house this morning. The whisky, he thought, must have disagreed with him. He did not remember having tried to break any kissing records or accomplish any feats whatsoever in that line.

He was fined $15, and after paying it he left for home. He had $100 in his pockets when arrested. This amount he said was $20 less than he had when he took his third drink of New Rochelle whisky.

Slew Herself with Son's First Razor.

Mrs. Rosa Grosman, thirty-four years old, living on the first floor of the tenement house at 78 Stanton Street, committed suicide Saturday night by cutting her throat with a razor. The woman had been ill for several weeks, and had grown despondent. Her son, a boy of sixteen, purchased the razor Saturday, and Mrs. Grossman obtained it on the plea that some of the other children might get it and injure themselves. After the family had retired she went to her room and gashed her throat. Her husband heard her groans, but before a physician could be summoned she was dead.

Dainty Gifts . . . For Bridesmaids.

We are showing many pretty brooches in 14 kt. gold, some set with pearls, others with pearls and diamonds, from $5.00 to $65.00. They are appropriate gifts for bridesmaids. Scarf pins for ushers from $1.00 to $10.

A. Frankfield & Co.
Jewelers and Importers,
52 WEST 14TH STREET.

The Wanamaker Store

Fashion's Fullest
Millinery Showing

THERE is a tide in the affairs of Millinery as well as of men—the highest wave swell of Millinery opportunity is marked to-day in the Wanamaker Store. The study of Parisian art coupled with the results of these weeks of practical experiments, and ambitious rivalry of our trimmers, have evolved the maximum of style, the most ornate beauty of the finished master touch. The fullness of variety for this Monday before Easter has made busy times for our corps of Millinery Experts, but the show of smart and exquisitely Trimmed Hats will delight every tasteful woman who still has her Easter hat or bonnet to choose.

But it is not only a collection of costly Millinery elegance—there is refined beauty at almost any price you may elect. There are most elaborate and exclusive hats for forty dollars; but there are really handsome hats in perfect style for five. The ideal of both prettiness and price will, of course, be found between, and in such abundant variety of fashion, form and coloring that every figure and complexion—every taste and fancy can be met and gratified. Perhaps a touch here and there will be needed, that will make lines more gracefully conform—skilled hands and trained eyes will make these changes quickly. And there is still time, if you are prompt, to have the Easter Hat made entirely anew.

A Feature of the Day Will Be Fine French Shapes Trimmed in Our Own Workrooms

These shapes are from the best Paris makers, and are duplicates of those used for finest models by Paris modistes, and if trimmed in same style and with same materials in Paris, would have to sell for $35 or $40. The real French shapes, our finest materials and most expert trimming, offered to-day, at

fifteen dollars each

There is also a collection of **Children's Hats**—the most beautiful and best variety we have ever shown.

There are gardens of brilliant Flowers and profusion of other Trimmings.

The Outing Hats and Untrimmed Hats make a wide and interesting collection.

For best choice of the Hats on show, or for assurance of a newly trimmed hat for Easter morning, to-day is ideal for selection. A splendid show is ready.

Easter Show of
Women's Neckwear

WE are told over in Paris that we buy more of these exquisite neck adornments than half a dozen other stores combined. Yet we never seem to have too many; perhaps you are depending on Wanamaker's to supply them—they go out quickly and give delight to those who purchase them. Only Paris can make the most bewitching pieces—there is a delightful profusion of those on display to-day. The American contingent makes a most pretentious exhibit as well. It is field-day for neckwear finery from America and abroad. The finishing touch for Easter toilettes will be best found among these dainty pieces of neckwear shown to-day.

Detailed descriptions would be endless where no two are alike—and that is the way the finer things come. Just one of each—you buy it, and it is yours only. This hint of the way prices range:

Neckpieces of chiffon and silk, in white and colors, from $2.25 to $10.

Magnificent assortment of **Lawn Neckwear Stocks** and Scarfs, $2 to $12.50.

Chiffon Scarfs with accordion-plaited ends, hemstitched by hand, $4.50 and $5.

Real Lace Barbs in Duchesse Applique and Point d'Alencon, from $2.50 to $10.

Ruffs of black Liberty silk and chiffon, with long plaited ends, from $3.75 to $23.50; with short plaited ends, 95c to $3.75.

Pretty lace revers; also real Irish lace collars and revers in beautiful assortment.

Tenth street.

Exquisite Silk Waists from Paris

FIRST VIEW OF EARLY ARRIVALS

On time; but so perilously prompt as to be almost treacherously tardy are these crisp and exquisite Silk Waists from Paris. You will want to peep at them—perhaps to pick from them to-day; for there is most charming Easter dress in every one—a master of style conjured each waist.

There are old and famous names; and others as good, but new. We shall not list them here—sufficient that these are the finest that Paris could show.

Welcome, if only to view them, to-day.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Shoes for Easter Suits and Gowns

Bought last, perhaps, but most surely to be bought, are the shoes to go with the Easter suit or dress. If shoes are not faultless the man or woman is not well dressed though wearing the finest garments ever made.

Faultless shoes, in newest, smartest styles, for men, women and children, are ready in this store. Splendid variety, in the ample stocks that assure perfect fit for every foot, in just the wanted sort.

Men's Shoes for dress, undress or sporting wear, $3 to $7.

Women's Boots and Oxfords, $1.50 to $5.

Boys' Shoes, tan or black, heels or spring heels, $1.50 to $3.50.

Girls' Shoes, $1 to $4.

Children's Slippers in all colors, and boots of black patent leather or kidskin—buttoned and laced.

Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

The Rambler Follows His Nose

Everybody knows that the City of Cologne divides its distinction between Architecture and Smells. Only reverent mention of the Cologne Cathedral is possible, and, therefore, the *Rambler's* attention to the renown of Cologne must be limited to its odors, which formerly were divided into two entirely distinct classes. Years since when municipal sanitation was archaic another rambler followed his nose in Cologne so diligently that he ran down nineteen different offensive smells to their origin. But it is not by the ill smells, but the sweet ones, that the world knows Cologne—especially that combination of pure spirits with aromatic oils that is so valuable and precious to weary humanity.

Blessings on the man that invented cologne; almost sacred be the place where came into being the gracious liquid that, inhaled or applied, rests the weary head, gives repose to tired nerves, completes the health-giving stimulus to the bath, palliates heat, diffuses conditions of purity, spreads about an air of cleanliness with odors that satisfy and never cloy. So, hail Cologne! A benison on cologne.

As the *Rambler* mused upon cologne and followed his nose about Wanamaker's, he was soothed into reveries by the perfumed air that pervaded the broad aisle. The thought came that odors were possible as a means of artistic expression and the sense of smell, like that of sight, sound and taste, should be a medium of intellectual impression. A perfume is melody ordinarily—why not *perfumes*, harmony?

Was it not Mrs. Jameson that asked Mendelssohn why he did not paint in music, and suggested that he should put Guido's "Aurora" into a musical composition? Therefore, why not ask Guerlain to present a portrait of Madame Recamier in odors?

Perhaps you think the *Rambler* fanciful, but is not nose-following usually prosaic enough? Then, too, this matter of nosing about is not very nice, and a nose is not, however beautiful, the facial feature that demands most admiration. But Wanamaker's calls into use every faculty, and the *Rambler's* latest experience there has been to learn lessons through his nose. Odors of Eden! Araby the blest! They touch the Orient.

In Paris just now Yane is the favored perfumer. The *Rambler* has heard fanciful stories about Yane—one of them to the effect that the great *maitre des odeur* is only in business for the sale of a fad or a fancy—just to produce something new, rare, delicate, and not for money. The golden age will dawn when all beautiful things are done for the love of them and not for pay. But it may be that the story isn't true. The *Rambler* is garrulous, gossipy, but is never very sure of things he doesn't know.

The *Rambler's* nose led him to two little Greek temples in the main aisle, near Broadway. One of them is the shrine of Guerlain, the other of Yane. Each has his own worshippers. What if in odors as in religion we should have sects or denominations? Devotees of Guerlain, Yane, Roger & Gallet, Coudray, Pigaud, Lundborg, Bailey, Lubin! So much conflict of sweetness would be sad indeed.

Certainly the *Rambler* found Wanamaker's to hold a pan-congress of perfumes and cognate preparations. Classified noses—each sense of smell in its own class according to the oracle of its worship. But over and above all *Queen Mary* is regnant, supreme. The trade-mark made honorable by two decades of prosperity at Wanamaker's—exclusively here are the Queen Mary articles. Why doesn't Wanamaker let those products out into the trade at large? Why? The *Rambler* will inquire and perhaps will tell.

Many men of middle age and past have now full shocks of hair, while others' pates are bald. Why? Phytalia answers, "I am the why." Others, to each of whom dandruff is a stranger, echo "Me, too," A Queen Mary item.

Odontine, the unmatched tooth powder, perfect, unsurpassed. Another Queen Mary item.

Colognes of several sorts, seventeen extracts, toilet powders, toilet waters, bay rum, soaps, own loyalty to Queen Mary.

These things and their associates are aids to beauty—only aids—but all beauty owes it to itself, to the world, to the highest and noblest thought of all time, to a splendid past, to a glorious future, to accept all aid to its promotion and maintenance. Therefore, Beauty, the *Rambler's* nose has taught him, in the name of Queen Mary and all true perfumers, to salute you.

Fine Foreign Dress Fabrics

Fashion has colorings that were guided by provided their

set her seal upon the fabrics and have won her favor. Those who her early whisperings have already Easter gowns; and those who were waiting to be assured that her early mandates were not to prove fickle are ready to-day for prompt decisions.

The color tones most widely selected are silver and dove grays, and tans that shade from the lightest, almost to positive tones of brown. The chosen fabrics are Crepe de Chines, Aeoliens, Voiles and Grenadines. Our stock of these choice things is in its present fullness because of many tardy arrivals that have just been brought forward, which would likely have been chosen long ago if they had been here. This makes a gathering that is really larger and more complete to-day than it has been before.

One section of our Dress Goods store contains between four and five hundred varieties of these most wanted stuffs. These hints of colorings, weaves and prices:

Crepe de Chine—

At $4—Silk-and-Wool Embroidered Figured Crepe de Chine in combinations of white and black figures on colored grounds.

At $4—Silk-and-Wool Embroidered Crepe de Chine in combinations of contrasting colors or gray.

At $3.50—Self-colored Lace Stripe Dotted Silk-and-Wool Crepe de Chine.

At $3.50—Embroidered Figured Silk-and-Wool Crepe de Chine.

At $3—Embroidered Figured Silk-and-Wool Crepe de Chine in combinations of white on colors.

At $3—Drawn Ribbon Striped Silk-and-Wool Crepe de Chine.

At $3—Self-Colored Embroidered Figured Crepe de Chine.

At $3—Self-Colored Embroidered Figured Lace Striped Crepe de Chine.

At $3—Silk-and-Wool Self-Colored Embroidered Polka Dot Crepe de Chine.

At $2.75—Self-Colored Silk-and-Wool Figured Crepe de Chine.

At $2.75—Self-Colored Figured Striped Silk-and-Wool Crepe de Chine.

At $2.75—Plain Silk-and-Wool Crepe de Chine.

At $2.50—Self-Colored Figured Silk-and-Wool Crepe de Chine.

At $2.50—Silk Embroidered Self-Colored Figured Crepe de Chine.

At $2.50, $2.25, $2, $1.75—Plain Silk-and-Wool Crepe de Chine.

Aeoliens—

At $4—Embroidered Silk Figured Silk-and-Wool Aeolien.

At $3.50—Embroidered Silk Figured Silk-and-Wool Aeolien, in combinations of white on colors.

At $3.50—Corded Silk-and-Wool Aeolien.

At $2.75—Fancy drawn striped Silk-and-Wool Aeolien.

At $2.50—Silk-and-Wool Aeolien, with borders framed of clusters of narrow stripes of white on colored grounds.

Voiles—

At $1.75—Silk Figured Striped Voile, in self colors.

At $1.75—Pin-striped Voile, in combinations of white and colors.

At $1.75—Pin-check Voile; combinations of white and colors.

At $1.75—and $1.50—Self-colored Silk-and-Wool Voiles.

At $1 and $1.25—Plain colored all wool Voiles.

Grenadines—

At $4—Silk-and-wool undulating Grenadine with stripes of Valenciennes lace insertion.

At $3—Silk-and-Wool drawn ribbon striped Grenadine.

At $2.50—Brocaded drawn silk ribbon striped self-colored Camel's hair Grenadine.

At $2.50—Brocaded Faille striped Camel's-hair Grenadine.

At $2.25—Silk corded Camel's-hair Grenadine.

At $2—Silk-and-Wool Mexican Mesh Grenadine.

At $2—Silk-and-Wool self-colored Plaid Grenadine.

At $1.50—Silk-and-Wool Plain Grenadine.

Rotunda.

The Easter Parasol

Paris sends us many most exquisite Parasols,—rare elegance in scores of forms of new expression. In the French collections are no two alike, and not one that is not in itself a thing of beauty. $10 to $35. Specimens of American handiwork, originality and good taste, too, are numerous. And these—though not much less elegant—are priced much lower, $2.50 to $25. In all, a splendid assortment, which, with no little pride, we invite you to view.

And there are some exceptional values—particularly opportune:

About 50 handsome coaching parasols with fine French handles,—bought for display, and their service in that line is now ended. Unsullied, uninjured in any way—perfect. $5 each.

Some parasols with hand-made Renaissance lace applied in beautiful effects are $15. They were $25 to $35.

Broadway.

Women's Imported Capes

They are $10 to $125, and never have we offered wider choice among all elegant capes. There are exquisite combinations of silk and chiffon and lace and braid and jet; and hardly less beautiful are those of broadcloth. The latter in various pretty pastel shades, handsomely appliqued with braid, in newest design. It's a most varied gathering—interesting to view, though you may not wish to buy.

Second floor, Broadway

Pretty Petticoats---Inexpensive

The Mercerized goods. Various cottons—batiste, sateen and percaline—made to resemble silk. They're shown in all the newest shades. Making is new, the cut and trimming copied after the elegant petticoats of finest silk. Prices are $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.50 and $2.75.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue

Easter Stationery

Very dainty boxes of paper and envelopes are specially arranged for Easter. The boxes are decorated in chaste designs that suggest the Easter thought—photographic reproductions of beautiful subjects.

Each box contains 24 sheets of paper with envelopes to match—excellent in quality. Two sizes, 35c and 50c a box.

Tenth street aisle.

Men's Clothing Made to Order

Made to fit, made to hold its shape, made to give satisfaction generally,—that's Wanamaker tailoring. We're in excellent shape for making spring and summer clothing. Have gathered a most varied line of fashionable fabrics. A business suit or a Prince Albert or an evening dress suit, a top coat in the short, jaunty style, or the greatly favored Raglan—anything that may be required—we'll make it and make it well and reasonably.

Suits of the newest fancy cheviots, made to measure at $20.

Suits of the stylish striped cassimeres at $25.

And at $30 and $35, choice of many cheviots and cassimeres in patterns that will be found here only; also many neat worsteds. Suits of these qualities will cost almost double at some tailors.

Trousers to order of fine worsteds and cheviots at $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

Just a Word

about our fine Black Cheviot Suits —single or double-breasted coat, single or double-breasted vest—appropriate for any occasion except full dress affairs. Exceptional value at our price—

$10.00

Half skeleton lined; stylish cut and first-class tailorship; trimming same as would be selected for good custom garments; actually worth $15.00.

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street
125th Street, Corner 3d Ave.

Always

Every cellar needs it
Every buyer likes it
Every user is satisfied

The demand is enormous and universal.

The supply will never vary from its standard of quality.

Hunter Baltimore Rye

is the leader whiskey of America.

It is
Always Uniform
" Pure
" Old
" Mellow

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S William St., New York, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist in waiting; private family; best city reference. J. Mullan, 585 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; go out by day, week, or month; competent in all branches of cooking; best references. Gardner, 301 East 61st St.

COOK, CHAMBERMAIDS.—Lady going abroad recommends excellent cook, two chambermaids, one young girls' maid; personal references. 17 East 47th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; best city reference. 115 West 30th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to traveling; best city reference. 361 West 21st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Washing and ironing wanted; will be neatly and promptly done; 17 years' experience; good reference from present employer. B. Grey, 204 East 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as second laundress; has good reference. 407 West 53d St., one flight up.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced and competent nurse for invalid; highest physicians' and personal references; compensation $15 per week and expenses. M. A. R., 263 West 125th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID and WAITRESS—Good references; to be seen at present employer's. 203 West 70th St., from 11 until 2.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires for her present waitress, whom she can highly recommend, a situation as waitress or chambermaid. Call Monday, between 10 and 2, Floyd-Jones, 4 West 91st St.

WAITRESS.—By an excellent waitress, who will be disengaged about the 1st of May. Apply at 16 East 30th St., Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French-Swiss; best city references. Call or address present employer, Louis, 29 5th Av.

BUTLER.—English; age 30; four years' personal city character; in country. Competent, Box 266, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A family about to leave town would like to find good place for first-class coachman; six years' personal reference. Can be seen at 57 East 25th St. from 9 to 10 and from 4 to 5, April 9 and 10. Mrs. H. E. Lawrence.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By man and wife; English; thoroughly experienced in all their branches; first-class written and personal references; country preferred. Coachman, 43 Greenwich Av.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; 11 years' city reference from late employer; disengaged on account of family residing in Europe. J., 127 West 17th St.

COACHMAN.—By single competent, careful driver; take full charge gentleman's stable; sober; good references. Waltham, 222 West 32d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Position for my coachman who has been in my employ, city and country, for nine years; can be seen at my office. F. M. Freeman, 14 East 42d St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly experienced coachman; unexceptionable personal nine years' recommendations; married. T. Martin, 11 East 11th St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By advertiser; age 30; married; in Morristown; thoroughly experienced and best references. Address Chance, Morristown Post Office, New Jersey.

COACHMAN—By a coachman; stylish, neat, single; ten years' personal references; employer giving up. John, 59 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman going abroad would like place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. 25 West 48th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER-FLORIST.—Single; 30; competent; all branches; 10 years with private families; roses, violets, carnations, water lilies. H. Berger, care Thamm, 13 Rivington St.

GARDENER.—Married; first-class in all branches; references. John Hogan, Station D, New York.

Miscellaneous.

CLERK, &c.—By young man, willing and ambitious, in real estate office; experienced in renting, leasing, collecting, and looking after repairs; best of reference and security. M., Box 127 Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A neat German girl as good cook and to do a little housework and plain washing in small family in first-class apartment. Call Monday or Tuesday, between 9 and 11, at 181 West 75th St., F. Damrosch; car fare paid.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Able-bodied young men to complete company in 12th Regiment; uniforms furnished absolutely free, and members have use of gymnasium, shower baths, reading rooms, bowling alleys, and shooting galleries. Address K., Box 104, Times Office.

IN OLD NEW AMSTERDAM

Dr. Kelley Leads a Party Through Down Town Thoroughfares.

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE PARTY

The Doctor Lectures on the Points of Interest and Gives Reminiscences of the Early City.

Streets of old New Amsterdam were traversed yesterday afternoon by the second Sunday afternoon historical excursion arranged by the People's Institute, when about forty men and women, many no longer young, started out on foot from the home of Club A, 110 East Tenth Street, under the leadership of Dr. Frank Bergen Kelley, Normal Teacher of the City History Club. Dr. Kelley said afterward he had taken them through the very heart of the old Dutch city. He stopped to deliver brief lectures at the various points of interest which are recognized by few of the thousands who pass them hourly in these later days.

The first stop was made at old St. Mark's, close by the clubhouse, where Dr. Kelley intended to show the graves of Stuyvesant, Sloughter, and Tompkins, Dutch, English, and American Governors of New York. He was unable to do so, as the churchyard gates were locked, and that will be reserved for the next excursion, two weeks hence. Passing thence to the upper end of Stuyvesant's Bouwerie, at Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street, the preceptor pointed out the site of Peter Stuyvesant's pear tree, which stood there until 1873, when its stump was shattered by an iconoclastic truck.

Returning to present century methods of transportation, the tourists took an elevated train to Hanover Square, which Dr. Kelley described as the original Printing House Square, although it had been named in honor of King George I. Here it was that William Bradford, the city's first printer, had his office and where the newspapers of the epoch just preceding the Revolution were printed.

Dr. Kelley announced that the way would lie along Pearl Street; the oldest thoroughfare in New York, and the entire length of which they would traverse in a few minutes, as it was laid out in its half-moon course along the water's edge.

Before proceeding he said that the oldest relics in New York were before their eyes, dating back probably 2,500 years, and he pointed to the two white marble columns at the entrance of Delmonico's, which were brought from the ruins of Pompeii. He told of the great fire of 1835, which made a clean sweep of that section of the city, destroying 650 buildings and merchandise valued at $20,000,000, and then proceeded to Fraunces's Tavern. Dr. Kelley laid great stress upon the fact that the apostrophe is always put before the "s" when writing the name, whereas it should follow it, because the proprietor's name was Sam Fraunces, not Fraunce.

All then tramped upstairs into the "Long Room," where Washington took leave of his Generals and came in upon a party of Germans enjoying an afternoon hour at the tables, who looked themselves as though they might be the stolid burghers of old revivified.

On the street again a crowd of noisy small boys gathered about the party.

"They're goin' to preach," said one.

"Naw, they've got to sing first," another cried, as Policeman Hanley of the Old Slip Station pushed his way into the middle of the company and asked the object of the gathering. He assured them that they would not be bothered by the boys while on his beat. He said it was his business to find out whether they were a procession or a public meeting, in which case a permit would be necessary. Sergt. Patrick McNally came up and defined the company as "seekers after knowledge."

Through South William Street the party went to Exchange Place, and at 29 William Street the doctor pointed out the site of the first Post Office of the city, where a room of 12 by 15 feet on an upper floor had sufficed for all the city's needs. In Exchange Place he showed the site of the first Dutch church to be erected outside of the walls of the fort at the corner of Broad Street. Exchange Place, he said, had taken its name from the fact that there was once a bridge across the canal in Broad Street upon which the old Dutch merchants were wont to transact their exchanges at certain intervals. The hill to Broadway was much steeper then than now, and boys used to slide down it and break up the meetings on the bridge. He took them into old Marketfeldstrasse, since called Pecoal Lane, now cut off by the Produce Exchange into a blind alley. Whitehall Street, he said, took its name from the Governor's residence there being built of white brick imported from Holland and known as the White Hall. At 33 Pearl Street the first church on the island had been built, but it was a poor, wooden structure, and Gov. Kieft, in order to get funds for a better one, gave a great dinner, and while the feast was at its height passed the list and got enough guilders to carry on the work, although a number regretted their generosity next morning and tried to cancel their gifts, but it was then too late. At 19 Pearl Street stands an original old dwelling of imported bricks, in the backyard of which tulips were raised from the old Dutch stock until five years ago.

Passing up State Street the gale from the bay caused several of the women to drop out, but Dr. Kelley said cheerfully: "It's a part of a historian's business to throw dust in people's eyes." He described the fort which stood on the site of the new Custom House, but then on the brink of the water, and contradicted a prevailing belief that Washington had headquarters at 1 Broadway, where the Washington Building now stands.

"It was too close to the fire of the British ships in the bay for headquarters for the American Commander in Chief," he said, "although he doubtless attended meetings there." Then he pointed out the railing around Bowling Green, which still shows where the spherical tops of the posts were broken off by the Revolutionists partly because they bore medallion portraits of the British King and partly because they were admirably adapted for cannon balls.

Standing by the de Peyster Statue Dr. Kelley said: "This point was the very heart of New Amsterdam. It is the geographical centre of the city of to-day." At Trinity Church he wished to show an effigy of a Bishop, but a service was in progress. He took his class then to the great monument to the soldiers of the Revolution who died in British prisons, and said that the real reason for erecting it was to block effectually a scheme for extending Pine Street across the churchyard. The excursion disbanded among the famous graves of Old Trinity. The objective point of the next trip will be the old English part of the city.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"F. M.": The Board of Education is not considering the advisability of increasing the Girls' Training School course from two to four years. A two years' course is all that is required in the training school. One and a half years are devoted to pedagogical studies and the other half year is spent in substituting as a teacher. While substituting the girl is paid $2 a day. At the completion of the two years' course, if her teaching proves satisfactory, she receives her diploma and a license to teach.

Frank Campbell's Case Adjourned.

Frank J. Campbell, the alleged proprietor of the resort at 315 West Fifty-ninth Street, said to be backed by William McGrory, and who was arrested for the second time Saturday on the charge of having music in his place when he did not hold a concert license, was with his musician, Gregano Ralleasso, arraigned before Magistrate Meade in the West Side Court yesterday morning. The musician was discharged, Campbell was held for examination to-morrow afternoon.

Dr. Purves Assumes His New Charge.

The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves yesterday assumed the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. In the morning Dr. Purves preached on "Christ's Purpose on Earth." During his discourse he called attention to the memorial tablet to the Rev. Dr. John Hall, which has been placed in the vestibule of the church. The tablet was viewed yesterday by hundreds of persons.

Policeman Louis Atkins Dead.

Louis Atkins, a policeman who was attached to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, died at his home, 1,352 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning from a pulmonary complaint. He had been a member of the police force sixteen years.

Dinner for Justice Leventritt.

The Phi Delta Phi Club will entertain Justice David Leventritt of the Supreme Court at dinner this evening in the Hotel Marlborough. He is expected to address the club on an interesting question of law.

INTOXICATED FISHER DROWNED

Fell from Boat After Offering Drink to Passing Fishermen — Supposed Companions Missing.

In sight of four young men whom he had just invited to drink with him a man fell out of a rowboat in Flushing Bay yesterday and was drowned before aid could reach him.

Edward Seffins and his brother Harry of 332 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, Harry Frick of Hoboken, and John Smartome of 22 West Twenty-seventh Street were out fishing. The water in the bay was rough, and in changing their position for a more sheltered one, they passed a rowboat in which was one man. It was lying close to the mouth of Flushing Creek. He appeared to be under the influence of liquor, and as the young men passed his boat he hailed them, and they drew alongside. He asked them if they wanted a drink, and displayed a bottle. They refused and rowed on some distance beyond they anchored. They say they had been rowing about twenty minutes. They had only just come to anchor when one of them called the attention of the rest to the antics of the man. He was apparently trying to pass from one end of the boat to the other, and between his own unsteadiness and the rocking of the boat he pitched out, head foremost.

The young men raised their anchor and went to his aid as quickly as possible, but were only in time to find his dead body. This they took in tow, and also the boat, and brought them to Sands's Dock. There William Sands said he believed the man to be one of four to whom he rented a boat early in the day. He had not rented a boat, he said, to a single person during the day. What became of the companions of the drowned man is not known.

The drowned man was about forty-five years of age, 5 feet 5 inches in height, and weighed about 145 pounds. He had brown hair and brown eyes. He wore a black coat, blue trousers, black lace shoes, and gray underwear. The only articles in his pockets were a twenty-five-cent piece and a pocket knife.

OYSTER SLOOP SINKS IN RIVER.

Crew Rows Ashore, but Immediately Disappears.

When the wind was blowing heaviest, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, two men put into Pier 33 North River with an oyster sloop. They waited for half an hour or more until the wind had moderated, and then put out again. When out about 500 feet the sloop sprang a leak and sank.

The men got ashore by means of their skiff. They disappeared before Policeman Stephen Grace of the Steamboat Squad could learn their names or that of the sloop.

FOUND 89 YEARS TOO SOON.

Box Buried for Posterity by Firemen Unearthed at Fire Headquarters.

When on March 27, 1889, the employes of the city at Fire Headquarters, in East Sixty-seventh Street, inscribed on a little mahogany box, "To whom it may concern a hundred years from now," and carefully buried it beneath the floor, it was believed by all whose names were buried with it that the box would see the light of day only after those who had interred it had departed this life. When the box was buried the floor of the Headquarters Building was being ripped up to make way for the hundreds of wires of the new fire alarm telegraph system then being installed. But such has been the growth of the system and the progress of modern wiring that it became necessary to once more rip up the floor of Fire Headquarters, and workmen were busy yesterday getting the work under way.

Less than fifteen feet from Fire Chief Croker's desk the workmen discovered the box. The inscription on it made the discoverers believe that they had found a hidden treasure.

Superintendent Blackwell opened the case and found a number of papers. These were taken out and read, and all had a good laugh at the expense of those still in the department, and who participated in the funeral ceremonies connected with the box. The first paper brought to light was a typewritten document, which read as follows:

We, the undersigned, employes of the Fire Department of the City of New York, do solemnly declare that we are sick and tired of this eternal racket incidental to the tearing up of these floors, and the placing of these wires, and in deep sympathy with the feelings of those who have suffered we bury these few lines and subscribe ourselves—

The document was signed by a number of employes.

In the box also were found the cards of other employes, including W. P. Allen, Chief Clerk to Chief Croker; Lieut. Harry Hauck, the Fire Department hero of the battle of San Juan, who was then detailed at Headquarters, and Capt. Thomas Freel of Engine Company No. 8, and Capt. William T. Beggins of Hook and Ladder Company No. 21, both of whom were then detailed to assist the Fire Marshal and Chief Bonner.

The box and its contents will find a place among the curios in the Headquarters Building.

DR. CUNNION DIES IN A SALOON.

Suicide Suspected, but the Physician's Wife Scouts the Idea.

Dr. Robert Cunnion, thirty years old, of 304 Jay Street, Brooklyn, was found dead in a chair late Saturday night in a back room of Gustav Prozsky's saloon, 202 Graham Avenue.

He entered the rear room of the saloon early in the evening and ordered a glass of brandy. He told the bartender that he did not feel well and said he was going to rest for a while. A few minutes later he seemed to be asleep. No attempt was made to disturb him until 11 o'clock, when it was found that he was dead.

The body was removed to the Stagg Street Police Station, and in the pockets were found morphine tablets and a bottle containing nitric acid. As the lips seemed to be burned it was thought that he may have committed suicide. There was also found a pad of business cards of Joseph Muller, a druggist, of 667 De Kalb Avenue. It was not until yesterday that the body was identified by his wife.

Mrs. Cunnion told the police that her husband had been in poor health for a long time. He had left his home to visit some patients. She scouted the idea of suicide, and said she was satisfied that her husband had died from a sudden illness. An autopsy will be made.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; brisk northerly winds.

The area of lower barometer which has persistently occupied the Southwestern States since last Monday is central this evening over Texas, and the barometer is low from that region northward to Manitoba and eastward to the South Atlantic Coast. An area of high barometer has extended southward over the lake regions, attended by a marked fall in temperature, and the advance of a high pressure area from the North Pacific Coast has been attended by lower temperature and rain or snow in the middle and northern Rocky Mountain districts.

Cloudy weather prevails throughout the Southern States, and fair weather is reported in the Pacific Coast districts. During to-day lower temperature and rain are indicated for the Middle and South Atlantic States, and in the Ohio Valley. Rain will occur in the middle and upper Mississippi Valley and the western lake region and thence to the eastern Rocky Mountain slope.

In the middle Rocky Mountain districts low temperature with snow is indicated. During the day rain is likely to occur generally east of the Mississippi, while from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains clearing and colder weather may be expected. In the Pacific Coast States the weather will continue fair during Monday and Tuesday.

Along the New England Coast brisk northwesterly winds will prevail. On the middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk northerly. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be variable.

Storm signals are displayed at Corpus Christi.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	45	46	47
6 A. M.	49	42	46
9 A. M.	50	50	51
12 M.	50	54	59
3 P. M.	51	51	54
6 P. M.	50	46	49
9 P. M.	47	40	42
12 P. M.	43	38	39

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48½
Weather Bureau	46
Corresponding date 1899	48
Corresponding date for last twenty years	46

At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 29.70, humidity 54. At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 29.81, humidity 38. The minimum temperature was 38 degrees at 10:20 P. M., the maximum temperature was 56 degrees at 2 P. M.

TAX APPRAISAL REFORMS

Governor to Sign Bill Providing for Permanent Officials.

Result of the Investigation of the Surrogate's Department—The Saving to the State.

Gov. Roosevelt is expected to sign the bill relating to the appointment of appraisers under the transfer tax laws (collateral inheritance tax) affecting the Counties of New York, Kings, and Erie.

State Controller W. J. Morgan last night said concerning the measure:

"This bill was introduced by Senator Elsberg, and provides for the appointment of five Appraisers in New York County, two in Kings, and one in Erie, appointed by the State Controller instead of by the Surrogates of the counties, as at present, the Appraisers to be paid an annual salary instead of a per diem allowance.

"The bill also provides for the appointment of stenographers in New York and Kings, and for the payment of certain office expenses.

"The following statement shows the necessity for legislation that will arrest the ever-increasing cost of appraisals. Here is the expense of collection for the period beginning Sept. 30, 1892, to Sept. 30, 1895, inclusive, and for the four years ended Sept. 30, 1899:

ERIE COUNTY.

Cost of appraisals, 1892 to 1895, inclusive, 4 years	$5,983.31
Cost of appraisals, 1896 to 1899, inclusive, 4 years	20,210.84
Tax paid State Treasurer from 1892 to 1895, 4 years	311,542.25
Tax paid State Treasurer from 1896 to 1899, 4 years	312,160.62
Cost of appraisals increased	14,227.03
Tax paid into State Treasury increased	618.37

KINGS COUNTY.

Cost of appraisals, 1892 to 1895	$21,011.17
Cost of appraisals, 1896 to 1899	35,610.38
Tax paid to State Treasurer, 1892 to 1895	965,701.57
Tax paid to State Treasurer, 1896 to 1899	840,336.30
Cost of appraisals increased	14,499.21
Tax paid decreased	125,365.27

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Cost of appraisals, 1892 to 1895	$90,180.58
Cost of appraisals, 1896 to 1899	161,019.00
Tax paid State Treasurer, 1892 to 1895	4,657,328.57
Tax paid State Treasurer, 1896 to 1899	4,084,262.45
Cost of appraisals increased	70,888.12
Tax paid decreased	573,066.12

"The bill provides for an annual expenditure of not to exceed $37,500 for services and disbursements of Appraisers.

"The average cost of holding these appraisals in these counties under the present system for the past four years was $56,344.51. This bill, therefore, saves upward of $19,000 a year in fees alone.

"The bill will prove of advantage through the increased amount of tax returned to the State. The practice is now to appoint Appraisers indiscriminately. The persons thus accidentally appointed in a large majority of cases are unacquainted with the values of personal securities or real estate in the particular estate to be appraised.

"The Appraisers to be appointed under this bill will be State officials, who will hold their positions for such a period as they properly perform their duties. They will soon acquire an intimate personal knowledge of the value of real estate and personal property in their respective localities. They will have an accurate knowledge of the law, and excessive allowances for administration expenses and unwarranted claims will not be allowed. The tax will be assessed promptly, and the report of the Appraisers will not be held for a long period in their hands in order that a large bill for services may accrue, as is frequently the case under the present system.

"Appraisers have been in the habit of basing their reports almost entirely upon affidavits of executors or administrators, who place the value on such securities. Again, there is no personal appearance. In many other instances the affidavits have been prepared by ingenious lawyers, practically showing nothing taxable, and the report in these cases would have been made by the Appraiser in accordance therewith had it not been for information in the possession of the State Controller which showed that a large amount of property was being concealed.

"Such an examination of an estate was recently made, and over $1,000,000 was disclosed which would otherwise have escaped taxation.

"A large saving will also be made in attorneys' fees, as these Appraisers will be competent to look after the interests of the State without special counsel being employed."

Senator Elsberg said yesterday that the bill was one of the results of an investigation into the affairs of the Surrogate's Department in this county. The resignation of John H. V. Arnold followed. A similar bill was presented last year, but failed. He believed that if the features of the bill were generally understood there would be no opposition to it.

Nevertheless, several persons about the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday expressed the opinion that the bill was intended solely to provide places for politicians out of a job.

MUSIC HALL SINGER'S SUICIDE.

Alleged Crime of Her Husband May Have Prompted Her Act.

Mrs. Charlotte Gladys Riley, a singer in a music hall in Hoboken, reached home at 4:30 yesterday morning with her husband. She had been married to Samuel Riley about a month. Soon after they entered their rooms at 322 Washington Street, Hoboken, Mrs. Riley picked up a glass and drank its contents. Ten minutes later she dropped to the floor. Her husband summoned a doctor, and others summoned the police, and the latter were the first on the scene. She was taken in the patrol wagon to the hospital, where she died. Carbolic acid, it was found, was the drug she drank.

The police last night visited the house and found Riley asleep. In one of his pockets was found a gold watch for which the police had been looking. The watch and $30 are said to have been stolen from a man in the concert hall on Saturday night. The police refuse to tell the man's name. Later the police arrested Mabel Mansfield, and on her found $35. She declared that Riley gave her the money to keep for him.

The police have not been able to ascertain whether or not Mrs. Riley's suicide was in any manner connected with the robbery which her husband is alleged to have been concerned in.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From midnight Saturday night to midnight Sunday night:

1:50 A. M.—47 East Eighth Street; New York Cap Company; damage, $500.

2:15 A. M.—84 James Street; R. Tianco; damage, $5.

3:40 A. M.—243 West Fifteenth Street; William Brown; damage, $15,000.

5:30 A. M.—836 East Twelfth Street; James P. Meare; damage, $5.

7:50 A. M.—27 East Forty-second Street; Long & Co.; no damage.

9:55 A. M.—85 Essex Street; Louis Cohen; damage, $5.

12:30 A. M.—155 East Twenty-seventh Street; Matilda Anderson; damage, $10.

1 P. M.—Pier 48 East River; Andrew Barber; damage, $5.

4:20 P. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Morris Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

5:15 P. M.—52 East Eighty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

5:40 P. M.—63 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; F. Jerecky; damage, $25.

7 P. M.—617 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; Edward Bellew; damage slight.

7:05 P. M.—611 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; Edward Bellow; damage slight.

7:50 P. M.—25 Cannon Street; Samuel Lipman; damage slight.

8:50 P. M.—322 West Twenty-second Street; George Sheppard; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FITCHBURG, Mass., April 8.—Fire this morning in the hardware store of the Damon & Gould Company caused $90,000 loss, which is covered by insurance.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 8.—The Sans Souci Opera House Block and the Schaffer Building at Ballston Spa were burned this morning. Loss, $150,000; insurance, $50,000. It was one of the largest fires that ever visited that village.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Fire to-day in the piano and organ factory of the M. Schulz Company, Morgan and Superior Streets, caused a loss of $50,000, covered by insurance.

TAPS SOUND FOR VETERAN.

Big Military Funeral for Private Wall, Killed in Philippines.

The funeral service over the body of Thomas B. Wall of Rosebank, Richmond Borough, who was a private in Company E, Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, whose death in the Philippines occurred last November from wounds received while on the firing line, took place yesterday afternoon. The soldier was buried with military honors in St. Mary's Cemetery, Clifton, S. I.

The body arrived last week and was received by the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association, and it rested in state for two days in the old Village Hall in Washington Park, Stapleton. Yesterday afternoon 3,000 people passed in and viewed the oak casket containing the remains of the soldier.

The services began at 3 o'clock. Alderman John G. Vaughan was master of ceremonies. The National anthem was played by the New York Protectory Band, and then followed prayers by the Rev. Wilbur Flake Wood, rector of the First Presbyterian Church of Stapleton, and Chaplain of the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association. Henry P. Morrison, Deputy Commissioner of Highways, then delivered a patriotic address. Following the address Lincoln's Gettysburg speech was recited by Miss Belle McGregor of Staten Island. Next a poem dedicated to "Our Hero," by J. J. McIntyre was recited by the author. The exercises concluded with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the assemblage.

The body was placed upon a caisson, drawn by mules. During the Spanish-American war Wall was a member of Company C, Twenty-second New York Volunteers, and eight of his former comrades, John Brophy, John Stapleton, Frederick B. Schubert, Henry Prisan, Charles Callahan, John Firth, Clarence W. Mase, and Edward P. Grogan acted as pall bearers.

The procession to the cemetery was led by Grand Marshal Col. Benjamin J. Bodine of Richmond Post, No. 521, G. A. R. There were about 1,000 men in line, Companies A, G, H, and K, comprising the First Battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment, who were stationed at Fort Schuyler during the war, taking part. Capt. J. G. R. Lillicandahl was in command. The Seventy-first Regiment was represented by 85 men in command of Capt. A. L. Robertson. Several companies of the North and East Shore Fire Departments and 60 men from Batteries B, M, and O, Fifth Artillery, United States Army, stationed at Fort Wadsworth, attended unofficially. The Spanish-American War Veterans' Association completed the parade.

Arriving at the cemetery the customary salute was fired and taps sounded.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—William Allan Dyer, Providence; F. J. Mayers, China; ex-Gov. D. R. Francis, St. Louis; M. Hutin, Paris; the Duke of Newcastle, England.

HOLLAND—A. G. Horton, Auckland, N. Z.; George Spencer, Duluth; the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage and party, en route to Europe; B. F. Keith, Boston.

GRAND—Robert G. Shaw, Auburn, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE—Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, Washington; L. Rawlings, San Francisco; Jens Moller, Galveston; Capt. F. S. Poole, London.

IMPERIAL—J. R. Toole, Butte, Mont.; J. C. Hunter, Duluth.

PLAZA—G. F. Swift, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—Frank M. Wilson, Ballard, Vt.; D. W. Harrington, Buffalo.

SAVOY—J. A. Bamberger, Salt Lake City.

BUCKINGHAM—Walter Channing, Jr., Albany; W. C. Irwin, Honolulu.

MANHATTAN—State Senator George R. Malby, Ogdensburg; Walter T. Dwight, Chicago; Fonsonby Ogle, London.

MURRAY HILL—E. H. Hicks-Beach, London; John Harington Gubbins, London; John H. Gay, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN—Alonzo H. Stewart, Washington; W. M. Johnstone, Macon, Ga.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. M. Whitney, dry goods; 335 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, neckwear; W. H. Clark, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks, suits, and waists; 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; E. H. Levy, shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; S. Baer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. O. Hill, silks and velvets; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie; G. McLean, laces, embroideries, and ladies' underwear; Hotel Imperial.

Bauer Brothers & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; S. Bauer, vellings, notions, hosiery, and piece goods; 54 Franklin Street; Holland House.

Lytle, W. A., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. A. Lytle, clothing; Hoffman House.

Strouse, Eisenroth & Dane, Chicago, Ill.; E. W. Strouss, woolens; 40 Thomas Street; Hoffman House.

Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Fitzpatrick, underwear; D. Mullen, furnishing goods; 450 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. Whitney, ribbons; 464 Broome Street; Holland House.

Pettis, Dry Goods Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; G. A. Gay, domestics, linens, dress goods, and silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Goll & Frank Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; R. Hautzch, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. Stern, domestics and linens; 45 Lispenard St.; Hotel Manhattan.

Saturday's Pittsburg Fire.

PITTSBURG, April 8.—A thorough inspection to-day of the Joseph Horne & Co. department store building, where the big fire occurred last night, does not materially change the estimates made at that time of loss and insurance. The stock, valued at $1,000,000, is an almost total loss, and the building is damaged to the extent of at least $250,000. Both stock and building were fully insured. The firm has decided to continue business in temporary quarters pending rebuilding operations.

TIFFANY
FAVRILE GLASS

The remarque of Louis C. Tiffany will be found on every piece as a guarantee of its genuineness. On small pieces his initials, on larger ones the full name.

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TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 *to* 341 Fourth Avenue
Between 24th and 25th Streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY Mats., 2:15. A Man and his Wife
Preceded by "THE BUGLE CALL."

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT. Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. "The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald. Ev'gs, 8 o'c. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 1:50. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

Madison Sq. THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. THE GREAT BIG ORIGINAL COMEDY CAST. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME

INTRODUCTORY SALE
For Week of April 9 to 14
THE IMPROVED
WELSBACH LIGHTS
Including the new
Yusea Welsbach Mantle
placed on your fixture
FOR 90 CENTS
THE REGULAR PRICE FOR THIS LIGHT IS $1.40.

You have seen our advertisement. Yusea Welsbach Mantle We now want you to make its acquaintance.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

We will also sell at half price a line of portable stands and fancy glassware. This stock must all go to make room for our spring importations—the prices will suit you.

Welsbach Gas Lamp Co.
1133 Broadway, Corner 26th St.

This store is Headquarters for Gas Appliances. Special Sale at Reduced Prices on "Vulcan" and "Perfect" Gas Ranges.

W. & J. Sloane

WE ESPECIALLY RECOMMEND

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MENAGERIE ON EXHIBITION IN BASEMENT BEFORE AND AFTER PERFORMANCES.
Open 1 and 7 P. M. Performances 2 and 8.
Box Office open at 9 A. M. daily.
DON'T BUY TICKETS ON THE SIDEWALK.

DALY'S B'way and 30th, at 8:20 DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager.
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY—MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
(***Theatre will be closed Good Friday night.)
Pinero's Greatest Comedy. THE FORMER LYCEUM THEATRE COMPANY'S GREATEST SUCCESS.
Trelawny of the Wells.
Mary Mannering, Hilda Spong, Miss Tyree, Mrs. Walcot, Ethel Hornick, Eva Vincent, Miss Skipworth, Beatrice Morgan, John Mason, Chas. Walcot, Wm. Courtenay, Grant Stewart, C. W. Butler, Jno. Findlay, H. S. Taber.
MONDAY, April 16, with the original cast.
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
THURSDAY, April 19, with original cast.
MANŒUVERS OF JANE.

DALY'S THEATRE—SPECIAL.
TARLETON MEMORIAL BENEFIT
TUESDAY, APRIL 17, AT 1:30.
REGULAR THEATRE PRICES.

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:30
Daniel Frohman, Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2:15.
Charles Frohman's London Company.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

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PARIS EDITION

THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THE REPUBLICAN SITUATION.

The vote on the Puerto Rican bill will be taken as agreed on in caucus. The leaders say they have no doubt that it will receive the necessary votes. The President is ready to sign it. When the party, with some notable exceptions, has responded to the lash of the caucus and to the severe and strenuous pressure of the influence of the President it will remain an absolute secret why the President changed his policy which had been deliberately adopted, with protestations of the highest moral purpose, and announced as the only one consistent with plain duty.

We do not recall in the history of American politics an instance in which the President of the United States has pursued so openly a course so contradictory, involving such flagrant departure from the usually accepted standard of political good faith, with such stolid indifference to the opinion of his countrymen and such stubborn silence when candid speech was demanded by every consideration of self-respect and respect for the people. Nor has there been in the annals of any party a demonstration of discipline more complete or more rigid. It is plain that there is at work a force that no one is willing to explain, which even those who rebel against it do not dare reveal, and which is stronger than the President and stronger than the leaders in Congress. Neither the official head of the party nor the men chosen to lead it in the House would have brought about such a humiliating experience as has just been endured, if it could have been avoided. It is reported of the President that he said to an intimate friend, in the last days of the struggle over the bill in the Senate: "I made a mistake in my message." What was the mistake? It was not in the declaration that it was the plain duty of the United States Government to establish free trade between the ports of Puerto Rico and the other ports of our common country. That was a declaration of clear fact, and in the prolonged discussion in the House and in the Senate no one has succeeded in weakening it. The President has not disclosed to his anxious supporters the slightest ground for thinking that his original declaration was in any degree an error. The "mistake," if there was one, was purely in party policy. He did something that he had to undo. What is the force that compelled him?

As we have said, the demonstration of the discipline of the party in Congress is remarkable. It is pretty plain that the machine is in good working order. It can do with the votes of Republican Representatives and Senators whatever it is required to do. There are exceptions, and they are extremely honorable, but they do not impair the efficiency of the machine. Considering the number of men to be controlled, the vast area from which they are chosen, the individual and local interests that affect them, the work of the Republican machine in Federal politics surpasses anything before known. It is calculated to make Tammany blush with mortified envy. The smoothest operations of Mr. CROKER's organization are tentative and childish compared to those of the Republican machine in this case. But what the country has not been allowed to know is who it is that controls this marvelous political mechanism. Who is it that can order the President to change his attitude on an important National question and be obeyed? Who is it that can turn the members of the Republican majority in Congress into what DISRAELI once called the Tories in the House of Commons, "the finest brute vote ever known"?

These are interesting questions not only for the general public, but for the President and for the other gentlemen who have bowed to this hidden dictation. For it is very clear that the Republican Party is by no means so docile as the men with whom the machine deals at Washington. It is the conviction of close students of politics that the shameful twistings in this matter will cost a number of seats next November and may change the complexion of the House. If the vote were to be taken next week, these results would be certain. What they will be seven months from now cannot be safely predicted. But one thing is clear, practically the entire party press in the West and in the Middle West has refused to support the majority in Congress. Another thing of much significance is that the appeal to protectionist feeling has been made in vain. That cry has almost completely lost its force. When the party is really interested in any other matter the cry will be disregarded. This makes a curious situation for the party and not a safe or pleasant one. If there were a strong opposition party, or if the present opposition party should shed its absurd and intolerable financial notions, the fortunes of the Republican Party would be dubious. The power that can now swing its President and its legislative majority as on a swivel might not then be able to save it.

THE DECISION IN KENTUCKY.

The decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals declaring BECKHAM to be the lawful Governor of the State ought to satisfy both the lawyers and the laity, including the politicians. It has the appearance of being incontestably sound law, and objection on the ground of partisan leaning of the court is overruled by the fact that only one of the Republican Judges dissented from the view taken by the four Democrats of the bench, the other two Republicans concurring in the decision as good law, but finding relief for their feelings in filing a memorandum expressing the belief that it was bad morals to seat BECKHAM.

By the express terms of the Constitution of the State of Kentucky only the Legislature can determine a contested election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The powers of the State Canvassing Board are limited to a certification of what the returns show. It has no authority to go behind the returns. On the face of the returns this board certified that TAYLOR, the Republican candidate, was elected. He therefore was sworn in and began to perform the duties of the office.

The court holds that he was, nevertheless, only Governor de facto. The certificate of the board entitled him merely to exercise the authority of the office provisionally until the Legislature had determined who was the de jure Governor. This it proceeded to do by constituting a Board of Contest, drawn by lot from its own membership, to which the taking of evidence was referred. The Board of Contest, it will be remembered, reported that GOEBEL had been duly elected, and the Legislature issued to him its certificate as he lay at the point of death.

The court decides that as the jurisdiction of the Legislature was exclusive, it has no authority to review the finding or set aside the result. The law under which the Board of Contest was constituted was one which the Legislature had undoubted authority to enact. It had full power to receive the report and act on it. The action in this case is not to be distinguished from any other legislative act. The court cannot interfere. Even, the objection made to the partisan composition of the Board of Contest—ten Democrats to one Republican—falls to the ground, for the point was raised in the Legislature, and no action was taken on it. If the Legislature declined to order a new drawing, it is not now competent for anybody to demand one.

It is impossible to see how the law of the decision can be successfully attacked. It may be that the people of the State intended that the executive power should be placed in Republican hands, and that a majority of them so voted. A court of law may give a wrong decision, and so might the Board of Contest and the Legislature. The difference is that while an appeal may be taken from the opinion of a court, the Court of Appeals of the State declines to entertain an appeal from the determination of the Legislature, holding that its decision must be received as final. It is not easy to see any ground for carrying the case to the United States Supreme Court, though Gov. TAYLOR's counsel say they will carry it there. And however much we may dislike the character of the late WILLIAM GOEBEL or the behavior of the people of Kentucky in moments of excitement and passion, it is probable that justice has been done by the decision that makes Mr. BECKHAM Governor of Kentucky.

THE GOVERNOR TO THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The letter which Gov. ROOSEVELT has addressed to the Merchants' Association with reference to the water supply and the Ramapo scheme is creditable to him and to the association.

It is, of course, a disappointment that something more was not done in the Legislature, first toward the adequate treatment of the miserable Ramapo conspiracy, which should have been completely destroyed, and second toward the proper provision of power to secure a full water supply for this city. But the Ramapo job is at least suspended, and there is scarcely a shadow of a chance that it can be revived within the next year. And, as the Governor states, the whole question of the water supply for this city and for all the cities of the eastern end of the State should be taken up broadly at the next session of the Legislature.

It is extremely gratifying to have the services of the Merchants' Association recognized so clearly and intelligently by the Governor as they are. These services have in many ways been remarkable. They have not only been in the highest sense public services, with no interested motive except that which all citizens could share, but they have been rendered with great skill, vigor, and sagacity. The association is a splendid and encouraging example of the best sort of civic spirit. Its work is complete evidence of what New York can rely on in the way of genuine home rule when the laws permit us to exercise it.

RACE PROBLEMS IN THE SOUTH.

The programme of the conference at Montgomery, Ala., next month to discuss the race problems of the South is now fixed, and it is a promising one.

The conference will be presided over by the Hon. HILARY A. HERBERT, former Secretary of the Navy under Mr. CLEVELAND, and in his opening address he will define "The Problems That Present Themselves." He is a man of force and independence of mind, who is well acquainted with the course of events and opinion in the entire country, and while he enjoys the confidence of the people of the South, he will understand the relation of its action to the Nation, which is a matter not to be forgotten.

The first question to be discussed is "The Franchise in the South," and this will be taken up in the morning session of the 9th of May. The policy proposed in North Carolina will be presented by the Hon. ALFRED M. WADDELL, the Mayor of Wilmington; a prominent Southern jurist, whose name is not announced, will advocate either the Mississippi plan or the Louisiana plan, and ex-Gov. MACCORKLE of West Virginia will urge such a provision for the suffrage as will act fairly equally on both races. On the evening of the same day the subject of discussion will be "Popular Education in the South." The chief speakers will be Dr. FRISSELL, the Principal of Hampton Institute, and Dr. J. L. M. CURRY, the agent of the Peabody and Slater funds for the promotion of Southern education. Both are able men of wide experience and ardent interest in the matter. There will be a Southern educator who will devote himself particularly to the question of industrial education for the whites.

The closing day of the conference will be devoted in the morning to the religious aspect of work among the negroes, in the discussion of which representatives of the various sects—Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics—will take part. In the afternoon the most burning question of the time will be taken up, that of lynching. The Hon. ALEXANDER C. KING will present the condition of the laws in the South with reference to the punishment of crimes against women and the defects in them. A speaker is then expected to present the affirmative of the question, "Is Lynching Advisable?" and the negative will be argued by the Hon. CLIFTON R. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas, former Minister to Russia. In the evening WALTER H. PAGE of this city, a native of North Carolina, will speak of "The Significance of the Color Line to the Race Problem," and Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN, also of this city, will speak of "The Negro as an American Problem."

It will be seen that our friends in the South who have organized this conference do not dodge difficulties. They are acting with courage and good faith, on the conviction that discussion is a good thing. The questions they will take up are among the thorniest that can be imagined in any community where it is possible for them to arise, and the conference is to hear both sides. There will be not only the speeches arranged in advance, but time will be allowed for voluntary discussion under proper rules. It will be noted that two men of reputation—though very different reputation—will be present from the North. No man from this section could speak more wisely and conscientiously or with wider knowledge to the people of the South than Dr. FRISSELL. It is not so easy to predict the nature of the utterances of Mr. COCKRAN, but if he is sometimes erratic, he is also sometimes very independent, and if he cannot be taken as a representative of Northern feeling, he is sure to be stimulating. The main thing in the conference is that it will give a chance for open talk chiefly by Southern men. The Montgomery Advertiser says of it:

> We are glad there is to be a meeting of our own. We are glad that at the local heart of our Southern country there is to be an annual conference of Southern men for the discussion of the South's own problems—not a convention for the idle purpose of scolding the North, or for the needless purpose of apologizing for the South, but a sincere conference, a serious conference, a conference that, in the quality of its personnel and in the dignity of its spirit, should restore our old and honored traditions of debate, and command the attention and confidence of the Nation.

DE GALLIFFET AS A HUMORIST.

The administration of the present French Minister of War has been a source of gratification to all good French citizens, and a constant element of woe to the many and varied enemies of the republic. This was to be expected. He was known to be a soldier. But for this very reason the Royalists had hoped for much, and the Socialists, with the memory of this soldier's suppression of the Commune written in letters of blood upon their hearts, feared him. To them he was an assassin. Soon the scales fell from the eyes of the Royalists, and they were quickly brought to a realization of the fact that if DE GALLIFFET was a soldier, he was also a patriot. The Socialists stopped calling him an assassin. The reforms that he administered in an army threatened with disorganization, the steps that he took to impress upon that army that it was the servant and not the master of the people, caused the Socialists, or at least the respectable and intelligent ones of the Millerand faction, to acclaim him in spite of the Commune incident. Still to all France he remained the grim old warrior, his stern visage softened perhaps by a sense of right and justice.

And so he might have gone down to posterity had he not revealed another phase of his character which proved quite as welcome to the supporters of the Government as it was annoying to the Opposition. To-day the Minister of War is doubtless being discussed throughout France as a humorist. It all came about very naturally. In defending the Colonial Army bill, placing the colonial army under the control of the War Office, the Minister said that he knew all about the coups d'état which the Socialists feared such a measure might invite. In fact, he had been requested to participate in them. He had reason to believe that he was not the only one so appealed to. He felt humiliated and had refused. First, because he had sufficient "self-pride not to commit the crime of treason"; second, because the proposals were "stupid and imprudent," and third, because he felt quite sure that the Military Governor of Paris would arrest him, just as he would surely arrest this Governor should the latter be moved by similar treasonable influences. They both understood each other perfectly. Imagine some of the predecessors in office of DE GALLIFFET uttering such sentiments! Imagine these words in the mouths of MERCIER, ZURLINDEN, or BILLOT!

But such an unprecedented speech was not allowed to go unchallenged. The next day a Nationalist Senator undertook to rebuke the humorist. The result clearly shows that although the grave Senators may not have fully appreciated the light turn of the Marquis's phrasing as did the Socialists, they certainly comprehended the facts revealed. They voted to post the speech of the Minister of War in every commune of France, where it will be an eyesore alike to Royalists and Nationalists. These few words in the Chamber have doubtless done more to strengthen the general faith in the present Cabinet than all the reforms of the speaker put together. They will appeal to the sensibility of France.

But aside from revealing a phase of his nature hitherto unsuspected, and aside from proclaiming the fact that he had been invited to commit treason—by whom everybody knows—Gen. DE GALLIFFET won the passage of an important measure which will doubtless be of great benefit to his country. With the colonial army increased and placed under direct control of the War Office, a plan of territorial as well as military unity has been inaugurated which cannot fail to augment the prestige of France abroad, both among foreign nations and in her own colonies. The Colonial Office held its military with very loose reins, and much license was allowed. Mutinies became rebellions before the War Office was informed. Colonial officers committed acts, often involving serious international complications, to rectify which has been most humiliating for France. A Fashoda affair under the new plan is hardly conceivable. In the meantime, it will be more than ever interesting to see what this truly remarkable French Minister has still to do and to say.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It was, apparently, an ambition to succeed where the unhappy MACRUM failed so miserably that prompted Mr. WEBSTER DAVIS to resign his portfolio—if that's what Assistant Secretaries have—and undertake the enlightenment of the American people as to the rights and wrongs of the South African controversy. The squelching of the first delegate from Pretoria certainly did leave a vacancy on the stage of affairs, but whether it is or is not "a fine opening for a young man" remains to be seen. Personally, we have our doubts about its promise. Mr. DAVIS is obviously a cautious person, and he has avoided the fatal mistake made by the East Liverpool individual—that of trying to earn the—well, call it gratitude, of one nation while taking the pay of another; but he will not escape unkind criticism, and he is likely to hear frequent inquiries as to why he didn't resign before instead of after he made his journey to the Cape and beyond. He says he went with an open, unprejudiced mind to study the situation, but ever since he started there have been persistent rumors that he expected to find exactly what he did find, and it is a significant fact that the Boer officials welcomed him with open arms. That was rather remarkable, considering that a large majority of the Americans with whom those officials have been brought in contact were far from congenial to them either in ideas or habits. Of course, by delaying his resignation till his return, Mr. DAVIS was able to travel practically at Government expense. The thought may be pleasant to him, but it will cause a good deal of uneasy questioning in others, and in his coming lecture tour embarrassing references to his economical device may be made by unsympathetic auditors. Still, Mr. DAVIS will undoubtedly get a fair hearing wherever he goes. It is even possible that he may manage to convert several folks to his own way of thinking. At any rate, he is out of the Interior Department, and there will be enough relief thereat to go a long way toward creating toleration for his new crusade.

—When the United Irish-American societies of this city were seized, the other day, with an uncontrollable impulse to adopt a series of resolutions in regard to the Anglo-Boer war, they referred to the Irish soldiers under Gen. ROBERTS's command as "unfortunate wretches driven by English-made poverty into the British Army." Some, not too sympathetic comments on the sentence quoted that appeared in this column have inspired the "J. O'C." who conducts a similar column in The Rochester Post Express to enter into a lengthy disquisition on the attitude of Irishmen toward the British Government and the British Army. He found in our paragraph, we grieve to learn, "a careful avoidance of definite statement, and the method of hinting at a series of disagreeable things rather than saying them frankly," but our sorrow is much mitigated by the discovery that the view of the Irish soldier taken by "J. O'C." comes vastly nearer agreement with our own than with that of the United Irish-American societies. "The Irish soldiers in the British Army," he declares, "are not poor wretches in any other sense, perhaps, than their comrades. It is an army recruited by voluntary enlistment; and many young fellows drift into it from a mere spirit of adventure, some because they have failed in civil occupations, others because they have been disappointed in love, or have taken to soldiering after a heavy spree. And the Irish as well as the rest are bound by every consideration of discipline and military honor to do their duty when called to the field of battle." That can be read over several times with profit by the eloquent persons who, at a safe distance from anything more alarming than a Board of Aldermen or ex-Assistant Secretaries of the Interior, are planning terrible things for others than themselves to undertake against the British Empire. There are, it will teach them, Americans of Irish descent, easily distinguishable from Irish-Americans, with very different ideas as to the motives and duties of soldiers and citizens.

—A notability of a kind once commoner in New England than now has just died at Otisfield, Me., a village not far from Portland. JOSEPH W. HOLDEN—"Prof. HOLDEN" he always called himself, and was usually called—was a man of considerable natural ability and very defective education. For many years past he had been trying to convince such portions of the world's inhabitants as would listen to him that the earth was a flat plain. He had assured himself that the more popular theory was false by watching a millpond for several nights. The water did not run out, as it certainly would if the earth were a sphere half the time turned upside down, so he formulated what he conceived to be the only reasonable system of geography and went about the country explaining it. He traveled far and even succeeded in reaching the Chicago Fair, where he preached his doctrines with vigor and he thought with effect. HOLDEN was eighty-two years old when he died. He began life as a farmer, and proved himself lacking neither in intelligence nor industry by making considerable money out of his not too fruitful acres. He served one term in the State Legislature, was several times a candidate for County Commissioner, and once manifested Senatorial ambitions. His lecture tours extended from Maine to New York, and they were often productive of more than laughter. Of late years HOLDEN passed much of his time in Portland, where he had the run of the city buildings. He was a frequent attendant at court, and generally sat with the lawyers. For a while in early life he was himself a trial Justice. Opinions differed as to the extent of his mental powers. Despite the apparent sincerity with which he upheld his absurd astronomical notions, he seemed to be rather a reversion than a maniac. Only a few hundred years ago there were civilized countries where his one eccentricity would have passed unnoticed.

—Though there is some talk in connection with the advance in the price of ice about a partial failure of the "crop," of course there is no sincerity in it, and we doubt if anybody will believe that there is any direct relation between last Winter's mild weather and the increased rates. The mild weather did not render necessary an advance of 100 per cent. in the case of small consumers; it only rendered it comparatively safe. That is, the stock of ice on hand is fully adequate for the Summer demand, but it is not so much more than adequate as usual, and therefore the control of the ice market is a comparatively simple matter. In reality, there can now be no such thing as a shortage of ice. The cost of the natural and the manufactured article is so nearly the same that the two compete on equal terms, even in the Northern States. Dependence on the freezing of lakes and rivers is a matter of the past. To start with, the artificial ice costs a little more than the old-fashioned sort, but it can be produced as wanted, and where wanted, and the incidental convenience and economies make up practically all the original difference. The so-called natural source of supply affects the price of ice much as the existence of canals influences the cost of rail transportation. In the absence of either, up go rates. The mere fact of the rise, however, is less irritating than the impertinently false explanation of the rise given by the conscienceless monopolists.

—Startling and important news about Admiral DEWEY seems to be plenty this week. Here is a particularly momentous and significant item, which we gratefully transfer from the columns of The Chicago Record. "Admiral and Mrs. DEWEY," declares the Washington correspondent of that paper, "have had their first quarrel. The bride told a party of her friends about it Saturday, and every one in town will know it before to-morrow night. It began by the Admiral insisting, as all men do on occasions, that his wife wear rubbers. She refused to do so because it made her feet look so large and clumsy, and they disputed until both grew very much excited, when the Admiral, in the height of his passion, declared that if Mrs. DEWEY did not wear her rubbers he would no longer take a tonic that the doctor had prescribed for him at her suggestion. With tears in her eyes she surrendered and has worn rubbers ever since." To careless eyes and superficial minds this may not seem to be a very thrilling tale, but those who look deeper will find in it more than a bit of idle gossip. The symbolistic school has many votaries, and as likely as not the Washington correspondent of The Chicago Record is one of them. Anyhow, the story is a very human story, and that is recommendation enough.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Admiral Dewey's statement calls to mind the "epistles candidatial" of "The Biglow Papers." A few verses from the letter of "a candidate for the Presidency in answer to suttin' questions proposed by Mr. Hosea Biglow" seems especially appropriate in this connection. They run as follows:

> Ez to the answerin' o' questions
> I'm an ox at bein' druve.
> Though I ain't one thet any test shuns,
> I'll give our folks a helpin' shove.
> Kind o' permiscuous I go it
> Fer the holl country, an' the ground
> I take, ex nigh ez I can show it,
> Is pooty gen'ally all round.
>
> I don't appruve o' givin' pledges,
> You'd ough'to leave a feller free,
> An' not go knockin' out the wedges
> To ketch his fingers in the tree.
> Pledges air awful treachry cattle
> Thet preudunt farmers don't turn out;
> Ez long 's the people git their rattle,
> Wut is there fer'm to grout about?
>
> Ez to my princerples, I glory
> In hevin' nothin' o' the sort;
> I ain't a Wig, I ain't a Tory,
> I'm jest a candidate, in short.
> Thet's fair an' square an' perpendicler,
> But, of the Public cares a fig
> To hev me an'thin' in particler,
> Wy, I'm a kind o' peri-Wig.

Leaving out from these lines of Lowell's the rhyme and the "Yankee dialect," we have Dewey's "statement" almost exactly reproduced.

The fact that "the Admiral indicated that he did not intend to commit himself in any way to the politicians of either party, although he had no hesitancy in saying that he would be grateful to his friends," is also well reproduced in the lines of the "Postscript" of this same poem, as follows:

> Ez we're a sort o' privateerin',
> O' course, you know, it's sheer an' sheer,
> An' there is suthin' 'muth your hearin'
> I'll mention in your privit ear.
> Ef you git me inside the White House,
> Your head with ile I'll kin' o' 'nint
> By gittin' you inside the Lighthouse
> Down to the eend o' Jaalam Pint.

Alas, for our hero of Manila! In all but physical courage in battle, he has proved himself to be a "poor, weak man."

"Woman, lovely woman," is at the bottom of it all, and "man, poor man" must "take the blame." AN ICONOCLAST.
Lansingburg, N. Y., April 6, 1900.

Admiral Dewey and the People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The decision of our beloved Admiral Dewey to run for President is a blessing in disguise. He is always doing our glorious country a great good. The President should be elected by the people. He is not, and the Admiral can prove it. Let him run and he will receive the popular vote; but rest assured, the machine will arrange it so that he will not receive the Electoral vote. The people have nothing to say. But once aroused, they will take the matter in their own hands. By all means, encourage the Admiral to run, and thereby bring about a much-needed change.

JOSEPH S. DONOVAN.
New York, April 6, 1900.

THE ANTI-BRYAN MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have forgotten in which one of his works it is, but somewhere the late Lord Beaconsfield said that a party in power continues to hold office as long as the country is prosperous, but that when bad times come, whatever their cause may be, the ruling administration is held responsible and is kicked out in short order. It will be conceded probably that Benjamin Disraeli knew what he was talking about. He was a man of considerable experience in public affairs and was by nativity and education a person of uncommon shrewdness of observation and judgment.

The wisdom of this opinion of his is rooted in the commonest affairs of life. Who would swap a good horse for a bad one? What equestrian wishes to exchange a well-gaited animal with which he is perfectly satisfied for a cob of uncertain qualities of head and heel? Where is the idiot who will let go a bird in hand for two in the bush?

Applying these ideas to the political situation in this country, it becomes a query whether the Democrats can prevail in the coming Presidential contest on any platform. The country is unquestionably prosperous to a degree unknown in many years. The financial legislation recently enacted by Congress, while fixing the gold standard as the measure of our commercial transactions, for the next few years at any rate, provides for an inflation of the currency, which is obliged to send up prices of all commodities and manufactures of whatever kind. It has been conservatively estimated that the increase of National bank circulation under the Currency bill will be far toward $1,000,000,000 of money, and certainly it may be about $10 per capita for each and every inhabitant of the United States. This increase of the circulating medium, under the law of supply and demand, with which we are all more or less familiar, will inevitably cause an increase of prices in all walks of life. Whether it will cause too much demand for labor, too much production, and consequently a disastrous reaction, is problematical, but the thing in plain view is that we are upon the eve of an increase of activity throughout the whole Nation, which will mean higher prices for agricultural and manufactured products of all kinds.

Being a Democrat and a strict party man, believing that any nominee of my party on any platform it may adopt deserves my support, I am yet obliged to ask the question, Can the Democracy beat McKinley this year with Bryan? In view of the facts above related, I should begin to distrust my sanity if I did not entertain a very grave doubt on the affirmative side of that question. The probabilities are that Mr. McKinley will beat Col. Bryan more decisively than he did four years ago.

That Bryan is a man of intellect and a platform performer of extraordinary magnetism is a proposition which cannot be denied. He is as big a curiosity among speakers as Jumbo was in "The Greatest Show on Earth," or as Fitzsimmons, the giant lobster, was in the Aquarium. He draws crowds and evokes applause with as much certainty as Tom Thumb did in his palmy days, or as the stilted advertiser of a certain brand of cigar does wherever he goes, exhibiting his stature, elongated in the legs by as much as six feet and clad in the habiliments of Uncle Sam, by and with the assistance of a cornet with which he occasionally disturbs the circumambient atmosphere.

Granting Col. Bryan's ability and his popularity, there yet remains the question of his fitness to be President of these United States. I suppose it must be conceded that a man is fit or unfit according to the ways and means by which he proposes to accomplish his ends. If he is of that kind of intelligence which thinks that a square peg will fit a round hole, almost everybody will concede that he is a rattler in his upper story. Now, what does Col. Bryan propose to do about the monetary question just at the present time? Why, he says that he is going to have 16 to 1 or bust. We must have a campaign full of discussion of free silver, even though the money question is already settled beyond the term of the next Presidency. Qui bono? For whose particular welfare are we to have this straw rethrashed? What is the good of proposing to do a thing when you get in power which you will have no opportunity to do? Is it a good scheme? Does it sound sensible? Will the people open their throats and yell for it? I think not.

The only chance that the Democracy has to head off Mr. McKinley in this campaign is to put up somebody who will stand for more conservatism, more prosperity, with less of incidental expense, than he represents. A great many people are tired of paying war taxes and think that it is time to put an end to the Philippine war, and a great many more suspect that the favored classes are having a little too much to do with the formulation of tariff laws. If we could put up a ticket which would mean absolute business capacity, honesty, and economy, and the return to true democratic principles in the administration of the Government, we would have a fair chance to win. But with Bryan and buncombe and the charge of the ragged brigade against the forces of industry in this country—well, under such circumstances it ill becomes a Democrat to prophesy what the result will be.

WILLIS B. DOWD.
New York, April 4, 1900.

FIFTH AVENUE STAGE LINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The denial on the part of Manager Scribner of the Fifth Avenue Stage Line that Senator Goodsell's bill created a monopoly must be taken in a Picwickian sense. The bill gives the right to any company which has been running for a term of years to have certain privileges and rights. Inasmuch as the Electrical Vehicle Transportation Company is the only one which has been running for a term of years, this creates an absolute monopoly in the hands of these people. They may give us as good or as bad service as they choose, and they certainly have given us bad enough service in the past. It is an amendment of the general transportation laws in such a manner as to give a special privilege to the Fifth Avenue Stage Line. It is special legislation of the worst kind and should be promptly vetoed by the Governor. Monopolies established by law have been the curse of some of the Old World countries. We should certainly not be subjected to the vagaries or management of a company which has done very little to deserve our confidence and which now proposes to prevent any other company from competing with it. The terms of the bill put an effectual quietus on the disingenuous denials of the manager of the would-be monopoly.

E. R. JOHNES.
New York, April 7, 1900.

LATIN FOR LAWYERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An intelligent correspondent was seeking to reason out in your paper the other day that there was no need for a lawyer to have acquaintance with Latin; that he could get along just as well without it. That reasoning would apply with equal force to the clergyman and physician. Such discussion has been going on for a long time, and still academical institutions of learning have not dropped the classical course. It must be regarded as giving a good development, or it would be left out. It would savor of a mistaken foolishness in this advanced age of the world to spend time in schooldays to no advantage.

College Presidents, professors, and Trustees ought to consider what would be for the best good in instruction, and should look at the other side of the question, and no longer teach Greek and Latin to no purpose, if your correspondent is right. The clergyman would have no more need of his Greek and Hebrew than the lawyer of Latin and French, with such good translations of classic writers, feeling our great indebtedness to those ripe scholars who gave them. And why study any of the modern languages, when our English is so generally understood? But a rare few can ever get such a mastery over them as to speak them with fluency, or to write in them intelligently, and our own countrymen are everywhere for us to meet them.

That one may become a good English scholar without such aids cannot be an unanswerable argument against them. There have been many such, and they have shone in art, science, and literature with brilliancy, and numbers of them regretted that they were not permitted to have a rich and full preparation in some university or college. They became masters in speech, and wrote in the happiest style, having genius, through intimacy with those in their own departments who were molded through classic learning, to whom they were deeply indebted.

It will not do for those who have not had such a training to condemn it, and they who pursued those language studies with no liking for them are not qualified to pronounce against them. We might argue as strongly against any branch of science and art, where we ourselves feel that they have no use for us, helpful as they have been in ten thousand directions. Are they not all superior in their ways, going out with streams of blessing?

We are free to admit, many of us, that large native endowments without culture accomplish more than every opportunity with but little talent, and that even greater work is done with moderate ability where there has been a persevering application than in not using extraordinary gifts. Bunyan and Moody, without education, studied deeply that richest classic, the English Bible. Great lawyers and scientists have been those who grew familiar with their own paths, but they were gifted with a rare capacity.

Aside from the direct benefit which comes from a good course in the classics in getting thus a stronger hold of our own English, in seeing the origin and make-up of many words, we are all the while enlarging our own vocabulary in working out our translations to be of lifelong service. Why not for the like end go up and down pages daily of our dictionaries, as it is said Lord Chatham did, classic scholar though he was? No doubt it would be time well spent, but it would be dry enough to discourage a host, without such charm to keep us from weariness as we have in the Latin and Greek authors. Then there is so much of history to be gathered in, and there come around us the famous of other ages, to enkindle enthusiasm to go out somewhere with like high acting. Justice Story says in one of his addresses: "There is not a single nation from the north to the south of Europe, from the bleak shores of the Baltic to the bright plains of immortal Italy, whose literature is not imbedded in the very elements of classical learning," and we are certain that he never felt it was a loss to him to be taught therein.

Our New York State Regents require that law students shall have one year's teaching in Latin, seeing a necessity for it in reading law, where there are so many Latin phrases used. Story speaks in its praise. Sir Edward Coke has no fault to find with it, neither has Sir Matthew Hale. William Pinkney was taught it when he had risen to distinction, while he was a representative in England, feeling ashamed in a company of learned men that he did not know it. It is not likely that Homer and Demosthenes knew any other tongue than their euphonious Greek, but it is to the honor of Virgil and Cicero that they added Greek to their own vigorous Latin. Theophilus Parsons, Jeremiah Smith, Jeremiah Mason, Dexter, Prescott, Hamilton, Webster, Choate, Emmet, and George Wood were all of liberal education, and it was to their good fortune, as it has been to that of others who have adorned the bar since, like Evarts, Jeremiah Black, James C. Carter, and Frederic R. Coudert.

There is no argument here attempted against those self-educated or taught in English alone who have won merited eminence at the bar to have full rank as jurists, but the plea is put in that such a classical discipline is not without its good. J. HERVEY COOK.
Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, April 4, 1900.

A Substitute for Steam Laundries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday I noticed Mr. "F.'s" plaint on laundry work. Allow me to suggest a substitute for the all-destroying steam laundry. Let him make inquiries among his friends for a good, capable woman to do his laundry work. I know there are many who would be glad to get the work and also make the necessary repairs. Sometimes a good garment needs a few stitches and if it falls into careless hands the rent is made larger and the garment is past use.

"F." may have a little trouble at first to find a suitable person, but having found her he will be more than compensated for all his trouble and wonder how he ever patronized the steam laundry.

HOUSEKEEPER.
Mamaroneck, April 3, 1900.

The Times's Paris Edition.

From The Iron Age.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is to be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris. This is a remarkably enterprising undertaking.

From The Independent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only paper in the world published daily on the grounds of the Paris Exposition. Journalism in the United States, and, we venture to add, the whole world could hardly have a more creditable representative.

From The Buffalo News.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily at the Paris Exposition. It is proposed to show people from all parts of the world how great American newspapers are produced. This enterprise is commendable, and shows the spirit and views of publishers of true merit and business capacity.

NUGGETS.

Well in Hand.

"What is command of language, pa?"

"It's thinking of something real mean to say and then not saying it."—Chicago Record.

Not His Fault.

Sterene—What a chap you are, Bounder! You never agree with anybody.

Bounder—Well, what of that? Am I to blame if everybody else is wrong?—Boston Transcript.

Emergency.

Jack—I'm thirsty. Come in here and I'll order a bottle of champagne.

George—I'd rather have beer.

Jack—So would I, but I haven't a cent. It's easier to get trusted for champagne than beer.—New York Weekly.

Loves Its Work.

"How is it you're such a great worker?" asked the grasshopper.

"Because I love work," replied the busy bee. "I couldn't be happy without it. In fact, you may have noticed, when my busiest season is on I'm in clover."—Philadelphia Press.

THE BUSIEST MAN.

Dan V. Gallagher in Boston Globe.

The world seems given to busy men, who
labor with hand and brain—
Some of them striving for honor and fame,
others for treasure and gain.
But the one that I have in mind just now is
up with the sun's first peep,
And the only rest that his little limbs get is
when he is fast asleep,
And I sometimes imagine the little shoes
that cover his tiny toes
Half echo a sigh of pure relief, with the
daylight nearing a close—
Each hour that passes is brimming with
joy—more pleasure it could not hold—
For the busiest man in the whole wide
world—one little boy four years old.

When a little boy gets to be four years old,
a terrible bother is he,
And he asks funny questions 'bout all kinds
of things from a whale to a bumble bee.
You must tell him the number of stars exact and where they get their light—
And the reason they do not shine all day
the same as they do at night—
And what holds the sun up in the sky, and
how the trees were made—
And why in the dark when he's left alone,
he always feels so afraid—
Then he begs for the tale about Bo-peep,
and when the story's told,
Another question or two has he—this little
boy four years old.

When a little boy gets to be four years old,
a wonderful joy is he—
For when his arms about you twine, your
heart from care seems free
And all the trials of life pass on, and the
things that are hard to bear—
And the soul seems wrapped in a tender
love for the little tot standing there—
While often a mist obscures the sight and
the eyes grow strangely dim,
And then I wonder what price you'd ask
before you would part with him—
And I know that in this great wide world
there isn't enough pure gold
To tempt a mother to yield him up—one
little boy four years old.

MORE FIGHTING IN LUZON

Insurgents and Americans Meet in Several Encounters.

FILIPINOS MAKE ATTACKS

Murder Natives in Sympathy with Americans—Generals Ask for More Troops.

MANILA, April 8.—Reports of encounters between the American troops and the insurgents continue to arrive from many points. On Friday Capt. Sturgis, while reconnoitring, struck an insurgent outpost on the Novaliches Road, five miles distant from Manila, killing two and capturing ten. All were in full uniform. Unfortunately, Capt. Sturgis's force was not large enough to pursue the main body.

A detachment of the Forty-second Infantry, while scouting in Laguna Province, was pursued by the insurgents and obliged to take refuge in a church at Paete, where the Americans repelled the rebels until reinforcements arrived.

Lieut. Gordon, with a company of the Sixteenth Infantry, while scouting near Aparri, Cagayan Province, engaged the insurgents. Lieut. Gordon was wounded.

A Sergeant and a Corporal of Company I, Eighteenth Infantry, were killed in a severe fight in Capiz Province, Island of Panay.

The insurgents made a night attack upon Calbayon, Island of Samar. They killed the sentry, swarmed into the town, and searched the house of Major Gilmore of the Forty-third Infantry, who was absent. They killed his cook. Ultimately the Americans drove them out of the town, killing four and capturing twelve.

Gen. Young, commanding in North Luzon, has made several requests for reinforcements, representing that his force is inadequate; that the men are exhausted by the necessity of constant vigilance; that he is unable to garrison the towns in his jurisdiction; that the insurgents are returning to the district and killing the amigos, and that it is necessary for him to inflict punishment in several sections before the rainy season begins.

Gen. James Bell, who is in command in Southern Luzon, has made similar representations. He says his forces are inadequate and that he merely holds a few towns, without controlling the territory.

The President of the town of Samal, Province of Bataan Luzon, and another prominent native have been assassinated because they were known to be friendly to the Americans. The President of another town has joined the insurgents because they had threatened to kill him if he did not.

MISSION WORK IN AFRICA.

Bishop Hartzell Tells of Progress Made in Establishing Schools — Englishmen Aided Him.

LONDON, March 31.—Bishop Hartzell, the American Methodist Bishop for Africa, recently reached London after another extensive Episcopal tour on the West Coast and through South and East Africa. He and Mrs. Hartzell will sail for New York in a few days, reaching there in time to attend the Ecumenical Mission Conference in that city, and reaching Chicago for the opening of the Quadrennial General Methodist Conference, which begins in that city the first Wednesday in May. To this body the Bishop will make the report of his four years of work.

His travels along the East and West coasts and in the interior sections since he sailed from Liverpool in December, 1896, foot up over 50,000 miles. He has had three sharp attacks of the African fever, but is now as hale and hearty in appearance, and in fact, he thinks, as when he first sailed for the Dark Continent.

In Liberia, says the Bishop, the church membership has advanced to nearly 4,000. The College of West Africa at Monrovia has now a Faculty of seven educated negroes from America, and is well attended, while associated with it are twenty-nine primary schools in different parts of the republic, with an aggregate attendance of nearly 2,000 pupils. A printing press and establishment, worth $5,000, has been sent to Monrovia, and a thirty-two-page periodical, entitled The New Africa, is published.

The Bishop believes in Liberia, and has been a great service to the Government in several international affairs. In recognition of his services President Coleman and his Cabinet conferred upon him the honor of "Knight Commander of the Order for the Redemption of Africa."

In Angola, south of the Congo, a line of mission stations is maintained extending nearly four hundred miles from St. Paul de Llanda on the coast. Industrial schools are provided; the Scriptures and other religious literature are being published in the native language; new stations in native towns opened, and several buildings erected.

In Portuguese East Africa, with headquarters at Inbambane, on the coast, several large mission stations are developing. A third printing outfit is here publishing church and school literature in two native languages. One native man put in type the New Testament in the Tonga language. At Delagoa Bay F. Lingham and friends will build a church property for work among Europeans.

Not to mention other centres, the most important foundation laying has been secured in Mashonaland, East Rhodesia. At New Umtali a donation of ten thousand dollars' worth of town lots and an annual subsidy of $2,000 for school work among the Europeans has been received. This town has already 600 settlers and is in the gold belt; is 3,500 feet above the sea and on the railroad running from Beria on the coast over 200 miles to the east, and finished to Salisbury, nearly 200 miles further into the Continent.

Ten miles from New Umtali is another beautiful mountain valley, and here the Bishop has received a donation of over sixty thousand dollars' worth of good buildings and thirteen thousand acres of splendid land. Here a great industrial mission station for natives has been begun. Several missionaries are on the ground. Herds of cattle, sheep, and goats are begun; schools, carpentry, blacksmithing, farming established, and equipped with the best modern American tools; gardens and fields fenced and planted; schools for natives opening, and a hospital and a children's home furnished.

This mission has a phenomenal beginning, not only in the large and valuable concession received from the British South Africa Company, but in the cordial and practical co-operation accorded to it by prominent and influential English people. Earl Grey, representing the company, in confirming the gift wrote the Bishop: "We want America to unite with England in laying the foundation of Christian civilization in Rhodesia, where for many centuries barbarism has reigned."

Wants Punishment to Fit the Crime.

BERLIN, April 8.—On the ground that the punishment is too mild for the offense, Emperor William has refused to confirm the sentence to a short term of imprisonment passed upon Lieut. Prince Prosper Arenberg, who last year murdered a negro in German Southwest Africa in circumstances of peculiar atrocity.

New Train from Berlin to Turkey.

BERLIN, April 8.—The bi-weekly Oriental Express Train from Berlin to Constantinople, will begin running April 30, making the distance in fifty-one hours.

Anglo-French Modus Extended.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 8.—Joseph Chamberlain, Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies, has notified the Colonial Cabinet that the British and French Governments have renewed the Anglo-French modus vivendi covering fishery rights on the Newfoundland treaty shore until the close of the present year. This removes all apprehension as to friction between the two powers over the rights of their respective subjects during the approaching fishing season.

WOMEN IN THEIR CLUBS.

The Daughters of the Revolution are good sisters as well as daughters, and the different city chapters meet to spend afternoons with each other at different times during the season. One of these family gatherings was held last Monday at the house of Mrs. Albert S. Newcomb, in West Seventy-first Street, where Continental Chapter entertained the members of the Colonial, Knickerbocker, and Betsey Ross Chapters. The event of the afternoon was a talk by Miss Mills upon the historical import of the Dreyfus case. There was music, and later refreshments were served from a pretty table decorated with jonquils and candles with yellow shades. The Betsey Ross Chapter is the baby among the city chapters of the organization, and is not yet a year old. The entertaining chapter at its private meetings this Winter has been having lectures upon historical subjects. The last of these will be given at its final meeting of the season in May.

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The Barnard Club of New York is thinking seriously of changing its headquarters. It has delightful rooms now in the Carnegie Building, but with its large membership, when there is a full attendance and unmarried members increase the numbers by bringing escorts, it is unpleasantly crowded. The Barnard Club, with its rooms always open, its "at home" day once a week, when the members gather to take tea and are sure to meet their friends, is one of the most satisfactory organizations ever started. The continued and increasing interest of its members has proved that a mixed—horrible expression—club has great possibilities. But then the Barnard is composed of unusually bright men and women.

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The General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution will meet on the 23d and 24th of this month in the assembly rooms of the society, 156 Fifth Avenue. There will be a general election of officers, and seven members of the Executive Board will be elected.

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Outside its members there are probably not many people who know of an interesting society in New York, the Daughters of the Holland Dames. This is distinctly not the society of the Lavinia Dempsey Holland Dames, which has attained newspaper notoriety. There are some forty or fifty members, and frequently several of these often from one family. Mrs. E. A. Hoffman is the Directress General. The members must be lineal descendants of old New Yorkers born in Holland, and who have done some service either civil or military here, or must have been freeholders. The monthly meetings are held at members' houses, where papers on historical subjects are read. There is usually an exhibit at the meetings of historic treasures belonging to members, and there are some of exceptional interest belonging to different ones. A meeting was held last week which may be the last one of the season. It is undecided whether another will be given this Spring or not. The society, though it is several years old, has never given a regular club dinner. It expects to hold one for the first time in the Fall. The organization has some money toward a monument, which it will put up at some future time in memory of some of the early Dutch settlers. This is one of the aims of the organization.

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Mrs. Helen H. Gardner told the New York County Woman's Suffrage League at its regular meeting last week that census taking was "light work," and would be called woman's work if there was not a salary attached to it. "Men would scorn it," she said, with great disdain, "if it wasn't for the salary; they would say it was out of their province 'snooping' around in private houses asking housewives all kinds of questions, their ages, how many children they have, the sex of the children, whether they rent or own their houses, and if they belong to church or wear store teeth."

The league voted to send a letter of thanks to Gen. W. R. Merriam, Director of Census, for taking a stand in favor of women census takers. "You can get so much more out of men if you only flatter them," said a very pretty woman.

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The League for Political Education has begun its evening classes for those in business during the day. These classes are a direct outcome of the recent meetings held at the house of the President, Mrs. Sanders, to which the business women of the district were invited. The first meeting of a Ruskin Reading Circle was held at a private house, and the two others will be held in the Berkeley Lyceum Building, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, on April 11 and 25 and May 9 and 23. The classes are free. There were some fourteen or fifteen present at the first meeting. Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies" was scheduled for the reading. A free class for the study of current events, to which men were also invited, met for the first time last Tuesday evening also at the league rooms. It will be continued fortnightly for four evenings. Information concerning the classes can be obtained from John Martin, Secretary.

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The Van Norman Alumnae Association has raised the money to erect a monument to one of the founders of their school, Daniel C. Van Norman, LL. D., in Maplewood Cemetery. Dr. Van Norman was one of the early believers in education for women, and started a school for them in 1857. The monument is to be simple, six feet in height, and will bear the inscription, "Erected in Loving Memory by the Van Norman Alumnae Association," with the name and date of birth and death. The monument is to be unveiled in ethe early Fall with appropriate ceremonies. Old pupils of the school from all over the country have sent contributions to the fund. The erection of the monument was the idea of Mrs. Levi Holbrook, the present Secretary and former President of the association.

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The Clio Club held its annual dinner at the Savoy last week. The next meeting will be its regular election of officers.

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The New York City Health Protective Association last week discussed informally the condition of the city streets. There is a marked change since Col. Waring's day, they say, and they are thinking of giving practical consideration to the matter. Twenty-third Street, in the shopping district, was reported to be in a particularly bad condition on Sunday mornings. "We had only to look after the streets at one time," said Mrs. Mary A. Newcome, who presided. "Now the sidewalks look as if the use of the shops had been swept on them, and left where it fell." The condition of the cars, which were somewhat improved after the notice concerning expectoration were first put in place, are now nearly as bad as ever, the association members say, and that is another matter which they will take up before long.

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The last of the lectures upon Socialistic topics was given by the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss before the Civitas Club of Brooklyn last week. Mr. Bliss spoke of the value of Settlement work to the workers, and said that no woman could spend a few weeks at a settlement without being stronger and better for it. He advised the members of the club to take for a part of this year's Summer reading Socialistic literature, in order to better understand the subject, regardless of their belief.

ALARMS FOR MISSING PERSONS.

Two Women and a Man Recently Disappeared from Their Homes.

The police sent out a general alarm last night for Mrs. Annie Schnakenberg, who disappeared Friday morning from her home at 301 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. She is thirty-seven years old, and lived with her husband and seven children. Her husband, Charles, is a florist in Eighth Avenue, near his home. Mrs. Schnakenberg had been ill for some time. She told her husband on Friday last that she wanted some money, and he sent her $5 from the store. This money she placed on a table. Then she dressed and left the house. The money was found on the table by Mr. Schnakenberg when he returned at noon.

Dr. A. L. Northrop of 57 West Forty-ninth Street called at Police Headquarters last night and caused a general alarm to be issued for his sister, Mrs. Nellie Nelis; who disappeared from her home last Monday. Her home is in Richfield, Conn. She was described as thirty-two years old, wearing gold eyeglasses and a black fur cape with a red silk lining.

An alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters for Adolph Schaesle, who disappeared from his home April 2. He lived at 406 East Sixty-fourth Street. He was described as sixty years old, 5 feet 5 inches in height, slim, having dark hair, blue eyes, wore gray mixed trousers, dark overcoat and hat. He had a boil on the left side of his head.

DEWEY AN IMPULSIVE MAN

Acts Without Any Thought of the Effect Produced.

His Friends Say that in Announcing His Candidacy He Was Influenced by No One.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Some points in Admiral Dewey's character, well understood in Washington, are apparently not so well understood in the country at large, to judge by the comments excited by his statements to the press the past week. They account for all the things he has done which appear so mysterious to people who insist on judging him by the standards which apply to other men. Unless they are accepted and understood these people are likely to become more and more bewildered as the campaign goes on.

Those who know the Admiral are amused at the attempts to explain his statements by figuring on the effect they were intended to produce. He has no idea of effect. He acts on impulse, and says the things which occur to him, and it is impossible for Mrs. Dewey or any one else to get him to think of their effect, political or otherwise.

The best illustration of his character in this respect is the way in which he received, at the hands of President McKinley, the sword presented to him by Congress. He came down the Capitol steps in the presence of thousands of his fellow-citizens, who had assembled to see the presentation. The escorting party walked with the ponderous, measured tread and solemn air always assumed by American citizens on such occasions. Dewey tripped light-heartedly down the steps with such speed that the party had to accelerate its pace to keep up with him. When he seated himself he looked around and noted the size of the crowd, and raised his eyebrows with an air of surprise. Then, glancing around, his eyes fell on the casket in which the sword reposed. Every one of the thousands present knew what was in the box except Dewey. He raised the lid with an air of curiosity to see what was inside, and looked upon the gift which he was not supposed to know anything about until the Secretary of the Navy should take it out. Instantly he realized his mistake, shut the casket with a bang, and looked up apologetically at Secretary Long.

Then Mr. Long began a long and eulogistic address, and the Admiral listened to him with ingenuous interest, and occasionally applauded. Frequently he applauded references to himself. When the Secretary mentioned Dewey's great deeds, and raised his voice at the close of a period, the Admiral clapped his hands. It did not convey the slightest idea of egotism, as it would have in the case of another man; it simply appeared to the spectators that the Admiral thought he was listening to an eloquent speech, and that it was only courteous to applaud. Any other man would have thought of the effect that would be produced by applauding praises of himself, but it never occurred to Dewey.

Later on, and just before the President rose, his eye was attracted by a young mother holding up her four-year-old child to look at him, and he waved his hand and smiled at the child, apparently perfectly unconscious that there was any one present but himself, the President, the Secretary, the mother, and the baby.

Dewey's political arrangements now are conducted with the same total absence of thought for consequences. When he does not want to see anybody he leaves orders to that effect, and the orders are rigorously obeyed. If William J. Bryan should come here from Nebraska to pledge his support to Dewey, and should happen to reach Rhode Island Avenue at a time when Dewey did not want to receive visitors, his card would not be taken up.

In all this the Admiral has not the slightest idea of giving offense. His dealings with newspaper men are equally artless. He does not shun newspaper men, but it is extremely difficult for them to see him. When he does not want to receive them he will not, and there is no particular time when he is willing to see them. It may be in the morning, the afternoon, or the evening. A newspaper man may haunt the Dewey residence for twenty hours and never get a chance to see the Admiral; and another, arriving in the twenty-first hour, and happening to strike the time when the Admiral is in the mood to receive, will get in and get an interview.

Everything the Admiral does is characterized by the same utter carelessness of effect or consequences. When the great celebration in his honor took place in New York all his utterances, however trivial, were reported, and no doubt many people imagined that he knew they would be reported, and said them with that idea in mind, and wondered how the great man talked when he was off his guard. People who have made his acquaintance since he reached Washington declare that he talks in precisely the same way. The scraps of unimportant conversation at the dinner table and at social gatherings which are repeated by his acquaintances all sound exactly like the utterances he made on his quarterdeck in New York Bay, with the eyes of the world upon him. He is incapable of talking or acting in any other way.

Dewey's friends say that those who, accustomed to the careful consideration by candidates of the effect of each spoken word, imagine that there is some deep meaning beneath the Admiral's statements, are mistaken, and so are those who think he is under the domination of any will but his own. No one here doubts that if Mrs. Dewey had the influence over him which she is supposed to have, his statements would have been vastly more diplomatic, and the idea that John R. McLean had anything to do with it is laughed at. In fact, there is some disposition to believe that McLean does not approve of the situation. This is based on the fact that it is perfectly evident that his advice has not been followed, and on the resulting inference that if he gave any, it must have been rejected.

The unfavorable comments on Dewey's allusions to his own victories in battle and diplomacy are to be expected in a Nation which insists on covering its heroes with adulation, and then insisting that they shall be modest. The fact is well known to all people in Washington who have had any dealings with naval officers that every one of them sets a high value on his own achievements, and that if the country wants a President who does not, it will never get him from the Navy Department. No one can talk to Sampson, Schley, Evans, or any of the other heroes of the war without seeing that they appreciate the value of their own services to the country, and Dewey has much less of this self-congratulatory spirit than most of the others.

A naval officer spends his entire life, from his youth up, in preparing for a certain event, in time of war. When it comes it is the crowning event of his whole life, the climax of his existence, and it is hardly to be expected that he will be capable of dismissing it with a wave of the hand as a slight and unimportant service. At any rate, none of the heroes of our war on the sea do treat it in that light manner, and this fact is well known to everybody who has met them.

DEWEY'S TRIP TO CHICAGO.

The Admiral Declines to Make Political Speeches on the Way.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—W. B. Conkey and J. M. Glenn of Chicago arrived here to-day and made arrangements for an interview with Admiral Dewey to-morrow, at which plans will be submitted to the Admiral with reference to his entertainment by the City of Chicago on the second anniversary of the Battle of Manila.

Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey will leave here April 20, in a special train over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, reaching Chicago at 10 A. M. the next day.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, when it placed its special train at the Admiral's disposal several days ago, informed him that it could arrange so he would travel through Ohio and Indiana in the day time if he desired to make any speeches, but Admiral Dewey replied that politics had nothing to do with the trip, and that he was not going on a campaign tour.

MRS. DEWEY AN EPISCOPALIAN?

Unconfirmed Report that the Admiral's Wife Has Changed Her Faith.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—A report was in circulation here to-night that Mrs. Dewey had left the Catholic Church and had become an Episcopalian, but no verification of the rumor could be obtained.

Father Mackin, who married the Admiral and his wife, and who is rector of her church, refused to talk concerning the report.

NEW METHODIST ELDERS

Bishop Warren, Presiding at the Conference, Ordains Ministers.

CHURCH AND LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Temperance Reformer Attacks the President and Denounces the Army Canteen Before the Delegates.

Bishop Henry W. Warren, who is presiding over the sessions of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, ordained ten Deacons and fourteen ministers yesterday. The Deacons were ordained in the morning, at St. Andrew's Church, on West Seventy-sixth Street, and the ordination of ministers took place at St. Paul's Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, in the afternoon.

At the latter service the Rev. Dr. Ensign McChesney, Dean of the College of Fine Arts, Syracuse University, preached the sermon, taking for his text St. John i., 29—"Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world." In the course of his address he said:

"The best argument against the cry of the decline of the Bible is the fact that the Bible societies are not going out of business. In 1800 the Bible was translated into sixty-six languages. Last year it was translated into 451 languages.

"If I could not be a Christian I would be a Jew. If in any imaginable way the New Testament should be taken from me, I would still cling to the Old Testament. Even the story of Jonah, abused and maltreated as it is, has something in it for me. Call it an allegory, a story, or what you will, I find in the story that God is not only the God of the Jews, but of the Gentiles, too.

"I am perfectly willing that scholars shall interest themselves in the higher criticism as long as they please. I believe when their work is all done, we'll still have the Bible. Some people who have a good deal to say about higher criticism would not know it on the street if they met it."

After the sermon the candidates for ordination as ministers or elders took their places in front of the rail. Bishop Warren read the service according to the Methodist ritual. The epistle was read by the Rev. Dr. G. P. Eckman. At the end of the Gospel, which was read by the Rev. Dr. James O. Wilson, Bishop Warren, with the other ministers, descended from the platform. The candidates knelt at the rail. Placing his hands on each of the candidates he pronounced the words that made them elders. The other ministers joined in the ceremony by placing their hands over the bishop's. Then taking the pulpit Bible in his hands he addressed each elder, saying: "Take thou authority as an elder in the Church to preach the Word of God and to administer His holy sacraments in the congregation."

The congregation was then asked to come forward and greet the new elders, which many did.

The elders who were ordained are the Revs. Edmund T. Byles, Jesse C. Coddington, Frederick H. Deming, George W. Downs, Lindsay B. Longacre, Lincoln R. Long, John S. Lull, Glenville C. Morse, George W. Rice, George F. Snyder, Eugene A. Robinson, Gilbert H. Todd, John S. Tredinneck, and Frederick Withey.

The ordination of Deacons at St. Andrew's Church in the morning was followed by a sermon by Bishop Warren. The church was crowded to the door when the service commenced. Chairs were brought into the aisles, and the Sunday school room adjoining was opened to accommodate the congregation.

Bishop Warren preached on the power of the Gospel. "From Greenland to the Antarctic," he said, "the power of the Gospel is the same, and every man, no matter where he is, asking for that power may become a son of God."

The Bishop ordained the following deacons: George A. Macdonald, George M. Cranston, William B. Tower, Frederick C. Harding, Ulysses G. Warren, Richard B. Coons, Frank Neff, Harry Young Markland, John Frederick Cryer, and Robert E. Tarleton.

Attacks upon the army canteen and upon the attitude of the President were features of an address delivered in the evening by John G. Wooley, temperance, reformer and editor of The New Voice of Chicago, before the Methodist Episcopal Temperance Society of the New York Conference. The meeting was in connection with the sessions of the conference and was held at Union Methodist Episcopal Church, on West Forty-eighth Street.

Mr. Wooley declared that the time had come to remove wine from the communion table, lest a man should kneel and drink it and go to his ruin through it.

Mr. Wooley said, in part:

"People say there's nothing new about this liquor habit. That's why I complain. It's time there was something new about it. It is time that it should be understood that no candidate for election dare make his candidacy if he is afraid of the saloons or will accept favors at the hands of saloon men.

"There is no difference in the effect of liquor upon the half-civilized Indian and a godly Methodist. A gin savage and a gin lawyer, a gin Mayor, a gin Governor, and a gin President, are all ginward to the end of the chapter.

"The President may wink at the army canteen in this country, but God winks at no canteen, and the mothers, the sisters, and the children are crying to the Church for judgment on this accursed thing."

"Judgment must begin at the house of God. There are 250,000 new saloons started every year, and they are following our flag to our new possessions so fast that it will soon be true that the sun never sets on the American saloon.

"Every day 300 men are being killed—go to their graves—through drink, and yet the Christian Church on Election Day votes on the side of the party dominated by the liquor interests. For we all know that both of the two great political parties today are slaves of the saloon, and could not elect their candidates without making concessions to the saloons.

"The Christian Church must cut loose from the liquor traffic or die. Alcohol saturates the body of the Church in this country. If the Church will continue its alliance with the liquor traffic and still preach the gospel, the poor, debauched drunkard must feel that his sins are forgiven. But for my part I should rather be a damned drunkard than a damned Pharisee."

On the platform were the Rev. Dr. Clark Wright, Presiding Elder of the Poughkeepsie District; the Rev. S. T. McCutcheon, and the Rev. Dr. Frank Beale of Poughkeepsie. An audience that filled the church listened to the speaker.

The Epworth League held its anniversary at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. W. P. Thirkfield delivered an address. O. A. Merchant and C. L. Walsworth also spoke.

At St. Andrew's Church a missionary sermon was preached by the Rev. E. R. Bell.

PALM SUNDAY FESTIVAL.

Ancient Ceremony Observed in the Church Father Malone Founded.

The old edifice of Sts. Peter and Paul, on Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, which was founded by the late Father Malone, was the scene yesterday morning of the institution there of an ancient and impressive festival.

The edifice, which is known throughout the United States as the "Church of the Cross and the Flag," was filled to the doors with a throng composed of people of many religious beliefs who had come to witness the ceremonies as introduced by the new pastor, the Rev. John L. Belford. At 11 o'clock, the hour set for the services, standing room only was to be obtained.

Three priests garbed in purple vestments at that hour emerged from the sacristy, proceeded to the altar, and then followed the blessing of the palms. When this ceremony was concluded, 500 boys and girls assembled in front of the chancel rail. The boys wore black, with immaculate bows of white lawn, and the girls were costumed in robes of white, with long flowing veils of white lawn. Each child received a branch of palm, four feet in length.

The procession then started from the chancel down the centre aisle of the church, attendant priests, in their purple robes, and the pastor, carrying a huge crucifix intwined with palms, bringing up the rear. The procession as it proceeded sang the "Palms" and the "Holy City." At the vestibule of the church the postulants and priests were met by the choir, composed of fifty voices.

Here, the Passion was sung, all those present joining in the chant. The procession then re-entered the edifice and, after traversing the aisles, chanting as it went, dispersed at the altar. The mass was then celebrated.

Bishop McDonnell officiated and blessed the palms in St. James's Pro-Cathedral, on Jay Street, at 11 A. M. The Passion was chanted by seminarians from St. John's College.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George Mangold.

George Mangold, for thirty years Professor of Music in the New York Normal College, died at the massage establishment of Mrs. De Rue at 107 East Fifty-fourth Street, on Friday of heart disease. Prof. Mangold was a graduate of Heidelberg University and a member of the Arion Society, the Liederkranz, and the Teachers' Association. He was born in Darmstadt, Germany in 1837. In 1883 he came to the United States, and after a short stay in New York went to Philadelphia, where he was Director of the Maennerchor of that city. He returned to New York in 1858, and under his direction was given the first German operas ever rendered in this country. After 1862 he confined himself entirely to the direction of singing schools, among them being the Heinemund and the Euphonia of New York and the Arion of Newark.

He was elected Professor of Music in the New York Normal College in 1870, which position he held at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and one son, Dr. William J. Mangold of Dolgeville, N. Y.

William Jauncey Cruger.

William Jauncey Cruger, a member of the old New York family of that name, died on Saturday at his residence, 5 East Eighth Street. Mr. Cruger was a nephew of the late Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger and the eldest of three sons of Eugene Cruger and Jane Marie Jauncey. Mr. Cruger, who had been leading a retired life, died of a complication of diseases, of which he had been suffering for some time. He was forty-six years old. The funeral services will be held to-day at Trinity Church, with which the Cruger family has been identified for generations.

Obituary Notes.

ANTHONY O. RUSSELL of Cincinnati, President and General Manager of the United States Printing Company, died yesterday, aged seventy-four years.

Mrs. KATE G. HUDDLESTONE of Chicago, one of the most active and widely known clubwomen in the country, died yesterday at her home, aged forty-seven.

EMIL WULSCHNER of Indianapolis, dealer in musical instruments, died yesterday at his home. He was born in Saxony in 1847, was a friend of Wagner, served in the Bavarian Army, was in the Franco-Prussian war, and was wounded at Sedan.

HARRY MACHAN PLATT died at his home, at 13 Emory Place, Jersey City, yesterday, from pneumonia. He was born at Amenia, N. Y., and was thirty-five years old. He was one of the firm of George B. Wilson & Co., produce dealers of New York, and a member of the New York Produce Exchange. He leaves a widow but no children.

The Rev. HIRAM HOUSTON of Dorchester, Mass., died yesterday in Washington, aged eighty-two years. Mr. Houston had held pastorates at Orland, Sandy Point, Deer Isle, and Wells, Me. In his later years he resided in Dorchester, where he was actively engaged in the work of the Harvard Congregational Church.

THOMAS CASSIN, a buyer of supplies and furnishings for the Brooklyn Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, died on Saturday at his home, 382 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn. He was sixty-one years old and was a native of Ireland. He settled in Brooklyn forty-nine years ago, and for a number of years conducted a furniture store. He was prominent in Catholic societies, being one of the founders of the Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Lineman Fell With Broken Pole.

Albert Schleinman, twenty-seven years old, of 263 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, a lineman in the employ of the Edison Electric Light Company, was at work at the top of an electric-light pole at Decatur Street and Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday when the pole broke close to the bottom. He landed in a heap on the sidewalk, and when picked up was found to have sustained a fracture of the right leg. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

An Elevator Lifts You from the depot platform to the top of the hill at Park Hill-on-the-Hudson, from which spreads out a level plateau covered with beautiful homes, and offering a commanding view.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Sunday, April 8, in his 54th year, George Huntington Adams, of apoplexy, suddenly.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANTHONY.—On April 7, 1900, Robert Ewing Anthony, aged 74 years and five months.
Funeral from his late residence, 198 Greene Av., Brooklyn, Monday, April 9, at 2:30 P. M.

AVERY.—On April 7, of heart disease, Mary Henrietta, eldest daughter of Samuel P. and Mary Ogden Avery.
Services at her late residence, 4 East 38th St., New York City, at 10 A. M. Wednesday, April 11.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

BROWN.—On Sunday, April 8, 1900, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Isaac M. Dyckman, 15 East 71st St., New York, Alice Stearns Brown, in her 96th year.
Funeral services at 15 East 71st St., Tuesday, April 10, 1900, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

BURGOYNE.—On Sunday, April 8, at her late residence, 484 East 143d St., Ellen Livingston Burgoyne, in her 83d year.
Funeral services at St. Mary's P. E. Church, Alexander Av., near 142d St., Tuesday, April 10, at 1 P. M.

CHURCH.—At 32 Park Ave., New York, on Saturday, April 7, 1900, in his seventy-fourth year, Frederic Edwin Church of Hudson, N. Y.
Funeral services will be held at 32 Park Ave., N. Y., at 9 A. M. Tuesday, April 10. Interment at Hartford, Conn.

KRANS.—On Friday, April 6, the Rev. Edward H. Krans, LL. D., rector of St. Matthew's Church.
Funeral service will be held in the church, West 34th St., near Central Park, Monday, April 9, 10 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

MORRIS.—On April 8, 1900, Ann Eliza, widow of the late Robert Hunter Morris, in the 91st year of her age, at the residence of her brother, A. C. Monson, 14 East 63d St.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

YOUNG.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Saturday morning, April 7, 1900, of pneumonia, in the 81st year of his age, Henry Lathrop Young, eldest son of the late Henry Young, Esq., of New York City.
Funeral services from his late residence, No. 98 South Hamilton St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Monday, April 9, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet the 10:30 train from Grand Central Station. Return train leaves at 4:50 P. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

A—THE KENSICO CEMETERY. Private station Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42 St.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 8.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Apr.
ASHE, Moses, 208 Bowery	53	2
BREITMAN, Clara, 223 E. 3d St	1	8
BROOKS, Mary, 8 Rutgers Place	1	8
BERNHARDT, Charles, 1,497 Lexington Av.	31	7
BUTLER, Susan F., 521 W. 131st St.	20	6
BREMIA, Frank, 176 Thompson St.	44	7
BATTERESTY, Kate, 313 W. 42d St.	1	7
BRADLEY, David, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	43	6
BLASCHKE, Elizabeth, 706 E. 13th	1	7
CAVANAGH, Margaret, 463 W. 163d	38	7
CROSS, Walter, New Haven, Conn	45	7
CRAIG, Sarah, 72 West St.	51	7
CARLICO, Carmela A., 115 E. 116th	1	8
CUCCIA, Giuseppe, 211 Elizabeth St.	1	8
COHEN, Rosa, 7 Forsyth St.	8	8
COX, Winston, 372 W. 126th St.	1	5
CORCORAN, Peter, 420 W. 26th St.	1	7
CURRY, Hugh, 264 W. 39th St.	77	6
CREAMER, Mabel, 2,370 2d Av.	27	7
CRUGER, William J., 5 E. 8th St.	46	4
DE ANGILIS, Achille, 67 Varick St.	1	6
DOUGHERTY, Michael, 418 E. 123d.	1	7
DUPUY, Jennie T., Arlington, N. J.	21	8
DENTINO, Vincenzo, 106 Mulberry St.	2	7
DONOHUE, Edward, 424 W. 47th St.	2	7
DORRIS, Mary, 264 W. 17th St.	39	6
DRYPOLCHER, Mary A., 301 E. 28th	66	6
FRITCH, Edward, 75 Suffolk St.	1	7
FINN, William, 232 Avenue A	66	7
FRAME, Mary, 545 W. 57th St.	39	6
GOLDBERG, Louis, 148 Madison St.	31	6
GRIFFIN, John, 175 Madison St.	54	7
GORMAN, Stella, 19 Hamilton St.	23	7
GALIGANA, Angelina, 422 E. 18th.	1	7
GLEASON, Charles, 79 Oliver St.	1	7
GREENBERGER, Morris, 99 Cannon	32	7
GUTWILLIG, Blanche, 186 Norfolk.	3	8
GROSS, Nathan, 357 E. 10th St.	1	7
GROSSMAN, Rosa, 78 Stanton St.	33	8
HANLON, Sarah J., 972 Park Av.	37	7
HOROVITZ, Frieda, 20 E. 106th St.	3	6
HOCKING, Hugh, 321 E. 77th St.	69	7
HEGARTY, Margery, 337 E. 69th St.	50	7
HENSEL, Paul E., 329 E. 119th St.	41	5
HOLLENDER, Sigmund, Nursery and Childs' Hosp.	1	6
JONES, Olive R., 37 W. 126th St.	53	7
JONES, Thomas F., 63 Jane St.	36	7
ELEMANN, Valentine, 310 5th St.	60	7
KELLY, Mary, 259 William St.	69	6
KRAATZ, Annie, 111 E. 53d St.	40	6
KATZENSTEIN, Jacob, 87 Hester	2	8
KELLY, Martin, 406 11th Av.	37	7
KUFELT, Barnet, Gouverneur Hosp.	4	7
LEIBOVITCH, Jake, 49 Essex St.	1	7
LEWIS, Max, 73 Eldridge St.	62	6
LEISKY, Jacob, 86 Madison St.	1	7
LEMBO, Lena, 324 E. 107th St.	2	7
LESSER, John J., 833 3d Av.	1	8
MIGNEMI, Pietro, 2,168 2d Av.	1	8
MURPHY, Dennis J., 444 E. 79th St.	25	6
MARASCO, Italia, 335 E. 114th St.	1	7
MANN, David, Astoria, L. I.	48	7
MANGOLD, George, 219 E. 61st St.	63	7
MAHER, William, 331 E. 33d St.	32	6
MEYER, August, 1,411 Amsterdam Av	1	7
MIGIMONE, Louis, 313 E. 44th St.	45	6
MALONE, Alice C., Saugerties, N. Y.	44	8
O'KEEFE, Daniel A., 437 W. 28th St	31	8
OVIS, Alexander, 661 E. 12th St.	8	7
PASQUALE, Infantine, 55 Spring St.	24	6
PEFFER, Louis J., 468 W. 165th St.	24	6
PARVIL, George D., 7 W. 156th St.	1	7
PALENBAUM, Moses, 215 Madison St	80	6
PUFFER, Angelina, 14 Chrystie St.	18	7
ROBINSON, William H., 213 W. 43d.	1	6
ROSSO, Annie, 327 E. 34th St.	1	6
RASTAETTER, John J., 205 1st Av.	36	7
SCHIFF, Ethel, 33 E. 61st St.	3	7
SEINIGER, Charles, 208 W. 133d St.	52	7
SMITH, Mary, 151 E. 86th St.	29	7
SILLER, Charles, 116 Division St.	1	6
SIGELIN, Lizzie, 215 Monroe St.

GENUINE APRIL WEATHER

Wintry Winds Spoil Sunday Outings for Thousands.

SIXTY-MILE-AN-HOUR BREEZE

Bright Prospect of the Morning Hours a Delusion—Spring Raiment Brings Discomfort to Many.

The weather got completely beyond control of the officials of the local bureau yesterday, and by its whims and vagaries caused exceeding annoyance and disappointment to the inhabitants of the city. It was a pathetic and perplexing case of Winter lingering in the lamp of Spring—a sanguinary struggle for supremacy between the light walking coat, lavender trousers, and fancy waistcoat and the heavy Winter overcoat. The latter garment, as the day drew to a close, had gained complete ascendency and was in general use. In cases where it has passed for the ensuing season out of the control of the owner, it was longed for with a yearning that was almost pathetic. It was one of those early Spring days during some hour of which most any class or style of clothing was eminently correct.

The morning began with the heavens unspotted by a single cloud, while the breezes that blew were scarcely strong enough to indicate the direction whence they came. The air had a softness about it that soon emptied the houses of thousands of men, women, and children, who brightened the streets with Spring apparel. The street car companies put on open cars, and the livery stable keepers were overrun with orders for open carriages for the afternoon. Street fakirs by hundreds journeyed toward the squares and parks with their wares ready for the crowds that were expected to throng these places after midday. The near-by seaside resorts opened wide their portals, so to speak, and a big stack of the delectables and delicacies of a Summer Sunday were arrayed for a rushing business. The street railways leading out of the city were ready to put extra cars into service to accommodate the excursionists. The residence streets and avenues throughout the forenoon were thronged with promenaders. Among the feminine contingent the brightness of costumes suggested early Summer, while the male element was resplendent in Spring walking garb of light and variegated design. There has not been a softer, balmier forenoon during the year, and it seemed almost a pity that the trees were not generally putting forth their leaves.

Then something seemed to go wrong with the weather, and the temperature, for some unaccountable reason, began to display a tendency to go downward instead of continuing upward. At about noon the Spring zephyrs gave place to a northwest wind, which steadily increased in force and with alarming rapidity. By 1 o'clock it had attained a velocity of forty miles an hour, and kept coming stronger until, at 2:40 o'clock, it was whistling through the streets at a mile-a-minute gait, while the temperature receded to a point which filled the hearts of many thousands of lightly attired Spring excursionists and promenaders with vague regrets.

It became cooler as the afternoon wore on, until riding on the open street cars in the teeth of the wind was decidedly uncomfortable, and those vehicles of Summer finally slunk along with curtains tightly drawn, in which flimsily attired passengers huddled together disconsolately. The man with the beautiful Spring suit of clothes was an object of pity. Many hundreds of nobby Fedora hats with iridescent bands were ruthlessly torn from their wearers' heads and spun along in the dust of the street. The expected grand rush of excursionists out of the city was postponed for another day. In the parks, however, along the slopes sheltered from the wind were many thousands of fresh-air seekers enjoying the sunshine, which was only occasionally dimmed by white clouds swirling by overhead. The zoological garden had one of the largest crowds of the season, and some of the animal houses became so congested at times that the services of extra policemen were required to keep the lines in order. Driving in Central Park was lively, as the trees protected the horsemen and women from the wind.

The weather may or may not have been responsible for the unusual number of accidents on the Park driveways. There were two collisions, four runaways, one man fell from his horse, and a woman sprained her ankle by falling from her bicycle. No very serious injuries resulted from any of the accidents.

The Speedway, despite the weather, was the scene of unusual animation during the afternoon. Rowing on the Harlem River, however, was seriously interfered with by the wind. The temperature had descended to 38 degrees by midnight last night, and was going downward steadily.

The local forecaster, when asked last night what was the matter with the weather, said he couldn't say exactly. He said further that he was not responsible for April weather.

RACING ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Well-Known Horses Show Their Speed —Runaways Add Excitement.

The thousands of spectators that gathered at the Speedway yesterday morning were treated to a series of unusually interesting races between well-known horses. Excitement was contributed by several serious runaways, and fine displays of horsemanship on the part of the mounted policemen.

Col. J. F. Cockerill, driving Swift and Honor Bright, was one of the first to appear. He was obliged to content himself with speeding the pair and catching an occasional brush with a single fast stepper. Several horses appeared for the first time this Spring. Among the number was Robert J., 2:01¼, driven by L. G. Tewkesbury. The animal seemed to be in the best of condition, but was not entered in any of the brushes. Dr. Gill started Jack in a short brush in which he made an excellent showing, although he was handicapped by a heavy vehicle occupied by the Doctor and Mrs. Gill.

One of the first races of the day was a three-sided contest, in which The Dude, driven by D. Lamar; Carmello, driven by L. Kaplan, and Laura W., driven by Dr. Kane, took part. The start was made at the extreme end of the stretch, Carmello taking the lead and holding it until the quarter was reached. There The Dude made a spurt and took first place. At the half mile all three were bunched, and it was anybody's race until Laura W. shot ahead and won out by an open length. Carmello was second, with The Dude at his heels. Mr. Lamar was not satisfied with the result of this brush, and immediately challenged his opponents to a second brush. Dr. Kane assented, but Carmello dropped out. For a half mile the second brush was a lively one, but Laura W. won in a walk.

About that time the team, Frank Howe and Willnot, driven by F. Decerne, had a slight collision with another rig at the upper end of the stretch. The horses became frightened and started off at a gallop. Mr. Decerne crowded them into the curb where the whiffle tree became crossed and the animals, making a lurch, threw the driver out. Then, finding they had a free rein, they started down the stretch at a furious pace. The cry of "Clear the road!" scattered the rigs in all directions. Nearing the half mile post Mounted Policeman Berger took up the chase and spurred his horse to its utmost speed. For an eighth of a mile it was a question whether or not he would overtake the runaways. Finally they lurched to the left and Berger, cutting them off, was at their bits. He crowded the horses into the curb, seized their bits, and brought them to a standstill, just as what was left of the wheels struck the curb. As Berger jumped from his horse in order to better manage the plunging animals, he received a storm of applause. The wagon was a complete wreck, but the driver was not hurt beyond a few bruises.

The excitement had hardly cooled down when there was another cry, and the bay mare Velvet Queen, driven by Thomas J. Brady, dashed down the stretch. Her driver was thrown out, but he alighted on his feet, and, clinging to the lines, managed to bring the animals to a standstill before serious damage was done.

In the meantime there had been several good brushes. One in particular was between Battleton, driven by Mr. Billings, and Laura W., with Dr. Kane handling the ribbons. The horses ran nose and nose to the half-mile post, when Laura W. took a lead of half a length. Then Mr. Billings began to tickle Battleton with the whip and, gradually increasing his speed, the animal was soon on even terms with his opponent. Laura W. attempted to make a spurt, but Battleton was too quick, and gained foot by foot, until the finish was reached, when he had room to spare. Fanny Blossom, driven by Charles Welland, took the measure of Lutkon, driven by Mr. Hiscock. Mr. Reid, driving William E., had a lively race with Smilax, driven by A. Newberger, in which William E., after covering a half mile, headed Smilax and won by a length. King Tom, driven by Christopher Hacket, made an excellent showing in several brushes, and beat Charles Welland's Fanny Blossom after a hard race. George Huber, driving Little Gem, won a three-sided brush with Oscar, driven by B. Zahn, and Brandywine. Two of Mr. Billings's horses, Lucille and Battleton, were matched. They ran a very pretty race to the three-quarter mark, when Lucille, without apparent effort, made a spurt that carried her a length in front, and this she increased to two lengths before the mile post was reached.

A bicycle-wheeled vehicle, owned by George A. Sipp, drawn by a lively mare, collapsed during a brush, throwing Mr. Sipp out. The horse started to run away, but was quickly caught and brought to a standstill. Mr. Sipp was unhurt.

Among the many out on the road were Isaac A. Hopper, driving Lucre; A. J. Holmes, driving a team of bay mares; D. N. Wilbur, driving Peck's Bad Boy; Capt. McDonald, driving a team; George Coleman, driving Kingwood; A. Bauman, behind Red Lady; Albert Cowles, driving a team of cobs; J. P. Barter, with his gray gelding Clayton; A. R. Meyers, driving Peter H.; John Quinn, driving a bay mare, and Albert Kerker, driving Ataka Boy.

WIND HAMPERS THE OARSMEN.

Sunday Practice on the Harlem River Attended with Discomfort.

The strong wind that blew constantly yesterday seriously interfered with the work of Harlem River oarsmen. Many of the crews, however, braved the weather and put in several hours' hard work, but that was about all it amounted to, for it was next to impossible to feather an oar or keep a boat in a straight course. Several of those who ventured out in shells and gigs had narrow escapes from swamping, as the water was choppy from the wind blowing against the tide.

Among the first crews in the water were the First Bohemian junior and senior eights. Coach Van Vleit accompanied them in a single shell. A marked improvement was noticeable in the work of the juniors. Their blade work is greatly improved, while the reach is better and longer. The seniors are in fine condition, and ready to enter a race to-morrow if necessary. The club also boated its centipede crew, which is to row in the Harlem regatta. This crew, which uses a four-oared shell, rows two oars each instead of a single sweep. They attracted much attention, and although their work was unsteady and the reach uncertain, they put the boat through the water at a fairly good pace.

The Harlem Rowing Club was well represented on the water, there being no less than eight crews out at one time. Among them was an eight-oared shell crew composed of Laurence, bow; Jennigan, No. 2; Scannell, 3; Fitzpatrick, 4; Burkhardt, 5, Hirsch, 6; Moore, 7; Lloyd, stroke, and Jack Nagle, coxswain. With one or two exceptions this crew will probably be entered in the Harlem regatta. They are training under the supervision of "Jack" Nagle, who usually occupies either the bow or the coxswain's seat in order that he may keep an eye on the men. Beginning this evening they will train every night on the Harlem River when the weather permits. The Hirsch brothers, also of the Harlem Club, who are training for the junior double shell event, covered the regular mile course in good time considering the conditions.

Coach Cassidy of the Atalanta Boat Club had his junior eight, composed of Loughran, bow; Matheson, No. 2; Cahill, 3; Hunt, 4; Rennier, 5; Underhill, 6; Costello, 7, and Knox, stroke, out in the water bright and early in the training shell. Capt. Kemp of the Union Boat Club boated his crack senior four-oared shell crew and gave them a few hours' hard work. The Metropolitans boated a four-oared shell crew, while the Lone Stars as well as the Dauntless and Nonpareils had numerous singles and doubles in the water.

CYCLING UNDER DIFFICULTY.

Largest Turnout of the Season Caught by the Heavy Wind.

The largest turnout of cyclists this season was seen on the thoroughfares of this city and in the suburbs yesterday. The main streets fairly swarmed with cyclists early in the day, and until about 1 o'clock in the afternoon the riding was very enjoyable. After that a strong wind sprang up and increased in violence as the day wore on, and at 4 o'clock riding against the wind was about as laborious as trying to climb a steep hill. It was not alone the wind that annoyed the cyclists but the dust it "kicked up" as well. At times the dust was so dense that it was almost impossible to see where one was going. Those of the riders that ventured out of town early in the day were the ones to suffer most because of the pranks of old Boreas. The macadam and dirt roads were dry, and when there was a gust of wind it picked up the dust, completely enveloping the riders and nearly blinding them. On several of the roads riders were blown from their wheels. The wind was so strong at times that the machines became unmanageable. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon two cyclists were riding side by side along Union avenue, in the Bronx. A gust of wind struck the front wheel of the man riding on the inside and turned it so that he lost his balance and the two fell against the curb. Both were cut and bruised, but were able to continue, not on their wheels, however.

Two of every three cyclists that rode out of town walked back the greater part of the way. The wind on Long Island blew a hurricane, so all those that rode to Coney Island, said the Coney Island cycle path was a stormy passage, but thousands were riding on it. Nearly all of them had started, however, before the wind increased. Along about 4 o'clock there were as many trundling their wheels along the path as were riding. Down on the Merrick Road the wind blew a gale, but that did no deter about 100 "century chasers" from trying to break records. It was noticed yesterday that nearly all the old-time "record chasers" had retired. Mrs. Irene Brush is left, however, and she was out "playing to the grand stand," so to speak. She had ridden about 200 miles up to 4 o'clock, having started out early in the day.

There were many club runs held yesterday. The clubs seen on Long Island were the Jefferson, Kings County, Logan, South Brooklyn, Prospect, Pioneer, Defender, and Monitor Wheelmen. The Harlem, Century, and Vigilant Clubs were out in New York, the former taking a large party to City Island. The Madison Wheelmen and Century Road Club held a run around Greater New York, each having a large turnout.

In this borough and Brooklyn the asphalt pavements are in good condition, but there are still some places that are in need of repairs.

Westchester Avenue, which is the main thoroughfare for cyclists riding to City Island, Fort Schuyler, Glen Island, and other popular resorts in this section, was in a dangerous condition yesterday, and more than one rider came to grief last night. The avenue has an asphalt strip near the car tracks. From Third Avenue to Union Avenue, about one mile, the path is full of holes. The asphalt has been opened in places for repairing, apparently, and a rider striking an opening is certain to go down unless he has a firm grip and seat. They are particularly dangerous at night, when it is almost impossible to see the holes soon enough to turn out of the way.

In Brooklyn Bedford Avenue needs repairing in places. There is also a dangerous spot at Ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

All the Inspectors of the Department of Highways in Brooklyn have been ordered to learn to ride bicycles before May 1. The plan has been decided upon to enable the Inspectors to ride over the roads in their respective sections and discover dangerous places which would not be noticed otherwise.

SUNDAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

Dance Halls Were Without Liquor and Barrooms Had No Music.

Coney Island was "wet" and "dry" in spots yesterday. The dry places were the concert halls, where there was music in abundance, but no beer. The wet spots were the Raines law hotels, and, as these are many in number at the island, the man with a thirst found no difficulty whatever in slaking it. The innocuous seltzer lemonade and the equally harmless and innocent ginger ale and soda water were the only drinks sold in the concert halls. This condition of affairs resulted from the orders issued by the police Saturday to the effect that where there was music there could be no beer selling. The concert hall proprietors were told that they could give their usual Sunday shows, but that they would not be permitted to sell beer or liquor in their places. None of them evinced a disposition to disobey the orders, and visitors at the island found that while they could get all they wanted to drink and hear as much music as they pleased, they could not get both in one place.

No music of any kind was permitted in the Raines law hotels, and the "ragtime" pianists who usually hold forth in these places were not in evidence yesterday. All of the dance halls on the Bowery and elsewhere were running, as usual, and all were crowded with dancers.

For the day, at least, the police seemed to be determined that the law should be observed generally, and as a result the largest number of arrests for a day thus far this season were made. The persons arrested, however, were mostly dissolute women, street "fakirs," and disorderly and intoxicated persons. There were six arrests for alleged violations of the excise laws.

The number of visitors at the island yesterday was estimated at about 25,000. There was a strong wind blowing in from the ocean, and this kept the crowd off the beach and drove many of the pleasure seekers home at sundown.

Police Inspector Brennan, who was at the island nearly all day, said that the law had been generally respected, and he believed that conditions at the island would be better this season than ever before. The proprietors of many of the resorts at the island, however, appeared to be confident in the belief that the present activity of the police would be shortlived and that there would soon be a return to the old order of things.

POLICEMAN DODGES BRICKS.

Shower of Heavy Missiles Blown from a Wall Street Building.

Policeman Kane of the Old Slip Station narrowly escaped becoming a victim of the high winds which blew during the afternoon yesterday. He was quietly patrolling his beat in front of 16 Wall Street, when a brick which had in some manner been loosened from the building above by the wind struck the sidewalk directly behind him. The officer, thinking some enemy had furtively thrown a brick at him, drew his club and looked anxiously about him. No one was in sight, however, and a moment later two other bricks struck the sidewalk a little to the left and behind him and were smashed to pieces.

The officer jumped aside about fifteen feet, and, becoming thoroughly aroused, glared fiercely at the surrounding doorways and windows in search of a concealed foe. The next brick came a moment later and grazed his helmet. The policeman, now incensed beyond measure, drew his revolver and dashed toward a doorway where he fancied he saw the fleeting shadow of a human form. There was no one in the doorway, however, and the officer recrossed the street just in time to get under a shower of bricks. He gained the other side of the street in two steps, and was just about to rap for assistance when he discovered that the wind was throwing the missiles, so to speak. He gathered up the bricks and took them to the station house.

DRINK NEARLY KILLS A BOY.

In a Comatose Condition from Whisky Obtained at Celtic Park.

Policeman Dowling of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station noticed a number of boys leaving a Long Island ferryboat at Thirty-fourth Street last evening, and that several of them were supporting one who seemed to be ill. When he approached the group all ran away but one boy, who told the policeman that his companions had been at Celtic Park, L. I., and that the one he was assisting had been drinking whisky.

While the policeman was telephoning for an ambulance from Bellevue, the boy to whom he had spoken deserted his friend, leaving him lying on the sidewalk. At the hospital where he was taken in a comatose condition, it was found that the boy was Austin Reilly, fourteen years old, of 327 East Seventy-seventh Street, and that he was suffering from alcoholism.

MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB.

Third Game of the Halpern-Roething Match Drawn.

The third game of the Halpern-Roething chess match, played at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday afternoon, was drawn after fifty-four moves. The game, a Ruy Lopez, was well contested by both players. The score of the match now reads: Roething, 2; Halpern, 0; drawn, 1. The moves of yesterday's game follow:

Halpern.	Roething.	Halpern.	Roething.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	28. Q—Q3	B—B2
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—B3	29. Kt—K3	K—K2
3. B—Kt5	Kt—QB3	30. P—Kt3	Q—Q2
4. Kt—B3	P—Q3	31. QxQch	KxQ
5. Castles	B—K2	32. K—B	K—K3
6. P—Q3	Castles.	33. P—B3	K—K2
7. BxKt	PxB	34. K—K2	K—K3
8. Kt—K2	Kt—K	35. Kt—Q	K—K2
9. P—Q4	B—Kt5	36. Kt—B2	K—K3
10. Q—Q3	BxKt	37. Kt—Q3	P—Q3
11. QxB	Q—Q2	38. Kt—B4	B—K2
12. PxP	PxP	39. K—B3	B—Q3
13. Kt—Kt3	P—Kt3	40. Kt—K	B—K2
14. B—R6	Kt—Kt2	41. Kt—Kt2	B—Q3
15. P—Kt3	Q—K3	42. Kt—K3	P—B4
16. QR—Q	B—Q3	43. P—R3	B—B2
17. R—Q2	P—R4	44. Kt—Kt2	PxBP
18. P—QR4	P—QB4	45. PxBP	PxPch
19. P—B4	P—KB3	46. KxP	B—K
20. BxKt	KxB	47. Kt—K3	B—B3
21. KR—Q	KR—Q	48. Kt—B	B—B8
22. K—B	QR—Kt	49. Kt—R2	B—Kt2
23. Q—Kt3	P—B3	50. Kt—B3	B—B3
24. Kt—K3	B—B2	51. Kt—Kt5	BxKt
25. RxR	RxR	52. PxB	K—Q3
26. RxR	BxR	53. P—R4	K—K3
27 Kt—B5ch	K—B	54. K—B4	K—Q3

The standing of the players in the handicap tournament is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Roething	3	1	Pulvermacher.	6	3
Marshall	3½	3½	Halpern	5	3
Siegheim	5	2	Mussett	2½	2½
Hanham	4½	3½	Delmar	1½	1½
Rosenfeld	4	6	Spinrad	1½	2½
Yeaton	4	5	Madan	1	3
Raubitschek	3½	2½	Magoon	0	6

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

The following tables show the standing of the clubs in the principal tournament in progress:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	H.S.		W.	L.	H.S.
Metropol'n	19	1	968	Washington	10	10	918
Corinthian	15	6	945	Morningside	9	11	926
Kings Co.	14	6	922	Lotus	8	12	969
Fidelia	13	7	1,017	Pontiac Wh..	8	12	937
America	13	7	925	Oriental	8	12	907
Knick. A. C.	13	7	920	Golden Rod..	8	12	929
Empire	12	8	928	N. Y. A. C..	8	12	888
Roseville A.	12	8	912	Imperial	5	15	936
Doolittle	11	9	937	Phoenix	3	17	874
Riverdale	11	9	920	Harlem Rep.			
Berkeley	11	9	904	Club	1	19	818

CARRUTHERS BROOKLYN NATIONAL TOURNEY.

	W.	L.	H.S.		W.	L.	H.S.
Manhattan	12	2	915	Pontiac Wh...	6	6	932
Empire	13	3	925	Spartan	7	9	922
Metropolitan	9	5	856	Arlington	4	6	922
Prosperity	9	5	854	Corinthian	3	5	913
East N. York.	10	6	935	Orient Wh....	3	5	870
Prospect	6	4	861	Echo	5	9	874
Monarch	7	6	889	L. D. K.	3	7	884
Imperial	8	6	887	Kings Co. Wh.	2	11	839
Reinecke	8	6	876	Bushwick	2	12	820
De Long	8	6	854	Pontiac	0	12	783
South. Paw.	7	7	839				

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION.

Colgate & Co.	23	7	915	Seabury & Johnson	15	17	834
Dodge & Olcott	15	10	936	Nat. Lead Co.	13	17	900
Parke, Davis & Co.	20	10	854	Merck & Co.	10	15	822
R. W. Robinson & Son...	17	15	894	Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.	4	26	774
Gen. Chem. Co.	16	16	810				

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Republic	19	1	943	Seaboard	9	9	783
Mechanics' & Traders'	17	3	854	Hanover	9	11	844
Importers' & Traders'	14	4	837	Broadway	9	11	832
Sub-Treasury	15	5	879	Lenox	8	12	799
Manhattan Co.	14	4	908	Hamilton	6	14	762
Nat. Park	13	5	818	Mercantile	6	15	774
Chase No. 1	10	8	838	J. P. Morgan & Co.	4	14	754
Chemical	9	7	857	Kountze Bros.	3	17	760
Chase Morris	10	8	813	Chase No. 2	4	16	739
Piaza	9	7	736	Eleventh Ward	2	18	694
Am. Exchange	10	9	899				

Tournament Games To-day.

Columbia League—Doolittle, Century Wheelmen, Empire.

Carruthers National—Bushwick, Kings County, I. D. K.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

The high-speed 50-foot steam launch Veritas, built at Morris Heights for the Harvard University Rowing Association, developed a speed of eighteen miles an hour during her trial trip Wednesday on the Harlem. The Veritas will be shipped to Cambridge early this week.

Frank Tilford, President of the Bank of New Amsterdam, is the purchaser of the steel steam yacht Oneonta, formerly owned by F. C. Dininny, Jr., which has been held of late in the name of the Gas Engine and Power Company and the Charles L. Seabury Company, Consolidated.

When Commodore Postley's Colonia is put into commission this season her internal arrangements will show little of the original design. Her owner is having the old partitions torn out and the interior rebuilt on a plan to suit his own ideas of comfort aboard ship. The Colonia now lies in McIntosh's Basin, at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn. The work of remodeling was begun last week by the Morse Iron Works. It is expected that the remodeled yacht will be ready for service about June 1.

Forty-three light-draught launches are now building at Morris Heights by the Gas Engine Co. The new craft, for which orders have been received from all over the country, vary in length from 40 to 65 feet. Naphtha launches are also being built as tenders for Thomas W. Lawson's new steam yacht Dreamer, Joseph W. Fletcher's Calypso, Commodore Ledyard's Corona, A. E. Tower's Jay King, Lloyd Phoenix's intrepid, W. K. Vanderbilt's Valiant, Dr. W. Seward Webb's Elfrida, Commodore George Klecrus, and for several other well-known yachts.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

Sir Thomas Lipton to Confer with Glasgow Exhibition Committee.

Disturbance apparently continues in the minds of those members of the Glasgow Exhibition Executive Committee who were appointed to make arrangements for an international yacht race in connection with the exhibition next Summer. As told in THE NEW YORK TIMES fear was expressed by them that if Sir Thomas Lipton carried out his reported intention to challenge for the America's Cup interest in their own event would be lessened. Accordingly before Sir Thomas's departure from London on his present Mediterranean cruise this deputation, which numbers among its members several yachtsmen of prominence, telegraphed to Sir Thomas requesting a conference with a view to the postponement of his challenge. In reply the intending challenger expressed willingness to confer on the subject upon his return to London late this month.

The fears of the Glasgow Exhibition authorities are, however, not shared by many British yachtsmen, and the pressure brought upon Sir Thomas to postpone his challenge is not likely to be general. John Fearon, writing from Glasgow to The Boston Herald, reports P. Harvey Pirie, who has recently resigned the Secretaryship of the Clyde Corinthian Yacht Club after a long service, including the management of some of the club's most successful regattas, as saying:

"I cannot see why the Exhibition Committee should be afraid that the issue of another challenge and the building of another challenger will tell against the fixture which they propose to run earlier in the same year. The argument put forward by some of the members is that the issue of this challenge will deprive them of the chance of having an American competitor in the exhibition international.

"Suppose, now, that Sir Thomas Lipton listened to their request, and stopped the arrangements in connection with his proposed challenge. It is not at all likely that America, with the prospect of a challenge coming up the following year, would show her hand to the extent of sending the fastest of her racing yachts across here to sail for this cup, and it is certain that she would not court defeat by sending anything less than the best. This postponement, therefore, would be useless, so far as securing the attendance of a representative American boat."

BASEBALL IN THE ORANGES.

League Formed in Seton Hall College—High School Schedule.

ORANGE, N. J., April 8.—A baseball league has been formed in Seton Hall College, and the following officers have been elected: President—J. A. Ryan; Vice President—J. M. Mylod; Secretary—Edward H. Hopper; Treasurer—Edward Wagner. The following games have been scheduled by the regular Varsity team: April 25, Murray Hill A. C.; May 5, New York A. C.; May 19, Seneca A. C.; May 26, College of the City of New York, and June 2, Boston College.

The East Orange High School has arranged its schedule of baseball games for this season. It is as follows: April 14, Brooklyn Latin School; April 18, Pratt Institute; April 21, Stevens Preparatory School; April 25, Stevens Institute freshman team; April 28, Erasmus Hall School; May 2, Muhdi Club of Princeton; May 5, Pingry School, of Elizabeth; May 9, Montclair High School; May 16, Princeton Freshmen; May 19, Newark Academy at Newark; May 23, Brooklyn Commercial; May 26, Princeton Preparatory at Princeton; May 30, Newark High School at Newark; June 6, Morristown High School at Morristown; June 9, Leal's team at Plainfield.

An Intercity Cricket Match.

The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan District Cricket League will hold a meeting to-day to consider the proposition from the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia to play an inter-city game on Memorial Day. The league had already made arrangements to play a picked team of the New York Cricket Association on that day, but it is probable that the game will be postponed to permit of the intercity contest. The committee will also be called upon to arrange the championship schedule of the Livingston Field Club. When the league schedule was drawn up the Livingston team had not been organized.

Boxing at Pelican Athletic Club.

Try-out bouts in the series of boxing contests arranged by the Pelican Athletic Club will be held to-night, instead of Thursday night, as previously announced. For to-night Manager Reagan has arranged for nearly 100 rounds, including several bouts of six and ten rounds.

DOINGS OF COLLEGE ATHLETES.

Georgetown athletic authorities have decided to send a track team to Paris this Summer to compete in the Olympian games.

In the Schuylkill regatta, to be held on Memorial Day, the second crew from Harvard, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia will be matched.

Ernest G. Hapgood, Brown's best football tackle, has left college because of recent trouble with the Providence police at a theatrical performance.

F. Hart, who stroked the first crew that Pennsylvania ever put on the water, visited the red and blue oarsmen on Tuesday. He was greatly pleased with the work shown by the Varsity crew.

The admission of the University of Rochester to the New York State Intercollegiate Union has given great impetus to athletics at that institution. Eighteen track men are training under Capt. Brown.

Cornell and Pennsylvania fencing teams will meet in a dual contest at Ithaca April 20. This is Pennsylvania's first year at the sport. Her fencing team will probably be made up of Weeks, Strothers, and Breckinridge.

Pennsylvania will enter a track team in Princeton's handicap games to be held April 21. The team will probably consist of the mile relay quartet, two sprinters, three or four long-distance runners, and Kraenzlein, Hare, and McCracken.

Pennsylvania's ambitious track men are looking for still more fields to conquer. It is probable that at the next meeting of the athletic association the project of sending the English and Olympian team to Berlin and Vienna will be considered, as international games will be held at the German and Austrian capitals within ten days of the Paris games.

Pennsylvania will send half a dozen track athletes to the indoor championship games of the Amateur Athletic Union, to be held in N. Y. A. C. April 17. The men who will represent Pennsylvania are: A. C. Kraenzlein, in the 120-yard hurdles; I. K. Baxter, in the high jump; Drumheller, in the half-mile run, and Bushnell and Stuart, in the mile or half-mile runs.

Sixteen of Yale's track athletes have been taken to the training tables. They are: Wights—F. G. Reck, L. S. Sprints—F. A. Blount, 1900; D. Boardman, 1902. Hurdles—William Fincke, 1901; S. Runs—H. P. Smith, 1900; J. P. Adams, 1900; C. F. Luce, 1900; H. M. Poynter, 1900; S. L. Chittenden, 1900; H. Speer, 1900; H. S. Mead, 1902; Charles Dupee, 1901, and C. J. Gleason, 1900. Pole Vault—William Adrance, 1900; J. H. Hord, 1902, and Capt. Bascom Johnson, 1900.

Princeton's best track candidates will forego their Easter vacation this year. Capt. Cregan has announced that all of the relay candidates and some members of last year's team, including Jarvis, Carroll, Palmer, Von Krug, Smith, Willis, Perry, and Forney would continue training at Princeton during the recess. Capt. Cregan, Willis, Smith, and Gaskill or Jarvis will form the mile relay team entered in Pennsylvania's athletic meet. W. C. Carroll will represent Princeton in the high jump, and R. G. Wright in the shot put.

Entries for the relay races to be held on Franklin Field, under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania, April 28, are more numerous than in any previous year, the total reaching 101 teams. Of the teams entered, thirty-four are from colleges and sixty-seven from schools. In the one-mile race, Cornell, Georgetown, Notre Dame, Chicago, Dartmouth, and Pennsylvania are entered. In the two-mile event, Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and probably Princeton will meet, while Cornell and Pennsylvania are the only contestants in the four-mile race.

TO RACE AT WASHINGTON.

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Aratoma, 119 pounds, Decanter, 117; Sweet Caporal and Lady Linsey, 111 each; Grandeur, 107; Golden Rattle, 102; G. E. Wightman, 101; Decimal, 98.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Four and a half furlongs. Fake, 109 pounds; Grey Morn, Checkmate, Juniper, and Drrill Goan, 104 each; Albert Baright, 101.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Post Haste and Grandeur, 100 pounds each; Owensboro, 94; Robert Metcalf, F. V. T., and Matt Simpson, 91 each; Grit and Aloha II., 88 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Queen of Song, 110 pounds; Brisk, 107; Gen. Marc Gary, 106; Passaic, 104; Coriolis, 103; Diminutive, 101; Damocles, 97; Hold Up, X Ray, and Robert Bonner, 93 each; Racebud, 88.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, one mile and a sixteenth. Knight of the Garter, 126 pounds; Sidney Lucas, 122; Brisk, 121; Queen of Song, 117; Robert Bonner, 114; First Whip, and Beau Ideal, 112 each; Mouse Toff, 106; Magic Light, 105.

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Our up-to-date booklet, with fashion plates, self-measuring guide and samples, free.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY AND 9TH STREET.

LABOR ACCUSES POLICE

John F. Carroll Said to Have Protected Strikers.

Central Federated Union Will Investigate Scheme to Reclaim 4,000 Acres of Submerged Land.

Delegate Morris Brown of Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 144, told the Central Federated Union yesterday that during the past week the police had not molested the cigarmakers' pickets stationed about the cigar factory of Kerbs, Wertheimer & Schiffer, where a strike is in progress, and then added: "On Saturday, however, the 'cops' broke loose again.

"Yesterday," continued Delegate Brown, "the police acted as escorts to the clerks of the firm who called at the houses of the strikers to persuade them to return to work at the old rate of wages. The police have no right to act as escorts, but I suppose Police Commissioner Hess wants to do something for his brother-in-law who is a member of the firm, and the policemen had to obey."

Delegate Pallas who had been appointed on a committee to protest to Chief Devery against police interference with the pickets, and who is himself a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, said that he had called on a certain person who had influence, and that he had promised to see a Police Commissioner. The following day, said Mr. Pallas, the pickets were left alone.

The meeting thereupon directed Mr. Pallas to call again on the person he had alluded to, and have the alleged persecution of the pickets again stopped. Later, it was said that the person mentioned by Delegate Pallas was John F. Carroll, and that the Police Commissioner was Mr. Sexton.

The delegate of the bakers reported that two of the officers of his union, No. 164, had been arrested on a charge of boycotting a baker by the name of Kuehne, at 588 Courtlandt Avenue. The man who procured their arrest, the delegate said, was an ex-member of his union. The meeting decided to employ a lawyer to defend the men in Yorkville Police Court on April 25.

Delegate Dorfman of the Cigarette Makers complained that a picket of his union had been arrested last week at an Allen Street cigarette factory where the employes had struck and was fined $10 in the police court by Magistrate Flammer.

"I told Magistrate Flammer," continued Delegate Dorfman, "that the man would pay the fine under protest, but he said he wanted no protests, and that he would be inclined to drive every union man out of the country."

Several delegates said they doubted whether Meral Magistrate Flammer would make such a remark concerning union labor, while others said that if Magistrate Flammer had really said what had been attributed to him he should not be on the bench. Then the meeting directed the Secretary to write to Magistrate Flammer and ask him whether he had uttered such sentiments.

A man with a scheme called on the Central Federated Union. His name he gave as Peter Garrahan, and when he obtained the privilege of the floor proceeded to unfold his idea.

"If my scheme turns out as I expect, and of that I have no doubt," he said, "in ten years' time there will not be a single millionaire left, because the workingmen will themselves become such good business men that no one will be able to accumulate a million."

Having thus expressed himself, he asked the meeting to appoint a committee to help in organizing a co-operative society to cut up lands in the Greater New York into 4,000 lots. He had, he said, obtained a lease on all that property.

"Where's the land?" eagerly asked a dozen delegates, and they were told that it was under water in Jamaica Bay.

"Oh, give us a rest!" cried a delegate, and others groaned. Then Garrahan told them that the land was not all under water all the time. It was in the salt marshes, and it would cost $1,000 per acre to fill it up. Then a co-operative colony could be formed there. He had obtained his lease, he said, just before the consolidation of the Greater New York.

Mr. Garrahan thought that $6,000,000 would be sufficient to start a co-oper

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We herewith beg to inform our customers that, for the convenience of Travelers, Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London, have just opened a branch office at the West End.
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The properties of the INTERNATIONAL ZINC COMPANY comprise nearly 200 acres of the best zinc lands in the richest portion of this mineral region; four large mills in active operation and four more contracted for, with a present net earning capacity of $446,184.00 per annum, as reported by a selected committee of the Directors, consisting of Hon. Charles F. Bennett, Secretary of State of Rhode Island, and Dr. Ira B. Cushing, President of the Cushing Process Co., Boston; no shaft going below the 165 foot level, and **the greatest wealth lying from 500 to 1,000 feet below the present workings.**

With the proposed additional mills, the output can be doubled with comparatively less expense, as eight mills can be run proportionately cheaper than four mills.

Taking into consideration the fact that drillings to the depth of 1,160 feet show a far richer and larger per cent. of ore than at the present higher levels, and that one mill to each two acres could not exhaust the zinc deposits on these properties in fifty years, it requires no expert in figures to predict what the net returns must be to the company.

This insures a permanent, paying property for hundreds of years, while the safety of an investment in the stock of the **International Zinc Company** is guaranteed by our method of quarterly inspection and auditing of accounts. The net profits of the Company have been certified to as correct by a **firm of Chartered Accountants of international reputation.**

Those who purchase shares at par, the present price

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Full Paid and Non-Assessable,

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International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
The 32d semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on April 27, 1900, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the bank, in presence of the Government Controller.
The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the office of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after July 1, 1900, at which date they will cease to bear interest.
The Manager, JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA.
Mexico, March 23, 1900.

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TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF

The General Electric Automobile Company

Recognizing that it is to the interest of the stockholders of the General Electric Automobile Company that the affairs of said corporation be readjusted by either the consolidation of this company with other automobile companies or by providing adequate working capital to handle the business offering, holders of a large amount of the stock of the said company have requested the undersigned to act as a committee to accomplish such purpose under an agreement dated March 14th, 1900, and filed with the Investment Company of Philadelphia, Depository.

The undersigned have consented to act as such committee and request that the stockholders deposit their stock under said agreement with the Investment Company, No. 310 Chestnut Street, on or before April 10th, 1900. Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited stock, and any stockholder will have the privilege of withdrawing his stock from the said Investment Company if the plan to be submitted by the committee does not meet with the approval of the stockholder.

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PROPOSALS.

$100,000.
CITY OF TRENTON.
SCHOOL BONDS.

Office City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., April 9th, 1900.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, APRIL 13th, 1900, for the purchase of the whole of one hundred thousand dollars school bonds of the city of Trenton, N. J.

The above bonds will be 30-year bonds and bear interest at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum, and will be registered or coupon, in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to enclose with bid a certified check on a National Bank for $4,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders.

The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

These bonds are authorized by ordinance of the Common Council, passed August 15th, 1899, and by an act of the Legislature, approved March 23d, 1899.

All proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton School Bonds," and addressed to W. J. B. STOKES,
[Pr's fee, $.] City Treasurer.

Buffalo, Rochester, & Pittsburgh Railway Co.
4½% Serie "A" Equipment Gold Bonds.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Sealed proposals will be received up to 3:30 P. M., Tuesday, May 1st, 1900, by the undersigned, at 65 Cedar Street, New York City, for the sale to it, as Trustee, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above-described bonds to exhaust the sum of Seventeen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars ($17,550.) Proposals should be in sealed envelopes, addressed Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and indorsed Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Company Sinking Fund.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
By GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2nd Vice President.
New York, April 2nd, 1900.

DIVIDENDS.

DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE R. R. CO.,
Detroit, Mich., April 2d, 1900.

ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the Registered holders of the Land Grant bonds of this Company at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK on April 13th, 1900, being the rate of interest declared for the six months ending March 31st, 1900.

Transfer books will close 9th inst. and reopen April 14th. Blank orders may be procured from the Trust Company,

JAMES McMILLAN,
F. E. DRIGGS,
Trustees.

The Mexican National Railroad Co.,
New York, March 17th, 1900.

Holders of Second Mortgage "A" Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from the earnings of 1899, on account of past due interest, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 5 and 6 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 20th, 1900.
WILLIAM BURCKEL, Secretary.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey.
143 Liberty St., New York, April 2d, 1900.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable May 1st to Stockholders of record at the close of business April 16th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Monday, April 16th, till the morning of Monday, April 23d.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Union Bag and Paper Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Bag and Paper Company will be held at No. 82 Montgomery Street, in Jersey City, New Jersey, on April 10, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect six Directors of said Company to succeed those whose terms then expire, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business March 20, and reopened at the opening of business April 11, 1900.
Chicago, March 10, 1900.
FRANK WASHBURN, Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio.
CHARLES F. COX,
Secretary.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of the
Morton Trust Company:

NOTICE.

Whereas, The respective Boards of Directors of the Morton Trust Company and the State Trust Company under the respective corporate seals of said Companies have made and entered into an agreement for the merger of said Companies in one corporation, having the name "Morton Trust Company," which agreement provides for the surrender of certificates of stock of the present Morton Trust Company for stock of the Morton Trust Company as constituted by said merger, and further prescribes the terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, 38 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of April, in the year nineteen hundred, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting said agreement will be submitted to the stockholders of said Company for their approval.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th of April, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 18th.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. H. VARET, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY.

Whereas, an agreement for the merger of the Morton Trust Company into The State Trust Company has been made and entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies under their respective corporate seals, which agreement provides for the issue of stock of The State Trust Company, then by said agreement to have the name Morton Trust Company, and its stock having been increased to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) in exchange for stock of the present Morton Trust Company, at the rate of share for share, and also prescribes the further terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The State Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the 23d day of April, 1900, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval, and also to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said State Trust Company from One million dollars, ($1,000,000,) consisting of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100) each, to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) to consist of twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100,) each, the object of said increase being to carry into effect the said agreement of merger, the new or additional shares to be issued share for share for the stock of said Morton Trust Company.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of April, 1900, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M., on the 23d day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, March 28th, 1900.
By order of the Board,
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Thomas F. Ryan, J. B. Duke, R. C. Smith, P. A. B. Widener, Elihu Root, Anson G. McCook, E. A. McAlpin, Joel B. Erhardt, Andrew Mills, W. A. Nash, F. H. Parker, J. N. Hallock, George Foster Peabody, Majority of Trustees.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.

New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 26, 1900.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Monday, April 9, 1900. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from April 2 until April 9, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, April 14th, 1900, preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 2d, and will be reopened on Thursday, May 3d, 1900.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATE No. 2,159, for 2,000 shares of Preferred Stock in The American Thread Company, in the name of Robert Maule & Son, and CERTIFICATES Nos. 1,506 to 1,515 inclusive, for 1,000 shares (100 shares each) of Preferred Stock in The American Thread Company, in name of Robert Maule, Jr., having been lost, and new certificates issued in place thereof, the same have been cancelled on the books of The American Thread Company, and are hereby declared to be null and void.

All persons are hereby warned against negotiating or using the said Certificates.
T. M. IVES, Treasurer.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, April 8.—Private discount fell all last week, owing to the large quarterly payments of money, which holders hesitated to reinvest. The fall is considered exaggerated, and as endangering gold exports, since the rate is 1% below the Reichsbank rate and foreign exchange has approached very near the gold point.

The prevailing tone of the stock market was quiet, influenced by the unfavorable Reichsbank statement of March 31.

The market for American railways is decidedly strong. The demand has broadened out beyond Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific, which hitherto had been almost exclusive favorites here. American railway bonds are also in good demand.

The arrivals of English coal on the Rhine during the last fortnight have been very heavy, and the Upper Silesian production for the first quarter shows an increase of 31 per cent. The Prussian Railway Council met Friday and resolved not to abolish the differential freight rates on the export of coal, since the high-water mark of the famine has passed.

Domestic irons lost slightly last week. The iron trade situation has grown more quiet. At Bochum the Gusstahl Company has purchased the Caroline-Glueck Coal Mine for 10,500,000 marks. Germany's consumption of iron last year was 282 pounds per head, or an increase of 50 pounds.

The issues of new stock and bonds for the first quarter of this year were 599,000,000 marks, as against 778,000,000 marks for the corresponding quarter last year. This decrease is said to be due to the absence of State loans.

The Schuckert Electrical Company is increasing its capital to 14,000,000 marks. Negotiations for the formation of a wire syndicate, including all Germany, are said to be nearing completion.

The leather manufacturers will meet at Frankfort April 17 to arrange a price agreement.

The Howaldt-Swerke Shipbuilding Company of Kiel will raise its captal 1,000,000 marks.

At Cassel the Trebertrocknung Company has declared a dividend of 30 per cent.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company announces that last year it carried 197,226 passengers, as against 161,963 in 1898, and 2,398,404 cubic meters of freight, as against 1,983,062 cubic meters in 1898.

TRINIDAD LATE FROM BERMUDA.

Delayed 30 Hours by Severe Storms—President Holahan a Passenger.

Thirty hours late, the steamship Trinidad of the Quebec Line, hailing from Bermuda, entered her pier at 6 o'clock last night. Severe storms off Hatteras and the South Carolina coast delayed her passage and caused no little trouble to the passengers, but no serious damage was suffered. Just before leaving Bermuda Benjamin Curren, the ship's steward, died suddenly from heart disease while in swimming.

Among the passengers on board were Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements, and Mrs. Holahan, and Henry D. Purroy. Mr. Holahan went to Bermuda three weeks ago for the benefit of his health. He says that he is entirely well again.

Peck's Sun Discontinues.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 8.—Peck's Sun has ceased to shine. In to-day's paper the announcement is made editorially by ex-Gov. Peck that this issue will be the last. Mr. Peck said to-day that the paper was on a paying basis, but that years of labor and large capital would be required to make it the success he desired it to be. He says that the cheapness and completeness of the modern daily newspaper and the low price of magazines have left no place for the weekly newspaper.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Saturday's Clearing House bank statement had much discussion yesterday whenever Wall Street men were met. Bankers seemed inclined to treat as curious any view which construed the exhibit as disappointing, much less disturbing. In the opinion of such authorities the bank figures reflect not one thing that is bad. The fact that loans increased, that deposits extend, that funds are so made more available, has in banking circles construction only favorable.

It can be quoted as almost the uniform opinion of important bankers that money market conditions are healthful, that funds are likely to grow even more abundant, that interest charges will reflect ease.

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Of the professional speculators upon the Stock Exchange a majority of those who make noise in their trading are ranged upon the bear side. They affect to be nervous over the money market outlook. They apprehend grave developments in variety.

Ever since current improvement began the room trading contingent has been "testing" the market's quality. Half a dozen times they have tried the short side, suffering uniform defeat. Thus their present venture on the short side is in no way novel. Not a single new disclosure has come to them. They are simply pegging away at prices in the blind hope that some kind of an accident may come along to help them to a profit through disturbance.

Two factors operate against the pessimistic adventurers. One is that every business element bristles with evidences of good times. And the other is that there is so much company on the bear side that in many parts of the market the short interest has become unwieldy.

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Favorable developments in many parts of the market are likely to be disclosed during the present week. Union Pacific plans may show themselves enough to start much new enthusiasm. The Vanderbilt programme for Chesapeake and Ohio is ready also for a better public understanding—the New York Central-Pennsylvania purpose in that property being vastly more comprehensive than Wall Street has yet suspected.

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New life is to show in the local traction stocks.

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Orders have been put into the market by some Southern Pacific insiders to buy back stock recently sold. These new orders are at about 38.

UNION PACIFIC PLANS.

Some light may this week be thrown on the reasons for the strength all last week of Union Pacific stocks. A meeting of the Directors of the company will be held to-morrow, and the Street hears that it is not improbable that some important developments may then transpire. The presence of President Burt of the company in the city several days in advance of the meeting is considered as somewhat significant, while the fact that he is understood to have been in conference last week with officials of another company concerning whose present and prospective relations with Union Pacific the Street lately has heard much, is regarded even as more significant.

That something of consequence in Union Pacific affairs is pending is a generally accepted fact among those people who hold close relations with the management of the company.

PROSPECTS OF PROFIT.

An interesting table of records and estimates of the current year's earnings of some of the leading railroad systems of the country has been prepared by George E. Armstrong & Co. The figures and the conclusions arrived at are as follows:

UNION PACIFIC.

Net income fiscal year ending June 30, 1899	$15,672,190
Increase 8 months current fiscal year.	733,922
Net increase for year, assuming no net increase for last 4 months	$16,406,112
Fixed charges for year	6,950,000
Surplus	$9,456,112
Dividend 4 per cent. on pref. stock..	3,920,000
Surplus equal to 5¾ per cent. on common stock	$5,536,112

There has been deducted from net income above $2,000,000 for improvements and new equipment. Allowing for this, it is shown that Union Pacific common will earn at least 8 per cent. for the year.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Net income fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, after charges of $2,176,619 improvements to the income account	$11,774,067
Increase 8 months current fiscal year.	1,207,704
Total net for year, assuming no net increase for last 4 months	$12,981,780
Fixed charges for year	6,300,000
Surplus	$6,681,780
Dividend 4 per cent. on pref. stock..	3,000,000
Surplus, equal to 4% per cent. on common stock	$3,681,780

If charges for betterments to income are excluded from the calculation, the common stock will show at least 7½ per cent. for the year.

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ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE.

Net income fiscal year ending June 30, 1899	$11,429,969
Increase 8 months current fiscal year.	3,974,404
Total net for year, assuming no net increase for last 4 months	$15,404,373
Fixed charges for year	7,300,000
Surplus	$8,104,373
Dividend 5 per cent on pref. stock...	5,709,976
Surplus, equal to 2¾ per cent. on common stock	$2,394,397

For the full year the common stock will probably show well over 3¼ per cent. earned.

***

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Gross income fiscal year ending June 30, 1899	$58,683,860
All disbursements for operations and fixed charges	53,871,814
Surplus	$5,312,046
Increase net earnings 8 months current fiscal year	2,609,273
Surplus for year, assuming no net increase for last 4 months	$7,921,319
Probable charge to income for additions to property and equipment	2,000,000
Surplus, equal to 3 per cent. on stock	$5,921,319

To this surplus of the Southern Pacific Company is to be added the amount of dividends which may be declared before the end of the year on the $12,000,000 4 per cent. preferred stock and $67,275,900 common stock of the Central Pacific Railway—the total issues—held in the Southern Pacific treasury. Southern Pacific should show well over 4 per cent. earned for the year after all deductions.

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CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE.

Net income fiscal year ending June 30, 1899	$1,232,856
Increase 7 months current fiscal year.	342,297
Total net for year, assuming no net increase for last 5 months	$1,575,146
Fixed charges for year	958,100
Surplus	$617,043
Dividend 4 per cent. on pref. stock..	200,000
Surplus, equal to 4 per cent. on common stock	$417,043

For the full year the common should show earnings of 5% per cent.

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WABASH.

Net income fiscal year ending June 30, 1899	$2,839,431
Increase 8 months current fiscal year.	731,045
Total net for year, assuming no net increase for last 4 months	$3,570,476
Fixed charges for year	2,690,000
Surplus	$880,476
Dividend 6 per cent. on Debenture "A" bonds	210,000
Surplus, equal to nearly 3 per cent. on Debenture "B" bonds	$670,476

The Debenture "B" bonds, which are entitled to 6 per cent. if earned, will show over 5 per cent. for the year.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Having no report for a full fiscal year, on account of the recent reorganization, we must employ a different form in treating this road's earnings.

Net income 8 months current fiscal year	$8,067,980
Eight months net income B. & O. Southwestern	1,512,315
Total net income 8 months	$9,580,245
Eight months' fixed charges (approximate)	5,000,000
Surplus	$4,580,245
Eight months' dividends pref. stock at 4 per cent	1,900,000
Surplus, at rate of about 8 per cent. per annum on common	$2,980,245

Net Income for the full year may be expected to reach $14,500,000, which would mean earnings of over 11 per cent. for the common stock.

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CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS.

Net income fiscal year ending June 30, 1899	$4,907,398
Increase 8 months current fiscal year.	686,640
Total net for year, assuming no increase for last 4 months	$4,790,038
Fixed charges and rentals for year	2,900,000
Surplus	$1,896,038
Dividend 5 per cent. on pref. stock..	500,000
Surplus, equal to 5 per cent. on common stock	$1,396,038

The common stock will show over 5½ per cent. for the year.

***

NORFOLK & WESTERN.

Net income fiscal year ending June 30, 1899	$3,911,400
Increase 8 months current fiscal year.	1,068,614
Total net for year, assuming no net increase for last 4 months	$5,005,014
Fixed charges for year	2,250,000
Surplus	$2,755,014
Preferred dividend, 4 per cent	909,588
Surplus, equal to 8 per cent on common stock	$1,845,426

The common will probably show 4 per cent. for the year, but there will be special charges for improvements and grade adjustment.

***

ERIE.

Net income fiscal year ending June 30, 1899	$9,140,354
Increase 8 months current fiscal year.	1,083,600
Total net for year, assuming no net increase for last 4 months	$10,223,954
Fixed charges for year	8,500,000
Surplus, equal to 3% per cent. on first pref. stock	$1,723,954

The first preferred will show over 4 per cent. for the year. Improvements other than maintenance are charged to capital account, and are covered by bonds reserved under the reorganization plan.

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READING.

Net income fiscal year ending June 30, 1899	$10,239,031
Increase 8 months current fiscal year.	1,071,068
Total net for year, assuming no net increase for last 4 months	$11,310,119
Fixed charges for year	9,100,000
Surplus	$2,210,119
Dividend 5 per cent. on first pref. stock	1,400,000
Surplus, equal to 2 per cent. on second pref. stock	$810,119

The management may make a special charge against income account this year for an "accident reserve fund," but probably not over $250,000. The second preferred should earn 3 per cent. for the full year.

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NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN.

Net income fiscal year ending June 30, 1899	$1,876,033
Increase 8 months current fiscal year.	272,288
Total net for year, assuming no net increase for last 4 months	$1,648,341
Fixed charges for year	675,000
Surplus, equal to 1½ per cent. on stock	$973,341

A classification of the stock into common and preferred issues has been suggested. A substantial dividend could be paid on $20,000,000 preferred stock.

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LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.

Net income fiscal year ending June 30, 1899	$8,568,543
Increase 8 months current fiscal year.	1,263,847
Total net for year, assuming no increase for last 4 months	$9,832,390
Fixed charges for year	5,900,000
Surplus, equal to 7½ per cent. on stock.	$3,932,390

The company's stock can easily be put on a 5 per cent. basis in July.

***

SOUTHERN.

Net income fiscal year ending June 30, 1899	$8,325,801
Increase 8 months current fiscal year.	826,884
Total net for year, assuming no net increase for last 4 months	$9,152,685
Fixed charges for year	6,400,000
Surplus, equal to about 4¼ per cent. on preferred stock	$2,752,685

The preferred stock will probably show its full 5 per cent. earned for the year.

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ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN.

Net income fiscal year ending June 30, 1899	$

FUTURE OF THE NEGRO

His Misdirected Aspirations Illustrated by Social Conditions.

PIANOS IN ROOFLESS CABINS

Colored Farmers Buy Luxuries, Though Living in Squalor — Ethical Culture Society's Discussion.

The future of the negro race was the subject of discussion at Carnegie Hall yesterday before the Society of Ethical Culture. William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad; Prof. Felix Adler, and two negroes, Isaac Fisher and Robert W. Taylor, graduates of the Tuskegee (Ala.) School, were the speakers. All spoke hopefully of the negro's future, and all found a solution of existing problems in industrial education.

Mr. Baldwin was the first speaker. He said the principal questions involved in the future of the negro race are the social relations of black and white, the civil rights of the blacks, the labor question, the religious and moral training of the blacks, the abuses of the negro, and the mooted question of how to get rid of the negro as a whole by amalgamation or by deportation. All the questions, Mr. Baldwin said, are included in the main question of the general education of the negro.

He held that the fine distinctions between black and white in the South are proper and beyond criticism, illustrating his meaning by telling of a negro undertaker and storekeeper whose white neighbors bought his wares and hired his hearse and carriages, but would not permit him to bury their dead.

He brushed aside the questions of deportation and amalgamation, and referring to the question of labor, said it was the only solution of the troubles in the South. "A negro and a mule," he said, "form the only combination that can grow cotton, and consequently are essential to the welfare of the South." The religious and moral welfare of black and white in the South could, he thought, only be secured by industrial education.

Referring to the abuses of the negro, Mr. Baldwin said there was never any complaint of the moral integrity of the negro of the South in relation to the white before the war. He spoke of 127 lynchings in 1898, and said that in six years there were more than 900 lynchings. Latterly it was not uncommon, he said, for negroes to be lynched for ordinary crimes. A cure for lynching, he thought, could be found in compelling the community in which the lynching occurred to pay a fixed sum to the family of the victim.

"The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States," Mr. Baldwin said, "cost a million lives to enact. As many more stand ready to maintain it. The fault is not in the amendment, but the suffrage right should be equal to black and white.

"The negro stands ready for educational or property qualifications if the same qualifications be enforced for white men. It is a general question of education for the whites and the blacks. The poor white of the South is more to be pitied than the poor black, in the absence of opportunity. The war devastated the whole section, and many poor whites are to-day below many blacks in educational and property qualifications."

Mr. Baldwin eulogized the work and character of Booker T. Washington, and spoke of the refining influences of schools like the Hampton Institute and Tuskegee. An industrial education, that would elevate the negro but not unfit him for the only path that was open to him is the only solution to the many problems presented, said the speaker.

Isaac Fisher, introduced as a pupil of Mr. Washington, told of his graduation from Tuskegee and of a call to the Schofield School at Aiken, S. C. He caused much laughter by his descriptions of the conditions he found there.

"There were negro farmers," he said, "driving buggies that cost $60 or more, and the farmer owned no hat. I found expensive organs and pianos in cabins with holes in the roof, the cabins owned by people who did not know 'do' in music from the doors of their hovels. We called meetings and preached to them, and taught them the absurdities of their ways, and that their only salvation lay in raising the moral tones of their homes. We told them when the name of negro was synonymous with thrift, intelligence, and high morality all questions that make the negro's lot an unhappy one would be solved."

Robert W. Taylor, also a graduate of Tuskegee, said that when he first went to school his ambition was to go to Congress and help to enact laws for the benefit of his race. Under the teachings of the school he soon learned that the salvation of the negro can come through no law but the law of labor.

The hope of the race, as of the South in general, Mr. Taylor thought, is in the education of the children. In Alabama, he said, the education of the children in the cities costs an average of $15 a head, while for the education of the children in the country districts 60 cents a head is the allowance. To that "woeful miscalculation" is due much of the misery and ignorance of the South, he declared.

Referring to the charge that the physical condition of the negro has deteriorated, Mr. Taylor said that thirty-eight Tuskegee boys volunteered for the front in the war with Spain. All were accepted. "Twenty-two of them," he said, "were black, five were very black, and six were as black as any man could be.

"I knew they were all right when I saw them, because fast black never runs. And those men didn't run. They went where they were sent and did their duty. We love our country and our flag as well as the white people do. Whenever the negro is called upon to shoulder a gun he will carry it wherever the country wants it to go."

In concluding the exercises Prof. Adler said it was a hopeful sign that the white man was beginning to teach in the colored schools, and that in so doing he no longer faced a condition of social ostracism. It was a threatening sign, however, he declared, that the 4,000,000 ex-slaves had become 10,000,000, and that their moral and political standing should not yet be fixed.

"The question," he said, "is not what shall we do for them, but what will they do to us if we do not succeed in leavening the mass. It is a question not of morality, of charity, but of patriotism. Shall they be a festering corruption or a living part of the living organization of the body politic?"

SERVANT GIRLS AND CULTURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your paper of April 2 the communication of "G. A. B." of Summit. In my opinion, "G. A. B." is talking through her hat. Her comprehension must be very limited, when she asserts that it seems incredible to her to find a grammatically accomplished girl at housework.

If a girl's name is Bridget it does not naturally follow that she is a know-nothing. I would like to state for the benefit of "G. A. B.," and all other mountebanks with equally narrow minds, that there are as brilliant grammarians in Patrick's and Bridget's native land as ever she had the pleasure of meeting; and, furthermore, they do not use the Hanover grammar which one hears every day in our enlightened America. For instance, "my old man," instead of "my father;" "mammar," instead of mamma; "Indianar," instead of Indiana; "mauntie," instead of my auntie; "muncle," instead of my uncle. Also, if "G. A. B." is fairly young at present, her hair will not be gray until there will be more college-bred people than common workers at housework.

I can present a servant girl, twenty-one years old, with a good grammar school education; can make any dress I see in the street without a pattern; can trim a hat in any style; can cook anything, wash or iron, understand housework well, and I do housework for a family of seven for $14 "per." I could get $16 or $18 if I did what three girls were formerly hired to do. There is nothing wrong with me. I cannot get a position in an office or business house because there are scores of college-bred persons looking for each place.

I cannot be a dressmaker because I have not served as an apprentice for one year at 50 cents a week. I cannot be a milliner because I have not run errands for a milliner for six months for nothing. As far as giving dinners is concerned, I lived in a place where they gave fine dinners and used expensive cut glass on the table. They had every gas jet in the house at full blast, and they used lamps the rest of the week in order to save what they spent that night. Bridget is a respectable name and one to be proud of, as Miss McNish evidently is, for she did not sign initials.

MAMIE CROGAN.

East Orange, N. J., April 5, 1900.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, April 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called in Room 124 Post Office Building by Lacombe, J., at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

77—Dwyer vs. Nixon.
5—Slaughter vs. Compagnie Francaise, &c.
98—West vs. Bennett.
98—Kindrick vs. Union Railway.
105—Dickerson Mfg. Co. vs. Dodge.
106—Billings, King & Co. vs. Rogers.
111—Picercel vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
114—New Brunswick R. Co. vs. Jacobs.
120—Kruger vs. Constable.
121—Same vs. same.
177—Kelsey vs. Met. St. Railway.
180—Rigney vs. Raphael Tuck & Sons.
192—Nass vs. Patton.
193—McLoughlin vs. Raphael Tuck & Sons.
194—Arlington Mfg. Co. vs. Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society.
196—Kendall vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
200—Valente vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
201—Chapin Hall Lumber Co. vs. Regan.
206—Ruppell vs. Schwieder.
204—Pepper vs. Molloy.
206—Marshall vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
208—Powell vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
213—Foerderer vs. Tradesmen's Nat. B.
216—Eads vs. Met. St. Railway.
9—Carrollton Furniture Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Credit Indemnity Co.
10—Veselovsky vs. Consolidated Ice Co.
63—Gassam vs. Lyman.
69—Sun Print. & Pub. Assn. vs. Associated Press.
11—Wood vs. Bennett.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

28—Milliken vs. Scows Boaz & Arizona.
90—N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co. vs. Tug Municipal.
89—Anderson vs. Munson.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—German Sav. Bank vs. Vollhart.
2—Lese vs. Muhlker.
3—Plant vs. Harrison.
4—Rainey vs. Bass.
5—Abeles vs. Hering.
6—McCabe vs. McCabe.
7—City of New York vs. Glass.
8—Eydenberg vs. Kierst.
9—Lagowitz vs. Arendt.
10—Eisner vs. Stern.
11—Cohzen vs. Gerlach.
12—Rhoades vs. Schwartz.
13—Dorgan vs. Scheer.
14—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Turner.
15—Neville vs. Brown.
16—Hunter vs. Guion.
17—Elliott s. Elliott.
18—Cohen vs. Bernhard.
19—O'Donoghue vs. Volkenberg.
20—John Weber & Co. vs. Hearn.
21—Herckenrath vs. Odell.
22—Matter of Galligan.
23—Sehlbach vs. Urey.
24—In re Gamewell Fire Alarm Tel. Co.
25—Lewis vs. Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Co.
26—Hymes vs. Hymes.
27—Cohn vs. Bodenheim.
28—Bertin vs. Rowe.
29—Goodwin vs. Seaton.
30—Rodenheim vs. Cohn.
31—Sprole, &c., vs. Man. Island Corp.
32—In re Canda.
33—In re Stein.
34—In re A. A. Griffing Iron Co.
35—In re Richmond Stove Co.
36—In re John Simmons Co.
37—In re Military Club.
38—Fraser vs. Simmons.
39—Rosenbaum vs. Rosenbaum.
40—Goetz vs. Met. St. Railway.
41—Knappmann Whiting Co. vs. Rasines.
42—In re F. A. La Roche & Co.
43—In re N. Y. Insulated Wire Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Enoch Morgan's Sons vs. Feltner.
2—Stearns vs. Delling.
3—In re Montant.
4—Epstein vs. Empire Furnace Co.
5—Stacey vs. Met. El. R. R. Co.
Demurrers.
1235—Murray vs. Williamson.
1277—French vs. Sawyer.
1295—McDonald vs. Fiss
1298—Vietor vs. Frost.
1210—Deshong vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar —To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

4652—Atterbury vs. Kern.
1998—Lambert vs. Cuthbert.
2000—Same vs. same.
2001—Frankau vs. same.
2002—Same vs. same.
4701—Whitman vs. Holmes Pub. Co.
4689—Allison vs. Purdy.
3694—Marsh vs. Maye.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4699.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Recess until April 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

10987—Israel vs. Israel.
13149—Blessing vs. Colonial Brewery.
8582—Schneck vs. Webber.
9006—Fay vs. Ernst.
12117—Rodman vs. Huntington.
10886—Solomon vs. Bennett.
11111—Hirshbowsky vs. Rankin.
10122—Speta vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8106—Crossman vs. Lurmann.
7615—Mullard vs. Keith.
1283—Putnam vs. Press Pub. Co.
7522—Polak vs. 12th Ward Bank.
7819—Movetti vs. Mandheim.
5552—McCormick vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5788—Jones vs. same.
9458—Thomas & Wylie Mfg. Co. vs. Barnabee.
4424—Murphy vs. Standard Paint Co.
11302—Gallo vs. City of New York.
1279—Fick vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7206—Gorsch vs. Gorsch.
8513—Boyle vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5767—Cobb vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5678—Carroll vs. same.
5755—Cox vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 8061.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

3261—Flood vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7736—Pelzstein vs. Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor.
7242—Haseltine vs. Pollin.
7202—Marshallsea vs. Gillies.
3263—Ramunto vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5115½—Large vs. same.
7597—Kalish vs. Bklyn Heights R. R. Co.
1861—Bloomingdale vs. Southern Nat. Bank.
10312—Duncan vs. Union Ry. Co.
3236—Fisher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4306—Masterson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7612—Ramsey vs. Nat. Contracting Co.
7616—D'Esplen vs. Cody.
4881—Poens vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6701—Dunuco vs. Murray.
7495—Nat. Will Paper Co. vs. Associated Mtrs. Mut. Fire Ins. Co.
7106—Duckworth vs. Crow.
7704—Same vs. same.
7365—State Banking Co. vs. Reichenheimer.
3908—Silberberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3906—Rosenbaum vs. same.
2677—Wills vs. same.
2451—Cohen vs. same.
2477—Mabley vs. same.
5033—Sheridan vs. same.
5114—Hampton vs. same.
7327—Weill vs. Mehlig.
7051—Norton vs. Loud & Co.
7662—Same vs. Taylor.
7697—Bickley vs. A. G. Spalding & Bro.
7705—De Mayer Brewing Co. vs. Burke.
7712—Peis vs. Hyman.
8254—Howard vs. Van Giesen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Will for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Adam Wetzler, Elizabeth Lansing Ryan, Thomas Rigney, Emma B. Carver, Mary Spearing, Ettel Michael, Ellen Leonard, John H. Elliott, Gerard Morris Edwards.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1555—Contested will of Minna Lowenstein.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4093—Forman vs. Met. St. Ry.
2681—Lightman vs. same.
2684—Hendrick vs. Moore.
2083—Bendix vs. Friend.
1349—Hayes vs. Rubenstein.
1302—Alexander vs. Rogers.
1031—Canavan vs. Cappelle.
2206—Houseman vs. Ottenburg.
4158—Freund vs. Carpies
4391—Moechel vs. O'Leary.
2459—Furbotea vs. Wiknendahl.
2476—Martinez vs. Multiplex Phonograph Co.
1972—Kirchner vs. Met. St. Ry.
2505—Klipper vs. same.
2001—Murphy vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1832—Cahnmann vs. Met. St. Ry.
2465—Klein vs. same.
2421—Stins vs. Met. St. Ry.
2642—Orently vs. Steinman.
2332—Sergansky vs. Sintoro.
2413—Lichter vs. Met. St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

661—Sielcher vs. Taussig.
1642—Briskman vs. Katz.
2372—Lewin vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2388—Price vs. Adelson.
2373—Cycle Trade Pub. Co. vs. Froleigh.
2376—Morris vs. Fraser.
2381—Union Granite Co. vs. Barry.
2379—Johnson vs. Crisfield.
4374½—D. Stevenson Brew. Co. vs. Riccio.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3549—Schneider vs. Steinberg.
4388—Speroin vs. Cirrito.
4402—Ruger vs. Sire.
3845—Martin vs. Garner.
3708¾—Vanderbeck vs. Hemmel.
4371—Forman vs. Goldberg.
4354—Mangan vs. Stevens.
3122—Kelly vs. Feeney.
4859—Brooks vs. Daggett.
4350—Blanner vs. Williams Co.
4122—Altieri vs. Dederich.
4831—Mut. Bank vs. Begga.
4449—Pakas vs. Sullivan.
3018—Union Drug Mfg. Co. vs. Hanson Granule Co.
4198—Walt vs. Butler.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2736.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gray for the People.

1—James Kelly,
2—Michael Kokos.
3—Samuel Rosengarten
4—Walter Burgess.
5—Nathan Nechtauss.
6—Ernest Schraeder.
7—Charles Lewis, John Dessau, William Shaw.
8—Sarah F. Neary.
9—Orlando J. Hackett.
10—John H. Gausman, Jr.

Pleadings.

1—Patrick Comerford.
2—John Kelly.
John Gilmartin.
3—Peter Mattheson, William Keenan.
4—John Godsell, John Danier.
5—George Wilson.
6—Amelia Monach.
7—Harry Goldspiegle.
8—Robert Lee.
9—William Burke.
10—Charles Houston.
11—Kate Sullivan, George Scanlon.
12—Roscoe Wiggins, Tessie Patterson.
13—John Murray.
14—Charles E. Ackron.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and O'Connor for the People.

1—Frank Reilly.
2—William Booling.
3—James A. Stephenson.
4—Fannie Coleman.
5—William Tweedy.
6—Isaac Goldstein.
7—Henry Friedberg.
8—Joseph Collins, Charles H. Grey.
9—Sherry Morf.
10—Otto B. Tinkel.
11—George E. Kenney.
12—Edward Dalton.
13—Thomas McQuade.
14—Samuel J. Cox.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.

1—Morris Lichtenstein.
2—John Carey.
3—George Smith.
4—William Kissell, William Dickson.
5—William L. Finn, Thomas Canfield.
6—Florence Evers, Robert Henry.
8—Morris Fineberg.
9—Manuel Zarillo.
10—Nicolo Miscaroni.
11—Otto Spielman.
12—James Cunningham, John Helbach, Jacob Goetz.
13—William Riker.
14—Martin J. Stebbins.
15—Michael Short.
16—William F. Shaughnessy.
17—Henry Feister.
18—Arthur Hayes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Cowan, and McCann for the People.

1—Edward Sammons.
2—Edwin J. Chapman.
3—Frank Wallace.
4—Theodore Peppler, Charles Brown.
5—James Brennan, Joseph Bannon, James Maxwell.
6—Harry Milton.
7—Alexander Noonan.
8—Gaetano Pandolfi.
9—William J. Brandel.
10—Nicholas Alos.
11—Edward Armstrong.
12—John Beckman.
13—Max Blum.
14—John Russell.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—James S. Herrman vs. Bernhard Fien—James J. Nealis. Edwin J. Goodhart vs. Henry Schultz—Lawrence G. Goodhart, &c.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Frederick Klingman vs. William Craig—Charles J. Hardy. George E. Archer vs. Wilfred H. Fleming—William E. Wyatt.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Matter of Massaker—William J. Swalm. Messinger vs. Mayer—Augustus Van Wyck. Glaze vs. Goodwin—Edgar M. Leventritt. People ex rel. Stern vs. Stern—James J. Nealis.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

187—Strong vs. City of New York.
67—Varone vs. Deniro, as administrator.
76—Bormann, as adm., vs. L. I. & North Shore R. R.
126—Vigorito vs. Havemeyer.
164—Meyer vs. Hoboken Ferry Co.
29—Bickness vs. Met. St. R. R.
139—Hagstrom vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 206.

8—Marvell vs. Cronwell.
185—Michaelis vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
172—Kavanagh vs. L. I. Electric R. R.
170—Goodness vs. Met. St. R. R.
189—Seymour vs. Warren.
196—McGuinness vs. Van Riper.
197—Hudson vs. New Amsterdam Gas Co.
204—Collins vs. Whitestone Forge Con. Co.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Dickey, J. Day calendar, April 9, 1900. Demurrers.

641—Hoyes (No. 1.) vs. Johnson. General calendar.
684—Dady vs. O'Rourke, &c.
669—Wilson vs. Acolian Co. et al.
542—MacIver vs. MacIver.
664—Freligh vs. Freligh
702—McManamy vs. Begley, &c.
690—McGuire vs. Washington Lighting Co.
629—Gilbert vs. The North Eastern Life Ins. Co.
593—Higgins vs. Sharp.
527—Ehrlich vs. Vermilye.
521—Schleiman vs. Brooklyn Union El. R. R. Co.
648—Rogers vs. Mahlwitz.
651—George vs. Binnot.
654—Piamm vs. Wilkins.
657—Laramee vs. Irving Savings Institution.
658—Laramée vs. Broadway Savings Institution.
659—Cheshire (Mary J.) vs. Irving Savings Institution.
660—Cheshire (Amanda,) vs. Broadway Savings Institution.
661—Cheshire (Mary J.), vs. Broadway Savings Institution.
671—Cheshire (Amanda,) vs. New York Savings Bank.
672—Laramee vs. New York Savings Bank.
685—McFarlane vs. McFarlane.
687—Neuman vs. Neuman and others.
703—Hurst vs. City of New York.
704—Donovan vs. City of New York.
586—Brooklyn Wharf, &c. Co. vs. Commissioner of Taxes.
596—Same vs. same.

For inquest.

690—Young vs. Gilmour.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. Gaynor, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Lyons, J.; Part V., Dunwell, J. Day calendar, April 9, 1900.

4138—Jennings vs. Donlon.
1152—Wellbrock vs. Long Island R. R.
3780—Pratt vs. Johnston.
5688—Clark vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5742—Sobolotnick vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3146—Woodcock vs. Leavy & Britton Brewery.
5598—Greenbaum vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5746—Tonovits vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1301—Murphy vs. Loeser & Co.
1271—Brown vs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R.
942—Johnston vs. Murphy.
4839—Luntig vs. Borden Condensed Milk Co.
1303—Herman vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2528—Telling vs. Nassau R. R.
977—Long Island Brewery vs. Hitchings.
2629—Potter vs. City of New York.
1630—Leach vs. Long Island R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

622—Shay vs. McKenna.
3374—Jarashow vs. Robinson.
209—Brandon vs. Greenlie.
1486, 1487—Campbell vs. Bauland Co.
2057—Hennessy vs. Nassau R. R.
5390—Folsom vs. Parker.
5574—Berg vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1541—Jacobs vs. McGurk.
3316—Maggio vs. Ball.
3043—Klein vs. Nassau R. R.
1877—Kennedy vs. Nassau R. R.
1512—Majord vs. Nassau R. R.
1376—McNamee vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1467—Ericsson vs. Edison Electric Co.
2915—Freedman vs. Brandt.
1901—McGinnis vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2701—Jagel vs. Haviland.
1885—Anderson vs. Dillon.
1146—McDermott vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3,465.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Hurd, J.

William F. Miller, grand larceny, continued.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.

438—Petit vs. Bulkley. 332—Murray vs. Bene.
428—McGarry vs. Gray. 220—Shea vs. Will.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Abbott, S.

The wills of Asa W. Parker, Charles H. Ledlard, Jessie Fallisen, Anna Maria Eichler, Otto Huber, William Fassnacht, Aaron E. Peck, Moritz A. Ericius, Ann Sweeney, John F. Christoffers, Anthony Remke, Henry Seeger, August E. Anderson, Samuel B. Jones, Meta Grove, and Martin K. Rainen.

The accounting in the estates of Edward Kane and Henry C. Kershaw; the estates of Mary J. Clark and George W. Streeter.

The administration of Louisa Kiel and Catharine M. Carroll.

Contested calendar at 10:30.

34—Will of Rose H. Maher.
25—Estate of Peter Thompson.
10—Will of Leonard Sinnott.

United States Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of New York—Admiralty Calendar—Thomas, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Post Office Building, Brooklyn.

63—Jacob H. Haffner et al vs. Walter Crane et al.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 212 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 210 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $13,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, 146 East Forty-ninth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, 20x100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,615.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Davidson, referee, 355 West Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 114 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 22 by 98.9, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,804; subject to another mortgage for $24,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 306 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 150.10 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25.10 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; 168, 170, and 172 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 190.10 feet west of Third Avenue, each 15.10 by 100.11, three three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $5,218.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Henry M. Gescheidt, referee, 2,498 to 2,499 Second Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, each 25 by 75, four five-story double flats, and 2 stores; 246 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Second Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 26 by 99.11, five-story double flat; also,

60 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling; 101 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 15.11 and 100.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling; also,

107, 109, and 111 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 63.10 feet east of Park Avenue, each 15.11 by 100.11, three three-story brick and stone dwellings; also,

121 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 175.5 feet east of Park Avenue, 15.10 by 100.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling; 127 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 223.2 feet east of Park Avenue, 15.11 by 100.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 523 Greenwich Street, east side, 64.1 feet south of Vandam Street, 24.11 by 99.11 by 24.10 by 99.10, two and three story brick and frame buildings; also,

Avenue A, northeast corner of Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, N. J., 174 by 343 by 174 by 352, two-story and attic frame dwelling, with stable; also,

Lawrence Avenue, Yonkers, south side, 125 feet east of Van Cortlandt Park Avenue, six lots, each 25 by 100.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE NEW AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES, 18 to 22 FEET WIDE, NOW APPROACHING COMPLETION ON 49TH AND 50TH STREETS, NEAR MADISON AVENUE (OLD COLUMBIA COLLEGE PLOT). ARTISTIC AND MODERN IN EVERY SENSE AND THE ONLY LOW-PRICED NEW HOUSES FOR SALE BELOW 59TH STREET. PRICES FROM $38,000 UP. AN OPPORTUNITY THAT WILL NOT OCCUR AGAIN. PLANS AND PARTICULARS OF THE OWNER AND ARCHITECT, CHARLES BUEK, 109 WEST 42D STREET, OR ANY BROKER.

REAL ESTATE.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.

Enables dealers and investors to obtain the opinion of their own lawyers, and furnishes in addition the opinion of the Law Department, and in cases of doubt that of its Committee of Council, and a policy of Title insurance. Defends title at its own expense when assailed.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE
STORE AND BASEMENT
876 Broadway, Near 18th St.

Also to let, some office rooms, with latest improvements; rents moderate. Apply on the premises.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Lots for Sale
AT
Beautiful
HACKENSACK

One of the most ideal spots in Northern New Jersey for residential purposes.

72 TRAINS DAILY.

Excellent supply of water; perfect sewer system; streets well paved and entire Town well lighted with gas and electricity. Schools; Churches; Banks. Boating, Golf, and other outdoor sports. Choice home sites on high ground offered for sale by

HACKENSACK LAND CO.,
116 Main St.,
Hackensack, N. J.

WILL BUILD TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Send for our booklet and maps.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT—PARTITION SALE.
JOHN H. ROGAN, ESQ., REFEREE.
CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY.

Nos. 124 and 125 West Street, and 86 Dey Street,
Northeast Corner.

190 and 192 Franklin Street, 373 and 375 Greenwich Street and 61 East 11th Street.
ALSO
LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
Nos. 377 & 379 Greenwich Street.

70 per cent. may remain on mortgage for 1, 2, or 3 years at 4½ per cent.

For maps, &c., apply to MAN & MAN, Esqs., plaintiff's attorneys, 9 Wall St., and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, April 17, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Supreme Court—Partition Sale,
Estates of Duncan C. and Walden Pell,
FRANKLIN B. LORD, Esq., Referee.

Choice and Valuable
Investment Property
1456, 1458 and 1460 Broadway,
340 6th Ave., Cor. 21st St.
1277 Broadway, and
763 and 806 6th Avenue.

For book maps, &c., apply to WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET & P. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 27 William Street, or at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, April 19, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
David P. Manning, Esq., Referee,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY
No. 33 Maiden Lane,
35 Maiden Lane (Leasehold),
177 Greenwich Street,
46 Harrison Street,
AND
111 Clinton Place or West 8th St.

For maps, &c., apply to Charles J. McDermott, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 155 Broadway, or at the Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, April 10, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
PARTITION SALE
2 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS
IN ONE PARCEL.
North East Corner
Riverside Drive & 113th St.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
SAM MARX, AUCTIONEER.
TRUSTEE SALE.

The Bankrupt Estate Mount Vernon Consumers' Brewing Co. Charles Jacobs & Co. will sell at public auction

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1900,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AT THE PREMISES,
530 TO 540 WEST 57TH ST.,
Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

By order of Benjamin Barker, Esq., trustee.

Samuel Fleischman, Esq., attorney for trustee.

The real property to be sold is known as Nos. 530 to 540 West 57th St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and contains ten city lots, with building thereon now used as a brewery.

Subject to existing liens and mortgages.

PERSONAL PROPERTY,

SPRING RESORTS.

SOMERSET INN
and eight cottages.
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Opens May 2. Closes Oct. 22. 25 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R.; via Barclay or Christopher Street Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROLAND,
59th St. and Madison Av.,
Block from Central Park entrance.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF MODERN HOTEL.
EUROPEAN PLAN, $1; AMERICAN PLAN, $2; WITH HOT AND COLD WATER, STEAM HEAT, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; ELEVATOR SERVICE; CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

FOR SALE.

BAR FIXTURES.
Complete outfits in stock; prices right; samples at warerooms. BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., Broadway and 27th.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

85 WEST 38TH ST.—Bedrooms for gentlemen; breakfast optional. Mar. 1, office, with use of waiting room, for physician or dentist; references.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. Henry Bischoff Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of April, 1900, and filed on said day with the Clerk of the County of New York at his office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the undersigned, Francis Higgins, as receiver of the North River Bank, in the City of New York, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, on the 20th day of April, 1900, at twelve o'clock M., all his right, title, and interest in forty-eight shares of the capital stock of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, a bond and mortgage of G. Willis Lord, to secure the payment of One Thousand and Fifty Dollars ($1,050.00) or the sum that may be due thereon, a safe, certain judgments, promissory notes, drafts, claims for overdrafts, and other instruments and certain bonds, stocks, and other securities, a list of which may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, Number 11 Pine Street, or at the office of the Receiver, Number 51 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Room 907.

Dated New York April 5, 1900.

FRANCIS HIGGINS, Receiver.
DURNIN & YATES, Attorneys for Receiver, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEUTEL, LOUISA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anna Maria Kuebler, Elizabeth Miller, Alice Hahn, Linda Hahn, William Hahn, and Albert Hahn, the heirs and next of kin of LOUISA BEUTEL, deceased send greeting:

Whereas Clara M. Blum of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 15th day of November, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of LOUISA BEUTEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of April, one thousand nine hundred, (1900,) at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HERBERT CARPENTER and William J. Quinlan, Jr., as trustees under the last will and testament of Sidney Mason, deceased, plaintiffs, against JULIA BUDGE, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Andrew T. Judge, deceased; John S. Goldsmith, Edmond Kelly, individually; Edmond Kelly, as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Edmond Kelly, as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Horace Robert Kelly, individually and as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres; Kathleen Kelly, a daughter of said Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, who in religion is known as Sister Joseph of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul; Shaun Kelly, Kathleen Kelly, the last two persons being the children of the above-named Edmond Kelly; Robert Kelly, Kathleen Gertrude Kelly, Edmond Kelly, Heloise Kelly, Yvonne Kelly, Raymond Kelly, the last six named persons being the children of the above-named Horace Robert Kelly; Evelina de la F. Kelly, wife of said Horace Robert Kelly; Jean d'Humieres, John R. Platt, Isaac S. Platt, and William P. Chambers, as trustees under the will of Samuel R. Platt, deceased, and the following-named tenants: John Thomas, John Austen, John Gray, John Gates, John Bellarin, John Lahndt, John Maloney, John Perocheach, the name "John" being fictitious, the true Christian names of said tenant defendants being unknown to plaintiffs; Edwin A. Schroeder, and Frank M. Arguimbau, as surviving partners of the firm of Schroeder & Bon, and Sandford L. Norcott, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 24th, 1900.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: Edmond Kelly, individually; Edmond Kelly, as executor of and trustee under the will of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, Edmond Kelly, as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Kathleen Kelly, and Shaun Kelly, children of said Edmond Kelly; Jean d'Humieres, Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres Robert d'Humieres Kathleen Kelly, or Sister Joseph of the order of St. Vincent de Paul, House of St. Joseph:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, March 23d, 1900.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
U. S. A.
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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—OSWALD CAMMANN, Susan Harshman Cammann, and James H. Browster as trustee for Caroline B. Stanton, Susan C. Cammann, and Maria M. Cammann under the will of Oswald Cammann, deceased, plaintiffs, against JAMES W. KETCHAM, Louis (Christian or given name unknown, therefore sued as Louis) Lindsey Fountaine, J. A. Scriven Company, Valentin Kolb, John (Christian name unknown, therefore sued as John) Levigne, and the widow, devisees, heirs at law, and next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, deceased, who are unknown to plaintiffs, and all the persons and owners to the plaintiffs unknown, having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, such unknown persons being herein described as heirs at law, devisees, legatees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, and their respective wives and husbands, if any, and Leander S. Sire, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the second amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 15, 1900.

MORRIS, SENTELL & MAIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the defendants John (Christian name unknown, therefore sued as John) Levigne, and the widow, devisees, heirs at law, and next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, deceased, who are unknown to plaintiffs, and all the persons and owners to the plaintiffs unknown, having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, such unknown persons being herein described as heirs at law, devisees, legatees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, and their respective wives and husbands, if any:

The foregoing second amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of March 1900, and filed with the complaint and amended and supplemental complaint and second amended and supplemental complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of March, 1900, said complaints were filed in said Clerk's office as follows: The complaint on January 17, 1898, the amended and supplemental complaint on November 23, 1899, and the second amended and supplemental complaint on March 15th, 1900.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 17th, 1900.

MORRIS, SENTELL & MAIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM HIRSCHMAN, "Sarah" Hirschman, his wife, the name "Sarah" being fictitious, real name of defendant being unknown to plaintiff; Herman Wolff, Michael Chisling, Hannah Reiter, Solomon Cohen, William H. Barth, William H. Dewey, Samuel D. Rosenfeld, Isaac Goldberg, W. H. McWhirter Company, Morris Levin, Richardson & Boynton Company, Charles Essig, Louis Farber, Michael Frucht, Hugo Bruch, Louis Evans, Samuel Goldberger, Isaac Schuhan, Maria Gent, Robert McKeever, Michael Fitzgerald, John Jacket, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the above-named defendant Hannah Reiter:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, March 3d, 1900.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, as committee of the person and estate of Marie Marshall, plaintiff, against SADIE ALTMAN, Albert Altman, and William Butler Duncan, defendants.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demand in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1899.

HENRY F. MILLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants Sadie Altman and Albert Altman: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Abraham R. Lawrence, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HENRY F. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
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SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—EMELINE B. PHILBRICK, as executrix under the last will and testament of William N. Philbrick, deceased, plaintiff, against RACHEL WALTERS, Isidor Wolff, and Rachel Wolff, his wife the name "Rachel" being fictitious, defendant's true first name being unknown to plaintiff, Waldo Hutchins, Herman Blaske, Rose Blaske, Isaac Herschkowitz, Martin Kretsch, Louis J. Schwartz, Augusta Kretsch, sometimes called Augusta Thiele; Adolph Becker, Henry Metzendorf, Jr., William McKennan, Charles Schneider, Max Salamonsky, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 9th, 1900.

SACKETT & LANG,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Isidor Wolff and Rachel Wolff, his wife the name "Rachel" being fictitious, defendant's true first name being unknown to plaintiff: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

Dated New York, March 17th, 1900.

SACKETT & LANG,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—IN the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessee, parties and persons, respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others to whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively, entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate together with our damage map in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whom soever it may concern.

Second—That persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, (March 6th, 1900,) file their objections to such estimate in writing, with us at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 23th day of April, 1900, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, March 17th, 1900.

FRANKLIN FIEN,
JAMES J. MARTIN,
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
Commissioners.
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,278—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARY H. CAMPBELL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mary H. Campbell, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated April 7, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK N. GILL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frank N. Gill of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Frank N. Gill was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
April 7th, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS JOSEPH, CHARLES ESTHERSON, and BENNY LINDENBAUM, doing business as M. Joseph & Co., bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Joseph, Charles Estherson, and Benny Lindenbaum of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Morris Joseph, Charles Estherson, and Benny Lindenbaum were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
April 7, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER LEMMON, individually, and as a member of the firm of S. ROSENSTEIN & CO., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Meyer Lemmon, individually, and as a member of the firm of S. Rosenstein & Co., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Meyer Lemmon was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 24 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Dated April 6th, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE INstitute of Chemistry, Pathology, and Bacteriology, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Part 3, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in said city and county, on the 16th day of May, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to UNITED LABORATORIES COMPANY.

Dated New York, March 30th, 1900.

RAYMOND MOORE, Secretary.
CONWAY & WESTBROOK, Attorneys for Petitioner, 29 Broadway, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

1,999 MADISON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—GRACE EVELYN GLAZE, plaintiff, against EDGAR B. GOODWIN and Annie May Goodwin, his wife; William L. Hazen, Theodore E. Lyons, composing the firm of Barnard School, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date 7th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and in Section 6, Block No. 1,752 on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Madison Avenue, opposite the centre or party wall and distant fifty (50) feet and two (2) inches more or less northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of said party wall sixty (60) feet; thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue sixteen (16) feet four and one-half (4½) inches; thence westerly to and through another party wall sixty (60) feet to the easterly side of Madison Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Madison Avenue, sixteen feet four and one-half (16.4½) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Subject, however, to the lien of a certain prior mortgage executed by the said mortgageors to the Lawyers' Title and Insurance Company of New York, to secure the payment of the sum of seven thousand ($7,000.00) dollars and interest, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1899, in Section 6, Liber 86, of Mortgages, at Page 5, and indexed under block number 1,752.—Dated New York, April 7, 1900.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.
JOHN H. ROGAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,999 Madison Avenue:

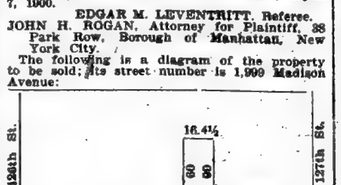

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $700.00; together with costs and allowances amounting to $162.50, with interest from 7th day of April, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase-money or paid by the referee, is $198.43 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $7,000.00, with interest thereon from December 1, 1899, at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, April 7, 1900.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—RICHARD DICKINSON JEWETT and Elise M. Jewett, Plaintiffs, against ANNIE D. SMITH and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at 11 o'clock on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, distant one hundred and thirty-seven feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-second Street nineteen feet, thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street nineteen feet to the point of beginning, known as No. 109 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Dated New York, March 26, 1900.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.
BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

123rd St.

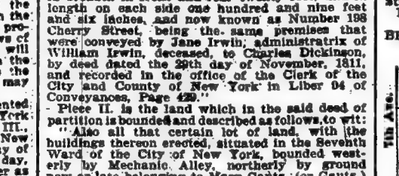

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is five thousand one hundred and thirty-seven and 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from 22nd day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $244.17 with interest from March 22nd, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,000.00 and interest.

Dated New York, March 22, 1900.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES MAYNC, plaintiff, against SOPHIA BRADY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William W. Fogg, auctioneer, the following-described part of the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, distant one hundred and thirty-seven feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-second Street nineteen feet, thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street nineteen feet to the point of beginning, known as No. 109 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Dated New York, March 26, 1900.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.
BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

123rd St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is five thousand one hundred and thirty-seven and 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from 22nd day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $244.17 with interest from March 22nd, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,000.00 and interest.

Dated New York, March 22, 1900.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES H. WOOD, plaintiff, against CARL ROEDELSPERGER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-second Street nineteen feet, thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street nineteen feet to the point of beginning, known as No. 107 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Dated New York, March 26, 1900.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.
BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

123rd St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is five thousand one hundred and thirty-seven and 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from 22nd day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $244.17 with interest from March 22nd, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,000.00 and interest.

Dated New York, March 22, 1900.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.
mh26-2aw3wM&Th&apl7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY E. HOWLAND, as trustee under the will of Alexander C. Yates, deceased, of Cornelia V. Hegan, plaintiff, against ALBERT L. PRITCHARD and Margaret Cronin, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the City of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant twenty-five feet easterly from the point of intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street with the easterly line of Lexington Avenue, running thence northerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Ninth Street and One Hundred and Tenth Street, thence easterly along the said middle line of the block twenty-five feet, thence southerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 22, 1900.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
HOWLAND & MURRAY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 153 East 109th Street:

110th St.

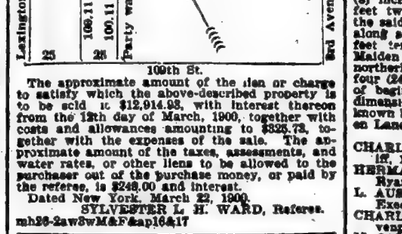

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,914.93, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $325.73, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $248.00 and interest.

Dated New York, March 22, 1900.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
mh26-2aw5wM&F&ap16&17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES UNANGST, plaintiff, against GEORGE REIGEL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, and known as No. 33 Maiden Lane, in the City of New York, running thence northerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Ninth Street and One Hundred and Tenth Street, thence easterly along the said middle line of the block twenty-five feet, thence southerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 22, 1900.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
HOWLAND & MURRAY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 153 East 109th Street:

110th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,914.93, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $325.73, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $248.00 and interest.

Dated New York, March 22, 1900.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
mh26-2aw5wM&F&ap16&17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES UNANGST, plaintiff, against GEORGE REIGEL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, and known as No. 33 Maiden Lane, in the City of New York, running thence northerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Ninth Street and One Hundred and Tenth Street, thence easterly along the said middle line of the block twenty-five feet, thence southerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 22, 1900.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
HOWLAND & MURRAY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Man

Rogers, Peet & Company announce as ready their new booklet on livery.

This booklet pictures all men servants—indoor and outdoor—correctly dressed.

It tells in detail how they should be dressed and why.

It gives illustrations of carriages in general use, with suggestions as to the proper livery to be worn with each.

Would you like to see it?

Your name and address are all that's needed.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

We fill orders by mail.

CARPETS.

New Spring Styles

In all the various grades.

Special (This Week)

BEST BODY BRUSSELS.

500 Rolls of the Oldest and Most Celebrated Makes from **95c.** the yard.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

2 FOR 25 CTS. Best Line BB&Co 54 HRWY. N.Y. "NEW FRONT" SOLD EVERYWHERE
LATEST STYLE SHOWES THE TIE. EASY TO BUTTON

Broadway and 11th Street.

SOROSIS

TRADE MARK.

THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

At Easter-tide,—the opening of the Spring Season,—it is necessary to have every appointment of the wardrobe perfect.

There is no feature so completing to a beautiful costume, as the scientifically draughted Sorosis Shoe.

No other so thoroughly satisfactory.

35 varieties.
Sizes 1 to 9. Widths 00 to 6.

$3.50 per pair.

Sold in New York exclusively by

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway & 11th Street.

MILLINERY.

For the week preceding Easter, Display of latest spring models.

Imported and original creations. For promenade, carriage or evening wear.

Children's Straw Hats, trimmed with Flowers and Ribbon.

$2.50 each.

Travelling and Cycling Hats, in latest shapes and trimmings.

$2.50 to $8.00 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th Street.

支那 Yamanaka 日本

ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS.
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

Our artist-decorator is at the service of those desiring original Oriental decorative schemes for country homes.

Third Floor.

Reductions for To-morrow:

ORIENTAL RUGS

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD SPECIMENS.

Beloochistans, Herese, Carabaghs and Daghestans, Good colors. Averaging 3½x5 ft. Heretofore, $12.00.	at	$7.00
Fine Antique Shirvans, Averaging 3½x5½ ft. Heretofore, $20.	at	$15.00
Guendjecs, Antique and Modern, Averaging 4x6 ft. Were $16 and $18.	at	$12.00
Fine Persian Hall Strips, Averaging 3½x8½ ft. Were $26, $28 and $30.	at	$20.00

SUITS.

200 Venetian Cloth Suits.

Coats, — single-breasted, tight-fitting,—double-breasted, tight-fitting,—or double-breasted Eton.

Box pleated back, "flare" Skirts.

Colors,—castor, grey, Oxford, navy and royal blue, brown and black. Lined with black or colored Silk,

$25.00.

Black Cheviot and Tan Covert Cloth Jackets,—Fly-front or Eton Coats,—lined with Silk,

$10.00, $12.50 and $15.00.

Taffetas Eton Coats, Boleros, "Mess" Jackets,—latest tailor models,—collarless or with "flare" and Medicis collars.

Separate Skirts of applied Net, Peau de Soie, embroidered and braided Silk.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Leave your order—to-day.

Our Custom Departments turn out the perfection of fitting and tailoring.

Suitings, Coatings and Fancy Vestings of the highest grade—but at a moderate price.

Prompt service always.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

For strength, purity and nourishment there is nothing superior to

Briarcliff Milk

573 Madison Ave.—56th St.
Fifth Ave. and 42d St.
2061 Seventh Ave.—123d St.

Telephone connection.

CARPET CLEANSING.

353 WEST 54TH ST.

Established 1875. Telephone 866 Columbus. Altering and Relaying.

J. & W. WILLIAMS.

Sale of

White Goods.

Plain Piqués,
Fancy Striped Piqués,
Fancy Figured Piqués,
Leno Checked Lawns,
Leno Striped Lawns,
Lace Striped Dimities,
Fancy Figured Dimities,
Hemstitched Lawns with satin stripe; at

25 cts.

yard, value 40c.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Ladies' Neckwear.

About Ladies' Easter Neckwear, we are showing

Lace Berthas,
Lace Collars,
Lace Yokes,
Lace Barbs,
Lace Ties,
Collarettes, Jabots,
Liberty Silk Boas,
Silk Stocks,
Embroidered Collars,
Chiffon Fronts,
Silk Fronts, etc.

Irish Pt. Lace Barbs, on net, at

55 cts.

each.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

The Grippe.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A tonic and vitalizer for the relief of nervousness and exhaustion following Grippe. Creates a good appetite.

Easter Novelties. | *Easter Novelties.* | *Easter Novelties.* | *Easter Novelties.*

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

A Thousand Trimmed Hats

Ready for Easter Week!

This is the week in which more Millinery is sold than at any other time during the year and we are fully prepared to meet all demands. We have ready for selection

The Largest and Best Collection of Trimmed Millinery in the City of New York!

No other can approach it in scope or beauty. Paris, the centre of millinery fashion, is represented with a host of exquisite novelties, while our own workrooms have contributed hundreds of beautiful and exclusive creations.

No Other Store in New York is so Well Qualified to Serve You.

Untrimmed Hats! Untrimmed Hats!

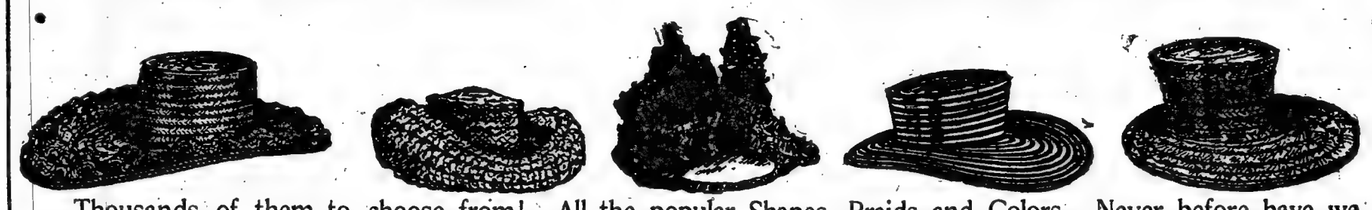

Thousands of them to choose from! All the popular Shapes, Braids and Colors. Never before have we shown so large and fine a stock. You can have your pick here of all that is new and novel for this season's wear

And at the Lowest Prices in New York!

ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN FINE FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS AND TRIMMINGS.

A Great Sale of Silk Waists!

Positively the Greatest Money Saving Chance of the Season—Read!

We closed out a well-known manufacturer's stock, a few days ago, for a mere fraction of its worth and will place it on sale this morning. There are

1,562 Waists!

All newly made, of plain and fancy taffeta, for this season's wear. Many of them have been finished but a few days. The stock comprises all the popular shades and ideas in tuckings and cordings.

☞ They are worth from 6.00 to 9.00.

We have divided them into two lots and will sell them while they last for

3.98 and **4.98** Each.

Two Exceptional Values in Women's Suits and Jackets!

Suits of extra quality Pebble Cheviot, double-breasted jacket, short and jaunty, French seams in back, new box-plaited skirt, entire suit lined with black taffeta, ... **$25**

Separate Eton Jackets of Camel's Hair Cheviot, double-breasted, collar and reveres of stitched gros grain silk, lined throughout with black taffeta, **9.98**

Laces and Lace Goods!

These Special Values for To-day's Selling!

A Special lot of fine Laces in black, white, cream, butter, champagne, khaki; regular importation price is 18c, 30c, 45c, 60c and 75c,

For To-day 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c yard.

Black Hand Run Real Spanish Lace Scarfs,

Only a few of them that were imported to sell at 6.50 each, will be offered to-day, and while they last, at the remarkable price of . . . . . **2.20** Each.

Embroidered Mull Scarfs

Worth from 30c to 75c each, offered at this sale for . . . . . **15c and 25c** Each.

Sale of Ladies' Handkerchiefs!

A special lot of Ladies' Handkerchiefs, lace trimmed, embroidered, also plain linen hemstitched, with or without embroidered initials, regular price 20c to 25c each, for this sale, ... **12½c**

Exquisite novelties in ladies' neckwear for Easter at popular prices.

Two Great Bargains in Silks!

Foulards!—2300 yards of Foulard Silks, exclusive designs and the latest colorings, regular value 90c. . . . . **69c Yd.**

Black Peau de Soie!—1800 yards of all silk Black Peau de Soie, beautiful soft finish, actual value, 1.59 . . . . . **1.25 Yd.**

A Complete Line of the New Summer Silks AT POPULAR PRICES.

Another Extraordinary Offering of Dress Goods!

We place on sale this morning another lot of

All Wool Homespuns,

Regular 1.00 quality, at

65c Yard.

These goods are the same quality as those offered at our sale last week. *We guarantee them to be all wool.* They must not be confounded with the cheap shoddy kind so often offered about town at about this price. They are 50 inches wide, and you can have your choice of all the grays from light to dark Oxford, tans and blues.

☞ We will also offer a host of other special values in Black and Colored Dress Goods this week. Too many by far to mention here. Just come and see for yourself.

Gloves for Easter!

Now on special sale, a large purchase of three-clasp and Four-Button Suede Gloves in grays, tans, white, black and modes, worth 1.25, ... **1.00 Pair.**

A complete line of Jouvin & Cie's celebrated Kid Gloves in all the new spring shades.

Special Sale of Ribbons!

10,000 Yards Plain Taffeta Ribbons, 3¾ inches wide and worth 30c. yard,

19c Yard.

Also a special line of Fancy Ribbons, 4½ and 5 inches wide, worth 40c. yard, marked for this sale,

29c Yard.

An immense stock of the new Millinery Ribbons at exceptionally low prices.

H. O'NEILL & CO., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Happy Wedding-Gift Choosing.

Choose something to fill a part of each day which will make you held in happy remembrance.

Rugs from Sunrise Lands—some which have been ripening like wine, in an Eastern Mosque or harem for a century or two. Our antique Irans and Bokharas, silky Persians and Anatolians are throbbing with rich luxurious lights—mellowed tho' they be, they are preserved in splendid condition—4.9x3.2 ft. Daghestans for $9.00 to 14x10.6 ft. Fine Persians at $1,800.00.

Furniture for every place and use. Ideal representatives of Colonial and Flemish, Marie Antoinette and Old English styles. To secure richness that a king might covet and yet will delight the Spring Brides.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 158 WEST 18TH STREET

Don't Buy Ready-Made Clothes

when you can have them made to order at the same price. The largest line of woolens in America to select from. Garments ordered Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday will be delivered Saturday.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.,

Sun Building, Near Brooklyn Bridge; B'way, Near 28th St.

CARPET CLEANSING.

326 7th Av., Near 28th St.
Estb. 1863. Tel. 1152 38th St.
Send for Circular.

T. M. STEWART.

THE OPERA PIANO,

New and elegant designs, in different woods, also several slightly used. Write for Bargain List.

Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St

PIANO BARGAINS

We are now offering a large assortment of **Grand, Upright and Square Pianos of well-known makes**, taken in exchange on purchase of **Fischer Pianos.** All in good order.

Also several **Grand and Upright** Pianos that have been used at concerts, or rented during the past season. **All at low prices. Sold on easy payments, if desired.**

Several odd and discontinued styles of **Fischer Pianos** at a large reduction from regular prices. An opportunity to purchase new High-Grade Pianos at low cost.

We also desire to call attention to and invite inspection of **New Fischer Pianos** in latest designs of Piano architecture. Artistically cased and finished in choice woods.

FISCHER PIANOS

33 UNION SQUARE, WEST

Between 16th & 17th Streets

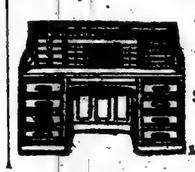

DESKS.

Great Variety of Style and Price.

T. G. SELLEW.

111 Fulton St., N.Y.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS

DESKS

ARE THE BEST FOR OFFICES

275 Canal St. and 1 Park Pl.

All kinds of Office Furniture and Fixtures on hand.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

For Amusements Advertisements, See Page 8.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended April 7....	4,166,115
Same week last year.....	5,811,812
To date this year.....	38,684,772
Corresponding date last year..	63,299,374
Bonds for the week.....	$24,161,650
Same week last year.....	$19,538,000
To date this year.....	$100,569,290
Corresponding date last year.	$347,284,470

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@5; at three months, 4; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Hocking Valley	3
American Ice	1½	Lake Erie & West	10
Am. Sugar Ref	1⅛	Lake Erie & W. pf.	11¼
Am. Tin Plate pf	1	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	2¼
Anaconda Copper	1½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Balt. & Ohio	2⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	4½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2½	M. St. P. & S. S. pf.	6⅝
B'klyn Rapid Transit.	3	Missouri Pacific	2⅞
Can. Southern	3	N. J. Central	1½
Chi. East. Ill. pf.	3	Pennsylvania	2
Chi., Ind. & L.	1⅜	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅜
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	2¼
Cleve., L. & W.	1¼	Reading	1⅛
Ft. Worth & R. G.	2	Twin City R. T.	1
General Electric	4½	U. S. Rubber	3
H. B. Claflin	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	1½	Louis. & Nash.	1⅝
Am. Linseed	1⅝	Met. Street Railway	1
Am. Linseed pf.	1⅝	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1
Am. Malting pf.	2	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
Am. S. & R. pf.	1½	Nat. Steel	2½
Am. Steel Hoop	1⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	2⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1⅝
Am. Tin Plate	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Nort. & West	1¼
At., T. & S. F.	1⅜	Pacific Mail	2¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Rep. Iron & S.	1⅜
Brunswick City	1⅜	Rio Grande West	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	2	Rio Gr. West. pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	2¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Cont. Tobacco	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¾
Federal Steel	7⅝	Southern Pacific	1⅜
Federal Steel pf.	1¾	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Glucose Sugar Ref.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Great Northern pf.	1½	Union Bag & Paper	2½
Int. Paper pf.	1½	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	1¾
Iowa Cent. pf.	2¼	Wis. Central	2½
K. C., P. & G.	1	Wis. Central pf.	2⅝
K. C. So. pf., w. i.	1		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Ex. 4s	1	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1⅝
B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	1	Nort. & West. con.	1
C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2¼	O. S. L. con. 5s	1
C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1¾	Pennsylvania 4½s	1½
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1⅝	P., D. & E. E. Div. 6s, t. r.	1
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	4½	Reading gen. 4s	1⅜
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2	St. L. Southw. 2d	1½
H. & St. J. con.	1	S. Ca. & Ga. 1st	2
Hock. Val. 4½s	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2
Lake Shore 2d 7s	2½	Wabash 2d	2⅝
L. & N. unif. 4s	1¼	Wabash deb. A	5½
L., N., D. & C. 6s	1	Wabash deb. B	1¼
M., L. S. & W. ext. and imp. 5s	1	West. Un. coll. t. 5s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Brook. Un. Gas. 5s	1	K. C., P. & G. 1st, t. r.	1
Col. Mid. 4s	1¾	Peo. & East. 1st	1
Det. City Gas 5s	1½		
H. & T. H. gen. 5s	2		

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 8.—Although owing to heavy realizations the prices for many American stocks were lower last week, there were improvements yesterday. Chesapeake and Ohio rose 1⅝ points, Norfolk and Western preferred ⅝, Wabash preferred ½, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé ⅛, Union Pacific ⅛, Southern Pacific ⅛, and most others from ⅛ to ⅝.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

MONEY LIKELY TO BE DEARER

Borrowers Will Probably Have to Go to the Bank of England When Payment of War Loan Installment Becomes Due To-day—Stagnation in Stock Market, Except in Copper Shares.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, April 8.—For a day or two of the week just passed our money market seemed about to become easy, and seven-day loans were negotiated at 3 per cent. It was a passing illusion, for the market yesterday was already on the up grade again, the Bank of England being still master. On Wednesday I estimated the market's debt to the Bank at £5,000,000. This has been reduced since, until the amount now due is probably not more than half such a sum. To-morrow, however, the payment of an installment on "khakis," as the war loan is popularly called, is expected to again force borrowers to the Bank, and it has quietly intimated that should the demand prove heavy, it will not lend at under 4½ per cent., and may ask 5 per cent.

The market is therefore uncomfortable, with a certain subcurrent of nervousness, and the fall in discount rates has been checked. Discount on remitted bills was down to 3⅝ per cent., with 3½ per cent. as the quotation for paper to arrive, and is now 3¾ per cent. I cannot see ease ahead, but will be thankful should we be able to hustle along for another two months without a 5 per cent. bank rate.

Abroad the money markets are as stagnant as our own, but lately German rates have exhibited a considerable disposition to recoil, Berlin and Frankfort rates having both shrunk about 1 per cent. within the past week. I am told, however, that this is as much a transitory phase as here, and that the German banks and financial houses are compelled more and more to aid each other by the manufacture of accommodation bills, the sort of paper known here as "kites." In fact, foreign bankers fear the German money market more than any other on the Continent.

And one thing is plain, all the foreign banks are at a point which precludes the hope that they can come to our help should we require gold. In this respect even Paris is in a state of unstable equilibrium. Menace its stock of metal, and instant measures must be taken to protect it. Where, indeed, is the market to be found able to spare us a million without taking alarm for its own security? The Bank of England's recent step of creating nearly a million pounds' worth more of paper money has barely prevented us from being compelled now to discuss the probability of an immediate advance in its rate, but we shall still have to contemplate this before long unless I am much mistaken.

Apart from rebuffs at the seat of war happening so frequently to dash our hopes of a speedy peace, fears regarding money keep us from developing any large popular speculation on the Stock Exchange. Prices go down when the market expects them to go up, and there is no wide volume of dealings in any department.

The coming holidays are blamed for the prevalent stagnation, but they would have had no influence whatever over business in your railway stocks, for example, had the public been in the mood to buy. It is by no means in this frame of mind, and therefore all the charming of Wall Street fails to do more than attract in and out gamblers. The recent spurts in the prices of your shares have resulted in additions to the quantities which your operators have had to import. Had we been easy in our minds we should have by this time been joining in the play and dreaming of fair fortunes to be had for the picking up.

With other departments it is just the same, except that for copper shares, and it is really deserted by all except the professionals and a few belated bears, whom the French operators last week subjected so effectually to the process known as "pickling" that Tinto ordinary stock has been driven above 60. And with every advance the market narrows, until jobbers do nothing but grumble.

Were circumstances in other respects ordinary, I should say that a market thus situated must be near collapse, but it is not prudent to prophesy anything about copper, beyond the vague assertion that when the smash does come it will play havoc with many fortunes.

You are not much interested in the details of our budget, and I shall not inflict them on your readers, but they may like to know how our unprecedented income of about £130,000,000 for the past financial year, ending March 31, was raised—its sources, in other words. And so I mention that fully £109,500,000 of it came from taxation, the balance being the income from public services, such as posts and telegraphs, Suez Canal share dividends, &c. Of the taxation portion £61,354,000 was drawn from indirect and £48,183,000 from direct imposts. Of indirect imposts nearly £40,000,000 arose from drink—beer, spirits, and wine. Our customs revenue exceeded £24,000,000, all drawn from spirits, tobacco, tea, and coffee, with a minute amount from alcoholized perfumes, not worth the trouble of collecting, save as a safeguard to our heavy spirit duties.

In the limitation of objects taxed lies the secret of prolific revenue, because a narrow basis of taxation, combined with severity of imposts on the few articles taxed, insures the cheapness of the commodities left free and augments the spending capacity of the population. There lies the whole secret of British revenue prosperity.

A. J. W.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, March 31, total transactions include 4,166,115 shares of stock, $23,900,650 bonds, including $206,000 Government and $55,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS.

	Apr. 8, '99.	Apr. 7, 1900.	Increase
R. R. & M.	5,811,812	4,166,115	*1,645,697
Mining	.....	800	800
Banks	100	.....	*100

BONDS.

	Apr. 8, '99.	Apr. 7, 1900.	Increase
R. R. & M.	$19,351,600	$23,900,650	$4,549,050
State	12,000	55,000	43,000
Government	174,400	206,000	31,600

*Decrease.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, April 9.

Central and South American Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Michigan Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
National Biscuit Company—Books close.
Oriental Bank—Annual meeting.
Pacific Coast Company—Books close for dividend on common, first and second preferred.
Wisconsin Telephone Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, April 10.

American Car and Foundry Company—Books close for dividend.
American Fire Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
American Linseed Company—Annual meeting.
American Smelting and Refining Company—Dividend payable on preferred
American Typefounders' Company—Dividend payable to holders of record.
Brooklyn Dock and Terminal Company—Annual meeting.
Continental Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Ice Company, (Pittsburg)—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Books close for dividend on common.
Findlay (Ohio) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Long Island Railroad—Annual meeting.
Market Street (San Francisco) Railway—Dividend payable.
Montana Coal and Coke Company—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
New York Asbestos Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
North River Fire Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Ontario Mining Company—Books close.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Annual meeting.
Standard Underground Cable Company—Dividend payable.
Street's West Stable Car Line—Books close.
Trenton Potteries Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Bag and Paper Company—Annual meeting.
United Railways of St. Louis—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Switch and Signal Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, April 11.

Continental Tobacco Company—Annual meeting.
New York Life Insurance Company—Election.

Thursday, April 12.

Empire Industrial Savings Bank—Election.
State Trust Company—Books close for special meeting.

Saturday, April 14.

American Ice Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Boston Electric Light—Dividend payable.
Commercial Cable Company—Dividend payable.

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Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended April 7, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., April 7. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended April 7, 4,166,115.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended April 7. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended April 7, 1900
116½ April 4.	114 January 6.	117	120	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	116½	116½	116	116½	115	515
18 February 7.	12⅛ January 15.	15⅛	16½	— 1½	American Car & Foundry Co.	20,000,000			..	17	17¾	15½	15⅝	...	14,850
67½ April 2.	59 January 29.	67	67½	+ ¾	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	20,000,000	Feb. 11, 1900.	1¾	Q	67½	67⅞	66½	67½	...	7,508
37¾ April 7.	32¼ March 6.	37½	37⅝	+ 1	American Cotton Oil.	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	36⅞	37¾	36½	37½	30¼	8,115
100 April 5.	90 January 8.	98	100	..	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,800	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	100	100	100	100	90¾	275
33½ January 22.	24⅛ January 4.	26	27	..	American District Telegraph	3,845,000				26	27	26	27	45	500
150 March 16.	145 January 18.	146	150	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	149	149	149	149	140	282
49½ April 4.	33½ January 15.	48⅝	48¾	+ 1½	American Ice Co.	22,939,100	Feb. 15, 1900.	1	Q	47⅝	49½	47	48⅝	...	14,615
78½ February 8.	72½ January 15.	75¾	76½	+ ¾	American Ice Co. pf.	12,440,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	74½	77	74½	77	...	987
16½ February 6.	11 March 7.	13	13½	— 1¾	American Linseed Co.	16,750,000				14⅜	14⅜	13	13	...	3,056
60 February 5.	52⅜ January 11.	56½	57	— 1⅝	American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	58	58	56⅞	56⅞	...	1,505
7⅜ January 2.	3¼ March 2.	4¼	4½	— ⅛	American Malting Co.	14,500,000			..	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½	27⅝	530
31½ January 2.	20½ April 6.	21½	22	— 2	American Malting Co. pf.	14,490,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	23	23	20½	21	76	832
43⅛ February 6.	35½ January 2.	40	40¼	— 2	American Smelting & Refining Co.	27,000,000				42¼	42¼	39½	40	...	6,705
93 March 24.	86 January 2.	89¾	90	— 1½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	27,000,000	Jan. 9, 1900.	1¾	Q	90¾	90¾	89¼	89½	...	2,560
50½ February 6.	32 March 6.	35½	35½	— 1¾	American Steel Hoop Co.	19,000,000				37	37¾	35	35½	...	9,067
86 February 6.	79 March 1.	81	82	..	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	14,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	80¾	81½	80¾	81	...	902
59⅞ April 2.	45½ January 15.	56½	56⅝	— 2½	American Steel & Wire.	50,080,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	QQ	50	59⅞	53¾	56½	62½	108,297
95 February 1.	89 January 15.	90¾	91	..	American Steel & Wire pf.	40,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	QQ	91¼	91¼	90¼	90¾	97	3,077
137½ January 4.	95¼ March 3.	115	115½	+ 7¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,068,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	107¼	116½	103½	115	158½	40,863
115 January 10.	107 March 2.	110	111	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	30,068,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	108¼	110½	108¼	110	116	1,175
95 February 1.	91 March 15.	90½	93	+ ¾	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	14,000,000	March 1, 1900.	1¼	QJ	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	102¼	160
36⅝ February 7.	27⅜ January 29.	33	33½	— 1½	American Tin Plate.	28,000,000				34	34¾	32⅜	32⅝	44⅜	4,454
84 February 16.	80¾ January 12.	84	84½	+ 1	American Tin Plate pf.	18,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	QJ	83½	84	83	83	93½	2,050
111½ February 14.	94½ January 12.	107	107¾	+ ⅝	American Tobacco.	54,509,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	107	108¾	105½	107⅝	222	94,840
54⅞ April 3.	38 January 8.	52⅝	52⅝	+ 1½	Amconda Copper Mining Co.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '00.	12	SA	53	54⅞	51¼	52⅜	45	28,445
48 April 2.	41 January 3.	45½	47	— 1	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000			..	47	48	46¼	46½	38½	500
29⅝ April 2.	18⅝ January 8.	27½	27⅝	— 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	102,000,000			..	29¾	29⅝	27	27⅜	21	117,133
74⅞ April 2.	58⅜ January 11.	71½	72	— 1⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	114,100,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	74½	74⅝	71⅜	72	81¼	132,838
86¼ April 3.	55¼ January 8.	84⅜	85	+ 2⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	42,500,000			..	82	88½	80½	84⅜	56⅜	127,342
85¾ April 6.	72⅜ January 9.	84½	84⅝	+ 2½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	50,227,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	..	83⅝	85¾	81⅜	84½	70¾	121,183
77 January 31.	63½ March 19.	75	75	+ 3	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	45,000,000			..	73¾	76⅞	71	75⅝	118¾	104,040
154 April 7.	140 January 2.	153½	154	+ ½	Brooklyn Union Gas.	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	152⅝	154	152⅝	154	145½	1,610
13⅝ January 25.	8⅝ March 19.	9¼	9⅝	— 1¼	Brunswick City.	5,000,000			..	11¼	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞	3,285
70½ March 20.	52 February 27.	65	66	— 4½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	6,000,000			..	69¾	70	68½	70	...	800
85½ April 7.	47½ February 27.	67	67½	+ 8	Canadian Pacific.	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	Q	64⅞	85½	63½	67	87½	18,730
85¾ February 16.	80¾ January 4.	87	88	+ 2	Canadian Pacific.	65,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	SA	86	88	86	86	85¾	306
39¾ April 7.	28 March 6.	38¾	38¾	+ 3	Chesapeake & Ohio.	35,232,600	Oct. 25, '99.	1	..	37½	39¾	37½	38⅝	26¾	14,775
45¾ April 2.	34½ January 10.	44½	44¾	+ 2	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	35,000,000	Mar. 24, 1900.	1½	Q	44¾	45¾	44¾	45¾	43¾	10,715
124 March 22.	110 January 2.	121	121½	+ 3	Chicago, Indiana & Western.	8,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	Q	120	124	120	121½	115	1,200
124 February 7.	98 January 2.	121	122	+ 3	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	31,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	120	122	120	121	115	1,200
124 February 7.	98 January 2.	121	122	+ 3	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	31,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	120	122	120	121	115	1,200

Note.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. Sales of less than 100 shares, including extra dividend of %. Ex-dividend extra dividend of 1 per cent. A—Annual. SA—Semi-annual. Q—Quarterly. M—Monthly. All stocks in this table par $100, with these exceptions: Brunswick & Terre Haute common and preferred; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Long Island; Morris & Essex; Pennsylvania; the Readings, and American Tobacco, each of which is $50 par.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended April 7, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended April 7.$24,161,650

	Week Ending April 7. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103½	104⅝	103½	104	48
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
American Cotton Oil 8s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	11
American Tobacco scrip	102	102	102	102	*7,650
Ann Arbor 4s	93	93¼	93	93	38
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	629½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	85	85	84⅝	84⅝	561½
Austin & Northwest 5s	99	99¾	99	99	49
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96⅞	97⅜	96⅞	97	271
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100⅝	101	100⅝	100⅝	515½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, registered	101	101	101	101	1
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90⅝	91⅜	90¼	91⅛	1,054
Beech Creek 1st 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	104	104	104	104	4
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	95⅞	96	95⅞	96	57
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117	117	117	117	1
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	72	72	72	72	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108	108¾	107⅞	108	68
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107	107	107	107	10
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 1st 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	94	95⅝	94	94½	383
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	39¼	41	39¼	41	122
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	11½	12⅜	11½	12⅜	17
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	6	6	6	6	15
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	10
Central of New Jersey convertible 7s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	124	124⅜	124	124⅜	28
Central Pacific 3½s	85¼	85⅝	85	85⅜	3523½
Central Pacific 1st 4s	100	100½	99¾	99¾	410
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 1st consol. 4s	106½	106	104½	105	67
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 2d consol. 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119½	120	119½	120	99
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	99⅝	100⅜	99⅝	100	940
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¾	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	132	132	132	132	4
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	6
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	111¾	112	111½	112	16
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	105	105	104½	104⅝	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy., Nebraska ext. 4s	112½	112½	112½	112½	16
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116½	116⅞	116½	116⅞	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s	117	117	117	117	11
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 5s	103	103	103	103	4
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	170	171½	170	171½	11
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	171	172	171	172	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	120	120	120	120	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	112	112⅜	112	112⅜	4
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Hasting & Dakota 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. Div. 5s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	1
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	118½	119	118½	119	5
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	111½	111¼	111¼	111¼	5
Chicago & Northwestern 3½s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	11
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, reg	111¼	111¼	111¼	111½	6
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	107	107¾	107	107¾	95
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	136	136	136	136	5
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	96¾	97	96	96	30
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	2
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	103½	103½	103¼	103½	22
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	97	97¾	97	97¾	72
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	101	101½	101	101½	14
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	79¾	79¾	78¾	78¾	34
Colorado Midland 2-4s	78½	78½	78½	78½	182
Colorado & Southern 4s	84⅞	85	84½	84⅝	104
Columbus & Hocking Valley ext. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s	105	105½	105	105½	117½
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	28
Detroit City Gas 6s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	40
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	36¾	40	36¾	36¾	333
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	81	82	81	81⅛	7
East. Tenn. reorganization lien 4-5s	110	110	110	110	5
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	111½	112¾	111½	112	8
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101	101	101	101	3
Erie 1st consol 7s	138½	138¾	138¼	138¾	13
Erie 1st consol. 4s	91½	92	91⅝	91½	209
Erie 1st general lien 4s	74	75½	74	74½	431
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	103½	108	103½	107½	15
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st 6s	125	125	125	125	6
Flint & P. M., Pt. Huron 5s	106¼	107¼	106½	107¼	20
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	106¾	106¾	105½	105½	25
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	71	73¼	71	73	98
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	58¾	59¾	58¾	59¾	2
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	102	102¾	101¾	101¾	13
General Electric debenture 5s	115¼	117	115¼	116⅝	22
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	58	58	58	58	5
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	7½	7¾	7¾	7¾	91
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	101½	103½	101½	103	128
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	85	85	84½	85	226
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	2
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	102½	102½	102½	102½	10
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	5
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	90½	90½	90½	90½	26
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	58	58	58	58	4
International Paper 6s	107	107	107	107	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	3
K. C., F. & G. 1st 5s, tr. rects	74¼	74¼	73¾	73¾	449
Kansas City Southern 3s, when issued	69½	69¾	69¾	69¾	110
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	10
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108½	23
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	121½	122	121½	122	18
Lake Shore 3½s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¼	72
Lake Shore 1st 7s	102½	102½	102½	102½	4
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	2
Lake Shore 2d 7s	114½	116½	114½	116½	27
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	114	114	114	114	1
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	110	110	110	110	3
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis gen. 4s	6½	6¾	6	6½	30
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis consol. 5s, tr. r.	67	67½	67	67½	15
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	6
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	2
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99¾	101½	99¾	101	109
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	98	98¾	98	98½	295
Louisville New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	102½	103	102½	103	35
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	115¾	115¾	115½	115½	7
Mexican Central consol. 4s	80	80	80	80	12
Mexican Central 1st income	28	28¼	27½	28	112
Mexican International consol. 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	24
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Michigan Central consol. 7s	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	1
Mil., L. S. & W., Ashland Div. 6s	130½	130½	130½	130½	4
Mil., L. S. & W. ext. & imp. 5s	125	125	125	125	4
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis, Iowa ext. 7s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93¾	93¾	93	93½	123
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	70	70	68¾	69	230
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	92	92	92	92	23
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	93¾	94¾	92¾	93½	80
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	97½	98¾	97½	98¾	220
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96	138
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	120¾	121	120¾	121	30
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	115¾	116¾	115¾	115¾	4
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½	½
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	120	120	120	120	6
Mohawk & Malone 1st 4s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	10
New York Central 1st 7s	112	112	112	112	1
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	98¾	98	98½	98¾	61
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	3
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	97¾	98¼	97	97¾	41
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s, reg	96	96¾	96	96¾	7
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	103½	103¾	103	103	2
N. Y. O., Elec. L., H. & P., pur. money 4s	98	98½	98½	98½	172
N. Y. O., Elec. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	5
New York & Harlem 1st 3s, reg	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104½	104¾	104½	104½	5
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	98	98	98	98	3
New York, Sus. & Western 2d 4½s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	4
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	97¾	98¼	97½	98	602
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	111	111¾	111	111¾	30
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	65¾	66	65¾	65¾	2304
Northern Pacific general lien 3s, reg	65	65	65	65	3
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	128
Ogdens. & St. Louis 1st 4s	75	75	75	75	4
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	29
Oregon Short Line consolidated 6s	114	115¾	113¾	114¼	384
Oregon Short Line 6s	128	128	128	128	30
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	105	105½	105	105¼	6
Panama 1st 4½s	102	102	102	102	2
Pennsylvania 3½s	116	116	116	116	1
Peoples Gas, Chicago, 1st 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Peoples Gas, Chicago, 1st consol. 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Pere Mar. & Huron River, Div. 6s, tr. r.	100	100	100	100	20
Phila. & Reading 1st 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	6
Phila. & Reading 2d 4s	80	80	80	80	6
Phila., Bal. & W., Chi. & St. Louis 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Phila., Bal. & W., Chi. & St. Louis 4s, reg	102½	102½	102½	102½	10
Pittsburg, Cin. & St. Louis 1st 7s	101	101	101	101	3
Reading general 4s	88½	90⅝	88	89⅞	4,298
Rio Grande Western 4s	90¾	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜	54
Rochester & Pittsburg 1st 6s	131	131	131	131	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	126	126	126	126	5
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 3-4s	84	84	83¾	83¾	11
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	111	111	111	111	171
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	82½	82¾	82½	82¾	200
St. Louis & San Francisco trust 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	25
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	110⅝	111	110⅝	110⅝	30
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	83½	83½	83½	83⅝	10
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	91¾	92	91	92	232
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	63½	64½	62⅝	64¼	1,106
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	2
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba consol. 6s	142¼	142¼	141¾	141¾	4
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana 4s	104	104	104	104	29
St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s, reduced to 4½s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Minn. Union 6s	128	128	128	128	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	80⅜	80½	79½	79¾	127
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101	101½	100⅝	101½	16
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	95¾	97½	95¾	97½	62
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	84⅝	85⅜	84⅝	85	1,083
Southern Pacific of Cal. 6s, stamped	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
Southern Railway 5s	112¾	113⅛	112¾	113	127
Standard Rope & Twine income	16	16	16	16	10
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	72	75	72	75	5
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	106	106	106	106	4
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard, C. & I. 6s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	3
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	110	110	109¾	109¾	3
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103½	104	103½	104	45
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	114½	115	114½	115	13
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	99½	100	98½	100	63
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	114	114½	114	114½	13
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	88	88¾	88	88¾	10
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. r	126	127	126	126	362
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106⅛	106¼	105⅞	106⅛	3014½
Virginia Midland general 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	5
Wabash 1st 5s	117⅝	118¼	117½	118	35
Wabash 2d 5s	101	103¼	101	103⅝	133
Wabash debenture, Series A	88½	92	88½	92	116
Wabash debenture, Series B	42¼	43½	41½	42¼	2,748
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	109	109½	108½	109	21
West Shore 4s	114½	114½	113¾	114¼	33
West Shore 4s, registered	113½	113¾	113½	113¾	20
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	114	114¾	114	114¼	20
Western Union coll. trust 5s	114	114½	113	114½	26
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	93¼	93¾	92½	93	304
Total sales					$23,900,650

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended April 7, 1900.

	Week Ending April 7. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States new 2s, when issued	104½	104½	103½	103½	72
United States old 2s, registered	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	20
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	115½	115¾	115	115¾	*234
United States 4s, 1907, registered	115	115	114¾	114¾	66½
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	133¼	133¾	133½	133¾	4
United States 5s, coupon	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
United States 3s, coupon	110¾	110¾	110¾	110½	19
United States 3s, small	109	109	109	109	*1
Total sales					$206,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended April 7, 1900.

	Week Ending April 7. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Louisiana consolidated 4s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	2
Tennessee settlement 3s	95½	95¾	95½	95¾	2
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	90½	91	90¾	91	51
Total sales					$55,000
Grand total					$24,161,650

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	100¾	Apr. 2	100¾	Apr. 4	100¾	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	114⅝	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	115½	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	Mar. 6	133½	Jan. 19	134½	Mar. 30
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137½	Mar. 5	13-½	Apr. 6	133¾	Apr. 6
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116½	Mar. 12	112¾	Jan. 19	115	Mar. 22
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116½	Mar. 7	175½	Jan. 15	114¼	Apr. 2
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112¾	Mar. 9	109¼	Feb. 1	110½	Apr. 5
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111¾	Mar. 13	109	Feb. 7	109	Apr. 6
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	109¾	Jan. 2	111¼	Mar. 17
United States new 2s, when issued	105	Mar. 24	103¼	Apr. 6	103½	Apr. 6

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116½	Mar. 8	108½	Jan. 8	126¾	Mar. 8
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s	107¾	Apr. 2	106¾	Mar. 6	107¾	Apr. 2
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s					97	July 12
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	95¾	Mar. 8	94	Jan. 17	95¾	Apr. 4
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6¾	Mar. 7	10	Mar. 15
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	91	Apr. 5	85	Jan. 5	91	Apr. 5

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 3@5 per cent., closing on Saturday at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £1,408,316 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 44.18, became 41.87 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 875,000f gold and 3,500,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½@$4.83⅝ for sixty days, $4.86⅝ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 less 1-16@5.20⅞ for long and 5.17½ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 5-16@94⅜ and 95@95 1-16; guilders at 39 15-16, and 40⅛@40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—30c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premiums telegraphic, 25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 300@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c off per $1,000; selling, 75c per $1,000. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25@50c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,600	1,600	1,600
4th week March	$72,700	$105,100	$115,600
Month	175,700	228,864	241,946
From July 1	4,252,600	4,612,700	4,382,742
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,146	1,146	1,146
4th week March	146,000	202,000	200,000
Month	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
From July 1	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	547	537	536
4th week March	122,767	92,657	85,901
Month	238,881	281,570	261,458
From July 1	3,165,735	2,983,995	2,488,575
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,988	1,988	1,988
4th week March	537,143	367,374	397,225
Month	1,017,571	1,148,138	1,181,675
From July 1	12,624,840	10,940,980	10,772,521
GREAT NORTHERN—			
Month March	2,470,690	1,574,446	1,468,077
From July 1	22,570,033	19,948,080	17,276,287
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	241	243	245
4th week March	124,556	93,885	87,613
Month	238,773	281,056	262,949
From July 1	2,580,671	2,304,338	2,245,671

NEW YORK CENTRAL and Leased Lines—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Month March	4,340,893	4,088,885	340,728

The earnings of the Fall Brook system for March, 1900, were $350,993; deducting this, the actual increase of the old New York system is $89,787.

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Jan. 1. to Mar. 31	12,601,282	11,267,691	1,333,590

The earnings of the Fall Brook system for the quarter ended March 31, 1900, were $405,086; deducting this, the actual increase in 1900 is $967,690.

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
July 1 to Mar. 31	41,044,402	35,672,740	5,371,722

The earnings of the Fall Brook system for nine months to March 31, 1900, were $1,546,169; deducting this, the actual increase in 1900 is $1,315,861.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN for February:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	330,993	338,447	308,261
Operating ex	219,292	242,774	199,695
Net earnings	111,650	115,673	108,574
Gross, 8 months	711,651	796,119	671,691
Net, 8 months	282,871	323,305	291,707

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE, for February—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	367,161	327,196	215,165
Op. exp. and taxes	204,625	179,196	178,610
Net	92,730	46,671	30,045
Gross, 8 months	2,179,979	2,264,894	2,224,884
Net, 8 months	1,092,396	988,594	638,271

KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM, for February—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	151,967	143,967	137,0
Op. expenses	96,999	88,430	99,972
Net	54,968	55,537	37,0
Charges	23,000	14,250	24,000
Surplus	31,968	41,287	13,0
Gross, 8 months	1,110,000	1,057,737	1,000,000
Net, 8 months	387,000	384,736	300,000

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended April 7, 1900.

	Range for Week.		Year 1900. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Jan. 1 to Date.	
Ass. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1936.....M N*	105	Mar 26	105½	Feb 1	105	Mar 26	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995.....Q J	94½	Mar 12	90	Jan 3	93	Apr 7	..	..
At. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995.....A O*	103	Mar 31	98½	Jan 4	100¾	Apr 7	100¾	100¾
Do registered.....A O*	99	Feb 14	99	Feb 14	99	Feb 14	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995.....Nov	93	Mar 29	73½	Jan 10	84½	Apr 7	83½	84½
Do do registered.....Nov					79½	De 11, 99	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946. J D*	105¾	Mar 1	105½	Mar 1	105¾	Mar 1	105½	105¾
Atl. Av. of Brook. imp. g. 5s, 1934. *J J	..	....	..	....	110	Ja 30, 99	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	97¾	Apr 4	92¼	Jan 10	97	Apr 7	93½	97¼
Do g. 4s, 1948.....A O	102¾	Mar 27	97½	Jan 9	100¼	Apr 7	100¼	101
Do do registered.....A O	101	Apr 3	101	Apr 3	102	Apr 3	..	..
Do S. W. D'v. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	91½	Apr 5	87	Jan 8	91¾	Apr 6	91½	91½
Do P.Jc.& M Div.1st g.5½s,1925.M N	89¾	Feb 15	87	Mar 19	87	Mar 19	87½	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990. *A O	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	93	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.....*F A	..	....	..	....	101¼	July, 93	103	110
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930.....M S	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 8, 99	108	..
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945.....A O*	108¼	Feb 16	108¼	Jan 18	104	Apr 4	104	109
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941.....J J*	..	....	..	....	116	No 27, 99	..	116
B.,Q.Co.& S.con.gtd.g.5s Jul.1941.MN	104	Mar 14	101	Jan 29	104	Mar 14	..	104
Brook. Union El 1st g. 4-5s, 1950. *F A	97	Jan 25	92	Mar 8	96	Apr 4	95½	96
Brunswick & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938. *J J	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937. M S*	111¼	Feb 26	109	Jan 15	111	Mar 19	112	..
Roch. & Pitts 1st g. 6s, 1921.....*F A	131	Apr 3	131	Apr 3	131	Apr 3	..	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	124¾	Feb 21	124¾	Feb 21	124¾	Feb 21	124½	128
Clearf & Man. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943. *J J	..	....	..	....	108	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	No 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	100	Mar 2	106¾	Jan 18	108	Mar 28	106¼	100
Do con. 1st 5s, 1934.....*A O	117½	Mar 15	115	Jan 19	117½	Mar 15	117	..
Do do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	110½	Feb 4,99	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927. *J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. F. & N.W.1st g.5s,1921. A O*	..	....	..	....	106	Jan 6, 99	112½	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908.....*J J	108¼	Apr 5	105½	Jan 3	108	Apr 7	106¼	109
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	109½	Jan 24	106¾	Mar 8	107	Apr 5	106¾	107
Do o registered.....*M S	..	....	..	....	106	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J D	89¾	Apr 7	87½	Jan 5	89¾	Apr 7	87½	..
Cen.R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937..*M N	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945. F A	120	Jan 15	118½	Apr 6	118½	Apr 6	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	95½	Apr 5	88½	Feb 23	94½	Apr 7	94¾	95
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	..	....	..	....	87¾	Oct 23,99	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct 1	41	Apr 6	32½	Feb 24	41	Apr 7	..	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct 1	12¾	Apr 6	9	Jan 3	12¾	Apr 6	..	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct 1	6	Mar 29	4½	Jan 5	6	Apr 4	..	..
Do k. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946...*J J	..	....	..	....	95	De 27, 99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947. *J J	..	....	..	....	102	Jne 29, 99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*J J	..	....	..	....	99	July 6, 98	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	110½	Apr 3	110	Feb 15	110½	Apr 3	110	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	..	....	..	....	112½	Mr 20, 98	..	..
Do gen. 5s, 1987.....J J*	125	Jan 29	117¾	Jan 3	124¾	Apr 5	124	124¾
Do do registered.....Q J	122	Mar 7	116	Jan 10	121	Mar 24	..	..
Leh. & Wil.C.con.as.7s,July,1900.Q M	101	Jan 22	98	Jan 11	99½	Mar 28	100	100⅝
Do 5s, 1912.....M N*	103	Feb 2	100¼	Jan 6	103	Feb 9	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.....J J*	114	Jan 18	113	Jan 19	114	Feb 2	114½	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908. A O	118	Mar 30	115¼	Jan 26	115½	Apr 7	115	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	119¼	Mar 3	118	Jan 13	119½	Mar 3	116	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	120¾	Apr 4	115	Jan 3	120	Apr 7	120	123
Do d registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	117	Jne 2, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	100⅝	Apr 5	95½	Jan 2	100	Apr 7	..	..
Do do registered.....*M S	..	....	..	....	97⅞	Au 30, 99	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989. *J J	105½	Mar 24	101	Jan 8	105	Apr 7	104	105
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	99¾	Apr 5	99	Jan 9	99½	Apr 5	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940...J J*	..	....	..	....	95½	My 27, 98	..	..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941. *M S	..	....	..	....	101¼	Ap 29, 99	..	..
Eliz., Lex & B. S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	103	Feb 14	100¼	Mar 5	101	Apr 4	101	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	106¼	Apr 3	106¼	Apr 3	106¼	Apr 3	..	..
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	101¼	Mar 28	101¼	Mar 28	101½	Mar 28	101½	..
Do 2d 7s, 1900.....M N*	..	....	..	....	100¼	Fe 24, 99	..	..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f., 1912. A O*	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	112¾	Mar 3	110½	Jan 5	112¾	Apr 5	112½	113
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	101½	Jan 15	101½	Jan 15	101½	Jan 15	101	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	112	Mar 30	108½	Jan 10	112	Apr 6	..	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	132	Apr 7	120¼	Jan 18	132	Apr 7	..	135
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	117	Mar 28	116½	Mar 21	117	Mar 28	114½	..
Do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	107	Mar 28	103	Jan 5	107	Mar 28	104	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102	Jan 2	100¼	Feb 2	100½	Mar 28	100⅝	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	..	102½
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	..	....	..	....	105	Au 9, 99	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	105	Mar 30	100⅜	Jan 5	104½	Apr 7	104	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	112¼	Mar 27	108¾	Jan 2	112¼	Apr 7	112¼	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	111½	Jne 2, 99	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	120	Apr 6	119	Mar 5	120	Apr 6	119	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	116	Mar 21	113¾	Jan 26	114½	Mar 28	112	114
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	138	Jan 23	130	Jan 10	137	Feb 19	134	136½
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	117	Apr 4	112	Jan 2	117	Apr 4	..	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	103½	No 18,98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936. *J J	107	Feb 24	107	Feo 24	107	Feb 24	100	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910..J J*	115	Apr 6	113	Jan 24	115	Apr 6	114	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J*	103	Feb 26	100	Jan 31	103	Apr 2	103	..
Do ref. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	115¼	Mar 28	111¼	Jan 12	115¼	Mar 28	..	115½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902. J J*	167	Jan 10	167	Jan 10	167	Jan 10	172	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	167¼	Jan 29	168¼	Jan 12	167¼	Feb 1	172	..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	170	Apr 2	169¼	Jan 25	170	Apr 2	172	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	172	Apr 6	166	Jan 17	172	Apr 6	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	..	....	..	....	120½	De 22, 99	119¾	..
Do 1st La C. & Dav. 5s, 1910.....J J*	117⅝	Feb 14	117⅝	Feb 14	117⅝	Feb 14	118½	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	120	Mar 1	117¾	Jan 6	120	Apr 6	119½	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.....*J J	127⅞	Jan 29	127⅞	Jan 29	127⅞	Jan 29	126½	..
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	111½	Apr 5	110¾	Jan 20	111½	Apr 5 -	111½	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910...*J J	120	Mar 23	118¾	Jan 5	120	Mar 26	119¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	121¾	Apr 2	118	Jan 2	121¾	Apr 2	121	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..J J*	121½	Jan 30	121	Jan 29	121½	Jan 30	121½	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910...J J*	111½	Feb 16	111½	Feb 16	111¾	Feb 16	111½	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921. J J*	117¾	Jan 23	117¾	Jan 23	117¾	Jan 23	119½	..
Do Wis., Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921. J J*	120¾	Mar 16	117	Jan 3	119¾	Mar 21	119¾	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	114¾	Apr 3	112¾	Jan 16	114¾	Apr 3	114¾	..
Do Far. & So. g. 6s, 1924. *J J	..	....	..	....	137½	Jul 18,99	..	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916...*J J	114¾	Feb 16	110½	Jan 2	114¾	Feb 16	114¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser A, May, 1989. J J	112¾	Apr 5	100	Jan 10	112¾	Apr 5	112¾	..
Do do registered.....Q J	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 19, 98	111	..
Mil. & N 1st, main line 6s, 1910. *J D	119	Jan 9	118	Jan 12	118	Jan 12	120	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	124	126
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915.....Q F	144	Mar 14	140½	Feb 5	141	Mar 27	..	143½
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	111¼	Apr 5	109	Jan 9	111½	Apr 5	111¾	..
Do do registered.....J D*	111¼	Apr 2	108¾	Jan 6	111¼	Apr 3	..	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	..	....	..	....	120	Sep 7, 99	118	..
Do do registered.....A O*	117	Mar 7	116	Feb 23	117	Mar 7	115	116
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	110	Feb 10	100	Jan 6	109¾	Mar 27	109¾	..
Do do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	105¾	Mr 28, 99	..	109¾
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	121½	Feb 2	118¾	Jan 12	121	Mar 1	121½	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	119½	De 27, 98	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	109½	Mar 29	107	Jan 3	109½	Mar 29	109½	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	105	De 26, 99	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O15	119	Apr 7	116¼	Feb 5	119	Apr 7	117½	..
Do do registered.....A O15	..	....	..	....	117½	Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1888-1926.....F A15	111½	Mar 30	108¼	Jan 23	111½	Mar 30	..	..
Do do registered.....F A15	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	110¾	Mar 21	105¼	Jan 9	110¾	Apr 6	..	..
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	103	No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901. J J*	103¼	Feb 28	103¼	Feb 26	103¼	Feb 26	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907. M N*	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	..	....	..	....	117½	Fe 6, 99	..	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909. *M S	110	Mar 20	110	Mar 20	110	Mar 20	109	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.....*M S	..	....	..	....	114½	Au 28, 99	109	..
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900.....A O*	..	....	..	....	103	No 10,99	..	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921.....*M N	139½	Feb 10	138	Feb 8	138¾	Mar 20	138½	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	..	....	..	....	105¾	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do ext. & imp. s. fd. 5s, 1929..*F A	125	Jan 25	122¾	Feb 8	125	Apr 3	124	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.....J J*	..	....	..	....	140	De 13, 99	130	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925...*M S	139½	Apr 5	139½	Apr 5	139½	Apr 5	139	..
Do inc mes, 1911.....*M N	..	....	..	....	112	No 13, 99	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	133¼	Mar 21	130	Jan 26	133¼	Mar 21	133	..
Do reg stered.....J J*	131	Jan 20	127	Jan 8	131	Mar 19	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	107¾	Apr 4	103½	Jan 8	107¾	Apr 7	107½	107¾
Do d registered.....*J J	105¾	Feb 1	105¾	Feb 1	105¾	Feb 1	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905. *J J	90	Mar 31	90	Mar 31	90	Mar 31	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	83	De 7, 99	..	..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	98½	My 18,99	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	114	Feb 19	112	Mar 21	112	Mar 21	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930...*J D	136	Mar 9	131	Jan 8	136	Apr 3	136	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918...*M N	135	Feb 9	132	Jan 2	135	Mar 12	..	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	132½	Mar 21	127	Jan 10	132½	Mar 21	..	..
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	..	....	..	....	140	Mr 23, 99	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	97	Mar 22	92½	Jan 26	96	Apr 6	..	..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s.k. fd. 6s, 1919. M N*	..	....	..	....	106	Oct 4, 99	106½	..
Do gen g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	120	Feb 6	118	Jan 29	119	Mar 22	118½	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off...J D*	..	....	..	....	100	Oct 28,99	..	..
Choc. Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919. J J	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	..	..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*	..	....	..	....	120	Au 10,99	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	..	....	..	....	104½	Mr 13,97	..	..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941. *M N	113½	Jan 5	113½	Jan 5	113½	Jan 5	114	..
City & Sub. R. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922. *J D	..	....	..	....	105¾	April, 95	..	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993. *J D	97¾	Apr 5	94	Jan 2	97¾	Apr 5	..	97¾
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....*J J	..	....	..	....	97	Jne 20,99	..	..
Do St.L. Div. 1st col.g.4s,1990. M N*	103½	Apr 4	101½	Jan 8	103½	Apr 7	103	101½
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	90	May 4,99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940. M S*	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940. J J*	..	....	..	....	83	No 22,95	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991...J J*	95½	Feb 14	93	Jan 18	95¼	Feb 14	95	..
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g.4s,Au.,1936. Q F	105½	Apr 5	105	Mar 24	106½	Apr 5	103	..
Do con 6s, 1920.....*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g.5s,1928. *J J	115¾	Mar 21	115¾	Mar 21	115¾	Mar 21	116	118
Ind., Blm. & W. 1st pf. 7s, 1900...J J	..	....	..	....	103¼	De 18, 99	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	92¼	Mar 31	84½	Jan 4	89¾	Apr 5	..	..
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	34½	Mar 27	25	Jan 8	32	Apr 7	32	33
C., C. C & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	..	....	..	....	138½	Jul 6, 99	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	133	Mar 28	130	Jan 15	133	Mar 28	132	..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	..	....	..	....	103½	No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st g.4. C.C.C. & I.,1901. *A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 10, 99	..	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933.....A O*	108	Feb 24	106	Jan 29	108	Feb 24	110	..
Clev & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	130	Feb 16	128	Jan 5	129	Mar 22	..	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1917.....J J*	79¼	Mar 26	43	Jan 4	78½	Apr 7	76½	77½

	Range for Week.		Year 1900. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Jan. 1 to Date.	
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	97	Mar 26	94	Jan 3	97	Apr 6	..	95
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1953.....J J*	87	Jan 30	84	Jan 4	87	Apr 7	85¼	86¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943. *A O	..	....	..	....	108	Dec., 96	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907...M S*	..	....	..	....	124¼	Jne 13, 99	122	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906.....A O	123	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	122½	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.....*M N	142	Jan 23	142	Jan 23	142	Feb 20	140	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	105¼	Feb 12	107¼	Jan 30	107¾	Mar 12	104¼	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	129	Jan 5	129	Jan 5	130	Jan 11	140	..
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	140	Oct 20,99	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*J J	137¼	Mar 26	136	Jan 12	137¼	Mar 26	136	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	..	....	..	....	123	Sep 15,99	..	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923...*M N	106	Mar 7	105	Mar 7	105	Mar 8	105	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.....M S*	..	....	..	....	108	Au 1, 98	101	..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917. M S*	148	Feb 13	148	Feb 12	148	Feb 13	145	..
Do registered.....M S*	..	....	..	....	143	May 4,97	..	..
Alb & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906. *A O	..	....	..	....	125½	Ap 21, 99	117	..
Do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	122	Jne 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	113	Jan 12	112½	Apr 2	112½	Apr 2	112	..
Do do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	112	De 12, 99	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921.....*M N	..	....	..	....	154	Sep 7, 99	150	..
Do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	141	May 4,98	..	..
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933. A O	..	....	..	....	92	Ja 24, 99	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900.....M N*	102¾	Jan 19	102¼	Jan 6	102¾	Jan 27	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.....*J J	98¾	Feb 5	96¼	Jan 4	98¼	Apr 5	..	..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	107	Mar 21	107	Mar 21	107	Mar 21	..	..
Do improvemeat g. 5s, 1928.....*J D	105½	Apr 7	101¾	Jan 10	105½	Apr 7	104½	..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917. M N*	100	Feb 20	100	Feb 20	109	Feb 21	108½	110
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	82	Apr 5	76¼	Jan 8	81¼	Apr 5	80	..
Det.,Mack. & Mar. 1d.gt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	40	Apr 2	10	Jan 8	36½	Apr 7	35	37
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.....A O*	109¾	Mar 12	107	Feb 27	109¾	Mar 12	100	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928. A O*	..	....	..	....	92½	Fe 11, 98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937. *J J	114	Mar 3	110	Feb 16	112¼	Mar 9	112½	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *M N	112½	Apr 7	107¼	Jan 9	112	Apr 7	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	118	Jan 24	117	Jan 15	117¾	Feb 14	117	123
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	119¾	Jan 4	119¼	Jan 4	119¾	Jan 4	120½	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	115¾	Feb 14	113¾	Jan 5	115¼	Feb 14	115½	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	123½	Mar 30	123¼	Mar 30	123¼	Mar 30	121¾	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	..	....	..	....	106½	Ap 14, 99	108¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	142	Jan 22	137	Mar 22	138¾	Apr 3	140	142
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	..	....	..	....	143	De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	139¼	Feb 15	136	Jan 5	139¼	Feb 15	136	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 6, 99	135	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909. A O	..	....	..	....	106	De 2, 99	105	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982.....*M N	117	Mar 14	114	Feb 5	116¼	Apr 7	116¼	..
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D.& L 1st c.6s,1913. J J*	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	118	..
N. Y. & Gwood L.gtd.g.5s,1946. *M N	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 27,98	105	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pt. bds., 1996..*J J	92	Apr 4	88	Jan 10	91¼	Apr 6	91	92
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	93¾	My 25,99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996. *J J	75½	Apr 4	67	Jan 3	74½	Apr 7	74½	75
N.Y.,Sus. & W. 1st ref. g.5s,1937. *J J	110	Mar 9	107¼	Jan 8	110	Mar 28	108	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	93½	Apr 6	88	Feb 28	93½	Apr 6	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	97½	Feb 6	92	Jan 3	96	Apr 4	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	111	Mar 2	108½	Jan 3	111	Mar 2	113	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942. *J D	103	Mar 30	104	Jan 4	106	Mar 30	105	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g.6s,1910.*A O	120	Mar 14	116¼	Jan 25	120	Mar 23	..	119½
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933. *F A	..	....	..	....	65	No 10, 97	..	65
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	125¼	Mar 23	124¼	Feb 7	125	Apr 2	..	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....A O	110	Mar 27	108	Jan 2	107½	Apr 6	..	..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923.....*A O	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g.5s,1930.*A O	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., 91	100	..
Ev & Ind 1st con.gtd.g.6s,1926..*J J	104	Feb 16	100	Feb 16	103½	Feb 16	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920. A O*	123¾	Mar 17	120	Jan 17	123¼	Mar 17	123	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	106¾	Apr 2	102

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990...*J D	93⅞	Mar 30	88½	Jan 8	93¼	Apr 7	..	..
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990.....F A	70	Mar 31	65	Feb 19	69	Apr 7	68½	68¾
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944.....M N*	95⅞	Jan 4	90	Mar 8	93½	Apr 7	92½	93½
M., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942. M S*	93	Jan 26	89	Mar 7	93	Apr 4	92	93
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....F A*	77	Jan 3	76	Feb 23	76	Feb 23	75	76
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940. M N*	..	....	..	....	94	De 8, 99	..	..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s, 1906. *M N	..	....	..	....	100¾	No 22, 99	..	..
Sher., Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943. *J D	97⅛	Apr 7	92¼	Jan 27	97⅛	Apr 7	..	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942. *A O	106	Mar 28	102½	Jan 3	105½	Mar 31	103	103½
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920...M N*	121	Mar 29	114⅞	Jan 13	121	Apr 4	120½	121½
Do 3d 7s, 1906.....M N*	115½	Apr 2	114½	Feb 17	115½	Apr 5	116	118
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917...M S	99	Feb 23	94	Jan 2	98¼	Apr 7	97½	98½
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920.....F A*	95½	Apr 7	90	Mar 5	95	Apr 7	93	96
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938...F A*	105¾	Jan 6	105¼	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938.....J J*	113	Mar 5	112¾	Mar 12	113	Mar 13	113	..
St. L. & I. M. gn. con. l. g. g. 5s, 1931. *A O	113½	Mar 26	109¼	Jan 8	111	Apr 6	110⅞	111½
Do do gtd. g. 5s, 1931.....*A O	110½	Feb 7	110	Jan 23	110½	Feb 7	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929. J J*	82¾	Mar 28	77¾	Jan 8	82¾	Apr 7	..	..
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945. *J	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.....J D*	127½	Feb 19	124	Jan 3	127½	Mar 22	127	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....Q J	123	Mar 5	120	Apr 2	120	Apr 2	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....M S*	87	Feb 16	83	Jan 8	85½	Mar 30	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	108¾	Mar 23	107	Jan 9	108¼	Mar 31	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913. J J*	129	Jan 30	128	Jan 8	128¾	Mar 30	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 12, 90	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	107⅛	Mar 21	104⅞	Jan 6	107	Mar 22	..	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917.....*J J	..	....	..	....	111	De 20, 99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb. *J J	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., 1923...*J J	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915. A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	112	Apr 6	109	Jan 4	112	Apr 6	110½	..
Do registered.....*J J	110¼	Mar 8	110	Feb 9	110¼	Mar 8	110⅛	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	108	Feb 21	105⅝	Mar 21	105⅝	Mar 21	105¾	..
Do do registered.....M S*	107⅜	Feb 1	105⅛	Mar 9	105⅝	Mar 9	105¾	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904.....M S*	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 21, 98	105¾	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	..	....	..	....	103¼	Jne 20, 99	103	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 25, 98	103	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905. *M N	103⅛	Mar 14	101	Jan 11	103⅛	Mar 19	103¼	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	102¾	Au 1, 99	103¼	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	110¾	Mar 30	109	Jan 2	110¾	Mar 30	110½	111
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112½	Ap 14, 99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998. *F A	97⅛	Jan 26	95½	Mar 6	97¾	Apr 7	97½	98½
Do do registered.....*F A	96¼	Apr 7	96	Apr 6	96¼	Apr 7	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998. *F A	99	Jan 27	97	Jan 2	98¾	Apr 7	98¾	99
Do do registered.....*F A	97½	Apr 5	95½	Jan 24	98	Apr 6	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	114½	Apr 2	110	Jan 2	114¼	Apr 6	114	114¾
Do registered.....*J J	114	Mar 31	110	Jan 4	113½	Apr 4	113	113¾
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	110	Feb 27	108	Jan 4	109½	Apr 6	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17, 98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s.f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940. J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28, 98	..	..
Do do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24, 97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900.....*M N	102¾	Mar 5	101½	Jan 5	102¾	Mar 13	102½	..
Do registered.....*M N	102⅞	Mar 7	101¾	Jan 29	102¾	Apr 2	102½	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986. *F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	104	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922. A O	129½	Feb 13	126	Apr 2	126	Apr 6	..	..
Do Tex. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915. *F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 13, 99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922. J J*	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13, 98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991. M S*	107	Jan 18	106¾	Feb 8	106¾	Apr 2	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927...A O*	..	....	..	....	123	Jul 14, 99	..	125
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	121	Jan 13	120	Feb 26	120	Feb 26	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	102¼	Apr 4	100⅞	Jan 4	102¼	Apr 4	102½	..
Do do registered, 1900.....Q J*	102½	Mar 21	100⅝	Jan 2	100⅝	Apr 4	100	..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	116½	Apr 4	112¾	Jan 19	116½	Apr 4	118¾	..
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	114	Apr 6	112¼	Jan 10	114	Apr 6	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	110¾	Apr 2	109½	Jan 6	110¼	Apr 2	110½	111
Do do registered.....*J D	110½	Mar 17	110	Mar 16	110½	Mar 17	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L. S. & M. S. 1901. *A O	..	....	..	....	108¼	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934...J J*	..	....	..	....	122¾	No 3, 99	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902. *M N	109⅝	Mar 12	108¼	Jan 5	109⅝	Apr 6	109	110
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	104½	Apr 6	103¼	Feb 8	104¼	Apr 6	104½	105½
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	..	....	..	....	122	Fe 25, 98	118	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	..	....	..	....	120	No 20, 99	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	..	....	..	....	127	De 2, 99	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O*	108½	Mar 28	104½	Jan 3	106	Apr 4	100	..
Do registered.....A O*	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903. *J D	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	188	Jan 27	185¾	Jan 5	188	Mar 19	185	..
Do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	187	No 17, 99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....A O*	185	Feb 27	185	Feb 27	185	Feb 27	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937...M N*	..	....	..	....	128	De 27, 99	126	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114¾	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	..	....	..	....	113	Jul 29, 98	109⅝	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992. M S	107½	Feb 10	102	Jan 10	103½	Apr 5	..	..
Do do reg., $5,000 only.....M S	..	....	..	....	101¼	No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry. gen. 1g. 1st g. 6s, 1921. *J J	..	....	..	....	119½	Ap 12, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112	Jul 20, 99	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923...*F A	131½	Mar 22	131½	Mar 22	131½	Mar 22	..	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jul 28, 99	..	..
N. P. R'y p.l.n.r.y. & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997. Q J	105½	Mar 27	102½	Jan 2	104⅜	Apr 7	104½	104⅝
Do registered.....Q J	105⅛	Mar 13	103	Jan 8	105⅛	Mar 13	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.....Q F	69	Apr 2	65	Jan 10	68½	Apr 7	68	68½
Do do registered.....Q F	68	Apr 6	68	Apr 6	68	Apr 6	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mch., 1948..Q M	..	....	..	....	95	My 11, 99	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	120	Mar 12	118	Jan 5	119	Mar 28	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941...*M N	112	Mar 30	110	Jan 15	112	Mar 30	112	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*M N	120	Jan 2	120	Jan 2	120	Jan 2	133	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932....*A O	133	Mar 23	133	Mar 23	133	Mar 23	130	..
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	..	....	..	....	117½	Au 30, 98	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922...*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	106	..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989. M N*	101⅛	Apr 5	95	Feb 14	101½	Apr 5	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996...A O*	99⅛	Mar 28	90¼	Jan 3	98	Apr 7	..	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936...*J D	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 24, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	95	Feb 1	95	Feb 1	95	Feb 24	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.....J J*	77	Mar 12	60	Jan 5	75	Apr 4	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	108½	Apr 6	104¼	Jan 6	108½	Apr 6	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910...M N*	105	Jan 16	102	Apr 5	102	Apr 5	102	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	116	Apr 4	111½	Jan 10	116	Apr 4	..	..
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cfs., 1937. M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 98	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923. *M N	..	....	..	....	108	My 12, 97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944. *M S	..	....	..	....	115½	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935...	112¾	Mar 7	100	Jan 12	112¾	Mar 7	..	..
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1940. *J J	100	Jan 18	100	Jan 18	100	Mar 30	100	..
Do E. Div. T. Co. cfs. 1st 6s, 1920. M S*	100	Apr 3	99	Feb 5	100	Apr 3	100	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.....M N*	..	....	..	....	17	My 23, 93	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. pd.....	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921...Q F	130¾	Mar 10	130¾	Mar 10	130¾	Mar 10	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	..	....	..	....	96	De 9, 99	97¼	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 26, 98	..	..
P., C. C. & S. L. con. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940. A O*	117	Mar 27	114	Jan 9	117	Mar 27	114	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	116	Feb 13	113⅞	Jan 12	115½	Apr 4	114	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	..	....	..	....	113	No 23, 98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945....M N*	108	Mar 26	106½	Apr 3	106¾	Apr 3	106	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	101	Apr 6	101	Apr 6	101	Apr 6	..	..
Do registered, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	103¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	137	Feb 15	135	Jan 12	137	Feb 15	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	136	Mar 1	136	Mar 1	136	Mar 1	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	134	Feb 15	134	Feb 15	134	Feb 15	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932. A O*	..	....	..	....	119½	Oct 4, 99	117½	..
C. & P. con. skg. fd. 7s, 1900...M N*	103½	Mar 6	102	Jan 12	103½	Mar 6	104	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942. *J J	117⅛	Feb 2	117½	Feb 2	117½	Feb 2	119	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941. J J*	103	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942...*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928. A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. l. 6s, 1932...J J*	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 88	141	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 24, 99	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	115¼	Mar 19	113½	Jan 16	115¼	Mar 19	112	..
Do 1st con g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	100¼	Feb 28	99⅝	Jan 18	100¼	Feb 28	100	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....*.....	100½	Jan 26	99¼	Jan 11	100¼	Mar 14	100	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997....*J J	90⅝	Apr 5	88	Jan 9	89⅞	Apr 7	89⅝	89⅞
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84¾	De 6, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939...J J*	100¼	Mar 22	94¼	Jan 4	99½	Apr 7	99	99½
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 1. g. 4s, 1917. A O	86½	Mar 22	85	Feb 20	86½	Mar 22	..	..
Rio Gde. June. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939. J D*	..	....	..	....	105	No 10, 99	..	..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940...J J*	74	Mar 27	71	Mar 9	74	Mar 31	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947...*J J	84¾	Jan 18	82	Jan 3	83¾	Apr 4	..	86
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906. M N*	..	....	..	....	110	No 15, 99	113½	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	113¼	Feb 15	111¼	Jan 30	113¼	Mar 27	113½	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	113	Feb 8	111½	Jan 31	113	Feb 8	113½	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P. C. & O., 1919. F A*	..	....	..	....	118¼	July, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	128	Feb 7	122	Mar 26	122¾	Mar 27	122	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	111	Apr 4	106	Jan 4	110¾	Apr 5	110½	..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	108½	Apr 4	103½	Apr 4	103¾	Apr 4	102	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *A O	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1906....J J*	84	Feb 6	70	Jan 8	83¾	Apr 6	..	84
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947.....A O*	..	....	..	....	99¾	De 18, 98	100	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929...*A O	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	97	Feb 19	97½	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989. M N*	92	Apr 5	89¼	Jan 9	92	Apr 7	92	92½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989. J J	64⅝	Apr 5	53¾	Jan 10	64½	Apr 7	64½	64½
St. P. City Ry. Co. con. g. 5s, 1937. *J J	115	Feb 7	111	Mar 2	111½	Mar 9	111½	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	..	....	..	....	120	Fe 8, 98	117½	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	111½	Apr 2	110⅝	Mar 29	111½	Apr 2	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	98½	Feb 1	98	Jan 13	96½	Feb 1	97	..
St. P., Min & Man. 2d 6s, 1909....A O*	121	Mar 12	119¾	Feb 7	120½	Mar 15	117¾	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	121½	Feb 16	119¾	Jan 6	121¼	Mar 16	121¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	142¼	Apr 2	137	Jan 3	141¾	Apr 6	142	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾	Fe 23, 99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	116¾	Apr 5	112½	Jan 2	116¾	Apr 5	110	..
Do do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	108½	My 22, 97	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....*J D	104½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 2	104	Apr 6	103½	104½
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104	Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	128	Apr 4	128	Apr 4	128	Apr 4	124	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.....J J*	134½	Feb 28	129½	Jan 10	134¾	Feb 28	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	..	....	..	....	118	De 7, 99	113	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 6s, 1908. *A O	..	....	..	....	109	De 4, 99	107½	..
Will. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938...*J D	..	....	..	....	102	Ap 11, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 99	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	..	....	..	....	103¾	No 20, 99	..	103
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112⅝	Oct 2, 99	111½	..
So. Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934. *A O	126½	Jan 13	125½	Jan 3	126½	Jan 13	..	..
Do 1st g 5s, 1934.....*A O	..	....	..	....	112	Mr 17, 99	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*	..	....	..	....	104½	Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949. J D	85⅝	Apr 5	80	Jan 9	85	Apr 7	84⅞	85
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	85	No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949...F A*	100⅜	Jan 23	97⅛	Jan 11	99⅝	Apr 7	99⅜	100
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1920. J D	85⅜	Apr 7	81	Jan 9	85⅜	Apr 7	85¼	85½
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910...F A*	..	....	..	....	108	Oct 17, 99	110	111
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*J D	106½	Feb 28	106½	Feb 28	106½	Feb 28	108	110
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931. *M N	102¾	Jan 31	100¼	Mar 14	101¾	Apr 7	101½	102
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N. 7s, 1903. J J	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937.....J J*	110½	Jan 9	110	Jan 20	110½	Mar 22	110	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912...A O*	113	Feb 21	113	Feb 21	113	Feb 21	108	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921...*A O	87	Mar 28	83¾	Jan 9	85	Apr 7	84	85
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	120½	Feb 28	120½	Feb 28	120½	Feb 28	123	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	..	....	..	....	134	No 22, 99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	..	....	..	....	99	De 27, 99	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtdg. 4s, 1943. *J J	80⅝	Mar 31	75	Jan 9	79½	Apr 6	79½	80¼
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	..	....	..	....	116	De 14, 98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912...M S*	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	104¼	Feb 3	101	Jan 2	104	Apr 6	..	..
S. F. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mch., 1900-10. J J	110¾	Jan 4	110	Jan 2	110	Feb 15	114	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A. 1905. *A O	110	Mar 26	110	Mar 26	110	Mar 26	108	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937....M N*	105½	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	105½	Mar 29	104½	Jan 10	106½	Apr 4	108½	110
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941. J J*	90¼	Apr 5	95	Jan 4	99	Apr 7	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911...*J J	..	....	..	....	113⅞	No 23, 98	..	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924. M N*	106¼	Apr 5	106¼	Apr 5	106¼	Apr 5	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907. *J J	..	....	..	....	92	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1988.....A O*	..	....	..	....	106	Au 28, 99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994....J J*	113⅛	Apr 5	106	Jan 8	113	Apr 7	113	113⅛
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	98	Oct 31, 98	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996. J J	..	....	..	....	108¼	Au 14, 99	108	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938. *M S	110	Mar 30	108½	Jan 10	110	Apr 4	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	110	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	102½	Mar 21	101½	Feb 9	102¼	Mar 21	..	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930.....J J*	115½	Jan 16	114¾	Feb 19	114¾	Feb 19	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	118½	Feb 17	114	Jan 2	118	Mar 28	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	123	Mar 22	119½	Jan 16	123	Mar 22	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	122¼	Apr 6	118	Jan 3	122¼	Apr 6	122	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.....*J J	122¼	Mar 21	118¼	Jan 2	122¼	Mar 21	121½	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	..	....	..	....	105	De 12, 99	103	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	111½	Apr 6	109	Jan 8	111¼	Apr 6	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped 1936.....*M N	110¼	Mar 21	108	Jan 4	110¼	Mar 21	..	110¼
Do serial, Series D.....A O*	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 13, 99	..	..
Do serial, Series E.....*A O	..	....	..	....	109	Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924. *F A	..	....	..	....	90	Fe 23, 99	92½	98
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914...J J*	119	Mar 31	114½	Jan 10	119	Mar 31	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919...*M N	107½	Apr 5	102	Jan 15	107½	Apr 5	..	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950....J J	101¼	Mar 28	99¾	Jan 10	101¼	Mar 28	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939. A O*	..	....	..	....	113	Oct 2, 99	113	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1914....F A*	..	....	..	....	111⅜	No 3, 99	113	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930...A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111½	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905. *M S	..	....	..	....	107	No 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000.....*J D	115	Mar 23	111	Jan

Continued from Page 1.

General Electric Company—Dividend payable and books close for annual meeting.
New York and Rhode Island Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Fruit Company—Dividend payable.
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable.
United Shoe Machine Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United States Rubber Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred and annual meeting.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes of ¼ point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

British Col. Con.	2¼	Havana Com. pf.	1¼
Chic. & Alton sub.	2½	Inter. Pump pf.	2
Con. Rubber Tires.	1½	New York Trans.	3½
Electric Boat	4	Otis Elevator	2
Elec. Boat pf.	13	Rubber Goods	2½
Electric Vehicle	5	Standard Oil	12
Electro-Pneumatic	2½	Tennessee Copper	1¾

Declines.

American Woolen	1¾	New Amst. Gas pf.	1
Am. Woolen pf.	2	Worth. Pump pf.	2
New Amst. Gas	2		

That the upward movement in the market for outside securities that began a few weeks ago was substantial and founded on actual conditions has been demonstrated by the strength which that market has continued to show. During the week just ended, though some irregularity in prices appeared in certain quarters of the market, the general tone of trading showed sufficient strength to give much confidence to those who had been predicting lasting improvement in that market. In some issues activity was greater than any that has been shown since the beginning of the year, while every group of stocks furnished one or more issues that was active and strong. Some considerable recessions in prices for the week were recorded, but net gains were far more numerous. After advances as rapid as those which have been recorded within the past three weeks reactions are natural, and instead of injuring the market tend rather to strengthen it, inasmuch as these healthy reactions prevent inflation of values, which is always a menace to the continuation of good prices.

Manipulation to some extent was responsible for last week's movement, but to a much greater extent were the advances recorded the result of actual conditions and substantial developments in the affairs of the companies the securities of which are traded in on the curb. Among the stocks prominent by reason of their strength were several of the electric stocks, one or two of the copper stocks, and several of the larger group of industrials. In many cases it was found that the purchase of only a few hundred shares was sufficient to bring about advances of several points, and this particularly was true in stocks which of late had showed little or no activity. This seems to indicate that the disposition is to hold stocks for higher prices, which are generally expected. Actual conditions seem to suggest nothing that is likely to bring about any serious reaction, and, usual fluctuations of the market apart, the general opinion seems to be that present prices are likely to be well maintained. In some cases the improvement in particular stocks was due to news directly affecting them, but more often advances were merely the reflection of the general confidence felt in the market, and the larger desire now shown by the public to take an active part in curb trading.

During the week traders took an active part in the transactions in outside stocks, and in some cases their purchases were largely responsible for the new life which the market showed. Traders now are more inclined to work on the bull side of the market, a direct change from their position of a few weeks since, when practically every stock was the object of attacks by traders.

Among the copper stocks considerable activity showed, as well as a good deal of strength, but it was not Amalgamated Copper which took the most prominent part in this trading. British Columbia Copper, and on some days Tennessee Copper, were more active than Amalgamated, and both of these issues ended the week with substantial net gains, whereas the other remained at the end of the week at about the previous week's closing. On the last few days Amalgamated Copper was traded in to only a very small extent, and the price sagged in the absence of activity. Offerings of the stock, however, were not large, and on Saturday, when demand for the issue increased, the price was very easily advanced a full point from 95½ to 96½, which was the week's closing bid. British Columbia Copper, which sold as low

[illegible] at which [illegible] in the development of the company's property. Tennessee Copper shares sold up to 17, closed at 16¾ bid, a net gain of 1¾ points. Among the other copper stocks that were traded in to some extent were Arizona Local, which sold up to 10 and closed at 15 bid, a net gain for the week of ¾ of a point, and Lady Helen Copper, in which transactions amounting to 2,000 shares were reported.

Electric Boat common scored an advance of 4 points, and the preferred stock ended the week with a net gain of 13 points. These advances were due to reports to the effect that it was practically assured that the submarine boats manufactured by this company would be adopted by the Navy Department and that orders from the Government for a large number of these boats were very probable. Efforts to have boats of the Holland type accepted by the department have been made constantly for many months past, and officers of the company state that there is now little doubt of the company receiving orders from the Government for a fairly large number of these vessels. At the figures quoted for the Electric Boat stocks at the close of the week it was possible to sell these issues at a profit over the original price of subscription. It has been many months since these stocks last sold anywhere near the price at which they were offered to the public. Naturally this recovery was a welcome change to the holders of the stock, but nevertheless little disposition was shown to dispose of the issues, as it is thought that the practical assurance of success in the efforts to have the Holland boat adopted will result in even further substantial benefit to the company's stock.

New York Transportation was the most active and the strongest of the transportation stocks. It sold up to and above 14, and closed at 13¾ bid, a net gain of 3¾ points. Trading in this stock amounted to many thousand shares. On Saturday Electric Vehicle common enjoyed a sharp advance and ended the week with a net gain of 5 points. In this stock transactions amounted to only a few hundred shares.

Havana Commercial preferred, Otis Elevator, Rubber Goods, and Standard Oil, among the industrials, were all strong and several of them were fairly active. Rubber Goods sold as high as 31¼, having advanced from 28½, and closed at 30½ bid, a net gain of 2¾ points. Havana Commercial preferred showed a net gain for the week of 1½ points, and Otis Elevator a net gain of 2 points. In Standard Oil the trading was limited to a few small lots of the stock, but on these transactions the stock advanced about 15 points, and closed with a net gain of 12. So little of the stock was offered that even a small amount of buying proved sufficient to bring about a large advance.

Electro-Pneumatic was traded in to a larger extent than any other issue, the daily transactions averaging probably not less than 15,000 shares. On one or two days the trading aggregated well over 25,000 shares. The trading resulted in an advance of 2½ points, most of which was kept till the close. The stock ended the week at 4¼ bid, a net gain of 2¼ points. This advance was accompanied by reports to the effect that interests allied with the building of the rapid-transit tunnel were seeking control of the property with the view of controlling the Electro-Pneumatic Tube business and of largely extending it. Official announcement was made of a plan to take the company out of the hands of the Reorganization Committee by electing officers and a regular Board of Directors.

Bay State Gas was active and at the close of the week showed considerable strength. It closed at 2 bid, a net gain of ⅞ of a point.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	450	475
American Exchange	185	195
Astor	500	..
Bowery	285	300
Broadway	242	250
Butchers & Drovers'	85	95
Central	175	185
Chase	510	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	4000	4100
Citizens'	145	152
City	325	..
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	280	290
Continental	135	145
Corn Exchange	355	365
East River	140	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2400	..
First National	3400	..
Fourteenth Street	145	160
Fourth	168	178
Gallatin	400	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..
Leather Manufacturers'	230	240
Liberty	170	180
Lincoln	170	180
Manhattan	250	260
Market & Fulton	250	260
Mechanics'	250	260
Mechanics' & Traders'	95	105
Mercantile	180	190
Merchants'	170	..
Merchants' Exchange	150	..
Metropolis	415	425
Mount Morris	250	270
Mutual	240	..
National Citizen	220	230
Nassau	220	..
New Amsterdam	230	..
New York	235	250
New York County	1800	..
New York Nat. Exchange	110	..
New York Produce Exchange	125	..
Ninth	95	99
Nineteenth Ward	240	..
North America	230	240
Oriental	350	360
Pacific	170	..
Park	415	..
People's	225	..
Phenix	160	166
Plaza	475	..
Republic	300	315
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	175	..
Second	300	..
Seventh	170	..
Shoe & Leather	160	168
State	270	300
State of New York	125	..
Twelfth Ward	115	130
Union Square	210	..
Western National	275	300
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	210	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	195	205
Bankers'	195	200
Brooklyn	400	425
Central	2100	2200
Central Realty Bond & Trust	275	..
Continental	375	..
City	325	350
Colonial	..	370
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	425	475
Franklin	300	325
Guaranty	600	..
Hamilton	265	..
International B. & T.	125	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	300	..
Manhattan	365	..
Manufacturers'	315	..
Mercantile	300	..
Metropolitan	400	450
Morton	400	..
Nassau	190	200
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1400	1450
N. Y. Security & Trust	750	..
North American	150	175
People's Trust	328	..
Produce Exchange	110	120
Real Estate	300	..
State	400	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	380	400
Trust Company of America	202	208
Trust Company of New York	..	195
Union	1375	1425
U. S. Mortgage Trust	450	500
United States	1575	..
Washington Trust	295	..
Williamsburg	185	205

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	23	25
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	87½	88½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111½	113
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	67½	69
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	92	93
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	80	90
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	104½	107
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	118
Commonwealth	90	102
Continental	530	545
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	85	90
German-American	510	515
Germania	285	305
Globe & Rutgers	50	70
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	100	106
Hanover	160	165
Home	200	212
Kings County	145	..
Nassau	135	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	160	170
North River	140	147
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	105	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	190
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	115	125
Westchester	320	..
Williamsburg City	425	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	115	116½
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	33	36
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	98½	100½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101	104
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112½	115
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	114	118
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	109	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	103½	107½
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	100	102
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	109
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	86	..
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	100	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	113	115
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	92	94
Eighth Avenue Railroad	385	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	108	110
42d St. & Grand St.	395	410
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	85	93
[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..

averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks, and the corresponding date last year:

	Apr. 7, 1900.	Mch. 31, 1900.	Apr. 8, '99.
Loans	$755,568,200	$742,611,600	$775,709,400
Specie	151,756,200	149,273,800	187,152,500
Legal tenders	61,772,500	62,518,500	51,607,500
Net deposits.	822,495,600	807,816,600	894,964,700
Circulation ..	20,574,500	20,136,600	13,928,900

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Apr. 7, 1900.	Mch. 31, 1900.	Apr. 8, '99.
Specie	$151,756,200	$149,273,800	$187,152,500
Legal tenders	61,772,500	62,518,500	51,607,500
Total res've..	$213,528,700	$211,792,300	$238,760,000
Reserve req'd against dep.	205,623,900	201,954,150	223,741,175
Surplus of reserve above legal req're-ments	$7,904,800	$9,838,150	$15,018,825

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,630,375	$22,264,375
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,268,075	25,989,775
Jan. 20	24,195,075	34,693,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,909,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,462,675	34,781,025
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,373,825	25,688,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,334,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,641,650	24,578,150	26,823,500
March 10	5,674,375	22,303,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,698,425	19,074,175	23,060,025
March 24	5,517,300	18,567,425	22,851,475
March 31	9,838,150	15,404,850	25,720,900
April 7	7,904,800	15,018,825	35,036,475

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$7,904,800	1895	$13,929,925
1899	15,018,825	1894	89,797,975
1898	35,036,475	1893	9,212,950
1897	47,666,575	1892	15,989,200
1896	17,931,250	1891	5,012,950

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended April 6, 1900	$16,384,140
Week ended April 7, 1899	12,218,758
From Jan. 1, 1900	163,347,705
From Jan. 1, 1899	147,386,622

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended April 3, 1900	$15,572,731
Week ended April 4, 1899	9,385,565
From Jan. 1, 1900	165,132,830
From Jan. 1, 1899	124,783,994

Imports of Gold.

Week ended April 6, 1900	$51,706
Week ended April 7, 1899	34,723
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,058,016
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,769,764

Exports of Gold.

Week ended April 6, 1900	$51,757
Week ended April 7, 1899	425,454
From Jan. 1, 1900	7,425,412
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,135,502

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1900	$6,368,396
Week ended April 7, 1899	390,731
Week ended April 7, 1900	39
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,633,262

Imports of Silver.

Week ended April 6, 1900	$72,155
Week ended April 7, 1899	111,880
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,169,911
From Jan. 1, 1899	5,883,419

Exports of Silver.

Week ended April 6, 1900	$1,305,017
Week ended April 7, 1899	1,119,317
From Jan. 1, 1900	14,349,650
From Jan. 1, 1899	14,315,362

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended April 6, 1900	$1,232,862
Week ended April 7, 1899	1,007,487
From Jan. 1, 1900	13,123,748
From Jan. 1, 1899	5,431,943

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended April 6, 1900	$123,861
Week ended April 7, 1899	146,553
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,167,927
From Jan. 1, 1899	5,632,183

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended April 6, 1900	$1,416,774
Week ended April 7, 1899	1,544,771
From Jan. 1, 1900	21,670,071
From Jan. 1, 1899	17,450,864

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended April 6, 1900	$1,292,923
Week ended April 7, 1899	1,398,218
From Jan. 1, 1900	19,502,144
From Jan. 1, 1899	11,798,681

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing. April 7. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.
195	..	Albany & Sus	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..		..		*210 Oct. 13, 1839
145	160	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1900 4	..		..		145 Dec. 27, 1899
2¼	3¼	American Spirits Mfg	27,988,300	.. ..	4	Feb. 15	3	Feb. 13	*2 Mar. 21, 1900
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf	3,984,900	.. ..	..		..		*24 Oct. 10, 1899
135	140	American Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900, 2	140	Feb. 15	136	Feb. 10	139 Mar. 20, 1900
17¾	17¾	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.. ..	18	Mar. 26	16½	Mar. 8	18 Mar. 28, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1900 3	..		..		*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	Beech Creek	5,685,000	April, 1900 1	..		..		100 Oct 31, 1898
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,428,000	Jan., 1900 2	..		..		106½ Dec. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B	5,000,000	.. ..	..		..		21 Feb. 15, 1900
101½	102	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900 3	111	Mar. 29	95¾	Mar. 21	111 Mar. 29, 1900
125	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	*126½	Feb. 28	*119	Jan. 10	*126½ Feb. 28, 1900
92½	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 1	93	Feb. 26	91¾	Feb. 26	*95½ Mar. 12, 1900
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.. ..	..		..		20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1900 1¾	..		..		171 Apr. 5, 1899
..	37	Chicago Consol. Traction	15,060,000	.. ..	39½	Jan. 15	37½	Jan. 2	39 Feb. 5, 1900
198	200	Chicago & Northwest. pf	22,896,600	Jan. 5, 1900 1¾	200	Mar. 28	196	Jan. 4	200 Mar. 28, 1900
165	175	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1900 3½	175	Mar. 3	172	Feb. 8	175 Mar. 3, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	..		..		102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Apr. 2, 1900 1½	..		..		120 June 4, 1898
196	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,248,700	Mar. 1, 1900 1¾	..		..		*188¾ Oct. 25, 1899
..	2	Col. Coal & I. Dev	5,500,000	.. ..	2¼	Mar. 28	1¾	Feb. 28	2¼ Mar. 28, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000	.. ..	3⅜	Mar. 26	3½	Mar. 26	3⅜ Mar. 26, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	336,700	.. ..	..		..		30 June 9, 1899
185	..	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Jan. 2, 1900 2¾	*183	Jan. 17	168	Feb. 14	*188 Mar. 24, 1900
50	..	Consolidaton Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	50	Feb. 16	50	Feb. 16	50 Feb. 16, 1900
95	..	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf	768,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	..		..		110 June 20, 1898
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,944,300	No. 15, 1899 2½	94¾	Feb. 27	91	Feb. 28	94¾ Feb. 27, 1900
390	400	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	April, 1900 3½	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20	*400 Jan. 20, *1900
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	April, 1900 1½	..		..		*108¼ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	..		..		*45 Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,800,300	Feb. 1, 1900 1¼	..		..		*101 June 6, 1899
104	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1900 1½	..		..		*100 Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	Apr. 2, 1900 2	..		..		*380 Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	M'h. 26, 1900 50c	..		..		*105 May 20, 1899
70	75	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	M'h. 26, 1900 50c	*70	Jan. 22	65	Feb. 6	65 Feb. 6, 1900
3½	4½	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000	.. ..	..		..		3¾ Dec. 22, 1899
17	17½	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899 ⅛	17½	Mar. 27	15	Feb. 2	17½ Mar. 27, 1900
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..		..		*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.. ..	..		..		7½ Nov. 9, 1899
73	75	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	66	Feb. 6	66	Feb. 6	*67 Feb. 24, 1900
200	208	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1900 3½	210	Mar. 24	210	Mar. 24	210 Mar. 24, 1900
11	14	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000	.. ..	14⅞	Mar. 21	6¼	Jan. 30	14½ Mar. 26, 1900
78	85	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	81	Mar. 23	75	Feb. 16	81 Mar. 23, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	M'h. 31, 1900 5	..		..		*152 May 31, 1899
108	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1900 2	*112	Feb. 3	*104	Jan. 18	*108 Mar. 3, 1900
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. L	10,000,000	No. 1, 1898 1	..		..		*82 Dec. 15, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.. ..	..		..		3¼ June 9, 1870
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs	.. ..	.. ..	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼ Jan. 10, 1900
36	38½	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	..		..		36 Oct. 27, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900 2½	..		..		*124 Jan. 28, 1897
78	79	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	.. ..	85	Jan. 31	79	Feb. 13	79 Mar. 28, 1900
134	..	N. Y., Lack. & West	10,000,000	Jan., 1900 1¼	134	Feb. 28	130	Feb. 2	*133 Mar. 29, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1900 1	..		..		88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,000	.. ..	..		..		*7 Nov. 6, 1899
8¾	9	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900 3½c	9	Feb. 2	7¾	Jan. 4	9 Mar. 21, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	17,384,300	July 2, 1898 1	..		..		*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	2,245,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..		..		75½ Oct. 7, 1899
60	64	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,914,400	Feb. 1, 1900 1	66¾	Jan. 2	63¾	Mar. 24	63¾ Mar. 24, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 8, 1896 2	..		..		*95 Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	M'h. 1, 1900 1¾	..		..		*110 June 26, 1899
100	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	..		..		*375 June 17, 1899
57	63	Père Marquette pf	10,162,200	.. ..	64½	Mar. 27	54½	Mar. 22	64¼ Mar. 27, 1900
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74 Jan. 10, 1900
85	100	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	..		..		*117 May 16, 1899
180	..	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago	10,714,280	Apr. 2, 1900 1¾	188	Feb. 16	186	Mar. 10	186 Mar. 10, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	Jan., 1900 3	..		..		*137 Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	Pitts. & West. pf., 25c. paid	.. ..	.. ..	15	Jan. 15	11	Feb. 28	13 Mar. 10, 1900
2	3	Quicksilver	5,708,760	.. ..	2½	Mar. 29	2	Feb. 14	2½ Mar. 29, 1900
9	10	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 1½	10¼	Mar. 28	8¼	Mar. 16	9¾ Mar. 30, 1900
..	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 4	..		..		*200¼ Dec. 11, 1899
132	137	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1¼	131¾	Mar. 26	131¾	Mar. 26	131¾ Mar. 26, 1900
..	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, 1887 3	50	Jan. 3	50½	Jan. 11	51 Feb. 27, 1900
..	..	St. Paul & Duluth pf	3,885,000	Mar., 1900 3	101	Mar. 13	100	Mar. 1	*101¼ Mar. 23, 1900
60½	61½	Silver Bullion Certs	.. ..	.. ..	69¾	Mar. 16	59½	Jan. 16	60¾ Mar. 16, 1900
200	215	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3½	..		..		*200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	Jan., 1900 2½	..		..		100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 1	*160	Feb. 2	*155	Jan. 5	*160 Mar. 7, 1900
..	..	Texas Central	2,040,400	.. ..	..		..		10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	..		..		*40½ Feb. 5, 1897
20	..	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	No. 15, 1893 1	..		..		24 Nov. 20, 1899
40	..	Tol. & Ohio Central pf	3,703,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	..		..		45 Dec. 2, 1899
8	..	Tol., Peoria & Western	4,078,900	.. ..	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	10 Jan. 20, 1900
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf	5,805,000	.. ..	..		..		5 Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 ⅛	..		..		64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,340,400	Jan. 10, 1900 2½	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼ Jan. 17, 1900
..	2	U. S. Flour Milling	5,000,000	.. ..	..		..		*12 Nov. 21, 1899
..	12	U. S. Flour Milling pf	5,000,000	.. ..	13½	Feb. 28	4	Mar. 23	4 Mar. 23, 1900
160	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	M'h. 1, 1900 3½	..		..		165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..		..		*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,188,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1½	..		..		120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,811,886	.. ..	..		..		*68 Sep. 28, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900 3	..		..		*98 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pittsburg and Western preferred, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. New Central Coal is $20 par, American Coal $25 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 7th day of April, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged:

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$210,627,779	Gold certificates outstanding	$216,627,779
Silver dollars	410,527,000	Silver certificates outstanding	416,527,000
Silver dollars of 1890	10,640,332	Treasury notes outstanding	84,321,000
Silver bullion of 1890	74,180,618		
United States notes	14,495,000	Currency certificates outstand'g.	14,495,000
Total	$720,420,779	Total	$720,420,779

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$92,604,249.28	
Gold certificates	31,263,700.00	
Standard silver dollars	1,754,699.00	
Silver certificates	4,725,285.00	
Silver bullion	117,126.78	
United States notes	8,091,426.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	592,897.00	
Currency certificates	378,000.00	
National bank notes	4,124,423.02	
Fractional silver coin	5,268,280.95	
Fractional currency	72.39	
Minor coin	478,546.12	
		$129,612,237.06
In National Bank Depositaries—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$184,691,695.42	
To credit of disbursing officers	4,075,438.13	
Total	$318,779,370.60	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	7,492,122.31	
		1,[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]
Liabilities—		
[illegible]		$[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$333,884.79	$4,056,800.28	$182,014,574.67
Internal revenue	1,009,746.79	5,188,275.09	225,274,758.83
Miscellaneous	26,946.50	318,773.84	29,438,368.84
Total receipts	$1,370,578.08	$9,563,939.81	$436,727,702.04
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	240,000.00	2,875,000.00	80,881,841.97
War	700,000.00	1,270,000.00	108,238,007.25
Navy	435,000.00	1,055,000.00	42,752,756.58
Indians	20,000.00	120,000.00	7,940,300.07
Pensions	400,000.00	3,830,000.00	110,248,920.67
Interest	200,000.00	500,000.00	31,923,954.41
Total expenditures	$1,995,000.00	$9,150,000.00	$382,011,882.95
Excess of expenditures over receipts	424,421.92	†413,939.81	†54,715,819.09
Receipts last year—			
Customs	719,542.41	4,330,327.19	156,169,414.48
Internal revenue	890,967.79	4,735,298.23	206,096,346.98
Receipts from all sources last year	1,440,946.47	9,412,692.00	391,857,179.48
Expenditures last year	1,584,000.00	10,077,600.00	477,579,303.39

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	1,704,960.00	15,440,907.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	64,553.00	238,752.50	12,[illegible],787.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$346,466,414.00	$103,185,488.00	$649,651,902.00
This fiscal year, to March 14, 1900	11,011,788.00	3,999,121.00	14,710,919.00

UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.

Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$895,539.00	$104,742.00	$[illegible]
This fiscal year	895,539.00	104,742.00	[illegible]
This month	383,445.00	17,117.00	[illegible]
This day	30,020.00	.....	[illegible]
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	383,539.00	104,742.00	[illegible]
This fiscal year	895,539.00	104,742.00	[illegible]
This month	383,445.00	17,117.00	[illegible]
This day	30,020.00	.....	[illegible]

†Excess of receipts over expenditures.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The Philadelphia market was dull and narrow, although the undertone was strong except in the case of Lehigh Valley, which further yielded to 58. Pennsylvania, Reading and Lehigh Valley [illegible] 71, but subsequently lost [illegible] the close. Electric of America and Consolidated Lake Superior common stock. The bids followed were neglected and practically unchanged. In general the market has been held to a standstill.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.

Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.

Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.

Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
George R. Sheldon,	Homer B. Parsons,
Edward Eyre,	Albert G. Jennings,
Peter Doelger,	William H. Gelsheneer,
William Rhile, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Edward N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence.

Jas. Ross Curran.

ALFRED BURROWS & CO.,
BANKERS and BROKERS,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway.
BONDS STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
April 7	$1,270,596,360	$60,745,308
March 31	1,116,124,633	52,429,219
March 24	1,070,885,980	47,934,708
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,830,142
March 10	983,399,761	50,595,101
March 3	1,029,735,849	55,318,914
*Feb. 24	878,185,580	40,339,047
*Feb. 17	925,215,975	45,240,144
Feb. 10	1,106,332,060	43,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,052,632	59,007,890
Jan. 27	972,111,857	49,416,939
Jan. 20	1,005,176,062	50,908,365
Jan. 13	1,007,026,403	55,054,806
*Jan. 6	1,146,108,226	62,733,507
*Dec. 30	980,902,605	46,539,980
Dec. 23	1,428,305,943	58,302,736
Dec. 16	1,349,644,928	51,807,122
Dec. 9	1,114,086,435	45,117,036
*Dec. 2	1,032,130,960	40,007,791
Nov. 25	1,086,762,226	53,882,106
Nov. 18	1,263,534,838	55,300,583
*Nov. 11	1,091,754,797	37,124,066
Nov. 4	1,284,266,143	54,674,678
Oct. 28	1,099,029,146	54,975,280
Oct. 21	1,202,533,092	56,925,903
Oct. 14	1,165,902,485	53,281,186
Oct. 7	1,450,652,632	66,504,736
†Sept. 30	740,234,101	38,614,303
Sept. 23	1,050,038,285	58,334,915
Sept. 16	1,008,748,288	45,451,021
†Sept. 9	886,520,474	43,742,432
Sept. 2	983,858,272	53,235,990
Aug. 26	972,608,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	965,519,793	49,330,721
Aug. 12	903,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,029,869,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,085	57,845,059
July 22	980,471,913	55,532,502
July 15	1,196,896,462	63,665,319
*July 8	1,020,944,353	61,462,376
July 1	1,105,838,116	60,853,468
June 24	945,733,333	52,452,896
June 17	1,187,462,946	66,904,470
June 10	1,039,205,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,342,888	56,274,997
May 27	1,231,015,611	69,939,059
May 20	1,245,292,950	69,891,512
May 13	1,294,833,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,439,472,065	72,052,491
April 29	1,201,119,369	67,732,655
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,235	82,334,464
April 8	1,553,060,041	77,373,938

*Five days. †Four days.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week, and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
April 5, 1900	£33,721,851	.....
April 6, 1899	30,000,706	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
April 5, 1900	77,718,183	£45,429,316
April 6, 1899	72,726,153	48,150,696
BANK OF GERMANY.		
April 5, 1900	24,451,000	12,642,000
April 6, 1899	27,434,000	14,133,000
RUSSIA.		
April 5, 1900	83,651,000	6,730,000
April 6, 1899	98,537,000	4,752,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
April 5, 1900	37,617,000	9,647,000
April 6, 1899	29,891,000	10,442,000
SPAIN.		
April 5, 1900	13,687,000	15,595,000
April 6, 1899	11,642,000	11,681,000
ITALY.		
April 5, 1900	15,426,000	1,601,000
April 6, 1899	15,226,000	2,350,000
NETHERLANDS.		
April 5 1900	4,872,000	5,985,000
April 6, 1899	3,997,000	6,367,000
BELGIUM.		
April 5, 1900	2,856,000	1,428,000
April 6, 1899	3,053,000	1,526,000
Total for week	£294,089,834	£99,116,316
Total preceding week	299,641,623	101,349,091
Corresponding date last year	292,596,949	99,910,696

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 7.—A light day and no change of any moment in list prices were the features of the market. Metropolitan "L" sold sparingly at 81¼@81½, and Chicago Union Traction at 26@25½.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
215	American Linseed	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
50	American Linseed pf	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
1	American Rad	44	44	44
29	American Strawboard	32	32	32
5	American Tin Plate	32½	32½	32½
100	Chicago Edison	149	149	149
324	Chicago Union Traction	26	25⅝	25⅝
250	Diamond Match	123	123	123
100	Metropolitan Elevated pf	81½	81¼	81½
245	National Biscuit	35⅝	35	35
10	National Biscuit pf	90	90	90
25	National Carbon	16⅝	16½	16½
14	West Chicago	110½	110	110

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, April 8.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 51,000 pesetas; silver in hand, decrease, 255,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 17,979,000 pesetas.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $1,800,000

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

OFFICERS:

JOHN B. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, }
CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents
JAMES W. TAPPIN, }
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John B. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Dan'el O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kuhne.	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtis,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Beth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,

W. Seward Webb.

The Trust Co. of New York
60 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL, . . $1,000,000
SURPLUS, . . $1,000,000

Takes full charge of real and personal estates. Acts as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Assignee, Receiver, Fiscal and Transfer Agent, etc. Interest allowed on deposits.

WILLIS S. PAINE, President.
WARNER VAN NORDEN, 1st Vice-President.
OSCAR F. RICHARDSON, 2d Vice-President.
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

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William A. Brewer, jr.,	Willis S. Paine,
Jonathan S. Currey,	Charles M. Swain,
James Talcott,	Smith M. Weed,
Charles E. Sprague,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Clarence Whitman,	John E. Searles,
Thomas P. Fowler,	Edward V. Loew,
W. Rockhill Potts,	Henry C. Brewster,
Gen. James Jourdan,	Ernst Thalmann,
Richard L. Edwards,	Felix Campbell,
Daniel A. Heald,	Isaac E. Gates,

Colgate Hoyt.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits,
$900,000.

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

TRUSTEES:

HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.

James M. Varnum,	Douglas Robinson,
Charles C. Burke,	John Downey,
Horace S. Ely,	Charles S. Brown,
Lispenard Stewart,	George G. De Witt,
Ebenezer S. Mason,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Percy Chubb,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Franklin D. Lord,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Lansdale Boardman,
James I. Raymond,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
Joel F. Freeman,	Frank S. Witherbee.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital.....$1,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits..$1,250,000

WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY H. COOK, }
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital $1,500,000
Surplus and Profits. 1,700,000
Deposits 26,000,000

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 10,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch,	Astor Place Bank.
Broadway & Spring St.	Astor Place
Hudson River Bank,	Queens County Bank,
72d St. & Columbus Ave.	Borough of Queens.

Government and Municipal Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers.
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.
31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.) N. Y.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK,
Transact a general banking business; act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies.
Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS.
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
18 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances Subject to draft at sight.

HURLBUTT, HATCH & CO.,
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange. 71 Broadway, N.Y. City.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Cable Address, "Goskite." 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
ISSUE
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available in all parts of the world for use of Travelers, Tourists and those intending to visit the Paris Exposition.
Foreign Exchange. Cable Transfers.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

W. T. Hatch & Sons
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
96 Broadway, New York.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
Dealers in Investment Stocks and Bonds.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,
MEMBERS OF THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
20 BROAD STREET,
Branch Office, No. 2 Astor Court,
NEW YORK.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

A. M. Kidder & Co.
BANKERS, 18 WALL ST., N. Y.
Dealers in Investment Securities.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Rochester Railway.
New London Northern R. R.
Syracuse Rap. Trans. Railway.
Columbus Street R'way.
Milwaukee Elec. Ry. and Light Co.
Michigan Peninsular Car Co. "Rights"
SAMUEL H. BARROWS, 38 Broad St.,
Dealer in
Municipal, Railroad, Traction, and Gas Securities. Telephone, 2325 Broad.

George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, jr.

Moffat & White,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.

Jas. H. OLIPHANT & CO
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
20 Broad Street, New York
Investment Securities.

Available in all parts of the World
Issued BY Travelers' Letters of Credit.
Blair & Co., 33 Wall St., N. Y.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Dominick & Dominick,
100 BROADWAY.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Brokers in Stocks, Grain, Investment Securities.

Boston.	Louisville.	Cincinnati.
Curtis & Sanger	Halsey & Halsey	Branch Office,
53 State St.	225 Fifth St.	334 Walnut St.

PRIVATE WIRES.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 53 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 67 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

SEYMOUR, JOHNSON & CO.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,679. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 80¾c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47¼c.; cotton, middling, 9¾c.

FOREIGN.—The correspondents at Bloemfontein are not allowed to send out particulars of the movements of troops, which are continual and extensive. The Boers near the town are becoming more daring, and trenches have been prepared in order to guard against attack. The railway communication is, however, in good working order, and no anxiety is felt that the Boers will be able to hamper Lord Roberts's advance seriously. The threatening by the Boers of the violation of the Basutos' territory has led the natives to become excited, and it is probable that the British authorities will be obliged to let them take up arms. An officer serving under Gen. Buller sends an article denouncing him for the attack on Feb. 23, in which the Irish brigade suffered terrible losses. Queen Victoria again drove through some of the principal streets of Dublin yesterday, being greeted by immense and most enthusiastic crowds. The French authorities have decided that all exhibits remain open on Sundays. German and Austrian papers comment on the proposed visit of Emperor Francis Joseph to Berlin. Inhabitants of the Danish West Indies object to the sale of the islands. Baron Inchiquin is dead.—Pages 3 and 6.

CONGRESS.—The managers of the Puerto Rican bill admit that eight Republicans will vote against concurrence Wednesday. They count on two Democratic votes from Louisiana. The Democrats are making every effort to defeat the measure. Senator Chandler's effort yesterday to get a day fixed for a vote on the Quay case was fruitless. The matter will come up again to-day. The Senate passed the Indian Appropriation bill. It also did considerable work on the Alaskan bill, discussing an amendment proposed by Mr. Hansbrough. The House considered the Agricultural Appropriation bill. —Page 5.

Page 1.

Floods below Austin, Texas, carried away many houses and several people yesterday.

W. F. Gurley of Omaha spoke before the Hamilton Club at Chicago last night, paying particular attention in his address to Bryan and Bryanism.

Justice David Leventritt at the Phi Delta Phi Club dinner last night said that it is a crying necessity that trials be shortened, and suggested reforms in procedure.

Judge Foster, in General Sessions, will to-day hear argument on District Attorney Gardiner's motion to expunge the March Grand Jury's presentment from the court record.

District Attorney Merrill of Queens County has subpoenaed the full Police Board and Chief Devery in connection with the case of Patrick McCarthy, indicted by the Grand Jury on the charge of keeping a disorderly house in Long Island City, and alleged to be favored with special protection by the police and other high officials.

Page 2.

Nine acres were ravaged by fire in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn yesterday, entailing a loss, through the destruction of factories, lumber yards, &c., of over $800,000.

Page 5.

The President has ratified The Hague conventions, providing for universal arbitration of international disputes and for the regulation of warlike instruments.

The Navy Department has received a report from the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Florida of the results of proceedings in the ter of condemnation of prizes taken by American warships during the Spanish-American war.

Page 6.

At the semi-annual session of the Presbytery yesterday the request of the Rev. Dr. A. C. McGiffert that his name be dropped from the rolls, was acceded to, and a resolution adopted expressing the body's sincere personal affection for him.

Page 9.

Moy Sen Dock, Deputy Grand Master of the local lodge of Chinese Freemasons, was buried yesterday with all the honors due to his rank in the society and with the ancient ritual prescribed.

Page 14.

Decision was reserved yesterday on two motions argued in the Supreme Court in the case of the will of Henry B. Plant, in which about $16,000,000 of property is involved.

Franklin Syndicate Miller's alleged connections in Wall Street came up in court yesterday, and by a manoeuvre the District Attorney succeeded in letting the jury know some of the names of big financial concerns in the defendant's memorandum book.

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BOYS' LETTER TO KRUEGER.

Messenger Boy Starts from Philadelphia Meeting for Pretoria—Reception Here To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—James F. Smith, a sixteen-year-old messenger boy of the American District Telegraph Company, amid the cheers of thousands of enthusiastic schoolboys and grown-up Boer sympathizers, started from the stage of the Academy of Music to-night with a message of encouragement from 22,000 of the pupils of Philadelphia's schools to President Paul Krüger of the South African Republic. The messenger received instructions to go to Pretoria and to hand the message personally to the Boer President. The message reads as follows:

We, the undersigned students of the public schools of Philadelphia, the city where our own forefathers enlisted in their splendid and successful struggle against English oppression, desire to express to you and to the fighting men of the South African Republic their great admiration for the genius and courage that has checked English invasion of the Transvaal; and the undersigned extend their most earnest wishes that in the end the South African republic will triumph over England in a war in which the Boer cause is noble, the English cause unjust.

The messenger boy was called to the stage by means of the regulation call box, and after receiving the message, accompanied by a committee of three high school boys, left for New York, where to-morrow they will be tendered a reception at the Waldorf-Astoria by the students of the public schools of Greater New York. On Wednesday the messenger will sail on the steamship St. Louis, and before the vessel reaches Southampton he will be taken off by a French steamer and landed at Havre, France, in order to avoid British territory.

Thousands of people tried to crowd into the Academy of Music to take part in the school boys' pro-Boer rally. So great was the crush, mostly of the younger generation, that many were unable to get near the doors, and the mass of struggling people was entertained by music while the meeting inside was in progress.

Judge William N. Ashman of the Orphans' Court of this city presided, and those who addressed the meeting were Webster Davis, W. Bourke Cockran, ex-District Attorney George S. Graham of this city, P. Louter Wessels of Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, and Thomas J. Meek, a pupil of the High School. Edwin Markham recited an original ode to Lincoln for the first time. Three hundred singers of the United Singing Societies of Philadelphia sang the Transvaa. Volksield and American patriotic songs. At the conclusion of the speech-making Messenger Smith received the message for President Krüger and departed.

To-night's meeting was not approved by the Board of Education or Mayor Ashbridge, although President Huey of the Board and the Mayor clearly gave it to be understood that their disapproval had nothing to do with their personal views as to the Boer war. The circulation of copies of the message for the purpose of getting signatures was not allowed in the schools, and all the names secured were obtained outside.

Old faded portraits reproduced in carbon better than when new. PACH BROS., B'way and 22d.—Adv.

BLISS NOW THE FAVORITE

Many Things Point to His Choice for Vice President.

CONFERS WITH SENATOR HANNA

That Is Quite Customary, He Explains, Smilingly—Condolences for Woodruff—President's Attitude.

Indications multiply that Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior, will be the Republican nominee for Vice President.

Senator M. A. Hanna of Ohio, who is regarded as President McKinley's closest friend, was at the Waldorf-Astoria for a few hours yesterday. He left town in the early afternoon for Washington. His only visitor at the hotel was Mr. Bliss, and they were together for nearly two hours in Room No. 952.

Senator Hanna had left the hotel when a TIMES reporter inquired for him. Later Mr. Bliss was seen at his home, 198 Madison Avenue.

"The report is, Mr. Bliss," said the reporter, "that you had a conference to-day with Senator Hanna relative to your acceptance of the Vice Presidential nomination?"

"I always see Mr. Hanna when he comes to town," replied Mr. Bliss, with a smile.

"Did you see him to-day?" he was asked.

"I always see him when he is here," he answered. "I would see him to-night if he were in town, but I understand he went away this afternoon."

"Did you, Mr. Bliss, have a talk with him about the Vice Presidential nomination?"

"That is a matter I cannot discuss," was the answer of Mr. Bliss.

"Would you accept the nomination if tendered you?"

"I do not care to be interviewed on that point."

"Would you decline a nomination?"

"That is something I cannot talk about."

"Very many people would like to see you nominated."

"That is very kind of them."

"Did you read the published story that Senator Platt had decided that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff cannot have the nomination?"

"No, I did not, but I should think the report, if true, would have a very depressing effect upon Mr. Platt." And Mr. Bliss smiled.

Although Bliss Vice Presidential stock is rapidly advancing, many well-informed Republicans still contend that Senator Platt and the machine have not abandoned hope of making Theodore Roosevelt the running mate of President McKinley in November.

It is an open secret that the President wants Mr. Roosevelt renominated, and if the Governor cannot be induced to accept, then Mr. McKinley prefers Cornelius N. Bliss to any other Eastern man.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S ATTITUDE.

May Force Platt to Show His Hand Regarding Renomination.

There were persistent rumors in Republican circles yesterday of an alleged intention on the part of Senator Platt to insist on Gov. Roosevelt's acceptance of the Vice Presidential nomination, and that in the event of his refusal the Governor will not be renominated for his present office.

It is said to be a case of diamond cut diamond, that the machine is playing with the Governor to secure all favors possible, and that the Governor will so act on legislation as to force a show of hands.

The reports in circulation were accentuated by the failure of the Orange County Conventions to indorse Gov. Roosevelt, because Orange County is the home of Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee. Chairman Odell, as stated before, denies that there is any political significance in the matter.

While Gov. Roosevelt is believed to be in a more receptive mood than heretofore with regard to the Vice Presidential nomination, those nearest to Senator Platt and Chairman Odell are confident that Gov. Roosevelt will not be a candidate on the National ticket, but will be renominated for Governor.

QUIGG WILL STEP OUT.

No Reconsideration of His Resignation —New County Committee Head.

Politicians, especially those of the Republican faith, were perturbed yesterday by the publication in an afternoon newspaper of a story that Lemuel E. Quigg had reconsidered his intention of resigning the Presidency of the Republican County Committee.

It can be stated on the best authority that there is absolutely no foundation for the published report.

Mr. Quigg will resign the Presidency, and George R. Bidwell will succeed him. Mr. Quigg's offer to resign was made in good faith, his friends say, and many of his enemies admit it. Adherents of Mr. Quigg declare that the constant efforts of rumor mongers to humiliate him are making many friends for Mr. Quigg.

PLATT MAY LOSE A MAN.

Ward Faction in Westchester Confident of Defeating Ten Eyck.

Aqueduct Commissioner William H. Ten Eyck will, it is believed, lose his seat on the State Committee from the Sixteenth Congress District. This will be a Platt loss. His probable successor is ex-Congressman W. W. Ward of Westchester, but much depends on the decision regarding an injunction which will be rendered by Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, to-day.

An excited group that attracted some attention in the main corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening comprised Mr. Ten Eyck, James Moran of White Plains, and Henry C. Henderson, a lawyer, who represents the Ward faction. It was said that the Ten Eyck-Burns-Quigg faction was looking for a compromise, but the Ward people believe they have won fairly and want the fruits of the victory.

The Sixteenth Congress District is composed of Westchester County and a part of New York County. Ten Eyck has the 13 votes from New York. Ward has the three Westchester districts, giving him 22 votes in the Congress Convention, or a majority of 9.

While the Ward men carried the Second Assembly District of Westchester, 47 to 37, the Ten Eyck men insist that there was fraud in the election of the nine delegates from White Plains, and that if the legally elected men had been seated Ten Eyck would have carried the convention, 48 to 36. On this claim they have gone to court.

With the Second District counted for Ten Eyck, he would control the Congress Convention 21 to 14 and elect the delegates to Philadelphia.

Ex-Congressman Ward and Lawyer Henderson last night ridiculed Mr. Ten Eyck's assertions with relation to the White Plains delegation.

"We carried the town," said Mr. Ward, "by 125 majority, and only forty voters were challenged. Everything was square and above board, but because we won, Mr. Ten Eyck secured an injunction restraining us from placing the names of the Second District delegates on the roll of the Congress Convention which will meet at White Plains on Saturday. The motion to dissolve the injunction will be argued in Brooklyn to-morrow morning, and I do not see how the decision can be adverse to our side."

The Quigg-Ten Eyck plan provided for the nomination of J. Irving Burns for Senator, the retention of W. H. Ten Eyck on the State Committee, and the selection of National delegates chosen by Quigg.

If the Ward people win, William V. Malloy, the present Sheriff of Westchester, will be the Republican nominee for State Senator.

CONVENTIONS POSTPONED.

Date for Democratic Assembly District Gatherings May 8—Meeting Place in the Ninth Changed.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall met at the Wigwam in Fourteenth Street yesterday afternoon and decided, after some discussion, to have the conventions in all the Assembly districts, which were set for to-night, adjourned until May 8. This action was taken because of the fact that the date of the State Convention, to which the district conventions will select delegates, has not yet been fixed. The State Committee will meet on April 20 and determine the date and place for holding the State Convention.

On motion of John F. Carroll, Richard Croker's deputy, the place for the holding of the convention in the Ninth Assembly District was changed from the Pequod Club, the headquarters of John C. Sheehan, to the Horatio Seymour Club, 293 and 295 Eighth Avenue, at which place the supporters of Mr. Sheehan's rival, Councilman Frank Goodwin, hold forth. The roll and credentials of the delegates to this convention were at the same time turned over to Thomas F. Smith, Mr. Goodwin's first lieutenant. Mr. Sheehan was present at the meeting, but he interposed no objection to the action of the committee.

James W. Boyle, the leader of the Seventh Assembly District, who recently returned from Kansas City, whither he had gone to make arrangements for the housing of the Tammany delegation to the Democratic National Convention, presented a report concerning his mission. The picture Mr. Boyle gave of Kansas City hotel accommodations was not a glowing one, but he said that he had done his best, and because he was early in the field and energetic in his efforts he had succeeded in making arrangements that would permit every Tammany man to sleep in a bed and not a cot. Headquarters, he said, had been engaged in the Midland Hotel, where 150 rooms had been secured. Some of these rooms will accommodate one person, others two men, and others four men. In any case, each person will have to pay $5 a day.

Mr. Boyle further reported that the Tammany party would be carried West on two special trains, and in view of the limited accommodations he urged each leader to prepare as soon as possible a list of men from his district who are desirous of attending the convention.

A Committee on Transportation, consisting of Senator Plunkitt, Highways Commissioner Keating, and East River Bridge Commissioner Boyle, was appointed.

The Elks Lodge of Kansas City has extended an invitation to the members of the Tammany Society to avail themselves of the privileges of their clubhouse during their stay.

HESS CONTRADICTS GODDARD.

Denies He Tried to Improperly Influence Delegates—Makes Counter Charges.

Justice Freedman did not hand down the expected decision yesterday in the Hess-Goddard contest in the Fifth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

Charles A. Hess, the opponent of Capt. F. Norton Goddard for National delegate from the Twelfth Congress District, yesterday emphatically denied the latter's charges that he had attempted to improperly influence the delegates Shannon and Pfeiffer. Then he made counter charges, and declared that persons representing Capt. Goddard had attempted to bribe Edward H. Hardy, Harry King, and William Germain of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

The persons named as the would-be bribers by Mr. Hess are Frederic Gross and Amasa Thornton. Mr. Hess also insisted that Henry Birrell, Capt. Goddard's chief lieutenant in the Twenty-fifth District, was willing to desert Goddard in return for his (Birrell's) election as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention. Mr. Hess contends that he had a legal majority of the legally elected delegates, and believes he will be sustained by the courts.

Messrs. Gross, Thornton, and Birrell ridicule Mr. Hess's statements.

LUSH EXPELLED FROM A CLUB.

His Action in Voting for Hess Resented and He Is Called Traitor.

The East Side Republican Club, which is composed of the partisans of Capt. F. Norton Goddard, last night expelled Richard M. Lush for his action in voting for Charles A. Hess for delegate to the National Convention, in the Twelfth Congress District Convention last Thursday night.

Lush was elected to the convention as a delegate from the Second Election District of the Twentieth Assembly District. His name was on both the Hess and Goddard tickets, and he asserted the right to vote for either candidate. A few days before the convention he announced that he had determined to vote for Hess, and when the convention met he carried this determination into execution. This excited the ire of the Goddard faction, which claimed that Lush would not have been sent to the convention but for his agreement to support Goddard.

The club met last night for the first time since the convention, and Lush was roundly denounced as a traitor. A fiercely worded resolution, ordering that Lush's name be dropped from the roll and permanently blacklisted, was unanimously adopted.

R. E. PATTISON HERE.

The ex-Governor of Pennsylvania at the Hanna Dinner.

Robert E. Pattison, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, who is prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency by those Democrats who wish to prevent the nomination of W. J. Bryan, came here from Philadelphia last night.

The fact that the ex-Governor was in the city caused a stir among those who were aware of it and rumors of political conferences with Democratic leaders, but it was ascertained that he came to attend the dinner given at the Metropolitan Club by George Foster Peabody to H. H. Hanna.

GREEN WANTS JUDGESHIP.

Assemblyman Joseph I. Green of the Twenty-eighth District, who has been regarded as one of the brightest members of the Legislature for the past few sessions, will not go back to Albany next year. Mr. Green has informed his friends that under no circumstances will he accept a renomination for member of Assembly, and that he does not desire to go to Albany as a member of the Senate.

Mr. Green wishes to enter upon a judicial career, and his friends have started a movement for him for a nomination for a position on the bench of the City Court, for which he has expressed a preference. His friends say that the Tammany leaders made him a promise last Fall that he would not be asked to return to Albany again, and they contend that his services in the Legislature entitle him to some recognition.

VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 9.—The Journal says:

"Former Congressman Charles A. Towne of Duluth is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Vice President. Judge Caldwell of the United States Circuit Court has declined to permit the use of his name in that connection, and Towne's candidacy is predicated on the Judge's declination. The demand for Towne's nomination is said to come from the gold Democrats and Republican anti-imperialists of New England. It is asserted that Bryan would be glad to have him for a running mate.

"Senator Pettigrew is another supporter of Towne. His programme is to have the National Populist Convention at Sioux Falls, S. D., on May 9, adjourn without nominating, leaving the matter to a committee which would later on indorse the Democratic ticket named at Kansas City. If this proves impossible, he will push for the nomination of Bryan and Towne at Sioux Falls."

THIRD AVENUE'S FALL HURTS MANY CITIZENS

Washington Heights Section Suffers Through Stoppage of Work.

APPEAL TO THE RECEIVER

Mr. Grant Gives Hope that Relief Will Soon Come—Changes in Operating Force.

Not the least of the sufferers by the collapse of the old management of the Third Avenue Railroad system were the property owners and residents on Washington Heights, for when the road went into the hands of Receiver Hugh J. Grant all work was perforce stopped on the Amsterdam section of the line, which is their only direct means of communication with the rest of the city.

They had waited more than a year for the change from the old-fashioned cable to the sub-trolley, and meantime had put up with ramshackle horsecars which wandered with amazing irregularity over temporary tracks laid from side to side of the street over the excavations, and the crash came just as their expectations seemed on the point of being realized.

The sub-trolley was then running to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street with fair regularity, but above that for a mile and a half the street was left torn up for the greater part of the way, and at the extreme upper section another transfer is necessary to a short experimental sub-trolley line in order to reach the terminus of the route at Fort George.

A delegation from the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, headed by Solomon Moses as spokesman, waited upon Mr. Grant and President Vreeland yesterday at their respective offices and bore the glad news back to their constituents that there was every prospect that their troubles would soon be at an end, for Mr. Grant told them that he already had in preparation an application to Judge Lacombe for permission to finish the road, which he expected to present to-day.

The work will cost about $400,000, and is the largest undertaking that he has yet entered upon in connection with his receivership. Mr. Vreeland told the callers that while the Metropolitan was only a stockholder in the system, it would use every effort to advance the work in order that it might be ready for the Spring and Summer excursion business, which even with the former defective means of transportation had assumed enormous proportions.

The word brought great joy, for many tenants had given up their abodes in the afflicted district, and many more were on the point of doing so. The delegation was composed of Solomon Moses, Jacob D. Butler, Newell Martin, E. B. Treat, Charles Stewart, L. K. Ungrich, Robert J. Hoguet, and Bernard Havanagh.

Mr. Moses said last night at his home, 945 St. Nicholas Avenue: "Mr. Grant was once the Alderman from this ward and is entirely familiar with the necessity of completing this road, for the misfortunes of the Third Avenue Railroad Company have left us in a worse fix than ever before. The upper end of the island is almost depopulated, and if it was not for the natural beauties of this section of the city, there would not be any one living here.

"People who own property have been under a fearful strain to hold it. Assessments have been increased year by year. Instead of getting anything for it we have had everything taken away from us. I have been here twenty-one years, and came here then in the anticipation of early rapid transit."

Changes continue in the operating force of the Third Avenue system. Treasurer Beaver is the only one of the higher officials of the old corporation to be left in office.

John T. Bushong, formerly Superintendent of the Broadway line of the Metropolitan Company, was yesterday appointed general foreman of the Third Avenue system, and entered upon his duties at once. He was taken over the upper part of the road by John H. Robertson, the old Superintendent, who retired to make way for Frederick D. Rounds, the general manager, who also came from the Metropolitan a few days ago, and over the lower division by Michael Kelly, chief Inspector of the line from Sixty-fifth Street south.

Mr. Bushong talked with many men along the route and told them that while there would be great changes in methods no wholesale changes in the personnel of the working force is contemplated. Nevertheless, there is great anxiety felt all along the line, for it is alleged that President Vreeland is very exacting in his requirements and in the case of other systems absorbed by the Metropolitan the majority of the old men were soon superseded.

Inspector Kelly, who has been for twenty-one years in the service of the Third Avenue Road, resigned yesterday, and the employes as a rule fear that if not discharged their wages may be reduced because of the financial straits to which the road has been reduced. The general rule on the Third Avenue Road has been to allow the force, with the exception of the crews of the cars and a few others, to work in ordinary clothes, but the Metropolitan has always insisted on uniforms for all its workers, and the fear of an order requiring them to purchase similar clothing is also heavily resting upon the Third Avenue men.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE.

CHICAGO, April 9.—In his address at the services held in memory of the late Dr. I. M. Wise, at Isaiah Temple, last night, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch made an appeal to the Jewish people of Chicago to raise $500,000, which is the amount yet required to lift the debt on Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. By so doing, said Dr. Hirsch, the great work which was begun by Dr. Wise and carried forward by him under difficulties could be fully accomplished.

Incidentally, Dr. Hirsch hinted that the college might be removed to this city and become affiliated with the University of Chicago.

"Who knows but the college may gravitate this way and become associated with the great university of this city?" he said. "Even if it should not do so, it is our duty to assist the institution, for it is the basis of education of Jewish theologians in this country."

This remark, coming as it does from one of the leading promoters of Jewish education in America and the present occupant of a chair at the University of Chicago, struck the audience as being very significant.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—An interesting book that may be looked for about the time the Republican campaign opens will be a volume now in preparation by the Doubleday & McClure Company of the speeches of President McKinley.

This is not the customary accumulation of messages and public papers of the President, which is not printed until after his term of office is completed, but a collection of his public speeches since his election, in 1896, at points all over the country. It is understood that the President has consented that the compilation shall be made and that he will look over the proofs. None of the Canton speeches, delivered while he was seeking election, are to be included in the volume.

Profound ignorance of the forthcoming book is manifested at the White House. But there is no sort of doubt that it is well advanced toward publication.

Fast Time to St. Louis.

Leave centre of New York City—Grand Central Station—1:00 P. M.; arrive St. Louis 6:56 P. M. next day, by New York Central. No excess fare. Train illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

DEFIANCE TO POLICE IN WAR ON VICE

Queens District Attorney Stirs Officials in McCarthy Case.

SUBPOENAS BOARD AND CHIEF

Devery's Alleged Demand to Know Who Instituted Raid Against Protected Saloon Keeper, Now Indicted.

Political and police circles are greatly stirred, it is declared, as a result of the raid made Saturday night by District Attorney John E. Merrill and Sheriff Baker of Queens Borough upon Patrick McCarthy's saloon, Borden Avenue, Long Island City. McCarthy is credited with strong official protection, both within and without the pale of the Police Department. He is said to have long boasted that he had such a "pull" that the police did not dare touch him.

Precinct Detective Kelly, who arrested McCarthy a short time ago on a charge of assault, was, a few days after making the arrest, put back in uniform and assigned to patrol duty in Astoria. Kelly is said to be an excellent detective. Owen J. Kavanagh, detailed as a detective to the District Attorney's office in Queens, and who was one of District Attorney Merrill's aids in getting evidence against McCarthy's place, was yesterday summarily removed from that position and detailed to duty at the Leonard Street Police Station, in this borough. The order issued from Mullberry Street. McCarthy is said to be a close personal friend of "Bob" Nelson, and Nelson is credited with being his protector.

CHIEF DEVERY CALLED.

District Attorney Merrill yesterday caused a subpoena to issue for Chief of Police Devery to appear before the Grand Jury which is now sitting. His explanation of this action is that, while he was in the Grand Jury room yesterday there was a ring on the telephone bell in his office, and Assistant District Attorney Gregg answered.

Mr. Gregg says the person talking on the other end of the wire informed him he was Chief Devery. The District Attorney was asked for, and the speaker was told that official was busy, but would be informed. The reply came that Gregg would do.

Mr. Gregg was then told if it were true, as reported, that District Attorney Merrill had sworn out the complaint upon which the warrant for McCarthy was issued. Mr. Gregg replied that it was. The answer came back from the person who said he was Chief Devery.

"Well, if that is so, you can tell the District Attorney that I shall apply to the Attorney General for the assignment of one of his deputies to prosecute the case, as it is impossible for the District Attorney to be both complainant and prosecutor."

With that the connection was cut off by the hanging up of the receiver on the other end.

Mr. Gregg hastened into the Grand Jury room and told Mr. Merrill what had occurred. Mr. Merrill had his assistant repeat the story, and then instructed him to call up Police Headquarters and ascertain definitely if it was Chief Devery in person who had been talking. Mr. Gregg went back to the telephone, and says he called up headquarters and was assured by the operator there that it was Chief Devery with whom he had been conversing.

When this was reported to Mr. Merrill he directed Clerk Drew to draw up a subpoena for the Chief, and this was done.

Chief Devery was found at 1 o'clock this morning standing at his favorite corner, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. He was asked if he had telephoned a message, as reported, to Mr. Grigg. He replied: "I will not say anything at all about that. I do not want to interfere with their business."

He was then asked if McCarthy was a friend of Bob Nelson.

"I do not know McCarthy or anything about him," answered Chief Devery.

POLICE IGNORED WARNINGS.

Several times since he was elected Mr. Merrill has run counter to the police. In this case, he says, he notified McCarthy and also the police that there was violation of the laws in McCarthy's place, and that if the state of affairs was not remedied he would act. No attention was paid to his warnings, and he acted. He further says that nothing will deter him from pushing the case to a final issue.

The Grand Jury yesterday afternoon found an indictment against McCarthy, charging him with maintaining a disorderly house. The return was made to Supreme Court Justice Keogh, who promptly issued a bench warrant. McCarthy was at once taken into custody and arraigned. He was placed under $1,000 bonds to answer before a trial jury. The bonds were offered, but declined.

Mr. Merrill said afterward that he had not accepted the bonds offered because he had the right to examine into their soundness, and this he would do before passing on them. The examination will be made in the County Clerk's office at Jamaica to-day. McCarthy was locked up.

CALLS FULL POLICE BOARD.

District Attorney Merrill announced last evening that Wednesday would be police day before the Grand Jury. Subpoenas he said, had been issued for President York and Commissioners Sexton, Hess, and Abell, Chief Devery, and Capt. Wood of the Seventy-fifth Precinct, and also for each of the Sergeants, Roundsmen, and patrolmen connected with that station house.

Mr. Merrill says he has a copy of a letter he sent to Capt. Wood calling his attention to McCarthy's place. No attention was paid to the letter; in fact, the Captain, he said, has since refused to speak to him.

The District Attorney says he does not intend to let the matter rest with the prosecution of McCarthy.

Sheriff Baker said last evening that about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon he was called to the telephone in his office and asked who made the complaint against McCarthy. He asked who wanted to know, and the answer was: "This is Manhattan."

"Who in Manhattan?" asked the Sheriff, and he says, the reply was again, "Manhattan."

"But who are you?" asked the Sheriff, and the receiver on the other end was hung up.

EYES OF POLICE OPENED.

The Board Takes Action Regarding Big Gambling Place.

The Police Board, by a resolution passed at its meeting yesterday, showed that it has suspicions regarding the place at 5 East Forty-fourth Street, kept by one Canfield, which was described at length in THE NEW YORK TIMES several weeks ago.

Mr. Canfield swore, some time ago, in St. Louis, in a suit he brought there against James T. Drummond and Harrison I. Drummond, that he had loaned them $55,000 in his place after they had gambled away a fortune there. He sued to recover the amount of the loan, and the Police Board heard of these facts. As a result, Mr. York yesterday introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Chief of Police be, and hereby is, directed to cause to be investigated at once the statement which alleges that a gambling house is maintained on Forty-fourth Street, east of Sixth Avenue, said to be kept by one Canfield, and the Chief is further directed to report what, if any, action has been taken in reference to such place."

GARDINER'S FIGHT TO OPEN.

Judge Foster Will Hear the Motion to Expunge Presentment.

Judge Foster, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, will to-day hear argument on the motion made by the District Attorney to expunge the presentment made by the March Grand Jury at the close of its term from the records of the court. Attorney General Davies will be present in person to oppose the motion and Samuel Untermyer will appear for the District Attorney.

It was said yesterday that the present Grand Jury will not act on the recommendations made by its predecessor until this motion is disposed of, so that on the fate of this motion depends the further investigation of the police force and the officials charged with having been responsible for the condition of affairs as regards gambling in this city.

DEWEY'S CHICAGO PLANS.

"Going as Admiral of the Navy, Not as Politician," He Says—Twelve-Day Southern Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Among Admiral Dewey's visitors to-day were W. B. Conkey and J. M. Glenn of the Chicago Reception Committee. Apparently, they were fully satisfied that the Admiral will do nothing to embarrass the Republican members of the committee, for Mr. Conkey said, cheerfully, after his interview: "Chicago feels only the warmest regard and admiration for the Admiral. We are proud of the opportunity to do him honor."

Admiral Dewey, in his talk with the Chicago men, said: "Things have changed considerably since I accepted your kind invitation last Fall, but I shall not speak in any degree of things political while away. I am going to Chicago as Admiral of the navy, not as a politician. Chicago has been most entnusiastic in extending me an invitation to accept its hospitality, and I am glad now I can do so."

The Admiral told the committee he had received invitations from various organizations in Chicago to become their guest, but had not accepted them. He had placed himself solely in the hands of the City of Chicago. He requested that there be no separate entertainments for himself and Mrs. Dewey. He wished matters to be so arranged that Mrs. Dewey could attend all the functions at which he would be present. The Admiral, who received the committee in a most cordial manner, was assured that his wishes in this respect would be carried out, and also was informed that arrangements had been made to have his son, who is now a resident of Chicago, participate in the various entertainments.

The Admiral's party, consisting of himself and Mrs. Dewey, Lieut. Caldwell, Mr. Maddy of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a Chinese servant, and Mrs. Dewey's maid, will leave this city in a special train over the Baltimore and Ohio on April 29 in time to reach Chicago and rest before the ball at the Auditorium on the night of the 30th, the eve of the second anniversary of the battle of Manila Bay.

The train will be one of the handsomest ever run over the Baltimore and Ohio tracks. Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will occupy President Cowen's private car. No stops will be made between Washington and Chicago, as the Admiral does not wish the trip to have the appearance of a stumping tour. After leaving Chicago, however, the party will take a twelve-day tour through the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. So far as outlined, this will include a stop of one day at Jacksonville, Ill.; two days in St. Louis, two in Memphis, two in Louisville, two in Nashville, and one in Frankfort.

No date has been fixed for the publication of the Admiral's proposed political statement.

ADMIRAL DEWEY BEGINS MOVING.

Preparing to Take Up Residence in His Country Home at Woodley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Admiral Dewey was busy to-day beginning moving to his country house at Woodley Park. The house is not ready in all respects, but the Admiral and his wife will stay there in spite of this, their desire being to escape as much as possible the rush of visitors.

Since the Admiral became a candidate for President he has posted a sentry at the door to keep out visitors when he does not feel like seeing them. The sentry remains at his post and watches through the glass for approaching visitors, and when he sees one approaching swings the door open. In this way the Admiral is not annoyed by the ringing of the doorbell, and the visitors are expeditiously repulsed.

When the Admiral goes out or feels in a mood to receive callers the sentry is taken off duty and the doorbell is answered in the usual way.

CAPT. SIGSBEE ON DEWEY.

Bluntness of the Admiral's Announcement Due to the "Sea Habit."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 9.—"Admiral Dewey has acted with the customary decision of a naval officer in announcing his conclusion to accept a nomination for the Presidency if offered him," said Capt. Sigsbee to-night, at the Auditorium Hotel.

"I have no criticism to make of his action," continued the man who was in command of the Maine when that battleship was blown up, in Havana Harbor. "He simply has expressed his desire, and I know of no more laudable desire for a man to express. Its bluntness and apparent inappropriateness are characteristic of a man whose life has been spent at sea.

"Navy officers are in the habit of forming opinions quickly and expressing them with frankness. The Admiral has proved that the sea habit is rooted in him. As to the wisdom of his statement, I have nothing to say. He is the best judge of that, not I."

MRS. DEWEY'S RELIGION.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Admiral Dewey was asked to-day concerning the story in circulation that Mrs Dewey had left the Catholic Church and was to become a communicant of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church here.

Admiral Dewey replied that it was a matter he did not wish to discuss; that he did not see it was a question of National interest whether Mrs. Dewey was a Catholic, a Methodist, or an Episcopalian. It was a matter entirely personal to Mrs. Dewey, and he added: "Mrs. Dewey is not being interviewed now on any subject."

SOUTHERN BUSINESS ERA.

Mayor Watkins on the Big Developments —Pity for Dewey.

Mayor Watkins of Chattanooga, Tenn., is at the Hotel Imperial. "We have a new era in the South," he said to a TIMES reporter. "The people there are paying little attention to politics and are devoting their time and attention to business.

"The development of manufacturing is something wonderful. In our city we have just completed a two-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar cotton mill, and another company, with a capital of $500,000, has been organized. Then, too, we have just opened a large soil pipe factory. The best of it is, too, that nearly all of the capital has come from the people of Tennessee. This I consider a fruitful sign, because when home capitalists are not afraid to take risks an abundance of outside capital will seek investment.

"With regard to politics, I believe Tennessee is almost solidly for Bryan. A few months ago Admiral Dewey was a hero there, but now there is a feeling almost akin to pity for him. The Admiral has no political strength in Tennessee, nor do I believe he has anywhere else in the South.

"We have a very lively fight on hand for one United States Senatorship. The candidates are Gov. Benton H. McMillin, Chief Justice Snodgrass of the Supreme Court, and Congressmar. E. W. Carmack of the Tenth District. In my opinion the fight is between Snodgrass and Carmack. Personally, I favor the former, because he is my personal friend."

Most Superb Day Train in the World.

The "ROYAL LIMITED" leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St. 8 P. M. daily arriving Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service. Royal Blue Trains for Washington leave South Ferry 8, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1 1:30, 3; Royal Limited 4:35, 5:35 P. M., and 12:10 Night. Leave Liberty St. 8, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1 1:30, 3; Royal Limited 5, 6 P. M. and 12:15 Night.—Adv.

COL. W. J. BRYAN AS A NEBRASKAN SEES HIM

W. F. Gurley of Omaha Speaks of Bryanism at Chicago.

Says Silver Leader Juggles with Words, Performs with Phrases, and Is a Victim of a Vocabulary.

CHICAGO, April 9.—William F. Gurley of Omaha to-night addressed the Hamilton Club on "Democracy and the Declaration." His speech was in the nature of an arraignment of William J. Bryan and his followers. He said in part:

"I am aware that there is an apparent inconsistency in the toast assigned me for discussion. What possible relationship can there be between the Democratic Party and the Declaration of Independence? The claim of modern Democracy to proprietorship in this instrument, so far as I can ascertain from a somewhat patient investigation, is based up

NINE ACRES RAVAGED BY FIERCE FLAMES

Factories, Lumber Yards, and Stables Destroyed in Brooklyn.

OVER $800,000 TOTAL LOSS

Eight Hundred Working People Thrown Out of Work—The Big Losers—Water Supply Scant.

Fire ravaged the south shore of Newtown Creek from Oakland Street to Setauket Street and back to Dupont and Provost Streets and Paidge Avenue, Greenpoint, Brooklyn Borough, yesterday morning, destroying several substantial factories and a number of wooden structures and devastating an area of about nine acres. Of this seven acres were occupied by the factories, stables, and lumber yards of the principal loser, Edward C. Smith, a box manufacturer, whose chief loss was 20,000,000 feet of lumber, worth $400,000. The total loss is about $800,000, which is less than one-quarter insured.

Although an army of firemen was called into service, the only accidents were slight burns to one or two men, who continued on duty. Newtown Creek and three fireboats checked the flames in their course north and a fire-proof building stopped them when it appeared certain that James D. Leary's lumber yard on Provost Street would be destroyed. The greatest of good fortune also saved the Brooklyn Oil Works, on the north side of Ash Street, between Oakland Street and Manhattan Avenue, and the Church & Dwight Chemical Company's works at the southwest corner of Ash and Oakland Streets.

The fire was first seen at 3:30 o'clock in E. C. Smith's planing mill, which was on Shawmut Street, north of Ash Street, a three-story building next to a lumber shed which extends to Newtown Creek. Several men dispute the credit for having given the alarm, but Capt. Reardon of the Sixty-first Precinct says that it was turned in by a member of his command who is not looking for notoriety.

When the first apparatus arrived the fire was in full possession of the Smith factory and shed, had seized on the dock storehouse, along Oakland Street, of the Church & Dwight Company, and was menacing the large works of the Standard Oil Company, the Brooklyn Oil Works, and the main factory of the Church & Dwight Company. That the flames did not go further west than the shed of the Church & Dwight Company was due partly to the wind being from the northwest and partly to the promptitude with which Superintendent John Moriarty protected the property of the Brooklyn Oil Company by having in a few minutes four streams of water playing on a tank containing 8,000 barrels of oil which was exposed to the flames from the dock storehouse of the soda factory, and other lines of hose protecting other exposed points. At the soda factory the standing fire apparatus was used to like advantage.

CHIEF CROKER ON HAND.

Battalion Chief Perry, on his arrival, sent out a succession of alarms, and others followed when James Dale, Deputy Chief in charge of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, took command, so that altogether there were at the fire on land twenty engines and five hook and ladder apparatus, and on Newtown Creek the fireboats Van Wyck, D. A. Boody, and Seth Low, besides several fireboats of the Standard Oil Company. Fire Chief Croker arrived from New York shortly before 5 o'clock, and so fully approved of Chief Dale's arrangements that he gave no order and remained but an hour.

Before the fire apparatus called by a third alarm arrived the fire had traveled to A. J. & J. J. Collow's coal yard and pockets beyond the Smith planing mill out on the bank of Newtown Creek and worked south so as to seize on the main box factory of E. C. Smith on the east side of Oakland Street, between Ash and Box Streets. This was a substantial two-story brick structure with a towering brick chimney and an equally high chimney of riveted iron. East of it and running toward Paidge Avenue, and what are known on maps as Pequod and Runton Streets, over the Smith yards, in which were 20,000,000 feet of lumber. To the leeward of the lumber yards were first the buildings of the Long Island Coal Company and the paint works of George W. Piper, on Provost Street.

Beyond the Long Island Wood Company's building was the main construction building of Post & McCord, contractors and makers of building ironwork. Beyond this, toward Whale Creek, were their storage yards, and to the south of them the immense lumber yard of James D Leary. Opposite Piper's paint factory, at Paidge Avenue and Provost Street, were other buildings of Post & McCord, including what was known as the office building, a two-story iron structure, supposed to be fire-proof.

It was about 4 o'clock when the main factory of E. C. Smith caught fire, and it was in flames in every part of it five minutes later, and the lumber piles near it caught as if they were flax. The lumber yard was thus exposed to the fire from the main factory and that from the Collow coal yard, and, as pile after pile of wood was licked up, the flames traveled as a prairie fire toward Newtown Creek and the construction building of Post & McCord, illuminating all Long Island City, Greenpoint, Williamsburg, the East River, and the east side of New York and far into Long Island.

Chief Dale was assured of the safety of the district beyond Newtown Creek, as the fireboats were doing splend'd work, and tugboats had removed all craft in danger out of the territory west of Oakland Street, between the creek and Clay Street. He feared the consequences of the fire getting into Leary's lumber yard, and concentrated his force at Paidge Avenue and Provost Street and along Provost Street at Dupont Street.

FIREMEN DRIVEN BACK.

This, however, soon became the lee side of the fire, and little by little the firemen had to yield ground. As the flames from the lumber yard advanced they first seized on the blacksmith's shop and coal shed of the main construction building of Post & McCord, and at right angles to it, and then on the building of the Long Island Wood Company running parallel with the construction building. Between the wood company's building and the construction building was an alleyway, in which the members of Engine Companies Nos. 13, 36, and 37 and Truck Company No. 8 were on duty to protect the construction building, which was supposed to be fire-proof, and was regarded as a barrier to the march of the fire further east.

All of a sudden, however, the flames caught the roof of the south end of the construction building, and an arch of fire formed over the alleyway from the flames from the lumber yard, the blacksmith's shop, and the Long Island Wood Company's building, and if the firemen had not turned a corner quickly they would have been in serious peril. On a sharp order from their commanding officer they abandoned their hose and managed to escape around the north end of the construction building. In the retreat two firemen had their hands scorched. A couple of minutes later the alley in which they had been operating was a blast furnace.

The fire in its advance on the Post & McCord construction building took a southern course, licked up the paint factory of George W. Piper, leaped Paidge Avenue, seized upon the office building of Post & McCord, and destroyed it, a shed, and a pattern shop and stable in a few minutes.

Here the fire was checked within fifty feet of the James D. Leary lumber yard's office, at Dupont and Provost Streets. The construction building of Post & McCord held the flames from going further east, and Chief Dale was soon able to report to Chief Croker in New York that he had the fire under control. This was at 8 o'clock.

The firemen then attacked the edges of the burned territory, the fireboats attending to the fire on the edge of Newtown Creek until all danger of further spread of the flames was averted. Then the ruins of the Smith and Post & McCord factories were looked after, and men were told off to deluge the burning coal heaps in the Collow yard, and where the blacksmith's shop of the Smith & Post construction shop had stood. Some of the lumber heaps and the coal will burn for several days.

WHOLE DISTRICT MENACED.

Chief Dale stuck to his post until late in the afternoon. A reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES found him at Paidge Avenue and Provost Street begrimed beyond recognition, almost blinded from smoke, and his clothes ruined by dirt and cinder burns. Acknowledging a salutation by pulling a ragged felt hat over his eyes, so as to shade them, he smiled and said:

"S-a-a-y 't be a bull" place for a clambake, wouldn't it," pointing to the blazing wood and coal heaps. "Yes, it's been a toug fire. Bigger than any in this district. Tired? Yes, a little; won't be though when I get breakfast." It was 3 P. M. "Nothing but Newtown Creek and the fireboats and Providence prevented the wiping out of the entire district, north, south, east, and west.

"You see the water supply was insufficient. The mains are too small, and not properly fed. Then the wind was enough to blow the fire over the creek. But I've got to praise the men under me, they fought the fire well."

Of the principal losers by the fire Edward C. Smith is the greatest sufferer. All his buildings and every stick of his lumber were destroyed. He was much pleased at the saving of thirty-five horses by the police, all there were except one, which got lost in the stable and had to be abandoned. As soon as possible the ruins of the factories and the yard will be cleared to begin business anew.

A statement authorized by Post & McCord was that they had nothing for the East River bridge or tunnel in materials or plans that was destroyed, and that only a very small part of their stock of structural ironwork was damaged. The damage to the roof of the construction building can be repaired in a few days. At the north end of this building steam was up when the fire was under control. The firm loses much with its office building, including business and patent records. Some patterns were saved.

A conservative estimate of losses is in the following table:

E. C. Smith, on lumber	$400,000
E. C. Smith, on factories and machinery, stable, &c.	210,000
Post & McCord	125,000
The Church & Dwight Company	10,000
Brooklyn Oil Works	100
A. J. & J. J. Collow	50,000
G. W. Piper	10,000
Long Island Wood Company	12,000
Total	$817,100

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The police arrangements were in the charge of Capt. Reardon of the Sixty-first Precinct, who had with him his own reserves and those of the Sixtieth and Sixty-second Precincts. No accident occurred, but at the beginning of the fire much excitement among the working people in Ash, Box, and Clay Streets, east of Oakland Street, had to be calmed. This was done with tact, and only a few moved part of their property to Manhattan Avenue, where they kept guard over it until some of the fire engines were withdrawn.

As is usual in such cases, there was gossip about the fire having incendiary origin. Neither the police nor the firemen found reason to believe this, although the start of the fire had no clear explanation.

The disaster will throw about 800 people out of employment, some, as in the case of Smith's 225 employes, for a long time.

An incident of the fire was the release of about 200 pigeons in a loft over Piper's paint factory. Some of them are said to have become bewildered, and to have flown into the flames of the lumber yard, but the majority of them found refuge in half a dozen lofts in the neighborhood.

The area covered by the fire was strung with telegraph, telephone, and electric-light wires. These, with their posts, were entirely destroyed. Early in the afternoon gangs of workmen began to restring wires to connect the district beyond Provost Street with the west of Oakland Street along Paidge Avenue.

E. C. Smith's factory was wiped out by fire April 26, 1881, when a loss of $100,000 was sustained, and several lives were lost and more than a score of persons were injured.

INSURANCE LOSS UNDER $200,000.

Underwriters Say Their Liability Is Far Below Total Damage.

Fire underwriters yesterday roughly estimated the actual liability of their companies, as the result of the Greenpoint fire, at less than $200,000. The insurance on the box factory of Edward C. Smith was said to aggregate $125,000, and the insurance loss on the property of Post & McCord was placed at about $40,000.

The loss of A. J. & J. J. McCollow, which will be adjusted by H. A. Landgraff & Co., was said to be nearly double the insurance, which aggregated $25,000, and was distributed as follows: Queen, $2,000; Hartford, $2,000; Niagara, $2,000; Westchester, $2,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $1,500; National, $1,500; American of New York, $1,500; Manhattan, $1,500; Imperial, $1,500; Atlanta Home, $1,000; Citizens' of New York, $1,000; Firemen's of Baltimore, $1,000; Atlas, $1,000; Pennsylvania, $1,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $1,000; Fire Association, $1,000; Sun, $1,000; Union of London, $1,000; Delaware, $500.

The property of George W. Piper, the loss on which will be adjusted by Miller & Maltbie, was insured as follows: Imperial, $1,000; Lion, $1,000; Scottish Union and National, $1,000; North American of Boston, $500; Citizens' of Pittsburg, $500; German of Pittsburg, $500; Western of Pittsburg, $500; Merchants' of Providence, $500; Liverpool and London and Globe, $500.

APARTMENT HOUSE DAMAGED.

Child in Incubator Overlooked by Mother and Nurse, but Rescued.

Four alarms were rung in yesterday afternoon for a fire which started in the six-story apartment house at 106 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. The flames gained so much headway before the firemen got to work that it seemed probable for some time that the entire structure, as well as adjoining property, would be destroyed.

The building, which is known as the Washington Apartment House, is occupied by about twenty families. The fire started in the apartment of Mrs. Charles Baum, on the sixth floor, and was caused by a leak in a rubber tube leading to a gas stove. When the flames were discovered Mrs. Baum and a nurse, Mrs. J. Hall, were attending to the former's twenty-one-days-old child, which was in an incubator. Both women became greatly alarmed and fled, each thinking the other had taken the child. They both reached the street in safety and were horrified to find that the infant had been left behind. The elevator in the house was kept running during the excitement, and the nurse was taken to the sixth floor, where she groped her way through the smoke and rescued the child.

Within a few moments the flames had spread through the entire upper story, but no firemen had appeared. It was learned afterward that the companies of the district were at work on another fire in East One Hundred and Eighth Street. Before the apparatus arrived the top floors of both The Washington and The Jefferson, a similar structure adjoining the former, were ablaze.

Acting Deputy Chief Cashman, upon his arrival, immediately rung in a second alarm, which was quickly followed by a third and fourth.

The firemen fought the flames for an hour before they had them completely under control. They succeeded in confining them to the two big apartment houses. Mrs. Baum's flat, in The Washington, was completely gutted, as were the apartments of Mrs. Duchenane, on the fifth floor, and Mrs. Caplain, on the fourth floor. The third floor was occupied by Alderman McCaul, whose apartments were damaged principally by water. The apartments on the top floor of The Jefferson were burned out completely. They were not occupied. The buildings were damaged to the extent of $25,000.

HOWARD READY FOR ARREST.

Clay County Feudist Says He Will Make No Resistance.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 9.—The report that it would take 1,000 men to arrest Jim Howard of Clay County, who is said to have fired the shot that killed William Goebel, was denied to-day by Dr. H. B. Phillips, a prominent citizen of Clay County.

Dr. Phillips arrived here to-day and announced that he had seen Howard and had a long talk with him. Howard, he says, told him that whenever a warrant was issued for his arrest, he would gladly go with the officer serving it and would not attempt to dodge or resist the law in any way. Howard is in Clay County at his home and told Dr. Phillips to inform any officer with a warrant for his arrest where to find him.

Rival Judges in Kentucky.

BARBOURVILLE, Ky., April 9.—Circuit Court began to-day, but it is doubtful who will act as Judge, John Henry Wilson or Judge W. S. Brown. When the time for opening court came Judge Brown took his seat and a few minutes later Mr. Wilson appeared with a certificate from the Election Commissioners and signed by Beckham. Brown refused to vacate. Several murder cases are on the docket.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., April 9.—The four-story brick and stone Hagerman block, corner of Kiowa and Tejon Streets, has been damaged to the extent of $100,000 by fire. The building was occupied by the offices of a score of firms, including the Bonbright Company, bankers and brokers; the Crosby-Ehrich Syndicate, Edsall, Key & Co., brokers, and the Colorado Midland Railway.

RICHMOND, Ind., April 9.—The residence and barn of the Gaar farm, near Lewisville, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $50,000; partially insured.

DAMAGE BY TEXAS FLOODS

Railway Lines Washed Away and Bridges Destroyed.

SEVERAL FAMILIES MISSING

Rushing Waters Below Austin Sweep Away People and Houses—Cotton Crop Will Be Replanted.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 9.—The flood situation here is improving somewhat, but the reports from points below indicate that the full effect of the immense volume of water is being felt in Wharton and Lafayette counties, everything being inundated and much loss of property and live stock being reported. In Bastrop County the flood has caused much damage to property interests and something like fifty washouts and losses of bridges are reported by the railways.

Advices from the area surrounding the county seat of Bastrop County are to the effect that there has been some loss of life among the farming class, as their homes were inundated by the floods without warning, but outside of an unconfirmed report that eight lives were lost nothing can be learned.

In the southern part of this county several people are missing, the number representing a family of six Italians and two negro families. It may be that they have escaped, but, as their homes have been washed away, it is presumed that they perishec in the rushing waters.

The river is receding rapidly at this point and above, notwithstanding the fact that another heavy rise was reported early this morning on the Concho, 125 miles north of here.

Reports to-night from La Grange, in Fayette County, are to the effect that while much of the lower portion of the town is under water, the property loss is small. No one is missing.

The International and Great Northern Railway and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas have been seriously crippled by the floods. The first named road has had 500 wash-outs and lost bridges on its road from Hearne to the Rio Grande. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas is likewise a heavy loser, having to abandon much of its track altogether and use the International and Great Northern from Taylor to Milano, and the Santa Fé tracks from there to North Texas points.

It is not believed that the damage to the cotton crop will be of great extent, as the season is yet early and all the crop can be replanted.

The citizens of this city held a mass meeting to-day, at which the consensus of opinion was that it was not feasible to rebuild the dam and power house, although no definite action was taken. A proposition was made to the meeting by the old water company, whose plant has likewise suffered much from the flood that it would take all the piping and wiring of the city plant and such of its apparatus as could be recovered from the wreckage, pay fair value for the same, and rejuvenate its plant here and furnish the city with water and light within two weeks. The proposition was handed over to a commission of twenty citizens to be considered.

In the meantime the Water and Light Commission met and instructed its Superintendent to at once secure from New Orleans or some other feasible point a steam engine with which it is hoped that the city can operate one of its big pumps, which remains intact, and furnish the city with water until some more definite arrangements can be made.

Much fear is being entertained with regard to the sanitary situation of Austin, as the city is already beginning to show the effects of lack of drainage water. Gov. Sayers to-day gave the city $500 out of the flood sufferers' fund, to be expended in behalf of the poor of the city who have been made homeless. All such are being provided for, and there is no danger of their suffering.

BODIES IN THE WATER.

GONZALES, Texas, April 9.—The flood situation here is not much improved, the river having fallen only about four feet since yesterday. There has been great loss of cattle in the river bottoms, and it is feared a dozen or more lives have been lost. A Bohemian and his wife, panic-stricken, jumped into the turbulent waters ten feet deep and were almost immediately drowned, when they could have remained in safety. It is thought a negro boy is also drowned, and two Mexicans are missing. Reports come in that a number of bodies have been seen caught on snags and barbed wire fences.

The river farms are ruined. The Aransas Pass Railroad is blocked for five miles, and several bridges and 100 yards of track are washed away.

Advices from Corpus Christi are that several large schooners were blown ashore during the fierce storm last Friday, and are now piled high and dry on the beach.

RIVER HIGHER THAN IN 1899.

DALLAS, Texas, April 9.—This afternoon the following flood bulletins were received:

Waco—Water receding slowly in the Brazos, but the weather is threatening.

Columbus—The flood in the Colorado reached here last night—a twenty-five-foot rise, and still going up. The low lands are flooded and property damage is heavy. No loss of life here.

La Grange—The river has risen seven feet in the last hour. It now shows nearly a fifty-foot rise, and is eleven feet higher than in 1899. Great property loss is anticipated.

Object to Sale of Danish Islands.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., April 9.—The King's birthday, Sunday, was unusually celebrated at St. Thomas and St. Croix. There was an outburst of loyalty to Denmark and demonstrations against the sale of the islands. Telegrams were sent by the inhabitants to the Colonial Council, wishing his Majesty a long reign and expressing the hope that the Danish flag would ever wave over the islands and that they would remain under his sceptre. The feeling against the sale of the Danish West Indies is strong.

Columbus (Ohio) Police Suspect Murder.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 9.—On March 8 W. T. Williams, a retired merchant of this city, disappeared. To-day his body, badly decomposed, was found in the canal. There were three deep cuts on the top of the head, and though there was no evidence of robbery the police believe that the man was murdered.

Col. J. McC. Bell of Milwaukee Dead.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 9.—Col. J. McC. Bell, a native of Westchester, Penn., and since the close of the civil war a prominent citizen of Milwaukee, died to-night from paralysis. His father was Judge Thomas Sloan Bell of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He enlisted from New Mexico and served in the army of Virginia.

Easter
Wedding Presents

Tiffany & Co. invite attention to their present full stock of wedding silverware, ranging from handsome single pieces to complete dinner services.

These are designed and made in their own shops, and as Tiffany & Co., are strictly retailers, their products cannot be purchased elsewhere.

Tiffany & Co.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

GROVER CLEVELAND LECTURES.

Talks to Princeton Students on Independence of the Executive.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 9.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland delivered the first of his two lectures on "The Independence of the Executive" in Alexander Hall to-night before a large and enthusiastic audience.

In the scheme of our National Government, he said, the President's is pre-eminently the people's office. The laws passed by Congress are inert and vain without Executive impulse; and the Federal courts pass upon the right of the citizen only when their aid is occasionally invoked; but under the constitutional mandate that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed" every citizen is constantly within the protection and restraint of the Executive power.

Furthermore, in the selection of the President that the body of the American people can by any possibility act together and directly in the equipment of their National Government. To the wisdom of the men who composed the convention we are indebted for the creation of an executive department, limited against any possible danger of usurpation or tyranny, but at the same time strong and independent within its limitations.

Mr. Cleveland reviewed the debate in the first session of Congress in 1789 over the power of the President under the Constitution to remove an officer appointed by him by and with the advice of the Senate. The outcome of this debate was a legislative construction of the Constitution to the effect that the President had the power of removal without the participation or interference of the Senate. But the question was again raised in 1886, in a sharp contention between the Senate and the President. In order to make clear the nature of this controversy, which he expects to discuss in detail in the second lecture, Mr. Cleveland described the Tenure of Office act passed in 1867 for the express purpose of preventing removals from office by President Johnson, and compared it with the Tenure of Office legislation passed in 1869, during President Grant's first administration.

FESTIVAL FOR CUBAN ORPHANS.

Series of Performances Specially Arranged for Children.

A series of performances specially arranged for children is being planned to take place each morning and afternoon at the Easter festival in aid of the Cuban orphans which is to be held next week at the Metropolitan Opera House. The programmes will have on them the names of many well-known entertainers, all of whom have volunteered their services for the occasion.

Among those who will appear are Miss Carl Fernandez, Miss Daily Queen, and Little Norma in their songs and dances; J. H. Stevenson, the magician; Miss Alys M. Thompson, in her puppet play, "Alice in Wonderland"; Miss S. B. How, Mrs. Place, Mrs. Louisa Eldridge, Bonnie O'Shaughnessy, Miss Lucille Phillips, children of Cuban School of Brooklyn in patriotic flag drill, Mme. Claire in several child's plays, Miss Florence Bailey in child's character sketch, and the Misses Hoyt.

The army booth will be in charge of Mrs. George S. Gillespie on Monday. On subsequent days it will be in charge respectively of Mrs. Charles A. Woodruff, Mrs. John I. Rodgers, Mrs. George R. Smith, Mrs. A. L. Mills, and Mrs. J. Morris Brown. Mrs. Mills, who will conduct the booth Friday, will be accompanied by the officers' wives from West Point.

KELLY MEMORIAL PLANS.

Competition for the Chapel on St. Patrick's Cathedral Property.

Under the direction of Prof. Ware of Columbia University, leading architects of this country and Europe have submitted plans in the competition for the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin to be erected on the property of St. Patrick's Cathedral. A sum of $200,000 was left by Mrs. Eugene Kelly for this chapel. The successful competitor will probably be announced in the near future by Archbishop Corrigan.

It is the intention to make the chapel a model of architecture. The edifice will be situated on Madison Avenue, between the rectory and the residence of Archbishop Corrigan, and immediately in the rear of the cathedral. Underneath the chapel will be placed a vault intended as the final resting place of the bodies of the Kelly family.

Messrs. Eugene and Thomas H. Kelly have purchased forty feet of the property that formerly belonged to the orphan asylum, on Fifty-first Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, and it is their intention to erect at an early date a modern mansion on the property.

Explosion Wrecks a Drug Store.

Chemicals in the Columbia Pharmacy, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, exploded last night, almost wrecking the place and injuring August S. Wolf, twenty-seven years old, one of the proprietors of the store. A fire followed the explosion, and the total damage was estimated at $1,000. Wolf was preparing bed-bug poison when the mixture exploded, knocking him down, throwing bottles from the shelves, and blowing one of the large show windows and its contents into the street. Wolf was not seriously hurt.

GIFTS FOR EASTER CAN BE SELECTED AT THE GORHAM COMPANY, SILVERSMITHS, WITH THE ASSURANCE THAT THE DESIGN AND WORKMANSHIP REPRESENT THE BEST IN MODERN ART SILVERWARE. EACH YEAR CALLS FOR A LARGER ASSORTMENT OF GIFTS APPROPRIATELY PLANNED FOR THIS PARTICULAR SEASON. A CHOICE SUFFICIENTLY BROAD, BOTH IN STYLE AND PRICES, WILL BE FOUND POSSIBLE AT THE WAREROOMS OF THE

GORHAM COMPANY, SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AND NINETEENTH STREET

TO SAVE TIME AT TRIALS

Reform in Procedure Urged by Justice Leventritt.

Says Merp Appointment of Additional Judges Will Never Relieve Congested Calendars.

Justice David Leventritt of the Supreme Court spoke last night at the monthly dinner of the Phi Delta Phi Club at the Hotel Marlborough. The club, in accordance with its custom, made a subject pertaining to the law and practice the feature of its evening's speaking, and Justice Leventritt's speech was devoted to the question of reform in procedure by which time should be saved and equity and justice subserved. About fifty members of the fraternity attended the dinner, over which C. T. Terry presided.

Justice Leventritt said his suggestions were offered as a result of a quarter of a century's experience at the trial bar, fortified by a year's observance from the bench.

"My first suggestion," said he, "has reference to the opening of the case, and contemplates an optional statement by defendant's counsel of the general nature of the defense, either as disclosed by the answer, or as he proposes to limit it on his part of the case. That is, at the conclusion of the opening on behalf of the plaintiff and before the reception of any testimony, let the defendant's counsel be permitted to make a brief statement announcing to what extent he challenges the plaintiff's proposed proof and what his affirmative defense, if any, will be."

Judge Leventritt argued in behalf of this suggestion that the rights of the defense before the jury would be better guarded, because efforts at cross-examination would not fail to be understood by the jury. He argued that it was in the best interests of justice, as the jury would be able to listen more discriminatingly to the evidence and gauge more accurately. As it is, the juryman accepts the plaintiff's story, and often has formed a rock-ribbed opinion before the defense has begun.

"First," he continued, "the jury will at the outset have the theory of the whole case, even as the Court has it on the bench. They will have the entire framework of the litigation, the outlines of both sides of the picture.

"A second distinct benefit that will result from the proposed reform is that the jurors will be able better to understand the purport of the cross-examination, if they know in a general way what issue or defense it is intended to support.

"So far as the preliminary statement deprives the plaintiff of an advantage, the mere confession that it is an advantage argues against it. Merely because the plaintiff must first prove his case does not justify forbidding his opponent from laying a foundation for his side, in the event that the plaintiff shall get beyond the dismissal point.

"The second objection will come from the defendant in that such a preliminary statement will compel a disclosure of his side of the case. The objection is completely answered by making the preliminary statement of the defendant entirely optional.

"The third objection will not come from a partisan, but from lawyer, litigant, and public alike. It is that of unnecessarily lengthening trials. It is unquestionable that one of the most vulnerable spots of our present circuit procedure is the undue and entirely disproportionate length of the trials. The present congestion of our court calendars will never be relieved by the mere appointment of additional Judges. You can read over hardly a single record without coming to the conclusion that as much as half could have been omitted. It is a crying necessity that our trials be shortened."

He then discussed two negative objections—first, that the remedy would be found in the summing up of counsel, and secondly, in a proper charge by the Court.

"The summing up," said he, "is an inadequate remedy, because if the jurors have already gone astray all the eloquence and arguments of counsel will not bring them back to the point of impartial contemplation. The corrective is applied too late. Nor can the charge of the Court cure the evil if it has crept in.

"My own opinion is not absolutely fixed. It concerns the right of allowing, in effect, a second summing up, or rather a summing up in rebuttal, or to be still more specific, when the plaintiff's counsel has concluded, let the defendant's counsel have the privilege of replying in a few brief words, correcting any misstatement or distortion of fact in his opponent's argument."

Judge Leventritt said that the plaintiff's counsel not only had the first advantage of a preliminary statement, but the advantage of a final statement. The third reform suggested by Judge Leventritt was an interchange of requests to charge prior to their submission to the Court. He said it would prejudice no rights and might prevent errors.

ARMY OFFICER FOUND DEAD.

Bullet Ended Life of Capt. Ostheim, Who Was to Have Wed a Chicago Woman Yesterday.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Capt. Louis Ostheim, First United States Artillery, was found dead in his room at the Auditorium Annex late last night. There was a bullet wound in his right temple. Under his body was a new revolver. The body lay on the side, and life apparently had been extinct since Saturday night.

According to announcements in the Chicago papers, Capt. Ostheim and Mrs. Eva Bruce Wood were to be married here to-day at the residence of the bride's uncle, Walter B. Phister. After the ceremony Capt. Ostheim and his bride were to leave immediately for the East, visiting Philadelphia, the Captain's former home, and other cities. After May 1 they were to be at home at Fort Screven, Savannah, Ga., where the Captain's battery is stationed.

Among the articles found in the Captain's room were two wedding rings. One was of heavy gold, and inscribed as follows: "Eva to Louis, April 9, 1900." The other was smaller and more delicately made. Inside was engraved: "Louis to Eva, April 9, 1900."

The only writing found was an address on an empty envelope, reading, "Miss Clara Ostheim, 1812 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Penn." In the pockets of the Captain's clothing were found eight fifty-dollar bills, five twenty-dollar bills, and a check for $210.

The Captain registered at the Auditorium Annex on Monday, April 2, one week ago to-day. He seemed to be in excellent health. He was last seen alive on Saturday night at 9 o'clock, when he asked the clerk for the key to his room. When a chambermaid went to his room Sunday morning she found the door locked. This was not unusual, and the girl went about her work in other rooms. Returning to Capt. Ostheim's apartment she found the door still locked. Then she reported the circumstance to the office. The clerks concluded that the Captain was tired and desired a long sleep and made no effort to open the door until last night, when the body was found.

The only trouble the Captain had to worry him was insomnia. It is the theory of his friends that the Captain awoke Sunday morning in one of his nightmares and shot himself, not knowing what he was doing.

The Captain was born in Pennsylvania about thirty-eight years ago. Soon after joining the State Militia he applied for admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He passed his examinations and graduated in 1883. He became a Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery on June 13, 1883. His first service was at Jackson Barracks, La., where he remained until 1885. He then secured a leave of absence for a year. On his return to the service Lieut. Ostheim was placed in charge of Fort Myer, Va. He left that post on April 15, 1887, and went to Washington Barracks, in the District of Columbia. In 1888 he returned to the artillery school for practice, and on May 22, 1891, became First Lieutenant of the Second Artillery. In 1898 he was transferred to the Sixth Artillery.

When the Spanish-American war broke out Lieut. Ostheim was ordered to the Philippines. On Oct. 16 the army register shows that Lieut. Ostheim was transferred to the First Artillery as Captain, and was probably assigned to E Battery, as that was the only battery of that organization serving in the Philippines.

Capt. Ostheim's military history throughout is a record of transfers to more important posts and of promotions in rank.

Minister's Wife Burned to Death.

OWATTONA, Minn., April 9.—The wife of the Rev. R. L. Ludlam was burned to death near here to-day. Her husband was at work on his farm, at some distance from the house, when he saw his wife running toward him, her clothing in flames. Just as she reached him she fell unconscious and soon died.

Established 1823.
WILSON WHISKEY.
That's All!
THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
Baltimore, Md.

W. & J. Sloane
Our Spring assortment of
Chinese and Japanese Mattings
is now ready for inspection. More than 200 designs of exceptional quality and durability.
Broadway & 19th Street.

OVATION TO GEN. MOLINEUX.

"Appomattox Day" Celebrated by Survivors of His Old Regiment.

"The Molineux Bear Regiment"—the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers—celebrated Appomattox Day with a public encampment in Borough Hall, Brooklyn, last night. The encampment was held in the courtroom of Special Sessions, and a large attendance was present. All the survivors of the regiment, headed by its former Colonel, Gen. Edward L. Molineux, marched into the hall amid great applause, and throughout the evening every allusion to Gen. Molineux met with applause and enthusiasm.

Controller Coler presided. He was introduced by the President of the veteran association, Capt. George B. Stayley, who, in speaking of the old days of the rebellion, said:

"The regiment was led by that great soldier, who never cried 'Go forward!' but always 'Boys, follow me!' Can you guess what his name is?"

Instantly there came the response: "Three cheers for Gen. Molineux!" They were given with a will, and Gen. Molineux, who had modestly retired to a seat back of the platform, rose and bowed his acknowledgments.

Gen. Horatio C. King read an address, "The Campaign of 1864 in the Shenandoah Valley." A poem, "Comrades," written for the occasion by Judge Wilbur, was read by a young woman, the Judge being slightly ill. Later, however, he recovered and spoke of the campaign of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth in Louisiana. In the course of his address he referred to Gen. Sherman as the only man who ever refused the Presidency of the United States.

"But then," he said, "Sherman had no young wife. By that I mean that he had not lost his discretion, and unlike another great man he was content to live with the honors heaped upon him by the nations of the world and the courage to be buried without having those honors tarnished." The sentiment was applauded.

Just before the close of the exercises a young woman presented Gen. Molineux with a large horseshoe of roses, the gift of his old followers. Gen. Molineux seemed much moved as he rose to acknowledge the gift.

"If I have not talked much," he said, "my boys have always known where my heart was, and I want to say that through all the suffering that has been my portion of late no man or his family ever had more loyal support that has been given by the boys of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth. You know that I am fighting now the fight of my life, and it cheers me to know that you have always stood by me in that fight."

"God bless you, General," cried a man in the audience, and three cheers and a tiger were given for the General. Mrs. William C. Plum read an original poem, entitled "Port Hudson," and the exercises closed by the audience singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Strike of Freight Handlers.

Two hundred freight handlers employed on the Ocean Steamship Company's docks at Hoboken struck yesterday. They had been receiving 25 cents an hour for day work and 35 cents an hour for night work. They demanded the New York schedule, which is 30 and 45 cents an hour respectively. This was refused, and the men quit work in a body.

The man said that only three or four ships a week unloaded at the docks, and their wages never exceeded $9 a week, oftener falling to $7. The Kansas City, which was waiting to be unloaded, was sent to New York. The company's officers refused to discuss the situation.

Organist Dies in Church.

Dr. S. Austen Pearce, organist of the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, died in the retiring room at the right of the organ while the congregation was filing out of the church at the end of the morning service Sunday. The fact was not announced until yesterday. Dr. Pearce became ill shortly after he reached the church. He was unable to play and lay on a couch in the retiring room for some time. Just before the service ended he asked the sexton to call a coach to take him to his home, at 41 West Thirty-fourth Street, but before it arrived he became unconscious and died before Dr. W. L. Pyle, who was summoned, reached the church. Dr. Pyle said death was caused by apoplexy.

Accident at Unprotected Crossing.

While crossing the tracks of the New York Central Railroad at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and the North River yesterday morning, a wagon driven by Louis Ghert of 609 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street was struck by a passing train. Horse, wagon, and driver were pushed along in front of the engine for about fifty feet before being thrown to one side. Ghert escaped with a scalp wound and severe bruises. The accident occurred at 5:30 o'clock. The watchman at that crossing does not go on duty until 6 o'clock.

Man and Wife Dead, Five Children Ill.

NEW HAVEN, April 9.—Gustave W. Anderson and his wife died at the City Hospital from pneumonia within twenty-four hours of each other, Mr. Anderson dying yesterday and his wife this afternoon. A fifteen-year-old daughter is also critically ill, and it is doubtful if she will recover. There are also four other children ill with the disease at the Anderson's West Haven home.

Spring Fever

During the winter, extra work is thrown upon the various organs of the body. Spring makes this manifest. The appetite becomes poor, sleep restless, bowels constipated; sometimes there is dyspepsia, liver or kidney troubles. Life seems not worth living. This is the time to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is better than any other spring tonic in the world. It refreshes, strengthens, rebuilds. A Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

The Conqueror of Stomach Ills
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:10 A. M.—403 East Thirteenth Street; George Berman; damage, $5.

7:15 A. M.—46 West Fifty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

7:50 A. M.—262 East Fourth Street; Gussie Goldberg; damage, $30.

8:25 A. M.—80 Norfolk Street; Joseph Emsber; damage slight.

8:45 A. M.—118 West Fourteenth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

11:55 A. M.—183 West Sixty-third Street; George Griffin; damage, $50.

1:15 P. M.—341 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; Eagle Iron Works; damage, $500.

1:30 P. M.—Bronx and Samuel Streets; Weigle & Co.; damage slight.

2:05 P. M.—18 Clark Street; Henry Bolles; damage, $50.

2:10 P. M.—106 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; F. Baun; damage, $10,000.

3:20 P. M.—156 Second Street; Herman Steinkaft; damage slight.

3:45 P. M.—2,760 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.

4:00 P. M.—One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Robbins Avenue; Gilliman & Smith; damage, $50.

4:40 P. M.—Forty-first Street and Tenth Avenue; Buddleman & Co.; damage, $25.

4:45 P. M.—446 East Houston Street

ROBERTS'S ADVANCE FURTHER DELAYED

Cannot Move Till He Gets Winter Clothing for Troops.

VIGILANCE AT BLOEMFONTEIN

Eighth Division will Probably Try to Relieve Mafeking.

Boers Tried to Lure Imprisoned Garrison Into Mined Ambush—Wepener Practically Isolated, but Is Strongly Guarded.

LONDON, April 10.—Britons are now beginning, though reluctantly, to realize that Lord Roberts is in for a Winter campaign, lasting several months. This is the end, in a few words, of the high hopes based upon Lord Roberts's brilliant dash to Kimberley and Bloemfontein.

Preparations are being made to hold Bloemfontein against surprises. Lord Kitchener has an important duty, being responsible for the protection of the railway, while Lord Roberts is waiting for remounts and Winter clothing for the troops, whose thin cotton khaki uniforms and boots are worn out.

What the chances are for an advance to Pretoria may be judged from the fact that only from 6,000 to 10,000 horses are on their way to the Cape, and from the further fact that the military tailoring departments only within the last three weeks began making woollen khaki uniforms. It is said it will take at least two months to provide the 200,000 uniforms needed.

Gen. Brabant and Gen. Gatacre are both at a standstill. Lord Roberts will probably for some time confine his operations to clearing the Free State behind him of raiders and to relieving Mafeking, for which purpose apparently the Eighth Division, now arriving at Cape Town, has been ordered to Kimberley.

Lady Sarah Wilson and other Mafeking correspondents send diaries of the doings there, showing that the Boers have tried, by abandoning their trenches, to lure the besieged out into a mined ambush. Fortunately, the British engineers discovered the mine, cut the wire communication, and unearthed 250 pounds of dynamite and war gelatine.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Morning Post, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The movement of troops continues with bewildering frequency, brigades and divisions appearing and disappearing at brief intervals. No specific accounts of such movements are permitted.

"Some remounts were fired on yesterday on the railway, while they were on the way here from the south. The enemy are reported to be in considerable numbers to the southeast of the line. The Boers are also apparently feeling their way frequently to the west of the line. A party has been thrown forward, and has reoccupied the laager at Paardeberg, probably to search for buried arms and ammunition."

The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, also telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The railway and telegraph are working well. Works and trenches have been prepared in suitable positions around Bloemfontein. The greatest vigilance is exercised. Some of the troops sleep in the trenches.

"Confirmation has been received of the report that the Boers are in laager in considerable force, with guns, at Donkerspoort, eighteen miles southeast. The British scouts report another body still closer. The Boer patrols have grown very daring, venturing much nearer our tents."

The correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The air is thick with rumors of large forces of Boers to the southward, but there is no positive official information on the subject. On the other hand, the railway is said to be well guarded."

Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the situation in The Morning Post, says:

"The fact that the situation is unchanged is in itself a favorable sign, as implying that the Boer offensive is not dangerous. It does not matter much whether the advance of Lord Roberts is begun this week or next, provided, when the start is made, everything is ready for an uninterrupted movement in co-operation with Gen. Buller. Unless the Boers are able seriously to interrupt the communications of Lord Roberts, their exertions will not influence the course of the war.

"In the event of a Boer violation of Basutoland, compelling the British Agent to give the Basuto chiefs a free hand, it is to be hoped that the Imperial Government will lay before the Governments of the great powers the true history of this delicate subject, so as to leave no doubt that the movement of the natives has been provoked by the Boers, in spite of the strenuous exertions of the British to confine the quarrel to the two white races."

WEPENER NOW ISOLATED.

LONDON, April 10.—The Times publishes the following from Wepener, dated Sunday, April 8:

"The Wepener garrison is practically isolated. However, the lines are enormously strong, and the force is fully provisioned.

"Desultory firing between outposts continues. A commando estimated at 2,000, with four guns, went into laager last night five miles from here, in the direction of De Wets Dorp.

"Many Boers, who had already taken the non-combatant's oath, are rejoining their old commandoes."

ALIWAL NORTH, April 9.—Small bodies of the enemy have been seen across the river, near the town of Odendealstroom. The pont (ferry) has been destroyed.

There is a Boer commando of 600 at Rouxville. A larger one has left Smithfield for Wepener. There are two commandoes around Wepener, but thus far there has been only outpost firing.

A Lieutenant of Brabant's Horse has been captured at Rouxville by Boers who had previously surrendered. The Landrost is also said to have broken his oath.

A detachment of Cape Artillery, with three guns, and a squadron of Queenstown Mounted Volunteers arrived to-day.

MASERU, April 7.—The Boers who were massed last week near Ladybrand to the number of 10,000, after seizing Thaba N'Chu and the Modder River waterworks, broke up into strong divisions, and they are now raiding in the South of the Free State, reoccupying the small towns which were evacuated by the British. The Boers' policy seems to be to make rapid movements, with little transport, looting British farmers and storekeepers freely for provisions, and cutting the communications of the British forces.

Gen. Brabant's Colonials are now mostly at Wepener. They are a splendid force, capable of great striking power, and used to cross-country riding, and are able to deal roughly with the Boer commandoes now roaming about the country.

A squadron of Brabant's Horse captured 460 rifles near Wepener. His outposts are reported to be in touch with the Boers, and a fight is regarded as imminent.

Persistent reports are being circulated that the Boers are preparing to flank the British position at Wepener and thus to secure entrance into Basutoland. Such an attempt will be resisted by the Basutoland Government, which, it is believed, has made quiet preparations. Meanwhile the approach of the armies to Basutoland produces much excitement among the natives, necessitating the utmost vigilance on the part of the local officials.

A FIGHT AT WARRENTON.

WARRENTON, April 7.—Yesterday evening the British shelled Fourteen Streams, which was occupied by a force of Boers. This morning the Boers placed in position a big gun, which they fired ineffectively. A fusillade of Mausers followed at intervals throughout the day.

The British dropped lyddite and shrapnel shells into the Boer position, finally silencing the enemy's fire and driving off the snipers.

BRITISH REANNEX KINSARDT.

CARNARVON, Cape Colony, April 9.—Kinsardt was formally reannexed to Cape Colony on April 1 amid the cheers of the assembled troops.

A large number of insurgent colonists, including many of their leaders, are now imprisoned here.

Col. Drury's column, including the West Australians and Canadians Mounted Rifles and Artillery, left here yesterday for De Aar.

THEFT BY THE FREE STATE?

LONDON, April 10.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"I have received information to the effect that negotiable securities of the value of £130,000, which were lodged by law with the Free State Government by foreign insurance companies, have disappeared. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has issued a warning against dealing in them."

Gen. Rundle Ordered to Kimberley.

CAPE TOWN, April 9.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Rundle, Commander of the Eighth Division, has been ordered to Kimberley, on special duty.

THINK BRITISH IN STRAITS.

BERLIN, April 9.—The latest developments of the military situation in South Africa are interpreted here as very unfavorable to the British. The Kreuz Zeitung's military writer says:

"Evidently Lord Roberts's troops have lost greatly in their fighting fitness. Moreover, the enormous loss of horses renders the case desperate, since the Boers will evidently prevent reinforcements from reaching Bloemfontein." The article concludes as follows:

"It is an admirable achievement, perhaps an unprecedented one, that 4,000 Boers have not only managed to hinder for weeks the march of a fivefold army, but have also contrived to damage the British communications seriously."

Prof. Mommsen, in the Deutsche Revue, answers the recent pro-English argument of Prof. Max Müller. He condemns the South African war as unjust, and concludes as follows:

"In England's glorious history a new page is upturned, namely, the work of an executioner against the belated followers of William Tell."

The comments of the press upon Prof. Mommsen's declarations are those of unqualified indorsement. The Tageblatt says:

"Every word Prof. Mommsen has written is indorsed by a nation of 50,000,000."

THE USE OF THE BEIRA ROUTE.

LONDON, April 10.—The Russian and French papers are still excitedly protesting against Great Britain's use of the Beira route in transporting troops to Rhodesia.

There is nothing to confirm the dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Aftenblabet of Stockholm saying that Emperor Nicholas is "extremely agitated" over the Anglo-Portuguese arrangement, and intends to issue a proclamation protesting against it in the course of his forthcoming visit to Moscow.

The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"It is asserted in diplomatic circles that Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy will raise no difficulty about England sending troops by the Beira route, and that France and Russia, despite the violent language of the French and Russian press, will content themselves with making platonic observations to Portugal."

ABDUCTED A BOER OFFICIAL.

LONDON, April 10.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques gives details of a peculiar treason trial which has been proceeding at Johannesburg.

Three men were charged with decoying State Engineer Hunnik to a house at the City and Suburban Mine with the intention of holding him as a hostage against a destruction of the mining property. They were also charged with attempting to murder him and with forcing him under threats to hand over £200.

The Judge, who declared the case to be non-political and mere ruffianism, sentenced one of the three, Dempsey, who escaped from custody, to seven years' imprisonment for attempted murder, acquitting the others.

Another Cunarder Going to Africa.

BOSTON, April 9.—The Cunard Line steamship Corinthia, now on her way from this port for Liverpool, has again been chartered by the British Admiralty, and, upon the discharge of her cargo, she will proceed immediately to New Orleans to load mules for South Africa. This will be the third trip from the Gulf port to the Cape. The chartering of this boat leaves only the Ultonia in the Liverpool-Boston service of the Cunard Company.

A NEW TYPE OF "TOMMY."

LONDON, April 10.—Dr. Conan Doyle contributes to The Friend of the Free State, published by war correspondents in Bloemfontein, a picturesque description of the British infantry. He says:

"Who could have conceived that had seen this prime soldier in time of peace that he could so quickly transform himself into this grim, virile barbarian? Bulldog faces, hawk faces, hungry wolf faces, every sort of face except a weak one. Most of them have swarthy faces and lean a little forward, with eyes steadfast and features impassive, but resolute.

"Here is a clump of mounted infantry, with a grizzled fellow, like a fierce old eagle, at the head of them. Some are maned like lions; some have young, keen faces, but all leave an impression of familiarity upon me. Yet I have not seen irregular British cavalry before. Why should it be so familiar to me—this loose-limbed, head erect, swaggering type? Of course, I have seen it in the American cowboy over and over again. Strange that a few months on the veldt should have produced exactly the same man as springs from the Western prairie.

Pro-Boer Meeting Interrupted.

LONDON, April 10.—Henry M. Hyndman, the Socialist leader, and others held a pro-Boer meeting last evening at the Shoreditch Town Hall. An immense crowd gathered outside and sang patriotic songs. Mr. Hyndman's speech was several times interrupted, the objectors singing "Rule Britannia." There were other disturbances and numerous persons were expelled from the hall. Mr. Hyndman displayed a bottle thrown upon the platform, declaring that it contained vitriol. A pro-Boer resolution was carried. A large body of police preserved order outside.

Two Dukes Go to the Front.

LONDON, April 10.—The Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Marlborough, and Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck have gone to the front. Lady Roberts will remain at Cape Town.

RAPID TRANSIT CONTRACTS.

Work in Changing Sewer Levels—Tunnel Under the Boulevard.

John B. McDonald contractor for the rapid transit tunnel, yesterday announced that he had let the sub-contract for the changing of the Canal Street sewer to James Pilkinton, the contractor who is already at work on the Bleecker Street sewer. The amount of the contract was not made known, and Mr. McDonald repeated that the amount of the bids for subcontracts would not be made public, as they are private matters.

The Canal Street sewer contract is the largest of the sewer contracts to be made, and work will be begun, it is expected, this week. At present all of the sewers of the section involved lead to the North River. The change will turn the sewage to the East River, with an outlet at the Clyde Line Pier, near the bridge.

Five thousand feet of sewer construction is called for along Centre Street, Leonard Street, Mulberry Park, Worth Street, Oliver Street, and South Street to the outlet. This work will take possibly six months to complete. The switching of the sewage from west to east will, of course, involve some changes at Elm Street.

Engineer Parsons said yesterday regarding the construction of the tunnel in the Boulevard that it was not proposed to have an open cut there, or openings such as there are in Park Avenue. The work will necessitate the tearing up of the parkway temporarily, as the contract calls for a four-track load in the centre of the Boulevard, but the street and central parkway are to be restored to their present condition, with walks, grass plats, and trees. The trees in the parkway are young, and they will be replaced where destroyed.

DENUNCIATION OF BULLER

Officer Serving Under Him Says Irish Brigade Was Sacrificed.

Men Sent to Take Hill Flanked by Boers—Wounded Remained Where Shot More Than a Day.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 31.—The officer with Gen. Buller who so scathingly described the disaster at Spion Kop in To-day continues his remarkable series with a denunciation as bitter as ever fell upon a General. This week his article is confined to a general review of the strategy, or, rather, lack of strategy, which preceded the relief of Ladysmith, and it includes a terrible indictment against the useless sacrifice of the Irish brigade, whose gallantry excited so much admiration here.

"The blind man," writes this officer, "has found his way home at last. With his stick he felt his way along the walls and cliffs, tapping, tapping, tapping, as he moved on, turning at the corners, and feeling along till at last his stick, missing the wall, slipped into his own doorway. True, indeed, he had a few misfortunes and was badly wounded by some lampposts, flaming with light, but which to him, poor soul, were all dark. He had been lost for many days, and few had kept up hope that he would ever arrive; but now there is rejoicing on all sides, and doubtless his wounds—the moral ones, at least—will be salved with the healing ointment of public applause.

"Yes, Ladysmith has been relieved at last; we have been blundering along the line of hills that form that northern bank of the Tugela for many months, attempting to pass it at all sorts of impossible places and suffering heavy loss each time. That is an accurate description of the ten weeks' campaign on the Tugela. No one knew the ground or took the trouble to learn it. As an example of this sublime indifference, Gen. Buller was not aware that Hlangwani Mountain, which commanded the crossing of the Tugela, was on the southern side of the river till he had failed in three different attempts. Yet he lived for weeks within three or four miles of the hill, and at the battle of Colenso his right flank extended beyond it.

"As to strategy, there was none, neither good nor bad. The troops were moved along, and when a hill or an intrenchment appeared in front they were ordered to take it. Sometimes they failed, sometimes they succeeded; often when they had succeeded, after terrible loss, the post was found to be useless and was abandoned. This is the blind folly in which we have been engaged, and which, more through good luck than good management, has eventually succeeded. But had not Lord Roberts's victory drawn away a great part of the Boers for the defense of their own country it would never have succeeded and Ladysmith would have fallen. Thus weakened, the Boers had not force enough to occupy such a long defensive position, and one by one their strong places fell into our hands.

ORDER TO IRISH BRIGADE.

"On Friday, Feb. 23, Gen. Hart was ordered to send up the Connaught Rangers, the Inniskillings, and the Dublins along the line of the railway to attack some low hills where the river turned again toward the east. The operation was most difficult and dangerous. Six companies of the Inniskillings and two companies of the Connaught Rangers formed the attacking line; the remainder of the Rangers and half of the Dublins were in support; the reserve consisted of the other half of the Dublins. In this order the Irish brigade recrossed the railway and began the attack, coming at once under a severe cross-fire from the hills on the right and left. It is at these times that tactical errors lead to such terrible loss of life. Some troops had, indeed, been sent to the hill on the left, but they were not ordered to push the attack, and they could not from their position even see the northern slopes; they merely acted as sentries to prevent our being entirely cut off.

"Any one could see that it was madness to send an attacking force up the central hill while the flanking hill was unoccupied and the Boers therefore were left free to concentrate their fire for its defense. But stupid as was the scheme, the method adopted for its execution was even worse. Gen. Hart placed himself on a neighboring hill with a telescope and a bugler; he was completely out of touch with the attack and could not know when a rest was necessary or when an attack could profitably be pressed. These matters are felt only by the officers on the spot, and it is absolutely necessary to leave it to their discretion. But there he stood, sounding at intervals the 'Advance,' then the 'Double,' and then the 'Charge.' When it appeared to him that the attack was not proceeding rapidly enough to suit his taste, the bugle rang out again in peremptory tones. Our artillery meanwhile was shelling the trench at the top of the hill, and kept down the enemy's fire from that direction, so that the advancing line got to within a hundred yards of what seemed to them to be the top and waited for a moment to take breath, under cover of the steepness of the hill. Then the General's bugler sounded the three calls, 'Advance,' 'Double,' 'Charge.' The word was passed along; the ranks; bayonets were fixed, and, springing to their feet, the men dashed forward with a cheer. Not a shot was fired by the enemy, and the place seemed to be deserted. The crest was reached and passed, and the triumph seemed complete.

THE BOERS' TRAP.

"But alas, that crest was a false one; there was a slight dip behind, then another rise, which constituted the real crest. As the men advanced over the skyline and exposed themselves to full view the Boers suddenly stood up in their trenches and fired in quick succession the five rounds with which their Mausers were charged, at a range of fifty yards. The effect was too terrible to describe. That great rush of men, confident and erect as a great wave nearing the shore, was checked in a moment. There was a stagger forward, and then all that remained was a line of poor, helpless human being struggling on the ground in agony. Some rose again, perhaps not knowing what they were doing, and fell, pierced in many instances with a dozen bullets. Those who marvelously escaped the murderous discharge had only to lie with the others, hoping to escape observation, the slightest movement of an arm or leg, whether it was the death struggle of a wounded man or the incautious attempt of one of the lucky ones to get better cover behind a rock, drew a shower of bullets, bringing certain death not only to the unfortunate man himself, but to many who lay around him. Stillness was the only hope of life.

"I will not anticipate the official return, as the numbers killed and wounded have been differently stated, but I fear they are very bad. I know that out of a hundred men who charged with the two companies sixty fell; and that any escaped was due only to the unevenness of the ground in certain spots, which partially concealed at the critical moment portions of the line. The loss of the Inniskillings was stated to be well over 400, out of 800 mustered that morning, and I have been assured that this estimate is correct. But I believe this to be an exaggeration; two companies were left behind, only about 600 advanced to the attack, and probably 400 took part in the charge. I should think 300 would be nearer the mark. Five officers only are left.

AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK SET.

"To lament ove past losses is of no avail, but to leave men who cause them in a position of command is, as I have said before, to commit not a murder, but a massacre. The hill could not possibly have been taken till Pieter's Hill, on the right rear, came into our possession, and till the enemy had been driven from the kloof and hill on the left. Moreover, if it had been taken it could not have been held, for the summit was swept by cross-fire and enfilade. In fact, the Irish brigade was only saved from annihilation or capture by the extraordinary steadiness of the soldiers, and because the enemy's guns and a great part of the army had already been withdrawn. Nor would the position have given us any great tactical advantages. The Boers would still have held the mountains from Grobler's Kloof and Onderbrook to Pieter's Hill, and their lines would have remained unbroken.

"I come now to the saddest part of the story. The poor wounded men who had been struck down in that gallant charge remained where they fell not only all Friday night, but during all the blazing heat of Saturday, and even Saturday night passed without relief. Not a drop of water in their feverish mouths; no food, nor help, but a tropical sun beating on their heads. Oh, the intolerable agonies that were endured. If one heard that such a thing happened in England or Ireland to a horse or a dog, one would shiver with pity, but here hundreds of gallant Irishmen, who had fought as no other troops have fought in this war, were left on the field to endure a horrible death. Most of them, of course, died; one of them, a very senior officer, whose name out of pity I shall not mention, suffered so terribly that he begged those near him to put him out of pain. He died during the day, for no help came.

"I will not attempt to apportion the blame—if blame there may be. Gen. Hart was present till Saturday, and it seems to me that a flag of truce should have been dispatched, asking for leave to bring in the wounded. The Boers have never yet refused such a demand, and have, indeed, been singularly kind and considerate in all such cases. There may have been unanswerable reasons against it, but, anyway, no attempt was made, and an explanation ought to be demanded. On Sunday an armistice was asked for and obtained, but the necessity was now more to bury the dead than to tender aid to the wounded."

THIRST IN THE VELDT.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

LONDON, March 31.—A correspondent of The Morning Post tells us that though the British soldier "has thirsted in the thirstiest corners of the globe, he admits the veldt to be a fresh experience. Aden, India, Egypt, the Soudan! But here is something, not hotter, not drier, not dustier, but less endurable for some reason. It is the army and South Africa together, no doubt, which is the cause, for men who have lived in Kimberley, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, and Natal are only now, while campaigning, acquiring the experience: the army with its incessant tramping and the ceaseless fog of dust that hangs about its camps. And to that must be added the compulsory life in the sun, the sun at its hottest and driest hours, the entire absence of shade, the parching suction of the sand, which is bed, chair, and table.

"It will be quite curious to live without a water bottle slung about one's shoulder. One can scarcely remember the day when water was not regarded with reverence and jealous envy, when it could be made to run clear, continuous, and unvalued, by a turn of the finger. Here, where one knows by tired limbs the weight of what one drinks, the thought of water flowing through pipes seems a dream of paradise. And such water! Water through which one could see, which left no mud at the bottom of the mug, and did not stain what it was spilled on. One remembers that in England they analyze that kind of water. Why, the water we drink here is often too thick even to filter.

"At Ramdam there was a big pond—what was left of moisture in the dam. One bathed in it only under the most pressing compulsion of cleanliness. The water was very shallow, but the mud was black and deep. One sank to the knees if one tried to walk, and so sat gently half in mud and half in brown syrup, and thanked God for water. One rose from it with the green leches hanging about one's body like bits of seaweed and with a sprinkling of other less-known insects.

"Horses looked askance at that pool, but the men drank of it greedily, and drank of it, where alone they could reach it, where the horses' hoofs had churned it into a blackish-green liquor thick as soup.

"Let every one who turns to-day a water tap in England give a thought to those who are digging buckets in South Africa and be grateful for an exceeding privilege."

CROWDS CHEER THE QUEEN.

She Drives Through Some of the Principal Streets of Dublin.

DUBLIN, April 9.—Queen Victoria took her usual drive in the Vice Regal grounds this morning, and paid her promised visit to the city this afternoon, leaving Phoenix Park at about 4 o'clock.

An escort of the Household Cavalry lent picturesqueness to the royal procession. The stores and houses in the main thoroughfares were plentifully decorated with flags and bunting. The weather was splendid, and the brilliant sunshine and varicolored decorations gave the city quite a carnival appearance. Thousands of people gathered from early morning and lined the route thickly. The throngs about O'Connell Street, Sackville Street, and College Green were enormous.

Sackville Street presented a particularly striking spectacle. Handsome Venetian masts in the centre of the imposing thoroughfare divided it into two avenues, and the royal procession passed under an almost unbroken canopy of great flags, gorgeous banners, and vari-colored festoons of flowers and evergreens. The windows, roofs, and all vantage points were occupied by cheering, singing crowds, waving flags and handkerchiefs.

Her Majesty drove slowly along the route, incessantly bowing and smiling her acknowledgments of the plaudits.

Not even on the occasion of the State entry into Dublin was the scene more impressive or more significant than to-day. The scene about College Green, where the Bank of Ireland, Trinity College, and the public statues were gayly bedecked, was specially interesting, as that vantage point had been selected not only by the collegiates, but by thousands of visitors from Belfast and other cities. The crowds were so dense that they almost touched the carriage wheels, yet there was an almost total absence of constabulary.

In spite of this, there was not the slightest sign of a disturbance of any kind. Miles of fluttering handkerchiefs greeted the Queen's appearance there and marked her course through Harcourt Street, the South Circular Road, and across the bridges to the Phoenix Monument and the Vice Regal Lodge, which was reached at 5:30 P. M.

There is considerable excitement over the question whether her Majesty will visit Belfast. It is rumored that the fleet has been ordered there, and the Belfast authorities are using every influence to persuade the Queen to include that city in hr itinerary.

Lord Denbigh was reported to have gone to Belfast to make the necessary preparations, but last evening he said there was no foundation whatever for the statement. Neither is there any official confirmation that the Queen has in any way altered her original plans; but it does not follow that she will not eventually visit Belfast.

Manhattan Road and Elevators.

The report was printed yesterday that Alfred Skitt, Vice President and General Manager of the Manhattan Railway Company, had asked for estimates for 100 inclined elevators to be used in place of stairways for the elevated stations, and that the estimated cost was about $250,000. At Mr. Skitt's office yesterday it was said that this was not the case. The company is still considering the elevator question, it was said, as it had been doing for the last eighteen months, but the matter had made no progress. A number of months ago the company made an effort to get these elevators at the Fourteenth and Twenty-third Street stations, but was unable to do so because the property owners concerned refused their consents. These consents have not been obtained up to date.

Elevated in Battery Park.

Park Commissioner Clausen yesterday notified the officials of the Manhattan Elevated system that he would hold a final conference as to the removal of the elevated structure from Battery Park on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Commissioner Clausen said that the railroad officials expressed themselves as satisfied with that date.

B. Altman & Co.

STORAGE OF FURS
OF EVERY KIND

according to the most approved methods and under the usual guarantee.

For alterations and repairs made during the Summer, decided advantages in price are offered.

Pre-Easter Showing of Ladies' Costumes.

All Cars Transfer to **Bloomingdale's** 3rd Ave. 59 & 60th Sts.

Pre-Easter Showing of Rich Millinery.

Pre-Easter Beauty At Bloomingdale's.

The Easter Millinery and Waists at "Greater New York's Greatest Store" form veritable beauty shows. Skilful fingers have wrought artistic wonders with combinations of dainty materials and harmonious colorings. On the main floor, adjoining rotunda, we are showing the most comprehensive collection of Rich Dress Fabrics in the United States. All the notable looms of America and Europe are liberally represented. 'Tis a fascinating field for feminine exploration.

The Ladies' Neckwear

Easter display of choice assortments of Stocks, Jabots, Fichus, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Capes and Feather Boas.

The styles are all the newest, and very moderate pricing makes the offerings exceedingly attractive.

Point d'Esprit and Renaissance Barbes, cream, white and black, at, each, $1.00 to 25
Black Liberty Silk Neck Ruches, with plaited ends, at, each, $6.75 to 1.75
Liberty Silk and Net Scarfs, 2 yards long, appliqued and trimmed with chiffon and lace, at, each, $4.25 to 90
Juby Trimmings in black, white and colors, for dress trimmings, prices, per yard, 18c. to 10
Fancy Chiffon Jabots, with and without stocks, trimmed with ribbon and lace effects, at each, 1.25
Taffeta Silk Stocks, with bows, all colors, at, each, $1.50 to 1.25
Special lot of black Liberty and Chiffon **Ties,** at, each, $1.25 to 1.00
Novelties in **Hemstitched Taffeta Ties,** black, white and colors, at, upward, from 75c. and 50
Knife-plaited **Ruchings,** in Chiffon and Liberty, black, white and colors, all widths, from, per yard, $1.65 to 25
Complete line of tucked and shirred Liberty, Chiffon and Mousseline **Allovers,** at, yard, from $5.00 to 1.50

Main floor, 59th St. Section.

The Easter Kid Gloves.

Our Glove Department is holding a special sale of Gloves for Easter. The low prices together with the excellent quality and workmanship on these gloves make this a very popular department at this season.

Ladies' real kidskin 2-clasp **Gloves;** all brand new spring importations, in the most beautiful assortment of spring colors, made from the finest selected French kidskins; every pair guaranteed perfect fitting; regular price $1.50.
Ladies' finest grades P K castor Suede Real Kid **Gloves;** with Paris point backs, in the most beautiful colors of light grays and silver colors; regular price $1.50.
Ladies' finest grades of **Glace P K Kid Gloves,** medium weight for spring wear. All guaranteed perfect fitting. They have no equal for durability. If not satisfactory, you may have your money back. A complete line of the newest spring shades of all sizes. They have never sold for less than $1.50 pair. Your choice, sale for Easter week only, 1.10
Men's Fine Mocha Suede Gloves, all sizes, in grays only, every pair warranted; regular price, $1.50, sale for Easter week, 1.00
Men's Finest Imported P K Dogskin Gloves, in the most beautiful assortment of tan shades; every pair warranted; all sizes; actual value $1.50; sale for Easter week, 1.00

Main floor.

Fine Marble Statuary.

A great discount on all our fine marble statuary. Below are a few figures deserving special mention.

Large Marble Bust, subject "Ambition," value $100.00; sale price, 65.00
Large Marble Bust, subject "Amusement," value $125.00; sale price, 75.00
Marble Busts, limited assortment, beautiful subjects, value $100.00; sale price, 69.00
Marble Busts, very large size, value $90.00; sale price, 65.00

Sale of Dress Goods.

A myriad of weaves and colors, representing strictly the latest fashion ideas as applied to dress goods, included among our unmatchable bargains for Easter Week—particularly "fetching" fabrics, that will catch the eye, demonstrating anew the matchless resourcefulness of this great dress-goods section.

Black All-Wool Henrietta, 38 to 40 inches, guaranteed every thread absolutely pure wool; a very handsome soft finish, serviceable grade, very much in favor, value 59c. yard, at 39
Black French Imperial Serge, 46 inches wide; all pure wool, strong and serviceable; smooth finish; jet black and fully guaranteed; an unusual bargain at 69c.; for this sale, 50
Black Silk Finished Henrietta, 46 inches wide; a superb quality; soft finish, fast color; guaranteed strong and very durable; a fabric always in demand. A special weight adapted for the Spring and Summer; regular value 98c.; an exceptional bargain at 59
Black All-Wool Costume Cheviot, fully 50 inches wide; one of the most durable materials known; fast color; especially desirable for tailor-made suits; value 98c. yd.; at 69
Black All-Wool French Empress Cloth; the very word Empress implies the rich stylish elegance of this much sought-for fabric, decreed by Dame Fashion as the proper material for those modish costumes that will be conspicuous for their beauty this coming season. Scarce elsewhere, plentiful here. Stylish $1.50 fabric, 42 inches wide, at 98
Summer Fancies, in Jacquard printed lustre, something new, exceedingly stylish and pretty for Summer dresses. We have 150 pieces of these goods fresh from the looms, in the new paste shades, equally desirable for street or handsome house gowns; an excellent value at 75c., shown on special counter; an exceptional offering at, only 25

Main Floor.

The Ladies' New Waists.

Here are two special values taken from one of the most comprehensive assortments to be seen in Greater New York. Every conceivable idea in Handkerchief, Ribbon and other effects at prices that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

Ladies' Shirt Waists of taffeta silk, tucked back and front, black, white and colors; to-day only, 2.99
Ladies' Shirt Waists, hemstitched and tucked, all new colors, 4.98

Second floor, 59th St. Section.

Easter Sale of Parasols.

The Parasol prices start with a dainty cotton effect for little misses at 25c., and mount step by step until the most elaborate and showy designs in Ladies' Easter Parasols are reached. Here are a few specials that for daintiness and price cannot be matched:

Ladies' Parasols, China Silk, black silk gloria, coaching style and with one ruffle, 95
Ladies' Parasols, twilled silk carola, 2 ruffles; white China silk, 3 ruffles; China silk, all shades; striped corded silk, all colors white China silk coaching; with striped border; white China silk, with 3 ruffles; China silk, with veiling ruffle, black and white striped satins, with Val. ruffle; choice, 1.69
Ladies' Parasols, black taffeta silk, black silk carola, one ruffle, 1.45
Ladies' Parasols, white China silk, with dotted ruffle; white China silk, with 2 ruffles; black China silk, ruffled, 1.95

Main Floor.

METHODIST CONFERENCE

Delegation to Chicago General Conference Completed.

Addresses by Dr. Mills and Chancellor Day—Consecration of Six Deaconesses—Memorial Service.

Another ballot was taken for the election of reserve delegates to the Chicago General Conference at the opening of the business session of the Methodist Episcopal Conference yesterday in St. Andrew's Church, in West Seventy-sixth Street. It resulted in the election of the Rev. Philip Germond, Presiding Elder of the Kingston District, and the Rev. Clark Wright, Presiding Elder of the Poughkeepsie District. Bishop Earl Cranston, D., D., of Portland, Oregon, who has just returned from China on his way to the General Conference, was a visitor at the session and made a short address.

The Rev. John J. Dean proposed that the present system of conference entertainment be continued. The resolution was passed.

At the Memorial Service, at 11 o'clock, memorials for Bishop Newman and pastors of the New York Conference were read.

The ceremony of the consecration of Deaconesses took place in the afternoon, six young women taking the vows. They are Miss Zadie Tyrrell, Miss Tirzah, C. Dinsdale, Miss Anna Engart, Miss Amande Kirkpatrick, Miss Edith Smith, and Miss Florence Susser. Deaconesses from the Brooklyn, Newark, and Verbank Homes were present at the services. The anniversary of the Educational Society followed.

The Twentieth Century and Educational Movement was held last night. Dr. Wilson of St. Andrew's Church in introducing the speakers, the Rev. Dr. E. M. Mills and Chancellor James R. Day, D. D., LL. D., said that the conference would in all probability close at noon to-day. Dr. Mills in his address said:

"There are some people who will place John Wesley on a pedestal for the past century and John Sullivan in the prize ring for the present, and then say that there has been a decadence; but any century that can produce men like Brooks and others has not decayed. I could go on for an hour showing how much better in kindliness this century has grown for both the black and the white, and I do not believe that there has been a century better than this for piety, patriotism, and godliness. The poets and novelists of the present are like white angels as compared with those of the past.

"I heard a woman in St. Louis say that she had three children, two living, and one in Philadelphia, and yet Philadelphia stands at the head in paying church debts. Before the close of next year I believe that the $20,000,000 for the endowment of colleges, payment of church debts, founding of new churches, and similar matters will be raised."

Chancellor Day spoke on the necessity of a college education for the minister of the present time and said that education was the tap root in the great tree of civilization. "The preacher of to-day," he said, "must be qualified to connect the scholar in the editorial chair, the doctor, the lawyer, and the educated man of business. He must not simply be a man of fervor. It is not necessary for a minister to show his knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew by quotations, but he should be so filled with the Gospel that he will use everything he has learned in college to speak the plain, concrete truths of Jesus Christ."

WANT AN ANTI-CANTEEN LAW.

Churchmen "Regret" the Administration's Action in the Matter.

DANBURY, Conn., April 9.—To-day's sessions of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church developed a sensational incident in the shape of a discussion of a report presented by the Temperance Committee. The report denounced the action of the Administration in connection with the anti-canteen law. In the discussion which followed President McKinley was characterized as "one of the best men that ever ruled the Nation," while one of the clergy brought down loud and angry protests from all over the hall when he said:

"If a Democratic President had acted in the same way he would not have had one supporter in the hall."

An amendment was finally accepted which, instead of denouncing the Administration, "regrets the action of the Administration in regard to the anti-canteen law," and urges Congress to pass a new law on the subject.

HARPER HEARING CLOSED.

Wrangle Between Referee and Lawyer —Henry S. Harper Examined.

The hearing in the matter of the application of the Harper Corporation for a voluntary dissolution came to a close before Referee Francis C. Cantine yesterday afternoon. Henry S. Harper, the Treasurer, was the only witness examined, but most of the hearing was taken up with a wrangle between the referee, George L. Rives, attorney for the corporation, and J. Noble Emley, attorney for J. W. Nicholls, a creditor, as to the status of Mr. Emley in the case.

Mr. Harper denied that any members of the old firm withdrew large sums of money from the business. Although the Treasurer, Mr. Harper did not negotiate the loan with J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Emley asked if it was not his duty as Treasurer to do so. Mr. Harper replied that it might have been, but that, nevertheless, some one else did it.

At this point Mr. Rives called the attention of Referee Cantine to the fact that Mr. Emley, representing only a forty-five-thousand-dollar claim out of claims aggregating $3,000,000, was holding off other creditors and hindering the settlement of the business. It came out that Mr. Nicholls, Mr. Emley's client, had been the manager of the subscription department of the Harper Company, receiving 5 per cent. on his sales.

Mr. Emley retorted to Mr. Rives's charge that he was obstructing the proceedings, that if other creditors had the facts he knew there would be much more trouble than there is.

"The corporation assumed $1,500,000 of the old concern's debts," declared Mr. Emley. "If there was maladministration it affects any voluntary liquidation."

Referee Cantine asked Mr. Emley if he opposed the application for liquidation. Mr. Emley said he did not.

"Then you are avowing a different purpose than you did at first," said Mr. Cantine. "I insist that you define your position, whether you oppose the application or not."

Mr. Emley replied that he would not know his position until he had finished his cross-examination of the witness.

Mr. Cantine answered that the attorney's position was contrary to all legal analogies, and that if he did not know where he stood he had no business at the hearing other than as an auditor. "The question is whether you have a right to make all this fuss here," declared the referee.

Mr. Emley said he was present to show cause against the granting of the application. "I claim that at the time of the incorporation the stock was not fully paid, as stated," said Mr. Emley.

Mr. Harper then testified that the money which had been used to pay the debts since the corporation was formed had come from sales and the discounting of six months' notes. Neither of the attorneys cared to question the witness further, and both sides rested. The referee declared the hearing closed.

ALLEGED INSURANCE SWINDLER

Man Believed to be "The British Assurance Society" Arrested.

The Coney Island police yesterday arrested a man believed to be a swindler who is wanted in several States. He gave his name as Henry G. Smith, 220 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Manhattan. He was arrested on complaint of George C. Tilyou of Coney Island, who charges him with swindling him out of $200 by means of a bogus fire insurance policy on the "British Assurance Society" of London. Others who say they were swindled by Smith with bogus policies are Max Micha and John Wakelman, both of Coney Island. Micha lost $45 and W

The Wanamaker Store

Gardens of Easter Blooms

The Ninth and Tenth street aisles are veritable bowers of beauty to-day. Flowers of Easter, in fullest, luxuriant bloom are gathered there. An elaborate Flower Show this morning, to scatter beauty and fragrance to all corners of Manhattan to-morrow. Chaste and graceful Easter lilies mingle with the prolific blooms of brilliant azaleas. Roses, genestas, hydrangeas, daisies, hyacinths, tulips, daffodils—every flower which had beauty that skill could coax and pamper to bloom, is here for the brightening of Easter homes. The plants are most carefully selected from one of the most noted nurseries in the country, and the prices are as fair as the flowers are beautiful. Delightful to view—too tempting not to wish to share.

These hints of plants and prices:

Easter Lilies, plants at 75c, $1, $1.50, $3
Azaleas, 90c, $1.50, $2 each.
Hydrangeas, $1 and $1.50 each.
Genestas, 75c each.
Roses—Magna Charta, Paul Neyron, Brunner, $1, $1.50 and $2 each.
Crimson Rambler Roses, $1.75, $2.50, $4.
Hyacinths—In pots, 25c each.
Hyacinths—In pans, $1.25 each.
Daffodils—In pots, 50c each.
Daffodils—In pans, $1.25 each.
Tulips—In pans, $1.25 each.
Lily of Valley—In pots, $1.75 each.
Spirea—In pots, 75c each.
Cinneraria—In pots, 75c each.
Daisies—In pots, $2.25 each.
Violets—In pots, 60c each.

Ninth and Tenth street aisles.

The Favored Homespuns

The Homespun is the most popular fabric this season for tailored suits and outing dresses. Deservedly so; for the handsome effect of the cloth, as well as the serviceableness. Nothing wears better—no cloth looks so well when constantly worn. Then sameness is not necessary—we show today twenty different weaves in homespuns, and more than a hundred color-mingles. Best of all, the fabric is not necessarily expensive. Prices begin with a 36-inch all-wool Twilled Homespun; or you may select the fine imported Scotch Tweed Homespun at $3 a yard. Or stop where you will between. These hints for suggestion:

At 50c, 65c, 75c, $1, $1.10, $1.25 and $1.50—All-wool Mixed Twilled Homespuns.
At $1—Wale Diagonal Homespun with the Zibeline finish.
At $1—Knickerbocker Homespun Crashes.
At $1—Crash Homespuns in monotones.
At $1—Striped Twilled Homespuns.
At $1—Pin Striped Chevron Homespuns.
At $1—Bourette Mixed Diagonal Homespun, in two-toned colorings.
At $1—Tweed Homespuns.
At $1.25—Basket Weave Homespuns.
At $1.25—Knickerbocker Twilled Homespuns.
At $1.25—Crash Homespuns.
At $1.25—Cloth-weight Homespun Meltons.
At $1.25—Hairline Striped Homespuns.
At 65c—A quality retailed until to-day at $1 a yard—Homespun Granite with a zibeline finish, in eight choice two-colored combinations of black with colors, 48 in. wide.

Broadway and Fourth avenue.

Fine Hosiery for Women

Easter hats, dresses, shoes,—and stockings, of course. We have a wide variety of the more elaborate kinds—the lace effects in cotton, lisle and silk. These are from abroad—French, English and German. There are exquisite stockings with lace-effect open-work at ten dollars a pair; but there are many quite beautiful sorts for less—very striking designs for quite little. This half-dozen hints:

At 38c a pair—Neat patterns in fast black lisle thread hose with lace ankles or all-over open-work.
At 50c a pair—English and German fast black lisle thread hose with pretty patterns in open-work ankles; also all-over open-work; some all black, others neatly embroidered with colored silk.
At $1.50 a pair—Fine gauge fast-black lisle thread hose; ankles open-work in handsome patterns.
At $1 a pair—Fine English fast black lisle thread hose with lace ankles in assorted patterns; also German; with open-work all-over; all black and black with colored silk embroidery. Also very pretty, self-raising vertical striped black lisle thread hose.
At $2.75 a pair—All-silk stockings, black in very pretty open-work effect; lace boots and all-over.
At $5 a pair—French silk stockings, black, handsome patterns in lace ankles.

Broadway.

The Question of Easter Gifts

Many suggestions in the Book Store. Prettily bound books made with the Easter remembrance as the dominant thought. Numerous standard authors in this new form,—15c each. And Bibles, and prayer-books and hymnals have been gathered in widest variety. Teachers' Bibles, with all the helps, 70c to $15. And some without help but containing maps and references, at 75c to $5.50; without references, 25c to $6.

Episcopal prayer-books, 20c to $6.50
Episcopal hymnals, 25c to $6.70
Presbyterian hymnals, 65c to $5
Episcopal combination set (prayer-book and hymnal) 60c to $12
Methodist hymnal, 28c to $4.80

And Easter Cards, in almost endless form. Novelties in plenty:

Flat Cards, 2c to 35c
Folding Cards, 2c to 55c
Booklets, illustrated, 3c to 40c
Card Novelties, all sorts of fancy shapes, 3c to 50c
Celluloid Novelties, 40c to 90c
Sachets, hand-painted, $1.35 to $5.50
Familiar Hymns, 12 kinds with illustrated cover and music, 52c each

Book Store, Ninth street.

More New Silk Petticoats

Here's a fresh lot of fine, rustling taffeta petticoats, in all the pretty new styles of making and in the latest shades. All solid colors—they seem to be the wanted kinds this season. Some are $6.50, some $8 and $9, and so on up to $28.

Well Made Clothing for Boys

That's important—the making. Not put together with a "lick and a promise" but sewed to stay. All Wanamaker's boys' clothing is honestly made, and of honest materials,—made to endure well the wear the ordinary boy gives his clothing. We've gathered largely of the spring and summer wear for boys. All the latest little kinks in the cut, all the newest good fabrics. Interested? Read further of how moderate the prices:

$5 to $12—Boys' vest-jacket suits; fancy cheviots and serges.
$5 and $5.50—Of blue serge; with extra trousers; attractively trimmed with silk soutache. At $6.50—the regulation sailor suit of navy blue serge. An exact copy of those worn by United States sailors.
$6.50—Boys' Russian blouse suits; of all-wool serges; navy blue, light blue and red; well and neatly made and very stylish; sizes 3 to 7 years.
$10—Suits of light-colored broadcloth; with extra white collar.
$5 to $7—Boys' golf suits—many stylish and novel effects to be found at Wanamaker's only. Sizes up to 19 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

To Keep Away the Moths

Some folks hold that camphor is the moth's bitterest foe. Others claim that the pests cannot endure the odor of tar. And still others pin their faith to cedar. We have some chests of cedar—really handsome pieces of furniture—that offer absolute protection for fine furs, woolens and the like. Three sizes—at $15, $18 and $21. Oak chests lined with red cedar, 3 to 4 feet in length, are $7.25, $8.25 and $9.75.

And here's the other ammunition with which to fight off the moths, effective yet inexpensive:

Compreseed Camphor, 65c lb.
Tar Paper, 4c a sheet; 45c a dozen sheets.
Tar Bags—Business suit size, 35c; overcoat size, 40c; ulster sizes, 60c.
Tar Balls, 4c a pound.
White Tar Paper, 25c.
Pine Tar Paper, 1,000 sheets in package, 12c.
Pine Tar Clippings, 18c.
Akasor Camphor, 15c.
Camphorated Crystalline, 9c.
Tineina, 35c. Cedar Chips, 6c.
Cedar and Flake Napthaline, 15c.

Dainty Jewelry for Easter Gifts

The Springtime Christmas is almost here—the happy giving-time that celebrates the passing from Lent, into the bright and joyous Easter-week. The exchanging of timely presents is now universal, and the makers of pretty things have responded handsomely with appropriate articles, full of the Easter thought, for friend to give to friend.

In Jewelry there are many articles decorated with the Easter lily, which adds graceful beauty to everything which it adorns.

The giver of flowers will fasten them in the box with a jeweled hat pin—the boutonniere will carry a gem-mounted stick-pin. A hollow egg may hold a brooch, or chatelaine watch. There are multitudes of opportunities for ingenious Easter surprises—and that doubles the delight of being remembered.

Hints of suitable articles for giving:

Diamond Jewelry—
Rings, $11.50 to $170
Brooches, $20 to $400
Scarf Pins, $12 to $75
Links, $10 to $54 Lockets, $8 to $24

Watches—
Women's Gold Watches, $13.75 to $125
Men's Gold Watches, $21.50 to $340

14k. Gold Articles—
Brooches, $2.50 to $24
Scarf Pins, $1 to $10
Waist Sets, $5.50 to $19
Links, $3 to $14
Cuff Pins, $1.75 to $8 a pair
Studs, $2 to $18.75 per set

Sterling Silver Articles—
Mirrors, $4.25 to $21.50
Hair Brushes, $2 to $8.75
Military Brushes, $2.25 to $7.50
Cloth Brushes, $2 to $8
Hat Brushes, 85c to $4.50
Combs, 50c to $1.25
Puff Boxes, $2.25 to $11.25
Deposit Cologne Bottles, $1.75 to $8
Deposit Vinaigrettes, $2.50 and $3
Cigarette Cases, $5 to $11.25
Cigar Cutters, $1.25 to $1.75
Match Boxes, $1.50 to $4.50
Prayer Book Markers, 25c to $1.25
Purses, $2 to $12.50
Side Bags, $7.50 to $50
Fine silver Belt Clasps, in French gray finish, $3.25 to $9.75; silver gilt, $3.50 to $14
Lorgnettes, $4.75 and $5.50
Silver Gilt Lorgnettes, $5.50
Lemaire Opera Glasses, black leather, $4, $4.50 and $5; pearl, $8, $8.75 and $9.50

Gold Plated and Sterling Silver Jewelry—
Silver Hat Pins, 25c to $1.25
Gold Plated Hat Pins, 50c to $1.50
Silver Links, 25c to $1.50
Gold Plated Links, 25c to $2
Hair Brooches, 25c to $2
Enamel Brooches, 25c
Silver Violet Holders, 60c to $1
Pearl Fan Chains, 75c
Rhinestone Brooches, $1.25 to $10
Crescents, Horse Shoes, Circles, etc.

Miscellaneous Articles—
Rhinestone Side Combs, $1 to $3 a pair.
Rhinestone Empire Combs, $1 to $4.75 pair.
Real Shell Side Combs, 85c to $5.50 pair.
Real Shell Empire Combs, 85c to $4 pair.

Main floor.

Little Lots of Furniture

Little Prices to Pay

Spring housecleaning is on in the Furniture Store. Some small quantities have been gathered up for which we find no place. We have no lumber-room. And 'twould be a pity to send this fine furniture there even if we had. There are better places for it—perhaps you know where. Look over the list. If there's anything in it you wish it's yours at a quarter to a third less than it's worth. Honest goods and recent styles, every piece. We have a number of pieces of each of the following:

MORRIS CHAIRS—
$6 from $9—Imitation mahogany; spindle sides; upholstered seat and back with fancy figured velour covering.
$7.50 from $12—Golden oak; twisted spindle sides; upholstered seat and back with fancy figured velour covering.
$9 from $12—Golden oak; spring seat; loose cushions covered with fancy figured velour.

LIBRARY TABLES—
$8 from $12—Golden oak; 28x48 in. top of quartered oak; twisted legs; one drawer.
$11 from $15—Golden oak; 28x48 in. top of quartered oak; twisted legs; claw feet; one drawer and one shelf.

EXTENSION TABLES—
$11 from $15—Golden oak; quartered oak top 44x44 in.; 6 ft. extension; carved legs; claw feet.

SIDEBOARDS—
$60 from $75—Quartered golden oak; 54 in. long, 78 in. high; shaped beveled plate mirror 26x44 in.; heavy carved top; 1 large, 2 small drawers and double cupboard in base; claw feet.
$45 from $55—Quartered golden oak; 56 in. long, 76 in. high; beveled plate mirror 18x40 in.; carved top; 3 small and 1 large drawer; double cupboard in base; fluted corner posts.

CHIFFONNIERES—
$15 from $20—Imitation mahogany; 70 in. high; 36 in. wide; oval French beveled mirror 16x24 in.; 5 long drawers, top drawers; swell front.
$15 from $20—Golden oak; 70 in. high, 36 in. wide; oval French beveled mirror 16x24 in.; 5 long drawers, top drawer; swell front.

Third floor.

Pictures from "Life"

These are the originals—pen and wash drawings and water colors—the copies of which have appeared in Life during the past two years. They are exhibited on the Fifth Floor, between the Art Gallery and the Picture Store. Interested audiences thronged the exhibition room all day yesterday. Every member of Life's staff of artists is represented—Charles Dana Gibson, C. Allen Gilbert, D. A. Mackeller, Charles Howard Johnson, T. S. Allen and a dozen other well-known artists. The pictures are for sale, $5 to $150. Not all are on view now on account of lack of space. Others will be shown on request.

"Old Bleach" Huckaback Towels

These Huckaback Towels are famous wherever known, and they are known almost everywhere. Their finish is most soft and beautiful, and the texture has the life that promises, as it has proved, its wonderful durability. In all points of merit "Old Bleach" represents the highest quality of linens that comes to this market.

All of these towels are of hemstitched huckaback, some plain, others with borders or figurings of damask weave.

Prices range from 25c to $1.75 each.

Linen Store, Fourth avenue.

Uncovered Sofa Cushions

Some clever genius made the discovery that down was not only rather expensive, but also too warm for summer cushion comfort. He wasn't so smart for that—because most of us have learned it. This genius produces the cure for both criticisms. So here are cushions, in white cambric, that are as soft and buoyant as down—odorless, not so heating, and at less than half the price of down. They're filled with "vegetable feathers"—but that's a riddle. These prices are simpler:

20-in. pillows, 35c 24-in. pillows, 55c
22-in. pillows, 45c 26-in. pillows, 70c

Art Needlework Store, Tenth street.

Easter Shoes for the Little Folks

Boy or girl, or toddling baby must have pretty shoes to wear with Easter clothes—they ought to be *comfortable*, too. Many tired and fettered little feet will be weary on Easter day because the shoes were not skillfully shaped, as well as pretty. We don't take the shoes that makers offer to us—we have shoes for little folks made along sensible lines, easy to the feet, and yet as smart and dainty as best shoe experts can make them.

These particulars about them:

Spring heel slippers, with one strap; light turned soles; pink, blue, white, red, tan, black and patent leather; sizes 2 to 5, 75c; 5½ to 8, $1; 8½ to 10½, $1.25; 11 to 2, $1.50; 2½ to 6, $1.75.
Button shoes, for baby; made of finest kidskin, pink, blue, white and red; sizes 1 to 3½, $1; sizes 4 to 6, $1.25.
Button shoes, of finest kidskin, with cloth or kid tops; patent leather tips; flexible soles, *welted and stitched*; nothing to hurt the feet; sizes, 8½ to 10½, $1.65; 11 to 2, $2; 2½ to 6, $2.50.
Boys' patent leather lace shoes with dull kid uppers; welted soles; best quality and newest shapes; sizes 9 to 13, spring heels, $2.50; sizes 13 to 2, with heels, $3; sizes 2½ to 5½, $3.50.
Boys' black calfskin shoes, with welted soles; 9 to 13, spring heels, $1.50; 13 to 2, with heels, $1.50; 2½ to 5½, $1.75.

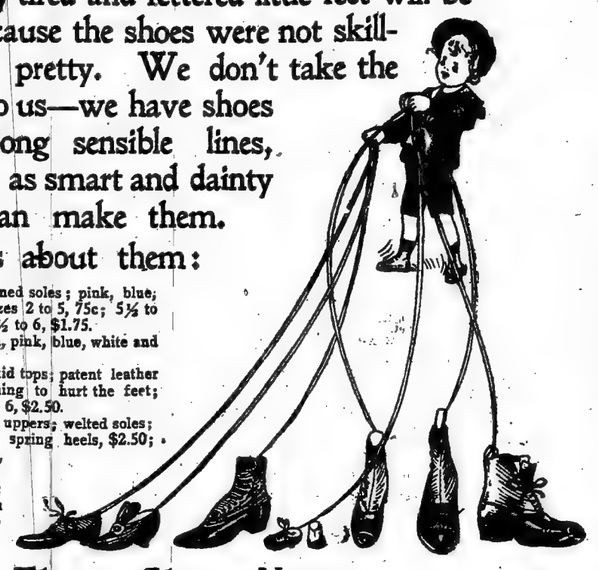

Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

Fifth Floor Shoe News

Remarkable opportunities to obtain thoroughly good shoes far below usual cost. The details tell what and how much:

Men's Shoes—
At $1.85—Just 138 pairs; all sorts and kinds; samples of $3 and $4 shoes in sizes 7 and 7½ only.
At $2.30—Black and tan lace and Oxford shoes, in kid and calf, the usual $3.50 shoe.
At $2.35—Extra fine black kidskin button and lace boots; lasts and patterns of the current vogue and the material and workmanship equal to the usual $3.50 shoe.

Women's Shoes—
At $1.70—Black kidskin, laced and buttoned, with flexible soles, and medium heels; a half dozen sorts to choose from, and mostly staple $3 shoes.

Boys' and Girls' Shoes—
At 85c—Spring heel shoes for girls and small boys, stout and well made and finished; sizes 8½ to 10½. Larger sizes at 95c.
At $1—Black and tan calf shoes made the same as big brothers' except with spring heels; stout, handsome shoes.
At $1.25—Boys' heeled shoes of black calf and cordoovant solid oak soles; well made, handsome shoes—worth a half more. Sizes 12 to 5½.

Fifth Floor.

The Wanamaker Store

Hardy Holland Rose Bushes

And Other Plants and Bulbs

Here is abundance of beauty for June blooming, if the hardy roots are promptly planted.

We could get these rose bushes without going to Holland, of course; but you would be disappointed and discouraged because the bushes would die or fail to bloom. The two-year-old bushes from Holland will stand the cold and begin to grow at once—then the rich, full blooms are always certain. But if you want early flowers you will get them into the ground quickly.

All the choicest varieties are included—and all colors. This list will tell just what:

La France—soft pink.
Magna Charta—brilliant pink.
Baltimore Belle—white climber.
Marshall P. Wilder—cherry rose.
Glorie de Dyon—fawn salmon.
Madame Plantier—white.
Yellow Rambler—climber.
Crested Moss.
Persian Yellow.
Perle des Blanche—white.
Paul Neyron—large deep rose.
Rene des Violets—violet.
Jules Margottin—cardinal.
Baronness de Rothschild—light pink.
Ulrich Brunner—cherry red.
General Jacqueminot—brilliant scarlet crimson.
Mrs. John Laing—soft pink.

The price for whichever you choose—

15 cents each
2 for 25c; $1.25 a dozen

Then we have ready Bulbs, Plants and Flower Seeds, too. These:

Bulbs and Plants—
Conifers, 50c. Magnolias, 85c.
Azalea Mollis, 35c. Rhododendrons, 50c.
The above are from Holland.
Dahlias, 8c. Cyclamen, 15c.
Belladonna Lily, 10c. Gloxinas, 8c.
Lilium Umbellatum, 8c. Mexican Lily, 5c.
Merican Daffodil, 10c. Peruvian Lily, 10c.
Sea Daffodil, 10c. Irish Beauties, 5c.
Spotted Calla, 5c. Elephant Ears, 5c.
Scarlet Spider Lily, 10c. Transvaal Lily, 5c.
Blue African Lily, single, 12c; double, 15c.
Wax Plants, single, 5c; double, 10c.
Cannas (Indian Shah), 5c.

Flower Seeds—Widest variety—3c a package. 2 for 5c. 25c a dozen.

Sweet Peas—3c a package. 5c an ounce. 15c a ¼ pound.

Grass Seed—10c a quart. 2 quarts, 18c.

Basement.

Gloves---The Finishing Touch

If the gown be an elegant one and the hat or bonnet stylish and beautiful, be well gloved. And if the costume or headgear be not particularly attractive, be at least well gloved. In any event see that the gloves are right, the fit, the style, the shade—it's the finishing touch. We're prepared to help in the matter, and you'll appreciate our helpfulness if you'll view our collection of spring gloves. See the women's Princess May—the peerless $1 kid glove; the Royale pique kid glove for women at $1.50, and the Royale suede at same price; and finally the Victoria pique at $1.85. They're all fine, elegant gloves, and exceptionally good values, too.

But we're glovers of boys and girls, too, as well as of "children of a larger growth." And all the new styles and shades for them are here, chosen just as carefully, priced just as reasonably as those for adults.

FOR GIRLS—
Princess May, kid and suede, $1.
Royale, kid and suede, $1.50.
Royale, pique kid, $1.50.

FOR BOYS—
Pique, in tan shades, at $1; some of mocha, in tan and gray, at $1, and a fine kid glove at $1.25. Royale, $1.50.

Fine Lawn Plaitings

We brought over an exquisite collection of Plaitings, plain, and with insertions of lace or embroidery, from the best foreign makers; and we found many beautiful sorts made right here at home. The various fabrics have been used—white lawns, batistes, Swiss muslins, organdies and nainsooks. Prices range from 35c to $5 a yard. And to-day we have a dainty bargain to tell of. This:

Fifty pieces of fine lawn Plaitings, with insertions of lace; the quality regularly sold at $1.50; these at

Ninety Cents a Yard

Broadway.

Paris Notes

FROM THE OFFICE OF

John Wanamaker

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES, PARIS, March 30, 1900.

Although we are on the threshold of spring, and have even had a few days of warm spring sunshine, the weather has turned bitterly cold again within the past week and we have had several falls of snow. The city, however, is fast filling now, and visitors are trooping in at least a month earlier than is their wont. The reason for this, of course, is the subject upon which Paris is intent just now—the Exhibition.

The works are being pushed forward with all speed—as indeed, they need be, as the opening is to take place on the 15th of next month. Some of the buildings of the various countries will be exceedingly fine, although strange to say, everybody unites in saying that the American pavilion is the most ugly of all—a huge, uninteresting stone building, somewhat resembling a mausoleum

The mondaines have all decided that the tailor costume will be the attire "par excellence" which they will adopt for visiting the various shows in the Exhibition, but there will be no limit to the elegance of the Foulard gowns which they will don for the entertainments that will be given. For the former, well-shaped skirts and boleros opening over lace chemisettes, with a profusion of tulle at the throat, and a chic hat will be the order of the day; whilst the Foulard gowns will be profusely trimmed with insertion of heavy cream lace, and plaits and ruches at every available point. White dressses will also be a great favorite during the warm days, especially those made entirely of Irish lace, composed of a bolero and skirt, and a wide scarf of colored crepe de chine tied round the waist, falling in long ends at the side; the open bolero displaying white mousseline de soie in front and blousing just slightly over the waist line.

A very pretty gown, intended to be worn on the opening day of the Exhibition, is in a dull shade of red—the material a new kind of Foulard, thicker in substance than the Foulards of former years. The skirt is just slightly trained and composed of five shaped flounces, very closely set on the lining, and each bordered with narrow black and white velvet ribbon. The corsage continues this idea, being composed of three wide shaped plaits, flatly stitched on the lining and bordered in the same way. To be worn with this costume there is a small chemisette in finest embroidery, ivory-white, mounted on ivory satin. A black silk cravatte with fringed ends and tied in a loose knot, and a wide-brimmed hat in fine chip straw, the brim much uplifted to one side and trimmed with purple grapes and shaded foliage. A bright amber panné rosette gives a curious autumal note among the faded leaves, that is strangely "a la mode" in this early spring season.

As the Exhibition draws near, there will be more and more scope for the donning of those charming creations which Paris is bringing forth at this time. All the newest fabrics that are being made up by the leading couturiers are in the palest of tones, and when floral designs are used they are only faintly implied; stripes, which are seen on many of the latest fabrics, are just vaguely indicated on the ground of the material. Ideal spring costumes of a particular "cachet" are being built of a coarse ivory-white serge and tweed.

Fawn, ecru and biscuit seem to be the prevailing tones adapted for the latest evening robes, and these are embroidered or arabesqued to quite an extraordinary degree. Sometimes the gown is of palest fawn silk, and in this case the corsage trimming is frequently of chenille, very effectively worked into some beautiful design with the help of mousseline de soie, flowers, sequins and cabochons. The white lace robes which still triumph for evening wear, are often seen in mixtures of Cluny and Brussels lace; sometimes the whole skirt is of Brussels lace and about a quarter of a yard from the hem there is a waved insertion of black Chantilly worked with chenille. Chenille is immensely used as a trimming on lace robes, outlining the floral pattern. A lovely gown of Brussels net is worked all over with black chenille and paillettes, steel beads punctuating the flowers at intervals.

The dressmakers are very energetically reviving Empire modes and imposing them upon their customers who seemed rather reluctant at first to take up this fashion but have now become more reconciled to it. The straight outlines of the Empire gowns are by no means ungraceful or unbecoming, more especially when the outer fabric is a gauzy mousseline or lace, through which the closely fitted lines of the silk or satin are shown. Long cloaks and paletots in the Empire style are no less a vogue here than the Emipre gown, and when trained, as they usually are, adapt themselves most becomingly to those of slender proportions. The trains seem, indeed, to grow longer apace.

Redingotes of lace are being worn by an exclusive few at the Opera and other fashionable theatres. There are signs that before long, the long lace coat will carry all before it for smart theatre wear. It has an air of great luxury and magnificence. In fact there is no doubt whatever that the craze for lace on every sort of garment will be as remarkable this summe as it has been during the winter months.

Although the skies are not yet settled and there is still a breath of winter lingering in the air, some, indeed many of the Parisiennes, have burst forth into straw and crinoline hats, profusely trimmed with flowers and fruit and dainty folds of soft gleaming sattn. These hats are broad and flat, almost plate-like, i ut at the same time are poised high upon the head by means of bandeaux. One of the big modistes has wrought out an exact Princesse de Lamballe hat, the one familiar to everybody in the portraits of that ill-fated freind of Marie Antoinette. Its flat crown is encircled with roses and it poises itself high over the puff in which the coiffure must be arranged if the hat is to be worn with good effect, while over the hair at the back flow streaming ends of ribbon. It is said that this type of hat will be much worn at the races and garden parties by the excessively modish.

Fine transparent crinoline straw is just now more than any other favored for picturesque hats by Parisian modistes. "Paillie de crin" is prime favorite at the moment, and the modistes bend it into the most graceful shapes. Flowers of course, have the greatest affinity with the lace-like crinoline straws, and are invariably used on them.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

PUERTO RICAN BILL MANAGERS ANXIOUS

Admit Eight Republicans Will Vote Against Concurrence.

Count on Two Votes from Louisiana—Democrats Make Every Effort to Defeat the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Many indications are found to show the disquietude of the Republicans concerning the fate of the Puerto Rican bill that is to be voted on Wednesday. Members of the Ways and Means Committee, of the Republican end, say with some confidence that it is to be passed by the same majority that it had on Feb. 28. At the same time, they admit that eight Republicans will vote against it. On Feb. 28 only six Republicans voted against it. It is thought that Lane, who was absent on that day, and who has come back to declare that he will oppose the bill, will vote in the negative, and that Faris of Indiana, who was also absent in February and not paired when the vote was first taken, will vote as Lane does. That will reduce the majority to ten, if no other changes occur.

There is some doubt as to whether Meyer and Davy of Louisiana, who voted for the bill, will repeat their vote or even be paired for it. Should they decide to stand with their party to defeat the motion to concur, the bill would have but eight majority. The opponents of the measure are looking for the four Republicans needed to entirely wipe out the majority for the bill. The majority of twelve included the Speaker, who feared the vote would be close and threw in his to make weight. The chances are that, with the President anxious to have the bill agreed to as it came from the Senate, the votes will be held to work it through by the very smallest margin.

Many protestations have been made that the interests held responsible for the Tariff bill have not controlled the House in maintaining the tariff of 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates. But one of the sugar attorneys who appeared to insist upon a duty of 25 per cent. or more has haunted the corridors to-day and been in consultation with members of the Ways and Means Committee. From the manifestation of interest shown by this gentleman, it is asserted by free trade Republicans, that the same Democratic votes from Louisiana and California that were obtained in February may be held now. If there is any labor lobby here it has conducted its campaign for the taxation of Puerto Rican trade with the utmost secrecy and discretion. Only an advocate for a tobacco tariff was heard by the Ways and Means Committee, and he was discredited in a measure by Gen. Grosvenor.

Another indication of anxiety is the tone adopted by some of the protectionist press in criticising the Republicans who will vote against the measure. They are finding themselves alluded to as following the lead of the Democrats and taking their instructions how to vote from Leader Richardson.

"Such talk as that," said one of the most uncompromising "insurgents," "will not gain a vote for the bill. Some of us will act upon our judgment, supported by the approval of our constituents; others will vote against their desire to be in harmony with their party in the House, but in direct obedience to the expressed wish of their constituents. I do not believe any one of the opponents of the bill will lose a renomination because of his vote against taxation of trade with Puerto Rico."

Representative Richardson insists that the course marked out by his side in the matter of pairs is not subject to criticism on the ground of unfairness or departure from time-honored practices. He will insist that every Democrat who is not paired with his approval or consent shall not be paired in order to accommodate the necessities of the Republicans.

Great activity was manifested in getting out a full vote for the approaching final contest on the bill. The urgent telegrams sent by supporters of the bill to absent members brought a number of responses, but it was developed that the number of absentees was unusually large and the telegraphic exchanges gave no positive assurances that all these absentees would return. This introduced an element of doubt on the final result and encouraged the opponents of the bill to claim that there was still a good fighting chance to defeat it.

Only one absent Democrat has failed to answer the demand to return. Two are incapacitated by sickness. With these exceptions a full vote will be shown. A special meeting of the Ways and Means Committee has been called for to-morrow to consider the Puerto Rico bill. Chairman Payne says this will not change the previous plan of taking up the bill on Wednesday.

SENATE TO DO LITTLE WORK.

Will Discuss Few Important Measures Before Adjournment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—A Monday review of the work of the Republican steering committee of the Senate on Saturday reveals much less of value in the way of indicated progress than the members of that committee led people to believe two days ago. Instead of deciding to do something with leading matters of business, the committee seems to have marked out a programme involving the doing of the least possible in the way of disputed legislation.

There are some things which must be done. The appropriation bills must be passed. It is assumed by those who know the feeling of the majority that the Quay case must be disposed of. The Spooner Philippine resolution, temporarily turning the government of that possession over to the President, must be passed. The Alaskan Code bill, which apparently was thrown into the Senate in order to employ time over its 900 pages when there was danger of meddling with something more exciting, has a right of way, and can be brought up at any time. At all events these are the few subjects to which the Senate will devote itself with strictest care.

The determination to bring to a vote the reciprocity treaties, particularly the one with France, has promised to occupy some time and with doubtful results. The French treaty has been laboriously and candidly explained, and much of the opposition to it has been deprived of the justification it formerly had in ignorant minds. Senator Davis has lost all hope of the ratification of the Nicaragua or Hay-Pauncefote treaty at this session.

It is possible that before the Quay case is voted upon the Senate will be in the way of voting upon another Senatorial case. Intimations are heard that at the first meeting of the Committee on Privileges and Elections the committee will decide that Senator Clark of Montana is not entitled to retain his seat, the reason for declining to accord it to him being, it is asserted, the manifest use of corrupt means to secure his election. Mr. Clark's friends do not regard these reports as of importance. They depend upon the Senate to follow its own fashion set in the Ingalls and Payne cases, and decide that while it unquestionably is true that Senator Clark spent money during that contest in Montana and that money was spent by his son and by personal friends to influence the Legislature in his behalf, he did not know anything about it, and therefore is not to be held culpable.

The Quay and Clark cases have some bond of interest. Quay will get Clark's vote when the Pennsylvania contest is passed upon. If Quay is seated, it is regarded as certain that Clark will have Quay's vote, as Quay never repudiates a service rendered to him or fails to requite it.

The programme suggested, which makes no mention of incidental disputes, possible adjournments for various reasons, and delays with appropriation bills, will fill up the time between now and June 15, or earlier if an earlier date for adjournment be preferred by the majority, so that there can be no successful effort to pass the Shipping bill or the Nicaragua Canal bill.

As for the bills to reorganize the army, their chances seem slim. Secretary Root is urging the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to bring in a favorable report on his bill, introduced by Senator Hawley, but the opposition to the sweeping propositions of Sections 2 and 12, which opponents of the measure say would demoralize the army by subjecting every staff and bureau officer to the whim of changing Administrations, offers so much food for controversy, which the army will renew if necessary, that it may be considered as on the list of bills not to occupy the attention of this session of Congress.

QUAY CASE AGAIN DELAYED.

Senate Fixes No Day on Which to Take a Vote—Matter Goes Over Until To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The resolution respecting the seating of ex-Senator Quay of Pennsylvania was to-day laid before the Senate, and Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) announced that the friends of Mr. Quay were ready for a vote.

Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.,) hoped that no vote would be taken at this time. He was, he said, in receipt of a telegram from an absent Senator who desired that no time for a vote be fixed until he returned. On Wednesday, he said, he would address the Senate upon the subject.

Mr. Penrose (Rep., Penn.,) appealed to the Senate and to Mr. Burrows for the prompt disposition of the case which had so long been before the body.

Mr. Stewart (Sil., Nev.,) thought that Mr. Burrows's request that the case go over was, in view of the unanimous consent, unusual and unreasonable. "The Senator has had months in which to prepare his speech and now he wants more months," said Mr. Stewart tartly.

Mr. Chandler, in view of a statement by Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) that the business of the Senate would be facilitated by the fixing of a date for a vote upon the case, asked that the vote be taken two weeks from to-morrow at 4 P. M.

Mr. Burrows suggested that in view of the desires of the absent Senator expressed in a telegram to him, he would ask that the question of a vote go over until to-morrow. Mr. Penrose asked if Mr. Burrows had any objection to naming the "absent Senator."

Mr. Burrows said he was not at liberty to give the name, but withdrew his objection to the effort to fix a data for a vote.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) then interposed an objection, as he could not see, he said, that a delay of two hours would make any difference in the fixing of a vote two weeks away. After some further discussion the case went over, with the understanding that Mr. Chandler, to-morrow, would ask that a date be fixed for a vote, probably two weeks from to-morrow.

TITLE TO CAPE NOME CLAIMS.

Senate Debates on an Amendment to Prevent Aliens from Acquiring Rights.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Senate to-day resumed consideration of the Alaskan Civil Code bill. Mr. Hansbrough (Rep., N. D.,) proposed the following amendment: "That no persons who are not citizens of the United States, or who prior to making location had not legally declared their intention to become such, shall be permitted to locate, hold, or convey mining claims in said district of Alaska, nor shall any title to a mining claim acquired by location or purchase through any such person or persons be legal."

The amendment precipitated a lively debate. It was again asserted that some mining claims had been located at Cape Nome by Laplanders who had gone to Alaska with the relief expedition to take care of a herd of reindeer. It was stated that some of these Laplanders had made application to become American citizens before the United States Commissioner in Alaska. They located claims in the Cape Nome district. Later they disposed of the claims.

Mr. Stewart (Silver, Nev.,) protested against the adoption of the amendment. He said that one C. D. Lane had acquired some Cope Nome claims from the Laplanders who had located them, and had expended upon them about $300,000. Should the amendment be adopted, he said, Mr. Lane would lose not only the claims but all he had invested in them. Subsequent to the location of the claims by the Laplanders the claims were relocated by other miners, who now claim possession of them. The adoption of the amendment, it was said, would give the relocators the claims.

Mr. Teller (Silver-Rep., Col.,) held the Laplanders had an undoubted right to the claims they had located.

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) opposed the amendment. Mr. Hansbrough said the Laplanders had located from 1,000 to 2,000 acres of placer claims on the various creeks in the district. They were not American citizens. Later, American citizens arrived in the district, and finding all the richest claims located by "aliens," they relocated them. As American citizens they claimed only their rights. So far as he was personally concerned, Mr. Hansbrough said, he had no interest in the claims, direct or indirect, contingent or remote.

Mr. Teller maintained that it made no difference whether the Laplanders were citizens of the United States or not. While the law was that only citizens of the United States could locate mining claims the question of citizenship could be raised only by the United States, and it was well understood the United States would never raise it.

The bill was laid aside without further debate.

REVISION OF PENSION LAWS.

House Committee Amends the Gallinger Bill and Votes to Report It.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The most important piece of general pension legislation before Congress, that revising the Pension act of June 27, 1890, and other general pension laws, was passed upon in a tentative manner to-day by the House Committee on Invalid Pensions and the sense of the committee taken on reporting the bill to the House and placing it on the House calendar for early consideration.

The revision has been advocated by delegations of the chief officials of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Commissioner of Pensions Evans has been heard at length on the subject. The committee decided to-day to take the bill of Senator Gallinger as a basis of action and to make several amendments. The details of the changes are not made public for the present, but it is understood that the most important increased the age limit on which pensions are to be allowed, and fixes a sliding scale between the ages of sixty-two and seventy, viz., $6 at sixty-two years, $8 at sixty-five, $10 at sixty-eight, and $12 at seventy.

Another important amendment increases from $96 to $250 the amount of annual income which a widow may have without forfeiting the right to a pension. As amended, the bill is to be reported, but Chairman Sulloway is given considerable latitude in the matter in order that an opportune time may be chosen to secure practical results in the House

MR. DEPEW ENJOYS BEING SENATOR.

His Satisfaction at His Position Proclaimed in Various Ways.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Senator Depew's enjoyment of his occupation of a seat in the Senate is constantly commanding attention. A writer for The Star has just added his comments to those made by others. He says that no man in the Senate enjoys being Senator more than does Mr. Depew of New York. His satisfaction is proclaimed in his affability and his beaming countenance, in the manner of his sitting at his desk, in the comfortable way in which he moves about the chamber and through the corridors, in the amiability with which he answers calls from the reception room, in the way he sweeps the galleries with a glance, and in his discussion of public questions in the street cars. He is both a delighted and a delightful man.

The reception he obtained when he made a speech the other day was the envy of all Mr. Depew's colleagues. Senator Platt of New York, the great boss and far-famed politician, never had such an audience; neither did Wolcott in his palmiest days. All the reserved galleries were so crowded with ladies, back to the very walls, that there was hardly room for a man anywhere except in the public galleries, where men alone were crowded together, and people were waiting at the doors to get a chance to slip in, and waited patiently, though the chance never came, no one being willing to come out while Depew talked. After it was all over a Senator was riding down town in a car with a friend whom he had taken into the gallery to hear the speech.

"I was disappointed in one thing," said the stranger. "I thought Depew would be sparkling and witty, telling some bright stories, and winding up with a joke or two. Instead of that he made a serious Constitutional argument."

"Why, that's just it," was the reply. "You lost the point. That was the joke—Depew making a Constitutional argument."

ARBITRATION TREATY SIGNED.

President Ratifies the Conventions Made at The Hague.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The President has just ratified The Hague conventions providing for universal arbitration of international disputes and for the regulation of the use of warlike instruments. Notice of the ratifications will be immediately given to The Hague through United States Minister Newell.

Notwithstanding the distance of the Washington Government from the scene of the negotiations and the place where the ratifications are to be deposited, it is believed that the Government of the United States is probably second to only one of the whole congress of nations represented at The Hague peace conference in perfecting the formalities necessary to give full effect to the action of the conference. So far as it is known here, the United States Senate was the first legislative body to approve of the two conventions agreed upon at the conference. The Dutch Parliament itself did not ratify the treaties until a few days ago.

The next step in order will be the selection of persons who are to serve the United States as members of the permanent Board of Arbitration, but it is probable that this will not be made until the State Department has received notice of the final adhesion to the conventions of all the powers participating in their making.

NO NICARAGUA NEGOTIATIONS.

Denied that United States Has Arranged for a Ten-Mile Strip in Central America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—There is the highest authority for saying that the United States is engaged in no negotiations for the acquisition of territory in Central America, and in no negotiations which have the building of the Nicaragua Canal for their object. No such measure will be taken until the fate of the various measures now before Congress is settled, and until the Isthmian Canal Commission has made its recommendations.

This statement was brought out by the publication of a newspaper story that the United States has acquired a strip of territory ten miles wide between Greytown and Brito, through which the Nicaragua Canal is to be constructed. A high official said to-day that not only was there no truth in the story, but that it is the policy of the Government to refrain from taking any such action, or even commencing negotiations leading to such action, until all the domestic disputes over the question are settled. He specified action on the Nicaragua Canal bill, the adoption or rejection of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and consideration of the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, as the principal acts which must be completed before the United States will begin even preliminary negotiations.

There is no doubt that the Isthmian Commission considered all phases of the question, and that suggestions have been made to Admiral Walker by prominent persons in Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The ten-mile strip may have been one of the suggestions made.

"Admiral Walker's attitude," said the official referred to, "was purely receptive. He has not made any proposition on behalf of this Government for the acquisition of territory or for the adoption of any route."

The specification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as one of the measures which must be passed upon before negotiations are commenced, leads to the suggestion that in case no action shall be taken upon that convention during the session of Congress, the Administration may be disposed to push the Nicaragua Canal matter at least further until after the Presidential election.

If, however, the Nicaragua Canal bill should be passed and the treaty hung up, it is regarded as probable that this would be considered as equivalent to a rejection of the treaty, and therefore to action upon it.

Suicide and Insanity in the Army.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Representative Levy of New York to-day introduced a resolution which, after reciting the statements that thirty officers and men of the army in the Philippines have committed suicide and that more than 400 are now confined in insane asylums and that serious charges have been made against officials in the transport, Commissary, and Quartermaster's services, calls upon the Secretary of War for information and authorizes the Speaker to appoint an investigating committee if the House thinks necessary.

Indian Appropriation Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Senate to-day passed the Indian Appropriation bill. The amendment of Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior in certain circumstances to make contracts for the education of Indian pupils, was defeated, 16 to 30. The question of Government support of sectarian schools was involved in this amendment.

Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Agricultural Appropriation bill was under consideration in the House to-day. Good progress was made with the bill after the close of general debate, twenty-five of the thirty-seven pages being covered before the adjournment. Several minor amendments were adopted. The bill carries $4,116,800.

SPANISH WAR PRIZES.

Twenty-seven Vessels Taken in 1898 Condemned and 24 Released.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Navy Department has received from J. N. Stripling, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, a statement of the results of the proceedings conducted by him before the court in that district, in the matter of condemnation of the prizes taken by American warships during the Spanish-American war. It appears from his statement that there were 27 ships declared prizes, and twenty-four captured vessels were released and restored to the owners by decree of the prize court.

The restored vessels were: E. Raoul, Pilgrim, Greenan Castle, Three Bells, Franklin, Paquette, A. Suarez, Espana, Severeto, Buena Ventura, Miguel Jover, Catalina, Regulus, Engracia, Fernandita, Oriente, Lola, Wary, Nickerson, Tabasqueno, Quatro de Septembre, Antonio y Paco, Santiago Apostal, Poder do Dios.

The twenty-seven prizes and the disposition made of them were:

Matilde, captured by the Porter, was condemned, realizing $6,452 for vessel and cargo.

Sofia, captured by the Cushing, Wilmington, Algonquin, and Porter, realized $6,504 for ship and cargo.

Tres Hermanos, captured by the Foote, Terror, and Machias, realized $5,384.

Pinero, captured by the Castine and Newport, realized $629.

Candita, captured by the Cushing and Wilmington, realized, net, $939.

Pedro, captured by the New York, realized, net, $222,367.

Panama, captured by the New York and Mangrove, realized, net, $45,837.

A. Bolivar, captured by the Terror and Machias, realized $12,433 net.

Lorenzo, captured by the Indiana, Terror, Iowa, New York, Porter, and Amphitrite, realized $21,512 net.

Guido, captured by the Foote, Machias, and Terror, realized $166,221 net.

Carlos F. Roses, captured by the Terror and New York, realized $17,111 net.

Amapala, captured by the Wilmington, Newport, and Marietta, realized $1,834 net.

Benito Estinger, captured by the Hornet, released on bond.

Santo Domingo, now under consideration by Secretary of the Navy.

Gallito, captured by the Eagle, realized $509 net.

Belle Ynez, captured by the Pompey, Uncas, and Hudson, realized $285.

Domingo Aurelio, captured by the Maple and Topeka, realized $2,057 net.

Anguedita, captured by the Nashville and Marblehead, realized $309.

Gibara, captured by the Nashville, realized $2,601.

Dolares, captured by the Eagle, realized $859.

Cristina, captured by the Hudson, realized $151.

Expresso, captured by the Nashville, realized $2,285.

Frasquita, captured by the Montgomery and Indiana, realized $20,459.

Mascotta, captured by the Machias, Terror, and Leyden, realized $92.

Argonauta, captured by the Eagle and Marblehead, realized $48,923.

Restorrel, captured by the St. Paul, cargo condemned, realizing $13,321; vessel released.

Twickenham, captured by the St. Louis, cargo condemned, realizing $1,076; vessel released.

In the cases of the Matilde, Sofia, Tres Hermanos, and Pinero, the Attorney General is considering the expediency of refunding the net proceeds on the ground that the owners of the vessels were Cuban sympathizers.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Benjamin W. Atkinson, Sixth Infantry, will be relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., April 30, and will proceed then to San Francisco, and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to such duty in that department as he may be able to perform until Sept. 1, when he will proceed to join his regiment in the Philippine Islands.

First Lieut. Charles H. Cabaniss, Jr., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.

Second Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, Tenth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyoming, and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty with Company L, Tenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. W. L. Karnes, Sixth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, and join his troop.

Transfers in the Fifth Cavalry: First Lieut. Charles W. Fenton, from Troop E to Troop G; First Lieut. Frank Parker, from Troop G to Troop E.

Capt. Herbert E. Tutherly, First Cavalry, will proceed from Fort Yates, North Dakota, to Seattle, and report to Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, United States Volunteers, commanding the Department of Alaska, for assignment to duty as Acting Inspector General of that department.

Lieut. Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Deputy Quartermaster General, in addition to his present duties, will assume charge, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the army, of the construction work at Jefferson Barracks. Lieut. Col. Wheeler will retain his present station at St. Louis.

Second Lieuts. John H. Vickers, Jr., and Lewis W. Dillion, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, having been found by a board of officers deficient in capacity, qualifications, and efficiency, are honorably discharged from the service of the United States by the Secretary of War, to take effect April 15.

Chaplain Barton W. Perry, recently appointed, will report to the Adjutant General of the Army for temporary duty in Washington, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for further orders.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. McLean is detached from the Bureau of Ordnance, April 21, and ordered to the Prairie, as executive, April 23, instead of April 14.

Naval Cadet F. L. Sheffield is detached from the Prairie immediately and ordered to temporary duty on the Franklin until arrival of the North Atlantic Squadron at Hampton Roads.

Naval Cadet F. L. Pinney is detached from the Prairie immediately and ordered to temporary duty on the Franklin until arrival of the North Atlantic Squadron at Hampton Roads.

Lieut. T. F. Carter is detached from inspection duty at Thurlow, Penn., and ordered to the hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

Lieut. C. F. Hughes is detached as Inspector of Equipment at Philadelphia, and ordered to Wilmington, Del., and to continue other duties.

Lieut. L. A. Bostwick is ordered to duty as Inspector of Equipment at Cramps's Shipyard, and Neafie and Levy's, Philadelphia, and at Harlan & Hollingworth's, Wilmington, Del.

Lieut. L. A. Kaiser is ordered to duty at Newport News, Va., as relief of Lieut. W. M. Crose, April 14.

Chaplain W. T. Helms is ordered to temporary duty on the Independence.

Lieut. H. I. Cone is ordered to duty on the Prairie, April 23.

Civil Engineer H. R. Stanford is ordered to duty at the Navy Yard at Mare Island.

Lieut. John Hood is ordered to duty at the Bureau of Equipment.

Commander J. G. Eaton is ordered to additional duty as Inspector of Ordnance at Lynn, Mass., April 11.

H. W. Lyon is commissioned Captain from March 27, 1900.

E. B. Barry is commissioned commander from March 19, 1900.

A. F. Fechteler is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from March 27, 1900.

C. S. Cotton is commissioned Rear Admiral from March 27, 1900.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Chicago and the Montgomery have sailed from Ceara for Maranham.

The Monterey and the Scindia are at Hongkong.

The Kearsarge has arrived at Newport News from Hampton Roads.

The Iowa has left Monterey for San Francisco.

The tug Potomac has sailed from Key West for Nipe.

The Vixen has left San Juan for Vieques.

The Wheeling will touch at Yokohama on her voyage over to Ounalaska from Manila.

The Yorktown will be docked at Foo Chow.

The Hartford will join the South Atlantic Squadron at Bahia, Brazil, April 29.

The Castine is undergoing repairs at Shanghai. She will be ready for sea service by July 1.

The Detroit to-day sailed from Port Limon for Chiriqui.

DR. W. R. HARPER TO SAIL TO-DAY.

President of the Chicago University to Visit Russia.

Dr. William R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago, is at the Murray Hill Hotel. He is en route to Russia with C. R. Crane of Chicago, who has traveled extensively in the Czar's dominions. They will sail to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

"The university," said President Harper yesterday, "is in a flourishing condition. Were matters not entirely satisfactory, I should not feel at liberty to go away on a vacation. The world has been informed through THE NEW YORK TIMES and other papers of the large sums of money we have raised to carry on our great work. We have 1,701 students, and the law and medical departments have not been started. More money will be needed before we can put those departments in the shape we would like to have them."

State Wins in Adirondack Land Case.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the controversy between the Saranac Land and Timber Company and the State of New York over the title of 7,500 acres of land in Franklin County, New York, in favor of the State.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh northwesterly winds.

The barometer continues low in the Southwestern States and is relatively low, thence eastward to the South Atlantic Coast. Over the northern half of the country east of the Rocky Mountains high barometer and unseasonably low temperatures prevail. The temperature is also unseasonably low in the southern Rocky Mountain region.

Local rains have occurred from the lower Mississippi River to the South Atlantic Coast and also from Nebraska over the Dakotas and Montana, and snow has fallen in the middle and northern Rocky Mountain and middle and northern plateau districts. In all other districts fair weather has prevailed.

The weather will continue cool and fair over the northern districts during Tuesday and will moderate Wednesday. In the Southern States the weather will be fair, except probably rain on the west Gulf Coast. In the middle Rocky Mountain districts snow will be followed by clearing weather Tuesday.

Fair weather is indicated for the Pacific Coast States Tuesday.

Along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast the winds will be fresh from the north. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	38	35	39
6 A. M.	37	33	38
9 A. M.	42	33	42
12 M.	43	40	44
4 P. M.	39	43	46
6 P. M.	46	41	43
9 P. M.	45	34	37
12 P. M.	41	33	34

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	40¾
Weather Bureau	37½
Corresponding date 1899	41½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	46

The barometer registered 29.60 at 8 A. M., humidity, 83. At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 30; humidity, 46. The minimum temperature was 32, at 6:10 A. M. The maximum temperature was 44, at 3:10 P. M.

Blowy, Blustery Spring.

Top Coat necessity now makes itself apparent. Popular favor appears to run in the direction of neat, soft fabrics in shades that suggest elegance and refinement. Our line of Spring Top Coats includes every feature of overcoat fashion.

At $10.00

We offer an exceedingly good Top Coat of Oxford Cheviot—velvet collar—with or without cuffs—actually worth $15; or fine Covert Top Coat, full silk-lined, cut in favorite box style—same as sold regularly at $15 and $16. Either of these coats only $10 at our stores.

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men and Boys.

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47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street
125th Street, Corner 3d Ave.

Workmanship

Workmanship on a cigar is almost as important as the quality of tobacco.

La Preferencia are made by experienced Cuban workmen and by highest class Americans, whose superior intelligence has fully grasped Cuban methods. No cigars at any price display higher-class workmanship than do La Preferencia.

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THE HAVANA-AMERICAN CO., MAKERS.

"30 Minutes in Havana"

COURT-MARTIAL FOR FUNSTON?

General Caused Two Filipinos to be Hanged Without Trial as a Warning to Others.

MANILA, April 9.—An interesting topic of conversation in army circles is the investigation of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston's execution of two Filipinos and the possibility of a court-martial resulting therefrom.

The story is that the Filipinos captured three Maccabebe scouts who were crossing the country near San Isidro, and were preparing to kill them, when one of the Maccabebes escaped and found Gen. Funston with a scouting party near. This man guided the Americans to the rescue of his companions, and when the troops approached, the Filipinos fled, leaving the Maccabebes. Several of the Filipinos were shot and Gen. Funston captured two of them, took them to the village square, and hanged them without trial as a warning to the Filipinos.

The present method of warfare and instances of the mutilation of prisoners have incensed the American soldiers to such a degree that they feel justified in making reprisals, which has been done on several occasions lately.

There is a strong feeling among the residents and friendly Filipinos that the Chinese General, Pana, who, as announced March 31, surrendered to Brig. Gen. Kobbe, after terrorizing the Province of Panay, should be severely punished. It is pointed out that his career has been more that of a brigand than of a soldier, as he looted and extorted money by torture from wealthy natives and burned alive some of his followers who intended to desert him.

It is believed Pana surrendered because he feared his own men, and he expected to be paroled, like other officers, and enjoy the fruits of his brigandage.

ACTIVE WAR ON INSURGENTS.

Gen. Corbin Says Gens. Young and Bell Will Get the Reinforcements Requested.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin said to-day regarding the dispatch from Manila which stated that reinforcements had been requested by Gens. Young and Bell of Gen. Otis: "It is a fact that I have learned that such reinforcements have been requested of Otis. No official notice has been given me regarding this matter, but I can state that the forces under Young and Bell are inadequate. Gen. Bell, in particular, is greatly in need of troops, and I have heard through direct sources that his operations, owing to the lack of troops, have been greatly hampered time and time again."

Gen. Corbin went on to say that Gen. Otis has directly under his command more men than he really needs, and that beyond all probability the requests of Young and Bell would be immediately granted, and that they would be supplied with troops from the forces now in the vicinity of Manila.

In conclusion the Adjutant General said that with such reinforcements as desired Gens. Young and Bell would actively engage the insurgents and attempt, if possible, to restore peace in the provinces of Luzon.

FILIPINO TOWNS OCCUPIED.

Americans Enter Eleven Places Without Firing a Shot.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The following report of recent developments in the Philippines was received at the War Department to-day from Gen. Otis:

"Manila, April 9.

"Gen. Bates just returned from south, after placing Fortieth Infantry at Surigao, Cagayan, Iligaras, Isamis, Dapitan, Northern Mindanao, and attending to special matters intrusted to him, Department of Mindanao and Jolo, attended by two naval vessels and two gunboats. Troops occupied points without resistance. Two hundred and forty-one rifles, ninety-seven pieces of artillery surrendered. Eleven places in Mindanao and three in Jolo Archipelago now occupied by troops without the firing of a shot. Affairs in that section quite satisfactory."

MR. SHATTUC ON ATKINSON.

Congressman Pays His Respects to the Boston Anti-Imperialist.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In the House to-day Mr. Shattuc, (Rep., Ohio,) in the course of a speech in denunciation "of the unpatriotic course of the anti-imperialists," paid his respects to Edward Atkinson of Boston, whom he described as the "former Superintendent of a Massachusetts cotton mill, and celebrated as the notorious author of the science of nutrition, and the inventor of the Aladdin oven."

Mr. Shattuc undertook to give a brief account of the history and career of the Atkinsons, the recital of which created some amusement.

"If Aguinaldo and his Filipino followers," Mr. Shattuc said, "were made acquainted with Mr. Atkinson's science of nutrition they would be much more encouraged to hold out in their rebellion than they ever have been by his anti-imperialistic and treasonable literature, for the science of nutrition would teach them something practical—how to live on wind and husband their resources with a view of wearing out the overfed soldiers who are pursuing them."

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We could not possibly describe the vast array of this necessary article of apparel of the lady of the day.

NECKWEAR In keeping—stunning effects, Parisian and London Novelties in rich assortment, charming colors.

Because our goods are finer and our styles correct, do not imagine that our prices are higher—in fact, they are lower than elsewhere. It is to your interest to know this.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

DELUSIONS ABOUT THE TAX RATE.

It is proverbial that the people are easily fooled about their taxes. Probably there is no other subject except the condition of their immortal souls and their fitness for salvation as to which they are more generally deluded. In the State of New York, with the adjournment of each successive Legislature, the voters are treated to an elaborate official computation intended to convince them that no Legislature since the days of Gov. GEORGE CLINTON has kept a more faithful vigil over the public funds or exacted so slight a tribute from the purse of the taxpayer. Democrats and Republicans alike, in their turn, engage eagerly in this annual game of flim-flam, and the average taxpayer either disregards them altogether or contentedly absorbs the deceptive statistics and buys unusual beer on the strength of the showing that the State tax rate is seven-tenths of a mill lower than it was the previous year.

This year the Republican Legislature has made an impressive cut in the rate. Last year it was 2.49 mills. The rate fixed by the Legislature that adjourned last Friday is 1.96, a reduction of .53 of a mill. Accordingly, Gov. ROOSEVELT, who is naturally a prey to economic delusions of all sorts, extols the Legislature in these terms:

> The tax rate has been kept very low, thanks to the great economy insisted upon by the Legislature, and thanks, also, to the way in which the administrative officers have insisted that every dollar's outlay should represent a full dollar's worth of work for the State. The tax rate of 1.96 is, with one exception, the lowest for over forty years.

In his testimony about copyright before a committee of the House of Lords the other day Mark Twain told what results are to be expected when the unthinking thinker thinks he thinks about a subject. In this case the Governor falls easily into the Twain category. The positive affirmations of his eulogy of the Legislature are these: 1. That the tax rate has been kept low by the great economy insisted on by the Legislature; and (2) by the vigilance of the administrative officers in getting their money's worth in every expenditure.

Both affirmations are profoundly erroneous, for the Legislature has appropriated more money than the Legislature of 1899—$23,170,529, against $22,031,674, an excess of $1,139,055—which would have made necessary a higher tax rate, not a lower one, had its liberality not been counteracted by the real causes of the reduction, and the extraordinary vigilance of the administrative officers this year, if they have been extraordinarily vigilant, would have been reflected only in the amount of the surplus, while, as will appear, the expected surplus is due to other causes.

But the Governor's delusion, which he attempts to pass on to the people, may be made most clearly apparent by pointing out the actual sources of the reduction in the tax rate—that is, the changes in fiscal conditions that have made it possible. These are:

1. An increase of $385,005,932 in the assessed valuation of real and personal property in the State from $5,076,396,824 in 1899 to $5,461,302,756 in 1900.

2. An increase of $3,533,405 in the revenue from indirect taxation, using as the basis of the comparison the estimates of the two years as made up at the time of fixing the tax rate. The indirect tax receipts include for the current year $455,000 increase in fees paid into the Treasury by officers of State institutions, who have hitherto disbursed most of this money themselves; and an increase of two millions over the estimates in the revenue from the inheritance tax, due to the deaths of CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and GEORGE SMITH. From Mr. SMITH'S estate alone the great sum of $2,036,582 was collected. These two items provide substantially all of the estimated surplus of $2,700,000 which is expected to be available on Sept. 1 next, after all of this year's bills have been paid.

The unthinking thinker will instantly cry out that it is not fair to debit the Governor and the Legislature with the surplus of $2,700,000. It is fair, perfectly fair, and this item can be treated in no other way without economic confusion. In the first place, it is the taxpayers' money, and it makes no practical difference whether it was taken from them under the laws of 1899 or under the laws of 1900. But conclusive proof of the fairness of our reckoning is afforded by the fact that the Legislature has treated the surplus as so much spending money, and has made no provision for maintaining it as a continuing reserve. In his report of Jan. 10 the Controller respectfully and earnestly urged upon the Legislature "the necessity of making a tax rate that will provide a surplus sufficient to take care of the necessary expenditures of government during the early part of next year." The Legislature has ignored his request. The present estimated surplus will be impaired by two millions at the end of the next fiscal year. But almost unvarying fiscal experience compels us to look for the total extinguishment of that balance through the demands made upon it for deficiencies and contingencies of all kinds. There was a deficiency of a million to provide for a year ago. If the policy of a surplus is to be adopted, the Legislature should have fixed the tax rate high enough to insure a balance of cash in the Treasury to the amount of at least $2,700,000 on Sept. 1, 1901.

An analysis of the problem which the State Assessors had to solve will make it clear that the economical spirit of the Legislature had no part in lowering the tax rate. To begin with, the Assessors found an increase in the real and personal valuation as compared with last year of $385,005,932. At the tax rate of 2.49 mills, fixed a year ago, that increase would yield $953,658. Adding to this the increase in the estimated yield of the indirect taxes, including the surplus, in all amounting to $3,533,405, the Assessors found that with the old tax rate and the surplus they would have $4,487,068 more money next year than they had for the current year. But the total of the appropriations is only $1,139,053 greater, leaving a balance available for the remission of taxes amounting to $8,348,008. A reduction of the tax rate by 53 points, or to 1.96, would make a difference in the revenue of only $2,894,490, leaving a margin of $443,518, or, in round numbers, half a million dollars, for contingencies. If we apportion the reduction we find that 19 points of the 53 came from increased valuation, and the other 34 from increase in the revenue from indirect taxes. Economy played no part in the matter.

"VERGING ON ACTUAL CRIMINALITY."

That is a very striking phrase which the Governor of the State employs in his letter on the Ramapo job to characterize the conduct of the Tammany officials who have been pushing it. "Their acts," he says, as described by his correspondent, "verge on actual criminality."

That is the belief of everybody who has had occasion to watch the progress of the job from its inception to the present time. The vision of the President of the Board of Public Improvements and of the Commissioner of Water Supply has been strictly bounded by the private interests of the Ramapo Company. If these officials did not partake those private interests, in complete disregard of the public interests, then their mental incompetency to their places is even more complete than anybody supposed.

Of course, nobody supposed them to be competent. But they were sinning against light in insisting that the only way of safeguard against a water famine was to close a contract with a private corporation for the payment, through a term of years, of $14,000 a day. The indecent and surreptitious haste with which they tried to "jam through" this job was of itself ground for suspicion. They would have succeeded but for the vigilance of the Controller. And at the hearing the Controller adduced in the report of Mr. CROES what amounted very nearly to positive proof that the actual supply is sufficient for all the needs of the city for some years to come, provided it is husbanded and not wantonly wasted. The house waste can be checked by the introduction of meters. But, great as is the waste from this source, Mr. CROES adduced figures to show that even a greater loss was incurred from leakage through the old pipes, and that most of the water supplied and not consumed was running away into the ground. To this showing the conspirators paid no attention whatever. They made no attempt to refute it. They merely ignored it and went on with their job, until public indignation forced them to lay it aside and forced through the Legislature a bill which for the time scotches the scheme. But there is no reason to believe that they have abandoned it. The measure of protection against them which the Legislature was induced to pass was opposed by the entire Tammany delegation in the Legislature, and vetoed by a Tammany Mayor. The case the Governor makes against giving more power to the officials who have thus abused the powers they have is strong.

Now comes Mr. FREEMAN, an engineer employed by the Controller, with the showing which we printed on Sunday. He concurs with Mr. CROES in the conclusion, which he refers to as "proved," that "more than half the water now delivered by the aqueducts is wasted." But nevertheless he holds that the Croton can be developed so as to yield a supply greater than the present demand, waste and all. With the enforcement of economy, the stoppage of street waste by tight pipes, the stoppage of house waste by meters and the ultimate exploitation of the Croton basin, it seems that the supply should be ample for years, without recourse not only to the Ramapo job, by which the vision of Messrs. HOLAHAN and DALTON is limited, but to any but the existing sources of supply. What shall be said of the official custodians of a great public interest who ignore, as the custodians of our water supply are thus shown to have ignored, every consideration which appears to disinterested and competent inquirers as relevant and important? Ought not every New Yorker to take shame to himself that men should be in important municipal offices whose acts are esteemed by the Governor of the State to "verge on actual criminality," and concerning whom he appears to entertain doubts whether they ought to be at large? It is, or it ought to be, humiliating to us all to have men in high places who can be plausibly talked about as the Governor talks about the city officers who conspired to "jam through" the Ramapo job:

> In your letter you show the grossest and most culpable misconduct on the part of the city officials. Their acts as described by you verge on actual criminality. You show that they attempted to bring about an artificial water panic, and that the aid of the State had to be invoked to prevent them from turning waters from polluted ponds into the conduits, and that they were barely prevented by an explosion of popular indignation from entering into a most grossly improper contract with the Ramapo Company. You show that the city authorities of New York have themselves prepared the laws which disqualify the city from obtaining water through municipal ownership. Such being the case, it was but natural that the country members should object to seeing these same officials against whom so heavy an indictment is framed made supreme over the water systems of the country counties. You have shown that the only hope lies not in the action of the city authorities, but in the action of the State, Legislature and Executive; and, finally, that the danger is not only to the City of New York, but to all of the counties in the eastern part of the State.

THE PENSION POLICY OF COMMISSIONER EVANS.

"A pension ought not to go back of the date upon which it was filed. If it is not worth filing it is not worth having."

This is a statement of Commissioner EVANS in an interesting and very clear article published in the current number of The Independent. It relates to one of the chief sources of waste and fraud in the Pension Bureau. The back action, so to speak, of the pension laws is in favor of widows. It does not help the veterans themselves. In the case of all soldiers and sailors whose applications have been filed since July 1, 1880, the pensions, if granted, can commence only at the time of filing the application. But in the case of a widow there are no limitations, and the pension commences from the date of the death of the husband. Thus it happens that the widow of a man dying in the war may claim a pension years after his death, when it is practically impossible to test the evidence of the claim. One peculiarity of claims of this sort is that they are frequently made not during actual widowhood, but after a second marriage. The Commissioner cites the case of one woman whose soldier husband died in 1865, five months after her marriage. She remarried in 1876, and only now, thirty-five years after the death of her first husband, her second husband being still living, she claims a pension for those eleven years intervening between the death of her first husband and her remarriage. Another case is that of the widow aged seventeen of a veteran aged seventy-seven, who had lost his first wife by death and had been divorced from three others. The last marriage took place only fourteen days before the death of the pensioner. It is easy to see the motive of that marriage. This case does not come under the operation of the law as to arrears of pensions, but it is one of a class prolific in frauds.

The Commissioner plainly states that "there are those who make a regular business of filing fraudulent claims." Not long since the bureau discovered and exposed a woman about ninety years of age who had been drawing a pension for thirty-five years as the widow of the ANDREW JACKSON, when in reality she was the wife of another man. In another case a claim for some $4,000 which had been passed was re-examined, and it was discovered that it was wholly fraudulent, and the woman confessed that she had been "induced to apply by parties who were making a business of filing fraudulent claims under the act of June 7, 1888."

All these facts bring out the evil we have constantly exposed, the existence of the class of swindling pension agents. It is they, and not the veterans, not even the dishonest veterans, whose number is not large, who are responsible for the pension frauds. These attorneys are keen, active, skilful, and experienced. They make large sums of money even on claims that are never got through, and still larger on those that are successful. They are the organizers of the pension lobby, and are the promoters of all the agitation among the so-called veterans' associations. And the hopeless feature of the matter is that their services are under the law wholly needless for honest claimants, whom the Government is ready to pay without any solicitation from others. Commissioner EVANS has a stiff fight with these sharks on his hands, and is entitled to the support of all decent soldiers.

ARTISTIC VANDALS.

Without doubt the New York public owes a great deal to its artists, not alone for the creation, but also for the preservation, of its few municipal adornments. But it has been said by lay Vandals that the virtue of the artists was due to the want of temptation, and that if it became their interest to deface our public places, they would show themselves as willing as their neighbors to sacrifice public to private considerations.

The lay Vandals who desired to lay out a trotting course through Central Park entertained and expressed this view when the artists helped to battle them. There has occasionally seemed to be some evidence in favor of it, as when an eminent architect has shown himself willing to erect a building which was sure, by the conditions of its erection, to be an eyesore rather than to decline and leave the erection of it to somebody else. But there has not been quite so complete a vindication before of the lay Vandal's cynical view as is furnished by the proposal of an eminent architect and an eminent sculptor to place an equestrian statue where it will destroy the effect of the Mall in Central Park, for no better reason than that it is the most conspicuous site that can be found for the monument.

There is absolutely nothing to be said, on grounds of municipal art, in favor of this disfigurement of the Park. It is perhaps the most serious that has ever been proposed by anybody. It takes the very focus of the Park, upon which its effects converge, and threatens to screen it from view and to nullify its beautiful perspective by building in front of it a screen of bronze and granite. Such a situation would not be even the best for the statue, although it would most conspicuously advertise it, partly by reason of the intrusiveness and incompatibility of a statue at this point. The desire to place it there seems to be exactly the same as that which impels vulgar advertisers of any kind to call attention to their own wares through the defacement of natural scenery.

Nobody needs to be told that the perspective of the Mall is a more delightful and refreshing work of art than any statue at present in the municipal possession, or than we are likely to possess. If we had to choose we should undoubtedly choose the Mall by a great majority. But there is no occasion for a choice. We can have both. The statue, which we have every reason to expect will be a good one, can be seen elsewhere to better advantage than in the place where it may be forced upon the notice of the most people, and so exasperate the sensitive among them by its interference with a work of art already completed that they will be unable to do justice to its own merits.

The most melancholy consequence of this application is likely to be that that large and well-disposed part of the public which is content to take its opinions on matters of art from the artists would no longer be able, if the application succeeded, to place implicit confidence in those opinions. Before accepting the recommendation of an artist it would be moved to inquire whether he had not some axe of his own to grind that deprived his opinion of value. It is to be hoped that when the artists concerned in this attempt upon the Mall consider the amount and the kind of opposition with which their attempt has been met, they will gracefully defer to the opposition and give over the attempt.

SAVING THE CHILDREN.

The New York Kindergarten Association now supports eighteen kindergartens all in the poorer districts of the city. The annual expense of these is about $30,000. The funds pledged are only $23,000. The association seeks subscribers for the deficit and for the support of more schools. We know of no way in which money can be more wisely invested for the benefit of the children who can be reached by these peculiarly efficient schools, or for the general good of the community.

At present the public kindergartens are entirely insufficient. They can take in but about 2,000 children. The association supplements this work, which at best is extended only slowly. Their schools are safely and skillfully managed, and every effort is made to enlist the intelligent interest of the parents, often with a success that is in itself as gratifying and as useful as the work of the schools with the children.

One fact should be steadily kept in mind. Children whose teaching is begun in the kindergarten almost invariably contract the thirst for useful study and for healthy mental activity. School life is not a task to them. It is a pleasure, and a pleasure that lasts and grows. Its influence is not merely restraining; it is stimulating and strengthening. The children get a new notion of what work is and can be; they get a distinct taste for it because in it they find the joy that comes of the practical use of their faculties. In this way they are prepared for the struggle which is only too sure to await them in after life, and they enter on that struggle with extremely strong safeguards against its temptations. It is very probable—almost to the point of certainty—that children well started in the kindergarten system will not in later life become vicious. That is one reason why we say that contributions to the Kindergarten Association are an excellent investment.

An exhibit of the work done by the pupils of the kindergartens will be open to visitors at the Amity Kindergarten, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. to-day, to-morrow, and Thursday. To-morrow evening from 8:30 to 10 o'clock there will also be an exhibition of the kindergarten games. Contributions may be sent to SPENCER TRASK, Treasurer, 29 West Forty-second Street.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Skepticism is now so lamentably prevalent that the intrinsic merit of a story is no longer any protection to it from criticism of the most destructive character—it isn't, that is, if the story appears in a newspaper. Wall Street and the magazines are different. Take, for instance, the tale about this year's escape from all taxation by the inhabitants of Guilford, Conn. That was a really excellent tale, full of the minute detail that comes so near to forcing belief, and yet remarkable enough to excite a wonder close to awe. In other days it would have passed current anywhere on the principle that it ought to be true, even if it wasn't, and nobody would have had the heart to attack it. But what happens now? Why, one of our readers who had seen the thrilling narrative comes up into the office, and, not content with proclaiming his own doubt of the story's accuracy, ruthlessly shakes our own faith in it by calling reluctant attention to a bill for taxes imposed this year on property owned by himself in the town declared to be untaxed! From some points of view—that, for example, of the man who made the declaration, and doesn't want to take it back—the tax bill in question is argument of the very poorest sort, but, personally, we don't see any way around it, especially as the possessor of the ugly document proceeded to tell just what Guilford's financial condition and habits are. It seems that the town includes a borough of the same name. The assessed valuation of the town is about $1,400,000, and the tax rate on that, this year, as for many years past, is ten mills. The residents of the borough pay their own expenses besides, and it is their peculiar custom to impose upon themselves a "borough tax" one year, a "school tax" the next, and so on in alternation. The present year no "borough tax" is collected, and that, according to our historioclast, is all the basis there is for the statement that the Guilfordians are now sharing with Indians the dubious joys of freedom from taxation. Well, this revelation at least shows that we need no longer shudder at the dreadful isolation upon which we commented so feelingly.

—In the course of an after-dinner speech made by Capt. SIGSBEE in St. Paul the other evening, he indulged in one of his rare references to the great tragedy in which he played such a prominent part. "If the Maine was blown up intentionally," he said, "I can only say that it was the blackest crime of the century. But we never knew whether there was any culpability. If I did know I should tell it. From a technical standpoint there is nothing more certain that that the Maine was blown up from the outside. But I never had any idea that the Spanish Government as a Government blew up the Maine. However, we were in the harbor, and assuming that the ship was blown up from the outside, the Spanish Government was morally responsible—to a certain degree." That is stating the case accurately and moderately—with much emphasis on the "moderately." Capt. SIGSBEE is a very judicious officer, with a fine control over his eloquence and a timely knowledge of the way things will look after they get into print. Such officers are valuable possessions.

EXTENSION OF THE SPEEDWAY IDEA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Speedway has achieved a popular success greater, no doubt, than even its projectors anticipated. The development of speed with safety is a step in evolution. Therefore human nature approves and supports it, especially when in doing this it can take a holiday, feast on nature and beer, and enjoy a pleasurable thrill.

Already the title of Speedway is applied in the popular mind not only to the trotting course, but to the waterway beside it. That breeds an idea. The opposite bank, while at present not unpicturesque, will no doubt soon be attacked by commerce. Why not make complete a scheme which has so unmistakably the support of the public? Give to automobilists an asphalt road, to equestrians a soft bed, to cyclists a crushed-stone track, to runners a cinder path, with liberty to do their respective level bests on an absolutely even, straightaway two-mile stretch.

Then would the Speedway be indeed unique in the world. Encouraging virility and advancement, pleasing a multitude, adding to the fame of the city, it would help to dedicate to at least some measure of beauty a most charming region of New York. These various speedways linked to the two athletic fields at the southern boundary would form an imposing theatre for an annual week of athletic sport under direct or indirect supervision of the city—an American Olympian Festival.

GEORGE TYLER.

New York, April 7, 1900.

The Independent Voter's Opportunity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a feature of the Dewey campaign that has not yet been touched upon to the extent it deserves. It is the opportunity offered for the independent voter. It is very evident that Admiral Dewey is not yet under the control of the boss of either party. That is, perhaps, the reason his proposition to be made President is meeting with their scorn. His very independence is the opportunity of the independent voter, and the independent voter is the political salvation of this country. Let the bosses laugh, but what is wrong or immodest in any citizen saying he would like to be President? Why, I would like to be President myself; I should be highly honored, but then—

If Dewey would like to be the First Officer in the land I honor his very artlessness in saying so in simple language. But my greatest pleasure lies in the prospective opportunity to kick over the traces of the tyrannical political boss and help to down him by backing out from under him, and this opportunity the candidacy of the Admiral offers as it has never been offered since bossism became a fixed fact in this country. 'Rah for the independent voters' chance!

B. E. GINNER.

New York, April 8, 1900.

NUGGETS.

An Exception.

Jaxon—Everybody seems to have the grip these days.

Paxon (dejectedly)—I seem to have lost mine.—Detroit Free Press.

Pay, Pay, Pay.

Collector—This is three times I have asked you to pay.

Betem—You're another of those "Absent-Minded Beggar" elocutionists, are you?—Baltimore American.

Measure of Success.

"What is your idea of success in life?" said the inquisitive man.

"Oh, I dunno," answered Senator Sorghum, reflectively. "I should say anything over $500,000."—Washington Star.

The Coming Tumult.

He—You Daughters of the American Revolution ought to be ashamed to wrangle the way you do.

She—Never mind; just wait until your Hall of Fame Committee gets in session.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Price of Ten Cents' Worth.

Customer—Give me ten cents' worth of paregoric, please.

Druggist—Yes, Sir.

Customer (absent-mindedly)—How much is it?

Druggist—A quarter.—Boston Christian Register.

THE WORLD'S SINGERS.

From The Buffalo News.

I am glad that the world has sweet singers
Whose songs are of comfort and cheer,
Who, midst trials and wrong, will lift up a song
That tells us that help lingers near.
New courage they give to the toiler,
New hope to the one with a load.
Their songs make the burdens seem lighter,
Their messages shorten the road.

I am glad that the world has sweet singers,
Who feel for the weary and sad,
Who bring, as they sing, relief from grief's sting,
And make the despondent heart glad.
Thank God, yes, thank God, for the singers!
May their sweet music prolong,
For heaven drifts down to us mortals below
On the magical wings of their song.

DR. M'GIFFERT OUT OF THE PRESBYTERY

His Resignation Accepted at the Semi-Annual Session.

MUCH SPEAKING AND VOTING

Resolution Adopted Expressing Sincere Personal Affection for Him—Assembly Delegates Elected.

At its semi-annual session yesterday the Presbytery accepted the reasons offered by Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert, and in compliance with his request dropped his name from the roll of membership.

Charges of heresy were made against Dr. McGiffert in connection with his book, "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age." Dr. G. W. F. Birch, stated Clerk of the Presbytery, was his accuser. The Presbytery declined to consider the charges, and Dr. Birch appealed against the Presbytery to the General Assembly. Dr. McGiffert sent his resignation to the Presbytery, and its acceptance was moved. Dr. Birch objected, and the matter had been in suspense.

As far as Dr. McGiffert is concerned Presbytery's action probably will end the incident. Dr. Birch said that as soon as the General Assembly has decided upon the legal points raised, he will retire from the prosecution. Dr. McGiffert, under the resolution of Presbytery is no longer a Presbyterian clergyman, and his withdrawal has effected all that an adverse decision by the General Assembly could effect.

THE LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

In his letter to the Presbytery, requesting that his name be dropped from the roll, Dr. McGiffert said in part:

> In making this request I desire to say that I do not withdraw because I regard the charges of heresy preferred against me as well founded, or because I recognize the justice of the accusations that have been made in many quarters, for I shall believe, as I believed when I wrote to the General Assembly last Spring, that my views are in harmony with the faith of the Presbyterian Church and of evangelical Christendom in all vital and essential matters, but I cannot feel that it is my duty to go through the trial before the General Assembly which the appeal will doubtless precipitate, and I am unwilling needlessly to prolong the agitation that has been distracting the Church and preventing it from giving itself unreservedly to its true work of advancing the Kingdom of God.
>
> Ecclesiastical strife is abhorrent to me, and I have no interest and no faith in heresy trials as a means of promoting the truth. Indeed, I believe that they work mischief whether they result in any particular case in a condemnation or an acquittal, for the principles which govern them are from the standpoint of the honest seeker after truth fundamentally unsound. Only by patient study and free discussion can the truth be reached, and the attempt to determine the correctness or incorrectness of historical conclusions by their conformity or nonconformity to a confessional standard tends to obscure truth's supremacy and to promote indifference to its claims.
>
> I have remained within the Presbyterian Church, subjecting myself to serious misrepresentations, and I have ever been prepared in spite of my repugnance to such a strife, to face a judicial trial in Presbytery if called upon to do so. But your action in dismissing the charges brought against me—action which according to the accepted principles of common law should be final—relieves me from the particular responsibility hitherto resting upon me and makes it possible for me to withdraw without detriment. Indeed, rather, as I believe, with advantage to the cause of truth and liberty.
>
> Your action is a distinct assertion, and the more distinct because you dissent from many of my views, that questions of scholarship can best be settled not by ecclesiastical process, but by continued study, and that the interests neither of God's truth nor of Christ's kingdom are subserved when the Church turns from its active, practical, saving, Christian work to the profitless task of discovering and condemning supposed deviations from the confessional standards.
>
> That assertion I concur in most heartily, and I am unwilling that the clear issue between the Presbytery and the prosecutor which has been raised by the appeal of the latter should be obscured by further consideration of the minor question as to my own soundness or unsoundness in the Presbyterian faith.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE MEETING.

The decision was not reached until several votes had been taken and eight or ten addresses had been made.

The Rev. W. M. Brown, counsel for Dr. McGiffert, presented a long letter from the accused clergyman, and then Dr. H. A. Johnson moved that his name be dropped from the roll as he asked.

As soon as the motion was made Dr. Birch noted an exception on the ground that as an appeal is pending to the General Assembly, the Presbytery had no power to act.

The newly elected Moderator, Dr. David G. Wylie of the Scotch Church, held the point well taken.

Dr. C. P. Faganni appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The ruling was reversed by a vote of 50 to 46.

Finally the motion that Dr. McGiffert's name be dropped from the roll was adopted without opposition, as a mere matter of form.

The vote for Commissioners to the General Assembly was well contested. There were two tickets in the field—one supposed to represent the anti-McGiffert feeling and the other the McGiffert sentiment. The ticket elected was composed of several names from each of the tickets, and Dr. C. R. Gilett of the McGiffert party and Dr. Birch of the other side both claimed a victory when the session adjourned.

This is the ticket that will represent the Presbytery at the General Assembly in St. Louis:

COMMISSIONERS. — Ministers — Dr. R. F. Sample, Dr. George Alexander, Dr. C. C. Hall, Dr. A. W. Halsey, the Rev. W. D. Buchanan, Dr. F. E. Sheaer, and Dr. M. D. Babcock.

ALTERNATES.—Ministers—Jesse F. Forbes, J. C. Calmer, H. Van Dyke, D. D., H. A. Johnston, D. D., Charles A. Stoddard, D. D., William Hughes, D. J. McMillan, D. D.

ELDERS.—Principals—Henry W. Jessup, F. A. Booth, C. H. Dodge, William Irwin, W. E. Stiger, Rush Taggart, O. E. Boyd.

ELDERS.—Alternates—B. L. Amerman, J. C. Cady, R. A. McWilliams, W. Hopper, Titus B. Meigs, J. Marshall, H. R. Elliott.

The Moderator named the Rev. Daniel Russell, Jr., Vice Moderator, and these as Moderator's Council: The Rev. Dr. J. F. Forbes, the Rev. A. J. Kerr, James Yearance, and William F. Magie.

The following resolution was adopted, on the motion of Dr. R. R. Booth, just before the adjournment:

> The Presbytery desires to express to our brother Arthur C. McGiffert, who has this day signified his withdrawal from the Presbyterian Church, a sincere personal affection, and to assure him that our prayers will be offered for his guidance and peace in the future.

Dr. John Fox, who had opposed the original McGiffert resolution, seconded this resolution, and it was adopted without argument. After its adoption Dr. Birch entered a technical exception to the action of the Presbytery.

PRESBYTERIAN BOSSISM.

Charges as to One-Man Power in General Assembly Made in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Charges that the Presbyterian General Assembly was dominated by a system of bossism and one-man power worse than any political machine, and that that great religious body was afflicted with packed committees, were made to-day at an adjourned meeting of the Chicago Presbytery.

The question came up during consideration of a letter received from the Peoria Presbytery recommending that the standing committees of the General Assembly be in the future elected by the delegates instead of being appointed by the Moderator, and, after an animated discussion, a recommendation that the proposition be indorsed and sent to the General Assembly was adopted by a two-thirds vote. The Rev. B. M. Johnson, speaking in favor of the proposition, said:

> "We are suffering to-day from the rules of a species of bossism which has grown up in the Church, and which has proved detrimental. This policy has nearly ruined the Church in certain quarters, and cannot be too strongly criticised. At the last General Assembly a committee was appointed to consider the case of Dr. McGiffert. We know that the committee was packed and that each member was named to perform a certain duty which was known to all in advance. This system of one-man power by which the Presbyterian Church is being controlled at present is really worse than the dictation of any political machine I ever saw."

Other ministers speaking on the subject said that much of the petty jealousy and sectional dissension in the Church could be traced to the domination of bosses and the injection of politics into the conduct of the affairs of the General Assembly.

EXHIBITS TO BE OPEN SUNDAYS.

French Authorities Decide No Displays Shall Be Closed.

PARIS, April 9.—The French authorities have decided that all exhibits at the Exposition are to be open to the public on Sundays, and the United States exhibits are, naturally, within this regulation. These exhibits are under cover in buildings erected by the French Government, over which the United States authorities have no control, and, therefore, they must abide by the rules established.

The United States National Pavilion is not within this category, and the question of its being opened or closed on Sunday the French officials have left entirely to Commissioner Peck's desires. He will probably announce to-day or to-morrow his final decision in the matter.

A Rush for Passports.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Passport Bureau of the State Department to-day broke all records by issuing 105 passports. The normal rate for this season is about thirty or forty. The great increase is attributed by the officials to the Paris Exposition.

EMPERORS TO MEET.

Press Comments on Francis Joseph's Visit to Berlin.

VIENNA, April 9.—The Austrian press, without exception, approves the intention of Emperor Francis Joseph to visit Berlin next month, accompanied by Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, on the occasion of the coming of age of Crown Prince Frederick William.

The Neue Freie Presse says: "When the two Emperors again extend the hand of friendship, they will indeed set a seal upon their old alliance."

All the other journals comment in a similar strain.

BERLIN, April 9.—The intended visit here on May 5 of Emperor Francis Joseph, which is semi-officially confirmed this evening by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine-Zeitung, engrosses public attention. The Berlin press variously interprets its significance. Most of the papers declare that it has an eminently political meaning. The Berliner Tageblatt says:

"The fact that Count Goluchowski will accompany the Emperor-King indicates that Balkan affairs, which are now threatening, will probably occupy the attention of the two monarchs."

Officially, however, this supposition is emphatically repudiated, and it is asserted that the visit of the Austro-Hungarian ruler is chiefly intended as returning that of Emperor William to Hungary. German civilities will be particularly appropriate in this instance, because Crown Prince Frederick William will attain his majority on May 6. Emphatic assurances are given that the visit will absolutely lack anti-Russian significance.

THE TROUBLE IN ASHANTI.

One Tribe Resists British Efforts to Get the Golden Stool.

LONDON, April 9.—Official reports received from Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Gold Coast Colony, show that the Ashanti uprising was due to efforts by the British to obtain possession of the "Golden Stool of Ashanti," which King Prempeh was alleged to have concealed at the time of his submission to the British expedition led by Sir Francis Scott.

These efforts have been violently opposed by the Kumassie tribe, with the result that two British constables have been dangerously wounded and one has been killed. A third is missing, and twenty-one other casualties are reported. Most of the native chiefs, however, declare themselves loyal and refuse to join the Kumassie tribesmen.

The Governor hopes to secure a peaceful settlement. He has sent for two additional companies of troops.

BARON INCHIQUIN DEAD.

LONDON, April 9.—Baron Inchiquin, Edward Donough O'Brien, is dead. He was born in 1839.

The Barony of Inchiquin is one of the oldest in Ireland. It was created in 1536, the late Peer having been the fourteenth holder of the title. His family was a famous one, apart from the honors showered on it by English kings, one of its early members having been Brian Boroimhe, who fell at the battle of Clontarf in 1014. The late Baron was born in 1839, being the eldest son of the thirteenth lord. Since 1873 he had been a representative peer for Ireland, and since 1896 Lord Lieutenant for County Clare. He owned nearly 21,000 acres, including the beautiful estate of Dromoland, County Clare. The title descends to Lord Inchiquin's eldest son, the Hon. Lucius O'Brien.

MORE PLAGUE IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, April 9.—Ninety-three cases of the bubonic plague and twenty-nine deaths from the disease have occurred here. Thursday next has been appointed as a day of intercession and prayer for relief from the plague.

PERTH, Western Australia, April 9.—A man has died from the bubonic plague at Fremantle, twelve miles south of here, at the mouth of the Swan River.

Irish Editor to Go to Prison.

DUBLIN, April 9.—Arthur Griffiths, editor of The United Irishman, which was suppressed last Saturday, was this afternoon sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment or a fine of a sovereign for assaulting Ramsay Collies, proprietor of The Irish Figaro, in the latter's office this morning. He decided to take the imprisonment.

Muscher to be Extradited.

LONDON, April 9.—Nathan Muscher, who was arrested and detained here, charged with forging notes in New York City and securing $20,000 on them, was committed for extradition, in the Bow Street Police Court to-day. Detective Sullivan will have charge of the prisoner on the trip to New York.

Colombian Rebels Threaten Attack.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 9.—Colombian advices just received here announce that a rebel attack is momentarily expected at Savanilla. It is added that the place has been prepared for the expected movement and that artillery has been trained so as to command the harbor. At Cartagena all is excitement, in consequence of the rebel successes, and a large body of Government troops has arrived at Colon to strengthen the garrison there.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S TASK.

Must Consider 500 Bills Within a Month —Teachers' Bill Hearing.

ALBANY, April 9.—Gov. Roosevelt has now under consideration some 500 bills which must be disposed of within a period of one month.

A hearing will be given by him on the Davis School Teachers' Schedule Salary bill for New York City on Friday next at 11:30 o'clock, and on the Wagner-Doughty bill to abate the bone-burning nuisance on Barren Island on Friday, April 20, at the same hour.

MEMBERS OF COMMISSIONS.

Gov. Roosevelt to Make No Appointments for a Week or Ten Days.

ALBANY, April 9.—Gov. Roosevelt announced to-day that it would be a week or ten days before he would be ready to announce his appointments of persons to serve on the New York City Charter, the Tenement House, and the State Tuberculosis Hospital Commission.

The Governor refused to discuss the results of the conferences held yesterday in New York City.

Orphans to See the Circus.

The orphans of the city will have an opportunity to see the circus at Madison Square Garden. Forepaugh & Sells have set aside the afternoon performance of Tuesday, April 17, for the unfortunate children of the public institutions, and Superintendents will be alloted free seats upon application by mail, which should reach the management not later than April 13. Last Spring the same circus entertained 6,000 orphans.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Two Melodramatic Plays Founded on "Quo Vadis."

"Trelawny of the Wells" Revived—A New Comic Opera—Gossip of the Theatres.

Two plays founded on "Quo Vadis," that much-talked-about romance of Nero's Rome, were acted for the first time in this city last night. Neither proved to be much better than an ordinary melodrama. The one that deserves the first attention this morning was written by Jeannette Gilder and acted at the Herald Square Theatre. It has the place of honor, not because it is the better play, but because it is entirely new, never having been performed befcre, and because it is the version approved by the author of the novel, his translator, and his American publishers.

Not very much, however, need be said now or at any other time about Miss Gilder's dramatization of "Quo Vadis." It is not a fruitful or a profitable topic. It is divided into five short acts, which were associated last night, with four long waits. It is set upon the stage with new scenery of a fair quality and some not discreditable effort in the direction of spectacular display.

In a literary sense it is in no way inferior to Wilson Barrett's "Sign of the Cross," but it is not nearly so effective dramatically as that work of religious art, while it does not compare favorably with the stage version of "Ber-Hur," pictorially, or theatrically. Indeed, for two acts and a half the Herald Square "Quo Vadis" is pretty dull stuff, the opening scenes having no sort of merit but their brevity, while the orgy in Nero's palace, with the Prospect Park illuminated fountain in the background, is as joyless and ineffective as such scenes are, with rare exceptions.

The dramatist, however, gives the actors a chance to wake up when she gets, not very gracefully or coherently, as far along as the burning of Rome, the accusation of the Christians, the imprisonment of Lygia, and the conversion and heroism of Marcus Vinicius. Some of the later episodes, especially those involving the treacherous Chilo, are needlessly incoherent, but they are at least forcible and alive.

The most direct and effective episode is the denunciation of Nero by Petronius and the death of that elegant personage quickly and violently by poison, not in the manner of Seneca's death as described in the book. The last scene, which required a half hour's labor before it was revealed last night, represents Nero's seat in the arena, and in this the killing of the bull by Ursus is talked about and the freedom of the rescued Lygia proclaimed by the people. This, however, will be found to lack effectiveness after the gruesome episode in the dungeons immediately preceding it.

The actors generally whined or droned. In his denunciation scene, Mr. Edward Morgan awoke, but his elocution was generally faulty, and he represented a nervous fellow, always ill at ease, quite the reverse in manner of Petronius. Mr. Blair put more vigor in his work than usual, and was, on the whole, the hero of the night, but he has much to learn before he can vie in such rôles with the memory of even the ordinary actors of yore.

The Chilo was a veritable nightmare of bad acting, and the Nero was the customary clown, the fault not being wholly the actor's. Miss Fernandez was pretty and not often overweighted. The heroics of Miss Russell, however, were simply awful. The Eunice was a dollilke girl, with a baby voice.

Petronius	E. J. Morgan
Vinicius	John Blair
Nero	Robert Fischer
Tigellenius	T. B. Bridgeland
Chilo	Frank J. Currier
Lucan	William Herbert
Ursus	Harrison Armstrong
Father Linus	Myron Calice
Croton	Howard Truesdale
Hasta	Robert L. Gemp
Vitellius	W. Ramous
Vestinius	Horace Bell
Glaucos	Willard Simpson
Gulo	Joseph Danery
Lygia	Bijou Fernandez
Poppaea	Hattie Russell
Eunice	Grace Scott
Pomponia	Minnie Monk
Miriam	Annie Barkley
Acte	Engel Sumner

THE OTHER "QUO VADIS."

An Amiable View of the Whitney Version at the New York.

There are six acts in the "Quo Vadis" presented last night at the New York Theatre. Only two of them have more than one scene. If two others could include the remaining text in scenes, making the play one of four acts, the version, considered as an entertainment, could hardly suffer, and in respect to duration at least it would be improved. The performance began seasonably; no unusual waiting occurred between the acts; play was spirited, smooth, and rapid, and the curtain rose for the last act at midnight.

This version has the acting advantage of frequent exhibition. It has been almost continuously before the public since Dec. 12, when it had its initial performance in Chicago. The stage people know their lines well and have become accustomed to each other. In the stage setting, the parts fit and seem appropriate to the period depicted, as does the costuming. There has been no neglect of detail, and the stage of this theatre affords ample space for effective display.

Unde these conditions the company started off buoyantly, attended well to its climaxes of speech and pictorial grouping, and not only easily captured the large audience but held its close attention through to the end. So many heroics occur in its development that those that come later do not create the visible conflagration for which Nero yearned to inspire his verse, but none seemed injudicious or ran to the extreme of bathos.

Joseph Haworth's Vinicius, Arthur Forrest's Petronius, the bloated, maudlin Nero of Edmund D. Lyons, W. C. Stone's Linus, Elmer Grandin's Ursus, and the Lygia of Roselle Knott stood out from the general level of good acting as specially creditable bits of work. Mr. Forrest portrayed in particularly happy fashion the humor and cynicism of the clear-headed, pleasure-loving Petronius, and Mr. Haworth, in the more serious part allotted to him, showed that he had lost nothing in eloquence or moving power. Horace Bell as Chilo also carried a thankless burden well.

In a speech after one of the acts, Stanislaus Stange, the writer of this version, declared this to be the only authorized work for the stage. He said that after the first performance in Chicago in December, a cable message was prepared for Mr. Sienkiewicz, asking him to whom royalties should be paid. Mr. Sienkiewicz's address was then known, but Mme. Modjeska looked it up. A reply came referring to Wilson Barrett for a settlement. F. C. Whitney, owner of the play, is conferring with Mr. Barrett at present in London.

"TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS."

The performance of "Trelawny of the Wells" at Daly's Theatre last evening was keenly enjoyed by a large audience. There has been no pleasanter incident in the theatrical season now waning than this recurrence of the brightest and best play of a previous season. "Trelawny of the Wells" is modestly described by its author, who is the foremost English dramatist of this era, as a "comedietta," but it is as pure a specimen of sentimental comedy as the contemporary stage offers, and is quite as important, in an artistic sense, as any recent play in the language.

The present performance is hardly inferior in any respect to that at the Lyceum last season. Miss Mannering's portrayal of Rose is one of her very best achievements, and the pathos, tenderness, and humor of this exquisite creation were found last night to be as potent as ever. Miss Tyree, Miss Spong, Mr. and Mrs. Walcot, and some of the others play their old parts in their accustomed skillful way. John Mason takes up the character of Wrench, for which he is manifestly a trifle too mature, though he has the needful temperament and his artistic touch is satisfying. The new Ferdinand Gadd is Grant Stewart.

MR. DOHNANYI'S PIANO RECITAL.

Ernst Dohnanyi, the young pianist, gave the second of his recitals at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon. His programme consisted of Mendelssohn's prelude and fugue in E minor, Opus 35, No. 1; Schubert's sonata in A minor, Opus 42; Brahms's rhapsody, Opus 119, No. 4; Beethoven's andante in F major and "Rondou a Capriccio." ("Anger About a Lost Penny,") and the pianist's own intermezzo in F major and capriccio in B minor. Those who are familiar with piano works will see at once that the recital was not one of hackneyed music, but offered a programme altogether refreshing by reason of its wide departure from the beaten paths. The recital was also especially enjoyable because it showed the player in a light different from that in which he was seen at his previous appearances.

His playing yesterday was characterized by splendid power and dash. He certainly has abundant temperament, and it is under the control of a fine musical judgment. His reading of the Schubert and Beethoven music was admirably thought out, the interpretation of the humorous fondo receiving as careful analysis as that of the more intricate sonata. The performance of the Mendelssohn number was distinguished by a delightful variety of color and by a perfect adaptation of technical means to the end in view. Dohnanyi's technic continues to provide a good lesson in the continence of its color, which is never dry, yet never blurred. There is no attempt to completely liquefy the tone, which at all times retains its solidity and its clarity. And the pianist plays with such a perfect employment of the muscles that he never seems to strain his physical forces in the production of his fortissimo.

Taking him all in all, he is one of the most satisfactory and interesting pianists who have come to us. He plainly has no intention to be regarded as a mere virtuoso, but prefers to be esteemed as an interpreter of high music. This will do him no harm in this community. Pianists of solid merit may not astonish the crowd, but they are sure to command the respect of the true music lovers. Mr. Dohnanyi's own compositions heard yesterday prove that he is an admirer of Brahms, and to some extent a follower. But it cannot be said that his music is wholly without individuality. Indeed, the vigorous and brilliant capriccio is surely a direct expression of the musical personality of the young pianist. Technically, it is a most ingenious combination of styles, and it ought to prove attractive to pianists who possess the power to handle mass effects with rapidity. Dohnanyi is modern, and has parted company with the smooth-scale style of the Thalberg epoch. Those who try the music heard yesterday will require a full command of the Schumann technic as advanced by Brahms.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.

The Bostonians Heard in Victor Herbert's New Operetta.

At the Knickerbocker Theatre last night the Bostonians produced a new operetta entitled "The Viceroy." It took the combination of a good deal of the sort of intellect devoted in these days to operetta to concoct and stage this unique work. The book was written by Mr. Harry B. Smith, who has the operetta libretto habit, and who turns out such books by the gross (more or less.) The music is by Victor Herbert, who has written some of the best operetta music of our time. The stage manager who arranged the details of the performance was W. H. Fitzgerald, and the musical director, S. L. Studley. Last night the composer conducted the music. There was a large audience, and some of the musical numbers, especially those followed by dances, were much applauded.

Only because it is the custom to comment at some length on productions of this kind is it necessary to say more than a dozen words about "The Viceroy." The staging is good, though not brilliant, and some of Mr. Herbert's numbers are worthy of his reputation as a composer. Beyond this praise cannot go. The libretto is, without qualification, unworthy of the attention of those who care for cleverness in oneretta, and it will prove stupid to those who do not. There is the merest semblance of a story, and that is inane and stupid. There is not a line of dialogue that shows either wit or humor of an order higher than those of the street corner. There are no good comic situations, and there is not a single dramatic point. The attempts at fun are of the poorest and baldest sort, and it must have caused pain to some of the old admirers of the once-famous Bostonians to see the remnants of the organization capering through a lot of stupid buffoonery.

Operetta has sunk to a pretty low level when such a book as this can find its way before the public. But it was an encouraging sign that last night's audience received the proceedings with but few evidences of genuine amusement. Such enthusiasm as there was came after the most effective musical numbers and the dances. The incisive rhythm of the march at the end of the second act called forth some hearty applause, and then followed that scene of recalls and flower-bearing ushers without which an operetta first night is, indeed, a sad occasion.

It would be a pleasure to praise some of the performers, for they all labored vigorously to make the operetta amusing; but it is hard to give commendation for the interpretation of rôles so poor. The actors could make nothing out of their materials. Helen Bertram sang acceptably, and Marcia Van Dresser provided a pleasing appearance. Mr. Barnabee was as humorous as possible in the circumstances, and Mr. Macdonald looked handsome, but had little to do.

Madison Square Theatre.

The return to the stage of the Madison Square Theatre of Mr. Broadhurst's comic play, "Why Smith Left Home," was cordially welcomed last night. No play seen in this theatre this season has been nearly so successful as this amusing piece of native origin. It is worth a thousand clumsily fumigated French farces. The performance is as good as ever, Mr. Arbuckle and Mrs. Yeamans heading the cast.

At the Murray Hill Theatre.

One of the favorite farce comedies in the repertoire of the Donnelly stock company, Mark Melford's "Turned Up," was revived at the Murray Hill Theatre yesterday before large and appreciative audiences at both the afternoon and evening performances. The play has many good qualities, and the action was spirited. The members of the company handled their parts conscientiously, and their efforts were fully appreciated. Next week's revival will be E. H. Sothern's Lyceum Theatre success, "The Dancing Girl."

Theatres and Music Halls.

BIJOU THEATRE.—"The Carpet-Bagger," with Tim Murphy in the leading rôle, was performed last evening.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL.—The usual large audience was present last night to see one of the typical good bills offered at this house.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned appeared last evening in their most recent play, "The Sunken Bell," to a well filled house.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Weber's Parisian Widows amused the patrons of this house yesterday by appearing in a burletta, entitled "A Tin Wedding." Preceding this an olio made up of vaudeville artists is offered.

EDEN MUSEE.—The operetta "Moss Roses" began its second week last evening before a large audience. Many of the solos and duets received encores. The Musée has many other attractions, including up-to-date wax groups.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Eddie Girard and Jessie Gardner were the features in their ludicrous skit. Hilda Thomas and her impersonations, the Pantzer trio, Spencer Kelly, Lynch and Jewell, and many others made up the remainder of the programme.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Mlle. Fougere, the French café chantant singer, appeared in vaudeville yesterday for the first time, singing exclusively English selections. The remaining numbers of the bill were Mr. and Mrs. Tony Farrell, Newell and Shevette, and several others.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Among those appearing in the main curio hall this week are the band of Filipinos in their exhibition of native customs and manners; the three American Jacks, Prof. Frank's broom factory, Sidney Hinman and Walter Wentworth. The theatre contains a double vaudeville company.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Carlisle Indian Band will undoubtedly prove a very interesting attraction. Ezra Kendall, Joseph Hart, and Carrie Demar in a sketch. "A Close Call"; the Quaker City Quartet, J. W. Winton, Clarice Vance, Mark Sullivan, Holloway trio, Lillie Western, and numerous others are included in the interesting programme.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—An enthusiastic audience was present at last evening's entertainment. Marie Dressler is the speciality. "Twenty Minutes in a Shirt Waist," headed the programme. Lillian Green and William Friend, in their comedy act, the four Olifens, the five Nosses, the musical quintet, Schrode and Charles, and Mlle. Azara, the chameleon woman, made up the remaining part of the attractive bill.

"David Harum" on the Stage.

The dramatization of "David Harum," by R. and M. W. Hitchcock, was produced at the Lyceum Theatre in Rochester, N. Y., last night, with William H. Crane in the title rôle. The piece was received with acclaim. Dispatches say that from the opening scene, which depicts David Harum's house, with its veranda, the barn, and farming implements lying about, till the finale, the good old-fashioned Christmas dinner and the opening of the bottle of champagne, for which David must have paid at least "four shillings," there was really not a dull moment.

MRS. LANGTRY SNUBS NEWARK.

Will Not Give Officials a Chance to Pass Judgment on Her Play.

Mrs. Langtry, who has had considerable trouble in some of the large cities where she was scheduled to appear in her play, "The Degenerates," and was prevented from so doing owing to a moral wave which emanated from this city and spread to various cities throughout the country, decided Sunday not to open her week's engagement in Newark, N. J., last evening, thereby disappointing a large number of persons who were desirous of seeing her. This action on Mrs. Langtry's part was taken as the result of the decision of the Police Board and License Committee to permit one performance to be given, so that they could judge for themselves as to the morality of the play.

This did not exactly meet with the approval of Mrs. Langtry.

"Rather than have the officials of a small, unimportant town like Newark sit in judgment upon me and Mr. Grundy's play," said Mrs. Langtry yesterday to her business representative, Harry Harris, who represents Charles Frohman while the actress is on tour, "we will ignore the place entirely and take advantage of the week, which is holy week, and give the company a vacation. Then we will go on to the next town in the itinerary of the tour."

Manager Harris accordingly had the following notice sent to Manager Otto Ottolengui of the Newark Theatre:

Mrs. Langtry resents the proposed censorship of the play by the authorities, and declares that she will not submit to it. The fact that "The Degenerates" was presented 200 nights in London, five weeks in New York, two each in Chicago and Philadelphia, and a week each in St. Louis and Cincinnati without interference from the authorities leads Mrs. Langtry to take the stand she does and she has therefore canceled the week's engagement.

Manager Ottolengui said last evening that he did not care to comment on Mrs. Langtry's actions, but said that if she and her company had appeared the management stood ready to protect them, as they were convinced that the performance was perfectly proper and could not justly be suppressed or prohibtted.

Mrs. Langtry will remain in New York for the balance of the week. Last evening she attended the performance of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Sothern in "The Sunken Bell" at the Harlem Opera House, and this evening she will probably attend Miss Olga Nethersole's performance of "Sapho."

Mr. Mansfield Ill at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 9.—Richard Mansfield, who was to have opened an engagement at the Euclid Avenue Opera House here to-night, is confined to his room at the Hollenden Hotel, suffering from acute laryngitis. Mr. Mansfield hopes to be able to play by Wednesday night, but his physician says it may be a week before he can leave his room.

CIRCUS STILL SMALL BOY'S JOY

How Paterfamilias's Attempt to Point a Moral Failed—Orphans' Day.

The Forepaugh-Sells circus, now in its second week at Madison Square Garden, continues to attract the eager small boy and his indulgent elder. To be sure the sides of the Garden don't flap and there's no possible way of crawling through, but then there's the elephant, and he's an elephant even if he is down in a basement, and there are peanuts and lemonade.

The act of the trained seals is just now very popular with the small boy, though too closely associated with the avarice of reward in the shape of small fish fed to each animal after his feat to be other than a subject of philosophic thought with the small boy's father.

Last night one of those parents prone to draw a moral from almost everything for the benefit of a small boy sadly needing all of them observed during the performance of the seals:

"My son, you see what great things can be done through obedience."

The youngster listened in scornful indulgence.

"Naw, 'taint, neither," he replied; "it's because he gives 'em something good to eat whenever they want it."

The parent bought peanuts violently, and the small boy smiled.

Up to the present time the circus has been run largely in the interests of the small boy whose father gives him money, but upon Tuesday afternoon, April 17, a special performance will be given for other boys and girls. The occasion is to be known as "Orphans' Day." The entire seating capacity of the house will be given over by the management to the inmates of the various local asylums and institutions. It is requested that applications for seats from those in charge of such institutions be made at the Garden not later than April 13.

LA GLORIA COLONISTS RETURN.

Promoters Charged with Dilatoriness and Poor Management.

The Munson Line steamship Lauenberg arrived yesterday from Nuevitas, bringing among her second-cabin passengers twenty-six colonists who have either been investigating or investing in La Gloria Colony, founded last year by the Cuban Land and Steamship Company.

The returning colonists hail from all parts of the country, and represent a dozen different trades and professions, while some are unskilled in any way. As a body they were reticent regarding the condition of the colony, but all expressed the hope that their investments would turn out all right. Very little, if any, was said, but yet been actually accomplished toward the improvement of the settlement.

Max Reuber, one of the returning colonists, said: "The colonists are, as a rule, satisfied with the land at La Gloria, but poor management is responsible for a great deal of delay in making improvements that will bring real prosperity." Some of the colonists said they were willing to sell out their holdings in La Gloria at a sacrifice, while others stated that they would return to Cuba in the Fall.

FOREIGN MISSIONS CONFERENCE.

The Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions will meet on April 21, but the amount needed to defray the expenses, including the entertainment of foreign missionaries and foreign delegates, has not yet been all obtained. The budget calls for $40,000, but up to the present only $26,852.52 has been subscribed, and $13,147.78 has yet to be raised.

Contributions should be sent to George Foster Peabody, 27 Pine Street, New York. Donors of $5 or more will receive reports of the conference, that will be published in two handsome volumes.

Among the contributions received recently are the following:

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt	$500	John Sloane	$350
William D. Sloane	250	Samuel Thorne	200
Mrs. Julia Billings	100	Frederick Billings	100
G. S. Bowdoin	100	Ralph L. Cutter	100
Eugene Delano	100	James J. Goodwin	100
John S. McLean	100	A. A. Raven	100
Miss Olivia Phelps Stokes	100	James A. Scrymser	100
Robert Schell	100	Bowles Colgate	50
J. F. Anderson, Jr.	50	Miss Elizabeth Billings	50
Mrs. N. E. Bayles	50	F. R. Chambers	50
Mrs. John Hay	50	G. G. Williams	50
Miss Mabel Slade	50	W. W. Atterbury	25
George P. Ludlam	25	Alexander Mackay-Smith	25
Henry C. Potter	25	Grover Cleveland	25
W. H. H. Moore	25	Mrs. James Hoyt	
A. P. Ketchum	25	Benedict	25
George H. Southard	25	Edwin Packard	25
W. S. Pyle	25	E. F. C. Young	25
Jane R. Robertson	10	W. H. Wolverton	25
Mrs. H. P. Loomis	10	Mrs. Elizabeth Odell	10
Mrs. J. B. Hoyt	10	Miss C. Therese Davison	10
Mrs. W. C. Lobenstine	10	Mrs. E. Littlefield	10
Miss Cornelia Jay	5	Mrs. S. R. Jones	5
Maria D. Wicker	5	E. W. Tyler	5

Action in Dr. Hillis's Case Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The committee appointed by the Chicago Presbytery to make a report on the letter of demission presented by Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis has decided that a visit to Brooklyn will not be necessary in order to reach a decision. Many telegrams and letters have passed between the representatives of the Presbytery and the clergyman, with the result that the entire question will be presented at a meeting next Monday. Dr. McClure, Dr. Notman, and Dr. Chichester, the committee representing the Presbytery, will make their report at that time.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Holy Week does not afford many opportunities for social diversions. The sewing classes are about the only gatherings where society meets, and Mrs. Westervelt's Helping Hand yesterday was about the only event on the calendar, if the first trip of the "Good Times" from the Astoria to Inwood may be excepted. The conditions which prevailed in New York were almost identical with those in other cities and communities. The sailing list this week is very large, and the ships going out to-day and to-morrow carry numbers of well known persons.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin will give a dinner to-morrow evening in honor of their daughter, Mrs. Bower Ismay, (Miss Constance Schieffelin,) who is expected from England. Miss Schieffelin, it will be remembered, was married to Mr. Ismay in Liverpool about three months ago, and after their honeymoon he was obliged to join his regiment and go to South Africa. The announcement of the engagement and wedding was a surprise in this city.

***

The coach Good Times, which made the initial trip of the season yesterday, had as whip Ira Kip, Jr. The p .y consisted of Mrs. Kip, Miss Frances I. Campbell, Miss Mary Keck, Miss Helen Gellatly, and William Van de Kieft of the Oranges; M. N. Flower, John McCullough, and C. H. Hewitt, Jr., of this city.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Turnure celebrated the christening of their young son Sunday afternoon at their home, 157 Park Avenue. Mrs. Thomas Swinyard was the godmother. Only a few relatives and friends were present at the ceremony. Among the number were Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Harrison, Miss Marie Louise Harrison, J. F. Harrison, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Swinyard, and Mr. James Barnes.

***

Owing to the serious illness in Washington of Prof. Frank H. Cushing, his lecture on "Life Among the Zuni Indians" was not given yesterday at Sherry's. Further announcement of these lectures will be made later. There are three more of the Lumholtz-Cushing lectures, which are given under the patronage of Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield. Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicut, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore B. Woolsey, Peter Marié, and others.

***

The last regular meeting of the Monday Evening Bowling Club, organized by Albert Hand, was held last night at the Tennis Building, in West Forty-first Street. There is, however, to be an extra meeting of the club April 23, and, as previously announced, the club will close its season with a dance Wednesday evening, April 25, at the Bolkenhayn. Miss Swayne, Miss Bulkly, and Miss Dorothy Higginson are having a close contest for the special prize.

***

Many of the sewing classes have held their last meetings for the season, but there are still three or four at work. Yesterday afternoon the Helping Hand Class held its last meeting at Mrs. Westervelt's, and Miss Grace Dobson, who has won deserved reputation for her poetical recitations to her own musical accompaniment, recited, giving among other selections some of Drummond's Canadian habitant poems. To-morrow there will be a meeting of the Mothers and Babies' Hospital Class at Mrs. G. F. A. Clark's, 524 Fifth Avenue, at 11 A. M., and a meeting of the Knickerbocker Class at Mrs. James Lawton's, 37 Fifth Avenue. The Knickerbocker is one of the oldest and best-known practical sewing classes, and is famous for the amount of work sent out by it.

***

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, sailing to-day for Southampton and Cherbourg, has booked, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and two children, Mrs. G. S. Benedict, Miss Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. John Bancroft, Harold Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Bemis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Baldwin, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Pierre Deschamps of the French Legation at Washington, Mrs. E. H. Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic B. Esler, who have been booked on at least three or four steamers during the last few weeks, but who, it is said, will surely sail to-day; J. Abner Harper, Count Hamong, John Harper, Dr. William R. Harper, Mrs. George B. Post, Miss Alice Post, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Russak, Mrs. J. F. Stone, Miss Margaret Stone, the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, Mrs. Talmage, the Misses N. and R. Talmage, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walker, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Watson, Mrs. W. H. Wilson, and Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Zabriskie.

***

On the St. Louis, sailing to-morrow for Southampton, there are booked, besides Justices Barrett and O'Brien, Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, John D. Crimmins, Miss Crimmins, and Miss C. Crimmins; Mrs. Richard Gambrill, (Miss Van Nest,) Mr. and Mrs. Edward Holbrook, Miss Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston, (Miss Noel,) Mr. and Mrs. Morton McMichael of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Richards, Miss Richards, Charles E. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Sheldon and family, Mrs. Kingdon, mother of Mrs. George J. Gould; John L. Thouron, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Webb, Miss Frederika Webb, William S. Webb, Vanderbilt Webb, Miss Betty Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Wing, and A. L. Worthington.

***

On the Oceanic due here to-morrow from Liverpool there are coming, among others, the Earl of Warwick, who is on his way to Florida on a fishing and hunting expedition; Lord Herbert Vane Tempest, A. Butler Duncan, Jr., Major J. Eustace Jameson, who was here last Autumn with Sir Thomas Lipton; Mrs. Bower Ismay, (Miss Constance Shieffelin;) Miss Ismay, Phya Praesedhi, the Siamese Minister to England; Mrs. J. A. Bostwick, Miss M. S. Dater, the Rev. and Mrs. John H. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hazard, Miss J. H. Ingersoll, H. McK. Ingersoll, J. Forbes Leith, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Parker, Lawrence Perkins, Russell Perkins, J. Percy Taylor, William T. Ware, Lieut. Col. Woodhull and Mrs. Woodhull.

***

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Hartwig Nathaniel Baruch, son of Dr. Simon Baruch of 61 West Seventieth Street, and Miss Amalie S. Rayner, daughter of Mrs. Henry Altman, at the Temple Beth Zion, Buffalo, Wednesday evening, April 11. A reception at the Altman home, 320 Franklin Street, will follow the ceremony. Miss Rayner is a sister of former Congressman Isidor Rayner of Baltimore, who is at present Attorney General of Maryland. Mr. Baruch recently retired from the stage, where he was known as Nathaniel Hartwig. He supported Marie Wainright and other stars.

***

Prof. Edmund Yard Robbins of Princeton University and Miss Emeline Place Hayward, daughter of J. Kilbourne Hayward of this city, will be married Wednesday afternoon, April 18, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. Prof. Robbins is Assistant Professor of Greek at Princeton. James M. Waterbury, Jr., and Miss Maude Hall, daughter of Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, will be married at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, at Mrs. Hall's country place soon after Easter.

***

Philadelphia society is deeply concerned over the serious illness with scarlet fever of Miss Mary Reakirt, one of the leading belles of the Quaker City and who is well known to many New Yorkers who have met her at Narragansett Pier, where she has spent the last two Summers.

***

The artists' festival which is to take place during Easter week in Boston promises to be a beautiful affair. There is to be a pageant on the opening night, illustrating a historical one given by Queen Elizabeth and the ladies of her Court at Kenilworth Castle. The costumes will be similar to the gowns worn in Europe between the years 800 and 1600. The vestibule of Copley Hall is to be hung with gay draperies, making a long picturesque passage to the pavilion of honor; and the hall itself will be turned into a mammoth red and white tent. At one end the curtains will be drawn back to leave an opening to give a view across the garden into the town. At the other end there will be a platform fifteen feet wide, and on a golden throne on this platform will sit Mrs. Henry Whitman, who will impersonate Queen Elizabeth. Behind the throne there are to be hung red velvet curtains. Among those who are to impersonate the old nobility and others who are to be present are Gardner G. Hammond as the Earl of Leicester, Mrs. C. P. Curtis, Jr., Miss Hooper, Miss Mary Ames, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. R. Crosby, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Frank Abbott, Gordon Dexter, S. Hooper Hooper, and H. John A. Thayer will occupy a balustrade on one side of the Queen's throne. As may be imagined, Boston society is on the tiptoe of expectation regarding this affair.

***

From all indications, the Cuban Orphan Festival, which is to take place in the Metropolitan Opera House during the days and evenings of Easter week, will be the most interesting and beautiful affair of the kind ever held in New York. All the prominent matrons and maidens in New York society are interested in this festival, and will be present in charge of, or as assistants in some of the booths, or on the committees. There are to be numerous novel features, such as a model battleship, a Klondike, a reproduction in miniature of the Dewey arch, &c., and the women in charge of the booths, which are to represent all the civilized countries, are to be dressed in the costumes of those countries. There is to be a reproduction of a Cuban village, with huts and palm trees, and in these huts are to live during the week a number of bona fide Cuban orphans, who have been brought to New York for the purpose.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt and Miss Harriette Wright have left Cannes and are in Paris, where they are arranging for the wedding of Miss Wright and Count Mercati, which will take place at Cannes, as already announced, April 23. Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton, William C. Eustis, and Winthrop Astor Chanler sailed from Cherbourg on the New York on Saturday. On the same ship is booked "J. J. Astor," but as Col. Astor is in this country and Mrs. J. J. Astor, at last accounts, was at Pau, there is some speculation as to whether it is not the younger son of William Waldorf Astor.

***

There is little that is new in the movement of yachts in the Mediterranean. The cruising season is not yet over. William K. Vanderbilt Sr., and party are due at Nice this week. Eugene Higgins, in the Varuna, has passed Gibraltar, westward bound. Mrs. Robert Goelet, Miss Goelet, and Mrs. Richard Irvin are on the Nahma, which sailed a few days ago from Cannes.

***

Miss Myra G. Loucheim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Loucheim of 229 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, was married to Harry Rascovar of this city at noon yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents. Only the nearest relatives were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony. The couple left on the afternoon train for Washington, where they will spend several days, after which they will visit the West.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 9.—Cyril Hatch of New York is visiting here.

James A. Chadwick, President of the Fall River Print Works, has rented Renfrew Park Cottage No. 4 for the season.

Mrs. A. Dahlgren, accompanied by Miss Dahlgren, is here cottage hunting.

Thomas F. Cushing and Victor Sorchan came up from New York to-day to have their cottages prepared for occupancy next month.

Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason will arrive for the season at their cottage during the first week in May.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells have abandoned their trip to Europe, and will arrive at their cottage during the latter part of May.

The work on Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's villa is being rushed ahead with all speed, as Mrs. Oelrichs wishes to spend a portion of the Summer in her new home on the cliffs.

Miss Stella D. Hays of Allegheny City has rented from George L. Rives his cottage on Narragansett Avenue for the coming season.

RUN DOWN BY RUNAWAY TEAM.

Blackburn B. Depew Seriously Injured, but May Recover.

Blackburn B. Depew of 454 West Twentieth Street, a real estate dealer, was run down by a team of horses in front of 121 Gansevoort Street yesterday afternoon and seriously hurt. The team belongs to the American Biscuit Company.

The driver of the truck left his seat to get his hat, which a gust of wind had carried away. His team took fright, ran away, and knocked Mr. Depew down. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, and later removed to his home.

He was in a comatose condition late last night. It was thought, however, he will recover.

BANKER KILLS HIMSELF.

Was to Have Produced Books in a California Court Yesterday.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 9.—Banker H. H. Pitcher, who had charge of the Livermore Bank in the capacity of manager and cashier, blew his brains out at his home in Livermore to-day. Pitcher was a trustee of the estate of the late Thomas Varney, valued at $600,000. His trusteeship was being investigated in court.

Pitcher was to have produced his books in court to-day, and was to testify as to how he handled the bank and the trust.

City Takes Long Island Water Plant.

After years of litigation the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company, in East New York, yesterday became an actual possession of the city. Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply James Moffett, with Engineers Van Buren and de Verona, inspected the plant and placed Chief Engineer Torrance of the Ridgwood pumping station in charge of it. It is said that the plant is now distributing 1,500,000 gallons of water per day. It is the only supply of the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn.

To Become Colonel of the 23d.

Announcement was made yesterday that Lieut. Col. Ezra De Forrest had decided to accept the Colonelcy of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y., of Brooklyn, and that he will be chosen at the election to be held shortly.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Morris.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Morris, the widow of Robert Hunter Morris, Mayor of New York from 1841 to 1844, died Sunday at the home of her brother, A. C. Monson, 14 East Sixty-third Street. Mrs. Morris was in her ninety-first year. She took cold a week ago, which in her weak condition caused her death. She was born in this city at 32 Varick Street, and was the daughter of M. Monson. Among the neighbors of the family at that time were the Hamiltons, Lydigs, and Minturns.

Her father was fond of entertaining, and many noted persons were guests under his hospitable roof. Charles Dickens was once a guest at the old mansion, as were Commodore Perry and Gov. Marcy, who was afterward Secretary of State.

Her husband, Robert Hunter Morris, was once Recorder, afterward Mayor of New York, and was subsequently elected a Justice of the Supreme Court. He died in 1855 while on the bench. Mrs. Morris had no children. She leaves a brother.

The funeral will be held to-morrow morning at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. The burial will be in the family vault in Greenwood Cemetery.

The Rev. Dr. William F. Junkin.

The Rev. William F. Junkin, D. D., LL. D., died yesterday morning from pneumonia, at his home in Montclair, N. J. Dr. Junkin was born in Philadelphia in 1831. He was the youngest of a family of eight. His father was the Rev. George Junkin, a leader in the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Junkin was graduated from Washington College in 1851, and from the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Princeton in 1854. His first call was to the Falling Spring Church in Virginia, where he remained for thirteen years. In 1861 he joined the Confederate Army as a volunteer, and served under Gen. Wise and Gen. Robert E. Lee. He subsequently became an officer, and afterward served as a Chaplain. He was a brother-in-law of "Stonewall" Jackson, and was present when the latter was shot. In 1868 Dr. Junkin took charge of the First Presbyterian Church in Danville, Ky., and in 1889 he came to Montclair. He leaves a widow and two sons, and three daughters. Mrs. Junkin is the eldest daughter of Judge Anderson of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. The elder son, Francis J. Junkin of Chicago, is general attorney for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company.

Miss Alice Stearns Brown.

Miss Alice Stearns Brown, who died Sunday at the home of her niece, Mrs. Isaac M. Dyckman, 15 East Seventy-first Street, was in her ninety-ninth year. Her friends believed her to be not more

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If it isn't right, we make it right.

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Quality, Style and Price.

The quality in our Suits and Overcoats is of the highest tailored perfection. The styles are the newest and the prices the most moderate; so, too, is our Haberdashery—Exclusive patterns and textures.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, SHIRTS, NECKWEAR, HATS, and in fact everything that a man wears.

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These diseases can only be reached by inhalation.

HYOMEI is the only germicide that can be inhaled.

GUARANTEED TO CURE.

"Hyomei" is sold by all druggists. Outfit complete, $1.00. Trial size, 25c.
Five Days' Treatment Free.
THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

VICHY IS HEALTHFUL!

A Natural Mineral Water, with medicinal qualities, For Indigestion and Stomach Disorders.

So-called VICHY IN SYPHONS IS NOT VICHY

Get the Genuine VICHY

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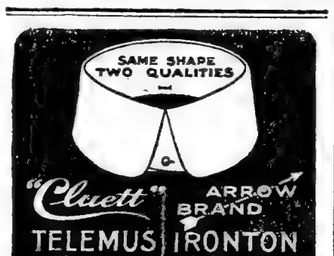

A Charming Present

One that is always acceptable

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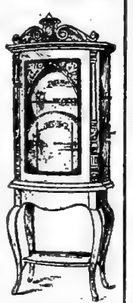

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Boxes from $7 to $300.

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Exhibition of Pictures BY HORATIO WALKER NOT BEFORE SHOWN.

Wheatena.

The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

To Contest Alvin Joslin's Will.

Mrs. Maude Davis Belmont, a daughter of Charles L. Davis, (Alvin Joslin,) yesterday confirmed the statement that she and her mother, Mrs. Emma Grosjean Davis, who says she is the widow of the actor, will make a strong fight for the property left by him. Mrs. Belmont said her mother was married to Davis in Essex Market Police Court on May 10, 1875. She is now living in Sheridan, Wyoming, and will come East to contest the will.

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

"Good Times" Made Its First Trip from the Waldorf Yesterday.

THE COACHING SEASON OPENS

Ira A. Kip, Jr., and His Friends Made the First Trip of the Regular Runs to the Abbey.

Four handsome horses champed on their bits in front of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday afternoon, eager for the journey which would open the coaching season in New York for 1900. They were four of the twenty-eight horses that have been selected for the daily trips of the public coach "Good Times," and once they were given the rein they were off under the skillful hand of Ira A. Kip, Jr., who had engaged the cushion for the initial run of the season. Mr. Kip's guests were Mrs. Kip, Miss Mary Keck, Miss Francis I. Campbell, Miss Helen Gellatly, C. H. Hewitt, Jr., H. S. Flower, F. S. Flower, and William Van der Kieft.

The coach, newly painted in bright yellow and black, looked more like a brand-new vehicle than one that has been in use twenty-seven years, and as it wheeled from in front of the hotel, the coaching horn sounding a lively "Tally-ho!" it made a pretty sight.

A large crowd was on hand to see the start, and many followed the coach down to Fifth Avenue and then watched it on its way up town toward the Park. All the way up Fifth Avenue the coach and its occupants were greeted with salutations, and in the Park the drivers of smaller vehicles pulled to one side to give it the middle of the road.

The start was made from the hotel at 3:30 P. M., and the route after the trip through the Park on the Eastern Drive lay through Seventh Avenue up to the viaduct and across through the Bulevard Lafayette. From then on the road was through to Inwood, where a stop for tea was made at "The Abbey." The latter place was reached after a drive of an hour and fifteen minutes, and there was a rest of half an hour. The homeward trip was begun at 5:15 P. M., and after an exhilarating drive the coach pulled up in front of the hotel at 6:30 P. M.

Three changes of horses were made on the trip up and the same number on the return trip. On the trip north a piebald cock-horse, with a postillion rider, was taken on in order to help the coach over the viaduct hill, and on the return the same horse was used at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue.

AFTER THE ZABRISKIE TROPHY.

Company B of the Seventy-first Now Leads by 17 Points.

Company B's team of sharpshooters forged ahead last night in the second competition for the Zabriskie Trophy offered for teams of the Seventy-first Regiment. They stood first in last week's competition almost to the end, when the men of Company E crawled up gradually and beat them out by four points. Company B's team regained the lead last night by passing the score of Company E, and putting a lead of seventeen points to their credit on the total score for the match up to date. Companies F, G, and I, whose teams made poor scores last week, believed they stood no chance in the competition after the high scores made on the first night by the teams of Companies E, B, and D, and withdrew their teams from last night's competition. The final competition will be held on Friday night, and the team holding the highest aggregate score at its conclusion will be awarded the trophy.

The scores last night were as follows:

COMPANY B.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. W. S. Beekman	21	22	43
Private R. S. Ecclestone	22	24	46
Private Geo. Sheridan	17	22	39
Sergt. W. F. Johnes	23	23	46
Sergt. J. W. Kavanagh	17	22	39
Corp. J. Eben	21	24	45
Private C. G. Gordon	22	25	47
Private Casey	21	25	46
Private H. J. Daube	21	24	45
Corp. Tinsdale	24	20	44
Total			443

The total scores up to date are:

Company A, 380, 375—755; Company B, 421, 443—864; Company C, 332, 348—680; Company D, 416, 414—830; Company E, 425, 422—847; Company F, 284; Company G, 375; Company I, 385; Company K, 295, 345—640.

HARVARD'S CLASS RACES.

Newly Organized Newell Crews Won Three of the Five Events.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 9.—In a high wind and on choppy water the trial races of the class crews at Harvard were held today. The Newell Club crews won three of the five races. This is a big feather in Coach Harry Vail's cap, for the Weld crews under the coaching of Donovan won everything last year. The defeat was a great surprise to Donovan, as well as to the members of the new club, this being the Newell Club's second year.

The Weld Sophomore crew got swamped after it had been out a short time, but it had considerable lead when the accident happened, so that the judges gave the race to it. The sophcmore class was the only one to have a second crew at each club, and this race the Newell crew won by a half length. The other races resulted as follows:

Newell-Weld, class of 1901; Newell won by three feet. Newell-Weld, class of 1900; Newell won by two lengths. Newell-Weld, Law School; Weld won by three lengths. There was no time taken for any of the races.

These winning crews will race for the class championship the last of the week.

Weld Law School—Stroke, Snite; 7, Dubois; 6, Bancroft, (Captain;) 5, Wood; 4, Shepherd; 3, Butler; 2, Davis; bow, Morrill; coxswain, Kelley. Senior Newell—Stroke, Harding; 7, Higginson; 6, Fitzgerald; 5, Biddle; 4, Gale; 3, Gray; 2, Bryd; bow, Bolling; coxswain, Wadleigh.

Junior Newell—Stroke, Gerrish; 7, Lawrence; 6, Gilchrist; 5, McConnel; 4, Peyton; 3, Henderson; 2, Cunningham; bow, Hakins; coxswain, Howe.

The sophomore race not finished. Weld 1902, the leading crew when the race was called off, will be allowed to enter the final event as the class crew.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Five and a half furlongs—Golden Rattle, 102, (Mitchell,) 2 to 1, won; G. E. Wightman, 107, 2; Lady Lindsey, 111, 3. Time—1:10. Decanter, Grandeur, and Decimal also ran. Four and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds—Fake, 107, (McJoynt,) 3 to 5, won; Albert Enright, 101, 2; Juniper, 104, 3. Time—0:56 2-5. Carrie Goam, Checkmate, and Gray Morn also ran. Seven furlongs, for three-year-olds—Post Haste, 100, (Mitchell,) 11 to 10, won; Robert Metcalf, 91, 2; Owensboro, 94, 3. Time—1:31. Alvah H., Matt Simpson, and F. T. T. also ran. Seven furlongs—General Mart Gary, 100, (O'Leary,) 6 to 5, won; Brisk, 107, 2; Diminutive, 101, 3. Time—1:29 4-5. Robert Bonner, Racebud, Holdup, Damocles II., and Corialis also ran. Mile and a sixteenth—Queen of Song, 117, (O'Leafy,) 1 to 2, won; Beau Ideal, 112, 2; Magic Light, 105, 3. Time—1:53. Mouseltoff and Robert Bonner also ran.

Following are the entries for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Speedmas, 120 pounds; Sweet Caooral, 113; Thermos, and First Whip, 108; Sidney Lucas, 101; Tourney and Rough Rider, 98; Allie H., 96.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-old fillies; one-half mile. Anecdote, 114 pounds; Egotism, Screech, About, Infallible, Arvilla, Belle of Danville, and Nettie Newcomb, 100.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap steeplechase; two and a half miles. Trillion, 156 pounds; Baby Bill, 153; Black Jimmy, 144; Plato, 143; St. Samuel, 135; Nestor, 134; Becky Rolfe and Kaiser, 132; Breach of Promise, 130.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Holdup, 105 pounds; Mouseltoff, 103; Sir Fitzhugh, 101; Matt Simpson, 91.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Shinfane, 116 pounds; Toney Honig and Judge Magee, 113; Double Dummy, 110; The Jefferson, 107; Mouseltoff, 104; Capriccioso, 96.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 9.—In the steeplechase at Montgomery Park to-day seven of the eight starters fell at some part of the journey. Results: Five furlongs—Bicor, 107, (Winkfield,) 1; Castine, 107, 2; Harry Yocum, 107, 3. Time—1:05. Five furlongs—Hermoso, 124, (Rose,) 1; Triadltza, 104, 2; Himtine, 111, 3. Time—1:03. Mile—Our Nellie, 96, (Devin,) 1; Larkspur, 81, 2; Florizar, 86, 3. Time—1:44. One-half mile—Silverdale, 103, (Burns,) 1; Sad Sam, 110, 2; Delmarch, 106, 3. Time—0:51. Mile—The Lady, 91, (Weber,) 1; Molo, 105, 2; Handpress, 105, 3. Steeplechase, about two miles—Cheesemite, 144, 1; Reno, 143, 2; Jim Hogg, 143, 3. Time—5:06.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Half mile, for two-year-olds—Homage, 117, (Morgan,) 1; Tosh, 107, 2; Intrepido, 3. Time—0:49. Six furlongs—High Hoe, 107, (Enos,) 1; Montalade, 102, 2; Storm King, 105, 3. Time—1:15¼. Mile and a sixteenth, handicap—Arbaces, 108, (Ross,) 3 to 1, 1; Dogtown, 112, 2; Constellator, 100, 3. Time—1:48. Mile—My Gypsy, 102, (Ranch,) 1; Expedient, 102, 2; Joe McGee, 104, 3. Time—1:42¾. Mile and an eighth—Tappan, 103, (Buchanan,) 1; Castake, 108, 2; Einstein, 107, 3. Time—1:56¾. Seven furlongs—Deblaise, 121, (Henry,) 1; Miss Rowena, 118, 2; Gold Baron, 113, 3. Time—1:28¼.

WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION.

Plans Making to Organize One in the Metropolitan District.

The women golfers in the metropolitan district are beginning to realize the benefits of a golf association of their own, and a meeting to discuss the organization of such a body will be held at 11 West Twelfth Street on April 27. The prime movers are Miss Ruth Underhill, the present champion; Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Mrs. William Shippen, Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, and Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan. The idea is to hold a championship tournament similar to the men's metropolitan championship. Possibly, too, a series of team matches will be arranged with various clubs. For three years the women of Philadelphia have had a highly successful golf association, with annual championship contests. The women golfers of Boston have just formed one, but, although nearly all the New York clubs have many excellent women players in their membership, there has been a long delay in banding these mutual interests together for friendly golf matches and inter-club visitation. The prospect is bright for a lively season among the ranks of the fair contestants.

Women's Golf at Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 9.—A women's foursome handicap, arranged by Mrs. Frank M. Freeman, was played to-day over the Golf Club of Lakewood links. The full course was played, and the limit of handicap was 36 strokes. Ten cards were returned. Summaries of play:

	Gross.	Handi-cap.	Net.
Mrs. F. G. Brathwaite and Mrs. Duncan Hunter	127	20	107
Miss Howe and Mrs. F. M. Freeman	128	15	113
Mrs. Wood and Miss Boardman	117	0	117
Miss L. D. Maxwell and Miss Pearsall	124	5	119
Mrs. E. R. Walker and Mrs. A. E. Hedstrom	129	5	124
Miss M. Burnham and Miss K. Burnham	144	20	124
Miss Leslie May and Miss Ferris	145	20	125
Mrs. R. B. Kerr and Mrs. Russell	163	36	127
Miss Towne and Miss Lincoln	129	0	129
Miss M. Andrews and Miss Walten	130	0	130

Vardon-Dunn Match To-day.

Although Sunday golf is prohibited on the links of the Scarsdale Club, Willie Dunn utilized last Sunday by getting a little practice over the course in preparation for his game to-day with Harry Vardon. John Reid, Jr., played with him, and the latter beat the professional by 3 up and 2 to play. Reid made one nine-hole round in 41 strokes, the record being 40, held by the club professional. The thirty-six-hole match between Vardon and Dunn will start this morning at 10:30 o'clock. Arrangements have been made to have the 9:12 A. M. express from Grand Central Station stop at Hartsdale.

Van Cortlandt Links Ready.

Announcement was made by the Department of Parks yesterday that twelve holes of the golf links at Van Cortlandt Park will be open to the public on "Wednesday, the 12th inst." As Wednesday is the 11th the public will have to guess as to what date is meant. The full course of eighteen holes will not be ready until "early in May."

NEWS FOR GOLF PLAYERS.

The Garden City Golf Club will hold its annual meeting at Delmonico's to-morrow evening at 8:30.

Miss Bowers has presented the cups for the next women's golf contest at the Country Club of Lakewood on Friday. The club has abandoned its schedule for next week so as not to conflict with the open tournament of the Lakewood Golf Club.

The Columbia freshman golf team has arranged for a match to be played Friday with the Fairview Golf Club at the Fairview links. The freshman players will be J. G. Bates, Captain; P. V. Ralsbeck, H. R. Worthington, and H. R. Beekman, Jr.

The regular series of competitions in the Richmond County Country Club links at Dongan Hills, S. I., will begin April 27. On Saturday about thirty members took part in an informal handicap competition. In Class A George A. Willis won, with a score of 101, 8—93; John R. Chadwick, 99, 5—94, being second. In Class B F. S. Winham won, with 106, 15—91. Chadwick's 99 was the best gross score of the day, and Albert E. Paterson was next with 100. The club team will play a Westchester Golf Club team on the home links May 19, and on the Westchester links June 16. They will play Richmond Hill team at their links May 20, and on the Dongan Hill links Oct. 13.

John Reid, Jr., the new captain of the St. Andrew's Golf Club team, has arranged a team contest with the Westchester Golf Club on the latter's links for April 21. One week later the St. Andrew's team will go to Lakewood, playing the club there. On May 26 St. Andrew's will play on the Fairfield Club links, and on June 2 or June 9 the return game will be played at St. Andrew's. Games are also being arranged with the Country Club of Brookline, Mass., and with a Philadelphia team for next Fall. Among the possibilities for the club team, besides Capt. Reid, are Arden M. Robbins, F. W. Menzies, A. De Witt Cochrane, R. H. Robertson, Harry Holbrook, C. W. Dayton, James Wright, and Archie Reid. The latter is a younger brother of the club Captain and is on the team of the Lawrenceville School, where he is preparing for Yale. St. Andrew's will open its season on Saturday with a handicap. Temporary greens are still in use and will be until May.

THE PIEPGRAS YARD TO CLOSE.

Mr. Piepgras Has Sold His Plant to a Syndicate and Will Retire from Business.

When Henry Piepgras completes the new Crane designed keel yacht now building in his yards at City Island, he intends to wind up his long career as a successful yacht builder and retire permanently from business. But little active work has been done at the Piepgras shops for several years on account of his water-front rights being involved in lawsuits brought by a Mrs. Delancy, who laid claim, through an old colonial grant, to the space occupied by the railway, wharf, and basin. The expense of this litigation told heavily upon Mr. Piepgras's fortune, and had much to do with his final determination to retire. His plant has been sold to a syndicate, which will shortly take possession and build extensive additions to the present shops. The new company will then be prepared to construct the largest draught steel and wooden craft of all designs.

Mr. Piepgras's career as a builder of swift sail yachts began in 1880. During that year he turned out three keel cutters which are still in commission. They are the Leila, now owned by Henry H. Hayden of Lake George, New York; the Johnnie Soufer, owned by A. McInnes of Jersey City, and the Yolande, whose present owner is Henry Rogers Winthrop of Newport. He also built in 1880 the centreboard sloop Rover, owned by A. A. Wood of Syracuse. Among other yachts launched from his shop are the keel cutter Bedouin, 1882, owned by John Murray Mitchell; the centreboard schooner Cinderella, 1886, owned by Frank E. Woodworth of Rochester; the steel centreboard schooner Dagmar, 1887, owned by Robert W. Inman of Boston; the steel schooner Katrina, owned by Robert E. Todd, which was launched in 1888 as a cutter, changed to yawl rig in 1898, and to her present rig last year; the steel centreboard schooners Constellation, owned by Francis Skinner, Jr., of Boston, and Quicksten, owned by Frederick Grinnell of New Bedford, Mass., both of which were completed in 1889; and the centreboard cutter Moccasin, launched in 1890, and owned at present by Stephen H. Mason, Jr. The steel screw schooner Evelyn, owned by John R. Hegeman, Jr., was also built by Mr. Piepgras in 1892.

SCHOONER INTREPID TO BE SOLD.

A Prominent Canadian Yachtsman Negotiating for Her Purchase.

Negotiations are in progress for the sale of the famous old schooner Intrepid, the predecessor of Lloyd Phoenix's swift auxiliary of the same name, to a prominent Montreal yachtsman. As soon as the bill of sale is delivered, the stanch old cruiser will be taken to City Island, where elaborate alterations in her interior will be made. Staterooms will be built, the cabin will be handsomely decorated and upholstered, and new plumbing and other modern conveniences installed. The hull will also lose its traditional coat of black, white being substituted. The rejuvenated Intrepid will then assume the British flag and the burgee of a Canadian yacht club, and sail away from these Yankee waters, where she has been a prominent figure for nearly a quarter of a century.

The Intrepid is a keel schooner, designed by A. Cary Smith and built by C. & R. Poillon, at Brooklyn, in 1878. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 113 feet 8 inches; on the water line, 101 feet 7 inches; depth, 11 feet 2 inches; draught, 12 feet 2 inches; beam, 24 feet 1 inch. She was given a new rail, bulwarks, &c., in 1887; a new keel and a poop cabin in 1888, and a new deck in 1890. Among her owners have been Lloyd Phoenix and Thomas L. Watt of the American Yacht Club and her present owner, Edward T. Hunt of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

M. C. D. Borden's steam yacht Vedette is being overhauled and refitted at her Erie Basin berth.

The informal mess dinner at the Yachtsmen's Club, set originally for to-morrow night, has been postponed one week.

Seymour L. Husted, Jr.'s, centreboard schooner Crusader is undergoing repairs at the Piepgras ship yards, City Island.

The iron screw schooner Falcon, recently purchased by Capt. Roberts of Brooklyn, is being prepared for commission at Manning's Basin.

W. H. Newman's knockabout Willada will be taken to City Island this week and converted into an auxiliary. She will be equipped with a carbonic gas engine.

Col. Oliver H. Payne's steam yacht Aphrodite is being overhauled and fitted for the coming season at her berth in Manning's Basin, South Brooklyn. She will be ready for commission about June 1.

Rumor at Newport has it that moorings within the so-called harbor line are hereafter to be refused to yachts by the Government officers. The smaller yachts which heretofore have moored inside this line will probably have to find berths about Brenton's Cove.

Among the pleasure craft now being prepared for commission at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, are J. G. Meehan's sloop Bonita, J. A. Herne's sloop Gretchen, C. M. Hall's 51-foot sloop Truant, F. F. Ames's auxiliary yawl Watanga, and E. W. Bliss's steel screw schooner Felicia.

Members of the lately reorganized Brooklyn Yacht Club will meet to-morrow night at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, to hear further reports of the Trustees and committees regarding the lease of the S. Fleet Speir property, at Bensonhurst, where the new clubhouse is to be located.

A. H. Alker's steam yacht Florence, recently launched at Bristol, is being fitted out and will shortly be sent to this port.

The screw schooner Anita, owned by S. M. Prevost of Philadelphia, is being overhauled preparatory to an early commission at her berth in Manning's Basin. She will be ready for service about May 1. Mr. Prevost's yacht is commonly known among yachtsmen as the "Little Anita," in distinction from the larger steam yacht of the same name recently sold by John H. Flagler to George B. Wilson of Philadelphia.

H. O. Havemeyer's new yacht Impatience, launched Thursday at Capt.) Thomas Muncy's ship yard, will be commanded by Charles Suydam. His son, Charles Suydam, Jr., will be placed in command of Mr. Havemeyer's Herreshoff-built yacht. The two yachts will be raced, and if the Impatience prove the faster Capt. Muncy will receive a bonus.

Finishing touches preparatory to her launching and trial, are being put on the centreboard sloop yacht Marcissus, building at Wood's Shipyard, City Island. The new yacht's dimensions are: Length over all, 56 feet; beam, 15 feet; draught, 7½ feet. A low deckhouse incloses the roomy cabin, which is finished in mahogany and fitted with all the conveniences customary in the modern pleasure craft.

The screw steamer Grampus, formerly owned by Winthrop F. Hodges of Nahant, Mass., has been purchased by S. F. Houston of Philadelphia, who is a member of the Corinthian Yacht Club of that city. The Grampus was built last year at Nahant by R. Hall Robertson from designs by Arthur Binney. Work in overhauling and refitting Mr. Houston's new purchase was begun yesterday at her berth in Manning's Basin. She will be ready for commission about May 15.

Elaborate alterations are being made in the interior of Nathaniel Witherell's screw schooner Marion at Manning's yacht basin. New staterooms are being built, the decorations are being renewed, and an electric lighting plant will be installed. Although the Marion has just passed her twentieth birthday, her cabin accommodations will compare favorably with those of the most modern yachts when these improvements are completed. She will be ready for service in about five weeks.

The swift cutter Gloriana has been sold by J. M. Lasell of Boston to Walter Abbott of the same city. She is now being refitted and painted at Wood's Shipyard, City Island, preparatory to a commission in Massachusetts Bay. The Gloriana was designed by "Nat" Herreshoff and built at Bristol in 1891. She falls within the specifications of the 51-foot racing class, and will probably try the mettle of some of the new 46-footers now building at Herreshoff's before the season is over.

Vice Commodore August Belmont's new seventy-footer, the Mineola, was hauled out on the marine railway at Herreshoffs' last week so that her underbody which had become quite foul after three months in the water might be cleaned. Her underbody shows a model much like that of Columbia. The turn where the bilge leads to the keel is easy in form, with a slight depression inboard, just below the turn of the frames to the keel, suggesting a flat keel, although there is a space of several inches between the frames as they rise from the head. Just above the lead keel her lines trace a long sweeping curve. The other seventy-footer is already framed and is being planked. The lead keel for the last of the seventy-footers was successfully molded Friday.

AT THE POLO GROUNDS.

Ewing's Men Were Worked Hard Notwithstanding the Chilly Weather.

New York's baseball team enjoyed another good day's practice at the Polo Grounds yesterday. All the men except Bowerman, who is a trifle lame, were on hand and went through their work, under the direction of George Davis.

The regular practice game was dropped yesterday because Davis considered it too chilly. Rusie for the first time showed some of his real speed. The way he sent the ball spinning over the plate at times was an excellent indication of his condition. Carrick is probably in better condition than any of the pitchers, and is perfecting the deceptive delivery of a speedy or slow ball with the same motion. It is this style of pitching that made Hughes of Brooklyn the terror of the League's batsmen.

Manager Ewing will be on hand to-day; he has practically recovered from his illness, and when he regains some of his strength will get into a uniform and work with the men. He intends to keep the men on the field almost the entire day, as he believes that such heavy men as Hawley, Rusie, and Gettig need hard work and lots of it, but every precaution will be taken against straining their arms.

Ewing apparently is not satisfied with the reports regarding the condition of Seymour; he evidently thinks that "Cy" is not doing enough work.

Ewing does not believe in exhibition games with minor league teams. He said yesterday: "There is never much benefit derived from these games. One inning usually determines the result, and then the interest lags. The boys want to play against good pitchers, and they are hard to find outside of the League. My plan is to have the regular team play the extra men, giving the latter the best pitchers. In this way the men play against good pitching and are given the kind of practice that is most needed." The only exhibition game arranged thus far is the one with the Manhattan College nine, at the Polo Grounds on Saturday.

BASEBALL IN A SNOWSTORM.

Cornell Players Weak at the Bat, but Strong Enough to Beat Tufts.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 9.—Cornell defeated Tufts College this afternoon by the score of 7 to 4 in the first home game of the season. The conditions were more favorable for a Thanksgiving football contest than for baseball, the first seven innings being played in a heavy snowstorm. It was too cold to permit of anything like fast baseball, and numerous errors were the result, particularly for the visitors, who showed lack of out-door practice. Cornell showed the value of her Southern trip, and several neat plays told of what Jennings had been teaching the boys. Cornell was weak at the bat and got but seven hits off the very easy delivery of Richmond. The score:

CORNELL.	R	I	P	O	A	E	TUFTS.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Warner, cf.	1	0	1	0	0		Hafford, 3b.	2	1	3	1	1	
Bole, p.	3	2	0	4	0		Fleming, ss.	1	1	2	0	1	
Rober'n, 2b.	0	1	4	4	0		Willia's, cf.	1	0	2	1	0	
Newton, lf.	1	0	1	0	0		Haz'ton, 1b.	0	0	9	0	1	
Brown, c.	2	1	8	2	0		Wood'n, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Costello, 3b.	0	1	2	4	0		Flagg, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1	
Patter'n, 3b.	0	0	0	0	1		Richm'd, p.	0	1	0	6	1	
Sanders, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		Fiske, c.	0	1	3	1	1	
Lyon, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0		Lawton, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	
Whinery, c.	0	0	7	2	1								
Total	7	7	27	16	3		Total	4	4	24	11	5	

Cornell	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	..	7
Tufts	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	4

Earned run—Cornell. Three-base hits—Bole, Robertson, Brown. First base on errors—Cornell, 2; Tufts, 2. First base on balls—Off Bole, 3; off Richmond, 1. Struck out—By Bole, 2; by Richmond, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Bole, 1; by Richmond, 1. Passed balls—Whinery, 1; Fiske, 1. Stolen bases—Cornell, 7; Tufts, 3. Left on bases—Cornell, 3; Tufts, 10. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland of Auburn.

CHESS PLAY IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 9.—The third round of the tournament under the auspices of the this city this evening. When play for the day was concluded four games were finished. Gunsberg had defeated Lawrence, Passmore had gone down before Ward, Jones had disposed of Tietjen, and Loman had defeated Physick. The games between Blackburne and Teichmann and Maso and Van Vliet were adjourned. Lee drew a bye.

Following is the score of the players up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Blackburne	2	0	Passmore	1	2
Gunsberg	2	1	Physick	0	2
Jones	1	2	Teichmann	2	0
Lawrence	½	2½	Tietjen	1½	1½
Lee	1½	½	Van Vliet	½	1½
Loman	1	2	Ward	2	1
Mason	1	1			

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WANT THE STREETS FIXED.

Demand for Improvements Voiced at a Cycle Club Meeting.

There were more discussions and arguments last night at, what was announced to be, an important meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, at Sixtieth Street and the Boulevard, than are usually heard at district political conventions, where there are opposing factions. Everything was conducted smoothly until after resolutions of thanks had been voted to the former President, Judge Charles E. Simms.

Then came the question as to whether the association should allow sanctions for century runs to clubs outside the association. So many amendments were made to the original resolution that the meeting developed into a farce. The fun would have continued on this question until morning had not a delegate announced that the association was imposing upon the good nature of the proprietor of the building, who was "keping open house" only for their accommodation, and the time being consumed in discussion was a loss of so much sleep to several employes.

The plan introduced in the resolution was really a blow at certain individuals who hold century runs for pecuniary benefits, and if the association decides to assume control it is thought that this evil will be abated. The whole matter was finally left to a special committee.

The next question was the advisability of holding an outing at a local picnic park. This brought forth a storm of protests. One delegate said: "We are not a picnic organization, but one that was organized to protect wheelmen's rights."

Secretary Fisher, who was anxious that an outing be held, said that the best way to bring matters to the attention of the political parties, showing the needs of wheelmen, such as a bridge path, was to have an immense assembly of wheelmen such as an outing of the kind proposed would result in. The delegates evidently didn't see it in that light, for the motion was lost.

Then came the real business of the meeting, that which appeals to the rider who uses a bicycle for pleasure. Judge Simms called the attention of the delegates to the dangerous condition of Westchester Avenue, as pointed out in THE TIMES on Monday. Complaints were also made about the condition of the asphalt pavement on Eighth Avenue from Sixty-eighth to Eighteenth Street, and the condition of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street from Third Avenue to the Madison Avenue Bridge.

There was also a report on the way the strips on St. Ann's Avenue are blocked in places by building material. In fact it was reported that many repairs were needed all through the Bronx district. This matter was referred to the Roads Committee, and the work of having them put into proper condition will be begun at once. Judge Simms also asked the Roads Committee to ask the Department of Highways to include in the streets to be improved, One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, from Lexington to Fifth Avenue. This opened up a good road for Bronx cyclists riding to the lower part of the city.

LIGHT HARNESS HORSES.

Secretary W. C. Allen of the Parkway Driving Club is making preparations for the June meeting at the club's pretty little track near King's Highway, L. I. The annual meeting of the club will be held on May 26, when officers will be elected for the year.

Fred Gerken, who pays more attention to road-driving on the Speedway than to racing his horses in fixed events, has decided to campaign the two young trotters Indian Jim and Joe N., which he purchased at the Fasig-Tipton sale in November. He has entered both in the 2:25 class for three-year-olds at the Readville, Mass., Grand Circuit meeting. Indian Jim is entered also in the Kentucky Futurity.

James A. Murphy, the Chicago horseman who owned the pacer Star Pointer when he took his mark of 1:59¼, will be in New York some time this week. He will have with him a new pole team with which he may give some of the Speedway teams a hard brush. One of the new team is Mohican, 2:18½, the Tennessee trotter that beat everything on the Chicago snow path last Winter. His mate is the Grand Circuit trotter Fred B., 2:10½, now fifteen years old. The latter was purchased recently from "Clem" Beasley of Lexington, and in spite of his years he has a good set of legs and retains most of his old-time speed.

Almost every owner of a fast horse in Philadelphia has had a chip on his shoulder since E. E. McCargo bought Prayted at the Bonner sale in New York. A match has been arranged between Prayted and the pacer Maxine, and now another match is being arranged between Prayted and the fast trotting mare Ruby, 2:11½. Edward Winters, the owner of the latter horse, agreed to match his mare for $1,000 a side, the best three heats in five, either to road wagon or harness, over a mile or half-mile track. The match will be clinched this week, and it will be arranged to be trotted after the Prayted-Maxine race.

Cricket League Meeting.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan District League yesterday the annual game between the league and the New York Cricket Association was fixed for Memorial Day, on the grounds of the Livingston Field Club, on Staten Island. The date was selected after it was learned that the Canadians had refused July 3 and 4 for their annual match with the United States. The inter-city game with Philadelphia will be played on these days, the first contest being played in Philadelphia. A return match may be played in this city on Sept. 1 and 3.

The Livingston Field Club, which had not been organized when the championship schedule was drawn up, arranged the following games, which were added to the league list: June 2, Montclair A. C. vs. Livingston Field Club, at Montclair; 23, Livingston Field Club vs. Montclair, at Livingston, S. I.; 30, Livingston Field Club vs. Manhattan, at Livingston; July 21, Livingston vs. New York, at Livingston; 28, Knickerbocker A. C. vs. Livingston Field Club, at Bayonne; Aug. 11, Manhattan vs. Livingston Field Club, at Prospect Park; 18, Livingston Field Club vs. Knickerbocker A. C., at Livingston; Sept. 1, New York vs. Livingston Field Club, at Prospect Park.

Columbia's First Football Line-Up.

Adverse weather conditions interfered with Columbia's football practice yesterday afternoon when Coach Sanford set the candidates at work catching Morley's long, sailing punts from the field. There were more men out yesterday than heretofore.

After a little preliminary practice, consisting of falling on the ball and passing, Morley and Van Hoovenburg were sent to the windward side of the field to punt. About one ball out of every twenty was caught. Sanford said to the men, "I don't care if you never catch a ball; but when you miss, miss gracefully, as though you expected to."

After the punting the men were lined up for the first time this year. Some attention was given to formation of the defense and to the position which the men on the line should take. The line-up was as follows: Left end, Higgins; left tackle, Austen; left guard, Smyth; centre, Edwards; right guard, Le Prince; right tackle, Langland; right end, Ashley; quarter back, Wise; left half back, Van Hoovenburg; right half back, Berrien; full back, Osborne.

Dates for the National Regatta.

The committee having in charge the local end of the regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which is to be rowed on the Harlem in July, decided at a meeting last night that July 20 and 21 would be the best days

CHINESE MASON'S BURIAL

Moy Sen Dock Borne to His Rest Loaded with Honors.

Orientals in Chinatown Speed His Way Over the Styx with Thrice Ancient Ritual.

With all the elaborate ceremonial attendant upon the death and interment of a high functionary in Chinese Freemasonry, Moy Sen Dock, the Deputy Grand Master of the local lodge of Chinese Freemasons, was yesterday buried in Evergreens Cemetery. The occasion was made a fête day in Chinatown. The ceremonial is older than the Christian era, and the brother Masons of the dead man combined to maintain it as far as was possible in all its ancient glory.

Moy Sen Dock was a Cantonese. He had been in this country for over twenty years, and although he had large business interests he devoted most of his time to Freemasonry. He was highly thought of among his own people and was regarded as of more than ordinary intelligence.

Early in the day everything was astir in the local lodge headquarters, which are on the third floor of the building at 16 Pell Street. All the elaborate costumes that are kept for such occasions were taken from their storage places and furbished. Great, gorgeous banners were unrolled, tomtoms and cymbals were gathered up, and then the secret ceremonial of the Masons was begun in the lodgerooms.

Meanwhile the stable of Naughton & Co., undertakers, at 35 Mott Street, had been cleared, so that it looked like anything but a stable. Incense abounded, and when the preparations had been completed, the body of Moy Sen Dock, incased in a black coffin, with silver trimmings, was borne thither and placed at the furthest end. Around it were heaped a number of modern floral offerings, but beyond this and the coffin everything was ancient and Oriental.

Directly in front of the coffin was a table upon which were a whole roasted pig, a kid that looked as if it had been boiled and its hair scraped off, and which sat on its haunches looking directly at the body; incense and prayer sticks, sweets, and all the other paraphernalia of Chinese burial, including hundreds of parchment rolls tied with blue ribbons, each of which contained a history of some good deed performed by the dead man, with quotations from the teachings of Confucius. All the food was prepared to regale the dead man in his journey over the dread Styx.

A great crowd of Occidentals had gathered in the stable to view the ceremonial, and they came prepared to scoff. Hundreds more were packed into the narrow streets about, and they were there largely for the same purpose. But it took only a look at the solemn, face of the Chinese gathered about, the evident earnestness with which they performed every rite, to silence the scoffers even before their scoffing began.

Gon How, a Chinese of heroic proportions and of great dignity of bearing, the Grand Master of the lodges of this country, who came from San Francisco to officiate, took charge of the ceremonies. These consisted of much bowing, burning of incense, and chanting by the Masons, who were arrayed in pure white gowns, tied at the waist with black sashes. Others wore bright red wrappings about their heads. All through the ceremony the pipes shrieked and the tomtoms and cymbals kept up an incessant din.

When the prescribed ritual had been carried out, the procession formed. Hoy Dock Fow led it, as Grand Marshal. He was gorgeously arrayed in embroidered robes and wore an enormous false beard, while on his head was a creation crowned with two enormous bird of paradise feathers. Ten minutes was the time required to get Hoy astride his steed, and then some one had to lead it, for the Grand Marshal feared to trust his equestrian powers.

The coffin was borne out to the hearse by the white-robed Masons, the meats were placed in a special carriage, and the procession moved. Directly behind the hearse walked a dejected-looking cart horse, with a feather-duster tail, hung with black and banners bearing Chinese characters. This was emblematic of the charger of the dead functionary, which he had never ridden.

Pon Sing, the strongest man in Chinatown, bore aloft an enormous flag, emblazoned with Chinese characters, and all the other gorgeously arrayed mourners carried flags or tomtoms or cymbals. As the procession wound its way through the squalid streets of the district, the brilliant silk costumes of the men, brightened by the clear sun, stood out in wonderful contrast. The procession passed twice through the streets of Chinatown, and then proceeded up the Bowery to Grand Street and along that thoroughfare to the ferry.

Arrived there, the master of ceremonies gravely paid the ferriage of the dead man, and on the return trip the passage money was thrown into the river, so that Moy San Dock's spirit might not be embarrassed for his fare when he made up his mind to return. At the grave all the little parchment rolls were burned, so that the good deeds of the dead might arise in smoke to the Great Joss.

One of the Orientals, when asked to tell something of the history of the dead man, said: "Him? He, giate man, he giate Gen'l, all same like Gen'l Giant. Him big man."

RECEIVER FOR T. K. PEMBROOK.

Court Appoints G. S. Bonner to Take Charge of Artist's Affairs.

Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed George Sewell Bonner receiver in supplemental proceedings for Theodore K. Pembrook, the artist, whose studio is at 58 West Sixty-eighth Street, on the application of Camerden & Forster, who obtained a judgment against him May 24, 1899, for $6,344. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $100.

Mr. Pembrook, in his examination, said that there was another judgment against him held by his father's estate for about $8,000. He owns no real estate and had no interest in any. He did own the property at 31 West Sixty-ninth Street, but it had been foreclosed and sold.

Mr. Pembrook is a special partner in the firm of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., dry goods merchants. He entered the firm in January, 1899, contributing $100,000, but transferred his capital to his mother by a written assignment about the same time. The consideration was money he owed his mother, amounting to about $100,000, and which he had borrowed prior to that time. He was to be paid $11,000 a year by Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., and has been paid at that rate since Jan. 1, 1899. There was to be an additional sum, contingent upon the profits of the business, to be adjusted and paid at the end of the partnership, Dec. 31, 1901.

Mr. Pembrook says he has received nothing on account of this. He has no other interest in the firm, he says. He was a general partner in the previous firm of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., and as such is entitled to his proportion of uncollected debts of that firm. His father died in 1893. He was a beneficiary under his father's will and also an executor. Some property was left in trust, of which he is one of the trustees. One-half of the interest of the fund is for his benefit. The principal of the fund is $75,000. Mr. Pembrook has made no transfer of his interest in the fund and has received his share of the income as it has been paid. He has made two assignments—one to his mother, of his interest in Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., and about $5,000 of the income from that interest. The second, to his wife, is of $400 a month out of his income, for the support of herself and child. He has made no assignment of his interest in his father's estate. His commissions as executor, amounting to $12,000, were credited to the sum he owed the estate.

There was given to Mr. Pembrook by his father's will a legacy of $100,000, and a like sum to his mother. Both sums were put in Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. in his name, but he drew out $100,000, and for the other $100,000 he gave to his mother the assignment previously mentioned. The money he drew out was not reinvested, he says, but was lost in business or was spent by him as drawn. He owns Camerden & Forster stock, but it has not been paid for and never was issued. He owns $1,000 New York Casualty Company stock, but does not consider it of any value. The furnishings of his studio have been transferred to his father's estate. He owns no pictures, except one or two recently painted, and he belongs to no clubs.

One Man and 42 Horses Burned to Death

PERU, Ind., April 9.—Fire to-day destroyed the livery barn of Ward Brothers & Co., together with all the contents, including forty-two horses. Reilly Gregory, an employe, was burned to death. Lazarous, a promising trotter, (2:20,) was among the horses burned. Loss, over $50,000; partly insured.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Chicago and Alton Report Explains Failure of a Passenger Pool.

The story of how an intended railway passenger pool went to smash is contained in the annual report of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, which shows that this road carried 18,000 soldiers last year. The Western roads had made an agreement to pool the military business, so that a certain amount per train mile should be given to each on the business carried, the difference between this train mile rate and the tariff rate to be divided among the members of the pool. The pool was formed with the idea that the military rates would be based on first-class fares.

The roads, however, made their reckoning without the host. The Government, becoming aware that such a pool had been formed, decided that it would not pay rates based on first-class fares, but that military rates should be computed on the basis of party rates. That decision reduced the difference between the train mile rate and the tariff rate on the business to such an extent that it left nothing to be divided among the lines forming the pool, the road carrying the most soldiers getting the largest slice of the cake. Western passenger agents are now wondering how it happened that the Alton got such a large part of the traffic. The explanation of the Alton is that the number stated in the report includes the year 1898. Outsiders, however, maintain that the Alton got a hint of the Government's intended action and made a special rate.

TO DISCUSS CUT IN RATES.

Trunk Line Passenger Committee to Meet Here To-day.

A meeting of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee will be held to-day at the offices of the Trunk Line Association. The report of the committee which recently attended a meeting of the Joint Passenger Committee in Chicago will be submitted for action by the Trunk Line Committee. It will then be referred back to the joint committee, which is to meet in Chicago April 18. The report embraces two important subjects—the immigrant traffic and the reduced through rates to St. Paul.

These reduced rates were put in by Western lines to meet alleged cuts of the "Soo," and, while some of the Eastern lines were ready to bear a proportion of the cut, others refused to do so. It was hoped for a time that the whole matter might be adjusted by an agreement to be entered into with the Canadian Pacific, the terms of which were extensively discussed at different meetings. The terms were to have been considered by the Canadian Pacific's Board of Directors. No word of any action taken has been received from that road, and it seems now as if the hopes of sanguine advocates of an agreement had again come to naught. The report to be submitted to-day will contain a detailed plan of the distribution of the reduction among Eastern and Western roads.

PENNSYLVANIA SELLS STOCK.

Quietly Supplies $6,700,000 to the Market Around 70.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have taken advantage of the demand for the shares of this company, and they have been for some time past supplying the market with stock. It was officially stated today that the company has sold all the stock it was entitled to, and within the past few days about $6,000,000 of the stock has been put out. The authorized capitalization of this company is $151,700,000, and the manner in which the stock was sold created some surprise, as the stockholders thought they would be given a chance to subscribe for this stock at par.

By the manner in which this stock has been sold the company has secured a larger amount of money than if an allotment had been made. If the stockholders had been given the privilege the receipts at $50 a share would have been just $6,700,000. But it was sold around $70 or better, which has been the price recently, and the company has secured $9,450,000, or $2,650,000 more than if an allotment had been made.

New Line to San Francisco Completed.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad announced today the completion of its new line into San Francisco, the company now having its own rails from Chicago to San Francisco. It was further stated that the road would be ready to handle freight via the new line on May 1, but it is not expected that passenger trains will be run before July 1.

C. M. Ingersoll, Jr., Chief Engineer.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 9.—President John Hall of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has appointed Colin M. Ingersoll, Jr., as Chief Engineer in the place recently made vacant by the appointment of F. S. Curtis to be Fourth Vice President. Mr. Ingersoll will make his headquarters in this city. He will begin his new duties May 1.

Georgia Central's New President.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 9.—At the meeting of the Central of Georgia Railway Directors to-day John M. Egan was elected President, to succeed the late H. M. Comer.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Florida, Alabama and Northern is to build a new line to Troy, Ala., a distance of fifty miles.

F. H. Britton, recently elected Vice President of the Cotton Belt system, has been appointed General Manager of that road.

Conferences between officals and mechanics of the Baltimore and Ohio have resulted in the raise of wages desired by the latter.

Frank W. Tracy, a Director of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, has been appointed General Manager of the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern Railway.

Chairman Roswell Miller of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul at present in Chicago, expects to remove his headquarters to the company's New York offices in June.

COURT DISTURBED BY A FIGHT.

Thomas F. Cherry, a lawyer, was the cause of a row which disturbed the deliberations of the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, and resulted in his spending four hours in the little prison pen attached to the court.

Mr. Cherry arrived at the Police Court early and demanded admittance, but Policeman John Morris, who presides at the door, refused to let him in.

"G'wan," he said, "you're in no condition to come in here. G'wan home and sober up."

"Drunk yourself," said Cherry. "Get out of my way. I'm going in. I have business inside." Cherry staggered toward the door, but Morris caught him by the coattails and dragged him back.

"Now, look here," said Cherry, straightening up. "I'm a lawyer, and I've a right inside. You let me go in."

He made another attempt to get past the policeman, but was caught again. The two men clinched and wrestled about in the vestibule while a large crowd gathered around them, encouraging both contestants.

"Don't you let him keep you out, Cherry," shouted one man. "Kick his head in and then bring a suit for damages agin' him."

"Butt him wit' your head!" shouted friend of the policemans. "You're doin' good; you just soak him a good one."

Meanwhile the tumult had brought business in the courtroom to a stop.

"What's that trouble at the door?" asked Magistrate Flammer.

"Sure an' I think its an argument they're havin' outside, yer Honor," said one member of the Centre Street Bar Association.

"It's a fight, Chudge!" cried another. "Dere's a riot outside, unt they're killin' each other mit' clubs."

"Open the door and bring them in," said the Magistrate.

The doors were opened, and policeman and lawyer came inside. Cherry's nose was bleeding, and Morris was still expostulating with him.

The Magistrate recognized Cherry at once, and ordered him locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. Four hours later Cherry was brought before the Magistrate in a somewhat calmer mood. He apologized to the policeman and was discharged with a reprimand.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:29	Sun sets...6:34	Moon sets...3:10

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:22	Gov. Isl'd...5:00	H. Gate....6:56
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:56	Gov. Isl'd...5:35	H. Gate....7:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Harald, Inagua	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patria, Naples		1:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport Crook		
Puerto Rico	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12.

El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14.

Riverton, La Plata countries	3:00 P. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 31, and up to April 14, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York April 14, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 19, for dispatch per steamship Goodwin. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 19, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.")

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, March 10; Shanghai, March 14; Yokohama, March 21, and Honolulu, March 31, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Doric, are due in New York on the morning of Thursday, April 12.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 10.

Atlas, Newcastle, March 18.
Bellaura, St. Lucia, April 2.
City of Augusta, Savannah, April 7.
El Dorado, New Orleans, April 5.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, April 3.
Georgic, Liverpool, March 31.
Gladiolus, Gibraltar, March 22.
Glencone, Swansea, March 24.
Hispania, Stettin, March 23.
Kentucky Dartmouth, March 26.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, April 4.
Marengo, Newcastle, March 29.
Menominee, London, March 30.
Murcia, Huelva, March 22.
Phoebus, Algiers, March 17.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, March 24.
Pretoria, St. Kitts, April 4.
Queen Margaret, St. Lucia, April 3.
Russian Prince, Hamburg, March 15.
Sandsend, Manchester, March 26.
San Juan, San Juan, April 5.
Westernland, Antwerp, March 31.
Wells City, Swansea, March 29.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

Advance, Colon, April 4.
Glenochy, Gibraltar, March 27.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, April 8.
Lampasas, Galveston, April 4.
Manchester Merchant, Rotterdam, March 30.
Milano, Havre, March 28.
Oceanic, Liverpool, April 4.
Rhein, Bremen, March 31.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, March 31.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12.

El Cid, New Orleans, April 7.
Lahn, Bremen, April 3.
Madiana, St. Kitts, April 6.
Philadelphia, Liverpool, March 30.
Richmond Castle, Barry, March 28.
Saratoga, Santiago, April 5.
Werra, Gibraltar, April 3.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13.

Campania, Liverpool, April 7.
Columbia, Hamburg, April 5.
Ohio, Hull, April 1.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14.

Alamo, Galveston, April 7.
New York, Southampton, April 7.
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince, April 8.

SUNDAY, APRIL 15.

La Gascogne, Havre, April 7.
Pretoria, Plymouth, April 11.
St. Germain, Havre, April 3.
Trojan Prince, Gibraltar, April 1.

Arrived.

SS Altai, (Br.,) Morris, Savanilla, &c., March 27, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kneeland, at San Francisco, closes here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 31, and up to April 14, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York April 14, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 19, for dispatch per steamship Goodwin. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 19, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.")

SS Vala, (Br.,) Grey, Rio Janeiro, &c., March 14, with manganese ore to the Steel and Wire Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Oneida, Staples, Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C., with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Clyde & Co.

SS Minneapolis, (Br., new, 8,651 tons,) Layland, Belfast March 29, in ballast to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:25 A. M.

SS Rio Grande, Avery, Brunswick April 6, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS San Marcos, Young, Galveston April 2 and Key West 4th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS City of Everett, Lavergo, Port Tampa April 2, with phosphate rock to the Liebig Manufacturing Co. Will discharge at Carteret, N. J.

SS Lauenburg, (Ger.,) Sperling, Baracoa, &c., March 28, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS Fournel, (Fr.,) Dupont, Havre March 17 and Pauillac 21st, with mdse. to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Falk, (Nor.,) Bugge, Tuspan, &c., March 14, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

U. S. transport Terry, Tybee, Ga., March 31, to United States Quartermaster's Department. Came to this port for repairs.

SS Adria, (Nor.,) Rasmussen, Port Maria, &c., March 27, with mdse. to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 9, 9:30 P. M., northeast, strong breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Albenga, (Ger.,) for Singapore, &c.
SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 9.—SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York for Genoa, &c., arr. at Gibraltar at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York for Venice, &c., passed Sagres yesterday.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Afghanistan, (Br.,) Capt. Williamson, from New York via St. Michael's for Singapore, &c., passed Malta to-day.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Reiners, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Scilly to-day.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, from Bremen for New York, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Segrove, from New York for London, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Marco Minghetti, (Ital.,) Capt. De Negri, from New York, arr. at Naples April 6.

SS Brand, (Nor.,) Capt. Thronsen, from New York via Alexandria, &c., for the Levant, passed Dardanelles yesterday.

SS Liv, (Nor.,) Capt. Rasmussen, from New York for Singapore, &c., passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Stege, from New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Weehawken, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS British Trader, (Br.,) Capt. Hutchinson, from New York for Antwerp, passed Dover to-day.

SS Queen Eleanor, (Br.,) Capt. Ritson, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Cape Spartel to-day.

SS Candleshoe, (Br.,) Capt. Leisk, from Calcutta, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez yesterday.

SS Turret Chief, (Br.,) Capt. MacOubray, from New York, arr. at Havre yesterday.

SS Morvon, (Br.,) Capt. Norrie, sld. from Alleppy for New York April 6.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, sld. from Swansea for New York April 7.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Griffin, sld. from Dundee for New York yesterday.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Capt. Layerick, sld. from Hamburg for New York yesterday.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, from New York via Christiansand, &c., arr. at Stettin April 7.

SS Queen Olga, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, (from East London, sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for New York March 28.

SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) Cant. Brown, from New York Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from Naples, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Farringford, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, from Alexandria for New York passed Gibraltar April 4.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Boulence, from Marseilles, &c., for New York, arr. at St. Michael's to-day for coal.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Supreme Court of the United States.

94—The Saranac Land and Timber Company, plaintiff in error, vs. James A. Roberts, Controller, &c.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

106—The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Henry A. Gardner.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

182—Richard F. Caffrey, as County Clerk, &c., plaintiff in error and appellant, vs. the Territory of Oklahoma ex rel. Harper S. Cunningham, Attorney General.—In error to and appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

274—Richard F. Caffrey, County Clerk, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the Territory of Oklahoma ex rel. William R. Taylor, County Attorney.—In error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction, per stipulation to abide the decision in No. 182.

174—Camden and Suburban Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. David S. Stetson.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Third question answered in the affirmative. Opinion by Justice Peckham; dissenting, Justice Harlan.

180—Oliver O. Forsyth, as administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Henry F. T. Vohmeyer, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

206—Harry Gundling, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Chicago, in error to the Supreme Court of that State of Illinois.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

178—The Louisville and Nashville Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. A. L. Schmidt, &c., et al., in error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

168—Elizabeth S. Overby et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Fannie H. Gordon, in error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

84—The Ohio Oil Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Indiana; 83—The Ohio Oil Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Indiana, use of Madison County, and 85—The Ohio Oil Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Indiana, use of Madison County, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

169—The United States, petitioner, vs. Joseph S. Harris et al., receivers.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Judgment affirmed and remanded to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

233—The Credits Commutation Company et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Decree of Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit affirmed. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Justice McKenna took no part in the decision of this case.

234—The Credits Commutation Company et al., appellants, vs. F. Gordon Dexter et al., and 235—The Credits Commutation Company et al., appellants, vs. Oliver Ames, second, et al., executors, &c.—Appeals from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Decrees affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Justice Shiras. Justice McKenna took no part in the decision of these cases.

139—Oscar M. Springer, petitioner, vs. Anders Jakobsen, claimant, &c., and 272—Anders Jakobsen, claimant and petitioner, vs. Oscar M. Springer.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Decree affirmed. Each petitioner to pay one-half of the costs in this court, and cause remanded to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Opinion by Justice Brown; dissenting, Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Peckham.

170—Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, plaintiff in error, vs. Josephine R. Withers.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama. Opinion by Justice Brown.

183—John W. Arnold, plaintiff in error, vs. Lewis Hatch.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Opinion by Justice Brown.

87—Morris Kenn, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

126—Thomas W. Hyde, plaintiff in error, vs. Bishop Iron Company et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

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190—Oliver O. Forsyth, as administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Henry F. T. Vohmeyer, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

206—Harry Gundling, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Chicago, in error to the Supreme Court of that State of Illinois.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

178—The Louisville and Nashville Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. A. L. Schmidt, &c., et al., in error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

168—Elizabeth S. Overby et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Fannie H. Gordon, in error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

84—The Ohio Oil Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Indiana; 83—The Ohio Oil Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Indiana, use of Madison County, and 85—The Ohio Oil Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Indiana, use of Madison County, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

169—The United States, petitioner, vs. Joseph S. Harris et al., receivers.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Judgment affirmed and remanded to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

233—The Credits Commutation Company et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Decree of Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit affirmed. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Justice McKenna took no part in the decision of this case.

234—The Credits Commutation Company et al., appellants, vs. F. Gordon Dexter et al., and 235—The Credits Commutation Company et al., appellants, vs. Oliver Ames, second, et al., executors, &c.—Appeals from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Decrees affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Justice Shiras. Justice McKenna took no part in the decision of these cases.

139—Oscar M. Springer, petitioner, vs. Anders Jakobsen, claimant, &c., and 272—Anders Jakobsen, claimant and petitioner, vs. Oscar M. Springer.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Decree affirmed. Each petitioner to pay one-half of the costs in this court, and cause remanded to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Opinion by Justice Brown; dissenting, Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Peckham.

170—Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, plaintiff in error, vs. Josephine R. Withers.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama. Opinion by Justice Brown.

183—John W. Arnold, plaintiff in error, vs. Lewis Hatch.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Opinion by Justice Brown.

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FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Asa P. Potter. S. E. Kirkham.

Potter & Kirkham
BANKERS & BROKERS.
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members Cons. Stock Exchange of N. Y.
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AND BONDS FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.
Special Attention Given to Investment Securities.
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20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Orders Executed for Bonds and Stocks for Cash or on Margin.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

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LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 708 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS. BONDS. GRAIN. COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR, ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING, HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK, C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER, S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN, FRANK JAY GOULD.

LIQUID AIR.
BOOKS CLOSE THURSDAY, April 12, AT
$5.00 PER SHARE
This is the last opportunity to secure shares at 50 per cent. of par value. Be sure to take advantage of this offer.
Subscriptions, in lots to suit, by mail or in person. Make checks payable to
NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.,
Fiscal Office, 124 World Bldg., New York.

THE HELENA WATER & ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Trustee holds $21,000, which, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund, is to be invested in bonds issued under the Mortgage of April 1st, 1897.
Sealed proposals for the sale of the bonds will be received until 12 o'clock M., April 18th, 1900, and should be addressed to
"The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
"16-22 William St., New York City.
"Proposals for the sale of bonds of the Helena Water & Electric Power Company."
Dated New York, April 3d, 1900.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT SINKING FUND.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, will receive offers of the Equipment Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Series A, dated May 1, 1899, to the aggregate amount of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) par value, at or under par.
Tenders may be made until 12 M. Tuesday, May 1, 1900.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, April 3, 1900.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

$10,000,000
Western Union Telegraph Company
4½%
Funding & Real Estate Mortgage Gold Bonds
(part of an issue limited to $20,000,000).
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE MAY 1st, 1950.
Interest May 1st and Nov. 1st, in New York.
Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000 each with registration provision.

A considerable part of the above bonds having been placed, the undersigned will receive subscriptions for the remaining balance at **104 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST** to date of delivery.
A circular giving particulars of the financial position of the Western Union Telegraph Company and other details, contained in a letter from Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, President of the Company, can be obtained upon application at the office of the undersigned.
The subscription list will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 11th, 1900, and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. or earlier on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any applications, and to award a smaller amount than applied for.
BONDS AWARDED UPON SUBSCRIPTION ARE TO BE PAID FOR MAY 1ST, 1900. WHEN BONDS WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 11th, 1900,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Administrators.)
10 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
$2,500 Full Paid Policy issued by Mutual Life Ins. Co., N. Y., on Life of Daniel J. Noyes.
$167.30 Promissory Note, Wm. H. Randel, dated July 19, 1899, pay 1 yr. after date.
(For acc't of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
3 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
5 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
6 shs. Natl. Bank of the Republic.
50 shs. Rock Island & Peoria R'way Co.
50 shs. People's Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
$76,000 Grand River Coal & Coke Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bd., 1919.
$10,000 Southern Railway Co. Consl. 5 p. c. Regst. Bd., 1994.
$26,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$3,000 Standard Gas Light Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds.
28 shs. Western National Bank.
100 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$30,000 Cinn., Jackson & Mackinaw R. R. 1st 4s.
$1,000 Iowa & Illinois Coal Co. 1st Mtge. Bd.
$2,000 Pitts., Cleve. & Toledo R. R. 1st 6s, 1922.
$1,000 Racquet & Tennis Club 2d 6 p. c. Inc. Bds., Regstd., 1915.
42 shs. Ninth National Bank.
10 shs. Pacific Bank.
20 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
20 shs. Central Trust Co.
55 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
12 shs. Western Union Farm Land Trust Co.
50 shs. Morton Trust Co.
25 shs. International Hydraulic Co.
11 shs. Continental Trust Co.
30 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
15 shs. 42d Street & Grand St. Ferry R. R.
$9,000 Omaha Water Co. consld. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1948.
5 shs. The Capitalist Co.
200 shs. Lima Northern R'way.
100 shs. Ohio Southern R. R. (Trust Co. Ctf.)
$85,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. term. Impt. 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
25 shs. Pacific Coast 2d Pfd.
8 shs. Forest Hotel Co. (Laurel-in-Pines.)
$5,000 American Type Founders' Co. 6 p. c. Deb Bds., 1926.
17 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
12 shs. Irving Natl. Bank.
$7,000 New York & Shawnee Coal Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
2,000 shs. Red River Valley Co. (Hypd.)
70 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
1,000 shs. American Spirits Manfg. Co. common.
14 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
12 shs. 4th National Bank.
$3,000 Central Branch Ry. 1st 4s, 1919.
$15,000 Chic. & Northwestern Ry. skg. fd. 6s, 1929.
$19,000 Jamestown & Chautauqua Ry. 1st 5s, 1998.
25 shs. Western National Bank.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
$1,000 N. Y. & East River Ferry Co. 1st 5s, 1922.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, April 10, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
28 shares Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., $100 each.
10 Seven per cent. Bonds of the Denver Paper Co. of the par value of $500 each.
50 shares Il Progresso Italo Americano Newspaper Co., $100 each.
500 shares The Jennie Blanche Gold Mining and Milling Co., $1 each.
100 shares The A. R. Bailey Manufacturing Co. $10 each. (hypothecated.)
$97,000 First Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Columbus, Lima & Milwaukee Railway Company and $36,507.50 so-called "Local Aids and Subscriptions," originally made for the benefit of the Columbus, Lima & Milwaukee Railway Company.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Alton
PURCHASE MONEY CERTIFICATES,
ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK UNDER SYNDICATE AGREEMENT OF MARCH 2, 1899:
Notice is hereby given that interest to APRIL 15, 1900, at the rate of four per cent. per annum will be paid on and after APRIL 16, 1900, to the holders of the above certificates, upon presentation thereof at the office of the United States Trust Company of New York, No. 45 Wall Street, New York City, for endorsement of such payment.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Syndicate Managers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Notice of Dissolution.
To whom it may concern:
Take notice that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of BRUCK & MATHEY, was this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the parties hereto. The affairs of said copartnership will be liquidated by Louis J. Bruck.
—Dated New York, April 6, 1900.
LOUIS J. BRUCK.
LOUIS A. MATHEY.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.
To the Stockholders of the
Morton Trust Company:
NOTICE.
Whereas, The respective Boards of Directors of the Morton Trust Company and the State Trust Company under the respective corporate seals of said Companies have made and entered into an agreement for the merger of said Companies in one corporation, having the name "Morton Trust Company," which agreement provides for the surrender of certificates of stock of the present Morton Trust Company for stock of the Morton Trust Company as constituted by said merger, and further prescribes the terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, 38 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of April, in the year nineteen hundred, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting said agreement will be submitted to the stockholders of said Company for their approval.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th of April, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 18th.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. E. VARET, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.
THE STATE TRUST COMPANY.
Whereas, an agreement for the merger of the Morton Trust Company into The State Trust Company has been made and entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies under their respective corporate seals, which agreement provides for the issue of stock of The State Trust Company, then by said agreement to have the name Morton Trust Company, and its stock having been increased to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000), in exchange for stock of the present Morton Trust Company, at the rate of share for share, and also prescribes the further terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect:
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The State Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the 23d day of April, 1900, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval, and also to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said State Trust Company from One million dollars, ($1,000,000,) consisting of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100) each, to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) to consist of twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100) each, the object of said increase being to carry into effect the said agreement of merger, the new or additional shares to be issued share for share for the stock of said Morton Trust Company.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of April, 1900, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M., on the 24th day of April, 1900.
Dated New York, March 28th, 1900.
By order of the Board,
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
Thomas F. Ryan, Joel B. Erhardt,
J. B. Duke, Andrew Mills,
R. A. C. Smith, W. A. Nash,
P. A. B. Widener, F. H. Parker,
Elihu Root, J. N. Hallock,
Anson G. McCook, George Foster Peabody,
E. A. McAlpin, Majority of Trustees.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
NOTICE.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 10, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, Penna., on TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1900, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1899, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
At said meeting there will be submitted for approval an agreement, dated May 1, 1899, between the Little Miami Railroad Co., the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. and the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., covering a modification of the lease of the Little Miami Railroad to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Co., dated February 23, 1870.
The transfer books will be closed Saturday, March 31, and reopened on Wednesday, April 11, 1900.
S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven, and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.
New York, March 27, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other ousiness as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

American Linseed Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at 12 o'clock noon the second Tuesday in April, at the office of the Company, Hudson Co. Bank Building, No. 243 Washington St., Jersey City, New Jersey, for the election of twelve (12) Directors for the ensuing year to succeed those whose terms expire, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting.
Stockholders of record February 24th will be entitled to vote.
G. E. HIGHLEY, Secretary.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio
CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

New York, March 31st, 1900.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New York Asbestos Manufacturing Company for the election of three Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Secretary, No. 20 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
Dated March 31st, 1900.
HENRY SCHREITER, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Norton Point Land Co. for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held pursuant to the by-laws, on the third Wednesday of April, to wit, April 18th, 1900, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at 120 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.
WILLIAM P. RAE, Secty.
Dated April 2d, 1900.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, April 10th, 1900.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the 2nd day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 3rd day of May next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Antifouling Paint Co. will be held at the company's offices, No. 18 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, May 7th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.—New York, April 5th.
ELLIOTT G. ANDRESEN, Secretary.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 12 M. on Saturday, April 14th, 1900, preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 3rd, and will be reopened on Friday, May 4th, 1900.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The H. B. Claflin Company,
Corner Church & Worth Sts., New York City,
April 9th, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the common stock will be paid April 14. The transfer books for the common stock only will be closed at 3 P. M., April 11th, and reopened at 10 A. M. April 16th, 1900.
D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company,
April 10, 1900.
The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on May 1st, 1900, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., April 20th, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2d, 1900.
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS R'Y. CO.
C. F. Fox, Treasurer.

New York, April 3, 1900.
American Tin Plate Company.
A dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the Preferred stock of this Company payable on April 30th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 16th. Transfer books close as to the preferred stock April 16th and reopen May 1st.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

New York, April 7, 1900.
American Steel Hoop Company.
A dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the Preferred stock of this Company payable on April 30th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 16th. Transfer books close as to the Preferred stock April 16th and reopen May 1st.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

$100,000.
CITY OF TRENTON.
SCHOOL BONDS.
Office City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., April 9th, 1900.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, APRIL 13th, 1900, for the purchase of the whole of one hundred thousand dollars school bonds of the city of Trenton, N. J.
The above bonds will be 30-year bonds and bear interest at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum. They will be registered or coupon, in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.
Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to enclose with bid a certified check on a National Bank for $4,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders.
The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.
These bonds are authorized by ordinance of the Common Council, passed August 15th, 1899, and by an act of the Legislature, approved March 23d, 1899.
All proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton School Bonds," and addressed to
W. J. B. STOKES,
[Pr's fee, $.] City Treasurer.

BANKRUPTCY LAW DECISION.

Judge Brown on Contingent Liens in the Lesser Case.

Judge Addison Brown, in the United States District Court, has rendered an opinion in a bankruptcy case, in which he states that a contingent, or equitable lien cannot be superior to the judgment on which it depends to make it effectual, but must stand or fall with the judgment itself.
This opinion was given on an application by the trustee in bankruptcy of Lesser Brothers, clothiers, for a stay against Metcalf Brothers & Co., judgment creditors of the bankrupts, who, it is alleged, are seeking in the Supreme Court to have applied to their judgment certain assets held to be fraudulently conveyed.
In October, 1896, Metcalf Brothers & Co. obtained judgments against the bankrupts for $3,478, on which the executions issued were returned unsatisfied. Meanwhile Lesser Brothers had confessed judgment for about $18,000, had executed assignments of certain account and property claims, and had established a partnership receivership. The receivers realized about $27,000 from sales of goods and collections. Numerous actions of replevin were brought against the firm by creditors to recover goods claimed to have been sold under fraudulent representations.
The case was carried on appeal from the Supreme Court to the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals, which directed payment of the complainants' claims, and adjudged all the transactions fraudulent, including also the appointment of the receivers in the partnership suit as a fraud and imposition upon the Court.
While the matter was pending in the Court of Appeals, Lesser Brothers filed their petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court on May 12, 1899, which was less than four months after the decree of the Appellate Division, adjudging payment to Metcalf Brothers & Co. out of the fund in the receivers' hands. The firm and its members were on the same day adjudicated bankrupts, and on June 7, 1899, the trustee was appointed.
Judge Brown holds that, as the Court of Appeals finally adjudged that all the transactions and the partnership receivership were fraudulent and void as to creditors, the trustee in bankruptcy is entitled to avail himself of the benefit of that adjudication in like manner as any judgment creditor of the bankrupts. He, therefore, directs that the accounts and property in question be delivered to the trustee, subject only to any valid liens or charges against it.
Judge Brown further holds that Metcalf Brothers & Co., as creditors, are of necessity parties to the proceedings in bankruptcy, and that the Court has jurisdiction to restrain any person from illegally possessing himself of assets and depleting the estate, contrary to the terms of the Bankruptcy act, and in fraud of the rights of other creditors.
This ruling, he says, does not affect the complainants' right under their original judgments to proceed by execution against the real estate on which those judgments were a legal lien. Although the partnership receivers, under the adjudication in the Court of Appeals, have no legal title to the property, they are still the custodians of it. The trustee, he says, should apply to the State Court to make the proper order for the payment of the fund by its receivers to the trustees in whom it is vested by the bankrupt act.

AIR MOTOR TRUST FORMED.

Compressed Air Company Files Articles at Albany.

The consolidation of air motor companies, which President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company said a few weeks ago would probably take place, has been effected. Its corporate name is the Compressed Air Company, and its headquarters are to be in this city. The company filed its articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State at Albany yesterday. It is capitalized at $8,000,000, of which $755,000 is preferred stock. It will carry on the business of manufacturing compressed air, light, heat, and power; compressed air vehicles, street and railroad cars, engines, motors, and all the apparatus needed in the operation of the vehicles, engines, &c.
Mr. Vreeland is President of the American Air Power Company of 621 Broadway, which has a capitalization of $7,000,000, and which represents to some extent Metropolitan Street Railway Company interests. The Compressed Air Company will undoubtedly not only absorb the American Air Power Company, but most of the principal air motor concerns in all parts of the country. It will begin business with $15,000. Its Directors are Alexander H. Cook, John D. Campbell, William C. Duxbury, Lloyd Collis, Ernest F. Slocum, Francis R. Foraker, John B. Seymour, and David J. Gallert, all residents of this city, and George E. P. Howard, a resident of South Orange, N. J.
Mr. Howard is a partner in the well-known law firm of Root, Howard, Winthrop & Stimson, of which Elihu Root is the head, and it is understood that the firm, which has often acted in legal matters for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, will be the counsel for the Compressed Air Company. Francis R. Foraker and David J. Gallert are both connected with the office of Root, Howard, Winthrop & Stimson.

NEW TRANSATLANTIC LINERS.

Five new steamships for service between Italy and this port are being built by the Navigazione Generale Italiana, whose agents here are Hirzel, Feitmann & Co. of 11 Broadway. Mr. Hirzel said yesterday that he had not received full details about the new boats, but that he knew they were designed to be the fastest passenger vessels ever built in Italy.
Signor Orlando, the famous warship builder, is constructing two of them, the remaining three being in the hands of Signor Ansaldo, a shipbuilder of Genoa. The work is being done at the Port of Leghorn, and at Samplordarene, near Genoa. Registered at 6,000 tons, the new boats are to have accommodations for 75 first-class cabin passengers and 1,200 in the steerage. There will be no second cabin. Unlike most ocean liners, these ships will have no cabins below the main deck, and the saloon, dining room, and parlors are to be on the upper promenade deck.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 9	764,417
To date this year	39,449,139
Corresponding date last year	63,865,180

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 9	$2,370,500
To date this year	$192,989,790
Corresponding date last year	$349,612,370

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3% per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf.	⅞	Lake Erie & W.	½
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Manhattan	1⅛
Anaconda Copper	½	Met. Street Railway	3½
Brooklyn R. T.	3⅝	Missouri Pacific	2¼
Ches. & Ohio	½	Norfolk & West. pf.	⅝
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	Pacific Coast	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	¾
Hocking Valley pf.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Int. Paper	1¼	Third Avenue	2½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	⅛	Glucose Sugar	1½
Am. Ice pf.	¾	Illinois Central	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1¼	Int. Power pf.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1¼	Kanawha & Mich.	¾
Am. Steel & W. pf.	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	4	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1½
Ann Arbor	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅛
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	National Steel	⅞
Buff., Roch. & P.	5	Peoria & East.	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅞	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅝	Reading	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Rep. Steel	⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Cont. Tobacco	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1¾	Texas & Pacific	⅛
Den. & Rio G. pf.	¾	Union Bag & Paper	1
Federal Steel	1½	West. Union Tel.	⅛
General Electric	½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	Chi. Term. Trans. 4s	1
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1⅛	Mo. Pac. coll. g. 5s	2½
Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	12	Det. City Gas 5s	1
Col. Fuel & I. 5s	1½	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Hysteria ruled on the Stock Exchange during most of yesterday. Curious stories in vast variety were current, and every manner of exaggeration seemed able to get attention. All the room trading contingent was on the bear side, and those news agencies which can be used to disseminate falsehoods were overworked.
Specimen yarns invented and uttered included representation that the Pennsylvania Railroad had marketed its holdings of Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, and Baltimore and Ohio—this tale having for its quoted authority a financier who has not been in the country for months past. Another canard was to the effect that W. K. Vanderbilt had notified banking houses here that neither he nor his associates were at all interested in Reading or the other anthracite coal properties. Absolutely no foundation at all existed for this statement. The truth is that W. K. Vanderbilt is to-day the largest individual holder of Reading first preferred stock, and a majority of the Reading junior issues are owned outright by Vanderbilt interests. Reading is to-day as much a Vanderbilt property as is New York Central—though temporarily corporation policy may require avoidance of publicity.

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What more than other things counted in demoralizing the market in the early part of yesterday was a bad break in Sugar Trust stock. It opened above 115 and sold below 108. Among the variegated tales given circulation to account for this extraordinary fluctuation was one which purported to quote President Havemeyer as declaring that dividends would certainly be wholly suspended when next the Directors meet. That statement was false. Mr. Havemeyer has made no statement which can be construed into anything like any such declaration.
In the latter part of business Sugar Trust shares jumped up above 111, their net loss for the day being about 4 points; and after the close of the Stock Exchange there was disclosure of the fact that financial interests very close to Mr. Havemeyer had in the break been the biggest buyers. The Sugar Trust mystery is not unlikely to prevail for some time to come; but what will probably be more and more clearly disclosed is that they who are most bearish, most largely short, are speculators who do not know a single thing about the company's business, its present situation, or its prospects.

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The rally in Sugar at the close was in no way exceptional—the whole list rallied. At the end of the day it really looked as if strong financial interests upon the bull side had been energetically contriving to extend the short interest, furthering bearish sentiment, inducing bearish speculators to make bigger bets. Quotations did not only rise generally throughout the list, but in many parts of the market advances were sharp. The net result of the day's transactions was not that liquidation had disturbed the Stock Exchange situation, but that there was in evidence a short interest larger and more unwieldy than at any time recently has been discernible.

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All the traction stocks were strong, some of them advancing sharply. Developments in them all are likely to be inspiriting. Manhattan, Metropolitan, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Third Avenue—especially the latter—are likely to have significant activity from this time forward, and Third Avenue may even get upon a basis which will warrant renewed, even lasting, investment confidence.

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The Standard Oil crowd are finally outspokenly bullish.
Nobody is any longer worrying over money market matters.

SUGAR AND ITS MOVEMENT.

Prophets in the Street who last week were loud in their proclamations that the sugar war was settled because "the tape told the tale"—Sugar Trust stock having advanced some 10 points or more—yesterday held their peace. The tape no longer told of settlement. Sugar Trust stock slumped—slumped badly. From 115½ it dropped steadily down to 107¾, a loss of very nearly 8 points, in less than three hours, and it was only in the afternoon on covering by shorts and better support than had earlier appeared that the issue rallied and the morning loss was somewhat recovered. As it was, the final figure for the day marked a net decline of 4 points.
Apart from the story told by the tape there were little new developments. During the day it was announced that the price of raw sugar had advanced 1-16c a pound, and it was expected, therefore, that an advance in the price of refined, to offset the extra cost of raw, might be announced. Up to the close of business however, no such announcement had been made.
During the day all kinds and conditions of stories were, as usual, put out as to a possible settlement of the war, but inquiries revealed that not one of them was founded on any substantial basis. As a matter of fact, it is said that the probability of a settlement is now more remote than ever. Nevertheless, when the stock was selling at 114, one Stock Exchange operator, firm in the belief that announcement of a settlement will be forthcoming shortly, laid a wager of $1,000 even that the stock will be selling 10 points higher before 10 points lower.

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A dispatch from Philadelphia telling of the organization under the laws of Pennsylvania of the Philadelphia Sugar Company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, was read with interest in the Street. The company, it is stated, will operate four growing estates near Santiago, in Cuba, and will import raw sugar into the United States.
Discussing the formation of this company and its probable influence on the sugar situation, James H. Post of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., representing the Mollenhauer and National Companies, said: "Inasmuch as the company will deal only in raw sugar, it will have no effect on the refining companies. However, I don't know anything about the company or who are back of it.
"As for the sugar war, there is no change in the situation. The advance in the price of raw sugar should naturally be followed by an advance in refined, but whether it will be, with the companies at war as they are, is, of course, another question."

PENNSYLVANIA'S PROSPECTS.

In the early part of yesterday's trading Pennsylvania was somewhat neglected, and the quotation sagged. In the afternoon, however, better buying and more strength were manifest, and practically all the loss of the early day was recovered.
In connection with the stock the following excerpt from The London Statist of March 31 is of interest:
"The enormous gross earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad, both in January and February, preclude any doubt as to the effect of the reclassification of traffic, which brought an improvement in rates from the beginning of the year. In January the increase in gross earnings on the lines east of Pittsburg reached $1,112,000, and on those west of Pittsburg $791,000. In February the gain in gross earnings on the eastern lines has been $1,584,000, and on the western $804,000. Thus in two months the expansion in earnings on the lines east and west of Pittsburg directly operated has reached the immense total of $4,391,000. As was to be expected from the higher rates, the addition to expenditure has been comparatively light, the increase in February on the eastern lines reaching $575,000 and on the western $715,000. The gain in net earnings on the eastern portion for the two months reaches $1,604,000, and on the western system $459,000. During the past two weeks we have dealt with the excellent position of this property, and we last week showed that on the lines directly operated east and west of Pittsburg the net profit, apart from bet

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In some quarters of the market for outside securities yesterday a good deal of weakness appeared, and final quotations for the day showed a few considerable recessions from Saturday's closing figures. In part this was due to the suspension of a recently organized firm trading in the outside market, but the fact exercising wider influence was the more or less general decline of prices on the Stock Exchange. But, notwithstanding this weakness, some issues sold at considerable advances, and the number of issues which suffered net losses for the day were not much more numerous than those that closed at an advance. Trading was fairly active and extended to a number of issues, though three or four stocks supplied the bulk of the day's business.

New York Transportation suffered one of the heaviest declines of the day, being offered down below 12, and closing at 11 bid, a net decline of 2¾ points. This was in part attributed to the suspension referred to above, and as far as the news developments of the day went, the decline was without further explanation. Transactions in the stock were in fairly large amount, although the decline was made on sales that were much smaller in amount than those made when the stock advanced at the close of last week. Insiders expressed much confidence in the sound condition of the company, and they are supposed to have been buyers of the stock recently. The Board of Directors elected at the recent meeting met yesterday and organized. Henry Sanderson was elected President, James Joyce, Jr., Vice President; William K. Ryan, Treasurer, and Arthur Phillips, Secretary. The number of the board was increased from nine to eleven, the new members elected being Robert McA. Lloyd and Henry Sanderson.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was active and weak, being directly affected by the financial difficulties of a house which has recently been a large buyer of the stock. It sold from 15⅝ down to 12½, and closed at 12½ bid, a net loss of 1½ points.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold off sharply on transactions of less than 500 shares. The opening sale was at 96⅞, and later the stock sold as low as 95¾. At the close the best bid was 95, a decline of 1½ points.

ARIZONA LEAD was traded in to the extent of several hundred shares at 15 and 15⅛. It closed at 15 bid.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was active and irregular. It opened at 4, but quickly sold off to 2⅝ on transactions amounting to probably less than 2,000 shares. Later, better demand appeared for the stock, and it rallied to 3¼, reacting about half a point and closing at 2¾ bid, a net loss of 1½ points. No news in regard to the stock came to hand to account for the irregular course which it followed.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA showed greater strength than at any time within the past ten days, and made substantial advances in both common and preferred stocks. The former advanced to 9 and closed at 8¾ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point, and the preferred stock, which on Saturday was offered at 28 without a bid, ended the day at 28⅝ bid, with no stock offered under 29. The strength of the stock was attributed to reports of the generally favorable condition of the company's business, conditions in the distilling business being said to be better now than they have been at any time within the last few years.

LORILLARD preferred was fairly active yesterday, and enjoyed a substantial advance. The last sale of the day was made at par, which showed a net gain of about 8 points.

STANDARD OIL was in good demand earlier in the day, and sold at an advance of 7 points over Saturday's closing bid. Later the stock was offered down 2 points, to 545.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Gas Companies.		
Bay State Gas	2	2¼
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	4	4½
New Amsterdam	30	31
New Amsterdam pf.	52	54
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99½	100½
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	30	31
American Agricul. Chem. pf. ex div.	76½	77½
American Bicycle	10	11
American Bicycle pf.	40	41
American Bicycle bonds		86
American Chicle	55	65
American Chicle pf.	81	85
American Woolen	21	22
American Woolen pf.	78	79
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	46	48
Consol Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	12
Distilling Company of America	8¾	9
Distilling Company of America pf.	28⅝	29
Electric Boat	27	27½
Electric Boat pf.	47	49
Havana Commercial	18½	19½
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	61½	63
International Power	26	30
International Pump	21	22
International Pump pf.	67	67½
National Enameling & Stamp	19	23
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	84	92
National Gramophone	50	52
National Salt	48	49
National Salt pf.	77	79
Otis Elevator	27½	29
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	87½	90
Royal Baking Powder	92½	93
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30½	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79½	80
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	68	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	540	545
United States Flour Milling		7
United States Flour Milling bonds	28	28
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	⅝
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	95	96
American Air Power	36	46
Arizona Lead	15	15¼
Asphalt Company of America	6¼	6½
British Columbia Copper	12⅝	12⅞
California Copper	2	3½
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	52	57
Chicago & Alton sub.	112¼	*113
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	98
Electric Vehicle	42	45
Electric Vehicle pf.	80	95
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.	4¼	4⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	25
General Carriage	12½	13½
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2½
Lady Helen Copper	76	79
*Little Tiger Gold Mining	15	16
*Markeen Copper	6	7½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	15¼	16½
Mexican 5s	98¼	99
New England Transportation	6¼	7
New York Transportation	11	11¾
†Pando Basin	7	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22½	24
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis subs. 56 58-100 p. c. repaid.	79	81
St. Louis Transit		24
Storage Power	12	14
Sugar Refining Company		3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4¼	4⅞
Tennessee Copper	16½	17½
Trust Company of America	202	208
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	67	68
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	84	85
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	19	22
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60	61

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked
Street Railways.		
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d 5s	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	236
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	104
Central Park, N & E. River	199	
Central Park, N & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	
Columbus Railway pf.	83	
Con Traction of N J	58	60
Con. Traction of N J 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s	82	84
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	55
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	93
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	96	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118	118½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	30
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113¾	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103¾	106
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st with interest	69	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.		55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.		103
Consolidated Gas of N J	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	82	84
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¾	106
Denver Gas		85
Denver Gas 5s		75
Essex & Hudson Gas	85	90
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18½	19½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	68	72
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 5s	106	108
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102¾	103½
North Beach L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Beach L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59½c; Mexican silver dollars at 47⅝c.

On the Stock Exchange 1,000 shares of Cosmas sold at .01, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .14½, 2,000 Golden Age at .04, 200 Little Chief at .21, 300 Mollie Gibson at .24, 400 Ophir at .87, 1,000 Pharmacist at .14, seller 10; 500 Phoenix at .11, 400 Union at .35, buyer 30, 1,000 Utah at .14@.15, buyer 30, and 300 Work at .33.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 9.—The market was quiet to-day. Erie Telephone advanced from 103 to 106, with recession to 103½, and later to 105; Bell Telephone rose 3, to 317; Franklin lost ½, to 16, on the reported labor troubles at the mine; Arnold, after rising ¼, to 9¼, receded to 8, transactions continuing fairly active; Butte was off ⅛, at 81¼, later 82; Centennial lost 1¼, to 22¾; Parrot 1, to 48; Utah, ⅝, to 33½, later 33¾; Old Dominion, ⅝, to 22⅝; Isle Royale, ½, to 30½. Trading was quiet in railroad stocks, but was moderately active in Sugar and Federal Steel. Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham 4s were up 1, at 97, and Fort Scott and Memphis 6s gained ¾, to 108¾. Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western 4s were up ⅜, at 93¾. Ash Bed mining ran up from 50 cents to 70 cents; Arcadian was off 2, at 23¼; Dominion Coal was off 1¼, at 46; Massachusetts Electric preferred up ½, at 78.

At the Clearing House all the loans were made at 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at 15 cents discount.

Call loans st... range from 3½ to 4½ per cent., with the supply plentiful. Time loans are quoted at from 4 to 5 per cent., with 4½ per cent. as the level for most average good names. The best paper is in rather scanty supply. Mercantile paper still continues easy, with a free market for good names at 4 per cent. Less desirable paper is quoted up to 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5½	6	Old Domin	23	23½
Allouez	2¾	2⅞	Osceola	70	70½
Arcadian	24½	25½	Parrot	48	49
Arnold	8½	9	Pioneer		1
Ash Bed	.65	.70	Quincy	137	139
Atlantic	26½	27½	Rhode Island	5	5½
Baltic	23	24	Santa Fé	6¾	7
B. & Cr. C.	.15	.15	Santa Ysabel	1	1¼
Butte & Bost.	82	82½	Shoe	32½	33
Cal. & Hec.	750	755	Tamarack	193	195
Centennial	22½	23	Utah Cons	34	34½
Franklin	15¾	16	Washington	1¼	1¾
Humboldt	.50	1¼	White Knob	20	
Isle Royale		30	Winona	4½	5
Mohawk	17½	18	Wolverine	41	41½
Old Colony	4½	5			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	246	Cent. M. pf.	63
Bost. & Low.	242	Fitchburg pf.	132½
Bost. & Me.	193	N. Y. & N.	
Bost. & Prov.	300	E. 6s	111
Bost. Elev.	119	N. Y. & N.	
Bost. G. 5s.	81	E. 7s	115
Cent. Mass.	13	West End	93

Miscellaneous.

Am. B. Tel.	315	Mex. Tele.	2⅝
Chi. S. Yds.	138	U. S. Oil	21¼
Dom. Coal	45½	Westinghouse Electric	
Dom. C. pf.	115½		
Erie Tel.	105½		

317		2⅞	2⅞
140		21¼	22
46			
106½			47

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 9.—There was a scattering trade in small lots to-day, but few changes in prices. Metropolitan stock, both common and preferred, was in demand, the former at 36 and the latter at 81½@81¾. The bonds brought 96⅞. Linseed preferred was fairly strong at 56⅞@57⅛. Tin Plate common sold at 32¼@33. Chicago Edison closed at 148¼, a point lower than the opening. West Chicago opened at 111, declined to 109¾, and closed at 110. Account trading was resumed to-day and brought out some transactions in People's Gas, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Union Pacific, and Atchison Electric at about New York prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.
15..American Linseed	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
1,795..American Linseed pf.	57¼	56⅞	57⅛
10..American Radiator	45½	45½	45½
50..American Radiator pf.	108	108	108
500..American Tin Plate	33	32¼	32½
8..Chicago Edison	149¼	148¼	148½
395..Chicago Union Traction	25½	25	25¼
5..Chi. Union Trac. pf.	74	74	74
10..Diamond Match	123	123	123
100..Metropolitan Elevated	36	36	36
106..Metropolitan Elev. pf.	81¾	81¼	81¾
150..Milwaukee Brewing pf.	12	12	12
385..National Biscuit	35½	35	35⅛
31..National Biscuit pf.	90	89¾	90
50..National Carbon pf.	82½	82½	82½
300..National Steel	43⅜	42½	42⅝
50..North Chicago	221	221	221
678..West Chicago	111	109¾	110

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—The market continued impassive. American Railways was about the only stock to suggest aggressive interest. It advanced to 7. Steadiness in Union Traction was attributed to the report that a new company is forming to absorb the system, guaranteeing $2 a year on Union Traction. Electric and People's 4s were up almost to par, and Choctaw 4s reached 106. Pennsylvania yielded in sympathy with the decline in New York. Palmetto moved up to 1½.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21	21¼	Phila. Trac.	96⅜	97
Choctaw	34½	35¼	Union Trac.	39¾	40
Con. T. Pit.	26⅞	27¼	Un. Gas I.	120	120½
El. Co. of A.	12	12¼	Welsbach Lt.	42	45
Lehigh Val.	28½	28⅝	W. N.Y.& P.	7¼	7⅝
Marsden	9⅞	10⅛			

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in March showed increases:

Georgia & Alabama	$29
Kan. City, Fort Scott & Memphis	27,752
Kan. City, Memphis & Bir.	8,704
Northern Pacific	68,425
Total increase 4 roads	$102,910
Increase previously reported	$1,655,455
Total increase 54 roads	$1,758,365

Decrease:

Western New York & Penn.	$6,400
Decrease previously reported	30,147
Total decrease 6 roads	$36,547
Net increase	$1,721,818

Boston Clearing House's New Manager.

BOSTON, April 9.—H. G. Snelling, manager of the Boston Clearing House since 1877, presented his resignation at a meeting of the Clearing House Committee today, and C. A. Ruggles was appointed as his successor. Mr. Snelling's withdrawal is due to advanced age. The following officers were elected by the association: Chairman—George Ripley, Hide and Leather Bank; Clearing House Committee—T. P. Beal, L. J. Eddy, F. B. Sears, Harold Murdock, and J. F. Stearns.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, April 9, 1900.

	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
117	120		30	Adams Express	118	120	117⅛	117⅛	.....
15½	15¾		720	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15	15⅝	15	15¼	— ½
67½	67⅝		780	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	67⅛	67⅛	67	67¼	— ¼
37¾	37⅞		757	American Cotton Oil	37½	37¾	37¼	37½	.....
26	30		100	American District Tel.	27	27	27	27	.....
147	150		160	American Express	149	149	149	149	.....
48¾	49½		2,240	American Ice Co.	49	49¼	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
75¼	76		425	Am. Ice Co. pf.	76	76¾	75¼	75¼	— 1¼
13⅞	14		150	Am. Linseed Co.	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
57	57½		794	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56⅞	57½	56½	57¼	+ ⅞
4½	4¾		20	American Malting Co.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	.....
21½	23		100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
39⅞	40¼		860	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	40¼	40¼	39¾	40	.....
89¼	89½		860	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	.....
33	33⅜		3,355	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	33	33	32½	33¼	— ⅛
81	82		125	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	81	81	81	81	.....
51⅞	55		17,583	American Steel & W re	56	56½	54⅝	55	— 1¼
87¾	90		735	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90¼	90¼	90	90	— ⅝
111	111¼		139,590	Am Sugar Ref. Co.	115⅞	115⅞	107⅝	111	— 4
32½	33		810	American Tin Plate	32⅞	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
84	84½		608	Am. Tin Plate pf.	84½	84½	84	84	.....
107½	107⅝		8,290	American Tobacco	107½	107⅝	106⅜	107⅜	+ ⅜
53¼	53⅞		7,935	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	53⅜	54⅞	52½	53¼	+ ⅞
17¼	17⅜		200	Ann Arbor	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	.....
27½	27⅝		9,720	At., T. & S. F.	27¼	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
71⅝	71½		18,510	At., T. & S. F. pf.	71⅞	72½	70⅝	71⅝	+ ⅝
84⅜	85		5,252	Baltimore & Ohio	85½	85½	84⅝	85	+ ⅛
84½	84¾		9,626	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	85	85	84½	84⅝	+ ⅛
107½	107⅝		8,290	American Tobacco	107½	107⅝	106⅜	107⅜	+ ⅜
53¼	53⅞		7,935	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	53⅜	54⅞	52½	53¼	+ ⅞
17¼	17⅜		200	Ann Arbor	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	.....
27½	27⅝		9,720	At., T. & S. F.	27¼	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
71⅝	71½		18,510	At., T. & S. F. pf.	71⅞	72½	70⅝	71⅝	+ ⅝
84⅜	85		5,252	Baltimore & Ohio	85½	85½	84⅝	85	+ ⅛
84½	84¾		9,626	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	85	85	84½	84⅝	+ ⅛
76½	76¾		70,815	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	76½	79¼	76½	79¼	+3⅜
150½	151		12	Brooklyn Union Gas.	150½	150½	150½	150½	.....
65¼	65¾		65	Buff., R. & Pitts.	65¼	65¼	65	65	— 5
58½	58⅝		630	Canada Southern	58½	58½	57	57⅜	+ ⅜
98	98		600	Canadian Pacific	98	98	98	98	.....
33⅜	33¾		32,625	Chesapeake & Ohio	33⅜	33⅞	32⅞	33⅜	+ ½
131¾	131¾		9,855	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	131¾	131½	129⅜	130¼	— ⅜
14½	14⅝		225	Chicago Great West.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	.....
27½	27⅝		1,900	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	27½	27½	26	26⅞	— ⅝
124⅛	124¼		7,080	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	125	125¼	123¾	124⅛	— ⅛
172	173		770	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173¼	173¼	172½	173	.....
163	164		400	Chicago & Northw.	164	164	164	164	— ⅝
111¾	112		6,160	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	112⅝	113	111⅝	112	— ⅝
35	36½		120	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30½	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅝
64½	64½		3,810	C., C., C. & St. L.	64¾	65	63¾	64	— ¼
25	30		200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	24¾	25	24¾	25	.....
59½	61½		1,060	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	60	61	60	61	+1
48⅞	49		3,810	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	48½	48⅞	47¼	48⅜	+ ⅝
6½	7		10	Colorado Southern	6½	6⅞	6½	6½	.....
191	192		3,150	Consolidated Gas	192	192½	191	191	.....
29¼	29½		23,600	Continental Tobac. Co.	31¼	31¾	29⅜	29⅜	—2
81	81½		2,512	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	83	83	81¼	81¼	—1¾
117	117⅜		400	Delaware & Hudson.	117	117	117	117	.....
180½	181½		500	Del., Lack. & West.	181⅜	181⅜	181⅜	181⅜	+ ⅜
21⅜	21½		1,200	Denver & R. G.	21½	21½	21¼	21½	— ⅛
73½	73½		168	Denver & R. G. pf.	73	73	73	73	— ¾
13⅞	14⅜		200	Erie	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
41⅞	42		420	Erie 1st pf	41⅝	41⅞	41⅝	41½	— ¼
21	21⅜		100	Erie 2d pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
52⅜	53¼		500	Evans. & T. H.	53	53	53	53	.....
47⅝	47⅞		18,838	Federal Steel	49	49	46⅞	47½	—1½
73½	73⅞		880	Federal Steel pf.	73	73⅜	73	73½	.....
132¼	132½		2,085	General Electric	132	132½	132	132	— ½
51	51½		905	Glucose Sugar Ref.	52⅝	52⅝	51¼	51¼	—1½
98¼	99½		122	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅛
163	164½		144	Great Northern pf	164½	164½	164	164	.....
39½	40		1,855	Hocking Valley	40	40	39¼	39⅞	+ ½
67¼	67⅝		1,312	Hocking Valley pf	67¼	67⅝	67⅛	67⅜	+ ½
115½	116		370	Illinois Central	116⅞	116⅞	116	116	— ½
103	22		22	Ill. Cent., leased line.	104½	104½	104½	104½	.....
22⅞	23		2,900	International Paper	22	23¼	22	22⅜	+1⅜
65	66		300	Internat. Paper pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	— ½
18⅝	19		1,100	Iowa Central	18½	18½	18½	18½	.....
15	16½		125	Kanawha & Michigan.	16	16	16	16	— ¾
18	19		100	K. C. P. & G., fin'l as.pd.	19	19	19	19	.....
17	18		100	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17½	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ½
33⅞	34		4,290	Lake Erie & West.	34	34½	33	34	+ ⅜
97½	98½		40	Lake Erie & West. pf.	98¾	98¾	97½	97½	.....
200	208		20	Lake Shore	200	200	200	200	.....
55	56		300	Long Island	55	55	55	55	.....
83½	85½		3 320	Louisville & Nashville.	85¼	85¼	85	85¼	— ⅛
97½	98½		20,570	Manhattan Elevated.	97¾	98½	96⅞	98¾	+1⅛
168⅜	167¾		8,145	Met. Street Railway	165	167¾	164	167¼	+1¾
35	36⅜		100	Met. W. S. El. Chi.	36	36	36	36	.....
13¼	13⅜		100	Mexican Central	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	.....
4	4¼		100	Mexican National ctfs.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
68	69		310	Minn. & St. Louis	68¼	68¾	68	68	— ⅜
96½	97¼		100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	97⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅛
23½	24½		400	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	23½	23¾	23¼	23¼	—1
11½	12		100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
36½	36¾		150	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35½	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅜
5⅛	5⅜		66,020	Missouri Pacific	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+2¼
183½	190		10	Morris & Essex	188½	188½	188½	188½	.....
34¾	35¼		150	National Biscuit Co.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
24	24¼		25	National Lead Co.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	.....
42½	43		3,360	National Steel Co.	43¼	43¼	42¼	43	— ⅛
94	95		90	National Steel Co. pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	.....
53½	53¾		1,475	National Tube	53⅜	54	53¼	53⅜	— ⅛
92¼	93⅜		395	National Tube pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	.....
120	120½		400	New Jersey Central.	120	120	119½	119½	— ½
137⅞	138		3,413	New York Central	138	138	137⅜	138	+ ¼
13	13⅜		100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
37	37¼		1 600	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. pf.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
24⅜	25		5,73	N. Y., Ont. & Western.	25¼	25½	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
36	36½		400	Norfolk & Western.	36	36⅞	35¾	36	+ ⅛
76½	77		300	Norfolk & West. pf.	77	77	77	77	.....
15⅜	15⅝		14 040	North American	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
60⅜	60½		1 8 3	Northern Pacific	61	61	59⅝	60⅜	— ⅛
77¼	77¾		1,250	Northern Pacific pf.	77¼	77¼	76¾	77¼	— ⅛
51	52		700	Pacific Coast. ex. div.	51	52	51	52	+1
63½	63¾		1,250	Pac. Coast 2d pf., x d.	61¼	63¼	61¼	63¼	+ ¾
35½	35⅝		690	Pacific Mail	35½	35⅝	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
141⅜	141½		37,469	Pennsylvania R. R.	141⅜	141½	139⅜	141¼	+ ⅛
110	110		29,600	People's Gas Ch'cago.	110	110	107	109⅝	— ⅜
8¼	8½		1,490	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
8¼	8½		210	Peoria & Eastern.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
26	26½		400	Père Marquette	26	26½	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
67½	67⅝		100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	67½	67⅝	67¼	67¼	—1
183½	183⅝		220	Pullman Company	183½	183⅝	183⅜	183⅞	— ⅛
20¼	20½		2,580	Reading	20¼	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅛
64¼	64½		6,180	Reading 1st pf.	64¾	64½	63¾	63¾	— ⅜
34⅝	34⅝		4,750	Reading 2d pf.	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅜
21½	21⅝		700	Republic Iron & Steel.	21½	21⅝	21	21	— ⅝
65½	65½		800	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	65½	65½	64½	64½	—1½
6	6		100	St. J. & G. I.	6	6	6	6	.....
44¼	44¼		20	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	.....
11	11⅛		950	St. L. & San Fran.	11	11	10⅝	11	— ⅛
37½	37½		900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37½	37½	37	37

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Contract Dealings Involve Small Properties—Several Successful Auction Sales.

E. C. & F. T. Barry have sold for Mrs. Bertha Kohler Meyers the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 40 East Sixty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.

The same firm has sold for the estate of Henry C. Miner the apartment house at the southeast corner of Sixty-third Street and Madison Avenue, 100.5 by 83.6. The property will be razed and a new apartment house will be erected on the site. The selling price is withheld, but it was in the neighborhood of $250,000.

Jonathan Thorne is the buyer of the lot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street.

Norman A. Lawlor has bought from John E. Thrall the lot 3 Front Street, 33 by 80 by 36 by 80.

T. Scott & Son have sold for E. Stern to Louis Lese the three-story brick and stone-front dwelling 133 East Eightieth Street, 20 by 100.

Teresa Mehling has sold to Charles T. Wills the lot on the south side of Sixty-eighth Street, 250 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5.

Marx and Moses Ottinger took title yesterday to the plot at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-eighth Street, 101.7 by 100.11 by 103.6. Purchase money mortgages to the amount of $60,000 were also recorded in connection with the transfer.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By McVickar & Co.

212 East Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry K. Bogart.. $13,500

By William Kennelly.

146 East Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Henry Wallbott..... 12,200

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

355 West Twenty-ninth Street, 22 by 98.9, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles A. Murphy, as executor..... 27,800

346 West Fifty-sixth Street, 20.10 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Veronika Elton..... 15,400

168, 170, and 172 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, each 15.10 by 100.11, three three-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Veronika Elton..... 29,200

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Partition Sale.

2,482 to 2,490 Second Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, each 25 by 75, four five-story double flats, with stores; No. 2,485, to the plaintiff, Charles C. Bryant 13,000
No. 2,495, to Richard Dudensing..... 12,500
No. 2,497, to Richard Dudensing..... 12,500
No. 2,499, to Lowenfeld & Prager..... 17,750

246 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, at the rear of the foregoing, 26 by 99.11, five-story double flat; to John Laird..... 16,500

90 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling; to Lowenfeld & Prager..... 8,550

101 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, adjoining the foregoing, 15.11 by 100.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling; to Lowenfeld & Prager..... 7,525

107, 109, and 111 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, each 15.11 by 100.11, three three-story brick and stone dwellings; No. 107, to the plaintiff, Charles C. Bryant..... 8,800
No. 109, to the same plaintiff..... 8,300
No. 111, to A. S. Pratt..... 8,000

121 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 15.10 by 100.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling; to Gussaroff & Steindler..... 8,050

127 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 15.11 by 100.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling; to Andrew Jackson.. 8,000

By William M. Ryan.

Avenue A, northeast corner of Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, N. J., 174 by 343 by 174 by 352, two-story and attic frame dwelling, with stable; executor's sale, to Henry Sanderson..... 4,850

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 283 and 285 Delancey Street, southwest corner of Cannon Street, each 16.8 by 75, two three-story brick-front frame tenements, with two and three story frame tenements on Cannon Street; 39 Cannon Street, west side, 125 feet south of Delancey Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick building, with two and three story frame buildings at the rear.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 413 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 294.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,203.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 690 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 318.9 feet east of Willis Avenue, 18.9 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,057.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Henry B. Culver, referee, 1,031 Fox Street, west side, 194.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,240.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Harold Nathan, referee, 158 and 160 West One Hundredth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats, with stores; 152 to 156 West One Hundredth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 75 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, on 158 and 160, $6,841; on 152 to 156, $8,905; subject to other mortgages, on 158 and 160 for $30,229; on 152 to 156, $51,112.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 3,968, 3,970, and 3,972 Third Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 24.9, 25, and 25, respectively, by 99.6, three four-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,676; subject to other mortgages for $50,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Riverside Drive, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 52.7 by 85.3 by 50.11 by 98.7, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 402, 404, and 406 East Eighty-second Street, south side, 106.6 feet east of First Avenue, each 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenements on 402 and 404, five-story brick tenement on 406.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis E. Hasbrouck, referee, 762 West End Avenue, east side, 19.11 feet north of Ninety-seventh Street, 18 by 89, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,000.

By Solomon De Walltearss, executor's sale, 38 West Third Street, south side, 46 feet east of Wooster Street, 22 by 75 and irregular, three-story brick building with one-story brick extension.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter E. Olney, referee, 169, 171, 173, and 175 West End Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street, 100.5 by 100, four five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $38,736; subject to other mortgages for $73,699.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundredth Street, north side, 207 feet west of West End Avenue, for six five-story brick dwellings, 20 and 19 by 57.6; James Livingston of 108 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner; Janes & Leo, architects; cost, $150,000.

No. 10 Bowery, for a seven-story brick factory and store, 23.4 by 103.8; N. U. Tompkins estate, owner; William J. Dilley of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 734 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, for a one-story frame shed; W. Schwenker, premises, owner; cost, $100.

Alterations.

Nos. 116 and 118 West Twenty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick factory; Henry Maillard of 113 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner; W. J. Fryer, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 302 Greenwich Street, to a five-story brick storage house; J. A. King of 243 Broadway, owner; F. C. Linde Company, lessee; cost, $200.

No. 111 Canal Street, to a four-story brick flat and store; Gerald Fitzgibbon of 109 Canal Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth, or Woodruff Street, north side, 50 feet east of Lillian Place, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Daniel Mapes, Jr., premises, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $100.

No. 339 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; S. Galinger of 5 Beekman Street, owner; Emil Mesonier of 129 East Thirteenth Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

Concourse, east side, 240 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, to a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling; Joseph Macnevin of 962 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; George F. Spelman, architect; cost, $1,000.

Idlewild Park Lots Sold.

The House and Home Company, managed by Smith & Eichen of Manhattan, has bought 413 lots in Idlewild Park, Long Island, from the Idlewild Land and Improvement Company. The property purchased in-

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,062; 23x99.11; Emma Pretzfeld to William H. Siegman..... 100
BATHGATE AV, w s, 130.1 ft n of 175th St, 27x103.7; John T. Young to Eleanor L. Young..... 1
COLUMBUS AV, 693, e s, 28x105; Ralph O. Ives to Mary B. Ives..... 100
DALY AV, e s, 200.8 ft n of 177th St, 25 x46.1x25x45.6; Charles P. Hallock to Frank McCone..... 1
FOX ST, e s, 150 ft n of Home St, 25x 100; Thomas F. O'Connor to Samuel E. Graham..... 1,500
JONES ST, 19, n s, 25x100; Henry F. Williams and others to George Schenk and another..... 10,000
JACKSON ST, s w corner of Front St, 16.2x62.2; Sarah Cohen to Harry Salwen and another..... 16,000
LOT 313, map of Van Nest Park; Caroline Ruilman to Josef Bielek and wife.. 1
LOT 313, map of Van Nest Park; Joseph Bielek and wife to Caroline Ruilman... 1
LOT 6,193, Section 57, map of Woodlawn Cemetery; the Woodlawn Cemetery to Jacob Rudolphy and wife..... 788
MONROE ST, 266, 25.1x89.4; Monroe St, 268, 25x87; George Blumenthal to Sarah Casper..... 1
OAKES AV, w s, 275 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Edenwald Land Company B of Edenwald to Axel William Person... 1
PARCEL of 22 acres at East Chester Creek, adjoining meadow of William Odell, except part taken for "Goose Island;" Nelson J. Waterbury to Jonathan Waterbury, quit claim..... 1
PARCEL of 22 acres at East Chester Creek, adjoining meadow of William Odell, except part taken for "Goose Island;" Cornelia S. Hunter and others to Jonathan Waterbury..... 4,000
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 98th St, 101.7x100x100.11x108.6; Rebecca Mayer and another, executors, &c., to Marx and Moses Ottinger..... 1,000
VILLA AV, e s, 246.6 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 25x124.1x25x123.8; Anna F. Ramsdell to Lucy R. Biegel..... 1,350
WARREN ST, s s, 59.10 ft e of Greenwich St, 47.2x25; John Le F. Brower and another, executors, &c., to Charles De H. Brower..... 35,000
WESTCHESTER AV, 930, 25x108.1x30x 91.2; James F. Meehan to Lena Sternschuss..... 1
WESTCHESTER AV, s w corner of Brook Av, 72.3x87.2x44.9x104; Richard P. Lyden, referee, to Leopold Hatter..... 14,750
WOOSTER ST, 201, and s 12.3 ft of 203, 36.9x100; Ole H. Olsen to Albert B. Park..... Exchange
2D AV s e corner of 104th St, 25.11x75; Morris M. Tischler to Barbara Tischler.. 1
2D AV, n e corner of 29th St, 44x57.7x 35.6x53.2; John Le F. Brower and another, executors, &c., to John J. McBride 12,000
2D AV, s e corner of 119th St, 60.10x100; the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street United Presbyterian Church of Harlem to Meyer Solomon..... 1
2D AV, s e corner of 119th St, 60.10x100; Trustees of Second Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, City of New York, to Robert Jackson..... 1
3D AV, e s, 100 ft s of 2d St, 100x300.6 to old Boston Road x104.5x271.6; Arthur J. Mace and others, trustees, to Emanuel Baptist Church of Olinville..... 1
5TH AV, e s, 42.8 ft s of 55th St, 17.8x 100; Lucretia G. and Joseph W. Clowes to Robert Scoville..... 72,500
5TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 19th St, 21.6x100; John C. Schawe to Charles L. Horton.... 1
8TH AV, 517 and 519, 39.4x74; Augustus H. Vanderpool, referee, to Thomas H. Hidden..... 20,000
9TH AV, s w corner of 16th St, 25x100; Arthur Moyna to Owen McCrorken..... 1
4TH ST, s s, 127 ft w of Avenue B, 24 x96.2; Charles Merz to J. Fred Boss, ½ part..... 1
29TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 16.6 x98.9; 29th St, s s, 516.6 ft w of 6th Av, 16x—x14.6x98.9; Louise E. Bettens to Mary E. Fitzpatrick, ½ part..... 239
40TH ST, n s, 240 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.8; Harris Mandelbaum and another to James J. Goodwin..... 1
45TH ST, 106 East, 18x100; Carrie Hunter to Sophie C. McCammon..... 100
83D ST, 441 East, 24.11x102.2; Jacob Mann to Benjamin Schwartz..... 1
107TH ST, 11 West, 25x100.11; Henry C. Figueron to Charles La C. Hoff..... 100
119TH ST, 518 East, 25x100.10; Thomas J. Diamond to Henderson B. Hays..... 1
119TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Henderson B. Hays to Agnes T. Diamond..... 1
182D ST, n s, 75 ft w of Audubon Av, 25 x79.9; Maud O. Snowden and others, by guardian, to Henry W. Droge, 1-3 part..... 950
182D ST, n s, 75 ft w of Audubon Av, 25 x79.9; Joel S. Ives, executor, to Henry W. Droge, ½ part..... 1,225
182D ST, n s, 75 ft w of Audubon Av, 25 x79.9; Robert B. Snowden to Henry W. Droge, 1-6 part..... 475
183D ST, 516 West, 16x104.10; George Nimmo to Sarah L. Frazer..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ATKINSON, Ellen, to Charles A. Spivack; 8 Attorney St, 3 years..... $360
BUTLER, James, to Moses B. Weiss; 1,363 5th Av, 5 years..... 1,200
CANONICO, Giovanni, to Jones Schick; 313 East 71st St, 3 years..... 744
CRIPPEN, Ellen, to Elizabeth Lithgow; 244 East 19th St, 15 years..... 1,200
FERMAN, Ann, individually and as trustee, to George A. Bunnell and another; Elm St, widened, between Reade and Duane Sts, 38.5x23.5x29.11, 10 years. 500
FINKELSTEIN, Levy, to Frank Tucker; 42 Bowery, 2 years..... 420
HAAREN, John W., to Henry Burfeind; 2,283 2d Av, and 153 East 117th St, 5 years..... 1,800
HUCHTING, John W., to Timothy O'Connor; 57 4th Av, 9 1-6 years..... 3,600
KURZMAN, Ferdinand, to Virgie T. Hewey; 759 Melrose Av, s w corner of 157th St, 3 years..... 216
LAZINSK, Hyman M., to Michael Kaiser; 323 and 325 East 16th St, 5 years..... 4,250
MESSER, Matilda L., to John Lauricelli; 328 East 11th St, 3 years..... 732
MOIR, Emily H., to John J. Gibbons; 5th Av, n w corner of 30th St, 5 years..... 20,000
PEPE, Michael E., and another to Lorenzo Dwizlo and another; 97 Thompson St, 3 years..... 420
SABIN, Charles D., to Gertrude Briggs; Gramercy Place, 14 and 15, 3 5-12 years 30,333
STEWART, Robert S., to George Hillebrecht; 94 163d St, n e corner of Forest Av, 10 years..... 720
WIENER, Rosalie, to Isaac Reinhelmer; 94 Allen St, 4 years..... 900
WINTER, Elizabeth, to Charles Merz; 897 3d Av, 5 years..... $1,200 1,950

Recorded Mortgages.

AVALLONE, Raphael and Frances, to George F. Farrell; 99th St, widened, n s, 120.3 ft e of Morris Av, ½ year.... 1,500
BRADY, Thomas, and another to Catharine T. Smith; 226 West 123d St, 3 years. 800
BURFEIND, Henry, to George Ehret; 2,283 2d Av and 153 East 117th St, saloon lease, demand..... 25,000
BURGER, Joseph, to Bowery Savings Bank; 170 East 109th St, 5 years..... 2,500
CARNEY, Josephine M., and others to James S. Carney; 151 Crosby St, 1 month..... 5,000
COLLINS, Adele and Stephen, to George A. Schofield; Lot 2, Parcel 2, map of property of Frances Scofield estate, City Island, 1 year..... 3,000
COOPER, Harriet C., to Bowery Savings Bank; 527 3d Av, 5 years..... 550
DIVIDI, Lorenzo, and another to Jacob Ruppert; 97 Thompson St, saloon lease, demand..... 8,000
DROGE, Henry W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 182d St, n s, 75 ft w of Audubon Av, 1 year..... 800
EMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH OF Olinville, Westchester, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; White Plains Av, w s, 105.6 ft n e of 2d St, 1 year..... 1,400
EPSTEIN, Max, to Pauline Hahn; 102 Hester St, 3 years..... 7,500
EPSTEIN, Max, to Elizabeth Berbert; 102 Hester St, 2 years..... 23,000
EPSTEIN, Max, to John Finck; 102 Hester St, 1 month..... 9,000
EPSTEIN, Max, to John Finck; 102 Hester St, 1 month..... 286
FALK, Frank, to John Auer; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 178 ft n of 160th St, 2 years.. 1,750
FITZPATRICK, Mary E., and others, to Jeremiah J. Campion; 20th St, s s, 500 ft w of 6th Av; also 20th St, s s, 516.6 ft e of 20th Av, 3 years..... 3,000
GRAHAM, Samuel S., to Thomas F. O'Connor; Fox St, e s, 150 ft n of Home St, 3 years..... 4,000
HASSE, Clara I. L., to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 418 East 14th St, 5 years..... 10,000
HAYS, Henderson B., to Thomas J. Diamond; 119th St, s s, 248 ft e of Pleasant Av, 3 years..... 4,000
HERVEY, William A., and wife to Mary L. Motz; 123th St, n s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 5 years..... 1,500
HEIDEMARK, John R., and wife to Serial Building and Loan Savings Institution; Tinton Av, w s, 191.11 ft n of Cedar Place, 3 years..... 950
HOFF, Charles La C., to Henry C. Pigueron; 11 West 107th St, 5 years..... 1,400
HUTTER, Leopold, to American Mortgage Company; Westchester Av, s w corner of Brook Av, 1 year..... 5,000
KENT, James, to Mary E. Nolan; Pelham Av, s s, 1.9 ft e of Webster Av, widened, 3 years..... 14,000
KLAUBER, Albert, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 87 East 4th St, 3 years. 6,000
LEVY, Esther, to Mary F. Morhouse; Houston St, Lot 5, map of Augustus Wynkoop, leasehold, installments..... 12,000
LEVY, Isaac, to John Bussing, Jr., and another; Brook Av, w s, 24.11 ft n of 167th St, installments..... 1,200
LOWITZ, Elias M., to Pauline May; 38 Washington Square, 1 year..... 7,000
MAUL, Kate, to Joseph Siegel; 43 East 131st St, 3 years..... 1,000
MAUL, Kate, to William Schutt; 43 East 131st St, 3 years; amount..... 1,400
McBRIDE, John J., to Mary B. Taylor; 2d Av, n e corner of 29th St, 1 year..... 500
McCONE, Frank, to Charles P. Hallock; Daly Av, widened, e s, 200.8 ft n of 177th St or Fremont Av, 1 year..... 12,000
MESTANIZ, Llubomir R., to John J. McKelvey; 137th St, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, demand..... 2,000
O'CONNOR, David J., to Beadleston & Woerz; 423 St, n s, 81 ft e of Broadway, saloon lease, demand..... 30,000
OTTINGER, Marx and Moses, to Rebecca Mayer and another, executors, &c.; Riverside Drive, e s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 2 years..... 1,200
OTTINGER, Marx and Moses, to Rebecca Mayer and another, executors, &c.; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 98th St, widened, 101.7x100x100.11x108.6, 2 years. 12,500

trial Savings Bank; Rivington St, s s, 46.6 ft e of Mangin St, 1 year..... 3,750
SACKMAN, Diedrich, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Rivington St, 25 ft e of Mangin St, 1 year..... 3,750
SCHENK, George and Emma, to Mary I. Brooks; 19 Jones St, 3 years..... 6,000
SCOVILLE, Robert, to Lucretia G. Clowes; 5th Av, e s, 42.8 ft s of 53d St, 1 year..... 42,500
SIEGMAN, William H., to Emma Pretzfeld; 2,092 Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 25,000
STEARNS, William H., to Carr & Ball; 137 and 139 West 45th St, security for.. 5,250
WATERBURY, Jonathan, to Barbara Wick; parcel of 22 acres on Eastchester Creek, adjoining meadow of William Odell, except part taken for Goose Island, 3 years..... 7,009
VIGNA, Emilio, to Clarence Jones; Broadway, n w corner of 98th St, ½ year..... 5,000
VOLKENING, Bertha, to Harlem Savings Bank; Morris Av, n e corner of 154th St, 1 year..... 12,000
WELLES, Eugenia L., to Lucette D. Sprenger; 676 West End Av, demand.. 7,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, William R., executor, &c., to Helen D. Bogart..... $2,554
BARTLEY Rachel and Rebecca L., to Mary Ferguson..... Nom.
BUTLER, Jacob D., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company..... Nom.
CHESTERMAN, Rosalie, to Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees..... Nom.
CRIMMINS, John D., to Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 30,000
DURSCHANG, Anthony C., to Frederick and Prisca Crammer..... 3,000
FALK, Selig, to Morris Kahn and others.. 4,600
HOLL, John, to Henry B. Vaughan..... 1,000
KOHN, Solomon H., executor, &c., to Harry R. Kohn..... Nom.
KOHN, Solomon H., to Solomon H. Kohn, executor, &c..... 15,250
LAIRD, John, to John McKee..... 3,000
McCLENAHAN, William, guardian, &c., to Sarah E. Deraismer, as guardian, &c. Nom.
OOTHOUT, Jane E., to James K. Anderson, trustee..... 17,000
OTTEN, Peter, to Louisa H. Vosbrinck, (two mortgages)..... Nom.
SIRE, Albert L., to Paul Tuckerman.... 12,000
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Louise M. Powell..... 7,500

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 45 and 47; Bell Brothers against Max J. Levinson and Louis Lippmann, owners and contractors..... $62
BEACH AV, w s, 142.7 ft s of 156th St, 75x96.6x78.5x54.7; Charles Eggers against Pietro Anzolone and Maio & Marcantonio, owners and contractors.. 101
BROADWAY, n w corner of 95th St, 75x 100; K. C. Brown against Theresa Reinhardt, owner and contractor..... 6,361
GRAND ST, 474; Bell Brothers against Max J. Levinson and Louis Lippmann, owners and contractors..... 882
MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 118th St, —x—; Plummer G. Morton against Theodore Horn, as contractor..... 17
MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 118th St, —x—; George Erley against Theodore Horn, as contractor..... 13
MONROE ST, 266 and 268; Mary Geoghegan against George Blumenthal, owner and contractor; C. A. Schneeman, contractor..... 1,900
MOTT AV, 318; Israel & Co. against George V. R. Baldwin, owner; D. L. Bloom, contractor..... 45
1ST AV, 274 to 278; Goss & Edsall Company against Samuel A. Robinson, owner and contractor..... 948
1ST AV, 11; Orr Brothers against William Emrich, owner and contractor..... 173
22D ST, 11 East; Mary Geoghegan against William H. Stearns, owner and contractor..... 125
45TH ST, 137 and 139 West; Mary Geoghegan against William H. Stearns, owner and contractor..... 212
53D ST, 209 to 213 East; Rutherford Heating Company against Philip E. Wolff, owner and contractor..... 1,700
53D ST, 209 to 213 East; Reid & Jaeger against Philip E. Wolff, owner; Herman Baumann, contractor..... 250
53D ST, 209 to 213 East; the Yellow Pine Company against Philip E. Wolff and another, owners; H. Baumann, contractor..... 235
56TH ST, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100; George Meiers against William C. and Emil Muller, owners; Mary Miller, contractor..... 9
62D ST, 238 West; Ralph H. Reid against Morris Mandelstein, owner; Smith & Co. and Walter Ganaway, contractors..... 38
78TH ST, 220 and 222 West; Anthony Schwoerer against William G. Hogan, owner and contractor..... 500
84TH ST, 212 to 218 East; Aaron Merell against Doctor Brothers, owners; Metzner & Kupferman, contractors..... 180
97TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 75 x102.2; Thomas F. Hagan against Salvator La Grassa, owner and contractor.. 236
97TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 75x 100; T. H. Simonson & Son Company against Salvator La Grassa, owner and contractor..... 1,056
100TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 75x 201.10; Dec. 80, 20x20x10; Hiram Snyder & Co. against Henry Hosier, owner and contractor..... 460
113TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100; W. Edgar Pruden against George T. Arwaker and others, owners; Darling & Bassett, contractors..... 183
117TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 100x 100; W. H. Browning & Son against Charles B. Hoagland, owner; William & William W. Vaughan, contractors... 227

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 113th St, 118.5x63.5x100.11x125.5; the Germania Life Insurance Company, with George L. Felt, 10 payments..... 145,000
57TH AV, n w corner of 127th St, —x—; Isaac Metzger, with Julia Drought, payments..... 27,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 100 ft s of 166th St, 30x 101.4x12.4x100; Frederick N. Du Bois against Louise Isabeau and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. V. Simpson.
BROADWAY, s w corner of 26th St, 94.8x109.1x irregular; Raymond Denzer and another, executors, &c., against the Security Trust and Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, (notice of attachment, &c.;) attorneys, Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James.
GRAND ST, n s, 125 ft w of Wooster St, 25x100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Henry M. Tostevin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.
LEROY ST, 51; William M. Ryan against Marie C. Smith and another, (partition;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.
11TH ST, 426 East; Helen S. Sillcocks against Maria J. Tice, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Hagen.
14TH ST, s w s, 444 ft s e of 1st Av, 25x38.8 to former Stuyvesant St x 29.10x55.1, with title to part of said Stuyvesant St 29.10x39.7x29.10x 39.6; Isabella Lyall against Maria J. Tice, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Hagan.
83D ST, n s, 289.2 ft e of Park Av, 23x102.2; Charles A. Pope against Tobias Krakower and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.
148TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of Boulevard or Public Drive, 52.5x200 to roadway of Hudson River Railroad x43.8x199.10; 147th St, s s, 525 ft w of Boulevard or Drive, runs s 99.11x e 50 x 99.11 to 146th St x w 76.11 to said roadway x n 200 to 147th St x e 18.8; also 147th St, n s, 475 ft w of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Charles H. Stone, executor, &c., against Frank T. O'Rourke and others, (two actions for the re-conveyance of above property, &c.;) attorney, H. Mansfield.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.09¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef hams	21.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.25
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rail	34.00
Pig iron warrants	Nominal
Lake copper, ingot	17.00
Tin	30.40
Exchange lead	4.70
Spelter	4.75
Brokers' price for lead	4.70
Brokers' price for spelter	4.75
Beef, mess	10.75
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	13.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07¼
Lard, prime	7.20
Butter, Western creamery	.20

CHICAGO, April 9.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 63¾@65½c; No. 2 red, 69½@70c; No. 2 corn, 39½c; No. 2 oats, 25¾c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 27¼@28¼c; No. 2 rye, 56c; No. 2 barley, 40½@42½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.72; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.72; prime timothy seed, $2.35@$2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $12.20@$12.35; lard, per 100 lb, $6.65@$6.82½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $7.05@$7.30; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6½@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.35@$7.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, basis of high wines, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cut-loaf, 6¢; granulated, $5.44; clover, contract grade, $7.60.

COTTON.—The market for cotton was disturbed by more or less conflicting crop intelligence. The short interest received a scare this morning in reports of floods in Central Texas; afterward described as overdrawn and sensational. But, as cable accounts were considerably better than expected, showing a net gain of 1½@1 3-64d at Liverpool, with sustained prices for goods at Manchester, the general trend of prices here was upward. The first call resulted in an advance of 2@7 points, which was increased by later business to a gain of 6@9 points, good, considering the cotton belt as a whole. In the afternoon covering by room traders, with buyers scarce, was a feature, while outside interest was deficient. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 9¾c for middling upland and 10c for middling Gulf. Sales were 2,174 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, firm, at 9¾c, 1-16c higher; Mobile, nominal, at 9¼c; Savannah, quiet, at 9⅞c. Charleston, firm, at 9¾c; Wilmington, steady, at 9¼c; Norfolk, dull, at 9¼c; Baltimore, nominal, at 9½c; Memphis, steady, at 9¾c; Augusta quiet, at 9¾c; St. Louis, steady, at 9¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April				9.39@9.41
May	9.37	9.38	9.32	9.37@9.38
June	9.35	9.35	9.32	9.32@9.34
July	9.34	9.34	9.28	9.32@9.33
August	9.23	9.26	9.19	9.23@9.24
September	8.47	8.47	8.41	8.44@8.45
October	8.15	8.19	8.12	8.17@ ..
November	8.01	8.03	7.99	8.00@8.01
December	8.01	8.04	7.99	8.01@8.02
January	8.03	8.06	7.99	8.02@8.03
February	8.01	8.05	8.01	8.04@8.06
March	8.04	8.04	8.04	8.06@8.08

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—Spot cotton hardening; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 13,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales; middling upland, 5 15-32d. Futures opened steady, 1-64@2-64d advance; at 1:15 P. M., 3-04@4-64d higher, steady, closed quiet at 1½@3-64d net advance. January, 4.25b; January-February, 4.23¼b; April, 5.23b; April-May, 5.22½s; May-June, 5.17s; June-July, 5.14½s; July-August, 5.12s; August-September, 5.03s; September-October, 4.43½b; October-November, 4.33b; November-December, 4.27½b. Manchester—Yarns quiet but steady. Cloths quiet and unchanged.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	74	74¼	73⅝	73⅝
July	74½	74 5-16	73 13-16	74
September	74½	74⅝	74¼	74¼
Corn—				
May	46	46	44⅞	45
July	46½	46½	45½	45⅝
September	46⅝	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	67⅛	67⅜	66⅝	66⅞
July	68⅝	68⅝	67 13-16	68⅛
September	69⅝	69⅝	68⅝	68⅝
Corn—				
May	40½	40 5-16	39¼	39⅝
July	40⅞	41⅛	40	40⅛
September	41⅜	41⅝	40⅝	40⅞
Oats—				
May	24 15-16	25	24 7-16	24½
July	24½	24 9-16	24	24
September	23½	23½	23¼	23⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Through the influence of higher cables and unfavorable crop reports from India, France, and Austro-Hungary, or rather a confirmation by Beerbohm of bullish conditions already familiar to the trade, wheat received a strong opening, with good buying on foreign account and a moderate demand from local shorts. The firmness continued throughout the forenoon, but was undermined to some extent later in the day because of an increase of 1,209,000 bushels in the visible supply, together with an increase of 884,000 bushels in the English visible, these being supplemented again in the last half hour by reports of rain prospects over Winter wheat States where complaint has been made that the ground was too dry. At the same time there was no particular weakness apparent during the day, with one or two exceptions, and at the close prices stood ⅝c above the official close of Saturday. Because of the Government crop report due on Tuesday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon few local traders cared to get very deeply into the market, as there was no positive information on the probable showing of the report, although trade felt reasonably sure that it would favor the long side of wheat. The condition in December was 97.1 and the April condition last year 79.9. The area mentioned in the December report was 30,150,000 acres, or about the largest on record. It was believed that this month's report would be one of the most complete ever issued by the Government, and for this reason the trade is expected to place full reliance on the figures given. In the line of cables yesterday Buda Pesth and Paris showed leading advances, both coming a cent a bushel higher, while English markets followed with ½@¾d advance, all being influenced by European crop news. Berlin closed ¾ mark higher and Antwerp unchanged to ¼c up. The world's shipments were 6,310,000 bushels, compared with 7,634,000 bushels a week ago and 7,264,000 bushels last year. The amount on passage decreased 880,000 bushels. Northwest receipts amounted to 608 cars, compared with 669 cars last week and 427 cars a year ago. The visible supply amounts to 55,412,000 bushels, compared with 30,431,000 bushels a year ago. The stock of No. 2 red at New York increased 10,900 bushels, while the supply of No. 1 Northern decreased 10,000 bushels. The contract stock at New York is now about 1,125,000 bushels smaller than it was a year ago. Exporters took 25 loads at all ports. The total stock in store and afloat at this point increased 49,700 bushels.

DULUTH, April 9.—Wheat: No. 1 hard, cash, 68½c; May, 69¼c; September, 68½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66½c; May, 67¼c; July, 68¾c; September, 67¼c; No. 2 Northern, 64¾c; No. 3 Spring, 61½c. Oats, 25½@24c; corn, 37¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 19.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern,

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of JOHN PALMER, assigned to Max Hilborn, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and County of New York, New York, on the 10th day of May, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Max Hilborn, assignee of above-named John Palmer, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be here-
[Seal.] to affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, the Presiding Justice of the said court, this 17th day of March, 1900.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Attorneys for assignee, 302 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

mh20-1aw6wTu&my1

CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE OF NEW YORK, ss.—THE LIEBIG MALT EXTRACT CO., a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, hereby certifies that it is engaged in bottling and selling malt extract or other beverages in bottles and boxes, with its name, names, other marks, and devices which it uses, and has the sole right to use, branded, stamped, engraved, etched, blown, impressed, and otherwise produced thereon.

That said name, names, other marks and devices are as follows, to wit.; on said bottles and boxes, "Liebig Malt Extract Co., Leipsig, New York, London."

That its principal place of business is at the City and County of New York.

LIEBIG MALT EXTRACT CO.,
By Bernard Droyfuss, its President.

mh31-2aw3w

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES A. BLOHM, Bankrupt.—No. 2,015.

To the creditors of Charles A. Blohm of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Charles A. Blohm was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, April 8th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES F. LORRAINE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles F. Lorraine of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Charles F. Lorraine was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 9th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of OSCAR SNYDER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,376.

To the creditors of OSCAR SNYDER of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Oscar Snyder was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 9th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY P. STOECKER and HANNAH COHEN, Bankrupts. —In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry P. Stoecker and Hannah Cohen, as co-partners, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Henry P. Stoecker and Hannah Cohen were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 9th, 1900.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BERNARD TRAYNOR, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Bernard Traynor, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property of the above named bankrupt, consisting in a general line of boots and shoes, dry goods, groceries, millinery, clothing, fixtures, store furnishings, etc., and also the lease of the premises occupied by said bankrupt situate at the southeast corner of 62d Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, and which said lease is subject to two mortgages aggregating $24,500 and interest, will be sold at public auction by Charles Jacobs & Company on Monday, the 23d day of April, 1900, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon at 62d Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, April 9th, 1900.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES J. PHELAN, as Trustee, under the last will and testament of Walter Stevenson, deceased, plaintiff, against SAMUEL E. DUFFEY and Mary J. Duffey, his wife, Josephine A. Miller, Elbridge G. Du Vall, Edward D. Dwyer and Ellen Dwyer, his wife, the said name Ellen being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiff; Daniel R. Kendall, John Claflin, Daniel E. Eames, individually and as Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association of New York, and the said Daniel R. Kendall, as executor and Trustee under the last will and testament of Isaac C. Kendall, deceased; Alexander Inglis and Catherine Inglis, his wife; Kate Blackham, James J. Phelan and Marie Phelan, his wife; Charles E. Berrian, James G. Patton, Ada L. Hand, Mary A. Soule, defendants.—Summons. Action Number One.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 28, 1899.

ABEL CROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants:

Samuel E. Duffey, Ellen Dwyer, wife of Edward D. Dwyer, (the said name Ellen being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiff,) and Mary A. Soule:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, February 26, 1900.

ABEL CROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CAROLINE S. REID, plaintiff, against ELLEN EDEN, Charles H. Phelps, the Fourth National Bank of Dayton, Otto W. P. Westervelt, and Carl F. Braun, composing the firm of Westervelt & Company, and Edward J. H. Tamsen, late Sheriff of the City and County of New York; Daniel MacM. Niven, Malcolm M. Niven, Thomas Graham, Abraham Abraham, Isidor Straus, Nathan Straus, and Simon P. Rothschild, composing the firm of Abraham & Straus, and Henry Hollander, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 16th, 1900.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office address, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants Malcolm M. Niven, Charles H. Phelps, and the Fourth National Bank of Dayton:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1900.—Dated March 10th, 1900.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SAMUEL ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against JOHN KRESS, defendant. Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—With notice.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 6th, 1899.

HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office Address and Office, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of five hundred and one 60-100 dollars, with interest from March 14th, 1898, and with costs of this action.

HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the defendant, John Kress:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 9th day of March, 1900, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the ninth day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 10, 1900.

HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—JEAN E. MACKAY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. MACKAY.—Summons.—Action to annul a marriage.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 23, 1900.

THOMAS G. EVANS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 156 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To William A. Mackay, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of March, 1900.

Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

THOMAS G. EVANS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 156 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

mh6-1aw6wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Isidor Auhalt, John J. Gleason, Abraham Andrews, Edward Myers, William Boardman, Joesph Borlen, Ronald D. Gillis, John Robinson, James O'Connell, and Percy MacDonald, defendants.—Amended and Supplemental Summons.—Action No. 2.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: Rosina Vollhart, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21 day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 5, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Isidor Auhalt, John J. Gleason, Abraham Andrews, Edward Myers, William Boardman, Joesph Borlen, Ronald D. Gillis, John Robinson, James O'Connell, and Percy MacDonald, defendants.—Amended and Supplemental Summons.—Action No. 3.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: Rosina Vollhart, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 5, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Isidor Auhalt, John J. Gleason, Abraham Andrews, Edward Myers, William Boardman, Joesph Borlen, Ronald D. Gillis, John Robinson, James O'Connell, and Percy MacDonald, defendants.—Amended and Supplemental Summons.—Action No. 4.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: Rosina Vollhart, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, the duly verified amended complaint in this action having been filed in said Clerk's office on the 8th day of March, 1900.

Dated New York, March 12th, 1900.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City, New York.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM HOGENCAMP, plaintiff, against STEPHEN D. PIERCE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Morris Wilkins, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly along the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, one hundred feet, thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block, thence easterly along said centre line of the block, one hundred feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the same one hundred feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 13th, 1900.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

GEORGE E. HYATT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, New York City, (Manhattan.)

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street numbers are 169, 171, 173 and 175 West End Avenue:

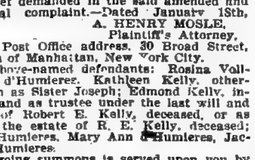

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $38,827.37, with interest thereon from the 13th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $408.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,166.66, and interest, together with an unfixed Croton water charge for the year 1899. The said property will be sold subject to four first mortgages covering together the premises herein described, upon which mortgages there is due at this date the sum of $73,699.09.—Dated New York, 13th day of March, 1900.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Isidor Auhalt, John J. Gleason, Abraham Andrews, Edward Myers, William Boardman, Joesph Borlen, Ronald D. Gillis, John Robinson, James O'Connell, and Percy MacDonald, defendants.—Amended and Supplemental Summons.—Action No. 5.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: Rosina Vollhart, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21 day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 5, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Isidor Auhalt, John J. Gleason, Abraham Andrews, Edward Myers, William Boardman, Joesph Borlen, Ronald D. Gillis, John Robinson, James O'Connell, and Percy MacDonald, defendants.—Amended and Supplemental Summons.—Action No. 6.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: Rosina Vollhart, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 5, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CONRAD STEIN, plaintiff, against NETTIE REUTLINGER, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Emanuel Reutlinger, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirty-first day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Bleecker Street, between Grove and Barrow Streets, in the Ninth Ward of the said City of New York, and known as Numbers 311 (three hundred and eleven) and 313 (three hundred and thirteen) Bleecker Street, and formerly known as Numbers 293 (two hundred and ninety-three) and 295 (two hundred and ninety-five) Bleecker Street, and which said two lots, lying adjoining each other and taken together, are bounded and contain as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Bleecker Street distant seventeen feet and one inch (17 feet 1 inch) southerly from the southeasterly corner of Bleecker and Grove Streets, and running thence in a southerly direction along said easterly side of Bleecker Street forty (40) feet to lot formerly known as 291 (two hundred and ninety-one) Bleecker Street; thence easterly at right angles to Bleecker Street, along the line of the last-mentioned lot, seventy-five feet (75;) thence northerly parallel with Bleecker Street forty (40) feet to land owned by the Corporation of the City of New York; thence in a westerly direction along the line of such land seventy-five (75) feet to the aforesaid easterly line or side of Bleecker Street, at the point or place of beginning.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, April 3d, 1900. EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 300 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

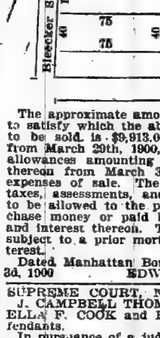

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $9,913.04, with interest thereon from March 29th, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $477.37, and interest thereon from March 31st, 1900, together with expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $950.00 and interest thereon. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $18,500 and interest.

Dated Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City, April 3d, 1900 EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—J. CAMPBELL THOMPSON, plaintiff, against ELLA F. COOK and EDWARD N. COOK, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 25th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-seventh Street, distant three hundred and twenty-eight feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighty-seventh Street and Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets; thence easterly along the said centre line twenty-two feet; thence northerly again parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Eighty-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the said southerly side of Eighty-seventh Street twenty-two feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less. Said premises being also known by the Number 40 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.—Dated New York, April 3d, 1900.

A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

WILLIAM P. MALONEY, Attorney for plaintiff, 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 40 West Eighty-seventh Street.

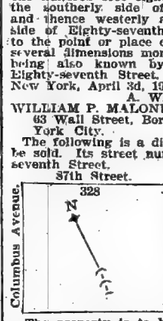

The property is to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $30,500 and accrued interest. The approximate amount of the lien, or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $4,893.81, with interest thereon from the 22d day of March, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $220.19, with interest from March 30th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser, out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $838.60, and interest.—Dated New York, April 3d, 1900.

A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM CAIRNS STUART and others, trustees, plaintiffs, against GEORGE T. ROWE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, known as Number 138 West 138th Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 138th Street distant two hundred feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and West 138th Street; running thence northerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 138th and 137th Streets; thence eastwardly along said centre line of the block twelve feet six inches; thence southwardly, again parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the northerly side of 136th Street, and thence westwardly along 136th Street twelve feet six inches to the point the place of beginning, the said premises being located in Block No. 1,921, Section No. 7, on the land map of the City of New York. Together with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the said party of the first part in and to said premises.—Dated New York, March 30, 1900.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 36 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 157 West 136th Street:

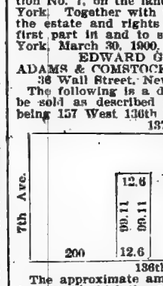

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $11,484.31, with interest thereon from the 27th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $382.60, with interest from March 29, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $192.20 and interest.—Dated New York, March 30, 1900.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

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RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. Henry Bischoff Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of April, 1900, and filed on said day with the Clerk of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the undersigned, Francis Higgins, as receiver of the North River Bank, in the City of New York, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Philip A. Smith, auctioneer, on the 20th day of April, 1900, at twelve o'clock M., all his right, title, and interest in forty-eight shares of the capital stock of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, a b

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

To-day, Tuesday, April 10th,

An Opportunity to Obtain

LADIES' FINE UNDERWEAR

at Very Low Prices.

Being result of a clearing purchase from a large wholesaler, reorganizing this department . . . . About five thousand pieces in all—Night Dresses, Skirts, Drawers, Corset Covers and Chemises—all of latest fashion and effectively trimmed.

Ladies' Night Dresses

Fine Nainsook, Cambric, and Muslin—elaborately trim'd with handsome laces and embroideries—with large Collars, made of allover lace and insertings or elaborate effects in Empire and round yoke styles—all showy designs—

2.98.....regular price, 4.98
2.49.....regular price, 3.98
1.49.....regular price, 2.98
98 cents.....regular prices, 1.50 to 1.98
69 cents.....regular prices, 1.00 and 1.25

Corset Covers

TWO SPECIAL LOTS

At 24 cents.....Fine Cambric—
High and low—wide embroideries or showy yoke, with lace or insertings; worth 39 cents.

At 49 cents.....Fine Cambric—
High and low—plain and gathered—showy emb'y or elaborate lace and insertings—very effective—worth 69 to 85 cents.

Ladies' Drawers.

Extra fine muslin and cambric.

Regular and extra wide, with deep ruffles of emb'y and lace, with and without insertings or tucks—elaborate styles—worth 1.10 to 1.69..... .79

A dozen fancy styles, worth .75 to .98.. .59

Other styles, with deep ruffles, insertings, or emb'd or hemstitched ruffle; value 49 to 60 cents..... .34

Ladies' Chemises

Fine Nainsook, Cambric, and Muslin—regular and extra long—plain and trim'd skirts—fancy effects in lace and ribbon—worth .98 and 1.25..... .79

Ladies' Skirts

Deep flounce with two and three insertings of fancy lace—Bow knot and Rose designs, also embroidery ruffles—full width—extraordinary value..... 1.39

Exceptional values in finer Skirts—single and double ruffles with elaborate trimmings of lace and insertings or fine open work embroidery, 2.49 to 16.98

At Bargain Circle and Special Tables—Main Floor.

Sterling Silver for Wedding and Easter Presents

super-excellent values.

Sterling Silver Teaspoons	½ doz.	3.69
Sterling Silver Tablespoons	½ doz.	7.98
Sterling Silver Dinner Forks	½ doz.	7.98
Ster'g handle Dinner Knives	½ doz.	10.98
Sterling Mounted Hair Brushes		2.98
Sterling Mounted Clothes Brushes		2.69
Sterling Whisks and Hat Brushes		.98
Sterling Mounted Ink Wells		.98
Sterling Handle Letter Openers—pearl blade		.74
Sterling Mounted Desk Blotters		1.39
Sterling Handle Scissors		.98
Sterling Silver Thimbles		.49
Sterling Mounted Pin Cushions		1.39

Other Novelties

Sterling or Sterling Mounted—

Book Marks	.59	Nethersole Bracelets	.49
Prayerbook Do.	.49		
Pearl Hearts	.98	Match Boxes	1.39
Heart Chains	.74	Key Rings	.39
Tie Clasps	.24	Pen Holders	.49
Seamless Wire Cluster Rings	.98		

Pretty Cottage Draperies

Also Curtains for City or Country are here offered at exceptionally low prices.

American Madras, pure white;—
Stripe and Figured Organdies;—
Swisses—white and col'd dots.....12½

Renaissance Sash Laces—30 inch—
Cluny Laces—45 inch—two styles..... .59

Irish Point Vestibule Laces—27 inch.. .79

Special Offering

French Novelty Curtains—
Appliqued in Red, Blue, Violet, and Pink—on Ecru—
handsome effects.....4.98 and 5.98

New Heavy Curtains

Armure Brocade, Oriental and Bagdad effects—heavy lattice fringe—leading colors..... 4.98

regular prices 6.98 and 7.98

Reversible Armure Tapestries—50 inch

Fleur-de-lis designs—Old Rose, three shades of Green, Terra Cotta and Red. .54

Broadway and 11th Street.

SALE.

SILK PETTICOATS.

Manufacturer's Stock. 400 Taffetas Silk Petticoats with wide flounce edged, accordion pleated Spanish ruffle, or accordion pleated ruffle, with Rose quilling edge.

Dust flounce beneath.

Black, white, pale, medium and deep shades, including:—canary, rose, turquoise, lavender, mignonette, tan and heliotrope.

$6.75 each;
Value $10.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

BASEMENT.

200 Fine Holland Shades, 36x72 inches,

65 cents each.

English Bobbinette, ruffled Curtains,

$1.75 per pair.

Irish Point Lace Curtains,—new designs,

$5.75 per pair.

200 pairs,—selected Feather Bed Pillows,

$1.75 per pair.

300 All Wool Smyrna Rugs,—mottled patterns,—30x65 inches,

$1.25 each.

Fine Silk covered, Sofa Cushions,—embroidered with Bullion and floss Silk in Japanese designs, finished with Cord,

$1.75 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Important Sale of *Oriental Rugs.*

150 Rare Iran Rugs,
$30 & $33,
about ⅓ usual prices.

150 Large Kasak & Karabagh Rugs,
$14.60,
formerly $20.00.

50 Turkish Carpets,
parlor and dining room sizes,
$60 to $90.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

CARPET CLEANSING.
326 7th Av., Near 28th St.
Estb. 1868. Tel. 1132 38th St.
Send for Circular.
T. M. STEWART.

MILLER AND WALL STREET

Names of Big Financiers in His Memorandum Book.

District Attorney, by a Manoeuvre, Reads Them in Court and Incenses the Prisoner's Counsel.

District Attorney Clarke yesterday, in the trial in Brooklyn of William F. Miller, said he proposed to show by "a process of exclusion" that Miller had nothing to do with prominent Wall Street men and business houses whose names were in the memorandum book of the Franklin Syndicate man.

"I can go further," he said, when Miller's lawyers fought to have the "process of exclusion" excluded. "I can not only show by witnesses from the various firms that Miller had nothing to do with them; but I can bring here every stock broker who has a right to be on the floor to say that this man's claim to be connected with the Stock Exchange was false. I do not know with what motive Miller put those names in his memorandum book, but I can negative the fact that defendant is known upon Wall Street."

The Court ruled that he did not think that the proof that Miller was unknown on "the Street" was justifiable or necessary.

"All right," said the District Attorney quickly and in a loud voice, "there will be no necessity for the further attendance of witnesses representing the following firms: August Belmont & Co., Boody, McLellan & Co.; J. P. Morgan & Co., Theodore W. Meyers, Dominick & Dominick, Laidlaw & Co., Speyer & Co., Wood & Havemeyer, I. B. Newcomb, Henry Clews & Co., H. V. Poor & Co., S. V. White & Co., Edward Bell of Bell & Co.; Alfred De Cordova & Co., Maxwell & Graves, and I. & S. Wormser."

Mr. House protested indignantly that the District Attorney by reading them had practically placed before the jury the very names he wanted them to hear. Mr. House's remonstrance only emphasized the District Attorney's advantage, and there were few people in the courtroom who did not smile. Miller and his lawyers were most of the few.

James B. Lott, cashier of the Mercantile National Bank, testified that Miller was introduced to the bank by J. Bliss Dudley of The United States Mercantile Examiner.

Edwin F. Chilton, a cashier for the brokerage firm of Hesse & Jewell, said he had been connected with "the Street" for five years, but had never heard of Miller until Miller made a deposit of $1,000.

"I want to show," said the District Attorney, "that Miller was, as far as Wall Street is concerned, carrying on a gambling game as a man carries on a poker game that he knows nothing about."

"And I want," said Mr. Ridgway, "to show that his operations were like all the others in Wall Street. If this is called gambling, then there are other transactions that are gambling, too!"

"On Nov. 16," Mr. Chilton said, "Miller deposited $50,000, and he bought United States bonds on Nov. 21, through Harris & Co. The $50,000 was never used in any speculative transaction, but in an account. On Nov. 16, I think, I heard him say he wanted to buy some United States bonds. We are not members of the Stock Exchange, and dealt for him through Harris & Co."

William H. Carter, editor of The United States Financial Examiner, said that a "Miller" article in that publication, entitled "The Logic of Success," was a paid article. It brought in $30. Another article, that was "almost verbatim one of Miller's circulars," brought $50. In spite of the articles and the circulars, Mr. Carter said he never invested in the syndicate. The District Attorney introduced a Miller check for $1,000, payable to the witness. Mr. Carter said he had never received it. Witness said he never went to the defendant with a suggestion that he was "going to make a report on him." Altogether, the witness received about $600 from Miller.

James Bliss Dudley of The United States Financial and Mercantile Examiner testified that articles were prepared and published with the approval of Miller.

Clarence Foote, cashier of the Hide and Leather National Bank, testified that Mr. Carter had introduced Miller to him while Dudley was present.

Harry Zabriskie identified the checks on the Wells-Fargo Express Company. "The $100,000?" he said, "was paid out on Nov. 23. On that day there was a transaction involving the purchase of $40,000 worth of 3 per cent. United States gold bearing bonds."

"Is the check I now show you, dated Nov. 23, 1899, the check in payment of those bonds?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Then the bonds were taken up on the 23d of November?"

"Yes, Sir."

This was the day before Miller left the city.

Harry D. Johnson of the Broadway Bank, Samuel D. Leicester of the East River Bank, and James Dennison, cashier of the Irving National Bank, and William N. Cleverly of the Seaboard National Bank gave testimony in a similar line of proof.

Then testimony was introduced as to Miller's use of his connection with Dr. Meredith's church for the promotion of his schemes. One church witness said his first investment with Miller was $10, and, appropriately enough, it was made on the 1st of April.

Testimony as to the sweeping extent of Miller's operation was given by many witnesses. Even the washerwoman who cleaned Miller's office invested $50.

SUES POLICEMAN FOR $10,000.

Cabman Was Thrown Off a Stoop by Irate Guardian of the Peace.

A suit for $10,000 damages for alleged assault brought against Policeman Thomas Moffatt of the House of Detention squad by John Sayers, a cabman, raises the question whether or not a policeman when off duty is bound to arrest a violator of the law.

Sayers is confined to his home, 114 King Street, as a result, he says, of being thrown off a stoop by the policeman. His right arm was badly lacerated, and his physician believes that it will have to be amputated.

The cab driver was hailed at the Manhattan entrance to the bridge one day last week by a man who wanted to be taken to a place in Bleecker Street. The "fare" remained in this place for only a few moments and then was driven to his boarding house, at 476 West Twenty-fourth Street. On arriving there he gave the cabman a dollar and told him that was all he had. Sayers, dissatisfied, followed him up the steps and rang the bell several times, and this angered Policeman Moffatt, who lives in the house. He opened the door and threw Sayers down the steps. Sayers fetched another policeman, who arrested Moffatt on the charge of assault. In the Jefferson Market Police Court the next morning Moffatt was discharged for lack of evidence.

In speaking of the case yesterday, August Dreyer, counsel for Sayers, said:

"We claim that a policeman is really on duty at all times, and that he must arrest all violators of the law that he has knowledge of. Moffatt had no right simply because he was angry, to throw Sayers off the stoop. If the cab driver was doing anything wrong in ringing the bell Moffatt had a right to arrest him, and not assault him. If Sayers was in the right the policeman should have inquired into the matter. It was Moffatt's duty to have brought the 'fare' back down stairs and had the matter settled. In the Police Court Moffatt was discharged simply because Sayers appeared without counsel, and naturally the other policeman then made it easy for Moffatt."

MR. GATES'S WINNINGS.

His Secretary Grieved at the Publication of a Letter.

W. A. Holland, John W. Gates's secretary, who sent a letter to a newspaper last Friday, in which he said that his employer had netted between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 in the recent rise in railroad stocks, feels that he was mistreated because the newspaper in question printed the letter verbatim. He sent it, as he has since acknowledged, in the belief that the statement it contained about Mr. Gates's recent winnings would be chronicled in a paragraph in the financial page of the favored newspaper. Now he says that his idea and that of the favored newspaper as to what is proper in journalism are radically different.

Mr. Holland was asked yesterday whether the letter was his own idea or whether Mr. Gates inspired it. "Mr. Gates knew nothing about it," said he. "He has not been in the office for weeks."

In buying a Spring Derby from us you need never fear that you are getting "our shape"—something we have an interest in pushing.

You get only those shapes sanctioned by Fashion; and you get all of them—the various heights of crown, widths and curl of brim, those little things that go to make a hat becoming or unbecoming.

The materials and make-up of our Derbys is not bettered; neither is the price—$3.

Alpines, silk hats, opera hats, caps, all sorts of hats and caps for men and boys—2 years old.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor Warren.
529 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1280 Broadway, cor. 32d.

We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Against Summer's Coming

are your country house rooms, which face the warm point of the compass, cool and airy, whatever temperature?

Are the north rooms cheery and welcoming?

Are quaint Dutch or Moorish features introduced to give a dash of piquancy?

Does each echo the tastes and habits of its occupant?

Why not? The materials and ideas are ready at factory prices, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

ENGINEER HURT IN COLLISION.

Badly Crushed by Engine Telescoping Cars of Another Train.

A rear-end collision between two freight trains occurred yesterday afternoon on the Port Morris Brahch of the New York Central Railroad at Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, where there is a sharp curve. Engineer Joseph Wood, living at 558 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, was possibly fatally crushed. Three cars were telescoped and one engine was badly damaged.

Switch Engine No. 86, attached to seven cars, was on the north-bound track, ready to place the cars on the siding of the warehouse of George M. Reinhardt, at One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, when Engine No. 65, drawing twelve loaded cars, ran into them. Engineer Wood tried to jump, but the tender pinned him against the cab. He was extricated with difficulty and taken to the Fordham Hospital. The fireman remained in the cab and escaped injury.

LEGAL NOTES.

NEGLIGENCE AND CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE ARE QUESTIONS OF FACT.—After an interval of nearly nine years from the date of the accident, James Kettle has obtained from the Court of Appeals a reversal of the dismissal on the trial, in the late Court of Common Pleas, of his suit against John Turt and others for damages for injuries he received because of defendants' alleged negligence. Kettle was a truckman in this city, driving his own team. On Nov. 16, 1891, shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning, he was coming down Tenth Avenue, when he discovered a knife lying in the street. He drove his team to the curb on the right-hand side, alighted, passed to the rear, picked up the knife, returned to the front of his truck, put his hand upon the seat, and, in attempting to remount, stepped upon the hub of the wheel, when he was struck by the whiffletrees upon the defendants' passing truck, thrown to the street, and his right leg was broken. The General Term of the Common Pleas, the late Chief Justice Daly giving the opinion, affirmed the judgment below, holding that the acts of the defendants' driver were not negligent, and that the plaintiff, by climbing upon the wheel under the circumstances, was guilty of contributory negligence. The Court of Appeals, on further appeal by George H. Hart, attorney for the plaintiff, has now decided unanimously, in an opinion by Judge Martin, that the question of contributory negligence was generally one of fact to be determined by the jury, and it was only where it clearly appeared from the circumstances, or was proved by uncontroverted evidence, that the party injured had, by his own acts or neglect, contributed to the injury, that the Court could determine that question. In this case, where plaintiff's truck was standing close to the curb, on the right-hand side of the street, which was sixty feet wide from curb to curb, the questions of defendants' negligence and plaintiff's freedom from contributory negligence were held to be questions of fact.

PREFERENCE TO CREDITORS.—The Commercial Bank and Menzo Van Voorhis, as judgment creditors of Thomas Bolton, brought suit against Frederick A. Sherwood and others to set aside a bill of sale of a shoe manufacturing plant, as having been made by Bolton, in August, 1893, in fraud of creditors, to his wife, Catherine Bolton, and Sherwood. The trial court held the transfer to Mrs. Bolton to be fraudulent and void, but dismissed the complaint upon the merits as to the defendant Sherwood. This judgment was unanimously affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Gray, affirming the judgment below, holds that a debtor may pay such of his creditors as he chooses, even to the extent of transferring all of his property to the favored ones; and, so long as a creditor acts in good faith in his purpose to obtain satisfaction of his debt, it is of no consequence that he knew that the debtor intended to prefer him. The transfer by the bill of sale to Sherwood and Mrs. Bolton for an indebtedness claimed to be owing to each, vested the property in them, not jointly, but in common. Therefore, though the transfer to Mrs. Bolton was subsequently declared void, the interest of Sherwood under the bill of sale was not affected thereby. The statutory rule that every estate granted or devised to two or more persons in their own right, should be a tenancy in common, unless expressly declared to be in joint tenancy, was held to apply as well to a transfer of personal property as to real estate. The effect of the allowance by the Appellate Division of an appeal to the Court of Appeals from its unanimous decision was held to be to open before that court the whole case for review so far as questions of law were presented, though the legal question as to the sufficiency of the evidence to sustain a finding of fact was not included.

Leather Goods.

Carriage Bags,—fitted and Silk lined,—Pocket Books,—Card Cases, Letter Cases and Purses, of fine grey suede and Sea Lion or white Monkey Skin,—finished with "Grecian" Gold mountings,—modern Art designs.

Golf Purses,—tan and grey Suède or white Monkey Skin, Jewelled Button fastening,

$1.25;
Value $3.25.

Medicine Case, containing 2 large and 4 small bottles,

$1.00 each.

Measuring Glass, in Leather Case,

25 cents.

Leather Covered Flasks, black or colored,

95 cents;
Value $2.75.

Heavy Jet Neck Cords,—finished with tassels,

$1.00 each.

Jet Girdles,—tasseled ends,—3¼ yards long,

$2.25 each;
Value $3.75.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Merino Underwear Dep't.

2d Floor.

Knickerbockers for Golf, Cycle or Gymnasium.

For Ladies or Children.

Black Surah or China Silk, $2.50.

Brilliantine, . . 95 cents

Lawn or Linen,—black and tan,

75 cents.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Ribbon.

3000 yards,—Double-faced Satin Ribbon,—with fancy openwork, border stripe.

Colors:—Pink, navy, turquoise and delft blue, castor, doe, heliotrope, poppy red, black and white, 4½ inches wide,

30 cents per yard;
Value 55 cents.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

PLANT WILL CONTEST.

Motions Made in Peculiar Case Involving $16,000,000 of Property.

The contest over the estate of Henry B. Plant came up in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Freedman. Two motions were argued, on both of which decision was reserved. One was on the part of Mrs. Margaret Plant, the widow of the wealthy railroad and steamship owner, asking that the case be transferred from the equity to the trial part of the court and a jury trial be given. The other motion was made by the executors as defendants asking that an order for examination before trial be vacated.

The contest involves about $16,000,000 of property as well as many peculiar allegations of fact and law. Mr. Plant died at his town house, 586 Fifth Avenue, last June. By a codicil to his will, executed less than a week before his death, he declared, that his residence was Connecticut, and, under the laws of that State he created a trust of his property. It is provided that the property shall go to the youngest son of the son of Mortimer Freeman Plant. As the son of Mortimer F. Plant is now only six years old, this ties the estate up for an almost indefinite period.

An income of $30,000 a year is given to Mrs. Plant. She is now fighting for her dower right, alleging that her husband was really a resident of this city, and as such could not make such a will valid. She contends that his action in declaring Connecticut as his residence was to avoid paying the transfer inheritance tax and also to tie up the property in an illegal trust.

Dr. Talmage's Trip Abroad.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, who will sail to-day with his family on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, will preach in the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, including Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Stockholm. While in London he intends to confer with the Secretary of State for India concerning American aid for the relief of the India famine distress.

Roosevelt Hospital Appointments.

Drs. Robert F. Weir and William T. Bull have been appointed to succeed Dr. Charles M. McBurney, who on Feb. 27 resigned the position of Surgeon of Roosevelt Hospital after twelve years of service. The appointments will take effect April 16. Dr. Weir was on the surgical staff of the New York Hospital, but was consulting surgeon at Roosevelt.

O'Neill's.

EASTER MILLINERY.

We are now displaying the Largest and Finest Collection of Trimmed Hats ever shown in the City of New York.

Hundreds of Beautiful Imported Novelties to Choose from,

As well as a host of magnificent designs by our own milliners. Go where you may, you can find no such a display in the city.

Popular Prices!

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Untrimmed Hats!

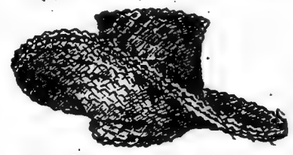

Thousands of them to choose from! New Shapes! New Colors! New Braids! In no other store will you find such variety. It's the largest and best stock we have ever gathered.

Lowest Prices! Lowest Prices!

Elegant Novelties in Fine Flowers, Feathers, Aigrettes, Ornaments, and Millinery Ribbons.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

WEBER PIANOS

Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAD. SQ. GARDEN.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
A Signal, All-Surpassing Triumph.
GREAT 4-PAW & SELLS BROS.' COLOSSAL CIRCUSES.
MENAGERIE ON EXHIBITION IN BASEMENT BEFORE AND AFTER PERFORMANCES.
Open 1 and 7 P. M. Performances 2 and 8.
Box Office open at 9 A. M. daily.
DON'T BUY TICKETS ON THE SIDEWALK.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:20
Daniel Frohman .....Manager
Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Pinero's Greatest Comedy
Trelawny of the Wells.
*,*Theatre closed Good Friday Night.
Next Monday.....WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
Thursday Week.....MANEUVERS OF JANE

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2:15.
Charles Frohman's London Company.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
Evgs. 8:20. Matinées WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
Mats., 2:15. A Man and His Wife
Preceded by "THE BUGLE CALL."

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT. Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way.
WM. GILLETTE EV'GS, 8. MAT. SATURDAY.
in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
"The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald.
Ev'gs, 8 o'c. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 1:50.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

Madison Sq. THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
THE GREAT BIG ORIGINAL COMEDY CAST.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME

THE NEW YORK B'way & 44th St. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
INSTANT SUCCESS QUO VADIS WHITNEY VERSION.
Superbly Acted. Magnificently Staged.
SPECIAL. Ladies who attend the Wed. Mat. will be presented with a copy of the novel QUO VADIS. No smoking during this engagement.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 14, AT 2:30.
Major J. B. Pond announces the Last Appearance this season of ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON
SUBJECT:
"WILD ANIMALS I HAVE KNOWN."
RESERVED SEATS $1.00—CHILDREN UNDER 12 HALF PRICE—FOR SALE AT THE HALL.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. FOUGERE, 15,25,50c JULES KELLER
Tony Farrell & Co., Sisson & Wallace, Mov. Pic's, &c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Eddie Girard & Co Hilda Thomas, 15, 25, 50c. McCale & Daniels,
Phyllis Allen, Lynch & Jewell, Spenser Kelly. Mov. Ps.

BERKELEY LYCEUM, 44th, nr. 5TH AVE.
EVENINGS AT 8:15.
GARRETT P. SERVISS ILLUSTRATED LECTURES.
APR. 11, PARIS AND HER CELEBRATION of the
APR. 12, EVANGELINE WORLD'S GREATEST CENTURY
The American Epic of Romantic Love and Exile.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups New Subjects. Up-to-date. CINEMATOGRAPH.
The Great Success To-Night "Moss Roses"
The Charming Musical Play.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Last week. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
STUART ROBSON IN OLIVER GOLDSMITH
Com. Apr. 16, Joseph Jefferson in Rip Van Winkle.
And on Sat. Evg., Apr. 21, in "The Rivals."

COMIQUE B'WAY & 29TH ST. Mat. To-day Res'd seats, 25c. & 50c.
Rentz-Santley Burlesquers.
CHING LING FOO IN MOVING PICTURES.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way. & 30th. Mats. Tues. & Sat
Last Weeks of WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest laughing success SAPOLIO
Seats for the last performances now on sale.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. SECOND WEEK OF JOSEPH HART and CARRIE DE MAR.
Ezra Kendall THE U. S. CARLISLE INDIAN BAND.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Filipino Village; Broom Factory, 3 Jacks. Theatre, 2 Co's

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK OF GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Evg. at 8:30—Last time—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, & Ed. de Reszke; Thurs. Ev'g, April 12, at 8—Last subscription night of the season—IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with a phenomenal cast. Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bridewell, Broadfoot, and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, Maestir, and Ed. de Reszke, Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Apr. 14, at 2, last mat.—CARMEN. Mmes. Calve & Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac & Scotti. Sat. Ev'g, April 14, at 8—Farewell performance at popular prices—TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Gadski and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plancon.
Sun. Ev'g, April 15, at 8:15—Farewell Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Suzanne Adams, De Lussan, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Scotti and Plancon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Last Concert This Season.
Assisted by
DOHNANYI
Program: SCHUMANN, Quartet, A major, Op. 41, No. 3; DOHNANYI, Quintet for Piano and Strings, C minor; BRAHMS, Quintet for 2 Violins, 2 Violas and Violoncello, F major, Op. 88.
Tickets $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Monday Afternoon, April 16th, at 3 o'clock.
Mr. DAVID BISPHAM'S
THIRD and LAST Song Recital THIS SEASON.
Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

Song Recital MENDELSSOHN HALL. Wed. Evening, April 18, at 8:30. MISS MARIE BREMA
Res. Seats $1.50 & $2 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Management .....HENRY WOLFSOHN

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Matinée Sat. at 2.
MR. THEODORE MOSS.....Proprietor and Manager
—OLGA— —IN—
NETHERSOLE SAPHO
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

KOSTER & BIAL'S TO-NIGHT AT 10:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. The Beauteous Ballet, PROGRESS
Preceded at 8:15 by "The Two Real Coons."
WILLIAMS & WALKER.
Nxt Mon., grand vaudeville bill preceding Progress.

HARLEM Op. House To-night at 8. E. H. Sothern Virginia Harned The Sunken Bell.
Wed. & Thurs., THE SONG OF THE SWORD.
Fri., Sat. Mat. & Ev., THE KING'S MUSKETEER.

BIJOU B'way & 30th. Every Afternoon, 2:30. CHING LING FOO, together with the FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS. 50c to $1.50
Nights only, 8:30. TIM MURPHY In "The Carpetbagger."

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria EVGS. 8:30. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Mat. Sat. 2:30.
THE RAYS IN A HOT OLD TIME.
PRICES: 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50 AND 2.00.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY. PARISIAN WIDOWS.
East 14th St. Manhattan 4. Howard & Bland, &c.

American 42d St. & 8th Ave. Castle Sq. Op. Co. 2 complete casts of clever comedians in 3d Year. 25c. to $1. PINAFORE PRECEDED BY
Mats. Wed., Sat. Next W'k—MIKADO. TRIAL BY JURY.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
BOSTONIANS IN THE VICEROY.
THE NEW HERBERT & SMITH OPERA.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL, 34th St. & B'way MATINEE TO-DAY.
HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE. HALLEN & FULLER, WILLIAMS & TUCKER & others

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
As Played 200 Nights at Daly's Theatre. THE GREAT RUBY.
Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman—100 others

MANHATTAN SALE OPEN. TO-M'R'W EVE. WOMAN and WINE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 6th MONTH. WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Only authorized version. QUO VADIS. An Elaborate Scenic production.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE COLE and JOHNSON A TRIP TO COONTOWN.
Pop. Prices! Wed. Mat. 25c. & 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This week—"Turned Up" and "The Peacemaker."

Greatest of Casino Successes! 4th Immense W'k! The New Town Beauty! THE CASINO GIRL!

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av.
MARIE DRESSLER & 10 OTHER ACTS.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat. To-night at 8. "Im Weissen Rossl" & "Als ich Wiederkam."

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; increasing northeasterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,680. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks heavy.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47⅝c; cotton, middling, 9⅝c.

CONGRESS.—The fate of the Puerto Rican bill is more of a problem than ever before. Mr. Long, the Republican whip, admits that three majority may be all that the motion to concur will get. Constituents of H. C. Smith, (Rep., Mich.,) who voted for the bill in February, are working hard to get him to vote no this time. Opponents of the bill say there is a good chance to defeat concurrence. The Senate yesterday agreed to vote on the Quay case April 24. It then listened to eulogies on the late Representative R. P. Bland of Missouri. The House passed the Agricultural Appropriation bill. Mr. Hepburn, in the House, said that he would make every effort to bring about consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections decided unanimously to report against Senator Clark of Montana.—Page 7.

FOREIGN.—A battle is reported south of Brandfort, in which 600 British were killed or wounded and 800 or 900 were taken prisoners. An attack on Gen. Brabant's force at Wepener by a large force of Boers was in progress at last reports. Heavy firing was reported also north of Ladysmith, near Elandslaagte, and at Fourteen Streams, north of Kimberly. A fierce attack on Mafeking was made March 27. The Boer Peace Envoys have arrived at Naples; it is said they have authority to arrange terms. The first lot of Boer prisoners have arrived at St. Helena. The American Pavilion at the Paris Exposition will be closed Sundays. The Ashanti rising is spreading. The Pope will receive 100 German sailors. —Pages 1 and 9.

Page 1.

The traction companies and other large corporations presented arguments at Albany against the valuati s ced on their franchises by the State Board.

Admiral Dewey last night denied emphatically that he has any intention of withdrawing as a candidate for the Presidency or that he has said to any one that he intended to do so.

The old Queens County Board of Supervisors yesterday, on advice of Congressman Scudder, decided to defy the city authorities, remain in office, and hold public buildings till the courts decide whether they are a legal body.

Page 2.

A rumor that Chief Devery must resign, or that otherwise he will be ousted, stirred Police Headquarters yesterday.

District Attorney Merrill of Queens County said yesterday that he intends to wage relentless war on vice and gambling in that county.

Page 3.

The floods in Texas are subsiding, except in the Brazos River, which is dangerous still.

At the Methodist Conference in this city yesterday, references in a report to the efforts of the Rev. Dr. Sheldon and Dr. MacArthur were stricken out after some discussion. Appointments for the year were announced.

Page 5.

A shortage of coal is reported at Pittsburg, Penn., due to strikes of coal miners.

Several men were shot in a fierce battle between Italian strikers and non-strikers at Mamaroneck yesterday.

District Attorney Clarke astonished counsel for "Syndicate" Miller yesterday by announcing that the case for the people was concluded.

Thomas F. Ryan, A. N. Brady, and George W. Young will spend a large amount of money in constructing a seaside park at Deal Beach, N. J.

Ex-President Cleveland, at Princeton last night, delivered his second lecture on "The Independence of the Executive." President Patton announced that Mr. Cleveland was the university's choice for the Stafford Little lectureship.

The bill passed by the Legislature extending the powers of the Rapid Transit Commission to embrace all the boroughs in the city was opposed at the Mayor's public hearing yesterday by Councilman Cassidy and Alderman Bridges, who also attacked it in the Municipal Assembly.

Page 6.

The exhibition of the New York Kindergarten opened yesterday. It shows some surprising results of the system.

The Chamber of Commerce tendered a reception to Hugh H. Hanna as a tribute to his public service in organizing the Indianapolis Monetary Convention.

Secretary Gage sent to Congress his estimates of revenues and expenditures this year and next. The estimated surpluses are $70,000,000 and $82,000,000, respectively.

The long haul question was brought up in the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis yesterday by the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad asking for a mandamus on the Burlington.

At the meeting of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee, the Eastern lines decided to meet the Canadian Pacific rate on transcontinental business, and a reduction will be made in first and second class fares to the Pacific Coast.

Page 7.

Ex-Gov. Black controlled the Republican Convention in the Third Assembly District of Rensselaer County yesterday, giving him a majority of the delegates from the Nineteenth Congressional District to the State Convention, and probably insuring the re-election of Louis F. Payn as State Committeeman. The Leggett faction withdrew from the convention and elected contesting delegates.

Page 11.

The Third Avenue debt has been funded by the sale of $35,000,000 in new bonds to a syndicate, headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of an authorized issue of $50,000,000. President Vreeland is prepared to recommend the lease of the property on terms favorable to the stock.

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 14.
Legal Notes.—Page 6.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 15.
New Corporations.—Page 14.
Railroads.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

MELBA'S HUSBAND DIVORCED.

Decree, with Custody of the Son, Granted to Him by a Texas Court.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 10.—Melba, the great prima donna, has been divorced by her husband, Charles N. F. Armstrong, on the ground of desertion. A decree to this effect has issued from the Tenth Judicial District Court of this county.

Armstrong filed his petition Dec. 12, 1899, praying for a divorce from Nellie Armstrong. In his petition he testifies that he had been an actual bona fide resident of this State and county since May, 1895; that the defendant, Nellie Armstrong, is not now nor has she ever been a resident of this State; that plaintiff and defendant were lawfully married in or about the month of December, 1882, in Melbourne, Australia, and they lived together as husband and wife until about the year 1894, when she without cause left his bed and board, declaring she would not live with him any more. The plaintiff states that he has invited her repeatedly to live with him, but she has without cause refused to keep her marital obligations, although he always supported her in good style and conducted himself lovingly toward her.

The only issue of the marriage is a son, now sixteen years old, living with his father. This evidence was corroborated. A reply was made on behalf of Mrs. Armstrong by counsel appointed by the Court, denying all and singular the allegations of the plaintiff.

The Court thereupon issued a decree in favor of the plaintiff, adjudging the Buena Vista Ranch, in Karnes County, Texas, as the property of Armstrong, and the care and custody and control of the boy, George N. Armstrong, was awarded to him. Armstrong is the son of the late Sir Andrew Armstrong, M. P., and Lady Frances Fuller Toce Armstrong of King's County, Ireland.

BATTLE REPORTED NEAR BRANDFORT

British Loss Said to be 1,400, Including 800 Prisoners.

REPORTED BOER LOSS WAS 14

Dispatches Are Not Generally Credited in London.

No Word Received from Lord Roberts for Three Days—His Loss in Horses Is 5,000 Per Month—Buller Attacks.

LONDON, April 11.—The Daily News has the following from Pretoria, dated Monday, by way of Delagoa Bay:

"It is officially announced that a battle has been fought south of Brandfort, in which 600 British troops were killed and wounded and 800 taken prisoners.

"Lord Roberts is declared to be finding great difficulty, owing to scarcity of water."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"The water supply continues satisfactory. Intrenching is proceeding vigorously on the hills commanding Bloemfontein. Civilian labor is to be utilized.

"Sickness among the troops is somewhat diminishing."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Brandfort, dated Sunday, by way of Lorenzo Marques, says:

"Yesterday Gen. De Wet inflicted the third defeat of the British within a week at Meerkatsfontein, killing and wounding 600. He captured 900, with twelve wagons, losing five Boers killed and nine wounded."

The same paper publishes the following, dated Tuesday, April 10, from Lorenzo Marques:

"The Netherlands Railway Company professes to have received a telegram reporting a Boer victory near Kroonstad, the Boers capturing 900 British."

Commenting upon this, The Daily Mail remarks: "There is a Meerkatsfontein about eight and a half miles southeast of Kroonstad, but if the report be true, this can hardly be the place."

REPORTS DISCREDITED.

But that the War Office has issued no news from Lord Roberts during the last three days there would be little disposition to place any credence in the Boer reports of another British disaster. The unexpected rallying of the Free State commandos, however, leaves the public in a nervous condition, fearing everything.

Dispatches from Pretoria, as late as Monday, did not mention any further Boer victory. On the contrary they said all the commandos were quiet; and, as Lord Roberts has hitherto never failed promptly to report mischances, as well as successes, or to allow the newspaper correspondents to report them, until some confirmation is received there is justification for regarding the Meerkatsfontein rumor as only an exaggerated account of the Reddersburg affair. At the same time, Boer reports have so often proved correct that the greatest anxiety will be felt.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Monday, says:

"The enemy is making a general attempt to discover a strategic opening. Their numbers are unknown to us, but are anywhere between 3,000 and 6,000. They are moving cautiously."

"Remounts are arriving, but the Argentine animals are little liked by the cavalry.

"Among the valuable documents discovered belonging to Messrs. Steyn and Fischer is some correspondence proving that the fall of Ladysmith was to be the signal for a general Dutch rising."

The War Office proposes to land at Cape Town before the end of May 20,000 horses, which will be conveyed there in twenty-three steamers sailing from New Orleans, Buenos Ayres, and Australian ports.

The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing Monday, says:

"Trustworthy refugees assert that the Boers recently obtained at least thirty pieces of artillery, some of large calibre, which were brought overland as machinery from a West African port. Eight of these guns were dispatched to the Free State a week ago. The Boer officials openly boast that they have succeeded in smuggling ammunition through Portuguese territory.

"In the course of the Dempsey trial, State Engineer Munnik admitted, under pressure, that, acting on the instruction of State Secretary Reitz of the Transvaal, he had bored holes in twenty-five mines."

It is reported from Bloemfontein that remounts are continually arriving, but competent authorities estimate that the wastage of horses monthly by the British forces in South Africa must be calculated at not less than 5,000.

The Boer Peace Commissioners at Naples do not conceal the fact that they have no hope of obtaining peace with independence for the republics, but they will endeavor to save their amour propre, or to secure a truce for further negotiations.

Mr. Fischer says the present Boer strength at the front is 38,000.

Troops Going to Cape Colony.

LONDON, April 11.—The Durban correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Tuesday, says: "Large numbers of troops are coming down for shipment to Cape Colony. Two regiments have already sailed. Gen. Hart is also going to the Cape, probably in command of these troops."

BOERS ATTACK BRABANT.

ALIWAL NORTH, April 10.—Heavy fighting was continued at Wepener this morning. The result is unknown. Three Boer commandoes are attacking the town.

An engagement took place yesterday at Wepener The Boers' Vickers-Maxim did considerable execution at first, but the British guns soon got the range and did great havoc. The Rouxville commando has gone to Wepener.

The fighting was severe and lasted all day. The Boers received a check. The casualties were rather heavy on both sides. Another commando is advancing toward Wepener from De Wets Dorp.

LONDON, April 11.—The Boer attack on Gen. Brabant's force at Wepener was resumed again at dawn yesterday. Gen. Brabant's force, numbering from 2,000 to 3,000, held positions in a rough country. The Boers are in unknown numbers, with reinforcements reaching them. Another body of 2,000 Boers is marching toward Springfontein from Smithfield, between Wepener and Springfontein. The detonation of heavy guns was heard at Maseru Monday. Sir Godfrey Lagden, the British Resident Commissioner of Basutoland, has left Maseru for the border.

BETHULIE, April 9.—It is expected that the Boers will endeavor to retake and destroy the bridge over the Orange River. Consequently, extraordinary precautions have been taken. A force of Boers is situated twelve miles east. As a matter of fact, the Boers practically again hold the Free State eastward of the railroad, and are greatly encouraged by their successes at Reddersburg and Korn Spruit.

BULLER'S MEN ENGAGED.

LADYSMITH, April 10.—Heavy firing was heard early this morning in the direction of Sundays River. It continued for a few hours. No details of the engagement have been received.

PIETERMARITZBURG, April 10.—Heavy cannonading commenced this morning in the vicinity of Elandslaagte.

LONDON, April 11.—The Durban correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing April 10, says:

"Our naval guns have commenced bombarding the Boer positions between Sundays River and Biggarsberg."

In connection with the resumption of hostilities in Natal an interesting rumor is current that Gen. Buller has obtained command of one of the Brakkersberg passes, whereby he hopes to take the Boers in the rear. In the event of his being successful, Gen. Buller has enough troops to leave 20,000 men to hold Natal while he advances by way of Harrismith, whence he would be able to threaten the Boer positions at Bethlehem and Kroonstadt.

HEAVY FIRING NEAR WARRENTON.

PRETORIA, April 9.—Heavy cannonading is reported at Fourteen Streams. The British are using a naval gun.

Lord Methuen is moving in the direction of Hoopstad.

The British casualties in the fight at De Wets Dorp were 100 killed and wounded and 450 captured.

The Transvaal Volksraad has been summoned to meet in ordinary session on May 7.

ZWARTKOPFONTEIN, Orange Free State, April 9.—Lord Methuen's force is encamped here, ten miles east of Boshof.

Since the Boshof affair Lord Chesham, with Yeomanry and the Kimberley Mounted Corps, has reconnoitred eastward; but he only encountered a small body of Boers, who fled.

AN ATTACK ON MAFEKING.

MAFEKING, March 27.—News was received yesterday of the advance of the southern relief column.

The Boers this morning opened fire at sunrise with seven guns, including one 100-pounder. This has been the most vigorous bombardment of the season. The Boer siege gun alone has already fired over sixty rounds.

Under cover of the fire the Boers advanced to the northern face of the works, but retired precipitately on coming within rifle range. They also advanced to the southwestern posts, but were repulsed. There was one casualty.

The Boers under Commandant Jan Cronje are evidently falling back before the advance of the southern relief column and are commencing with two commandos, who are retiring before Col. Plumer in order to make a final effort to reduce the town.

All the forts and outlying positions are manned, the troops are standing to arms, and everybody is under cover. All are convinced that this is the Boers' last attempt.

BULAWAYO, March 31.—Col. Baden-Powell wires from Mafeking, under date of March 27, confirming the report that the Boers had been pushed back so far that the town was comparatively out of range of musketry. He concludes with saying, "All promises well for eventually cutting off this force of the enemy if we can hold Snyman here."

Boers Attack Band of Kafirs.

PRETORIA, April 7.—Advices from Mafeking say a band of armed Kafirs left Mafeking through the burghers' lines during the night of April 5, and were followed and surrounded in the bush, when the were shelled by a Maxim-Nordenfeldt gun. The Boers then stormed the Kafir position, killing thirty-one. The Kafirs fought stubbornly. Skirmishes are reported at Biggarsberg and in the Free State, mostly between patrols.

COL. PLUMER'S REPULSE.

BULAWAYO, April 1.—Col. Plumer engaged the Boers between Ramathlabama and Mafeking yesterday. The Boers appeared in considerable force six miles from Mafeking, and to prevent being outflanked on both sides, Plumer had to withdraw on Ramathlabama, subsequently retiring to his base camp. The engagement lasted three hours, and the retirement was well carried out in good order under a heavy fire.

GABERONES, April 3.—Monday Col. Plumer, with 270 mounted and a few dismounted infantry and one Maxim gun, arrived at Ramathlabama, where he left the dismounted men, and proceeded along the railroad to within sight of Mafeking. The advance guard, under Col. White, encountered a large body of Boers, and almost simultaneously the left and right flanks were attacked, and sharp fighting followed.

The Boers were in crescent formation, and outnumbered the British two to one. They advanced with skill and stubbornness, and persistently endeavored to encircle the British. After holding his ground for an hour, Col. Plumer retired, with the Boers slowly following him up.

The fighting continued throughout the ten miles' retreat to Ramathlabama, where the British Maxim gun was brought into play. After a stiff fight Col. Plumer reached his camp.

The British casualities were: Killed, three officers and seven men; wounded, three officers and twenty-four men; missing, eleven. The Boer loss was serious.

At the conclusion of the fight Gen. Snyman informed Col. Baden-Powell that he had some British wounded, and both Baden-Powell and Plumer sent ambulances. The Boers were busy Sunday collecting their dead and wounded. Col. Plumer was wounded, but was able to carry out his duties.

The fight was conducted on Col. Plumer's side under great difficulties, being in the proximity of the Boer laagers, whence reinforcements could be promptly sent to the burghers, and there was little cover available for the British when the fight began, the plain being but sparsely wooded and the railroad embankment, the chief protection, being only two feet high. The men behaved gallantly, however, and the officers were unexceptionably conspicuous in the affair.

With the exception of a few rounds fired by the British Maxim gun at Ramathlabama, the fire on both sides was entirely by rifle. Half of the British officers were more or less seriously wounded.

Col. Plumer's wound was in his right arm. His horse was shot. Col. Bodle and Capt. Rolt were wounded. Col. Plumer's orderly is missing. Sergeant Major Manling of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, who took up the duties of orderly, did excellent work.

Capt. Fred Crewe was shot dead while covering the retreat of others.

Capt. Maclaren was severely wounded while tenaciously holding an assigned position. Lieut. Milligan, the famous Yorkshire cricketer, is a prisoner in the hands of the Boers.

Medical Orderly Waneford worked pluckily on the field, which afforded little cover. While the ambulance was still at Ramathlabama April 2, Gen. Snyman with 800 men

Continued on Page 2.

CITY GOVERNMENT DEFIED

Queens County Supervisors Decide to Stay in Office.

WILL NOT GIVE UP BUILDINGS

Advised by Congressman Scudder to Hold on Until the Courts Settle the Controversy.

There was another clash yesterday in Long Island City between the city authorities and the officials of the old Queens County Government, which is likely to lead to a serious complication and much litigation.

At a meeting of the old Queens County Board of Supervisors a written opinion from Congressman Townsend Scudder, counsel to the board, was read, advising the Supervisors to continue in office and not to surrender the county buildings to the City Government of Greater New York.

The city authorities did not recognize that the Supervisors of the old board of Queens have any further power, and claim that they have been legislated out of office by the Greater New York charter.

According to the opinion of Congressman Scudder, the Supervisors have full power to continue in office and discharge their duties as Supervisors until such time as the courts shall decide the question whether the old Board of Supervisors is any longer a legal body. Congressman Scudder contends that no law has as yet been enacted to abolish the office of Supervisors under the old County Government.

The Supervisors, with Henry Kaufmann in the chair, passed a resolution directing the clerk to notify in writing Mayor Van Wyck, the City Controller, and the Commissioner of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies of Congressman Scudder's opinion and warning the city authorities that the Supervisors would resist any attempt of the city authorities to take possession of the Queens County Jail and Court House at Long Island City and the County Clerk's office at Jamaica.

Deputy Commissioner Fowler, who has charge of the city public buildings and Lighting in Long Island City, is waiting for instructions from the Mayor's office in Manhattan before attempting to take possession of the county buildings which heretofore have been under the control of the Board of Supervisors. The latter held its annual meeting as usual to-day, and will continue to transact routine business unless interfered with by the courts.

The city has already taken possession of one of the rooms of the Court House for use as a Magistrate's Court. It is not known what steps will be taken and the outcome is uncertain, as next month both the Supreme Court and County Court are scheduled to sit at the same time, and then the Supreme Court will require the room now used as a Magistrate's courtroom. The city also took possession of the reporters' room, and uses it as a storeroom for records.

Judge Moore of the County Court says the courtroom belongs to the courts, and no interference will be allowed.

Deputy Commissioner Fowler says he has received no instructions.

Clerk Brown, of the Supervisors, says he has information that Mr. Fowler is under instructions to take possession of the Supervisors' room for the use of the Borough Board. Mr. Brown says he will refuse to surrender, and will give the Deputy Commissioner a warm reception.

PINT OF PERFUME WORTH $1,200.

Bottle of "Ionone" to be Sold at Auction at Baltimore May 7.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 10.—Manufacturers of perfumeries from many cities will attend an auction sale which was to-day ordered to be held here on May 7, when a bottle of the strongest violet extract, valued at $1,200, will be sold by the Federal officials. It was seized for undervaluation by customs officers.

The liquid is a coal tar product called "ionone," generally called violet water, because its odor is similar to that emitted by preparations sold under that name. When the ionone arrived a valuation of $150 was placed upon it by the importers, but the local appraisers investigated and learned that the article was valued at $645 in England, where it was placed aboard the steamer.

The duty on articles of this kind is very high, and this, with the price of the ionone, increased the value of the pint bottle to $1,200.

GLAD SPAIN WAS WHIPPED.

"Robinson Crusoe" Islanders Learn of the Spanish-American War.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—Policeman Joseph Forster has received a letter from his brother John, who is making a cruise on the United States training ship Hartford in southern waters. The young seaman says that after a voyage of fifty-four days the ship brought up at the Island of Juan Fernandez, made famous in the story of "Robinson Crusoe."

Forster says that ninety-six persons live on the island, and they all speak Spanish. They acted like crazy people when the ship put into port, so glad were they to see some human beings besides themselves. The island is overrun with wild goats and horses, and the people hunt the horses and goats as Americans hunt rabbits.

The natives knew nothing of the Spanish-American war until told of it by the boys on the ship. They seemed to be glad that the "Americanos" won.

SOLD THIRD AVENUE "SHORT."

Worcester Man Brings Suit to Recover Loss in Stock Gambling.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 10.—Because A. A. Wheeler of Worcester sold Third Avenue "short" just before that road was absorbed by the Metropolitan, he is now suing his brokers, J. L. McLean & Co. of Boston, for $6,500, the amount he lost as a result of the venture. The suit threatens to deal a deathblow to the "bucket shops" in Massachusetts, and stock speculators throughout the State will await the decision of the courts with much interest.

There is a law on the Massachusetts statute books which says that any one losing money in stock transactions, where it can be shown that there was no intention to actually buy or sell the stock, can recover the amount of his loss. No one has taken advantage of this statute before, as the victims of the "bucket shops" preferred to avoid publicity. When Third Avenue stock soared skyward, Mr. Wheeler was unable to cover his margin, and when he was closed out he was several thousand dollars in debt to his brokers, who brought suit against him. As this gave publicity to his speculations, Mr. Wheeler concluded that he might just as well take advantage of the statute.

James J. Hill in a Wreck.

BUTTE, Mont., April 10.—President James J. Hill of the Great Northern, accompanied by a party of officials of his road, arrived in the city to-day after an exciting experience. Early this morning his special train, while running at high speed, was ditched on the Northern Pacific track in Silver Bow Canyon, about six miles west of Silver Bow Junction. The engine and baggage car were overturned and, although the members of the party were badly shaken up, no one was injured.

DEWEY SAYS HE WILL NOT WITHDRAW

The Admiral Denies that He Has Any Intention of Quitting.

SOME OTHER DEWEY RUMORS

A New Story Is that He Will Not Oppose Chicago Platform—Avoiding Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Admiral Dewey said to-night that the report published in a New York afternoon newspaper to the effect that he intended to withdraw his candidacy for the Presidency was all a mistake; that he had never given any one whatever any such information.

Another story that is having some circulation to-night is that Admiral Dewey will go to Kansas City not as an opponent of the Chicago platform, but as a rival of Bryan for the nomination on any platform that the convention may adopt. Nobody of standing can be found who believes this report or the one regarding withdrawal.

There is a revival of the Vice Presidential rumors, but the Silver Democrats feel hurt about the Admiral's mysterious remark concerning "the clowns who are trying to get the nomination," and believe that it means Bryan. The Republican leaders incline to think that it means McKinley, and there are some who think he meant both. There is consequently no disposition at present to offer him the Vice Presidency, even if there was any reason to think that he would take it. "He might get it if he said please," said a Silver Democrat to-night.

The gossips are still unwilling to give up their belief in a political origin for the Dewey boom, and reports to that effect still crop out, though the number is diminishing. To-day a story which gained some circulation in the South a few days ago was talked about in Washington. This was to the effect that Dewey was brought forward as a candidate at a dinner given in New York City some time ago by Gold Democrats.

According to the story, which is not as circumstantial in its Washington version as it was when it first appeared, a number of candidates were considered at this dinner, and Dewey was fixed upon. A prominent Gold Democrat of the State of Washington named Wallace, who is the son-in-law of Chief Justice Fuller, it is said, was appointed to sound Dewey. The Admiral consented to the use of his name, and surprised his political sponsors by bringing out his boom himself.

The story, in its present form, is without the usual adornment of the name of William C. Whitney, and Arthur P. Gorman. Mr. Whitney figured in the original story. It finds many believers, but apparently has as little foundation as the many other stories tracing the Dewey boom to anybody besides the Admiral himself.

In pursuance of this new policy of avoiding people as much as possible, Admiral Dewey kept carefully away from Washington the greater part of the day. His house on Rhode Island Avenue has not yet been closed, and a couple of servants still remain there. It is understood that his country home is rather scantily furnished, owing to the haste of the Admiral's departure, but he prefers, seemingly, to remain out of reach and complete the renovation of his house by degrees, in order to keep away from the crowds of visitors.

It cannot be learned, however, that the visitors whom he is trying to dodge include any persons of political prominence. Washington people have given up expecting any news of prominent accessions to the Dewey standard, and, although the Admiral still continues to receive assurances of support, they are still from people like those referred to a day or two ago by his secretary, J. W. Crawford.

Mr. Crawford was referring to the mass of telegrams and letters the Admiral had that day received, when a reporter asked if he might see some of them and copy the names.

"Oh, you would not be interested," replied Mr. Crawford. "They are from people of no importance."

POOH-POOHS DEWEY BOOM.

Senator Jones of Arkansas Thinks It Will Be Short Lived—Expects Bryan's Nomination.

Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, came to the city from Washington last night for a brief visit. While he is here on a business mission primarily, he will in all likelihood meet and talk with any prominent Democrats who may desire to see him, but no conferences have as yet been arranged. Shortly after Mr. Jones's arrival at the Fifth Avenue Hotel James S. Oliver, Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic National Committee, reached the hotel and reported to his chief. After a short talk Mr. Oliver announced that he and Mr. Jones would go to Washington to-day, and that active arrangements for the convention would begin at once.

Senator Jones said that the expressed purpose of Admiral Dewey to run for President had not unduly excited him or any other Democrats. In fact, he thought the Dewey boom would be short-lived, and that under no circumstances could it interfere with Mr. Bryan's candidacy. When asked what he thought of the anti-Bryan sentiment which was growing up, especially among the Democrats of the East, Chairman Jones said:

"I have heard something of anti-Bryan conferences and such things, but I doubt if there is anything in it. I have not been taken into the confidence of the opponents of Mr. Bryan, which, of course, is not surprising. It is my belief that Mr. Bryan will be nominated on the first ballot, and that there will be no opposition of any weight to him in the convention."

"Is it true that Tom L. Johnson is to succeed you as Chairman of the committee?" Senator Jones was asked.

"I have seen such a statement in the newspapers," was the reply. "The convention meets on July 4 and selects a committee, which in turn will select a Chairman. It would take a prophet to foretell what will happen at a convention."

"Who have you heard most talked of for Vice President?"

"There are a great many men whose names have been suggested," Mr. Jones said. "Judge Caldwell of Arkansas, who has received some prominence as a possible candidate, has been saying that he cannot permit his name to be used, but there is plenty of good material left."

Mr. Jones expressed himself as being extremely well satisfied with the prospects for Democratic success. So long as he remains Chairman of the National Committee, he said, headquarters would be maintained in Chicago, but he said that the convention might make a change in the programme by substituting Washington for the Western city. He did not believe, he said, that headquarters would be opened in this city, though such a thing was possible.

When asked what the convention would do as regards the platform, Chairman Jones said that the Kansas City Convention would not recede from any position heretofore assumed, though it was a matter of conjecture as to what additions or changes might be made.

"Will the passage of the new currency law affect materially the free-coinage feature of the Chicago platform?" the reporter asked.

"Conventions don't make issues," said Mr. Jones. "They are made in the minds of men, and the platform, if a popular one, is the expression of the mind of the people."

"What do you think the Populists will do at their conventions in Sioux Falls and Cincinnati?" Senator Jones was asked.

"The Sioux Falls convention may put up another than Mr. Bryan," was the reply; "but I doubt it. I don't know much about it, but it is my impression that it won't. The Cincinnati people are opposed to forming any coalition with the Democratic Party, but I don't know what action they will take."

PLANS FOR THE DEWEY BALL.

Chicagoans Prepare an Elaborate Affair at the Auditorium.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Details of the decorations of the Auditorium, in which the ball will be given the night of April 30, in honor of Admiral Dewey, were decided on to-day. The affair will be one of the most unique and elaborate of its kind ever given in the West. The scheme has been adopted of covering the entire Auditorium with draperies of white, blue, and gold, entirely concealing the outlines of the big theatre, and these colors will be relieved by the brilliant hues of Turkish rugs swung from the second tier of boxes.

It is proposed to enlist the services of the regular naval crews stationed at Chicago at that time to man the ships represented in a series of prows stationed every few feet along the ballroom floor, a man in regulation uniform standing at the point of each. From each prow will rise a Venetian mast, from which festoons of electric lights will swing, and above all will extend the draperies forming the enormous canopy. Five thousand invitations will be issued for the ball.

DEWEY HAS NO SHOW, KYLE SAYS.

South Dakota Senator Thinks Gold Democrats Are for Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Senator Kyle of South Dakota laughs at the idea of Admiral Dewey being a candidate for the Presidency. In an interview on the subject to-day he said:

"He cannot obtain the nomination at the hands of either party because the candidates have been selected, practically. He may think he has the support of a lot of disgruntled Democrats in the East, but he has not.

"The gold Democrats are turning toward Mr. Bryan because they realize that the money question has been settled for a time, and with a satisfactory platform they will rally to his support, anxious to return to the Democratic fold. There is no possibility of Admiral Dewey being given the Democratic nomination."

Arguing Dewey's Bounty Claim.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Argument was begun in the United States Supreme Court to-day in the case of Admiral Dewey and his men. The case grows out of their claim for bounty due for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila and comes to the Supreme Court on appeal from the decision of the Court of Claims. The Court awarded the men $100 each, and the Admiral $9,570. They claim double that amount in all cases on the ground that the enemy's force was superior to the American fleet.

ARRESTED WOMAN RELEASED.

Set Free by Chief Devery After She Had Fainted, and Told to Say Nothing to Reporters.

Mary A. McNamara was arrested last night at Seventh Avenue and Thirtieth Street by Detective Krauss, on a charge of soliciting. The woman did not seem to know where she was when taken into the West Thirtieth Street Station, and when told that she was under arrest and ordered to go down stairs and be locked up, firmly grasped the railing in front of the desk, protesting that she was a respectable woman and was not guilty of the charge against her.

Detective Krauss treated her so roughly in loosening her hold on the railing that the Sergeant on the desk interfered, and ordered him to desist. The woman was taken down stairs. She had hardly reached the bottom of the steps when she fainted, and was only revived to faint again. Chief Devery was telephoned for, and hurried around to the West Thirtieth Street Station. Detective Falconer was sent out, presumably to investigate the woman's character, and when he returned and made his report Chief Devery ordered that the woman be released. As she left the station house Detective Falconer hurried after her, and charged her not to say a word about herself or her arrest, especially to reporters.

The police refused to give the woman's address, and, as she refused to make any statement, it was impossible to ascertain anything about her.

JESUITS TO MEET IN CHICAGO.

To Discuss Harvard's Action in Closing Its Law School to Them.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 10.—A conference of representatives from Jesuit colleges and other Catholic institutions of learning in the United States and Canada will be held here a week from to-morrow and continue for two days. Among the subjects that will come up for discussion will be the action of Harvard University in refusing to admit to its law school graduates of Jesuit colleges in Massachusetts. The discussion will be complicated by the fact that the Catholic University at Washington is a member of the University Association, of which Harvard is a leading light, and to which other large Catholic colleges do not belong.

The Rev. Timothy Brosnahan of Woodstock College, Maryland, will seek to prove that the action of Harvard is not justified by the facts in the case, and that the course of study in the Jesuit college at Boston is not inferior to that of other institutions whose graduates are admitted to the Harvard school. He will be aided in his efforts by the Rev. M. P. Dowling, head of the Jesuit institution at Omaha. The presiding officer of the conference will be the Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University at Washington.

H. C. FRICK TO SELL OUT.

So Declares Another Stockholder of the Carnegie Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 10.—"H. C. Frick will dispose of all his holdings, something over $30,000,000, in the Carnegie Company just as soon as he can," said a big stockholder of the Carnegie Company to-day. "He won what he contended for, and will not remain to hamper Mr. Carnegie or his partners."

It is said that Mr. Frick and President Schwab are not on pleasant terms, and this has done much toward keeping Messrs. Frick and Carnegie apart, although there is no record of any one who has once fallen out with him ever making up with the "ironmaster." In fact, all the men who have left the company speak very bitterly of Mr. Carnegie.

A CRAMP PLANT FOR CANADA.

Big Shipbuilding Works to be Built on Georgian Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., April 10.—Canada's efforts to secure industries have scored again in a big deal just entered into between Capt. MacDougall of Duluth, Minn., the Cramps of Philadelphia, Penn., and the town of Collingwood, Ont., by which immense smelting, steel, iron, and shipbuilding works are to be established on the Georgian Bay.

The town grants a free site of more than eighty acres for the works, undertakes to keep a minimum depth of eighteen feet of water for shipyard front; to give a cash bonus of $150,000, and to fix the assessment at a low figure, to be agreed upon.

The company undertakes to employ not less than 600 men regularly for a period of twenty years, to construct works of latest design, and to pay the school tax in full. Government sanction of the scheme will be recorded to-morrow.

Twenty-four Hours to Chicago.
The Lake Shore Limited—Most comfortable train in the world—every day at 5:30 P. M. from Grand Central Station, by New York Central.—Adv.

PROTESTS AGAINST FRANCHISE VALUES

Traction Companies and Others Present Arguments at Albany.

ALL SEEK HEAVY REDUCTIONS

Contended that State Tax Board Was Not Elected, and Has, Therefore, No Power to Fix Valuations.

ALBANY, April 10.—The Metropolitan, the Manhattan, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and the Third Avenue Railroad systems and other large corporations operating in the City of New York, to-day through their legal representatives presented to the State Board of Tax Commissioners objections to the valuations which have been placed on their franchises. The Third Avenue system was represented by Eugene Treadwell of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system by Prof. Charles A. Collin, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company by Samuel A. Beardsley, the Manhattan Elevated system by Julien T. Davies, the Standard Gas Light Company by Henry Thompson, the receiver of the Third Avenue system by L. G. Reed, the Brooklyn City Railroad Company (lessor road) by W. C. Trull, and the Metropolitan system by Charles F. Brown.

The Manhattan Elevated Railway Company was the first of the larger corporations heard. The valuation of the franchise property of that corporation has been increased from $27,945,000 to $55,499,300. Mr. Davies, who represented the company, in opening his argument, made a formal demand that the board disclose the method by which the Board of Tax Commissioners arrived at the valuation fixed. Chairman Priest, in reply, said that the board had determined that the franchise tax law does not require that information to be disclosed. The same demand was made by the representatives of the other corporations represented.

Mr. Davies contended that the franchise law is unconstitutional, because it gives to the State Board of Tax Commissioners, a body not elected by the people, but appointed by the Governor, the power to fix valuations for taxation purposes, which power can be conferred only on public officers elected by the people. In determining the valuation of the franchise of the elevated railroad, the fact that claims to the amount of $12,500,000 have been brought against the company for damages to abutting property for the use of public streets and $8,000,000 paid thereon, should be taken into consideration. He maintained that the assessment should be reduced to the cost of replacing the tangible property in the streets. This would bring the assessment down to about $7,000,000. The reduction to that figure was asked on the assumption that if the Franchise Tax act is Constitutional, it confers power on the board to place an assessment on real property only and not on any privilege to use the streets for the operation of the company's franchise.

The company pays to the State, he said, a tax of 1 per cent., which is increased to a rate as high as 3 per cent., for the purpose of continuing as a corporation. As the right to operate its road is part of the corporate privilege, for which it pays that tax, it should be considered a franchise tax. Mr. Davies held that it was impossible to value the various elements entering into a franchise and arrive at just and equitable valuation of the franchise. The Legislature has set up no standard for the board to follow. It has left to the board the right to guess what a franchise valuation should be. It is but natural that the board has guessed in the interest of the State, but in the case of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company it has gone wide

among the several roads constituting the system as follows:

Brooklyn Heights, $75,000 to $259,500.
Brooklyn City, $3,050,000 to $11,510,400.
Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban, $345,000 to $3,972,150.
Brooklyn Union Elevated, $3,625,000 to $4,760,000.
Kings County Elevated, $2,460,000 to $3,040,000.
Seaside and Brooklyn Bridge Elevated, $575,000 to $848,000.
The Nassau Electric, $2,225,000 to $6,375,000.

Mr. Collin made the Constitutional objections which had been made to an assessment by the board under the Franchise Tax act by each corporation assessed. He gave a complete description of the property operated by the system and contended that the valuation placed on it, including the value of the special franchise, should not be greater than $8,000,000. The assessment of $30,000,000 placed on the property is a tremendous blow to the company, and would be to any other corporation which is striving to build up a business enterprise. The system cannot afford this additional burden. It is operating roads of great length simply because they are connecting links between the centre of Brooklyn and outlying districts. The company receives no short-distance fares on these lines, and the expense of their operation is so great that they do not pay. This fact should be taken into consideration in placing a valuation on the franchises of those lines.

ARGUMENTS FOR GAS COMPANIES.

The New Amsterdam Gas Company was represented by John C. Tomlinson. The franchise of the company has been valued at $5,106,750 in Manhattan and $455,000 in Queens making a total of $5,561,750, which is an increase from $1,775,000. Mr. Tomlinson held that the assessment is illegal, improper, and excessive. The company on its organization paid a tax of $28,750; and now pays taxes on its real and personal property, special taxes for the privileges of laying its mains in the streets of New York City, and to the State an annual tax upon its gross earnings. The only rights possessed by the company are those granted by New York City to the Equitable Gas Light Company and the special charter granted by the Legislature to the East River Gas Company of Long Island City.

The Equitable Gas Light Company, under its franchise, he said, is required to furnish gas to the city for street light purposes at $12 per light per annum, and the East River Gas Company of Long Island City is required to pay 3 per cent. on its gross receipts to the city. Both of these companies have been absorbed by the New Amsterdam Gas Company. From 1883 to 1898 the sum of $164,434 was paid to the city for the right to lay mains. From 1886 to 1889 the city, at the rate of $12 per lamp, for gas furnished about 20,000 lamps, has paid to the company "$672,000, whereas the company would have received the sum of $980,000 if the gas was furnished at the standard rate." This, Mr. Tomlinson held, was practically a tax of $308,000, making a total special tax paid on the franchise of the Equitable Gas Light Company of $472,000. On the gross receipts from the operation of the franchise of the East River Gas Company, the company has paid a tax of $16,177, at the rate of 3 per cent. The receipts of the company last year from operations were $1,843,279. The expenses of operation were $1,513,411, leaving the net receipts but $333,968. The valuation placed on the franchise by the State Board would, at a tax rate of $2.48, require the company to pay in taxes $100,285 in addition to what it already pays, or 30 per cent. of the total amount of its net receipts.

Mr Tomlinson referred to the gas war which has been in progress in New York City. His company, by force of circumstances, has reduced the price of gas from $1.10 to 50 cents per thousand cubic feet. The actual cost of producing gas largely exceeds the price charged for it. Since May, 1899, the company has been operating at a loss. Mr. Tomlinson held that the valuation of $4,043,750 placed on the franchise of the company should be entirely eliminated. Mr. Tomlinson also represented the Northern Union Gas Company and the Central Union Gas Company, both of which corporations are affiliated with the New Amsterdam Gas Company. For the former company a reduction in the amount of the assessment from $461,200 to $129,600 and for the latter a reduction from $1,000,000 to $228,000 was asked.

The Standard Gas Company was represented by Henry Thompson. The franchise of this company has been valued at $3,439,700, an increase from $1,419,000. A reduction for this company was asked because last year the receipts of the company were about $900,000, the expense of manufacturing gas $366,000, the sum paid for wages $227,000, for interest $61,000, for taxes $73,000 and by loss through bad debts $24,000, leaving net receipts of but $90,000. The company, it was claimed, in view of the gas war and other conditions, cannot afford to pay any increased taxation.

The hearing was then adjourned until tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

TO FACILITATE ORE HANDLING.

New Automatic Device Which Will Handle 1,500 Tons a Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, April 10.—Word reaches here from Lorain that a special train has left that place with the first one of a new and wonderful invention for automatically handling iron ore at lake ports, known as the Thew shovel. It is to be set up at once on the docks of M. A. Hanna & Co. here.

This is the first intimation that Ashtabula people have had that any such machine was being built. As the shovel is operated by three men, and does the work of many, it is not likely that the laborers will take kindly to its introduction. It is learned also that a number of orders from other ports are to be filled at once, and that a force of nearly a hundred men are busy on the construction of the shovels.

The invention has been tested and found capable of handling 1,500 tons per day. It is remarkable in that it moves itself, can shovel material on any side of it, can fill cars, and move them whether on the same track or another track. It has three distinct engines, and the bucket or scoop can be made to cut into piles of ore to any desired distance. This invention will greatly facilitate the handling of the enormous ore traffic of 1900.

Col. Lifford, Friend of Lincoln, Dead.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 10.—The death is reported from Beeville of Col. J. H. Lifford, a famous Texas character, who was over eighty years of age. Col. Lifford was a native of Illinois and a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. He served through the civil war with the Union forces and came to Texas at its close. He brought colonists from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio to his adopted State, and was one of the greatest colonizers Texas ever had. For years he had been living the life of a hermit on a little farm which he personally cultivated.

Princeton Men to View Eclipse.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 10.—Prof. Charles A. Young, head of the astronomical department, announced to-day that Prof. William Libbey will go to Wadesborough, N. C., to-morrow to make the preliminary arrangements for the Princeton party which will view the total eclipse of the sun at that place on May 28. The party will consist of Profs. Young, Libbey, McClenahan, Russell, and Fisher.

G. W. Wicks Kills Himself at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—George W. Wicks, thirty-six years old, son of the late George W. Wicks, a wealthy cotton broker of Louisville, Ky., committed suicide in a private sanitarium here to-day. He had been under treatment for nearly two years for a nervous disorder. His attendants found him dead this evening with a bullet in his brain. It is supposed he became despondent because of continued ill health.

SANTA FE'S NEW ROUTE.

San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Road to be Opened May 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 10.—May 1 will mark the formal opening of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Road, about 400 miles long, which connects Mojave with Point Richmond, Cal. This line is owned by the Santa Fé, and will give the big Western system a route of its own between this city and San Francisco. On May 1 freight business will be accepted, the Santa Fé operating officials' intention being not to introduce passenger service until July 1.

The Santa Fé Company owns the line from Bakersfield to Point Richmond, which is just across the bay from San Francisco, the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fé jointly possessing the road connecting Mojave with Bakersfield. The San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad had its inception with San Francisco merchants who decided to construct it as a means of doing away with the Southern Pacific's monopoly.

GRIM WAR ON VICE IN QUEENS COUNTY

District Attorney Merrill Says He Is in Deadly Earnest.

HIS EYE ON RACE TRACKS

Will Make Police Do Their Duty or Know Why—Hopes to Have Chief and Commissioners on Rack To-day.

John B. Merrill, District Attorney of Queens County, made very positive announcements yesterday in regard to his programme of hostility to vice and misdemeanants and criminals not only in Long Island City, but in the entire county. Mr. Merrill is convincing when he talks this way. He comes from the "land of shady habits," and in a career of nine years in every State and Territory east of the Rockies as a member of the United States Signal Corps he acquired the bearing of a Western Sheriff and the habit of saying things with a snap.

He will to-day have before the county Grand Jury at Long Island City some of the higher police officers and functionaries, including Chief William S. Devery and Commissioners Bernard J. York and Henry E. Abell, who will be asked why Patrick McCarthy's place, in Borden Avenue, raided by Mr. Merrill on Saturday, was not suppressed by the local police, who were informed of its character.

Mr. Merrill announced that during his entire administration he will vigorously attack every violation of law that he may be able to discover, and that in the near future he will act on evidence obtained against policy dealers in Long Island City and look after gambling and pool selling on the county race tracks.

"I have," said Mr. Merrill, "just received news that subpoenas to appear before the Queens County Grand Jury to-morrow have been served on Chief Devery and Commissioners York and Abell. As to the McCarthy case, that will receive the attention it deserves, but it is simply an incident in my scheme of administration. By the way, McCarthy will have to face indictments for crime as well as for keeping a disorderly resort. I shall probe this neglect to the police to the bottom, and other officials who will be questioned in regard to it are Capt. Woods, Deputy Chief MacKellar, Inspector Rhodes, and many of their subordinates. Capt. Woods was by me in an official letter notified Feb. 24 last of the existence of McCarthy's place, and urged to act vigorously. Not only that. Last Tuesday I again notified the police through Policeman Christopher J. White, who frequented McCarthy's place in citizen's clothes, to do their duty. I propose to find out why they didn't.

ATTITUDE TOWARD THE POLICE.

"A word as to my attitude toward the police. There is no 'clash,' so far as I am concerned. I had last Fall to fight them as a candidate for election. As an attorney. I had been employed to break up gambling at Far Rockaway. I could not get warrants served by Devery's men. I had secured one against Moses Namm, a particular friend of "Al" Adams, but Detective Bernard McGloin let him go. I preferred charges against McGloin, but nothing came of it. The only question between me and the police is this: Shall vice be protected or prevented in this borough? In the case of McCarthy, I went beyond the limits of patience to get the police to act.

"Now, to use the vulgate, I 'mean business.' I shall notify the police in certain cases of the existence of places they should discover and suppress, and if nothing is done, I shall raid myself with my own men. But I am not going in every case to let the police know what I have discovered.

"As to my programme, I have plenty of material on hand for an interesting campaign. I know of no gambling in Long Island City, but here is evidence of policy dealing which I shall follow up. I have several places supposed to be vicious resorts under surveillance, and incidentally I am going to find out why last Saturday when I was raiding McCarthy's the police did not detect and make arrests for cock-fighting at Union Course, in the Seventy-eighth Precinct, and at Sunnyside, in the Seventy-fourth Precinct. Also in the programme is the Aqueduct racing. I am going to stop pool selling and bookmaking there. I have laid my plans, and will have officers on the track who understand their duty and will act promptly.

"As for myself, I will not be swayed by any consideration other than my duty as District Attorney, and will ignore an intimation that racetrack interests will be protected by the State Racing Association. Is that the end of my programme? Well"—smiling and measuring every word—"I'm in this office for my health and—it's getting better every day. For you can't be healthy unless you breathe healthy air. I'll be quite well by and by."

"I cannot of course tell all my plans, but be sure I am not going to nurse the police along all the time. As to Detective Owen J. Kavanagh, he was not taken away because he helped me in the McCarthy matter. He made nightly visits to Police Headquarters, New York. I let him pick up information which I didn't much care about keeping secret and kept my own counsel as to information that I did not want to get out. So Kavanagh in time did not vindicate Devery's reputation for cleverness.

"To-morrow I'll ask Chief Devery to tell the truth and not to dodge questions if the Grand Jury want me to question him; the same with the Police Commissioners. As to Capt. Woods, I'll get around to inferences in regard to his inaction some other time. Chief Devery said something about a Deputy Attorney General looking after the McCarthy case, as I could not be complainant and prosecutor. He may be a better lawyer than I, but I'll make a try of conducting the affairs of this county. I'll certainly endeavor to find who is responsible for the existence of McCarthy's place after the police were notified and if Capt. Woods made a report of the notice he received to any one."

Capt. A. S. Woods of the Seventy-fifth Precinct was found at the headquarters of Deputy Chief Mackellar. Asked about District Attorney Merrill's notification in regard to McCarthy's place of Feb. 24, he said that he never received it, and did not know of the place.

"I was," he added, "reinstated only on Feb. 5, and had been off police duty four years. I got no notice at all of the existence of McCarthy's place. I have no opinion to express about Mr. Merrill. If he calls my attention to a violation of law or gives me a warrant to execute I will act."

Chief Mackellar declined to talk on the subject, and he and Capt. Woods went to the New York Police Headquarters.

DEVERY'S TELEPHONE TALK.

Assistant District Attorney George A. Gregg gave yesterday this account of his telephone colloquy with Chief Devery on Monday:

"I called up Chief Devery, and some one who said he was the Chief asked: 'Who is this?'

"'The District Attorney's office, Queens County,' I replied. 'Did you call up this office and state that you would see that a Deputy Attorney General was sent to this county to try the McCarthy case?'

"He said, 'Who was the complainant in that case?'

"I said I did not know.

"'Well,' he said, 'if the District Attorney was the complainant in that case I will see that a Deputy Attorney General is sent there to try that case. I want you to understand that I am going to protect my department. I don't care for the District Attorney of Queens County or the Grand Jury.'

"I replied that he probably cared as much for the District Attorney and the Grand Jury as we cared for him.

"He said, 'I will not talk with you any more.'

"I said, 'All right.'"

Police Commissioners York and Abell, the only ones at Headquarters yesterday, as well as Chief of Police Devery, refused to discuss the threatened action of the District Attorney of Queens County. Mr. York refused to say if he had received the subpoena.

"I'll go when I'm wanted," said Mr. Abell.

"Have you been served?"

"I won't say. It's just as well to keep 'em guessing," was the reply.

CHIEF DEVERY MAY RESIGN.

Rumor that If He Does Not He Will Be Ousted—Gambling House Inquiry.

Police Headquarters were stirred by a rumor yesterday that Chief of Police Devery intended to resign in the immediate future, or that, if he decided to hold the place against the wishes of the party managers, he was to be ousted.

In proof of this rumor it was pointed out that Deputy Chief William McLaughlin and John F. Carroll, Tammany's leader in Croker's absence, had called twice at the City Hall to see the Mayor yesterday, but had found him busily engaged each time. It has long been understood that McLaughlin is to succeed Devery whenever a change is made, and it was said that Carroll had received word from abroad that Devery should be handled so that he could no longer make the administration, and especially the Police Department, a laughing stock.

The resolution passed by the Police Board at its meeting on Monday asking the Chief to investigate the rumor that one Canfield ran a gambling house "in Forty-fourth Street, east of Fifth Avenue," has been received with considerable amusement.

The board could have located the place with more accuracy had it referred to THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 9, the day on which the charge that the gamblers were paying over three million dollars a year in protection money was first made. At that time the place was described in detail and its location given, yet the Police Board waited until Canfield made an affidavit in St. Louis that he owned a gambling house before it made any move in the matter.

That the existence of Canfield's place was known to Mr. York is shown by an interview published in THE TIMES on March 9. Mr. York was telling a reporter how difficult it was for the police to close up poolrooms, which, used so little apparatus, and which could be moved in a day. This interview followed:

"But what of the gambling houses fitted up with a great deal of costly apparatus—Canfield's place, for instance?"

"Canfield's," said the Commissioner, musingly. "Let me see, that's the place in Forty-fourth Street, is it not?"

"That is the locality," said the reporter.

When Mr. York was asked yesterday if the Chief had as yet made any report in the matter, he said that he had not. Mr. York was asked why, if a month ago he knew where Canfield's was, or suspected where it was, he had not moved sooner in the matter. Mr. York then refused to talk.

Chief Devery said he had not made a report as yet, and would not say how far his investigation had proceeded. It was said at Headquarters, however, that he had passed the matter up to Inspector Harley, and that Harley would in his turn pass the matter up to Capt. Lantry, and that would be the end of it.

Neither Mr. York nor the Chief claimed to know anything about the latter's rumored resignation or removal. As usual, they said the newspapers were furnishing the only information they had on the subject.

CAMPBELL MUSIC LICENSE CASE.

Magistrate Adjourns It Pending Higher Court's Decision on Similar Charge.

The case of Frank J. Campbell of 315 West Fifty-ninth Street, who is charged with violating the concert law at that address, came up for examination in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon.

Campbell was represented by D. A. Levien, who compared his client's place with well-known restaurants and pleaded for an immediate decision from Magistrate Meade. He directed attention to the fact that the Presiding Judge of the Court of Special Sessions had said that they were not altogether sure that Campbell was guilty although they imposed a fine of $100 when Campbell was tried on a similar charge. The Judges in Special Session practically advised Campbell to appeal the case, and he has done so.

Magistrate Meade refused to render any decision until this case is decided by a court higher than that of Special Sessions, and announced an adjournment until May 7, at Jefferson Market Court. He continued the station house bail.

Mr. Levien said that Campbell would be presented in court this morning, and the bondsman released, and that a writ of habeas corpus would then be secured.

Says Corey's Indictment Is Faulty.

Lawyer Levintritt, counsel for Edward B. Corey, proprietor of the Haymarket, appeared in General Sessions yesterday and asked permission to inspect the minutes of the March Grand Jury. He said that the indictment against his client fails to tell the whereabouts of the disorderly house, which he is charged with keeping. The indictment says that it is in the Twentieth Ward, and Mr. Levintritt claims that this is not definite enough, as his client owns three or four houses there. Judge Foster received the papers, and reserved his decision.

Gardiner Hearing Again Delayed.

The hearing on the motion made by District Attorney Gardiner to expunge from the records of the Court of General Sessions the presentment made by the Grand Jury for March was postponed for a third time yesterday, when it was called before Judge Foster. This time neither side was ready to go on, and the Judge set the argument down for 9:30 o'clock this morning.

EXETER ACADEMY DINNER.

Assemblyman Fallows Speaks of Depravity of the City Government.

The New York Association of the Alumni of the Phillips Exeter Academy held its eighteenth annual dinner last night, in the Manhattan Hotel. Nathaniel S. Smith, the retiring President of the association, presided, and on his right sat Charles McVeigh, the newly elected President; Dr. Amen, the head master; Assemblyman Fallows, who had been an Exeter tutor in years gone by; Prof. Wentworth, and other college celebrities.

Dr. Amen spoke feelingly of the school and its work, and James G. Croswell, who followed him, had a lot of witty things to say about Brearley School, of which he is head master.

Assemblyman Fallows was greeted with much applause as he rose to speak, and his reminiscences of days in Phillips Exeter brought out rounds of applause. From his introduction, Mr. Fallows said he did not know whether he spoke to the alumni as a politician or a statesman.

"I have heard," he said, "that a statesman is a politician out of a job. I do not know yet how I stand with my friend Gruber, and so cannot define my position until I find whether he intends to run me for a third term." [Laughter and applause.]

Harvard and Yale, he said, were represented at the head of the State Government in the persons of Theodore Roosevelt and Timothy L. Woodruff.

"Under these circumstances," Mr. Fallows said, "we ought to have had nothing but good government, and in the persons of these two men we are confronted with the strange proposition that one is afraid he will be made Vice President and the other is afraid he will not. But I think everything will work out all right. We'll make one Vice President and elect the other to the Presidency four years from now. [Applause.]

"I want to urge every young man to take an interest in local affairs, for God knows we need it. This is shown by the conditions unearthed by the recent investigation, and still more recently brought to light by THE NEW YORK TIMES, which showed the total depravity of our local Government. It is not only at the polls that the young man should be active. Take an interest in the primaries, attend the conventions, and take a part in the selection of your representative."

CAR FAMINE AT CHICAGO.

Railroads Badly Crippled by Lack of Freight Equipment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 10.—What practically amounts to a car famine exists among the roads centring in Chicago. There is not one of them that has cars enough to take care promptly of the business that is being forced upon it. Some of the roads are absolutely refusing to receive freight subject to delay.

During the last year or eighteen months all the roads have issued large orders for additional equipment, and each has added thousands of cars to its previous stock, and yet all appear to be in as great need of cars as they were before these orders were issued.

Traffic has increased at a much more rapid rate than the augmentations to their rolling stock. There are twenty-eight roads centring here, and it is estimated that they are 100,000 cars short in the aggregate, or nearly 4,000 each on an average.

"The Campaigners" at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 10.—"The Campaigners," a two-act musical comedy, was presented by the Pi Eta Society of Harvard College before an audience of graduates in the club's theatre to-night. Both music and book will compare favorably with the Pi Eta plays of previous years. The book is by Brent Taylor, 1901; the lyrics by Theodore Stensland, L. S., and the music by Frederick Carleton Gulick, 1900, and others.

BATTLE REPORTED NEAR BRANDFORT

Continued from Page 1.

and three guns arrived there, and finding no British troops in the vicinity returned to Mafeking.

It is reported here that the advance guard of Lord Methuen's relief force has left Vryburg for Mafeking.

LONDON, April 11.—The Daily Mail has the following from Lady Sarah Wilson, dated Mafeking, March 30:

"Col. Plumer's column is now within twenty miles of us, but its advent is undesirable, unless accompanied by food supplies.

"The opinion prevails here that young Cronje has returned to the ranks of the investing Boers and is trying to avenge Paardeburg."

German Comment on the Situation.

BERLIN, April 10.—The latest events in South Africa are interpreted as very unfavorable to Great Britain, but Gen. von Becher, in the Lokal Anzeiger, says: "Evidently the British will soon begin a concentric advance movement, rendering it impossible for the Boers to communicate with their forces within the inner line, but the principal danger for the British remains in their extremely long lines. It will be, however, next to impossible for the Boers to continue movements in the open field when Lord Roberts moves after putting his army in first-class condition."

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE TREATY.

LONDON, April 10.—The officials of the Foreign Office here ridicule the statement made in a dispatch from St. Petersburg, published in the Aftenbladet of Stockholm, saying the Czar is "extremely agitated over the Anglo-Portuguese arrangement in regard to the landing of British troops and supplies at Beira and that he intends to issue a proclamation protesting against it in the course of his forthcoming visit to Moscow. They say there is no basis for the statement that the Foreign Office has received no letters on the subject.

The British Foreign Office officials consider that the Anglo-Portuguese arrangements are entirely outside the province of Russia to interfere with. The Boer war is evidently regarded at the Foreign Office here as being in the nature of a rebellion and quite outside the category of what was provided for by The Hague Conference, so intervention of any kind under The Hague Convention is regarded as impossible.

BOER PEACE ENVOYS AT NAPLES.

NAPLES, April 10.—The Boer Peace Commissioners, Messrs. Fischer, Wolmaraans, and Wessels, arrived here to-day, and were welcomed by Mr. Mueller, the representative of the Orange Free State, and Mr. Van Boeschoten, the Secretary of the Transvaal Legation at Brussels. They will remain here for some days.

Messrs. Mueller and Van Boeschoten went on board the Kaiser and had a long conference with the envoys.

It is asserted by passengers that the Peace Commissioners are empowered to open negotiations for an acceptable peace or for a truce, with a view to subsequent negotiations.

The Couriere d'Italia this evening publishes an interview with Mr. Fischer, representing him as having said:

"Lord Roberts will never reach Pretoria, as he would have to pass through an impracticable desert. Moreover, he is almost without cavalry and oxen."

Mr. Fischer, in the course of the interview, condemns the insinuation that the attack upon the Prince of Wales by Sipido was the result of the campaign conducted by Dr. Leyds.

BRUSSELS, April 10.—Dr. Leyds will leave Brussels to-night to confer with the Boer Peace Commissioners.

BOERS ARRIVE AT ST. HELENA.

ISLAND OF ST. HELENA, April 10.—The Niobe and the Milwaukee have arrived here with the Boer prisoners. The health of the men is good, with the exception of four cases of measles, necessitating the Milwaukee being quarantined.

The prisoners are quiet, and well behaved. They will probably land to-morrow. The Governor has been notified of the desire of the authorities to treat them with every courtesy and consideration.

All the Prisoners Brought Ashore.

CAPE TOWN, April 10.—The remainder of the Boer prisoners that were on board the transports off Simonstown, about 2,000, have been transferred to the main land.

More Canadians Called For.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 10.—A cable dispatch was received to-day from Lord Strathcona asking that a contingent of fifty men be forwarded to South Africa at once to join the Strathcona Horse, and be ready to fill vacancies which may be caused by casualties or otherwise. The Department of Militia will see that the order is carried out. Plainsmen and mounted police will be selected, as was done in the first instance.

Chicago Corps at Delagoa.

LORENZO MARQUES, April 10.—The French steamer Caravellao, Capt. Labourhie, from Havre Feb. 25, has arrived here with 100 passengers, including the Chicago Ambulance Corps. A majority of the passengers will proceed by train to the Transvaal.

BOER METHODS OF WAR.

LONDON, April 11.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Bloemfontein, dated April 9, gives a description by F. R. Burnham, the American scout with Gen. Roberts, of the Boer trek from Koorn's Spruit. Mr. Burnham says:

"Owing to a report that the British had occupied Brandfort and were moving to Winburg, the course of the convoy was altered; and the Boers pushed forward with increased speed toward Winburg. They expected cavalry pursuit every hour; and the convoy was protected with the greatest care and subtlety, the road taken being between kopjes held and evacuated in succession by rear guards.

"The trek proceeded throughout Sunday, and on Monday morning the convoy was ten miles from Winburg."

Mr. Burnham, explaining the Boer method of obtaining the range for rifle fire, says:

"One man fired successive shots and watched the dust raised by the bullets until accuracy was obtained, and he then communicated the range to his comrades." He mentioned also the way in which work intrusted to men with tired horses was immediately taken up by others with fresh animals, if occasion offered, the newcomers being given instructions and the range of the men whose places they took.

He was also struck with the "extraordinary fullness of the instructions given by the commanders to the men before any movement was begun." These included information as to the route to be followed, the intention of the movement, and the different rendezvous in case either of victory or defeat.

Another thing that impressed him greatly was the "total absence of leading" in some instances, every man having received instructions and carrying them out independently and as speedily as possible.

IMPERIAL LIBERALS MEET.

LONDON, April 10.—The newly formed Imperial Liberal Council held its first meeting this afternoon under the Presidency of Robert William Perks, member of Parliament for the Louth Division of Lincolnshire, and Treasurer of the London Nonconformist Council, who explained that the object of the new organization was to maintain Liberalism in its "old, progressive, tolerant, and unaggressive form." In other words, he added, the Imperial Liberals "proposed to follow the lead of such men as Lord Rosebery and Sir Edward Grey and oppose all kinds of Little Englandism, especially in connection with the present war."

Mr. Perks, who is a lawyer and a contractor interested in the construction of many railroads and docks, including the Manchester Ship Canal, announced that a large number of those who had already joined the organization were candidates for election to Parliament at the next general election, and he hoped, therefore, to have a solid battalion of candidates in full sympathy with the organization's imperial views.

"What the Liberal Party needs," said Mr. Perks, "is not only clear and decided leadership, but more frequent consultations between the supposed leader and his followers."

THE QUEEN TAKES A LONG DRIVE.

DUBLIN, April 10.—The Queen selected the picturesque route along the Valley of the Liffey for her afternoon drive, and covered nearly twenty miles before returning to the Viceregal Lodge. Her Majesty rode in an open landau, and was accompanied by the Princesses and Prince Leopold.

Although the route was only selected a few hours previous to the start, the villages traversed were gay with bunting, and crowds of cheering people lined the highways. Groups of scarlet-coated children from the soldier schools, operatives from the mills, and peasants in the fields formed to-day's collection of spectators.

The Private Secretary and Equerry to the Queen, Sir Arthur J. Bigge, announced to the reporters to-day that her Majesty was very much pleased to hear that all the children who took part in the demonstration in her honor Saturday had arrived home safe and happy.

Thousands of people repaired to Kingstown to-day to witness the manoeuvres of the Channel Fleet. The bay presented a most picturesque appearance, being covered with craft of all kinds. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Cadogan, and the vice regal party boarded the flagship and other vessels, on which they remained during the progress of the evolutions.

The Queen was unable to go to Kingstown.

Kipling Sails for England.

CAPE TOWN, April 10.—Rudyard Kipling and Sir John Henry Villiers, Chief Justice of Cape Colony, will sail for England to-morrow.

Like the Cuban War.

LONDON, April 10.—The Westminster Gazette likens the British campaign to "the fruitless series of campaigns in which the large, disciplined armies of Spain sought to crush the Cuban insurrection," adding, "Of course our troops far excel in valor and discipline the conscript armies of Spain and the climate is in our favor. But our enemies equally excel the ragged levies of the Cuban insurgents."

Reichmann Story Revived.

LONDON, April 11.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News asserts that the Reichmann who is credited with having led the Boers at Korn Spruit is certainly the American Military Attaché, Capt. Carl Reichmann.

Consul Hay on Macrum Charges.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Consul Hay, at Pretoria, has responded to the inquiry addressed to him by the department respecting ex-Consul Macrum's charge that the official mail of the Consulate was tampered with. Mr. Hay reported that, after a careful search, he has failed to find in the files of the Consulate the slightest evidence to support the statement. The Consul further reports that there is no interference so far as he has been able to ascertain with any of the official communications, either telegraphic or mail, which pass between the Department of State and the Consulate.

BADEN-POWELL'S LITTLE JOKE.

While lavishing praises on Col. Baden-Powell for his heroic defense of Mafeking, the London newspapers have recently been blaming him for the "proclamation" which he made to the Boers, and which was characterized as "bombastic in the extreme."

It now appears that the newspapers were altogether misinformed as to the real meaning of Col. Baden-Powell's letter to the burgher commander. It was simply one of his little jokes. He is in the habit of enlivening the monotony of the siege by this kind of thing, and both he and his comrades derive intense satisfaction by playing on the utter lack of a sense of humor on the part of the Boers.

Had not the account of the "proclamation" come from Boer sources, the London papers would doubtless have seen the joke. As it is, the first detailed news with regard to the subject is only now to hand, in the shape of an editorial in The Cape Times. It is in part as follows:

"The most notable of Col. Baden-Powell's siege dispatches took the form of a proclamation addressed to the burghers investing Mafeking. Under a flag of truce the letter was sent. It seems to have fallen like a bombshell on the Boer readers.

"The British commander pointed out to them the folly of continuing their present hopeless proceedings. Sitting down and looking at a place, he wrote, was not the way to take it. He urged the men to put themselves right with the new rule under imperial authority by retiring to their homes, leaving as a souvenir one horse, one rifle, and 150 rounds of ammunition per man. On compliance with this condition within three days, they were assured of a free pardon, peaceful possession of their farms, compensation for any live stock required for the imperial supplies on the advance through the Transvaal, and security against molestation of any kind for the events of the war.

"The reply seems to have been made partly in contemptuous and derisive language, partly with shot and shell. Commandant Snyman, who evidently has no sense of humor, sent an answering letter, so hot and angry in tone as to show, to use the expressive phrase of the correspondent, that 'the sending of the circular to his men, as well as to himself, had touched him on the raw.' A more human sort of person would have been tickled at the splendid effrontery of those men, fighting for dear life against an overwhelming force, and scuttling like rabbits into holes in the earth when the shells came spitting and spluttering around—at their splendid effrontery in offering terms of pardon and immunity against penal consequences to submissive and penitent Boers.

"We may be sure that Col. Baden-Powell immensely enjoyed both the composition of the manifesto and the perusal of Snyman's angry reply. There is not much enjoyment to be got out of the condition of affairs at Mafeking. Col. Baden-Powell is a man to miss no opportunity, whether in the way of fighting or in the way of fun."

BOYS' GREETING TO KRUEGER.

Messenger James Francis Smith to Start for Pretoria To-day.

The delegations of New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia schoolboys arrived from the Quaker City yesterday and took charge of James Francis Smith, the A. D. T. messenger who is to carry an engrossed message of sympathy, signed by 25,000 American schoolboys, to Paul Krüger, President of the Transvaal Republic.

Smith is a bright lad of fifteen years, and his home is at 117 Congress Street, Brooklyn. His number is 1,534. He was employed at the office at 16 Broad Street, Manhattan, and his last message was carried to Henry Clews & Co. He will sail on the St. Louis to-day, and expects to be absent about four months, and during his absence, exclusive of expenses, the company will be paid $7.20 a day.

"I shall express my personal sympathy and then hand President Krüger this box," he said at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. "I hope to have a pleasant trip."

Smith visited the Western Union office at Dey Street early in the morning, where a pretty little girl insisted on kissing him. Then he called on Mayor Van Wyck, who bid him godspeed and expressed pleasure that a New York boy had been selected to make the journey. Next he called on President Grout of Brooklyn Borough, where a flashlight picture was taken of Mr. Grout and Smith in the act of shaking hands.

Smith was entertained at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, and in the evening attended the meeting of the National Boer Relief Association. En route to Pretoria, Smith will visit The Hague and other European points, and will be presented to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal agent in Europe.

AFRICAN INSURANCE DEPOSITS.

No News of Their Disappearance Received by Local Companies.

A report from Cape Town by the correspondent of a London paper that negotiable securities amounting to £130,000 lodged by law with the Free State Government by insurance companies had disappeared was not confirmed by information received here yesterday by the Mutual Life and Equitable Companies. Both companies do business in the Free State and the Transvaal. At the office of the Mutual Company it was said that their deposit with the two South African republics amounted to $100,000. The company had received no information of the report, and it was said they were not concerned about it, and had not, as the report had it, issued a warning against dealing in the securities. "The Governments," said an officer of the company, "are responsible, and we are not bothering about the report."

At the office of the Equitable it was said that a cable message had been sent for information as to the report.

Central Pacific Directors.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad today elected the following Directors: W. F. Herrin, J. C. Stubbs, J. K. Kruttschmidt, R. P. Schwerin, J. L. Willcutt, and J. M. Hanford.

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Salt Spoons	$3.75 per doz	Tomato Server	$1.25 Each
Chocolate Spoons	$5.75 " "	Cheese Scoop	$1.50 "
Berry Forks	$6.00 " "	Lettuce Fork	$1.60 "
Tea Spoons	$9.00 " "	Jelly Knife	$1.75 "
Bouillon Spoons	$10.00 " "	Meat Fork	$2.00 "
Ice Cream Spoons	$11.50 " "	Gravy Ladle	$2.85 "
Dessert Spoons	$13.50 " "	Toast Fork	$3.00 "
Dessert Forks	$13.50 " "	Cracker Spoon	$3.50 "
Pastry Forks	$14.00 " "	Berry Spoon	$4.00 "
Dessert Knives	$14.50 " "	Pie Knife	$4.50 "
Soup Spoons	$16.00 " "	Asparagus Fork	$4.75 "
Table Knives	$18.00 " "	Salad Spoon and Fork	$6.75 Set
Table Forks	$20.00 " "	Carving Set, 3 pieces	$8.00 Set
Table Spoons	$20.00 " "	Fish Knife and Fork	$8.00 Set

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The Havana tobacco used in making the "La Fernandina" cigars is equal to the best that the Cuban factories are using, and the heavy tax that imported cigars must pay gives us the advantage of giving the smoker of high-grade Havana cigars a much better cigar for a great deal less money.

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Natural Aperient Water for systematic treatment in constipation, bilious troubles and obesity, because it does not give rise to subsequent constipation.

BOUTELLE RENOMINATED.

Maine Republicans Select the Congressman by Acclamation.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., April 10.—In a convention of the Fourth District Republicans, held here to-day, Charles A. Boutelle was renominated by acclamation as a candidate for Representative in Congress. The spirit and expression of the convention were of sympathy for and loyalty to the man who, after many years of hard and brilliant work in Congress, is now confined in a sanitarium, suffering from the results of worry and overwork. The action of the convention was received with loud cheering.

The report sent out from Boston Monday night to the effect that Congressman Boutelle's health was not mending to any manifest degree, and that the fact was becoming apparent that he would never resume his place in public life, caused much indignation here. Some declared the report to be untrue, and all agreed that even if true such a statement should not have been sent out on the eve of the convention.

The Congressman's relatives deny that his condition is such as to cause any alarm, and in the convention Dr. Daniel A. Robinson, the Boutelle family physician, made a statement to the effect that, while the Congressman's mental condition was such as to make it desirable for him to remain a while longer in the sanitarium at Waverly, Mass., his physical condition was excellent.

Congressman Boutelle long ago wanted to leave the sanitarium, but his family and the physicians think it advisable that he continue there until fully restored, which it is

METHODIST CONFERENCES

Pastors Receive Their Appointments for the Coming Year.

CLERICAL EDITORS CRITICISED

References in Report to Mr. Sheldon and Dr. MacArthur Stricken Out After Debate.

After the list of appointments had been announced for the ensuing year, the Methodist Episcopal Conference, which had been in session for a week at St. Andrew's Church, in West Seventy-sixth Street, adjourned. The report of the Committee on Periodicals was received, and it was voted to strike out of the report derogatory references to the Rev. Mr. Sheldon's paper and the Rev. R. S. MacArthur's work as religious editor of one of the local daily papers. The Rev. Augustus E. Burnett read the report. In it he referred to a New York paper which had secured a Doctor of Divinity, who sandwiched in between the salacious reports of the divorce courts and the sporting editor's description of savage prize-fights a page of religious editorials, and also to the attempt of a Western minister to run a daily paper as if Jesus Christ were the managing editor. The report was hardly read when a member arose and said he doubted the propriety of reference to Mr. Sheldon, and moved that all reference to that particular point be stricken out.

Before the question could be put the Rev. Dr. James M. King, delegate-elect to the General Conference, said he thought it nothing less than blasphemy for any man to edit a daily paper assuming to know what Christ would do. The language of the report, he said, is no personal reflection upon Mr. Sheldon, and the conference would do harm by putting itself on record by such an amendment in favor of the scheme of Mr. Sheldon.

"It seems unkind," said the Rev. E. S. Tipple of St. James's, "to bring in the name of a man whose motives cannot be impugned. It is not necessary in a report on periodicals to hit at a brother minister."

"The driest paper I ever read," interrupted a member of the conference, "is Sheldon's paper. I think the children of the world are wiser in making newspapers than our friend Sheldon."

The Rev. Dr. S. P. Cadman said such movements as Mr. Sheldon's are on the whole an injury to the cause he wants to help. His attempt to interpret the will of Christ was not evangelical Christianity; it was Jesuitism.

After considerable discussion the conference decided to memorialize the General Conference to do away with the five-year time limit for ministers.

The assignment of the ministers was announced by Bishop Warren. The Rev. Dr. S. P. Cadman of the Metropolitan Temple was continued in his charge notwithstanding he has served five years in the same pulpit, the Bishop's Cabinet holding that the consolidation of the four churches into the metropolitan parish two years ago made a new charge of it. The churches to which new pastors have been assigned are as follows:

NEW YORK DISTRICT.
Presiding Elder, C. W. Millard.
Ardsley and Woodhull Churches, John Rowe.
Bascobel, Herbert Hazzard.
Croton-on-Hudson, J. H. Phillips.
Golden's Bridge, J. M. Bennetts.
Irvington, J. B. Cross.
Lake Mahopac, U. Grant Warren.
New York City.—Battery Mission, Henry Hanson; Bedford Streen, S. E. Jones; Church of the Saviour, J. S. Stone; Fordham Church, A. M. Gay; Morris Heights, Oscar Haviland; Mott Avenue, B. H. Burch; St. Stephen's, G. H. Gregory; Thirty-fifth Street, M. L. Gates.
Pleasantville, E. H. Carr.
Mount Kisco, Hough Houston.
Purdy Station and North Salem, C. S. Oakley.
Shrub Oak, H. W. Ackerley.
Asbury, R. E. Bell.
Yorktown Heights, Richard Kikelhan.
Chadayne and Glendale, Emmet W. Morton.

POUGHKEEPSIE DISTRICT.
Presiding Elder, Clark Wright.
Alford, Mass., C. T. Cooper.
Brewster, S. F. White.
Carthage Landing and New Hamburg, Frederick T. Angevine.
Claverack, J. Prentice Taylor.
Cold Spring, S. C. Hearn.
Elizaville, E. H. Todd.
Falls Village, Conn., J. S. Graham.
Garrisons, J. W Bohlman.
Gaylordsville, E. H. Roys.
Hertsville, W. B. Sleep.
Hudson, O. D. Ramsay.
Legrangeville, J. H. Lane.
Lenox, Mass., T. H. E. Richards.
Lithgow, G. W. Doty.
Matteawan, W. A. Mackey.
Milan, J. E. Carley.
Millbrook and Verbank, C. H. Grubb.
Norfolk, Conn., to be supplied, E. H. Todd going to Elizaville.
North Egremont, Arthur Griffin.
North Goshen and South Norfolk, Ralph Birdsall.
North Highland, A. C. Wright.
Pawling, John W. Ackerley.
Philmont, O. A. Merchant.
Pine Plains, George H. Chesebro.
Pleasant Valley, to be supplied, J. P. Taylor to Claverack.
Poughkeepsie, Hedding Church, J. H. Michell; Washington Street, D. B. Thompson.
Rhinebeck, R. M. Stratton.
Stockbridge, Mass., R. F. Elsden.
Stockport, Lorenzo Ecbbins.
Tivoli, R. L. Lewis.
West Hillsdale, G. H. Johnson.
West Taghkanick, W. W. Wilcox.

NEWBURG DISTRICT.
Presiding Elder, Andrew Schriver.
Bullville, James Empringham.
Cannonsville, F. A. Russell.
Downsville, L. P. Tucker.
East Branch, R. J. Vandervoort.
Fish's Eddy and French Woods, John T. Gardiner.
Cannonsville, Fred. Russell.
Grahamsville, R. L. Rose.
Hancock, M. M. Knickern.
Kerhonkson, N. L. Leroy.
Kyserike and High Falls, C. B. Conroy.
Kellam, Lookout, and Union, W. A. Rodney.
Middletown, C. A. Holla.
Milton, F. H. Deming.
Napanock, James J. Henry.
Newburg—St. John's, F. L. Wilson.
Phillipsport and Wurtsborough, G. W. Grinton.
Sugar Loaf, E. Corneille.
Walden Fields Hermance.
Warwick, E. B. Count.
White Lake and Hurd, J. W. Naramore.

KINGSTON DISTRICT.
Presiding Elder, Philip Germond.
Andes, L. F. Piper.
Athens, S. P. Gallaway.
Blenheim, D. N. F. Blakeney.
Bovina, M. P. Williams.
Cairo, James Douglass.
Catskill, E. L. Hoffecker.
Charlotteville, P. W. Finger.
Coxsackie—W. H. Mickle.
Dormansville, St. John Coleman; R. T. Edwards, local preacher.
Franklin, G. B. Snyder.
Gilboa, W. E. Morse.
Glasco, J. H. Fyfe.
Halcottsville and Dry Brook, W. Comstock.
Hensenville, O. R. Abrams.
East Kingston, H. F. Brown.
Kingston, Trinity, W. F. Compton.
Lexington, E. A. Buckhout.
Meridale, Judson Graves.
New Baltimore, Joseph Long.
Olive, A. W. Cool.
Pine Hill and Shandaken, J. M. Wilkinson.
Shoken, O. P. Dales.
Summit, D. H. Piper.
Treadwell, J. J. Dean.
Earlton and Midway, Wesley Price.

THE NEWARK CONFERENCE.

Treasurer A. M. Palmer Resigns—Appointments for the Year.

PATERSON, N. J., April 10.—The Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed to-day. After serving for forty years, A. M. Palmer, the Conference Treasurer, handed in his last report. In giving the amounts raised this year, he said there had been an increase all along the line. As he had reached his eighty-third year, Mr. Palmer asked to be relieved, and nominated as his successor J. A. Cole, an assistant treasurer. Mr. Cole was elected, and Mr. Palmer made consulting treasurer. During his forty years' incumbency Mr. Palmer said he had handled $1,074,000 of Conference funds.

In behalf of the ministers of the Newark District, the Bishop made a short speech to the retiring Presiding Elder, Dr. S. P. Hammond, and presented him with a purse. Dr. Hammond has spent twelve years in the eldership.

The report of the camp-meeting committee said that the annual camp-meeting will be held at Mount Tabor from Aug. 8 to 20. The managing committee recommended are A. B. Richardson, W. H. Morgan, and C. S. Woodruff, which is a change from the committee of late years. Mr. Morgan asked the co-operation of all, and said the new committee would have a genuine camp-meeting service. Dr. C. R. Barnes, however, replied that there would have to be some radical changes in the management to accomplish this result.

A resolution of respect to Mrs. Hobart, sympathizing with her over the death of her husband, Vice President Hobart, was adopted.

The following are the appointments for the year:

NEWARK DISTRICT.
Presiding Elder, W. L. Hoagland.
Arlington, W. S. Robinson.
Basking Ridge, J. E. Appley.
Belleville, J. O. Winner.
Bernardsville, W. E. Judd.
Bloomfield, Park Church, J. G. Johnston.
Caldwell, A. Lucas.
Chatham, W. J. Hampton.
Denville, D. W. C. Ramsey.
East Orange, Calvary, A. H. Tuttle; Ferry Church, C. J. Hoyt; Park Avenue, R. B. Urny; Sanford Street, W. B. Wigg.
Franklin, Elbert Clement.
Green Village, A. W. Leonard.
Hilton, G. F. Dickinson.
Irvington, J. W. Ryder.
Livingston, supply.
Madison, J. B. Faulks.
Maplewood, A. D. Berry.
Mendham, George Mooney.
Montclair, J. T. Dobbins.
Morristown, J. T. Cuultas.
Newark—Centenary, F. C. Baldwin; Central, W. H. Morgan; St. James, E. Tert; St. Andrew's, T. F. Alexander; Dashiell Memorial, D. D. Eaton; Davis Memorial, W. M. Trumbower; De Groot, R. K. Boyd; Eighth Avenue, M. Martin; Franklin Street, F. S. Simmons; Halsey Street, D. Haleron; Roseville, H. Spellmeyer; St. Luke's, W. P. Ferguson; South St. Paul's, T. P. Frost; South Market Street, supply; Summerfield, A. R. Cronce; Trinity, J. O. Sparnon; Union Street, J. H. Egbert.
New Providence, A. M. Harris.
New Vernon, supply.
Orange, Frank MacDaniel.
Parsippany, supply.
Pine Brook and Clinton, Albert Van Deusen.
Pleasant Plains and Union Village, supply.
Rockaway Valley, supply.
South Orange, H. F. Randolph.
Springfield, C. H. Van Glahn.
Summit, C. S. Ryman.
Verona, H. B. Leach.
Watsessing, F. H. Knight.
West Orange, C. E. Hastings.
Whippany, supply.

JERSEY CITY DISTRICT.
Presiding Elder, J. R. Wright.
Allendale, Archer Memorial, O. C. Winans.
Alpine, M. A. Johnston.
Arcola, L. H. Hough.
Barryville, N. Y., S. O. Rusby.
Bayonne, First Church, J. A. Hensey; Forty-fourth Street, A. J. Turner.
Bergen Point, W. B. Fleming.
Bloomingdale, W. R. Kiefer.
Campgaw, William Jackson.
Centreville and Greenville, N. Y., W. A. Tinney.
Coleville and Libertyville, C. J. Schilling.
Coolbaugh, Penn., W. E. Sloat.
Deckertown, W. A. Knox.
Dingman's, Penn., E. H. Atwood.
Duffern, N. Y., M. E. Grant.
Englewood, J. W. Daily.
Garnerville, N. Y., W. H. Russell.
Hackensack, Asbury, H. M. Simpson; First Church, J. B. Heard.
Hasbrouck Heights, Victor Wood.
Haverstraw, N. Y., S. P. Hammond.
Hewitt and Ringwood, supply.
Hillsdale, L. T. Janes.
Hoboken, First Church, C. L. Mead; Carteret Avenue, H. R. Voft.
Jersey City, Centenary, F. S. Cockman; Emory, G. C. Vogel; Hedding, J. A. Owen; Janes, W. M. Johnston; Lafayette, William Redheffer; Linden Avenue, E. C. Dutcher; Palisade, P. G. Blight; St. Paul's, W. H. Ruth; Simpson, R. M. Aylesworth; Trinity, D. B. F. Randolph; Westside Avenue, O. E. Little; Union Hill, W. E. Blakeslee.
Leonia, supply.
Matamoras, Penn., T. G. Spencer.
Midvale, George Whitehead.
Milford, Penn., C. E. Scudder.
Montvale and Saddle River, supply.
Morning View and Fort Lee, supply.
New City, N. Y., E. O. Howland.
Newfoundland, George Fountain.
Nyack, N. Y., C. S. Kemble.
Oakland Valley, W. D. Greenleaf.
Otisville, N. Y., T. S. Molyneux.
Palisades, N. Y., H. J. Bliss.
Pearl River, N. Y., O. J. Shoop.
Piermont, N. Y., George Angleman.
Port Jervis, N. Y., W. A. Chadwick.
Ridgefield Park, Alfred Evans.
Ridgewood, E. M. Garton.
Rockland Lake, N. Y., Gardner Howland.
Sparrowbush and Mongaup, N. J., F. L. Rhodes.
Spring Valley and Monsey, N. Y., Frank Chadwick.
Stony Point, N. Y., L. F. Borman; First Church, J. H. Piker.
Thiells, N. Y., R. B. Lockwood.
Unionville, supply.
Vernon and Glenwood, George Price.
Viola and Wesley Chapel, N. Y., A. L. Smith.
Waldwick, A. J. Conklin.
West Town, N. Y., Isaac Thomas.
Wortendyke, Thomas Hall.

ELIZABETH DISTRICT.
Presiding Elder, G. W. Smith.
Asbury and Bethlehem, F. L. Sellman.
Bloomsburg, J. B. J. Rhodes.
Bound Brook, F. L. Rounds.
Califon and Fairmount, M. H. Rhodes.
Centreville and Stanton, N. L. Bogardus.
Chester, R. B. Neight.
Clinton and Allerton, E. H. Conklin.
Cokesebury, H. D. Opdyke.
Cranford, supply.
Dunellen, S. K. Doolittle.
East Millstone, S. B. D. Prickett.
Elizabeth, Fulton Street, J. H. Howard; Park Church, G. Bloom; St. James, G. E. Wilding.
Everettstown and Milford, W. K. Gray.
Finnesville, N. W. Wormen.
Flanders and Drakestown, C. E. Walton.
Flemington, W. C. O'Donnell.
Frenchtown, A. Emory.
Gladstone, W. S. Coeyman.
Glen Gardner, supply.
High Bridge, J. I. Boswell.
Junction, M. A. Johnston.
Kingwood, Rosemont, and Stockton, J. W. McManiman.
Lebanon, W. S. Newsoh.
Linden and Alden, supply.
Metuchen, Albert Cain.
Mount Horeb, S. D. Harris.
Mount Zion, supply.
New Dover, G. A. Cain.
New Germantown, supply.
Norton and Mount Salem, I. C. Starr.
Pattenburg and Little York, A. A. Anderson.
Perth Amboy, S. T. Jackson.
Plainfield—First Church, W. C. Snodgrass; Grace, G. W. Gardner; Monroe Avenue, John McMurray.
Quakertown, S. D. Decker.
Rahway, First Church, F. C. Mooney.
Trinity, W. S. Gallaway.
Raritan, E. S. Jamison.
Roselle, R. W. Elliott.
Scotch Plains, C. C. Woodruff.
Sergeantville, E. J. Tomlinson.
Somerville, J. R. Bryan.
Staten Island.—Asbury, J. H. Limbell; Bethel, P. C. Bascom; Grace, A. C. McCrea; Kingsley, J. C. Howard; St. John's, supply; St. Mark's, C. W. Demmings; St. Paul's, W. E. Kinsey; Summerfield, H. J. Johnston; Trinity, Enoch Meacham.
Succasunna, D. N. Ryder.
Woodrow, T. D. Frazee.
Westfield, C. M. Anderson.
White House, E. E. Robertson.
Woodbridge, E. N. Craste.

PATERSON DISTRICT.
Presiding Elder, John Krantz.
Paterson, Belle Vista, supply; Cedar Cliff, W. W. Vanderhoff; Calvary, Henry Bice; Cross Street, C. F. Hull; Embury, J. S. Gilbert; Grace, William Eakins; Market Street, J. M. Meeker; Paterson Avenue, J. F. Andrew; Prospect Street, W. S. McGowan; Simpson, Charles Waldron; Trinity, W. D. Church; Wesley, W. E. Palmer; West Paterson, supply.
Anderson and Mount Lebanon, W. H. Carson.
Andover, F. A. Mason.
Belvidere, Nathaniel Brooks.
Blairstown, Richard Johns.
Boonton, C. C. Moulsdale.
Branchville, A. L. Wilson.
Broadway, J. E. Hancock.
Buttzville and Free Union, W. H. Burley.
Columbia and Hainsberg, W. P. King.
Dover, First Church, C. S. Woodruff; Grace, W. T. Gibbs.
East Rutherford, F. J. Hubach.
Frankfort Plains, supply.
Glenview, supply.
Hackettstown, C. X. Hutchinson.
Hainsville and Centreville, supply.
Harmony and Stewartsville, A. C. Covery.
Hibernia, M. S. Lambert.
Hope, W. H. Haggerty.
Hopatcong and Hurdtown, supply.
Johnsonburg, J. Bovenizer.
Kingsland, supply.
Lafayette, W. H. Patton.
Little Falls, S. N. Bebout.
Montville, J. B. Taylor.
Mount Fern, W. H. McCormick.
Mount Freedom and Milbrook, J. H. L. Reed.
Mount Hermon, E. F. Fowler.
Mountain View, G. F. Apgar.
Newton, A. B. Richardson.
North Paterson, W. B. Wigg.
Oxford, R. F. Bayliss.
Passaic, L. C. Muller.
Phillsberg, First Church, E. V. King; Wesley, S. H. Jones.
Port Colden, supply.
Port Morris, J. H. E. Schultz.
Port Murray and Mount Bethel, William Aten.
Port Oram, T. E. Gorden.
Rockaway, W. C. Trimbell.
Rutherford, J. F. Maschman.
Sparta, O. N. West.
Stanhope and Waterloo, William McCain.
Stillwater, Jacob Tyndall.
Summerfield, supply.
Swartswood, supply.
Tebo, supply.
Tranquility, William Stout.
Vienna and James Chapel, supply.
Walpack Centre, D. D. Smalley.
Washington, C. R. Barnes.

HAS REVENGE ON HIS CAPTORS.

Prisoner Keeps Pro-Boer Police Awake by Whistling British Airs.

Frank D. Shea, thirty-six years old, of 2,575 Marion Avenue, was arrested last night at a late hour by Policeman William E. Powers of the Bronx Park Squad on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. He was taken to the Morrisania Police Station and locked up. He wanted the Sergeant on the desk to send for Police Commissioner Abell of Brooklyn, but the Sergeant declined. Shea thereupon vowed vengeance, and he had scarcely been placed in a cell when his diabolical scheme of revenge was unfolded.

In some way he had learned that the police of the Morrisania Station are strongly pro-Boer in their sentiments, and so in a loud, shrill key he began to whistle. First "Rule, Britannia," awoke the echoes of the station house and likewise the sleepers in it. Then followed in rapid succession "The Absent-minded Beggar," "Tommy Atkins," and "Mandalay." Finally he burst forth into "God Save the Queen," and the helpless policemen could only toss feverishly on their cots and gnash their teeth in impotent rage.

At an early hour this morning Shea was still whistling, and his powers seemed unimpaired.

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Neckwear For Girls & Boys.

Nowhere else will you find such a variety of colors, designs and patterns, particularly adapted for young people's wear, as are carried at the Children's Store. Most of the styles are made especially for us and cannot be obtained elsewhere.

For Girls and Misses.

Crepe de Chene "Twice Arounds," fringed ends, in all the new spring colors, $1.15.

Lace Barbs in cream and white, $1.00 to $1.45.

Bows and String Ties, in pretty colors, 25c.

English Squares of white duck, embroidered in silk, 45c.

For Boys and Youths.

Teck Scarfs, in figures and stripes—various combination of colors, 39c. to 48c.

Imperial Scarfs, figured or striped, on light or medium grounds; also of white Ottoman and self-figured silks, 39c. to 98c.

Windsor Scarfs, of imported silks, in pretty basket checks, of navy blue and white; also in handsome large plaids, white, with white figures and heavy black gros grain, 25c. to 45c.

60-62 West 23d St.

GEORGE W. HULL ARRESTED.

Said to be an Arizona Millionaire and Is Accused of Perjury.

George W. Hull, who is said to be a millionaire mine owner in Arizona, was arrested yesterday morning by Detective Sergeants Armstrong and Reidy of the Central Office as he was about to leave the city. Hull was remanded by Magistrate Brann in the Jefferson Market Police Court without bail, as the offense alleged against him was supposed to have been committed before the Supreme Court, and only a Justice of a court of similar jurisdiction could fix or accept bail. He was not represented at this hearing, but later in the day secured counsel, who made another motion to admit him to bail, which was also unsuccessful.

The arrest was said to have been made on the request of the authorities of Rhode Island, where Mr. Hull, according to the police, was wanted to answer to a charge of perjury alleged to have been committed by him in a suit brought by him before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of that State for divorce from his wife.

In telegrams from Providence last night, however, Attorney General Turner is quoted as saying that there is no indictment in that State against Hull, and Gov. Dyer as denying that he has issued requisition papers. It appears that Mrs. Hull's lawyer, Archibald C. Matteson, has made a private complaint against Mr. Hull for perjury, which consisted of his swearing that he had been a resident of the State of Rhode Island for a year. It is alleged that he had not lived in the State twenty-four hours.

Mr. Hull denounced his arrest as an outrage, but refused to say anything further about the matter.

TEXAS FLOODS SUBSIDING.

Loss of Life and Property Damage Very Great—Brazos Still Dangerous.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 10.—The waters are receding in the swollen rivers and streams of Texas, and it is believed that the worst is over. The property damage by reason of the sudden rush of water will be very large, while many lives have been lost. It is learned to-night that eight persons out of a traveling party of fifteen, composed of two families, were drowned at the junction of the middle Concho River and Kiowa Creek, in Iron County. The names of the families are Queen and Wilson, and they were from McCulloch County, Texas. Of the eleven members of the Queen family seven were drowned, father, mother, and five children, among the latter being an eight months old baby. A boy of the Wilson family was also swept away. The bodies of the unfortunate victims of the flood were found after a search of thirty hours.

The waters of the Colorado River, having swept the Counties of Travis, Bastrop, Fayette, and Guadaloupe and points north of here, are now washing farms in Wharton County as they near the Gulf. That section of the lowlands is now under water, the river being some six or eight miles wide in places. The inhabitants were warned in time to remove their live stock and their valuables to higher ground.

The flood in the Brazos River is now the main point of interest. There was a heavy rain to-day in the country which the crest of the flood is approaching, and this will add materially to the volume of water which will strike the section between Richmond and the mouth of the river. Every precaution has been taken to prevent loss of life and stock, but the loss in crops will be heavy, as the newly planted ground will be swept away in the bottoms. The farmers, however, will have time to repair the damage, provided they can secure help. Reports are that many tenants have become dissatisfied and are preparing to leave that portion of the prairies.

The Guadaloupe is still booming its way toward the Gulf, devastating the crops and destroying bridges. No loss of life is reported from this section. Train service remains badly crippled.

Wreckers Ditch a Freight Train.

HOUSTON, Texas, April 10.—An attempt was made to-day to wreck an International and Great Northern passenger train near Taylor. An extra freight was ditched instead. Fireman J. J. Lyons was killed, and Engineer Ackerman and Brakeman J. S. Jacobs each had a leg broken. The Sheriff is after the wreckers.

PEOPLE'S GAS GETS THE OGDEN.

Latter's Stockholders Increase Its Stock to $10,000,000.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The Ogden Gas Company passed into the control of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company to-day. The stockholders of the Ogden met and sanctioned the deal negotiated by the officers of the organization. While the People's will have control of the Ogden, the latter company will not be absorbed, but will be operated as a separate organization with increased territory on the north side. There will be no change in the price of gas.

The stockholders resolved to increase the capitalization from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. It was also concluded to forthwith issue $6,000,000 of fifty-year 5 per cent. gold bearing bonds to be secured by a trust deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The turning over of the Ogden includes the purchase of the franchise of the Cosmopolitan Electric Company, which is practically an integral part of the Ogden. The electric concern had already laid wires to the extent of many miles, but was not yet ready to furnish light and power.

Dinner Was Ready.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"George, dear—"

"Don't bother me, Laura. I'm reading, and I'd rather read than talk just now."

An hour dragged its way into the dim, misty past, and the voice of Mr. Ferguson was heard calling loudly:

"Laura, how much longer have I got to wait for dinner? It ought to have been ready an hour ago!"

"It was, George," responded Mrs. Ferguson from the dining room. "That was what I went in to tell you, but you didn't want to hear me talk. We have all finished, and everything is cold, but you needn't wait another minute if you want your dinner."

Great Sale of Golf Goods.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Great Sale of Golf Goods.

Women's Golf Suits, Skirts and Capes.

She did not know a driver from a cleek;
She foozled, and the nearby sod she tore;
She couldn't make the course within a week,
There was no need to cry a warning "fore!"
Her stance, her swing, and e'en her waggle—all
Were not according to the ethics; yet,
Although she very seldom hit the ball,
Her *form* was simply perfect—yes, you bet!
—*Edwin L. Sabin in The Smart Set.*

If you're not a famous golfer you may be a nobby dresser. Practical and brilliant styles for the links. And the prices are characteristically Macy's.

Women Golf Skirts, blue and gray double-faced cloth, gored style, inverted and single plaited back, finished with several rows of stitching, $4.88.

Women's Golf Skirts, light gray and brown double-faced cloth, gored style, inverted plait back, finished with several rows of stitching, $5.86.

Women's Golf Skirts, tan, gray and blue double-faced Oxford cloth, gored style, single plaited back, trimmed with wide self strap, finished with several rows of stitching, $10.08.

Women's Golf Suits, brown and gray double-faced cloth, tailor-stitched Eton jacket, single plaited back skirt, finished with several rows of stitching, $19.34.

Women's Golf Suits, dark gray double-faced cloth, tailor-stitched, double-breasted Eton jacket, skirt with new style back, finished with several rows of stitching down front and around, $21.34.

Women's Golf Capes, double-faced cloth, large variety of colors, finished with hood and high collar, $7.81.

Women's Golf Capes, blue and gray double-faced cloth, finished with hood and high collar, $9.74.

Women's Golf Capes, blue, gray and black double-faced cloth, finished with hood and high collar, $11.71.

Men's Golf Clothes—Annex.

Men's Golf Suits, made of all wool fancy cheviots, a large variety of tony plaids and checks, $4.99.

Men's all wool single breasted blue serge Coats, $3.74; double breasted, $4.38.

Men's footless Golf Hose, finished with fancy tops, 32c.

Men's footless wool Golf Hose, finished with fancy tops, 74c.

Men's footless worsted Golf Hose, finished with silk and wool tops, 94c.

Things with Which to Play Golf and Things to Wear While Playing.

Golf is one of the healthful, wholesome, energizing Scotch sports that Americans have naturalized. Gothamites rattle off the lingo of the links with the jauntiest unconcern.

The popularity of the game will be more universal this season than ever. That's good. Nothing better for the mind, the muscle and the nerves. When medicine fails, tackle golf for indigestion and insomnia. But this is not a thesis. It's an advertisement to inform you that we sell the best golf goods at fair prices. Exclusive and other general dealers are doing the usual way—charging extravagant rates. You remember how we lowered the cost of bicycles? The same principle touches golf sundries:—

$2.00 Wooden Clubs at 98c.

Putting and driving depend upon the stance and the swing. Secure the proper club, and likelier than not your strokes will be easy, free and effective, instead of choppy and jerky. You can neither put nor drive with a broomstick. See that the clubs you choose are correctly proportioned. The shafts should be strong, supple and springy—not too thick and not too thin; not too heavy and not too light. The angle and lie of the heads must be controlled by individual taste.

Drivers and Bulger Drivers, Brasseys and Brassey Drivers.

The heads of these clubs are made of carefully selected dogwood and persimmon. They are balanced with mathematical exactness—spliced and tied to split seasoned hickory shafts, and have soft leather hand grips. Experts who know the difference between good clubs and bad ones are urged to test these. They are sold in different stores under various brands at $1.75 and $2.00; our price, 98c.

$1.75 Iron Clubs at 98c.

All kinds of Iron Clubs—styles for obstructions and styles for depressions. As far as the shape of the heads is concerned there is no reason why they should not be turned out by the thousand. The maker who has contrived a good pattern for an iron club can duplicate it without trouble. It is different from securing thoroughly seasoned wood for heads.

Cleeks and Lofters, Jiggers and Putters, Mid Irons, Mashies and Niblics.

Warranted drop forged steel heads, highly polished and perfectly balanced on split hickory shafts, soft leather hand grips. Precisely the same clubs are being sold elsewhere at $1.50 and $1.75; our price, 98c.

Anent Golf Balls.

We conscientiously indorse Siemen's Golf Balls. They are our own importation. Made of the most substantial and resilient gutta percha, moulded in clean-cut fashion, well pressed and painted carefully to fill up all interstices. They will not chip. They'll not swerve, but they will fly true as an arrow from an Indian's bow—$3.74 per dozen.

Triumph Balls, $2.97 doz. | Silverton Balls, $3.64 doz. | Musselburgh Balls, $3.74 doz.

Caddy Bags.

These Caddy Bags are serviceable and low priced—picturesque as well. The golf equipment is not complete without one.

Buying a Caddy Bag without seeing our stock is culpable recklessness.

Brown Canvas, with pocket, trimmed with leather, 89c.

Heavy White Canvas, with pocket, trimmed with leather and metal studs, $1.44.

Extra Heavy Brown Canvas, with pocket, trimmed with leather and metal studs, $1.59.

Plaid Mackintosh Cloth, in all the newest designs, with pocket, trimmed with leather and metal studs, $1.44.

Plaid Mackintosh Cloth, with pocket, reed sides, trimmed with leather, wood bottoms, $2.44.

Grain Leather, leather covered wood bottoms, trimmed with metal studs, $3.12.

Pig Skin, with shoulder strap and pocket, $3.59.

Sole Leather, sewed with porpoise lacing, $5.06.

SONG BIRDS AND MILLINERY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Knowing that you are anxious to be just to the working people, you would confer a great favor upon thousands of working girls by trying to devise some means whereby those who are constantly crying against the killing of song birds for fancy feathers can be convinced that it is not necessary to slaughter song birds to produce fancy feathers.

I have charge of over 150 girls in a millinery establishment. I have been a forewoman for fourteen years, and during that time have never used or employed a song bird or its plumage in my work. The feathers used for millinery are chiefly from fowls killed for edible purposes and from wild game birds, but never from song birds.

Is it wrong to use the plumage from chickens, ducks, geese turkeys, and similar birds, thereby giving employment to thousands of honest working girls who help to support their families? Is it not far wrong to wear kid gloves, for which purpose hundreds of thousands of kids are destroyed annually? Why not permit these innocent creatures to live their natural life and be content with wearing gloves made from goatskin? Furthermore, is it right to kill thousands of seals yearly to supply fine garments for the rich? Why should it be wrong for a poor girl to make a living by working at the feather trade? Every girl in the business would be happy to have laws made which would protect our song birds, also laws which will protect gulls and terns. But let those who are interested inform themselves, so as not to make laws such as Senator Hoar's bill, which provides that no fancy feathers should be manufactured in this country or imported from foreign lands, thereby throwing thousands of those engaged in the fancy feather trade out of employment.

MAGGIE FITZPATRICK.
Rosebank, S. I., April 7, 1900.

JOSEPH FRANKAU DYING.

Commissioner Hess's Brother-in-Law Taken Suddenly Ill on His Way Home.

Word was received at Police Headquarters yesterday that Joseph Frankau, Private Secretary to his brother-in-law, Police Commissioner Hess, and who made his home with the Commissioner at 68 West Sixty-eighth Street, was dying at his home from a long-standing trouble of the liver.

Mr. Frankau was at the Commissioner's office yesterday, and on his way home last evening was suddenly taken ill on the car with hemorrhage of the stomach. He had been with Commissioner Hess for two years.

At one time Frankau enjoyed considerable prominence as an actor, having been with the Hoyt companies, Daniel Frohman, and other prominent theatrical managers. He made his greatest hit in Hoyt's "In a Temperance Town," where he played the part of the commercial traveler.

Mr. Frankau is a widower, and has two daughters, who are both studying art in this city. At a late hour last night he was unconscious.

Uplifters.

"What!" exclaimed the orator, "what two things are helping mankind to get up in the world?"

"The alarm clock and the stepladder," answered the dense person in the rear of the hall.—Baltimore American.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Morton McMichaels, Philadelphia; W. C. Van Horne, Montreal; the Rev. W. S. Johnson, Wilkesbarre; Walter Cramp Philadelphia; James Brown Potter, Newport.

CAMBRIDGE—Judge Neil B. Field, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Renley Luce, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

HOLLAND—C. H. Hood, Minneapolis; F. G. Crane, Dalton, Mass.; E. C. Pope, Cleveland.

ALBEMARLE—Robert W. Taft, Providence.

FIFTH AVENUE—George L. Carter, Bristol, Tenn.; United States Senator J. K. Jones, Chairman Democratic National Committee.

ASTOR—Gaston A. Robbins, Selma, Ala.

PLAZA—Burr G. Wilson, Washington.

NETHERLAND—G. C. Sherman, Watertown; E. H. Butler, Buffalo.

BUCKINGHAM—William F. Slocum, Colorado Springs.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Senator T. M. Pomeroy, Auburn; Judge Stevenson Burke, Cleveland; Howard F. Ware, St. Paul; Oakes Ames, Boston.

PARK AVENUE—H. C. Wooster, Albany; F. P. Bronson, Ottawa.

MURRAY HILL—James C. Farrell, Albany; J. Townsend Lansing, Albany; ex-Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson.

IMPERIAL—Judge Edward Coyne, Geneseo; Wythe Macrae, Memphis; J. H. Dunstan, Montana.

GRAND—Gen. W. M. Kirby, Auburn; A. J. Parsons, Binghamton.

HOFFMAN—George S. Cooper Washington; Edmund Guerin, Montreal; T. R. Bushnell, Cleveland.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Paterson, furs; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bush & Bull Co., Williamsport, Penn.; J. S. Middagh, furnishing goods, notions, and laces; Westminster Hotel.

Root & McBride Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Sprager, silks and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; Mrs. J. Adamson, boys' clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Elliott, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. McKittrick, linings; 116 Worth Street.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. A. Carter, glassware; 460 Broome Street; Plaza Hotel.

Shartenburg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shartenburg, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; N. Epstein, jewelry and novelties; Herald Square Hotel.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. England, dry goods, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; L. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear and muslin underwear; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Meyer, woolens; 722 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Cohen Brothers Company, Wilwaukee, Wis.; S. Cohen, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. French, dress goods and silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Heilbrun, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. E. Mitchell, domestics; 57 White Street.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; F. Hagen, dry goods; W. H. Hagen, furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Lowenheim, L., Amsterdam, N. Y.; dry goods and notions; St. Cloud Hotel.

Powers, D. G., Company, St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. McKilligan, dress goods; Sinclair House.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; 57 White Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions and fancy goods; 57 White Street.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. S. Hinman, china and glass, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Bemis Hat Company, Foxboro, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hats; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stambaugh & Hock, Lebanon, Penn.; S. C. Stambaugh, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Kaufman, furnishing goods, 699 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company

The Wanamaker Store.

Looking Backward Over a Century of Dress

The three-quarters of a century following the days of the Empire showed an inverse progress in dress beauty. Eccentricity went from extreme to extreme. True, there was grace and beauty in spots, and most marvelous handiwork preceding the days of the sewing machine; but there was a lack of ornate beauty in the **"tout ensemble"** *until quite recent years. Now progress is almost phenomenal. A year is an epoch. To-day's accomplishment stands far above the position of a brief year ago. How far, the exposition of to-day best tells.*

The Wanamaker Exposition of Paris Costumes

Exhibitors
King,
Doeuillet & Co.,
Francis & Co.,
Madame Havet,
Masson Templier,
Sara Mayer & Morhange,
Rouff,
Stammler & Jeanne,
Walles & Co.,
Madame Henriette,
Breton & Busquet,
Charavel,
Mademoiselle Corne,
Delame Lelievre & Co.,
Madame Dufond,
Madame Gaspard,
P. Gautier,
Charlotte Glover.

THE style event for 1900 is inaugurated this morning. America sees Paris at its best—sees more than the Paris Exposition will show in Costumes, at Wanamaker's, to-day—a week before the Exposition opens—six weeks earlier than the Exposition will be rightly ready to see.

The year of 1900 is destined to be notable in the annals of costume accomplishment. There are many reasons—most of them attributable to the inspiration of the Paris Exposition. Foremost of all is the study of the past year in the brain of notable exhibitors—the ambition to produce something that will transcend all showings of the past—that will overshadow and outshine all rivals.

But there are many exclusive modistes who will not exhibit their compositi-ns to be copied—their stimulus comes from anxiety that their patrons shall have the most brilliant gowns to wear at the various Exposition functions—gowns that will excite comment, that will say: "Marvelous! Exquisite! Who created it?"

This they count greater fame than mere medals. And yet the Exposition has inspired most marvelous achievements; and the inspiration has added brilliance to everything which hand has touched or brain directed.

Exhibitors
Madame Arnoux,
Leontine Bloch,
Leonie Berthelemot,
Bassier & Co.,
Madame Brawer,
Bellon & Mercier,
A. Caillet,
Hubert & Riqueur,
Leroy,
M. B. Levy,
Neyret Vallee,
Camille Pical,
Julie Tillon,
Taskin,
Leonce Tellier,
Turbeaux-Voytot & Co.,
Veissiere & Loiseau,
Palmyre Vinchon.

A Hundred Model Costumes Attest the Creative Imagery---Hundreds of Pieces of Lingerie Portray the Inspired Handiwork

Only two Paris modistes have arranged for separate exhibits of their productions. They are Sarah Mayer and King. To-day Wanamaker's shows more and finer costumes from each than either will display at the Exposition.

And of the exhibitors in the general costume exhibit, every one is represented here, and the exclusive modistes who refuse the publicity and ostentation—refuse to acknowledge rivals by contesting with them, all these aristocratic folk have sent their creations to Wanamaker's. The most sumptuous and magnificent garments that master wizards of style originality and fabric conjurement could produce.

COMPOSED BY
FRANCIS & Co
PARIS
EXHIBITION 1900
FOR JOHN WANAMAKER

Here are identical reproductions of dresses made for royalty—to be worn at most important European court functions. There are reproductions of Exposition Costumes, as well as later conceptions that are more noteworthy than those to be exhibited to the world in Paris.

Why is this possible to Wanamaker's?—is a natural query. Our chief has been visiting Paris modistes for many years—this house has been the largest American patron of Paris dressmakers. We have seen the rise of almost every name to-day known to fame, and, in many instances, our help and encouragement have aided in their debut to the world as independent workers—some very notable instances might be quoted. Every year we make discoveries, and bring beauty that some beginner has evolved. Name does not guide our selection—originality and artistic merit are gathered wherever found; and yet the proudest modiste of them all would not wish to be unrepresented in the Wanamaker exhibit, which they recognize as their most auspicious presentment to American society.

There is—there can be, no adequate description of the costumes. It were bootless to beggar them by crude word-picturing. There is no medium of comparison. 'Twere like telling a child that the majestic Bengal tiger is a larger hearth-cat; or that the peacock is a brighter-colored turkey.

There are dresses for street, dinner, carriage and evening wear; and there are most sumptuous opera cloaks---dainty as a June zephyr, delicate as an anemone.

Composed by
KING
10, Place Vendôme
PARIS
for
The Paris Exhibition
1900

The Paris Lingerie is a marvel of alluring handicraft. The dainty garments do not seem to be made of mere woven stuffs—they are more like conjurings from clouds, with flounces and ruffles of *cirrus cumuli.* The teagowns are witching folds of downy chiffons, and delicate draperies of softest silks. Some in color tones, others with delicate figurings. And every stitch and plaiting---every puff and embroidering is hand-done. Just the delicate touch of deftest fingers---not a touch too much; not a kink of beauty missed.

Composed BY
Mlle Coffé
For the
Paris Exhibition 1900

One set of Lingerie is made of transparent silk, with a silver sheen, trimmed with exquisite lace tracery. The most beautiful undergarments that Paris has ever sent.

The Paris Waists are a notable group; of chiffons, plain and be-spangled, nets, batistes and silks---more than a hundred exquisite models. There are matinees, garters, petticoats, cotton and silk. A collection to enjoy and marvel at.

These are shown in the Little French Store---Fourth avenue side.

The Paris Finery for Little Tots is the daintiest showing of all. There are Bonnets as delicate and dainty as a daffodil---exquisite, but simple and child-like. There are beautiful party dresses, and delightfully embroidered suits of pique.

Maybe you would just like to know what beautiful things can be made for baby. Welcome to enjoy the sight and catch the suggestion, just the same as if you wished to buy. The foreign pieces are too few for wide sharing. The beauty may have broader application.

Exhibit of models for the making of Costumes to Order. Our tailoring expert has also been abroad, making an exhaustive study of style for women. His collection of Paris models is an interesting feature of the display. You may choose any material you wish, and adapt any beauty ideas that please you; and the dress or suit will be made up to your order, with the highest artistic skill.

The Paris and Other Easter Millinery

The millinery modistes have been as accommodating as the dressmakers, and we have models of Paris Exposition Hats---our showing anticipating the exhibit of originals in Paris by several weeks. Our buyer learned long ago what was to be exhibited and planned that the Wanamaker showing should give a worthy foretaste of foremost Parisian skill *before Easter*---when the beauty would not only be admired; but could be owned and worn by fortunate purchasers before the gates of the Exposition opened.

The most brilliant and distinguished gathering of millinery which we have ever brought together is the notable collection of this present season.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RAPID TRANSIT OPPOSITION

Mayor Urged to Veto Bill Extending the Commission's Powers.

Councilman Cassidy and Alderman Bridges Attack It at Public Hearing and in Municipal Assembly.

The bill which was passed by the recent Legislature at the request of the Rapid Transit Commission extending the powers of that body so as to embrace all the boroughs in the city was the subject of a public hearing before the Mayor yesterday. The commission maintains that it has always had this power, but the act was introduced with the purpose of removing any doubt that might exist on the subject. President Orr, Commissioner Rives, and Edward M. Shepard of counsel to the commission explained the measure and urged the Mayor to approve it.

Mayor Van Wyck was about to adjourn the hearing, when Councilman Cassidy of Queens and Alderman Bridges of Brooklyn came into the room and indicated that they had something to say on the matter. Mr. Bridges spoke first and soon showed that he regarded the measure as an iniquitous one, which was drawn with an ulterior motive.

"I think," said he, "that the Rapid Transit Commissioners went to Albany to get this bill passed for a certain purpose, so I do, and that is to let the Long Island Railroad Company get the franchise to run the road for fifty years and take it out of the hands of the Municipal Assembly. I don't know, but I don't believe that is municipal ownership. When this here hole was dug out in front of the City Hall we was told that that was the first of municipal ownership, but I don't believe it, so I don't.

"I think this road ought to be built by the city. I believe the city ought to get all the proceeds and not like the contract for this tunnel. In fifty years we'll all be dead and gone. We won't know what will happen then. They'll get another fifty years, and you see that'll never be municipal ownership."

Mr. Cassidy objected to the bill, not only because he believed it to be in the interest of the Long Island Railroad Company, but because the Rapid Transit Commission was not answerable to the people. He did not believe the city should lend its credit, even to extend the rapid transit system, at the expense of other public improvements.

A letter was read from Charles O'Conor Hennessy, manager of the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings, in opposition to the bill. Mr. Hennessy characterized the recent contract with Mr. McDonald as a shameful exhibition of waste and improvidence. It was not municipal ownership, he said, but a prostitution of municipal ownership, since the city would not derive any profit from receipts. The road should first have been built and then leased to the highest bidder. He denounced the Rapid Transit Commission for entering into such a contract, and said the law should be repealed at the next term of the Legislature.

The attack on the bill was renewed in the Municipal Assembly in the afternoon, Mr. Cassidy leading it in the Council and Mr. Bridges in the Board of Aldermen. Both bodies adopted by unanimous vote a resolution calling upon the Mayor to veto the bill. Mr. Bridges in a long speech denounced the measure as having been drafted by a "cunning hand," and said that it was an insult to the Municipal Assembly, which ought to be resented. Mr. Cassidy repeated the speech he had delivered before the Mayor.

ELEVATORS AT STATIONS.

Favorable Action of Manhattan Reported and Denied.

The Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company met yesterday. Russell Sage, who attended the meeting, was afterward asked what business was done. "We noted," said he, "that the company is prospering well, from recent reports. The earnings are increasing and the expenses are decreasing."

Mr. Sage was asked as to the prospects for putting in inclined elevators in place of the stairways connected with the elevated stations, and said the plan to do so was progressing.

"At the meeting to-day," said he, "we voted favorably on the proposition to award contracts. A few elevators will probably be put first at the stations where traffic is heaviest."

At the office of Vice President Skitt of the company it was subsequently denied that any progress had been made in the matter.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN'S BUSY DAY.

Unsuccessful Effort to Obtain a Pardon for a Murderer.

John L. Sullivan spent yesterday in a vain attempt to see Assistant District Attorney McIntyre. He arrived at a saloon opposite the Criminal Court Building early yesterday morning in a cab with a sleepy driver and a tired-looking horse. Going inside he saluted the bartender with a resounding thump on the back.

"Set up the best in the house for everybody," he said, "and send for Abe Levy, the lawyer."

The drinks were set out and consumed, and Levy appeared a few moments later.

"See here, Abe," said Sullivan, "I want you to introduce me to Johnny McIntyre. I want to ask him to pardon me friend Eddie Wise, who was convicted for murderin' a man named Beasley on Twenty-eighth Street. He'll be executed soon if I don't get him off. He's a dead game sport, and I want to get him off."

The lawyer explained that the District Attorney had no power to pardon a murderer, and refused to introduce Sullivan to him. He escaped from the saloon before the ex-champion pugilist had fully grasped his meaning.

Sullivan spent the rest of the day in the saloon sending messengers for all the Assistant District Attorneys in turn. All of them declined the invitation, however, saying that it would be beneath their dignity to enter a saloon. Meanwhile the sleepy cabman slumbered peacefully in the sunlight outside the saloon, and Sullivan ordered drinks inside and hurled a variety of compliments at District Attorneys, individually and collectively. At 5 o'clock the cabman awoke and looked at his watch.

"Say, boss," he shouted to the ex-pugilist, who appeared in the doorway of the saloon, "you've had this cab for twenty-two hours now. We ought to be gettin' a move on."

"All right," said the ex-champion. "Drive me home. I can see that there ain't no consideration for a public man in this town."

ALLEGED POISONER ARRESTED.

Ex-Husband of Cincinnati Woman Held in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—Charles O. Winold was arrested to-day and is held for the Cincinnati authorities on the charge of attempting to poison his wife and children in the latter city on March 30.

Winold, when arrested, gave an assumed name, but when questioned by the detectives recited a partial history of the troubles between himself and his wife. He said that his wife had obtained a divorce from him in Minneapolis; that, under disguise he had kidnapped his four children, and took them to Marietta, Ohio. After a long legal battle in Hoboken, N. J., last year the children were returned to the custody of their mother.

"I understand my former wife is going to be married again. I would rather kill my children than that they should be placed under the care of a stepfather," he is quoted as saying to the officers." Winold is a traveling salesman, and was arrested to-day on information received from the Cincinnati police yesterday.

The Municipal Art Commission.

The members of the Municipal Art Commission held a meeting yesterday at the offices of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. It was of short duration, and it was understood that the question of statues in the parks was informally discussed. Afterward C. T. Barney, the President, made this statement: "The Municipal Art Commission feels that the initiative in the matter of any removals of statues or monuments from the parks rests with the Park Department." The following members of the commission were present: C. T. Barney, John La Farge, Daniel C. French, ex-Judge H. E. Howland, and C. F. McKim.

NEW JERSEY LAND SCHEME.

Metropolitan Financiers to Invest $1,000,000 at Deal Beach.

A group of prominent New York capitalists, men whose names are familiar in Metropolitan Street Railway and Standard Oil affairs, have completed a deal which will result in the building up of a new seaside resort on the New Jersey coast. They have obtained control of the Atlantic Coast Realty Company, which owns Deal Beach, N. J., and have virtually reorganized it. A large plot of ground has been bought adjoining the present flourishing settlement of Deal Beach on the west, and it will be consolidated with Deal Beach proper, the whole property making one large park of some 535 acres, to be called Deal Park. The amount of money already put into Deal Beach is at least $1,500,000, and another million will be used in the improvement, so that Deal Park will represent an investment of at least $2,500,000.

The new interests held a meeting in this city yesterday. Daniel O'Day was elected President of the corporation, and the Directors chosen were Daniel O'Day, Thomas F. Ryan, and Anthony N. Brady of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company syndicate; H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate; ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, receiver of the Third Avenue Railroad Company; Col. G. B. M. Harvey, receiver for Harper & Brothers; President George W. Young of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and J. Henry Haggerty, who is a brother-in-law of John D. Crimmins. Work on the new improvements has already started.

The Atlantic Coast Realty Company began three years ago to develop Deal Beach, which is now a fashionable Summer resort, on the New Jersey coast, just north of Allenhurst, N. J. It has a golf clubhouse and one of the best golf links in the country. The new plot of ground, which contains about 385 acres, was formerly the property of ex-Collector Thomas Murphy. George W. Young bought it for the new interests. He will spend the Summer in the old Murphy house there, where the late Gen. Grant was often entertained, and will also erect a twenty-five-thousand-dollar residence in the new park. His brother, James C. Young, is to put up a fifteen-thousand-dollar house there. Plans have been accepted for about half a dozen other new houses to be erected on the new ground at a cost of from $7,000 to $20,000.

Justices Glidersleeve and O'Brien of the Supreme Court, Vice President Thomas F. Clarke of the Western Union, Robert T. Lincoln, Alfred Young, and Nelson G. Waterbury are others who will have cottages at Deal Beach this Summer. The cottages will be largely rented to New Yorkers, but a number of Westerners will also spend their Summers at the resort.

RAMAPO INJUNCTION DENIED.

Justice Smith Says that It Is Unnecessary, as the Legislature Has Acted.

Justice Smith, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday handed down a decision in the suit of Borough President Edward M. Grout to enjoin the Board of Public Improvements from making a contract with the Ramapo Water Company to supply the city with water. A temporary injunction was obtained by Mr. Grout in November last, and in December a motion to make it permanent was argued. Justice Smith withheld his decision, expecting that the Legislature would pass the anti-Ramapo bill.

In his decision Justice Smith said in part: "Recent legislation affecting the subject matter of this action has rendered unnecessary a decision upon the merits of the various questions urged by the plaintiff as grounds adequate to sustain the injunction granted herein. * * * The motion is denied, without costs."

COLER AGAINST GOODSELL BILL.

Says It Favors Fifth Avenue Line and Is Class Legislation.

Controller Coler last night delivered an address before the congregation of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, on "The City of New York." After delivering the address the Controller gave out a statement to the press denouncing the bill introduced by Senator Goodsell, which has been passed by the Senate and the Assembly, and is now awaiting the Governor's signature to become a law. The Goodsell bill is a measure amending the transportation act so that any stage company in the City of New York which has been doing business for five years may extend its route to any part of the city, provided it obtains permission from the Railroad Commission. Following is Controller Coler's statement:

"The Goodsell bill is special legislaion of the worst class and designed to completely destroy the carefully framed provisions of the charter of the City of New York, drafted relative to the granting of franchises in the city. It is a fact that the only corporation in the City of New York which owns and has operated a stage line for the five years past is a corporation operating a stage line on Fifth Avenue. And in the City of New York alone are there special provisions guarding the granting of a franchise to stage coach corporations to operate in the public streets. Thus this act, though drafted in a general language, applies solely to one particular corporation."

STATE FAIR COMMISSION.

Governor Signs Bill for State Control of Syracuse Grounds.

ALBANY, April 10.—Gov. Roosevelt today signed Senator Ambler's bill providing for a commission to govern the State Fair and taking possession of the property at Syracuse for the State.

Under the provisions of the bill the Governor has appointed the following as Commissioners: Frederick C. Stevens of Attica, Harry Hamlin of Buffalo, and Charles Herbert Halcomb of Syracuse for three years; Elliot B. Norris of Sodus, George Wilber of Oneonta, and Samuel D. Willard of Geneva for two years; James H. Durkee of Sandy Hill, George A. Smith of Frankfort, and Frank D. Ward of Batavia for one year. In addition the Lieutenant Governor and the Commissioner of Agriculture were designated in the act as members of the commission.

Of the appointments, Mr. Norris is a representative of the New York State Grange, Mr. Wilber represents the Union Association of Agricultural Societies, and Mr. Durkee the New York State Association of County Agricultural Societies, in compliance with the provisions of the act. Mr. Hamlin is one of the well-known Hamlin family of horse breeders of Erie County. Mr. Willard is a well-known horticulturist. Mr. Smith represents the dairymen, and Mr. Ward is a successful breeder.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, April 10.—Gov. Roosevelt today signed the following bills:

Mr. McMILLAN—For the furnishing of lifesaving apparatus and appliances along the shores or banks of streams in cities, towns, and villages.

Mr. ROGERS—Appropriating $50,000 to continue the promotion of sugar beet culture.

Mr. BURNETT—Providing that any agricultural society, club, or exposition which shall permit the use of any gambling outfit on fair grounds shall forfeit the moneys received from the State under the agricultural laws.

Teachers Will Besiege the Governor.

A delegation representing the public school teachers of this city will go to Albany on Friday morning to attend the hearing before Gov. Roosevelt on the Davis Salary bill, which was passed over the veto of Mayor Van Wyck. The teachers will urge the Governor to affix his signature to the bill, and as it received the unanimous support of the Republican majority in the Legislature, they are hopeful of success, despite the opposition of the city officials.

Electric Light Company Bill Hearing.

ALBANY, April 10.—Gov. Roosevelt will give a hearing April 19, at 3:30 P. M., on Assemblyman Sullivan's bill amending the act relative to the powers of electric light companies to condemn lands.

Kentucky Republicans Favor Taylor.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—The Republican State Central Committee to-day issued a call for a state convention to meet here May 17. It is practically settled that Gov. Taylor, ex-Gov. Bradley, Senator De Boe, and W. A. Gaines, colored, will be the delegates at large to the Philadelphia convention. If meanwhile the Republicans are defeated before the Supreme Court in the contest for State offices, they will renominate Gov. Taylor for the November elections.

MR. CLEVELAND'S LECTURES

Concludes His Talk at Princeton on Executive's Independence.

Breaks a Lance in Defense of Office Seekers—Is University's Choice for Stafford Little Lectureship.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 10.—Ex-President Cleveland delivered in Alexander Hall to-night his second and last lecture on "The Independence of the Executive."

At its conclusion President Patton announced that "next year, the year after, and for just as many years as Mr. Cleveland wishes and is strong enough to lecture to us, he will be our first and only choice as the incumbent of the Stafford Little lectureship in political science."

The immense crowd of university people who filled the auditorium cheered most enthusiastically and were very loath to leave the hall.

Henry Stafford Little of Trenton, donor of the lectureship, was Mrs. Cleveland's escort.

The ex-President began his lecture by speaking of the pressure for the removal of public office holders immediately after the change of Administration in 1885, and the substitution of Democrats in their places.

"While I claim," he said, "to have earned a position which entitles me to resent the accusation that I either openly or covertly favor swift official decapitation for partisan purposes, I have no sympathy with the intolerant people who, without the least appreciation of the meaning of party work and service, supercilliously affect to despise all those who apply for office as they would those guilty of a flagrant misdemeanor.

"Why should we indiscriminately hate those who seek office? They may not have entirely emancipated themselves from the belief that the offices should pass with party victory, but even if this is charged against them, it can surely be said that in all other respects they are in very many instances as honest, as capable, and as intelligent as any of us. There may be reasons and considerations which properly defeat their aspirations, but their applications are not always disgraceful. I have an idea that sometimes the greatest difference between them and those who needlessly abuse them and gloat over their discomfiture consists in the fact that the office seekers desire office, and their critics, being more profitably employed, do not."

Mr. Cleveland then passed to a discussion of his contraversy with the Senate over the question of transmitting the reasons for suspensions from office and the papers relating thereto.

"I could not uphold the conviction," he said, "that a compliance with such requests would be to that extent a failure to protect and defend the Constitution, as well as a wrong to the great office I held in trust for the people, and which I was bound to transmit unimpaired to my successors; nor could I be unmindful of a constant tendency in certain quarters to encroach upon executive functions, or of the eagerness with which executive concession would be seized upon as establishing precedent."

Mr. Cleveland then quoted at length from the report of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, to which the question had been referred, and also from his own message to the Senate. After reviewing the debate in the Senate upon the questions presented by the report, he commented upon the passage by the Senate of the resolution condemning the Attorney General for withholding the papers and documents, which the Senate had demanded.

He then pointed out that in December, 1885, prior to the first request or demand upon an executive department relating to suspensions and before any controversy upon the subject arose, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the total repeal of the law of 1869. This bill slumbered in the Senate Committee on the Judiciary until June, 1886, nearly three months after the close of the controversy. It was then returned to the Senate with a favorable report and passed both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

"Thus," declared Mr. Cleveland, in closing, "was an unpleasant controversy happily followed by an expurgation of the last vestige of statutory sanction to an encroachment upon Constitutional executive prerogatives, and thus was a time-honored interpretation of the Constitution restored to us. The President, freed from the Senate's claim of tutelage, became again the independent agent of the people—representing a co-ordinate branch of their Government—charged with responsibilities which under his oath he ought not to avoid or share."

ASK REVISION OF CREED.

Members of Utica Presbytery Think It Is Time for a Change.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., April 10.—The Utica Presbytery this afternoon had a stormy debate over the question of creed revision. The committee to which had been referred a resolution at the morning session that the time was opportune for a change in the creed, referring especially to paragraphs regarding the doctrine of election and reprobation, reported that the present is not an auspicious time to attempt such revision, saying, "Lest fleeing from the evils that we have, we come to vaster evils that we know not of."

The liberal element voted the resolution down by a large majority, and a resolution was introduced recommending that in view of present conditions the General Assembly be asked to consider whether the time has not come for instituting a movement to effect in part a revision of the doctrinal standards or the adoption of a simpler form of confession. During the debate on the question, the Rev. Ralph W. Brokaw of Utica called the Westminster Confession a back number, and said it should be put in a glass case for preservation. Another Utica minister termed it a monumental literary curiosity of no practical use in church work. The resolution was passed.

HELPED DYING MAN TO DIE.

Kentuckian Shoots His Bedridden Brother-in-Law in the Head.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 10.—"Bud" Lecompte, a young farmer living in this county, walked into the home of his brother-in-law, Hiram Stafford, this afternoon and fired three bullets into Stafford, who had been sick in bed for a month past, killing him instantly. The neighbors believe Lecompte is crazy, though he had shown no previous evidence of insanity.

Lecompte walked into the room where the sick man lay and said to him: "You are going to die, anyway. I will just put you out of your misery." With this he fired three bullets from a rifle into Stafford's head. Albert Jefferson, on whose farm the shooting occurred, arrested Lecompte and lodged him in jail here.

The murderer maintains that Stafford was hopelessly ill and that he killed him only on this account. Stafford married Lecompte's sister.

MISS CLOGG PLEADS GUILTY.

Sentence of Woman Who Eloped with a Roller Skater Suspended.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—Miss Harriet R. Clogg, the young Baltimore woman, otherwise known as Mrs. Bisnau, pleaded guilty to-day to the charge of fraud in having obtained goods and money from Baltimore merchants and bankers by means of worthless checks. She was paroled for a year, and sentence will in the meantime be suspended, and at the expiration of that time, if her conduct has been exemplary, she will be discharged from custody altogether.

Miss Clogg inherited about $15,000 from her parents, and soon after eloped with Bisnau, who is a dentist, and an expert on roller skates. The fortune was squandered by Bisnau, and Miss Clogg, returning to Baltimore, secured money for a trip to Europe by means of worthless checks. On her return to this country she was arrested, while Bisnau was allowed to go free. A child, now about four months old, was born to Miss Clogg shortly before her arrest.

A Correction.

Robert E. Pattison, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, who is prominently mentioned as a Presidential candidate by the anti-Bryan Democrats, was not in the city to attend the dinner given at the Metropolitan Club by George Foster Peabody to H. H. Hanna, as stated in yesterday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The mistake arose from the confusion of the ex-Governor's name with that of R. Stuart Patterson, a member of the Monetary Commission, who was one of the guests.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE RUSH FOR CAPE NOME

Hundreds of Adventurous People Have Already Left Dawson.

THOUSANDS MORE WAITING

Will Follow the Ice Down the Yukon—Few Claim Owners Join the Rush to New Camp.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DAWSON, Yukon Territory, Canada, March 22.—The back of the Alaskan Winter is broken. For several days the thermometer has registered from zero to thirty degrees above. It is at the latter point now, and the sun pours down on the snow in such fury that it is impossible to see without green glasses, and half of the inhabitants are temporarily blinded from it.

The miners see prospects of an early clean-up, as the water will be running in a month at most at this rate. It is feared that there will be a scarcity of water this season, as the snowfall has been very light—not more than 18 inches altogether. It would appear that the camp will be deserted as soon as the clean-up is over, for the Cape Nome craze is as intense here as it is on the outside, apparently.

It is estimated that fully two thousand persons will follow the ice down the Yukon and that as soon as the clean-up is over fully four thousand more will go. Every possible floating conveyance has been chartered, and all along the shore may be seen men busy fitting up scows and barges of all sizes and descriptions for the trip, while engines are being put into old cast-away "tubs" with the hope of using them for towing the various craft down the river.

The persons who will make up the first "stampede" will be principally the "sporting" fraternity—saloon men, dance hall magnates, gamblers, pugilists, and the hangers on of this part of the population of a mining camp, together with the women of the adventuress order, who follow the various branches enumerated, and who are an inseparable adjunct of a prosperous mining camp.

Dawson has never been what these people would consider an ideal town. While we have a few of the class of men who attain notoriety by their extravagance and riotous way of living as well as some of the class of "suckers" from whom the gambler makes his living—the man who "rolls 'em high"—yet they are in the minority, and the average miner has, in being compelled to work so hard to wrest the precious gold from mother earth's frozen bosom, learned the lesson of prudence and the value of the money he has secured, and he resolves on purchasing with it a more abiding pleasure than can be found in the saloon, dance hall, or at the faro table.

And so it happens that the "fraternity," both male and female, hails with delight the discovery of a mining camp where on account of the comparatively easy methods of extracting the gold, and where the "clean-up" will come every night instead of only once a year, as here, the fool favored by fortune will distribute his money with a free hand and as fast as he gets it.

In their anxiety to get to Nome before the expected rush from Pacific Coast points, in order to secure choice locations these people will forego the harvest of the clean-up here and follow the ice down the Yukon as far as Kaltag or Anvik, where they will go over the Portage to Unalliklik or St. Michael. From these points they hope to secure passage to Nome.

Since about the 1st of February, fully fifty people per day, on an average, have left Dawson for Nome via the Yukon River, with dog teams. In some cases men whose eagerness exceeded their better judgment have left, pulling their sled with a load of from 150 to 300 pounds of provisions and camping outfit. Needless to say, these men will finish the journey by boat in the Spring, if they succeed in escaping death in some form on the trail—a very unlikely prospect.

It is almost a certainty that when the history of the Nome stampede is written, the deaths of many venturesome ones will be chronicled. In their eagerness to land their passengers at their destination and return for more—for the transportation facilities at either end are inadequate to meet the demands, for all want to arrive by the first boat, hoping thereby to secure a favorable location—it is more than likely that all usual precautions will be disregarded, and a great loss of life must result.

The voyage from the mouth of the Yukon River to St. Michael, for instance, is a very rough one, and will test the powers of the ocean-going vessels; but for the shallow, flat-bottomed, and top-heavy river boats, with their stern wheels and old-fashioned steering gear, it is a very hazardous one—so much so that not infrequently these boats tie up for days in the delta of the Yukon, waiting for a favorable opportunity to slip out and up to St. Michael.

From Seattle reports come to us that every conceivable kind of craft is being brought into service. The list of navigators acquainted with those comparatively unknown waters, in which almost every month some boat is wrecked on "an uncharted rock," will have been exhausted, and many tyros will attempt to lead other gold-blind ones to Nome. The results cannot but be disastrous to many of the stampeders, unless indeed it is true, as the old pioneers so often assert, when they see a tenderfoot pass unscathed through an experience which usually means death, that "God loves the Cheechahco."

While the exodus from Dawson to Nome will practically depopulate the town, it will not materially decrease the producing population, for aside from the sporting element, the majority of others who will go will be made up of the unsuccessful and the wage workers. These latter will be almost replaced in number by the new arrivals from the outside, for every successful miner is the means of bringing to the country several of his friends and relatives. While it is true that some of our most prosperous claim-owners are going, this is due to a common saying here that "a man owes it to himself" to go and see what merits the new camp has, and if his own observations verify reports, he will in all probability "buy in" in some claims. Still, he will not relinquish his hold on the older and more tried-and-proved camp unless he gets all he feels his holdings are worth.

In the stampede of '97 many men came here who should never have left their own warm firesides. These men have been of little use to the camp and a burden to themselves. These will all go to Nome, and others will be the gain.

Taken altogether, the more thoughtful ones believe that the Nome rush will be beneficial to Klondike, for it will serve to show to the makers of our regulations and the men who have so misgoverned the country the results of their methods, and we hope once more for a turning over of affairs and the promulgation of regulations whose sole apparent object will not be the "killing of the goose which lays the golden egg."

The gold is here, and in quantities undreamed of by those who are unacquainted with the country. And it would be impossible to excite people now here about any other camp—even though it possessed the added enchantment of distance—were it not for the widespread discontent which prevails on account of the lack of justice and the prevalence to an alarming extent of corruption in official circles.

As a rule, people here estimate the probable output of this season at about $30,000,000, or about twice that of last season. I think this will be found to be an exaggerated estimate, for many of the richest claims in the district have been closed down for the season, the owners hoping for the repeal of at least the substantial modification of the royalty regulation and preferring to let their mines lie idle—since the gold is in as safe a bank as it will ever be in—rather than to work them and pay to the Government the outrageous sum of 10 per cent. of the gross output.

The output, however, will be about $20,000,000, and the Klondike country will produce that amount on an average per year for the next fifty years, for, in the language of the pioneer, "it has not been scratched yet."

LEROY PELLETIER.

Youth Accused of Embezzling $10,300.

BOSTON, April 10.—Herbert F. Milligan, the trusted bookkeeper of the Union Loan and Trust Company, was arrested to-day charged with embezzling $10,300 of the institution's funds. It is understood he has confessed. Milligan is twenty-one years old and married. His peculiations, it is said, have been going on since July and were in sums ranging from $200 to $2,000, the irregularities being concealed by falsifying the books. Recently it was learned that Milligan was spending money liberally in bucket shops.

We Want You

to know this fact—that you can save a dollar on the price of your spring hat by buying it here.

At $2.00

our line of derbys and Alpines comprises the latest fancies in soft hats, and the same styles in derbys that the five-dollar hatters are showing. "A new hat if the old one goes wrong," is the best guarantee of their quality.

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street
125th Street, Corner 3d Ave.

MILLER TRIAL NEAR END

Abrupt Conclusion of Case for the People a Surprise.

Defense Was Not Ready to Go On—Question Whether Prisoner Will Take the Stand Not Decided.

About 4 P. M. yesterday District Attorney Clarke astonished counsel for "Syndicate" William F. Miller by saying: "The case for the people is all in."

"This is a little unexpected," said ex-District Attorney Ridgway; "I ask for an adjournment."

As Mr. Ridgway's request indicated, Miller's lawyers were taken aback. They did not expect that the testimony for the people would be completed for at least another day. There was much speculation in court as to whether or not Miller will be called to the witness stand to-day. His lawyers held a consultation about that important point last evening, and Mr. Ridgway afterward said that the matter probably would be decided about noon. This would seem to indicate that people who assert that there is a strong difference of opinion among the various lawyers engaged directly or indirectly for the defense as to the expediency of putting the "syndicate financier" on his oath before the jury are not far wrong.

August O. Verly, the first witness called yesterday, testified that he was employed by the Franklin Syndicate from Nov. 3 to Nov. 24 at $5 a week. He was an investor in the syndicate to the extent of $50, and received a dividend of $5.

Charles Schmidt, Miller's brother-in-law, said he had an impression that Miller used to be in the tea business in Wall Street. In November, 1899, witness said, he made an estimate that there were 12,000 subscribers to the syndicate.

Arthur M. Harris testified as to Miller's purchase of $50,000 of 3 per cent. United States bonds.

Elizabeth C. Murphy, a stenographer, said that on Friday, Nov. 24, she saw Miller come to Ammon's office and go into Ammon's room. "He was carrying a satchel, but he left that on the outside," said the witness.

George W. Yuille of 70 Tompkins Avenue said he had put in $10 in the syndicate and drawn out $30, and then "it went up."

Henry Wilson, who made the one-thousand-dollar transaction for Mrs. Moeser, said that Miller told him that he could not insure the $1,000, but that it was already insured. Mrs. Moeser, he added, borrowed the money that she put in.

Rudolph Gunther testified as to the wholesale manner in which Miller advertised his syndicate in "the smallest daily papers published throughout the United States, including Oklahoma."

John L. Daly of Tottenville, S. I., who was the assignee chosen by Miller, said that the highest amount of cash taken in on one day, a Friday, was $55,000. "While I was in possession as Miller's assignee," he added, "Capt. Reynolds took all the paraphernalia. He asked where Miller was. I told him I didn't know. Capt. Reynolds and I put the currency in a bag, sealed it, put our names on it, and sent it to Police Headquarters. There were, in addition to the currency, checks, Post Office orders, and special orders. Everything combined amounted to $24,000."

"Have you received $200,000 that was taken by this defendant on Nov. 23—have you, as his assignee, received that sum?" witness was asked.

"I have not," said Mr. Daly.

"Do you know anything of that sum of money?"

"I do not."

District Attorney Clarke then took the witness stand and testified.

"When the defendant Miller was arrested on the bench warrant and was arraigned here," he said, "he was asked by me in the presence of the Court, to make a declaration as to whether or not he was in Canada when apprehended by the police. Mr. Ammon's counsel appeared for him, and in the presence of the Court he stated that he was."

"What was the purpose of asking?" demanded ex-District Attorney Ridgway, cross-examining the District Attorney.

"I was afraid that some international complication might arise," replied Mr. Clarke. "Miller was brought back from Canada without due requisition, and I wanted him to explain that, so that it would not be raised on the trial."

"It did not relate, of course, to the question of Miller's guilt," said Mr. Ridgway.

"No," said Mr. Clarke. "I simply wanted to relieve the case from any embarrassment caused by any international difficulty."

"And so," drawled the ex-District Attorney, "you have not gone on the witness stand to give this case a certain degree of importance, but it has only been to relieve the Government from international complications?"

"Yes!" responded the District Attorney sharply. "Yes! Pre-cisely—and to prove that Miller was in Canada for a while."

PITTSBURG SHORT OF COAL.

Miners' Strike Causes an Alarming Scarcity of Fuel.

PITTSBURG, April 10.—With 10,000 miners on a strike and many of the mines operating on half time, and with no immediate prospect of a complete resumption, the condition in the coal trade locally has assumed an alarming aspect. Coal yards in Pittsburg and Allegheny are short of fuel, and to-day domestic consumers were given only half of the amount they asked for in order that the supply may be made to go around until more is obtained.

This condition exists not only in the two cities, but in most of the important boroughs of the county, and has affected many towns further away which depend on Pittsburg for their supply. Reports from the district to-day did not give much encouragement to the mine owners. Most of the diggers are still idle, having refused to obey the advice of the Executive Committee to go to work pending a settlement of the points of contention in the convention Thursday.

Wm Vogel & Son

Your Prince Albert

Should be a perfect fit if ever was a coat and waistcoat. Its materials should be unquestioned as to excellence—its workmanship the very highest.

All this we offer you in addition to economical prices.

AT $20—Black Thibet and Oxford Cheviot Prince Albert Coat and Vest; silk faced to buttonholes, vest double-breasted.

AT $25—Fine Black Worsted Thibet Prince Albert Coat and Vest—silk lined throughout to buttonholes with heavy silk—vest double-breasted.

AT $30—Oxford and Black Vicuna Thibet Prince Albert Coat and Vest—showing the highest degree of sartorial skill.

Do you know that we have increased selling space—increased assortments—increased facilities in every direction for our largely increased Spring trade?

Broadway, cor. Houston St.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIETY'S MAGAZINE.

THE SMART SET
A MAGAZINE OF CLEVERNESS

April Number Out To-day.

SOME GOOD THINGS IN IT ARE:

"The Revolution of English Society," by the Countess of Warwick.
"The Toilet of Venus," by Edgar Saltus.
"The Smart Set and Society," by Clement Scott.
"A Modern Daughter," by Julien Gordon.
"The Aloofness of Lucy," by Caroline King Duer.
"The Fascination of Alphonse," by Max Pemberton.
"The Way of a Maid with a Man," by Richard Marsh.
"A Man's Ideal," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox.
"A Summer Journey," by Mrs. Burton Harrison.
"A Maiden Diplomat," by L. H. Bickford.

THE SMART SET had a larger sale for its first number, March, than any new magazine ever brought out in America.

THE SMART SET contains no articles on current topics. Any number is as readable, every page of it, six months after its date as at any time. It is fiction, verse, satire, wit and sketch.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, $3.00. SINGLE COPIES, 25 Cents.

THE SMART SET, 1,135 Broadway, New York.

MEN SHOT IN STRIKE RIOT

Half Hundred Italians in Fierce Fight at Mamaroneck.

CONTRACTOR SHOOTS LEADER

The Battle Stopped by Force of Police and Special Deputies, Who Make Eighteen Arrests.

Special to The New York Times.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., April 10.—The strike among Italian laborers, which during the past week has extended all over Westchester County and which began here yesterday, culminated this morning in a pitched battle between strikers and laborers who refused to stop work.

During the riot, which lasted for half an hour, two men were shot, one of whom may die, and two laborers were beaten into insensibility with clubs. At least two other men are thought to have been shot, but are now in hiding. About fifty men participated in the riot, and fully as many pistol shots were fired. Eighteen arrests were made by the police and a posse of special deputies appointed from among the citizens of this place.

The trouble took place at Sound View, an extensive property situated at Barry and Mamaroneck Avenues, which is being graded and cut into building lots. The property is owned by Samuel Cohen of New York, and the work of grading it is in the hands of Michael Griffin, a contractor of Mount Vernon, who employs about thirty-five laborers and truckmen, twenty-five of whom are Italians. This gang started the general strike yesterday morning, after demanding $1.50 for a day of nine hours' work, which was refused.

The twenty-five Italians secured two American flags and paraded through the streets of this town and the village of Larchmont, persuading laborers on various works to turn out until there was a procession of nearly 200 strikers. Sheriff Molloy of Westchester County was notified of impending trouble, and 20 deputies were sent here early this morning from White Plains. The deputies went to the stone works of Duffy & McCabe, where 200 new men had gone to work in place of strikers. It was at this point that trouble was expected. Meanwhile Contractor Griffin had taken on a new gang of workmen, and it was here that the strikers turned their attention this morning.

PREPARED FOR RESISTANCE.

About 25 strikers approached Sound View in a body. Griffin and his men were expecting them, and were prepared to resist them. The half dozen American truckmen engaged in the work refused to take part in the impending row, and with the carts and horses were sent to another part of the property. Griffin and the Italian workmen then lined up and awaited the approach of the strikers. When the latter had approached to within 25 feet Griffin stepped forward with a shotgun in his hands.

"The first man who steps another step will get shot," he said.

Cevera Ponasi, who was leading the strikers, stepped forward and Griffin fired. The entire charge of No. 4 shot struck Ponasi in the right thigh, riddling the flesh. The man dropped to the ground with a cry and the strikers charged in a body. Before Griffin could defend himself he was knocked down and a half dozen shots were fired at him. One bullet went through the brim of his hat within an inch of his head, while two others pierced his coat.

Griffin's men had in the meantime charged the steers with clubs, stones, and revolvers, and a constant fusillade of bullets was kept up. Pasquale, Marstrihlo, a striker, after felling Gernio Petto with a club, was made the target of a shower of bullets, two of which struck him in the left leg just below the knee, shattering the bone. Groups of men were fighting in a dozen different localities.

Deputy Sheriff Sivalls, who lives a half mile away, was attracted by the sound of the battle, and realizing that he could do nothing single-handed, ran into town for assistance. The noise of the fighting was heard by other residents living even further away, and the rumor soon spread through the town that a dozen men had been killed. Chief of Police Nichols gathered together six policemen, all the available men, and Justice John W. McCabe hurriedly swore in fifteen special deputies. This posse hurried toward the scene of hostilities.

By this time the firing had ceased, but isolated encounters with sticks and stones were still in progress. The woods in the vicinity were filled with fleeing men being pursued when the policemen and deputies arrived, but when the men saw the officers approaching all tried to hide.

RESEMBLED A BATTLEFIELD.

The scene of the struggle resembled a battlefield. Ponasi, the leader of the strikers, was found lying by the roadside almost unconscious from loss of blood. A little further on Marstrahio was found with two bullets in his leg. Nicolo Valla, a striker, was the next man found. He had half a dozen scalp wounds. Gernio Petto, one of Griffin's men, was discovered lying in a clump of bushes unconscious and bleeding from wounds in the head.

The police arrested eighteen men, including the wounded, and brought them into town in a wagon. The wounded were taken to Judge McCabe's office, on High Street, and attended by a physician. Coroner Banning of Mount Vernon was sent for, and took Ponasi's ante-mortem statement, as it was thought that he could not live. He said Contractor Griffin shot him without warning. Valla and Petto, who were suffering from scalp wounds, soon recovered, while the two men suffering from bullets were sent to the County Hospital at East View.

Contractor Griffin was arrested shortly after noon by Deputy Sheriff Kuss on the road between this place and White Plains. He said that he had been to White Plains to notify Sheriff Molloy of the trouble. He said he had shot Ponasi only in defense of his life, as the striker threatened it. Griffin with the other prisoners were arraigned before Justice McCabe

KINDERGARTEN EXHIBITION

Wonderful Results of the System Attractively Displayed.

Wash Sketches in Color, Photographic Work, and a Little House Fully Furnished Among the Features.

The exhibition of the work done by the children of the eighteen kindergartens of the New York Kindergarten opened yesterday morning at the Amity Kindergarten, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street.

One small room was used to display the gifts, the wooden spheres, cylinders, and cubes which the children study as basic principles, and which in the occupations, which fill another and larger room, show what can be done with trained eyes, imaginations, and fingers. When it is considered that the children who belong to these kindergartens are only from three to five and a half years old, and that they come from the homes of many of the poorest people in the city, the cleverness exhibited is remarkable.

There is a constant development in kindergarten work, and while it does not diverge from the teachings of Froebel, small improvements are made in different ways, which enable the children to profit by them. There is much nature work taught. The little ones are allowed to use crayons in place of the stiffer pencils, and with colored wash they make attractive color sketches. They have also taken up photography, and with blue sensitized paper and pressed flowers and grasses make impressions in the sun and put their printed papers in water to fix them. These blue prints form one of the attractions of the exhibition.

The children are taken on outings as frequently as possible, and the work on the following days in the schoolroom always shows the effect of the impression made on the children's minds. The carpenters and blacksmiths in the vicinity of the schools are interested in the little ones, and open their shops to them. In the clay models at the exhibition are all sorts of carpenters' tools, horseshoes innumerable, anvils, and blacksmiths' implements. There is what artists call "feeling" in all the work the children do, and elephants, horses, goats, rabbits, and even alligators, are shaped into speaking likenesses of the real animals.

Individual character shows in the work, and, while the little boys were making big iron chains and horses and boats, the little girls were making Easter bonnets. There were several of the latter, which if they were not as good specimens of their kind as the animals made by the boys, presented more difficulty, because an Easter bonnet has each year different characteristics, which living things have not.

The children's wash sketches in color were in many cases pretty and artistic. They are in many cases exhibited with the branch of cones of pine boughs from which they were taken. The teachers say that the children are so eager to reproduce everything they see that they go to work with enthusiasm and freedom from self-consciousness, and work for effect, and produce surprisingly good results. A little house fully furnished is one of the features of the exhibition. The furniture is of thin blocks with woven splint backs, nails or pins for legs; the dishes are of clay, and a bed cover and a rug for the floor woven.

Two new kindergartens have been added to those in charge of the association this year, and it is possible that two or three more, which are much needed, will be added soon. There are many children on the waiting list. Parents are interested, and one colored preacher has asked for a kindergarten for the little ones in his charge. It is felt that the work of the association has passed now from a philanthropic stage, and has become a recognized educational factor in the community.

The exhibition will be open to-day and to-morrow from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

HOFFMAN HOUSE PERJURY CASE.

Treasurer Grahams Polley Enters a Plea of Not Guilty.

Grahams Polley, Treasurer of the Hoffman House Corporation, appeared before Recorder Goff in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday and entered a plea of not guilty to an indictment for perjury found against him May 26, 1898. At that time Polley entered a plea of not guilty, with a privilege of withdrawal, and on June 2, 1899, through his counsel, Vernon M. Davis, entered a demurrer to the indictment. No action whatever was taken in regard to this until Monday, when Recorder Goff announced that he had decided not to allow the demurrer and ordered the defendant to appear in court to plead yesterday.

The indictment against Polley is the result of a civil suit brought against the Hoffman House Corporation by Edward S. Stokes, over the transfer of a portion of the corporation's stock.

It is alleged that the defendant made false statements in his amended answer to this suit.

MANILA SOLDIERS' LIBRARY.

Major Strong Says the Undertaking Has Proved Successful.

The movement begun by the wife of Chief Surgeon Greenleaf, United States Navy, of the Department of the Pacific, to establish a circulating library in Manila for the benefit of the soldiers, has been most successful. Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, who has heartily co-operated in the movement, is greatly encouraged. Major Strong, who is an officer of the International Express Company, said yesterday:

"The undertaking has been a remarkable success, and the American soldiers in the Philippines are receiving an abundance of entertaining reading matter. By an arrangement with our company each outgoing ship agrees to carry, free of charge, two tons of reading matter in the form of books, magazines, and papers. Last Saturday we had more than four tons of such material, and, rather than hold the additional two tons here, our company paid the freight charges on the extra matter. We still have several large cases to ship."

Major Strong's attention was called to sundry complaints that the express company had failed to call for packages concerning which notice had been forwarded. He expressed regret for the oversight, and said he would personally see to it that they were sent for at once.

PRODUCTS FOR THE EAST.

Dutch Ship Carries Steel House, Rails, and Thirty-one Locomotives.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—A complete house built of steel is a portion of the cargo of the Dutch ship Wilhelmina, which has just sailed from this port for Japan and Russia. The structure is in sections, and when erected will be two stories in height. It is consigned to Prince Yoshibito of Tokio, who believes a steel residence will better withstand the earthquakes which are characteristic of the district in which he lives than one of native construction. The steel house was built at Pittsburg at a cost of $21,481.

Besides the house, the Wilhelmina has stowed away in her hold bridge material, together with nails, spikes, and 8,204 steel rails for Yokohama, which will be used in the construction of the Tokio City Railroad, which will be 200 miles in length.

The Wilhelmina will also put into the port of Vladivostock, Russia, where she will land a cargo of thirty-one locomotives and tenders, which are valued at $430,200, making one of the most valuable cargoes to leave this port for many years.

Big Verdict for Injured Engineer.

ITHACA, April 10.—The Supreme Court jury in the case of John Lee against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to-day rendered a verdict of $11,000 for the plaintiff. This amount is the largest ever awarded in the county. Lee was injured two years ago in crossing a bridge over the highway near Groton. He was in charge of a traction engine, and the bridge gave way under its weight.

Answers to Correspondents.

"C. C. K.": There is in the Constitution of the United States no provision prohibiting the election of any person as President because of his religious belief.

VICTOR R. BARON: For information desired address the company named, at 21 Park Row.

TOBACCO DEALERS COMBINE.

An Association Formed to Fight the American Tobacco Company.

Retail tobacco dealers of this city have organized an association that has already over 300 members for mutual protection and the betterment of their business. It was formed, it is said, to resist what the dealers say are the exactions and hard terms of the American Tobacco Company, which has nearly monopolised the cigarette and smoking tobacco trade in the city. The officers of the organization are: President—John E. Kenyon, at Third Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street; Treasurer—Louis Bigl, at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue; Secretary—H. M. Lewin.

President Kenyon said yesterday: "We want to introduce to the trade more outside manufacturers who will be satisfied with making a reasonable profit and give us an opportunity to do so, too. We are tired of being dictated to by one firm. Many of our customers call for different brands of cigarettes, but under the rules of the American Tobacco Company a dealer who buys from it must not sell other brands. This rule, however, has been greatly modified since we organized, because we showed the company that perhaps we could get along without it.

"One of our members persisted in selling brands of cigarettes other than those of the American Tobacco Company, and the company refused to supply him with goods. He managed to get the company's cigarettes from out-of-town wholesalers at lower rates than he had paid here. The company heard of this, and promised to sell him all the goods he wanted without conditions.

"The factor system by which the American Tobacco Company sent its goods to us to be sold under commission was discontinued about six months ago. As soon as it had secured full control of the trade, as it thought, it compelled the dealers to buy its cigarettes for spot cash, and refused to give any dealer time. It then raised the price of a certain popular brand of cigarettes 10 cents per 1,000 for some time, and the price on a certain smoking tobacco was raised 7 cents per five pounds.

"We organized and sent a letter to the company informing it of the fact, and two weeks later it reduced the price of the cigarettes to the old rate. We also sent letters to manufacturers of cigarettes and tobacco in the city and those in the West and South, asking them to aid us. We decided to buy cigarettes and tobacco from other manufacturers, and cut down our purchases from the American Tobacco Company. I cut down my purchases from it by 30 per cent."

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHTS OF VETERANS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.—John J. Scannell's appeal from the judgment for $9,666.66 secured by Carl Jussen against him individually, besides a peremptory writ of mandamus, directing him, as Fire Commissioner, to assign him to duty in the Fire Department in a position like that formerly held by him, was heard before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday. Jussen, who is an honorably discharged veteran of the civil war, was appointed "Chief Clerk or Secretary" of the Fire Department in 1876. Mr. Scannell, when he became Fire Commissioner, on Jan. 1, 1898, under the Greater New York Charter, refused Jussen's request, when he tendered his services, to assign him to a position similar to that which he had held. Mr. Scannell claimed that Jussen's former position was confidential, and he was therefore excluded from the protection of the veteran law. He also denied there was any position in the present Fire Department like that formerly held by Jussen. On the trial, before Justice McAdam, the jury found that the position was not a confidential one, and that it was that of a "regular clerk." The jury also found that the Secretaryship of the present Fire Department was in all substantial respects like the Secretaryship held by Jussen, with substantially the same duties. Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly contended, on behalf of Mr. Scannell, that the position of Secretary to the Fire Department was and is now strictly confidential to the head of the department; that the charge of the Court that there was nothing secret or private in the correspondence or records which Jussen kept as Secretary of the department was contrary to the evidence, and that the intent of the Veteran act was to afford protection to a veteran and not to give him means of attack. Henry L. Stimson argued for the respondent that the findings of the jury were sustained by the evidence, and were therefore conclusive; that all of Jussen's former duties survived in the present Fire Department, and are performed by the new Secretary, Augustus T. Docharty, and therefore the change brought about by the Greater New York Charter afforded no reason why the relator could not be given his rights as a veteran. The Court reserved decision.

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FALLING INTO OPEN HATCHWAY.—Michael Tully, a longshoreman, who was employed on May 25, 1894, to assist in loading the steamship Lampasas, a three-decked vessel, which belonged to the New York and Texas Steamship Company, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon was directed to go to the forward hatch upon the lower deck, and in so doing fell through the hatchway, which was uncovered, into the hold and was injured, requiring the amputation of one of his legs. The hatchways above the lower deck were closed to protect the goods on board from rain; there were no lamps, and the ports of the lower deck did not afford sufficient light to show the hatchway, which was about ten feet square and unprotected by stanchions. There were lanterns furnished by the company, which could have been obtained, in a building on the dock near the ship, but it did not appear that Tully, who had had litle experience as a longshoreman, knew of that fact, or of the location of the uncovered hatchway. Tully, in his suit in Brooklyn against the company for damages, was given a verdict for $25,000. The Second Appellate Division held that this was excessive, that $15,000 was a sufficient compensation, and, on stipulation reducing the verdict to this sum, the judgment was unanimously affirmed. This judgment has now been upheld by the Court of Appeals, which holds, following the opinion below by Justice Bradley, that, though the company was not liable for the failure of the foreman to direct the plaintiff to go ashore and get a lantern, he being in this respect a co-employe, the foreman represented the company in directing that the hatchways of the upper deck should be covered to keep off the rain, that being a matter which was not connected with the performance of the work, and which did not subserve the purposes of the employes in their service.

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LIABILITY OF SURETY.—D. Phoenix Ingraham, who in February, 1897, in a suit brought by Mary Harris against William C. Lesster, was appointed receiver of the rents of certain premises, was ordered by the Court in July, 1898, to pay a balance of $578.82 remaining in his hands to Mrs. Harris, as being due her under a deficiency judgment. The Appellate Division reversed the order below and directed the receiver to pay Lesster out of the funds in his hands $778.98. An appeal by Mr. Ingraham to the Court of Appeals was dismissed, with costs. Lesster then brought suit in the City Court against the Lawyers' Surety Company, Mr. Ingraham's surety, for $778.98, with interest on the receiver's bond, and $92.70 costs on appeal to the Court of Appeals. The First Appellate Division has now reversed judgment recovered by Lesster below. The Court holds, Justice Rumsey giving the opinion, Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice McLaughlin dissenting, that the receiver, having paid over the money under an order of the Court, he should be permitted to make proof of that fact in answer to any charge of apparent disobedience to the order of the Appellate Court reversing the order under which the payment was made, and directing payment to be made to another party. The reversed order was held to be a protection to the receiver if the payment was made in good faith, no stay having been obtained. There being evidence in Lesster's suit tending to show that the payment was not made in good faith, and there being also evidence to the contrary, the defendant was held to be entitled to have the question of good faith submitted to the jury.

Rectory for St. Mark's Church.

Old St. Mark's Church, at the beginning of the second century of its existence, finds itself without a rectory, and the Vestry has issued a special appeal to all interested for subscriptions to remedy this deficiency. Property adjoining the church, in East Eleventh Street, has been purchased, and the parish authorities hope to commence work May 1. The total outlay for house and land is estimated at $32,000. The committee in charge of the matter is as follows: Cornelius E. Mitchell, John Brooks Leavitt, David Lydig, Zelah Van Loan, and Henry A. Simonds.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Eastern Lines Agree to Meet Canadian Pacific Through Rate.

First and Second Class Fares to Pacific Coast to be Cut—Immigrant Traffic to be Distributed.

At the meeting of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee yesterday afternoon, the representatives of the Eastern lines decided to comply with the demands of the Western lines and to meet the rates of the Canadian Pacific to points on the Pacific Coast.

The propositions for the continuance of the Immigrant Bureau and for the distribution of the immigrant traffic were also accepted. The report of the special committee which was sent to Chicago to confer with Western lines, and which report contained the suggestions adopted yesterday, was presented, and the committee was discharged.

The decision of the trunk lines to meet Canadian Pacific rates to coast points is not a surprise, as it was apparent that no amicable settlement in the nature of an agreement could be reached with that road. The decision will mean a reduction for American lines of about $1.50 for first-class and $3 for second-class fares, this being the difference between Canadian Pacific rates and the standard rates of the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and other transcontinental lines. Part of this reduction will be borne by the trunk lines and part by the Western connections.

Eastbound rates from St. Paul, which Western roads say are necessary to meet "Soo" rates, were not touched upon at the meeting. The Central Traffic Association, at Chicago, however, took action yesterday, and its propositions will be submitted to the Joint Passenger Committee, which is to meet in this city next week. The St. Paul lines that are principally interested in getting the trunk lines to agree to this cut have threatened to boycot the "Soo" line, by diverting from it as much traffic, both passenger and freight, as is possible, and as the "Soo" line would probably retaliate by further cuts, the trouble would likely result in a serious rate war.

This may be averted if the trunk lines can be induced to bear a portion of the reduction which St. Paul lines claim as necessary, but the burden of which they do not wish to carry alone.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC ROAD.

House Passes a Measure to Bring About a Settlement.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The House today passed the bill to create a commission to make a settlement with the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad of its indebtedness to the United States.

Mr. Shafroth (Col.) thought the bill should be amended so as to permit of competition in the settlement of the debt of the road. The road was not impecunious, he said. The last report of the Pacific Railroad Commissioner showed that it had earned 3½ per cent. net on its entire indebtedness, including its debt to the Government, principal and interest. There were four roads which would naturally compete for this road. He offered an amendment, which was accepted, enlarging the powers of the commission so that it could receive propositions from any corporation, sell or assign the Government lien, or do any and all things necessary to secure the best settlement for the Government.

LONG HAUL QUESTION IN COURT.

The Omaha and St. Louis Asks for Mandamus on the Burlington.

An action in mandamus has been brought in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis by the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad to compel the Burlington to receive at Council Bluffs merchandise in car lots consigned to points on the Burlington line. The Burlington maintains that such shipments originating east of Chicago must be delivered to it at Chicago, unless they were transferred to Burlington cars, when they would be received at local rates.

This is probably the first time that the question of the "long haul" demand has been brought into a United States court. Heretofore railroads have always allowed the claims for the long haul on the ground that when no other road can reach the point of destination, the last road was entitled to the greatest revenue obtainable, and that in such a case railroads originating the freight cannot carry it to the end of their lines to the detriment of the line which reaches the point of destination.

Engineers and Firemen Dissatisfied.

Engineers and firemen on the Lake Shore are said to be dissatisfied with the work expected of them in the running of the fast engines between Buffalo and Cleveland. Twenty-two men are said to have left the road and more may follow unless some relief is promised. This run of 184 miles is now made in 4 hours without change. The high speed maintained is a severe strain on the men, and it is stated that men have dropped in the cab from exhaustion. Formerly the men were relieved at Erie, and a similar arrangement is now wanted by them.

Union Pacific's New Fast Train.

The Union Pacific announces that on and after April 22 it will operate a new train between Chicago and Portland, Oregon. This train will be known as the "Overland Limited," and will shorten the time between the two cities by 2 hours and 45 minutes. The train will go through without change, and will carry Pullman palace sleeping cars, buffet, smoking, and library cars, and dining cars.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Summer schedules of the New York Central system will take effect April 29. A number of new trains will be put on.

Six funerals went out of the Grand Central Station yesterday. This was an unusually large number, the average being about one or two.

A committee of Buffalo citizens will meet President Callaway of the New York Central to-morrow to discuss a new union station for Buffalo.

Vice President and General Manager Ramsey of the Wabash has been appointed a delegate to represent the United States Government and the American Railway Association at the International Congress of Railways to be held at Paris in September.

Charity Organization Society.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following contributions in response to its recent appeals:

For $30, with which to provide a man with an artificial leg—"E. V. J." and "H. W. G." $5 each; Herman K. Scott and Charles J. Chapman, $2 each; R. A. Harratt and Cash, $1 each; $14 is still needed for this case. For $100 to pay board in country for two lads suffering from consumption—"Cash," $10; "E. V. J." and Mrs. Charles Inslee Pardee, $5 each; "F. A. B.," $1; $79 is still needed for these boys. For $200 to provide prolonged medical care in an institution for a young woman who has been for years helpless through rheumatism—"E. F. C. P.," Adrian Iselin, $25 each; "A. M. S.," "A. C. W.," "J. A. C.," $10 each; "E. S." and "E. C.," $6; "Cash," "T. W. B.," J. Gould's Son & Co., and "M. G. L." $1 each; $105 is still needed for this purpose. For $1,000 to pay rent and partially support seven old people who are between seventy and eighty-two years of age—"Miss E. H. G.," $2; "S. M. L.," $25; "Cash," 25 cents; over $900 is still needed for these old people.

For the Benefit of Working Girls.

The Chi Kappa Club will open a rummage shop to-morrow, to last one week, at 230 Amsterdam Avenue, next to the Sherman Square Hotel. The proceeds of this sale will be for the general work of the club, the particular object being the care of working girls suffering from tuberculosis. The club will be grateful for donations of clothes, hats gloves, underwear, shoes for men, women, or children, carpets, furniture, rugs, books, pictures, lamps, and china. These may be sent to 230 Amsterdam Avenue, between 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., to-day.

Liner's Big Passenger List.

Aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sailed yesterday, were 401 first cabin passengers, the largest number ever recorded on a single sailing by the North German Lloyd Line. In addition to these there were 286 in the second cabin and not a spare berth was left in the vessel when she pulled out of her dock.

THE W. C. OASTLER ART SALE.

Chinese, Japanese, and Other Oriental Objects Disposed Of.

The dispersal at auction of the Chinese and Japanese porcelains, Japanese lacquers, metal work, jades, and ivory carvings and other Oriental objects collected by William Churchill Oastler of this city was begun yesterday afternoon at the galleries of the American Art Association, Broadway and Twenty-third Street.

A great deal of interest is being taken in this sale by collectors, and many well-known buyers have come here from other cities to attend it. The auction room yesterday was well filled, in spite of the fact that none of the lacquers, which form the most important feature of the collection, were offered. The dispersal of these—declared by experts to be the finest and most complete collection in America—will be begun this afternoon.

Two hundred and fifteen lots were sold yesterday, for a total of $7,092.50. This result, considering the fact that a large proportion of the objects sold, such as netsukes, ivory, and jade carvings and ornaments, were very small, is regarded by judges of Oriental art as an excellent one.

The highest price of the day's sale was $210, paid by E. Bradley for a shrine garniture in artificially colored pink crystal quartz. It comprises incense burner, vase, and covered perfume box, all mounted on gilt stands of Indian workmanship, which are incrusted with turquoises and other precious stones.

L. Ettlinger gave $105 for a remarkable specimen of old Japanese wood carving. It is in the form of an incense burner, and is decorated with rock crystal, ivory, and jade. A green jade vase, eight inches high, with a highly polished surface and incised fret bands, was sold to T. Van Valkenburg for $190. W. F. Hunter bought a white jade-covered vase, one and one-half inches high, for $125, and a jade beaker-shaped vase, carved with an archaic design, was purchased by J. Eldridge for $112.

The price obtained for an imperial wine pot of pale green jade was regarded as one of the low ones of the afternoon, compared with the amounts the other jade objects fetched. The vase in question is beautifully carved in high and low relief, astonishing in its elaborateness when the hardness of the material is considered. It was sold to J. Pembroke for $100. A green jade incense burner, five and one-half inches high, with designs in low relief, was sold to J. Cookroft for $110, and a small covered box of imperial white jade, of almost the thinness of eggshell porcelain, was bought by E. Bradley for $100.

Yamanaka & Co. were the purchasers of a number of lots, among them being a carnelian double vase of red and white texture, carved in high relief. It was knocked down to them at $135. The next lot, a carving in black agate, was sold for $112.50. The ivory carvings all brought good prices. A figure of Kwan-non, nine and one-half inches high, brought $125.50, and figures of two of the seven household gods, standing on a tai fish, $75.

A few antique Oriental rugs were the last lots sold. A large Ghiordes prayer rug was sold for $132.50, and another of the same make for $100.

PICTURES AT AUCTION.

The 164 paintings, for the most part copies of old masters, and which for the last six months have been on exhibition at the old Academy of Design, for the benefit of the Folts Mission Institute of Herkimer, N. Y., are now on view at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 237 Fifth Avenue, where they will be sold at auction this and to-morrow evenings. These pictures, for which the owner is said to have paid upward of $40,000 a few years ago, were noticed in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Autumn, when first shown at the Academy. An explanatory note attached to the well-composed and charmingly illustrated catalogue states frankly that "the attributions given these pictures are those accorded to them at the time of purchase, and that in forming the collection more attention has been given to bringing together pictures of great art merit than to the names of the artists to whom they are attributed."

This frank and honest statement disarms adverse criticism, and it is a pleasure to record the fact that a number of these canvases in subject, harmonious color, and tone are really good works of art, and are far superior to the majority of the pretentious works constantly offered for sale in this town and unblushingly pronounced original examples of great masters. The attributed Van Dyck, (No. 2,) the Rubens, (No. 1,) the Carlo Dolce, (No. 8,) the Vernet, (No. 11,) the Wouvermans, (No. 42,) and the Zuccarelli (No. 108) are particularly good. The pictures, as shown in these auction rooms, appear to better advantage than when displayed in the larger space of the old Academy.

There will be sold at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries this evening, to-morrow, and Saturday evenings a number of canvases by modern American and foreign and a few attributed old masters. The collection is not one which calls for extended notice and, like others that have recently preceded it, could be best termed a closing out of some dealers' galleries.

SON RECONCILES HIS PARENTS.

Little Albert Stern Brings Them Together During Legal Proceedings.

Albert Stern, Jr., has caused his father and mother to become reconciled. His father, Albert Stern, Sr., took the five-year-old boy over to New Jersey after a quarrel with the lad's mother on March 26. Mrs. Stern obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court, and testimony was to be taken yesterday on the writ before a referee, when the entire proceedings were withdrawn.

Abraham Levy was counsel for Mrs. Stern, and before the hearing all parties met at his office. When Albert, who had been in the custody of his maternal grandmother pending decision, caught sight of his father he rushed up to him and said: "Why don't you come home, papa?"

Before Mr. Stern could answer the little fellow had his arms around his mother and was saying: "Oh, mamma, what's the matter? I want you both."

Mr. and Mrs. Stern settled their differences, and later in the afternoon Mr. Levy appeared before Justice Fitzgerald and asked that all proceedings be discontinued.

Justice Fitzgerald ordered the case discontinued, and Mr. and Mrs. Stern and their son left the court together.

SEEKS TO OUST PARTNERS.

Maurice F. Holahan's Son Sues for Dissolution and Injunction.

Frank M. Holahan, son of the President of the Board of Public Improvements, has applied to the Supreme Court for a dissolution of the partnership composed of himself, James N. Butterly, and B. A. Greene, and for an injunction restraining his partners from entering and using the firm's office in the Park Row Building.

The firm, which has existed about a year, handled street openings, condemnation proceedings, and other matters in connection with the work of the Board of Public Improvements, as well as city matters generally. Mr. Holahan attended to the legal part of the business, while his partners acted as solicitors. The inside facts in the case will be presented in the arguments to-day before Justice Fitzgerald.

HELD FOR $20,000 JUDGMENT.

Effort to Collect Damages for Alienation of a Wife's Affections.

John C. Hayes, who is said to be a broker and commission merchant, was arrested yesterday and locked up in the Ludlow Street Jail for failure to settle a judgment for $20,000 obtained against him in the Supreme Court by Frederick C. Hinkel, a commercial traveler, who alleged that Hayes had alienated his wife's affections.

Hinkel obtained a divorce from his wife, Gertrude, two years ago on account of her frequent bicycle rides with Hayes. After the divorce was obtained, Hayes and Mrs. Hinkel went to Old Point Comfort, where they were married. Hinkel then sued for damages, and got a verdict in his favor for $20,000. Hayes and his wife lived in Jersey City for some time to escape, it is said, execution of the judgment. Recently they took apartments in West One Hundred and Sixth Street, in this city. Hinkel discovered them and the arrest followed.

His Assets Eight Walking Sticks.

Arthur R. Wood, a hotelkeeper, who resides at the Everett House, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,527, and no assets, except clothing, which is exempt, and eight walking-sticks, which are presents. The liabilities are for board, rent, merchandise, provisions, and liquors.

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For alterations and repairs made during the Summer, decided advantages in price are offered.

TRIBUTE TO HUGH H. HANNA

Chamber of Commerce Holds a Reception in His Honor.

The Occasion Notable for the Presence of Well-Known Men and the Warmth of the Eulogies.

The Chamber of Commerce paid tribute yesterday to the work of Hugh H. Hanna of Indianapolis in organizing the Indianapolis Monetary Convention by holding a reception in his honor at the rooms of the organization. The occasion was notable for the large attendance of well-known men, and the warmth of the eulogies with which Mr. Hanna was greeted.

Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber, was in the chair, and Mr. Hanna was presented to the members, about 12:30 o'clock, by Charles Stewart Smith, and took a seat at Mr. Jesup's right. The latter then read a set of resolutions in praise of Mr. Hanna's work for the gold standard which the Chamber passed at its last meeting. The copy of the resolutions, handsomely engrossed, was presented to Mr. Hanna.

John Harsen Rhoades then made an address in honor of the Chamber's guest, in which he said, among other things: "Never again will a serious effort be made to debase the currency of the Nation. That issue, thank God, is dead."

The Chairman called, in turn, upon ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild and William E. Dodge, who discussed the work of the Monetary Convention, to which they were delegates. Mr. Dodge told an incident of a delegate from Texas, illustrating the prejudices of the American people. The Texan had listened to reasons for taking a certain step, and after admitting the validity of the reasons, said:

"Gentlemen, you can't do anything in our section of the country. In a political canvass there are prejudices worth a hundred reasons."

Mr. Hanna, in acknowledging the compliments paid him, said that he brought to the Chamber the greetings of the business men of the country. He added: "I cannot accept this tender without a full understanding on my part that I stand here as the representative of a vast number of men throughout the country, whose support and encouragement alone have made possible what has been done, and I am sure you will permit me to say that no one organization in the country has stood under, built up, and encouraged the work like the Chamber of Commerce of New York. To you, men of New York, I cannot overstate the obligation which I feel the people of the country owe to you. The courage to stand forth in a right cause is appreciated throughout the land. One of the great values of this work is the realization that there are men who love their country and who seek the right in the interests of all the people."

Among those present were Spencer Trask, Isaac N. Seligman, Charles R. Flint, John A. Stewart, James Speyer, George F. Peabody, W. Bayard Cutting, J. Kennedy Tod, ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, Louis Windmüller, Frank Brainard, F. P. Earle, Gustav H. Schwab, and Rear Admiral Erben.

DEATH OF RICHARD HIGBIE.

The ex-Senator Succumbs to Heart Disease After a Political Convention.

Richard Higbie, former Assemblyman and State Senator, and a member of the Republican State Committee, died suddenly at his home, in Babylon, L. I., yesterday from heart disease. His illness was brought about by the excitement incident to the Assembly Convention held at Amityville, in which he was elected a delegate to the State Convention. The others chosen were Joseph Nimmo of Huntington, Jacob Robbins of Bayshore, ex-Congressman Orlando Hubbs of Central Islip, and George F. Thompson of King's Park.

A row was started over the nomination of Mr. Nimmo by the friends of Edward Thompson of Northport, who wanted to send Mr. Thompson as a delegate. Mr. Thompson attacked Nimmo, declaring he was a resident of Washington and had never worked for the party. Then Mr. Thompson led his delegates out of the convention. While the controversy progressed Mr. Higbie became greatly excited, and on his return home was stricken with heart disease and died in a few minutes.

Mr. Higbie was born at West Islip, July 11, 1857. He was educated in the Babylon public schools, and, entering public life, became a successful merchant. He was four times elected Supervisor for Babylon, and was President of the Board of Education there. He was a Director in the Bank of Amityville, the South Side Bank of Babylon, and the Sumpvans Water Company. He was elected to the Assembly in 1892 and re-elected in 1893 and 1894. In 1895 he was sent to the Senate, where he was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. He was the author of the bill freeing banks, after six months, from liability for paying forged checks.

For some time he had been a member of the Republican State Committee, and is the second member to die within a year, the other being J. de Roy Jacobs of the Twenty-first District.

ACCUSER PLEADS FOR CONVICT.

Appeals for Clemency Obtain a Light Sentence for W. H. Villiers.

William H. Villiers, a young man, prematurely gray, who claims to be a cousin of Frederic Villiers, the English war correspondent and artist, now in the Transvaal, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment yesterday, after pleading guilty to charges of forgery and larceny, before Judge Foster, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions.

Villiers was a janitor, and lived at 224 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. The charge against him was made by Henry Heine, the owner of a house at 230 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, who says Villiers obtained $9.50 from a tenant by forging Heine's name to a receipt for rent. Hugh O. Pentecost, his attorney, pleaded for clemency, saying that his client was a member of a very respectable family and had hitherto borne an exemplary reputation.

To the surprise of every one in the courtroom, Henry Heine, who had made the charge against the prisoner, came forward when the lawyer had concluded and said that he also wished to plead for the prisoner.

"I am very sorry that I made the charge," he said, "and thoroughly believe that the best ends of justice will be served by clemency to the prisoner."

A petition was then exhibited signed by all the tenants in the house of which Villiers was janitor corroborating the statements of his lawyer and asking for clemency for him.

"In view of all these petitions," said Judge Foster, "I will make the prisoner's sentence a light one. The maximum penalty for his offense is ten years, but I will sentence him to only one year's imprisonment."

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These Waters Far Surpass The Lithia Tablet or any Solution of the Lithia Salts.

John V. Shoemaker, M. D., LL. D., *Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, etc.*

New York Medical Journal, June 22, 1899. (Extract.)

"The peculiar virtues of the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER *appear to be owing to the mixture of salts which they contain, and, as regards to Spring* No. 2, *to the proportionately large quantity of bicarbonate of potassium.* They are likewise due to the PERFECT SOLUTION *in which the salts are held and, consequently, to the* complete absorption and assimilation which result. *In the alembic of Nature more effective solutions are produced than the laboratory of the chemist can always prepare.*

"An additional advantage and extremely important reason for the peculiar efficacy of the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER lies in the fact that its composition approximates that of the serum of the blood; therefore it is admirably fitted for absorption into the blood current and immediate incorporation with the watery portion of the nutrient fluid. It becomes at once IDENTICAL WITH THE BLOOD SERUM. These are qualities which far surpass those possessed by any extemporaneous solution of a single chemical preparation, as when a LITHIA TABLET, *e. g.*, is dissolved in water for immediate administration. When we speak of a dose, it is of a quantity altogether relative, and what the physician emphatically desires in a dose is therapeutic efficiency. This we have in BUFFALO LITHIA WATER.

"Those who have made use of this water and carefully noted its effects have often been surprised *at the results obtained* from amounts so small, according to chemical analysis of lithia and the accompanying salts. The explanation of this extraordinary activity is doubtless to be found in the conditions just adduced."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.

Testimonials which defy all imputation or questions sent to any address,

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They are reached from all directions over the Danville Division of the Southern Railway.

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Trimble Whiskey Green Label.

You no doubt are familiar with the name; convince yourself as to its superior quality and bouquet by asking for it.

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MR. GAGE'S ESTIMATES.

Sends Congress His Figures on Revenue —$70,000,000 Surplus This Year and $82,000,000 Next.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to Congress his reply to the House resolution of April 2, as follows:

April 9, 1900.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir: I am in receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives of April 2, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he hereby is requested to inform the House of Representatives whether, in his opinion, based upon such knowledge as he has, the present laws for the raising of revenue are creating and will continue to create a surplus in the Treasury over and above the wants of the Government, and if so to what extent at the end of the current fiscal year, and a like report as to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. That he also report to the House of Representatives his estimates of the probable receipts of the Treasury from all sources of revenue for those years, to wit: Customs, internal revenue, and miscellaneous sources.

Resolved, That he also report to the House of Representatives the amount of internal revenue taxes received under an act entitled an act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes, approved June 13, 1898, upon articles not theretofore taxed; that said statement be itemized as far as possible for the year ending June 30, 1899, and for the nine months ending March 31, 1900.

In reply thereto I have the honor to submit the following:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

Receipts—Customs, $238,000,000; internal revenue, $292,000,000; miscellaneous, $35,000,000. Total, $560,000,000.

Expenditures—Civil, $104,000,000; war, $135,000,000; navy, $55,000,000; Indians, $11,000,000; pensions, $143,000,000; interest, $42,000,000. Total, $490,000,000.

Estimated surplus, $70,000,000.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1901:

Receipts—Customs, $240,000,000; internal revenue, $300,000,000; miscellaneous, $37,000,000. Total, $577,000,000.

Expenditures—Civil, $115,000,000; war, $125,000,000; navy, $60,000,000; Indians, $10,000,000; pensions, $145,000,000; interest, $40,000,000. Total, $495,000,000.

Estimated surplus, $82,000,000.

Internal revenue taxes received under war revenue act of June 13, 1898, upon articles not theretofore taxed, fiscal year 1899, and first nine months of fiscal year 1900:

Articles.	Fiscal Year 1899.	First Nine Months of Fiscal Year 1900.
Schedule A	$38,618,081.20	$27,439,621.66
Schedule B	5,219,737.46	3,403,800.05
Legacies	1,235,435.25	1,660,871.50
Excise tax	643,446.41	820,101.28
Mixed flour	7,840.62	6,314.13
Total	$45,724,540.94	$33,330,708.68
Total		$79,055,249

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Mayor Decides There Is No Necessity to Change the Site Selected.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Commission met yesterday in the Mayor's office and decided that there were not sufficient grounds for the removal of the site of the monument from its last location, at Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive. Mrs. Elizabeth S. Clark, who has a new house building near the site, objected that the monument would injure her property, but the

SENATE COMMITTEE AGAINST W. A. CLARK

Unanimous in Saying Montana Man Has No Right to Seat.

RUMORS OF HIS RESIGNATION

Decision Reached on the Cumulative Character of the Testimony, and Not on Special Features.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day decided by a unanimous vote to recommend the adoption of a resolution declaring that W. A. Clark of Montana is not entitled to occupy his seat as a Senator from Montana. The decision was reached after a two hours' sitting, at which all the members of the committee were present except one. The absentee was Senator Caffery of Louisiana, and he wired his vote in opposition to Mr. Clark.

The announcement of the finding of the committee was received with something like the sensation that greeted the decision by the President in the Carter court-martial case. Senators have been extremely careful, during the trial of Clark, to refrain from comment on the case for publication. But it has been apparent to all observers that in about every phase it was regarded as the most unsavory revelation of corruption and wholesale debauchery in politics ever brought to the attention of that body.

To-night, several Senators, not all Republicans, have expressed a sense of gratitude and relief for the course of the members who permitted no division in disposing of the pretensions of the man who has been found to have so used money as to invalidate his right to be a Senator.

Mr. Clark will not make any statement about his case to the newspapers. Ex-Senator Faulkner also refuses to say what his client will do. The report finds circulation that immediately after the committee has made its report Mr. Clark will not await the further record of a vote against him, but will rise in the Senate and announce that in consequence of the decision of a committee of the body that he ought not to continue a member, will resign his place and save himself the further vexation of a vote to deprive him of his seat.

Mr. Faulkner will not verify this report, but says that Mr. Clark has not intimated any such purpose to him. Not one Senator who has been asked about this possible method of departure has any doubt that if it were any other man except Clark it would be done at the next meeting of the Senate, without waiting for the formal approval of the committee.

It is generally assumed that Mr. Clark will not again participate in the business of the Senate, but his friends assert that there is no justification in anything Mr. Clark has said for the report that he will avoid the Senate until after he has been declared by a vote to be not entitled to sit with it.

The elimination of Clark as a voting power seems to have helped the chances of Mr. Quay appreciably. The assertion has been repeatedly made that the interests of Quay and Clark were allied, and that if Quay's friends would help Clark, Clark would lend his own vote and the votes of five other unconvinced Senators to seat the Pennsylvania man. The decision of the committee has taken one vote from Quay, but it has also taken away from several Republican Senators the objection which they had acquired for Quay under the impression that he was scheming to seat Clark securely so as to get his vote and such votes as Clark might be able to bring to Quay in addition to those that needed no bringing.

Mr. Clark, it is admitted by his friends and asserted by his enemies from Montana, will not be appointed by Gov. Smith to the seat of which he will be deprived. If Gov. Smith should do as he would feel inclined to do, he would appoint Marcus Daly as the Senator. His hostility toward Clark, and the sentiment of the State, will prevent the return of Clark by appointment. Mr. Daly has no aspirations for political honors, and might suggest the appointment of Mr. Toole, Mr. Conrad, or some other Democrat not of the Clark faction.

After the committee met to-day the ballot was not taken until all the members present had expressed themselves upon the question, some of them speaking at length, and all expressing different shades of opinion.

Senator Harris (Pop., Kan.,) indicated the most pronounced leaning toward leniency for Mr. Clark. He did not express any doubt that there had been a lavish expenditure of money in Mr. Clark's behalf, and, while not condoning this course, he spoke in terms of strong condemnation of the tactics pursued by some of his (Clark's) opponents, referring especially to Congressman Campbell and former State Senator Whiteside. He said that, whatever Mr. Clark's offenses were, they were but little worse than the methods pursued by Campbell and Whiteside in their efforts to expose the Senator, and he insisted that if the report was to be antagonistic to Mr. Clark it should at the same time relate in full detail the course pursued by the two principal witnesses against him.

Senator Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) practically agreed with Mr. Harris. The two Senators also expressed some doubt as to the justification of the conclusion drawn by a majority of the committee, that Senator Clark's candidacy for the Senate began in August, 1898, when he returned to Butte from New York. The effect of this conclusion was to charge up the entire $139,000 which Senator Clark confessed to having expended to the campaign for the Senate, while the contention was made in Senator Clark's behalf that he had not become a candidate until after the State election, thus eliminating from the campaign in his individual behalf the amount spent in the general contest.

Senator McComas (Rep., Md.,) was among the Senators who expressed himself as convinced that the Senatorial seat was in view from the beginning. Mr. McComas, however, agreed with other Senators in condemning the methods pursued in prosecuting the case.

The consensus of opinion of the committee appeared unfavorable to accepting any one especial feature against Mr. Clark as the basis for the report against him, the general opinion being that it was the cumulative character of the testimony that should be considered rather than any one especial detail. Senator Harris raised this point in Mr. Clark's behalf that the cumulative effect of the testimony could not properly be considered, but he was overruled in this position.

If prominence was given to any one line of testimony more than to another, it was that relating to transactions apparently of a regular business nature between Senator Clark or his agents and members of the Legislature. The purchase of property from Senator Warner and Representative McLaughlin and the money tendered Representative Wood to lift the mortgage from his ranch were considered as bearing directly upon the case. Of these matters, the Wood case received especial attention. The payment of money to Representative Day after Mr. Clark's election also had weight. The opinion was expressed that no one of these facts was sufficient basis for an adverse report, but all agreed that all these facts, many of them admitted, together with other occurrences connected with the campaign, were sufficient to justify a positive position against the Senator continuing to hold his place.

The fact that Senator Clark and his representatives had failed to make their reports to the State authorities of Montana, as required by the State law, also was urged against him in the discussion in the committee, as was the fact that he and his representatives had destroyed all their vouchers showing where money had been used and to whom paid. When attention was called to the fact that this course was usual with campaign managers, the statement was met with the contention that, while the plan might be more commonly adopted than it should be, still there could be no reasonable excuse for it after the Whiteside exposure. It was then known, it was asserted, that there would be a contest, and the argument was made that every scrap of paper bearing upon the election should have been preserved after this development in the case.

Senators Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) and Turley (Dem., Tenn.,) were directed to prepare the report. It is expected that it will be presented at an early day.

WILL SEEK VINDICATION.

So Senator Clark Wires His Son—Finding Causes Little Surprise.

BUTTE, Mont., April 10.—The report of the Senate committee against W. A. Clark did not create much surprise in Butte, his home, as such a report was generally expected, although some of his closest friends and newspapers had been claiming that a majority of the committee would be favorable to him. His son, the chief representative in the Senatorial campaign, received the following to-day:

Washington, April 10.

C. W. Clark: Report of committee will be adverse. Don't let this worry you. I will be vindicated either here or in Montana. W. A. CLARK.

Some of Clark's friends here predict that he will resign and return to Montana for vindication.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., April 10.—Gov. Smith has as yet not received Senator Clark's resignation, and declines to discuss his successor. Many rumors are current, however, and the choice of a majority of these seems to be between W. G. Conrad of Great Falls, who was Clark's leading opponent during the legislative assembly; J. H. Durston, editor of The Anaconda Standard; Marcus Daly, or that Gov. Smith will resign and be appointed by Lieut. Gov. Spriggs. If Daly wants the toga there is but little doubt that Smith would appoint him.

C. W. Clark, the Senator's son, came over from Butte to-night, but declines to make a statement other than to say that they will seek vindication at the polls this Fall. This is taken to indicate that Senator Clark will again be a candidate next Winter, but, instead of fighting the Daly faction in the Legislature, the battle will be conducted in the schoolhouses, mines, and towns, and through the press of the State.

As the appointee will only serve until March 4 next, and Senator Carter's term also expires then, the coming Legislature will have the opportunity of electing two Senators. Consequently, a campaign of unprecedented bitterness between, not only the Clark and Daly factions, but the Democrats and Republicans as well, is anticipated.

Most decided pressure is being brought to bear upon Gov. Smith to call a special session of the Legislature to choose a successor to Senator Clark. Should he do so, whoever is elected would serve five years, and as the present Legislature is decidedly Democratic, he would necessarily be of that faith, while if the Governor chooses some one he would serve but six or eight months and run the risk of the next Legislature being Republican, which is said to be not improbable owing to Democratic dissension and the showing made by the Republicans at the Spring elections.

VOTE ON QUAY CASE APRIL 24.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) asked unanimous consent that two weeks from to-day, on April 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., a vote be taken on the resolution regarding the seating of M. S. Quay as a Senator from Pennsylvania. Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.,) expressed the hope that there would be no objection to the request. The request of Mr. Chandler was agreed to without opposition.

Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) addressing the Senate briefly on the Quay case, said that among the arguments against that construction of the Constitution which makes it the duty of the Governor to appoint a Senator in certain circumstances was the one that the Legislature might fail to elect in order that the Governor might appoint. He did not think there was much practical force in the argument. He thought there was much more force in the argument that the Legislature might fail to elect by reason of a faction which desired that the election might go over to the next Legislature in the hope that its politics would become so changed as to enable the new Legislature to elect another man.

The Quay resolution was laid aside for the day, it being announced that Mr. Burrows would speak on the subject to-morrow.

AGRICULTURAL BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The House to-day passed the Agricultural Appropriation bill substantially as reported. An animated discussion arose over a series of amendments offered by Mr. Corliss, (Rep., Mich.,) restricting the distribution of free seeds and free vaccine.

Mr. Corliss's amendment referred to the provision for the free distrubtion of seeds, and provided that "dinner pails for the laboring people" be included in this distribution. He said this was done in good faith, as there was as much reason to give dinner pails to one class as to give seeds to another class. He asserted also that the seed trust disposed of large quantities of worthless seeds to the Government.

Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.,) opposed the amendment, declaring that it was due to the fact that Mr. Corliss had an extensive seed concern in his district. The amendment was finally lost.

Mr. Corliss also offered an amendment designed to prevent the free distribution of vaccine for the cattle disease known as "black leg." He said this placed the Government in competition with private enterprises. After debate this amendment was also defeated.

An amendment was adopted to increase the appropriation for farmers' bulletins from $85,000 to $105,000.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—In the House to-day Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, asked for a reprint of the Nicaragua Canal bill. Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ky.,) asked whether it was the intention to consider the canal bill at this session.

"I cannot answer that question," replied Mr. Hepburn. "It is my purpose to bring it up if I can."

"How about the gentleman's colleagues? There is no objection on this side."

"The gentleman knows as well as I," replied Mr. Hepburn, "that no individual can state whether a bill will be considered. But I will say that if I can effect it, it will be done."

IN MEMORY OF R. P. BLAND.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Senate devoted this afternoon to eulogies upon the late Representative Richard P. Bland of Missouri. Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) an intimate friend of Mr. Bland, made the first speech, saying, in part:

"There was nothing spectacular or sensational about Mr. Bland. He was not a political graphophone, always speaking, or an importunate mendicant for popular applause. He was an earnest, honest, and modest man, of strong intellect and profound convictions of duty. Mr. Bland was the father and pioneer of bimetallism in the United States and gave his life to that cause."

Further along Mr. Vest said: "Richard Parks Bland should have been the nominee of the Democratic Party naturally and logically at the National Convention of 1896, held at Chicago. I know personally that he did not desire that nomination. I know that he, above all others, knew his precarious health, that the icy finger of death might touch him at any moment. He was defeated, as all of the leaders of great popular movements who have borne the heat and burden of the day and excited the bitter antagonism of opponents have always been defeated, in all ages and countries, when success was about to crown their efforts.

"Political parties are actuated, not by gratitude, but by hope of success. It has always been so, and will be so to the end of time. So in 1896 Richard Parks Bland, the veteran leader of bimetallism, who has stood by the banner when others faltered and deserted, was put aside for a young and brilliant orator, who was a schoolboy when Bland introduced and passed through the House of Representatives in 1878 the first bill providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

Others who addressed the Senate were Messrs. Jones, (Nev.,) Berry, (Ark.,) Lindsay, (Ky.,) Carter, (Mon.,) Daniel, (Va.,) Teller, (Col.,) Allison, (Iowa,) Jones, (Ark.,) and Stewart, (Nev.) The concluding address was delivered by Mr. Cockrell, (Mo.,) like Mr. Vest, a long-time personal and political friend of Mr. Bland.

TROUBLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—It would not surprise officials here if the recent action of the Nicaraguan filibusters in landing on the Isthmus should result in involving at least three of the Central American republics in difficulties.

Reports received here have indicated that trouble was brewing in Colombia for some time past, and there have been frequent rumors of the intention of Nicaraguans to attack Costa Rica. It appears that the Nicaraguans have now actually made a landing, though it is not clear whether their movement is directed against Nicaragua or Costa Rica. The point where the party landed is on the Pacific side of the Isthmus, and the party made its way to a place named David, near the boundary line between Costa Rica and Colombia, but within the line of the tract of territory claimed by both nations.

The Government of Colombia has taken steps to send a force against the filibusters, assuming that they are on Colombian soil, and it is possible that the Government of Costa Rica will do likewise. In that case, there may be complications.

Meanwhile the cruiser Detroit has gone into the Gulf of Chiriqui, on the Gulf side but the nearest port of access to David, to safeguard American interests.

FATE OF THE PUERTO RICO BILL A PROBLEM

Margin by Which It Can Win Placed at Three Votes.

SOME SUPPORTERS CLAIM MORE

H. C. Smith of Michigan May Be Added to List of Republicans Who Will Vote Against Concurrence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The estimates of the friends and opponents of the Puerto Rico bill are somewhat apart to-night. Some of the supporters of the bill, as reported to-day from the Committee on Ways and Means, assert that it will have not less than thirteen majority. Mr. Richardson and the Republican opponents of the measure say that if the report of the committee is concurred in at all, which they doubt, it will be by not more than three majority. The Republicans are far from confident that they will win, and the tallies made by the opponents of the bill seem to justify the assertion that the chances for concurrence are slim.

Representative Long, the Republican "whip," said: "There is too much doubt to venture a prediction. The situation is summed up thus: The Republican majority in the House is 19; there are eight Republicans against the bill; that leaves a majority of only three. It is an extremely narrow margin."

Representative Underwood, the Democratic "whip," said: "We will have every man present, except two sick in bed. There will be no Democratic votes for the bill. This will make the vote very close, and we hope to prevent concurrence."

Every effort possible has been made to induce some of the Republicans who opposed the bill when first passed to either fall in line with their party or else refrain from attending. The success attending efforts of this kind are assumed to be not great because of the abusive language with which references are made to those independent members, upon whom partisans are placing a heavy load of responsibility for the confusion their action may produce in the party and the harm it may do to the Administration.

While predictions are to be taken guardedly from interested persons, the report is heard to-night that neither Meyer nor Davy, Louisiana Democrats, will vote with the Republicans to-morrow, notwithstanding the appeals made to them by the sugar representatives, who have implored them as members from a sugar-producing State to hold on to the 15 per cent. duty against Puerto Rico both on account of the competition of cheap sugar and of Puerto Rican fruits and tobacco. The two men mentioned have refused to say how they will vote.

Representative H. C. Smith of Michigan is being hard pressed by his constituents to vote against the bill. He had been accounted as safe for it, but the dispatches received by him may lead him to listen to home opinions. F. E. Andrews, Chairman of the Republican Committee of the Congressional district represented by Mr. Smith, wires him: "Better an outcast with principle than a king without. Vote no." Another Republican tells him: "Ninety-eight per cent. of Washtenaw voters are for free trade with Puerto Rico. Don't be bulldozed." These dispatches and others like them make Mr. Smith a doubtful man to-night.

The vote at the Ways and Means Committee meeting on concurring in the Senate bill was on party lines with the exception of Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, the Republican member of the committee who first dissented from the bill. The vote was not preceded by any extended discussion, Mr. Grosvenor promptly making the motion to concur and report.

It was made known during the meeting that the bill would be taken up to-morrow and a strong intimation was given that the plan contemplated was to allow each side two hours. A meeting of the Rules Committee has been called for 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the question of a special rule fixing the time and duration of debate will be determined. If two hours on each side are allowed, the vote will come late in the day, if at all to-morrow, as considerable time will be spent in passing the special rule.

Pettigrew's Chances for Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 10.—"Senator Pettigrew will not be re-elected because the people of South Dakota are in favor of expansion and will not sustain him in his pronounced stand against it," Senator Kyle said to-day, while discussing the political situation in South Dakota.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers now on duty at headquarters, Department of Havana, are relieved, to take effect upon the discontinuance of that department, May 1:

Brig. Gen. William Ludlow will proceed to New York City and report to the Adjutant General of the army for further orders.

Lieut. Col. Hugh L. Scott, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will report to the commanding General, Division of Cuba, for assignment to duty at headquarters of that division.

Major George S. Grimes, Second Artillery, will report to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty.

Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, Acting Judge Advocate, (First Lieutenant, Eighth Infantry,) will join his company.

Major John T. French, Jr., Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will report to the Quartermaster General for further instructions.

Capt. Philip Mothersill, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, in addition to his present duties, will report to the commanding General, Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio, for duty as Chief Commissary of that department.

Major William C. Gorgas, Surgeon, will report to the commanding General, Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio, for duty as Chief Surgeon of that department.

Major John F. Stretch, Eighth Infantry, will report to the commanding General, Division of Cuba, for assignment to duty.

Major William L. Pitcher, Eighth Infantry, will report to the commanding General, Division of Cuba, for assignment to duty.

Major Jefferson R. Kean, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, upon being relieved as Chief Surgeon, Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio, will report to the commanding General, Division of Cuba, for assignment to duty.

Major Noble H. Creager, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will take station in New York City until the completion of the repairs to be made on the transport McClellan.

First Lieut. George H. Knox, Seventh Infantry, will proceed to San Carlos, Arizona Territory, and join his company.

Navy.

Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan's orders of April 4 to the Wabash, with a draft of men for the Solace, is revoked; his sick leave is extended one month.

Assistant Naval Constructor D. H. Cox is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to duty as superintending constructor of ships building at the Columbian Iron Works, Maryland Steel Company's works, and at the works of Harlan & Hollingsworth Company.

Lieut. R. C. Smith is detached from inspection duty at South Boston and Weymouth, Mass., and Bath, Me., and ordered to temporary duty on the Solace, April 26, for passage to the Asiatic station.

Capt. J. G. Green is detached as commandant of the naval station at Havana, and will await orders.

Lieut. Commander L. Young is ordered to additional duty as commandant of the naval station at Havana.

Lieut. R. B. Higgins is ordered to additional duty as Inspector of engineering material at Thurlow, Penn.

Cutter Manning at San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 10.—The revenue cutter Manning arrived in port to-day, three months and two days from New York, bound for San Francisco. All well on board.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Marcellus arrived at Lambert's Point, April 8.

The Scorpion arrived at Colon yesterday.

The Bennington arrived to-day at Nagasaki.

Banquet to Gen. Ludlow.

HAVANA, April 10.—A farewell banquet was given this evening to Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, the retiring Military Governor of the late Department of Havana.

BLACK FORCES WIN AT TROY.

Leggett Men Bolt and Elect Contesting Delegation—Still Hope to Defeat Payn.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, April 10.—To-day's Republican convention in the Third District of Rensselaer County, to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention, resulted in a split, Postmaster Joseph A. Leggett's faction withdrawing when it was seen that ex-Gov. Frank S. Black was in complete control, and electing a separate set of delegates.

Ex-Gov. Black and Postmaster Leggett came together for the third time within a week in to-day's contest, Mr. Leggett having won at both the First and Second District conventions, held a few days ago. This afternoon's convention was held at Averill Park. The split was precipitated by the refusal of the Black men to permit the reading of resolutions praising President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt, recommending their renominations, and calling on the Governor to veto the Greater Troy bill, which the Black organization had succeeded in having passed in the closing days of the Legislature.

The proceedings were disorderly, the Black men being in a majority of 49 to 15, and tolerating no deviation from the methods of procedure as agreed upon previous to the calling of the convention to order. The result will be that the controversy will have to be decided by the State convention. According to the Leggett men Ex-Gov. Black cannot expect much consideration from the State organization, with which he and his followers are not in favor. Many think the chances are all with Leggett in a contest in the State convention.

Leggett has seven delegates from the First Assembly District of Rensselaer County and five from the Second, while Black has the eight from Columbia. The Third Assembly District of Rensselaer has eight delegates. The Leggett men say the State convention will seat at least half of their delegates from the Third District. In that event the delegation from the Rensselaer-Columbia Congressional District will stand sixteen for Leggett and twelve for Black, thereby assuring the selection of another State committeeman than Louis F. Payn.

The delegates elected by the Black organization are Michael Russell, A. H. Allen, W. D. Barnes, A. C. Hastings, Jacob Seaman, W. O. Howard, M. A. Heeran, and Arthur Green.

The Leggett men chose the following: James M. Wendell, T. P. Smith, Edgar Lynd, E. S. Bunce, Gifford Allen, F. D. Brown, Charles Holser, and Bruce W. Gormley.

Ex-Gov. Black's home is in the Third Assembly District, and he exerted every effort to control the convention, being chiefly aided by Superintendent of State Prisons Collins, Assemblyman Russell, District Attorney Howard, Sheriff De Freest, and Supervisor of the Census Heeran, all of whom reside in the district. The Black convention indorsed Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for the Vice Presidency.

CALDWELL NOT A CANDIDATE.

Arkansas Judge Does Not Want Vice Presidential Nomination.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Judge Henry C. Caldwell of Arkansas, who has been extensively spoken of as a candidate for Vice President, and who has received a great number of letters urging him to agree to accept that position in case it should be tendered him, has written a letter to Senator Jones, (Ark.,) who is his personal friend, in which he says that he cannot consent to such use of his name and that his resolution in this matter is absolutely irrevocable.

Judge Caldwell was appointed District Judge by President Lincoln in 1864, and served on the bench in that capacity at Little Rock until appointed Circuit Judge by President Harrison in 1890. In speaking of the Judge's attitude, Senator Jones said:

"Judge Caldwell's tastes are all judicial. He has never had any connection with politics, and with a modesty which has always characterized him he thinks his field of usefulness is on the bench and not in a political position. He is a man of fine character and a firm believer in the principles which the supporters of Mr. Bryan, Populists, Silver Republicans, and Democrats believe in."

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION HALL.

Contractor Guarantees to Complete Building by July 4.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 10.—A $50,000 bond was to-day given by the Gillette-Herzog Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis to insure the erection of the new convention hall in time for occupancy by the Democratic National Convention in July. The company agrees to have the ten immense steel trusses that will support the roof in place by June 15, under a penalty of $100 a day for each day it is delayed beyond the time limit.

If it should appear to the architect and the hall directors that all the trusses will not be up by June 15 they will have the privilege of ordering the work stopped, and of calling upon the men and machinery of the steel company to aid in putting the building in temporary shape for the convention. A formal contract for the work was signed this afternoon by F. J. Llewellyn, Vice President of the Minneapolis firm, and the hall directory.

GROVER CLEVELAND MAY SPEAK.

Will Send a Reply to the Anti-Bryan Dinner Managers by Saturday.

Ex-President Cleveland, it was announced yesterday, is seriously considering an invitation to make a speech at the anti-Bryan dinner of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, which will take place at the Germania Clubhouse, in Brooklyn, next Wednesday night. The projectors of the affair have exerted every possible effort to induce Mr. Cleveland to talk, and he has promised to make a definite reply by Saturday. In case he is unable to attend the dinner, Mr. Cleveland will write a letter in which he is expected to voice his sentiments as to the course the Democratic Party should pursue at the Kansas City Convention.

The dinner, it was said, promises to be a most successful affair, as there is a large demand for tickets. Among the speakers will be ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio, Joseph J. Willett of Alabama, and Assistant Corporation Counsel J. W. Covert, who while in Congress made the first speech against the enactment of the Force bill.

THE BIRTHDAY OF JEFFERSON.

Democratic Club Foregoing a Dinner to Have Speeches Without Politics.

Jefferson's Birthday, which falls on Friday, will be observed by the members of the Democratic Club on Saturday night, when a Jeffersonian symposium will be held in the clubhouse, instead of a dinner, such as was given last year. The speakers will be ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio, Senator Edward F. Mackey of Erie County, and Senator Thomas F. Grady. All of these, it was said at the clubhouse last night, will talk on the life and works of Thomas Jefferson, and no allusion will be made to William Jennings Bryan or any other contemporary Democrat. In short, the affair will be thoroughly non-political in its aspect.

The presence of Senator Mackey at this affair, it was remarked last night, is indicative of his selection as Tammany Hall's candidate for the nomination for Governor. Mr. Mackey has been in the field ever since the defeat of Augustus Van Wyck, two years ago, and it was the intention of the Democratic Club to exploit his candidacy at the ten-dollar dinner at the Metropolitan Opera House a year ago, but he was unable to be present.

Does Not Favor Woodruff's Candidacy.

Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn, who is one of the leaders of the anti-machine Republicans of that borough, is opposed to the Vice Presidential aspirations of Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff. Mr. Wilson said yesterday that the Republican nomination for Vice President, he believed, would not come to Brooklyn. He spoke in praise of Cornelius N. Bliss as a candidate for second place on the ticket, but said that he believed that if Gov. Roosevelt would accept the nomination he would be named by acclamation.

Harlem Republican Club Banquet.

The annual banquet of the Harlem Republican Club, in honor of the birthday of Gen. Grant, will be held at the Hotel Manhattan, April 27. The list of invited guests includes the names of many eminent speakers, and efforts are being made to have the affair surpass any dinner in the history of the club.

TIFFANY
FAVRILE GLASS

This glass possesses limitless range of color and variety of texture, and every piece is initialed or signed by Louis C. Tiffany.

TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 to 341 Fourth Avenue
Bet. 24th and 25th Streets.

GEORGIA POPULISTS' TICKET.

Middle-of-the-Roaders Name a State Ticket—Barker for President.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 10.—The middle-of-the-road Populists of Georgia to-day nominated the following ticket:

Governor—J. H. TRAYLOR of Troup County.
Secretary of State—Dr. L. L. CLEMENTS of Milton.
Attorney General—F. H. SAFFOLD, Emanuel.
State Treasurer—J. W. PARK, Meriwether.
Commissioner of Agriculture—W. T. FLINT, Taliaferro.
Prison Commissioners—J. T. DICKEY of Upson and S. G. McCANDLES of Butts.

The eight delegates at large to the Cincinnati Convention were instructed for Wharton Barker of Philadelphia for President and Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota for Vice President.

The platform declares for prohibition and direct legislation by means of the initiative and referendum. The hope is expressed that the coming National Convention will clean the ranks of all mere office seekers and work a new era in the party's history. The Omaha and Cincinnati platforms are indorsed.

Wisconsin Democrats for Bryan.

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—The Democratic State Central Committee to-night selected June 12 as the date for holding the State Convention. Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the committee "that we hereby declare our loyalty to the great Democratic leader and statesman, William Jennings Bryan, and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to further his nomination and election as the next President of the United States, but without any intention to hereby forestall or influence a free action of the Democratic Party when in convention assembled."

No Convention Seat for Thurston.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 10.—William F. Gurley, a prominent Omaha Republican, said to-day that through the reconciliation of Edward Rosewater and John L. Webster, so long enemies, Senator Thurston had been beaten in the race for a seat in the Republican Convention at Philadelphia. The opposing factions got together at last, and indorsed Rosewater as a delegate at large. Two anti-Thurston men were elected delegates from the district, and Webster, Thurston's old opponent, was asked to write the State platform. Unless the State Convention gives the Second District two delegates at large, Thurston will not sit in the National Convention.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

MAINE.—Second District—Charles E. Littlefield, (Rep.;) Third District—Edwin C. Burleigh; (Rep.;) Fourth District—Charles A. Boutelle, (Rep.)

OHIO.—Fifteenth District—H. Clay Van Voorhis, (Rep.)

MISSOURI.—Seventh District—Leslie O'Rear, (Rep.)

OREGON.—First District—Thomas H. Tongue, (Rep.)

ELECTIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

Newark Elects a Democratic Mayor—Republicans Gain the Other Offices.

NEWARK, N. J., April 10.—Mayor James M. Seymour (Dem.) was re-elected in Newark by 2,500 plurality.

Winton C. Garrison and Dr. Joseph S. Vinson (Reps.) were both elected Street and Water Commissioners.

The Republicans elected nine Aldermen out of fifteen, taking from the Democrats the control of the Common Council. They also elected eight School Commissioners, breaking the tie and gaining control of the Board of Education.

The Republicans carried the city by 1,000, taking the vote for Trustee of the City Home as a basis. In all 34,472 votes were cast.

JERSEY CITY DEMOCRATS WIN.

Majority 4,000 Less than a Year Ago—Special Measures Carried.

The charter election in Jersey City yesterday resulted in a victory for the Democrats by a majority of 5,200 in a total vote of 21,212, which is 4,000 less than at the election a year ago, when a Mayor was chosen. The Democrats elected James S. Nolan and Anthony Hauck, Street and Water Commissioners, over Edward Fry and Stuart M. Vanderbeek. They also carried eleven of the twelve wards on the Aldermanic vote. The Aldermen elected are James J. McBride, George D. Ditmar, Daniel Cole, Samuel G. Warrin, John Lyons, John Wall, Peter Ehrhardt, Homer McGeen, Jacob J. Muller, August Mende, Gustave A. Loth, Democrats, and Charles Stell, Republican. The new board will be composed of twenty-three Democrats and two Republicans.

The law increasing the salaries of teachers in public schools was adopted by a majority of 5,659. The law reorganizing the Board of Freeholders was adopted by a majority of 1,800.

MONTCLAIR RESULT IN DOUBT.

Indications Favor Republicans, but Reformers Claim a Victory.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 10.—The Liberal League, composed of the independent Republicans and the Democrats, claims a victory in the election here to-day, but the result is largely in doubt. Indications are that the Council will stand five Republicans to four Democrats. Councilman Gold, elected as a Republican, is a Liberal League man. The Liberal Leaguers count on him, and consequently claim the figures are reversed.

Mr. Gold ran in the First Ward, and had no opposition. In the Second Ward, Walter B. Hunt of the First National Bank of New York, the Republican nominee, was defeated by Charles King, the Liberal League candidate. J. T. Van Cleef of the Park National Bank of New York was elected in the Second Ward, having no opposition. Peter Durning, Republican, was elected in the Third Ward. The candidates for Alderman at Large are J. H. Parsons, Republican, and Henry C. Hallenbeck, Liberal League. The result of the contest is in doubt.

The Liberal League stood for retrenchment, no contract with the East Jersey Water Company and reform in general.

ORANGE DEMOCRATS RE-ELECTED.

Mayor Stetson and Four Aldermen of His Party Successful.

ORANGE, N. J., April 10.—In this city to-day Mayor Henry Stetson, Democrat, was re-elected. The Democrats elected four of the five Aldermen voted for, and the Republicans carried only one ward, the Fifth. The new Council will stand: Democrats, 13; Republicans, 3.

In West Orange, where party lines were not drawn, but where there were many tickets and combinations, Simeon H. Rollinson was elected President.

In South Orange Ira A. Kipp, the New York broker, carried the day for Village President. There were no divisions on party lines.

In East Orange the Republicans had everything their own way. Mayor Bruen was re-elected and all the ward Republican tickets were successful.

Democrats Win at New Brunswick.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 10.—The Democrats here to-day elected their city ticket, consisting of Freeman Woodbridge, for Alderman at Large; W. E. Florance, City Collector, and Charles A. Dunn, Assessor. They also carried their Aldermanic ticket in the First, Third, Fourth, and Sixth wards. The Republicans electing their candidates in the Second and Fifth wards. The vote was light.

Hoboken Councilmen Re-elected.

In Hoboken five Common Councilmen were elected yesterday. George C. Tompkins (Rep.) was defeated by Carl Schultz (Dem.) in the Second Ward by 57 votes. In the Fifth Ward George Stells (Ind. Dem.) defeated Philip Steurwald, the regular Democratic candidate, by 197 votes. In the First, Third, and Fourth Wards, respectively, Hugo Ochs, John J. Fitzpatrick, and James Fox were elected without opposition. All are members of the present board.

Republican Gains in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 10.—The Republicans made a gain in the Board of Aldermen and Board of Freeholders in to-day's election. William A. Mack was re-elected Mayor over J. C. Connelly (Dem.) by 1,200 majority. T. J. Ryan (Dem.) was re-elected Alderman at large over J. S. Tucker. The Republicans gained one in the Board of Freeholders and two in the Common Council. The Fourth and Eighth Wards, which heretofore have gone Democratic, went Republican. The new Common Council will be Democratic by a majority of two.

Democrats Carry Summit.

SUMMIT, N. J., April 10.—The Democrats were successful in this city to-day, carrying both wards. In the First Ward John E. Sayre, Jr., Democrat, for Council, was elected by 6 majority over John Brewer, Republican. In the Second Ward George W. Baldwin, Democrat, for Councilman, received 180 majority over E. C. Holmes, the Republican nominee. The new board will stand as the old one did, four Republicans and three Democrats. The Democrats elected the Commissioners of Appeals. The Prohibitionists cast 30 votes.

Results at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 10.—At the city election here to-day Milan Ross was elected Treasurer and John Hubbard Collector. S. W. Kirkbride was elected Councilman in the Second Ward. The contest in the First Ward is close. The vote has not yet been completely counted but the indications are that Hiram Walter, Republican, is elected Councilman.

Paterson Council a Tie.

PATERSON, N. J., April 10.—The municipal election here to-day resulted in the election of four Republicans and four Democrats to the Common Council, making that body a tie, a gain of one for the Democrats. The board will stand 8 to 8. The vote was light.

Phillipsburg Democrats Not Opposed.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., April 10.—The election in this city to-day was the quietest for many years, and a very light vote was polled. There was no opposition by the Republicans to the Democratic town ticket, composed of J. S. Bowers for Mayor, Alfred Case for Auditor, and Charles Coleman for Overseer of the Poor.

Rahway Remains Republican.

RAHWAY, N. J., April 10.—The election here to-day was quiet, and only about 60 per cent. of the voters came out. The city remains Republican, and in the Board of Education the Republicans gain one member.

Republicans Carry Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., April 10.—The city election to-day was for Councilmen only. The Republicans carried ten of the thirteen wards and gained four Councilmen, thus giving them a greater majority than before in the city's governing body.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY. ONLY FOUR DAYS MORE.

INTRODUCTORY SALE.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK.

THE IMPROVED

WELSBACH LIGHTS

Including the new
Yusea Welsbach Mantle
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FOR 90 CENTS

THE REGULAR PRICE FOR THIS LIGHT IS $1.40.

You have seen our advertisement. Yusea Welsbach Mantle We now want you to make its acquaintance.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

We will also sell at half price a line of portable stands and fancy glassware. This stock must all go to make room for our spring importations—the prices will suit you.

Welsbach Gas Lamp Co.
1133 Broadway, Corner 26th St.

This store is Headquarters for Gas Appliances. Special Sale at Reduced Prices on "Vulcan" and "Perfect" Gas Ranges.

W. & J. Sloane

offer the latest and most exclusive Spring novelties in

UPHOLSTERY FABRICS and DRAPERIES

for both city and country houses. New and rich textures for door, bed and window hangings. Brilliant effects in Lappet Curtainings. Plain and heavily embroidered Galateas, Cretonnes and Silk and Linen Taffetas, with Wall Papers in private patterns to harmonize.

Broadway & 19th Street.

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The Caterer for first-class Clubs, Hotels, Cafes must select for the larder the best the market affords. Hence he must provide the purest type of the purest whiskey.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

LET US HAVE INFORMATION.

Many thousands of Americans will cross the ocean this year who have never been abroad before, and to whom the exact requirements of the tariff laws of their beloved country are entirely unfamiliar. They have been used to travel with freedom within the extensive limits of the Union, and whatever souvenirs they have wished to buy, or whatever additions or replacements they have had occasion to make in their personal belongings they have bought and brought with them with no one to molest them or make them afraid. They know that they cannot enjoy a like liberty when they go to Europe, though the need of it is sure to arise, and when there is no actual need the pleasure thereof is very enticing. But they do not know exactly where the United States Government draws the line. And they will not be informed until "when home-returning from a foreign shore" they have to face the customs officers, often with only a dim notion of whether they have been observing the law or not.

We would suggest to the Treasury Department that it would be a good plan to issue a succinct and handy statement of the laws and regulations which it is necessary for travelers to know, and provide copies of it through the offices of all the foreign steamer lines to be given to passengers at the outset of their voyage. The law is fairly clear to those who are used to that kind of reading, but it is not so clear that the Treasury has not been called on to interpret its provisions in a good many particulars. It is only fair that tourists shall know in advance just what will be required of them on their return. A statement of the rates of duty on the articles most commonly purchased by tourists, with the requirements as to invoices or bills of sale, &c., would prevent much annoyance. It would also save the customs officers at the docks a good deal of time and trouble.

WHAT TAXES SHALL BE REDUCED?

Mr. PAYNE, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and leader of the Republican majority, has got his answer from the Secretary of the Treasury as to the yield of the various taxes and the probable surplus for the current year and the next ending June 30, 1901.

What Mr. PAYNE has in his mind is an open secret. He and his protectionist followers desire to cut off as soon as possible enough of the internal revenue taxes to prevent any chance of repealing or reducing the tariff taxes. The form of his resolution of inquiry showed this. He was particular to know the itemized returns from the various sorts of internal taxes, but he asked only in a general way about the receipts from customs duties.

The figures given by Mr. GAGE are striking. He reports an estimated surplus at the end of next June of $70,000,000, and one at the end of the following year of $82,000,000. This is in spite of an estimated increase in expenditure of $5,000,000. We give below a table showing the receipts from the three sources of income for the fiscal year ending June 30 last year, for the curent year, and for the following year:

	Customs.	Int. Rev.	Miscel.
1899.....	$206,000,000	$273,000,000	$37,000,000
1900.....	233,000,000	292,000,000	35,000,000
1901.....	240,000,000	300,000,000	37,000,000

From year to year since the passage of the War Revenue bill, the total income of the Government has advanced from $516,000,000 in 1899 to $560,000,000 in 1900, to $577,000,000 (estimated) in 1901. As to the estimates, it is proper to remark that those of the Secretary have been very conservative and always below the mark. When we recall that the actual excess of expenditures in the last fiscal year was $89,000,000, the way in which the business of the country has responded to the demands made upon it is very remarkable. That deficit in the revenues has been changed into a surplus of $70,000,000, a difference of $159,000,000. No one can read such figures and doubt the tremendous resources of the country.

What shall be done with this surplus is another question. Into this the Secretary of the Treasury was not required to enter. He has given out unofficial statements to the effect that if the refunding operations authorized by the recent financial law shall be as successful as was expected the premiums which will have to be paid will absorb all the surplus for the current year. It is not yet certain how far this will prove to be the case, but there is no probability of any action at this session. All that is possible is that some action will be proposed as a basis of platform utterances in the coming campaign. For this we shall watch with acute interest. The Democratic leaders in the House have been guilty of the incredible folly of starting a demand for the reduction of the war taxes. They have invited the repetition of the trick of the protectionists after the civil war, when all the reductions were made in the internal taxes and the tariff, which in that day was largely imposed as compensation for the internal taxes, was left untouched, at a far higher level than the most audacious protectionists would have dared to put it.

The trick will be played again. The Republicans will be only too glad to play it. They have seen with growing uneasiness the indifference of some and the hostility of other manufacturers to the present high tariff rates. They have felt that the time was coming when the need of the business of the country for an outlet would lead to a demand for the removal of the fetters on trade. They know that when that time comes the most fruitful source of their campaign funds would tend to dry up. They have felt also that the new issues and the new cries would find them unprepared, and they have determined to resist all change as far as possible. It is a great pity that they have been aided by the error of the Democratic leaders, and that it will be very hard to organize a sound political opposition to the policy of the party in power. Nevertheless, we are convinced that the real interest of the commerce of the country demands the reduction of the tariff and not of the internal taxes. In the long run this demand will make itself heard.

THE BOER CAMPAIGN.

It seems that the delay of Lord ROBERTS's advance is at least in part due to the improvidence of the British War Office. He lacks remounts for his cavalry as well as draught animals; and he lacks suitable clothing for his men. The South African Winter is now approaching, and no preparations have been made for a Winter campaign.

The optimism of the War Office appears to be invincible. Gen. BULLER's original prediction that he would eat his Christmas dinner in Pretoria might have been verified, in a manner very unsatisfactory to its author, if Lord ROBERTS had not come to his rescue and effected a diversion in his favor. But it could not have been fulfilled in the sense in which it was meant. Yet not only were the original British preparations made for a short, sharp, and decisive campaign, but these preparations cannot have been radically modified in the light of experience. Otherwise there would have been as many remounts ready in South Africa as were needed when they were needed, after a campaign even harder upon animals than upon men. It seems, on the other hand, that even now horses are going forward in such small numbers that at this rate it will be months before the mounted force is equal in efficiency to that with which the campaign was so brilliantly started. There would have been, too, stored in South Africa abundance of the Winter clothing upon which it is said that the looms are only now beginning to work.

We may accept these current explanations of the British halt, because they do really explain, and it would be difficult to devise any others that would. But explanations are not excuses. Neither the British Army nor the British public, it is to be presumed, will accept any excuse. They certainly should not. The natural difficulties of the invasion are enormous. They can be mitigated or neutralized only by the intelligent and energetic use of the enormous superiority of Great Britain in resources. There can be no excuse for not keeping up the British force to its numerical superiority of four or five to one. There can be no excuse for not keeping it liberally supplied with everything it needs that money can buy. Final victory will induce the British public to pardon anything, even the immemorial incompetency of the War Office. But, if the victory is too long delayed, the British public may turn upon the incompetents as it did half a century ago, during the invasion of the Crimea, and with results even more serious for them.

Meanwhile the Boers are doing exactly what they might be expected to do. The invader has been brought to a standstill, and they are doing everything in their power to prevent him from resuming his forward march. They cannot risk a pitched battle with him anywhere. Least of all can they risk it in a fair and open country like that part of the Free State which is now the theatre of operations. On the borders of Natal there is many a pass which might be converted into a Thermopylae, and which could be hopefully held against a vastly superior force. About Bloemfontein all that an inferior defending force can do is to annoy the enemy by making raids upon his communications and by swooping down upon such chance parties as may be exposed. This is not "glorious war," but it may, if it can be kept up long enough, be very efficient war, especially against an enemy whose means of providing against it are crippled by the condition of his cavalry. The only operations now going on in the Free State appear to be of this nature. Such they will probably continue to be until Lord ROBERTS feels able to advance, with an overwhelming force, into a country the difficulties of which, as he knows better than anybody else, will increase the further it is penetrated.

AN UNTENABLE POSITION.

We think that upon reflection the State Board of Tax Commissioners will perceive that it put itself in an unfortunate position when it refused to comply with the demand made by Mr. JULIEN T. DAVIES at the hearing in Albany yesterday that it disclose the method by which it arrived at the valuations fixed by it under the franchise tax law.

Mr. DAVIES, appearing as counsel for the Manhattan Elevated Railway to protest against the increase in the assessed valuation of the real property of that company from $27,945,000 to $55,499,300 under the provision of the law declaring that the franchises of corporations of that nature shall be assessed as real estate, demanded that the Commissioners show by what method they determine valuation. Counsel of other corporations joined in this demand. The Commissioners replied that the franchise tax law did not require them to disclose their method. That is true, but we hope these Commissioners do not suppose that public opinion will support or sanction their theory that one kind of real estate can be assessed under the veil of secrecy while all other kinds of real estate are assessed by established and well-known methods which Assessors willingly reveal. The new law makes a franchise real estate, but it does not change the law and custom relating to the determining of values.

The Court of Appeals has held that "a party assailing the validity of an assessment should make it conclusively appear that the method by which the Assessors arrived at the result complained of was incorrect." How can incorrectness be shown as to a method not disclosed?

The law may commit a public wrong, but it does not intend it. It is manifestly the duty of the Commissioners to fix valuations under the franchise tax law in a just and equitable manner. Their own judgment might be much in error, both in the choice of methods and in their application, but an exhibition of the various steps of their procedure would inevitably lead to exposure of mistakes and bring suggestions of sounder methods. That should be their aim. They can have no interest in pursuing false methods that produce unjust and injurious assessments.

In assessing real estate the usual guide of conscientious Assessors is recent sales of similar property in the neighborhood. The natural increment in value of property is thus reflected in the rolls. Grotesque over or under valuations are avoided, and a result capable of justification on reasonable grounds is reached.

The State Board of Tax Commissioners has suddenly added $18,000,000 to the assessed value of the real estate of the Manhattan Company, $57,000,000 to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, $17,000,000 to the Third Avenue system, and like startling sums to the valuation of other companies. It is madness for these Commissioners to insist that they can do such things in the dark. The courts will never permit it, and public policy demands that it shall not be tolerated.

The most that a corporation is entitled to know is that its property is taxed equitably with other property of the same class belonging to other corporations. It can never know this until the method of arriving at valuations is divulged and submitted to its examination. It is entitled to such knowledge. A tax levy would not differ from an act of confiscation if it were not.

BRIBERY IN THE SENATE.

Mr. W. A. CLARK of Montana must be deeply impressed with the inequity of fate when he looks upon a number of those whom we may continue for a few days to call his colleagues, and contrasts their state with his own. The names will as readily occur to the reader as to him of Senators who owe their seats not at all to any pretense of public or even party service, but simply to the fact that they have money and were willing to spend it in going to the Senate. In fact, the chief sources of supply for the Senate have come to be gentlemen of this enviable fortune and of this way of thinking, on the one hand, and, on the other, active "bosses" who order their henchmen to send them to the Senate as they might order them to send anybody else. Senator CLARK would find himself very much at home in the Senate, if his enemies in Montana had not had the unlucky inspiration of exposing in detail the manner in which he arrived, and if he had not left a particularly broad and traceable trail to the goal of his ambition.

And yet he has really nothing to complain of, even by comparison. The mercantile standard has doubtless invaded the Senate, as it has invaded every other scene of human activity. A man who is rich enough and who is desirous enough to go to the Senate can no doubt find the means of going. He can ally himself with the dominant party in his State and make liberal contributions to it, with or without any specification of the equivalent, but with a certain reasonable confidence that he can have what he wants. But there is a certain decency to be observed, and a millionaire has nobody but himself to blame if he gets into trouble by failing to observe it. ADDICKS failed to observe it when he announced to the legislators of Delaware to whose election he had contributed that he held a mortgage upon them which it was his purpose to foreclose. It was mainly in consequence of his impudence that he failed to secure a certificate of election. If he had secured it, it is to be trusted that the sense of decency of the Senate would have been equal to finding some way whereby he could have been prevented from getting the interest on his iniquitous investment. The methods of CLARK were as crude and crass as those of ADDICKS. Having a fancy for a seat in the Senate, he set about getting it just as he would have set about getting a steam yacht, or an old master, or any other luxury on which his heart might have been set. He bought a "bunch" of legislators exactly as it had been his habit to buy bunches of cattle. When the details of the transaction were brought to light there was nothing for other Senators to do, even Senators who ultimately owed their seats to their money as much as he owed his, except, in the language of the Psalmist, to "shun to sit" with CLARK. This the unprecedentedly unanimous report of the committee, to be followed, doubtless, if he challenges another ordeal, by an equally unanimous revote of the Senate, shows that they have done.

The party sympathy with the briber took in the committee the form of a contention that the methods by which the bribery was exposed were quite as disreputable as the methods by which it was committed, and equally deserving of reprobation. This seems to be probable, but it is certainly irrelevant. The committee's business was simply to decide whether CLARK was entitled to the seat he occupied in the Senate. The character of the means by which it was established was entirely "aliunde." The power and jurisdiction of the Senate in the premises will have been exhausted when he takes his leave. And he will be some $139,000 a poorer and correspondingly, it is to be hoped, a sadder and a wiser man.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Few things are more likely to arouse the civic pride of New Yorkers or to elevate their ideas of citizenship and its duties than realization of the fact that this is an ancient as well as a large city, that its history is more than a squalid record of modern ward politics and thieves in office, and that around many and many a New York street and building cling associations of the great men and momentous deeds of old. Nothing could be better calculated to bring this realization to a larger number of just those New Yorkers who need it most and most often miss it than the plan recently adopted by the People's Institute of sending out each week, under the guidance of a competent instructor, parties of men and women whose interest in the past of the city has already been awakened by the teaching given in that admirable institution. These pilgrims are led from one to another spot where National or municipal history was made, and as they look about them their zealous instructor rehearses the story of the days that are gone. Lessons thus learned are never forgotten, and they are lessons of direct and practical value. In undertaking this work the People's Institute has been wisely advised—or highly inspired. New York's visitors usually do more or less desultory sightseeing, but its residents are lamentably inclined to keep in a narrow path of business or pleasure, and to remain ignorant of, or indifferent to, monuments and memories on either side fully as significant as those which, in foreign cities, the same persons take time and trouble to study with eager attention. Doubtless we are no worse in this respect than other people. Abroad as here the searcher after local history must most often look for it in books, and, except in places where the tourists come in endless procession, the native population has neither thought nor knowledge of its predecessors But a fault is not the more excusable because it is common, and the managers of the People's Institute, in trying to remedy a widespread evil, have earned and should receive the heartiest commendation.

—We have already told how an innocent letter of instructions to one of our correspondents in South Africa was stopped, opened, and returned to us by the military censor at Durban. The remarkable feature of that transaction was the fact that the object of the letter was to prevent the continued use in the correspondent's articles of abbreviations that made unnecessary trouble for copy readers and compositors. As the reform we desired to establish would also save trouble for the censor, it might have been expected that he would view the epistle with high approval and send it on its way as quickly as possible. As already revealed, however, he seems to have suspected some dangerous mystery in our attempt to lighten our own labors, and incidentally his, and after three months of delay the letter came back to us. Apart from the loss of 10 cents for postage, no material harm was done. But now the same freakish official has deemed it necessary again to exercise his authority over our mail, and this time he has created some more or less serious inconvenience, not to ourselves, but to our correspondent, who happens to be a South African newspaper man against whom any thought of treasonable relations with the Boers is out of the question. This was accomplished by holding up and returning two brief notes inclosing our remittances for services rendered. There is, fortunately, a mail route to our correspondent that does not pass through Durban, and by that route his checks have now been sent, but when they arrive, thanks to the amazing vigilance of the censor at that port, they will be four or five months old, instead of one. If there is any excuse for the man's action, we are utterly unable to imagine what it is, and we yearn for light on the subject from London or anywhere else.

—Much ingenuity in the way of finding something to worry about is displayed by the Washington correspondent of The Philadelphia Ledger. He recalls the frequent and emphatic assertions by Admiral DEWEY, in the early days of the Philippine occupation, that the inhabitants of the islands were capable of self-government, as that term is understood by civilized nations, and then proceeds to indulge in a lugubrious warning as to the effect which the Admiral's announcement of his Presidential aspirations will have upon the rebels. "For over a year," the anxious correspondent writes, "the leaders of these insurgent Filipinos have discussed the candidacy of BRYAN as an element of possible favor to their contest against the army of the United States. Now they have added to the possibility of help from BRYAN the prospect that is carried by the announcement of Admiral DEWEY's willingness to become President of the United States. His views on the problem of governing the Philippines are known in Manila and the islands. He spoke of them freely to fellow-officers, to newspaper correspondents, and to Spanish and Filipino citizens with whom he came in contact. These views have filtered down through all classes of people in Luzon. They think they know where to find the Admiral so far as their interests are concerned, and there is hope and encouragement for them in his candidacy." The question whether there is anything in this argument or not depends upon the other question, whether the Filipinos are already beaten or not. We have what ought to be good authority for believing that all organized opposition to our arms has come to an end and that the present operations are in the nature of hunting down small bands of brigands—men with no claims to the name of soldier and fighting only from motives of personal vengeance or as a preferred alternative to working for a living. This theory of the situation, it must be confessed, is not entirely borne out by the latest dispatches, but it is not entirely contradicted by them, either, and, all things considered, it is probably somewhere near the truth. That being the case, the bearing of the Admiral's candidacy on the subjugation of the islanders is not material.

—No astounding revolution of public sentiment has yet been noticed as a result of Mr. WEBSTER DAVIS's departure from the Interior Department to assume the rôle of itinerant lecturer on Boer rights and wrongs. His first stand was in Washington, and though he certainly did attract a large audience, it was only by confining his remarks to what he heard and saw in South Africa and avoiding all reference to the acts and duties of the Administration of which he was recently a part that he secured a hearing uninterrupted by the cries of "Treason! treason!" that had confused the man who introduced him. And after Mr. DAVIS had told all his pretty stories about wounded British soldiers who stabbed the men who brought them water and about innocent "buggies" that approached across the veldt under white flags and then suddenly turned into murderous Maxim guns, it was only by ignoring the vociferously expressed opinion of something like half his auditors that the Chairman of the meeting was able to declare adopted the stereotyped resolutions of sympathy for the Boers and hatred for the English. Taking it all in all, that was hardly an auspicious beginning for the holy war—of words—which Mr. DAVIS has undertaken to carry on, and it did not give the slightest reason for believing that a single man, woman, or child left the hall with any different sentiments from those with which he, she, or it entered it. The next trial of the ex-Assistant Secretary's eloquence was made at Philadelphia, in the presence of a lot of misguided and deluded boys whose views on international politics are of appreciably less consequence than those of the men who have been leading them astray—which is saying a good deal. The boys found a few moments of Mr. DAVIS's oratory sufficient for their needs, and then they howled him to silence without even giving him "leave to print." The further course of the emotional gentleman's career on the lecture platform will be watched with waning interest. As a sensation he doesn't promise to rise even to the Macrum level.

—An ill-natured article in the Diario de la Marina of Havana illustrates the peculiar delicacy and difficulty of some of the problems with which Gen. WOOD finds himself confronted. By a "concordat" arranged in 1854 between the Cuban Government and the Holy See, the former agreed to defray forever the expenses of the Church in Cuba, the consideration being the conveyance to the State of certain valuable church and convent properties. With the disappearance of the Spanish flag from the island these properties naturally passed to the provisional Government, which is now collecting the income from them. And it has not as yet been turned over to the Church. The situation thus created is a troublesome one. On the one hand, there are American theories as to the proper relations, or, rather, lack of relations, between Church and State; on the other is the technical regularity of the claim for the revenues now made by the ecclesiastical authorities. The Diario de la Marina says: "There is but one solution to the matter: The United States, (Government of Intervention,) upon behalf of Cuba, must comply with the concordat, as the immediate, if simply provisional, successor of Spain here; else, surrender the administration of the properties. * * * Should the Cuban Treasury fail to satisfy arrearages to the clergy, the property held must be relinquished to the Church or to Spain." There are people in Cuba, however, and Cubans at that, who regard the case as less simple than does the Havana editor. These people more than hint at the propriety of an investigation of the way in which the property in question passed out of the hands of the original private owners, and another inquiry into the circumstances and motives of its transfer to the civil authorities.

MR. WEBSTER DAVIS AS A BOER AGENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What wonderful people the Boers are we only just begin to find out; not only have they proved themselves strategists of a higher order, but as diplomats they, to my thinking, surpass anything ever achieved by the wily Catherine II. of Russia.

However, they do not seem as fortunate in their selection of agents, if we may judge by the examples we have had here, notably those having held United States official positions.

The abject failure of Mr. Macrum to create discord between this country and Great Britain had hardly passed from the minds of men when up bobs a greater gun in the person of Mr. Webster Davis, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Interior. And will he have greater success than the inferior Macrum?

Let us see:

In the speech delivered by him yesterday and reported in THE TIMES to-day, he says: "The federal army * * * had but a few inferior cannon and no bayonets, &c." Evidently he has not read American newspapers recently.

The story of the buggy at Elandslaagte, of course, he only knows from hearsay. I hope he will not vouch for that. But when he tells us that a British soldier deliberately bayoneted a Samaritan-inclined Boer boy who gave him to drink from his own water bottle, he dares not only to vouch for the story, but imprudently challenges contradiction.

I have often wondered at the gullibility of American audiences (especially Western) in matters pertaining to "England," but I very much doubt if any considerable number will swallow this latest yarn. Then, perhaps it was not even an "Englishman" who perpetrated the deed?

As one who has spent many years as one of them, and who could have become one nationally had he desired, in England, and who has had foes as well as friends among the English, I repel with scorn as an impossibility such an aspersion upon the character of any of the inhabitants of Great Britain. Even the cattle-maiming moonshiner of Connaught is not capable of such treachery to a beneficent foe. Men of the races who have produced so many heroes, both in peace and war, among high and low, cannot possibly be guilty of such an atrocity. Englishmen have many faults, and are not better, perhaps, than the rest of civilized humanity, but they are not treacherous.

But, stay; a thought strikes me. I have heard this story of stabbing a beneficent foe before, and have even seen an illustration of it as, no doubt, many of your readers have. Was it not at Omdurman, where an English officer lost his life while quenching the thirst of an Arab? And can it be that Mr. Davis simply transposed the characters to suit his own purpose?

Then, when it comes to challenging contradictions of assertions, I defy Mr. Davis to prove that it was not the Transvaal gold that made such an ardent advocate of him. It is well known that Mr. Krüger would consider $50,000,000 a cheap price for the intervention of the United States.

OSCAR EPSTEIN.
New York, April 9, 1900.

THE NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Communications have lately appeared in the press objecting, in behalf of some of the older retired officers of the navy, to a certain proviso in the Navy Personnel bill recently passed by Congress. The seniors, however, are not the only persons interested in this proviso, and, if such a matter is to be publicly discussed, I trust THE TIMES, with its well-known spirit of fairness, will open its columns to some of the junior staff officers on the retired list, in order that, both sides being heard, the public may be the better able to judge of the question at issue. It will take but little space to get right down to the root of the matter. The proviso which is complained of is not new. It has been in the statutes, though with a different wording, since Aug. 5, 1882. It now reads as follows:

"Provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to diminish or increase the pay of those officers now on the retired list."

This proviso might have been modified by striking out the words, "or increase," thus ceasing to prevent seniors from getting an increase of pay, but continuing to prevent any reduction of the pay of juniors. Such modification, however, is apparently not suggested by complaining seniors. They appear to object to the proviso in its entirety. This being the case, it only remains to state that if the bill had passed Congress, as it nearly did, without the prohibitive proviso, there would have been both increase and decrease of pay on the retired list. Increase to the comparatively well paid seniors, and decrease to the juniors with accompanying hardship and probably suffering to some of them, a punishment that would have been as unnecessary as it would have been undeserved. And some of the officers who would have been thus adversely affected as regards cutting down of pay served in the civil war.

In view of the above facts, I think it may be confidently hoped that THE TIMES will favor the modification rather than the abolition of the proviso in dispute.

"RICHMOND."
New York, April 9, 1900.

OVERWORKED POSTAL CLERKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES deserves the thanks of every postal clerk in New York. The exposure in your valuable columns of the brutal sweating of the overworked clerks has already been productive of good in ameliorating their hard lot. We feel confident that once our case is heard at the bar of public opinion, the evils we now complain of will be speedily remedied. The clerical part of the clerk's position generally ceases with the filing of his application—that is, unless his pull is strong enough to land him in one of the "gentlemen's" departments up stairs, where the work is more perfunctory than useful.

The term "postal clerk" is certainly a delusion and a snare. His work is exacting, heavy, and exhaustive. Very frequently his memory must be phenomenal, covering every postal route in the New England States or the 5,600 Post Offices and stations in Pennsylvania. No opera star of the first magnitude, with a score of operas in his répertoire, displays greater dexterity and skill than the "casemen," so called, in the General Post Office. The work may be said to go through three processes—stamping, sorting, and separating. Thousands of sacks of mail matter must be worked in this fashion, and then sacked again every twenty-four hours by a grossly inefficient force.

I have seen young men scarcely out of their teens stagger under sacks of mail 150 and 200 pounds in weight. In a well-equipped business house this clerical work would be done by sturdy porters appointed for the task. Why not in the Post Office? We are solemnly told that only sworn clerks can handle the United States mail. This evasion is too farcical to excuse the obsolete methods now in vogue. While there is a Federal law limiting the hours of labor to eight in all Governmental departments, it contains a clause which makes it inapplicable as far as postal clerks are concerned. The postal authorities claim it contains a clause which authorizes them to suspend the law in all cases of emergency when it is necessary to expedite the mails. The 800 sweaters in the paper, city, and domestic letter departments know to their sorrow, as the records will prove, that Mr. Van Cott's understrappers, the Superintendents of these divisions, have enforced this law in the breach rather than in the observance with vengeance and fidelity.

I dislike to introduce here anything savoring of politics or partisanship, but I cannot refrain from comparing the treatment of the clerks in the letter and paper departments, where more than 90 per cent. of the work is done, under the conscientious, painstaking Dayton and his successor, Van Cott. Under Dayton clerks were seldom forced to work more than eight hours, and when overtime was unavoidable they were compensated by extra time off whenever it was possible to do so. If the clerks had a grievance to present, they were always courteously received and their complaint considered. Mr. Dayton's standing rule was, "Whenever possible let the boys off on time," and no Superintendent cared to trifle with it. How different things now are may be judged from the fact that the above-mentioned divisions have not made time more than six times the last three months.

Mr. Van Cott is reported to have instructed his Superintendents, "Never mind how long you keep the men, but get the work up." If Mr. Van Cott has been accurately reported, I can only add that such indulgent language is virtually approving the outrageous discriminations and petty tyranny of the Division Superintendents, in defiance of the spirit of the eight-hour law and unworthy of the Postmaster.

It has long been a matter of common notoriety that clerks affiliated with the Republican district organizations secure the soft snaps and are comparatively exempt from the hard drudgery of the postal clerk. As things stand, I don't see how this can be subjected to. If preferences are to be made it is only natural for a Republican Postmaster to reward his political adherents. True, it is hard to stand by and see a faithful clerk who has toiled at his case for five, seven, and eight years for $800 or $700 a year, with a family to care for, while in close proximity a mere stripling of a youth, without a vote, suddenly jumps from $600 to $800 or $900 a year.

Let the cloud painters and vision chasers that occasionally contribute such glowing accounts to the magazines and press of the wonderful equipment and perfect organization of the Post Office cease misinforming the people; let them journey to the cellar and that labyrinth of cases, cages, and stamping blocks on the first floor. They will have abundant opportunity behind these breastworks to study the Postal Service at close range. They will then be in a position to write intelligently and see how star-chamber Tammany Hall methods interfere with the expedition of mails and make the lot of a postal clerk a hell on earth. From a partisan viewpoint it may be all right to give Republican clerkes the lucrative positions, but the Postmaster ought to remember that we cannot all think alike politically, and that fact ought not to debar the other side from considerations of humanity and justice. It is irritating, to say the least, to see hundreds of clerks who have hustled all day in a dust-laden and disease-saturated atmosphere compelled to sweat out another hour or two without any remuneration in merit, time, or money, while carriers, with abundant outdoor work, promptly leave off work after the stipulated eight hours. Discriminations of this kind in favor of one branch of the Postal Service is un-American and introduces resentment and discontent. It is the "reductio ad absurdum" to say that extra labor on the part of the clerical force is necessary to expedite the mails. It applies with equal force to carriers. It is inexplicable how mails are to be expedited without a competent force to collect and deliver them.

The simple truth is, and it must be plain to all who have eyes to see, that the application of the eight-hour law in favor of the carriers is the result of organization and identity of purpose. The expedition of the mails did not prevent them accomplishing their commendable ends. A former clerk, now practicing medicine in this city, is about to sue the Government for compensation for overtime. It is said that ex-Postmaster Dayton has consented to handle the case. Let us hope for a successful verdict. Perhaps then postal clerks can get by force of law what they have long asked in reason and justice. It has been well said that clerks are the brains of the Postal Service. Their brain-racking work is done in secluded corners, often in underground dungeons, safe from the prying gaze of the public. This city may need a new Post Office; it undoubtedly does. But it needs more clerks, at least 200 more, to handle the vast mail with that speed and accuracy that contribute so largely to the commercial greatness of New York.

A POSTAL CLERK.
New York, April 10, 1900.

Our Philippine Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been so much "following after strange gods" since we were misled into our un-American Philippine policy that it is refreshing to hear such good American doctrine as this on the floor of Congress, by Mr. Hitt, (REP., Ill.:)

"We are a popular representative Government essentially, and a republic does not need to take lessons from monarchies in the application of our own system."

This has the true ring of American self-reliance which has made us what we are to-day, and that it is still our ideal is evidenced by THE TIMES's report that there was "great applause on both sides of the House."

REPUBLICAN.
New York, April 10, 1900.

Census Postal Cards and Burglars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago one of my clients received through the mail a letter from the Census Department. It inclosed a postal card upon which were printed several interrogatories, among others, No. 4, which reads as follows: "Will you be absent from your residence with your family during the month of June next?" This was followed by No. 5: "If so, what part of the month of June will you be absent?" My client was supposed to mail the postal card, with the answers filled in. No envelope was inclosed to put it in. Now, what I want to know is, if this part of the interrogatories, if answered affirmatively and sent through the mails on an ordinary postal card, is not an invitation to burglars and sneak thieves to inspect one's residence, without fear of interruption, during his absence?

ROBERT P. NOAH.
New York, April 10, 1900.

Character of American Consuls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your much-traveled correspondent, "R. H.," in describing our United States Consuls abroad, is doubtless truthful and correct in his statements. But I beg to inquire if in this great Republic there are no "gentlemen," born and still living, outside of urban limits? His repeated use of the word country as "country boor," and other flattering epithets in connection with it must lead one to conclude that his intercourse with people outside of the city must have been with a class which does not include "A Country Gentleman."

C. V.
Union, N. J., April 6, 1900.

The Race Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow a Southerner to thank you for the fairness of the editorial yesterday, headed "Race Problems"? You seem to realize the gravity of this gravest of all problems before the American people today, and it is impossible for too much light to be thrown upon it. So far as I can find, there has never been one similar. Nowhere have two peoples, differing so much in racial characteristics in civilization, been expected to live together on terms of political equality. Such a question cannot be settled off-hand, as some would have us think.

However, the most discouraging feature of the whole matter is the unwillingness of the North to recognize the sincere desire of the Southern whites to help toward a solution. Their motives are questioned constantly, and much of their best effort is neutralized by those who have but a second or third hand acquaintance with a small part of the facts, but are nevertheless ready to propound theories and attempt to put them into practice.

HALLOND THOMPSON.
New York, April 10, 1900.

A WORTHY CONTEMPORARY.

From The Brooklyn Daily Times.

The Brooklyn Times desires to give credit to one of the best-edited and most honorable papers in New York City. There are so many newspapers to-day that claim to do so much for the people. Few public occurrences happen in which they were not the actual instruments. They never admit that they commit errors. Here, however, is an exception to the rule. The following appeared on the first page of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

The story printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday to the effect that Mayor Van Wyck had gone to Philadelphia on Friday as an emissary from Tammany Hall to confer with Admiral Dewey on the subject of the latter's candidacy for the Presidency was without foundation. THE TIMES received the information in question after midnight on Friday from its correspondent in Philadelphia—a man who has long been connected with this newspaper—and the lateness of the hour precluded its confirmation in this city.

As a matter of fact, the Mayor was busy in his office during the hours in which he was said to have been in Philadelphia, and in that time he was engaged in hearings on a number of city bills.

One effect of the publication was to cause the Mayor to violate, for the first time since his inauguration, the rule which he made at that time never to permit himself to be interviewed for a newspaper. The Mayor was asked yesterday morning if he had enjoyed his visit to Admiral Dewey in Philadelphia, and he replied:

"I have not seen Admiral Dewey since the day he called on me at City Hall."

This is as frank an admission of a mistake as any person could ask of a newspaper, and due recognition is owing because of that fact. It is true that there will be those who will declare that THE NEW YORK TIMES is only too glad to make this correction, since by its charge that Dewey was secretly in league with the powerful men within Tammany Hall it seriously injured the cause of its newly found Presidential candidate. THE NEW YORK TIMES is an anti-Bryan paper, yet it desires to remain true to the Democracy. It could do so with pleasure were Bryan thrust aside and Dewey nominated. But its story that Dewey was the favorite of Tammany would not aid the Admiral any. Therefore its readiness to correct this error.

The Brooklyn Times has no patience with those who seek motives at all times. Its New York namesake committed a gross error, and took the first opportunity to correct that mistake in as prominent a way as the fault was committed. Let credit be given for that noble and unusual performance.

NUGGETS.

Couldn't Understand It.

New Consumer—How do you measure gas?
Gas Clerk—By the foot, Sir.
New Consumer—But our gas is never turned up over three inches.—Philadelphia Record.

To Her Taste.

Mr. Wabash (at the musicale)—Are you fond of Chopin, Miss Olive?
Miss Olive (of St. Louis)—Yes, I just love to go shoppin'; but I always steer clear of bargain sales because of the horrid crowds. —Chicago News.

The Professor Knew.

"Professor," the seeker after knowledge inquired of the great toxicologist, "if a tarantula were to bite you, what would be the first thing you'd do?"

"Yell!" replied the scientist promptly.—Philadelphia Press.

Too Realistic by Far.

"This story won't do at all," said the publisher to the ambitious writer. "The detective chases a man all over the world and never catches him."

"Well, you see, it's a realistic story," explained the writer. But the explanation was unsatisfactory.—Detroit Free Press.

DISAPPOINTMENTS.

From The Washington Star.

Now comes the time when lambkins skip
Across the brightening vernal sward;
Likewise when people with the grip
Gyrate and sneeze in loud accord.

Now vegetation fresh will grow
Where icy wreathings once hung thick;
But to the drug store we will go
For various herbs when we are sick.

The April poet bids us heed
His gentle lays both day and night;
We scorn him and attempt to read
Those missives queer which doctors write.

'Mid talk of blossoming so free
To cynic slang our moods awake.
We vow, while watching bud and tree,
That Spring is but a "blooming fake."

THE CUBAN ORPHANS' FAIR

Final Arrangements for Children's Easter Festival.

List of Those in Charge of the Booths of All Nations—Opening Night Ceremonies.

More than 700 women yesterday attended, in the Astor Gallery at the Waldorf-Astoria, the meeting of the committees having in charge the fair to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House April 16 to 21 inclusive, for the benefit of the Cuban Orphan Society. Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard presided, and those present manifested great interest in the proceedings. Final instructions were given to the active workers who will participate in the fair, and all willingly assumed the duties assigned them.

The object of the Cuban Orphan Society is to raise $1,000,000 or more, which money is to be used in caring for orphans of Cuban parentage until such time as they shall be able to fight the battle of life for themselves.

The fair will open on Monday night, and there will be special ceremonies on that occasion, including processions of children and others, headed by the ushers, the Browning schoolboys. Several Cuban orphans will also be there, and music will be furnished by a chorus of 2,000 children under the leadership of Frank Damrosch, who will conduct the singing from the prow of a model battleship.

The many booths will be elaborately decorated to represent different countries, attendants being attired in appropriate costumes. The following are some of the representations, with the names of those in charge:

America, reproduction of the Dewey Arch, Mrs. Dallas Pratt.
Cuba, native hut, Dr. J. R. Alvarez.
Puerto Rico, Mrs. Orlando A. Pegram.
Philippines, with pictures and lecture by Raymond Reyes Lala; Miss S. Le Baron Drum.
Army, an encampment, Mrs. J. Morris Brown.
Alaska, Indian encampment, Mrs. William Babcock.
United States Navy, battleship and dingheys shown, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield.
Mexico, a garden, Miss Hyde.
Great Britain and India, Mrs. George Gould.
Ireland, Mrs. R. C. Colt.
Scotland and Wales, Miss Margaret Cameron.
British India, Miss Estelle Prentice.
Russia, Mrs. Douglas Henry.
Germany, Mrs. Gustav Schwab.
France, Miss Harmon Brown.
Italy, Mrs. Lockwood.
Holland, with a windmill, "Babyland," Mrs. F. E. Chadwick.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, Mrs. Lanman Bull.
Switzerland, Mrs. Hoffman Miller.
Austria-Hungary, with a gypsy encampment, Princess Auersperg.
China, with pagoda, Mrs. Charles Burchard.
Japan, with a street scene, Miss Annette L. Place.
Package booth, a mystery, the packages not to be opened until after purchase, Mrs. F. C. Ryder.
Colonial tea room, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald.
The studio, Miss Emily Nichols Hatch.
Educational booth, Miss Maria Jury.
Bookland, Columbia University booth, Leonidas Westevelt.
Red Cross Hospital, Mrs. John L. Randle.
Jerusalem, with street scene on Easter morning, Mrs. Lydia Von Finkelstein Mountford.
Great American bargain counter, Miss Catherine Leverich.
"The House that Jack Built," Mrs. George R. Preston.
Cuban Pan-American Express Company, Miss Isabella Fanshawe.
The Klondike, Miss Julia A. Delafield.
"Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," with garden of flowers, with silver bells and cockle shells, Mrs. B. S. Williams.

SUNDAY AT THE PARIS FAIR.

Mr. Peck Receives Permission to Close the American Pavilion.

PARIS, April 10.—United States Commissioner Ferdinand W. Peck has consulted with the authorities at Washington respecting the question of Sunday opening at the exposition in this city, and has received a cablegram saying that President McKinley desired that the American section should be closed on the Sabbath, as far as allowed by the French regulations. Mr. Peck thereupon saw the French authorities and was shown a by-law which compels the opening of all exhibits on the seven days of the week, and even gives the French authorities power to remove any coverings placed over an exhibit during unauthorized hours.

The same rule applies to machinery, and the by-law makes no exception in the case of the National pavilions. But, at Mr. Peck's instance, the Director General of the exposition has given the American Commissioner special permission to close the American pavilion Sundays.

Agricultural Book for the Fair.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The House today adopted a Senate resolution which orders the printing of a special edition of the year book of the Department of Agriculture for distribution at the Paris Exposition.

DISASTER AT A DEATHBED.

Floor Collapses While Priest Administers Last Sacrament.

CORUNNA, Spain, April 10.—While a priest was administering the Last Sacrament to a dying man, in the presence of his relatives, near here, the floor of the room collapsed and the dying man and four other persons were killed and fourteen were injured.

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S COMING VISIT.

BERLIN, April 10.—The newspapers of this city express much satisfaction at the impending visit of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. Emperor William to-day telegraphed to the Chief Burgomaster of Berlin the following message:

"His Majesty Emperor Francis Joseph has communicated to me most joyful intelligence, namely, his intention to visit the Empress and myself. I am convinced that the citizens of my residential town will regard our illustrious guest, once the loyal friend of our immortal, great Emperor, with feelings of loyal devotion and warm attachment. I announce to you the impending visit in order that my Berliners may have time to worthily decorate the city and welcome my honored and loyal ally."

Present for Salvation Army Leader.

LONDON, April 10.—The birthday of the Rev. William Booth, General of the Salvation Army, who was born at Nottingham, England, April 10, 1829, was signalized today by the receipt of hundreds of congratulations from all parts of the world and the presentation of a purse of $200,000, as the result of the collections made during the self-denial week of the army, just concluded.

Pope to Receive German Sailors.

BERLIN, April 10.—The fact that the Pope will receive in audience a hundred German sailors of the German Mediterranean Squadron who have arrived in Rome is the occasion of much comment here. Several of the Berlin papers believe that when receiving these men the Pope will say something in favor of an increase of the German Navy for the protection of the Catholic missions in China.

Ashanti Rising Spreading.

ACCRA, British Gold Coast Colony, April 9.—A relieving force of 100 Hussars started for Kumassie to-day. As this body of troops is considered insufficient, a larger force is being concentrated in the Hinterland. Kumassie is evidently invested. The Ashanti have captured several native teachers and their families. The rising is spreading.

First Hanging in Nicaragua.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 10.—News has been received here from Nicaragua that James Daley of Jamaica was hanged in that republic last Thursday for murdering a native. This is the first occasion of the death penalty being enforced in Nicaragua for murder.

Expulsion of Czech Miners Resumed.

BERLIN, April 10.—The expulsions of Czech miners have begun again. More than a hundred have been expelled from the Waldenburg coal district. In the Austrian Reichsrath the Czech delegates intend to take up these latest cases.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Last Concert of Its Season at Mendelssohn Hall Last Night.

The last concert of the Kneisel Quartet's season in this city was given last night at Mendelssohn Hall. The audience was one of the kind which all lovers of music are now accustomed to see at these concerts, and its enthusiasm for the things which commanded enthusiasm was an evidence that it was composed of the best elements in the musical life of the metropolis. It has often been said in this place that the love of chamber music is the surest proof of a pure musical taste. The Kneisel Quartet has done more than any other single organization to cultivate this taste in this city, and it is now reaping the reward of its labors. Such an audience as that of last night was a tribute that only the best could command.

The programme consisted of Schumann's string quartet in A major, Donhanyi's piano quintet in C minor, and Brahms's quintet in F major for strings. Mr. Donhanyi played the piano part in his own work, and Max Zach the second viola part in the Brahms work. The audience elected to be especially enthusiastic about the young pianist's quintet, which was heard for the first time here. It was written some four years ago, when the composer was a mere boy, and it has been heard in Boston. The approval of the audience was well deserved. The quintet is, indeed, not a production genius nor of mature talent, nor does it demonstrate that a new Brahms has already risen. But it is an uncommonly good piece of serious music to have been turned out by a boy, and it gives important promise for the future of this amiable young man.

The first movement is the best of the four, and it shows musical temperament and melodic gifts of a valuable kind. The scherzo should, perhaps, be awarded the second place, and its trio is a very lovely bit. Mr. Donhanyi writes, or did when he wrote this quintet, with dash and feeling, but with no great profundity. His working out does not display any large command of musical resource. A composer who proceeds on the plan employed in this quintet must necessarily soon exhaust himself. What it lacks most notably is skill in the utilization of counterpoint. The piano is treated as one would expect it to be by a pianist, but the strings are too largely used in mass effects, the only part writing being a trifling use of answering devices.

When the strings play in chord progressions, as they so often do, the piano plays a bald accompaniment. There is thus altogether too little voice writing in the composition. Only a wonderfully fecund invention of melody can overcome such a deficiency, and then only at the expense of clearness of form and the inevitable confusion of the hearer. But to have written such a melodious and warmly conceived work at so early a period of his development is an achievement of which young Mr. Donhanyi may well feel proud. He will surely do something worth remembering when he has gained a little more maturity and has acquired more skill in the art of part writing.

The performance of the Schumann quintet was technically all that could be desired. But it must be said that the opening of the second movement was taken a little faster than we are accustomed to hear it played, and at the expense of rhythmical clearness. It is not often that the Kneisel Quartet plays anything too fast. If anything, it has their tendency to go slowly. In the Brahms quintet the five players covered themselves with glory. The solidity and richness of their tone, the perfection of their phrasing, the lovelliness of their nuancing, and the completeness of their accord with one another were all made the means for the conveyance to the audience of an interpretation of the warmest and most tender kind. It was a performance well fitted to bring to a close one of the most admirable seasons of chamber music ever known in this town.

That the Kneissl men are always sure of a welcome here they know full well. Of the place which they hold in the esteem and affection of New York music lovers they do not need to be told. But of the gratitude which we all feel to them for their persistence at a time when they lacked proper encouragement here they may perhaps now be reminded. May they never weary in well-doing, but come with the snows of every Winter season to make glad the hearts of the innermost brotherhood of them that do honor to music.

CHANGE AT KOSTER & BIAL'S.

Reported that Hashin Brothers Will Assume Control on May 1.

Koster & Bial's Music Hall, which was recently transferred from the control of the Robert Biel syndicate to that of the Continental Amusement Company, is probably to pass under new management. It was rumored last night that on May 1 Hashin Brothers, theatrical managers of Philadelphia and Boston, will assume control. It is understood that one of the Hashins was in New York yesterday negotiating with the representatives of the Cameron estate, with whom, it is said, the deal has been practically consummated.

Hashin Brothers have been for a long time endeavoring to establish themselves in this city, and to that end had flattering bids in for the lease of the American Theatre, the Herald Square Theatre, and several others, but were unsuccessful in their efforts.

THE "QUO VADIS" CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In justice to Mr. Sienkiewicz, Mr. Jeremiah Curtin, Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., and the undersigned, I beg that you will kindly publish the following:

FROM THE AUTHOR OF "QUO VADIS."

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.:

Gentlemen: Having concluded with you an agreement concerning my novels, translated by Mr. Jeremiah Curtin, and published by your house, I have the honor to declare that the publication of these novels by other publishers would be done against my will and interests. As far as I know, I cannot put a legal stop to their publication by others, but I think the public opinion in your country might in this case take the place of law, since the feeling of commercial honor is so highly developed in the United States. Yours truly,

HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ.

FROM THE PUBLISHERS OF "QUO VADIS."

The only dramatization of "Quo Vadis," authorized by Henryk Sienkiewicz, the author; Jeremiah Curtin, the translator, or by us, the publishers, is the one by Jeannette Gilder. Any other dramatic version of Sienkiewicz's great novel is positively unauthorized.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers.

Boston, Mass.

My contract with Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. was signed in December, 1897, and includes "all English-speaking countries."

JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

New York, April 10, 1900.

GRAU OPERA COMPANY ELECTION.

Mr. Grau Reports to the Directors that the Season Was Successful.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, held yesterday afternoon in the Metropolitan Opera House, a brief report was read by Maurice Grau, in which he stated that the season which is about to close has proved most favorable, considering the many trying circumstances which have arisen.

Mr. Grau assured the stockholders that he would use every means in his power to maintain the standard of the organization for next year, and during his stay in Europe the same efforts would be made to secure as eminent a collection of artists as he has in the past. He dwelt somewhat at length on the frequent illnesses of the artists, which, he said, were circumstances hard to overcome.

Irrespective of Mr. Grau's report, nothing but routine business, including election of officers for the ensuing year, was transacted. The Directors elected to serve are: Maurice Grau, Edward Lauterbach, Frank E. Sanger, Robert Dunlap, Henry Dazien, Charles Frazier, and Frank N. Dodd.

Immediately following the election, the Directors met and selected the following officers: President—Maurice Grau; Vice President—Edward Lauterbach; Treasurer—Charles Frazier; Secretary—Ernst Goerlitz.

VALUABLE PICTURES SOLD

Auction at Chickering Hall Realizes $119,645.

Diaz's "La Mare aux Grenouilles," from the Collection of Charles A. Dana, Fetches $16,900.

An important collection of paintings was sold at auction last evening in Chickering Hall by Auctioneer Thomas E. Kirby. There were about 500 persons in the hall, and as is usual in such occasions, the greater part of the pictures were secured by dealers, who in many cases were doubtless executing commissions for customers, who did not wish to be known.

The total realized was $119,645, the highest price paid for a single picture being $16,900 for Diaz's "La Mare aux Grenouilles," ("The Frog Pond.") This was a part of the collection of Charles A. Dana, and has been considered by many the finest specimen of the artist's handiwork ever brought to this country. The canvas is 31½ by 41½. The highest price paid for one of the Bonner pictures was $8,100 for a "Landscape and Cattle," by Troyon. It was 19½ by 27¾. The Bonner pictures were principally of the Barbizon school, and included works by Troyon, Diaz, Daubigny, Corot, Jacque, Fromentin, Wyant, and Cazin.

In sharp contrast to these were a number of works of Claude Monet of the later modern French impressionist school. A series of companion pictures of Rouen Cathedral by this artist sold for about $3,000 a piece after lively contests.

Pictures which sold for $500 or more, with the artists and announced purchasers in the order given, were as follows:

"Moon Silvery Light," Jean C. Cazin; S. P. Avery	$500
"Romance and Art," V. Barbudo; George Pope	850
"The Smile," F. A. Besnard; Montaignac.	650
"The Spanish Troubadour," E. Zamacois; W. Patterson	800
"The Lane at Night," Fritz Thaubow; James Stillman	1,075
"Near Montmartre," Georges Michel; F. A. Bell	550
"Low Tide," Jean C. Cazin; M. Knoedler & Co.	1,375
"The Towpath," C. F. Daubigny; Julius Oehme	925
"The Road to the Village," J. B. C. Corot; L. Crist Delmonico	2,050
"La Place St. Sulpice," Jean Francois Raffaelli; purchaser refused	600
"The Burgomaster," Ferdinand Bol; W. M. Laffan	1,000
"Portrait of David Garrick," Thomas Gainsborough; George Crocker	1,650
"The Duck Pond," Willem Maris; L. Crist Delmonico	500
"Sunshine," P. A. Besnard; Montaignac..	500
"Turkish Landscape," N. V. Diaz; Durand Ruel	1,125
"Twilight," C. F. Daubigny; F. A. French	1,150
"In Algiers," Eugene Fromentin; L. Crist Delmonico	550
"The Cliff at Villerville," C. F. Daubigny; W. Patterson	1,325
"White Birches in the Adirondacks," A. H. Wyant; J. Williams	900
"The Farm," C. E. Jacque; M. Knoedler & Co.	$1,100
"Winter," (pastel,) Fritz Thaulow; Randolph (agent)	900
"The Mill," J. B. C. Corot; M. Knoedler & Co.	1,625
"Crepuscule," J. C. Cazin; M. Knoedler & Co.	4,000
"The Close of Day," Anton Mauve; Durand Ruel	2,250
"Return of the Flock," (water color,) Anton Mauve; Randolph (agent)	3,300
"The Waning Year," P. A. Besnard; Montaignac	600
"Landscape," Anton Vollon; Craig & Evans (Philadelphia)	600
"Place de la Concorde," J. F. Raffaelli; (name of purchaser refused)	500
"Portrait of Jacques D'Aigremont," Pourbus (the younger;) Eben Wright	1,300
"Portrait of Wife of Jacques D'Aigremont," Pourbus (the younger;) W. Patterson	675
"Female Portrait," Paul Moreelse; W. M. Laffan	600
"Dutch Landscape," (artist unknown;) Pendleton, Providence, R. I.	1,250
"The Last Glow," A. H. Wyant; G. H. Stone	950
"Rouen Cathedral in Fog," Claude Monet; Durand Ruel	2,800
"Rouen Cathedral, Morning," Claude Monet; Randolph, (agent)	3,000
"Rouen Cathedral, Morning," Claude Monet; Pottier & Co.	3,100
"An Old Church at Vernon," Claude Monet; Durand Ruel	3,100
"Argenteuil," Claude Monet; Durand Ruel	2,000
"La Pluie," Claude Monet; Durand Ruel	1,050
"The Haystacks," Claude Monet; Durand Ruel	2,300
"Meadows at Giverny," Claude Monet; Durand Ruel	1,200
"Church at Dieppe," Claude Monet; Durand Ruel	1,000
"A Row of Poplars," Claude Monet; Durand Ruel	1,025
"The Home of the Artist," Jean C. Cazin; George Crocker	4,200
"The Sylvan Dell," J. B. C. Corot; J. Dwight	2,300
"Evening on the Seine," C. F. Daubigny; George Crocker	5,100
"Landscape and Cattle," C. Troyon; Isidor Wormser, Jr.	8,100
"Spring Blossoms at Montelair," George Inness; George A. Hearn	1,600
"The Squall," Jacob Ruysdael; William Schaus	2,400
"Portrait of the Countess of Wilton," Sir Thomas Lawrence; W. M. Safford	2,800
"La Mare aux Grenouilles," M. V. Diaz; M. Knoedler & Co.	16,900
"Portrait of Mrs. Carlisle," Sir Henry Raeburn; W. M. Laffan	1,100
Portrait of Mr. Carlisle, Sir Henry Raeburn; W. Patterson	600
Portrait of the Wife of Admiral De Cordes, Alonso Sanchez Coello; W. Stanley	1,550
Catherine of Portugal, Pierre Mignard; Randolph, (agent)	3,000
"Charity," (the Misses Newdigate of Surrey,) Sir Thomas Lawrence; W. Stanley	3,750

VESSELS DAMAGED BY STORMS.

Heavy Gales and High Seas Reported from West Indian Waters.

Heavy gales and numerous slight mishaps are reported by vessels arriving from Bermuda and the West Indies during the last few days. The Trinidad, which came in Sunday afternoon, had suffered a delay of thirty hours, and the Norwegian steamship Talisman, from Barbados March 20 and Demerara March 26, had aboard three sailors who had suffered painful injuries in a storm.

Two boats, the Fontabelle, from the Windward Islands, and the Vala, from Rio Janeiro, arrived yesterday with their deck apparatus and rigging battered by high seas or rough winds. On the Vala some of the lifeboats were badly smashed and serious damage had been sustained between decks.

BANK WRECKER A SOLDIER.

Conviction of a New Orleans Man Now in Philippines Affirmed.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—The United States Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the conviction of Joseph N. Wolfson, who was tried for his part in the wrecking of the Old Union National Bank of this city.

Wolfson was released on bonds two years ago, pending his appeal, and enlisted in the army. He is now in the Philippines. Wolfson was once a prominent lawyer.

The Murcia Reports Heavy Gales.

Capt. Orchard of the British steamship Murcia, which arrived last night nineteen days out from Huelva, with ore, reported passing through heavy westerly gales on April 5, 6, and 7, during which she smashed bridge, rails, and the starboard lifeboat. On April 10, sixty miles southeast of Sandy Hook, the Murcia passed through a quantity of wreckage, consisting of small spars and the top of a hatch, apparently not long out of the water.

J. Cheever Goodwin's Benefit.

The projected benefit and testimonial to J. Cheever Goodwin, the author, has outgrown its original scheme and scope to such an extent that its managers have been obliged to elaborate considerably their first announced plans. The regular benefit at Koster & Bial's on Tuesday afternoon, April 24, will enlist the services of artists from almost every theatre in the metropolitan district. The enormous proportions of the bill have compelled the manager of the affair to arrange a sort of preliminary entertainment to satisfy Mr. Goodwin's many professional friends, and in order to accomplish this end Manager Salisbury has also tendered the use of the house for this preliminary testimonial, which will take place next Sunday evening.

It is almost criminal to risk the consequences of a Cold when in nine cases out of ten you can break it up with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The third day of Holy Week does not promise to be much of an improvement on its predecessors in the way of gayety. The Knickerbocker sewing class will meet at Mrs. James Lawton's, 37 Fifth Avenue, and the Mothers and Babies' Hospital class at Mrs. Clark's, on Fifth Avenue. The meetings of the various committees on the coming Cuban orphan festival, which are being held daily, fill the hours which are not devoted to churchgoing, for the women of society. Miss Leary has issued invitations for a fair to be held after Easter, to raise funds to provide Catholic books for the library of the hospital, and the members of the Roman Catholic set in society are preparing for this event.

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The wedding of Isadore Braggiotti of Boston and the Baroness Reibnitz, formerly Miss Lily Schlesinger, and eldest daughter of Sebastien Schlesinger of Boston, took place yesterday in Paris. Their engagement was only recently announced, and created quite a sensation in Boston society. The couple are well known in New York, and also in Paris, where the Baroness has lived since her marriage, in 1894, to the Bohemian nobleman, Baron Reibnitz, and from whom she was, in 1896, divorced. Mr. Braggiotti's father was an Italian merchant in Boston, and through his mother, who was Miss Jackson, he is connected with many of the leading families there. He has long been a prominent clubman and social figure at the Hub, and came into his fortune on the death of his mother and brother, only three years ago. For some years previous he had made his living, first as a floor walker in the great Boston retail dry goods shop, which it is said no two Bostonians can omit mentioning in the first five minutes of any conversation. Later on, he became private secretary to the head of the firm.

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There was a scene not down on the programme at the performance of the "Magic Flute" at the Opera House on Monday night, which recalled the early days of the Wagner operas in New York, and the conflict then waged between the holders of boxes in the parterre, which were called "chatterboxes," and the lovers of the music of the Baireuth master. During the entire performance of the "Magic Flute" there was a constant buzz and hum of conversation from a parterre box on the left side of the house, and not only did people in the orchestra cry "Hush" and hiss, but people in the other boxes began to remonstrate. One of the most amusing features of this annoying and ill-bred performance was that the subject of conversation, as heard by nearly the whole house, was the audacity of a very noted actress in wearing very decollete gowns in a recent production, which the party had been to see the preceding Saturday. As the women in the talkative box were not exactly above reproach in this same respect, it made the incident all the more marked. In fact, there has never been such a demonstration against talking in the boxes since that made at a famous performance of "Fidelio," nearly ten years ago.

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The Knickerbocker Greys, a youthful military organization composed of the young sons of prominent New York families, and who are drilled weekly in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, had a competitive drill there yesterday afternoon, at the close of which medals were awarded. The work of the boys was extremely good, and showed the result of careful and systematic training and instruction. A large number of the young matrons of New York society were present to applaud their young hopefuls, and to receive the congratulations of their friends when these hopefuls were awarded the prizes.

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The wedding of Lawrence Waterbury, second son of Mr. and Mrs. James Waterbury, and Miss Maude L. Hall, daughter of Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, will take place on April 21 at the residence of the bride's mother, 11 West Thirty-seventh Street. Miss Hall, it is said, will have no attendants. Mr. Waterbury's brother will be his best man. The wedding is to be a quiet and small affair, none but relatives and intimate friends being invited. The wedding of Miss Julia S. Clarke, daughter of George C. Clarke, and Herbert L. Hunt, son of Richard M. Hunt, whose engagement has just been announced, will not occur this Spring. Another of the fashionable weddings of April 21 will be that of Miss Caroline Hunter Kane, daughter of Mrs. Walter Lane on Kane, and Edgar Morris Phelps, son of Henry D. Phelps, and a brother of Mrs. Robert Emmet. As announced in these columns on Sunday last, this wedding will be in the Church of the Incarnation, Thirty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, at 3:30 o'clock.

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Mrs. George Jay Gould, Lady Mary Sackville, and Mrs. Gould's mother, Mrs. Kingdon, and the latter's two sisters, came up from Lakewood on Monday. Mrs. Gould and Lady Mary Sackville will return there this morning. Mrs. Kingdon and her sisters, Mrs. Brumell and Miss Carter, sail to-day on the St. Louis. Last evening Mrs. Gould took a small party to the circus, and in it were included her mother, her aunts, and Lady Mary Sackville.

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On the run of the coach Good Times from the Astoria yesterday there were not as many booked as for the previous day, the cold and blustering weather acting as a deterrent. Those who were booked were Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Dr. Roberts, S. W. Taylor, W. L. Beadleston, George B. Hulme, and J. R. Barnes.

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The scenes yesterday at the sailing of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse were shadows of those to come when the flight to Europe is in full tide. The huge liner went out with every stateroom filled, and as she began to move from the wharf, the air was filled with farewells, cheers, laughter, and sobbing. Among those sailing, in addition to those whose names were published yesterday in this column, were Mrs. Louis H. di Zegra, Mrs. G. Stone Benedict and Miss Benedict, Mrs. Emily H. Emmet, Mrs. Horace Kelley, Frederick Townsend Martin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Neustadt, son and daughter, Mrs. George B. Post, Miss Alice Post, Count and Countess Aubaret of Paris, Mrs. E. H. Dulles of Philadelphia, and Thomas Vietor.

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Mr. and Mrs. Brinsley Sheridan, who have been spending a few days in town on their way around the world, will sail for their home in England to-day on the St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan have received much attention while in New York.

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Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard and her daughters have returned to town after visits to the South. To-morrow evening Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin will give a family dinner as a "house warming" at her new home on East Sixty-sixth Street. The house is a gift from Mrs. Shepard to her daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, who have been in town for a short time after a Winter at Biltmore, will not move into their new home on East Sixty-first Street until the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Morris and Mr. and Mrs. James Legendre of New Orleans are now in town, after a Winter passed in the Crescent City. Mrs. Frances Isabel Morris, sister of Dave Hennen Morris, will go abroad this Summer, sailing in May.

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Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould will sail late in May for Europe on their steam yacht. They will take a large party with them, and will be at Cowes for the annual races, later making an excursion through the North and Baltic Seas. Miss Helen Gould has cards out for the two receptions which she gives every season. The first will take place on Tuesday, April 17.

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Miss Sara Tracy Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Whitney of New Haven, will be married to Dr. Leonard Cutler Sanford on Thursday, April 26, at the Centre Church, New Haven.

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To-mofrow many of the house parties will be in progress, as the three last days of Holy Week are very dull, socially and otherwise, in town. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills have invited a number of guests to an Easter house party at their home at Staatsburg. Among these will be Mrs. Albert Stevens, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Miss Anna Sands, Mr. de Navarro, Lamman Bull, Worthington Whitehouse, Philip Lydig, Charles Wetmore, and Mr. Potter. The Easter guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will begin to assemble at Lakewood to-morrow also. Several people have gone to Newport, and among others, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Miss Alice Blight, Miss Daisy Post, and Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells.

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The Pau season is now over, and the sale of the horses which have taken part in the hunt has been arranged to take place at Cheri's on April 28. The horses belong to Henri Ridgway, W. K. Thorn, F. Roy, the Baron d'Este, and others. At the last fox hunt, among the riders were W. K. Thorn, Miss Hunnewell, and Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Morgan. Winthrop Rutherfurd has been playing golf and tennis, and has introduced to Pau the new game of squash, which was such a favorite at Newport last Summer.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget is on the Riviera, the guest of the Grand Duke Michael, and the Countess Torby, at Cannes. Several dinners have been given in her honor. Entertaining at Cannes at present is at a very low ebb. Mr. and Mrs. Myring (Miss Estelle Schuyler) are at Nice, and Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding de Garmendia are expected at Pau.

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Among recent arrivals in Paris were Nathan Appleton of Boston, S. C. Cruger, A. C. Chapin and family, Miss Furniss, Col. and Mrs. Gebhard, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Miss Louise Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks.

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The coming Summer promises to be an automobile one at Newport, and there will be few cottagers or villa owners there who will not have the new machines. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., is reported to have placed by cable from Nice an order with a Chicago house for an electric victoria for use next Summer at Newport, to cost $5,000. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is making with a friend an automobile trip through Central Europe. The couple arrived at Strassburg and Vienna Monday, and left Strassburg yesterday for Paris, via Nancy.

The Hastings-Benedict Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 10.—Preparations are being made for the Hastings-Benedict wedding, which is to be held in the Second Congregational Church here at 3 P. M. April 30. Mr. Hastings, the bridegroom, visited the church to-day in company with a New York architect and Mr. Fenner, Mr. Benedict's secretary, and plans were made for the enlargement of the interior so as to accommodate the large number of guests expected. The pulpit platform and some of the pews near it will be removed to make room for the principals, while extra seats will be placed in the balconies and aisles. Only 1,800 guests can be seated, although 2,000 invitations will be issued. The floral decorations will be a feature. One Hundred coaches have been secured from Yonkers, Tarrytown, and White Plains, and twice that number from near-by points.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 10.—The Baldwin cottage, on the corner of Bellevue and Narragansett Avenues, has been rented to Mr. and Mrs. George K. Huhn of Philadelphia for the coming season.

Arrivals to-day included Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, who came to look over their estates.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong are to take possession of their cottage during the first week in June, at which time the improvements will be completed.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel and party will arrive here from Mexico next week, and after a short stay, will sail for Europe, to be absent till the first week in July, when they will come to Newport for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have sent word here to have Belvoir ready June 1. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will come with them.

Gordon McKay will return from Jekyll Island for the season next week.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Commodore William Kennon Mayo.

Commodore William Kennon Mayo, United States Navy, died on Monday at Washington, D. C. He will be remembered not only for his services in two wars, but also for his scientific work and as a writer on his profession. He was the author of "The System of Tactics and Fleet Sailing," which is a textbook at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Commodore Mayo was born in Virginia seventy-six years ago, and was appointed a midshipman Oct. 18, 1841. He saw his first active service in the Mexican war. He was in charge of the boats of the landing party at the capitulation of Monterey, and also took part in the capture of Tampico and Vera Cruz. After peace had been established he was attached to various ships, mostly engaged in surveying and other scientific work, and was for a period an instructor at Annapolis. He received his commission as a Lieutenant in 1855, and in January, 1862, became executive officer of the corvette Housatonic, in the blockade of Charleston. In June of that year he attained the rank of Lieutenant Commander, and five months afterward was placed in command of the gunboat Kanawha, on the Western Gulf Squadron, capturing a number of small prizes.

In February of 1864 he was stationed in this city on special duty, but returned to the Charleston blockade in July, where, as commander of the monitor Nahant, he received the commendation of the Secretary of the Navy for making the blockade more effective. After the fall of Charleston he became Ordnance Officer of the South Atlantic blockading fleet. In 1868 he was made a Commander. He then spent nearly three years on navigation duty at Boston, and afterward commanded several vessels in station service.

He was Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard from 1882 to 1885, being promoted to the rank of Commodore July 2, 1882. Upon his own application he was retired May 18, 1886, after more than forty years of service.

Frank Hamilton Cushing.

Frank Hamilton Cushing, who was connected for many years with the Bureau of American Ethnology, died yesterday at Washington of a hemorrhage. Mr. Cushing was one of the first authorities on the ethnology and archaeology of the American Indian, especially of the Zuni and Indian tribes of New Mexico and Arizona, particularly the tribes of the Pueblos. He contributed a number of papers to magazines on these topics.

Born at North East, Penn., in 1857, he spent his boyhood on a farm in Barre, N. Y., when he first became interested in collecting Indian relics. In 1875 he made surveys and collections for the Smithsonian Institution, and he was Curator of the ethnological exhibit at the Centennial Exposition. In 1879 he was sent to New Mexico by Major Powell with an expedition, and at his own request he was left at Zuni, where he remained continuously for three years, learning the language and traditions and being initiated into the esoteric priesthood of that people. In this manner he discovered the true character of Indian secret societies. He excavated extensively among the buried cities of Southern Arizona in 1888, being in command of a large expedition sent out and maintained for two years by Mrs. Hemmenway of Boston. The last exploration he conducted was the Pepper-Hearst expedition, organized in 1896 to investigate the remains of a sand-dwelling people discovered on the coast of Florida the year before. He was married to Emily Tennison Magill of Washington in 1882.

Elphalet Wood.

Elphalet Wood, a trusted friend of President Lincoln, and a nephew of Elphalet Nott, President of Union College, died at his home at Irvington, N. Y., Sunday.

He was born in Albany eighty-one years ago, and after engaging in business in that city, moved to Chicago. He then established large lumber mills in Michigan, which proved the foundation of his ample fortune. Mr. Wood was in Chicago during the civil war, and worked actively to secure and equip volunteers, being a member of a committee which advanced nearly $1,000,000 for this purpose. In his early days Mr. Wood had been known as a Whig with Thurlow Weed in Albany, and was afterward a Republican, but he was much dissatisfied with the reconstruction policy, and became a pronounced Democrat. He also experienced a change in his religious convictions. He was brought up a Presbyterian, but of late years had attended the Episcopalian Church. He gave up active business twenty-five years ago, and settled at Irvington, where he built his great stone mansion, which is one of the landmarks of the Hudson River.

Becoming dissatisfied with a life of leisure, after a brief period of rest, Mr. Wood assumed the management of the New York affairs of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, and held this position until he finally retired, a few years ago, to live with his daughter and grandchildren.

Mme. Adelina Murio-Celli d'Elpeux.

Mme. Adelina Murio-Celli d'Elpeux, who was well known in the musical world, died yesterday morning at her home, 18 Irving Place, from pneumonia after an illness of only four days. She was born in Breslau, Germany, fifty-six years ago. She received vocal instructions at the Paris Conservatory. Immediately after graduation she made her début in Italian opera in "Lucretia Borgia," and for several years was a favorite in the European capitals. She sang before the Sultan of Turkey, who was so pleased that he decorated her with the Order of Medje.

Mme. Celli abandoned the stage after her marriage, and soon afterward came to this city, where she engaged in the preparation of pupils for the operatic stage. Among those who received instruction from her and who have achieved prominence are Marie Engle, who is now in Europe; Nella Bergen, the prima donna of the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company, and Eleanor Broadfoot of the Grau Opera Company.

Mme. d'Elpeux composed many vocal and instrumental pieces, among them being "Mignonette," written for and sung by Adelina Patti. She also composed "The Soldier's Bride," which she dedicated to the Queen of Italy who directed the Premier of her Government to make a suitable acknowledgment. This took the form of a bronse bust of the Queen. Her mother and her husband survive her. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Interment will be at Greenwood, where Mme. d'Elpeux had her own monument erected some time ago.

David S. Hammond.

David S. Hammond, part owner of the Murray Hill and Plaza Hotels, died at the Murray Hill on Monday night of heart disease, superinduced by apoplexy. Mr. Hammond was born at Washington, Dutchess County, Aug. 3, 1840. He began his hotel career at the American House, at Delaware, Ohio. Then he returned to Dutchess County and was connected, in turn, with the Cottage Hill Hotel and the Nelson House, in Poughkeepsie. Next he came to New York, and before assuming the management of the Murray Hill, in 1887, he held responsible positions in the Grand, the Gilsey, and the Bristol. He was also at one time connected with the Long Beach Hotel at Long Beach.

Mr. Hammond was an enthusiastic horseman, and owned some fine trotting horses. He was a member

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Dunn Easily Beaten by Vardon on Scarsdale Links.

VARDON'S DRIVES A FEATURE

The English Champion Won by 12 Up and 10 to Play, or 17 Holes for the Round.

Harry Vardon the English golf champion, defeated Willie Dunn yesterday over the Scarsdale Golf Club links 17 holes in a thirty-six-hole contest, or, by regular match play score, 12 up and 10 to play. The result was about the same as the meeting between the two less than two weeks ago at Hampton Roads.

Dunn's specialty in the match lay in a few sensationally brilliant puts, while Vardon was beautifully steady throughout, and gave many an illustration of the power he can put into a drive and the distance he can get. To the uninitiated there is no doubt that a thirty or forty foot put from the edge of the green possesses more of the spectacular than a 200-yard drive. But when one has tried the game and feels content with a 150-yard drive, a 200-yard drive with unerring accuracy appeals most forcefully. This feature was one of the strong points of Vardon's game.

Dunn made his first sensational put on the ninth green in the morning, and as it gave him the hole in 2, which was the only hole made in that low figure during the day, he was liberally applauded by the 500 or more spectators grouped on the lofty elevation overlooking the green. In the second round Dunn won the tenth hole, the regular first green—the course being one of nine holes—from another thirty-foot put, and he also won the sixth hole from a difficult curving put, when more than half stymied by Vardon.

The latter pulled off a few comfortably long puts himself, but the greens, with the exception of the eighth, situated in a well turfed hollow, were not in condition to insure anything near perfection in the putting line, although they were very good for this time of the year.

The Scarsdale golf course is a picturesque study in Westchester County topics.

"Spion Kop must be the name of the second tee," remarked a facetious golfer.

The tee is on top of a perfectly shaped knoll, and in front of the player lies the water of a pond. But a more difficult drive over this pond is at the fifth hole, the green being on a lofty bluff 193 yards from the tee. No one but a good player could hope to place his ball on the bluff from the tee. In the afternoon Dunn sent his ball into the gravelly slope of the bank twice, once getting a bad lie in a mass of loose stones, requiring a stroke back before he could lift up toward the green. Vardon fell at the foot of the slope in the last round, and the hole was halved in 5. Previous to that he won in 4 to 5, getting a 210-yard drive over the green. Vardon won the hole once in the same figures in the morning, but on the first round Dunn laid his ball beautifully 8 yards beyond the hole and won in 3, beating the bogey figure by 1.

Just above the difficult fifth green is another lofty kopje, from whose commanding heights the surging crowd was easily watched while following patiently in the wake of the golfers, going to the sixth and seventh greens. The plateaulike elevations from the seventh to the eighth hole are suggstive of Ardsley at the fourteenth and fifteenth holes, while the entire course is somewhat similar to Knollwood in its early days. The total circuit is 2,697 yards, and the bogey is 39 strokes, a hard figure to make. The individual distances and the bogey score for each are:

Holes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Yards	355	367	419	412	193	270	219	283	170
Bogey	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	3

The steadiness of Vardon's play may be seen from the fact that in the four nine-hole rounds he equaled bogey once, made 40 twice, and 41 once, a total of 160 for the 36 holes. Dunn ran up to 185. The latter played his best game on the first 9 holes. Vardon made the first 4 holes in the bogey figures of 5 each, being 3 up on the fourth green. He had the same lead on the seventh. Then Dunn made the last 2, the ninth being his lucky 2, ending but 1 down when play for the second 9 began.

Expectations ran high for a close game, but Vardon let himself out for shots which for length and accuracy and ease of execution won the admiration of the critics. Eight holes in succession were placed to Vardon's credit, and poor putting alone lost him the eighteenth, the first half ending 8 up in his favor. The scores:

Vardon, out	5	5	5	4	5	3	5	3	3	—40
Dunn, out	6	5	6	7	3	5	4	4	2	—42
Vardon, in	3	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	—41—81
Dunn, in	6	6	7	7	5	6	5	5	4	—51—93

The second round was but a repetition of the previous nine holes. Whatever was the reason, Dunn did not show the game that some of the spectators had seen him play two or three years ago. Of the next eight holes Vardon won six and Dunn two, the match ending at the twenty-sixth hole by 12 up and 10 to play for England's champion. Of the bye holes Vardon won six, Dunn 1, and 3 were halved. Vardon made his lowest figures on the last round. The scores:

Vardon, out	5	4	6	5	4	5	4	3	4—40
Dunn, out	6	6	5	7	5	4	5	6	5—48
Vardon, in	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—39—79
Dunn, in	5	4	5	4	6	5	4	5	7—44—92

James G. Cannon, President of the club, received the guests, and, for the large crowd on the links, the management was admirable. Nearly all of the metropolitan clubs had representatives at the links. Some of the well-known golfers present were Henry B. Hollins, Oliver W. Bird, W. H. Sands, the old St. Andrews champion; A. De Witt Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, John Chadwick, John M. Ward, Norman S. Dike, Howard Willets, Paul G. Thebaud, C. S. Cox, T. C. Ennever, Nathaniel S. Reynal, Malcolm Graham, Morton S. Paton, and John Reid, the latter acting in connection with Mr. Cannon as umpire of the match.

Golf at Sunset Park.

Frank J. Mahon won the general handicap of the Sunset Park Golf Club yesterday over the public links at Sunset Park, South Brooklyn. Mahon won out by a single stroke, with Paul J. Siddall second, and J. M. Mitchell third. The summary:

Name.	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Frank J. Mahon	110	5	105
Paul J. Siddall	116	10	106
J. M. Mitchell	108	..	108
H. A. Haines	109	..	109
J. E. Delaney	120	10	110
R. Kirchner	125	15	110
Percy Doane	125	10	115
William Duncan, Jr.	130	15	115
Harold Benedict	115	..	115
W. C. Smith	118	..	118
Eugene Doane	130	10	120
William Duncan, Jr.	130	10	120

ELFRIDA LAUNCHED YESTERDAY.

Dr. Seward Webb's New Yacht Glides Off the Ways without Mishap.

Dr. W. Seward Webb's new steam yacht Elfrida was successfully launched at the yards of the Gas Engine and Power Company at Morris Heights late yesterday afternoon. The launching was an informal affair, being witnessed only by Dr. Webb and his family, and a few friends. Mrs. Webb spoke the words of christening as the Elfrida's hull slipped into the Harlem. The new yacht is designed to replace the old Elfrida, which was purchased by the Government during the war with Spain. The launching was hastened by her owner's anxiety to witness the event, as he sails to-day with his family for Europe, to be absent for several months. Under ordinary circumstances the Elfrida would not have taken her first dip until four or five weeks later. Her builders expect to have her ready for commission some time in June.

The Elfrida is a steel twin-screw schooner. She measures 141 feet over all, 113 feet on the water line, 18 feet beam, and 7 feet 6 inches draught. A peculiar feature of her construction is a detachable bow and stern, whereby her length can be shortened nearly fifty feet. This will permit her to pass through all the locks of the inter-lake canals, and is necessitated by Dr. Webb's intention to use the yacht at his Summer home on Lake Champlain. The bow and stern will be carried on deck during trips through the canal, the disjuncture not interfering in the least with her floating qualities. The yacht will be rigged with two pole masts, but no gaffs will be carried. Her machinery will consist of two Seabury patent triple-expansion marine engines, and a Seabury patent safety water tube boiler of the latest design. Her guaranteed speed is sixteen miles an hour for three consecutive hours.

The Elfrida's two deckhouses and interior are conveniently planned, and will be elegantly finished. The forward house, which will be used as a dining room, is paneled with mahogany. It contains a buffet with a large mirror, and a bookcase. The after deckhouse is also finished in mahogany. It will be used as a sitting room. From the after house a stairway leads to the main saloon below. Adjoining the main saloon, which is finished in French walnut, is a very large stateroom with a connecting bathroom. This is finished in mahogany. In addition are four commodious guest staterooms, finished in white and gold, and two bathrooms. The officers' staterooms, crew's quarters, mess room, galley, &c., are all forward of the machinery. The yacht will be equipped with a complete electric lighting plant, searchlight, steam heaters, &c. She will carry a naphtha launch, sailing gig, and all the addenda that make up the equipment of a modern steam yacht.

Capt. J. W. Blodgett has been selected to command the Elfrida. As soon as completed she will proceed under her own steam to Shelburne, Vt., on Lake Champlain, where Dr. Webb's country home is situated. The voyage will be made by way of the St. Lawrence River and the Chamblee Canal.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

A dinghy float is being built for the New York Yacht Club Station No. 6, at Newport.

The screw schooner Toinette, formerly the Vivienne, is being overhauled and refitted preparatory to commission at Morris Heights.

Word comes from Newport that the screw schooner Sultana will not go into commission before the latter part of June.

Robert L. Forrest of Philadelphia, who recently bought the steel cutter Carmita from W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has gone to Newport to make arrangements for the removal of his purchase to the Quaker City.

Perry Belmont's auxiliary schooner Satanella, which has been chartered by the Earl of Warwick for a Floridian fishing cruise, arrived at Punta Gorda, Fla., last Saturday, after an uneventful nine days' voyage from this port. She will shortly be joined at Punta Gorda by the Earl and his party.

Late nominations for membership in the Penataquit Corinthian Yacht Club include Dr. E. S. Moore, R. Poillon Herbert T. Ketcham, George H. B. Mitchell Joseph G. Wilson, John McKee, J. Poillon, Charles R. Porterfield, John Mollenhauer, William G. Bates, John T. Ryan; for junior membership, Walter L. Suydam and Horace Havemeyer.

Among the steam yachts now lying in the Gas Engine and Power Company's basin at Morris Heights, awaiting orders to refit for the approaching season, are the Wachusett, Reva, Utira, Hiawatha, Reposo, Halcyon, Macbeth, Calypso, Geisha Cayuga, Allegra, Margaret, and Charlietta. The overhauling process has already been begun upon John P. Duncan's steal twin-screw schooner Kanawha.

Commodore Leach of the Greenville Yacht Club was yesterday assured by officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad that the present plans of the railroad for building docks along the Greenville waterfront would not interfere with the club's occupancy of the old Colonial mansion at the foot of Linden Avenue for at least three or four years. The present anchorage of the club will also remain undisturbed during that time by the work to be done by the railroad company.

William H. Kuper of this city is the present owner of the cutter Yolande, which was built at the Piepgras yards in 1890.

Work on Howard C. Smith's new screw schooner is being pushed toward completion at the Gas Engine and Power Company's yards at Morris Heights, and the new yacht will probably be launched within five weeks. She will be ready for commission by June 1. Mr. Smith has decided to call his yacht the Saghaya. She measures 142 feet over all, 100 feet on the water line, 15 feet 6 inches beam, and 6 feet 6 inches draught. She will be fitted with triple expansion Seabury engines and Seabury watertube boilers. Her guaranteed speed is 16 miles for one hour. The interior plan and furnishings of the new yacht insure great comfort aboard. There will be a forward deckhouse finished in mahogany, which will be used as a dining room. In the after part of the deckhouse a handsome buffet will be built. A pantry, connected by a dumbwaiter with the galley, will occupy the remaining space. Forward, in the yacht's interior, are the crew's quarters. Directly aft of this is the officers' cabin. Then comes the engine room, aft of which is the owner's stateroom, extending the full width of the yacht. Bathrooms and toilet rooms separate the owner's stateroom from the guest staterooms. The main saloon takes up the extreme after part of the vessel. Electric lighting will be used throughout, a storage battery being installed for that purpose. The Saghaya will be enrolled in the fleets of the New York, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, and Larchmont Yacht Clubs.

MANHATTAN, 18; COLUMBIA, 7.

In an atmosphere that was more suitable for a football game, the Manhattan College baseball team easily defeated the nine of Columbia University, on Jasper Oval yesterday, by a score of 18 to 7. The chilly atmospheric conditions hampered fast playing by both sides. The Columbias were unable to hit Castro, only three safe hits being made off his delivery. On the other hand, the Manhattanites kept the opposing fielders busy chasing their long drives. Marcus, who was such an enigma to Manhattan last year, was hit so freely that in the seventh inning, after eight runs had been scored, Saales was substituted. The score:

MANHATTAN.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Agnew, c	1	1	2	5	0	
Garvey, 1b	2	1	1	11	0	1
Cotter, 2b	1	1	2	1	1	
Raldy, ss	0	1	0	1	1	
Green, 3b	3	2	2	2	2	
Castro, p	3	4	1	2	0	
Haley, lf	2	1	3	0	0	
Byrnes, cf	3	2	4	0	0	
Roach, rf	1	2	0	0	0	
Fury, ss	2	1	2	1	0	
Total	18	16	27	12	6	

COLUMBIA.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Goodman, ss	1	0	2	1	3	
Burns, rf	1	1	2	0	1	
Kebler, c	1	0	5	2	1	
Rogers, cf	0	1	3	1	1	
Marcus, p. & cf.	1	0	1	3	0	
Melke, 1b	1	0	6	1	0	
Brown, 3b	1	1	2	1	2	
Sacle, lf	1	0	1	0	0	
Armstr'g, 2b	0	0	2	1	0	
Saales, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	7	3	24	10	8	

Manhattan	0 5 1 0 0 1 9 2 —18
Columbia	2 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 0—7

Earned runs—Manhattan, 8; Columbia, 1. First base on balls—Off Castro, 7; off Marcus, 3; off Saales, 2. Struck out—By Castro, 4; by Marcus, 1; by Saale, 2. Home run—Byrnes. Three-base hits—Haley, Green, Castro, Garvey. Two-base hits—Agnew, Castro. Sacrifice hit—Agnew. Stolen bases—Goodman, Green, Castro, Byrnes, Roach. Hit by pitcher—By Castro, 2; by Marcus, 4. Wild pitches—Castro, 1; Saales, 1; Marcus, 1. Passed balls—Kebler, 2; Agnew, 1. Umpires—H. D. Brennan and E. Fishel.

Princeton's Baseball Squad Chosen.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 10.—Capt. Hillebrand announced to-day that fourteen men have been chosen to make up the baseball squad for the Southern trip during the Easter vacation beginning to-morrow. They are Hillebrand, Kafer, Scott, Young, Pearson, Chapman, Steinwender, Green, Meier, Hutchinson, Watkins, Robinson, Burke, and Hutchings. J. G. Jayne, '97, who arrived to-day, will accompany the team on its trip.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Six furlongs—Sidney Lucas, 103 pounds, (Slack,) 1 to 3, won; First Whip, 108, 2; Rough Rider, 98, 3. Time—1:16. Speedmas also ran. Half mile for two-year-olds—Anecdote, 114, (McJoynt,) 9 to 20, won; Infallible, 109, 2; Screech, 109, 3. Time—0:50 1-5. About, Egotism, Danville, Arville, and Nettie Trevorno also ran. Steeplechase, about two and one-half miles—Black Jimmy, 144, (Donohue,) 8 to 5, won; St. Samuel, 135, 2; Baby Bill, 153, 3. Time—5:23 2-5. Trillion and Becky Rolfe also ran. Seven furlongs—Hold Up, 105, (O'Leary,) 2 to 1, won; Sir Fitzhugh, 101 2; Mouseltoff, 103, 3. Time—1:31. Matt Simpson also ran. Mile and a sixteenth—Tony Honig, 113, (O'Leary,) 4 to 1, won; The Jefferson, 107, 2; Double Dummy, 110, 3. Time—1:51. Capricisso, Judge Magee, and Shinfane also ran.

Following are the entries for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Mail Bag, Conover, Terrorist, Jack, Gray 111 pounds; Princess India, 110; Slow Time, 106; Thermos Gradeur, 102; Gwynne, 99; Diffidence, Cupidity, Jamaica, Decimal, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds. Half mile. Tomicum, Orrie Goan, Selp, Ten Up, Gray Morn, 107 pounds; Lady Esterling, Daisy Collier, Frank Morrison, Albert Enright, Lambkin, Clod Hopper, 104.

THIRD RACE.—Hurdle handicap. Mile and six furlongs. McFonso, 156 pounds; Governor Griggs, 147; Marsian, 142; Tousin Jess, 140; Confliction Evidence, 135; Shinfane, 134; Lime Juice, Rifler, 132; Al Reeves, 130.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Lulu, 107 pounds; Kimmage, Nabocklish, Hall Bell, Charley Moore, News, Monmouth Boy, Christmas Carol, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a hundred yards. The Jefferson, 107 pounds; Passaic, 106; Petit Maitre, 104; Althea, 101; Owensboro, 91.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 10.—Six furlongs—Sir Blaze, 103 pounds, (A. Weber,) 1; Shillingburn, 103, 2; Free Hand, 104, 3. Time—1:20. Mile and seventy yards—The Roman, 103 pounds, (Bevin,) 1; Chopin, 97, 2; Jimp, 105, 3. Time—1:50½. Four and a half furlongs—Harry Pulliam, 104 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 1; The Elk, 108, 2; Denman Thompson, 108, 3. Time—0:58. Tennessee Oaks, one mile—Belle of Orleans, 117 pounds, (Gilmore,) 1; Barrica, 117, 2; Brownie Anderson, 117, 3. Time—1:47¾. Half mile—The Mecca, 110 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 1; Lady Schorr, 110, 2; Madam Gene, 110, 3. Time—0:58. Six furlongs—Braw Lad, 115 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 1; Tildy Ann, 90, 2; Alpaca, 98, 3. Time—1:19.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—Half mile, two-year-olds—Sacherold, 111 pounds, (Bozeman,) 1; Sublime, 103, 2; Aphrodite, 103, 3. Time—0:49¾. Five furlongs—True Blue, 111 pounds, (Ross,) 1; St. Gasimir, 106, 2; Ella Boland, 94, 3. Time—1:00. One mile—Catastrophe, 102 pounds, (Henry,) 1; Potente, 112, 2; Orion, 107, 3. Time—1:41¾. Six furlongs—Isaline, 100 pounds, (Buchanan,) 1; Fidel Youlin, 102, 2; Proclamation, 106, 3. Time—1:14¼. Mile and an eighth—Rosinante, 103 pounds, (J. Woods,) 1; Flamora, 89, 2; Chimura, 99, 3. Time—1:54¾. One Mile—Croker, 98 pounds, (Fauntleroy,) 1; Fashion Plate, 105, 2; Be Happy, 103, 3. Time—1:43¾.

NOTES FOR HORSEMEN.

Kentucky saddle horses were not in such great demand last night at the American Horse Exchange as they have been for some time past, for although a number of good animals were offered in the consignment of Wilson Brothers of Cave City, Ky., the prices they brought were extremely low. Only one of the lot offered, Kentucky Gentleman, a dark iron-gray gelding, brought anything like a fair price, and he was cheaply sold at $510 to Frank Carpenter. Some of the saddlers possessed a good share of thoroughbred blood, but even that did not enhance the bidding. H. Bristol secured Colfax, by Tellowbroeck, a son of the long-distance record-breaker, Ten Broeck, for $255, and C. Cohen got Sandy Hook, by Happy Cross, for $235. Snow Drift, by Silver Crown, went to T. Brown for $280. James Heffernan got Magician, by Colonel Tom, for $145.

Music rides for the season at Durland's Riding Academy will end to-night. Throughout the indoor season the Wednesday night music rides at the academy have been quite popular. They were entertaining as well as instructive, and those who participated wound up the season finished equestrians.

Herbert Gray, who has charge of the string of crack trotters and pacers owned by millionaire Lawson of Boston is kept busy denying the report that an epidemic has broken out among the horses in his charge. One horse died recently, but the others are in excellent condition. Germes, 2:21¼, by Lord Russell, is the latest addition to the Lawson string.

Mrs. Rose E. Dixon, who is well known to all of the horsy visitors to Lakewood, N. J., is one of the few women horse dealers in the world. She makes a regular business of buying and selling saddle horses and hunters, and has a large number of well-known New York customers, who depend upon her judgment. Mrs. Dixon is now in Europe with a lot of choice saddle horses, gathered and trained in this country by her.

Dozens of the local harness racing men are preparing for a lively lot of sport on Decoration Day, when the trotting meeting at the old Hohokus, N. J., track opens. The track is being fitted up at an expense of $10,000, and it will be ready by May 10. The trainers who will race at the meeting will do most of their jogging there. The new grand stand will, when completed, seat 1,000 people.

Trotting men have for a week or more heard rumors to the effect that John H. Shults would have Sunol, 2:08¼, trained again this season for racing. Mr. Shults denied emphatically yesterday that his great mare would be raced again. "She will instead," he stated, "be mated with Axworthy, 2:15½, and has definitely been retired to the ranks of the brood mares." Maud S., who died recently, was to have been bred to Axworthy. Rubenstein, 2:05, has been in the stud for some time, but he has been withdrawn from stud duty in order to be prepared for campaigning. He will be campaigned largely on the New England tracks this season, and his owner expects great things of him.

Fred Noble, the well-known trotting-horse driver, says that no many improvements have been made at the Charter Oak track since last season that the visiting horsemen this year will scarcely recognize the old place. The park is now one of the most beautiful tracks in the country. Six of the early closing events for the Grand Circuit meeting to be held there Sept. 3 to 8 closed yesterday, all with well-filled entry lists. The historic Charter Oak Stakes of $10,000 for trotters in the 2:15 class; the trotting classes for 2:12 and 2:30 performers, and the 2:09, 2:12, and 2:20 pacing classes, valued at $2,000 each, will bring some of the best light harness horses on the circuit together.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS MATCH.

Arrangements Completed for the Games on April 20 and 21.

The cable chess match between Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, in this country, and Oxford and Cambridge, in England, will be played on April 20 and 21, the Americans at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, the British at the British Chess Club, London, the two places being connected by cable. A cablegram was received from the English committee yesterday asking if the Americans would consent to allow one of the games to be played over the board in New York during the match, as Frederick L. Soddy, one of the Oxford representatives, was coming to New York and would like to meet his opponent personally over the board. The Americans cabled that the arrangement would be acceptable.

The men so far agreed upon to represent the American universities are Kaufmann G. Falk, 1901, S. Columbia; Frank H. Sewall, 1902, C. Columbia; Louis A. Cook, 1900, Yale; J. B. Hunt, 1902, Princeton. For the two vacant places the players will probably be Waddill Catchings, Harvard, and A. S. Weston, Princeton, post-graduate. The British team is composed of Frederick L. Soddy, Oxford; A. H. W. George, Oxford; G. E. H. Ellis, Oxford; C. E. C. Tattersall, Cambridge; H. G. Softlaw, Cambridge, and Wiles, Cambridge.

In a letter to Isaac L. Rice of New York, the donor of the trophy, the British universities state that they desire two changes in the rules to govern matches which were submitted to them last Fall. In the rules the plan outlined was to have the contests truly international and allow all colleges to enter players, so that the best chess experts of university circles could compete. Junius L. Cope writes that the British universities would prefer to limit the contests to players of the six colleges named in the original match—Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton in the United States, and Oxford and Cambridge in England. They also suggest that, should these colleges decline to contest for the trophy for three successive years, it shall revert to the donor, Mr. Rice, who will then be able to make it applicable to other universities if he sees fit.

CHESS PLAY AT LONDON.

Blackburne Leads, with Three Games Won and None Lost.

LONDON, April 10.—In the fourth round of the masters and amateurs' tournament, played under the auspices of the City of London Chess Club to-day, only four of the six games were concluded. Blackburne downed Passmore, Gunsberg disposed of Van Vliet, Tietjen succumbed to Teichmann, Ward defeated Lawrence, while Loman and Lee and Jones and Physick adjourned their respective games. The record of the tournament up to date follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Blackburne	3	0	Passmore	1	3
Gunsberg	3	1	Physick	0	2
Jones	1	0	Teichmann	3	0
Lawrence	½	3½	Tietjen	1½	2½
Lee	1½	½	Van Vliet	½	1½
Loman	1	2	Ward	3	1
Mason	1	1			

Basketball Game Again Postponed.

A disagreement which resulted in there being no game played last night to decide the intercity basketball championship between the teams of the Pratt Institute High School and Barnard School thoroughly disgusted the patrons of the game, who made the long journey out at Schwalbach's Academy, on Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn.

Barnard's team insisted on playing under the rules of 1897, but the other team would play only under the new rules of 1900. Twice before the game to decide the intercity championship has been arranged, and each time postponed. The Pratt team claimed the championship under the forfeit rule when the Barnard team refused to play last night.

AMONG THE LOCAL OARSMEN.

The Varuna Boat Club of Brooklyn has been granted the use of the Metropolitan Rowing Club's boathouse on the Harlem River, and on May 1 they will quarter a junior four-oared shell crew there.

The Nassau Boat Club's limit of 100 members will be reached at the next meeting. Among the applicants for membership is Fred Crawford, the crack sculler of the New York Athletic Club.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club's senior eight-oared crew has not yet been able to get down to regular training on the Harlem River, but hopes to begin this week. It is announced that E. Smith, a prominent member of the club, will have entire charge of the crews this season.

The Atalanta Boat Club's junior and senior eight-oared shell crews have begun regular training, and hereafter at least one junior and one senior crew will be boated every evening for an hour's practice. Capt. Brown has about twenty-five candidates for positions in the junior crew, and more than a dozen for the senior eight.

At a special meeting of the Metropolitan Rowing Club on Monday evening ten new members were elected, and it is announced that the Dunn brothers would represent the club in the intermediate double event at the Harlem Regatta. Capt. McDermott also announced that a junior four-oared shell crew had been organized, and that a junior eight is a possibility.

Rumohr, the Canadian sculler, who is to row in the senior double events of the coming regattas with Jack Nagle of the Harlem Boat Club, arrived in this city on Monday, and made his first appearance on the Harlem River yesterday. He rowed over the regular Harlem River mile-straight-away course, and also over the new speedway course, and was favorably impressed with the latter.

By next week, if the weather is favorable, the Harlem River will be alive every evening for an hour before dusk with racing craft of every description, as it is estimated that there will be no less than twenty-seven crews training regularly. The Columbia University oarsmen already turn out from four to six crews a day, while the Atalanta, Harlem, Bohemian, Nassau, and Union Clubs will boat from two to four each.

Chairman Fred Vilmar of the Ways and Means Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen is meeting with success in his work. If the plan is carried out of sending the winners in the senior single, senior double, senior four, and senior eight oared events of the National Regatta to the International Regatta in Paris the expense will be about $5,000, allowing $3,000 for the transportation of twenty men and $2,000 for other expenses. The committee feels confident that this amount, and more if necessary, can be raised without much trouble. About $1,000 has already been voluntarily subscribed to the fund.

Second Trip of the Good Times.

A jolly party of friends of Aurel Batonyi, the professional whip of the public coach Good Times, made the trip from the Waldorf-Astoria to The Abbey, at Inwood, yesterday afternoon. It was the second trip of the season, which opened on Monday, but it was a poor day for coaching, even though there were sunshine and good roads. There was the grasp of wintry weather in the atmosphere, and the wind blew strongly enough to make the coachers keep their hats jammed down tight on their heads. Almost every member of the party wore a light topcoat, but a heavy Winter ulster would have been more acceptable, especially when the coach reached the Harlem River.

Mr. Batonyi tooled the coach, and Mr. Maurin was on the box seat. Mr. and Mrs. Ward and their guest, Dr. Roberts, and George B. Hulme, J. R. Barnes, Samuel W. Taylor, and W. L. Beadleston occupied the other seats. The start was made promptly at 3:30 P. M. A stop of half an hour for tea was made at The Abbey, and the coach rolled up to the hotel again on schedule time, promptly at 6:30 P. M.

COLUMBIA CREWS NEED MONEY

Their Launch "In Hock" for $1,100, and No Money for Necessary Expenses — Students' Mass Meeting To-day.

Four Columbia University crews were boated for practice on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon under the supervision of Dr. Walter Peet. The men are progressing with their work fairly well, but they are seriously handicapped by the lack of a proper training launch, and this, coupled with the deplorable condition of their financial affairs, has somewhat curbed their enthusiasm. Under the shadow of this financial cloud they naturally lack the dash and spirit that is as necessary to the success of a crew as form. Exactly how bad a fix the crews are in is shown by the fact that they are unable to raise enough money to pay for the repairs to the training launch Columbia, which has been fitted with a new boiler at an expense of about $1,100. Many of the men are very bitter over the state of affairs, and lay the entire trouble to the management of the Football Association, from whose enormous receipts for the season they had expected enough to carry the crew along this Summer. Now, unless a sum pretty close to $9,000 can be raised shortly, there will be only one course to pursue, and that is to abandon training, cancel the dates of the regattas, and allow the launch Columbia to remain in the hands of those who made the repairs as a forfeit. Money for the support of the crews never came in so slowly from the students as it has this year, although W. L. Oakley, the manager of the crews, assisted by Capt. Mackay, has worked day and night to help raise the necessary funds. This condition of affairs is no secret, and in discussing the situation yesterday Manager Oakley said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I'm very sorry to say it; but the fact is that the financial end of our affairs is in very bad shape, and something has got to be done immediately. This condition has been brought about by a series of unfortunate circumstances, and there is only one way out of it, and that is for the boys to go down into their pockets. It came about in this way: When the question of the organization of a general athletic association was discussed at Columbia the benefits of such an organization were set forth, and it was claimed that athletics would be supported by the money-making teams, such as the baseball and football teams. The football team in particular was supposed to have a large balance to its credit. The rowing club of the university held out from the general association for a long time, its members knowing the expenses of running aquatic sport, and not seeing how enough funds would be on hand to meet the demand. Finally, however, they were practically forced to join the general organization. Promises made have vanished in thin air, the football funds have gone, no one knows exactly where, the crews are without funds, and the result shows that the officials of the rowing club were not far wrong in opposing the consolidation. At a recent meeting of the general athletic association committee it was decided that at this late date each separate association should contribute to the general fund the amount required for its running expenses. It also decided that at no time could any branch of sport be over $500 in debt, and that when that limit was reached, the inspection team should stop training. This arrangement has been most severely felt by the crew's management, the amount to be raised being very large in proportion to other associations. The time has now come when the entire situation must be laid before the student body and an explanation given them. The Advisory Board admits that a grave mistake has been made, but, being made, it must be corrected as well as possible."

There will be no practice by the crews today, owing to the fact that a full attendance is desired at the mass meeting.

The two 'Varsity crews boated yesterday were made up as follows:

Barge New London—Weeks, bow; Jackson, 2; Smith, 3; Southack, 4; Irvine, 5; Falconer, 6; Nash, 7; Lawrence, stroke, and McClure, coxswain.

Barge Saratoga—Gilsey, bow; Henry, 2; Snyder, 3; Bradley, 4; Huffaker, 5; Boyesen, 6; Oddie, 7; Vulte, stroke, and Bogue, coxswain.

These crews took a two-mile spin up the river, and on the return trip had a very lively brush for a mile and a half. The New London's crew got the lead on the start and held it for almost a mile, when the Saratoga's men made a spurt, but were unable to pass their rivals, and honors were about even when the boathouse was reached.

The freshmen crews also had a brush, a crew composed of Lockwood, bow; Bovesen, 2; Bates, 3; Warren, 4; Smithers, 5; Townsend, 6; Bartholomew, 7; Coffin, stroke, and Comstock, coxswain, proving the fastest, but only winning by half a length.

All available trees and bulletin boards at Columbia University were decorated yesterday with placards, printed in large letters, which ran as follows:

SHALL THE CREWS DISBAND?
Advisory Committee says they must.
MASS MEETING.
For formation of a new boat club!
Free membership and free use of boats to members.
Prominent graduates will speak.
Wednesday, April 11, 4:30 P. M.
309 Havemeyer.

At this meeting the critical state of affairs which has existed for some time in Columbia's athletic finances will be presented in its brutal baldness, and means will be devised, if possible, for raising the $15,000 which is absolutely necessary for the support of the different athletic organizations. If the money is not raised, all athletic activity must be discontinued. The crew will be the first to suffer, for it alone requires more than half of the total amount needed. After the crew, the track, cycle, lacrosse, and baseball teams will be affected.

Reckless expenditures of the football management last Fall, and the indisposition of the student body to co-operate in any direction because of the politics injected by the college fraternities, with which Columbia is honeycombed, into the management of crew and football affairs, have brought about this unfortunate condition which every graduate and well-wisher of Columbia regrets. If the true college spirit can be aroused in spite of the Greek letter societies that try to run things, there is a hope of straightening out matters and putting things so to rights that Columbia can take the place it should occupy in the world of college sports. As the college paper, The Spectator, well says: "When the student body comes to full realization of the fact that in all representative college organizations its own power is paramount, and when it will enforce this power, then we shall have no musical societies that are irresponsible, no boat clubs that dare refuse to publish financial reports."

Never before in the history of the university has the crew been more promising and more worthy of support. About forty men are rowing at present, nearly four times the number of candidates that were out at this time last year, and a fine schedule of races which should bring credit to the university has been arranged.

Cornell Girls to Row.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, April 10.—Interest in rowing among the women at Cornell University has already become active, and in spite of the many inconveniences with which they have always had to contend, it is probable that the Sage College crew this year will be better than ever before. The women have been busy raising sufficient money to build a boathouse on Beebe Lake, and $1,000 has been contributed. Fifty fifty women are expected to go into training for rowing. Work on the machines has already been begun under the supervision of Miss E. B. Canfield.

DOINGS OF COLLEGE ATHLETES.

Capt. Bascom Johnson of the Yale track team has notified about forty of the track men that they must remain in New Haven during Easter recess for daily work in preparation for the dual games with the University of California, to be held May 5.

Daily practice of the Yale 'Varsity crew candidates was discontinued yesterday for the Easter recess. On Monday, the 16th, men forming the 'Varsity squad will return to New Haven and go to the training table. From that date, until the race at New London, there will be no break in the daily grind.

Capt. Kraenzlein of the Pennsylvania track team cleared 23 feet 2 inches in the broad jump on Monday, which was his first day of practice in that event. Trainer Murphy says that Kraenzlein will jump 25 feet before the season is over.

Percy Houghton, the great full back on Harvard's '98 football team, and Captain of the Crimson's '99 baseball team, will again act as Cornell's head football coach next Fall. He will be assisted by Cornell graduates. Spring football practice will begin on Percy Field as soon as the turf is sufficiently dried out.

Hobart's lacrosse team will meet the Swarthmore team at Swarthmore to-day, and Pennsylvania at Philadelphia to-morrow. The remaining games scheduled by Hobart are: April 20, Cornell at Ithaca; April 27, Cornell at Geneva; May 4, Columbia at Geneva; May 11, Apache Indian team at Geneva; week of May 18, the Iroquois hockey club of Buffalo at Geneva; May 26, University of Toronto at Geneva.

Training tables were opened at the University of Pennsylvania Monday for the crew, baseball, and track candidates. Of the crew men, Snover, Kintzing, Gardiner, Fleckwir, Stehle, Van Kathoven, Davenport, and Allyn were taken. Of the relay candidates Earnshaw, Baillie, Kraenzlein, Cook, Drumheller, Grant, Bushnell, Bowen, Stuart, Brown, Mechling, Gillinder, Smith, and Westney were selected. The entire 'Varsity baseball squad were sent to the tables. Other men will be sent as they show promise of making any of the teams.

Edward Hanlan, the famous sculler, who is coaching the Interscholastic oarsmen

THE THIRD AVENUE DEBT

Funded by Sale of $35,000,000 New Bonds to Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

AUTHORIZED ISSUE, $50,000,000

Mr. Vreeland Says He Can Earn 4 Per Cent. on $30,000,000 with Present Interest Charges.

Official announcement was made yesterday that the present and prospective floating debt of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, in which corporation the Metropolitan Street Railway Company a few weeks ago acquired a majority interest, has been funded. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. head a syndicate which has purchased $35,000,000 of an authorized issue of $50,000,000 of new bonds, secured by a new "first consolidated mortgage," the trustee being the Morton Trust Company. The bonds are to run 100 years and will bear 4 per cent. interest. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company will guarantee them, principal and interest, which doubtless accounts for the fact that the bonds can be floated at 4 per cent.

The proceeds of the $35,000,000 of bonds sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will be used to pay the present floating debt of the company and the improvements it has projected. It is maintained that this sum is sufficient to cover all the claims against the Third Avenue Company which will hold water, as well as provide ample funds for improvement. The remaining authorized $15,000,000 of bonds will be set aside to redeem the $5,000,000 mortgage bond issue, secured by the old Third Avenue Railroad proper, (bearing 5 per cent. interest and maturing in 1937,) and also to redeem the bond issues covering the subsidiary lines, which amount to about $8,500,000 more.

Third Avenue stock advanced sharply when the fact of the bond issue became known. The stock was also aided by an idle rumor to the effect that the Metropolitan would guarantee 4 per cent. dividends to Third Avenue shareholders. It closed at 107¾ on Monday. It opened yesterday at 108¾, sold off half a point, and advanced to 118. Toward the close it eased off a bit, and the last sale was at 115, a net gain of 7¼ points. The fluctuations in the stock were remarkably sudden.

Before leaving town last night, Mr. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway, said, concerning the scheme for funding the Third Avenue debt, that the providing of so large a sum for the development of its franchises on a 4 per cent. rate put a very different aspect upon the question of the road's future. With that money some forty miles of franchises not yet built on—including the King's Bridge franchise—can be utilized. The motive power throughout the system can be generally changed, and the net earnings on the property greatly increased.

"I estimate," said Mr. Vreeland, "that there is about $22,000,000 of real present debt to be retired, which funded at 4 per cent. calls for $880,000 per annum; that is what we guarantee now. I can handle the Third Avenue Road in conjunction with the Metropolitan system so as to earn 4 per cent. on $30,000,000 in addition to the present interest charges, and if I am given two or three years to develop the property there will be a handsome return for the stock. I have made all the figures, and am prepared to recommend the lease of the property on terms which will be favorable to the stock. We own so much of the stock that a difference of 2 or 3 per cent. on a lease paid only on the stock of the minority holders cuts no figure at all. We are anxious to be fair and even liberal, as we ought to be to the minority."

Creditors of Third Avenue and their representatives met yesterday in the office of Standing Master Arthur H. Masten, 67 Wall Street, for a hearing on the question of issuing receiver's certificates. The hearing was adjourned till 11 o'clock next Monday morning, to allow Adrian H. Joline, counsel for the Creditors' Protective Committee, to attend, although some creditors opposed the adjournment. Mr. Masten stated that $2,000,000 worth of claims against the road have been filed with him and that they were coming in at the rate of over $200,000 a day.

It was learned yesterday that there is small chance of any important issue of receiver's certificates, now that the new bonds have been floated.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, handed down an order yesterday granting permission to Receiver Grant of the Third Avenue Road to enter into contracts for overhauling and electrically equipping sixty of the combination cars which were originally fitted for use on the Third Avenue Road, when the cable system was employed there. He may spend $7,753 in doing this, and to raise the necessary money may "issue his notes or other obligations." Mr. Grant, in applying for this right, had filed a communication from President Vreeland of the Metropolitan, in which the latter approved the project of equipping the cars.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The April report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture will show the average condition of Winter wheat on April 1 to have been 82.1, against 77.9 on April 1, 1899, 86.7 on April 1, 1898, and a ten-year average of 82.8. While the ravages of the Hessian fly in Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana will probably result in not one of these States producing more than half a crop, an exceptionally high condition is reported from the Winter wheat States west of the Mississippi and from the Pacific Coast. The principal averages are: Pennsylvania, 72; Ohio, 47; Michigan, 57; Indiana, 51; Illinois, 88; Missouri, 91; Kansas, 99; Texas, 101; Oklahoma, 99; Washington, 106; Oregon, 100, and California, 90.

The average condition of Winter rye is 84.8, against 84.9 on April 1, 1899, 92.1 on April 1, 1898, and a ten-year average of 89.1.

The percentage of mortality among farm animals during the year ended March 31 was not only below that of last year, but was also below the ten and fifteen year averages. Of horses, 1.8 per cent. are reported as having died from disease, against 2.3 per cent. the preceding year and a ten-year average of 2.5 per cent. Of cattle, a mortality of 1.1 per cent. from Winter exposure and of 2 per cent. from disease is reported, against 2.2 per cent. from exposure and 2.03 per cent. from disease the preceding year and 1.6 per cent. from exposure and 1.8 per cent. from disease as the ten-year averages. Of sheep, the deaths from exposure amounted to 1.8 per cent. and those from disease to 2 per cent., against 3.5 per cent. from exposure and 2.1 per cent. from disease the preceding year and 2.6 per cent. and 2.3 per cent. the respective ten-year averages.

No estimate of the number of swine on Jan. 1 having been made, the rate of mortality for the country cannot be determined. Of the seventeen principal States, twelve report a mortality below last year's; in Texas the rate is unchanged, and only in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Arkansas is it even slightly higher than in 1898-9. Only in five States, containing an aggregate of less than 1,000,000 head of swine, is the mortality reported above the ten-year average. As regards their condition April 1, horses are reported at 97, cattle at 97.2, and sheep at 99.9, as compared with 94.4, 92.5, and 92.4, respectively, on April 1, 1899.

Wood Pulp in a Boy's Intestines.

Dr. Silas C. Blaisdell, chief surgeon of the Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn, performed an operation Monday on eleven-year-old William Foley, and took about one and a half pounds of wood pulp from the boy's intestines. The boy had been ill for several weeks, and for a while physicians were unable to diagnose his ailment. He finally acknowledged that he had been in the habit of chewing wood and swallowing the pulp. The physicians say he will recover.

Nineteenth Century Club Meeting.

The Nineteenth Century Club, at its meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria last night, listened to a debate on "Our Philippine Policy." The speakers were Edward M. Shepard and ex-Minister to Siam John Barrett.

Yale to Play Fordham To-day.

The Fordham College baseball team, which has been doing good work on the diamond this season, will meet the Yale University team to-day on the home grounds. The Fordhams have been coached by "Jack" Doyle of the New York baseball team. The Yale team is especially strong this season and a very interesting game is looked for. McKenna and Slattery will be the battery for Fordham, while Garvan and Sullivan will look after the interests of the visitors. This is the first game of Yale's Southern trip.

Gettig Offered to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 10.—A telegram was received during the day by Comiskey from Ewing of New York, telling him that he could have Pitcher Gettig if he wanted him. The offer will probably be accepted, as the Chicago Association team is weak in the pitching department.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. made the best showing in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's Alleys last night, defeating teams representing J. P. Morgan & Co. and the National Park Bank. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

National Park—Iseman, 190; Burke, 148; Bloch, 153; Davidson, 138; Wylie, 149. Total, 808.
J. P. Morgan & Co.—Horn, 148; McNicol, 103; Horstman, 165; Anderson, 130; Telfair, 158. Total, 704.

SECOND GAME.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Sacken, 153; Watson, 165; Birgien, 147; Wagner, 160; Hill, 155. Total, 780.
J. P. Morgan & Co.—Horn, 122; McNicol, 113; Horstman, 126; Anderson, 173; Telfair, 135. Total, 669.

THIRD GAME.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Sacken, 189; Watson, 195; Birgien, 160; Wagner, 148; Hill, 215. Total, 902.
National Park—Iseman, 163; Burke, 149; Bloch, 151; Davidson, 168; Wylie, 150. Total, 781.

A postponed series was bowled in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's Alleys last night, with the following results:

FIRST GAME.

Phenix—Swan, 161; Kessel, 155; Kahn, 144; Story, 132; Saddington, 134. Total, 726.
Caledonian—Newman, 136; Fitzel, 97; Toombs, 89; Baitley, 127; Stoney, 103. Total, 642.

SECOND GAME.

Phenix—Swan, 152; Kessel, 128; Kahn, 146; Wear, 146; Saddington, 131. Total, 703.
Alliance—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

Caledonian—Newman, 154; Toombs, 126; Walteren, 128; Baitley, 120; Stoney, 182. Total, 710.
Alliance—Forfeited.

Tournament Games To-day.

Columbia League—Bunch, Colonial, Village.
Archdiocesan League—Three games at Starr's alleys.
Carruthers' National—Pontiac B. C., Orient, Prosperity.

Yachtsmen Prepare for Busy Season.

Plans for an active racing season were outlined at the special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Canarsie Yacht Club, held yesterday at the office of Commodore Charles J. Neilson, in Brooklyn. The season will open on Memorial Day with a parade of the club's fleet, followed by a reception and vaudeville entertainment at the clubhouse, on Sand's Point, Canarsie, L. I. The Fourth of July will be celebrated with fireworks and a dress parade of the fleet off the clubhouse. The racing events have been arranged in the following order: Saturday, June 9—Pennant championship race, Jamaica Bay; Saturday, July 21—Open regatta, off clubhouse, Jamaica Bay; Saturday, Aug. 18—Corinthian regatta; Monday, Sept. 3—"Ladies' regatta," each boat to be handled by a woman; Saturday, Sept. 22—Commodore's Cups, races off clubhouse.

The season's racing and entertainments will be in charge of the following committees: Regatta Committee—Thomas M. Mannion, Chairman; Walter W. Tamlyn, and A. Holsten; Entertainment Committee—N. F. Tuttle, Chairman; D. J. Brinsley, Sr., and N. G. Bennett.

Mr. Whitney's Horses Coming East.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 10.—Jean Beraud, the great young horse, the property of W. C. Whitney, left here this afternoon for Sheepshead Bay. Jean Beraud, who is entered in all the rich stakes to which he is eligible, is in charge of Peter Wimmer, who has had him here with several others of the Whitney, Easton & Larrabie, and other strings, for the past three months, all of which he took with him. Wimmer reports all his charges in good condition. The horses shipped are as follows:

Property of W. C. Whitney—Jean Beraud, Rush Harmonica, Killashandra, Annoy, and Chanticleer, Property of Easton & Larrabie—Kinley Mack, McLeod of Dare, High Order, Lida Holladay, Sharpshooter, Max Bendix, Talcose, Flying Torpedo, Julia Hanover, and Edgeworth. Property of H. Serodino—Millstream and Paracellus. Property of J. E. Madden—Wooster Boy. Property of Brown & Wimmer—Monadour.

Automobile Road Race.

Local automobilists are awaiting with interest the road race on Saturday from Springfield to Babylon and return. The turn will be made a few miles beyond Babylon, so as to make a complete fifty-mile circuit. It will be the longest run ever given by the Automobile Club of America, and the first actual racing event sanctioned by the club.

Albert J. Bostwick, Chairman of the Committee on Runs, made an eighty-five-mile run over the road on Saturday, and F. S. Weston has been using his new Winton carriage almost daily in preparation for the race. S. F. Davis is sure to be out in his locomobile, and several others will make the start. The silver cup awarded to the victor is the gift of Leon Blanchet, one of the founders of the Automobile Club of France.

Philadelphia Automobilists.

That automobile interest is growing was shown last week, when a number of Philadelphians took the preliminary steps toward organizing an Automobile Club in their city. The proposed run of the New Yorkers to the Quaker City has acted as a stimulus, as the Philadelphians hope to be in shape to entertain their brethren from this city when the run comes off. J. Jason Waters, who was one of the first in Philadelphia to own an automobile, presided at the meeting, and a Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, consisting of Mr. Waters, George W. Childs Drexel, James Elverson, Jr., Robert E. Glendenning, Horace Harding, and S. P. Rotan.

Col. Astor May Be President.

Col. John Jacob Astor may be chosen President of the Automobile Club of America. The selection is said to lie between him and Gen. George Moore Smith. Since Gen. Avery G. Andrews resigned a few months ago the office has been vacant, the duties being performed by the Vice President, George F. Chamberlin.

Staten Island Lacrosse Schedule.

The Staten Island Lacrosse Club will open its season next Saturday afternoon, on the grounds of the old Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club, at Livingston, which have been secured for the season. Following is the complete schedule: April 14, Stevens Institute; 21, Columbia University, at Livingston; May 5, Stevens Institute, at Hoboken; 12, College of the City of New York, at Livingston; 26, College of the City of New York, at Livingston. In addition to these, dates for games are under way with the lacrosse teams of the Heffley School of Brooklyn and Cornell University, both at Livingston, and a return game with Columbia University at Manhattan.

Brooklyn, 9; Georgetown, 3.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Brooklyn found it an easy task to defeat Georgetown to-day by a score of 9 to 3. McKay's nine bases on balls, coupled with timely hitting by the visitors and ragged fielding by the home team, was responsible for the champions' victory.

Cyclists Were Victorious.

A complete victory was scored by the bicycling element of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club at the annual election of the club last night. The independent ticket won, defeating the social element, that wanted the club to eliminate cycling and become a distinctly social organization.

The ticket elected is as follows: President—C. W. Hickling; Vice President—Major W. L. Garcia; Secretary—W. E. Edgaley; Treasurer—F. Allart; Board of Governors—O. Reiffarth, C. G. Balmaurro, and Dr. George Sandhusen.

To-day's Game at the Polo Grounds.

The New York National League baseball team and the Columbia College nine will play a game at the Polo Grounds this afternoon.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MICHAEL L. FANE.—Deficiency judgment for $81,028 was docketed yesterday against Michael L. Fane in favor of Thomas B. Hidden, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 517 and 519 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-sixth Street.

Out of Town.

BERNARD BENEDICT.—Bernard Benedict confessed insolvency in the United States District Court at Chicago yesterday by filing a petition, in which he places his debts at $152,800. He was formerly connected with the firm of Barbe, Benedict & Goldman of Chicago.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

S. TAYLOR JOHNSON.—S. Taylor Johnson, a teacher, at Hunter, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $3,218 and no assets.

JOSEPH SCHWAB.—Joseph Schwab of Bronxdale has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,105 and no assets. The liabilities consist of two judgments obtained against him in 1885 and 1896.

SOLOMON KASSEL.—Solomon Kassel, a clerk, of 373 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,376 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1896, when he was in the shoe business.

ROBERT MCARTNEY.—Robert McArtney, carpenter and builder at 877 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $15,350 and nominal assets $4,659 in outstanding accounts. The debts were contracted in 1890 as a partner in the firm of McArtney & Robinson.

HAVERLEY B. SWART.—Haverley B. Swart, a mortgage broker of 6 Wall Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,137 and assets $12, consisting of carpets in his office. The debts are for merchandise, carriage hire, telephone, and some are in judgment. He was of Swart & Co. from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1899.

WILLIAM CRAIG.—William Craig, a plasterer, of 156 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $19,408 and assets $9,969, consisting of outstanding accounts, $5,456; due on contracts, $4,858; cash, $160; stock in trade, $25. The largest creditor is George Klag of Brooklyn, $7,875. Mr. Craig has been in business since 1887, and has had contracts on many large buildings.

WALTER S. BESSE A BANKRUPT.

Files Petition with Liabilities $239,727 and Nominal Assets.

Walter S. Besse, ship broker at 140 Pearl Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $239,727 and nominal assets of $3,500. He has been in this line since 1880. Mr. Besse was formerly of Sherwood & Besse, who dissolved last year, and was one of the managers of the Atlantic Transportation Company of 1 Broadway and at Newport News, which went into the hands of a receiver, on the application of Mr. Besse, in January, 1899, with liabilities reported at over $1,000,000. Of Mr. Besse's liabilities, $665 is for personal taxes, $200,000 to the Western National Bank, secured by 2,000 shares of stock of the Atlantic Transportation Company, Mr. Besse's liability being as an indorser on a note given to the bank by the company; $34,600 to William H. Besse, for balance due on a note of Sherwood & Besse, and $4,190 is on drafts of the company. Mr. Besse's assets consist of $3,500, accounts due Sherwood & Besse from the company; 2,450 shares of stock of the Atlantic Transportation Company, which are worthless; 2,500 shares of stock of the Muskegon Mining Company of Michigan, also worthless, and a life insurance policy of $5,000. A judgment was entered yesterday against Mr. Besse for $1,723, in favor of Pickford & Black.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BYRNES, James J.—Bank of the Metropolis $229
BRODIE, Thomas—A. H. Skillen, trustee, &c. 246
BETTS, Ward, administrator, &c.—Mutual Life Insurance Company 1,457
BESSE, Walter S.—Robert Pickford and another 1,723
BRENASTI, Maria, and Giuditta Cavinato—E. N. Wharton 4,174
BLACK, Rasmus—Second Avenue Railroad Company, costs 561
BROOKS, Celia—Bertha Brooks, costs ... 57
BROWN, Rose—Sacred Heart Academy .. 611
BACHER, Rosina, and Maria and Frederick Stadler—Charles P. Urff 368
BARR, John M., Jr.—Max Rink 375
BANAGUR, Vincent—Jacob Becker 125
BROWN, Henry—Charles Thorley, costs. 49
BUSH, Irving T.—Bird S. Coler, as Controller, costs 47
BUSH, Irving T.—Franklin Bien, costs... 110
BRYANT, James S., and Charles Van Riper—M. M. Eberle, costs 98
BROWN, Worstan R., and Brookside Drug Company—Edgar J. Williams 128
BRENNAN, James J.—L. W. Morss and others 99
CORCORAN, Kate—C. Remsen and another, executors, &c. 292
CUMMINGS, William—A. Ginsberg 38
DE CARLO, Mary and Guiseppe—Milwaukee Brewing Company of New York. 38
DWYER, Frank J. and Rose—E. Butler. 171
DEVLIN, Michael—T. J. O'Sullivan, costs 27
DIAMOND, Charles, and Frederick Perk—Dimock & Fink Company 377
DORIS, Ella S. and John B.—C. B. Gall. 528
ENTEEN, Louis and Isaac—S. Lewis 280
FRIEDMAN, Annie—Etta Blinn and another, costs 79
FANE, Michael L.—T. B. Hidden 81,028
FRIEDMAN, Abraham—H. Stern 52
FITZGIBBON, Francis—H. Kaufman and another 73
FINGER, Gustav—W. S. Cox 53
FRIEND, Meyer M.—H. Bendix 1,106
GOULD, Josephine M.—The Manhattan Life Insurance Company, costs 108
GROSS, Max—Louis Wilkenfeld 191
HOWARD, Margery—Henry W. Droge, executor, &c. 442
HIGGINS, William F.—The A. Mahlstedt Lumber and Coal Company 92
HEIMBURG, Charles H.—Manhattan Railway Company and another, costs.. 141
JOHNSON, Ella A.—Manhattan Railway Company, costs 78
JONES, Charles—John H. Leith and another 2,409
JOHNSTON, Robert E.—The Aeolian Company 368
JOSEPHIE, Aaron and Isaac—C. H. Neely 83
KAISER, William J.—Emanuel Eising and others 241
KARCHER, Philip H.—R. E. Wiesner... 97
KRACKOWIZER, Richard F.—L. McDonald 1,158
LESSER, Catherine Lester, Joseph Oscar Schlegel 276
MATHEWS, Robert H.—The Twelfth Ward Bank 731
MATHEWS, Robert H., and East River Terra Cotta Company—The Twelfth Ward Bank 1,225
McNEIGHT, David—C. Bonynge 43
McWILLIAMS, William J.—H. Lilienthal. 238
NAMMACK, William H.—American Horse Exchange, Limited 39
NEWBERG, Edward J.—R. E. Wiesner... 114
O'REILLY, Daniel—S. Loeb 62
PINCKNEY, William J.—Drug Trade Club 87
PRINCE, John D.—H. Koehler & Co..... 152
ROSENBLUM, Hyman—Prince 373
SIRE, Leander S.—Theodore Ruger..... 1,081
SINSHEIMER, Leopold—H. Feuerstein... 44
SCHMITT, George W.—E. Hanszen..... 544
SIMONS, Henry—C. H. Neely 83
SMITH, Rosa A.—F. Ehrlich 511
RIVERSIDE STABLE COMPANY—James L. Conway 266
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—William G. Leeson 53,392
TONE, Theobald W. and Bernard W.—J. Lynch 2,178
THOMPSON, Max—M. Zimmerman and another 148
TUBRIDY, William—Dimock & Fink Company 443
WELLWOOD, John H.—John D. Crimmins and another 814
WILSON, Alexander C.—S. Kann 73
WALLS, Peter—C. Vorndran 178
WAHLE, William—E. Mitchell, trustee.. 320
WAHLE, William—E. Mitchell, trustee.. 309
WEISS, Abraham—J. E. Linde Paper Company 24
WARD, Stephen P. R.—The Mayor, &c., costs 108
WOOD, Andrew—E. W. Vanderbilt..... 023
WILLCOX, Frederick W.—F. Johnson... 2,066
WEISS, Morris—Jacob I. Alter..... 178

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Supreme Court of the United States:

216—Henry P. Clarke, plaintiff in error, vs. Nancy B. Clarke et al.—Argument continued by John H. Perry for the defendants in error and concluded by Leroy F. Youmans for the plaintiff in error.

546—George Dewey, appellant, vs. the United States.—Argued by William B. King, Benjamin Micou, and H. A. Herbert for the appellant, and by Assistant Attorney General Pradt for the appellee.

217—Moffatt, Hodgkins & Clarke Company, petitioner, vs. the City of Rochester et al.—Argument commenced by Louis Marshall for the petitioner.

Call for Wednesday: 217, 218, (and 219,) 222, 227, 237, 238, 242, 244, 318, (and 319, 320, and 324,) 245.

Calendar for Wednesday, April 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called in Room 124 Post Office Building by Lacombe, J., at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

100—Billings, King & Co. vs. Rogers.
105—Dickerson Mfg. Co. vs. Dodge.
106—Billings, King & Co. vs. Rogers.
120—Kruger vs. Constable.
121—Same vs. same.
193—McLoughlin vs. Raphael Tuck & Sons.
194—Arlington Mfg. Co. vs. Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society.
196—Kendall vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
201—Chapin Hall Lumber Co. vs. Regan.
203—Ruppell vs. Schwieder.
204—Pepper vs. Molloy.
206—Marshall vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
213—Foerderer vs. Tradesmen's Nat. B.
216—Eads vs. Met. St. Railway.
9—Carrolton Furniture Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Credit Indemnity Co.
10—Veselovsky vs. Consolidated Ice Co.
63—Gazzam vs. Simpson.
21—Dick vs. Janeway.
164—Miller vs. U. S.
118—Hochheimer vs. No. German Lloyd SS. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

In bankruptcy.
2097—In the matter of F. Riley.
Discharges.
2172—William W. Weaver.
1555—Allen J. Litchfield.
2173—William Lazar.
2224—Abraham Rochemowitz.
2186—Glasshelt & Fabian.
2126—William H. Theobald.
2223—Oscar Waring.
2208—C. W. Tompkins.
2156—J. & B. Meltaner.
1856—Max Turteltaub.
2220—Charles P. Starr.
2238—William A. Lombard.
1806—R. G. Chase.
2203—J. & L. Magnus.
2226—John Josephson.
1885—Samuel W. Waldron.
2130—Mitchell & Guylee.
2122—William J. Wright
2226—Herman Weiss.
2168—Amanda Spanuth.
895—Peter Frank.
1948—David Davidson.
2158—Solomon Knopp.
2204—Jacob Reich.
2169—Francis Timoney.
1244—Rieser & Kohner.
2178—John Klipper.
1185—Margaret H. Hayden.
Discharges under objection.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1553—Contested will of Emeline Steinbeck.
Wills for probate at 10 A. M.
Robert C. Fritz.
At 10:30 A. M.
Gertrude C. Walter.
William Lovell.
Mary B. Auchincloss.
Eliza Jackson.
Ludewig F. J. Anger.
Andrew T. Johnson.
Philip Blasinger.
Emma Kolb.
Mary Fay.
Solomon Mandel.
Elizabeth L. Ryan.
At 2 P. M.
Philipp Roquet.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1552—Thomas Flint. 1555—Maria J. Noon.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1518—Petrone vs. Kessler.
44284—Von Leeuwen vs. Fish.
1978—Blake vs. Gerken.
2489—Gauzhorn vs. Healey.
2703—Sheppard vs. Bernoff.
1348—Cohen vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2600—Longton vs. Myers Excursion & Nav. Co.
1841—Lee vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4360—Janssen vs. Am. Surety Co.
44274—Worth vs. Kahlenberg.
828—Weber vs. Hearn.
4227—Buxbaum vs. Met. St. Ry.
4453—Lakner vs. Weiss.
2198—Wolfer vs. Met. St. Ry.
1557—Sawyer vs. Sickels.
1975—Weill vs. Nordenschild.
1115—Deutsch vs. Mandel.
2765—Hudson Riv. Stone Supply Co. vs. McGirr.
2767—Harris vs. Walcoff
2768—Sheppard vs. Rosenberg.
2769—Elfenton vs. Del., Lack. & W. R. R.
2770—De Anglo vs. Met. St. Ry.
2771—Flaherty vs. same.
2772—Simmons vs. same.
2773—Reilly vs. same.
2774—Rothwell vs. same.
2775—Casazza vs. Casazza.
2776—Fritz vs. Met. St. Ry.
2777—Coyle vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2779—Sims vs. Sturts.
2780—Dempsey vs. Dempsey.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2495—Klein vs. Met. St. Ry.
1862—Schotland vs. same.
2443—Orently vs. Steinman.
2332—Sergansky vs. Sintoro.
2418—Lichter vs. Met. St. Ry.
2414—Kahn vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimmons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2067—Kiernan vs. Cornell.
1281—Jennings vs. Kosmack.
2128—Kahn vs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
2227—Beracque vs. Teitelbaum.
2228—Providente vs. same.
2451—Barnes vs. Parson.
2287—Dunham vs. Silverstein.
2752—Young vs. Equit. Sav. Bank.
2753—Matopki vs. Hanson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4401—Park vs. Weill.
4114—Arthur vs. Haight.
4460—Toscani vs. Groth.
4461—Philbrick vs. Dewery.
3812—Goldstein vs. Ind. Order A. I.
4427—Houpt vs. Vigna. Equity and non-jury case.
361—Gilligan vs. Robinson.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2780.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gray for the People.

1—James Van Day.
2—Mark F. Geary.
3—William Powers.
4—George P. Monroe.
4—George Carson.
William Branigan.
6—John Costello.
7—William J. Smythe.
8—James F. Kelly.
9—William J. Brandel.
10—William E. Smith.
11—Frank Smith.
12—James Ahearn.
Pleadings.
1—James Lynch.
2—Henry Schmieg, Frank Fitzpatrick, Philip Schmepf.
3—Salamon Kahn.
4—Edward M. Gefer.
5—Howard C. Smith.
6—Louis Elliott.
7—George Samsome.
8—William Farrell.
9—James H. Judge.
10—Edward H. Newbauer, Herman Fischer, Joseph Bernstein.
11—James T. Murphy.
12—Pasquale Calabreze.
13—Robert Cielker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and O'Connor for the People.

1—Charles Hernandez.
2—James A. Stephenson
3—William Tweedy.
4—Isaac Goldstein.
5—John Russell.
6—Annie Campbell.
7—Otto B. Tunkel,
8—Frank Wallace.
9—John B. Jackson
10—John Kelly.
John Gilmartin.
11—Amelia Monach.
12—Kate Sullivan, George Scanlon.
13—Roscoe Wiggins, Tessie Peterson.
14—Peter Mattherson, William Keenan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.

1—William L. Finn, Thomas Canfield, George Wakeley.
2—George Smith.
3—Daniel Cavanagh.
4—Alfred H. Fisher.
5—Marie Rulon.
6—Charles Houston.
7—Harry Goldspiegel.
8—William Burke.
9—Charles Smith.
10—Harry Matthews.
11—John Garrison, Edward Dover.
12—James Johnson.
13—Perry Grason.
14—Bernard Weisner.
15—Samuel Strauss, Philip McKenzie.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Cowan, and McCann for the People. No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Robert S. Minturn vs. George F. Purrington et al.—Rufus B. Cowing, Jr.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Charles Weber vs. Harry B. Anderson—Sheridan S. Norton.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Leopold vs. Platzek—Alfred McIntire. Herz vs. Levy Brothers Company—S. L. H. Ward. Nally vs. Becker—Edward Browne. Mason vs. Mason—Thomas Allison. Matter of Simson—Vernon M. Davis. Power vs. Power Company vs. Nealis. Logan vs. Moore—William G. Choate.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Schibach vs. Wren—Thomas F. Donnelly. McKeon vs. Pettit—William E. Stillings. Wiggins vs. Kaufman—Augustus H. Vanderpoel. Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company vs. Cohen—James A. Dunn. Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Turner—Augustus H. Vanderpoel. Hull vs. Wolff—Thomas F. Donnelly. Hewlett vs. Burger—Edward M. Burghard. Fischer vs. Wiedhoff; Ruhe vs. same—George W. Cotterell. Shipman vs. Moore—Augustus H. Vanderpoel. Continental Trust Company vs. Sheppard—Adrian H. Larkin.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Dickey, J.—Day calendar.

664—Freligh vs. Freligh
722—McManamy vs. Begley, &c.
690—McGuire vs. Washington Lighting Co.
699—Young vs. Gilmour.
527—Ehrlich vs. Vermilye.
648—Rogers vs. Mahlwitz.
654—Flamm vs. Wilkins.
657—Laramee vs. Irving Savings Institution.
658—Laramee vs. Broadway Savings Institution.
659—Cheshire (Mary J.) vs. Irving Savings Institution.
660—Cheshire (Amanda,) vs. Broadway Savings Institution.
661—Cheshire (Mary J.), vs. Broadway Savings Institution.
671—Cheshire (Amanda,) vs. New York Savings Institution.
672—Laramee vs. New York Savings Institution.
703—Hurst vs. City of New York.
704—Donovan vs. City of New York.
625—Wurster vs. Armfield.
587—Canda Company vs. Boehme.
669—Campbell vs. Kings Co. El. R. R. Co.
701—Town of New Utrecht Co-operative Building Loan Company vs. Squire.
501—Pearce (Action 1) vs. Pearce, &c.
502—Pearce (Action 2) vs. Pearce, &c.
106—Rourke vs. Pierson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Gaynor, J.—Day calendar.

2626—Telling vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
977—Long Island Brewery vs. Hitchings et al.
2629—Potter vs. City of New York.
2188—Beinhauser vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1312—Hart vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
1402—Ames vs. B. H. R. R.
3592—Smith vs. B. H. R. R.
5651—Anderson vs. same.
5564—Kennedy vs. same.
2533—Goldstein vs. Reiger.
2534—Peretz vs. Rieger.
2349—Edwards vs. Am. Bonding Co.
2967—Petrie vs. Miller.
2362—Hackett vs. Scharman & Sons.
1422—Lind vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5541—Coles vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
622—Shay vs. McKenna.
3374—Jarashow vs. Rubinson.
269—Brandon vs. Greenlie.
5390—Folsom vs. Parker.
5574—Berg vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5316—Maggio vs. Ball.
3043—Klein vs. Nassau R. R.
1376—McNamee vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1407—Ericsson vs. Edison Electric Co.
1901—McGinnis vs. B. H. R. R.
1146—McDermott vs. same.
5654—Herbst vs. Behrens.
1240—Chichett vs. Feltman.
5062—Bohr vs. B. H. R. R.
2407—Kennedy vs. same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call

1541—Jacobs vs. McGurk
1863—Taylor vs. Wohlers.
2705—Osterhaus vs. Straus.
1689—Slattery vs. Degnon-McLean Co.
2149—Feigentran vs. Niederstein.
2390—Natelson vs. B. H. R. R.
2110—Marks vs. Lawless.
4876—D'Auxy vs. Star Co.
1757—McGowan vs. B. H. R. R.
3163—Booth et al. vs. Fidelity & Deposit Co.
5173, 5174—Higgins vs. Nassau R. R.
2524—Leeks vs. B'klyn Ferry Co.
981—O'Dea vs. Aldrich.
1530, 1531—Naab vs. Stewart.
3367—Cook vs. B. H. R. R.
2284—McCormick vs. Levinsky.
5764—Erickson vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
5575—Cash vs. Long Island R. R.
2923—O'Neill vs. Ennis.
2473, 2474—Smith vs. L. I. R. R.
1243—Murray vs. Nassau R. R.
4444—Glass vs. Levy.
1845—Hamil vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
854—Cmielewski vs. Mollenhauer Sugar

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS.
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus . .	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	20,000,000.00

BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St.
Chelsea Branch, Queens County Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave.
Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.
Home Bank Branch, 42nd St., near 8th Av.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
74 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

C. W. MORGAN & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y.
Commission 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,440 Broadway, near 40th St.
Phila.: Drexel Bldg., 5th and Chestnut.
PRIVATE WIRES.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Also our New Book giving full explanation, "HOW TO SPECULATE SUCCESSFULLY IN WALL STREET."

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

ALFRED BURROWS & CO.,
BANKERS and BROKERS,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway.
BONDS STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Central Railway Company,
Office of the Treasurer,
Baltimore, April 3d, 1900.

To the Stockholders of the Northern Central Railway Company:

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was on motion adopted:

"RESOLVED, That for the purpose of providing a portion of the funds needed to pay the bonds of the Company maturing April 1st and July 1st, 1900, and amounting to the sum of $1,130,000, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe at $70 per share, between April 16th and May 10th, 1900, on which latter day the privilege will cease, for one-third of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on April 10th, 1900. Payment in full for such stock must be made between June 11th and 20th, inclusive. At the time of such payment certificates of stock for whole shares and scrip certificates for fractions of shares will be delivered.

"The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder.

"Scrip certificates issued for fractions of shares will not bear interest or dividend, but will be convertible into stock before January 1st, 1901, when the fractions presented make whole shares. Scrip presented after January 1st, 1901, will be redeemed in cash at the price originally paid the Company for the same."

Stockholders will receive official notice of this allotment by circular, giving full information in regard thereto, and also a warrant showing the number of shares for which they are entitled to subscribe, which will be forwarded shortly after April 10th, 1900. Any further information desired in connection therewith can be obtained upon application to this office.

A. W. HENDRIX, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Grand Central Station, New York,
April 2d, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the principal of the CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, maturing MAY 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York City. All interest due on said bonds will be paid, as usual, through this office. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
No. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

The New Alaskan Gold Fields.
THE RHODES MINING CO.,

INCORPORATED AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, WITH A CAPITAL OF $112,500, DIVIDED INTO

ONLY 11,250 SHARES

OF THE PAR VALUE OF $10 EACH.

Offers the limited amount of **2,000 SHARES** of its Treasury Stock for sale at $7.50 per there.

Proceeds to be expended the approaching season to work the most developed portion of its vast possessions.

The Company is continually acquiring more properties, but at last accounts owned outright Forty Full Claims in the Nome and Golofrin Districts, and a one-third interest in Twenty-five Claims near Nome City, and extending eastward toward Cape York; also a one-third interest in two and two-third lots in Nome City.

The Capital is only - - $112,500
Number of Shares only - 11,250

THE PROCEEDS OF THE 2,000 SHARES OFFERED FOR SALE WILL BE AMPLE TO PUT THE PROPERTY ON A DIVIDEND BASIS.

The present stockholders are (outside of the miners who made the discoveries) all conservative business men, so that the property will be worked in economical and proper mining fashion, as a legitimate enterprise for the sole benefit of its stockholders.

The small number of shares and small capitalization based on this great and growing property should attest the fact.

The undersigned have been appointed the agents of the Rhodes Mining Co. to dispose of the stock now offered for sale.

For stock or information apply to

I. H. MAYER,
A. SARTORIUS,
20 Broad Street.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 11th, 1900,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Administrators.)
10 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
$2,500 Full Paid Policy issued by Mutual Life Ins. Co., N. Y., on Life of Daniel J. Noyes.
$167.30 Promissory Note, Wm. H. Randel, dated July 19, 1896, pay 1 yr. after date.
(By order of Trustee.)
$15,000 American Bicycle Co., 5 p. c. skg. fd. Deb. Bds.
(For acc't of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
2 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
5 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
6 shs. Natl. Bank of the Republic.
50 shs. Rock Island & Peoria R'way Co.
50 shs. People's Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
$76,000 Grand River Coal & Coke Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bd., 1919.
$10,000 Southern R'way Co. Consl. 5 p. c. Regst. Bd., 1994.
$26,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$3,000 Standard Gas Light Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds.
28 shs. Western National Bank.
100 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$20,000 Cinn., Jackson & Mackinaw R. R. 1st 4s.
$1,000 Iowa & Illinois Coal Co. 1st Mtge. Bd.
$2,000 Pitts., Cleve. & Toledo R. R. 1st 6s, 1922.
$1,000 Racquet & Tennis Club 2d 6 p. c. Inc. Bds., Regstd. 1915.
42 shs. Ninth National Bank.
10 shs. Pacific Bank.
20 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
20 shs. Central Trust Co.
35 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
12 shs. Western Union Farm Land Trust Co.
50 shs. Morton Trust Co.
25 shs. International Hydraulic Co.
11 shs. Continental Trust Co.
30 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
15 shs. 42d Street & Grand St. Ferry R. R.
$9,000 Omaha Water Co. consld. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1946.
5 shs. The Capitalist Co.
200 shs. Lima Northern R'way.
100 shs. Ohio Southern R. R. (Trust Co. Ctf.)
$85,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. term. impt. 4 p. c. Bds., 1923.
25 shs. Pacific Coast 2d Pfd.
2 shs. Forest Hotel Co. (Laurel-in-Pines.)
$5,000 American Type Founders' Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1926.
17 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
12 shs. Irving Natl. Bank.
$7,000 N. Y. & Shawnee Coal Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
2,000 shs. Red River Valley Co. (Hypd.)
10 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
1,000 shs. American Spirits Manfg. Co. common.
12 shs. 4th National Bank.
$5,000 Central Branch Ry. 1st 4s, 1919.
$15,000 Chic. & Newest. Ry. skg. fd 6s, 1929.
$19,000 Jamestown & Chautauqua Ry. 1st 5s, 1998.
25 shs. Western National Bank.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
$1,000 N. Y. & East River Ferry Co. 1st 5s, 1922.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
50 shs. American Bank Note Co.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000

LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary

DIRECTORS.

James W. Alexander,	James N. Jarvie,
John Jacob Astor,	Aug. D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	Joseph Larocque,
Edward J. Berwind,	D. O. Mills,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Henry M. Flagler,	Richard A. McCurdy,
G. G. Haven,	W. G. Oakman,
Jos. C. Hendrix,	John Sloane,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William C. Whitney,
	A. Wolff.

Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit.
Buy and Sell Bills of Exchange.
Collections on all Foreign Countries

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott	Augustus D. Juilliard
James Stillman	Henry O. Havemeyer
Anthony N. Brady	William A. Nash
Alwyn Ball, jr.	James N. Jarvie
John D. Crimmins	James H. Post
Michael Coleman	Frederick Southack
Ernest Ehrmann	Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.	

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

AN ASSOCIATE
desired in the best office business in its line in this country. Upright character, desirable connections, suitable means requisites. Address NEGOTIATIONS, Box 178 Times Office.

$10,000,000
Western Union Telegraph Company
4½%
Funding & Real Estate Mortgage Gold Bonds

(part of an issue limited to $20,000,000).
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE MAY 1st, 1950.
Interest May 1st and Nov. 1st, in New York.
Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000 each with registration provision.

A considerable part of the above bonds having been placed, the undersigned will receive subscriptions for the remaining balance at **104 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST** to date of delivery.

A circular giving particulars of the financial position of the Western Union Telegraph Company and other details, contained in a letter from Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, President of the Company, can be obtained upon application at the office of the undersigned.

The subscription list will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 11th, 1900, and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. or earlier on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any applications, and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

BONDS AWARDED UPON SUBSCRIPTION ARE TO BE PAID FOR MAY 1ST, 1900, WHEN BONDS WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET.

To the Holders of Bonds Secured by Mortgages of December 15, 1881, and July 1, 1885, Made by The Long Island Water Supply Company to The Mercantile Trust Company as Trustee:

You are hereby notified that The Mercantile Trust Company has received from the Comptroller of the City of New York the amount of an award made by Commissioners of Appraisal on January 25, 1893, in a proceeding brought by the City of Brooklyn for the condemnation of the property covered by the two mortgages made to The Mercantile Trust Company by The Long Island Water Supply Company, bearing date respectively December 15, 1881, and July 1, 1885.

The net distributive share of said award to which each bond of 1881 and 1885 is entitled amounts to $1,008.67 and $1,005.83, respectively, and the same will be paid on presentation and surrender of said bonds, with all unmatured coupons attached, at the office of the Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New York, April 10, 1900.

LIQUID AIR.
BOOKS CLOSE THURSDAY, April 12, AT
$5.00 PER SHARE

This is the last opportunity to secure shares at 50 per cent. of par value. Be sure to take advantage of this offer.

Subscriptions, in lots to suit, by mail or in person. Make checks payable to

NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.,
Fiscal Office, 124 World Bldg., New York.

BOSTON UNITED GAS BONDS.
FIRST SERIES.

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the Trust Agreement, dated January 1, 1889, sealed proposals for the sale of Boston United Gas Bonds to the amount of $90,000 will be received at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1900, at a price not exceeding five per cent. premium and accrued interest.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
Dated April 2, 1900.

MAN. 110 B. R. T. 90
Manhattan sold at 130 last year and Brooklyn Rapid Transit at 135. Since Jan. 1st both systems show much larger earnings than last year. These stocks are going up.
J. V. RAY, 71 Broadway.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

To Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for the Common Stock of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of the outstanding Voting Trust Certificates for common stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, registered as such on the books of the Voting Trustees at the closing thereof on April 21, 1900, may purchase at the price of $90 per share New Voting Trust certificates for common stock to the par amount of $6,398,900, in proportion to their present holdings of such outstanding Voting Trust certificates for common stock; that is to say, at the rate of one share of new Voting Trust certificates for common stock for every six shares of outstanding Voting Trust certificates for common stock. Subscriptions must be made at the office of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in the City of New York, ON OR BEFORE MAY 7, 1900; and no subscription for a fraction of a share can be received. The purchase price will be payable $10 upon the making of a subscription, and the balance of $70 on October 1, 1900. All cash payments accompanying subscriptions will be forfeited if the balance of the purchase price is not paid on or before October 1, 1900; but such forfeiture will not, at the option of the Company, release subscribers from liability for the balance of the purchase price. The Voting Trust certificates for common stock so to be sold are not to be entitled to dividends, if any, declared upon the common stock for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Interim receipts will be delivered upon receipt and acceptance of subscriptions.

Dated April 11, 1900.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
By J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Referring to the foregoing notice of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the undersigned Trustees under the Voting Trust Agreement of June 22, 1898, hereby give notice to holders of the Voting Trust certificates issued thereunder for common stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company that the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of April, 1900, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of May, 1900.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
ABRAHAM WOLFE,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE,
Voting Trustees.

Dated New York, April 11, 1900.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
General Office, Broad Street Station,
PHILADELPHIA, April 10th, 1900.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES R. R. CO. SECOND MORTGAGE 6% COUPON BONDS, MATURING MAY 1, 1900.

Holders of the above Bonds are hereby advised that they will be redeemed by the PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. at maturity, on presentation at the office of THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 16 to 22 William Street, NEW YORK CITY.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The Mexican National Railroad Co.,
New York, March 17th, 1900.

Holders of Second Mortgage "A" Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from the earnings of 1899, on account of past due interest, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 5 and 6 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 20th, 1900.

WILLIAM BURCKEL, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 20th, 1900.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after April 14th. The transfer books will be closed from April 1st to April 14th, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

New York, April 3, 1900.

American Tin Plate Company.

A dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the Preferred stock of this Company payable on April 30th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 16th. Transfer books close as to the preferred stock April 16th and reopen May 1st.

F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

New York, April 3, 1900.

American Steel Hoop Company.

A dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the Preferred stock of this Company payable on April 30th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 16th. Transfer books close as to the Preferred stock April 16th and reopen May 1st.

F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

$100,000.
CITY OF TRENTON.
SCHOOL BONDS.

Office City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., April 9th, 1900.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, APRIL 13th, 1900, for the purchase of the whole of one hundred thousand dollars school bonds of the city of Trenton, N. J.

The above bonds will be 30-year bonds and bear interest at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum. They will be registered or coupon, in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to enclose with bid a certified check on a National Bank for $4,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders.

The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

These bonds are authorized by ordinance of the Common Council, passed August 15th, 1899, and by an act of the Legislature, approved March 23d, 1899.

All proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton School Bonds," and addressed to W. J. B. STOKES, City Treasurer.
[Pr's fee, $.]

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, April 10th, 1900.

Sealed proposals will be received at the New York State Arsenal, Seventh Avenue and 35th Street, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, April 20th, 1900, at which time and place bids will be opened for furnishing 360 SHRAPNEL and 240 SHELLS for 3.2-inch breech-loading rifles. The State reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bids must be sealed and addressed to the Adjutant General, S. N. Y., Seventh Avenue and 35th Street, New York City, and plainly marked "Proposals for Projectiles."

EDWARD M. HOFFMAN,
Brig. Gen'l and Adjutant General.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio

CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, April 10th, 1900.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the 2nd day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 3rd day of May next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Trustees of the New York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, in University Place, on Tuesday, April 24, 1900, from 8:30 to 9 P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place at 8 P. M.

CHARLES B. CURTIS, Secretary.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, April 14th, 1900, preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 2d, and will be reopened on Thursday, May 3d, 1900.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of the
Morton Trust Company:

NOTICE.

Whereas, The respective Boards of Directors of the Morton Trust Company and the State Trust Company under the respective corporate seals of said Companies have made and entered into an agreement for the merger of said Companies in one corporation, having the name "Morton Trust Company," which agreement provides for the surrender of certificates of stock of the present Morton Trust Company for stock of the Morton Trust Company as constituted by said merger, and further prescribes the terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, 38 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of April, in the year nineteen hundred, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting said agreement will be submitted to the stockholders of said Company for their approval.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th of April, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 18th.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. E. VARET, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY.

Whereas, an agreement for the merger of the Morton Trust Company into The State Trust Company has been made and entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies under their respective corporate seals, which agreement provides for the issue of stock of The State Trust Company, then by said agreement to have the name Morton Trust Company, and its stock having been increased to two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) in exchange for stock of the present Morton Trust Company, at the rate of share for share, and also prescribes the further terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The State Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the 23d day of April, 1900, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval, and also to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said State Trust Company from One million dollars, ($1,000,000,) consisting of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100) each, to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) to consist of twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100,) each, the object of said increase being to carry into effect the said agreement of merger, the new or additional shares to be issued share for share for the stock of said Morton Trust Company.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of April, 1900, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M., on the 24th day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, March 28th, 1900.
By order of the Board,
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Thomas F. Ryan,	Joel B. Erhardt,
J. B. Duke,	Andrew Mills,
R. A. C. Smith,	W. A. Nash,
P. A. B. Widener,	F. H. Parker,
Elihu Root,	J. N. Hallock,
Anson G. McCook,	George Foster Peabody,
E. A. McAlpin,	Majority of Trustees.

CITY OF NEW YORK, April 10, 1900.

To the Shareholders of The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York:

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of shareholders has been called, and will be held at 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 14th day of May, 1900, at the offices of The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau St., Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said Bank from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000; to authorize the issue of 20,000 additional shares of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present shareholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to authorize an increase in the maximum number of Directors of the said Bank, and to amend its Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

By order of the Board of Directors the transfer books of this Bank will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on April 11, 1900, until 10 o'clock A. M. on May 31, 1900.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.

New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Albany, N. Y., March 24th, 1900.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, on the third WEDNESSDAY (being the 18th day) of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 11 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 12 M. on Saturday, April 14th, 1900, preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 3rd, and will be reopened on Friday, May 4th, 1900.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—On Friday, April 6th, 100 shares of the First Preferred stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, Certificate No. 16,293, in the name of Prince & Whitely; transfer stopped; suitable reward will be paid on return of same to GEO. B. & E. GOLDSMITH, 50 Broadway.

Ask Receiver for Loan Association.

An application was made yesterday by Lawyer Edward St. Lawrence of Paterson, N. J., in behalf of Robert Kinner, Ernest R. Portebouef, and Augusta Wimmerschoff of Paterson, before Vice Chancellor Emery, in Jersey City, for an order restraining the Empire Loan and Investment Association from continuing in business. The appointment of a receiver was also asked for. The association conducted its business on the plan of a building and loan association, and, according to the petitioners, they have been unable to obtain loans as promised. The Vice Chancellor granted a rule, returnable Monday, to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed.

American Linseed Oil.

The stockholders of the American Linseed Oil Company held their annual meeting yesterday, and the President submitted a report showing gross earnings of over $14,000,000 in the last year. Since the last annual meeting the company has acquired the Western Linseed Oil Company, the Wright & Hills Linseed Oil Company of Chicago, and the Griswold Linseed Oil Company of Warren, Ohio. Yesterday Frank H. Ray was elected to the Directory to succeed E. F. Miles, the other Directors being re-elected.

Brooklyn Dock and Terminal.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Dock and Terminal Company was held yesterday. Commodore P. Vedder, Daniel A. Heald, Robert B. Roosevelt, Cornelius R. Blauvelt, and James B. Van Woert were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 10	718,160
To date this year	40,167,299
Corresponding date last year	64,588,320

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 10	$2,289,000
To date this year	$195,178,790
Corresponding date last year	$352,688,370

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf	½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	1⅝	N. J. Central	½
Cleve., L. & W.	2	Norf. & West	⅝
Cleve., L. & W. pf	2	Pacific Coast	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	4	Read. 1st pf	½
General Electric	¼	Third Avenue 7s	7⅛
Mo., K. & T.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & F. pf	1	Glucose S. pf	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Kanawha & Mich.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	Lake Erie & W.	1⅛
Am. Steel Hoop pf	¾	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Steel & W.	2⅝	Manhattan	1¼
Am. S. & W. pf	½	Met. Street Railway	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	2	M. W. S. El., C., pf	½
Am. T. & Cable	¾	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	½
Am. Tobacco	¾	Minn. & St. L.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
B'klyn R. T.	3⅝	National Lead	½
Canada South	⅞	National Steel	1½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅞	N. Y. Central	1¼
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	⅝	Northern Pacific	1
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅞	North. Pac. pf.	½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	2	Pennsylvania	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1¾
Chi. & N. W.	1	Pere Marquette	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Pullman Co.	⅝
Col. So. 1st pf	1½	Quicksilver pf	⅞
Col. So. 2d pf	2	Southern Pacific	⅝
Consol. Gas	¾	Southern Ry. pf	¾
Cont. Tobacco	¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅝
Del., L. & W.	1⅝	Twin City R. T.	½
Dul., S. S. & Atl.	½	Union Pacific	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	⅞	West. Un. Tel.	¾
Erie 2d pf	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1
Federal Steel pf	⅝		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	Det., M. & M. 1. g.	
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	1	3½s	1⅝
C., M. & St. P., L. C. & D. 5s	1⅝	Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st	2
Col. & 9th Av. 6s	2	Texas Pacific 2d inc.	1

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	1	Third Avenue 5s	1
Mex. Int. 1st	1	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1⅛
Stand. R. & T. inc.	1¾		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Stock Exchange traders—not the biggest ones—made active onslaughts upon the stock market yesterday; and they succeeded in knocking some quotations down. The iron and steel stocks, the local traction issues, Sugar Trust, and some other conspicuous shares were kept under attack all day long. At times the movement had really the appearance of genuine liquidation; but the fact is that relatively small transactions represented sales by actual owners of stocks.

Much animated exaggeration was sent strutting through Wall Street, and inventive genius had a swing around the Stock Exchange circle after a fashion that would have crazed Ananias with envy.

Yet of news developments none was bad. Indeed, important progress was announced in undertakings which, when completed, will exert far-reaching favorable influence. Incidentally, the return of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt to the United States may be expected to signal the conclusion of the biggest New York Central-

though secretly, it is understood, prices were shaded the 5 points.

Conferences were held yesterday, at which some of the independent interests in the trade were present, but it was said nothing was done.

A report of a probable general closing down of the Sugar Trust's refineries was said to have no foundation in fact.

MISSOURI PACIFIC'S STRENGTH.

Missouri Pacific was easily the most active stock on the list yesterday on buying by the same interests who lately have appeared as purchasers. In the morning the issue showed exceptional strength, selling up to 56, but in the afternoon profit taking brought about a decline to 54⅝, with the close at 54⅞, a net gain for the day of ⅝.

One of the stories on the Street is to the effect that one of the Gould heirs recently sold to a syndicate a large block of the stock at a figure much below the present price, and that as a result of the present rise the syndicate has made a handsome profit.

Directors of the company refuse to discuss the talk of a probability of a dividend declaration on the stock.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

There was a sudden advance in Norfolk and Western common yesterday on a rather ridiculous story to the effect that the Pennsylvania, which lately has bought a considerable block of the stock of Norfolk and Western, would guarantee 4 per cent. annual dividends on the common stock.

It is not improbable, however, that in a few months the Norfolk and Western Directors may themselves declare a dividend on the stock, though it will not be at the rate of 4 per cent. Earnings of the company, as a result of the increased coal rates, are said to be steadily growing.

CHICAGO GAS SITUATION.

People's Gas sold off yesterday, losing 1¾ points, though announcement was made in the morning of the completion of the deal by which the company secures practical control of the Ogden Company, and thereby obtains the Chicago gas field for itself. This announcement came in the form of a statement that a syndicate friendly to the People's Company had bought the Ogden and Cosmopolitan Companies and "that an amicable arrangement has been made by the People's Company whereby its fixed charges will not be increased to exceed $90,000 per annum.

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A Chicago dispatch published in the Street yesterday said: "The stockholders of the Ogden Gas Company at their special meeting to-day voted unanimously to increase the company's capital stock from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 and to issue $6,000,000 fifty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds. The contract for the sale of the bonds to a syndicate of People's Gas interests was approved and the first installment on the purchase (10 per cent.) was paid down."

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

Money continues to grow easy, time money yesterday being in little demand, though the rate was as low as 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, while many call loans were made at 3 per cent.

The banks continue to be large gainers from the Sub-Treasury. It is estimated that in the three days since the bank statement was compiled the gain of the banks from the Government has been something like $3,000,000, a great part of it due to the payment of premiums on converted bonds.

Sterling exchange advanced yesterday, actual sight bills and cables appreciating ¼. This makes an advance of ⅞c within a week.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Baltimore and Ohio preferred reached a new high record yesterday, when 87¼ was touched. The close, 86, was 1⅝ points higher than Monday's close. The preferred is now a full point higher than the common.

There was talk on the Street yesterday of important developments likely to follow upon a meeting of Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio officials soon to be held.

SELLING FROM CHICAGO.

It was said on the Street yesterday that the selling this week of Union Pacific and Northern Pacific stocks by Chicago interests was forced by the decline in the steel stocks, which necessitated the Chicago holders of them to sacrifice their railway shares in order to protect their margins on the steel stocks. The liquidation from Chicago is now understood to be over, and supporters of the Pacific stocks, assured of this fact, view the situation with much more equanimity.

PENNSYLVANIA'S DIVIDEND.

In view of the fact that lately there has been much talk of the possibility of an increased dividend on Pennsylvania, it was stated in Wall Street yesterday on what is understood to be good authority that there is no possibility of any increase at present, the intention being to declare the regular half-yearly 2½ per cent. at the meeting about a month hence. What may be done six months later is, however, not so certain, but it is pointed out, in view of the extensive improvements now being undertaker by the company, and in view of the conservative policy of its managers, it is idle to hope for any present increased dividend.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

After opening strong yesterday the local traction stocks, Third Avenue excepted, on profit taking and short selling, developed weakness, and at the close all of them showed losses for the day—Brooklyn Rapid Transit's being 3⅜, Manhattan's 1¼, and Metropolitan's ¾. The fact that a hearing on the Ford Franchise bill was held in Albany during the day served to remind the Street that the law and its possibilities had not been disposed of, and gave excuse to the bears for their operations.

HOW TOBACCO STOCKS FARED.

Continental Tobacco showed further weakness yesterday on continued talk of decreasing earnings and threatened litigation. American Tobacco was weak in sympathy. In the afternoon the issue was "tipped" for a big advance, but the advance failed to materialize.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN.

In connection with the buying, which has been good all week, of St. Louis Southwestern, particularly of the first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, a friend of the company says: "Last year at about this time the bonds, which are now selling at 92, sold as high as 97, although the road's earnings were not nearly as large as at the present time, nor had any dividend been paid on the income bonds. Interest is payable on May 1, and at the present price the bonds net about 4.45 per cent. The net earnings of the road will be nearly $2,000,000, while the interest charges for the first mortgage bonds are only $900,000."

COMPRESSED AIR COMPANY.

The Compressed Air Company, which filed its articles of incorporation at Albany on Monday, is to absorb the American Air Power Company of this State and the Compressed Air Motor Company of Illinois as soon as the necessary statutory requirements can be complied with. It has a capitalization of $8,000,000, and after exchanging its shares with the stock of the corporations it is to absorb will still have $1,000,000 of unissued stock in the treasury, none of which will be offered to the public. The corporation is not in need of cash.

Henry D. Cooke is the President of the new concern, and Gen. C. H. T. Collis Vice President. It will have its headquarters at 621 Broadway, the building in which the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the present American Air Power Company are located. W. L. Elkins and Thomas Dolan of the Whitney syndicate, which controls the Metropolitan, are in the directorate of the compressed air company. George E. P. Howard, Henry D. Cooke, Francis R. Foraker, William C. Duxbury, C. H. T. Collis, Howell C. Knight, and William H. Kimball are the other Directors.

President Cooke issued a statement yesterday, in which he said that work had already been begun by the company on twenty-eight compressed air cars, which it was building for the Metropolitan, and that 100 additional cars were to follow, compressed air being the motor power with which all the crosstown lines of the Metropolitan are to be equipped. These cars will be either thirty-foot single truck motors or forty-foot double truck motors.

THE NEXT BANK STATEMENT.

The Sub-Treasury had the exceptionally large debit balance at the Clearing House yesterday of $2,241,347. Its debit balance for Monday and yesterday combined amounts to about $4,000,000. This large sum represents in great measure the checks recently paid out for Government bond premiums. If the debit balance should grow in proportion throughout this week, it would amount to $12,000,000 or $14,000,000 on Saturday. The fact that it is large so far is taken by Clearing House officials to forecast a good bank statement at the end of the week. The amount of loans is, of course, an unknown quantity in any present calculation as to what the bank statement may be.

L. I. RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Long Island Railroad Company yesterday a Board of Directors was elected, as follows: William H. Baldwin, Jr., Charles M. Pratt, August Belmont, George W. Young, L. C. Ledyard, Walter G. Oakman, Frederick G. Bourne, Frank L. Babbett, Dumont Clarke, James Tompson, Joseph S. Auerbach, R. Somers Hayes, and Alfred C. Bedford. The board organized by the election of William H. Baldwin, Jr., President, Charles M. Pratt Vice President, and Alfred C. Bedford Secretary and Treasurer.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Net earnings of $45,385 shown by Colorado Midland for February, against a deficit of $12,272 in the same month last year.

Increase of 2,906 tons in east-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago last week as compared with the previous week.

Advance of half a cent in the posted rate for demand sterling exchange.

Damage to the Atchison line by the recent Texan floods, according to official estimates, will not exceed $800 or $1,000.

According to the general sales agents of the American Tin Plate Company, the demand is as great as it was six months ago, and there is no disposition to shade prices.

Decrease of $3,142,427 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $4,497,813 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Roads centring in Chicago said to be again suffering from a car famine, despite their recent additional heavy purchases of equipment.

Contracts signed for the construction of two new great steamships for the Great Northern Railroad.

Unanimous vote of stockholders of the Ogden Gas to increase the capital stock of the company from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 and to issue $6,000,000 5 per cent. bonds.

Denial of the report that negotiations are pending looking to a combination of the Carnegie-Frick interests and the Cramp shipbuilding concern.

Shipments of 51,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Long Island Railroad Company and re-election of the retiring officers and Directors.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton was irregular yesterday, while Liverpool prices were practically unchanged. The market here opened 2 to 6 points off and improved, closing 4 points off to 2 points up. Trading amounted to only about 100,000 bales. Receipts were 10,353 bales, as against 13,601 of a week previous, and 9,384 of a year previous. Final bid quotations were: April, 9.40; May, 9.39; June, 9.33; July, 9.31; August, 9.22; September, 8.42; October, 8.13; November, 7.98; December, 7.98; January, 8 cents; February, 8.01; March, 8.05.

Coffee was again strong, aided by an advance of half a franc in Havre quotations. The market opened 5 to 10 points up, and closed with a net advance of 10 to 15 points. Trading amounted to about 25,000 bags, and receipts were 9,000 bags.

Wheat and corn were firm, but not inclined to great activity yesterday. Exporters were disposed to rest on their oars. Oats were also quiet. May wheat closed at 74¼ cents, May corn at 45⅝ cents, and May oats at 28½ cents.

Brokers Want Two Holidays.

The members of the Stock Exchange have voted in favor of two petitions to the Governing Committee—one asking that Good Friday be a holiday on the Exchange, and the other that both Friday and Saturday of this week be holidays. The Governing Committee will decide the matter to-day.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@4 per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $241,061,303; balances, $11,212,373; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,241,347.

Money on call in London, 3½@4 per cent: Rate of discount in open market, 4⅛ per cent. for short and 4⅛@4¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83½; demand, $4.87⅛; cab.es, $4.88; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 and 5.10⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—15@16 2-3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial. 50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000. St. Louis—20c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 10.—American securities opened steady at about parity level and remained generally firm throughout, with trading rather light. The final tone was steady.

Consols for money, 101; consols for the account, 101 5-16; Canadian, 100½; Erie, 14½; Erie first preferred, 43⅜; Illinois Central, 119; Union Pacific preferred, 78⅜; St. Paul, 127½; New York Central, 142¾; Pennsylvania, 72½; Reading 19⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 79½; Atchison, 28½; Louisville, 87½; Grand Trunk, 8½; Anaconda, 11; Rand Mines, 36½.

Bar silver steady at 27¾d per ounce.

Money, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4⅛ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4⅛@4¼ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £20,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 30.10; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 6.68¾.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 10.—On the Bourse to-day prices were irregular. International securities commenced in a hesitating manner, being influenced by the weakness of Spanish 4s. Kafirs were strong, on a rumor of a British success at Bloemfontein, and later, owing to the strength of rentes and the recovery of Spanish 4s, they were supported generally; but toward the end they were quiet, and Rio Tintos and Kafirs were freely offered, and reacted. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 55c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks. Spanish 4s, 78.07½.

BERLIN, April 10.—Prices were irregular on the Boerse to-day. Spanish 4s were easier, on the rumor that a large internal loan was to be negotiated. Americans and Canadian Pacific were steady. Mine shares were firm, but subsequently fluctuated. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks. Discount Rates—Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅜ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 10,820,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 140 000 marks, other securities decreased 66,620.000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 92,320,000 marks.

MADRID, April 10.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 79. Gold was quoted at 29.87.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities yesterday was quieter than on Monday. Prices remained somewhat irregular, but relatively few changes of importance occurred, and these were about evenly divided between losses and gains. Most of the day's business was supplied by a few stocks, while the rest of the list was traded in only to a very small extent. The stocks most prominent by reason of activity were the same as those which showed the largest totals on Monday, but one or two issues that were traded in to the extent of only a few hundred shares showed substantial advances for the day. The regular market of the previous day seemed to have led to a decrease in the amount of business, but all told the results of the day were not unsatisfactory. Practically no news of any importance affecting outside stocks came to hand, and there was little or nothing apart from general conditions to explain the day's movements in prices.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was active. It opened strong, and the preferred stock sold at a substantial advance over the previous day's closing bid, but the rise seemed to call out a good deal of stock, and at the close the best bid for this issue was 27¾, a decline of five-eighths of a point. The common stock was also actively traded in and likewise ended the day with a fractional net loss. Predictions of higher prices for the Distilling stocks were heard yesterday, but no information of a definite character accompanied these statements of confidence. It has not yet been learned just when the stockholders' Investigating Committee will submit their report on the condition of the company; and the general opinion has been that, until this report is completed, no movement of any importance in the stock can be expected. To a large degree, opinion as to the present value of the Distilling stocks waits on the submission of this report. Thus far, predictions in regard to it have been that it will show the company to be in good condition, and nothing has occurred to change this view, but it remains true that all these predictions have been little more than hearsay. It is said that the report will be ready in about a week or ten days. The committee is expected to meet to-day to begin drafting it, all the material for its preparation being now in their hands.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION opened substantially above Monday's closing bid and was in fair demand throughout the day around 12. It closed at 12 bid, a net gain of 1 point. Most of the other electric stocks were quiet and showed little change from Monday's prices.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold at 95⅝, and closed at 95½ bid, a net gain of half a point. Trading in the stock was very limited.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was in fairly good demand and advanced fractionally.

OTIS ELEVATOR common made a net gain of a full point from the opening bid of 28½, closing at 29½ bid, with no stock offered within a point of that figure. The advance was made on very few transactions, bidders for the stock finding the supply very small at present quotations. No change in the preferred stock occurred.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was traded in to the extent of about 2,000 shares between 2⅝ and 3⅛. It closed at 3 bid, a net advance of a quarter of a point.

BAY STATE GAS was active at 2 and 2⅛. It closed at 1⅞ bid, an eighth lower than on Monday.

TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND CABLE sold at 4, and closed at 4 bid, a fractional net loss for the day.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN AND PATERSON stock was in demand at 21, with stock offered at 23.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was fairly active between 12¼ and 13. It closed unchanged for the day.

RUBBER GOODS preferred sold at 80, and closed fractionally higher for the day at 79¾ bid. The common stock gained an eighth of a point, ending the day at 30⅝ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅞	2
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	30	31
New Amsterdam pf.	52	54
New Amsterdam 6s, with interest	99⅝	100½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	31
American Agr'cul. Chem. pf. ex div.	76½	77½
American Bicycle	10	11
American Bicycle pf.	40	41
American Bicycle bonds	90	95
American Chicle	55	65
American Chicle pf.	81	85
American Woolen	21	22
American Woolen pf.	78	79
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	46	48
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	12
Distilling Company of America	8½	9
Distilling Company of America pf.	27⅝	27¾
Electric Boat	27	27
Electric Boat pf.	47	49
Havana Commercial	18⅝	19½
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	61½	63
International Power	29	30
International Pump	21	22
International Pump pf.	67½	68
National Enameling & Stamp	19	23
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	82	84
National Gramophone	50	52
National Salt	45	48
National Salt pf.	77	79
Otis Elevator	29½	31
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	87	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	92½	93
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30¾	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79¾	80½
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	66	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	543	547
United States Flour Milling pf.	7	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	26	28
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	¼

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	95½	96
American Air Power	39	40
Arizona Lead	15	15½
Asphalt Company of America	8½	9½
British Columbia Copper	12⅜	13
California Copper	2	3
Central Fireworks pf.	16	17
Chicago & Alton pf.	52	57
Chicago & Alton 3s. (new)	112½	113
Chicago & Alton 3s. (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	42	45
Electric Vehicle pf.	90	95
Freeport Pneumatic, assessment paid.	3	3½
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	23
General Carriage	12½	13½
Illinois Transportation	2½	2½
Lady Helen Copper	75	77
*Little Tiger Gold Mining	16	16
*Manhattan Copper	6¾	7
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	15½	16½
Mexican 6s	98½	98¾
New England Transportation	6¼	7
New York Transportation	12	12½
†Penn. Basin	9	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23½	24
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf.	88½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	28
St. Louis subs. 56 55-100 p. c. repaid.	79	81
St. Louis Transit.	24	24
Storage Power	12	14
Tennessee Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4	4½
Tennessee Copper	16½	17½
Trust Company of America	200	210
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	67	69
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	84	85
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	19	22
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60	61

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	245
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	255	260
Brooklyn, Bath & West End	101	104
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	99	99
Con. Traction of N. J. 6s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	396	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	84
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av 1st	111	113
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	93
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	21	23
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	..	90
Ninth Avenue Railroad	195	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118	118½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¾	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	100	110
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31	33
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103½	100

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st with interest	69	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	82	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103½	106
Denver Gas	..	25
Denver Gas 5s	..	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	225	235

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry 4s	92	95
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	87½	88½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111½	113
Hoboken Ferry	67½	69
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106	110
Union Ferry	38	39
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7⅞	8¼
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	38	39
Cramps' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	118	122
Lorillard Company pf.	98	101
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	..	130
Standard Coupler	33	37
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	52
Union Typewriter	29	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	113	114
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel.	107½	110
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	7	10

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27¾d per ounce, and in New York at 58½c; Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Stock Exchange, 200 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.15.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .17, 1,000 Argentum Juanita at .21, 100 Brunswick at .29, 200 Elkton at 1.20, seller 10; 300 Iron Silver at .68, 100 Jack Pot at .61, 300 Mollie Gibson at .24, 1,000 Pharmacist at .13½, 300 Phoenix at .11, 200 Small Hopes at 1.10, 200 Sierra Nevada at .55, and 200 Yellow Jack at .30.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Anaconda	.35	Leadville Con.	.07
Alice	.58	Little Chief	.19
Adams Con.	.15	Mexican	.22
Belcher	.28	Moulton	.30
Best & Belcher	.24	Ontario	8.25
Brunswick Con.	.29	Ophir	.75
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Plymouth	.12
Chrysolite	.07	Phoenix S. M. Co.	.10
Challar	.10	Potosi	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	Quicksilver	1.75
Con. T. Co. stock	.03	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Savage	.09
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Sierra Nevada	.48
Deadwood Terra	.60	Standard	8.25
Eureka Con.	.14	Small Hopes	1.05
Father De Smet	.07	Union Cons.	.28
Golden Fleece	.30	Victor	1.00
Gould & Curry	.17	Yellow Jacket	.25
Hale & Norcross	.29	Argentum Juanita	.20
Homestake	50.00	Isabella	1.10
Horn Silver	1.15	Mollie Gibson	.21
Iron Silver	.67	Portland	2.30
La Crusse	.14		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 10.—There was a decided increase to-day in the demand for bonds, over $100,000 selling in the first half of the day, representing fourteen issues. New York and New England 7s, at 115¼, led in activity, with Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield 5s up 2, at 94, and Chicago and North Michigan 5s in good demand at 99½. There was some good buying of home railroad shares, notably New York, New Haven and Hartford, which hardened ½, to 213½. Fitchburg preferred was up ½, at 132½. There was little of interest in mining stocks. Ash Bed gained 20 cents more, to 85 cents; Arcadiar was 1¼ lower, at 23¾; Atlantic, ⅝ lower, at 26½; Baltic up 1, at 24; Parrot; ⅛ lower, at 48; Wolverine off ⅝, at 41. Dominion Coal fell 2⅛, to 43¾.

At the Clearing House all the loans were made at 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at 15 and 16 2-3 cents.

Call loans are more numerous at the moment than time loans, and are made generally around 4 per cent. for average paper, with 3½ and 4½ per cent. as outside limits. Money on time ranges from 4 to 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5¼	6	Old Domin.	22¼	22¾
Allouez	2	2½	Osceola	70	71½
Arcadian	23½	24½	Parrot	47½	48
Arnold	8	9	Pioneer	..	1¼
Ash Bed	.60	.80	Quincy	138	139
Atlantic	26	27	Rhode Island	5	5½
Baltic	23	23½	Santa Fé	6¾	6¾
B. & Cr. C.	.15	..	Santa Ysabel	2	..
Bulte & B.	80	81	Shoe	33	33¼
Cal. & Hec.	750	755	Tamarack	193	194
Centennial	22½	23¼	Utah Cons.	33¼	34½
Franklin	15¾	16¼	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	1	1½	White Knob	15	..
Isle Royale	29	30	Winona	..	6
Mohawk	17	18	Wolverine	40½	41
Old Colony	3⅝	4¼			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	245½	Fitchburg pf.	132½
Bost. & Low.	242	N. Y. & N.	..
Bost. & Me.	195	Ren. 6s	111
Bost. & Pr.	300	N. Y. & N.	..
Bost. Elev.	118	El. 7s	115
Bost. G. 5s.	81	West End	93
Cent. M. pf.	64		

Miscellaneous.

Am. B. Tel.	316	U. S. Oil	21¼
Chi. S. Y.	138	Westinghouse	..
Dom. Coal	43½	Electric	45½
Dom. C. pf.	115	Westinghouse	..
Erie Tel.	105	Elect. pf.	61¼
Mex. Tele.	2⅝		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The Philadelphia stock market to-day was made up principally of four stocks—Reading firsts preferred, Lehigh Valley, Asphalt, and American Railways. In these the trend was variable from the start, and the whole market was inclined to drag, but there were not many stocks around. Asphalt fell to a new price—7¾—where it met support. There were feeble recessions in American, Electric, and Lehigh Valley, which at one time fell ⅝, but regained the loss. Union Traction declined ¼ on meagre trading. Otherwise the list was at a standstill.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20¾	21	Phila. Trac.	96¾	97
Chestnut	3	4	Union Trac.	39½	39½
C. T. Pitts.	26¾	27	U. Gas Imp.	119	120
E. Co. of A.	12	12½	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Lehigh Val.	27½	28½	Penn.	7¼	7⅝
Marsden	9⅝	9¾			

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	112
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	115
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	255	260
Brooklyn, Bath & West End	101	104
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	99	99
Con. Traction of N. J. 6s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	396	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	84
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	93
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	21	23
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	..	90
Ninth Avenue Railroad	195	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118	118½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¾	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	100	110
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31	33
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103½	100

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Match sold freely to-day from the opening at 123½ to 123, and then up to 124 at the close. Over 1,200 shares changed hands. Metropolitan Elevated preferred opened at 81½, but declined a point and then closed at 80⅞. The common brought 30½@36, and the bonds 96⅝@96⅞. Other changes did not alter yesterday's prices materially.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
400...American Linseed	14	13½	13½
610...American Linseed pfd.	58½	57½	57½
100...American Tin Plate	31⅞	31¾	31¾
17...Chicago Edison	148¾	148	148
50...Chicago Union Traction	24½	24½	24½
50...Chicago U. Trac. pfd.	73¾	73¾	73¾
1,259...Diamond Match	124	123	124
20...Metropolitan L.	36⅛	36	36
708...Metropolitan L. pfd.	81½	80½	80⅞
538...National Biscuit	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞
583...National Biscuit pf.	35⅞	34⅞	34⅞
50...National Carbon	16¾	16½	16½
35...West Chicago	110	109⅝	109⅝

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

26 shares Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, $100 each, 346½.

19 7 per cent. bonds of the Denver Paper Company, $500 each, $950 lot.

50 shares Il Progresso Italo-Americano Newspaper Company, $100 each, $50 lot.

100 shares The A. R. Bailey Manufacturing Company, $10 each, $50 lot.

$97,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Columbus, Lima and Milwaukee Railway Company, and $36,507.50 so-called "local aid notes and subscriptions," originally made for the benefit of the company, $23,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, April 10, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
117	122	52	Adams Express	120	120	120	120	.....
14⅜	15	1,000	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15¼	15¼	15	15	— ¼

at $12,430,304, against $15,572,731 in the preceding week and $7,932,491 in the corresponding period last year; total from Jan. 1, $177,463,134, against $132,716,295 in the same period last year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.10	.11
Belcher	.30	.30
Best & Belcher	.26	.26
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	1.05	1.05
Challenge Con.	.20	.20
Chollar	.14	.14
Confidence	.70	.72
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.70	1.70
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.18	.18
Gould & Curry	.27	.27
Hale & Norcross	.33	.32
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.05	.05
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.35	.35
Occidental Con.	.13	.13
Ophir	.78	.80
Overman	.22	.20
Potosi	.14	.14
Savage	.11	.11
Sag Belcher	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.54	.52
Standard	3.10	3.05
Syndicate	.11	.11
St. Louis	.12	.12
Union Con.	.33	.32
Utah Con.	.12	.11
Yellow Jacket	.28	.28
Silver bars	59¾	59½
Mexican dollars	48½@49¼	48½@49¼
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.20	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	27½	28	28½	28½
Alamo	16	16½	16½	16½
Argentum	20¾	21¼	21	21¼
Anaconda	35½	37	37	38
Anchoria	75	90	75	90
Bankers'	20½	20¾	20½	20¾
Battle Mountain	30½	31½	31¼	31½
Blue Bell	12¾	13	12½	13
C. C. Cons.	14	14¼	14	14¼
C. C. & M.	11½	11¾	12	12¼
Columbine Victor	16½	17½	16	18
Dante	14	14¼	15½	16
Damon	20	20¾	21	21½
Elkton	114½	115½	115¾	116
El Paso	39	41	39½	40
Findlay	17¾	17¾	18¾	19
Golden Fleece	32	40	32	35
Gibson	24½	25½	22	25
Gold King	101	105	99	102
Gold Knob	16½	17	17	17¼
Gold Coin	300	...	300	...
Garfield	20	20¼	20¼	20½
Gold Sovereign	10	10½	10⅝	11
Gould	39¼	39½	38⅝	39¼
Hart	17	17½	16½	17
Ingham	21⅞	22⅜	22⅜	22¾
Isabella	112¾	114	115	115½
Independence	70½	71	72½	73
Jackpot	59⅜	60	59½	59¾
Keystone	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19¾
Lexington	16¾	16⅞	17	17¼
Mount Rosa	73¼	80	73	80
Matos	25	30	25½	27
Mary Cashen	30	31	30	31
Moon Anchor	64	67½	64	69
National	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
Nugget	22⅜	22⅝	23½	23¾
Ophir	43½	47½	42¾	43¾
Orphan	21½	22	21	22
Pharmacist	12¼	12½	12⅜	12⅞
Pinnacle	19	20	19½	20
Portland	235⅝	236	234	236½
Raven	68	69½	69⅜	70
Rawlings	39¼	40⅜	39½	40⅝
Specimen	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Tornado	48½	49	48½	49
Temoni	20	34	20⅜	34
Union	46	47	47	49½
Vindicator	154	158	153	158
Work	31⅝	32¼	32¼	32¾
Zenobia	15	17	15¼	17

COLUMBUS (OHIO) BANK FAILS.

Reinhard & Co., an Old Institution, Closes Its Doors.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 10.—Reinhard & Co.'s private bank closed its doors at noon to-day. The firm filed a deed of assignment, and this was followed immediately by the assignments of John G. and Henry Reinhard. T. J. Abernathy was named as assignee.

On Saturday the Messrs. Reinhard gave two mortgages for $10,000 each on the bank building. The bank was one of the oldest institutions in the city.

John G. Reinhard to-night stated that the suspension was caused by persistent rumors reflecting on the financial condition of the bank. In a month the deposits had dwindled from $350,000 to $98,000.

"There has been a steady and systematic run on the bank for a month," he said. "The assignments were made to protect the interests of our depositors, who will be paid dollar for dollar. The assets of the bank are $182,000 and the liabilities $140,000. My individual assets are $82,500 and my liabilities $10,000. Henry Reinhard's assets will reach $101,500, and his liabilities are $15,000."

John G. Reinhard had heavy investments in the Great Southern Hotel Company, and was one of the promoters of the Columbus Hotel Company, organized to acquire and operate the three leading hotels.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Medical Inhalation Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Stewart Edward Price, Alfred Blevitt, Sarah J. Baldwin of New York City.

The MacCordy Button Machine Company of Amsterdam; capital, $10,000. Directors—Leonard Weldon, E. Watson Gardiner, Samuel L. MacCordy of Amsterdam.

The New York Clock Case and Manufacturing Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. L. Darnell, J. Whitehouse, J. R. Whiteman, W. S. Mackenzie, C. C. Hoge of New York City.

The Boat Owners' Forwarding Company of Buffalo, to carry on the business of forwarding grain, lumber, iron, and other freight and merchandise; capital, $10,000. Directors—Ira Betts of Phoenix, Ira M. Rose of Tonawanda, W. F. O'Rourke, W. F. O'Rourke, Jr., Adam Homer, and L. P. Smith of Buffalo.

The Frewsburg Canning Company of Frewsburg, Chautauqua County, to can fruits and vegetables; capital, $10,000. Directors—Elmer N. Van Demark, John Venman, Thomas J. Whitney, Henry W. Jenkins of Frewsburg, and Thomas J. Fenton of Jamestown.

The Allied Arts Company of New York City, for the development of industrial art works; capital, $300,000. Directors—Louis C. Tiffany, Pringle Mitchell, George Schmitt, John Chenoy Platt, Philip Schmitt, Henry W. De Forest of New York City, Frederick Wilson of Flemham, N. Y.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company yesterday the following Board of Directors was chosen to serve during the coming year: H. R. Chambers, J. O. Clark, G. W. Dibble, J. S. Frelinghuysen, Joseph Haight, Jr., E. J. Jamesson, D. H. McAlpin, D. Mahany, R. K. Prentice, J. Y. Watkins, H. V. Wagoner, W. H. Kellner, William Hills, Charles E. W. Chambers, Clarence G. Brown, William H. W. Morris, H. M. Jameson, W. H. Gibson, George Williamson, and Edwin C. Gregory.

The insurance on the buildings and property of tenants at 104 and 106 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, which were considerably damaged by fire on Monday afternoon, was distributed as follows: On building at 106 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Eagle, $12,500; North River, $12,500; Royal, $10,000; New York Underwriters', $10,000; London and Lancashire, (rents,) $6,000. On J. L. Jackson, Liverpool and London and Globe, $3,656; A. Berman, Scottish Union and National, $1,500. C. R. Young & Co. will adjust the above losses. On Thomas F. McCaul, New York Underwriters', $3,000. On Cohen, Continental, $3,000. On Nathan Weilburg, Phoenix of London, $2,500. On C. Caplin, London and Lancashire, $2,000. On A. Nevins, Spring Garden, $2,000. On M. Brody, New York Underwriters', $2,000. Lyons, Stadholz & Co. will adjust the above losses. On building at 104 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, German American, $25,000; New York Underwriters', $10,000; Royal, $10,000; London and Lancashire, (rents,) $6,000.

Additional insurance on the property damaged in the big Greenpoint fire, in Brooklyn, on Monday, was distributed as follows: On Post & McCord, at 40 to 54 Paidge Avenue, Queen, $11,850; Hartford, $5,837.50; Western of Toronto, $3,312.50; Commercial Union, $3,312.50; Helvetia, $2,760.42; Baloise, $2,760.42; Netherlands, $2,760.42; Liverpool and London and Globe, $1,656.24. On E. Dwight Church, Liverpool and London and Globe, $1,500; Svea, $1,500; American of Philadelphia, $1,000; County of Philadelphia, $1,000; Union of London, $1,000; Atlas, $545.47; Teutonia, $500. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the above losses. The insurance on the stock, machinery, and lumber of Edward C. Smith, of which about 40 per cent. is said by underwriters to be the approximate amount covering on lumber, aggregated $86,000, and was distributed as follows: Commercial Union, $7,500; German of Freeport, $5,000; National, $5,000; Hartford, $5,000; North British and Mercantile, $5,000; Sun of London, $3,000; Concordia, $3,000; Union of London, $3,000; Commonwealth, $2,500; Continental, $2,500; Traders', $2,500; Merchants' of Newark, $2,500; American of New York, $2,500; Citizens' of New York, $2,500; Northern of London, $2,500; Thuringia American, $2,500; Transatlantic, $2,500; Firemen's of Baltimore, $2,500; New York Underwriters', $2,500; Aetna, $2,500; Manchester, $2,500; Citizens' of Missouri, $2,500; Western of Pittsburg, $2,500; Caledonian American, $2,500; Pacific, $2,000; Queen, $2,500; Niagara, $2,500; St. Paul, $2,500.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sites Purchased for Three New Apartment Houses—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Edward J. Welling, Jr., in conjunction with H. J. Scheuber, has sold for the estate of S. M. Cheeseman, to S. E. Jacobs, the plot 100 by 95, at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Mr. Jacobs has resold the property to Henie Liebeskind, who will erect thereon a seven-story apartment house. This is the only corner facing Mount Morris Park which has not been improved.

E. A. Snow has sold to a builder for improvement, with a seven-story apartment house, the plot at the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 59 feet on the avenue by 93 on the street, by 123.11 and 50.5 on its northerly and easterly lines, respectively.

Henry Hellman has sold for the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, to Maxwell S. Mannes, the four-story dwelling 108 West Forty-seventh Street, 22 by 133. Mr. Mannes recently bought No. 106, adjoining, and will erect a seven-story apartment hotel on the entire plot.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Charles Duggin to a client the two four-story brownstone-front dwellings 141 and 143 East Thirty-seventh Street, each 16 by 86 by 98.9.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Paul Euell the five-story flat 251 West One Hundredth Street.

Capt. S. E. Chadwick of the cruiser New York has bought from Elizabeth R. Wilcox the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 54 West Ninth Street, 16.8 by 93.11.

Loewenfeld & Prager have bought from Jacob Kramer 274 and 276 Henry Street, 42.2 by 74. The same operators have sold to Sidonia Weiss the dwelling 56 Second Avenue, 24 by 60; also, to T. S. Allen, 89 Cannon Street, 25 by 80; also, to Harvey Miller, 415 and 417 East Seventy-sixth Street, 41 by 102.2; also, to Harris Fine, for improvement, 34 Delancey Street, northwest corner of Forsyth Street.

Herman Wronkow has sold to E. T. Roberts the two five-story flats 14 and 16 West Sixty-fifth Street, and the dwelling 140 West Ninety-fifth Street, taking in exchange a three-story hotel at Titusville, Penn.

Mortimer J. Waters has sold for Uhlfelder & Hecht to Louis Lese the two five-story flats 58 and 60 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.

Peter Axelrad has sold for Charlotte Adams to Henry Lowy the five-story double flat 414 East Eighty-first Street, 25 by 100.

M. F. Kerby has sold for the Clark estate to Joseph Rheinish the northwest corner of Tremont and Washington Avenues; also, for T. McGrath to James O'Toole, the northeast corner of Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street; also, for George H. Martin to William Baumann, a dwelling on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, near Creston Avenue.

W. C. Steinkampf, Jr., has sold for F. H. Walker to August Oest, for about $60,000, the five-story flat, with stores, 25 by 95 by 100, on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Lalor & Beringer have sold to Mrs J. Ewell the four-story dwelling, 20.6 by 102.2, at 47 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

283 and 285 Delancey Street, southwest corner of Cannon Street, each 16.8 by 75, two three-story brick-front frame tenements, with two and three story frame tenements on Cannon Street; executor's sale. No. 285 to Lowenfeld & Prager....$13,300
No. 283, to the same buyers.....9,375
39 Cannon Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick building, with two and three story frame buildings at the rear; executor's sale, to Lowenfeld & Prager..... 14,125

By William Kennelly.

600 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 18.8 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Theodore M. Bertine 8,200

By James L. Wells.

1,631 Fox Street, west side, 194.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John M. Lyon..... 2,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

158 and 160 West One Hundredth Street, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frederick G. Potter..... 31,750
152 to 156 West One Hundredth Street, 75 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frederick G. Potter..... 52,375
3,968, 3,970, and 3,972 Third Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 24.9, 25, and 25, respectively, by 99.6, three four-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Solomon Moses..... 53,915

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Riverside Drive, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 52.7 by 85.3 by 50.11 by 98.7, vacant; partition sale, to Alexander Walker..... 62,300
402, 404, and 406 East Eighty-second Street, each 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenements on 402 and 404, five-story brick tenement on 406; partition sale, Nos. 402 and 404, to Hugo Cohn..... 27,753
No. 406, to Samuel Bloch..... 20,000

By Solomon De Walltearss.

38 West Third Street, 22 by 75 and irregular, three-story brick building with one-story brick extension; executor's sale, to George W. Hyngs..... 24,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

169, 171, 173, and 175 West End Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street, 100.5 by 100, four five-story brick flats, with stores; No. 169, to the plaintiff, William Hogemann..... 25,628
Nos. 171 to 175, to William Redfield..... 91,993

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 21 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story double flat.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 223 East Twentieth Street, north side, 240.7 feet east of Third Avenue, 20.4 by 66.6 and irregular, two-story brick stable with rights in a nine-foot alley on the easterly side.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 225 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brownstone and brick dwelling, with extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 330 East Forty-seventh Street, south side, 425 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 423 West Forty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brownstone-front flat; 88 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, 17 by 80.10 and irregular, four-story brick and brownstone flat, with three stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles Strauss, referee, 441 East Seventy-first Street, north side, 75 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 54.4, three-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $7,708.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Augustus C. Brown, referee, 100 West Street, and 213 and 215 Duane Street, being the block front on the north side of Duane Street, between West and Caroline Streets, 24.2 on West Street, 83.2 on Duane Street, 44.9 on Caroline Street, by irregular, five-story and three-story brick tenements; 621 Hudson Street, northeast corner of Jane Street, 19 by 5.3 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store; 211 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 421 feet west of Second Avenue, 15 by 92, four-story brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 94 Third Avenue, west side, 68.10 feet north of Twelfth Street, 17.4 by 100, leasehold, four-story brick building.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 354 East Fifty-first Street, south side, about 300 feet east of Second Avenue, 19.9 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling, with frame extension.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 329 East Forty-first Street, south side, 269 feet east of Second Avenue, 16 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,024.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Robert Sturgis, referee, 48 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 475 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,194.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 549 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Broadway, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,592.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John F. Lawlor, referee, Ninety-second Street, south side, 125 feet west of Central Park West, 138 by 100.8, three six-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $193,093.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John H. Regan, referee, 124 and 126 West Street, northeast corner of Dey Street, 40 by 67 by 48 by 72, three-story brick buildings; 373 and 375 Greenwich Street, east side, 25 feet north of Franklin Street, 50 by 60, three-story brick and frame buildings; 377 and 379 Greenwich Street, east side, 75 feet north of Franklin Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 50 by 100. Trinity Church leasehold, three-story brick and frame buildings; 192 Franklin Street, north side, 60 feet east of Greenwich Street, at the rear of the foregoing, 20 by 75, three-story brick building; 190 Franklin Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 75, three-story brick building; 61 East Eleventh Street, north side, 275.9 feet west of Broadway, 27 by 103.3, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 312 East Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 170 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.5, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,596.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James W. Hyde, referee, 227 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 250 feet west of Second Avenue, 23 by 98.9, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $9,039.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 279 to 283 Tenth Avenue and 503 West Twenty-sixth Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, runs north 59.3 by west 80 by north 39.6 by west 24 by South 98.9 to Twenty-sixth Street, by east 104, four four-story brick tenements; all title and interest of Thomas L. Moore on April 28, 1899.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Park Avenue, for three three-story frame tenements, 16.8 by 60; S. A. Brown of 2,004 Webster Avenue, owner; Frederick Jaeger, architect; cost, $16,000.

Two Hundredth Street, north side, 80.7 feet east of Decatur Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement and store, 40.3 by 65 by 70.2; T. W. Miles, Bedford Park, owner; A. Boehmer, architect; cost, $11,000.

Brumer Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for a three-story brick tenement, 40 by 65.6; Miss K. Drummond of 714 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; Walker & Morris, architects; cost, $17,000.

Nos. 96 and 98 Perry Street, for a six-story brick flat, 38.7 by 84.11; G. F. Losche, premises, owner; F. Baylies, architect; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 24.4 by 16; John Madden of 202 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; Andrew Spence, architect; cost, $50.

Union Avenue, south side, 75 feet west of Fourth Street, Westchester, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 54; John McDonnell, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $3,500.

Washington Street, west side, 896 feet north of Railroad Avenue, Unionport, for a two-story gas tank; Bronx Gas and Electric Company, owner; J. B. Snook & Son, architects; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

No. 74 Hester Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; Wolff estate, owner; Nathan Langer, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 127 Ninth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Daniel Mahoney, owner; John Mahoney, architect; cost, $70.

No. 464 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Daniel J. Carroll of 430 West Thirty-fifth Street, owner; E. J. Kobert, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 37 Division Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; J. & A. Jacobs, owners; N. Langer of 9 Catharine Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 1,760 Weeks Street, to a one-story frame dwelling; K. Kleinkauf, premises, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 740 and 742 Tremont Avenue, to two three-story frame dwellings; estate of G. W. Hojer of 18 Chambers Street, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 898 to 902 Southern Boulevard, to a one-story brick stable; Jacob Doll, owner; L. F. Heinecke, architect; cost, $500.

Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick flat; Louise Schwegler of 160 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, owner; J. B. Mooney, architect; cost, $5,000.

Grand Street, northeast corner of Forsyth Street, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling and store; I. Lewkowitz of 40 East Sixty-seventh Street, owner; F. C. Zobel, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 354 East Houston Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; R. Greenbaum, owner; Louis Brown, architect; cost, $1,400.

Eighth Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Henrietta Bell, owner; W. F. Holding, architect; cost, $000.

Fourth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a twelve-story brick storage house; Hamilton Storage Company, owner; H. H. Upham & Co., architects; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, April 10,

AVENUE A, w s, 50.11 ft s of 119th St, 16.8x75; William G. Loew to Eve Mandelstein $1
AVENUE B, No. 67, 19.5x82.5x18.3x82.5; Belle Bergoffen to Jacob S. Schlesinger. 1
AVENUE D, e s, 74.8 ft s of 3d St, 18.7x90; Anne D. e s, 56.1 ft s of 3d St, 18.7x90; Rosa Wallach to Annie Kensing 1
BROADWAY, 591, 80x200 to Mercer St; William M. Hoes, referee, to Bernard Cohen and Woolf Endel..... 157,500
EAST HOUSTON ST, 182 and 184, 25.1x irregular; William M. Hoes, referee, to Silas Robel and another..... 15,250
ELIZABETH ST, 10, e s, 125 ft n of Bayard St; 18.11x80, Elizabeth St, 12, 18.11 x80; Barnett Levy to Emil Finkelstein. 1
HESTER ST, n s, 83 ft w of Chrystie St, 22.4.1; John Carstens to Henry Kensing 9,500
INTERIOR LOT, 20.6 ft s of 131st St and 193.4 ft w Amsterdam Av, runs s w 12 x n w 25 x n e 12 x s e 25; Martha Ellin and another, executors, &c., to John G. R. Lillendahl..... 500
LEWIS ST, 203, 22.10x37x22.8x70; Aaron Gottlieb to Leopold Kaufmann..... 9,500
LOCUST AV, s w s, 160 ft s e of Broad St, 24th Ward, 25x300; Charles Murphy to Herman Reiche..... 1
LOT 7, map of forty-one lots on Southern Boulevard, Fairmount Av, &c., Twenty-fourth Ward; James Degnan to Mary McGowan..... 1,800
LOT 174, map Lot of G. Hunt estate, near Van Nest Station; Otto Laddey to James A. Allen..... 1
LOTS 194 and 195, map of Lott G. Hunt estate, near Van Nest Station; Catherine Hunt to James A. Allen..... 1
MADISON AV, w s, at centre of block between 98th and 99th Sts, runs w 45x s 100.11 to 98th St x e 35.10x n e —x to beginning; Rebecca Meyer to Louis MOTT AV, e s, 742.2 ft s of 144th St, new line, 25x147.5x25.6x142.2; John H. Rogan, referee, to Julia A. Low..... 14,000
OLIVER ST, 100 and 102, 40x50; Susan Husson to Martha Brodie..... 1
N. Levy, quit claim..... 1
PELHAM ROAD, n e corner of Willow Lane, runs n w 279.3x n w 375.10x n e 12.3x n e 5.11x n e 92.5x n e 391.8x s 278.1x s e 359.8 to Eastern Boulevard x s w 70.10x s w 308.11 to Willow Lane x s w 249.4x s w 185.5x s w 30.1 to beginning; Philip Paul to the Warranty Realty Company..... 1
PARCEL of 122½ acres at West Farms, adjoining land of Armstrong; Munday Lane, corner of road leading from East Chester to King's Bridge, contains 144 acres, 3 roods, and 29 perches; parcel of 25 acres at West Farms, begins at n w corner of land of Daniel Edwards; parcel lying w of Post Road, contains 36 5-100 acres, West Farms; 3d Av, w corner of 130th St, 100x225; Main St, Lots 129 and 140, map of Village of Mott Haven, 100x100; Broad St, s corner of Locust Av, 100.3x149.7x100x160; Franklin Av, w s, 138.8 ft s of 170th St, 44x 207.6x26.3x208.1; also, all title to strip adjoining above, 5.6x208.1; also, all title to all other lands in Bronx of which Margaret A. Bathgate and others died seized; Charlotte B. Ward to John McL. Nash and others, all title, &c..... 1
PART OF LOT 197, map of Prospect Hill Estate; Fordham; 50.3x140.11x59x 134.8; also Av C e s, at n s 199.5 x 130, being part of Lot 198; Frank H. Murphy to Thomas H. Murphy..... 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 767, 20.4x118.5x20x 114.2; Henry D. Cochrane, executor, &c., to Thomas Kenneally..... 1
STEBBINS AV, n w s, 72.5 ft s w of Home St, 17.10x71.5x18x73.8; Fannie E. Lawrence to Abram B. Caster..... 1
WASHINGTON AV, old line, 1,691 and 1,593; 50x150; Alice Matson to Beverly Robinson; quit claim..... 1
WEST END AV, w s, 60.11 ft n of 102d St, 20x80; David Christie to William F. Grell 1
1ST AV, w s, 75.5 x 61st St, 25x91; Ella F. Comstock to Mary W. Briggs..... 1
2D AV, s e corner of 72d St, 54.5x60x irregular; Frederick Spiegelberg, referee, to John J. Wysong and others, trustees. 40,000
2D AV, n e corner of 28th St, 44x57.7x 35.6x53.2; John J. McBride to John L. Brower and others, executors, &c..... 12,000
3D AV, w s, new line, 254.10 ft n of Courtlandt Av, 0.5x51.11x irregular; Abraham Bennett to Anton and Elizabeth Ragette 350
8D AV, w s, 191.11 ft s of 148th St, new line, 25x77.9x irregular; Anton Ragette to John H. Heitmann..... 22,300
2D AV, n s, 24.9x105.11; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Meyer to Simon Gottlieb 1
13TH ST, 109 East, 25x100; also 14th St, s s, Lot 22, map of David Dunham property, by E. W. Bridges, 25x106.6; William M. Hoes, referee, to August Luchow... 71,250
17TH ST, 344 East, 16.8x102.2x146.2; 17th St, s s, 325 ft w of 8th Av 25x129.9 x25.1x127.5; Albert J. Moores to Louise Maurer; 1-24th part..... 1,000
26TH ST, 356 West, 25x90; Robert D. Gesell to Henry M. Gesellett..... 1
34TH ST, n s, 59 ft e of 7th Av, 21x74; James L. Taylor and others to Frederick and William H. Hussey..... 1
34TH ST, n s, 59 ft e of 7th Av, 21x74.1; James L. Taylor and others, as executors, &c., to Frederick and William H. Hussey..... 29,800
47TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 100.5; Jessie T. Philips to Katharine H. Casey 1
60TH ST, 41 West, 25x100.5; Ralph G. Miller, referee, to Iva G. Hicks..... 14,975
71ST ST, 215 East, 20.8x102.2; Samuel C. Baum to Francis T. Gribbins..... 1
72D ST, n s, 98.6 ft e of Avenue A, 175x 100; John J. Houlahan to Cameron L. Macdonell 1
82D ST, s s, 180.6 ft e of 3d Av, 16.6x 102.2; Betty Velten to Harry Velten..... 1
94TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Ambrose Blank, trustee, and another to Simon Steiermann..... 34,000
94TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Simon Steiermann to Samuel C. Baum. 34,000
98TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Henry K. Bogert, individually, and others, as trustees..... 13,500
101ST ST, n s, 230 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Louis J. H. Hoskins..... 1
106TH ST, n s, 20 ft e of Madison Av, —x50.11x50x50.11; Adam Wiener, referee, to Bessie Ruth, all title..... 10,500
108TH ST, n s, 20 ft e of Madison Av, 50x 50.11; Bessie Ruth to David Pollack and another 1
116TH ST, 32 West, 27x100.11; also 116th St, 38 and 40 West, 54x100.11; Henry D. Cochrane, executor, &c., to Newman Cowen..... 1
122D ST, 109 and 111 East, 50x100.11; Arthur Clark & Co. to Prestonia Mann..... 58,000
125TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 50x 100.11; Nathaniel Myers, referee, to Morris B. Baer..... 69,500
135TH ST, s s, 220 ft w of Brown Place, 50x100; James Dempsey to John M. Linck 1
138TH ST, 207 West, 17x99.11; Ross Mosbacher to Winifred Cooke..... 15,500
142D ST, n s, 303 ft w of Broadway, 15x 99.10; Jay S. Heisler to Peter O'Rourke. 1
142D ST, n s, 306 ft w of Broadway, 15x 99.10; Peter O'Rourke to Jay S. Heisler. 1
146TH ST, s w corner of Convent Av, 25x 99.11; Patrick Lynch to Elizabeth S. Harris 1
154TH ST, s s, 276.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99.11; James B. Gillie and others to Barbara Lehman..... 1
180TH ST, 1,062 East, 25x118.2; Charles Hjorkegren to Henry and Margaret Bierach 5,200

Recorded Leases.

DEUTSCH, Henry, to Hyman Clark; 1,195 1st Av, store, &c., 3 years..... $450
FRIEDMAN, Joseph, to Harris Tashman; 30 Norfolk St, 5 years..... 000
LOEB, Solomon, to Harris Wolf; 92 to 98 Centre St and 143 to 147 Leonard St, 10 years 6,000
LOESSER, John G., to Julius Cohen; 340 Pleasant Av, store, &c., 5 years....$900 to 900
LORILLARD, Jacob, and others, trustees, to Hermann Raschen; 304.3d Av, 7 years 3,400
OETTINGER, Rosina, to Ignatz Bieler; 643 6th St and 89 Avenue C, 3 years.. 1,500
POGGENBURG, Sophia, executrix, &c., to John A. Saam; 1,730 Amsterdam Av, 5 years 420
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to Harry W. Viemeister; South St, n e corner of Market St, 5 years... 1,400
WATSON, Margaret K., to Samuel L. Hasey; 28 East 42d St, 5 years..... 5,000
WRAY, William, and others to Angeleno Sarterepo and William Ryan; 208 8th Av, 10 years..... 2,300

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, James A., to Northern Building, Savings and Loan Association; Lots 194, 195, 102, 103, and 174, map of Lott G. Hunt estate, installments..... $2,000
AUFSES, Benjamin and Samuel, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 87 Cannon St, 1 year..... 15,000
BAER, Morris B., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 1253d St, s s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 37,500
BEHMISCH, Ernst, and wife to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 136, Block C, amended map of Mapes estate, 3½ years..... 300
BELL, Enoch C., to Ella E. Remington; St. Ann's Av, 42 s, 261.5 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 5,000
BIERACH, Henry and Margaret, to Charles Bjorkegren; 1,062 East 180th St, 2 years..... 800
CASEY, Katharine H., to Isabella J. Bush; 47th St, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 19,000
COHEN, Julius, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 340 Pleasant Av, demand..... 2,000
COOKE, Winifred, to Nathan Gunther; 207 West 138th St, 3 years..... 4,900
COHEN, Bernard, and Woolf Endel to William H. Hoes, referee; 591 Broadway, 30x200 to Mercer St, 3 years.....110,000
CONNOLLY, Mary J., to H. Seymour Trenchard, Jr.; Fordham Av, n s, adjoining land of John P. Hawkins, City Island, 3 years..... 500
DONAHUE, George H., and wife to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 20, map of St. Raymond Park, 24th Ward, 4 years..... 375
EDEN, John H., to Hugh Doon; Valentine Av, s e corner of 189th St, 3 years. 5,000
EGGERS, George W., to Frederick Sheldon; West End Av, s e corner of 99th St, 3 years..... 20,000
FINKELSTEIN, Emil, to Barnett Levy; 10 and 12 Elizabeth St, 5 years..... 10,000
FISCHER, George, and others to George Fischer and others; Forsyth St, w s, 143 ft s of Houston St, 3 years..... 6,850
FISCHER, George, and others to Louis Fischer; Forsyth St, w s, 143 ft s of Houston St, 3 years..... 3,550
GLENZ, Kathie, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 111 and 112, map of St. Raymond Park, 24th Ward, 5 years 625
GOTTLIEB, Aaron, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 240 24 St, installments 5,000
HALTZER, Jacob

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	80¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	47¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	28¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	09¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	07½
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.50
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.75
Steel rails	34.00
Pig-iron warrants	Nom.
Lake Copper ingot	17.00
Tin	30.65
Exchange lead	4.70
Spelter	4.75
Brokers' price for lead	4.70
Brokers' price for spelter	4.75
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	05¼
Pork, mess	13.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	07¾
Lard, prime	7.35
Butter, Western creamery	20

CHICAGO, April 10.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@66c; No. 2 red, 69¼@70c; No. 2 corn, 33¾c; No. 2 oats, 25¼@25¾c; No. 2 white, 27½@28½c; No. 3 white, 27½@28¼c; No. 2 rye, 57c; No. 2 barley, 40½@44c; No. 1 flaxseed and No. 1 Northwestern, $1.73; prime timothy seed, $2.35@$2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $12.20@$13.05; lard, per 100 lb, $6.75@$7; short-rib sides, (loose), $6.90@$7.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.35; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25½; sugars, cutloaf unchanged; clover, contract grade, $7.50@$8.00.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton continues to be restrained by general fears of manipulation by Wall Street. The uncertainty of investors and of the "talent" was intensified by a lack of knowledge as to the purpose of planters in the belt concerning acreage, and an absence of reliable data bearing on the Texas flood situation. The market opened steady in tone, but 2@6 points lower, the English market having gone off quite sharply under liquidation by parties fearing to remain long over the holidays and under reports from this side that the floods in the Southwest were creating little damage to bottom cotton lands. Following the call our market showed more or less irregularity, and slowly sagged under scattering sales for both accounts. But a rally near midday carried prices upward 10 points on the more active positions, the advance resulting from a spurt of active Wall Street buying. With this demand satisfied, however, there was another relapse under renewed local selling and an almost total absence of buyers. The late advices from the crop centre indicated no immediate prospect of material reduction in receipts, while at the same time stating the farmers in the main were making good progress with field work, and in favored localities were putting in seed. As to the tone of spot markets, advices were very conflicting, some declaring lower prices were being paid owing to increased offerings, with a corresponding contraction in demand, with other advices asserting that all markets were holding up well though quiet. The market was inactive up to the very last, closing quiet and steady, with prices 2 points higher to 4 points lower. Wall Street purchases of May supported that position. Late advices from Liverpool stated the feeling there was pessimistic under gloomy accounts from Manchester, which continued to be depressed by famine reports from India. The Government statement showed that cotton has been planted over the southern portion of the cotton belt, and considerable has been planted in Arkansas and in Oklahoma. Also that preparations are being made over the entire belt. To-day's export clearances were exceptionally heavy, reaching nearly 40,000 bales, most of which was shipped from New Orleans. Spot cotton closed quiet and steady, with prices unchanged on the basis of 9¾c for middling uplands and 10c for middling Gulf. Sales were 1,783 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile nominal at 9½c; Savannah quiet at 9¾c; Charleston firm at 9¾c; Wilmington steady at 9½c; Norfolk dull at 9½c; Baltimore nominal at 9¾c; Memphis steady at 9⅝c; Augusta quiet at 9⅝c; St. Louis steady at 9 5-16c, 1-16c higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	...	...	...	6.75@6.80
May	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.80@6.85
June	...	...	...	6.80@6.85
July	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.85@6.90
August	...	...	...	6.90@6.95
September	7.10	7.10	7.05	7.00@7.05
October	7.10	7.10	7.05	7.00@7.05
November	7.15	7.15	7.05	7.05@7.10
December	7.35	7.40	7.35	7.30@7.35
January	7.40	7.45	7.40	7.35@7.45
February	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.45@7.50
March	...	...	...	7.50@7.60

SANTOS—Good average Santos, 8$300. Receipts, 5,000 bags, (two days.) Stock, 408,000 bags.

HAMBURG—¼@½ pfennig higher net. Sales, 10,000 bags.

HAVRE—Unchanged. Total sales, 33,000 bags. January, 47.75; February, 48.00; March, 48.25; April, 45.50; May, 45.75; June, 46.00; July, 46.25; August, 46.50; September, 46.75; October, 47.00; November, 47.25; December, 47.50.

RIO—No. 7 Rio, 9$325; exchange, 8 9-32d. Receipts, 4,000 bags. Cleared for the United States, 4,000 bags; stock, 279,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4½c; muscovado, 4c; molasses, 3 13-16c.

METALS.—LAKE COPPER, $17. PIG IRON WARRANTS nominal. LEAD, 4.67½c bid and 4.72½c asked. SPELTER, 4.72½c bid and 4.77½c asked. The brokers' price for lead was 4.70c and for spelter 4.75c. IRON, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $23.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75. TIN, $30.65. STEEL RAILS, $34.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.50, and in bulk, $6.85; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.45, and in bulk, $6.80; refined, cases, New York, $10.70; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 34c; prime Summer yellow, 37c, prompt; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 37@38c; prime white, 39c; prime Winter, yellow, 38c; city linseed, American, raw, 36@36½c; American, boiled, 36@36c; Calcutta, raw, 47c; Western linseed oil quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 55c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, barrels, $3.90. Spirits of turpentine, 57@57½c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.70; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.95; I, $2.20; K, $2.35; M, $2.70; N, $3; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 10.—Spirits of turpentine, 53c; receipts, 810 casks; sales, 123 casks; exports, 50 casks. Resin, unchanged; receipts, 1,713 barrels; sales, 398 barrels; exports, 160.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 10.—Spirits of turpentine, 53@53½c; receipts, 5 casks. Resin, unchanged; receipts, 167 barrels. Crude turpentine, $2@$3.25; receipts, 5 casks. Tar, $1.20; receipts, 339.

CHARLESTON, April 10.—Turpentine, 53c; sales, none. Resin, unchanged; sales, none.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—There was no trading. CALVES—Common veals, $5.25; city-dressed veals, 7½@10c per 28. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Clipped sheep, $4; common and medium lambs, $7.25@$7.85; common clipped lambs, $6. HOGS—Good to prime hogs, $5.75@$5.85; Western pigs, $5.35@$5.45.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COX, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA COX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1899. ISABELLA VACHE COX, Executrix. MARY ELIZA COX, Executrix. WM. H. HOPKINS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o18-1aw6mW

COWMAN, EDWARD D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. COWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1900. GEORGE G. CARTER, MATTHEW V. B. SCHRYVER, Executors. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for the Executors, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. f7-1aw6mW

DOWDALL, THOMAS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary A. Davin, Rose De Cator, Kate Brennan, Anna McCarthy, and Kate Carolin, the heirs and next of kin of THOMAS DOWDALL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry E. J. DAVIN of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas Dowdall, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 4th day of May, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. ap11-1awTuW

FRIES, JOHN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES FRIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jno. Alex. Beall, their attorney, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. LOUISA FRIES, LOUIS A. RODENSTEIN, Executors. JNO. ALEX. BEALL, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mW

GIGLIO, SILVESTRO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRO GIGLIO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1900. PROVIDENCE GIGLIO, Executrix. ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Executrix, 93 Nassau Street, New York City. j24-1aw6mW

GUILBEAULT, HENRI.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the heirs and next of kin of HENRI GUILBEAULT, deceased, if any, and to the husbands and widows, if any, of any of them who may have died, whose names and residences are unknown and cannot after due diligence be ascertained; the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, send greeting:

Whereas, Norman Scott Towner of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henri Guilbeault, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 9th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[Seal.] FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. mh14-1aw6wW

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LAWRENCE E. EMBREE, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of JOSEPH B. MILLER, deceased, plaintiff, against FREDERICK STOBBE, Mendel Schreiber, and Rachel Schreiber, his wife; John Kunze, tenant, parlor floor; Israel Metzner, (tenant of second floor;) William Ryan, (tenant, third floor,) defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 23, 1900.

ROBERT C. EMBREE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Frederick Stobbe:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fifth day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of March, 1900.

ROBERT C. EMBREE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m7-1aw6wW.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EMPIRE CITY SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against JOHN J. BRIERLY, Mary Oister, James Machell, Ellen Fitzgerald, J. Fred Pfeil, Francis O. Cryer, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 16, 1899. CHARLES W. DAYTON, Atty. for Plff., Office and Post Office Address, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Mary Oister, one of the defendants above named:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of March, 1900, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the said County on the 13th day of March, 1900.—Dated March 30, 1900.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 27 William Street Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap4-1aw6wW&My16

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—THEODORE H. PRICE, William G. McCormick, Ralph G. M. Stuart, Wortley, and Walter W. Price, as members of and composing the copartnership of Price, McCormick & Co., plaintiffs, against CHARLES E. TRICE, (whose first name is unknown to the plaintiffs, the name "Charles" being fictitious,) and John Doe, as members of and composing the copartnership of C. E. Trice & Co., and C. E. Trice & Co., defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 7th, 1900.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Post Office address and office, No. 111 Broadway, New York.

To the defendants, Charles E. Trice (whose first name is unknown to the plaintiffs, the name "Charles" being fictitious) and John Doe, as members of and composing the copartnership of C. E. Trice & Co., and C. E. Trice & Co.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated New York, March 6th, 1900.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh7-1aw6wW&ap18

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—ALEXANDER INGLIS and Catherine Inglis, his wife, plaintiffs, against EDWARD D. DWYER and "Jane" Dwyer, his wife, the name "Jane" being fictitious, her true Christian name being unknown to plaintiffs; James J. Phelan, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Walter Stevenson, deceased, and "Mary" Phelan, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her true Christian name being unknown to plaintiffs; Samuel R. Duffey, his wife; Kate Bloxham, Mary A. Soule, Charles A. Herrian, James G. Patton, Ada L. Hand, defendants.—Plaintiffs desire trial in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 4th, 1900.

MATTHEW P. RYAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 90 West Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, Samuel E. Duffey, Jane Dwyer, wife of Edward Dwyer, (the said name Jane being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiffs,) and Mary A. Soule:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 13, 1900.

MATTHEW P. RYAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address No. 90 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh14-1aw6wW&ap25

SUPREME COURT, VENUE, COUNTY OF New York.—VIOLA B. MARINE, plaintiff, against JAMES MILLS, defendant.—Summons:

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Feb. 9, 1900.

JACOB FROMME, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To the defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

JACOB FROMME, Plaintiff's Attorney. f28-1aw6wW&ap11

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY A. CHISOLM, plaintiff, against JOSEPH E. WEED and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and in the block designated by the number Seventy-five (75) on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Pearl Street, distant ninety-eight (98) feet eleven (11) inches westerly from the northwest corner of Pearl Street and Fulton Street, which point is at or opposite the centre of a party wall; running thence northerly and nearly parallel with Fulton Street, and through said party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet eight and three-quarters (8¾) inches to land sold by William and Elizabeth Smart to George Meyer; thence westerly and nearly parallel with Pearl Street twenty-five (25) feet nine and one-quarter (9¼) inches; thence southerly along the westerly side of the wall erected on the westerly side of the premises hereby mortgaged one hundred and three (103) feet nine and one-half (9½) inches to the northerly side of Pearl Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Pearl Street twenty-four (24) feet three (3) inches to the point of beginning. Said premises being known as number Two hundred and fifty-five (255) Pearl Street.—Dated New York, 19th of March, 1900.

JOHN P. C. O'CONOR, Referee.

SCHENCK & PUNNETT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 19 Liberty Street, New York City.

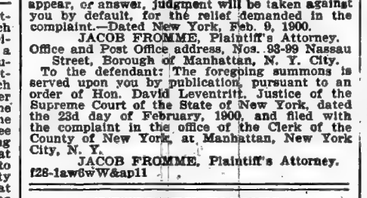

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $35,208.04, with interest thereon from the 8th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $380.11, with interest from the 14th day of March, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is the amount of water rates now a charge upon the premises, the amount of which is not fixed.—Dated New York, March 19th, 1900.

JOHN P. C. O'CONOR, Referee. mh21-2aw6wW&F&ap11

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ABRAHAM EYDENBERG, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH W. KIERST et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All the premises known as Numbers 478, 480, 482, and 484 Cherry Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, namely: Commencing at a point on the northerly line of Cherry Street, distant twenty-one (21) feet west from the northwesterly corner of Cherry and Corlears Streets; running thence westward along the northerly line of Cherry Street eighty-three (83) feet eight (8) inches; thence northward on a line parallel with the westerly line of Corlears Street and part of the distance through a party wall, fifty (50) feet; thence eastward on a line parallel with the northerly line of Cherry Street eighty-three (83) feet eight (8) inches to a point distant twenty-one (21) feet from the westerly line of Corlears Street; thence southward on a line parallel with the westerly line of Corlears Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 11th, 1900.

FRANCIS JOHNSTONE HOPSON, Referee. HENRY M. FLATEAU, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 478, 480, 482, and 484 Cherry Street:

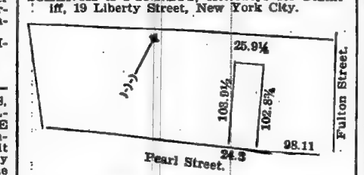

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,451.98, with interest thereon from the 28th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $304.15, with interest from April 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred and fifty dollars and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage now covering the entire plot, amounting to the sum of fifteen thousand dollars and interest thereon from March 18th, 1900.

Dated New York, April 11th, 1900.

FRANCIS JOHNSTONE HOPSON, Referee. ap11-2aw5wW&S&my3

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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DORIC.....April 17 | R. DE JANEIRO. May 3
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TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Etruria....Apl. 14, 3 PM | Lucania...May 5, 10 AM
Campania..Apl. 21, 10 AM | Etruria...May 12, 2 PM
Servia(new) Apl. 28, 4 PM | Campania. May 19, 9 AM

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Oceanic, Ap. 18, 7:30 AM | Oceanic...May 16, 7 AM
Teutonic, April 25, Noon | Teutonic..May 23, Noon
Germanic...May 2, Noon | Germanic. May 30, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48, North River, Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LOUISE E. HAMMOND, surviving plaintiff, against SARAH A. ELSWORTH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action, and bearing date March 20, 1900, the undersigned, the referee appointed by said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street number 102 Franklin Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Franklin Street, sixty feet easterly from the easterly side of Greenwich Street; running thence northerly parallel with Greenwich Street seventy-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Franklin Street twenty feet; thence southerly seventy-five feet to Franklin Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Franklin Street twenty feet to the place of beginning.

PARCEL NO. 2.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street number 190 Franklin Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Franklin Street eighty feet easterly from the easterly side of Greenwich Street, running thence northerly parallel with Greenwich Street seventy-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Franklin Street twenty feet; thence southerly seventy-five feet to Franklin Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Franklin Street twenty feet to the place of beginning.

PARCEL NO. 3.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street numbers 373 and 375 Greenwich Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street twenty-five feet north from the northerly side of Franklin Street, running thence easterly parallel with Franklin Street sixty feet; thence northerly parallel with Greenwich Street fifty feet; thence westerly sixty feet to the easterly side of Greenwich Street, and thence southerly along the same fifty feet to the place of beginning.

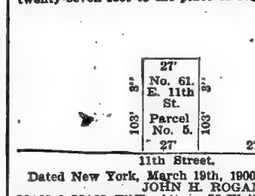

PARCEL NO. 4.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street numbers 124 and 125 West Street and 86 Dey Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West Street with the northerly side of Dey Street, running thence northerly along West Street forty feet; thence easterly nearly parallel with Dey Street and through a party wall seventy-two feet; thence southerly and partly through a party wall forty-eight feet to the northerly side of Dey Street, and thence along the same sixty-seven feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

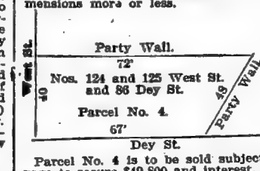

Parcel No. 4 is to be sold subject to a mortgage to secure $49,800 and interest, which mortgage can be paid off at any time.

PARCEL NO. 5.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street number 61 East Eleventh Street, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 11th Street 275 feet 9 inches westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, running thence northerly at right angles to 11th Street one hundred and three feet three inches; thence westerly parallel with 11th Street twenty-seven feet; thence southerly one hundred and three feet three inches to the northerly side of 11th Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-seven feet to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 19th, 1900.

JOHN H. LOGAN, Referee. MAN & MAN, Pl'ff's Attys., 56 Wall St., N. Y. mh21-2aw3wW&ap11

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDITH N. WHARTON, plaintiff, against MATILDA JORDAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, distant twenty-five feet five inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue and the southerly side of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; running thence southerly along the said westerly side of Fourth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly in a line parallel with East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street eighty-nine feet and six inches; thence northerly in a line parallel with Fourth Avenue twenty-five feet, and thence easterly in a line parallel with East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-nine feet and six inches to the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, at the point or place of beginning; being one of the lots conveyed to said George E. Jordan by Charles McCloskey and wife by deed bearing date the 23d day of January, 1888, and recorded on the same day in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,117 of Conveyances, Page 8.

Subject, however, to the provisions of a certain agreement made by the said George E. Jordan with the Health Department of the said city recorded in said office in Liber 2,149 of Conveyances, Page 332.

Diagram of said property. Street No. 1,672 Park (or Fourth) Avenue:

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

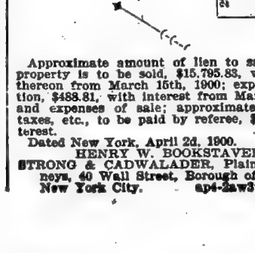

Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold, $15,795.83, with interest thereon from March 16th, 1900; expenses of action, $488.81, with interest from March 22, 1900, and expenses of sale; approximate amount of taxes, etc., to be paid by referee, $360, and interest.

Dated New York, April 2d, 1900.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee. STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap4-2aw3wW&F&ap25

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICES.

CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN

Lahn.....Apr. 17 | Kaiser Wm. d. Gr. May 3
Kaiserin Mar. Tr. Ap. 24 | Lahn.....May 15
Saale.....May 1 | Kaiserin Mar. Th. May 22

Departure 10 A. M.

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Rhein....April 19, Noon | K. Luise..May 5, 2 PM
Bremen..Apl. 26, 2 PM | Fr. d. Gr. May 10 2 PM

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Werra.....April 14 | Aller.....May 5
K. Wm. II....April 21 | Ems.....May 12
Trave.....April 28 | Werra.....May 19

Departure 11 A. M.

OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY. Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-Screw Express Service to Plymouth, (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

K. Fr'drich, Ap. 12, Noon | F. Bism'ck, May 3, 10 AM
Columbia, Apl. 19, 10 AM | K. Fr'drich, My 10, 11 AM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. Also N. Y. to Cherbourg and Hamburg.

Pennsy'a, Ap. 14, 3:30 PM | Belgravia, Ap. 24, 1 PM
Pretoria, Ap. 21, 9:30 AM | Palatia, Apr. 28, 3 PM

PARIS HOTEL ACCOMMODATION reserved for Company's passengers on application.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Twin-Screw STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA from N. Y. JUNE 21, from Hamburg July 4, 1900. Apply Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.

Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

St. Louis.....April 11 | St. Louis.....May 2
New York.....April 18 | New York.....May 9
St. Paul.....April 25 | St. Paul.....May 16

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

*Southwark....April 11 | *Kensington....April 25
Westernland....April 18 | Noordland.....May 2

*These steamers carry cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15, N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MENOMINEE.....April 14
MINNEAPOLIS.....April 21
MARQUETTE.....April 28
MESABA.....May 5
MANITOU.....May 12

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIEN

Lest Easter givers forget that Easter Sunday is not far away.

Cathedral surplices..	$3.50 to $15	10% Discount
Lace surplices..	$5 to $25	10% Discount
Anglican and Roman cassocks..	$10 to $60	10% Discount
Pulpit gowns..	$13.50 to $94.50	10% Discount
Albs...	$5 to $25	10% Discount
Chasubles.	$10 to $15	10% Discount
Altar boys' cassocks.	$4.50 to $6	10% Discount
Altar boys' surplices	$1 to $3	10% Discount
Choir cassocks, boys, men's and women's	$4.50 to $10	10% Discount
Choir cottas...	$1.50 to $2	10% Discount

Our 1900 "Things Clerical" with illustrations and prices is ready.

May we send you one?

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor Warren.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

Registered Trade Mark.

Easter Handkerchiefs.

We offer a large assortment of embroidered and lace trimmed handkerchiefs at 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00 each, suitable for Easter gifts. Some are quite sheer, others not so much so, and a few show dainty touches of color.

They may be had in boxes bearing the name and trade-mark of "The Linen Store"—the symbol of purity and worthiness in linen.

Also hemmed and hemstitched handkerchiefs in all sizes and weights at 12½, 15, 18, 25c., up to $5.00 each.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co

14 West 23d Street.

Silk Skirts.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 11th, 12th and 13th.

Fine Taffetas Silk Skirts,—with wide, graduated, accordion pleated, ruche edged ruffle, or accordion pleated ruffle, edged with double French flounces.

Latest shades of tan, mignonette, lavender, rose, turquoise, — all pastel tints, — medium colors and black.

$9.25, $9.75 and $10.25.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Millinery.

Latest imported and original models. For visiting, carriage or evening dress. Garnitures include the most recently introduced fabrics, flowers, ornaments and colors.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Men's Shirts.

In stock, or made to measure.

Of Novelty Shirtings, new weaves, — exclusive designs.

All materials of the finest quality.

Expert Shirt Tailors only employed in the construction of these garments.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

CARPET CLEANSING.
326 7th Av., Near 28th St.
Estb. 1863. Tel. 1132 38th St.
Send for Circular.
T. M. STEWART.

THE OPERA PIANO,
New, and elegant designs, in different woods, also several slightly used. Write for Bargain List.
Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

Why "Loftus" tailoring commands patronage.

When the suit or overcoat you order here is delivered to you we don't consider the transaction ended—as far as WE are concerned. We hold ourselves liable for its wear, and thirty days after you receive it we address you thus:

Dear Sir: You have had time to carefully examine the clothes you recently purchased of us. We will appreciate it very much if you will let us know whether or not you are entirely satisfied with them. Should anything be wrong we want to know it, and will make it right if you will allow us to send for the clothes. WE WANT YOUR FUTURE PATRONAGE.

Very respectfully, W. C. LOFTUS & CO.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne, the famous novelist, has among others, favored us with a reply to the foregoing letter. It establishes, in a manner beyond dispute, the character of our work, and the quality for price represented in every suit we make.

216 West 138th Street, City, April 4th, 1900.

W. C. Loftus & Co.

Dear Sirs—I have been wearing the suit of clothes you made for me ever since I got them. They are good cloths, well cut and made, buttons on tight, and in all ways satisfactory. In appearance they are as good as a suit of three times the price. I shall come to you again. Meanwhile I remain

Sincerely Yours,

Julian Hawthorne

MEASURED TO-DAY—DELIVERED SATURDAY.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.

Sun Building, near Bridge—Broadway, near 28th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"The happy wedding torch that joineth." —Henry VI.

Burns more brightly when the wedding gifts combine art and usefulness. An ever glorious "pastel of the past," one of our antique Oriental rugs, will be a constant reminder of the donor's regard—little masterpieces from $5.00. The golden glitter of a Louis Seize cabinet will always reflect the good wishes that accompanied it. The stability and durability of one of our stately Flemish pieces fitly symbolize the strength of a giver's affection. Artistic pedestals—almost the scarcest thing in furnituredom, mahogany from $6.50.

But to give gracefully you must select thoughtfully and

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

A Great Tonic.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Invigorates and strengthens the system, relieves nervousness and headache, and creates a good appetite.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

L. SHAW

LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD

Perfect Fitting and Natural Looking
WIGS
for Ladies and Gentlemen.
BANGS and WAVY SWITCHES in every conceivable style.
Rouges, hair Dyes, Hair Tonics,
54 W. 14th St., Next to Macy's, N.Y.

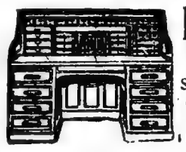

DESKS.
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW.
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

CARPET CLEANSING
Largest in the World. Every detail.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.
30 years experience.
1,554 Broadway, New York.
Erie and 5th Sts., Jersey City.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS.
Telephone. Send for interesting circular.

Easter Millinery! | *Easter Millinery!* | *Easter Millinery!* | *Easter Millinery!*

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Easter Millinery!

The Largest and Finest Collection of Trimmed Hats in New York City.

No other store in New York is so well qualified to serve you Here you may have your choice of the best productions of the World's Famous Milliners. There are hundreds of Exquisite Paris Novelties from which to make your selection, as well as a magnificent variety of Brilliant Designs from our own Workrooms. Go where you may you cannot find the equal of this display in the city.

Carriage Hats! Walking Hats!
Reception Hats!
Also a beautiful assortment of
Children's Trimmed Hats!
Comprising everything that is new, novel and stylish.

Popular Prices!

Thousands of Untrimmed Hats to Choose From!

ncluding all the latest novelties in Shape, Braid and Color, for Ladies, Misses and Children. Also a number of designs entirely exclusive.

We have without question the largest and best stock of Untrimmed Straw Goods in this city. Also an immense variety of FINE FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AIGRETTES, and MILLINERY TRIMMINGS.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Stern Brothers

West Twenty-third Street

Finest Paris Lingerie

Fresh importations. In larger assortment and greater variety then we have ever shown.

Inc uding marvels of dainty work on sheerest Linens, Batiste and Nainsook in

Gowns, Chemises, Corset Covers, Drawers, Petticoats, Matinees

Exquisitely embroidered by hand and trimmed with Real Valenciennes, Torchon, Cluny and Point de Paris Laces.

All the prices are very low for such delicately artistic work, and many of the lots are much under regular value.

Skirts and Sacques To Match
Of Nainsook trimmed with Lace are a novelty of the present season.

Imported Silk Waists
In newest shapes and shades and copies from our own work-room that show every grace of the original.

Corset Cover with Dress Shield Attachment
Holds the shield always in place without strap, pin or stitch. A patented device which we control for this vicinity.

Stern Brothers

West Twenty-third Street
Dressmaking Dep't
Third Floor.

Have received from the most exclusive Paris Modistes, their latest and most desirable models of

Ladies' Gowns for Spring and Summer Wear,

from which orders will be taken for copies or adaptations
At Very Attractive Prices.

Merit stands out so strongly in our clothes, that unqualified praise is bound to come from the man who knows just wants he wants.

Here are things he will buy for Easter:

The Frock Coat, $15 to $30.
The Fancy Vest, $4.50 to $7.
The Square Scarf, 50c. to $2.
The Suede Glove, $1 to $2.
The Silk Hat, $6.

Easter Clothes for Boys and Youths.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

For strength, purity and nourishment there is nothing superior to

Briarcliff Milk

573 Madison Ave.—56th St.
Fifth Ave. and 42d St.
2061 Seventh Ave.—123d St.
Telephone connection.

Button Patent Leathers, $3.98
of imported French Stock sold elsewhere at 5.00.
Patent Leather Lace, 3.49, Regular 5.00 value.
Patent Leather Oxfords, $3.98,
flat lasts and spade shank, also 5.00 value.
Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

SMART EASTER NOVELTIES.

The Mauser Mfg. Co.
SILVERSMITHS,

15th St., bet. B'way & 5th Ave., NEW YORK.

CARPET CLEANING.
353 WEST 54TH ST.
Established 1875. Telephone 506 Columbus.
Altering and Relaying.
J. & W. WILLIAMS.

FREE

Size 12x4½ in.
A handsome imported plate glass folding triplicate mirror — metal frame and leather covered—given FREE to every clothing purchaser.

Suits and Overcoats
The most complete and magnificent showing of Spring Clothes in New York—the good kind only.
$6.75—$9.50—$12.50—$15—$18—$22.

SPECIAL EASTER OFFER
Silk lined to edge—black—Oxford and Cambridge mixed Vicuna Overcoat for
$12.50
(Positively a $20 garment—cannot be matched for less.)

Frank L. Taylor
Clothing Co.
Broadway, Cor. Chambers St., Stewart Building.
Open Saturday Evenings.

Special Sale of
Silk Waists.

Tucked & Hemstitched Taffeta also Check, Striped & Neat Plaids, in the new shirt waist style—to be worn with white collar or fancy stock; worth $10.00, extra value

$7.75.

Taffeta Waists, with six rows of Valenciennes lace insertion, in all the new shades: French grey, heliotrope and rose; worth $12.50, extra value, at

$9.50.

Also Albatross Waists, the correct summer waist, light as a feather, tucked and feather-stitched, with French back and sleeves; all the latest shades; worth $5.00, extra value, at

$3.95.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. MATINEES TO-DAY & SATURDAY. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matₛ., 2:15. **A Man and His Wife** Preceded by "THE BUGLE CALL."

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. **HACKETT.** **Criterion Theatre** B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. To-day and Saturday. **THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.**

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way. EV'GS, 8. MAT. SATURDAY. **WM. GILLETTE** in His New Play, **Sherlock Holmes**

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. "The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald. Ev'gs, 8 o'c. Mats. To-day and Sat. 1:50. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, **HEARTS ARE TRUMPS**

Madison Sq. THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way Mats. To-day and Saturday. THE GREAT BIG ORIGINAL COMEDY CAST. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. **WHY SMITH LEFT HOME**

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Matinée Sat. at 2. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL 34th St. & B'way **MATINEE TO-DAY.** HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE. HALLEN & FULLER, WILLIAMS & TUCKER & others

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria EVGS. 8:30. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Mat. Sat. 2:30. **THE RAYS IN A HOT OLD TIME.** PRICES: 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50 AND 2.00.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. **PARISIAN WIDOWS.**

American 42d St. & 8th Ave. Castle Sq. Op. Co. A delightfully diversified double bill. 3d Year. 25c. to $1. **PINAFORE** 8:10, followed at 10 by Next W'k—MIKADO. **TRIAL BY JURY.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 6th MONTH. **WAY DOWN EAST.** Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:15 Daniel Frohman .....Manager Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2. Pinero's Greatest Comedy **Trelawny of the Wells.**
***Theatre closed Good Friday Night.
Next Monday.....WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
Thursday Week.....MANEUVERS OF JANE

DALY'S THEATRE—SPECIAL.
TARLETON MEMORIAL BENEFIT, Tuesday, April 17, at 1:30. JAS. K. HACKETT and MARY MANNERING, Balcony Scene "Romeo and Juliet." DAVID BISPHAM....."Danny Deever" FRANK WORTHING, BLANCHE BATES, WM. HARCOURT, one-act play, "An Affair of Hearts." HENRY E. DIXEY.....Monologue E. M. HOLLAND, with Wm. Courtenay, Jos. Wheelock, Jr., Sam'l Edwards, Jno. Findlay. Beatrice Morgan in "Col. Carter of Cartersville." MRS. BEATRICE HERFORD.....Monologue E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED in the play "Drifting Apart." Regular Theatre prices at box office.

—A LARGE NUMBER OF PAINTINGS— contributed by 30 of the most prominent artists on exhibition Thursday noon and daily at the National Arts Club, 37 W. 34th St. They are to be sold for the above benefit.

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2:15. Charles Frohman's London Company. **MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.**

KOSTER & BIAL'S TO-NIGHT, AT 10:30. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. The Beauteous Ballet, **PROGRESS** Preceded at 8:15 by "The Tw. Real Coons." **WILLIAMS & WALKER.** Next Monday, Vaudeville Preceding Progress.

COMIQUE B'WAY & 29TH ST. Mat. To-day Res'd seats, 25c. & 50c. **Rentz-Santley Burlesquers.** CHING LING FOO IN MOVING PICTURES.

Greatest of Casino Successes! 4th Immense W'k! The New Town Beauty! **THE CASINO GIRL!**

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. **Matinee Every Day, 25c.** This week—"Turned Up" and "The Peacemaker."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—Mat. Sat.
TO-NIGHT, **IPHIGENIE AUF TAURIS.**

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN.
Every Afternoon and Evening.
A Signal, All-Surpassing Triumph.

GREAT 4-PAW AND SELLS BROS.' COLOSSAL CIRCUSES.
Orphans' Day, Tuesday afternoon, April 17. Free seats will be allotted Superintendents of public institutions. Applications by mail only received on April 11, 12 and 13. Address the Management.
MENAGERIE ON EXHIBITION IN BASEMENT BEFORE AND AFTER PERFORMANCES.
Open 1 and 7 P. M. Performances 2 and 8. Box Office open at 9 A. M. daily.
DON'T BUY TICKETS ON THE SIDEWALK.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK OF GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT at 8:30—Last time—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Thurs. Ev'g, April 12, at 8—Last subscription night of the season—IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with a phenomenal cast. Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bouton, Broadfoot, and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, Maestri, and Ed. de Reszke, Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Apr. 14, at 2, last mat.—CARMEN. Mmes. Calve & Suzanne Adams; MM. Saligmac & Scotti.
Sat. Ev'g, April 14, at 8—Farewell performance at popular prices—TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Gadski and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plancon.
Sun. Evg., April 15, at 8:15—Farewell Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Suzanne Adams, De Lussan, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Scotti and Plancon, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

THE NEW YORK B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:10 sharp. Cart. 11:10. Popul. pr. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
QUO VADIS A TREMENDOUS HIT! PRAISE From Press and Public. ALL OTHERS WEAK IMITATIONS.
Special, Ladies' Quo Vadis Souvenir Mat. To-day.

50 Cents to $1.00 CARNEGIE HALL. Thursday Afternoon, April 19, at 3. FAREWELL TO AMERICA OF **DE PACHMANN** CHOPIN
Preludes—Etudes—Mazourkas.
Res. seats, 50c. to $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

BERKELEY LYCEUM. 44th, nr. 5TH AVE. EVENINGS AT 8:15.
GARRETT P. SERVISS ILLUSTRATED LECTURES.
APR. 11. PARIS AND HER CELEBRATION of the WORLD'S GREATEST CENTURY
APR. 12. EVANGELINE The American Epic of Romantic Love and Exile.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups New Subjects. Up-to-date. **CINEMATOGRAPH.** The Great Success To-Night **"Moss Roses"** The Charming Musical Play.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Last week. Mats. To-day & Sat. STUART ROBSON IN OLIVER GOLDSMITH
Com. Apr. 16, Joseph Jefferson in Rip Van Winkle. And on Sat. Evg., Apr. 21, in "The Rivals."

BIJOU STARS B'way & 30th St. Every afternoon 2:30. Kawakami & Ching Ling Foo. Nights only, 8:30. OF TWO HEMISPHERES Brought Together. TIM MURPHY in the Carpet Bagger.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. FOUGERE, 15, 25, 50c. JULES KELLER
Tony Farrell & Co., Sisson & Wallace, Mov. Pic's, &c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Eddie Girard & Co Hilda Thomas, 15, 25, 50c. McCale & Daniels, Phyllis Allen, Lynch & Jewell, Spenser Kelly. Mov. Ps.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. **BOSTONIANS** Evs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. IN THE VICEROY. THE NEW HERBERT & SMITH OPERA.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way. Mats. & 30th. Tues. & Sat. Last Weeks of WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest laughing success SAPOLIO
Seats for the last performances now on sale.

KEITH'S Ezra Kendall **Continuous Performance.** SECOND WEEK OF JOSEPH HART and CARRIE DE MAR. THE U. S. CARLISLE INDIAN BAND.

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. As Played 200 Nights at Daly's Theatre. **THE GREAT RUBY.** Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman—100 ot'rs

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. To-night & Thur. Fri. Sat. Mat. & Ev. **E. H. Sothern Virginia Harned** The Song of the Sword. The King's Musketeer.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE MATINEE TO-DAY, 25 & 50c. **COLE and JOHNSON** A TRIP TO COONTOWN.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Only authorized version, **Quo Vadis** Mat. To-day. An Elaborate Scenic production.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. MARIE DRESSLER & 10 OTHER ACTS.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; brisk easterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,681. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular. Wheat, No. 2 red, 80⅝c. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 47⅞c. Cotton, middling, 9 13-16c.

CONGRESS—The House yesterday by a vote of 161 to 153 concurred in the Senate amendments to the Puerto Rican bill. Nine Republicans voted no, and one Democrat voted aye. The bill will go to the President for signature to-day. The Senate passed the bill appropriating $3,000,000 for a cable to Honolulu. The Navy Department is to control the work, and American appliances and material are to be used. The District of Columbia appropriation bill was also passed by the Senate.—Pages 1 and 7.

FOREIGN.—The British defense works at Bloemfontein are nearly completed. They will enable a small garrison to hold the place. Gen. Gatacre has been ordered home to England; Gen. Chermside succeeds him. Boer reports state that Col. Baden-Powell is dead. The Boer Governments have formally protested to Portugal against the use of the Beira route by the British. The United States, it is said, is likely to accept the award in the Delagoa railroad case. The Queen was overtaken by a heavy storm while out driving near Dublin. Viceroys of nine of the eighteen great provinces of China have informed the Empress Dowager that the 180,000,000 people under them will rebel unless she changes her reign of terror policy. A Russian naval officer at Shanghai says war between his country and Japan is inevitable. King Leopold of Belgium has given all his real estate to the nation. A traveler says Colombia is in dire distress. A Stuttgart banker was yesterday sentenced to two years in prison.—Pages 3 and 9.

Page 1.

Shipping men interested in the Hawaiian trade will try to have the navigation laws extended at once.

The Queens County Grand Jury yesterday examined Chief of Police Deverey in connection with its investigation of conditions in Long Island City.

Prof. E. Benjamin Andrews, ex-President of Brown University, has been elected Chancellor of the University of Nebraska.

Page 5.

It is positively declared that Cornelius W. Bliss will be the nominee for Vice President on the Republican ticket if a New York man is decided upon for the office.

The Maine Republican State Convention yesterday indorsed the policy of Mr. McKinley, named electors and delegates to the National Convention, and urged the passage of the Frye Shipping bill.

The Metropolitan Railroad Company received a proposition from the Third Avenue Directors to lease the road for 999 years, and accepted it. Ratification of the agreement is expected next month, when the Third Avenue Directors will formally vote on the matter.

Page 6.

The trial of William F. Miller was postponed yesterday until Monday on account of the illness of a juror.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday gave a brief hearing on the bill creating a separate Department of Elections for the city.

Page 7.

Secretary Long urged upon a Senate committee the necessity for providing more officers in the navy.

Martin Zehden has instituted a suit against Walter C. Birnstiel for damages of $20,000 for the alleged alienation of the affections of his wife.

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company and other gas corporations presented their objections to the franchise tax valuations at Albany yesterday.

Page 8.

The sale of "old masters" at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms was remarkable for the low prices brought for the paintings. Seventy-four sales brought but $2,661.50.

Page 9.

Major E. B. Ball, the nearest living relative of George Washington, is dying.

The hearing on District Attorney Gardiner's motion to have expunged from the records of the Court of General Sessions the presentments of the March Grand Jury has been set down for Saturday morning before Judge Foster.

Page 11.

The Police Commissioners yesterday heard testimony in the case against Policemen Barry and Gleason, accused of arresting without cause Mrs. William A. Wilson and Mrs. Ernest Rost on the night of March 30.

Page 16.

James B. Kellogg, one of the originators of the E. S. Dean Company, and found guilty of grand larceny last week, was sentenced yesterday to seven years and six months' imprisonment.

Amusements.—Page 8.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
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New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 8.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

CONFESSES TO OLD CRIME.

ROCHESTER, April 11.—After evading the authorities and suffering exile nearly a quarter of a century, Gustavius Bates returned to-day to give himself up and suffer whatever penalty might be imposed for the self-confessed crime of forgery.

The indictment to which Bates pleaded guilty was brought on Jan. 10, 1876. In 1875 Bates was engaged in business in Clarkson with a man who is now a prominent Democratic politician in Chicago. Bates forged the name of Capt. James H. Warren, a wealthy resident of the town, for two notes of $300 and $500. The notes becoming due, Bates forged the renewals, and when they were presented Bates's partner fled and Bates was arrested and sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

At the expiration of his term a second indictment was brought, but not in time to apprehend Bates, who bade farewell to his wife and fled the State.

PRESIDENT COMING HERE.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—President McKinley is going to New York City on April 2 to deliver an address before the Protestant Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions. This distinguished body of the Protestant churches of the world meets in Carnegie Hall on that date, and at 8 o'clock in the evening will listen to addresses by the President and representatives of the State and the City of New York. President McKinley will remain in New York over Sunday.

Early next month, or possibly the last of this, the President intends going to Canton for a few days, to look over the repairs that are being made to his residence.

CROKER NOT TO HURRY HOME.

Friends of Richard Croker and members of Tammany Hall generally discredited the report cabled from London yesterday to the effect that the Tammany chieftain had disappeared from his home in Wantage, England, and that he was on his way home incognito. Mr. Croker, it was said, is not given to shrouding his movements in mystery, and the latest reports received from him indicate that he will adhere to his original intention to sail for home the latter part of this month.

Nothing has occurred since Mr. Croker went abroad, it was pointed out, that would necessitate a change in his plans, and if he should return before the time set it would be a great surprise to those who have been in communication with him.

PROF. ANDREWS'S NEW POSITION.

OMAHA, April 11.—Prof. E. Benjamin Andrews, formerly President of Brown University, and since 1898 Superintendent of the Chicago public schools, has been chosen Chancellor of the University of Nebraska.

The choice was reached on the first ballot by the Board of Regents at a meeting in Lincoln to-night, the vote standing 4 to 2 in favor of Andrews. It is understood Prof. Andrews will accept and enter upon his duties in September.

DEVERY BEFORE THE QUEENS GRAND JURY

Police Commissioners Attend, but Are Not Examined.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY CONTENT

Mr. Merrill Intimates that Board and Chief Agree to Aid in Vice Crusade.

The Queens County Grand Jury investigated yesterday violations of law and vicious conditions in Long Island City, and the responsibility of the police for them, at a session that, including an adjournment for lunch, lasted from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. The chief witness before the Grand Jury was William S. Devery, Chief of Police of Greater New York. Although he was at the County Court House before 9 A. M., he was the last witness summoned to the inquisition chamber. This was at 5:40 P. M. The failure to call him was not, as many of his friends contended, due to a plan to humiliate him, but to a desire that the Grand Jury be fully informed on the situation before his appearance to testify in regard to the police system, and the responsibility of the higher officers of the department for the condition of affairs which resulted in determined action by District Attorney John B. Merrill.

An indirect result of the session of the Grand Jury was an agreement on a modus vivendi between the police and the District Attorney of Queens County. This was arrived at at two conferences—one between Mr. Merrill and the Police Commissioners and another between him and Chief Devery. Another result will be the preferring of charges against several police officials and policemen who have done or are doing duty at Long Island City. The Grand Jury will resume its inquiry into Long Island City affairs and the police next Monday. Of the results of the day, "Satisfactory" was the verdict of District Attorney Merrill.

SPIES IN COURT ROOM.

The Queens County Court House corridors and lobbies were crowded during the day by witnesses and friends of both law and order and the element that Mr. Merrill proposes to crush. Many spies of this class were around. They were not discreet in endeavoring to influence opinion. One of them alleged that the liberty of the people of Long Island City was at the mercy of a jury of "farmers." An investigation of the personnel of the present Grand Jury showed that of the twenty-four members five only are farmers, all of the highest standing. The foreman, Stephen Ryder of Jamaica, has been a public official and has an unblemished reputation.

Of the witnesses, Chief Devery was among the first to arrive. There were also Deputy Chief Mackellar, Inspector Rhodes, Capts. Woods, Darcy, Kreuscher, and Weidardt, Policeman Christopher J. White, and Detective J. Sheridan of Capt. Woods's command, Surrogate Noble, Magistrate L. J. Connorton, and later President York and Commissioners Abell of the Board of Police Commissioners. The Commissioners were invited into the room of the District Attorney with Chief Mackellar and Inspector Rhodes, and were closeted with him for an hour. During this time the Grand Jury discussed papers relating to the inquisition.

The first witness before the jury, Deputy Sheriff Hesbach, went into the chamber shortly before 10 o'clock. He, like the second witness, County Detective Dennis Sullivan, told of general conditions in Long Island City and of the raid on McCarthy's place last Saturday. Policeman White followed. He made a full admission of knowledge of the character of McCarthy's resort, which he frequented as an officer in plain clothes, and to witnessing what brought about its breaking up. He was a badly scared man when he left the jury room. Then followed an hour for luncheon.

Capt. Woods of the Long Island City command was the first witness in the afternoon. He and his station house records interested the jurors until 4:15 o'clock, when Inspector Rhodes succeeded him. Chief Mackellar went in at 5 o'clock.

CHIEF DEVERY WAITING.

Chief Devery meanwhile tried to make himself comfortable on the hard benches in the lobby, smoking incessantly and complaining of nothing. He was attended by Detective Dennis Grady and was visited during the day by Sergt. Flood and his private secretary, A. F. Blot. When he was called into the jury room, at 5:40 o'clock, he smiled and remarked that as he had not eaten since breakfast he would "face the music" on an empty stomach. A few minutes after he entered the jury room, where Assistant District Attorney Gregg had joined his chief, it was evident that the interrogatory of the Chief was not proceeding smoothly, as voices raised to a high and angry pitch were heard by those in the lobby. By and by matters appeared to have become more calm, and at a few minutes before 7 Chief Devery came unruffled to the door of the District Attorney's office and told his aide, Grady, that he could leave in a few minutes.

The Chief then went into Mr. Merrill's room, and a moment later voices in angry chorus came from the room. The doors and approaches were closed and guarded, but for half an hour the noise of a wrangle rose and fell. Then there was a short season of silence, and Chief Devery came into the lobby ready to return to New York.

"Not a word from me," he said, "about the Grand Jury. I have absolutely nothing to say on any subject associated with its action to-day or that of District Attorney Merrill. I have nothing to complain of. No, not even about being kept in the corridor nearly nine hours."

None of the other witnesses talked of his jury room experience. Capt. Woods declined to say a word. Inspector Rhodes said that the jurors were very polite.

As the Grand Jury filed out Foreman Ryder said to a reporter of THE TIMES that he could not, of course, say anything in regard to the session. The jury had not finished its investigation of the affairs of Long Island City and the police, and would take the subject up again on Monday.

MR. MERRILL'S STATEMENT.

District Attorney Merrill said of the day's proceedings: "On the whole, I may say that the results have been satisfactory. Police Commissioners York and Abell did not go before the Grand Jury. They were in my room with Chief Mackellar and Inspector Rhodes. The proceedings were short. It was, 'Shall there be war or a comity of action between the police and this office.' It was peace.

"The Commissioners saw the evidence in my possession. They will act on it. A copy of the minutes of the Grand Jury will be sent to them to help them. Don't ask me anything about what happened in the Grand Jury room. That's a sealed book.

"Devery? Oh, well, I think his experience with the Mazet committee didn't do him any harm. He took his time about giving a direct answer to a question, but the answer came, every time. Loud talk here? Well, I suppose we were all in earnest. I am satisfied with the explanation given by Chief Devery about taking away Kavanagh and Kelly—that is if it is true. Is Devery going to get out? Ask him

"On the whole, the day has been very profitable. The Chief will send me to-day the very detective I want in place of Kavanagh, and I have reason to believe that the Police Board will inquire closely into the conduct of Capt. Woods, Policemen White and Kelly, and Detective Kavanagh. Some one may be tried. I believe that this office and the police are going to work together in the public interest. I shall inform them of evil-doing, and watch. If there are abortive raids, I shall act as I did in the McCarthy case. I think we have come to an understanding. I hope so, anyway.

"Chief Devery, by the way, has no grievance about being kept back to the last. He knows that I wanted the Grand Jury to know all that was possible before he testified."

Deputy Sheriff Richard Burke, who had a subpoena to serve on Detective Sheridan of Capt. Wood's command, reported to District Attorney Merrill that he was thwarted in many ways in his endeavor to find him, but received a hint that he was in a furniture store in Borden Avenue. He found Sheridan with a lot of furniture piled around him, and served the summons. Mr. Merrill will report the circumstances to the Police Board.

During the session of the Grand Jury the rumor that two of Mr. Merrill's detectives had been arrested and that one of them was an ex-convict was industriously circulated by men identified with the elements that Mr. Merrill started his vice crusade against. Charles Stolters of 152 Franklin Street, Brooklyn, and Sylvester Bruns of 1 080 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, were arrested for squabbling, and Stolters flourished a revolver. They were taken before Judge Connorton, and Stolters was sent to prison for fifteen days and Bruns for ten days. Stolters has a police record and was arrested as a suspect in the Owl Hotel murder case, last Winter. Bruns started the story that they quarreled about money derived from detective work for the District Attorney. Both men were repudiated by Mr. Merrill.

A visit by Anthony Comstock to the County Court House started a story that he was interested in the Grand Jury proceedings. It was found that he called on business relating to a lottery case with which the Grand Jury had nothing to do.

INDIA'S THREEFOLD FAMINE.

Government Relief Is Being Extended to 3,500,000 People.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A distressing account of the condition of India is contained in a report just received by the Department of State from Consul William T. Fee, at Bombay. It was written about the last of January, and if his predictions are being verified, the worst state of the famine in India has been about reached. He says:

"The people of India are now face to face with a famine of water, food, and cattle, which in the particular areas affected is unprecedented in character and intensity.

"At this period of the famine of 1896-7, only 1,000,000 persons were receiving Government relief in all India; to-day the official estimate places the number at 3,500,000, and the daily expenditure at about $84,000.

"The true famine area in British India and the native States is about 300,000 square miles, with a population of 40,000,000. There is a further area of about 145,000 square miles with a population of 21,000,000, in which more or less scarcity and distress prevail, where relief is already being given in a tentative form, or will probably have to be given before the advent of the next monsoon.

"The most trying period of the famine is still two months ahead, and even now it is questionable whether the financial resources of the Government and the power to provide useful employment for such vast numbers will be equal to the strain, if present standards are to be maintained.

"The thoughts of almost every Englishman throughout the empire are now fixed upon the war in South Africa. It would be too much to expect that England can again come to the rescue as splendidly as she did in 1897, and it seems clear that India must fight the plague and famine with her own means."

FIRE IN THE GILSEY HOUSE.

Room on Fifth Floor Damaged, but Flames Soon Controlled.

Some little excitement was occasioned about the upper floors of the Gilsey House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, last night, when the smell of smoke caused some servants of the house to break into a room on the fifth floor, in the Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street corner, which had been vacant since Tuesday.

In the room the mattress of the bed was smoldering, while the panel was burned through. An alarm was turned in, though a few buckets of water put out the blaze before the engines came.

As the fire occurred during theatre hours most of the guests were absent from the house, though those in the corridors showed some concern at the arrival of the fire apparatus.

The fire is attributed to a long-smoldering cigarette.

COL. DADY'S HAVANA CONTRACT.

An Order of Gen. Woods Construed As Vacating It.

Late advices from Havana say that Col. Michael J. Dady, the Brooklyn Republican politician, is not to receive his expected contract for the paving and sewering of the streets of the Cuban capital. Ex-Senator F. D. Pavey, Col. Dady's counsel, is still at Havana, and is hopeful of yet securing the contract notwithstanding the fact that Gen. Leonard Wood has issued an order which is construed as vacating any contract Mr. Dady may have had. It also directs that the paving and drainage contracts shall be awarded to the lowest bidder, and provides that the City of Havana shall reimburse Mr. Dady for any expenses incurred in the preliminary work.

Some of the Havana papers, especially El Diario de La Marina, take exception to the order, and insist that the expense should be borne by the fortunate contractor.

Walter J. Moore, Mr. Pavey's law partner, said yesterday he had received no recent advices concerning the Dady contracts.

Col. Dady could not be found last night.

AUTOMOBILE KILLS A MAN.

Now Chicagoans Want Fenders Put on the Horseless Vehicles.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Since the accident to Richard W. Kenney, who was killed last night by an automobile, there is talk of an ordinance being introduced in the City Council to compel the horseless vehicles to carry fenders. Already a firm using them for delivery carts has begun equipping its wagons with man-catchers in front of the wheels. The apparatus now in use is somewhat similar to that on the cable cars, though heavier.

Mr. Kenney was a purchasing agent for Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and was well-known in commercial circles. He stepped in front of the horseless carriage in getting out of the way of a cable car, and was run over, dying some hours later. The driver of the automobile, G. M. Green, was arrested.

INJURED THROUGH TELEPHONE.

Chicago Girl Operator Strangely Paralyzed—May Not Recover.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Physicians to-night have little hope of the recovery of Maude Turnbull, an eighteen-year-old telephone operator, who was seriously injured last Thursday by receiving an electric shock at the switchboard of the Chicago Telephone Company. She is practically helpless.

A strange feature of the girl's case is the fact that no burns or marks are to be seen upon her, showing that the shock passed through her hand and wrecked her whole nervous system. She does not understand how the accident occurred. She remembers only that as she was disconnecting James Allen, a repair man, from talking with one of the officers of the company, Allen rang up again, and her hand fell helpless at her side. The other operators were powerless to relieve her.

The telephone company has done everything possible to aid the sufferer, who was regarded as one of the best operators in the office. Miss Turnbull has held a free scholarship in the Chicago Musical College through the talents which she displayed as a child.

Go to O'Neill's for Stylish Millinery.
The Finest Imported and Domestic Novelties in Town. Popular Prices. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD HERO

"Jimmy" Dooling Faces Death to Save a Companion's Life.

DARING PLUNGE FROM A PIER

Braved Icy Water and Treacherous Currents While Other Boys Stood by and Screamed.

"Jimmy" Dooling of 38 Front Street is so small that he hardly looks his thirteen years, but that did not prevent him from saving the life of nine-year-old John Hart of 12 Stone Street, who tumbled off Pier 5 and into the East River about 6:30 o'clock last night. "Jimmy" not only jumped into the river after young Hart, but took him home afterward. Daniel A. Hart, the father of the rescued boy, said that the lad was none the worse for his drenching and the shock of the accident.

"Jimmy" saved "Charlie" Tague, a ten-year-old boy, from drowning when the latter boy fell into the river from a coal barge four months ago at Pier 4 East River, and had since nursed his sorrow over not getting a medal for the act.

"Jimmy" rushed into his house last night, crying out:

"Pop, I saved another bye! What am I? A rattler?"

And this is the way that "Jimmy" described how it all happened:

"You see," he said, "dey wuz playin' tag on de pier. Dere wuz nine or ten of 'um all playin' together, an' I wuz gettin' wood fer Scanlan over here. You know Scanlan? Well, me an' Scanlan had one o' them little carts, an' we wuz drawin' away de loose wood from that pier they're takin' away. We had been doin' it fer a long time, ever sence 4 o'clock.

"Jest after 6 we heard a scream an' a splash, an' I seen the bye go into the water just past dem planks. You see over there," and "Jimmy" pointed at the extreme edge of the half-demolished pier.

"Dose other byes," continued "Jimmy," "jest stood roun' an' didn't know nuthin' 'bout what ter do. Well, I jumped down an' grabbed de bye as he cum up fer der last time, an' I held him an' got hold uv a board 'longside de pier, an' I screamed.

"A man cum along an' he pulled us out. I didn't know de man who he wuz, but he wuz a young feller, sorter. Den I took de kid home. Say, but he wuz a wet kid. Soon ez I got him in his own hallway, I sneaked.

"Did yer ever jumped into the river where I did to-night? Ef you did, you got all mud. It's black mud an' up ter yer waist. Dat's why I got me noo shoes on an' me noo stockin's an' me noo clo'es.

"Say, mister, ef yer goin' ter put dis in de paper, jest put it in that our class nine beat the baseball game to-day. De score wuz 15 to 6. Say, but it wuz great. We got a team o' rattlers."

"Jimmy" is known to the longshoremen along the lower East River. One of them who saw the rescue last night said: "Why, that youngster has done that sort of thing nine or ten times now. To-night 'twas a nervy thing, but it's de kid's liable to be carried under a pier, and he knew the danger, because you can't tell him about this end o' the East River. You can't drown him. He's a reg'lar fish, when you come down to the last 'nalysis.

"Now, when he went over into the water to-night to pull out the other little feller, he banged his knee hard on the edge of the pier, and I bet he ain't told nobody about it. He's a great kid—allus on the piers or tugs or somewhere—and you can't scare him with anything, nuther."

And the longshoreman resumed smoking his blackened clay pipe, feeling that he had done "Jimmy" the good turn the boy deserved.

PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTIONS.

Negro Servitor Says There Should Be Two Presidents, One for Business, the Other for Handshaking.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The President had an engagement for 10 o'clock this morning to shake hands with about 130 persons of Lowell, Mass. Owing to the pressure of official business, however, the President was nearly an hour late in going to the East Room to meet the Lowell visitors. This caused Jerry Smith, the old colored servant to remark: "Dere ought ter be two Presidents—one ter 'tend ter business and one ter do de handshakin'."

The hundreds of sight seers at the White House each day inquire if there is any way to see the President and shake hands with him. Some of the guide books sold to strangers have for months erroneously stated that the President would receive visitors Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons. The President has held no such receptions for nearly two years. He was compelled to stop them because of the heavy demands on his time during the Spanish war, and they have not since been resumed. Occasionally by request of a Congressman he receives special parties.

DEWEY'S STATE AGAINST HIM.

Vermont's Eight Votes at Kansas City to Go for Bryan.

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 11.—The Vermont Democrats are considering plans for the State and District Conventions which will probably be held early in June.

The present leaders of the State organization claim that the convention will not consider Admiral Dewey's name in choosing delegates to the Kansas City Convention, and that the eight votes from Vermont will be cast for Bryan for President.

DEWEY'S VISIT TO LOUISVILLE.

Business Men Arranging for the Admiral's Entertainment.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 11.—At the meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade to-day resolutions were adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with the city authorities, the Commercial Club, and other committees in the matter of arranging suitable reception and entertainment for Admiral Dewey on the occasion of his visit here. The committee was also instructed to extend a formal invitation to the Admiral and his party. The Directors of the Commercial Club also took similar action this afternoon.

The hall, which is being built for the Confederate reunion, will be used for the reception. On the second day Admiral Dewey will be taken for a drive through the great tobacco and distillery districts and also to some of the famous stock farms near the city.

CINCINNATI WANTS DEWEY.

Mayor Tafel, a Dewey Partisan, to Invite the Admiral There.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 11.—A formal invitation to Admiral Dewey to visit Cincinnati will be delivered to him within a week or so by Mayor Gustav Tafel, who is a stanch and steadfast partisan of the Admiral.

When Admiral Dewey landed at New York City, or indeed before he had come ashore, a committee representing the Board of Legislation, which is Cincinnati's legislative body, greeted him and extended an invitation to come to this city. This was accepted provisionally by the Admiral, and it is the purpose of the Mayor to secure a definite acceptance from the Admiral now by means of a visit to him at Washington.

New Fast Train to Detroit.
The New York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves New York daily at 4:00 P. M. Stops at Garrison, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Rhinecliff, Catskill, Hudson, Albany, Schenectady, &c. Dining, Sleeping, and Parlor Cars. Illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

BIG BEQUEST TO THE COOPER UNION

John Halstead Leaves the Institution Nearly $300,000.

SURPRISE TO THE TRUSTEES

Benefaction Came from a Retired Tea Merchant Who Long Secretly Studied Industrial Education.

By the will of John Halstead, a retired tea merchant, who died last May at his home, 153 West Seventy-seventh Street, Cooper Union is the residuary legatee and devisee of nearly all of his estate, which is valued at fully $300,000. So quietly and unostentatiously was this great benefaction arranged that the facts are now for the first time made public.

The donor was never even heard of by the Trustees of Cooper Union. They did not know until they read in his will, a month after his death, that, having missed in his boyhood the advantage of an institution where the working classes could get a free education in such branches of instruction as might qualify them to rise above their surroundings, he had determined that practically his entire fortune should eventually be given to this cause.

No one who knew him ever saw him in the rooms of Cooper Union, and yet a quaintly worded clause in his will indicates that the institution was the study of his life. Few people can be found in the city to-day who knew the man personally, and the story of his life so far as can be picked up from acquaintances—he had no living blood relations so far as known—borders on the romantic.

FORGOTTEN BY BUSINESS MEN.

Mr. Halstead retired from the tea business nearly thirty years ago—so long ago that few of the tea merchants of to-day remember him. He died May 20 of last year from a peculiar malady resulting from the excessive tasting of tea during his early business life. His will was probated June 3 of the same year. It was not thought at that time that his estate was large, and the only comment excited by the will at the time was the fact that every dollar of the estate was bequeathed to public institutions. These societies were remembered as follows:

Young Woman's Christian Association, $5,000; Young Men's Christian Association, $2,500, and $2,000 each to the Children's Aid Society, Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, Ladies' Aid Society of the Church of the Divine Paternity, New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, St. Mary's Lodging House, to provide additional shelter and food to hungry and homeless women; United Relief Works of the Society for Ethical Culture, St. Barnabas's House, and the Northern Dispensary on Christopher Street and Waverley Place.

The residue of the estate was bequeathed to Mrs. Hannah O. Wibert, a foster sister of the testator, to revert at her death to Cooper Union.

At the time the will was probated it was, as stated, the general opinion that after the payment of debts the values of the estate would be small. The amount was estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000, and in an article in the last Saturday supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES showing the public gifts and bequests bestowed in the United States during the year, the amount of the bequest by Mr. Halstead of Cooper Union is placed at $24,000.

COOPER UNION SURPRISED.

The management of Cooper Union was surprised to hear the result of a later inventory of the property which showed that the gift of the philanthropist was one of the most munificent single contributions to a public institution made during the year.

Among other property discovered as belonging to the testator were 100 shares of Consolidated Gas stock, 600 shares each in the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway and Union Pacific Railway, 500 shares of preferred and 700 shares of common stock in the Northern Pacific Railway, 1,000 shares of stock in the Pittsburg and Western Railway, 2 bonds of the Western Union Telegraph Company, 18 shares of stock in the Eagle Fire Insurance Company, besides other minor property amounting to $170,108.64. There were also included 2,300 acres of coal land near the Kanawha River in West Virginia, 565 acres of mineral and farming lands in Montgomery County, N. Y., and the residence property at 153 West Seventy-seventh Street, the last-named property alone being worth from $35,000 to $40,000.

The clause of the will making the bequest to Cooper Union is in the testator's own hand, and states quaintly and simply the motives for making the splendid gift.

TRIBUTE TO COOPER UNION.

"Having from my boyhood," says the will, "been deeply impressed with the great importance of free education to the working classes of such branches of instruction as is specially adapted to qualify them to take positions of trust and responsibility in the different occupations they may be called on to fill in after life, it now affords me great pleasure to know that just such instruction as I have referred to has been so liberally provided through the munificent benefaction of the late Peter Cooper, and knowing of no other institution where the conveniences and necessities of the working classes have been so carefully considered, both as to hours when these instructions can be availed of by the pupils, and the branches of instruction he or she may desire to take up; having often thought, if it were in my power, to create and endow just such an institution as is the Cooper Union for the advancement of science and art, it would afford me the utmost pleasure to do so.

"Failing in that, however, I will do the next best thing in my power by aiding the Trustees of Cooper Union to extend its usefulness to the present as well as to the future generation by devoting the greater part of my estate to this most worthy object."

The will is dated June 25, 1898. There are no minor bequests to servants, &c., such as men in affluent circumstances usually make, for the reason that John Halstead kept few or no servants; there are none of the usual bequests to distant relatives, because it is said the testator had not a blood relation in the world. The executrix, Mrs. Wibert, who has the income of the estate during her life, has lived in the Halstead house since 1848, and lives there now alone.

MR. HEWITT'S STATEMENT.

Abram S. Hewitt, Secretary of Cooper Union, when seen yesterday, said that the Halstead bequest to the institution would certainly amount to a quarter of a million dollars, and would probably be worth more than $300,000 by the time it reverted to Cooper Union.

"We never heard of Mr. Halstead," he said, "until we were apprised of the contents of his will. His gift, I think, will prove one of the largest ever made to Cooper Union. The most valuable property is the West Virginia coal lands, which are as yet but partially developed, and may be made to yield a very large revenue. The North Carolina lands are not so well known, but are believed to be valuable. The value of the estate as it stands to-day is from $256,000 to $300,000, but of course Cooper Union has not yet received it, and will not until the death of Mrs. Wibert. It may then be of even greater value."

John Halstead when he died was eighty-four years old. He came to this country from England when a small boy, with his mother and sister, and learned the trade of cabinet maker. He became an expert journeyman, and, making good wages, saved his money until he was finally able to start a small grocery store on Carmine Street.

His mother and sister helped him in the start, and within a few years they had built up a considerable trade. Special attention was given to the coffee and tea department, and soon the Halstead store became noted for the excellence of these commodities.

Young Halstead developed a wonderful judgment in teas, and his store finally became one of the most famous tea houses in the city. The business finally became so large that Halstead established a large tea house at Spring Street and the Bowery, and employed as clerk the first Chinaman ever seen in New York. The business grew to immense proportions and made the fortune of its owner.

In 1848 Dr. Sebury for many years the Halstead family physician, died, and his death was followed a few months later by that of his wife. His young daughter, Hannah, was adopted by Mrs. Halstead. Halstead never married, and when his mother and sister died he continued to live with his foster sister. She married James S. Wibert, who took up his residence at the Halstead home. He died last March.

After retiring from active dealing in teas, Mr. Halstead was prevailed upon by the Treasury Department to act as tea expert in the Custom House, and held the position for many years. It required very little of his time, and he led a very retired life. During recent years he gave considerable attention to the development of his coal lands in West Virginia, and spent much of his time there.

CATHOLIC CLUB ON FIRE.

Fireman Rescues a Club Member from an Upper Floor—Damage $8,000.

The five-story terra cotta building at 120 West Fifty-ninth Street, the home of the Catholic Club, was damaged to the extent of $8,000 by fire, which was discovered at 2 o'clock this morning.

Policeman Newlands, on duty at Central Park, just over the way, saw the flames shooting from the top floor. He sent in a call, and Deputy Chief Duane arriving in response to the first alarm, sent in a second.

Fireman McCoy, of Hook and Ladder No. 4, carried down J. Fitzpatrick, one of the club members, from an upper floor. It was said there were fifteen members sleeping on the upper floors, but all got out safely.

Fireman Sweeney rescued Watchman Dowling, who had been overcome by the smoke.

The Catholic Club is situated in a row of the largest apartment houses in the city. The coming of the firemen and the clamor that their work incited aroused many of the occupants of the adjoining houses and there was much excitement for a short time.

The firemen worked effectively, however, and had the fire under control at 2:45 o'clock. The cause of the fire is a mystery and will be investigated to-day.

Several paintings of reputation were endangered by the fire and were carried out to safety. Some very valuable books including some rare old bibles were also saved by the club members.

SHIPPING MEN PROTEST.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Congressman Jefferson M. Levy has received a vigorous protest from the representatives of the Hawaiian Steamship Company, against the amendment to the Hawaiian bill, adopted at the instance of representative Cushman of Washington. The letter says: "The effect of the amendment will be to postpone for one year the application of the navigation and coastwise laws of the United States to Hawaii. In the meantime foreign vessels will be entitled to ply between that territory and all the ports of the United States, to the great detriment of American shipping interests. The proposed legislation will benefit a small number of old foreign steamers which run between Honolulu and the North Pacific ports, and such additional foreign shipping as may choose to take advantage of the opportunity. The damage to the shipping interests of the American coast and San Francisco will be very great, as will be seen by the following statement of facts."

The letter then goes on to state that for two years it has been believed that the laws of the United States would be extended over Hawaii, and there was never a suggestion that there would be an exception in the case of the navigation laws. During these two years the shipping interests both on the Atlantic and the Pacific have been preparing for the change, and the Pacific Coast merchants have purchased at least thirty-five vessels of a capacity of 118,000 tons, and at an advance of fully 50 per cent., for the express purpose of providing for the Hawaiian trade.

It is stated as a fact that ships are to-day leaving San Francisco in ballast for the purpose of returning from Honolulu with cargoes of sugar for Atlantic ports. The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, it is represented, is now constructing, and will shortly launch in American shipyards, four steel steamers of 8,000 tons each, and is about to contract for other steamers for this traffic. They represent a value of $2,000,000, and were built expressly for the Hawaiian trade. The Oceanic Steamship Company of San Francisco has also been increasing its service, and will soon launch three steamers of 9,000 tons for the same service.

They claim that Mr. Cushman does not represent the shipping interests of the Atlantic Coast, of California and Oregon, or of the Pacific Coast. These interests, it is represented, do not want the amendment adopted. Had notice been given, the letter says, the amendment would never have passed the House, for the shipowners of both coasts, with the exception of the State of Washington, would have united in protesting against the unjust and damaging legislation. Representative Levy saw Senator Morgan to-day and laid the matter before him. Senator Morgan, having been a member of the Hawaiian commission, was deeply interested, and promised to give the matter his attention at once. Mr. Levy will urge the House conferees to take the matter up in conference with a view of overcoming the difficulty.

AN AUTOMOBILE TRUST.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 11.—To gain control of all the automobile manufacturing and transportation companies, Philadelphia and other capitalists have organized the Anglo-American Rapid Vehicle Company, and steps are now being taken to amalgamate the various concerns in a gigantic trust. W. W. Gibbs, President of the Pennsylvania Electric Vehicle Company, is President of the Anglo-American Company.

The company's charter was issued by the Secretary of State to-day. The capital stock is $75,000,000, all of which is common stock, divided into 750,000 shares of the par value of $100 each. The incorporators are H. B. Twyford, Windley, England; Ernest Martin, New York City, and James Virden, Dover, Del. Richard Croker is said to be among the projectors.

OGDEN-PEOPLE'S GAS DEAL.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 11.—It is denied by officers of the Ogden Gas Company, said to have been sold to the People's Gas Light and Coke Company for $6,000,000, that they paid Attorney Levy Mayer a fee of $500,000 for consummating the deal. This report was current to-day.

"There is no truth in the story," declared an Ogden Gas stockholder this afternoon. "Mr. Mayer himself discredits it, not only this, but the sale has not gone completely through. Mr. Mayer did not get a fee of any size. He is a stockholder in Ogden Gas, and will, no doubt, profit largely by the deal the same as other stockholders will."

Roger Sullivan, President of the company, smiles wearily when asked about the matter. He said: "As to the sale, that has not been concluded, regardless of what the newspapers say; as to the fee of $500,000, that is 'a pipe dream' of large proportions. It makes we tired—indeed it does."

Mr. Sullivan is better known as a politician than a businessman, but it is said his one-sixth interest will make him a millionaire.

A Daylight Ride New York to Buffalo via the Lehigh Valley Railroad, affords a most pleasant experience in which every comfort is enjoyed.—Adv.

HOUSE CONCURS ON PUERTO RICO BILL

By a Majority of Eight, Accepts the Senate Amendments.

ONE DEMOCRAT VOTES "YEA"

Sibley of Pennsylvania in Line with Republicans.

H. C. Smith of Michigan Joins the "Insurgents"—Bill Will Go to the President for Signature To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—In the presence of an unusually large audience, and by a majority of 8 in a vote of 314, there being 325 members present, the House late this afternoon concurred in the amendments to the Puerto Rico Tariff and Government bill as it came from the Senate.

The bill will reach the President some time to-morrow afternoon. The engrossed parchment was prepared to-day prior to the final vote, which, however, came so late that it was inexpedient to secure the signatures of Speaker Henderson and President of the Senate Frye to the engrossed bill. This final formality will be performed as soon as the session opens to-morrow, so that by 1 o'clock the bill can be taken to the White House. Representative

The reading was frequently punctuated with applause. Why, Mr. Richardson asked, had the President, the Secretary of War, and the Republican Party changed front on this whole question? For reply he read the statement of Prof. Schurman of the Philippine Commission, that the "trusts had gone down to Washington and had grasped the Republican Party by the throat." He also recalled the statement printed a short time ago in a local newspaper that a Republican member of the House had said that, in return for the passage of the bill, a large contribution was to be made to the Republican campaign fund.

Mr. Richardson created something of a sensation by giving the name of the newspaper man who had written the interview, saying he was a reputable correspondent, worthy of all credence.

Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.,) said the rule was evidence that those who had decided to suppress intellect, chain the will, and stifle the conscience realized that they must do their work quickly. He commended those who had the manhood to stand out for the right, and warned the majority that the Republicans would have the country to reckon with.

REPLIES TO RICHARDSON.

Mr. Babcock, (Rep., Wis.,) Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, to whom Mr. Dalzell yielded a minute and a half, indignantly resented the charge of Mr. Richardson that the Republican Campaign Committee had received a money contribution in return for the Puerto Rico Tariff bill. As a member of that committee, he desired to denounce it as absolutely without foundation, and he challenged any one to name the Republican who was responsible for such a charge.

Jumping to his feet, Mr. Pierce (Dem., Tenn.,) tried to interrupt Mr. Babcock, but the latter waved him aside.

"He withdraws his challenge!" shouted a voice on the Democratic side, amid a howl of derision.

Mr. Babcock paid no attention to it. The shoe was on the other foot, he continued. The Tobacco Trust and the Sugar Trust, he said, had started the free-trade agitation. This statement produced more derisive cries from the opposition, which, however, were drowned in Republican cheers.

"LIAR!" SAYS GROSVENOR.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) followed with a speech that kept his side in almost continuous applause. It was a glorious thing, he said, to witness the anxiety of the Democratic Party and the Mugwump press lest the Republican Party should destroy itself. He had witnessed it before, but he had never seen it so zealous as now to avert from the Republican Party the odium and curse of an outraged public sentiment. He referred sarcastically to an editorial this morning in "one of these independent papers which would probably support Bryan," appealing to the Republicans for God's sake not to do themselves injury. It gave the "brand of hypocrisy" to the whole "outfit," he said.

Mr. Grosvenor said he honored the Democratic Party for making opposition to this bill the test of Democracy, and those Democrats who had previously voted for the tariff bill who now placed allegiance to party above consistency. Allegiance to this bill was now, he said, the shibboleth of Republicanism.

He hurled back in Mr. Richardson's teeth the charge of bribery. Did the gentleman from Tennessee, he asked, think he could be a hypocrite everywhere? He himself did not believe it. If he believed any Republican had made such a statement why had he not investigated it? "We do not believe it," cried Mr. Grosvenor. "We know it is a lie. I do not say no man made the statement. But if he did he is a liar. Let the gentleman from Tennessee bring in a resolution and it will be adopted in fifteen minutes."

"I did not make the statement myself," interrupted Mr. Richardson.

"Oh, no," retorted Mr. Grosvenor. "That is like the shining, slippery character of the gentleman."

At this juncture Mr. Grosvenor's time expired and Mr. Dalzell concluded the debate on the rule. Reverting to Mr. Richardson's characterization of the rule as an "outrage," he recalled the rule brought in when the Democrats concurred in the Senate amendments to the Wilson Tariff bill, evoking frequent applause during the recital. "Scribes, Pharisees, and hypocrites," he denominated the Democrats for prating of the change of base made by the Republicans.

When the Puerto Rico Tariff bill was originally presented, he said, it had been advocated and opposed with the time-honored traditions of the respective parties. The Democrats had found their law in the Dred Scott decision, their politics in the philosophy of John C. Calhoun. The Republicans had found their law in the speeches of Daniel Webster, their politics in the platform upon which Abraham Lincoln had been elected. The majority upon whose shoulders the responsibility rested, he said, was ready to assume it, and he predicted, in conclusion, that the day was not far distant when the masses of the people of the country would recognize its course as wise and beneficent for the people of Puerto Rico.

RULE IS ADOPTED.

Mr. Richardson was on his feet as Mr. Dalzell closed, with a motion to recommit the rule, with instructions to report a new rule and a substitute bill providing:

"First—For free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico.

"Second—A civil government for the Territory of Puerto Rico, republican in form."

The Speaker ruled that as the previous question had been ordered on the rule, Mr. Richardson's motion was not in order.

"Vote! Vote!" came from many quarters, and the Speaker beat a lively tattoo to secure order while the vote was taken. The viva voce vote was indecisive, and to save time a yea and nay vote was taken on the adoption of the rule. The voting was followed with intense interest. The "whips." Long and Underwood, hovered about the desk, seeing that every possible vote was recorded.

The announcement of the adoption of the rule—yeas 158, nays 142, present and not voting 11—was greeted with salvos of applause on the Republican side. The large majority was a general surprise. It was regarded as a test vote. The Republicans who voted against the rule were Crumpacker of Indiana, Heatwole of Minnesota, Lane of Iowa, Littlefield of Maine, Lorimer of Illinois, McCall of Massachusetts, H. C. Smith of Michigan, and Warner of Illinois. The only Democrat voting for the rule was Sibley of Pennsylvania.

It was decided that the time remaining, three and a half hours, should be equally divided between the two sides. Mr. Payne and Mr. Richardson to control the time on their respective sides. Mr. Payne yielded to Mr. Watson, (Rep., Ind.,) who opened the debate.

DEBATE OPENS.

From the inception of the consideration of the Puerto Rican Tariff bill to the present time, said Mr. Watson, there had been so much misapprehension and misunderstanding, so much crimination and recrimination, so many charges and countercharges here and in the country, that he would consider himself fortunate if he were able to search out some of the hidden causes which had produced this agitation.

What were the causes, he asked, which had so inflamed the country? A potent influence, he said, had been the supposed conflict between the Ways and Means Committee and the President. Yet he insisted that the President and his advisers were to-day a unit in support of the bill. The dark and mysterious influence which had been hinted at, this damnable charge reiterated on the floor to-day, was baseless and false.

Continuing, he pointed out the reasons which had led the President and his advisers to change their opinions. New information as to conditions had been obtained. The Republican Party was a practical party. It met conditions as they arose. It had risen to the occasion and had framed this bill founded upon justice and wisdom. He railed at the Republican recalcitrants who read the newspapers and imagined they were in the "swelling current of history." They were, he said, "marking time," but imagined they were in the triumphant march of progress.

They were allying themselves with those whose banner was inscribed with obsolete theories and who were themselves "the high priests of pessimism," preaching the "gospel of despair." "Creatures of Noah's Ark," he asked, addressing the other side, "what do you propose? No voice comes from the tomb."

"INSURGENTS" SPEAK.

Mr Jones (Dem., Va.,) followed. He devoted himself principally to the civil government features of the bill. Replying to Mr. Watson's query as to what the Democrats would do, he said that if they could they would give to the inhabitants of Puerto Rico a representative free government, with the same rights, privileges, and immunities enjoyed by every American citizen.

Mr. Richardson then yielded thirty minutes to Mr. McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) who divided his time among the Republican opponents of the bill. First, H. C. Smith (Mich.) stated the grounds of his opposition. He believed with Bismarck that the world was ruled from above, not below, and that the God of nations and of battles points the victory to the right. Now was the exalted opportunity of this country, he said, and it should be the Republican Party which should lead it. But as a believer in the survival of the good and the true, he said, he could not bring his conscience to support the bill. It was a piece of bad faith against the people of Puerto Rico, who had fallen upon their knees to the Stars and Stripes. Gen. Miles's promise then made, he said, should be redeemed.

Mr. Warner (Rep., Ill.,) urged the same ground of objection. The bill was, he said, a breach of trust. It was more objectionable, as it came back from the Senate, than as it left the House. It would create a righteous revolution.

"The proposed measure, I submit," he said, in conclusion, "is a dangerous departure from the life-long policy of the United States, and if it is adopted, we are in the air and, no one can tell what the result will be. If this measure be adopted, no people can safely become a part of us, as they can have no assurance of their status or treatment. We may as well write upon our borders: 'All hope abandon, ye who enter here.'

"With due respect for the opinion of those from whom I differ," he said, "in my judgment, this House made a mistake in passing the tariff feature of this bill, and now, having the opportunity, it should correct that mistake. In my judgment, it is unrepublican, and, as a Republican, I will vote against it in whatever shape or company it is submitted."

Mr. Crumpacker, (Rep., Ind.,) in the minute allowed him, argued that the bill was fundamentally wrong, and contrary to the history and traditions of the party to which he belonged. The first platform of the Republican Party, he said, declared that the Constitution carried political liberty to the people of the Territories as well as the States, and that declaration was as true now as then.

Mr. O'Grady (Rep., N. Y.,) and Mr. Hamilton (Rep., Mich.,) each spoke fifteen minutes in support of the bill. The latter said the pending bill gave free necessities to the Puerto Ricans; free flour, rice, codfish, bacon, fresh beef, pork and mutton, machinery for making and refining sugar and other agricultural purposes, plows, hoes, hatchets, and other agricultural implements; quinine, rough lumber, and wood for making hogsheads and casks for sugar and molasses. What a glorious thing it would be for a hungry Puerto Rican to be told by some gentleman, with "Harveyized lungs," that the Constitution was there, and had brought with it the beneficent operation of an internal revenue system with which to collect out of wretchedness and distress something with which to relieve wretchedness and distress.

LORIMER'S EFFORT.

Mr. Lorimer (Rep., Ill.,) delivered a ten-minute speech in opposition to the bill which elicited frequent applause from the opposition. "I have always favored civil government for Puerto Rico," said he, "but I have only thought of giving the people of that island such government as free men should give to those who come under their control by conquest or otherwise. I will only vote for a civil government bill when it will give them such government as we would accept for ourselves. I am sure this measure would not be accepted by any man favoring it, on the floor of this House, if the conditions were reversed, and were it in his power to resist it. I assure you I would never accept it.

"I am a protectionist and an expansionist. I favor protecting American industries against foreign competition, but do not favor protecting the commercial interests of one or more of our own States or Territories against another. And when I find that we cannot expand, assimilate, and extend to our new territories the same rights and privileges that we insist upon for ourselves, then I will no longer favor expansion.

"I am convinced that we can treat the people of Puerto Rico as we do the people of New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma, without in any way affecting our industry, progress, and civilization. And the benefit will be mutual. Therefore, I favor the retaining of the island and extending to it all the rights and privileges of American citizenship as enjoyed by the people in our other Territories, and thereby keep the pledge made to the people of the island by Gen. Miles. The people of the United States rightfully expect and demand that this shall be done.

"Mr. Speaker," said he in conclusion, "I think we have reached the crisis in our history; I think we need a liberty revival. If we are true to ourselves, we must have it. If we are to be untrue, then the ultimate penalty will be dissolution of our republican institutions. A nation which surrenders its basic principles cannot survive. I am not an alarmist. I do not think the dissolution will come in our day or generation; such changes work slowly, but they are none the less inevitable. I do not not that as imperialists we will have our day of grandeur and perhaps our imperial splendor will eclipse that of ancient Rome.

"Columbia, if shamefully bedecked with the precious Pearl of the Antilles and the gems of the Pacific and the Orient, may excite for a time such admiration as is won by riches and voluptuousness. But, Sir, the light of liberty which is to her what virtue is to woman, will have faded from her eye. And all the riches of the world cannot make up for that loss to those who really love her; to those who look upon her starry emblem as the symbol of God-given rights, and not as a commercial asset."

McCALL REVIEWS EVENTS.

Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.,) was the last Republican who antagonized the bill. "Mr. Speaker," said he, "it may be well to consider for a moment the course of events since this bill first came into the House. The Committee on Ways and Means, of which I have the honor to be a member, apparently misconstruing the message of the President, voted to impose a "plain duty" of 25 per cent. The situation has materially changed since that time. That duty has been decreased to 15 per cent. Instead of being permanent in form, it is self-repealing inside of two years, and may be repealed by the Territorial Legislature in two months.

"So much, Mr. Speaker, for what has been conceded upon the question of the tariff. When we consider the arguments that were advanced in support of the measure as it was first presented here and compare it with the Constitutional situation to-day, we find an equally great change. The bill was predicated upon the proposition that Congress was acting under general powers of sovereignty outside of the Constitution and was subject to no limitations whatever. It may have occurred to you who have been reading speeches recently delivered that it is now sought to bring this duty strictly under the terms of the Constitution, and it is now maintained that it is Constitutional.

"Some of my colleagues who do not agree with me have decorated the doctrine which I have asserted here, purely for ad captandum purposes, as the doctrine of John C. Calhoun. I have disputed the despotic power on the part of Congress. The doctrine I have urged is the doctrine of every Justice who has spoken upon this subject from our Supreme Court. It is the doctrine of Republican platforms, and I assert it here in the presence of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who to-day made an oratorical assertion; it is the doctrine of the Republican platforms of 1856 and of 1860, and it is the doctrine of Abraham Lincoln."

In conclusion, he said that the proposal to tax the products of Puerto Rico had aroused indignation everywhere. It had transformed the whole country into a Boston tea party.

Messrs. Maddox, (Dem., Ga.,) Williams, (Dem., Ill.,) Swanson, (Dem., Va.,) and Newlands, (Sil., Nev.,) opposed the bill in very brief but vigorous speeches.

The last named criticised the civil government feature of the measure. He declared that the House were untrammeled it would vote overwhelmingly to permit a delegate from Puerto Rico to sit on the floor of the House.

Mr. Dalzell arose at this point to correct an inadvertent remark he had made earlier in the day about a "subsidized Republican press." He had not intended to use such a remark, and he desired to correct it publicly.

Mr. Rhea (Dem., Ky.,) said the civil government feature of the bill presented some novel propositions. It proposed to govern a people not citizens of the United States, in territory not a part of the United States, but every official was to take an oath to support and defend the United States. Mr. Hay (Dem., Va.,) also criticised the civil government scheme proposed in the bill.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) asserted that the bill when enacted into law would be far more advantageous to the people of Puerto Rico than the United States laws in force in New Mexico, Arizona, or any Territory of the United States. No money was taken from the Treasury of the United States for building school houses and roads in any of the Territories. The internal revenue laws of the United States were in full force in the Territories. He claimed that the bill was in strict accord with the humane promises made by Gen. Miles.

CLOSING ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, concluded the debate on his side. He aroused great enthusiasm among the Democrats by reading extracts from the original opinion of Charles E. Magoun, the legal adviser of the Insular Bureau of the War Department, in which he argued that the Constitution was extended ex proprio vigore to Puerto Rico. The opinion was dated Feb. 22. He had no words of criticism, he said, for Mr. Magoun for changing his mind. He was but a subordinate officer. But what would the country think, he said, of the Secretary of War who had demanded that he reverse his opinion?

Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Ia., followed. In all charity and generosity, he said, he conceded the right of every man to hold his own opinion. Much had been made of the fact that changes had been made in the opinions of men on the floor and in executive branches of the Government and the final act of eloquence on the other side, he said, had been the reading of the opinion of "a law clerk who thought he could overrule the great lawyer who presided over the War Department."

Mr. Dolliver said he would prefer the opinion of lawyers like Mr. McCall or Mr. Littlefield to the opinion of a law clerk. Proceeding, he asked Mr. Richardson pointedly whether he would accept the opinion of Gen. Davis.

"Which opinion?" asked Mr. Richardson. "Give us both opinions and I will take my choice."

"This is his official report," said Mr. Dolliver.

"Did not he in his sworn testimony before the Insular Committee recommend free trade?" asked Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Dolliver read Gen. Davis's opinion and also the opinion of Dr. Carroll, the President's confidential agent.

"Did not Dr. Carroll recommend free trade?" asked Mr. Richardson.

"Ultimate free trade," responded Mr. Dolliver, "just as this bill does."

In conclusion he dismissed as beneath contempt the charge of bribery as a motive for this bill. He had as well accuse Mr. Richardson of corruption for introducing a resolution to place raw sugar on the free list. This was a Republican measure, he said, indorsed by the Republican President and the Republican leaders.

Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority, closed the debate with a vigorous speech, in which he said he was ready to submit the issue involved in the pending bill to the common people of the country. "The proudest act of my life," he said, "is my connection with this bill from start to finish."

DETAILED VOTE ON THE BILL.

At 5 o'clock the House, under the terms of the special order, proceeded to vote. The roll call was followed with intense interest. The only demonstration occurred when Mr. Henry C. Smith of Michigan voted "No" and when the Speaker directed the clerk to call his name he answered "Aye." When the Speaker announced the passage of the bill—yeas, 161; nays, 153; present and not voting, 11—the Republicans cheered for several minutes.

The detailed vote on the passage of the bill was as follows:

YEAS.

Acheson, (Rep., Penn.)	Kahn, (Rep., Cal.)
Adams, (Rep., Penn.)	Ketcham, (Rep., N. Y.)
Aldrich, (Dem., Alaska.)	Knox, (Rep., Mass.)
Alexander, (Rep., N. Y.)	Lacey, (Rep., Iowa.)
Allen, (Rep., Me.)	Landis, (Rep., Ind.)
Babcock, (Rep., Wis.)	Lawrence, (Rep., Mass.)
Bailey, (Rep., Kan.)	Linney, (Rep., N. C.)
Baker, (Rep., Md.)	Littauer, (Rep., N. Y.)
Barham, (Rep., Cal.)	Long, (Rep., Kan.)
Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.)	Loud, (Rep., Cal.)
Bingham, (Rep., Penn.)	Loudenslager, (Rep., N.J.)
Bishop, (Rep., Mich.)	Lovering, (Rep., Mass.)
Boreing, (Rep., Ky.)	McCleary, (Rep., Minn.)
Boutell, (Rep., Ill.)	McPherson, (Rep., Iowa.)
Bowersock, (Rep., Kan.)	Mann, (Rep., Ill.)
Brick, (Rep., Ind.)	Marsh, (Rep., Ill.)
Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio.)	Mercer, (Rep., Neb.)
Brosius, (Rep., Penn.)	Mesick, (Rep., Mich.)
Brown, (Rep., Ohio.)	Metcalf, (Rep., Cal.)
Brownlow, (Rep., Tenn.)	Miller, (Rep., Kan.)
Bull, (Rep., R. I.)	Mondell, (Rep., Wyo.)
Burke, (Rep., S. D.)	Moody, (Rep., Mass.)
Burleigh, (Rep., Me.)	Moody, (Rep., Ore.)
Burton, (Rep., Ohio.)	Morgan, (Rep., Ohio.)
Butler, (Rep., Penn.)	Morris, (Rep., Minn.)
Calderhead, (Rep., Kan.)	Mudd, (Rep., Md.)
Cannon, (Rep., Ill.)	Needham, (Rep., Col.)
Capron, (Rep., R. I.)	O'Grady, (Rep., N. Y.)
Clarke, (Rep., N. H.)	Olmsted, (Rep., Penn.)
Cochrane, (Rep., N. Y.)	Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.)
Connell, (Rep., Penn.)	Parker, (Rep., N. J.)
Cooper, (Rep., Wis.)	Payne, (Rep., N. C.)
Corliss, (Rep., Mich.)	Pearce, (Rep., Mo.)
Cousins, (Rep., Iowa.)	Pearre, (Rep., Md.)
Cromer, (Rep., Ind.)	Phillippi, (Rep., Ohio.)
Crump, (Rep., Mich.)	Powers, (Rep., Vt.)
Curtis, (Rep., Kan.)	Prince, (Rep., Ill.)
Cushman, (Rep., Wash.)	Pugh, (Rep., Ky.)
Dahle, (Rep., Wis.)	Ray, (Rep., N. Y.)
Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.)	Reeder, (Rep., Kan.)
Davenport, (Rep., Penn.)	Reeves, (Rep., Ill.)
Davidson, (Rep., Wis.)	Roberts, (Rep., Mass.)
Dayton, (Rep., West Va.)	Rodenberg, (Rep., Ill.)
Dick, (Rep., Ohio.)	Russell, (Rep., Conn.)
Dolliver, (Rep., Ia.)	Shattuc, (Rep., Ohio.)
Dovener, (Rep., West Va.)	Shelden, (Rep., Mich.)
Driscoll, (Rep., N. Y.)	Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.)
Eddy, (Rep., Minn.)	Showalter, (Rep., Penn.)
Emerson, (Rep., N. Y.)	Sibley, (Dem., Penn.)
Faris, (Rep., Ind.)	Smith, (Rep., Ill.)
Fordney, (Rep., Mich.)	Smith, S. W., (Rep., Mich.)
Foss, (Rep., Ill.)	Smith, W. A., (Rep., Mich.)
Fowler, (Rep., N. J.)	Southard, (Rep., Ohio.)
Freer, (Rep., West Va.)	Spalding, (Rep., N. D.)
Gamble, (Rep., S. D.)	Sperry, (Rep., Conn.)
Gardner, (Rep., Mich.)	Sprague, (Rep., Mass.)
Gardner, (Rep., N. J.)	Steele, (Rep., Ind.)
Gibson, (Rep., Tenn.)	Stevens, (Rep., Minn.)
Gill, (Rep., Ohio.)	Stewart, (Rep., N. Y.)
Gillett, (Rep., N. Y.)	Stewart, (Rep., Wis.)
Graff, (Rep., Ill.)	Sulzer, (Rep., N. H.)
Graham, (Rep., Penn.)	Tawney, (Rep., Minn.)
Greene, (Rep., Mass.)	Tayler, (Rep., Ohio.)
Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio.)	Thomas, (Rep., Iowa.)
Grout, (Rep., Vt.)	Thropp, (Rep., Penn.)
Grow, (Rep., Penn.)	Tompkins, (Rep., N. Y.)
Hamilton, (Rep., Mich.)	Tongue, (Rep., Ore.)
Hauken, (Rep., Iowa.)	Van Voorhis, (Rep., Ohio.
Hedge, (Rep., Iowa.)	Vreeland, (Rep., N. Y.)
Hemenway, (Rep., Ind.)	Wadsworth, (Rep., N. Y.)
Henderson, (Rep., Iowa.)	Wagner, (Rep., Penn.)
Henry, (Rep., Conn.)	Waters, (Rep., Cal.)
Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa.)	Watson, (Rep., Ind.)
Hill, (Rep., Conn.)	Weaver, (Rep., Ohio.)
Hitt, (Rep., Ill.)	Weeks, (Rep., Mich.)
Hoffecker, (Rep., Del.)	White, (Rep., N. C.)
Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.)	Wise, (Rep., Va.)
Howell, (Rep., N. J.)	Wright, (Rep., Penn.)
Jack, (Rep., Penn.)	Young, (Rep., Penn.)
Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.)	Total—161
Jones, (Rep., Wash.)	
Joy, (Rep., Mo.)	

NAYS.

Adamson, (Dem., Ga.)	Johnson, (Dem., W. Va.)
Allen, (Dem., Ky.)	Jones, (Dem., Va.)
Atwater, (Dem., N. C.)	Kitchin, (Dem., N. C.)
Ball, (Dem., Texas.)	Kleberg, (Dem., Texas.)
Bankhead, (Dem., Ala.)	Klutts, (Dem., N. C.)
Barber, (Dem., Penn.)	Lamb, (Dem., Va.)
Bartlett, (Dem., Ga.)	Lamb, (Rep., Iowa.)
Bell, (Pop., Col.)	Lanham, (Dem., Texas.)
Bellamy, (Dem., N. C.)	Latimer, (Dem., S. C.)
Benton, (Dem., Mo.)	Lentz, (Dem., Ohio.)
Berry, (Dem., Ky.)	Lester, (Dem., Ga.)
Bradley, (Dem., N. Y.)	Lewis, (Dem., N. Y.)
Brantley, (Dem., Ga.)	Lewis, (Dem., Ga.)
Braezeale, (Dem., La.)	Little, (Dem., Ark.)
Brewer, (Dem., Ala.)	Littlefield, (Rep., Me.)
Brundidge, (Dem., Ark.)	Livingston, (Dem., Ga.)
Burleson, (Dem., Tex.)	Lloyd, (Dem., Mo.)
Burnett, (Dem., Ala.)	Lorimer, (Rep., Ill.)
Caldwell, (Dem., Ill.)	McAleer, (Dem., Penn.)
Campbell, (Dem., Mon.)	McCall, (Rep., Mass.)
Catchings, (Dem., Miss.)	McClellan, (Dem., N. Y.)
Chanler, (Dem., N. Y.)	McCulloch, (Rep., Ark.)
Clark, (Dem., Mo.)	McDowell, (Dem., Ohio.)
Clayton, (Dem., Ala.)	McLain, (Dem., Miss.)
Clayton, (Dem., N. Y.)	McRae, (Dem., Ark.)
Cooney, (Dem., Mo.)	Maddox, (Dem., Ga.)
Cowherd, (Dem., Mo.)	May, (Dem., N. Y.)
Cox, (Dem., Texas.)	Meekison, (Dem., Ohio.)
Crawford, (Dem., N. C.)	Miers, (Dem., Ind.)
Crumpacker, (Rep., Ind.)	Moon, (Dem., Tenn.)
Cummings, (Dem., N.Y.)	Muller, (Dem., N. Y.)
Cusack, (Dem., Ill.)	Naphen, (Dem., Mass.)
Daly, (Dem., N. J.)	Neville, (Pop., Neb.)
Davenport, (Dem., Penn.)	Newlands, (Sil., Nev.)
Davis, (Dem., Fla.)	Noonan, (Dem., Ill.)
De Armond, (Dem., Mo.)	Norton, (Dem., Ohio.)
De Graffenreid, (Dem., Texas.)	Norton, (Dem., S. C.)
De Vries, (Dem., Cal.)	Pierce, (Dem., Tenn.)
Denny, (Dem., Md.)	Quarles, (Dem., Va.)
Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.)	Ransdell, (Dem., La.)
Dougherty, (Dem., Mo.)	Rhea, (Dem., Ky.)
Driggs, (Dem., N. Y.)	Rhea, (Dem., Va.)
Elliott, (Dem., S. C.)	Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.)
Finley, (Dem., S. C.)	Ridgely, (Pop., Kan.)
Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.)	Riordan, (Dem., N. Y.)
Fitzgerald, (Dem., N.Y.)	Robb, (Dem., Md.)
Fitzpatrick, (Dem., Ky.)	Robinson, (Dem., Ind.)
Fleming, (Dem., Ga.)	Robinson, (Dem., Neb.)
Fletcher, (Rep., Minn.)	Rucker, (Dem., Mo.)
Foster, (Dem., Ill.)	Ruppert, (Dem., N. Y.)
Fox, (Dem., Miss.)	Ryan, (Dem., N. Y.)
Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.)	Ryan, (Dem., Penn.)
Gayle, (Dem., Ky.)	Scudder, (Dem., N. Y.)
Gilbert, (Dem., Ky.)	Shackleford, (Dem., Mo.)
Glynn, (Dem., N. Y.)	Shafroth, (Sil., Col.)
Gordon, (Dem., Ohio.)	Sheppard, (Dem., Tex.)
Green, (Dem., Penn.)	Sims, (Dem., Tenn.)
Griffith, (Dem., Ind.)	Slayden, (Dem., Texas.)
Griggs, (Dem., Ga.)	Smith, (Dem., Ky.)
Hall, (Dem., Penn.)	Smith, Henry C., (Rep., Mich.)
Heatwole, (Rep., Minn.)	Snodgrass, (Dem., Tenn.)
Henry, (Dem., Miss.)	Sparkman, (Dem., Fla.)
Henry, (Dem., Texas.)	Spight, (Dem., Miss.)
Howard, (Dem., Ga.)	Warner, (Rep., Ill.)
Jett, (Dem., Ill.)	Wheeler, (Dem., Ky.)
	Williams, J. R., (Dem., Ill.)
	Williams, William E., (Dem., Ill.)
	Williams, (Dem., Miss.)
	Wilson, (Sil. Rep., Idaho.)
	Wilson, (Dem., N. Y.)
	Wilson, (Dem., S. C.)
	Zenor, (Dem., Ind.)
	Ziegler, (Dem., Penn.)
	Total—153.

The pairs were as follows, the first-named being in favor of the bill: Hull (Rep., Iowa,) with Hay, (Dem., Va.,) Packer (Rep., Penn.,) with Polk, (Dem., Penn.,) Barney (Rep., Wis.,) with Allen, (Dem., Miss.,) Weymouth (Rep., Mass.,) with Broussard, (Dem., La.,) Gillett (Rep., Mass.,) with Thayer, (Dem., Mass.,) Hawley (Rep., Texas,) with Cooper (Dem., Texas,) Burkett (Rep., Neb.,) with Burke, (Dem., Texas,) Mahon (Rep., Penn.,) with Otey, (Dem., Va.,) Minor (Rep., Wis.,) with Rixey, (Dem., Va.,) Lybrand (Rep., Ohio,) with Gaston, (Dem., Penn.,) Kerr (Rep., Ohio,) with Carmack, (Dem., Tenn.,) Davey (Dem., La.,) with Crowley, (Dem., Ill.,) Meyer (Dem., La.,) with Robertson, (Dem., La.,) Otjen (Rep., Wis.,) with Brenner, (Dem., Ohio,) Wachter (Rep., Md.,) with Small, (Dem., N. C.,) Stewart (Rep, N. J.,) with Salmon, (Dem., N. J.,) Esch (Rep., Wis.,) with Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) and Boutelle (Rep., Me.,) with Cochran, (Dem., Mo.) Unpaired—Stallings, (Dem., Ala.)

MR. MAGOUN'S OPINION.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The War Department to-day complied with the recent resolution of the House of Representatives calling for an opinion by Mr. Magoun, law officer of the Insular Division, upon the extension of the Constitution over Puerto Rico. The opinion was given in May, 1899. After referring to Spain's cession of the island, the opinion says:

"Thereupon the territory conveyed became a part of the United States, and as such subject to the Constitution. No further action by Congress was necessary or possible. The Constitution does not depend upon Congress for authority in any part of the United States. The reverse of the proposition is the fact. From this time on, Congress must look to the Constitution for authority to legislate for Puerto Rico."

Mr. Meiklejohn, in transmitting the opinion, says that when criticisms were made on the practice of the War Department in maintaining the tariff schedule adopted by the Military Government, he requested Mr. Magoun to furnish him a statement of the arguments against the continuance of the practice.

Mr. Meiklejohn adds: "The request was complied with by the preparation of a memorandum. This memorandum was not made in any case pending in the department. It was entirely unofficial and intended for personal use. Upon consideration, the argument against continuance was not considered to be well founded, and no change was made in said tariff regulations."

Subsequently, Mr. Meiklejohn says, Mr. Magoun furnished an opinion on the general subject, which has been made public heretofore.

PUERTO RICANS' POVERTY.

Many Delegations to San Juan—Possible Income of the Island.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, April 5.—Delegations of country people continue to arrive at the Governor's palace almost daily and express their urgent need of relief. Nevertheless, the situation is not quite as bad as it has been painted. The second delegation from Aguas Buenas this week appeared at the palace yesterday, the first arriving on Monday. It might be noted in this connection that nearly all of these delegations have come from this same general district. The general opinion is that they are directed by people with an object in view. An army official is authority for the statement that a delegation from some other section of the island once in a while would perhaps be more effective. When all originate in the same district it appears rather suspicious.

So far as known here, it has not yet been decided how the appropriation of $2,000,000 shall be spent, but the general supposition is that the amount will be equally divided between roads and schools. Some of the ideas suggested for spending the money are most ludicrous. The different Municipal Councils have nearly all requested that a part of the sum be loaned to them. Governor General Davis said not long since that with free trade he did not see how the funds necessary to run the island could be collected. This statement, coming from such a source, was a surprise. It had been the general belief that he considered the island capable of taking care of itself without depending upon customs receipts.

It has been estimated that the yearly insular expenses amount to $2,000,000, the municipal expenses $2,000,000. Gen. Davis in his report says that $500,000 can be collected on imports from foreign countries into Puerto Rico. A conservative calculation is that in San Juan $375,000 can be collected by a tax on buildings, in Ponce $375,000, in Mayaguez $150,000, Utuado $50,000, Caguas $25,000, Yauco $10,000, Cayey $10,000, and twelve others $100,000. This would make a total of $1,095,000. Add this to the $500,000, and we have $1,595,000. A privilege tax on saloons, theatres, &c., should net $200,000. We have not yet counted in the receipts from a rum tax and a land tax. According to Spanish figures, there are 20,648 farms on the island, and there are 2,310,000 liters of rum produced yearly, only 310,000 liters of which are exported. The real estate of the island is worth $150,000,000. By a very low rate of taxation $1,500,000 could be collected. On rum, cigars, and cigarettes $800,000 could be raised by a rate equal to one-third of that in the United States. Thus we have a total of $4,095,000, and there are other sources of revenue not enumerated. When all is considered, it appears that the island would be able to support itself without the revenue receipts on United States goods.

Inquiry as to the Garrote.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A resolution was adopted to-day by the Senate calling upon the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the Senate whether any persons have been executed by garrote in Puerto Rico since the United States authorities have been in control of the island, and if so, why that system of execution was employed.

MR. PAYN IS CONFIDENT.

Thinks Rensselaer District Fight Will Not Affect Committee Seat.

"They dare not do it," was the answer of Louis F. Payn, ex-State Superintendent of Insurance, when a TIMES reporter asked him yesterday whether there was any ground for the report that the State Convention would unseat the Black delegation from the Third Rensselaer District.

"Ex-Gov. Black," Mr. Payn continued, "fairly carried the convention by four to one. He would have won in the other districts of his county, but he did not expect any opposition there. He had practically been given to understand that he could name the delegates to the State Convention."

Mr. Payn is the State Committeeman from the Rensselaer-Columbia District. Joseph A. Leggett, Postmaster at Troy, and said to be Senator Platt's representative there, managed to secure the twelve votes in the First and Second Rensselaer Districts. Mr. Payn had previously obtained the eight votes in Columbia County. There are also eight votes in the Third Rensselaer District. In the Assembly Convention there were sixty-two delegates and no claim was made that any of these had not been fairly elected.

Mr. Black controlled the body, 49 to 13, but because the majority would not listen to resolutions favorable to Gov. Roosevelt, the thirteen Leggett men went out. They held a rump convention, elected delegates and say they will make a contest at the State gathering.

Abraham Gruber, one of the law partners of Mr. Black, last night expressed similar opinions to those given by Mr. Payn. Among Republicans frequenting the Fifth Avenue Hotel the opinion prevailed that the Black men would be seated.

This means that Louis F. Payn will be continued as a member of the State Committee.

SETBACK FOR C. A. HESS.

Decision of Justice Freedman May Reverse His Election.

Justice Freedman yesterday administered a severe blow to Charles A. Hess in his contest with Capt. F. Norton Goddard in the legal proceedings arising from the controversy in the Twelfth Congress District Convention.

The result at the primaries, it will be recalled, was very close, but seemed to show a clear majority for Capt. Goddard. When the Fifth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District was reached on the call of the roll, Assemblyman Weekes presented an injunction restraining the Chairman of the Convention from placing on the roll the names of George Stewart and James Moran, the Goddard delegates.

The injunction was obtained through an action in mandamus directing that the names of James McAneny and Christopher Stewart, the Hess delegates, be placed on the roll. Incidentally the counsel for Mr. Hess alleged that frauduient votes had been cast and that improper paper was used for ballots.

In opposing the application John H. Hammond, counsel for Capt. Goddard, said illegal votes might have been cast. Only 83 ballots had been voted and Mr. Hammond presented the affidavits of 43 enrolled voters to the effect that they had voted for the Goddard delegation. By refusing Moran and George Stewart the right to vote, Mr. Hess had controlled the convention 54 to 53.

In his decision, Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court says:

"Now the only difference between the paper of the ballots used in voting for the relators and the paper of the ballots used in voting for the respondents consisted in the shade of the color. And such difference appears to have been very slight. But whatever such difference may have been was caused by the action of the custodian of primary records in approving the sample ballots which he passed upon. If he made a mistake, innocent voters should not be made to suffer for it. In such a case the rule governs which was laid down by the Court of Appeals in the People ex rel. Hirsh and Wood, 148 N. Y., 142, viz., that innocent voters cannot be disfranchised by the mistake or even the wilful misconduct of election officers in performing the duty cast upon them. The application for a mandamus should therefore be denied with costs."

Mr. Hammond said that he would apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari to review the proceedings of the convention of April 5. He is hopeful that the delegates will again be called together under the order of the Court, and that Capt. Goddard will be elected a delegate to Philadelphia in place of Charles A. Hess.

MR. BIDWELL'S CANDIDACY.

**Denies That His Washington Trip

BRITISH FORTIFYING AT BLOEMFONTEIN

Small Garrison Can Hold the Place When Work Is Done.

BOERS SEEM TO BE WAVERING

Gen. Brabant Confident that His Force Can Hold Out.

Burghers Still Moving Southward Through Thaba N'Chu—Chicago Ambulance Men Say They Will Fight.

LONDON, April 12.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated Tuesday, says:

"The permanent defenses are nearing completion, so that the town can be held by a relatively small garrison.

"A British scout who has visited the Bloemfontein water works reports that the machinery and dams are intact. Only a few Boers remain in the neighborhood. The enemy have trekked six miles north and formed a laager near Waterval.

"News from Gen. Brabant at Wepener shows that all is going satisfactorily there. The troops are getting new khaki serge uniforms and boots."

The Times's correspondent at Bloemfontein says: "Gen Brabant's force is confident of being able to hold out. The Boers, after showing considerable dash, have wavered when it came to the final issue and have struck at the least vital point, where they are greatly handicapped by their proximity to the Basuto border.

"Owing the strategical concentrations since the enemy's movements became defined, there need be little anxiety as to the safety of the Cape border. No organized invasion of Cape Colony is now possible except under extreme risks, which Commandant Olivier is not likely to take, especially as his horses are reported to be greatly exhausted."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Morning Post, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The Boers to the southeast are exhibiting indecision of movement, possibly in consequence of our occupation of the railway.

"Bodies of the enemy are still moving from Winburg southward through Thaba N'Chu. Their destination has not been ascertained. The Boers in the neighborhood of Paardeberg show no disposition to interrupt our communication with Kimberley, from which point civil convoys are still arriving."

The Durban correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Wednesday, says: "A brigade is being sent from here to join the main army under Lord Roberts. It is under command of Gen. Hunter."

The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"The departure of the Chicago Ambulance Corps for Pretoria was delayed on suspicion of filibustering. The members left by special train this afternoon, accompanied by a motley following of French and Germans, 100 in all. The departure only occurred after many stormy interviews with the Portuguese authorities.

"The members have no passports and no credentials beyond a letter from Miss Clara Barton to the effect that she knows some of them personally and believes them to be all right, but many have openly expressed their intention of fighting. The Boers are paying from £30 to £40 per month for such recruits.

"Thirty-five thousand Boers, with ninety guns, are concentrated on the range of hills between Kroonstad and Winburg. The whole line is fortified and is almost impregnable."

A dispatch from Elandslaagte, dated Wednesday, says:

"Last night the Boers set fire to the grass on two hills, almost on their extreme wings. The motive has not been ascertained, but the incident disclosed the fact that their position extends over fully fifteen miles in a continuous row of hills, from Jenos Kop, on the British left, to a kopje commanding Sunday's River Bridge on the British right.

"During the night the Boers moved most of their cannon. There has been some unimportant skirmishing to-day. The British still command Sunday's River Bridge. No development from yesterday's affair is expected."

What little intelligence comes from the seat of war in South Africa makes it look as though Lord Roberts may be preparing to take a strong force to clear the Boers from behind him. A Cape Town dispatch says he will not move for another week, owing to the necessity of gathering stores and supplies.

The operations in Natal have not yet been fully explained. There appears to have been an attempt to outflank the British at Elandslaagte and to sever them from their base at Ladysmith.

The Duke of Marlborough has arrived at Bloemfontein. There are now fifteen grandsons of the Duchess of Abercorn serving with the British forces.

It is announced from Bloemfontein that Col. Inigo Jones has been appointed to the command of the Guards Brigade, Col. Maxwell to the command of the Fourteenth Brigade, Col. Knox to the command of the Twenty-third Brigade, and Major Brazier-Creagh of the Indian Staff Corps, to the command of Roberts's Horse.

The correspondent of The Times at Mafeking, under date of March 30, comments upon the "hopeless confusion and fluctuation of spirits in the garrison as to the chances of relief since Tuesday's terrible bombardment," and upon the variety of rumors regarding the location of the relief forces, rumors "involving, so far as the southern column is concerned, discrepancies of 100 miles."

The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Wednesday, says: "Epler, an Austrian financier, who is acting as Captain of the Rand Mines Police, in order to frustrate the destruction of the mines, sent a remonstrance to Pretoria against boring, with the result that State Engineer Munnik's order for boring was canceled."

THE FIGHT NEAR LADYSMITH.

LADYSMITH, April 10.—The Boers opened fire this morning early, sending shells into the British camp at Elandslaagte from three positions widely separated. The shells did no damage. The troops moved out to reconnoitre and found the Boers in strong force and well fortified.

When the Boers commenced shelling, the British were drilling, and one private was killed and another was wounded before the soldiers were withdrawn from range. Then the Naval Brigade opened fire and drew a heavy Boer fusillade, and two of the cruiser Philomel's gunners were killed. The naval men stuck to their positions, however, and the Boers unmasked six guns, including a hundred-pounder, and shells fell in all the British camps.

After three hours' bombardment the Boer fire slackened and the burghers cleared from a kopje on the right when a British shell lit on the spot occupied by their gun.

Another command was seen moving toward the British left, apparently with the intention of flanking them, but the British shells forced them to retire. The British advanced pickets were continually sniped, but few casualties have been reported.

In the afternoon the Naval Brigade again fired a few shells.

It is rumored that a body of Boers has gathered southwest of Elandslaagte, with the apparent intention of cutting the British line of communication.

Gen. Clery directed to-day's operations. Gen. Buller visited Elandslaagte to-day.

PRETORIA, April 10.—The latest news from the front is that fighting is continuing at Elandslaagte (Natal) and De Wetsdorp, (Orange Free State,) but no particulars have been received.

REPORTS FROM GEN. ROBERTS.

LONDON, April 12.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, April 11.—Methuen reports that the party (of Boers) defeated April 5 made a good resistance for four hours, and only gave in when our troops, with fixed bayonets, were within 15 yards of them. Seven of the enemy were killed, 11 were wounded, and 51 were made prisoners. Ten of our men were wounded. Williams Sergt. Patrick Campbell was killed, and ten of our men were wounded. Williams was killed deliberately after the white flag had been held up. The perpetrator of the crime was at once shot.

"Methuen speaks in high terms of the intelligent manner in which the Imperial Yeomanry and the Kimberley Mounted Corps behaved.

"Buller reports that the enemy attacked his right flank yesterday while he was engaged in changing his position, but our artillery silenced their guns, and they did not press the attack. Our losses were four men killed and eight men wounded.

"There is no further news yet from Wepener."

An earlier dispatch from Lord Roberts to the War Office, dated Tuesday, is as follows:

"The enemy have been very active during the past few days. One commando is now on the north bank of the Orange River, not far from Aliwal North, while another is attacking Wepener.

"The garrison there is holding out bravely and inflicted serious loss on the Boers yesterday. Major Springe of the Cape Mounted Rifles, was killed. No other casualties have been reported as yet. The troops are being moved up rapidly. A patrol of six men of the Seventh Dragoon Guards, under Lieut. Wetherley, which had been reported missing since April 7, has returned safely."

STILL FIGHTING AT WEPENER.

ALIWAL NORTH, April 11.—Lord Kitchener arrived here to-day and left soon after.

A Boer big gun was knocked over yesterday at Wepener. The garrison is holding its own. There has been heavy cannonading there again to-day.

The British loss in the fighting Monday was 11 killed and 41 wounded.

BADEN-POWELL REPORTED DEAD.

PRETORIA, April 10.—It is reported here that Col. Baden-Powell, the British commander at Mafeking, is dead.

LONDON, April 12.—The War Office has received no news of the death of Col. Baden-Powell and discredits the rumor.

BRITISH LOSS OVER 23,000.

LONDON, April 11.—The War Office issued this afternoon a return of the total British casualties up to April 7. It was as follows: Killed in action, 211 officers and 1,960 men; died of wounds, 48 officers and 465 men; missing and prisoners, 168 officers and 3,722 men; died of disease, 47 officers and 1,485 men; accidental deaths, 3 officers and 34 men; repatriated invalids, 288 officers and 4,934 men; total, 13,365, exclusive of the sick and wounded now in hospital.

To the War Office return of casualties must be added the losses of the last week and the wounded, aggregating about 10,000 men, making a grand total of upward of 23,000 officers and men put out of action.

In a dispatch to the War Office, Lord Roberts says books, clothing, and luxuries are freely distributed to the Boer prisoners in his hands; that small sums of money are given direct; that larger amounts are given to the Commandant for distribution, and that clothing is being issued to prisoners who need it.

GEN. GATACRE ORDERED HOME.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 10.—Gen. Gatacre, the commander of the Third Division, has been ordered to return to England. Gen. Pole-Carew has been appointed to the command of the Eleventh Division. Several changes are likely to be made in the brigade commands.

LONDON, April 12.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"It is announced in General Orders that Gen. Sir Herbert Chermside has been appointed to the command of the Third Division, vice Gen. Sir William Gatacre, 'ordered home to England.'"

Gen. Gatacre's return will be associated in the public mind with his lack of success. Lord Roberts criticised his management of the Stormberg attack, and possibly Gatacre's having arrived an hour and a half too late to rescue the Reddersburg force may have decided his orders.

The sudden removal is the theme of much speculation. The curt manner in which it is announced causes much comment. There are many who consider that there must be something much more serious than lack of success, as Gen. Gatacre is not the only General in South Africa who has been retained in command after formidable blunders.

No Reports About Capt. Reichmann.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Inquiry at the State and War Departments disclosed the absence of any reports, official or unofficial, connecting Capt. Reichmann with active participation in the Boer campaign. Therefore the officials, basing their opinion on Capt. Reichmann's well-known good judgment and knowledge of the rules of war, are confident that he has done nothing to violate the neutrality to which he was bound by his appointment as an observer of the war in the interests of the United States Army.

WELCOME TO THE POWERFUL.

LONDON, April 11.—The British first-class cruiser Powerful, whose brigade did such splendid service in the defense of Ladysmith, arrived at Portsmouth this afternoon and was received with great enthusiasm by thousands of people. The whole town appeared to be in the neighborhood of the waterside, where the houses were lavishly decorated with bunting, while the fortifications and other points of vantage were thronged with cheering crowds waving flags. The warships in the harbor were ablaze with bunting and their crews manned ship and cheered and cheered again as the Powerful entered, the babel of sounds caused by the bands, the cheering, and the shrieking of the sirens was deafening.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, George J. Goschen; Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth; Lord Durham, and others welcomed Capt. Lambton, his officers, and crew.

To-day's reception of the Powerful was merely an unofficial welcome from the soldiers, sailors, and inhabitants of Portsmouth. The official civic reception, for which elaborate preparations are being made, has been postponed to April 24.

St. Helena for All Boer Prisoners.

SIMONSTOWN, April 11.—Owing to the unfavorable conditions for keeping the Boer prisoners here the authorities have decided to ship them all to St. Helena with the least possible delay. The sickness among the captured Burghers is abating.

BOERS PROTEST TO PORTUGAL.

LONDON, April 11.—It is learned that the Boer Governments have formally notified Portugal that they consider the shipping of British troops and munitions of war to Rhodesia by way of Beira, Portuguese East Africa, to be tantamount to hostile action. This, however, will not stop Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington's force from entering Rhodesia.

Whether or not the Boers will make reprisals upon Portugal remains to be seen, though the best-informed opinion here inclines to the belief that the Boers are not likely to back up their protest with action that would bring them into hostilities with still another power.

The British Government, it is officially stated, stands ready to take the part of Portugal in case the Boers attempt reprisals, but so far Portugal has not applied for British aid, nor has she replied to the Boer notification. With Great Britain at her back, it is said, she will not give in in the slightest in maintaining that the transactions at Beira are fully justified by the long-standing treaties between Great Britain and Portugal.

While the situation is admitted to be grave, the Foreign Office is not inclined to believe the Boers will take aggressive action. The consensus of opinion is that should the Boers attempt reprisals it would react to the advantage of Great Britain, enabling her to use Delagoa Bay freely.

PARIS, April 11.—The question of the transport of British troops across Portuguese territory to Rhodesia with the permission of Portugal was brought up in the Chamber of Deputies to-day by two interpellations. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, in refusing to discuss the matter, said that France had declared her neutrality at the opening of the war, but that she was not expected to guarantee the neutrality of other powers.

France, he added, cannot be expected to undertake alone such a guarantee while the other powers hold back. There was no reason to suppose that French capital invested in Mozambique would be endangered, but if such an event occurred the Government would not fail to furnish protection.

TO ACCEPT DELAGOA AWARD.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The report of the arbitrators in the Delagoa Bay Railroad case has been received at the State Department by mail from Berne. It is found to have been substantially covered by the cable report forwarded by the United States Minister at Berne when the award was announced.

The award is under consideration, and while the first impulse was to reject it as totally inadequate and unjust, it now seems probable that it must be accepted as final. It is doubted whether, even if the United States Government was disposed to repudiate the arbitration, the British Government could be induced to do likewise, for, notwithstanding the predominance of the British interests in this particular case, there are other considerations which might make it better worth while for England to make a sacrifice, in order to remain on good terms with Portugal, against which country the repudiation would react.

VICTORIA CROSS FOR AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, April 11.—A dispatch to The Chronicle from Kenosha, Wis., says: "A letter has been received in this city under the date of Johannesburg, S. A., stating that Charles J. Spruce, a former resident of this city, has been decorated with the Victoria Cross for bravery on the field of battle while fighting against the Boers near Ladysmith."

Spruce is a typical soldier of fortune. Many years ago he went to South Africa and was one of the original Jameson raiders. Later he returned to this city and remained till five years ago, when he returned to Johannesburg. As soon as the war broke out he enlisted as a volunteer and became a member of one of the companies of the British Light Horse.

The deed which won Spruce the honor of the Victoria Cross was the saving of the life of an officer in the British Army. Spruce and a number of his comrades had been sent out to stop the advance of a small body of Boers, but when the parties met the Boers were largely in the majority. The British were fighting in trenches, and during the advance of the Boers one of the companions of Spruce fell wounded in a temporary trench.

The victory of the Boers was complete and the British soldiers fled, leaving their wounded comrade in the ditch. This was seen by Spruce, and, at the risk of his life, he returned to the trench, and, throwing aside his arms, carried the soldier to a place of safety.

RHODESIA NEEDS HELP.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LORENZO MARQUES, March 1.—Recent arrivals from Bulawayo give anything but pleasing accounts of the state of affairs in the north. The railway is no longer of service to Bulawayo, and transport is absolutely stopped. Provisions have consequently become both scarce and dear. To add to the troubles of the Rhodesians, we have now the startling intelligence that a long stretch of the Beira Railway has been rendered useless, owing to heavy floods which have washed out the tracks and destroyed some miles of rails and sleepers. Beira itself has suffered considerable damage from the floods. The town was under water, and a lot of property has been destroyed.

Hundreds of able-bodied men have left Mashonaland and joined various corps in Natal, rather than remain there under existing conditions. These give a most doleful account of things up that way—at Bulawayo, Salisbury, and other centres of Charterland. They are now not only cut off from the Cape, but unable on account of the flood to get speedy relief from Beira, from which place a railway was specially constructed for them. Sugar is 2s. 6d. per pound, coffee 4s. per pound, milk 2s. 6d. per tin, jam 1s. 6d. per tin, cheese 3s. per pound, bread 1s. per loaf, and so on.

From latest advices prices are rapidly rising, and there is little or no transport on the road. The situation is indeed serious. Prior to the war Britishers expected great help from Rhodesia. Now it looks as if measures will soon have to be taken in hand to provide for some relief to this part of South Africa.

BOERS CELEBRATED MAJUBA.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LORENZO MARQUES, March 1.—The anniversary of Majuba, the day of days in the annals of the Boers, was celebrated with great rejoicing throughout the Transvaal. By recent mails his Honor the President had received close on 500 illustrated and other post cards, wishing the republics every success in the war. These cards are described as most interesting, and came from Germany, France, America, Belgium, Holland, Roumania, Italy, Russia, Spain, India, and even Canada.

The news of Cronje's surrender did not reach Pretoria for some days after. In fact, only the day previous to this great anniversary, Cronje heliographed that he had plenty of ammunition and food, and was in a splendid position, and there was therefore no anxiety in official circles as to the immediate outcome, at any rate.

BOERS TO EXPEL FOREIGNERS.

DURBAN, April 11.—It is said that State Secretary Reitz of the Transvaal has asserted that all Britishers and Americans, with a large proportion of the Germans, will be expelled from the two Republics within a fortnight.

Twenty-five out of seventy arrivals at Delagoa Bay by a German steamer have been refused passports to the Transvaal at the instance of the British Consul, owing to the fact that ammunition was found in their possession.

Boer Notice of Mareuil's Death.

PARIS, April 11.—The brother of the late Gen. de Villebois Mareuil received a cable message to-day from State Secretary Reitz, at Pretoria, communicating to the former the death of his brother. The telegram concluded: "In offering you my sincere condolences I assure you that we deplore his death, which is a great loss to our country and cause."

BOER ENVOY ACCUSES MILNER.

ROME, April 11.—The Naples correspondent of The Tribuna telegraphs an interview he has had with Mr. Fischer, one of the Boer Peace Commissioners, who arrived here yesterday.

Mr. Fischer said he was convinced that Sir Alfred Milner, when appointed Governor of Cape Colony, and British High Commissioner in South Africa, went to Cape Town with a fixed intention, with a mission, to bring about the war; and this was proved by the fact that Milner had systematically opposed the Transvaal's "generous efforts and concessions to avoid war," as though he had received precise instructions to follow this line of policy.

"While the Transvaal was making concessions," said Mr. Fischer, "Great Britain was gathering troops along the frontier."

The Boer envoy accused Sir Alfred Milner of falsifying dispatches. In fact, according to the Commissioners, accusations against Sir Alfred Milner constitute one of the principal features in the peace negotiations which the Commissioners seek to carry through.

The Boer envoys lefts Naples to-day, going by way of the St. Gothard Pass, and without stopping here

Roberts Warns Cape Colonists.

COLESBERG, Cape Colony, April 11.—In view of the state of unrest across the border Lord Roberts has proclaimed a warning to the Cape Colonists that further acts of hostility will be treated with the utmost rigor of martial-law.

BRITISH TO SHIP HORSES HERE.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The Chronicle to-morrow will say that not less than 10,000 and perhaps as many as 35,000 horses for military service in South Africa are to be purchased in the Chicago stock market by the British Government. An English officer, who has been in Chicago three weeks making arrangements for the extraordinary purchase, has left for New York to meet the Government Inspectors, who recently arrived from England. They are expected to reach Chicago Saturday or the first of next week at the latest to begin collecting the best in the horse market from the producing centres of Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, and Iowa.

The buying, it is said, will be done in open market, and all local dealers will have an equal chance to compete. Some of the purchasing, it is understood, will be done in Louisville, but, notwithstanding a report that Buffalo had been decided upon as the point of inspection, Chicago men, with whom the British officer has been negotiating, declare that the inspection will be conducted here. They say the horses will be shipped directly to New York, there to be loaded in lots of 1,000 on vessels bound for the Transvaal.

The purchase will be the largest single order of the kind ever placed in America. As none but the soundest and best animals are to be accepted by the British Inspectors, good prices will be secured. It is estimated that several million dollars will be expended.

STORM OVERTAKES THE QUEEN.

DUBLIN, April 11.—In spite of the almost continuous rain the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Victoria of Battenberg, surprised the few spectators in Phoenix Park by driving out during the afternoon. Her Majesty's destination to-day was the Duke of Connaught's residence, where she made a brief call, and then continued her drive past Castleknock College and Mount Sackville Convent, where the scholars greeted her. But the ordinary roads were deserted, rain and mud prevailed, and the thoroughfares were in very bad condition. In spite of this, it was not until a point overlooking the River Liffey was reached that the Queen ordered her carriage to be closed.

Just as the Highland attendants closed the carriage the storm burst out with renewed force, but at the first signs of its abatement her Majesty ordered the carriage to be reopened. As the viceregal grounds came in view the storm reached almost a hurricane, with blinding rain, and though the carriage was open, the Queen contented herself with the shelter of an umbrella, and the horses dashed forward as rapidly as possible, reaching the viceregal lodge safely at 5 o'clock, after an eight-mile drive.

CONCURRENT INSURANCE.

Mississippi Court Decides Case Under the State Statute.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., April 11.—The long-standing contention between the five insurance companies and policy holders over the constitutionality as well as the proper construction of the valued policy law contained in Chapter 36 of the Acts of 1896, has just been settled by a Supreme Court decision in the case of the Western Assurance Company versus Mary B. Phelps.

The policy in question was issued under the law, and testimony in the case shows that concurrent insurance in the Phoenix Assurance Company of London had been assented to by the association. The questions involved were, how far can the acceptance of a policy containing certain provisions, like the three-quarter value clause, interfere with the operation of the statute in that particular case, and does the valued policy law apply in case there is concurrent insurance. In this case there was concurrent insurance, and the Western Assurance Company contested the case on the ground that the loss should be divided.

The substance of the opinion is that the act of 1896 is interpolated into and made part of the policy issued under it, and necessarily writes out of such policy all provisions inconsistent with the statute, and the insurance company must pay as provided by the statute in case of total loss the full amount named in the policy. The insurance company receives full premium on the amount named in the policy, and can protect itself while ascertaining the value of the property and insuring on such part of that value as it may choose.

The Court also says that the statute applies to such a policy where there is concurrent insurance, provided such concurrent insurance has been consented to, otherwise the statute would be repealed, except as to policies where there was no concurrent insurance. The statute was clearly intended to apply to all policies issued under it, and the acceptance of the policy with the three-fourths clause in it, if issued under the act of 1896, is not a waiver of the statute.

CLAY MANUFACTURING TRUST.

American Company Has Secured Fourteen Concerns, Mostly in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 11.—The American Clay Manufacturing Company, which was organized recently under the laws of New Jersey, has secured the plants of the N. U. Walker Clay Manufacturing Company, Walkers, Ohio; Lythessons, Wellsville, Ohio; Knowles, Taylor & Anderson, East Liverpool, Ohio; Pittsburg Clay Manufacturing Company, New Brighton, Penn.; Toronto (Ohio) Clay Manufacturing Company, Empire (Ohio) Clay Manufacturing Company, Freeman (Ohio) Clay Manufacturing Company, Connor Clay Company, Elliottsville, Ohio; Calumet Fire Clay Company, Elliottsville, Ohio; J. Francis Sons' Company, Toronto, Ohio; Great Western Fire Clay Company, Toronto, Ohio; Kennedy-Kling Company, Toronto, Ohio; Ohio Valley Fire Clay Company, Toronto, Ohio; McMahon, Porter & Co., New Cumberland, West Va.

The new company will have an abundance of clay deposits, as the Ohio River district is known to possess clay and shale of high quality.

Tiffany & Co.

Wedding Stationery

Invitations to weddings, marriage announcements, church cards, etc.

Wedding certificates illuminated on parchment or vellum, in scroll form, or folio with white morocco or other covers, gold corners, monograms, etc.

Upon request, a representative of Tiffany & Co. will wait upon patrons at their homes, with samples, prepared to give intelligent advice and to take orders.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

CARPET CLEANING.
353 WEST 54TH ST.
Established 1875. Telephone 366 Columbus.
Altering and Relaying.
J. & W. WILLIAMS.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

TIFFANY
FAVRILE GLASS

The remarque of Louis C. Tiffany will be found on every piece as a guarantee of its genuineness.

On exhibition and sale at the

TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 to 341 Fourth Avenue
Bet. 24th and 25th Streets, New York.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Toilet Waters, Perfumes & Extracts.

A dash of fragrant water in the bath, or sprayed on the face and hair, and a drop of delicately odorous extract applied to the handkerchief seem trifling in respect to bulk and volume. But in the aggregate they reach a magnitude difficult to realize. These little dashes and drops represent an annual importation of four hundred thousand dollars' worth of cologne, and one million six hundred thousand dollars' worth of scent stuffs for compounding perfumery products. So much for the general extent and importance of this sweet industry.

Special Details.

The Macy organization touches this enterprise with the same push and pluck that distinguish its control of other and more practical interests. We operate a perfumery laboratory for the same cost-eliminating reason that created our candy, mattress, harness, shirt, handkerchief, cut glass and pottery factories.

Attar of roses, the essential oil secured by distilling or vaporizing the blooms, is the most expensive ingredient used by perfumers. Asians formerly exchanged this volatile fluid for its weight in diamonds. The Paris makers of to-day are only a little less unreasonable in their demands. The native thrift and sound judgment of our patrons rebel at the exorbitant rates charged for mere exclusiveness and reputation. That's why we became manufacturers.

The raw materials used in our laboratory come from the Tunja Valley, in Bulgaria, the South of France and California. You will find all our goods dainty, lasting and low-priced.

Quadruple Extracts, nothing choicer for the handkerchief—sample size, 10c.; half ounce, 21c.; one ounce, 39c.; 2 ounces, 56c.

Triple Toilet Waters—frequently sold by dealers as extract—two ounces, 23c.; four ounces, 42c.; eight ounces, 69c.

ODORS.

Carnation pink, bouquet frangipani, hyacinth, lily-of-the-valley, Marie Stuart, sweet pea, white heliotrope, new mown hay, opoponax, pond lily, west end, wood violet, white lilac, sweet briar, tuberose, tea rose, jacque rose, white rose, peauespagne and orange blossom.

Violet Toilet—three ounces, 29c.; six ounces, 46c.; sixteen ounces, $1.23.

Toilet waters — heliotrope, Jockey Club, ylang-ylang, stephanotis and half a score of others—three ounces, 29c.; six ounces, 49c.

"Parfum de la Femme Adoree," a French perfume made by the celebrated Parisian Ninon, our regular price $1.57 per bottle; reduced to 79c.

Imperial Bouquet Soap, equal to the well-known brand that sells at 24c. per cake, our regular price 19c.; reduced to 10c.

Violet and Heliotrope soap—their fragrance is derived from the finest flowers and is of full strength, 19c.

Natural Flowers.

Easter Lilies in pots, 15c. per bud.

Azaleas, in bud and flower, sold by florists at from $1.00 to $3.00; our price 84c., $1.24 and $1.49.

Spiraea, large, bushy plants, in full bloom 39c. and 59c.

Daisies, large plants, 39c. and 59c.

Hyacinths, in flower, 14c.

50c. Sheet Music at 15c.

Sapho Gavotte—Regatta March—Louisiana Lize—Great Ruby Waltz—Her Name Is Rose—The Blue and the Gray—Lily of the Nile Waltz—Daddy's Pickaninny Boy—I Used to know Her Years Ago—Schottische, Birds and the Brook—Alabama Blossom Cake Walk.

Women's Hosiery.

Bright, attractive, dependable Hosiery, especially gathered for the impetuous trade days just before the dawn of Easter. We've marked every pair exactly right. The thriftiest couldn't ask for temptinger values.

Fast black imported Cotton, Richelieu, Rembrandt and fancy ribbed, 19c.

Plain black Cotton, unbleached split feet, 19c.

Imported Cotton, assorted shades of tan, 19c.

Imported cadet blue Cotton, white extracted polka dots, 19c.

Fancy Cotton and Lisle Thread, striped all over and with black boots and colored uppers, 24c.

Fast black ingrain Lisle Thread, plain, Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed, 29c.

Black Lisle Thread, lace insteps and all over lace in five different designs, 38c.

Black Lisle Thread, lace fronts, Richelieu ribbed backs, and all over lace patterns, 69c.

Plain black Spun Silk, spliced heels and toes, 99c.

Plain black Pure Silk, spliced heels and toes, $1.39.

Black Pure Silk, Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed, $1.86.

Black Pure Silk, fancy ribbed, open work clocks, $1.86.

Black Pure Silk, plain boots, ribbed tops, $1.86.

Pure Silk, plain and ribbed, in tan, bronze, slates, suede, cardinal, pink, sky, maze, Nile green, heliotrope, lavender, turquoise blue, white and cream, $1.94.

Children's Hosiery.

Fast black Cotton, all black or with unbleached split feet, double knees, heels and toes, 19c.

Fine ribbed Cotton, plain black, or tan with extracted white polka dots, double knees, heels and toes, 34c.

Black, pink and sky blue, open-work Lisle Thread, all sizes, 44c.

Boxed Candy—Full Weight.

We make the Candies sold here. It's the only way we can carry out our ideas and fulfil your expectations. Makers of pure Candies were limited in number. We wanted to sell their kind—but couldn't pay their prices—and build a popular business. That's why we began to manufacture. The result is gratifying to you and to us. The materials used are chosen with as much care as a dainty housewife bestows upon the selection of the ingredients for her most cherished dessert. Our factory is always busy. Its physical and sanitary conditions are regulated by the highest ideals of cleanliness.

Cream Peppermints and Cream Wintergreens, half-pound boxes, to-day 8c. instead of 10c.

Chocolate Mints, half-pound boxes, to-day 15c. instead of 21c.

Assorted Caramels, one-pound boxes, to-day 39c. instead of 52c.

Assorted Chocolates and Bon Bons, one-pound boxes, to-day 39c. instead of 49c.

1200 Hats Less Than Half Price.

$2,00 Hats at 94c.
$3.00 Hats at $1.34.

We purchased the samples of one of the foremost manufacturers of Women's, Misses' and Children's Hats—representing his entire line of this season's production. They include the finest silk straw and silk net conjured into the leading shapes and effectively draped over silk wire frames. All are handmade and silk-lined—ready for trimming. Black, white, tan, pearl gray and Tuscan. It's one of the luckiest chances of the season. Two dollar qualities at 94c. and three dollar qualities at $1.34.

Shears Less Than Half Prices.

We've secured the entire stock of the Elizabethport Shear Works, and will sell you sharp, worthy shears at less than half their real value. We've divided the entire collection into three lots—as follows:—

Tailors' Points, Snips, Button-hole and Wire Cutters, made to retail from 50c. to 75c.; choice at 24c

Straight Trimmers, Bent Trimmers, Paper, Barber, Candy, Grape and Glass Shears, made to sell from 75c. to $1.00; choice at 39c

Straight and Bent Trimmers, 10, 11 and 12 in., and Paper Shears, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 16 in., made to retail from $1.00 to $1.50; choice at . . 59c

Pictures of American Game, Fishes and Birds.

They are brilliant lithographic reproductions of paintings by S. A. Kilbourne and A. Pope, Jr. These magnificent works of art were published by Charles Scribner's Sons in portfolio form, with authentic and interesting descriptions, and were meant to be sold by subscription.

There are thirty subjects to choose from. Finished in three-inch quartered oak frame, 20x26 inches, at $1.98—or unframed at 49c. each. Impossible to find a richer or more appropriate picture decoration for dining room, cafe, restaurant or club house. The actual value of each picture framed as we frame it is $5.00.

Stationery.

The Macy Stationery business grows and grows. Bargains unapproached elsewhere intensify activity that is normally vigorous. The money we save you on Stationery comes handy when making other purchases. That's the right viewpoint.

The Khaki Desk Sets, 86c.

The Khaki Travelling Cases, $1.14.

Golf Score Books, 48c. and 58c.

Fine Leather Writing Cases, $1.99.

The Parisian Letter File, 29c.

Desk Pads, sterling silver trimmings, 81c., 89c. and $1.42.

Brass Paper Racks, $1.38 and $1.99.

Sterling Silver Pencils, 46c., 91c. and $1.21.

Gun Metal Pencils, $2.99.

Gun Metal Penholders, $1.21.

One Quire High Grade Writing Paper with envelopes, in handsome boxes, with carbonette design, 24c.

Cameras and Supplies.

The going-away season is giving impetus to our Camera and Photo Supply department. Men and women are, more and more, looking upon a Camera as a part of their outing requisites. A meagre list from a generous stock:

Eastman's Brownie Cameras, 58c.

Klondike Cameras, 3¼x4¼ plates, $1.69.

Ascot Cameras, 4x5 in. plates, $3.98.

Heavy Ferrotypes, 10x14 in., 14c.

Printing Frames, 4x5 in., 14c.

Flash Lights, box of seven, 15c.

R. H. Macy Developer, bottle, 18c.

R. H. Macy Toning and Fixing Solution, 24c.

M. Q. Tubes, per box of five, 24c.

Rodinal Developers, 51c.

Imported Photo Scales, 54c.

Full line of printing papers, plates, etc.

Developing, printing and mounting at lowest prices.

The Wanamaker Store

Spring Costumes

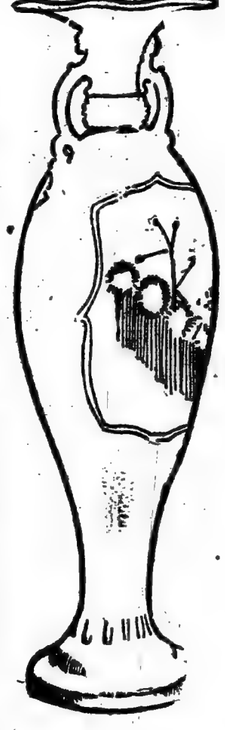

A Fascinating Array of Foreign Finery

AN Admiration Congress was assembled at Wanamaker's Dress Exposition yesterday. Manhattan and vicinage sent its social representatives by thousands—expectant in coming, and profuse in admiration when here. The show was worthy—many students of style have crossed the ocean to see less.

Not a notable Paris costumer or maker of lingerie is unrepresented. Thirty-six of the foremost modistes of the French capital have liberal showings of their handiwork in this exhibition.

The great Paris Exposition which will be opened on Saturday, if events favor, and which the world will go to see, is content with less costume beauty than is on view at Wanamaker's to-day.

Is this strange? It was not because the Exposition was content with little; but that Wanamaker's demanded more.

Our costume chief learned long ago what the Exposition would show, and determined that Wanamaker's should have a better exhibition; and he went ahead to get it. Our intimate relations with, and vast purchases from, the leading Paris modistes opened the way for us and they co-operated splendidly.

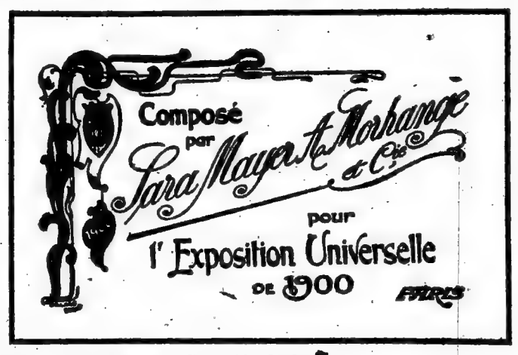

Many of the exhibitors sent replicas of their Exposition gowns; others sent productions still more elegant. The present exhibition is the foremost style occasion of the year. It follows our most exhaustive search of Paris in the greatest year that Paris modistes have ever known, In all, it is—

The Most Distinguished Assemblage of Paris Costumes, Wraps and Lingerie that has ever been Shown in America

We extend the fullest and broadest welcome to dressmakers to come and view the costumes, and to freely gain all the ideas and inspiration of which the garments are so full. Wish we could send a personal invitation to you all—let this serve instead. This is ever so much more than an importation of merchandise, and Wanamaker's has other aims than those merely mercenary.

COMPOSED BY STAMLER & JEANNE
43 AVENUE DE L'OPERA
EXHIBITION 1900

COMPOSED BY WALLES
FOR THE
PARIS EXHIBITION
1900

Exhibit of Paris Models
For Costumes to Order

The Salons on the Fifth floor contain a dainty collection of exquisite, though very practical models for street and carriage suits, and dinner and evening costumes to be made to order.

We will copy any of these models, exactly if you wish; or we will vary the color-combination, change the fabric; omit what you wish, or add anything that will make it better conform to the figure of the wearer.

Or we will make you an entirely different costume. Mr. Paul has spent weeks abroad in gathering ideas which are now at your service—there is no limit to the possibilities for both style and beauty.

See the very elaborate display on the second floor and in the windows; but you will miss much of very dainty elevance if you fail to view the models in the Women's Tailoring Salons.

Fifth floor Tenth street elevators.

Panne Velvets---Silk Squares
AT JUST HALF PRICE

The most sumptuous decorative velvets—the ideal silks for waists or art work, offered to-day at prices that will stir up tasteful dressers all over Manhattan.

Will they be here until noon?—do you ask. Quite likely; for the lots are large—enough we should think to last all day. But such prices forbid promises. Few that see them will fail to share them. These prices:

$4 Silk Squares for $2
$2.50 Silk Squares for $1.25

Printed Panne Velvets—

$8 grade at $4
$5 grade at $2.50
$4 grade at $2
$3.50 grade at $1.75
$2 grade at 90c.
$3 grade at $1.50
$2.25 grade at $1

Broadway

Bedsteads and Cribs
Prices Reduced One-fourth

There are 325 in the lot so reduced. All iron, all enameled in best manner. They are the product of a maker whose goods are widely known for their reliability. It is most unlikely that equal qualities will be again procurable at these little prices—not in a long while at least. Six styles are shown. Former and present prices:

$6 from $8—Enameled bedstead, with brass rods at head and foot; brass mounts; 4 sizes; 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in.

$7.50 from $10—Enameled bedsteads, with brass rods at head and foot and brass mounts; 4 sizes, 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in.

$6 from $8—Enameled cribs; 2 ft. 6 in. wide; brass mounts and good woven wire spring.

$7 from $9—Enameled iron crib; 2 ft. 6 in. wide; brass mounts and good woven wire spring.

$8 from $11—Enameled crib; 2 ft. 6 in. wide; brass rods at head and foot, and brass mounts; good wire spring.

$10.50 from $15—Enameled crib; 2 ft. 6 in. wide; brass rod at head and foot; brass mounts and good woven wire spring.

Fourth floor.

Easter Flowers in Bloom

More of these beautiful plants have come from the nurseries—fresh, crisp, brilliant bloom to brighten and beautify Easter homes. They represent the highest of florists' skill—shapely plants in luxuriant bloom, and most reasonably priced. These and others:

Lilies, 75c, $1, $1.50 and $3.
Azaleas, 90c, $1.50 and $2 each.
Roses—Magna Charta and other varieties, $1, $1.50 and $2 each.
Spirea, 75c
Hyacinths—In pots, 25c each.
Hyacinths—In pans, $1.25.
Violets—In pots, 60c each.
Also daffodils, tulips, lily of valley, cinnerarias.

Ninth and Tenth street aisles.

Men's Easter Suits and Overcoats

Nowadays, at Wanamaker's, a man can come in and pick out the very smartest and best tailored clothing, and have it sent home to wear the same evening. The man who never has worn any but made-to-order clothes need not regret that he put off seeing his tailor until it was too late to have the suit or overcoat ready for Easter day.

This clothing store appeals to the man that is most particular about his clothes, and would not be rightly appreciated by a man who is not.

The stock is at its top-notch fullness right now; and the clothes are the best that expert, well-paid tailors can make.

Wanamaker ready-made clothing has the tailor-made style and finish, and gives the tailor-made wear.

These price-hints of suits and overcoats:

Prince Albert Coats and Vests—

These in the handsomest styles for spring wear:
At $20—Coat and vest of all-wool black Thibet, serge-lined, silk-faced to button holes; vests double-breasted.
At $25—Of same goods, silk-lined throughout.
At $28—Coat and vest of very fine Oxford mixed Vicuna, silk-lined throughout; vests single-breasted. This garment is equal to custom made at $50.
At $35—Coat and vest of imported black Vicuna, silk-lined throughout; vests double-breasted.
Striped worsted trousers, to be worn with Prince Albert coats, at $5 to $8.
Fancy double-breasted vests at $3.50 to $7.

Men's Overcoats—

Very attractive Oxford gray overcoats, serge lined, with velvet collars, at $8.50 and $10.
Very stylish covert cloth Raglans, that the exclusive tailors ask $20 for; here at $15.
Fancy-striped cassimere Raglans, that are exclusive and very swell, at $15.
Black unfinished worsted Raglan overcoats; serge-lined; very stylish and dressy, at $22.50.
Overcoats in wide st variety from $8.50 to $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The New Shoes for Spring

One shoe seems very much like another; but in reality there is very wide variation. A little betterment may change an awkward shoe to the most graceful—may make discomfort into the most easy-fitting of footwear.

These are the changes from the usual that give Wanamaker shoes their preeminence.

Handsome, comfortable, fairly priced.

The styles this spring tend toward the lighter and more graceful shapes.

The broad shapes are modified, and the heels are higher, to give a more graceful poise to the costumes of the season.

Our collection of models is very wide and satisfying. A few hints from hundreds:

Women's tan kid Oxfords, made on the new model last, with boot heels 1½ in. high, $2.
Men's Oxford shoes, at $3.90; of patent leather; shoes that men who are well dressed say meet all the requirements of fashionable footwear.
Oxford tie shoes for the boys, too; kid, patent leather and Russia leather; $2.50 and $3, according to size.
Women's all-patent leather Oxford shoes with stout welted soles, at $5. The top-notch of style and comfort.

Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

If in Doubt, Give a Book

In casting about for a suitable Easter remembrance to send to some one, try the book store. The cards are there and the many pretty novelties from abroad, together with thousands of splendid books that would be appropriate. And here also are three handsome and interesting works that are doubly interesting on account of the wonderfully little prices. Read how reduced:

The Pilgrim's Progress. A very beautiful edition of Bunyan's immortal work, with illustrations by G. Woolliscroft Rhead and Frederick Rhead, of England, and Louis Rhead, of America. The book is printed with all of the care of the De Vinne Press—a sufficient guarantee of its typographical excellence. The originals of the illustrations have been exhibited in England and America, and are considered by the critics most successfully to interpret the spirit of Bunyan. Each page has a rich decorative border, and there are about two score full-page pictures, with small cuts scattered through the text. The volume is a handsome octavo. An edition de luxe, printed in several colors, and altogether a unique art work, selling regularly for $5. Our price, $2.

The Viking Age. The Early History, Manners and Customs of the Ancestors of the English-speaking nations. Illustrated from the antiquities discovered in mounds, cairns and bogs, as well as from the ancient Sagas and Eddas. With 1,400 illustrations. 2 vols., 8vo, $7.50. Our price (set), $2.

Bird Neighbors. An interesting acquaintance with 80 birds commonly found in the gardens, meadows and woods about our homes By Nelje Blanchan. With an an introduction by John Burroughs. 24 colored plates. Students' edition, $1. Our price, 50c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

How Dickens Worked

Our Autograph Edition of Dickens's complete works (that we are selling at half price and on the little-monthly-payment-plan) contains a series of photographic reproductions of sheets of Dickens's *manuscript just* as he wrote them. They show how he altered phrases and recast sentences. They show what he was striving after. They show what did not satisfy him and how he set about to change it so that it would satisfy him. Nothing could be more interesting to those who would fathom the secret of his power. They take the reader behind the scenes with Dickens and show him (over the author's shoulder) the story unfolding as he writes.

There are so many interesting and out-of-the-common features of this edition, such as special introductions to the stories, written by Dr. Garnett; unfamiliar pictures of Dickens himself; engravings of places and scenes made famous through association with Dickens; photographic facsimiles of Dickens's autographs; nearly six hundred full-page illustrations on Japanese fibre paper, etc.—that we lack space even to name them here. If it's impossible for you to call at our Dickens Club counter to see the volumes, just drop us a postal. We'll send a specimen book of text pages and illustrations with full particulars. In writing, be careful to specify the "Autograph *de luxe* Edition."

Book Store, Ninth street.

Handkerchiefs for Easter

New handkerchiefs will be wanted, of course. Easy to forget them, though. We have very dainty French Handkerchiefs, that have just a touch of spring-like color. They will mingle most effectively with the other bright colors now worn. Prices range from $1 to $10 each.

Also very pretty colored handkerchiefs from Ireland, at 25c and 50c each.

All pure linen, of course.

Broadway.

Easter Toys and Candies

We have few particulars to tell of the Candy Holders and Favors, to-day. Plenty here; but so many kinds that we cannot itemize them. The Easter candy will taste doubly sweet for child or friend if an Easter toy or box carries it.

There is no such showing of these pretty things from abroad to be found outside this store; and the variety lessens every day—soon even we will have none.

Chicks and Ducks hitched to carts, 15c to $1.
Other Candy Holders and Boxes, 10c to $2.50.
Violet Baskets, 50c to $2.50.

These Special Easter Week Candies—

Clear Candy Eggets—a new Easter product from our candy factory—nothing but pure sugar, shaped like miniature eggs, in white, yellow and violet—

20c a pound

In addition we offer during this week the three favorites—
Chocolate-covered Marshmallows
Chocolate-covered Nougat
Mixed Chocolates.

at 20c a pound

Then there are more than two hundred other varieties of candies—all pure, wholesome and delicious; ready for you to choose from to-day.

Basement.

Purses, Bags, Side Pockets

An interesting incident occurs in the first paragraph of this story. It's a sale of sterling link purses at $1.95, though regularly $2.75. They are heavy framed purses, with soldered links and chain and ring.

These metal link purses are very popular nowadays, especially those of silver. Of the latter we have a wide variety. Some with round or gate tops, plain and jeweled, are $5 to $11. And sterling chatelaine bags at $10. Various imported link chatelaine bags of metal, in handsome flower designs, set with amethysts, at $3.25 to $10. Very pretty metal purses at 50c to $4.

Then there's a splendid assortment, too, of imported leather purses,—suedes in pastel shades; elegant side pockets in delicate shades, jet crocheted bags, crocheted coin purses, and the like. All the newest ideas. All moderate prices.

With the Leather Goods—Broadway.

Imported Photograph Frames

A very dainty collection of fancy frames has just arrived from abroad. They were picked out, just one of a kind, making very wide variety and offering very exclusive selection. Some of the frames are in silver, others in gold and enamel. They are studded with Rhinestones and pearls in a variety of handsome designs.

A few descriptions will hint for all. Of course there is only one of each of these; but dozens more just as pretty.

Gilded heart with blue enamel mat, opening for miniature picture, $6.
One-card size, square—in silver net work of pearls; surmounted with crown of pearls; frame of rhinestones, $13.25.
One cabinet size, net work of rhinestones, framed in rhinestones and emerald, $15.
One heart of pearls and emeralds, surmounted by bow knot of pearls, $12.50.
One-card size, emeralds and rhinestones, $10.50.
One cabinet size, rhinestones and pearls, $22.
One cabinet size, heart garnets and rhinestones, $17.75.
Miniatures in gilt and silver with flowers in relief set with amethysts, $2.
Victoria size—Oval oblong frames, convex glasses, 50c.
French gilt cabinet, square, convex glasses, $1.
Jeweled card size, oxidized, 50c.
Jeweled cabinet size, oxidized, $1.
Oval and square with convex glasses, gilt mats, 75c.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Ceylon and India Tea

The Best Tea.

BLACK TEA drinkers know that machine-made Black tea is the BEST Black tea because it is the only tea that is absolutely PURE.

GREEN TEA drinkers, if they try machine-made green tea, will find that it is the BEST green tea because it possesses all the good qualities of the black variety.

With both GREENS and BLACKS use less tea and infuse THREE to FIVE minutes. Always use BOILING water.

LIPTON'S CEYLON TEAS ARE THE BEST

For Sale by All Grocers.

Wm Vogel & Son

What to Wear

is a topic agitating many minds as the Easter season approaches.

Let us help you.

If it's a spring overcoat you need, see our line, for it's the largest in the city.

Spring Overcoats

SPECIAL AT

$19

This is a special lot of fine Black Worsted Thibet Spring Overcoats—made up in the latest style—with heavy silk lining throughout to the edge of lapel—well tailored—a garment that you'd not expect under $25—but we say $19.

Broadway, cor. Houston St.

VICHY CELESTINS

IS A

Natural Mineral Water,

known for centuries and imported

ONLY IN BOTTLES,

For Disordered Stomach and Indigestion.

Its value has been testified to by thousands.

So-called Vichy in Syphons is Not Vichy.

Get the Genuine.

Your Physician will recommend it.

General Agency 220 B'way, N. Y.

A Charming Present

One that is always acceptable

REGINA MUSIC BOX

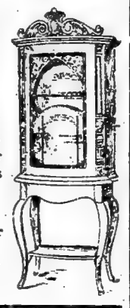

The kind that plays over 1,000 tunes and changes its tune sheets automatically.

Boxes from $7 to $300.

On exhibition daily at our New York salesrooms.

BROADWAY, 22D STREET and 5TH AVENUE.

Wheatena.

The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS DESKS

ARE THE BEST FOR OFFICES

275 Canal St. and 1 Park Pl.

All kinds of Office Furniture and Fixtures on hand

BLISS STILL THE CHOICE

Vice Presidential Candidate If New York Man Is Named.

MR. HANNA'S STRONG PLEADING

Friends Believe Mr. Bliss Will Yield to Persuasion—Woodruff Not to Withdraw.

Cornelius N. Bliss will be the Republican nominee for the Vice Presidency if any New York man is nominated, according to his closest political friends. He said to a reporter yesterday:

"I am not a candidate. I will not be a candidate before the convention for the Vice Presidential nomination I have not changed my views since January last, when I wrote a letter to a friend declaring that, under no circumstances, would I take the nomination."

Mr. Bliss does not want the place. For personal, family, and business reasons it is distasteful. But in the opinion of his closest friends, some of whom saw him yesterday, Mr. Bliss will forego his disinclination and accept in the interest of the party.

Mr. Bliss did prepare and proposed to give out for publication yesterday, a letter in which he emphatically declined to be considered as a Vice Presidential possibility. He submitted the letter to several friends, including Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman, and was induced to withhold it.

It was conceded yesterday that Senator Hanna exerted all his eloquence and moral suasion on Mr. Bliss when they met at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday to induce Mr. Bliss to accept. No definite answer was then given.

Subsequently, it is said, in Philadelphia, where Senator Hanna met Lieut. Gov. Woodruff at a banquet, the former labored with the latter for more than three hours in an effort to have him withdraw as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, but Mr. Woodruff positively declined. He said that he had many votes pledged to him, and that before New York was reached on the roll call he would make a very respectable showing.

Senator Platt and other leading Republicans admits that Mr. Woodruff will develop much strength.

It is an open secret that President McKinley desires to have Gov. Roosevelt for a running mate, and it is on this understanding that an attempt will be made to stampede the convention for the Governor. Gov. Roosevelt, however, persists that he will not accept a nomination for the Vice Presidency, and the belief is growing that his wishes will be respected, and that he will be renominated for Governor.

Mr. Bliss has telegraphed his declination to Senator Hanna, and, it is said, he will exert his best efforts to secure the nomination of Secretary of the Navy John D. Long.

MR. BLISS'S OBJECTIONS.

Why He Refuses Offers of Nomination—Gen. Wood Named.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—Senator Hanna has been importuned, since his return from New York and his conference with ex-Secretary C. N. Bliss, to say what was the result of his talk with Mr. Bliss, but has positively refused to discuss that conversation.

A prominent Republican who is interested says that Mr. Bliss gave to Senator Hanna such an answer to the inquiry whether he would be willing to accept the nomination for Vice President as to convince the Ohio Senator that he would have to be abandoned in all calculations about the Philadelphia Convention.

The chief reason governing the objection of Mr. Bliss to allow himself to be nominated is the objection of his family to his acceptance of any position in the public service. It is and has been understood that he accepted the office of Secretary of the Interior against the advice of his family. He gave it up for like reasons. While personally willing to make sacrifices for his party, he is also desirous of complying with the wishes of those who have the most immediate concern in the preservation of his health and comfort.

If Mr. Bliss persists in his refusal to become the candidate for Vice President, it settles, it is asserted by a well-informed person, the chances of New York for getting the nomination.

"Roosevelt," said the gentleman quoted, "is out of the race; so is Woodruff. It may be Representative Sherman, or it may be Major Gen. Wood. After New York's list is exhausted the Wood nomination may seem to be most popular. If New York thinks that Sherman would make a good President in case of accident, the convention will accept its judgment."

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S POSITION.

Tells Anti-Bryan Men He Will Soon Issue a Statement.

When Admiral Dewey announced his candidacy for the Presidency, William Hoge, Secretary and Treasurer of the Commercial Travelers' and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League, which is working up anti-Bryan sentiment throughout the country, sent the following communication to the Admiral:

This organization has taken a stand against the renomination of Col. Bryan on account of his 16 to 1 theory. Our fundamental belief is that the trusts are a menace to our free institutions. Already the commercial travelers have been hard hit, and are fighting for their places. Inclosed you will find a copy of our official organ, Talkative Facts, which will explain our position in detail.

I am instructed by the Board of Managers of this league to ask you to explain your position upon the great issue of trusts.

The Admiral, under date of Tuesday, sent the following reply by his secretary, Lieut. J. W. Crawford:

"Admiral Dewey desires me to make grateful acknowledgment of your letter of the 5th inst. It is probable that he will make a public statement in a few days, but he is not yet ready to do so."

THE KANSAS CITY CONVENTION.

Delegates and Visitors Will Gather in an Uncompleted Building.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY Mo., April 11.—It was decided to-day by the Committee on Arrangements for the Democratic National Convention that it will be impossible to have the interior of Convention Hall completed in accordance with permanent plans by July 4. The roof trusses will not be in place until June 15 at the earliest, which will not leave sufficient time for the construction of balconies and galleries. Consequently great tiers of "circus seats" are to be ranged entirely around the structure for the accommodation of visitors.

The stage and quarters for the press will be completed and chairs will be provided on the main floor for the delegates and alternates, but other attendants at the convention will have to content themselves with board seats, probably without backs. It is said by those in charge that as many persons can be seated in this way as if the great balcony and gallery, which are afterward to be constructed, were completed.

The plans provide for the issuance of a total of 15,000 tickets for each session of the convention.

Assistant Pastor Chosen.

The congregation of the First Collegiate Reformed Church last night in the church parlors, at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, near Third Avenue, elected the Rev. Edward Ralston of Piermont, N. Y., assistant pastor of the church. His name will be recommended to the Consistory of the church, which will meet to-morrow night and extend the formal call. The Rev. John T. Clarke, manager of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, received 52 votes in the ballot.

City Club Council Elects Officers.

At a meeting of the Council of the City Club last night Everett P. Wheeler and Prof. Frank J. Goodwin were elected members of the Council in place of Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler and E. R. L. Gould, who resigned. The Council organized by electing the following officers: Chairman—R. R. Dowker, Vice Chairman—F. J. Goodnow; Treasurer—V. Everit Macy; Secretary—James W. Pryor.

Woman and Boy Burned to Death.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., April 11.—The residence of Peyton H. Ruble, seven miles below this city, was destroyed by fire to-day. Mrs. Ruble and nine-year-old boy were burned to death, and Peyton Ruble was probably fatally burned.

THE WESTCHESTER FIGHT

Burns and Ward Factions Fail to Harmonize.

TEN EYCK STILL IN SUSPENSE

Contesting Delegations to be Sent to State and Congress District Conventions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, April 11.—Two delegations will go to the Republican State Convention and the Sixteenth Congress District Convention from the Second Assembly District of Westchester County. Upon the decision of the Committee on Contested Seats in the State Convention will depend whether or not William H. Ten Eyck will be continued as a member of the State Committee, and the decision of the Committee on Contested Seats in the Congressional Convention will mean much to Mr. Ten Eyck, who wants to go to Philadelphia as a delegate to the National Convention.

The factions led by ex-State Senator Burns held a convention in Lambden's Hall this afternoon, after several futile attempts had been made to obtain harmony and induce the forces of ex-Congressman Ward to participate. Mr. Ward and ex-Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild, who represented Mr. Burns, were in conference for over two hours this afternoon. Mr. Ten Eyck was in communication with both leaders over the telephone, but after discussing every proposition submitted it was impossible to reach an agreement, and the Ward adherents walked out of the hall, after making a threat to begin criminal proceedings against their opponents.

The control of the convention depended upon the seating of the delegates from White Plains. The delegation friendly to Ward had received the credentials from the primary officials, but the Assembly District Committee, which is controlled by the Burns faction, refused to accept the credentials, and announced its intention of placing on the roll the delegation opposed to Mr. Ward.

An injunction was obtained to prevent this being done, the ward delegates asserting that the committee had no authority to reject delegates who presented credentials, but that it must place their names on the temporary roll and allow the convention to decide whether the delegates should be permitted to retain their seats under the permanent organization. When the convention met yesterday the Burns faction announced that the injunction had been dissolved and the Assembly district committee seated the Burns delegates.

Ex-Judge Richard N. Arnow was elected Chairman of the convention, and the following delegates were elected to the State Convention: George C. Menzies, James W. Stafford, H. C. Weeks, Charles H. Morgan, Benjamin L. Fairchild, John H. Bierman, J. Irving Burns, and Samuel S. Miller. Delegates were also elected to the Congressional Convention and resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administrations of President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt. Both delegations are friendly to the re-election of Mr. Ten Eyck as a member of the State Committee and favor his selection as a delegate to the National Convention.

One of the principal reasons given by the Ward faction for its opposition to Mr. Ten Eyck is that he is a resident of New York City and not of Westchester County. They want a resident of the county to represent the Congressional district, which is made up of a part of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District and all of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District of New York County and the three Assembly districts of Westchester County.

There are 35 votes from the Congressional district to the State Convention. Of these 13 are from the New York County territory and all of them are for Mr. Ten Eyck. The 8 votes from the First Westchester District and the 6 votes from the Third Westchester District are for Mr. Ward. The Second District has the remaining 8 votes and controls the situation.

One of the many harmony propositions made this afternoon was that Mr. Ten Eyck should be returned to the State Committee, and be permitted to go to the National convention as a delegate, but that all questions of patronage, so far as the Second District is concerned, should be settled by the Assembly District Committee, instead of by the State Committeeman, as is the prevailing custom.

SEATS WERE REFUSED.

The Ward delegates from White Plains, because the District Committee charged that Democrats and non-residents had been permitted to participate in the primary, were refused seats. The rejected delegates asserted that the committee had violated the law by its action, and threatened to take steps to have the members indicted and prosecuted. The Ward faction held its convention last Saturday and elected delegates to the two conventions. Both sides to-night claim the control of the Congressional District Committee, which will make up the temporary roll of the Congressional Convention, which will be held next Saturday at White Plains.

The Republicans of the Third Westchester District held their convention this afternoon at Mount Kisco. The utmost harmony prevailed, and delegates were chosen to both the State and Congressional Conventions. The delegation to the State Convention was instructed to vote for a Westchester County man for State Committeeman. Resolutions indorsing President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt were adopted.

MAINE INDORSES MR. McKINLEY

Republicans in Convention Urge Passage of Frye Shipping Bill and Commend Philippine Policy.

LEWISTON, Me., April 11.—The Republicans of Maine, in State convention here to-day, nominated by acclamation six citizens from different parts of the State for Presidential Electors, elected in the same manner four delegates and four alternates to the National Convention at Philadelphia, and adopted a platform indorsing the Administration of and pledging support to President McKinley.

The resolutions reaffirm the principles of the St. Louis platform and express commendation of the "wise, patriotic, and progressive Administration of President McKinley," to whom renewed allegiance and support are promised.

Among the platform declarations are the following:

Believing that the best money in the world is none too good for the American people, we favor the maintenance of the gold standard established by a Republican Congress, under which labor reaps its just reward and every dollar in circulation has the largest possible purchasing power.

We are firmly convinced that the revival of our merchant marine calls for the passage of the Frye Shipping bill, a measure which will build up our shipyards, regain our old-time prestige on the seas, vastly increase our foreign trade, enable American products to be transported in American bottoms, and save to American prosperity the millions of dollars which the people of this country now annually pay to the owners of foreign ships.

We believe that the interests of an expanding commerce imperatively demand the construction of the Nicaragua Canal and a Pacific cable.

While any part of the inhabitants of our outlying islands are resisting the authority of the United States, it is the duty of the Government to suppress such insurrection and establish peace and order. The American flag stands as a guarantee of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." No people have ever come under its protection save to their betterment, and Congress may be safely depended upon to secure to all who accept its sovereignty the blessings of a just government and a progressive civilization.

The Electors nominated are Joseph O. Smith of Skowhegan, George P. Wescott and Charles F. Libbey of Portland, James W. Wakefield of Bath, Frederick Atwood of Winterport, and Almon H. Fogg of Houlton.

The delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia are George W. Norton, Portland; Sidney M. Bird, Rockland; Joseph H. Manley, Augusta, and George A. Murchie, Calais.

Mention in the course of the speeches to-day of the name of John D. Long for Vice President, as well as that of Theodore Roosevelt, called forth applause, while Admiral Dewey was discredited as a Presidential factor, one Elector being quoted as saying that, although Dewey was one of the greatest naval heroes, he would not vote for him for President.

For Afternoons

there is but one correct dress—Prince Albert Coat, with either fancy vest or to match coat, and trousers of neat small stripe or check pattern.

Our Prince Alberts are correct in cut and tailorship, and are so perfect in fit as to be quite indistinguishable from custom made garments.

At $25.00

Prince Albert Coats and Vests, silk lined throughout, made from the new Oxfords, as well as Vicunas, Thibets, and unfinished worsteds.

As a special accompaniment to above, we offer a lot of high grade Fancy Vests, in all the new colorings—regular $4 and $5 garments—our special price . . $2.45

Brill Brothers

Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES

279 Broadway, Near Chambers
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street
125th Street, Corner 3d Ave.

WILL LEASE THIRD AVENUE

The Metropolitan Agrees to Take the Road.

Seven Per Cent. Dividends To Be Paid After Ten Years—Stockholders to Vote on Ratification.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has agreed to lease the Third Avenue Railroad Company and guarantee 7 per cent. on the stock of that corporation after the first ten years of the lease, the term of which is 999 years, have expired. The Directors of both companies held a joint meeting at the Cable Building, 621 Broadway, yesterday, and a proposition for a lease was presented on behalf of the Third Avenue and formally ratified and accepted by the Metropolitan. The Third Avenue Directors will formally vote on the matter some time next month.

President Vreeland announced after the meeting, which began about noon, and lasted till 1 o'clock, that the Third Avenue had made a proposition to lease its entire system for a period of 999 years.

"Owing to the uncompleted condition of the Third Avenue property," said he, "we considered that it would take three or four years to put it in proper condition. The Metropolitan Company guarantees the principal and interest of the new Third Avenue bond issue, and for the first four years of the lease agrees to pay to the Third Avenue stockholders whatever its net income of the road is above fixed and operating expenses, (including, of course, the interest on the aforesaid bond issue,) and taxes, &c. The next two years the Metropolitan is to pay 5 per cent. on the capital stock of the Third Avenue, and the next four years 6 per cent. on the stock. This will cover the first ten years of the lease, and thereafter during the balance of the term of the lease the Metropolitan agrees to pay 7 per cent. per annum on the $16,000,000 capital stock of the Third Avenue road."

Mr. Vreeland said that the lease proposition had been signed by Walter S. Johnson, as Chairman of the Third Avenue's Board of Directors. He expressed the opinion that after having three or four years in which to develop the Third Avenue property he would be able to make it earn something substantial on the stock. He said that the matter of winding up the receivership had not been touched on at all in the meeting.

Wall Street apparently did not take kindly to the announcement of the lease, for it sold Third Avenue off about 9 points after the news came out. Apparently interests long of the stock had been awaiting an opportunity to unload, and thought they saw it. The stock, which closed at 115 on Tuesday, sold up to 124 advancing frequently a point between sales, and dropped from 122 to 113 after the news of the lease came out. It closed at 117, with a net gain of 2 points. Some 13,000 shares were dealt in.

Justice Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, handed down an order yesterday authorizing Receiver Grant of the Third Avenue to enter into certain contracts for pushing the construction work of the road on Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-first and One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, at a cost not to exceed $79,684. He may issue his notes or other obligations for the purpose. The appeal of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association to Receiver Grant was one of the causes for his applying for the order.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. N. Blackstone, Connecticut; W. Findlay Brown, Philadelphia; ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, Elmira; John Skelton Williams, Richmond; the Earl of Warwick and Lord Herbert Vane Tempest, England; Justice E. Oakley, England; Gov. E. C. Smith, Vermont; J. N. Piero, Albany.

HOLLAND—Burr Chamberlain, Massachusetts; Zenas Crane, Dalton, Mass.; Thomas McIntyre, Montreal; C. W. Case, Minneapolis; Clinton L. Childs, Pittsburg.

BUCKINGHAM—P. H. Gonzalez, Jeroz, Spain; Mackdowell Mason, Mexico; the Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, Concord, N. H.

MANHATTAN—J. A. Matthias, Cleveland; George F. Putnam, Boston.

PLAZA—E. C. Swift, Boston; Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.

NETHERLAND—M. M. Kimball, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—William Power, Quebec; S. B. Clement, Faribault, Wis.

IMPERIAL—F. B. Lincoln, Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Erie Railway, Elmira; Judge W. E. Hall, New Haven.

GRAND—George Fernald, Chicago; C. C. Gamewell, Pittsfield, Mass.

ALBEMARLE—James R. Bakewell, Pittsburg.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. Ross Robertson, M. P., Toronto; ex-Congressman M. T. Stevenson, Massachusetts; Senator W. B. Plunkett, Massachusetts; Stanley Washburn, Minneapolis; Senator N. W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

GILSEY—J. E. Miller, Pittsburg.

ASTOR—Asa W. La France, Elmira.

HOFFMAN—W. F. Mackey, Buffalo; Capt. A. Graves, Cape Town, South Africa; Curtiss Douglas, Albany; Basil Doerhoefer, Louisville, Ky.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Klein, E., Chicago, Ill.; clothing and shoes; Continental Hotel.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Lazarus, clothing; 121 Mercer Street; Belvedere House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. F. Eldredge, stationery; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Albert.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Cator, notions and furnishing goods; 621 Broadway.

Michaels Brothers, Athens, Ga.; S. Michaels, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; Mrs. C. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear; St. Cloud Hotel.

Church, A. M., Company, Troy, N. Y.; N. M. Hayner, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Sinclair House.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; C. H. Collins, dress goods and silks; Herald Square Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Alared, cloaks and suits; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Emerson & Adams, Bangor, Me.; C. C. Emerson, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; L. W. Long, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; Miss Connelly, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Normandie.

Stegmeier, W. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Stegmeier, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Marks Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; E. Marks, silks; Hoffman House.

Pleck H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; L. Black, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Swallow, laces and embroideries, Rossmore Hotel.

Jordan Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. Coleman, black goods; 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Williams & McNulty, Scraton, Penn.; J. S. McNulty, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Wile Brothers & Weil, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. Wile, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Printz, Biederman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Printz, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Gray, silks; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Wyckoff, A. B., Stroudsburg, Penn.; dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Pogue, H. & S., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Ganspohl, upholstery goods; Westminster Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. C. Stahl, crockery and glassware, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. C. Lane, ladies' hosiery and underwear, 480 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Dillenith, dress goods, 648 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Bergerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Beshtold, domestics, 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Iowa Bank President Found Drowned.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, April 11.—The body of Truman Harker, President of the First National Bank of Storm Lake, was found in about ten inches of water on the lake shore near that city about midnight. After the bank closed he took his gun and started duck hunting. Not returning at a late hour the family became anxious and searching parties were organized. There were no marks of any kind on the body and the gun had not been discharged. His accounts are in excellent shape. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

Easter Costume Showing.

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59 & 60TH STS

Easter Millinery Exhibit.

And Its Pre-Easter Sales.

High Class Neckwear for Spring and Easter.

Men's Neckwear, the latest importations of exclusive styles, in rich quality of silks, handsome colorings, priced at exclusive haberdashers' at $2; at 1.00

Men's Neckwear in the full shape, Imperials, English Squares, Puffs, Bat End and Graduated String Ties. We are showing over 200 new designs of fine quality silks and satins, including black and white. The large assortment of figures and stripes in the handsomest colorings and finest materials are demonstrations that there are none available elsewhere that can compare with them for the price, 50

Main Floor, 60th St. Section.

The Waists

We offer to-day

Ladies' Waists of ribbon and lace, satin ribbon, Point de Paris Lace Insertion, all new colors, 6.98

Ladies' Shirt Waists of Taffeta Silk, entire waist of fine tucks, new shaped collar and cuffs, fronts finished with tabs of silk, new pastel shades, white, light blue, bluet, violet, cerise, different shades of rose, turquoise, helio, gray and black, choice, 5.98

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Men's Fancy Shirts.

$1.00 Colored Shirts, with 2 Collars and 1 Pair of Cuffs, at 50c.

Just before the rise in the cotton market we purchased many cases of fancy shirtings, at a very low figure. Under our own supervision we have had them cut, and made into **Men's and Boys' Soft Negligee Shirts, with 2 Collars and 1 Pair of Detached Cuffs** to match. There are 25 of the latest Spring patterns in many colorings. Every shirt is well made; has pearl buttons, and will cost you $1.00 later in the season. They will be spread out on counters to-day; sizes 12 to 17½; your choice at 50

Men's and Boys' Soft Bosom **Shirts**, laundered neckband, wrist and separate link cuffs, beautiful assortment of patterns in Madras cloth; the quality and make are equal to the kind sold at $1; our special price, 79

Other styles up to 2.98

Main Floor, 60th St. Section.

Dress Fabrics.

The handsomest Washable Goods shown this year.

Silk Stripe Crepon, an entirely new fabric; its beauty lies in the fact that it is light weight and sheer, adapted for Summer costumes and waists. All the new Spring and Summer colors are displayed here, including the pastel shades. This is equal in every way to the French goods that are selling at $1.50 to $2.00, and in fact, these are more serviceable, as the colors are washable. Our special price, per yard, 29

Main Floor, Near Rotunda.

Grocery and Wine Dep'ts

Hams, finest sugar cured; none better at any price, only one to a customer; per lb., 11

Boneless Bacon, finest, only two strips to a customer, per lb., 10

Our Famous **Gauntlet Rye Whiskey**, per bottle, 42

Hunter Rye, bottle, 90

Canadian Club Whiskey, bottle, 1.07

Ground Floor, 59th St. Section.

PADEREWSKI

AND THE

PIANOLA

A tribute of admiration from the great Polish pianist.

"It is perfection," he says.

The skeptical are invited to read the letter printed below. It completes the chain of testimony of the most prominent pianists in the world, as to the extraordinary merit of the "Patent virtuoso."

Look at the names: Sauer, Rosenthal, De Pachmann, D'Albert, Moszkowski, and Paderewski have all written enthusiastic praise of the Twentieth Century Musical Wonder.

The Pianola is an instrument by means of which *any one* can play the piano.

It is making players of people who, lacking musical training, had never expected to experience the pleasure of producing music for themselves.

It is increasing the repertoire of amateur and professional pianists by making the entire literature of the piano instantly available without study and without practice.

The Pianola looks like a small cabinet. It has small felt-covered fingers that rest on the keys of the piano, and, operated by pneumatic power, strike the keys with a pliant, yielding, and remarkably sympathetic touch that is almost identical with that of the human fingers.

When not in use the Pianola may be easily rolled away from the piano and moved to another part of the room.

May be heard daily at our warerooms.

PRICE $250.

(The Pianola sold on the instalment plan if desired.)

Visitors welcome.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY,

18 West 23d Street, New York.

Private Car "Riva," March 24th, 1900,
En route to San Francisco.

To the Aeolian Company, New York:

Gentlemen—As an admirer of the Aeolian, the wonderful merits of which I have attested to in a former letter to you, I have now much pleasure in adding my tribute to your latest invention, the "Pianola," which I consider still more ingenious.

It is astonishing to see this little device at work executing the masterpieces of pianoforte literature with a dexterity, clearness, and velocity, which no player, however great, can approach.

Every one who wishes to hear absolutely faultless, free of any kind of nervousness, piano playing should buy a Pianola. IT IS PERFECTION.

Wishing you well deserved success, I am,

Yours very truly,

I. J. PADEREWSKI.

INTERNAL REVENUE SEIZURE.

Bartender Arrested with $10,000 Worth of Beer Stamps.

Thomas Blaney, a bartender employed in P. McCayley's saloon at Jay and Willoughby Streets, Brooklyn, who entered the Astor House with a big brown paper bundle yesterday, was arrested on suspicion by Internal Revenue Agent Thompson.

The bundle which Blaney carried was found to contain about $10,000 worth of beer stamps, for which the prisoner was unable to satisfactorily account. Blaney was taken before United States Commissioner Shields, who held him in $5,000 bail for examination on Friday. The charge against him is of having stolen Government beer stamps in his possession.

Within the past few months there were two mysterious robberies of beer stamps by which the Government lost $16,000. One of these thefts occurred while the stamps were in transit between the Treasury Department and the General Post Office in Washington, D. C., and the other between the Post Office and the Internal Revenue Office in Chicago. The stamps stolen in Washington were worth $10,000 and those in Chicago $6,000.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The recovery of the stolen stamps in the possession of Thomas Blaney, the bartender, is the result of some clever work by the officials of the internal revenue, in which Internal Revenue Inspector Moore at Brooklyn, Revenue Agent Thompson at New York, and Deputy Commissioner Williams at Washington figured. Blaney, who is recognized as a sort of a middleman in the transactions, called on a Brooklyn brewing firm recently and showed them a sheet of stamps, which, he declared, were counterfeit, and offered to sell them more in the event they wished to purchase them.

The brewing firm, whose name is withheld for prudential reasons, promptly notified the revenue officials of the offer, with the result that a hurried trip was made to Washington for the purpose of determining whether the sheet was actually a counterfeit. A close examination showed that the stamps were genuine, and a meeting was arranged with those who had them for sale for the purpose of arresting the persons who had them in possession contrary to law.

Body Washed Ashore.

The body of an unknown drowned man was found on Clam Cove Bar yesterday afternoon by Keeper Charles E. Wicks and Surfman Peterson of the Fire Island Life Saving Station. The body, which was badly decomposed, is about 5 feet 4 inches in height and weighs about 120 pounds, dressed in double-breasted coat and vest and trousers of dark material. Capt. Wicks says the body may possibly be that of Jesse Money, who mysteriously disappeared from Babylon some three months ago.

YOU DON'T WANT
to be fitted
TO CLOTHES,
but
WITH CLOTHES.

Therefore the tailor, and not the clothier, is the man to consult.

Among tailors we are sure we give more sterling values in material and workmanship than any other house in the country. The largest collection of high-class woolens for a selection.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.,
Sun Building, near Bridge.
Broadway, near 28th St.

"Cluett"
"PENASCO"
25c. each.

ARROW BRAND
"COLBERT"
2 for 25c.

Style of Collar the same but of different qualities.

Our fashion booklet, "Correct Attire for Men," sent to those who ask.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.
5 Union Square, West
New York City.

America's Largest CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.
CAREY & SIDES
56-58 4TH AVE.,
COR. NINTH ST.
MEN'S and BOYS'
CLOTHING
ON
CREDIT.
READY MADE AND TO ORDER.

To best demonstrate the advantages we give for your trade become acquainted with the values that others offer and then come to us and we will do better, besides giving you the privilege of OUR-NO-EXTRA-CHARGE CREDIT-SYSTEM. CASH or CREDIT our values never vary.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12, $15, to $25. TO ORDER, $10, $20, $25 and $30. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Men's Hats, Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40, $45 and $50. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
Write for terms and particulars.
OPEN EVENINGS THIS WEEK.

Can any Whiskey be Equal
To a reliable HAND MADE, SOUR MASH, viz.:
Old Crow Rye
We Challenge Comparison.
H.B.KIRK & CO.,
Sole Bottlers, New York.

Water Filters.
THE BEST KINDS
FOR SALE BY
LEWIS & CONGER
130 AND 132 WEST 42D ST.

METHODIST APPOINTMENTS

Assignments Made by New York East Conference Yesterday.

SESSIONS AT DANBURY ENDED

Complete List of New Pastors in the New York, New Haven, and Brooklyn Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., April 11.—The session of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church came to an end in this city to-day. The last business of the conference was the reading of the list of appointments, which follows:

NEW YORK DISTRICT.
Presiding Elder, Joseph H. Pullman.
CONNECTICUT.
Bantam Circuit, E. O. Tree.
Bethel, B. M. Adams.
Bridgeport, First Church, W. H. Kidd; Grace, M. O. Lepley.
Newfield, Samuel Gurney.
North Maine, L. M. Lounsbury.
Summerfield, C. E. Carpenter.
Washington Park, N. G. Cheney.
Cannon and South Wilton, E. F. Lounsbury.
Cornwall Bridge and Ellsworth, to be supplied.
Danbury, W. W. Wilson.
Darien, to be supplied.
Easton, to be supplied.
East Village and Zoar Bridge, R. W. Raymond.
Georgetown, C. S. Beach.
Greenwich, W. W. Gillies.
Litchfield, W. H. Wakeham.
Long Hill, C. S. Dikeman.
Mianus, W. E. Jeffries.
New Canaan, B. C. Pillsbury.
New Milford, R. S. Putney.
Nichols, G. W. Service.
North Wilton and Vista, to be supplied.
Norwalk, East Avenue, J. J. Foust.
Norwalk, H. B. Munson.
Rowayton, P. E. Wing.
South Norwalk, L. R. Streeter.
Redding, F. M. Moddy.
Ridgefield, G. C. Boswell.
Round Hill, H. O. Gilman.
Roxbury, to be supplied.
Saugatuck, James Robinson.
Sandy Hook, to be supplied.
Southport, F. P. Tower.
Springdale, Henry Roissy
Stamford, G. E. Strobridge.
Stamford Circuit, J. A. Trenmer.
Stepney, J. L. Rollins.
Stratford, W. H. F. Fleming.
West Goshen Circuit, to be supplied.
West Port, L. W. Homes.
West Redding, D. C. Yoder.
NEW YORK.
Mamaroneck, F. B. Upham.
Mount Vernon, Chester Hill, C. J. North; First Church, G. C. Peck; North, Robert Crook.
New Rochelle, First Church, W. H. Wardell; St. John's Church, S. O. Curtice.
New York City—Allen Street Memorial, B. F. Saxon; Beekman Hill, D. W. Couch; Bromdalo, W. H. McMaster; City Island, W. C. Wilson; Cornell Memorial, C. P. Tinker; East Chester, to be supplied; Eleventh Street, E. L. Fox; Forsyth Street, F. J. Shackleton; Grace, J. J. Moffitt; Italian Mission, F. A. Taglialatela; John Street, W. C. Blakeman; Olin, E. J. Richardson; Prospect Avenue, Nathan Hubbell; Second Street, A. C. Morehouse; Seventeenth Street, J. H. Fairchild; Seventh Street, J. R. Henry; Sixty-first Street, E. A. Dent; Thirty-seventh Street, E. C. Hoag; Trinity, W. A. Richards; Twenty-seventh Street, H. D. Weston; Westchester, W. G. Giffin; West Farms, to be supplied; Willett Street, W. C. Steele; Willis Avenue, W. H. Barton.
Port Chester—King Street, B. T. Abbott; Summerfield, W. T. Pray.
Pound Ridge Circuit, to be supplied.
Rye, Nelson Edwards.
NEW HAVEN DISTRICT.
Presiding Elder, John E. Adams.
Ansonia, Fred Saunders.
Ansonia Circuit, Swedish, G. A. Mystrom.
Bakersville, to be supplied.
Beacon Falls, Walter M. Tappan.
Bethlehem S. W. Towes.
Bloomfield, H. S. Carborough.
Bristol, A. H. Goodenough.
Cheshire, C. W. Lyon.
Clinton, J. F. Dunkerke.
Copper Hill, J. N. Crane.
Cromwell, to be supplied.
Derby G. M. Brown.
Durham, T. M. Laine.
East Berlin, H. Frank Rall.
Essex, A. P. Knell.
Forestville, J. T. Hamilton.
Great Hill, J. H. Knott.
Guilford and Madison, to be supplied.
Hamden Plains, G. C. Taylor.
Hartford—First Church, E. A. Blake; Park Street, W. N. Carr; South Park, E. S. Ferry; Swedish, F. E. Broman.
Higganum and West Haddam, A. S. Hagerty.
Kensington, A. A. Lathbury.
Meriden—First Church, J. W. Johnston; Trinity, W. E. Tuckey.
Middlebury, N. E. Care.
Middlefield, B. B. Brown.
Middletown—First Church, Herbert Welch.
South Farms, B. F. Meridith.
Milford, J. T. Langlois.
Naugatuck, J. W. Eggleston.
New Britain, J. W. Maynard.
New Haven—East Pearl Street, R. T. McNicholl; Epworth, F. W. Adams; First Church, G. S. Elbridge and W. D. Beach; Grace, A. J. Smith; Howard Avenue, H. E. Burnes; St. Andrew's, D. N. Griffin; Summerfield, W. H. Burgwin; Swedish, O. W. Johnson; Trinity, Levi Gilbert.
North Canton and Washington Hill, B. F. Gilman.
Plainville, H. C. Whitney.
Pleasant Valley, W. F. Sheldon.
Rocky Hill and West Rocky Hill, W. B. Pruner.
Seymour, E. C. Tollar.
Shelton, E. O. Tree.
Simsbury, J. P. Wagner and C. H. Buck.
South Britain and Southbury, O. J. Range.
Southington, W. M. Warden.
South Meriden, W. S. Manship.
Stony Creek, J. H. Wing.
Thomaston, C. M. Pegg.
Torrington, J. H. Bell.
Unionville, O. W. Snodgrass.
Wallingford, F. H. L. Hammond.
Waterbury—Chapel Street, W. W. Winans; First Church, F. W. Hannan; St. Paul's, E. D. Bassett.
Watertown, Z. B. Ford.
Waterville, H. D. Trinkhaus.
Westbrook and Saybrook, J. J. Lloyd.
West Granby, to be supplied.
West Harland and Colebrook River, to be supplied.
West Haven, W. S. Winans.
West Suffield, R. I. B. Illman.
Westville, Henry Blatz, Jr.
Wethersfield, to be supplied.
Windsor, A. C. Eggleston.
Windsor Locks, C. B. Pitblado.
Winsted, B. F. Kidder.
Woodbury, R. R. Reynolds.
Yalesville, Joseph Baird.
BROOKLYN NORTH DISTRICT.
James Montgomery, Presiding Elder.
Bayside, Alexander McNicholl. Bayville, G. H. Stephens.
Brooklyn—Andrews, F. G. Howell; Bushwick Avenue, W. A. Layton; Central, George Van Alstyne, to settle up affairs; De Kalb Avenue, J. B. Hamilton; Epworth, W. T. Schoonover; First Church, H. F. Kastendieck; Fleet Street, F. B. Stockdale; Knickerbocker Avenue, E. D. Face; North Fifth Street, Lemuel Richardson; Sands Street Memorial, Allan McRossie; Shaw Avenue, James H. Lockwood; Simpson, T. S. Henderson; St. John's, D. G. Downey; South Second Street, R. S. Partington; South Third Street, William Hamilton; Tabernacle, D. A. Jordan; Tompkins Avenue, W. W. T. Duncan; Union, W. H. Estes; Williams Avenue, George Adams; York Street, G. W. Simonson.
Calverton, G. C. Laine.
Central Islip, H. E. Marsland.
Cold Spring Harbor, H. O. Gilman.
Commack, Elwood, and King's Park, Julius Nelson.
Coram and Middle Island, to be supplied.
Corona, T. L. Poulson.
Cutchogue, J. A. Swann.
East Norwich, Robert Wasson.
Elmhurst, J. H. Brunges.
Farmingdale and Melville, E. K. Creed.
Flanders, J. F. Robertson.
Floral Park, David McMullen.
Flushing, A. R. Wyatt.
Glen Cove, William McNigholl.
Glendale, A. J. Pennoll.
Great Neck, H. Q. Judd.
Greenport, W. J. White.
Hauppauge, H. W. Taft.
Hicksville Circuit, S. A. Sands.
Hempstead, J. E. Holmes.
Hollis, William Fatherly.
Huntington, F. D. Walter.
Jamaica, L. E. Moore.
Lake Grove and St. James, E. P. Alvord.
Long Island City, Grace, J. Balfour Smith; Third Church, E. A. Barnes; Trinity, C. E. Bart.
Maspeth, J. L. Brooks.
Mattituck and Jamesport, to be supplied.
Middle Village, R. F. Shenn.
Morris Park, L. H. Caswell.
Northport, W. H. Lawrence.
Orient, F. L. Strickland.
Oyster Bay, W. J. Bowman.
Ozone Park, F. H. Sawyer.
Port Jefferson, H. K. Smith.
Port Washington, G. B. Dusinberre.
Riverhead, I. A. Marsland.
Roslyn and Searington, A. A. Clark.
Sea Cliff, G. W. Carter.
Setauket, Henry C. Millington.
Smithtown Circuit, W. E. Smith.
Southold, H. E. Hiler.
Stony Brook, W. M. Fanton.
Whitestone, G. W. Gray.
Woodbury and West Hillis, J. A. Churchill.
BROOKLYN SOUTH DISTRICT.
Presiding Elder, James Chadwick.
Amityville, First Church, H. L. Glover; Simpson, E. S. Wright.
Babylon, Frederick Stiehler.
Baldwins, G. L. Thompson.
Bayport, G. T. Freeman.
Bayshore, H. W. Byrnes.
Bellmore, E. J. Curtis.
Bellport, William Dalziel.
Blue Point, W. B. Mohrman.
Bridgehampton, T. L. Price.
Brooklyn, Bay Ridge, W. L. Davison; Benson Avenue and Bensonhurst, C. E. Benedict; Blythebourne and Morris Park, M. P. Griffin; Buffalo Avenue, S. H. Smith; Cropsey Avenue, J. H. Slater; Eighteenth Street, F. A Scofield; Embury Memorial, B. M. Tippie; Fenimore Street, C. A. Knesal; First Place, E. L. Thorpe; Flatlands, C. P. Corner; Fourth Avenue, R. W. Jones; Goodsell, R. F. Christopher; Grace, C. S. Wing; Gravesend, Rowland Hill; Hanson Place, C. L. Goodsell; Janes, C. F. Bartholomew; Lenox Road, J. H. Hand; New York Avenue, A. S. Kavanagh; Nostrand Avenue, J. H. Willey Ridley Memorial, E. H. Dutcher; Russell Place, C. S. Williams; St. Paul's, W. M. Stonehill; Sheepshead Bay, Henry Medd; Sixth Avenue, W. W. Bowdish; Summerfield, J. R. Thompson; Sumner Avenue, E. H. Beatty; Warren Street, A. W. Byrt, supply, and R. S. Povey; Wesley, Gustave Laass; Windsor Terrace, Alexander McLean.
Centre Moriches, J. C. Munson.
East Hampton, J. H. Leggett.
East Moriches, H. E. Burnes.
East Quogue, B. F. Reed.
Elmont, James Taylor.
Freeport, James A. MacMillan.
Good Ground, Jordan L. Thompson
Islip, Edward Cunningham.
Lawrence, James Coote.
Lynbrook, Frank Marsland.
Ocean Side, B. C. Miller, Jr.
Patchogue, John Rippere.
Rockville Centre, W. M. Hughes.
Sag Harbor, R. F. Norton.
Sayville, H. S. Still.
Seaford, Robert Reedy.
Southampton, W. E. Scofield.
Springfield, John Brien.
Valley Stream, R. S. Tillinghast.
West Hampton, B. A. Gillman.
West Hampton Beach, H. H. Dubois.
Woodmere, W. R. Sears.
Missions, Dover and Ansonia Circuit, G. A. Nystrom.
Arlington, N. J.; Olin Swanson.
Danish, Perth Amboy, N. J., Andrew Hansen.
Norwegian, Brooklyn, S. E. Simonson.
Swedish, Bridgeport, Conn., J. E. Hillberg.
Brooklyn—Bethany, H. W. Eklund; Elim, C. F. Thornblad; Emanuel, M. Eagles.
Hungarian and Jersey City, N. J., Benedict Wilson.
Stamford, Conn., Swedish, F. Soderman.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Western Lines Charged with Violating Passenger Rate Agreement.

The Western Passenger Association announces that it has obtained evidence of further violations of the Presidents' agreement for the maintenance of passenger rates. This time the trouble originates in Kansas City. The agent of the Chicago Great Western Road in that city has made a rate of $11 from Kansas City to Chicago on first-class business, the standard fare being $12.50. The excuse given by the agent is that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has been cutting rates, and that he was compelled to make a reduction in order to meet the cut of that road. The officials of the latter maintain that they have been strictly observing the agreement.

But this is not the only irregularity discovered, as it appears that some of the Western roads have devised a scheme for paying commissions by appointments at points where business is expected of local agents, who receive a percentage on gross sales of over $100, the commission being charged to the salary account.

It is also reported that certain lines have been offering rates to the Government for military transportation which are lower than the full tariff rates, minus the party rate and land-grant reductions. These offers are reported as being made by the larger lines, and as a result the "little roads," who came into the Presidents' agreement with the understanding that they were to receive a share of the business, want to break away, because they have not received any of the promised benefits.

The situation, thus far, promises to supply much work for the Presidents at their next meeting.

BUFFALO WANTS A NEW STATION.

Committee Calls on President Callaway of the New York Central.

A delegation of Buffalo citizens, headed by Mayor Diehl, called yesterday on President Callaway of the New York Central to urge the necessity of a new passenger station for the City of Buffalo. The committee argued that the present station was entirely inadequate to the needs of the city, being an old, dark structure, dirty and without any conveniences, and lacking in train sheds and other necessary adjuncts. The committee suggested the possibility of erecting a large union station by co-operation with other roads, and intimated that a site could be obtained on very liberal terms.

President Callaway expressed his willingness to assist the committee and told them to submit full plans to the Central's Board of Directors. This the committee agreed to do, and Mr. Callaway then said that he would request the engineers of his road also to prepare plans. The committee, which consisted of fifteen members, represented the Buffalo Council, the Board of Aldermen, the Pan-American Exposition, the Grade Crossing Commission, and other bodies.

Canadian Pacific's New Freight Rule.

Notice has been served on the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and the Oregon Navigation by the Canadian Pacific to the effect that all carload freight by the way of Rossland to Grand Forks must be prepaid, with an addition of 5 cents per 100 pounds transfer charges and 10 cents per 100 pounds for the United States convoy from Grand Forks to Nelson, Washington, as well as the actual and per diem expenses of the customs officer supervising transfers of shipments at Rossland. A copy of the invoice must accompany bills of lading. This action is due to a rule made by the United States Government prohibiting shipments from a point within the United States by the way of Canada to another United States point, except through British Columbia by the way of Rossland, Grand Forks, and Nelson, the transfers to be supervised and the cars sealed by a United States Inspector at Rossland.

Elected a Pennsylvania Director.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—At the semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day Lincoln Godfrey was elected a Director to succeed the late B. B. Comegys. Mr. Godfrey is Vice President of the Philadelphia National Bank, President of the Eddystone Print Works, and the head of William Simpson & Sons, dry goods house.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Brooks Locomotive Works has completed an order for eight new passenger and twelve new freight engines for the Lackawanna.

The Canadian Pacific will give a series of prizes for the Winnipeg End of the Century Exhibition in July.

If the argument of California shippers for the control of freight routing succeeds with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, railroads may abolish traveling freight agents.

Pittsburg lines report that they carry twenty trains of dressed beef weekly consigned to South Africa for the English Army.

A. A. Heard has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Lehigh Valley, with headquarters in this city, George R. Chesbrough succeeding him as Western Passenger Agent at Buffalo.

The immigrant bureau of the railroads in this city handled 681 immigrants last Saturday. The largest number handled in one day heretofore was 486.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Committee to Oppose Davis Salary School Bill Confirmed.

The Central Board of Education, at its meeting last evening, confirmed the appointment of the special committee to oppose the Davis Salary School measure.

A communication was read from the School Board of Queens, stating that the financial condition of its general fund was such as to compel a reduction in the salaries of all its teachers, and that some of these teachers contemplate resigning and others have resigned to take positions with higher salaries in the other boroughs. The Central Board was asked therefore to notify the several school boards and the Boards of School Superintendents that caution and care should be exercised in considering applications for nominations to positions in the teaching force in any of the boroughs of those Queens teachers who may resign or who have resigned, as such re-employment would tend "to disorganize and disintegrate the plan and system of continuous work in schools," and would operate also to the disadvantage of the schools of Queens Borough. The Central Board was asked also to give notice to the Boards of School Superintendents of all boroughs that no nominations or appointments of such teachers should be made until the resignations had been accepted by the Queens School Board. The communication was referred to a committee.

Boer Dispute at Sea Ends Seriously.

During the Oceanic's voyage two men in the steerage quarreled. One of them was Matthew O'Brien, a Swede named Albersen being his antagonist. The Boer war was the subject of dispute. O'Brien struck the Swede on the head with a plate, inflicting such a serious wound that the latter had to be placed in the ship's hospital, while O'Brien was put into irons and brought to port a prisoner.

SHORT CITY BILL HEARING

One Sponsor for Separate Department of Elections Measure.

Reasons Alleged Why the Mayor May Veto It—Would Give T. L. Hamilton Office.

A public hearing on Assemblyman Brennan's bill creating a separate department of elections took place before Mayor Van Wyck yesterday morning. Owing to an error in the office of the Clerk of the Assembly in sending to the Mayor one bill which was passed, and one which failed, both being certified as having passed, the Mayor really gave hearings on both measures.

"Both bills are before us certified as duly passed," said the Mayor. "Unofficially, we are informed that the first bill was not passed, but the second one was. I must act on both, however, and approve or veto them on their merits. I might add that this is not the only instance of this kind that has happened. We have had three or four bills sent here certified as passed which had not been passed by both branches of the Legislature.

"The second of these bills, which they say passed, is certified as having been mailed on March 29. It was registered in the Albany Post Office as mailed on April 3, and reached this office on April 4. One of these is the bill reported lost; instead of losing it they seem to have found an extra bill."

Ex-Assemblyman George L. Reed said the bill was one in the interest of good government, and should be passed. The Mayor inquired several times if anybody else wanted to be heard, but there was no response.

The bill which was actually adopted provides for the appointment by the Mayor of four election commissioners, two Republicans and two Democrats, one from each party from New York County and the others from Long Island. The selections are to be made from lists submitted by the political organizations. In the other measure it was provided that the Mayor's appointees should be first named by the Chairmen of the Republican and Democratic City Committees, respectively. The present Bureau of Elections is to be wiped out entirely, and the new commission will have the power to appoint its own employes; provided, however, that the patronage shall be equally distributed between the two parties.

It is generally believed that the Mayor will disapprove the bill. It has been agreed that the Republican organization of New York County will demand the appointment of Thomas L. Hamilton, who was for a few months a member of the Police Board, and was removed because he declined to vote for the involuntary retirement of Chief McCullagh and the promotion of Chief Devery. The appointment of Mr. Hamilton would, it is pointed out, be extremely distasteful to the Mayor, and rather than have a hand in elevating him it is said that the Mayor would veto the measure.

In case the bill receives the sanction of the Mayor, the Civil Service Reform Association will attempt to get the Governor to veto it, because, as George McAneny, Secretary of the Association, asserts, the bill violates the Civil Service laws.

CONTRACTORS AND LABOR LAW.

Board of Public Improvements Authorized to Investigate Violations.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday received from Corporation Counsel Whalen an opinion which authorizes it to give a hearing in the matter of the alleged violations of the labor law by William J. Moore and Patrick Reddy, sewer contractors. The Board decided to hold the hearing on Wednesday next.

The Corporation Counsel held that under the law the Board had the right to nullify any contract which, after investigation, was found to have been fulfilled in violation of the labor law. It is alleged that Contractors Moore and Reddy allowed their men to work over eight hours a day. Reports to this effect were filed with the Sewer Department by its inspectors.

The investigation by the Board will be long, as the contractors and men who worked for them will be called upon to testify. It will be the first investigation by the Board into the conduct of a contractor.

Mayor to Sign Drug Clerks' Bill.

Mayor Van Wyck gave a hearing yesterday afternoon on the Drug Clerks' bill, providing for twelve hours a day for drug clerks. As in the case of the Bureau of Elections bill, two bills were sent to the Mayor certified as passed. One put the enforcement of the law in the hands of the Factory Inspectors, the other in the hands of the local authorities. It was the latter bill which really passed. Edward Thimme, F. Doherr, John Gallagher, and Assemblyman Nelson Henry appeared for the regular bill. The Mayor intimated that he would sign the latter bill and veto the other.

Fire Department Needs Officers.

Fire Chief Croker said yesterday that the Fire Department is seriously handicapped owing to a shortage of officers for many companies. New companies, complete save for officers, cannot be placed in service until the new civil service list of firemen and engineers eligible for promotion to higher rank is ready.

DREAMER STABS AWAKENER.

Tailor Resents Loss of the Presidency with a Pair of Shears.

Harris Perner, a tailor, living at 11 Essex Street, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court, to await trial on a charge of felonious assault made by David Schonchusky, another tailor, living at 15 Essex Street. The fight which resulted in Perner's arrest took place in Cohen's sweatshop, at 205 Elm Street, where both men work.

Schonchusky arrived there, ready for work, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and found Perner sound asleep on a heap of half-finished garments.

"Vake up," he said, shaking him. "It is der dime to begin to der vork."

Perner sat up with a start, rubbing his eyes.

"Ach!" he shouted. "Why did you vake me? I vas chust dreaming that I was der President und vas elected on der Labor ticket."

Perner seized a twenty-two-pound goose and hurled it at his awakener.

Schonchusky dodged the goose and, seizing a fire shovel, rushed at Perner and struck him on the head. Perner picked up a long pair of shears and chased his opponent around the room, stabbing him in the back several times.

"I'll teach you to fool mit me," he shouted. "I might have been getting $50,000 in der year only for you."

Schonchusky escaped to the street and called a policeman. Perner, when taken to the Centre Street Police Court, admitted his guilt. As he was standing before the Magistrate, two lawyers, familiar figures in the Centre Street Police Court, stationed themselves on each side of the prisoner and began to take notes of his answers to the Magistrate's questions. Magistrate Flammer ordered the lawyers to leave the courtroom, saying that he intended to put a stop to the business of urging the prosecution of suits against the wishes of those interested.

BROOKLYN TEACHERS' BACK PAY.

Arrearages for Last Fall to be Paid in a Few Days.

The Brooklyn public school teachers will receive in a few days the arrearages due them for September, October, and November, 1899, under the Harrigan salary schedule, which was adopted by the Brooklyn School Board last July.

The right of the borough school boards to adopt new salary schedules last year with the moneys they had on hand, irrespective of the requirements of the Ahearn salary bill, was upheld by a decision of Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court. The arrearages due the teachers of Manhattan and the Bronx were paid under this court decision some months ago.

Secretary Brown of the Brooklyn School Board did not send all of his back pay rolls for September, October, and November to Auditor Cook of the Central Board of Education until March 22. In Manhattan and the Bronx Controller Coler set a number of experts in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts on the School Board's books, while in Brooklyn Secretary Brown has had to do all this work with his own force. The total of the arrearages is $206,000.

CRUSADE AGAINST SPITTING.

Two Commercial Travelers First Brooklyn Victims Captured.

The tobacco-chewing Brooklynite wore a hunted look yesterday. It was a day fraught with unhappiness for him, as it marked the beginning of the anti-expectorating crusade organized by Dr. Robert A. Black, head of the local Health Department. Dr. Black sent out all the policemen of the Sanitary Squad yesterday morning with instructions to arrest all persons they might observe spitting on the floors of public buildings, ferryboats, or street cars.

The crusade had hardly been entered upon before two arrests were made. The prisoners were Frank B. Woodwell, a commercial traveler, of 591 Jefferson Street, and Charles P. Bliss, also a commercial traveler, who lives at 731 Quincy Street. The men were arrested on a Putnam Avenue trolley car while they were on their way to business in Manhattan. The arrests were made by Policemen Higgins and Esop. The prisoners were charged with violating a sanitary ordinance.

The policemen boarded the car in a hunt for violators of the ordinance. After watching the male passengers narrowly for some time, they pounced upon Woodwell and Bliss and informed them that they were under arrest. The men were astonished and indignantly protested. The car was stopped, however, and the prisoners were removed to the Adams Street Police Court. There they declared that they were innocent of any intention to violate the ordinance. Magistrate Benner thought the case one for the Court of Special Sessions, and paroled both defendants on their own recognizance until to-day. The law gives the Justices of Sessions authority to fine violators of the ordinance as high as $250, the minimum penalty being a fine of $1.

While the two prisoners were waiting in court they amused themselves by making observations. "I've been taking observations," said Mr. Bliss to the reporters later, "and I have noticed that even the court officers pay no attention to this ordinance. It doesn't seem fair that we should be arrested, when the thing is being done every minute in this very court. Why don't some of these officers arrest themselves?"

Dr. Black told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night that he was determined that the anti-expectorating ordinance should be respected.

ARRESTED ON ELEVATED TRAIN.

The Grand Jury's Custodian Escapes Penalty for Expectorating.

Ambrose W. Clayton, custodian of the Grand Jury, living at 48 West Ninetieth Street, was arrested yesterday morning on a Third Avenue Elevated Railroad train, charged with violation of the section of the Sanitary Code which defines expectoration in public places as a nuisance. This is said to be the first arrest on this charge ever made in Manhattan, although copies of the ordinance making expectoration a punishable offense have been displayed in the elevated railroad trains for some time. The arrest was made on complaint of Samuel L. Wolfe, a lawyer, living at 125 East Seventy-third Street. Clayton was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court before Magistrate Flammer, who discharged him.

"The arrest took place in the jurisdiction of another police court," he said, "and I can't hold this prisoner."

Wolfe left court saying that he would press the matter in the Yorkville Police Court.

WANT A SIMPLER CREED.

Presbyterian Ministers Criticise the Church's Confession of Faith.

"The Presbyterian Church needs a new and simple creed. Though I am a conservative Presbyterian, I say that some of the items of the Confession of Faith, on which the Presbyterian Church stands, are dead."

This opinion was expressed yesterday by the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, pastor of the Lafayette Avenue (Brooklyn) Presbyterian Church. Dr. Gregg said that among the items which he particularly objected to were the doctrine of preterition and that of elect children. He believed, he said, in the salvation of all children.

The Rev. Dr. John F. Carson of the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, in discussing the subject, said:

"I accept the Confession as a system. I abhor some statements in the Confession. The doctrine of reprobation is not Scriptural, as I understand the Word. The implied teaching as to elect children is not only not Scriptural, but is not human. There are many other details that men do not accept. I would heartily welcome the formation of a brief working creed, which should contain a statement of the essential truths of Christianity. It seems to me that there are men in the Church to-day as competent to formulate its expression of faith as the men of 250 years ago were. Let their work stand and let the theologians of our day give us a new confession or creed which would express in living language the present faith of the Church."

ASK FOR A NEW CONFESSION.

Nassau Presbytery's Memorial to the General Assembly.

NORTHPORT, L. I., April 11.—The Presbytery of Nassau, at its Spring meeting at the Presbyterian Church here yesterday, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the prayer of the Presbytery of Nassau that the General Assembly formulate a short and simple creed that would unite, and not divide, and be acceptable to the Church.

The offering of this resolution by the Rev. G. O. Gray of Smithtown caused considerable discussion. Most of the pastors were in favor of the Presbytery urging the adoption of a more simple creed than the one now contained in the Westminster Confession; there were some who objected to the words "that would unite, and not divide."

Mr. Gray, in speaking in support of his resolution, said: "I cannot see where any objection can be made to the phrase 'that would unite and not divide.' Some things could be taken out of the Confession of Faith."

MR. COFFEY ESCAPES DAMAGES

Senator's Alleged Spoken Words Held to Furnish No Cause for Action.

Charles F. Schoepflin secured a verdict in November, 1896, for $6,500 in his suit brought in Buffalo against Senator Michael J. Coffey for both libel and slander. The words complained of which were alleged to have been spoken by Mr. Coffey to the manager at Albany of The Associated Press were a declaration that an indictment had been found against the plaintiff, then a member of the Legislature, by the Grand Jury in connection with an ice bill, and that these words were published in the New York daily newspapers on the following day.

The judgment was affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, which held that a good cause of action was stated within Section 254A of the Penal Code.

The Court of Appeals recently directed a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Judge Martin, that the mere speaking of words in the presence of a third person that are not actionable per se, and which at most would amount to mere slander, even if special damages were alleged, was not the proximate cause of an injury claimed to have been sustained by their subsequent publication in newspapers by such persons, when he who uttered them in no manner procured, requested, commanded or induced their printing; and he could not be made responsible therefor in an action for libel. A mere conjecture or suspicion that the defendant communicated slanderous statements to another for the purpose of their publication was held not to be enough to authorize the submission of the question as one of fact to a jury, since a mere scintilla of evidence is not sufficient.

To Confer with Rapid Transit Board.

The Rapid Transit Commission will hold a conference to-morrow afternoon, with a representative committee of residents of the district west of Central Park. It is understood that the committee will present a plea for the preservation of the Boulevard Parkway, which, it is alleged, will be endangered in the excavations for the subway. President Clark of the West End Association will head the committee. John C. Coleman and John McDonald of counsel to the association, will also attend.

MÖET AND CHANDON
"WHITE SEAL"
CHAMPAGNE

Absolute Facts that cannot be disputed.

FIRST. The house of MOËT and CHANDON was founded in 1743.

SECOND. The house of MOËT and CHANDON owns more vineyards than all of the following houses combined: Clicquot, Piper Heidsieck, Monopole, Ruinart, G. H. Mumm, Pommery, Roederer.

THIRD. The sales of MOËT and CHANDON throughout the world greatly exceed those of any other brand.

FOURTH. The wine shipped to the United States at the present time by the house of MOËT and CHANDON is of the celebrated vintage of 1893, of which they hold a sufficient reserve to insure its continuance for a considerable period.

FIFTH. MOËT and CHANDON Champagne has been served exclusively for a great many years at most of the prominent society functions.

SIXTH. After repeated sampling and careful comparison with all the other Champagnes by the ablest experts, MOËT and CHANDON has been pronounced, without question, far superior in quality to any of the other brands.

Tea Table Thoughts

There's no oven product—whether it be your own or the baker's—that's so surprisingly delightful as the new Veronese Biscuit. They add another pleasure to the gathering about the tea table. They've a flavor all their own. At your caterer's or grocer's. In large or small packages—a wonderful new package that keeps them fresh and crisp.

Veronese Biscuit

MILLER TRIAL POSTPONED.

Juror Stricken with Rheumatism—Judge Hears Two Motions.

On account of the illness of one of the jurors, W. H. Hollwedel, the trial of W. F. Miller on the charge of grand larceny was yesterday postponed until Monday. Hollwedel sent a certificate from Dr. Fairbanks of Brooklyn, stating that he was laid up with rheumatism, a disease to which he was subject about three times a year.

Rather, however, than waste a day, Justice Hurd heard a motion for the dismissal of the indictment on the ground that it is faulty and not specific, and a motion for an instruction to acquit on the ground that evidence introduced did not bear out the indictment. The inference drawn from the fact that both motions were heard with an empty jury box is that there will be practically only one side to the Miller case, and that will be the case for the people. Miller has no witnesses. Justice Hurd will render his decisions on the motions on Monday.

District Attorney Clarke is absolutely convinced of the justice of the case for the people. He said: "There never has been a case presented in a court of justice, and I do not say it excepting with the greatest sincerity, where the evidence has been so overwhelming."

Ex-District Attorney Ridgway and Mr. House hold that if Miller was guilty of anything he was, at the most, guilty of a mere breach of trust.

Mr. Clarke met this with the following statement:

"Take the man who is in the mines today, away beyond the Rockies, who put in his money—all these silent witnesses are before the court. Suppose that man came in here and said: 'See, I have been swindled. I make a complaint of larceny against that man.' The mere fact that Miller did not hold out any particular inducement to him, and make a false representation to him, does that frustrate the defendant's intention of taking his money by trick and device, intending to appropriate it to his own use?

"It seems to me there has been a fallacy running through my friends' conception of law on the other side."

CITY WINS IN DAMAGE SUIT.

Mrs. Norwood Fails to Secure Compensation for Injuries.

Mrs. Mary J. Norwood, proprietress of the Norwood Apartments, in Lenox Avenue, has been unsuccessful in her action against the city to recover $25,000 damages for personal injuries.

She alleged that in December, 1896, she fell from some temporary steps in front of 258 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Josephine Morgenthal owned the premises, and Henry N. Denton, a contractor, was remodeling them.

The case was on trial for three days before Justice O'Gorman.

The jury was out five minutes yesterday and brought in a verdict for the defendant.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

W. F. King Says a Deficit Was Incurred in Fighting Ramapo.

The directors of the Merchants' Association held their regular monthly meeting yesterday, and President William F. King made an address on the work of the Association in connection with legislation against the Ramapo water scheme. Mr. King said the Association was practically forced into taking the matter up through the earnest solicitations of taxpayers.

"Once having taken it up," said he, "there was nothing for us to do but follow the investigation to a conclusion. Not only were we practically pledged to it, but the developments were such as to cause considerable publicity. The abandonment of the work would have been construed by the public as an indication that the Association had either been bought off or that some of its members had entered into the water conspiracy. When it was found that it was going to take a great deal of money repeated appeals were made for a special fund with which to carry the work on. In response to these appeals the Association has received $8,400. The work thus far done has cost $18,303.66, leaving a deficit of $9,903.66.

"The deficiency is not an indebtedness of the Association itself. If it is not made up by public subscriptions, it will have to be borne by a few."

Mr. King also made an appeal for funds to print the report of the Association's Ramapo Committee, and to cover expenses of what legal action might be necessary.

The Board passed resolutions commending Gov. Roosevelt for his attitude on the Ramapo matter, declaring that further legislation was necessary, and expressing its intention to continue its work and to co-operate with the coming charter revision committee.

PIANOLA RECITAL

TO-DAY,
Thursday, April 12, at 3 P. M.
ADMISSION COMPLIMENTARY TO ALL.
SOLOISTS:
MR. HENRY SCHMIDT,
VIOLINIST;
MR. LEO SCHULZ,
VIOLONCELLIST.

The Pianola, that instrument by means of which any one can play the piano, receives the unqualified indorsement of Paderewski.

Come and hear it and learn for yourself what there is in the instrument to call forth such enthusiastic commendation from such a source.

To-day's recital completes the series of four Special Recitals which were arranged for Thursdays during Lent, the feature of these recitals being ensemble playing.

Ensemble playing is the most critical test to which the Pianola could be subjected.

These Special Recitals have thoroughly demonstrated that the Pianola is a true and artistic interpreter of the most difficult of pianoforte music.

Come and hear it and

THE Thompson COMPANY CLOTHIERS

245 Broadway,

Opposite City Hall Park,
Just South of Murray Street

FOR THE EASTER SUNDAY PARADE

You will want to wear proper clothes.

The really correct thing is, of course, the Prince Albert Frock Coat and Vest and light-ish striped Trousers.

No need having your clothes made to measure, if you will come to us.

We fit properly and save you all the annoyance of "tryons," and guard you from the extravagance of the really good custom tailors, or the "botchy" "bad fits" of the cheap ones.

Prince Albert Frock Coat and Vest, made from a beautiful soft black Vicuna-Thibet, superbly tailored with pure silk facings to button holes. $15.00

Three-buttoned cutaway frock Coat and Vest, made from the same fabric but lined throughout with pure silk $12.50

Trousers to match of same fabric, or trousers made from striped worsteds and Cassimere cloths . . . $4.00

Prince Albert Frock Coat and Vest made from imported undressed worsteds, (soft as a mouse's ear) in black and Oxford gray, lined throughout and faced to the buttonholes with richest silk merveilleux . . . $20.00

A specially selected range of fine trouserings in the proper stripes . . . $5.00

PLEASE NOTE

that we have single-breasted Sack Coats and Vests, (with choice of single or double-breasted vests) made from black Thibet and Clay weave worsted but plain satin lined, at $8.50

245 BROADWAY,

Opposite City Hall Park,
Just Below Murray Street.

THE Thompson COMPANY CLOTHIERS

HYOMEI

As a Cure
For Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption.

THE FIRST ONE
Ever endorsed by the regular medical profession.

THE ONLY ONE
Ever recognized by the United States Health Reports.

YOU BREATHE IT
And we refund the money if it fails to cure.

"Hyomei" is sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Complete Outfit, $1.00. Trial Outfit, 25c.

Five days' treatment free to all sufferers. THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

CARPET CLEANSING.

326 7th Av., Near 28th St.
Estb. 1863. Tel. 1132 38th St.
Send for Circular.

T. M. STEWART.

SENATE VOTES FOR A CABLE TO HAWAII

Appropriates $3,000,000 to Build a Government Line.

Navy Department to Superintend Construction—American Materials and Appliances to be Used.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—With little debate of importance the Senate to-day passed the Pacific Cable bill, a measure appropriating $3,000,000 for the construction of a cable line between San Francisco and Honolulu.

The bill provides that the work be done under the supervision of the Navy Department, which has made surveys and determined the practicability of the route. The Navy Department may use any of its ships that can be adapted to the task of laying the cable, and if it needs other ships, it may charter them. In addition to this, it provides that the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, if he finds it is not practicable to lay the cable by the force of his own department, may contract under specifications and due advertisement for the construction, laying, and equipment of the cable. All materials and appurtenances shall be of first-class quality.

Section 5 provides that the cable, wires, and other instruments, materials, appliances, and appurtenances necessary in the work of laying the cable shall be of American manufacture, provided the same can be procured at a cost not exceeding 12 per cent. above the prices for the same materials in foreign markets.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) explained that the bill provided only for the building of the cable from San Francisco to Honolulu. This, he said, would be in the nature of an experiment, and upon the result of it would depend in a measure the future course of the Government. It might be deemed desirable in the light of experience to start the Philippine cable from some point like Seattle, and proceed to Japan by the northern route.

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) moved to strike out Section 5 of the bill. "Why," he inquired, "should the Government consent to be taxed on its own business for the benefit of certain manufacturers? It's an absurdity. Even if you do rob the people by your taxes, you ought not to rob the Government."

Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) as a member of the Naval Committee, defended the bill in the report of which all the Democratic members of the committee had joined. While he was not, he said, a protectionist, or in favor of subsidies, he regarded the provision in Section 5 of this bill in the interest of the people, as it would be a "sort of nursing bottle" to the industries interested. He deemed it a desirable experiment in Government ownership and control, and expressed the opinion that it might prove a good thing for Alabama.

"Up to this date," said Mr. Pettus, "Alabama will not accept your bribe. I have seen one State near mine accept the sugar bottle, and I don't like it."

Mr. Tillman disclaimed any effort to bribe either Senator Pettus or the State of Alabama, but he was anxious to increase the struggling iron and steel industries of Alabama, and hoped to see the day when a Government armor-plate factory would be located in Alabama.

"Alabama is not struggling at all," retorted Mr. Pettus with spirit. "Alabama is master of the situation both as to iron and coal. But the great-grandchildren of the Senator [Tillman] will be here in the Senate before any Government armor plates are manufactured in Alabama. This thing is wrong, and Senators know it."

Mr. Pettus's amendment was defeated, 11 to 38, and the bill passed without division.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.,) did not make his promised speech yesterday on the Quay case. It is expected the speech will be delivered to-day.

The Senate yesterday passed the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill.

In the Senate yesterday public buildings were authorized and amounts appropriated for them as follows: Allentown, Penn., $153,000; Carthage, Mo., $112,000; Reno, Nevada, $70,000; Bluefield, West Va., $70,000; for an addition to the Hartford (Conn.) public building, $250,000.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Army—First Lieut. I. N. Lewis, Seventh Artillery, to be Captain; Second Lieut. S. F. Bottoms, Sixth Artillery, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. William K. McCue, First Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant in Marine Corps—John P. V. Gridley of Pennsylvania.

Postmasters—Robert J. Buck, Watertown, N. Y.; Frank S. Kenyon, Adams, N. Y.; Charles P. Parnes, Brighton, N. Y.

NAVY NEEDS MORE OFFICERS.

Secretary Long Urges Changes in Naval Academy Law.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Secretary of the Navy has written a letter to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, urging such changes in the laws relating to appointment to the Naval Academy as will fill the vacancies in the line of the navy and also calling attention to the necessity for immediately enacting such laws as will substantially increase the authorized quota.

The Secretary says the department finds that it is absolutely unable to commission another warship "without reducing in some other particular our already meagre coast defense." "Congress has from time to time," the Secretary says, in another connection, "authorized the construction of powerful vessels for our naval defense, and at the present time four of these are about ready for active service. The Kearsarge has been recently commissioned, the Kentucky should be commissioned about May 15, the Alabama should be ready by July 1, and the Wisconsin within a few weeks thereafter. In order that these resources may be availed of, and in order that they may not deteriorate, and that part of their value may not be lost to the country, they should be put in full commission with an adequate number of officers and men. Indeed, in these vessels we have gained nothing for the naval defense of the country unless we have the means to man and fight them."

He adds that the Kearsarge is at present very greatly underofficered, having only twenty-three officers, whereas the British warship Majestic has seventy. The Secretary also takes occasion to contradict the impression that the scarcity of officers for sea duty is due to their unnecessary employment on shore. He says: "The officers of our navy who are being kept on shore duty to-day are few in number, and are devoted almost exclusively to duties which add directly to the efficiency of the fleet through the excellence of the product which they give us and the benefit of the training which the officers themselves get."

In conclusion, the Secretary says that the conditions set forth are growing more and more exigent every month. "The department," he adds, "warns your committee and begs you to communicate its warning to Congress, that it has no means to correct these conditions, and that it looks to Congress for relief."

THE NICARAGUAN EXPEDITION.

Apparently Directed Against Colombia, and Not Costa Rica.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—In regard to the revolutionary expedition, under command of Gen. Herrarra, which issued from Nicaragua, sailed down the western coast of Costa Rica, and landed at David, a point on the Pacific side of the strip of Colombian territory which forms the Isthmus of Panama, both Señor Calderon, the Colombian Minister, and Señor Calvo, the Costa Rican Minister, agree that the movement was not made as a means of attacking Costa Rica on the south, as was assumed, but rather that the invasion is directed against Colombia.

The fact that the invading band sailed down to David in a boat loaned by the Government of Nicaragua, the Momotombo, is regarded as significant, particularly as the boat was returned to that Government after the landing of the expedition. Señor Calderon has heard nothing of the invaders since their appearance on Colombian soil, but believes that they contemplate the acquirement of the entire isthmus.

Gen. Herrarra, the leader of the invading force, Señor Calderon says, was formerly a musician in one of Colombia's military bands. He left that country for Venezuela, and afterward went to Nicaragua, where his rise in military affairs has been very rapid.

One of Hobson's Men Advanced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Osborn Deignan, now serving on the Marietta, has been appointed Acting Boatswain in the navy. Deignan was the youngest member of the famous crew of seven which entered Santiago Harbor on the Merrimac. He was also one of the best educated, and shortly after Hobson's exploit some officials interested themselves in Deignan and proposed to prepare him for Annapolis. Deignan decided, however, that his education was not sufficient and preferred to continue as a sailor.

The Philadelphia at Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Word was received at the Navy Department to-day of the arrival of Admiral Kauts's flagship Philadelphia at San Juan del Sur this morning, where she was ordered from San Francisco for the protection of American interests, said to be endangered by political uprisings in Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following named officers, members of the board of officers appointed March 27, will proceed to their stations as designated opposite their respective names: Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, to New York City; Lieut. Col. Charles R. Barnett, Deputy Quartermaster General, to Jeffersonville, Ind.

Capt. Edgar S. Walker, Eighth Infantry, will proceed to Seattle and report to the commanding General, Department of Alaska, for duty as Chief Commissary of that department and as Depot Commissary at St. Michaels, Alaska.

First Lieut. John L. Hayden, First Artillery, will report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for conference pertaining to the construction of public buildings at Tybee Island, Ga.

Major William H. Miller, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed to Quemados, Cuba, and report to the Commanding General, Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio, for duty as Chief Quartermaster of that department.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Chicago and the Montgomery have arrived at Maranham.

The Alliance is at Jamaica.

The Scorpion has sailed from Colon for Caledonia and Cartagena.

The Adams has reached Santa Monica.

The Monongahela is at Charleston.

The tug Standish, with the Newport in tow, has sailed from Norfolk bound for Annapolis.

The Marcellus has sailed from Norfolk for Key West.

Repairs have been ordered to the training ship Essex, which it is estimated will be completed in about twenty days.

FRANCHISE TAX PROTEST.

Brooklyn Gas Companies Present Their Objections at Albany.

ALBANY, April 11.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners to-day heard further protests from corporations against the assessed valuations of franchises fixed by the board for the purposes of taxation under the franchise tax law.

William N. Dykman of the firm of Bergen & Dykman of New York City, who appeared for several corporations, was first heard on behalf of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, whose franchises have been assessed at $9,500,000. He contended that the company's franchises should not be worth more than the right of way across private property, and held that the value of property of the company is $4,386,500. He asked for a reduction of 70 per cent. on that amount, based on the valuation of Brooklyn property.

Mr. Dykman argued that the valuation of franchises should not be determined by the amount of the gross earnings of a company. The question, he declared, is what streets do they occupy and what is the value of the right of way. He maintained that the earning power of gas companies is an element which should not enter into consideration in the fixing of franchise valuations in Brooklyn.

The Jamaica Gas Company, the Flatbush Company, the Newtown Gas Company, the Woodhaven Gaslight Company, and the Richmond Hill Gas Company were also represented by Mr. Dykman. No objection was made to the assessments on the Newtown, Woodhaven and Richmond Hill Companies, which are $262,100, $40,500, and $41,500, respectively, but Mr. Dykman protested against the assessment of $87,000 on the Jamaica Company and $324,500 on the Flatbush Company. The former's assessment of $3,000 per mile and the latter's of $2,000 per mile, he claimed, was unproportionate with the valuations fixed upon the other three companies, which were assessed at the rate of about $500.

He asked that the assessments on the first-named companies be reduced to a basis of the three last named. It was impossible, he said, to justify so great a difference in the assessments in companies simularly situated.

Consolidated Gas Hearing Tuesday.

ALBANY, April 11.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners will give a hearing on Tuesday next to the attorneys for the Consolidated Gas Company of New York City and a few representatives of other New York City companies. They will also give a hearing the same day to representatives of corporations of the City of Auburn.

Hearing on Anti-Trading Stamp Bill.

ALBANY, April 11.—Gov. Roosevelt gave a hearing to-day on the O'Connell bill prohibiting the use of trading stamps. Large delegations of merchants appeared for and against the bill. Briefs on the constitutionality of the measure will be submitted by the counsel for and against it. The Governor will give a hearing on the Malby Racquette River bill on April 19.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, April 11.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day signed the following bills:

Senator HIGGINS—Appropriating $39,000 for expenses incurred in the prosecution of the violators of the election law in the metropolitan election district; the Gardiner investigation, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit investigation.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE—Appropriating $1,000,000 for improvements at the State hospitals for the insane.

Mr. ALLDS—Placing the management of the Eastern New York Reformatory in the hands of the Superintendent of State Prisons and making an appropriation.

Mr. COOLEY—To change the name of Westchester Firemen's Association of New York City.

Mr. FALLOWS—Fixing the salaries of confidential clerks to the Justices of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District, Kings County, at $2,000.

Mr. KNIPP—Appropriating $468,000 for the New York State Reformatory at Elmira.

Senator STRANAHAN—Amending the liquor tax law by making more stringent the penalties prescribed for evasions of the law.

Suit Against J. L. McLean & Co.

A communication in reference to the suit brought by A. A. Wheeler of Worcester, Mass., against his brokers, J. L. McLean & Co., to recover $6,500, (an amount which he claims to have lost in speculating through McLean & Co. in Third Avenue Railroad stock,) has been received at this office from J. L. McLean. Mr. Wheeler, he says, sold forty shares of Third Avenue "short" through their Worcester office, and as the market was a rising one, lost money on the venture, but failed to put up sufficient "margin" to protect the brokers, who then sued him to recover the sum he had caused them to lose. Mr. McLean says that he cannot understand why Mr. Wheeler is now in turn suing J. L. McLean & Co. for $6,500, as the total amount involved was only about $250.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Jealous Lover Kills His Sweetheart and Ends His Own Life.

Fannie Greenbaum, a servant employed in the family of Isaac Goldstein of 409 East Sixth Street, was shot and killed yesterday afternoon by Frederick Shore, a salesman, who, after killing the woman, shot himself in the head and died last evening at Bellevue Hospital.

Shore, who was on intimate terms with Miss Greenbaum, called to see her, and after some conversation a quarrel arose. The woman started to leave the room when Shore drew a revolver and fired three shots at her, all of them taking effect. Shore then turned the weapon on himself, but the cartridges missed fire. He walked into the front parlor, where he started a music box while he calmly reloaded his revolver. When the music ceased he placed the revolver to his head and sent a bullet into his brain.

The quarrel which resulted in the murder and suicide is said to have been caused by Shore's intense jealousy of Miss Greenbaum.

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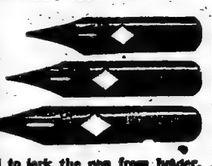

Insert a pencil to jerk the pen from holder. Prevents ink flowing back and soiling fingers. Samples on receipt of return postage. Ask for 37

SPENCERIAN PEN CO., New York, N. Y.

FOR A WIFE'S AFFECTIONS

Martin Zehden Sues Walter C. Birnstiel for $20,000.

SOME ELEMENTS OF MYSTERY

Birnstiel's Night In Jail—His Wife Takes Part Against Him—Street Car Encounter.

A wife seeking satisfaction for her husband's alleged desertion and a husband seeking revenge for the alleged alienation of his wife's affections caused Walter C. Birnstiel to spend a night in the Ludlow Street Jail. Martin Zehden was the complainant in the case. He is suing Birnstiel for $20,000 damages because, he asserts, Birnstiel caused his wife to leave him.

Details concerning the persons in the case are not yet disclosed. The only lawyer so far in the affair is Felix H. Levy, who represents Mr. Zehden. He declined to say anything further than that they were all wealthy people. None of their names appear in the City Directory.

The events which led up to the arrest occurred on shipboard and in Germany.

Birnstiel would not have been arrested if it had not been for his wife, who is now in Hamburg. She wrote to Zehden that her husband would arrive here on a Hamburg-American Line steamship, due April 3. When Zehden obtained this information he went into the Supreme Court and obtained an order of arrest against Birnstiel. This warrant was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Ahearn, who waited until Birnstiel was comfortably located on this side of the North River. Then, accompanied by Mr. Zehden, he went to Birnstiel's business address in West Street. Where this place is the Deputy Sheriff will not say, further than that it is a commission house.

When Ahearn and the complainant arrived at Birnstiel's place of business and made known their errand, he at once showed fight, and proposed to resist the warrant of arrest. Ahearn returned to the Sheriff's office for reinforcements, and obtaining the aid of another deputy returned to West Street.

Still objecting, Birnstiel was placed on a surface car and started across town to the jail. Mr. Zehden was a witness to all this and got on the car with the others. Then came a scene which startled the other passengers on the car.

Mr. Zehden, it is stated, took considerable pains to reproach Birnstiel, and the prisoner resented it. As a result at least a dozen times on the way to the jail the deputies had to hold both plaintiff and defendant in order to prevent an encounter.

At the jail Mr. Birnstiel was ready to give the $2,500 bail required for his release. He offered two certified checks for the amount. At once Mr. Zehden said: "Do not take them. Keep him in jail one night, at least; that is what I want. I want some satisfaction."

As it was too late for the authorities to confirm the certification on the checks Birnstiel was compelled to remain in jail until morning, when he gave cash bail and was released.

In his affidavit Zehden says that he met and married his wife in Berlin in 1889. They lived happily together for several years. They came to the United States in 1894. In 1898 Mrs. Zehden went to Berlin to visit her mother. She returned on the Fuerst Bismarck in November of that year. Zehden met her at the pier, where she introduced him to Birnstiel, who was a fellow-passenger. She said that Birnstiel had been very kind to her on the voyage.

From that time on, according to the affidavit, a peculiar state of affairs existed. Wherever the Zehdens went they were sure to meet Birnstiel. Finally Zehden took his wife back to Germany, and left her with her mother while he made a tour of the Continent. At the end of three months he wanted her to return to the United States, but she declined. He came over alone. Last November he wrote, the affidavit says, to his wife's aunt, Mrs. Leo Loewenstein, of Hamburg, asking about his wife. He received an answer saying that Mrs. Zehden had said that she no longer cared for her husband.

All this time Birnstiel, it is alleged, was in Europe with Mrs. Zehden. Birnstiel had a wife living in Germany who had begun divorce proceedings against him on account of his alleged intimacy with Mrs. Zehden. Through her agency, as stated, Zehden was informed when Birnstiel started to return to New York.

Mr. Birnstiel would say nothing about the case when he was arrested further than to declare that his arrest was "an outrage," and that he would "get even."

HANOVER NATIONAL'S INCREASE.

Capital of $1,000,000 to be Tripled and the Surplus Raised.

The Directors of the Hanover National Bank met Tuesday and voted unanimously to increase the capital stock of the company from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, and the surplus from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Twenty thousand shares of new stock will be offered to the present shareholders, in proportion to their holdings, at 200. The $4,000,000 thus obtained will be used to provide for the increases of capital and surplus. This will give the bank about $8,000,000 in assets, and as the shareholders are liable under the law for double the par value of their holdings, the depositors will thus have $3,000,000 of security besides the assets, or $11,000,000 in all. This will place the Hanover Bank as third in the list of the National banks of this city, in point of strength, only the National City Bank and the National Bank of Commerce exceeding it.

Holders of two-thirds of the stock have already informally approved the plan. The meeting of the stockholders to vote on it will take place May 14. The Directors have decided on this step because of the remarkable growth and prosperity of the institution under President James T. Woodward. Its deposits were about $45,000,000, and its loans about $37,000,000 last Saturday. The Directors of the bank are: Vernon H. Brown, S. W. Fay, William Rockefeller, Elijah P. Smith, Lucius Moore, Martin S. Fechheimer, Hudson Hoagland, Isidor Straus, James Stillman, William Barbour, and James Henry Smith. The stock of the bank is quoted at about 700.

SCHOOLBOYS TO KRUEGER.

Messenger 1,534 Gets an Enthusiastic Farewell on His Way to Pretoria.

James Francis Smith, American District Messenger Boy No. 1,534, started yesterday on his journey to the Transvaal, bearing to President Krüger a message from 28,854 American schoolboys. As he boarded the steamship St. Louis at the American Line pier he was surrounded by a large crowd, among them being 132 Philadelphia schoolboys, a delegation from the New York schools, and 70 messenger boys. Young Smith was decked out in a new uniform, and carried the message of sympathy in a box suspended over his shoulder by a leather strap.

Many of the schoolboys accompanied the St. Louis down the bay on board the tug Baltic, which was gayly decorated, and carried a streamer upon which was written in large letters: "From Philadelphia to Pretoria."

Prominent Arrivals on the Oceanic.

An unusually large number of passengers came in yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Oceanic. Among them were Major J. Eustace Jameson, M. P., who is prominently known among English yachtsmen; Phya Prasiddhi, Siamese Minister to Great Britain, and ex-Senator Fassett, who has been visiting the gold and silver mines of Korea.

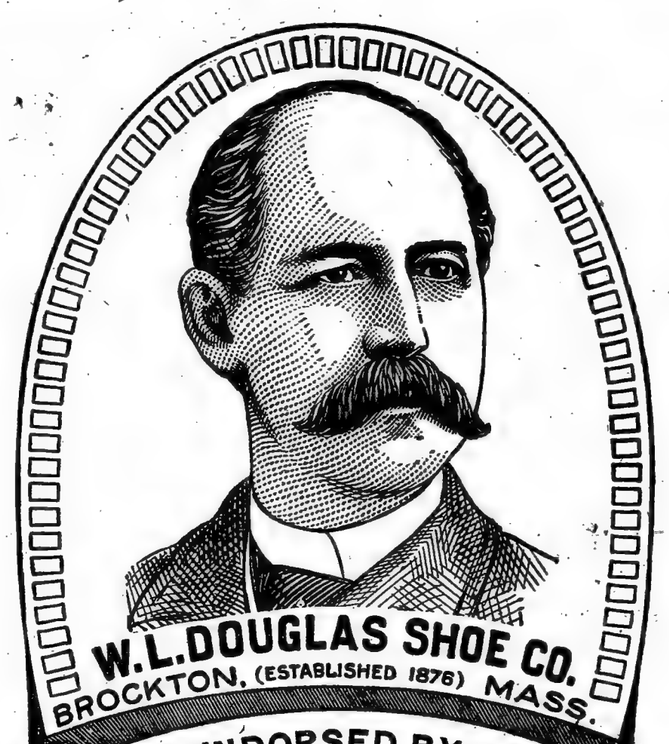

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I have worn the Douglas $3.50 Shoe for a number of years, and consider it the most satisfactory shoe I ever wore—equal in every respect to any $5.00 shoe on the market.

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Yours very respectfully,
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Box Calf, Lace.	Willow Calf double sole.
French Enamel, Lace.	Willow Calf, single sole.
French Patent Calf, Button and Lace.	Russia Calf, double sole.
French Patent Calf, Full Dress, Cloth Top, Congress.	Russia Calf, Blucher.
Black and Colored Vici Kid, Lace.	French Patent Calf, single sole.
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Russia Calf, Lace.	Black Vici Kid single sole.

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FACTORY BROCKTON, MASS.

DISPLAY OF EASTER FLOWERS.

American Institute's Annual Show at the Berkeley Lyceum.

The Easter Flower Show under the auspices of the American Institute of the City of New York was held yesterday at the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 and 21 West Forty-fourth Street. One of the most interesting of the exhibits was the collection of flowers and vegetables offered by G. N. Hay of Stamford, Conn. His cauliflowers and tomatoes, raised under glass, and six different species of carnations attracted especial attention.

H. H. Siebrecht had on display a fine specimen of the Planta genista, the flower from which the Plantagenets of England took their name. It was brought to this country by the first settlers of Salem, Mass., in memory of their political allegiance to the Plantagenets.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute met during the afternoon and discussed "Easter Flowers." Mr. Britton of the New York Botanical Gardens advocated the organization of a horticultural society to combine the horticultural interests of the American Institute and the New York Botanical Gardens.

New Yorkers to Visit the Pope.

Among the passengers who sailed on the St. Louis yesterday was a party, the chief object of whose trip abroad is to visit the Pope. It consisted of John D. Crimmins and his two daughters, Justices Morgan J. O'Brien and George C. Barrett, Miss Catherine McCann, and Miss Smyth. They will go first to Paris, and thence to Naples, where Archbishop Corrigan will join them.

London Chamber of Commerce Dinner.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has received a reply to the letter it recently sent to the London Chamber of Commerce in which it asked that the banquet to which the latter body invited it be postponed till next Spring or Summer because of the war clouds now existing. The London Chamber of Commerce acquiesces in this arrangement.

HENDERSON'S DEATH ACCIDENTAL.

Dr. Roache So Reported On His Return from Florida.

Dr. James A. Roache of 312 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, son-in-law of ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, returned home from Florida on Tuesday night.

When questioned yesterday about the death of William Henderson, the Brooklyn manufacturer, which occurred at Thomas F. Nevins's Hotel, Merritt Island, Florida, Dr. Roache said that Mr. Henderson's death was due to natural causes, and that the wounds on his head were caused by his falling against a sharp, projecting hinge of a door while going in the night from one room to another.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THE APOSTASY OF SEWALL.

It has long been understood that Mr. ARTHUR SEWALL of Maine has no desire to see his name on the ticket with BRYAN again this year, but his recent utterances make it evident that he could not even if he would be the Bryanite candidate for the Vice Presidency. Mr. SEWALL is a frank expansionist of an advanced type. Mr. BRYAN preaches the doctrine that we must drop everything we have outside and run—run home and stay there. The two policies are incompatible, the two men cannot be yoked together.

Mr. SEWALL is a builder and owner of ships. He naturally spends a good deal of time in thinking about the shipping industry. He believes in subsidies. Somebody has told him that it is the purpose of the Hanna-Payne Shipping bill to "restore the Stars and Stripes to their old place on the commercial seas," and evidently without taking the trouble to examine the measure carefully enough to detect its real aims, he writes in support of it in the current number of Harper's Weekly. What he has to say about the bounty bill is of small interest, as he supports it by arguments wholly irrelevant to its peculiar provisions. Mr. SEWALL speaks for the entire merchant marine of the United States. The Hanna-Payne bill is not in the interest of the American shipping trade. It is not in the interest of a favored class. It is a bill carefully designed to put a great deal of money in the pockets of a few individuals, with proper safeguards to prevent overflow into unauthorized pockets. We may therefore dismiss his subsidy argument as having been made under a misapprehension. The utterances that sever him completely from the Bryanites are of much greater interest. We quote his views of the recently revealed tendencies of our National progress:

> In the grand vista opened up by this country's expanding importance among the nations of the world there are plainly visible two features of vital concern to the people; first, the finger of destiny pointing to the parting of the ways between isolation from the affairs of the foreign world and a participation in the councils of the great human family; second, the necessity for the restoration of the United States to the proud position once occupied as a leading maritime power. The two are so closely intertwined as to be inseparable. Expansion in territory means increased opportunities for the use of American capital in the direction of maritime commercial expansion. * * * Our destiny leads us unerringly on to the two great fields of expansion, territorial and maritime, and this destiny should be heartily welcomed by every patriotic American as the true pathway to National and commercial progress.

The attentive reader will at once perceive that Mr. SEWALL wishes to do business. The desire to do business is the dominant principle of his politics. That instantly cuts him off from association with W. J. BRYAN. The aim of the Bryan policy is to put a stop to business and shut up the shop so that the owner can go out on the street corner and discuss with his fellow-citizens the rapacious habits of the trust octopus and the woeful backache of the bearers of the celebrated cross of gold.

If Mr. SEWALL believed in the principles of Bryanism four years ago, then he is a rank apostate now. If he believed then what he says now, he was a sinful dissembler when he ran on the ticket with the Nebraskan.

TUNNELS AND THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

Both branches of the Municipal Assembly on Wednesday protested, in the name of home rule, against the bill before the Mayor extending the powers of the Commissioners of Rapid Transit to all the boroughs, and thereby preventing the Assembly from obstructing the progress of intramural communication. The particular grievance of the Municipal Assemblymen is that, if this bill is enacted, they will not be able to get their official fingers in the construction of tunnels which are to carry roads under the East River. A Councilman and an Alderman called upon the Mayor to object to a harmless necessary measure to allow the contractor for a tunnel to make a deposit in cash instead of giving a continuing bond. Councilman CASSIDY objected to the measure upon the general principle that all tunnels and railroads should be built directly by the city, "under the direction of the municipal authorities," meaning, in part, CASSIDY, and Alderman BRIDGES on the ground that the object of the Commissioners was to let the Long Island Railroad Company "run the tunnel."

The Mayor has already indicated his own opinion that a fifteen-million dollar bridge is preferable, as a means of communication, to a two-million-dollar tunnel, and has shown the Controller some temper and some rudeness in behalf of that proposition. But we can scarcely believe that the Mayor is prepared to go the length of CASSIDY and BRIDGES. The position of CASSIDY is perfectly explicable. The construction of a public work "under the direction of the municipal authorities" would imply that he would get what he would doubtless describe as his "whack" out of it at every stage, first for granting the authorization and then in finding jobs for useful constituents during construction. The Third Avenue improvement was a model arrangement from the Cassidy point of view. That it bankrupted the corporation which submitted to municipal blackmail is a detail with which he is not concerned.

It may be pointed out that CASSIDY and what he implies furnish the reason why, when the city has an important piece of work on hand, it is absolutely necessary to intrust it to an unofficial commission of reputable citizens. That used to be the case with the old Common Council, before its powers were cut down. If any municipal improvement had to be done, we had to go to Albany and get a special commission to do it. It was perfectly certain that a new Common Council would abuse its powers just as the old one had done, and that the only way to prevent the abuse was to withhold the power. In spite of which the framers of the charter of the greater city proceeded to tumble into the same old pit from which we had extricated ourselves only by cutting down to nothing the powers of the local Legislature. It was certain that there was no way of keeping Bridgeses and Cassidys out of any local Legislature that might be devised, and that once in, they would proceed to act according to their natures.

The most necessary work of the commission to revise the charter is the abolition of the Municipal Assembly, the uselessness and danger of which had been demonstrated before it was created, and have since been abundantly demonstrated over again.

INTERNATIONAL BAD MANNERS.

Our neighbor The Herald fears that if the war in South Africa is prolonged we may see "a growing pro-Boer agitation and a spreading of pro-Boer sentiment in the United States, if Messrs. MCKINLEY and BRYAN are to be the regular and only candidates." The Herald sees in this tendency a latent mischief which it deplores, the mischief, that is, of ignorant and foolish demands for intervention in the war:

> At present such mischief would seem to be chimerical, for Mr. MCKINLEY'S Administration is firmly opposed to any sort of interference, and while there is much sympathy for the struggling Boer republicans, sentiment is strongly on the side of England, not alone out of gratitude for her friendship during the Spanish war, but also because the American people realize that interference might lead to a war that would set back the hands of Anglo-Saxon progress a century and involve the peace of the world.

The thought in the mind of our contemporary is that if DEWEY should be a candidate he would be likely to declare his position in a way that would "doom the pro-Boer agitation to failure and insure peace for the next four years."

We do not think peace will be broken by our intervention in South Africa. Nor do we fear that a pro-Boer agitation as a part of the campaign tactics of W. J. BRYAN will be anywhere mistaken for a manifestation of the sentiment of the American people. The enlightened nations of Europe when once in four years they observe a part of our people dancing and gesticulating in apparent madness around some question of foreign politics with which we have no concern and uttering insults mingled with incitements to violence against friendly powers, having learned our ways, no longer interpellate the State Department, but smile and pass the matter by as one of the usual phenomena of a Presidential election in the United States of America. Long before the campaign is at its height of passion and oratory President KRUEGER even, in his remote republic, will also have learned our way, insomuch that the Bryan platform will buoy him up with no false hopes, especially if his correspondents here tell him the truth about the prospects of the election.

There has been more probability of mischief in the pro-Boer demonstrations of the last few months, when the excuse of politics could not be made. Nevertheless, the business has fallen quite flat. AGUINALDO got far more encouragement from the anti-imperialists than KRUEGER has ever had from our pro-Boers. It is not the danger of the Administration yielding to a wild cry for intervention that constitutes the objection to these demonstrations and messages of sympathy, it is their indecency and bad manners in the international sense. Both the nations now unfortunately at war in South Africa are friendly to us. That is, our Government is friendly to them and they to it, and it is our Government alone that has relations to them and their rulers. In their private capacity, even when assembled in a hall, the American people have no foreign relations. It is an impropriety for any of them to assume to have any.

When Americans say to one of the powers now at war that they earnestly hope it will whip the other they give offense to that other. It is not a thing of which a Government can take cognizance, but so far as individual Englishmen notice the pro-Boer business at all they set it down as an evidence of bad breeding and unfriendliness.

There are many reasons why we should not give our friends occasion to think so ill of us. Americans were much incensed during the Spanish war at the bitter comments of the French and German press, and at their uncivil treatment of American visitors to their cities. The resentments thus provoked have not been altogether allayed by the lapse of time, and they do visible harm. No doubt English expressions of sympathy with us gave equal offense in Spain, although there was little or no bitterness in the tone exhibited by the English newspapers. They argued the matter, just as American newspapers have argued the matter of the present Boer war, which is a right not to be abridged nor censured. It is perfectly permissible and proper for the people of a neutral nation to have and utter opinions about the right and wrong of a war. Messages of sympathy to belligerent rulers, however, are a violation of propriety, and public meetings to express sympathy come very near the line of inadvisable demonstrations. They may and often do give a false impression of public sentiment. Mr. WEBSTER DAVIS'S meeting in Washington was gotten up by Irish-Americans, and Irish enmity to England, not sympathy for the people of the Transvaal, has been the moving cause of many of the public pro-Boer demonstrations in this country. It is doubtless fortunate that the true motive of these proceedings is so readily discernible.

PORTUGAL AND THE WAR.

Quite a new international complication is presented by the report that Portugal has acquiesced in the sending of British troops and supplies into Rhodesia by way of Beira, a Portuguese port far to the northward of Delagoa Bay. The harbor is very good, and it has advantages for an invader in some respects superior to those of the better-known harbor. The Boers are fully prepared to meet an advance westward from Delagoa Bay, where only a narrow strip of unhealthy coast divides them from the sea. Doubtless they have already planned just what is to be done in case of such an invasion. But an invasion in force of the Transvaal from the north is quite another matter. Always bearing in mind the enormous material superiority of the British in every respect, it will be seen that it might be very difficult for the Boers to show any front whatever to an enemy invading from Rhodesia without too seriously weakening their defenses on the southern frontier.

How the Portuguese Government has been won over to acquiescing in this use of Portuguese territory is its secret as yet, and that of Great Britain. Doubtless the arguments employed were pecuniary, and may be accounted for by the generous willingness the British journals displayed to help Portugal out with the money for the Delagoa Bay award, if it should be in the least inconvenient to her to advance it. The Portuguese Ministry may be supposed to know Portuguese sentiment, and if the face of Portugal can be saved by allowing the British to make use of Beira but not of Delagoa, that is a matter of domestic politics.

Of course the action of Portugal is hostile to the Boers, who have notified their resentment. If they were to beat the British this resentment would be formidable, and they would thereupon proceed to drive out the Portuguese and take possession of the coast. But plainly the Portuguese statesmen have made up their minds that there is no doubt of a final British victory and therefore there is nothing to be feared from the Boers by a departure from neutrality, such as this evidently is. But it is one which nobody but the Boers is entitled to resent. M. DELCASSE, when he was asked in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday what he was going to do about it, answered very properly that, while France would observe neutrality, she could not force other nations to observe it, and that therefore he was going to do nothing about it. And his conclusion has already without doubt been reached by the occupants of the other European Chancelleries.

SENATOR CLARK'S "VINDICATION."

A committee of the United States Senate, composed of members of both political parties, has unanimously resolved "that WILLIAM A. CLARK is not entitled to a seat in the United States Senate." So emphatic a snub has never been administered to a member of the Senate, unless it be in the case of CALDWELL of Kansas twenty-odd years ago. CALDWELL had, however, the grace to resign rather than put the Senate to the trouble of expelling him. Whereas a telegram is published from CLARK to his son and agent in Montana in these remarkable terms: "Report of committee adverse. Don't let this worry you. I will be vindicated, either here or in Montana."

Evidently CLARK is a pachydermatous kind of statesman. But it appears that he is also ill-advised. It is evident that Montana was not seething with spontaneous admiration for him, or he would not have found it necessary to buy his way into the Senate before. The Montana mind must be peculiarly constructed if the Montana heart warms to him because of the unanimous report of a committee of both parties that he is not fit to sit in the Senate. The presumption is irresistible that he aims at a "vindication" by the same means by which he compassed his first election, now declared invalid. He expects that it will cost him money to be vindicated by a re-election, and he is willing to pay. He also trusts, it would appear, that he can avoid the indiscretions of his former purchases, and that his future transactions in legislators will remain "on private terms." Therein he may underrate his enemies in Montana, who have employed means of detection ethically indefensible, perhaps, but shrewd and efficacious. Suppose he succeeds in baffling their curiosity and comes back to Washington in the character of a reformed briber, or at least of a briber not caught twice. Will the Senate then hold that a man whom it has once rejected upon the ground that corrupt practices had been proved against him to its satisfaction shall nevertheless be admitted when there is no sufficient evidence of corrupt practices? We should imagine not. The Senate, being the final judge of the qualifications of its own members, would be apt to hold that the particular disqualification under which CLARK labors is permanent.

Upon the whole, even though CLARK seems so far from a sensitive plant, it seems also that he would consult his personal comfort, and certainly he would consult economy, if he abandoned his Senatorial aspirations at this point, imitated the modesty of his predecessor from Kansas, and confessed that his brief and not brilliant political career was closed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Folks are singing a song of more than sixpence up in Exeter, N. H. Whether anybody believes the song or not is a question not to be decided from a distance, but the words of the song are printed with great apparent respect by the New Hampshire papers, and—well, both Mrs. PIPER and Mr. WINSLOW live in New England, and their triumphs over reason should prepare us for all possible and impossible displays of human credulity. Put into plain prose, the ballad runs about as follows: A week ago there died at Exeter, one GILMAN A. LOUD. He had long lived alone in a house of more than humble size and condition, and his apparel and fare were such as are excused only by the extremest poverty. It was known, however, that his habits were the result of miserliness, not of necessity, and after his death there was a vehement search through his effects for hidden treasures. To the disappointment of all the neighbors, none was found. Then one of the neighbors, a Mrs. MARY WHITEHEAD, determined to try supernatural means. She went to Boston, established relations in the usual way with an unnamed "medium," called up the late Mr. LOUD, and asked him what he had done with his money. Curiously enough, considering Mr. LOUD'S character while alive, he—we use the pronoun in the approved Hyslopian fashion—gave the desired information promptly, frankly, and correctly. At any rate, that is what Mrs. WHITEHEAD says, and, according to the accounts at hand, she went straight back to Exeter, tipped over a certain table in the house that had been the miser's, and from a secret compartment which she instantly found she extracted $500 in money and bank books and securities representing $30,000. All this, it is said, will go to distant relatives in Boston and Rockingham Junction, and just where Mrs. WHITEHEAD will come in is not revealed. We like this song of more than sixpence. The sooner the spiritists begin to "investigate" it, the sooner there will be fun.

——Some weeks ago we took occasion to criticise The New York Freeman's Journal for the studied inaccuracy of an article in which it had described action taken by the Harvard Law School, with regard to the graduates of certain educational institutions, as an exclusion of Catholics from the law school. So far as we have noticed, The Freeman's Journal allowed the criticism to pass unnoticed—a wise silence, beyond question, since, as a matter of fact, there was nothing to say. But though the lack of excuse for what looked strangely like willful misrepresentation was thus tacitly admitted, the device itself has not lost attractiveness among those who may be called the plaintiffs in the case against Harvard, and clear evidence of its continued employment was to be found in a dispatch from Chicago which we published yesterday. That dispatch was obviously a condensation or paraphrase of the programme of proceedings arranged for the conference of representatives of Catholic institutions of learning, to be held next week, and, leading its announcements, was this one: "Among the subjects that will come up for discussion will be the action of Harvard University in refusing to admit to its law school graduates of Jesuit colleges in Massachusetts." Really, that is a little too bad, especially after the attention of newspaper readers—which means everybody—has been called to the absolute necessity, if the intention is to convey the truth and not something else, for including, in every such statement as that just quoted, the important circumstance that it was not admission, but admission without examination, that Harvard has refused to the graduates mentioned. With that addition the controversy could proceed along the firm road of fact, instead of degenerating into a mere exploitation of old religious prejudices concerning which the general public has small remembrance and less interest. Any charge or implication that Harvard excludes Catholics, as such, from any of its departments, is simply absurd, and we are totally at a loss to understand what profit there is in protesting against a wrong that was never committed.

——Loss of the privilege of making an occasional use of italic type is a deprivation which some of us have had the hardihood recently to lament, but a story about himself which Mr. HENRY LABOUCHERE tells in Truth brings a sort of consolation for the inconvenience imposed by the new methods of composition. It seems that Mr. ARCHIBALD FORBES once wrote an article for Truth in which there was a statement so vigorous concerning a certain person that Mr. LABOUCHERE was afraid to print it. He therefore obtained the famous correspondent's permission to cut the dangerous sentence. This done, the editor drew his pen through the words, or rather he tried to do so, but in his haste he made the line lower than he had intended, and the compositor thought that the sentence was underscored instead of suppressed. The consequence was that it appeared in Truth italicized, and the man to whom it referred, who might have pardoned an attack in ordinary type, fell into a great rage over an accusation made with such emphasis and brought a libel suit against the paper. Its proprietor thought the matter over, decided that the presentation of the facts to a jury would not only fail to secure belief but would look like a clumsy and sneaking attempt to avoid responsibility, and settled the case on the best terms he could obtain—which were not particularly easy ones. This was a decidedly curious typographical adventure, and it reveals an unsuspected argument against the employment of italics. Yet they were very handy helpers in time of need, and with their assistance effects could be produced unattainable by any other means. Mr. LABOUCHERE'S anecdote demonstrates that indefensible libel suits are among their latent possibilities, but despite that and the more obvious objections, the places that know them no more are not the happier for their absence.

——It is not alone in the anti-imperialist group which lurks in Boston that the occasional acts of vandalism committed by our soldiers in the Philippines are a cause of sorrow. A letter sent home by a Kansas man in the Thirty-second Regiment tells of a village that was burned by a party of Americans in revenge for the mutilation of dead companions by savages who had made the place their temporary headquarters. Does the Kansas man rejoice over the destruction of the huts? By no means. He writes that the burning was condemned by the officers of the expedition, and then gives his own views as follows: "It is a very poor method of gaining an advantage or winning the people to our side, or of holding those who have already joined with us. I am glad to say that there is very little such work among American soldiers, and it is only after such outrageous work on the part of the insurgents as that of last Monday. If they would come out and give us a square, open fight there would be no burning of towns by Americans. If those political discontents who talk so much and give so much credit to insurgent reports of American outrage, could step in here and view the conduct of American soldiers, as occasionally do German, Chinese, and Japanese military representatives, and see with what forbearance, justice, and fairness this people is treated by American soldiery, and the vigor with which American officers enforce all orders to obtain these ends, possibly they would admit that the American soldier is not such a ruffian or savage as they now try to make him out to be." These are not the reflections of a wanton minion of oppression, and, coming as they do from a private soldier, they make the best possible answer to the tirades of the copperhead leaders.

GUILFORD NOT "A TAX-FREE TOWN."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One beneficial result of the free advertising your correspondent has given to the town of Guilford, Conn., in your columns by calling it "A Tax-Free Town," is that his statement, though incorrect, will bring the town into notice. Guilford celebrated its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary a few years ago, is one of Connecticut's most beautifully situated towns, and, though not crowded as yet with the Summer homes of city people, is destined to be, as it is a residential rather than a business town.

It is only two and a half hours distant from New York. The assessed valuation of Guilford is, and has been for some time past, $1,450,000, and the town tax rate for years has been ten mills. In addition to this tax there is a borough tax of five mills, taking in the centre of the town. This is levied every other year. There is, too, a school tax of five mills, also levied every other year. This year is the town and school taxes that will be levied. Next year it will be town and borough. The town tax of ten mills, levied as usual at the last annual town meeting, is due April 1, and 9 per cent. interest is to be charged after May 1. The town is usually "no license," and it has possibly 2,500 (not 6,000) population. At present it is license, but only because the no-license voters, feeling too sure of their position, were not on hand at the proper time. The popular sentiment, without a doubt, is no license.

Of course, like most other small country towns, Guilford has its political "ring," a sort of "Platt-Croker" combination, which says, "Us first and then Guilford," and, though pickings are naturally small, their world being small, things seem large to them. This, however, in time, will regulate itself in Guilford as it has elsewhere, and with the coming of more non-resident Summer home people, the townspeople will gradually learn who are their real friends. Kindly give this letter a place in your columns and oblige,

A FRIEND OF GUILFORD.
New York, April 9, 1900.

Location of Sherman Statue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the choice of a site for the Sherman Statue which will not destroy the trees and landscape beauty of Central Park, allow me to suggest as suitable for the purpose the ground bounded respectively by Seventy-second Street, Seventy-third Street, Amsterdam Avenue, and the Boulevard. This territory has been already advocated as a site for the Sherman Statue, and the favor the idea has been accorded has led to the popular name of Sherman Square being given it. It ought to be comparatively easy to design the necessary expanse of architectural setting at this point, which will be required to properly exhibit the impressive appearance of a great equestrian statue.

P. S.
New York, April 9, 1900.

The Times's Paris Edition.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) Age.

THE TIMES is a representative of the best type of American journalism, and it is fortunate that a paper of this kind has undertaken the task of printing a Paris Exposition edition.

NUGGETS.

The Block-Covering Apartment House.

"How's your new apartment?"

"Oh, it's all right; we are just good walking distance from the elevator."—Chicago Record.

Surprise for the Parisians.

"They have sent the Harvard exhibit to the Paris Exposition."

"Wonder if it includes a freshman?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Desperate Economies.

"Joe, there's a collar and cuff trust started."

"Oh, gracious! I've been turning mine upside down, and now I suppose I'll have to turn them inside out."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Countersign as He Knew It.

"Have you got the countersign?" asked the sentinel.

"Well," replied the raw recruit, who had left a department store to enter the army, "when I left the counter it was 'This silk's twice less than cost.'"—Philadelphia North American.

Misapplied.

Rastus (to druggist)—Look hyah, Misteh. Yo' all sol' me some stuff to make Easteh aigs yistuddy.

Druggist—Well?

Rastus—Well, I feed hit to dem hens, an' dey ain' lay no aigs—dey lay down en' die.—Baltimore American.

TO THE HONEST LIAR.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

Here's to the man who lies to us, who's careless of the truth,
Who slaps us on the back and says "Gee! How you hold your youth."
Who shrinks not at the future when he has a lie to tell,
But when you're sick and tired and blue, declares: "You're looking well!"

Here's to the man who tells us lies when solemn truth would hurt,
Who says: "I'll back you through and through, if it should take my shirt."
Who, when you're "off" and cannot write just as you think you should,
Will tune you up for better things with: "That's what I call good!"

Or, when you paint a picture that is wrong in every part,
Will make you think the daub is great by saying: "Now, that's art!"
He lies—but it's in charity, if lying ever was,
So, here's his health, for, though he lies, he's honest when he does.

W. F. C.

"OLD MASTERS" SELL DOWN.

A Salvi Declared by Mr. Norman to be Worth $20,000 Knocked Down for $37.50.

More than one person present at the dispersal by auction of the collection of pictures formed by George P. Folts, at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms last evening, was heard to remark that the sale was the most remarkable in many years. The pictures were nearly all of the class known as "old masters," and were recently exhibited in aid of a charity at the former home of the Academy of Design, in Twenty-third Street. Seventy-four paintings were sold, the total sum realized was $2,661.50—an average of a little over $35 a picture.

And this was notwithstanding the fact that, according to the catalogue, the works offered were by such great masters as Rubens, Giorgione, Van Dyck, Andrea del Sarto, Carlo Dolci, Van de Velde, Watteau, Guido, Murillo, Cuyp, Teniers, Tintoretto, Correggio, and Holbein. Indeed, there was hardly a lot which was not described as a fine example of some supreme painter of the Dutch, Italian, or Spanish school. One or two paintings were placed to the credit of "Unknown," and, as the auctioneer remarked, "you are always safe when you buy these, because you are certain of their authenticity."

The catalogue stated that "the attributions given these pictures are those accorded to them at the time of purchase." According to the statements of those whose hobby it is to visit the dusty "old curiosity shops" of New York, these "attributions" must have been the work of the purchaser and not of the sellers, fond as the latter are of idealizing their wares. For instance, No. 34 of the sale catalogue was stated in the catalogue to be "attributed to Botticelli." For many months it decorated a store at Third Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, and the proprietor then described it as Byzantine. From Byzantine to Italian fifteenth century is a long way, but it is a striking testimony of the qualities of the picture in question that either description, in the opinion of experts, applies equally well to it.

Last evening's sale was not only remarkable because it included more works by famous masters than any sale hitherto held in this city, not excepting the Morgan and Stewart sales. It was noteworthy on account of the extremely low prices obtained, which must surely mark the Nadir for paintings by the immortals. The Carlo Dolci went for $20, a Watteau for $17.50, a Gerard Terburg for $20, a Murillo for $17.50, a Cuyp for a similar sum, a Jan Steen for $12.50, a Teniers for $20, a Rubens for $15, a Hogarth for $15, and a Correggio for $10. If any of the buyers at the Blakeslee-Fischof or other recent sales of old masters were present they must have deeply regretted that they did not wait a week or two longer before filling their galleries, and so secure masterpieces at a three-hundredth of the sums they paid.

William B. Norman, the auctioneer, was very deeply distressed at the want of enthusiasm on the part of the bidders. Their coldness was due to no fault of his own, for he was careful, when each lot was put up, to declare its market value. For instance, when "The Madonna of the Bird," by Giovanni Batisto Salvi, (called Il Sassoferrato,) was placed upon the stand, Mr. Norman, after carefully examining it, declared that in his opinion it ought to bring $20,000. "It is," he said, "one of the rarest of the Madonnas." And yet it was knocked down for $37.50.

A painful incident occurred when No. 53, "Portrait of a Lady," was being sold. Mr. Norman remarked that, if he were not greatly mistaken, it was the work of Van Dyck.

"And then he woke up," somebody in the third row ejaculated, in a tone audible to everybody in the room.

Probably because of this unseemly interruption the picture only brought $10.

The highest price of the evening was $115, paid for "The Triumph of Bacchus," by Rubens. Mr. Norman asked for a bid of $1,000 to start Van Dyck's "The Court of Love," and the reply was an offer of $25, which, with an air of intense disdain, the auctioneer accepted. The lot was knocked down for $102.50. A Madonna by Giorgione brought $60; a St. Jerome, by Zurburan, $52.50; a portrait by Mignard, $52.50, and "The Descent from the Cross," described as being "after Albrecht Durer," $50.

The sale will be concluded this evening, when works by Reynolds, Teniers, Mantegna, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Jan Steen, Vibert, and many other famous masters will be sold.

THE W. C. OASTLER ART SALE.

Prices Obtained for Lacquers and Other Oriental Objects.

The second afternoon's sale of the collection of porcelains, lacquers, and other Oriental objects belonging to William Churchill Oastler, attracted a large attendance yesterday at the galleries of the American Art Association, Broadway and Twenty-third Street. The prices, in the opinion of experts, were, on the whole, excellent, the only objects which went for less than was expected being some of the inros.

Part of Mr. Oastler's magnificent collection of Japanese lacquer, the finest in this country, will come under the hammer today. A few pieces were sold yesterday, and, judging from the prices obtained for them, buyers are fully appreciative of the value of these objects. At the Edelheim sale recently, elaborately decorated lacquer wine cups brought less than $1 each, while yesterday similar specimens sold at $5 to $8 each.

A few excellent cloisonnés were disposed of yesterday, and the prices for these were also high, compared with those at recent sales. A large covered jar went for $210, and a large vase of the Ming period for $350. A plaque, thirty inches in diameter, was knocked down for $105.

The highest price of the afternoon was $410, paid by Mr. Randolph, acting for a buyer whose name was not given out, for a large silver bowl with decorations of other precious metals in relief. Warner Van Orden gave $400 for a silver koro, elaborately decorated, and a pair of silver vases were bought by J. Bishop for $410. Mr. Bishop was one of the largest buyers of the day, among the other objects which were knocked down to him being a silver koro at $360, a box and stand of silver, in the form of a fish, at $260, and a sword guard, by Hiraishi Morichika, in silver, at $92.50. The last named price is almost a record one at an auction for a sword guard.

Among the objects in lacquer disposed of yesterday was a seventeenth century writing case of gold lacquer, which was knocked down to Mr. Oshima, the dealer, for $140. Another dealer, Mr. Yamanaka, bought the next lot, another writing case of the same period, giving $125 for it. A smoker's cabinet in black lacquer brought $125.

Dr. Bigelow of Boston bought a number of fine pieces, but did not say whether they are to go to the Boston Museum or were purchased for his private collection.

JAPAN TO WAR WITH RUSSIA?

Muscovite Naval Officer Says Clash Is Inevitable and Great Britain Will Be Drawn Into It.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, March 10.—That there will be war between Russia and Japan in the very near future is being predicted on all sides. Discussing the probability of war between Russia and Japan, Lieut. Romanoff of the Russian Navy observed to an American interviewer:

"War between Russia and Japan is looked for as inevitable by the naval officers of those countries who have been nearest the probable scene of future operations. Just how soon such a war may begin it is difficult to say, but events little short of miraculous must occur to avert it. The Japanese are building war ships as rapidly as possible in anticipation of the outbreak of hostilities, and Russia is strengthening her navy as fast as she can.

"In the event of such a war it is considered probable in Russian naval circles that Russia will have the aid of Germany and that England will take the other side. European war will follow the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan. The movement of Russian troops toward the Afghanistan and British Indian borders, the mobilization of trans-Caspian troops at Baku and Herat, and other military manoeuvrings on the part of Russia are taken by official Russia to mean the beginning of a movement to eliminate English influence in territory heretofore held by her.

"It is certain that England will have to fight to retain her territory in the East. Russia has no other intention than to maintain the open door in China. The Czar's official utterances on the subject are taken by Russian naval officers as thoroughly sincere, and from what I see in our own naval forces in the East every move that is being made looks to the maintenance of perfect neutrality in the opening of China."

W. F. C.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A Sensational Melodrama at the Manhattan Theatre.

"Women and Wine" Full of Lurid Pictures—Yesterday's Music—Gossip of the Stage.

Something like a genuine thrill was felt more than once by the audience that packed the Manhattan Theatre last evening when the first performance was given of a violently "sensational" melodrama, with the presumably alluring title of "Women and Wine." The principal scenes in this piece depict fast life in Paris. The few decent folks of the play mingle freely with cocottes, guttersnipes, and blacklegs.

The striking pictures, which are remarkably well executed in every detail, represent the racecourse at Longchamps, with the "pulling" of a "favorite," and the subsequent denunciation by the ruined jockey of the woman who hired him to betray his trust; the Café d'Afrique, with its motley throng, on a night doubly enlivened by a thunder shower and a fight; a dazzling but deplorable Bal Japonais, at which the festivities are stopped by the police; the flower market at sunrise with a fatal fight with garden knives between two abandoned women for the love of a fellow whose character, in Paris, would be sufficiently indicated by his appellation, "Monsieur Alphonse," and a murder trial in the Court of Assizes.

The crudeness and violence of this play are not to be extenuated, while in a purely dramatic sense it is often exceptionally feeble. Nothing in recent melodrama, for instance, has been of a cheaper, staler, or less illusive character than its first act, in which its story is clumsily started. But neither the pictorial and theatrical effectiveness of the chief scenes in its three later acts nor the vigor and earnestness of its performance are to be disputed. The purely pictorial verity of its Café d'Afrique episode could hardly be excelled. The scene of the masquerade dance is full of life and color and free from the dullness such episodes too frequently develop on the stage. As for the fight at dawn in the flower market, its graphic realism, its vehemence, and the horror of the outcome are likely to make it town talk. People who want to see "everything worth seeing" must see this.

The surroundings are beautiful, the fight brutal and horrible, and when it is finished the body of the victim is lifted into a box of flowers and covered with roses. There it is presently discovered, with a cry or terror, by the heroine of the play, a flower girl making up her morning batch of boutonnières.

The ineptness which permits the one effect of this thrilling climax to be wasted in a needless scene in which the hero accuses himself of the crime, (of which, inevitably, he must be accused, anyhow,) is characteristic perhaps of much of the contemporary theatrical management.

The play, as has been said, frequently thrilled last night's overfriendly audience, but there was laughter in the wrong place more than once. Probably other audiences will be less friendly and more intelligent.

All possible praise is due to the management for the scenic dress of the new play, the pictures painted by Young, Platzer, and Dodge being wholly satisfactory, the dresses, the management of the lights, the mechanism, and the massing and grouping of a large body of supernumeraries.

In the performance Elita Proctor Otis portrays an utterly lovely, cruel, and depraved female animal with vigor and audacity, and Mabel Eaton "plays well up to her" as her wicked rival. Minnie Dupree has a rather thankless task as the frequently preposterous heroine, but in such of her scenes as possess any sort of dramatic fibre her skill and tact tell. Howard Kyle is utterly conventional as the debauched and ill-used father, but George Osbourne manages to lend some sort of pathetic dignity to the rôle of his blind but ubiquitous father. Frank Hatch plays a monster of the slums in the familiar style of P. Aug. Anderson, while the "comic relief" is ably supplied by Millie James, Daniel Hallifax, M. A. Kennedy, and a most estimable, placid, and comely baby. The baby, indeed, made one of the great hits of the night.

NAVAL ARCH FUND BENEFIT.

Simultaneous Performances on May 1 at Four Different Theatres.

The performances for the benefit of the Naval Arch Fund will take place simultaneously on May 1 at four different theatres in this city, instead of three, as previously announced. The committee in charge of the entertainment has secured the following stars and attractions, of whose appearance the committee has positive assurance: Joseph Jefferson and his company in "Lend Me Five Shillings," Miss Olga Nethersole and her company in "Sapho," the Bostonians in "Robin Hood," "The Runaway Girl," "Quo Vadis," by both the Herald Square and the New York Theatre companies; "The Casino Girl," Miss Elsaline Terriss and Seymour Hicks, in "The Great Ruby," "Way Down East," "Women and Wine," the Castle Square Opera Company, the Jefferson De Angelis Comic Opera Company, Chauncey Olcott in "A Romance of Athlone," the ballet "Progress," "Moss Roses," Mme. Clementine De Vere and Mlle. Zelie de Lussan, and the vaudeville houses will contribute their best features.

The arrangement of the programme and the distribution of the artists at the different theatres will be announced at some subsequent date. The houses which have been contributed for these performances include Daly's, Wallack's, the New York, and the Herald Square.

"Tristan und Isolde" at the Opera.

That the public in general realizes that the end of the opera season is at hand was shown by the size of the audience at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The offering of the manager was Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," which is usually one of the strongest drawing cards of the list. The cast had but one new feature, which was the Kurvenal of Mr. Bertram. It could not have been this single change which caused the audience to be a small one. The truth probably is that interest in the season is exhausted. Only the quasi-novelty of "Il Flauto Magico" has served to attract people in these two additional weeks, and even the woes of the typical tragedy of love were not sufficient to fill the house in Holy Week at the end of a long and active season.

Mr. Van Dyck made his final appearance last night. His Tristan has commanded and received a good deal of praise, but fortunately last night's performance was not the first. He was decidedly out of form, and his singing of the music of the second act could only make his admirers grieve that he should have given such a swan song. Mme. Nordica also said "Adieu" last night, repeating her familiar and justly admired impersonation of Isolde. Her voice was in good condition and she did herself justice. Mr. Bertram's performance of Kurvenal was a good one, and M. Edouard de Reszke once more sang King Mark in his sonorous and imposing style. Mme. Schumann-Heink was the Brangäne. Mr. Paur conducted, and with a small and weary orchestra was unable to produce anything refined. The orchestra was simply noisy. This evening "Il Flauto Magico" will be repeated. There will be no performance to-morrow night.

Boer Widows and Orphans' Fund Concert

Mme. Lillian Nordica, Henri Marteau, and Walter Damrosch will appear among others at the National relief concert in aid of the Boer widows and orphans at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday evening, April 26. Princess Agnes Salm Salm is Chairman of the Woman's Auxiliary League of the National Boer Relief Fund Association, which has this concert in charge. The association has headquarters in the St. James Building, and Mrs. Fannie Humphreys Gaffney, who has been elected honorary treasurer of the league, announces

MR. GARDINER SEEKS SUPREME COURT'S AID

Counsel's Plea Regarding Expunging of Presentment.

JUDGE FOSTER GRANTS DELAY

Asked by Mr. Untermyer to Deny His Own Jurisdiction — Appeal to Appellate Division.

The motion made by District Attorney Gardiner to expunge from the records of the Court of General Sessions the presentment of the March Grand Jury, which arraigned the District Attorney and the Police Department, gravitated yesterday between the Court of General Sessions and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the final result being that the argument was set down for Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock before Judge Foster.

When the case was first brought before Judge Foster at 9:30 o'clock, Deputy Attorney General Coyne and Wheeler H. Peckham appeared for Attorney General Davies and Samuel Untermyer for the District Attorney. In spite of the early hour, the entire staff of the District Attorney's office managed to be on hand and was grouped within the rail. Mr. Untermyer then suggested that it would be well to ask the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to hear the motion there in the first instance and thus dispose of it if that body was willing to hear it.

This was finally consented to by the representatives of the Attorney General, and it was stipulated that if the Appellate Division should refuse to hear the motion, Judge Foster should hear the argument at noon.

Shortly before noon the attorneys returned to the court, and Mr. Untermyer at once stated to Judge Foster that Justice Van Brunt had said that, under existing conditions, the Appellate Division did not see its way clear to hear the motion in the first instance.

"We explained to the Justice presiding," said Mr. Untermyer, "that the idea in the minds of all of us was that we should come before your Honor on two propositions: First, as to the jurisdiction of this court to hear the motion to strike this document from the records, and, secondly, whether or not, having jurisdiction, you would examine the evidence and determine whether or not the proceedings and evidence before the Grand Jury lent any sort of color or justification for this presentment."

Some of the lawyers in the court, and even a few of the Assistant District Attorneys present, expressed surprise at the statement made by Mr. Untermyer, but the latter went on to tell the court what he thought it ought to do.

"I suggest, said Mr. Untermyer, "that perhaps your Honor, in order to bring the question before the Appellate Division, would be willing to say without passing the question that there was no jurisdiction, and then would hear the other question, and in that way let the question of jurisdiction go to the Appellate Division, because if your Honor should say, as we think is the law, that you have jurisdiction to hear this question and should strike this presentment from the record, the Attorney General would have no right of appeal, and the only way in which he would get the right of appeal would be if you should say that there was no jurisdiction."

Mr. Untermyer then went on to explain why he desired the Judge who was presiding to decide against him. He said that it was his desire to expedite the matter as much as possible to end that order to get the decision of the Appellate Court on the question it would be necessary for Judge Foster to rule that there was no jurisdiction.

Mr. Untermyer said he also asked Justice Van Brunt whether the Appellate Division would consent, in the event of a decision adverse to the question of jurisdiction, to hear an appeal at once without the formality of having the record printed. He said he had told the Justice the urgency of the matter, and that the latter had said that while it was contrary to the traditions and forms of the Appellate Court yet he would consult with his associates on the bench and let the attorneys know his decision later.

"For that reason," said Mr. Untermyer, "we ask that your Honor set the motion for a hearing on Saturday morning next if you will consent to come down town on that day."

"I will come down at any time you desire," said Judge Foster.

"Very well," said Mr. Untermyer, "then that is settled."

"That is quite satisfactory," said Mr. Peckham, who had stood with a quiet smile on his face while Mr. Untermyer was addressing the Court, "but I do not agree with all that my friend has just stated."

"But you must agree that if the presentment is expunged there is no appeal," said Mr. Untermyer.

"We do not subscribe to anything of the kind," said Mr. Coyne.

"I knew that you would not agree to anything," said Mr. Untermyer, "but it is a self-evident proposition that when a presentment is expunged there can be no appeal. Even the indictment against an individual was dismissed by the Court there could be—"

"We will not argue self-evident propositions," said Mr. Peckham, "even at the cost of depriving Mr. Untermyer of his speech."

Mr. Untermyer said that he had stated the case in that form through the goodness of his heart, as he did not want to deprive the Attorney General of the right of appeal. "Of course," he said, "if your Honor should decide in our favor and dismiss the presentment and an appeal was possible then there would be no reason for this proceeding."

"We will take all our chances as to our rights in the matter," said Mr. Coyne and the argument ended.

After the argument Mr. Untermyer was asked why he had asked Judge Foster to rule adversely to him and so make an appeal necessary. He was asked also if he had entirely left out of his calculations that on the facts Judge Foster might have decided that the presentment should stand, and further, whether in the event of such a decision, he would have any more right to appeal than the Attorney General had, but Mr. Untermyer refused to answer any of the questions put to him.

RAIDS IN FOUR PRECINCTS.

Court Squad Officers Arrest Men in Alleged Policy Shops.

Sergt. Mannion of the Essex Market Court squad sent four of his policemen, Officers Hickey, Daggett, Green, and Sly, to four alleged policy shops yesterday morning to secure evidence and arrest the proprietors. The four places were situated in the Madison Eldridge, Delancey, and Fifth Street Police Station Precincts. The warrants for the raids were issued yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Olmsted in Essex Market Police Court through the agency of Capt. Goddard, and were secured by Edward J. Reardon, his Superintendent, and private detectives, Brennan, Devine, and Meyers.

The four policemen of the court squad arrested the following men: Policeman Hickey arrested Charles Wendell, 77 Forsyth Street; Policeman Green, John Smith, 156 East Houston Street; Policeman Daggett, James Kenna, 399 Madison Street, and Policeman Sly, John Donnelly, 44 Montgomery Street.

In the four places were found dream books, sheets, drawings, prints of former policy numbers, slates, blackboards, pads, and policy paper.

The four men were later in the day arraigned in Essex Market Court before Magistrate Olmsted. They were defended by Frank Oliver. Magistrate Olmsted held them for examination on Saturday morning in $500 bail.

MR. COMSTOCK'S WORK.

Goes to Steinway, Interrupts Lottery, and Takes a Prisoner.

Anthony Comstock indicated that he was extending his sphere of action yesterday by invading the quiet of Steinway, L. I. Emile Toshman, his latest capture, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, charged with having conducted a French lottery at 50 Frankfort Street, Steinway. Joseph Grande, a tailor, of 942 East Thirty-third Street, who is the complainant in the case, says that Toshman has been selling him lottery tickets for the last sixteen months. He says that he has spent $29 altogether in lottery tickets and never won a cent.

Grande told this story to a friend, who told Anthony Comstock.

Mr. Comstock secured a warrant for Toshman's arrest yesterday morning in the Centre Street Court, and took the complainant and a detective over to Steinway where the prisoner was arrested. Magistrate Flammer held Toshman in $1,000 bail for further examination.

DINNER TO MR. PUTNAM.

Members of the March Grand Jury Honor Their Foreman.

The members of the March Grand Jury, which investigated the charge that gambling houses were run under police protection, tendered a dinner to its Foreman, George Haven Putnam, at Morello's, last Thursday evening, in recognition of the satisfactory manner in which he directed the matters that came before the Grand Jury for consideration.

At the close of the dinner the members of the jury presented Mr. Putnam with a silver-mounted cut-glass tankard, as a token of their appreciation of his services. The list of donors included every one of the members of the jury. At the dinner each member was called upon for some word or expression of opinion concerning the conclusions reached. All stated that in their opinion the work of the Grand Jury had been conducted in an absolutely impartial manner.

AFFAIRS IN ASHANTI.

Governor Reports Situation Much Improved, but Rumor Says He Is a Prisoner.

LONDON, April 11.—The Colonial Office has received reassuring news from the Governor of the Gold Coast, Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, announcing that the situation at Kumassie has much improved. He adds that, apparently, there is now no danger of the trouble spreading, and he is hopeful of a speedy restoration of peace.

ACCRA, April 11.—Uncorroborated reports are in circulation here and at Cape Coast Castle that the Governor of Kumassie is in the enemy's hands.

The greatest fear is felt for Cape Coast Castle if a reverse has been sustained and if the rebellion continues.

It is understood that Sierra Leone has asked for a gunboat; but the troops here are not in sufficient numbers to leave the colony. Volunteers have offered for service at the front. The Accra natives profess their willingness to do service if armed.

Mr Basel, the missionary, writes from M'Preiso, under date of April 7, that five English officers and forty Haussas have been killed, and complications are feared with surrounding native States.

LEOPOLD'S GIFT TO BELGIUM.

The King Presents to the Nation All of His Real Estate.

BRUSSELS, April 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Premier, M. De Smet de Nayer, read a communication from King Leopold, in which his Majesty presented to the nation the whole of his real estate. Prolonged cheering greeted the reading of this document.

The King in his letter announced that he desired on the occasion of his sixty-fifth birthday (he was born April 9, 1835,) to present the country with all his estates, which will contribute to the beauty and charm of the localities where they are situated. He pointed out the necessity for open spaces and gardens near growing cities, for the benefit of hygiene and artistic effects, and expressed the hope that these naturally adorned spaces would not be allowed to deteriorate.

A bill has been introduced in the Chamber to permit the country to accept his Majesty's offer.

A TRAITOR IN FRANCE.

Bank Clerk Charged with Communicating Documents to Germany.

PARIS, April 11.—Le Petit Parisien said to-day: "Another espionage case has arisen which is surrounded by deep mystery. On Sunday the police arrested M. Leon Gaget, who is charged with having relations with Germany."

It appears that Gaget was a clerk in a big banking establishment, and that he has been arrested on the charge of offering to communicate to the German War Office a number of very important military documents. He was discovered through a letter sent by him being returned on account of insufficient postage. Its contents were thus ascertained, and the letter was forwarded to the Ministry of the Interior, where a trap was laid, into which Gaget fell.

A search of the prisoners' apartments revealed a statement of the amounts of money which he had received from Germany, totalling 850 marks. He claims he intended simply to make money out of the German Government by communicating bogus documents.

COLOMBIA IN DIRE STRAITS.

Flooded with Worthless Currency and Trade at a Standstill.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 11.—A reliable traveler, from Colombia, interviewed to-day, said: "President San Clemente is alive, and the revolution cannot last much longer, because commerce is at a standstill and the Government has flooded Colombia with worthless paper currency. Soon the merchants will refuse to sell goods because the rate of exchange is ruinious, and when this happens the revolution will end, for the soldiers, who are paid in worthless paper, being unable to procure food and necessaries, will desert and return to their homes.

"Trade is absolutely at a standstill. Nothing is being imported, and the result is that the Government is in desperate financial straits. There is little traffic on the railroads and river steamboats, and the claims of foreign capitalists, whose money is invested in the republic, are piling up. It will be a long time before Colombia recovers from the strain of the present revolution."

INCREASE IN GERMAN EXPORTS.

$4,360,777 in Agricultural Produce Sent Here in One Quarter.

BERLIN, April 11.—The commercial papers are devoting considerable attention to the last quarter's exports to the United States, arguing favorably for the future trade with America, from the large increase shown. The Boersen-Zeitung dwells particularly on the enormous increase of exports from the northern half of Germany, the figures there being double those for the corresponding quarter of 1898. It also points out that while the German Agrarians endeavor to legislate for the total exclusion of American meats and other agricultural products, it is seen from the official figures that the Agrarians have sent several million dollars' worth of sugar to the United States, and even $250,000 in German canned meats and vegetables, which is a new line of export to that country.

Altogether Northern Germany sent last quarter $4,360,777 worth of agricultural produce, including hides, seeds, horse-hair bristles, wood, and glue. The Boersen-Zeitung, after setting forth these details, concludes with a strong plea in favor of preserving such an excellent customer, both for agriculture and industry.

A number of other leading organs discuss the subject in a similar strain; but the Agrarian papers maintain silence with reference to it.

LONDON CHESS TOURNAMENT.

LONDON, April 11.—Three games left unfinished in previous rounds of the masters and amateurs' tournament under the auspices of the City of London Chess Club were concluded to-day. Van Vliet defeated Mason, Jones disposed of Physick, and Loman worsted Lee, while the Blackburne-Teichmann game was not finished.

The records of all the competitors up to date are as follows:

Name.	W.	L.	Name.	W.	L.
Blackburne	3	0	Passmore	1	3
Gunsberg	3	1	Physick	0	3
Jones	2	2	Teichmann	3	0
Lawrence	½	3½	Tietjen	1½	2½
Lee	1½	1½	Van Vliet	1½	1½
Loman	2	2	Ward	3	1
Mason	1	2			

After play this evening it was announced that the tournament would be adjourned.

Marconi Tests Successful.

BERLIN, April 11.—It is announced officially that the tests with the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy between the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and other steamers and the lighthouse on the Island of Borkum, at the mouth of the Ems, have proved successful, Morse writing being perfectly reproduced at a distance of eighteen miles. New tests have been ordered.

Prison for German Banker.

BERLIN, April 11.—Herr Saloman Noerdlinger, the Stuttgart banker, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment in a penitentiary.

TROUBLE BREWING IN CHINA.

Great Viceroys Threaten Rebellion Against Empress Dowager—Masses of Chinese Ready to Rise.

SHANGHAI, March 7.—A full account has been received here of the meeting on March 5 at Peking between the Empress Dowager and the Grand Council. Protests were read from the Viceroys and Governors of nine of the eighteen provinces against the policy of the Empress Dowager. These officials are the greatest provincial authorities in China. They declared unitedly that if the Empress Dowager persists in persecuting the reformers and continuing her reign of terror policy, the Chinese under them will rebel against the Manchus. The Viceroy at Nanking says he has 140,000 Hunanese troops who are anxious to fight the Manchus, and he fears he cannot control them.

The Viceroys who united in this remarkable step represent the Provinces of Kiansu, Anhui, Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Chekiang, Fookien, Qwangsi, and Kwangtung, with an aggregate population of about 180,000,000.

Until this protest was made, the Dowager Empress had been having things quite her own way. Though she had desisted from her purpose to set up a new Emperor, yet her wrath toward those who opposed her has shown no abatement. It is unbounded. Kin Llen-shan has been captured in the Portuguese colony of Macao, off the South China coast, by Li Hung Chang's detectives. Mr. Kin fled from Shanghai last month. He is the manager of the national system of telegraphs in China, and headed the petition, signed by twelve hundred notables, against setting up a new Emperor. Probably he will be decapitated. An English law firm here has been retained to defend him. The Government has trumped up charges of defalcation against Mr. Kin, who is really a very able and enlightened man.

On March 1 instructions were wired from Peking to Soochow, capital of Kiangsu, to arrest and put to death the reformers, Weng Tiung-ho and Shen Peng. These men had been in very important positions in Peking, but were easily captured in Soochow. The chief reformer, Kang Wu-wei, has fled to Singapore. The Empress Dowager has offered $100,000 for his body, dead or alive.

Kang Wi, who is the Dowager's "High Executioner," has announced his purpose to visit the Yangtse ports at an early date. Many a reformer who cannot buy his freedom probably will be killed. Old Chang Chi-Tung, Viceroy of Wuchang, has recently been publicly reproved in scathing terms by the Dowager, and he may lose his viceroyalty on the arrival of Kang Wi.

It is said that there is an official list, prepared by the Peking Government, of the names of 300 reformers who are proscribed. A special list of over thirty-five names exists of those who are to be killed as soon as they are captured.

The Chinese correspondent in Peking of The North China Daily News writes as follows: "We in Peking think this indifference of Western nations, especially Great Britain and the United States, during a crisis like this, a shame. The subjects of these two Western nations have been most earnest and energetic in trying to introduce Western civilization and education into China. They have succeeded gloriously. They have obtained most illustrious converts—from the Emperor and some of the younger Princes of the imperial house downward. Yet now they shrink from making even a mild protest against the actions of the Empress Dowager."

WILHELM METTKER DEAD.

Founded Club Which Sent Plovers' Eggs to Prince Bismarck.

BERLIN, April 11.—Herr Wilhelm Mettker of Jever, in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, who founded the famous club known as "The Faithful Ones of Jever," is dead.

The members of this club were in the habit of sending 101 plover eggs as a birthday gift each year to the late Prince Bismarck. Usually the gift was accompanied by a quatrain, some verse in Plattdeutsch.

AMERICA IN COMPETITION.

Why Locomotives and Cars from Here Are Used in Egypt.

LONDON, April 11.—The report of the Consul General of Egypt and the Soudan for 1899 was issued in a blue book to-night. Summarizing the financial situation, Lord Cromer, the British Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General says:

"The figures are sufficient to show the Treasury is strong enough to meet any further loss arising by reason of the low Nile."

Referring to the use of American locomotives, Lord Cromer says: "They have done well, but as they differ in many respects from our standard types the men required some time to learn their peculiarities, and may not have been able to get their best results. The action of the board in ordering locomotives and wagons from America has been criticised. It is simply due to the fact that American firms, while not in a position to tender more favorable terms than others on our designs, almost invariably offer us engines or wagons built on standard designs of their own at lower prices and in less time, while the English and other European makers content themselves with tendering on our designs, not being as a rule in the habit of manufacturing to standard designs of their own.

"We prefer adhering to our standards, but in cases where time and cost are of great importance such an offer from America cannot be passed by."

Lord Cromer also said the cotton crop may suffer before the rise of the Nile in July.

Emigration from Germany.

BERLIN, April 11.—Hamburg and Bremen report a large increase of emigrant business during the first quarter of 1900, the figures being 45,098, as against 26,765 for the corresponding quarter last year. In the month of March the emigration was almost 100 per cent. greater than in March, 1899.

Lord and Lady Curzon at Quetta.

BOMBAY, April 11. The Viceroy, Lord Curzon, and Lady Curzon have arrived at Quetta. They were cordially received by a brilliant assemblage of civil and military officials, native Princes, Chiefs, Khans, and Sirdars. An address was presented to the Viceroy.

Sir William O. Priestley Dead.

LONDON, April 11.—Sir William Overend Priestley, member of Parliament for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews since 1896, and former President of the Obstetrical Society of London, is dead.

FAVORS THE WHIPPING POST.

"If I had my way, I would have a law passed in this State to establish the whipping post for husbands who beat their wives. I think at the next session of the Legislature something of this kind might be done, and I would be in favor of it," declared Magistrate Breitner in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

The Magistrate expressed the foregoing sentiment when Charles Blaney, a laborer, was arraigned before him on a charge of beating his wife. He committed Blaney to jail pending a hearing to-day.

RULING ON TENTATIVE GIFTS.

A decision handed down yesterday by Justice Scott of the Supreme Court establishes the point that a person cannot make a tentative gift which would become a gift in fact after his death unless he mentions the gift in his will. The decision was in connection with the action of Charles L. Dimond, as executor of Stephen C. Dimond, against Martha Keery.

In 1889 Mrs. Keery gave a note to Stephen C. Dimond for $6,000. On this note Mr. Dimond indorsed the words, "At my death the above note becomes null and void."

Mr. Dimond died in 1892, and Mrs. Keery refused either to pay the face of the note or further interest, claiming that the agreement indorsed on the note showed an intent to give her the money if it was not claimed by Mr. Dimond while alive.

The executor brought suit to recover the principal and interest.

In his decision the Justice declares that money cannot be disposed of in the manner claimed by Mrs. Keery, and that if it was a gift at all it would have to be ratified by the will of the holder of the note. Judgment for the executor in the sum of $8,051, which included interest and costs, was given.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

As yesterday was Holy Wednesday, today is Maundy Thursday, while to-morrow will be Good Friday, and as these three days are observed, more or less, even by those not of the Roman Catholic or Episcopalian communions, there is, with the exception of the few sewing classes, little of social interest. The beginning of the offices for Holy Week took place at the cathedral yesterday afternoon, and many of the Roman Catholic set were present at these devotions. There was not a large audience at the opera, and even the circus, which is considered something of a Lenten diversion, was not as liberally patronized as last week. The Knickerbocker Sewing Class, the Mothers and Babies' Sewing Class, and Mrs. John Erving's class, all held their meetings, and as there were midday services at the Episcopal churches, the day was a busy one. To-day, of course, the social calendar is almost a blank. Many people are already in the country, where they will remain until after Easter, and Newport is quite full of visitors for this time of the year.

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This evening Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin will give a small dinner and housewarming. These will be only for relatives and a few intimate friends who have not yet seen their new home, which is one of the handsomest in New York. The arrival of Mrs. Bower Ismay from England is the signal for a number of dinners to be given by Mr. and Mrs. George Schieffelin and other of her relatives.

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The engagement is announced of Robert L. Pierrepont, son of Henry Pierrepont of Brooklyn, and Miss Kathryn Reid, also of Brooklyn. The wedding of Dr. W. Duncan McKim and Mrs. E. Lee-Jones, formerly Miss Matilda Moran, and sister of Mr. Amédée de Pau Moran, will soon take place. The engagement was announced only last week.

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Among the passengers arriving on the Oceanic yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Avery, Mrs. J. A. Bostwick, Mrs. A. M. Carlisle, Capt. A. E. Graves, Mrs. Bower Ismay, (Miss Constance Schieffelin,) A. J. King, A. J. Forbes Leith, W. T. Morgan, Dr. Charles Murray, F. M. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Parker, Lawrence Perkins, Russell Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Robbins, Lord Henry Vane Tempest, the Earl of Warwick, W. T. Ware, and Mrs. E. M. Wells, Henry Ward, Reginald Ward, Lieut. Col. Woodhull and Mrs. Woodhull, and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Speir.

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The Earl of Warwick and Lord Tempest are on their way to Florida on a hunting and fishing trip. Mrs. Ismay, whose husband is in South Africa, comes to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, who gave a family dinner in her honor last evening. Reginald Ward has come over on a flying trip to visit his mother in Boston, who is quite ill, and he expects to return next Wednesday on the Oceanic.

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Booked to sail to-day on the Kaiser Friedrich for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, are, among others, Mrs. Clarence Cary, Capt. W. von Christmas Dirckinck-Holmfeld and Mrs. von Dirckinck-Holmfeld, Colgate Hoyt, Mrs. C. M. Henderson, Mrs. Courtlandt Hoppin, Miss Hoppin, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Helmuth, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Purdy, Cornelius Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Samuel Seligman, Gen. J. A. Williamson, Dr. C. G. Weld, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Winslow. On L'Aquitaine, sailing to-day for Havre, there are booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Jay, Baron Robert von Konig, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Keating, the Marquis de Pinar del Rio, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Shaw, and Mrs. Louis H. di Zerega.

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What is called the Easter Cotillion of the Century Association will be given at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening next. This cotillion will be given under the same management as that of the Wednesday cotillions, which are a regular feature of the Winter seasons. Only one Century cotillion is given yearly. Among the patronesses of Wednesday's dance will be Mrs. J. Edward Simmons and Mrs. Edmund L. Keyes. Arthur Gouverneur Morris, Richard F. Goldsborough, and Dr. George B. Lee compose the Membership Committee for the dance, and on the Board of Managers are Messrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., Seymour Perkins, John S. Wise, Jr., Robert Gilmer, Jr., and Joseph F. Simmons.

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Gifts are being showered upon the women in charge of the booths at the coming Cuban orphan festival in the Metropolitan Opera House. Mrs. George Gould, who herself is the Chairman of the English booth, and who will be assisted by Lady Mary Sackville; Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. A. B. Stone, Mrs. A. Hamilton, Mrs. Donald Tod, and Mrs. Robert C. Morris, has presented a polo pony which will stand in a special stall, and will be decorated with Cuban and American colors. The pony will be tended by a young son of P. F. Collier. In the march which is to open the festival on Monday evening, and which is to be led by the representatives of the United States booth, following the members of the central committee and the ushers from the Browning School, Ramon Reyes Lala, the honorary Chairman of the Philippine booth, leading with either hand a Filipino and a Cuban orphan. Mrs. Gould will follow the United States committee. Lady Mary Sackville and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, in English dresses of white covered with roses, will come next in the march, and then in turn will follow the women of the Alaskan and Army and Navy booths and of the booths representing the other countries. There will be forty young women dressed in naval costume, each representing an auxiliary cruiser. The festival promises to be the most unique affair of the kind that has ever taken place in New York. The parterre boxes, with but one exception, have all been sold.

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Although many of the Florida hotels close during this month, a few New Yorkers are still lingering in the land of orange blossoms and tropic weather, and congratulating themselves that they are not in New York during the present unseasonable temperature. Col. and Mrs. W. Barbour and Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner have been traveling through Florida and are at St. Augustine, where they recently arrived from Eau Gallie. They return to New York this week. J. Overton Paine, Thomas R. Paine, and Mr. Schuyler formed another party who have just been through Florida and have gone to New Orleans before returning to New York. The Royal Poinciana Hotel at Palm Beach has closed for the season.

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On the coach Good Times there were booked yesterday W. L. Beadleston and three others. The coach for Good Friday has been taken by a "stag" party.

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On Sunday next Mrs. George B. de Forest is to give a large dinner at her residence, 114 East Fiftieth Street. On Monday Miss Helen Gould will give the first of two large receptions, Mrs. Barker will give a card party, and on Monday also there will be the last of the de Coverley dances at Sherry's, as well as the last dance of the Five Cotillions at the same place. Wednesday will bring the Century Cotillion at Delmonico's, Friday the Knickerbocker dance at the same place, and Saturday the dance of the Saturday Junior Cotillion, (Mrs. Erhardt's class,) and the last dance of Mrs. Philip J. Sands's class, both at Delmonico's, the latter in the large ballroom. Another dance of Monday evening will be that of Mrs. Sedgwick's class at the Metropolitan Club Annex. This class is composed of young buds and the more youthful beaux.

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Mrs. John Jacob Astor is following up her triumphs in the Engadine, where she won nearly all the prizes in the various out-of-door sports, by winning the woman's golf championship at Pau. Mrs. Astor will go from Pau to Paris shortly, as the season at the former place has closed. The golf games, which are a comparatively new diversion for Pau, have excited great interest. Winthrop Rutherfurd has been defeated by several Englishmen in the men's tournaments there. Mrs. Henry White, Mr. Rutherfurd's sister, still remains at Grasse, as she is yet far from well.

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Nothing is possible in Paris until after Easter, when the season will begin with a rush. Mrs. Porter has returned from a trip to the Engadine, and resumes her evening receptions. Mrs. Ingraham is expected back from the Riviera this week, and Miss Fannie Reed will give a number of musicales at her apartment on the Rue de la Pompe. Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt and Miss Wright are still in Paris, choosing the latter's trousseau, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have been there off and on during the past fortnight. Mrs. Oelrichs is busy purchasing furnishings for her Newport home. As already stated, she and her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will sail for this country in May. Miss Elsie French and Mrs. French are also among those who are returning from Europe.

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Among the recent arrivals at Cannes are G. W. Baldwin, Douglas Bushnell, and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore C. Bushnell, Mrs. and Miss Gardiner, D. Richard Sears and family, Mrs. Robert G. Shaw, the Baron von Hoffmann, Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Howland, Mrs. George Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio de Navarro, Mrs. and Miss Harrison Ritchie, and William K. Vanderbilt, Sr.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 11.—Many of the cottagers, appreciating the work of the Newport Fire Department, have sent their checks for tickets for a benefit ball to be given in the State Armory. The purchasers include Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Miss Mason, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, L. L. Lorillard, Senator George Peabody Wetmore, W. Watts Sherman, Royal Phelps Carroll, and others.

Mrs. Isaac Bell of New York has rented the Coles place on Bellevue Avenue from E. Rollins Morse for the coming season.

Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson of Boston come on to-day to arrange for the opening of her cottage early next month for the season.

Servants for Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney arrived to-day to prepare the cottage for occupancy in June.

Prof. Shields is having his cottage on Ochre Point refurnished and renovated.

A number of the cottagers have sent orders to their gardeners to send lilies and flowers to the various churches for Easter Sunday.

FILIPINO GUERRILLA BANDS.

Troops Kept Busy Preventing Depredations—Sickness in the Navy.

BOSTON, April 11.—Letters received in this city from a naval officer stationed at Manila say that great activity is necessary on the part of the troops to prevent the ravages of armed bands of insurgents who constantly harass the inhabitants at many points. A recent letter says:

"We are in hopes that some decided stand may be made to control the disaffected class so that they may be prevented from preying upon their own people as they are doing. We are still keeping up a large force in Manila, and the guards are still doubled in almost every block of the city to assist the native police. Outside towns are occupied by strong detachments, and scouting parties cover the surrounding districts wherever there are bands of Ladrones or robbers."

The writer says that the navy now has little to do, except to patrol about some of the smaller islands, and some wonder is expressed as to why it is considered necessary to maintain a large squadron in Philippine waters. Complaints also are heard in some quarters because many of the men and some of the officers have seen twenty months' continuous service in the navy.

Sickness, among the naval forces, the writer says, has increased to an alarming extent, the percentage of those who are ill being three times as great as under ordinary conditions. He says the naval hospital at Cavite is badly located, and that, in many instances, the lives of men who have died during the last six months might have been saved had the necessity for a change of climate been recognized in time.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The following casualty report was received at the War Department to-day from Gen. Otis:

Deaths—Variola, March 30, William Sullivan; April 3, William E. Silter, Company I, Thirty-third Infantry; March 28, Charles W. Steen, Corporal, Company E, Forty-first Infantry; March 9, Pompy Hymes, Company G, Forty-ninth Infantry. Dysentery, March 4, John C. Lundberg, Company I; March 29, Charles Segal, Corporal, Company L, Thirtieth Infantry; March 21, Thomas P. Edwards; March 4, William Nolan, Company K, Sixteenth Infantry; March 4, Michael Reilly, Sergeant, Company G, Seventeenth Infantry; March 18, Arthur P. Newman, Company H, Thirty-first Infantry. Typhoid fever, March 27, Arthur A. Brandan, Company D; April 3, Charles T. Row, Company K, Thirtieth Infantry. Malarial fever, March 20, Charles E. Thompson; March 22, Howard Miller, Company K; March 17, Thomas Morgan; March 18, Peter J. Eckert, Company L, Sixteenth Infantry.

Died from wounds received in action—Feb. 28, Frank Wysor, Sergeant, Company B; March 11, James E. Davis, Company L, Nineteenth Infantry; April 1, Herman Frisch, Company F, Thirty-ninth Infantry. Bright's disease, March 5, James McKenna, Company K, Sixteenth Infantry. Heart disease, April 5, James E. Cullen, Company L, Thirtieth Infantry. Heart disease, April 5, James E. Cullen, Company L, Thirtieth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Hayes Discharged.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Lieut. Col. Webb C. Hayes of the Thirty-first Infantry, son of the late President Hayes, has been honorably discharged from the United States Army at his own request. He has been serving in the Philippines, but is now on his way to San Francisco. No reason is assigned at the War Department for his retirement from the military service, but it is assumed that he does not care to devote his time to the guerrilla warfare into which the operations in the Philippines have now degenerated.

CUBAN DEPARTMENTS MERGED.

Order Combining Havana and Pinar del Rio Under Gen. Lee.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The President to-day issued an order merging the Departments of Havana and Pinar del Rio, Cuba, under the command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, with headquarters at Quemados. The change will take effect May 1.

At present Gen. Ludlow is in command of the Department of Havana, Quemados is the present headquarters of the Department of Pinar del Rio, and is the site of the camp where the major part of the American garrison is quartered. The fact that Gen. Lee is to retain his headquarters there is regarded as an evidence of the fact that his duties are to be purely military, and that he will have nothing to do with the civil administration in Havana.

MAJOR E. B. S. BALL DYING.

Is the Nearest Living Relative of George Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Major Ebenezer Burges S. Ball, conceded to be the nearest living relative of Gen. George Washington, is dying at the residence of Mrs. A. T. Leathers, 623½ Fourth Street, where he has made his home for many years past. Major Ball has been best known in Washington during late years as the proprietor of a cigar and tobacco stand in the corridor of the Pension Office, he having been granted the privilege of conducting that business through a special order issued by the Secretary of the Interior.

The old gentleman now in the eighty-fourth year of his age, bears even in his emaciated condition a remarkable resemblance to his distinguished kinsman Washington. In his robust days, it is said, the likeness was wonderful. His death is believed to be but a matter of hours, and it is likely he will survive the night. Mr. Ball has been growing gradually weaker for three weeks, and although he has a remarkable constitution, it is evident that he will be unable to resist much longer.

Major Ball is the grandson of Col. Burges S. Ball, who was a cousin of Mary Ball, mother of George Washington. Col. Burges S. Ball married Frances Washington, a niece of Gen. George Washington, so it will be seen that his descendants are related to both sides of the family. Major Ball was born at historic Ball's Bluff, near Leesburg, Loudon County, Va. He never married, and his nearest of kin is a cousin, Col. George Washington Ball of Georgetown. He has lived in Washington since the early seventies. Disappointed at not securing the position of custodian of the Washington Monument, to which he aspired, Major Ball secured, through Binger Herrmann, whom he had met while in Oregon, the privilege of conducting the Pension Office cigar stand.

Easter Gloves at O'Neill's.
New Importations of Jouvin & Cie's Celebrated Gloves just received. Newest Spring Shades. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETS.

Vital Issue for Importers Considered—Postal Law Change Discussed.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation held its regular monthly meeting yesterday, and a vigorous discussion took place over some resolutions advocating a change in the laws governing postal charges. The board also passed resolutions commending Hugh H. Hanna for his work in the Indianapolis Monetary Convention.

A special committee reported on a recent decision of Judge Townsend, in the United States Circuit Court, which is considered a matter of vital interest to importers. It has hitherto been the custom here, it is said, for an importer to leave with the Collector about one-tenth of the merchandise he imports for use in appraisal, and to file a bond for the proper payment of duties on the remainder. A law exists, which has for years been regarded as a dead letter, but which Judge Townsend's recent decision makes a vital issue, which imposes a severe penalty on any importer who shall fail to produce the entire consignment of merchandise at any time within ten days after the release of the sample he has left for appraisal, at the pleasure of the Collector.

As it is customary for the importers often to sell their goods promptly, this law, which would compel them to keep the merchandise here ten to twenty days longer than they might otherwise have to, would be, in the opinion of the board, a great hardship. They think the effect of the law can be somewhat offset by getting the work of appraisal more quickly done, and yesterday passed resolutions calling for a larger number of examiners.

G. M. Giddings introduced a resolution urging Congress to pass a law which would correct the abuses of the second-class mail matter privilege. Patrick Farrelly of the American News Company warmly opposed the resolution, and adduced facts to show that no legislative remedy was needed. The resolution was finally referred to a special committee.

CLEVELAND PRESBYTERY MEETS

Indorses the Movement to Abolish "One-Man" Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, April 11.—The Cleveland Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church met in this city to-day. Some three hundred preachers and elders of Northern Ohio were in attendance. The most important matter to come before the body was the "Peoria overture," which the Presbytery here to-night heartily indorsed. The "Peoria overture" is against what is known in Presbyterian circles as the "one man rule."

The change which the reformers have made would place the appointment of standing committees in the hands of the Commissioners. At present in each Presbytery the Moderator appoints these committees as suggested by the stated clerk, the stated clerk being appointed for a term of years. No one knows who the new moderator of a Presbytery will be until the opening session. He is therefore obliged to rely on the recommendations of the stated clerk. The stated clerk is therefore the "one man." The standing committees are all important and therefore the new overture is a vital one.

The action of both the Presbytery of Peoria and the Cleveland Presbytery will be reported to the General Assembly, and the question will then become a National one in Presbyterian circles. It is believed here that it will be looked upon with favor in nearly every State.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Rev. Dr. Walter Delafield.

The Rev. Dr. Walter Delafield, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration of Chicago and a prominent figure in Episcopal church circles, died there yesterday of heart disease after a week's illness.

Dr

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Columbia Students Discuss Athletic Situation in Meeting.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE CREW

Over $2,000 Must Be Raised or Rowing Be Abandoned at the University.

Nearly $1,000 blocks the way of the crews of Columbia University, and if this sum is not forthcoming by the time the General Athletic Committee meets on Monday night, Columbia will not be represented on the water this year.

Athletic affairs at the University are at a crisis, and as the rowing interests are for the present in a most precarious state on account of the lack of funds, a mass meeting for the purpose of presenting to the student body the exact state of affairs was held yesterday. The sponsors for the call had given it out that no subscriptions of any kind would be called for, so that a large number of undergraduates were on hand in Schermerhorn Hall when Manager Oakley of the crew called the meeting to order.

After the object of the gathering had been briefly stated, C. C. Sanders, Treasurer of the General Athletic Committee, read a report which showed that the indebtednes of the rowing committee amounted to $2,286.67, which includes $1,100 necessary to redeem the launch Columbia, now in the hands of a boat-building firm that has been making some much-needed repairs to the boat. If these debts are not paid by next Monday the Faculty Board will not allow the crew to continue in training.

The only plan presented by those interested in rowing was a scheme to reorganize the old boat club, which will be governed on lines thoroughly subservient to the General Athletic Committee. To this end a self-appointed committee of five had drawn up a constitution, almost identical to that of the old organization. This committee had even gone so far as to prepare a list of names constituting a Board of Governors, and asked the meeting to ratify this, which was accordingly done. Some attempt was made to show how this plan would raise money, by W. H. Maxwell, who fathered the document, but it was apparent by his rather lengthy and obscure statements that the only object was to interest the graduate body sufficiently to induce them to subscribe.

Several of the students rather weakly tried to show the fallacy of such a course, and the force of their arguments was made apparent by Capt. Mackay, who stated that, after consulting with a number of graduates, they had with one accord agreed that they would do nothing to help the crew, unless the undergraduates showed in a substantial way that a crew was desired at the university.

Francis S. Bangs, a veteran Columbia oar, who addressed the meeting, scored the undergraduate body for its lethargy, and stated that he, for one, would do nothing toward assisting the crew out of its financial difficulties unless the undergraduates showed some disposition to relieve the situation themselves. He furthermore declined to serve as a member of the new Board of Governors. He said he was authorized by J. A. B. Cowles, another old oarsman, to present precisely the same view for him at the meeting. Mr. Bangs also said he thought he voiced the sentiment of most of the other seven who had been selected as the graduate Governors of the new organization. This position in a measure annuls the meeting's action in adopting the new Constitution for a reorganized rowing club.

Dr. Peet, the coach, who also addressed the meeting, informed those present that never before have Columbia's prospects been so bright for turning out winning crews.

As the meeting was about to disband Capt. Mackay called attention to the fact that nothing of a substantial character had been done in the matter of relieving the crew's financial obligations, whereupon some one suggested that a subscription list be started. As this was contrary to what had been promised by those in charge, they were averse to such action, but as the case demanded heroic measures being taken, some one started the ball rolling by subscribing $5, and when all the names had been handed in it was found that over $500 had been pledged. This, with a promise of $300 from a graduate, will be sufficient to pay for the repairs to the launch, and it is hoped that the amount for the remaining indebtedness will be raised before Monday night, so that Columbia will not be forced out of the grand old sport in which she has been such an able representative for thirty years.

VAN CORTLANDT LINKS OPEN.

Six of the Holes Will Be Kept Closed Until Next Month.

Fully half a hundred young golfers of both sexes took advantage of the reopening yesterday of the public golf links at Van Cortlandt Park. For over a month the course has been closed, to give the turf an opportunity to spread out well over the greens, and now, with the moisture fast disappearing from the ground, the conditions for good golf will increase day by day.

With the completion of the eighteen holes last year hundreds of new players were attracted to the Van Cortlandt links, and the fact that over fifty players turned out yesterday is evidence that the coming season is going to be active. Only twelve holes of the eighteen are now open. The remaining six are in the new plot of ground opposite the station and they will be kept closed, for further improvement to the greens, until early in May. Val Flood has been secured to take the place recently vacated by Tom Bendelow as professional golfer and greens keeper.

The greens yesterday were in very fair condition, much better than is the case with several local club courses. They have been rolled a number of times, the turf is quite firm, and the natural inclination to be irregular at this time will disappear within the next two or three weeks. The fair green is still lumpy, giving cuppy lies, but as soon as the grass mowers can be run over the grounds three or four times, that will all pass away.

The Van Cortlandt turf is of an admirable quality, and when in prime condition it is always a treat to play over it. For the present, however, a cleek or an iron will be found more serviceable than a brassie through the greens, and if one does not care to be burdened with many clubs, a cleek will answer the purpose just as well for putting as the putter itself. Within a month there will be good opportunities for skillful putting, while the chances to get good practice with the brassie will be unexcelled.

The Van Cortlandt Park course is an ideal one for the beginner, and for all tolerable players. Most of the land is level, with agreeable undulations to break the monotony, and the artificial hazards are sufficently numerous to bring out the sporty features of the game. The course is not a small one by any means, nor easy to make in low figures. The circuit of the eighteen holes is 6,060 yards, and three holes are over 500 yards each. The individual distances are:

Holes.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Yards	178	365	315	225	110	346	370	350	295
Holes.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Yards	310	380	510	150	410	530	420	276	354

The first four holes and the last two are the ones that will not be opened until May.

The women were fully as enthusiastic as the men yesterday, and at least twenty fair golfers added to the activity on the links, while their bright red and green jackets made a delightfully picturesque appearance. One little miss of barely fourteen years swung her clubs with as much precision as many of her elders, while for the most part the women showed their wisdom by carrying only three or four clubs.

The Van Cortlandt Golf Club will not attempt to take any active part on the links until the entire eighteen holes are opened. President Grout has appointed as the Greens Committee R. W. Conrow, Chairman; H. E. Brown, Dr. Edward M. Mendel, Felix Lamond, Andrew Bell, and Thomas Bendelow. The first meeting of the committee was held Tuesday afternoon, and it was decided to hold a series of handicap events, the first one to be played early in May. The schedule is now being arranged and will be announced within a week. John Frick, one of the prime organizers of the club, has offered a prize for future competition, and another friend has also given one.

The club membership has now reached 175, about 50 of whom are women.

GARDEN CITY CLUB.

Elects New Governors and Suspends the Subscription Lists to the Course.

At a meeting of the Garden City Golf Club at Delmonico's last night the following Board of Governors was elected: For one year, Bruce Price, Willard P. Ward, Prescott Hall Butler, and George L. Hubbell. For two years, Devereaux Emmet, George F. Crane, William M. Baldwin, and Francis V. Greene. For three years, Horace Russell, Joseph A. McCord, George E. Perkins, and Thomas L. Manson.

As the limit of membership, 250, was reached some time ago, it was voted to suspend all subscription lists. Among the fifty or more names on the waiting list are those of Andrew Carnegie and W. D. Sloan of this city and Charles B. Macdonald, late of Chicago.

Extensive additions are to be made to the clubhouse, giving more room for lockers, and a large dining room, which will be completed in time for the amateur championship tournament, during the first week in July.

Devereaux Emmet outlined the changes that are being made on the links. About 600 yards will be added to the length, making the total circuit over 6,000 yards. Most of the extra distance is obtained through placing the tees back, but the green of the first hole hereafter will be the old eighteenth green.

Several of the members advocated the holding of one championship club tournament and two handicap club events. The advisability of holding an open or invitation event was left to the Board of Governors for decision.

Women Golfers Elect Officers.

The Women's Golf Association of the Metropolitan District has been partially organized, although the first general meeting will not be held until April 27. The officers are: President—Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol Golf Club. Vice President—Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County Golf Club; Secretary—Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau Country Club; Treasurer—Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley Club. At the coming meeting a system of inter-club team matches will be arranged, and plans may be perfected to hold the first women's metropolitan golf championship.

HE BRINGS NO CHALLENGE.

Major Jameson Not Here as Sir Thomas Lipton's Yachting Representative.

Considerable interest was aroused among yachtsmen by the arrival on the White Star Liner Oceanic yesterday morning of Major John Eustace Jameson, M. P. for West Clare, Ireland, whose intimacy with Sir Thomas Lipton had given rise to the report that his present visit had something to do with Sir Thomas's intended challenge for the America's Cup in 1901. This report Major Jameson hastened to deny when seen at the Holland House, where he will remain several weeks.

"Sir Thomas will undoubtedly challenge for the cup in 1901," he said, "but my visit to New York has nothing to do with yachting. I have followed the discussions regarding his challenge, however, and I know that his intention to try for the cup again has not been changed. I do not think that the proposed international yacht races to be held in connection with the Glasgow Exhibition of 1901 will interfere with his plans."

Major Jameson's visit to New York was undertaken chiefly for recuperation from the present hard Parliamentary session, which told severely on his health.

Sycamore to Sail for Lipton.

Capt. Edward Sycamore, the well-known English skipper, has been engaged to sail Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger, the Erin, which is being designed by George L. Watson. The Erin's crew, unlike that of the Shamrock, will be made up entirely of English seamen. As Capt. Hogarth will remain in charge of the Shamrock next season the trial races will bring an English against a Scotch skipper.

Of Capt. Sycamore's engagement and the plans of the rival challengers, John Fearon, in a dispatch to The Boston Herald, says:

Capt. Sycamore is one of the best racing skippers on this side, and has not a superior at a start. It was on the latter account that Dunraven hired him to berth the Valkyrie III. at the start in the cup races of 1895. A strong effort will be made to have the Shamrock and the Erin sail three matches on this side, the first off Cowes, the second on the Clyde, and the third off Bangor, Ireland. Sir Thomas Lipton will soon return from the Mediterranean, and will then be waited on by a delegation of representative Scotch yachtsmen, who will ask that the yachts sail a match before starting for the States. Fife is now working over the design of the Shamrock, and will make extensive changes, since Sir Thomas has given him a free hand, much more than he first suggested.

Brooklyn Yacht Club Plans.

Corinthianism will be made a feature of the racing events of the lately reorganized Brooklyn Yacht Club this year. At the April meeting of the club, held last night at the Clarendon Hotel in Brooklyn, it was decided to hold a series of races sailed by Corinthian crews, in which handsome prizes will be offered. Weekly races will also be arranged in addition to the regularly scheduled events of the club. New by-laws were adopted by the club last night, based for the greater part on those of the old Brooklyn Yacht Club. Thirty-two new members were elected.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

Henry Doscher's centreboard sloop Banshee is being overhauled at the Piepgras yards, City Island.

W. H. S. Wood's sixty-foot centreboard sloop Lodona is being prepared for commission at Robinson's ship yards.

George Ehret's screw schooner Comet has been placed in commission, after being overhauled and repainted at the Piepgras yards.

The centreboard yawl Veery is fitting out at Hawkins's yard, City Island, under the direction of Capt. Vesting. She will be ready for commission in about two weeks.

Charles N. Robertson's sloop yacht Edith has been sold to N. Merriam Steele of Baltimore. The yacht has been overhauled and placed in commission at Wood's yard, City Island, and will sail for Baltimore at once.

F. E. Wright's sloop Nellie, which flies the burgee of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, is undergoing many repairs at Bayles ship yard, City Island. A new lead keel will replace the one lost by the Nellie last year when she struck a rock in East Chester Bay.

Capt. "Bob" Wringer, with an Itchen Ferry crew, is now engaged in fitting out F. M. Hoyt's lately purchased English cutter Isolde preparatory to her trip across the Atlantic. Mr. Hanan's Astrid will also begin to fit out for the voyage to her new home within a few days.

Negotiations for the purchase of the schooner Intrepid have been completed, and E. L. Temple of Montreal is announced as the new owner. The Intrepid has been taken from her Winter berth in Manning's Basin, to City Island, where the projected improvements in her interior arrangements will be made.

Arthur Curtis James's auxiliary brigantine Aloha, which sailed from this port with Mr. James and a party aboard, March 24, arrived at the Azores Monday. The 2,090 miles was covered in about sixteen days, under canvas alone. A rough voyage was reported, but the yacht proved herself a stanch craft in all kinds of weather.

The fin keel cutter Anoatok, designed by "Nat" Herreshoff, and built at Bristol in 1896, has been sold by Oswald Sanderson to another New York yachtsman, whose name is for the present withheld. The Anoatok has an enviable racing record. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 46 feet 8 inches; on the water line, 30 feet, beam, 8 feet 6 inches; depth, 4 feet; draught, 6 feet 9 inches.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

In the Arcndiocesan League at Starr's Hall last night one record was beaten and another equaled. The Spalding No 1 Team bowled 913 in the first game, beating the best score of the tournament. In the same game Power made 219, equaling the individual record. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Spalding No. 1—Sheffler, 172; Davis, 133; Rodgers, 187; Stafford, 202; Powers, 219. Total, 913.

Holy Cross No. 1—Doran, 176; Fisher, 174; Reynolds, 157; Morrisey, 170; Galvin, 129. Total, 806.

SECOND GAME.

Spalding No. 1—Murphy, 123; Davis, 173; Rodgers, 136; Stafford, 163; Powers, 164. Total, 759.

Loyola—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

Holy Cross No. 1—Doran, 126; Fisher, 163; Reynolds, 124; Morrisey, 145; Galvin, 167. Total, 725.

Loyola—Forfeited.

Tournament Games To-day.

Bank Clerks' League—Plaza, Mechanics and Traders', Hamilton.

Columbia League—Amsterdam, Gramercy, Riverdale.

Carruthers National—Manhattan, Kings County, Prosperity.

Auerbach Beaten at Pool.

R. Auerbach met his first defeat last night in the championship pool tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, losing to W. Fraley by a score of 125 to 96.

FIRST GAME AT POLO GROUNDS.

New Yorks Get Some Good Practice Against the Columbia Boys.

A good day of practice was had by the New York baseball team yesterday. A seven-inning game was played with the Columbia University team, which gave the men a chance to show their speed. The New Yorks won easily by a score of 11 to 0, and could probably have made a bigger score had they put forth their best efforts. The Columbia University pitchers, Kebler and Buckley, were well stocked with speed and curves, and this enabled the New Yorks to get some much-needed batting practice.

The regular team played with Rusie and Hawley as pitchers. Rusie occupied the box for three innings, and Manager Ewing, who was able to get to the grounds for the first time in two weeks, said that never before has he known Rusie to pitch with so much speed in the Spring. Hawley just "lobbed" the ball to the plate, but at times, when a run seemed imminent for the collegians, he mixed up curves and speed until the collegians were bewildered. Hawley showed himself fast in fielding bunt hits, as he was called upon several times to make a quick recovery and throw off such hits.

The collegians played a fairly good fielding game, and have two good pitchers in Buckley and Kebler. The latter is also useful as a catcher. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E	COLUMBIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf..1	1	0	0	0		Burrell, 3b..0	0	2	1	2	
Foster, lf...1	0	1	0	0		A. Bro'n, rf..0	0	0	0	0	
Mercer, 3b..1	1	1	1	0		Kebler, p.,c.0	0	1	2	0	
Frisbee, rf..0	2	0	0	0		H. Bro'n, 1b.0	0	8	1	1	
Davis, ss....0	0	4	0	1		South'd, cf..0	1	0	0	0	
Doyle, 1b...1	1	6	0	0		Armst'g, 2b.0	0	2	4	2	
H'kman, cf.2	2	1	0	0		Sorrel, lf...0	0	2	0	0	
Gleason, 2b.2	1	2	2	0		Goodman, c.0	1	4	1	0	
Warner, c...2	1	6	0	1		Buckley, p..0	1	0	2	0	
Rusie p.....1	1	0	4	0		Lockw'd, ss.0	1	2	2	2	
Hawley, p..0	2	0	2	0							
Total ...11	12	21	8	3		Total 0	4	21	13	7	

New York	0 5 1 0 0 3 2—11
Columbia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Selbach, Frisbee. First base by errors—New York, 4; Columbia, 8. Struck out—By Rusie, 3; by Hawley, 2. Stolen bases—Selbach, Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Lockwood. (2.) Hit by pitched ball—Hickman. Bases on balls—Off Rusie, 2; off Kebler, 2. Wild pitch—Buckley. Umpire—Mr. Carrick. Time of game—1:37.

YALE, 10; FORDHAM, 7.

Yale University baseball players made their first appearance in this city yesterday, when they met the strong nine of St. John's College at Fordham, and beat them in a clever uphill game by 10 to 7. The Yale boys had little trouble in batting the pitching of McKenna, who was expected to prove quite a puzzle, Capt. Camp leading in this respect. Both sides fielded well, as is shown by the fact that all but two of the runs scored were earned. The score:

FORDHAM.	R	IB	PO	A	E	YALE.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Mullen, cf..0	0	1	0	0		Quimby, 2b.1	1	2	4	0	
Clark, ss...1	0	1	3	0		Barnwell, rf.3	1	1	0	0	
Reilly, 1b...1	1	9	0	1		Guernsey, lf.0	0	2	0	0	
Murphy, lf..1	1	2	0	0		Camp, ss...3	3	3	4	2	
Slattery, c..2	1	10	3	0		Sullivan, c.1	1	6	4	0	
Mitchell, rf.1	1	1	1	0		Sharp, 1b...1	1	1	4	0	1
McKenna, p.0	2	0	0	0		Brown, 3b..0	1	4	3	1	
*Walsh, 2b.0	0	3	2	1		Ryan, cf...0	0	2	0	0	
Swetnam, 3b.1	2	2	3	0		Rob'tson, p.1	1	1	2	0	
Total....7	7	27	8	2		Total....10	9	27	13	5	

*Connors batted for Walsh in ninth.

Fordham	4 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—7
Yale	2 1 0 0 3 0 4 0 0—10

Earned runs—Fordham, 6; Yale 9. First base on balls—Off McKenna, 5; off Robertson, 4. Struck out—By McKenna, 6; by Robertson, 6. Home runs—Camp and Sharp. Three base hit—Reilly. Two-base hits—McKenna, Robertson, and Camp. Sacrifice hits—Murphy, (2,) Mitchell, Slattery; Barnwell, (2,) Double play—Clark to Walsh to Reilly. Hit by pitcher—Clark. Wild pitches—McKenna, (3.) Umpire—Mr. Golden.

MANHATTAN TIES U. OF P.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Heedlessness prevented Pennsylvania from winning to-day's game with Manhattan. In the last inning Jones allowed a runner to score the tying run, believing three men were out. In the tenth Manhattan hit Layton hard and scored two runs, but darkness put an end to the game before Pennsylvania finished her inning and the game ended in a tie. The score:

PENNSYLVANIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E	MANHATTAN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Collier, 2b..1	1	1	2	1		Agnew, c...3	2	8	3	1	
White, cf..1	0	0	0	0		Harvey, 1b.1	2	7	0	0	
Shape, lf...1	1	2	1	0		Cutler, 2b..0	2	0	2	3	
Jones, 1b..2	1	13	0	2		Green, 3b...0	0	3	3	0	
Flevell, c...1	3	6	3	1		*Caster, ss..0	1	5	4	1	
Orbin, ss...1	0	3	7	0		Ferry, p....1	1	0	2	2	
Biers, 3b...1	1	0	1	1		Haley, lf...1	1	1	0	1	
Layton, p...0	1	1	0	0		Boynes, cf..1	1	1	0	0	
Huston, rf..1	0	2	0	0		Roach, rf...2	1	1	0	0	
Total 9	8	26	17	4		Total 9	10	27	24	2	

*Caster hit by batted ball.

Pennsylvania	0 3 1 0 3 1 0 1 0—9
Manhattan	0 0 0 0 0 2 4 0 3—9

Earned runs—Pennsylvania, 2; Manhattan, 2. Two-base hits—Haley, Agnew. Three-base hit—Flevell. Sacrifice hit—Roach. Stolen bases—Agnew, Caster, Collier, Orbin, Jones, Shape, White. Left on bases—Pennsylvania, 9; Manhattan, 6. First base on errors—Pennsylvania, 4; Manhattan, 4. First base on balls—Collier, White, Shape, Jones, Flavell, Orbin, (2,) Layton, Roach. Hit by pitched ball—Roach, Biers, Huston. Struck out—Cutler, Caster, (2,) Haley, (2,) Boynes, Collier, White, Shape, Layton, Biers, Orbin. Passed ball—Agnew. Umpire—Mr. Latham.

N. Y. U., 13; C. C. N. Y., 4.

In a long drawn-out baseball game, New York University defeated the College of the City of New York at Jasper Oval yesterday. Both teams fielded very loosely, but those of the latter were more costly. The score:

N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	R	IB	PO	A	E	C. C. N. Y.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Rorke, 2b..1	3	2	4	3	1	Goldberg, cf..0	1	2	0	0	
VanVleck, ss.1	0	5	4	4		Keane, c...1	0	8	6	1	
Northrop, cf.2	0	3	0	0		Cordon, 2b.2	1	6	1	2	
Taylor, p...2	1	1	1	0		Sullivan, lf..0	2	0	0	1	
Ross, 3b...2	2	1	2	1		L'gebahn, 1b.1	1	7	1	1	
Haynes, 1b.1	1	0	10	0		Hamilton, p.0	0	1	1	1	
Muldoon, lf.1	0	1	0	1		Suling, ss...0	0	0	2	3	
McL'tock, c.2	3	2	3	0		Griffin, rf..0	0	1	0	0	
Eaton, rf...1	3	0	0	0		Roberts, 3b.0	0	2	1	1	
Total...13	12	27	13	7		Total....4	5	27	12	9	

New York University	0 0 0 8 1 0 3 0 1—13
C. C. N. Y.	0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—New York University, 7; C. C. N. Y., 1. Left on bases—New York University, 13; C. C. N. Y., 7. First base on errors—New York University, 8; C. C. N. Y., 4. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 3; off Hamilton, 8. Struck out—By Taylor, 1; by Hamilton, 6. Two-base hits—Rorke, McLintock, Eaton, and Condon. Stolen bases—Rorke, Van Vleck, Haynes, and Keane. Double play—Van Vleck and Haynes. Hit by pitcher—Rorke, 2; Northrop. Wild pitch—Hamilton. Passed ball—Keane. Umpire—Mr. McLean.

Harvard, 5; Tufts, 4/

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 11.—Harvard and Tufts played an errorless game of ball on Soldiers' Field this afternoon, which was won by Harvard by the score of 5 to 4. Tufts lost the game in the second inning, when their pitcher, Curran, gave three men their bases on balls, and so allowed Harvard to score four runs. The score:

HARVARD.	R	IB	PO	A	E	TUFTS.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Loughlin, cf.0	0	5	0	0		Hafford, 3b.1	1	0	2	0	
J.D.Cla'k, 1b.0	1	10	1	0		Flem'ng, 2b.0	1	1	5	0	
Reid, c.....0	2	11	0	0		Willi'ms, cf.1	1	2	0	0	
George, 2b..0	0	1	2	0		Hazlet'n, 1b.0	1	12	1	0	
G. Clark, 3b.1	1	0	2	0		Fitzke, c....0	0	7	1	0	
Coolidge, ss.2	2	0	6	0		Flagg, rf...0	0	0	0	0	
Wendell, rf.1	1	0	0	0		Stiles, ss....1	2	2	3	0	
Jaynes, lf...1	1	0	0	0		Curran, p...0	1	0	2	0	
Kernan, p..0	1	0	2	0		Lawton, lf...1	0	0	0	0	
						Woodr'ff, lf.0	0	0	0	0	
Total 5	9	27	14	0		Total 4	7	24	13	0	

Harvard	0 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—5
Tufts	0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Stiles, Coolidge, G. Clark, Wendell. Three-base hit—Curran. Stolen bases—Hafford, (2,) Williams. First base on balls—By Kernan, 2; by Curran, 3. Struck out—Hafford, Williams, Lawton, Curran, 2, Stiles, Curran. Double play—Curran, Flemming, and Hazleton. Hit by pitched ball—By Kernan, 1; by Curran, 1. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

The Harvard team will leave to-morrow afternoon for the South, where it will be rounded into shape for the heavier playing later in the season. The men expect to arrive at Charlottesville, Va., on Friday evening. They will return to Washington Saturday night, staying there for a week to practice on the old Washington League grounds, or possibly at the Georgetown University grounds. If Reid thinks the team is in good enough condition, a game will be played on Wednesday in Washington with a picked team from a Baltimore country club, captained by Robinson, the Varsity third baseman of two years ago. The object of playing so few games, as the schedule shows, is to allow more time for practice under the two coaches where the weather is mild. This will also avoid tiring out the men, as has been done on former trips.

Brown, 14; Trinity, 1.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 11.—Brown opened her baseball season this afternoon on Andrews Field by defeating Trinity 14 to 1. Eaton, Washburn, and Wheeler pitched three innings each, all three being puzzles to the Trinity batters. Score by innings:

Brown	1 1 1 2 4 4 1 0 —14
Trinity	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 —1

Batteries—Eaton, Washburn, Wheeler, and Whittemore and Chace; Goodridge and Glazelnook. Base hits—Brown, 14; Trinity, 8. Errors—Brown, 5; Trinity, 10.

Harvard's Baseball Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 11.—The Harvard baseball schedule was officially announced today for the first time. There have been some hitches with Princeton and Brown, and the games with the latter have not yet been fully settled, which have kept if from being given out before. The schedule is as follows: April 14, Virginia at Charlottesville, Va.; 21, Georgetown at Georgetown, Va.; 27, Dartmouths at Cambridge; 28, Dartmouth at Cambridge; May 5, Williams at Cambridge; 8, Amherst at Cambridge; 10, Bowdoin at Cambridge; 12, Columbia at Cambridge; 16, Lafayette at Cambridge; 19, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 26, Princeton at Cambridge; 30, Georgetown at Cambridge; June 2, Brown at Providence, (second game to be arranged later;) 6, Holy Cross at Worcester; 9, University of Pennsylvania at Cambridge; 13, Princeton at Princeton; 16, 23, Yale at New Haven; 30, Yale (in case of tie) at New York.

Other College Games.

At Washington—Georgetown University, 15; Lehigh, 3

At Carlisle, Penn.—Syracuse University, 4; Dickinson College, 3.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Five furlongs—Cupidity, (Slack.) 7 to 5, 1; Grandeur, 102, 2; Thermos, 102, 3. Time—1:03 1-5. Jack Gay, Mail Bag, Princess India, Connover, Gwynne, Jamaica, Diffidence, Slow Time also ran. Half mile for two-year-olds—Tonicum, 107, (McJoynt,) even, 1; Albert Enright, 104, 2; Selp, 107, 3. Time—0:50 4-5. Orrie Goan, Lambkin, Ten Up, Daisy Collier, Gray Morn, Lady Esterling, Clodhopper also ran. Hurdle race, mile and three-quarters—Cousin Jess, 100, (Bracken,) 4 to 1, 1; Governor Griggs, 147, 2; Shindane, 134, 3. Time—3:22. McFonso, Conflicting Evidence, Rafter, Lime Juice, Marsian also ran. Seven furlongs—Monmouth Boy, 100, (Mitchell,) 7 to 5, 1; Nabocklish, 100, 2, Kimmage, 100, 3. Time—1:30 2-5. Christmas Carol, Hail Bell, Luln also ran. Mile and 100 yards—Petit Maitre, 104, (McJoynt,) 3½ to 1, 1; Owansbord, 91, 2; Althea, 101, 3. Time—1:58. The Jefferson and Passaic also ran.

Following are the entries for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Maidens; four and a half furlongs. Christopher C., 112 pounds; Slow Time, Al Reeves, 108; Merriness, 106; Nabocklish, Shamokin, 99; News, Lookate, Allie H., 94.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Educate, 113 pounds; Light Ball, Scurry, 109; Sweepstakes, 99; About, 98; Moor, 94.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Dutch Comedian, Lexington Pirate, 108 pounds; Sir Christopher, Sansational, Diminutive, 107; Protus, 105; Speedmas, Mousetooth, Racebud, 103; Colabra, 101; Aloah III., 86.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Toney Honig, 123 pounds; Sweet Caporal, 113; Judge Willcox, 112; First Whip, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and fifty yards. Knight of the Garter, 126 pounds; Queen of Song, 125; Sidney Lucas, 117; Double Dummy, Postmaster, 112; Magic Light, 98.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 11.—Mile and a sixteenth. Woodtrice, 88, (Dominick,) 1; Dandy H., 103, 2; Viscount, 105, 3. Time—1:54. Four and a half furlongs. Garry Hermann, 108, (Winkfield,) 1; Sad Sam, 110, 2; Dick Burgess, 108, 3. Time—0:58½. Mile. Streamer, 110, (Burns,) 1; Belle of Memphis, 99, 2; Greatland, 100, 3. Time—1:46. Seven furlongs. Molo, 113, (Silvers,) 1; Eltholin, 118, 2; Doctor Walmsley, 109, 3. Time—1:33. Steeplechase, about two miles. Meddler, 146, (Houston,) 1; University, 141, 2; Zuffallig, 133, 3. Time—5:16. Mile and a sixteenth. Schnell Laufer, 86, (Talley,) 2; Benchance, 86, 2; W. B. Gates, 106, 3. Time—1:54.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Five furlongs. Morelia, 95, (Stuart,) 1; Atilla, 93, 2; Bons, 96, 3. Time—1:03. Four and a half furlongs, for 2-year-olds. Rollick, 105, (Morgan,) 1; Fioranthe, 108, 2; Chaste, 101, 3. Time—0:55¾. Mile and a sixteenth. Perseus, 107, (Henry,) 1; Storm King, 110, 2; Dolore, 105, 3. Time—1:45¾. Mile and a sixteenth. Captive, 110, (Ross,) Opponent, 107, 2; Catastrophe, 114, 3. Time—1:51¼. Mile and a sixteenth. Amasa, 111, (Powell,) 1; Espirana, 118, 2; Moringa, 114, 3. Time—1:09½. Seven furlongs, Sardine, 106, (Henry,) 1; Cromwell, 109, 2; Fille d'Or, 90, 3. Time—1:30.

SALE OF FANCY SHOW HORSES.

Those Belonging to W. L. Elkins and H. C. Hoskier Brought Good Prices.

Admirers of showy harness horses gathered at the American Horse Exchange last night to attend the sale of the show horses of W. L. Elkins, the wealthy Philadelphian, who has been appointed one of the American Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, and those of H. C. Hoskier, a loss in whose family decided him to give up showing horses. Both men are well known in New York and both have been liberal patrons of the horse shows. Their horses have been winners of many blue ribbons. Comet and Eclipse, a handsome pair of nigh steppers, brought the highest price of the sale, but they were, in the opinion of the horsemen present, the most cheaply sold. Richard F. Carman secured them for $1,200.

The prices were as follows:

Sunrise and Sunset, bay geldings, 6 and 7 years, 15.3½ hands; W. Watson	$900
Comet and Eclipse, bay geldings, 6 and 7 years; Richard F. Carman	1,200
Blaze and Blazeaway, chestnut geldings, 6 years, 15.3 hands each; W. M. V. Hoffman.	725
St. Albans, b. g., 6 years, 15.1 hands; T. James	350
Sarah, br. m., 8 years, 15.1 hands; J. W. Fairchild	300
Gobang, ch. g., 7 years, 15.3 hands; A. Brown	210
Manchester and Melrose, bay geldings, 4 years, 15.2½ hands each; C. F. Sanders	445
Mansfield, br. g., 4 years, 15.2½ hands; W. H. Irving	200
Lieutenant Wilkes, b. g., 9 years; T. Jan.es	660
Lieutenant Wright, b. g., 7 years, 14.3½ hands; W. H. Irving	575
Lady Brilliant, ch. m., 5 years, 14.3½ hands, by Emperor Wilkes; T. James	750
Raven, blk. g., 7 years, 15.3 hands; John Spratley	550

Drag Hunt at Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, April 11.—The Lakewood Fox Hounds were out this morning for a private drag hunt for the family and friends of the Hon. Charles J. Fisk of Plainfield. The meet was near the head of the lake at 11 o'clock, and after the throw-off the hounds followed the scent through the Curtis Lyers, Smith, and Estes farms. The kill was made on the Le Compte place. The field included Charles W. Fisk, Augustus R. Fisk, Marvey Fisk, Clarence H. Robbins, Frank R. Beard, Mr. Harrishorn, Mr. White of the Myopia Hunt, Miss Louise Fisk, Miss Hutchinson, and Mrs. Hoyt. Willie Dwyer was acting huntsman, and Charley Dwyer, first whip. There were two falls, but no serious damages.

BYNUM ON GOLD DEMOCRATS.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 11.—W. D. Bynum arrived in this city last night. He says the gold Democratic organization has not been abandoned. Asked as to what, in his opinion, will be the course of the gold Democrats in the coming campaign Mr. Bynum said:

"That is a matter that cannot now be determined. The regular Silver Democracy will reaffirm the Chicago platform, and as a result I do not believe any Gold Democrat will support Bry

FOR ARRESTS OF WOMEN

The Police Board Hears Charges Against Accused Policemen.

BARRY AND GLENNON POSITIVE

Employes of a Dive Brought In to Testify Against Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Rost.

The Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon gave a hearing in the investigation asked for by William A. Wilson, husband of Mrs. Edith Wilson, who, on the night of March 30, was arrested, in company with Mrs. Ernest Rost, in front of the Tivoli on West Thirty-fifth Street by Policemen Glennon and Barry of the West Thirtieth Street Station, charged with soliciting, and discharged next day in the Jefferson Market Court.

Neither of the two women was present, it being stated that they were ill, but Mrs. Francis Walworth of 525 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, mother of Mrs. Wilson, testified as to her daughter's good character. After a partial hearing the case was postponed till next Wednesday.

Policemen Glennon and Barry were first called in their own behalf and testified much as they did in the police court. They alleged that the two women started to go into the Tivoli, but were stopped because they did not have escorts with them. They said that the women then turned and started to go away, but met two men and asked them to take them in. The men tried to do so, but were told that they were not proper escorts. They walked away again, the policemen said, and met two other men.

Both of the policemen were questioned closely by President York about having seen the women before. Both said that they had seen Mrs. Wilson in the neighborhood.

Mr. Wilson cross-examined the witnesses. He was much excited, and was frequently reproved by the Commissioners for arguing with the witnesses.

Sergts. Murtha and Carson of the West Thirtieth Street Station testified that both policemen were good men and not addicted to drink. Murtha said that the women, when arraigned, made no protests, but took their arrest as a matter of course.

Samuel Brown and Edward Van Horn, employes in the Tivoli, also testified for the accused policemen. Both swore they had seen the two women in the neighborhood frequently. After they had told about turning the women away they alleged, because they were not satisfied with their escorts, Commissioner Hess wanted to know what their test of a proper escort was.

"Why, a legal escort," replied Van Horn.

"What's that?" asked President York.

"Well, the right kind of an escort."

"Have you always insisted on proper escorts at the Tivoli?" asked Commissioner Hess, with a smile.

"Yes," was the reply.

Mrs. Margaret Osborne was also a witness for the policemen. She said that Mrs. Wilson, when she was Miss Calvert, about a year and a half ago, boarded at her house with a cousin, Mrs. Minnie Lang, and the latter's husband. She said that she was compelled to ask Miss Calvert to leave her house. The young woman, she alleged, had men calling upon her, two or three a day. Lang, witness alleged, was constantly quarreling with his wife and charging that Miss Calvert had injured her character.

J. K. Calvert, an uncle of Mrs. Wilson, who lives at Leonia, N. J., and Mrs. Francis Walworth of 525 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, her mother, testified against the policemen. Mr. Calvert testified as to his niece's good character.

Mrs. Walworth said that she had seen her daughter every day while she was living at Mrs. Osborne's house, and that two men called upon her, and that she knew them and gave her full permission. She saw nothing wrong in a young woman having callers in the day time. Her daughter's leaving Mrs. Osborne's house, she said, was due to the demand of Mrs. Osborne that Miss Calvert receive her callers in her own room and not in the parlor. Witness also said that Van Horn, who testified that he had seen Mrs. Wilson frequently about the Tivoli, had been unable to pick her out from a number of women in the Jefferson Market Court when the case came up there.

The Police Commissioners said that they would give another hearing. Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Rost are expected to testify.

YELLOW FEVER SHIPS IN PORT.

Two Deaths at Sea—One Vessel Detained at Quarantine.

A death from yellow fever was reported by the British steamship Dunstan on her arrival at Quarantine yesterday morning. She hailed from Manaos and Para. On March 29, shortly after leaving the former port, James McGrath, a fireman, was found to be ill with fever. He died two days later, and was buried at sea.

As more than five days had elapsed since the date of McGrath's death, the Dunstan was disinfected and allowed to come into port at once.

Another steamer with a yellow fever record arrived last night. She was the German Sloman liner Ragusa, and her master, Capt. Siemers, died of the disease at Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed on March 17. Chief Officer Peters was also attacked by the fever, but recovered. The vessel was detained at Quarantine for disinfection.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Indianapolis Fire Insurance Company has been admitted to this State.

The Board of Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company at its monthly meeting yesterday elected John H. Griffin Secretary of the company to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William C. Frazee on account of ill health.

Latest advices received by local fire underwriters yesterday in regard to the loss due to the heavy fire damage sustained Monday on the department store of Horne & Co., in Pittsburg, indicated that the loss on the building would be about 15 per cent. of the insurance, and the loss on the stock under 60 per cent.

The New York Life Insurance Company, at its annual election yesterday re-elected the following Trustees of the third class: Walter H. Lewis, H. C. Mortimer, William R. Grace, Hiram R. Steele, and Thomas P. Fowler. William B. Plimpton was also elected a Trustee to succeed the late William H. Appleton. President John A. McCall, Edward N. Gibbs, and Dr. Vanderpoel, Medical Director of the company, have returned from California, and Third Vice President Darwin P. Kingsley will leave for the West next week to attend the convention of the Western Hundred-Thousand-Dollar Club, which will be held in San Francisco April 25, 26, and 27.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange, at its regular meeting yesterday referred the appeal in the O. C. Dodd brokerage violation case to a joint conference of the Arbitration and Brokerage Committees, on the ground that these committees have full power to act. An elaborate report on dwelling-house forms, presented by the Rate and Town Committees, was tabled. A long discussion in regard to several Newark, Paterson, Secaucus, and Jersey City street railway policies ensued. The general subject of the new brokerage pledges was not taken up, and the meeting was adjourned until next Tuesday.

The 1900 edition of the Underwriters' Reference Book, published by the Alfred M. Best Company, has been issued. It comprises detailed reports upon all American and foreign joint stock companies, American mutual companies and Lloyds associations, transacting fire, marine, liability, steam boiler, fidelity, surety, plate glass, burglary, credit or sprinkler leakage insurance in the United States. A list of nineteen companies of "doubtful or unknown character" is given, as well as the names of fourteen companies in process of organization. The volume also includes a statistical table of information in regard to 174 mutual companies, which transact a purely local business in the vicinity of their head offices and are not deemed of sufficient importance to require full reports.

Local fire underwriters are under the impression that there is very much more insurance on the lumber destroyed in the big Greenpoint fire in Brooklyn on Monday than the $83,500 reported to the Fire Underwriters' Salvage Corps of Brooklyn, as covering on buildings, stock, machinery, and lumber of Edward C. Smith, but efforts to show that other insurance companies than those on the Smith line are interested in at least a part of the burned lumber have been unsuccessful.

UNDER FIRE AT RIO JANEIRO.

British Steamer's Experience as She Enters Brazilian Harbor.

Mate R. C. Dowine of the British freight steamer Vala, now lying at the South Central Pier in Brooklyn, tells a tale that is interesting in view of recent dispatches about the rebellion in Brazil. The Vala arrived here from Rio Janeiro on Tuesday, having sailed on March 14. She carried a cargo of manganese for the American Steel and Wire Company.

According to her mate, the ship had a novel experience on entering the harbor of Rio Janeiro.

"We were sailing in as easy as you please," he said, "with our flags a-flying and thinking ourselves as safe as could be. All of a sudden—zip!—a cannon shot hummed over our heads It came from a big fort right at the opening of the harbor. At first we didn't think of anything except a war between Brazeel and England, so we fell flat on the deck and lay quiet for a while. After a little another shot came along. Then some fellow yelled:

"'Stop the boat!'

"At that we jumped up and brought her to and pulled down every flag in sight. When we did that they stopped shooting, and soon a little boat came out from the shore. An officer climbed out of her and asked us every question on the calendar, until we made him sure of our honest intentions. He then told us the harbor password."

According to Mate Dowine, the Brazilian authorities have adopted most stringent harbor regulations since the arrest not long ago of 300 men who were said to have organized a rebellion. Every ship passing in must display the password, or else she is stopped by a cannon shot, and is then subjected to a rigid examination. Merchantmen complain bitterly of the troubles they have to undergo under the new order of things.

GIFTS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Readers Send $200 to Hasten Cataloguing in Semitic Department.

The Trustees of the New York Public Library held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at the Astor Building, in Lafayette Place.

Among the gifts announced was one of $200 for the Semitic department, with the request that it be used in hastening the cataloguing in that direction. This gift was unusual in that it was contributed by those who regularly come to the library to read.

Ever since the influx of Jews from Russia some years ago there have been many rabbis who frequented the library a great deal, and the Semitic department in consequence became, if not exactly popular, yet one of the best used sections in the Astor Library. Then Jacob H. Schiff presented $10,000 for the purchase of books in that department, greatly increasing the facilities. In presenting the $200 the readers said they wished to indicate some appreciation of the interest shown by the library authorities in the department in question.

Another gift was from Mrs. Harman C. Westervelt. This is a collection of manuscripts, 112 in number, relating to the history of New York City. They were collected by the donor's late husband.

BOASTED OF ROBBING WOMEN.

Man Arrested in Brooklyn Admits that He Is a Professional Thief.

"I never robbed a man, although I am a professional thief. Women have always been my choice, so I did business between 10 in the morning and 5 at night."

This was the boast made by Charles Cohen, twenty-nine years old, in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday. He was arraigned on a charge of robbing Charles Morris, 127 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, of $47 on the platform of a Nostrand Avenue car about a week ago. He was held for trial.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CATHARINE LOONIE. — Deputy Sheriff Ahearn received an attachment yesterday from Chemung County against Catharine Loonie for $2,000 in favor of the Elmira Savings Bank of Elmira. It was served on her grandmother here, who said she had nothing belonging to the defendant.

THOMPSON, CUTHBERT & CO.—Judgment for $17,183 was entered yesterday against Robert H. Thompson and Henry D. Norris in favor of William A. Taylor, growing out of the purchase in 1889 of the assets of Thompson, Cuthbert & Co., wholesale wine merchants at 39 Broadway. A thirty-days' stay has been granted in the case.

HENRY J. DIERING AND PETRI CELLI.—Deficiency judgment for $8,572 was docketed yesterday against Henry J. Diering and Petri Celli, as executors of the estate of Louis Bianchi, in favor of Robert Caterson, growing out of the foreclosure sale of property at Verio Avenue and Clifford Street.

JOHN HEYMAN AND JESSIE MEYER.—Deficiency judgment of $7,436 was docketed yesterday against John Heyman and Jessie Meyer, in favor of John J. Wysong and others, as trustees, under the will of John R. Marshall, growing out of the foreclosure sale of the property 300 to 304 East Seventy-second Street.

CHRISTOPHER PURCELL.—Judge O'Dwyer of the City Court has appointed Stephen H. Keating receiver in supplementary proceedings for Christopher Purcell, a liquor dealer, on the application of Bernheimer & Schmid, brewers, who obtained a judgment against him. Purcell formerly had saloons at Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and in First, Third, and Ninth Avenues.

SOUTH AMERICAN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND GUAYAQUIL RAILWAY COMPANIES.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment for $6,000 against the South American Railway Construction Company and the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company, whose offices are at 31 Broad Street, in favor of the Car Trust Investment Company, on a note of the South American Railway Construction Company, which was indorsed by the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company. The attachment was obtained on the ground that both companies are New Jersey corporations, and was served on T. H. Powers Farr, the President of both companies.

Out of Town.

CHICAGO STAR CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—The Chicago Star Construction Company yesterday secured the appointment of Austin J. Doyle, Jr., as receiver for the property. The liabilities of the firm are placed at from $250,000 to $300,000. The action of the company followed its notice to the city officials that it must abandon the work of constructing the Thirty-ninth Street (Chicago) intercepting sewer.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN O. PATTERSON.—John O. Patterson, a farmer, at Turners, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $16,606, and assets $11,520, of which $10,750 is real estate, mortgaged for $5,250.

RENSSELAER PATTERSON.—Rensselaer Patterson, a farmer of Turners, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $12,027, and assets $4,855, of which $3,750 is real estate, mortgaged for $2,050.

MORRIS HASSMAN.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed William Ford Upson receiver for the assets of Morris Hassman, cloak manufacturer, at 124 Greene Street, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy April 9.

THE SAMUEL NAFEN COMPANY.—Schedules of the Samuel Nafen Company, manufacturer of novelties at 392 Broadway, show liabilities $17,624, nominal assets $9,435, and actual assets $5,898, consisting of merchandise $3,072, outstanding accounts $2,418, and office fixtures $318.

ALVIN T. PECK.—Alvin T. Peck, a manufacturer of perfumery, at 239 Hudson Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,032, and assets $2,221, of which $1,700 is merchandise, $286 fixtures, and $235 outstanding accounts. He has been in business for the past six years.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to 26 bankrupts, among whom were Abraham H. Dayton of 42 West Eighty-fifth Street, formerly of Earl & Dayton, Wall Street brokers, whose liabilities were $274,661; R. Gardner Chase of 33 Wall Street, formerly of R. Gardner Chase & Co. of Boston and Nantucket, liabilities, $44,680; William A. Lombard of 251 West End Avenue, formerly a stockholder in the Union National Bank of Denver and other Western banks, liabilities $38,258; William H. Theobald, agent, of 221 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, formerly an importer of dress trimmings at 721 Broadway, liabilities, $38,172, and Amanda Sparrath, known as Amanda Fabris, a singer, of 137 East Seventy-third Street, liabilities, $2,165.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Hugh, as trustee of, and Havana City Railway Company—Juan M. Ceballos and another, costs $191
APRIL, Isreal—P. H. Lustig and others 65
BACHELLER SYNDICATE—City of New York 305
BEGGS, Robert and Mary A.—The Mutual Bank 2,375
BORELLI, Circ—Achille Marioni 67
BURKE, Matthew P. and Rosetta—David Mayer Brewing Company 5,497
BATEMAN, Herbert—E. M. Beebe 187
BAUGHAN, Edward—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs 121
BACHELLER, JOHNSON & BACHELler—The City of New York 371
CELLI, Petri, and Henry J. Diering, executors, &c.—Robert Caterson 8,572
CONNEY, Edward F. and Christian Gerhardt—Robert Welden 113
COONEY, Edward F., and Christian Gerhardt—The P. R. Mitchell Company 105
CLEMENTS, Alfred B.—The City of New York 265
DOWN, Sam—Henry Herrmann & Son 429
EDELMAN, Jacob—The City of New York 142
FRANK, Louis and Sarah—S. W. Ehrich and another 133
FEIN, Wolf—Hong Sing 1,970
GOTTESMAN, Max, and Ike Klepper—Morris Dranow 37
GAYDON, Mary J.—L. M. Sutherland 87
GRANBERRY, James L.—The City of New York 51
GALLAUNNER, Edmund — J. Bodine Wright 448
HELMAN, Louis—W. P. Dustin and others 34
HIRSCH, Carrie—D. Harrigan and others 67
HELGERS, Mary—S. Oppenheimer, and others 95
HOFFMAN, George J.—City of New York. 142
HAYDEN, Henry W., and James R. Whiting, executors, &c.—Edwin M. Wight, as Commissioner, &c. 2,496
HESS, Henry—Isaac Stern and others 136
IMMEL, John—Timothy Flood 1,037
JORDAN, Charles H. R.—J. Muir 232
JAHN, Robert—C. D. Strong 26
KEEFER, Jacob—Louise Keefer, costs 55
KRAUTMAN, Elias—William A. Ranney. 80
KERIN, Robert S. and Mary—E. Horn 109
LEVINSON, Meyer—S. Well 36
LOEWENTHAL, William—Kings County Bank of Brooklyn 148
MOFFETT, William—State Commissioner of Excise 25
MURRAY, William V.—J. Blackhurst 225
MELTZER, Edward, and Baruch Seerman—The Ironton Wood Mantel Company 745
MEARS, Thomas—Benjamin Jacobs 125
MARIANO, John, and Long Island Brewery—G. Capo 528
MEIROWITZ, Ignatz—M. Schwartz 108
MEYEROWITZ, Gerson—W. L. Johnson Company 298
McCLUSKY, John and Charles F.—Milton J. Doernberg 52
MEYER, Jessie, and John Heyman—J. J. Wysong and others, trustees, &c. 7,436
MULLANE, Kate—George R. Wood 110
NYLIN, Wilhelm—Josephine Muller 1,767
NAMMACK, William H.—Marks Arnheim. 160
NOBLE, Ransom E.—John H. Brown 251
NEUMAN, Samuel, and Herman Wischer —Louis Rothstein 239
O'CONNOR, Thomas—James P. Clark 419
PENNINGTON, R. S. Harper—William H. Oliver 277
POPKIN, Fanny—H. B. Claflin Company 412
PRATT, Annie L.—Henry Ulmar and another 110
POTOSKY, Cecelia—H. Neuhaus, executrix 31
PARSONS, Frank—M. R. Barnes 319
SHERRY, Mary E.—New Amsterdam Gas Company 94
SCHWENCK, Abraham—The City of New York 142
SIEGEL, Jacob—Westfield Braid Company 264
SIEGEL, Jacob D.—N. E. Bayliss 122
SULLIVAN, Andrew C.—P. M. Weldon 75
SINDEBAND, Simon—T. Hitchcock, costs. 74
STRUCK, Ernest—F. Baar, costs 112
SWIFT, Samuel E.—The Liberty Cycle Company 177
SPITZER, Henry—Max Muller 181
THOMPSON, Robert H., and Henry D. Norris—William A. Taylor 17,185
THE A. D. F. RANDOLPH COMPANY—William Briggs 84
THE MEDICAL AND LEGAL RELIEF Society—S. Shackleford 215
WISNER, Arthur—Lester J. Saul 84
WASHINGTON LIGHTING COMPANY—Edward S. Pratt and another 360
WOOLSEY PEPPER STARCH COMpany—Tessie Flatto, by guardian 34
WILLARD, Edward A.—The City of New York 265
ZANE, Frank S.—Philadelphia Stove and Iron Foundry Company 105

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.09 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	21.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.50
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	22.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron warrants	Nominal
Lake copper, ingot	17.00
Tin	31.35
Exchange lead	4.70
Spelter	4.75
Brokers' price for lead	4.45
Brokers' price for spelter	4.72
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	13.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅝@.07¾
Lard, prime	7.30
Butter, Western creamery	.20

No. 3 Spring wheat, 65½@66c; No. 2 red, 69½@70c; No. 2 corn, 39½@40c; No. 2 yellow corn, 39⅝c; No. 2 oats, 25¼@25⅝c; No. 2 white, 27¾@28½c; No. 3 white, 27½@28¼c; No. 2 rye, 56@57c; No. 2 barley, 42@45c; No. 1 Northwest flaxseed, $1.73; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $12.15@$12.75; lard, per 100 lb, $6.75@$6.95; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.00@$7.25; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.20@$7.35; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25%; sugar, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $7.60.

COTTON.—Conditions at the Cotton Exchange were most unsatisfactory. The market was exceptionally narrow. The entire scope of the day's fluctuations was only a matter of 9 points The volume of business was also unusually light. The dealings were chiefly between local operators in good part for closing up accounts in anticipation of the Good Friday holidays at hand in this country and Europe. The market was left severely alone by the parties who have been of late having things very much their own way, and business dragged. There was practically no outside support. Local sentiment was inclined to be bearish, but reports from the cotton belt regarding the crop situation, led to caution in the matter of selling; although the news was far from being all bullish. Some private cables were to the effect that the Manchester mills were on the point of cancelling India orders in anticipation of a smaller output. Others stated that spinners were short of Spring month cotton and showed a good deal of uneasiness owing to the bullish significance of the weather in the South and strong statistics. The market, after opening quiet at a decline of 2@3 points under disappointing cables, steadied up a little on local demand, but soon became sluggish and returned to the lowest point. There was a late rally on a spurt of room covering and Wall Street buying, with the market finally steady, with prices 5 points higher to 1 point lower. Spot cotton closed steady, with quotations 9 13-16c for middling upland and 10 1-16c for middling gulf, 1-16c higher. Sales were 1,474 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet at 9⅝c; Mobile quiet at 9¼c; Savannah quiet at 9⅜c; Charleston firm at 9⅝c; Wilmington steady at 9¼c; Norfolk dull at 9½c; Baltimore nominal at 9½c; Memphis steady at 9⅝c; Augusta quiet at 9⅝c; St. Louis steady at 9 5-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	9.38	9.43	9.38	9.45@9.46
May	9.37	9.45	9.36	9.44@9.45
June	9.30	9.36	9.30	9.35@9.36
July	9.29	9.35	9.28	9.34@9.35
August	9.19	9.25	9.18	9.24@9.25
September	8.42	8.45	8.42	8.44@8.45
October	8.13	8.14	8.11	8.13@8.14
November	7.95	7.98	7.95	7.98@7.99
December	7.99	7.99	7.95	7.98@7.99
January	7.98	8.01	7.98	8.00@8.01
February	..	..	..	8.01@8.02
March	..	..	..	8.04@8.06

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 21,000 bales; American, 18,000 bales; middling upland, 5 13-32d; futures opened quiet, sellers at 1-64d advance; at 1:45 P. M., quiet, ⅛@1¼-64d net decline. Closed steady; 1-64d higher to ⅛-64d net decline. December-January, 4.23½@; January-February, 4.21½@; April, 4.20@; April-May, 5.17@; May-June, 5.14@; June-July, 5.11½@; July-August, 5.09@; August-September, 5d@; September-October, 4.42@; October-November, 4.31½@; November-December, 4.25½@. Manchester—Yarns move slowly; cloths flat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	74⅝	74⅞	74 3-16	74⅝
July	74⅝	74⅞	74 5-16	74½
September	75¼	75¾	74⅞	75
Corn—				
May	45 13-16	46¼	45⅝	45⅝
July	46⅜	46⅝	46	46
September	46⅝	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	67⅞	68⅛	67⅛	67¾
July	69½	69½	68⅜	68½
September	69⅝	69⅝	68⅛	69¼
Corn—				
May	40¼	40 11-16	39⅝	39¾
July	41	41 7-16	40½	40½
September	41⅞	42	41¼	41¼
Oats—				
May	24 15-16	25	24½	24⅝
July	24¼	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛
September	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT — Following the impressions received Tuesday night as to the moderately bullish character of Government report figures on wheat, the early market yesterday was considerably stronger, although not a match for the positive strength displayed at Chicago and in Northwestern markets, with shorts good buyers, foreign houses acting on the same side of the market, and more or less wheat being picked up for a further rise. During a good part of the forenoon the market ruled very firm, holding its advance in spite of the fact that cable advices were not up to expectations, English markets in particular showing an advance for the day of only ⅛@⅛d, while Paris wheat and flour quotations, after opening rather strong at 15@20 points advance, weakened suddenly, and closed 15@20 points net lower. The popular estimate on Change as to the 1900 crop of Winter wheat was for a yield of about 380,000,000 bushels, or perhaps a little more, making allowances for damage already reported in Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana, and for the deterioration generally noted in crop prospects between April 1 and harvest. Such a total would mean about an average crop for the past six or eight years. Another influence which had considerable weight on the bull side during forenoon hours was unusually cold weather in Southwestern sections of the belt, notably in Kansas, with no prospects of rain in other portions of the wheat territory from which complaints have been heard recently. Not getting as much support in the afternoon as the trade expected, however the market after 1 o'clock began to manifest signs of depression which gradually enlarged until through the last hour there was quite general unloading by early purchasers, under which prices sold off to the lowest point of the day, closing unsettled, but still ⅛@⅝c above the previous night's close. The Nebraska State report said that wheat acreage was small, but the condition of the plant good. Spring seeding has rapidly advanced, with the work actively in large areas. Notwithstanding the fact that early foreign buying gave some reason to hope for a liberal export trade, the business reported at all seaboard points was only about 20 loads. The Antwerp market closed ½d higher, and Berlin was ¼@¾ mark higher. Budapest being closed. The Easter holidays at Liverpool will extend from Thursday night until Tuesday morning. Both the New York and Chicago market will be closed on Good Friday. Northwest receipts were 310 cars, against 374 cars a week ago and 158 cars last year.

DULUTH, April 11.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 69¼c; May, 69¾c; September, 70¾c; July, 70⅝c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 67½c; May, 67¾c; July, 68¾c; September, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65½c; No. 3 Spring, 62¾c. Oats—24½@24c. Corn—37½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 11.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, April, 65¾c; May, 65c; July, 66⅝c; September, 65¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 64¼c.

MILWAUKEE, April 11.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 68@68½c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼@67c. Rye—No. 1, 58¼@59¼. Barley—No. 2, 44@45c; sample, 38@42½c.

CORN—No. 2 was quoted at 47c elevator, and delivered at 47½c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 29c; No. 3, 28½c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 31c; track mixed, 29@30c; track white, 31@35c; No. 2 white, clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62½c, and No. 2 Western, 62c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 44½@45c, and malting, 50@53c, both cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$4; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.65@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.35@$2.75; no grade, $17.50@$18 per ton, spot and to arrive.—Rye Flour—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.35, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 96c@$1; coarse, 87@89c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $18@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$16.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $16.75@$17; oil meal, $25.75; linseed oil cake, $25.50; corn oil, cake, $15, delivered.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 11.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $13.25@$13.75; family, $14.25@$15; short clear, $13@$14.50. BEEF—Mess, 10.50@$11; family, $12@$13.50; packet, $11.50@$12.50; extra India mess, $18.50@$22.50. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Barely 160 lb, 7¼@7½c; pigs, 7¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 8c; 10 lb, 7¾@8c; 12 lb, 7¼c; 14 lb, 7¼@7½c; pickled shoulders, 6¾@7c; pickled hams, 6¾@7c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—$7.30; city lard, $6.25; refined lard, South America, $8; Continent, $7.65; Brazil, kegs, $9; compound, city, 6⅜@6½c; Western, 6⅝@6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c bid; city lard stearine, 8c.

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—Beef—Extra India mess, 78s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 66s 3d. Lard—Prime Western, in tieroes, 35s 9d; American refined, in pails, 36s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 50s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 47s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 43s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 42s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 41s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 39s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 42s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 38s. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 59s 6d; American finest colored, 63s. Tallow—Prime city, 28s; Australian, in London, 28s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, May-August, 22s. Turpentine Spirits, 43s. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7¾d. Linseed oil, 27s. Peas—Canadian, 5s 8½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter, 7s 6d. Hops at London, (Pacific Coast,) £3 5s@£3 15s.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE,
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ENTIRE STOCK OF SWISS AND AMERICAN MUSIC BOXES,
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—To-morrow, Good Friday, the pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 4:30 P. M. The public cordially invited.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, West 84th St., Near Park.—GOOD FRIDAY SERVICES, 8 and 10:30 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M. Bishop Potter at 10:30 A. M. Strangers welcome.

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MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 53 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 3891 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

We herewith beg to inform our customers that, for the convenience of Travelers, Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London, have just opened a branch office at the West End.

Address: 123 PALL MALL, S. W. Cable Address: "SHIPHRAH,"

Brown, Brothers & Co.,
59 WALL ST., N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co

Notice is hereby given that the following FOURTEEN bonds have been designated by lot for

REDEMPTION

pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the mortgage at 105 per cent. and interest:

Nos. 35, 57, 61, 127, 137, 161, 196, 238, 248, 291, 524, 388, 399, 420.

The above bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the trustee on OCTOBER 1ST, 1900, at which date interest thereon will cease.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Western Union Telegraph Co.
(NEW ISSUE)
50-Year Gold 4½% Bonds
FOR SALE BY
Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

C. I. Hudson & Co.,
34 AND 36 WALL STREET,
Members N. Y. & Chicago Stock Exchanges.
UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS
BONDS AND BOND SCRIP,
PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCK SCRIP.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Pres't. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. / FINANCIAL.

$12,000,000.

The New York & Harlem Railroad Co.

3½% Gold Bonds,

DATED MAY 1ST, 1900. DUE MAY 1ST, 2000.

INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.

Bonds issued in coupon or registered certificates.

Deliverable May 1st, when the present mortgage (now bearing 7 per cent.) will be paid and cancelled, this issue then becoming the First and only Mortgage on the property.

Having sold $9,000,000 of the above bonds, we offer for sale the remaining

$3,000,000.

Price 115.82 and interest, yielding 3% upon the investment.

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS.

HARVEY FISK & SONS,
New York. 29 NASSAU STREET. Boston. 13 CONGRESS STREET.

To Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for the Common Stock of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of the outstanding Voting Trust Certificates for common stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, registered as such on the books of the Voting Trustees at the closing thereof on April 21, 1900, may purchase at the price of $80 per share New Voting Trust certificates for common stock to the par amount of $6,398,900, in proportion to their present holdings of such outstanding Voting Trust certificates for common stock; that is to say, at the rate of one share of new Voting Trust certificates for common stock for every six shares of outstanding Voting Trust certificates for common stock. Subscriptions must be made at the office of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in the City of New York, ON OR BEFORE MAY 7, 1900; and no subscription for a fraction of a share can be received. The purchase price will be payable $10 upon the making of a subscription, and the balance of $70 on October 1, 1900. All cash payments accompanying subscriptions will be forfeited if the balance of the purchase price is not paid on or before October 1, 1900; but such forfeiture will not, at the option of the Company, release subscribers from liability for the balance of the purchase price. The Voting Trust certificates for common stock so to be sold are not to be entitled to dividends, if any, declared upon the common stock for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Interim receipts will be delivered upon receipt and acceptance of subscriptions.

Dated April 11, 1900.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
By J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Referring to the foregoing notice of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the undersigned Trustees under the Voting Trust Agreement of June 22, 1898, hereby give notice to holders of the Voting Trust certificates issued thereunder for common stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company that the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of April, 1900, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of May, 1900.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
ABRAHAM WOLFF,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE,
Voting Trustees.

Dated New York, April 11, 1900.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,250,000
Interest Paid on Check Accounts.
Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit

OFFICERS.

GEORGE W. YOUNG.....President
LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON.....2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS.....Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD.....Asst. Secretary
DALVERT BREWER.....Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS.....Man'g For'n Dep't

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton,	Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy,
C. C. Cuyler,	Theodore Morford,
Charles D. Dickey,	Robert Olyphant,
William P. Dixon,	Charles M. Pratt,
Robert A. Granniss,	James Timpson,
G. G. Haven, Jr.,	Eben B. Thomas,
Charles R. Henderson,	George W. Young.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of the
Morton Trust Company:
NOTICE.

Whereas, The respective Boards of Directors of the Morton Trust Company and the State Trust Company under the respective corporate seals of said Companies have made and entered into an agreement for the merger of said Companies in one corporation, having the name "Morton Trust Company," which agreement provides for the surrender of certificates of stock of the present Morton Trust Company for stock of the Morton Trust Company as constituted by said merger, and further prescribes the terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, 38 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of April, in the year nineteen hundred, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting said agreement will be submitted to the stockholders of said Company for their approval.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th of April, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 18th.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. E. VARET, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.
THE STATE TRUST COMPANY.

Whereas, an agreement for the merger of the Morton Trust Company into The State Trust Company has been made and entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies under their respective corporate seals, which agreement provides for the issue of stock of The State Trust Company, then by said agreement to have the name Morton Trust Company, and its stock having been increased to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) in exchange for stock of the present Morton Trust Company, at the rate of share for share, and also prescribes the further terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The State Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the 23d day of April, 1900, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval, and also to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said State Trust Company from One million dollars, ($1,000,000,) consisting of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100) each, to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) to consist of twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100,) each, the object of said increase being to carry into effect the said agreement of merger, the new or additional shares to be issued share for share for the stock of said Morton Trust Company.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of April, 1900, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M., on the 24th day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, March 28th, 1900.
By order of the Board,
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Thomas F. Ryan,	Joel B. Erhardt,
J. B. Duke,	Andrew Mills,
R. A. C. Smith,	W. A. Nash,
P. A. B. Widener,	F. H. Parker,
Elihu Root,	J. N. Hallock,
Anson G. McCook,	George Foster Peabody,
E. A. McAlpin,	Majority of Trustees.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.

New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.

Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

International Hydraulic Company.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the INTERNATIONAL HYDRAULIC COMPANY, for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of April, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Transfer books will close on the 16th day of April and will open on the 27th day of April, 1900.

C. T. SCOVILLE, Secretary.

New York, April 12th, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Egg Baking Powder Company will be held at the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon for the election of Directors of the company for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any business proper to come before said meeting.

Dated New York, March 31, 1900.
WILLIAM LORD SEXTON, President.
ARTHUR H. HACKER, Secretary.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio

CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot, New York, April 10th, 1900.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the 2nd day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 3rd day of May next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 12 M. on Saturday, April 14th, 1900, preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 3rd, and will be reopened on Friday, May 4th, 1900.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

International Banking & Trust Company.

To the Stockholders of the
INTERNATIONAL BANKING & TRUST COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the 19th day of April, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, at which meeting an agreement between the Directors of this Company and the Directors of the North American Trust Company for the merger of the said two corporations will be submitted for the action of said stockholders, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on April 5th and reopened at 10 A. M. on April 20th.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN B. DUER, Secretary.

Dated April 4th, 1900.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, April 11th, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1, 1900, the same to be paid June 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1900, and reopened at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street.

New York, April 11th, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1900.

On June 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Pacific Coast Company.
10 Wall Street, New York.
April 4, 1900.

The following dividends have this day been declared upon the stock of The Pacific Coast Company, payable on and after May 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 9th, 1900: A dividend of 1¼% upon the First Preferred stock, a dividend of 1% upon the Second Preferred stock, and a dividend of 1% upon the Common stock.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the ninth day of April, 1900, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on May 1st, 1900.

JOHN KEAN, Treasurer.

American Car & Foundry Co.
St. Louis, Mo., April 9, 1900.

Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 4

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared, and paid on Tuesday, May 1st, 1900, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10, 1900. Transfer books will close Thurs., April 10, 1900, and reopen Wed., May 2, 1900.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Treasurer.

DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE R. R. CO.,
Detroit, Mich., April 2d, 1900.

ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the Registered holders of the Land Grant bonds of this Company at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK on April 13th, 1900, being the rate of interest declared for the six months ending March 31st, 1900.

Transfer books will close 9th inst. and reopen April 14th. Blank orders may be procured from the Trust Company,

JAMES McMILLAN,
F. E. DRIGGS,
Trustees.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Sts.
Philadelphia, Penn., March 14, 1900.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable April 14, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

New York, April 3, 1900.

American Tin Plate Company.

A dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the Preferred stock of this Company payable on April 30th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 16th. Transfer books close as to the preferred stock April 16th and reopen May 1st.

F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

New York, April 3, 1900.

American Steel Hoop Company.

A dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the Preferred stock of this Company payable on April 30th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 16th. Transfer books close as to the Preferred stock April 16th and reopen May 1st.

F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

Office of Philadelphia Company.
Pittsburg, Pa., April 10, 1900.

DIVIDEND—The Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend on the Common Stock of One and One-fourth (1¼%) Per Cent., payable April 20th, to stockholders of record April 14th. Checks will be mailed.

C. J. BRAUN, JR., Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

$100,000.
CITY OF TRENTON.
SCHOOL BONDS.

Office City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., April 9th, 1900.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, APRIL 13th, 1900, for the purchase of the whole of one hundred thousand dollars school bonds of the city of Trenton, N. J.

The above bonds will be 30-year bonds and bear interest at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum. They will be registered or coupon, in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to enclose with bid a certified check on a National Bank for $4,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders.

The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

These bonds are authorized by ordinance of the Common Council, passed August 15th, 1899, and by an act of the Legislature, approved March 23d, 1899.

All proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton School Bonds," and addressed to

W. J. B. STOKES,
[Pr's fee, $.] City Treasurer.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Co.
4½% Series "A" Equipment Gold Bonds.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Sealed proposals will be received up to 3:30 P. M., Tuesday, May 1st, 1900, by the undersigned, at 68 Cedar Street, New York City, for the sale to it, as Trustee, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above-described bonds to exhaust the sum of Seventeen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars ($17,550.) Proposals should be in sealed envelopes, addressed Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and indorsed Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Company Sinking Fund.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
By GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2nd Vice President.
New York, April 2nd, 1900.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, April 10th, 1900.

Sealed proposals will be received at the New York State Arsenal, Seventh Avenue and 35th Street, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, April 20th, 1900, at which time and place bids will be opened for furnishing 360 SHRAPNEL and 240 SHELLS for 3.2-inch breech-loading rifles. The State reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bids must be sealed and addressed to the Adjutant General, S. N. Y., Seventh Avenue and 35th Street, New York City, and plainly marked "Proposals for Projectiles."

EDWARD M. HOFFMAN,
Brig. Gen'l and Adjutant General.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—On Friday, April 6th, 100 shares of the First Preferred stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, Certificate No. 10,269, in the name of Prince & Whitely; transfer stopped; suitable reward will be paid on return of same to GEO. B. & E. GOLDSMITH, 50 Broadway.

LOST.—Yesterday afternoon at the Empire Theatre, on Broadway, or on a cable car, a purse containing money, cards, &c. A suitable reward will be paid on return of the property to M. A. T., Times Publication Office.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company and the Philadelphia Company yesterday declared dividends. Fuller particulars will be found in another column.

Harvey Fisk & Sons offer for sale the remaining $3,000,000 of the $12,000,000 issue of the 3½ per cent. gold bonds of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company. Full particulars will be found in another column.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 11	671,006
To date this year	40,838,305
Corresponding date last year	65,438,163

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 11	$1,805,000
To date this year	$196,983,790
Corresponding date last year	$356,445,670

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@3½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & F. pf.	¾	Col. Mid. pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	¾	Federal Steel	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	2	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Sug. R. pf.	1¼	Kan. Ice, Chi.	3
Balt. & Ohio	½	Long Island	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Brooklyn R. T.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Chi., L. & L. pf.	2½	Third Avenue	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Union Pacific	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	1½
Am. Linseed	⅝	Kan. City, P. & G.	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	¾	Lake Erie & West.	⅞
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1	Md. Coal pf.	3
Am. Steel & W.	1⅜	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	2½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	National Steel pf.	1
Anaconda Copper	1	N. J. Central	⅞
Canadian Pacific	¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Den. M. & Ft. D.	1	Rep. Steel	½
Gt. North. pf.	½	St. L. S. W.	⅞
Hocking Valley	⅝	Twin City R. T.	½
Illinois Central	¾	Un. Bag & P. pf.	½
Int. Paper	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn R. T. 5s.	1½	Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s.	1⅝
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1½	Hous., E. & W. T. 5s.	1

Bonds Declined.

Mex. Cent. con. 4s.	2	Northern Ohio 1st	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	1¼		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Depressing activity gave Wall Street a good deal of nervousness yesterday morning. Practically the whole list was under attack, and some quotation recessions were material.

Of course, the Stock Exchange district was jammed with sensational tales affecting to reflect bad conditions and claiming to suggest worse things about to come to pass. The whole rumor-mongering contingent being busy, there was an orgy of inventive genius not recently equaled. Were but a fraction of the tales sent circulating well founded, a general receivership for the country might be considered some time overdue.

Many stocks were shaken out. Liquidation was in various quarters evident. Conservative interests were even forced into nervousness. Especially were selling orders for out-of-town account large. It was in connection with this very feature that some of the most sensational representations of the day got currency. Houses with Chicago connections, being large sellers, seemed to excuse, if not warrant, gossip to the effect that recent conspicuous Western interests figuring in the market here had swung to the bear side. Some tales had it that the Chicago contingent was being obliged to let go.

***

But in the afternoon a marked change showed. It was disclosed then that in very great majority the crowding sales of the morning had been only for the account of local professional speculators upon the short side. Rallies started, the whole list developed strength—the depressing work of the morning had in some parts of the market the sequel of actual buoyancy in the afternoon.

Many stocks were undoubtedly shaken out in the raid of the early part of the day, and it may even be that identified with this shaking out process were some interests aiming at the accumulation of stocks. This may not be exactly a lovable exhibit, but it's Wall Street.

***

In the day's liveliness Third Avenue Street Railway stock was conspicuous, selling from 113 up to 124, and closing at 117. Metropolitan leases the Third Avenue property. And the lease is upon a basis which makes Third Avenue stock one of the most attractive investments that can have warranty in the guarantee of another, bigger, stronger corporation. In its revolutionizing record, Third Avenue stock represents what may be considered not at all less than a financial miracle.

***

Surer testimony to the actuality of good times could hardly be provided than that which appears in the final readiness of Mr. Russell Sage to join Mr. George J. Gould in re-establishing Missouri Pacific Railway stock upon a dividend basis. Four per cent. this year, 6 per cent. next, is, indeed, a record warranting enthusiasm, in view of that ultra-conservatism which for years past has been ruling in Missouri Pacific policy.

MISSOURI PACIFIC DIVIDEND.

Exceptional activity in Missouri Pacific stock is explained in Wall Street in a variety of ways. One theory having especial attention is that the Messrs. Rockefeller have bought, or are buying, control of the property with a view to merging it with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas system, which they control.

Apart from what may or may not be the facts as to plans to which Standard Oil millionaires are devoted—and there really does seem some basis for reports that they have been acquiring Missouri Pacific—there are in the present situation other elements out of the ordinary.

Missouri Pacific's capital stock is to be put upon a dividend basis.

It is stated upon what amounts to official authority that action may be taken during the present month by its Directors looking to the establishment of the stock upon a 4 or 5 per cent. basis. Mr. Russell Sage (who next to Mr. George Gould is the most influential of the company's Directors) said yesterday that he now was in favor of making Missouri Pacific stock an immediate dividend payer. Mr. Sage hitherto has outspokenly opposed proposals to make distribution to shareholders. His former adverse views are now overcome by the phenomenal increase in the company's earnings, so he himself explains. Mr. Sage says:

"Details are not yet fully decided, but in all probability we shall put Missouri Pacific on a dividend basis right away. The Directors may vote upon the matter this month. Mr. Gould and I are in accord. We are both naturally impressed by the extraordinary progress which the property has been making—earnings amounting to figures never hitherto anticipated by anybody other than those of us who on the inside have had appreciation of the property's wonderful capacity.

"The rate this year may be only 4 per cent., but next year in all probability it will be 6 per cent."

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Reports become current of plans proposed by Mr. George Gould for the listing of Missouri Pacific shares, not only upon the London Stock Exchange, but upon the Paris Bourse.

NO GOLD EXPORTS.

One of the representations made on the Street yesterday, and much paraded by those interests who were working for lower market prices, was that gold exports were assured—were, in fact, only a few days distant.

In some certain quarters, where precise information is not a stock in trade, this story received more or less attention, and the result was that stocks were offered for sale in the belief that, exports being certain, lower prices would follow.

But there will be no gold exports; so, at least, authorities on the subject say. The notion, indeed, is quite generally scouted.

Discussing the matter, Lasard Freres said: "There is no chance of any gold exports at present. As a matter of fact the rates will have to go 1½-cent higher than they now are. Those people who predict exports simply talk at random."

Zimmerman & Forshay said: "It is too early to talk of gold exports. Certainly there will be none at present."

The head of a large foreign banking house said: "Any talk of gold exports is just so much moonshine. There will be no exports now or at any time in the immediate future. There have been remittances this week on account of American subscriptions to the British war loan, and this has kept sterling exchange as high as it is."

The shipment of a half million dollar specie by Goldman, Sachs & Co. to Buenos Ayres is explained as a special transaction.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO'S PLANS.

Negotiations are progressing looking to the completion of a financial arrangement which may materially help the security market situation of Baltimore and Ohio stocks. Important foreign interests have finally come into accord with Chicago and New York insiders in favor of certain readjustments which have been favored by the foremost banking interests here identified with the property. One current suggestion is that Baltimore and Ohio preferred stock may be wholly retired, and this on a basis approximating its par value.

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Confidence in the outcome of negotiations known to be in progress was evidenced by the course of the stocks of the company yesterday, the preferred advancing 1⅞ points on sales of 37,000 shares, and the common ½ on sales of 6,500 shares.

The March report of the company shows an increase in net earnings, as compared with the same month a year ago, of $420,000. For nine months the increase in net is $4,091,150.

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

In the early hours of trading yesterday the steel and iron stocks were under pressure and recessions were the order. The operators against the stocks strived very zealously, by the use of certain brokers as selling agents, to bring about the impression that the selling was for inside account. Insiders, however, if at any time recently they have been sellers, are certainly so no longer, but on the contrary have united to support the issues.

The unexpected delay of Mr. John W. Gates in reaching the city has given opportunity to depressors of steel and wire stock, particularly to work against that security, but with Mr. Gates's arrival in the city to-night a different phase of the matter may develop.

The supporters of Federal Steel, too, are acting together to stay the downward movement in that stock, and yesterday succeeded well, a gain of 1¼ points being recorded.

Tennessee Coal and Iron held its own throughout the day on good buying.

WHEELING'S PROSPECTS.

The Street hears that developments of consequence to the stockholders of Wheeling and Lake Erie will take place at the annual meeting of the company, to be held in Cleveland May 2. Among other matters to be discussed, it is intimated, is the question of dividends.

Officers of the company are much pleased over the fact that M. A. Hanna & Co., of which Senator Hanna is the head, have leased the coal mines of the Wheeling Company for a period of ten years. Large expenditures for machinery and improvements will be made, and it is said that the output of the mines will be increased from 700,000 to 1,110,000 tons per annum, all of which will be handled by the railway. What this will mean to the system, the increase of 30 cents a ton in carrying rates being taken into consideration, appears at a glance.

As illustrative of the earnings of the company, the report for the first week of April is suggestive, an increase of $12,000 as compared with the same week a year ago—over 25 per cent.—being recorded.

PACIFICS MAKE GAINS.

With a cessation yesterday of the selling by Chicago interests who were forced to sacrifice their railway stocks in order to protect their holdings in the steel and iron group, Union Pacific and Northern Pacific—which previously had been largely bought for Western houses—took on a much stronger tone, rising in the afternoon in each case nearly two points above the low figure of the day. Both issues on the decline received substantial support, and in the late buying strong financial interests, who were said to be of the opinion that the prices had gone low enough, were conspicuous as purchasers.

During the day the Northern Pacific Directors met and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the preferred stock. Robert Bacon was elected a Director in place of the late Charles H. Coster.

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO.

After being under pressure in the morning, Continental Tobacco yesterday afternoon took on a more buoyant tone, and not only recovered its earlier loss, but closed with a net gain for the day. The early weakness was induced by the persistent report that the company's financial statement would be disappointing, and the Street was therefore agreeably surprised when the statement showed a surplus for the year ended Dec. 31, after payment of dividends on the preferred stock, of $323,190, equal to over one-half of 1 per cent. on the common stock.

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The balance sheet of the company shows as follows:

ASSETS.

Real estate, machinery, fixtures, trade marks, patents, good will, &c.	$79,278,196
Leaf manufactured stuff, operating supplies, &c.	8,114,382
Stock in other companies	7,877,950
Cash	2,043,895
Bills and acounts receivable	2,613,591
Total	$99,928,016

LIABILITIES.

Stock preferred	$48,844,600
Common stock	48,845,100
Provision for dividend on preferred stock payable Jan. 1, 1900	854,780
Accrued commissions	285,401
Advertising funds	14,211
Bills and accounts payable	779,627
Total	$99,604,821
Surplus	323,195

INTERNATIONAL PAPER.

The International Paper Company yesterdayday put out a statement of its operations for the first quarter of the year, which showed that production for the three months was 112,530 tons, against 82,787 in the same time last year, while shipments were 114,692 tons, as against 81,290 a year ago.

It was said by an official of the company that business is in all respects very satisfactory, and that the product of all the mills is practically placed for a year ahead.

SUGAR STOCK'S MOVEMENT.

Sugar Trust common stock advanced 2 points yesterday on active buying, though there was no news affecting the property. In the sugar market a firm undertone and a good demand were reported, and it was said prices were being maintained at the figures quoted openly.

A report to the effect that the Mollenhauer and National refineries would resume operations this week was not confirmed. On the contrary, it was said by an official of those companies that the opening of the refineries was not considered at the moment, for the reason that there is

Starch Company, and will acquire the property and capital stock of the National Starch Manufacturing Company, the United Starch Company, and the United States Glucose Company.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Coal mines of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Company leased to M. A. Hanna & Co. for a period of ten years.

Large oversubscription for the Western Union Telegraph Company 4½ per cent. bonds.

Exports of domestic exports from the Port of New York for the month of March, $48,091,842, against $40,516,811 for the same month last year.

Baltimore and Ohio to soon let contracts for improvements to cost about $3,000,000, including a cut-off at Mount Airy, which will reduce grades and cost $1,000,000.

Announcement by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that subscriptions for new stock at 80 in the ratio of one share for each six now held must be made on or before May 7.

Arrangement made by the Cramp Shipbuilding Company to build yards on Georgian Bay, to employ not less than 600 men.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to pay on May 1 for the Pennsylvania Railroad, the maturing Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.

Resumption of operations by the tin plate mill of the American Sheet Iron Company after an idleness of two years.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton was firmer yesterday, though extremely dull. It opened unchanged to 3 points off, and closed a point off to 5 points up. Liverpool prices were practically unchanged. Receipts were 10 488 bales, against 10,462 bales of a week previous, and 13,213 bales of a year previous. There were perhaps 100,000 bales dealt in. Final bid quotations were: April, 8.45; May, 9.44; June, 8.35, July, 9.34; August, 9.24; September, 8.44; October, 8.13; November, 7.98, December, 7.96; January, 8 cents; February, 8.01; March, 8.04.

Coffee was firmer, opening 5 to 10 points up, sales at call being 8,500 bags,) and closing with a net gain of about 5 points. Sales were 21,250 bags. Rio and Santos receipts were 9,000 bags. Havre lost a quarter of a franc early in the day and got it back later.

Wheat was stronger yesterday, in spite of cables which were not encouraging. Export sales were 135,000 bushels. May wheat closed at 74⅞ cents. Corn was strong in the early trading, but sagged off later, the demand having lessened. May corn closed at 45⅝ cents, and May oats, which were dull, at 28½ cents.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@3½ per cent., closing at 3¼ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $212,625,587; balances, $11,086,132; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,488,980.

Money on call in London, 3¾@4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4½@4¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¼@$4.83⅝; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.84.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: France, 5.20 and 5.16⅛ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—15@12½c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium; San Francisco—84ght, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 11.—The market for American securities, after a dull and sluggish opening, improved somewhat, but later eased off and closed weak. Business was very restricted.

Consols for money, 101; consols for the account, 101⅛; Canadian, 100⅝; Erie, 14½; Erie first preferred, 43½; Illinois Central, 118½; Union Pacific preferred, 78; St. Paul, 126⅜; New York Central, 140½, ex dividend; Pennsylvania, 72; Reading, 16; Northern Pacific preferred, 78⅜; Atchison, 27⅜; Louisville, 86⅜; Grand Trunk, 8¼; Anaconda, 10⅝; Rand mines, 35⅞.

Bar silver steady at 27⅜d per ounce.

Money, 3¾@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 4⅛@4¼ per cent. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 29.87; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 6.90.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 11.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened dull on London advices, but soon there was a general recovery. Spanish stocks were in active demand on the rumor that the Crédit Lyonnais will participate largely in the forthcoming international loan of 500,000,000f. Rio Tintos fluctuated slightly, but were quieter at the close. Internationals were maintained. Kafirs were dull. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 47½c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 21c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 73.32½.

BERLIN, April 11.—Business was hesitating on the Boerse to-day, in view of the approaching holidays. Mine shares rose sharply on large speculative purchases. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were easier, in sympathy with the advices from New York. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅝ per cent.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son held their weekly auction sale of securities yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway. Morton Trust Company stock sold at 457, about 50 points higher than it was quoted some two weeks ago, and the new stock of the National City Bank reached its high-water mark, selling up to 341¾. Following is the complete list of sales:

10 shares Western Union Telegraph, $100 each, 81⅞.
10 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 288.
5 shares Bank of New York, $100 each, 261¾.
5 shares Western National Bank, $100 each, 123½.
6 shares National Bank of the Republic, $100 each, 213½.
50 shares Rock Island and Peoria Railway Company, $100 each, 100¾.
$16,000 Grand River Coal and Coke Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1919, 103¾.
$26,000 United States Flour Milling Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1939, 26 to 27.
$8,000 Standard Gas Light Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1939, 116.
$1,000 Racquet and Tennis Club second mortgage 6 per cent. registered income bonds, due 1915, $500 each, 87.
$30,000 Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railway first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, 16½.
$2,000 Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1922, 118¾.
25 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 341¾.
100 shares National City Bank, 338⅜ to 340¾.
42 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each, 84¾.
50 shares Morton Trust Company, $100 each, 457.
11 shares Continental Trust Company, $100 each, 400.
30 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 191½.
15 shares Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company, (leased at 18 per cent. by Metropolitan Street Railway Company,) $100 each, 405.
25 shares International Hydraulic Company, $100 each, 26½.
10 shares Pacific Bank, $50 each, 179¾.
5 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 451.
12 shares Irving National Bank, $50 each, 181.
25 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 192.
5 shares Forest Hotel Company, (Laurel-in-Pines,) $100 each, 90.
3,000 shares Red River Valley Company, $100 each, 41.
900 shares American Spirits Manufacturing Company, common, $100 each, 3.
12 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 171¾.
$5,000 Central Branch Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1919, 78½.
$18,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad 6 per cent. sinking fund 6 per cent. bonds, due 1929, 117¾.
5 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the market for outside securities yesterday trading was on a much smaller scale than has been the rule recently. Prices as on the earlier days of the week were irregular, but the day's declines were more numerous than on either Monday or Tuesday. Within the last two or three days outside demand for stocks has very much diminished, and this shows in the course which the market has followed. In some quarters a good deal of strength continued to appear, but in not a few instances sharp declines have been recorded on very light sales. There is nothing, however, to indicate that the present reaction is more than a passing one, for some recessions in price may well be looked for after such general advances as the outside market has shown during the past two or three weeks. The supply of stock is not over large, and the declines seem the result merely of momentary absence of orders from the public. Yesterday's market was practically unaffected by news developments of the day.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of only 100 shares, but attracted considerable attention by reason of a sharp decline. The last sale on the previous day had been made at 95⅝, and yesterday's sale was made at 94. The stock was steadily offered down without finding purchasers, and even at the relatively low figure at which the stock changed hands late in the day, very little demand for the issue developed. At the close the best bid was 93½, which showed a net loss for the day of two points. It was evident that no support was given the stock by insiders, and in the conditions prevailing yesterday, traders and other outsiders showed no disposition to take the stock offered. The market for Amalgamated Copper in Boston is reported within the last few days to have been as dull as it has been here.

NATIONAL SALT common was offered down several points without finding any bidders. At the close it was offered at 46, against the previous day's offering at 48. In some quarters the decline was taken as indicating the probable action of the Directors in the matter of dividends on the common stock. Nothing definite, however, in regard to the policy to be followed in distributions on the common stock has yet been learned. The Directors of the company are to meet next Monday, and considerable interest attaches to the dividend action to be taken at that time. Insiders stated that there was no reason for yesterday's decline, and attributed it to traders' efforts to lower the price.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was quiet, only a few hundred shares of the common stock being traded in. These changed hands from 8¼ to 8¼, and the issue closed at 8¼ bid, a net decline of a quarter of a point. Closing bids for the preferred stock were at 27, a decline of three-quarters of a point from the previous day's final quotation. The Investigating Committee met yesterday and adjourned to April 19. No action in regard to the committee's report can be expected until after that date, but it is said in well-informed quarters that the submission of the report will not be much longer delayed.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS preferred sold at 51¼, and remained offered at 52. No trading in the common stock was reported, and this issue closed offered at 29½ without a bid. For several days past the market for the New Amsterdam issues has been very quiet. Of late nothing further in regard to gas war settlement has been heard.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was traded in to the extent of about 2,000 shares between 3⅜ and 2⅞, and closed at 2⅞ bid, a decline of an eighth of a point.

FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE was traded in to the extent of several hundred shares, and the price advanced to 26. It closed at 24 bid, a net gain of 2 points for the day.

BAY STATE GAS was offered much of the day at 1⅞, with fairly active trading at that figure. It closed at 1¾ bid.

NATIONAL GRAMOPHONE, on sales of about 200 shares, declined to 40, and closed at 40 bid, a net loss of 5 points. There was no news to account for the decline.

BROOKLYN FERRY sold at 25, and closed at 24 bid, a net gain of 1 point. No change in the price of the bonds was recorded.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	..	29½
New Amsterdam pf.	..	52
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99¾	100⅛

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	31
American Agricul. Chem. pf. ex div.	76½	77½
American Bicycle	10	13
American Bicycle pf.	39	43
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	55	65
American Chicle pf.	81	85
American Woolen	21	21½
American Woolen pf.	78	78½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	7¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	46	47
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	12
Distilling Company of America	8¼	8⅝
Distilling Company of America pf.	27	28
Electric Boat	..	27¾
Electric Boat pf.	47	49
Havana Commercial	18⅜	19½
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	61½	63
International Power	25	50
International Pump	21	22
International Pump pf.	67	67½
National Enameling & Stamp	..	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	..	84
National Gramophone	..	46
National Salt	77	79
Otis Elevator	29¼	30
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	87	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	92¼	93
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30¼	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79¼	79⅝
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	68	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	543	547
United States Flour Milling pf.	2	7
United States Flour Milling bonds.	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¾	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93½	94¼
American Air Power	30	40
Arizona Lead	15	15½
Asphalt Company of America	8¼	9¼
British Columbia Copper	12¾	13
California Copper	3	3¼
Central Fireworks pf.	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	52	57
Chicago & Alton sub.	112½	113
Chicago & Alton 3s. (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	40	45
Electric Vehicle pf.	80	95
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.	2⅞	3⅛
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	26
General Carriage	12	12½
Illinois Transportation	..	2¼
Lady Helen Copper	75	77
*Little Tiger Gold Mining	15	16
*Markeen Copper	..	6⅝
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	15½	16½
Mexican 5s	98½	99
New England Transportation	6¾	6⅞
New York Transportation	12	20¼
†Pande Basin	7	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23½	24
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83¼	84½
Pocahontas Coal	22	25
St. Louis subs, 56 58-100 p. c. repaid.	80	81
St. Louis Transit	..	24
Storage Power	12	14
Superior & Boston Copper	..	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4	4¾
Tennessee Copper	16½	17½
Trust Company of America	208	210
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	68	78
United Railways of St. Louis 4s.	86	86
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	19	22
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	61	80

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	236
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	104
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	84
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	93
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	21¾	22½
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	..	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29¼	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118	118¾
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103¼	106

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st with interest	69	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	82	93
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	105¼	106
Denver Gas	24	28
Denver Gas 5s	..	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	226	320
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	93
New England Gas & Coke	18½	19½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	63	72

	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	108
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	108½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	35	39
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph, (Mo.) 6s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	93	95
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104½	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	26
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	87½	88
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111½	113
Hoboken Ferry	67	68½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7½	8¼
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	..	38
Cramps' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	118	122
Lorillard Company pf.	98	101
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	..	130
Standard Coupler	33	37
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	52
Union Typewriter	29	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112¾
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	122
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50¼
Central & South American Tel.	107½	110
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	7	10

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅜d per ounce, and in New York at 59½c; Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Alice sold at .65@.67, 1,000 Alamo at .16¼, 500 Brunswick at .29, 300 Comstock at .04, 100 Elkton at 1.20, 2,000 Golden Age at .03½, 100 Iron Silver at .69, 300 Jack Pot at .61, and 500 Pharmacist at .14.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 11.—There was little feature to-day in the Boston market. Mining shares were quiet, but prices eased further. Parrot lost 1, to 46½, rallying to 47¼; Arcadian was off 1⅜, to 22⅝, rallying to 23½; Arnold lost ⅜, to 7⅜, later 8; Butte receded 3¾, to 77, later 78; Centennial was off 2, at 21, later 21½; Cochiti lost 1, to 11½; Osceola, 2⅝, to 68½; Mohawk, ⅛, to 17⅛; Copper Range, 1, to 74; United States, ⅛, to 10½; Utah, 1½, to 32½, later 33½; Montana, 2, to 320; Amalgamated, 1⅛, to 94½; Old Dominion, ⅞, to 21⅞, later 22½; Isle Royale, 2¼, to 27¼, later 28¾. Planters' compress weakened 2 more, to 16. Erie Telephone was off 3½, at 103.

At the Clearing House the loans were all made at 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at 15 and 12½ cents discount.

Call money is loaning mostly at 4 per cent., with the range, however, according to collateral and names, from 3¼ to 4½ per cent. Time loans are reported as low as 4 per cent., but the most of them are being placed at 4½ and 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	3½	4	Old Dominion	22½	22¾
Allouez	2	2½	Osceola	69	70
Arcadian	23¼	24	Parrot	47¼	47⅜
Arnold	8	8¼	Pioneer	..	1½
Ash Bed	.65	.70	Quincy	135	138
Atlantic	26	28	Rhode Island	5	5½
Baltic	23½	23¼	Santa Fé	1½	6⅞
B. & C. C.	..	15	Santa Ysabel	1	2
Butte & Bos.	77⅜	78½	Shoe	32½	33
Cal. & Hecla	750	755	Tamarack	190	193
Centennial	22	23	Utah Cons.	33½	34
Copper Range	10½	10	Washington	1⅛	1¼
Isle Royale	26½	29	White Knob	16	..
Mohawk	17½	18	Winona	..	5
Old Colony	3¾	4	Wolverine	40⅝	41

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	246	..	Fitchburg pf.	132	138
Bost. & Low.	242	245	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bost. & Me.	190	E. 1st	111	..	
Bost. & Pr.	300	..	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bost. Elev.	117½	118½	E. 7s	115	..
Bost. G. 5s.	81	88	West End	93	93¼
Cent. M. pf.	64½	66			

Miscellaneous.

Am. B. Tel.	323	326	Mex. Tel.	2¾	3
Chi. S. Yds.	137¾	138	U. S. Oil	20½	21
Dom. Coal	45½	46	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	61½	..
Dom. C. pf.	115	..			
Erie Tel.	102	103			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Union Traction common to-day opened at 24½ and closed a point lower. On a few sales, Match declined from 123⅞ at the opening to 123 at the close. Metropolitan Elevated common closed at 35, a loss of a point from the opening. The preferred closed at 80¼, a loss of ¾. The bonds brought 96¾@96⅞.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
395	American Linseed	13⅝	13½	13⅝
609	American Linseed pf.	57½	57½	57¼
50	American Radiator	46	46	46
600	Chicago Union Trac.	24½	23½	23½
39	Diamond Match	123⅞	123	123
50	Lake Street L.	9	9	9
100	Lake Street L. ctfs.	8½	8½	8½
115	Metropolitan L.	36	35	35
60	Metropolitan L. pf.	81	80¼	80¼
4	Milwaukee Brew. pf.	11½	11½	11¾
562	National Biscuit	35½	34½	34¾
88	National Biscuit pf.	90	89¾	90
200	National Carbon	16½	16	16½
10	South Side L.	99	99	99
53	West Chicago	110	109½	110
50	Western Stone	27	27	27
Sales		671,006		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, n., w'i iss.	103	104	K. C. So. pf.	..	..
2s, r., 1891	99½	100½	W. iss.	41¼	41¾
3s, r., 1918	109½	110¾	K. & D. M.	3½	4½
3s, c., 1918	110	110¾	K. & D. M. pf.	..	..
3s, 1918, sm.	110	111	L. E. & W.	17	18
4s, r., 1907	114¾	115½	L. C., pf.	62½	70
4s, c., 1907	114¾	115½	Lacl. Gas	70	75
4s, r., 1925	133	134	L. E. & W. pf.	..	..
4s, c., 1925	133	134	Man. Beach	97½	98½
5s, r., 1904	114	114¾	Lake Shore	200	208
5s, c., 1904	114	114¾	Mah. C. R.	150	200
D. C. 3-65s	120	..	M. C. R. pf.	110	..
Adams Exp.	117	122	Man. Beach pf.	11½	14
Am. & Sas.	195	..	Md. C. pf.	70	84
Am. Coal	145	..	M. W. S. El.	..	..
A. C. O. pf.	99	100	Chi.	35½	36½
Am. D. Tel.	27	31	M. W. S. El., pf.	..	..
Am. Express	145	150	Chi., pf.	80½	81½
Am. Cot.	4½	4½	Mex. Central	13	13¾
Am. Sp. Mfg.	2¼	3½	Mich. Cent.	108	..
Am. Tob. pf.	135	140	M. & St. L.	..	..
Ann Arbor	16¾	17	2d pf.	96	97
Ann Arb. pf.	45	46⅞	M., St. P. & S. M.	234	241
B. A. L.	14	..	Mob. & Ohio.	46¾	47¾
B. R. & P.	63	69	Mor. & Es.	188½	190
B. R. & P. pf.	102	110	Nat. B. pf.	88	90
B. C. R. & N.	..	..	Nat. L. pf.	104½	106
N.	120	..	N. Cen. C.	37	40
Cap. Tract.	38	..	N. Y. Air B.	125	130
Chi. C. Tr.	..	37	N. Y. & N. H.	210	214
C. & E. Ill.	104	106½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	..	..
C. G. W. pf.	..	..	1st pf.	78	79
B.	40¾	41	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	35	39¼
C. & N. W.	197	200	N. Y. L. & W.	134	..
pf.	197	..	Ont. Mining.	8½	9
C., St. P., M. & Om.	117	119	Pac. Coast.	52	52½
C. St. P. M.	..	..	P. C. 1st pf.	84	88
& O. pf.	165	175	P. C. 2d pf.	63½	64½
C. T. & T.	104	111½	Penn. Coal	395	..
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	108½	110¾	Peo. & East.	8	8¾
Cleve. & P.	136	..	P., C., C. & St. L.	..	68
C. C. & I.	..	2	P. & W. pf.	..	14
D.	1½	..	P. Steel Car	52¾	54
C. & I. D. pf.	..	..	Pullman Co.	183	184
C. F. & I.	..	..	Quicksilver	2	3
pf.	127	130	Quicksilv'r pf.	8	9
Col. Mid.	11¼	12	Rens. & Sar.	192	..
Col. S. 1st pf.	43¼	45	R., W. & O.	132½	137
Col. S. 2d pf.	17	18	R. G. W.	53¼	59
Com. Cable	165	..	St. J. & G. I.	6	6¼
Consol. Coal	50	..	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	43	44
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	13	14½
D. S. S. & A.	5	6	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70	72
Eighth Av.	375	400	St. L. & S. F. sub. ctfs.	60½	61½
Erie	13¾	14	Sixth Av.	200	215
Ev. & T. H. pf.	93	95	T. P. L. T.	14	14¼
Gluc. S. pf.	98½	100	T. & O. C.	25	..
H. B. Claflin	..	..	T. & O. C. pf.	45	..
ex div.	110	113	Tex. Pac.	4	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	104	..	T. C. R. T. pf.	189	142
Homestake	74	75	Ill. C. I.	103	2
Ill. C. I.	103	105	Int. Silver	6	12
Int. Silver pf.	6½	8	T. P. A. M.	..	..
Jolet & I.	175	..	pf.	..	..
K. C. So., w iss	14	18	U. & B. R.	160	..
			Wabash	8	8¼
			W.-F. Exp.	123	127

$231,408,900 in Bonds for Exchange.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The amount of bonds so far received at the Treasury for exchange for the new 2 per cents is $231,408,900, of which $31,347,950 was received from individuals and institutions other than National banks.

Cobbler Leaves $30,000 in Bonds.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., April 11.—Stephen Monoghan, a veteran of the civil war, since which time he has lived here in an old shop where he also cobbled shoes, died to-day. When his papers were examined he was found to have left an estate of over $30,000, principally in Government bonds. He lived in a penurious fashion, and made shrewd investments in stocks. He was a bachelor and is survived by a sister, Mrs. Margaret Holland, of Frackville. He left no will.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Further liquidation in the Asphalt issues furnished the one local feature. Both issues fell to new low figures—7¼ and 75. Electric of America was also weak; likewise Philadelphia Electric. Even Pennsylvania moved down a fraction. Choctaw preferred advanced to 44 on buying for the 2½ per cent. dividend payable April 30. Marsden also was better. The minor stocks were neglected and unchanged; they have been sold down to a bedrock bottom.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	49¾	50	Phila. Trac.	96¾	96⅞
Choctaw	34	35	Union Trac.	89½	89¾
Con. T., P.	26½	27	Un. Gas Imp.	118½	119
E. Co. of A.	11⅜	11⅝	Welsbach Lt.	40	45
Lehigh Val.	27⅞	28	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Marsden	9⅝	9⅞	Penn.	7¼	7⅝

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

May Not Be Counted in Bank Reserves Under Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Controller of the Currency, in answer to inquiries, today said: "Under authority of Section 5193, United States Revised Statutes, National banks have heretofore been permitted to deposit with any Assistant Treasurer of the United States lawful money in sums of not less than $10,000, and to receive therefor a certificate of deposit, which certificates they were authorized to count as part of their lawful money reserve.

"Section 6 of the Act of March 14, 1900, known as the 'Currency bill,' repeals this entire section of the Revised Statutes, and in consequence the banks will hereafter be prohibited from counting such certificates as part of their lawful reserve.

"There are about fourteen and a half millions of these certificates now outstanding, which are held entirely by the banks in the principal cities of the East, with the exception of two or three Western cities, and are indicated in their reports as United States certificates of deposit. The result of this repeal of Section 6 will be the reappearance in circulation of the legal-tenders against which the certificates have been issued."

EXPORTS DURING MARCH.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The monthly statement of the exports of domestic products, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows exports during March as follows:

Breadstuffs, $16,868,270; a decrease as compared with March, 1899, of $3,000,000.
Cattle and hogs, $2,171,016; decrease, $500,000.
Provisions, $13,366,535; decrease, $1,000,000.
Cotton, $33,096,758; increase, $23,000,000.
Mineral oils, $3,494,981; increase, $1,200.

During the last nine months the increase or decrease in the exports of these articles, as compared with the same months in 1899, is given as follows:

Breadstuffs, decrease $29,700,000.
Cattle and hogs, decrease $8,200,000.
Provisions, increase $5,000,000.
Cotton, decrease $13,000,000.
Mineral oils, decrease $1,400,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, April 11, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15	15¼	510	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15	15	15	15	.....
65	65¼	760	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	64¾	65¼	64¾	65

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Central Park West Apartment House Sold — Deal Near New Custom House—Results at Auction.

J. A. Pinchbeck has sold the seven-story apartment house on a plot 100 by 100 at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-fourth Street.

The Metropolitan Improvement Company has sold to Adolph Hoffstadt and Amund Johnsen, for $56,000, the plot on the east side of Broadway, 108 feet south of Ninety-second Street, 53 by 107 by 60 by 102. The buyers will erect a seven-story apartment house on the site.

R. M. Fulton has sold for John E. Thrall to an investor the old buildings 6, 8, and 10 Bridge Street, running through to Pearl Street, 78 by 143 by 114 by 134. This property faces the new Custom House site, and will probably be improved with a new building, although plans in that direction are not yet matured.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Cornelius W. Luyster the five-story limestone-front American-basement dwelling 10 West Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 102.2, one of two houses just completed by Mr. Luyster.

Mitchell A. C. Levy declined to say anything yesterday in regard to a report that he is the purchaser of the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-first Street, a dwelling 27 by 74.

F. H. Walker has sold to August Oest the five-story flat with stores at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 95 by 100.

It is reported that Joseph L. Buttenwieser has sold the six-story flat 120 Second Street, 25 by 106 by 122.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold to a client the seven-story brick flat at the southeast corner of Avenue C and Third Street, 27 by 100.

Arthur McConnell and Ellen McBride have sold the property 79 and 81 Cannon Street to Morris Berger for improvement.

Thomas Farley has sold for the estate of Edward B. Fellows to Richard Edwards the two-story frame dwelling 970 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.

W. E. Preble has sold for Julius J. Lyons the office building 31 and 33 West Twenty-fourth Street to G. B. Raymond; consideration, $65,000.

Morris Berger yesterday purchased the premises 79 and 81 Cannon Street, and proposes to erect large tenements thereon.

John M. Golding yesterday sold the four-story brownstone house, 22 by 102 feet, at 111½ East Seventy-third Street. The price paid was $65,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

21 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.11, five-story double flat; public auction sale, to C. B. Kelly; $18,600

42 West Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5, five-story brownstone-front flat; public auction sale, to Ralph McCormack..... 27,750

38 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, 17.10 by 80.10 and irregular, four-story brick and brownstone flat, with three stores; public auction sale, to A. Morrison..... 11,100

441 East Seventy-first Street, 25 by 54.4, three-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John H. Hingsiage..... 3,000

By William Kennelly.

91 Third Avenue, 17.4 by 100, leasehold, four-story brick building; public auction sale, to Harrett Nagle..... 6,400

328 East Forty-first Street, 16 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Amasa W. Saltus.. 5,000

By B. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Ninety-second Street, south side, 125 feet west of Central Park West, 135 by 100.8, three six-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to Joseph Oppenheimer..... 69,145

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

124 and 125 West Street, northeast corner of Dey Street, 40 by 67 by 48 by 72, three-story brick buildings; partition sale, to E. B. Warner..... 62,000

377 and 379 Greenwich Street, 50 by 100, Trinity Church leasehold, three-story brick and frame buildings; to Du Bois Smith..... 2,050

192 Franklin Street, 20 by 75, three-story brick building, together with 190 Franklin Street, 20 by 75, three-story brick building, and 573 and 575 Greenwich Street, 50 by 60, three-story brick and frame buildings; to Richard A. Smith... 50,600

61 East Eleventh Street, 27 by 103.3, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; to Walter H. Sloane..... 51,800

312 East Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, Sarah E. Schmeckinbecker..... 6,900

227 East Twenty-second Street, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to S. L. and N. Frank..... 12,650

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, sale to close a partnership, 657 and 659 Broadway, west side, running through to 224 and 226 Mercer Street, 275 feet south of West Third Street, 45 by 200, six-story marble-front building.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 339 to 342 West Thirteenth Street, and 1 to 15 Gansevoort Street, being a triangular piece formed by the junction of those streets, 179.11 feet on Thirteenth Street, 186.1 feet on Gansevoort Street, by about 97 feet on the westerly line. Astor leasehold, four-story brick buildings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Pearl E. McCall, 263 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,932.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William Temple Emmet, referee, 96 First Avenue, east side, 21 feet south of Sixth Street, 27.6 by 72, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $5,778.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, J. C. O'Conor, referee, 255 Pearl Street, north side, 98.11 feet west of Fulton Street, 24.3 by 102.8 by 25.9 by 103.9, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $35,688.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 135 West Forty-first Street, for a six-story brick store, 25 by 98.9; Lewis & Conger of 130 West Forty-second Street, owners; W. E. Bloodgood, Jr., architect; cost, $21,000.

Morris Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, for three two-story brick dwellings, 30 by 42 and 20 by 50; W. G. Piqueron of 531 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, owner and architect; cost, $17,500.

No. 781 Broadway, for a six-story brick store and lofts, 23.2 by 97; A. C. Anderson of 127 Water Street, owner; R. N. Anderson, architect; cost, $30,000.

Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 83.6 by 24.11 by 95; William J. Begley of 306 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $47,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 33.4 by 87; W. H. Gliekman of 320 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $64,000.

Eighty-first Street, south side, 205 feet east of Second Avenue, for four six-story and basement brick flats and stores, 26.3 by 80.4; M. K. Wallach of 240 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $114,000.

No. 284 Avenue A, for two one-story frame sheds, 16 by 40 and 24 by 170.6; O. B. Dowd of 204 West Eighty-first Street, owner; C. W. Smith, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Nos. 93 and 95 Maiden Lane, to a four-story brick shop and office; George M. McClenahan, owner; W. W. Howe, architect; cost, $250.

No. 24 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; A. C. Chapin, premises, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 1,855 Washington Avenue, to a three-story brick tenement; Peter Kiefer of 3,411 Third Avenue, owner; A. Boehmer, architect; cost, $750.

No. 142 West Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick studio building; Ruthven estate, owner; John Maher, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 59 and 61 Wall Street, to a seven-story brick office building; estate of James Brown, owner; Lienau & Nash, architects; cost, $500.

Grand Concourse, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, to two one-and-a-half-story frame dwellings; John Reiner, owner; James Hanson, architect; cost, $1,100.

No. 1,859 Washington Avenue, to a two-story brick hall; Jacob Oppenheimer of 333 East Eighty-second Street, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $400.

Rider Avenue, west side, 417 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to a one-story frame workshop; George Haiss, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $50.

Sixty-third Street, south side, 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Max Einhorn of 20 East Sixty-third Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel, architects; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 20 and 21 Catharine Square, to a four-story brick hotel and dwelling; Kingsbury & Hoffman of 60 Broadway, owners; W. T. Totten, architect; cost, $250.

No. 336 Fourth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; J. W. Kearney, owner; H. P. Knowles, architect; cost, $300.

No. 398 Concord Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling; Henry Kothe, premises, owner; A. G. Rechlin, architect; cost, $3,500.

Grand Street, southwest corner of Elizabeth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; estate of John F. Mahnken, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 252 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick store and office building; Edwin P. Smith of 226 West Twenty-third Street, owner; Julius Franke, architect; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, April 11.

ATTORNEY ST, 171, 28x60.1x27.8x60.1; Mollie Schwartz to Philip Schwartz and another, 1-18 part $1

AVENUE D, w s, 41 ft n of 4th St, 44x80; Max J. Levinson and wife to Louis Lippmann 1

AVENUE D, w s, 41 ft n of 4th St, 22x80; Avenue D, w s, 63 ft n of 4th St, 22x80, ½ part; Grand St, 474, 25x100, ½ part; Louis Lippmann and wife to Max J. Levinson 1

AVENUE D, 43, 22x80; Jacob Coffee to Joseph and Harry Broadman, quit claim. 1

BEEKMAN PLACE, n w corner of 50th St, 20x75; Cordelia E. Yoelin, trustee, to Diedrich Denker..... 10,000

BROADWAY, e s, 108 ft s of 92d St, 53.3x102.9x80.3x107.7; Metropolitan Improvement Company to Amund Johnsen and another 100

CARMINE ST, 6, 17.6x95.1; Dora Coffee to Joseph Broadman, ½ part 1

CARMINE ST, 12, 22x100; also 41 Avenue D, 19x80; Jacob Coffee to Joseph Broadman, ½ part 1

CHARLOTTE PLACE, n w corner of Jennings St, being Lots 759, 760, and 761, map of Section C of Vyse estate; Merrill W. Galloway, referee, to William Wetterer 3,000

CHRYSTIE ST, 26, 24.11x99.10x24.11x100; Nicholas Maesel and others to John Maesel, quit claim..... 1

CHRYSTIE ST, 32, 25.1x99.9x25x99.8; John Maesel and others to Nicholas Maesel, quit claim..... 1

CHRYSTIE ST, 32, 25.1x99.9x25x99.8; Nicholas Maesel and others, executors, &c., to Nicholas Maesel..... 27,750

CHRYSTIE ST, 26, 24.11x99.10x24.11x100; Nicholas Maesel and others, executors, &c., to John Maesel..... 29,500

CHRYSTIE ST, 28, 24.11x99.10x24.11x100; Nicholas Maesel and others, executors, &c., to John Maesel..... 29,500

FOX ST, 33.6, 366.11 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x100; Helen M. Howe to Richard Hogeboom 1

GREENWICH ST, 209, e s, 20.11x35.11x 20.6x38.3; A. M. Klaw to Alice Lederer 1

LOT 7, map of 41 lots on Southern Boulevard and Fairmount Av, fronting on Crotona Park and Crotona Parkway; Mary McGowan to Annie E. Murray.... 1,800

MADISON AV, 955, 20.4x65; Joseph Byk to Harold G. Rosenthal..... 32,000

MAIN ST, e s, 54 ft s of Fordham Av, 25x100; Louisa C. Knepp to Joseph Lattka 1

PEARL ST, n w corner of Ferry St, 24x 100; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to John R. H. Eggers and another..... 24,000

PROSPECT AV, e s, 65 ft n of 156th St, 20x80; James W. Ogden to F. W. Nelle and wife 100

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Goerck St, 40x81.3; Max J. Levinson to Louis Lippmann 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 40.4 ft n of 128th St, 20.2x83.7x20x86.7; Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, to Edward H. Reynolds.... 20,000

WALES AV, s e s, 25 ft s w of Elm St, 25x100; Mary Fetzer to Sarah Lowenthal 3,500

1ST AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 61st St, 25x91; Mary W. Briggs to Annie Riley..... 1

5TH ST, n s, Lot 499, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Annie Flynn to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees..... 1

16TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 24.10 x92x25x92; Charles A. Runk, referee, to John C. Kluber and another..... 28,500

57TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Josephine Mahl and another to Frank Hahn 1,000

45TH ST, n s, 220.4 ft e of 7th Av, 17.2x 100.4; Adelaide G. Allen to Flora M. Graves 1

61ST ST, 237 West, 25x100.5; Abraham N. Jacob to Joseph S. Goldsman..... 21,000

62D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; 62d St, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; William Crockett and another to A. L. Doty..... 1

71ST ST, 19 West, 25x102.2; Peter De Lacy to Kate De Lacy..... Gift

71ST ST, s s, 185 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; Fanny S. Sutton to Mary N. Townshend. 1

98TH ST, n s, 142.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x33x irregular; Charles H. Knox, referee, to Citizens' Savings Bank..... 30,000

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25.6x129.6x irregular; Charles H. Knox, referee, to Citizens' Savings Bank..... 30,000

98TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.9; Joseph W. Kiersted to Henry Hosier 1

163TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.9; Herman Hellberg to Josiah Dahut. 100

163TH ST, 234 East, 25x100.11; Hannah Joseph and another to Charles W. Younger 1

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 99.11; Arthur S. Lurie to Frank Koch. 1

149TH ST, 512 West, 15x99.11; Barbara Strauss to M. W. Liebler..... 1

154TH ST, s s, 295.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99.11; James B. Gillie and others to Jennie A. Harriot..... 1

158TH ST, 528 West, 25x99.11; Rose McKenna to Edmund Weston 1,000

171ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 75x 99; Charles Donohue, referee, to Stephen P. Sturges 10,000

171ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av; 75x 99; Stephen P. Sturges to Daniel D. Cordes 1

Recorded Leases.

BURLINGAME, Frederick C., to M. J. Murphy; Union Av, 705, s w corner of Dawson St, 2 years..... $800 1,200

CANNON, Ulysses A., and another, trustees, to Patrick F. Kelleher; 11th Av, 648 and 647, n w corner of 47th St, 2 years.. 780

ESTATE of Jonathan W. Allen, by administrator, and others, to Max Zeller; Bowery, 27 and 29, 3 years..... 3,000

FLECK, Michael, to Julius Link; 38th St, 233 and 235 East, 5 years..... $2,000 to 2,300

GOOD, Anna M., to New York Theatre Company; 24th St, 22 East; 15½ years... 2,000

HEROLD, Justin, and another, executors, to Hermann Hoops; 3d Av, 694, 3 years 1,400

JOHNSON, James W., administrator, to David Michaels; Broome St, 201, 2 years. 1,150

KARP, Davis, to Nicholas Gegg; 113th St, 82 East, 21-6 years..... 600

KERRIN, Patrick, to John Kaufman; Greenwich St, 148, n w corner of Liberty St, 5 years..... 1,800

LEITH, John H., and another to Leo J. Bachmann; 83, Nicholas Av, 75, 5 years ..... $750 to 900

SCHMIDT, Henry W., and another, executors and trustees to William F. Hencken & Co.; Columbus Av, 524 and 526, 5 years..... 2,500

STEIN, Charles A., to R. A. Schoenberg & Co.; Madison Av, n w corner of 75th St, 2 years..... 1,650

VAN HOUTON, Matilda, to Peter S. Bogart; Reade St, 170, 3 years..... 1,150

Recorded Mortgages.

BROADMAN, Joseph and Harry, to Jacob Coffee; 43 Avenue D, 1 year..... $2,000

BROADMAN, Joseph, to Jacob Coffee; 41 Avenue D, 1 year..... 5,000

BROADMAN, Joseph, to Jacob Coffee; 6 Carmine St, 3 years..... 2,000

BROADMAN, Joseph, to Jacob Coffee; 12 Carmine St, 3 years..... 3,000

BYNNELL, Jennie, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 136th St, n s, 201.8 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years..... 6,500

COOGAN, John J., to Emma G. Townshend; 5th St, Lots 560 and 561, map of Unionport, s s, to 4th St, 1 year..... 750

CORDES, Daniel D., to Stephen P. Sturges; 171st St, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, demand 23,000

CORDES, Daniel D., to Sarah M. Sturges; 171st St, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, demand 8,000

DAHUT, Josiah, to Albert Erdman; 105th St, n s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 1,000

DAILY, Lizzie H., to the Home for Incurables; 131 West 72d St, 5 years..... 35,000

DENKER, Diedrich, to Cordelia E. Voelin, trustee; Beekman Place, n w corner of 50th St, 5 years..... 6,000

DROUGHT, Julia, to William C. Duncan; 5th Av, n w corner of 127th St, demand. 5,550

EGGERS, John R. H., and another to Ambrose K. Eby, trustee; 313 Pearl St, and 53 to 57 Ferry St, 3 years..... 15,000

FERNBACH, Walter M., to Wright D. Goss and another; 41 East 21st St, re-recorded, demand 9,933

FOX, Walter, to City Real Estate Company; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 38 ft s of 147th St, 3 years 18,000

FOX, Walter, to City Real Estate Company; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 20 ft s of 147th St, 3 years 18,000

FOX, Walter, to Marie L. and Joseph Hall, as committee; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 147th St, 3 years 25,000

FOX, Walter, to John A. Philbrick; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 147th St, ¼ year 600

FOX, Walter, to Jacob D. Butler; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 147th St, 1 year 19,515

FOX, Walter, to Mornay Williams, trustee, &c.; 733 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years.... 19,000

FOX, Walter, to Adelbert S. Nichols; 733 St. Nicholas Av, demand..... 475

FOX, Walter, to Marie L. and Joseph Hall, as committee, &c.; 147th St, s s, 107 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years.... 15,000

FOX, Walter, to Thodore M. Bertine; 147th St, s s, 88 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 2 months 171

FOX, Walter, to Mary A. Bennett; 147th St, s s, 88 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years 15,000

FRENCH, Kate, to Kate B. Murray; 165th St, n s, 25.5 ft w of Carroll Place, 1 year 600

FROMM, Ludwig, to Elizabeth R. Delafield; Lexington Av, n e corner of 91st St, 5 years 5,000

GEGG, Nicholas, to George Ehret; 82 East 113th St, saloon lease, demand.... 2,000

GLOEDE, Charles, to Peter Moebus; Courtlandt Av, e s, 50 ft s of 155th St, 3 years..... 1,000

GOLDSMAN, Joseph S., to Abraham M. Jacobs; 237 West 61st St, 1 year..... 2,000

GRAVES, Flora M., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 153 West 45th St, 3 years..... 15,000

HAUCK, Peter, and wife to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 50th St, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

HEIST, Charles H., to P. Ballantine & Sons; 3d Av, s e corner of 141st St, saloon lease, demand..... 4,750

JANES, Herbert and Henry E., to Stephen Duncan; Westchester Av, s s, 83 ft e of Brook Av, 5 years..... 20,000

JOHNSEN, Amund, and another to Metropolitan Improvement Company; Broadway, e s, 108 ft s of 92d St, 1 year..... 56,000

KLUBER, John C., and Katharine M. Ryan to Josephine E. Carpenter and others, executors, &c.; 10th St, n s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 22,000

KOCH, Frank, to Isabella Koch; 140th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 2,000

KOCH, Frank, to Isabella Koch; 113th St, s s, 180 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year.. 2,500

KOCH, Frank, to Isabella Koch; 158th St, s s, 205 ft w of Boulevard Lafayette, 1 year..... 2,000

LOWENTHAL, Sarah, to Henry Schorske; Wales Av, s e s, 25 ft s w of Elm St, 3 years..... 2,000

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to German Savings Bank; 108th St, n s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 70,000

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to German Savings Bank; 108th St, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 70,000

MENDELSON, Hattie, to Clara J. Chamberlain; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 85th St, installments 17,000

MERTENS, Hermann P. S., and wife to Louis Bossert; 36th St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, demand..... 3,000

NEWCOMB, Herbert M., and wife to Charles R. Hickox, Jr.; Lots 17 to 20 and 27 and 28, map of Laconia Park, 3 years 1,000

ROGERS, Charles F., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 143d St, s s, 475 ft e of Broadway, 100x99.11, installments, (two mortgages,) each..... 55,000

ROGERS, Charles F., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 143d St, s s, 575 ft of Broadway, extends to Hamilton Place, installments..... 115,000

SCHWARTZ, Philip, and Raphael Kurzrock to Charles W. Woolsey, trustee; 171 Attorney St, 5 years..... 10,000

STAVEY, Ernest M., to Matilda W. Brower; 109th St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 1 year..... 2,500

VOLKENING, Bertha, to House of Mercy, New York; 53d St, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years 45,000

WELD, Albert, to George Ehret; 1,764

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Ronald K., and another to Rose T. Mosher..... Nom.

EPSTEIN, Simon, to Rosy Kohn..... Nom.

FINE, Wolf, to Max Cominsky..... $1,500

FOSS, William H., to Adelbert S. Nichols ....

FOSS, William H., to Adelbert S. Nichols ....

GLEISES, Marie E., executrix, &c., to Laure M. Gleises..... 35,000

GOLDSTEIN, Jennie, to Louis Levy..... 1,000

HARD, Julia E., and others, executrixes, &c., to Julia E. Hard..... 2,500

KORBE, Max, to Joseph Rapeport..... Nom.

KOCH, Isabella, to Arthur S. Luria..... Nom.

KOCH, Isabella, to Arthur S. Luria, two mortgages ..... Nom.

PARMELEE, Mary A., and another, executors, &c., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company 30,000

PEYSER, Nathan, to Daniel Dober..... 5,000

RIGGS, Karrick, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 30,000

SHROPSHIRE, Ralph F., to Levering & Garrigues ..... Nom.

SMITH, Warren B., to John C. Havemeyer, trustee 15,000

SPENCER, A. Charles, to Ralph F. Shropshire 1,415

STOUT, Charles H., trustee, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 17,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the Young Men's Christian Association 25,000

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND Trust Company to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, two mortgages..... 160,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 45 and 47; Candee & Smith against Meyer London, owner; Max J. Levinson and Louis Lippmann, owners and contractors..... $1,242

GRAND ST, 474; Candee & Smith against Meyer London, owner; Max J. Levinson and Louis Lippmann, owners and contractors 899

MONROE ST, 255 to 259; Cirrito & Co. against Samuel Alderman, trustee, owner; Jonas and Joseph Freedman, contractors 616

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 147th St, 74x125; the Watts De Golyer Company of Chicago against Walter Fox, owner; Charles Heps, contractor..... 223

42D ST, 322 to 328 East; David Nathanson and another against Louis Sroka, owner and contractor..... 675

159TH ST, n w corner of Convent Av, 25x100, the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company against John McMillan and James Walker, owners and contractors..... 289

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

171ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 75x90; Sarah M. Sturges, with Daniel Cordes, 5 payments..... 3,000

Lis Pendens.

BATHGATE AV, n e corner of 174th St, 49.8x 95.7; Peter Androvett against Morris Neufeld and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

BAY AV, s s, 75 ft w of Main St, City Island, 75x100; Dimock & Fink Company against Kate Bolger, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lamb, Osborne & Petty.

GRAND ST, 551 and 553; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Samuel Rosenberg and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. J. Groo.

JACKSON AV, w s, 134.3 ft n of Clifton St, 19.9 x75; Louise N. Bristow against Julius H. Newman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Hall.

MAIN ST, w s, 60 ft s of Bay Av, 40x75, City Island; Dimock & Fink Co. against Honora McDonald and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lamb, Osborne & Petty.

11TH AV, n s, 505 ft e of 2d St, Wakefield, 50x 114; Blanch E. Ames against Lucius W. How and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend, Dyett & Dyett.

116TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x 100.11; William N. Tobin against Leopold Holzman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

117TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Charles M. Rosenthal against Emil Green and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Erdman, Levy & Mayer.

138TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x 100; August Kuhl against Barbara Boehm and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wendel & Robeson.

148TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Ell H. Bernheim against Nettie Frerichs and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Supreme Court of the United States:

Original—Fred Bell, plaintiff, vs. The State of Mississippi.—Motion for leave to file declaration submitted by C. J. Jones for the plaintiff.

217—Moffett, Hodgkins & Clarke Company, petitioners, vs. The City of Rochester et al.—Argument continued by Louis Marshall for the petitioner and concluded by Peter M. French for the respondents.

215—Charles H. Earle, Jr., receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, use of the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, trustee; and 219—George H. Earle, Jr., receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. William Conway.—Argument commenced by John G. Johnson for the plaintiff in error and continued by A. D. Wiler for the defendant in error in No. 218, and by James E. Stillwell for the defendant in error in No. 219, and concluded by Asa W. Waters for the plaintiff in error.

222—George S. Williams, plaintiff in error, vs. C. E. Wingo.—Argument commenced by W. J. Henson for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Thursday: 222, 227, 237, 238, 242, 244, 518, (and 319, 320, and 324,) 245, 246, 247.

Calendar for Thursday, April 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called in Room 124 Post Office Building by Lacombe, J., at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

120—Kruger vs. Consolidated Railway. 216—Eads vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

121—Same vs. same. 9—Carnrilton Furniture Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Credit Indemnity Co.

194—Arlington Mfg. Co. vs. Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society. 16—Veselovsky vs. Con. Ice Co.

201—Chapin Hall Lumber Co. vs. Regan. 63—Gazzam vs. Simpson.

206—Marshall vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. 21—Dick vs. Janeway.

213—Foerderer vs. Tradesmen's Nat. B. 110—Speirs Mfg. Co. vs. Hurlbert.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 96, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury term.

6—Springer vs. Hegeman.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

25—Schipper vs. Milton. 94—Dickstein vs. Met. St. Ry.

96—Hart vs. McLaughlin. 17—In re Baltes.

30—Reynolds vs. Van Beuren.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Morrison. 28—Ayer vs. Gill. 29—Morgan vs. Buckl. 30—In re Grote St. 31—In re Walton Av. 32—In re Morris Av. 33—In re Bathgate Av. 34—In re Clinton Place. 35—O'Neill vs. O'Neill. 36—Schiffman vs. McKane. 37—Clarke vs. Shaw. 38—Whitman vs. Holmes Pub. Co. 39—In re Siersema. 40—Manheim vs. Kopelawsky. 41—Katz vs. Ditzel Metal Mfg. Co. 42—Harney vs. Harney. 48—McNamee vs. McLaughlin. 44—McCormack vs. Met. El. Ry. 45—Obat vs. Schillinger. 46—Vorslawsky vs. Becker. 47—Syndicate Pub. Co. vs. Neely. 48—Rehmer vs. Lalor. 49—Marks vs. Hyams. 50—Stockholder vs. Stockholder. 51—Lusk vs. Lusk.

2—Adler vs. Hookstaver. 3—Putnam vs. Press P. Co. 4—MacDonald vs. Fiss. 5—Rand vs. Tompkins. 6—Stewart vs. Thomas. 7—Shapiro vs. Shapiro. 8—In re Walton Av. 9—In re Van Derveer. 10—In re E. 173d St. 11—Greenbowe vs. Boduce. 12—Vaubel vs. Weber. 13—Megrue vs. Taylor. 14—Harrison vs. Conroy. 15—Butler vs. Guion. 16—Weil vs. Weil. 17—Robins vs. Robins. 18—Ketcham vs. Mullane. 19—Shea vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co. 20—Frohlin vs. Lawton. 21—Mahland vs. Knaggs. 22—Faber vs. Hamilton. 23—Dean vs. Booth. 24—Schwager vs. Heckman. 25—O'Hare vs. O'Hare. 26—Coudert vs. Schoenberg. 27—Vall vs. Schoenberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Lind Av. 2—In re E. 163d St. 3—In re W. 171st St. 4—In re E. 180th St. 5—In re Trinity Av. 6—In re Edgecombe Road. 7—In re E. 182d St. 8—In re Clifford Place. 9—Blauth vs. Thoesen. 10—Kohler vs. same. 11—Pusselius Bros. Co. vs. same. Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 85th St, installments. 12—Western Furniture Co. vs. same. 13—Winter vs. same. 14—Kyle vs. Kyle. Demurrers. New York. 1312—McCann vs. City of New York. 1313—McEvoy vs. same. 1296—McDonald vs. Fiss. Preferred causes. 4593—Abendroth & Root Co. vs. Feltner. 4485—Beinecke & Co. vs. same. 4484—William Ottmann & Co. vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

4652—Atterbury vs. Kern. 2837—Merriam vs. Merriam. 4698—Fichter, vs. Brenecke. 1228—Playa de Oro Co. vs. Gage. 3875—Tirelli vs. Kiest. 4226—Steinbach vs. Prudential Ins. Co. 3888—Same vs. same. 4235—Merserau vs. Merserau. 3000—Langhaar vs. Slayback. 2319—Terwilger vs. Klingman. 4266—Pierrepont vs. Corn.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4699.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Recess until April 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Preferred causes.

10711—Abelman vs. Weir. 12276—Burns vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

6811—Smith vs. Haberstroh. 5756—Schermerhorn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

4203—Sulzbacher vs. Sulzbacher. 5692—Kelly vs. same.

7513—Anger vs. Herter. 590224—McGee vs. same.

7908—Levy vs. City of New York. 5903—Figman vs. same.

7979—Brienza vs. Arofrano. 5943—Vanson vs. same.

7884—Fusca vs. Dunn. 5947—Borst vs. same.

7530—Prensmetal vs. Cunard SS. Co. 6025—Baldwin vs. same.

7870—Goldstein vs. Goldstein. 6091—McClellan vs. same.

6458—Thomas Wylie L. Co. vs. Barnabee. 7867—McConnon vs. City of New York.

7104—Tannenbaum vs. Wolff. 7881—Clark vs. Shrady.

11302—Gallo vs. City of New York. 7882—Caglione vs. Mt. Morris Elec. Light Co.

6024—McSorley vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. 7885—Doscher vs. Lemken.

7945—Garman vs. Eckhard. 7894—Goodman vs. Crystal.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 8061. 7895—Clews vs. Goldberg

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear. 6008—Aspell & Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

6161—Leary vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME

REFEREES' NOTICES.

1,999 MADISON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—GRACE EVELYN GLAZE, plaintiff, against EDGAR E. GOODWIN and Annie May Goodwin, his wife; William L. Hazen, Theodore E. Tyson, composing the firm of Barnard School, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date 7th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and in the County and State of New York, and in Section 6, Block No. 1,752 on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Madison Avenue, opposite the centre or party wall and distant fifty (50) feet and two (2) inches more or less northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of said party wall sixty (60) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison Avenue sixteen (16) feet four and one-half (4½) inches; thence westerly to and through another party wall sixty (60) feet to the easterly side of Madison Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Madison Avenue, sixteen feet four and one-half (16.4½) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Subject, however, to the lien of a certain prior mortgage executed by the said mortgagors to the Lawyers' Title and Insurance Company of New York, to secure the payment of the sum of seven thousand ($7,000.00) dollars and interest, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1899, in Section 6, Liber 85, of Mortgages, at Page 3, and indexed under block number 1,752.—Dated New York, April 7, 1900.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.
JOHN H. ROGAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,999 Madison Avenue:

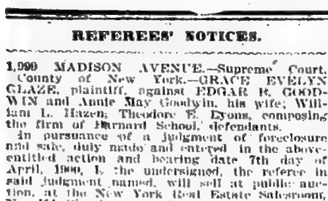

Madison (16.4½) Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $700.00; together with costs and allowances amounting to $102.50; with interest from 7th day of April, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase-money or paid by the referee, is $198.43 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $7,000.00, with interest thereon from December 1, 1899, at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, April 7, 1900.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.
ap9-2aw3wM&Th&ap30

SUPREME COURT COUNTY OF KINGS.—MARIE MURRAY, plaintiff, against JAMES W. McDERMOTT and FRANCIS F. MURRAY, as sole acting executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Ellen M Murray, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made herein and dated March 17th, 1900, and entered in the above entitled action on the 21st day of March, 1900, and filed in the Clerk of the County of Kings on the 21st day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 19th day of April, 1900, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises situated in the Borough of Manhattan, and directed in said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

Parcel 1. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of Harrison Street distant fifty-three feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Washington Street with the northerly line or side of Harrison Street; running thence northerly parallel with Washington Street seventy-five feet; thence running westerly and parallel with Harrison Street twenty-one feet; thence running southerly parallel with Washington Street seventy-five feet to the northerly side of Harrison Street, and thence running easterly along the northerly side of Harrison Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Parcel 4. Premises known as 111 Clinton Place, in the City of New York, in said Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map of property in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York belonging to the estate of William W. Gilbert, deceased, made by Thomas E. Ludlum, City Surveyor, dated December, 1832, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the eleventh day of February, 1833, by the number ninety-four, and street number one hundred and eleven, and which said lot is bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the northeasterly line of Eighth Street, or Clinton Place, at a point distant five hundred and fifty-four feet five inches northwesterly from the northwesterly corner of Eighth Street (or Clinton Place) and Fifth Avenue; running thence northeasterly at right angles to the line of Eighth Street aforesaid and through a party wall of lots number one hundred and nine and one hundred and eleven Eighth Street, (the one-half of said party wall, or six inches thereof belongs to lot number one hundred and nine and the other half or six inches of the said party wall belongs to lot number one hundred and eleven Eighth Street,) ninety-three feet and eleven inches to the fence or centre line of the block between Eighth and Ninth Streets; and thence northwesterly along said fence or centre line and parallel with said side of Eighth Street twenty-three feet to the boundary line and party wall of lots numbers one hundred and eleven and one hundred and thirteen Eighth Street, (the one-half of said party wall, or six inches thereof, belongs to lot number one hundred and eleven, and the other half, or six inches of said party wall belongs to lot number one hundred and thirteen Eighth Street, the latter lot number one hundred and thirteen being now or lately the property of William P. Furniss); thence southwesterly along said line and through the middle of said party wall between lots numbers one hundred and eleven and one hundred and thirteen Eighth Street, and said line of Eighth Street aforesaid, ninety-three feet and eleven inches, and thence southeasterly and along said line twenty-three feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Parcel 5. Also known as No. 46 Harrison Street, in the City of New York, in said Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Sixth Ward of the City of New York, and known by the street number forty-six Harrison Street, and being butted and bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of Harrison Street distant fifty-three feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Washington Street with the northerly line or side of Harrison Street; running thence northerly parallel with Washington Street seventy-five feet; thence running westerly and parallel with Harrison Street twenty-one feet; thence running southerly parallel with Washington Street seventy-five feet to the northerly side of Harrison Street, and thence running easterly along the northerly side of Harrison Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Parcel 6. Premises known as No. 30 Maiden Lane, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, which is described in a certain lease, being a renewal of a prior lease made to said Ellen M. Murray, and which subsequent lease is dated February fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, made by the Ministers, Elders, and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, to James W. McDermott, John S. McNulty, and Francis F. Murray as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Ellen M. Murray, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the eighteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, in Book series, (Conveyances,) Section 1, Liber 28, Page 22, and indexed under block number 67 on the Land Map of the City of New York and in said lease described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and containing as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Maiden Lane distant fifty-five (55) feet six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Maiden Lane and Nassau Street; thence running northeasterly seventy (70) feet two (2) inches; thence northerly nineteen (19) feet eight (8) inches; thence southeasterly twenty-one (21) feet two (2) inches, to other land belonging to the said parties of the first part; thence southerly along said last mentioned land ninety-three (93) feet ten (10) inches to the northerly side of

REFEREES' NOTICES.

Maiden Lane; thence northwesterly along the northerly side of Maiden Lane aforesaid twenty-four (24) feet five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several contents and dimensions more or less, said premises being known by the street number thirty-five (35) Maiden Lane, in said city.—Dated March 23d, 1900.

DAVID F. MANNING, Referee.
CHARLES J. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Manhattan.
HERMAN H. BAKER, Attorney for Defendants Ryan.
L. AUSTIN JOHNSON, Attorney for Defendants Executors.
CHARLES H. OTIS, Attorney for Defendant Davenport.
M. JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Guardian ad litem.
JAMES D. BELL, Attorney for Defendant P. M. Oldner.
JAMES H. SCRIMGEOUR, Guardian ad litem.
DAVID THORNTON, Guardian ad litem.
EDWARD B. MOWBRAY, Guardian ad litem.

Parcel 1.

Known as No. 33 Maiden Lane, Manhattan, City of New York.

John St.

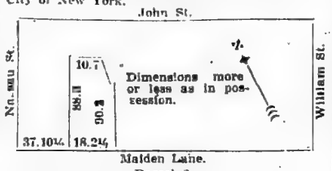

Maiden Lane.

Parcel 2.

Known as No. 177 Greenwich Street, Manhattan, City of New York.

Dey St.

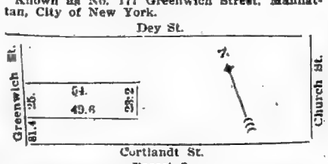

Cortlandt St.

Parcel 3.

Known as No. 46 Harrison Street, Manhattan, City of New York.

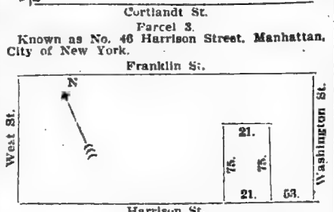

Harrison St.

Parcel 4.

Known as No. 111 Clinton Place, Manhattan, City of New York.

W. 9th St.

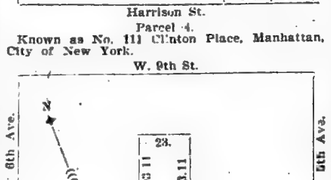

Clinton Place or 8th St.

Parcel 5.

Being the leasehold property known as No. 35 Maiden Lane, Manhattan, City of New York.

John St.

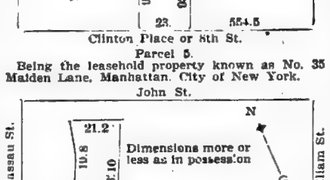

Maiden Lane.

Parcel No. 2 will be sold subject to the rights and easements of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company in Greenwich Street in front or adjoining said premises.

Parcel No. 5 will be sold subject to the rents, covenants and restrictions in said lease contained.—Dated March 23, 1900.

DAVID F. MANNING, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN COTTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed to be sold by said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, late of Mott Haven, in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side or line of Mott (late Macomb) Avenue, distant seventy-five feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of said Mott (late Macomb) Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth (late Main) Street; thence running easterly on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-fourth (late Main) Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with said Mott (late Macomb) Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly in a straight line and again parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and part of the way along the middle of the division wall of the dwelling houses now situate on the premises hereby intended to be mortgaged, and on the premises now or late of Jerusha M. Cushing, one hundred feet to the said easterly side or line of Mott (late Macomb) Avenue; thence southerly along said easterly side or line of Mott (late Macomb) Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all rights of mortgagors in the said avenue.

"Said premises being the northerly half of the lot Number Three Hundred and Forty-one as known and designated on a map of the Village of Mott Haven, dated January 1st, 1850, drawn by Andrew Findley, Surveyor, and on file in the Westchester County Register's office.

"The said premises being located in Section Nine, on Block 2243, on the Land Map of the said City of New York, and are now known as street Number Four Hundred and Eighteen Mott Avenue in said city."—Dated New York, March 19, 1900.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 418 Mott Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York.

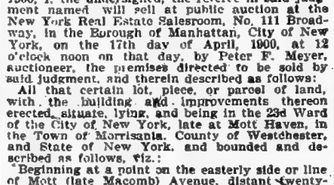

The approximate amount of the mortgage lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $6,270.17, with interest thereon from the 19th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $288.08, with interest.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $880.91, with interest.—Dated March 19, 1900.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
mh26-2aw3wM&Th&ap17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES MAYNC, plaintiff, against SOPHIA BULKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed to be sold by said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighth Street twenty-two feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-second Street nineteen feet, thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street nineteen feet to the point of beginning, known as No. 109 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Dated New York, March 26, 1900.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.
BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

128rd St.

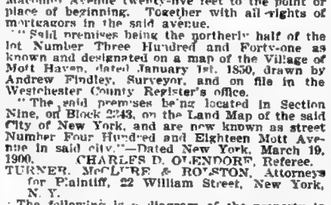

122nd St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is five thousand one hundred and thirty-seven and 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from 22nd day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $244.17 with interest from March 22nd, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $322.45 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $12,500 with interest at 4% per annum, from the 10th day of November, 1899.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.
mh26-2aw3wM&Th&ap17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, plaintiff, against CHARLES KERVAN and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land lying, situate, and being in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, 27 feet 10½ inches south of the point formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue and the southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street; running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue twenty-eight (28) feet; thence easterly, and again parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; and thence northerly along the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-eight (28) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the premises now known as No. 2,094 Amsterdam Avenue.

Dated New York, April 7th, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
WM. IVES WASHBURN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

164th Street.

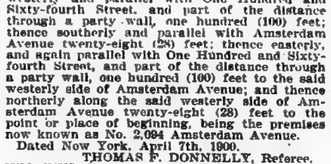

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $26,527.09, with interest thereon from the 23 day of April, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $325.89, with interest thereon from the 3d day of April, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $456.29 and interest.

Dated New York, the 7th day of April, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
ap9-2aw3wM&Th&my1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, plaintiff, against CHARLES KERVAN and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3rd day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land lying, situate, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, 55 feet 10½ inches south of the point formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue and the southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street; running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue twenty-eight (28) feet; thence easterly, and again parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; and thence northerly along the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-eight (28) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the premises now known as No. 2,094 Amsterdam Avenue.

Dated New York, April 7th, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
WM. IVES WASHBURN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

164th Street.

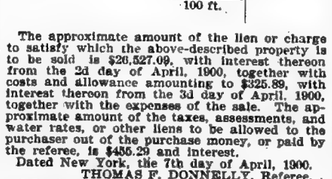

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $23,284.02, with interest thereon from the 15th day of April, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $325.88, with interest thereon from the 3d day of April, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $455.29 and interest.

Dated New York, the 7th day of April, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
ap9-2aw3wM&Th&my1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against HERMAN KLEIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the easterly side of Fifth Avenue (formerly Ninth) Avenue; thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Eighth Street seventy-five feet, and thence southerly again parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 23d, 1900.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
William H. Stockwell, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street numbers are 61-63-65 West 108th Street:

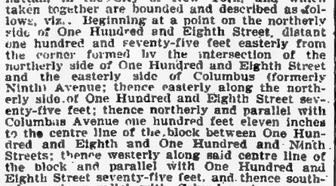

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $23,284.02, with interest thereon from the 15th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $356.45, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $1,501.75, with interest thereon from the 20th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $105.35, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $171.32 and interest.

Dated New York, April 2, 1900.

S. MORRILL BANNER, Referee.
ap8-2aw3wTu&Th&ap23

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—RICHARD DICKINSON JEWETT and Elise M. Jewett, Plaintiffs, against ANNIE D. SMITH and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salerooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, on the second day of May, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, by William W. Fogg, auctioneer, the below-described part of the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Parcel B. This parcel, B, consists of four pieces of land, situated, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, in the State of New York, which pieces are designated hereinbelow as Piece I., Piece II., Piece III., and Piece IV.

Piece I. is the land which, in a certain deed of partition between Richard W. Dickinson and Chester Dickinson and others, dated December 23, 1845, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on December 6th, 1865, in Liber 469 of Conveyances, Page 326, is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

"All that certain lot of land situated in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded southerly in front on Cherry Street, westerly on Mechanic Alley, easterly by land formerly of Dunlap and Grant, northerly in the rear by land formerly of Charles Hillsburgh, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty feet, and in length on each side one hundred and nine feet and six inches, and now known as Number 198 Cherry Street, being the same premises that were conveyed by Jane Irwin, administratrix of William Irwin, deceased, to Charles Dickinson, by deed dated the 29th day of November, 1811, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York in Liber 94 of Conveyances, Page 429."

Piece II. is the land which in the said deed of partition is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

"Also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded westerly by Mechanic Alley, northerly by ground now or late belonging to Mary Gantz, (or Gautz,) easterly by lots of land formerly of Dunlap and Grant, and southerly by ground formerly of William Irwin, deceased, containing in front and rear eighty feet, and on each side twenty feet, being the same premises that were conveyed by Charles Hillsburgh to Charles Dickinson by deed dated the 17th day of February, in the year 1826, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 352 of Conveyances, Page 86."

Piece III. is the land which, in the said deed of partition, is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

"That certain lot of land situated in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, and adjoining the last two described lots of land, (reference is had to the lots of land in this complaint last above described,) beginning at the southeasterly corner of Lot Number 198; running from thence northerly two hundred and one feet and seven inches; thence easterly twenty-five feet; thence southerly one hundred and ninety-nine feet and five inches to Cherry Street; thence westerly along the northerly line of Cherry Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, and now known as Number 200 Cherry Street, being the westerly half part in breadth of all that certain piece or parcel of land that was conveyed by John Grant to Charles Dickinson, by deed dated the 26th day of March, 1810, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in Liber 87 of Conveyances, page 275."

Piece IV. is the land which in the said deed of partition is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

"All that certain lot of land, situated in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, beginning on the north line of Cherry Street, at a point distant twenty-five feet easterly from the east line of Mechanic Alley, and running from thence northerly one hundred and ninety-nine feet and five inches; thence easterly twenty-five feet; thence southerly one hundred and ninety-seven feet and six inches to Cherry Street; thence westerly along the north line of Cherry Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, and now known as Number 202 Cherry Street; being the easterly half part in breadth of all that certain piece or parcel of land that was conveyed by John Grant to Charles Dickinson, by deed dated the 22d of March, 1810, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in Liber 87, Page 275."

Dated New York, April 6th, 1900.

WALTER T. BENNETT, Referee.
THOMAS J. FALLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 120 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property above described. Its street numbers are 198, 200, and 202 Cherry Street:

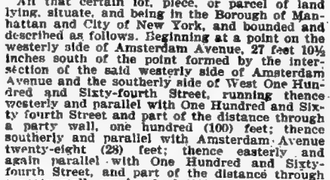

The said premises will be sold as one parcel, and subject to any encroachments by buildings erected on said land, upon the abutting streets and lands, and to any encroachments upon said land by buildings erected upon abutting lands, and subject to a certain lease made by the Rev. A. D. Lawrence Jewett, D. D., and William Alexander Smith, as executors, and others, to the defendant, Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, dated March 2, 1893, recorded March 25th, 1893, in Section 1, Liber 17, of Conveyances, Page 206, the rent to be apportioned. Said premises are to be sold free and clear of all liens excepting as above mentioned.

Dated New York, April 6th, 1900.

WALTER T. BENNETT, Referee.
ap9-2aw3wM&Th&my2

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES TNANGST, plaintiff, against GEORGE REIGEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed to be sold by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the easterly side of Fifth Avenue (formerly Ninth) Avenue; thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Eighth Street seventy-five feet, and thence southerly again parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 23d, 1900.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
William H. Stockwell, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street numbers are 61-63-65 West 108th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $23,284.02, with interest thereon from the 15th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $356.45, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $1,501.75, with interest thereon from the 20th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $105.35, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $171.32 and interest.

Dated New York, April 2, 1900.

S. MORRILL BANNER, Referee.
ap8-2aw3wTu&Th&ap23

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Special Notice.—Sailing hour of S. S. Hamilton on April 12 will be 4 P. M.

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NIP MARU.....April 25 | COPTIC.....May 11
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Etruria....Apl. 14, 3 PM | Lucania...May 5, 10 AM
Campania.Apl. 21,10 AM | Etruria...May 12, 2 PM
Ivernia(new)Apl.28,4 PM | Campania.May 19, 9 AM

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALBERT W. J. PETRIE, plaintiff, against KATE E. URQUHART and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-eighth day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27TH DAY OF APRIL, 1900, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed to be sold by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, distant fifty feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Fifth Avenue; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and thirty-first Street and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet; thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and thirty-first Street and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-four feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less. Said premises being further known by the street number 2149 Fifth Avenue.—Dated New York, April 4th, 1900.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street

There are a few tailors who have the assurance to charge $70 and more for an ordinary sack suit. Our work is not as good as theirs.

There are hundreds that charge $35 to $40. Our work is as good as theirs in every respect.

From $20 to $30 we offer all they offer, and our Spring stock at those prices is in splendid shape.

Of course we have suits for less—as low as $15. They are meant to outdo the cheap tailor, and do it.

Whatever we say we do, we do do.

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We fill orders by mail.

J. B. KELLOGG SENTENCED

Dean Company Conspirator Gets Seven Years and Six Months.

NEARLY ESCAPED PUNISHMENT

Mr. Olcott Tells the Story of the Indictments—How Goslin Helped Him.

James B. Kellogg, who was found guilty of grand larceny last week, after a three weeks' trial in the Court of General Sessions, was sentenced to seven years and six months' imprisonment yesterday by Recorder Goff, who granted a stay until to-morrow on application of Vernon M. Davis, the prisoner's counsel. This sentence was received with composure by Kellogg, who according to the testimony of witnesses during the trial had said that he expected only a year's imprisonment for his crime.

Kellogg's sentence marks the successful close of the persistent efforts which ex-District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott has been making for the past three years to bring the originators of the notorious E. S. Dean Investment Company to justice.

The Dean Company was started in the Spring of 1896 for the ostensible purpose of doing a discretionary pool business. It failed in March, 1897, bringing ruin upon thousands of its investors. Proceedings were brought against J. B. Kellogg, Samuel Keller, and Myron S. Bernard, the promoters of the company, but it was not until they had been arraigned forty-eight times in a police court that an indictment for misdemeanor was found against them.

Mr. Olcott, the District Attorney, took charge of the investigation at this point, and in a short time succeeded in having all three defendants indicted for grand larceny and conspiracy. "They came very near escaping me, however," said Mr. Olcott yesterday. "They were first arraigned on March 20, 1897, and it was not until March 16, 1899, that an indictment was found against them. If four more days had elapsed before their indictment, the Statute of Limitations would have come into effect and they would have escaped."

When the chief conspirator, J. B. Kellogg, was actually brought to trial, Samuel Keller, although no inducements had been offered him, turned State's evidence and became one of the principal witnesses against his former partner.

It was owing to his testimony and to information secured from Alfred R. Goslin, now under indictment for circulating false rumors in regard to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's securities, that the conviction was secured.

"If it had not been for the information given to me by Goslin," said Mr. Olcott, "I would never have been able to convict Kellogg. When I began the prosecution of this case I had absolutely no information in regard to the defendants or their business transactions, and I could see no chance of success in my prosecution.

"Then Goslin came to my assistance of his own accord. It is not true, as has been stated, that he was indicted together with the other defendants and turned State's evidence. He never was connected with the E. S. Dean Company, although he did have some connection with the firm of E. S. Dean & Co., which preceded it. He suggested all my witnesses and gave me the information on which I based my prosecution."

Mr. Olcott says that he will not conduct the trial of Bernard and Keller, who were indicted with Kellogg. He said:

"I was engaged as a special attorney simply for the prosecution of Kellogg. I suppose that the District Attorney's office will conduct the prosecution of Bernard and Keller."

NEW FLIMFLAM GAME.

Druggist's Messenger Loses Goods and Change for $5.

Fourteen-year-old Thomas Burtie of 356 West Fifty-ninth Street ran into Baumgarten's drug store at Fifty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue Tuesday and said that Mrs. Starrs of 356 West Fifty-ninth Street wanted two bottles of seltzer sent to her house at once. James Mullarkey, the druggist's errand boy, was at once sent with the seltzer. When he reached the house in which Mrs. Starrs lives, he found Burtie at the front door.

"You can't come in here," said Burtie. "My mother owns these flats, and she wants trades people to go to the basement. You can put the bottles on the dumb waiter and send them up to Mrs. Starrs. She lives on the second floor."

Mullarkey did as he was directed, when a voice above said:

"I have only a five-dollar bill. How much do I owe you?"

Mullarkey answered that 40 cents was the price of the seltzer.

"Well, you put the change on the waiter," said the voice, "and I will send down the bill."

Mullarkey counted out $4.60, placed it on the waiter, and waited for the bill. After an unreasonably long time he shouted up the shaft, but got no answer. He left the house and told his story to Policeman Anderson of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who placed Burtie under arrest. It was found that Mrs. Starrs did not live on the second floor, and that she had not ordered any seltzer. Burtie was held in $500 bail for trial.

Lecture Before the Liberal Club.

The Rev. Herbert N. Casson will lecture before the Liberal Club, at the German Masonic Hall, 220 East Fifteenth Street, to-morrow evening on "Socialistic Colonies," paying especial attention to the late Ruskin colony, with whose history he is familiar.

Broadway and 11th Street.

SPRING SALE.
MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS.

100 Dozen,—Made of fine, white Williamsville A1 Muslin, with York Street Belfast Linen bosoms.

Perfection cut, hand finish.
Open back, or front and back,—with eyelets.
$1.10 each;
Value $1.50.

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LEATHER GOODS DEPT.

Real Lizard Skin Finger Purses,—with inside pocket. Lined with leather. Grey and tan,

$1.35 each;
Formerly $2.25.

"Grecian" Ribbon Belts,—of double-faced Satin,—black and colors,

85 cents each.

Patent Leather, Suède and Morocco Belts,—new cinch design with buckle fastening,

50 cents each.

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LADIES' NECKWEAR.

Crepe de Chine Scarfs,—red, pink, lavender, maize, cream, white and black. Hemstitched and fringed, 2 yards long,

$1.15 each.

Stocks,—Satin with Chiffon bow, or Taffetas with Liberty Silk bow,

50 cents each.

Ruffs,—accordeon pleated or ruched,—of Mousseline or Liberty Silk,—long or short ends.
Silk Barbs. Persian, corded and plaid Silk Neckties.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
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WITHDRAWS FROM TRUST DEBATE.

James B. Dill Objects to Publicity of Orange High School Contest.

The debate on trusts which was to have taken place yesterday at the East Orange High School has been postponed indefinitely. Miss Emma Dill, daughter of James B. Dill, who has been identified with a number of large corporations, including the National Steel and American Tin Plate and the Carnegie-Frick interests, was to have spoken in the defense of trusts. So widespread had the interest in her paper grown, however, that Mr. Dill yesterday had his daughter's name withdrawn from the list of speakers.

In consequence the Principal announced that the debate would be deferred for a couple of weeks; and asked the students to make the announcement to those to whom tickets had been given. The list of debaters was made up of the Ken Mair, a society of girls, and the Delta Epsilon, a boys' society. The subject was, "Resolved, That the Trusts Are Detrimental to the Government." Miss Bernardine Beach was chosen to fill Miss Dill's place.

LEGAL NOTES.

EXPLOSION OF A FLYWHEEL.—A flywheel twenty feet in diameter, weighing 50,000 pounds, forming part of one of the steam engines operated by the Albany Railway in its power house, upon the east side of South Pearl Street, Albany, burst on Nov. 12, 1895, and some of the fragments flying through the west side of the building across the street, and into a saloon, struck and killed a young man named John Piehl. In a suit by Maggie Piehl, as administratrix, against the company for damages, it appeared that the engineer in the power house, in which were two engines working in multiple and used to generate electricity, upon noticing a violent sparking at the generator connected with one of the engines, and ascertaining that that engine was carrying much the heavier load, instead of first shutting off steam to stop the operation of the engine, broke the current instantly in order to stop the trouble at the generator. This he did in the belief that the automatic governor of the engine would prevent it from running dangerously fast until he should have time to reach the throttle, which was distant only twenty-four feet. He then immediately shut off steam from this engine, and, while passing to the second engine, the flywheel of the first burst from centrifugal force. A judgment for the plaintiff was reversed on appeal to the Third Appellate Division, the Court holding that even upon the assumption that the engineer made a mistake in breaking the circuit before he cut off steam, it was not sufficient proof of negligence to charge the company with responsibility for the accident, it appearing that the engineer acted promptly and used his best judgment. The affirmance by the same tribunal of a judgment for defendant on the second trial, dismissing the complaint, has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, on the opinion of Justice Landon below. The Court held that the mere fact that the flywheel, purchased from the manufacturers, which had been used for two years in generating the electrical power for the railroad company, exploded at the end of that time, was not prima facie evidence of negligence.

Oliver Sumner Teall Fined $50.

Oliver Sumner Teall and eleven others, summoned for jury duty at the term of the United States District Court, which opened yesterday, for failing to answer, were fined $50 each by Judge Addison Brown. Teall, in the same court, a year ago, was brought up on contempt proceedings for failing to appear as a juryman. His explanation was afterward accepted.

Ladies' Cloak Dep't.

Tuxedo Eton Coats, a new model coat, with long tuxedo roll collar of Poie de Soie, with extra Vestee of Piqué; these coats are made of Cheviots and Imperial Broadcloths; newest and swellest jacket of the season,

$15.00,
value $18.50.

Silk Eton Coats, of extra quality black taffeta, either plain or tucked, revers and collar lace trimmed,

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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

MUSIC ROOM FANCIES

for Easter wedding gifts. Piano benches from $8.50, chairs from $8.00; strong slender beauties, in quiet designs—proper for the room where sound and simplicity reign.

Music cabinets in rich array of woods and styles, from $6.00. Some charming Vernis Martin designs have paintings of cherubs, of pastoral scenes, of symbols and allegories, executed in so masterly a manner as would make Boucher jealous.

Such pieces often add just the dash of decorative color needed.

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CHILD RECONCILES PARENTS.

Divorce Lawyer Proceeds with Case, Loses Fee, and Has to Pay Costs.

The affidavit of a small boy who had reconciled his parents caused a lawyer to lose his counsel fee in a separation suit which had been begun in the Supreme Court by Alice Garrahan against her husband, Peter Garrahan. The couple quarreled.

Mrs. Garrahan, seeing the advertisement of a lawyer who made a specialty of divorces, consulted him, and started the action on March 21. Just one week later Mrs. Garrahan and her husband were reunited by their little son, Leon. The couple met at the office of John H. Webster, counsel for Mr. Garrahan, and father, mother, and son went home to live together.

One of the first acts of Mrs. Garrahan was to write to her lawyer announcing the discontinuance of the case. This letter was given to Leon to mail, but much to Mr. Garrahan's surprise he received a notice a few days ago that his wife had applied for alimony and counsel fees pending the trial of the action for separation.

Justice Freedman yesterday heard the motion for alimony and counsel fees. The lawyer applying was most insistent on the question of "counsel fees." In answer counsel for Mr. Garrahan called Leon up to the front of the court room.

"He has made an affidavit," said the lawyer, "that his father and mother are living happily together, and that he is with them. He has not sworn to the affidavit, and I want you to examine him as to his fitness to take an oath."

Justice Freedman then questioned Leon, and, satisfied with his intelligence, administered the oath.

"Motion is denied," said the Justice after a brief argument.

This carried with it an order for the lawyer who made the motion to pay $10 costs. He will now have to sue for his counsel fee in the City Court.

ARIZONA MINER STILL HELD.

Writ of Habeas Corpus Fails to Release Mr. Hull.

An unsuccessful effort was made yesterday to have George W. Hull, the Arizona mine owner, released from jail. He was arrested on a request from Rhode Island, it being alleged that he committed perjury in connection with his application for a divorce.

Isidor Hirshfield, counsel for Hull, late Tuesday night obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court. The hearing in the Jefferson Market Police Court was for yesterday morning, and the lawyer made a strong argument before Magistrate Brann for the release of his client, claiming that the Rhode Island authorities had not proved their charge against Mr. Hull, and that he ought to be admitted to bail. The Magistrate refused to comply with this request, and remanded the prisoner until to-morrow, when the requisition papers will be here.

It was after this that Mr. Hirshfield produced the writ of habeas corpus. Magistrate Brann became very much incensed at this and said: "This is a contemptible trick."

The writ was recognized, however, and Hull was taken in a cab to the County Court House, where argument was heard by Justice Fitzgerald, who dismissed the case.

Easter Novelties! | Easter Novelties! | Easter Novelties! | Easter Novelties!

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

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Fine Millinery for Easter!

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Hundreds of Trimmed Hats!

You will see here all that is new, novel and pretty in Trimmed Millinery for this season's wear. Scores of beautiful creations fresh from Paris will be seen as well as an immense collection of Original and Artistic Designs from our own workrooms. Never before have we shown so large and beautiful a collection. It is beyond a doubt the finest in New York.

Exquisite Novelties in Carriage Hats! Walking Hats! Reception Hats!

A Grand Assortment of Children's Trimmed Hats, comprising the newest and most stylish designs, at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

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The Counters of our big Untrimmed Hat Section are filled with the choicest shapes and braids for this season. Thousands of Hats to choose from and all marked at

Exceptionally Low Prices!

ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AIGRETTES AND MILLINERY TRIMMINGS.

Easter Gloves!

ANOTHER SPECIAL SALE, with three Exceptional Values. If you haven't secured your Easter Gloves, this is your opportunity. Read:

LADIES' TWO-CLASP KID GLOVES, in all the latest colors, worth 1.25 . . . . . 98c. Pair.

LADIES' SUEDE GLOVES, Four Button, in White, Black and colors, worth 1.50 Pair . . . . . 1.00 Pair.

The NEW WASHABLE SUEDE GLOVES for Women, Tans, Modes and White . . . . . 95c. Pair.

A Full Line of Jouvin & Cie's Celebrated Kid Gloves in all the newest shades.

Great Sale of Separate Dress Skirts!

3.98 Each.

We place on sale this morning one thousand Separate Dress Skirts, made of the famous Bannockburn Suitings. We made them up from our own Goods and we know they are thoroughly reliable. They hang well, are well made, and are without question the greatest Skirt bargain in New York, for you could not duplicate them elsewhere for less than 7.50

An IMMENSE STOCK of THE NEW SHIRT WAISTS, comprising the newest and best effects in Silk and Cotton.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

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renders every figure graceful, fashionable, attractive.
Latest straight front, long hip models.
Made of Brocade, Silk, embroidered or plain Batiste and Coutil.
The varieties of shape are so numerous as to conform to every type of figure.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

All Silk-Lined.

Here's a string of prices for our finest silk lined Raglans, Paddocks Chesterfields and Top-Coats for Spring.

Raglans, $32. Paddocks, $35.
Chesterfields, $18, $20, $25 & $28.
Top-Coats, $20, $25, $30 & $35.

—all these goods and linings are of the highest class.

Other Spring Overcoat prices grade down as low as $10.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

COLLARS AND CUFFS TRADE C. & M. MARK THE BEST MADE

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

What Men, Who Know, Say

on special topics of interest will, as heretofore, be features of next Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Among articles of the kind will be the following:

THE WORLD'S HUNTING FIELDS AND DISAPPEARANCE OF BIG GAME. By D. G. Elliot, Curator of Zoology in the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago;

CAN WE STOP DRUNKENNESS? A Few Practical Suggestions by One of the Highest Living Authorities in England. Written by the Right Hon. Sir Algernon West, K. C. B., Member of the Privy Council;

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—A WAR MEMORY. A Timely Contribution on the Anniversary of the President's Assassination. By Inspector General George B. Loud of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York; and

THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS MOVEMENT IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. By Alfred Meyer, M. D.

These are in addition to the usual features, which have made the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES the most readable of all the Sunday papers, and "All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ASK FOR IT; TAKE NO OTHER.

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Tony Farrell & Co., Sisson & Wallace, Mov. Pic's, &c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Eddie Girard & Co. Hilda Thomas, 15, 25, 50c. McCale & Daniels,
Phyllis Allen, Lynch & Jewell, Spenser Kelly. Mov. Ps.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups New Subjects. Up-to-date. CINEMATOGRAPH. The Great Success To-Night "Moss Roses" The Charming Musical Play.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAD. SQ. GARDEN.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
A Signal, All-Surpassing Triumph.
GREAT 4-PAW & SELLS BROS.' COLOSSAL CIRCUSES.
MENAGERIE ON EXHIBITION IN BASEMENT BEFORE AND AFTER PERFORMANCES.
Open 1 and 7 P. M. Performances 2 and 8. Box Office open at 9 A. M. daily.
DON'T BUY TICKETS ON THE SIDEWALK.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. ..... At 8:15
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Trelawny of the Wells.
*.*Theatre closed Good Friday Night.
Next Monday.....WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
Thursday Week.....MANEUVERS OF JANE
TARLETON MEMORIAL BENEFIT.
Tuesday, April 17, at 1:30. Regular prices.
——A LARGE NUMBER OF PAINTINGS.——
contributed by 30 of the most prominent artists on exhibition to-day noon and daily at the National Arts Club, 37 W. 34th St. They are to be sold for the above benefit on Monday.

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St. ..... At 8:30
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2:15.
Charles Frohman's London Company.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
Ev'gs, 8:20. MATINEES WED. & SATURDAY.
Mats., 2:15. A Man and His Wife
Preceded by "THE BUGLE CALL."

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St.
JAMES K. HACKETT. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Saturday.
THE PRIDE OF JENNICO

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way.
EV'GS, 8. MAT. SATURDAY.
WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
"The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald.
Ev'gs, 8 o'c. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 1:50.
Charles Frohman's HEARTS ARE TRUMPS
$40,000 Production.

Madison Sq. THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way
Mats. Wed. and Saturday.
THE GREAT BIG ORIGINAL COMEDY CAST.
Ev'gs, 8:30. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME
Mats., 2:15.

THE NEW YORK B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8:10 sharp. Carri. 11:10. Popul. pr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
QUO VADIS A TREMENDOUS HIT! PRAISE From Press and Public. ALL OTHERS WEAK IMITATIONS.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Every afternoon 2.30. Kawakami & Ching Ling Foo.
STARS OF TWO HEMISPHERES Brought Together.
Nights only, 8:30. TIM MURPHY in the Carpet Bagger.

COMIQUE B'WAY & 29TH ST. Mat. To-day Res'd seats, 25c. & 50c.
Rentz-Santley Burlesquers.
Nxt. Wk.—The Real SAPPHO from the book.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. SECOND WEEK OF JOSEPH HART and CARRIE DE MAR.
Ezra Kendall
THE U. S. CARLISLE INDIAN BAND.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way. Mats. & 30th. Tues. & Sat
Last Weeks of WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest SAPOLIO
Seats for the last performances now on sale.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
BOSTONIANS IN THE VICEROY.
THE NEW HERBERT & SMITH OPERA.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Only authorized version, Quo Vadis Mat. Wed. & Sat. An Elaborate Scenic production.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE COLE and JOHNSON A TRIP TO COONTOWN. Nxt. Wk.—"A GUILTY MOTHER."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av.
MARIE DRESSLER & 10 OTHER ACTS.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT.
To-night, (Pop. Pr.,) DIE VERSUNKENE GLOCKE, "(Sunken Bell,) by G. Hauptmann.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Filipino Village; Broom Factory, 8 Jacks. Theatre, 2 Co.'s

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK OF GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, at 8—Last subscription night of the season—IL FLAUTO MAGICO, with phenomenal cast. Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bouton, Broadfoot, and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, Maestri, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Apr. 14, at 2 last mat.—CARMEN. Mmes. Calve & Suzanne Adams; MM. Saligmac & Scotti.
Sat. Ev'g, April 14, at 8—Farewell performance at popular prices—TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Gadski and Susan Strong; MM. Perotti, Bertram, and Plancon.
Sun. Evg., April 15, at 8:15—Farewell Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Suzanne Adams, De Lussan, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Scotti and Plancon, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Monday Afternoon, April 16th, at 3 o'clock.
Mr. DAVID BISPHAM'S
THIRD and LAST Song Recital THIS SEASON.
Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 14, AT 2:30.
Major J. B. Pond announces the Last Appearance this season of ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON.
SUBJECT:
"WILD ANIMALS I HAVE KNOWN."
RESERVED SEATS $1.00—CHILDREN UNDER 12 HALF PRICE—FOR SALE AT THE HALL.

KOSTER & BIAL'S TO-NIGHT AT 10:30. Matinée To-day. The Beauteous Ballet, PROGRESS
Preceded at 8:15 by "The Two Real Coons."
WILLIAMS & WALKER.
Next Monday, Vaudeville Preceding Progress.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Matinée Sat. at 2.
OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

5th Ave THEATRE. Last week. B'way & 28th St. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
STUART ROBSON IN OLIVER GOLDSMITH
Com. Apr. 16, Joseph Jefferson in Rip Van Winkle. And on Sat. Evg., Apr. 21, in "The Rivals."

CARNEGIE Children's Week. At 3 Daily Next Week. LYCEUM
Elaborate Production of A Whimsical Visit to Dreamland & Old King Cole.
Jack Giant Killer
Reserved seats, 50 and 75 cents, now on sale.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. PARISIAN WIDOWS.
Manhattan 4, Howard & Bland, &c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria EVGS. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30.
42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
THE RAYS IN A HOT OLD TIME.
PRICES: 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50 AND 2.00.

American 42d St. & 8th Ave. Castle Sq. Op. Co. TWO TUNEFUL TRIUMPHS.
3d Year: 25c. to $1. PINAFORE 8:10, followed at 10 by TRIAL BY JURY.
Mat. Wed., Sat.
Next W'k—MIKADO.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL. MAT. TO-DAY Prices, 25 & 50c.
34th St. & B'way. High-class Vaudeville.
Hallen & Fuller, Williams & Tucker; others.
Sunday Night—71st Regiment Band.

MANHATTAN. Great Melodrama—Great Hit.
33d & B'way To-Night WOMAN and WINE

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
6th MONTH. WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Has Played 200 Nights at Daly's Theatre.
Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman—100 others
THE GREAT RUBY.

Harlem Opera House E. H. Sothern Virginia Harned The Song of the Sword.
Fri., Sat. Mat. & Eve., The King's Musketeer.
Next Week—Stuart Robson in Oliver Goldsmith.

Greatest of Casino Successes! 4th Great Week. Mat. Sat!
The New Town Beauty! THE CASINO GIRL!

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This week—"Turned Up" and "The Peacemaker."

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers; fresh easterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,682. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT {In Greater New York and Jersey City. / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 70⅝c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46⅝c.; cotton, middling, 9 13-16c.

CONGRESS.—The President signed the Puerto Rico Tariff and Government bill yesterday. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Allen will, in all probability, be the first Civil Governor of the island. The President has offered the position to him, and he has practically agreed to accept it. He will sail for San Juan at the earliest possible date. In the Senate yesterday Mr. Burrows spoke against the seating of M. S. Quay, declaring that the Governor of Pennsylvania had no power to appoint Quay. Republican Senators will try to pass the Shipping Subsidy bill this session. A bill has been introduced in the House by Mr. Tawney repealing some of the war stamp taxes. A joint resolution on the popular election of Senators was debated in the House.—Pages 1 and 5.

FOREIGN.—Lord Roberts is said to be biding his time and preparing for an advance with wide-reaching combinations. Fighting continues near Elandslaagte and at Wepener. A Boer commando is reported moving through Basutoland. Olivier's army is moving south. The action of Portugal in allowing Great Britain to use the Beira route to transport troops is criticised in Germany. The Queen reviewed 1,000 children. Stephen Crane, the novelist, is very ill in London. His doctors yesterday morning had almost given up hope of his recovery, but his condition was somewhat improved later in the day. The Comte de Lubersac wounded Baron Edouard Rothschild in a duel with swords near Paris yesterday. Russia has presented renewed demands to the Korean Government regarding the landing of troops at Masampho.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

The engagement of Miss Alta Rockefeller, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, to E. Parmalee Prentice of Chicago was announced yesterday.

It is reported that the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio are about to absorb the Philadelphia and Reading and the Jersey Central Railroads. Conferences to that end have been held in Baltimore, it is said.

The fortune of John Halstead, the retired tea merchant, who bequeathed it wholly to Cooper Union, is reported upon the authority of those best qualified to judge to be far in excess of $300,000, the amount first stated.

Page 2.

Telegraphers employed by the Southern Railway and the Alabama Great Southern Railroad went out on strike yesterday.

The Supreme Court refused to entertain the petition of Ramon Baez, a Puerto Rican, for a writ of habeas corpus, on grounds not touching the question of jurisdiction.

Page 3.

The birthday anniversary of Thomas Jefferson was celebrated last night by the Single Tax Club with a dinner, at which Controller Coler delivered a speech and tributes to the memories of Henry George and Father McGlynn were uttered.

Page 5.

The Naval Construction Board has decided against super-imposed turrets for the new battleships.

Capt. Tilley reported to the Navy Department that the harbor at Pago Pago is much superior to that at Apia.

The Police Commissioners have yielded to the demands of the District Attorney of Queens in his war upon vice in that borough, and have assigned to duty in his office the detective whom he had chosen.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin has prepared a statement showing the number of troops in the Philippines on April 1. There were on that date 65,585 officers and men there. The monitors Monterey and Monadnock, now at Manila, are to be put out of commission in order to save the crews the hardships of remaining in the vessels during the hot season.

Page 9.

Three persons were killed and six badly injured by the collapse of a four-story building at Pittsburg.

Anti-Hess Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District held a largely attended meeting yesterday, and the action of Charles A. Hess in connection with the recent Twelfth Congress District Convention was denounced

Page 11.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday decided that the right of succession to the trust fund of $5,000,000 created by William H. Vanderbilt was subject to the imposition of the transfer tax.

Page 14.

At the hearing of the charges against Col. Gardiner yesterday Commissioner Wilcox intimated that the case against the District Attorney must be finished by this evening.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

WHY BLAND WAS SHELVED.

Report Says He Lost the Chicago Nomination in 1896 Because His Wife Was a Catholic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Those who were in Chicago just before the meeting of the Democratic National Convention of 1896 remember that up to Sunday preceding the meeting the tide of favor was setting strongly for Richard P. Bland as "the logical candidate" of a party that was to make the free coinage of silver the heaviest plank in its platform. On Sunday, however, there was a meeting of Democrats who gained the name of "the Senatorial clique," although it was not made up exclusively of Senators, and after that meeting was over the report circulated rapidly, without other paternity than that of the meeting, that Bland could not be a candidate because the fact that his wife was a Roman Catholic would render him obnoxious to many Protestant Democrats all over the country. This report killed Bland's chances in general estimation, and at all events prepared the convention, after acquiring a doubt about its favorite, to take up Bryan upon the delivery of his celebrated "Cross of Gold" speech.

Senator Veat, in his remarks on Tuesday upon the death of Mr. Bland, referred to this event and to the sudden dropping of Bland as a candidate, in language that is being read attentively to-day. He said:

"How true and loyal he was to wife and children was shown in an incident of the preliminary canvass for the nomination at Chicago in 1896, when the bigots and fanatics and slimy demagogues assailed him because his wife was a Roman Catholic and was educating her children in that faith. His answer touched the heart of manhood throughout the world: 'Yes,' he said, 'my wife is a Roman Catholic and I am a Protestant, and shall live and die one; but my great regret is that I am not half such a Christian as the woman who bears my name and is the mother of my children.'

"Always has it been so. The hands that place to-day upon the pedestal of popular favor their idol will shatter that idol on the morrow. Varied is the mind of desultory man, studious of change and pleased with novelty.'"

$30,000,000 Mining Company.

SPOKANE, Washington, April 12.—The Chronicle this afternoon says: "The formation of the biggest mining company operated in the entire West and one of the most gigantic mining schemes ever formed, was made public to-day. The King Solomon Mining Company, headed by James B. Townsend of Lima, Ohio, has been capitalized for $30,000,000 and has secured hundreds of claims for two and a half miles along Lake Kootenay, near Ainsworth, B. C."

Sunny California Now

Can be reached quickly and luxuriously by the New York Central Lines. Pullman cars on all through trains. Illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

DEWEY GROWS STRONGER

Perry Belmont, Who Is Working for Him, Talks to Congressmen.

THE FEELING AGAINST BRYAN

Belief that If All Democrats Spoke Out the Admiral's Nomination Would Be Assured.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey were to-night the guests of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, at their residence on I Street. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mme. Meissner, daughter of Admiral Radford, and Brooks Adams of Massachusetts.

The dinner was much discussed to-day, and everybody who had read Mr. Belmont's outspoken declaration in favor of Admiral Dewey as a candidate for President, attached importance to it as having a political significance. The enumeration of the list of guests may appear sufficient assurance to many that it was not a political gathering.

Although some intimations have been heard that Mr. McLean does not approve of Admiral Dewey's political aspirations, it is made perfectly apparent to observers that if he is disposed to criticise, his disapproval does not amount to hostility. Indeed the comment heard to-night lends color to the suggestion that he has taken a very pleasant way of intimating that he sees no reason for discrediting a very honorable and proper ambition on the part of Admiral Dewey.

Mr. Belmont spent the day in visiting some of his former colleagues in Congress and some of the more conspicuous resident Democrats. Being an avowed advocate of Dewey's nomination, and not concealing his desire that a candidate should be talked of who will invite the confidence of the voters by his frank and untrammeled utterances on public questions, he learned a great deal more than politicians generally are able to extort from other politicians.

In both branches of Congress there are Democrats, some of whom need but to be mentioned to show how important is the tendency of Democratic feeling, who will talk to friends privately about the imperative importance of ridding the party of the ruinous determination to once more invite defeat and further subsequent demoralization by renominating Bryan.

These men say they know beforehand what will be said by a convention that is to nominate Bryan, and they admit that when it is said it will not inspire the party to united action, and that it surely will condemn it to defeat.

Right here in the District of Columbia, it has been pointed out to Mr. Belmont, 10,000 Democrats who voted for one set of delegates to the National Democratic Convention, are being accused by 4,000 other Democrats of lukewarm loyalty to Bryan, although they instructed for Bryan in their convention.

The assertion that the successful men are manoeuvring to defeat Bryan in the interest of Gorman is accepted as an indication of the tendency among Democrats to accept the plain lesson and seek a candidate upon whom all can unite and for whom all may vote without any lingering regret about past candidates or policies.

Those who have talked with Mr. Belmont find him quite indifferent to the local opposition to Admiral Dewey's nomination. The very qualities in Dewey that provoke the criticism of the politicians will, in his estimation, draw the people to him when he is a candidate.

He finds that Dewey's poularity as a candidate grows instead of diminishing, and that the prospect that it will yet win the Democratic Party from former infatuations seems to him to have made the Republicans anxious lest the Democrats shall make the contest of 1900 serious by putting him in nomination at Kansas City. Other Democrats agree with him in the belief that if all Democrats who are now convinced that Bryan's nomination would be an unfortunate thing would speak out, the nomination of Dewey would be accomplished with enthusiasm.

Representative Livingston of Georgia, who introduced in the House the bill to make Dewey an Admiral, expressed himself to-day in favor of the nomination of Chief Justice Alton B. Parker of New York for Vice President if Bryan is to be the candidate for President.

MACKEY WANTS GOVERNORSHIP

The State Senator Announces His Candidacy—Tammany Favorable.

State Senator William F. Mackey of Buffalo announced yesterday that he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and said that he felt reasonably certain that in the event of his receiving the nomination he could be elected.

"A great many of my friends in Erie County and all over the State have urged me to become a candidate," Senator Mackey said, "and I feel that in view of the support accorded me thus far, it is entirely proper that I should consent to have my name presented to the convention. From what I have learned from representative men in all parts of the State, I am convinced that the chances for the election of the State Democratic ticket were never brighter, and I am confident that if I am nominated I will be elected."

Senator Mackey has just returned from New England, whither he had accompanied a party of Buffalo business men who have been traveling in the interests of the Pan-American Exposition. When he arrived at the Hoffman House, where he is staying, he met ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., and Senator P. Henry McCarren of Brooklyn, with whom he held a conference.

Mr. Murphy, it was learned, believes that Mr. Mackey's nomination will be received with a great deal of favor by the Democrats of the northern and western parts of the State, and it is known that Tammany Hall also regards him as a candidate whose chances of election are more than usually good.

REV. F. W. CROWDER CONFIRMED

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 12.—It was learned to-day that the Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, recently pastor of the Methodist Church in this city, and who formally withdrew from that communion in a communication to the Conference in Danbury last week, was confirmed by Bishop Brewster last Sunday evening in one of the churches in New Haven. Mrs. Crowder was confirmed at the same time, so that both are now communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Crowder for the present will be engaged in work of the Pro-Cathedral in Stanton Street, New York. He will do pastoral work of various kinds and will probably act as a lay reader until he has taken orders. He cannot be made a deacon until six months from the time his application for holy orders is presented, so that his ordination will not take place until next Fall.

1,128 BALLOTS ALREADY.

Special to The New York Times.

WELLINGTON, Ohio, April 12.—The result of the eleven-hundred-and-twenty-eighth ballot of the Fourteenth District Republican Congressional Convention, the first session of which was held here on Tuesday afternoon, was: Kerr, 99; Johnson, 78; McElroy, 38; Barry, 24.

There has not been a change of a single vote in the last 328 ballots, and only a variation of about 6 votes in the last 1,000 ballots. This is the record in this State for a continuous session, the former highest record being made in 1884, 575 votes, when Horr and Hedges had their contest. The convention is recessed at this time, and there is considerable promise of an all-night session. There is no appearance of weakening on the part of any delegation.

The Superb Physical Condition

of the Pennsylvania Railroad renders its trains swift, safe, and sure.—Adv.

TO FIGHT FRANCHISE TAX.

David B. Hill Retained by Several Corporations—Efforts to Keep Fact Secret.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill was in this city yesterday, and during part of the day was in conference with representatives of several of the corporations whose franchises have recently been assessed under the provisions of the Ford franchise tax law.

While the persons who were directly interested in the result of the conference would not talk about the subject last night, it was ascertained that ex-Senator Hill was retained by street railway and other corporations which have been taxed under this law with the purpose of fighting the assessments as levied and perhaps the law itself.

Ex-Senator Hill, who was at the Erlington yesterday, left for Albany at 6 o'clock last night, and the other lawyers diligently endeavored to keep the fact of the conference and its result from the public. Just what shape the litigation will assume is a matter of conjecture.

President C. L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, when seen at his home, 48 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, last night, said:

"I will neither affirm nor deny that there has been a conference between ex-Senator Hill and the officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. It seems to me that the proper person to see in regard to the matter is the counsel of the road."

Charles A. Collin of Sheehan & Collin, counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, would not talk about the conference and begged off by saying: "The matter is not in such shape that I can talk about it."

The Metropolitan, the Manhattan, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and the Third Avenue Railroad systems, and other large corporations operating in this city presented to the State Board of Tax Commissioners, at Albany, on Wednesday, through their legal representatives, objections to the valuations which have been placed upon their franchises.

The valuation of the franchise property of the Manhattan Railway Company had been raised from $27,945,000 to $55,499,300. The Metropolitan system's franchises were valued at $62,068,930, while the valuation of the Third Avenue Railroad's franchise property was placed at $19,788,100. The total valuation of the franchises of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system was put at $30,756,720.

The franchise of the New Amsterdam Gas Company was valued at $5,106,750 in Manhattan, and $455,000 in Queens, making a total of $5,561,750, while the valuation placed upon the franchise of the Standard Gas Company was $3,439,790.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 12.—President B. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company declined to-night to answer any question regarding the Ford franchise tax law and the possible retention of ex-Senator Hill as counsel for the assessed corporations in order to fight the law.

A. J. WORMSER DEAD.

Passed Away at Sea—A Member of the Banking House.

A cablegram from Kingston, Jamaica, was received yesterday by Isidor Wormser of the banking house of I. & S. Wormser, announcing the death at sea of his nephew, Alexander J. Wormser, also a member of the firm.

Mr. Wormser went South for his health, as he had been for a long time a sufferer from asthma. He left New York on the steamship Allegheny last Saturday. His death occurred on Tuesday, and the message was sent upon the arrival of the ship in port.

Mr. Wormser was thirty-three years of age. He was a son of Simon Wormser, a member of the banking firm, who died July 31, 1895. Alexander Wormser's mother died in 1878. He was unmarried. He lived at 836 Fifth Avenue with his uncle, Isidor. He was a member of the Democratic Club. He leaves three brothers—Isidor, Maurice S., and Louis W.

SENATOR CLARK'S SUCCESSOR.

Gov. Smith Would Not Call "That Legislature" to Elect One—His Appointee.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., April 12.—Gov. R. B. Smith, when asked to-day if in the event that Senator W. A. Clark was unseated and did not resign, he thought an appointee of his would be seated, said that he would have to know the nature of the report the committee would make before answering the question intelligently.

"If the committee reports there was no election and the Senate sustains that," said the Governor, "I have my doubts about an appointment I might make being sustained by the Senate, unless, of course, the Senate votes to seat Quay. If the Senate votes the election was void on account of fraud, that would raise a question that, so far as I know, was never before the Senate before. The Mantle and Corbett cases would not obtain."

"In the event that Mr. Clark loses his seat, either by resignation or the action of the Senate, is there any possibility of your calling the Legislative Assembly together to extra session for the purpose of electing a Senator to fill out Mr. Clark's unexpired term?" was asked.

"No, Sir; such an idea is absurd. I never would call that Legislature together again under any circumstances."

Much pressure has been brought to bear upon the Governor immediately to summon the Legislature, for fear that the one to be elected this Fall would be Republican, and thus deprive the Democrats of one, and possibly two, Senators. Gov. Smith will announce his appointee immediately upon the Senate's declaring the seat vacant, who, if seated, will serve until December next, when the Legislature meets in regular session. This body will also elect a successor to Senator Thomas H. Carter, Republican.

A CLUBWOMAN FURIOSA.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The women of the Twentieth Century Club of Maywood have had the experience of hearing themselves called "liars and sneaks, not fit to associate with civilized people." The woman who did this was Mrs. E. L. Perley, and she hired a hall in which to do it.

The trouble arose over a difference between the club and Mrs. Perley, who lectured that the club might raise funds to decorate the schools on Memorial Day. The difference amounted to $25, and when the lecturer retained the receipts to that amount and left the club nothing with which to buy flowers, unkind things were said about her. When these came to her ears she came back to Maywood, hired a hall, and invited the club. Before she had talked sixty seconds the club felt like a British column on a kop. Some feeble protests were made, but she swept away all interruptions. For an hour the members were treated to an exhibition of the flexibility of the English language, so far as invective is concerned.

After handing out a few more hard-boiled facts, Mrs. Perley threw the old $25 down on the floor. Then she called the janitor of the hall and told him to turn the women out. He did so.

CANAL SURVEY BILL SIGNED.

Gov. Roosevelt Attaches His Signature to $200,000 Measure.

ALBANY, April 12.—Gov. Roosevelt to-night signed the Marshall-Hill bill which appropriates $200,000 for a preliminary survey of the State canals preparatory to the construction of a barge canal to cost some $62,000,000.

The West 23d Street Station

of the Pennsylvania Railroad is the gateway to central and upper Manhattan. A complete cab service and diverging lines of cars do the rest.—Adv.

COOPER UNION GIFT MAY REACH $500,000

John Halstead's Estate Declared to be Underestimated.

HIS SECRET BENEFACTIONS

Constantly Sending Money to Charities—Woman Hater, but He Helped Women—His Church Attendance.

The bequest of John Halstead, a retired tea merchant, who, as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, died last May, leaving practically the whole of his large fortune to Cooper Union, is believed by persons acquainted with the estate to be much larger than the figures thus far announced.

The Halstead estate, of which Cooper Union was made the residuary legatee, has been roughly estimated by Abram S. Hewitt, Secretary of Cooper Union, as being worth from $250,000 to $300,000. Mrs. Hannah C. Wibert, foster sister of the testator and executor of the estate, said yesterday that the total amount of real and personal property bequeathed by Mr. Halstead to her during her life would reach fully $500,000. According to Mrs. Wibert, who knew more of the extraordinary life of the modest philanthropist than any other living person, the value of the estate at present, less the outstanding debts and minor bequests to various smaller charitable institutions, is not less than $450,000.

"For the 2,300 acres of coal lands in West Virginia alone," said Mrs. Wibert, "Mr. Halstead was offered $250,000 in cash a few years ago and refused it. This property contains unlimited coal, both bituminous and anthracite, and as yet so far the mining operations have extended to only a small part of it. When this and the other properties of Mr. Halstead shall be thoroughly developed and improved, it should easily bring half a million dollars."

This estimate was confirmed by John W. Laird, a life-long friend of the testator. These two persons are among the few who are acquainted with the remarkable career of Mr. Halstead, and only Mrs. Wibert can give any information as to his private life.

Mrs. Wibert, who as a child was adopted by Mr. Halstead's mother, is now the sole survivor of the family and lives entirely alone, with the exception of one servant, in the brownstone mansion at 153 West Seventy-seventh Street, the interior fittings of which were completed just twenty days before her foster brother's death. When seen yesterday, she told in detail the life story of John Halstead.

"Mr. Halstead's idea of leaving practically his entire fortune to Cooper Union," said Mrs. Wibert, "was entirely original. Until he spoke to me about it when he made his will I never knew that he was particularly interested in the institution. He never was connected with any charitable institution in any capacity whatever. And yet, time and again, he has visited one or another of such institutions, and passing out, still unknown to the Directorate, would send it a large sum of money anonymously. Nearly every public charity in the city has been visited by him at some time, and has received money from him, but no one ever knew whence it came—except myself. Many such acts there were, I am sure, of which I knew nothing.

"Mr. Halstead was a confirmed 'woman hater,' and never married, and yet some of his largest gifts have gone to institutions founded to improve the condition of unfortunate women. He was never a member of any church, and yet he rarely ever missed attending church on Sunday. He frequented no particular church, but would go to a different service every Sunday, and to all these various churches he has sent many anonymous contributions. Many of his friends looked upon him as being extremely parsimonious. He knew the value of money, and kept a complete set of books, in which was set down every cent he received or disbursed, even down to carfare and postage stamps.

"I know of a score of instances where he has set young men up in business, and I am sorry to say that he lost a considerable fortune at the hands of men whom he befriended, and repaid him illy, but it never seemed to change him.

"He dressed in the very plainest clothes, and yet in this home, built for me, you see he placed nothing but the costliest furniture and fittings. It was just like him to apparently spend his life hoarding up every nickle and penny, and at the same time secretly scattering his money to help his fellows.

"Sometimes I think that I knew him, and then, again, I believe that I had no conception of his character or the motives which actuated him. The thing which surprises me most is that, having experienced so much of the ingratitude which disfigures human nature, he should still have left his entire fortune to the cause of charity."

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE WINS.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—A posthumous triumph for the late Dr. Isaac M. Wise, President of Hebrew Union College of this city, was recorded in the Common Pleas Court to-day in the form of a decision of Judge Ferdinand Jelke, which has the effect of sweeping away the restrictions imposed upon students of the college by the University of Cincinnati.

Formerly students at the Hebrew College were admitted free to the university. Within the past year, however, a rule was made by the university for the purpose of shutting out aliens. The effect would have been to force out most of the Hebrew students enjoying the privileges of the university or compel them to pay the tuition fee charged to all non-residents. The Hebrew Union College decided to test the right of the university to shut out its students, and under the direction of Dr. Wise vigorous measures were taken to this end. A test case was submitted, with two students, Jacob H. Kaplan and Julian J. Gusfield, as plaintiffs.

The Court held that under the terms of the McMicken will, as well as the catalogue of the university, which promises full education to all bona fide residents, the plaintiffs are entitled to free tuition.

The university Trustees will probably rescind the obnoxious rule, which, if rigidly enforced, might have driven Hebrew Union College from the city.

TENDERLOIN BADGER GAME.

Englishman Robbed of $390 After Visiting Notorious Dives.

A well-dressed man complained to Sergt. Murtha at the West Thirtieth Street Station House soon after 1 o'clock this morning that he had been made the victim of a robbery and "badger game."

The man, who says that he is a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria, alleges that last night he hired a cabman to show him the town. He was driven to several resorts, among them the Tivoli, Doré, and one on West Twenty-ninth Street.

In the latter resort he was introduced to a well-dressed woman. He accompanied the woman to an apartment house in the same street further west. The man says he had not been in the house long when he discovered that he had been robbed of $350.

He charged the woman with the robbery, when two men entered the room and demanded to know what right he had there. The complainant says he picked up two vases and threw them through a window to attract attention. The men became frightened and ran from the room.

The detectives arrested Marie Edwards at 121 West Twenty-ninth Street, and she was locked up at the West Thirtieth Street Station. She denied that she had anything to do with the case.

Easter Hats at O'Neill's.

New, Novel, and Stylish, Imported and by their own designers. Popular prices. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

RUMORS OF A BIG RAILROAD COMBINE

Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio to Absorb Two Roads.

READING AND JERSEY CENTRAL

Conferences to That End Held in Baltimore—What Consolidation Would Mean—Recent Buying of Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 12.—Reports were current in financial circles here to-day that the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies were about to absorb the Philadelphia and Reading and the Jersey Central Railroads, a move in line with the plans for the general merging of the big railroad systems. It was stated that conferences had been held in Baltimore and Philadelphia during the last few days between Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania officials with the above object in view.

A man who is prominent in railroad circles said to-day that within a few months the Baltimore and Ohio would operate its New York trains from Philadelphia over the Pennsylvania instead of the Reading, as at present. From other sources it is learned that the absorption plan is for the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania to acquire the properties and divide them among their systems, the Baltimore and Ohio taking the Philadelphia and Reading Division, extending from Philadelphia to Bound Brook, N. J., and one or two other important branches, and the New Jersey Central Division, extending from Bound Brook to New York. The Pennsylvania would acquire the remaining divisions.

This scheme would give the Baltimore and Ohio an unbroken line of its own from New York City to St. Louis and Louisville via Cincinnati, and would secure to the Pennsylvania absolute control of the anthracite coal tonnage of the Scranton, Wilkesbarre, and Mauch Chunk districts of Pennsylvania, which are now dominated by the New Jersey Central.

The Baltimore and Ohio now has a traffic arrangement with the Philadelphia and Reading and the Central of New Jersey Railroads for the operation of through service to New York. The Royal Blue trains are the joint property of the three companies. This arrangement has been satisfactory, but not as satisfactory, naturally, as it would be under the plan outlined above.

It is said that the Pennsylvania has heretofore not looked with favor upon the proposition of the Baltimore and Ohio entering Jersey City over its own tracks, but since it has acquired so large an interest in the property, this opposition has disappeared, and now the Pennsylvania is not any more willing than its one time rival to secure these advantages, but will aid it in every way to bring about the deal, provided the Baltimore and Ohio will reciprocate by aiding the Pennsylvania in controlling the anthracite coal traffic.

The management of both the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania have, for obvious reasons, kept the matter a secret until their plans are fully matured. So far as is known, no actual offer for the purchase of a controlling interest in the Philadelphia and Reading and the Central of New Jersey has been made to those in control, but it is said that there has been considerable buying of stocks of the companies in the New York market by interests close to the managements of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania.

The consummation of such a deal would not only enable the Baltimore and Ohio to reach New York over its own tracks, but would also give the company the Market Street Station of the Philadelphia and Reading, in Philadelphia, and the latter's large terminal facilities at Philadelphia and New York.

President Bacon and Vice President Greene of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad had a conference here today with the Baltimore and Ohio officials, with a view, it is said, of completing the long-delayed deal by which the Baltimore and Ohio will obtain absolute control of the Southwestern. The line extends from Parkersburg, West Va., to St. Louis, touching Cincinnati, Louisville, and Springfield, Ill.

BIG SOUTHERN RAILWAY DEAL.

Louisville and Nashville to Absorb the Chattanooga System.

August Belmont, Chairman of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, informs shareholders of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, that an examination made of the condition and affairs of the company shows that for many years dividends have been paid out of bonds which should have been properly devoted to the maintenance and extension of the property; that additional expenditures will be necessary, which can only be met by a suspension of dividends, and that the company will not be able to resume dividends for a period of at least five years.

As the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has a large interest in the stock of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, the Louisville and Nashville has decided to propose to the shareholders of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis to offer to them one share of stock of the Louisville and Nashville, for two shares of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, provided that such stock shall be delivered to the Louisville and Nashville on or before July 2. Application will be made to list the stock given in exchange at the New York Stock Exchange.

That the Louisville and Nashville proposes fully to absorb the Chattanooga system will excite no surprise in financial or railroad circles. That some such official announcement has been impending has been understood to the extent that some noteworthy security market transactions have recently been based upon it.

The Chattanooga system is of value to the Louisville and Nashville, though while operated as an independent property it met disaster. Some minority interests have been aggressive in their opposition to Louisville and Nashville control, but it has been lately stated in Wall Street that some of the strongest objectors have come to be favorably inclined toward the project of an actual merger into the Louisvile and Nashville.

Aside from the direct interests of the security holders of the two railroads, Wall Street will see in the proposal new evidence of the tendency of railway consolidation, the concentration of ownerships, and the move will be construed as signifying something much further reaching—even the approach of an alliance between the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Railway.

$1,000,000 Hotel for Indianapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS Ind., April 12.—Stockholders and Directors of the Claypool Hotel, which is to be erected on the site of the famous Bates House, from the balcony of which President Lincoln made a speech on his way to Washington to be inaugurated, met to-day and adopted plans for the new hostelry. The Claypool will be eight or ten stories high and cost $1,000,000. Already $750,000 in stock has been taken. This hotel, with the Coliseum now projected, will give Indianapolis facilities for accommodating National conventions. A committee, headed by Henry Lawrence, proprietor of the Bates went to Chicago today to inspect the hotels of that city and secure points.

Five States in Five Hours.

The "ROYAL LIMITED," beautiful, swift, and sure. Leaves New York, South Ferry and Foot of Liberty St., daily 4 P. M., arrives Washington 8 P. M. Exquisite Dining and Café Car Service. Royal Blue Trains for Washington leave South Ferry 8, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 1:30, 3, (Royal Limited,) 4:55, 5:55 P. M., and 12:10 Nt. Liberty St. at 8, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 1:30, 3, (Royal Limited,) 5, 6 P. M., and 12:15 Nt.—Adv.

TENEMENT HOUSE FIRE.

A Whole Family Found Unconscious by the Firemen and Rescued.

Fire was discovered at 2:15 this morning in the first floor of the five-story tenement house at 67 Clinton Street.

Citizens and policemen awakened the tenants and got them out of the building.

Firemen of Engine Company No. 17 broke into the store and quickly put out the flames. In the rear they found Herman Bennar, forty-five years old; his wife, Eecky, thirty-five years old, holding her two-month-old boy in her arms, and their three-year-old daughter. All were unconscious.

They were carried to the street and an ambulance summoned from Gouverneur Hospital, whither they were taken. The husband is not expected to recover.

The Battalion Chief made a search of the place and reported that no one else was in the building.

The loss is about $1,500.

MISS ROCKEFELLER ENGAGED.

John D. Rockefeller's Daughter to be Married to E. P. Prentice of Chicago.

The engagement was announced yesterday afternoon of Miss Alta Rockefeller, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, and E. Parmalee Prentice of Chicago. Miss Rockefeller is the only unmarried daughter of the Standard Oil man, whose wealth was recently placed, at a conservative estimate, at one hundred millions. Her mother was Miss Spelman. She resides in the Winter with her parents and younger brother, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at the family residence, 4 West Fifty-fourth Street, and in Summer at Mr. Rockefeller's country place at Irvington.

Miss Rockefeller, who is in the early twenties, cares little for society. She devotes herself largely to charitable work and to the study of music, of which she is very fond. Neither she nor any of the members of her family has ever figured in fashionable society, caring more for domestic life. Miss Rockefeller was one of the organizers of the Thursday Evening Musicales, a club of some twenty-five young men and women, all of whom either play or sing or compose. These musicales were held monthly, usually at Miss Rockefeller's residence. Miss Rockefeller is popular among her small circle of intimate friends.

The engagement to a young man not at all known in New York of an heiress to so many millions naturally caused much comment, and was generally discussed at the clubs and drawing rooms last evening.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 12.—At a dinner given this evening by Mrs. Harold McCormack at 88 Lake Shore Drive, announcement was made of the engagement of Mrs. McCormack's sister, Miss Alta Rockefeller, to E. Parmalee Prentice of this city. The guests to-night were, besides the betrothed couple, Miss Alice Poole, Miss Bertha Dibblee, Miss Mary Isham Prentice, Miss Alice Stone, Miss Alice Barrett, Miss Florence Hinchman, Miss Margaret Day, Miss Louise Peasley, George Dewey, Jr., R. T. Crane, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ryerson, Walter Ayer, Dwight Lawrence, John A. Chapman, Ralph Isham, and Stanley McCormack.

Mr. Prentice is a bachelor of forty years and is attorney here for the Federal Steel Company and other corporations. He lives in Tower Court, but is not much given to society aside from his membership in the Chicago and University Clubs.

This will make the third Rockefeller daughter to marry a Chicago man. The first to do so was Miss Bessie, who became the wife of William Strong, a Professor at the Chicago University. The next married young McCormick about four years ago.

The date for the wedding has not yet been set.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S PARK.

Proposes, It Is Said, to Create a Splendid Domain in Westchester County.

Special to The New York Times.

SCARBOROUGH, April 12.—There is every reason to believe now that John D. Rockefeller intends to spend considerable of his time in Boxwood, his country home, at Pocantico Hills, in the northern part of Westchester County, hereafter, as he is continually purchasing property around his home and improving it. According to a statement made by one of his managers, he proposes to spend $350,000 in enlarging his manor house, buying farms, and laying out a private park, which he hopes to make superior to any domain in the country.

The announcement was made to-day that Mr. Rockefeller has just purchased Philip's farm in Sleepy Hollow. This property consists of 150 acres of land, and lies between the estate of William Rockefeller and his brother, John D. The price paid was in the neighborhood of $150 an acre. A real estate broker said that John D. Rockefeller has also completed negotiations for the purchase of two other farms in Sleepy Hollow, comprising about 300 additional acres. It is rumored that his object in purchasing all this additional land is to gain possession of all the property between Boxwood and Scarborough, where his brother lives, so that they can lay out the finest private game preserve in the State. He is also laying out an eighteen-hole golf course, as staked off by Champion "Willie" Dunn.

According to present plans, Mr. Rockefeller proposes to landscape his park after plans proposed by Mrs. Rockefeller, who is in love with the picturesque and varied scenery of Sleepy Hollow. A brook which flows through the farm will be dammed up here and there, to make tiny water falls, together with mill races and old-fashioned water wheels, and there will be miles of winding drives leading out on plazas overlooking the Hudson, vine-covered walks, miniature lakes, fountains, and other charming retreats.

REBEL AT PRICE OF BANANAS.

Western Dealers Will Try to Induce Fruit Trust to Lower It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The price of bananas has been forced so high during the last few months by the New York fruit trust, known as the Fruit Dispatch Company, that Western dealers are in rebellion. The National Banana Jobbers' Association of the United States will meet to-morrow morning to discuss ways and means of influencing the trust, which is now in control of the situation in the country, to bring the price within reason.

"The price of bananas to-day is 65 per cent. higher than it ever has been before," said C. E. Kerr, secretary of the Jobbers' Association to-day. "The price for straights is $1.70 a bunch, and after the country dealer has paid his freight a bunch of bananas costs him now about $2.15. That figure is far too high. The advance has been very rapid since the organization of the Fruit Dispatch Company, which has $5,000,000 of capital, and which bought up the stock of all the important foreign jobbers about six months ago."

TEXAS BRIDGE WASHED AWAY.

Colorado River Flood Destroys $100,000 Structure at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Texas, April 12.—High water in the Colorado River has washed away the Southern Pacific Railroad bridge here. The bridge was considerably weakened yesterday and this morning it collapsed. The loss will exceed $100,000.

Columbus is now entirely surrounded by water except for the railway outlet to the west. Half the town is submerged. No lives have been lost, but all crops have been destroyed.

The river has begun to recede, however, and no further damage is anticipated.

Queer Double Runaway in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, April 12.—A horse which ran away in Swan Street ran into and jumped into a wagon which contained James Burns. Mr. Burns was thrown out and injured, and his horse then ran away with the other horse in the wagon and drawing the other wagon until caught.

KANSAS CITY TO BE PACKED FOR BRYAN

This Declared the Plan of the Democratic Managers.

TO CRUSH ALL OPPOSITION

Thousands of "Prairie Schooners" to Bring Western Farmers—Total Attendance of 100,000 Expected—Few Accommodations.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, April 12.—"We shall have all of 100,000 visitors for four days

justifies. There is plenty of room in her widely extended official limits for a New York, but gasoline lamps on one side of a down-town street and "sure enough" gas lamps on the other side would seem to indicate quite as many of the country village kind of public utilities as metropolitan necessities. Th territory tributary to Kansas City is not extensive enough nor productive enough to expand its trade and commerce. That is to say, Kansas City is fully equal to the demands of her territory for goods and wares, but as the territory has about reached the limit to productive ability, it follows that the territory's trade importance has been reached, and that many of the city's wide acres of "desirable residence lots" will have to return to the natural use, which is the raising of farm products and grazing cattle.

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE PLAN.

The manipulators of the advertising end of the city's unimproved farming lands and of the Bryan-Populist combination are working in perfect harmony, as they should, since their interests lie in one and the same channel of effort. Thus the general programme provides for a continuous performance running through four days. Beginning with the first trains to arrive on July 2, the crowds will rush to the city to prepare for the great parade on the 3d. On the 4th the convention will begin its labors, and they will be concluded on the 5th with a grand ratification meeting and Populist-Democratic love feast at night. This arrangement will give the city four days in which to show her distinguished consideration for and appreciation of the money-spending capacity of the crowds, and it will also give the Populist-Democratic combination ample time to cram Bryan, the Chicago platform, and Omaha Populist principles of government down the throats of those who have the temerity to cling to the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson.

The plan now is for the prairie schooner contingent to get here and go into camp not later than July 1. This factor of the general scheme will play an important part. It will be composed almost entirely of Populists from the rural districts of Kansas, and they will be in evidence as the "horny-handed sons of toil," demanding that their principles of government be woven into the convention's declarations as the price of the Electoral vote of their State for the convention's nominees. He who believes the Western Populist to be an easy-going, innocent lamb is not at all acquainted with him.

On July 3 there will be a grand parade through the streets of Kansas City, and if the weather is auspicious it is expected not less than 25,000 men and hundreds of prairie schooners will be in line. Then and there the real work of crushing out all opposition to Bryan will begin. There will be sixteen "Bryan and silver" banners to every other kind, and no banner that reflects even remotely upon Bryan, the Chicago platform, or Populism will be allowed the privilege of flying in the breeze. From an organized parade the procession will resolve itself into smaller bands, which will keep the city ringing with "Bryan and 16 to 1" most of the night. Bryan's managers in inventing this spectacular and noisy programme are confident that it will win hands down, so that not a voice for any other candidate will be heard.

But the managers do not intend to take any chances. Not less than 5,000 Bryan shouters will be in the hall to hiss and cry down every speech and proposition that is not in perfect harmony with the one theme of "Bryan and 16 to 1." The skill, shrewdness, and sagacity of Bryan's managers in adopting plans to circumvent and crush out any opposition while it is still in weakness, show that they have carefully fortified every possible approach to his "right as the party's savior to save the party." And not only so, but for the first time in the history of the Democratic Party the platform will be adjusted to the likes and opinions—commands rather—of the candidate for nomination. In other words, Bryan is to be accepted in advance as being so much bigger than his party that it would be an insult of the very spirit of democracy to intimate that the party has any rights, principles, or wishes that he is bound to respect if they do not dovetail into his own views without jar or friction. "What a pity," said an old-fashioned Democrat at one of the hotels the other day, "that Andrew Jackson cannot materialize and deliver the address of welcome to the delegates in the convention hall."

THE NEWSPAPER CLUB SCHEME.

Perhaps the most adroit trick of Bryan's managers has just come to light. It is this: Quite a number of country weeklies, farm and stock journals more especially, have been induced to offer free transportation to the convention and return to every one who gets up a club of twenty subscribers. A representative of a Texas farm and stock weekly has already been in Kansas City to contract with the railway company to carry 1,000 organizers of clubs. He said the cost of transportation would about equal the subscription returns from the clubs, which would be equivalent to giving the paper free for one year, but he declined to answer the question, "Will not the party managers pay for these railway tickets and charge the outlay to the incidental expense account?" The purpose of this club scheme is to swell the circulation of such Populist weeklies that are willing to accept Bryan as their candidate, so as to head off anything like a breaking away from him or a lukewarm support of his candidacy. Of course, it is also a scheme to weaken the Middle-of-the-Road Populist organization. Old politicians say it is a shrewd move. If all the weeklies that are working the dodge get 1,000 clubs, as the Texas paper says it is positively sure of doing, it will be a good thing for them as a business transaction.

This club scheme is all the more important because it is conceded that the convention will be dominated by Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, and Texas Populists and their Democratic allies, or vice versa, but in any event, they will be for Bryan and 16 to 1, and would bolt any other nomination.

A protest has just reached Kansas City which is annoying jobbers greatly, and also bringing all thinking citizens to a realizing sense of the rather mortifying fact that Kansas City is simply an overgrown country town and in competition with other interior retail trade centres. It seems the retail merchants in the territory tributary to the jobbing houses here are protesting most vigorously against holding the convention in Kansas City, because it will deprive them of the cream of their business. They say their customers are already cutting down their purchases, except staple goods, and they will take advantage of the low rates to come to the city, when they will buy liberally of the very articles on which good profits are made, leaving the country merchant with stocks of goods that will soon be unseasonable. Meanwhile the retailers in the city are stocking up to supply this very trade. The country merchant points to the fact that the city retailers buy their stocks in the East, while they have to buy of jobbers in the West, and that by working for the convention the Kansas City jobbers not only reduce the volume of their own sales, but greatly injure those to whom they look for customers.

This is a phase of the convention craze that was not thought of, and the jobbers are worried over it, the more so because some country merchants declare they will go to other jobbing centres for their stocks hereafter.

THE DANGER OF ANOTHER FIRE.

Convention Hall will not be completed by July 4, but a temporary roof will be constructed. Such a roof will make the danger of fire greater than it was before the recent destruction of the hall, and it has been demonstrated since that, had the convention been in session when the fire occurred, the loss of life would have been appalling.

However, the committee in charge says precautionary measures will be so thorough that it would be impossible for a fire to get the slightest headway.

The telegraph facilities for the press will be perfect, because they were planned by newspaper and telegraph men who have had large experience in reporting National Conventions. But the fact remains that the people of Kansas City knew before they bid for the convention that their city is too small to house and feed one-quarter of the crowd comfortably, and they know now, if they did not know it before, that holding the convention in Kansas City was the invention of Bryan's managers for the one and only purpose of having the benefit of the presence of great numbers of Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado Populists and Silver Republicans to shout Bryan in and to shout down all opposition to him. However, the thought of 100,000 strangers in town four days and spending a few thousand dollars appealed to their business instinct too powerfully to let them think of what the aftermath might be. Undoubtedly thousands who now think kindly of the place will go home after the convention feeling that always hereafter they will pass it by on the other side.

THE KANSAS CITY HALL.

If Not Well Under Way by May 7 Convention May Go Elsewhere.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY Mo., April 12.—Five members of the Democratic National Committee came here to ascertain whether Kansas City would have a hall and would otherwise be prepared for the Democratic National Convention on July 4. The committeemen met in executive session this afternoon and officially announced that the representations and assurances regarding the reconstruction of the convention hall, made by the hall directors and the local Convention Committee, were satisfactory.

Although the convention was not taken away from Kansas City to-day, yet the Democratic National Committee stands in a position at any time to transfer it to some other city in the event that Kansas City gives evidence of not being able to prepare for it. Kansas City must demonstrate that it is able to fulfill the promises made to-day to the National Committeemen.

Ex-Gov. W. J. Stone, one of the visiting committeemen, said: "We sympathize with the city in its loss of the hall. It was a great surprise and unhorsed many of us. Still we believe Kansas City enterprise will assert itself and be equal to the emergency. If Kansas City can prepare for the National Convention it will be held here, but if not, we must make some other arrangements. The question is, Can you rebuild the hall in time? We gave the local committee a week in which to pull itself together, but the matter should be settled now. This committee will meet again on May 7, and it will not be too late then to change the place for holding the convention if necessary."

The stone contractors are already at work on the building, and everything so far is moving along in strict accordance with the plan which contemplates readiness for the convention.

UNINSTRUCTED FOR BRYAN.

State Leaders' Policy as to Delegates—Mr. Croker's Desire.

Senator Murphy, who was in this city last night on his way to his home in Troy from Atlantic City, would not talk on political affairs, though he admitted that the general sentiment of the State Democratic leaders was in favor of an uninstructed delegation to the Kansas City Convention.

The State Convention, which will select delegates to the National Convention, will not in all probability meet until early in June, and in the meantime the leaders are endeavoring to prevent any action that will commit the State organization to any candidate, or to any particular platform, unless the silver issue is either eliminated or kept in the background. Leaders of Tammany Hall admit that it is the desire of Richard Croker that no instructions be given.

This policy, it is pointed out, is not to be regarded as indicating any animosity on the part of the local organization toward Mr. Bryan, but rather as giving the National Convention a hint that the Democrats of the East are desirous of avoiding another battle on the currency issue.

WILLIAMS FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Populists Plan to Link His Name with Bryan's.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—George Fred Williams of Massachusetts was formally named as a Vice Presidential possibility by the Bryan Club of Massachusetts at a banquet in the Quincy House to-night. His sponsor was George F. Washburn, member of the Populist National Committee.

The plan as outlined by Mr. Washburn is to have the Populist convention nominate Bryan for President, and not to name at that time a Vice Presidential candidate, in lieu thereof to send to the Democratic National Convention the names of four men, including Mr. Williams, who are acceptable to the Populists, the selection from these names by the Democrats to be the Populist nominee for second place. Mr. Williams, in response to Mr. Washburn's announcement, expressed his surprise and said he had no comment to make.

Ohio Democrats for Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 12.—The Ohio Association of Democratic Clubs concluded its session to-day. The resolutions reaffirm the Chicago platform, denounce imperialism, the Puerto Rican tariff, trusts, and railroad combinations; express sympathy for the Boers, and demand a solid delegation from Ohio for William J. Bryan. A. W. Thurman, Jr., urged the Democrats to drop the silver question at this time without receding from any of the positions taken by the party regarding the subject.

ON VAN WYCK'S CANDIDACY.

South, It Is Declared, Awaits New York Leaders' Action.

None of the State leaders is willing to admit that the candidacy of ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck for the Presidency is seriously considered. On this point, however, they are likely to be placed on record at the anti-Bryan dinner of the Brooklyn Democratic Club next Wednesday night.

Secretary Hoge of the Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League, said yesterday that Justice Van Wyck is daily becoming more popular in the South. At the Brooklyn dinner, he said, Joseph J. Willett of Alabama, who is to be one of the speakers, will say that the South is waiting to see whether or not the leaders of the New York Democracy have the courage of their convictions and if they will push Justice Van Wyck's candidacy before the Kansas City convention.

Some comment has been created in the South, Mr. Hoge said, by a report printed in a New York paper to the affect that Justice Van Wyck had called upon Admiral Dewey in Philadelphia for the purpose of furthering the latter's avowed candidacy. Mr. Hoge declared that Mr. Van Wyck had not seen the Admiral since last September.

TWO KENTUCKY DELEGATIONS.

Democrats Not Expected to Combine for the National Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12.—The Democratic Party of Kentucky is so widely split that there will doubtless be two delegations from this State to the National Democratic Convention to be held in Kansas City.

One faction is made up of the followers of the late Gov. Goebel. The leaders of this faction are Gov. Beckham, General Committeeman Urey Woodson, C. C. McChord, Senator-elect Blackburn, ex-Gov. McCreary, ex-Congressman John K. Hendrick, Congressman Charles K. Wheeler, all the Democratic State officers, and others prominently identified with Goebel's campaign.

The other faction is made of those Democrats who bolted the Louisville convention which nominated Goebel and put up John Young Brown as their nominee. They are the ultra-silver men, and make the charge that the Goebel wing of the party is inimical to Bryan and the Chicago platform. The leaders of this faction are John Young Brown, P. Wat Hardin, Charles J. Bronston, Congressman A. S. Berry, John S. Rhea, and others who were for silver in 1896. These men declare that they will hold a separate convention, and will send delegates to Kansas City if the Goebel Democrats select any men as delegates who did not support Bryan in 1896.

NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS.

Nominate Charles B. Aycock for Governor and Instruct for Bryan.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 12.—Charles B. Aycock was nominated for Governor by the Democrats of North Carolina, in session here yesterday. The nomination was made by acclamation.

Other nominations were made as follows: Lieutenant Governor—W. D. Turner of Iredell; Secretary of State—J. B. Bryan Grimes of Pitt; State Auditor—B. F. Dixon of Cleveland; State Treasurer—B. R. Lacy of Wake.

The platform denounces the gold standard and Imperialism, and instructs the State delegation to the National Convention to support Bryan. Resolutions were adopted declaring for white domination and denouncing Russellism and Butlerism.

The convention instructed tthe State Executive Committee to make provision for the holding of a primary on the first Tuesday of next November for the selection of a United States Senator by the Democratic voters of the State, at which every elector who has voted the Democratic ticket in the State election shall be entitled to cast one vote for one man for United States Senator.

THREE OREGON CONVENTIONS.

Republicans Nominate a Ticket—Democrats and Populists to Combine.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 12.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Justice of the Supreme Court—C. E. WOLVERTON, (renominated.)

Food and Dairy Commissioner—J. W. BAILEY, (renominated.)

Presidential Electors—O. F. PAXTON, J. C. FULLERTON, W. J. FURNISH, and TILMAN FORD.

Delegates to the National convention were chosen as follows: H. E. Ankeny, J. D. Daly, Wallace McCammant, and N. P. Kluck. The delegates were not instructed.

The platform commends the Republican Congress for its recent legislation making the gold standard a part of the statutory laws of the land, and says: "So long as either of our great political parties advocates the free coinage of silver, the maintenance of the gold standard is the most important political issue, affecting, as it does, the value of the farmer's crop and the laborer's wages."

On the question of expansion the platform says:

We indorse the policy of the Administration in securing the Philippine Islands and suppressing the insurrection there, and demand that they shall be retained as American territory.

We regard trade with the Orient as one of the great sources of our National wealth in the future, and an open door in China as an important aid to the growth of our trade in the Orient. We commend the successful efforts of the present Administration, especially of the Secretary of State, to secure by treaty with the several European powers the right to the free introduction of American goods into this great Empire.

The resolutions favor the immediate construction of the Nicaraguan Canal under Governmental control.

A resolution was adopted favoring the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

The Democratic State Convention organized and appointed a Committee on Platform and one to confer with a committee from the Populist State Convention regarding a union of forces of the two parties. In the organization of the convention the silver and Bryan forces were victorious, and every mention of Bryan's name was roundly cheered.

The Populist Convention spent almost the entire day in an attempt to effect permanent organization. The contest was over fusion with the Democrats and the fusion element finally was victorious. The convention then took a recess until 7:30 to-night.

The Silver Republicans held no convention to-day, there being only a small number of delegates present.

WANT ROOSEVELT RENOMINATED.

Resolution Passed at Wyoming County Republican Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, N. Y., April 12.—At the Republican Convention of Wyoming County, held here to-day, delegates were elected to the State and Congressional Conventions. The following resolutions were passed:

"We desire to express our hearty approval of the administration of President McKinley. We believe the public interests of the State require the renomination of Gov. Roosevelt, and as far as lies in our power we pledge the support of Wyoming County to that end. We heartily commend the action of our representatives in the Senate and Assembly, and would particularly call attention to the repeal of the Horton law and the lowest, except one, of any tax rate within fifty years.

"The action of the Governor in appointing the Hon. Frederick Kruse of Olean as Justice of the Supreme Court is especially gratifying to us. We also desire to express our approval of the course of our distinguished Representative in Congress, the Hon. J. W. Wadsworth of Genesee, and promise to his support for a re-nomination the delegation to the Congressional Convention chosen by us to-day."

NEW JERSEY'S COMMITTEEMAN.

The Republican convention for the choice of delegates from the Seventh Congressional District of New Jersey to the National Convention, was held at Jersey City last night. Edward M. Watson and J. Flavel McGee were elected.

The delegates were instructed to vote for Franklin Murphy of Essex to succeed the late Vice President, Garret A. Hobart, as New Jersey's member of the National Committee. They were not instructd as to the choice of candidates.

Congressional Nominations.

OHIO—Eighth District, William R. Warnock, (Rep.)

NEBRASKA—First District, E. J. Burkett, (Rep.)

GIFT FOR SPEAKER HENDERSON.

Special to The New York Times.

LOWELL, Mass., April 12.—Word was received from Washington to-night that the Lowell school teachers, on an excursion to that city, had to-day been received by Speaker Henderson and that one of them had presented to the Speaker a package containing photographs yellow with age.

Back of this there is a romance, for the present was a reminder to the Speaker of a love affair of forty years ago. It was sent by Mrs. Isaac B. Piper of this city, who is seventy-five years old, and the photographs were of Capt. Warner, under whom the Speaker served during the civil war, and Miss Hattie Welton, an old acquaintance.

Mrs. Piper, in recounting incidents of the Speaker's early days in Dubuque, said, tonight, that he was attracted by one Sarah Yates, and that Capt. Warner was at the same time captivated with Miss Welton. Mrs. Piper said she had never heard the outcome of the Speaker's love affair, but that Capt. Warner had died soon after his return from the war. She received a message from Speaker Henderson to-night to the effect that he would write her a letter and inclose a gift in return for hers.

STRIKE TIES UP TRAINS.

Telegraphers on Southern Railway Lines Quit Work.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 12.—The threatened strike of the telegraphers and other station employes of the Southern Railway and Alabama Great Southern Railroad, which has been pending for several months, came to a head here to-day when President Powell of the Order of Railway Telegraphers called on the telegraphers to quit work.

The trouble commenced early last Autumn, when the telegraphers of each division appointed a committee to go before the division Superintendents and ask a settlement of certain grievances. Hearings, they say, were refused, and an appeal was made to General Superintendent Barrett, at Washington, and later to Third Vice President and General Manager Gannon. The officers of the order state that no satisfaction was received, and the matter was finally taken to President Spencer, whose secretary said the President was too ill to consider it at the time.

Mr. Powell says the committeemen selected to represent the men have been dismissed to the number of more than twenty, and that dozens of members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers have been discharged because of their membership. He says the last communication to the officials of the company contained an offer to arbitrate the differences.

In the Atlanta office of the Southern Railway seven of the nine telegraphers employed there have quit work. Reports received at strike headquarters are said to be very satisfactory.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 12.—The strike of telegraph operators on the Alabama Great Southern and Memphis Divisions of the Southern Railway is general to-night. No response could be obtained to calls for any station along the line. The seven Chattanooga operators have gone out. Officials of the Southern Road here state to-night that they will be able to supply the places of the strikers in a few days.

Meantime passenger trains will run on schedule time, with here and there an operator from among the officials. Freight traffic is already beginning to congest there, as no trains were sent out this afternoon.

On the Georgia Division and on the main Knoxville line of the road very few operators remain.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 12.—Although the local officials of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad and the Southern Railway claim that little inconvenience has been caused by the telegraphers' strike, the Alabama Great Southern between this city and Chattanooga has been pretty thoroughly tied up since the order was issued. The south-bound passenger train due here at 11:45 A. M. had not reached the city at a late hour, and many freights are laid out. A special train with a dozen operators on board left the city to-day, and the officials claim that they will have everything in working order shortly.

SELMA, Ala., April 12.—The operators on the Anniston Division of the Southern began walking out to-night. At Marion Junction, an important station, where there are three branch roads, the operators nailed up the red board, causing great delay for every train.

There are but two or three men at work on the road between here and Mobile.

In the chief dispatcher's office here the night men quit work.

Dr. W. T. Jones Not Indicted for Murder.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 12.—The Orange County Grand Jury reported to-day. No indictment was found against Dr. W. T. Jones of Pinebush, charged with killing Charles Lewis, his aged coachman. Jones was discharged, but Judge Jenks granted an order submitting the case to the next Grand Jury.

PRESIDENT SIGNS THE PUERTO RICO BILL

Charles H. Allen to be First Civil Governor of the Island.

CONFERS WITH MR. McKINLEY

Is to Start for San Juan at the Earliest Possible Time.

Mr. Allen's Connection with the Navy Department May Not Be Permanently Severed by His New Appointment.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The President, at 7 o'clock this evening, signed the Puerto Rican Tariff and Civil Government bill. Only Secretary Root and Mr. Cortelyou, the assistant secretary to the President, were present when the bill became a law.

Charles H. Allen, at present Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will be the first Civil Governor of Puerto Rico under the provisions of the new law.

Toward the close of the afternoon Mr. Allen was summoned to the White House by the President, and the formal tender of the post was made. Mr. Allen returned a practical acceptance. Then the President and the next Governor of Puerto Rico spent an hour in close conference respecting matters to be arranged in the immediate future. Owing to the fact that little more than two weeks' time intervenes before the civil Government clauses must go into operation, according to the terms of the act of Congress, it was decided that it would not be practicable to complete the Cabinet of the Governor in that time. Therefore, Mr. Allen will go alone to San Juan at the earliest possible moment after Secretary Long's return to Washington, which should be next Saturday. He will not be accompanied by Mrs. Allen on his first trip to his new post.

Arriving in Puerto Rico, Mr. Allen, who will carry his commission as Governor with him, will put himself in touch with Gen. Davis, now Military Governor of the island, and spend a short time in acquainting himself with insular affairs, and in studying the character of the men who are presented to his notice as proper material for members of the new Cabinet. While the actual appointment of these officials will devolve upon the President, Mr. Allen's observations while in Puerto Rico are expected to materially assist in the selections.

As soon as he shall have established himself and gained the knowledge he seeks, Gov. Allen will return to the United States. It may be that he will leave Gen. Davis in charge during his absence, but in case it shall have been found possible to complete the formation of the Cabinet, or even if any one member shall have been appointed, then that person will act as temporary Governor.

As to his intentions respecting the administration of the island's affairs, Mr. Allen partly disclosed these during a short interview, in the course of which he said:

"It is true the President has asked me to go to Puerto Rico as the Civil Governor. I regard this tender, in the spirit in which it is made, as a great compliment, although its acceptance means undertaking grave responsibilities.

"My own inclination and my personal interests urge me to decline, but one should not always choose the easy way; there is a patriotic duty sometimes to be performed. If I can arrange my affairs in such a way as to enable me to do so, I shall accept the position, and I shall then be ready to start at once for this post of duty.

"My effort will be to administer the Government provided by Congress in such a manner as to command and hold the confidence of the people; to help them, so far as I may, to realize the best there is in them and to assist them in the development of the island along the lines which have made us such a prosperous Nation. My deep regret is leaving the Navy Department; my service there has been of the happiest sort, and the attachments there formed will always remain a pleasant memory."

In the selection of Mr. Allen the President has had in mind the appointment of a man of affairs and of sound business experience, qualities which are deemed essential in the administration of the affairs of an entirely new Government, such as is to be formed in Puerto Rico. Mr. Allen is no lawyer, but legal advice always can be had when the occasion arises, and, in fact, the act provides for a well-paid Attorney General as a member of the Governor General's cabinet.

Mr. Allen was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1848, and was graduated from Amherst. He has had, in addition to his business experience, a great deal of legislative training. First a member of the Lowell School Board, he entered the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1881, went into the State Senate in 1883, and then became a member of the National House of Representatives. He served through the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, and might have continued in legislative work had he not declined a renomination. At the close of his Congressional career Mr. Allen resumed the active control of his important business interests. He became Assistant Secretary of the Navy on May 9, 1898, succeeding Mr. Roosevelt, and he has managed to maintain his business connections, notwithstanding the volume of important duties that fell to his share during the Spanish-American war. At present he is the head of a firm manufacturing a wood preservative; a President of one bank, a Director in another, and is largely interested in the manufacture of high-grade paper.

Great interest is felt in naval circles in the question as to who will be Mr. Allen's successor as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. His administration of the multitudinous details of the Navy Department has been extremely popular, and it was fully expected that should Secretary Long decline to continue through another Administration in the office of Secretary of the Navy, in the event of Mr. McKinley's re-election, Mr. Allen would succeed to that important post. It is said, however, that his assignment to the Governorship of Puerto Rico does not completely remove him from the field as a Secretary of the Navy in the future, for the most that is expected of him now is that he shall inaugurate and put on a sound business basis the new Government in Puerto Rico. He will probably return to the United States when that work is accomplished.

It is understood that the new Governor will be taken to Puerto Rico in one of the finest vessels of the navy.

THE PUERTO RICO ACT.

Summary of Its Provisions—The Civil Government Clauses to Go Into Effect May 1.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The following is a summary of the provisions of the Puerto Rican tariff and government law:

It applies to the Island of Puerto Rico and to the adjacent islands lying east of the seventy-fourth meridian which are designated Puerto Rico.

From the date of the passage of the act the same custom duties are levied on all goods entering Puerto Rico from foreign countries as are levied on the same goods entering the United States, save that coffee, which has free entry into the United States, is to pay a duty of 5 cents a pound on entering Puerto Rico. Scientific, literary, and artistic works and books and pamphlets printed in the English language may enter Puerto Rico free of duty. The tariff section of the bill relating to duties between the United States and Puerto Rico is as follows:

That on and after the passage of this act all merchandise coming into the United States from Puerto Rico and coming into Puerto Rico from the United States shall be entered at the several ports of entry upon payment of 15 per cent. of the duties which are required to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles of merchandise imported from foreign countries; and in addition thereto upon articles of merchandise of Puerto Rican manufacture coming into the United States and withdrawn for consumption or sale upon payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States upon the like articles of merchandise of domestic manufacture; such tax to be paid by internal revenue stamp or stamps to be purchased and provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to be procured from the Collector of Internal Revenue at or most convenient to the port of entry of said merchandise in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and on all articles of merchandise of United States manufacture coming into Puerto Rico in addition to the duty above provided upon payment of a tax equal in rate and amount to the internal revenue tax imposed in Puerto Rico upon the like articles of Puerto Rican manufacture: provided, that on and after the date when this act shall take effect, all merchandise and articles, except coffee, not dutiable under the tariff laws of the United States, and all merchandise and articles entered in Puerto Rico free of duty under orders heretofore made by the Secretary of War shall be admitted into the several ports thereof when imported from the United States, free of duty, all laws or parts of laws to the contrary notwithstanding; and, whenever the legislative assembly of Puerto Rico shall have enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the Government of Puerto Rico, by this act established, and shall by resolution duly passed so notify the President, he shall make proclamation thereof, and thereupon all tariff duties on merchandise and articles going into Puerto Rico from the United States or coming into the United States from Puerto Rico and from and after such date all such merchandise and articles shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of duty; and in no event shall any duties be collected after the first day of March, 1902, on merchandise and articles going into Puerto Rico from the United States or coming into the United States from Puerto Rico.

The duties collected under the above section shall be placed at the disposal of the President to be used for the Government and benefit of Puerto Rico until the Government of Puerto Rico shall have been organized, when the moneys collected shall be turned into the local treasury of Puerto Rico. Goods imported from Puerto Rico and under bond shall pay only the duty imposed by this act.

The Governmental provisions of the bill are as follows:

The Capitol shall be at San Juan. Persons who were Spanish subjects on April 11, 1899, and who have not elected to preserve their allegiance to Spain, are held to be citizens of Puerto Rico, and entitled to the protection of the United States. The designation of the body politic is under the name The People of Puerto Rico.

The laws and ordinances of Puerto Rico now in force shall continue in full force and effect, except as altered by this act, or by military orders, and which are not inconsistent with the laws of the United States.

The old law forbidding the marriage of priests and ministers is repealed.

The vessels of Puerto Rico are to be nationalized and admitted to the benefits of the United States coasting laws. Quarantine stations are to be established.

Puerto Rico coins are to be retired, the peso being rated at 60 cents in the exchange. Three months after the act takes effect Puerto Rico coins are not to be legal tender.

Property usually under the control of the United States will so continue, and other properties acquired from Spain will be administered by the Puerto Rican Government.

The Governor is to be appointed by the President and hold his office for four years, having the powers conferred on Governors of Territories of the United States, but is to make his reports through the Secretary of State to the President.

An Executive Council appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, consisting of a Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioners of Interior and Education, and five other persons, is to hold office for four years. The Council is the upper branch of the Legislature, and five members of it are to be natives of Puerto Rico. The other branch shall be a house of delegates, to consist of thirty-five members, elected biennially by the qualified electors. Puerto Rico is divided into seven districts, each with five delegates.

The qualifications for voters are "at such elections all citizens of Puerto Rico shall be allowed to vote who have been bona fide residents for one year, and who possess the other qualifications of voters under the laws and military orders in force on March 1, 1900, subject to such modifications and additions, qualifications and such regulations and restrictions as to registration as may be prescribed by the Executive Council.

No person shall be eligible to membership in the House of Delegates who is not twenty-five years of age and able to read and write either the Spanish or the English language, or who is not possessed in his own right of taxable property, real or personal, situated in Puerto Rico.

Provision is made for enacting legislation similar to that in Territories. The judicial power is vested in courts already established, the Chief Justice and associate Justices and Marshal to be appointed by the President; Judges of the District Courts and other officers by the Governor of Puerto Rico. There is also to be a United States District Court.

The salaries of all officers appointed by the President are to be: Governor, $8,000; Secretary, Attorney General, Auditor, Commissioner of the Interior, $4,000 each; Treasurer, $5,000; Commissioner of Education, $5,000; Chief Justice Supreme Court and United States District Judge, $5,000 each; Associate Justices, $4,500 each; two Marshals, $3,000 each; District Attorney, $4,000.

No export duties are to be collected, but taxes and licenses may be levied.

On the regular election day in November and every two years thereafter Puerto Rico may choose a Commissioner to represent the island at Washington. His salary is to be $5,000.

A commission of three members, one a native of Puerto Rico, is to be named to revise and codify the laws of Puerto Rico.

The act for a civil Government is to go into effect on May 1, 1900.

PUERTO RICO CASE DECIDED.

Supreme Court Refused to Hear Baez's Plea—Decision Failed to Touch on Important Points.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Supreme Court to-day denied leave to file the petition of Ramon Baez, a citizen of Puerto Rico, for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari in the proceeding against him for violation of the Puerto Rican elections law by the provisional courts of that island. The decision was announced by the Chief Justice, who made a brief explanation of the court's attitude. The Court did not enter at all upon the question of jurisdiction or decide any of the more important points raised by the petitions.

The Chief Justice said in his explanation that the application was not made to the court until March 26, on the eve of a two weeks' recess. This delay was, he said, in the face of the fact that Baez had from Dec. 11 to apply for relief. Furthermore, he called attention to the fact that the petition had not been signed by Baez, and that there was nothing to show that he was unable to grant authority for the proceeding. Assuming, however, that the petition was made with Baez's sanction, the Court would have been, he said, better satisfied if there had not been so much delay in bringing the matter to the attention of this court, or, at any rate, if the delay had been accounted for. Because of this delay, the Chief Justice said the Court's interposition would have been unavailing if it had taken jurisdiction. If the writ of habeas corpus had been issued April 9, the next court day after the petition was presented to the court, the imprisonment would have expired six days afterward and fourteen days before the person having him in custody would be required to make his return. Thus before the case could be heard upon the writ and return, the prisoner would be no longer in custody.

He then went on to say that then the grave questions of public and constitutional law involved in the case would have become merely moot questions, so far as the rights of the petitioner could be affected. Before the prisoner could be communicated with and brought before the court, he would be freed from restraint. He stated in conclusion that the court was not to be understood as intimating in any degree an opinion on the question of jurisdiction or other questions raised by the petition.

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What Men, Who Know, Say
on special topics of interest will, as heretofore, be features of next Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Among articles of the kind will be the following:
THE WORLD'S HUNTING FIELDS AND DISAPPEARANCE OF BIG GAME. By D. G. Elliot Curator of Zoology in the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago;
CAN WE STOP DRUNKENNESS? A Few Practical Suggestions by One of the Highest Living Authorities in England. Written by the Right Hon. Sir Algernon West, K. C. B., Member of the Privy Council;
ABRAHAM LINCOLN—A WAR MEMORY. A Timely Contribution on the Anniversary of the President's Assassination. By Inspector General George B. Loud of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York; and
THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS MOVEMENT IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. By Alfred Meyer, M. D.
These are in addition to the usual features, which have made the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES the most readable of all the Sunday papers, and "All the News That's Fit to Print."
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SENATOR JONES EXPLAINS.

Repels Charge of Seeking to Favor the Sugar Trust.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Jones, (Ark.,) Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, addressed the Senate on a question of personal privilege. He read from the record the following quotation from the speech of Mr. Dolliver, (Iowa.) delivered in the House yesterday on the Puerto Rican bill: "I accuse the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee of being in the same conspiracy, if you will permit me so to speak. I hold in my hand a proposed amendment offered by Senator Jones, (Ark.,) to the bill, now become a law, to give the proceeds of the present Puerto Rican customs to the people of Puerto Rico, an amendment which, if it had been passed, would have given to the American Sugar Refining Company $1,800,000 which they have already paid in cash into the Treasury of the United States on sugar imported from Puerto Rico."

"When the Puerto Rican bill was presented in the Senate," said Mr. Jones, "I offered an amendment proposing to refund the duties that had been collected from the people of Puerto Rico to the people who had paid those duties. I had never looked to see who had paid these revenues, nor where this money would go. I am not in the confidence of the sugar trust. They have not come to me to complain of that duty by which they paid $1,800,000. I did not know that such was the fact. I believe in doing justice no matter who is involved. I believe in giving the devil his due, and if we have no right under the laws to levy this tax and the sugar trust has paid a part of it and the money is due to them it ought to be refunded.

"I offered this amendment in the course of the debate here. It was stated that a large part of the money that had been paid was paid by the sugar trust and the tobacco trust, and I withdrew the amendment. No vote was ever taken on it. After discussion I made up my mind that the proper thing to do was to leave the matter to be settled by the courts. That, having gone to the length we had, it was better to let the courts say whether or not this thing should be done."

E. BOUDINOT COLT DEAD.

Expired Suddenly in the Offices of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

E. Boudinot Colt, a member of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, died suddenly at the company's offices, 120 Broadway, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Colt attended a meeting of the Committee of Accounts of the company yesterday afternoon. He did not complain of illness, and was as bright and cheerful as ever. He lingered about the offices after the meeting was over and talked to friends. He left the Directors' room to go to the toilet room across the hall. That was the last seen of him alive.

One of the porters went into the toilet room and found Mr

LORD ROBERTS CONFIDENT

Said to be Preparing a Wide-Reaching Advance.

BOERS LIKELY TO BE ENMESHED

A Commando Is Reported in Basutoland —Italy Asked to Intervene—Milner's Motto, "Never Again."

LONDON, April 13.—In a roundabout way London hears that Lord Roberts has intimated that there will be an early advance, with wide reaching combinations. Quiet assurances are passed around among military men that Lord Roberts is employing his great army effectively, and that the adventurous Boer commandoes are likely to be enmeshed. Scraps of news—a detail here and another there—have reached England to-night over comparatively idle cables, but the do not illuminate the situation.

The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Lord Roberts, in a telegram to the Prince of Wales tendering congratulations on behalf of the troops in South Africa upon the escape of the Prince at Brussels, spoke very hopefully of the situation at the front."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"Lord Roberts wisely declines to exhaust his men and horses in hunting the elusive Boers until his preparations are complete. He will leave to the enemy the barren comfort of the occupation of a few farms for a short time."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques, dated Thursday, says:

"It is reported from Pretoria that a Boer commando is moving through Basutoland. This is said to be a clever ruse to draw the British away from Wepener.

"About 2,000 foreigners constitute the new Foreign Legion in Pretoria, including some Cossacks in uniform. Several fresh recruits left here for Pretoria to-day, including a French Captain, brother of the late Gen. de Villebois-Mareuil."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Cape Argus, at Cape Town, says:

"Olivier's commando is moving in the direction of Smithfield.

"Five different laagers are situated between Bethany and the Kafir River, lying parallel, twelve miles eastward."

The Colonials at Wepener hold off the Boers. Lord Methuen has worked eastward until he is within eighty miles of Kroonstad. Boer scouts have gone around Ladysmith and have appeared at Dewdrop and other places on Gen. Buller's flanks and rear. The officers of Buller's Irregular Horse estimate the Boers in Natal as 18,000, but these figures are probably excessive, 10,000 being regarded here as the outside number.

After Gen. Hart's brigade leaves him, Gen. Buller will still have close upon 35,000 men. It is generally assumed that this brigade is going to join Lord Roberts, but its destination is really unknown.

The Boer note to Portugal regarding the use by the British of the Beira route for the transportation of troops to Rhodesia, may lead Great Britain, if the Boers act against Portugal, to land troops at Lorenzo Marques. This possibility has been seriously discussed, and is referred to at length in the morning papers to-day.

The work of the Boer Peace Commissioners has begun. Mr. Fischer has asked Italy to intervene, and the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Marquis di Visconti-Venosta, has replied that, while he would receive the envoys, the best he could do would be to transmit their proposals to London, thus following the course of the United States.

Sir Alfred Milner, when replying to a deputation of clergymen in Cape Town Thursday said:

"'Never again' must be the motto of all thinking and humane men, but not from lust of conquest or a desire to trample on the gallant, if misguided. There must be no compromise or patchwork in the settlement, and no opportunity for misunderstanding, intrigue, the revival of impossible ambitions, or the accumulation of enormous armaments.

"The British will no longer tolerate dissimilar and antagonistic political systems in a country which nature and history have declared to be one."

In these absolute utterances of Sir Alfred Milner he speaks for the Imperial Government.

It is calculated that Lord Roberts now has 214,000 effective troops, with 12,000 more afloat or under orders. The War Office has instructed officers not to take any more expanding bullets to Africa for revolvers.

Hilyard Steyn, brother of President Steyn, in the course of an interview at Bloemfontein said:

"The original war plan of the Boers was to overrun all Cape Colony, but on becoming involved in the sieges of Kimberley and Ladysmith, the burghers found the design spoiled. To this I attribute the Boer failure to conquer the British. I expect the war to last until Christmas."

The seventh month of the war is beginning with Eastertide, and the morning paper editorials expatiate upon the need of soberness.

BULLER'S MEN STILL FIGHTING.

LONDON, April 12.—A special dispatch from Elandslaagte, dated yesterday, says:

"Fighting was renewed beyond Elandslaagte this afternoon. The Boers steadily advanced upon the British positions. There was a continuous rifle fire and the Boer big guns were in action. The British replied effectively, and after two hours' fighting the Boers were checked."

The Boer report of the fighting on April 10 at Elandslaagte avers that the advance on the British camp was made with the loss of only three mules and two horses, while the British losses, says the same report, must have been heavy. The bombardment lasted all day.

The sailors of the Powerful are coming in for enthusiastic greetings equaling those which met them on their first arrival at Portsmouth yesterday when young and old women kissed officers and men indiscriminately as they came off the dock. Such "Hobsonizing" was never seen in England before.

PRETORIA, April 11.—Advices from the Boer headquarters in Natal say that after a heavy bombardment the British are retiring in the direction of Ladysmith and the Federals are going to their old positions.

CONDITIONS AT WEPENER.

ALIWAI NORTH, April 12.—The Colonial troops are still holding their own splendidly at Wepener. Cannonading recommenced this morning. The Boer attack yesterday was not very serious. The British are carefully husbanding their ammunition, and their guns are making excellent practice. The Boers are short of ammunition.

A patrol returning from Smithfield reports that small groups of Boers are visible.

News from a Boer source at Wepener, officially communicated, says that four Boer guns have been disabled and four commandants killed or wounded.

On Tuesday night the British made a sortie, capturing a Boer gun and taking some prisoners.

PRETORIA, April 11. — Advices from Wepener, where a British force is surrounded, say the battle continues favorable to the Federals. About 1,500 British troops are said to be there.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 11.—According to information received here the Boer activity eastward of the railroad and in proximity to the border is largely due to the fact that Presidents Krüger and Steyn have found they are unable to keep their forces together in inactivity, the burghers declaring they are unwilling to remain with their commands unless actively employed, as they are convinced the British game is a waiting game.

It is believed the Boer movement was designed originally to oblige Lord Roberts to weaken his force at Bloemfontein in order to protect the railroad, when the Boers would have attempted to recapture the capital. But the burghers are evidently ignorant of the enormous forces Lord Roberts has at his disposal.

Advices from Kares Siding say the Boers are busily intrenching their position east of Brandfort, running parallel with the railroad, while still strongly holding the Waterval Drift Water Works.

LONDON, April 13.—It now appears that Gen. Brabant himself is at Aliwai North, and that only a portion of his column is at Wepener.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"The latest news is that Col. Dalgety's force occupies a position outside Wepener, while the Rouxville commando occupies the town itself. The pressure there should be partially relieved within the next twenty-four hours.

"Lieut. Nix, the Dutch Military Attaché, who was wounded at Koorn Spruit, died to-day under an operation."

HEAVY FIRING AT BULTFONTEIN.

PRETORIA, April 11.—A heavy cannonade was heard this morning in the direction of Bultfontein, situated midway between Winburg and Boshof, in the Orange Free State, and north of Branfort.

Boer Envoys Off for Milan.

NAPLES, April 12.—The Transvaal mission, accompanied by Dr. Muller and Jonkhorr Van Booschoten, started this morning for Milan.

QUEEN REVIEWS 1,000 CHILDREN.

DUBLIN, April 12.—There was a decided improvement in the weather to-day. The Queen, after starting to drive to the Zoological Gardens in her donkey carriage, abandoned her proposed visit to that place, and, instead, remained driving in the Vice Regal grounds, where she reviewed 1,000 children from Queen's County, who had arrived too late to take part in the children's demonstration in honor of Her Majesty held Saturday, in Phoenix Park. The children were compensated for their disappointment on that occasion by being brought to Dublin on a special train today.

Much to the public's surprise the Queen drove out late this afternoon in a closed landau accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg. The route extended through Castleknock Village, returning by way of Phoenix Gate, at 5:40 P. M. In spite of the pouring rain Her Majesty expressed pleasure at her outing.

CRITICISM OF PORTUGAL.

BERLIN, April 12.—In the forthcoming number of the Nation Prof. Von Bar of the University of Goettingen will discuss the international law aspect of the transportation of British troops through Portuguese territory and the action of Lord Roberts in requiring the Boers of the Free State to take an oath not to participate in further hostilities against Great Britain.

He considers the former a serious breach of neutrality. The authorities whom he cites, including American and English jurists, are unanimously opposed to such a proceeding where a previous treaty providing for it does not exist. Where such a treaty does exist the authorities are divided, but Prof. Von Bar contends that such a treaty cannot be universally accepted as a principle of international law.

He conjectures that the Anglo-Portuguese treaty contemplates only troops to be used against negro tribes, and is, therefore, inapplicable to the Transvaal. He cites the case of Belgium and Switzerland, which in 1870 refused to permit the movement across their territory of French or German troops, and he expresses the opinion that, if the war should result in the independence of the two republics, European nations would demand in the peace treaty better guarantees for the neutrality of Portuguese territory.

The action of Lord Roberts is pronounced by Prof. Von Bar as "decidedly contrary to international law," and the opinion is expressed that President Krüger has "rightly declared the oaths to be without binding obligation."

In the course of the article Prof. Von Bar complains that Mr. Chamberlain's leadership has caused Great Britain to do "various things in the present war which are painful to England's old friends in Germany."

Queen's Message to Powerful's Men.

LONDON, April 12.—The Queen has telegraphed to Capt. Lambton of the British first-class cruiser Powerful, which arrived at Portsmouth yesterday afternoon, as follows: "I sincerely welcome you all on your return home and heartily congratulate you on the gallant and valued services you have rendered in South Africa. I hope to see you all shortly after my return to England." The Duke of York also telegraphed his congratulations to Capt. Lambton, his officers, and the ship's company of the Powerful.

German Military Criticism.

BERLIN, April 12.—The military critic of the Berliner Tageblatt explains that the inactivity of Lord Roberts is not due to the preparations he is making for the Winter, but to the inability of his troops to take the field in numbers sufficient to take the offensive against Kroonstad. The view prevails in military circles here that the recent British defeats are due to the discouragement of the troops resulting from their consciousness of "bad generalship."

Boer Leave-of-Absence Rules.

PRETORIA, April 11.—The Free State Gazette publishes orders to the effect that no person who has been commandeered for active service has the right to send a substitute without the consent of the Landdrost. In reference to the matter of leave of absence, The Gazette says that 10 per cent. of each command will be balloted for every twelve days. This is intended to meet the wishes of the burghers desiring to plant their crops.

Colonials at Britstown.

BRITSTOWN, Cape Colony, April 12.—A column of troops commanded by Col. Drury of the Royal Canadian Artillery, consisting of Canadian artillery and mounted infantry, yeomanry, and Australians, arrived here this morning. They found the district traversed orderly and well disposed.

Canadians Reach Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, April 12.—The British steamer Monterey, Capt. Parry, which sailed from Halifax March 17, with Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal's contingent of Canadian troops on board, has arrived here. The contingent lost 160 horses during the voyage owing to an outbreak of pneumonia.

War Fund to Get Sealer's Profits.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 12.—The steamer Esquimaux arrived to-day from the seal fishery with 22,000 seals. Her owner, Barclay Walker of Liverpool, England, the well-known yachtsman, will give the profits of the voyage to the British Patriotic Fund.

STAMP THIEF CONFESSES PLOT.

Persons in "High Professional Life" Said to be Implicated.

Internal Revenue Collector Frank R. Moore of Brooklyn said yesterday that the arrest of Thomas Blaney of 361 Jay Street on Wednesday afternoon in front of the Astor House with 10,000 stolen beer stamps in his possession meant the ferreting out of of a gang of thieves whose rendezvous has been in Brooklyn. Mr. Moore added that persons in "high professional life" were implicated in the thefts, and that Brooklyn was the place to which all the revenue stamps stolen from Washington within the past three years were forwarded.

Internal Revenue Agent Frank G. Thompson admitted that Blaney had made a statement to him implicating a former criminal prosecutor in Brooklyn and a suspicious character named Reilley in the deal which was prevented by his arrest and the seizure of the stamps which he carried.

Thomas Reilley was arrested last night at the corner of Adams Street and Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, by Detectives Ruddy and Rulan of the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn. Reilly stoutly maintains that he knows nothing of the stamp robbery, but the police think differently. He was locked up at the Adams Street Station.

FIGHT TO RETAIN CHILD.

Man and Woman Meet Benny Fecker When He Lands.

The fight for the possession of six-year-old Benny Fecker between a woman who admits that she is not the boy's mother and a man who admits that he is not the father began yesterday when the Lahn arrived in Hoboken. The little fellow had made the trip from Bremen in the care of the steward. The man and the woman have recently made all kinds of accusations against each other, he that the woman stole the boy, and she that he is trying to extort money from her.

Both persons had a crowd of adherents on the pier when the steamer came in, but the man had gone down the bay earlier in the day and secured possession of the child at Quarantine. When he arrived at the pier with the boy the woman tried to get to him, but the child refused to have anything to do with her.

After much recrimination the man finally decided to come to New York in answer to a writ of habeas corpus obtained by the woman. When they reached Part II., where Justice Fitzgerald is sitting, all the parties agreed to turn the child over to the Gerry Society pending the disposition of the matter by the courts.

CLUB PAYS TRIBUTE TO JEFFERSON'S WORK

Single Tax Men Also Honor Their Leaders' Memories.

MR. COLER ON HENRY GEORGE

His Life Achievements Illustrate the Lesson of Honesty in Politics—Republican Policy Attacked.

Jefferson's birthday was celebrated last night by the Manhattan Single Tax Club with a dinner at the Hotel Marlborough. Incidentally, the occasion was also a tribute to the memories of Henry George and Father McGlynn, a silent toast being drunk to each. Every mention of their names and work was met with applause.

William D. McCracken presided at the dinner, and with him at table were Tom L. Johnson, Controller Coler, Henry George, John De Witt Warner, the Rev. Bolton Hall, Richard F. George, Prof. Bemis, Charles Frederick Adams, Sylvester Malone, Congressman Lentz of Ohio, Andrew McLean, and Jokichi Takamene. There were also many ladies among the diners, who in all numbered over a hundred.

After a few preliminary remarks by the Chairman, in which he briefly defined the single tax theory, Andrew McLean, the editor of The Brooklyn Citizen, was introduced to respond to the toast, "Democracy." Mr. McLean paid a tribute to the work of Henry George and declared that no matter how diverse opinions might be on the general subject of taxation, all were agreed upon the great service rendered by Mr. George to the cause of rational taxation.

SAYS THE PEOPLE DO NOT RULE.

Coming to the subject of his toast, Mr. McLean said that every one knew that the people of the United States did not rule this country, and had not for a decade. He pointed out how when the Controller found it necessary to have a bill passed he did not appeal to the legislators at Albany but to Senator Platt, and although he had been censured for it his action had placed the responsibility for conditions where it belonged.

"What is true of Albany is also true of Washington," said the speaker. "We have seen and heard of the declarations of the President and of the Secretary of War concerning Puerto Rico, how they declared its citizens were entitled to the rights of Americans, and that we would be outraging humanity if we did less than give them these rights. When all these things had been done up rose somebody, who put an entirely different aspect on the situation. It was not the people; it was not the press. It was a combination of individuals which we have denominated the trusts. They waited not upon the President nor upon the Secretary of War, but upon that peerless patriot, that admirable statesman, Mark Hanna.

"In June," Mr. McLean went on, "the Republican Convention will meet in Philadelphia. Do you believe that the delegates will go with a desire to vote for what they consider the right? No, indeed. Hanna of Ohio and Quay of Pennsylvania and other patriots of the same class will see to it that any perplexity in the minds of the delegates is speedily removed.

"The question therefore, before the Democracy is not so much whether we as Democrats agree with other Democrats on money or land or tariff, but whether the word Democracy is to be a living power in the land or merely a symbol of the power that has vanished, a power dead under the blight of plutocracy. Silver or gold, tariff and land are of small importance when weighed against the question of whether the people shall or shall not rule."

THE CONTROLLER WELCOMED.

Controller Coler was warmly greeted when he arose to speak to the toast, "New York City." He said that all might learn from the example of Thomas Jefferson and the life work of Henry George the valuable lesson of honesty in politics, and that the people could be aroused to a sense of wrong and easily led to strive for the right.

"The public opinion," said Mr. Coler, "or the public understanding, that influences City Government for good or evil has made rapid progress in recent years, and we are now entering hopefully upon a new era of civic conditions. A few years ago when a man talked of the development of public utilities for the general welfare or of municipal ownership of franchises, we called him a Socialist, a theorist, or a dreamer. We had lived so long in a condition of careless indifference to the public affairs with which we were most directly concerned, that we needed the earnestness and the eloquence of men like Henry George to arouse us to a sense of our powers and duties. While men studied and discussed National and international questions with intense interest they continued with serene disregard of consequence to elect dishonest and incompetent men to local offices and to witness without protest the transfer to private interests of valuable public properties and franchises.

"Corruption in politics and public affairs is bred in ignorant and indifferent citizenship, and good government will follow universal intelligence and honesty as surely as day follows the night. No matter how much the citizens of a city or State may differ in politics or about the theories of government, whenever they unite in a demand for honest and efficient management of the public business, that demand will be obeyed. The franchises and public properties of a city can no longer be given away with impunity or bartered as rewards for political favors, because an aroused public opinion will interpose. That much has been accomplished as a result of the labors of men who studied public questions and advocated the right with sincerity and intelligence.

"What has been accomplished, however, is only a good beginning and much remains to be done before we have perfect government in city or State. It is the duty of every citizen to study public questions for himself, and not take the word of any politician as to whether a public man or measure is good or bad.

"There is to my mind no better way of bringing about the improved conditions we all desire than to begin right down at the bottom of our system of government. First, let us insist upon honesty and intelligence in small places. Find out all about the men who want to be Aldermen or members of the Legislature from your district and vote only for those who are honest and intelligent. One corrupt man in a small office may do more harm to your district in a year than an honest Mayor or Governor can overcome in a full term. If you permit the poison of dishonest politics to seize upon the small places it will spread up and on until your entire system of government is corrupt.

ON THE CITY'S BUSINESS.

"In conclusion, I want to say a few words about the public business of the City of New York, or one feature of it in which the public should be immediately and intelligently interested. The policy of municipal ownership has been established as a feature of our City Government for the present and the future. I can safely promise you that the City of New York will barter no more public property for political favors; but municipal ownership to be effective and valuable must include development and improvement.

"Rapid transit is at last under way. Some of our docks and water works we own, but these great public utilities must be developed to meet the requirements of what is destined to be the greatest city in the world. Public opinion must be made to realize that if we are to make progress the city must spend money to develop these public properties into paying investments.

"Public opinion is also beginning to realize that when a city spends money to develop public property into a paying investment it is proceeding along safe and conservative lines. That opinion must be strengthened until legal restrictions meant for a smaller city and another system of government are removed, to the end that New York may grow to the complete fulfillment of that destiny that has placed within our grasp all the facilities for the building of the greatest municipality on earth."

This ode in praise of Henry George, written by Frank Fearless, was read by Christine Ross:

Great champion, greater thinker, greatest man!
Whose youth drank deeply from the boundless
sea
The lesson that the land, too, should be free—
Now held enslaved by man or class or clan:
Whose years, that lesson learned, throughout
their span,
Taught man how beautiful earth's ugly life
might be,
Did all have equal opportunity
To do what free hearts, free hands only can:
Thy dust is now mingling with the dust,
Resolved, rocketlike, even at the hour
When thou hadst reached thy height, and when
most bright;
But thy great spirit, as such spirits must,
Still leaves and speaks and brings, with increased power,
Comfort to us that mourn, to those in darkness—light!

Jokichi Takamine spoke to the toast, "The Orient," and Congressman Lentz responded to the toast "Thomas Jefferson."

HIGH WATER RATES ALLEGED.

Richmond Residents to Protest Against the Crystal Company.

A petition is being circulated in the Second Ward of Richmond which calls for a mass meeting to protest against the alleged unfair and irregular rates of the Crystal Water Company, which serves Stapleton, Rosebank, and other places. It is asserted that intending purchasers of property, when they learn what the company charges for water, become frightened and go elsewhere.

M. Brisk of Stapleton owns the tenement 120 Canal Street, in that place. Mr. Brisk says he has in his possession the following bills received for three months:

	January.	February.	March.
Cubic feet	11,900	10,153	2,488
Bills rendered	$31.32	$26.70	$7.54
Rent received from tenants	18.00	22.00	32.00

In January, Mr. Brisk says, there were two tenants in the house, in February four, and in March six. For two months, he adds, the company charged more for its water than he received from his tenants, and when there were six apartments occupied the bill was but a fraction of what it was when there were but two tenants in the building. Mr. Brisk says that the company claimed that the tenants during January and February allowed the water to run in an almost extravagant fashion. He says he is on the premises night and day for inspection and denies this statement. Mr. Brisk has not paid the bills, and says he does not intend to pay them.

The Crystal Water Company's only recourse is to cut the water off at the tenement, in which case the Health Department will order the tenants to vacate within twenty-four hours.

The company is operating under a contract which was executed by the last Board of Trustees of the village of Edgewater for five years, and the rate to be paid per hydrant is $30, payable semi-annually. In this contract provision was also made for the private consumer, and the rates for a year were placed as follows: Single faucet, $7; every additional faucet, $3. First water closet, $5; each additional, $2.50. First bath, $5; each additional, $2.50. Washtubs, not more than three, $30. Hose, $10.

The people of the old village of Edgewater pay the water company $12,120 a year for 404 hydrants, nearly half of which are outside the thickly populated part of the village, and are seldom if ever used. The company also secures for sprinkling purposes nearly $800 a year, which, added to the $12,120, makes a total of nearly $13,000 from the City Treasury.

MORE WATER FOR BIG FIRES.

Mr. Scannell Says that Only the Fire Boats Saved Greenpoint.

Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday received reports from Deputy Commissioner Tully of Brooklyn and Queens and Chief Croker of New York relative to the recent disastrous fire in Greenpoint, which showed that, had it not been for the water supply furnished by New Town Creek to the fireboats, the greater part of that section of Brooklyn and Long Island City would have been reduced to ashes. Only half an hour before the fire occurred Commissioner Scannell received a dispatch from the authorities of Bayonne, N. J., asking him to send the New York fireboats there, as a conflagration was raging in that city.

The Commissioner realized that to send the fireboats to Bayonne would uncover the most important shipping districts in the world, and he declined to grant the request. Shortly afterward the call for these fireboats came from Brooklyn.

After receiving the reports Commissioner Scannell said:

"We desire to draw the attention of the city to the danger of another conflagration in that part of the municipality due to the inadequate water supply. This Greenpoint fire has revealed a condition of affairs in that section of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens which calls for prompt action."

BLIND DOCTOR'S DEATH.

Dr. J. S. Cocke of Boston Found with Pistol Wound in the Mouth—Wife's Statement.

BOSTON, April 12.—The police are busy to-night endeavoring to solve the mystery surrounding the death of Dr. J. S. Cocke, the blind physician who recently figured in a sensational divorce case in this city. Officers sent to his residence, at 23 Pinckney Street, found the doctor dead upon his bed with a bullet wound in the mouth.

His wife, who was not in the house at the time, but who came in later, told a remarkable story to the officers. She said that about 2 o'clock this afternoon she went up into their living room and found her husband seated in a chair in a stooping posture. On investigation she found that he was bleeding from a wound in the mouth, his face being covered with blood, while a revolver lay upon the floor. She laid her husband on the bed and washed away the blood, but he lived only a short time. Then she put the revolver in a bureau drawer.

In explanation of her absence from the house she said she had been to ask the advice of a physician as to the best thing for her to do. The surgeon's examination of the body seemed to bear out the woman's statement that death had occurred several hours previously.

Among other things Mrs. Cocke told the police that she was a medical student, and that she and her husband had done some business as agents of the Russian Government. Mrs. Cocke was the doctor's third wife, and was his amanuensis, and had been married to him only about seven weeks. She is twenty-three years old.

The doctor, despite his blindness, had the reputation of being a skillful surgeon.

DR. SALE'S DEATH.

The death of Dr. M. S. Sale at Lexington, Ky., last week recalls to horsemen here one of the most sensational "ringing" cases of the trotting turf. Dr. Sale was owner of the trotter Temple Bar, which in 1891 won the $10,000 Merchants and Manufacturers' Stakes at Detroit. At that time Dr. Sale was a wealthy practicing dentist and a prominent figure at trotting meetings. After the Detroit race, which Temple Bar won easily, the horse was taken to Cleveland, Ohio, where his name was changed, and he was beaten on several minor race tracks. On the day a big coup was planned George Spear drove the horse, and he won so easily that an investigation was set on foot. Then it was discovered that the horse running under a false name was Temple Bar, and he was ruled off the turf for life. The same punishment was meted out to Dr. Sale, his owner, and to the driver, Spear. The latter did not fight the case in the courts, confessing his guilt to the trotting authorities, and was reinstated several years ago. Dr. Sale fought the matter in the Ohio courts and was defeated. He spent a fortune in his efforts to be reinstated.

ITHAMER D. PHELPS DEAD.

LA PORTE, Ind., April 12.—Ithamer D. Phelps, formerly Mayor of La Porte, is dead, aged seventy-eight years. He was born at Stambridge, Quebec, came to La Porte County in 1852, and in July, 1862, he entered the Union service as First Lieutenant of Company K, Seventy-third Indiana, being promoted to a Captaincy after the battle of Stone River in April, 1863.

He was captured by the Confederates, and with the other officers was confined in Libby Prison for over a year. He had the distinction of leading the party, including Col. I. N. Walker, ex-commander of the Grand Army, who tunneled out of the famous prison, but he was re-captured with Col Walker just before reaching the Union lines, as he had remained behind to care for Col. Walker, who had been taken ill.

Capt. Phelps was returned to Libby Prison, but was afterward transferred to Macon, then to Columbia, and finally was exchanged in March, 1865, at Charlotte, N. C. A military funeral will be given the deceased to-morrow.

Germanic Delayed by Heavy Weather.

QUEENSTOWN, April 13.—The White Star liner Germanic, Capt. Haddock, arrived off this port at 3 o'clock this morning, and after landing mail proceeded for Liverpool. She was delayed twenty-four hours on the trip across the Atlantic owing to the heavy weather. Her engines were slowed down on April 5 and 6, and she covered only 233 and 260 knots respectively on those two days. She did not sustain any injury.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' & Youths' Dress Suits.

A dress suit is an important feature in the wardrobe of every well-dressed boy and youth, and it goes without saying that it should fit correctly and be perfectly adapted for his years.

Our dress suits are the work of specialists who make boys' and youths' clothing only, giving to each garment the style and finish that only specialists can impart.

Eton Suits made of black diagonal, with short trousers, $12.00; with long trousers, $14.00. Same suit lined with silk, $2.00 extra.

Tuxedo Suits of fine English worsted cloth, with short trousers, $22.50; with long trousers, $27.50.

60-62 West 23d St.

TIGHE ESTATE CASE ENDS

Entire Will to be Probated After Agreement Among Contestants.

Nearly $500,000 to be Divided Among the Twelve Irish Heirs, Who Live Abroad.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision which, the lawyers say, winds up the contest in the Tighe will case. Richard Tighe was the recluse of Madison Square who, it was found on his death, had been a millionaire. The discovery resulted in the appearance of a multitude of collateral relatives, and the will was contested.

The proceeding before the Appellate Division was a motion to modify the decree of Surrogate Fitzgerald so as to admit the entire will to probate. The Surrogate's decree admitted to probate so much of the will as was written in ink, but refused probate for certain portions which were in lead pencil. The motion papers submitted to the Appellate Division contained a stipulation by which all the parties to the contest agreed to the modification of the decree as described. The Appellate Division granted the motion.

Louis C. Raegener, who was counsel for Lady Mary Chapman, one of the Irish heirs, said last night that the estate of $2,000,000, according to the terms of the will was divided into 100 shares. That portion of the will which was in pencil bestowed bequests amounting to about $500,000, but being declared invalid by Surrogate Fitzgerald, this money reverted to the Irish heirs of Mr. Tighe, although these heirs had been ignored in the will. In other words, Mr. Tighe died intestate, so far as the $500,000 was concerned, after the Surrogate's ruling.

The legatees thought it best to avoid a contest, and a compromise with the Irish heirs was projected with the understanding that the portion of the will in pencil be accepted by all parties. The Irish heirs, of whom there were twelve, were allowed, by agreement, nearly $500,000, and each and every one of the legatees was docked 25 per cent. of their legacy to make up the amount.

Mrs. Wheeler H. Peckham was a beneficiary to whom the will in pencil writing gave $250,000. Under the Surrogate's decree that bequest was declared void, but after being allowed by mutual consent she received $210,000. The chief beneficiaries were Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Hochstadter, and Mrs. Peckham, all of whom were executors of the estate, and the Wainwright family.

Edward Moeran, counsel for several of the Irish heirs, said:

"We won out for the Irish heirs, who, in view of the fact that they are all old people, took something less than they were entitled to. The arrangement has been consummated and the famous case is ended."

All of the Irish heirs live abroad.

OSCAR S. STRAUS SEES MR. HAY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Oscar S. Straus, Minister to Turkey, is in Washington, in company with ex-Representative Isidor Straus, who is returning from a visit to the Virginia Hot Springs, with his health improved.

Minister Straus devoted part of to-day to discussing with Secretary Hay the business of the Legation at Constantinople, including some commercial incidents that have annoyed American shippers during the last year.

The Department of State has approved of the successful management of our affairs by the Minister, and will see him return to Constantinople with great confidence in his ability to settle some of the vexatious questions that have demanded his close attenuon since he reached the Sultan's Court.

Mr. Straus expects to finish his business with the Department of State in time to leave here for New York to-morrow afternoon.

OBJECT TO ELDERLY PASTOR.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 12.—The Rev. Clark Wright of this city, presiding elder of the Poughkeepsie District of the Methodist Church, has received a protest from the Matteawan Methodist Church against the sending to them, as pastor, of the Rev. W. A. Mackey.

When the conference was in session in New York City, the members of the Official Board of the Church asked to have a young man sent to them. They had selected the Rev. C. H. Grubb, and Mr. Grubb desired to accept the call. When the assignments were given out, however, it was found that the Rev. Mr. Grubb had been sent to Millbrook, while the Rev. Mr. Mackey, who is an elderly man, was assigned to the Matteawan Church.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed, and last night a meeting of the Joint Official Board of the Church was held. It was voted to enter a protest against the pastor's coming. A committee of five was appointed to confer with Presiding Elder White here to-day. It is probable, however, that Mr. Mackey will be sent, notwithstanding the protest.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:40 A. M.—230 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; Minnie Voorhie; damage, $20.

2 A. M.—120 West Fifty-ninth Street; Catholic Club; damage, $3,000.

2:15 A. M.—One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Prospect Avenue; Patrick Kelly; damage, $300.

4 A. M.—One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and East River; Standard Oil Company; damage, $15,000.

4:20 A. M.—11 Madison Street; Rachel Soloman; damage, $100.

4:35 A. M.—20 Meditta Lane; owner unknown; damage, $200.

5:40 A. M.—180 Edgecombe Avenue; Louis Katz; damage, $50.

1:55 P. M.—400 Grand Street; M. Fine; damage slight.

2:15 P. M.—254 West Twentieth Street; S. M. Hock; damage slight.

2:40 P. M.—203 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Angelo Manuel; damage, $10.

3:45 P. M.—13 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; Clara Fliver; damage slight.

4:15 P. M.—408 West Broadway; Victor Val; damage slight.

6 P. M.—80 Clinton Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

9:15 P. M.—328 Pearl Street; William Greene; damage, $100.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 5th Ave.

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

(IN THE ANNEX.)

When "Clothing" is at the top of our advertising you are instantly "all attention." Our words ring clear and carry conviction. Responses follow rapidly. Now York buyers are careful and discriminating. That is why the Macy Clothing business is bounding forward. It fairly vibrates with your appreciation. Your fidelity to us indicates the sagacity of self-interest. We claim your preference because we offer values that cannot be secured elsewhere. You recognize the truth of all we say, and accord the patronage our methods deserve. Real reciprocity.

Men's Spring Top Coats, made in new shades of covert cloth, dressy and serviceable, sleeves lined with heavy satin, value $14.00; our price, $9.99.

Men's Spring Top Coats, made of the popular shades of Oxford cheviot, lined throughout and faced to edge with pure dyed silk, value $22.00; our price, $16.98.

Men's Suits, single and double-breasted vests, made of all wool cheviots, lined with heavy Farmer's satin, value $10.00; our price, $7.49.

Men's Sack Suits, made of fine imported worsteds, new colorings and patterns, splendidly tailored, lined with mohair serge, value $25.00; our price, $18.74.

Youths' Suits, double-breasted vests, made of fancy all wool cassimeres, carefully tailored, sizes 14 to 19 years, value $8.00; our price, $6.24.

Boys' Spring Top Coats, made of Oxford Gray Cheviot, perfect fitting, carefully finished, sizes 4 to 15 years, value $4.00; our price, $2.98.

Boys' Spring Top Coats, made of fine all wool coverts, new shades, sizes 3 to 10 years, value $5.00; our price, $4.07.

Boys' Two-piece Suits, double-breasted coat, made of cassimere and cheviot, dressy and durable, sizes 7 to 16 years, value $4.00; our price, $2.98.

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of fine all wool navy blue serge, trimmed with six rows of silk soutache braid, plaited sleeves, heavy silk tie, value $4.50; our price, $2.98.

Boys' Two-piece Suits, double-breasted coat, made of all wool Scotch cheviot, handsome effects, well made, durable lining, sizes 7 to 16 years, value $6.00; our price, $4.38.

Boys' Vestee Suits, silk-faced and with fancy vests, made of blue and fancy cheviots, hand-embroidered shields, value $6.00; our price, $4.38.

Boys' Three-piece Cutaway Suits, double breasted vests, knee-length trousers, made of fancy cheviots, in all the newest patterns, sizes 10 to 16 years, value $6.50; our price, $4.99.

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of finest imported serges, heavy red silk, double collar, beautifully embroidered on shield and sleeves, value $12.00; our price, $9.49.

Boys' and Men's Shirts.

Laundered, made of New York Mills muslin, three-ply 1900 count pure linen bosoms, reinforced front and back, collar button protector and tie tape, sizes 12 to 14 in., 64c.

Laundered, made in our own factory, of Utica Nonpareil muslin, three-ply solid linen bosoms, linen neck and wristbands, all hand-worked button and eyelet holes, open back and front, at 89c.

Laundered, made in our own factory, of best materials, equal to custom made in fit and workmanship; styles open back, closed bosoms and open back and front, at $1.19.

Laundered, best quality percales, choice selection of new striped designs, made in our own factory, cuffs attached or two pairs detached, sold elsewhere at $1.50; our price 94c.

Laundered, French percales and Scotch madras cloth, in all the new spring effects, detached cuffs, at $1.49.

Neglige madras and cheviot cloths, rich designs and colorings, laundered neckband, detached cuffs, well made, carefully finished, 94c.

Neglige, fine quality imported madras cloth, all the newest styles and colorings, laundered neckband, detached cuffs, $1.49.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Rockwood Hoar, Worcester; George Borden Trumbull, Chicago, A. G. Robertson, Montreal; Angus Cameron, Baltimore.

HOLLAND.—James McCredie, Albany; Archibald A. Allan, Montreal; Russell A. Alger, Jr., Detroit.

ALBEMARLE.—William Whitman, Jr., Boston; Grange Farwell, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE.—George W. Aldridge, Rochester, ex-Superintendent of Public Works.

ASTOR.—George W. Alling, Chicago.

IMPERIAL.—Judge J. M. Woods, Indianapolis; A. C. Eustace and ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson, Elmira.

GRAND.—John R. Walker, Toronto; W. A. Crenshaw, Richmond; Parker Walter, Philadelphia.

BUCKINGHAM.—George Lander, Pittsburg.

MANHATTAN.—Judge J. H. Read, Pittsburg; H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg.

NETHERLAND.—Eugene L. Ashley, Glens Falls.

MURRAY HILL.—J. R. Underwood, New Haven; Sutherland Maclean, Toronto.

HOFFMAN.—John H. Farrell, Albany; ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Troy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. C. Conn, linens and white goods; J. Carmyne, dress goods, 2 Walker Street.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. W. Morton, dress goods, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; H. Van Cleve notions, 346 Canal Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Sutton, R

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

The Masque of the Costumes

WHAT a brilliant gathering of magnificence would be an occasion where each guest wore a costume selected from this Exposition of Paris master-pieces! One can almost imagine that these gracefully posed figures that wear the sumptuous costumes are queens of American society, masked for the public gaze.

Those who share these exquisite gowns and robes will be the best-dressed women in America. Not in Paris itself is such selection possible. This we state on the word of a lady who has just come home from Paris, where she saw all that was to be seen, and her first exclamation was: "Where did you get them? How is such a gathering possible? In all Paris I saw nothing to compare with it!"

The Wanamaker Exposition has no counterpart extant. Paris modistes make no pretense at such exhibits individually, and the famous Exposition display will not exploit so many notable costumers, nor will it show so much beauty from those who exhibit for its mention and medals.

There is not—there will be no other costume show on either side of the ocean to equal

The 1900 Wanamaker Exposition of Paris Dresses

A belated casket of elegance was opened yesterday—eight additional costumes; some the most exquisite yet shown join the distinguished assemblage. They were made specially for this exhibition and the work could not be hurried, hence their tardiness. They add new brilliance to this most notable collection of gowns that ever crossed the Atlantic.

The display has lost nothing of its first-day splendor; but this will not be true long. The new owners of costumes wish them sent home soon.

We want all who possibly can do so to see them before the finer things are taken. It is the best of Paris—better and more broadly shown than Paris itself could do it. Welcome for the pure æsthetic pleasure the exhibition affords.

Easter Plants In Bloom

The Ninth and Tenth street aisles look like a Flower Show, filled as they are with the plants of Easter-time, covered with their exquisite wealth of blooms. There are graceful Easter lilies, brilliant azaleas, queenly roses, dainty violets and many other blooms and sweets hurried into blossom for the occasion.

Fresh lots of plants are ready to-day from the best nurseries in the country. We deliver them wherever our deliveries go. Fairest prices.

By way of hint, these in part—

Easter Lilies, Plants, 75c, $1 and $1.50.
Azaleas, 90c, $1.50 and $2.
Genestas, 75c.
Roses, $1, $1.50 and $2.
Violets, in pots, 60c.
Also Daffodils, Hyacinths, Daisies, Spirea, Tulips, etc.

About Black Dress Fabrics

Some Bargains Among Them

The store devoted to this class of goods enjoys a wide acquaintance. It has fairly won its large measure of success—is seeking further fame. The absolute assurance of only worthy fabrics at always moderate prices shall be shared by a larger clientele. This Black Dress Goods store has certain advantages that make it a leader. Those advantages are its public's. Wanamaker's is the largest purchaser of goods sold exclusively at retail. Thus first selection of qualities and designs. Thus, also, concessions in price from the makers. Every thing a first-class dress goods store should have, we have. And, in addition, many another design that is obtainable nowhere else.

Frequently a maker over-produces or an importer over-imports. Then Wanamaker's. Then bargains. A case in point:

At 30c a yard; 50c quality—Plain all silk Grenadine, 23 inches wide.
At 50c a yard; 75c quality—Plain all silk Grenadine, 23 inches wide.
At 50c a yard; 65c quality—French surah serge, 44 inches wide.
At 65c a yard; $1 quality—All wool figured Venetian suiting, 42 inches.
At 75c a yard; $1.25 quality—All wool Etamine, 43 inches wide.
At 75c a yard; $1.25 quality—Mohair figured crepons.
At $1 a yard; $1.50 quality—Mohair figured crepons.
At $1.25 a yard; $1.75 quality—Mohair figured crepons.

Easter Gloves

Men's, Women's and Children's

All styles and shades and tints and tones, for dressers young or old. The very best makes of gloves that are findable at home or abroad. The Princess May, Royale and Victoria are foremost in worthiness—the best and softest kidskins, made in the most expert, best-fitting way, finished with the highest of glovers' skill:

These in full supply:

Women's Gloves—Princess May, $1; Royale, $1.50; Victoria, $1.85.
Two-clasp lambskin gloves, 75c.
Girls' Gloves—Princess May, $1; Royale, $1.50.
Men's Gloves—One-clasp pique, Royale, $1.50; Victoria, $1.85.
One-clasp mocha, in gray, $1.
One-clasp pique, in tan, $1.
Boys' Gloves—One-clasp pique, in new walking shades, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

Broadway.

Women's and Children's Fine Shoes

The Wanamaker Cushionet Shoes, for women, are made from the skins of small fine grained Patna kids, tanned by the chrome process, making the finest leather in the world. These shoes are shown in lace and button; kid tips and heavy turned soles that will not rip; stylish military heel. Price is $3.50 a pair, and we hold the shoe to be equal to the ordinary $5 kind—superior to many selling elsewhere at that price.

Thirty kinds of women's shoes are shown at $5. Excellent kinds, that include every desirable shape and leather.

Women's Oxford shoes, in black or tan kidskin, at $2 to $4.

Children's shoes and Oxfords of kid and patent leather and Russia calf, at $1 to $3.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Men's Spring Clothing

READY FOR EASTER WEAR

We long ago eliminated "ready-made-ness from ready-made clothes. The rule of usual manufacturers was to make clothes look like tailor-made clothes on the outside. We knew that was not the place to make clothes look and hang and wear like tailor-made; the work of our own tailors guided to a better solution. We knew that there must be painstaking and skillful work done on the *inside*, where no one would ever see it, if our clothing was to have tailor-made character. It seemed a costly effort, and a thankless task at the first blush; but second thought—yes, first real thought satisfied us that Wanamaker clothes must be made in that careful, expensive way to give them the character that we were striving for and have won.

It all means this:

Wanamaker clothes will look like tailor-made clothes; wear like them, and fit any man of near the normal figure just as effectively—because we make necessary alterations to have them do so.

The Easter suit, if unbought, can be bought and sent home to-day—as fine in cloth, finish, fit and looks, as if ordered earlier from your tailor.

Some hints:

Men's cutaway coats and vests, of black-and-white Vicuna; very dressy; silk lined; at $15 and $22.50. Serge lined, at $12.

Men's Oxford gray cheviot suits; stylish and dressy. The single-breasted sack coat and double-breasted vest seem to be most favored. Shown here at $10, $12, $15 and $20 a suit.

The English walking coat suit; particularly adapted to young men; made of Oxford gray cheviots; vests are double breasted; Prices $18 and $20.

Very dressy cutaway suits, made of black unfinished worsted; silk lined; at $20 a suit.

Men's Spring Top Coats—

We find we have too many low priced Oxford gray cheviot overcoats in stock. To-day we announce an unusual opportunity right in the height of the season. Topcoats of light and dark shades of Oxford gray cheviot—some with velvet collars, others silk lined. Prices were $12 and $10.

Now $8.50

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Paris Waists

Almost like strange but brilliant exotics from some Brazilian forest are these Waists from Paris—some delicate, others gorgeous—all portraying the genius that guides the deft fingers and creative skill of French needle-craft. Plaitings, rufflings and insertions take on new imagery and demand other nomenclature than these harried words of ordinary usage. Yet the Waists are very practical, and not very expensive. Some are shirt waist styles to wear with street suits; others are more fanciful and pretentious, to grace evening occasions.

The fabrics are chiffons, silk mulls, nets and spangled nets, taffetas in black and the soft pastel tones. All are most beautiful, be they modest or elegant. Prices, $10 to $65.

Easter Clothing

For the Young Man of 14 to 19 Years

We go to work just as seriously to provide clothing for the boy that has just stepped into long trousers as we do after he is twenty-one. We have collected a splendid stock of suits with long trousers, made from all sorts of latest and best-looking fabrics, in smartest spring styles. A better stock is not shown anywhere—even the custom tailor cannot put more style into the young man's clothes if you pay a lot more to have him do it.

Of particular interest right now are the suits of fancy cheviots, with single-breasted sack coat, double-breasted vest and shapely long trousers. $8.50, $10 and $12. Finer suits up to $18.

Many men of short stature find just what they need in this stock.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Ready for Outdoor Sport

The season has fairly begun. Fondness for open-air amusement is steadily increasing. The games are numerous, the needs many. For the adults, golf, of course, or tennis. And Young America still clings fondly and patriotically to the National game of baseball. A sporting goods store in our basement will supply everything that may be required—the leading makes of whatever it may be. Prices uniformly reasonable. Look over the list:

Golf—
McGREGOR—Drivers and Brasseys, $2; Socket Drivers and Brasseys, $2.50; hand-made Iron Clubs, $2.
TUCKERS'—Drivers, $2; Brasseys, $2.25; Socket Drivers and Brasseys, $2.50.
B. G. I.—Drivers, $2; Brasseys, $2.25; Socket Drivers and Brasseys, $2.50; Fornsplice, $2.75; Iron Clubs, $1.50.
"VARDON"—Drivers and Brasseys, $2.50; Iron Clubs, $2.
THE SPALDING—Drivers and Brasseys, $1.50; Iron Clubs, $1.50.
CHILDREN'S CLUBS—75c and $1.50.
CADDY BAGS—Canvas, $1 and $2; plaid, $1.75, $2, and $2.50; leather, $3.50 to $10.
BALLS—Silvertown, Ocobo, Musselburgh, Henley, Henley B, Agrippa, and A1 Black, $4 dozen; Davidson, $4 doz.; Spalding, U. S. G. A. and Bramble, $3.50 doz.; remade Balls, $2.50.

Golf—
Heart-shaped windmill marking discs, hole rims, hole cutters and all else necessary for outfitting golf links.

Tennis—
RACKETS—Wanamaker's, $1.25 to $3.75; Spaldings', $2.50 to $7.
BALLS—Wright & Ditson Championship, $5 doz.; Spaldings' Practice, $3 doz.

Baseball—
Catchers' mitts, 25c to $3.50; infielders' gloves, 25c to $2.50; fielders' mitts, 50c to $1.75; baseballs, 5c to $1.25; baseball bats, 5c to 75c; suits, $4 to $6; masks, $1.50 to $3.50.
Several shop-worn sample gloves and mitts at about ¼ original price.

Canoes—
Spalding, St. Lawrence canvas canoes, $29 and $40; Heckman's Kinnebaumport canvas canoes, $34; Viking folding canvas boat, $25.

Basement.

The Wanamaker Sewing Machine

$18 TO $35

This machine has much to recommend it outside of its low price. It runs very lightly, without noise, and is easily managed. Recent improvements include self-setting needles and automatic bobbin winder. The machine has rotary shaft movements, no springs, every movement positive. The machine is very close to perfection. Working parts are exactly the same in all machines, whether $18 or any other price up to $35. The difference in cost being due to more elaborate cabinet work. Every machine guaranteed.

Basement.

Plants, Seeds and Fertilizer

Holland rose bushes—many know them. We have sold thousands and they're admired greatly. The bushes are two years old, strong and healthy and will bloom within a few weeks. Should be planted now or very soon. Twelve varieties are shown. Choose among them at 15c each, or 2 for 25c, or $1.25 a dozen.

Rododendrons are 50c each; azaleas, 35c; conifers, 50c.
There's a wide assortment of bulbs that are priced at 5c to 25c.
Flower seeds of all kinds at 3c a package, 25c a dozen.

An excellent fertilizer is Jadoo—liquid or fibre. The effects of the use of either are quickly discernible in the larger flowers and richer coloring in both flowers and foliage. 25c for either sort.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FREE

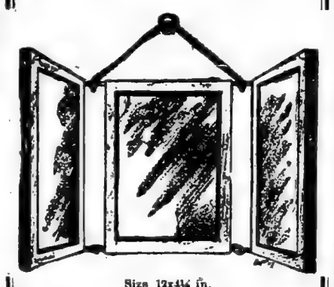

Size 12x4½ in.

A handsome imported plate glass folding triplicate mirror—metal frame and leather covered—given FREE to every clothing purchaser.

Suits and Overcoats

The most complete and magnificent showing of Spring Clothes in New York—the good kind only.

$6.75—$9.50—$12.50—
$15—$18—$22.

SPECIAL EASTER OFFER

Silk lined to edge—black—Oxford and Cambridge mixed Vicuna Overcoat for

$12.50

(Positively a $20 garment—cannot be matched for less.)

Frank L. Taylor

Clothing Co.

Broadway, Cor. Chambers St., Stewart Building.

Open Saturday Evening.

Hunter Baltimore Rye

Is

the purest type of the purest whiskey.

It is

the American Gentleman's Whiskey.

It is

the best tonical stimulant for women.

It is

preferred by physicians.

It is

the favorite wherever sold.

It can stand the closest critical test of analysis, and is sold without fear and without reproach.

A. B. Hart & Frank Mora, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

THE SPITTING NUISANCE.

Disinfection of Rooms and Cuspidors.

Rely upon Platt's Chlorides as the proper disinfectant.

The Boards of Health in all parts of the country agree that consumption is an infectious and communicable disease, and is usually transmitted from the sick to the well by means of the dried and pulverized sputum floating as dust in the air. This being the case, it can in a great measure be restricted by the use of proper disinfectants. Platt's Chlorides, one part to ten of water, frequently sprinkled about the room, particularly before sweeping, and the same disinfectant, one part to four of water, in the cuspidor or vessel receiving the poisonous and offensive expectorations, is especially applicable, as it is a liquid without odor or color, and its frequent use is not attended with any annoying features.

A quart bottle will last an average family a month, and it can be obtained at all druggists, high-class grocers, and house-furnishing dealers.

Suitable for EASTER OFFERINGS

Huyler's

BONBONS and CHOCOLATES

LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES

863 Broadway, 150 Broadway, 21 W. 42d St. NEW YORK.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE BEST OF ATTENTION

HEINZ EXHIBITION. Broadway & 26th St. Day and Evening. Free. **57 GOOD THINGS for the table.**

CARPET CLEANSING.

326 7th Av., Near 28th St.

Estb. 1863. Tel. 1132 38th St.

Send for Circular.

T. M. STEWART.

POLICE YIELD IN QUEENS

District Attorney Says Law and Order Win First Round.

Grand Jury Will Continue Its Investigation of Protected Vice—To Call Accused Policemen.

Evidence of the understanding arrived at on Wednesday at the Queens County Court House between District Attorney John B. Merrill and the Police Commissioners and Chief William S. Devery was given yesterday in the detailing to the service of Mr. Merrill of John A. Butler, an expert detective, and Mr. Merrill's own choice. There were no new developments in the District Attorney's war against vice in Long Island City, and his attitude on the question of proper police service, but the programme for Monday, when the Grand Jury of Queens County will continue its investigation of vice and the police, indicates that other channels than the McCarthy case are to be followed.

District Attorney Merrill said that the more he considered what had been accomplished on Wednesday, the more he appreciated its importance in the interest of law and order. He was entirely satisfied with his new detective's aid.

"John A. Butler," he said, "has been detailed to my office by Chief Devery, according to his agreement. Butler made his reputation as a detective at Canarsie, the Sixty-sixth Precinct. Capt. Buckholz went to the Seventy-eighth and wanted him there, and he came from that command to me. His specialty is in arranging evidence, and he is a good all-round detective.

"As to my relations with the police, the war's not off because it was never on. There is a renewal of an old arrangement, whose continuation depends on the way the police behave in this county. For some time it is likely to be a sort of armed neutrality. I know what I expect, and the police know what is expected of them.

"The old agreement was come to at Police Headquarters, New York, Dec. 29, 1899. Then it was stipulated that if I know of any violation of law or vicious conditions here, I was to notify the police and they were to act in good faith. This made up the breach that occurred while I was running for office. The agreement was annulled by the attitude of the police in the McCarthy case. The new agreement was made last night on the same terms with Chief Devery. I hope it will be lived up to. It has this qualification:

"I will go on as I have been doing and get evidence against dens of vice and the social evil, and will make all the preparations for raids, and will set a time for them. This will be done by my county force. When I have all the arrangements made I will turn over the whole matter to Chief Devery's representative, Detective Butler, who will turn it over to Deputy Chief Mackellar. All I will care to know then will be that the delinquents are landed in jail. If the raid is a fluke, there'll be trouble. No more information from me. I will make my own raids, and if there have been leaks, some one will be around Police Headquarters with a soldering pot to stop them.

"I am sorry to say that McCarthy is not the only man in Long Island City who thought he had a pull, and that this office could not touch him. There are several such folk around, and they are likely to experience an awakening. It seems to me that all have had fair warning, and such people should know now that the only friend a man of the McCarthy class can look to after this if I catch him, is Providence.

"I do believe that Chief Devery and I understand each other. We certainly parted friends yesterday. Why, he offered me a cigar. I took it and looked it over, and he laughed when I asked him if it was loaded."

Charges have been prepared at Police Headquarters by Mr. Merrill against Policeman Christopher J. White of Capt. Woods's command for frequenting McCarthy's place, and not heeding a warning to do his duty as an officer. Charges will be prepared against Detective J. J. Sheridan of the same precinct for neglect of duty and trying to evade service of a subpoena. The question of preparing charges against Capt. Woods and Policeman Peter Kelly have not been decided.

The programme for Monday has been partly arranged. The Police Commissioners may be called before the Grand Jury. Detective Sheridan will be examined by it. John J. Nolan of the Seventy-fourth Precinct will be called upon to explain his conduct in excise cases, and his case will compel the examination of Capt. Darcy, Chief Mackellar, and Inspector Rhodes. District Attorney Merrill proposes to find out why Nolan makes arrests and does not substantiate his complaints in the trial court. The Grand Jury will be asked to take cognizance of places like McCarthy's, but the names of the witnesses who will testify in regard to them will not be made public until they appear at the Court House. The general belief is that the Grand Jury will in a presentation deal with police officials.

McCarthy is yet in jail, tenders of bail in $3,000 for his release not having been approved of by Judge Keogh and the District Attorney. An effort to secure his liberty until trial will be made to-morrow.

WOMAN'S COMPLAINT IGNORED.

Capt. Thomas on Mrs. Walker's Charge Against Gambling House.

Capt. Thomas of the Tenderloin Police Station took no action on the complaint of Mrs. Gazelle Walker against an alleged gambling house in the precinct where, she told him Wednesday night, her father-in-law was dissipating his fortune of $35,000. He denied yesterday that the young woman had given him any evidence upon which he could proceed, although as she left the station house she told several persons that she was prepared to furnish the evidence of men whom she had sent there and to other places in the neighborhood where they had made bets. She declared that she would call upon the Captain again in a few days, and that in the meantime she would make no further statement.

District Attorney Gardiner declines all interviews at present, but Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, who conducts the affairs of the office while the Colonel is being investigated, said yesterday that he would have taken no action even had Mrs. Walker brought the matter to the attention of the office. "One of the complaints against us, and for which we were incorporated before the commission this morning," he said, "was that we had been taking up cases over the heads of the Magistrates. She should apply first to a Magistrate or to Anthony Comstock.

"What the woman is reported to have charged before Capt. Thomas, however, should have been a notice to him upon which he should have acted at once. He should not have waited a minute when she presented such proofs."

Mrs. Walker lives with her husband and two children in a comfortable apartment house at 201 West Ninety-eighth Street, but there was no response to repeated rings of her doorbell yesterday.

GODDARD RAID A FAILURE.

Officers Find No Policy Shop Open—Mistaken for Burglars.

Edward J. Reardon and John Brennan, employed by Frank Norton Goddard in his crusade against policy shops, yesterday secured a warrant from Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Police Court, for the arrest of "John Doe," charged by them with running a policy shop at 304 Pearl Street. Accompanied by Court Officer O'Connor they went to the number, but found everything closed.

The tenants of the building thought that Reardon and Brennan were burglars, and called the attention of the policeman on post to their actions.

Supreme Court Stenographer Dead.

Henry G. Smith, who had been Supreme Court stenographer, attached to Trial Term, Part XII., of the court since the consolidation of the courts in 1895, died yesterday at his residence, 419 St. Nicholas Avenue, after a short illness. Mr. Smith was in attendance in the court on Friday last, and was apparently in his usual health. He was taken ill on Saturday and pneumonia quickly developed. He was about forty-five years of age, and left a wife and family. Prior to his appointment as Supreme Court stenographer in 1895, he had been stenographer in the Eleventh District Court for a period of twelve years.

OPPOSES SEATING OF QUAY.

Senator Burrows Says that the Governor of Pennsylvania Had No Power of Appointment.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.,) addressed the Senate to-day on the Quay case. He said that, as a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, called upon two years ago to consider the case of Henry W. Corbett, appointed a Senator by the Governor of Oregon, he was forced to the conclusion that the power of appointment in that case was not lodged with the Executive, and a majority of the committee so reported. The Senate sustained the report by a vote of 50 to 19.

"Since that time," Mr. Burrows declared, "I have seen nothing to cause me to reverse my judgment; further examination has served rather to strengthen and confirm it. The material facts in this case are the same as they were in that. The Constitution is the same. The precedents are the same. The only change is in the name of the party seeking admission to the Senate. Then it was ex-Senator Corbett; now it is ex-Senator Quay. A change of parties certainly ought not to produce a change of convictions."

Mr. Burrows carefully reviewed the Quay case from its incipiency and stated the question at issue. "It is a question of supreme moment," said he, "to all the people of all the States that this great council of States shall have within its membership those, and only those, who bear credentials of unquestioned authority. To admit others, for personal or partisan reasons, would degrade this body to the level of a political caucus, shake public confidence, bring the Senate into contempt, and inflict a blow upon representative government from which it could not readily recover.

"No Governor has yet attempted to take the matter of selecting Senators out of the hands of the Legislature and make a temporary appointment to a vacancy when the Legislature was in actual session. It will be a mere matter of time, however, if refinement of construction continues, when the Executive of a State will usurp the functions of the Legislature and make appointments, even when the Legislature is in session. He can now, in the plain language of the Constitution, appoint only to vacancies which 'happen during the recess of the Legislature.'

"There cannot possibly be any controversy as to the meaning of the words 'during the recess.' That is a fixed, definite period of time—from the day the Legislature adjourns to the day of its reassembling; and the vacancy which the Executive of the State is authorized to supply must 'happen' during and within that period.

As this vacancy occurred, not "during the recess of the Legislature," but while it was in session, Mr. Burrows maintained that the Governor clearly had no Constitutional authority to appoint Mr. Quay or anybody else.

"The whole contention of Mr. Quay's friends," the speaker went on, "is that the Executive may fill any vacancy he finds existing when the Legislature is in recess.

"In this very case, as an illustration, in the approaching election in Pennsylvania, only about six months distant, if ex-Senator Quay should be a candidate for re-election, it will not be necessary for him to carry a majority of the Legislature, but only to secure a sufficient number of adherents to prevent an election and force an adjournment, when Gov. Stone can again disregard the mandates of his own Constitution, refuse to call a session of the Legislature, and again issue his commission to Senator Quay to hold a seat in this body until the next meeting of the Legislature, and then, upon the theory of the minority, he would be seated, and thus repeat the process for the full term of six years, and so continue to hold a seat in this body by the favoritism of the Governor, and independent of the will of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania. Is the Senate of the United States prepared to indorse a construction which would lead to such results?

"Under the construction of the minority, upon the admission of a new State into the Union, if the Legislature should neglect or refuse to elect Senators, why cannot the Executive of the State appoint Senators until some Legislature shall elect? This doctrine, it seems to me, and indeed it has been frequently asserted, leads inevitably to this conclusion. If this doctrine is to be put into practical operation, while possibly it may keep the Senate always full, in the language of the Senator from Massachusetts, yet you may be sure it will also keep the States always full of discord, dissension, breed dangerous factions, break up parties, overthrow majorities, and surely end in revolt and revolution."

After reviewing the precedents at great length, Mr. Burrows cited the roll call on the Corbett case, showing that Mr. Penrose (Penn.) voted against Corbett, and Mr. Quay himself was paired against him. In conclusion, he said:

"And let me say to Senators that no sooner shall you have established the doctrine contended for by the minority than there will be a popular uprising in this country, which no power can resist or suppress, to take from State Legislatures and Governors all control over the election of Senators and lodge it with the sovereign people."

DEPOSITORIES IN THE ISLANDS.

After Debate House Passes Bill Authorizing Their Designation.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The House today, after a spirited debate, adopted the resolution reported from the Insular Affairs Committee to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to designate depositories in Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines for the deposit of Government funds. By the terms of the resolution, it applies to Cuba only so long as the island shall be occupied by the United States. An amendment to include the Philippines in this provision as to Cuba, offered, as stated, to emphasize the desire of the opposition not to retain the islands, was defeated by a party vote. This amendment was offered by Mr. Jones, (Dem., Va.)

Mr. Cooper, (Rep., Wis.,) opening the debate, said that for some inexplicable reason the bill had been called the "Standard Oil bill." After patient investigation he had failed to find one fact to support such a slur. The reasoning, he said, seemed to be about like this: Mr. Sibley came from Pennsylvania. Coal oil was found there. The Standard Oil Company handled oil; ergo, this is a Standard Oil bill. Mr. Cooper explained the necessity for Government depositories in our insular possessions. Disbursing officers of the Government could deposit only in Government depositories. If they deposited elsewhere they were guilty of technical embezzlement. The designation of depositories, he said, was necessary for the protection and security of Government funds.

Mr. Brewer (Dem., Ala.,) said he supported the Jones amendment in order to emphasize in every possible way his aversion to the retention of the Philippines. He said he had rather see any Republican who opposed the retention of the Islands President than a Democrat who favored holding them. He charged that the situation in the Philippines was persistently misrepresented by the War Department. The insurrection was not over. Only last week the Filipinos had attacked an outpost within five miles of Manila. "We hold only the territory within the range of our guns," wrote an officer in a letter to him. Peace would not come, he said, in a generation if we held on. He was in favor of turning the islands over to the inhabitants at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.,) criticsed the bill because it did not require the depositories to deposit United States Government bonds for the security of Government funds.

Mr. Jones said that if Mr. Cooper had inquired further he would have discovered a better reason why this bill was called the "Standard Oil bill." He recalled the letter written by Mr. Heoburn of the National City Bank of New York to Secretary Gage asking for just such a privilege as this bill bestowed because some of the bank Directors had contributed financially to the election of Mr. McKinley in 1896. The National City Bank, he said, was owned by the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) offered an amendment requiring designated depositories to pay 2 per cent. per annum on deposits

Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.,) and Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.,) opposed the bill. The latter said there was neither propriety nor excuse for designating depositories in Cuba. It was another straw which indicated a purpose to get hold of everything in Cuba that was worth having.

Mr. Cooper, in closing the debate, deprecated the constant agitation of politics, whether it was pertinent to the bill under consideration or not. He said there was practically no money for the banks in being designated as Government depositories because the moneys deposited would remain but a short time. There was, perhaps, some advertisement in it for the banks. That was all. The relief was desired by the disbursing officers of the Government.

Mr. Jones's amendment was lost—121 to 135. Mr. Fitzgerald's amendment was also lost.

Mr. Levy (Dem., N. Y.,) offered an amendment, which was ruled out on a point of order, to deduct 25 per cent. of the customs revenues of Cuba for the creation of a fund to repay to the United States the money spent on behalf of Cuba.

The bill was passed—333 to 120.

TO PUSH THE SUBSIDY BILL.

Republican Senators Will Try to Pass the Measure This Session.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The definite intention of the Republican Senators to seek to have the shipping subsidy bill pased at the present session was announced in the Senate Committee on Commerce to-day. The present purpose is to have the bill given the place of "unfinished business" when the Quay resolution and the Philippine bill are disposed of. The friends of the shipping bill estimate that the Philippine bill will be out of the way by the time set for a vote on the Quay case, which is the 24th inst.

No announcement was made that the Republican caucus committee on order of business had given its sanction to this plan, but such is understood to be the case.

The Democratic members of the committee expressed surprise at the announced decision, saying that they had understood that all parties were to unite for a final adjournment in June, and they feared this result could not be secured if the shipping bill was to be taken up with a view to its passage. They indicated unalterable opposition to the bill, and expressed the opinion that prolonged debate would follow any effort to pass it. Some of them said they believed it would be good politics for the Democrats to allow the bill to become a law, but that this would not be permissible without at least sufficient discussion to explain the effect of the measure.

Messrs. Hanna and Frye stood out stoutly for the bill, Mr. Hanna declaring that to postpone consideration until after the election merely because of its posible effect in the campaign would be cowardice. He said the purpose would be perfectly understood, and the courageous course was to take it up and pass it now, even though it delayed adjournment. Furthermore, he believed the bill would stand on its own merits. Some of the Democrats indicated a desire for a more deliberate consideration of the Philippine bill as a consequence of the intention to take up the shipping measure.

MINORITY REPORT IN THE HOUSE.

Will Recommend a New Form of Anti-Trust Amendment.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Democratic members of the House Committee on Merchant Marine held a conference today to determine upon the general lines of the minority report on the Ship Subsidy bill. This report will be an extensive review of the entire subject, and in order to assemble the material, an extension of the time for presenting it will be asked until April 27.

The minority will recommend an anti-trust amendment, drawn by Representative Chanler of New York, in place of the majority provision on this matter. The minority asserts the provision it has drafted will be more effective in practical operation in preventing shipping or shipbuilding combinations.

PHILIPPINE BILL CHANGE.

Senator Morgan Offers an Amendment to the Spooner Measure.

WASHINGTON, April 12.— Senator Morgan to-day offered the following amendment to the Spooner Philippine bill:

Provided, that in conducting government in the Philippine Islands the President shall execute, in favor of the people there, the pledges of the Spanish Government in the treaty of Biac-Na-Bato between Spain and the revolutionary party in Luzon, which treaty the Government of the United States recognizes as having been obligatory on Spain at the time of the acquisition of the Philippine Islands from Spain, so far as said treaty is consistent with the change of sovereignty over the same.

This treaty provided among other things for the expulsion or secularization of the religious orders, amnesty for all rebels, the freedom of the press in denouncing official corruption, representation of the Philippines in the Spanish Government, and the abolition of the secret deportation of political suspects.

An effort was made in the Senate to-day by Mr. Morgan to displace the present unfinished business—the Spooner Philippine bill—by the substitution in its stead of the Nicaragua Canal bill. While Mr. Morgan's motion failed, 15 to 33, the Philippine measure had a narrow escape from being displaced by the Alaskan Civil Code bill on motion of Mr. Carter, the motion being defeated on a roll call, 22 to 24.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Joint Resolution Providing for It Debated in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The question of the popular election of Senators was brought up again in the House to-day. From the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Corliss, (Rep., Mich.,) called up the joint resolution providing for a constitutional amendment for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people where the Legislatures of the States so elect.

Mr. Clark, (Dem., Mo.,) offered as a substitute a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by direct vote in all the States.

Mr. Corliss said the Legislatures of thirty-three States had declared for the election of Senators directly by popular vote. He thought there should be some change in the method of electing Senators. The House had twice passed a resolution similar to that offered by the minority, but in each instance the Senate had failed to take action. He thought the citizens of every State should determine how and by what method their Senators should be elected. During his remarks Mr. Corliss displayed a cartoon on the subject which attracted a large group of members about it.

Mr. Brosius, (Rep., Penn.,) called for order. After the group had been dispersed Mr. Corliss said: "Why does the gentleman from Pennsylvania object? Does he think it reflects upon his State?" [Laughter.]

"No, no," replied Mr. Brosius.

Mr. Powers, (Rep., Vt.,) favored the election of Senators directly by the people. The purpose of electing Senators by the people was to get rid of the scandals that had attended so many Senatorial elections. The States, therefore, should have no option. The law should be uniform. All the States should elect by popular vote.

After some further remarks by Mr. Zeigler, (Dem., Penn.,) Mr. Small, (Dem., N. C.,) Mr. Lloyd, (Dem., Mo.,) Mr. Ridgely, (Pop., Kan.,) Mr. Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.,) Mr. McDowell, (Dem., Ohio,) Mr. Jones, (Dem., Va.,) and Mr. Ryan, (Dem., Penn.,) in favor of the substitute resolution the House at 5:20 P. M. adjourned.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAMS.

Order for Equal Division of Business Between the Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—An order just issued by the Treasury Department indicates that one of two telegraph companies doing business here has been getting a large share of the messages sent out for the Government.

It is directed that in order that the telegraphic business of the department may be divided equitably between the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Cable Companies, all telegrams emanating from the department or any of its bureaus, offices, or divisions located in the Treasury Building shall keep a record of the telegrams so sent and shall divide them as equally as possible between the two companies in cases where messages are sent to points covered by the lines of both.

The heads of bureaus and offices of the department in Washington located outside of the Treasury Building will direct that the messages emanating from their respective bureaus and offices be also equally divided between the companies.

TO REPEAL SOME STAMP TAXES.

Bill Introduced to Relieve Contracts, Leases, Mortgages, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In view of Secretary Gage's statement of the growing surplus, importance attaches to a bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative Tawney of Minnesota, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, to repeal the following provisions of the war revenue act, to take effect July 1, 1900:

Contract: Broker's note or memorandum of sale of any goods, &c., 10 cents.

Conveyance: Deed, instrument, &c., when the consideration or value exceeds $100, and does not exceed, $500, 50 cents, and for each additional $500 or fractional part thereof in excess of $500, 50 cents.

Lease, agreement, &c., for a period of one year, 25 cents; exceeding one year and not exceeding three years, 50 cents; for a period exceeding three years, $1.

Mortgage or pledge, &c., exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $1,500, 25 cents, and on each $500 in excess of $1,500, 25 cents.

Power of attorney or proxy, &c., 10 cents.

Power of attorney to sell and convey real estate, &c., 25 cents.

Protests, &c., 25 cents.

Mr. Tawney says that the Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the provisions to be repealed by the bill only furnish $364,904, but that they are very onerous and vexatious, and should be repealed.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

Surprisingly Large Number "Incapacitated"—Some Eighty Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Senate recently adopted a resolution calling upon the heads of departments to inform the Senate as to the number of employes in the departments, together with their ages and a statement as to the number incapacitated for any reason. The answers have been coming in from day to day and they contain some suggestive facts.

The report from the Treasury shows that there are 331 employes between sixty and sixty-four years old; 100 between sixty-five and sixty-nine years; 56 between seventy and seventy-four years; 24 between seventy-five and seventy-nine years, and 10 who are over eighty years old.

Fourteen persons in the office of the Auditor for the War Department are partially lacking in the physical or mental capacity necessary for the full discharge of their official duties. About fifty persons in different bureaus are physically disqualified for manual labor, but not for clerical service. Seven persons in the office of the Chief Clerk of the Treasury are physically or mentally incapacitated in part for manual labor.

In the Interior Department there are 162 employes between the ages of sixty-five and sixty-nine years, inclusive; 58 between seventy and seventy-four years, inclusive; 28 between seventy-five and seventy-nine years, inclusive, and 4 who are over eighty years old. The total number of employes in the department is 3,255. Presidential appointees and laborers are not included in these figures. From the estimates furnished by the different bureaus and offices of the department, it may be stated that something over 250 persons now on the rolls must be considered as "permanently incapacitated, either physically or mentally, for the performance of manual labor, in whole or in part." This condition, in many cases, results from the loss of limbs, old wounds, or health impaired in the Government service.

THE VALUE OF PAGO PAGO.

Capt. Tilley Reports the Harbor Much Superior to That at Apia.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Navy Department has received the following report from Capt. Tilley, commanding the Abarenda, setting out the advantages possessed by the harbor at Pago Pago, which is now being equipped as a United States naval station, as illustrated in a critical experience of that vessel:

"Samoa, March 20, 1900.

"Sir: I have the honor to report that on the 8th inst., while I was in the Port of Apia with the Abarenda under my command, a heavy gale from the northward came on very suddenly, and I was obliged to proceed to sea at once. In less than half an hour a heavy sea got up, and the anchorage at Apia was unsafe for any vessel. The German cruiser Cormoran and the American mail steamer Alameda left Apia immediately after the Abarenda came out. It was with some difficulty that the Abarenda cleared the reefs, as she has not much steam power. After we got outside the weather got much worse, and the gale continued to blow for two days, standing down toward Pago Pago, but the weather was so thick and boisterous that it was unsafe to run in on the land. On the 10th inst. I entered that port at 11 o'clock P. M., and, although it was still blowing a gale outside, I found the harbor as smooth as a pond. The barometer had been low for ten days previous to the coming of the gale, and gave no special indication of its approach.

"In order to show the value of Pago Pago as a commercial port as compared to Apia, I will state what occurred to the mail steamer Alameda on her last voyage southward from San Francisco. The Alameda had thick weather for two days before reaching the island of Upolu, which she sighted when on the eastward. She arrived off the Port of Apia about half an hour before sundown on the 7th inst. Although he brought the mail, her Captain (Von Ortendorv, a very old man,) decided not to come near the port, and stood out to sea. The next day, March 8, he came in and anchored at 10 o'clock A. M., having lost sixteen hours. At 1 o'clock P. M. on the same day, the gale set in, and the Alameda was forced to put to sea at once. She cast off the lighters which she had alongside, and some of them drifted on the reef, and were badly injured. She had a number of passengers ashore, and, although they were recalled by blasts of the steam whistles, I do not think they were all able to get on board before she sailed.

"Had the port of call of the Alameda been Pago Pago instead of Apia she could have entered it at any time, night or day, discharged her cargo, and embarked freight in two hours, and then proceeded on her way. I make this statement of facts so the department may realize the value of this port. It is for the interest of the Germans to have the steamers from San Francisco stop at Apia, but it is for American interests, as well as for their own advantage, that they should stop at Pago Pago."

NO SUPER-IMPOSED TURRETS.

Plan Adopted for the New Battleships Gives More Guns.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The new battleships will not have super-imposed turrets, according to the decision reached at to-day's session of the Naval Board on Construction. The board, after carefully examining an alternative plan, prepared by the Chief of Ordnance, accepted it in lieu of the double-turretted arrangement which at first had found favor. By the new plan the ships will be given eight eight-inch guns arranged in four turrets, one at each corner of the square superstructure. Two main turrets on the main deck will carry each two twelve-inch guns.

The result of this arrangement will be to give the ships four more eight-inch guns than would be carried in the two double turrets. This change will cause 350 tons additional weight, but to compensate for this, instead of cutting off that much coal supply, the ships will be lengthened to 440 feet, making them closely approach 15,000 tons displacement.

SQUADRON AT BERMUDA.

American Warships, Under Admiral Farquhar, Touch There.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 12.—The United States battleship Texas, the cruiser New York, and the gunboat Machias arrived at Bermuda to-day, and, after saluting, anchored in Grassy Bay.

Admiral Farquhar and his staff landed at 3:30 P. M. at the Royal Yacht Club steps, where they were received by Col. Yule and Col. Gausson, Deputy Assistant Adjutants General, and also by a guard of honor of the First West India Regiment, the guns of the fort meanwhile saluting.

After inspecting the guard, the party entered carriages sent by Lieut. Gen. George Bigby Barker, Governor of the Bermudas, to convey them to Government House for an official call, thence to Admiralty House, and finally to the residence of W. Maxwell Greene, United States Consul here.

The city was decorated with bunting, and an enthusiastic crowd welcomed the visitors. A number of elaborate entertainments have been arranged.

The squadron had a pleasant voyage from Pensacola and will sail for Hampton Roads next Wednesday.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, Sixth Cavalry, is detailed as auditor of the Island of Cuba and will report to the commanding General, Division of Cuba, for duty accordingly.

Transfers in the Nineteenth Infantry.—Second Lieut. William O. Wright, Jr., from Company L to Company K; Second Lieut. J. Millard Little, from Company K to Company L.

Lieut. Col. Oswald H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers, in addition to his duties as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, will take station at Baltimore and relieve First Lieut. Charles W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers, of the duties now under his charge.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. W. Olcott is ordered to duty at the naval recruiting rendezvous, Philadelphia.

Ensign P. L. Pratt will report immediately for duty as watch and division officer on the Prairie.

Naval Cadet W. M. Hunt will report immediately for duty as watch and division officer on the Prairie.

Commander P. Garst is detached from the Washington Yard April 16, and ordered to command of the Michigan April 19.

Commander S. Schroeder's order of March 22 is modified; he is detached from the Washington Yard May 4 and ordered to Guam, via steamer of May 11, instead of via the Solace.

Naval Cadet L. Shane is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered to the North Atlantic squadron.

Naval Cadet W. G. Roper is detached from the Indiana and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Lieut. H. B. Price is detached from the Dixie; he will proceed home at own expense and wait orders.

Lieut. H. G. Gates is ordered to the Indiana April 17.

Naval Cadet W. C. Watts is detached from the Dolphin, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Ensign W. S. Turpin is detached from the Essex and ordered to the naval proving ground, Indian Head.

Lieut. Commander N. T. Houston is detached from the Lancaster, May 1, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. W. F. Fullam will report May 1 as executive officer of the Lancaster, as relief of Lieut. Commander Houston.

Lieut. L. R. de Steiguer is ordered to duty on the Massachusetts, April 17.

Assistant Naval Constructor E. F. Eggert is detached from the Bureau of Construction and Repairs and ordered to duty at the Norfolk Yard in construction and repair department.

Lieut. Commander William Winder is ordered to additional duty as Navigator of the Michigan, April 19.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Baltimore arrived at Yokohama yesterday.

The Newport, which is to take the naval cadets on the in Summer practice cruise, arrived at Annapolis yesterday in tow of the Standish. She has been undergoing repairs at Norfolk.

The Vixen is at San Juan.

The sailing training ship Chesapeake was put into commission at Boston to-day. She will go to Annapolis as soon as she can be made ready for the trip and will serve for the instruction of the cadets in practical seamanship.

The auxiliary cruiser Prairie, having completed the work of transporting the Government exhibit to the Paris Exposition, is now being put in shape for use as a training ship for the naval militia during the coming Summer. She has been ordered to sail from New York next Sunday for New Orleans to take the new Louisiana naval militia aboard on April 23.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The President today sent the, following nominations to the Senate:

Volunteer Army—First Lieut H. H. Sheen, to be Captain, Forty-sixth Infantry; Second Lieut. R. B. Kavanagh, to be First Lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate will not be in session to-day, having adjourned over until Saturday.

A bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. McMillin authorizing a resurvey of the great lakes by the Secretary of War and appropriating $50,000 for the purpose.

The House yesterday passed the Senate bill which will permit the dependent mothers of soldiers and sailors of the Spanish war, even though they married Confederate soldiers, to receive the benefit of the general pension law.

TROOPS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Gen. Corbin's Statement Shows 63,585 Soldiers There on April 1.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin has prepared a statement showing the strength of the troops in the Philippines on April 1, the date of the last returns.

According to this statement there were on the date stated 63,585 officers and men there, being an increase of 308 since March 1. This increase is due to the arrival of recruits, mainly members of the hospital corps and other staff departments. The total of the general officers and staff is 2,730, of whom 2,610 are regulars and 120 volunteers. There are fifteen general staff officers, of whom all but one (Young) are classed as volunteers.

The total cavalry force is 3,507, of which 2,411 are regulars and 1,096 volunteers. There are three regiments of cavalry, of which one is made up of volunteers. There are five regiments of artillery, all regulars and, numbering 2,228 officers and men. There are 41 regiments of infantry, aggregating 55,120 officers and men, of which 24,133 are regulars and 30,987 volunteers.

Including all classes, there are 31,382 regulars, of which number 968 are officers and 30,414 enlisted men, and 32,203 volunteers, 1,356 officers and 30,847 enlisted men.

CREWS TO LEAVE MONITORS.

Monterey and Monadnock, at Manila, to Go Out of Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Navy Department has practically decided to put out of commission in the harbor of Manila the monitors Monterey and Monadnock, releasing the crews for service on other vessels, where they are badly needed. An alternative proposition is to send one of the monitors north, to Nagasaki perhaps, which would serve as a base of operations while the monitor does duty as a training ship for gunners.

In either case the purpose is to avoid the hardships to which officers and crews are subjected by keeping them aboard the monitors during the hot season in the Philippines. The two vessels could be recommissioned at short notice in Manila harbor, and if an emergency should arise, they would be equal to a whole fleet in defensive duty, lying in the two narrow channels at the entrance to the harbor.

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CUBAN CANARD EXPOSED.

Havana Editor Had Little Ground for Report of Impending Outbreak.

HAVANA, April 12.—The Havana Journal published a statement to the effect that it had received information from a Cuban officer going to show that an outbreak had been arranged for June 1, on which day the whole Cuban Army would be ready to take the field.

Gov. Gen. Wood summoned the editor, and his so-called "information" turned out to be valueless. It was merely the statement of a woman that a man, unknown to her, had remarked that, if the Americans do not give the island independence by June 1, as the United States Congress had promised, there would be trouble. The woman asserted that the man told her he was a Captain in the Cuban Army.

$50 FOR TWO QUAIL.

Fine Imposed on Restaurant Keeper for Selling Birds Out of Season.

The League of American Sportsmen won another victory for the cause of game protection yesterday, when, in the Special Sessions Court, John Dunston, a restaurant keeper, of 306 Columbus Avenue, pleaded guilty to having sold quail out of season to an officer of the society and a number of friends who had dined with him. The defendant was fined $50 for the two birds specified in the complaint.

Dunston's plea was a surprise. When he was arraigned before Magistrate Meade, in the West Side Police Court, he contended that he had not served quail, but rail birds. The complainant, however, produced a part of the bird served to him and swore it was quail, and W. T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park, gave similar testimony.

It was stated that the society would not push a number of other cases it has against Dunston if he obeys the law in the future.

EXHIBITION OF SPRING STYLES.

Dainty Display at Wanamaker's—Models Duplicated for Paris Fair.

There are many new points in the new gowns this year, and the women who have been waiting impatiently to see the Paris models of Wanamaker's annual exhibition before making up their Spring and Summer frocks find that the delay was worth while

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THE FUTURE OF OUR TRADE WITH CHINA.

We infer from a careful reading of the very interesting article in the current number of McClure's by Mr. WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS on "The American Invasion of China," that he believes that we have a chance for a tremendous development in that direction if we will comply with certain conditions, which are not impracticable, but are extremely difficult.

The two points of greatest importance on which Mr. PARSONS dwells are, first, that China is not, as generally supposed, overcrowded, but, on the contrary, is in many parts relatively thinly populated, and, second, that the Chinese are ready to buy foreign goods, if the goods suit them, and will buy more and more of them as their purchasing power is increased by the development of their resources and their increased power to sell. Both these points are of the greatest significance. The rest of the world has been used to look on China as outworn, a land of teeming millions with fixed and unchanging habits, with whom trade might be of large volume but would necessarily be of very limited variety and subject to little change except in amount. Mr. PARSONS, after traversing the empire for 1,100 miles, in part through the most thickly populated portion and also through the portion hitherto the most rigidly guarded from the incursion of foreigners, reports that China is a country of trade opportunities as varied as they are vast, and that in the development of its resources and of the wants of its people it may be accepted as a growing country.

With reference to the possible expansion of commerce with America and with the rest of the world, there are certain facts that exist nowhere else on the globe. The people are numerous, but not too numerous for the resources at their present disposal, and not nearly numerous enough to secure the proper use of the great resources known to exist. They are as a class industrious and law-abiding, their very patience under bad government being a security for their progress under better conditions. They are more honest than any other Oriental people and apparently quite as honest as the best of the Occidentals. They have a natural aptitude for trade and industry. They have provided an organization for the financial operations of trade that is extensive, trustworthy, and, within its limits of action, skillful. Though very conservative in many of their ideas and customs they have shown in the last quarter of a century that they can feel new needs and supply them from foreign sources. Within that time they have practically taken to new kinds of food, of light, and of clothing. Where else in the world is there a people of one-fourth their number that promises to the trade of the United States so many chances of a great and rapidly enlarging field for selling and for buying?

This brings up the consideration of what appears to us the most interesting and valuable lesson enforced by Mr. PARSONS's article. He does not formulate it definitely, but it is inevitable from his facts. It is that our trade with China will grow in proportion as we can make and keep it equal and free. The Chinese will buy of us in direct proportion to their increased ability to sell to us and to others. A purely one-sided business will not prosper, and in the ratio that the business is made one-sided it will stagnate or dwindle. Something has lately been accomplished toward freedom and equality of trade with China in the informal agreement secured by the United States with European powers as to the "open door" in those parts of China where these powers may secure control or controlling influence. But it is to be recalled that none of those powers, except Great Britain, is honestly devoted to the emancipation of trade, and that we are ourselves in theory and in practice opposed to it. While the agreement is now preferred by them to that practical exclusion of all which has heretofore prevailed, neither they nor we are really in earnest in wishing that trade shall be unfettered. Neither they nor we are at all hesitant as to excluding each other from the markets any of us happen to control. At heart, judging them and us by our action in our own markets, we are one and all anti-traders, wedded to the theory that profit is to be got only from selling and not from buying as well. This theory we must abandon if we are to gather the full harvest awaiting us in China.

ONE OF THE SMALL ALBANY STEALS.

The respectable name of Senator ELSBERG appears as the introducer of Senate Bill No. 158, left on the Governor's desk to be signed or vetoed at the adjournment of the Legislature. It purports to be a reform measure. The State Controller says it is a reform measure. We think he is mistaken. The real purpose of the bill is to take patronage away from Democratic officers in this city and put it into Republican hands at Albany, and to increase the pay of certain functionaries in the fifty-eight rural counties of the State.

The bill relates to the appointment of appraisers of property subject to the transfer tax under the inheritance tax law. State Controller W. J. MORGAN explained its provisions in a statement given to the press last Sunday night:

> This bill was introduced by Senator ELSBERG, and provides for the appointment of five Appraisers in New York County, two in Kings, and one in Erie, appointed by the State Controller instead of by the Surrogates of the counties, as at present, the Appraisers to be paid an annual salary instead of a per diem allowance.
>
> The bill also provides for the appointment of stenographers in New York and Kings, and for the payment of certain office expenses.

The Controller omitted to explain that the stenographers in New York and Kings were also to be appointed by him. When a Republican hunt for patronage is organized at Albany no game is too small for the bag, and nothing is allowed to get away.

Mr. MORGAN explained in a plausible manner that the bill was surely of a reform nature because "it saves upward of $19,000 a year in fees alone." It fixes the salaries of Appraisers in New York at $4,000, in Kings at $3,000, and in Erie at $2,500. In order to make it appear that at this rate of compensation there would be a saving over the fee system the promoters of this little job selected for comparison in the County of New York a period including part of the term of a former Surrogate when the payment of excessive fees was notorious and became a public scandal. In this way an apparent saving of $19,000 is made out.

Controller MORGAN most strangely forgot to mention another provision of the bill that wipes out all this saving. Under the present law Appraisers in the fifty-eight counties of the State other than New York, Kings, and Erie are paid $3 a day for their services. This bill raises this compensation to $5 a day, with an amendment making the allowance "subject to review and audit by the State Controller." The amount of payments to the Appraisers in these fifty-eight counties during the year ending Sept. 1 was $43,000. This reform bill increases their per diem allowance by two-thirds. On the basis of last year's figures this would increase the amount of money paid to Appraisers in the rural and Republican counties by $28,666. This eats up the saving of $19,000 effected in the Democratic counties of New York, Kings, and Erie, and takes from any proceeds of the transfer tax in the Treasury not appropriated for the benefit of other country Republicans the sum of $9,666. As substantially all of the transfer tax is collected from estates in this city, New Yorkers, as usual, pay the bills.

Our neighbor The Sun suggests another grave objection to this bill:

> The State Controller is or may be one of the parties litigant in every proceeding for the appraisal of the inheritance tax. This proposed law gives him the appointment of the Appraiser. In effect, it is precisely the same as would be a statute providing that one of the parties to a lawsuit should appoint the Judge before whom the case was to be tried. No such monstrous enactment would be tolerated; yet in principle it would be no worse than this change in the inheritance tax law in New York and Buffalo.

That objection is well grounded and ought to be fatal. But a well-meaning reformer might have blundered into that judicial impropriety. Nobody but a keen-nosed Republican hunter after funds and patronage to build up the organization could have devised the other provisions of this tax appraisal reform measure. A large-minded Tammany statesman would blush to come back to his constituents with such a petty steal to his credit. It is contemptible, mean, and sordid, and therein a characteristic product of the rural Republican politician's mind.

OUR NEW UP-TOWN POST OFFICE.

That is excellent news that the Post Office Department has arranged to establish an up-town branch of the Post Office in the block between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, adjoining the Grand Central Station on the east. For the purpose of receiving and shipping that great proportion of the mail matter which comes and goes by the Vanderbilt system, that is of course precisely the best and most convenient site that could be chosen. Inside of the building secured it seems that there is very nearly a free field for the alterations necessary to convert the building into a convenient and modern Post Office. The actual supports of the building are the only existing objects that it is necessary to respect. The amount of business that will be done at this branch will at least render it doubtful whether it is not the building in City Hall Park that is the branch.

This is doubtless the best solution of the difficulty of handling the mails at this point that the circumstances admitted. It may be questioned whether the practical problem is not as fully met as it would have been if Congress had authorized the erection of a new building. We have one monumental Post Office already, such as it is. What we need now is a place in which the business can be more conveniently done. Possibly we have succeeded better in getting that than if we had been hampered by architectural considerations. And without any question we have satisfied our needs a good deal more cheaply.

It is, we think, distinctly a matter for public congratulation that the department did not see its way to taking the Madison Square Garden, which was offered to it for its purposes. For if the Garden had passed from the possession of the city to that of the Federal Government, it never would have reverted, and certainly no successful effort would have been made to supply elsewhere the public needs which the Garden answers. And yet its civic functions are almost as important as those of a Post Office. Happily for us all, the question what to do with the Garden is still open. Obviously, the thing to do with it is to keep it supplying the demand which it has for years been supplying, but which is unfortunately not quite a commercially profitable demand. Possibly it may superadd other functions which may turn the scale in its balance sheet. It was announced the other day that Mr. FRANK DAMROSCH, the indefatigable and public spirited promoter of choral music, was projecting a hall for great musical festivals, and that the cost of such a place was estimated at not far from the valuation of the Garden. Apparently the question whether the Garden could not be made to meet this demand is well worth considering. Unfortunately the amphitheatre is at present rather a "spectatorium" than an auditorium, since acoustically it leaves nearly everything to be desired. But it does not at all follow that it cannot be converted into a very much better place for hearing without detriment to its excellence as a place for seeing, and at a very small fraction of the cost of a new and "monster" music hall for choral performances. At any rate, the hope that the Garden may be saved for its important public uses will not be extinguished until it has definitely been converted to some purpose inconsistent with them.

THEY CANNOT TELL THE TRUTH.

Our neighbor The World justly and severely rebukes the Republican newspapers of this State for boasting that the low tax rate for next year is "something greatly to the credit of the Legislature and the Governor." The World asks these Republican newspapers why they cannot tell the whole truth. We must inform our contemporary that after many years of observation of the habits of the Republican press of New York we have become convinced that it is incapable of telling the truth about the tax rate. We do not charge them with deliberate, sinful lying. They would never stoop to such baseness. Their misrepresentation of the tax rate is due to a disease, the disease of partisanship, an old-fashioned malady that, although it is far less common than in former years, still afflicts a large number of newspapers and blinds them to their duty to their readers.

THE TIMES has already exposed the partisan falsehoods about the low tax rate. The reduction from 2.49 mills last year to 1.96 mills is not in the least due to economy on the part of the Legislature, but to an increase of half a billion dollars in the assessed valuation of the property of the taxpayers and to an unexpected windfall of $2,000,000 in inheritance taxes on the estate of Mr. SMITH. The test of economy is the amount of the appropriations, and the appropriations made by the Legislature that adjourned last week were greater, with the exception of the two years when BLACK was Governor, than in any year in the history of the State.

We must be fair, however, and the table of appropriations for six-year periods under Democratic and Republican rule, respectively, which The World reprints from The Albany Argus, does an injustice to the Republicans. The aggregate of the appropriations from 1889 to 1894, under Democratic rule, was $86,497,577. From 1895 to 1900, under Republican rule, it was $138,731,681. "The average Democratic annual appropriation for six years was $14,416,262.97," says The World. "The average Republican appropriation for the same time was $23,121,946.99."

This leaves out of the account the transfer of the care of the indigent insane from the counties to the State in 1893. This has swelled the aggregate of the last eight appropriation bills by $32,180,518, and all but $2,731,019 of the charge falls upon the Republicans. If we deduct from the Democratic column the cost of the care of the insane for 1893 and 1894, and the aggregate for all the subsequent years from the Republican column, the showing is not quite so bad for the party in power. The Republican average appropriation per year is thus reduced to $18,545,563 and the Democratic average to $13,961,093. It appears, therefore, that Republican rule, instead of costing nine millions a year more than Democratic rule, costs only five millions more. Let us be fair.

A MODEL BENEFACTION.

We never happened to hear of Mr. JOHN HALSTEAD before reading yesterday that he had left some $300,000 to the Cooper Union. But it is quite evident from the circumstances of the bequest that he was a very sensible as well as a public-spirited citizen.

A great deal of harm may be done, all social philosophers agree, by giving away money in assumed charity. Leaving money away from one's own kindred, even distant kindred, has nothing in itself heroic or admirable. It would have, doubtless, if the testator had the choice of taking the money with him. But as things are, leaving money for public purposes may be, and frequently is, the dictate of vanity or of spite, or of both those unrespectable sentiments combined.

Mr. HALSTEAD'S bequest has no trace of either of these taints, nor of any other. He left the bulk of his property, for her lifetime, to the only human being who had any claim upon him. After she should have no more use for it, he did not leave it to found some institution to be called after his name. He evidently looked out for an institution which was actually performing a public service and which needed more money to increase its usefulness. Such an institution he found in the Cooper Union, which is a monument to the sagacity as well as to the benevolence of its founder, which has done a quite incalculable amount of good and no harm, and which has as much of a guarantee of continued and even increased usefulness as human imperfection will admit. And what he gives to this institution of demonstrated usefulness he gives absolutely and unhampered by any conditions whatever. The Trustees may see their way to commemorating him by making some special and separate disposition of the fund he puts at their disposal. But he does not stipulate this or ask it. If he had done so, he would have run the risk of making less than the best use of his money for the purposes for which he gave it. If he had founded an institution to be called after his own name, the usefulness of it would have been problematical. He preferred to give his money to an institution of which the usefulness had long ceased to be problematical, and to give it in such wise that it would be most sure to attain his purpose, without the least admixture of a design to erect a monument to himself.

Nothing could be more exemplary than such a bequest. Many directors of institutions straitened for means to carry on good works, many Presidents of colleges, will be moved by the terms of this bequest to envy and to a largely vain desire that all their benefactors were of this moderate and reasonable temper. Well-to-do persons who are designing some posthumous benefit to their species and considering how best to confer it may be commended to ponder the entirely exemplary action of the late JOHN HALSTEAD.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As might have been expected, quite the most interesting of English comment on the Sheldonized Topeka Capital appears in The London Globe. That paper joins to a complete ignorance of all things American an indefatigable inclination to discuss and condemn our faults, and, of course, it could not overlook so fine an opportunity to make itself malignantly absurd as was presented by the Kansas parson's rash plunge into the deep waters of journalism. According to The Globe, The Capital under Mr. SHELDON'S management "is very like an ordinary American paper, only it is much duller." Entering into details, the critic says that the would-be reformer filled a large part of his space with clippings—which is so "American"—and that to the news telegrams "he appends fatuous little platitudes which irresistibly call to mind the forcible comments of Mark Twain's editor in the Southern States." Then The Globe jeers at Mr. SHELDON for announcing that "Mrs. ANNIE L. DIGGS, State Librarian, has gone to Indianapolis to make purchases of books for the library." Why anybody should object to an item of local news as legitimate, interesting, and important as that is not revealed. The article ends in this pleasant fashion: "The most remarkable thing about the production is that 'Religious Notes' occupy a quarter of a column in the last column of the last page, and are merely clippings from another paper. We note without regret that the publication is not a success. It will be an evil day when the hysterical rubbish which poses as religion in America, and to a lesser degree in England, ever has a large following." The concluding touch is in The Globe's very best style, and well illustrates the earnestness and success with which its editor is endeavoring to encourage amicable relations between the United States and Great Britain.

—In a letter of thanks for commendation recently expressed in this column on the method of giving instruction in local history recently adopted by the People's Institute, Mr. CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH, the Managing Director, says that the excursions upon which we commented are simply the first of several experiments in the direction of providing Sunday afternoon occupation of a kind at once attractive and improving for those who have no week-day leisure. The present success of the historical tours has made probable the speedy arrangement of visits, under proper guidance, to the museums of the city and to the botanical and zoological gardens, and later there will be scientific excursions outside the urban limits. The field and museum work is to supplement the evening class lectures given during the week, just as the present series of five historical tours supplements and illustrates the course of Tuesday addresses on "The History and Government of New York City." Continuing, Mr. SMITH writes: "Few New Yorkers realize the manifold activity of the People's Institute to-day. It is a People's Church, with perhaps the largest regular attendance of any similar organization in this country; a forum for the free discussion of present problems, with the ablest specialists as leaders; a school of historic and economic research for busy wage earners, with audiences that frequently leave no unoccupied standing room in the lecture hall; a central body directing the organization of self-supporting clubs of working men and women." This praise of the institute is not exaggerated. Its work, as a whole, is of the most practical character, and though its eager searchers after truth and enlightenment may occasionally show themselves a little hasty in believing that they have accomplished the decision of difficult questions, these mistakes are of small consequence in comparison with the mental awakening that accompanies them.

—There is not, after all, much mystery in the opposition shown by the press and people of St. Thomas to annexation by the United States, and it is not as uncomplimentary to ourselves as it seems at first thought. The three islands that constitute Denmark's possessions in the West Indies lie so close together and are so small that Americans are naturally inclined to think and speak of them as a unit. As a matter of fact, each of the three is utterly different from the other two, and no argument that applies to one applies to its neighbors. St. John is practically uninhabited and wholly uncultivated. Possibly something could be done with it, but certainly nothing has been, and it does not count either way in the annexation controversy. St. Thomas, for the purposes of that controversy, is a harbor with a little city on shore in which to do the business that harbor attracts. The island produces next to nothing for export, and not nearly enough to feed and clothe its own population. St. Croix, the third member of the group, is for the most part low lying and fertile. In the past it produced vast quantities of sugar, for its size, and its output, even under the present unfavorable market conditions, is not small. Now, St. Thomas happens to be the spokesman of the group, and as such prosperity as she has or ever can have depends on the maintenance of her existing very liberal port regulations, the prospect of annexation appalls her, and Charlotte Amalia fairly glows with affection for Denmark. St. Croix, which, apart from the lack of a good harbor, is by far the most valuable of the islands, remains perfectly calm, and, while more than content with Danish rule, sees in annexation not a menace, but a promise of revived prosperity. St. Croix lets St. Thomas do all the talking, partly out of habit, and partly, perhaps, from a cautious desire to be on the winning side, whatever happens. It is well to remember, however, that only a part of the Danish West Indians shudder at the thought of becoming Americans, and that their alarm is due to the fact that for them free trade with all the world and life where they are go together.

—Something like 500 Poles, men, women, and children, have passed through New Haven within a week, bound for various sections of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Their purpose is, it is said, to settle on the so-called abandoned farms about which New England has been worrying for years, and to teach the discouraged natives that the possibilities of their fields have not yet been exhausted. Strange as it may seem, the arrival of the would-be farmers is causing a lot of apprehension, and this finds voice in the columns of The Boston Transcript. "Are we to be Polonized?" asks that paper, and then proceeds to say that though the Poles are probably a very industrious and well-meaning people, and though they may thrive where an American family would starve, theirs is "the thrift of privation and main strength, not that of new ideas or educated enterprise." Therefore The Transcript mourns. Other foreigners, it admits, have already tried the cultivation of abandoned farms, and no harm followed, but they were not Poles, and their children found an agricultural life in the East as distasteful as had the children of the old stock. The article concludes: "If we are to surrender our birthrights to those whom we have considered our inferiors on all points of civilized development, it will be a serious anti-climax to the ambitious purposes with which New England began the work of nation building. Isn't it time for men of brains and capital to set about reclaiming their own and not leave some of our choicest possessions to be acquired for the occupation, almost, by the ignorant victims of European oppression?" It is easy enough to sympathize with the feeling thus expressed, but after all, if nobody else wants or can use the lands referred to, there seems to be no real objection to letting the Poles make trial of their skill on them. And anyway, how are they to be stopped from occupying any land they choose to buy? Does The Transcript suggest treating another nation as we have treated the Chinese?

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S CANDIDACY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I liked the tone of your editorial of yesterday regarding the candidacy of Admiral Dewey. As you say, he has performed an important service to the American people in turning their minds from the thought that they have no alternative but to choose between McKinley and Bryan. While your article throws out a slight ray of hope that such a thing might happen as the Democratic nomination going to Dewey, I note there is an implication that, even if this should fail, the people could have the Admiral for a candidate if they manifested a determination in that direction. It is this part of your editorial that is particularly gratifying to the subscriber.

What seems strange to me, Mr. Editor, is that prominent men who are interviewed appear to regard the possible candidacy of Dewey on a third ticket as preposterous. Ex-Mayor Hewitt says "this would be absurd." Why, please? Are we never to have anything different or better than that we now have? Are we to continue to swing from one old rut over into the other and back again, with no material progress or the development of new issues? Was not the Republican Party in the outset a "third party," even though it nearly absorbed one or two of its predecessors? It seems to me that Mr. Hewitt and others who share his views should consider the difference in conditions between the present and the ante-bellum era.

It must be admitted that the two principal political "parties" are no longer popular institutions. That is, a majority of the voters who support the respective tickets do not control the making of platforms and nominations. This can be most certainly affirmed, notwithstanding all of the "reforms" which are supposed to have been effected within the last few years in the manner of holding "primaries," conventions, &c. There is no one, for instance, familiar with the laws of this State but knows that, even if the voters at primaries were emphatic in demanding a certain thing and the majority of the State Committee of the same party was opposed, the popular will could not and would not be enforced.

These "parties" are now nothing more or less than machine to serve the purposes of certain men who control them. And so, when Mr. Hanna, Mr. Platt, Mr. Elkins, et al. say that Mr. McKinley will be renominated no one questions it or looks for any contest in a convention which will be composed of nearly 900 delegates supposed to represent a constituency of over 7,000,000 voters. Likewise, when Senator James K. Jones, John P. Altgeld, George Fred Williams, B. B. Smalley, and others, assert that Bryan will receive the Democratic nomination without marked opposition, their statement is regarded as a settled fact. Under such conditions as these, would Mr. Hewitt have us to sit down, admitting that we were the slaves of a few petty bosses who are to make the platforms and the nominations, and console ourselves that as between two evils we can take the least?

If Abraham Lincoln were alive to-day, does any one think that he would accept the present situation and be satisfied with no higher ideal or motive than that which a choice between two evils suggests? Would he not, on the contrary, do just as he did in 1856, when, not finding any party organization in existence ready to take up the responsibilities which he believed must be assumed, he met at Springfield with John M. Palmer and other tried and true patriots and organized a new party?

We have needed a Lincoln for four or five years almost as much as the country needed him in 1856. Now, with a very large contingent of voters in the Republican Party disgusted with the bosses, disgusted with the treacherous and cowardly action of their Representatives in Congress as regards Puerto Rico, disgusted with the retreat of the Administration in the civil service matter, disgusted with protection and Dingleyism, under whose fostering care monopolies have everywhere sprung up—with this large number of voters, as I say, at odds with their party, and a similar number equally disgusted with the Democratic Party, for reasons equally good—who shall say that a third ticket, headed by the gallant and clear-headed Dewey, might not even win in this year of our Lord 1900? We can forgive the Admiral for his indiscreet remarks, remembering the conservative judgment and cool resolution which carried him through all the trying days at Manila Bay, and, believing that, if chosen to the highest office in the gift of the American people, he will be fully cognizant of the grave responsibilities involved. As you stated in your editorial, there can be no doubt that Dewey is better fitted for the Presidency than was Grant in 1868. At all events, there are a lot of us who would be willing to take the chances on him.

If THE NEW YORK TIMES is a supporter of Dewey as a candidate for President on some ticket, and is not afraid to urge that he even be pitted against McKinley and Bryan, we can indulge in strong hopes that courage will be inspired in the minds of certain men, who, if they would but resolve to take action, might thereby incur the obligation and gratitude of the American people. EDMUND H. TITTCHENER.
Binghamton, N. Y., April 7, 1900.

Gen. Grant's Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not long before his death, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, Gen. Grant took some pains to say to me "that the last vote he ever cast was the one he gave for 'Missouri Dick,' (Dick Barret,) when he beat Frank Blair for Congress in 1858-59. It so happened that Gen. Grant, a Democrat, was elected as the Republican President in 1868 and 1872. OLD CITIZEN.
St. Louis, Mo., April 9, 1900.

QUESTIONS WEBSTER DAVIS'S STATEMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After hearing the speech of Webster Davis one can but turn to the writings of Livingstone, Moffat, Mackenzie, or Dr. Nachtigal and Father Berthond, if you will. They knew their Africa better perhaps than the speaker, and from them we can learn how the Boers were "the torch bearers who blazed the pathway for civilization * * * through the Dark Continent." I need not quote Stanley, but let the text for our reflections be the clause of ninth importance in the Transvaal Constitution; then read Krüger's speeches at Paardekraal that stirred the revolt in 1881, and a more recent address by Steyn to Afrikanders. Surely, then, we shall see that if this be the "race that [illegible]" has made "the greatest effort to secure liberty for future peoples," the martyrdom of Lincoln was in vain and the halo of liberty is stripped from the graves of the heroes of 1861 who fought for the principle that the whole Boer system diametrically opposes.

Mr. Davis "defies contradiction" in that it is the British who have violated the rules of civilized war. I will not elaborate four distinct instances that I have witnessed of flagrant treachery of the Boers—firing a Maxim from an ambulance, shooting repeatedly at a wounded trooper as he lay on the ground waving a handkerchief at close range, firing at an ambulance and civilian stretcher bearers, misuse of the white flag. These incidents, though common, may be due to individuals.

Since Mr. Davis has a wide knowledge of Boer battlefields, may I ask him for some particulars of the British Maxim hidden in a buggy with a white flag, which he alleges was used at the battle of Dundee. Does he recall Smith's Nek, which Lucas Meyer says the Boers held to the last and covered their retreat at Dundee? A buggy then could scarcely have come down in that direction, and I am certain that the incident could not have taken place during the battle, which raged on the precipitous sides of Talana. Strongly intrenched on the crest, nothing could prevail against the burghers but direct assault with cold steel. I can tell Mr. Davis, however, that the Thirteenth Battery did not fire at the retreating burghers, because a hospital flag waved over a tent in the direct line of fire, and the tent proved to be empty, its owner being Melt Marias, and not the Red Cross.

A wounded burgher (his name, I believe, is Dietricksen) dangerously injured Nurse Weir by kicking her in the breast and abdomen as she approached with a basin of gruel. Questioned why, this deluded farmer explained that the esoteric alien toadies of Krüger's executive had told the burghers the British would poison the wounded. An officer approached a wounded Boer who had lain in the rain all night, and was shot dead as he fumbled for his flask to revive his murderer. Angry soldiers speedily revenged their officer, but the poor Boer was not treacherous. He supposed his would-be deliverer was going to shoot him and managed to raise his gun first. A not unsimilar misapprehension led Raga to kill Lieut. Ord at San Juan. The British soldier at Spion Kop no doubt had heard extremists like Mr. Davis speaking against the Boers, and, not understanding Dutch, he bayoneted the good Samaritan who desired to give him water, from a sense of self-preservation.

The reports of Mr. Macrum's mission raised futile hope in the Boer breast. Several Afrikanders, Transvaal and colonial, told me that American intervention was assured, for the Consul had gone to arrange it. In their limitations they supposed the United States representative sent to the Transvaal (to them the most important country in the world) must be next to or very near the President. The advent of an official of Mr. Davis's standing must have raised their expectations to a fever pitch.

Because they presumed war inevitable, the Boers forced it and invaded British territory, looting and devastating in a particularly ruthless manner. If Mr. Davis feels that he may induce the United States now to force England to halt, his present action is justified. If this is impossible, is it not like egging on a small boy to fight a bigger, with no intention of helping him sustain the unequal struggle?
GEORGE CLARKE MUSGRAVE.
New York, April 10, 1900.

Messages to the Boers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much sense and nonsense have been written regarding the Boer war and its causes, but I have failed to notice anything covering the following point, and that is, "What can the people of other countries think of this great Nation of ours, which allows schoolboy messages and petty municipal resolutions of sympathy to be extended to a nation at war with our best friends, viz., the British?" Such childishness, to my mind, ill becomes the citizens of the United States, and I hardly think would happen in any country but this. Of course, some excuse can be made for the individual blaberings of the paid emissaries of the Boers. ALFRED MARTIN.
New York, April 11, 1900.

A Reader's Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES complains of the English interference with its letters to its correspondent in South Africa—unwarranted interference, doubtless, but only a petty trifle compared to what the Boer Republic has had to suffer for years from the same source, and against which it has at last risen, apparently successfully. And yet THE TIMES has applauded the English oppressors and condemned the Dutch for resisting the same unwarranted interference THE TIMES now complains of. It seems to be a matter of who is being abused. J. I. FABRE.
New York, April 11, 1900.

THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Nile tourists and all who care for the monuments of Egypt, or are interested in the wonderful discoveries going on in that land, can receive free the new annual leaflet of the Egypt Exploration Fund by addressing a request to our National office, 59 Temple Street, Boston. On the first page is a fine cut of the colossal statue of Rameses II. "from the fields of Zoan," now in Boston. The hieroglyphs are distinctly seen in the cut. On the last page is an admirable half-tone of the sarcophagus of Tabekenkhonsut of the Twenty-sixth Dynasty, now in the Metropolitan Museum. No other archaeological society can enrich museums as can this society, and in the case of Greece, the law forbids the exportation of antiquities. Each subscriber of but $5 receives (1) the illustrated quarto of the season, profusely illustrated, sometimes in colors just as the Egyptian artist painted them; (2) the annual "Archaeological Report" brochure, (3) the Annual Report.

The past year's results include the prehistoric and other work by Petrie, the discovery by Davies of the Chapel of Akethotep, leading from the famously inscribed tomb of Ptah-hotep, and the finding of 1,000 more papyri, 300 of them complete by Grenfell and Hunt. The press far and wide has noticed these discoveries. Our volumes appeal to all who care for knowledge relating to primitive man, to Old Testament history and the teachings of Christ, to the great classical writers, to the past social, political, and legal conditions of our race, and to the origin and growth of art and architecture.

The need of subscriptions for this priceless work is imperative; there is no endowment. Checks should be made payable to the Honorary Treasurer, Francis C. Foster. Our local honorary secretaries in New York are the Rev. John W. Brown, D. D., of St. Thomas's Church; Prof. John P. Peters, D. D.; the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D.; Miss Sibyl Carter, Mrs. Howard Crosby, C. W. Sloane, Clarence M. Hyde, Mrs. Eugene A. Hoffman, and Mrs. Charles E. Wilbour. My own services and those of all the honorary officials are a free offering to science and the advancement of knowledge. One hundred and fifteen university and college Presidents have subscribed, and one of them remarked recently to me in New York that $5,000 at least should be given by Greater New York. One-ten-thousandth of the $25,000,000 nobly given to charity in New York in 1899, or $2,500, would make our work secure in 1900-1901. This office sent over just $6,000 from all our land last year. The late Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. Rockefeller became life members. Such a subscription is $125. As Senior Vice President and Honorary Secretary, and always appreciating your interest,
WILLIAM COPLEY WINSLOW.
Boston, April 10, 1900.

DINGLEY TARIFF AND TOURISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps no provisions of the Dingley tariff have been more thoroughly discussed than those applying to the personal baggage of tourists arriving from abroad, and yet the law and regulations are understood by very few. That provision of the Dingley tariff applying to personal baggage is as follows:

> That in case of residents of the United States returning from abroad, all wearing apparel and other personal effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established, under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but no more than $100 in value of articles purchased abroad by such residents of the United States shall be admitted free of duty upon their return.

Recently I submitted to the Treasury Department such recommendations regarding the circulation of information to all tourists, which is now under consideration by the department. I have received so many letters and inquiries regarding the recommendation made that I believe it will be of interest to your readers to know what has been recommended and is under consideration.

My suggestion is as follows:

That a circular describing fully the provisions of the personal baggage law be issued for the information of all passengers going abroad; that this circular of information and instruction be accompanied by a blank declaration such as the passenger is compelled to sign upon his arrival here; that this circular of information and instruction and declaration be placed in sealed envelopes, and that the masters of the various steamships engaged in transatlantic trade be requested to place a copy of this circular, instructions, and declaration in the hands of each passenger soon after sailing from abroad. This plan would give the passenger the opportunity of careful preparation of his declaration on the way over, would explain fully the provisions of the law, and would be of great service to the customs officials in a consistent administration of the law.

If I remember correctly, a plan similar to this was in effect during a previous Administration, except that the circular of instruction and declaration was handed by the Inspectors to passengers when they arrived at Quarantine. I have thought for a long time that some such plan as this ought to be adopted. It is especially important that it should be adopted at the beginning of this season, when more people are going abroad, perhaps, than in any year in the history of the Nation. I believe it very important that we should be equipped so as to avoid delays and give the Americans who visit the Continent and the Paris Exposition every courtesy upon their arrival home.
W. F. WAKEMAN.
New York, April 12, 1900.

THE CITY'S "GAMBLING HELLS."

From Gunton's Magazine for April.

In its exposure of the "gambling hells" of New York City THE NEW YORK TIMES has done what the Mazet committee failed to accomplish. THE TIMES enjoys the advantage of being entirely free from yellowness. It is one of the cleanest and most serious dailies published in New York. It has not only located a number of these illegal "gambling dens," but it has, with a precision heretofore unequaled, located the organization and method by which the system is carried on. It has located the existence of an official commission of gamblers who license the whole business, using the police force merely as their agent to collect a well-regulated fee for protection, according to the profitableness of the "den." By this means it obtains for distribution among its own members and the Tammany machine in the vicinity of three million dollars a year. The exposé is very complete and makes the Mazet committee look wonderfully like a sham. The effect has been to set the Grand Jury at work and make the District Attorney's office assume a virtue it never possessed and act as if it were interested in suppressing crime, of which it has not hitherto been suspected.

All in all, the revelation THE TIMES has made shows that experience has practically no lessons for Tammany; that it is a political organization which lives, moves, and has its being in vice. It grows bolder in its methods on the assumption that the rewards it can distribute will secure its popularity and retention in office, which is justified by its fifty to ninety thousand majority at any election, regardless of candidates or issues. The people thus indorse Tammany over and over again, with the full knowledge of its methods, character, and purposes, and hence they alone are responsible for the disgrace it brings upon the city.

A State Capital View.

From The Albany Journal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will print a daily Paris Exposition edition on the grounds. When the Parisians see its motto, "All the news that's fit to print," they are likely to exclaim, "Nothing more than that?" and throw the paper aside.

NUGGETS.

A Fixed Opinion.

Irate Citizen—I am going to kill you, Sir, for calling me a liar.

Western Editor, (calmly)—That won't change my opinion at all.—Detroit Free Press.

Not Altogether Slow.

Merchant—I think I'll have to fire Polk. He's frightfully lazy.

Friend—Slow in everything, eh?

Merchant—Well, no, not everything. He gets tired quick enough.—Philadelphia Press.

Snuffed.

"Estelle, I don't see why you buy two of those expensive pairs of antique snuffers when we have only one antique candlestick."

"Well, mercy me, Edgar, can't I buy another candlestick?"—Chicago Record.

The Shoemaker Talks Shop.

"Yes," remarked the funny shoemaker, "I'm in favor of women's rights—also her lefts."

"Is that your last joke?" asked the leather drummer.

"Shoe-er," answered the shoemaker, "and it's awl right at that."—Chicago News.

DON'T LET THE SONG GO OUT OF YOUR LIFE.

Kate R. Stiles in Boston Transcript.

Don't let the song go out of your life;
Though it chance sometimes to flow
In a minor strain, it will blend again
With the major tone, you know.

What though shadows rise to obscure life's skies,
And hide for a time the sun;
They sooner will lift, and reveal the rift,
If you let the melody run.

Don't let the song go out of your life;
Though your voice may have lost its trill,
Though the tremulous note should die in the throat,
Let it sing in your spirit still.

There is never a pain that hides not some gain,
And never a cup of rue
So bitter to sup but what in the cup
Lurks a measure of sweetness too.

Don't let the song go out of your life;
Ah! it never would need to go,
If with thought more true, and a broader view,
We looked at this life below.

Oh, why should we moan that life's Spring-time has flown,
Or sigh for the fair Summer time?
The Autumn hath days filled with paeans of praise,
And the Winter hath bells that chime.

Don't let the song go out of your life,
Let it ring in the soul while here,
And when you go hence, it shall follow you thence,
And sing on in another sphere.

Then do not despond, and say that the fond,
Sweet songs of your life have flown,
For if ever you knew a song that was true,
Its music is still your own.

MR. GATES WAS STARTLED

Secretary's Letter About His Alleged Coup a Shock, He Says.

Will Neither Admit Nor Deny He Made Millions in Stocks—Poker Game Story a Canard.

An atmosphere somewhat tinged with gloom hangs over the executive offices of the American Steel and Wire Company, on the twentieth floor of the Empire Building. John W. Gates has come to town, and interesting things are expected to happen. The eyes of clerks and office boys turn furtively toward W. A. Holland, Mr. Gates's private secretary, and speculation goes on in undertones as to who will be attending to Mr. Gates's correspondence next week. Mr. Gates will reach his office to-day, and the gossips say that his return will be the occasion for a vigorous conversation, in which he will be the chief talker and Mr. Holland the chief talkee.

This state of affairs exists because last Friday Mr. Holland sent a letter to a local newspaper declaring that Mr. Gates had not lost money in a big poker game, but had netted $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 on the recent rise in railroad stocks, principally Baltimore and Ohio common and Union Pacific. Mr. Holland thought at the time, as he has since admitted, that the newspaper in question would merely chronicle the winning of the aforesaid millions on its financial page, in a modest paragraph. The newspaper in question took a different view of the case and printed the entire letter. Hence anxiety has lately reigned on the twentieth floor of the Empire Building.

Mr. Gates, who is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company and lives in Chicago, came to town yesterday and went to the Waldorf-Astoria. He was found dining in his rooms last night with several friends, among them Col. Isaac L. Elwood of Chicago, Max Pam, and Judge Elbert H. Gary, President of the Federal Steel Company. Mr. Gates was asked about the letter.

"Well," said he, "I never heard of it any more than the man in the moon till my attention was called to it in the paper. It was sent absolutely without my knowledge and I was a pretty startled man when I saw it."

"Is lightning likely to strike the American Steel and Wire Company's office when you get there to-morrow?"

"I don't know just what I shall do," said Mr. Gates, with a faint smile. "You see, Mr. Holland has been a long while with us, and with the Illinois Steel Company before the American Steel and Wire was organized, and I don't think it just right to condemn him before he has had a hearing. But I swear I cannot imagine how he ever came to do such a thing."

"When did you learn of the letter?"

"Well, I got back home in Chicago Sunday morning, and I hadn't heard a word about it. Mr. Pam, here, said: 'Have you seen the story about you in the paper?' 'No,' said I. 'Well,' said he, 'you'd better send out and get a paper.' I bought a paper and there I saw that letter."

"Will you say anything as to the truth of the statement that you made three or four millions in Baltimore and Ohio and Union Pacific?"

Mr. Gates hesitated, and Judge Gary said with a smile: "It's up to you now."

"That's my own private business," said the host, "and I don't think the public is interested much in it. I want to see Mr. Holland before I say anything."

"Well, what about this poker game story which he said was a fabrication?"

"Here are two of the gentlemen that were said to be in it," said Mr. Gates, waving his hand to Col. Elwood and Mr. Pam. "They can tell you whether they were or not. Really, there isn't a word of truth in that story. I don't mean to say that we don't play poker. We aren't posing as men that know nothing about cards. But not one of us was ever in our lives in anything like a game of unlimited poker. And we certainly didn't take part in that particular game."

"Why," exclaimed Col. Elwood, "at the time that game was said to be continued here at the Waldorf-Astoria, Mr. Gates and I and our families were in San Francisco."

"We none of us ever played unlimited poker," interpolated Mr. Pam.

"I know just how that story got out," said Col. Elwood. "It was started by a man whom all of us know well and who had taken offense at a certain thing."

A story was then referred to which credited Mr. Gates and Col. Elwood with subscribing to a rice company at Port Arthur, Texas, where both have recently bought Winter resort estates. There said there was nothing in the report. "The rice industry is flourishing wonderfully there, though," said Col. Elwood. "I wish I did have an interest in it."

"I've heard of your raising hog and raising hominy and raising Cain," said Judge Gary smilingly, "but this is the first time I ever heard of your raising rice."

Mr. Gates was asked about a report that the American Steel and Wire contemplated erecting a plant on the Pacific Coast for the manufacture of the Honolulu cable, if the bill providing for it is passed.

"That story may be true," said he, "if the Government appropriates the money for the cable. We shall bid for it in that case and hope to get the contract. We have now a plant at San Francisco where cable could be made. There are other concerns, of course, which could afford competition in the bidding."

The bill provides that the cable must be of American manufacture.

John W. Gates's Winter Villa in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 12.—John W. Gates, the well-known capitalist and railroad man of Chicago, will build a villa at Port Arthur, Texas, as a Winter home. It is to be a model of architectural beauty and skilled workmanship and will cost over $100,000. Port Arthur is becoming a popular health resort.

FIRE ENGINE FOREMAN FINED.

James D. Clifford Accused of Needlessly Turning in a Third Alarm.

Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday fined Foreman James D. Clifford of Engine Company No. 9, in East Broadway, ten days' pay. The charge against Clifford was that he sent in a third alarm at a fire aboard an Old Dominion steamer at Pier 35, East River, on March 30, when a first alarm would have been sufficient, and had left thereby a large section of the city needlessly exposed.

Clifford contended that the appearance of the fire when he arrived justified the sending in of the third alarm; that if he erred he did so on the side of safety, as considerable property was in jeopardy, and that it was quite common for a third alarm to be sent in for lesser fires. Of the fourteen extra companies called out seven were backed up by seven others from other sections, so that no section was left entirely or needlessly exposed.

Six superior officers gave a contrary opinion, and so confident was the belief that Clifford would receive the sentence of dismissal from the force, as did Chief McCabe some years ago—being, however, subsequently reinstated by the courts—that it was given out yesterday that Clifford had been dismissed. Commissioner Scannell said later that he had imposed only a fine, and he attributed the false report to the fact that the Chief and some of the others had evidently expected such a finding.

Clifford is President of the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association, which in 1895 secured the passage of a bill raising salaries of the men in the department. The higher officers succeeded in having an amendment tacked on to the bill which increased their own pay and not the men's, but the association managed to have the amendment killed, and made the charge that some of the higher officers had spent $10,000 in Albany getting the amendment tacked on to the bill, and a Senate committee subsequently investigated but without results.

The association has during the present Legislature sought to secure the passage of a bill providing two shifts of firemen, but failed. Foreman Clifford has been active in the association's efforts, and the present charges against him followed close upon a speech delivered at a meeting at the Grand Central Palace, in which he sought popular assistance to secure the passage of the bill over the opposition of the city authorities.

Commissioner Scannell said last night that he considered the Firemen's Association as subversive of discipline in the department, but that he had not taken that into account in dealing with the charges preferred against Clifford.

RUSSIA RENEWS DEMAND.

Again Asks Korea for Permission to Land Troops at Masampho.

YOKOHAMA, April 12.—Advices from Seoul, capital of Korea, announce that Russia has presented to the Korean Government renewed demands regarding the landing of troops at Masampho.

STEPHEN CRANE VERY ILL.

Doctors Yesterday Morning Were Almost Hopeless of His Recovery.

LONDON, April 12.—Stephen Crane, the American novelist, who has been ill for some time, has suffered a relapse, and the attending doctors said this morning they were almost hopeless of his recovery.

This evening's report from the sick room, however, says that Mr. Crane is somewhat improved, that his strength is fairly maintained, and that the hemorrhage from which he was suffering has temporarily ceased.

PLAGUE RIOT IN HINDUSTAN.

Ten Persons Killed and Segregation Camp Burned at Cawnpore.

BOMBAY, April 12.—Plague riots have taken place at Cawnpore, where the Segregation camp has been destroyed, and ten persons have been killed. The rioters killed five constables and threw their bodies into the burning camp.

Order is now restored, but all business is suspended and the populace are sullen.

Troops and volunteers are patroling the city, guarding the mills and factories.

ROTHSCHILD WOUNDED IN DUEL.

Comte de Lubersac Pricks His Antagonist in the Right Forearm.

PARIS, April 12.—The Comte de Lubersac, eldest son of the Marquis de Lubersac, and Baron Edouard Rothschild, a son of Baron Alphonse Rothschild, fought a duel with swords to-day in the neighborhood of this city.

Baron Edouard Rothschild was deeply pricked in the right forearm, but was able to return home for luncheon and to go for a stroll this afternoon.

This duel is another of the series of encounters arising from the Comte de Lubersac's letter to Baron Robert Rothschild, the son of Baron Gustave Rothschild. The first duel took place on the afternoon of April 4, between M. Michel Ephrussi and M. de Lubersac, on the Island of Grande Jatte, in the River Seine, at Neuilly. M. Ephrussi was wounded in the breast and the Count received a slight scratch on the neck.

Progress in German Cameroons.

BERLIN, April 12.—In the Colonial Zeitung Lieut. Dominik has an article dealing with the last five years of progress in the German Cameroons. He points out that the number of Europeans has more than doubled; that the Cacao exports have increased from 83,000 to 200,000 kilograms; that the German trading firms have increased 100 per cent. in number, and that the total exports have risen from 4,000,000 marks to something above 5,000,000.

Jamaica Railroad to be Wound Up.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 12.—Upon the application of the Central Trust Company of New York and others, the Supreme Court to-day ordered the winding up of the Jamaica Railroad, vesting the same in the Government. First mortgage bondholders receive inscribed stock, with interest at 3½ per cent.

The Stolen Harvard Book Plates.

LONDON, April 13.—Prof. Lane, the Librarian of Harvard University, has a letter in The Times this morning warning book-plate collectors in England against purchasing book plates stolen from the library.

Czar and Kaiser to Meet in May.

BERLIN, April 12.—The Lokal Anzeiger says Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas will meet at Dantsic toward the end of May.

JEWELRY THIEF CAUGHT.

Rabbit Foot Charm Brought Bad Luck to the Man Who Stole It.

A young man, very difficult to please, looked at all the lockets in the jewelry store of Black, Starr & Frost, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon. When he had gone out failing to find one to his taste, Frederick W. Frank, a salesman, missed a locket in the shape of a gold rabbit, worth $50. Slipping out after the young man, Frank followed him across to Seventh Avenue, where he drew the locket from his pocket.

"Found something?" the salesman inquired, pleasantly.

"Yes," returned the other without recognizing him, "it's shaped like a rabbit and brings good luck."

"Yes, to me, but not to you," cried the salesman, as he seized him and shouted for the police.

Officer Terrill and Detectives Sheehan and Lockwood responded. After a fight, the prisoner, who gave the name of Harry Lewis, 245 West Thirty-ninth Street, was taken to the Tenderloin Station. He was held on a charge of larceny.

Besides the locket claimed by Frank as the property of his firm, the prisoner wore some $200 worth of jewelry, another locket with seven diamonds, a diamond scarf pin, and a watch, which were retained by the police. He also had a letter signed "May," saying that the writer had disposed, on good terms, of the jewels he had sent her.

FIREMEN GET A NEW DOG.

Gift to Engine Company No. 8 to Replace Pet Claimed by Former Owner.

The firemen of Engine Company No. 8, whose gift dog of the coach variety, presented by Jefferson Seligman, walked off with the one-hundred-and-forty-dollar collar with which they had bedecked him, were yesterday the recipients of another coach dog just as good from the same donor.

Mr. Seligman presented the dog because of the bravery displayed by the men at the Windsor Hotel fire. It was said in a report of the dog's disappearance that Mr. Seligman's representative had told the firemen that it was an animal of great value which had been imported and that when its whereabouts had been made known by a Sixth Avenue livery man to whom it had gone, who said that it was one he had lost some time before and which he had secured when it was a pup from a brewery employe, there was much chagrin among the firemen, who had thought it entitled to a very expensive collar.

Mr. Seligman said yesterday that that was all buncombe. The dog was not represented as an expensive one and the firemen would have no use for a dog of expensive breed. The dog was an ordinary coach dog. He had given a similar one to the Elizabeth Street Station when some time ago he had heard that a dog owned by the company there had been run over while going to a fire. He yesterday replaced the dog which the livery man had claimed. His man secured the first one, he said, from a source supposed to be reliable.

It was his intention, he said, to make similar presents to other fire companies. He thought the dogs made good pets for firemen and might be useful at fires.

SMALL, BUT A HIGHWAYMAN.

Police Accuse Young Richard Trotter—Robs Newsboy and Servant.

Richard Trotter of 636 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, is only thirteen years old, but the police say he is a highway robber and the leader of the "Half-Dollar Gang."

Several months ago the boy was implicated in the holding up of a servant on Hudson Avenue. The girl's week's wages were taken from her. He was also arraigned before Judge Aspinall recently on a charge of burglary but was released on his promise to reform.

Philip Mello, a newsboy, started for his home, 219 First Street, on Wednesday evening with $1.19 in his pockets. As he was passing Flood Alley some boys seized him and dragged him into the alley, where they robbed him of all his money. Mello cried for help, and Patrolman McCauley chased and captured two of the young highwaymen, who proved to be Trotter and Charles Foye of 28 Johnson Street. They were arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday and held for trial.

Buy Your Easter Gloves at O'Neill's. New Importation of Jouvin & Cie's Celebrated Gloves just received. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St. Adv.

CLOSE OF GRAND OPERA SEASON

Last Performance To-morrow—Brief Tour Before Departure for Europe.

Immediately following the performance of "Tannhauser" to-morrow evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, which will mark the last appearance of Maurice Grau's company in this city, the scenery, properties, costumes, and musical instruments will be shipped to Pittsburg, where the organization will begin a tour which will take in Washington and Baltimore. Then the company will disband for the season.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will furnish a special train, which will take the entire company on the tour. They will leave Jersey City Sunday morning at 8:55 o'clock, and arrive in Pittsburg the same evening. On Monday the first performance to be given will be the double bill, "Cavalleria Rusticanna" and "Barbiere di Siviglia"; Tuesday evening, "Tannhauser"; Wednesday afternoon, "Carmen," and Wednesday evening, "Don Giovanni." The company will then visit Washington, where on Thursday night "Aida" will be given; Friday, "Don Giovanni"; Saturday matinée, "Carmen," and Saturday night, "Tannhäuser." Baltimore will be reached Monday morning, and that evening "Tannhauser" will again be given, followed on the following and last night of the tour by "Carmen."

The entire company will then return to New York, and preparations for the embarking of the principals and chorus for Europe will begin. Following is the departure schedule: April 18, Signor Mancinelli on the New York; April 19, Fräulein Ternina on the Columbia; April 26, the larger part of the artists on La Touraine, the party including Signor Bevignani, Mlle. Calvé, M. Plançon, Edouard de Reszke, Mr. Eringle, M. Bars, M. Salignac, Maurice Grau, and Signor Scotti; April 28, on the Statendam, Mlle. Bauermeister, Mlle. Olitzka, Herr Muhlmann, M. Dufriche, Mr. Meux, and Signor Pini-Corsi; May 2, on the St. Louis, Suzan e Adams; on the Germanic, Mlle. Zelie de Lussan, Mme. Eames will remain until May 9, when she will take her departure on the New York, and on May 22 Mme. Schumann-Heink will sail on the Kaiserin Maria Theresia, and on May 24 Mme. Nordica will leave on L'Aquitaine.

Many of the artists will go to their homes in various parts of Europe for a short rest, and return to London in time for the Covent Garden season, which will open in July under Maurice Grau's direction.

"Il Flauto Magico" at the Opera.

What was described as the last performance of the evening series at the Metropolitan Opera House took place last night. There will be another performance tomorrow night, but as it is in the popular series it is not counted anywhere except at the box office. The opera offered last night was Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico," which was given for the fifth time. The audience was to all appearances one of the largest of the season, but it cannot be said that it was one of the most brilliant. It was a cold audience at the outset, and it was not warmed up until after the dance of the Moors. This was encored, and then the audience was in a good humor and ready to discover many merits.

It is not possible to say anything new about the Metropolitan production of "Il Flauto Magico." When five performances of the same work are given in so short a time there is no opportunity to acquire a critical perspective. Comment necessarily reduces itself to a bald record of the condition of voices. In last night's performance every one, except M. Edouard de Reszke, was in good voice. He was not at his best, nor is the music of Sarastro perfectly suited to his voice, but his mastery of vocal art enables him to achieve fine effects, and he was warmly applauded last night. Mme. Sembrich was in excellent form and her singing of the brilliant aria "Gli angui d'Inferno" was dazzling. Of course she was applauded to the echo and had to repeat it.

Mme. Eames was again a charming Pamina and sang her music admirably. Signor Campanari repeated his capital performance of Papageno, and Miss de Lussan was the same piquant Papagena. Mr. Dippel was again the Tamino. Miss Bridewell was absent from the cast, her place as the third of the three ladies being taken by Miss Bouton. Signor Mancinelli conducted. The spectacular effects moved with smoothness. There will be no performance at the Opera House to-night.

END OF CHICKERING HALL.

Final Concert Given There In Honor of Manager J. Burns Brown.

The life of Chickering Hall, as a place of amusement ended last night with the closing number of a concert tendered to J. Burns Brown, who has been its manager for many years, by some of his professional friends. On May 1 the old building, which has been the scene of so many famous concerts since 1875, when Von Buelow, the pianist, played at its opening, will be torn down.

During the first ten years of its existence Chickering Hall had a monopoly of almost all the entertainments in the city. Of late years, however, all the larger concerts have been given at Carnegie Hall, while the smaller entertainments have gone to the Waldorf-Astoria.

The concert last night, which was fairly well attended, included selections by the Dannreuther String Quartet as well as numbers by Miss Kathrin Hilke, soprano; Richard Hoffman, pianist, and Frank Taft, organist. John Chesire was also applauded for his performance on the harp, and John A. Frank for selections on the bass trumpet.

THE BOER RELIEF CONCERT.

Lillian Nordica and Others Have Volunteered to Appear.

The National relief benefit concert, which is to take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of April 26, is already an assured artistic success. Mme. Lillian Nordica of the Maurice Grau opera company has volunteered to appear and sing several selections; Henri Marteau, the violinist, will interpret the works of a number of the greatest masters; Walter Damrosch will lead his celebrated orchestra, and Camille Darville will render several songs. Negotiations are now under way to secure the attendance of the chorus of the German Liederkranz, Herr Van Dyke, tenor; Pachmann, the Russian pianist, and a host of other celebrated artists and artistes.

Mrs. Fannie Humphries Gaffney of 41 Riverside Drive, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary League of the National Boer Relief Fund Association, (offices, St. James's Building,) reports a great rush in the advance sale of tickets and boxes.

Miss Sanders to Play in "Lost River."

Liebler & Co. have engaged Miss Mary Sanders, who recently appeared in "Little Nell and the Marchioness" at the Herald Square Theatre. She will play the principal ingenue rôle in Joseph Arthur's new play of life in Southern Indiana, entitled, "Lost River," which will be produced some time next season.

Mansfield Cancels Cleveland Date.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 12.—Richard Mansfield, the actor, has canceled his engagement at the Euclid Avenue Opera House in this city as a result of illness. Mr. Mansfield was to have opened here Monday evening, but owing to an attack of laryngitis was unable to appear, and has since been confined to his room at the Hollenden Hotel.

A Correction.

A dispatch from Rochester was printed in The Times last Friday giving an account of the supposed burial alive of a man named Vett Case of Sandy Creek. It now appears that the dispatch was not founded on fact. The story was sent by a correspondent at Sandy Creek to the newspapers in Rochester, and was thence wired by The Times's correspondent at the latter place.

FOLTS SALE CONCLUDED.

Sketch Attributed to Reynolds Fetches $15—Other Prices Low.

The sale of old masters belonging to George P. Folts of this city was concluded last evening, at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 Fifth Avenue. The prices were of the same character as on the preceding evening, rendering the possession of the work of Rubens, Correggio, and Murillo a possibility even to the tenement dweller.

A Reynolds, for instance, was sold for $15. It was not a finished painting, but, according to the catalogue, a sketch for the famous "Death of Dido." The price, however, is somewhat under the usual amount paid for Sir Joshua's unfinished work. Other works, as to which no exception could be taken with regard to size, and which were accredited to such masters as Jan Steen, Vibert, and Teniers, sold at prices ranging from $5 to $50 each. A painting ascribed to Constant Mayer brought $75.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The solemn services of Holy or Maundy Thursday, the day most observed, with the exception of to-day, Good Friday, of Holy Week, filled the Roman Catholic and Episcopalian churches with worshippers. The influence of the day made itself so felt through all elements in social life that it was a dies non in the way of gayety. To-day, notwithstanding the fact that it is Good Friday, will bring really more of incident for the reason that the closing of the leading Exchanges makes it a semi-holiday, which, with any good weather, will be taken advantage of by many for a country outing. The golf links in the suburbs that are in any playable condition will all be crowded, and the cyclists and automobilists will be out in force.

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The programme for the Eastertide becomes each day more and more filled with incidents. The St. Nicholas Society will celebrate the Paas Festival as usual by a dinner at Delmonico's Easter Monday evening. The Paas or Eastertide dinner, with its joyous atmosphere and its gifts of rabbits and eggs, is more enjoyed by many members of the society than the annual December feast.

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The Cuban orphan festival at the Metropolitan Opera House, which will also open on Easter Monday evening, will continue through the week and will be the great meeting place for society during the week. The booths at the festival will be in charge of prominent women, matrons and maidens, and there will be some entertaining and interesting features. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, who were interested in the recent concert for the Maine fund at the Opera House, are among recent recruits to the committees of women who have charge of the affair.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, who have been at Staatsburg since the beginning of the week, will receive the advance guard today of their Easter house party. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are entertaining at Lakewood, and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have gone to Lenox for Easter. The Good Times coach will take a "stag" party this afternoon to Inwood.

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The last meeting of the Bellevue Sewing and Knitting Class took place yesterday at the residence of Miss Leary. Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin gave a family dinner and small party afterward, and Mr. Headleston had a rainy day for the coach. There was not a large audience at the opera, and the theatres were not fashionably patronized. During the week there have been some small entertainments, and among these was a card party on Wednesday evening given by Mrs. Livingston Cooper for the Misses Walker.

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The Long Island country houses are gradually being opened for the Spring season. At Meadow Brook there has been a better attendance at the meets. On Wednesday at the drag hunt Mrs. James L. Kernochan and Mrs. George Eustis followed the hounds. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are expected on Long Island after Easter, and William C. Whitney will have a few friends at his Roslyn place over Easter.

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Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin have returned from Florida. Mr. Iselin is having his schooner yacht Emerald overhauled, and will take the usual Summer cruise in her to Bar Harbor and Newport. Mr. and Mrs. George Childs Drexel will sail shortly in their yacht for a European cruise. Eugene Higgins will go to England and from there will come over to the United States for a visit. He is on his steam yacht, Varnus, which is due at Southampton from the Mediterranean to-day.

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A large and original entertainment is to be given in Brooklyn on Tuesday evening, to which a number of fashionable New Yorkers, or, as they are called in Brooklyn, Manhattanites, have been invited. It is a reception to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bloomfield Hewitt and Edward M. Shepard of Congress Street for Miss Hewitt. The cards sent out are in the names of both Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt and Mr. Shepard. The Shepard and Hewitt residences on the Heights are separated by a strip of garden some 150 feet in width. Guests will be received at the Hewitt residence and supper will be served in the Shepard house, every one going through the garden from one house to the other. There will be a temporary covered way, and the gardens will be inclosed, and this will make a pretty and original effect.

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Bishop Potter will officiate at the wedding of Edmund Robinson and Miss Isabella Carter, which is to take place in St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, on April 23. Robert Potter of this city will be Mr. Robinson's best man, and his ushers are to be Messrs. Rowland Smith, Antonio de Navarro, Mr. de Navarro, Livingston Beekman, Edward Potter, and J. B. Harriman, all of New York.

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Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey of 77 Madison Avenue will leave town to-morrow, accompanied by her little daughter, to spend Easter at her new villa at Glenwood on the Hudson. It is Mrs. Bailey's intention to occupy her villa during May and June, going to Newport in July, and later returning to Glenwood for the Autumn months.

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There arrived yesterday on the Lahn, among others, Mrs. Henry Parker Newman and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Duncan, and Mrs. Bartlett. There were booked to sail yesterday on the Kaiser Friedrich, among others, Mrs. Kuhnhard, William T. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs, and Miss Pauline Riggs, Mrs. Martha Washington, Gen. J. A. Williamson, Miss Haidee Williamson, Dr. C. G. Wells, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Winslow.

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Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane went to Lenox on Wednesday to inspect the addition which is being built to their country place, Elm Court. They returned yesterday, but will go early in May to Lenox for the Summer. The prospects for the season at Newport, Southampton, and Lenox are said to be the best in years. While many of the leading and fashionable villa owners at all three resorts are either already abroad or will soon sail for the other side, their stay there will be briefer than usual owing to a desire to avoid the great crowds which the Paris Exposition will draw, and many of them will return early to spend the season here.

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The Earl of Warwick and Lord Henry Vane Tempest leave to-day for Florida. They will stop en route at Savannah, where they will be the guests of Gen. W. W. Gordon. After their Savannah visit they will go directly to Tampa, where they will board the steam yacht Satellens, which they have chartered for a hunting and fishing trip, and which left here a week ago to-day to meet them South.

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The Misses Leiter were in Rome some weeks ago, and did not go to Egypt owing to its being too late for the season. The Americans in Rome will remain until after Easter, when there will be a general breaking up. It has been a gay Winter there, and entertainments have been many and have continued all through Lent. Mrs. Willie Jay and Miss Jay, Miss Elizabeth Smith Clift, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Fred Neilson and Miss Neilson, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, the Princess Brancaccio, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, and Gen. and Mrs. Draper have been among the more prominent Americans. Miss Smith Clift has given a number of dinners. At one of her last entertainments the guests were the Marquise de Talleyrand, the Marquis de San Vito, Mrs. Kernochan, Miss Paul, Mrs. Lee and Miss Lee, and the Prince Ruspoli.

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Mrs. William E. Strong and Miss Alice Strong and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger have left Rome and have gone to Florence. The last meet of the Roman Hunt has been held and immediately after it Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg and Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, who had been in Rome for some little time, went to England.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 12.—Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Miss Lyman, Reginald Norman, Mrs. George H. Norman, Hugh K. Norman, George P. Eustis, Harold Brown, Mrs. John Carter Brown, Mrs. Francis M. Hoyt, and others have sent their checks to add to the fund being raised by the Newport firemen.

Mechanics in large numbers are working day and night at the villa of ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt, on Ledge Road and close to Baillie's Beach, so as to have at least a portion of the structure ready for the occupancy of the owner and his family within a month.

Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker are to rent a cottage here for the coming season, and will come to Newport after a short visit to Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss will open their cottage for the season on Wednesday next, and will remain until the late Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt have returned to New York.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Weld—Train.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 12.—Miss Hannah Putnam Train of Duxbury, a sister of Miss Elizabeth Phipps Train, the author of "A Social Highwayman," was married yesterday to Dr. Charles Goddard Weld of Newport, R. I.

The ceremony was performed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop C. Winslow, relatives of the bride, on Commonwealth Avenue. The Rev. C. H. Brent of St. Stephen's Church officiated. The bride, who was unattended by a maid of honor, was given away by her brother, Graham Train, of this city. Jean Paul Selinger acted as best man. Other than the relatives there were no guests.

The bride has hitherto made her home with her sister, Miss Elizabeth Phipps Train, at Duxbury. Dr. and Mrs. Weld left here yesterday afternoon for New York, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Winslow, and they all sailed to-day from that city for Europe, where several weeks will be passed.

Barnes—Craig.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 12.—Robert Barnes and Miss Jessie Garvin Craig were married this afternoon at the Presbyterian Church by the Rev. R. L. Jackson. Miss Hattie Terry of Brooklyn was maid of honor; Frederic Talbot, groomsman, and Franklin Mosher and Chester McCord, ushers. A reception followed the ceremony. Guests were present from New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.

GOLDEN WEDDING CELEBRATION.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Seward Receive Many Guests in Honor of the Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Seward of 54 Prospect Place, this city, completed yesterday fifty years of married life. Sons and daughters and grandchildren of the couple, together with a hundred guests, celebrated the occasion last night at Mr. Seward's home. The aged couple, both of whom are seventy-five years old, received their friends in the parlor, where a constnat stream of congratulations poured in upon them for over an hour. Afterward a golden wedding dinner was served, and this was followed by dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. Seward were excellent dancers in their youth, and though they have not danced for six years, they took the floor last night for a while with the others in honor of the occasion.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Seward were born in New York, Mr. Seward on Oct. 7, 1825, and his wife on Dec. 4, 1825. Mr. Seward was for forty-one years connected with the carriage manufacturing house of Dusenbury & Van Dusen on Christie Street. He is still active in business, being associated with his son, who is an optician at 137 East Twenty-third Street.

Of the members of the family present there were Mr. and Mrs. S. Banta, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Seward, William H. Seward, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Seward, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Green.

A WEDDING BY TELEGRAPH.

A. M. Candell, at Kansas City, Married to Miss Cundiff, in Oklahoma.

KANSAS CITY, April 12.—A marriage service by telegraph, with the bride and bridegroom 200 miles apart, was carried out between Kansas City and Mulhall, Oklahoma, at noon to-day. The bridegroom is Andrew M. Candell of Washington, D. C., an entomologist attached to the Department of Agriculture of the United States Government, and the bride Miss Penelope Cundiff, daughter of a farmer of Perkins, Oklahoma.

Mr. Candell and Miss Cundiff became engaged about six months ago, and the wedding was set for May. Last week, however, Mr. Candell was called to Harrisonville, Mo., by the death of his mother. His duties made it necessary to start back to Washington to-morrow. He asked Miss Cundiff to come to Kansas City, so that the wedding could take place to-day at the home of his sister. Miss Cundiff was unable to reach Kansas City in time, and arrangements were made with a telegraph company to have the marriage ceremony conducted by wire. A direct line between Kansas City and Mulhall was placed at the disposal of the couple. Mr. Candell secured the services of the Rev. Albert H. Linder, and, accompanied by two friends, went to the telegraph office. At Mulhall Miss Cundiff was accompanied to the telegraph office by her parents and sister. The questions and responses were wired back and forth and repeated at each end to the couple by the telegraph operators, the ceremony taking twenty-five minutes.

EASTER WEATHER PROSPECTS.

Will Be Fair To-day, Prophets Say, but Won't Commit Themselves Further.

To the people who are making calculations on Easter bonnets and other Spring finery yesterday's dark sky gave little joy. From morning until night it rained almost continuously, and a swift northeast wind, blowing off hats and driving the raindrops into everybody's face, made it look as if fair weather had postponed its arrival indefinitely. The thermometer varied between 41 and 45 degrees, and the rainfall was registered at .90 inch in the afternoon.

For to-day, however, the Weather Bureau officials prophesy a change. Until to-night they promise fair and warmer weather and a cessation of the cold winds. But they refuse to divulge future events any more remote than the next twelve or fifteen hours, so the fate of the Easter bonnets is still in the balance.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Julius Binge.

Julius Binge, formerly of the firm of Binge & Currie, Custom House brokers of 44 Exchange Place, died Wednesday night from pneumonia at his home, 68 East Eightieth Street. He was seventy-four years old. Mr. Binge was born in Frankfort, Germany, and came to America in 1852. He was for years a Custom House broker, and retired eight years ago. He was the oldest member of the Harmonie Club, on West Forty-second Street, having served thirty-seven years as Treasurer. He was again elected Treasurer April 8 last. He was said to be the oldest club member in the city. He is survived by a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Leopold Wallau.

Dr. Frank D. Kimball.

Dr. Frank D. Kimball, twenty-four years old, for two years house surgeon of the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, died yesterday at that institution. The cause of death was suppurative meningitis that resulted from complications following an attack of the grip. Dr. Kimball was a graduate of Dartmouth College and also of the New York University Medical College.

Obituary Notes.

PHILIP ZELL, a well-known distiller and banker of Peoria, Ill., died yesterday in that city. He was the head of the banking house of Zell, Hotchkiss & Co., President of the Peoria National Bank, and Vice President of the Savings Bank of Peoria.

EDWIN THORNE, son of Chester Thorne and Anna Hoxie Thorne of Tacoma, Washington, died April 7 at Cairo, Egypt, where the family was sojourning. He was in his fourteenth year, and was a nephew of Samuel Thorne, President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company of this city.

Mrs. HANNAH BERNSTEIN HURTIG, wife of William Hurtig, died yesterday morning at her home, 235 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. Mrs. Hurtig was a prominent member of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society. She is survived by her husband, a retired jeweler of Cincinnati, and four sons.

The Rev. JOHN V. NADDY, assistant pastor of the Catholic Church of the Holy Rosary, Chauncey Street and Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, died at the residence of his parents, 111 Berry Street, on Wednesday night of pneumonia. He was twenty-six years old, and a native of Brooklyn. He was ordained a priest in June, 1897.

Dr. GEORGE H. CONKLIN, the oldest physician in Suffolk County, died yesterday at Babylon, N. Y., at the age of eighty-nine. He was born at Commack Jan. 31, 1811, and was twice married. His second wife survives him. A daughter by the first marriage, Mrs. Mary A. Bayles, of Woodbury, also survives him.

CARL CLAUSSEN, fifty-six years old, one of the best-known German newspaper editors in the United States, died yesterday at the Cleveland City Hospital of Bright's disease. He was for several years editor in chief of The Illinois Staats Zeitung, at Chicago, but subsequently became the editor of The Waechter am Erie of Cleveland. Mr. Claussen came to this country from Germany in 1873.

TUNIS SMITH, one of the founders of the first Albany Day Line of steamers, and also of the line of Lower Hudson steamboats plying between Peekskill and this city, died at his home in Nyack Wednesday night in his eighty-first year. Mr. Smith and his brothers, now all dead, were among the most prominent steamboatmen in the State half a century ago. David D. Smith, a brother, was appointed Inspector General of Steamboats by President Grant.

The Rev. JOHN V. NADDY, assistant pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Rosary, at Chauncey Street and Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, died Wednesday night at the home of his parents, 111 Berry Street, from pneumonia, after an illness of ten days. Father Naddy was born in Williamsburg twenty-six years ago. He was ordained a priest in June, 1897, and sent to St. Stephen's Church, where he assisted the Rev. Father Mitchell. A year ago he was transferred to the Church of the Holy Rosary.

Severe Earthquake in Bohemia.

VIENNA, April 12.—A severe earthquake has occurred at Toron, Bohemia, sixty houses being destroyed though without loss of life. The shocks continue, and it is feared that the town must be abandoned altogether.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Croton Water Is Unfit to Drink. Order CARL H. SCHULTZ'S PURE CARBONATED WATERS from factory, 440 1st Av., Telephone 142 Madison Square, or of any reliable druggist or grocer.

"UNTO THE PURE ALL THINGS ARE pure," but the LAFAYETTE PLACE BATHS (near 4th St.) make men purer, cleaner, and brighter. For men only. Open day and night.

E. & W. NIPSIC. E. & W.
The new fold collar.

DIED.

ALLEN.—The funeral services of William P. Allen will take place at his late residence, 164 East 114th St., Friday, April 13, 8 P. M. Members of New York Fire Department, also members of Association of Exempt Firemen of the City of New York, members of Puritan Lodge, No. 338, F. and A. M., members of Association of Civil Employes in the State of New York, and friends and relatives are cordially invited to attend. Interment Saturday morning.

COLT.—Suddenly, on the 12th inst., E. Boudinot Colt, son of the late John Colt and Eliza Boudinot

EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Columbia Could Muster But One 'Varsity Crew Yesterday.

FRESHMEN DID MUCH BETTER

Financial Troubles Affect the Members of the Rowing Squads to a Degree.

Only one complete 'Varsity crew was boated by Columbia on the Harlem yesterday. So it would seem that the scare occasioned by the exposé of the financial condition of rowing affairs has in a measure extended to the candidates for the various positions in the boat, and the lack of interest shown bodes no good for Columbia aquatics. But those in charge of the crew's affairs feel confident of liquidating the debt of the committee in a few days. Then interest in the sport will be revived, for a crew then will be a sure thing, and not the uncertainty that it is now.

However, the freshman candidates were out in force, and three full crews were made up from the squad during the afternoon.

Notwithstanding the bad weather conditions, Dr. Peet gave the men the usual amount of work, and several brushes took place between the freshman crews during the practice. In these trials the crew in the gig New London seemed to have things all their own way, and won twice rather handily.

The 'Varsity crew, composed of Willis, bow; Jackson, 2; Gilsey, 3; Heroy, 4; Weekes, 5; Irvine, 6; Oddie, 7; Falconer, stroke, and McClure, coxswain, ran away from a mixed crew composed of Cornell, bow; Bradley, 2; Dixon, 3; Pitske, 4; O'Dell, 5; Southack, 6; Burt, 7, Vulte, stroke, and Bogue, coxswain, during the afternoon.

To-day being Good Friday, college work will not take up any of the time of the students, so Capt. Mackay expects a large turnout, and a few extra hours will be given to the practice.

COACHING IN THE RAIN.

Storm Had No Terrors for the Enthusiasts—Other Parties This Week.

Rain has no terror for coaching enthusiasts, and the four who made the trip on the Good Times yesterday afternoon were as contented on top of the coach as if the sun was shining brightly. George B. Hulme had the cushion, and Charles P. Williams had the box seat. The other passengers were Ira A. Kip, Jr., and T. W. Watson. All wore rain coats, as did Aurel Batonyi, the professional whip. The latter's guard against the rain was a novel piece of clothing, or rather two pieces. It consisted of a short top coat of rainproof material, the skirt of which swelled out as widely as a woman's crinoline skirt of a generation or two ago. The legs were protected by a waterproof blanket of the same material, secured around the waist with a leather strap. The trip up to the Abbey at Inwood was a pleasant one in spite of the rain. The roads were in fair condition, and the down and up grades were not slippery enough to cause much trouble.

Henry T. Boody of Staten Island has booked the cushion for this afternoon, and John M. Shaw will be on the box seat. The other coachers will be Guy Ward, Morton W. Smith, E. N. Nichols, J. B. Sloan, Harry E. Grant, William S. Blitz, G. Jason Waters, and George M. Sidenberg.

To-morrow G. L. Boissevain will have the cushion, and Miss McGee the box seat. Miss Stothoff, Mrs. G. L. Boissevain, F. C. Bishop, and Seth Sprague will be the guests of the driver.

ON THE GOLF LINKS.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, who have always taken a prominent part in the season's tournaments at Ardsley and Morristown, will spend the Summer in Europe. Mrs. Van Beuren and her sisters, the Misses Archbold, are among the most enthusiastic women golfers at Ardsley, and generally play in all the club handicaps.

In preparation for the Metropolitan championship, which will begin May 23 on the links of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, the officers of the club have ordered the course to be closed until April 28. The intervening time will be put in improving the green, and the early grass will have an opportunity to spread out well.

Alex Finley was among the half dozen professionals who visited the Atlantic City golf course during the recent torument. He got there some ideas for the improvement of the Newark Athletic Club golf links, which are being extensively improved for this year's play. Finley has been engaged as the Newark Club professional for a year.

The Atlantic City Country Club proposes to have more club events this season than ever before. A team match with the student golfers in the University of Pennsylvania is being arranged, and one may be played with Princeton. The course offers an excellent opportunity for the Philadelphians to get early practice for their club tournaments.

The annual meeting of the Knollwood Club, whose golf links are between White Plains and Elmsford, was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the President, John D. Archbold. He was re-elected for the coming year and Paul G. Thebaud was re-elected Vice President. Howard Willets was chosen Treasurer and Frederic Bull Secretary. The greens will be opened early in May.

Plans have been made to extend the Scarsdale golf links to eighteen holes, giving a playing distance of 5,460 yards. The hilly nature of the ground is well suggested in the names of some of the holes, such, for instance, as Bunker Hill, High Rock, the Ledges, and the Crater. The course is a very sporty one and one of the most difficult in the metropolitan district on which to learn the game. The club has a membership of 80, with a limit of 100.

Commodore Fred P. Sands of the Green Committee of the Newport Golf Club has started the work on the links under the direction of Green Keeper Yule of Scotland. The links will be ready for use on May 1, but the clubhouse will not be formally opened until the first of June. The regular club tournament will be held during the later part of August for one week. The Green Committee for the year is Fred P. Sands, F. M. Coats, and Arthur T. Kemp.

Val Flood, the new Van Cortlandt Park golf professional, will begin his duties April 15. Two years ago he had charge of the Crescent Athletic Club links at Bay Ridge. As an officer in the Van Cortlandt Club "Tom" Bendelow still retains an active interest in the course he laid out. He has recently laid out a new course at Lake Mahopac and one at Elizabeth for the Suburban Club. The latter is a long pine-hole course of 3,200 yards, and will be ready for use early in May.

The coming interscholastic tournament on the Garden City links on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of next week will be the last one in which H. B. Hollins, Jr., will be seen as a schoolboy golfer. For the last three or four years he has been the "star" in the Cutler School team, and has played prominently in several tournaments. Two years ago he won the gold medal and chief trophy at Shinnecock. Young Hollins will finish his school days in June and in the Fall will enter Harvard, after a trip to Europe with his father, which will include an inspection of some of the famous Scotch golf links.

As an addition to the women's tournaments recently announce by the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Miss Grace Chauncey, Secretary of the Women's Committee, has notified the members of a new contest, which will extend over four days. The first match will be on Monday, April 30, a qualifying round of eighteen holes, scratch, the first eight to qualify for the match play rounds, which will be held on May 1, 3, and 8. Dr. T. M. Lloyd has given a prize for the lowest score in the medal play round, and the chief trophy is offered by Mrs. Adolph E. Smylie. The first regular monthly handicap for the men at Dyker Meadow will be played to-morrow.

The 1900 year book of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, upon whose links at Southampton the women's championship will be played in August, has just been issued. It is neatly bound in the club colors, red and white, the cover being ornamented with a medallion representing a golfer knocking his ball from one of the sand bunkers. In order to protect the turf a special rule stipulates that when a ball is lying in or against the sod of a bunker it must be lifted and dropped in the bunker a club's length behind the embankment, no penalty being thus incurred. The officers are: President—Samuel L. Parrish; Vice President—Walter G. Oakman; Secretary—Robert H. Robertson; Treasurer—J. Bowers Lee. Beside these the Board of Trustees contain Henry G. Trevor, Frederic H. Betts, George C. Clark, D. T. Gaillard Thomas, and Charles L. Atterbury.

New Rochelle Rowing Club.

The New Rochelle Amateur Rowing Association has chosen the following officers for the ensuing term: George A. Suter, President; J. Williard Pine, Vice President; J. H. Price, Secretary; William E. Moore, Treasurer; E. B. Pinckney, Captain; Frank M. Carpenter, First Lieutenant; J. L. Habberton, Second Lieutenant; members of the Board of Governors, Thomas T. Tavenor and William S. Spencer.

ROWDYISM ON BALL FIELDS.

Mr. Day Calls on Players to Help Him Prevent This Nuisance.

John B. Day, a former President of the New York Baseball Club and now Supervisor of Umpires of the National League, has issued a notice to players, asking them to co-operate with him in eliminating such unsportsmanlike conduct as has been seen on the ball field too often in the past because of decisions by umpires. He urges that players refrain from useless "kicking" with the umpires

In his position, and intrusted with full power to act, Mr. Day will watch the work of the umpires and recommend the removal of an official if he finds him incompetent. Mr. Day's statement shows that the League is determined to have games played in a decent way, and players who become offenders will have long suspensions dealt out to them. The notice is as follows:

I wish before the season opens to have a few words with the players of the League, to show them what will be expected from them in the way of deportment and to explain to them my duties in the event of their failure to conduct themselves properly on the ball field during the coming season. It is generally admitted that the conduct of some players has been largely responsible for the great lack of interest taken in the game by its patrons in recent seasons. The League fully realizes this fact, and is determined to correct the evil. I have been appointed with full power to conduct a thorough investigation in cases where trouble occurs during a game. It will be my duty to locate the fault by taking the necessary evidence and to report my findings to the President of the League. I sincerely trust no friend of mine among the players will be found responsible for trouble on the field this season, as the patrons of the game are so strongly opposed to a repetition of past offenses that their censure would almost amount to ostracism.

Players must be gentlemanly in their conduct and language, and must absolutely refrain from useless kicking and fault-finding with the umpire, even when they think him wrong; players should remember he is only human, and is just as liable to make errors as a player is, and that it is not permissible at any time to call down a player for making errors. Players can work just as hard to win in a legitimate way as they could in the old way. I strongly urge every player to use all his vitality to keep his eyes on the ball, and to be in the game all the time, from start to finish. That is what is expected from them and is what wins games.

The League managers have recently done more than could have been asked of them to do for the best interests of the game. The umpires are all of them competent and trustworthy, and they should have the implicit confidence of the players. If, now, the players will correct their habits and give us straight, clean ball playing, there will be nothing to prevent having the most successful season the game has ever known.

BASEBALL SCHEDULES.

Those Arranged by Three of the Local Organizations.

The following baseball schedules have been arranged:

College of the City of New York—April 14, St. Francis Xavier at Celtic Park, L. I.; 18, Brooklyn National League at Brooklyn; 21, Rutgers at New Brunswick; 25, Betts at Stamford, Conn.; 28, Suburban at Jasper Oval; May 5, Lawrenceville at Lawrenceville; 12, Rutgers at Jasper Oval; 16, Manhattan at Jasper Oval; 22, Syracuse at Syracuse; 23, Cornell at Ithaca; 26, Seton Hall at South Orange; June 9, Crescent A. C. at Bay Ridge.

St. John's College—April 11, Yale at Fordham; 13, University of Vermont at Fordham; 21, Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; 25, Lafayette at Fordham; 27, Albany League team at Albany; 28, Holy Cross College at Worcester, Mass.; May 3, Cornell University at Fordham; 5, Orange A. C. at Orange, N. J.; 9, Columbia University at Fordham; 11, Dartmouth at Fordham; 12, Lafayette at Easton; 16, Syracuse University at Fordham; 18, Williams College at Fordham; 19, Tufts College at Fordham; 23, University of Maryland at Fordham; 24, Holy Cross College at Fordham; 28, Murray Hill A. C. at Fordham; 30, Suburban A. C. at Fordham; June 2, New York A. C. at Fordham; 6, Trinity College at Hartford, Conn.; 9, Trinity College at Fordham. St. Paul's School—April 25, Adelphia Academy at Brooklyn; 26, Mercersburg Academy at Garden City; 28, Princeton Preparatory School at Garden City; May 2, Yale Freshmen at New Haven; 5, Columbia Freshmen at Garden City; 9, Westchester School at Dobbs Ferry; 11, Brooklyn Latin School at Garden City; 30, Erasmus Hall High School at Garden City; June 2, Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Conn.; 5, Polytechnic Preparatory School at Garden City; 9, Brooklyn High School at Garden City; 13, Pratt Institute High School at Brooklyn.

GEORGETOWN, 7; YALE, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Georgetown won an easy victory over Yale this afternoon in a game of seven innings that was called in consequence of darkness. The score:

GEORGETOWN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Moran, ss.	2	2	1	1	3	1	
Douns, cf.	2	2	1	1	0		
Crarston, c.	0	0	1	7	1	0	
Walsh, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	0	
O'Hare, 2b.	0	0	1	1	1	1	
Golden, rf.	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Devlin, 1b.	1	1	0	9	0	2	
Smith, 3b.	2	2	1	1	0	0	
White, p.	0	0	1	4	0	0	
Total	7	9	21	12	4		

YALE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Quinby, 2b.	0	0	4	2	1		
Barnwl, cf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Canys, ss.	1	2	2	2	0		
Sullivan, c.	0	1	2	3	0		
Guernsy, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Sharp, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0		
Brown, 3b.	1	2	0	0	0		
Lyon, lf.	1	0	1	0	0		
Garvin, p.	1	1	0	2	0		
Total	4	7	18	9	1		

Georgetown	0	3	0	3	0	1	-	-	-	7
Yale	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	-	-	4

First base by error—Barnwell. Left on bases—Georgetown, 7; Yale, 6. First base on balls—Off Garvin, 4; off White, 1. Struck out—By White, 5; by Garvin, 2. Three-base hit—Walsh. Sacrifice hits—Douns, Barnwell, White, Quinby. Stolen bases—Douns, (2) Moran, Quinby, Sharp. Hit by pitcher—By Garvin, 1; by White, 1. Passed ball—Sullivan. Umpire—Mr. Chamberlin. Time of game—Two hours.

Harvard's Baseball Team Goes South.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass, April 12.—Harvard's baseball team, with substitutes and trainers, left here this afternoon on its Southern trip. The men taken were Capt. Reid, Kernan, Stillman, Coburn, McDonald, J. D. Clark, Mondall, George, Fincke, G. C. Clark, Coolidge, Wendell, Ewer, Jaynes, Christensen, Loughlin, Milne, B. H. Hayes, "Jack" McMasters, and Peaffe. Coach Nichols will join them in Washington on Sunday.

Princeton's Southern Trip.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 12.—Capt. Hillebrand and Coach Jayne started with the team this morning on the Southern trip. The team is thought to be better developed in general work than any since 1897. All the players were in good condition. "Charlie" Young will alternate with Hillebrand in the box and will play left field in some of the games.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Rain prevented the game to-day between Princeton and the Philadelphia League team.

Carlisle Indians, 7; Syracuse, 5.

CARLISLE, Penn., April 12.—The Indians had a sharp game with the baseball team from Syracuse University to-day, with this result:

Carlisle Indians	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	-	7
Syracuse	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	-	5

Batteries—Indians, Leroy and Pierce; Syracuse, Dissel and Dillon. Base hits—Indians, 7; Syracuse, 4. Errors—Indians, 5; Syracuse, 7.

Interscholastic Baseball.

De La Salle Institute defeated Drisler School in a baseball game on Wednesday, 38 to 8.

The baseball game for the interscholastic championship scheduled for to-day between Trinity and Barnard will not be played, owing to the withdrawal of Trinity School from the Interscholastic Association.

Army Baseball Schedule.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 12.—The schedule of the West Point baseball team for games to be played at West Point this season is as follows: April 21, Union College; April 28, Rutgers; May 5, Trinity; May 12, Wesleyan; May 19, Williams; May 26, Maryland; June 2, Columbia.

Cornell's Football Schedule.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 12.—The following football schedule for Cornell's 'Varsity team was announced by Manager Porter to-day. It includes thirteen games, ten of which will be played at Percy Field and three out of town: Sept. 26, Colgate University at Ithaca; Sept. 29, Syracuse University at Ithaca; Oct. 3, University of Rochester at Ithaca; Oct. 6, Bucknell University at Ithaca; Oct. 13, Washington and Jefferson College at Ithaca; Oct. 20, Union College at Ithaca; Oct. 27, Dartmouth College at Ithaca; Nov. 3, Princeton University at Princeton; Nov. 10, Oberlin College at Ithaca; Nov. 17, Lafayette College at Ithaca; Nov. 24, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Ithaca; Nov. 29, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Ernest Seton Thompson to Lecture.

Those interested in protecting the game birds and wild animals of this country should attend the lecture of Ernest Seton Thompson, the well-known artist and naturalist, at Wallack's Theatre on Sunday night. The habits of the various animals and birds will be described, and in many instances the queer sounds heard by the hunter and naturalist in forest and field will be imitated by this clever student of nature. The entertainment is for the benefit of the League of American Sportsmen, and the proceeds are to be used in prosecuting game law violators.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Five and one-half furlongs—Gwynne, 96, (Weisse,) 40 to 1; Christmas Carol 96, 2; Shamokin, 99, 3. Time—1:12. Charley Moore, Merriness, Al Reeves, Christopher C., News, Rough Rider, and Allie H. also ran. Four and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds. Educate, 113, (McJoynt,) 7 to 5, won; Light Ball, 109, 2; About, 98, 3. Time—0:57 4-5. Scurry and Moor also ran. Six furlongs—Sir Christopher, 107, (Mitchell,) 11 to 5, won; Lexington Pirate, 106, 2; Racebud, 103, 3. Time—1:17. Speedmas, Diminutive, Protus, Dutch Comedian, Sensational, and Aloha II. also ran. Seven furlongs—First Whip, 104, (Clawson,) 3 to 5, won; Sweet Caporal, 113, 2; Toney Honing, 123, 3. Time—1:31 3-5. Judge Wilcox also ran. Mile and fifty yards—Knight of the Garter, 126, (O'Leary,) 3 to 5, won; Double Dummy, 112, 2; Magic Light, 98, 3. Time—1:50 4-5.

Following are the entries for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Lady Lindsey, 108 pounds; Ella Penzance, 105; Speedmas, 104; Golden Rattle, 94; Ravonnah, Jamaica, Decimal, and Allie H., 92 each.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Ten Up, 107 pounds; Lady Esterling, Mowitzka, Gracious, Connie, Lambkin, William Ach, and Light Ball, 104 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Double Dummy, 110 pounds; Mail Bag and Pickwickian, 108 each; Robert Bonner, 107; Owensboro, 106; Judge Wilcox and Jack Gay, 105 each; Mousetoff, 103; Lulu, 98; Matt Simpson and Robert Metcalf, 91 each; Rough Rider, 88.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Thermos, Grandeur, Magic Light, Royal Sterling, G. B. Wightman, and Post Haste, 106 pounds; Aloha II. and Petit Maitre, 103 each; Aiske, 96.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs, handicap. Brisk, 126 pounds; Sidney Lucas, 122; First Whip, 115; Post Haste, 114; The Jefferson, 112; Sir Fitzhugh, 105; Magic Light, 103.

MEMPHIS, April 12.—Four and a half furlongs—South Breeze, 105, (Boland,) 1; Odner, 104, 2; Frank Johnson, 109, 3. Time—0:57⅔. Six furlongs—Alice Turner, 85, (Dominick,) 1; Grayless, 90, 2; Larkspur, 110, 3. Time—1:16¼. Mile—The Lady, 107, (Rose,) 1; Florinar, 102, 2; Thrive, 107, 3. Time—1:44¼. Half mile, the Ardelle Stakes—Lady Schorr, 115, (T. Burns,) 1; The Mecca, 115, 2; Miss Bennett, 115, 3. Time—0:50½. Mile and an eighth—Ben Chance, 87, (Talley,) 1; Russell S., 79, 2; Bonnie Ione, 93, 3. Time—1:58⅛. Six furlongs—The Rush, 100, (Winkfield,) 1; Miss Mae Day, 90, 2; Triadltza, 90, 3. Time—1:15⅗.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Four and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds—Homage, 112, (Shields,) 1; Ada N., 103, 2; Bavassa, 103, 3. Time—0:57¾. Six furlongs—High Hoe, 104, (Enos,) 1; St. Casimir, 101, 2; Mortgage, 90, 3. Time—1:10¾. Six furlongs, handicap—Formero, 110, (Rose,) 1; Sarome, 96, 2; Cormorant, 112, 3. Time—1:15⅘. Mile and quarter—My Gypsy, 82, (J. Ranch,) 1; Sardonic, 101, 2; Prestome, 87, 3. Time—2:14. Mile—Silver Tone, 103, (Morgan,) 1; Castake, 110, 2; Captive, 113, 3. Time—1:46. Mile—Mayfine, 105, (Henry,) 1; Urchin, 103, 2; Bathos, 110, 3. Time—1:48¼.

Mesmerist Comes Here To-day.

Mesmerist, the winner of last year's Matron Stakes, and the best of last season's crop of two-year-olds on form, is expected, with the others of the Featherstone string, to arrive at Morris Park to-morrow. Windmere, Indian Fairy, and Previous are in the string, and there are also a number of highly-bred two-year-olds. Mr. Featherstone believes that Mesmerist is one of the best horses ever foaled, and he places a big value on him. He has, according to report, been offered $70,000 for the colt by Sir James Miller, but he names $100,000 as the selling price. It is said that the offer of $70,000 was made on condition that Mesmerist would not be allowed to fulfill his American engagements, which are heavy on both the Eastern and Western tracks. Many of the local horsemen believe that $70,000 is a big price for even such a good colt as Mesmerist showed himself to be last year, even with his valuable engagements. They argue that Modrine, who is training well at Sheepshead Bay, or his stable companion Pupil, King's Courier, His Royal Highness, or Chacornac may be as good as Mesmerist in their three-year-old form.

Jean Beraud at Coney Island.

Peter Wimmer, who has had charge of Jean Beraud and others of William C. Whitney's racing string for the past few months, is comfortably installed at the Sheepshead Bay track, having arrived at the course yesterday. Besides Jean Beraud, who, in spite of all rumors to the contrary, has wintered well, there are in the Whitney string the speedy filly Killathandra, Chanticleer, Rush, Amoy, and Harmonica. Kinley Mack, McLeod of Dare and several other horses, the property of other owners, are also in Mr. Wimmer's charge.

Improvements at Sheepshead Bay.

A busy air of preparation is noticeable at the Sheepshead Bay track. New tiling has been put on the roof of the grand stand, the boxes and girders have been painted light gray and deep red, new rafters have been placed on the floor of the grand stand annex that overlooks the betting ring, and the flowers that line the road leading from the main gate to the clubhouse have already been planted. The new seven-furlong straightaway track has been laid out and covered, but the outside rail has not yet been put up. This new track bulges out on the side of the Futurity Course nearest the grand stand, and at the point where it runs into the stretch there is a swing that may cause some confusion in crowded fields. It will need a strong fence at the apex of the intersection between the seven-furlong track and the Futurity Course in order to prevent accidents to horses that may be crowded into the rail at that point.

Want Intercity Road Races.

Philadelphia drivers believe that their city is the home of the best roadsters in America. They are proud of the long string of good roadsters owned by the members of the Belmont Park Club, and have been for some time agitating the arrangement of a series of intercity races between the leading amateur drivers of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York. Some of the New York drivers favor the scheme, and it is quite likely that the Road Drivers' Association of this city would entertain the proposition, and subscribe to the fund necessary for the arrangement of such a meeting.

Brooklyn Horse Show.

Preparations for the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club's Horse Show, which will be held on the 26th, 27th, and 28th, are going forward at an encouraging rate, and from present indications it promises to surpass all previous efforts. Sufficient entries have already been assured to make the display of horses and equipages a fine one. Many prize winners from Manhattan and elsewhere will compete. Jumping will be a feature, as will also the class for polo ponies, to be shown with mallet and ball. A special attractions and one that is sure to be exciting and interesting, will be a tough riding contest between picked teams from Squadron A of Manhattan, Troop C of Brooklyn, and the Essex Troop of New Jersey. Entries close to-morrow.

RACE TRACK GOSSIP.

"Jimmy" McCormack, the veteran trainer, who has charge of Louis V. Bell's string of horses, is one of the busiest trainers at Sheepshead Bay. He has, besides Mischievous and Radford, a number of other seasoned horses, and all of them are going well. Six two-year-olds in his stable that promise to be among the breadwinners this season attract the attention of all visitors. They are Orderer, by Order-Extract; Garter Buckle, by Golden Garter-Kiss Me Quick; Lone Fisherman, by Candlemas-Evangeline; Himself, by Himyar-Felicite; Mixer, by Meddler-Fair Barbarian, and an unnamed colt by Tristan-Lady Galahad. All of McCormack's charges are in the big stable used last season by A. H. & D. H. Morris, where there is an enclosed walk, so they may be exercised even in bad weather. The horses are being galloped by "Tod" Walsh, the California lightweight, who came East for his first season under contract to Mr. Bell. McCormack says that his new jockey promises to be the best of the season here. He has been riding only a year, and has sixty-four winning mounts to his credit in California this Winter. He is nineteen years old, is undersized, strong, and stockily built, and appears to have reached the top notch of his growth. In California he rode for the Spreckles Stable. He can make 92 pounds easily, and is said to be a very strong finisher.

Mark Cheek and The Kentuckian, the best horses in the stable of E. F. Simms, are at work almost every day over the Sheepshead Bay track. While almost every horse at the track has been credited in the sensational reports of training gallops with having made all sorts of fast time, few of them have shown anything near the speed and fitness of The Kentuckian. He is in the hands of Trainer Hawkins, and is about the most forward horse at the track. He worked a mile in 1:47 recently, and that is the fastest clip any of the horses at Sheepshead Bay have been asked to show thus for this season.

Louis Elmore who usually springs a surprise on bookmakers and bettors alike before the racing season grows very old, will send Godfrey, Hansboro, and Duffield over to the Aqueduct meeting next week. He is at Sheepshead Bay training twelve horses. His jockey will be Milton Henry, a promising young California lightweight, for whose release from "Barney" Schreiber, Mr. Arkell paid $5,000. Henry is a boy who developed during the Winter, and he has frequently ridden four winners in a day at the Oakland and Tanforan tracks. His ability to scale 100 pounds will make him a useful boy hereabouts if he lives up to his Western reputation.

W. B. Jennings, Carruthers & Shields, Burns & Waterhouse, and other Californian racing men have started their stables East for the approaching season's sport. Mr. Jennings is expected at Sheepshead Bay next week, and Carruthers & Shields started their string last Monday. Advance Guard and Zoroaster, two of the best performers in California during the Winter, are in the latter string, while Bendoran is the star of the Jennings lot.

Fred Foster has decided not to join the American racing colony in England this year, with the speedy three-year-old, Yellow Tail. Instead he has sold the colt to Capt. Hackett, an Oakland, Cal., turfman. At best Yellow Tail is a selling plater, although a fast one at times, and his career in England, if Foster had adhered to his original resolution of taking him there with Ed Corrigan's string, would probably have been an interesting one. Foster, who was popular here some years ago, when he owned Dr. Rice, will be seen in the East again this season.

John E. Madden, the Kentucky turfman, will start for the metropolitan tracks early next week. He will ship his entire stable, with the exception of Star Bright, who will remain at Churchill Downs to train for the Kentucky Derby.

AUTOMOBILES TO RACE.

Fifteen Carriages Entered for the Fifty-Mile Road Run to Babylon.

Fifteen entries were received yesterday by Albert C. Bostwick, Chairman of the Committee on Runs of the Automobile Club of America, for the fifty-mile road race to-morrow from Springfield to Babylon and return. Seven of the contestants will use the Winton gasoline motor carriage; George F. Chamberlin, Albert R. Shattuck, D. Wolfe Bishop, Jr., Albert C. Bostwick, J. C. McCoy, Jefferson Seligman, and F. S. Weston. Five will use the locomobile carriage—Samuel T. Davis, Jr., L. L. Barber, V. Everitt Macy, W. H. Hall, and David H. Morris. Alexander Fisher will use a special gasoline carriage. A. L. Riker will have the only electric vehicle in the race. C. J. Field will appear in a de Dion viotmette, which he has recently received from abroad, and which will be the only foreign-made automobile in the race.

The run will start at 10 o'clock, the carriages being sent away at intervals of thirty seconds. The turn will be made in front of the Sherman House, Babylon. The fifty miles will be run without stops, but if a forced stop is necessary at any railroad crossing, the time lost will be deducted from the total running time. The railroad track will be crossed four times, twice each way.

The winner of the race will receive the silver cup given by Leonce Blanchet, one of the founders of the Automobile Club of France. He will ride in the race with Albert C. Bostwick. Each carriage in the run must contain two persons, and be driven by a club member. The club will give a diploma to the first, second, and third to finish.

HARVARD'S TRACK GAMES.

Haigh, the Freshman Sprinter, Did the Quarter in 51 2-5 Seconds.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 12.—The Harvard 'Varsity track games were held this afternoon on Holmes Field. Owing to the heavy rain the track was not in very good condition, and a light wind also bothered the runners. The time was rather slow in most of the events on account of the poor weather conditions, but there were one or two good performances.

Haigh, the freshman sprinter, was the star of the meet, doing the quarter in 0:51 2-5. He did not go into the 100 or 220 dashes, for Trainer Lathrop wanted to try him in the quarter alone. Sprague, the other promising freshman sprinter, won the 100 in 0:10 3-5, which was fair considering the condition of the track and that the wind was blowing in his face. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by E. B. Sprague, 1903; second, A. H. Butler, 1902; third, J. Barnes. Time—0:10 3-5.

220-Yard Run.—Won by W. C. Clark, 1901; second, A. M. Butler, 1902; third, E. Ayer, 1903. Time—0:23 1-5.

120 Yards, Hurdle.—Won by J. W. Hallowell, 1901; second, J. Willis, 1902; third, E. Webb, 1901. Time—0:17.

280 Yards, Hurdle.—Won by J. W. Hallowell, 1901; second, A. Ristine, 1901; third, J. Willis, 1902. Time—0:27 3-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by J. E. Haigh, 1903; second, W. G. Clark, 1901; third, A. L. Dean, 1900. Time—0:51 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by C. J. Swan, 1901; second, A. Blakemore, L. S.; third, L. C. Ledyard. Time—2:05 3-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by H. S. Knowles, 1900; second, F. Williams, 1901; third, D. Daly, 1901. Time—4:48.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by H. W. Foote; second, G. Richardson, L. S.; third, A. Blakemore, L. S. Time—10:12 3-5.

High Jump.—Won by A. H. Rice; second, C. M. Rotch, 1901; third, tie between S. G. Ellis, 1901, and H. Gilden, 1903, at 5 feet 5 inches. Rice and Rotch tied at 5 feet 7¼ inches. Rice won jump-off.

Broad Jump.—Won by A. W. Ristine, 1901, distance 21 feet 4 inches; second, J. H. Shirk, 1902, distance 20 feet 10½ inches; third, H. F. Cochems, distance 20 feet 8 inches.

Shot Puts.—Won by H. F. Cochems, 41 feet; second, W. A. Boal, 1900, 38 feet; third, R. C. Heath, 35 feet 5 inches.

Exhibition Put.—Cochems, 41 feet 10 inches.

Hammer Throw.—Won by W. A. Boal, 1900, distance, 131 feet 4½ inches; H. F. Cochems, L. S., 122 feet 8¼ inches; third, H. L. Brown, 1902, distance 118 feet 10 inches.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

G. H. Robinson's sloop Irene is being overhauled and prepared for commission at the Piepgras yards, City Island.

Commodore F. M. Hoyt of the Stamford Yacht Club sailed for England Wednesday. During his absence abroad he will make arrangements for sending to this side his lately purchased cutter Isolde, now fitting out at Itchen Ferry.

Col. William Hester's steam yacht Willada has been chartered for the season by Roswell Eldridge of this city. The Willada is a steel screw schooner, designed by Wintringham and Bulls for Percy & Jones on the Delaware last year. Her length over all is 127 feet.

E. F. Leeds has sold his yawl-rigged naphtha launch Helys to George W. Chandler of this city. The Helys was built in 1898 by H. B. Robbins & Son at Bridgeport, Conn. She measures 36 feet over all, 7 feet 6 inches extreme beam, and 3 feet 6 inches draught. Her fittings consist of a thirteen horse power Globe gasoline engine, with batteries and dynamos.

The work of converting into an auxiliary the centreboard schooner Calypso, recently purchased by Commodore Joseph E. Fletcher of the Bristol Yacht Club, has been completed at Brown's ship yard, Tottenville, S. I., and the yacht has been taken by Capt. Clay Haff to her old moorings at Bay Ridge. Commodore Fletcher is expected to take a trip aboard her to-day. The Calypso's new motive power is furnished by a sixteen horse power Globe marine motor.

Cycle Racers Predict a Good Season.

From reports received at the headquarters of the National Cycling Association in this city, nearly all the racing men who have not been attracted by the races to be held in connection with the Paris Exposition this season are in training for what promises to be a most prosperous season. Many of the fliers are already at the Fountain Ferry track, near Louisville. Eddie Bald will arrive there to-morrow, and Tom Cooper and Earl Kiser will start from this city for the track to-day.

Cooper and Kiser have planned a busy campaign for the next twelve months. They will make their first appearance in the East on Decoration Day, and whenever in this vicinity will compete in the Sunday races at the Vailsburgh track, Newark. This track will be the scene of some spirited racing this year, match races being the specialty. A match race between Tom Cooper and Frank Kramer, who will this season make his début as a professional, was talked of yesterday.

After the grand circuit of the National Cycling Association is ended, Cooper and Kiser will make a tour abroad. They will probably visit South America and Australia.

Cycling Club Reorganized.

The Knights of Columbus Cycle Club has reorganized for the season of 1900 with the following officers: J. J. Clarke, President; W. A. Greehey, Secretary and Treasurer; J. M. Higgins, Captain; W. J. Finlay, First Lieutenant; J. F. Mungan, Second Lieutenant; J. J. Stanton and T. J. Keary, Color Bearers; J. F. Driscoll, Bugler; B. Cassidy, Jr., mascot. Meetings will be held every Thursday night at 207 East Fifty-eighth Street. Wheeling members of the order invited to join the cycle club. The first run of the season will be to Coney Island on the 22d.

Gold Medal for a Gymnast.

For general excellence in tumbling and horizontal and parallel bar work, Walter Beinicke was awarded a gold medal in the annual indoor gymnastic contest of Columbia Grammar School yesterday. The competition was confined to the boys of the first, second, third, and fourth forms. Besides the gold medal to Beinicke, silver medals were presented to the leading boys in each form, as follows: First form, R. Moore; second form, Beinicke; third form, H. Remington, and fourth form, J. Paisley. Beinicke, together with Ashley, Hooper, and Ford, were selected to represent Columbia Grammar in the interscholastic gymnastic contests, to be held in the Columbia University gymnasium to-morrow evening.

Wrestling at Columbia.

Preliminary trials for the wrestling championship of Columbia University were held yesterday with these results:

Lightweight—M. Henriquez defeated C. M. Schwerin; Schwerin defeated Smithers.

Middleweight—M. W. Goerster defeated C. New; Henriquez defeated Schwerin.

Heavyweight—Henriquez defeated Schwerin; Hennon defeated Kiernen.

The finals will be held in the gymnasium to-morrow night between Henriquez and Schwerin for the lightweight, Henriquez and New for the middleweight, and Henriquez and Hennon for the heavyweight classes.

KNICKERBOCKER A. C. GAMES.

Junior Members Show Their Skill in Athletics and Swimming Races.

A set of games for junior members was provided at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club yesterday afternoon. The interscholastic relay swimming race proved decidedly interesting, Cutler school winning by a small margin. Summaries:

ATHLETIC EVENTS.

20-Yard Dash.—Cassabear, first; Skinner, second; W. L. Wood, third. Time—0:03 4-5.

20-Yard Hurdle Race.—Poor, first; Carter, second; Skinner, third. Time—0:04.

Potato Race.—Carter, first; Reed, second; Hudson, third. Time—0:35 1-5.

Obstacle Race.—Poor, first; Victor, second; Dabney, third.

Springboard Jump.—Connell, first; Victor, second; Dabney, third. Winner's jump, 6 feet 8 inches.

SWIMMING EVENTS.

100 Feet, Handicap.—M. C. Hasell, (6 seconds,) first; T. O'Callaghan, (scratch,) second. Time—0:29 2-5.

Tub Race, 100 Feet.—C. M. Chauncey, first; M. La Roche

ANTI-HESS MEN TO FIGHT

Meeting of Enrolled Republicans in Twenty-fifth District Called.

DEMAND A NEW CONVENTION

Threats Against John Sabine Smith—Colored Voters Denounce Hess—Goddard Faction Hopeful.

The anti-Hess Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District held a largely attended meeting at the Sturtevant House last night. William H Wadhams presided.

The decision of Justice Freedman, adverse to the Hess faction, with relation to the Fifth Election District, was declared to be evidence of an honest judiciary and the honesty of the anti-Hess claims.

E. T. Keehm, one of the election district Captains, in his speech referred to Charles A. Hess as "untruthful and absolutely untrustworthy."

There were many speeches declaring that the welfare of the party demanded the displacement of Hess, and finally it was decided that J. W. Auten and Henry Birrell, Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the anti-Hess organization in the recent fight at the primaries, be empowered to call a meeting of the enrolled Republicans of the district. This gathering will probably assemble next Thursday.

The sentiment was unanimous that "Hess must be downed."

The colored voters in the district are particularly incensed against Mr. Hess. Samuel Moran was one of the delegates unseated by the Hess faction, although it is claimed he was legally elected from the Fifth Election District, and the Court has so decided. Moran in 1895 traveled throughout the State and organized a league which had a membership of 40,000 colored voters. He was also the organizer of the Colored State League and the Committee of One Hundred, which organized the County Republican organization of colored voters.

There will be a meeting early next week to perfect a colored Republican organization in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

The feeling between the factions is very strong and threats of criminal proceedings against John Sabine Smith, who presided at the Twelfth Congress District convention, are made with apparent sincerity.

The Goddard people are very hopeful that under the decision of Justice Freedman, published yesterday, the courts will grant a writ of certiorari under which the convention will be ordered to reassemble and that Capt. F. Norton Goddard will be selected as a delegate to Philadelphia in place of Charles A. Hess. This is to be accomplished by the seating of the two delegates for the Fifth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, alleged to have been illegally ousted by the Hess people.

Friends of Hess, however, contend that an appeal will be taken from Justice Freedman's dicision and that the matter will be kept in the courts until after the holding of the convention at Philadelphia. Thus Hess would be a delegate to the National Convention.

The fight is declared to be one of the most bitter in the annals of the Republican Party in this city and there will be, it is said, no offers of a compromise from either faction.

POLITICIANS SEE McLAUGHLIN.

The Brooklyn Leader May Make a Statement in a Few Days.

Register Hugh McLaughlin of Brooklyn, who arrived home from Florida on Wednesday, did not leave his house yesterday owing to the stormy weather. A number of political friends called upon him during the day and several large bouquets of Easter flowers were sent to him by admirers. He declined to say anything yesterday about politics.

It was said at the Willoughby Street political headquarters that he will probably make a statement in a few days.

James Shevlin, who is McLaughlin's chief lieutenant, said yesterday that if in town next Wednesday he will attend the Democratic Club dinner at the Germania Club.

CANDIDATES MUST PAY $1,000.

Contribution Expected from Would-Be Republican Electors in Kings.

The announcement was made yesterday, on the authority of Chairman Michael J. Dady of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee, that the candidates for Elector on the Republican ticket next Fall would be expected to contribute $1,000 each to the local campaign fund. Dady was nominated as a Presidential Elector from the Third Congressional District on Wednesday night.

"I have to pay $1,000," he said, "and it is just as well to notify the others that they will have to do the same thing."

There are five Congressional District in Brooklyn, and each of them has the selection of an elector. Only Dady's district has made a choice. It is believed, however, that the other nominees will be as follows: Second District, Samuel Rowland; Fourth District, Charles H. Russell; Fifth District, John Klossell; Sixth District, Dwight C. Church.

ATTACKS DEWEY'S CANDIDACY.

Vice President of Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League Resigns.

P. E. Dowe, President of the Commercial Travelers' National League, has resigned the office of Vice President of the Commercial Travelers' and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League.

Mr. Dowe feels, he says, that he has been placed in a false position before the commercial travelers, and for this and other reasons he yesterday sent a letter of resignation to William Hoge, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Anti-Trust League, in which he says:

"I pull out from the above-named organization as the peculiarly partisan efforts of yourself and Judge Willett have placed me before the commercial travelers especially, and the people generally, in a false position.

"You and one or two others appointed me Vice President during my absence in the West. Upon my return I protested against the use of the organization to boom Judge Van Wyck as a Presidential possibility, not that I had anything against the Judge, but as his name was being used to injure Mr. Bryan.

"I understand that you are now looking toward Admiral Dewey as a substitute for Judge Van Wyck, and I have some very good reasons for thinking that Admiral Dewey is being boomed by a clique of pro-trust Democrats.

"Mr. Bryan is opposed to monopolies of all kinds in private hands. His enemies are our enemies, and the enemies of the people, and I cannot permit my name to be identified with any movement to injure him.

"I entered into the fight some years ago for commercial travelers, to protect their rights, a radical Republican; I am now a Democrat in their interests."

District of Columbia Delegates.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The District Democrats at their convention to-day selected James L. Norris, John A. Clarke, W. F. Hart, J. Fred Kelley, W. T. Whalen, and W. J. Donovan as delegates to the National Convention, at Kansas City. Frank B Lord, J. G. Campbell, Charles F. Shelton, George Davidson, D. W. Hancock, and Joseph Bradley were chosen alternates. The delegates are directed and instructed to vote for the renomination of William J. Bryan as long as his nomination is possible, and for the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896."

SCATTERED COINS BROADCAST.

Then Negro Champion of Free Silver, Arrested, Tore Up a Roll of Bills.

A white headed negro in his shirt sleeves scattering broadcast handfuls of silver to be scrambled for by the imps of the pavement on Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street, drew a crowd of those ambitious of sudden wealth.

"Free silver, free silver, free for all. Keep it in circulation," shouted the negro throwing a handful of coins into a newsboy's face.

Detective Binning interrupted the chase for coin by dragging the philanthropist to the Tenderloin station house. The negro struggled hard.

"I've a right to do good in my own way," he declared.

The first act of the prisoner at the station house was to tear to bits a roll of bills.

"Treasury notes ought to be retired anyway," he told Sergt. Carson.

He said he was "Billy" Edwards, but would give no other address than "man about town." He was locked up.

PITTSBURG BUILDING FALLS.

Three Killed and Six Badly Injured by the Collapse of a Business Structure.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—Without warning and with a rush and a roar, the four-story brick building at the corner of Second Avenue and Wood Street, collapsed to-day, burying in its ruins a number of people, three of whom were taken out dead, six badly hurt, and several others slightly injured.

The dead are: Mrs. Martha Jones, sixty-four years old, of 511 Second Avenue; Eugene Bernhardt, twenty-nine years old, of 1,708 Manhattan Street, Allegheny, salesman for Armstrong and McKelvy Company, and Oscar Bigler, a carpenter, whose home is supposed to be near Harrisburg.

Among the injured is: Noel Casper of Ellsworth, sales agent for Armstrong and McKelvy Company; his leg is broken, and he is badly bruised.

The building was occupied by the Armstrong-McKelvy Lead and Oil Company. It was being remodeled by McGovern & Lyttle, contractors, who were converting the lower floors of the corner store and that next door into one large room, which was to have been occupied by the lead company. About 48 feet of the middle partition had been removed and steel girders, supported by heavy iron posts, were in place, and the finishing touches were being put on the remodeling work.

The company this morning began the transfer of their stock from one room to the other and apparently centralized the heavy weight of the lead and oils about the middle of the structure. Up to the present this is the only solution advanced for the collapse, which began by the second floor breaking through, carrying with it the two floors above, making a breach from top to bottom through the centre of the building.

The fact that the rear portion of the building on Second Avenue did not collapse saved many lives. It was in that part of the building that the offices were situated, in which there were about ten persons. Those who were in the rear of the building heard the crash and escaped by a side door into Second Avenue.

Rumors that many people were buried under the debris were rife, but the list above comprises all of the casualties. The loss to the firm will be about $40,000.

When the accident occurred business was being transacted on the first floor as usual. Mrs. Martha Jones had evidently just completed a purchase, for when her body and that of the salesman, Bernhardt, who waited on her, were found the man had a $5 bill in his hand and the woman clutched her pocketbook, demonstrating the fact that the collapse came so suddenly that neither had time to move.

Within a few minutes after the accident a great crowd gathered, all anxious to help in the rescue of the many supposed to be buried. Firemen and policemen, however, soon had the place roped off, and the work of rescue was carried on systematically, and, notwithstanding the great danger from the toppling walls, the rescuers worked until all the buried were extricated.

Building Inspector J. A. A. Brown will begin an investigation to-morrow into the cause of the accident.

THE GEIBS' DIVORCE TROUBLES.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 12.—Mrs. Jennie C. Geib was granted a divorce from Dr. Henry P. Geib by Judge Roraback, in the Superior Court, at Bridgeport, this morning. Elizabeth E. Hall was named as corespondent in the complaint. Dr. Geib put in no defense.

In the early part of 1897 Dr. Geib suddenly left town, and soon after it was said that Miss Bessie Hall, a well-known trained nurse, had left with him. In the latter part of March, 1897, Dr. Geib secured a divorce in Oklahoma, and then married Miss Hall. The divorce laws of Oklahoma were then very lax, and a question was raised at the time as to whether the divorce would hold good in Connecticut. Mrs. Geib took up a residence in Colorado for a time, and secured in that State an annulment of the divorce granted her husband in Oklahoma. Soon after this she instituted proceedings for divorce in this State.

In 1892 Dr. Geib was elected a Representative to the Legislature. He served as Surgeon General under Gov. Harrison from 1884 till 1888, and was a medical director of the Grand Army of the Republic for the District of Connecticut. He was Vice President of the Fairfield County Medical Society and was President of the State Medical Society. When he left town in 1897 he was a member of the School Committee.

OPERATION ON EDWARD O. LEECH.

Edward O. Leech, Vice President of the National Union Bank, and ex-Director of the Mint, yesterday underwent successfully an operation for appendicitis at Mount Sinai Hospital. He was taken ill only Wednesday, but the attack was acute, and necessitated an early operation.

The patient's condition last night was declared by Dr. Gerster, who performed the operation, to be most favorable.

TO SECURE GOOD ROADS.

Another Organization of Horsemen for That Purpose.

The Drivers and Riders' League of Greater New York was organized by representatives of the New York Road Drivers' Association, the Pleasure Drivers' Association of the Borough of Brooklyn, the Parkway Driving Club, and the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn at a meeting at the Parkway Driving Club's headquarters, Fulton Street, near Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening.

The object of the organization is to secure concerted action among horsemen, whether lovers of light or heavy harness driving, speeding, or riding horseback, to secure the betterment of the roads in and about New York. They will also appoint a committee to co-operate with the Automobile Club of America and the League of American Wheelmen in securing legislation which will result in the building of good roads throughout the State.

Officers will be elected at a future meeting of the league, to be held at the headquarters of the New York Road Drivers' Association. An Executive Committee was chosen, consisting of Dr. H. H. Kane, New York Road Drivers' Association, Chairman; William M. Clark, Pleasure Drivers' Association of the Borough of Brooklyn, Vice Chairman, and W. C. Allen, Parkway Driving Club, Secretary and Treasurer. Dr. H. D. Gill, W. A. Walker, F. S. Lemmermann, George A. Coleman, P. W. Logan, J. S. Williamson, and probably E. T. Bedford of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The feature of the bowling in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night was a tie game between the Plaza and the Seaboard Bank teams. Each had a score of 669 at the conclusion of the tenth frame. In the extra frame the Chemical Bank team won by a score of 68 to 63. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Plaza—Ahrens, 148; McMahon, 118; Bouton, 192; Meyer, 150; Ackerman, 126. Total, 734.

Chemical—G. Whitehead, 137; Wray, 130; E. Whitehead, 147; Snow, 133; Smith, 130. Total, 677.

SECOND GAME.

Chemical—G. Whitehead, 177; Wray, 122; E. Whitehead, 165; Snow, 135; Smith, 178. Total, 777.

Seaboard—Jefferds, 151; Hodges, 153; Van Ness, 144; Barger, 153; De Vausney, 156. Total, 757.

THIRD GAME.

Plaza—Ahrens, 145; McMahon, 82; Bouton, 149; Meyer, 150; Ackerman, 133. Total, 659.

Seaboard—Jefferds, 160; Hodges, 105; Van Ness, 170; Barger, 105; De Vausney, 110. Total, 659.

Only two teams appeared to bowl in a postponed series of the Fire Insurance League at Reid's Alleys last night, the Niagara and Union teams forfeiting their games.

FIRST GAME.

Atlantic Mutual—Stuart, 140; Ferdon, 142; Heartt, 105; Covert, 109; Floyd-Jones, 99. Total, 595.

Niagara—Forfeited.

SECOND GAME.

Atlantic Mutual—Covert, 135; Ferdon, 147; Floyd-Jones, 117; Heartt, 164; Stuart, 126. Total, 689.

Union—Forfeited.

Before the regular series in the Fire Insurance League the Greenwich and Germania teams bowled off a tie for second prize, which the former won by the following score:

Greenwich—Faulkland, 134; Green, 161; Fleming, 145; Grafius, 161; Van Saun, 152. Total, 753.

Germania—Almedo, 190; Michel, 123; Huethwohl, 167; Hahnel, 171; Barber, 119. Total, 740.

Tournament Games To-day.

Columbia League—Columbia, Standard, Oriental.

Carruthers' National—Pin Knight, East New York, Echo.

Pool Games by Amateurs.

G. W. Vredenburgh won another game last night in the pool tournament at the New York Athletic Club, defeating V. B. Hubbel by the score of 100 to 66. Dr. W. G. Douglas won from C. P. Russell by default.

OASTLER COLLECTION SALE

Rare Seventeenth Century Set of Lacquer Pieces Disposed Of.

Marriage Service of Prince of Kuwana's Daughter Secured for $4,300—Prices for Miscellaneous Objects.

The chief treasure of William Churchill Oastler's collection of Japanese lacquer objects, the gold lacquer marriage service of thirty-three pieces executed for the Prince of Kuwana on his daughter's marriage, in 1642, to the Prince of Satusma's son, was sold yesterday afternoon, at the galleries of the American Art Association, for $4,300.

This price is the highest on record at an auction in this country for a set of lacquer pieces. Nevertheless it is not regarded by experts as being anything like as high as it should have been. This marriage service, of the very finest quality of gold Nashiji, with wonderful engraved silver mountings and decorations of various other kinds, is unique in this country or in Europe, and it is doubtful if its equal could be found even in Japan.

J. F. Kaldenberg, the Fifth Avenue dealer, was the purchaser. The bidding was started at $2,500, and Messrs. Duveen, Altman, and Laffan contested with Mr. Kaldenberg for the possession of the service, Mr. Duveen bidding it up to $4,200. Mr. Kaldenberg, it is understood, did not make the purchase on commission, but as a speculation. An effort was made by Mr. Kirby of the American Art Association and some others to start a subscription to purchase the set for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which possesses but a poor collection of lacquer. Enough money could not, however, be raised in time. The Boston Museum would have bought it, but that institution already has a splendid collection of lacquer and was unable to find room for the three cases which contain the Kuwana marriage service.

For the remainder of the lots sold the prices were, on the whole, regarded as excellent. Nothing but lacquer was sold. The highest price for a single piece was $1,125, paid by Benjamin Altman for a writing case of gold lacquer signed by Masatsune, the greatest master of the art in the sixteenth century. Mr. Altman also bought a picnic box of the eighteenth century for $375, a diamond-shaped box of two compartments of the early eighteenth century for $315, a gold lacquer perfume box of the seventeenth century for $390, and many other pieces.

A few specimens of Chinese cinnabar lacquer were offered at the end of the afternoon's sale, and brought good prices. An ovoid shaped vase, with elaborate decorations in high relief, was knocked down for $200, and a large box of the late seventeenth century for $140.

Among the objects sold were a large number of lacquer decorated inros. Several of these brought more than $100 each, while the prices for the others were, on the whole, higher than those given for inros on Wednesday.

Among the large buyers yesterday were Yamanaka & Co., W. M. Laffan, J. Dwight, Dr. Bigelow of Boston, the Japanese Trading Company, Duveen Brothers, Oshima & Co., R. E. Moore, J. Ettlinger, and a person who describes himself, because he is afraid of publicity, as "Boston."

This afternoon's sale will include miscellaneous cabinet objects, a collection of bowls, and white and blue and white porcelain.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CANAL FOR FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

Delaware and Hudson to Construct One Across Van Rensselaer Island.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—The Delaware and Hudson Company is to construct a canal 700 feet long by 96 feet wide and 20 feet deep across Van Rensselaer Island, at the South end of Albany, on the Hudson River, at a cost of $100,000. The company is obliged to construct the canal because of the immense increase in volume of freight business, and the impossibility to handle it without greater and additional facilities. When the company abandoned the canal between Rondout, N. Y., and Honesdale, Penn., it established on Van Rensselaer Island its principal coal supply depot.

On either side of the canal will be three or four tracks with plenty of room for freight cars. The work will be under the direction of Acting Chief Engineer MacMartin of the company. It is expected that the Canadian lumber freight traffic will be very heavy on the Delaware and Hudson Road during the coming season, and this is one of the reasons which have caused the company to build a canal and thus enlarge its facilities.

Burlington's Freight Controversy.

A decision has been rendered in the mandamus proceedings brought by the Omaha and St. Louis to compel the Burlington to accept freight consignments from points east of Chicago at Council Bluffs for delivery to points west on the line of the Burlington. The Burlington had contended that it was entitled to have the freight delivered to it at Chicago. The decision is to the effect that the Burlington must accept the freight at Council Bluffs, but that it cannot be compelled to transfer the freight to its own cars. The connecting road is prohibited from charging wheelage on its cars from the point of delivery to destination.

Central's Men May Gain Their Ends.

A number of changes in the rules governing pay and treatment are desired by employes of the New York Central, the most important among them being a uniform arrangement for conductors on a mileage basis. These requests have been favorably acted upon by the Division Superintendents. A committee, representing the employes, has now been appointed to confer with the higher officials. It is believed that the proposed modifications will be accepted by the General Superintendent.

Southern Pacific Directors.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—At the annual meeting of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California yesterday the following Directors were elected: C. P. Huntington, H. E. Huntington, Thomas H. Hubbard, N. T. Smith, J. L. Willicutt, J. S. Slauson of Los Angeles, I. W. Hellman, Alvinsea Hayward, and James K. Wilson. The last four are new members of the board.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Rock Island is preparing to replace all the wooden bridges along its line with steel structures.

All the roads entering Kansas City now use the new union station with the exception of the Burlington, which has built a station of its own.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway yesterday resolutions were adopted in eulogy of the late Charles H. Coster, formerly a Director of the company.

THREE KILLED IN A WRECK.

Train Hands Buried Under a Pile of Cars Near Snowshoe, Penn.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., April 12.—At 9 o'clock this morning an accident occurred on one of the mine sidings of the Bellefonte and Snowshoe Railroad, three miles east of Snowshoe, by which three men were instantly killed and one injured.

One of the mountain shifting engines was returning empty from the Holt Lines to the main line at Snowshoe, when within three miles of the latter place the rails spread and the engine and a dozen cars were thrown over the embankment. The engineer, Al Rowan, jumped and escaped with his life, though badly injured, while Harry Temple, fireman; Calvin Temple, brakeman, and Al Beamer, hostler, were caught under the wreck and killed instantly. Calvin Temple was married. The other two killed were unmarried.

Mount Airy (Md.) Post Office Robbed.

FREDERICK, Md., April 12.—Three masked robbers blew open the safe in the Post Office at Mount Airy with dynamite last night and secured $950 in stamps and $35 in cash. The building was wrecked by the explosion. Charles Riddlemoser, a telegraph operator, was attracted by the explosion. He was covered with a pistol, taken into the building, and witnessed the robbery. The robbers compelled him to stand with uplifted hands until they escaped.

JOSEPH PULITZER'S NEW HOME.

To be Erected on Seventy-third Street, Near Fifth Avenue.

Joseph Pulitzer has acquired a site for a new residence on the north side of Seventy-third Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, at a cost of about $240,000. The properties covered by the purchase are 7 East Seventy-third Street, sold by Mrs. Clarence Brooks; No. 9, sold by Mrs. W. K. Major; No. 11, sold by James Lenox Banks, and No. 11A, sold by Leo Schlesinger.

Together these parcels make a plot 76 by 100 feet in size, on which Mr. Pulitzer will erect a mansion which, it is said, will be one of the handsomest in the city.

The destruction by fire of the Pulitzer home, at 10 and 12 East Fifty-fifth Street, on the morning of Jan. 9, and the loss of two lives on that occasion, are well remembered. Subsequently Mr. Pulitzer took a short lease of the Sloane house, at 9 East Seventy-second Street, where his family is now living. Mr. Pulitzer himself is in Europe.

Mr. Pulitzer's purchases on Seventy-third Street were negotiated through Broker John N. Golding.

POLICE DISCIPLINE CASE.

Donnelly's Dismissal from Force Sustained—Appellate Justices Differ.

The Appellate Division yesterday sustained the action of Frank Moss and others, then Police Commissioners, in dismissing John J. Donnelly from the police force upon the charge of neglect of duty, and having said to his superior officer, "You lie." Donnelly admitted the second charge, saying: "The complainant was wrong. He swore falsely, and my temper became uncontrollable, and I told him he lied, and I told him the truth."

Justice McLaughlin, giving the opinion of the court, said:

"The efficiency of the police force depends in no small degree upon the discipline maintained, and there can be no such thing as discipline if any inferior officer is permitted in a judicial proceeding to say to his superior officer, 'You lie.' We also think that an officer who had no better control of his temper than this is not a fit person to be intrusted with the protection of property and person."

Justice Ingraham gave a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Justice O'Brien.

"The position in which this relator was placed was a trying one," Justice Ingraham said. "He was accused of going through a door, which was at the time locked, and his almost immediate explanation as to the untruth of the statement could hardly be considered as sufficient to justify a conviction of conduct unbecoming an officer such as would justify his dismissal from the force. Upon the whole case, I think that this relator was unjustly dealt with; that the proof was not sufficient to justify a conviction, and that the proceeding should be annulled and the relator reinstated."

TENEMENTS OF OLD GREENWICH.

Mrs. Gitterman Speaks of Needed Improvements in That Section.

Mrs. John M. Gitterman was a guest of honor at a meeting of the Greenwich Citizens' Club held Wednesday at 47 Greenwich Avenue. The club consists of influential citizens of the Fifth Assembly District, or the territory once known as Greenwich Village. Mrs. Gitterman, who is the District Chairman of the League for Political Education, read a paper bearing on the league's work in that part of the city.

"We have four crying needs here in Greenwich Village," she said. "They are: Playgrounds and other places of recreation for the children of the crowded sections, the substitution of model tenements for the present miserably conditioned 'back tenements,' window gardens for the uplifting of the children as they grow up, and a system of training by which the young people of the poorer classes may learn thrift and be taught to save their money."

The speaker described the workings of the City History Club, which has seven branches in the Greenwich section and affords much aid in the education of the children. She told of blind alleys and houses without any entrance on the street and tenements the doors of which could only be reached by way of livery stables or through private areaways. Some of these tenements, she said, have neither gas nor water, and the alleys or lanes that lead to them are often not visible from the streets.

In order to inculcate thrift into the children of the tenements, Mrs. Gitterman said, the League for Political Education has begun a system of "provident savings," whereby the young workers in department stores and wholesale merchandise establishments deposit their pennies at stated times with representatives of the league who visit the working places to make collections. The scheme has already shown good results.

Fell to Death in Elevator Shaft.

Charles Harper, fifty years old, of 16 Cherry Street, fell from the seventh floor, down the elevator shaft, into the basement of the new Battery Park Building at 24 State Street, yesterday, and was instantly killed. Harper, with three other men, was engaged in moving a safe. As the men rolled the safe out of the elevator on the seventh floor some iron strips upon which to carry it were placed over the tiling of the corridor. Harper was last, and just as the safe was free and he had stepped off, the elevator shot upward, throwing the strips into the air. He jumped backward to escape them, thinking he was stepping back into the elevator, which stopped at the eighth floor.

Legislature's Tribute to J. W. Ambrose.

During the closing days of the Legislature a tribute of respect was paid to the memory of the late John W. Ambrose of this city by the unanimous adoption of resolutions, introduced by Assemblyman Allds, deploring Mr. Ambrose's untimely death, expressing the gratitude of the State for his efforts to develop the harbor and waterways of the City and State of New York, and commending his unselfish labors for the advancement of the trade and commerce thereof.

Passengers on L'Aquitaine.

On the steamship L'Aquitaine, which sailed for Havre yesterday morning, were Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews, and Mrs. Shaw; E. W. Huguenet, the Marquis de Pinar del Rio, Cecilio de Roda, and Baron Robert von König.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; fresh easterly winds.

The barometer is low over the western lake region, along nte immediate Middle and South Atlantic Coast, and over the plateau districts, and is high from Manitoba to Texas, and also in the extreme Northwest.

Showers occurred Thursday along the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Florida, and from the North Pacific Coast over the northern plateau region, and light rains or snow flurries were noted over the great lakes.

The temperature is moderating slowly generally throughout the country, although unusually cool weather for the season prevails in the central valleys and in the Southern and Southwestern States.

During Friday and Saturday the temperature will rise slowly east of the Mississippi, with fair weather, which will be preceded on Friday by showers along the immediate Atlantic Coast and in the lake regions.

From the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains the weather will be fair, with rising temperature.

From the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast cloudy weather, with rain, is indicated. Along the New England Coast winds will be fresh to brisk easterly. On the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh north to northeast winds will shift to southwesterly. On the South Atlantic Coast fresh westerly winds will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	41	39	42
6 A. M.	39	40	42
9 A. M.	45	42	43
12 M.	45	46	49
3 P. M.	47	44	46
6 P. M.	51	43	45
9 P. M.	48	44	45
12 P. M.	55	43	44

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	44½
Weather Bureau	42½
Corresponding date 1899	46½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	44

The barometer registered 30.16 at 8 A. M., humidity 96. At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 29.96, humidity 83. The minimum temperature was 39 at 8 A. M., and the maximum temperature was 46 at 1:15 P. M.

All Over New York

You can't find the value for $4.00 that we are now offering in

Patent Leathers AT $2.65

This is a special Easter offering of Men's Patent Leather Shoes—every pair is strictly hand-sewed welt—and worth fully $4.00. Low and high cut. All sizes.

'Tis an honest $4.00 shoe that we're offering at $2.65.

WM VOGEL & SON

Broadway, cor. Houston St.

Store Open Saturday Till 9 P. M.

WHY THEY GO TO THE CIRCUS.

Small Boys, Fond Parents, and Young Women There.

"The small boy and the circus are two ideas so intimately associated that no modern writer has had the courage to divorce them," said a member of the Forepaugh-Sells Circus management yesterday, looking thoughtfully around upon the crowded sides of Madison Square Garden.

"And yet, if you will observe," he continued, "you will find that the circus appeals to more than the small boy. We will except, if you please, the fond parent of the aforesaid 'small boy,' who, if we accept his own statement only, goes to the show 'to see the animals.'

"But, look around you to-night. I venture to assert that the circus appeals as much to the young woman, who is forming her ideals, as to the boy who desires only to see the clown and the elephant.

"To the boy the clown and the elephant are all that the circus manager can hope he will see. But to the young woman an entirely different element seems the essence of endeavor.

"Woman, you know, loves alone the man who succeeds; the man who fails she only pities. So, to come to the very pithy point of a very long story, the young women who nightly crowd the Garden see in the acrobat the man who succeeds.

"Any one of the aerial performers here, by the slip of a finger, might meet a most horrible death, and then you boys would have a story. But that slip of the finger seldom occurs. Many hundred performers are at work in this country to-night, and yet, if the night goes as most nights do, the morning papers won't have a single accident story from the sawdust arena.

"So I repeat the circus presents to the young woman of ideas the man of ideals. She sees here men who perform without failure most delicate feats of precision, calling for all the qualities of a healthy physique, and naturally she exacts more from her male associates of every day who don't have to stand on their heads on trapezes.

"While to the small boy the circus makes a most human appeal, and to the young woman it presents an ideal, to those whom it pleases us to call of a former generation the circus revives a memory. There was a time before the day of trolley and suburbanite, when the circus was an educator, when the sole amusement of a whole countryside was annually compressed within the canvas confines of a circus tent.

"The early morning breakfast at the farm before the start for the circus, the new colt and the spick and span rig driven to her house, her fluttering appearance in a new gown that appeared divine, and the long jolting over country roads while holding her hand—all these come back to those who have lived in the country of years ago, at the crack of the ringmaster's whip or the kindly reminiscent joke of the clown, for it's the same joke, though uttered by a different clown."

The theory of the management seems borne out by the attendance of all sorts and conditions of men night after night, for whatever the motives of those in attendance may be, the show certainly is crowded.

All indications point to a big attendance on next Tuesday afternoon, when the orphans of the city will be entertained at the management's expense.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GEORGE G. BLOCK.—Judgment for $4,407 was entered yesterday against George G. Block, liquor dealer, formerly at 220 Willis Avenue, in favor of Bernheimer & Schmid on three notes and a check. He had been in this line for eight years.

MAX SCHWARTZ.—Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received an attachment against Max Schwartz, manufacturer of shirt waists at 24 Walker Street, for $300 in favor of Louis Cheifetz on a note, and a keeper was put in the place. He has been in business since October last.

WILLIAM J. FITZGERALD.—Judgment for $6,753, was entered yesterday against William J. Fitzgerald, liquor dealer, who was served with the summons at 309 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, in favor of the New York Brewers' Company for money loaned in 1894, secured by a chattel mortgage on a saloon at 376 Third Avenue, Manhattan.

GIBSON PIANO MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Schedules of the Gibson Piano Manufacturing Company of 204, 207, and 209 East Forty-ninth Street, show liabilities direct of $67,291; contingent, $11,774, on indorsements; nominal assets, $20,699, and actual assets, $10,804, consisting of machinery, $3,495; merchandise, $7,204; sundries, $105. The largest creditors are the Nineteenth Ward Bank, $12,802; William P. Howe, $10,180; F. W. Young, $7,325; Theodore Looschelm, $5,218, and Davenport & Treacy, $4,813.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

RIESER & CO.—The composition of Rieser & Co., importers of lace curtains at 473 Broadway, who went into bankruptcy on July 12, 1899, with liabilities of $125,328, with their creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash, has been confirmed.

NATHAN B. COHEN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan B. Cohen, manufacturer and retail dealer in cigars at 172 West Street, by the following creditors: John Leopold & Sons, $225; Jacob Rose & Brother, $411, and Simon Ruppin, $252. They allege that on March 28 he transferred his store to Abe Silverstein, a creditor, to prefer the latter. He has been in business since 1880 and had a factory and two retail stores.

CATHERINE CONNOLLY.—Catherine Connolly, real estate dealer of 46 Beach Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $20,001 and nominal assets $4,440, consisting of cash in bank, $116; debts due from tenants for rent, $580, and a claim of $3,744, which is put in as of no value. Of the liabilities, $3,161 are for taxes and $9,000 are secured by mortgages. The greater part of her liabilities is on leases of various buildings on Hudson, Greenwich, Franklin, Chambers, Washington, and West Streets which she rented.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Mechanical Engineering and Construction Company of 63 Fifth Avenue by the following creditors: The David Williams Company, $256; Heating and Ventilating Publishing Company, $220; Acetylene Gas Illuminating Company, $82; Edward C. Barnum, $850, and James A. Kingsley, $1,616. It was alleged that on March 27 the company admitted in writing, by the Treasurer, its insolvency and inability to pay its debts. The company was incorporated under New Jersey laws in March, 1899, with a capital stock of $50,000, and sold acetylene gas machines for household use. Edward C. Barnum was Vice President and James A. Kingsley Treasurer. In February last the Sheriff received some claims against the company and a keeper was put in the office.

BLOOM AGAIN A BANKRUPT.

Theatrical Manager, Discharged on Feb. 28, Files Another Petition.

Edward L. Bloom, theatrical manager, residing at 36 West Fifty-ninth Street, with an office at Broadway and Fortieth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,807 and nominal assets of $2,200. This is the second time Mr. Bloom has gone into bankruptcy under the present act. On Feb. 28 last he received a discharge on the first petition and got rid of debts amounting to $22,413.

The second petition resulted from the recent production of "The Greek Slave." He claims that he was employed by William Winterfield, the owner of the play, and most of the liabilities are for services rendered by actors and actresses in that play. Mr. Bloom disputes the claims, and disclaims any liability, but to settle any question about the matter, the petition was filed. His only asset is a claim against Mr. Winterfield for $2,200 salary due, and money paid out on the latter's behalf, but he considers the claim of little or no value.

In the list of creditors are the names of seventy-five actresses and actors, among whom are Dorothy Morton, $1,400; Minnie Ashley, $438; Kate Micheline, $200; Marion Singer, $155; Anita Chiss, $150; Inez Rae, $150; Mattie Albertson, $150; Hugh Chilvers, $500; Herbert Sparling, $300; Albert Parr, $252; Albert J. Kuttner, $250; Harry Fulton, $250; Albert Maher, $200, and Ole Worman, $160. A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed by three creditors on March 2 against William Winterfield, who was an importer of silks at 111 Fifth Avenue.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARONSON, Peter—The H. B. Claflin Company	$1,100
ALEXANDER, Hugh, trustee of, and Havana City Railway Company—American Indies Company, costs	147
BREUCHAUD, Jules, and Arthur McMullen—John O'Neill	670
BIRD, Clinton W.—Consolidated Gas Company of New York	502
BUTLER, Henry L.—The Empire Sash and Door Company	284
BLOCK, George G.—S. E. Bernheimer and another	4,407
BRODIE, William—George H. Sargent, and others	534
BILLINGS, John S.—T. W. Marshall, Jr.	157
BARNES, Harry S., and Charles B. Dunn, executors, &c.—Thomas W. Cushing, costs	1,321
BROKAW, William H.—V. F. Pelletreau	317
BURNET, William B.—S. G. Patterson	927
CHANCE, Wade—K. Pearce	80
CORNELL, John M.—John Kiernan	894
CIRRITO, Joseph—John L. Speroni	1,144
COLE, Frederick W.—G. A. Stearns, costs	110
CLEMENS, Frank—Mayor, Lane & Co.	363
CRYAN, John J.—Harry Johnson	72
DRUMMOND, James L.—W. A. Wilde Company	1,994
EVANS, Walter S.—John H. K. Blauvelt	228
FITZGERALD, William J.—New York Breweries Company, Limited	6,753
FLORENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY—F. A. Dawes and others	52
GOLDSTEIN, Max—John Finck	512
GOLDSTEIN, Max—John Finck	512
GAYNOR, Edward—A. Fee	129
GAYDON, Mary J.—Lillian W. Sutherland	87
GERLAIRD, Peter—A. M. Campbell, costs	70
GLASS, Amelia—The Union Stove Works	244
GARMAN, Frederick H.—G. Eckhard, costs	210
HAUSELMANN, John F.—E. B. Schlesinger	181
HALLOCK, John L.—Patrick J. Kelley	82
HART, Peter—Sophia Zimmermann, costs	32
HOFFMAN, Jobst—Richard J. Cull

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000. ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank. 72d St. & Columbus Ave. Home Bank Branch, 42nd St., near 8th Av.
Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

C. W. MORGAN & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y. Commission 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,440 Broadway, near 40th St.
Phila.: Drexel Bldg., 5th and Chestnut.
PRIVATE WIRES.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Also our New Book giving full explanation, "HOW TO SPECULATE SUCCESSFULLY IN WALL STREET."

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
27 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Asa P. Potter. S. E. Kirkham.
Potter & Kirkham
BANKERS & BROKERS,
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BUY & SELL ALL STOCKS & BONDS FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS. BONDS. GRAIN. COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,306 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Alton
PURCHASE MONEY CERTIFICATES,
ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK UNDER SYNDICATE AGREEMENT OF MARCH 2, 1899:
Notice is hereby given that interest to APRIL 15, 1900, at the rate of four per cent. per annum will be paid on and after APRIL 16, 1900, to the holders of the above certificates, upon presentation thereof at the office of the United States Trust Company of New York, No. 45 Wall Street, New York City, for endorsement of such payment.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Syndicate Managers.

Western Union Telegraph Co.
(NEW ISSUE)
50-Year Gold 4½% Bonds
FOR SALE BY
Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

THE HELENA WATER & ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Trustee holds $21,000, which, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund, is to be invested in bonds issued under the Mortgage of April 1st, 1897.
Sealed proposals for the sale of the bonds will be received until 12 o'clock M., April 18th, 1900, and should be addressed to
"The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
"16-22 William St., New York City.
"Proposals for the sale of bonds of the Helena Water & Electric Power Company."
Dated New York, April 3d, 1900.

ATLANTIC CITY BRANCH OFFICE
—of—
SUTRO BROS. & CO., 56 BROADWAY.
In Phila. as H. F. Lachman & Co.,
VIRGINIA AVE. AND BOARDWALK.
Connected with main offices by direct private wires. Members Phila. and New York Stock Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

To Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for the Common Stock of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of the outstanding Voting Trust Certificates for common stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, registered as such on the books of the Voting Trustees at the closing thereof on April 21, 1900, may purchase at the price of $80 per share New Voting Trust certificates for common stock to the par amount of $6,398,900, in proportion to their present holdings of such outstanding Voting Trust certificates for common stock; that is to say, at the rate of one share of new Voting Trust certificates for common stock for every six shares of outstanding Voting Trust certificates for common stock. Subscriptions must be made at the office of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in the City of New York, ON OR BEFORE MAY 7, 1900; and no subscription for a fraction of a share can be received. The purchase price will be payable $10 upon the making of a subscription, and the balance of $70 on October 1, 1900. All cash payments accompanying subscriptions will be forfeited if the balance of the purchase price is not paid on or before October 1, 1900; but such forfeiture will not, at the option of the Company, release subscribers from liability for the balance of the purchase price. The Voting Trust certificates for common stock so to be sold are not to be entitled to dividends, if any, declared upon the common stock for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Interim receipts will be delivered upon receipt and acceptance of subscriptions.

Dated April 11, 1900.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
By J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Referring to the foregoing notice of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the undersigned Trustees under the Voting Trust Agreement of June 22, 1898, hereby give notice to holders of the Voting Trust certificates issued thereunder for common stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company that the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of April, 1900, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of May, 1900.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
ABRAHAM WOLFF,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE,
Voting Trustees.

Dated New York, April 11, 1900.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott	Augustus D. Juilliard
James Stillman	Henry O. Havemeyer
Anthony N. Brady	William A. Nash
Alwyn Ball, jr.	James N. Jarvie
John D. Crimmins	James H. Post
Michael Coleman	Frederick Southack
Ernest Ehrmann	Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.	

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
143 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT SINKING FUND.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, will receive offers of the Equipment Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Series A, dated May 1, 1899, to the aggregate amount of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) par value, at or under par.
Tenders may be made until 12 M. Tuesday, May 1, 1900.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, April 3, 1900.

SELECTED GOLD PROPERTIES
in Georgia and Alabama, with good veins carrying ores averaging from $7 to $50 per ton, at prices from $5,000 to $50,000. Coal properties in Tennessee and Alabama, with high quality coals, averaging 16,000 tons to the acre. Mica and iron ore lands.
COPPER PROPERTIES,
West and South, with ores averaging 1½ to 10 per cent. copper. For particulars address
COAL & MINERAL LANDS COMPANY,
Allatoona, Georgia.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Western National Bank OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.
New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio
CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot, New York, April 10th, 1900.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the 2nd day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 3rd day of May next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, April 14th, 1900, preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 2d, and will be reopened on Thursday, May 3d, 1900.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 12 M. on Saturday, April 14th, 1900, preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 3rd, and will be reopened on Friday, May 4th, 1900.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of the
Morton Trust Company:
NOTICE.
Whereas, The respective Boards of Directors of the Morton Trust Company and the State Trust Company under the respective corporate seals of said Companies have made and entered into an agreement for the merger of said Companies in one corporation, having the name "Morton Trust Company," which agreement provides for the surrender of certificates of stock of the present Morton Trust Company for stock of the Morton Trust Company as constituted by said merger, and further prescribes the terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, 38 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of April, in the year nineteen hundred, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting said agreement will be submitted to the stockholders of said Company for their approval.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th of April, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 18th.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. E. VARET, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.
THE STATE TRUST COMPANY.
Whereas, an agreement for the merger of the Morton Trust Company into The State Trust Company has been made and entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies under their respective corporate seals, which agreement provides for the issue of stock of The State Trust Company, then by said agreement to have the name Morton Trust Company, and its stock having been increased to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) in exchange for stock of the present Morton Trust Company, at the rate of share for share, and also prescribes the further terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The State Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the 23d day of April, 1900, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval, and also to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said State Trust Company from One million dollars, ($1,000,000,) consisting of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100) each, to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) to consist of twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100,) each, the object of said increase being to carry into effect the said agreement of merger, the new or additional shares to be issued share for share for the stock of said Morton Trust Company.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of April, 1900, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M., on the 24th day of April, 1900.
Dated New York, March 28th, 1900.
By order of the Board,
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Thomas F. Ryan,	Joel B. Erhardt,
J. B. Duke,	Andrew Mills,
R. A. C. Smith,	W. A. Nash,
P. A. B. Widener,	F. H. Parker,
Elihu Root,	J. N. Hallock,
Anson G. McCook,	George Foster Peabody,
E. A. McAlpin.	Majority of Trustees.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company,
Dunmore, Pa., April 12th, 1900.
Public notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the company's office at Dunmore, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, on Thursday, the seventeenth day of May, 1900, between nine and eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
MORRIS B. MEAD, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE R. R. CO.,
Detroit, Mich., April 2d, 1900.
ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the Registered holders of the Land Grant bonds of this Company at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK on April 13th, 1900, being the rate of interest declared for the six months ending March 31st, 1900.
Transfer books will close 9th inst. and reopen April 14th. Blank orders may be procured from the Trust Company,
JAMES McMILLAN,
F. E. DRIGGS,
Trustees.

The Mexican National Railroad Co.,
New York, March 17th, 1900.
Holders of Second Mortgage "A" Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from the earnings of 1899, on account of past due interest, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 5 and 6 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 20th, 1900.
WILLIAM BURCKEL, Secretary.

New York, April 3, 1900.
American Tin Plate Company.
A dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the Preferred stock of this Company payable on April 30th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 16th. Transfer books close as to the preferred stock April 16th and reopen May 1st.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

New York, April 3, 1900.
American Steel Hoop Company.
A dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the Preferred stock of this Company payable on April 30th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 16th. Transfer books close as to the Preferred stock April 16th and reopen May 1st.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

Office of Philadelphia Company.
Pittsburg, Pa., April 10, 1900.
DIVIDEND—The Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend on the Common Stock of One and One-fourth (1¼%) Per Cent., payable April 20th, to stockholders of record April 14th. Checks will be mailed.
C. J. BRAUN, JR., Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

$100,000.
CITY OF TRENTON.
SCHOOL BONDS.
Office City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., April 9th, 1900.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, APRIL 13th, 1900, for the purchase of the whole of one hundred thousand dollars school bonds of the city of Trenton, N. J.
The above bonds will be 30-year bonds and bear interest at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum. They will be registered or coupon, in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.
Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to enclose with bid a certified check on a National Bank for $2,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders.
The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.
These bonds are authorized by ordinance of the Common Council, passed August 15th, 1899, and by an act of the Legislature, approved March 23d, 1899.
All proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton School Bonds," and addressed to
W. J. B. STOKES,
[Pr's fee, $.] City Treasurer.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, April 10th, 1900.
Sealed proposals will be received at the New York State Arsenal, Seventh Avenue and 35th Street, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, April 20th, 1900, at which time and place bids will be opened for furnishing 360 SHRAPNEL and 240 SHELLS for 3.2-inch breech-loading rifles. The State reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bids must be sealed and addressed to the Adjutant General, S. N. Y., Seventh Avenue and 35th Street, New York City, and plainly marked "Proposals for Projectiles."
EDWARD M. HOFFMAN,
Brig. Gen'l and Adjutant General.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—On Friday, April 6th, 100 shares of the First Preferred stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, Certificate No. 10,269, in the name of Prince & Whitely; transfer stopped; suitable reward will be paid on return of same to GEO. B. & E. GOLDSMITH, 50 Broadway.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 12	649,073
To date this year	41,487,378
Corresponding date last year	66,224,718

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 12	$2,616,500
To date this year	$199,660,290
Corresponding date last year	$360,228,670

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@3½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Anaconda Copper	½	Int. Paper pf.	1¾
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Kan. C. So. pf., w. i.	½
At. T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Laclede Gas pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	3	Manhattan	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	3½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Norfolk & West.	¾
C., C. C. & St. L.	2¼	Norf. & West. pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	1	Northern Pacific	1¼
Col. Midland	¾	St. L. S. W.	⅞
Col. Midland pf.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	1¼	South. Ry. pf.	¾
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Twin City R. T. pf.	3
Cont. Tob. pf.	1⅝	Union Pacific	1
D. & Rio Grande pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
General Electric	3¼	Wabash pf.	½
Illinois Central	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf.	½	Glucose Sugar	⅞
Am. Steel Hoop	¾	Int. Paper	⅛
Am. Steel H. pf.	2	Iowa Central pf.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Met. Street Ry.	¾
Am. S. & W. pf.	2	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	National Steel	¾
Am. Tin Plate	¾	N. J. Central	½
B'klyn Un. Gas	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅛
Canada Southern	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	1½	Pressed Steel Car	2¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	1½	Term. Coal & Iron	1
Erie	½	Third Avenue	2½
Federal Steel	1¼	Wis. Central	¾
Federal Steel pf.	1¼	Wis. Cent. pf.	⅞

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	1⅝
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. Inc.	1	Nat. Starch Mfg. 6s	3
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series D	2½
C., C. & St. L., C. Wab. & M. 4s	2½	So. Pac., Ariz. 1st	4
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951	1½	St. L. & I. M. 4s	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 6s	2	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1⅝
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1	Third Av. 5s	3
		Texas Pacific 2d	2

Bond Declined.

K. C., P. & G. 1st, t. r. 1⅝

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Speculators short of stocks spent an industrious day yesterday, but they accomplished little. Those stocks which they pounded hardest were actually strongest.

Even the iron and steel stocks seemed to be no longer affected by such pressure as the room trading contingent can exert. American Steel and Wire shares, the especial bear target, lost half a point, but in that, as in some other specialities, there were indications which speculators with slight margins could hardly afford to ignore—indications that on the sly Western millionaire insiders were absorbing stock as fast as their bear tips could induce listeners to sell.

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In Missouri Pacific was the Stock Exchange incident of the day. Mr. Russell Sage's unequivocal declaration in favor of the re-establishment of dividends exerted influence sufficient to incite a buying movement, which ran to about 85,000 shares, representing the biggest total of the day, with an advance of about 4 points. At the final price, the highest of the day, large buying orders were executed by brokers popularly credited with Standard Oil relationships.

Professional Wall Street is inclined very much now to believe that some basis exists for recent whispers that the Messrs. Rockefeller have succeeded Mr. Gould in the control of the property—or are, at least, jointly interested with him in the Missouri Pacific system's ownership. On this account attention is commanded by reports which have been reaching Wall Street from active railway managers in the Southwest, who claim to see indications that the Missouri Pacific is to be merged with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the latter having been for some years past a Standard Oil property.

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Next to Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific figured most conspicuously yesterday. Its rise was not so great, but the basis upon which its advance was scored was the same which helped Missouri Pacific—earnings so extraordinarily increased that shareholders can be more largely benefited than has been anticipated.

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The Baltimore and Ohio issues were also exceptionally strong. It inspires investment confidence to learn (on what seems to be official authority) that in addition to the fixed dividend upon Baltimore and Ohio preferred stock the company is earning between 11 and 12 per cent. upon its common stock.

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The fact that Wall Street has a holiday extending from Thursday to Monday induced the practice of much prudence in yesterday's market; both bull and bear were inclined to "even up."

The weekly Clearing House bank statement will have especial bearing on sentiment when business is resumed the beginning of next week. And what happens in the Boer war may be influential.

THE MONEY MARKET AND THE NEW CURRENCY.

(From a Special Contributor.)

There is no doubt in banking circles that the operation of refunding Government bonds and issuing new bank circulation has contributed materially to the growing ease in the money market and will continue its effect for some time to come. This effect has come partly from the disbursement of money for the premiums allowed on the old bonds, amounting to approximately 10 per cent., though to a considerable extent the additional currency has already come into circulation. In the case of the old banks taking out additional circulation to the par value of the bonds, little time is needed to obtain the new notes, but where new banks are established or State banks are converted to the National system the preparation of plates and the process of printing occupy several weeks, and the effect of that addition is yet to be felt.

Although the new law did not take effect until March 14 preparations had been made to take advantage of it some weeks beforehand, and in estimating the result one needs to go back to the beginning of February to make comparisons. There is no doubt that most of the bonds deposited to secure circulation in February and the first two weeks of March were put up in anticipation of the refunding process. The amount of bonds on deposit Jan. 31 to secure circulation was $235,830,170, of which $196,472,570 were of the refundable classes. On Saturday last the old 4s on deposit had been reduced from $127,652,550 to $62,710,850, the 3s from $52,663,920 to $23,145,900, and the 5s from $16,656,100 to $7,448,850, while $136,458,200 of the new 2s appeared in the list. The long 4s, which are not refundable, had been reduced from $17,947,750 to $11,722,350, and including these and the old 2s the total was $259,945,950, an increase of $24,115,780. Against this increase an equal amount of new notes could be obtained in addition to the $23,583,017 permitted to cover the margin between 90 per cent. and par of the old deposits. Here is a possible increase of circulation provided for amounting to $47,698,797. There was also at the end of January $36,820,404 secured by legal-tender notes preparatory to the withdrawal of circulation, and the amount so secured last Saturday was $39,088,772. But the actual amount of banknotes outstanding Jan. 31 was $246,987,193, and on April 7 $273,732,872, or an increase of only $26,745,679. This indicates that of the additional bond-secured notes some $23,000,000 are yet to come into circulation. The details of the changes do not yet appear in the reports, and we cannot tell how much of the currency for which the security has been put up, but which has not yet appeared in circulation, is to come from new banks.

While the effect upon the money market is quite perceptible there has been no disturbance, and it is believed that from now on the expansion will be quite slow and gradual. The total amount of bonds presented for conversion into the new 2s up to the end of last week, including those from other sources than National banks, was $223,817,492, and the amount that came in during the week was but $28,500,000. It is not expected that more than $20,000,000 a week will be received from now on, and if these should all come from the old banks it would take about two months more to dispose of their cases. There are some instances of old banks withdrawing circulation, and, assuming that an increase of $50,000,000 is now in sight, it is not believed that any considerable addition will be made to that until the Summer, when preparations will be made for "moving the crops." Those who are disposed to be conservative do not estimate the entire increase of bank currency before the end of the year at more than $100,000,000 at most.

Considering the locking up of $150,000,000 of gold in the redemption fund and the continued absorption of funds in an increasing Treasury surplus this is not regarded as anything more than a wholesome expansion. The refunding process may go on until all the bonds subject to it have been converted into 2 per cents, but it is likely to be very slow after the banks have taken advantage of the privilege of issuing notes to the par of the security and of having the tax on circulation reduced one-half.

A. K. F.

New York, April 12, 1900.

MISSOURI PACIFIC'S RISE.

The extraordinary buying in and the phenomenal rise of Missouri Pacific shares were easily the features of yesterday's market. Eighty-five thousand shares of the issue were traded in, with a net gain for the day of 3⅞ points, the closing quotation being the high figure for the day.

The marked strength displayed by the stock was attributable to the assurance that it would be placed on a dividend paying basis this year—probably within the present month. Mr. Russell Sage, who is now in favor of a dividend declaration, said yesterday that he had nothing more to say on the subject other than what had already been said. During the day bears on the stock were predicting that there would be no dividend declared as promised, but the Street preferred to put its faith in official statements rather than in idle views by would-be stock depressors.

The stock opened in the morning over a half point above the closing figure of Wednesday, and soared steadily upward, not once receding. Much of the buying was attributed to Gould and Rockefeller interests.

UNION AND NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Further evidence of the fact that liquidation from Chicago of Union Pacific and Northern Pacific stocks is a thing of the past was presented by the course of those stocks yesterday. On Monday and Tuesday both issues had been severely depressed, principally by reason of the fact that large selling orders came from Chicago from interests there who were forced to sacrifice their railroad holdings in order to protect their steel and iron stocks in which they were heavily interested. On Wednesday these selling orders—and they had induced similar orders here—came to a sudden stop, and, instead, buying orders were put in. The result was that both stocks showed gains for the day.

Yesterday buying on an extensive scale was in evidence, particularly in Union Pacific, over 85,000 shares of which were traded in, with a net gain of a full point, though at one time the price was ¾ better. In Northern Pacific the trading was on a more limited scale, sales totaling about 14,000 shares, at a net advance of 1¼.

A wager was yesterday made in the Street within a month Union Pacific common—its close yesterday was 59¼—will cross 75.

B. AND O.'S STRENGTH.

Baltimore and Ohio issues were yesterday again very strong, the common stock advancing 3 points and the preferred 1½. The buying was exceptionally good, one firm alone taking 10,000 shares of the preferred stock on orders from a financial interest in close touch with New York Central and Pennsylvania interests.

It is understood, though no confirmation can be had, that officials of the company view with favor the proposition to retire the preferred stock, and are now considering the details of the matter. The Street fears that the retirement of the preferred will be on a basis approximating its par value.

HOW STEEL STOCKS FARED.

The steel stocks were yesterday inclined to sag on persistent selling by traders who, as on the day previous, endeavored in divers ways to create the impression—not warranted by the facts—that they were acting for inside interests. Considering the very considerable pressure brought to bear upon the stocks, they stood the hammering well, and found good support on the decline.

Officials of the various companies say that business and earnings are very satisfactory, and deny that there is any shading of prices.

ATCHISON'S ACTIVITY.

The Atchison securities, which during the early part of the week were much less traded in than in the preceding week, yesterday became suddenly active and strong, the common stock advancing ⅝, on sales of 11,000 shares, and the preferred 1½ on sales of 22,000 shares. There was no news to explain the rise, other than that the bull pool in the stock is again at work.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

Norfolk and Western shares were advanced yesterday on buying by interests close to the Pennsylvania management. It is said that dividend on Norfolk's common stock within the present year is assured, and may be declared at the next meeting of the board. At this meeting, also, Pennsylvania will be given representation.

LITTLE TRACTION TRADING.

There was comparatively little dealing in the traction stocks yesterday, the railroad and steel and iron shares engaging much the greater share of attention. Nor did the tractions share in the market's general strength. On the contrary, Brooklyn Rapid Transit declined ¼, and Metropolitan ⅜, Manhattan alone appreciating to 97½, a gain of ½. There was no news concerning any of the properties, but higher prices for all are being predicted this week.

STRENGTH OF THE GRANGERS.

Rock Island was easily the leader of the Grangers yesterday, advancing a point on sales of 4,000 shares. Inside interests were buyers. The strength of the stock was explained on the large earnings and a probable extra dividend.

Among the other advances in the Grangers was Northwest, which gained ¾, and St. Paul, whose advance was ⅝.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S ADVANCE.

Southern Railway advanced fractionally yesterday on the publication of the earnings of the company for the first week in April, which showed a total of $562,200, as compared with $499,800 in the same week in 1899.

CENTRAL PACIFIC'S BONDS.

It is announced that the Central Pacific Railway Company, in addition to the $938,000 of its 3½ per cent. bonds heretofore canceled, has now canceled $1,567,000, making a total cancellation of $2,505,000, being upward of 10 per cent. of the entire issue. The cancellations have been made from proceeds of securities formerly in the old Central Pacific sinking funds, which were deposited with the trustee of the 3½ per cent. mortgage.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S ADVANCE.

General Electric had the very substantial advance of 3¼ points yesterday, on the report that the earnings of the company were much larger than had been expected, and that the forthcoming report would make an excellent showing. The company is also expected to be benefited by the probable increased demand for some of its products when operations on the Honolulu cable are begun.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

The banks continue to gain in cash from the Sub-Treasury, principally on account of the conversion of old issues of Government bonds into the new 2 per cents. Thus far this week the total gain has been approximately $6,000,000, while to offset this there is a loss to the interior of only $400,000.

Pension payments continue heavy, and are next week expected to reach the maximum amount for the month.

PEOPLE'S GAS DECLINES.

Realizing sales on the part of purchasers who had gotten the stock at the lower prices that prevailed several weeks ago were responsible for the decline of 1⅛ points on People's Gas yesterday.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

According to a Southern authority the contemplated issue of $15,000,000 bonds by the City of New Orleans is one of the largest, if not the largest, issue of municipal securities ever proposed in the South.

Reading Belt railroad organized by the Reading to build a belt line around the City of Philadelphia.

Pittsburg advices that there is a boom in structural iron, every mill being rushed beyond its capacity.

All the great Exchanges to remain closed to-day and to-morrow.

Denial by the Courts of the application to enjoin the Warner Palace Car Company from turning its property over to the Pullman Company.

Election of Henry G. Hahlo, Warren B. Nash, Edwin L. Lobdell, Alfred Kessler, and Henry H. Oltman to membership in the Stock Exchange.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton was irregular in its course yesterday, with firmer tendencies. It opened 1 point off to 5 points up, and closed 3 points off to 6 points up. Sales were only about 100,000 bales. Liverpool was exceptionally strong, closing with a net gain of 1½ to 4 points. Receipts were only 4,284 bales, as against 14,700 of a week previous and 6,947 of a year previous, a fact that doubtless contributed somewhat to the market's firmness, which was chiefly confined to present crop months. Final bid quotations were: April, 9.48; May, 9.48; June, 9.41; July, 9.39; August, 9.23; September, 8.41; October, 8.11; November, 7.96; December, 7.96; January, 7.97; February, 7.99; March, 8.01.

Coffee opened unchanged to 5 points up, sales at call being only 250 bags, and closed unchanged to 5 points off. Havre opened unchanged, and lost one-quarter of a franc. Total sales here were 11,250 bags. Receipts at Rio and Santos were only 7,000 bags.

The bears ruled on the Produce Exchange, the downward trading coming as a natural reaction after recent advances. Export attention to wheat was fairly good. Cable prices for the product were lower, May wheat closed at 73¾c. There was some unloading of long corn. May corn closed at 44¾c, about the low figure for the day. The feeling on oats is easier, though it was finally quoted at 28½c, without change.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@3½ per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Partly as a result of the ensuing two days' holiday the market for outside securities yesterday was even quieter than on Wednesday. Only a few stocks showed any activity, and changes in price were for the most part unimportant. Less disposition was shown to sell stocks, so the day's record did not show as many declines as were recorded on the previous day. News took practically no part in the day's course of prices, and, generally speaking, special influences were lacking. A more or less general feeling prevailed that next week's market would show a steadier tone than has been displayed during the past few days, and the greater strength which the market showed, compared with the previous day, seemed to furnish some ground for this belief.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in more actively than on Wednesday, but the price was again irregular. It opened at 93½ and later sold as low as 93⅛. The amount of stock offered, however, was not large, and the price easily reacted about a point. The last sale of the day was made at 94¼, and the issue closed at 93⅝ bid, a fractional net gain for the day. It is said that there has been good demand for the stock and that during the past few days the stock has been well taken and has gone into strong hands. The total trading yesterday amounted to about 600 shares.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was fairly active and suffered a fractional net loss for the day. It opened at about the previous day's closing bid, but the demand was not sufficiently large to keep the price at that figure, and late in the afternoon the stock was offered as low as 11¾. It closed at 11⅛ bid, against 12 bid on the previous day.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was weak. Transactions amounted to about 1,500 shares, and on these sales the stock declined from 12½ to 11½. It closed at 11⅛ bid.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION was more active than it has been on any day for several weeks. It sold between 2 and 2¼ and closed at 2 bid, a decline of a quarter of a point.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred sold at 26¾, and at the close was offered at 27, without a bid. No reason appeared for the weakness of the stock. The common stock closed as on Wednesday, at 8¼ bid.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common, for which very little demand showed on Wednesday, was traded in to the extent of about 500 shares, at 28, and this was bid for the stock at the close. No change occurred in the preferred stock, for which 50 was bid, with offerings at 52.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC advanced an eighth of a point on transactions aggregating about 1,000 shares. It closed at 3 bid.

ST. LOUIS subscriptions showed considerable improvement. They sold at 82, and at the close were in demand at 83, with none offered. Transactions in about $50,000 of the bonds were made at 96, and after the close as much as 96¾ was bid for them. Five hundred shares of the preferred stock sold at 71, and the issue closed at 71 bid, with none offered. Distribution of the bonds in liquidation of the syndicate was made yesterday.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅞
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	28	29
New Amsterdam pf	50	52
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99	99½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	28	30
American Agricul. Chem. pf. ex div.	76½	77½
American Bicycle	10	15
American Bicycle pf	39	43
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	55	65
American Chicle pf	81	85
American Woolen	20½	21¼
American Woolen pf	78	78½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	5⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	45	47
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	12
Distilling Company of America	8¼	8½
Distilling Company of America pf	..	27
Electric Boat	27	28
Electric Boat pf	43	48
Havana Commercial	18	19
Havana Commercial pf., ex div	61½	63
International Power	35	45
International Pump	20	22
International Pump pf	66	67½
National Enameling & Stamp	23	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf	..	84
National Gramophone	40	44
National Salt	45	46
National Salt pf	77	79
Otis, Elevator	29¼	30⅛
Otis Elevator pf., ex div	87	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	92¼	93
Rubber Goods Mfg	30⅝	31½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79½	80½
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div	68	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	540	545
United States Flour Milling pf	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93¾	94½
American Air Power	40	42
Arizona Lead	15	15½
Asphalt Company of America	7	8
British Columbia Copper	11⅝	12¼
California Copper	3	3½
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf	52	57
Chicago & Alton sub	112½	113
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	40	45
Electric Vehicle pf	90	95
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	3	3½
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	26
General Carriage	11½	11⅝
Illinois Transportation	2	2½
Lady Helen Copper	78	70
Little Tiger Gold Mining	15	16
*Markeen Copper	⅜	7/16
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	15½	16½
Mexican 5s	96½	98
New England Transportation	10¼	12
New York Transportation	11⅛	12
†Pando Basin	..	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22	24
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis subs, 56 58-100 p. c. repaid	83	..
St. Louis Transit	23	25
Storage Power	12	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A	4	4¼
Tennessee Copper	16½	17½
Trust Company of America	210	212
United Railways of St. Louis, rc	71	..
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	86	86½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	19	22
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60	61

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	236
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	104
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	207
Central Park N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	84
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	65
42d St., Man & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	93
Jersey City, Hoboken & Patterson	21	21¾
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf	..	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118	118½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	206	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31	32

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	..	100
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	82	86
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	..	38
Denver Gas 5s	..	78
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	85
New England Gas & Coke	18½	19½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	68	72
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	116
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	91	95
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104½	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	26
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	87½	88
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111½	113
Hoboken Ferry	67	68½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	35	50
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7½	8¼
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	..	88
Cramps' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	118	122
Lorillard Company pf	98	101
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	..	130
Standard Coupler	33	37
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	48	52
Union Typewriter	29	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112¾
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	112	114

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel	107½	110
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	7	10

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¾@61⅛. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅜d per ounce, and in New York at 59½c; Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Alice sold at .67, 200 Brunswick at .25, 100 Crown Point at .20, 2,000 Croesus at .01, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.80, 1,000 Golden Age at .03, 100 Isabella at 1.20, seller 10; 200 Justine at .08, 500 Little Chief at .21, 100 Moulton at .30, 500 Mollie Gibson at .24, 100 Ontario at 8.75, 500 Pharmacist at .14, and 55 Potosi at .15.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 12.—Trading was quiet in Boston, but prices generally w ɔ firmer. The feature was a rise of 7⅛ in Bell Telephone to 325. The announcement that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is to increase its capital to $100,000,000 presumably caused the advance. While each share of Bell will get only two shares of the long distance company stock, the increase of the stock presumably will give rights from time to time. It is not decided yet whether the new stock will pay a 7½ or 8 per cent. dividend per annum. The listing on the New York Exchange and the prospective subscription rights were the encouragement to-day for the better price of Bell. At the close the price receded to 322. Erie Telephone was 1⅝ better at 105⅞. Oscesola rallied 1½ to 70; Butte was up 3 at 81, later 80, and Arcadian 1 at 24⅜, later 24. There was fair buying of Atchison, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Union Pacific, also General Electric, but as a whole the market had a regulation holiday dullness.

At the Clearing House 4 per cent. was still the prevailing rate on all loanes between banks, and New York funds sold at from 16 2-3 to 12½ cents' discount.

Call money is still in plentiful supply at from 3½ to 4¼ per cent., with most of the business doing at 4 per cent. Time money ranges between 4 and 5 per cent., with 4½ easily shaded by the generality of good names.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5½	6	Old Domin.	22½	22⅝
Alloues	2	2½	Osceola	69½	70¼
Arcadian	23	24	Parrot	46½	47½
Arnold	7⅜	8	Pioneer	..	1½
Ash Bed	..	.70	Quincy	134	137
Atlantic	27	..	Rhode Isla'd	3	5¼
Baltic	23½	..	Santa Fé	6¾	7
Bost. & C. C.	..	.15	Santa Ysabel	1	1 1-16
Butte & Bos.	79	80	Shoe	32½	33
Cal. & Hec.	748	750	Tamarack	180	194
Centennial	22¾	23	Utah Cons.	32¾	33½
Franklin	15½	16	Washington	1	1 1-16
Humboldt	.70	1¼	White Knob	24	28
Isle Royale	.28	30	Winona	4¾	5¼
Mohawk	17½	18	Wolverine	40½	41½
Old Colony	4½	5			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	246	..	Fitchburg pf.	133	..
Bost. & Low.	242	245	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Me.	193	..	E. 6s	111	..
Bos. & Prov.	300	..	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. Elev.	118½	119	E. 7s	115	..
Boston Gas 5s.	80	85	West End	98	93¼
C., Mass. pf.	64½	..			

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell T.	320	322	Mex. Tel	2⅛	..
Chi. Sk. Yds.	137½	138	N. Eng. Tel	..	135
Dom. Coal	44½	46	U. S. Oil	20¼	21
D. Coal pf.	115	..	West. Elec.	44	45
Erie Tel.	104½	..			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The market to-day was dull, but prices ruled a trifle higher where any business was done. Linseed common opened at 13¼, and closed at 14; the preferred closed at 57⅝. Tin Plate opened at 31¼, and closed at 30½. Chicago Brewing preferred opened at 10, and closed at 11. Match closed at 124, which was a point's gain.

	High.	Low.	Close.
1,685..American Linseed	14	13¼	14
392..American Linseed pf	57⅞	57¼	57⅞
100..American Strawboard	33	33	33
200..American Tin Plate	31¼	30½	30½
310..Chicago Brewing pf	11	10	11
200..Chicago Union Traction	24	23¼	24
33..Diamond Match	124	123	124
50..Lake Street Elevated	9	9	9
175..Lake Street Elev. ctfs	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
100..Metropolitan Elev.	35	35	35
50..Milwaukee Brew. pf	13¾	13¾	13¾
16..National Biscuit	35	34¾	35
100..National Carbon	16⅝	16½	16⅝
4..National Carbon pf	82	82	82
75..Shelby Steel Tube	16	16	16
25..Shelby Steel Tube pf	66	66	66
11..South Side Elev.	98⅞	98⅛	98⅝
5..Union Loop	95	95	95

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—The Asphalt issues again furnished the great bulk of trading in Philadelphia. They likewise made new low records, 7¼ for the stock and 71½ for the bonds. The balance of the market was devoid of snap but steady. Philadelphia Electric rose ⅛ and Electric Company of America was without an alteration. Marsden was without a single transaction. In Union Traction an order to sell 500 depressed the price ¼, but it was supported at the decline.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20¾	20⅞	Phila. Tr.	96⅝	96⅞
Choctaw	34	35	Union Trac.	39½	39½
Con. Tr., Phila.	26⅞	26⅝	U. G. I.	118½	118¾
El. Co. of A.	11⅝	12	Welsb. Lt.	40	44
Lehigh Val.	28¾	28¾	W. N. Y. & P.	7¼	7⅜
Marsden	9⅜	9¾			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$148,087,587
Gold	92,443,245
Silver	7,410,903
United States notes	9,697,111
Treasury notes of 1890	706,415
National bank notes	4,460,882
Total receipts this day	1,370,780
Total receipts this month	16,644,117
Total receipts this year	443,867,879
Total expenditures this day	1,685,000
Total expenditures this month	16,000,000
Total expenditures this year	358,921,882
Deposits in National banks	112,446,897
National bank notes received for redemption	187,884
Government receipts:	
From customs	455,005
Internal revenue	871,584
Miscellaneous	44,190

The condition of the Treasury divisions of issue and redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$210,752,779
Silver dollars	411,002,000
Silver dollars of 1890	11,152,382
Silver bullion of 1890	73,310,618
United States notes	14,080,000
Total	$720,297,779

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$210,752,779
Silver certificates outstanding	411,002,000
Treasury notes outstanding	84,465,000
Currency certificates outstanding	14,080,000
Total	$720,297,779

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$62,909,455
Gold certificates	29,533,790
Silver coin and bullion	1,776,712
Silver coin certificates	6,635,176
United States notes	2,686,111
Other assets	10,893,348
Total in Treasury	$120,441,814
Deposits in National banks	112,446,897
Total	$232,888,711
Current liabilities	84,081,123
Available cash balance	148,807,587

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, April 12, 1900.

	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	14⅝	15	510	Am. Car & Found. Co.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
	63	65½	585	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	65½	65⅞	65½	65½	— ½
	37¼	37½	600	American Cotton Oil	37⅝	37⅞	37¼	37½	— ⅛
	27	28	100	American District Tel	27	27	27	27	....
	48¼	49	1,310	American Ice Co	48	48⅝	48	48⅜	+ ⅛
	74	74½	200	Am. Ice Co. pf	74½	74⅝	74½	74⅝	— ⅛
	13⅝	13⅞	600	American Linseed Co	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
	57	57⅞	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	— ⅛
	20	21	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
	38¾	38⅞	1,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38½	— ¼
	89¼	89⅝	460	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	89½	89½	89	89	....
	32	32¼	1,585	Am. Steel Hoop Co	33½	33½	32¼	32¼	— ¾
	77	78	1,025	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	80	80	78	78	— 2
	50¼	51	53,200	Am. Steel & Wire	51	52	50	50½	— ½
	84⅞	85	15,914	Am. Steel & Wire pf	87	87	83	85	— 2
	100¼	100⅝	43,775	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	111⅜	112	106¼	109⅝	— 1⅝
	111	..	250	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111⅝	+ ⅛
	30¼	30⅜	610	American Tin Plate	31½	31⅝	30¾	30⅜	— ¼
	82	83½	400	Am. Tin Plate pf	83	84	82⅝	84	....
	106⅞	107	5,620	American Tobacco	107¼	107⅝	106⅝	107	+ ¼
	52⅝	53¼	2,160	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	53	53¼	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
	27⅛	27⅝	11,360	At., T. & S. F.	27¼	27⅝	27⅛	27½	+ ⅜
	72⅜	72⅝	22,245	At., T. & S. F. pf.	71⅝	72⅝	71⅝	72¼	+ 1⅛
	88	88⅝	14,302	Baltimore & Ohio	86	88¼	85¾	88½	+ 3
	80⅜	80½	39,171	Baltimore & Ohio pf	87½	89¾	87¼	89⅝	+ 1½
	76⅞	77	18,985	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	77	78	76¾	76¾	— ⅛
	152½	154	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	152	153	152	153	— ⅜
	99½	99⅞	100	Brunswick City	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
	55½	56½	300	Canada Southern	56	56⅝	56	56	— ⅜
	33⅜	33½	12,320	Chesapeake & Ohio	33¼	33⅝	32⅞	33⅜	+ ⅜
	129	129¼	6,020	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	128⅞	129⅝	128¾	129	....
	13⅜	14	200	Chicago Great West	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
	77	77¼	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	+ ¼
	87	87½	600	Chi. Gr. West., deb	88½	88½	87¾	88	— ⅛
	27⅜	28	2,300	Chi., Ind. & Louis	28	28¼	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅜
	59½	60	10	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	....
	123⅝	123¾	2,310	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	123¼	124	123¼	123⅝	+ ⅛
	162½	163	350	Chicago & Northw	163	163½	163	163	+ ⅛
	112¼	112⅝	4,680	Chi., R. I. & Pac	112¼	112⅝	112	112⅝	+ ⅛
	10¼	11½	100	Chicago Term. Trans	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
	35	35½	500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	35½	35⅝	35	35	— 1½
	64	64½	2,850	C., C., C. & St. L	64	64½	64	64	....
	27	30	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	27	27	27	27	....
	66	72	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	66	66	66	66	+ 2½
	48¾	48½	3,960	Colorado Fuel & Iron	48½	48⅝	48	48¼	— ¼
	130	..	300	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	129½	130	129½	130	+ ½
	11½	12	251	Colorado Midland	12	12	12	12	— ⅜
	29	29⅝	190	Colorado Midland pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
	6⅝	6⅞	250	Colorado Southern	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6⅜	....
	19¼	19⅝	1,200	Col. & H. C. & Iron	18⅜	19⅝	18⅜	19⅝	+ 1⅛
	188⅜	189½	275	Consolidated Gas	189¼	189¼	189	189	— 1½
	29⅜	30	8,000	Continental Tobac. Co	29½	30	28¾	29⅜	+ ⅜
	82½	83	1,903	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	81	82⅞	81	82⅞	+ 1⅝
	21	21⅜	100	Denver & Rio Grande	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	....
	72½	73	500	Denver & R. G. pf	72⅝	73	72¾	73	+ ⅛
	13⅝	14	200	Erie	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
	41⅜	42¼	2,000	Erie 1st pf	42⅜	42⅝	42	42	+ ¼
	51¼	51½	200	Evans. & T. H.	51¼	51½	51¼	51½	+ ¼
	47¼	47⅜	17,420	Federal Steel	48¼	48¼	46¾	47¼	— 1¼
	72	72¼	1,030	Federal Steel pf	72½	72½	72	72	— 1½
	..	..	18	Ft. Worth & D. C.	14	14	14	14	....
	18	18⅞	762	Ft. W. & Rio Grande	18½	18⅞	18	18⅞	— ¼
	135	135¼	3,735	General Electric	132⅞	136	132⅝	135½	+ 3¼
	49½	50½	310	Glucose Sugar Ref	51	51	51	51	— ⅞
	98½	99⅝	100	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	99	99	99	99	....
	162¾	164	282	Great Northern pf	164	164	163¾	163¾	— ⅛
	39	40	430	Hocking Valley	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
	67	67¼	400	Hocking Valley pf	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	....
	115½	116	352	Illinois Central	116	116	115⅜	115⅝	+ ⅛
	21	23	100	International Paper	21¼	23¼	21¼	23	+ ⅛
	65	66	620	Internat. Paper pf	65	65½	65	65½	+ ⅝
	18½	18¾	100	Iowa Central	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
	53⅜	54	100	Iowa Central pf	53	53	53	53	....
	18	19	300	K.C.,P. & G.,full as.pd.	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	....
	41½	42	100	K. C. So. pf., w. iss	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
	..	..	150	Laclede Gas pf	100	100	100	100	+ 1
	31¾	32	1,920	Lake Erie & West	32⅝	32⅝	32	32	....
	86	86⅜	6,340	Louisville & Nashville	86¼	86⅝	86	86¼	+ ⅜
	97¼	97½	7,240	Manhattan Elevated	97⅜	98⅛	97¼	97½	+ ⅜
	166	167	2,467	Met. Street Railway	166	167	165¾	166¾	— ¾
	34¾	35½	146	Met. W. S. El. Chi.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	— 1¼
	13	13⅛	400	Mexican Central	13	13	13	13	....
	3⅞	4	400	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	....
	108	..	10	Michigan Central	108	108	108	108	....
	67	67¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis	67	67	67	67	....
	..	..	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¾	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
	37⅞	38	10,120	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	37	38	37	37⅝	+ ⅛
	58⅝	58⅞	84,725	Missouri Pacific	55½	58⅝	55¼	58¾	+ 3⅞
	34½	35	525	National Biscuit Co	35	35	35	35	— ¼
	88	90	10	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	90	90	90	90	....
	23	24	500	National Lead Co	23¼	24	23¼	23¼	— ¼
	104½	106	170	National Lead Co. pf	105½	106½	105½	105⅞	+ ⅜
	41	41½	2,560	National Steel	41	41¾	41	41	— ⅛
	93½	94½	510	National Steel pf	94¼	94¾	94	94	....
	53¼	53⅝	208	National Tube	53⅜	53⅝	53½	53½	— ⅛
	92	92½	655	National Tube pf	92¼	92¼	92	92	— ⅛
	118⅝	119	700	New Jersey Central	119¼	119	119	119	+ ⅛
	136¾	137	1,894	New York Central	137	137⅜	136⅞	136⅞	....
	25	25⅛	4,700	N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	25¼	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞	....
	37⅝	37⅞	13,884	Norfolk & Western	37	38⅛	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅝
	78½	79½	1,995	Norfolk & West. pf	77½	80	77½	78⅝	+ 1⅛
	60⅜	61	14,170	Northern Pacific	60⅜	61¼	60½	60⅞	+ 1⅛
	76⅞	77	5,150	Northern Pacific pf	76⅞	77⅛	76⅞	77	— ⅛
	52	52½	335	Pacific Coast	52½	52½	51⅝	52¼	+ ⅛
	34⅜	35	700	Pacific Mail	34⅜	35	34⅜	35	+ ⅛
	139½	139⅝	14,160	Pennsylvania R. R.	139½	140¼	139½	139½	+ ⅛
	107⅝	107¾	10,670	People's Gas, Chicago	108⅜	108½	107	107¼	— 1⅛
	3	3¼	600	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	3	3	3	3	....
	26	26½	200	Pere Marquette	26	26	26	26	+ ½
	66	68	124	P., C., C. & St. L.	67	67	67	67	— ½
	186	190	25	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	187⅜	187⅜	187⅝	187⅝	....
	50¼	51	1,045	Pressed Steel Car	53	53	51	51	— 2½
	82½	83	110	Pressed Steel Car pf	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
	183½	184	40	Pullman Company	184½	184¼	184½	184½	....
	19½	19⅞	350	Reading	19½	19½	19

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

President Guggenheimer Buys Oussani's 110th Street Corner.

RUMOR OF BIG BROADWAY DEAL

Nathaniel Whitman Pays $311,000 at Auction for 657 and 659 Broadway—Other Dealings.

Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, has bought the plot at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, 71 by 100. The seller is Joseph T. Oussani, the proprietor of the Cairo' smoking parlor on West Twenty-ninth Street. President Guggenheimer is the owner of the Elise apartment house at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and has bought the One Hundred and Tenth Street corner to protect his property and to prevent the establishment of any enterprise which might prove detrimental to it. Oussani acquired the plot from the King estate. It is understood that President Guggenheimer's purchase was made through Brokers L. J. Phillips & Co.

John N. Golding has sold for James C. Colgate, for about $65,000, the lot, 30 by 100, on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 180 feet east of Fifth Avenue. This lot is in the centre of the plot recently bought by George R. Schieffelin, Henry G. Trevor, and Lansdale Boardman from the Barney-Sheldon syndicate.

A report published yesterday was to the effect that the Jaffray property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Leonard Street had been, or is about to be, sold to a builder at something over $1,000,000. Nothing in the nature of a confirmation of this report could be obtained yesterday, while the sole agent of the property and two attorneys representing different interests in the Jaffray estate professed entire ignorance of any such transaction. The properties include 350 and 352 Broadway, 60.11 by 175, running through to Benson Place, together with the six-story building at the northeast corner of Benson Place and Leonard Street, 86 by 124 and irregular. It is only recently that the Jaffray buildings have been involved twice in legal proceedings—once in a partition suit and again in an action for an accounting.

Joseph A. Farley has bought, for improvement with American basement houses, two lots on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, 100 feet east of Riverside Drive.

E. Ruland & Whiting have sold for the American News Company to John Simmons, for $46,500, the property 5 and 7 Franklin Street, 45.6 by 82.10 by 48 by 88.2, now occupied by a four-story stable. The building will be altered for use by the Simmons Company in connection with their property adjoining.

The Ritchie estate's property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, 79.4 by 50.8, sold about two months ago, and concerning the buyer of which there have been many conflicting reports, was transferred yesterday by John Ritchie, 2d, and others to Frederick Ayer of Boston. The consideration in the deed is nominal, but the revenue stamps affixed to the document indicate that the price paid for the property was $382,500. Mr. Ayer gives back two purchase money mortgages, each for $141,250, one in favor of John Ritchie, 2d, and the other in favor of Samuel Ritchie. Both mortgages mature in two years, and bear 4 per cent. interest.

L. Schonberger has sold for Louis Lese the plot 75 by 100.11 on the south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 175 feet west of Park Avenue; also, for Henry and Hartman Schmidt to Louis Lese the two five-story flats 100 and 100½ West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 40 by 100.

F. H. Parks is the buyer of the dwelling 10 West Seventy-sixth Street, sold by Cornelius W. Luyster.

T. Scott & Son have sold for J. Ottendorfer the three-story brownstone front dwelling 1,047 Lexington Avenue, 17 by 55 by 70.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Fredericka Newmann the five-story tenement 19 East Third Street, 25 by 84.

G. T. Conti has bought, for about $17,750, the three-story brick dwelling 308 West Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

The Auction Room.

Comparatively little interest was shown yesterday in the sale of 657 and 659 Broadway, running through to 224 and 226 Mercer Street, by Adrian H. Muller & Son. The property, a six-story building on a plot 45 by 200, was offered incidental to closing the partnership of Naumberg, Kraus, Lauer & Co. The opening bid of $200,000 was advanced rapidly to $300,000, at which figure the competition narrowed down to Nathaniel Whitman of the importing firm of Lesher, Whitman & Co. and William Demuth, the pipe manufacturer. These two raised the bid $1,000 at a time, to $310,000, at which figure Mr. Demuth retired, allowing Mr. Whitman to take the property at $311,000. The general opinion seemed to be that Mr. Whitman had secured a bargain, and he was congratulated upon his purchase by a number of friends as he came forward to the auctioneer's stand. After the sale he said that he had bought solely for investment, and had no idea of erecting a new building on the plot.

Frank M. Fisher & Co. have sold for M. Beers the three-story and basement private house 132 West Ninety-fifth Street.

Complete results of yesterday's business at auction are given below:

By Adrian H. Muller & Co.

657 and 659 Broadway, west side, running through to 224 and 226 Mercer Street, 275 feet south of West Third Street, 45 by 200, six-story marble-front building; sale to close a partnership, to Nathaniel Whitman $311,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

265 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to George A. Stimpson. 16,100

By William Kennelly.

96 First Avenue, 27.6 by 72, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to Pauline Engel..... 6,300

255 Pearl Street, 24.3 by 102.8 by 25.9 by 103.9, five-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary A. Chisholm 34,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

1,857 Madison Avenue, 17.7 by 83, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to Frederick Schultz..... 14,100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles N. Harris, referee, Twelfth Avenue, east side, 41.5 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, runs north on Twelfth Avenue 58.5 by east 100 by south 99.11 to One Hundred and Thirty-first Street by west 12.10 by north-west 19.10 by west 98.10, one-story frame building and vacant. Due on judgment, $14,612.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Morgan, referee, Eagle Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 100 by 99.3, five three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $14,452.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 155 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 212.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,858.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 1,506 to 1,512 Brook Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 by 100.10 by 99.11 by 100.10, four-story brick flat, with store on 1,506, three four-story brick flats on 1,508, 1,510, and 1,512. Due on judgment, $21,187; subject to other mortgages for $21,400.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Runk, referee, 331 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 24.10 by 92 by 25 by 92, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,356.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 240 and 242 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 33.4 by 80; C. D. Lanchantin of 150 Broadway, owner; E. B. Chestersmith of 71 Broadway, architect; cost, $70,000.

Belmont Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for a two and a half story frame dwelling, 20 by 38; J. G. Biernesser, owner; E. Berger of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 721 feet north of One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 60 by 30.6; John Weber of 1,124 Madison Avenue, owner; cost, $250.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, 50 by 90; T. P. Sinnott of 647 Columbus Avenue, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $85,000.

High Bridge Road, southeast corner of Tiebout Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 22 by 13.6 by 27.6, and a one-story frame carriage shed, 31 by 18; C. W. Vreeland, owner; F. E. Albrecht of 2,509 Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $850.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 100 feet east of Union Avenue, for seven three-story and basement brick dwellings, 17 and 17.6 by 42; N. Robitzek of 1,046 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; P. C. Hunter, architect; cost, $45,500.

Riverside Drive, south side, 57.4 feet north of Eighty-third Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 54.11 by 108.9; Garret M. Taylor of 225 West Eighty-third Street, owner; Henry Andersen, architect; cost, $150,000.

Alterations.

No. 310 Sixth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Louis Appell of 253 West Twenty-ninth Street, owner; James Stroud, architect; cost, $350.

No. 131 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick shop and office; Wendel estate, owner; cost, $325.

No. 327 West Forty-second Street, to a five-story brick dwelling and store; Leon E. Bailey of 332½ West Forty-second Street, owner; James Stroud, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 838 and 840 Broadway, to a galvanized iron sign; Henry Korn, owner and architect; cost, $50.

No. 22 Ridge Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Mrs. S. Schwartz, owner; A. Sevestre of 396 Broadway, architect; cost, $250.

Nos. 207 and 209 West Forty-first Street; to a four-story brick tenement; Benjamin B. Johnston, owner; J. H. Goetchins, architect; cost, $500.

No. 58 Ninth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Henry Klee, Jr., owner; L. C. Brown, architect; cost, $1,000.

Fourth Avenue, southeast corner of Fiftieth Street, to a four-story brick hospital and dormitory; Women's Hospital, premises, owner; A. B. Jennings, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 346 First Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Dorothy Zwickert, owner; Henry Davidson, architect; cost, $50.

Alexander Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, to a two-story frame office and store; Louis Lange, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $350.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Louisa Garofalo of 312 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $1,200.

Mulberry Street, northeast corner of Bayard Street, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $250.

Chrystie Street, southeast corner of Hester Street, to a four-story brick public school, 173 by 92.1; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $100.

No. 180 Wooster Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $1,500.

Park Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-ninth Street, to Board of Education Hall; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $250.

Bainbridge Avenue, northwest corner of King's Bridge Road, to a two-story frame dwelling; G. W. Howle, owner; F. E. Albrecht of 2,509 Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 158 and 160 West Thirty-second Street, to a five-story brick factory; M. Lippemasse estate, owner; Snelling & Potter, architects; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, April 12.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 796 ft n of the Southern Boulevard, 44.10x44.9 to the Grand Boulevard, x45.5x40.4; William S. Opdyke to Pasquale Fusco and wife. $1

ANTHONY AV, w s, 706 ft n of the Southern Boulevard, 44.10x44.9 to the Grand Boulevard, x45.5x40.4; John Ciaflin and others to Pasquale Fusco and wife 1

AVENUE A, 1,105, w s, 27.8x94; Gustav Liebermann to Sophie Liebermann. 100

BROADWAY, n e corner of 26th St, runs n 79.4 x e 81.8 x n 24.8 x e 25 x s 40.9 x w 27.6 x s 58 to the street, x w 50.8; John Ritchie, second, and others to Frederick Ayer..... 1

CLINTON AV, w s, 96.7 t s of Jefferson St, 24.3x87.4x24.3x87.3; Henry Benjamin to Katie Becker..... 100

CLINTON AV, w s, 150 ft n of Fairmont Place, 25x100; Robert Rogers to William J. McKenna 1

CROTONA AV, 1,005, 25x100; Hermann G. Unger to Albert Taubert..... 100

CUTHBERT AV, s s, 228.5 ft w of Broadway, 46.7x100x—x—; Joseph J. Corn, referee, to Clara M. Hanan..... 10,500

GRACE AV, s w corner of St. Raymond Av, 32.8x68.9x25x47.9; also, Grace Av, Lot 112, map of St. Raymond Park; H. P. Rose to Kathie Glenz..... 800

GROVE ST, centre line, Lot 92, map of Given homestead, 340x225x36x285; Edward Tully to John Fitzgerald 15,000

JEROME AV, w s, 18.6 ft from Cromwell Av, runs w 9.11x n 58.8x e, 36.8 to Av x s 50; also Cromwell Av, w s, runs w 22.5x n e 41 to Av x s 46.7 to beginning, gores; Michael Hutzler to Edmund Coffin 2,400

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, 100 ft w of Emerson St, 50x141.5x50x140.8; Kate Cohen to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x84; Laura A. Maclay and another to Edward Tully..... 30,000

MAIDEN LANE, 143 to 149, and 161 to 165; Front St, 158 and 160, and South St, 76 and 77; also Piers 19 and 20, East River, ½ part of; Jane H. Wise and others to Kennedy Estate Company of West Virginia, 1-12 part..... 10,000

MAIDEN LANE, 143 to 149, and 161 to 165; Front St, 158 and 160, and South St, 76 and 77; also Piers 19 and 20, East River, ½ part of; John G. Kennedy and wife to Kennedy Estate Company of West Virginia, 1-12 part..... 20,000

MAIDEN LANE, 143 to 149, and 161 to 165; Front St, 158 and 160, and South St, 76 and 77; also Piers 19 and 20, East River, ½ part of; Gilbert G. Kennedy and wife to Kennedy Estate Company of West Virginia, 1-6 part..... 1

MAIDEN LANE, 143 to 149, and 161 to 165; Front St, 158 and 160, and South St, 76 and 77; also Piers 19 and 20, East River, ½ part of; Edward E. Kennedy and wife to Kennedy Estate Company of West Virginia, 1-6 part..... 20,000

MAIDEN LANE, 143 to 149, and 161 to 165; Front St, 158 and 160, and South St, 76 and 77; also Piers 19 and 20, East River, ½ part of; Theophilus J. Levett to Kennedy Estate Company of West Virginia, 1-12 part..... 30,000

PLOT begins 105 ft w of Morris Av, widened, x98.8 s of 162d St, runs w 105 ft to e s of Grant Av, proped, xs 125 e 105x n 16; James Noble to Provident Savings Loan Investment Company..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 265.5 ft s of Westchester Av, 44x76.8x51.5x83.2; Enoch C. Bell to Edwin Outwater..... 1

TREMONT AV, n w corner of Washington Av new lines, 20x93.11x irregular; Susie E. Potter and others to Joseph H. Rheinish 1

UNION AV, e s, corner of 156th St, 86.5x 93.8x104.11x75; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger to Walter M. Stafford..... 403

WALKER ST, 58, n s, 25.1x100.5x25.11x 100.4; William H. White to John W. Allyne 26,250

WALKER ST, part of 58, adjoining 56, gore; Thomas C. Chalmers to Anna C. Holbrook 1

WALKER ST, part of 58, adjoining 56, gore; Virginia H. Chalmers to Anna C. Holbrook 1

WALKER ST, 58, n s, 25.1x100.5x25.11x 100.4; George Chalmers and others, executors, to William H. White..... 52,500

1ST AV, n e corner of 34th St, 75x25; Mary K. Oldham and another to Frank A. Jaeger 2,750

2D ST, n s, 267.7 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x 121.11; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Rosa Hertz 100

5TH AV, e s, 27.2 ft n of 80th St, 25x100; Alouzo Scott to John T. Farley 89,500

7TH ST, n s, 152 ft e of 2d Av, 20x74.10; Otto Wirsching to August and Augusta Goetz 1

10TH AV, e s, 49.5 ft s of 40th St, 24.8x 77.6; Owen Ward to Mary Ward, recorded, quit claim 1

41ST ST, s s, 269 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; George W. Ellis, referee, to Amasa W. Saltus 5,000

73D ST, 11 East, 16.6x102.2; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Maud B. Banks. 16,100

77TH ST, 322 East, 25x102.2; Gustav Liebermann to Sophie Liebermann 100

93D ST, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 125x100.8; James M. Horton to Jennie M. Tompkins 1

93D ST, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 125x100.8; Jennie M. Tompkins to Malovinia E. Welsh..... 100

111TH ST, 120 and 122 West; Basile Sahb to Emilio Sahb de Hierapolis..... 1

118TH ST, n s, 340 ft w of 4th Av, 50x 100.10; Myer Hellman to Francis J. Schnuer 45,000

119TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Nettie Frerichs to Antoinette Petry 1

125TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 75x99.11; Jeremiah Flanagan to Annie Flanagan. 1

128TH ST, 225 East, 17x99.11; Robert H. Taylor to E. C. Bell 1

129TH ST, n s, 180.1 ft e of Park Av, 20.1 x99.11x20.2x99.11; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Henry Kaiser 5,850

Recorded Leases.

ANDREWS, Edward R., trustee, to George Zitzler; Broadway, n w corner of Chambers St, 10 years..... $7,000

BERNHEIMER, L. and S., to Charles O'Connor; West End Av, 34, s e corner of 61st St, 3 years..... 1,200

FORBES, Joseph C., and others, executors, to C. H. Baumgart; Spring St, 276, 3 years..... 1,200

FOX, Isaak, to Samuel Friedman; Willett St, s, 3 years..... 2,800

GAROFALO, Frank, to Pasquale Martino; 109th St, 351 East, 4 years..... 240

HULL, Annie M., to John J. Holfelder; Park Av, 1,804, 3 years..... 503

MICHAELS, David, to Michael Cohen; Broome St, 201, 2 years..... 420

MIDGETT, John W., to Charles H. Mosher and another; Boston Road, 962, 5 years 300

MOONEY, John J., to Joseph F. Flannery; Broadway, 1,715, 5 1-12 years, $2,000 to 2,500

REILLY, Ferdinand, and others to Mary Helfhaler; Courtlandt Av, 742, 6 n corner of 156th St, 5 years..... 900

Recorded Mortgages.

AYER, Frederick, to John Ritchie; Broadway, n e corner of 26th St, 2 years....$141,250

AYER, Frederick, to Samuel Ritchie; Broadway, n e corner of 26th St, 2 years..... 141,250

BENEDIX, Oswald, to Harlem Savings Bank; Webster Av, e s, 675 ft n of Woodlawn Road, 1 year..... 1,500

BRENEN, Edward, to Bowery Savings Bank; 21st St, n s, 415 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years 12,500

CHOATE, Joseph K., to Margaret M. Choate and others; Greene St, e s, 175 ft n of Spring St, 1-9 part, 3 years..... 3,500

DELNOCE, Vincent R., to Harlem Savings Bank; Terrace Place, s e s, 28.3 ft s w of 159th St, 1 year..... 4,500

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Creston Av, e s, 124 ft n of 184th St, 3 years..... 5,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Creston Av, e s, 140 ft n of 184th St, 3 years..... 5,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Creston Av, e s, 174 ft n of 184th St, 3 years..... 5,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Creston Av, e s, 199.5 ft n of 184th St, 3 years..... 5,000

FARLEY, John T., to Louis Stern; 5th Av, e s, 27.2 ft n of 80th St, 1 year.... 80,000

FITZGERALD, John, to Lemuel Skidmore; Grove St, centre line, at e s of highway leading from Westchester to East Chester, being Lot 92, map of Givan homestead, 1 year..... 5,000

FLANNERY, Joseph F., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,715 and 1,717 Broadway, saloon lease, demand..... 3,000

FLYNN, Peter, to Jacob Doornbos; Vyse Av, w s, 150 ft s of Charlotte Place, 3 years 3,000

FRITZ, Ernst, to Victor Gerhards; 1,228 Intervale Av, installments 1,900

FRITZ, Ernst, to Edward P. Adrian, executors, &c.; 1,228 Intervale Av, 5 years. 3,500

FUSCO, Pasquale, and wife to New York and Wakefield Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, w s, 748.4 ft n of new n s of Southern Boulevard, instalments.. 3,500

GALM, John, and wife, to Harlem Savings Bank; Lots 392 and 393, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year..... 1,500

GOETZ, August, and wife to Otto and Christian Wirsching; 7th St, n s, 152 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 16,000

GREAGEN, James P., and Robert J., to Kate B. Murray; Amsterdam Av, w s, 74.11 ft s of 160th St, 3 years 5,000

GUNARI, Mary, to Mathilde S. Sterne; 347 West 54th St, 5 years..... 6,000

HANSING, Julia C., to Sophie Schmitt; 7th Av, widened, e s, 25.11 ft n of 121st St, 3 years 7,000

HAUCK, Peter, and wife to William C. Amend; 50th St, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 2,000

HERTZ, Rosa, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 2d St, n s, 207.7 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year.. 5,000

HILL, Edward, to Edward G. Hill; Lot 98, map of Washingtonville, 3 years.... 800

KAISER, Henry, to Magdalena Buhler; 112 East 129th St, 3 years..... 3,000

KLOEPPEL, John H., Francis Jaeger and another, trustees; 139th St, n s, 214 ft e of 3d Av, old line, 5 years 6,000

LIEBERMANN, Gustav, to Moses L. and Jacob O. Leffler; 1,315 Avenue A, 2 years 2,100

LONG, William, to William Wetterer; 116th St, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, demand 15,000

MILLER, Eli P., and Nancy M., to Clara J. Chase; 37 to 41 West 26th St, 3 years. 10,000

O'CONNOR, Charles, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 34 West End Av, saloon lease, demand 2,500

O'GORMAN, Rose, to James Bailey; all right, title, &c., in estate of Patrick McElroy, deceased, 1 year..... 4,000

PERELMAN, Abram, to Isidore Jackson and another; 741 to 745 East 5th St, demand..... 7,500

PERELMAN, Abram, to Isidore Jackson; 122 Lewis St, 3 year..... 5,000

PERELMAN, Abram, to Augusta Yesky; 120 Lewis St, 3 years..... 5,000

PHILLIPS, Charles H., and wife to Moses Green; Tinton Av, e s, 122 ft n of 168th St, 5 years..... 6,250

RHEINISH, Emma, and Joseph, to Charles F. Ballard; Trinity Av, n e corner of 133d St, 3 years..... 8,000

RHEINISH, Joseph H., to Susie E. Potter and others; Tremont Av, n w corner of Washington Av, 3 years 10,000

ROBINSON, Samuel A., to Bradley & Currier Company; 19th St, s s, 110 ft e of 8th Av, 3 months..... 7,000

ROEDER, Mary L., to Bernhard Baruch; plot 61 ft from n w corner of Main St and Prospect St, City Island, 5 years.. 1,400

SCHNUCK, Francis J., to Lillian B. Woodruff; 118th St, s s, 240 ft w of 4th Av, ½ year 15,500

STAFFORD, Walter M., to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger; Union Av, n e corner of 156th St, demand 403

TOMPKINS, Jennie M., to Jennie M. Horton; 93d St, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 56,000

TULLY, Edward, to Beadleston & Woerz; 88 Carmine St, 1 year..... 2,000

TULLY, Edward, to Edward A. Bloggett; Lexington Av, e s, 75.9 ft n of 95th St, 3 years 17,000

VANDENHOVE, Edward, to Matilda Weil and others, executors, &c.; Haven Av, w s, 60 ft n from s s of 170th St, 10 years 8,000

WEINSTEIN, Julius and Max, to Emilie J. Murray; 15th St, s s, 271 ft e of 2d Av, ½ year..... 8,000

WILLIAMS, John T., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; Beach St, n e corner of West St, 1 year 170,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BACON, Alexander S., and another, executors, &c., to Ada C. Rau..... $2,500

BROOKER, William E., and another to Margaret Knox..... 100

BROOKS, Bertha G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 17,000

DOW, Dorothy G., to Joseph Weinstein.... 2,000

DUSENBERRY, Charles E., and another, executors, &c., to Owen McCrorken.... 1,991

GRUNAUER, Reuben, to Louis H. Peavy 20,000

HANAN, Alfred P., to Rosalie Cuno.... 2,000

HANAN, Alfred P., to Bertha J. Horwitz 2,000

HERTZ, Jacob and Rosa, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser 4,117

OGG, Marie L., to George Hill..... 2,340

OGG, Marie L., to George Hill..... 2,250

ROSENBLUM, Jacob, to Jacob B. Grifenhagen and another..... Nom.

STRAUS, Max, to Arthur Lederer..... Nom.

THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS Bank to Owen McCrorken..... 7,000

THE NORTE NEW YORK CO-OPERative Building and Loan Association to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company..... 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Frederick H. Smith, Jr., and another, executors &c..... 5,000

TOPLITZ, Berthold L., to Charles A. Brodek 4,000

VAN INGEN, Edward H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 3,000

WILLCOX, William R., trustee, &c., to Minnie K. Young, as general guardian, &c. 7,500

WILLCOX, William R., trustee, &c., to Minnie K. Young, as general guardian, &c. 11,000

WILLCOX, William R., trustee, &c., to Minnie K. Young, as general guardian, &c 2,000

WILLCOX, William R., trustee, &c., to Minnie K. Young, as general guardian, &c 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, s w corner of Wendover Av, 75x70.2x81.6x100.11; William Nelson against James Anderson, owner and contractor $234

WEST END AV, s w corner of 107th St, 50x100; J. H. McLain Company against F. Klingman & Co., owner and contractor 892

27TH ST, n s, extends from Broadway to 5th Av, 254.1x105.10x62.4; International Metal Lath Company against Mary Paget and others, owners; William Craig, contractor 34

109TH ST, 204 to 208 East; William Cronin against Henry Hosler, owner and contractor 124

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 100 x100; the Philadelphia and Boston Face Brick Company against Ernest W. Stavey, owner and contractor..... 588

109TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100; National Iron Works against Edward Margolies, owner and contractor 1,700

137TH ST, 55 West; William Balkin against Mary Decker, owner; Louis Aaron, contractor 40

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 179th St, 100x125; William H. Wales on Frederick W. Wilcox to J. P. Duffy & Co..... $300

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BROADWAY, e s, 108 ft s of 92d St, 53.3x102.9x80.3x107.7; the Metropolitan Improvement Company with Amund Johnson and another, 14 payments....$55,000

HAMILTON PLACE, s w corner of 143d St, 108.6x147.4x99.11x189.9 to beginning; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Charles F. Rogers, 7 payments...225,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft n of 132d St, 25x100; Annie G. Smith and another, executors, &c., against Maria A. Herter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Davenport.

BURNSIDE AV, s w corner of Aqueduct Av, runs s 445.9 x w 912.5 x n w 449.9 to Burnside Av, widened, x e 92.2 x s 153 x e 100 x n 162.11 to Burnside Av, x e — to beginning; the Manhattan Life Insurance Company against 168th S. White and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Holmes, Rapallo & Kennedy.

CANAL ST, 381, and 238 to 242 South 5th Av; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against James J. Ward and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

GRAND ST, n s, 125 ft w of Wooster St, 25x 100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Henry M. Tostevin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

HYSER, Ann E., 145 ft s of Freeman St, 25x 100; William F. Ernst against Marie Toelberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. H. Bergman.

67TH AV, 304; also 78th St, n s, 251 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Henry Morrison against Belle H. Lawson, individually and as executrix and others, (action to declare deeds void;) attorney, T. M. Hill.

85TH ST, s s, 370 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x 102.2; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Mary J. Ward and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

115TH ST, n s, 525 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; John Wood against James M. Lockwood, (partition;) attorney, R. K. Brown.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

Washington, April 12.

Original, ex parte—In the matter of Ramon Baiz, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari denied. Announced by Chief Justice Fuller.

10, original, ex parte—In the matter of Orange Fuller, assignee, petitioner.—Time to make return to rule herein extended to Monday, May 14, per stipulation of counsel, on motion of A. R. Brown in behalf of counsel.

222—George S. William, plaintiff in error, vs. C. E. Wingo.—Argument continued by W. J. Henson for the plaintiff in error by Samuel W. Williams for the defendant in error, and concluded by W. J. Henson for the plaintiff in error.

227—James Bryar, Jr., et al., appellants, vs. Thomas Campbell.—Argued by L. C. Barton and Edward Campbell for the appellants and by W. B. Rodgers for the appellee.

237—S. Duffield Mitchell, receiver, plaintiff in error, vs. John McClure et al.—Submitted by S. Duffield Mitchell and Thomas Patterson for the plaintiff in error and by John S. Ferguson for the defendants in error.

238—Robert S. Leovy, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Argument commenced by Victor Henry for the petitioner and continued by George H. Gorman for the respondent.

Call for Monday, April 16: 238, 242, 244, 318, (and 319, 320, and 324,) 245, 246, 247, 223, 249 and 250.

Calendar for Friday, April 13.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe and Shipman, JJ.—Held in Room 124 Post Office Building by Lacombe, J., at 11 A. M. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

3—Whitman vs. Citizens' Bank of Reading.	Cases noticed.
4—Same vs. Norton.	10—Scott vs. Blackburn.
5—Westinghouse Air B. Co. vs. Christensen Engineering Co.	11—Blackburn vs. Scott.
6—Stevens vs. Mo., K. & Texas Ry.	12—Acme Flexible Clasp Co. vs. Cary Mfg. Co.
7—Stevens vs. same.	13—Caffall vs. Caffall Co.
8—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Am. Unhairing M. Co.	14—Edison vs. Blackten.
9—Callanan vs. Friedman.	15—Acme Flexible Clasp Co. vs. Cary Mfg. Co.
	16—Thomson - Houston Co. vs. Lorain Steel Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J. —Opens in Room 68, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury term. No day calendar.

DECISIONS.

Supreme Court—Appellate Division—First Department.

Fred J. Lisman, respondent, vs. Michigan Peninsular Car Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Edward Cooper et al., respondents, vs. Hills Brothers Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Mary Hackett, respondent, vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer in twenty days, on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Peter F. Bogert et al., respondents, vs. Emma Hess, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

People ex rel. Clara R. McDonald, respondent, vs. George C. Clausen, as President, &c., appellant.—Order reversed, and new trial of the issues raised by the return to the alternative writ granted, with costs of appeal to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Charles M. Ellis, respondent, vs. National Provident Union, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Charles B. Castle, appellant, vs. William L. Marks, respondent.—Judgment, so far as appealed from, reversed, with costs, and judgment modified as indicated in opinion. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Mitchell A. C. Levy, appellant, vs. George H. B. Hill, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham, J., and Van Brunt, P. J.

Simon E. Bernheimer and another, appellants, vs. John Hartmayer, respondent.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to defendant to amend answer in twenty days, on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Anglo-American Provision Company, appellant, vs. Davis Provision Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Charles A. Furbush and another, appellants, vs. Adolph Segal, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, and disbursements. No opinion.

Matter of the will of Richard Tighe, deceased. —Decree of surrogate modified. No opinion.

Caroline Mehrbach, vs. the Mayor, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Matter of Colonial Park. In re Strouse.—Motion granted to extent stated in memorandum.

John Post vs. Edward S. Savage.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

The People, &c., vs. William J. Koerner.—Motion denied.

Dauphine Steinhardt vs. John O. Baker.—Motion denied.

Matter of John Feehan, deceased.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Henderson, Hull & Co. vs. Harry McNally et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

The People, &c., vs. Jacob Farber.—Motion granted.

Philip Sullivan vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Supreme Court—Appellate Term.

By Beekman, P. J.; Giegerich and O'Gorman, JJ.

Rosenbaum vs. Greenbaum.—Motion to remit return to the court below for correction is granted, with $10 costs to the plaintiff, appellant to abide the event of the appeal. The return should state whether the tender in the suit was actually paid into court. The order may provide that upon the filing of the corrected return in the Clerk's office this appeal will appear upon the next succeeding calendar of the court for argument.

By Truax, P. J.; Scott and Dugro, JJ.

Murphy vs. Wappano.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered in the Municipal Court in the district in which the action was brought, with costs to appellant to abide the event.

By Freedman, P. J.; MacLean and Leventritt, JJ.

Hackett vs. A. L. & J. J. Reynolds Company. —Order settled and filed.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned until April 16.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—All motions noticed for to-day stand adjourned until April 16.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII.—Adjourned until April 16.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SU

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW

FEATURES TO-MORROW:

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Mr. Williamson's Series of New Monographs—Seven Volumes Now Ready—Reviewed by RUSSELL STURGIS.

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Views by J. Henry Harper and George Haven Putnam as to Its Workings.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS P. WALLACE, George W. Wallace, and Cora Randolph Wallace, his wife; Mary Agnes Wallace Barlow, wife of Lionel F. A. Barlow, and the said Lionel F. A. Barlow; Thomas P. Wallace and George W. Wallace, executors of the last will and testament of James Wallace, deceased; Daniel S. McElroy and Linda L. McElroy, his wife; The Garfield National Bank of the City of New York; William H. Gelshenen and Katharine T. Gelshenen, his wife; Henry W. F. Mail, Ellen Carter, The City of New York, George D. Russell, Charles S. Rees, The Franklin National Bank of the City of New York, Mary A. Prendergast, Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York, Lizzie M. Fellows, executrix of the last will and testament of John R. Fellows, deceased; Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney; William Arnemann, Harry Torchiani, Frank Miller, Nelson A. Miller, Abraham Miller, Leopold Miller, First National Bank of Cleveland, Catharine Donohue, Edward M. Cutler, Max Stiner, Nason Manufacturing Company, James Murtaugh, John G. Siegling, Southern National Bank of New York, George M. Wright, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Albert B. Hilton; Thomas Emberson, Max Laberman, Adrian T. Kiernan, as receiver of George W. Wallace; Francis D. Dowley, as receiver of George William Wallace; Rachel Burritt, defendants.—Summons. Trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 9th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DeWITT,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Mary Agnes Wallace Barlow, wife of Lionel F. A. Barlow, and the said Lionel F. A. Barlow:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of April, 1900, and duly filed with the amended and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, April 13, 1900.

GEORGE G. DeWITT,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
ap13-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN CASEY, Julia A. Ewing, Justus E. Ewing, Francis Metzger and Carrie Metzger, his wife; Gurdon B. Wallace, Pauline Nelke, and Violet Hollis, Minnie Ewing, wife of Justus E. Ewing; Conrad Jordan, as Trustee for the stockholders of the Lenox Hill Bank of the City of New York; Thomas H. Robbins, and F. Howard Hooke, defendants. —Action No. 1.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 13, 1900.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, Manhattan.

To the defendants Julia A. Ewing, Justus E. Ewing, and Minnie Ewing, wife of Justus E. Ewing: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, April 13, 1900.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, Manhattan.
ap13-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN CASEY, Julia A. Ewing, Justus E. Ewing, Francis Metzger, and Carrie Metzger, his wife; Manuel S. Michaels, Carrie Ferguson, Charles Lyon, Belle McCleery, Herman Hornbeck, and Kate McDuffie, Minnie Ewing, wife of Justus E. Ewing; Conrad N. Jordan, as trustee for the stockholders of the Lenox Hill Bank of the City of New York; Thomas H. Robbins, and F. Howard Hooke, defendants.—Action No. 2.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 13, 1900.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, Manhattan.

To the defendants Julia A. Ewing, Justus E. Ewing, and Minnie Ewing, wife of Justus E. Ewing: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, April 13, 1900.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, Manhattan.
ap13-1aw6wF

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of April, 1900, and filed on the 4th day with the Clerk of the County of New York at his office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the undersigned, Francis Higgins, as receiver of the North River Bank, in the City of New York, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, on the 20th day of April, 1900, at twelve o'clock M., all his right, title, and interest in forty-eight shares of the capital stock of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, a bond and mortgage of G. Willis Lord, to secure the payment of One Thousand and Fifty Dollars ($1,050.00) or the sum that may be due thereon, a safe, certain judgments, promissory notes, drafts, claims for overdrafts, and other instruments and certain bonds, stocks, and other securities, a list of which may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, Number 11 Pine Street, or at the office of the Receiver, Number 51 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Room 107.

Dated New York April 5, 1900.

FRANCIS HIGGINS, Receiver.
DURNIN & YATES, Attorneys for Receiver, 51 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
STATE OF NEW YORK,
BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
Albany, April 3, 1900.

Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York by the West Tenth Street Connecting Railway Company in The City of New York, a street surface railroad proposed to be constructed over the following route, to wit:

Commencing at the intersection of Sixth Avenue and West Tenth Street, running thence southwesterly, with single or double tracks, through, upon, and along West Tenth Street to the intersection of said West Tenth Street with Greenwich Avenue, for a certificate under section 59 of the Railroad Law, that the provisions of said section have been complied with and that public convenience and a necessity require the construction of the applicant's railroad.

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing on said petition will be held by said Board at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, (Parlor D, R.,) New York City, on Wednesday, April 18, 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By the Board.

JOHN S. KENYON,
Secretary.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ADOLPH BANKAUF, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,415.

To the creditors of Adolph Bankauf, County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Adolph Bankauf was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 12th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE B. FRENCH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,401.

To the creditors of George B. French, County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1900, the said George B. French was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 12th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MARTIN J. HACKETT, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Martin J. Hackett, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 5th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 25th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 12th, 1900.

NO. 2,423.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT A. HEVENOR, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Robert A. Hevenor of Red Hook, County of Dutchess and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Robert A. Hevenor was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 12, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY HIRSCHBACH, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Hirschbach of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Henry Hirschbach was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1900, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 12th, 1900.

NOTICE OF THE FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Connecticut.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of HORACE B. HUNTER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Horace B. Hunter of Madison, in the County of New Haven and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Horace B. Hunter was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at Room 7, No. 157 Church Street, New Haven, Connecticut, on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, decide as to mode of disposal of the assets, and whether at public or private sale, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

HENRY G. NEWTON,
April 12, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 2,298.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—LOUIS LUBITZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Lubitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 11, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 11, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HENRY LEE, bankrupt. No. 2,268.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Lee, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 5, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 25, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 12, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MORRIS ROSENDORFF and LOUIS J. ROSENDORFF, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Rosendorff and Louis J. Rosendorff, bankrupts, have filed their petitions, dated April 6th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petitions before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 25th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 12th, 1900.

NO. 2,419.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ARTHUR J. MYERS, individually and as copartner in the firm of Joseph L. and Arthur J. Myers, trading under the name and style of Mme. Myers, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Arthur J. Myers, individually and as copartner in the firm of Joseph L. and Arthur J. Myers, trading under the name and style of Mme. Myers, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Arthur J. Myers, individually and as copartner in the firm of Joseph L. and Arthur J. Myers, trading under the name and style of Mme. Myers, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 11, 1900.

NO. 2,409.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD E. SAUSE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Richard E. Sause of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Richard E. Sause was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 12, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM H. OSSUSKY and LEON H. OSSUSKY, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham H. Ossusky and Leon H. Ossusky, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated April 9th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 25th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 2,406.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS B. SHAFFER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Thomas B. Shaffer, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Thomas B. Shaffer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 12, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the mater of THE SAMUEL NAFEW COMPANY, a corporation, Bankrupt.—No. 1,996.

To the creditors of The Samuel Nafew Company, a corporation, doing business in the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Samuel Nafew Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 12th, 1900.

NO. 2,043.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN WILLIAM WAGNER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John William Wagner of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said John William Wagner was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 12, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

APPLETON, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. APPLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of D. Appleton & Co., No. 72 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York the 11th day of January, 1900 WILLIAM W. APPLETON, MARY APPLETON, DANIEL APPLETON, Executors. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Attorney for Executors, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mF

BRIGGS, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE C. BRIGGS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1900. EDWARD J. O'GORMAN, Executor. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh9-1aw6mF

FREDRICKS, JOHN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. FREDRICKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of McCrea, Somerville & Taylor, No. 30-32 West Broadway, Borough gof Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated N. Y., February 6th, 1900.

SUSAN E. O. FREDRICKS,
ADAM OHLWEILER,
Administrators.

McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrators, 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. fb-1aw6mF

GRAY, SARAH E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Gray Hatch, Henry Selden Gray, Alfred G. Gray, William Gray, Sarah S. McDonald, Margaret T. Gray, Mary Brownlow Hatch, Virginia Gray, Bertha Gray Hatch, Mary Margaret Gray, Sarah Elizabeth McDonald, and to all persons interested in the estate of SARAH E. GRAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 29th day of May, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Adolphus D. Pape, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county at the County of New York, the 2d day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ap6-1aw7wF

HALSTEAD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HALSTEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lilian Herbert Andrews, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. HANNAH C. WIBIRT, Executrix. LILIAN HERBERT ANDREWS, Attorney for Executrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mF

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HORACE RUSSELL, EDWARD D. HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City. d22-1aw6mF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 24 day of November, 1899. WILLIAM G. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator. 220 Broadway, New York City.

n8-1aw6mF.

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n8-1aw6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 107, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 878 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE B. WOOLSON, Executrix.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ODELL, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. ODELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herman A. Heydt, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated New York, he 14th day of February, 1900.

GEORGE W. ODELL,
RALPH S. TOWNSEND,
Executors.

HERMAN A. HEYDT, Atty. for Executors, 11 Pine St., New York City. f16-1aw6mF

RANFT, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RANFT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HENRIETTA A. WEBB, THOMAS B. HIDDEN, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d22-1aw6mF

ROBINSON, IDA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Sarah Sicherer, Oberdorf bei Bopfinger, Wurtemberg, Germany, the heir and next of kin of IDA ROBINSON, late of New York County, deceased, send greeting: •

Whereas, Albert J. Adams, Jr., of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated Jan. 10, 1898, and two codicils thereto, the first codicil it dated Jan. 9th, 1899, and the second is dated Feb. 20th, 1900, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ida Robinson, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 22d day of May, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner J. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

mh30-1aw7wF

SCHROEDER, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA SCHROEDER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, viz., at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August, 1900.—Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1900. EDWARD F. SCHROEDER, Administrator. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. f23-1aw6mF

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HENRIETTA A. WEBB, THOMAS B. HIDDEN, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d22-1aw6mF

WHITE, ELEANOR V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. ABNER C. THOMAS, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR V. WHITE, otherwise known as Ellen Vanderbilt White, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Gifford, Stearns & Hobbs, No. 68 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1900. RAYMOND S. WHITE, Administrator C. T. A. GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Attorneys for Administrator C. T. A., 68 Pine Street, New York City.

ja26-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY E. HOWLAND, as trustee under the will of Hon. John C. Yates, deceased, et al., Cornelia Y. Hagan, plaintiff, against ALBERT L. PRITCHARD and Margaret Cronin, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, distant twenty-five feet five inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue and the southerly side of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; running thence southerly along the said westerly side of Fourth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly in a line parallel with East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street eighty-nine feet and six inches; thence northerly in a line parallel with Fourth Avenue twenty-five feet, and thence easterly in a line parallel with East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-nine feet and six inches to the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, at the point or place of beginning; being one of the lots conveyed to said George E. Jordan by Charles McCloskey and wife by deed bearing date the 23d day of January, 1888, and recorded on the same day in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,117 of Conveyances, Page 9.

Subject, however, to the provisions of a certain Agreement made by the said George E. Jordan with the Health Department of the said city recorded in said office in Liber 2,149 of Conveyances, Page 332.

Diagram of said property. Street No. 1,672 Park (or Fourth) Avenue:

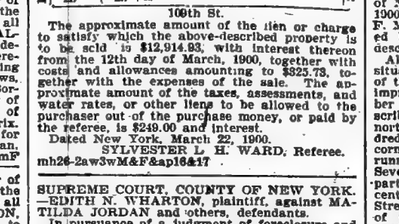

Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold, $15,786.83, with interest thereon from March 15th, 1900; expenses of action, $483.81, with interest from March 22, 1900, and expenses of sale; approximate amount of taxes, etc., to be paid by referee, $350, and interest.

Dated New York, April 2d, 1900.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap4-1aw5wW&F&ap8

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Etruria	Apl. 14, 3 PM	Lucania	May 5, 10 AM
Campania	Apl. 21, 10 AM	Etruria	May 12, 2 PM
Ivernia (new)	Apl. 28, 4 PM	Campania	May 19, 9 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL

Oceanic	Ap. 18, 7:30 AM	Oceanic	May 16, 7 AM
Teutonic	April 25, Noon	Teutonic	May 23, Noon
Germanic	May 2, Noon	Germanic	May 30, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48, North River, Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE. U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow via Londonderry.
From pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Anchoria	Apl. 21, noon	Ethiopia	May 12, Noon
City

TIME LIMIT IN GARDINER HEARING

Case Against the District Attorney Must Be Finished To-day.

MOLINEUX AFFAIR ALLUDED TO

Sarcastic Remarks by Mr. Untermyer Ordered Eliminated from the Records—Holt Case Brought Up.

The hearing of the charges preferred against District Attorney Gardiner by members of the City Club was continued yesterday in Part III. of the Supreme Court before Commissioner Wilcox. The Commissioner intimated at the close of the session that the case for the complainants against the District Attorney must positively be finished by this evening.

There was a big representation from the District Attorney's office, nearly everybody of importance in that office appearing at one time or another during the day.

Henry Holt testified that he was publisher of The Educational Review, in which periodical in February, 1899, appeared an article entitled "Tammany in the Saddle." The article was offered in evidence. The correspondence between Mr. Holt and President Little of the Board of Education in reference to the article, in which Mr. Little was alluded to as a "fine old educational mastodon," was read.

Then came the matter of the indictment of Charles and Henry Holt, and Nicholas Murray Butler, who wrote the article. Commissioner Wilcox ruled that Mr. Holt could not give expert testimony as to what was in the mind of Nicholas Murray Butler when Mr. Butler wrote the "mastodon" phrase which Mr. Holt published. All the papers in the motion to dismiss the indictment were offered in evidence.

Mr. Untermyer brought out the fact that Mr. Holt was a close personal friend of George Haven Putnam, foreman of the Grand Jury which made the presentment against Col. Gardiner.

Charles E. Still, a reporter, testified that he had interviewed District Attorney Gardiner about the indictment against the Messrs. Holt and Mr. Butler, and the District Attorney had said that "criticism of public officials must stop."

The matter of the indictment of Dr. Trumbull W. Cleaveland was then introduced. Dr. Cleaveland was accused of having, by negligence, caused the death of a child. Magistrate Olmsted, on March 12, 1898, discharged the defendant Cleaveland. Three days later Dr. Cleaveland was indicted by the Grand Jury, and on March 31 a second indictment was found. Weeks & Battle, counsel for Dr. Cleaveland, had declared that he was being persecuted by the District Attorney. The indictment against Dr. Cleaveland was afterward dismissed. Deputy Clerk Welsh, who took the witness stand to identify records in the Cleaveland case, said that the original of the opinion of Justice McMahon in dismissing the indictment against Dr. Cleaveland could not be produced, as it "had been sent to The Law Journal, to be printed, and had never come back."

Frederick A. Baker, a stenographer to the Coroners, was called to the witness stand to identify his transcript of the proceedings before Coroner Hart on Feb. 9, 1899, in the inquest on the death of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams. Roland B. Molineux was held responsible by the jury at that inquest. One of the charges against the District Attorney is that "he permitted the persecution of Molineux."

"I understand," said Mr. Untermyer sarcastically, "that the charge here is that the District Attorney 'persecuted' Molineux after having him indicted. After that a jury 'persecuted' him again, and he is still being 'persecuted.' In any case, this matter now offered took place before the Coroner, not before the Grand Jury. The only specification I have been able to find in the charges anent such Molineux case, as I remember it, is the principal charge of persecution. There were three cases—the Cleaveland case, the Nicholas Murray Butler and Holt case, and the Molineux case. Of course, if counsel sees fit to take up the rest of the time by discussing the 'incompetence' of the District Attorney's office in the Molineux case, as shown by the result in that case, I shall not make any kick."

"Well," said Mr. Deming, "I now offer in evidence the motion papers on the motion for leave to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury on the first indictment."

"Why don't they introduce the testimony in the Molineux case?" asked Mr. Untermyer. "There's only ten thousand pages of it."

"I offer these papers," said Mr. Deming "for the purpose of showing the unjust use of the District Attorney's prerogative of examining witnesses before the Grand Jury—also that he has shown himself possessed of a deficient moral sense, and by act and word has demonstrated his mental incapacity for and unfitness for such a position. I offer the opening address to the Coroner and the closing address to the Coroner, in which he boasted how he trapped the defendant and said he was proud of it."

Commissioner Wilcox said that the stenographer must strike out this remark. Mr. Gardiner muttered something which could not be heard a few feet away.

"Why," Mr. Deming proclaimed triumphantly, "why, he says he is proud of it yet!"

Mr. Untermyer remarked, not without fervor: "In view of the venomous statement that counsel has put on the record—"

"It is no longer on record," said Commissioner Wilcox. "It is stricken out."

"Showing," continued Mr. Untermyer, undaunted, "showing as clearly as anything can the attitude and spirit of the City Club in prosecuting here, the District Attorney desires to say that, although these papers are clearly and flagrantly incompetent, he does not wish to interpose any objection to their admission on the record. If a public officer is to be insulted for doing his duty—"

"Strike all that from the record!" said Commissioner Wilcox to the stenographer.

"I have no doubt, your Honor," Mr. Untermyer went on, "that all the criminals in the State share Mr. Deming's dislike to the District Attorney. I am sure that Molineux agrees with Mr. Deming. I desire to have noted our objection to the wholesale method of offering exhibits. I object to each and all the exhibits as having no relation to the controversy, and, being immaterial, they having been offered, as I understand it, under the charges against the District Attorney of having failed to prosecute alleged offenders against the election law."

"I am going to receive the paper simply for identification and examination," said the Commissioner.

Mr. Deming put in evidence court records to show that Col. Gardiner appeared as counsel for certain Election Inspectors in the Nineteenth Assembly District, who are accused of making false returns.

John T. McNeil of the State Department of Excise testified that several bondsmen who are said to be in default on forfeited recognizances are now holders of liquor tax certificates.

The hearing will go on to-day.

COURT REPRIMANDS LAWYER.

Second Attempt Made to Secure Release of George W. Hull.

Lawyer Isidore Hirshfield, counsel for George W. Hull, an Arizona miner, who is wanted in Rhode Island on a charge of perjury in connection with a suit brought against him by his wife, appeared before Judge Foster, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, and applied for a writ of habeas corpus for his client, who is now in jail. As a similar application had been made before Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, and denied, the day before, Judge Foster expressed considerable surprise at Hirshfield's action in making another application, in the Court of General Sessions.

"This is an improper application," he said to the lawyer. "Justice Fitzgerald has been called upon to decide this case. He listened carefully to all that you had to say and denied your application after giving it careful consideration. You can gain nothing by making another application here, for I cannot listen to you on the subject at all."

Returns $100 for Conscience Sake.

When Mayor Van Wyck was opening his mail yesterday morning a new $100 note fell out of one of the letters. The Mayor went on reading the letter, which was signed "Conscience." It said that the writer owed the city the money, and his confessor had directed him to return it. The bill was sent at once to the Controller, and placed to the credit of the general fund.

RECORDER ATTACKS AGENCIES.

Dishonest Servants Approved by Employment Concerns—Hungarian Girl's Sentence.

As Recorder Goff was about to sentence Amelia Monach, a pretty Hungarian girl living at 137 Lewis Street, who had pleaded guilty, in General Sessions, to having stolen merchandise worth $800 from her employer, David Rosenbach of 452 East Eighty-fourth Street, Mrs. Foster, the "Tombs Angel," came forward and asked the Recorder to be lenient.

"The girl has told me that she is thoroughly repentant for what she has done," said Mrs. Foster. "Besides, she has told me that it is her first offense."

This speech seemed greatly to excite a man in the courtroom.

"It isn't her first offense," he said, hastening up toward the bar.

"She worked for me as a servant, and cleared my flat out entirely, taking away $275 worth of goods. My name is Abraham Spitzker of 330 East Seventy-ninth Street, and I will identify her and swear to her guilt on the witness stand."

Two other men in the courtroom also came forward and said that they had employed the girl as a servant, and that she had stolen money from them.

Recorder Goff listened to what the men had to say, and sentenced the prisoner to two years and six months in the penitentiary.

"This is a splendid commentary on methods adopted by employment agencies," he said.

"This girl is a specialist in the business of robbing her mistresses and helps to support her parents in Hungary in that way. She says that she secured all her positions through the assistance of employment agencies. Some of them make a practice of sending thieves into the homes of respectable citizens, giving them recommendations and first-class certificates of character."

Five pawnbrokers were then called to the bar, forced to asknowledge numerous pawn tickets found in the girl's possession as their own, and ordered to return the goods. One wept bitterly at his loss.

LEGAL NOTES.

TONTINE LIFE INSURANCE.—Mary Hackett yesterday secured an affirmance by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of an interlocutory judgment given in her favor at Special Term, overruling a demurrer to the complaint in her suit to recover $13,000 damages from the Equitable Assurance Society of the United States for its failure to comply with the terms of a policy of insurance it had issued to her upon the life of her husband, Thomas Hackett. The policy was issued in 1883 for $10,000 under the "Tontine Savings Plan of Assurance," with an annual premium of $671. This policy, in 1893, was changed to the "Semi-Tontine Plan," which provided that the plaintiff, after Dec. 29, 1898, might at her election withdraw in cash the "accumulated reserve" of the policy, besides the surplus apportioned to it. In January, 1899, Mrs. Hackett gave notice of her election to make such withdrawal, the amount claimed being $12,600. She alleges that since this policy was issued policies had been issued to others granting undue advantages, amounting to wrongful appropriation by the company of moneys of right belonging to her. It was contended on behalf of the company in support of the demurrer, among other things, that under the decision of the Court of Appeals (160 N. Y. 19) such an action involving an accounting, brought without application to the Attorney General, could not be maintained, because prohibited by the insurance law of 1892. Justice O'Brien, giving the unanimous opinion of the Court, says: "The plaintiff, therefore, does not here seek an equitable apportionment upon allegations that the surplus had not been apportioned; but seeks to recover as damages for breach of the contract of insurance, not alone the portion of the surplus to which she claimed to be entitled, but, in addition, part of the accumulated reserve, both of which by the demurrer are admitted. In regard to the accumulated reserve, no accounting is necessary; and with respect to the surplus, it is not entirely clear from the allegations of the complaint, whether this involves for its determination a mere mathematical calculation, as contended by the plaintiff, or an accounting, as insisted by the defendant. However, to the extent of the accumulated reserve, the plaintiff, having alleged a breach, would be entitled to recover that amount."

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MCDONALD'S REINSTATEMENT REVERSED.—The peremptory writ of mandamus awarded to Clark H. McDonald, requiring his reinstatement by President Clausen of the Department of Parks to the position of Superintendent of the Park Driveway, at a salary of $125 a month, and the payment of $2,625 back pay, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division. The main grounds of the reversal were that there was an unauthorized amendment of the alternative writ at the jury trial, and that there was no evidence to support many of the findings of fact made by the jury, especially the finding that it was known to Mr. Clausen that Mr. McDonald was an honorably discharged veteran of the civil war, and that he could not be removed from the position except upon written charges and upon notice and a hearing. The only evidence upon that point was that Mr. McDonald testified he was almost sure Mr. Clausen did know he was a veteran, and he added: "I think we talked about it a good many years ago; that was when he was telling me about buying hops up in the country where I came from; that he had been through there when I was in the army. * * * I think I told him I was in the army." Justice Ingraham, giving the unanimous opinion of the Court, says: "To charge a public official with notice of the fact that his subordinate employes are honorably discharged veterans requires that a distinct notice shall be given to the official in relation to the status of the employe as regards the office or employment which he holds, or a record in the department from which that fact can be ascertained." Mr. Clausen testified that no objection was made by McDonald to his dismissal, and that when the office was subsequently re-established and another person appointed to his position he did not know McDonald was desirous of being reappointed.

***

ATTORNEY AND CLIENT.—Robert Rochfort, in his suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for damages for personal injuries, made an agreement with his attorney to pay him a contingent fee of one-half of the amount recovered. He afterward settled with the company for $200; without his lawyer's knowledge. The court thereupon, on the attorney's petition showing these facts, and that the plaintiff was irresponsible, ordered that the company pay the attorney $130. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday modified this order by directing the defendant to pay $130, or that leave be given the attorney to prosecute the action to enforce his lien. The court holds, (opinion by Justice O'Brien,) that there is nothing in the language of the amendment of 1899 to Section 66 of the Code, that in terms applies to a defendant, or that takes away from him the right to have his day in court upon the question of his liability of its extent. "Whether the Legislature has power to take away the right to litigate in the usual way, and in the ordinary forum, the defendant's liability and its amount, involves a serious Constitutional question which we are not called upon to determine, having reached the conclusion that the language of the amendment of 1899 does not relate to a defendant, but merely aims at formulating a practice which, as between the plaintiff and his attorney, will enable the latter's lien to be determined or enforced by petition and order instead of by action.

THE RIGHTS OF VETERANS.—The reinstatement by a peremptory writ of mandamus of Francis M. Banta to the position of Medical Officer of the Fire Department of this city, from which he was discharged on Sept. 23, 1898, by Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Division. It was shown on the trial that the office of Medical Officer in the department was subject to competitive civil service examination, and the court holds unanimously, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, that the removal was therefore in violation of the civil service law of 1898. The respondent, the Court said, could not discharge the relator from his position until the reasons therefor should be stated in writing, and filed, as required by statute, and the relator given an opportunity to make an explanation.

Capt. Chapman's Wife Dead.

Mrs. Frances E. Chapman, fifty-two years old, the wife of Capt. George S. Chapman of the police force, died yesterday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Alfred Deas, in New Brighton, S. I. Mrs. Chapman had been an invalid for ten years.

Why, John, I never knew before that Rogers, Peet & Company clothed boys!

We've spent thousands of dollars trying to tell you Madam. Give us your boy as nature gave him to you, and we'll fit him out from the top of his head to the sole of his foot—not only 16 year-olds but the dear little two year-olds.

Kilts trimmed with baby blue and baby pink.
Tiny kid shoes—black kids for white kids if you will—red kids for any color.
Panama hats for tiny heads—not Panama in name only.
The most extravagant novelties that the most doting mother could wish for.
The matter of fact necessaries within the most modest purse.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
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We fill orders by mail.

THE CATHOLIC CLUB FIRE

Was Attended by Incidents Both Exciting and Amusing.

John Horn's Perilous Predicament—How James H. Fitzpatrick Escaped—Busy Night for Fire Department.

Estimates of the damage done to the Catholic Club, on Fifty-ninth Street, near Sixth Avenue, by the fire early yesterday morning, place the loss sustained on the building and furnishings at about $20,000, said to be fully covered by insurance. Besides this some of the members sustained losses in furniture, pictures, and personal effects. Thomas Morrissy, a dry goods merchant, living on the fourth floor, is said to have lost property, such as paintings, bric-a-brac, &c., worth $4,000, and James H. Fitzpatrick, an employe of the New York Life Insurance Company, states his losses at $1,500. None of these personal losses are covered by insurance.

The damage was confined principally to the fourth and fifth floors. The $50,000 library on the third floor was but slightly damaged by water, as that part of the building was built with especial reference to protection against fire. None of the valuable oil paintings was injured, some of those on the upper floors having been carried to safety by the members and employes. Among the treasures saved was a letter from the Pope. It is now believed that the fire was started in the dining room on the top floor by a badly insulated electric wire.

Some of the incidents to the fire were related yesterday by Portwarden William O'Connor, who lived on the second floor, and was an eyewitness. According to Mr. O'Connor the fire was first discovered by Mr. Morrissy, who was awakened by the smoke and the crackling of the burning wood on the floor above. Morrissy rushed out and awakened the other members.

"Some of the gentlemen," said Mr. O'Connor, "remained very cool, while others completely lost their heads. Among the latter was Frank McHugh, a bookkeeper for Naughton & Co. Before retiring McHugh had spread his clothes with great care on a chair, so that they would be handy in case of fire. When he was awakened by the noise of the engines and the cry of fire he forgot all about them. In his nightshirt he ran into Morrissy's room, shouting: 'Clothes! Clothes! I want some clothes!' Morrissy, who was dressing, told him he had no old clothes to sell. McHugh grabbed a pair of trousers and then rushed down to my room. He implored me to give him a coat, making all kinds of rash promises. I told him to get one out of the closet, but he was in too great a hurry, so he picked up a pair of my shoes, and the last I saw of him he was stumbling down stairs, trousers in one hand, shoes in the other, and his nightshirt flying."

O'Connor, who is bothered with rheumatism, went down into the basement with Morrissy and John Byrnes. The latter is an elderly man, who nearly lost his life in the Windsor Hotel fire. He says he is going to live on the ground floor hereafter. Before going down stairs Morrissy picked up a gold watch and $80 which McHugh had left on his table. They were joined in the engine room by James Murphy, who was partially dressed, and carried his shirt, underclothes, and stockings over his arm. After completing their toilet they went out into the street.

By this time the fire had shut off escape from the top floor and had imprisoned James H. Fitzpatrick. Fitzpatrick tried to reach the fire escape in the rear, but did not succeed. As it was getting rather warm in his room, he climbed out on the balcony, where he waited ten minutes until the ladder was raised up. When he was asked to descend he refused to do so unless the firemen would hunt for his friend, John Horn, who occupied a rear room, but the fireman could find no trace of him. Fitzpatrick then climbed over the balcony railing, and in order to reach the ladder dropped a distance of four feet into the arms of another fireman, reaching the ground in safety.

While this was going on in the front of the building, Mr. Horn found himself in a disagreeable predicament in the rear. Cut off from the fire escape and the stairway, he was forced to climb out on the window ledge, which is about three feet wide. There he crouched in his nightclothes until the fire was out, with the water running down his back and in streams, thus saving him from being toasted to death.

The insurance on the club was distributed as follows: On building—German-American, $25,000; Scottish Union and National, $25,000; Northern, $20,000; Pennsylvania, $15,000; Springfield, $15,000; Fire Association, $15,000; Providence, Washington, $10,000; Reliance, $5,000; American of Newark, $5,000; Spring Garden, $5,000; Lion, $5,000; American Central, $5,000; Orient, $5,000. On furniture—Lancashire, $11,000; Niagara, $10,000; Commercial Union, $10,000; German-American, $10,000; London Assurance, $5,200; Pacific, $5,000. On special paintings—Continental, $5,000; German-American, $1,000.

It was stipulated that not more than $150 of the insurance should be held to cover any damage by fire to the Pope's letter, thus showing the commercial value placed upon that document.

Wednesday night was an unusually busy night for the Fire Department, no fewer than ten alarms having been received between the hours of 11:40 o'clock P. M. and 5:40 o'clock A. M. The most serious fire was that at the Catholic Club. One of the fires called for a second alarm. Twenty engines were kept on the go in various parts of the city from Chatham Square to the Bronx, twelve hook and ladder companies were summoned from their quarters, fourteen battalion chiefs were kept busy, and Chief Croker was driving in every direction. One engine fell into a trench at One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Eighth Avenue, but no one was hurt.

To Dissolve L. I. Water Company.

The Long Island Water Supply Company obtained from Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday an order directing the creditors and stockholders to show cause on July 17 next why the corporation should not be dissolved. It will in the meantime try to collect from the city $27,812.33 for property which the Directors allege was not included in the condemnation.

Easter Novelties! | Easter Novelties! | Easter Novelties! | Easter Novelties!

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

Easter Novelties in Fine Millinery!

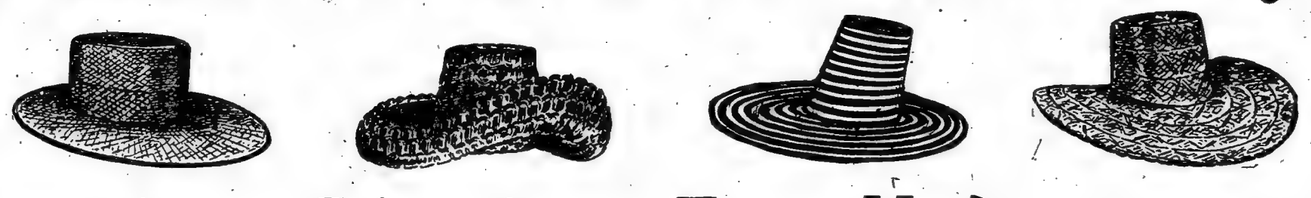

Selected your Easter Hat?

Only two days left to make your choice. If you have decided to purchase your own shape, and have your own milliner trim it, you will have to hurry. If not, and you have decided to buy a trimmed hat, come here, and you will have time to spare, for you can make your selection from hundreds of beautiful styles, and at exceptionally low prices, too.

A Host of Exquisite Paris Novelties

For Street, Carriage and Evening Wear,

as well as a magnificent variety of original and artistic designs by our own milliners.

The Big Untrimmed Hat SECTION

Contains thousands of new and novel shapes. Almost every design and braid manufactured for this season's wear is here, and priced exceptionally moderate. It's a collection the equal of which does not exist in New York City—one that will enable every woman to be satisfied.

Elegant Novelties in Fine Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments and Trimmings.

1000 SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS.

3.98 Each!

Now on sale, one thousand Separate Dress Skirts made of the famous Bannockburn Suitings. We made them up from our own Goods, and we know they are thoroughly reliable. They hang well, are well made, and are without question the greatest Skirt bargain in New York, for you could not duplicate them elsewhere for less than 7.50.

An immense Stock of the New Shirt Waists, Comprising the newest and best effects in Silk and Cotton.

Sale of Easter Gloves!

THE BIG GLOVE SALE STILL CONTINUES—A splendid chance to secure your Easter Gloves at a special price. Read:

LADIES' TWO CLASP KID GLOVES—in all the latest colors; worth 1.25 . . . . . 98c pair.

LADIES' SUEDE GLOVES—Four-Button in White, Black and Colors; worth 1.50 pair . . . . . 1.00 pair.

THE NEW WASHABLE SUEDE GLOVES FOR WOMEN—Tans, Modes and White . . . . . 95c pair.

A full line of Jouvin & Cie's Celebrated Kid Gloves in all the newest shades.

H. O'NEILL & CO., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

支那 Vantine's ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS. BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

LIMITED NUMBER OF

Japanese Blue and White COTTON RUGS AT ONE-HALF PRICE.

Balance of an importation that came too late for last season's trade. An opportunity to furnish Country Houses, Club Houses and Yachts.

6x9 feet, 4.25	10x14 feet, 11.25
8x10 feet, 6.50	12x12 feet, 11.50
9x12 feet, 8.50	12x15 feet, 14.50

The Grippe.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A tonic and vitalizer for the relief of nervousness and exhaustion following Grippe. Creates a good appetite.

Buffalo Bill's Three-Legged Pony.

A three-legged English pony for Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show was one of the passengers on board the steamship Menominee, which arrived from London yesterday. The animal moves about with apparent ease, despite its scant number of supports. It was consigned to Ernest Cooke.

In Our Ladies' Department (at Broadway and 13th Street Store.)

We are showing a splendid collection of

Easter Suits, Silk Waists, Separate Skirts,

in tailor-made effects, in cloth, silk, etc.

Stylish Eton Jackets in silk and fine applique work on cloth.

Exclusive designs in Golf and Rainy-day Skirts.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

STERN BROS

West 23d Street.

Fur Storage

and the repairing of

Furs and Fur Garments.

When you are ready to have the Furs, or the Fur-lined Garments, put away for the season, say the word and we will send for them, keep them safe from moths or hurt of any kind, insure them against fire, and return them when you wish.

If there is Remodeling or Renovating of any kind to be done the Spring and Summer months are very favorable for it, and the cost will be much less than if you wait until the rush-time comes; especially as the price of Skins is advancing.

WEBER PIANOS

Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAD. SQ. GARDEN—LAST 8 DAYS. EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING. A Signal, All-Surpassing Triumph. GREAT 4-PAW & SELLS BROS.' COLOSSAL CIRCUSES. MENAGERIE ON EXHIBITION IN BASEMENT BEFORE AND AFTER PERFORMANCES. Open 1 and 7 P. M. Performances 2 and 8. Box Office open at 9 A. M. daily. DON'T BUY TICKETS ON THE SIDEWALK.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:15. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2. I Trelawny of the Wells. ***Theatre closed Good Friday Night. Mon., 3 nights....WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS. Next Thursday.....MANEUVERS OF JANE. TARLETON MEMORIAL BENEFIT. TUESDAY, APR. 17, at 1:30. REGULAR PRICES

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2:15. Charles Frohman's London Company. MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. MATINEES WED. & SATURDAY. Mats., 2:15. A Man and His Wife. Preceded by "THE BUGLE CALL."

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT. Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Saturday. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way. EV'GS, 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. "The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald. Ev'gs, 8 o'c. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 1:50. Charles Frohman's HEARTS ARE TRUMPS. $40,000 Production.

Madison Sq. THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way. Mats. Wed. and Saturday. THE GREAT BIG ORIGINAL COMEDY CAST. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. FOUGERE, 15,25,50c JULES KELLER. Tony Farrell & Co., Sisson & Wallace, Mov. Pic's, &c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Eddie Girard & Co. Hilda Thomas, 15, 25, 50c. McCune & Daniels, Phyllis Allen, Lynch & Jewell, Spenser Kelly. Mov. Pics.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria EVGS. 8:30. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Mat. Sat. 2:30. MATINEE PRICES, 50, 75, & $1.00. No smoking or drinking at Matinées. THE RAYS IN A HOT OLD TIME. PRICES: 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50 AND 2.00.

KOSTER & BIAL'S To-night at 10:30. Mat. To-morrow. The Beauteous Ballet PROGRESS. Preceded at 8:15 by the two Real Coons. WILLIAMS & WALKER. Next Monday, Vaudeville, preceding "Progress."

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, Saturday Afternoon, 2:30. April 14th. Last Appearance This Season of ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON. Children, tell all your friends. J. B. Pond, Mgr.

CARNEGIE Children's Week. Jack and the Giant Killer. At 3 Daily. Reserved seats, 50 and 75 cents, now on sale. Next Week. LYCEUM. Elaborate Production of A Whimsical Visit to Dreamland & Old King Cole.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way. Mats. Last Weeks of WHIRL-I-GIG laughing success. Seats for the last performances now on sale. & 30th. Tues. & Sat. and the latest SAPOLIO

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. SECOND WEEK OF JOSEPH HART and CARRIE DE MAR. Ezra Kendall. THE U. S. CARLISLE INDIAN BAND.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 6th MONTH. WAY DOWN EAST. Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

THIRD CONCERT SEVERN TRIO, ASSISTED BY R. C. EASTON, TENOR, at the Tuxedo, cor. Madison Av. and 59th St., Monday, April 16, at 8:15. Tickets, $1.50. EDMUND SEVERN, 131 W. 56th St., Manager.

BIJOU B'way & 30th. Every Afternoon. TIM MURPHY JAPANESE PLAYERS. Nights only at 8:30 in "THE CARPETBAGGER." and CHING LING FOO.

Greatest of Casino Successes! 4th Great Mat. Tmrw! The New Town Beauty! THE CASINO GIRL!

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. LAST WEEK OF GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900. Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU. To-morrow Aft. at 2, last mat.—CARMEN. Mmes. Calve & Suzanne Adams; MM. Saligmac & Scotti. To-morrow Evg. at 8—Farewell performance at popular prices—TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Gadski and Susan Strong; MM. Perotti, Bertram, and Plancon. Sun. Evg., April 15, at 8:15—Farewell Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Suzanne Adams, De Lussan, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Scotti and Plancon, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. WEBER PIANOS USED.

50 Cents to $1.00. CARNEGIE HALL. Thursday Afternoon, April 19, at 3. FAREWELL TO AMERICA OF DE PACHMANN. CHOPIN. Preludes—Etudes—Mazourkas. Res. seats, 50c. to $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Monday Afternoon, April 16th, at 3 o'clock. Mr. DAVID BISPHAM'S THIRD and LAST Song Recital THIS SEASON. Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. New Subjects. Up-to-date. CINEMATOGRAPH. The Great Success To-Night "Moss Roses" The Charming Musical Play.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Last week. Mat. Sat., 2:15. STUART ROBSON IN OLIVER GOLDSMITH. Com. Apr. 16, Joseph Jefferson in Rip Van Winkle. And on Sat. Evg., Apr. 21, in "The Rivals."

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Matinée Sat. at 2. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO. SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

COMIQUE B'WAY & 29TH ST. Mat. To-day. Res'd seats, 25c. & 50c. Rentz-Santley Burlesquers. Nxt. Wk.—The Real SAPPHO from the book.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR

KNICKERBOCKER BOSTONIANS B'way & 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. IN THE VICEROY. THE NEW HERBERT & SMITH OPERA.

MANHATTAN. Great Melodrama—Great Hit. 33d & B'way. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WOMAN AND WINE. SP'L MAT. TO-DAY—THE WEATHER HEN.

American 42d St. & 8th Ave. Castle Sq. Op. Co. Current Comic Opera Cannot Compare. 3d Year. 25c. to $1. PINAFORE 8:10, followed at 10 by Mat. Wed., Sat. TRIAL BY JURY. Next W'k—MIKADO.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. PARISIAN WIDOWS. Manhattan 4, Howard & Bland, &c.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL. 34th St. & B'way. MAT. TO-DAY Prices, 25 & 50c. High-class Vaudeville. Hallen & Fuller, Williams & Tucker; others. Sunday Night—71st Regiment Band.

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. As Played 200 Nights at Daly's Theatre. THE GREAT RUBY. Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman—100 others.

Harlem Op. House. E. H. Sothern, Virginia Harned. The King's 8. Sat. Musketeers. Mat. Next Week—Stuart Robson in Oliver Goldsmith.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Ave. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This week—"Turned Up" and "The Peacemaker."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. COLE and JOHNSON. A TRIP TO COONTOWN. Nxt. Wk.—"A GUILTY MOTHER."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, (Pop. Pr.,) MAT. SAT. DIE VERSUNKENE GLOCKE. (Sunken Bell,) by G. Hauptmann.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. C. E. Evans, Pr. Authorized version. General admission, 50c. QUO VADIS.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh west to south winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,683. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY: FOURTEEN PAGES WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

CONGRESS.—In the House yesterday Mr. Burton blocked Mr. Hepburn's effort to get the Nicaragua Canal bill up for consideration May 1. The House passed a resolution providing that the Constitution be so amended that Senators be elected by popular vote. The House also passed fifty-three pension bills.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—The Boers have apparently changed their tactics. Their transports, it is said, can now move almost as quickly as cavalry. Large forces of burghers are moving west of Glencoe and south of Bloemfontein. It is asserted that the Boer peace envoys have documents showing that the Kaiser originally urged them to war. The reports that Capt. Reichmann, the American Military Attaché, took part in the fighting are officially denied. Kimberley fears an attack by the Boers, and is preparing for it. The Boers were repulsed at Wepener, but renewed the attack. The Paris Exposition will be formally inaugurated to-day by President Loubet. The gates will then be closed, to be reopened to the public Monday. The buildings are in an unfinished state, and few exhibits are installed. It is said that several German rulers will visit Vienna.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

A Colorado jury awarded $50,000 damages against Samuel Strong for breach of promise. A similar suit is to be brought by another plaintiff.

Lieut. J. L. Donovan of the regular army disappeared from Louisville, Ky., a week ago.

Admiral Dewey will not issue his promised statement of his political views for several days. He was visited by friends and politicians at Beauvoir, in the suburbs of Washington, yesterday.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the bills enlarging the power of the Rapid Transit Board and extending certain bonded indebtedness, the latter making available $8,000,000 for the extension of rapid transit to Brooklyn Borough.

The Populist-Silver element expects to dominate completely the Democratic Convention at Kansas City July 4, believing they have the "goldbugs" where they can dictate terms to them.

Progress is making on a scheme to form an International Farmers' Trust by reducing the wheat output 20 per cent. and holding the price at $1.

Page 2.

Nearly a hundred deputies of the Sheriff of Westchester were held at bay yesterday by Italian laborers employed on the Cornell dam at Croton-on-Hudson and now on strike.

Miss Hoffman, who was employed as lady's maid by Mrs. H. S. Rubens, charges that she and her husband conspired to put her in an Havana insane asylum, although sane. Mrs. Rubens declares the charges false, saying that Gen. Ludlow and others are trying to injure her husband politically.

Page 3.

Lemuel Ely Quigg confirms the report that he is to be the successor of John Reisenweber as a member of the Republican State Committee.

Page 5.

It is said to be certain that Senator Clark of Montana will not resign.

Secretary Gage decided that the Puerto Rico tariff goes into effect May 1.

Democrats and Populists nominated a ticket in Oregon and the Silver Republicans joined them.

J. A. Porter, the President's private secretary, resigned, and is succeeded by George B. Cortelyou.

Residents of Puerto Rico have brought suit to recover duties paid on imports from the United States since the signing of the protocol.

The Navy Department has bought the Holland and made a contract looking to the purchase of other submarine boats of the same type.

Page 8.

Arguments for and against the Davis School Teachers' Salary bill were presented to Gov. Roosevelt at a hearing in Albany.

Page 14.

The hearing for the prosecution in the charges brought against the District Attorney by members of the City Club was closed yesterday.

In a decision ruling on demurrers in two prevail rate of wages suits Justice Bischoff disagrees with Justice McAdam as to the preservation of rights of plaintiff.

Two persons were probably fatally burned in one east side tenement house fire, while in another 200 women and children were in imminent danger of suffocation until rescued by policemen.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

BEAU HICKMAN'S SISTER DEAD.

Was the Last Survivor of the Family Made Famous by Her Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 13.—Miss Mary Jane Hickman, the sister of Beau Hickman, the wealthy North Carolinian, who made a brilliant appearance in Washington, New York, and London society, between 1845 and 1855, is dead at the family home in Warren County. Her brother was called "Beau" after Brummell, whose style he imitated, and his life resembled in many points that of Beau Brummell.

Hickman, after a splendid and brilliant appearance in society, found himself without money, and from that time he became one of the most famous "dead beats" ever known. But he still obtained means to live; in fact, one of his sayings was, "Let the dull work; I live by my wits." A remarkable instance of this ingenuity occurred while Hickman was in New York City. After spending several weeks at a fashionable hotel there, the proprietor one day asked Hickman to settle his bill. In answer to Hickman's excuses the proprietor said, "...o, it must be settled at once." Asking if there were witnesses present, Beau said, with tearful eyes, "Would you take the last cent a man has?" "Yes, Sir," said the proprietor. "I call you to witness, gentlemen," said Beau, and reaching into his pocket he produced one cent. "That's my last cent," said he. "Please give my bill receipted." The proprietor saw the joke and laughed with the rest, but said to Hickman: "If you will go over to the Astor House and play that trick on the proprietor, I'll give you $50."

"Why," replied Beau, "he gave me $100 to play the trick on you."

Social Science Association Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The general meeting for 1900 of the American Social Science Association will be held in the Columbian University here from May 7 to 11, inclusive. The address of welcome will be made by President Whitman of the Columbian University and the annual address by Charles Dudley Warner, the President of the association. Among the other speakers will be Dr. William G. Hall and Adele M. Rieker of New York, Surgeon General Wyman, Frank B. Seaborn of Concord, Mass.; Julia Ward Howe, Miss Kate Sanborn, Prof. S. M. Lindsay, Col. Jacob L. Greene of Hartford, Conn.; Prof. Joseph F. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania, Prof. C. G. Tiedemann, and John Brooks Dill of New York, William Wirt Howe of Louisiana, and Miss Isabella M. Petters of the New York University.

The Stock Quotations on the Pennsylvania Limited

Enable the traveler to keep in touch with the markets. They are posted in the smoking room three times a day.—Adv.

POPULISTS' PLANS AT KANSAS CITY

Expect to Dominate the Democratic Convention.

GOLD MEN AT THEIR MERCY

It Is Proposed to Demonstrate that the East Is Not the "Whole Thing"—Sectional Feeling Strong.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, April 13.—A few years ago a Topeka official received this inquiry from an Eastern State: "Where is the town called Kansas City?" This was the reply: "Kansas City is a Kansas town, but for convenience and for prudential reasons it is located just across the line in Missouri."

More and more since Kansas City began to work for the National Democratic Convention have her citizens realized that what the Topeka man said was true. The newspapers here have their principal circulation in Kansas, and the hotels find their guests and the jobbing houses their customers in that State. Nearly all the trade of this city comes not from the State in which it is situated, but from that for which it was named. Many of the city's business men have their homes in Kansas, and in various other ways the place is really the metropolis of a State in which it is not located. The politicians of Kansas nearly always come here to fix up their slates; the country accounts of Kansas City banks are largely in the banks of Kansas; in recent years the Populists of Kansas have been a sort of continuation of the Missouri Democratic Party, or rather the Missouri Democracy has been a sort of propagandist of Kansas's political heresies; the committee on "How to Capture the Democratic Convention for Kansas City" got its orders from Kansas Populists, and on July 4 Kansas will turn the crank of the convention machinery and present Mr. Bryan as the product of the grinding.

SECTIONALISM IN THE CAMPAIGN.

This political element has now the upper hand in the West and it believes that the time has come to show the East—they always speak of that portion of the country as though it were a foreign nation—that it is not the "whole thing." The ultra-silver people believe that they have the "goldbugs," as they call them, where they can dictate terms to them. There is a good deal of feeling here over this attitude of the silver partisans, and the conservative element decries the effort to make sectionalism an issue during the convention. But the silver people have the bit in mouth and they threaten to run away and smash the carriage.

It is only justice to the members of the local committees to say that they are emphatic in their denunciation of the sectional policy of the campaign. They realize that they have taken a mighty big contract to entertain the convention, even if there was no friction. They understand now that their town was no place in which to hold the great gathering, and they fear that even should everything be harmonious from a political standpoint, it will take great tact and manoeuvring to send the guests away with a good opinion of the place. They despair of getting the "Pops" to modify their feelings toward the Eastern delegates, and so they are now bending all their energies to make the best of a bad bargain, and to see that accommodations suitable to a civilized people are furnished to the visitors. This task alone is enough to make the most sanguine hesitate. The three hotels which are counted as places of the first class are really very creditable hostelries. They are modern in appointments, well managed, and pleasantly situated, and there are three others, which size up as fairly good second-class hotels. Below these are a few others, which cannot be classified, or, as the want "ad" man would say, they are "too late to classify." When you get beyond these you are in the vast and dangerous field of lodging houses and restaurants, where the three-legged stool predominates. Of course, there are besides many clean furnished rooms, with or without board, near the business district, as well as near the site of Convention Hall. This is always the case in Western towns the size of this. Many people who are coming to the convention have already spoken for such places as these, where they were able to secure them with the understanding that the apartments were not to be crowded with cots for strangers. Even then high prices are demanded, and, of course, they will not have the conveniences of the hotels in giving their occupants the closest touch with the night meetings and caucuses.

SIX IN A ROOM THE PROSPECT.

The local committee already has had the hotel men on the carpet for their alleged intention to "hog it." This meeting took place last week, and the managers were given to understand that the rates must be kept within reasonable bounds, and that any attempt to charge exorbitant prices would be followed by reprisals after the convention. The hotel men replied that they did not intend to take advantage of the visitors; that the rates would be put little, if any, higher than usual, but that the ancient and inalienable right to "double up" was reserved. If it were only doubling up it might not be so bad, but it threatens to be sextupling up, considering the small number of good hotels in the city. The process will not be confined to the hotels, but will also extend to the boarding houses and lodging places as well. Every one with a vacant room, be it in a business block or a private house, already has placarded it. The newspapers are advertising many more such rooms than is usual, and office buildings down town which have wanted for tenants in whole or part are plastered with signs, and are being subjected to the unwonted companionship of soap and brooms.

It is plain that the city expects to reap a rich harvest from the convention. The idea in the West is that the coming of such a concourse to a town means the expenditure of vast sums of money by the visitors. Under some circumstances it does. It all depends upon the nature of the crowd and the reason for its coming together. A county or State fair in a country town brings cash to the place. The World's Fair helped Chicago, and any great gathering of people for over a week leaves cash behind. The amount depends upon whether the object for which they came together is one of pleasure or business. An exposition or a fair belongs to the former class. People come there to spend money and have a good time. The women come, and they buy many things from the merchants which they could procure cheaper and of better quality at home. They call for extra things at restaurants and hotels.

But a political convention is not a pleasure excursion. It is clear business, and not always agreeable business at that. The women do not come to conventions in large numbers. The men who come as delegates have little time to spend money unless it is in buying up a delegation. The political hangers-on have their time fully taken up trying to secure seats in the hall. The other visitors under such circumstances are merely those who are attracted by the low rates and who come to see the sights. In this case they say there will be no special rates on the railways. And there are no sights! Kansas City is about the most uninteresting place on the face of the earth. In July it is one of the hottest places in the whole country. There is no thermometer, Fahrenheit, Ramaur, or Centigrade, which pretends to do justice to the temperature of Kansas City in that month. The prospect of spending four days here in July in a convention hall improvised with wooden walls and roof is not an alluring one to any one unaccustomed to Kansas weather.

RAILROAD PROTESTS WITHDRAWN.

The railways have withdrawn their attempt to have the date of the convention changed. Their objection was that they could not handle the business. Their objection was well taken, and it still holds good. The natural flow of passenger traffic toward the nearest town on July 4 is always large, and gives the roads about all they can do. When to this is added the extra crowds which will attend a National Convention on that date, and especially a town so poorly equipped as is Kansas City, the railway managers easily saw that they would be swamped. But the Populists were not to be dissuaded from their patriotic intent of making the National holiday coincident with the nomination of Bryan, and they refused to listen to reason. They said that the railways were controlled by the money power of the East, and that the objections of the roads were dictated by influence inimical to the candidate. In placing the estimate of prospective visitors at 100,000 there have been included those who are merely Fourth-of-July tourists, but they will come, and they will have to be accommodated. They must have rooms in which to sleep and places in which to eat.

The local committee is depending largely on the transient character of the visits. They presume that for the most part the visitors will be of the sort who are said to come to town with $2 and a shirt, and who do not change either. Such people will not complain of the lack of accommodations. They will sleep in tents or in vacant lots or any old place, and will bring their luncheons with them. In that case the delegates who expect something better will find no trouble in getting it at the hotels. As a matter of fact, there is only one direct road from the East to Kansas City—the Alton. There are many roads running there, but they are not so direct. It was this fact which made the Alton protest against the date of the convention. Undoubtedly, all the lines will be uncomfortably crowded during the first week of the month.

CONTROL OF JAMAICA BANK.

New Yorkers Purchase the Majority Interest.

A syndicate represented by John Alvin Young, Secretary of the Atlantic Trust Company, and including his brother, President George W. Young of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company; A. C. Bedford, Treasurer of the Long Island Railroad Company, and other New Yorkers, has purchased the Jamaica Bank of Jamaica, L. I. The new interests will be represented in the Directorate of the bank after the annual meeting of the stockholders, which takes place on April 24. The Jamaica Bank was started in 1889, and had a capital of $50,000, a surplus of $50,000, and some $6,000 or $7,000 of undivided profits. Its stock sells at about 250. The syndicate has acquired 251 of the 500 shares, it is said. While nothing definite has been decided in the matter, it is possible that the people who now control the bank may later establish branches of the institution at Richmond Hill and Elmhurst.

National Union Bank Liquidating.

The business of the National Union Bank is rapidly being liquidated, and the merger of the institution with the National Bank of Commerce may be accomplished next week. It is currenuy reported that Vice President E. O. Leech of the National Union will be First Vice President of the future Bank of Commerce. Mr. Leech is now at Mount Sinai Hospital recovering from the effects of an operation for appendicitis.

WORLD-WIDE FARMERS' TRUST.

Scheme to Reduce Wheat Output 20 Per Cent. and Hold Price at $1.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 13.—The Journal says:

"All the farmers in the world, in a sort of international trust to restrict the production of wheat and raise prices," is the plan which it is hoped to carry into effect at the International Agricultural Conference in Paris July 9-16. It is proposed to ask the farmers of the world to reduce their wheat output by 20 per cent. and not to sell a bushel for less than $1.

J. C. Hanley of St. Paul, executive agent of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the National Cotton Growers' Association, the Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley, and the National Grain Growers' Association, is the chief promoter of the International Agricultural Trust in America. Prof. G. Ruhland of the University of Fribourg, Switzerland, is the chief promoter of the plan in Europe.

The idea was conceived by these two men independently. Mr. Hanley has been interested in many "hold-your-wheat" schemes and is prominently associated with the farmers' elevator and various co-operative undertakings. He has long believed that if the farmers would only come to an understanding as to limiting production and agree to sell only when their price could be obtained, they could easily master the situation.

As a professor of economics Prof. Ruhland had come to the same conclusion. His study of the agrarian problems of different countries led him to believe that the only cure for the widespread troubles of farmers, which are much more severe in the old than in the New World, is to restrict production. Both were hard at work getting the idea into practice when they encountered each other through correspondence. Since then they have been working with a common idea, namely, to persuade the International Agricultural Congress to indorse the plan and recommend it to the various national associations present for application next year.

While 20 per cent. reduction in acreage is desired, Mr. Hanley points out that if only 5 per cent. can be secured the world's wheat crop will be reduced about 125,000,000 bushels, which is, he says, enough to bring the price at Liverpool up to $1. To help out the effect of restricted production the farmers are to hold their wheat for ninety days, and are to market it at not less than $1 a bushel.

"Almost everything the farmer buys," Mr. Hanley said, "is regulated in price by some trust. On the other hand, all that the farmer sells has its price determined by the competition of all the rest of the farmers of the world. The farmers propose to unite, stop ruinous competition among themselves, and make the world pay a fair price for their product."

Following the Paris conference, it is hoped to have established a permanent international grain growers' association.

ARMY OFFICER DISAPPEARS.

Lieut. J. L. Donovan, Recruiting Officer, Left Louisville a Week Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 13.—Lieut. J. L. Donovan of the regular army, and who was Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixty-ninth New York during the Spanish war, has disappeared from the local recruiting office of which he has been in charge. He left about a week ago, and to-day a friend of Mrs. Donovan reported the case to the police.

At the recruiting office it was stated that Lieut. Donovan was supposed to be opening a new recruiting office in Somerset, as he was last reported there. Though nothing has been heard from him, it is thought he will return.

Lieut. Donovan was severely wounded in the Philippine campaign, and, being incapacitated for active service, was assigned to Louisville as recruiting officer.

New Yorkers to Make Glazed Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

FITCHBURG, Mass., April 13.—Louis Dejonge & Co. of New York have purchased the Mitchell mill property and will convert it into a glazed paper mill. The work of disposing of the present machinery in the mills and of preparing for the new plant will commence at an early date. The property all told extends over ten acres, and it is the intention of the purchasers to make extended alterations in the buildings, after which they will be equipped with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of the finest grades of glazed paper.

The Dining Car Service on the Pennsylvania Limited

Finds universal approval. The menu embraces choicest selections of the metropolitan market.—Adv.

SEEKING TO FILL THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

One Faction Wants New York Man for Vice President.

WEST DEMANDS RECOGNITION

Politicians Claim That Section Is Entitled to the Place—Mention Mercer of Nebraska.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—With the apparent certainty that the Republican candidate for Vice President will not be either Gov. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, or Cornelius N. Bliss, the rapid flight of time admonishes the leaders here that they must concentrate attention upon some other candidates. Secretary Long, it is asserted, would be an acceptable candidate, but his desire to retire from public life is so strong that nothing except the desire of the President that he shall remain will keep him at the head of the Navy Department until next March.

Very positive assertions are made of the determination of the President to use all his influence to dissuade the admirers of Major Gen. Wood from urging his nomination as a Massachusetts candidate. The Administration relies upon his admirable executive ability to bring about the establishment of that liberal government for Cuba, with stability that was aimed at when the war ended. Gen. Wood is therefore counted out.

There is a lingering line of gossip about Representative Sherman of New York, who has been frequently prominent as an aspirant for some other place than that of a member of the House. He enjoys a large popularity in the House and also at home. It is understood that he did not approve of the Puerto Rican Tariff bill, and at one time it was thought that he might vote against the motion of the Ways and Means Committee to concur in the Senate amendments. Had he so voted, he would not be in the running for the Vice Presidency. He voted with his party, however, and made no open protest.

The Republicans have no actual fear of not being able to carry New York at the Presidential election this Fall, but, realizing the importance of doing so, they are disposed to make assurance doubly sure by putting a popular New York man on the ticket if one who is available can be found. Sherman seems to be less involved in complications than others in the State whose names have been discussed, but there is a decided opposition in Administration circles to the selection of Woodruff.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois has been put forward as the possible candidate of the Middle West.

The latest addition the political gossips have made to the list of available is Mr. Mercer of Nebraska. The main argument in his behalf is the possibility of his carrying Nebraska against Bryan. Mr. Mercer is very popular in his State, and has been elected to Congress four times, twice in the face of a powerful fusion of Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans. He is an original sound-money man, and voted for the repeal of the Sherman act when some other distinguished Nebraska Republicans were seeking cover on the financial question.

There is a well-defined movement on foot among Republicans to go to the West for a running mate for Mr. McKinley. The spirit shown in the election of Mr. Henderson as Speaker in compliance with a demand from the West for recognition is being manifested again. The claim is frequently put forward that the centre of population in the Republican Party has moved west of the Alleghanies and that the Western Republicans must be considered. So, while Mr. Platt and the Eastern Republicans are actively discussing the available men in the East, the Western politicians are seeking at home a candidate to take the second place on the National ticket.

The Westerners are as strenuous in this affair as they were in the Speakership contest, when, in their breezy Western fashion they so rudely upset the plans of a number of calculating politicians of the East.

PLATT DESTROYS A BOOM.

Sherman, He Declares, Is Not a Vice Presidential Candidate.

Senator Thomas C. Platt returned from Washington yesterday, and the first thing he did after reaching the Fifth Avenue Hotel was to destroy the James S. Sherman Vice Presidential boom.

"Not a word of truth in that report," said the Senator. "Congressman Sherman will be the permanent Chairman of the convention next week, but he is in no sense considered for the Vice Presidential nomination. I have not committed myself to the candidacy of any man for the place.

"I can say, too, that the convention will not by resolution or otherwise indorse any man for Vice President, Governor, or any other office."

Asked whether he expected to see Gov. Roosevelt to-day, the Senator replied:

"I don't know that the Governor is coming to town to-morrow. If he does I shall certainly see him."

Chairman Odell said yesterday that he did not expect Gov. Roosevelt in the city to-day, nor did he believe he would come to the State Convention.

HESS NAMES GEN. GREENE.

Not a Vice Presidential Candidate, the General Intimates.

The opinion was expressed by Charles A. Hess last night that Gen. F. V. Greene would be a formidable dark horse in connection with the Republican Vice Presidential nomination.

When a TIMES reporter called Gen. Greene's attention to the report last night, he said:

"Really, this is news to me, and I do not think it should be taken seriously. I did see some reference to myself in connection with the Vice Presidency in a newspaper several months ago, but I paid little or no attention to it. I suppose that New York can have the Vice Presidential nomination if the party is agreed on any one man, but I doubt that I could rally the party to me.

"A statesman, not a soldier, is needed for the place. It is a very honorable position, to which anybody might reasonably aspire, but I know nothing of politics.

"I am satisfied that neither Gov. Roosevelt nor Mr. Bliss will accept a nomination. I know that their final decision has been made, and is irrevocable.

"In my opinion, some one west of the Mississippi River will be named.

"I have heard fifty names suggested. I suppose I am the fifty-first. But, in my case, it is only a fleeting fancy, and will be forgotten to-morrow."

Launches Boom for Wolcott.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., April 13.—In its leading editorial of to-morrow morning The Colorado Springs Gazette will strongly indorse Senator Wolcott for the Vice Presidency. The Gazette is the only daily paper in Colorado that supported Mr. McKinley in 1896, and it urges upon the Republicans the wisdom of taking a man from the Far West for Vice President, as the East is already numerously represented in the Cabinet, and says that Wolcott is one of the most consistent and brilliant Republicans in the West. It suggests that he would take away from Bryan the vote of the real bimetallists of the country.

For McKinley and Woodruff.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., April 13.—The Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District to-day elected delegates to the National Convention instructed for Congressman Brownlow for National Committeeman, for McKinley for President, and for Timothy L. Woodruff of New York for Vice President.

Superb Dining Car Service.

Experienced travelers say the meals in the dining cars of the New York Central are the best they have ever found East or West. Pintsch Light in all cars.—Adv.

ADMIRAL DEWEY IS NOT DISCOURAGED

Adverse Criticism of His Candidacy Fails to Disturb Him.

STATEMENT NOT YET READY

Waiting for an Opportune Moment to Set Forth His Views on Political Questions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Admiral Dewey is not yet ready to make the announcement of his views on political questions that he intimated he would submit after due consideration, and it is learned that he does not contemplate putting them out for some days. This, he frankly admits to his friends, is not to increase the mystery about his candidacy, but merely to defer until the proper occasion arises an expression from him.

The Admiral spent to-day at Beauvoir, in the suburbs, where he was called upon by a number of personal friends and political admirers. The visitors found the Admiral interested in the newspaper references to himself, and not at all distressed by the utterances of those papers which have treated his ambition lightly or rudely.

A very warm friend of the navy and of Admiral Dewey said to-night in regard to the Admiral's offer of himself as a candidate: "Every naval officer must see in Dewey's possible nomination the sincerest flattery of the service and of the qualifications for general public service developed by naval training. It is absurd to suggest that Dewey did only what any other naval officer would have done at Manila, with the idea of showing that he was merely an average naval officer. It is praise to say that, for it is in a measure true, and it shows just what long service prepares naval officers for.

"Then there is his tact and firmness after the fight, displayed so constantly that Secretary Long was as enthusiastic about his diplomatic ability as was Secretary Hay, and both had to rely upon him for months to maintain the prestige and supremacy of the United States while troops and reinforcements in the way of vessels were going forward. All these things all go to make up the executive officer.

"The people know that the man who in time of peace commands a battleship directs a little community of his own, dependent for its good order and comfort upon the training, firmness, and thoughtfulness of the Captain. A man may be ever so fine an orator and political theorist, and yet turn out to be a failure as an executive."

DEWEY SENTIMENT GROWING.

Congressman Driggs Talks on the Feeling in Washington.

Congressman Edmund H. Driggs of Brooklyn came up from Washington Thursday night, and was at Democratic Headquarters, in Willoughby Street, yesterday. In discussing Admiral Dewey's candidacy, he said that there was a reaction at Washington in favor of the Admiral.

"When Admiral Dewey announced his candidacy," said the Congressman, "the general opinion at Washington was that that would be the last of it. In the last week, however, a different state of affairs has developed. Even among conservative men the sentiment as to the Admiral's candidacy is changing. It is nearly three months to the time of the Kansas City Convention, and much can happen in that time.

"Many Bryan men have been surprised at the sentiment that has sprung up for the Admiral. Many good Democrats in Washington are saying that in only a next two or three months such a sentiment may develop to such an extent to make the nomination of the Admiral advisable and necessary.

"There is no doubt that Admiral Dewey is a good diplomatist and a great man. There appears to be no good reason why he should not make a good President. It seems to me that with the right candidates we should have a walkover."

WANTS BRYAN TO WITHDRAW.

Representative Levy Sees Admiral Dewey Who, He Says, Would Sweep the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Among those who called on the Admiral this afternoon was Representative Jefferson M. Levy of New York City, who went to Beauvoir to offer Admiral Dewey assurances of his support in his candidacy for the Presidency. On his return Mr. Levy made a statement in regard to his call.

"I have long been an ardent admirer of Admiral Dewey," said Mr. Levy, "and advocated his nomination by the Democratic Party long before he announced his candidacy. I believe his nomination would be the wisest the Democrats could make. I called on the Admiral this afternoon to express my personal admiration and to offer him my warmest support for the Presidency. The Admiral received me very pleasantly, and our conversation was principally devoted to the navy, in which I take great interest, owing to the fact that my uncle was a Commodore. Admiral Dewey recalled the fact that he was a midshipman on the Mediterranean fleet when it was commanded by my uncle, with whom he was personally acquainted.

"I do not feel at liberty to discuss anything that was said with regard to Admiral Dewey's candidacy, except that I told him I thought the drift of sentiment in his favor was growing every day. I said that I favored an uninstructed delegation to Kansas City, and I felt that if the Democrats nominated Admiral Dewey instead of Mr. Bryan they would win.

"Admiral Dewey I believe to be a Jeffersonian Democrat of the old school, and I believe the qualities that he displayed at Manila when he stood between his country and half of Europe indicate his undeniable fitness for the Presidency. Had he shown the slightest sign of weakness there were half a dozen nations ready and willing to jump in and take possession of the Philippines. His coolness saved the United States an empire, the value of which is indisputable. The American people want a President who has just such qualities.

"Although America has won many naval victories and has had many naval heroes, such as Jones, Decatur, Perry, Goldsborough, and Farragut, there has never been one who has acquired one-tenth the prominence and world-wide renown as the hero of Manila Bay. The people have always been willing to bestow the highest gifts in their power on successful Generals, and it is now an opportune time to recognize the navy, in which Admiral Dewey stands supreme.

"With McKinley and Dewey as opponents, business men will be assured that whomsoever is elected, the business interests of the country will be protected and the prosperity which has existed under the present Administration will be continued without interruption.

"Mr. Bryan should realize the fact that with Dewey as their candidate the Democrats will sweep the country, whereas with Bryan and the free silver platform they cannot win. This being the case, I hope Mr. Bryan will withdraw in favor of Admiral Dewey. I believe that a majority, if not all, of the Eastern States will go for Dewey, and I have been assured that some of the most influential Democrats of the country are ready to take up his cause.

"Within a short time Admiral Dewey will have sufficient backing to give him a large support in the convention, if not, indeed, to assure him of the nomination. I know Admiral Dewey feels very much encouraged by the assurances of support which he has received, and within a short time the country may hear more of his candidacy."

DEWEY AND BRYAN TO MEET.

Both Candidates to be Guests of Chicago's Lakeside Club May 1.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Admiral Dewey and William Jennings Bryan will meet Tuesday evening, May 1, for the first time since the hero of Manila announced that he was a Presidential candidate.

All doubt as to Mr. Bryan's presence was dispelled to-day when Max J. Riese of the Lakeside Club received a telegram from him saying that he would cancel previous engagements in order to be present at that organization's celebration, which is a part of the general programme.

Both the distinguished guests are aware of the prospective meeting. The officials of the club did not arrange that they should be present at the same event until each had been consulted. In reply Mr. Bryan and the Admiral replied that, so far from being objectionable, the meeting would give them great pleasure.

ALTGELD AGAINST PATTISON.

Ex-Governor Says Candidate Must Be the Counterpart of the Head of the Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The Democratic leaders are having great difficulty in finding a candidate for the Vice Presidency who will please all factions of their party. Judge Tarvin of Kentucky and Congressman Sulzer of New York have been suggested, but they did not appear to fill the long-felt want. Then some of the National leaders brought out ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania, and for a time Mr. Pattison's bark floated smoothly down the political stream. Now the radicals are rebelling against Pattison.

Yesterday Mr. Altgeld was asked what he thought of Pattison as a candidate, and his reply was not encouraging to the Pennsylvania man's ambition. Said Mr. Altgeld: "Personally I believe that the nomination of Mr. Pattison for the Vice Presidency would be as great a misfortune as the nomination we made in 1896 for that place. Mr. Pattison has not been with us on any proposition, and it is safe to say that at least 85 per cent. of the Democrats of America would be disappointed at such a nomination.

"Our people are in earnest all over the country, and they demand not only the enunciation of definite and progressive principles, but they demand the nomination of men whom they know to be intense in their support to those principles. The Republican Party is catering to every influence that is controlled by concentrated and corrupt wealth, and the Democratic Party cannot hope to gain anything by entering into competition with the Republican Party in that line.

"The hope of the Democracy to-day depends not on money and not on politics, but depends on the dynamic force of ideas, and on the conquering power of justice. The Democratic Party must name a man for Vice President who possesses the same character, the same convictions, and the same aggressive force as the man at the head of the ticket."

DELEGATES FROM NEW MEXICO.

Democratic Convention Instructs for Bryan, Who Is at Albuquerque.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 13.—The Territorial Democratic Convention to-day elected six delegates to the National Convention, and instructed them to vote for William J. Bryan for President. Ex-Delegate Fergusson was chosen as National Committeeman.

Mr. Bryan arrived here to-night, and will speak to-morrow twice. The Santa Fé shops will be closed to-morrow to permit the employes to hear Mr. Bryan.

$50,000 FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Colorado Jury's Verdict Against Samuel Strong—Another Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., April 13.—In the breach of promise suit brought by Miss Nellie M. Lewis against Samuel Strong, a reputed millionaire, the jury to-day returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, awarding her $50,000 out of $200,000, for which the suit was brought. The jury was divided only on the extent of the damages.

Throughout the proceedings much interest was manifested in the trial, Miss Lewis winning much sympathy, while the feeling against the defendant became quite bitter.

Strong must soon face a similar suit brought by a Miss Vance.

J. D. SARVEN'S WILL FILED.

Many Liberal Bequests Made to Charitable Institutions.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 13.—The will of the late James D. Sarven of Tarrytown has been filed with Surrogate Silkman. It is dated Sept. 18, 1899. The value of the estate is unknown. It contains the following bequests:

John H. Sarven, $20,000; George H. Sarven, $20,000; Iona Nichols, $20,000; Helen Content, $1,000; Trustees Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, $500; Howard Williams, $3,000; James S. Williams, $6,000; in trust for Sarah M. Trowbridge, $10,000, of which the income to be paid her annually for life; Mollie Williams, $2,000; Nellie Williams Foster, $4,000; Sadie Williams Carter, $4,000; George E. Carter, in trust, $600 for Ruth Williams and Mary Williams, until they are twenty-one years of age; Sarah H. Hawes, $2,000; Anna Hawes, $5,000; Catharine Stephens, Charles F. Hawes, William P. Hawes, Edward Hawes, each $1,000; James D. Sarven of Pulaski, Penn., $8,000, and Tarrytown Hospital, $5,000 to endow "Sarven free bed."

Harriet L. Burgess, nurse in Tarrytown Hospital, 200 shares Northern Pacific first preferred stock, "for her constant attendance while I was under treatment for my eyes at hospital, and great advantage to me in keeping my books." Young Men's Lyceum, Tarrytown, $1,000; John McShay, coachman, $1,000.

The residue and remainder of the estate is to be divided into four equal parts and distributed as follows: Presbyterian Hospital, New York City; American Bible Society; St. Luke's Hospital, and American Tract Society. The executors are Richard Coutant, Frank V. Millard, and William D. Humphreys.

Western Terminal Road Absorbed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The Chicago Terminal Transfer Company has absorbed the Chicago, West Pullman and Southern Road, and Monday it will take possession of the property. The Chicago, West Pullman and Southern Road is a terminal property, uniting all the industries of West Pullman. It will be an important addition to the Terminal Transfer Company's system, placing it in absolute control of the traffic of all the manufacturing industries at West Pullman and connecting it with the only manufacturing centre around Chicago not previously reached by it.

20,000 Cots for G. A. R. Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 13.—One of the largest contracts to be awarded in connection with the coming Grand Army encampment is that given to Marshall Field & Co. It calls for 20,000 canvas cots at 77 cents each. These are to be used in the schoolhouses and armories throughout the city, under the direction of the Committee on Free Quarters.

Easter Hats at O'Neill's.

New, Novel and Stylish. Imported and by their own designers. Popular prices. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

THE MAYOR'S WORK FOR RAPID TRANSIT

Signs Bills Enlarging the Board's Power and Giving Millions.

ASSURE BROOKLYN EXTENSION

West Side Residents Appeal to the Commission to Save the Boulevard Parkway.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the bill extending the powers of the Rapid Transit Commission to all boroughs in the city, and at once informed the commission of his approval of the measure. The bill gives the commission exclusive control over all avenue franchises in the city, and will permit the extension of the underground rapid transit line to South Brooklyn.

In approving this measure, the Mayor denied practically the request of the Municipal Assembly, which on Tuesday adopted a resolution asking him to veto the bill because it deprives that body of all power over tunnel franchises. Every application for a tunnel franchise that has come before the Municipal Assembly since consolidation has been held up for from one month to two years, and in one instance, that of the Long Island Terminal Railroad Company, it was asserted that an effort had been made to force the purchase of votes. There are before the Municipal Assembly about ten such applications.

The Mayor also signed the bill introduced by Senator Featherson extending certain bonded indebtedness to the counties within the City of New York.

The bill will make available $8,000,000 for the extension of the rapid transit system to Brooklyn. The extension of these bonds is practically a refunding of them at a lower rate of interest.

The Mayor notified the Rapid Transit Board that the State Railroad Commission had arranged for a hearing to be given to the New York and Brooklyn Union Transportation Company and to the New York and Brooklyn and Jersey City Rapid Transit Company. The commission will have its engineer and counsel at the hearing in order to make sure that the plans of these companies, if carried out, shall not conflict with rapid transit plans. The hearing will probably be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 11 A. M., April 17.

RAPID TRANSIT BOARD MEETS.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners met and granted a hearing to a delegation of the West Side Association on the question of a change of plans for the Broadway or Boulevard construction, by

DEPUTIES FALL BACK BEFORE THE STRIKERS

One Hundred Armed Men Defied at the Cornell Dam.

TROOPS MAY BE CALLED OUT

Westchester Sheriff Determined to Enforce Quiet and Protect the Contractors—Encounter Expected.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., April 13.—This has been the thirteenth day of the strike among the Italians employed on the new Cornell Dam and the quarries. They signalized it by refraining from working themselves and refusing to allow other men to work, even forbidding the fireman to attend to the large boiler, which requires skilled attention.

This being the situation, Contractors Coleman, Brushaw & Coleman telephoned to the Westchester County Sheriff's office, at White Plains, for a hundred Deputy Sheriffs to be sent here to protect the property and make it possible for their men to work.

The Sheriff at once set to work gathering deputies, getting them from Port Chester, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Peekskill. About 2 o'clock they left White Plains by trolley to Tarrytown, where they caught the 2:53 train for this place. At 3:08 they arrived at the station. There were nearly a hundred of the deputies.

ARMING THE DEPUTIES.

The men were placed in line at the station, and Deputy Sheriff Breese, who was in command, assisted by Deputies Stafford, Kuss, Jarvis, and Rocké, armed them with long locust "nightsticks" and gave each a 38-calibre, self-acting revolver, new from the factory and loaded. Each man also received a white hatband bearing the legend: "Deputy Sheriff, Westchester County."

After all the men were armed and equipped, they were ordered to take their places in wagons which had been provided, and then, with Deputy Breese at the head, the procession started for the dam, three miles away.

At the entrance to the bridge which passes over the Croton River, all hands got out of the wagons and prepared for business, stretching themselves and trying to keep warm. When they attempted to go out on the bridge, however, the strikers, who were arrayed on the hill opposite the other end of the bridge, commenced to hoot and yell and blow horns and wave handkerchiefs of various colors, which were evidently signals to all to assemble, for the men came flocking over the high hills from all directions. Soon the hilltop was the scene of great animation, and as the deputies began to advance the strikers yelled at them:

"Stand back! Keep back!"

At the same time the Italians were making demonstrations in a most lively manner, picking up big stones which they threatened to hurl from the high embankment on which they were assembled at the deputies if they did not halt.

On the centre of the hilltop the Italians had planted a large iron water pipe trained upon the bridge, which at first gave the idea of a gun, and it had been so intended by the strikers. When the deception was unmasked as the officers drew nearer all felt easier. Many of the deputies at once gave the hill the name of "Cornell Dam Spion Kopje."

PARLEY WITH STRIKERS.

Deputy Breese halted his men, and then Deputies Breese and Kuss advanced and held a consultation with the leaders of the strikers. They said they did not want to defy the law, but that they had become tired of starvation wages at $1.25 and $1.50 a day for laborers and hand drillers, and demanded $1.50 and $1.60 a day respectively. They did not want any conflict with the Sheriff's Deputies, but said they must not come across the bridge, which is about 300 feet long, or they, the leaders, would not be able to restrain the mob.

The strikers, it was observed, were well armed, not only with clubs, but with revolvers and dirks.

The Deputy Sheriff came to the conclusion that his band of 100 men would not be able to cope with the 300 or 400 enraged strikers, whose numbers were constantly increasing, and ordered his Deputies back and agreed to terms about a number of wagons loaded with cement, which the strikers said could not cross the bridge.

He then marched his men along the north side of the Croton River and as far as the contractors' office on the hillside, from which there is a suspension foot bridge leading over the river to the engine houses. The Deputies then filed, a few at a time, over this frail bridge, which swayed with them in a threatening manner, and in this way they all finally got within the works. In about an hour some fifty reinforcements came from Peekskill and Croton and joined the others in the works.

MAY CALL OUT TROOPS.

Sheriff William V. Molloy arrived on the scene in person about 7 o'clock, just as it was getting dark, and he was treated with great respect, if not awe, by the Italians, who were on this side of the bridge. He drove to the office and had a consultation with the Superintendent. He came away determined to have a big force on the ground to-morrow, and, if that force is not adequate, he will call out the militia.

It looks as if there would be a clash between the strikers and the representatives of the law to-morrow, as the Italians are hot-headed and very bitter, and say that they will shed every drop of blood in their bodies before they will give in to the contractors.

ANGRY HUSBAND IN TROUBLE.

Punished a Bystander for Waving His Hand at His Wife.

"You must not take the law in your own hands, even when a strange man waves his hand at your wife," said Magistrate Meade in the West Side Police Court yesterday.

Edward Gorman, 175 West Forty-fifth Street, was before the Magistrate, charged with generally disfiguring the countenance of James Perret, 341 West Nineteenth Street.

Gorman told the Magistrate that he was leaving his house yesterday afternoon and had reached the street, where he stood on the sidewalk and waved his hand at his wife, who was looking out of a window. Near him were standing two men, who, when they saw Mrs. Gorman waving an adieu to her husband, waved their hands to her.

Gorman said that he remonstrated with them, whereupon one of the men, who proved to be Perret, remarked: "Oh, you are not so much, anyway." Gorman said that he then could restrain himself no longer, and landed upon Perret's nose.

He was held in $300 bail for the Special Sessions.

DIED FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

Park Department Employe Thrice Treated at a Hospital in Vain.

Thomas Condon, an employe of the Park Department, died at St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday afternoon from hydrophobia. He lived with his son, Peter, and daughter at 135 Waverley Place.

At the house it was said last night that Condon was bitten on the right cheek by a strange St. Bernard dog on the evening of March 9. He went at once to St. Vincent's Hospital, where Dr. Wren dressed the wound, and Condon returned home. The next day Condon return to the hospital as a paid patient and remained twelve days. He was then, the son said, discharged as cured.

The following Saturday he resumed work and continued at it until last Tuesday, when he became ill again. His daughter took him to the Pasteur Institute, but the physicians there said the case had gone too far, and that there was no hope for him. Condon then returned to the hospital.

Dr. Hughes, the house physician, who attended Condon, said last night that the dog was shot almost immediately after it had bitten Condon, and that there was no way of finding out if the animal had rabies.

Steamship Werra's Sailing Delayed.

Owing to the late arrival of the North German Lloyd steamship Werra yesterday, she will sail on Sunday instead of to-day. All the cargo that has been consigned to her cannot be stowed before to-night.

LUDLOW ON THE CUBAN PRESS.

Power Given Police Court to Try Blackmailing Cases a Good Move.

HAVANA, April 13.—Gen. Ludlow, the retiring Military Governor of the Department of Havana, in an interview to-day called special attention to the addition made by Governor General Wood to the recent order continuing the Police Court, by which the court is empowered to try libel and blackmailing cases and to treat them on the same footing as other misdemeanors. This addition was made in consequence of the numerous misstatements made by the local papers.

He said he had received many proofs of regard and good-will from Cubans, who, regardless of what hostile newspapers might say, had not hesitated to express their gratitude for his services. The municipalities of Regla and Guanabacoa have sent him testimonials of this character, acknowledging the "permanent good accomplished during your term of office."

"If I were to remain in Cuba," said Gen. Ludlow, "I would devote my time and resources principally to the education of the children and to the regulation of the municipal service, teaching municipal officers to perform their duties with due regard to their public responsibilities.

"The police force is an excellent body, which can be relied upon with absolute confidence when the leaders are well backed up. A good illustration of this was furnished during the general strike, which was suppressed entirely by the police and without any help from the military.

"The Cubans are very desirous of figuring as a well-ordered and civilized people, and I do not believe they will cause any trouble, as they realize that to do so would be fatal to the hopes of Cuba to become a sovereign and independent State. Possibly, however, there may be some trouble in the Province of Santiago, where the people are wild, turbulent, and somewhat different in racial origin and customs from the rest of the Cubans.

"The Cuban press has much influence over public officials, who, though well intentioned, sometimes lack sufficient independence of character to persevere in a course they have adopted when the press is hostile. I believe the recent order of the Governor General, by increasing the prerogatives of the police court and enabling it to prosecute on the complaint of any one who considers himself blackmailed or likely to be injured by the false and malicious statements of newspapers, will tend to protect Cuban officials from unjust criticism. To this extent it will prove a great public benefit.

"The Cuban is timid. He does not lack judgment or common sense; but he does lack the moral courage to display these qualities.

"Excellent work is being done, and has been done, in Havana among the orphans. Not only have they been cared for, but they are being taught trades and otherwise prepared to earn their own livelihood. A great deal could be done for Cuba by assisting and teaching orphans throughout the island."

Gen. Ludlow will leave for the United States to-morrow.

BAFFLE A PURSUING SUITOR.

Couple Flee from Austria to Chicago to Avoid Man Who Swore to Marry the Woman.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Serify Stefanowic and Annie Pruigonski raced over 3,000 miles from Telchus, Austria, to Chicago, for the double purpose of avoiding Michael Satenski, a Justice of the Peace in the town of Telchus, and to be married. The Justice was also in love with the young lady and had sworn to make her his bride. He followed them to America, and is now said to be in Chicago searching for the couple and ignorant of their marriage.

The young people were to be married in Telchus, when the Justice said that he proposed to have her himself, and to escape him the two fled to America, with Satenski in hot pursuit. When they reached Chicago a week ago the girl was placed in a house on the West Side and all the doors and windows barricaded. Stefanowic was anxious for an early marriage, but the girl refused until after Lent, saying that marriages in the Lenten season were not legal.

Finally the young man went to Justice of the Peace Dooley of this city, who at once gave advice against the interests of his brother Justice in Austria, and told Stefanowic to bring the girl down to his office and he would marry them. This was done to-day, and a second ceremony will be performed as soon as Lent has passed.

WOMEN ON PUBLIC ISSUES.

Controller Coler Gets a "Boomlet" at Health Association Meeting.

The Brooklyn Woman's Health Protective Association, at its meeting in Wissner Hall, on Fulton Street, yesterday discussed the crusade against expectorating in public conveyances, the Ramapo bill, and Brooklyn's water supply, while one member launched a tiny boomlet for Controler Coler.

Some of the members seemed to think that they had good cause for rejoicing in the arrest of two men in Brooklyn a few days ago for spitting on the floor of a trolley car.

"Oh, I don't see that we have any reason to feel encouraged," declared one member. "It is a fact that two men have been arrested, but in all probability no other arrests for the same offense will be made for the next three months."

"I think the policemen might continue the crusade against spitters by arresting themselves," said another member, with indignation. "Only the other day I saw a policeman standing in the doorway of a Flatbush Avenue car and decorating the threshold in a way which meant ruin to women's skirts."

Just then the member with the Coler boomlet up her sleeve—so to speak, saw her opportunity, and quickly grasped it.

"We never hear of mass meetings in honor of men who do their duty," she said, after the President had rapped down seven or eight other women who had views to express on the subject.

"The men and we have but one fearless public official in this city, and he is Controller Coler. [A voice, "Oh, I don't know; there are others."]

"No; there are not," insisted the speaker, spiritedly. "In my opinion there is but one official who dares to stand boldly for the right."

When the spitting subject was dropped the subject of Brooklyn's water supply was taken up. One of the members then read a paper on the Ramapo bill.

"I could scarcely have thought it possible," she said, after reading the paper, "that the Legislature of the Empire State would dare to countenance such an awful measure."

"Oh," declared another member, "I can. I can believe that those men who pose as respectable citizens would attempt any piece of high-handed robbery imaginable."

A committee was appointed to consult upon the best means of getting the proper authorities to take action in regard to Brooklyn's future water supply.

THIRTEEN CLUB DINNER.

Repast Eaten by Candlelight, with Skulls for Candlesticks.

Good Friday did not interfere with the regular monthly dinner of the Thirteen Club at the Stevens House last night. The club, according to its usual custom, celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. There were, however, only enough diners to fully equip one table with the fateful number. The souvenirs were models of skulls serving as candlesticks, and the meal was eaten by the light from the candles they contained.

Archivist J. R. Arbabanell read the paper of the evening, on "Some Superstitions in Which Thomas Jefferson Did Not Believe." These he described as the Divine right of Kings, the worship of the flag as a fetich, and the sentiment, "Our country, right or wrong." The worship of the flag, in the opinion of the speaker, was the same sort of superstition as the fetich worship of the South Sea Islander, and he said that if Jefferson were alive to-day in a British colony he would be found denouncing the Boer war and refusing to follow the British flag.

Dr. Clark Bell led the discussion, and said that he believed in Divine interposition in the affairs of nations, and instanced the Philippine situation as a case where duties and responsibilities had been placed upon this country which none had foreseen and which could not be shirked. George F. Thomas and Franklyn Quinby were other speakers.

"Can We Stop Drunkenness?" A few practical suggestions by one of the highest living authorities in England. Written by the Right Hon. Sir Algernon West, K. C. B., Member of the Privy Council, in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

WRECK OF GEORGES CROISE

The New York's Chief Officer Saw Her Captain Desert His Ship.

CLYDE LINE'S CREW RESCUERS

Four Were Lost, Including a Rich Cuban Who Owned the Ship's Cargo.

At the bottom of the rough sea that fringes the bar outside of the City of Santo Domingo Harbor the wreck of the French steamer Georges Croise has lain for more than two weeks. Enveloped in the mass of her wreckage are the bodies of four men, two passengers and two sailors. Her Captain, Francisco Cathrien, is alive, but no one knows his whereabouts. He is in hiding somewhere, fearing punishment for deserting his doomed ship and nearly threescore people that were aboard of her.

The Clyde Line steamship New York, which passed Quarantine late last night and is now lying off the Independence Piers in Brooklyn, brought the story of the wreck. Chief Officer John C. Marmion gave this account of the adventure:

"We were just going into the harbor of Santo Domingo and lay close outside the bar, waiting for our pilot to come out. It was the 29th of March, about 6 o'clock in the morning. Suddenly a steamer hove in sight toward the city, and a minute or two later we saw that something was wrong aboard of her. Screams of women and children, mingled with the distress calls of the ship's whistle, were clearly heard, and as fast as possible we lowered five boats and made for her.

"When my boat came to the steamer we found her sinking, her port side listing far down toward the water. No one seemed to be in command, and everything seemed to be in disorder. Just as we came up I saw two men crawl into a small boat on the opposite side of the vessel and make off. One of these, we afterward learned, was the Captain.

"I sent one of my men aboard, and he began to pass down women and children to me. They were all scantily dressed, some of the babies being entirely naked. Many jumped into the water, but the boats behind me took care that these were picked up. When it looked as if all the people had been rescued, I ordered the boats to pull away. Mine had just made a length when the sinking steamer took a quick plunge and went to the bottom in less time than it takes to tell it.

"We didn't count the rescued, all but three of whom we took into port and left there. The children numbered about twelve or fifteen and the women the same. The sailors from the Georges Croise, bound to Santiago de Cuba, said that there had been fifty-five persons aboard, and that four were missing. Three of the crew shipped with us, and are now here."

Down in the fo'c'sle of the New York the three rescued sailors told their story last night. They are Spaniards, and speak no English. They said that the Captain deserted the ship with the pilot, who had brought them out, the latter's boat having followed them so that it came up just in time to aid the two in making good their escape.

The three Spaniards are Joe Martha, Francisco Pla, and Antonio Delgao. Martha was the last to leave the ship alive. He says that the lost were Dom Pepe Valle, a rich Cuban, who owned the ship's cargo of cattle; the second cook, a fireman, and an unknown passenger. Valle, according to the sailors, had in a belt that he continually wore $3,000 in gold. His cattle, which constituted the whole cargo, numbered 240, together with 8 horses and 17 calves. The fireman who was lost was the man who gave the alarm of the ship's disaster. His name was Manuel Perera.

Subsequent investigations made in Santo Domingo by the passengers showed that the runaway Captain had reached the shore in safety and had reported the wreck to the United States Consul there. Before his former companions arrived, however, he had disappeared, and nothing further could be heard of him. The pilot, too, was out of sight as far as the survivors of the Georges Croise or the crew of the New York were concerned.

The wrecked vessel was the property of a Parisian house, but was freighted by the Captain and chief engineer. She was registered at 144 tons. The crew comprised fourteen men.

$25,000 FOR DR. WELLBROCK.

Verdict Against Long Island Railroad in Valley Stream Accident.

A verdict for $25,000 was awarded to Dr. Walter B. Wellbrock of 695 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, in the Kings County Supreme Court yesterday in his suit against the Long Island Railroad Company to recover $100,000 for personal injuries. The suit was one of a number which have grown out of the running down of a tally-ho coach by a train at the Merrick Road crossing, Valley Stream, on Memorial Day, 1897.

On the coach at the time was an excursion party, composed of members of the Alpha Delta Theta Society of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, Dr. Wellbrock being one of the number. He was probably the most severely injured of the excursionists who survived the accident. His right arm was fractured in three places, his left leg in four places, his left arm in two places, and also dislocated at the shoulder; his left knee cap was fractured; his left ankle sprained, his face cut, and he was injured internally. The doctors who attended him said that he would die, and his final recovery was declared by the physicians to have been very largely a matter of grit.

This was the second trial of the Wellbrock suit, the jury in the first trial disagreeing. After the verdict was announced Lawyer William J. Kelly, for the railroad company, moved to set it aside on the ground that it was against the weight of evidence. Justice Smith said that he would decide the matter in ten days.

Edward H. Cadmus Found.

PATERSON, N. J., April 13.—Edward H. Cadmus, who, while recovering from the effects of a sandbagging, wandered from his home at 408 Graham Avenue, this city, was found at New Paltz, N. Y., this afternoon. A telegram to that effect was received here from Mrs. Sarah Hasbrauch, a sister of his mother.

RECEIVER GRANT ILL.

Work of Improving Third Avenue Service—Meeting of Directors.

Hugh J. Grant was on Tuesday seized with a severe attack of the grip with laryngial complication, and he has since been confined to his home, 20 East Seventy-second Street. His family and friends were anxious about him on Thursday, but yesterday he was reported as having improved. He was, however, not permitted to see visitors, and could transact no business with his private secretary, as receiver of the Third Avenue Railroad. He is not likely to be allowed to leave his house by his physician until the beginning of next week.

General Manager Rounds said last evening that Naughton & Co. will on Monday start to complete the electric service to Fort George, the funds for the work having been provided, through the sanction of Judge Lacombe on Receiver Grant's application. The electric cars now go to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, but the tracks for them to One Hundred and Seventieth Street are all but completed. The contractors will rush operations to link the tracks at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street with those at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street as rapidly as possible. At present horse car service is used. At One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street the Love system is used for "Buffalo" cars to One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, Fort George. It is expected that service to One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street will be had in about two weeks. Then the road will be completed to its end.

Work on the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway was being pushed greatly at Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, and at Fifty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and the hindrance to proper service due to the receivership of the main line will soon be remedied. At the Third Avenue car shops the equipment of sixty combination cars and seventy-five open cars was under way, and some of the cars will be put on the road with the first fair Spring weather.

The Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and of the Third Avenue Railroad Company met in joint executive session at the Cable Building, 621 Broadway, at noon yesterday. Secretary Warren of the Metropolitan said after the meeting that it was merely a continuation of the session at which the proposition for the lease of the Third Avenue was made and accepted, for the purpose of completing some routine details. He also said that no change was contemplated in the terms of the lease. The Directors of both companies will meet together again on Monday.

The stockholders of each company will vote on the lease proposition on May 17.

THIRD AVENUE EMPLOYES.

Members of the Benevolent Association to Dissolve It.

The 800 members of the Third Avenue Railroad Employes' Benevolent Association have decided to discontinue the organization, and divide the $10,000 that they have in their treasury. The agitation in this direction began as soon as the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company absorbed the Third Avenue Railroad. There is a mutual benefit association of the employes of the Metropolitan, but their treasury, it is said, is very low.

It was proposed to consolidate the two benefit associations of the Metropolitan and the Third Avenue Railroad, but the leaders of the latter objected for two reasons. One was that the funds of the Third Avenue men were much the greater, and the other was that as soon as the Metropolitan Company should assume management of the Third Avenue President Vreeland would discharge many Third Avenue men to make places for his own men.

SOUND STEAMER DISABLED.

City of Fall River, with Broken Shaft, Taken in Tow.

News was received yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Fall River Line that one of their freight steamers, the City of Fall River, had been towed into New London with her shaft broken.

She was bound for this city when the accident occurred, and the City of Brockton, another Fall River Line boat, overtook her and assisted her to the nearest harbor—that of New London.

CHERRY HILL HOLIDAY PLANS.

Whitenose Association Has in Mind a Spare Rib Party.

Cherry Hill has maintained a truly penitential appearance during the whole Lenten season, but preparations are now well under way for a reaction. Two doors below the Blind Alley there was a meeting last night of the Committee of Arrangements of the Whitenose Association. Their noses aren't white, "but," as a member said, "they're no redder than they oughter be, considerin' the demands of sportin' life on the hill."

"Pop" McCusker was in the chair, when "Boney" Nolan, the Sergeant at Arms, threatened to throw out the whole crowd if order wasn't immediately revived for the sake of the proceedings.

"Pop" announced that "plans is under contemplation for a spare rib party," but that the date of the occasion would not be fixed until Lent was over.

"This memorable occasion," he continued, "will be a stag affair, 'cept that old Liz's darter Kate'll be allowed to assist in passin' round de mixed ale.

At this point in the meeting "Slim-eyed Mike" moved that "the gentlemen present do adjourn and take a recess, in order dat Denny Scanlan moight do the honers at Dago Bill's down on the corner." But "Denny" did not agree to this, and "Pop" went on with his address as follows:

"One of the features of this spare rib blowout 'll be a fine musical an' lit'ry program. Old man Harrington said he'd bring his mouth organ an' de association will pay de rent of a street planner, so's Jackie Haggerty kin grind out de way he cum ter leave his happy home.

"A conspicuous stage frend of the boys will recite de 'Absent Minded Beggar,' an' dat swell blowout at Sherry's feedin' place won't be heerd of agen."

The "Whitenoses" broke loose in rapturous applause, and "Denny" offered a resolution, inviting Admiral Dewey to be present. But old "Pop," the Chairman, who was once in politics for his health, checked the stampede, saying:

"T'ain't fair, gentlemen, ter introdooce the subject uv politics till we knows ef Dewey er Bryan is goin' ter win out."

The meeting came to an end later on, but it didn't adjourn. The quorum just gradually disappeared.

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IN A HAVANA MADHOUSE

Maid Charges Mr. and Mrs. Rubens Put Her There, Though She Was Sane.

BRINGS SUIT FOR $100,000

Mrs. Rubens Calls It Political Spite Work, Saying Gen. Ludlow and Others Would Injure Her Husband.

According to Louisa Hoffman and her attorney, Emanuel Friend, she was confined in a madhouse for two weeks at Havana, Cuba, although she was a sane woman. She charges that Horatio S. Rubens, now a Commissioner codifying the laws of Cuba, conspired with his wife to put her in the asylum, and Mr. Friend has prepared the legal papers in an action asking for $100,000 damages from Mr. Rubens and his wife for their alleged action.

Mr. Rubens was the legal adviser for the Cuban Junta in this city prior to the Spanish-American war. His friends in the city can hardly believe that the story told by Miss Hoffman is true, although she backs it up with circumstantial evidence, including letters from the military authorities at Havana, apologizing for her incarceration and stating that an inquiry is now being carried on.

According to Miss Hoffman's affidavit, she is forty years old, and was born in Germany. She has served as a lady's maid for a number of years. She came to the United States two years ago. Prior to that she had been a maid for Lady Windolph, in London. She was living at the French Home, 251 West Twenty-fourth Street, last January, when she was engaged by Mrs. Rubens to go with her to Havana and from there to the Paris Exposition. Mrs. Rubens and her maid left New York for Havana on Jan. 14. It was at the Hotel Inglaterra, Havana, that all the trouble occurred. According to Miss Hoffman, she was asked to brush the teeth of Mrs. Rubens's pet dog and do other work that she disliked.

The trouble continued for several days, and Miss Hoffman declares that Mrs. Rubens circulated the rumor that she was insane. She says that she wanted to return to New York, and Mr. Rubens had promised to make arrangements for her to do so.

The next she knew Miss Hoffman found herself on the way to a hospital; from there she was taken to the police station, and from there to the jail. Later she was taken to an insane asylum, where she alleges she suffered untold tortures. She was, she says, attacked by mad women, who scratched and beat her, and was without sufficient food and drink. After two weeks' detention she was released, and immediately sought out Mr. Rubens, asking him for transportation to France. Mr. Rubens, she declares, offered her a month's salary of $25 and a ticket to New York. She then saw both the French and German Consuls, who declined to aid her.

The Havana Journal, in an editorial, "Worse Than a Crime," reviews the whole story to which Miss Hoffman has made affidavit. The paper, which was edited by "Sam" Small, the ex-evangelist, gave in its news columns a very thrilling account of Miss Hoffman's incarceration in the asylum. The paper charges Mr. and Mrs. Rubens with having caused her detention because they wanted to get rid of her.

In support of her charges, Miss Hoffman exhibits a letter to herself from Major Orlando Ducker, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, and Medical Inspector Department of Charities and Hospital of the Department of Havana. It bears the date of Feb. 10, and is as follows:

I am very sorry that a mistake or a grievous wrong has been done you. I cannot understand why you should have been placed as an insane patient, as there are no indications whatever of insanity in your case. The ambulance which goes for you will take you to the Ingleterre Hotel or to the German Consul, or to both places if you so desire. All that you will have to do is to direct the driver of the ambulance, who speaks English only. It will afford me great pleasure to give you any assistance in my power, to redress your wrong. It is true your being at the hospital was no fault of the hospital, nor of the management of the same. They had no authority to do other than they had been directed and place you as you were when I saw you. I am at my office from 9 to 11 each morning, excepting Sundays. You can see me at any time between these hours.

Mrs. Rubens is now at the Langham, and was seen there last night by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter. She gave a general denial of the whole story, and declared that the matter had some political significance and was being pushed by people in Havana who were antagonistic to Mr. Rubens. Among those mentioned was Gen. Ludlow.

Mrs. Rubens showed a general release signed by Miss Hoffman on March 2. This release, is dated at Havana and is witnessed by Major J. E. Runcle and Sarah S. Beckwith. In this release Miss Hoffman says she has no claim against either Mr. or Mrs. Rubens.

"The whole thing seems to be spite work," said Mrs Rubens. "Gen. Wood declined to take up her case, as did both the French and German Consuls.

"Major Ducker is working with Gen. Ludlow against my husband. I did not know that the woman had been sent to an asylum until after she had been taken there.

"I engaged her here in an emergency, and regretted it shortly afterward. But as I was to have her with me only a few months, I thought I could get along with her."

Gen. Ludlow was recently relieved from his command in Cuba

Miss Hoffman's counsel has a personal letter of recent date from Major Ducker, in which he says that Gen. Ludlow is personally investigating the case. The lawyer declined to make public the entire contents of this letter.

WHEN IS A BICYCLE SOMETHING ELSE?

From The London News.

Before Justices Bigham and Phillimore, in the Queen's Bench Division, Cannan vs. Earl of Abingdon was a special case stated at the request of the Cyclist Touring Club, raising the question whether a bicyclist when riding his machine was liable to pay the toll chargeable on a two-wheeled carriage, or as a foot passenger.

Mr. Macmoran, Q. C., and Mr. Glen appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. A. B. Shaw represented the defendant.

Mr. Glen, in opening the case, said a predecessor of the Earl of Abingdon owned a ferry across the River Thames at Swinford, Berkshire, and he constructed a bridge in lieu of it. By a statute he was entitled to charge tolls for vehicles, foot passengers, &c., passing over the bridge, and the defendant contended that bicycles were liable to the toll chargeable on a two-wheeled carriage, which was twopence, and not as a foot passenger, who had to pay a halfpenny. He (the learned counsel) submitted, in the first place, that a bicycle was not liable to pay any toll, as the statute made no provision for bicycles. Secondly, he maintained that if a bicyclist was liable to pay toll he could only be charged as a foot passenger, and not as the owner of a two-wheeled carriage. It was clear that a bicyclist had to use his feet to propel his machine.

Mr. Justice Bigham—How would it do if he put his feet in the air while coming down the hill?

Mr. Glen said in that case he would not be liable to pay anything, according to his construction of the statute. A bicyclist would clearly be a foot passenger because he worked himself along the roads with his feet.

Mr. Justice Bigham—Supposing a man had two wooden legs, would he be a foot passenger?

Mr. Glen said he would, because he would have feet for the purposes of this act.

Mr. Justice Bigham—Do you say a man on roller skates would be a foot passenger?

Mr. Glen—Yes; otherwise he would have to pay the toll in respect of two four-wheeled vehicles.

Mr. Shaw, on behalf of the defendant, said at the time the act was passed there were no bicycles, and he submitted that the words of the statute, "or other carriage whatsoever," were intended to include everything which by its function was a carriage. In considering what was a vehicle or carriage, the Court must disregard the question of motive power. He contended that a bicycle crossing the bridge was liable to pay the toll chargeable on a two-wheeled carriage, and not as a foot passenger.

Mr. Justice Bigham said, in his opinion, a bicycle was a carriage, and that the plaintiff was liable to pay the toll of twopence.

Mr. Justice Phillimore concurred.

Judgment for defendant accordingly, with costs.

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Also, a still larger assortment of Fancy Cups, Plates, Trays, Jugs, etc., at

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DEAL IN LIGHTING PLANTS

Reported Sale of Lower Westchester County Properties.

United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia Said to Have Obtained Control of Them.

NEW ROCHELLE, April 13.—It is reported here that the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia has succeeded in obtaining control of all gas and other street and commercial lighting plants from this place to the Connecticut State line. It had previously obtained control of the lighting plants at Yonkers and Mount Vernon, so that the control of the plant here and of the others along the Sound would give the company control in all of lower Westchester County. The officers of the local companies reported to have been absorbed decline to say what the terms of the deal were.

The United Gas Improvement Company, which has its main office and transfer agency at Broad and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, obtained a special and perpetual charter from the State of Pennsylvania in 1882. In 1897 it secured a lease of the Philadelphia City Gas Works for thirty years, and assigned the lease to the Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company. It obtained control of gas plants in over thirty cities, including Atlanta, Columbia, S. C.; Kansas City, Mo.; Savannah, Vicksburg, Miss.; Harrisburg, Penn.; Minneapolis, Omaha, Des Moines, Concord, N. H.; Fall River, Jersey City, Bayonne, Newark, Passaic, Paterson, and Yonkers. It has large interests in several big lighting corporations, including the Hudson County Gas Company, the United Electric Company of New Jersey, the Westchester Gas Light Company, and the Essex and Hudson Gas Company. The operating companies are conducted separately, but all are under the control of the central office.

The stock, the par value of which is $50 a share, amounts to $15,000,000, and the funded debt is $1,000,000, debentures, 6 per cent., due January and July, 1902. Dividends of 8 per cent. per year are paid in quarterly installments. In January, 1896, an extra dividend of 15 per cent. was paid in scrip, convertible in stock up to the following March 2, after which it was redeemable only in cash. Neither the income nor the surplus of this company is made public. In March, 1898, the stock was increased from $11,500,000 to $15,000,000. In January of this year it was announced that the stockholders would, on March 19, vote on an increase of the stock to $22,500,000, the increase of $7,500,000 to be offered to stockholders for subscription at par.

The officers of the company are: President—Thomas Dolan; Vice Presidents—George Philler, Samuel T. Bodine, and Randal Morgan; Secretary and Treasurer—Edward C. Lee, all of Philadelphia; Directors—Thomas Dolan, George Philler, W. W. Gibbs, Clement A. Griscom, W. L. Elkins, P. A. B. Widener, and Samuel T. Bodine. The annual meeting is held in May.

George W. Hull Out on Bail.

George W. Hull, the Arizona mine owner, who was arrested Tuesday on a charge of perjury in Rhode Island in connection with a divorce case, was released in $10,000 bail by Magistrate Brann, in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, on recommendation of Assistant District Attorney Forbes Hennessy. The bondsman was Francis L. Loring of 811 Fifth Avenue, who qualified for $250,000 of unincumbered real estate.

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25 cents, 50 cents, $1.00; the largest size cheapest.

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Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute

LEOPARDESS KILLS HER CUB.

Became Frenzied by Crowds in the Park Menagerie.

One of the two cub leopards that were born in the lion house in the Central Park menagerie on last Monday was killed this morning by its mother during her excitement caused by the crowd that gathered about the cage in which she was confined. Precautions were at once taken to prevent her from killing the other one.

On one side of the leopardess's cage is confined a lioness, on the other a tiger. In front of the cage there was a big crowd. It all excited the mother leopardess, who paced back and forth across the cage, carrying first one and then another of the cubs in her mouth. Every minute or two she would drop the cub and dash to one side or the other of the cage, trying to get at the lioness or the tiger. The cub was killed as the mother grabbed it up from the floor in her frenzy and excitement.

Atlanta Loan Association in Court.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 13.—T. B. Martin of Fair Forest, S. C., to-day filed a petition in the United States Court asking for a temporary injunction against the Inter-State Building and Loan Association and for the appointment of a receiver. The charge is insolvency. The petition is similar to one filed a few days ago and later withdrawn by Mr. Conner of Texas. Judge Newman granted the temporary injunction restraining the concern from disposing or incumbering its assets, and ordered the company to show cause April 21 why a receiver should not be appointed. The association will fight the case.

Spring Fever

During the winter, extra work is thrown upon the various organs of the body. Spring makes this manifest. The appetite becomes poor, sleep restless, bowels constipated; sometimes there is dyspepsia, liver or kidney troubles. Life seems not worth living. This is the time to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is better than any other spring tonic in the world. It refreshes, strengthens, rebuilds. A Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

The Conqueror of Stomach Ills — Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

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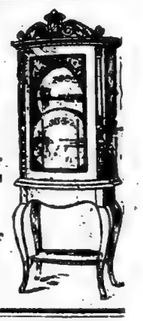

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CHANGE IN BOER TACTICS

Columns Moving West of Glencoe and South of Bloemfontein.

QUICK TRANSPORT SECURED

It Is Asserted in London that Boer Envoys Have Documents Showing the Kaiser Urged the War.

LONDON, April 14.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Morning Post, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"The enemy have evidently determined to adopt entirely new tactics. Two columns are known to be moving to the south of Bloemfontein. They are relying on Cape carts for transport, and are carrying scarcely any forage, and only sufficient food to meet the immediate requirements of the convoy, with ox transport following at a secure distance. The Boer columns are thus enabled to move almost as quickly as cavalry.

"It is reported that there are 9,000 Boers to the south of De Wets Dorp, the force extending from that point to Odendahl. The burghers who had returned to their farms are undoubtedly rejoining the enemy.

"Lord Roberts has appointed the Duke of Marlborough to be Assistant Military Secretary at headquarters."

Spenser Wilkinson, discussing the military situation in The Morning Post, says:

"The objective of the 9,000 Boers south of De Wets Dorp is either Col. Dalgety's force, the bridge at Bethulie, or the country south of the Orange River. Whatever its object, Lord Roberts has apparently checked it, and, if so, the equipment and reorganization of the British force can proceed uninterrupted, and the new campaign will shortly begin on the initiative of Lord Roberts."

The Daily Telegraph has the following from Elandslaagte, dated April 13:

"The Boers are changing their tactics and are moving from Glencoe westward, with a view of threatening our lines of communication to Ladysmith.

"On Tuesday a corps of carbineers and another of Thorneycroft's Horse narrowly escaped being cut off, owing to the treachery of a Kafir and a native guide."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"There is nothing whatever to cause uneasiness. It will presently be seen that the Boers are just where we want them. In a word, we are all right."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated Friday, describing Lord Roberts and the troops attending Good Friday services, says:

"But the troops are marching forward as well as to services."

The following dispatch, dated Friday, April 13, comes from Lorenzo Marques:

"The Boers are manufacturing shells, especially Vickers-Maxim, in large quantities at the Begbie Foundry, Johannesburg.

"The actual Boer losses to the end of March, including prisoners, are estimated at 12,000. At present there are 7,000 Boers in Natal and 35,000 in the Free State."

It is reported from Bloemfontein that Lord Roberts's preparations for the advance are retarded by the scarcity of rolling stock, but the whole length of the railway is strongly held, and the Boers have not yet made any attempt on the British communications.

Winston Churchill has arrived there.

The War Office announces that 4,000 horses will arrive at the Cape this week. It is well understood that the animals are not fit for work until about ten days after the voyage. Two thousand more are due at the Cape next week.

Lord Methuen is at Zwartkopfontein, twelve miles east of Boshof, and is sending small, swift columns through the adjacent country. Lord Chesham, commanding one of these, encountered a small commando about ten miles southeast of Zwartkopfontein. He found most of the farms occupied by women and children only.

An editorial note in The Daily Mail avers that Mafeking is in a very bad way and that the hope of relief is far off, as no force is advancing from the south.

The War Office has called out the reserve companies of several infantry battalions, which will be sent to South Africa forthwith.

The Boer Peace Envoys have documents—the Rome correspondent of The Daily News says—showing that urgent advances to the Transvaal to wage war were originally made by Germany. This correspondent also asserts that Count von Bülow, the German Foreign Minister, who was said to have gone on a visit to a sick brother, really went to Milan for the express purpose of conferring with the delegates.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Friday, says:

"Everything is going satisfactorily. Owing to the enemy's enterprise, a necessity has arisen for a movement in the southeastern division; and, for strategic reasons, troop trains have monopolized the railway for a short period; but the Boer raids are only what was anticipated as a result of the halt in our main advance.

"We in Bloemfontein are full of great admiration of the calm front with which headquarters has received these incidents.

"Half of the object of the enemy has failed since Lord Roberts has refused to be drawn into complications, but has fostered the enemy's enterprise, making dispositions to checkmate it, almost without Bloemfontein being aware that movements of the troops have occurred."

The Times says editorially this morning:

"In both the Free State and Natal matters appear to be progressing as we expected and desired. Our well-wishers in America, who are evidently nervous as to the possible effects of a check in our advance on the opinion of the electorate, need not, we trust, make themselves uncomfortable.

"We are told that there will be no Boer party in the United States if Lord Roberts wins a decisive victory before the Republican Convention in June.

"We cannot, of course, promise to oblige our friends by simplifying their politics for them by that date; but we shall do our best, although some Americans indulge their sporting instincts by sympathizing with the weaker side in a fashion we did not practice during their contest with Spain."

BOERS REPULSED AT WEPENER.

LONDON, April 14.—The Times has the following from Jammersberg, dated April 13:

"Col. Dalgety's force has been surrounded by some thousands of Boers, with eight guns, two "pom-poms," and two Maxims, since Monday morning. They have gallantly withstood a heavy attack on Monday, and again a night attack on Tuesday, and on Thursday there was a continuous shell and rifle fire.

"We are confident of being able to repulse any attack. Food is plentiful. Our casualties, in the circumstances, are small. The brunt of the fighting, as also of the loss, has been borne by Cape Mounted Riflemen."

The War Office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Roberts:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, April 13.—The enemy's movements south have been checked. Wepener is still surrounded, but the little garrison is holding out well. Troops are being moved to their assistance. The health of the troops is good and the climate perfection."

Lord Roberts's statement is taken to mean that the Boers are checked, not by fighting, but by dispositions to head off their advance and bar their way to vulnerable points in the line of British communications. Relief is on the way to Wepener.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 13.—Accounts received here of the fighting of the troops under Col. Dalgety at Wepener show the Boers attacked them vigorously, but were repulsed with great loss. The Boers subsequently relinquished the attack, and it is said here they are returning northward.

A new division, consisting of two brigades, has been formed under Gen. Ian Hamilton.

Gen. Hutton's brigade is composed of Canadians, New Zealanders, and all the Australians except the cavalry. His staff follows: Col. Martyr, Chief; Lord Rosmead, Aide-de-Camp; Col. Hood of Victoria, and Col. Bridges of New South Wales, and Major Cartwright of Canada, Assistant Adjutant Generals.

The brigade consists of four corps of mounted infantry under Cols. Anderson, De Lisle, Pilcher, and Henry. The First Corps consists of the First Battalion, Canadians, under Col. Lissard, and the Second Battalion, Canadians, under Col. Herchmer. Strathcona's Horse, under Lieut. Col. Steele, and the Victorians, under Col. Price, are in the Fourth Corps. The Second and Third Corps are composed of Australasians. Each corps has a battalion of Imperial Mounted Infantry attached. The Canadians and New South Wales batteries and a number of Vickers-Maxims will also join the division.

Gen. Ridley's brigade comprises all the South African troops.

REDDERSBURG, April 13.—The Third Division, now commanded by Major Gen. Chermside, (the successor of Gen. Gatacre, sent back to England,) has arrived here without any incident worth recording from Bethany. The Boers have been located south of the Wepener and Smithfield districts.

Col. Dalgety, who is in command of the Colonial force surrounded at Wepener, is holding out gamely. Exciting developments are probable in the near future. The censorship is particularly strict.

ALIWAL NORTH, April 12.—A detachment of 200 of the Rouxville commando is patrolling in this direction. Many of the men go to their farms at night and rejoin the detachment in the morning. The Rouxville Commando numbers 700. A large body of Basutos is closely watching events from the border. The weather is too cloudy to permit heliographing.

It is reported that the Boers lost heavily in the recent fighting at Wepener. There is much weeping among the women, and an urgent message for assistance has been sent to the Rouxville Commando. There was fighting at De Wets Dorp to-day.

KIMBERLEY FEARS AN ATTACK.

KIMBERLEY, April 13.—The Town Guard has been remobilized and guns have been remounted at the forts, owing to the fears of the populace that the Boers will again attempt a siege.

A battalion of the Scottish Rifles has arrived, and the redoubts around the town are manned with regular troops.

The military authorities, however, regard these fears as groundless.

GERMAN MILITARY COMMENT.

BERLIN, April 13.—The latest events in South Africa are commented upon calmly. In the Lokal Anzeiger Gen. von Schmeling says a decisive turn in the campaign is about to be reached. He adds that if Lord Roberts is able to await things quietly in Bloemfontein, then the complete occupation of the Orange Free State will follow, but that if Lord Roberts is compelled to retreat to the Orange River, the loss of the whole of the Orange Free State and all the insurgent districts is sure to follow and therewith the loss of the whol campaign.

Emperor William continues to follow the campaign with the closest attention, though he observes the utmost precautions about his utterances on the subject. Every other day an officer of the General Staff reports about the most recent features. Count von Hardenberg yesterday had luncheon with his Majesty. He has just returned from Lorenzo Marques, where he served as Vice Consul. The Emperor questioned him for over an hour about opinions and facts there.

MASHONA TO UNLOAD AT DURBAN.

CAPE TOWN, April 13.—The Admiral in charge of the British fleet in these waters has refused to permit the British steamer Mashona, Capt. Johnstone, to proceed beyond Durban. The agents of the vessel announce that the cargo destined for Delagoa Bay will be landed at Durban.

As announced in a dispatch from Cape Town, the British gunboat Partridge Dec. 8 captured the steamer Mashona, which had sailed from New York Nov. 3, via St. Vincent, Nov. 18, for Delagoa Bay, laden with flour for the Transvaal. The vessel and the foodstuffs were subsequently released under bond, and the Prize Court March 13 rendered a verdict that portions of the cargo were condemned, but that the steamer was formally released. The Mashona arrived at Algoa Bay April 4, from Cape Town, and was to proceed for Durban and other ports.

SLOW BRITISH CAVALRY.

LONDON, April 5.—A British officer serving with the mounted colonial infantry under Gen. Buller writes to The Telegraph:

"I never mean or wish again to soldier with the slower moving British cavalry. Their metier in these days of wire fences and long-range magazine fire is over; against the Mauser or the Lee-Metford nothing but infantry can prevail. But to cover the infantry's advance and watch its flanks, the present cavalry is too heavy and too slow.

"Some radical change must take place in our cavalry organization. I do not believe in a system of mounted infantry, but in cavalry organized in something like the manner of the South African Volunteers."

REICHMANN STORY DENIED.

PRETORIA, April 11.—United States Consul Hay, in an interview had here, says that the report that Capt. Reichmann, the United States Military Attaché, participated in the fight near Sannas Post is absolutely false. Capt. Reichmann, it is said, was occupied most of the time attending upon the wounded Dutch Military Attaché, Lieut. Nix, who has since died.

Consul Hay has no doubt that Capt. Reichmann has been confounded with the American Lieut. Loosberg of the Free State Artillery, who took a very active part in the fight.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The War Department to-day received the following cablegram from Adelbert Hay, United States Consul at Pretoria, relative to a published statement that Capt. Carl Reichmann, the United States military observer in the Transvaal, had been leading a Boer force:

"Pretoria, April 12.

"Rumor of Reichmann's active participation is absolutely false. HAY."

No inquiry has been made on that point, the War Department officials being satisfied that Capt. Reichmann could not have committed such a palpable breach of the rules of war. It is supposed that Consul Hay's message was inspired by Capt. Reichmann, who is believed to be in Pretoria, and who, it is said, undoubtedly thought a statement from the Consul would be better than a personal denial.

The Queen Takes Her Usual Drives.

DUBLIN, April 14.—The Queen took her favorite morning drive yesterday in the private grounds of the Viceregal Lodge, after which she attended service in the Royal Chapel, where a large congregation assembled. The Primate of Ireland preached. In the course of the sermon he referred to the Irish soldiers and the Queen. During the afternoon her Majesty took a drive in the country.

Disabled Transport Arrives.

CAPE TOWN, April 13.—The British horse transport Mount Lebanon, previously reported disabled at sea by the British transport Bavarian, has arrived here in tow of the British steamer Empress, which sailed from the Tyne March 3 for Table Bay.

HAD TOO MANY PARTNERS.

Three complainants appeared in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning against Frederick W. MacCaulay, a real estate broker of 150 Nassau Street, who was charged with grand larceny. The men are William Lockwood, a plumber, of 155 East Fifty-eighth Street; Augustus Dusenberry, a lawyer, of Mount Vernon, and Augustus Peterson of 23 Maple Street, Brooklyn, who claimed to have lost, in the aggregate, money and notes amounting to more than $5,000.

MacCaulay has been doing business on the sixth floor of the American Tract Society Building since last July under the style of "F. W. MacCaulay & Co., Real Estate and General Brokers." Though the sign remains the same, it is said that the personnel of the "Co." is constantly changing as a result of frequent advertisements for partners which MacCaulay inserts in the local newspapers.

The men in court yesterday had all been his partners at different times through answering such advertisements, which attracted them all the more because, unlike others, they did not promise any particular bonanza, but said very satisfactory results would be obtained by hard work. At the preliminary interview MacCaulay, who was able to furnish references, explained that he was dealing in saloons and saloon sites, and that the business netted an annual profit of $3,500 a year on a very small investment.

Lockwood gave him $250 and a note for $1,000 for a share in the business, and in two weeks got $6 back; but that was his only return. Dusenberry put $1,500 cash in and received $500 back, when he became suspicious and drew out. Peterson paid in only $10, but gave a note for $200. He got nothing back.

Lockwood accompanied Central Office Detectives McConville and Barrett to the Tract Society Building Thursday afternoon, and after a wait of several hours MacCaulay came along with a handsomely dressed young woman. They arrested him before he entered the building and left her weeping on the sidewalk.

Magistrate Meade held the prisoner in $1,500 bail for further examination on Monday.

QUIGG TO FILL NEW POST

Admits His Candidacy for the Republican State Committee.

Roll of That Body According to Latest Reports—Mr. Bidwell and County Committee.

The latest reports are that Lemuel E. Quigg is to be elected to the State Committee from the Fourteenth Congress District in place of John Reisenweber. Mr. Quigg practically confirmed the report last night, when he said:

"I am about to [illegible] on the Presidency of the County Committee, but I may still continue there as a member. It is possible, too, that I may go on the State Committee from the Fourteenth District, but there is absolutely no truth in any report that I want to be chairman of that body, or hold any official position in it. I would not accept the Chairmanship if I could get it.

"I am retiring from active politics, but will still take an interest in the welfare of the Republican Party. Because I am going to resign the Presidency of the County Committee, it does not necessarily follow that I am going to die or am going to get off the earth."

Many changes will occur in the make-up of the next State Committee, the personnel of which will be, it is said, as follows:

First District—William J. Youngs.
Second District—R. Ross Appleton.
Third District—Michael J. Daly.
Fourth District—John D. Post.
Fifth District—John G. Deubert.
Sixth District—Robert T. Johnston.
Seventh District—Hugh McRoberts.
Eighth District—Cornelius Van Cott.
Ninth District—Patrick J. O'Brien.
Tenth District—Clarence W. Meade.
Eleventh District—Ferdinand Eidman.
Twelfth District—William Henkel.
Thirteenth District—Smith Pine.
Fourteenth District—Lemuel E. Quigg.
Fifteenth District—Frank Raymond.
Sixteenth District—W. H. Ten Eyck.
Seventeenth District—E. B. Odell, Jr.
Eighteenth District—Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck.
Nineteenth District—Louis F. Payn.
Twentieth District—William Barnes, Jr.
Twenty-first District—Jacob Snell.
Twenty-second District—W. W. Worden.
Twenty-third District—Taylor J. Eldridge.
Twenty-fourth District—John T. Mott.
Twenty-fifth District—Thomas Wheeler.
Twenty-sixth District—George W. Dunn.
Twenty-seventh District—Francis Hendricks.
Twenty-eighth District—Thomas Robinson.
Twenty-ninth District—John F. Parkhurst.
Thirtieth District—Irving L'Hommedieu.
Thirty-first District—George W. Aldridge.
Thirty-second District—John R. Hazel.
Thirty-third District—James A. Roberts.
Thirty-fourth District—William J. Glenn.

In connection with the retirement of Mr. Quigg from the Presidency of the County Committee a prominent member of the State organization said last night:

"It is understood that Mr. Quigg will resign on the 19th. If Collector George R. Bidwell is a candidate for the Presidency of that body and is indorsed by the organization he will get the place."

MR. ODELL TO GO WEST.

On Charter Revision Appointees—Machine Not to Defeat Payn.

Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee is going West in a few days, to be absent some time.

Mr. Odell yesterday professed to be absolutely in the dark with reference to the probable appointees on the Charter Revision Commission or who would be selected for Appraisers under the Morgan bill. There was no lack of candidates, he said.

Mr. Odell intimated that there was no inclination on the part of the organization to defeat Louis F. Payn, and his manner indicated that the ex-Gov. Black delegation from the Third Rensselaer District will be seated.

It is understood that the alternates at large to Philadelphia will be ex-Controller James A. Roberts of Erie, Col. Michael J. Dady of Kings, George A. Smith of Ulster, and Senator John Raines of Ontario.

MAY BE RUMP CONVENTION.

Climax of Fight Between Ward and Burns Westchester Factions.

The Sixteenth Congress District Republican Convention will be held at White Plains this afternoon. Lively times are expected there between the W. W. Ward and J. Irving Burns factions.

According to a well-authenticated report, the Ward people will fire a shot at their opponents in the form of a mandamus requiring the Burns faction to show cause why the James Moran delegation from White Plains be not placed on the roll of the convention. This will probably cause a split, with possibly a rump convention.

Aqueduct Commissioner W. H. Ten Eyck said yesterday that he expected to be retained as a member of the State Committee.

While the National delegates had not been decided upon, he said, he believed they would be selected from a quartet composed of himself, W. W. Ward, J. Irving Burns, and Mayor Leslie Sutherland of Yonkers.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED.

Dr. Haines of Indianapolis Says the Time Is Ripe for a Change.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 13.—Dr. M. L. Haines, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, of which ex-President Harrison is a prominent member, and who came within a few votes of being elected Moderator of the Presbyterian Church at the last General Assembly, said to-night, in reference to the proposed change in the Presbyterian creed:

"For a number of years I have been an advocate of a newer and shorter creed, and believe that, following the example of the English Presbyterian Church, a revision should be made. I hope that at the coming meeting of the General Assembly the movement for a new creed will be pushed. I believe that the great majority of our Presbyterian ministers and members would favor the adoption by the Church of a brief, clear statement of the essential principles of the Christian faith.

"While I assent to the general system of the doctrine of the confession of faith, I object decidedly to certain misleading statements in it which seem to teach fatalism. I feel that this is an opportune time to again push the movement for revision, and believe that at the coming General Assembly it will be successful."

ALLEGED POISONER ON TRIAL.

South Carolina Woman Accused of Killing Her Husband.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 13.—Mrs. Belle Gradick, twenty-three years old, was tried to-day on the charge of poisoning her husband. At midnight no verdict had been reached. Gradick died Feb. 12. For fifteen days physicians had treated him for grip, though there were unusual symptoms. At the Coroner's inquest Dr. O. Y. Owings, a chemist, testified that the stomach contained a sufficient amount of poison to cause death.

Mrs. Gradick was arrested. Eldridge Dawkins, who lived with the Gradicks, was also arrested as an accomplice, but was afterward released. A negress, Mattie Fisher, testified at the trial to-day that Mrs. Gradick had a bottle from which she poured a drug into Gradick's coffee, telling the negress that it was to break Gradick from drinking whisky. The bottle was found where the woman indicated, under the hearth, and contained arsenic. Emma Thomas, another negress, testified that Mrs. Gradick offered her $50 for a dose to put Gradick to sleep.

Jersey City's New Post Office Site.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Public Grounds of Congress arrived in Jersey City last night. They were met at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station by Mayor Hoos and a committee of the Board of Trade, of which Myron J. Furst is Chairman, and escorted to the Hotel Washington. This morning the committee will make a tour of the city and inspect several sites that have been offered for a new Post Office, the erection of which is the object of the committee's visit to Jersey City.

Bogart at Police Headquarters.

Henry Bogart arrived in Police Headquarters last evening in charge of Detective Sergeant Vallely. Bogart was arrested at Malone, N. Y., Thursday. He is the last of the persons indicted for conspiracy in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit matter to be arrested.

CLARK ORIENTAL EXCURSION.

Statement from the Office in This City on Smallpox Epidemic.

Regarding the outlook of smallpox among the members of the Clark Oriental excursion party which sailed from Boston Feb. 1, A. J. Rothermel, manager of Clark's office in this city, said yesterday:

"I have just received a letter from Mr. Clark, who says that when the New England arrived at Naples an epidemic broke out, and that while a great number of the passengers were visiting Rome, with the intention of returning to the vessel to pay a brief visit to Nice, Capt. McCauley decided to discharge the passengers' baggage and take his ship direct to Liverpool. Why he did this I cannot understand. From my knowledge of Mr. Clark's contract with the Dominion Line Steamship Company no such arbitrary move was allowed.

"Undoubtedly some of the passengers who had decided to come home via Liverpool on the vessel were placed at a disadvantage by this sudden change in arrangements, which no doubt was done to avoid a general quarantine. But Mr. Clark took immediate steps to have all baggage fumigated and forwarded overland to Liverpool, and from my experience with Mr. Clark's methods in the past, I have no doubt that none of the passengers suffered financially for their enforced change of route overland from Naples.

"Miss Anna Scouten of Winona, Minn., who died at Rome March 28 from the effects of the epidemic, received all the attention and medical care possible, but Mrs. A. S. Lowell of Worcester, Mass., who died March 26, was not afflicted with smallpox, but died from pneumonia. In both cases the United States Consul attended the funerals and looked after all the others who were ailing."

ROME, April 13.—Inquiry into the outbreak of smallpox on board the steamer New England of the Dominion Line, which sailed from Boston Feb. 1, and which left Naples March 24, for Liverpool, after landing the bulk of the excursionists who had started on a tour of the Orient, shows the disease had developed three weeks before. There were six cases in all. Two of the persons attacked died, one has been discharged, and the others are improving.

GOVERNMENT PRISONERS HELD.

Bail for Erickson and Sorenson Fixed at $5,000 Each.

Thomas Erickson and Martin Sorenson, who were arrested at Sandy Hook two weeks ago charged with robbing the Government, were yesterday arraigned before United States Commissioner Linsley Rowe at Jersey City. The defendants made the same plea that they did when arrested, that they had been instructed to destroy or bury a quantity of old brass, copper, iron, and gun carriages, and thought they might as well sell it. In contradiction, Lieut. Charles Jamieson testified that the stuff, even if worthless to the Government, could not be buried or destroyed until it had been examined and condemned by a commission appointed for the purpose. He then gave the details of the robbery.

The accused men were held for the United States Grand Jury at Trenton, bail being fixed at $5,000. John A. Erickson, who had already given bail for Thomas Erickson, his brother, renewed his bond. Sorenson is still in jail.

TAKING THE DOG CENSUS.

Preparing to Reduce Canine Population in Richmond and Queens.

The Sanitary Squad of the Richmond Borough section of the Board of Health has begun a census of the dogs in the borough. All persons possessing dogs for which licenses have not been issued will be reported to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and will be prosecuted as committing a misdemeanor.

A new rule that will be enforced in the thickly settled residence portion of the borough provides that no family shall possess more than one dog. Immediately after the census is taken war on the dogs will commence, and it is hoped to reduce the dog population by 30 or 40 per cent.

The Queens Borough Health Department has ordered the Sanitary Squad to make an inspection Monday and report the names of all persons owning or harboring dogs. The list will be forwarded to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which will notify the owners to make application for licenses. All dogs for which licenses are not obtained will be seized by the society.

HER GUNS WRONGLY MOUNTED.

Mistake on Cruiser Prairie Discovered When She Left Dry Dock.

Considerable comment was caused at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday by the discovery that three of the six-inch guns of the converted cruiser Prairie had been wrongly mounted. The Prairie has been used during the past Winter to carry American exhibits to the Paris Exposition. She returned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard last week, having completed her work of transporting the exhibits, and was placed in dry dock to be overhauled.

Her guns, which had been removed from her when she was assigned to transport duty, were placed on board again after she was floated out of the dock. The cruiser was towed to the Cob Dock, where she was to complete her fitting out preparatory to going into service as a practice ship for the Naval Militia of the different States.

Yesterday an examination of the cruiser's guns showed that three of them had been placed on wrong mounts. A floating derrick was at once brought alongside, and the work of changing the mounts of the guns was begun.

The Prairie, it is expected, will sail tomorrow for New Orleans, where she is to take aboard the Louisiana Naval Militia for a week's cruise.

FORTUNE TELLER'S GUESS.

His Fortune the Price, but His Skill Failed Him.

Morris Steinfeldt, a fortune teller of Newark, N. J., was yesterday committed to jail by Magistrate Kramer, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, to have his mental condition inquired into.

Steinfeldt, who is a young man, was arrested on Wednesday after making a disturbance in a saloon at Grand Street and Bedford Avenue by declaring that he had predicted that the Jeffries-Corbett fight would be won by Corbett. There were admirers of both pugilists in the barroom and an angry argument followed. The row brought Policeman McSorley to the place, and he arrested Steinfeldt upon learning that he had been responsible for the trouble. When the prisoner was arraigned in court he was charged with disorderly conduct.

"I'm going to send you to jail until Friday," said Magistrate Kramer, "and when arraigned again, if you can guess what disposition I am going to make of your case, I will give you your freedom."

When Steinfeldt was arraigned yesterday Magistrate Kramer asked, "Well, Steinfeldt, what disposition am I to make of your case?"

The prisoner passed his hands over his eyebrows and then said:

"Your Honor, I have visions that I am going to jail for ten days."

"Your visions," replied Magistrate Kramer, "are all wrong. I am going to send you to jail to be examined as to your sanity."

"Well, Judge, that is the first time that my visions have been wrong," said the prisoner, who was then removed to the jail.

Intoxicated Prisoner Dies in Cell.

James McStay, forty years old, of 118 Avenue D, was arrested last night and locked up in the East Fifth Street Station for intoxication. The doorman was attracted by the man's groans toward midnight, and finding him ill sent to Bellevue Hospital for a physician. When one arrived the prisoner was dead. The Coroner's office was notified and an autopsy will be made.

Man Dies Suddenly in Church.

While attending service in the Church of the Epiphany, Twenty-second Street and Second Avenue, yesterday morning, where he went to offer up a prayer for the recovery of his son, who is ill with pneumonia, Michael Healey, a laborer, fifty-five years old, of 305 East Twenty-third Street, died suddenly in his pew. Heart disease was the cause.

"Abraham Lincoln—a War Memory," a timely contribution on the anniversary of the President's assassination, by Inspector General George R. Loud of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York, in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

SUNK $276 IN GREEN GOODS.

Tennessee Farmers' Eyes Opened by Jersey City Policemen.

Two men, who were evidently from the country, and who were affectionately fondling a package about the size of a cigar box, attracted the attention of Policeman William Boyle in the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Jersey City yesterday.

Suspecting that they had been the victims of a "green goods" swindle he asked them what they had in the package. They refused to say. Their reticence and actions only served to confirm his suspicion, and he took them to Police Headquarters, where they met Chief of Police Murphy.

"See here, 'Squire,'" said one of the men, "this 'policeman wants to know what we've got in this box. Now this box is our property and it's no one's business what we've got in it."

"That is very true," said the Chief, "but in my opinion you've been swindled. If you have been buying 'green goods' it is a thousand to one that your box contains nothing but waste paper."

This staggered the countrymen, and they consented to open the package. It was found to contain paper cut to the size of banknotes, but the swindlers had been unusually liberal with them, for there was a genuine ten-dollar note at the top and bottom of the pile, and through it four one-dollar notes were distributed.

Then the men told their story. They gave their names as David McCoskey and William L. Trotter, and said they were farmers living at Sevierville, Sevier County, Tenn. Some time ago they received a circular offering to sell them $2,000 for $300.

They answered the circular and received a reply telling them to come to New York and register at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, at Chambers Street and West Broadway. They did so, reaching the hotel on Wednesday. They were visited on Thursday by a man who told them to go at once to the Hotel Andrews, at Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, which they did.

Yesterday a man called there and took them on an elevated train to some place, they could not say where, but it was a long ride, and the house they visited was opposite several buildings that had recently been burned. The police concluded that it was East New York.

Chief Murphy notified the Brooklyn police by telephone, and two detectives were at once sent to Jersey City. When they asked Trotter and McCoskey to go back to Brooklyn and help find the place where they had been swindled. This they declined to do.

They took a philosophical view of the matter. Trotter said they had tried to swindle some one else and had themselves been swindled, and it was "useless to cry over spilled milk." He said they had return tickets and had parted with less than half the money they had brought with them.

As there is no law in New Jersey under which the men could be held, they were escorted back to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, where they took the next train for the South.

INJUNCTION FOR MRS. JEWELL.

Her Suit Involving Stock Deposited for the Flour Trust.

Pending the trial of the action brought by Mrs. Ora M. Jewell against the Franklin Trust Company and others, Justice Jenks, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has granted an injunction restraining the Central Trust Company and others from using for any purpose $80,000 of the stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, belonging to the plaintiff. The stock was deposited by the plaintiff for the purpose of forming the United States Flour Milling Company.

Mrs. Jewell last January, before the action was brought, deposited with the Franklin Trust Company, according to her complaint, her stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Company, under an agreement that a new corporation, including all of the big flour milling concerns in the United States, be formed.

The new corporation was called the United States Flour Milling Company, and the stock and bonds in question of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Company were exchanged for stock and bonds of the new company. The stock of the former company, deposited with the Franklin Trust Company, was transferred to the Central Trust Company as part security for two mortgages of the United States Flour Milling Company.

The plaintiff, in seeking to enjoin the defendants from parting with the stock and bonds, alleged that the agreement under which she had deposited the stock and bonds was not carried out; that many of the largest milling concerns in the country were not included in the combination, as promised, and that the United States Flour Milling Company was in the hands of a receiver.

MAY SPLIT CONGREGATION.

Woman's Charge Against Trustee—Advice of a Magistrate.

Joseph Freudenthal, a Trustee of the Congregation of Anscheld Sholom, at 98 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, was charged with disorderly conduct in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday by Mrs. Ida Feldman, the Vice President of the Woman's Society connected with the congregation.

The arraignment of Freudenthal may, it is said, cause a division in the congregation. The trouble arose because Freudenthal, as alleged, called Mrs Feldman "a liar." Mrs. Feldman lives at 586 Grand Street, and a week ago somebody told her of Freudenthal's alleged remark. She waited until the service was over, when she barred Freudenthal's progress at the front door and demanded an explanation. Freudenthal simply pushed the woman aside and passed out of the building. Mrs. Feldman with her friends followed Freudenthal and a quarrel on the sidewalk ensued, and nearly ended in blows being struck.

Mrs. Feldman then sought redress in court. When Magistrate Lemon had heard both sides of the case, he said:

"You seem to be trying to divide yourselves. That is not a good spirit. A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe in Biblical quotations. Take my advice and show some of Solomon's wisdom. Go home, think it over, and become united. Don't bring your troubles into court for other churches to comment on."

The Magistrate then dismissed the case.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Teams representing Borgfeldt & Co. and Frederick Vietor & Achelis & Co. bowled a game in the series for the championship of the Dry Goods district at Reid's alleys last night, the latter winning three straight games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Frederick Vietor & Achelis—Schmied, 162; Herman, 186; Galusser, 165; Mertz, 138; Bulk, 168. Total, 819.

Borgfeldt & Co.—Hoering, 132; Wainbeck, 129; Wallach, 134; Schubert, 116; Pflume, 143. Total, 654.

SECOND GAME.

F. Vietor & Achelis & Co.—Schmied, 188; Herman, 149; Galusser, 146; Mertz, 193; Buck, 168. Total, 844.

Borgfeldt & Co.—Hoering, 151; Wainbeck, 127; Wallach, 130; Schubert, 170; Pflume, 158. Total, 756.

THIRD GAME.

F. Vietor & Achelis & Co.—Schmied, 158; Herman, 169; Galusser, 157; Mertz, 195; Buck, 151. Total, 830.

Borgfeldt & Co.—Hoering, 119; Wainbeck, 146; Wallach, 164; Schubert, 122; Pflume, 121. Total, 672.

By the defeat of the Pontiac Wheelmen in the North Side League last night the Corinthians are enabled to win first prize in the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Koster, 203; Dumble, 154; MacLellen, 160; Foege, 161; Lehrbach, 179. Total, 857.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 154; Newkirk, 183; Hunkin, 179; Helles, 191. Total, 883.

SECOND GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Koster, 213; Dumble, 137; MacLellen, 143; Foege, 156; Lehrbach, 187. Total, 835.

Hooker—Schumaker, 162; Von der Schwarz, 162; Hein, 141; Dierks, 164; Pump, 162. Total, 787.

THIRD GAME.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 109; Newkirk, 166; Hunken, 160; Lockwood, 182; Helles, 143. Total, 820.

Hooker—Schumaker, 122; Von der Schwatz, 171; Hein, 161; Pump, 156. Total, 733.

Tournament Games To-day.

Wholesale Drug Trade Association—National Lead Company, Merck & Co., Colgate & Co., Dodge & Olcott, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, Parke, Davis & Co.

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59 & 60TH STS

Exquisite Easter Neckwear.

Ladies' Neckwear in a beautiful assortment of Stocks, Jabots, Fichus, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Capes and Feather Boas, especially arranged for exhibition to-day.

The styles are all the very latest, and the very moderate prices make the offerings exceedingly attractive.

Point d'Esprit and Renaissance Barbes, cream white and black, at, each, $1.00 to 25

Black Liberty Silk Neck Ruches, with plaited ends, at, each, $6.75 to 1.75

Liberty Silk and Net Scarfs, 2 yards long, appliqued and trimmed with chiffon and lace, at, each, $4.25 to 90

Juby Trimmings, in black, white and colors, for dress trimmings; prices, per yard, 18c. to 10

Fancy Chiffon Jabots, with and without stocks, trimmed with ribbon and lace effects, at, each, 1.25

Taffeta Silk Stocks, with bows, all colors, at, each, $1.50 to 1.25

Special lot of black Liberty and Chiffon Ties, at each, $1.25 to 1.00

New novelties in **Hemstitched Taffeta Ties,** black, white and colors, at, upward, from 75c. and 50

Knife-plaited **Ruchings,** in Chiffon and Liberty, black, white and colors, all widths, from, per yard, $1.65 to 25

Complete line of tucked and shirred Liberty, Chiffon and Mousseline **All-Overs,** at, yard, from $5.00 to 1.50

The Veilings.

A more complete line of everything new and stylish it would be impossible to find. All the latest ideas in plain and fancy Tuxedo meshes, as well as chenille and velvet dotted, are here in immense assortment, at, yd., 1.98 and upward. 15c. to

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The War Department received the following casualty list from Gen. Otis this morning:

Killed—Luzon, Ninth Infantry, March 31, Mabalacat, Company K, Alonzo L. Johnson, Sergeant; Twelfth Infantry, April 6, Gerona, Company A, August Schultz, artificer; Twenty-ninth Infantry, Feb. 17, Tagudin, Company H, John W. Walker; Thirty-eighth Infantry, March 25, Batanzas, Company C, Alexander Cooper, decapitated by Filipino. Panay, Eighteenth Infantry, March 27, San José de Buena Vista, Company E, Frederick M. Dimler.

Wounded—Luzon, Seventeenth Infantry, April 7, Camaline, First Lieut. Frank J. Morrow, wounded in leg, serious; Nineteenth Infantry, March 10, Valderrana, Company L, James E. Davies, wounded in abdomen, serious; Twenty-fourth Infantry, Feb. 28, Bongabon, Company G, Kirk Fowlis, wounded in head, slight; James H. Thomas, wounded in leg, slight; Twenty-fifth Infantry, Feb. 18, Botolon, Company H, Tony Grant, wounded in thigh, slight; Willis J. Johnson, wounded in thigh, slight; Twenty-ninth Infantry, Feb. 17, Tagudin, Company H, James L. Husketh, wounded in head, slight, captured; Fortieth Infantry, March 1, San José, Company B, Ben H. Marshall, wounded in leg, slight; William Lafler, Jr., wounded in shoulder, slight; Company C, Emmet L. Tomlenson, musician, wounded in arm, slight; Company D, Charles L. Brooks, Corporal, wounded in thigh, serious; Charles H. Huss, wounded in abdomen, slight.

Panay, Eighteenth Infantry, March 22, Cabugeabug, Company L, James G. Corning, wounded in leg, slight; March 27, San José Buena Vista, Murr

The Wanamaker Store

Ready Help for To-day's Easter Needs

THE store's Eastertide beauty is only outward evidence of inward efficiency. Never was store better ready to supply all wanted things of most satisfactory sorts, and do it promptly and certainly.

The Costume Exhibition continues. It has been a constant ovation. Manhattan society has expressed its approval and delight. It has been a typical Wanamaker Triumph. Each day brings a new audience and enthusiasm grows broader. It is first of all an artistic display of style in dress; but there is wonderful becomingness in each of the costumes. True artistic skill so blends and softens colorings, and so moulds the graceful contour of each gown, that she who chooses may wear it. This is the witchcraft that has made Paris famous.

The Paris Waists offer most effective finish for the Easter suit; or they will make an exquisite costume of a separate skirt. If the Easter gown is not finished, here is opportunity to assuage disappointment in a most delightful way; and the cost is less than you may expect.

The Millinery display to-day is most broad and satisfying. Thousands of Hats are most charmingly trimmed, ready for to-morrow's wear. The season's styles are so graceful in form that a most stylish hat can be selected, and not need a touch to make it more becoming.

The same is true of Children's Hats. We never had so handsome a showing before and there is no dearth of variety because it is the day before Easter. We are more ready than ever—prepared for your last and most extensive demands to-day when the children are free from school. Never were Children's Hats more beautiful than this season; and never was our showing more worthy.

Women's Wraps and Jackets

The foreign wraps combine with the stylish garments made on this side, to announce completest fullness to-day.

The wraps from abroad are not only shown in variety greater than ever before, but the styles are most numerous among the lines marked at popular prices. Many are quite as effective as those that cost almost double a year ago.

Black Lace Capes, in most attractive styles, all lengths, $10 to $125.

Eton and Bolero Jackets, and Fly-front Jackets and Reefers, of broadcloth, cheviot—some of taffeta silk and black satin. $6.50 to $68.

Second floor, Broadway.

Silk Waists and Petticoats

Prices Reduced BEFORE Easter

Here's a shipment of brand new waists—been in the house but a day or two. To that lot are added some odd lots of fine garments from regular stock. In all there are 400. Every waist in the gathering is new in style, the colorings the latest. Good values at their regular prices, which were $6.50 to $8. Choice at $5.

There's another lot at $5 each that were $7. These are very pretty all-over ribbon and lace waists, in pink, blue, violet, white and black.

And a third lot at $3, though regularly $5. Broken sizes and some that are soiled just a little—not nearly two dollars' worth. Good quality taffeta and satin.

Then the petticoats. They are all of black taffeta with deep accordion-plaited ruffle and percaline under-ruffle. Were considered reasonable enough at $6.50. Price $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Lillian Corset

Other Good Sorts

Fashionable dressmakers approve the Lillian. It's a valuable aid to them in showing off to good advantage their skill in fitting. The Lillian Corset is imported, of course. And made by one of Europe's leading manufacturers. The corsets are made for us alone—they are procurable nowhere else. There are numerous models, of which here are a few:

$2.50—Of sateen; medium waist; low bust; long over hip and abdomen. Same in black sateen at $2.75.

$3.50—Bias gored corset; of coutil; low bust; long over hip and abdomen; white and drab. Same in black sateen at $4.

$3.75—The Lillian abdominal corset; of strong coutil; very low bust; reduces and at the same time supports the abdomen.

$5.50 — Of strong fine coutil; real whalebone; bias cut; trimmed top and bottom with lace and ribbon; white and drab. Same in black sateen at $6.50.

$3—Batiste corset; light and cool; for summer wear; long waist. Same in very fine net at $2.25.

$1.75—Corset of strong net, short and long waist; two side steels.

Summer Corsets—

The Nemo is a corset of very strong net—the self-reducing kind. $2.50 each.

The J. B.—Of batiste; short hips; low bust; no side steels; $1.

The H. S.—Of batiste; straight front and short hips in white only; $2.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Concerning the Easter Gloves

Men and women and children will find all that is new and desirable and stylish in Gloves at Wanamaker's. The Victoria and Royale Gloves for men and women are our own brands. We think they're exceptionally fine. So do thousands who made their acquaintance in our Glove store. But we have the other good sorts, too, if you prefer,—all of them. Grays will be worn a great deal this season. We have all the shades in all the leading makes.

Women's Gloves—Victoria, $1.85; Royale, $1.50; Princess May, $1; Washable suedes at 75c and $1; 2-clasp mochas at $1 and $1.50; 2-clasp glace at 75c.

Men's Gloves—Victoria, $1.85; Royale, $1.50; single clasp mocha in self-colored or white stitching at $1 and $1.50; the Royale, suede at $1.50.

Easter Flowers

Ample varieties to-day; many are added this morning—crisp, fresh and beautiful, for Easter decorations and enjoyment afterward. Large, handsome plants, in fullest bloom. Quite reasonable prices. These hints:

Easter Lilies, Plants, 75c, $1 and $1.50.
Azaleas, 90c, $1.50 and $2.
Genestas, 75c. Violets, in pots, 60c.
Roses, $1, $1.50 and $2.
Also Daffodils, Hyacinths, Daisies, Spirea, Tulips, etc.

Easter Candy Novelties

At Half Price To-Day

Perhaps we shall not have enough of these pretty carriers of Easter candies to go around to-day; but to be sure that they go to make little folks happy rather than remain here after to-day, we have

Cut Prices in Two

on all of the distinctly Easter novelties now marked over fifty cents. This will take them in a jiffy.

Main floor, and candy store, Basement.

Easter Clothes for Man or Boy

Stylish clothing of smartest, handsomest, newest stuffs, made in the most careful and artistic way—all ready to be sent home for wear to-morrow. There is great satisfaction ready for those who want to find quickly right clothes for to-morrow.

Men's Clothing—

Men's Trousers, of striped worsteds, in about fifty varieties of very newest effects. $5 and $6.

Men's Fancy double-breasted Vests, $3.50 to $7.

Men's Sack coat Suits, in very beautiful designs, handsomely made, $18 to $30.

Unusually handsome Suits at $15—of fancy cheviots, neat worsteds, striped flannels, and the popular Oxford grays. Most of the vests are double-breasted. They are the best suits that the price can buy.

Very swell Raglan Top Coats, of covert cloth, serge lined, at $15.

Boys' Clothing—

Vestie Suits for little fellows of 3 to 8 years, of navy blue serges, fancy cheviots and striped flannels. $3.50 to $9.

Boys' Clothing—

The "Wanamaker Special" Suits combine good looks and sturdy wear. Best all-wool fabrics are used, linings are double warp, double cloth at seat and knees, buttons extra well sewed, all seams double sewed with silk. Materials fancy cheviots, striped flannels, Oxford grays and blue serge. $5 a suit.

Russian Blouse Suits for boys of 2½ to 7 years, in navy blue, light blue and red, with white leather belts. The prettiest suits of the season. $6.50.

Boys' Golf Suits, of fancy cheviots and stylish flannels; sizes for 7 to 19 years, $5 to $9.

Boys' Top Coats, of all-wool covert cloth, for 3 to 16 years. Handsome as usual $6.50 coats. These at $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's French Percale Shirts, $1.50

Shirts to order for which we ask $3 are made of no better percale than are these. There's a difference in patterns, but these are in really good, desirable patterns, too. We made these shirts—that means that they have an excellent custom finish. They are made to fit, to look well, to be comfortable. Colors are blue, pink, lavender, with black or white combination designs. $1.50 each, including pair of detachable cuffs.

Novelties in Women's Belts

THE LATEST FROM PARIS

Make a note of this: You may choose from this importation and have a style exclusively your own. The collection comprises several hundred perfectly exquisite effects, no two of which are alike. Rhinestones in combination with other brilliantly colored stones are shown in numerous effective designs, and are much admired. So are the cameo buckles—many styles of them, too. Belts of tinsel interwoven with various delicate colors, with gilt or jeweled buckles, are very pretty and will doubtless be popular—$1.10 to $2.50. The cameo buckles on black and colored double-faced satin ribbon, are $1.50 to $10. The buckles are in colonial or French gray finish, studded with jewels. Rhinestone buckles, all on double-faced satin ribbon, are $2.50 to $9.

Some pretty belts with oxidized or gilt buckles are 75c.

Tie Clasps—to fasten any style of neck ribbon—of steel, oxidized and gilt, with steel studding, at $1 to $7.

With the Leather Goods—Broadway.

Men's Collars 12½c

The wonder is, especially among dealers, how we can afford to sell collars of this quality at 2 for 25c. They are conceded generally as the equal of the usual 25c collars. We contend they're as good as any quarter collar you ever saw. Well, we've been trying for a long time to do this, and our success is your advantage. You'll be satisfied with the exceptional value without a long explanation of how it was made possible. All the good shapes—the present styles—are shown.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

Men's Easter Neckwear

There is a brilliant collection of men's scarfs here at Broadway and Ninth to-day. There are designs and colorings extreme and startling—no new thing is missing; but there is equal variety of the neat and genteel effects. Every taste is met and satisfied. The best silks obtainable are made in fullest, handsomest shapes. Prices, 50c to $2.50.

There is a particular offering to-day of regular 50c scarfs, bought that we can sell them at 35c; 3 for $1.

Walking Sticks

We brought a lot of new styles from European capitals—the kinds correct dressers are carrying in London, Paris and Vienna. They are $1 to $3. And there's a lot of Congo and Whangee sticks here, too, that will be popular. They're mostly mounted in sterling silver, novel designs. They have been 50c and 75c each. Choice now at 25c. Some flexible Whangee sticks, silver mounted at 50c—were $1.

Broadway.

Boys' Dresses

These are for the little fellows of 2 and 3 years. Very cute, pretty, tasteful dresses will be found in this gathering. Some with neat box plaits from neck, and kilt skirts; others with Russian blouse and bloomers. In percales, linenes, ginghams and white piques.

$1—Of percale; pink and blue stripes or checks; 3 box plaits from neck, back and front; round collar and belt.

$1.25—Of dark blue percale with small white polka dots; 3 box plaits; round collar and belt.

$1.85—Of white linene; Russian blouse; belt, collar, cuffs and front trimmed with fine embroidery.

$2.85—Of white pique; Russian blouse and bloomers; large square collar and cuffs trimmed with embroidery insertion.

Other styles in colors and white, up to $6.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

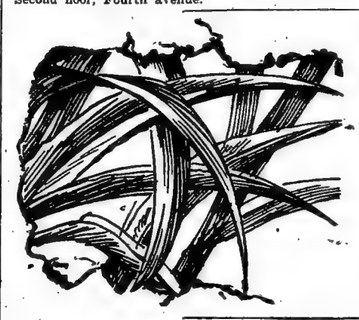

Mens' Umbrellas

We are fortunate in having this lot to offer at this time, yet regret that we're unable to share it more widely. The quantity is not large. They are 28-in. all-silk, and good silk, umbrellas, with handles of fine ivory, sterling silver, mounted horn and so on. Thousands of this quality have been sold at $5—reasonably. Make your selection here to-day at $3.

Broadway.

Fine Shoes

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

The man who expects to pay five dollars for his shoes may do either of two things here. He can select from a wide variety of such shoes as are usually sold for $5, and pay $3.90; or he can pay $5 and get shoes that would sell regularly for a dollar more. At either price, we show Oxfords, lace or button shoes, in patent leather, Russia calf, enameled leather, chrome kidskin, or waxed calfskin. The newest and handsomest styles.

And here is a very apropos Easter opportunity—

Less than a hundred pairs of buttoned Shoes for men, with patent-leather vamps and black silk tops, that have sold for $6 until now—**$3.90 a pair**

Women's shoes in scores of styles. Our illustration to suggest the variety—

Women's Oxfords at $3—

Tan kidskin with concave heel and full toe.
Black kidskin with Louis XIV. heel and narrow toe.
Patent leather with Louis XIV. heel and tipped toe.
Patent leather with flat heel and welted soles.
Black kid with flat heel and kid tip turned soles.
Black kid with welted soles, patent leather tip.

And about twenty other kinds.

Children's dress shoes and Oxfords in best shapes, $1 to $3.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

The Latest Fancy Hosiery

Men's, Women's, Children's

The brightest colors predominate. Hundreds of attractive combinations are shown. Designs made only for Wanamaker's are many. And as is the rule here, prices a little under those elsewhere generally—much under in many cases. Some idea of the vast assortment here may be gained by these showings in one quality, in men's and women's.

FOR MEN—38c a pair—Of cotton, mercerized cotton and lisle thread; in light, medium or dark effects. Of cotton in vertical stripes, embroidered fronts, striped effects embroidered. Of lisle thread in stripes, lace effects, lace effects embroidered fronts, polka dots.

FOR WOMEN—38c a pair—Fancy stockings in lisle thread, some with lace ankles, some lace ankles embroidered; with striped tops and black boots, and with polka-dots in black and colors.

FOR CHILDREN—Fast black cotton stockings with white polka dots; sizes 5 to 6, 25c; 6½ to 7½, 30c; 8 and 8½, 35c. Narrow ribbed cotton in fast black, assorted tans and navy blue with white polka-dots; sizes 5 to 6, 30c; 6½ to 7½, 35c; 8 and and 8½, 40c

Broadway.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PUERTO RICAN TEST SUITS

Residents of the Island Bring Action to Recover Duties.

Claims Based on Provisions of the Constitution—Cases to be Taken to the Supreme Court.

The question as to whether Puerto Rico is a part of the United States will come up in a new form in an argument before the United States Court of Claims at a hearing in Washington next week. A number of residents of the island have brought suit to recover the duties they have paid on imports from other portions of the United States since the signing of the peace protocol.

John B. Chaney, ex-Assistant United States Attorney General, and John G. Carlisle are counsel in the cases, and B. G. Daniels is attorney in fact.

The Puerto Ricans claim that they are residents of the United States, and as such should not pay a duty on goods coming from other portions of the same country. The duty collected amounts to many thousands of dollars. The point at issue in these cases is just the reverse of that of several actions which were brought in the United States district courts as to the right to levy duties on imports from Puerto Rico. The cases will be pushed to a speedy determination and then carried to the United States Supreme Court for final decision.

In the brief of argument in the cases the question, "Is Puerto Rico a part of the United States?" is answered as follows:

Surely it is within the dominion of the United States—within its territory. Article 2 of the treaty between Spain and the United States, ratified April 11, 1899, the protocol of which was signed Aug. 12, 1898, is as follows:

"Spain cedes to the United States the Island of Puerto Rico and the other islands now under her sovereignty in the West Indies, and the Isle of Guamn in the Archipelago of the Marianas or Ladrones."

When the treaty-making power of this country authorized William R. Day and his American associates to enter into treaty negotiations, was it done as a Nation composed of States and Territories, or as a confederation of forty-five States? Was the President acting for only the States of this Republic, or as the executive head of a Nation with a big N? In some quarters it seems that the term "United States" has two distinct meanings. The meaning of things has become important.

Is the President the Chief Executive of forty-five of the United States only, or is he Chief Executive of the United States of America, composed of States and Territories? All will certainly agree that the President is the Chief Executive of every foot of land in both the States and the outlying territory of the United States of America; and, this being so, every bona fide resident within said domain, who does not owe allegiance to some other power, is bound to yield allegiance to the Stars and Stripes. The President could demand their services in war, and is entitled to their allegiance in peace.

Was the Constitution made only for the States of this Union? There never has been a time, under our Constitutional history, that there has not been outlying territory—territory not within the limits of any State. Our Constitution took into account the outlying territory as well as the States—for it provided for its government as surely as it did for the administration of the affairs of a State. The people who live in the District of Columbia, Arizona, or Alaska, are citizens of the United States as completely as the people of Ohio or Indiana. And when the war with Spain was concluded by the treaty of April 11, 1899, the residents of Puerto Rico who did not elect to go with Spain became citizens of the United States as much as the people of the District of Columbia, Arizona, or Alaska.

The Constitution decrees a uniformity of duties throughout the territory of the United States. The exact language being: "All duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

Continuing, the brief recites the case of the admission of Florida and California to the United States, and declares that Puerto Rico stands in a similar position, and that no duties can justly be levied on products of the United States sent into its new possession.

DATE OF PUERTO RICO LAW.

Secretary Gage Decides that Tariff Goes Into Effect May 1.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage has decided that the customs feature of the Puerto Rico Tariff and Government bill goes into operation on the first day of May, 1900. The decision was made necessary in view of a discrepancy in the bill as to the time the act should become operative.

This action was taken as the result of a conference at the Treasury to-day between Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn and Assistant Secretary Spaulding. The War Department has been in receipt of many inquiries from persons in different sections of the country calling attention to the apparent discrepancy in the Puerto Rico act and asking for an official statement as to the date when the duties will go into effect.

The conclusion arrived at applies to all of the affairs of the island, and the War Department will retain complete control and direction there until May 1. It is expected that Gov. Allen will be in San Juan before the end of the present month, but he will not undertake to assume his office until the date named.

GOV. ALLEN'S SUCCESSOR.

No Selection to be Made Until Secretary Long Returns.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—It is understood that no selection of a successor to Mr. Allen as Assistant Secretary of the Navy will be made until Secretary Long returns to Washington from Colorado, and has had an opportunity to express his preference in the matter. The Secretary is expected to arrive here almost any moment.

Meanwhile the tide of place seekers has turned upon Mr. Allen's office and the White House, some of the applicants not even waiting for the President's signature to the organic act before presenting their claims for some post connected with the Government of Puerto Rico. The indications are that none of these appointments will be made until Mr. Allen has had an opportunity to reach San Juan and personally look into the conditions there.

HOUSE PASSES PENSION BILLS.

Members Condemn Mr. Talbert for His Obstructionist Tactics—Fifty-three Claims Allowed.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The House favorably acted upon fifty-three pension bills to-day, among which were two Senate bills to increase the pensions of the widows of Capt. Allyn Capron and Capt. Allyn K. Capron, father and son, who fell during the Spanish war in Cuba. The Senate fixed the rate of each of these widows at $40. The House reduced the amount to $25 in the case of the former, and $30 in the case of the latter.

In the course of the debates on the pension bills that were before the House there were several sharp attacks upon Mr. Talbert (Dem., S. C.,) for his course in delaying action on the bills. Early in the day Mr. Talbert sent to the Clerk's desk and had read some letters from old soldiers in various parts of the country protesting against the special acts "ground out by the Congressional Bureau." One of them said the old soldiers were very "sore." Mr. Talbert said the letters read were simply examples of hundreds he had received.

Later Mr. Talbert, who was demanding the reading of the report in each case, and who several times made points of no quorum, became involved in a controversy with Mr. Shattuc, (Rep., Ohio,) who expressed the opinion that opposition to pensions came with ill grace from a former Confederate soldier. Mr. Sibley (Dem., Penn.,) said a simple calculation would show that it cost $36,000 a day for a session of the House, or $7,000 an hour. The time frittered away by Mr. Talbert since he came to Congress, he said, would more than pay all the special pension bills passed during that period.

Mr. Norton (Dem., Ohio,) protested against Mr. Talbert's course. If he found an unjust bill and could demonstrate that it was unjust, he (Norton) and many members on the floor would join him in defeating it. He appealed to Mr. Talbert to abandon his opposition.

Mr. Lamb (Dem., Va.,) joined in the appeal, and his remarks drew a scathing denunciation from Mr. Talbert. He said the trouble was the gentleman from Virginia had claims before the House he desired to get through. The same was true of other gentlemen. It was a log-rolling combine. They dared not fight these unjust pension bills as he was doing. When he went into the Confederate Army, he said, he and his had staked everything and had lost it. They were not passing the hat around now.

Mr. Fordney (Rep., Mich.,) attacked Mr. Talbert a little later. He said that when Mr. Talbert said he was a friend of the soldier, he would not believe him on oath. Mr. Talbert, with a great show of wrath, replied that when the gentleman imputed untruthfulness to him, he hurled it back and "crammed it down his rotten throat." He grew so excited that the Chair was obliged to call him to order. When quiet had been restored, Mr. Fordney raised a roar of laughter by remarking quietly: "I believe in the Biblical promise that we shall be born again. I hope to God that when Mr. Talbert's time comes, he will be stillborn."

TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

House Adopts Resolution Providing for Election of Senators by Popular Vote.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The House today, by a vote of 240 to 15, adopted a resolution for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. Fourteen Republicans and one Democrat voted against it. By the terms of the resolution, the amendment to be submitted to the Legislatures is as follows:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State who shall be elected by a direct vote of the people thereof, for a term of six years, and each Senator shall have one vote. A plurality of the votes cast for candidates for Senator shall be sufficient to elect. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures, respectively.

"When a vacancy happens, by death, resignation, or otherwise, in the representation of any State in the Senate, the same shall be filled for the unexpired term thereof in the same manner as is provided for the election of Senators in Paragraph 1: Provided, that the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next general or special election, in accordance with the statutes or Constitution of such State."

Two joint resolutions were under discussion when the House adjourned yesterday. The majority resolution left it optional with the States whether their Senators should be elected directly or by the Legislatures. The minority resolution made it incumbent that each State elect by direct vote. The minority resolution which was offered as a substitute was voted upon first, and was carried by an overwhelming vote—yeas, 135; nays, 30. Mr. Corliss tried unavailingly to get a yea and nay vote, but only nine members seconded the demand. The vote was then taken upon the adoption of the amendment, practically the whole house rising in support of the demand.

The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Allen, (Me.,) Burleigh, (Me.,) Calderhead, (Kan.,) Fordney, (Mich.,) Gardner, (N. J.,) Hedge, (Iowa,) Henry, (Conn.,) Lane, (Iowa,) Lester, (Ga.,) Littlefield, (Me.,) McPherson, (Iowa,) Mann, (Ill.,) Russell, (Conn.,) Sperry, (Conn.,) and Thomas, (Iowa.)

CANAL BILL BLOCKED.

Mr. Burton Objects to Mr. Hepburn's Request to Have the Nicaragua Measure Considered.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—In the House to-day Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) asked unanimous consent to set aside May 1 for the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill.

"I object!" shouted Mr. Burton, (Rep., Ohio,) emphatically. Mr. Burton explained his course in the following authorized statement:

"I wish it distinctly understood the objection is made upon my own responsibility. Objection to the consideration of the pending bill was made because,

"First—It abrogates a treaty solemnly entered into and now in full force. While its abrogation could be accomplished by the passage of this bill, such action is without precedent in our relations with foreign powers; it is also unnecessary, because the same result could be obtained by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, a measure which, though much misunderstood, is nevertheless a triumph of diplomacy.

"Second—It commits us to a fortified canal, instead of a neutral canal. A neutral canal is not only in accordance with the general tenor of our policy, but would best subserve our own interests.

"Third—There are also serious objections to the present consideration of this bill, which might not exist at a later time. (1) It is desirable that the present commission, the first which has given comprehensive and complete consideration to the subject of the construction of an international canal, should complete its work before a route is selected. (2) In the same line, it is desirable that provisional treaties be made with the countries controlling each of the proposed routes, viz., Costa Rica and Nicaragua on the one hand and Colombia on the other hand. To pass a bill committing the United States to either of these routes would prevent us from obtaining as favorable terms for right of way and control as could readily be obtained in case the question of the route should be postponed.

"No loss could result from a postponement until the next session, because extended examination will be required before a definite route can be safely and judiciously selected, even if the general route should be chosen. Some five hundred men are now at work making examination and exploration. This work, which is absolutely essential before the canal is commenced, will require considerable time.

"There is no desire on the part of those who are opposing the present consideration of this bill to oppose the construction of a canal. The Administration and both political parties are committed to the early beginning of the work. But it is desirable that all necessary preliminaries in the way of examination and engineering features, settlements of diplomatic questions, and securing the most favorable privileges shall be thoroughly attended to. It has been proposed that an early date in the next session be fixed for consideration of the bill. To this I do not believe any objection would be made."

Following Mr. Burton's notice of objection, Mr. Hepburn took steps to overcome this opposition. A petition to the Committee on Rules was prepared, requesting that body to fix a time for taking up the Canal bill. Mr. Hepburn circulated the petition on the Republican side, and up to the time of adjournment secured sixty-one signatures. He said he considered this a good showing, considering the small attendance.

Mr. Adamson, who circulated the petition on the Democratic side, said: "There is no opposition whatever on this side, and every man present to-day has signed the petition. If the attendance had been larger, we would have had many more signatures, but as it is, the number exceeds sixty, and many more will be added as fast as members can be seen."

Notwithstanding these efforts, it was intimated pretty strongly in well-informed quarters that the Committee on Rules was not likely to bring in a special rule. The members of the committee declined, however, to make any definite statement on the subject.

ECHO OF THE GAYNOR CASE.

Attorney General Drafts a Bill Providing for Removal of Federal Offenders.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Some time ago proceedings were instituted by the Department of Justice to secure the removal to Savannah, Ga., of Benjamin D. Greene, John F., William T., and Edward H. Gaynor, and Michael A. Connolly, who were indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court of Georgia for conspiring to defraud the United States on two contracts relating to harbor improvements at Savannah and in Cumberland Sound.

The United States Commissioner at New York, where the defendants were apprehended, held in effect that the certified copy of the Georgia indictment, followed by the identification of the defendants, was sufficient to justify their removal. District Judge Addison Brown, however, held to the contrary, and further, that the Government was required by affirmative proof to make out a case of probable guilt, and that the defendants were entitled to go fully into their defense, and to produce evidence on their part to rebut the presumption of guilt raised by the proofs of the Government.

The Attorney General takes issue with Judge Brown as to the correctness of his ruling, but with a view to a final settlement of the question has sent to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of both houses of Congress a draft of a bill which, if it becomes a law, will have the effect of compelling the removal of persons indicted for offenses against the United States from the place of arrest to the district where the offense is committed. The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., that where any person indicted for any crime or offense against the United States, in any district, shall be or be found in any other district, it shall be lawful, and it is hereby made the duty of the District Attorney of the district in which such indictment is found, to deliver or cause to be delivered a copy of such indictment, certified by the Clerk of the court in which the same is pending to a Judge or Justice of the United States or a United States Commissioner in the district where such indicted person is or may be found; and thereupon it shall be the duty of such Judge, Justice, or Commissioner to issue to the United States Marshal of the district a warrant for the arrest of the person named in the indictment, and upon the return of the warrant with the body of the person so named, the Judge, Justice, or Commissioner shall, upon being satisfied that the person arrested is the person indicted, make an order to the Marshal directing the removal of such person to the district wherein the indictment is pending, and it shall be the duty of the Marshal to execute such order. In bailable cases the Judge, Justice, or Commissioner before whom such proceedings are had may admit the defendant to bail for his appearance at the court to which he is held to answer the indictment.

The Attorney General sent to Congress with the draft of his bill an exhaustive argument explaining the necessity for its passage. In the course of his comments he says:

"A defendant who happens to reside within the district where he is indicted is arrested and put on trial without any further investigation. No good reason can be perceived why the fact that a defendant happens to reside in another judicial district of the United States should entitle him to have the question of his probable guilt submitted to and passed upon by a local Magistrate before any force or effect whatever shall be given to the presentment of the Grand Jury, which is the legal and Constitutional body entitled to present him for trial."

HEARING ON MULLER'S BILL.

Owner of Refining Works at Constable Hook Says Fumes Objected to Are Not Injurious.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Representative Nicholas Muller of the Staten Island district some time ago obtained a report from the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce for his bill to empower the Supervisor of the Harbor of New York to bring complaints against those persons conducting manufacturing establishments in such a way as to obstruct navigation by producing artificial fog and fumes deleterious to sight and a nuisance to the enighborhood. Until after that bill had been reported, no remonstrance was heard against it. To-day, however, a very impressive remonstrance was heard.

R. M. Thompson, owner of the Orpha Refining Works, told the committee that if the bill should be passed and put immediately into effect he would be compelled to leave his present location at Constable Hook and go elsewhere, thus taking away from Bayonne and Staten Island the opportunity now afforded to many people to gain a livelihood. He said he had overcome the production of black smoke, and had expended more than $50,000 in experiments to suppress the fumes made by the consumption of sulphur to the value of $1,000 daily. He insisted that the smoke now made did not constitute an obstruction to navigation or an injury to health, and referred to the death rate on Staten Island as having decreased since the establishment of the refining works.

Mr. Thompson then called upon Rear Admiral Higginson, Capt. H. C. Taylor, and Capt. F. E. Chadwick, all of whom had commanded ships of war brought to an anchorage off Constable Hook on several occasions, each of whom declared that he had never seen any smoke there that he considered dangerous to navigation. Two tugboat Captains, one of whom had been employed by the Thompson works at times, testified similarly. Mayor Farr of Bayonne told of the fumes that envelop Bayonne from the refining works most of the time, but said business men were all in favor of keeping the works where they are. He said he did not find the gas "much objectionable." Sometimes, "when you get the chemicals, it cuts a little." Dr. R. A. Ladue referred to statistics to show that in Europe certain areas of country in which refining works had been established showed improved conditions of health as a consequence.

Lieut. Commander J. C. Frémont, who had brought about the remonstrance that led to the preparation and favorable report of the bill, said that he did not care to contradict other naval officers who had testified about the smoke off the Kill Von Kull, but at that point southeast of the works there was seldom trouble, as the prevailing winds were from the southeast, and took the smoke toward Liberty Island, where the trouble did arise. When the wind was from the northeast the smoke was packed down upon the bay in a mass so thick that sometimes it was impossible to see the bow of a ship from its stern.

Mr. Thompson made proffer of an assurance to correct or remove his refining plant, or a part of it giving most offense, in a year, if the penalties of the bill could be suspended for that time. Otherwise he would be obliged to go to some other place. Lieut. Commander Frémont admitted that if this promise were carried out it would be satisfactory, but it would not in the meantime take away the obstruction to navigation complained about. There should be a law, he said, to prevent new fogmaking establishments from cropping up. There is no such law at present. The committee took no action. Mr. Muller will not abandon his fight against the fog and fumes.

GAVEL FOR SPEAKER HENDERSON.

His Friends from Minnesota Present a Unique Specimen.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Representatives McCleary and Stevens of Minnesota called on the Speaker of the House of Representatives to-day to present a gavel from Minnesota friends. In presenting it Mr. McCleary said: "Mr. Speaker, I have the honor of presenting to you a gavel from a number of your Minnesota friends and admirers. The head of the gavel is of pipestone from the quarries in my district, made famous by Longfellow in his poem 'Hiawatha.' The handle is of walnut grown in Southern Minnesota. The scroll on the handle giving your initials is of solid gold. Your friends in Minnesota believe that this gavel is typical of him to whom it is presented, the stone head representing sturdy character; the solid gold, sterling purpose, and the handle, the upward growing disposition of the tree. They give it to you with their compliments and best wishes and with the hope that you may long wield it in your present official position. The case, as you see, is of rosewood, lined with purple silk velvet."

Speaker Henderson, in response, said: "Accept from me my grateful acknowledgement of this handsome and suggestive gift. Please say to my friends how very much I appreciate it. It will always remind me of faithful Minnesota, of kind Minnesota, my near neighbor. I cannot, of course, accept without some modification the pleasant things said regarding me in presenting it, but your generous estimate will be a standard for me to work toward. The box is a gem worthy the gavel. Again and most heartily do I thank you."

JOHN A. PORTER RESIGNS.

G. B. Cortelyou Succeeds Him as President's Private Secretary.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Owing to continued ill-health, John Addison Porter, secretary to the President, has tendered his resignation and the President has accepted it to take effect May 1 next. George B. Cortelyou of New York, the present assistant secretary to the President, has been appointed to the office.

Mr. Cortelyou was born in New York City July 26, 1862, and belongs to one of the oldest families. In 1884 he was appointed confidential stenographer in the United States Appraiser's office at New York, but resigned upon the change of administration in March, 1885. In October, 1889, he was appointed private secretary to the Post Office Inspector in charge at New York, and two years later became private secretary to Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Rathbone. He resigned in March, 1892, but was reappointed by Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell. In November, 1895, he was appointed stenographer to the President and a few months later executive clerk to Mr. McKinley. He was made assistant secretary to the President in 1898.

FOOD PROBLEM IN GERMANY.

Consul General Mason Writes of the Nation's Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The debate which has been in progress in the German Reichstag over the proposed Meat Inspection act which, if passed, would practically stop all importation of live cattle and meats into Germany, has again revived the question of what would the industrial and commercial classes of Germany do for food if the imported supply of breadstuffs and meats should be cut off.

Consul General Mason at Berlin has made an interesting report upon this subject to the State Department, under date of March 9. During the past century, he says, the population of the German Empire has increased from 20,000,000 to 56,000,000, and a proportionate increase would indicate nearly 100,000,000 persons in Germany at the close of the twentieth century. Farm, dairy, and garden production does not keep pace by any means with the steady increase of population, and only by diverting the capital and labor which now furthers commerce and trade in Germany to the farms and fields can Germany's future food supply of the country be assured.

But the task of turning back the young men of the rural districts who have migrated to the cities and caught the fever of trade and traffic to the drudgery of farm life would be a difficult one indeed, as would also be that of attracting to agricultural pursuits the capital that now earns abundant profits from industry and trade.

In conclusion the Consul states that the legislation enacted this year in regard to the increase of food supply will have a potent influence in shaping the economic history of Germany for years to come.

CLARK WILL NOT RESIGN.

To Fight on the Floor of the Senate the Committee's Report.

BUTTE, Mon., April 13.—The Inter-Mountain, upon advices from the East, says:

"It is now certain that Senator Clark will not resign. The pressure from his Montana friends and legal advisers is in favor of contesting to a finish. Senators Clay, Mason, Bacon, and Heitfeld will make a fight on the floor of the Senate, claiming that a two-thirds vote is necessary to unseat him.

"They assert that the report of the committee does not sustain the direct charge of bribery against him. They will expose the character and plans of his enemies, and he will doubtless make a speech in his own behalf.

"This policy will prevent appointment by the Governor, and may lead to the election of two Republican Senators, so a majority opposition to delay is not expected. Senator Mason will conduct the fight for Clark."

AS TO CLARK'S SUCCESSOR.

Montana Man Names Gov. Smith as a Possibility.

There are many residents of Montana in town. Among them are Miles Finlan, F. A. Heinze, and George Haldorn of Butte. The first named is one of Marcus Daly's lieutenants.

One of these gentlemen said at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday that Senator W. A. Clark always did just what nobody expected he would do. It was the opinion of many, he said, that Clark would resign rather than await expulsion from the Senate. He believed he would wait to be expelled.

Another gentleman remarked: "I believe that if Mr. Clark resigns, Gov. R. B. Smith will resign the Governorship, and be succeeded by Lieut. Gov. A. E. Spriggs, who would appoint Smith to fill the vacancy. This he can do, as the Constitution provides that the Governor shall fill a vacancy caused by death or resignation. But this plan would be upset if the Senate should declare in unseating Mr. Clark that there had been no elector in Montana."

Persons prominent in Montana affairs expect that if the Clark-Daly fight is kept up the next Legislature in that State will have a Republican majority, in which event F. A. Heinze, who was born in Brooklyn, will probably be chosen.

More Money for State Militia.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The House Committee on Militia decided to-day to fix at $1,000,000 the amount allowed annually to the militia of the several States, in place of the $400,000 now allowed. The bill as heretofore agreed upon allowed $2,000,000 annually in accordance with the request of the National Association of Militia Organizations. But owing to the desire for retrenchment and the strong effort being made to keep down the total appropriations of this session, the decision of today was reluctantly reached to fix the amount at $1,000,000.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has authorized a favorable report on the bill authorizing a new Custom House at San Francisco at a cost of $3,000,000.

A programme for House business was arranged yesterday by which the Naval Appropriation bill will be taken up Monday.

Representative Hopkins of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Census, yesterday introduced a bill fixing the salary of the Director of the Census at $7,500, creating a Superintendent of Printing for the census at $2,500, and providing for the employment of skilled mechanics for census printing and binding.

THE HOLLAND PURCHASED.

Navy Department Makes Contract to Buy Other Submarine Boats.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Navy Department has signed a contract with the Holland Submarine Torpedo Boat Company for the addition of some of their boats to the navy. By the terms of the contract the Government pays $150,000 for the Holland. It also agrees to pay $175,000 each for any boats of the Holland type it may purchase hereafter, provided that the boats shall be similar in dimensions to the new Holland, which will be larger than the old one.

The company undertakes to protect the Government against any claims for infringement of patents, and also to sell to the Government at a price to be fixed by a board of appraisers, any of the patents used in the construction of the boat, which it may be desirable for the Government to possess. A further obligation upon the company is to furnish experts for a reasonable time to train a naval crew in the management of the Holland. The company also bonds itself in the sum of $90,000 to complete the Plunger.

Now that the Holland has become a naval vessel, under the terms of the contract the Government must proceed within a reasonable time to provide a commander and crew for her. Notwithstanding the novelty of the craft and the element of danger supposed to be involved, there is no lack of applicants for the first command from junior naval officers. The disposition is to refrain from ordering any one to the post, but to give it to a volunteer.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Edward R. Hutchins, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, having been found by a board of officers disqualified to perform the duties of his rank, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect April 22.

Major George F. Shiels, Surgeon United States Volunteers, now in San Francisco, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty. Major Shiels, at his own request, is honorably discharged from the volunteer army of the United States, to take effect June 10.

Major John T. Van Orsdale, Seventh Infantry, will proceed April 15 to Seattle for the purpose of proceeding from that place with certain companies of the Seventh Infantry now under orders to take station in Alaska Territory.

Brig. Gen. James F. Wade is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Chicago under orders of Feb. 5, vice Col. Thomas F. Barr, Assistant Judge Advocate General, relieved.

Col. William J. Volkmar, Assistant Adjutant General, will report to Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, President of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Chicago, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Major John B. Bellinger, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty in the office of the Quartermaster General of the army, to take effect on the completion of the duty assigned him as a member of the board of officers convened March 27, and will proceed to West Point and report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy for duty as Quartermaster and disbursing officer at that post.

Capt. George W. Van Deusen, Seventh Artillery, will proceed from San Francisco to Fort Totten, New York, and join his battery.

Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General, will proceed from Somerville, N. J., to Washington and report to the Surgeon General of the army on official business pertaining to the Medical Department.

Navy.

Lieut. R. Spear is ordered to duty on the Constellation April 24.

Lieut. C. Davis is detached from the Scindia and will proceed to Washington with all dispatch.

Commander J. B. Briggs is detached from the Washington Yard May 14 and ordered to the Norfolk Yard May 15 for duty as Inspector of Ordnance.

Commander W. Swift is detached from the New York Yard May 22 as Inspector of Ordnance and ordered home to wait orders.

Commander R. R. Ingersoll is detached from the Norfolk Yard as Inspector of Ordnance May 15 and ordered to the New York Yard May 17 as Inspector of Ordnance.

Lieut. Commander W. McLean's order of April 5 detaching him from the Bureau of Ordnance is revoked.

Lieut. Commander J. C. Gillmore is ordered to duty as executive officer of the Prairie April 14.

Lieut. W. B. Fletcher is detached from the Wabash for temporary duty with draft of men, and then to temporary duty on the Solace for passage to Asiatic Station.

Lieut. J. K. Robison is detached from the Marblehead when out of commission and ordered to the Pacific Station for line duty.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The training ship Buffalo has been ordered to sail from Norfolk for League Island not later than April 19. She there will embark a crew of landsmen and sail for Northern Europe, touching at Gravesend and proceeding as far north as Christiania, Norway. She will return to Hampton Roads about the 1st of September.

The Mayflower has been ordered in commission about May 14.

The transport Sumner has arrived at Gibraltar and will sail for Malta to-morrow.

The Chicago, accompanied by the Montgomery, sailed yesterday from Maranham for Para, Brazil.

Dr. Cocke's Case Probably Suicidal.

BOSTON, April 13.—An autopsy to-day on the body of Dr. James R. Cocke, who was found dead last night, resulted in the disclosure that the ball passed through the spinal canal and lodged on top of the brain, and confirmed the belief that it was a case of suicide. Medical Examiner Harris said that had Dr. Cocke not suffered from a complication of troubles the attempt at suicide undoubtedly would have failed. The report that Dr. Cocke was involved in transactions with the Russian or some other foreign Government is somewhat substantiated by the declaration of Mrs. Cocke that the visitor expected yesterday was an attaché of one of the foreign legations in Washington, and he was coming in regard to contracts in which his Government was interested.

FUSION IN OREGON.

Democrats and Populists Nominate a Ticket, and Silver Republicans Join Them.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 13.—The State Convention of the Democrats and Populists, after being in session for two days, effected a fusion of the two parties and adjourned this evening. The Silver Republicans also joined in the fusion movement, though they held no convention. Both the Democrats and Populists indorsed William J. Bryan for the Presidential nomination, but the Populist delegates to the National Convention were instructed to vote for no other Democrat for the nomination for President and to vote only for a Populist for Vice President. During the debate on the adoption of the conference report, F. V. Hollman, a well-known Democrat of Portland, entered a vigorous protest against fusion with the Populists. Mr. Hollman said:

"The Democratic Party is great enough and broad enough to take in every voter who is opposed to Mr. McKinley and the policies of the Republican Party. If the Populists wish to support Democratic candidates, let them do so.

"I believe the issue of free coinage of silver is no longer a living issue. I wish as long as possible to contribute to the success and triumph of Democratic principles as I understand them and to support the Democratic candidate for President. I am a Democrat, not a Populist. This convention was called a Democratic Convention, and was called to nominate a Democratic ticket, not to nominate, support, or indorse a Populist candidate as such.

"If there are any candidates to be chosen by this convention, let them be nominated as Democrats, and only as Democrats."

The following is the fusion ticket complete:

Justice of the Supreme Court.—W. M. RAMSEY, Democrat.

Food and Dairy Commissioner — WILLIAM SCHULMERICH, Populist.

Congressmen. — First District — BERNARD DALY, Democrat; Second District—W. M. C. SMITH, Populist.

Presidential Electors—ERNEST KRONER, Populist; JOHN WHITTAKER, Populist; DELL STUART, Democrat; WILLIAM PIERCE, Democrat.

The Populists receive three and the Democrats six District Attorneys in the State.

The fusion platform as adopted reaffirms in its entirety the Chicago platform of 1896, and the money plank adopted by the Fusionists of Oregan in 1898, which declares for free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It favors an income tax, the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and the initiative and referendum, and opposes government by injunction.

On the Philippines it says:

The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without endangering our form of government. We favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and third, protection from outside interference. We favor the expansion of trade by every legitimate and peaceful means, but we are opposed to purchasing trade at the cannon's mouth with human blood.

Sympathy is expressed for the Boers and the Puerto Rican Tariff bill is condemned. The platform demands that articles controlled by trusts shall be placed on the free list, and that laws be enacted that will effectually suppress and destroy all trusts. Government ownership of the telegraph is indorsed.

The Middle-of-the-Road Populist Convention, with nine delegates present, nominated a ticket and elected seventeen delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati.

ALABAMA SENATE FIGHT.

Claimed Morgan Will Have a Substantial Majority Over Johnston.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 13.—Perhaps the most aggressive campaign ever conducted within the ranks of the Democratic Party in Alabama will be brought to an end to-morrow, when primaries will be held in a majority of the counties to select candidates for State offices and Representatives to the General Assembly, involving the election of a United States Senator to succeed John T. Morgan. Senator Morgan is opposed for re-election by Gov. Joseph E. Johnston.

Chairman Neill of the Morgan Campaign Committee to-night gave out the following statement:

"Of the fifteen representatives already nominated and the sixteen holdover Senators, Morgan has 19, Johnston 8, doubtful 3, and Populist 1. Of the 100 members to be nominated to-morrow, I am absolutely certain that Morgan will get sixty, with chances of an equal show for at least a majority of the others. I estimate that Morgan's vote in the Democratic caucus of about 120 members will be 80, thereby giving him the nomination."

The Johnston forces give no figures, but claim the State by a safe majority.

1,351 Ballots and No Choice.

WELLINGTON, Ohio, April 13.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Fourteenth District, after having cast 1,351 ballots and failed to make a choice for Congressman, adjourned, to meet in Norwalk May 17.

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W. G. SUMNER, LL.D.,

Professor of Political and Social Science at Yale University, contributes a striking article to The Evening Post of to-day on

"The First Decision Under Expansion."

The time has come, he argues, now that a definite step has been taken under the new policy, for examination and criticism. He points out that the Spanish war once started, its advocates and opponents were equally powerless to control the outcome. Prof. Sumner continues with an able and interesting discussion of the conflict between expansion and the tariff. He predicts that national vanity will demand the retention of Cuba and the Philippines.

This article was written for and will appear only in

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PARIS EDITION

THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THE PROBLEM IN PUERTO RICO.

It is entirely easy to find fault with the provisions of the bill for the civil government of Puerto Rico, and criticism may be well founded on principles highly valued by the American people. The bill does not provide for complete self-government. It does not provide for complete representative government as it is practiced in the Territories of the United States. It does not confer the same degree of independent legislative power as is enjoyed by the lowest organization in the Federal system. It provides for a very practical intervention of the Federal Government in local affairs. The Council is made up of eleven appointees of the President, of whom only five are to be Puerto Ricans, and no action of the lower house of thirty elected members is operative without the assent of the Council, with its majority thus selected by the President and our Senate. To this Council, moreover, is confided the power to grant public franchises. Nor is the elected portion of the Government to be chosen by universal suffrage, but only by the limited suffrage already established by military decree. The powers of the Governor are large, and the Governor is appointed by the President and the Senate.

It would be idle to maintain that this is a sort of Government with which any division of the United States heretofore organized would be content, or that Congress and the President would venture to propose such a one for any Territory within the continental borders of the Nation. And it is true, as was pointed out in the debate in Congress, and with especial earnestness by the Chairman of the House Committee having charge of the bill, that the system of government granted to Puerto Rico by the United States Government has a most disagreeable likeness to the "autonomy" granted by Spain to her colonies in the Caribbean, which was rejected by them, and which we sustained them in rejecting as inadequate and delusive.

Granting the force of all these criticisms of the law which the President has just signed, it remains for us to ask whether it is better to insist on the objections and to iterate and reiterate them than it is to turn our attention to the process of getting the very best possible out of the situation as it exists. One thing is plain to us. The great power assumed by the United States Government over the people of Puerto Rico brings with it an equally great responsibility, and this rests chiefly on the President and on every agent he shall appoint for the island. We do but perform a plain duty when we assure the President that all those who wish him well and wish the country well are very anxious that he shall meet this responsibility fairly and firmly. It is not only very heavy, but it is very direct. It is for him to show by his action that the people of Puerto Rico shall not suffer because they are given less control over their own affairs than our own people enjoy. He has been given a singular trust. He must discharge it as a trust, with the utmost care and fidelity, or his own reputation and that of his country will suffer sorely.

We believe that he has made a good beginning. Mr. ALLEN, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, whom he has selected as the Governor of Puerto Rico, has made a good reputation for himself in the department. He is a man of much executive ability, of experience in large affairs, private as well as public. He is of unblemished personal repute. He is in no sense a self-seeking politician. Whatever ambition he may have is of a sort to be served only by good work in his new and difficult and important field. The most troublesome task he will have to perform will be to resist the importunities of men seeking office for which they are not fitted. To deal with this as he ought and as we do not question that he will wish, he will require the entire and faithful support of the President. For both of them it may be accepted as a safe and almost indispensable rule that in the island government no American should be appointed who does not have to make some sacrifice in accepting appointment, as Mr. ALLEN himself does. Of course this ought not to be so, but with the scale of compensation adopted by Congress it really is so. It will be only by a rare chance that any one will be found for the places created in the island who is equal to the duties and could not earn more than the pay in private business. It would be different if there was a career for efficient men in the colonial service, but that as yet is not at all certain. Under present conditions, it is practically certain that no one who can be said to want such appointments should have them.

This, however, is but a logical part of the great work that the Governor will have to perform and to guide. His sole object will be to protect and to promote the interests and the rights of the people of the island. By its relation to that object every proposition will have to be judged. And with that searching test fairly and fearlessly applied, the task, though difficult, will not be impossible and will be extremely inspiring. Puerto Rico is the field for our first experiment in the new duties we have assumed. Our success will be measured solely by the degree to which the island is made prosperous, progressive, and contented, and by the certainty and rapidity with which complete self-government is made possible.

GOVERNORSHIP AND VICE PRESIDENCY.

While we are not fully satisfied that our esteemed contemporaries who have been reporting a conversation by long-distance telephone between the President and the Governor have vindicated their accuracy, in this instance, as fully as their enterprise, we are free to admit that the report was "well founded." The intrinsic probability of it, indeed, somewhat lessens the credit of the reporters for ingenuity.

The ancient allegory of the spider and the fly is necessarily recalled by the account of this affecting interview. But the invitation in this case is not to walk into the parlor. It is to walk into a cool and quiet yet honored grave. That is the unanimous judgment of the American politicians of our day about the Vice Presidency. In the earlier days of the Republic, when the candidate who ran second for the Presidency was expected to become the Vice President, there was enough in the subordinate office to occupy an active-minded statesman in putting up political jobs on the incumbent of the superior. Such a Vice Presidency would have been an ideal situation for Mr. THOMAS B. REED, and Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON, indeed, contrived to get his fun out of it at the expense of JOHN ADAMS. But to have nothing to do but to take naps in the Senate Chamber can scarcely be called a political career, and we can imagine no statesman to whom it would be more intolerable than to the restlessly wideawake Governor of this Commonwealth.

It was not at all to be supposed that the Governor would entertain, from the President, overtures which he had rejected when they came from any other quarter. Perhaps particularly not from the President. The poet has observed that men may rise on stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things, but he has nowhere remarked that they are entitled to rise on the dead selves of other people without encountering the determined opposition of the other people proposed thus to be used for their convenience. It cannot be said that the Governor owes the President for anything, unless it be a commission as Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers. And commissions to that rank were so common and so cheap when the Governor got his that his gratitude cannot properly be invoked to go the length of political suicide. On the other hand, the President and the party very distinctly owe the Governor a debt of gratitude. He carried New York for them at a time when they would have had extreme difficulty in carrying it without him. It seems that he might be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of the office for which his candidacy was a signal service to his party.

But perhaps the strangest aspect of this importunate demand upon the Governor to put his personal popularity at the service of the President, instead of making of it a perfectly legitimate use for himself, is the aspect of desperation in which it exhibits the Administration. One would imagine that the Governor was the only available candidate in the party for the second place on the ticket, the only candidate who could surely save it from defeat. The implied confession is one which surely no Administration that had just come out of a successful war ever had occasion to make before in our history. And the importunity is continued, although there is, one may almost say, no opposition in sight. The only organized opposition is one that has already been condemned by the sober sense of the country. If anything has happened to make the candidacy of BRYAN more formidable in 1900 than it was in 1896, it has been the work of the McKinley Administration itself. That is a confession which could be accepted only on the highest authority. But a continuance of the Macedonian cry from Washington to Albany would apparently establish its authenticity.

JUSTIFIABLE FATIGUE.

The Mayor gave a hearing on Thursday, as our readers are already aware, upon the Fallows bill providing corporation pap for certain newspapers, and for some uncertain and even non-existent newspapers, in the Boroughs of Richmond, Queens, and the Bronx. As the scheme gradually developed itself before his astonished gaze, his Honor declared: "It is things like this that make me tired of my office and will make me glad to get out of it." THE TIMES has had occasion, more frequently than it wishes it had had, to criticise various acts and utterances of the Mayor against what semed to it the public interest. But every good citizen who is aware of the character of the measure in relation to which the Mayor expressed himself so strongly must deeply sympathize with his state of mind and regard his expressed fatigue as entirely justified. The cheerful project of law in question requires that a sum equal to the aggregate paid to the newspapers of Brooklyn for "corporation advertising" shall be divided among six newspapers, two each, of "opposing political faiths," in the Boroughs of Queens, Richmond, and the Bronx. The amount is, it appears, $100,000.

To understand the full iniquity of this measure it must be understood that this money is to be given, in two of the boroughs, to newspapers not yet in being. Of course a trifle like that would not stand in the way of the execution of the law. A standing offer of pap will produce the mouth to absorb it, and a Democratic or, as the case might be, a Republican newspaper in the Bronx or Richmond would make its appearance before the signature was dry on the bill which entitled such a newspaper to receive one-sixth of $100,000 a year. It may perhaps be an exaggeration to say that the gross incomes of all the newspapers now published in the three boroughs do not equal what this remarkable law proposes to confer upon each one of six. But it is evident that the amount of publicity which the money will buy is very far in excess of the circulation of all the organs of public opinion in the periphery of suburbs from William's Bridge through Yaphank to Tottenville and back again.

As a matter of plain fact, the object of this measure is to bestow upon six bipartisan publishers $100,000 annually of the public money with only the most spectral pretense of any return. The Mayor would not have done the subject justice if he had contented himself with vetoing such a bill, without also giving some vent to the sentiments which such a monstrously impudent proposition is adapted to inspire. When we reflect that this only distinguishes itself by the monstrosity of its impudence from a great number of measures the promoters of which are continually trying to deceive the Mayor's vigilance we can understand his fatigue in his office and the relief with which he looks forward to laying it down.

THE RUSSIAN BOGEY.

Foreign correspondents have a curious way of assuming that any news not of a bellicose character emanating from a foreign War Office is of little account. As a result the public mind pictures these foreign offices as constantly arrayed in armed neutrality, with chips on their shoulders, inviting and provoking aggression. In consequence Russia has lately been accused of making war "imminent" in the Levant, in Central Asia, and in the Far East. In fact, so little understood are the present functions of the Russian War Office that its most common acts give rise to worldwide apprehension. This is a mistake, partly due, as has been said, to misconception, and partly to the wide differences existing between Russianism and what may be called Anglo-Saxonism, and the utter refusal of the latter even to attempt to understand the former.

In a vague sort of way the general public has been made to believe that Gen. KUROPATKIN's experiments on the Afghan frontier, followed by M. WITTE's financial affair with Persia, were fraught with terrible calamity for British India. But why? Because "British interests in Afghanistan would be seriously injured." For three years Great Britain has done little to strengthen her prestige in Central Asia; so little, in fact, that the contemplated establishment of a Russian Consul General in India has not only provoked popular resentment in England and sharp letters to Downing Street from numerous amateur diplomatists, but has, moreover, revealed the fact that Great Britain was not similarly represented in Asiatic Russia.

All this has been extremely annoying to the advocates of Anglo-Saxon commercialism. But has Russian commercialism no rights that the disciples of the other are obliged to tolerate? As the London War Office continues to ignore the strategic importance of Russia's moves, why should laymen continue to declare that such importance exists. Who will deny that Russia, with her vast Asiatic empire, has a certain moral right to a port in the Pacific that shall be free from ice the year round? And if she was able to acquire Port Arthur, the fact of possession certainly gave her a right to fortify the place in a manner that the circumstances seemed to warrant. But even admitting the strategic importance of Russia's designs in Central Asia, has she not good ground for wishing a commercial rapprochement between herself and Afghanistan and a port on the Persian Gulf, purely from an industrial and commercial point of view? To us Russian commercialism appears as a narrow, centralized policy, the prevalence of which would be a serious block to the progress of the age. Yet we may be mistaken. And who can blame the Russian if he exerts it in fields neglected by the Anglo-Saxon?

The same principle applies to Russia's securing a foothold in Korea, although the strategic importance of this movement is more apparent. Naturally Japan, with her humiliation over the Chinese treaty fresh in her mind, resents such an intrusion. Still it is not to be denied that the acquisition has an immense value for the future development of Manchuria and, for that matter, for the whole of Eastern Siberia. War, however, over such a question is quite as remote as it is over the seemingly more threatening signs in Central Asia. In the first place there is nothing that can be dignified by the name of "popular opinion" in Japan, and the Government in Tokio is not deaf to the advice of Downing Street; and in the second place the unfinished and hopelessly inadequate state of the trans-Siberian railway is a silent yet convincing demonstration to Russia that war in the Far East with any modern power is for many years utterly out of the question.

It therefore seems to us that amateur diplomatists might more profitably spend their time in studying the question of Russian commercialism in all its varied phases than by seeing in every move that Russia makes a cause for universal apprehension. Russia surely has an important part to play in the future of Asia. Her activities should be met by those of a similar character. And then if Russian commercialism is to survive there it is because it is best that it should do so.

MR. NAGLE'S "RECORD."

We print in another column a letter from Mr. HARRISON STIDHAM, formerly Superintendent of Snow Removal in the Street Cleaning Department under the late Col. WARING. It relates to the reported means employed by Commissioner NAGLE to insure the rapid removal of the snow at the time of the last storm of the season, on the 15th of March—means which Mr. STIDHAM thinks must have been used to a much greater extent than indicated by the Commissioner, with the result of making a misleading "record" for that official.

The substance of the statement of Mr. STIDHAM is that one-third of the loads of snow reported as removed and paid for "never left the street or saw the dump." As the total reported was 283,000 loads, this would be equivalent to some 94,000 "paper loads," and if these were paid for at the contract price of 54 cents a load, the drain on the City Treasury would amount to something like $53,000.

This is, of course, dependent entirely on the accuracy of Mr. STIDHAM's estimate of the amount of snow that fell and the amount removed by the contractors. He is, however, an expert in such matters, and such a statement from him is entitled to the attention of the Financial Department. We have no doubt that it will receive such attention promptly.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—So obvious are the many superiorities of vessels propelled by steam over those moved by the inconstant winds that it was generally assumed, soon after the new system had passed beyond the experimental stage, that the day of sailing craft was about to end forever. That was some years ago, and there are still more than a few sails on the seas, but the impression that their rivalry with steam was a hopeless one has remained in the vast majority of minds. Certain students of maritime conditions and tendencies, however, are beginning to doubt the truth of the accepted theories, and to suggest that the steamers, instead of gaining the complete monopoly of freight and passenger traffic by water, as has been prophesied, will soon be forced to give back to their despised competitors a part of the trade now in their possession. The Coast Seamen's Journal, for instance, says that the price of coal is increasing so rapidly in all the great maritime nations as to make it a question of a very short time when the steamers will have to advance rates. Here will be the golden opportunity for the huge sailing vessels of the new type now building, some of which, carrying 8,000 tons of cargo, or 300 tons for every man employed on them, are already bringing in highly satisfactory returns to their owners. These ships are not only large, but they are also swift, and their increased safety means lower rates of insurance on both cargo and vessel. Such vessels, it is said, are more profitable than the average tramp steamer, and their number is constantly increasing. To regain passenger traffic will be more difficult, to do so to any large extent is perhaps impossible, but The American Shipbuilder declares that a few clippers of the old type could offer attractions not to be obtained on the finest steamers, and that travelers of a certain sort—with time to spare and a love of the sea—would give them profitable patronage. This does not seem improbable.

—One of our correspondents professed, in a letter which we published yesterday, to see glaring inconsistency in our complaints about the stopping of our mail at Durban. This, he said, was only a "petty trifle compared to what the Boer republic has had to suffer for years from the same source," and then he declared that we had applauded the English oppressors and condemned the Dutch for resisting unwarranted interference. "It seems," the letter concluded, "to be a matter of who is being abused." Now, that is a very serious accusation—or would be if there were anything in it except the begging of every important question involved in the Anglo-Boer controversy. If we believed, as our correspondent assumes, that the British are all wrong and the Boers all right, then it would, indeed, be inconsistent for us to show irritation over our own slight grievances and to regard with indifference the sufferings of others at the same hands. But just because we have a just though gentle protest to make against the stupid way in which a single British censor interprets the powers and performs the duties of his necessary office, are we thereby precluded from forming and expressing honest opinions as to the merits of a quarrel between the great nation of which that censor is an infinitesmal fraction and another nation in many important respects its obvious inferior? By no means. And our correspondent was inaccurate when he wrote that "THE TIMES complains of the English interference with its letters." We complained of an individual, not of a Government. The English Government has not seen fit to stop all letters reaching the South African ports in its control. If it had, the chances are that the reasons for doing so would have been admissible ones, and we would have acquiesced with something more of less like good grace. When a subordinate official at a single port puts us to trouble which we are sure his own superiors would call needless, we see neither harm nor inconsistency in calling attention to his conduct. The case of Briton vs. Boer is not brought into the matter at all.

—Hotel keepers in Fayette County, Penn., are doubtless thinking just now that their lot is an unhappy one, since they have been informed in a particularly authoritative way—by the court that controls their licenses—that they must refrain from all forms of political activity except voting or else risk the loss of the legal right to sell intoxicants. This somewhat curious inhibition was pronounced by Judge E. H. REPPERT, when, for himself and his associate, Judge R. E. UMBEL, he prefaced the rendering of a number of liquor license decisions by laying down a set of stringent rules the effect of which will be to sever many of the ancient bonds between hotels and politics. Hotel men, the Judge declared, must neither run for office nor hold office; they must cease electioneering and working for candidates, and such of them as are now on committees connected with political parties must resign immediately. Furthermore, political discussions are to be discouraged in hotels and prohibited in barrooms—which will be a revolution indeed. There were some minor regulations, relating to the transfer of licenses and the closing of bars on Christmas and Thanksgiving, but these passed unnoticed in the excitement which the banishment from politics created among the hotel-keeping fraternity of the county. For in the past its members have exercised much influence among the local statesmen and voters, and naturally they do not rejoice over the present prospect of future insignificance. Perhaps, however, enough rejoicing will be done by the other residents of Fayette County to even things up.

—What has been rather more than suspected for some weeks was made absolutely certain by the dispatch from Kansas City to which we gave deserved prominence yesterday. The promises of those who secured the National Democratic Convention for the little Missouri town were not made to be kept, since the men who made them must have known at the time that the accommodations of which they boasted were non-existent. Whoever attends the convention can confidently anticipate several days of discomfort if he is lucky, and of downright hardship if he is not. He will be forced to pay extortionate prices for scanty fare and crowded quarters. What is still worse, he may expect to find his liberty of speech and opinion limited to a greater or less degree according as he is able or willing to fight for his rights, and to howl down the crowd of reckless fanatics gathered to coerce the delegates in case they should show any inclination toward taking intelligent action on the political issues of the day. Our dispatch gave full and accurate details of the elaborate preparations under way, not to feed and house the coming multitude at moderate prices, but to protect the interests and advance the ambitions of a single hopeless candidate, and incidentally to empty the pocketbook of every stranger who enters the city. The residents of Kansas City are right in thinking that they will get a lot of advertising, but they are wrong in thinking that the sort of advertising they are to get will pay.

"PAPER LOADS" AND SNOW REMOVAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It will perhaps be recalled that after the records of the last snowstorm of the Winter (that of March 15) were given out the large number of loads reported to have been removed, compared with the size of the storm and the generally open weather conditions following it, drew from many newspapers an expression of mild wonder and from The Evening Post a freely and vigorously avowed disbelief. This questioning attitude resulted in at least one significant admission made by an official of the Snow Removal Bureau to a TIMES reporter. As published, his statement was that part of the surprising total could be accounted for by checks given to drivers in the nature of a premium, for which no snow whatever was hauled. With the admission was an attempt apparently to minimize its importance by the small estimate placed upon the number of such "paper loads"—about 5,000. From what I saw of the work at the time, and making full allowance for the general uncertainties and wide variations in results of snow removal, based on an extended experience while in charge of the bureau under Col. Waring, I should rather estimate the number of loads that never left the street or saw the dump as one-third of the total, 283,000, said to have been removed.

That such illegal checks were given out will hardly be denied by the Commissioner or his responsible officers in the Snow Removal Bureau; the fact is too well known to every employe connected with the work. The writer has been given to understand that, in certain instances and for certain sub-contractors, orders were issued to allow three and even four checks where only two were legally called for by the capacity of vehicle. The full seriousness of this must be appreciated by the officials who afterward certified to the Controller the correctness of the contractors' bills, but I am inclined to believe that the Commissioner's own mistake was due principally to his desire to escape newspaper criticism and make a "record" for himself, and to an incapacity that apparently renders it impossible for him to see the deplorable results eventually of securing present convenience at the expense of future payment.

His defense can only be in the extent of the practice and in his reasons for deeming it necessary. The snow contract of the past Winter calls for the thorough removal of all snow and ice, designated by the department, at the fixed rate of 36 cents per cubic yard, or 54 cents per load, (a single load being 1½ cubic yards.) At that price the contractor binds himself to remove such material, be it light or heavy, soft or frozen, and to provide a sufficient number of teams and shovelers for the purpose. In the event of his failure to send to designated points, men or carts in sufficient numbers, the Commissioner has ample recourse in penalties or in abrogation of the contract. What a horrible blunder it is, therefore, to foster such failure by giving the contractor extra checks in the difficult portions of the city to induce him to send drivers there! What Col. Waring would have done with an incapable contractor may be imagined by those who knew him.

Commissioner Nagle was induced, also, by his eagerness to escape criticism and to equal former "records," to supply department sweepers both ahead of and behind the contractors' gangs to perform work called for by the latter's contract. Numbers of sweepers were taken off their regular duty of clearing crosswalks and opening gutters in order to serve as pick-axe gangs ahead of the contractor's cartmen, who even then were allowed to skim through many streets, leaving behind them as much as two or three inches of snow, which the department had to care for. In the writer's trips around the city, he did not see a single pick in the hands of a contractor's employe. Everywhere there was noticeable a lack—in some instances a total absence—of shovelers with the carting gangs. I do not know whether penalties are to be imposed for such negligence—I understand not; and that the city is to receive no rebate for the labor so furnished the contractor.

Mr. Nagle is probably no more inefficient in his present office than any other man of a similar training and experience, but what utter rot it is to compare his blind gropings with Col. Waring's broad view and high order of technical genius, only those who were in touch with the latter's for reaching plans for the department's future can appreciate. His equal as a Commissioner will undoubtedly never be seen again unless New York City can once more induce a $25,000 engineer to accept a $6,000 position with the personal and business sacrifice involved.

HARRISON STIDHAM,
Assoc. M. Am. Soc. C. E.
(Superintendent of Snow Removal under Col. Waring.)
156 Fifth Av., New York, April 12, 1900.

BRIBERY IN THE SENATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial of to-day headed "Bribery in the Senate," after stating that "the names will as readily occur to the reader as to him [Senator Clark] of Senators who owe their seats, not at all to any pretense of public or even party service, but simply to the fact that they have money and are willing to use it," the further statement is made as an indisputable fact: "In fact, the chief sources of supply for the Senate have come to be gentlemen of this enviable fortune and of this way of thinking, on the one hand, and on the other active 'bosses,' who order their henchmen to send them to the Senate."

The Senate is composed at present of eighty-seven members. You would hardly claim that any one of the twelve Senators from the New England States rests under the charge made. In the four Middle States there are but two names that might "readily occur," one from New York and one from Pennsylvania. No charges appear against Senators from the Southern States of purchasing seats, and not more than two of gaining them by "bossism," one in South Carolina and one in West Virginia. In the Western States suspicion could only rest upon the following: Ohio one, Michigan one, Nebraska one, Montana one, Nevada one, making a total of nine Senators out of eighty-seven.

Mr. Clark will soon retire, reducing the number to eight. Of these eight, is it not questionable whether any one of them has the power to "order their henchmen [meaning, of course, a majority of the Legislature] to send him to the Senate" or whether there is sufficient evidence of the purchase of votes to secure the election of any Senator to justify so positive an assertion?

Statements of this character appearing in the editorial columns of a newspaper of such high standing are likely to give to the popular mind the impression that the most august legislative body in the world is made up chiefly of men who actually gained their seats by means of immoral and even criminal acts.

BENJAMIN P. DAVIS.
Washington, D. C., April 11, 1900.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE OREGON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two years ago the country was ringing with the praise of Clark's grand work in the Oregon. He raced her all the way from San Francisco to Cuba without a break, a wonderful achievement. The ponderous but delicate 12,000-ton ship, with the great rifles, the massive armor, the fifty separate engines, the torpedoes, and the 500 men, came flying through the seas in storm and calm alike, by day and by night, her engines throbbing incessant as the heart of the one man who impelled and unified all. It was almost a miracle. I question if in all the world's navies another ship could have been found that could have done it. The Oregon was a superb vessel, built on honor by the Pacific Coast; but it was not enough to have a perfect ship. It needed the man who could get her ready and then inspire the 500 to the unremitting and terrible labor. Do you not remember how the officers, in order to save time and hearten the weary men, took hold and trundled in coal with their own hands? Or how it was the effort of the men not to go on the sick list from exhaustion? It was good work, and we knew it—then.

At Santiago the Oregon, though not built for speed, was the racer of the day, and it was she who really captured the swift Colon after that heart-breaking chase of sixty miles, with the men working in a sealed fireroom at a temperature of 140. Did we not think well of modest, brilliant "Charlie" Clark then? Everybody felt that he would receive some special reward. It was such a matter of course that no one made it his business to attend to it.

How has it worked out? His sole reward was a leave of absence on reduced pay, given that he might restore his health, ruined by his exertions and exposure. Just now he is second in command at the League Island Yard. But if he got no reward, he did get some punishment. As a result of the promotions after Manila and of the Personnel bill, he now stands relatively lower on the list than before the war. He now finds four men above him whom he used to rank. It is a damnable shame.

"Charlie" Clark will never go begging and whining to Congress to do him justice; he is too modest and too proud. He will continue to be the same simple, sweet-hearted man, always jolly and always beloved, and he will quietly go on doing his duty without complaint until he dies.

But this uncommon man has got something out of it in spite of fate, something that no forgetfulness or neglect can take away. He has "self-approval, which is the best, after all." I quote his own words about another man, written after his fine work had been done and when he lay waiting in cheerful pain for strength to do more work.

SAILOR.
New York, April 13, 1900.

TRAVELERS AND THE CUSTOMS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much edified on reading Mr. Wakeman's letter on the "Dingley Tariff and Trusts." I remember on my return from Europe three years ago, when the spy system was in full force, that my family were subject to many indignities. A trunk containing women's clothing, which had been forwarded by express to Paris and thence to Germany, unaccompanied, but had been passed as containing clothing that had been worn, was here the subject of close scrutiny, notwithstanding my declaration that everything in it had come from America, and my wife was even asked if a jacket therein had not been relined in Paris, as the Inspector said the lining was quite unsoiled. While this was going on, a number of foreign fellow-passengers who were passed without comment stood by and smiled at our discomfiture. And now Mr. Wakeman proposes to strengthen the dose to see how much a good-natured American traveler will stand. How cheering it will be on the second day out to find the ship's library deserted! What a blessing to the seasick in their berths, to the convalescent on deck and to the tourist who has gone abroad for rest, to have thrust upon him a circular over which he is to trouble his brain to find out whether he has bought $90 or $101 worth of clothing while on his travels. If Mr. Wakeman will bend his efforts toward having such a silly clause repealed and not waste his time in devising methods for further annoying travelers, he will be doing real service. I have always been a Republican, and am in favor of a protective tariff, but, while the $100 clause remains unrepealed, I shall never vote the Republican ticket, and I could name a number like myself who have made the same resolution. All we ask is to be treated with the same courtesy at home as we are abroad, and not to feel that the moment we put foot on our native land we are looked upon as thieves and lawbreakers.

JOHN R. POSTLETHWAITE.
New York, April 12, 1900.

INDORSES ADMIRAL DEWEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit one of the least of your readers, but one who is, nevertheless, a stanch admirer, to help roll the Dewey political snowball? First one and then another is giving it a push, increasing its diameter and momentum day by day, and I wish to push a little myself, for I have faith to believe it is gong to gather enough force to sweep Mr. William J. Bryan off his feet. Or, if the idea of my former fellow townsman, Mr. Edmund H. Titcheney of Binghamton, N. Y., could be realized and this snowball could only bury "way down, out of sight" these humiliating bosses, both great and small, I would enthusiastically join in the joyful hallelujah chorus which would be sure to be raised by all citizens who do not form cogs and wheels in the bosses' machinery, and who have not an axe to grind.

Now that we are hearing every day from people, both representative and those who simply have a vote which must be counted, who are ready and anxious to support the Admiral, and now that the movement has a leader in the person of Mr. Perry Belmont, we may really have a hopeful hope. I am waiting, as patiently as I may, for the opportunity to cast my one little vote for Dewey the brave, Dewey the statesman, Dewey the man of backbone, Dewey the man who would refuse to be "bossed," for Dewey the hope and promise of his countrymen.

So, Mr. Editor, keep on rolling and turning that snowball and do not stop until it lands the man who calmly stood on the quarterdeck that morning in May, in the midst of death, and quietly said, "When you are ready, Gridley, you may fire," in the White House.

RALPH E. BRIGGS.
New York, April 13, 1900.

International Bad Manners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to express my appreciation of your editorial of to-day on "International Bad Manners." No one will deny the right of every American to his own opinions, but when a few excitable natures pass resolutions to convey sympathetic messages to the Boer republics and endeavor to make their sentiments appear as representing American opinion, they do an injustice to the millions of their more sober countrymen, who remember with gratitude that less than two years ago England was our only friend. Amid the deplorable Anglophobia prevalent to-day it is a pleasure to read such an editorial as yours, which deals so justly with those who have so soon "forgot."

E. B. G.
New York, April 12, 1900.

Worth of a Human Life.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think Dr. Senator Gallinger would agree with me that one human life in this world is worth more than all the muzzled or unmuzzled dogs in Christendom, particularly if that life belong to one near and dear to Dr. Senator Gallinger.

MUZZLED DOG ADVOCATE.
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 11, 1900.

Henry George's Fame.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any earthly reason why Henry George should not be represented in the proposed Gould Hall of Fame? By all means pre-empt a niche there for this politico-economic philosopher and modern Ben Adhem Abou.

H. W. P.
New York, April 13, 1900.

The Times's Paris Edition.

From Puck.

We are glad to note that our neighbor, THE NEW YORK TIMES, is to print "All the news that's fit to print" in a special daily issue of itself to be published on the Exposition grounds at Paris. It will be the only newspaper published on the grounds and will, we are sure, prove a pleasing and instructive exhibit to the Exposition visitors, in whose "plain sight," THE TIMES informs us, the work of composition, typesetting by machinery, stereotyping, and printing will be performed. American journalism is fortunate in being represented by a clean, rational up-to-date paper like THE TIMES. We can think of newspapers that would have represented us as being a pretty yellow people. But THE TIMES may be trusted.

From The American Hebrew (New York.)

Legitimate enterprise in journalism should not be passed over without comment; there is so much that is to be condemned in newspapers that when one of the more dignified accomplishes a coup de théâtre, the attention of the public should be specially called to it. THE NEW YORK TIMES has secured the exclusive right to publish a newspaper within the Paris Exposition grounds. The paper will be issued daily, and will be under the management of a carefully selected corps of journalistic workers.

Washing and Ironing a Lost Art.

From The Boston Journal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes passionate letters concerning the "all-destroying steam laundry." Among these letters is one by "Housekeeper," who suggests that despairing souls should make inquiries "for a good, capable woman to do laundry work"—that is, to do the washing. "Housekeeper" is a sly humorist. A "good, capable" washerwoman! Her price is far above rubies. Washing and ironing are among the lost arts, and a successor to Wendell Phillips might be easily eloquent for an hour on this theme alone. Shirts from the old-fashioned "good, capable" washerwoman always smelt faintly of pipe tobacco, a smell far preferable to the sickening odor of linen-rotting chemicals that are used in either the steam or hand laundry of to-day.

NUGGETS.

Wealth and Luck.

"Would you rather be born lucky or rich?"

"Rich. Then I wouldn't have to trust to luck."—Philadelphia North American.

No Time.

"Don't you ever worry, Billy?"

"Never!"

"How do you get out of it?"

"In daytime, I'm too busy, and at night I'm too sleepy."—Indianapolis Journal.

Came to Town for a Change.

"Let's go in here and get something to eat," said one out-of-town visitor to another, as he stopped before a restaurant with the sign, "Homelike Cooking."

"No," replied the other. "We'll try some other place."—Detroit Free Press.

Away with Superstition.

"I don't believe in superstitions," remarked one of two men with race badges on their coats.

"Neither do I," answered the other. "I am trying to get away from them. I've noticed lately that every time I think of a superstition I have bad luck."—Washington Star.

Kind Nature.

"Strange how nature equalizes all things," said the philosopher. "I mean to say that nothing is lost in nature. What may be lacking here is given twofold there."

"Ah!" remarked the novelist, "how about the loss of sleep?"

"Just the point I was going to make. The sleep you lose over the writing of a novel is frequently gained by those who attempt to read it."—Philadelphia Press.

A FOOL THERE WAS.

A. J. Waterhouse in San Francisco Examiner.

A Fool there was in the good old day,
The Fool of a King, and a merry wight.
He cracked his jokes in the rare old way.
The way that doth ever the world delight;
He joked about the mother-in-law,
And the plumber man was his funny prey,
And the iceman jest brought a loud guffaw
From the other fools, as it does to-day.

For the suns may rise and the suns may set
And the slow years still the centuries span,
But there hasn't been noticed—that is, as yet—
A change in the jokes of the funny man.

Now the Fool one day was exceedingly quaint;
His old-maid joke was a rare success,
And his cap and bells and his touches of paint
Were the soul of humor, as you might guess.
And the courtiers roared when the good King smiled.
They roared in laughter, as courtiers can,
And they almost died in a transport wild
When the monarch said, "What a funny man!"

For the years may come and the years may go,
But the world and its people are ever the same:
If a ruler sighs they are lost in woe;
If he smiles the echoes their mirth proclaim.

But e'en while his humor bubbled and flowed,
Till it seemed that in life he couldn't be grave,
The King caught a glimmer, and to him he strode:
"A tear in your eye! What means it, you knave?"
Oh, low sank the head of the Fool on his breast.
"Your pardon, my master," 'twas this that he said,
"Mine eyes do but water the plant of my jest—
In the cot over yonder my babe lieth dead."

For the carpet of living we knit, we knit;
Warp of losses and woof of gain;
And there's never a laugh that is born of wit
But through it there soundeth the note of pain.

A Fool there was, as I said before,
And fools there are to the present day;
And some of them wear their bells, but more
Dress as even philosophers may.
But whether we pose as that or this
Is little of moment, is little for care,
For under the mask that we wear is this:
The ghost of the hope that is dead out there.

For we strut and stride till the curtain falls,
And we laugh no less though the heart be sore,
So we hide from others what haunts, appals:
The ghost of the blessing that comes no more.

NEXT SEASON'S OPERA

Mr. Grau to Open in San Francisco in November.

The Main Organization Comes Here in December, the English Company Going on Tour.

In dividing up his season of grand opera in English and foreign languages during 1900 and 1901 at the Metropolitan Opera House and elsewhere, Maurice Grau has planned to first present his foreign organization, the Maurice Grau Opera Company, in San Francisco on Nov. 12, and continue on tour until Dec. 18, when he will come into this city. After that his English company will go on tour.

In speaking of the arrangements for the season Mr. Grau said yesterday:

"We have to-day settled upon the plans for our coming season, so far as the beginning is concerned. We have signed a lease for the Grand Opera House in San Francisco for a period of three weeks, and will there inaugurate the American grand opera season of 1900 and 1901.

"The company will start from Europe on Oct. 20 and proceed directly to San Francisco. It will be the first time on record of an opera company making such a jump across the Continent as that, and the event will be an epoch in the musical history of San Francisco, which place has been visited by no grand opera company since the season of 1890, when Mme. Patti and Signor Tamagno were there.

"The company, which will number about 225 persons, will arrive in New York Oct. 27 and proceed to the Pacific Coast in a special train. The entire tour will occupy altogether about five weeks, during which time, outside of San Francisco, the cities visited and number of performances to be given will be as follows: Los Angeles, two nights; perhaps Salt Lake City, one night; Denver, two nights; Kansas City, two nights; Lincoln, one night, and between St. Paul and Minneapolis, three nights. The company will then come direct from Minneapolis, where it will close its road tour on Dec. 14 to New York City.

"The entire wardrobe, scenery, and properties of the operas, consisting of eight baggage carloads will be taken with the company.

"Negotiations for artists have already been entered into, and if completed the company will comprise the following:

"Mme. Melba, Mme. Emma Eames, Mme. Lillian Nordica, Mme. Ernestine, Miss Mathilde Bauermeister, Miss Suzanne Adams, Susan Strong, Louise Homer, Carrie Bridewell, Mme. Gadski, Mlle. Olitzka, Mr. Pringle, MM. de Reszke, Pol Plançon, Herr Andreas Dippel, Herr Adolf Muhlmann, Signor Giuseppe Campanari, MM. Imbart de la Tour, De Lucia, Bonfara, Scotti, Gillibert, and Journet. The conductors will be Signor Mancinelli for the French and Italian operas and a well-known German conductor for German works."

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL LEASED.

Brady & Ziegfeld Secured the Theatre for Five Years at $27,500.

Negotiations which have been going on between Sullivan & Farrell, managers and proprietors of the Schley Music Hall, in West Thirty-fourth Street, and Nixon & Zimmerman, the Philadelphia managers; Primrose & West, Frank McKee, Klaw & Erlanger, Joseph Hart, the comedian; Simon Dessau, and Brady & Ziegfeld have resulted in the latter firm securing the house on a five years' lease at a rental of $27,500, with an option of five years' additional. The acquisition of this theatre will make the second house these enterprising managers will have under their control in this city, the other being the Manhattan Theatre.

Next season's plans for the new house are not completely outlined, but they propose to begin early in June by making some slight alterations of the interior, lowering the gallery, which, in their opinion, is built on too steep an incline, and they also intend to build a new entrance to this part of the house. The upper boxes will also be changed, and the tapestry decorations will be taken out and new painted decorations substituted. The seating capacity of the house will remain the same, divided up between 482 chairs on the ground floor, 350 chairs in the gallery, and 20 boxes, making a total seating capacity of 1,050.

Possession of the house by the new lessees will not be had before Sept. 1. In the meantime they will be actively engaged in securing artists for a stock company which will be seen in burlesques and musical comedy, the idea being to offer the patrons of the house an entertainment on the same lines as that now being given by the Weber & Fields stock company.

Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., will sail for Europe on June 5, and during his stay will secure material and possibly some specialties for the house. Frank Farrell, who has been conducting the negotiations during the absence of his partner, Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, said last evening regarding the disposition of the property: "My outside interests and the lack of knowledge of both myself and my partner in theatrical matters prompted us to sublet the theatre. In leasing the house to Brady & Ziegfeld we feel that the firm is receiving a good interest on the money invested."

TRYING A LONDON PLAY.

"The Weather Hen" at the Manhattan a Disjointed Production.

At the Manhattan Theatre yesterday afternoon there was a trial performance of "The Weather Hen," a comedy which is said to have occupied the stage of two theatres in London. To assume that London approved it would be as hasty an inference as that yesterday's addition to its record stamped it with international favor. The New York story is that Manager William A. Brady is looking for a play for his wife, Grace George, and when he hears of a promising bit of work he looks into it. "The Weather Hen" has some bright lines, and Mr. Brady decided to see if they would play as well as they read. With two companies in the city he easily found the dozen actors needed to fill the parts, the "Way Down East" company furnishing this material.

So far as the purpose of the play may be judged, it was written to prove that when domestic relations become entangled, the woman is bound to get the worst of it. Possibly the two writers who combined their talents for this demonstration had a plan worth developing. Instead of making acts to stand by themselves, they undertook a departure in the form of a prologue, two acts, and an epilogue. A wife tiring of the erratic course of her husband yields to the entreaty of a boy lover to go with him to a cottage that he owns in the country. She makes no secret of her intention, informing not only her husband of it, but also a man who seems to have been on most friendly terms with her before her marriage. This man speedily conveys to the cottage the boy lover's parents, so that the runaway turns out to be a harmless visit of a fortnight. When she returns home, nowise penitent, and with no prospect of happiness, her husband is in a position to dispose of her future as he likes. He provides a stage engagement for her, that having been her work when he first met her, and thus leaves himself free to pursue the practices that had estranged them. The man who had saved her from folly at the cottage appears at the last to preach a little to her and take a prosaic leave, after hearing her confess that she loves him.

A weather hen is supposed to be an imitation of a weather cock, but not so gaudy or diverting. Certainly no woman in her senses would choose to display her plumage as does the unfortunate one in this play. She has to go through life as the target for every shaft, and some of the shafts are pointed, and she is utterly helpless even when the wrong is wholly that of some one else.

Apart from this unhappy portrayal, there are enough smart sayings in the work to suggest that it might have been polished into presentable literary shape. Making all allowance for scant rehearsal by yesterday's company, the dialogue is too disjointed for sustained interest, the work suffers from an excess of verbal moralizing, and the action lacks snap. Whatever their accomplishments, playwriting was evidently not one of them when Berte Thomas and Granville Baker wrote "The Weather Hen."

John H. Bunny, George S. Probert, Felix Haney, Harold Houtsell, Will T. Ellwanger, George Backus, Frank Bell, J. H. Davies, M. Converse, Sylvia Lyndon, Mabel Strickland, and Ella Hugh Wood gave life and point to the conceits in which the writing abounds, but the parts were too clumsy and ill-fitting to be continuously effective. There is probably no danger that Mr. Brady will buy the play.

McDOWELL BREAKS DOWN.

Third Act of "Fedora" Interrupted and Money Refunded to Audience.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, April 13.—Melbourne McDowell broke down in the third act of "Fedora" in this city to-night, the curtain was rung down, and the money was refunded to the audience at the door.

The company, with McDowell and Blanche Walsh as co-stars, appeared here Thursday night in "Cleopatra," and all went smoothly. To-night, while in the midst of his lines in the third act, McDowell hesitated and stopped. He paid no attention to the prompter nor to Miss Walsh, but came down the stage and said, "Ladies and Gentlemen—" Miss Walsh called him back and the curtain was rung down.

The management says McDowell was physically unable to proceed. No further statement is vouchsafed.

"Sapho" in Japanese Tongue.

Another version of "Sapho" will be presented to New York theatregoers next Monday afternoon and will continue the remainder of the week. The play will be dramatized in the Japanese language. It was written by Otojiro Kawakami, the leading member of the Japanese troupe at present appearing at the Bijou Theatre and will be in three acts. Kawakami will play the part of Jean, Mme. Sada Yacco will be seen in the role of Fanny Legrand, Yamamoto is to appear as Dechellette, Wada Uncle Cesar, and Fujikawa the Flamant of the piece.

Change of Dates at Daly's.

Daniel Frohman has slightly changed the arrangement of plays for the closing week of the stock company at Daly's Theatre. "Wheels Within Wheels" in its somewhat revised form will be presented for the first half of the week. "The Manœuvers of Jane" on Thursday night and Saturday matinée; Friday night Trelawny of the "Wells," and as a special compliment to Miss Mary Mannering, who will make her farewell appearance with Mr. Frohman's company, the same play will be repeated Saturday night.

Seabrooke to Take Up Vaudeville.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke, who at present is appearing with "The Rounders" company in Philadelphia, has decided to quit the comic opera stage, and will make his début in vaudeville on May 7, when F. F. Proctor takes up the management of the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Mr. Seabrooke signed a contract yesterday calling for his appearance in a musical sketch which will embrace all the rôles he has ever appeared in during his entire career. He will be assisted by Miss Jeannette Lowrie. The sketch is being written by George V. Hobart.

Mansfield Cancels His Dates.

BUFFALO, April 13.—Richard Mansfield has been obliged, in consequence of an attack of laryngitis, to cancel all dates previous to April 23, and left Buffalo to-night for New York to receive medical treatment. It is thought the interval will suffice to restore his health sufficiently to permit of the continuation of his engagements. His company arrived here from Cleveland to-night.

PATRIA CLUB MEETING.

Lieut. Carden, U. S. N., Talks of the Events of the Spanish War.

Lieut. Godfrey L. Carden, United States Navy, speaking before the Patria Club last night at the Hotel Savoy, said the gunners in the American Navy realize to a man that rum and good gunnery will not go hand in han.. "The skill displayed by the American gunners," he said, "was not due to any inborn genius, but was the result of long months of active training in the handling and firing of guns. During the year immediately preceding the war, the United States spent more money in target practice than any other country in the world."

Lieut. Carden was ordnance officer on the Manning, which was connected with Admiral Sampson's fleet at Santiago. His address was accompanied by a number of snapshots of scenes and war vessels connected with the war. There was shown also a picture of the five gunners who accompanied Hobson on the Merrimac and helped to sink her at the entrance to Santiago Harbor.

Lieut. Carden said the Manning had been forbidden to take part in the battle at Santiago, but was in plain sight of the fighting. The Lieutenant related the exciting experience the crew had as a strange warship bore down upon them at the height of the battle. The order to fire was about to be given when the stranger hoisted signal flags which, according to the international code, signified "These are Austrian colors." The Austrian's flag, which closely resembles the Spanish flag, deceived for a moment all the American ships in sight.

The meeting last night of the Patria Club was the fifth and last of the season. It was also the club's annual meeting, and officers were elected, as follows: President—Col. Charles H. Denison: Vice Presidents—The Rev. J. W. Hegeman, Dr. Charles B. Chapin, and Mrs. Esther Herrman; Secretary—John A. Dutton. Treasurer—George C. Batcheller; three members of the Executive Committee, to serve three years, Prof. Francis M. Burdick, Judge Warren Higley, and James Talcott.

ITALY AND THE DREIBUND.

BERLIN, April 13.—The German press and Government are considerably worked up about the continued Italian press campaign against the Dreibund, especially since the campaign has increased in importance. It is true the Government here continues to charge that France has lately redoubled her efforts to influence the Italian press, and that the secret funds spent for this purpose are being enlarged. But, it is not denied here, that several of the most influential papers close to the Italian Government, like the Popolo Romano and the Roma Tribuna, have taken up the assault against the Dreibund.

The Italian press, particularly, denies the German claim that Italy's strong Mediterranean position is owing to the Dreibund's backing, and that without the Dreibund Italy, therefore, would only be the voluntary or involuntary tool of France. The Italian press also points out that the Dreibund remains sterile economically, and that, indeed, trade with Germany is retrograding instead of advancing.

The Tageblatt to-day, in an inspired article, repeats, in detail, that Italy, without the protection which the Dreibund affords, never would have attained the powerful attitude in the Mediterranean which she has, and never would have weathered such crises as the Adowah defeat and the Milan revolt without injury.

German Rulers to Visit Vienna.

BERLIN, April 13.—Several of the leading papers of this city to-day publish special dispatches from Vienna saying that the visit which the Emperor of Austria is shortly to make here will be reciprocated by a joint visit of Emperor William, the King of Saxony, the King of Bavaria, and a number of other German rulers to Vienna for the purpose of commemorating Emperor Francis Joseph's seventieth birthday, which occurs Aug. 18. The statement is also printed that the Czar will pay a visit to Vienna in July.

Turkish Writer Banished.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 13.—Ebuzzia Tewfik, a State Councillor and distinguished writer, has been arrested and exiled to Koniah, a city of Asia Minor, for writing an article displeasing to the Sultan.

Deaths from Plague in Sydney.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 13.—It was officially announced to-day that 111 cases and 38 deaths from bubonic plague have occurred here.

Large Rebellion in Korea.

SEOUL, Korea, April 13.—A rebellion on a large scale has begun in the interior of Korea.

Saloon Keeper McCarthy Kept in Jail.

LONG ISLAND CITY, April 13.—Patrick McCarthy, the saloon keeper whose resort was raided by District Attorney Merrill's men, was brought before Magistrate Conorton this morning. The District Attorney said that McCarthy had been indicted by the Grand Jury, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged on the police charges, but was taken back to jail to await trial on the two indictments, found against him. One of these is for keeping a disorderly house and the other is for a more serious offense.

PARIS FAIR OPENS TO-DAY

Hordes of Workmen Try to Clean Up Unfinished Buildings.

BUT FEW EXHIBITS INSTALLED

After Formal Inauguration, Gates Will Be Closed to the Public Until To-morrow.

PARIS, April 13.—The whole exposition space is covered this evening with flickering lights, and hordes of workmen are busily engaged in clearing away scaffoldings, packing cases, and débris of every kind, which still litter all the arteries of the exposition.

The exposition authorities are making a strenuous effort to prepare the show for the inauguration to-morrow, but an examination of the grounds and buildings to-night shows the task is impossible, as the buildings are filled with débris, and the exhibits are only partially installed. The Salle des Fêtes, in which the inaugural ceremonies are planned to occur to-morrow, has an army of men clearing the floor space and arranging the seats. The work will continue all night and close to the hour when the invited guests arrive. The hall is a magnificent structure, beautifully decorated, and is a great tribute to French architecture and decorative art. In order to facilitate the labor of clearing the grounds thousands of soldiers have been utilized.

This work is only to prepare a series of tableaux for the President to-morrow, as he will not enter the exposition building proper, but only inspect the edifices from the outside, for the excellent reason that the buildings, where finished, are thus far mere shells, with scarcely any exhibits to be seen anywhere.

After M. Loubet's visit to-morrow these scaffoldings will be rebuilt, and the interrupted work of installation will be resumed. The success of the inauguration ceremony will depend largely upon the weather, which happily promises to be fine. Otherwise the exposition grounds will become a veritable Slough of Despond.

The ceremonies are timed to begin at 2 o'clock, when M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce, will make the inaugural address, to which President Loubet will reply. The President will then walk through a portion of the grounds, and later, embarking on a river craft, will go down the River Seine to the new Alexander III. Bridge, which he will formally declare open. The exposition grounds will be closed for the remainder of the day, the formal opening to the public taking place on Sunday.

Despite the incomplete condition of the exposition, President Loubet will be able to enjoy three splendid views. The first is the view down the Champ de Mars from the Trocadéro to the Chateau d'Eau, with artistic palaces on either side and with the centre spanned by the immense arches of the Eiffel Tower. The second is the vista from the Champs Elysées across the new Alexander Bridge to the Hôtel des Invalides, with the gilded dome of the Tomb of Napoleon I. rising up at the further end, and flanked first by an avenue of trees and then by white façades of handsome edifices, in which will be collected the exhibits classed under the varied industries, these façades being embellished by groups of sculpture and by huge and effective paintings of allegorical subjects.

The third prospect is the scene looking along the Seine Embankment, upon which are erected the national pavilions of the foreign nations, each of which is a reproduction of some famous building typifying the national architecture of the country it represents. The bright colors and diversified styles of these structures will present an unrivaled panoramic view to the occupants of the Presidential barge on the voyage up the Seine from the Trocadéro to the Alexander Bridge.

M. Loubet has decided to celebrate the inauguration by pardoning all army and navy prisoners who are undergoing sentences for minor offenses. Moreover, all soldiers and sailors are to receive a special ration of wine to-morrow.

A list of about fifty decorations of the Legion of Honor, conferred upon French exposition officials, has been promulgated. M. Alfred Picard, the Commissioner General, heads the list with the Grand Cross.

THE PRESS ON THE OPENING.

PARIS, April 14.—Much space is devoted this morning by the Paris papers to the opening of the Exposition in the way of anticipatory commept, and many journals publish illustrations and plans in special supplements.

The Figaro gives prominence to the statement that "delicate homage" will be rendered President Loubet by the United States when he passes the United States Pavilion and the American section. At that moment the American guard of sixty men will salute the Chief of the State with the French flag, "thus symbolizing the union of the two great republics."

The dominant note of the press is that the exhibition will inaugurate a period of six months' peace, all parties forgetting their quarrels.

WORLD'S PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

Congress Devoted to Them to be Held in Paris in September.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—From Sept. 3 to Sept. 8 there will take place at Paris the jubilee of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Permanent Association of the International Scientific Congress of Popular Provident Institutions. The association was founded in 1875 for the study and exchange of experiences of the various countries of Europe and America on the part of the statesmen, scholars, and administrators, regarding the legislative and administrative results of such institutions as savings banks, school savings banks, mutual societies for sick, &c.; co-operative, credit, productive, and distributive associations.

The founder of this association, M. de Malarce, who is the permanent Secretary, has been charged with the preparation of a secular and universal historical report on the progress of such provident institutions during this century, and his report will serve as an introduction to the jubilee session. In this report the names of the persons assisting in this work will be mentioned. Thus each country will have the local satisfaction of having those persons mentioned who during the century have been most devoted to these institutions of a higher civilization.

On the occasion of the September jubilee the Academie Française will award to M. Malarce the Fabian prize, destined to honor the person who by practical and most efficient means has contributed most toward the amelioration of the moral and material condition of the most numerous class.

The permanent Secretary of the Academie Française, in moving this decision of the Institute of France, said "that the prize would be the glorious crowning of the long and fruitful career of M. De Malarce, who during forty years has done so much for the progress of the popular classes." His report for the jubilee of 1900 will thus be an historical memorial of the greatest interest both on account of the character and competence of the reporter and on account of the corresponding qualities of his assistants of every civilized country in the world.

Historical, administrative, and statistical documents may be addressed to M. De Malarce, 68 Rue De Babylone, Paris, or if sent to the United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., they will be forwarded to Paris.

Students Lose Trip to Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 13.—"The American Students' League, which was to provide trips to Paris to thousands of students and teachers, at an expense of $200 each, has failed," said Superintendent E. Benjamin Andrews to-day. The Superintendent of Schools, who was formerly Treasurer of the organization, has left his expensive suite at the Virginia, moved to the Hotel Normandie, and is going deep in his own pocket to provide hundreds of dollars to repay the students who had made the first payments in the league.

Persia's Shah Starts for Europe.

LONDON, April 14.—A dispatch to The Times from Teheran announces that the Shah of Persia has gone to Tabriz, North Persia, on his way to Europe. He will first visit St. Petersburg.

Buy Your Easter Gloves at O'Neill's.
New Importation of Jouvin & Cie's Celebrated Gloves just received. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day is Holy Saturday, or the last of Holy Week. While not as solemnly or closely observed as Good Friday, it is still one on which the faithful do not indulge in any gayety. The note of preparation for Easter, visible in the florists' shops, even amid the gloomy atmosphere of yesterday, will be struck to-day even more strongly, and as Easter is late this year, the floral displays will be even more beautiful and lavish than usual. Middle Fifth Avenue and Broadway were thronged yesterday with people inspecting the florists' and confectioners' shops.

***

Miss Caroline Hunter Kane, the date of whose marriage to Edgar Morris Phelps was announced in these columns last Sunday, will have the following attendants at her wedding: Miss Lily Oelrichs, daughter of Charles Oelrichs; Miss Whiting, Miss Gertrude de Coppet, Miss Dunn, Miss Edgar, and Miss Dorothy Kane. Mr. Phelps's best man will be his brother, Gouverneur Phelps, and the ushers are to be the Messrs. Beverly W. Robinson, Scott Cameron, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., Johnston Livingston, Jr., Augustus Jay, Jr., Alexander Keogh, Woodward Babcock, and Grenville Emmet. The ceremony will take place at 3:30 o'clock in the Church of the Incarnation on Saturday, April 21. S. Nicholson Kane, the bride's uncle, will give her away.

***

Mrs. George Crocker gave a small dinner on Thursday night, and on Monday next will give a dinner of some twenty covers in honor of Theodore H. Price and Miss Dyer of Washington, whose engagement was recently announced in these columns.

***

The original Colonial Dames are to have a meeting on Thursday, April 26, at Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster's, 7 East Forty-second Street. This will probably be the last gathering of any size held in the large old-fashioned de Peyster residence, as it has been sold, as has also the adjoining house, and a large office building is to be built on the property. Mrs. de Peyster and her family will not go abroad this Summer, but will summer at Bar Harbor, Lenox, and other fashionable American resorts.

***

Mrs. George Gould and her guest, Lady Mary Sackville, who returned to Lakewood on Thursday, will come to New York again on Monday next in order to be present at the Cuban Orphan Easter Festival, which opens on that day. Mrs. Gould will entertain a large house party over Easter.

***

The wedding of the Rev. J. Morris Coerr, rector of St. Paul's Parish, Norwalk, Conn., and Miss Carlotta Louise Cowing, daughter of Justice Rufus B. Cowing, will take place on Monday, April 30, in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, at 12 o'clock. Owing to the recent death of the bride's mother, the wedding will be extremely simple and quiet, and relatives only are invited. Miss Cowing will have no attendants. The bridegroom's best man will be his brother.

***

The annual Spring reception of the Metropolitan Museum of Art will be given from 2 to 6 this afternoon at the museum. This will be the thirty-sixth exhibition held at the museum. If the day is fine there will be a large attendance of invited guests. The Trustees of the museum and the large clientele which they influence make a point of attending these Spring receptions, and generally take with them several guests.

***

The Grolier Club has issued invitations for a ladies' day on the afternoon of April 20 from 3:30 until 6, at its clubhouse, 29 East Thirty-second Street. Howard Mansfield will give an address on Rembrandt and his etchings at 4 o'clock, after which refreshments will be served in the reading room, and the guests will have an opportunity to view an exhibition of etchings and to inspect the clubhouse. There will be music by a Hungarian band.

***

The outgoing liners will take out to-day a number of well-known people. On the Werra for Genoa via Gibraltar and Naples there are booked, among others, Mrs. Charles C. Worthington and her sister, Miss E. C. Hedden; Daniel C. French, the sculptor, and Mrs. French; Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis and their two young sons, Mrs. Wallace King, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Knox, Prof. A. T. Murray of Stamford University, Cal., Mrs. Murray, and Miss Harriet B. Murray, Miss C. C. Perkins and Miss Dora Roberts of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Upjohn, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Williams, Jr., and Miss M. Williams of Charleston, S. C., Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Wilson, Miss Wilson, and Miss Helen Wilson of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Washington. Mrs. Worthington and her sister, Miss Hedden, are going abroad with Mr. and Mrs. French for a three months' trip. They will return via Paris and London.

***

Booked on the Etruria, sailing to-day for Liverpool, are, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Forwood, J. D. Gillette, Mrs. Ogden, John T. Raynor, Miss Caroline Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Bayard, and Miss Bayard.

***

The Pennsylvania, sailing to-day for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, has booked, among others, Mrs. Henry Bruton and Miss Bruton of Nashville, Tenn.; Miss Maria Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Blair Mitchell and four daughters, Mr. Lloyd Payne, Mrs. A. M. Roosevelt, Henry Harrison Suplee of Philadelphia, Mrs. N. L. Worthington, and Mr. and Mrs. O. Belli. The Maasdam, sailing for Rotterdam to-day, has booked among others Mr. and Mrs. Grenville James, E. F. Leland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Kurtz, and Miss E. Willis.

***

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Little (Miss Marguerite Lanier Winslow) will be christened at 4 o'clock this afternoon at St. Bartholomew's. There will be a small caudle party afterward at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Little, 69 East Fifty-fifth Street.

***

Good Friday was actually without a single social incident. It was a dull and gloomy day, quite befitting the nature of the religious celebration. The churches were well attended, and at the Roman Catholic shrines the solemn ceremonies drew crowds of worshippers. The coach went out at 3 o'clock to Inwood with a "stag" party. As the Exchanges were closed, there was an early flight to the country, where many of those having country houses are giving house parties. The shoppers at the florists were many, but Fifth Avenue presented an almost deserted appearance, and there were comparatively few persons in the drive in the Park. Society truly seemed to observe and feel the day's solemnity.

***

There are several events for to-day, mostly of a suburban nature. The Meadow Brook will have a meet at New Cassel this afternoon, and the automobile race on Long Island, in which Albert Bostwick and David Bishop will take part, will start this morning. This will attract many of the Westchester and Lenox people. The coach will have a large party, and there will be meetings of the Badminton and Roller Skating Clubs.

***

The coach "Good Times" has had a successful week in its afternoon runs from the Astoria to Inwood, although the weather for three days was anything but pleasant. On Monday the "Pioneer" will begin its daily trips to Ardsley and return. The New York Coaching Club has arranged to entertain the Philadelphia "Four-in-Hand" Club on April 20, and will take them on a trip to Ardsley on that day. The Philadelphia Club will drive to New York. Owing to the death of Frederic Bronson there will be no coaching parade this year.

***

Abroad the novelty this season will be a coach from London to Paris, which is to be run by a Mr. Frownes, whose name is well known in coaching and driving circles. The price for a box seat will be $150. The entire coach could be purchased for $800. It had been arranged, it was rumored, that the Bradley Martins were to take a party to Paris in this manner, but owing to some hitch in the arrangements the plan was not perfected. The route is to be from London to Newhaven, then the sea voyage, and then from Dieppe, through Normandy, to St. Germain and Paris. The favorite route of old was on the Dover Road, and it was there that the famous message "Called back to life" was given to Jarvis Lorrie in the "Tale of Two Cities."

OASTLER COLLECTION SALE

Record Price of $3,250 Paid for a Chinese Porcelain.

Bidding for It Started at $250—A Total of $16,319.50 Realized—Sale to End To-day.

Three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars was given yesterday at the sale of the Oriental objects belonging to William Churchill Oastler for a medium-sized blue and white vase of the K'ang-Hsi period. The price is a record one for a specimen of Chinese blue and white porcelain other than of the Hawthorn pattern. The vase is only twenty-four inches high, but it is of extremely graceful form, exquisite workmanship, and wonderfully deep and brilliant color. It bears a six-character mark, and is said to be unique.

The bidding for this lot was started at $250, offered by Mr. Randolph of the American Art Association on behalf of a buyer whose name could not be learned. Afterward the bidding advanced by quick rises to $2,000, Messrs. Randolph, W. M. Laffan, Pendleton, Peary of Providence, and Benjamin Altman taking part in it. After $2,000 was reached the contest was between Mr. Altman and Mr. Pendleton, the former eventually securing the vase.

The other objects from Mr. Oastler's collection sold at the galleries of the American Art Association yesterday were all Oriental fictiles, and the prices were, as a whole, the highest for this class of art production obtained for a considerable time. A few lots, according to Mr. Kirby, the auctioneer, went at less than had been expected, but he did not hesitate to say that he was delighted with the sale as a whole. R. H. Halstead was one of the largest buyers of blue and white porcelain. He gave $870 for one Hawthorn ginger jar, $310 each for two others, and $200 for a fourth, all of the K'ang-Hsi period. He also bought a large oviform vase of the Ch'ien-Lung period for $240, an ovoid-shaped vase, fourteen inches high, for $155, and many other lots. Indeed, Mr. Halstead secured nearly all the fine blue and white ginger jars in the Oastler collection.

Excellent prices were obtained for a small collection of white porcelain. Mr. Laffan bought, at $400, a globular shaped lace work bowl of semi-eggshell thickness. Mr. Altman was the buyer of a small vase of the Fen-Ting soft paste type, with the decoration lightly etched in the paste underneath the glaze, for $200. A vase fashioned after an ancient Chinese bronze, with a white glaze of remarkable purity and translucence and decorated with an elaborate design of dragons in relief, was knocked down to J. H. Benedict for $130. Mr. Laffan bought a large soft paste jar of the Ming period, covered with a finely crackled glaze, for $120. The same buyer purchased a bottle-shaped vase of the Ch'en-Lung period, with decorations worked in the paste in slight relief, for $110. A white bottle-shaped vase of almost eggshell thinness and beautiful form was knocked down to C. I. Hudson at $100, and a somewhat similar piece went to Mr. Thomas for $120.

A few objects in Mazarin, mottled, and other blues were sold after the blue and white porcelains. The highest price for one of these was $85, paid by Mr. Richman for a beaker-shaped vase of the K'ang-Hsi period, coated with a mottled cobalt blue glaze and decorated over the glaze in pencilled gold.

The sale will be concluded this afternoon, which will also mark the close of this season at the American Art Galleries. Among the objects to be offered are porcelains in monochrome glazes, a few celadons, antique Chinese porcelains decorated in enamel colors, teakwood stands, and bric-a-brac cabinets and pedestals.

The total sum realized at yesterday afternoon's sale was $16,319.50.

Sale of Paintings at Brussels.

An exhibition of the works left by the eminent marine painter, Paul Jean Clays, who recently died in Belgium, will take place at Brussels on May 18, 19, and 20 next, and will be followed by a public sale on May 21 and 22.

AGAINST HOAR BIRD BILL.

Fancy Feather Dealers Say Its Passage Would Annihilate Them.

The women who are engaged in the manufacture of fancy feathers have risen up in protest against the passage of the Hoar Bird bill in Congress, and have voiced their protest by holding an indignation meeting at 142 Fifth Avenue on Tuesday and passing resolutions. They especially objected to the phrases "murderous milliners" and "slaughterers of the innocents," that have been applied to them by some of the members of the Audubon Societies and ornithologists' unions.

At this meeting Miss Wanda Travis was elected Chairman and Miss Emma Kaufman Secretary. Charles W. Farmer, editor of The Millinery Trade Review and Secretary of the Millinery Merchants' Protective Association, said every one knew that the plumage of song birds was not used by the trade, but only that of edible birds. It was only the refuse feathers of barnyard fowl and game birds that had been slaughtered for food that were transformed into the beautiful decorative objects made in the factories.

Several of the young women present read papers, among them Miss Travis, who corroborated Mr. Farmer's statements, and added that it was at least twenty years since that any birds were used in abundance. Then, again, the changes of fashion each season called for different birds, and this permitted the species that were not in demand to multiply. Miss Travis advanced still another argument against the bill. There were thousands of persons, particularly women, who spent most of their lives perfecting themselves in this industry, and these would be thrown out of work.

Then a set of resolutions was unanimously adopted, in which, after strongly resenting being called cruel and destructive butchers of the innocents, the manufacturers say they follow a trade that requires great skill and aesthetic temperament, and is exceedingly instructive and remunerative. The manufacturers deem it unfair that laws should be passed to the detriment of any individual or class without giving such a chance to be heard.

The resolutions go on to say that the enactment of the Hoar Bird bill would annihilate an entire industry, deprive thousands of women of a livelihood, and destroy thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise now in the hands of manufacturers and dealers.

The greatest part of the plumage used, the resolutions assert, is really waste from the markets, and the manufacturers can prove that the wings and quills which form the greatest item of feather ornamentation are made from the plumages of pigeons, ptarmigans, chickens, grouse, and pheasants after the birds have been killed for food purposes. The manufacturers entreat their Senators and Representatives in Congress to modify or amend the Hoar bill so that it shall not be unnecessarily injurious to a large, loyal, and industrious part of the community.

REVENUE STAMP SUSPECT HELD.

Thomas Reilly Under $5,000 Bail for Examination.

Thomas Reilly, who was arrested on Thursday night in connection with the theft of a large quantity of revenue stamps, was placed under $5,000 bail for examination by United States Commissioner Morle yesterday in Brooklyn. Commissioner Morle was ill and unable to appear at the Federal Building, and Reilly was taken before him at his home, 167 Fort Greene Place. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Foster L. Backus has been retained by Reilly as counsel.

William O. Miles, who was an assistant under Mr. Backus when the latter was District Attorney of Kings County, said yesterday that he had no connection with the case. He was greatly surprised, he said, when Internal Revenue Collector Moore's men searched his office on Court Street.

Collector Moore would not admit yesterday that Mr. Miles's office had been searched. He said, however, that the officers had not succeeded in locating any more of the missing stamps.

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DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Jane Lawrence Thomas.

Mrs. Jane Lawrence Thomas, the widow of Dr. John Chew Thomas of Baltimore, Md., died in that city of paralysis on April 11. She was the daughter of Thomas Buckley of New York, a prominent merchant and importer in the first half of the present century, and the second President of the Bank of North America. With his brothers-in-law, John B. Lawrence and Jacob Schieffelin, he laid out Manhattanville, and in 1810 built there the house afterward occupied by Mayor Daniel F. Tiemann as his residence. Mrs. Thomas's mother was of the well-known Long Island Lawrence family, and among her near relations were members of the Bowne, Rutherfurd, and other old New York families. In 1848 she was married to Dr. Thomas, whose ancestors were prominent in Maryland in Colonial times. She had since her marriage made her home in Baltimore. She is survived by three children—the Rev. Dr. Lawrence Buckley Thomas, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church in Elmira, N. Y.; Julia, the wife of James V. Wagner, cashier of the National Marine Bank of Baltimore, and Walter W. Thomas, also of Baltimore.

Prof. J. Wesley Churchill, D. D.

The Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Churchill, Bartlett Professor of Sacred Rhetoric, and Professor of Elocution at Andover Seminary, died of heart failure yesterday at Andover. He was widely known throughout the country as an elocutionist and reader.

Prof. Churchill was born at Fairlee, Vt., May 26, 1839. He was graduated from Harvard in 1865 and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1868, becoming connected with Andover Seminary as an instructor soon after his graduation, and had been associated in the work of Phillips Andover Academy and Abbott Seminary since 1865. For many years he was instructor in elocution, and in 1897 he was made Bartlett professor. Prof. Churchill attained wide fame as a college preacher, his services having been sought by institutions in all parts of the country. He also was one of the editors of The Andover Review. He leaves a wife and three sons.

George H. Scripps.

George H. Scripps died at Mirando, the ranch of his brother, E. W. Scripps, near San Diego, Cal., yesterday of pernicious anaemia, after an illness of several months. The body will be cremated at Los Angeles, and interment will be at Rushville, Ill., May 1. He was born in England sixty-six years ago, and came to this country when four years old. He was reared on an Illinois farm, and when the war broke out he and his brother John enlisted, John lost his life and George his health. He entered on a journalistic career twenty-five years ago with The Detroit Evening News. He helped to found The Cleveland Press. He soon after became interested in The Cincinnati Post, Kentucky Post, St. Louis Chronicle, Kansas City World, and Omaha News, and his journalistic possessions extended to the Pacific Coast.

Obituary Notes.

RICHARD R. VOUGHT died yesterday at his home in Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Vought was born near Tarrytown in 1826. He was in business in Wall Street as a Custom House broker for nearly forty-five years. A widow and three daughters survive him.

PHILIP B. MARSH of Nyack, who for the last fifteen years had been a traveling salesman for E. C. Hazard & Co. of this city, died yesterday from paralysis, with which he was stricken a week ago. He was seventy-two years old, and leaves four children.

The Rev. LARMON W. ABBOTT died at his home in Ridgefield, Conn., Tuesday, aged about eight-four years. He had been a resident of Ridgefield since 1873. From 1872 to 1875 he was pastor of the Methodist Church, and in 1884 he represented the town in the Legislature. For many years he was a School Visitor.

The Rev. JOHN W. JULIAN, a pioneer Methodist preacher, died yesterday at the home of his daughter in Gordon, Neb., aged eighty-five years. For fifty-five years he was a member of the Indiana Methodist Episcopal Conference. He was known as the fighting Chaplain of the Fifty-third Indiana Volunteers, of which Walter Q. Gresham was Colonel.

Prof. ALFRED GARDNER WELCH, Principal of the Academy of Lake Forest University, near Chic

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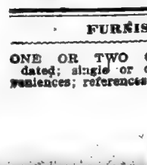

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TEACHERS' BILL HEARING

Governor Hears Arguments For and Against Davis Measure.

STRONG OPPOSITION SHOWN

Dr. Maxwell States at Length His Reasons Why the Bill Should Become a Law.

ALBANY, April 13.—Gov. Roosevelt gave a hearing to-day on the Davis New York City School Teachers' Salary bill. There was a large attendance from New York City, both of the advocates and opponents of the bill. Among those who favored the bill were Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools; Lewis L. Delafield, attorney for the teachers; Dr. William L. Ettinger, President of the City Teachers' Association; Dr. S. C. Walmsley, Principal A. S. Downing of the New York City Teachers' Training School, and Dr. Walter B. Gunnison.

Among the opponents of the measure were Assistant Corporation Counsel Arthur C. Butts, President J. J. Little, President of the Central Board of Education; President Charles E. Robinson of the Brooklyn Borough Board; Horace E. Dresser, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Brooklyn Borough Board; Dr. John Harrigan, E. W. Bassett, George Freifeld, Abram Stern, also members of the Legislative Committee of the Brooklyn Board, and Mrs. J. J. Hill, a Manhattan school Principal.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Butts was the principal speaker in opposition to the measure. "The City of New York," he said, "opposes this bill as an unjust and unjustifiable attempt to pile up and increase the tax burden. The City of New York will pay to its school teachers in the year 1900 the sum of $10,490,425. Of this vast sum of money, $1,373,042 was paid under the provisions of the Ahearn law. This bill not only raises the salaries of all teachers in the public schools, which are fixed only at a minimum amount, but it attaches to such salaries of the several classes an equal annual increase of not less than $40 a year for a female teacher, not less than $105 a year for a male teacher, and $250 for Principals of schools. There is absolutely no maximum amount of salary fixed for any teacher or Principal. A female Principal receiving a salary of $2,500 a year, having served fifteen years, will be entitled to receive under this bill $6,500. Several school Principals will receive over $12,000 per year if this bill becomes a law. There are 10,500 teachers in the City of New York, and under this bill the taxpayers of the City of New York must pay an added burden for the year 1900 of over $5,000,000, or a total of increased salaries for the year of about $7,000,000.

THE CONTROLLER SHORN OF POWER.

"By the provisions of this bill the Controller of the City of New York is ousted from his powers and duties as the financial officer of the city. He is compelled to pay over all moneys raised for school purposes to the Board of Education. He is divested of all his powers under the charter, to adjust, audit, and pay all bills against the City of New York incurred by the Board of Education. Nearly one-quarter of the entire revenue of the city, over $20,000,000, is to be by him paid over to said Board of Education, to be paid out by an auditor appointed by said board—not responsible to the people as is the Controller, and under no bond as is the Controller, for the faithful discharge of his public duty in the payment of all public moneys.

"The city authorities of New York protest against the adoption of the principle contained in this bill as dangerous class legislation. In performance of their duty representing the body of its citizens, and all of its taxpayers, it enters its solemn protest against the bill becoming a law. If against such a protest the bill is signed, the responsibility must rest where it justly belongs, upon the Legislature which passed and the Governor who by his approval made it law."

President Little of the Central Board, speaking against the bill, said that if the Governor signed it the result would be litigation for months, and possibly years. Such legislation, he argued, was bad for the schools even if the bill had been perfectly drawn, which it was not. Under its provisions no one was able to determine the amount of money required to pay the teachers' salaries.

At this juncture the Governor interrupted the speaker to ask if Charles C. Burlingham was not a member of the board. President Little replied that he was, and had helped to draw up the resolution adopted by the board condemning the bill.

"That is rather strange," commented the Governor, "seeing that I have a telegram here from Mr. Burlingham [holding up the telegram] favoring the bid and urging me to sign it."

To this statement from the Governor President Little replied that Mr. Burlingham must have changed his views on the bill rather suddenly.

Charles E. Robinson, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education and President of the Borough Schools Board of Brooklyn, also spoke against the bill. The Brooklyn board, he said, to a man, irrespective of party affiliations, were opposed to it.

Horace E. Dresser submitted the brief of the Committee on Legislation of the School Board of the Borough of Brooklyn. The brief sets forth in part that the board thoroughly agree with the objections made thereto by Mayor Van Wyck in his veto memorandum.

ADVOCATES HAVE THEIR SAY.

Dr. Ettinger, President of the School Teachers' Association, was the first one to speak in advocacy of the bill, which, he said, would provide the public schools of the greater city, if it became a law, with good teachers, who would be in a contented frame of mind, and would besides raise the standard of teaching in the schools.

"Last year, when I signed the Ahearn School bill," interrupted the Governor, "I was told that no further legislation would be asked for in that direction, and now this year you come here and tell me that the bill has failed of its purpose, and the teachers did not receive their salaries. Why was that?"

Dr. Ettinger's reply to this question was that a wrong interpretation had been placed on the bill by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Dr. Maxwell, Superintendent of Public Schools in New York City, who made the principal argument in favor of the bill, prefaced his remarks by saying that he was not present to represent the Board of Education, but had come to Albany at the invitation of the Governor. He contended that the salaries to be paid under the provisions of the Davis bill would not exceed in any instance that paid to New York City policemen. The extreme increase would not exceed $1,710,000, a very small amount beyond that called for under the provisions of the Ahearn law, which was $13,747,656. Dr. Maxwell then started in to refute some of the statements made by the opponents of the bill.

"This bill is necessitated, in my judgment," he said, "by the Ahearn law. I am authorized by the School Board of Queens County to say that 300 of their best teachers have given me due notice that they will not endure the inconvenience another year under the Ahearn law, and if it is to continue they will resign. These 300 teachers represent the very cream of the graduates of the Normal Schools."

The Governor—If the Board of Estimate had granted the full amount of money provided for under the Ahearn bill would this legislation asked for have been necessary?

Dr. Maxwell—As I understand it, no, Mr. Governor. In the Borough of Richmond the School Board has been forced to dispense with the services of its sewing, drawing, and music teachers because of a lack of funds. In the Borough of Queens a lay-off of all the special teachers with the exception of two has been found necessary because of the same reason. There is a need of every dollar called for under the provisions of this act.

"Now, Mr. Governor, I will give you my main reasons for supporting this bill, which I trust you will sign. They are:

"First—It takes the school system out of politics.

"Second—It will stop the constant bickerings between the School Boards and the Board of Education, and between the educational authorities and the Finance Department.

"Third. It will stop the vexatious delays in the payment of teachers' salaries.

"Fourth—It will fix responsibility definitely for financial management on the Board of Education.

"Fifth—It will be a boon to the teachers of the City of New York, which will be amply repaid by the improvement of their work when they are untrammeled by the constant fear of financial distress."

After Lewis L. Delafield had spoken briefly on the legal aspects of the bill the hearing was declared closed. Gov. Roosevelt directed those who desired to be heard further on the bill to file briefs.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ON ARBOR DAY.

Calls Attention in a Proclamation to Significance of May 4.

ALBANY, April 13.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day issued an Arbor Day proclamation. It is as follows:

The fourth of May next will be Arbor Day, established by statute. The school children of this State have planted more than 200,000 trees within the ten years in which Arbor Day has been recognized. Few similar efforts in recent years have been more thoroughly commendable than the effort to get our people practically to show their appreciation of the beauty and usefulness of trees.

The steady tendency toward the disproportionate growth of cities renders it all the more necessary to foster the things of the country. Thoughtful people are realizing more and more the immense importance of forests to the whole community, and although forest growth confers a special benefit which could not be conferred by the growth of the same number of trees isolated one from the other, yet the benefits conferred likewise by the latter are in their own way almost as great.

In most of the district of the State no tree ought ever to be cut down unless two are planted in its place. The custom of tree planting should be favored in every way.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, April 13.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day signed the following bills:

Senator ELSBERG—Authorizing New York City to expend $200,000 on the Zoological Gardens.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Appropriating $250,000 for continuing the acquisition of land in the Adirondack Park, and for the extension of the Forest Preserve.

Mr. FALLOWS—Appropriating $80,000 for the Quarantine Commission for reclaiming land and erecting a building for cabin passengers at Hoffman Island.

Senator G. A. DAVIS—Appropriating $50,000 for the establishment of a State hospital in the Adirondacks for the treatment if incipient pulmonary tuberculosis.

Mr. ALLDS—Authorizing the State Engineer and Surveyor to continue to co-operate with the Director of the United States Geological Survey in making a topographical survey and map of the State, and appropriating $20,000 therefor.

Mr. HITCHCOCK—Appropriating $15,000 for the acquisition of lands by the State Controller to commemorate the battle of Lake George.

Mr. IRWIN—Appropriating $98,000 of the amount collected and due from racing associations for the promotion of agriculture.

Mr. LITCHARD—Appropriating $67,638 for certain buildings for the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath.

Mr. POST—Authorizing the Secretary of State to designate two newspapers in Queens and Richmond Counties to publish the session laws.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Making an additional appropriation of $100,000 for bridge tending and lock tending on the State canals during 1900 in Delaware, Greene, Sullivan, and Ulster Counties.

Senator FORD—Fixing the compensation to be allowed publishers for the publication of legal notices and advertisements in cities of the first class required by law at 75 cents for each folio for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Senator GOODSELL—Appropriating $3,500 for the improvement and care of lands known as the "Stony Point Peninsula."

Senator PLUNKITT—Extending the time twenty-five years of the corporate existence of the Orphan Asylum Society of New York City.

Senator WILCOX—Appropriating $211,272 for the maintenance of State prisons.

Not Opposed to the Goodsell Bill.

ALBANY, April 13.—Gov. Roosevelt has received a letter from the officials of the General Carriage Company of New York City informing him that the company is not opposed to the Goodsell bill permitting stage companies to use automobiles.

Appropriation Bills Signed.

ALBANY, April 13.—Gov. Roosevelt, after a conference with Senator Ellsworth and Speaker Nixon of the Assembly, signed the annual appropriation bill and the supply and supplemental supply bills without dropping out any items in any of the bills.

Summary Proceedings Bill Hearing.

ALBANY, April 13.—The hearing on the Ford bill relative to summary proceedings, which was to have taken place on next Tuesday, has been adjourned until Wednesday noon.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY STRIKE.

Leader of Malcontents Says Traffic Is Demoralized—Official Denies the Statement.

ATLANTA, April 13.—Little change has occurred throughout the day in the situation of the telegraphers' strike on the Southern Railway. Officials of the railroad say they have suffered little inconvenience by the strike and that the trains are moving on schedule time, with no congestion of travel or freight at any point.

President Powell of the Order of Railway Telegraphers in a statement to-day expresses the greatest confidence in the outcome. His statement says:

"We are highly elated over the success of the strike. The members of the organization went out to a man. My information shows that the traffic on the Southern is almost totally demoralized. Not a freight train is moving, and dozens of trains are sidetracked.

"My reports show that the Alabama Great Southern is unable to run freights and only the principal passenger trains are moving. 'Wild' orders have been put into effect on some of the divisions, and I am informed this morning that the engineers and trainmen of the Columbia Division have refused to run on them, declaring that they will not endanger their lives by so doing.

"I have received telegrams from P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; P. H. Morrisey, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, expressing their wish and hope that the telegraphers may be successful in this strike, and offering their support in every way consistent with the laws of their respective organizations. I am satisfied with the situation from every standpoint."

RALEIGH, N. C., April 13.—In the absence of First Vice President A. B. Andrews of the Southern Railway his chief clerk, Henry W. Miller, is managing the strike for the railroad. He said to-night:

"Trains are moving regularly on the main line, and in this territory nearly all the offices are open. Those closed are unimportant stations. The office at Selma was opened late to-day. It is one of the most important offices on the whole line, being the point at which the Southern's through trains turn out on the Atlantic Coast Line for Norfolk. This office is now in charge of Trainmaster H. A. Williams, from Greensborough.

"A Western Union lineman brings information that the operators at Auburn and Garner stations, between here and Selma also joined the strikers to-day and closed their offices, but as yet we have received no official information of the fact. Last night near Selma some one cut out several spans of the two railroad wires and five of the Western Union's commercial wires and threw them into the river near by. But these tactics cannot succeed. We have the situation well in hand, and we have more operators waiting for jobs than there are strikers on the whole system."

Says Traffic Is Uninterrupted.

Alexander S. Thweatt, City Passenger Agent of the Southern Railway, yesterday received the following dispatch:

Washington, D. C., April 13, 1900.

To A. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, New York City:

As information, beg to advise that the strike of the telegraph operators on the Southern Railway and the Alabama Great Southern Railway has not in any way affected the movement of our traffic. Less than 10 per cent. of the operators left service and their places, generally, have been filled. No apprehension as to the prompt movement of traffic over our line need be felt, and unofficial reports to the contrary should be disregarded. W. A. TURK,
General Passenger Agent.

Brief Railroad Items.

Surveys have been completed for the Pennsylvania's Buffalo Line, and the grades will be much less than those on the other Pennsylvania Lines.

The Florida Special of the Atlantic Coast Line has been discontinued.

Grain rates from Ohio and Mississippi points to Southeastern points are to be restored by the Southern Railway on April 18 to the basis existing before March 1.

The Central Freight Association will endeavor to limit the weight of single trunks to 250 pounds, as a protest against the heavy baggage of commercial travelers.

The Illinois Central may have to increase its yard facilities at Southport, La., in order to handle large shipments of Western mules and horses for the British army in South Africa.

The Canada-Atlantic Transit Company announces that its rail and lake service to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and East St. Louis will open for the season on Monday.

It is said that large numbers of Japanese laborers are replacing the Italian workingmen on Western roads.

SPENCERIAN

ARE THE BEST

Sold by STATIONERS Everywhere

Samples for trial of the leading numbers for correspondents and accountants, will be sent on receipt of return postage.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO., 349 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Details of the Baltimore and Ohio Merger.

Operation of Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern May Begin July 1—William M. Greene's New Duties.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—It was stated in railroad circles here to-day that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company would on July 1 begin the operation of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. The agreement, it was learned, was reached at a recent conference between President Cowen and Chairman of the Board Salomon of the Baltimore and Ohio and President Bacon and other officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

The merging of the two companies into one management will necessitate many changes among the heads of the various departments, especially of the Southwestern Company. The character of these changes has not as yet been decided upon, but it is understood that the jurisdiction of the Baltimore and Ohio officials will be extended over the absorbed road.

William M. Greene, Vice President and General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, will continue in the service of the company, probably in the capacity of Third Vice President, which office will be especially created for him. He will have charge of the operating and traffic departments of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, which will be known as the Southwestern Division of the Baltimore and Ohio, and will continue his headquarters at Cincinnati.

The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern main line extends from Belpre, Ohio, to St. Louis, Mo., a distance of about 921 miles, with branches to Louisville, Ky., and Springfield, Ill. The acquisition of this system will increase the mileage of the Baltimore and Ohio nearly 3,000, and when the Pittsburg and Western is acquired the Baltimore and Ohio will have a total mileage of about 3,350, extending from Philadelphia to St. Louis, and reaching the important cities of Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago, Louisville, and Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Activity which the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road is displaying in building new lines has led to the rumor, partly authenticated, that the road is heading for Portland and the Pacific Coast. While the officials of the road will not admit that they are aiming for a through train service on their own rails from Chicago to Portland, they have announced the proposed building of a line from Billings, Mon., to the Yellowstone Park.

The new line will start at Toluca, which is about forty-five miles west of Billings, and will run to the east side of the park, a distance of about 200 miles. Most of the territory has been acquired, contracts for grading will son be let, and it is proposed to have the line in operation by the close of the year.

In addition to the Yellowstone branch the road is now completing a line from Alliance, Neb., to Brush, Col. This improvement will be fully 250 miles long, and will cost $2,500,000. It will become a portion of the Burlington and Missouri River Division, and will furnish a new route to Helena, Butte, Anaconda, and all points on the Northern Pacific as far west as Spokane.

NEW WESTERN OUTLET.

The Burlington Route to Build a Line from Colorado to Ogden, Utah.

One of the most important undertakings in the way of new construction of railroads is reported to have been decided upon by the management of the Burlington Route. After having had a large force of surveyors at work for some time in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, the road will, it is said, shortly begin the construction of a new line from its Colorado end to Ogden, Utah. At Ogden, it is expected, connection will be made with the Central Pacific, and in this way the Burlington will obtain a through line from Chicago to San Francisco.

Several reasons are given for this action of the Burlington. In the first place, the relations between the Burlington and the Denver and Rio Grande, to which road the Burlington delivered all freight at Denver, have become so strained, that at the end of the present freight agreement the Burlington might lose this Western connection. In that case the Burlington would be forced to deliver its freight to the Union Pacific, but that road has always claimed the long haul from Council Bluffs. With its own line to Ogden, the Burlington would save the long haul and escape from the dictation of either of these roads.

The Burlington has also desired to establish a through passenger service from Chicago to the Pacific Coast, but overtures said to have been made to the Union Pacific were not kindly received, as that road had established a through service in connection with the Chicago and Northwestern. With its own line to Ogden the Burlington would be in a position to run fast trains in connection with the Central Pacific, which is operated by the Southern Pacific.

Two routes are open to the Burlington from Colorado to Ogden. One is from Denver to Lyons, in both of which cities the Burlington has valuable terminal facilities, and from there through Northern Colorado and Utah into Ogden. The other one is from Cheyenne, through Wyoming into Ogden. Both routes have been surveyed, but it is not yet known which one will be used. It is believed, however, that the first one will be chosen. Three hundred carloads of eighty-two-pound steel rails and 300,000 ties are said to have been ordered for delivery in July, by which time the work, is is expected, will have been advanced far enough to proceed with the laying of the rails.

NEW EXPORT FREIGHT RULING.

The old rule allowing shippers to take advantage of export carload rates, whether or not the freight was consigned to one or more steamships lines, has been abused so much that the Trunk Line Freight Committee has decided to establish a new rule. Under the old rule Western shippers would place in their export carload shipments parcels of freight for local delivery. The freight would be sent under a prepaid bill of lading consigned to forwarders, who would look after the local deliveries. In this manner the shippers saved the difference between the local rate and the lower export rate.

Under the new rule less than carload rates will be charged for mixed shipments of export and local freight, on the local freight of such shipments, and the export part must weigh at least the minimum carload weight. If the shippers refuse to pay these rates the railroads will decline to accept freight for split delivery, lighterage free.

TO VOTE ON NEW CREED.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The Interior, the Presbyterian organ, will contain a strong editorial Monday advocating the setting aside of the Confession of Faith and the adoption of a short evangelical creed.

Dr. Gray, the editor, who has defended Dr. Hillis, repeats what he said when Dr. Hillis was first attacked—that three-fourths of the ministers and nine-tenths of the members of the Presbyterian Church reject the clause in the confession which Hillis attacked and for which he was denounced by certain theologians and religious newspapers.

Dr. Gray has no doubt that the Church will take an early opportunity to vote on a new creed and that it will be carried by a large majority.

"The Anti-Tuberculosis Movement in the State of New York," by Alfred Meyer, M. D., in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

Women Have Learned

that it pays in more ways than one to use only the purest and best food products. It pays in the very cost of the article, for the best food product will always do more and go further than an inferior article. It pays over and over again in strength, health and comfort saved to the consumer—in doctor's bills alone, for example. Especially is this the case with

SOLAR

Baking Powder

"IT RISES EVERYWHERE."

What goes into bread foods goes into blood, flesh and bone. In the making of all kinds of bread nothing is so important as the leavening agent. It is essential to health that it should be the very purest. SOLAR BAKING POWDER is an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder. There are other cream of tartar powders, but none of them equals either the strength or the *absolute purity* of Solar. Then it sells for much less than the others,

Because It Is Not Made by a Trust.

CUSHMAN BROS. CO., Selling Agents, New York, 78 Hudson St; Boston, 34 Central St; Philadelphia, 125 So. Front St; Washington, 600 F St., N. W.; Pittsburg, McCance Block.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Fred Pabst, Milwaukee; ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland; Alfred S. Hartwell, Honolulu; N. W. Jordan, Boston; J. Komura, Tokio, Japan; Barclay Warburton, Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE.—John L. McKinney, Titusville, Penn.; A. Howard Hinkle, Cincinnati.

HOLLAND.—John Woodbury, Boston; A. Plexuer, Louisville.

MANHATTAN. — Speaker Henderson of the House of Representatives, Washington; Congressman J. S. Sherman, Utica; Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont; ex-Congressman W. W. Crapo, New Bedford.

BUCKINGHAM.—J. W. Campbell, Altoona, Penn.; the Rev. J. Jeffrey Johnston, London.

MURRAY HILL.—Morgan B. Griswold, Albany; Royal C. Taft, Providence; Dr. Peabody Mackenzie, Montreal.

PLAZA.—Ex-Speaker C. E. Patterson, Troy; H. A. Clark, Chicago.

NETHERLAND.—Taylor W. Mathers, Philadelphia.

SAVOY.—George Cabot Ledge, Boston; M. De Gilder, Boston.

IMPERIAL.—Judge F. F. Lathrop, Herkimer; E. La Page, M. P., Montreal; T. Marcile, M. P., Montreal; ex-State Senator M. Nussbaum, Albany; Judge George S. Cavalier, Montreal; Gen. L. Gaudreault, Montreal; Miles Finlan, Butte, Mon.

GRAND.—Branch K. Miller, New Orleans; Col. G. M. Hallstead, Scranton.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Ex-Senator W. D. Washburne, Minnesota; B. F. Dutton, Boston.

ALBEMARLE.—E. W. Rhodes, Baltimore; J. Dalzell McKee, Pittsburg.

HOFFMAN.—Arnold Jacoby, Bolivia.

EMPIRE.—M. B. Drennan, Birmingham, Ala.; H. H. Mackay, Pomana, Mo.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. N. Caird, housefurnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

White, C., Sons, Cumberland, Md.; W. White, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Manhattan.

Marr & Taylor, Detroit, Mich.; C. W. Bieber, ladies' and infants' wear; J. Campbell, ribbons; Hotel Cadillac.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; W. Gray, domestics and linens; St. Denis Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; O. K. Emerson, prints; Sinclair House.

Borud, J. H., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. P. Rose, notions, white goods, and laces; Hotel Imperial.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Callender, domestics; J. A. Callender, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. M. Thompson, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Rauh, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Rauh, ladies' furnishing goods, 514 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. J. Baer, sporting goods, 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Crippen, G. M., Saratoga, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, domestics and dress goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. E. Frank, yarns, millinery, and ribbons, Hotel Netherland.

Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Fechheimer Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Fechheimer, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Waxelbaum Company, The, Macon, Ga.; E. A. Waxelbaum, dry goods, 95 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sun rises...5:22	Sun sets...6:38	Moon rises....

High Water This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook....7:08	Gov. Isl'd...7:27	H. Gate....9:23
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook....7:19	Gov. Isl'd...7:46	H. Gate....9:42

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Handel, Pernambuco, &c.	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Christiania	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Launenburg, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Masedam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	.....
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	3:30 P. M.
Riverton, La Plata countries	4:00 P. M.	.....
Talisman, Martinique	.....	11:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, APRIL 15.

Hilary, Maranham and Ceara	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, APRIL 16.

Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

Dunstan, Para	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tyrian, Inagua and Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ydun, Nassau and Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $19, for dispatch per steamship Goodwin. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $19, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Rio Janeiro. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 14.

Campania, Liverpool, April 7.
Gladiolus, Gibraltar, March 22.
Marengo, Newcastle, March 29.
Milano, Havre, March 28.
New York, Southampton, April 7.
Orinoco, Bermuda, April 11.
Queen Maigaret, St. Lucia, April 3.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, March 31.
Wells City, Swansea, March 29.

SUNDAY, APRIL 15.

La Gascogne, Havre, April 7.
Pretoria, Plymouth, April 5.
St. Germain, Havre, April 3.

MONDAY, APRIL 16.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, April 13.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, April 5.
Antilla, Nassau, April 11.
Anchoria, Glasgow, April 4.
Belgravia, Hamburg, April 4.
Cuflc, Liverpool, April 6.
Excelsior, New Orleans, April 10.
Thornaill, Dunkirk, April 1.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

Adirondack, Port Limon, April 10.
Boston City, Swansea, April 3.
Capri, Barbados, April 12.
Conchio, Galveston, April 11.
El Rio, New Orleans, April 12.
Hudson, New Orleans, April 11.
Kensington, Antwerp, April 7.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, April 10.
Philadelphia, San Juan, April 12.
Rune, Sunderland, April 8.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18.

Andes, Jamaica, April 12.
Bremen, Bremen, April 7.
Finance, Colon, April 11.
Hubert, Para, April 6.
Teutonic, Liverpool, April 11.
Thomas Turnbull, Gibraltar, April 4.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, April 10.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, April 5.

Arrived.

SS Reading, (Br.,) Fishtey, Marseilles, &c., March 11, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS New York, Proctor, San Domingo, &c., April 1, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:35 P. M.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, Hamburg April 5, Southampton and Cherbourg 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia April 12, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Sandsend, (Br.,) Clark, Manchester March 26, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS Alamo, Hix, Galveston April 7 and Key West 10th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Indravelli, (Br.,) Cracen, Baltimore April 11, with mdse. in transit to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M. Will finish loading for Japan.

SS (supposed) Hispania, (Ger.,) Von Leuenfels, Stettin March 28 via Halifax April 11, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. South of Fire Island at 8:07 P. M.

SS Richmond, Catharine, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 13, 9:30 P. M., west, light breese, hazy.

Sailed.

SS El Sud, for New Orleans.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston, &c.
SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 13.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York, arr. at Queenstown at 4:32 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Allix, from New York, arr. at Havre at 9 P. M. to-day.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, (from Bremen via Cherbourg,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arrived at Plymouth at 8:10 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Orcadian, (Br.,) Capt. Outram, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, from New York, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Capt. Oliphant, (from Para,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Capt. Davidson, from New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowits, from New York for Naples, &c., passed Ponta Ferraria to-day.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from London for New York, passed

WORK IN CUBAN SCHOOLS

Superintendent Frye Speaks of the Growth of the System.

Nearly 1,500 Native Instructors Will Be Brought to Harvard for the Summer School.

BOSTON, April 13.—The cause of the Cuban public schools was presented to the American people to-night at a mass meeting held at Huntington Hall, Institute of Technology, addressed by Alexis E. Frye, Superintendent of Schools in Cuba, and President Charles Eliot of Harvard University.

Incidentally, it may be said, the meeting was in touch with the movement under way in Boston, and more particularly at Harvard, to care for in appropriate and complete fashion the 1,400 or more Cuban teachers whom Superintendent Frye proposes to bring to this country in the Summer on a patriotic excursion, as it were, the means for which will be provided by Government and private aid.

After giving a brief summary of the condition of the schools of Cuba prior to the late war, Mr. Frye spoke as follows:

"The war practically swept the schools of the island out of existence. Soon after Gen. Brooke took command of Cuba, he authorized the reopening of the schools under the Spanish system, and set aside funds to pay the running expenses. No attempt was made to reform the school system or the methods of instruction. Teachers were still allowed free house rent, salary, and an additional sum amounting to one-fourth of the salary, for supplies. The books used were very old and out of date, mostly supplied from Spanish sources, and not adapted to the needs of Cuba. Most of the instruction was in religion, and a large portion of the time of the girls was given to embroidery.

"Under this system less than 10,000 pupils had entered the schools before the middle of October, 1899, when Secretary Root recommended to Gen. Brooke that an American be placed at the head of the school system. The new Superintendent found a system of school laws printed, but not approved by the Governor, creating 131 independent systems in the island. A new law was prepared centralizing the school authority, and this went into effect in the early part of December. A new course of study for the schools was also written. Prior to Jan. 2 of the present year Boards of Education were appointed in all parts of the island, and on that date the real work of organizing the schools was begun.

"The introduction of the American system met with very bitter attack from all sides, and the New Year found almost the entire population opposed to the work; but sixty days later, at the end of February, the work had gone forward so rapidly, and the purpose of the American Superintendent was shown to be so favorable to the Cubans, that a complete revulsion of feeling took place, and he received, and is receiving, the heartiest support from all possible sources. Thus, on Jan. 2, less than 10,000 children were in the schools, while Feb. 28 found 130,000. The year began with about 200 teachers; the next two months found the number increased to 3,500.

"During this time books, papers, and millions of supplies had been sent to every town and village in Cuba. Feb. 25 the Roman Catholic Church, from the Bishop to the humblest layman, was standing by the public schools. The race problem had been solved, and the black children sat beside the white children, and received the same instruction. Every newspaper in the island was suporting the American system. Every political party gave its backing. The teachers, who only two months before had sent long petitions to the Military Governor protesting against the American system, were looking forward with eagerness to the proposed trip to the Harvard Summer school.

"And how was the transition made? How was this work accomplished? It was by placing absolute confidence in the Cuban people, and winning their confidence in return. Thus the Superintendent of Schools had so framed the law that all the Boards of Education were Cuban; every teacher was a native Cuban teachers, under proper guidance, had selected the text books. All children were being instructed in their mother tongue. All appointments under the Superintendent of Schools favored the Cubans. There was absolute freedom in methods of teaching and absolute freedom in school organization. In other words, the Cubans were trusted. They rose to the occasion and organized their own school system in a most thorough and surprising manner.

"There are many tasks to be finished before June. Thousands of tons of school furniture must be set up over the island. Supplies for the beginning of the new year must be sent. Children must be graded in preparation for another year's work. Buildings must be rented. Inspectors appointed, salaries for the Summer months paid. Training schools must be established for the teachers who remain in the island this Summer. Then comes the great work of gathering the Cuban teachers from all parts of the island, getting them on board the transports, and bringing them to the United States."

Mr. Frye here explained the important part which Ernest Lee Conant of Havana had performed in organizing this movement to bring the teachers. He also complimented highly the Cuban teachers who are coming, describing them as being as neat, intelligent, and honest a body of people as can be found on the face of the globe. The speaker took occasion to thank the newspapers for the hearty support which they had given in forwarding the movement, paid a glowing tribute to Henry Lee Higginson, who had given the work his powerful financial backing, and closed by giving to President Eliot of Harvard the entire credit of having made possible this trip of 1,450 Cuban teachers to America.

President Eliot's address was an emphatic indorsement of Mr. Frye's project.

SAID HER MEMORY WAS BAD.

Mrs. Powers-Pomares Examined in Supplementary Proceedings,

Mrs. Alice Powers-Pomares, the soloist of the North Reformed Church of Newark, N. J., and who resides at 229 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was examined yesterday in supplementary proceedings in an action brought by Elizabeth Stebbins to recover $297.34 for two dresses she made for Mrs. Powers-Pomares.

Mrs. Powers-Pomares testified that she received a salary of $600 a year as a church soprano, and that she had drawn the last instalment of her salary April 1.

"How much did you draw?" was asked her.

"About $50."

"Are you not sure of the amount?"

"No."

"Is your memory good or bad?"

"Very poor," replied the witness with a sigh.

"Well, can you recollect whether you are married or not?"

"I think so."

"Are you married?"

"Yes."

"To whom?"

"Reginald Pomares."

"When?"

"In December, 1899."

"What business is your husband engaged in?"

"I don't know."

"Don't you think it strange that you do not know what business your husband is in?"

"No," said Mrs. Powers-Pomares, after she had closed the book which she was reading during the examination. As an afterthought she added: "It is lack of curiosity, I presume, which causes me not to know my husband's business."

In her further testimony she said that P. N. Pendleton had indorsed one of her notes, which had been given to the plaintiff, and that H. C. Bolton had indorsed another. She described the gowns for which she gave the note, and said she had them yet. She admitted that she had not been divorced, and said she paid no board. When questioned regarding her family she refused to answer, and the hearing was adjourned until next week.

Sudden Death in Park Row Building.

Edward Payson Walling, a retired lumber merchant, sixty years old, of 362 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, died suddenly in the Park Row Building yesterday afternoon. Mr. Walling went into the building to see his brother, J. H. Walling, a granite dealer, with an office on the ninth floor. Mr. Walling left the elevator car at the seventh floor and was found unconscious in a toilet room a few minutes later by one of the hallmen. He died an hour later. He leaves four brothers and a sister.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND.

Committee Distributes $58,000 of the General Collection of 1899.

The Distributing Committee of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of New York City met yesterday afternoon in the office of Postmaster Van Cott for the purpose of distributing the undesignated portion of the general collection for 1899. Of the committee there were present besides Mr. Van Cott, Morris K. Jesup, Edward Cooper, Edwin Einstein, and John Claflin. In addition to the amount distributed by the committee ($58,000) the Treasurer reported that $13,177.16 had been specially designated to various hospitals by individual donors, which, together with the $3,000 reserved for future expenses, brings the total collection up to $74,177.16.

The following is the apportionment of the committee made on a basis of free work performed by the various institutions benefiting:

HOSPITALS.	Amount Distributed.
Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids	$5,800.00
St. Luke's Hospital	5,161.67
Roosevelt Hospital	3,530.10
Mount Sinai Hospital	4,916.89
German Hospital	3,461.61
Hahnemann and Cripplel Hospital	3,000.32
Nursery and Child's Hospital	2,791.45
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children	2,057.96
Isabella Heimath	1,892.45
Home for Incurables	1,807.17
Mother's Home of the Sisters of Misericordia	1,769.04
French Hospital	1,730.52
Colored Home and Hospital	1,692.37
Sloane Maternity Hospital	1,495.41
Lebanon Hospital	1,348.51
Orthopaedic Hospital	1,313.73
Infirmary for Women and Children	1,095.39
House of the Holy Comforter	1,047.73
J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital	964.92
Woman's Hospital	834.83
Flower Hospital	801.13
Skin and Cancer Hospital	788.59
Mothers' and Babies' Hospital	761.91
Post Graduate Hospital	757.61
St. Mark's Hospital	734.50
Beth Israel Hospital	696.01
Ophthalmic Hospital	692.46
Babies' Hospital	667.01
Eye and Ear Infirmary	606.29
New York Polyclinic Hospital	593.16
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital	590.68
Old Marion Street Maternity Hospital	584.26
Hahnemann Hospital	576.68
General Memorial Hospital	540.16
Ophthalmic and Aural Institute	306.95
Convalescent Home	250.00
Medical College and Hospital for Women	250.00
Total	$58,000.09

MINERS MAY MUTINY.

Threaten to Put Ashore Captain of the Alpha and Steam to Siberia.

SEATTLE, Washington, April 13.—Advices received here to-day from Vancouver state that while the British steamer Alpha was at that port the Captain demanded payment in advance for the delivery of freight at Cape Nome. Three hundred miners on board the vessel refused to comply with the demand.

The Captain is said to have declared emphatically that he would proceed to some point on the north coast and drive the miners ashore unless they paid up. The miners agreed to mutiny if this was done, and will put the Captain ashore and steam to the Siberian coast. The miners are organized and armed, and there is a large stock of provisions on board the vessel.

The Alpha left Vancouver recently against the orders of the United States revenue officers, who forbade the vessel landing her freight at Nome.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN EXECUTORS.—A controversy has arisen between the beneficiaries under the will of the late Benjamin I. H. Trask, in reference to the advisability of the sale at the present time of vacant property at various places on Fifth Avenue, between Eighty-second and One Hundred and Thirteenth Streets, left by the testator. Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court yesterday gave a decision in a suit brought by Gustavus D. S. Trask and another, as executors of the testator's will, against Sadie Trask Sturges, a co-executor, and Adele Sturges Dodd, and others. The plaintiffs sought to compel the testator's granddaughter, Sadie Trask Sturges, as co-executor, to join with them in exercising a discretionary power of sale of these lots, contained in the third clause of the will. Mr. Trask gave the income of this property to his wife for life, and directed that within five years after her death his real estate, including this Fifth Avenue property, be sold, and the proceeds deposited in a trust company. One-half of the income of the fund was given to his granddaughters, Sadie and Adele, and the other half to his daughter, Sara S. S. Trask. The plaintiffs contended that the best interests of the estate required that the real estate should now be sold at auction; that it was the duty of the executors to sell the Fifth Avenue property without waiting for a rise in value, and that the Court should direct Sadie T. Sturges, their co-executor, to join with them in such sale. Justice Giegerich has come to a different conclusion, and dismissed the complaint. He holds, however, against the claim of the granddaughters that the provision in relation to shares was in contravention of the statute against perpetuities, and that therefore they had the right to receive their shares absolutely.

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BENEFIT RECOVERED.—The National Provident Union, an unincorporated mutual benefit association, which issues to its members certificates in the nature of life insurance policies, was defendant in a suit brought against it in the Supreme Court in this city by Charles M. Ellis. In 1883 the union issued to George S. Ellis a certificate called a bond. The union appears to have branches, called councils, one of which was the United States Council, No. 1, located at Brooklyn, N. Y. The certificate issued to George S. Ellis recited that the National Provident Union agreed to pay $2,000 to his wife, Eliza A. Ellis, after his death, provided the bond at the time be in force. George S. Ellis died in February, 1897, and Eliza A. Ellis, the beneficiary, assigned her right under the certificate to the plaintiff, who sued for the $2,000. A judgment entered on a verdict directed by the court in favor of the plaintiff, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. No affirmative defense was set up, but it was attempted on the part of the defendant to prove that George S. Ellis was not in good standing in the organization at the time of his death, and that he had been suspended for the non-payment of a tax for the benefit of the "provident fund." This tax was fixed at a certain rate for members of a specified age. The Appellate tribunal has decided, Justice Patterson giving the opinion, that before a forfeiture of the policy through non payment of the tax could accrue, it was necessary that notice of the call for such tax should be given to George S. Ellis. There was no proof that any such notice was given, either in accordance with the provisions of Section 11 of the rules of the association relating to the provident fund, or the substituted method by newspaper publication. The failure of the defendant to show that George S. Ellis was lawfully suspended was held to be enough to authorize the court to direct the verdict.

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RIGHTS OF PARTNERS.—Charles B. Castle and William L. Marks formed a partnership in June, 1898, under the firm name of M. Powers Company, for the purpose of dealing in fire supplies in this city. The following October the firm entered into contracts with the La France Fire Engine Company and the American Fire Engine Company, by which to them was given the sole and exclusive agency by these companies for three years to sell certain supplies to the New York Fire Department. These contracts were to continue for three years. Between the date of the contract and March, 1899, the firm received between $11,000 and $12,000 by way of commissions derived from sales made. On March 5 Marks gave his partner notice of the dissolution of the partnership, and at the same time, without his partner's knowledge, induced these two companies to surrender their contracts with M. Powers Company, and then procured like contracts from them to himself, personally. In a suit by Castle against Marks for an accounting, the Court at Special Term determined that Castle had no interest in these contracts executed by Marks personally, from which between March and October he derived $4,000 of commissions. The First Appellate Division has unanimously ordered a reversal, deciding, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, that although Marks could terminate the partnership whenever he saw fit, he could only do so as far as future transactions were concerned. These contracts entered into by Marks personally were held to belong to and constitute an asset of the firm of M. Powers Company. "It cannot be," the Court said, "that one member of a firm, which is the owner of valuable contracts, having over two years to run, can surrender them without the consent of his co-partner, and by so doing procure contracts in which he alone has a personal interest. The law will not sanction transactions of that character, nor will it permit partners thus to deal with each other."

HART'S PAWNSHOP PLEDGES

Third Avenue Vice President's Heritage to be Sold.

HAD HELD THEM SINCE 1878

Rested Since 1880 in the Company's Loft, but Now Mr. Hart's Niece Has Sold Them for Old Junk.

More than 8,000 unredeemed pledges, contained in seventy-nine dry goods cases, have just been removed from the loft above the offices of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, at Sixty-fifth Street, to the warehouses of J. Reeber's Sons, in East One Hundred and Seventh Street, near First Avenue, and they are being sorted for a sale, which will be had in a few weeks. The articles were pawned before 1855 in the avuncular establishment, at 27 Chatham Street, of Mitchell Hart, who bought out the original Simpson.

Mitchell Hart died in 1878, and the pledges became the heritage of his brother, Henry Hart, the father of the Third Avenue Railroad, who had desk room in the pawnshop of his brother. Henry closed up the business, but the pledges were stored in the Chatham Street building until 1880, when they were removed to the office building of the railroad. Then there were about 20,000 pledges, contained in 150 cases. Henry Hart declined to listen to advice and sell the collection, on which more than $12,000 had been advanced, and which came to him in good condition. He acted on the motto "Sell and repent," and the storage of the pledges became a hobby. At the depot it soon became known that access to the loft where the pledges were stored was easy, and from time to time they were looted, so that only seventy-nine cases were left.

The greater part of the property that is unaccounted for disappeared in 1886, the year of the strike, when the men who worked for the road and a force hired to protect it were fed and slept in the loft. At this time a number of pictures were cut from frames, among them a valuable oil painting of St. Cecilia.

A GRAB BAG DEAL.

When Henry Hart recently took his office belonging to his Madison Avenue house, the question of the disposal of the unredeemed pledges was again discussed, and his niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Lyon, decided to settle the question once and for all, and be rid of a nuisance. Her agent went to J. Reeber's Sons, and his proposal of a grab-bag deal by which the seventy-nine cases should be taken away on the payment of $200 was accepted, and George A. Maillard began to move the cases last Tuesday to the Reeber warehouses. Mr. Hart does not yet know of this.

About one-third of the cases had been opened yesterday, enough to satisfy their purchasers that their investment will bring them profit. So far such of the tickets attached to the pledges as can be deciphered show no earlier date than 1841, and no later one than 1851. Each case contains about 100 pledges. In the collection are old fowling pieces—flint-lock and muzzle-loading percussion guns—a few broke; all sorts of apparel and bedding, portions of theatrical wardrobes, and bal masqué costumes, mechanics' tools, musical instruments, and the general run of domestic articles which are taken to a pawnshop in times of domestic strait or to provide for the excesses of squalor. Nine-tenths of the pledges, in fact, came from the thriftless people of the Five Points class, while many lots, no doubt, were from the genteel neighborhoods north of Chatham Square and east of East Broadway. All woolen articles were ravaged by moths within a few months from their removal from Chatham Street, but cotton goods are in almost the same condition as when pawned half a century ago.

The fowling pieces number about sixty. Among them are several flint-lock guns that have great value, although they are very rusty. Two at least were pieces of elaborate make.

The musical instruments were nearly all brass wind instruments and greatly damaged by oxidation and ill-usage. In the collection was a battered sax horn. It was coaxed by an expert, and yielded such sweet and mellow notes after a silence of fifty years as to suggest "The Lost Chord."

The unrolling of a ticketless package in a case of apparel furnished an eloquently pathetic story. Folded in it was a babe's layette, complete in every detail. It was the outfit of poor folks, but the materials of the little garments were of fine quality and in perfect condition. There were no laces or silk trimmings, but the patterns of the articles and the needlework were those of a housewife not of the common order.

Of shawls there were scores. Among them was a camel's-hair shawl in very good condition. It was a costly affair when new. Among articles of apparel that had been worn on the stage or at masked balls were several skirts, jackets, and undercoats, still bright with tinsel, and two pairs of remarkably high Wellington boots, with thin soles, high heels, and uppers of leather of the quality of fine kid. Time had not deteriorated them in any way. They seemed to be of the same size and to have been made for a woman with a small and delicate foot who played a man's part.

OLD FASHION PLATES RECALLED.

The ordinary apparel in the collection was for the most part that of the dwellers of the slums. There were women's skirts that were made to wear over crinolines and flounces, and furbelows, which when unfolded and smoothed out, recalled the fashion plates of 1850. Some of the men's clothing was of the fearful and wonderful order. Not a few of the "Mose" type wore some of them. In the collection of trousers were many pairs of moleskin cloth. Many trousers, too, were skin tight, with straps to fasten under footgear. Some waistcoats were resplendent enough to justify the assertion that the present fashion in this regard is a repetition of sartorial history. The cloth coats were very interesting, the black ones more as a rule made of the finest wool of England—broadcloth of wonderful satiny texture and quality. The cut of the garments was generally high as to collar, warpy as to waist, and long and bell fashioned as to skirts. One coat had a rolling collar a foot wide, the waist suggested that the wearer had to use corsets, and the skirts flared from it as over a bustle, and must have almost reached the heels of the wearer. All these coats had a profusion of buttons, both on the breasts and on the sleeves, and were satin lined with the breast cloth doubled.

Thrown into the collection for good measure, perhaps, was Mitchell Hart's strong box, an old-fashioned safe, studded with iron knobs. There were a few of the old style of carpet bags, made of real carpet, and of the vintage of 1845, which, carried from a North River ferry by any innocent-looking citizen, could insure him an adventure with bunko men.

J. Reefer's Sons expect to empty all the cases by the end of the coming week, and some of the articles may be exhuited for the inspection of artists and others who may care for them as relics or specimens of costumes.

Mrs. Lyon said last evening that she did not care to discuss the disposition of the property, which was dictated by purely family reasons. As to seeing her uncle about the matter, she said: "I will not permit him to be talked to about it. He is an old man of eighty-eight years, and has had enough worry."

MATTRESS MORE THAN CHILD.

Lost It by Fire, but Rather It Had Been One of Her Offspring.

Mrs. Lena Rosenblatt yesterday locked her three young children in her apartments, at 5 Debevoise Street, Brooklyn, while she went out to visit a neighbor.

During her absence the children, while playing with matches, set fire to a mattress, which Mrs. Rosenblatt had recently purchased. The cries of the children summoned other occupants of the house, who promptly threw the burning mattress from the window.

When Mrs. Rosenblatt returned and learned of what had happened, she wept, and would not be comforted. She was assured that the children were safe, and that no harm had been done to anything save the mattress.

"That is just it," she cried. "I would rather it had been one of the children than my new mattress, for which I paid $10."

"The World's Hunting Fields and Disappearance of Big Game," by D. G. Elliot, Curator of Zoology in the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

General Observance of Good Friday in City Churches.

MANY BUSINESS FIRMS CLOSE

Christians' Fast Coincident This Year with the Beginning of the Jewish Passover.

Good Friday, the most solemn fast day of all the Christian year, was widely observed throughout the city yesterday. All the Exchanges, nearly all the municipal offices, and many down town stores, factories, and offices were closed, and the rumble of week-day traffic in the great business thoroughfares was softened.

Special services appropriate to the day were held in all Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches, and many churches of other denominations. Thousands of persons thronged the churches during the forenoon—more, it was declared, than have attended Good Friday services in many years, showing that the custom of observing the day has grown greatly within recent years, especially in New York, although the day has not yet been made a legal holiday, generally. It is a holiday in Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

It happens that the Jewish Feast of the Passover, which continues for a week, began this year on Good Friday, and this accounted for some of the extraordinary suspension of business and absence of traffic in the streets.

The busiest people in the city were the bakers and florists. As usual, hot cross buns were on many tables, and the bakers who supply them said that never before had the demand been so great in this city. For days signs telling of the coming of this peculiar bread had been displayed in every bake shop window, and so many were ordered that the supply wagons began lumbering over the city long before daybreak.

Wagon loads of Easter lilies were being delivered all over the city yesterday, and about the entrances of some of the big churches and residences the air was charged with the faint perfume of this beautiful flower of the resurrection. Lilies are plentiful this year. The great bulk of the flowers came from Bermuda, and the dealers were well supplied.

The banks were open yesterday, but little business was done. As the Exchanges were all closed, the brokers' offices were deserted. Most of the theatres gave the usual performance last night, but the audiences, as a rule, were small.

Nearly all the city government officers and employes took a holiday, but the financial and legal departments remained open, as required by law. They did little business, however, and the clerks went to their homes early.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for April 22, 1900.

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SUBJECT—The Centurion's Servant healed. Luke, vii., 1-10.

GOLDEN TEXT—Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him.—Psalm. ciii., 13.

This incident is recorded by only St. Matthew and St. Luke. It is introduced into the narrative of each as if it occurred soon after the delivery of "The Sermon on the Mount" and some considerable time before the raising of Jairus's daughter. That remarkable display of divinity in Jesus of Nazareth by bringing the actually dead back to life could not, therefore, have had any influence upon the faith or conduct of this centurion. The progress of thought in our studies is thus not in the direction of a new and greater revelation of divine power in Jesus, but as this centurion was the first Gentile brought before us, it is in the direction of the unlimited effect of His work as the Redeemer of men. For out of this incident grew His own declaration, "That many shall come from the East and West, and shall sit down with Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of heaven." (Matt., viii., 11.) Nothing like this had as yet been declared. This incident thus opens to us a new vista into Jesus' work.

The story itself brings before us a new case of help rendered to one deeply anxious for another. Last week a loving father sought Jesus on behalf of his darling child. That was very natural—just what might have been expected. It at once finds a sympathetic response in every heart. In the case now brought before us, however, the parties are related to each other as master and slave. And yet the master is as anxious for the slave as the father was for the child. This is an anxiety not ordinarily looked for. Something made this a very exceptional case. It was particularly attractive even to our Lord Himself. For this master was not a Jew instructed by the law of God "to do justly, and love mercy, and to walk humbly" (Micah, vi., 8.) but he was a pagan—a Roman. And more than that, he was a Roman centurion, and a man trained to war.

POSITION OF THE SLAVE.

While slaves were sometimes men of learning and character, who became important members of the household, yet, as a rule, they were merely menials, and valued only for their labor. It was a rare thing to find them described as "dear unto" their masters in any sense, excepting a pecuniary one. The word here translated "dear," however, is not the same that is elsewhere translated "loved," but it simply means "prized" (Young) or highly valued. It may have been because of his cost, or because of his skill as a laborer, or because of his character. The use of the expression here, however, may be fairly accepted as relating to character, and as redounding to the credit of both master and slave.

This slave was now "sick of the palsy, grievously tormented," (Matt.,) "and ready to die." (Luke.) Like the paralytic whose sins Jesus forgave, he had become perfectly helpless by a stroke of paralysis, but, unlike him, the paralysis was probably complicated with neuralgia, so that not only did his muscles refuse to obey his will, but they were racked with excruciating pain. Nature could not long endure such sufferings.

With great anxiety his master watched the case, and was evidently moved with the tenderest sympathy. He had command of one of the sixty companies of 100 each which formed a legion in the Roman Army. He was now stationed at Capernaum. These centurions "were selected with great care, and solely for their merit, their calmness, sagacity, and firmness, rather than for daring valor—men who would keep their posts at all hazards. It was their duty to drill the soldiers, to inspect arms, clothing, and food, to train the sentinels, and regulate the conduct of men. The office was both honorable and lucrative" (Willits.) His military duties were, probably, not very burdensome, as Capernaum was a centre of traffic rather than of political discussion, and people so engaged are not apt to be easily moved to sedition.

When he came to Capernaum he came as a heathen man, trained to bow down to idols. But there he came into contact with those who worshipped but one God, Jehovah, and he must have seen that they were a very different class of people from any with whom he had ever before associated. In their synagogue, and in his social intercourse with them, he must have heard much of and from their sacred Scriptures, and of the almighty power, the everlasting law, and the gracious promises of the God whom they worshipped. Upon such a mind as his this evidently made a deep impression, and although he may not have been ready to submit himself to the mighty God of Israel, yet it would not have been strange if he felt constrained to commend himself to Him, as well as to His people, by building a synagogue at his own expense. Evidently something special led him to do it.

Because he did this he was probably looked upon as "a proselyte of the gate"—as one who respected their religion, but did not submit himself to the rite of circumcision, or take upon himself all of its obligations. Had he done these he would have been "a proselyte of righteousness," and the fact would undoubtedly have been recognised in the narrative. But it is very evident that he had in some way acquired a very high idea of his personal responsibility, and that his administration was marked by such sound judgment, impartiality, and generosity as had won for him the confidence and respect of those whom he governed.

IN CAPERNAUM.

But when Jesus of Nazareth made Capernaum "His own city," a new element came into his experience. Even if he did not regularly attend the services of the synagogue, he must have heard very much concerning the wonderful works, and the equally wonderful words, of this new rabbi. But if he did attend these services, then he saw many of them with his own eyes and heard much with his own ears. Undoubtedly, as a Roman officer, he was acquainted with that "nobleman" to whom Jesus had said in Cana, "thy son liveth," and undoubtedly he had often heard from him all the details of that remarkable cure made by a word when the patient and the Healer were many miles apart. (John, iv., 46-53.) It must have impressed him very deeply and been a subject of much thought.

If he was present in the synagogue on that Sabbath day when Jesus rebuked the unclean spirit, he must also have been one of those who were "amazed and spake among themselves, saying, What a word is this? For with authority and power He commandeth the unclean spirits, and they come out!" (Luke, iv., 36.) Or, if he was not at that service, it was hardly possible that he did not hear of the sudden and perfect cure of Simon's wife's mother when "He touched her hand," (Matthew,) "rebuked the fever," (Luke,) "and lifted her up." (Mark.) And it is still less likely that he was ignorant of that scene in the evening when "all the city was gathered together at the door," and Jesus "healed many that were sick of divers diseases, and cast out many devils." (Mark, i., 32-34.)

Neither could he have been ignorant of that other day, when the street was so blocked by the crowd that "there was no room, no, not so much as about the door," and those who tried to reach the wonderful Physician, bearing a man "taken with a palsy," were obliged to uncover "the roof where He was." (Mark, ii., 2-4.) "and let him down through the tiling with his couch into the midst before" Him. (Luke, v., 19.) And it must have awakened very strange thought in his minds when he heard that Jesus not only instantly healed the man with a word, but that He also had claimed the power and the right to forgive sins. This was a revelation which must have made a lasting impression upon such a broad, calm mind as his.

And then he could not but have known Levi, the keeper of the Roman custom house. He knew him not only as an honest and faithful public officer, but he knew that he was a devout Jew in all things "zealous toward God," and "as touching the righteousness which is in the law, blameless." (Phil., iii., 10)—so much, a Hebrew of the Hebrews" that his very name described him as "the bond servant" of the law. And yet this man had not only broken away from all slavish fear of that law, but had instantly, without hesitation, given up all the emoluments of his office, and left the employment of the Roman Government, at the simple word of this wonderful Teacher and Healer, to enter into a life of self-denying service to Him and to his fellowmen.

MORE THAN ORDINARY MAN.

Evidently all this had convinced him that Jesus of Nazareth was something far more than any ordinary man, for He had power over men's bodies, to heal them; over their souls, to forgive them, and over their minds, to lead them. And now that sickness, even unto death, had come into his own house, what more natural than that his thoughts should instinctively turn to this Man of whom he knew so much, and of whom he had heard so much more? But how should he approach such a One as He? Evidently He was very different from all other men. His character was without fault. His teaching was "as One having authority, and not as the scribes." And no man could do such wonderful works as He, "except God be with him." (John, iii., 2.) Evidently He was in some real and positive way connected with the Great Jehovah whom the Jews worshipped. To come into His presence was the same as to come into the very presence of God Himself.

And the more he thought, the more and more must the character and work of Jesus have become magnified in his sight, and the more and more mysterious must it have seemed. Conscience was awakened, and in spirit, the cry of Micah was his cry, "Wherewith shall I come before the Lord and bow myself before the high God? Shall I come before Him with burnt offerings, with calves of a year old? Shall I give my first born for my transgression, the fruit of my body for the sin of my soul?" (vi., 6-7.) To be sure, he had built a synagogue, but could that, the spending of a little money, commend him to his Maker, and make atonement for his sins? How could he, then, a sinner of the Gentiles, come into the presence of such a One as Jesus to ask favor for himself or for his slave? Many a man has had just such feelings when he has begun to consider fairly the person and work of his Redeemer and his own relations to Him.

As usual in such cases, his first impulse was to seek the mediation of those whom he supposed were in close touch with Jesus themselves. So "he sent unto Him the elders of the Jews," the men prominent because of their age and experience, their standing in the community, and their office in the synagogue. Willingly and cheerfully, and earnestly they presented his case, dwelling largely upon his upright character and liberal deeds. This is the way men measure men, even when they stand before God. Apparently, without reply, Jesus went with them.

But however well chosen and capable these mediators might be, and however faithfully they might perform the service asked of them, evidently this centurion was not satisfied to rest his case in their hands. They were not in any way identified with himself, and they could not enter into his feelings. Besides, he must have known that while they were honored Jews, they did not all honor Jesus. He might not, therefore, receive them.

So when Jesus and the elders drew near to his house, he sent intimate friends to meet them, men who knew his innermost thoughts. The message they carried was not simply that given to the elders, "that He would come and heal his servant," (v. 3,) but one expressing his unbounded faith in the power and love of Jesus, and his deep consciousness of his own unworthiness. They fulfilled their mission faithfully.

THE CENTURION'S ZEAL.

But according to the narrative of St. Matthew, the centurion could not rest his case even in the hands of his friends. He must throw himself at Jesus' feet. So it is with every one who would really receive a blessing. There must be the personal contact of the personal sinner with the personal Saviour. To the earnest cry of this man, "Lord, my servant lieth at home sick of the palsy, grievously tormented," Jesus answered even before he had finished asking, "I will come and heal him." He said. This was all that he needed. Jesus had given him the assurance. "I will come," and the promise, "I will heal." What more could he desire?

But with this assurance and promise his own deep sense of unworthiness overpowered the centurion. He was filled with as keen an apprehension of a Divine Presence as Simon Peter was when he saw the great draft of fishes and cried out, "Depart from me, O Lord, for I am a sinful man, O Lord." (Luke v., 8.) "Lord," he said, "I am not worthy that Thou shouldst come under my roof, but speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed." I know that he will. For I, who am "under authority," have "soldiers under me," and even I say to this man, Go, and he goeth; and to another, Come, and he cometh; and to my servant, Do this, and he doeth it." How much more, then, canst Thou, who art above all authority, "speak the word only and my servant shall be healed"? At once his petition was granted. His servant was healed in the self-same hour." (Matthew viii., 8-13.)

At Nazareth, "where He had been brought up," Jesus "marveled" at "unbelief"; at Capernaum He "marveled" at "faith." This was in His sight the great commendable feature of the centurion's case. So he had not a word to say concerning his upright character or his generous deeds or of his great humility, but his faith—his implicit trust in Him—He extolled. He had not found any "so great, no, not in Israel." (V. 9.) It was faith growing out of a just apprehension of Himself, and it was found in a Gentile. Thus it was the type and foretaste of that faith by which the great Gentile world should "come from the East and from the West and from the North and from the South." (Luke xiii., 29.) "and sit down with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob in the kingdom of heaven." But those without this trust in Him, even though they were "the children of the kingdom," should be "cast out into outer darkness." (Matt. viii., 11; 12.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

In what direction is the progress of our thought turned in this lesson, and why?

What relation has this incident to that considered last week, and what is said of it?

What is said of the general condition of slaves, and why was this one probably "dear unto" his Master?

What was the character of his sickness?

What position did his Master fill, and what is said of it?

What probably led him to build a synagogue, and what did he thus probably become?

What new conditions met him when Jesus made Capernaum His home, and what must he have learned from the Roman "nobleman"?

What must have impressed him on the Sabbath Day when Jesus cast out the unclean spirit?

What is said of his knowledge of the healing of the paralytic, and of his acquaintance with Levi?

What must have been his thought of Jesus when sickness entered into his house?

Why did he hesitate to go to Him?

How did he at first attempt to reach Him and what is said of it?

Whom did he then send, and of what was their message expressive?

What did he do at last, how was he received, and what was the effect?

What special feature of his case did Jesus commend, and of what was it a type and foretaste?

TWO BOILERS EXPLODE.

Thrown 150 Feet, Destroying Three Buildings—Fifteen Men Hurt.

WHEELING, West Va., April 13.—Two boilers in the furnace department of the Riverside plant of the National Tube Company exploded to-day, carrying the boilers 150 feet and destroying three buildings and boilers in the steel works and water works. Three thousand workmen will be thrown out of employment for ten days. The tube works were not affected.

There were fifteen men injured, the most serious being R. K. Satterfield, terribly scalded; William Heil, Thomas Burke, George Spindler, and Thomas Heil. The damage will exceed $25,000, and if the metal in the blast furnace chills there will be an additional loss of over $100,000.

Dr. E. B. Andrews to Remain at Chicago.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 13.—Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews will to-morrow or soon after notify the Regents that he cannot accept the position of Chancellor of the University of Nebraska, to which he was elected Wednesday. Dr. Andrews, who is in Chicago, has received assurances that his tenure of office as Superintendent of the Public Schools of Chicago will not be disturbed, and, while he is grateful to the Nebraska Regents, he prefers to remain where he is.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M.; the pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "The Eternal Life"; children's Easter service, 4 P. M. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Easter services: Holy Communion at 10 and 11 A. M. Rev. R. Heber Newton preaching at 11 on "The New Thought of Immortality." Children's service at 3:30 P. M. Evensong at 8 P. M., with sermon by Rev. R. M. W. Black.

AT EIGHTEENTH STREET AND EIGHTH Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. Darwood will preach at 10:30. Sunday school Easter service at 7:30.

AT FRANKLIN ST. CHURCH, BETWEEN Hudson and Greenwich, Rev. Stephen Merritt at 11; Rev. John Godson at 8.

AT JANE ST. CHURCH, NEAR 8TH AV., Rev. Thomas S. Bond preaches at 11; special Easter music; at 8, Sunday school exercises.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "The Limit of Human Affirmation as to a Future Life"; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St., Easter Day services: Dr. Cadman, with special music, at 11; children's service, with Wm. Phillips Hall, at 4; Mr. Hall, with F. R. Jacobs, soloist, at 8; evangelistic services during week except Saturday; afternoons at 3, Dr. Cadman; every night at 8, Wm. Phillips Hall; this Saturday evening, Passion Play, Dr. Cadman.

AT PERRY ST. CHURCH, BETWEEN GREENwich and Washington, Rev. Jesse C. Coddington preaches at 11 and 8; Easter music.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James O'Connor preaches; subject—"Some Easter Customs Pagan in Origin."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Ro

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EVENTS OF A DAY IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Columbia Crews Had a Good Race on the Harlem.

OARSMEN FEELING HOPEFUL

Financial Clouds Are Passing Away and the Crew Candidates Show More Spirit.

Now that the troubles of the Columbia University oarsmen have been tided over for a week or two at least, and it has been definitely decided that the crews shall continue training, new courage has been instilled into the men, and there was yesterday a very noticeable change for the better in their work. The men were prompt in putting in an appearance at the training-quarters in the Union Boat Clubhouse, on the Harlem River, and when boated they showed more dash and spirit than has heretofore been evinced.

A squad of more than twenty-five arrived at the house as early as 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and were highly elated by the announcement made by Dr. Walter Peet, the coach, to the effect that the crews would be boated in shells either on or before Wednesday. Ever since the crews were boated, about a month ago, they have been rowing in the heavy training barges Saratoga and New London, which are about three times as heavy as an ordinary cedar eight-oared shell, and about twice as wide. In fact, it would be almost impossible to capsize one of the barges, while a shell is far more cranky, and one man catching a crab is apt to give his mates a bath.

The racing of the crews was resumed yesterday, and much excitement was caused by a very pretty two-mile brush between two 'Varsity crews, which were composed of the pick of the squad. They were made up as follows:

Barge Saratoga—Bradley, bow; Jackson, 2; Irvine, 3; McClay, 4; Oddie, 5; Falconer, 6; Nash, 7; Vulte, stroke, and Bogue, Coxswain.

Barge New London—Hull, bow; Beetle, 2; Willis, 3; Hervy, 4; Gilsey, 5; Southack, 6; Burt, 7; Boyesen, stroke, and Comstock, Coxswain.

Leaving the float the men showed better form than they have for a week or more, and used their legs better, getting in the drive at the proper time. On the catch, however, they are somewhat ragged, and do not regain the proper position. Going up the river the New London led the way, the Saratoga's crew failing to overtake them. When the boats were put about Dr. Peet lined them up near High Bridge. They were started with a pistol, both crews catching the water at the same time in good shape and with very little splashing. The New London's crew settled down to their stroke first, rowing about 32 to the minute. This, coupled with the fact that they had led their opponents up the river, inspired them with confidence, and they led Coxswain Bogue a merry chase.

Dr. Peet, in the launch Mickey, was soon distanced, but he used his megaphone with good effect for the benefit of the Saratoga's men, who begun to creep up gradually. Shortly before Central Bridge was reached Bogue called upon his men to make a spurt. They responded immediately, and increasing their stroke were soon on even terms with the New London. A desperate struggle for a lead followed, and it looked like a dead heat until the Saratoga men made a second spurt which carried them a length ahead. After this the New London's crew collapsed somewhat, and before the float was reached there was at least three boat lengths of open water between the two barges. The race was by far the best that has been rowed this year, and both winners and losers were warmly congratulated for their good work.

Several freshmen crews were boated, and both the double gigs, which are also used for training, were in use.

The men will row both morning and afternoon to-day, and it is probable that the crews will be picked for the class regatta which is to be held either Monday or Tuesday.

Manager Oakley reported that although the financial difficulties of the crews have not been entirely overcome as yet, the prospects are much brighter than they have been for some weeks past.

CORNELL'S FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

The Work Consisted of Punting and Running with the Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 13.—Football work for the season of 1900 was opened on Percy Field this afternoon. The men appeared in response to Capt. Starbuck's call for centre and back of the line candidates for this year's 'Varsity eleven. The object is to develop punters and to get the backs into shape for handling the ball.

Spring practice is a novelty at Cornell, but it was considered necessary to offer some substitute for the old preliminary Fall training, which has been abolished. Only half a dozen men appeared this afternoon, but among them was D. R. Thomas, 1901, who is practically the only candidate to succeed little George Young, the quarter back, who made his reputation last Fall by kicking the goal which defeated Princeton. Short, who substituted for Young last Fall, graduates with him this Spring. Thomas did some clever work as quarter back of the scrub team, and he has no dangerous opponent in sight.

Starbuck evidently has lost none of his punting abilities, for he kicked the ball from the snap back for half an hour with remarkable accuracy and force, considering the time that has elapsed since he last handled the ball. The other men took turns at punting and running the ball back from caught punts. The scarcity of men to-day was due to the disagreeable weather, and the work will take on a more general character after to-day.

HARVARD'S CLASS CREW RACES.

The Newell Juniors Furnished the Surprise of the Day.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 13.—Notwithstanding that the time made in the Harvard class crew races to-day was slow, they were the most exciting on record. For a mile the crews lapped, and in the second and last mile there was never a length of open water between them.

The Newell seniors caught the water first and led to the end. The Weld Law School was second to within a short distance of the finish, but at the very last stage of the journey the Newell juniors made a spurt that will go on the record as the best in Charles River rowing history. They came up rapidly, almost lifting the boat out of the water with every stroke. They passed the Weld Law just before the line was reached and led them over by a third of a length, but they could not beat out the Newell seniors, although they were almost lapping them.

The Weld and Newell sophomores, who were both in the race because they had not finished in the trials, had a close fight. The Weld sophomores got home a third of a length ahead. No 3 in the Newell boat caught a crab in the last twenty strokes. The Weld sophomores were half a length behind the Weld Law School.

The crews will be called back in the middle of next week to form graded club crews. These will race May 1, and then the 'Varsity crew will be picked. The time to-day was 11:00, against a record of 9:21. There was a head wind and considerable chop. The names and weights of the men are:

Newell Senior Crew—Stroke, Harding, 160; 7, Higginson, 155; 6, Fitzgerald, 160; 5, Biddle, 172; 4, Gale, 170; 3, Gray, 162; 2, Byrd, 163; bow, Bolling, 138; coxswain, Goodrich.

Newell Junior Crew—Stroke, Gerrish, 160; 7, Lawrence, 179; 6, Gilchrist, 176; 5, McConnell, 170; 4, Peyton, 188; 3, Henderson, 170; 2, Cunningham, 161; bow, Hawkins, 158; coxswain, Howe.

Weld Law School—Stroke, Snite, 160; 7, A. Du Boise, 163; 6, H. Bancroft, 188; 5, Wood, 176; 4, Shepard, 162; 3, Morrill, 157; 2, Davis, 167; bow, Holt, 140; coxswain, Kelly.

Weld Sophomore Crew—Stroke, G. Bancroft, 163; 7, Ladd, 183; 6, Shuebruk, 179; 5, Emory, 168; 4, Colby, 174; 3, Grew, 172; 2, Brooks, 163; bow, Covel, 159; coxswain, Boothby.

Newell Sophomore Crew—Stroke, Brownell, 152; 7, Goodell, 163; 6, Bullard, 160; 5, Platt, 178; 4, R. Lawrence, 180; 3, Merritt, 158; 2, Atkinson, 164; bow, Morris, 168; coxswain, Jackson.

POLO AT LAKEWOOD.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 13.—This afternoon a number of the members of the Lakewood Polo Club met on Mr. Gould's grounds, and two teams, the Yellows and Whites, played a close and interesting game. The Yellow team was made up of George J. Gould, R. J. Collier, Alexander E. Kennedy, and P. F. Collier. The White team had for players James Converse, Seward Cary, H. L. Herbert, and G. F. Woodman. Four periods of fifteen minutes each were played, and although the Whites were allowed a handicap of 4, the Yellows scored 13¾ to the Whites' total score of 12½. George Kendrick of Philadelphia officiated as referee and Charles F. Bates acted as scorer and timekeeper.

The polo tournament to be given on George J. Gould's Georgian Court grounds bids fair to be one of the most successful ever given in this country. An English polo expert now visiting here stated to-day that Mr. Gould's grounds are the finest and most complete he has ever seen. For the coming tournament ten teams have already been entered. The players that will represent the Lakewood Polo Club are George J. Gould, P. F. Collier, Mr. Beekman, and Robert J. Collier.

NAVAL MILITIA COMPETITIONS.

A Plan to Organize an Inter-State Association to Foster Sports.

At a recent meeting of representatives of the First and Second Battalions of the Naval Militia of this city and of the Battalion of the East, Naval Reserves of New Jersey on board the United States ship New Hampshire yesterday, steps were taken for the formation of an inter-State naval militia association. The object of the new organization is the fostering of boat racing, fencing, shooting, and such other sports as the sailor boys of the naval organization indulge in. A provisional organization was effected with S. B. Austin as secretary, and he was instructed to send invitations to all naval militia organizations in this section asking them to send delegates to a meeting to be held on board the New Hampshire on Saturday evening, April 28, at which plans will be perfected.

As a starter the delegates at the preliminary meeting decided to arrange a number of informal rowing and sailing races in which the members of the organizations in this State, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusettts, and Pennsylvania are to be invited to participate. A championship regatta will be held in the Fall, for which a suitable trophy will be offered.

It is proposed that the Governing Board of the association shall consist of two delegates, preferably one officer and one enlisted man from each battalion and one delegate from each "separate division."

Golf Contests To-day.

The St. Andrew's Club will open its golf season with the first monthly handicap to-day, and a similar contest will be played on the Dyker Meadow links, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. On the Marine and Field Club links there will be a ball sweepstakes competition, and an informal handicap will be played by the Crescent Athletic Club golfers at Bay Ridge. The Westchester Golf and Laurence Harbor teams will meet on the links of the latter club, and a bogey handicap will be in order at the Westchester Golf Club. At Lakewood there will be handicaps at both the Lakewood Golf Club and the Country Club. The public links at Van Courtlandt Park and in Brooklyn at Sunset Park will be ready for the lovers of the game as early as they care to arrive.

The Montclair Golf Club will open its links to-day for informal play. No competitions will be held until early in May. The Greens Committee for this year consists of T. W. Stevens, Paul Wilcox, and J. D. Freeman. Only nine holes will be in use for the present, but it is expected that the entire eighteen holes will be ready for use in July.

Women Play Golf at Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 13.—The promise of rain operated against the success of the women's handicap at the Country Club, only six scores being returned from an entry list of twenty-five names. Both the first and second prizes offered fell to very good scores. The scratch division was represented by Mrs. Gorham of the Philadelphia Country, but she missed a place among the prize winners, after making the second best actual card of the day. Miss M. Andrews and Miss Walton were the winners of the prizes, with scores of 116-5-11 and 123-10-113, respectively. Mrs. Gorham's score was 118-2-116. Mrs. T. L. Watson's 132-15-117, Miss Downer's 145-16-129, and Mrs. Graves's 144-14-130.

WILL INTEREST GOLF PLAYERS.

Louis P. Bayard, Jr., has resigned, on account of business, from the committee that is compiling the handicap schedule of the players in the Metropolitan District. The list will probably be ready at the close of this month, and will contain in the neighborhood of 1,200 names.

The invitation tournament of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club will be held from July 24 to 28. The President's Cup will be the chief trophy, and there will be a Peconic Cup and a Consolation Cup. A team contest and a best ball foursome will be extra features during the tournament.

Charles B. Macdonald, who rumor says is to come to New York to live, has been quite busy lately on the links of his Chicago golf club at Wheaton planning improvements in preparation for the open championship to be played there in October. The course will be lengthened by 232 yards, giving a total of 6,032 yards to the eighteen holes.

The formal opening of the links of the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club, near Plainfield, N. J., will be held a week from to-day. The course has been lengthened and vastly improved. R. M. Shepard, the new captain of the team, is arranging matches with Baltusrol and other neighboring clubs. Jan Van Herwerden has offered a cup for a ladies' tournament.

Washington and Baltimore will both hold open golf tournaments next month. The Chevy Chase Club of Washington will give the first one, on May 3, 4, and 5, while the Baltimore Country Club has announced its dates as May 24, 25, and 26. Immediately following the latter event the women of the Baltimore Country Club will hold a three day tournament, beginning Monday, May 28, in which members of neighboring clubs will be invited to play.

Willie Davis, who came from the Newport Golf Club last Fall to be the professional at the Apawamis Club of Rye, has been giving close attention to the greens since April 1, and says that they will be in prime condition early in May. The new year book denotes a highly prosperous condition of this club, which but a short time ago possessed only a small nine-hole course. The present course of eighteen holes is 6,050 yards long, with a bogey score of eighty-two strokes. The total membership is 462, of whom 165 are women.

Secretary Jasper Lynch of the Golf Club of Lakewood has issued the programme of events for the annual club Spring tournament on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of next week. The preliminary medal play round on the first day will be thirty-six holes, and three sets of sixteen will qualify for as many cups. A cup will also be given for the lowest score in the opening round. All of the match play rounds on Friday and Saturday will be eighteen holes, and in addition there will be an open handicap on the last day for three prizes. Entries close on the evening before each event.

DOINGS OF COLLEGE ATHLETES.

Ex-Capt. "Jack" Minds of the Pennsylvania football team has been engaged to coach the Haverford eleven next Fall.

Catcher Whinery of the Cornell baseball nine injured his finger in practice yesterday and may be out of the game for some time.

Zimmerman, the Pennsylvania football player, has appeared on Franklin Field as a candidate for the weight events. He put the shot 38 feet 6 inches, and threw the hammer 125 feet on his third day out, and Trainer Murphy predicts that he will develop into an intercollegiate champion.

Coach Woodruff of the Pennsylvania football team took the candidates out of doors Thursday for their first Spring practice, which lasted an hour, and consisted, for the greater part, of passing and falling on the ball, with some work in kicking. The squad numbered eleven men, including Boise, Bishop, Zimmerman, Oglesby, Jordan, Snook, Woodley, Harris, Horner, Johnson, and Swing. In a few days Davidson, Teas, and Wallace are expected to join the squad.

The election of officers for the Intercollegiate Bicycle Association, which was carried on by mail, resulted as follows: President—Edward A. Strong, Yale; Secretary—E. B. McKinnis, New York University; Treasurer—J. K. McCurdy, Pennsylvania; Executive Committee—J. P. Duffy, Georgetown; H. Hudson, Columbia; R. Smith, Princeton, and George W. Ristine, Cornell. The annual races will be held May 28 at Manhattan Beach.

The Princeton University and Pennsylvania Gun Clubs will meet at Princeton on the 28th. This contest will be a continuation of the shoot held last Fall, which was won by the University of Pennsylvania Club by a score of 112 to 104. The total scores of the two shoots will determine the awarding of the five silver loving-cups which are to be given to the men composing the winning team.

To-day's Automobile Race.

The order in which the drivers of the automobile run on the Long Island course will start to-day with their racing numbers is: 1, A. L. Riker; 2, A. R. Shattuck; 3, Jefferson Seligman; 4, Albert C. Bostwick; 5, David Wolfe Bishop, Jr.; 6, V. Everit Macy; 7, J. C. McCoy; 8, A. Fischer; 9, William H. Hall; 10, C. J. Field; 11, C. F. Weston; 12, George F. Chamberlin; 13, Dave H. Morris; 14, Le D. Langdon Barber; 15, S. T. Davis, Jr.

YESTERDAY'S BALL GAMES.

Boston, 13; Princeton, 5.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Boston was given a bit of a scare by Princeton this afternoon, and at the middle of the eighth inning it looked as if the Tigers might pull a victory. With the score tied at 5, Boston won out handily by developing a batting streak which before had been woefully lacking. Young began the pitching for Princeton, and the plate was so elusive that Boston netted five runs before any of the bean eaters were retired. Six bases on balls and a three-base drive to the left field fence by Collins causing the trouble. Scott took Young's place, with one man out in the first inning, and until the eighth, supported by errorless fielding, he allowed only four scattered hits and no runs. Princeton found the ball for four hits in the sixth, netting two runs, and two more safe drives, coupled with an error by Long, tied the score in the eighth. Boston ran out in the last half of the inning on seven hits and Princeton's only error.

BOSTON.	R	H	PO	A	E
Hamilton, cf.	2	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	2	1	8	3	0
Long, ss.	2	1	3	3	2
Stahl, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
Collins, 3b.	2	3	0	1	0
Freeman, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Barry, 2b.	1	1	2	4	0
Sullivan, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Clements, c.	0	0	6	1	0
Bailey, p.	0	1	0	1	1
Dineen, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Willis, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Total.	13	11	27	15	3

PRINCETON.	R	H	PO	A	E
Young, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Scott, p.	0	1	2	0	0
Kafer, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Meier, ss.	1	1	1	3	0
Pierson, 1b.	1	1	10	1	0
St'nw'nd'r, 2b	1	2	2	3	0
Burke, rf.	1	2	2	0	1
H'chins'n, 3b.	0	0	0	4	0
Watkins, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Robinson, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Hillebr'nd, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Total.	5	8	24	12	1

Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0—5
Boston	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	—13

Earned runs—Princeton, 1; Boston, 6. Two-base hits—Pierson, Burke, Tenney, Collins. Three-base hits—Bailey, Collins. Stolen bases—Watkins, (2,) Meier, Barry, Freeman. Bases on balls—By Young, 5; by Scott, 1; by Bailey, 2; by Dineen, 2; by Willis, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Long. Struck out—By Scott, 2; Burke, Hutchinson, and Robinson, 3. Wild pitch—Young. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Willis.

YALE, 10; MARYLAND, 8.

Crowd Would Not Let the Brooklyn Team Play on the Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Apr 13.—Lovers of baseball in this city, led by the players of the Yale and University of Maryland teams, this afternoon hooted and hissed Ned Hanlon and his Brooklyn National League team off the field. Two games had been scheduled, the university teams taking the diamond first to be followed by the Brooklyns in an exhibition game. At the close of the sixth inning of the universities' game, Hanlon wanted it stopped so that the Brooklyns could take the diamond. He believed that the spectators would rather see his men than the 'Varsity players, but he was mistaken. The Captains of the 'Varsity teams submitted the dispute to the spectators, who responded vigorously with cheers and cries of "Go on!" to the college players, and hoots and hisses for Hanlon and his men. Hanlon threatened to attach the box receipts, but found he was too late, the manager of the university game having already taken his 56 per cent., leaving the balance for Hanlon, as agreed upon. Sadly and silently the Brooklyn manager and his players left the park and started this evening for New York. Neither of the 'Varsity teams put up a very strong game. Yale secured an advantage early in the game and maintained it throughout. The score:

U. OF MARYLAND.	R	H	PO	A	E
M. White-hurst, 2b.	3	2	3	3	2
H. White-hurst, ss.	1	1	1	4	1
Joyner, 1b.	0	1	12	1	0
Alexander, 3b	1	0	2	0	0
Whitaker, cf.	2	2	1	0	0
Brooks, p.	1	2	0	2	1
Lecron, c.	0	2	5	1	0
Sheely, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Bumgtner, rf.	1	1	0	1	1
Total.	8	13	24	13	5

YALE.	R	H	PO	A	E
Quimby, 2b.	2	2	4	3	0
Barnwell, cf.	2	1	1	0	0
Camp, ss.	2	1	1	5	2
Cunha, c.	1	0	4	1	0
Brown, 3b.	1	1	4	3	0
Guernsey, lf.	1	0	3	0	1
Sharp, 1b.	0	1	9	1	1
Lyon, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
McKelvy, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total.	10	8	27	14	4

University of Maryland.	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	1—8
Yale	3	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	—10

Sacrifice hits—Alexander, Cunha. Stolen bases—Quimby, Barnwell, (2,) Camp, Brown, Guernsey, M. Whitehurst. Two-base hits—Whitaker, H. Whitehurst, Joyner, (2,) Cunha, Bumgartner, Barnwell, and Camp. Double plays—H. Whitehurst, Joyner, and M. Whitehurst. First base on balls—Off Brooks, 6; off McKelvy, 1. Struck out—By Brooks, 3; by McKelvy, 3. Passed balls—Lecron, 3; Cunha, 1. Left on bases—Yale, 9; Maryland, 8. Time of game 2 hours and 20 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Goodrich.

BASEBALL GAMES TO-DAY.

New Yorks Will Play at Polo Grounds and the Brooklyns in Brooklyn.

It is expected that the Manhattan College team will give the New Yorks some good practice in the exhibition game to be played at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. The Manhattans have a strong all-round team, for a college nine, with a couple of good pitchers. The New Yorks will have Doyle, Gleason, and Mercer on the bases, Davis at short, Frisbie, Selbach, and Hickman in the field, Warner and Grady as catchers, and Doheny, Rusie, and Carrick will each do some of the pitching.

Van Haltren's contract was received yesterday, which sets at rest all rumors to the effect that the regular centre fielder would not play in New York. Van Haltren is expected to appear to-day. He will not need any practice, as he has been playing in Southern California during the past two months. The team practiced at the Polo Grounds yesterday, despite the inclement weather. Manager Ewing had the pitchers working under the shed on the east side of the grounds.

It was learned at the office of the New York Club yesterday that there has been a larger sale of season books this year than at any time since 1895. This is a practical evidence of a revival of interest in the game in this city. Last year's plan of dispensing with invitations for the opening game will be followed at the opening game on Thursday. The same plan has also been decided upon in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn players returned from their Southern trip last night, and will play a game this afternoon with the Montreal team of the Eastern League on the grounds in Brooklyn.

College games scheduled to be played to-day are Columbia-University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia; New York University-Cornell, in Ithaca; College of the City of New York-St. Francis Xavier, at Celtic Park; Princeton-Georgetown, in Washington, D. C.; Harvard-University of Virginia, in Charlottesville, Va.; Yale-Boston League team, in Norfolk, Va.; Brown-Providence, at Providence; Holy Cross-Wesleyan, at Worcester, and Lafayette-Rutgers, at Easton.

Atlantic Baseball League.

Jersey City has been formally admitted to the Atlantic Baseball League, which includes besides that city, Newark, N. J., Elmira, N. Y., the Athletics of Philadelphia, Allentown, Reading, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton, Penn.

Electra's Satisfactory Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 13.—The new Herreshoff sloop yacht Electra, built for a New York yachtsman, proved in every way satisfactory on her trial spin in the lower bay this week. The Electra is an odd-looking boat, very flat-bodied and unusually broad for her length. Her peculiar appearance has earned for her the nickname of "The Natfish."

The new yacht is a centreboard craft, measuring 56 feet over all. She has a pole-masted rig, with a very big mainsail, peaked upward to such a degree that from a distance it looks nearly upright. The cloths run from the luff to the leach. With her great beam and shoal draught she makes the least leeway in a good ten-mile breeze of any boat of her size tried for a long time, and leaves scarcely anything to indicate a wake. She seemed to have quite enough of sail spread, although she did not heel to leeward to any extent. On the contrary, she lifted out forward very much and settled aft. The Electra will shortly be taken to Great South Bay.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

Charles L. Stewart's centreboard sloop Whileaway is being prepared for commission at the Pierpras yards, City Island.

Capt. Loring's veteran centreboard sloop Recreation is being fitted out at Robertson's ship yard, City Island, under his own direction.

Albert Stevenson's sloop Margaret is undergoing repairs and being repainted at the Byles ship yard, City Island.

John S. Huyler's steam yacht Sara is being overhauled and prepared for commission at Robertson's ship yard.

The steel centreboard schooner Katrina is being prepared for commission at Manning's yacht basin, South Brooklyn. She will be ready for service about May 15.

An active Easter Sunday will be spent by members of the Hudson River Yacht Club. Their clubhouse will formally go into commission to-morrow, and many yachts will be put into the water.

Jacob Ruppert, Jr.'s, steam yacht Albatross will be dry docked at Tebo's basin, South Brooklyn, next week, to have her bottom scraped. She will then be prepared for an early commission.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Five furlongs—Revonlah, 92 pounds, (Booker,) 7 even, won; Lady Lindsey, 108, 2; Jamaica, 92, 3. Time—1:04. Decimal also ran. Four and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds—Lambkin, 104 pounds, (O'Leary,) 4 to 1, won; Gracious, 104, 2; Lightball, 104, 3. Time—0:58 1-5. Connie, William Ach, Lady Esterling, Ten Up, and Mowitza also ran. Six and a half furlongs—Robert Metcalf, 91 pounds, (Slack,) 8 to 5, won; Owensboro, 106, 2; Double Dummy, 110, 3. Time—1:25 3-5. Robert Bonner, Mouseltoff, Pickwickian, Luia, Jack Gay, Judge Wilcox, and Mailbag also ran. Seven furlongs, for three-year-olds—Post Haste, 106 pounds, (Clawson,) 6 to 5, won; G. E. Wightman, 106, 2; Grandeur, 106, 3. Time—1:31 2-5. Seven furlongs—First Whip, 115 pounds, (Clawson,) 6 to 5, won; Brisk, 128, 2; Sir Fitzhugh, 105, 3. Time—1:31 2-3. Magic Light also ran.

The following are the entries for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, five furlongs. Counsellor Weinberg, 126 pounds; Alsike, 124; Lady Lindsey, 122; Sir Christopher, 121; Terrorist, 120; Golden Rattle, 116; Lexington Pirate, 115; Speedmas, 111; Revonah, 110; Sensational, 107; F. V. T., 104.

SECOND RACE.—Hurdle handicap, mile and a half. McFonso and Governor Griggs, 156 pounds; Cousin Jess, 153; Froud, 141; Shinfane, 140; Monroe Doctrine, 132; Conflicting Evidence, 133; Al Reeves, 132.

THIRD RACE.—Hunters' steeplechase, two and a half miles. Higbie, 178 pounds; Divor, 174; St. Samuel and Regulator, 164; Self Protection, 154; Young Exile, 153; Emory, 137. Five pounds less if ridden by gentlemen riders.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, two and a half miles. Baby Bill, 155 pounds; Watchman, 141; Tentore, 140; Nestor, 135; Rifler, Becky Rolfe, and Kaiser, 130.

FIFTH RACE.—Second Bennings Handicap, seven furlongs. Imp, 132 pounds; Boney Boy, 116; Chacenius, 112; Sidney Lucas, 100; Cendrul Mart Gary, 106; Golden Rattle, 103; Lady Lindsey and Cupidity, 100; Lexington Pirate, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—Maidens, seven furlongs. The Jefferson, 107 pounds; Kimmage, Hall Bell, Hesitation, and Capriccioso, 100; Shamokin, Rough Rider, Christmas Carol, and Charley Moore, 97.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 13.—Six furlongs. Winter, 106 pounds, (Jackson,) 1; Pauline J., 106, 2; Belle of Erin, 100, 3. Time—1:16½. Four and a half furlongs—Farmer Bennett, 113 pounds, (Burns,) 1; Sard, 105, 2; Gawaine, 108, 3. Time—0:58. One mile—Larkspur, 96 pounds, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Nellie Prince, 111, 2; Tigris, 96, 3. Time—1:43¾. Over the Country Club Handicap—Ed Tipton, 108 pounds, (Winkfield,) 1; Duke of Baden, 112, 2; Cherry Leaf, 112, 3. Time—1:42¼. Mile and an eighth—Jimp, 106 pounds, (Narvaez,) 1; Freak, 96, 2; Crockett, 100, 3. Time—1:56¾. Clara Meader, 95, (Blair,) finished first, but was disqualified for fouling Jimp. Six furlongs—Alpaca, 95 pounds, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Tildy Ann, 95, 2; Trombone, 111, 3. Time—1:16.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Half mile, maidens—Gaylon Brown, 103 pounds, (Buchanan,) 1; Grafter, 103, 2; Loyal S., 105, 3. Time—0:49¾. Three-fourths of a mile—Theory, 106 pounds, (Ems,) 1; Beaumonde, 109, 2; Afghan, 111, 3. Time—1:14¾. Five-eighths of a mile—Oremus, 111 pounds, (Henry,) 1; Alwahnee, 105, 2; Garbo, 110, 3. Time—1:02. Mile and a sixteenth—Scotch Plaid, 106 pounds, (Morgan,) 1; Perseus, 106, 2; Morinel, 106, 3. Time—1:49. One mile—Casdale, 115 pounds, (Ross,) 1; Montallade, 114, 2; Obsidian, 113, 3. Time—1:44½. Seven-eighths of a mile—Eathos, 100 pounds, (Henry,) 1; Dr. Nembula, 106, 2; Sunelio, 94, 3. Time—1:29.

O'Connor Coming East.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 13.—Willie O'Connor, the young jockey who will ride for A. Featherstone's stable this season, goes East to-morrow to ride at the Aqueduct meeting which begins Monday. O'Connor has been with the Featherstone string at Kenmore Farm during the Winter. Mr. Featherstone wired his trainer, Julius Bauer, that he could use his own judgment in allowing O'Connor to precede the stable East and ride for any other turfman, and Bauer thinks it will be much to the boy's advantage to have O'Connor get his hand in by the time the Featherstone horses are ready, and so consented to his going.

A NEW CYCLING ORGANIZATION.

A local organization of wheelmen, like that which was in vogue about four years ago, was formally organized at a meeting held at the Grand Union Hotel last night.

The new organization will be known as the Local Consuls of New York, and is really a local auxiliary of the League of American Wheelmen. Attention will be given to everything that will tend to benefit the rank and file of riders in Greater New York, such as the improvement of paving, and other improvements now needed by cyclists in the greater city. A constitution and by-laws was adopted, and provides for an Executive Committee composed of nine members, three of whom shall represent Manhattan, three the Borough of Brooklyn, and one each the other three boroughs. It also provides for a Committee on Rights and Privileges, composed of four members, two of whom may be lawyers. Any recommendations made by this committee must be approved by the Chief Consul in order that there may be no conflict with the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen.

The most important committee to be appointed is that to be known as the Local Improvement Committee. This will be composed of the Executive Committee and as many other of the Consuls as the Chief Consul may wish to appoint. This committee will hear all complaints on the condition of the streets. In fact, it will act as a sort of municipal legislative committee. A meeting will be held within the next two weeks, when officers will be elected, and the work contemplated by the organization will be outlined.

CO. B WON ZABRISKIE TROPHY.

Only five teams completed the three nights' competition for the Zabriskie trophy in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment last night. Company B won with a total of 1,284, thereby regaining possession of the trophy, which they lost last year to Company D. Companies F, G, and I withdrew at the end of the first night's shooting, and Company C at the end of the second, realizing that they had no chance to win. Company D's men made a gallant uphill fight last night, making the highest score of the evening, and just tying Company E, who had been a close second. Companies B and D made the following scores last night:

COMPANY B.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. W. S. Beekman	22	23	45
Private R. S. Ecclestone	24	22	46
Private W. Sherer	20	19	39
Sergt. W. F. Johnes	21	23	44
Sergt. J. W. Kavanagh	17	19	36
Corp. J. Eben	21	24	45
Private C. G. Gordan	18	22	40
Private Casey	19	20	39
Private H. Daube	21	25	46
Corp. Tinsdale	20	20	40
Total			420

COMPANY D.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Capt. W. H. Linson	21	23	44
Sergt. H. J. Flack	21	23	44
Private Margetts	20	24	44
Corp. J. E. Elmendorf	21	23	44
Lieut. F. S. Maxwell	19	20	39
Private F. V. Calder	16	23	39
Private F. Lehne	18	24	42
Corp. L. L. Garrigues	21	24	45
Private F. C. Moore	22	24	46
Corp. J. McDermott	21	21	42
Total			429

The scores for the three nights are:

Company A, 380, 387, 412—1,179; Company B, 421, 443, 420—1,284; Company D, 416, 414, 429—1,259; Company E, 425, 422, 412—1,259; Company C, 295, 345, 349—989.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. K.—None but club members are allowed to witnessed the pool games played at either the New York or Knickerbocker Athletic Clubs.

R. H. W.—The melded score claimed by C. is void, for he has not taken a trick. In order to have the melded score counted he must take a trick. If he had taken a single trick during the play, C. would have been entitled to the count he melded. The fact that A. took two tricks entitles him to his full count as melded, and makes him winner of second place.

BICYCLES.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,300,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
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Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

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LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Central Railway Company,
Office of the Treasurer,
Baltimore, April 3d, 1900.

To the Stockholders of the Northern Central Railway Company:

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was on motion adopted:

"RESOLVED, That for the purpose of providing a portion of the funds needed to pay the bonds of the Company maturing April 1st and July 1st, 1900, and amounting to the sum of $3,930,000, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe at $70 per share, between April 16th and May 10th, 1900, on which latter day the privilege will cease, for one-third of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on April 10th, 1900. Payment in full for such stock must be made between the 11th and 20th inclusive, at the time of such payment certificates of stock for whole shares and scrip certificates for fractions of shares will be delivered.

"The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder.

"Scrip certificates issued for fractions of shares will not bear interest or dividend, but will be convertible into stock before January 1st, 1901, when the fractions presented make whole shares. Scrip presented after January 1st, 1901, will be redeemed in cash at the price originally paid the Company for the same."

Stockholders will receive official notice of this allotment by circular, giving full information in regard thereto, and also a warrant showing the number of shares for which they are entitled to subscribe, which will be forwarded shortly after April 10th, 1900. Any further information desired in connection therewith can be obtained upon application to this office.

A. W. HENDRIX,
Treasurer.

Western Union Telegraph Co.
(NEW ISSUE)
50-Year Gold 4½% Bonds
FOR SALE BY
Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
General Office, Broad Street Station,
PHILADELPHIA, April 10th, 1900.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES R. R. CO. SECOND MORTGAGE 6% COUPON BONDS, MATURING MAY 1, 1900.

Holders of the above Bonds are hereby advised that they will be redeemed by the PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. at maturity, on presentation at the office of THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 16 to 22 William Street, NEW YORK CITY.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

SELECTED GOOD PROPERTIES
in Georgia and Alabama, with good veins carrying ores averaging from $7 to $50 per ton, at prices from $3,000 to $50,000. Coal properties in Tennessee and Alabama, with high quality coals, averaging 16,000 tons to the acre. Mica and iron ore lands.
COPPER PROPERTIES.
West and South, with ores averaging 1½ to 10 per cent. copper. For particulars address
COAL & MINERAL LANDS COMPANY,
Allatoona, Georgia.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

$12,000,000.

The New York & Harlem Railroad Co.

3½% Gold Bonds,

DATED MAY 1ST, 1900. DUE MAY 1ST, 2000.
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.

Bonds issued in coupon or registered certificates.
Deliverable May 1st, when the present mortgage (now bearing 7 per cent.) will be paid and cancelled, this issue then becoming the First and only Mortgage on the property.

Having sold $9,000,000 of the above bonds, we offer for sale the remaining

$3,000,000.

Price 115.82 and interest, yielding 3% upon the investment.

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS.

HARVEY FISK & SONS,
New York, 29 NASSAU STREET. Boston, 19 CONGRESS STREET.

To Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for the Common Stock of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of the outstanding Voting Trust Certificates for common stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, registered as such on the books of the Voting Trustees at the closing thereof on April 21, 1900, may purchase at the price of $80 per share New Voting Trust certificates for common stock to the par amount of $6,398,900, in proportion to their present holdings of such outstanding Voting Trust certificates for common stock; that is to say, at the rate of one share of new Voting Trust certificates for common stock for every six shares of outstanding Voting Trust certificates for common stock. Subscriptions must be made at the office of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in the City of New York, ON OR BEFORE MAY 7, 1900; and no subscription for a fraction of a share can be received. The purchase price will be payable $10 upon the making of a subscription, and the balance of $70 on October 1, 1900. All cash payments accompanying subscriptions will be forfeited if the balance of the purchase price is not paid on or before October 1, 1900; but such forfeiture will not, at the option of the Company, release subscribers from liability for the balance of the purchase price. The Voting Trust certificates for common stock so to be sold are not to be entitled to dividends, if any, declared upon the common stock for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Interim receipts will be delivered upon receipt and acceptance of subscriptions.

Dated April 11, 1900.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
By J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Referring to the foregoing notice of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the undersigned Trustees under the Voting Trust Agreement of June 22, 1898, hereby give notice to holders of the Voting Trust certificates issued thereunder for common stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company that the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of April, 1900, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of May, 1900.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
ABRAHAM WOLFF,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE,
Voting Trustees.

Dated New York, April 11, 1900.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 18th, 1900,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF JOHN M. BOWERS, RECEIVER OF THE MERCANTILE CREDIT GUARANTEE CO. OF N. Y.

$10,000 Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburg Coal Co. 1st mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919, July, 1897, Coups.
$5,000 Chic. Indapl's & Louisville Rway Co Refunding 6 p. c. Bds., 1947.
2 shs. Chic. Indapl's & Louisville Ry Pfd.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
15 shs. United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$9,000 Chic. Indapl's & Louisville Ry Refunding 5 p. c. Bds.
8 shs. German-American Bank.
123 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
11 shs. 4th Natl. Bank.
$4,000 Chicago & Northwest Skg. & Regst. 6s.
383 shs. Mobile & Birmingham Rway Pfd Guar.
25 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
25 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
5 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Leather Manftrs Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$10,000 Southern Rway Co. Consld. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1994.
$3,000 Chic. Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Dubuque Div.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$10,000 Carbon Iron Co. 2d Mtge 6 p. c. Bds, 1912.
40 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
21 shs. 4th National Bank.
100 shs. Natl. City Bank.
11 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
9 shs. Union Trust Co.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$5,000 Council Bluffs Water Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
1,000 shs. Red River Valley Co. (Hypd.)
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
1,025 shs. Ensley Land Co.
5 shs. Jefferson Hotel & Land Co.
$3,000 Omaha Water Co. Consld 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
40 shs. Omaha Water Co. 1st Pfd.
32 shs. Omaha Water Co. 2d Pfd.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$85,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. Term Impt 4s, 1923.
25 shs. German Am. R. E. Title Ins. Co.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
50 shs. City Trust Co.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.

Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.

Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.

Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

OFFICERS:
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
George R. Sheldon,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
Edward Eyre,	Albert G. Jennings,
Peter Doelger,	William H. Geisheneu,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield.
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Edward N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence.

Jas. Ross Curran.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of the
Morton Trust Company:
NOTICE.

Whereas, The respective Boards of Directors of the Morton Trust Company and the State Trust Company under the respective corporate seals of said Companies have made and entered into an agreement for the merger of said Companies in one corporation, having the name "Morton Trust Company," which agreement provides for the surrender of certificates of stock of the present Morton Trust Company for stock of the Morton Trust Company as constituted by said merger, and further prescribes the terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, 38 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of April, in the year nineteen hundred, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting said agreement will be submitted to the stockholders of said Company for their approval.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th of April, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 18th.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. E. VARET, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.
THE STATE TRUST COMPANY.

Whereas, an agreement for the merger of the Morton Trust Company into The State Trust Company has been made and entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies under their respective corporate seals, which agreement provides for the issue of stock of The State Trust Company, then by said agreement to have the name Morton Trust Company, and its stock having been increased to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) in exchange for stock of the present Morton Trust Company, at the rate of share for share, and also prescribes the further terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The State Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the 23d day of April, 1900, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval, and also to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said State Trust Company from One million dollars, ($1,000,000,) consisting of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100) each, to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) to consist of twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100,) each, the object of said increase being to carry into effect the said agreement of merger, the new or additional shares to be issued share for share for the stock of said Morton Trust Company.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of April, 1900, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M., on the 24th day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, March 28th, 1900.
By order of the Board,
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Thomas F. Ryan, J. B. Duke, R. A. C. Smith, P. A. B. Widener, Elihu Root, Ansen G. McCook, E. A. McAlpin.
Joel B. Erhardt, Andrew Mills, W. A. Nash, F. H. Parker, J. N. Halloek, George Foster Peabody, Majority of Trustees.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company,
Dunmore, Pa., April 12th, 1900.

Public notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the company's office at Dunmore, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, on Thursday, the seventeenth day of May, 1900, between nine and eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed from May 8th to May 17th, both days inclusive.

MORRIS B. MEAD, Secretary.

The Western National Bank OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.

New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, April 10th, 1900.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the 2nd day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 3rd day of May next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio

CHARLES F. COX,
Secretary.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, April 14th, 1900, preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 2d, and will be reopened on Thursday, May 3d, 1900.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, April 10th, 1900.

Sealed proposals will be received at the New York State Arsenal, Seventh Avenue and 35th Street, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, April 20th, 1900, at which time and place bids will be opened for furnishing 380 SHRAPNEL and 240 SHELLS for .3.2-inch breech-loading rifles. The State reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bids must be sealed and addressed to the Adjutant General, S. N. Y., Seventh Avenue and 35th Street, New York City, and plainly marked "Proposals for Projectiles."

EDWARD M. HOFFMAN,
Brig. Gen'l and Adjutant General.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between LOUIS LASER and ABRAHAM SIMON, as Laser & Simon, 114 West 125th St., New York City, has this day been dissolved. Mr. A. Simon will continue the business at the above address.

LOUIS LASER.
ABRAHAM SIMON.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Ellenville Canning Company of Ellenville; capital, $12,000. Directors—Ralph L. Corbin, Lemuel Dubois, and C. H. Sheeley, Ellenville.

Solsville Mills Protective Association of Solsville; capital, $1,500. Directors—Smith Howard, Clarence Cole, and William B. Lewis, Solsville.

Bohm Pearl Button Works of New York City; capital, $40,000. Directors—Augustus Frey, Charles Bohm, and Rudolph Bohm, New York City.

Lamp Testing Bureau of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—John W. Lieb, Jr., and William S. Bortow, New York City; C. L. Edgar, Boston.

Sunderlin Company of Rochester, to deal in jewelry; capital, $25,000. Directors—Lewis Sunderlin, Charles F. Sunderlin, and Lewis Kendall, Rochester.

Empire State Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—Gustav Van Klockgeter, H. A. Cook, and M. M. Greenstein, New York City.

F. W. Meyers & Co. of Rouse's Point, to deal in merchandise; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. W. Meyers, John R. Meyers, and John F. McDonough, Rouse's Point.

Incorporated in Delaware.
Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 13.—These concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

Renter Automobile Company of Chicago, to manufacture and sell motor vehicles; capital, $500,000.

Alaska Syndicate Company of New York, to engage in mining, lighting, and construction in the gold fields; capital, $180,000.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details of a dividend declared by the International Steam Pump Co. will be found in another column.

Sub-Treasury Payments.

The Sub-Treasury received $17,493,000 from the banks in the week ended Thursday, and paid out $22,498,000. This excess of payments over receipts, amounting to $5,000,500, was in spite of the fact that about $900,000 was sent to Western points on telegraphic transfers in the course of the week. It augurs a good bank statement to-day, unless loans have been greatly increased.

The Norfolk Railway & Light Company
OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

First Consolidated mortgage Fifty Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds. Interest May 1st and November 1st.

This Company owns and operates, under a Special Act of the Virginia Legislature, the Street Railway, Electric Light, and Power Plants in the City of Norfolk, Virginia, and suburbs—population, 100,000. The earnings of the Company for the last 6 months prior to consolidation show a surplus of 50 per cent. over and above all fixed charges. We offer:

$400,000 OF THESE BONDS AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Descriptive circular and copy of mortgage on application.

PEMBERTON & McADOO,
15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

BOSTON UNITED GAS BONDS.
FIRST SERIES.

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the Trust Agreement, dated January 1, 1889, sealed proposals for the sale of Boston United Gas Bonds to the amount of $90,000 will be received at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1900, at a price not exceeding five per cent. premium and accrued interest.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
Dated April 2, 1900.

Are You Going to Incorporate?

If so, send to the LAWYERS' INCORPORATION CO., 149 Broadway, for blank forms—charters—waivers of notice—reports, and a synopsis of the laws of NEW JERSEY, WEST VIRGINIA, and DELAWARE, which will be furnished at once on application. Tel. 123 Cortlandt.

TO KNOW WHEN

Influential Orders are about to be executed is the best possible information any Stock Trader can have. Answer quick. Can wire deal now for honorable division of profits. NATHAN, Box 128 Times.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared, payable April 16th, 1900. Transfer books will be closed from April 9th to April 16th, both inclusive.

J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

New York, April 3, 1900.

American Tin Plate Company.

A dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the Preferred stock of this Company payable on April 30th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 16th. Transfer books close as to the preferred stock April 16th and reopen May 1st.

F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

New York, April 3, 1900.

American Steel Hoop Company.

A dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the Preferred stock of this Company payable on April 30th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 16th. Transfer books close as to the Preferred stock April 16th and reopen May 1st.

F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, April 20th, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1900, and will reopen May 1, at 10 A. M. C. E. POTTS, Treas'r.
Richmond, Va., April 12, 1900.

International Steam Pump Co.,
26 Broadway, New York, April 13th, 1900.

The Directors of the International Steam Pump Co. have declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable May 1st. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close April 20th and reopen May 2d.

MAX NATHAN, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Albany, N. Y., March 24th, 1900.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, on the third WEDNESDAY (being the 18th day) of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of Dunlap & Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of DUNLAP & CO. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 180 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, on Tuesday, the 24th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated New York, N. Y., April 4th, 1900.
A. H. LAMSON, Secretary of DUNLAP & COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United States Cremation Company, (Limited,) for the election of a Board of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, 62 East Houston St., New York City, on Monday, May 7th, 1900. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon till 1 P. M.

S. BERENDSOHN, Secretary.

New York, April 10, 1900.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 12 M. on Saturday, April 14th, 1900, preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 3rd, and will be reopened on Friday, May 4th, 1900.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Though yesterday and to-day count as close Wall Street holidays much industry is under way looking to the accomplishment of plans which will give Stock Exchange transactions impetus when business is resumed on Monday. Wall Street offices were far from vacant yesterday; and cable dispatches were much exchanged between New York and London by interests that have to do with projects involved in pending American railway consolidation deals.

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Former representations as to combinations in which the Union Pacific Railroad is to figure got new attention. Vanderbilt purposes are discussed in that connection.

***

At a meeting to be held to-day representatives of the biggest of the iron and steel corporations may agree upon certain arrangements of far-reaching importance. A great combination is impending; and recent attacks upon the market value of this group of stocks may turn out to be only part of a programme preliminary to developments which will be very different from what bear speculators have been predicting.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND THE LOAN MARKET.

[FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Dealers in foreign exchange declare that there is nothing unusual in the present course of the market, except what is produced by the relative difference in the rates for loans here and in London and other European capitals. Rates of exchange generally rule high at this time of the year, and in most years there is a considerable export of gold from this country between December and June. The period of low rates generally begins with the month of August, when many bills are made in anticipation of the demand during the time of large shipments of grain and produce, against which they are drawn, and it continues on a descending scale nearly through the year. Then is the time under ordinary circumstances when gold flows this way; but, as we have seen, Europe had occasion last Autumn to hold on to its supply and provide by extensions of credit and other means for meeting its obligations here. London was even able under exceptional stress to draw gold from New York by paying a slight premium.

After December the normal course of exchange is upward, and it would not have been strange if gold had been drawn from this side during the last two or three months. In point of fact, a moderate amount has been lately sent from here to Argentina on London account, simply because it was cheaper in the present state of the money market to send it from here than from Europe. It was not bought, and no premium on commission was paid upon it, but it was simply drawn as so much cash and ordered to Buenos Ayres. As has been before explained, there is nothing in the condition of the trade balance or the purchase of American securities for foreign account to affect materially the rate of exchange. In the total operation of trade and credit transactions there is nothing to multiply bills in this market drawn upon foreign bankers, and the difference in money rates here and abroad is the main thing to give activity to the demand.

The buying of commercial bills for investment has much to do with steadying the rates and preventing violent fluctuations, just as dealing in futures keeps the prices of wheat and cotton upon a much steadier course than they would pursue if left to the unregulated influence of immediate supply and demand. It has long been the practice to speculate more or less upon the future course of the exchange market, and time bills have been bought when rates were low and held for the advance, to be disposed of as demand bills when they matured. At the present time there is profit in this operation, independent of any advance here, on account of the low rates for money in New York, as compared with those abroad. Sixty-day bills remitted to London would suffer a discount of 4 per cent. or more to-day, whereas they can be carried for 3½ per cent. here. Money is now borrowed on foreign bills of exchange at our low rates, and when they mature and are in demand for immediate payments a profit can be reaped upon their sale. Money is even borrowed on call to carry bills of exchange, on the chance of gain involved in disposing of them or changing the loan. This investment or speculative demand for bills of exchange, due to the difference in rates for money in this city and in London, accounts for whatever may seem peculiar in the exchange market. It is the only exceptional factor in the situation.

New York, April 13, 1900. A. K. F.

THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS.

Reports to the commercial agencies of the country this week show that Easter business in some respects has not been all that could be desired, though there is nothing positively unfavorable in the situation.

As Bradstreet's points out, backward Spring weather conditions have figured considerably in distributive trade reports this week, and, in connection with some weakness in prices of leading staples, have imparted an appearance of irregularity to the general situation. Another one of those downward swings in the prices of agricultural staples is exhibited this week in slightly lowered prices for the cereals, partly because of the hearish position of immediate supplies and partly because of the better-than-expected Government crop report, which is taken to indicate a possible Winter-wheat yield in excess of all records. The crop outlook, as a whole, favors the expectation of large yields of wheat, corn, and cotton. Corn and oats have sympathized with the reaction in pork products, which reaction, however, has not been universal, as shown by the fact that lard is at the highest point reached on the present boom. Reports as to railway earnings and export trade are, on the whole, very favorable, and these features partly neutralize the effects of the slight lowering of the general level of staple values in April, caused by recessions in a few articles. Cotton exports in March were three times those of a year ago in value, and for seven months are 7 per cent. greater in value, while 23 per cent. smaller in quantity.

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Dun's says that a heavy wholesale business has been done in dry goods, but the question now is whether retail distribution will justify it. As yet returns are not satisfactory; there is increase, but not enough to warrant the buying from mills. Woolens and worsteds are dull with concessions in fancies, though staples are well sold up and firm. The material declines further, averaging nearly half a cent lower than April 1. There is the same uncertainty in cotton goods as to retail distribution, with quite as much doubt whether prices will be maintained, though the material has again been advanced a sixteenth in speculation. But exports in March were in value $33,096,758, a gain over last year of $21,826,895, so rapidly has Europe supplied its needs.

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Of the iron and steel trades, Bradstreet's says that evidences accumulate that active missionary work in favor of lower prices for iron and steel is at last bearing fruit. Pig iron is no lower, and stocks as a whole are claimed to be no larger than a month ago, but steel products have weakened noticeably during the week, billets noting the sharpest decline, with corresponding decreases in some other products. The increasing foreign interest in iron and steel is still an encouraging feature of the trade just now, the strength of iron abroad, and particularly in Great Britain, being most marked. The other metals show little change on the week, copper being in continued good demand and firm, while tin is speculatively weaker and lead is strong at previous prices. The hardware trade returns good reports as a whole, relatively best advices coming from Western distributive centres.

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On the same subject Dun's notes that iron furnaces in blast April 1 produced 289,482 tons weekly, against 292,643 March 1, but unsold stocks increased 12,280 tons. A mistaken inference, possibly fatal as many in its consequences, is that stocks held by consuming concerns must be running down. As they contract for their supplies months ahead, and such supplies whether delivered and not consumed or waiting their orders at furnaces would not be reckoned in unsold stocks, the surplus owned by consumers may be heavy. For new business in finished products is reported to The Iron Age from Pittsburg as "frightfully small" owing to belief that high prices cannot be maintained, and no better report comes from Philadelphia. With No. 1 anthracite $2 lower, refined bars $4, and steel plates $11 per ton lower than in December, it can hardly be called impossible for prices to yield, though many are so far firmly held. Pittsburg reports a number of the plate mills shut down, and five Pennsylvania and Ohio furnaces have stopped, perhaps for repairs, more than balancing five which started in March, two in Tennessee adding 2,400 tons weekly.

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A slight upward swing in cotton is, Bradstreet's says, to be noted this week, and Southern yarn mills have officially advanced prices. On the other hand, while the mills are active on old orders, new business is reported of smaller volume. Some more inquiry is noted in raw wool, without, however, affecting values appreciably.

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According to Dun's the boot and shoe industry falls behind in output, and is closing some works and running many others part time, because prices are higher than retailers yet seem ready to pay. Shipments in two weeks of April fall 16,700 cases, or 3 per cent., below last year's. While a few houses are getting fair orders, the aggregate is pronounced far below the usual quantity, and it is stated that few works making women's shoes are running much over half their capacity. Large quantities of leather are still said to be sold, and prices do not yield. With improvement in quality slightly better prices are paid for Texas steer and heavy cow hides at Chicago, with other quotations unchanged.

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Of trade in particular districts, Bradstreet's says that relatively best trade reports come from the Pacific Coast, where business is generally active and the crop outlook is a most satisfactory one. The rush to Alaska has begun. In the Northwest retail business has been unfavorably affected by backward weather. Seeding is reported general in Minnesota, and crop conditions are good. Duluth reports that ore shipments begin next week. From the middle Mississippi Valley a rather better trade report comes, and business is reported making specially good comparisons with a year ago. The strength of live stock values is an encouraging feature at St. Louis and Kansas City, horses and mules being in demand at high prices. Southern trade advices are, as a rule, quite satisfactory. Cotton mills are running full time, and the strength of Southern iron with the activity in industry generally makes for favorable business conditions. The Southern fruit crop promises to be a large one. Wholesale trade is quiet at the East, and the Spring demand at retail is being closely watched. Wholesale dry goods demand at New York does not equal expectations, and the same is true of business in upholstery and furniture. There is more inquiry for wool at Boston, but buyers and sellers are apart. Steel billets have been cut $2.50 per ton at Pittsburg. The coal strike is still on in that section, but mill operations as yet have been little interfered with.

***

Exports of the chief staples are, Dun's says, $18,631,833 greater in value than in March of last year, though decrease occurred in other items. Yet only a fraction of the gain was in cotton shipments from New York, leaving the other great increase here to be explained by manufactured exports mainly. The exports of wheat from both coasts continue larger than last year, though much of the gain is at Pacific ports, not directly affecting Atlantic supplies. In spite of all reports of exhaustion of supply and injury to growing wheat, Western receipts continue larger than last year—in two weeks 6,764,640 bushels, against 5,863,665 bushels last year. Corn receipts also continue heavy, 8,917,267 bushels, against 4,637,613 bushels last year, while the exports still indicate a greater foreign demand than has been expected, having been in two weeks 6,787,038 bushels, against 6,184,693 bushels last year. Prices of both grains have slightly weakened.

***

Bank clearings, as figures received by Bradstreet's show, note some reduction, due possibly to the subsidence of speculation in an aggregate of $1,875,425,605, a decrease of 3 per cent. from those of last week and of 11.7 per cent. from this week a year ago, but a gain of 72 per cent. over 1898 and of 95 per cent. over 1897. Outside of New York, bank clearings are 4 per cent. smaller than last week, but a fraction of 1 per cent. larger than those of this week a year ago.

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Referring to the fact that failures in the first quarter of 1900 were 21.6 per cent. greater than last year, and in March 22.8 per cent. greater, Dun's says that such increase might seem ominous without the details which reports by branches of business give. Last year's expansion by $25,000,000,000 in business, or 36.3 per cent., was too rapid for some. Millions reaped prosperity, but a few thousand reaped disaster only. The increase of a sixth in the average of commercial liabilities was quite within the line of safety and to most brought gains, but a few were caught by the stringency near the end of the year, and according to the maturing of their liabilities in different lines have been failing since. In five years of the past six March failures have been above the monthly average in machinery and lumber manufacture and building, and three large failures in machinery and four in lumber and building, besides others in connecting lines, make up a great part of the increase this year, and suggest that building may have been pushed too far in 1899. Omitting the twenty-three failures for $100,000 or more, the rest in March were smaller in amount than in any previous year, and in average liabilities per failure smaller than in any other year but one.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade is reported to Bradstreet's as fairly healthy, and a little better than last year at some markets. Montreal reports orders for Spring delivery nearly all shipped and that navigation will open in a week or ten days. Prices are firm, but buyers are acting with caution, owing to the great advance shown as compared with a year ago. Victoria reports business dull and an increase in failures in British Columbia. An improved jobbing distribution is reported in the maritime provinces, but collections are still slow. Bank clearings for the

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Mercer Street Property Sold for Improvement — Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Dr. Henry C. Eno to Heilner & Wolf, 133 Mercer Street, now occupied by a five-story building. It is understood that the property will be resold to a builder who will erect an eight-story business building on the plot.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold to an investor the five-story tenement, 223 West Sixty-second Street.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Henry Niese, to Oscar Rist, the five-story American basement dwelling, 75 Riverside Drive, about 100 feet south of Eightieth Street, on a lot 25 by 96 by 115.

Brandt & Kirby have sold for J. M. Horton to H. B. Welsh the plot, 125 by 100.8, on the north side of Ninety-third Street, 175 feet west of West End Avenue.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Samuel Franke, for about $125,000, the three-story brick building at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

It is reported that McCafferty & Buckley have sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 56 East Sixty-seventh Street.

Thomas P. Fitzsimons has sold for Clemence Smith to Charles Walter the four-story brick tenement, 410 West Forty-first Street, 20.6 by 98.9.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. have sold for the Marshall estate to Arthur Levy the five-story stable, 191 Cherry Street, 21 by 65.

Frieda Hart has sold to Barbara Fritz for $24,000 the five-story double flat, 65 East One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 100.

Frank E. Wise has sold for $18,000 the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 1,228 Madison Avenue, 20 by 60 by 80.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold another of their two-story brick and stone dwellings on Kelly Street, near One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to J. F. Moy for $9,500.

Joseph Levy & Son and Schrag & Richtberg were brokers in the sale of 308 West Twenty-eighth Street, reported yesterday.

The city transferred yesterday to the Manhattan Realty Company a gore on the southerly side of Great Jones Street, 278.8 feet east of Broadway, having a frontage of 6 inches, a depth of 100.6 feet, and a rear line of 8.4 feet. The consideration was $8,600.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Eagle Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 100 by 99.8, five three-story frame flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Louis and John Brandt..... $22,900

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

155 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 12.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Trust Company... 10,000

1,506 to 1,512 Brook Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 by 100.10 by 99.11 by 100.10, four-story brick flat, with store on 1,506, three four-story brick flats on 1,508, 1,510, and 1,512; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Max Weil..... 21,357

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 530 West Twenty-second Street, for a three-story brick stable, 25.8 by 98.9; S. H. Bevins of 440 West Twentieth Street, owner; Dodge & Morrison, architects; cost, $8,000.

Fordham Avenue, north side, 207 feet east of North Street, for a one-and-a-half-story frame carriage house, 18 by 16.6; Mary J. Connolly, City Island, owner; C. A. Millner of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $900.

Fillmore Street, west side, 150 feet north of Columbus Avenue, Van Nest, for a one-story frame structure, 20 by 7; Anna Galm, premises, owner; T. Scott, architect; cost, $100.

St. Nicholas Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 100.11 by 95.11; Richard Neville of 124 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $250,000.

No. 190 Bleecker Street, for a brick flat, 25 by 84; L. Wallerstein of 246 East Fifteenth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 42 and 44 Rivington Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 44.8 by 76.8 by 72; Polstein & Cohen of 315 East Seventy-ninth Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $45,000.

Nos. 221 and 223 East Eighty-fifth Street, for two seven-story and basement brick flats, 24.2 by 88.2; A. Bachmann of 18 East Seventeenth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $90,000.

Jerome Park Reservoir, 1,500 feet north of King's Bridge Road, for a one-story frame store; City of New York, owner; F. D. Miller, architect; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 40 feet east of Boston Post Road, for three three-story frame tenements and stores, 20 by 60; Jacob Wirth of 1,010 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; J. Hauser, architect; cost, $21,000.

Alterations.

Morningside Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, to be a one-story brick church and Sunday school; Morningside Presbyterian Church, owner; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $5,000.

Park Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, to a four-story brick college; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 29 and 31 Spruce Street, to a five-story brick factory; Hausell & Walsh, owners; Henry Holder, architect; cost, $150.

Broadway, southeast corner of Duane Street, to a fifteen-story brick and stone office building; John J. Astor, owner; A. M. Napier, architect; cost, $360.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 20 feet west of Concord Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Lina Bartel of 819 Union Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse of 906 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

No. 80 Greenwich Street, to a six-story brick factory; T. J. Maitland of 120 Broadway, owner; J. P. Smithers, architect; cost, $500.

No. 96 Elliott Avenue, William's Bridge, to a two-story frame dwelling; Lawrence O'Neill, owner; J. E. Dobbs, architect; cost, $140.

Potter Place, south side, 110 feet west of Mosholu Parkway, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; Ottilir Rager, owner; F. D. Miller, architect; cost, $300.

Franklin Avenue, west side, 414 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; J. H. Knoepel, owner; A. Arctander of 360 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

SALE OF H. M. FLAGLER'S HOME ?

Report that Mr. Flagler Will Give Up His Residence Here.

Henry M. Flagler, according to a report current yesterday, has sold his house 685 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-fourth Street. Mr. Flagler, it is said, will in the future spend very little time in this city—only a few weeks out of the year—and has on this account deemed it advisable to dispose of his home.

Mr. Flagler could not be seen last evening. His son, H. H. Flagler, declined to say anything in regard to the reported sale. The Flagler house is a four-story brick and stone structure, occupying a plot 28 by 125 feet in size, with an easement for light and air in a ten-foot alley at the rear.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, April 13.

AVENUE A, s s, Lot 10, map of new Village of Jerome, 25x100; John E. Barry to Honora Quille $1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 97th St, 100.11x165x—x149.7; Jefferson M. Levy to Le Grand K. Pettit 1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 232d St, 188.3x411.10 to King's Bridge Av, x186.6x438.4; Wilson P. Marchbank to Julius Katzenberg 100

BROADWAY, n w s, Lots 58 and 59, map of property of Mary C. P. Macomb, 199x124 to Church St, x198.10x52; Robert Crandell, referee, to W. P. Marchbank.. 24,310

DE MILT AV, n corner of Pell Place, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon; De Milt Av, e corner of Robertson Place, 100x100x88x109.4; De Milt Av, n corner of Robertson Place, 85.6x100x100x100; De Milt Av, n corner of Catharine St, 233.8x—x233.8x98.2; De Milt Av, w corner of Catharine St, 22x100x30x100; De Milt Av, s corner of Catharine St, 100x100x104.8x110; Thomas D. Penfield and others, executors, &c., to James T. Penfield 500

DYCKMAN ST, n s, 325 ft w of Prescott Av, runs n 172 x s e — x s 160.6 x w 75; Mary G. Waters to Gustav Busch... 1

DYCKMAN ST, n s, 325 ft w of Prescott Av, runs n 172 x s e — x s 160.6 x w 75; Isaac B. Brennan, referee, to Mary G. Waters 7,000

GREAT JONES ST, s s, 278.8 ft e of Broadway, ½x100.6x8.4x100.2; the City of New York to the Manhattan Realty Company 8,000

JEROME AV, w s, 30 ft n of 183d St, 80 x100; Robert C. Wood to the City of New York 6,000

KATONAH AV, n w corner of 235th St, 25x100; Thomas A. Moore to Harriet A. Stone 1

MARCHER AV, n w corner of 168th St, 16.8x227x37.8x54.7 to 168th St, x e 220; Woodycrest Av, s w corner of 168th St, 86.5x109.9x71.7x118; Woodycrest Av, s e corner of 168th St, 93.9x35.10 to w s of 3d Av, x 97.3 to st, x 34.6; 168th St, s s, 34.6 ft e of Woodycrest Av, 26.6 to centre of 3d Av, x s 100.8x25.7x97.3, all title of Augustus Van Cortlandt, Jr., and another, executors, to Edward E. Black 7,500

SIMPSON ST, 1,115, w s, 221.8 ft n of 169th St, 25x100; Adam Felk to Isaac Kuntz 4,000

TRUST DEED, all title to lands, buildings &c.; John Keller to Lydia Keller and Louis Stolber 1

UNION AV, 605, 20x100; William Wainwright to Eva Friedenberg 1

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 100 ft n of 174th St, 50x151; Stephen D. Ditchett, executor, to Eliza McCarthy 1

3D AV, e s, s w corner of Lot 149, and being part of same, on map of village of Morrisania, runs n e 115 x s e — to Boston Post Road x s w 115 x w 44.11; George H. Groth to Orrin D. Person, ½ part and all title 1

3D AV, e s, at s w corner of Lot 149, and being part of same, on map of Village of Morrisania, runs n e 115 x s e — to Boston Post Road x s w 115 x w 44.11; Orrin D. Person to Thomas H. Bell, all title 1

3D AV, e s, at s w corner of Lot 149, and being part of same, on map of Village of Morrisania, runs n e 115 x s e — to Boston Post Road x s w 115 x w 44.11; Thomas H. Bell to John W. Ritchie 100

3D AV, Lots 199 and 200, map of property of Edward K. Willard at Woodlawn Heights, 24th Ward, 40x100; Thomas A. Moore to Harriet A. Stone 1

4TH AV, Lots 288 and 289, map of property of Edward K. Willard, at Woodlawn Heights, 40x100; Thomas A. Moore to Harriet A. Stone 1

5TH AV, e s, 25.8 ft s of 78th St, 51x100; Nathalie E. Bayliss to John T. Farley 1

5TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 112th St, 25.3x96; Louis W. and Regine Dinkelspiel to Elkan Kahn and Simon Hoffmann 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 114th St, 25.5x100; Cornelius W. Luyster to Bartholomew M. O'Connor 100

8TH AV, s s, Lot 641, map of Village of Wakefield, 100x114; Patrick Martin to John J. Gannon 1

34TH ST, 107 East, 20.6x98.9; Theodore Braine to Emily Braine and others 1

41ST ST, 410 West, 20.6x98.9; Clemence Smith to Charles F. and Kate Walter.. 100

41ST ST, 410 West, 20.6x98.9; William R. Williams and wife to Clemence Smith.... 200

57TH ST, 433 West, 16.8x100.5; Joshua Lazarus to Pauline Glassman 15,000

57TH ST, 335 East, 20x100.4; Charles J. Galligan to Ellen A. Palmer and another 13,500

71ST ST, n s, 456.3 ft w of West End Av, 18.9x102.2; Emil Goldmark, referee, to William J. Harding 23,000

71ST ST, 215 East, 20.8x102.2; Francis T. Gibbins to Sophie Blank 1

98TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100.11; Salomon Marx to Joseph Weiss 100

98TH ST, 50 to 88 West, 125x100.11; John O. Baker to Carl Mayhoff 1

103D ST, 161 East, 30x100.11; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Martin Jung and wife 4,000

106TH ST, q s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; Carlo Luckes to Gus Luckes. 1

112TH ST, 317 West, 16.8x100.11; David McClure, referee, to William E. Thorn. 10,200

113TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 18.9x100.11; Alfred Steckler, referee, to Frederick H. Von Stade 20,000

113TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 18.9 x100.11; Helen E. Von Stade to Frederick H. Von Stade, quit claim 1

117TH ST, 166 East, 17x100.11; Joseph M. Becker and others to Henry D. Stringer. 6,100

117TH ST, 166 East, 17x100.11; Henry D. Stringer to Charles Gerlich 1

120TH ST, 114 East, 20.10x100.10; Josephine Gallo to Joseph Liguori 100

124TH ST, s s, 361 ft w of 3d Av, 21.4x104.11; Isabella Hay to Julia B. Bretell 100

125TH ST, 526 and 528 West, 54x100.11; Frieda Hart to Henry Berg 64,000

131ST ST, 242 West, 16.10x irregular; Maude E. Mitchell to Martha A. McCollom, ¼ part 1

133D ST, s s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Charles Fox to Samuel G. Stewart 1

143D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; John W. Ritchie to Thomas H. Bell.... 1

176TH ST, or Woodruff Av, n s, 100.5 ft s e of Grove St, or Crotona Av, 30x75.6; Grace C. Marvin to Robert Huntley 1,600

215TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 25x99.11; Anthony Kelly to Margaret Kelly 2,100

Recorded Leases.

DENGLER, Theodore J., to Tommaso Caruso; Columbus Av, 982, 2 years..... 660

DENISON, Ellery, to J. & R. Lamb, a corporation; 6th Av, 27, second floor, 5 years 600

MIERISCH, Henry M., to Jacob Schlesinger; 3d Av, 2,719, 6 years..... 1,100

SCHIEFFELIN, Julia M., and another to George F. C. Booss; 5th Av, 294, 5 years 12,000

STEWART, Orleanor W., to Knickerbocker Catering Company; Washington St, 626, 5 years..... 1,620

TYTE, Isabel B., to Mary O'Brien; 3d Av, 621, 1 1-6 years..... 1,500

WARDENBURG, George, to Henry Meyn; Front St, 290, and 127 Roosevelt St, 5 years 2,800

UNION REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH to J. & R. Lamb, a corporation; 6th Av, 21 and 25, second floor, 5 years.... 1,200

WIENER, Samuel, to Nathan M. Levy and another; 42d St, 363 West, store, 3 years..... 780

Recorded Mortgages.

BECK, Hermine, to Hermann Drucker and Sam Fink; 406 East 71st St, demand.... 4,000

BLAU, Edward, to William A. Ver Planck; Woody Crest Av, s e corner of 168th St, 1 year..... 1,500

BRAND, Max, to Theresa Schwab; Valentine Av, e s, 127.10 ft s of 192d St, 3 years..... $3,000

BUSCH, Gustav, to Mary G. Waters; Dyckman St, n s, 325 ft w of Prescott Av, 3 years..... 5,000

DE HART, John, to George Stark; 93d St, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... 3,000

ELY, Addison, and another, trustees, to Atlantic Trust Company; 208 and 210 East 16th St, 3 years..... 23,000

FARLEY, John F., to Nathalie E. Bayliss; 5th Av, e s, 25.8 ft s of 78th St, 1 year..... 100,000

FISCHEL, Harry, to the New York Life Insurance Company; 2d Av, e s, 82.2 ft s of 4th St, 5 years..... $2,000

FRIED, Rosa, to Louisa K. Kuntz; 13th Av, n s, 180 ft e of 4th Av, Wakefield, 5 years 2,000

FRIEDENBERG, Eva, to William Wainwright; Union Av, w s, 46 ft s of proposed 161st St, 3 years, installments 1,300

FUSCO, Pasquale, and wife to Margaret Knox; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, w s, 748.5 ft n of the Southern Boulevard, 2 years..... 400

HALLEY, Mary L., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Crotona Av, n e corner of Franklin Av, demand..... 8,250

HART, Frieda, to Martin Berg; 390 Madison St, demand..... 5,000

HUNTLEY, Robert, to John Kahl; 176th St, n s, 100.5 ft s e of Grove St, now Crotona Av, 1 year 2,000

KANZLER, Louisa and Hugo, to Philipp Weber; 1,592 Avenue A, 3¼ years..... 3,000

KANZLER, Louisa and Hugo, to F. William Weber; 1,592 Avenue A, 3¼ years.. 2,000

KILPATRICK, James, to Frederick W. Livermore; 93d St, n s, 74 ft e of Madison Av, ½ year..... 10,000

KUTNER, Benjamin, and William Saberski to Edward Coles; 282 Madison St, 3 years..... 25,000

KUTNER, Benjamin, and William Saberski to Morris Weinstein, executor, &c.; 282 Madison St, installments 5,000

KUNTZ, Isaac, to Adam Felk; 1,115 Simpson St, 5 years..... 2,000

LEVY, Emanuel, to H. Kohler & Co.; 3d Av, 484, saloon lease, demand..... 250

MARCHBANK, Wilson P., to Pauline Horrmann; Broadway, n w corner of 232d St, runs n 188.3x w 411.10 to King's Bridge Av, 5 years..... 21,000

MERRIAM, Frank W., and others to Francis B. Hoffman and others, trustees, &c.; 633 Columbus Av, 5 years..... 19,000

O'BRIEN, Mary, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 621 3d Av, saloon lease, demand 2,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to John O. Baker; Broadway, n e corner of 97th St, demand 20,000

PHYFE, Harry E., to the Congregational Home Missionary Society; 33 Dey St, 3 years..... 15,000

SOLOMON, Abraham, and Samuel Hauben to Milton Stern; Rivington St, n e corner of Norfolk St; also, 132½ Rivington St, demand 22,000

STRINGER, Henry D., to Catharine Sutorius; 166 East 117th St, 8 years... 6,000

WALTER, Charles F., and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 410 West 41st St, 3 years..... 4,500

WEEKS, Ophelia, to Georgeana E. Hartman; 134th St, n s, 347.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 7,000

WEISS, Joseph, to Salomon Marx; 98th St, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, secures advances 40,000

WEISS, Joseph, to Salomon Marx; 98th St, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 7 months 21,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS Bank to City Real Estate Company..... $9,100

FAILE, Samuel, and another, trustees, to Emma S. Faile..... 2,265

JACKSON, Isidore, and Abraham Stern to Sarah and Betsey Dinkelman..... Nom.

KRULEWITCH, Lewis, to Joseph Rosenberg ..... Nom.

WOODCOCK, William P., second, and others, executors, &c., to Mary I. W. Simpson 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 98th St, 100x100; Herman Trittler against C. J. La Grassa owner; Armstrong & Bolton Company, contractors $30

GRAND ST, 474; George Dillon against Meyer London, owner; Max J. Levinson and Louis Lippman, owners and contractors 1,450

MADISON ST, 137, Oswald & Dutolt Marble Company against Abraham Abelman, owner and contractor 55

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 158th St, 100x100; Oswald & Dutolt Marble Company against Abraham Abelman, owner and contractor 180

80TH ST, 110 West; William H. Corbit against Mary E. Williams, owner and contractor 250

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1897.

CROTONA and Franklin Avs, n e corner of Crotona Park North, —x—; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, with Mary E. Hailey, 4 payments $8,250

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Norfolk St, 34x78; Milton Stern with Abraham Solomon and Samuel Hauben, 10 payments 22,000

125TH ST, n s, 438 ft e of 7th Av, 187x 199.10 to 139th St; Gustave Morgenthau with Dorothea Weibel, 8 payments..... 140,000

Lis Pendens.

ROBBINS AV, n e corner of 150th St, 50x104; also 162d St, n w corner of Melrose Av, 24.8x 100x22.6x100; Frederick W. Wurster against Amalie Bushman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. T. Horwill.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 759; Annie W. Palmer against John C. Schawe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Williams.

98TH ST, 152 East; Joseph Rosenberg against Adolph Zimmerspitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, House, Grossman & Vorhaus.

111TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 54x100.11; Edward Oppenheimer and another against Max Goldstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. V. Arnold.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

EDWARD GOTTSCHALK.—Judgment for $5,089 was entered yesterday against Edward Gottschalk in favor of Haven & Stout, on a note made by him on Oct. 30, 1893, for $3,653, payable at 424 Grand Street, where he was formerly a pawnbroker.

JOHN DAVIS.—John Davis, wholesale dealer in millinery at 599 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Henry B. Durand without preference. Mr. Davis has been in business over thirty years, and during that time is said to have failed six times. He made assignments in 1886, in October, 1891, and in September, 1893, and made settlements, it was said, at about 50 cents on the dollar.

H. CROWE & Co.—Schedules of H. Crowe & Co., grain exporters, of 453 Produce Exchange Building, show liabilities of $24,715, nominal assets $14,404, actual assets $13,-904. They owe $8,748 to various merchants of Bristol, England, for inability to fill low-priced contracts, and $4,000 to Shipton, Anderson & Co. of London. The assets consist of cash in bank, $1,822, differences on cancellation, claims for shortage, accounts, and office furniture.

PETER ARONSON & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an execution against Peter Aronson, who did business under the style of Peter Aronson & Co., manufacturers of women's waists at 149 Spring Street, from Ira Bliss Stewart, for $1,100 for goods sold by the H. B. Claflin Company to him from Sept. 16, 1898, to Dec. 28, 1899. Mr. Aronson occupied two lofts at 149 Spring Street, and when the Sheriff went there yesterday he found the doors of both lofts locked, but he finally got in the place, and soon after Frank Walker appeared and claimed the ownership of the effects by virtue of a bill of sale for $850, said to have been made on Thursday, and the Sheriff withdrew. Mr. Aronson was formerly in business in Brooklyn for six years, and moved to New York in January, 1899. A few months ago he claimed to have assets of $13,000 and liabilities $890, and also to own sixty-five acres in Southampton valued at $12,000, mortgaged for $3,500.

MARTIN & MURRAY.—Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday reserved decision on the application of Elbert H. Martin for the appointment of a receiver for the commission business of Martin & Murray, 15 Harrison Street, New York. Martin sues his partner, Edward B. Murray, for a dissolution of the partnership on the ground that the firm cannot meet its liabilities. This is denied by Murray, who alleges that his partner has recently lost $45,000 in egg speculation, most of which was done without Murray's knowledge or consent. The firm of Martin & Murray was formed on March 15, 1899. Mr. Martin had been in this line for twenty-five years and Mr. Murray had been a salesman for a wholesale grocer. The liabilities are reported to be over $80,000 and assets about the same, and in the trade it is expected creditors will be paid in full. Mr. Martin is reputed to own real estate in Watertown, N. Y., St. Paul, Minn., and in Jefferson County, N. Y., valued at $50,000.

Out of Town.

WALL RICE MILLING COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $883 against the Wall Rice Milling Company of Lake Charles, La., in favor of Robert Crooks & Co. of this city, on a claim for commissions and advance on rice.

TALISMAN SHADE ROLLER COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an attachment for $15,831 against the Talisman Shade Roller Company of Liverpool, in favor of the Columbia Shade Cloth Company of this city. The claim is for services of agent, $831, and damages for alleged breach of contract, $15,000.

HANFORD PRODUCE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment for $1,920 against the Hanford Produce Company of Sioux City, Ia., in favor of Egbert & Case of this city, on a claim for differences on shipments of eggs which, it is alleged, did not come up to quality. It was served on a third party here.

SPRINGSTEAD & DUFFY.—Schedules of Springstead & Duffy, grocers, of Tompkins Cove, N. Y., against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy here last month, show liabilities of $2,705 and nominal assets of $4,376, consisting of book accounts, $3,017; merchandise, $799; fixtures, $290; horses and wagons, $270.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEPH HEINEMAN.—Joseph Heineman of 224 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $10,780 and nominal assets $10,-000. He was formerly a partner in the firm of Isaacs & Heineman, dealers in sponges at 139 William Street, who dissolved in March, 1895, and the liabilities are principally on account of that firm. The largest creditor is Henry Ahlborn, $8,300. The assets consist of a claim for $10,000 against Moses Isaacs of Seattle for contribution on money paid out by Mr. Heineman for satisfaction of partnership debts of Isaacs & Heineman.

JAMES D. EDWARDS.—James D. Edwards of 306 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, formerly a carpenter and builder, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $18,638 and no assets. Of the liabilities $5,262 are deficiency judgments and the balance for materials and labor. He began business in 1885, and became involved in building operations at St. Ann's Avenue and the Southern Boulevard two years ago.

HARTMANN SCHRADER.—Hartmann Schrader, residing at 57 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $19,764 and no assets. He was formerly manager of a hotel at Columbus, Ohio, in 1894 to 1896, belonging to Caroline Schrader, and the greater part of the liabilities is on account of goods sold to her or for notes given by her, but for which creditors attempt to charge the petitioner, which, however, he disputes.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 152 failures in the United States during the week, against 182 for the previous week, and 243, 215, 195, and 244 for the corresponding weeks of 1899 to 1896. The Middle States had 46, New England 35, Southern 13, Western 29, Northwestern 15, Pacific 13, and Territories 1. Canada had 35 against 25 for the preceding week. About 86 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARNOLD, Charles & Bernard—Moses Stiefel $284

ALTSCHULER, Bernard—Nathan Abrams. 65

ARKINS, William—Leon Ackerman..... 96

ASCHER, Philip—J. E. Linde Paper Company 2,749

BARBIG, Edward, and Davis Karp—J. Benedetto and another..... 149

BERGER, Elizabeth S.—George H. Lewis 68

BRILL, George C.—Consolidated Ice Company 55

BEERMAN, Henry—Acker, Merrall & Condit 272

COX, Charles P.—G. J. Strickler..... 109

CASHRILL PAPER COMPANY—Georger Fratcher 39

CALECA, Vita—Michael A. Caleca, costs. 239

CAFFALI, Edward M.—The City of New York 52

CONDON, Sarah—Thomas Sullivan and others 180

CARPENTER, George H.—David M. Willard 743

CONSTANTIAN, Raphael—A. Maine, costs 13

CALLBECK, Frederick H.—R. Heil and another 187

CHRIST, Joseph—Tonie Goldstein..... 102

CHESHIRE LIME COMPANY—New York Telephone Company 61

DRESSNER, Lelia B.—Robert V. S. Samuels, receiver 73

DUPLER, Joseph—J. Lessler..... 12

DELACK, John H.—The E. P. Best Manufacturing Company 34

DUNLOP, John J. M. and Elizabeth—C. M. Tyson and another..... 725

EDWARDS, James D.—George E. Plunkitt 81

FRICK, William C.—The City of New York 285

FORAN, Thomas E.—B. Stock..... 29

GOLDSTEIN, Samuel—F. Goldstein..... 205

GILMAN, Edward R.—New York Telephone Company 126

GOTTSCHALK, Edward—H. A. Haven and another 5,089

GOLDBERG, Jacob, Isaac Ratner, and Samuel Levy—Abraham H. Sarasohn... 115

HILLIARD, John G.—John D. Schoonmaker and another..... 874

HASCALL STEAM GENERATOR COMPANY of New York—City of New York.. 230

HERZFELDER, Max—Otto Grimmer..... 109

INDEPENDENT ORDER AHWAS ISrael—Frieda Goldstein 440

JONES, H. Holcomb—E. Weber and another 91

KLENERT, William C.—F. Brodsky and another 279

KERRIGAN, Thomas—E. F. Keating..... 390

KRACKOWIZER, Richard F.—F. H. Presby, agent 86

LAKE, James H.—City of New York..... 142

LUDEMAN, Edwin H., and Job D. Miller—N. Rhein, costs..... 104

MARSLAND, Frank E.—The City of New York 142

MICELI, Albert D.—Florence Levy..... 42

MATHEWS, Robert H. and Fannie C.—F. Seaman, administratrix 720

McFARLAND, Stephen—Thomas F. Mulligan and another..... 854

NICHOLSBURG, Hermann G. F.—Moore 151

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THE FIRE WASTE IN 1899.

$153,597,830 Worth of Property Destroyed During the Last Year.

The property losses caused by fire during 1899, as shown in the advance sheets of the abridged edition of the Chronicle Fire Tables, just issued, amounted to $153,597,-830, and the losses of the insurance companies during that period aggregated $92,-682,715. According to these figures, the fire waste of 1899 was larger than that of any other year for the last twenty-five years, with the sole exception of 1893.

The record shows that there were 75,734 fires during the year, and the increase in the amount of value burned is due in some part to the increase in the value of property, because of commercial prosperity. But the bulk of the increase was caused by the much larger number of risks burned.

The difference between the fire waste and the insurance loss during the last twenty-five years amounted to $1,133,401,-973, or nearly 42 per cent.

The classes of hazards in which more than 1,000 risks were burned, and the number of fires sustained on each class are as follows: Dwellings and tenements, 47,836; barns, stables, and granaries, 14,812; retail grocery stores, 2,126; general merchandise stores 1,827; retail liquor stores and saloons, 1,375; hotels, 1,322, and private offices, 1,435. Only seven powder mills were reported to be burned.

The property loss in New York State for 1899 was $24,957,385, and the total insurance loss was $17,934,790.

The editor of the tables states that "as mercantile values increase and various improvements in fire-resisting buildings and fire-preventing and fighting devices are put into operation, there seems to be also an increase in the fires due to negligence or carelessness."

WIFE'S LIEN IN LIFE POLICY.

Opinion Given in the United States District Court.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday, upon the report of the referee, gave an opinion as to the lien held by Mrs. Susan M. Diack, wife of William Diack, head of the Diack Cloak Company, who was adjudged a bankrupt on March 24, 1899, on a fifteen-thousand-dollar life insurance policy issued to her husband by the Equitable Life Assurance Society June 23, 1892. Since 1896 Mrs. Diack has paid the premiums on the policy to keep it alive.

When Diack became a bankrupt he mentioned the life insurance policy among his assets, and he was ordered to turn it over to the trustee. Then Mrs. Diack filed a petition in which she set forth her interest in the endowment policy, and asked that it be defined and her lien protected.

Judge Brown, in his decision, says:

"As the trustee cannot require Mrs. Diack either to accept a paid-up policy, or to suffer the policy to lapse, and thus obtain immediate payment of the surrender value, the bankrupt should be required, unless Mrs. Diack shall elect to surrender, to execute an assignment to the trustee of his interest in the surrender value of the policy as of the date of the adjudication to the amount of $670, and that sum, with interest from March 24, 1899, should be made payable out of the proceeds of the policy when it matures, or whenever sooner paid."

Receiver for Insurance Company.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 13.—R. J. McKee was appointed receiver of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company to-day upon application of George A. Jewett, the typewriter manufacturer. Liabilities are stated at $14,000; assets, $36,000. The receivership is due to the State Auditor's refusal to issue a certificate on account of the concern's financial condition.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The St. Petersburg Insurance Company of Russia has been admitted to North Carolina.

The insurance on the tenement house of Samuel Greenwald at 67 Clinton Street, which was damaged by fire early yesterday morning, was distributed as follows: British America, $5,000; Northern of Hartford, $3,750; Western of Toronto, $3,750. J. I. Le Bowski & Co. will adjust the loss.

Chicago advices state that the department store managers of that city fear that the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association may order a special advance in rates on that class of hazards. It is believed that the Horne loss in Pittsburg on Monday may have a direct effect upon department store rates in several other cities, including Cleveland, Ohio.

It was stated yesterday that the insurance on the stock and fixtures of J. Joseph, at 344 Broadway, Albany, which were nearly destroyed by fire last Saturday, was distributed as follows: On Stock —Commercial Union, $2,000; Scottish Union and National, $2,000; Connecticut, $1,500; Firemen's of Baltimore, $1,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $1,000; Lion, $1,000; Security, $1,000; New Hampshire, $500. On Fixtures—Home, 1,500. Morris & Greenia will adjust the loss.

Fire insurance adjusters, who have been in Pittsburg for several days in connection with the heavy fire damage sustained on the department store of Horne & Co. Monday, report that the first, second, and third floors of the building, which was of modern construction, were uninjured by fire, but that the flames, which started on the fifth floor, communicated with the basement through a chute, inclosing an endless chain used for carrying baskets from floor to floor, and everything there was consumed. The contents of the fourth, fifth, and sixth floors were destroyed, including even the nailing strips, which were buried in the concrete of the floor. The steelwork in the arches was not protected, and as the sixth floor was unusually full of reserve stock, the flames soon burned through the plaster on expanded steel, which formed the ceiling, and damaged the steelwork on the roof, so that it will probably have to be replaced. A novel feature of the fire was the breaking off of the bottoms of the tile arches in the ceilings of the damaged stories so as to expose the interior ribs of the structure, while the upper surface remained intact, and the steelwork was uninjured.

The Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 13.—On the Bourse to-day business was firm and restricted. Rio Tintos were in demand. Mafirs were neglected, but firm. Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 47½ centimes for the account; exchange on London 25 francs 21 centimes for checks; Spanish 4s, 73.42½.

$238,307,450 in Bonds Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The amount of bonds so far exchanged at the Treasury for the new 2 per cents is $238,307,450, of which $35,099,150 were from individuals and institutions other than National banks.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals will reconvene on Monday for a six weeks' session.

The following calendar of appeals from orders will be heard on that day: 1007, 1008, 1009, 1011, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1021, 1022, 1025, 1026, 1028, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1039, 1040,

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE OPERA PIANO,

New and elegant designs, in different woods, also several slightly used. Write for Bargain List. **Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.**

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

WANTED—To go to Rockaway, a girl for upstairs work, with reference. Call on H. D. Sherrill, 21 Maiden Lane, Saturday between 12 and 2.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man to make himself generally useful in the office of a manufacturing concern; must be thoroughly trustworthy, good writer, correct at figures, industrious, and well recommended; advancement if worthy; wages at start $6. Address Mechanical, Box 136 Times Office.

WANTED—Salesman, by large wholesale whisky house, to sell bonded and tax-paid goods in New York City and vicinity. Liberal salary and expenses; only men of experience wanted. J. C. H., Box 195 Times Office.

WANTED—Competent, trustworthy, double entry bookkeeper, able to straighten out and balance a set of books; must have best of references. Address T. W., Box 161 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to place competent chambermaid; best references. Call, Saturday and Monday mornings, 42 West 51st St.

Cooks.

COOK, CHAMBERMAIDS.—Lady going abroad recommends excellent cook, two chambermaids, one young girls' maid; personal references. 17 East 47th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young Canadian woman as first-class cook and laundress; best personal reference. 218 East 65th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—A lady going abroad May 1 wishes to place her experienced maid, whom she can highly recommend. Call, between 12 and 3, on Friday and Saturday, at 711 Madison Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; 35; stylish, careful city driver; firm appearance; thoroughly understands his business; can take full charge of gentleman's establishment; thorough horseman; ten years' reference from last employer; can be seen; city or country. Coachman, care of Dennis Ryan, 353 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman going abroad would like place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. 25 West 48th St.

Gardeners.

J. PARK,

for the last seven years head gardener to H. Walter Webb, Scarborough, is open for an engagement with any lady or gentleman requiring the services of a thorough practical man in horticulture; the care and management of a first-class establishment; Scotch; middle-aged; married; no family. Address JAMES PARK, 678 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARDENER-FLORIST.—Single; 30; competent; all branches, roses, carnations, violets, water lilies; ten years with private families. H. Berger, care Thamm, 13 Rivington St.

Miscellaneous.

BY PARTY OF LARGE GENERAL BUSINESS experience, mercantile and manufacturing, in various capacities; good education, character, and executive ability; responsible position in business house; particulars by letter. X. X., Box 159 Times Office.

ENGINEER.—By licensed engineer; thirteen years' first-class references; understands Corliss engines, elevators, dynamos, steam fitting, repairing. A. D., 1,345 2d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 22, CHRISTIAN, WITH FAIR knowledge of the German language, is desirous of obtaining position where honesty and integrity will prove a future; is sure of time; willing and obliging; will work hard for a moderate salary; prefer entry, invoice, assistant shipping clerk, or collector; would also do for general merchantile labor; good handwriting; best references regarding ability, &c.; four years with former employer; no insurance agents need apply. Address Lawrence Weingaertner, 202 Ellery St., Brooklyn.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE RECTOR, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Matthew's Church in the City of New York against EDWARD CUDSON, Kate or Katie A. Judson, Warren E. Dennis, Wesley C. Bush, Ensign O. Beale, Edwin B. Stanton, Fanny Bressant, Samuel Woolf, Robert S. Levy, Frieda Hart, Max Hart, Stanley Hod Elevator Company, Abraham H. Cohen, and Ebenezer H. Phillips, composing the firm of Cohen and Phillips; Jacob S. Hamburger, Henry L. Mendelson, Jacob Prokesch, and Saul Hotchner, composing the firm of Prokesch and Hotchner, and Tillie Woolf, Supplemental summons.

To the defendant Tillie Woolf:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 23, 1900.

IRA BLISS STEWART,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office Address and Office, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Tillie Woolf:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of March, 1900, and filed with copies of the complaint and amended complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at New York City, on the 6th day of March, 1900. The originals of said complaints were filed in said Clerk's office as follows: The complaint on January 18, 1900, and the amended complaint on March 1, 1900.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 16, 1900. Yours, etc.,

IRA BLISS STEWART,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-1aw7wSat.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—RUTHVEN WHITEWRIGHT STUART, an infant, by Rehiel T. Bird, his guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against EDWARD KING, John F. Duncan, and Walter Watson, Jr., as executors of the last will and testament of William Whitewright, deceased; Union Trust Company of New York, as trustee under the last will and testament of William Whitewright, deceased; Susan W. Duncan, Annie Stuart Leeds, Elizabeth Whitewright Leeds, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds, William Whitewright Stuart, Annie Duncan Watson, William Whitewright Watson, Maud Duncan Watson, Stuart Duncan, Susan Duncan, Elizabeth W. Dunscombe, Jeannie B. Duncan, Amy L. Duncan, and Whitewright Stuart, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 31, 1900.

EDWIN C. DUSENBURY,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 149 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the defendants Annie Stuart Leeds, Elizabeth Whitewright Leeds, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds, William Whitewright Stuart, and Whitewright Stuart:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable James Fitzgerald, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eleventh day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of April, 1900.

EDWIN C. DUSENBURY,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 149 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. ap14-1aw6wS&my26

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ISABELLA L. BEEKMAN, plaintiff, against CECILIA CASSEL, Henry R. Cassel, Cecilia Mendel, and Jacob Newman, defendants. —Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 21, 1900.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Cecilia Cassel and Henry R. Cassel:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of this Court, in New York County, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1900.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap31-1aw5wSm3

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
STATE OF NEW YORK.
BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.
Albany, April 3, 1900.

Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York by the West Tenth Street Connecting Railway Company in The City of New York, a street surface railroad, proposed to be constructed over the following route, to wit:

Commencing at the intersection of Sixth Avenue and West Tenth Street, running thence southwesterly, with single or double tracks, through, upon, and along West Tenth Street to the intersection of said West Tenth Street with Greenwich Avenue, for a certificate under section 59 of the Railroad Law, that the provisions of said section have been complied with and that public convenience and a necessity require the construction of the applicant's railroad.

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing on said petition will be held by said Board at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, (Parlor D. R.,) New York City, on Wednesday, April 18, 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By the Board.

JOHN S. KENYON,
Secretary.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALEXANDER BLOCK and SAMUEL LEDERER, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Alexander Block and Samuel Lederer, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated April 11th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 25th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 13th, 1900.

NO. 2,215.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—CARRIE BLUMENTHAL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Carrie Blumenthal, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated April 13th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 13th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MORITZ FREEDMAN and CHARLES L. FREEDMAN, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Moritz Freedman and Charles L. Freedman, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated April 10th, 1900, praying for a confirmation of a composition of all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 25th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 12, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL GROHS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Grohs of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Samuel Grohs was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 13th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH A. HOFFMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph A. Hoffman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 6th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 25th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 13th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MAX MUSCHEL, Bankrupt.—No. 1,954.

Notice is hereby given that Max Muschel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 25, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 25th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 13th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FANNIE KANDEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Fannie Kandel, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated April 7th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 25th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 13th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB KAUFMANN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Kaufmann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 12th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 25th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 12th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES L'ENFANT, Bankrupt. No. 1,994.

Notice is hereby given that Charles L'Enfant, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 6th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 25, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York April 5, 1900.

FRANCIS HIGGINS, Receiver.
DURNIN & YATES, Attorneys for Receiver, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS HERTEL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Hertel of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Hertel was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 13, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT A. OSBORN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Robert A. Osborn of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Robert A. Osborn was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 13, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS SILVERMAN and HARRIS SILVERMAN, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Silverman and Harris Silverman, bankrupts, have filed their petitions, dated April 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petitions before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 25th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 13th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. SIMPSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William M. Simpson, of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt;

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said William M. Simpson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 13, 1900.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of April, 1900, and filed on said day with the Clerk of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the undersigned, Francis Higgins, as receiver of the North River Bank, in the City of New York, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, on the 20th day of April, 1900, at twelve o'clock M., all his right, title, and interest in [illegible] eight shares of the capital stock of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, a bond and mortgage of G. Willis Lord, to secure the payment of One Thousand and Fifty Dollars ($1,050.00) on the sum that may be due thereon, a safe, certain judgments, promissory notes, drafts, claims for overdrafts, and other instruments and certain bonds, stocks, and other securities, a list of which may be had at the office of the auctioneer, Number 111 Broadway Street, or at the office of the Receiver, Number 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Room 197.

Dated New York April 5, 1900.

FRANCIS HIGGINS, Receiver.
DURNIN & YATES, Attorneys for Receiver, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALBERT W. J. PETRIE, plaintiff, against KATE E. URQUHART and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-eighth day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the third day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, distant fifty feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Fifth Avenue; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and thirty-first Street and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet; thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, twenty-four feet seven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and thirty-first Street, and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-four feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less. Said premises being further known by the street number 2149 Fifth Avenue.—Dated New York, April 4th, 1900.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 2149 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan City of New York:

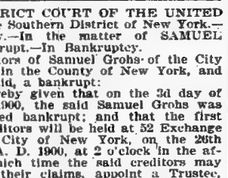

131st Street

The approximate amount of the mortgage lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $19,688.75, with interest from the 21st day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $342.20, with interest.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $489.46.—Dated New York, April 4th, 1900.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

ap5-2aw3wThS&a2&27

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ABRAHAM EYDENBERG, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH W. KIERST et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the third day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Village of Melrose, Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, now the City and County of New York,) and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 150th (formerly Denman) Street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the northwest corner of 150th Street (formerly Denman Street) and Courtland Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with Courtland Avenue one hundred and eighteen (118) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Courtland Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and eighteen (118) feet and five (5) inches to the northerly side or line of 150th Street; thence easterly and along the said northerly side of 150th Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1900.

MARY L. LESOURD,
Executrix of Francois Lesourd, deceased.
MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Executrix, Willis Av. and 148th Street, N. Y. City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $432.73, with interest thereon from the 25th day of July, 1899, together with the costs, allowances, and disbursements of the proceedings and expenses of the sale.

The above premises are to be sold subject to a mortgage for $6,000.00, with interest thereon from Dec. 15th, 1899, at five per cent. per annum, and taxes amounting approximately to $230.23.

MARY L. LESOURD, Executrix.

mh8-1aw6w8s&ap14.

SMITH, PHILIP.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the creditors of PHILIP SMITH, deceased, to wit: Joseph E. Harrison, Fred A. Orr, Benjamin Freeman, and Abraham Freeman, composing firm of Freeman & Freeman; George Cordner and George M. Williamson, composing firm of Cordner & Williamson; The De Witt C. Weiss, Nicholas A. Colburn, and Martin H. Wilckens, composing firm of Weiss, Colburn and Wilckens; George B. Cluett, John W. A. Cluett, Robert Cluett, David W. Coon, and Frank F. Peabody, composing firm of Cluett, Coon & Co., (the names John, David, and Frank being fictitious, the true Christian names of said persons being unknown to petitioner herein;) George P. Esch, Louis Marbe, and William Marbe, composing firm of Marbe Bros.; Standard Gas Light Co., William H. Maynard, late of the Standard Underwear Co., Knitting Mill Trading Co., George Weller, Robert Reis & Co., Frank W. Taylor, William P. Johnson, Morris Boley, Emery Wolgamot and John Habilzel, composing firm of Wolgamot & Co.; Solomon Herzog and Alexander Herzog, composing firm of S. Herzog & Son; James F. Bellows, Henry W. Fellows, James C. Archibald and George L. Hastings, composing firm of Fellows & Co.; Joseph Kahn and Jacob Frank, composing firm of Kahn & Frank; Louis Iglehelmer, Simon N. Middle and Israel S. Altman, composing firm of Iglehelmer, Middle & Co.; Herman H. Niebuhr and John A. Stadtlander, composing firm of Niebuhr & Stadtlander; Frederick A. Prince, Terrence F. Mooney, and George Hamilton, composing firm of F. A. Prince & Co.; Joseph Zimmern and Joseph Levi, composing firm of Zimmern and Levi; Louis Meyers, Edwin J. Meyers, and David F. Meyer, composing firm of Louis Meyers & Son; Casper Bloomberg, William Bloomberg, and Meyer E. Bloomberg, composing firm of C. Bloomberg & Co.; Max Bandler and Abraham V. Victorica, composing firm of Bandler Bros.; Henry C. Curtis, Charles Cleminshaw, and Christopher G. Cleminshaw, composing firm of H. C. Curtis & Co., (the names Henry, Charles, and Christopher being fictitious, the true Christian names of said persons being unknown to petitioner herein;) Philo T. Mills, John Gibb, and William T. Evans, composing firm of Mills & Gibb; Isidore Isaacs, Leopold Loewy, and Samuel Loewy, composing firm of I. Isaacs & Co., send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there to show cause why a distribution of the surplus moneys arising on the sale of certain premises belonging to said deceased in a certain foreclosure action brought in the Supreme Court, New York County, entitled Estes against Smith et al., should not be made, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

AUGUST L. MARTIN, Attorney for Petitioner, 66 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

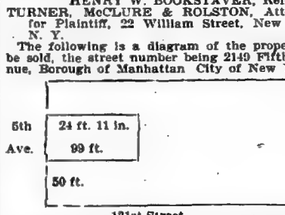

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,451.98, with interest thereon from the 28th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $304.15, with interest from April 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred and fifty dollars and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage now covering the entire plot, amounting to the sum of fifteen thousand dollars and interest thereon from March 18th, 1900.

Dated New York, April 11th, 1900.

FRANCIS JOHNSTONE HOPSON, Referee.

ap11-2aw3wW&S&my3

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL NOTICES.

BREMER, ISIDOR.—The People of the State of New York.—To all persons interested in the estate of Isidor Bremer send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in Supreme Court of New York at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 29th day of May, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of John H. Braun, assignee of above-named Isidor Bremer, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts. In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, [Seal.] Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Judge of the said court, this 6th day of April, 1900.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.

LEWIS H. ALLEN, Att'y for Assignee, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. ap7-6wSat

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, granted on the 9th day of March, 1900, and filed on said date in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the D. E. ROSE COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 287 Elizabeth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City, County, and State of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed assignee of the said D. E. Rose Company, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of the undersigned, at No. 55 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, N. Y., on or before the first day of June, 1900. AMBROSE G. TODD, Assignee.

MANDELBAUM BROS., Attorneys for Assignee, No. 178 Pearl Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh10-1aw6wSa

CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE OF NEW YORK, SS.—THE LIEBIG MALT EXTRACT CO., a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, hereby certifies that it is engaged in bottling and selling malt extract or other beverages in bottles and boxes, with its name, names, other marks, and devices which it uses, and has the sole right to use, branded, stamped, engraved, etched, blown, impressed, and otherwise produced thereon.

That said name; names, other marks and devices are as follows, to wit.: on said bottles and boxes, "Liebig Malt Extract Co., Leipzig, New York, London."

That its principal place of business is at the City and County of New York.

LIEBIG MALT EXTRACT CO.,
By Bernard Dreyfuss, its President.

mh31-2aw3w

BOWES, NELSON M.—Pursuant to an order made by the Hon. James Fitzgerald, on the 10th day of April, 1900, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Nelson M. Bowes, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Nelson M. Bowes, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of Britton H. Tabor, No. 149 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.

OLIVER K. TABOR, Assignee,
BRITTON H. TABOR, Attorney for Assignee, 149 Broadway, New York City.

Ap14-1aw6w8s&my26

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor; HENRY BUTTNER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

o14-1aw6m8s

KIP, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE KIP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Rogers & Sands, No. 23 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1899. EVA L. KIP, Administratrix. ROWERS & SANDS, Attys. for Administratrix.

d16-1aw6m8

LESOURD, FRANCOIS.—Surrogate's Court, New York County.—In the matter of the application of Mary L. Lesourd, executrix of FRANCOIS LESOURD, deceased, for the sale, mortgaging, or leasing of the real property of the said Francois Lesourd for the payment of debts of said deceased.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a final decree entered in the above entitled proceeding, bearing date the 3d day of June, 1898, and an order entered herein on the 25th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, will on the 16th day of April, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by John H. Mapes of H. C. Mapes & Co., Auctioneer, sell at public auction the premises directed by said decree and order to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain other lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvement thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Village of Melrose, Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, now the City and County of New York,) and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 150th (formerly Denman) Street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the northwest corner of 150th Street (formerly Denman Street) and Courtland Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with Courtland Avenue one hundred and eighteen (118) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Courtland Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and eighteen (118) feet and five (5) inches to the northerly side or line of 150th Street; thence easterly and along the said northerly side of 150th Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being further known by the street number 2149 Fifth Avenue.—Dated New York, April 4th, 1900.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 478, 480, 482, and 484 Cherry Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,451.98, with interest thereon from the 28th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $304.15, with interest from April 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred and fifty dollars and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage now covering the entire plot, amounting to the sum of fifteen thousand dollars and interest thereon from March 18th, 1900.

Dated New York, April 11th, 1900.

FRANCIS JOHNSTONE HOPSON, Referee.

ap11-2aw3wW&S&my3

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

SHORT TOURS

$13 will take you from NEW YORK to OLD POINT COMFORT or NORFOLK, VA., and return, including all meals and statero

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Boys' Double Breast Suits

The most important offering yet made.

Hundreds of styles in the newest, nattiest, best of Spring Fabrics—made in that superior manner that has given us a reputation for High Qualities and Low Prices.

Suits Elsewhere FOUR AND FIVE DOLLARS 2.98
Suits Elsewhere SIX DOLLARS 3.98
Suits Elsewhere EIGHT DOLLARS 4.98
Suits Elsewhere TEN DOLLARS 5.98
Suits Elsewhere TWELVE DOLLARS 8.75

"Elsewhere" prices are those you will find tailors and outfitters ask for Suits of identical qualities, make, cut and finish . . . . . The variety includes a complete line of Mixtures, Checks and Fancies in Tan and Grey and Dressy styles in Navy and Black—all sizes 7 to 16 years.

Handsome Sailor Suits
for Boys 3 to 10 years

A wonderful assortment of High Class Coverts, Wide Wales, Serges, Herringbones, and Military Cloths—with self or contrasting collars and Shields—with handsome braid and Emb'd Emblems—all colors—also Navy Blue and Fancies with white duck or pique Collars and Shields—Newest, most desirable styles..... 4.98

Boys' Cloth Kilt Suits

Three piece, with Eton Jacket—separate vests, made in fancy styles—in combinations of Navy, Brown and Tan, with red or other contrasting colors—2½ to 4 yrs..... 2.98

Boys' Shirts

Percale—dress and negligee;
Madras—dress and negligee;
White Shirts—linen bosoms;
All laundered
with attached or separate cuffs and collars—7 to 16 years—
worth 65 to 85 cents..... .49

Three-Piece Suits—10 to 17 yrs.

Short trousers—double and single breast vests—cutaway jackets—of the most reliable good wearing Serges, Cheviots and Clays—Navy, Black, and Fancies..
3.98. . . .4.98. . . .5.98
Actual value $5.50 to $8.

Long Pant Suits—14 to 19 yrs.

Three splendid lines at
5.98. . . .7.98. . . .9.98

Fashionable effects in the neat checks and small patterns so desirable for school or business; also Navy Blue and Black Thibets, Worsteds, Serges, and Clays for dress and confirmation—the work of the most skillful tailors—fit and make perfect.

Boys' Spring Top Coats

Oxford Cheviots, Tan Coverts—exactly like a man's coat in cut and finish—sizes range from 3 to 16 years—
Special Prices 2.98. . . .3.98. . . .4.98

Boys' Derbies and Alpines

also Telescopes—fine fur felt—Black and new shades
all the leading Spring blocks..... .98

Easter Values in Misses' and Children's Garments.

You may know what you want to buy, but you will not know how reasonably you can do so until you come here.

Children's Cloth Reefers

Cardinal, Navy, and Cadet—braid trim'd collar and strap—
2 to 6 years; worth $2.00..... 1.19

Misses' Reefers and Box Coats

plain and fancy Cloth—Appliqued or braid trim—Box coats are of Fine Tan Covert, with loose back and velvet collar—6 to 14 years..... 3.98

Misses' Spring Jackets

Tan, Castor, and Royal Blue; Kerseys and Coverts—dble breast and fly front, with and without curved strap seams—satin lined—14 to 18 yrs..... 6.98

Misses' Sailor Suits

fine all wool Cheviot Serge—Blue and Red—in handsome combinations—single and double breast blouse—
4 to 14 years..... 3.98

Misses' Tailor Made Suits

14 to 18 yrs—Covert and Oxford, Homespun, Cadet, Tan, and Steel Blue—with stitching or stitched silk bands—Eton and double breast Jackets—worth $14 and $16..... 9.98

Girls' White Dresses

fine Lawn and Organdy—full waists—with elaborate yokes of tucks and inserting—extra full skirts with deep hems—4 to 14 yrs..... 3.98

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A GIFT-HINT—SIMPLICITY.

A point to fastidious tastes and slender purses.

A simple piece of furniture, if carefully constructed and of subtle contour, is an aristocrat. Frequently, in real grace and elegance, it will excel an ornamental piece of many times its cost.

Such aristocrats are here "in alle their moste pride." Variations of Colonial and Old English shapes are especially pleasing. Tea tables, almost Grecian in their simplicity, from $9.00. Dainty tea trays from $10.50; quaint hanging cabinets for reserve cups and saucers—these are merely hints for tea lovers. There are kindred delights for all lovers, at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

DR. HOLT'S IMPROVED
Croup Kettle & Medicator
WITH REGULATED FLAME LAMP.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE
Packs into a Small Compass for Traveling.
MADE BY
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d St., New York.

What Men, Who Know, Say

on special topics of interest will, as heretofore, be features of the Sunday issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow. Among articles of the kind will be the following:

THE WORLD'S HUNTING FIELDS AND DISAPPEARANCE OF BIG GAME. By D. G. Elliot, Curator of Zoology in the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago;

CAN WE STOP DRUNKENNESS? A Few Practical Suggestions by One of the Highest Living Authorities in England. Written by the Right Hon. Sir Algernon West, K. C. B., Member of the Privy Council;

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—A WAR MEMORY. A Timely Contribution on the Anniversary of the President's Assassination. By Inspector General George B. Loud of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York; and

THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS MOVEMENT IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. By Alfred Meyer, M. D.

These are in addition to the usual features, which have made the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES the most readable of all the Sunday papers, and

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

Weekdays, ONE CENT Per Copy.
Sunday, THREE CENTS Per Copy.

COMPLAINTS IN THE GARDINER HEARING

Prosecution and Defense Allege Delay and Improper Ruling.

Stormy Session Ends the Case for Attorney General—War of Words with Commissioner.

The hearing for the prosecution in the charges brought by members of the City Club against District Attorney Gardiner was closed yesterday after a stormy session. The defense will be heard on April 25.

The proceedings before Commissioner Wilcox, who has been hearing the evidence in Part IV. of the Supreme Court, and conversations held subsequently between a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES and some of the principal participants, indicate that there is a feeling on the part of Deputy Attorney General Coyne and his counsel, Horace E. Deming, that they have been hampered in their work. According to Mr. Deming, a great deal of documentary evidence that should have been introduced was left out on account of the rulings of Mr. Wilcox.

Commissioner Wilcox is a resident of Buffalo, and a member of the staff of the District Attorney yesterday afternoon alleged, in as many words, to THE TIMES'S reporter that the Commissioner's lack of practical acquaintance with the course of criminal procedure in New York had been to his disadvantage in his rulings.

LACK OF EVIDENCE ALLEGED.

"There has been too much time consumed in unnecessary arguments and vilification," said this Assistant District Attorney, "and in the constant iteration and reiteration of the word 'persecution' instead of 'prosecution.' There have been too many unnecessary speeches instead of evidence."

"When it comes to testimony as to all the charges against the District Attorney," said another of Col. Gardiner's assistants, "what on earth has been proved? Where is the testimony? Speeches are not testimony."

The hearing yesterday was, as has been intimated, stormy. The first thundercloud darkened the horizon with the attempted introduction of proceedings in the Molineux case.

"I will technically receive it," ruled the Commissioner, "but I will ask Mr. Deming, and the other side as well, to make abstracts."

The Title Guarantee Company papers as to forfeited bonds were received in evidence with this remark by Mr. Untermyer, "Oh, we have allowed barrels of papers! barrels of papers! And when we make our defense we have got to wade through that mass of rubbish."

Many times, when the battle went against him, Mr. Untermyer shouted, "And is that a fair way to treat a public official?"

MR. UNTERMYER'S CHARGE.

Mr. Untermyer charged, in effect, that a document from the Controller's office as to forfeited recognizances was "doctored."

"It is characteristic of the way the City Club is running this whole thing," the counsel said, "that they should do a thing of that kind."

Mr. Deming then filed with the Commissioner, as additional specifications, the opening address of District Attorney Gardiner in the Katherine J. Adams inquest, his closing address, and the proceedings before the Coroner after the verdict of the jury.

"I am a little puzzled," said Mr. Untermyer, "to know whether we are here trying the Molineux case, instead of the City Club charges. I did not know until a few days ago that Mr. Deming was assistant counsel to Molineux, and was angry at the District Attorney for proving him guilty."

"You may state objections, Sir," said Commissioner Wilcox, "but you must not argue."

Mr. Daly, from the County Clerk's office, then identified a judgment paper, and Clerk Welsh of the Court of General Sessions went on the witness stand to identify forfeitures of recognizances. "The whole course of evidence. I say the whole course of evidence—" began Mr. Untermyer.

COMMISSIONER'S REBUKE.

"Keep still, Sir," said Commissioner Wilcox, pounding with his gavel. "You have not the right to interrupt—"

"Your Honor has interrupted me," said Mr. Untermyer.

"I have the right to interrupt you if it is necessary," said the Commissioner.

"Well I am very sorry for that" said the lawyer, "but I am here to defend my client—"

"Mr. Untermyer," said the Commissioner, "you won't say another word. I will protect your client."

"The defendant does not need you to act as his guardian," said Mr. Untermyer.

"It would be a sorry day for him if I didn't," retorted Commissioner Wilcox.

"Well," said Mr. Untermyer, "Good Friday seems to be the day selected for the crucifixion of the District Attorney."

Mr. Welsh, recalled, testified as to cases in which, as alleged, papers had gone astray in the District Attorney's office.

Nearly every one in the courtroom was more or less surprised when Mr. Deming, after reciting some more documentary evidence, announced that his case was all in.

MAYOR DEMANDS A REFORM.

Aroused at Testimony in Hearing on Plunkitt Midwifery Bill.

Mayor Van Wyck had before him for consideration yesterday Senator Plunkitt's bill providing that no person shall practice midwifery in this city without having passed an examination before a commission consisting of five physicians, to be appointed by the Board of Health.

Nearly fifty women, members of the Midwives' Association, headed by August P. Wagener, the counsel of the association, were present, and asked the Mayor to disapprove the measure, because one of its sections provides that persons who have been in practice must undergo the examination, as well as new applicants. Mr. Wagener told the Mayor that this section would work a hardship on many persons who have had a great deal of experience, and who might not be able to pass a technical examination.

Sanitary Superintendent Roberts, on behalf of the Board of Health; Senator Plunkitt, and Superintendent Jenkins of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, spoke for the bill. Dr. Roberts said that under the present laws the Board of Health is required to issue a license to any person who has a diploma from any incorporated college. Senator Plunkitt added that ignorant and avaricious practitioners created much unhappiness and caused many divorces, and frequently crimes.

"Now," the Mayor said, "you women are afraid that a commission of doctors might bar you from practice in order to help their own profession. If I sign this bill and that happens, and it is reported to me, I will tell the Board of Health to remove the commission, and if the board won't act, I'll remove it. I'll see that justice is done, no matter how many heads have to fall in the basket."

One woman told the Mayor that the profession of midwifery in this city is an abomination. "I went to a certain college," she said, "and paid $200, and never saw the body of a woman or child, or even a woman's bone. When I got my diploma I didn't dare to practice.

"I then went to Germany and studied, and when I came back I knew as much as a doctor should. It makes my heart bleed to go into some houses and see the poor women with no one who knows anything to attend them. There are many midwives who commit murder every day. Every one ought to be examined."

"Why isn't something done to stop this college that turns out diplomas without giving any instruction?" the Mayor inquired. "I know a diploma in law or medicine or midwifery can be bought at any time, and may mean nothing, but we don't want such a college in New York. Can't the societies do something? Can't the Board of Health prevent it? Isn't there any power in this city to stop this thing?"

"We have tried to stop it," Superintendent Jenkins replied, but the college this woman mentions is incorporated, and that protects it."

"Incorporated at Albany, I suppose," said the Mayor. "A good many bad things come from there. But we must be able to stop it in this city."

It would seem as though the genus man had but one brain and thought the same thing at the same time—they all seem to want to break out of their Winter shells together.

Tailors have even given up making promises.

Our Spring suits are ready to wear.

And so are our Spring Overcoats.

And our Spring shoes.
And our Spring hats.
And our Spring furnishings.

And they are good overcoats, suits, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

MAYOR ON DEBT LIMIT.

Says Funds for Paying Improvements Should Be Exempt.

When Controller Coler some months ago made a statement to the effect that in his opinion the State Constitution should be amended so as to exempt money expended in dock improvements from counting against the city's debt-incurring capacity, he found few sympathizers. Afterward the Controller, in a letter to the Chamber of Commerce, explained his contention and showed how in his view such an amendment would operate to the city's advantage. This letter is now under consideration by a committee of the Chamber.

Mayor Van Wyck recently has been giving the matter some thought, and yesterday he declared himself unqualifiedly as favoring such an amendment.

The Mayor's utterance on the subject was called forth by a hearing which he gave on a bill giving the Department of Docks and Ferries authority to expend $4,000,000 a year for the purpose of acquiring dock property in addition to the $3,000,000 which it can now spend for improving the city's wharves.

Dock Commissioner Meyer, speaking in favor of the bill, said that there were twenty-five applications on file for the seven new piers now in course of construction, and that more were coming in daily. He added that if the city had thirty more piers it could lease them at higher rentals than the interest on the bonds and secure a profit to the city.

"How much of the dock property is now owned by private individuals?" asked the Mayor.

"More than one-third," answered Mr. Meyer.

"I believe," said the Mayor, "we ought to have an amendment to the Constitution by which this money would not count against the debt limit of the city. There is no reason why it should, as the Dock Department ever since 1872 has been more than self-sustaining. I believe that when any public improvement pays for itself it should not count against the debt limit.

"I think this matter should be taken up, and the Legislature should frame an amendment to the Constitution by which we would secure this benefit to the city. It was a mistake to have costs of this character against the debt limit anyway."

The Mayor will sign the bill.

PREVAILING WAGE RATE LAW.

Justices Bischoff and McAdam Disagree on an Essential Point.

Justice Bischoff gave decisions yesterday upon demurrers interposed by the Corporation Counsel on behalf of the city to the claims in two suits brought against it, one by Thomas McAvoy and the other by Hugh McCann, Jr., as administrator, to recover the difference between the amounts paid in each case by the municipality and the "prevailing rate of wages."

In the McAvoy case the employment having been after the passage of the act of 1899, Justice Bischoff follows the recent decision of Justice McAdam in the Bock case that this statute operated as a repeal of the earlier provisions of law on the subject. The demurrer is therefore sustained. But in the McCann suit, where the labor sued upon was performed when the law of 1894 was in force, the demurrer is overruled, and judgment given for the plaintiff. Justice Bischoff says:

"There seems to be no dispute that the party would have had a right of action upon his claim if the suit had been brought before the passage of the labor law of 1899, but it is contended for the demurrant that this statute, which impliedly repealed the act of 1894, (as re-enacted in 1897, Chapter 415,) operated to terminate all legal claims founded upon the 'prevailing rate of wages' under the earlier acts. This view was adopted in the case of Bock vs. City of New York, where it was held by Justice McAdam that the right to the prevailing rate of wages was not a vested right, and could not be asserted after the repeal of the statute by virtue of which it existed.

"The decision evidently proceeded upon the assumption that the repeal in 1899 saved no rights which might have accrued to parties under the laws repealed; yet before the repeal a person in the situation of the plaintiff's intestate had a right of action which it was competent to the Legislature to preserve, and it would appear that the attention of the learned Justice had not been called to Section 31 of the statutory construction law, (Laws of 1892,) which directly preserved 'rights' accruing or accrued under any statute repealed, and which provision was to be read into the act of 1892. (152 N. Y., 51.) This question was not touched upon in the opinion handed down by Mr. Justice McAdam, and the conclusion that the plaintiff's right of action was preserved, would seem obvious."

WINOLD CONFRONTED.

Charged by the Gillen Girl with Poisoning His Family.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 13.—A somewhat dramatic scene was enacted in the Winold poison case to-day, when Charles O. Winold and Baltha Gillen were brought face to face in the office of the Chief of Police. Winold had denied all knowledge of the girl. She was not told that she was to confront him, but as soon as he came within her sight, she became greatly agitated and evidently shrank from him. When he was seated, the Chief of Police addressed the girl, saying:

"You are accused of poisoning the Winold family. Did you do it?"

"I did not," she promptly replied.

"Who did?"

"That man there," she exclaimed, pointing at Winold, and thus showing that she recognized him.

Nevertheless, Winold maintains that he never knew the girl, and that he can establish that her story that he visited her at the Winold house is untrue. His bond was fixed at $10,000.

Woman Kills Her Alleged Defamer.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 13.—At Alexander to-day Mrs. T. N. Holland shot and instantly killed William Cook, a member of a prominent family. Mrs. Holland claims Cook defamed her character.

Easter Novelties. | Easter Novelties. | Easter Novelties.

O'Neill's.

Easter Millinery!

Although to-morrow is Easter and we have sold hundreds upon hundreds of Hats, there is not a stock in the city so large and so complete as the one you will find here To-day. As fast as one Hat is disposed of there's another just as pretty to take its place; so if you have not already done so, there is still time to make your selection.

Scores of Fine Imported Novelties For Street, Carriage and Evening Wear,

As well as a magnificent variety of original and artistic designs by our own milliners.

Popular Prices!

Fine Novelties in Women's Easter Neckwear and Gloves.
Men's Fine Gloves, Neckwear and Furnishings, Etc.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Our Easter Exhibit.

The new style of cut in our Suits this season calls out every man's approval. The price-range is $10 to $30.

Fashionable Raglans, Paddocks and Top-Coats, faultless in fit, extra well tailored, $10 to $35 inclusive.

New Neckwear in the most approved niceties of shape, every shade, tint and tinge, 50c. to $2.

HATS—Hackett, Carhart & Co. blocks, $2 & $3.
SPRING SILK HAT, $6.
SHOES—GLOVES—SHIRTS.

Stores open this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FIRES MENACE MANY LIVES

Two Victims of the Flames Will Probably Die.

Bravery of Policemen Saves Women and Children from Suffocation in East Side Tenement Houses.

Fire in two tenement houses early yesterday morning gave three policemen chances to display their bravery. In one, while the damage was small, the lives of nearly 200 persons were endangered. The other may cost the lives of two persons.

At 41 and 43 Forsyth Street there are two five-story tenement houses which have a common air shaft. Directly under this air shaft there is a woodpile, and when fire started there at 6 o'clock yesterday morning not more than a few minutes were required to fill both tenements with a dense smoke that put the 200 occupants in a panic. That no one was suffocated was due to the hard work and presence of mind of Policemen Hoeffner and Stella of the Eldridge Street Station.

The male population of the houses had departed for work and most of the women and children were asleep when the policemen saw smoke coming from the building. They forced an entrance to the barber's shop of Isaac Grossman, on the first floor, where Grossman, his wife, and two small children were asleep. Hoeffner took one child in his arms and started for the door, followed by Mrs. Grossman with the other, and both made their way through the blinding smoke to the street. By this time the dark hallways had become filled with struggling women and children, who impeded each other's progress and made it impossible for any one to reach the street. Hoeffner and Stella, after getting the Grossman family out, hurried into No. 43 and carried a number of half-suffocated women to the street. The smoke became so thick in the hallway on the lower floors that they had to send the remaining tenants to the roof, where, exhausted and nearly overcome by the smoke and their efforts, the policemen followed.

Then it was discovered that the Schwartz family, who lived on the second floor, were missing, and the policemen hastened there to find Mrs. Schwartz and her children overcome by the smoke. With great difficulty the unconscious woman and children were hurried to the fire escape and thence to the yard, where all were revived.

Meanwhile Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, which had responded to the alarm turned in, had raised a ladder, and a number of persons were taken from the fire escapes of No. 41. No one was hurt. The firemen soon had their streams on the woodpile and mass of rubbish that was smoldering and the fire was put out with little trouble. The damage was only $200.

The other fire occurred at 2:15 in the morning on the first floor of the six-story dwelling at 67 Clinton Street, in the basement of which Louis Cohen has a cruller bakery. The ground floor is divided into two stores, and in the rear of one lived Hyman Beller, his wife, Rebecca, and their children, Bella, ten months old, and Rosie, three years old. They were the only persons living in the building, and the windows of their rooms, which looked out on a small yard, were guarded by iron bars.

After Policeman Haugh of the Eldridge Street Police Station had turned in an alarm, he was told that the Beller family were asleep in their apartments. He failed to arouse them, and when he could not enter, he tried to make a detour, but was stopped by the iron door of a sweatshop on the second floor. Haugh then clambered out on a narrow cornice and made his way to the next building. When he reached the fifth floor he found there a panic-stricken watchman. They tried to get out through the scuttle to the roof, but the scuttle was fastened from the outside.

Other policemen and a number of firemen had arrived by that time, and when the flames came through the windows of the Beller's apartments, it was thought that the family had perished. When an entrance was finally effected, the family was found unconscious on the floor. Beller lay on his side with his arms extended toward the door that he had tried to reach. He was badly burned about the body. A few feet away lay Mrs. Beller, with her baby clasped in her arms. Rosie, untouched by the flames, but overcome with the smoke fumes, was near her mother. At the Gouverneur Hospital, where the family was taken, it was said that there was small hope for Beller or the baby.

A number of firemen who made their way to the roof found Haugh and the watchman on the top floor, both nearly suffocated. When they were released the watchman disappeared, and has not since been seen.

Both fires, it is said, were due to the Hebrew custom of burning the "Chometz," or leaven, the day before the Feast of the Passover, when there is a general cleaning up, and all odd pieces of leaven are burned.

AMUSEMENTS.

M&D. SQ. GARDEN—LAST 7 DAYS. EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING. A Signal, All-Surpassing Triumph.

GREAT 4-PAW & SELLS BROS.' COLOSSAL CIRCUSES.
MENAGERIE ON EXHIBITION IN BASEMENT BEFORE AND AFTER PERFORMANCES.
Open 1 and 7 P. M. Performances 2 and 8.
Box Office open at 9 A. M. daily.
DON'T BUY TICKETS ON THE SIDEWALK.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:15
Daniel Frohman .....Manager
MAT. TODAY, 2. & TO-NIGHT
Trelawny of the Wells.
Mon., 3 nights....WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
Next Thursday.....MANEUVERS OF JANE
TARLETON MEMORIAL BENEFIT.
GRAND ARRAY OF STAR ATTRACTIONS.
TUESDAY, APR. 17, at 1:30. REGULAR PRICES

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2:15.
Charles Frohman's London Company.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
MATINEES TO-DAY & WEDNESDAY
Ev'gs, 8:20. A Man and his Wife
Mats., 2:15.
Preceded by "THE BUGLE CALL."

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT. Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wednesday. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way. EV'GS, 8. MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. "The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald. Ev'gs, 8 o'c. Mats. To-day & Wed., 1:30. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

Madison Sq. THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way. Mats. To-day & Wednesday. THE GREAT BIG ORIGINAL COMEDY CAST. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME

ACADEMY OF DESIGN 23d Street and 4th Avenue. Two weeks only, Beginning Friday, April 20, From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., TISSOT'S PAINTINGS ILLUSTRATING THE LIFE OF CHRIST
Admission, 50 cents. Special arrangements with Sunday Schools and Institutions of Learning.
J. B. POND, Manager.

THE NEW YORK B'way & 44th St. Ev. 8. Pop. priced Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. No smoking. F. C. Whitney's QUO VADIS A WEEK OF MARVELOUS SUCCESS. Curtain at 8:10. Carriages, 11:10. PRAISE FROM PRESS and PUBLIC.
SPECIAL Sunday Concert, Cavalleria Rusticana. Ching Ling Foo and great bill.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria EVGS. 8:30. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Mats. Sat. 2:30. MATINEE TO-DAY. PRICES, 50, 75, & $1.00. No smoking or drinking at Matinées.
THE RAYS IN A HOT OLD TIME.
PRICES: 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50 AND 2.00.

COMIQUE B'WAY & 29TH ST. Mat. To-day Res'd seats, 25c. & 50c.
Rentz-Santley Burlesquers.
Nxt. Wk.—The Real SAPPHO from the book.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL. MAT. TO-DAY Prices, 25 & 50c. 34th St. & B'way. High-class Vaudeville. Hallen & Fuller, Williams & Tucker; others. Sunday Night—71st Regiment Band.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY. PARISIAN WIDOWS.
East 14th St. Manhattan 4, Howard & Bland, &c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This week—"Turned Up" and "The Peacemaker."

DRUG FOR DRUNKEN HUSBANDS.

Judge Says Trenton Women Put Laudanum in Beer to Keep Them Quiet.

TRENTON, N. J., April 13.—According to Judge Jackson, it is a common practice for the women of this place to put laudanum in their husbands' beer to quiet them when they show a tendency to become noisy and quarrelsome. Judge Jackson is a druggist as well as a Judge, and he says women often purchase laudanum from him for this purpose.

Mrs. Mamie Black was before Judge Jackson to-day, charged by her husband with trying to poison him by putting laudanum in his beer. Mrs. Black admitted doing it, but said that he was drunk, and that she gave him the laudanum to quiet him. She was discharged, but her husband was held to answer a charge of drunkenness.

Plucky Woman Captures a Burglar.

NEWARK, N. J., April 13.—Mrs. Agnes McCune surprised a burglar while he was robbing a bureau in her home, at 146 Broome Street, this evening. She grappled with him, and although he made a lively struggle, she held him until Constable Schroeder responded to her screams. The man was identified at the Fourth Precinct Station House as Joseph Daum, an ex-convict, who had served a sentence for burglary.

Guard the lives of your little ones by protecting them against colds; but if the colds will come, cure them with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

AMUSEMENTS.

Cuban Orphan Fair
OPENS
Easter Monday, 8 P. M.
AT
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Special Programme. Distinguished Guests to be Present on the
Reception Night.
Tickets for This Occasion Only FIVE DOLLARS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK OF GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
This Aft. at 2, last mat.—CARMEN. Mmes. Calve & Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac & Scotti. To-night at 8—Farewell performance at popular prices—TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Gadski & Susan Strong; MM. Dippel, Bertram, & Pinkon.
Sun. Evg., April 15, at 8:15—Farewell Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Suzanne Adams, De Lussan, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Scotti and Plancon, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Monday Afternoon, April 16th, at 3 o'clock.
Mr. DAVID BISPHAM'S
THIRD and LAST Song Recital THIS SEASON.
Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.—CANADIAN CONCERT FOR CANADIAN SOLDIERS' FUND, FRIDAY, APRIL 20TH, AT 8:30.
Reserved tickets $1 and $1.50.
Apply to Walter H. Robinson, 303 Carnegie Hall.

THIRD CONCERT SEVERN TRIO, ASSISTED BY R. C. EASTON, TENOR, at the Tuxedo, cor. Madison Av. and 59th St., Monday, April 16, at 8:15. Tickets, $1.50.
EDMUND SEVERN, 131 W. 56th St., Manager.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. New Subjects. Up-to-date. CINEMATOGRAPH. The Great Success To-Night "Moss Roses" The Charming Musical Play.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. FOUGERE, 15.25.50c JULES KELLER
Tony Farrell & Co., Sisson & Wallace, Mov. Pic's, &c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Eddie Girard & Co Hilda Thomas; 15, 25, 50c. McCale & Daniels, Phyllis Allen, Lynch & Jewell, Spenser Kelly. Mov. Pa.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs 8. Matinée To-day at 2.
OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. LAST MAT. LAST NIGHT.
STUART ROBSON IN OLIVER GOLDSMITH
Com. Apr. 16, Joseph Jefferson in Rip Van Winkle. And on Sat. Evg., Apr. 21, in "The Rivals."

KOSTER & BIAL'S To-night at 10:30. Mat. To-DAY. The Beauteous Ballet PROGRESS. Preceded at 8:15 by the two Real Coons WILLIAMS & WALKER
Next Monday, Vaudeville, preceding "Progress."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. TO-DAY. Mat. to-day. DIE VERSUNKENE GLOCKE. (Pop. Pr.) (Sunken Bell,) by G. Hauptmann. To-night, Benefit for Ed. Hanno. Kindly assisted by Mme. Schumann-Heink. "VERSPRECHEN HINTER'M HERD." Kurmaerker & Picarde Zigeuner.

CARNEGIE At 3 Daily Next Week. LYCEUM
Children's Week. Elaborate Production of
The Jack Giant Killer A Whimsical Visit to Dreamland & Old King Cole.
Reserved seats, 50 and 75 cents, now on sale.

Carnegie Lyceum To-day at 2:30.
Last Appearance This Season of
ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON.
Children, tell all your friends. J. B. Pond, Mgr.

BIJOU B'way & 30th. Every Afternoon, 2:30. KAWAKAMI & CHING LING FOO. STARS OF TWO HEMISPHERES Brought Together. Nights only, 8:30. TIM MURPHY In "The Carpetbagger."

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. BOSTONIANS IN VICEROY. THE NEW HERBERT & SMITH OPERA.

American 42d St. & 8th Ave. Castle Sq. Op. Co. LAST TIMES THIS SEASON OF 3d Year. 25c. to $1. PINAFORE 8:10, followed at 10 by Mat. To-day. Next W'k—MIKADO. TRIAL BY JURY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

KEITH'S Continuous Performance, SECOND WEEK OF Ezra Kendall JOSEPH HART and CARRIE DE MAR. THE U. S. CARLISLE INDIAN BAND.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, Bway. Mats. & 30th. Tues. & Sat. Last Weeks of WHIRL-I-GIG, laughing success, and the latest SAPOLIO
Seats for the last performances now on sale.

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. As Played 200 Nights at Daly's Theatre. THE GREAT RUBY.
Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman—100 others

MANHATTAN. Great Melodrama—Great Hit. 33d & B'way Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WOMAN AND WINE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 6th MONTH. WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. to-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:10

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. C. E. Evans, Pr. Authorized version General admission, 50c QUO VADIS Mat. To-day.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE Cole and Johnson A TRIP TO COONTOWN. To-day, Nxt. Wk.—"A GUILTY MOTHER."

Harlem Op. House E. H. Sothern, Virginia Harned. The King's 8 Musketeers Mat. to-day
Next Week—Stuart Robson in Oliver Goldsmith.

Greatest of Casino Successes! 4th Great Mat. to-day!
The New Town Beauty! THE CASINO GIRL!

BASEBALL, POLO GDS., TO-DAY, 2:30. New York (L'g'e) vs. Manhattan Coll. Adm. 50c.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

The first book to be issued by McClure, Phillips & Co.—the name which is to designate the publishing department of the S. S. McClure Company—will appear early in May under the title of "Personal Impressions and Reminiscences of Dwight L. Moody." This will be a posthumous work by the late Henry Drummond, edited, together with an introduction, by George Adams Smith. The three men were great personal friends, and it is expected that the book will be of considerable interest to the many admirers of the late Mr. Moody both in this country and in England. Certainly, the name of Drummond implies the presence of discrimination as well as scholarship.

Two novels of similar titles and of somewhat similar themes are to be published within the fortnight in this city. One is called "Sophia," an English historical romance, by Stanley J. Weyman, which Longmans, Green & Co. will present, and the other is "Princess Sophia," by E. F. Benson—the novel-writing son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, author of "Dodo" and "Mammon & Co."—which Harper & Brothers are to bring out. The former has already been touched on in these columns. Mr. Benson has chosen for his field one of those delightfully fascinating small kingdoms supposed to exist in Central Europe made famous by Anthony Hope. Princess Sophia, who is the reigning sovereign, builds a miniature Monte Carlo and encourages gambling for high stakes. Both her husband and the heir apparent are opposed to the scheme. In plotting to do away with the casino they bring about the ultimate loss of the kingdom. The tale is said to be full of amusing and dramatic situations.

The first volume of Andrew Lang's "A History of Scotland from the Roman Occupation," which Dodd, Mead & Co. are publishing to-day, contains a dedication to Sir Herbert Maxwell, who is a warm personal friend of the author, and whose ancestors were identified with the early history of Scotland. Mr. Lang defines his work as "an attempt to examine the elements and forces which went to the making of the Scottish people, and to record the more important events which occurred between the Roman occupation and the death of Cardinal Beeton in 1548."

"The Symbolist Movement in Literature," by Mr. Arthur Symons, which John Lane is shortly to publish, contains a dedication to the English poet, W. B. Yeats. Mr. Edmund Gosse has written concerning Mr. Symons and his new work: "I think there have been very few men who have done better than this, and, as to his own contemporaries, the young men of his own generation, it puts him head and shoulders above them in his particular line." A volume of poems by Mr. Symons, called "Images of Good and Evil," is also being published by John Lane.

The production of "Quo Vadis" at the Herald Square Theatre has sufficient literary interest to call for mention here. In the first place, it is a dramatization of possibly the most widely read novel of recent years, and in the second, it was dramatized by Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, editor of The Critic. That the dramatization is authorized by Mr. Sienkiewicz through his publishers, Messrs. Little, Brown & Co, is an interesting fact. Mr. Jeremiah Curtin, the authorized translator of SienKiewicz, is now in Poland on a visit to the famous author.

On April 9 and 10 ex-President Cleveland delivered two addresses at Princeton on the "Independence of the Executive." These have created widespread comment, and extracts from them have been printed all over the country in the daily press. Many appeals have been made to Mr. Cleveland to present his addresses in complete and permanent form, as his admirers and the advocates of his theories wish him to reach a wider public than that gathered at Princeton or could be appealed to through the fragments that appeared in the newspapers. It may be of interest to many people, therefore, to know that "Independence of the Executive" will be presented in authoritative form only in the June and July issues of The Atlantic Monthly, fully copyrighted by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"Anna Vilis," by Marie Rodzierwicz, is a novel of Russian life and character, which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish early in May. The translation has been made by S. C. de Soissons, who of late has been identified with several translations from the Russian. "Anna Vilis" is important, because in it the author takes a much more optimistic view of Russian society than either Tolstoï or Tourgénief. In fact, she contends that Russian society has changed greatly since either of these authors mingled with it, and what in them is given as the most painful examples of realism, are, in reality, but the memory of morbid traditions. "Anna Vilis" is said to be full of human interest, and, unlike many other Russian novels, is not devoid of humor.

Miss Gertrude Atherton's new novel, "Senator North," which has been running as a serial in The Times of London, will shortly be brought out in book form both in England and in America by John Lane of The Bodley Head. Miss Atherton, who will be recalled as the author of "Patience Sparhawk," "American Wives and English Husbands"—two books which created considerable heated comment in their day—"A Daughter of the Vine," and "The Californians," has placed the scene of her latest story in the political and social Washington of the present day. The heroine is a young aristocrat, while the principal male personage is a hero of sixty. The theme of the book is said to be a somewhat daring essay in fiction, owing to the difference of ages between the hero and the heroine.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in press a work entitled "Government: or, Human Evolution," the first part of which, "Justice," is by Edmond Kelly, M. A., F. G. S., sometime Lecturer on Municipal Government at Columbia University. Mr. Kelly drew inspiration for his work from the municipal reform movement that was rife in New York City in 1802. Tammany once beaten, he declares in his preface, the reformers separated to the four winds, not having any clear political programme at the beginning based upon fundamental political principles. "This book," he continues, "is an attempt to discuss the issues which stand at the foundation of all political discussions, and to come to some definite conclusions regarding them."

The author of that popular tale of a Western newspaper office, "A Gentleman from Indiana," has in press with McClure, Phillips & Co. a new novel, which will appear in May under the title of "Monsieur Beaucaire." It will be handsomely illustrated. Booth Tarkington, the author, maintains the same reticence concerning his identity as he did when "A Gentleman from Indiana" first attained success and aroused general interest concerning the writer. To all requests from various sources for a sketch of his life and career there have so far been no responses.

GREAT MASTERS IN ART.

Mr. Williamson's Series of New Monographs—The Seven Volumes Now Ready.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by Russell Sturgis.

The appearance, year after year, of new series of monographs on the lives and works of artists is not to be objected to. In this department of artistic biography the latest word is as peculiarly important as in archæology of any other type—as important as in experimental science. Every year adds something to our stock of knowledge; and even where nothing new concerning a given artist is to be announced there is still a decided modification of the old views of that master and his work, which takes place as opinions are compared and undergo the test of free discussion. It would seem odd that after all the biographical publications—French, English, and German—of the last twenty years, more should still be called for, and should sell; but here is a series which is sure to sell, and this set promises to be in many respects the best that we have.

The volume on Luini is especially needed, because here is an artist who was hardly mentioned by Vasari, and who, therefore, is left almost unknown to us moderns. It is a curious consideration still, often as it has been suggested, how completely our ancestral, our traditional, knowledge of the Italian sculptors and painters is based upon Vasari's remarks. Even when the present generation of men of forty was in its youth the opinions of cultivated people about Raphael and Correggio, Michelangelo, and Donatello were those of Vasari very slightly modified, and to this day, if there is a popular vote taken on the most important picture or the favorite painter, the Vasari standard is set up and is worshipped. Men who, like Luini, failed in some way to catch the attention of the gossiping narrator have been left for us moderns to puzzle over. We have to fit their paintings upon them like pieces of armor, which may or may not form part of the original suit of fence, and which we partly judge of as one fits another more or less successfully. We have had, then, to criticise these works of art, their authenticity once accepted, one with relation to another; and in this way to form our idea of the artist and his work, and of his standing among his contemporaries. So, in the case of Bernardino Luini, the present volume gives Ruskin the credit of having discovered him, but Ruskin merely burst out into indignant remonstrance against the neglect of Luini, who, as he thought, was a great colorist, while Leonardo, his reputed master, superior, chief, magnificent leader, and prince, was not a colorist at all, but a draughtsman in black and white, who stained his drawings afterward with colors to suit. It is odd, by the way, that the present book, thorough and faithful as it is, almost ignores that question of Luini's rank as a colorist. We have noted only two passages where the subject is treated at all, and of these only one is mentioned in the index. The other, the passage on Page 93, uses words which no other critical writer would have thought of using in connection with the art of the colorist. "Shrewd and dexterous" are odd adjectives to apply to a painter who is assumed to excel in the most painter-like, the most abstract, of all the developments of the painter's art.

The volume on Carlo Crivelli is another attempt to cultivate a hitherto neglected field. Crivelli is another one of those men whom Vasari ignored—apparently because he never drew much inspiration from Florence, nor made such stay in the Tuscan city as would have sufficed to make him known to its somewhat too self-centred body of artists and art students. He was a Venetian and a man of the northeastern Marches, living in Milan, in Fermo, in Ascoli, after the time of his removal from the city which gave him his patronymic, "Venetus." Moreover, he was a conservative, and to the end of his active life painted in the traditional and non-realistic style of the primitives. Exquisite as is his work, admirable its decorative composition, fine and pure its color, admirable its expressiveness of countenance and of pose, it is mediæval work still; mediæval in the most charming way, but with all the spirit of the Italo-Byzantine devotional art; but this early style, however admissible in Vasari's order of thought with men of the fourteenth century and of the West before 1425, could never be endured by him when practiced by a man of 1450 and the following years.

Each of the two books named consists of a biographical chapter, a chapter on the masters and teachers of the painter under consideration, three chapters, or four, on the paintings which are recognized as authentic, with some attempt at distinguishing between them

*THE GREAT MASTERS IN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE. Edited by G. C. Williamson. London: George Bell & Sons. 1899 and 1900. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75 per volume. The following-named seven volumes issued: "Bernardino Luini," by George C. Williamson, Litt. D., editor of the series; "Andrea Del Sarto," by H. Guinness; "Luca Signorelli," by Maud Cruttwell; "Raphael," By H. Strachey; "Carlo Crivelli," by G. McNeil Rushforth, M. A., Classical Lecturer, Christ's College, Cambridge; [illegible] by A. J. [illegible]; [illegible], M. A.

...ntalogue, which of the one hundred ... to form, gave, and in the order to ... thirty-three. There is also allusion made to the unidentified pictures, that is to say, to those known to have existed, but which are now lost or missing, and to the works ascribed to the master but which cannot be accepted without question. Neither book is very critical in the artistic sense. Neither book gives much attention to analysis of the higher qualities of any painting or of any group or series of paintings. This is mentioned as something almost inevitable; no one need expect to find in carefully made books, especially English books of the present day, any serious attempt at such analysis. There are a very few exceptions; but it is to be repeated, critical treatment is not to be expected in advance in any book on art history which may appear. The artist by lifelong habit cannot be got to write on art, and the man who is not by daily habit an artist has learned that it will not do to commit himself too positively, because, however much he may have studied the art theoretically, he is sure to be tripped up when he comes to positive assertion. But without positive assertion in its right place and guardedly used, critical analysis is impracticable. This does not mean that there is any authority in such positive assertion, nor that an assertion by one critic might not be, or seem, a contradiction of a former one by another writer, and yet be equally valuable. Positive assertion is needed to express conviction, and only a very uncritical mind indeed can be supposed to have an absolute faith as to any certain thing, even in its most positive convictions.

In great contrast to the books dealt with above is the book on Velasquez by R. A. M. Stevenson. Velasquez is the last of the very great artists, and, except for "the astonishing Tiepolo," the last of all the ancients. His life was wholly in the sixteenth century; he was not born till half a century after Luini's death; his life is well known and has been the subject of important monographs. In another thing, too, the book is a contrast to those on Crivelli and Luini. The author of it announces in his preface that the book is little more than a reprint of his essay which appeared in 1895 under the title "The Art of Velasquez," but that essay was the most remarkable achievement in the way of critical discrimination, subtle analysis, and trustworthy judgment which is to be found in any English book on fine art which the century has given us. It was an achievement so remarkable that it alone would suffice to raise its author to the front rank among writers on fine art. To have it now for sale at the price of one of these cheap handbooks, and that with the addition of the chapter on Velasquez's life, is to have a treasure, indeed. It is amusing, however, to note that this biographical chapter is as little biographical as it might be, and is as tightly packed with criticism as the earlier written and more professedly critical chapters.

The four books which remain to be noticed deal with artists who are very much earlier than Velasquez and yet much better known than Luini and Crivelli, and this chiefly because of Vasari's book on biographies. Raphael, Andrea del Sarto, and Luca Signorelli are men of Central Italy and of the Central Italian hierarchy of art, all as primarily arranged and ordered by Vasari and as accepted by his successors, while as for Correggio, he also, though a Northerner by birth, by education, and by lifelong practice, is yet admitted into the little conclave which Vasari admired and patronized, both at the same time and both sincerely. The volume on Raphael has been noticed at length in these columns already. The notice of Luca Signorelli differs somewhat from the other biographies in the constant appearance of the personal pronoun and a general readiness to express personal conviction with regard to authenticity, artistic qualities, and historical points. The tone of the book would seem to imply a very considerable acquaintance with the works of art named; but also the use of qualifying words and phrases is to be noted as peculiar; such words as "realism" and "color" being used in ways which, to say the least, are not wholly familiar. On the other hand, the feeling which the author shows for the great qualities of Signorelli's works, ...which is to be found in ... ...ion, and fewer still those ... are in the national museums of ... Germany, and Great Britain. The book about Fra Bartolommeo is of peculiar value and interest. Vasari and succeeding lore, but they are now antiquated in the light of new facts and safer modern conclusions. The appreciation of the artist as distinguished from the man is excellent, and the perfect artistic handling and "faultless" work of the painter are contrasted with his inferiority of rank as a thinker. The contrast between him and Michelangelo, made in this connection, simple and obvious as it seems, is vital in its significance. No attempt is made to indulge in those minutiae of criticism which the lover of an individual painting or a group of paintings is so naturally inclined to; but the conclusions are safe and of such interest in the matter of artistic history that they are sure to influence the reader—as they should do. The style is simple and agreeable.

Mr. Brinton's work on Correggio is a brilliant instance of what there is most to be admired in the brief monographs of our time—that is to say, the strong love of the master's work which inspires each essay upon a master of fine art, his life, his labors, and his time. This sort of thing used to be very perfunctory, but now it is more often intrusted to persons who have at least followed up with care and noted with affection all the accessible traces of the sculptor's or the painter's life and labors. If only the Englishmen who write about the paintings and the sculptures which they love could get into the way of expressing what they really wish to express—of telling the reader what is great in the works of art which they admire! But this is not the custom. Whether it is the national unwillingness to commit one's self to speaking his whole mind or the maleficent influence of Ruskin, leading all writers to believe that a painter has more to do with moral philosophy than with painting, and that no man may write frankly on art unless he is a social philosopher to begin with, or the mischievous effect of the too abundant notice writing in the newspapers, which has lowered the thing which we call art criticism into a mere reportorial string of epithets, it is hard to say; but the books which we care for and welcome are more useful in the way of record than they are in the way of analysis. What is the reader to think of a book like this, so enthusiastic and so affectionate, in which the color of one of the greatest masters of color has nowhere received analytical treatment?

It is to be noted that all these six painters are early men. None but Crivelli is properly to be spoken of as "a primitive," but this is rather because with the other men the advanced style of work rather than of the epoch classes them as his successors and superiors. Indeed, all six were on earth at the same time, and if we knew the date of Crivelli's death we might find that this epoch of their common earthly existence was longer than it now appears. The other five lived and worked almost side by side during the thirty years which ended with the death of Raphael, and Crivelli may have lived till that time, though it is probable that he died a few years earlier. It is, therefore, to be said that these six books read together, with their very full catalogues of existing works and their abundant illustration, form a desirable introduction to the study of Italian painting. The volumes next to appear seem to be the Michelangelo and the Donatello, which will introduce for the first time sculpture of the first importance to the reader; and the Turner, which will take him away to that Englishman who alone among modern landscape painters can hope to rank with the ancients.

In what has been said there has been little allusion to the illustrations, but they form a primary and important reason for the preference already expressed of the latest biographies over the earlier ones. They are all photographic, and there are about thirty-five in each volume; nor is their small size a serious injury to them. All, or nearly all, are of separate and individual interest. They will only cost the buyer 5 cents apiece, even if he tears them out of the books and "files" them with other pictures by the same artists.

RUSSELL STURGIS.

[illegible]

LONDON, April 1. The Rev. R. [illegible] Dale, who I believe is a minister of the Scotch Presbyterian body, has written a book, entitled "The Theology of Modern Literature," in which he discusses the bad tendency of many of English contemporary novelists. Even Dr. Macdonald and "Ian Maclaren" fall under the writer's condemnation, and almost the only novelist whom Dr. Wilson regards as truly orthodox is Mr. Meredith!

Undoubtedly the modern English novelist fails to set forth orthodox Presbyterian views of religious dogma. But Dr. Wilson is, it seems to me, wrong in classing them as unorthodox. In point of fact, they are distinctly agnostic. That is to say, their novels are agnostic, though it is quite possible that the writers may be religious men after their own fashion. It must, however, have struck thoughtful people that the men and women described by novelists have with very few exceptions obviously never heard that there is another life. To them God is a name convenient for purposes of swearing, but evidently nothing but a name. When they speak of sin they mean something that is simply "bad form." The hero or the heroine of a novel hardly ever knows of any world except the present one, and never dreams of living with reference to a world to come. That much-quoted person, the inhabitant of Mars, were he to form his conception of us by our novels, would feel sure that we knew nothing of religion except as an exploded superstition.

This is surely a strange state of things. Of course the novelist, if he is a novelist and not a preacher in disguise, does not write novels for the purposes of enforcing religious dogmas. There certainly is no reason why he should do so, and abundant reason why he should not. But why does a man, who in private life is a sincere believer in the Christian religion, so completely ignore it when he sits down to write a novel? Why is one of the most powerful motives of action entirely wanting in his men and women? Grant that many novelists are irreligious men. They must nevertheless admit the tremendous influence of religion on the average person. Why then persistently write as if none of their readers had ever heard of such a thing as Christianity, and hence could not comprehend that it could influence people?

Modern novels are not, as Dr. Wilson seems to think, unorthodox—with the exception of books like those of Mrs. Humphry Ward, which seem to be written for the especial purpose of exploiting some new religion. They are frankly pagan, and in view of the fact that some of them are written by devout believers, this is to me incomprehensible. Dr. Wilson seems to be one of those thoroughly convinced persons who believes that his orthodoxy is the only orthodoxy. He is thus able to detect heterodoxy in men like Macdonald and "Ian Maclaren," but he will hardly induce most of his readers to accept his view. As to his discovery that George Meredith is almost the only orthodox novelist, it certainly stamps him as an original thinker. To have discovered the orthodoxy of George Meredith is a far greater feat than the discovery of the smallest microbe, and Mr. Meredith will probably be more surprised at the discovery than will any one else.

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Speaking of theology reminds one of the "Passages in a Wandering Life," which is virtually the autobiography of Mr. Thomas Arnold. Like Matthew Arnold, his brother, Mr. Thomas Arnold departed widely from the faith of his father. Matthew Arnold invented a new religion, compounded of sweetness and light and devoid of dogma. Mr. Thomas Arnold went to the other extreme, by joining the Church of Rome. His reminiscences—for the volume might appropriately be called by that name—are interesting, both for the anecdotes they contain and for their picture of the mental processes by which the author was led into the Roman fold. It can hardly be called a brilliant book, but it is on the whole a readable one.

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A translation of the memoirs of Cardinal Dubois, which has just been published, has revived the old controversy as to whether they are genuine memoirs or whether they are for the most part fiction. They remind one of the memoirs of Casanova in the one respect that they are not adapted to be studied in girls' schools. The same controversy as to genuineness once existed as to the latter memoirs, and plausible reasons were advanced to show that Casanova wrote what was really an erotic novel, and called it his autobiography in order to increase its sale. However, the world has decided to accept the substantial truth of Casanova's memoirs, and the "Memoirs of Cardinal Dubois" will doubtless be accepted centuries hence as an accurate picture of the times of which he wrote.

Novelists who meddle with foreign languages with which they are not familiar usually give themselves away, as the saying goes. The other day Mr. William Le Queux, while maintaining that no foreign novelist ever writes of Italians without betraying his ignorance of Italian, mentioned that the Italian rarely says "si" for "yes," and that the true Italian equivalent for "yes" is "Ja." Now the Italian, in conversation, undoubtedly does say "già," not "Ja," as Mr. Le Queux has it; but "già" is not an equivalent of "yes." When an Italian wishes to say "yes" he says "si"; and when he wishes to say "exactly" or "precisely so" he says "già." The latter word corresponds to the ...which is the equivalent ... ...ch, which may thus ... ...

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Some Literary Associations of That Old Scottish Town

Gray, sombre, and unattractive to the eye, but to the student of human affairs having a unique interest, are the little towns that dot the coast of Fife from the great bridge at Queensferry to where, at the East Neuk, the Forth joins the North Sea. Houses of whinstone walls, with red tile roofs, and set down each in its own place; built when a sense of beauty had no existence there, or a Hebraistic creed made the recognition of it a sin. But they stand rooted and firm against the elements, with a grim and characteristic strength and significance.

Of these rude towns, many of them chronicled in history and romance, the most important to-day is the "Lang Toon" of Kirkcaldy, which stretches coastwise in one long unlovely street, with closes and wynds shooting off here and there to courts and back stairs, or toward the sea on the one hand and the open country on the other.

More than a century ago this street became classic ground, as the birthplace of Adam Smith, and in which he wrote "The Wealth of Nations," published in 1776. After he had for twelve years filled the Chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, during which he wrote his "Theory of Moral Sentiments," and had traveled for a time on the Continent, he settled down here for a period of ten years, removed from all notoriety, to write this book, of which Buckle says: "This solitary Scotchman has, by the publication of one single work, contributed more toward the happiness of man than has been effected by the united abilities of all the statesmen and legislators of whom history has preserved an authentic account." This is one of those full-flavored statements which bring us to a halt in the reading, and we wonder if it is an instance of that heightened way of putting things which Matthew Arnold predicates of Macaulay, and which borders on the romantic. If it is a truth it is a weighty one, invests the man with a rare degree of interest, and places him in that empyreal where sit "the unacknowledged legislators of the world."

His house, which has been rebuilt, stands in the long High Street, with a frontage of fifty feet, and the garden runs down to high-water mark, a distance of about 400 feet. It adjoins what is known as Adam Smith's close, which leads to the shore, and called a close probably from a house being built over its entrance. Adown this, in which two cannot go abreast, may the philosopher have gone for a breathing spell the day that Mr. Sherra led the people to the water's edge on the sands below to pray Paul Jones down the firth; while David Hume, a dozen miles away in Edinburgh, may have sat looking on the spectacle, for it was an inducement in the selection of a site for his house that from it he could see the town where his friend lived. And on the same sands may Smith have been met by the two fishwives, with their creels and half dozen petticoats, who, when observing him in his habit of talking to himself, were heard to say "Lord keep me! and the puir body's weel put on," for Adam dressed carefully, but was much of a recluse in those days, and not, like his friend Hume, known to everybody.

Paul was bent on pillaging Leith, nor would he have hesitated, could he have reached it, at firing the "darling seat" of his native land. But the Kirkcaldy secession minister was too much for him, for the wind came, sure enough, and his ships were beaten back, and through the gloom and the tempest the people on the shore watched him as he was blown between the Bass Rock and the Isle of May out to sea, and vanished from their sight. It is called "praying Paul Jones down the firth" even to this day. It shows what may be done at a pinch, and is enough in itself to render a place famous. This is the same minister whose commentary on the eleventh verse of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Psalm was, "Ay, David, ye said it in your haste, did ye? If ye had lived in this parish ye might have said it at your leisure." This falls in somewhat with what has been said of the father of liars—that he lived and died and was buried in Kirkcaldy. And the press of to-day seems to stand in distinct relation to that fact, for its two newspapers are called the "bawbee leears." Thus the good folks of the good old town have not come so much under his influence as to be blind to the fact, as is the case generally. Mr. Sherra's life is written by Dr. John Brown Johnstone, who was the colleague of the Rev. James Law, Mr. Sherra's immediate successor, and it is an interesting fact that the united ministry in that church of those two Scots worthies covered about a century.

Adam Smith's house is unmarked by any tablet to tell the world that "The Wealth of Nations" was written there, but the work is a more enduring monument than brass, is likely to outlive empires, and, to quote Prof. Raleigh on Pepys,—may exist "when the Forth Bridge is oxide of iron and London a geological pancake of brick-dust." While he was so engaged the world hardly knew of his existence. Hume used every device he could think of to allure him to Edinburgh. He wrote to him: "A town is the scene for a man of letters. * * * I shall take no excuse from your state of health, which, I suppose, is only a subterfuge invented by indolence and love of solitude. There is no habitation on Inchkeigth, otherwise I should challenge you to meet me on that spot, and neither of us ever leave it till we are perfectly agreed by the direction. If these things you pretend are true, why do you not do them?"

Through his classical functions the pangs became ease to him, in which there were exceptions, to one of whom he committed himself by a promise of marriage. But it lacked the one thing needful. He found, when too late, that he loved Jane Welsh, and she him, on her own admission, "passionately." He begged off, but to no purpose, and Miss Welsh (she was then eighteen) would not break what would—allow him to break his word, nor would listen to any language but that of friendship, until Miss Martin should set him free. Irving would keep his word, and the cost was immense.

Irving had marked success as a teacher, but brought the tawse into active and abundant play, as necessary to that high-pressure speed his patrons looked for. There is apt to be great jealousies among the parents of Scotch schoolboys; excellence in education is there a general object of ambition. This method was not from Edward's disposition, for Carlyle says he was the "least cruel of men," and it is somewhat strange that Thomas himself never punished a boy, and had the most complete mastery of them. The shrieks that came from Irving's school caused frequent remark in the neighborhood and the story goes that one day a butcher stepped up to the door, and, with knife in hand, said: "Do you want a hand the day, Mr. Irving?" There is nothing more easy for Scotch fathers and mothers than to express dissatisfaction with the schooling of their boys, and so it was here, the result of which was the coming of Carlyle to take charge of an opposition school. He had previously met Irving in Edinburgh, and the interview was unpromising, and left each in rather an attitude of defiance. But when Irving—the elder by five years—heard of Carlyle's coming thither, and the purport of it, his chivalrous soul was stirred, and he opened to him his heart and home. Then began a friendship which never faltered, of which Carlyle says: "Nor was there ever, while both lived, any cloud between us. * * * Blessed conquest of a friend in this world!" Yes, Thomas, and Edward was the conqueror. Say what men may of Christianity, this is it, dynamic, that principle which operates in the royal men of the race—the most closely related to the "highest manhood."

Almost directly opposite Adam Smith's house is the Kirk Wynd, somewhat sloping and irregular. At its entrance a high stone is, or was, set on either side, on one of which a town "original" used to sit. It may be said by the way, that this familiar feature of most Scotch towns has ceased to be. We are credibly informed that here, where they were distinct and interesting, they are all "dead, and have left no successors." In this wynd, as may be supposed from its name, stands the kirk, in which Irving preached; and in a narrow street leading off it is the building which was Carlyle's school, now a "Working Lad's Institute." He lodged in the Kirk Wynd, in a house which still stands, and is, as has been said, "kenspecled," having an outside stair. Irving lodged in a house "on the sands," that is, by the shore, and there Carlyle made great use of his library. He read Gibbon at the rate of a volume a day; read, indeed, the whole collection almost through. Writing of this at seventy-two, he says of Gibbon: "I have still a fair recollection of it, though seldom looking into it since."

It was during the Kirkcaldy days that Carlyle finally decided against entering the ministry. An annual appearance in Edinburgh, and the entry of his name in the office of the Divinity Hall, sufficed to maintain his connection therewith, and on making one of such visits, the official necessary to be seen was absent. "Good," said he, "let the omen be fulfilled," and it was.

In those same days he had his romance, too, which hung more or less in his fancy for years; a woman who was probably the prototype of Blumine in "Sartor Resartus." His unpromising circumstances ended the acquaintance. Long after, they met in the gate of Hyde Park, both on horseback, she little altered, and "her eyes," he says, ("but that was all,) said to me, almost touchingly, 'Yes, yes, that is you.'"

Carlyle's introduction to Miss Welsh does not belong to this period, but it is impossible to avoid tracing the future lives of the two men from their starting point in Kirkcaldy. If Irving had never come there he would, in all likelihood, have married Miss Welsh, and if Carlyle had not come there, it is not likely he would ever have known her, for it was through his intimacy with Irving that the acquaintance was formed. Miss Martin was in no way a helpmeet for Irving, nor qualified to bar his way toward the region of prophecy and the delusion of strange tongues. "There would have been no tongues," said Mrs. Carlyle, "if I had married Irving," of the truth of which there is little doubt.

After a few years in Kirkcaldy, both were sick of schoolmastering, Carlyle "chagrined and discouraged by the sad trade," and both together retired to Edinburgh; Irving to preach ere long with Chalmers as a hearer in cog., and to accept a proposal from him to become his helper in St. John's, Glasgow; Carlyle, to cherish the wish expressed three years before: "That I may attain to literary fame; and though starvation be my lot, I will smile that I have not been born a king." In the later years of his long life, he was often seen in Kirkcaldy, and one of his last Summers was spent there with an old pupil, Provost Swan, in whose garden he has been pictured, as he sat under a tree and smoked, and doubtless thought of what he had accomplished of all he had dreamed there half a century before.

In these days a light in literature has arisen in the same old town. He has written a tale of Kirkcaldy, "The Story of Margrédel." It is not an ordinary story, the whole quality of it is high, and its charm unmistakable. The other day he gave us "Holland and the Hollanders." That, also, is of excellent quality, and we expect yet greater things. With our mind's eye we can see the man from whom he has his Christian name, as we used to see him, picking his steps across the causeway. He, [illegible] and carried on his shoulders a load that measured eight and an eighth. And we can see another, still nearer to him, ere time had "delved the parallels in poesie's brow," who is now where time's longer chronicle comes. David Storrar Maclagan is a faithful traveler in the realms of gold," and we wish him godspeed.

A. BLACKWOOD.

Smith College Stories.*

The author of this new collection of college stories, Josephine Dodge Daskam, was graduated from Smith College in 1898, where she had been a leading member of the Alpha Society, editor-in-chief of the college monthly, and Ivy Orator on her class day. Since her graduation Miss Daskam, who was a Connecticut girl, has lived at Northampton, and has contributed poems and stories to the various magazines.

In her preface the author states that her main purpose and hope in writing these tales has been "to deepen in the slightest degree the rapidly growing conviction that the college girl is very much like any other girl—that this likeness is, indeed, one of her most striking characteristics."

This result Miss Daskam has succeeded admirably in bringing about, giving us healthy, glowing pictures of girls, both at work and at play; describing them, too, in a manner calculated to overcome the latent prejudice still existing against women's colleges on the ground of the priggishness of many of these sweet girl graduates.

It surely indicates a more natural and healthy condition of life when we find a volume of college tales turning on now an athletic event, now on a freshman tea in honor of a guest who failed to arrive, now on the evolution of Evangeline Potts—the making from the rawest and least promising material the most prominent and successful girl, not only in her college career, but all through life, instead of presenting us with the psychological studies, the hysterical tales, the stories of life at women's colleges so often prove.

From the beginning to the end of her book Miss Daskam lets us into a girl-world, and not only makes us know her people intimately, but gives us the most charming accounts of their sayings and doings, which are most convincing. Indeed, it would seem that the faculty of her college owed the writer of these stories a debt for presenting the college life in such an attractive manner.

The best of all the stories in the present book is "A Family Affair"— the college careers of the two Jackson girls, between whom there was such a wide difference in birth, breeding, previous environment, and also in the course of their college life.

There are Jacksons and Jacksons. As everybody knows many, possibly most, of those who bear that title might as well have been called Jones or Robinson; on the other hand I am told that certain Massachusetts families of that name will, on solicitation, admit it to be their belief that Eve was a Cabot and Adam a Jackson.

As one of these Susans was of the abovementioned Jacksons and the other Susan simply the daughter of a Mr. Jackson of Ivry, the keeper of a not too successful ice cream and confectionery shop, the contrast could hardly have been greater. The study of the development of these two natures and the unconscious rivalry between them growing not only out of their names, but difference in birth and in the influence of their early lives, is most interesting, but it would hardly be fair to Miss Daskam to describe the working out of her story, nor to hint at the manner in which the freshmen who invited some of the seniors to meet Miss Biddie of Bryn Mawr at a tea, not only extricated themselves, but covered themselves with glory when the guest of honor failed to arrive. Miss Daskam's style is bright and attractive, and is well indicated in the following advice how not to conduct a class supper:

Pick out three utterly unrelated girls who never had anything to do with one another in their lives, and call them the Supper Committee; you pick out two clever, uninterested girls and call them the Toast Committee; you pick out an extremely busy girl who lives half a mile off the campus and call her the Seating Committee; you pick out a popular girl who is supposed to be humorous, because she laughs at everybody's jokes and knows one comic song, and call her the toast mistress.

And this is the result of it: The Supper Committee meets, wonders what under heaven induced the President to appoint the other two, finds out what caterer they had last year, and after a little perfunctory argument employs him again without further action, with the result that one end of the table has five kinds of ice cream and the other a horrifying recurrence of lukewarm croquettes; the Toast Committee spends a great deal of time in hunting out extremely subtle quotations from Shakespeare and Omar Khayyam, with the result that no one of the toasters gets the least idea of how she is expected to elaborate her theme; the Seating Committee is so harassed by everybody that she gives up her diagram in despair, and successive girls erase and sigh and re-erase till nobody but the three or four leading sets in the class are satisfied, and they are displeased because the toasters are either put in a line at the head or scattered about the tables, and that separates them from their immediate cliques; the toast mistress turns out to be more appreciative than constructive, and worries her friends and bores her enemies beyond previous conception. The main body of unimportant necessary people are crowded off by themselves and feel somewhat flat and heavy and irritated at the noisy groups beyond them; the toasts are apt to be a little sad and vague because the girls don't fit them and talk too much about enduring friendships, the larger life, four years of stimulating rivalry and Alma Mater. Why they do all this at this season and this alone, only the Lord who made them knows.

The book has a very attractive title-page, and, being the work of the Merrymount Press, is typographically most attractive. The book is well worth reading, too, and one that can be thoroughly recommended both for young girls as well as for those of larger growth.

*SMITH COLLEGE STORIES. Ten Stories by Josephine Dodge Daskam. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1900. $1.50.

ROYALTY.

Diaries and Letters of Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck,*

In England with a large class of readers this book will be a considerable event, as it is crammed with incidents connected with royalty, and affords a peephole for those who own with Thackeray's "Lion Huntress" that they "love the society of the distinguished and the great."

The character of the Duchess of Teck is one that wins affectionate admiration. Her happy, natural manner, her vivacity, and her kindness of heart make her irresistibly delightful to those about her and penetrate even the commonplace anecdotes that seem inevitably to form a part of a biographer's stock in trade. As a child of six or seven, she shows more plainly than in later years the strain of originality inherited from her father, the Duke of Cambridge, one of whose unconventional habits was to make audible comments on the Church service while it was in progress. One Sunday, for example, when the offertory sentence, "Behold, the half of my goods I give to the poor," was read, he astonished his fellow-worshippers by exclaiming, "No, no, I can't do that; a half is too much for any man, but I have no objection to a tenth." On another occasion, at the end of a prayer for rain, he said, fervently, "Amen," adding, "but we shan't get it till the wind changes." Again, when the clergyman repeated the usual exhortation, "Let us pray," the Duke was heard to respond, fervently, "By all means."

One of the Princess Mary's child friends remembers her at the age of seven having been much impressed by Lord Napier's description of his home in Scotland, and saying, "I want to come and stay with you at Thirlestane, but I know that royal visits are very expensive, so you must send in the bill to me."

At this age she felt the dignity of her position rather more strongly than in middle life. "I am the Princess Mary Adelaide of Great Britain and Ireland," she said to one of her little companions, "and," striking herself on the chest, "I feel it here." Later, she felt it chiefly in the heavy duties imposed by her rank to which nobility obliged her, but she led, after all, a life of great felicity. Her sympathies gave her many wearing hours, but, on the other hand, they enabled her to share with enthusiasm in the minor joys of life up to and through the age when few of the great joys are to be expected. An anecdote of one of her expeditions through the East End shows this faculty of throwing herself into the emotion of the moment:

> The street was narrow and the windows full of faces. It was Saturday afternoon, and most of the men had returned to their homes early. Looking up, the Princess saw at an open window a man in his shirt sleeves waving his hand to her. Entering into his enthusiasm, she waved her hand in return, saying, "I can see you; I know you are one of my friends."

While she was a girl the habits of the Princess Mary were simple enough, and not unlike those of other well-bred girls. She was rather fond of state and ceremony, but on one occasion a friend who called upon her was surprised to find her running round and round the flower beds in the garden at the top of her speed. "Why are you running so fast, Princess?" the friend inquired. "To get rid of the etiquette," was the reply. "We have just had a visit from the Emperor of ——."

She was not exempt, either, from the contretemps of housekeepers in humble stations of life, as she records in her diary of 1853:

> Dressed in a tremendous hurry for, as we supposed, a dinner quite "en famille" at Aunt Mary's; but, lo and behold! just as we were going to start she arrived in great state under the impression she was going to dine with us. Both cooks being out, we saw ourselves reduced to utter starvation. However, thanks to the cleverness of our kitchenmaid, we had a very tidy little dinner by about 9 o'clock, and drank tea at Aunt Mary's.

The gayeties which she dwells upon with most zest in her girlhood are games of billiards, bowls, battledore and shuttlecock, and guessing games. One of her favorite occupations was weeding in her garden. Her reading was quite comprehensive, and some of her notes on the then new books are amusing. One afternoon in 1854 she finished Mrs. Beecher Stowe's "Sunny Memories" to her mother: "The book is full of Americanisms," she comments, "and with the exception of the last few pages is uninteresting, and 'self' predominates too much," as certainly it did.

In the Duke of Teck Princess Mary found a husband whose tastes coincided with her own. We read almost as often of his clipping rhododendrons and planting primroses as of her weeding and watering rose bushes. He was very fond, also, of carpentering, and made the book shelves for his library and "tinkered" about the house in the manner of a handy man. Both were given to little trips that wound up at a farmhouse with farmhouse fare, and both were full of genuine sympathy and helpfulness for any one, gentle or simple, in trouble or poverty. Habits of small economy which we usually attribute to self-made men or women who have been obliged to save for pin money clung to the Princess from childhood to old age, and were not in the least incompatible with her extreme generosity. Her half sheets of note paper were always kept, no envelopes were ever destroyed, and every little bit of string put on one side for future use.

One day a near neighbor was calling at White Lodge, and found the Duchess of Teck busy sorting out her writing paper. During the process of arrangement some of the tissue paper which had been placed between the sheets to protect the stamping fell to the carpet. The visitor picked up the pieces as they fell, and unconsciously rolled them into little balls. Suddenly Princess Mary noticed what he was doing and exclaimed: "Do not do that, Mr. ——; I save all those things; you will never learn economy!"

For practical details on a much larger scale the Duchess of Teck had something amounting to genius. Her interest in British silk manufacture was shown so intelligently that she may be held responsible not merely for the revival of a dying industry, but for much of the marked improvement in the quality and design of English silk within the last ten years.

Her charities were widespread and cheerfully undertaken. Especially attractive are the glimpses given of her intercourse with children, who loved her with unerring instinct. A story is told of a pale boy, very much out at elbows, who waited about the doors of the training house, where she had been presiding at a committee meeting, for the chance of selling her some of his flowers. The police kept driving him away, but, as he tearfully complained to a bystander: "Them police don't understand her Royal Highness; she always buys some flowers from me." The same boy neglected to remove his cap while the Princess was negotiating for a bunch of violets. A lady in attendance suggested that he should do so, but he declined, entirely certain of sympathy and approval. "I think, Ma'am, I'd better not," he said, looking hard at the Princess, "for I'm werry delicate."

In her essential qualities and habits the Duchess of Teck was endeared to Americans by a long succession of English novels. She did knitting and looked after her household, attending even to the temperature of the sleeping rooms. She was fond of gardening and fishing and hunting; she liked both ceremony and simplicity; when her poor people were sick she fed them on broths and jellies; she loved little children, and presided gracefully at fairs and sales. She was devoted to her family and kind to her servants; she liked animals and upbraided those who ill-treated them; she wrote innumerable letters and kept a diary; she was fond of making gifts and doing kindnesses incognito; she was musical and interested in art, although not one intelligent criticism of a picture is included in her annals; she remembered names and faces, and was rather aggressively patriotic in feeling. She had no faults if her biographer has made a true picture of her, and she had a few virtues that must have been occasionally wearisome. Her sixty-four years of life close to a throne are worth following, if only for the sake of contrasting the life of royalty in this day with such a stiff brocade of fierce interest as clothed the royal family in the time of Queen Elizabeth, for instance.

Perhaps the description of the singularly winning and warm-hearted Duchess by an old pensioner as "a loving lady who always talked of pleasant things" sums up as well as a single sentence can the effect rendered by this copious biography.

*A MEMOIR OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS MARY ADELAIDE, DUCHESS OF TECK; Based on Her Private Diaries and Letters. By C. Kinloch Cooke, B. A., LL. M., Barrister at Law. In two volumes, with portrait and illustrations. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $7.50.

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*DEACON BRADBURY. A Novel. By Edwin Asa Dix. 12mo. Pp. 288. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

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The papers published in the present volume are purely military, covering the years 1775, 1776, and 1777, prior to the election of Mr. Clinton as Governor of the State. They include letters from Washington and other American officers, and the answers and suggestions of Gen. Clinton regarding the conduct of the war. As data for historical facts, they are invaluable, and they tell of themselves a connected story of the progress of events during the three years covered. They are an important contribution to the State records of early days, and are presented in such a well-arranged form that they are thoroughly intelligible to the ordinary mind. Mr. Hastings has done excellent editorial work in arranging them for publication in their present form.

Gov. George Clinton saw service in the field and acquitted himself there with prudence, credit, and honor. As Governor of the State he established a following at once large, obedient, and faithful. He was a politician of ability and shrewdness, and he understood fully the temper and wishes of the people whom he was called upon to govern. He was obliging and considerate, though firm and resolute in all his transactions, and was sagacious enough to perceive that the geographical position of his State sooner or later made it certain that she would be an empire in herself. Instead of paying tribute to other States or to a National Government, he was determined that other States should pay tribute to New York. He was, indeed, the founder of the "State rights" idea, which afterward resulted in the great civil war of 1860. He was jealous of the least encroachment on what he regarded as the rights of New York, and he consistently opposed the idea of centralization in the Federal Government with all his power.

George Clinton was descended from a family of soldiers, one of his ancestors, William Clinton, being an enthusiastic follower of Charles I., and holding a commission in the royal army. He was a son of Col. James Clinton, who came to this country in 1729 and settled at Cape Cod. George was born at Little Britain, in what was then Ulster, but is now Orange County, N. Y., July 26, 1739, and early saw the rough and seamy side of life. He began his career as a sailor, sailing from the Port of New York on a privateer when but sixteen years of age, and suffering many hardships during his voyage. He decided then that he preferred a military life, and in 1758 he was appointed a subaltern in his father's regiment, and with his brother James, who was then a Captain, accompanied Col. John Bradstreet's expedition against Fort Frontenac, near Lake Ontario. Having had a taste of the sea and of military life, young Clinton embraced the profession of law. On Aug. 26, 1765, he was appointed Surrogate of Ulster County, and the following year he was made a member of the Assembly from the same county holding the position until the Assembly finally dissolved, seven years later.

In the meantime the troubles between the Colonies and Great Britain were steadily growing. New York was seriously inclined to maintain her loyalty, her good old Dutch citizens thinking more seriously of the ruin which would befall their commerce than of political troubles. Finally, however, the pressure became too great, and the future Empire State joined the other Colonies in the battle for their rights. George Clinton was at once recognized as a leader of the embryo American party in opposition to encroachments by the British upon American liberty. Independence had not been thought of until the Revolution was fairly under way, but when the fight had been begun the cry for absolute independence of the mother country grew strong, and New York joined in the demand. George Clinton was one of the most patriotic of her citizens, and his military experience made him a very valuable aid to Washington in the war which was precipitated. He was a member of the Second Continental Congress, which met in Philadelphia May 5, 1775, and the following December was appointed Brigadier General of Militia by the New York Provincial Congress. He attended the sessions of the Continental Congress in 1776, and voted for the Declaration of Independence, but hurriedly returned to New York before it was issued, to repel a British invasion, and so his name does not appear in the document. He was appointed General in

*PUBLIC PAPERS OF GEORGE CLINTON, FIRST GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK, 1777-1795, 1801-1804. Military, Vol. 1. With an introduction by Hugh Hastings, State Historian. Published by the State of New York as Appendix "N," third annual report of the State Historian. Pp. xxx.-867. New York and Albany: Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, State Printers.

[illegible] Governor, and took the oath of office [illegible] as "the first Governor" of New York.

When [illegible] actually declared Great Britain [illegible] three campaigns [illegible] One was to operate from the City of New York northward, under command of Gen. Lord Howe; the second, under Barry St. Leger, was to work southward from Lake Ontario to the Mohawk Valley, and the third, under Burgoyne, was to push its way from Canada and join Howe between Lake George and New York, in the valley of the Hudson. The three decisive battles which broke the back and heart of English supremacy in the United States were fought and won on the soil of this State. Gov. Clinton was the main reliance of Washington for preserving the Hudson Valley from the invasion of the English, and it was on his advice that nearly every movement was undertaken in this section. The surrender of Burgoyne withdrew danger from the Hudson, and Gov. Clinton's work met a successful ending.

When the war finally closed, in 1781, the Whigs, who had suffered greatly at the hands of the Tories, began to take their revenge. Gov. Clinton was with them, heart and soul, and insisted on making all the reprisals possible against the loyalists. He was an ardent advocate of State rights, and insisted that no power which it was possible to preserve to the sovereign States should be delegated to the Federal Congress. The Articles of Confederation were weak, and it is a wonder that under them the new Nation did not sink into utter insignificance at the very outset. New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and several of the Southern States passed laws to prevent the collection of English debts, and England retaliated by refusing to surrender several fortresses which she still held. The Congress of the Federation was powerless to meet the emergency, as the State had become recognized as an institution greater than any Federal Government. The ominous expression, "State rights," had been heard for the first time. Such leaders as John Hancock in Massachusetts, George Clinton, in New York, and Patrick Henry in Virginia were honest in their convictions that the sovereignty of a Commonwealth should not be impaired or destroyed by any common union, because the State was superior to any National Government, and possessed the authority to secede whenever in its judgment the necessity for such a step should arise. The first tariff measure brought to the front this question of State rights. Gov. Clinton was strongly opposed to allowing the General Government to take the money raised by the impost, claiming that it belonged to the States in which it was collected. Under his direction the State of New York levied double duty on all goods imported in British ships, because England had placed an extraordinary duty on goods carried in American vessels. Other States favored retaliatory legislation, but no uniform plan could be agreed on, and finally the tariff question was allowed to be settled by Congress, as it should have been from the first.

George Clinton was conspicuously and positively a man of action, and he served his State almost continuously from the day he began his active career. Not only was he chosen the first Governor and Lieutenant Governor under the Constitution, but he held the office continuously from 1777 to 1795, a period of eighteen years. In 1780, 1783, and 1786 he was re-elected, with no opposition. Three years later he defeated Robert Yates, and in 1792 he gained a victory over his competitor, John Jay. On Jan. 22, 1795, he declined a renomination, and retired to private life, but in 1800 he again ran for Governor, and was elected over Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer. From 1789 he received at each Presidential election, up to 1808, votes for President as the champion of State rights. In 1805 he was elected Vice President on the ticket with Thomas Jefferson, and in 1808 he was re-elected on the ticket with James Madison. It was while holding this office that he died in Washington, in 1812. His most conspicuous act as Vice President was casting his vote against the charter of the United States Bank during the session of 1810-12.

In the history of the State of New York George Clinton stands forth a colossal figure. As a military leader and as a statesman he shone brilliantly among many brilliant men. George Washington regarded him as one of his leading aides in planning campaign work, and he and the Governor were intimate friends in private as well as in public life.

Work of the Newark Library.

A report recently received from the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., calls special attention to several interesting features of its work, which seem worthy of comment here. The open-shelf system, with the exception only of fiction, has been in successful operation in that library for the last nine years, the former having been excluded for the simple reason that the space between the fiction cases was too narrow for convenient access. But a new library building, which will be completed by the Autumn, has been so planned as to admit of free access to the shelves, not only of the main building, but also to those in the stock building itself—a plan which, while entirely practicable for the smaller libraries, could hardly be used to any great extent by those aggregating a great number of volumes.

The Newark Library is making considerable progress in the extension of its work in conjunction with the public schools of that city, having used traveling libraries in this connection for some time past, this phase of their work being gradually extended from year to year. Teacher cards have also been issued, authorizing the use of six books, in addition to the two to which such teachers are entitled as private individuals. This latter plan has been in successful operation since the opening of the library in 1899. Another feature of the library's successful work is evidenced by the unusually large circulation, as compared with the actual number of books in its possession.

[illegible] Pennsylvania, N. J. [illegible] are Artillery Practice in Battle."

G. H. Butcher's translation, Macmillan & Co., New York, $1.50.

Louis Harris, 187 Emery Street, New York City: "Kindly let me know where I can purchase the book entitled 'A Short View of Great Questions,' by Smith."

Orlando J. Smith's "Short View of Great Questions," the Brandur Company, New York City; cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents.

"Autograph," New York City: "I have the original oath against the doctrine of transubstantiation, subscribed to by George Washington and others, as Justices of the Peace, in Fairfax County, Va., prior to 1750. Will you oblige by stating what it is probably worth to collectors?"

Three documents signed by Washington brought, respectively, at auction during 1899 the sums of $15, $26, and $13. The value of autographic property depends largely upon condition, &c., and it is always difficult for any one to tell without seeing the items in question. W. E. Benjamin, Dodd, Mead & Co., George D. Smith, J. F. Sabin, and others deal in autographs.

Mrs. James Simons, 172 Broad Street, Charleston, N. C.: "Please give a short notice of Liza Lehman, composer of 'In a Persian Garden.'"

Mrs. Herbert Bedford (Liza Lehmin) was born in London, the daughter of Rudolf Lehman, artist, and the granddaughter of Robert Chambers. She studied singing under her mother and Signor Randegger, made her professional début as a soprano 1885, and from then till her marriage, in in 1894, sang at principal concerts in Great Britain. She has published a song cycle for four solo voices, with pianoforte accompaniment, entitled "In a Persian Garden," the words being from Fitzgerald's version of Omar Khayyam's "Rubaiyat," and has also set to music Scott's "Young Lochinvar" and Austin Dobson's "Babette" and "The Secrets of the Heart." She is now entirely devoted to musical composition.

D. C. Toal, 599 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "The lines beginning, 'Oh, but for such, Columbia's days were done,' quoted by A. Reeves, 1590 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, will be found in that portion of Thomas Moore's works entitled 'Poems Relating to America,' and they occur in the poem addressed 'To the Honourable W. R. Spencer. From Buffalo, upon Lake Erie.'"

The Rev. William H. Walker, Jr., Treadwell, N. Y.: "In your issue of March 7 you refer to 'Starr King's Many Orations.' Are these published in any convenient form, and, if so, by whom? Kindly reply in your queries column."

Thomas Starr King's "Christianity and Humanity," and "Substance and Show," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, at $1.50 each.

C. S. Campbell, Owego, N. Y.: "In answer to an inquiry from Joseph Forrester in your issue of yesterday I would say that Byron's reference to a Scotch nobleman in 'Childe Harold' is to Thomas Bruce, seventh Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. He was sent by the British Government in 1799 as envoy to Constantinople, and while there he bought at Athens for £50,000 the collection, now in the British Museum, known as the Elgin marbles, and removed to England. Byron considered their removal from Greece an act of vandalism, and severely satirized him for it in 'Childe Harold.' He sold them in 1816 to the Government for £35,000, so if it was vandalism he paid dearly for it."

"M. C. W., Richmond, Ind.: "Will you kindly state if at the time of publication of Eugene Sue's 'Wandering Jew' it had any influence on the public with reference to the questions with which it deals, labor, unjust laws, Jesuits, &c.? Also, what literary value does it possess?"

Sue's "Wandering Jew" is a notable example of the sensational novel of the old school, and possesses little literary value. It was very popular at the time of issue, (and is still largely read,) but caused no discussion, though Sue was criticised for the character of Rodin, the Jesuit.

"H. M.," New York City: "Dr. S. T. King, in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of March 31 asks about 'A Peep Behind the Scenes.' It is published in England by the Religious Tract Society. It is certainly not out of print there. It could lately be obtained in paper for 1 penny, besides in more expensive editions."

"S. H.," New York City: "Are Conan Doyle's 'Sherlock Holmes' stories true?"

No.

"C. W. K.," West New Brighton, S. I.: "Will you be kind enough to inform me who is the author of a poem entitled 'The First of April,' which appeared some time in the late fifties in one of the Harper periodicals, the 'Weekly' I think, and of which the first stanza, as nearly as I can recall it, ran as follows:

March, muttering windy oaths, went down the lane,
Upon the apple boughs the buds had knitted,
And, like a golden bird half drenched with rain,
From heaven April flitted."

This poem may be Fitz James O'Brien's "My First of April," which, according to the index to Harper's Magazine, appeared in that magazine in the issue of April, 1859.

"Christie," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I wish to dispose of an interesting old Bible, (1833,) with record of Christie (or Chrysty) family in it since 1702. It would be valuable to one of that family. What price should it bring?"

Bibles are seldom valuable for any family records they may contain. Where was this Bible printed and in what language? "An interesting old Bible, 1633," is rather indefinite.

"A. L. R.," New York City: "Will you kindly tell me who wrote 'In Castle and Colony,' 'Free to Serve,' and 'Who's Who in America'?"

"Free to Serve" and "In Castle and Colony" were written by Emma Rayner. "Who's Who in America" was compiled rather than written. The editor is John W. Leonard.

Miss Mary Evans, South and Baltimore Streets, Baltimore, Md.: "Wishing to read the Shakespereah dramas I was appalled at the numerous editions in our public library. I kindly ask a little enlightenment, and help in choosing wisely. Will you aid me with some suggestions?"

Of one-volume editions the best are the "Globe," edited by W. G. Clark, and Dr. W. Aldis Wright, 1864, and often reprinted, and the "Oxford," edited by W. J. Craig, 1894. The "Cambridge Edition," edited by Dr. Wright, in forty volumes, 1893, is in many ways the most interesting of the recent editions, but the editions edited by Halliwell, (1853-31, fifteen volumes,) Dyce, (1857, nine volumes,) White, (1857-65, twelve volumes,) Marshall, (1888-[illegible]

[illegible] Ohio: "I have recently come into possession of a valentine of early make which seems to be No. 12 of a series made in Germany. On the margin appears 'Nuernberg bei Riedel.' Can any one give me any information that will enable me to identify the manufacturer and to procure others of the series?"

Miss Caroline Moses: "Can you or any of your readers help me to write correctly and place the following quotation:

Speak, History, who are life's heroes?
Unroll thy annals and say,
Are they those whom the world calls victors,
Who won the success of a day?
The martyrs or Nero,
The Spartans who fell at Thermopylae's tryst,
Or the Persians and Xerxes,
His judges or Socrates,
Pilate or Christ?"

B. G. Saunders, Ramsey's, N. J.: "Some twenty years ago a rhyme for children was popular in Southern Ohio. It was called, I think, 'The Golden Age,' and commenced:

'Twas in the Golden Age, turnips and trees could talk,
And roasted pigs and geese could leave the plate and walk;
And apples on the trees from North to sunny South,
Called to the lazy man, "I'll drop, just ope your mouth.
Can you supply the rest of the lines? There are about two dozen more. I am the solitary reader in this town of your splendid paper."

George E. Crosby, Jr., post office box 441, Hartford, Conn.: "I wish to obtain the words, (and tune, if possible,) of any hymn or hymns used by the Crusaders during the crusades against Jerusalem. A suggestion as to where I might find such a hymn myself would be equally appreciated."

Avon Ingvall, Post Office Box 50, New York City: "About thirteen years ago I read in a magazine an article about the Swedish poet and author, C. J. L. Almquist. Said Almquist had to leave Sweden to escape usurers. In 1851 he landed here, and he had to 'rough it.' It was stated in the above-mentioned article that he had lived in Tennessee, where he eked out a scant living as a tutor. Are there any of your readers who can give me any information about the life of this unhappy genius? Did any one who reads this read the article I am grasping after?"

T. J. Barton, 44 East Tenth Street, New York City: "I have come across some old engravings of old New York churches that have been torn from some publication. There is no clue to the title of the book, which, judging by the subjects, must have been published about 1830, or previous. The engravings are by J. B. Forrest, and were published by Onderdonk & Forrest, 4 John Street. Can any one tell me the title of the publication?"

Miss Ida Winter, 36 West Eighty-fifth Street, New York City: "I am anxious to get a simple little prayer that can be taught to a child of four. One that he can understand."

Wanted and to Exchange.

M. H. Alward, 55 Johnson Park, Buffalo, N. Y.: "I would like to buy a copy of 'The Czar's Window,' published by Roberts Brothers, in the 'No Name Series.'"

W. V. Smith, Olean, N. Y.: "To exchange for other books, either scientific or historical, a good copy of Warren's 'Birds of Pennsylvania.'"

Ethelyn R. Walker, Treadwell, N. Y.: "I have, in good condition, to exchange for similar books: 'The Lucy Books,' four volumes; Prudy's 'Flyaway Stories,' four volumes; 'Little Prudy's Stories,' six volumes. Has any little girl anything in other series to offer?"

Alexander S. Graham, 212 Halo Street, New Brunswick, N. J.: "Will some one inform me where I could obtain photographs or engravings

[illegible] Mrs. Dorr, The Sanitarium, Saranac Lake, N. Y.: "I am desirous to get the exact title of a book written by Andrew Clements some six or seven years ago for private circulation. As near as I remember, it was 'Counsels in Health and Disease.'"

This may be Mr. Carnegie's "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain," Charles Scribner's Sons, 1883, $2.

Louis H. Sass, 180 St. Lawrence Building, Madison Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, New York City: "Kindly inform me through your valuable paper as to where I may find the principal reviews of Edwin Markham's 'The Man with the Hoe and Other Poems,' and also other criticisms of his work."

In The Bookman, July, 1899; The Critic, November, 1899; The Arena, July, 1899; National Magazine, October, 1899; The Catholic World, August, 1899.

"M. L. J.," New York City: "Will you kindly tell me Sarah Grand's real name; also if you know of any book on mushroom raising?"

Sarah Grand's maiden name was Sarah Clarke. She is the widow of Brigade Surgeon Lieut. Col. McFall. W. J. May's "Mushroom Culture for Amateurs" may be had from Charles Scribner's Sons for 40 cents. See, also, R. H. Wallace's article on "French Mushrooms and Mushroom Growing," in Chambers's Journal, Oct. 23, 1897; W. Downs's "Cultivation of Mushrooms," in Garden and Forest, Jan. 16, 1897; W. Downs's "Cultivation of Mushrooms," by E. O. Orpet, in Garden and Forest for Oct. 18, 1893, Nov. 11, 1896, and Nov. 3, 1897.

"J. C. C." New York City: "Who was the author of 'Major Downing's Letters,' a humorous book noted in its day? In a late sale, at Bangs's, the catalogue credited the book to Charles A. Davis."

The book is usually credited to Seba Smith, (1792-1868,) a journalist of Portland, Me., and, after 1842, of New York City, and very popular as a humorist in the earlier part of his career.

Louis S. Chunet, 19 South Street, Baltimore, Md.: "Will you please inform me of the names of books relating to the 'Rosicrucians,' and where obtainable?"

Hartmann's "Secret Symbols of the Rosicrucians," Theosophy Publishing Company, London, 25s.; Hartmann's "Among the Rosicrucians," Theosophy Publishing Company, 5s.; Hargrave Jennings's "Rosicrucians: Their Rites and Mysteries," London, Nimmo, 21s.; Arthur E. Waite's "Real History of the Rosicrucians," London, Redway, 7s. 6d.

"C. L.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Referring to inquiry of 'E. B.' in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, the quotation 'Time was made for slaves' is ascribed by the author of an insignificant text book to Mrs. De Forrest. Mrs. De Forrest cannot be found in the usual reference books."

Mrs. Charles W. Evans, 501½ Grove Street, Elmira, N. Y.: "Can you tell me of a collection of short, witty stories suitable for after-dinner speeches?"

A. Webb's "After Dinner Poetry and Sentiment," Collector Publishing Company, New York, $1.50; "Best Things by Chauncey M. Depew," A. N. Marquis & Co., Chicago, 25 cents; "The Choate Story Book," Montgomery, New York, 25 cents.

Appeals to Readers.

of John McCullough, William Wheatley, Charlotte Cushman, Richard Graham, and other tragedians in the character of Hamlet?"

W. A. Callanan, 327 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.: "I will pay cash for Roycroft books. State title and price."

Edwin A. Denham, 137 Fifth Avenue, New York: "I am willing to pay good prices for the following to complete sets: Volume 3 or text to Audubon's 'Quadrupeds'; No. 14 of 'The Dial'; Part VI. of Browning's 'Bells and Pomegranates.' I also want a copy of Hain's 'Repertorium' and the American edition of Stevenson's 'South Seas.'"

W. J. Mutch, 366 Howard Avenue, New Haven, Conn.: "I should like to obtain, at a moderate price, a second-hand file of 'The Pedagogical Seminary,' (Worcester, Mass.) also Herbartean and other modern pedagogical literature."

"W. S. B.," Room 1,214 Lords Court Building, New York City: "I wish to obtain the complete volumes of The American Railroad Journal for the years 1837, 1845, (or numbers for last half of 1845,) 1842, and 1879 to 1882 inclusive, in exchange for duplicate volumes of other years of same periodicals for cash; also copy of Felt's 'Annals of Salem.'"

Frank Scopes, 187 First Street, Albany, N. Y.: "I have to exchange for any class of books the following: 'The Racing Calendar, or Historical List of Horse Matches'; plates and prizes from Vol. 1, 1789, to Vol. 66, 1828, but lacking 1774-6 and 1788, together sixty-three volumes; sound old calf, London. This is a bargain in the way of exchange for some one."

Rev. J. C. Clopton, Casanova, Va.: "I want to exchange a superb edition of Guizot's 'France' and Kennett's 'Antiquities,' 1726, for a Polyglot Bible and standard English and American novels."

Mary E. Law, 14 Olive Street, New Haven, Conn.: "I wish to purchase the November number, Vol. I., of 'The American Magazine,' also January and February numbers of Vol. II. of the same also wish to purchase Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of 'The Connecticut Quarterly,' Vol. I."

C. L. Tibbals, 123 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I want to exchange or dispose of these books: Nichol's 'Life of Byron'; Thackeray's 'Novels by Eminent Hands,' and 'Character Sketches'; 'The Eagle's Nest,' ten lectures on natural science, Oxford, 1872; Irving's "Bracebridge Hall,' illustrated by Caldecott, New York, no date; Goldsmith's 'History of Greece,' New York, Harpers, 1839; various numbers of Harper's Magazine between 1860 and 1870; Jonathan Edwards's 'Virtue,' Philadelphia, R. Aitken & Son, 1791, and Edwards's 'Treatise on Religious Affections,' New York, American Tract Society, n. d., and 'The Cascaret,' select passages from distinguished writers, London, Pickering, 1830. All in cloth or paper, and in good condition."

Two Recent Historical Novels.

From an Article Signed "E. A. B." in The London Academy of March 31.

In America the historical novel overtops every other sort; it is making authors rich and turning publishers into millionaires; the circulation of it counts not by thousands, but by hundreds of thousands, and the man or woman who, having omitted to peruse it, cannot discuss it with fluency, is thereby rendered an outcast. The two most notorious and amazing examples of its success, (at the moment of writing,) Mr. Winston Churchill's "Richard Carvel" and Mr. Paul Leicester Ford's "Janice Meredith," although neither is a year old, have between them already reached a sale of nearly three-quarters of a million copies in the United States.

These two long novels—they total over a thousand pages—both deal with the period of the American Revolution; they both include the figure of George Washington, and in other respects of tone, color, sentiment, and incident they are remarkably alike. The chief thing to be noted of them is their perfect lack of originality; they are not the fruit of any inspiration, but a dish meticulously concocted upon a recipe, and the recipe is by no means a new one. Conceive a musical composer who at this date should capture the ear of the populace by an exact but lifeless imitation of Mendelssohn. It is such a feat in literature that these authors have performed. To read their amiable stories is to wonder whether the art of fiction has not stood still for fifty years, whether the discoveries and the struggles of a dozen writers in France, England, and America since 1850 are after all in vain. "Esmond" is a great book, but no man of a later period could possibly produce a great, or even a fine, book that resembled it; for time breaks every mold. "Richard Carvel" is by far the better of the two American novels which I have mentioned, and what one feels about "Richard Carvel" is that it is the work of a man who kept a bust of Thackeray over a bookcase crowded with eighteenth century literature, and wrote with one eye on this and the other (perhaps unconsciously) on that airy, fairy creature known in the States as "the matinée girl," forgetting that he, even he, ought to have a personality. Mr. Churchill has learned everything about his craft, except the two things which cannot be taught—the art of seeing and the art of being one's self. He looks only at pictures, and then, piecing this with that and that with another, confects an enormous canvas without once leaving the gallery. He is not himself—artistically he has no self—but rather the impersonal automatic result of a century of gradual decadence from one supreme exemplar.

In "Richard Carvel" every primary tint is lost, every sharp relief smoothed down. The conventions which formerly had a significance and an aim properly related to the stage of art which evolved them, have been narrowed instead of widened, until they are become meaningless, arbitrary, and tiresome. The heroine with her peerless beauty, her royal tantrums, her feminine absolutism, her secret, her hidden devotion, her ultimate surrender; the hero of six-foot-three, with his physical supremacy, his impetuosities, his careful impromptus of wit, his amazing combinations of Machiavellian skill with asinine fatuity, his habit of looking foolish in the presence of the proud fair, and his sickening false modesty in relating his own wondrous exploits; the secondary heroine, pretty, too, but with a lowlier charm, meek, steadfast, with a mission "to fatten household sinners"; the transparent villain who could not deceive a sheep, but who deceives all save the hero; the "first old gentleman"; the faithful friend; the boon companions; the body servant; all these types, dressed with archæological accuracy, perform at Mr. Churchill's prompting all the usual manœuvres with all the usual phrases and gestures. Who does not know that speech of the heroine's ending: "And so, Sir, you are very tiresome," to which the hero must perforce reply "ruefully," or that critical moment, half way through the narrative, when a few words which if spoken would end the story on the next page, are interrupted in the nick of time—"Alas, for the exits and entrances of life! Here comes the footman"; or that astronomical phenomenon—"The light had gone out of the sky"; or that solitary wild outburst of my lady—"Her breath came fast, and mine, as she laid a hand upon my arm, 'Richard, I do not care whether you are poor. What am I saying?' she cried wildly. 'Am I false to my own father?'"

Let it not be thought, however, that there is no merit in "Richard Carvel," or in the more saucy "Janice Meredith." What these authors, neither of them apparently with any strictly literary culture, could do that they have done. In the case of Mr. Churchill particularly, one cannot fail to perceive laborious care, a certain moral elevation, and an admirable sense of dignity. He has been satisfied with nothing less than his best. His style may be a beach pebble among gems, but it is polished. He may not be a student of character, but he knows his eighteenth century; he is a giant of documentation, and the mere factual basis of his descriptions of eighteenth century life in America and England is almost incredibly elaborate, and decidedly effective; whether he is giving you the interior of Brooks's or a naval battle with Paul Jones in it, he reconstructs the scene to the last limit of research. His historical portraits, including those of Fox, Walpole, Garrick, and Washington, are as brilliant and hard and exact as the exercises of a Court painter. He can plan out a work, arranging the disposition of its parts, and handling vast masses of detail with the manipulative skill of a transport officer. He knows when dialogue should be used, and when narration; how to give substance to a chapter, and theatrical ornament to an episode; when the reader will best appreciate a diversion from the main theme, and when the device of monotony will build up a pleasing tension. He is the type of artist who takes the Prix de Rome by dint of sheer mathematical calculation. And withal, there is no breath of imaginative life in him. He could no more avoid being tedious, profoundly and entirely tedious, than he could add a cubit to his stature.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

HOW ENGLAND SAVED EUROPE. The Story of the Great War. By W. H. Fitchett. In 4 vols. Vol. IV. Waterloo and St. Helena. 12mo. Pp. viii.-435. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Reuben Post Halleck. 12mo. Pp. 499. New York: American Book Company. $1.25.

EDWARD THRING. Headmaster of Uppingham School. Life, Diary, and Letters. By George R. Parkin. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-518. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

PUBLIC PAPERS OF GEORGE CLINTON. First Governor of New York, 1777-95, 1801-4. Military. Vol. I. Introduction by Hugh Hastings, State Historian. Published by the State of New York. 8vo. Pp. xxx.-857.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

THE KLONDIKE STAMPEDE. By Tappan Adney. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xii.-470. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3.50.

GREETING TO AMERICA. Reminiscences and Impressions of My Travels. Kindergarten suggestions. By Baroness von Bulow. Translated by L. E. 12mo., pp. 147. New York: William Beverley Harrison. $3.50.

POETRY.

JOY AND OTHER POEMS. By Danske Dandridge. Second and enlarged edition. 12mo, pp. ix.-205. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE SIGN OF THE HARP. By Arthur Upson. With two drawings by Ada B. Hillman. 18mo, pp. 71. Minneapolis, Minn.: The Universal Press. (Paper.)

NEW EDITIONS.

MILTON'S PARADISE LOST. Books I. and II. By William I. Crane. 18mo, pp. xxiii.-122. New York: The Macmillan Co. 25 cents.

THE TAMING OF THE SHREW. By William Shakespeare. With an introduction by Ada Rehan. 12mo., pp. xi.-148. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

THE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Vols. 9 and 10. Edited by Israel Gollancz. 12mo. Pp. 453. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

KING RICHARD III. By William Shakespeare. Cassell's National Library. 24mo. Pp. 192. New York: Cassell & Co. Paper, 10 cents.

THE TASK. A poem in six books. By William Cowper. 18mo. Pp. vii.-207. The Temple Classics series. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

FICTION.

THE PRINCESS SOPHIA. A Novel. 12mo. Pp. 253. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE VALLEY OF THE GREAT SHADOW. By Annie E. Holdsworth. (Mrs. Lee-Hamilton.) 12mo. Pp. v.-254. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

BENNIE BEN CREEL. Being the Story of His Adventure to Southward in the Year '62. By Arthur Colton. 16mo. Pp. 138. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 50 cents.

THE WATERS OF EDERA. By Ouida. 12mo. Pp. 236. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

RELIGIOUS.

LIVING BY THE SPIRIT. By Horatio W. Dresser. 16mo. Pp. vii.-102. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

OUTLINES OF THE HISTORY OF RELIGION. By John K. Ingram. 12mo. Pp. 162. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1900.

RUSKIN'S LIFE AND LETTERS.

Prof. Norton's errand to England, where he is to look up Ruskin's letters and literary remains and take charge of them for editing and preparation for the public, will interest a great number of persons who have never been attentive to the work and teaching of Ruskin during his lifetime. It must be said that Ruskin chose, if not wisely, at least sympathetically in selecting Prof. Norton for his literary executor. The intimate acquaintance of the two men was of long standing and they agreed perfectly in a certain pessimistic way of looking out upon the world that invests the executor with the necessary understanding to administer the estate as its creator would have wished in his inmost heart.

Leslie Stephen, in a review article upon Ruskin, interprets his attitude in these words: "The world is out of joint, and all his efforts to set it right have failed." This great disappointment, together with a certain "morbid irritability of brain," accounts for the bitter writing of his later years, when "the vileness of man, instead of the beauties of nature, became his chief preoccupation." We know that Prof. Charles Eliot Norton has in recent years been much displeased at the way things have been going in this country, and his lamentations upon one occasion drew upon his head a keen rebuke from Senator Hoar, who is not altogether an optimist himself. We feel a certain confidence, therefore, that if Prof. Norton finds any really excellent railing at contemporary men and manners in the letters of Ruskin, he will cheerfully put them forth as a comfort and support himself in his own positions.

Of course, the selection of Prof. Norton is to be praised, first of all because the Professor of the History of Art in Harvard University is perhaps the most accomplished and competent person to whom a great writer and lecturer upon art could assign the duty of looking out for his professional reputation after his death. Of Ruskin when he was still absorbed in the "beauties of nature" the Harvard professor will be a fitting interpreter. The world of art need entertain no misgivings about that part of the executor's work. Perhaps there is not very much to interpret, not very much to say, for Ruskin himself spoke much, and rarely failed to make his meaning clear. It is in the world of letters, in what Ruskin himself would have called the vile and vulgar mob of persons who are full of insolent curiosity about the lives, the opinions, and the frailties of the great and famous that the results of Prof. Norton's labors will be awaited with the liveliest interest.

The opportunity for large and pitiless indiscretion of which Froude availed himself in editing the remains of Carlyle most probably will confront Prof. Norton in Ruskin's case. We do not remember whether the professor condemned Froude for that escapade. But under the prompting of temperament and the encouragement of the feeling that Ruskin during life never took pains to conceal his worst thoughts about his fellow-men, he is little likely to attempt by omissions and pruning to create for Mr. Ruskin a posthumous reputation for amiability.

However much the judicious may condemn the indiscretions of the Carlyle or of the son of the Brownings, there can be no doubt that the world dearly loves and enjoys the sensation of reading what never ought to have been put into its hands. In the case of Ruskin it will perceive no good reason save fear of wounding the feelings of the living for a parsimonious dealing out of unpublished remnants of insult and savagery from the pen of the gifted and entertaining critic who wrote: "I perceive that I live in the midst of a nation of thieves and murderers; that everybody around me is trying to rob everybody else, and that, [illegible] and nowhere may it [illegible] trade."

WHY DO NOVELS LIVE?

In the brilliant but far from convincing article by George Moore, to which we referred last week, that accomplished Celt maintainable that no novel could be really great that was not symbolic—that is to say, that did not embody some important moral idea. This is a refreshing conception of the enduring and essential quality of story telling in these days of the cult of "art for art's sake," of realism, and of a philosophy generally that is singularly and conceitedly independent of any idea justly to be described as moral. But if we seek to trace Mr. Moore's notion of a moral idea by the novels in which he finds one, we are, in Mr. Spencer's phrase, "no clearrarder." He denies its existence in any of Thackeray's work; he discovers in George Eliot only "an imitation in wax" of men's ideas; he searched in vain, apparently, in modern English fiction for his indispensable requisite, except a faint suggestion in Dickens, and has to go back to Richardson and "Clarissa Harlowe," only to find there an almost grotesque intimation of the indefinable thing he is after.

We need not, however, trouble ourselves too much about the exact nature of Mr. Moore's moral idea. Critics, like politicians, are not above the temptation of framing general theories to suit particular cases, and Mr. Moore, having on his mind a number of biting remarks to make about certain men and women—particularly women—whom he dislikes, had no difficulty in picking out a taking generalization on which to float those remarks. What really interests us is to inquire whether his theory, supposing it to be put forth in good faith, really throws any light on the lastingness of stories. We cannot see that it does. Probably the story that has lived longest and given most delight to English readers is "Don Quixote," which can hardly be called symbolic, and is not an English novel at all. And this suggests that really we have no English novels that have survived long enough to afford any satisfactory test of what insures longevity. It is a matter largely of fashion, and though the cycle of change is longer, the change is apparently as sure to come for stories as for bonnets. As in bonnets, too, the fashion is sometimes recurrent. At the present moment the vogue is for the historic novel, as it was a half century since, when Thackeray turned to the Georgian era for material.

We are yet too near to this beloved writer and his great contemporary and quasi-rival, Dickens, to be able to see them in true perspective, or to judge with any certainty what our grandchildren will think of them. About all we know is that we care very little for the stories that entranced our own grandparents. At present, at any rate, we have nothing approaching a well-defined tradition of what makes for excellence and long life in stories, such as, unquestionably, we have in poetry, both lyric and tragic. Indeed, we are almost driven to answer our question, "Why do novels live?" by the depressing Hibernicism, "They don't." At least it is hardly open to us to say that they do live in English. That, however, is no reason why we should not go on enjoying in our time and in our own way the novels that give us pleasure. If our grandchildren shall prove indifferent to our judgments, as, doubtless, they will, why should we spend too much time in guessing at theirs?

WEEDING OUT THE LIBRARY.

A good many persons have not the space for a large library. These are constantly compelled to keep in mind their necessities in reading and reference, and periodically to weed out the works which have for them passed their day of interest or usefulness. At intervals, as infrequent as the owner of the library can make them, the person sits down before the shelves containing his beloved books and says to himself: "What can I do without?" For libraries will grow, and each book at the time of its purchase represents a distinctly felt want. Indeed, the owner of a small library is almost always one who cannot afford to indulge in luxuries in book buying, but must meet only the imperative demand of his mind or his work. He is constantly em- [illegible] that [illegible] always human, which he feels that a "pass" card must be sent to the dealer in second-hand works and the package made up for him to carry off to the dust and obscurity of his dingy shop.

It would be idle to say that the day of clearing is not one of many pangs to the book lover. It goes without saying that as his mind expands and his taste develops, as perhaps the nature of his intellectual labors changes with the fleeting years, he will find that the books he purchased as necessities years ago no longer seem essential to his mental or aesthetic well being. But what shall he sell? Perhaps when he was a boy and reveled in the turgidity of high-colored tales he bought Herbert's "Roman Traitor." He has no further need of it. But as he sits down before his shelves and says to himself, "I can get on without that," he takes it out and opens the pages. "It was midnight over Rome." He turns backward the hands of life's clock, and in a moment is a boy again following the wild midnight chase of Catiline to the brutal murder in the cemetery near the Esquiline. The splendid image of Cicero comes before his mind once more, and the gaunt, rigid Cato strides before his inner eye on the way to the Senate. Young Paulus Arvina makes the round of the race course equipped with a heavier armor than had been carried there in years. No; it must not be that. That book is hallowed by long and tender associations.

Next perhaps he takes down Cooper's "Water Witch." Again he opens the pages. Alderman Myndert van Beverout is setting out across New York Bay for his "Lust in Rust." Suddenly the romantic figure of the Skimmer of the Seas appears on the shore and hails the periagua. Who could part in cold blood with the gallant smuggler? No; it is not to be that book. Some of these old poets can go instead. What is this? Tom Moore. Again the man opens the book. And again he is lost to the present. Who could part with Julia? And the roses and the bulbuls! Must they, too, go the way of all flesh in books! Perish the thought!

When Time, who steals our years away,
Shall steal our pleasures, too,
The mem'ry of the past will stay,
And half our joys renew.

Sell the book with that in it, and staring him in the face! No, he cannot do that. Reader, do you, perhaps, see the moral of this tale? The library owner who thinks of weeding out the books he does not need any more must not open them. They will reproachfully look him in the eye and repeat to him the words that he loved long years ago. And then he is a lost man. For he will not have the heart to part with these old friends.

PUBLISHING AS A "GENTEEL BUSINESS."

The New York correspondent of The Boston Herald has been interviewing a wandering Briton, for whose familiarity with the conditions of the British book trade he vouches. This expert is reported as saying some remarkable things about the precarious state of some British publishing houses, if not of the present unprofitableness of the trade generally. The business, he says, is overdone in England. According to him, it is particularly overdone in the issue of high-class books, by which he apparently means both costly books and books of high literary or intellectual quality. Literature of this class, or of these classes, has been given to the public in larger quantities than the public is prepared to assimilate.

This in turn demands an explanation, and the explanation is forthcoming. It is "the desire of capital made in other and more lucrative branches of industry to seek a little more genteel employment. Fortunes made in beer, hops, &c., have gone into higher caste channels, so to speak."

This is rather surprising intelligence. Of course, one could understand that there are businesses the beneficiaries of which would like to have them forgotten when they have served their pecuniary turn. One of these, according to a gibe which has gained currency in every language and every nation, is the retail clothing business. One can understand, too, that the maker, and much more the inheritor, of a fortune made in tallow [illegible] distinct it, so to speak, although readers of "Vanity Fair" will remember with what pride old Osborne speaks of the position he holds "in the tallow trade and the City of London." Perhaps the standards of Russell Square are now in advance of that. But at any rate, it is news that brewing on a large enough scale entails any social discredit in England. In Robertson's comedy, indeed, Hugh Chalcote is pained by being referred to as "the son of the eminent brewer." "What rot!" he exclaims; "as if a brewer could be eminent." In real life, however, it is different. Beer was powerful enough in the House of Commons to turn out Mr. Gladstone the last time, and it is perhaps, next to the law, the most trustworthy recruiting ground for the House of Lords.

There is at least no question that the publishing business is a clean and wholesome trade, and highly respectable. A sweetly solemn thought occurs to us that it may have been this quality in it that induced a distinguished exile from our shores to issue a magazine and a newspaper by way of ridding himself of the vulgarity of ownership of New York City lots, which may be very much looked down on in London. And one can understand that if a rich man went into publishing as something "sweller" than his former occupation, he would be under a temptation to publish books that went over the public head, upon the ground that they were creditable books for "the house" to have its imprint upon.

That has not been the tendency of the sporadic American millionaires who have gone into publishing, but then they have not gone into publishing by way of social rehabilitation It is easy to be understood that a millionaire who insisted upon publishing above the demands of the market should come to pecuniary grief. But his fate does not seem to constitute a warning to publishers who intelligently try to give the reading public what it wants. A publisher who insisted upon selling books at a loss would, provided they were popular books, succeed in doing harm to his rivals who found it necessary to publish them at a profit. But it does not appear that this pitch of folly or philanthropy has been attained by the rich British amateurs of publishing. A man who insists upon giving the public what it does not want will doubtless be soon parted from the money he may have acquired in other spheres of activity. But it does not appear why he should injure legitimate and intelligent publishing, or anybody but himself, while he sustains, so long as his money lasts, many deserving typographers, papermakers, and bookbinders. No general languor in the book trade can reasonably be attributed to him.

THE LATE S. AUSTEN PEARCE.

The sudden death was announced in The New York Times a day or two ago of an English gentleman and scholar who had been a resident of this country for nearly thirty years and had once made some sort of impression here in artistic circles. Dr. S. Austen Pearce was a musician who knew as much of harmony and counterpoint, probably, as it is possible for human beings to know; who had studied the science of acoustics, the theories of sound waves, from Hooke's discovery to the latest; the relation of the sense of hearing to the intellectual development of man, the science and what may be called the mathematics of music with industry and understanding.

But this learned Oxford man seemed to miss in his study of music all of music that is purely aesthetic, its influence on the emotions, and a sense of its beauty. To him a symphony by Beethoven or Brahms, a music-drama by Wagner, was not a work of art, to be valued for its beauty and its expression of human emotions and aspirations, so much as a mathematical problem to be studied in its scientific parts by analysis. Thus he deprived musical criticism when he wrote it, and in his time he wrote it by the tome, of nearly all its aesthetic influence and made it purely an adjunct to scientific study. And because music is an art and not a science, first of all Dr. Pearce failed to hold the attention of students of music in spite of his learning and accomplishments.

As a professor of the science of acoustics he won some sort of renown, but be-

cause he could reduce Brahms and Tschaikowsky by mathematical reasoning to their ultimate parts did not increase the respect for him that students of those masters of modern music ought to have felt for a fellow-student so well equipped. Nevertheless, in his way, Dr. Pearce filled worthily his place. It was always a privilege to know him, and the news of his sudden death came with a shock to many friends. He was about sixty years of age.

The view of one branch of art taken by this learned gentleman is one taken of other branches of art by too many other learned gentlemen. A knowledge of the science which underlies an art is, undoubtedly, essential to a thorough understanding of that art, but he who overestimates the value of that science, whether his field be painting, sculpture, the drama, or music, is no just judge of its practice. One might be a fine anatomist and a stone carver, too, and yet fail as a sculptor; have voice and a knowledge of music, yet meet disaster as a singer. Painting is not all a matter of pigments, tone values, and a knowledge of lights and shadows, or acting of elocution, posing, and the skillful making of a "mask."

Such men as Dr. Pearce are of service to their contemporaries, but in his particular case it always seemed a great pity that his learning and industry had not been devoted to some branch of science popularly accounted "useful," so that he might have gained his full measure of renown and material compensation.

TONE AS THE END OF TECHNIQUE.

An article in the current number of The Impressionist on vocal and instrumental song, by one of our foremost musical critics, expresses so well the attitude many take toward excessive technique that its opening paragraph may well serve as a text for further comment:

> There is a text which should be preached in the cathedral of music from morn till eve and from eve till dewy morn! It is this: The end of all technique is tone. What shall it profit a man if he play upon a violin a thousand notes where another plays five hundred, if one hundred of his thousand are out of tune? What shall it profit him if they be harsh in quality, or thin and wiry, if the other man's be round and noble? Why should a pianist pride himself that he can play some work faster than any other living artist or more softly than any one else? And what shall be the glory of a singer who can sing a high C sharp and cannot sing a simple air by Mozart? For slowly but surely the day is coming when the true beauty of music will be an open book to the masses.

The true beauty of music and tone color is at least partially appreciated by a large proportion of concert audiences in our day, and most of us thoroughly agree with the critic in question that the end of all technique is tone. Soloists, and, in fact, many of our modern composers, really seem to act on the supposition that technique is the beginning, middle, and end of all things.

In small private audiences composed largely of professional musicians or of highly cultivated amateurs the playing of some selection which is calculated to display all the powers of which the soloist or band of musicians is capable or of showing just what can be done with a certain theme is quite admissible. But when it comes to a public concert, at which the mass of the audience is drawn from ordinary concert-goers, too much technique is surely out of place; what we really want is beauty of tone, the well-blended color effects pertaining to the various instruments, and the smoothness and altogether charming effect produced by frequent and careful rehearsals, and a proper reading of the symphonies, overtures, concertos, and other musical forms presented.

In singing, too, beauty of tone and dignity and clearness of enunciation are the main requisites of successful art. Beauty of tone is much more important than is the strength or loudness of a voice or the overlauded ability to take a high note regardless of fine general effect. Technique, too, should never be overevidenced in any musical performance.

In vocal music a simple rule for judging the quality and effectiveness of a voice is to notice whether the singer uses her voice without an apparent effort—simply singing as she would talk, because she can and must. Mme. Schumann-Heink, for instance, uses a noble voice with the least apparent strain of any singer we can remember and without any of the horrible facial contortions which are so distressing. We recall the great disappointment we felt the other day, a feeling, it would seem, shared by the audience generally, when our favorite selection from the most beautiful opera in existence was sung in a New York concert. This particular aria or recitative is as familiar to us as is "Old Hundred," and we were anticipating the greatest pleasure from hearing it. But when the singer appeared, a well-known member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, the result was altogether deplorable. She sang quite as much with her hands, shoulders, and head as with her voice, besides depending upon all sorts of vile tricks to produce her result instead of giving us the pure beauty of tone the selection demanded. Except through its orchestral accompaniment, it would have been hard, indeed, to have recognized the beautiful bit of music to which we had been anxiously looking forward in the contorted version with which we were presented.

It is odd how small our vocabulary really is, so that when we wish to say the last word of praise about the work of some instrumental soloist we refer to the singing quality of his tone. The critics often sneer at solo worshippers, but have we not sufficient reason for our admiration for certain musical stars of the first magnitude because of their very ability to so use their chosen instrument as to blend all separate notes into one smooth flow of sound—in their ability not only to play all the notes set down for them, but in such fashion as to sing the melody, without words, it is true, but none the less in clear, smooth, delicious flow of sound. Is it not because a Paderewski plays so that all his music carries with it a suggestion of the highest poetical delicacy and force that he is able to carry his audience along with him as is no other pianist of our day?

The beautiful chamber music concerts given by the Kneisel Quartet are another instance of the triumph of pure beauty of tone and perfect art, which does not need to call to its assistance any small trickery or juggling with effects—over mediocrity.

The last afternoon concert by this organization was particularly noteworthy both from the perfection of its programme and the virtuosity shown by its members, the latter quality being particularly well illustrated by the smoothness and perfection of detail shown in the rendering of the Tschaikowsky Sextet, in which it was necessary to have the assistance of a second violin and violoncello, drawn from the ranks of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the charm and smoothness of their work being equal to that of the original quartet. But beautiful as was the work of this quartet in the other numbers, our position is best illustrated by the tonal beauty and singing quality of the Beethoven theme and variations given on the same day. Nothing could have been simpler or more dignified (not, however, to the extent of coldness) than the way in which this number was interpreted; and hypercritical, indeed, would have been the audience who could have discovered flaws in the beautiful work of the quartet, who, best of all our musical organizations, interpret the text: the end of all technique is tone.

"MEANINGLESS ILLUSTRATIONS."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your editorial article on "Meaningless Illustrations" in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of April 7 is supremely good. But you miss the real cause of poor illustrations. Point your editorial finger at the publisher, and you have the guilty party. We have to-day in this country as strong a group of illustrators as any land can boast of. You see their work month after month in our leading magazines, but, alas! how seldom do you see it in the novel or book of the hour.

And would you know the reason why? Lean over and I will whisper it in your ear. Good illustrations cost money, and the average book publisher won't pay it. He would rather have eight drawings (?) made by an Eighth Avenue plumber at $10 per picture, than pay a good man $80 for one good drawing. Oh, no, your 1860 group cannot hold a tallow dip to our 1900 men. Just cast your critical eye over our magazines to-day and observe the illustrations that do illustrate.

The magazine publisher knows what a good picture costs, and pays for it. The book publisher knows what a good illustration costs and will not pay for it. "That's the 'why.'" We have good men. We have good reproductions, and we have good paper. But without all three you cannot expect good results.

E. W. KEMBLE.

New Rochelle, N. Y., April 9, 1900.

Nearly a Million for a University.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of April 7 in the list of great gifts of the last year, there are several gifts to this institution that are not included. I beg you to make the proper corrections. Our gifts not mentioned have been as follows: For endowment, $500,000, contributed by Mr. Robert S. Brookings, who gave $100,000, and about 150 other givers; a building for general purposes and languages, the gift of Mr. Robert S. Brookings, $200,000; a building for chemistry, the gift of Mr. Adolphus Busch, $100,000; a dormitory to hold 100 students, the gift of Mrs. John E. Liggett, $100,000.

W. S. CHAPLIN, Chancellor.

Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., April 9, 1900.

Daniel Sharp Ford's Gift.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

We note in your publication of April 7, under the head of "Great Gifts Last Year," quoting from Mr. Johnson's forthcoming number of Appletons' Annual Cyclopædia, a statement with reference to Daniel Sharp Ford that is in error. We have called Mr. Johnson's attention to this, and are sure that he will be only too glad to rectify it.

The statement is that the gift of the entire plant of The Youth's Companion publication has been made to the Baptist Social Union, whereas, as we have written Mr. Johnson, the entire Youth's Companion plant, its subscription list, good will, and all its belongings, save The Youth's Companion Building, goes, under an arrangement made by Mr. Ford with his partners, to his partners in the business, under an arrangement for its purchase from the estate that will leave its capital unimpaired.

Probably the cause that led to the error in the statement was the gift of The Companion Building to the Baptist Social Union, but The Youth's Companion business will still be conducted in it as heretofore, as this was Mr. Ford's wish. The Boston Baptist Social Union has nothing to do with the business in any way, or its capital or its profits, and we are sure you would be the last one to send forth any impression that The Companion had changed hands. The Companion remains in the same hands that, with Mr. Ford, have conducted it through so many years. Our earnest desire is to hold it to the high standards that Mr. Ford maintained, and with which we are all so conversant. The writer was a partner of Mr. Ford, and is also one of the executors. So you can feel that the statement here is authoritative.

SETH MENDELL.

Boston, April 11, 1900.

Another interesting item which the publication last week of the article "Great Gifts Last Year" has called forth is the announcement, printed with full details in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Thursday and Friday that the bequest by John Halstead to Cooper Union, instead of being $24,000, as at first estimated, will amount to nearly, or quite $500,000. This is understood to be the largest sum ever given to that institution by any person other than Peter Cooper.

Poems by Mr. Crosby.*

Mr. Crosby shows himself in this volume a follower of Tolstoi in his philosophy of life, and of Walt Whitman in his literary method. The majority of these poems, or "Psalms and Parables," as the author chooses to call them, are written in that unconventional meter which is so natural and characteristic in Whitman. There are a few poems written in the more accepted and popular style of poetry, the matter and manner of these suggesting Charles Mackay, and somewhat remotely William Morris. The book is a volume on social philosophy and economics; it could perhaps be termed poetry by the widest interpretation of Matthew Arnold's dictum—"a criticism of life"; it would for the most part be denied that title if judged by the definition of Poe, who called poetry "the rhythmical creation of beauty." Mr. Crosby is certainly a critic of life, and if that be the spirit of the poet, then here is a poet and one of undoubted power.

The words on "William Lloyd Garrison" are passionate and powerful, and, if it shows the author's varied faults, it shows, also, some of his strongest, most characteristic and varied virtues. Again, the author is apt at epigrams—they are scattered everywhere; a few are as follows: "They know not love who love not peace." "What you need is not truth known, but truth lived," and the poem of three lines entitled "The Search" is an epigram:

No one could tell me where my Soul might be,
I searched for God, but God eluded me.
I sought my brother out, and found all three."

One of the longest and strongest poems is "The Great Mystery." It comes very near the cosmic and elemental, as did Whitman, and we are constantly reminded of that poet, especially in reading such passages as this:

Howbeit, this is our goal, to be put in
touch with the universal consciousness, to find the hidden living bond
between all, beneath all;
To recall the primal oneness, to realize the
unity that is and ever shall be:
To know that whatever grand fruition the
ages hold in store,
The same was in the beginning with God.
This is the reality behind our little socialisms and communisms,
This the essence of religion and of life.

The religious, humanitarian fervor of the man breaks out too often into mere declamatory denunciation, and comes dangerously near at times to verbal hysterics. But in the main, the enthusiasm for mankind, which has produced the world's noblest poetry, is the secret and source of his many genuine poetic lines. It takes a reader some time to become accustomed to dithyrambic poetry, but when the first prejudice is overcome, we see that it is eminently fitted for singing the mystery of the cosmical, the all-surrounding mysticism of the elemental. We can admire the unconventional and original in poetry, especially when it is divorced from the arbitrary, the mechanical, and artificial; then it becomes supremely a natural, spontaneous and inevitable utterance. Everything written by Mr. Crosby is worthy of attention as regards its substance. He speaks rather as the reformer, prophet, and preacher, than as the poet. And yet, what true preacher and prophet has not spoken in poetic language?

One must in all fairness say of Mr. Crosby that he kindles enthusiasm, gives amplitude to life, and while we withhold unstinted praise from him as a poet, we may admire and appreciate the religious and humanitarian zeal and purpose of the preacher.

*PLAIN TALK IN PSALM AND PARABLE. By Ernest H. Crosby. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Rare French Books to be Sold.

The collection of the late M. de Villeneuve, who was President of the Society of French Bibliophiles, is to be sold. It includes many manuscripts to which special interest attaches, owing to the historical personages to whom they belonged. There is a "Book of Hours," finely illuminated and adorned with miniatures, which was presented by Henry IV. to the beautiful Henriette de Balzac, Marquise de Verneuil. On one of the leaves is an inscription in the King's own hand, commemorating the birth of one of the lady's children. Another great book is Bossuet's own copy of his "Histoire des Variations des Eglises Protestantes." The three volumes contain numerous corrections in Bossuet's own handwriting. One book which the lover of binding would greatly admire is in this collection. It is the "Cyropédie de Xenophon." This precious volume was Catherine de Medici's own copy, and the binding is considered to be one of the finest examples of the work of the sixteenth century.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

By ELLEN GLASGOW.

Towards the end of February we were fortunate enough to receive the manuscript of a new novel by Miss Ellen Glasgow, whose first book, "The Descendant," was successful three years ago. The manuscript was read and gladly accepted; within less than a week it was in the printer's hands; early copies were sent in March to our travelers; copyright was taken in the United States and in England, and the book was published in a few weeks after leaving the author's hands in Richmond, Va. It is now on sale at all bookstores in the country. But no evidence of haste in making is, we hope, visible in the book itself. This is the unimportant part of the story.

* * *

The important fact is that it is a Southern novel *of the present*, dealing with the strongest social forces in a democracy. The story tells the career of Nicholas Burr. Born of "poor-white" Virginia parents, he struggled against the social forces of the most aristocratic community in America and against the inertia of his own home, and grew into a strong manhood; he won the love of a woman of high birth, and, accused of a crime committed by her brother, lost her; baffled and thrown back for a time to the level of his own family, he lifted them, and he carved out a great career, and became "the man with a conscience" in politics. The story ends in a triumphant tragedy.

The gentle old Judge who befriended Burr; the fine old Southern General—"a General by the suffrage of his neighbors"; the Confederate widow who never surrendered; the lady who came to stay overnight and remained a guest for twenty years; Uncle Ish, full of cabin philosophy—these, as well as the hero himself, are characters that will live long in the memory of all readers of the book; for it is the best description of modern Southern life that has yet been written.

The sharply drawn social classes in an aristocratic Virginian community, which was "once a chartered city," with "now only the charter left"; the forgotten millions of the common people; the social graces and the unsocial attitude of the gentle class; country negro life; society in Richmond; political methods; a State where oratory is effective—vivid descriptions of all these are incidents in a wholesome and most dramatic story of struggle and love and political success.

Sent on approval. Price, $1.50.

* * *

"NATURE'S GARDEN."

By Neltje Blanchan, which has already become known as "the" book on wild flowers, is still selling faster than we can bind it. By the end of next week we shall hope to complete all orders. On approval. Price $3 net.

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34 Union Square East, New York.

A New Butterfly Book.

"White Butterflies," a collection of short stories from the pen of Kate Upson Clark, has just come from the press of J. F. Taylor & Co. Mrs. Clark, whose husband is a well-known newspaper man, has herself occupied an editorial chair on several publications, besides being remembered as a prominent clubwoman and lecturer on various topics. She has written many short stories for the leading monthlies, Harper's, Lippincott's, and others. "White Butterflies" is a collection of her best stories. The volume includes "The Charcoal Burners," "Lyddy Washburn's Courtship," "The Case of Parson Hewlett," and other tales, material for which was gathered from odd corners of New England and the West.

Objects to Chaucer's Modernization.

Howard Williams Benjamin of Hartford, Conn., defends the materialism which refuses to mathematical problems. One finds it manifested in this century. He feels especially hurt over a recent publication of a composite Madonna, described as a photograph of the best Madonnas painted in a period of 500 years, which "crowns the end of the century with an art type that epitomizes all the best work of the centuries before," and proceeds to characterize the production as "man's highest ideal of the mother of God," "the loftiest ideal possible in the heart and mind of mankind, the universal type of motherhood, the transcendent beauty of mother love."

"What say you, Murillo?" asks Mr. Benjamin. "What say you, Raphael, and all the glorious company of men whose inspired works have been a guide to countless creatures, and will be so long as true art lasts? It has remained for a composite photograph to achieve what you longed and thirsted and worked for, but failed. For in this achievement of this wise old century, in this composite photograph, which you in your mediæval ignorance never even heard of, there is seen 'man's highest conception of the mother of God,' and, again, to give you one more clinching thrust, in this wonderful picture is seen 'the only unit in which one can see the resemblance of Mother and Son.

"Well, I for one, shall not give up my Madonnas, and, as I take down the volumes from my book shelves, in which the dreams of those olden time gleaners are depicted, the many beautiful Madonnas will each represent a type of the ideal of him who created it. When Madonnas are blended as teas are blended, as coffee is blended, and as cocktails are blended, we are, indeed, nearing the end of an epoch."

Much Literature Besides Fiction.

Walter Merow, New York, asks if book readers care only for fiction. From his observation it might be supposed that history, science, travel, adventure, biography, and poetry were unknown in the world of letters. People read too much fiction, he thinks, and are likely to become sentimental tommies and tabbies therefrom. He has no patience with it, preferring anything else.

"Two books I have been reading of late," he writes, "are so excellent that I wish to commend them to your readers. They have a particular interest for us here in New York—John Fiske's 'Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America' and Charles B. Todd's 'Brief History of the City of New York.' Prof. Fiske's work is broad and philosophical in treatment. Mr. Todd's gives abundance of detail and local color. One is complementary to the other. Both are of the highest literary merit, and as interesting as any romance, while in reading them one may be sure he is absorbing what is true and not false."

Plea for Print Collections.

Mrs. D. Sugden, Flushing, L. I., thinks that in view of the desirability of prints and of the prices obtained for books well equipped in this respect, the subject receives too little notice in book and art publications. "Why is it?" she asks, "that all publishers are ever ready to praise the illustrations which appear in their works and spend so much money for them? If the value of a work is enhanced by the illustrations it contains it stands to reason that there is a value which belongs to prints alone. As proof of this I have only to say that they are eagerly sought by inlayers who are extending their favorite authors, and when they cannot find a print that will illustrate the text some have been known to go so far as to have drawings made at great expense to fit the part required.

"Some book-lovers have said that when they are in their libraries they can converse with any part of the world. Cannot the print collector do the same thing, for when he looks into his folios there is spread before him a pictorial panorama of the world and its doings, past and present. Print collections give a taste for art, they extend our field of knowledge, and they promote happiness. I think print collecting far more important than all this talk about the cut or uncut edge of a book, or a wide or narrow margin, for these are at best only fads for the monomaniac.

"I cannot close without giving an extract from the diary of a print collector: 'Come with me all ye who prints do love, either copper, steel, lithograph, or wood, and enjoy with me what these folios do contain, and let the noisy world jog on while we, transported by the various scenes which before us lie, of Northern iceberg or glacier grand, far away in an Arctic land silent and vast. Our next is in the tropics far away, in orange groves or palm tree lands. Our next is an island scene of the shore of an Eastern land, with sunny waves dancing over its golden sands, while natives in the azure wave like mermaids play innocent and free. So from print to print through the full folios we go, forgetful of time, of the world and its woes; stopping here and there as we go to look at portraits of the great and good, rare prints of every kind.'

"'We see some so scarce that money can hardly buy; for such the print collectors with each other vie, at many a sale where such coveted prizes to the market seldom come. So onward moving, one by one, the much-enchanting prints are slowly passing by. Each has its history in some pleasing way. Here's a Bewick, a name well known, with Adams, and Cole, come pressing on, followed by an Anderson, Nesbit, etc., while here is a Joungling, a name we love, and many others are slipping by while we, held in rapture and surprise, are little thinking of the passing day. We are really lost to time, with all the charms that before us lie.'"

Varying Opinions About Books.

Perplexed by conflicting estimates of his book, "With Sword and Crucifix," Edward S. Van Zile, Hartford, Conn., echoes the doubt expressed by Augustine Bissell in The Cornhill Magazine as to whether there is any method whereby a good book may [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

JAMES PAYN.

His Autobiographical Essay on "The Backwater of Life."

Reading "The Backwater of Life," a volume of collected essays by the late James Payn, with a biographical introduction by Leslie Stephen, lately published by Smith, Elder & Co., we were greatly impressed by the beauty of character and the courage and heroic endurance of one who suffered so much, and yet whose cheerful acceptance of the ills that fell to his lot was so great that Mr. Stephen tells us that even after Payn was helplessly invalided he was invariably the communicator instead of the receiver of cheerfulness.

Mr. Stephen also tells us that no one who reads the essays here collected can remain a stranger to their author, in which statement we thoroughly agree. "The Backwater of Life," which gives its title to the volume, is one of the strongest and most pathetic self-revelations we have ever read. There seems to have been a common quality of seemingly cheerful acceptance of their sad lots in both Payn and Stevenson, and also a common ability in both to make and retain the warmest friendships, even when practically shut off from all social life.

But Payn, in addition to these common qualities, may almost be said to have been thus sorely afflicted in order that he might reveal in his essay the real feelings of a man who, while facing the world and his troubles with outwardly undaunted face, is yet all the while setting down for us his true attitude toward it all, in words so strong, so impressive, so undoubtedly from the heart that they can never be forgotten.

Mr. Leslie Stephen in his introduction sketches Payn's career, which is familiar to most of us in its outward happenings, as successful editor, reader for publisher, and popular novelist. But the great interest and lesson of the man's life lie in his personality, his many friendships, and in the heroic way in which he faced his bodily ills.

Of Payn's personality, Leslie Stephen writes that the former was not only enthusiastic about the merits of other writers, but also entirely free from jealousy. He was very proud of having discovered in his editorial capacity several now well-known writers, doing everything in his power to encourage them and hasten their recognition. He had none of the petty personal feelings which sometimes bias authors, and his enthusiasms and delight in the merits of others were among his strongest characteristics.

Troubles came to Payn which he bore bravely and well, his greatest consolation being a steadily growing circle of intimate friends. He had been on the pleasantest terms with many of the greatest men of his day, but as they passed away Payn was never left in solitude. His greatest recreation was whist, at which game he usually passed a couple of hours a day. A beautiful instance of his power of awakening strong friendship is shown by the fact that when ill-health made it no longer possible for Payn to visit his old haunts a voluntary arrangement was made by which members of the whist club to which he belonged went in rotation twice a week to his home in Maida Vale, so that Payn might enjoy the pleasures of a rubber. Few men, Mr. Stephen fancies, have received such a proof of their friends' regard.

Later Payn became so disabled by rheumatic gout that he was unable to leave his chair. His hands became crippled. He suffered to a considerable extent from deafness, and had to endure great pain. In fact, for several years before his death his life seemed to his friends to hang upon a thread. On visits to Payn, after asking about his health, the conversation always became animated; good stories were constantly coming up, and he was always ready with the best sort of talk upon all sorts of subjects.

Payn was happy in the choice of his life work; he had taken to literature as men do to drink, because he could not help it. "If I were to live twenty lives," he said, "I would choose no other profession than the literary. It is the brightest and most genial of them all, and, so far at least as my experience goes, the most free from jealousies and acrimonies."

Payn, Mr. Stephen tells us, never failed to do his best within his own limits. He had to the end much of the simple kindliness of a child, without a touch of morbidness, while his fun and dislike of meanness or pretension and his eager response to any friendliness brought him much sympathy and respect. But let us look at "The Backwater of Life," so that we may learn once and for all what sadness may lie concealed under a smiling exterior.

It is a strange feeling to one who has been immersed in affairs, and, as it were, in the midstream of what we call Life, to find one's self in its Backwater crippled and helpless. * * * The plunging of the Weir, where all things end, has a welcome sound when the moon shines out and floods the scene with silver. Sometimes on darker nights its roar is menacing, but after a while the sinister sound is lost, and it changes to a deep solemnity. Then we wonder as we listen, not without fear, as to what may be upon the other side of it. No one who has once been carried over it can come back again. There is the main stream, the Backwater, and the Weir, and there ends the River of Life. Many of us never reach the Backwater, our journey being cut short abruptly, and few of us wish to reach it. * * * We who thought ourselves so strong cannot at first resist a bitter sense of humiliation at being reduced to dependence on others. There are three ways of reaching the Backwater, by illness, by poverty, and by disgrace, but in the last case many prefer the Weir.

Remembering that this essay, with the hopelessly intense sadness underlying it all, is written from actual experience, Mr. Payn's words assume deeper meaning, as, for instance, when he writes of the difference between going into retirement from our own sweet will and the being laid abruptly on the shelf by Fate's rough hands. Neither can we find fault with his refusal to recognize the claims of "kindly nature," while we thoroughly agree with him that "a sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things." Neither could Payn find comfort in the oft-reiterated statement, intended for his comfort no doubt, that so many others were worse off. He tells us that this thought, instead of being a consolation, is one of an invalid's most terrible reflections; "that so many like ourselves are crying, 'Lord, help us.'" Mr. Payn also tells us that it is no wonder friends take a brighter view than is warranted of an invalid's condition.

When our friends come to see us we put on our best looks and draw on our little store of smiles to welcome them; and they give a good report of us to our acquaintances, ("bright and cheery as ever. I do assure you,") and never guess that when they are gone the curtain falls and our darkness is deeper than ever.

He also tells us that the coming of friends is counted among the sick man's greatest joys and deepest sorrows. The Backwater not being a lively place—in fact, lying constantly in the deep shadows of the platform above the Weir—and there being absolutely nothing to gain from such visits, it is pure kindliness and sympathy in people which brings them to pay such visits to sick rooms, even mere acquaintances developing the most friendly feelings. But, on the other hand, such visitors select only the topics they think will be agreeable.

They are unaware—as, indeed, how could it be otherwise?—that their lightest remarks sometimes distress us; they forget when they praise the weather that we shall never more feel the sunshine, nor breathe the fresh air, nor put foot to the ground again. Again, in their wish to cheer us they profess to see some improvement in our condition, which, in fact, never takes place. Ordinary invalids have their good days. With us on the Backwater it is not so; there are only days that are less bad than the others. What is worse than all, some good folks think to raise our spirits by the reflection that we may live for months, and even years, longer. * * * They cannot conceive a state of existence in which one's chief hope and constant prayers are to get it ended. Others from equally kind motives, find another ground of congratulation in the fact that though the nearness of the Weir is evident, we are not moved by it. They do not understand that one of the saddest conditions to which the human mind can be reduced—not from faith, but from pain and weariness—is no longer to fear the shadow feared of man.

Could anything be sadder or more terribly convincing than the whole drift of this essay? A second paper in the same volume, "The Closing of the Doors," bears a very close relationship to it. It would seem that this volume in time may come to be regarded as Payn's best book, finding readers long after his novels have been forgotten.

It seems a shame that so strong a volume should not have appeared in an American reprint, but some of our publishers may still find it to their advantage to republish a volume of such strong autobiographical character, which in spite of its sadness would be sure to attract many readers, especially when we remember that we have Leslie Stephen for authority that in spite of the fact that Payn so long dwelt on the Backwater, yet in his intercourse with friends it was this hopelessly invalided man who gave, rather than received, cheerful and hopeful counsel.

Whistler at the Grolier Club.

On Thursday evening, April 5, the Grolier Club gave a private exhibition of Whistler's lithographs. Whistler is known to have executed 140 lithographs, 130 of which are described in the catalogue compiled by Thomas R. Way, published in London in 1896. Of these, 106 were shown at the Grolier Club. The earliest print described in Way's catalogue was made in 1878, and the latest in 1896, and all the lithographs were printed by Way in London, except Nos. 65, 66, 67, 99, 100, and 101, which were printed in Paris by Belfont. Three of the lithographs mentioned in Way's book were printed in color. There are also two others not described by Way. The Grolier Club exhibition included the fine lithographs in color and 101 lithographs in black and white.

Tickets have been issued for Ladies' Day at the Grolier Club, 29 East Thirty-second Street, New York, on Friday, April 20, from 3:30 until 6 o'clock. Mr. Howard Mansfield will deliver an address on "Rembrandt and His Etchings" at 4 o'clock, after which refreshments will be served in the reading room, at which guests will have the opportunity to view an exhibition of etchings and inspect the clubhouse. There will be music by the Hungarian Band.

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NOTES ABOUT NEW BOOKS

"**Sailing Alone Around the World,**" by Captain Joshua Slocum, is a remarkable book. Just think,—46,000 miles, alone, in a little sloop forty feet long! A group of Boston sea-captains and pilot commissioners say it ought to be classed among the great voyages of discovery. And the humor of it!—Marryat is not more amusing. Indeed, the New York *Evening Post* says that we have to go back to Marryat for anything like it. Beautifully illustrated. ($2.00.)

Three new novels have just been brought out by The Century Co. "**The Autobiography of a Quack,**" by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, is a strange story of a rogue who lived by his wits. (Price $1.25). The authors of the other novels are new to the public. "**Deacon Bradbury**" is the story of a New England deacon whose faith came to be shaken by what he thought was the backsliding of his only son. It is a profound study touched with humor and pictures of village life. The Chicago *Times-Herald* says that "a more convincing picture of American village life has never been written." (Price $1.50). The other new novel "**Kate Wetherill**" is a strong story of a woman, brought up in a manufacturing village, who marries a man who is her inferior and from whom she grows apart. "In the manner of the telling and the artistic development of the climax," says the *Phila. North American*, "it reaches high above the average novel." ($1.25.)

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BURNS'S SISTER.

Carlyle's Work for Her Relief—Some Interesting Letters.

In the last issue of Chambers's Journal appears a most interesting article, the title of which is "Carlyle and Robert Chambers: Unpublished Letters." These letters had been preserved in the vaults of the publishing house of Chambers's Journal in Edinburgh. They had been lost sight of for nearly sixty years. The correspondence has to do with the effort made by Carlyle and others to raise a fund for the benefit of Mrs. Begg, the surviving sister of Robert Burns.

Isobel Burns (Mrs. Begg) was without means when Carlyle and Chambers exerted themselves to procure a fund for her relief. They were but partially successful at the beginning, but fortunately, through the exertions of Lord Houghton, Carlyle, and others, and the special solicitations of Lady Peel, a pension was granted by the Queen.

In 1828 Carlyle's essay on Burns had appeared in The Edinburgh Review. The contrast between Carlyle and Jeffrey was never more strongly marked than in their treatment of Burns. Jeffrey was never in sympathy with Burns. The editor of The Review never could free himself from the shackles of the past.

In 1831 Carlyle left Craigenputtock for London. At a dinner held at Dumfries, the occasion being in honor of Allan Cunningham, Carlyle made a speech. He has commented on that speech as follows: "Not against my deliberate will, but with very great repugnance." The speech he made was a remarkable one, and a tribute to the memory of Robert Burns.

It might have been somewhat later than this when Mrs. Begg's condition was presented to Carlyle's notice. The first of the letters was written from Templand, in Dumfriesshire:

Templand, Thornhill, Dumfries,
3 April, 1842.

My Dear Sir: Your Samaritan endeavor on behalf of Burns's sister is worthy of all praise. It strikes one as a most tragical fact, this, that you announce. How many tavern dinners are eaten yearly in all quarters of the globe, and froth-speeches delivered, in elegiac commemoration of the broken-hearted Robert Burns, with "Ah, the barbarously-entreated poet; ah, if we had him here now!" and his own sister is yet here, and one of those tavern dinner bills would be a benefit to her; and froth-speech is still all that results! "Be ye warmed, be ye fed"—our pockets remain buttoned, only our foolish mouths are open, to eat and to jabber. It is damnable. Such "Worship of Heroes" is like much else that it holds of—a thing requiring peremptorily to be altered. I for one thank you that you have stirred to act in this matter, instead of dining and talking.

There can be no possible objection to your use of my name in the way proposed; unless it be that a better were easily procurable; Lockhart's, for example, whom I doubt not I could soon persuade, were I back again in London.

You must also take my poor guinea; a kind of widow's mite, which, poor as all authors are, it will be a luxury for me to give. I think also I can gather a few guineas more in my home circle, if you send me a half-dozen of your subscription papers up to town.

A mournful event has brought me down hither, and still detains me here; but in some two weeks more I expect to be at Chelsea again.

With many good wishes, and even good remembrances, (for your face and voice, as well as books, are known to me from of old.) I remain, yours most truly,

T. CARLYLE.

In this letter of April 3 Carlyle writes of a "mournful event." This was the death of Mrs. Welsh, his mother-in-law. The phrase "Worship of Heroes" recalls that he had made into book form his lectures (1840) on "Heroes and Hero Worship." In July Carlyle writes a most characteristic letter. Just then England was engaged in a war with China and Afghanistan, and the retreat from Kabul had taken place. It was, as Carlyle expressed it, "the present awful time":

Chelsea, 23 July, 1842.

My Dear Sir: As the season here is drawing to a close, Mr. Milnes and I thought good to wind up our Begg-Subscription affairs, and transmit you the amount. We have made out the sorriest pittance, as you will see by the particulars on the annexed sheet: but indeed, after the conquest of the pension, we did not think it right, in the present awful time, to press charitable people, or even to apply at all to such as were not decidedly rich. Mr. Milnes took the Fashionables in his own hand—and truly they have not proved too exuberant upon him: I had an agent in the City, of whom I expected something; but when applied to, he responded that some other party or parties had been among his friends for the same object, and in his hand there was nothing. I sent off the amount, thirty-three pounds and sixpence, yesterday afternoon; and it will be paid, when asked for, at the British Linen Company Bank, to "Robt. Chambers, Esq., Athol Place, Edinr."—and so herewith ends my stewardship in this piece of Benevolence. I am right glad we got the little Pension; otherwise I fear the Subscription would have been rather a lame affair.

Yesterday, on my way homewards, I received another sovereign; and a certain acquaintance of mine in Lincoln's Inn Fields professes to have some three pounds and odd already in his hand, and to be able to gather a few pounds more if he had circulars; for which element of furtherance he long ago applied to me, but got none, my stock being out. If you have any circulars left, pray be so kind as to address half a dozen to that worthy man: "John Forster, Esq., 58 Lincoln's Inn Fields"; the result of his labors together with this new sovereign of mine, and any other dripping that may fall into my dish, shall thereby in some good way be transmitted to you. Much more money might be gathered if one became pressing; indeed, there has been properly no pressure here at all. Peel having once yielded, the matter elsewhere was left very much to take its course.

We are all much pleased with the figure Miss Begg makes in these transactions; her letters are full of modest sense and propriety; one asks along with you, whether no better task than sewing clothes at Tranent could be discovered for her? You, if you see a possibility, will not fail to lay hold of it for the poor girl. In the meanwhile, I suppose she is safe at Tranent, and not pulsonic-saltoes well, as one may say, at writers fees in this world. I reckon it one of the best features of Jeffrey Begg business that your bequest for them is not one that lifts them out of their old state at all; but simply renders soft and light for them a set of conditions they were from the first used to. You have seen Isabella Begg, and can judge her and her circumstances and capabilities; we will leave you to do your wisest and kindest.

And so adieu, my dear Sir; and thanks to you in the name of all good Scotchmen and men; and, according to the old proverb, May ne'er worse be among us! Yours very sincerely,

T. CARLYLE.

The John Forster of whom mention is made was to be afterward Dickens's biographer.

Nothing can show better the kindly spirit of Carlyle than the letter which follows. At that time his life was a most laborious one and his means of existence were precarious:

Chelsea, 12 Decr., 1842.

My Dear Sir: Your news of the Begg Subscription is very good;—and yet not all good: that is a most mortifying paltriness, that of the illustrious Premier pausing over his first bounty as too enormous, and reducing it to half! I myself saw his autograph, announcing that Great Britain would afford Twenty pounds to the indigent representatives of its greatest man in these centuries; and now, it seems, terrified at the rash act, she has ventured only upon Ten. The sons of Gilbert Burns, too, it would appear, have been "eating dirt." Alas, the whole world continually eats quantities of dirt. Yet, praised be Heaven some Four Hundred pounds for such an end do come out of the world, dirt-eating world as it is; and you, for your share, have been enabled to accomplish your problem, to solace and screen from misery a meritorious, forlorn, every way venerable Scottish heart, to save all Scottish men from a new ugly stigma; and do one other heavenly act under this terrestrial sun. We will complain of nothing; let us rejoice over many things.

Your project for these young women and their mother meets, in every feature of it, my entire approbation. They will do better in Ayrshire every way, since they themselves wish to go thither. The scene is, at any rate, more genial, as I suppose, for representatives of Burns; by removal from Tranent, where they have from poor become "rich," they escape a multitude of mean village envies, and other impediments; they have free scope to begin on new ground a new course of activities. Being, to all appearance, sensible young women, I think there is no danger but they will do well. Their sixty pounds a year is perhaps after all just about the happiest sum for them. Work is still useful, necessary; but no longer tyrannous tread-mill necessity; they are not dangerously lifted into a new sphere of existence, but rendered easy in the old one. We may hope, a blessing will be on that poor good household, and better outlooks on all sides are opening for them.

I have signed the Paper. I return you again many thanks and congratulations; and am always, my dear Sir, very sincerely yours,

T. CARLYLE.

Essays on Ruskin from the French.*

The essays which go to make up this volume first appeared in the Revue des Deux Mondes, afterward coming out in book form; M. De La Sizeraune's views of Ruskin, and what the former calls the religion of beauty, have had wide circulation in France. The translator of these essays, the Countess of Galloway, thinks that even should Ruskin lovers find nothing particularly new in the present volume it will be interesting to note the impression made on a foreigner by one who has permanently influenced English-speaking people all over the world in all matters of art.

With all the keen, critical feeling of his race, M. De La Sizeraune has, I think, made a compact and concise statement of the fundamental ideas of Mr. Ruskin's teaching, and I shall be satisfied if my translation gives some of those who have neither opportunity nor leisure to study the writings fully themselves, a definite conception of the doctrine and dogma of the author of "Modern Painters." The judgment of one outside ourselves is valuable when we are anxious to divine the charms by which we are attracted, and even if it should be true that Ruskin, like Carlyle, wrote for an epoch and a generation which is rapidly passing away, this may be all the more reason for looking at his works from the standpoint of one who came under the spell, at a distance of time when their form, color, and perspective could be appreciated as a whole and not only in parts.

In his introduction, M. De La Sizeraune tells of his first coming to know of Ruskin and his writings in a church in Florence; afterward hearing constant references to the man and his books, and influence, so often repeated, and from such divers sources, that he became thoroughly interested, not only reading all he could find by and about Ruskin, but retracing:

Through Europe and through the history of "Aesthetic," the path the master had trod. In Switzerland, at Florence, at Venice, at Amiens, on the banks of the Rhine or of the Arno, everywhere where he had worked. I, too, worked after him, sometimes sketching over again the sketches whence he had drawn his theories and his examples, waiting for the same light he had waited for, always seeking, as it were, on the eternal monuments the fugitive shadows of his thought. Then for several years I delayed to write until his system dawned upon me no longer as a delicious medley, but as a harmony of great lines, like those Alpine Mountains which he loved so well. In their midst all is but chaos; gradually as we recede, they blend and unite, till they stand on the horizon, only "a little blue film," yet itself a world.

M. De La Sizeraune's book is divided into three portions, taking up and fully covering Ruskin's "Personality," "His Words," and his "Aesthetic and Social Thought." The first chapter of the first section, "Contemplation," rapidly reviews Ruskin's early life, his environment, and many of his personal traits, which in the latter's case can be so easily traced to the influences of heredity. Making frequent journeys with his father and mother, at the age of fourteen, Ruskin first visited Schaffhausen, and one afternoon, going out for a walk, fell under an influence which changed the whole tenor of his life.

Suddenly—behold—beyond! There was no thought in any of us for a moment of their being clouds. They were clear as crystal, sharp on the pure horizon, she and eternity together with none of the shining veil of distance around it that we and your thoughts or dreamings of mere walls of Eden could not have been more beautiful to us: not more awful, round heaven the sacred walls of death. There in perfect health of life and fire of heart, not wanting to be anything but the boy I was, not wanting to have anything more than I had, knowing of sorrow only just so much as to make life serious to me, not enough to slacken in the least its energy, and with so much of science mixed with feeling as to make the sight of the Alps not only the revelation of the beauty of the earth, but the opening of the first page of its volume, I went down that evening from the garden terrace of Schaffhausen with my destiny fixed in all of it that was to be sacred and useful. To that terrace, and the shores of the Lake of Geneva, my heart and faith return to this day, in every impulse that is yet nobly alive in them, and every thought that has in it help or peace.

From this time on nature became all and all to Ruskin—a vocation, and not merely an amusement. All his early essays were inspired by nature, were published in The Magazine of Natural History, and were on subjects such as the causes of the color of the Rhine water, the stratification of Mont Blanc, on the convergence of perpendicular lines, or on meteorology.

Later Ruskin fell desperately in love with a daughter of his father's partner, Adèle Domecq, whose name is so familiar to readers of "Friendship's Offering." Mrs. Ruskin opposed her son's marriage on the ground of political and religious differences. This passion lasted four years, and was terminated by the girl's marriage, which was a terrible blow, in which the love of and companionship of nature was his greatest comfort. One can well imagine how the changes, the "improvements" which were constantly taking place all over the world grated upon one whose love for nature and beautiful scenery was so intense.

You have despised nature; that is to say, all the deep and sacred sensations of natural scenery. The French Revolutionists made stables of the cathedrals of France; you have made racecourses of the cathedrals of the earth. Your one conception of pleasure is to drive in railroad carriages round their aisles and eat off their altars. You have put a railroad bridge over the Falls of Schaffhausen. You have tunneled the cliffs of Lucerne by Tell's Chapel; you have destroyed the Clarens shore of the Lake of Geneva; there is not a quiet valley in England that you have not filled with bellowing fire.

It is hard to choose from the wealth of details touched upon in the present book just which will best represent Ruskin's influence upon his times, as set forth by De La Sizeraune. Finding that no one would listen to his appeals for the spread of art among the masses, Ruskin from 1854 to 1858, with Rossetti to teach figure drawing, conducted free evening classes, subjecting themselves to the task of "rekindling fading zeal," and guiding incapable hands in the arts of landscape sketching and decoration. In 1876, with his own and his friend's money, Ruskin founded a museum of art for Sheffield, filled with beautiful exhibits. The museum was started in a cottage outside the town, but at the present time the Ruskin Museum for Workingmen is to be found in Meersbrook Park, in a house presented by the municipality.

When Ruskin was made Slade Professor at Oxford, he felt that he could not lecture profitably without pictures to be used in illustration, so he added to the Slade collection a school of drawing, giving them a series of original drawings from Tintoret to Burne-Jones, which could be copied, and drawings of his own after the old masters, which could be studied. He organized the collection in the Oxford galleries, giving them a donation of between $25,000 and $30,000 for the maintenance of the school, and the salary of a competent teacher. Ruskin retained his connection with the university for thirteen years, resigning his professorship only when the authorities sanctioned vivisection, of which he strongly disapproved. Thanks to Ruskin's influence, however, Oxford is now a centre of the art of England.

One small but beautiful instance of Ruskin's influence—the outcome of his plea for old customs, is the May Day festival in a girls' college at Chelsea. The chapel and hall are decorated with flowers sent by old scholars from all parts of England to celebrate the return of Spring; a Queen of May is chosen by ballot from the school's 150 girls.

She is chosen—not for her beauty or for her learning, but because she is beloved. Here she comes! Her companions form a double row and hold out palms which arch over her head as she passes. She is crowned with flowers, dressed in an archaic costume designed by Kate Greenaway, and decorated with a golden cross designed by Burne-Jones. Behind her walks the Queen of the past year, her head wreathed with forget-me-nots. She mounts her throne, and her companions pass in front of her to salute and receive her presents, which are no other than the works of Ruskin beautifully bound. These prizes, not being the result of competition, but given by the Queen as her right of sovereignty—to this one because she is faithful to her friends, to that one because she delights in music, to another because she is always merry. "Doubtless it will be said that this insignificant protest of a remote school in London against the apathy of the mass and the ugliness of all things, is but of little moment. But of the pupils of this school who are all educated to be teachers, already more than one has instituted in her village Ruskin's aesthetic festival. The wreaths of flowers may fade, but the seed sown ten years ago will blossom afar off, even in Ireland.

Ruskin's greatest aim in art, and in all his teachings, according to M. De La Sizeraune, was to make not only his thinkers workers, but so to educate all workers that in their turn they, too, should be thinkers. Art, to be good art, must be perfect in all, even to the smallest details.

"The Alabaster Box," by Sir Walter Besant, will come to-day from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co., together with Max Pemberton's "Féo," Miss Morley's "Down North," and Lyman Abbott's "Problems of Life."

*RUSKIN AND THE RELIGION OF BEAUTY. Translated from the French of R. De La Sizeraune, by the Countess of Galloway. London: George Allen. New York: James Pott & Co. 1900.

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BARBARA FRIETCHIE.

Senator Depew Gets Confirmation of the Story.

Washington Dispatch to The New York Sun of April 12.

A large delegation from Frederick, Md., appeared before the Committee on Claims of the House and Senate to-day in behalf of the claim of the City of Frederick for $200,000. The beautiful little town of Frederick, "green walled by the hills of Maryland," occupied rather a conspicuous and unfortunate position during the war. Part of the town was rebel and part Union, and feeling ran high. One Summer, it was in 1864, Gen. Jubal A. Early thought to pay a visit to Washington, and as an escort took along some 20,000 to 30,000 veterans. He hoped to give the Federal authorities a surprise party and thought he might be fortunate enough to take possession of the seat of Government. En route, he called at Frederick, and as a souvenir of his visit he suggested to the citizens of that place that they, being loyal sons of the South, should contribute $200,000 toward the support of the Southern Army, and particularly that part of it under his immediate command. As the citizens displayed some reluctance to comply with his request, under threats Gen. Early pressed them, and the householders therefore went down into their strong boxes and the housewives into their stockings and produced the ready money, with which Gen. Early marched away. The delay occasioned by this financial transaction gave Grant time to throw into Washington a part of his army, and when Gen. Early reached the city, instead of finding it guarded only by a few department clerks and convalescents, as he had been led to believe, he found a fair-sized army looking down from well-made breastworks, prepared to give him the warmest reception he could ask. He therefore returned southward without calling on Lincoln or on Congress as he had hoped. So to-day the delegation asked Congress to refund the $200,000, which they contend not only saved Frederick but the Nation's capital.

It was toward the end of the hearing that Senator Depew drifted into the committee room and took his seat. All the members of the delegation recognized him at once, and a whisper ran around the room, "There's Senator Depew." Mr. Depew bowed and smiled at the recognition of his entrance. A few moments later the hearing closed and Mr. Depew blandly remarked: "There is one question which I would like to ask—one which I have long desired to have answered, and which, I think, is of great historical interest. You gentlemen should be able to answer it better than any one else. I refer to the story of Barbara Frietchie."

Immediately half a dozen of the delegation sprang forward. On the poem of Whittier rests Frederick's claim to fame, and no loyal citizen of that burg would think for a moment of denying the truth of the story. So every one of those who volunteered to speak was prepared to swear by all that was good and holy that the poem was as true as the Gospel. The testimony was cumulative. First Col. Goldsborough, a veteran of the war and an old resident of Frederick, stepped forward and announced that he had known Barbara Frietchie well, thus establishing the fact of her existence and her identity. Senator McComas of Maryland supplemented this information by the announcement that he had seen the flag itself. At this a murmur of interest and approbation ran around the room. An elderly man, J. C. Hart, said that he had known Barbara personally very well. He knew the house and had often seen the flag in the house.

The testimony was getting stronger and stronger. Mr. Hart, however, nearly ruined the case when he said he was under the impression that not Barbara, but another woman who lived a few doors away, waved the flag. At this the loyal members of the delegation gave vent to strong expressions of disapproval, and Mr. Hart retired in confusion. Col. Goldsborough then said that he was certain Mrs. Frietchie, who was intensely patriotic, had waved the flag as the Confederates retired from the city. As the Confederates under Jackson slowly retired at one end of the street, the Federals under Burnside entered at the other end of the street. Mrs. Frietchie flung the flag to the breeze as the Confederates withdrew, and the Federals cheered it as they entered the town. An officer on Burnside's staff witnessed the episode and wrote to Whittier about it, and the poet obtained from the Postmaster of Frederick the information on which he based the story.

Senator Depew followed the testimony carefully nodding his head approvingly as each witness gave corroborative evidence. "Barbara Frietchie," he said, "was one of the idols of my childhood. As I played around my mother's knees, and later when I culled wisdom from the school primer, my heart throbbed in sympathy with the old gray-haired woman who so valiantly displayed her patriotism and defied the enemies of her country." The delegation looked aghast at this, but finally reached the conclusion that the Senator had his dates mixed and thought the incident happened during the war of 1812.

Douglass Hargett, Clerk of the County Court, offered the statement that his father had witnessed the episode; had often told him of seeing the old woman, her scanty gray locks floating in the wind, supporting the flag while the Confederate troops marched below. The climax came, however, when John H. Abbott announced that his wife had stood with Barbara Frietchie while she waved the flag and that he had the flag at home, framed and hanging on the wall, and invited Senator Depew to come and see it. "That's right," said Senator McComas, "I have seen the flag there myself many times."

There was nothing more to be said. Whittier had been vindicated, Barbara Frietchie had been honored. Senator Depew was delighted at his success in eliciting this valuable information, and with his face wreathed in smiles announced that he for one thought it was worth $200,000 to have this question definitely settled, and that it was probably because of the flag incident and the poem which followed that Early made the city pay the ransom.

Essays by Edward Rowland Sill.*

Among the noble exceptions to the rule that the pedagogic mind is seldom literary stands that of Edward Rowland Sill, to whose three volumes of poems is now added a book of prose, including letters, essays, and little papers for the Contributors' Club of The Atlantic Monthy. Their subjects are widely varied, for, to his inborn love of musical nature, he added the keen interest in psychology and morals of one who abandoned his desire to preach only because he could not consent to be less than independent; the passion for correct and systematized methods that made him determine to be a lawyer, for the spiritual benefit to be derived from the necessary study; the schoolmaster's experience in reading and managing young human nature; the training of the translator and journalist, and knowledge of the widely differing life of the East and of the Pacific Coast. In 1865, when twenty-four years of age, he wrote to a friend:

You spoke of the legion of things which claim our attention—verily, verily. But moral philosophy stands first—then metaphysics—then down to medicine, literature, sociology, history, &c. I keep a little fountain babbling and plashing in my brain by reading nearly every day a word of Tennyson or Browning, (Mrs., I mean,) or Ruskin or Bible or somebody.

Twenty years later he still kept the little fountain babbling and plashing; still held open all the intellectual and moral inlets of his nature; still studied and learned, and still held to his conviction that a man must speak the truth as fast and far as he knows it. He held to the dream of his youth.

In 1861 he wrote to a pupil:

I don't see that culture (unless you spell it wrong) needs—or tends at all—to cut one off from human warmth. Are not some of the "best read" people you know or hear of some of the broadest-hearted also? The very essence of culture is shaking off the nightmare of self-consciousness and self-absorption, and attaining a sort of Christian Nirvana—lost in the great whole of humanity; thinking of others, caring for others, admiring and loving others.

The last three phrases express the man, and should be remembered when reading any of his works. For himself, he declared himself unable to judge of his own poems, hating them impartially as soon as he had set them before the public, but the critical papers of this volume contain much that is original and nothing that is not well-expressed. He says:

The test, then, for literature, as for all art, is its life-giving power. In the essay, for example, perfection would consist in giving us, through that free and unpremeditated play of the whole bevy of spiritual faculties,, (which is the characteristic of this literary form,) the widest excursions possible to the mind's lighter and leisure hours. In the novel, it would consist in imparting to us profound life-truths, pure emotions, noble intentions, in connection with the opportunity to relive, or live in imagination, the most significant experiences of human existence. In the poem, the requirement is that it shall be full of lovely images, that it shall be in every way musical, that it shall bring about us troops of high and pure associations—the very words so chosen that they come "trailing clouds of glory" in their suggestiveness; and in its matter, that it shall bring us both thought and feeling, for whose intermingling the musical form of speech alone is fitted; and that, coming from a pure and rich nature, it shall leave us purer and richer than it found us.

His own criticisms, of which about 200 pages are printed here, abound in this quality, and two, "Books of Refuge" and "The Most Pathetic Figure in Story," are truly excellent. Journalists will find even greater attraction in "The Clang-Tent of Words," and "A Private Letter," touching "will" and "shall" and "would" and "could," treats the question with such knowledge of the limitations of the probable reader as only a schoolmaster could have acquired.

In the papers on nature more humor is displayed in the critical articles, but the "Rhapsody of Clouds" is a piece of work to be read with delight, even after Ruskin. In the brief papers from the Contributors' Club the lightness of touch is extraordinary, especially in "Choosing a Class of People for Extermination," and the "Left-Over Expression Countenance." In the former he so playfully enumerated the people with whom he could dispense that the closest examination finds no trace of that ill-nature which would be inevitable with most writers, and there is charity for the whole race in his final choice of those who carry a countenance of cold displeasure contriving to make each member of the household, or of the company, feel that he is at all times the special object of it. Bentham would have applauded that selection.

The entire volume might very well be chosen as an example of that conscientious care in the use of words, not so rare among the elder writers as the young school of fuss and fidget fondly believes, but always so rare as to be a distinction. Unable to sing, and not deeply skilled in the use of any instrument, Sill was well read in music and matters musical, and, although he could not compose technically, strange tunes sometimes sang themselves to his mind, a legacy, as he thought, from far away ancestors. Similarly, the echoes of fine phrases lingered in his consciousness, and he sometimes repeated their rhythm, but in new words. His sensitiveness to sound was far beyond the average, and the generous praise which he showered upon his favorites was so discreetly mingled with his reasons as to make half a critic of the reader.

There are some signs that the day of melodious English is once more at hand, and that authors addicted to abruptness and indifferent as to vocabulary are to be invited to seek the meet retirement of the bargain counter. Should this desirable change really come, not the least of the forces causing it will be the influence of the quiet California professor, the magazine writer, whose conscience never slept, and always controlled both his matter and his manner.

*THE PROSE OF EDWARD ROWLAND SILL. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

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"He was in the Confederate army and came frequently in contact with President Davis, Generals Lee, Jackson, and others. And his anecdotes of their characters and doings are most interesting. All in all, it is one of the most thoroughly readable and rewarding volumes of reminiscences which we can recall. It is long, but we wish it were longer."—The *Congregationalist*, Boston.

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Books and Their Makers.

Apropos of Julian Ralph's "Toward Port Arthur," which Frederick A. Stokes Company are shortly to publish, a letter has been received in this city from the author, in which he gives a graphic description of the conditions under which he is living and writing. The letter is dated Kimberley, March 8. In it Mr. Ralph says: "I live in filth, dust, hunger thirst, exposure. I am having the goldarnest, hardest, toughest time I ever had in my life. If I were by myself I would not think I could stand it, but when I see 50,000 other men soaked to the bone, sleeping in frosty air, eating three biscuits in four days, and being shot to pieces all around me, I calculate that what they can stand I can endure, and so I let it go." Mr. Ralph says in another part of his letter, in reference to his forthcoming book: "I have tried to treat the war as war has never been treated before—in a series of pen pictures of what I see around me, whether it is a battle, a mess tent, or a hospital train. The number of letters I get from home for articles and lectures and the right to reprint my stuff in book form suggests that the thing has got some go in it." Inclosed in the letter is a pink ticket upon which Mr. Ralph has written "Oct. 12, 1899, to Feb. 5, 1900. A souvenir of the siege." On the other side the ticket bears the following printed legend, "Siege soup, three rations—one pint in lieu of one meat ration."

In response to inquiries as to whether "Dr. North and His Friends," now running in The Century, has any relation to "Characteristics," it is announced that all of the characters of the latter reappear in "Dr. North," which is a continuation, though in no sense a sequel, of the earlier book.

In speaking of the suspension of D. Appleton & Co., The Academy of London says: "Apropos of the failure of the Messrs. Appleton of New York, The British Weekly understands that all royalties to English authors will be paid, including arrears, and that all contracts will be kept. The Messrs. Appleton were the publishers of 'David Harum.' It is said they cleared £40,000 on that transaction."

In about three weeks Mr. Temple Scott of London will arrive in this city to represent John Lane at the Fifth Avenue agency of The Bodley Head. Mr. Scott is well known in English literary and publishing circles. Formerly he was with Petherick & Co., having charge of their Continental publishing business. Later he identified himself with George Bell, and saw through the press all the famous art books of this publisher. At present he is editing a "Swift" for Bell. He has also compiled a bibliography of the works of the Kelmscott Press, besides doing literary work in connection with the publications of the Vale Press, for which John Lane is the American agent.

Stanley Waterloo, author of "The Story of Ab," "The Launching of a Man," &c., writes to say that he is at work on a series of articles for The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia and other journals, "while my chief effort is expended on a historical romance, to appear in the series the Macmillans are bringing out. It relates to the lost tribes of Israel."

Mr. Budgett Meakin, author of the "Moorish Empire" and a well-known English lecturer on various subjects connected with his travels, writes to say that he is hard at work at his home, El Manar, Hempstead Heath, London, on a companion volume to his last book, to be entitled "The Land of the Moors," which will shortly be followed by the third volume in the series, "The Moors of Morocco."

Egerton Castle, whose "Bath Comedy" is about to be published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, and whose "Pride of Jennico," the dramatic version, is attracting New York audiences, is a man of very many parts. He is not only an expert fencer, as those who have read his "Schools and Masters of Fence" may be well aware, but he is also an expert submarine engineer, having, after his military career as Lieutenant in the Second West Indies Regiment, passed through all the courses of submarine mining at Chatham and Gosport. He has written an authoritative book on "English Book Plates," to say nothing of his numerous romances and plays, one of the latter, "Saviolo," being produced by Sir Henry Irving seven years ago in a provincial tour. He edited the "Jennings-ham Letters," and has translated into French Stevenson's romance, which he re-christened "Le Roman du Prince Othon."

William E. Griffis, author of "America as a World Power," which is published by A. S. Barnes & Co., is recognized abroad as an expansionist of the missionary type. The Bradford Observer (English) recently said: "Mr Griffis urges the policy of expansion on missionary principles. Primarily, his argument applies to the future government of the Philippines, but the theory and the facts by which it is supported would equally justify the extension of American rule in other Pacific lands, which, as Mr. Griffis says, America now sees through her Western windows, and at her own door, instead of looking at them as she did before the events in Manila, eastward, and as if through and beyond Europe."

John James Piatt, ex-Postmaster of Cincinnati and ex-Consul at Cork and Dublin, poet and historian, is a candidate for the librarianship of the Public Library of

Items of the Day.

More Homes of Great Britain.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have just completed arrangements for bringing out a second series of their magnificently illustrated work, "Famous Homes of Great Britain." The features of the first series, that most of the palaces and castles were described by their present owners, whose ancestors had founded them, will be even more prominent in the second series. Special illustrations, many of them interiors, have been made for the second volume, the titles and authors of which are "Raby," by the Duchess of Cleveland; "Blickling," by Miss Constance Sutcliffe; "Glamis," by Lady Glamis; "Knole," by Lord Sackville; "Blickling," by the Rev. A. H. Malan; "Levens Hall," by Miss Dosia Bagot; "Rufford Abbey," by Lord Saville; "Compton Wynyates," by Miss Alice Dryden; "Cliveden," by the Marquis of Lorne; "Nawor:h," by the Rev. A. H. Malan, and "Longleat" and "Cotehele," by the same author.

A "Court Memoir Series."

L. C. Page & Co. will publish at once twelve new volumes in the "Court Memoir Series," thus completing the set of twenty volumes, of which eight volumes were published last season. The new volumes are as follows: "Memoirs of Marie Antoinette," by Mme. Campan, two volumes; "Memoirs of the Court of St. Cloud," from a series of private letters, two volumes; "Memoirs of Empress Josephine," by Mme. Ducrest, three volumes; "Memoirs of Catherine II. of Russia," by one of her courtiers, one volume; "Memoirs of the Courts of Sweden and Denmark," from a series of private letters, two volumes, and "Memoirs of the Court of Berlin," by Count Mirabeau.

A Collector's Catalogue.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have just issued a new library catalogue. It is a blank book, arranged for recording the books of a private library, containing 120 leaves, with spaces to record 2,880 books, both by author and title, making a double entry of each book. This is a great convenience for reference where the author's name only is known or vice versa, where the title is known and not the author. The printed headings are author, title, and remarks on the left-hand page, and title, author, and remarks on the right-hand page. The book measures 7¼ by 9¾ inches, and is indexed throughout. It is handsomely bound either in cloth or in full Persian morocco.

The American Library Association.

The members of the American Library Association have received notice that the annual meeting of the association for 1900 is to be held at Montreal upon the invitation of the Governors of McGill University, beginning Wednesday evening, June 6, and continuing till Tuesday, June 12, inclusive. This will be the first instance of a meeting of the association outside of the United States. For this reason, no less than because of the attractive city and delightful opportunities afforded by a meeting there, the Montreal conference may be looked forward to as a marked event in the history of the American Library Association. All persons planning or expecting to attend the Montreal meeting should send early notice to the Secretary of the local committee, Mr. C. H Gould, McGill University Library, Montreal.

New Books from Paris.

Meyer Brothers & Co. have just received from Paris a number of books, maps, and brochures concerning the Paris Exposition. Among them is a large folio volume profusely illustrated in half-tone pictures and with plans of the grounds, entitled "L'Esposition de Paris, (1900;)" many of the illustrations are in color. There have also been received illustrated brochures entitled "L'Esposition pour tous" and "Le Livre d'Or," which include most admirable maps. Brentano's have just received the following books from Paris: "L'Aiglon," the new play by Edmond Rostand, author of "Cyrano de Bergerac"; "L'Art au Théâtre," by Catulle Mendès; "Mille Nuits et Une Nuit," translated by Mardrus, (Volume IV.;) "Imitations," by Tolstoi; "Amours Martiales," by Richard O'Monry; "La Romance du Temps Présent," by Léon Daudet; "Napoléon et sa Famille," by F. Masson, (Volume III.;) Premières Visites à l'Exposition," with fifty illustrations by Max de Nausouty; "Venus Ennemie," by Jean de Nittis; "Le Gardien du Feu," by Anatole le Braz; "Le Baiser Suprême," by Julien Sermet; "Drames de Famille," by Paul Bourget; "Arlette Illustré," by Armand Silvestre; "Le Cabinet Secret de l'Histoire," by Docteur Cabanes, and "Le Doute Plus Fort Que l'Amour," by the author of "L'Amitié Amoureuse."

Conan Doyle's latest book of short stories will be published by McClure, Phillips & Co. early in May with the title "The Green Flag."

The current number of Harper's Weekly contains a bird's-eye view, done in color, of the Paris Exposition. The Weekly of May 5 will be a special Exposition number, containing many new features in regard to special articles, fiction, and illustration.

Three books shortly to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons are fine examples of the printer's and the bookbinder's arts. The work has been done by Mr. D. B. Updike of the Merrymount Press. The books are "The Monk and the Dancer," by Arthur Cosslett Smith; "The Touchstone," by Edith Wharton, and Eliot Gregory's "The Ways of Men." In his last volume Mr. Gregory, besides presenting those charming meditations which have caused "Worldly Ways and Byways" to go

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"Mistress Penwick," a romantic novel of the days of Charles II., by Dutton Payne, and published by R. F. Fenno & Co., is being prepared for dramatic production by Mr. Seymour Hicks, working under contract for its production by Mr. Charles Frohman. This is Mr. Payne's first novel.

"The Head of Pasht," by Willis Boyd Allen of Boston, being the strange story of the influence of an ancient clue in unraveling a modern mystery, will shortly be published by E. P. Dutton & Co.

"Nature's Calendar," by Ernest Ingersoll, will be published by Harper & Brothers May 8. The book is arranged with a memorandum blank on each page, and is a practical guide to Nature's happenings day by day.

"The Lovers' Library," is a new series of volumes to be issued by John Lane, the first of which will be the "Love Poems of Shelley," each page having ornamental head and tail pieces in tint. At monthly intervals there will be presented through the same series some love poems of Browning, of Keats, and of Tennyson.

The May number of McClure's Magazine will contain an article on Gen. Lawton, by Dean C. Worcester, which will be fully illustrated from photographs never before published, showing Gen. Lawton's work in the Philippines. Prof. Simon Newcomb, who at this moment is seriously ill, contributes an article on the eclipse of the sun, which takes place May 28.

"A Lord's Courtship," being an illustrated novel of modern match-making by Lee Meriwether, is in press at Laird & Lee's. The same house has also nearly ready "A Woman of Nerve," by Dr. N. T. Oliver, author of "An Unconscious Crime," and "A Violet Flame," by Fred T. Jane, which is curiously illustrated by the author.

Boston Items.

BOSTON, April 5.—"Whoever has lived here in New England in the last seventy or eighty years has enough to tell if he only knows how," ends the preface of "A New England Boyhood and Bits of Autobiography," the new volume in Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.'s beautiful edition of Dr. Hale's works. The "Bits" are taken from various magazines, having been written at the request of different editors. "A New England Boyhood" appeared in The Atlantic Monthly at Mr. Scudder's suggestion, as a companion for Miss Lucy Larcom's "A New England Girlhood," and the future historian will find that no research is necessary to inform him as to manners and customs of male Bostonians of good social standing in the seventeen years following 1822, when Dr. Hale was born. It was a small town, in which everybody knew everybody else, and almost everybody was enthusiastically devoted to reform and "high thinking," and sometimes resorted to high action. Foreigners were few and life was curiously simple, and also uncomfortable, judged by present standards. The "Bits" entitled "Sixty Years of My Life" and "Boston in the Forties" enlarge the picture, and "A Church in the War" and "Harvard Revisited" touch upon other phases. The closing 100 pages are occupied chiefly with the peace tribunal, arbitration, and similar current topics, but contain some reminiscences of much value. The volume has a fine photogravure frontispiece representing Dr. Hale's Summer home. The former half of this book should have been issued by the Cassell Company, but its issue was prevented by the untoward departure of their manager, and it is now published for the first time.

This week Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. issue "The Queen's Garden," by Mrs. E. M. Davis, a story of a young girl's week in a New Orleans garden, while the aunt whom she has never seen lies within the mansion, dying of yellow fever and unable to see the niece for whose coming she has made loving preparation. The horror of the pestilence, the beauty of the garden, the strangeness of the love passage which takes place there are described with eloquent skill, and the tale should be one of the most successful little novels of the season.

"Knights in Fustian," a wartime story of Indiana by Miss "Caroline Brown," is a historically accurate account of the doings of the Knights of the Golden Circle and perfectly describes the strangely confused political feeling during the civil war. As all the incidents are either founded on fact or drawn from the actual experience of the author's kith and kin, this was to be expected, but history has been so written that the later generation hardly believed that conspiracy was possible in the United States until Dels and his friends gave them an opportunity to study one. Indeed, so completely was the date forgotten that the Governor who repressed the conspiracy went to his grave marked by an ugly epithet as a comment upon a speech in which he dwelt upon the suffering of the loyal citizens at the hands of the conspirators. This book shows some of the means by which he at last managed to destroy the organization and to arrest the leaders.

A second edition of Mr. Alleyne Ireland's "Anglo-Boer Conflict" is issued by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. The curious are saying, "Absit omen!" as they contemplate the title, for, as it happens, the name of the victor is generally set last in the phrase by which Americans describe wars, except when the name of the vanquished is used by itself. Franco-Prussian, Austro-Prussian, Russian, Mexican, Spanish-American are examples. These things are merely coincidences, but one prefers to have the coincidences on one's own side.

A new volume of the Old Glory Series, by Mr. Edward Swatemeyer, appears this week. With the title of the "Campaign of the Jungle; or, Under Lawton Through Luzon," the author is neither imperialist nor Americo-Filipino, but he describes the inland tribes as they are, and the story will undoubtedly be successful with boys. It is complete in itself, reviewing former volumes.

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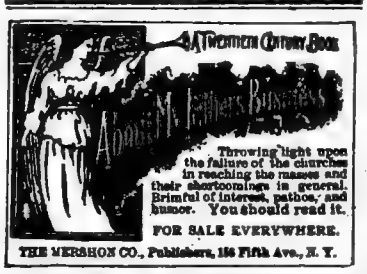

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THE WEEK IN ART.

There have been only one private and two public art exhibitions in New York during the week which closes to-day. At the National Arts Club there was opened on Thursday an exhibition of paintings, water colors, pastels, etchings, and bronzes. These will be on view to-day, to-morrow from noon until midnight, and will be sold at auction at Daly's Theatre at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon for the benefit of the widowed mother of the late Ernest Tarleton, who was a young actor of considerable promise. Among the artists who have contributed art works are William T. Smedley, George Munn, Willard Metcalf, Robert Reid, Thomas Nast, Oliver Herford, W. B. Wenzell, Frederic Remington, Howard C. Christie, Childe Hassam, George W. Edwards, John Twachtman, and Herbert Denman.

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The second of the public exhibitions which opened this week was that of some eighteen landscapes by Louis Paul Dessar at the Clausen Galleries, 381 Fifth Avenue. This little exhibition, which continues the series of one-man displays of the works of American artists Mr. Clausen has been holding this season, comprises some of Mr. Dessar's best-known works, including the "Landscape, with Sheep," owned by Andrew Carnegie; "The Grassy Road," owned by Sydney A. Smith, and "The Return of the Flock." Mr. Dessar is a young American painter, whose work is a pleasing combination of Jacque, Dupré, and Cazin, with sufficient originality to make it worth attention and study. He has gradually grown out from the influence of Jacque and Dupré into that of the tonalist, Cazin, and in both subject and treatment his later canvases can best be called American Cazins. Many of them have the familiar French village street at dusk, or more often at moonlight, with its white houses, one window glowing with the light from an unseen fireplace within, and with or without a flock of sheep dimly discerned approaching or departing at the end of this street. Earlier works, as a rule, have for their subject those open forest glades, with flocks of sheep nibbling under the shadow of great trees, which Jacque so well loved to paint. It is not to Mr. Dessar's discredit that he repeats, even though unconsciously, the motives and treatment of other and greater painters. The poetry of their great souls has entered into his own, and his reflection of this shows clearly and well his own artistic appreciation and ability. It is the mission of all great art to inspire good art, and the phase through which Mr. Dessar is now passing in his artistic career is a distinct benefit to his art, just as Mr. Dessar's fellow-artist, Ranger's, following, first of the Dutch and then of the Barbizon painters, has benefited his art. Mr. Dessar is a colorist and a tonalist, understands composition, and is a painter of poetic sentiment. He has in the past done good work, and the present display shows abundant promise for the future.

***

The exhibition of pastels at the National Arts Club will close this evening at midnight. An exhibition of color reproductions, especially those available for school decoration, will open in the club gallery on the evening of April 21 and remain open until midnight of April 30. An exhibition of artistic leather work will be held at the club from May 5 to 19 inclusive. Among exhibitions already proposed for the next season at this club are the following: Colonial arts, arts and crafts of the Dutch period in New York, American and foreign glass, mosaics, small boxes, metals, wood, &c., with inlays of ivory, mother-of-pearl, &c., embroidered and other book bindings, and "topsy-turvy" literature, chapbooks, book plates, &c.

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The week was one of picture and art object auction sales. Two of these auction picture sales, namely those held at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, to be continued to-night, and at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, were certainly not successful so far as financial results were concerned. The wonder is not that such low figures were obtained for the miscellaneous collection of examples of modern American and foreign brushes sold at the first sale, and for the copies of "old masters" disposed of at the second named sale, but that there were found purchasers for any of the canvases. Fifth Avenue auctions of this kind are not beneficial to the picture dealing business, and should be viewed with regret by all true art lovers and those sincerely interested in the progress of art in America. They simply unload more poor art under one pretext or another upon a country that is already sufficiently afflicted with poor art. Credit must be given to Mr. Foltz, the owner of the copies of "old masters" sold at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms on Wednesday and Thursday evenings for his frank statement in his catalogue, that these paintings were only "attributed" and had been purchased more for their art merit than their names. If the story be true that Mr. Foltz paid something like $50,000 to dealers for these pictures and a large additional sum for framing the same, the result of their sale, at which an attributed Carlo Dolce sold for $20, a Rubens for $15, a Correggio for $10, and a Salvi, which the auctioneer said was valued at $20,000, for $7.50, could not have been satisfactory.

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In marked contrast to these two sales was that of the Bonner and American Art Association pictures at Chickering Hall on Tuesday night, and which resulted in a total of about $133,000 for some eighty-three pictures. The great Diaz, "Le Mare aux Grenouilles," or frog pond, formerly owned by Charles A. Dana, brought the almost record price of $16,900 paid by Knoedler & Co., and all the Barbizon pictures were eagerly competed for and brought good prices. They were all excellent, if not great, examples, and hence the competition for them. It was gratifying to note also the competition for the Monets, particularly for those splendid transcriptions of the west front of the Rouen Cathedral on a misty morning, and which have been well called "etherealised architecture." One of these canvases brought $3,000, and the other two $2,800 and $2,100, respectively. The house of Durand-Ruel & Co., which for some years has been the chief boomer of the French impressionists, secured all the Monets that it could, including one of the Rouen cathedral series.

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The remarkably good prices realized at the sale this week of the collection of Oriental porcelains, lacquer, and other objects formed by William Churchill Oastler is only another proof of the contention that a collector, if he desire ever to see his money back, must specialize. That this is the case has been frequently argued in this REVIEW, and the sales this season at the American Art Association all go to prove it. Compare, for instance, the Marsh and the Oastler sales. Prof. Marsh had a large number of beautiful and rare and curious things, but they were heterogeneous, and there were not enough specimens of any particular kind of art production to attract the large collectors. The consequence was that Prof. Marsh's things were nearly all sacrificed. Exquisite Cloisonné enamels were literally thrown away, old Shippo vases and plaques selling for a dollar or two apiece. Similar specimens at the Oastler sale brought $40 and $50 each. The same thing is observable in the case of Mr. Oastler's lacquers—the finest collection ever brought together in this country. The late Carl Edelheim of Philadelphia, whose collection was sold on March 7 and the three following days, had a number of splendid old specimens of lacquer work. But there were not enough of them to bring outside buyers to this city, or even to attract many of the New York collectors of lacquer. The consequence was that the dealers secured almost every lot at simply ridiculously inadequate prices. Gold decorated wine and sake cups, 200 or more years old, brought $1 each. Similar pieces in the Oastler collection brought six times as much, while the difference in prices for the more important pieces was still more marked. People may refer to the Daly sale as showing that sometimes a collector of universal sympathies, who "goes in" for everything of beauty and rarity, sometimes makes a good investment. But at this sale a number of the lots sold for high figures simply because they had belonged to Mr. Daly, and as a matter of fact a large proportion of his collection of art objects was sacrificed. Small objects sold well on the whole, but when a complete suit of finely decorated armor went for $32.50, and old marquetry chairs for $8 each, the sale can hardly be spoken of as a complete success.

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For its last monthly art exhibition of the season, the Art Committee of the Union League Club, following its usual custom, arranged a display of water colors, and these were shown in the club gallery on Thursday and yesterday, and will remain there for inspection to-day and to-morrow, while women will be admitted on Monday and Tuesday next. The exhibition is not in any way a sensational or great one, but none the less is agreeable and interesting. It is made up of eleven water colors from the private collection of John Howard McFadden, which well exemplify the present French and English water colorists. There are ten pictures, also in the lighter medium, by Will H. Low, the American figure and decorative artist, illustrating scenes from Shakespeare's "As You Like It." Mr. McFadden's water colors, which are out of the usual run, include either the original water color or replica by Rosa Bonheur of her familiar "Horse Fair," which is even more interesting to study than the large oil at the Metropolitan Museum; two Mediterranean marine and coast scenes by Hamilton Macullum, "Octopus Fishing in Majore Bay" and "Port of Amalfi," very delicate and delicious in color and perfect in atmosphere; a fine interior, with figures of St. Mark's Cathedral, Venice, by Louis Haghe, remarkable in detail; a landscape, cold and thin in color, "Reaping, Yorkshire Coast," by R. Anderson; an early example of Turner, "View of London from the South"; a flat and hard landscape of "The South Downs," by Copley Fielding; a fine large landscape, with cattle, by Thomas Sidney Cooper, and two excellent examples of the poet-painter of rural England, Birket Foster. Mr. Low's illustrations of scenes from "As You Like It," are well composed and drawn, and have good atmosphere, sunlight, and outdoor feeling. The artist has translated the more salient scenes in the play with good literary and poetic sympathy. His decorative sense is uppermost in all the pictures, and it is especially prominent in "Rosalind and Celia Led by Hymen." "Jacques and Touchstone" and the group of "Rosalind, Celia, and Touchstone" are the most important of the pictures and show good characterisation. The figure of Rosalind in the group of Rosalind, Celia, and Orlando" is gracefully drawn, and this picture is in some ways the most satisfactory of the series.

The Rector Street Book Store Company is the incorporate name that has been adopted for an old-time book-selling business in New York. The incorporators are R. Cowan, J. J. Cowan, L. H. Stevens, and S. H. Taylor.

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MR. DALY'S BOOKS.

What They Cost and What They Brought—English Criticisms.

Although the Daly sale is a thing of the past, (the books realising $168,035.65, and the grand total for the entire collection being $180,463.90,) a number of English writers have attempted, in criticisms, to belittle the management, maintaining that the collection would have brought a larger total in London. An article on the subject by William Roberts was published in The Athenæum on March 24. "The original intention," Mr. Roberts declares, "was to have the sale held in London, and those who know anything at all about these matters do not need to be told that London is an infinitely better market for such a library than New York. The books and autographs, for one thing, would have been adequately catalogued; the present catalogue huddled them all together in one alphabet—an absolutely foolish arrangement, which has not one single advantage in its favor."

It was never the original intention to send the Daly collection to London, for it would have been an uncertain undertaking, it being doubtful whether English collectors have been doing much purchasing in war times. Those who are familiar with the English book auction market will notice the humor in Mr. Roberts's statement that "London is an infinitely better market for such a library than New York." London has not been for the last ten years a better market for valuable books than New York, and every fine sale we have here only serves to emphasize the fact. Consider, for example, the record prices fetched by Mr. Edelheim's Kelmscott Press books and the large sums paid for Mr. Daly's Ainsworth, Cruikshank, Dickens, Lamb, Lever, Milton, Shakespeare, Spenser, and Thackeray items, and compare them with English prices. The result would be decidedly in favor of New York. Mr. Roberts's remarks about the New York market are on a par with his criticisms of the Daly catalogue and its method of arrangement. The Daly catalogue was compiled in haste, but it is a notable piece of work, and was produced in the face of many disadvantages. As for its being arranged in one alphabet, most book lovers have come to recognize that as the only sane method of arrangement. It is convenient, and it calls direct attention to the completeness of a collection in certain lines.

Mr. Roberts believes that Mr. Daly spent from £30,000 to £40,000 on his library. The Daly collection probably cost almost twice the former sum. Many thousands of dollars, however, were expended on books which Mr. Daly had extra illustrated or had otherwise beautified for him. All his other extra illustrated books, those he purchased here and in London, were almost invariably resold at a profit, and his really important books—his Shakespeares, Miltons, Lambs, and Thackerays—fetched, in most cases, much more than he had paid for them. The ordinary books sold high, as ordinary books always do in such a sale. Money therefore was made on Mr. Daly's books, those he extended himself being alone excepted.

As a matter of record, we give below fifteen items, selected at random from the annotated catalogue of James Wright, under whose management the sale was held. Other items, showing even greater profit, might have been taken, and THE SATURDAY REVIEW could devote two columns to similar items. But the following fifteen books, which cost $18,891, and were resold for $38,738, should answer English criticisms:

Lot 696—Cruikshank's "Illustrations to Brough's Falstaff," London, 1857. Large paper copy, with five of the original drawings inserted. It cost £35, and was resold for $205.

Lot 1,085—Dunlap's "History of the American Theatre," New York, 1832, extended to four volumes, 375 extra plates inserted. Cost $100; resold for $240.

Lot 1,152—"The English Spy," London, 1825, in two volumes, many extra plates. Cost $150; resold for $218.

Lot 1,841—Boaden's "Life of Mrs. Jordan," London, 1831, in two volumes, 275 extra plates; cost $400, resold for $600.

Lot 1,957—Lamb's "Poetry for Children," London, 1809, original boards; cost about $400, resold for $2,220.

Lot 2,041—Larwood & Hotten's "History of Signboards," London, 1868, in six volumes, over 500 extra plates; cost $600, resold for $1,200.

Lot 2,292—Autograph letter of Mary, Queen of Scots, written to Catherine de Medici; cost £58, resold for $480.

Lot 2,345—Milton's "Paradise Lost," 1667, first edition and first or second issue, original calf; cost £52 10s. in 1887, resold for $460.

Lot 2,348—Milton's "Poems," 1645, first edition, original calf; cost 18 guineas in 1889, resold for $480.

Lot 2,396—Moore's "Life of Lord Byron," London, 1830, in four volumes, 539 extra plates; cost £35 19s. 6d, resold for $200.

Lots 2,987-91—The four folio editions of Shakespeare's plays, 1623-85; cost $4,000, resold for $7,860.

Lot 3,058—Sheridan's "School for Scandal," the original manuscript of this famous comedy; cost £60, resold for $1,750.

Lot 3,137—Spence's "Anecdotes," London, 1820, largest paper, beautifully extended to four volumes, 240 extra plates; cost $1,000 in 1887, resold for $3,800.

Lot 3,401—Mrs. Ritchie's "Reminiscences of Thackeray," New York, 1896, with sixteen original drawings by Thackeray and forty-five autograph letters inserted; cost less than $1,000, resold for $2,725.

Lot 3,403—The Brookfield-Thackeray Correspondence, in two volumes; cost thought to be at one time over $6,000, now known to be $10,000; resold for $16,200.

Two Books About Architecture.*

One rather repugns at the title of this volume after he has read it, or even after he has looked through it. That is to say, it can scarcely call itself a statement of "principles." It is purely empirical. Its method is to show the reader an object which he is expected to know ugly and add other which he is expected to think pretty, and then to call his attention to the differences in proportion, in arrangement, and what not, between the two. To talk about the principles of architectural composition, ascertained by a process of this kind, is like talking about the principles of poetry. This has been done by some Germans, and very likely by some Scotchmen. But there is not much in it. If the reader prefers what you show him as an example of the thing to be avoided to what you show him as an example of the thing to be admired and imitated, you can do nothing with him. You cannot prove your principles to him. You are in the helpless position of the professor who was illustrating Paley's argument from design by exhibiting his own bulbous timepiece, when he was brought to a stand by a pert pupil, who declared that, for his part, he could see no evidences of design about that watch. The appeal, in either case, is really to the perceptiveness and the good faith of the student. And the truths which have to be established in that way can scarcely be called principles.

These remarks are by no means intended to disparage Mr. Robinson's little book. On the contrary, it is a good, and ought to be a useful, book for the readers for whom it is specially intended. These, one perceives, are young architects and draughtsmen, who stand in need of a series of examples of dispositions of forms and masses which commend themselves to the eye. That such and such outlines and relations of masses are agreeable, and such and such others disagreeable, are facts which nobody can deny when the two sets are respectively presented to him. And some modest generalization is possible and permissible without going into aesthetics or psychology. This modest generalization it is of which the text consists, and it is summarized in the titles of the illustrations. By the nature of the case the classification looks arbitrary, and is so. And, necessarily, it leaves out of view the necessity in actual design of a specific expressiveness, which is not less necessary to artistic results than the observance of the qualities of abstract grace or agreeableness which the selection and arrangement of these examples are very well calculated to cultivate.

In Prof. Matthews's story, running in Harper's Weekly, the heroine, who aspires to be an actress, tells her husband, who is an architect, that she is by no means satisfied with the reflex of any professional renown he may attain. Who knows or cares, she inquires, who is the author of any building he sees and admires. There is something in the inquiry, even in our time, and when we go back into the historic or legendary past, we find that there used to be a good deal more in it. It was not until the fifteenth century of our era that there seems to have been any curiosity about the builders, even of famous buildings. The history of the Renaissance, it has been said, is not so much a history as a collection of biographies. Before that the history excluded the biographies, insomuch that, in Gothic as well as in classic times, one has to grope in a vague mass of unverifiable gossip and tradition to find anything bearing upon the personality of the men whose works are among the proudest monuments of human achievement.

What the author of this little volume has proposed to himself is to rescue and collect at least what there is in Greek literature of information about Greek architects. It is so obvious a task that one wonders that it has not been long ago attempted and performed. Mr. Douglas has done it very thoroughly, to all appearance, and at the same time very modestly. He has arranged such facts as he has been able to gather upon a string of narrative which will be found valuable by those whose introduction to the study the volume is, and interesting to students who are further advanced, but who would be at a loss to put their fingers elsewhere upon the information here collected for their use.

*PRINCIPLES OF ARCHITECTURAL COMPOSITION. By John Beverly Robinson. With an introduction by Russell Sturgis. New York: The Architectural Record Company.

SOME OLD MASTERS OF GREEK ARCHITECTURE. By Harry Douglas. Great Barrington, Mass.: The Quarter Oak.

Work of a Blind Poet.*

It has long been the theory of certain psychologists that various musical sounds produce upon the sensorium of the brain the impressions of various colors. It is perfectly true that blind persons "feel" a sense of color attached to the things they hear, touch or smell. It is owing to these facts, therefore, that a volume of verses from the pen of Henry Wilson Stratton will arouse a certain interest aside from its actual value as poetry, for the author is blind. Even the title is suggestive: "Sparks and Flames." There is hardly a poem in the little volume before us, whatever its theme, that does not give us an idea of the poet's impression of color concerning the things he does not see. Independent of the verses whose subject naturally calls for color description there are poems which deal with atmosphere and sound, and also with emotions, in which are unmistakable signs of color impressions. For example, a poem called "The Bell Buoy" begins with this coupiet:

Beacon of sound!
Light for the ear!

"Reverie" gives the reader a sense of dark shades:

Now o'er the purple plains of air
Those folds of glory glide.

Here is a stanza from "Alone," which is full of light and color:

Alone with the plash of the oar,
As the boat gally glides
Through the spray-tossing tides
That so silently gleam
In the moon's yellow beam,
With the dip and the slip
And the musical drip
Of the oars.

Even in the verses under the title of "Silence," the poet is not only conscious of the absence of sound, but consequently of the absence of all light and color as well.

But aside from their psychological interest the poems of the volume are of real merit as verse. Unlike some poets blessed with the sense of sight, Mr. Stratton never exaggerates. However commonplace his themes, his lines are never barren of ideas, nor are the figures employed for the expression of these ideas ever conventional. The analogy, however, is always perfectly plain. Had Mr. Stratton been able to see the things about which he writes his verse might have lacked that keen vision which now characterizes it. At any rate, the impenetrable darkness has given him the true poet's soul. In striving to find the cause of things he interprets life. He writes from the inside outward, never the contrary way.

*SPARKS AND FLAMES. By Henry W. Stratton. With preface by Hezekiah Butterworth. New York: M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels.

Mysterious Tales.*

There is something strange, mysterious—we had almost said uncanny—about the two stories which form the volume bearing the title "Passengers." Passengers, indeed! starting from an unknown island; bound—whither? The tales stretch themselves out along the seashore, among the dorymen and fishing smacks. They fill our ears with the sobbing of its waves, and our nostrils, not with the fresh breath of its salt breezes, but the dank odor of its slime.

The story of "Doomsday" is like a picture which might have been conceived by an artist, but executed by his layman. The superstitious fishermen, crowding about the prophet's boat, awaiting the end of time—the drunken skeptic, the woman, almost pagan in her unbelief—are but confused impressions on an overcrowded canvas. We forget to listen to the story for wondering what it is about.

The second tale is simpler in conception and likewise better handled than the first. April, mysterious, untamed, and beautiful as a poet's dream, comes to us as the personification of the author's idea of love itself in all the chameleon shades his fancy paints it. The tragic element is uppermost in both the stories: in fact, there is nothing but tragedy throughout. The characters are all shadowy and chimerical, of "such stuff as dreams are made of," yet it may be that their very mystery fascinates.

*PASSENGERS. Doomsday; April. By Myles Hemenway. 16mo. Pp. 290. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

"The Trial of the Bantocks," by G. S. Street, author of "The Autobiography of a Boy" and "The Wise and the Wayward," is being published this week by John Lane.

THE ROMANTIC NOVEL.

Some Remarks Concerning It and Others.

IF any one ever takes it into his head to write a history of the present period of English and American literature, a chapter at least should be devoted to what will probably be called "The Romantic Revival of 1899-1900."

Among the writers mentioned as important contributors to this movement we trust that something will be said of two men in whom we have some confidence, Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson and Mr. Hamilton Drummond, of whom we have spoken elsewhere.

Mr. Watson is too well known to need formal introduction. He wrote "Galloping Dick," "The Adventurers," and "The Princess Xenia" (which contains the best dialogue that has been written in years.) His new book is called

The Rebel

and Dumas himself never drew a more dashing scapegrace of a hero than this Anthony, Earl of Cherwell, who bullies the entire court and a few royalties to boot—all on account of a mere slip of a girl whom he happens to have set his heart upon.

All this takes place in England, while the scene of Mr. Drummond's story,

A Man of His Age

is laid in the France of Catherine de Medici and other equally unpleasant persons.

It wasn't a nice time to live in for any one who had any strong political or religious opinions, but it was a time that affords the romancer unlimited material of the best sort for stirring tales of the men who risked their all in the service of the Queen—no matter whether it was the good Queen or the bad one.

Another tale which also will come in for mention in the chapter on the romantic revival is

Princess Sophia

This is a romance of the present day or near it, and is by E. F. Benson, who startled the world a few years since with his "Dodo" and later wrote "The Vintage" and "The Capsina."

It is a story of an imaginary principality of Central Europe which almost goes to ruin through the gambling propensities of its reigning princess and its citizens.

It is very amusing and in parts it is intensely dramatic. For example, the princess—but we haven't the space or the bad taste to tell you the story.

Just one more book which can't possibly be included by the writer of that still imaginary chapter. This is

Their Silver Wedding Journey

by W. D. Howells. This book has just been published in a popular edition, and if you are going abroad this Summer you should certainly buy it.

While reading one of the most delightful stories that Mr. Howells has written you will be gathering all kinds of useful information about your trip.

If you want the book to give away perhaps you would prefer the special edition, with many illustrations from photographs and drawings by Mr. Smedley. It's a delightful piece of bookmaking.

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TROOPS ARE READY TO QUELL STRIKE

Gov. Roosevelt's Action in the Cornell Dam Troubles.

THE STATEMENT OF GEN. ROE

Sheriff and Italian Consul General Effect Temporary Cessation of Hostilities — Deputies Again Fall Back Before Superior Force —Riot Act Posted.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 14.—Company B, Eleventh Separate Company, of Mount Vernon, and Company A, Fourth Separate Company, of Yonkers, were ordered by Gov. Roosevelt to prepare for active service at Cornell Dam this afternoon.

Recruiting officers are at work to-night notifying every member of the respective companies to report at the armories at 7 o'clock sharp to-morrow morning. Each man will wear his fatigue uniform, and, in addition to a knapsack, he will carry three days' rations, a rifle, and sidearms. At 8 o'clock the Mount Vernon soldiers will march to Yonkers, where they will be joined by Company A, after which they will march to the New York Central Railroad station. There Sheriff Malloy will have a special train to convey the troops to Croton.

The two companies will be in command of Major Charles E. Denike. The officers of Company B comprise Capt. Fred Schneider, First Lieut. Edwin W. Fiske, Mayor of Mount Vernon, and Second Lieut. R. N. Glover. Company A is officered by Capt. John E. Pruyn and Lieuts. Edward and Arthur Nugent.

The soldiers are all anxious to go to the scene of hostilities between Deputy Sheriffs and strikers and say that they will give the mob a warm reception if it attempts to interfere with them.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 14.—A rumor that the Governor has countermanded the order directing troops to go to the Cornell dam is denied to-night by his private secretary, William J. Youngs.

Major Gen. Roe, when seen late last night at his home, at 35 East Thirty-seventh Street, said:

"At present no troops have been ordered out, and none will be within the next twenty-four hours."

GEN. ROE TO GOVERNOR.

The Governor's Reply to Sheriff's Request for Troops.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—Gov. Roosevelt this afternoon received this telegram from Major Gen. Roe:

"The Sheriff of Westchester County has called for Fourth Separate Company of Yonkers and Eleventh Separate Company, Mt. Vernon, to assist him against the strikers at Croton Dam. They go to-morrow to be on hand Monday morning. I will be in touch with the situation and request authority to send more troops from here if Sheriff makes requisition."

To this dispatch Gov. Roosevelt sent this reply:

"I hereby authorize you instantly to order out whatever troops are required to restore and preserve order."

ARMED TRUCE AT THE DAM.

Italian Consul General Represents Strikers at Important Conference.

An armed truce between the deputies under Sheriff William V. Molloy of Westchester County and the striking Cornell Dam Italians existed when night fell yesterday at Croton Landing. This understanding was brought about at a conference in the office building at the dam of the contractors, Coleman, Breuchaud & Coleman. The parties to the conference were J. Breuchaud of the firm, the representative of the strikers, Giovanni Branchi, Consul General for Italy, and F. B. Delehanty of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration of this State. The truce will last pending negotiations for a settlement, which will be resumed to-day.

The strikers say that they respect the authorities, and that there will be no trouble unless the contractors put other men to work, while the contractors say that work will be resumed to-morrow at all hazards.

The events of yesterday were such as a continuation of the tension during the past fortnight brought about. During the night there was a squabble between special deputies and strikers over a reported attempt to cut a hoisting cable, and two deputies were slightly hurt by stones. An attempt early in the morning to coal the steam pump in the reservoir excavation brought about a fierce demonstration by the strikers, and it was not abandoned until the arrival of the Italian Consul General, when the strikers aided the contractor's men in the work that was necessary to keep the engine going. After the Consul General left several of the strikers protested against stories published about the strike in New York and said that if they had money enough they would go there and demand retraction of accounts of violence.

ATTACKED BY THE STRIKERS.

Sheriff Molloy passed the night at the contractors' building on the north side of the Dam valley. Shortly after midnight some of the deputies on duty on the south end of the dam and on the sand float below it noticed that a number of Italians had gathered at the anchorage of the wire cable which runs parallel with the dam and 80 feet above it from the bluff just west of Resident Engineer C. E. Gowen's office to the bluff east of the contractors' building. This cable is used for hoisting from the dam and the reservoir behind it, and is the most important element of a network of hoisting apparatus and guys. Word was sent to the contractors' office and the Italian special deputy from White Plains, Joseph Scopiria, was sent to protect the cable with twenty special deputies. When they approached the anchorage where the strikers were and were scaling the embankment they were assailed with abuse by the strikers, who threw stones and rolled boulders down the embankment. Special Deputies Doyle and Berwick were struck by stones and slightly bruised, but they continued on duty.

The encounter excited the strikers, the horns which have been used as rallying signals during the fight were blown, and several hundred more strikers came from "Little Italy" on the plateau west of Resident Engineer Govern's office and prepared to pass the night on watch. Waste wood was hunted up, bonfires were lighted, and the hillside soon had the features of an army bivouac. The strikers were noisy, and now and then a pistol was fired in fear or bravado.

THE DAM THREATENED.

When day dawned, it was seen that the strikers had so mounted a section of sewer pipe that it appeared to be a cannon menacing the contractors' building on the opposite side of the valley. Another occupation of the night had been to roll huge boulders to the edge of the paths on the slope, so that a push would send them down the embankment to the sand flat on which the works of the contractors are. Such defense was common in the struggle of the Montenegrins, and has been effective in the tactics of the Boers.

Many of the night watchers on the strikers' side went to the plateau after dawn, leaving, however, vigilant watchers. The pump engine in the reservoir excavation at the east of the dam was reported as short of coal. The engine has to be constantly in service to free the excavation close to the foundations of the dam of water from a spring. Were this not done the foundations would be flooded and possibly undermined. Deputy Sheriff John R. Breese undertook to attempt to coal the pump engine. To do this he had to use a "dinky" engine from one of many in a shed on the west side of the dam near the old abandoned derrick and the steam plant. As soon as Breese and several deputies went to the engine shed sentinels on the slope above scurried up to Little Italy.

Engineer Thomas Reilly prepared the little engine and got up steam, and when ready to run it on the narrow-gauge track blew his whistle. Not two seconds later there was a chorus of horns on the slope, and from the plateau came an excited and noisy crowd of strikers numbering about 300, followed by a score of women. The men brandished knives and revolvers, and about twenty of them carried shotguns. Some of the deputies said that they counted half a dozen rifles in the possession of the men.

HELD UP THE LOCOMOTIVE.

On the slope a road zigzags at a gentle incline, so as to cross it twice, and on the lower road the strikers massed just above the engine shed and behind several hundred boulders, which had been rolled into position during the night. Breese was disposed to brave danger, and told Reilly to go ahead. The locomotive was started, but did not go more than half a dozen feet. The crowd on the bluff set up a warning yell, and several in it leveled pistols at the cab of the locomotive at a distance of about sixty feet, and Breese gave an order to abandon the attempt to coal the steam pump.

At the same time the Italians in the "Bowery," which is on the road north of the Croton River Valley, and through which all vehicles for the contractors' office building must pass, developed obstructive tactics and decided to seize and stop all traffic on what is known as the "Bowery" bridge, which crosses from the "Bowery" to the sand flat on which the contractors' works are. This blocked the only way to reach the dam except by going around a long distance. By this action they stopped several cement wagons and refused to parley with the Deputies or representatives of the contractors.

These events decided Sheriff Molloy in leaving the dam for Croton Landing to go to Little Plains and secure the support of the militia. He left in charge of the dam and works Under Sheriff Charles Freedman, Deputy Sheriffs Breese, Philip Kass, H. F. Staafs, and Jeremiah Moore, and the 125 special deputies which had been mustered up to Friday night. These were armed with revolvers, which they concealed, but they carried policemen's night sticks. As the day wore on this force was augmented by fifty new deputies recruited in various Westchester towns.

POSTED THE RIOT ACT.

Acting on instructions left by Sheriff Molloy, his men and the "specials" avoided friction with the strikers. The crowd on the bluff went back to the village above it, leaving sentinels, and those who built the bridge relaxed vigilance so far as to guy the deputies. Along the Bronx excitement was renewed by the discovery that Sheriff Molloy, before leaving, had posted the Riot act, calling on the strikers to disperse. The notice was an attraction to visitors from Little Italy all day. Many advised that it be torn down, but it was not touched.

Shortly after noon news came that Consul General Branchi had left a New York train at Croton Landing and was coming to the dam. When he arrived he was greeted with enthusiasm, many of the men, as his carriage stopped in the Bowery, pressing forward to kiss his hand. The Consul very earnestly advocated calm and abstinence from violence, assuring the strikers that he would do the best for their cause with the contractors.

Soon after Arbitrator Delehanty and Secretary T. A. Braniff, the board's secretary, joined the Consul at the offices of Coleman, Breuchaud & Coleman, and at the suggestion of Consul Branchi, Mr. Breuchaud agreed to discuss the situation with them. Before they went into session, however, Consul Branchi came to an understanding with several of the leading strikers, which resulted in the declaration of a temporary truce.

The strikers at once abandoned the Bowery Bridge, and Angelo Roletto went with some of Sheriff Molloy's deputies and Engineer Reilly to the engine shed and aided in getting out a "dinky" which took the track to opposite the Catholic Church and the general store, got a loaded coal car, went round the horseshoe curve under the dam to the track, for the cut, and then through the cut to the pump engine where the coal was dumped. Many of the strikers cheered the "dinky" as it went out and returned.

WITHDREW THEIR SENTINELS.

After this nearly all the sentinels on the Little Italy bluff withdrew. Those who remained chatted with deputies who scrambled up the bluff or left their posts to act as guides to visitors who wanted to see the Italian village. There those who were the most welcome were they who brought Chianti, lachrymae Christi, cigars, or beer.

Between the hours of 3 and 5 the conference took place between the opposing forces and Mr. Delehanty. J. Breuchard of the contracting firm, the Superintendent, B. Goldsborough, and the engineer represented the contractors, while the men's interests were looked after by the Consul-General, Marcello Rotella. Deputy Sheriff Freeman was also present. Practically nothing was done toward a settlement of the difficulty, but, as stated, to declare an armistice for the time being while further negotiations take place, the strikers agreeing to make no attempts at violence, and the company that no new men would be brought in. Most of the parties concerned were in a hurry to catch a train for New York and spoke briefly of what had been accomplished. Arbitrator Delehanty said:

"All I care to say is that the men are working ten hours a day for $1.25, are willing to work ten hours for $1.50, and the State law says eight hours a day for $1.50. Draw your own conclusions."

THE CONTRACTORS FIRM.

After the meeting Mr. Breuchard said: "We have had a conference and negotiations are not closed. Under no circumstances would my firm give in, and unless the strikers go to work Monday morning men will be ready to take their places. The strike is now in the hands of the authorities, whose business it is to preserve order, and work will be commenced on Monday to remove the cement from Croton Landing to the dam."

He further stated that the strikers were all good men, and that they had been stirred up by outsiders, who seemed to have convinced them that if they held out long enough they would get their demands. If they were not satisfied with the money they are getting, he said, they would have to procure work where they could get what they ask for.

The Consul General said that negotiations would be continued in New York, and before leaving counseled the strikers against disorder. The wages of the strikers are very low, he said, as the men are compelled to lose time through the inclemency of the weather and from other causes. He seemed to think that if the company would concede 10 or 15 cents a day a settlement could be brought about.

Father J. J. Owens circulated among the strikers during the day, and will preach a sermon to them at mass to-day, in the little church on the east bank of the river, about a quarter of a mile below the dam. He counseled them against violence, and asked them to be law-abiding, confident that the justness of their claims would bring about what they desired. He is doing his best to secure a reconciliation.

THE STRIKERS PROTEST.

After Consul Branchi left, several of the men who are regarded as leaders because they speak English, watched for and waylaid the newspaper men to protest against the stories of the day's happenings as published in the New York afternoon papers, which had been brought up to the dam. Among the men were William Casala and Angelo and Antonio Rotella. All said that if they could afford it they would go to New York and ask retraction of some of the statements. Casala, who is of good appearance and remarkably intelligent, said:

"Four or five or us speak English. I am not a leader, but I have helped between the strikers and the contractors. I was asked to be leader, but declined. I did not want to invite trouble. There has been no bloodshed, but some intense ill-feeling and some demonstration and some stones were thrown. You cannot control everybody. There will be no bloodshed unless new men are put to work. If this is done we shall resist to the utmost.

"Our demands are just. There is no living, let alone comfort, on what we get—$1.25 a day. We told the Italian Consul General this. We have no enmity toward deputies or any reprcsentative of law, but we want our demands settled now and fairly. We hope you will tell the people of New York that we are orderly, and not savages."

Marcello Rotella, a relative of the Rotellas mentioned, does not speak English, and therefore denied, through an interpreter, that he was the prime mover in the strike.

"I am no leader," was his statement. "I keep a hotel in the Bowery here, and if I could be a leader I would not be one."

Another of the men said that the strikers had authorized Consul General Branchi to modify their claim for $1.50 a day of eight hours' work to this amount for ten hours' work. All said that the story that they had secreted dynamite, and that they intended to use it if the situation became acute, was without foundation.

ALL PEACE AT TWILIGHT.

At supper hour nothing could have been more peaceful than the Dam, the contractors' works, and their surroundings. In the Bowery, groups of the strikers surrounded men who translated stories of the happenings of the day from evening newspapers. Others indulged in the Italian game of bowls or in horse play, and the half dozen saloons wee crowded at 10 o'clock. The quiet had not been disturbed.

It was said on good authority at Croton Landing last evening that Sheriff Molloy several days ago planned what he would do with militia in case it became necessary to fortify his authority by calling out the National Guard. He decided, so the story ran, to let the citizen soldiers leave the train at Sing Sing and to march them to a point east of Resident Engineer C. H. Gowen's office building, on the heights above "Little Italy" by taking a route between Kitchawan and the Cornell Dam. This would give the militia the strategical advantage of marching on the flank of the Italian position from above it.

Consul General Branchi, Mr. Breuchaud, Arbitrator Delehanty, Secretary Braniff, and Deputy Sheriff Breese caught the 5:20 train at Croton Landing, and on it was J. S. Coleman of Mr. Breuchaud's firm. They discussed the situation until they reached Yonkers, where Mr. Breuchaud got off to go to his home. The others went to the Grand Union Hotel, and there met Major Gen. C. F. Roe, commanding the National Guard, and Sheriff Molloy. The Sheriff said that he would do his full duty in protecting the property of the contractors. Consul General Branchi assured him that he could count on the strikers being law abiding and inoffensive unless something unforseen happened.

MAY ASK FOR POLICE AID.

Question of Calling Upon the Metropolitan Department Raised.

There is a probability that, if the critical situation at Croton Dam continues, the Police Department of this city may be asked to send to Croton Landing two or three platoons of police to guard the dam.

President John J. Ryan of the Aqueduct Commission yesterday telephoned to Chief of Police Devery, and was in turn referred to President York of the Police Board and asked if the department had power to send police to Croton Landing. President York stated that no formal request was made for the aid of the Police Department, the message being more to decide the matter of jurisdiction of the police in the matter. The dam is in Westchester County, under charge of Sheriff Molloy.

In case there is an absolute need for police aid from this city, the matter of right to send members of the department out of the city limits will be decided. President York would not give an opinion as to the right.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY STRIKE.

Officials Declare "No Strike Exists So Far as We Are Concerned."

ATLANTA, April 14.—More confidence seemed to pervade both parties to the strike of the telegraphers on the Southern Railway to-day than at any time since the walk-out was ordered. The Southern officials, speaking of the conditions on the divisions centring in Atlanta, say that they are normal. President Powell of the strikers said that he considered the victory won by the telegraphers.

Trains arriving at and departing from Atlanta since 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday have been delayed from twenty minutes to one hour and thirty minutes, where there was any delay. Official information from the office of Assistant General Superintendent Thompson to-day was to the effect that all trains are coming and going with no hurtful delays. This includes freight trains. The officials claim that all freight is being handled as heretofore.

"No strike exists, so far as we are concerned," is the way the railroad officials put it.

President Powell, in his daily statement, says that his reports show that several of the most important divisions are absolutely tied up, no freights or passengers running; that at Knoxville, Asheville, Salisbury, and Chattanooga the line through is completely blocked. He says nothing but passenger trains are moving on the Birmingham and Alabama Great Southern at Birmingham, and claims that freight is congesting and a large number of carloads of perishable stuff have been lost in that section.

Contradict President Powers.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 14.—Officials of the Southern and Alabama Great Southern Roads state that they are moving all trains on schedule time to-day and that all congested freight has been moved.

LABOR UNIONS AT LOGGERHEADS.

Carpenters' Quarrel May Cause War Among the Building Trades.

The action of the New York City Carpenters' Union to prevent out-of-town men of that trade coming into the city threatens to precipitate a fight among the building trades here. There are about 8,000 carpenters in the city, and of that number some 3,000 are said to belong to the New York City Carpenters' Union, while most of the others belong to locals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters' Union that claims a membership of 50,000 throughout the country, and is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The New York City Carpenters' Union is affiliated with the Board of Walking Delegates of the Building Trades, and complained to the board that members of the United Brotherhood from other cities are coming here and underbid them, and thus deprive them of employment. The Board of Walking Delegates decided to assist the city carpenters, and will order general strikes against the Brotherhood carpenters until they stop the inflow of their fellow members from outside. The matter appealed to Peter J. McGuire, General Secretary of the International United Brotherhood, and he has just replied by a letter in which he says:

"There is certainly some deep laid scheme back of the opposition to your union in New York City. It is the old idea of building a wall around New York. But the wall will never be built."

Postmasters with Queer Names.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The appointments were announced to-day of a batch of Postmasters with extraordinary names. They are: Ellef K. Myhre, of Valley City, N. D.; Willie Bryan, of Mayo, Ky.; F. Defer, of Lakeshore, Mich.; Joseph Usury, of Wilton, N. C.; G. Brynjulson, of Bowdon, N. D.; Jakob Gaub, of Ostrem, N. D.; Amund T. Fjeld, of Tichigan, Wis., and Abner Bab, of Babs, Tenn.

THREE MEN LEAP FROM PILLAR OF FIRE

Trapped on Roof of High Blazing Coal Elevator.

ONE KILLED, OTHERS HURT

Over a Block of Business Property Practically Wiped Out in Brooklyn—Loss May Reach $200,000.

For the second time within a few days the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn was visited by a disastrous fire early last evening.

The blaze was of the spectacular order, was a stubborn one to fight, and resulted in one man's death, serious injury to two other men, and the practical wiping out of over a block of business property, involving a financial loss of from $150,000 to $200,000.

The fire originated in the whiting works of William Knapmann & Co., a three-story frame structure at Grand Street and Newtown Creek. The cause of the blaze could not be determined last night.

It spread with remarkable rapidity, finding ready food in the inflammable contents of the building, and because of the close proximity of several large lumber yards, three alarms were sent out in quick succession. About all the fire-fighting force in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, as well as several of the fireboats, were called to the scene.

When the firemen arrived the Whiting works were all ablaze and long tongues of flames were licking the huge piles of lumber in the yard of Dannat & Pell, adjoining on Newtown Creek.

The Whiting factory was like a huge furnace, and the firemen devoted most of their attention to preventing a spread of the blaze. But the piles of pine and spruce timbers in the lumber yard fell easy prey to the flames, and the fire swept through the yard despite all efforts to check it.

After spreading to the lumber yard of H. L. Johnson, adjoining the yard of Dannat & Pell, on the creek, the progress of the blaze on the south side of the creek was checked.

A great cloud of sparks, however, was blown across the stream, falling upon the huge coal pockets and coal elevator of C. H. Reynolds & Sons, on the north side of the creek, at Grand Street, and these were soon ablaze. The most spectacular feature of the fire then developed.

When the coal elevator took fire several of the employes of the coal yard climbed to the roof of the structure with a hose used in the yard. They were John C. Donaldson, forty-five years old, the head bookkeeper of the firm, his son, William D. Donaldson, seventeen years old, a clerk, both residing at 205 Monitor Street, and Stephen Moneypenny, thirty-five years old, a laborer, of 635 Grand Street.

The elevator was about 70 feet in height. While the men were at work on the roof the lower part of the structure took fire, and the flames shot up through it as if it were built of tinder. The three men found themselves trapped on the roof, and they shouted for help.

Several members of the Salvage Corps tried to reach them with a ladder, but it fell short. The flames were soon all about the men on the roof, and they decided upon a desperate chance—to jump.

John C. Donaldson leaped first. He landed in a heap in the coal yards, and did not rise. His son shot down through the smoke, following him. He landed on his feet and sprawled over on his face.

Moneypenny, doubled up and with hands outstretched. He landed on his side, rolled over and lay motionless. On the way to St. Catharine's Hospital John C. Donaldson died.

At the hospital, William D. Donaldson was found to have sustained a fracture of the nose and to be suffering from shock; Moneypenny had suffered a fracture of the thigh and of the jaw, as well as a scalp wound. Late last night it was said at the hospital that his condition was very serious.

The burning of the coal elevator was a brilliant spectacle. The flames shot high up into the air and the huge pillar of fire could be plainly seen from all high points in Brooklyn.

The fire, which started shortly before 6 o'clock, was gotten under control after three and a half hours of hard fighting.

The losses as estimated by the police were: Knappmann & Co., about $50,000; Dannat & Pell, $20,000; H. L. Johnson, $5,000; Reynolds & Sons, about $75,000.

A section of Greenpoint, covering about two blocks, and within a short distance of the scene of last night's blaze, was swept by fire last Monday morning, causing a loss of over half a million dollars.

CHILD SAVED FROM DEATH.

The wife of Colombo Feterver, who lives on the second floor of the two-story frame building at 136 Sullivan Street, last night in her frenzy to escape being burned to death, threw her infant child into the arms of Policeman Hart of the Macdougal Street Station.

The family was rescued by means of a ladder. On the first floor of the building lived John Cazzani and family, while the basement was used as a stable, and was owned by Feterver. Seven horses were kept in the place.

The fire was discovered by Policeman Hart. It had already obtained a headway, and the stairway leading to the second floor was on fire. Hart started to go across the street, and as he did so saw the child's body coming toward him. He caught the child in his arms.

Then procuring the ladder he succeeded in getting the remainder of the family, consisting of the woman, her husband, and son Anthony from the burning building. Five of the horses were saved. The total loss is estimated at $2,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

AUSTRIAN MINERS' STRIKE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Consul Frederick W. Hossfield, at Trieste, has made a report on the great strike now going on in Austria, which he says is perhaps the most determined contest between capital and labor that has ever taken place in the dual monarchy. From 60,000 to 70,000 mine operatives have been on a strike for a reduction of working hours and an advance of wages. The production of coal has been almost entirely stopped. The scarcity of fuel is paralyzing important industries and causing great suffering in tens of thousands of families.

He declares that the strike "actually threatens to completely revolutionize the labor market of the entire empire," though it is confined to the three northern provinces, Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia.

"A marked spirit of solidarity," Mr. Hossfeld says, "prevails among the strikers. All the concessions thus far have been made by the employers, and there is in labor circles a firm belief that the strike will end in a complete victory for the eight-hour movement. The Government, which owns and operates a number of coal mines in Bohemia, has already caused its operatives to be informed that with the beginning of the year 1901 the uniform duration of a shift in any of its mines will be only eight hours. The other mine owners, however, have so far refused to make a similar concession. At present, of all the persons employed at the Government's collieries, 47.7 per cent. work ten hours per day, 22.4 per cent. work eight hours, 11.4 per cent. work twelve hours, 9.5 per cent. work nine hours, and 9 per cent. work eleven hours; average 9.76 hours. The average daily wages at these mines last year were 3.8 crowns (77 cents) per employe, (women and children included,) and 5.10 crowns $1.02) per miner, which is an advance of more than 50 per cent. over the wages paid twenty years ago."

OVINGTON BENEDICT DEAD

Old Recluse of Hudson Street Dies in Hospital.

Once Wealthy Jeweler Lived in Dire Poverty in a Tiny Hovel Filled with Rubbish.

The death of Ovington C. Benedict, a bent and shriveled man of about seventy years, at the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday afternoon, marked the passing away of one of the most eccentric of New York's old pioneers. At one time a man of considerable wealth and a member of a prominent jewelry firm of the city, he died in want with no home but a miserable hovel at 124½ Hudson Street.

His house is nothing better than a box built in an alley-way between two four-story buildings. The room is about 16 feet long, not more than 3 feet in width, and only 8 feet from floor to ceiling. It is almost destitute of furniture, but is piled full of old boxes and papers, rusty clock works, and what appears to be the most useless of rubbish, all the accumulation of years. Entrance to it can only be gained through the rear, although there is a door and window in the front. In the rear is a small door about two feet wide and hardly four feet high, covered by a slanting board that runs down to the ground.

The death certificate issued by Coroner's Physician E. J. Donlin reads "apoplexy," but the friends of the old man assert that, in their opinion, he died literally of starvation. He was removed from his home to the Hudson Street Hospital late in the afternoon.

Within twenty-five minutes after being taken there he died, without having been able to make any statement. Later in the day his brother, Fred P. Benedict, whose home is in New Jersey, called at the hospital and told Clerk Estabrook that the body would be removed to-day and buried in the family plot on Staten Island.

Ovington C. Benedict was at one time worth a large sum of money. Twenty-five years ago he, with his brother, Read Benedict, formed one of the biggest jewelry concerns in this city. They disagreed about business matters and Ovington Benedict retired from the firm. He entered into partnership with a Swiss, and the two opened a jewelry store in the Fifth Avenue Hotel block. The business was not prosperous and three years later the firm failed, Benedict losing all he had, amounting, it is said, to nearly $150,000.

The loss of his wealth and the estrangement with his brother, Read Benedict, preyed on his mind to such an extent that he shunned his former associates, and lived much alone. The brother, Read, in partnership with another brother, Edwin P. Benedict, now compose the jewelry firm known as Benedict Brothers, at 171 Broadway.

The one intimate friend of Benedict's was Max Schwartz, a dealer in shoes, at 128 Hudson Street. According to the story told by Schwartz, Benedict rented the space between the two big buildings about twelve years ago. There he fitted up a little watch and jewelry repair shop. His cunning of hand had left him, he could no longer do the expert work he did of old, and things went from bad to worse.

It was then that he made the friendship with Max Schwartz, who, when the old man went first to live in his hallway, was a clerk in the shoe store he now owns. Schwartz would feed the man's needs, and never allowed him to want for food, though Benedict would never accept a cent of charity so long as he could hold out without doing so.

According to Schwartz's story, as he declared the old man had many times told him the rental of the hovel, which amounted to $12 a year, was paid by the brother, Read Benedict, and sometimes by Read Benedict's son, Fred Benedict, Jr. Schwartz says that Benedict has told him that he sometimes received a little additional help from his brother Read.

Another friend of Benedict's was J. N. Peterson, a druggist, at 166 Franklin Street, who had known the old man for several years. It was to these two friends that Benedict made his last appeals for assistance before dying.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon he came out of his house, and tottering into Schwartz's place, held out his hands appealingly, and cried cut:

"Louis, Louis, come here. I am very weak. I think I am going to die."

Schwartz helped the old man into a chair, and then sent out for some coffee and sandwiches. When they came Benedict could not eat them, and pushed the food away untouched. Schwartz says that since last Monday he had been lying in his room, on his uncovered cot, and that he had eaten nothing in all that time except a few morsels of food he (Schwartz) had furnished him.

Schwartz then went with him to Peterson's drug store. Peterson seeing his condition, called an ambulance, and Benedict was taken to Hudson Street Hospital, where he died within thirty minutes. Peterson and Schwartz both begged the old man to let them telephone his brother Read, but he would not consent.

When admission was sought to his little shop last night there appeared at the rear door an old woman, of about sixty years, with gray hair and wearing a man's coat for a waist, over which was thrown a shawl. She refused to believe that the old man was dead, and laughed at the idea at first. She later admitted that he had been away nearly all the afternoon. After much persuasion she gave her name as Annie Green, and said she had kept house for Benedict for years.

$200,000 UNIVERSITY BEQUEST.

Vanderbilt Institution in Nashville Gets Entire Furman Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 14.—To Vanderbilt University, the leading educational institution of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has been bequeathed the entire estate of Mrs. Mary J. Furman, amounting to more than $200,000. Mrs. Furman, who died a few days ago, was the widow of Frank Furman, a leading merchant of Nashville, who retired from business several years ago, and died in December last. Their only son died several months ago.

In her will, which was probated to-day, Mrs. Furman directs that her executors shall expend $100,000 in the erection on the grounds of Vanderbilt University of a building to be devoted to educational purposes and to be called Furman Hall. This building is to be equipped and furnished at the expense of the estate. The family residence property is to be turned over to the university, the income from it to be used as the Chancellor may deem most advantageous to the institution. Mrs. Furman directs her executors to erect at Mount Olivet Cemetery a monument to the memory of her husband, son, and herself at a cost of $26,000, and requests that Vanderbilt University shall take care of the graves and monument.

AMERICAN DEMAND ON TURKEY.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—It is learned on undoubted authority that the negotiations for the payment of the indemnity demanded for the destruction of American missionary property in Turkey during the Armenian massacres in 1895 have reached their logical conclusion.

Minister Straus secured the promise of the Sultan that indemnity amounting to about $90,000 should be paid, and that promise having been twice renewed, the last time previous to Minister Straus's departure from Constantinople, it was understood by the Minister as well as by the State Department that payment would be forthcoming.

Sixteen months have passed since the promise was made, and it has not yet been fulfilled, and the question presents itself, What action will this Government take to enforce its observance? Meanwhile, the President has refused to accept the resignation of Minister Straus, and has indefinitely extended his leave of absence.

Altitude for Health

is recommended by physicians. PARK HILL-ON-THE-HUDSON is 900 feet above the river.—Adv.

MORGAN CARRIES ALABAMA.

Makes a Clean Sweep in the Senate Race, Johnston Not Getting a Single County.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 14.—Senator John T. Morgan swept the State of Alabama in the Senatorial primaries to-day. Gov. Johnston was so completely routed that he cannot possibly maintain the fight any longer with any hope of success. There is no combination with Republicans and Populists or any other agency which can overcome Morgan's big majority.

Jefferson County, in which is Birmingham, Johnston's own home, led off with a three to one majority for Morgan, Johnston being defeated in his own home district by 294 to 100 and failing to carry a single precinct in the city.

The mining towns of Bessemer and Pratt City and the steel town of Enstry went overwhelmingly against Johnston. Morgan will have three-fifths of the votes in the county convention and will get the seven members of the General Assembly from Jefferson County.

State Chairman Frank S. White of the Morgan Campaign Committee stated tonight that there was not the slightest doubt that Morgan had swept the State, as he has carried Lee County by 1,000 majority, De Kalb by 800, Etwah by 1,000 Jefferson by 3,000, Lauderdale 3 to 1, Henry, Cullman, Autauga, and Perry almost solidly, and Washington and Barbour overwhelmingly, Dallas unanimously, Madison by 5 to 1, Lawrence almost solidly, Calhoun by 6 to 1, Montgomery by a close margin, Blount, Bibb, Bullock, Pike by 10 to 1, Greene and Sumter by handsome majorities.

In fact up to nine o'clock to-night not a district has been heard from in Johnston's home county (Jefferson) that had gone for him, and not a single county in the State was Johnston's.

LONG WOULD ACCEPT.

Said to Have Stated He Would Take Vice Presidential Nomination.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Referring to the use of his name in connection with the Vice Presidency, Secretary Long is understood to have informed a number of his friends to-day that if the nomination were tendered him he would accept it.

He is said to have told them that the honor was of such a character that no man could well refuse to accept it, and expressed his high appreciation of the compliment implied in the manner in which his name has already been brought forward in that connection.

RHODES BUYS MEXICAN MINES.

British Syndicate Gets Four Properties for $4,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLUCA, Mexico, April 14.—One of the largest mining deals ever made in Mexico has just been consummated here by the sale of a group of four exceedingly rich and productive gold mines located in the Zacualpam district, near here, by their Mexican owners to a London (England) syndicate, in which Cecil Rhodes is interested, for $4,000,000 in gold.

The properties were originally examined in behalf of the purchasing syndicate by John Hays Hammond, the noted American engineer, who spent several weeks in the district about two months ago. The syndicate secured an option on the property for $4,000,000 upon his recommendation.

HILL TO ENTERTAIN ALTGELD?

Report that Illinois's ex-Governor Will Visit "Wolfert's Roost."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 14.—Ex-Gov. Altgeld will be the guest of David B. Hill Monday at the latter's home, "Wolfert's Roost," Albany, N. Y., according to the report received here to-day. Mr. Altgeld is going to Albany to speak at the celebration of Jefferson's birthday there. Mr. Hill will also be a speaker.

The friendliness of the men is considered odd in view of the fact that they have been at swords' points for four years and that they represent the antitheses of political opinion.

FOR MAMMOTH POWER PLANT

Susquehanna River's Flow to Generate Electric Energy.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 14.—Surveys have been completed for the great water-power electric works in the Susquehanna River, near Conowingo, Md. The works will be of the magnitude of those at Niagara, and it is expected to furnish electrical power to Philadelphia and Baltimore. The first station to be erected will contain water wheel and dynamo capacity for 500,000 electrical horse power.

Gov. Smith has signed the bill passed by the Legislature enlarging the powers of the Susquehanna company, of which J. W. Marsh of Pittsburg is the President. The United Railways of this city are interested and will use the power. The bill passed by the Legislature authorizing Baltimore City to issue $1,350,000 for the establishment of a municipal lighting plant, enables the city to make a deal with the Susquehanna company, the latter to furnish power at a price not exceeding the cost of the coal that would be consumed in running a steam generating plant.

Philadelphia is twenty-five miles further from the river than Baltimore, yet it is said that the demand for power for manufacturing and other purposes in Philadelphia is so much greater as to justify the building of transmission lines eastward from the river to that city, as well as westward to Baltimore. New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore capitalists are interested in the project. It is proposed to have the works in operation within fifteen months.

The Susquehanna watershed, draining an area of 26,000 square miles in the State of Pennsylvania and New York, has the largest drainage area east of the Mississippi except the St. Lawrence River. The minimum flow during the low-water period of 1895 was at Conowingo about 6,500 cubic feet of water a second.

It is asserted that the electrical power can be transmitted to Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia at one-half the present cost of producing it by steam. The dam to be constructed across the river will cost over $600,000.

Census Matter in the Mails.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Postmasters have been puzzled by the presentation for registration of census matter, which under the law must be registered free. The documents are generally too bulky to be put in registered package envelopes, and yet must be registered. Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden has been appealed to for instructions, and he has solved the problem by ordering the Postmasters to tie registered package tag envelopes on the bundles.

California Democrats Not Instructed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—The Populist State Central Committee has selected thirty-six delegates to the National Populist Convention at Sioux Falls. They were not instructed, but the expressions from them indicate that Bryan is the choice of the majority.

A Cure for Insomnia.

A ride from New York to Chicago over New York Central Lines, so smooth and luxurious you can't keep awake after dark. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

PARIS EXPOSITION FORMALLY OPENED

President Loubet Conducts the Short Ceremonies.

CHAOS IN ALL THE BUILDINGS

A Month Will Pass Before All the Exhibits Are Installed.

America Leads All Nations but France in Number of Exhibitors and Progress of Work.

PARIS, April 14.—The exposition of 1900 is opened, but it will be at least a month before anything but buildings are to be seen. The day's ceremonies were a peculiar mixture of sumptuous splendor in the Salle des Fêtes and widespread confusion and unreadiness elsewhere.

Nothing could have exceeded the picturesque stage setting in the beautiful building in which the inaugural ceremonies were held, the gorgeous uniforms of the diplomats and soldiers, the splendid orchestra and chorus, and the magnificent effect produced by the grand staircase, up which President Loubet proceeded to view the exposition, lined with some two hundred picked men of the Republican Guards, with jackboots, white breeches, gleaming cuirasses, and horsehair plumes streaming from shining helmets.

At the top of this stairway was a room, the interior of which could be seen from the Salle des Fêtes, and this was hung with priceless gobelins from the Louvre. Into this splendid apartment President Loubet entered, and from there walked down the avenue to his boat. This part of the day's arrangements was perfect, but the rest was chaos.

The weather to-day was luckily all that could be desired. Fourteen thousand guests had been invited to the function, and they had, because of the fine weather, only the dust to endure. Had the day been wet, the unrolled paths of the exposition grounds would have been turned into a mass of mud.

The afternoon was a holiday in Paris by general consent, and a host of country people crowded into the city to swell the multitudes who from an early hour trudged in the direction of the exposition and took up positions along the route of the Presidential procession and at the approaches to the grounds. The immense number of guests practically swept the central streets clean of cabs, of

into the grounds, emerging into the Champs de Mars at the Chateau d'Eau, and the picture from this point up through the arched Eiffel Tower to the Colonial section, with the Palace Trocadero towering in the background in a semi-circle, was one of the finest in the whole tour. The splendid exposition buildings on either side were abundantly decorated with bunting and flowers. A double rank of infantry was ranged along each flank, leaving a broad passage between, through which the procession marched. Behind these rows of red-trousered soldiers, with fixed bayonets, was massed the great crowd of people, and President Loubet found no cause to reproach them for lukewarmness. He was cheered throughout the progress to the Bridge de Jena, where luxuriously upholstered river steamboats were waiting to take the party on the trip up the Seine to Alexander Bridge.

A vast throng which tried to reach the Champs de Mars in advance of the Presidential party by passing through on the ground floor of the Agricultural Hall found it a discouraging task. Piles of plaster, blockades of timber, and unfilled excavations confronted them everywhere. Over these they trudged and climbed, almost suffocating from the dust. Handsomely gowned women in Spring attire braved the difficulties, but only at the cost of practically ruining expensive costumes.

AMERICANS SALUTE.

This is only an example of the incomplete condition of the interiors of most of the structures, which must undergo a month's serious labor before the public can find the exhibits in place and view them with comfort and without sacrifice to wearing apparel.

President Loubet and the foreign Commissioners entered the first barge at the Bridge de Jena, and the entourage followed in the other four. A detachment of Russian sailors, on invitation of the French military authorities, lined up on the river side in front of the Army and Navy Building and gave a salute as President Loubet passed in the steamer. The President bowed in response and the flotilla proceeded. President Loubet passing complimentary remarks on several of the national pavilions, which were artistically adorned with flags and flowers.

Reaching the American pavilion, the Stars and Stripes were dipped from the flagstaff, and two American marines stationed one on each side of the Washington Statue, waved a tricolor, while the crowd of Americans gathered on the embankment in front of the pavilion gave Loubet a ringing cheer. The President was greatly pleased at this little courtesy, and, turning to Ambassador Porter, who was beside him on the boat, he remarked: "The American always does right; this is a magnificent building."

To many visiting Americans, however, our national pavilion is a distinct disappointment. It is pretentious, almost overpowering with its big dome and sterilling frescoes over the entrance, but it compares unfavorably with the beautiful buildings of even smaller powers like Italy, Spain, and Austria, which are its neighbors along the Seine.

The boats reached Alexander Bridge, where the party landed. They traversed the bridge after admiring the vista up the esplanade of the Hotel des Invalides in one direction and through the new Avenue Nicholas II. in the other. Along the latter the President proceeded until he reached the Champs Elysées, where the party entered carriages, and, escorted by the cuirassiers drove back to the Elysée, loudly cheered by the assembled thousands.

WHAT AMERICANS SAY.

"To-night Paris glows with myriads of decorative lights, which shine from public buildings, the exposition structures, and the Boulevard resorts. Thousands of sightseers are riding through the thoroughfares or walking along the boulevards enjoying the perfect Spring evening. Itinerant bands and music to the festivities, while fakirs amuse the crowds gathered in front of the restaurants. The cafés within the exposition grounds, which are barred to the public until to-morrow, present a scene brilliant and attractive. Most of the buildings have a row of lights running about the friezes, which bring into splendid view artistic bas reliefs, statuary, and other effective art results with which they are decorated.

It was long past midnight when the masses turned their faces homeward.

Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, after the inaugural ceremony, said:

"The present French Exposition will attract even greater interest than any previous effort made in Paris to display before the world the products of the various nations. Every Government of any importance will be represented, and, in the way of sightseeing and the gathering of general information, a visit to it will be equal to making a tour of the world.

"Owing to the broad views and the public spirit early manifested by President McKinley regarding this enterprise, and to the liberality of Congress in providing means for organizing a creditable and attractive American section, out country has secured a representation which will arouse universal interest. The increase in our commerce with European nations which will result in this systematic and extensive display of products will, without doubt, enlarge our foreign trade to such a marked degree that the country will be repaid many times for the wise expenditure authorized by the Government.

"The friendly intercourse which will take place between prominent and influential people from all lands will do much, it is trusted, to bring about better understandings between the countries and to foster that goodwill which is so necessary among nations in securing an era of harmony and peace."

United States Commissioner General Ferdinand W. Peck said:

"The exhibits of the giant International Exposition, inaugurated to-day, reflecting the arts, sciences, and industries of the present age, will be an achievement of heretofore unequaled perfection. At no other similar event have the nations of the world so elaborately and ambitiously participated. While artistic architectural effects are not lacking and the ensemble of the buildings and gardens will be brilliant, yet this exposition will be most noted for the exhaustiveness of its exhibits and for the intelligence of their arrangement and the beauty of their installation. A gold medal at Paris in 1900 will be a trophy of which any exhibitor may be proud. It will mean supremacy over the best mankind can accomplish

"The United States will be represented by the largest number of exhibitors of any foreign nation, and the awards for which our jurors will struggle will be a test of the quality of our representation and will evidence the rewards of our achievements."

NUMBER OF EXHIBITORS.

Americans especially will be proud of their country's display at this world's fair, for the United States stands second only to France herself in number of exhibitors, which treble those of any foreign country. The following is a table of exhibitors, which speaks eloquently of American enterprise: France, 39,000; United States, 6,564; Belgium, 2,500; Germany, 2,000; Italy, 2,000; Russia, 1,500; Scandinavia, 1,400; Austria, 1,000; Great Britain, 900; the British Colonies, 600. America has three times the number of exhibitors that France had at the World's Fair in Chicago. She occupies 220,052 square feet with her forty-seven distinct exhibition spaces, thirty-three in the main exposition grounds, fourteen in the Vincennes Annex, excluding the ground covered by our eagle surmounting the National Pavilion on the Quai d'Orsay.

American enterprise, however, is not only shown in the size of her representation, but the preparedness of her installation as compared with that of most of the other countries, and it can safely be said that but for the dilatoriness of French workmen and methods the United States exhibits would have been exposed in their showcases to to-day's visitors. Unfortunately, French tardiness has hampered all American efforts to rush matters.

The highest testimonial of American "push" comes from Commissioner General Picquart himself. After comparing the state of progress of the installation of various nations, he said to Commissioner General Peck: "It is an object lesson to us all to see the American people work. I thank you for your promptitude and the advanced condition of work in the United States sections."

THE FIRST ADDRESS.

In handing the exposition over to President Loubet, the Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand, said:

"The persevering efforts and the passionate energy of M. Picquart and of his colleagues made possible the prodigious work which I present to you to-day. One cannot, however, without committing an injustice, extract names from the notable list of artists, engineers, and contractors who were the artisans of these marvels. I shall praise them, and with them the innumerable legions of unknown workmen whose hands have builded these palaces, in paying the homage of public gratitude to their chief, to the skillful engineers, to the unexcelled administrators, to the man of modesty, labor, and will who has led them to this toil and honor.

"The universe is associated with France in this gigantic enterprise, and the Government of the republic fulfills a very pleasant duty of hospitality and gratitude in expressing its thanks to those sovereigns and chiefs of State. The visitor to the exposition will owe to the friendly people who have shown so much eagerness and goodwill in receiving the invitation to visit the exposition the miracle of being able to in a few minutes make a tour of the world. The types of all architecture grouped side by side on the two banks of the Seine in a sparkling and harmonious disorder will captivate his imagination while pleasing his vision, and by a natural affiliation of ideas this picturesque display will give birth in his soul to the reflection that however distant they appear to be one from another by education, custom, and prejudice all the sons of Europe, citizens of diverse nationalities, belong to the same family, and their duty, like their interest, is to work toward increasing the common patrimony of science and of art."

M. LOUBET'S REPLY.

In reply President Loubet said, in part: "In inviting the Governments and the peoples to make with us a synthesis of human work, the French Republic had not in mind only to institute competition of visible marvels and to renew on the banks of the Seine the ancient renown of elegance and courteous hospitality. Our ambition is more lofty, it soars infinitely above the brilliance of transitory fêtes, and does not confine itself. Whatever patriotic satisfaction we may experience to-day to the gratification of our amour propre or self-interest, France wished to give a striking contribution to the bringing about of concord between people. She has the consciousness of working for the good of the world at the conclusion of this noble century in which the victory over error and hatred is all incomplete, but which bequeaths to us a living faith in progress."

President Loubet then spoke of the admirable spectacle that the exposition afforded of mind disciplining the forces of nature, and of the support foreign Governments had lent France in accomplishing the great work. In conclusion he said:

"Gentlemen, this work of harmony, peace, and progress, however ephemeral its outward show, will not have been in vain; the peaceful meeting of the Governments of the world will not remain sterile. I am convinced that, thanks to the persevering affirmation of certain generous thoughts with which the expiring century has resounded, the twentieth century will witness a little more fraternity and less misery of all kinds, and that ere long, perhaps, we shall have accomplished an important step in the slow evolution of the work toward happiness and of man toward humanity."

This peroration, delivered with fervor, evoked an outburst of cheering. When the cheering had subsided, President Loubet said:

"It is under these auspices and in this hope that I declare open the Exposition of 1900."

A round of cheers lasting several minutes greeted the conclusion of his discourse, and the exposition, officially, at least, was a fact.

To Exhibit American Stamps at Paris.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—An exhaustive exhibit of United States postage stamps has been prepared and will soon be shipped to Paris, where it will become a part of this country's display at the exposition. The collection of stamps is said to be one of the most complete ever made, embracing every variety issued since the inauguration of the postal system.

SCHOOL EXHIBITS FOR PARIS.

Comprehensive Collection Shown in Board of Education Hall.

Exhibits prepared by the public schools of the City of New York for the Paris Exposition were shown at private view yesterday afternoon and evening in the Auditorium Hall of the Board of Education, at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The exhibits include samples of class and individual work in composition, drawing, painting, paper cutting, pasting, and folding, sewing, moldine and manual training work. The majority of these exhibits will be shown on revolving screens, and besides these there will be about 100 volumes of class composition and photographs of the different schools and of the children at work, exercising, and at play. Forty large albums will contain specimens of individual work.

The exhibits are the work of children from the kindergarten grade up to and including the High School years. There are some clever water colors, poster designs, pen-and-ink sketches, and pencil drawings from life, both by boys and girls, and a large number of doll and baby clothes worked by the girls. One of the cleverest bits of work shown is a tiny set of parlor furniture made of pins, silk thread, and pieces of satin by a twelve-year-old Brooklyn girl.

The exhibits are to leave within a week.

MEXICAN EX-GOVERNOR FLEES.

Gen. Carrascosa Wanted for Frauds Committed Nine Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

OAXACA, Mexico, April 14.—The first criminal court of the City of Mexico has issued a warrant for the arrest of Gen. Manuel Carrascosa, ex-Governor of the State of Chiapas. He is wanted on the charge of fraud, alleged to have been committed while he was holding public office about nine years ago.

Gen. Carrascosa is well known in official circles throughout Mexico. Detectives have been unable to find him, and it is reported that he has made his escape to the United States.

SOLDIERS TO VISIT BALTIMORE.

Forty-seventh New York to be Fourth Maryland's Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 14.—The Fourth Regiment Infantry, Maryland National Guard, will entertain the Forty-seventh New York Regiment next Saturday, April 21, on the occasion of the dedication of the handsome new armory of the Fourth Regiment in this city. Elaborate arrangements have been made for the reception and entertainment of the Brooklyn soldiers. The men will be entertained by the enlisted men of the Maryland Regiment, while the visiting officers will be the guests of the Union League Club.

The Forty-seventh Regiment is expected to arrive here about 6 o'clock Saturday morning. The entire command will come over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the troops will leave the train at Mount Royal Station. The officers of the Fourth Regiment will be there to meet them. The New York soldiers will be escorted to the Fourth Regiment Armory on Fayette Street for breakfast. In the afternoon there will be a parade, in which the Fourth Regiment and the Forty-seventh New York, the Fifth Regiment, M. N. G., the Fifth Veteran Corps, the Naval Battalion, and Troop A will be in line. On Saturday night there will be a banquet at the Union League Club for the Forty-seventh's officers, given by the officers of the Fourth. This will be an elaborate affair and the attendance is expected to be large. The committee in charge of the entertainment consists of Col. Willard Howard, Lieut. Col. J. Frank Supplee, Majors F. P. Swazey, Morris Tucker, and Charles Clark, and Capt. Andrew Feuss.

The Forty-seventh will return to New York City on Sunday, leaving Baltimore late in the evening. It is expected that the officers of the Fifth Maryland Infantry, M. N. G., will also entertain the visitors during their stay here.

Major F. P. Swazey of the Fourth Regiment was formerly an officer in the Forty-seventh Regiment. Since he has been connected with the Maryland command the Brooklyn men have extended many courtesies to the Baltimoreans. At the time of the Dewey parade in New York the Brooklyn regiment gave up its armory to the Marylanders.

It is expected that Gen. McLeer, the Senior Brigade Commander of the New York National Guard, and Gen. J. V. Meserole will accompany the New York soldiers on their visit.

SUIT AGAINST TENOR DIPPEL.

Landlady Wants $405 Rent for Rooms He Says He Would Not Stay In.

The Sheriff yesterday received a writ of attachment for $405 against Andreas Dippel, one of the leading tenors of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, in favor of Gracé C. Van Syckle. A copy of the writ was served by a Deputy Sheriff on Herr Dippel's attorney.

Herr Dippel, who was singing in the title rôle in "Tannhäuser" last night, said, when seen by a reporter, that the attachment was for a claim for rent made by Mrs. Van Syckle for apartments, which he had contracted to take in her house, at Eighty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, after his return to this city from Boston. On occupying the apartments, Herr Dippel said, he found that they were untenable, and he so informed Mrs. Van Syckle. He at once quitted the rooms, having used them for only one day. Herr Dippel said that he had instructed his counsel to resist the suit.

Jersey Central's Atlantic City Special —A New 3½-Hour Express.

Leaves foot of Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M., South Ferry 3:25 P. M., arriving Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Returning leaves Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M., arriving New York 5:25 P. M. Tickets are good for a stop-over at Lakewood.—Adv.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Hopes for Speedy Settlement of the War Falsified.

DUKE OF TECK TO BLAME?

Loss of Convoy at Koernspruit Said to Have Been His Fault.

Russia Is Winning Over the Bulgarians and Prince Ferdinand May Have to Go—Cecil Rhodes's Reception an Icy One.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 14.—Parliament has risen for its Easter holiday in anything but a jubilant mood. Just before it rose it attempted a little pottering at land law making by discussing the miserably drafted bill on agricultural holdings brought in by a member of the Cabinet. The measure was riddled in debate, but that was of no consequence, because nothing was meant by it beyond a little furbishing up of democratic stage properties in view of the approaching general election.

It may interest you to know that in this great and free country, at least in England and Scotland—Ireland having proclaimed its grievances so often and so long as to have succeeded in extorting something from the landowner—no farmer has any effective right to improvements made to his holding, or any freedom in cultivation, unless by special agreement. He cannot sell the straw off his farm or vary the rotation of his crops as fixed by his lease.

It was with the professed desire to remedy some of these grievances that the bill alluded to was brought in, but nothing substantial is meant by it, and we shall have to wait for a different temper in the country before a real reform can be set about.

There is still but one dominant passion in the nation—the determination to destroy those Boers. All our disappointments have not altered the public temper as yet in the very least, unless to harden it and stimulate to greater heat the passionate desire for vengeance.

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OPTIMISTS DISAPPOINTED.

For all that, we are in a somewhat chastened mood; our hopes have been so continually falsified. More than a month ago, on March 13, Lord Roberts made his triumphal entry into Bloemfontein, and expressed the thankfulness to God that he doubtless felt for his victory. We were jubilant over the news, and calculated forthwith that all the southern portion of the Orange Free State was pacified and in our grip. The Commander-in-Chief issued proclamations paving the way for annexation, gracious and kindly as the man himself, but full of the spirit of dominancy which is our characteristic mood as an imperial people. Good treatment was promised to those who laid down their arms and submitted, and no unseemly attitude of vengefulness was assumed against those who still held out.

For a week or two all seemed peace, and then came one more rude awakening. You have had the details of our reverses, and can judge how far I was prudent in refraining from joining in the chorus of triumph. The burghers have not been subdued and Lord Roberts has no authority in the Free State outside the limits of his camps. The spirit of the farmers has not been broken, and many of those who nominally submitted merely bent their heads to let the wave go past, and when it rolled over took up arms again.

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GATACRE DISOBEYED ORDERS.

We are getting very angry over this inability to complete the conquest of South Africa with the same ease to which we have been accustomed in battering about Soudan dervishes and Indian hill tribes. Something, therefore, much resembling a shout of gratified vengeance has gone up on the news that Lieut. Gen. Gatacre has been ordered home. Press scribes both here and in Cape Colony have been clamoring for victims and demanding that incompetent officers should be punished. "Here," they say, "is the first answer to our demand, and we hope it is not to be the last."

Many other officers ought to be cashiered besides Gen. Gatacre in order that the war may be prosperously conducted, and strong hints are thrown out that the Duke of Teck is being screened from the consequences of his blunder at Koornspruit. He was responsible for the loss of the convoy there.

But what has Gatacre done? Nothing much, except submit to nearly as many defeats as Gen. Buller. The particular sin, however, that induces Lord Roberts to send him home is, gossip declares, disobedience. He was ordered to take a division with him up to Reddersburg in order to relieve the battalion hemmed in there, and took only six or eight hundred men, with whom he arrived at the scene of action after all was over and our troops safe in the hands of the burghers.

I ask a suspension of judgment on this officer until all the facts are known, and with the more reason because it is becoming notorious, in spite of the press censorship, that the inactivity of Lord Roberts's army for the past month and its apparent helplessness against an enemy swarming all around it in small but mobile squads, is due not only to the partial breakdown of his transport service, but also to the lack of many supplies essential to effective activity in the field.

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LACK OF WINTER CLOTHING.

For example, our troops want Winter clothing. How many men there are in the Free State and on the southern border I cannot tell you, but Lord Roberts himself must have about 70,000, exclusive of camp followers, within the Free State, including the brigades south and west of Bloemfontein. Add the force under Lord Methuen, the detachments guarding his communications with Hope Town and De Aar, as well as the men on the lines of railway running up from Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London to Bethulie and Norval's Pont, and there cannot be much fewer than 120,000 men. Almost all of these lack Winter garments, including greatcoats, boots, and every other essential to comfort if they are to encounter the deadly cold of the elevated plateaus.

Then there is the army of Gen. Buller, whose fighting strength is also an unknown quantity. He was supposed to have 50,000 men or thereabout after the Ladysmith garrison was relieved and joined his forces, but some of these troops have just been sent back to Durban for shipment to an unrevealed destination, possibly Beira.

Altogether, including the Colonials, we may assume that 200,000 men want warm clothes, say 400,000 suits, and it is not much encouragement to the Commander-in-Chief and his staff to be told that the Scotch and other spinning mills are working night and day producing the woolen yarn out of which these clothes are to be woven and made.

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OFFICIAL SHORTSIGHTEDNESS.

From this sample of War Office management you can judge how we stand. An invincible optimism has marked its conduct of affairs throughout, and an almost equally invincible proneness to corruption. The war was to be over and done with by Easter at the latest, and enough of our "khaki" loan would have been left unspent to pay for bringing our victorious surplus troops home.

As a matter of fact, except that Lord Roberts has reached Bloemfontein and is struggling to get the southern portion of the Free State under control, we are no nearer our goal to-day than we were last October, and it is 200 miles from Bloemfontein to the Vaal River.

To-day's half authenticated news indicates that the burghers are getting the worst of it in the siege of Wepener, and something would be gained were they to be cleared out of the southeast portion of the Orange Free State, because it is far the richest and best watered in the country. Should anything like 6,000 men be gathered around the camp of the Colonials at Wepener, then we may safely conclude that the bulk of the insurgents or Free Staters lately in Cape Colony never went north at all and that the stories current regarding the safe arrival of Olivier's forces at Kroonstad are myths. But figures about the strength of the Boers are always unreliable, whichever side gives them.

The defeat of the attempt to force the Colonials to surrender at Wepener would be a serious blow to the enemy, but would bring the war little or no nearer to an end. It would probably only convert the struggle more than ever into dashes, ambuscades, and surprises, all the usual attributes of guerrilla warfare.

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HORSES WILL NEED A REST.

I shall not dwell longer on this dreary subject. It is painful to me, and from almost every point of view unsatisfactory. Without doubt, as the venerable Prof. Mommsen has said, Great Britain must be victorious in the end: she has the means and men, the will and resolution. But it is going to be a long and costly business, and how rapidity of movement is to be displayed by large armies during the South African Winter is more than I can conceive.

Some 30,000 to 50,000 fresh horses are stated to have been purchased in your country, and will doubtless immediately be forwarded to the seat of war. They come three months too late, just like the clothing.

A mighty huntsman and lover of horses was talking to me the other day on this very subject, not for the first time. He has been a supporter of the war in a mild and undemonstrative way, and is an ardent believer in the power of Great Britain to assert her sway when she makes up her mind, but he is aghast over this remount muddle. "I know from my own experience," he said, "that after a sea voyage it takes a good month to bring horses into condition fit for hard and steady work. If these horses now being hurried to the front are put into service at once, half of them will die before midsummer." He meant midwinter.

No wonder we are taking our Easter holiday rather sadly, and making hollow efforts to stimulate each other into cheerfulness.

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CROWDS GOING TO PARIS.

To-day the French exhibition is to be opened in state by President Loubet and his Ministers, but it will not be complete for another month, if then. But that mere detail will not hinder crowds from beginning to converge upon the gay city.

Many have gone over for Easter from England to see the opening of the show, and notwithstanding the tiffs and ebullitions of spiteful feeling of which both sides have been guilty in recent political debates, I believe the flow of Britishers to Paris will be enormous this Summer. Doubtless your people also will come flocking over, and from all the ends of the earth multitudes will gather to enjoy themselves, if not to increase their knowledge.

The success of the show, measured only by the numbers attending it, is sure to be immense. I am, however, doubtful if the enterprise will recoup Paris, the French Government, and the other guarantors of capital, for their outlay, and am not sure that the indirect benefits to mankind in the way of familiarizing ourselves with each other, rubbing off angularities and increasing mutual respect, will be very extensive. Yet it is something to see inter-communion established, even on the show basis, and we must hope for the best.

Politics abroad are certainly not lowering at present, and there seems no reason why the German Kaiser and the Russian Czar should not foregather with the Shah of Persia, the Emperor of Abyssinia, and even the Sultan of Turkey, over a friendly feast in the capital of the French Republic.

Not that the raw material of disturbance and strife has been much dispersed or in any degree diminished, whether between any of these powers or between others. On the contrary, there is so much inflammable material lying around in various quarters that I should not be surprised to find Europe presently bustling up and mustering its forces for what a pious old lady friend of mine calls the "new Armageddon."

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THE FAR EASTERN WAR CLOUD.

There is this Russian and Japanese question, for example, simmering along in a manner unpleasantly suggestive of an approaching conflict. The present indications are not favorable to the view that strife will immediately break out, but both parties are angry, and Japan has more grievances against Russia than those founded on the latter power's endeavor to encroach on the independence of Korea.

The fishing dispute in northern Japanese or Russian waters, for one thing, was recently acute enough to impel Japan to rush a bill through her Parliament imposing prohibitory duties upon all descriptions of salt fish coming from Russia. I need not burden you with the details of this dispute, beyond mentioning that for half a century Japanese fishermen have been left free to ply their calling around the Island of Sakhalin, and that lately Russia took steps to destroy the not inconsiderable industry thus spontaneously brought into existence.

Japan's retaliatory action has caused the Government at St. Petrsburg so far to pause as to postpone for a year the enforcement of its decrees, but that clearly does not end the dispute, which is one containing abundant material for embitterment unless frankly and squarely treated.

For the last week or ten days little has been said about the troubles of the sick man in Constantinople, but none the less are they likewise gathering to a head and once more becoming threatening because of internal discontent and an impoverished treasury. There, also, however, we cannot look upon an immediate bloody strife as probable, because the Sultan is powerless to resist the pressure being brought to bear upon him by the Government of the Czar. You know he has had to yield to Russia in regard to Asia Minor, by giving to her the exclusive right to construct railways along the Black Sea littoral, a right that may not be exercised for some time, but which effectively checkmates German designs there.

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RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

It may be less well known, however, that Russia is equally active in Europe, and that the process of winning over Bulgaria to her ideas has gone so far as to make it probable that Prince Ferdinand of Coburg will before long have to go the way of Prince Alexander of Battenberg. He aims at being King, we are always told, but the crown eludes him, and every day Bulgaria draws nearer Russia and becomes more ready to fall in with her designs upon the remains of the Ottoman Empire.

Russia is in no hurry, however, and so long as Great Britain's hands are full, as Austria remains half paralyzed and unable to assert herself, and as Germany is too busy with her industrial development, her fleet building, and colonizing to make any effort to interfere, Russia will not provoke strife.

Her rulers prefer to make their conquests by diplomacy and intrigue. They know well enough that the Sultan continues to exist as such more or less on sufferance, and now that Great Britain is for the time being powerless to exercise any counteracting influence at Yildiz Kiosk against Russia the latter's pace may be slow.

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COLD SHOULDER FOR RHODES.

Cecil Rhodes has been keeping mum since his arrival in this country, and is treated by society to the cold shoulder. It bitterly resents his jeers at the army. Cabinet Ministers cannot smile sweetly on him, either, but he possesses such a powerful leverage in the stupendous financial commitments into which he has inveigled the fashionable world, Peers, Parliament, and people, that his present submergement can only be regarded as transitory. A. J. W.

THE ASIA MINOR CONCESSION.

The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg has published the details of the concession in Asia Minor recently obtained from Turkey by the Russian Government. According to this statement, the Porte has given Russia the right to construct railways in a narrow strip of territory about 1,000 versts in length and from 50 to 200 versts in breadth along the shores of the Black Sea.

The Novoe Vremya minimizes the importance of this concession, saying: "When it is remembered that the territory which will be served by the Bagdad Railway (the German concession) is about ten times larger than this strip of land ceded to us, a simple arithmetical comparison will show that our understanding with the Porte had nothing to do with the agreement come to between Turkey and the German Bank in connection with the Bagdad-Essen line. Moreover, the concession made to us does not protect Russia against German incursions into the Black Sea district included in our agreement, as the line from Adagazar to Eregli has already been granted to the Anatolian Railway Company. The complaints raised by the German press are to the effect that Russia has by means of her concession partially laid hands upon the Bagdad Railway, diminishing its future importance, and thus depriving the Germans of the fruits of their labor in Constantinople. These grievances, however, are baseless inventions of the German newspapers, which desire at all hazards to exaggerate the importance of our success, and thereby to convince the Turks that the concession to Russia was far too extensive."

The Journal for State and Political Economy of Vienna, of recent date, presents a survey of the resources of the district falling within the new Russian railway concession, anticipating that the Black Sea port of Trebizond, with its 50,000 inhabitants, will be chosen as the natural terminus for the lines to the Russian frontier, as well as for those to Southern Armenia. The 150,000 Armenians who occupy this district are said to represent all that it possesses in the way of civilization. Russia, under Nicholas I., secured the cession of one part of Armenia from Persia after a victorious war, and a further portion was surrendered to her by Turkey under the treaty of San Stefano. The remainder of Turkish Armenia will now be placed under the economic control of Russia. The Vienna Economic Journal, while recalling the fact that in commercial matters Russia always pursues the policy of the "closed door," is of the opinion that the increase of Russian influence and the prospect of the ultimate establishment of Russian domination must be regarded as progress. It is also pointed out that the newly created Russian sphere of interest will gradually but irrevocably be redeemed from Turkish barbarism, a circumstance which, in the opinion of the Vienna journal, should be welcomed by the whole civilized world.

PRINCE FERDINAND'S POSITION.

The Opposition press of Sofia has begun a campaign of abuse against Prince Ferdinand, who, it is said, has backed down from his intention of asserting himself as an independent sovereign. Ever since the reorganization of the Bulgarian Army began under Russian officers the Opposition had maintained a discreet silence, and had even seemed to fall into the popular view that the armed preparations were to aid the imminent rebellion in Macedonia and to establish an independent kingdom, with the approval, silent or demonstrative, of the Czar. It is now asserted in Sofia that a few weeks ago Prince Ferdinand received an admonition from the Czar that the former was going too far and had taken too much for granted and that his Imperial Majesty would never consent to disturb the status quo of the Balkans. Some sharp messages are said to have passed between Sofia and St. Petersburg. In Opposition circles there is said to be a general demand for the abdication of Prince Ferdinand and the calling of a General Assembly which will not be afraid to work out the manifest destiny of the principality, which is to establish her independence and to free Macedonia from the Turkish yoke.

It is asserted in pro-Bulgarian circles in Vienna that the Czar has been using Prince Ferdinand, with his reorganized army, as a stalking horse, in order to secure concessions from the Porte in Asia Minor, and that now that these concessions have been secured the Czar has, according to his agreement with the Sultan, placed a restraining hand on the Prince.

Those who know Prince Ferdinand best are confident that he will never abdicate of his own free will. They believe that in order to keep his throne he would even make concessions, of a nature to mutilate the Berlin treaty. On the other hand, the Russophiles in Sofia maintain that there is reason to believe that the language of the Russian Government in connection with Bulgaria leaves nothing to be desired, although it is acknowledged that the Czar is more than ever bent on preserving peace. They also assert that the active intercourse going on just now between Prince Ferdinand and the Czar has merely legitimate objects in view.

TO SEEK NEWS OF ANDREE.

McKay & Dix's Cryolite Vessels to Make a Special Search.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, April 14.—McKay & Dix of New York, who are now building at Bucksport, near Bangor, three vessels to be added to their fleet of cryolite carriers, announce that this year several of their vessels on their voyages to Greenland after that mineral will cruise far to the northward—further than any merchantman has yet reached, with the hope of getting some news of the fate of Andree, the lost explorer.

The masters of these vessels will make inquiries of all the Eskimo tribes they meet, and hope to hear something of the missing balloonist. They have had this in view since Sept. 11 of last year, when, on the north side of King Charles Land, was picked up a buoy bearing upon a nickel plate the inscription "Andree Polar Expedition." It was near Ivigut, where most of the cryolite is gathered, that clothing from the lost American steamer Jeannette was found, having drifted from the Pacific to the shores of Greenland.

It is thought possible that the Eskimo tribes in their intercourse with each other have learned something of Andree's fate, so that the homecoming of the cryolite fleet with the news they may possibly gather will be looked forward to this year with more than ordinary interest.

Found Ring Lost Thirty Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

TUSCOLA, Ill., April 14.—After being lost for nearly thirty years and buried deep in the ground under the débris and accumulation of three decades, the engagement ring which J. G. Cannon, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the lower house of Congress, gave to his wife in 1862, has been found here. The discovery was made by a small boy who was searching the dirt thrown out by workmen digging in the trench for the water mains. The ring bears the inscription, "J. G. C. to Mary, Jan. 6, 1862."

Played with Matches; Burned to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 14.—While playing with matches in the house to-day Clarence Skinner, six years old, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Skinner of Westbrookville, N. Y., was burned to death.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Shoes.

The correct clothing of children's feet receives careful attention at the "Children's Store." Our shoes are especially manufactured for us of the best materials and are always perfectly adapted for their various uses. Carrying such a wide assortment of sizes, we are absolutely sure of fitting every child correctly.

Our stock of Tan Shoes—the most popular for this season of the year—is now complete.

Made of imported goat skin, with broad solid leather extension soles, hand-sewed, button or lace; sizes 7 to 10½, $2.05; 11 to 2, $2.50; 2½ to 6½, $3.25.

More dressy shoes of Russia calf; sizes 7 to 10½, $2.25; 11 to 2, $3.00; 2½ to 6½, $3.75.

Babies' tan goat skin, hand-turned soles; button or lace, 2 to 7, $1.14. Same shoe in very fine Russia calf, $1.25.

Shoes designed for first walking, made of goat skin, on lasts that will keep the feet right; button or lace, sizes 4 to 8, $1.35.

Parents tell us that our shoes to prevent toeing-in, and for bow-legs, weak ankles and flat-foot are doing good work. We learn that there are imitations. Why not be sure of having the right kind?

60-62 West 23d Street.

ROOSEVELT MEN FAIL.

Republicans at Watkins Table Resolution for His Renomination.

WATKINS, N. Y., April 14.—A resolution favoring the renomination of Gov. Roosevelt, presented at the Republican Congressional Convention of the Twenty-ninth District to-day by the Schuyler County delegation, was tabled by a vote of 20 to 5 and a resolution indorsing the Roosevelt administration substituted.

John F. Parkhurst of Steuben and J. H. B. Mongin of Seneca were elected delegates to the National Convention. Charles A. Sloane of Schuyler and Seymour Dexter of Chemung were chosen alternates. Schuyler County voted against Sloane and for John A. Clute for alternate.

ROOSEVELT FOR GOVERNOR.

Geneva Convention Indorses Him and Renominates Congressman Payne.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, April 14.—To-day's Republican Convention for the Twenty-eighth Congressional District indorsed McKinley for President and Roosevelt for Governor and renominated Sereno E. Payne for Congress.

The delegates selected to go to the National Convention are Sereno E. Payne of Cayuga and Charles T. Saxton of Wayne, with G. R. Cromwell of Yates and Charles F. Miller of Ontario as alternates. The convention expressed no choice for Vice President.

Eighteenth Congress District.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 14.—At the Republican Convention to-day of the Eighteenth Congressional District, embracing Dutchess, Ulster, and Putnam Counties, which renominated for the sixteenth time John Henry Ketcham of Dutchess for Congress, the delegates to the Republican National Convention are Robert H. Hunter of Dutchess and Samuel D. Coykendall of Ulster; alternates, E. Waddis of Putnam and George W. Washburn of Ulster.

Delegates to Philadelphia Elected.

BATAVIA, N. Y., April 14.—The Republican Convention for the Thirtieth Congress District, which to-day renominated Congressman Wadsworth, elected as delegates to the Republican National Convention ex-Mayor Arthur C. Hastings of Niagara Falls and J. Benedict Whitlock of Warsaw. No instructions were given the delegates and the convention passed no resolutions.

Rockland's Delegates to New York.

NYACK, N. Y., April 14.—The Republicans of Rockland County this afternoon, at New City, elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Ex-Senator Clarence Lexow, Congressman Arthur S. Tompkins, Frederick W. Snow, Dr. John M. Hasbrouck, and Marsh S. Cropsey. They were uninstructed. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administration of President McKinley.

STATE CONVENTION PLANS.

Choice of Delegates to Philadelphia—Republican Programme.

Arrangements have been completed for the Republican State Convention, which will be held here next Tuesday for the purpose of electing four delegates at large and alternates to the Republican National Convention. The convention will be called to order by Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee. Senator Elsberg will be temporary Chairman and Reuben L. Fox of Oneonta will be made Secretary. The permanent Chairman of the convention will be Representative James S. Sherman of New Hartford.

The delegates at large will be Senator Platt, Gov. Roosevelt, Chairman Odell, and Senator Depew. The programme for the convention has been prepared, and the only matters that promise any interest are the contests from the Second Assembly District of Westchester and the Third Assembly District of Rensselaer. In the first-named district the factions led by ex-Congressman William L. Ward and ex-State Senator J. Irving Burns will go before the convention seeking recognition. In the Rensselaer district the Black-Payn forces and the Republicans who follow Postmaster Leggett of Troy will make a contest.

ROOSEVELT BOOMERS GIVE UP.

Said to Have Abandoned Idea that He Will Run for Vice President.

It was reported yesterday on excellent authority that those Republicans who have been interested in the movement to force Gov. Theodore Roosevelt on the National ticket as the candidate for Vice President, had abandoned the idea of accomplishing their purpose. The Governor in his recent talks with members of the Republican State organization has firmly impressed upon them that under no circumstances could he be induced to run on the National ticket.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's friends have not given up all hope that their favorite will still carry off the nomination. They say that he will go into the convention as a candidate, with or without the official indorsement of the organization in this State, and that he has received many assurances of support from other States. They add that Mr. Woodruff will remain before the convention as an aspirant for second place until the nomination is actually made.

Tammany Society Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Tammany Society for the election of sachems and other officers for the current year will be held at Tammany Hall to-morrow evening. No changes, it is said, will be made in the present list of officers.

WHITE PLAINS CONVENTION.

Adjourned After Unseating of Second Assembly District Delegates.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 14.—The Sixteenth Congressional Republican Convention, called to elect two delegates and alternates to the National Convention, met here to-day at the Orawaupun Hotel. John M. Shinn of Pelham was elected Chairman. The delegates were about equally divided, and the factions were headed, respectively, by Senator I. S. Burns and ex-Congressman John L. Ward.

After a lively struggle over the seating of delegates from the Second Assembly District, who are followers of Ward, the delegates were thrown out. This move on the part of the Burns party was a great surprise to the Ward men, as Senator Burns

GEN. ROBERTS'S SITUATION

Scouts Find Boers Eleven Miles North of Bloemfontein.

AN IRISH PATROL CAPTURED

Burghers Prepare to Continue War Even If British Take Pretoria—Working with the Swazis.

LONDON, April 15.—According to the latest advices, the situation in South Africa in its chief points is apparently unchanged.

Natives report at Kimberley that Col. Douglas engaged the Boers near Zwartskop on Wednesday, and succeeded in driving them back. The British casualties were slight.

Elandslaagte last evening reported that there had been no traces of the Boers in that neighborhood for the past two days. Their progress southward has been effectively barred by the British occupation of Jononoskop on the left and Simbulwani on the right.

The belief that the Boers' action on Tuesday was due to restlessness and dissatisfaction in the ranks is confirmed by natives, who say that the Boers have been ready for some time, and wanted the British to attack them. In order to force this the Boers commenced shelling, at the same time sending a force to make a flanking movement on the left. The natives also confirm the statement that one of the Boers' heavy guns was put out of action and the gunners driven off.

The scouts on Saturday located the Boers in a strong position eleven miles northeast of the British advanced position at Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts has strongly protested to President Krüger against the treatment of prisoners, sick and wounded, in the hands of the Boers, and has formally demanded the observance of the Geneva Convention.

It appears from every indication that the Boers are preparing, in the event of Pretoria being captured, to make a last stand along a line reaching from Leydenburg along the mountains into Swaziland. A traveler recently arrived at Bloemfontein says that the Boers are energetically working to persuade the Swazis that the British cause is lost, and are seeking to ingratiate themselves, hoping to secure a footing in Swaziland peacefully, or to seize hold of the country if necessary.

A special from Pretoria, dated April 13, says:

"Mrs. Krüger, on being interviewed, said that she trusted God would soon stop the merciless bloodshed, but that the republic would be vigorously defended, even if Pretoria were finally taken. She added that she had had in the field thirty-three grandsons, two of whom were killed, four sons, six sons-in-law, and numerous other relatives."

Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the situation in South Africa at midnight, says:

"We may have to wait a few days before Gen. Roberts opens his new campaign, his principle being never to start until all is ready.

"There is no doubt now that he has been waiting for horses. About 6,000 horses reached Cape Town this week, and 5,000 are due at Cape Town next week. We at this end, however, do not know how the army now stands in the matter of remounts.

"The general position now may best be gathered from a short retrospect. Lord Roberts reached Bloemfontein on March 13, the army being tired out with heavy marches and the horses for the most part ruined. He opened the railway south and settled down to rest and refit his forces.

The Boers within a fortnight had recovered their datchments from further south and had regained their spirits. On the 29th Gen. Roberts had to push them back from Karee Siding, and about the same time the Boers set out on a big raid south beginning with the surprise at Sannas Post, where they took the British convoy on March 31.

On April 4 the Boers effected a second surprise and captured Reddersburg. Soon after this they were attacking part of Gen. Brabant's division near Wepener.

Gen. Roberts was not ready for a move in force, and he would not be drawn into any action. He took steps, however, to guard his railway. That these were effective steps seems proved by the fact that the Boers have not attacked his line. His force since then has received part of the new equipment, and has been constantly increased.

Gen. Roberts reached Bloemfontein with the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, and Cavalry Divisions and the Guards Brigade. He now has also the Third, Eighth, and Eleventh Divisions, and expects the Tenth from Natal, though the precise destination of the Tenth is not yet known.

He also has organized a complete division of mounted infantry under Col. Ian Hamilton, an officer who enjoys his full confidence. He has also arranged his commands so as to have for each post a man upon whom he can rely.

When Gen. Roberts moves this expanded army it will go easier than the smaller one with which he started two months ago.

While these preparations have been under way the Boer raid has come to a standstill. Gen. Brabant's men under Col. Dalgety at Wepener have apparently punished their assailants, and although the report of the Boer retreat from Wepener may be premature, it is at least probable to forecast that the Boer raiders have gone into a cul de sac between the guarded railway and the Basuto border, which the Basutos will defend against invasion.

An eastward move from Bloemfontein would menace their retreat. Such a move combined with the presence of Gen. Chermside's division at Reddersburg, probably accounts for the stoppage of the Boer advance southward.

If the Boers cannot hurt Gen. Roberts's communications they can do him no serious harm. They must begin to be uneasy about what he can do to them when he sets out.

The removal of a division from Natal points to Buller's being confined to the defensive until the advance in the western theatre of the war has made itself felt.

Gen. Lord Methuen's division in front of Boshof may be covering preparations on the railway south of Warrenton, or in the region between Kimberley and Bloemfontein, of which no report has been allowed to come through.

"There were stories some weeks ago of a projected railway, of which no more has been heard. They may have had no foundation, but it is equally possible that there is more in them than it is convenient to publish. Gen. Roberts knows how to muzzle correspondents when necessary.

"I expect when Gen. Roberts next moves he will strike at the main Boer army, not necessarily by attacking its positions, but rather by such manoeuvres as will compel it to fight at a disadvantage of position, as well as of numbers.

"War of this sort is decided, not by the occupation of territory, but by the enemy's armies. This was the fundamental idea of Gen. Grant, as it had been that of Napoleon, and it is the keynote of the present war, because the Boers, like Napoleon's and Grant's foes, are fighting for independence; nothing but a crushing out of their forces will end the war."

Beyond the mysterious Cape Town hint regarding the early expectation of good news about Mafeking, there is no further information at hand in connection with that beleaguered town, which now must be in great straits.

BOERS CAPTURE A PATROL.

LONDON, April 15.—A special dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated April 14, says:

"A patrol of Royal Irish, with whom was Lord Rosslyn, has been captured. Lord Rosslyn has been sent to Kroonstad."

A THREAT TO GREAT BRITAIN?

Rumor Says Russia Will Demand Conclusion of Peace in Africa.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—Extraordinarily persistent rumors are current in Moscow that on Russian Easter Sunday the Czar will issue a manifesto containing an ultimatum to Great Britain demanding that she conclude peace with the Boers forthwith under threat of occupying Kabul and Herat if Great Britain fails to comply.

This report is connected by some persons with the fact that no Reservists are at present allowed to take unlimited leave, but probably the orders to the Reservists are connected with the projected Summer manoeuvres in the central provinces, in which 200,000 troops will participate, and at which Emperor William is expected to be present.

LOSSES AT LADYSMITH.

LONDON, April 7.—The last days in Ladysmith are described by a Standard correspondent, who gives from official sources these figures:

"On Nov. 2, when the investment began, we had a garrison of 572 officers and 12,924 men. On March 1, when the siege was raised, the garrison was reduced to 405 officers and 9,761 men, leaving 169 officers and 3,163 men to be accounted for by death and sickness. When Gen. Buller entered the town there were in hospital 1,986 officers and men, of whom 708 were suffering from enteric fever, 341 from dysentery, and 189 from wounds. During the four months from Nov. 2 to March 1 no fewer than 10,668 soldiers, or nearly 70 per cent. of the garrison, had been admitted into hospital, to say nothing of civilians and others who had slight attacks of what the doctors called 'filth fever,' or incipient enteric. The admissions for enteric were 1,776, for dysentery 1,857.

"The progress of disease may be traced from the following figures: Nov. 15, 374 patients; Dec. 1, 465; Dec. 15, 874; Jan. 1, 1,599; Jan. 15, 2,323; Feb. 1, 2,477; Feb. 15, 2,229; Feb. 29, 1,996. There died of disease and wounds in the four months 600 men of the garrison and 40 civilians, while on the lowest average 140 deaths will probably be recorded among patients that remain, raising the total mortality from disease and wounds to 780 among Europeans alone. The number of deaths from enteric up to March 1 was 393, or more than 20 per cent.; from dysentery, 115, or 6 per cent., and from wounds, 59.

"To this ghastly array of figures must be added 18 officers and 193 men killed in action, 17 officers and 160 men killed in assaults, sorties, and storming parties, and 2 officers and 33 men killed by casual bombardment. The total of our dead is, therefore, not less than 1,063. Nor does the list end here, for we have wounded in assaults and sorties 45 officers and 352 men, and by casual bombardment 25 officers and 207 men.

"A siege, like a battle, is usually a catalogue of blunders. After the non-destruction of the railway was the neglect to secure heavy guns and unlimited ammunition. With the material at command, Sir George White could not hope to maintain an equal duel with the enemy's batteries of four ninety-four-pounders and twenty-nine long-range guns and howitzers. The Boers, according to the automatic record of Sir John Willoughby, who, with Dr. Jameson, lived in absolute seclusion in the centre of the town, fire 15,500 shells within the perimeter. Our expenditure of ammunition did not exceed 4,789 rounds, including 3,705 fired by field guns in actions and assaults. The two 4.7 naval guns expended 524 rounds, the three twelve-pounder naval guns 784 rounds, and the two old-fashioned howitzers, that did excellent service, fired 776 shells made thirty years ago.

"At the beginning of the siege our stock of ammunition was as follows: 4.7, 556 rounds; twelve-pounders, 1,036; howitzers, 887; field guns, 11,437. On March 1 we had 42 rounds for the 4.7 guns, 70 rounds for the long twelve-pounder, 182 for the short twelve-pounder, 111 for the six-inch howitzer, and 7,732 for field artillery."

PARSONS'S FORCE AT DE AAR.

DE AAR, April 14.—The main body of the Carnarvon field force, in command of Col. Parsons, including the Canadian Artillery and the Mounted Rifles, arrived here this morning, after a five weeks' march from Victoria Road, by way of Kenhardt, a distance of more than five hundred miles. They encountered no active opposition. Col. Parsons pacified the district, which was previously in rebellion, and arrested the ringleaders.

WOMEN IN PRETORIA FORTS.

LONDON, April 15.—The doings, movements, and sayings of the Boer delegates are being chronicled in much detail. Evidently, they have already begun to work to convince Europe that the intention of the Boers is to give up only when dead in the last ditch.

The latest story put in circulation by one attached to the delegation is anent the fervor of the women, most of whom, from eighteen to forty years of age, the story says, are armed and are practicing shooting daily. Five hundred of them, it adds, are already serving in the artillery in the forts at Pretoria.

MOVEMENTS OF PEACE ENVOYS.

ROME, April 14.—Nothing is known here in corroboration of the report published abroad that Count von Buelow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, had visited the Transvaal Peace Envoys at Milan, and the story is not credited. The Portuguese Minister, Señhor de Carvalho Vascoucellos, however, has gone to that city.

An interview is published here in which Jonkherr Abram Fischer, one of the Transvaal Commissioners, is alleged to have declared that the South African Republics were willing to make any sacrifice in order to preserve their liberty and independence. They did not wish, he declared, to add to their territory, but merely to retain it and to live peacefully at home. The republics, he continued, had only 25,000 soldiers, and Great Britain was exaggerating the numbers in order to magnify her victories. The interviewer then adds:

"At this moment Jonkherr Fischer received a telegram, and on reading it he exclaimed: 'Good news from Africa!'"

MILAN, April 14.—The Boer Peace Commissioners started for The Hague this afternoon. Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, accompanying them as far as Brussels.

DECLARES BOERS WILL WIN.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Montagu White, Consul General to Great Britain from the South African Republics prior to the breaking out of the war in South Africa and at present the unofficial representative of the Boer republics in the United States, arrived in Chicago last night from the East. He took apartments at the Auditorium Hotel.

Mr. White came to Chicago to attend the banquet of the Holland Society to be held Monday night. He said: "In my opinion, the Boers will be the victors in the war being fought. The opinion that seems to be held by many that the surrender of Gen. Cronje depressed the balance of the fighting forces to the extent of causing them to lose hope is erroneous. As subsequent events have shown, the surrender was not as important an event as the British would have the world believe. My opinion that the Boers will win is based on a pretty accurate knowledge of the quality of the Boer soldier and the resources of the republic.

"The coming of Winter will be a great advantage to the Boers. The effect of the South African Winter on the British troops soon will begin to be seen, while the Boers are inured to it. Another very serious obstacle which will be in the way of the British army is the nature of the country through which it will have to pass on the way to Pretoria. This territory is known, every foot of it, to the Boers. It is peculiarly adapted to their style of fighting. The English have a long stretch of this country to pass before they reach Pretoria, and in my opinion they will not succeed in taking the city.

"I find the sympathy for the Boer cause growing daily in this country. It was strong at first, and has been strengthened by the bravery shown by the Boers in their effort to retain their country.

"Whether Mr. Fischer, Mr. Wolmerans, and Mr. Wessels, the envoys sent to Europe by the Boer republics, will come later to America is a matter of doubt. I am convinced that popular sentiment in all the countries of Europe is favorable to the Boers, but thus far none of the rulers has taken action in accordance with this sentiment, and they may not do so in the future."

PRESENTS FOR PRISONERS.

PRETORIA, April 13.—United States Consul Adelbert S. Hay has received six and one-half tons of presents for British military prisoners, mostly from England and the Cape, comprising luxuries, groceries, cigars, cigarettes, and beds for the hospitals. It has all been admitted duty free to the Transvaal and every facility afforded, which has greatly gratified Mr. Hay. He recently visited the prisoners at Waterval, and says that he found everything as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Good Friday was observed as a holiday throughout the republic.

GEN. CRONJE LANDED.

ST. HELENA, April 14.—Gen. Cronje and his wife and three members of the staff of the former Boer commandant who, with other Boer prisoners, arrived here on the Niobe and Milwaukee April 10, were landed to-day, accompanied by Col. Reefe.

They were met by the Governor and Commander in Chief of St. Helena, his Excellency Robert Sterndale, and Mrs. Sterndale, at the castle, where the party remained for an hour, afterward proceeding to the Kent building.

Gen. Cronje looks well and appears cheerful.

The other Boer prisoners will disembark Monday.

Prisoners Sail for St. Helena.

CAPE TOWN, April 14.—The transport Lake Erie, with upwards of 500 Transvaal prisoners, including French, German, and Russian members of the foreign legation captured at Doshof, sails for St. Helena to-day.

SIR GEORGE WHITE ARRIVES.

LONDON, April 14.—Gen. and Mrs. White, accompanied by their daughter, arrived in this city to-night. The scene which greeted the General when the steamer Dunvegan Castle, on which he left Cape Town March 28, reached Southampton this afternoon, must have convinced him of the admiration of his countrymen for his gallant defense of Ladysmith during the long and trying siege of that place.

From early morning crowds collected by thousands in the neighborhood of the docks. The buildings in the vicinity were gayly decorated with bunting in honor of the occasion, and all the public institutions were covered with flags. The harbor presented a brilliant and animated scene, the various vessels having dressed ship, and the Dunvegan Castle's berth at the wharf being resplendent with bunting and evergreens. There Lady White, the Mayor, and the members of the corporation, in their state robes; uniformed soldiers and sailors, and a number of privileged guests awaited the gallant defender of Ladysmith.

As the steamer loomed up in the distance, with Gen. White standing on the bridge, the enthusiasm of the waiting multitude broke loose and a storm of cheering and singing and the sounding of sirens and whistles intermingled uninterruptedly until Sir George landed, at 2:30 P. M.

The greeting between husband and wife being over, Gen. White had to undergo much handshaking and the receiving of congratulations from personal friends before he reached the dock shed, where the municipal authorities presented him with an elaborately illuminated address of welcome, expressing profound admiration at his "noble and successful efforts to uphold and maintain the honor and dignity of the empire in distant Natal, which have won the lasting admiration of the civilized world." A suitable reference was made to Ireland's connection with the defense of Ladysmith, and regret was expressed that Gen. White's health had been impaired by the strain of the siege and that he had been obliged to seek rest.

The address concluded by expressing the hope that he would soon be completely restored to health, and able to resume the distinguished task with which the Queen and the country had charged him.

During the reading of the address the huge crowds in the vicinity seized every occasion to hurrah, and the enthusiasm was indescribable. Hats, handkerchiefs, and flags were waved frantically and cheer followed cheer in endless succession. Gen. White was visibly moved at the warmth of his reception. In acknowledging the address he referred with admiration to his gallant garrison, every one of whom, he said "from Gen. Hunter to the brave trumpeter had behaved magnificently."

Hundreds of congratulatory telegrams awaited Sir George on his arrival at Southampton, including one from Queen Victoria, making an inquiry as to his health.

CRITICISM IN BRITISH PRESS.

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LONDON, April 14.—The unsatisfactory turn that has recently marked the campaign against the Boers is resulting in astonishing and sweeping criticisms by the English papers of their own army methods. When Gen. Buller struck snags in Natal; when Gen. Methuen and Gen. Gatacre made terrible mistakes, and before the British arms had secured any progress a somewhat similar wave swept over the press. But then it was directed at individuals and chiefly confined to papers which were willing to condescend to "slang" one or several Generals.

Now, names are not mentioned, but there is a widespread, deeply rooted conviction that the method of selection of British Army officers is altogether wrong. About this conviction there is no bitterness, nor is it based upon conclusions rapidly arrived at. "Our officers," says the conservative, common-sense Outlook, "are as brave as lions, but as a rule they are stupid."

"The warmest champions of our regimental officers," says The Saturday Review, "are beginning sorrowfully to admit that their courage makes them often careless, and when not negligent they sometimes show themselves ignorant of their business."

Vanity Fair, which formerly denounced vigorously any such form of criticism, admits sorrowfully that "our officers seem to play at war rather than to carry on war. It is all wrong."

Referring to a much-commented-on letter written by Col. Lonsdale Hale to The Times on this subject, in which he declares that the constant mental strain and incessant carefulness becomes unbearable, Vanity Fair says:

"What of the strain that a naval officer has to bear when he knows that his ship may be torpedoed at any moment? American naval officers have borne that strain well. Cannot our English soldiers bear less"? The paper concludes by advocating that army officers be treated with the same discipline and training as our naval officers.

The Outlook urges that navy methods be applied to the army, which, it is declared, is little better than a social club.

But beneath this outcry against individual incompetence and lack of brains on the part of the army officers, which, since the war began, has been constantly causing the loss of detachments and positions, and especially during the last fortnight, there is an underlying and sometimes expressed determination that England's army must not longer be officered by men whose claims to commissions rest almost solely on birth or money. In other words, the army must be so changed that an officer can live on his pay, and thus attract to its ranks that hardiest element of the race—the young man who relies upon brains alone to make his way in the world.

This is not the result of agitation by a demagogic press or the less influential section of the public. It is an almost unanimous deduction drawn from the lessons of the present war by papers controlled in many cases by aristocrats, by organs that are notoriously reluctant to lend their influence to popular movements, and by the keenest and most unbiased students of national institutions, including members of the Cabinet itself.

DISLIKE GEN. HUTTON.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 14.—There is a general feeling of disappointment, if not of disgust, in Government circles here over the appointment by the imperial authorities of Gen. Hutton, now Col. Hutton, to command the colonial forces in South Africa.

Gen. Hutton was to have been dismissed for insubordination by the Canadian Government when in command of the Canadian Militia, but was given leave to resign, and to assist him out of his trouble. Lord Minto had him recalled to go to South Africa.

Had it been known to men like Col. Otter and Col. Steele before they left Canada that they were to serve under Col. Hutton, if he said here, they would have refused to do so. The same thing might be said of Col. Herchmer.

This incident has done more to retard imperialism in Canada than anything that has happened since the opening of the war and the dispatching of the first contingent, which was the beginning of that wave of imperialism which is still flowing all over this country from Halifax to Vancouver.

Lord Lansdowne, and not Mr. Chamberlain, is responsible for this state of affairs.

Dinner to James H. Breslin.

James H. Breslin, who will retire on May 1 from the management of the Gilsey House, was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the hotel last night by a number of his personal friends, who took that means to show their appreciation of his administration of the hotel. Mr. Breslin will be succeeded by T. E. Roessle, proprietor of the Arlington Hotel, Washington, who will, with the Gilsey heirs who own the property, make extensive repairs in the house.

WILL SUCCEED SBARETTI.

Mgr. Marchetti Appointed Auditor of Apostolic Delegation.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Mgr. Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, has received official information from Rome announcing that Mgr. Francisco Marchetti has been appointed auditor to the delegation, to fill the position made vacant by the appointment of Mgr. Sbaretti as Bishop of Havana, Cuba.

Mgr. Marchetti is a young Italian priest, and has recently been made a doctor of theology. It is stated that he has never been in America, and does not speak the English language. Mgr. Marchetti will sail from Naples on April 27 and will come immediately to Washington on his arrival in America.

Gen. Ludlow Starts for Mexico.

HAVANA, April 14.—Gen. Ludlow started for Mexico to-day. This morning Gov. Gen. Wood gave a farewell reception at the palace for Gen. Ludlow, at which many army officers and a few Cubans were present to say good-bye.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB DINNER

Senators Mackey and Grady Speak at Jefferson Celebration.

Candidate for Governor Attacks the Republican National Policy—Grady Denounces Civil Service Reform.

State Senator William F. Mackey of Buffalo, who recently announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor this year, and State Senator Thomas F. Grady were the speakers at the Democratic Club last night at the informal commemoration of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. Before the speech-making began Senator Mackey was entertained at dinner by President John W. Keller and several other members of the club. The club house was well filled and an enthusiastic audience greeted Senators Mackey and Grady.

President Keller, in his introduction of the first speaker, said certain policies of the National Administration are so at variance with all principles of justice that it especially behooves all Democrats to stand by the Declaration of Independence and the father of the Democratic Party.

Senator Mackey said in part:

"No occasion since the founder of the Democracy, Thomas Jefferson, enunciated the party creed could be more fitting for Democrats to renew their allegiance to that creed as enunciated one hundred years ago. The time has come when the things then feared are again threatened, and it is a question of aristocracy and a strong Government on the one hand and Democracy and the Government of the people on the other hand.

"The first inaugural address of President Jefferson is big enough, broad enough, and candid enough for any candidate to stand upon. We see the great strength of the nation used for the subjugation of a people, who a year and a half ago were fighting for the right of self-government, the liberty for which our forefathers fought."

He declared that the hope held out to the Puerto Ricans is growing less and less, and that the aggression of the few is beginning to deprive the many of their rights. He was time, he said, to aim a blow at the spirit of commercialism and the almighty dollar enthroned to-day, if liberty is to continue to flourish and this country is to remain the asylum of the oppressed.

"New York," he continued, "is the greatest State in the Union—in wealth, in population, and in the number of interests at stake, and it is fitting that the Empire State should be able to shape the policy on which the Democratic Party is to go before the people this year.

"Of all the principles of Jefferson, I believe most in that which demands absolute acquiescence in the decision of the majority as the vital principle of republics. I trust that when the Democratic Party enunciates the party law, in National Convention assembled, that, whatever the policy or whoever the candidate, every loyal Democrat will say that, while it may not be all to be desired, yet it is far better than anything that ever emanated from the party of imperialism and militarism and monopoly."

Senator Grady, who followed the Buffalo Senator, began his speech by expressing his embarrassment at having to make a political speech in April. He said the people were tired of a Legislature either at Albany or in Washington for no other purpose than to assist in the ambition of the Executive and to pass laws to aid that ambition.

"I may say, in passing," he remarked, "that there was no Sugar Trust or Tobacco Trust to revise the Declaration of Independence."

After arraigning the aggregations of capital and the growth of corporations, because of their depression of individual enterprise, Senator Grady entered upon an attack upon civil service reform, which he termed one of the foulest of political heresies.

"It is time," he declared, "that the party of the people did not mistake the respectable garb in which this political cancer is clothed. There are those who think that, because they have a college degree, they should stand a little higher than the man who has but one Christian name. The policy that takes from the elected and the appointed of the people their power over their subordinates is destructive of free government."

President Keller read a letter of regret from ex-Gov. J. E. Campbell of Ohio, who was to have been one of the speakers of the evening. He also read the following cablegram from Richard Croker:

"Congratulations to all members of the club. Tell them to keep alive the interests of the founder of the Democratic Party, Thomas Jefferson."

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 14.—The Democratic State Committee met to-day at the Jeffersonian Club and decided to issue a call for a State convention to be held at Trenton on May 31, to choose four delegates at large to the National Democratic Convention to be held in Kansas City.

Col. E. Livingston Price's successful management of Mayor Seymour's recent campaign in this city was a factor in the decision practically arrived at that he should be one of the "big four" who should be sent as delegates at large to the National Convention. The other delegates at large will be Robert Davis, the Hudson County leader; W. B. Gourley, State Chairman, and Senator Johnston Cornish of Warren County.

LONG AND ALLEN CONFER.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Secretary Long returned from Colorado to-day and held a conference with Assistant Secretary Allen, who has been appointed Governor of Puerto Rico. He gave no indication of whom he will select as Mr. Allen's successor in the Navy Department. Secretary Long greatly regrets the necessity of transferring Mr. Allen to another department of the Government service.

In connection with the government of Puerto Rico, it was said to-day that arrangements have been made that Gen. Davis shall remain indefinitely as military commander of the Department of Puerto Rico, which is to be continued.

Among the names mentioned for the place left vacant by Mr. Allen are some that were spoken of several years ago when Mr. Allen was chosen. Henry W. Raymond of Germantown, Penn., formerly secretary to Secretary Tracy, and who is now engaged in newspaper publication, is prominently mentioned, and there is talk also of ex-Representative Robinson of Pennsylvania, John Thompson of Staten Island, and Harvey Finney, at present private secretary to Secretary Long.

GIRL DISFIGURED FOR LIFE.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Md., April 14.—Miss Emily Hunt, until yesterday one of the prettiest girls on the Eastern Shore, has been disfigured for life by a peculiar accident.

Miss Hunt resides near St. Michaels. While attending to her household duties, a large celluloid comb, which she had in her hair, exploded, and set fire to her hair. The shock caused her to fall, and her hair was almost burned from her head. Her scalp was burned severely in several places, and her cheeks, neck, and forehead were also blistered. Miss Hunt states that there was no fire near her at the time of the explosion.

Brooklyn Elks' Celebration.

The street parade in celebration of the opening to-morrow of the Street Fair and Midway Carnival of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks took place last night through the principal streets of Brooklyn. The parade was headed by a detachment from Troop C under the command of Lieut. Edward McLaer and the Third Gatling Battery, Capt. Henry Rasquin commanding. Elks of different lodges rode in carriages and tally-ho coaches, and the parade also included cages of wild animals from Bostwick's menageries.

Real Estate Man Bankrupt.

BOSTON, Mass., April 14.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed to-day by Lucien Lord, a real estate broker of Athol, Mass., showing liabilities of $147,610.13. The assets are real estate, valued at $114,425, incumbered by mortgages.

Mrs. Dorothy P. Pillot Dead.

Mrs. Dorothy Prewitt Pillot, wife of Peter Stuyvesant Pillot and daughter of Dr. Theodore F. Prewitt of St. Louis, died yesterday at her home, 66 West Twelfth Street.

"To Have and To Hold." Publisher's price, $1.50. Our price, 88c. Book Dept., Main Floor.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales 3rd Ave 59 & 60th Sts

"The Biography of a Grizzly." Publisher's price, $1.50. Our price, 88c. Book Dept., Main Floor.

Paramount Values. Every patron of "Bloomingdales" shares in the advantages that are reaped in the world's markets by the complex yet thoroughly systematized buying organization of "Greater New York's Greatest Store." As an illustration in point we cite the laces, one of the units of this business. The rich Flemish Laces, the French Laces, the Irish and the robust Nottingham Curtain Laces are selected by our own expert representatives at the source of supply. The volume of our purchases, our cash methods and the other advantages that form part and parcel of this store make prices lowest At Bloomingdales.

Fifty Specials in Ladies' Fine Suits.

We ordered 50 suits from a manufacturer in New York to be delivered to us not later than one week before Easter. He failed to carry out his contract, and rather than have the suits on his hands made us a concession in price of almost 50%.

These Suits go on sale Monday. One style in three distinct materials, like cut. They are almost double value at these prices.

35.00—Ordinarily the price would be $60.00; made of finest imported Venetian, beautifully tailored; the newest shape Eton and double inverted plait back, seven gored flaring skirt, with side plaits; black, blue and castor; *lined throughout with finest taffeta to match.*

25.00—Price should be $40.00; made of pepper-and-salt worsted, with black hair line stripe; same style as cut; *finest taffeta lining throughout.* A wonderful bargain; sizes 32 to 40.

18.75—Price should be $27.50; exactly like cut; made of finest gray diagonal worsted, with small invisible checks; coat lined with finest taffeta to match skirt with best quality percaline; sizes 32 to 42.

The best custom work is not better.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Cold Storage Vaults.—For storing furs, fine textiles, rugs, carpets, &c.; the new process of cold storage has the following advantages over the old method of storing furs, valuable garments, &c.: Strictly dust proof, perfect cleanliness, avoids beating, which is very injurious to furs and garments; absolutely moth and fireproof; the dry, cold air preserves the softness and lustre of furs and gives them a fresh, new appearance. Prices moderate; goods called for.

Office, Main Floor, Near Rotunda.

Special Awning News

New Portable Head Rod for Awnings.

Something entirely new in awnings. No more need to damage the windows by using screws, nails or hooks. Our new portable head rod will preserve your window frames, besides making the awning hang more securely. We show sample awnings in our Upholstery Department.

If interested in Awnings, do not fail to see the new way of hanging them.

Now is the time to have your Awnings made. Do not wait for the first warm spell, with its pressure of Awning orders.

The price of an ordinary sized **Window Awning**, made of good quality double-faced awning material, warranted fast color, all hung, complete, each, 1.85

Send us a postal-card and our man will call with samples.

Special to out-of-town customers wishing awnings. Send us the size of your windows and we will furnish you samples with prices. Third Floor, 60th St. Section.

About Reupholstering Furniture. Our Facilities.

We are prepared to upholster all kinds of furniture. It is a settled principle with us to turn out the best kind of work. We employ the best and most experienced workmen, and all goods are carefully examined before they are delivered.

This week you may have a suit of furniture of 5, 6 or 7 pieces, reupholstered, including 6½ yards of a very beautiful selection of choice designs and colors of tapestry, 50 inches wide, all complete for 12.00

Customers who contemplate moving during April or May, may order their furniture, when completed, delivered to their new address. Third Floor, 60th St. Section.

SEEKS SHARE IN GREAT ESTATE

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted an order for the service of the summons and complaint by publication on a number of defendants in an action brought by Ruthven Whitewright Stuart to recover a share in the $9,000,000 estate left by William Whitewright, his granduncle. The plaintiff, who is a minor, sued by his guardian ad litem, J. T. Hurd, and names as the chief defendants in the action Edward King, John P. Dun, and Walter Watson, Jr., the executors of his granduncle's will. The other defendants are a number of cousins of the plaintiff, who have been liberally provided for, while he has been excluded.

The plaintiff's mother, Mrs. Jeannette Ruthven Stuart, in December, 1888, announced her intention of bringing a suit for an absolute divorce against her husband, Whitewright Stuart, a nephew of the old millionaire. Mr. Whitewright begged her not to do so, and told her if she would only sue for a separation he would make the same provision for her two children at his death as for the rest of his grandnephews and grandnieces. Mrs. Stuart obeyed his wishes, and sued for a separation. She got a decree upon which judgment was entered.

William Whitewright died in 1896, but the plaintiff was not mentioned in the will, although his father is provided for, and also his brother, Whitewright Stuart. He claims that, under the agreement made between his mother and his granduncle, he is entitled to a share of the estate, and cannot understand why his name was not mentioned in the will.

The property is in the hands of the Union Trust Company. Some of the defendants, among whom are his brother and father, are in England and elsewhere, and for this reason Justice Fitzgerald ordered the service of the summons and complaint on them by publication.

WOMAN SHOOTS MILLIONAIRE.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Rufus Wright, a millionaire, and Treasurer of the firm of Morgan & Wright, bicycle tire manufacturers, is in a dying condition at the Leland Hotel from the effect of a bullet wound in the neck, received at the hands of Mrs. Louisa Lottridge of Paw Paw, Mich.

The shooting occurred in the apartments of the hotel occupied by the woman, and the victim declared that it was accidental. The police were not appraised of the tragedy until two hours after it had occurred, and when Detective Sergeant Burns arrived at the hotel he found Mrs. Lottridge there. He at once placed her under arrest, and she is being detained at the Harrison Street Police Station. Mrs. Ida Koss, who had spent several hours with Mrs. Lottridge previous to the shooting, was also arrested.

Mrs. Lottridge had been at the hotel since April 11. Wright called on her this afternoon in response to a note she sent to him. Manager Dabt of the hotel said a large amount of wine was sent to the room on Wright's orders. Wright and the woman saw they were scuffling in fun for the possession of the revolver, when it was discharged. At midnight Wright's condition was critical, and it was thought that he would die.

DAIRYMEN TO THE RESCUE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—According to a report heard to-day, the Republican Congressmen from Western States who are in trouble with their constituents over the Puerto Rico bill have received help from an unexpected quarter. The Dairymen's Association, which is making a desperate fight to prevent the oleomargarine manufacturers from defeating the Grout bill, is making the bill a personal issue with each Representative, and it is alleged that the dairymen have offered to help out Congressmen who are in sore straits at home and who are friends of the Grout bill. The dairymen say they are strong in Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and other centres of the Puerto Rican storm.

One Western Congressman, who is a supporter of the Grout bill, practicaly won his renomination through the aid of the dairymen. They took up his fight and convinced the farmers that it was to their interest to have a man in Congress who would fight the oleomargarine men, whatever might be his position on Colonial questions.

Chelsea (Mass.) Builder Fails.

BOSTON, April 14.—Samuel Chamin, a Chelsea builder, has failed, with liabilities of $82,008, mostly secured. His assets amount to $5,800.

COLUMBIA FENCERS WON.

Defeated Teams from Yale, N. Y. A. C., and N. Y. Turn Verein.

Columbia fencers had but little difficulty last night in taking first place in the team contest held at the New York Fencers Club, for the medals given by Major Morris, President of the club. The medal for the highest individual record was also won for Columbia by S. L. Ware, who won all of his bouts. The Columbia boys lost but five bouts out of twenty-seven. For individual excellence, Ware of Columbia and Benzenburg of the Turn Verein were unquestionably the favorites. Ware fenced coolly. He was quick at the thrust and recover, and his defense was almost impenetrable. Benzenburg displayed lightning-like agility in his movements, both in defense and attack. The Yale men showed the same weakness which marred their work in the intercollegiate tournament—their defense was nowhere.

The teams were as follows: Columbia—G. A. Lawrence, S. L. Ware, and J. B. Mitchell; Yale—S. N. Arnold, H. W. King, and H. D. Stowe; New York Athletic Club—E. Pitou, I. Miller, and C. Lyon; New York Turn Verein—P. Benzenburg, W. Winter, and E. Eckhart. The summary:

Pitou (N. Y. A. C.) defeated Arnold (Y.,) Miller (N. Y. A. C.) defeated Winter (T. V.,) Lyon (N. Y. A. C.) defeated Eckhart (T. V.,) Lyon (N. Y. A. C.) defeated Stowe (Y.)

Ware (C.) defeated Pitou (N. Y. A. C.,) Ware (C.) defeated Benzenburg (T. V.,) Ware (C.) defeated Arnold (Y.,) Lawrence (C.) defeated Miller (N. Y. A. C.,) Lawrence (C.) defeated King (Y.,) Mitchell (C.) defeated Lyon (N. Y. A. C.,) Mitchell (C.) defeated Eckhart (T. V.,) Mitchell (C.) defeated Stowe (Y.)

Benzenburg (T. V.) defeated Pitou (N. Y. A. C.,) Benzenburg (T. V.) defeated Lawrence (C.,) Benzenburg (T. V.) defeated Arnold (Y.,) Eckhart (T. V.) defeated Stowe (Y.,) King (Y.) defeated Winter (T. V.,) Pitou (N. Y. A. C.) defeated Stowe (Y.,) Lawrence (C.) defeated Winter (T. V.,) Mitchell (C.) defeated King (Y.,) Miller (N. Y. A. C.) defeated Eckhart (T. V.,) Ware (C.) defeated Stowe (Y.,) Pitou (N. Y. A. C.) defeated Winter (T. V.,) Benzenburg (T. V.) defeated Lyon (N. Y. A. C.,) Arnold (Y.) defeated Lawrence (C.,) Mitchell (C.) defeated Miller (N. Y. A. C.,) Winter (T. V.) defeated Stowe (Y.,) Eckhart (T. V.,) Arnold (Y.) defeated Miller (N. Y. A. C.,) Pitou (N. Y. A. C.) defeated King (Y.,) Benzenburg (T. V.) defeated Mitchell (C.)

Ware (C.) defeated Lyon (N. Y. A. C.,) King (Y.) defeated Eckhart (T. V.,) Lawrence (C.) defeated Pitou (N. Y. A. C.,) Stowe (Y.) defeated Miller (N. Y. A. C.,) Winter (T. V.) defeated Lyon (N. Y. A. C.,) Arnold (Y.) defeated Mitchell (C.) Ware (C.) defeated King (Y.,) Benzenburg (T. V.) defeated Miller (N. Y. A. C.,) Lyon (N. Y. A. C.) defeated Arnold (Y.,) Lawrence (C.) defeated Lyon (N.

OVERCHARGE FOR SNOW REMOVAL IS ALLEGED

Controller Refuses to Pay Contractor's Bill of $93,287.59.

SAYS CONTRACT WAS VIOLATED

Extra Compensation for Cartmen Under Plea that Frost Rendered the Work More Difficult.

Controller Coler has held up a bill amounting to $93,287.59, which was put in by the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company, the contractor for snow and ice removal, because of alleged irregularities in the giving out of checks to cartmen and truckmen who hauled the snow and ice to the dumps during the big storm last month. There is no way to determine how much of the amount is an overcharge, because Commissioner Nagle of the Department of Street Cleaning says it is impossible to determine, even approximately, how many extra checks were given out by his subordinates. The Controller, however, is making an examination, and it is his belief that a large part of the money withheld will be saved to the city.

The Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company obtained the contract for removing snow and ice at a rate of 36 cents a cubic yard. There is no mention in the contract of any extra compensation for the work under any circumstances, and according to its terms the contractor is expected to do the work at the figure named, no matter whether the snow be light or heavy, wet or dry, soft or frozen. If the snow becomes wet and freezes, it is obviously to the disadvantage of the contractor, both because of the difficulty of removing it from the ground and because of its increased weight and bulkiness. This, however, is a chance that the contractor must take, and at the time the specifications were printed, attention was called to it. Thus, it is pointed out, the contractor had no valid reason for making a claim for extra compensation.

TWO CHECKS TO CARTMEN.

The last snowfall was extremely hard to handle, as the snow when it fell was very wet, and it froze a day later. In consequence there was considerable delay in clearing the streets, and at the time the contractor's agents in charge of the removal said that they had experienced a great deal of difficulty in obtaining teams. In order to remedy this difficulty, they said, they had to compensate cartmen by giving them more money. They had discovered, they said, that many carts held two cubic yards of snow, instead of one and a half, the basis on which they had made their bid, and rather than have the work delayed, they had arranged to have issued to the drivers of such carts two checks instead of one. These checks, which are primarily given out by the Inspectors for the Department of Street Cleaning, certify that the bearer has hauled one and a half cubic yards of snow; that is, one cartload. Thus, the men who received two checks for one cartload containing two cubic yards instead of one and a half, received pay at almost double the rate authorized by the contract.

These checks from the department were given by the drivers of the carts to a representative of the department at the dump, who in turn gave the drivers brass tags. These tags, indicating that loads of snow or ice (one and a half cubic yards) had been hauled and disposed of, were then handed to a representative of the contractor, who gave in return a third check calling for the payment of 35 cents by the contractor to the driver of each cart. The difference between the 35 cents paid by the contractor and the 54 cents paid by the city, of course, represents the profits of the former, subject to a considerable diminution for the cost of shoveling and hire of Inspectors.

Controller Coler's Examiners and Inspectors, who were on duty in all parts of the city keeping track of the manner of removal, noted that in a large number of cases double pay was being given, and they so reported to the Controller. Owing, however, to the small number of Inspectors and the large number of carts employed, it was obviously impossible to detect all the violations of the contract, and the Controller had only one course to pursue—to wait until the contractor sent in his claim and then force a settlement.

When the bill came in it was unprecedentedly large, and the Controller wrote to Commissioner Nagle, informing him that the Inspectors of the Finance Department had discovered that a great many extra checks had been issued in payment for work done during the last storm, and asking him for a statement showing, approximately, the number of such checks.

In the meantime, it should be added, the contractor had paid all claims against him and was clamoring for the money he alleged was due him from the city.

MR. NAGLE'S REPLY.

Commissioner Nagle replied to the Controller's letter last week, saying that he had turned the letter over to George J. Bradish, Superintendent of Snow and Ice Removal, for a report, which he inclosed. Mr. Bradish, in this report, said that it would be impossible to give, even approximately, the number of extra checks issued, and asserting that the custom had prevailed for a number of years. Mr. Nagle, in his letter to the Controller, admitted that the extra checks had been given out, and declared, also, that the department could not estimate their number.

R. T. Rokeby, the manager of the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company, also told the Controller that the Department of Street Cleaning had given out these extra checks, and added that the company had redeemed them all at the customary rate. He could not tell, he said, how many of these checks had been issued.

On this showing, then, the Controller declined to allow the claim in full.

From figures in his office, the Controller showed yesterday that the total amount certified by the Street Cleaning Department as due to the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company for removing snow and ice during the two storms is $271,885.00. Of this, there has been paid $178,398.01, leaving a balance of $93,287.59, which the Controller said yesterday would not be paid until the matter is cleared up. The company is under a $50,000 bond for the faithful performance of its contract, and the Controller holds $10,000 in cash deposited by the contractor before the execution of the contract to secure the expense incurred by the Street Cleaning Commissioner in case of the failure to comply with its terms. This cash is to be repaid on the completion of the contract.

Commissioner Nagle, when asked yesterday what he had to say about the distribution of extra checks to cartmen, denied that any had been given out, so far as he knew. He had never heard of it until he had read the letter printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, in which Harrison Stidham, who was Superintendent of Snow Removal under Commissioner Waring, charged that 283,000 checks had been given out for loads of snow and ice that never started for a dump and never reached one. When asked where he obtained authority to give one man one check for hauling one load of snow and another man two checks for hauling an equal quantity, he said he had nothing to say. He also declined to express any opinion as to what the possibilities of such a method of payment might lead to.

Regarding the statement of Mr. Stidham that no man could be seen during the last storm handling a pick to dislodge ice and frozen snow, Mr. Nagle said:

"That statement is untrue. There is not a man in the city who was in as many places during the snowstorm as I was, and I certainly could see a great many men handling picks. There are several men now under charges here for one thing or another, but I do not know anything about the giving out of extra tickets.

"I don't know much about what Stidham is trying to get at, but I guess from the titles he hung on his signature in THE TIMES he must be a very smart man. I'm sorry he is out of the department. I did not discharge him. If he was still in I could use him. Anyway, he's got a good advertisement out of it, and I guess we'll let it go at that."

When confronted by a reporter with a statement that a letter signed by himself and admitting that extra checks had been issued, Commissioner Nagle said that the practice was one that was usually carried out when the work was particularly difficult, or when much of the snow was hauled at night.

THE CONTRACTOR'S POSITION.

Mr. Rokeby, speaking for the contractor, said that his company was between two millstones. "We had to do the work, and now our pay is withheld," he said. "We are not responsible for the issue of extra tickets, if the department's officials want to give them out. We had nothing to do with them except to redeem them, and now we can't get out money."

Controller Coler said that there seemed to him to be no way to pay the Uvalde Company's claim unless material deductions were made. "The contract is specific," the Controller said, "and the contractor must run the risk of a freeze. If it comes it is his loss. If it doesn't he is in luck.

"Here both the contractor and the Street Cleaning Department admit that the contract has been violated by the payment of higher rates than it calls for, and my only course is to hold up the bill till the tangle is straightened out.

"When the matter of snow removal came up before the Board of Estimate last Fall both Commissioner McCartney and I wanted to have the European system of removal by the city and not by contract adopted, but we were outvoted. Under the present system teamsters made $14 and $15 a day, where the teamsters of the department got only $5. At the next meeting of the Board of Estimate I will recommend a change in the system, and I believe its adoption will result in a great saving."

Mr. Stidham could not be found last night when a reporter searched for him to ask him whether or not it were true that the custom of issuing extra checks had prevailed for some years. One of his colleagues who served under Commissioner Waring and who declined to permit the use of his name, however, declared that there was no truth in Mr. Bradish's report.

"Col. Waring would not, in the first place, allow this sort of business," this man said, "and, besides, the contractors under his administration made no bids that required bolstering up. Mr. Bradish is in error, and if he seeks to justify his chief's neglect of the city's interests by casting aspersions on Col. Waring and his associates he is using a quality of whitewash that will not whiten."

Mr. Bradish declined to discuss the matter, saying that he had made a report on it to Commissioner Nagle, and that he was willing to abide by that.

EDMUND HANNO'S BENEFIT.

Frau Schumann-Heink, Who Assisted, Received an Ovation.

A large and enthusiastic audience filled the Irving Place Theatre at the benefit of Edmund Hanno last evening, and to listen to Frau Schumann-Heink, who, by the courtesy of Mr. Grau, assisted. There were two one-act plays, genrebilder and a liederspiel in two acts, in which Frau Schumann-Heink appeared. In "Der Zigeuener," the first play, Herr Hanno filled the stage in the title rôle, and was heartily applauded.

The liederspiel, "Das Versprechen hinter'm Herd," was a gay little comedy in which were introduced many songs and which Frau Schumann-Heink, as Nandl, the pretty maid in an inn, had a chance to act as well as sing, and stirred a cake as if she enjoyed it. She was encored throughout the play, and at the close received a genuine ovation.

When after repeated curtain calls Herr Conried led her on the stage the orchestra had disappeared, and she finally gave a last song to the accompaniment of the piano. There were flowers and an evergreen wreath for her and Herr Hanno.

GEN. F. D. GRANT'S WIFE HERE.

Among the Arrivals on the New York Was ex-Gov. Morton's Family.

Among the passengers on the American liner New York, which arrived in port yesterday, was Mrs. Fred D. Grant, wife of Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant, who comes home from a visit to her daughter, the Princess Cantacuzene. Several weeks ago Mrs. Grant received word that her daughter was ill with what was reported to be typhoid fever at her home, near St. Petersburg. By the time Mrs. Grant arrived on the other side her daughter was on the fair road to recovery. Mrs. Grant will go directly to Washington.

Others on the New York passenger list were Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Helen and Alice Morton. The Morton party was met at Quarantine by the ex-Governor's private secretary.

The New York brought home the body of E. I. Renick, a member of the law firm of Coudert Brothers of this city, who died recently in Paris. Mr. Renick was in Europe on a mission concerning the Goulds and Count Boni de Castellane. Mrs. Renick accompanied the body.

WASHINGTON'S SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Advocates of Reform Measures Meeting with Many Difficulties.

The residents of the District of Columbia have to deal with the question of politics in the schools in a different form from that in which it is met by the citizens of any other town. A vigorous fight is now being waged against the Washington school system, which is claimed by its opponents to be a failure. Instead of advocating reforms before a Board of Education, however, those desiring a change have to have their measures acted upon by Congress, thus meeting with the vicissitudes of other legislation. Representative Hopkins, who is said to be a fellow-townsman of School Superintendent Powell, to-day announced his intention of making a fight to strike out of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill a section changing the school system.

The Senate investigated the school system and called a number of teachers before its committee. It has been reported that after the investigation the teachers who testified adversely to the interests of the school Principals were threatened with discharge, and a resolution of inquiry into this allegation has been introduced in the Senate. It is opposed by Senator Mason, who is also from Mr. Hopkins's State, and he prevented its immediate consideration.

"MOST VERSATILE MAN IN TOWN."

Houghton, Who Is "Broke" After His Travels, So Describes Himself.

William Wakefield Houghton, who says he is thirty-five years of age, gives London, England, as his place of residence, claims Irish nativity, and who declares that he is probably the most versatile man in New York City, was one of forty men who yesterday appeared before Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department.

Houghton says he has rich relatives in London, and asserts that they send him an annual allowance of no mean sum, but did not state the amount. When questioned by Superintendent Blair, Houghton said he left London five years ago. He went to Canada, and from there to Central America. From there he went to Mexico, where he was ill a long time with fever. He worked his way to Panama, he said, where he went "broke" failing to get his remittance from London. But he had money enough to get to New York, and struck this city a day or two ago.

Houghton says he is a great linguist, declaring he can speak any language. He was tried in several and conversed in them fluently. He said he had been engaged at different times as a typewriter and a stenographer, that he is a thorough machinist, a vocal teacher, and besides has many other accomplishments too numerous to mention.

Superintendent Blair decided to allow the man to remain in the City Lodging House until he can investigate the story of the yearly allowance, and in the meantime Houghton will be employed as an interpreter.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER HELD.

Angeloni Accused of Making the Coin His Daughter Tried to Pass.

As a result of the investigation following the arrest on Friday by the police of the Charles Street Station of twelve-year-old Frances Angeloni for attempting to pass a counterfeit ten-dollar gold piece on Joseph Verstracten, storekeeper at 16 Clarkson Street, Chief Hazen of the Secret Service yesterday arrested Giovanni Angeloni, the father of the prisoner, on suspicion of his having made the spurious gold eagle which his daughter had tried to pass.

The girl when arrested said that her father was a tailor, but it was ascertained that he was an expert jeweler, and that he resided on Carmine Street. In his rooms was found a six-pointed star punch, which fitted exactly the stars on the face of the false coin.

Commissioner Shields says that the coin is a very dangerous counterfeit because of the gold which it contains, and that it is but a trifle thicker than the genuine eagle and is exactly of the same weight.

Angeloni denied making the counterfeit, but later in the day his daughter was identified by Mrs. E. Jonaschn of 205 West Tenth Street as the person who in February passed a similar gold piece on her.

Angeloni was held for examination on Wednesday, and the child was released on $1,000 bail, which was furnished by Lawyer Palmeri.

OASTLER SALE CONCLUDED

The Total Realized for Oriental Art Objects, $87,331.

One Vase Fetches $1,000, and Prices Generally Regarded by Experts as Being Very Satisfactory.

The sale of the collection of porcelains, lacquers, and other Oriental objects belonging to William Churchill Oastler of this city, was concluded yesterday afternoon at the galleries of the American Art Association, Broadway and Twenty-third Street. Yesterday's sale realized a total of $32,888.50, bringing the amount realized by the entire collection of 1,154 lots up to $87,331.

This result is regarded by experts in the art productions of China and Japan as an excellent one. A few of the fictiles and some of the inros were sold for less than had been expected, but prices remarkably high by comparison with those given for similar objects at other recent sales were obtained for the lacquers and the majority of the porcelains.

Yesterday's sale, with the exception of some teakwood stands and bric-à-brac cabinets offered at the end, was entirely of porcelains. There was a larger attendance than on any previous day, and many well-known collectors who had not previously been seen at one of the sessions of the sale were present. The highest price of the afternoon was $1,000, given by Benjamin Altman for a bottle-shaped vase, twenty inches high, in hard paste, of the Yung-chêng period. The neck and upper part of this vase are covered with a mottled, granite-pink glaze, which runs into splashes of rose pink and many shades of brown.

A. F. Bell, the well-known picture buyer, was the purchaser of a pair of bottle-shaped vases of the Ch'ien-lung period, decorated with clusters of peaches in enamel colors. The price paid was $610 for each vase. An ovoid vase, with slightly spreading neck, of the K'ang-hsi period, with elaborate decorations in many-colored enamels, was knocked down to E. H. Gay for $570. George Glaenzer bought a club-shaped vase, one of the specimens owned by Mr. Oastler of world-known "famille verte." It is of the K'ang-hsi period, and is painted in enamel colors. The price which Mr. Glaenzer paid was $440. Mr. Bell was quite a large buyer yesterday, securing, among other objects of the enamel decorated class, a tall ovoiform vase for $320 and another for $350. An imperial palace vase of the Ch'ien-lung period, with dragon handles modeled in relief on the neck, was knocked down to H. Austin at $395. J. J. Williams bought a tall vase of ovoid shape, with handles of Chimaera heads, for $350.

A globular lantern modeled out of egg-shell porcelain was purchased by W. M. Laffan for $620, and a covered jar of cylindrical shape, of the Chia-ch'ing period, went to E. Bradley for $260.

Some high prices were realized for the few specimens of celadon ware which were included by Mr. Oastler in his collection. Mr. Bell bought a large vase, with broad ovoid body and receding neck, for $375. J. Thomas secured, at $340, a large pilgrim bottle-vase of very rare design and fine workmanship.

There was keen competition for nearly all of the porcelains with monochrome glazes, of which there were quite a large number in the Oastler collection. A coral-red galipot, only five and three-quarters inches high, was bought by Mr. Gay at $520. An amphora vase, six inches high, covered with the lapis-lazy-blue that is known as "moonlight white," was knocked down to J. Thomas for $390. E. Dwight was the purchaser of a vase modeled in the form of a melon, with a glaze of emerald-green of extraordinary purity, at the price of $430. A Lang-Yao flower pot, covered with a sang-de-boeuf glaze of brilliant quality, was knocked down to E. Bradley at $600. Nine hundred dollars was given by Mr. Randolph, acting as agent, for a tall oviform vase, covered with the celebrated red glaze of the Lang-Yao, of the reign of K'ang-hsi. Another Lang-Yao vase was bought by Mr. Glaenzer for $610. Mr. Randolph bought a bottle-shaped vase, with a crackled glaze of camellia leaf-green, for $320, and Mr. Bell purchased a tall bottle-shaped vase of the best Ch'ien-lung period, of a rich Mazarin-blue color, for $400.

MINERS IMPRISONED BY FIRE.

From Two to Sixteen Men Reported to be Missing Near Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 14.—A number of miners, variously estimated at from two to sixteen, are imprisoned behind a wall of flame and smoke in the Easen No. 3 Mine, at Hazeltine Station, about twenty-four miles from this city.

A miner named John Govers, who forced his way out through the fire and smoke, said that two companions remained in the mine, not daring to attempt to dash through the fire. The miners report that sixteen men have not been accounted for, and the Superintendent of the mine admits that two foreigners are missing.

The fire started yesterday in the pumphouse between the main entry and the return course. The mine belongs to the Pittsburg Coal Company.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

O. W. Carpenter has been appointed Cleveland agent of the Union Central Life Insurance Company.

Davis & Shepherd of Chicago have been appointed Western managers of the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore.

Samuel Hudson has been appointed receiver of the Northern Mutual Life Association, a Boston fraternal assessment concern.

W. P. Fishback has been appointed special agent of the Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester, England, for Kentucky and Tennessee.

The Iowa Legislature has passed a measure providing that stock and mutual companies may be authorized to write insurance against loss or damage by burglary or robbery and against the loss of moneys or securities in transit.

The Boston Board of Fire Underwriters has adopted a resolution to the effect that, in figuring rates for a guaranteed amount of insurance on fire-proof buildings, no percentage of reduction may be made on the charge for the exposure hazard of risks, and that hereafter on ordinary buildings an allowance of 10 per cent. may be made on a guarantee that the risk has been insured up to its full value.

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company has decided to open a Chicago general agency for the purpose of transacting marine insurance business under the management of C. W. Elphicke & Co. This move on the part of the Manhattan has excited some comment among the competitors for marine risks on the great lakes, and there is considerable speculation as to how much of a factor the Manhattan intends to become in this field of insurance.

There was no change in the local plate glass insurance situation last week, and prominent plate glass underwriters now say freely that there is little prospect of any present effort to re-establish the plate glass insurance rating compact in this city. The total premium income of the fourteen companies writing plate glass insurance in the United States which is derived from this class of risks, is said to be but little over $1,500,000 an amount which any one of several of these companies might be able to carry independently of all competitors, should the rate war be carried far enough to suggest the expediency of such a step.

Auditor Hart of Indiana has issued a notice stating that the Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Washington, which reinsured the outstanding risks of the Piqua Mutual Aid Association of Ohio, has not been licensed to do business in the State of Indiana. Prosecuting Attorneys in that State are instructed by the notice of the Auditor that any agents who attempt to rewrite the Indiana risks of the Piqua Mutual Aid in the Potomac are to be arrested on a charge of violating the Indiana statute prohibiting fire insurance agents in that State from placing lines of insurance in any company which has not received a license from the Indiana Insurance Department.

Atlanta Company Withdraws.

ALBANY, April 14.—Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks to-day announced that the Atlanta Home Insurance Company of Atlanta, Ga., withdrew from the transaction of business in the State of New York on April 11.

Property Owners Dissatisfied.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, April 14.—Property owners at Carmel will appeal from the decision of Justice Dickey refusing to confirm the awards made for property taken for New York water purposes. They have engaged ex-County Judge Mills of Westchester County to represent them.

DEWEY'S VIEWS AS TO PRESIDENT'S DUTIES

May Declare Against Executive Interference with Congress.

PUERTO RICO AS AN EXAMPLE

Admiral's Friends Say His Expected Statement Will Create a Great Deal of Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The friends of Admiral Dewey declare that when his declaration of political principles is sent out it will excite a great amount of interest. Whatever speculation there is about it is based chiefly on his former utterances on the subject of silver and the Philippines. He is alleged to have said some time ago that he held the views prevailing in his native State about the silver question. From his past utterances about the Philippines, it is assumed that unless he has changed his views about them very decidedly he regards them as capable of self-government in time; but he wants the rebellion suppressed and a temporary American government of the islands, at least.

These planks are built out of the Admiral's utterances, and it is not expected that he will repudiate them now. No one knows what his other planks will be. Some think that his declaration that the President's duties were limited to the carrying out of "the laws of Congress" was not the guileless and childlike statement it was supposed to be in some quarters, and that he will elaborate it into a declaration in favor of an abandonment of the policy of Executive interference with the legislation before Congress, inferentially calling attention to the recent whipping into line of Congressmen opposed to the Puerto Rico bill as an illustration of his meaning.

The assumption that Admiral Dewey will favor neither the abandonment nor the retention of the Philippines brought forth the following remark to-day from Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania:

"He will have no following on an uncertain policy. But, then, I don't think he is a figure in the situation, anyhow."

Considering the amount of discussion of the Dewey boom in other parts of the country, it is somewhat remarkable that there is so little talk about it in Washington. It is a fact that very little is being said about it just at present. The Admiral's friends console themselves for this by calling attention to the often repeated assertion that Washington opinion is entirely valueless as an indication of the state of public opinion throughout the country.

BRYAN MEN WELCOME DEWEY.

But the Admiral Must "Play Fair" and Support the Democratic Nominee.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Bryan Democrats have decided to welcome Admiral Dewey into the Democratic Party. Such is the position officially outlined in to-day's issue of the Democratic Press Bulletin:

"We may accept the Admiral's declaration of his political faith as indicating that he is with the Democratic Party at least on an overwhelming majority of the issues it has taken up," runs the article, which was written by Willis J. Abbott, head of the Democratic Literary Bureau. "This is a most gratifying fact," the article continues. "It indicates that should the Democratic Party, after mature deliberation, deny to the Admiral the nomination which he seeks, it may nevertheless count on his hearty co-operation and his influence in behalf of its efforts to end the evils of McKinleyism by ending the reign of Emperor William I."

In commenting on the purport of his article, Mr. Abbott says: "We are, naturally, delighted at the prospect of such a distinguished acquisition to our ranks as Admiral Dewey. But, of course, we expect the Admiral to 'play fair' and accept the good old Democratic doctrine of abiding by the result of an honest Democratic convention."

TROUBLE OVER GRAND STAND.

Chicago Contractors Refuse to Employ Union Labor and May Have to Do the Work Themselves.

Complications similar to those which arose last Fall between union labor organizations and contractors over the cutting of the cornerstone of the new Chicago Post Office laid by President McKinley, may result from the decision of the committee in charge of the erection of the grand stand for the Dewey celebration, May 1, to accept the offer of the Building Trades Council and the Master Carpenters and Builders' Association to furnish the necessary material, erect the stand, and remove the structure without cost to the committee.

The offer of the contractors and master carpenters and builders was made with the understanding that they might use any labor they saw fit, and, as yesterday they issued a public manifesto that they would not employ union labor under any circumstances on contracts now under way in different parts of the city, as a result of the present difficulties with organized labor, it is considered probable that the work of erecting the stand will have to be done under police protection.

Although no formal offer to build the stand was made by the carpenters' union, it was said that the organization intimated to a member of the committee that the union would be willing to erect the stand upon the same terms offered by the contractors. The union, however, failed to present its offer in writing.

The Master Carpenters and Builders' Association is composed of many of the wealthiest contractors in the city. Under the agreement they will build the grand stand with their own hands. Veteran contractors who have not had a hammer or saw in their hands for years will don overalls and take an active part in the work of construction.

The work will begin on the structure early the coming week. Chairman Theurer of the committee said to-day that the committee did not expect any serious trouble with the labor unions over the stand.

YOUNG DEWEY WILL HELP.

Agrees to Assist in Showing the Admiral the Sights of Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 14.—George Dewey, Jr., will assist in showing his father the sights when the Admiral comes to town on May 1. The young man called at Dewey Day headquarters to-day to confer with the Committee on Reception, and looked over the plans. He declared his belief that his father would be pleased, and accepted the Chairman's invitation to become a member of the committee.

Army headquarters in the Pullman Building have received instructions from the War Department for the participation of the regulars at Fort Sheridan in the May Day parade. Four hundred troops, comprising four companies of the Fifth Infantry, in command of Col. Richard Comba, and a battery of artillery, Capt. Frank Thorp commanding, have been detailed for the occasion.

Jewish Sabbath Observance.

A meeting of the Sabbath Observance Association of New York has been called for Wednesday evening, in the Temple Shearith Israel, Seventieth Street and Central Park West, to discuss the question of Sunday Sabbath observance. A committee which has for some weeks been considering what action the association ought to take will make a report. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Pereira Mendes, the Rev. S. S. Wise, and by the association's President, Dr. M. Blumenthal.

Dean of Woman's College at Oberlin.

OBERLIN, Ohio, April 14.—Dr. Alice H. Luce of Wellesley College was to-day elected Dean of the woman's department of Oberlin College. She is a graduate of Wellesley, in which she is at present instructor in English literature. She was the first American woman to receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Heidelberg University, Germany.

EASTER BONNET FESTIVAL

Little Mothers' Aid Association's Unique Entertainment.

Over Four Hundred Little Girls, Many Uninvited, Made Proud and Happy with Ice Cream and New Hats.

It was one of the oddest Easter processions that ever formed in line, in doors or out. It was made up of all sorts and descriptions of little girls, in all sorts and conditions of clothes—little girls who came from the east side and from the west side, from South Ferry and from Cherry Hill, and all without hats, for they were lined up in Webster Hall, on the East Eleventh Street side, marching directly toward a big pile of prettily trimmed hats. The Little Mothers' Aid Association was giving the first, only, and original Easter bonnet festival.

For some time past the association has been inviting its friends to send to its rooms everything in the way of children's Spring hats, ribbons, and flowers that could be begged or borrowed, and last week it had the biggest sewing bee of any in its history and trimmed 425 little hats and big hats with all kinds of pretty flowers and ribbons, for all the little mothers who are their beneficiaries had been invited to a grand entertainment the day before Easter, when each little girl should have, for once in her life, a brand-new Easter bonnet.

The association's entertainments are always popular, for there is usually some practical gift in connection with them, but never were invitations accepted with such avidity. Every child who was invited came yesterday. They had invited 400 children, and the 25 extra hats were to be given out in case of necessity if the 400 should increase in the course of the time which would elapse between the time of giving invitations and the only and original Easter bonnet festival. It did increase. The little girls from Cherry Hill were not among the invited guests. The association cannot invite all those in New York, much as it would like to, but the little Cherry Hill girls read the papers, and they decided to attend without invitation. What woman, big or little, could resist the temptation of an Easter bonnet, not even a bargain, but freely given away!

"Of course we couldn't send them away," said Mrs. Clarence Burns, the Vice President of the association. "We couldn't send the little girls away either who came from around the neighborhood."

The Cherry Hill girls walked up to Eleventh Street every step of the way, and the little Eleventh Street girls were probably almost as needy. A generous firm up town had sent in a donation of sixty little blue sailor hats, so that there were enough to go around, even if they did not all have flowers on them.

"Now, children," said Mrs. Burns, after the entertainment of singing and reciting was over, "just as soon as you have finished your ice cream you will form in line, march twice around the room, and then you will receive your hats."

"Ah-h-h-h!" cried the children in rapturous tones.

There were strains from the piano, there was a cake walk, there was a patriotic air, to which the children sang enthusiastically and appropriately, "Three Cheers for the Red, White, and Blue," as they marched around with envious eyes on a pile of artificial posies in one corner of the room, which were their Easter bonnets. Every women who could squeeze herself into that corner turned herself into a bonnet dispenser, and, with a pile of hats in her arms, fitted them on the children's heads as they appeared—big hat, little hat, red hat, blue hat, according to the little maiden who was to wear it. Snap went the elastic under the chin, and off went a proud little woman.

"The little ones is getting all the best," groaned a big girl, who was aggravatingly near the hat corner, but not yet in line.

"Please pick me out a pretty hat," pleaded a girl who was not in line either, but who couldn't keep away. "I'll do give me that one!" and she was inside the bonnet line with her hand on one of the hats. It was entirely out of order, but she got the hat, a rough brown straw, trimmed with blue ribbon, and she was as pretty as a picture in it.

Most of the girls said they had just the hats they wanted, and they walked proudly away with funny little bunches on their coats where the old worsted caps they had worn to the hall were tucked away.

PRIZES FOR CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

H. H. Vreeland Gives a Cup to Putnam County Horticultural Society.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 14.—H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway system in New York City, and who has a Summer home in Putnam County, has been elected President of the Putnam County Horticultural Society and has offered a silver prize, to be known as the President's Prize, for the best thirty-six blooms of chrysanthemums, six varieties of six each, to be shown at the next exhibition of the society.

Besides this prize, $325 has been raised to be awarded in cash prizes. West Point evinces much interest in the Putnam County Floral Shows, and next Fall there will be keen rivalry for the prizes, many of the officers being greatly interested in the cultivation of chrysanthemums.

EASTER IN PEDDLERS' PARADISE.

Everything "Seasonable," from Frogs to Tack Hammers.

"Here's yer Easter frogs."

"Buy a hand-painted Easter egg."

"Take a pair of these Easter chickens. Only two fer five."

These cries and a multitude of others assailed the ears of those who had to pass through "Peddlers' Paradise," in Fulton and Ann Streets, yesterday. All the push-cart men and street hawkers made an effort to sell their goods as Easter novelties. It made no difference what the class of goods the man handled, he called them "Easter novelties."

"Here's yer Easter pocketknives" came close on "Buy an Easter pocketbook."

"Get a triplicate mirror for 10 cents, so that your wife can see her new Easter bonnet."

A smiling, happy-looking colored man, with an armful of tack hammers, took up the Easter cry in Nassau Street:

"Buy an Easter Monday tack hammer. You'll need it between then and moving day."

The man with the jumping frogs followed in line with the new novelty of "Easter frogs."

CIVIL PROCEDURE MEASURES.

Governor Tells Franklin Pierce Bench Opposes Fallows Bills.

ALBANY, April 14.—Attorney Franklin Pierce of New York City argued before Gov. Roosevelt to-day in favor of two of Assemblyman Fallows's bills, amending the Code of Civil Procedure by providing that there shall be no discrimination in the order of trial of cases except where the code provides for preferred cases which must be tried in the order in which they are set down for trial. Each issue must be tried in its order, regardless of the character of the litigation, unless preferred, and there shall be a publication in The Law Journal of causes after each call of the calendar.

The object of the amendment is to put a stop to the holding up of damage cases, such as those brought against the Manhattan, the Third Avenue, and other railroads, of which $30,000 are now in waiting.

Mr. Pierce said the bills were necessary for the protection of the people. The abuse, he claimed, was habitual in Justice McAdam's court, who refused to try any long actions or damage cases, which were then referred back and lost preference on the calendar.

Although no one appeared in opposition the Governor stated that the bench was solidly opposed to the proposed legislation, as were also many prominent lawyers.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, April 14.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day signed the following bills:

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE—Providing for a levy of 1.96 mills tax rate during the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1900, for the support of the State Government.

Senator BROWN—Authorizing the construction of a masonry dam on the Beaver River, near the present State dam, and appropriating $50,000 therefor.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Providing that in fresh waters forming a part of the boundary of the State, a non-resident cannot take from that portion of the water over which the State has jurisdiction, any fish which cannot be taken by residents of the State.

TITUS ASKS TO BE POLICEMAN.

Ex-Bicycle Champion and ex-Husband of Edna May.

Among the aspirants for the police force, according to a report printed in The City Record yesterday, is Fred J. Titus, who held for a number of years the title of "unpaced champion" among bicycle racing men. Since retiring from the track Titus has been conducting a bicycle store in this city. He recently obtained considerable notoriety through a suit for divorce which his wife, Edna May, an actress of the Casino Company, brought against him, and which was decided in her favor.

Titus, it was said, by one of his friends last night, has long desired to be a bicycle policeman.

JERSEY CITY POST OFFICE.

The Congressional Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which arrived in Jersey City on Friday night for the purpose of inspecting various sites offered for a new Post Office, performed that duty yesterday under the escort of Mayor Hoos, Postmaster P. F. Wanser, and Myron I. Furst, and a Committee of the Board of Trade, of which he is President. The proposed sites are located on Montgomery Street, near Washington; on Newark Avenue, near Grove; at Plymouth and Warren Streets, on Jersey Avenue, near Montgomery, and on Grove Street, near the City Hall.

When the present Post Office was shown them Congressman Bartholdi remarked that it looked more like a jail than a Post Office. The committee agreed that a new building is needed, but were noncommittal as to their views in relation to the site. The committee will return to Washington to-day.

Smothered in Chicago River Mud?

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The body of Jacob Rehm, an ex-policeman, was found this morning in the mud on the river bank at the east end of the Belmont Avenue Bridge. The place is steep and boggy, and the Coroner's jury which held an inquest in the afternoon decided that Rehm had slipped down the embankment and had been unable to climb up. The body lay face downward in the mud, and it is thought that the man was smothered to death.

Connecticut's Heavy Death Rate.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 14.—According to figures received by Dr. C. A. Lindsley, Secretary of the State Board of Health, the mortality in the State during March was never equaled in one month, except in January, 1892, when the total deaths numbered 1,953. The grip and pneumonia are held accountable for the heavy increase in mortality.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:20	Sun sets...6:40	Moon rises...7:35

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:39	Gov. Isl'd...7:38	H. Gate...9:55
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:54	Gov. Isl'd...8:19	H. Gate...10:15

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) APRIL 15.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Hilary, Maranham and Ceara ..... 7:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M.
Menominee, London ..... 12:00 M.
Werra, Naples ..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, APRIL 16.

Pretoria, Bermuda ..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston ..... 3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

Dunstan, Para ..... 9:00 A. M.
El Cid, New Orleans ..... 3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen ..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Tyrian, Inagua and Haiti 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Ydun, Nassau and Santiago ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 19, for dispatch per steamship Goodwin. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 19, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Rio Janeiro. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) APRIL 15.

Gladiolus, Gibraltar, March 22.
La Gascogne, Havre, April 7.
Marengo, Newcastle, March 29.
Milano, Havre, March 28.
Pretoria, Plymouth, April 5.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, March 31.
St. Germain, Havre, April 8.

MONDAY, APRIL 16.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, April 13.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, April 5.
Antilla, Nassau, April 11.
Anchoria, Glasgow, April 4.
Belgravia, Hamburg, April 4.
Cuffe, Liverpool, April 6.
Excelsior, New Orleans, April 10.
Thornaili, Dunkirk, April 1.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

Adirondack, Port Limon, April 10.
Boston City, Sw

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Many Men in Both Parties Have Secret Fears of Dewey.

THINK BRYAN CERTAIN LOSER

Kansas City Hotel Rates Lead to Renewed Talk of Small Conventions —The Clark Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Seven months hence there will be a large number of "I-told-you-so" Democrats, who will rend their hair and their garments to show their neighbors how politically weather-wise they were, and how keenly they feel the chagrin of realizing that, if their advice had been taken, it would have assured Democratic success. Perry Belmont, diving as deeply into the inner consciousness of his party as possible in two or three days, goes back to New York convinced that if every Democrat who dislikes to think of the nomination of Col. W. J. Bryan would make his dread and his thought audible, even in a little squeak of protest, it would not yet be too late to wrest Democratic victory from the Presidential campaign. Democrats from the South and the West tell him, as they tell other inquirers, but privately, and not for publication in connection with their names, that National victory is impossible as long as Bryan and his vagaries absorb the interest, the faith, and the fidelity of the Democratic Party. He was not the discoverer of the belief among Democrats that in the year that the country is almost certain to elect a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, and reduce the Republican majority in the Senate, the case of the Democrats should be anything but hopeless.

Many Republicans admit that the House will be lost to their party. They believe it will be lost in consequence of political blunders for which the house cannot properly be held entirely responsible, but in which it may share responsibility with the Administration. And it is not the Republicans who belong to the class of persons who are unhappy—unless they are alarmed about something—who regard the Democratic Party with concern for fear it shall do some palpably sane and wise thing. To those Republicans who are well aware that, with organized effort, the Admiral might be made a popular candidate, the prospect of the adoption of Dewey by the Democrats and the resting of Bryan from his great labors is a thought intolerable and appalling. The politicians still pretend to be amused with the idea that Dewey is to be a candidate in regular nomination. No Democrat will admit that Democrats are scared about him, and no Republican admits that that party fears him as President McKinley's opponent. But it is amusing to find that each party thinks that the other is really scared about Dewey's candidacy.

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Gen. Patrick A. Collins of Boston has been referred to by prominent Democrats as a man entitled to sincere thanks for a proposition for which he should also be censured in not following to a determination. In a Democratic National Convention many years ago he introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the party that thereafter National Conventions should be held in halls sufficiently large to hold only the delegates, the alternates, the members of the National Committee, and the press. After that, however, conventions were held in halls seating from 15,000 to 20,000 people, and then not the half of those who desired to be present could be accommodated. The Democrats who feel grateful to Gen. Collins for the suggestion that has never been realized have been strengthened in their opposition to monster conventions by the reports that come from Kansas City, and the Republicans are sympathizing with them as they note the answers to inquiries for rooms, bath, and board in the City of Brotherly Love.

If the Collins plan had been adopted, there would go to Kansas City possibly 2,000 persons whose presence would be authorized and necessary in the Democratic convention. The coming of such a party to any city with hotels would not justify the increase of rates and the disappearance of comfort to those who came. Amazing stories are told of the efforts of newspapers to secure accommodations for their representatives in Kansas City, and the general verdict is that the newspaper men will have to pay more, will receive less, and will be more delighted when the adjournment comes than after having been stripped of everything except raiment in St. Louis in 1888 and 1896, and of hearing and understanding at Chicago in 1896. The greed and rapacity of hotel keepers and keepers of lodgings unquestionably increase, for not only have rates been named out of all comparison for size with those of preceding years, but conditions named are more oppressive. The common report from Kansas City and Philadelphia is that engagements must be made for a week at the rates given. It has been suggested that perhaps the two cities wish to keep the conventions exclusively for the enjoyment of their own people, by frightening outsiders away.

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A limited number of persons who are interested in the records of the army during the war with Spain, was supplied with the report of Major Gen. Miles for 1898, which described by principal and subordinate reports the operations in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. When the first edition of the report for 1898 was printed some reports were delayed, and among them were two reports made by Lieut. Col. Roosevelt of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry. When members of Congress sent out these reports to friends or constituents, some of them sent the unfinished edition. Others procured the supplementary reports of Roosevelt, and others had them bound into the incomplete volume. The War Department does not seem to be able to explain how one edition appears with these supplementary reports paged on after the original last folio, and why some of the editions have new paging for the additional reports. New York readers of the report having compared their editions and finding them unlike, have asked for an explanation, possibly with the impression that the exclusion of the Roosevelt reports was intentional. To those who report having the incomplete edition the War Department will send the supplementary reports.

The report for 1899 of the Major General commanding is in great demand. It is in three fat parts, each profusely illustrated with half-tone reproductions of photographs of good quality taken by Government operatives in the Philippine Archipelago, and in the West Indies. The maps accompanying the report very nearly fill the third volume. This report is within the reach of all members of Congress, and its attractiveness is so much greater than the run of War Department documents that it is not probable that it will lie on the shelves until it grows yellow or be sent to the junk shop to be converted into new paper for new reports.

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Very few persons are aware of the fact that the Senate of the United States has a library of its own numbering more than 100,000 volumes. The visitor who sought for it would be likely to wander in and out of the Capitol without reaching it, unless he were persistent and adventurous. It rambles through several low-celled rooms on the second floor of the building, and is most directly reached through the document room of the Senate. The Senate did not have its own library until after 1870, although the House of Representatives had long maintained one. To Senator Foote of Vermont is given the credit for the accumulation of the books that formed the nucleus of the present Senate Library. Within a very few years a system of arrangement of the volumes in the library has been made that meets some criticism made by Gen. A. W. Greely, who has charge of the War Department Library, which is rich in its collection of public documents and papers. But the Senate Library is not a collection merely of dull documents. It includes Cobbett's "Parliamentary History," Hansard's "Parliamentary Debates" since 1803, numbering 500 volumes; many writings and biographies of prominent men, all the standard encyclopedias, digests, dictionaries, and other works of reference. While mainly composed of Government publications, these relate to almost every subject of interest to man. The 100,000 books include works about the sciences, arts, mechanics, engineering, manufacturing, architecture, engraving, and printing, but no fiction.

The arrangements for the keeping of these books already are developing that sort of protest in the Senate that must eventually lead to its location in some more commodious and safe place. Covetous eyes are upon the old Congressional Library apartments, and it is not improbable that when the apportionment of that space is made between the Senate and the House the library will find lodgment there. Some strength might be gained by combining the Senate and House Libraries, but that would involve a division of spoils that would be regarded by both houses with many marks of disfavor.

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Pedestrians and business men on F Street, near Fourteenth, have been enveloped for several days this week in a cloud that was enjoyed, albeit it was a cloud of mortar dust, simply because it was created by the march of civilization. A few years ago there lived here a man who had made his fortune in part out of the Willard Hotel property. He had fallen into strange ways and notions before he adopted a determination that things should remain as they were. He owned a conspicuous corner, and refused to accept any price for it short of a million because if built upon it would cut off his view of Willard Hall, which when it was a church he used to visit regularly. As for permitting the hall itself to be removed or its place to be occupied by a modern and useful, even profitable, building, such suggestions were repelled by him. Pneumonia claimed him as a victim. Before he had been long in his grave his son had constructed on the corner lot a handsome building in which there was no room for additional tenants after it had been open for use a week. Then the plain old brick house in which the strange man had lived was converted into a broker's office, and the light of day, which had been excluded for many years, shone in at front and back. Next the hotel property was disposed of, and as a result of that transfer the former church was sold to a corporation that desired to erect a fine business building. The transaction completed, the laborers went at old Willard Hall with pick and crowbar, and to-day it is piled up in the street ready to be used in the construction of the new business building.

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The decision in the Clark case, by which the richest man in the Senate is held to be no longer entitled to sit with that body, was not followed, as some of the Senators believe it would be, by the prompt resignation of the subject of the inquiry. "If this inquiry had been made about me," said a Democratic Senator of prominence, "and with a like result, no power could have induced me to again set foot in the Senate Chamber. The unanimous opinion of political friends and opponents does not need the vote of the Senate to indicate to a sensitive man the course he should pursue."

But that opinion takes no account of the fact that Mr. Clark cherished the ambition to be Senator and the opportunity to do some things in Washington that would have been pleasing to the city. It is understood that he contemplated celebrating his acquittal by ordering the construction on the site of the present Stewart Catle of what would be quite the finest house in Washington, a palace that would make the Leiter house sink into comparative insignificance. From all accounts, it would be not less fine than the house which Mr. Clark intends to have for himself in New York City.

Having permitted a few days to pass, he has about decided not to anticipate the action of the Senate by resigning, but in permitting it to be known that he will insist upon a two-thirds vote to sustain the unanimous decision of the committee. Even some of the rich men in the Senate approve the decision by which a man is rejected because he employed his wealth to project himself into the Senate. It does not appear that the rejected person suffers any mortification in consequence of the decision. In what manner his "vindication" is to be achieved none of the members of the committee that tried him will venture to suggest. But the fight between the Clark and Daly Democrats is expected to give the State to the Republicans next Fall.

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The sportive guide who forgets that he should joke with discretion was caught the other day. He had a party of visitors in tow, and had reached the foot of the stairway to the House gallery, under the Leutze picture. "Westward the Star of Empire Takes Its Way." To the listening score of women and men he had told of the many thousands of dollars paid for this work, dwelt upon the difficulties of painting it upon the rough wall, and then ventured to explain some features in a way not intended by the artist.

"That man on the horse at the top of the peak," he said, after turning his head to see if anybody in particular was in sight, "was painted as a portrait of Representative C. E. Littlefield of Maine, the man who made the great speech on the Puerto Rico bill."

There was a shout of remonstrance from some of the women, which was shared in by Mr. Littlefield himself, as the Representative joined the party of visitors from his own Congressional district and explained the playful habit of the guide. It would be difficult to tell how many persons have been represented by this guide as the original of the cowboy in Leutze's painting. As a matter of fact, it is evidently an ideal, and not a portrait of anybody. E. G. D.

WAR LOSSES ANALYZED.

American Loss in Spanish War Less in Proportion Than That of British in Africa.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The War Department has prepared an instructive statement comparing the mortality figures in the Spanish-American war with those of the first six months of the present South African war, the purpose being to show that the casualties suffered by the American troops at the time of their occurrence, which are regarded in some quarters as excessive, and are the basis of much criticism, were actually very much less in number, proportionately, than those suffered by the British Army up to date.

As to the British showing, the statement covers the returns from Oct. 11 to April 7, nearly six months. There were 309 officers and 3,944 men killed in action, by accident, or by wounds and disease. There were set down as missing and as prisoners 168 officers and 3,722 men, and 288 officers and 4,934 men were invalided home, making the total British losses, exclusive of sick and wounded in the hospital in South Africa, 765 officers and 12,600 men. It is estimated that nearly 10,000 officers and men are sick and wounded in the hospitals, showing a loss in effective strength since the beginning of the war of about 23,000 men. The number of wounded is not stated.

During the war with Spain the American Army lost by death 107 officers and 2,803 men. There were wounded 13 officers and 1,464 men. Only 12 per cent. of the American death rate resulted from wounds or occurred in battle, while the corresponding rate for the British Army was 63.13 per cent. The War Department statement reads as follows in conclusion:

"The conditions, both military and climatic, under which the campaigns were carried on were so different that it is difficult to make any comparisons. The American campaigns were carried on in the tropics in midsummer, the most unfavorable season of the year. The diseases most prevalent were tropical fevers. The climate in the theatre of operations in South Africa is remarkably healthy. There was much sickness at Ladysmith, but that was due to siege conditions and not to climate. In the American campaigns the clothing worn was as light as possible. Lord Roberts has sent from Bloemfontein for warmer clothing for his army on account of the threatened prevalence of pneumonia."

Japan Grants Rights to Foreigners.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Minister Buck, at Tokio under date of March 3, writes to the State Department that at the recent session of the Japanese Diet a change was made in the mining regulations by which mining privileges were extended to foreigners complying with the Japanese law. This the Minister regards as indicative of a liberal attitude toward foreigners. A bill for the control of foreign patent medicines was also passed by the Diet.

Dr. Cocke Unknown at Russian Embassy.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—It is stated at the Russian Embassy, in regard to the supposed suicide of Dr. Cocke in Boston, that nothing whatever is known there of him and that the same is believed to be true of the other embassies and legations in the city. It was stated in Boston that Dr. Cocke was negotiating with the Russian Embassy for the sale of certain patents on his inventions.

Bills Regarding Towing Go Over.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine to-day postponed until next session consideration of the several pending bills for the regulation of towing. The bills include those regulating towing in New York Harbor and a general bill regulating all towing on the Atlantic and its tributaries.

POPULAR VOTE FOR SENATORS.

Mr. Chandler Opposes Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.,) directed attention to the fact that the House of Representatives had adopted a resolution favoring the election of Senators by the people, and he appealed to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which his resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the election of Senators by the people had been referred, to present a report either in favor of or against the resolution. He regarded it as one of the most important questions before the country.

Mr. Chandler, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, said the committee had been very much engaged thus far this session, "but now that the opinion of the Senator from Arkansas has been re-enforced by action of the House, doubtless the committee will immediately proceed to consider the subject."

Mr. Chandler said that personally he was opposed to the election of Senators by the people, but he would be glad to have the question considered.

NEW PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Foreign Diplomats Will Arrange Details for Another Meeting.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The meeting of the diplomatic representatives of the three Americas at the Bureau of American Republics to-day resulted in the successful launching from an international standpoint of the project for the reassembling of the Pan-American Congress. There were present the Mexican Ambassador, Señor Aspiroz; the Chilean Minister, Señor Vicuna; the Brazilian Minister, Señhor de Assis-Brasil; the Haitien Minister, Mr. Léger; the Guatemalan Minister, Señor Lazo Arriaga; the Costa Rican Minister, Señor Calvo; the Venezuelan Chargé, Señor Pulido; the Colombian Minister, Señor Calderon, and Mr. Stewart, the Consul General of Uruguay.

Secretary Hay, the President ex officio of the Executive Committee of the Bureau of American Republics, who would naturally have presided, was not present, nor was Director Rockhill of the bureau. There was purpose in their absence, it is assumed, for it is regarded as desirable that the representatives of these Southern republics shall not be under the slightest appearance of influence from the Washington Government in the pending matter.

The members of the conference spent fully an hour and a half in close consultation. Señor Calvo, the senior member of the Executive Committee of the bureau, presided, and the outcome of the meeting was the agreement of the members upon a proposition that the Executive Committee of the bureau should be charged with drawing up a tentative programme for the proposed International Congress. This programme will be submitted by the Ministers to their respective Governments for approval and amendment.

In this manner will be avoided a mistake made by the State Department in arranging for the first Pan-American Congress. The United States Government itself in that case submitted to the various Government invited to participate in the congress a complete programme for the government of the body; nothing was left for the other nations to do but to accept the whole or decline to participate. Under the new order the United States effaces itself, leaving the other nations to decide upon the subjects to be considered by the congress.

HOPES IRELAND WILL RISE.

Mr. Pettigrew Speaks Against Great Britain in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—During a speech urging the adoption of Mr. Mason's resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers, Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) anathematized England in every phase of her Government and declared that her colonies were cursed by her control.

"I hope the day will come, and I hope the Transvaal war will furnish the opportunity," he said, "when Ireland will rise and sweep every British soldier and every British landlord into the sea."

ALASKAN CODE BILL.

After Short Discussion in the Senate Goes Over Until Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate today proceeded with the consideration of the Alaskan Civil Code bill. The pending question was that relating to the location of mining claims by aliens, offered by Mr. Hansbrough, but, owing to the absence of the author, it went over until Monday.

Mr. Stewart (Sil., Nev.,) offered an amendment to the bill in the form of a substitute for an amendment already adopted, regarding the granting of permits to dredge the waters below low tide on the Alaskan coast for gold. He supported the amendment in an extended speech. Without making further progress with the measure, it was laid aside until Monday.

TWO MORE PROMOTIONS.

President Announces Further Changes in White House Staff.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The promotion yesterday of Assistant Secretary Cortelyou to be Secretary to the President was followed to-day by the announcement of two other appointments, namely:

Benjamin F. Barnes of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Secretary to the President.

Rudolph Forster of Virginia, to be executive clerk to the President.

Mr. Barnes was born Dec. 3, 1868. He is a graduate of the Law Department of Georgetown University and was private secretary to the Hon. James S. Clarkson for several years. He entered the executive office as a stenographer in January, 1898, and was appointed executive clerk to the President July 1, 1898.

Mr. Forster was born in Washington Oct. 30, 1872, and after leaving school, studied expert accounting. In 1894 he was appointed a clerk under the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries. In March, 1897, he was detailed for duty at the Executive Mansion, and later was designated to act as chief clerk of the office.

NAVY SHORT OF OFFICERS.

There Are Not Enough to Keep Warships in Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Navy Department was under the necessity to-day of ordering the United States cruiser Detroit to the Portsmouth Navy Yard to go out of commission. In addition to this, orders have been prepared to put the Marblehead out of commission at Mare Island, and telegraph orders have been sent Admiral Watson to send the gunboats Bennington and Concord, now at Manila, home to San Francisco, where they also will be put out of commission. The big battleships Indiana and Massachusetts, which have just been overhauled at the New York Navy Yard, are to be sent to League Island about the first of the month to be laid up in ordinary, instead of being commissioned.

This remarkable reduction of the number of ships in commission is ascribed at the Navy Department to the lack of a sufficient number of officers to furnish complements for the ships absolutely required for naval purposes. The battleship Kearsarge has just been put in commission, and the Illinois on the Atlantic side, and the Wisconsin on the Pacific Coast, also must be commissioned immediately in order that the ships can be taken over from the hands of the contractors. Then there are some smaller craft like the Stringham and the Chesapeake also calling for commissions and crews.

The extent of the shortage may be inferred from the fact that for all of the four great guns in the double turrets of the new battleship Kearsarge, but one officer could be spared, involving undue risk, even in times of peace. The Navigation Bureau is authority for the statement that there are fully 160 vacancies in the line of the navy, and the total number of officers is really less than it was fifteen years ago, notwithstanding the great increase in the number of ships.

The projected shortening of the course at Annapolis, provided for in the pending naval bill, would not substantially relieve the situation in less than fifteen years, so the officials are striving to find some method for temporary relief, such, perhaps, as the graduation of the Annapolis classes for the next two years, one year in advance of the usual time, or an authorization for the immediate appointment of Annapolis of about 100 extra cadets.

The Glenlivet Whisky

Registered Trade Mark
"GLENLIVET."

George & John Gordon Smith
of the
Glenlivet Distillery,

beg to intimate that Glenlivet is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the First and is now the Only Licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and that they are the sole manufacturers of Glenlivet Whisky.

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The Glenlivet Distillery, Glenlivet, Scotland.
Established 1824.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Harry G. Cavenaugh, retired, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Girard College, Philadelphia.

Capt. Charles H. Watts, Fifth Cavalry, will proceed to Forts Sam Houston and McIntosh, Texas, and such other posts in the Department of Texas as may be necessary for the purpose of collecting property of the Fifth Cavalry that was left at those posts in April, 1898, and shipping it to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John S. Fogg will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty and by letter to the Commanding General, Department of the Lakes.

Capt. Robert Sewell, Quartermaster's Department, is designated as a member of the Board of Survey appointed, Jan. 12, vice Capt. Silas A. Wolf, Fourth Infantry, who is relieved. Capt. Sewell is authorized to act on any unfinished business of the board previous to the date of his appointment.

Transfers in the Second Infantry: First Lieut. Frank H. Whitman, from Company G to Company H; First Lieut. Paul H. McCook, from Company H to Company G.

Transfers in the Third Infantry: Capt. Frank B. McCoy, from Company G to Company C; Capt. Robert H. Noble, from Company C to Company G; First Lieut. Hamilton A. Smith, from Company E to Company G; First Lieut. Chauncey B. Humphrey, from Company G to Company E.

Major George S. Cartwright, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, in addition to his other duties, will report to the Commanding General, Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, for duty as Chief Quartermaster of that department, to relieve Major William H. Miller, Quartermaster United States Volunteers.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. G. Evans is detached from the Marblehead when out of commission, and ordered to the Independence.

Lieut. W. W. Buchanan is ordered to duty on the Vermont April 21.

Lieut. W. V. Bronaugh is ordered to duty on the Vermont April 21.

Paymaster S. L. Heap is detached from the Baltimore, and ordered to the Oregon on reporting of his relief.

Paymaster E. B. Rogers is detached from the Oregon, and ordered to the Baltimore on reporting of his relief.

Lieut. R. C. Smith's order of April 9 detaching him from inspection duty under the Bureau of Equipment and ordering him to the Solace is revoked.

Lieut. C. A. E. King is detached from the Buffalo, and ordered to temporary duty on the Solace April 21 for passage to the Asiatic station.

Lieut. J. F. Luby is ordered to duty in charge of the Engineering Department of the Buffalo as relief of Lieut. King.

Lieut. J. N. Pickrell is detached from the Solace, and ordered to Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. P. W. Hourigan's order of April 12 to Solace is revoked. He is detached from the Marblehead and ordered to the Lancaster for duty as navigator with all dispatch.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. L. Robins is detached from the Marblehead when out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. P. N. Olmsted is detached from the Iowa April 26, and ordered to temporary duty on the Solace for passage to the Asiatic station.

Lieut. C. N. Offley's order of April 12 detaching him from the Marblehead and ordering him to the Solace is revoked. He is detached from the Marblehead when out of commission, and ordered to the Iowa.

Lieut. W. B. Fletcher's order of April 12 is modified. He is detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Solace April 23 for temporary duty for passage to the Asiatic station.

Changes of officers, Asiatic station—

Lieut. L. M. Nulton is detached from the Concord and ordered to the Bennington.

Lieut. Commander C. A. Adams is detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Oregon.

Medical Inspector G. E. H. Harmon is detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Oregon.

Lieut. Commander W. G. Hannum is ordered from the Yokohama Hospital to the Yosemite.

Lieut. Commander E. B. Ransom is detached from the Baltimore and ordered home.

Lieut. Commander W. N. Little is detached from the Baltimore and ordered to New Orleans.

Lieut. Commander A. McCrackin is detached from the Oregon and ordered home.

Surgeon F. B. Stephenson is detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Baltimore.

Lieut. Commander F. H. Eldridge is detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Baltimore.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Several changes have been ordered in the army transport service. The transports Buford and Kilpatrick are to be taken off the West Indian route, and sent to Manila for service between that city and San Francisco. Proposals will be invited to make the necessary changes in their interior arrangements to fit them out for extended sea cruises. It is estimated that it will take at least five months to do the work. Both will go to Manila by the Suez route.

The transport Resolute, recently purchased from the navy, is now being fitted out for service on the West Indian route.

The Rosecranz, formerly the naval cruiser Badger, is being prepared at San Francisco for the Alaskan service.

The United States suction dredge Winyah Bay passed in at Cape Henry, heading for Hampton Roads.

The schooship Monongahela sailed from Charleston for Hampton Roads.

The training ship Hartford has sailed from Montevideo for Bahia, where she is under orders to rendezvous with Admiral Schley's South Atlantic Squadron.

The Mayflower, which was yesterday ordered to be put in commission May 12 at New York, will be sent to Puerto Rico to serve as a station ship for the Governor and other island officials. Otherwise there would be no means of traveling about the island in proper condition or of making special trips to Cuba or the United States in case of need.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations:

Charles P. Barnes, Postmaster at Brighton, N. Y.; Robert J. Buck, Postmaster at Watertown, N. Y.; Frank S. Kenyon, Postmaster at Adams, N. Y.; John P. V. Gridley of Pennsylvania, to be a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; also a number of promotions in the army.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Treasury: To be Surgeons in the Marine Hospital Service—Passed Assistant Surgeon Rell M. Woodward of Indiana; Passed Assistant Surgeon George T. Vaughan of Virginia; Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas B. Perry of Georgia.

Quay Case Postponed.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Quay case was laid before the Senate to-day, but at the instance of Mr. Chandler was laid aside until Monday.

Oliver P. Morton Eulogized.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—After an hour of routine business, the House to-day devoted its session to hearing eulogies on the late Gov. Oliver P. Morton of Indiana, in connection with the acceptance of his statue, which has been placed in Statuary Hall, at the Capitol, by the State which he served. The speakers included Messrs. Steele, Miers, Crumpacker, Overstreet, Griffith, Hemenway, Brick, Alexander, Faris, and Watson of Indiana, Grosvenor of Ohio, and Cannon of Illinois.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Morgan (Ala.) offered and secured the adoption of a resolution requiring the Attorney General to transmit to the Senate all papers filed in the Union Pacific Railroad case, and to inform the Senate why the Union Pacific received in settlement of the case $4,600,000 and the United States only about $800,000.

The Senate passed a bill granting a deed of quit claim and release to Lorillard Spencer, his heirs and assigns, of all the right, title, and interest in and to certain land at Newport, R. I.

In the House Mr. Foss, (Rep., Ill.,) Acting Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, gave notice that he would call up the Naval Appropriation bill on Monday.

Eighty-three pension bills were passed by the Senate.

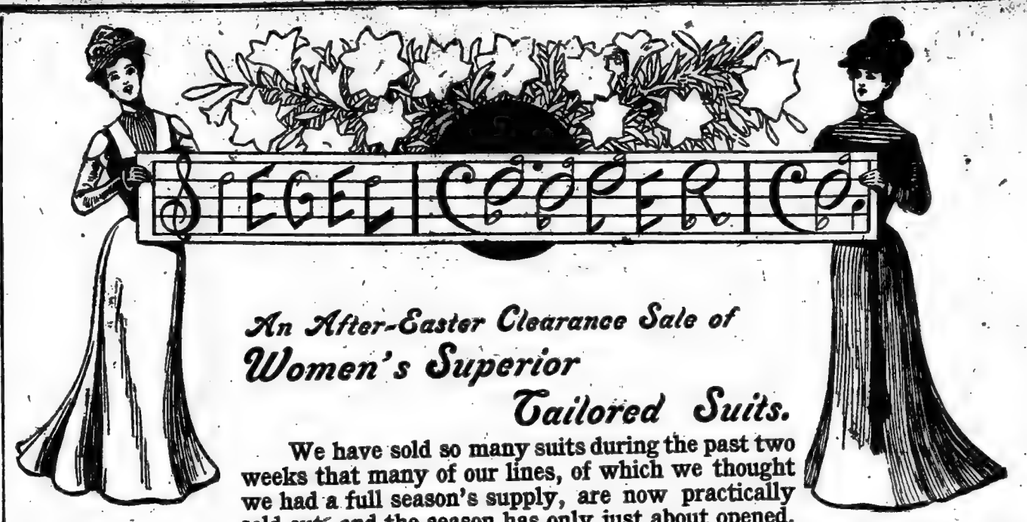

An After-Easter Clearance Sale of
Women's Superior
Tailored Suits.

We have sold so many suits during the past two weeks that many of our lines, of which we thought we had a full season's supply, are now practically sold out, and the season has only just about opened.

These small lines—the two, three or four of a kind lots—we have collected and reassorted into three divisions—perhaps 350 suits all told—and will close out to-morrow, as follows:

Division No. 1. LADIES' TAILORED SUITS, regularly sold at $12, $15 and $18; your choice Monday for *7.50*

Division No. 2. LADIES' TAILORED SUITS, regularly sold at $18, $20 and $22.50; your choice Monday for *10.00*

Division No. 3. LADIES' TAILORED SUITS, regularly sold for $22.50, $25 and $29.50; your choice for *15.00*

A Great Jacket Sale.

We will place on sale Monday—divided into three general divisions—some of the most wonderful values in women's new and stylish Jackets this or any other store has yet offered this season. If you intend investing in a new spring jacket at all, this is your great opportunity.

DIVISION NO. 1: Choice of nearly 300 Jackets of good covert and silk lined, at *2.90*

DIVISION NO. 2: Choice of nearly 300 Jackets and Etons of cheviot, covert and Venetian, at *5.00*

DIVISION NO. 3: Choice of nearly 200 Kersey Coats, Eton, box and fly-front styles, richest linings and perfect finish, at *7.50*

Silk and Flannel Waists.

Our Waist section has been enlarged to double its recent size to accommodate the great collection of choice Waists we prepared for spring and the great crowds of women who come to admire and buy them. To-morrow's offerings are noteworthy:

FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, in all the scarce, delicate tints so fashionable this spring, a quality that will compare favorably with any $3.50 grade to be found anywhere; here for Monday at *1.90*

SILK WAISTS, 3 very beautiful special assortments, perfect goods that you will be simply delighted with

At *3.90* but worth fully $7.50. At *5* but worth fully $10. At *7.90* but worth fully $16.50.

White Applique Robes on Point d'Esprit Net.

Main Floor, Centre.

A Very Special Sale of a Very Special Lot.

We secured a limited quantity of extremely beautiful White Applique Robes at a below-cost basis, and will offer you in consequence a very remarkable bargain.

THESE ROBES are complete, skirt, waist, front, back and sleeves; come in exclusive, well-worked designs, that would cost $10.50 to reimport; but desiring to close the lot quickly, we offer you your choice Monday *7.50*

Rainy Day Golf and Bicycle Suits.

We have 200 of these very popular and stylish suits to sell to-morrow—200 of a very special design—at a very special price! The material is a double faced imported cloth, made into fly-front, double-breasted and Eton Jackets, with a heavily stitched skirt. We doubt if anything less than $16.50 would purchase it elsewhere; here for Monday while they last at *10.00*

Ladies' $3.50 Patent Leather Shoes and Oxfords for $1.95

The highest priced patent leather shoe is quite as likely to split or crack as the lower priced shoe, and it is for this reason that no reputable dealer will guarantee patent leather shoes. We do not guarantee these shoes, but we can truthfully say that they look just as well as the high-priced patent leather shoes, and will no doubt wear equally as well. They look like the accompanying illustration, and can be had in both button and lace styles, with patent leather foxed kangaroo tops and in all kid. The Oxfords are of all patent leather. It is a great opportunity—don't let it slip away.

Corsets. If you are looking for the kinds that fit properly and comfortably and that combine style, durability and economy in the highest degree, you can find them here at all seasons and at the lowest of prices. For to-morrow we offer "extra special":

IMPORTED CORSETS of various models, with straight fronts and low busts, made of coutil, fine embroidered batiste and satin, models to suit all figures, every pair guaranteed, and should a bone or steel break within six months we will repair it free of charge. You cannot duplicate these corsets elsewhere for less than $10.50, yet to-morrow we offer you choice of them in 2 lots at $4.50 and *7.50*

THE FLEXIBONE MOULDED CORSET, with unbreakable steels, of embroidered coutil, in black and ecru, perfect in fit and wear, at $1.50, $2.00, $2.25 and *3.00*

DOMESTIC CORSETS of various makes, shapes and sizes; a special lot of 75c. values to go on sale Monday; your choice at *45c*

A $70 Typewriter for $17.50.

(*Office Stationery Dept., 2d Floor.*)

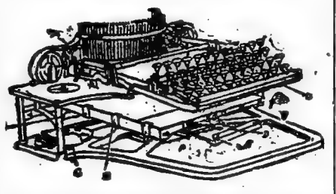

There is a great and growing demand for a strictly high-grade typewriter that all can afford. We secured a limited quantity of these machines at the lowest price at which a strictly first-class typewriter was ever placed upon the market. Although they have been on sale for a few days only, we have disposed of a large number of them. Here are some interesting details concerning this fine low-priced typewriter:

The Typograph. A positively visible line writing machine, combining simplicity, practicability and durability. Well adapted to printing on envelopes, postal cards, note and letter paper, legal paper, &c. Will also print on cloth or stiff cardboard as well as on paper. Made of the best materials throughout by expert workmen. Type bars are made of a very fine quality of cold rolled steel and are so perfectly made that good alignment is assured. Types are made of steel, well tempered, and will never wear out. Has standard keyboard, with a few exceptions. Has light, staccato touch; manifolds well. Has all the good qualities of the leading high-grade typewriting machines, with some good ones not to be found on the other machines. Call and examine it for yourself, and have it thoroughly explained to you.

Upholstery Dept.

A special offering of seasonable and desirable goods of particular interest to people contemplating the purchase of summer cottage furnishings. You can buy here everything you will possibly require, and you can save money on everything you buy.

We Offer Special:

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, 3 yards long, the 79c. sort for *49c*

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, with striped centres, the $1.15 sort for *79c*

RUFFLED BOBBINET CURTAINS, lace trimmed, the $2.25 sort for *1.35*

SNOW FLAKE CURTAINS, $3.00 and $1.50 values at 1.95 and *1.10*

SNOW FLAKE CURTAIN GOODS, 40 in. wide, at, per yd., *19c*

DENIM TABLE COVERS, heavily embroidered, each, *75c*

DOWN PILLOWS, silkoline covered, double ruffles, *95c*

ROPE VALANCES, for door and window draperies, light and airy, each, *1.75*

COTTAGE CURTAIN POLES, corrugated white enamel, with silver fixtures, complete, each, *15c*

COTTAGE CURTAIN POLES, 4 ft., oak or mahogany, with fixtures, complete, each, *12½c*

Linings. Although the prices of all linings have advanced fully 25% during the past year, we will offer again to-morrow some of the best of this year's goods at last year's prices. Buy them while you have the opportunity and save money.

KEARSILK, sold by us in 1899 at 25c. a yard, now offered at *25c*

MOIRE PERCALINE, sold by us in 1899 at 12 1-2c. a yard, now offered by us at *12½c*

SILK-FINISHED PERCALINE, sold by us in 1899 at 18c. per yard, now offered by us at *18c*

FRENCH PERCALINE, sold by us in 1899 at 18c. per yard, now offered by us at *15c*

FRENCH HAIR CLOTH, sold by us in 1899 at 16c. per yard, now offered at *12½c*

CORDETTE, for facing, sold by us in 1899 at 19c. per yd., now offered at *19c*

ALL OTHER LININGS IN STOCK SOLD AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES.

Visit Our Photograph Gallery

and inspect the hundreds of samples of our latest and best photographic work that are on exhibition there. Even if you do not intend having your photographs taken at the present time, you may later on decide to do so, and will not be at a loss to know where to go in order to get the best work obtainable anywhere at any price. We employ first-class experienced photographers only, and make as good pictures as the highest priced photographers in the land, *and at about half their prices.* Rain or shine, the work is always at a very high order of excellence. Take advantage of these two magnificent offerings. They are good for this week only.

1 DOZEN OF THE FINEST IMPERIAL CARBONETTES, finished on gray mounts, priced at $8.00 elsewhere, here for *4.00*

1 DOZEN GENUINE PLATINOTYPES, with a choice of three different styles of mountings, not to be had elsewhere for less than $10 a dozen, here at *6.00*

(Take elevators to Photo Gallery on the 7th floor.)

Wall Paper Dept.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS FOR MONDAY:

WALL PAPERS for the parlor, the hall, the library and the dining room, at, per roll, 35c. and *22c*

WALL PAPERS for the dining room, the hall and the bedroom, at, per roll, 12 1-2c., 11c., 9c. and *5c*

Bring the measurements of your rooms and halls with you. It will facilitate your purchases.

Wrappers. Another big assortment of those splendid yet low-priced Sea Island Percale Wrappers will go on sale to-morrow, which will enable such of our lady patrons as have not already bought them another opportunity to do so.

SEA ISLAND PERCALE WRAPPERS, with fancy yokes and embroidery edged bretelles, deep flounce on extra full skirt, every garment full in size and perfectly made, all sizes, at, each *98c*

WOMEN'S HEAVY PERCALE WRAPPERS, in an endless variety of patterns, principally light effects, trimmed yoke bretelles and flounced skirt, Monday, at *1.29*

Undermuslins. Our Spring stock has been selected with unusual care, and in it you will find the best materials, the most perfect workmanship and the latest styles and makes. The prices, too, are unusually low; you'll find them so if you will compare them with those of other stores for goods of equal merit. Here are a few sample quotations:

WOMEN'S DRAWERS of Masonville muslin, finished with tucks and wide hem, yoke bands, at *19c*

WOMEN'S CAMBRIC DRAWERS, with umbrella flounce, finished with wide embroidery edge, yoke band, at *43c*

WOMEN'S GOWNS of Masonville muslin, with fancy Hubbard yoke, lawn ruffles finish, at *43c*

WOMEN'S GOWNS of fine muslin, with Hubbard yoke of tucks and insertion, finished with lawn bertha and ruffle; regular 89c. grade; special for to-morrow at *69c*

WOMEN'S MUSLIN GOWNS, tucked square neck, finished with embroidered edge and wide bertha; regular $1.25 value; here to-morrow at *98c*

WOMEN'S MUSLIN SKIRTS, with drop skirt and cambric umbrella flounce, finished with a cluster of 8 tucks and wide hem, cut extra full, at *49c*

WOMEN'S SKIRTS, with cambric flounce, edged with wide embroidery ruffle, at *69c*

WOMEN'S SKIRTS, of cambric, with deep lawn flounce, trimmed with two insertions of wide edge of fine Torchon lace, heretofore considered extra good value at 98c., and regularly sold at that; here to-morrow for *78c*

WOMEN'S CAMBRIC CHEMISES, with ruffle around sleeves, neck and bertha edged with extra good quality Valenciennes lace, Monday special at *43c*

Bed Linen. Monday's special pricas afford the opportunity of adding to or replenishing your stock of bed linen at the low

COL. GARDINER'S FIGHT AGAINST PRESENTMENT

Judge Foster Announces It Cannot Be Removed from Court Records.

GRAND JURY MINUTES QUOTED

Mr. Peckham, for the State, Attacks District Attorney—Mr. Untermyer Says Jury Was Antagonistic—Court Orders Briefs.

The motion made several weeks ago by District Attorney Gardiner through his attorney, Samuel Untermyer, to have expunged from the records of the Court of General Sessions the presentment made by the March Grand Jury, or at least such parts of it as attacked the District Attorney and his office, many times adjourned, was finally argued yesterday before Judge Foster, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Untermyer appeared for Col. Gardiner, and Wheeler H. Peckham, John H. Coyne, and Arthur F. Cosby for the Attorney General.

Toward the close of over six hours of legal argument, Judge Foster made the announcement that the presentment would not be expunged if by that was meant that the record was to be destroyed or in any may mutilated. Judge Foster said he was as yet unprepared to state how far he would take judicial action in the matter of ordering certain parts of the presentment expunged, but whatever might be his decision, he stated that the entire presentment would at all times be part of the record of the Court of General Sessions, even if it should be decided that some parts of it had no legal existence. In other words, he said, if any part of the record was expunged, the same action relative to it would be taken as in the dismissal or quashing of an indictment found by the Grand Jury.

While Mr. Untermyer was plainly taken aback at this statement from the bench, he hastened to say that it had never been his intention to ask for the physical expunging or mutilation of any part of the record. He made it plain that all he wanted was to have the strictures passed upon the District Attorney legally stricken out so that they could not be used in any proceeding.

Mr. Peckham, on the other hand, in reply, said that the motion read for the expunging of the presentment, and that that could mean but one thing. If the Court, however, he said, placed itself on record as opposed to the mutilation of the record, then he considered that something at least had been gained.

MR. PECKHAM'S ATTACK.

When the argument began there was a crowd of court attachés and Assistant District Attorneys in the room, and George Haven Putnam, the foreman of the March Grand Jury, was an interested listener. Especially during the course of Mr. Peckham's argument there were many interruptions by Mr. Untermyer, and once when Mr. Peckham's arraignment of Col. Gardiner became particularly warm, Mr. Unger, who had a seat in the room, interrupted, causing the Court to remark that the argument should proceed without any outside interference.

Mr. Peckham did not mince matters when he attacked Col. Gardiner. He said that the Grand Jury plainly called him a "pretender, a false man, one who desires to do and is doing all he can to protect and not condemn law breakers." He said if the presentment of the Grand Jury were true, then Col. Gardiner should be in the penitentiary, where he belonged. Mr. Peckham referred to the time when, he said, he had assisted District Attorneys and Attorneys General to root out just such a condition as he declared existed today, and he said the evidence had been found because an honest District Attorney helped to find it. Mr. Peckham said he had himself helped to find evidence on which many officials had been sent to State's Prison.

"In the course of your investigations did you ever come across a 'Gambling Commission'?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"I was never instructed to find one," replied Mr. Peckham, "but if one had existed you can rest assured that it would have been inucted."

"Ah, that's just it," said Mr. Untermyer, triumphantly, "if one had existed."

ON DISCLOSING JURY SECRETS.

The argument opened with a dispute between counsel as to the legality of an order made by Judge Foster granting the right to both parties to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury. Mr. Peckham contended that there was no ground for the granting of such an order, and that it was granted ex parte without the Attorney General having been heard on the matter. He said that the minutes of the Grand Jury were secret and inviolate, and the law directed that they be kept so. The District Attorney, he said, was merely an individual in this matter, and had no more right than any other individual to see the minutes of the Grand Jury.

"I do not know of any public interest that can be injured by the granting of such an order," said Judge Foster.

Mr. Untermyer argued at length on the precedents for granting such a motion. He said that Col. Gardiner stood in the same relation to the presentment as did a person charged with a crime to an indictment against him, and, therefore, had the right to see the evidence on which the presentment or indictment was based.

Mr. Peckham wanted to know whether there had ever been any question as to the right of a Grand Jury to present any matter under its own knowledge. Mr. Untermyer said there was such a question and that it represented the very gravamen of his claim.

"What I want to know, your Honor," said Mr. Peckham, "is whether a self-constituted defendant to a presentment, which he does not have to answer and against which he does not have to defend himself, has any right to come into this court and get an order to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury on which that presentment was based. He is not a defendant, and therefore has none of the rights of a defendant. Therefore I submit that there is no possible reason why this order should have been granted."

PERMITTED TO INSPECT MINUTES.

Judge Foster then made the announcement that he would take the matter under advisement, but that in the meantime he would allow Mr. Untermyer to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury. He said he would allow the Attorney General any exceptions. The minutes were then handed to Mr. Untermyer, who explained the nature of the papers. He also offered in evidence several copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES, among them one of the issue of March 9, 1900, containing the original charges of the existence of a Gambling Commission.

Mr. Peckham then arose and said that the contents of the newspapers were not competent evidence, to which Mr. Untermyer retorted with the statement that they were better evidence than most of the evidence before the March Grand Jury.

Mr. Untermyer then proceeded with his argument to expunge. He took the ground that the Grand Jury had no legal right in the first place to make a presentment, its functions being limited to the finding of an indictment or the dismissal of the bill of complaint. The paper purporting to be a presentment, he said, was not even such, and there was nothing to warrant its having been made.

Mr. Untermyer went on to say that the evidence before the Grand Jury was not legal evidence. "The Grand Jury," he said, "took advice from persons other than its legal adviser. After asking its legal adviser to leave the room it took advice from a person—Dr. Parkhurst—who was in no way the legal adviser of that body. The Grand Jury went so far as to take advice that it make a presentment against the Police Department. The Grand Jury contemplated finding an indictment against a certain police official, but was advised not to do so by Dr. Parkhurst."

GRAND JURY RECORD QUOTED.

Mr. Untermyer then quoted as follows from Page 123 of the minutes of the Grand Jury:

"Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst questioned by a juror.

"Juror—How would you suggest that we proceed in this matter in order that we may obtain satisfactory results?

"Dr. Parkhurst—In 1892 the same question was put to me, and I advised that an indictment would not bring the best results. I advised a presentment. Politically the results were immense."

After arguing at length upon the rights of the District Attorney and the obligations of the Grand Jury to receive his advice, Mr. Untermyer quoted from decisions in which indictments had been dismissed for want of legal evidence. He then referred to what he called "the reform wave of 1892," at which time the Grand Jury of Kings County made a presentment against Mayor Boody.

"Mayor Boody," said Mr. Untermyer, "employed Gen. Tracy as his counsel, and a motion was made to have the presentment expunged from the records. A motion was granted by Judge Moore to have the minutes inspected, and later, the presentment, in so far as it attacked Mayor Boody, was expunged from the records of the County Court. This establishes a precedent for both motions.

"To my mind the Grand Jury acted throughout in a very undignified manner, to say the least. The presentment at issue begins with an attack on the newspapers and ends by apologizing for the attack. It also answers various newspaper reports, and then goes on to censure the District Attorney for not procuring for them evidence to prove the statements made in THE NEW YORK TIMES that a certain Gambling Commission exists in New York. Because the Grand Jury could not go outside and get evidence of the existence of such a commission themselves, it does not necessarily follow that the District Attorney's office should resolve itself into a detective bureau or an annex to the police, and secure all manner of evidence against alleged wrongdoers.

ATTACKS THE GRAND JURY.

"The Grand Jury," went on Mr. Untermyer, "began by dismissing its legal adviser, and then censures him for not giving it the advice it is clamoring for. The Grand Jury went outside to accept advice from persons not legally competent to give it. It refused to listen to the District Attorney or his assistants, and then charges him with failing to co-operate with it.

"From the beginning the Grand Jury pursued an unusual course. This system of letter writing is one of these unusual things. The questions propounded outside of the Grand Jury room and sent to Col. Gardiner in the form of letters, when he was at all times available to answer questions or to give advice, show that there was a desire to make a record. It is on these letters that the District Attorney appeals to the court. They alone show an unusual effort on his part to help the jury in its work.

"Shall a man who has worked night and day, as these letters show, be struck at in this manner? There could be no more eloquent plea for the intervention of the Court than is shown in the answers to these seventy letters."

Mr. Untermyer then read at great length from Blackstone, Chitty, and other authorities as to the functions of Grand Juries. He said that there had been many changes in procedure, especially since the codification of the laws on criminal procedure, and that the Court had no right to read into the law or the code the old matters regarding presentments. Nothing, he said, could show more plainly the wisdom of the Legislature in codifying the laws than this very presentment, which he called a "harangue" and a "philippic." Every instinct of natural justice, he said, was opposed to returning to the old systems.

"May the Court judge of this presentment in the same light as an indictment as to sufficiency of evidence?" asked Judge Foster.

"There is every reason why it should," said Mr. Untermyer. "A man's reputation is attacked by a document that is in itself, my opponents contend, a conviction. There is more than that in this matter. It is a question of principle. It concerns the right of a Grand Jury to use a document such as this as a medium of oppression. There is something due to the dignity of the Court and the sanctity of the Grand Jury."

ARGUMENT OF MR. PECKHAM.

Mr. Peckham began his argument after recess. He said that the Grand Jury had done its full duty in making the investigation. He continued: "This presentment shows that in those very deliberations before them wherein this man as the legal officer of the county was bound to aid them, he was derelict in his duty, and that in every instance in which they attempted to carry out the instructions of the Court to strike at the root of the evil and bring to justice the public officers chargeable with the existing condition of affairs, they were met not only by a lack of aid, but by positive obstruction. Instead of aiding them the District Attorney was their opponent. Does my friend on the other side think that he will find that in the evidence?

"The gravamen of this charge is that the evidence had not been produced before them, and yet is there a man on Manhattan Island who does not believe that such evidence could have been produced? Every one knows that certain places of resort were open and running in defiance of law. It has been charged definitely by certain newspapers that gambling houses, policy shops, and various other places of vice are flourishing openly and making the law a byword of reproach. Every man who wanted to look could see it, and yet what does Gardiner do?

"He tells us that he tried to have the proprietors of the newspapers subpoenaed, that he left the subnoenas somewhere, and then hoped that the persons mentioned in them would come forward and tell what they knew. The charges were emphatic and definite, and yet Gardiner hoped they would come forward and tell about them."

"All the people were indicted," said Mr. Untermyer.

"When?" demanded Mr. Peckham.

"All the proprietors of the places—" began Mr. Untermyer.

"Bah! who cares for the places themselves," thundered Mr. Peckham. "Where are the indictments against officials who allowed them to exist?"

"Where's the evidence against them?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"All around us, everywhere," said Mr. Peckham. "It's as open and as clear as the daylight pouring in through that window."

GOES BACK TO TWEED'S TIME.

Mr. Peckham then referred to his labors in other investigations. In Tweed's time, he said, things were done differently. At that time, he said, the proprietors of newspapers who alleged a certain state of facts were subpoenaed and an honest District Attorney saw to it that all who had knowledge gave it to the Grand Jury. Mr. Peckham intimated that it was not the desire of the District Attorney to subpoena any one who knew anything.

"He tried to get instructions from the Grand Jury to force the attendance of certain persons," said Mr. Untermyer.

"He did not need that," said Mr. Peckham, "especially when he had already proceeded so far as issuing subpoenas. Is not that exactly what the Grand Jury says, that he is a pretender? Gardiner has convicted himself out of his own mouth, as the protector, and not the prosecutor, of law breakers."

Mr. Peckham contended that the Court could not pass upon the motion in so far as it involved the impressions made upon the jurors by the action of the District Attorney before them. "That cannot be brought before your Honor," he said. "Do you know of his demeanor, his attitude, his by-play? Is that in the evidence? Is that before you? And if it is not before you, can you try it and pass upon it?"

Mr. Untermyer said in an undertone something about a person being on his defense.

"Is the District Attorney not on the defense?" was the quick retort.

"No," said Mr. Untermyer.

"Then there is absolutely no excuse for this proceeding," said Mr. Peckham.

Mr. Peckham went on to say that no one would deny that, with an efficient Police Department and an efficient District Attorney, all vice in New York could be abated in twenty-four hours and the city made the cleanest in the world.

"I think it is the cleanest in the world," interrupted Mr. Untermyer.

"If that's your judgment," said Mr. Peckham, "I'm sorry for you."

"I'm sorry for the slanderers of our city," retorted Mr. Untermyer.

"I am sorry that the slanders are true," said Mr. Peckham, "and I am sorrier for the officials who are responsible for it."

"Is this a legal argument or an anti-Tammany demonstration?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Does the cap fit Tammany so well that it can be construed as to the latter?" was Mr. Peckham's retort.

ON COL. GARDINER'S REMEDY.

Mr. Peckham then went on to point out that if the District Attorney obstructed justice the Grand Jury had a perfect right to tell the Court of it. He said that the court of which the Grand Jury was a part had received the presentment, and that no other court or Judge could interfere with it. Mr. Peckham said that, in spite of the protection thrown about the Grand Jury, if it had acted illegally, there was no protection for it either criminally or civilly, and he said that Col. Gardiner could, if he desired something in the nature of a vindication, bring suit against the jurors for libel. Such a prosecution would give him vindication enough, Mr. Peckham said.

Mr. Peckham said that the Court could not substitute its judgment for the judgment of the Grand Jury, and that the Court had no jurisdiction. He said that Col. Gardiner was not called on to meet the matter in the presentment with evidence, and yet it was the contention of his counsel that he could have the record struck out without even submitting an affidavit that what it contained was not the truth.

Mr. Peckham contended, again, that the jury had but done its duty. "There are grades of crime," he said, "but if there is a greater crime than that of a public officer, charged with assisting a Grand Jury, to obstruct and nullify the work of that jury, then I don't know what that crime is.

"Is it possible," he asked, "that vice should be flaunted in the face of a community and the police not know of it? And when the Grand Jury says it wanted legal evidence of the facts and was prevented from getting it a misdemeanor has been committed that should land some one in the penitentiary. Your Honor is asked to take the place of that Grand Jury and say that they erred in telling how they were served by the prosecuting officer of this county."

Mr. Peckham said in conclusion that he was sure that Mr. Untermyer erred in his relation of the facts concerning the case of Mayor Boody.

THE COURT'S QUESTION.

"Mr. Untermyer suggests that there is no evidence to justify the presentment," said Judge Foster to Mr. Peckham. "You suggest that this court has no jurisdiction. Now, suppose the Grand Jury was actuated by malice and intended to hurt Col. Gardiner, what remedy would Col. Gardiner have?"

Mr. Peckham said that there was no intimation of malice and Mr. Untermyer replied that the Grand Jury from its first session had assumed an attitude of hostility to the District Attorney and had refused to examine witnesses subpoenaed by Col. Gardiner.

Counsel then renewed his application that the presentment be dismissed or expunged from the record.

Judge Foster instructed counsel for the District Attorney to file with the Attorney General a statement showing what parts of the presentment he wanted expunged and ordered that briefs be submitted on Wednesday next.

McCARTHY IS ARRAIGNED.

He Pleads Not Guilty Provisionally—Bail Not Satisfactory.

Patrick McCarthy, the saloon keeper of Long Island City whose resort was raided recently by District Attorney Merrill's detectives, was arraigned yesterday before County Judge Moore. He had been indicted by the Grand Jury for two offenses, one being the keeping of a disorderly house. Lawyer Simpson of Counselor A. Levy's office, in Manhattan, appeared as the associate counsel with Walter H. Bahen, who is defending McCarthy. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, with the privilege of withdrawing the plea within a week.

Counsel said that an application would be made to Judge Keogh of the Supreme Court for permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury. They said they were as yet in ignorance of the charges made against their client, and desired full information on the subject.

Michael Cain and his wife of 61 Borden Avenue offered to go on McCarthy's bond. Mr. Cain said he was the owner of real estate valued at $1,500 in West Tenth Street, Long Island City. Mrs. Cain said she owned the property at 61 Borden Avenue, which was valued at $15,000. District Attorney Merrill did not appear satisfied with the security offered, and Mr. Simpson remarked that he certainly thought that a woman who owned real estate worth $15,000 should be accepted on the bond, as the total bail for the two offenses of which McCarthy is accused is only $3,000.

Judge Moore, after some consideration, declined to allow the Cains to go on the bond. He said that two bondsmen were required, and that Mr. Cain was not acceptable, as his real estate was valued at only $1,500. As a result of the Judge's decision McCarthy probably will have to stay in jail until to-morrow at least.

Alleged Policy Dealers Held.

The four alleged policy dealers who were arrested in a raid instituted through F. Norton Goddard were arraigned for examination in the Essex Market Court yesterday. They were Christopher Wendel of 77 Forsyth Street, John Smith of 156 East Houston Street, John Donnelly of 34 Montgomery Street, and James Kenny of 599 Madison Street. Magistrate Olmsted held them for trial in $500 bail each, which was promptly furnished.

Persons Accused of Theft Free.

May Adams, with another woman, and three men, arrested Friday night, charged with robbing John O'Keefe of Paterson, N. J., of $19 in a flat in West Twenty-seventh Street, near Broadway, were discharged by Magistrate Brann in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. The complainant did not appear.

NEW HAMPSHIRE METHODISTS.

Conference Expunges Resolution Attacking President McKinley.

NASHUA, N. H., April 14.—At the morning session of the New Hampshire Methodist Conference to-day, the Rev. H. E. Allen of West Derby, N. H., charged with immorality, was acquitted, and the report of the Committee on Temperance, which contained a general attack upon public officials from President McKinley down, was rejected by the Conference, and a revision was ordered.

In the report, political parties and public men were sharply criticised, the resolutions attributing laxity, with respect to the liquor question, to the President, the Governors of States, and to city and town officials.

WILL FIGHT BANANA TRUST.

Jobbers Organize a Company to Oppose Eastern Combination.

CHICAGO, April 14.—At a meeting of banana dealers from points as far apart as Michigan and Texas, Oregon and Ohio, just held in this city, it was announced that it was for the purpose of creating a new corporation, which shall have for its object the freeing of the jobbers from the hold of the Eastern combination. The new company will import bananas, cocoanuts, pineapples, and other fruits from hot climates, will charter a fleet of vessels, and perhaps buy and operate plantations in Central and South America. The capital stock was fixed at $100,000, with a probability of an immediate increase to $250,000. Of this stock $75,000 was subscribed on the spot.

The name of the new corporation will be the National Banana Jobbers and Importers' Association. The membership of the organization will be confined to the list of those belonging to the old National Banana Jobbers' Association. When fully organized, the Western people will, it is said, control 90 per cent. of the trade west of Pennsylvania, the object being to cover all New Orleans importations.

Another meeting will be held in the near future, when officers for the new company will be chosen.

THE MORRO CASTLE LAUNCHED.

Expected She Will Be Fastest Coastwise Steamship Ever Built.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—The Morro Castle, which is expected to be the fastest steamship ever constructed for coastwise trade, and which will ply between New York and Havana as one of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Line, was launched at Cramps' shipyard to-day. The vessel was christened by Miss Florence Cramp, daughter of Edwin S. Cramp. A floral model of the Morro Castle and an engrossed address congratulating the firm on its success in constructing the ship was presented to Charles H. Cramp.

The Morro Castle is 400 feet long, 50 feet beam, 36½ feet molded depth, and draws 18 feet of water. Her displacement is 6,000 tons, and her contract speed is 18 knots, with engines developing 8,500 horse power. She is built throughout of steel.

Dismissed for Misuse of Funds.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 14.—John F. Scheffer has been dismissed as Steward of the House of Refuge at Hudson for improperly indorsing three checks and collecting the money upon them. It is said he took the money for temporary use. The greater part of the money was made good by Scheffer before the matter came to the knowledge of the Board of Managers. The amount involved is about $300. Scheffer was appointed the middle of last November from the civil service list of Stewards.

Child Killed by an Elevator.

NEWARK, N. J., April 14.—Jennie Petro, aged five years, was killed to-day by a freight elevator in the Wilson Building. She had gone with an eight-year-old brother to visit her sister, who works on the fourth floor of the building. While the sister was busy, the child wandered from her side, and, lying on the floor, was looking down the elevator shaft, when the elevator above was started down by somebody on a lower floor, and caught the child's head and crushed it. The family live at 109 Canal Street.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Improvements at the Erie Terminal—Trains to be Run Around the Jersey City Tunnel.

The elevation of its tracks through Jersey City, completed last Fall, besides doing away with dangerous grade crossings, has enabled the Erie Railroad to greatly improve its terminal facilities in Jersey City. It has rearranged its tracks so as to facilitate the movement of passenger trains and has laid some three miles of additional tracks, to carry the freight traffic and permit the shifting and making-up of trains with less inconvenience to the passenger service, which has increased greatly through the development of the company's suburban business.

So heavy is the passenger traffic that the two tracks through the tunnel under Jersey City Heights are now used exclusively for passenger trains between the hours of 7 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M., and all freight traffic is suspended during those hours on that portion of the road. To obviate this, as well as to relieve passengers of the unpleasant ride of three minutes through the tunnel, the Erie is about to make a cut thirty-six feet deep through the hill, and when this is completed all passenger trains will be run through the cut, facilitating their movement, as it will be possible to make better time, and also enabling the company to handle freight more expeditiously.

The movement of trains entering and leaving the terminal has been systematized and simplified, and a new air plant is being completed to operate sixty interlocking switches and signals, so as to minimize the possibility of accidents.

CHICAGO ROADS TO UNITE.

Union Traction Will Absorb the Consolidated Traction Company.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Meetings held today by the Directors of the Chicago Union Traction Company and the stockholders of the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company it is understood practically concluded negotiations which have been in progress for several weeks for the consolidation of the two organizations into one great system of street railways, the Consolidated Traction Company being absorbed by the Union Traction Company.

The former company consists of several systems of cross-town and suburban lines, including the Chicago Electric Transit Company, the North Side Electric Company, the North Chicago Electric Company, and the Evanston Electric Company on the North Side, and the Ogden Street Railway Company, the Cicero and Proviso Company, and the Chicago and Jefferson Urban Company on the West Side.

The Directors of the Union Traction Company at their meeting passed resolutions empowering the officers of the company to make and carry out the agreement for the consolidation of the two companies and for the execution of a trust deed with the Equitable Trust Company of New York. W. L. Elkins of Philadelphia resigned as a Director in the company, and J. M. Roach, the present General Manager of the company, was elected in his place. The Directors will meet again Monday to complete the details of the consolidation.

Later in the day the stockholders of the Consolidated Traction Company met and empowered the officers of the company to carry out the plans for the absorption of the company by the Union Traction.

The terms of the absorption were not given out, but it is understood that the proposition submitted to the stockholders of the Consolidated company included the turning over the stock in the latter company for 4½ per cent. gold bonds guaranteed by the Union Traction Company, the exchange being based on a valuation of $45 per share of Consolidated Traction stock and par on the gold bonds.

The consummation of the deal will give the Union Traction Company control of all the feeder lines on the north and west sides. Charles T. Yerkes was the heaviest stockholder in the Consolidated Traction Company.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL TAX.

Appeal Against Assessment on Shore Front Property Denied.

The Jersey City Commissioners of Appeal met yesterday to hear the appeal of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, whose shore-front property was assessed in 1899 at $2,380,000, an increase of $1,304,000. This the company claimed was excessive, most of the land being under water and unimproved.

After hearing the testimony the board decided that the increase was warranted and the assessment was confirmed. The company will probably appeal to the State Board.

STREET RAILWAY IN TROUBLE.

Court Is Asked to Appoint a Receiver for Chicago Road.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Long-standing dissensions as to the management of the Chicago General Railway Company came to a crisis to-day, when John W. Witbeck, ex-President of the company, filed a bill for the appointment of a receiver before Judge Tuthill of the Circuit Court.

The bill of complaint sets forth that there are outstanding obligations against the road on notes and accounts $400,000, interest amounting to $412,000, first mortgage bonds of $200,000, and second mortgage bonds aggregating $1,800,000. It is further asserted that the company has no assets, but a small amount of cash on hand and its franchises, road plant, and equipment, amounting in all to much less than the mortgage indebtedness.

Want Another Receiver.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 14.—Wing and Chadbourne of Chicago and Wollman, Soloman, and Coper of Kansas City, for the trustee, representing within a fraction all the first mortgage bondholders of the Kansas City and Northern Connecting Railroad Company, filed in the United States Circuit Court a petition for the removal of C. H. Chappelle and Jaggs and Hopkins as receivers and the appointment of an active railroad man. The petitioners, who represent the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago and the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, desire to have the line operated under an independent management.

South Pacific Coast Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—The directorate of the South Pacific Coast Railroad has elected the following officers: President, Thomas H. Hubbard; Vice President, H. E. Huntington; Treasurer, N. T. Smith; Secretary, J. L. Willcutt.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Illinois Central is spending $900,000 in double-tracking its line between Fulton, Ill., and East Cairo.

New Haven officials deny that that road is losing its through traffic, or that they apprehend any serious competition from the activity of the Central New England.

Ex-Assistant General Manager David McNicoll of the Canadian Pacific has been appointed Second Vice President, and General Manager of the same road.

The Union Pacific has on exhibition in its office a mutoscope showing different sections of its line as the train passes through. The 800 photographs were taken from the cowcatcher of a fast express train.

Fatal Shooting Affray at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 14.—Benjamin Jones, aged forty, of this city, was fatally shot last night in a boat on Irondequoit Bay. He accuses Deputy Game Protector John Bufford of shooting him without provocation. Jones and another man went out on the bay last night to set a gill net. They were overtaken by a boat in which were Game Protector Wellman and two deputies, Bufford and John Lockhart. In an encounter that ensued Jones was shot. Bufford says he shot in self-defense when Jones and his comrade attacked him with oars.

Silas B. Cobb's Bequests to Charity.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Silas B. Cobb, by his will, which has been filed for probate, left $87,500 for charitable purposes. The money is to be apportioned among benevolent institutions as follows: Chicago Home for the Friendless, $50,000; Chicago Orphan Asylum, $25,000; Chicago Old People's Home, $5,000; Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, $5,000; American Sunday School Union of Philadelphia, $2,500. The will disposes of an estate valued at approximately $2,500,000.

Western Union College's President.

LEMARS, Iowa, April 14.—The Trustees of the Western Union College of the United Evangelical Church have elected as President of the college the Rev. Norman Henry Thoren, pastor of Salem Church of Naperville, Ill.

Easter dress parade! If you could see inside of the finest garments, there you would find our name.

Our second floor is what we term our silk lined department. Suits or overcoats to order, $40.00 and $50.00. Tailored as only few can—perfect. Special sale of English cheviots, desirable for sacks and English walking coats, suit to order, $20.00.

Can we send our new fashion review, with samples? Your address, please.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY & NINTH STREET.

BIG ARMY OF IMMIGRANTS

An Unprecedented Influx Expected This Season.

Probable Increase Over Last Year More Than 150,000, and Total May Reach 200,000.

According to figures furnished by Commissioner Thomas Fitchie of the United States Barge Office, there will be an almost unprecedented increase in immigration at this port during the present year. A conservative estimate places the probable increase over last year at more than 150,000, while it is not impossible that the figures may reach 200,000 souls. This would bring the total number for this port up to from 400,000 to 500,000, the figures for last year being 262,767. Last year's immigration exceeded the immigration for 1898 by 76,000. The increase for 1900 over 1898 will therefore be twice as large as the increase of 1899 over 1898, and if this progression were to be kept up during 1901 the immigration at this port would reach the enormous total of 700,000 people.

The following table shows the total immigration by months for the first three months of the years 1899 and 1900:

	1899.	1900.	Increase.
January	8,611	12,612	4,001
February	11,628	17,675	6,047
March	24,718	39,948	15,230
Total	44,957	70,235	25,278

It must, however, be remembered in arriving at a conclusion for the present year's total, that immigration is heaviest during the months of April, May, and June, and that the Summer and Fall months exceed the Winter months in the number of arrivals.

Estimates made from shipping lists for this week alone place the total for the week ending April 14 at 15,000. Of this number, 2,924 arrived Friday, the Rhein, from Bremen, bringing 1,150; the Werra and the Trojan Prince, both from Naples, bringing 964 and 810, respectively. The Pretoria, from Hamburg, now due, will have on board 1,965 steerage passengers. It is estimated that sixteen steamers which are due this week will bring from 12,900 to 14,000 immigrants. One thousand of these will be carried by the Teutonic, and the Ivenia, a new steamer of the Cunard Line, will have on board a similar number.

Commissioner Wadleigh of the Western Passenger Association, who handles that large part of the immigration which goes to the West, said yesterday that the majority of the immigrants were Scandinavians. Finns, Germans, and Italians. The majority of the latter stay in New York, but those coming from the vineyard districts are shipped out to California, where they work at their trade among the wine-growing hills of that State. A great many German Mennonites from the southern part of Russia are now on their way to South Dakota, and over 30,000 Finns, mostly Lutherans, who are dissatisfied with the Russian Government, are expected within the next three months. They will settle on a large tract of land in Central Wisconsin.

Commissioners Fitchie and Wadleigh agree that this increased activity in immigration is principally due to the good times which this country is now enjoying, and which date from 1897, during which year immigration began to revive, after having been on the decrease for five or six years.

DOG "DEWEY" A FIRE HERO.

His Barking Aroused His Master, Who Found Curtains Ablaze.

Frederick J. Beyer, who occupies the two-story house at 711 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, was awakened at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning by the persistent barking of his dog Dewey. He called to the dog several times to be quiet, but Dewey only barked the louder, and Beyer arose wrathfully to take vengeance on his disturber.

Going into the parlor, where the dog was, he found the curtains to both the front windows ablaze. A lamp had exploded and set fire to them. Beyer's wife, Elizabeth, is an invalid, and has a baby seven months old. Beyer hastily wrapped them in a blanket and carried them to safety, and then sent in an alarm. The fire was soon extinguished, with about $200 damage. The dog was not injured, and is a greater pet than ever.

HEARING IN KENTUCKY CASE.

Lawyers Will Ask that It Be Advanced on Supreme Court Docket.

LOUISVILLE, April 14.—Attorneys Lewis McQuown and Helm Bruce, representing respectively Govs. Beckham and Taylor, left Louisville for Washington to-day, and on Monday, in the Supreme Court of the United States, they will file a record of the suit for the Kentucky Governorship. At the same time, the attorneys will make a motion to advance the case on the docket, and will urge the Court to take up the case and decide it as quickly as possible. The suit will be argued before the Supreme Court by Mr. McQuown and ex-Chief Justice William S. Pryor for the Democrats and by Mr. Bruce and ex-Gov. W. O. Bradley for the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States to-day received a telegram from the attorneys of Gov. Taylor, stating that the record in the Kentucky Governorship case had been forwarded. The court officials expect the case to be docketed Monday, and it is also probable that a motion will then be made to advance the case on the docket for hearing.

James Whitcomb Riley Improving.

CHICAGO, April 14.—A dispatch to The Tribune from Indianapolis says: "The condition of James Whitcomb Riley, who has been suffering for some time with a complication of grip and throat trouble, is much improved. He is still confined to his home, but will go in a few days to one of the nearby health resorts.

B. Altman & Co.

THE PARIS GOWNS AND WAISTS STILL REMAINING FROM THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION WILL BE OFFERED AT A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN PRICES. ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

(Dressmaking Department, 3d Floor.)

Silk Waists, Dress Goods and Wash Silks will be shown Monday, April 16th, at the following low prices:

TAFFETA SILK TUCKED WAISTS, BLACK, LIGHT BLUE, BLUET, VIOLET, ... $6.25

TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, WITH WHITE TUCKED SILK GUIMPE: EVENING SHADES, ... $9.75

SILK HANDKERCHIEF WAISTS, REDUCED TO $3.85, $6.75, $8.25, $10.50

SEVERAL THOUSAND YARDS OF JAPANESE WASH SILKS, COTTON DRESS GOODS AND BLACK DRESS FABRICS.

JAPANESE WASH SILKS, 30 INCHES WIDE. PER YARD, 85c.

IMPORTED FANCY ZEPHYRS, MADRASSES AND OXFORDS, EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS, 22c. *YARD.* (Rear of Rotunda.)

BLACK SICILIAN MOHAIR, 50 INCHES WIDE, PER YARD, 58c.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

FRANCHISE TAX TEST CASE.

Telegraph Company Gets Writ to Review Tax Board Proceedings.

ALBANY, April 14.—In Special Term this morning Justice Chester of the Third Department granted to the American Cable and Telegraph Company, (postal,) through its counsel, Edmund L. Cole of New York City, writs of certiorari to review the proceedings of the State Board of Tax Commissioners in valuing and assessing the special franchises of the company in the Cities of Buffalo, Rochester, Ithaca, Gloversville, and Jamestown, involving a large portion of properties, valued altogether at about $10,000,000.

The grounds for the objections are that the franchises were granted and enjoyed from the United States, and that many of the privileges of telegraph companies are from inter-State and foreign commerce franchises; that the Franchise act is so vague and indefinite that it cannot be upheld or applied by the taxing authorities; that the assessments are illegal under Section 2, Article 10, of the Constitution, as the board is not composed of members elected by the electors of the cities in question.

This is the first proceeding under the Ford franchise law, and will probably be made a test case of the telegraph companies.

SUICIDE BY BURNING.

Indiana Girl Uses Kerosene Oil to End Her Life.

LA PORTE, Ind., April 14.—Miss Mina Beadle, a school teacher, at Tyror, this county, committed suicide by pouring kerosene oil over her head and clothing and then setting fire to herself.

She was instantly enveloped in flames, which burned her so severely before assistance arrived that she died in agony an hour after the deed was committed.

Miss Beadle had made two previous attempts at self-destruction.

THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

Efforts to Interest Governors of Louisiana Purchase States.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 14.—Secretary James Cox of the St. Louis World's Fair Commission, has been instructed to notify the Governors of all the States in the Louisiana Purchase that the Congressional committee will meet in Washington April 27, and invite them to join the delegation when it appears before the committee to ask for an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the World's Fair to be held in 1903.

The delegation will be made up of two representatives of each State in the Louisiana Purchase. A special effort will be made to get all of the seventeen Governors of the Louisiana Purchase States to go to Washington with the delegation.

LIVELY TIME IN NEWARK COUNCIL.

The Democratic Majority Extends the Terms of Four Employes.

NEWARK, N. J., April 14.—At the meeting of the Common Council last night the Democrats, who are at present in the majority in the Council, passed resolutions reappointing the Democratic Superintendent of Buildings and his two assistants and the Building Inspector for a term of two years. The Republicans fought the resolutions and after one of the hottest debates held in the Council Chamber in many years the resolutions were adopted. The Republicans declared that they would upset the whole thing and name new appointees as soon as the new Council is sworn in.

The appointment of Frederick T. Johnson as City Controller to succeed John S. Gibson, which has been tabled for some time owing to political differences in the majority was called from the table last night and confirmed. It is said that Herbert Beggs will succeed Johnson as City Attorney.

Mrs. Gould Entertains Poor Children.

Mrs. Howard Gould entertained 100 little girls yesterday afternoon at her residence. The children, who were from the lower east and west sides, were selected by the Woman's Branch, N. Y. C. M., and belong to the various mission churches of that organization. The little guests first received a substantial lunch, and following this there came a Punch and Judy and a sleight-of-hand performance. The remainder of the afternoon was taken up with games and singing. An Italian band in costume furnished music throughout the entertainment, and at its close a box of candy, a potted plant, and a Summer dress were presented to each child. The children were taken home in busses.

Canadian Murderer Hanged.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 14.—Harry Williams was hanged here this morning. Williams's crime was the murder of J. C. Varcoe, a grocer, whose store Williams and a man named McIntosh entered early in the morning of November 9 last for the purpose of robbing it. During a struggle Varcoe was shot, dying the next day. McIntosh was shot and killed while running away, and Williams was injured so badly that his capture was easy.

Replanting Deforested Areas.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has inaugurated a new policy in regard to forest reserves by instructing the Superintendent at Los Angeles, Cal., to replant the portions of forest reserves within his jurisdiction which have been denuded of trees. Seeds of several varieties have been sent him, but he has been instructed to use only the sorts indigenous to the soil. If this experiment is successful the same plan will be pursued in other portions of the country.

THINGS HEARD IN BERLIN

Members of the Reichstag May Soon Draw Salaries.

TAXATION FOR LARGER NAVY

Discussed by Committee in Considering Naval Bill—Views of the Transvaal War.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 4.—Before adjourning for the Easter holidays the Reichstag adopted a resolution demanding the payment of "presence money," for salaries, to the members of the Assembly. All parties, with the exception of the Conservative Right, indorsed the proposition. Similar motions have been passed previously, but the Bundesrath has hitherto opposed the remuneration of Reichstag members. In view of the almost permanent absence of a quorum in the House, which often prevents the adoption of important measures and gives the Socialists an ascendency unjustified by their strength, it is believed that the Bundesrath will now yield and that within a brief space of time the Reichstag members will be able to draw a salary like the members of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, the elective legislative assemblies of other German States, and of all Continental parliaments.

When the German Empire was founded it was thought that the gratuity of legislative labor would act as a corrective of universal suffrage and would prevent what were considered "improper elements" from seeking election to the Reichstag. The example of the British House of Commons, contrasted with salaried Parliaments, seemed to show that unpaid legislators are the best, and it was declared to be a political necessity that the Reichstag should be unsalaried. The fallacy has been proved by experience.

Many of the Socialists whose presence in the Reichstag enrages the Conservatives are so poor that they could not afford to sit in the Reichstag unless they received a salary from the party funds. The Socialist electors are so numerous that their small individual contributions swell the party budget to so large a sum that the salaries paid to the "comrades" in the Reichstag do not burden the party to any appreciable extent. The advantages the Socialists derive from having salaried representatives in the Reichstag are so patent that during Bismarck's time an attempt was made to abolish the payments, and a decision of the Supreme Court of the empire was obtained declaring that the system was illegal. The judgment remained a dead letter and could not be upheld to-day under the new laws, even if some ingenious Minister devised a means of putting it into effect.

The facility with which the Socialists have secured the regular attendance of their representatives in the Reichstag has convinced the other parties that if the Reichstag is salaried, the dearth of suitable candidates from the middle class will cease, and that a quorum can be more easily and more often secured. At present, even such an important democratic class as the agricultural element is represented almost exclusively by large landed proprietors. Agrarians of moderate means, such as practical agriculturists or gentlemen farmers, cannot afford the expenses involved in six months' residence in Berlin annually. As a consequence, the Agrarians are forced to elect junkers and rich landowners, whose interests are often really at variance with those of the farmers and peasants who have elected them.

The junkers desire to build a Chinese wall around Germany in order to derive larger revenues from their estates at the expense of the general public. The working country population would suffer almost as much as the town dwellers from the effects of a tariff war, but cannot under present circumstances get their opinions voiced in the Reichstag. Urban laborers are able to make their voices heard through the Socialists.

The discussion of the Naval bill in committee was commenced before the holidays and the proceedings pointed to a favorable report to the House. Richard Muller of Fulda, a Centrist, accepted the duty of drawing up the committee's report. The centre will be supreme arbitrator of the fate of the bill and therefore Muller's acceptance is important, as the deputies of the centre will not combat a report presented by one of their number. Muller is known to be in favor of naval increase. The committee's report is, therefore, assured of a more favorable reception from the "governing party" than it would have obtained had, for instance, a Conservative been deputed to frame it. A majority of the committee is known to approve of the bill, provided that the question of cost can be satisfactorily met, which should be easy.

The only taxes Baron von Thielmann at present suggests are a doubling of the stamp duty on lottery tickets and an impost on sugar. These would suffice to defray the first two years' outlay. The Secretary of the Imperial Treasury holds that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," and does not believe it necessary to decide now what taxes shall be levied to meet later expenditures, should the ordinary receipts of the empire prove inadequate. A tax on bills of lading and on steamship passengers might be feasible, he thinks, while a beer tax can be resorted to as a last resource. He opposes the idea of an inheritance tax because it would fall most heavily on the agrarians, whom the Government desires to coddle as much as possible.

State Councillor von Bloch, the peace advocate whose writings caused the Czar to propose The Hague Conference, passed through Berlin on Thursday, and favored me with a chat. He believes that a period will such a favorable moment offer itself for the conclusion of peace between England and the Transvaal as now, after the occupation of Bloemfontein. England has still much to accomplish before obtaining the mastery of the Transvaal, and will need to devote many months, perhaps years, and untold sacrifices of men and money to the struggle. Even when successful England will gain nothing from her new possessions. The Boers are a people who multiply like rabbits, and will remain the enemies of England from generation to generation. England will be unable to combat the subjugated Boers by laws of exception, for such measures would constitute a negation of the principles on which depends the existence of the British Colonial Empire.

Theodor Mommsen, the veteran historian, who says that England will find a second Ireland in the Transvaal, is one of the most interesting characters in Berlin. His house at Charlottenburg is always open to brainy visitors, and at his weekly gatherings may be encountered the brightest men of Germany—both young and old. In spite of his ninety years, Mommsen continues his studies and writings, and takes an active interest in current affairs. He was one of the initiators of the literary and artistic world's opposition to the lex Heintz, and suggested the formation of the Goethe Bund, which has been founded to oppose legislative interference with the freedom of the brush and the quill.

Postmaster von Podbielski's reform laws came into effect on Sunday, April 1. The change which will be most noticeable to the public in Berlin is the reduction of the charge on local letters from 10 pfennigs (2½ cents) to 5 pfennigs, (1¼ cents,) and on postcards from 5 pfennigs to 2 pfennigs, (half a cent.) At the same time the private postal enterprises have been abolished, their owners receiving compensation from the Government, and the majority of their employes being taken over by the Imperial Postal Administration. In Berlin the Packetfahrt-Actien-Gesellschaft, which started business with 25 carriers and porters and employed 1,000 when abolished, used to carry local letters for 3 pfennigs and postcards for 2 pfennigs. Printed matter was charged for according to weight, the fees being a tithe of the Imperial Post Office's prices.

In the last year of its existence the Berlin private postal enterprise distributed 53,450,000 packets of printed matter, 32,001,400 ordinary closed letters, 13,220,200 registered letters, paid 1,708,000 money orders, and collected the amounts called for by 1,208,000 receipted bills. Although its charges were nominal, the company regularly paid dividends of over 20 per cent.

A fierce struggle has been raging for years in Germany regarding the question of teaching Latin and Greek in the gymnasiums or preparatory colleges. The Emperor himself is for abolishing the teaching of Greek entirely, believing that the time spent by the average schoolboy in endeavoring to acquire an acquaintance with the language of Homer would be much better employed if devoted to the acquisition of modern languages. This view is shared by the professors at the technical high schools and other pedagogical authorities, but a majority of educationists still hold fast to the dead languages.

On Saturday during the debate in the Prussian House of Lords on the budget of the Education Department the matter came up for discussion. The debate possessed the peculiar characteristic of being probably the first ever held exclusively between commoners in a House of Lords. The speakers were Professors Slaby, Schmoller, and Reinke, Mayor Adickes of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Mayor Fusz of Kiel, and Minister Studt. Professor Slaby and the two Mayors spoke against the teaching of Greek and demanded the foundation of reform-gymnasiums.

In the reform-gymnasiums advocated by the partisans of "modern education" the curriculum is divided into nine classes. In the three lowest classes French is the only foreign language of which the study is compulsory. In the next three classes French and Latin must be learned. In the three highest classes the pupil must also learn either Greek or English. The anti-classical educationists are of the opinion that all pupils, excepting those intending to devote their lives to abstruse scholarship, would study English and that the professors of Greek would soon find their occupation gone. Saturday's debate showed that the time is not quite ripe for the reform. J. P.

GERMANY'S MEAT BILL.

It Is Probable a Compromise Measure Acceptable to the Government Will Be Prepared.

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BERLIN, April 14.—The chances of a compromise on the Meat bill are steadily increasing, and the probabilities are that a compromise satisfactory alike to the Government and to the Reichstag will finally be adopted. The vacation of the Reichstag has been used for the purpose of preparing such a compromise.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes a long article explaining why the committee's report on the Meat bill was not acceptable to the Government, in view of the fact that it would surely precipitate unpleasant and mutually unprofitable differences with other powers, besides unduly increasing the price of one of the "most necessary nutriments both for high and low, whose exclusive production by German agriculture would be doubtful." This paper also points out that the Government Meat bill in its original shape meant a considerable benefit to German agriculture, and this has been acknowledged by such conservative leaders as Count von Mirbach and Baron von Monteuffel.

The article strongly advises the Agrarian extremists not to bend the bow too far lest it should break. Certainly the Bundesrath will never consent to the extreme form proposed by the Reichstag committee.

Negotiations between the Government representatives and a number of leading Conservatives have been going on for the past fortnight, and have now proceeded far enough to permit it to be said that when the Reichstag reconvenes, the week after next, the chances of the compromise bill passing will be much better. At the same time, the Government has now made up its mind to fight the extreme Agrarians, especially the Federation of Husbandry. The Conservative parties, which hitherto went with these extremists, more or less willingly, now declare their intention to separate on this issue. The well-known Conservative leaders thus declaring are Mirbach, Manteuffel, Levetzow, Klinckowstroem, and Kropatschek.

The Government now believes that the compromise measure, which is sure to be adopted and passed, will not meet with serious objections in the United States. One of the arguments used by the Government with the Agrarians was to point out how exports to the United States had been enormously growing lately, especially agricultural products.

CONSUL MASON ENTERTAINS.

Receives American Consuls at a Dinner in Berlin.

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BERLIN, April 14.—United States Consul General Mason gave a farewell dinner to-night to J. C. Monaghan, who has resigned the Consulate of Chemnitz, and who returns to the United States. The dinner, which took place at the Palace Hotel, was attended by United States Ambassador White and the members of the United States Embassy, United States Treasury Agent Partello, United States Consuls J. E. Kehl of Stettin, T. J. Albert of Brunswick, R. D. Mann of Breslau, E. Brodowski of Solingen, O. J. Hughes of Coburg, Dr. H. Pitcairn of Hamburg, E. H. Ozmun of Stuttgart, Louis Stern of Bamberg, George Sawter of Glauchau, Heaton W. Harris of Mannheim, T. S. Moore of Weimar, J. Phelps of Crefeld, J. F. Winter of Annaberg, T. W. Peters of Plauen, Jay B. White of Hanover, E. T. Liefeld of Freiburg, and B. H. Warner, Jr., of Leipsic, and Vice Consul Dean B. Mason of Berlin.

Mr. Mason to-morrow afternoon gives a musicale for the Consuls, and Mr. White will give them a reception Sunday evening, and Special Tr asury Agent Partello will do the same Monday.

Spiritualism a Fad in Germany.

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BERLIN, April 14.—The fad just now in Germany, especially in the large cities, is Spiritualistic seances and manifestations. In Berlin such seances occur every night, new "mediums" appear almost daily, and the papers publish statements pro and con. In Catholic Germany this is also the case, especially in Bavaria. The Episcopacy of Augsburg has issued an encyclical to the clergy, warning them against the fad, threatening to interdict it, and reminding them that Catholicism has always declared against Spiritualism as a "gross superstition."

AMERICANS BUY SOUVENIRS.

Some Pay £5 for Purses Containing Queen Victoria's Gifts.

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LONDON, April 14.—One of the most ancient ceremonies was repeated this week, when the Royal Maundy money was distributed to old men and women at Westminster Abbey. The ceremony of giving small alms to deserving persons, with Yeomen of the Guard in attendance, as usual, attracted large crowds, and, according to an evening paper, the red purses containing the Queen's small gifts were eagerly bought up by American visitors, some of whom offered as much as £5 for them.

The number of recipients increases with each year of the Queen's life, and the eighty-one men and eighty-one women who the other day tottered up to the Abbey chancel formed a striking, living commentary on the great age of the empire's active sovereign.

Sir Donald M. Stewart Buried.

LONDON, April 14.—The funeral of Field Marshal Sir Donald Martin Stewart, who died at Algiers March 26 last, in his seventy-seventh year, took place here this afternoon. It was conducted with the fullest military honors and in the presence of a representative of Queen Victoria, who placed on the coffin a wreath bearing an autograph inscription expressive of her Majesty's high regard for the distinguished veteran. The Prince of Wales was also represented, while the Commander in Chief of the army, Lord Wolseley, and the whole of the General Staff, besides a host of high naval and military officials, were present in full uniform.

French Cruiser Makes 25 Knots.

TOULON, April 14.—The new French first-class cruiser Château Renault in her speed trial yesterday made twenty-five knots. The Château Renault was laid down at La Seyne in 1897. She is 442 feet 10 inches long, is 55 feet 9 inches wide, and has a depth of 24 feet 6 inches. Her displacement is 8,018 metric tons, and she has an indicated horse power of 23,000. She cost over $3,000,000. Her armament consists of two 6.4-inch quick-firing guns, six 5.5-inch guns, and ten 1.8-inch guns. Her complement of officers and men is 625.

Prince of Wales Ill.

COPENHAGEN, April 14.—The Prince of Wales, who visited this city for the purpose of taking part in the celebration of King Christian's birthday, April 8, is suffering from an affection of the throat and has been obliged to consult a specialist.

Russia's Rulers at Moscow.

MOSCOW, April 14.—The Czar and Czarina arrived here to-day.

Special Term in Dutchess County.

ALBANY, April 14.—The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, have designated Justice W. M. Smith to hold a Special Trial Term of the Supreme Court in Dutchess County on the third Monday of April.

AS ENGLAND VIEWS THE COMING CAMPAIGN

Dewey's Candidacy Regarded in a Humorous Light.

London Spectator Says Bryan and His Followers Will Inveigh Against Great Britain.

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LONDON, April 14.—Not a little interest is beginning to be taken in England in politics in the United States. Admiral Dewey's candidacy is regarded rather more humorously than in any other light, the popularity of the Admiral never having been quite understood in England, nor his achievements thoroughly appreciated by either naval or lay circles, whose attention has always been more confined to our naval operations in the West Indies than to Manila.

The Spectator, which so often voices Government opinion, has a lengthy editorial on the relations in the immediate future between America and Great Britain, during which it says in part:

"The British people will have to keep their tempers for the next few months when they consider American affairs. By rather an odd series of circumstances it happens that the pivot of the next election will be the relation of the United States and Great Britain, and, of course, in the frenzy of the campaign very hard things will be said. Mr. Bryan and his supporters will perhaps pass resolutions in the Democratic Convention calling upon the Government to intervene strongly in behalf of President Krüger, who, either by instinct or craftiness, always appeals to them through literature which they know best—the Old Testament.

"We shall have a shower of hard words from their side, and maybe even a difficult and perplexed argument to maintain through Lord Pauncefote. And, too, we shall not be very strenuously defended by the Republicans. President McKinley will persist in his policy and carry his party with him, but still he is the American candidate for the Presidency, and cannot bear, with the second term at stake, to lose a vote.

"Mr. McKinley, therefore, and the Republican leaders will do nothing to show themselves friends of Great Britain. They will make no plain protest against the chorus of ignorant reprobation, and will view with dismay any appearances on this side of any hearty wish for Republican success.

"We must, however, possess our souls in patience and receive American censure with that dogged stolidity with which we receive censure from the remainder of the world. The electoral campaign will come to an end and with it most of the attacks upon Great Britain. The better opinion in the United States, including, we believe, a majority of the population, is, upon the whole, friendly to us and fully convinced that all the world over British and American interests are the same. Neither nation desires anything except to trade in peace.

"Of one thing we may be sure—the Americans will not caricature the Queen. In the fiercest of their electoral battles they will respect the aged lady who forty years ago was on their side in the civil war, and who now is the only monarch in Europe who watches their prosperity with ungrudging pleasure and without the idea that their growth, wealth, and influence is a menace to the world."

This article voices better than anything that has recently appeared the tone of the sentiment toward America held by British Government officials and by those who are seriously interested in the relations of the two countries.

The statement that the Senate will not ratify the Hay-Pauncefote convention this year has created little comment. Those who maintain that England had given something for nothing in the Nicaragua agreement express pleasure and hope that it will never be ratified, while those who support the convention accept the postponement of action as the most advisable step in view of political conditions in the United States. The Saturday Review says:

"Whether McKinley's attitude regarding South Africa will remain equally correct depends entirely not on his sentiments toward us, but on the success of Lord Roberts."

HEIR TO DUKEDOM BORN.

Somers Somerset Loses Chance of Becoming Duke of Beaufort.

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LONDON, April 14.—Young Somers Somerset, the son of Lady Henry Somerset, who is well known in America, has been deprived of his chances of becoming Duke of Beaufort by the birth of a son to the present holder of that title. For years young Somerset has been the heir apparent to the Dukedom, as hitherto the Duke of Beaufort only had two daughters. But now, for the first time in a century and a half, a Marquis of Worcester has been born, and Somerset, during the life of this young Marquis, will never be called his Grace. Somerset married four years ago and has a son.

Though this unexpected Marquis of Worcester, for the Duke of Beaufort is an old man, robs Somerset of the chances of a Dukedom, he comes in for a considerable fortune upon the demise of his father, whose marriage to Lady Henry resulted in such notorious unhappiness and disagreement. Young Somerset is one of the keenest motor-car experts in England.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE HONORED.

Receives Degree of LL. D. from the Edinburgh University.

EDINBURGH, April 14.—The university here to-day conferred the degree of LL. D. on Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain. He was given a most hearty reception.

In presenting the degree to Mr. Choate Sir Ludovic James Grant, Regius Professor of Public Law in the university, said that the office of United States Ambassador at London had long been associated in British minds with the possession of rare and brilliant gifts, but never was public expectation more completely satisfied than by the appointment of Mr. Choate, who, the speaker declared, had won such a reputation at the New York bar as it fell to the lot of scarcely one lawyer in a generation to achieve.

Mr. Choate's commanding genius, Sir Ludovic continued, was now being directed to the maintenance of the cordial relations existing between the United States and Great Britain, and if the bonds uniting the two countries ever grew closer or firmer than at present no small share of the credit for this desirable consummation must be assigned to Mr. Choate. These remarks were greeted with prolonged applause.

STEPHEN CRANE WELL LIKED.

England's Greatest Critics Give Him Unstinted Praise.

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LONDON, April 14.—Stephen Crane, who is lying at the point of death, has for the past year been occupying one of the oldest houses in England. It is situated in the loveliest part of Sussex and is owned by Moreton Frewen. It is called Brede Place, and was built in 1400. In reality it is a miniature castle. There, with straw littered over the stone floors, with huge old fireplaces, bright fires, and everything as in the feudal times, the man who wrote "The Red Badge of Courage" has been turning out books and magazine stories with a regularity for which few who knew him in his younger days gave him credit. His recent work has called forth unstinted praise from England's greatest critics and though, perhaps, he is the most American of all the Americans in England, no one in English literary circles is spoken of more lovingly and admiringly than the author whose career threatens to end before he reaches his thirtieth year. His wife is with him.

Gen. de Galliffet Has Pneumonia.

PARIS, April 14.—The Marquis de Galliffet, the Minister of War, who has been suffering from inflammation of the joints of the foot for the past few days, yesterday caught cold. His physician announces that pneumonia has developed to-day, and his condition is very serious.

NOTES OF SOCIAL EVENTS.

The marriage of Miss Maude Minzer and Mr. Hugo Rosenberg will take place Tuesday evening at home, East Eighty-first Street.

The engagement was recently announced of Miss Mabel L. Britton, daughter of the late ex-District Attorney Winchester Britton, and Mr. Roderick Prentiss Fisher, both of Brooklyn.

The marriage of Mr. Simeon Weiller and Miss Flora Kaufmann of 11 East Sixty-sixth Street, will take place at Delmonico's on April 18. The young couple will go to Europe on their wedding tour.

A marriage will shortly take place between Eugene O'Sullivan, 274 Madison Avenue, New York City, and Miss Ettie Fitz Stevens Palmer of Carlton Coome, Surrey, England, daughter of the late John Palmer, Esq., of Bunnow, County Kerry, Ireland.

Miss Nora Maynard Green will give a musicale, to be followed by dancing, at her studio, 303 Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday evening, April 17. This is the second of her "house-warming" series of entertainments.

The wedding invitations for the marriage of Mr. Samuel B. Tuska and Miss Gertrude Amy Goldsmith have been recalled owing to the recent death of Mr. Albert Tuska, brother of the bridegroom, and there will be a strictly private family wedding on April 16.

Mrs. George H. Danforth has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Henriette Delapiaine Danforth, to Howard White Starr, on Wednesday, April 18, at 12 o'clock, in the Central Presbyterian Church.

The marriage of Mr. Hugo Kahn and Miss Leah Blath will take place to-morrow at noon, April 16, at Delmonico's.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Hammerslough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Hammerslough, and Mr. Lorsch.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Simons of 2,107 Fifth Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Reba Evelyn, to Mr. Lorenz F. J. Wrther, Jr. Mr. Wrther is a son of Lorenz Wrther and a brother of Dr. Charles Wrther of 73 East Seventy-ninth Street.

The engagement of Mr. George Naumberg and Miss Emma Adler, daughter of Dr. I. Adler of 12 East Sixtieth Street, is announced, as is also that of Mr. Edward Heidelberg and Miss Alda Solomon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jay H. Solomon of 38 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Mr. Eugene O'Sullivan of 274 Madison Avenue, this city, and Miss Ettie Fitz Stevens Palmer of Carlton Coome, Surrey, England, will be married on Wednesday, April 18, by Archbishop Corrigan. Miss Palmer is a daughter of the late John Palmer, Esq., of Bunnon County Kerry, Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Sheldon Parsons will entertain the Saturday afternoons this month at Mr. Parsons's new studio, 114 East Twenty-third Street, when he will exhibit several of his more recently finished portraits. Mrs. Parsons was Miss Caroline Reed Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Harris.

Mr. Hartwig Nathaniel Baruch will be married to Miss Amalie S. Raynor on Wednesday evening, April 18, at the Temple Beth Zion, Buffalo, N. Y. The wedding will be followed by a large reception and dinner at the bride's home. After a short wedding tour the young couple will make their future home in New York.

The wedding of Miss Harriet Lightfoot Wilkins and John Sanders of Gloucester, Va., will take place at St. Luke's Church, Norfolk, on Wednesday, April 18. The bride is of the Wilkins family of Baltimore. Her mother was a Miss Tabb of Virginia, and the bridegroom is a grandson of the late Judge John Sanders of Schenectady.

Mr. Philip S. Henry of England was married to Miss Florine Lewisohn, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Lewisohn, at the bride's home, 14 East Fifty-seventh Street, last Tuesday evening. The maid of honor was the cousin of the bride, Miss Alva Aaron. A large reception and dinner followed at Delmonico's. After a wedding tour the young couple will sail for Europe, and will make England their future home.

A wedding of the week will be that of Miss Frances C. Schaefer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Schaefer, to Mr. H. Bernard Reeves at the Church of the Redeemer, 153 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, on Wednesday morning, April 18. The Rev. W. Everett Johnson, the rector of the church, will officiate. After an extended tour through the South, the couple will return and take up their residence at 174 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

The Hospital Guild of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women will give a novel vaudeville entertainment in the Astor Gallery at the Astoria on April 25. This has been prepared under the direction of Mr. William B. Tuthill, Chairman, and his Entertainment Committee. Tickets and boxes may be procured at the newsstand at the Waldorf, or of any member of the guild. This is the first large entertainment given by the guild, which, although only recently formed, is meeting with great success. It now numbers over 300 annual members, besides 35 life members and life patrons. Its object is to build and equip the new hospital building to be erected adjoining the present college, at 17 and 19 West One Hundred and First Street.

An evening of song for the benefit of the Industrial Colony Association is to be given at the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on Wednesday evening, April 18. Miss Grace Tuttle is in charge of the affair, and Mr. Joseph Phillips and Miss Magdalen Worden are to assist her. This industrial colony association has a farm at Gardiner, Ulster County, N. Y., where a boy government has been established. The "citizens" are boys between twelve and fifteen years of age, who have been taken from the slums and who are taught some trade or work by which they are rendered self-supporting. Each boy is paid in "colony" money, with which he purchases clothing, lodgings, meals, &c. There is a savings bank for these boys, and they not only learn to save, but to be orderly and obedient. Tickets, which are $1 each, can be obtained of Miss Mary Ehrhardt, 25 West Eighty-ninth Street.

At Mrs. Theodore Sutro's latest musical at her residence, One Hundred and Second Street and Riverside Drive, some operatic selections were sung by Count Mario A. del Sol, tenor; Miss Marie M. de Rohan, soprano of the Grau Opera Company sang several solos, Miss Evans and Miss Lucy Madison Leymann of Kentucky sang duets, Ferdinand Himmelrich played several of Schumann's solos on the piano, and Miss Kate Ryan of Boston recited. Among the guests were Mr. Edward C. Boardman, Miss McKellar, and Miss Boardman of Garden City, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley and Miss Mabel McKinley, Miss Helen Hunt Gardener, Mr. Chenoweth Smart, Mr. William Watson Pierce, Mrs. Francis James Oakes, and Dr. E. Benjamin Ramsdell and Mrs. Ramsdell. Among those who assisted in receiving were Miss Leonora Jones, Miss Joan Heisser, and Miss Edythe Martyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nathan gave a soirée musicale on Saturday evening, April 7, to about 100 guests. Among those present, besides those who took part in the programme, were Prof. and Mrs. Franklin Giddings, Prof. and Mrs. Carpenter, Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Savidge, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hotchkiss, Prof. and Mrs. Mayo-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard, Prof. and Mrs. John B. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Meyer, Mr. Orton Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hilliard, Señor Eladio Charli, Prof. and Mrs. J. H. Robinson, Mr. Joseph Jacobs, Mrs. E. M. Knox, Mr. Robert C. Lowry, Mrs. Henry Roso, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hendricks, Miss Maud Henry, Miss Wolff, Mrs. W. P. Northrup, Mr. and Mrs. Vladimir Simkhovitch, Mr. B. Z. Kramer, Mr. Ruben, Mr. Charles B. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thiers, Mr. Frank Tifft, Dr. Holman, Mr. Thomas Phelan, Mrs. Kennan, Dr. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Nathan. Mlle. Van der Hende played the 'cello and Miss Westervelt and Mr. Averill sang.

A reception was given by Mrs. Edward A. Tuttle, President of New York Branch No. 1, at her residence, 121 Lexington Avenue, to the International Sunshine Society on Thursday afternoon. Miss Florence Eadie played, without notes, several piano selections; Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp sang several of her own compositions; Miss Mabel Parker rendered "As Roams the Bee" and "How Can I Bear to Leave You?"; Mme. A. C. Pote recited Longfellow's "Moritura Salutama" and "The Telltale." Among those present were Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, Mrs. Theodore F. Howard, First Vice President; Mrs. Hans S. Beattie, Secretary; Mrs. J. F. Knapp, President of the New York State Branch; Mrs. F. L. Starr, President of the New Jersey State Branch; Mrs. E. C. Farman, President of Brooklyn Branch No. 5; Mrs. William H. Chapman of the Rubinstein Club, Mrs. S. M. Harris, President of the New York City Mothers' Association; Mrs. E. B. Prentice, Vice President of the Wide World's Good Habit Society; Mme. von Klesser, Miss Duncan, and Mrs. R. Eadie.

During the past year a determined effort has been made by the Alumnae of Wellesley College to liquidate the college debt, and to establish a permanent endowment fund. This work has received new impetus recently through the liberality of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who has given $100,000 toward the endowment of the college, upon condition that the existing debt, amounting to about the same sum, be canceled by June next. Much interest is felt, therefore, by the friends of Wellesley in the entertainment for the benefit of the endowment fund, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday evening, April 23. The programme consists of original monologues, by Beatrice Herford, with music by Franz Kaltenborn. The patronesses are Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Mrs. Franklin S. Billings, Mrs. Van Wyck Brinkerhoff, Miss Helen Dames Brown, Miss Grace Dodge, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. C. Cuthbert Hall, Mrs. David H. Greer, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Frank Mason North, Mrs. George A. Plimpton, Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, and Mrs. Candace Wheeler. Tickets, at $2 each, may be obtained at Schirmer's, 35 Union Square.

GIFT TO LADY PAUNCEFOTE.

Diamond Pendant to be Presented Today by Washington Women.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—An interesting incident of to-morrow will be the presentation to Lady Pauncefote of a beautiful diamond pendant, the gift of her friends among the women of Washington society. The idea of making some suitable acknowledgment of the popularity of the feminine head of the British Embassy took root on the announcement of Lord Pauncefote's retirement, and it at once won the favor of nearly 100 Washington hostesses.

In order that the gift might be strictly an American souvenir, none of Lady Pauncefote's associates in the Diplomatic Corps were allowed to contribute to the purchase of an ornament that for beauty and value is one of the handsomest ever brought to Washington. The pendant is heart-shaped, of large, yellow diamonds surrounded by white stones of great brilliancy. With the gift will be sent a small, white-bound book containing the autographs of the donors.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Mrs. Hobart, widow of the late Vice President, and her young son, Garret A. Hobart, who have been guests of the President and Mrs. McKinley at the White House since Wednesday, returned to their New Jersey home to-day. Mrs. Hobart accepted no invitations during her short visit, but was at home to her friends nearly every afternoon.

The engagement has just been announced of Miss Florence Boardman, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Boardman of this city, to Mr. Frederic A. Keep of Chicago, the wedding to take place in the early Summer. The bride-elect is one of the most popular belles of Washington. Her parents have a beautiful Summer home at Manchester-by-the-Sea. Mr. Keep is a member of the Union Club of New York as well as of the leading clubs of his home city.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sloan and Miss Sloan, who are registered at the Arlington, dined informally with the President and Mrs. McKinley this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who are at the Shoreham, expect to return to New York Monday.

SOME HINTS ON MEN'S DRESS.

One looks for a few innovations on Easter Sunday, and it is doubtful, even if this morning is clear and bright and warm and springlike, whether much that is new will be seen on Fifth Avenue in the matter of men's dress. There has been more than the usual traditional lingering of Winter, and the transformation in men's attire will not be made until much later.

However, there is a return to the rough cloths in grays and London smoke for frock coats. Some men wear the entire suiting of the same material; others adopt the white khaki double-breasted waistcoat, and others again have a different material for the trousers. These frock coats are not of exaggerated lengths, and to men of a certain stature, they give a very commanding and even military appearance. All the frock coats have a tendency to be slender around the waist, and this trim cutting gives some shape to the figure. I was admiring a very well-made coat of this class last Sunday, and was told by the wearer that it had been ordered at one of the great department stores, where they seem now to have a very excellent lot of cutters. The price of the coat was $45, and those who boast that they can obtain cheaper clothes in England than on this side would be nonplussed if this were brought to their attention. The English coats are usually very badly cut, and they never fit, even those which are obtained from the most expensive tailors.

From London, I learn that one of the favorite suitings of the Spring will be tweed and one of the favorite shades a soft green. A description of a walking suit states that it has a tail coat of tweed, with full skirts and flap pockets. This is the coat I described some time ago, and one that is very popular with the Meadow Brook men. The waistcoat is double-breasted, cuts away at the bottom, similar to a single-breasted vest, which allows greater spring. All tweeds have a distinct stripe.

There is little change in the English straw hat for this Summer. You will find the same narrow brim and a black band. The English derbies, with their high crowns, belled shapes, seem to be gaining in popularity. One hat which looks as if it had run its race is the gray sombrero with the colored band. You see well-dressed men wearing it less and less, although there may be a revival of it later in the year at Newport and at Bar Harbor.

The last few rainy days have brought into special prominence the rain coats. Nearly all this year are long garments, made in Raglan style, with flaring wide skirts and reaching down to the heels. The material is a waterproof cloth, and the old rubber or ordinary waterproof has gone out of fashion. Every overcoat is cut on the Raglan style, except, of course, the coverts. These are fewer in evidence this year than in any other Spring. The little box coats seem to have completely disappeared. The coachers who have been martyrs to their sport and the weather are all supporters of the Raglan, and it is worn over frock-coat as well, and with top hat. Some of the combinations are not particularly pleasing, but then it is a passing fad.

The rage for flannels is at its full tide. Some men who insist that it is impossible to purchase flannels in this country have stocked themselves with dozens of suits on recent trips to London. The tailors and importers, however, have been behindhand, and I saw only the other day an enormous apartment in a great shop, which was filled with bales of flannels in every possible variety of pattern. The colors are of course, dark blue and gray. It is hard in this country to get away from the influence of gray. We have adopted the color, and one finds that it is useful, wears well, and always looks neat. The principal in the make of flannels is that the trousers should be baggy and the coats loose fitting. One can easily see that with the materials at their command, perhaps the London tailor has the advantage of the American, but if so, only for this year, and I doubt it. It is very easy to have clothes made without any shape in England.

As flannels will take the place of knickers, the modern golfer will not look so dressed up. The coming back of tennis as a fashionable amusement has also much to do with the rage for flannels this Spring. Of course the bottoms of trousers should be turned up, and the correct boot is an Oxford tan or black, and, as already stated, much care must be exercised in the selection of proper shades of "socks," so as not to mar the harmony. The riding or wheeling or polo breeches are more pear shaped than ever, loose about the hips and snug about the knee. Thick woolen cloths which will not split are popular for polo, and grays and browns are the favorite colors. Polo boots are of a rich brown color. There will be some Norfolk jackets worn with knickers for wheeling, and scarlet golf jackets for those who prefer to wear the older-fashioned trousers while on the links. The Norfolk jackets are black. The color note will be introduced with the shirts and the ties. The négligé shirt, with three buttons, has generally stripes up and down instead of across, this pattern suiting the starched bosoms better. What is technically called the Derby—and I have always described it as the plain, narrow four-in-hand tie—is the favorite for nearly all varieties of dress. Even the most gorgeous of the London ties are black in effect, and it is only in the bows where we will have any striking effects of color.

To-day the general make-up of the Easter young man will be subdued and sombre, and this negation of color will not entirely depart as Spring merges into Summer. Here and there one will find scarlet or a bright pink or a vivid lavender, but the general tone will be neutral. This is somewhat of a relief from the Summer young man of former years, who was wont to be a butterfly in startling and fearful combinations.

There is still a tendency to white or black once over Easter. These ties are arranged with some elaboration, and they are secured with great cameo pins. The material is a species of coarse basket mesh silk, and it comes only in black or in white.

The Easter glove, and particularly the wedding glove, is gray suède, without any stitching, or stitched on the back with silk of the same color.

All the haberdashers have been showing little white satin boxes, in which the gloves and ties for the ushers are placed. Some of these are arranged in a most attractive manner, and make pretty souvenirs of themselves.

Among the few new ties of the week have been black and white plaids for pointed and round end bows.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Hildreth Field.

William Hildreth Field died yesterday at his residence, 923 Madison Avenue. He was born April 16, 1843, and was a graduate of the Mount Washington Institute and of Union College in the class of '63. He later was graduated from Columbia Law School and began practice in 1865 in partnership with ex-Judge J. W. Edmonds. In 1881 he organized the firm of Field & Harrison, and in 1888 the firm of Field & Deshon.

Mr. Field had been engaged in many noted cases, among them that of George Washington Bowen to set aside the will of Mme. Jumel. He assisted Judge Edmonds in the editing of Edmonds's "Statutes," and was the author of the ninth volume of that work. He was President of the Xavier Union in 1887, and transformed that society into the Catholic Club of New York City. He was a member of the Supervisory Board of the Municipal Civil Service Commission by appointment of Mayor Grant in 1896, and was a member of the Manhattan, the Players, New York Athletic, the Atlantic Yacht, and other well-known clubs. He was counsel for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and a Trustee of St. John's Guild. His wife and two daughters survive him.

Asa Alling Alling.

Asa Alling Alling, a member of the law firm of Kenneson, Crain & Alling of 13 William Street, died last night at his home, 101 West Eighty-first Street, after an illness of about seven weeks. Mr. Alling was born in this city on May 4, 1862. After his graduation from Cornell University, in the class of 1883, he entered Columbia University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1885. He was admitted to practice in the same year, and in 1889 he organized, with Thaddeus D. Kenneson and Thomas C. T. Crain, the firm of which he was a member when he died. Mr. Alling made a specialty of corporation and financial law, and was counsel for a number of

NEW YORKS OPEN THE BASEBALL SEASON

Manhattan College Defeated by a Score of 14 to 1.

MANY OTHER GAMES PLAYED

Following the custom that was inaugurated nearly twenty years ago, the New Yorks played their opening exhibition game of the season with the Jaspers, or Manhattan College team, at the Polo Grounds, yesterday afternoon. Only a small crowd were on hand, and they were nearly all the followers of the local collegians.

The score, 14 to 1, though rather one-sided, was hardly an indication of the quality of the play, which, on the whole, was good. The collegians were enthusiastic over the fact that they had scored a run against the "big fellows." Their solitary tally was made in the eighth inning, when a base hit by Agnew and a steal of second and third followed by a hit by Cotter, brought in the only run.

The New Yorks got some good practice out of the game. Castro, the college pitcher, had lots of speed, and this just suited the locals. Seymour, Carrick, and Doheny each took a turn in the box against the collegians, and all three showed up in excellent shape. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	H	P	O	A	E	MANHATTAN.	R	H	P	O	A	E
Frisbee, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	0	Agnew, c.	1	1	2	2	0	
Mercer, 3b.	2	1	1	3	1		Lowev, 1b.	0	0	13	0	1	
Selbach, lf.	1	0	2	0	0		Cotter, 2b.	0	3	2	6	1	
Davis, ss.	2	0	1	2	4		Reidy, ss.	0	0	3	3	2	
Doyle, 1b.	2	4	12	0	0		Green, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	
Hickm'n, cf.	3	5	1	0	0		Castro, p.	0	0	0	3	0	
Gleason 2b.	1	1	1	2	0		Haley, lf.	0	0	1	2	1	
Grady, c.	1	2	7	0	0		Byrnes, cf.	0	0	1	0	1	
Seymour, p.	0	0	0	0	0		Ferry, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	
Carrick, p.	0	0	0	0	2	0							
Doheny, p.	0	0	0	1	0		Total	1	6	24	18	5	
Warner, ss.	1	1	1	3	0								
Total	14	15	27	12	2								

New York	2	1	4	2	0	0	2	3	..	14
Manhattan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Three-base hit—Hickman. Two-base hits—Hickman, Doyle, Grady. Sacrifice hits—Mercer, Selbach, Seymour. First base by errors—New York, 2; Manhattan, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Manhattan, 5. First base on balls—Off Castro, 4; off Carrick, 1. Struck out—By Carrick, 4; by Doheny, 3. Stolen bases—Mercer, Agnew. Double plays—Carrick, Warner, and Doyle; Mercer and Doyle. Wild pitch—Castro. Passed balls—Agnew, 1; Grady, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Castro, 1; by Seymour, 1. Umpire—Mr. Fisher. Time—2:10.

The New Yorks will play a game with the College of the City of New York Monday.

BOSTON, 7; YALE, 6.

NORFOLK, Va., April 14.—Boston defeated Yale in a very interesting game here to-day by a score of 7 to 6. The disaster to the college boys happened in the sixth inning, after they had bunched hits off Chambers and secured a good lead. Robertson was very effective. Freeman and Gursney carried off the honors.

The score:

BOSTON.	R	H	P	O	A	E	YALE.	R	H	P	O	A	E
Freeman, cf.	3	4	1	0	0		Quinby, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0	
Tenny, lf.	1	1	1	0	0		Barnhill, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	
Barry, ss.	1	2	1	1	0		Camp, ss.	0	0	0	2	1	
Stahl, rf.	0	0	0	1	0		Sullivan, c.	0	1	0	2	1	
Collins, 3b.	1	3	0	2	0		Cuhna, c.	0	0	1	0	0	
Duffy, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		Broun, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0	
Love, 2d.	0	1	3	3	0		Gursney, lf.	2	2	5	0	1	
Sullivan, c.	1	2	10	1	0		Snarp, 1b.	1	2	11	1	0	
Chamb's, p.	0	1	0	1	0		Lyon, 2b.	1	1	0	0	0	
							Robert'n, p.	2	1	0	0	0	
							Gavin, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	7	15	27	9	0		Total.	6	10	24	8	3	

Boston	2	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	..	7
Yale	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	6

Two-base hits—Freeman, Collins, Sullivan, Barnwell, Sharp, Robertson. Three-base hits—Tenny, Quinby, Sharp. Sacrifice hit—Sullivan. Bases on errors—Barry. Bases on balls—Tenny, Barry, Duffy, Lyons. Triple plays—Sharp and Quinby. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Yale, 4. Wild pitch—Chambers. Hit by pitched ball—Quinby. Stolen bases—Freeman, Barry (2.) Struck out—Love, Quinby (2.) Brandell, Quinby, Lyons, Gursney, (2.) Sharp. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Armstrong.

Brooklyn, 15; Montreal, 4.

About 800 persons greeted the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, where they met and easily defeated the Montreal team by a score of 15 to 4. The champions are in splendid condition, particularly the pitchers.

Manager Hanlon stated yesterday that Hughes is not holding out for more pay, and that he and the club came to terms two weeks ago. He expects the crack pitcher to be on hand to-morrow.

From the showing made by Kennedy during the three innings that he pitched yesterday, it looks as though he will be selected to pitch the opening game against the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds Thursday. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	MONTREAL.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Sheck'd, lf.	2	1	0	0	0		Bannon lf.	1	1	2	0	2	
Keeler, rf.	3	3	4	0	0		Odwell, cf.	1	0	3	0	1	
Smith, 1b.	3	2	13	0	0		Lezotte, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	
Jones, cf.	2	3	3	0	0		1b.	0	0	1	5	0	1
Daly, 2b.	1	2	0	3	0		Johns'n, 2b.	0	0	5	5	0	
Dahlen, ss.	0	2	2	4	0		Godwin, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	
Dem'nt, 3b.	1	1	1	2	1		Richter, 1b.	0	0	6	1	1	
McG're, c.	1	1	5	1	0		Henry, c.	0	1	0	0	0	
Steelm'n, c.	0	0	1	1	0		Moran, ss.	0	0	2	3	1	
Kenn'dy, p.	1	1	0	2	0		Kenny, c.	1	1	1	1	1	
McG'l'y, p.	1	1	0	0	0		Souder, p.	1	0	0	0	0	
Kitson, p.	0	0	0	0	0		Magie, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
							Felix, p.	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	15	17	27	12	1		Total	4	4	24	13	7	

Brooklyn	2	0	3	2	0	7	1	0	..	15
Montreal	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4

Two-base hits—Keeler, Jones. Three-base hits—Daly, Bannon. Stolen bases—Keeler, Smith, 3; Jones, Daly. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3; Montreal, 1. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 3. Struck out—By Kennedy, 2; by McGinnity, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Felix, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Montreal, 4. Double play—Daly, Dahlen, and Smith. Passed balls—McGuire, (1,) Kenny, (1). Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

PRINCETON, 6; GEORGETOWN, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—For the first time in two years Georgetown was defeated by a college nine here to-day, and Princeton rooters were given an excuse for a spree to-night, for to their team goes the credit for this victory. The game was a battle royal throughout, and needed ten innings of exciting play to decide as to the better team. Both pitchers had their opponents guessing, but Hillebrand's work was slit-edged, thirteen strike-outs and no hits above singles being the outcome of his delivery. The score:

PRINCETON.	R	H	P	O	A	E	GEORGETOWN.	R	H	P	O	A	E
Young, cf.	1	2	0	0	0		Moran, ss.	0	1	2	3	2	
Meir, ss.	1	1	2	1	0		Downes, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Pearson, 1b.	1	1	2	9	0		Walsh, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Hilleb'd, p.	0	0	0	2	3		O'Hara, 2b.	1	2	3	2	0	
G'nw'der, 2b.	1	0	1	2	0		Cranston, c.	1	1	7	0	0	
Kafer, c.	1	0	12	2	1		Golden, rf.	1	1	0	1	1	
Burke, rf.	0	0	1	0	1		Devlin, 1b.	0	3	18	0	1	
Hutch'n,	3	b.	0	0	1	1	Smith, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1	
Watkins, cf.	1	1	2	0	0		White, p.	0	0	0	2	1	
Total	6	6	30	9	3		Total	3	7	30	16	5	

Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	..	6
Georgetown	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Earned runs—Princeton, 3. Two-base hit—Watkins. Three-base hits—Young, Meir, 2. Home run—Pearson. Bases stolen—Meir, Downes, Cranston. Double plays—Hillebrand to Pearson, White to Moran to Devlin. Bases on balls—Moran, Kafer. Steinwender. Hit by pitched ball—Meir, Moran, Smith. Struck out—By Hillebrand, 13; by White, 6. Left on bases—Princeton, 6; Georgetown, 7. Passed ball—Kafer. Sacrifice hits—Burke, Downes. Umpire—Mr Chamberlain.

Cornell, 16; N. Y. U., 7.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 14.—Cornell defeated the New York University this afternoon in a long drawn out game, replete with errors, by the score of 16 to 7. A wild throw by Sanders and a passed ball by Greene gave New York 6 runs early in the game. The score:

CORNELL.	R	H	P	O	A	E	N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	R	H	P	O	A	E
Patter'n, rf.	3	2	2	0	0		Rourke, 2b.	1	0	2	0	1	
Pole, cf.	3	2	1	0	0		V. V'k, ss&p.	2	2	0	5	1	
Rober'n, 2b.	1	2	3	2	2		Northrop, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	
Newton, lf.	1	1	1	1	0		Tay'r, p&ss.	0	2	0	1	1	
Brown, as.	2	0	2	1	2		McLint'k, c.	0	0	7	1	2	
Sanders, p.	2	1	1	3	1		Ross, 3b.	1	0	1	1	7	
Lyon, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0		Muldoon, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	
Costello, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0		Halford, lf.	1	0	2	0	1	
Greene, c.	2	2	7	1	0		Craft, 3b.	1	1	0	0	1	
Bushong, p.	0	0	0	2	0								
Total	16	12	27	10	5		Total	7	5	24	8	8	

Cornell	0	1	0	4	4	2	4	1	..	16
N. Y. University	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	7

Earned runs—Cornell, 3. Two-base hits—Patterson and Van Vleck. Three-base hit—Robertson. First base on errors—Cornell, 6; New York University, 4. First base on balls—Off Sanders, 4; off Bushong, 1; off Taylor, 6; off Van Vleck, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Sanders, 2; Taylor, 2. Struck out—By Sanders, 6; by Taylor, 5. Passed balls—Greene, 4. Wild pitch—Taylor. Stolen bases—Cornell, 6; New York University, 4. Sacrifice hit—Newton. Left on bases—Cornell, 11; New York University, 11. Time of game—2 hours and 15 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland of Auburn.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, 14; C.C.N.Y., 13.

The St. Francis Xavier College baseball team defeated the College of the City of New York at Celtic Park, Long Island, yesterday by the score of 14 to 13, after an exciting game of ten innings. The score:

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	C. C. N. Y.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Dollard, 2b.	2	3	3	2	1		Goldberg, cf.	2	2	2	0	0	
Barley, cf.	3	3	3	1	0		Roberts, 3b.	1	1	3	1	2	
Breslan, p.	1	3	2	4	0		Keene, c.	2	3	9	2	0	
Dwyer, c.	1	1	11	0	1		Condon, 2b.	1	4	6	2	2	
Kereney, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		Lange'n, 1b.	1	0	5	0	0	
Keenan, 1b.	0	0	10	1	1		Hamlit'n, p.	3	3	0	2	0	
O'Keefe, lf.	3	1	0	0	0		Smythe, rf.	2	1	0	1	0	
O'Conn'r, ss.	2	1	1	2	0		Suling, ss.	1	3	3	3	1	
Tack, 3b.	2	2	0	3	1		Carroll, lf.	0	1	1	1	0	
Total	14	14	30	13	4		Total	13	18	29	12	5	

St. Francis Xavier.	1	1	0	5	3	0	1	0	1	2	..	14
C. C. N. Y.	0	1	1	1	0	3	1	5	0	1	..	13

Earned runs—St. Francis Xavier, 3; College of the City of New York, 6. First base by errors—St. Francis Xavier, 4; College of the City of New York, 4. Left on bases—St. Francis Xavier, 9; College of the City of New York, 10. First base on balls—Off Breslan, 2; off Hamilton, 7. Struck out—By Breslan, 9; by Hamilton, 8. Three-base hit—Breslan. Two-base hits—Barley, O'Connor, Keene, Condon, (2,) Hamilton, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Dwyer. Stolen bases—Dollard, Breslan, Tack, Goldberg, Keene, Condon, Langenbahn, Hamilton, (2.) Hit by pitcher—By Breslan, 1; by Hamilton, 2. Wild pitch—Hamilton. Umpire—Mr. Paul Smith.

PENNSYLVANIA, 15; COLUMBIA, 7.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Pennsylvania defeated Columbia on Franklin Field to-day in an uninteresting game by the score of 15 to 7. The New York Collegians were weak at the bat and in the field, their misplays contributing to most of the runs scored by the Quakers. Barlow pitched a fairly effective game, and with half decent support would have had a chance to win his game, as Pennsylvania only hit him in the opening and final innings. His own wild throws, however, resulted disastrously, while the errors made by Milke, Kebler, and Armstrong were ludicrous. Devlin made his pitching debut with the Red and Blue, and did fair work. Flavell's uncertainty back of the bat affected his steadiness. Layton went in to pitch in the eighth inning and finished the game in good style, striking four men out. The only redeeming feature of the game was Jones's heavy stick work and Collier's fast work on the bases. Burrell and Goodman did good work in the field for the visitors. The score:

PENNSYLVANIA.	R	H	P	O	A	E	COLUMBIA.	R	H	P	O	A	E
Collier, 2b.	3	1	2	2	0		Burrel, 3b.	3	1	2	5	1	
White, ss.	1	1	1	1	0		Burns, rf.	1	0	0	2	0	
Shape, lf.	3	2	2	2	0		Kepler, c.	1	2	6	4	2	
Jones, 1b.	4	4	7	1	0		Marcus, lf.	1	3	1	0	0	
Flavell, c.	1	2	10	0	0		Brown, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	
Gawth'p, rf.	0	1	2	1	0		Armst'g, 2b.	0	0	3	2	1	
Bier, 3b.	1	0	1	2	1		Barton, p.	0	1	0	3	0	
Devlin, p.	2	0	0	2	1		Milke, 1b.	0	1	11	1	3	
Layton, p.	0	0	0	0	0		Goodm'n, ss.	0	0	0	2	0	
Huston, cf.	0	0	2	0	0								
							Total	7	10	24	19	11	
Total	15	11	27	8	3								

Pennsylvania	4	0	1	0	3	2	1	4	..	15
Columbia	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	7

Earned runs—Pennsylvania, 2; Columbia, 2. Two-base hits—Jones, Flavell. Sacrifice hits—Houston, (2,) Gawthrop. Stolen bases—Burrell, (3,) Marcus, (2,) Clute, (4,) White. Left on bases—Pennsylvania, 4; Columbia, 10. Struck out—Burrell, Kebler, Marcus, Brown, (2,) Armstrong, (2,) Barlow, Milke, Goodman, Gawthrop, Biers, (2,) Devlin. First base on balls—Collier, White, Shape, Jones, Biers, Burrel, Burns, Barlow. Hit by pitched balls—Bier, 2. Wild pitches—Barlow, 2; Devlin, 1. Passed balls—Flavell, Kebler, 3. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Phelan.

HARVARD, 7; VIRGINIA, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 14.—For the third time in as many years, Harvard crossed bats with University of Virginia to-day, and the game resulted in a victory for the crimson, by the score of 7 to 0. The game was largely attended by young lady friends of the students, who were at the university for the German week. The game was characterized by the clever pitching of Stillman, who gave the Virginians only five hits, and who struck out seven men, some at critical moments. Then again, he showed his ability as a batter, pounding out a two-base hit and a single. The Harvard team put up a snappy game, the fielding of Coolidge at short being especially brilliant. The batting of the team was a revelation, after the poor form shown in the Boston College and Tufts games. The score:

HARVARD.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	VIRGINIA.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Lough'n, cf.	1	2	4	0	0		Walker, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0	
C'k,J.D., 1b.	2	1	5	0	0		Stearns, ss.	0	0	0	3	1	
Reid, c.	1	0	9	0	0		Sum'gill, p.	0	1	1	2	1	
Fincke, 2b.	1	3	4	4	1		Downing, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0	
C'k,G.C., 3b.	0	2	0	1	0		Nalle, c.	0	0	4	0	0	
Coolidge, ss.	1	2	2	2	3		Rea, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	
Wendell, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		Mallory, 2b.	0	0	2	3	2	
Jaynes, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		Pinker'n, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	
Stillman, p.	1	2	0	1	0		Timber'e, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	
Total	7	11	27	9	1		Total	0	5	22	10	7	

Harvard	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	..	7
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Loughlin, Stillman, Walker, Rea. Stolen base—R. D. Clark. Bases on balls—By Stillman, 4; by Summersgill, 5. Struck out—By Stillman, 7; by Summersgill, 5.

Holy Cross, 4; Wesleyan, 2.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 14.—Holy Cross won from Wesleyan to-day in a pitchers' battle. Carney pitched his first game for the local collegians, and gave his opponents but five hits. Lufkin's work was nearly as good. The score by innings:

Holy Cross	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	..	4
Wesleyan	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

Batteries—Carney and Brennan; Lufkin and Ingliss. Base hits—Holy Cross, 8; Wesleyan, 5. Errors—Holy Cross, 4; Wesleyan, 4.

Providence, 3; Brown, 0.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 14.—The Brown University team met the Providence Eastern League team this afternoon and were defeated by this score:

Providence	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Dunkle, Corrigan, and Leahy; Washbourn, Eaton, Chace, and Whittemore. Base hits—Providence, 11; Brown, 3. Errors—Providence, 1; Brown, 2.

Columbia, 1903, 20; "Poly" Prep., 19.

At Columbia Oval yesterday the Columbia freshmen won a game of baseball from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Preparatory School by this score:

Columbia	6	0	0	1	2	3	4	4	..	20
"Poly. Prep."	9	0	0	0	4	1	5	0	0	19

Batteries—Columbia—B. Smith and F. McLintock; "Poly. Prep.," Kernan and Berner. Base hits—Columbia, 14; "Poly Prep.," 9. Errors—Columbia, 7; "Poly Prep.," 9.

Other Games Yesterday.

At Easton—Lafayette, 7; Rutgers, 7.

At Raleigh, N. C.—Lehigh, 6; Agricultural and Mechanical College, 5.

At Lexington, Va.—Virginia Military Institute, 11; Roanoke College, 9.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 10; Toronto, 2.

At Waterbury, Conn.—Worcester, 4; Waterbury, 1.

At Andover—Tufts, (second nine,) 9; Andover, 8.

At Exeter—Phillips Exeter, 7; Somerville High School, 2.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

Imp Again Beaten by Both Charentus and Boney Boy.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Both Boney Boy, winner of the Bennings Handicap, and Imp, the general favorite, were beaten in the Second Bennings Handicap at seven furlongs to-day by Charentus. It was the last day of a very successful meeting. The results: Five furlongs—Lady Lindsey, 122, (Clawson,) won; Speedmas, 111, 2; Sir Christopher, 121, 3. Time—1:04 1-5.

Hurdle handicap, one and one-half miles—Governor Griggs, 156, (Donohue,) won; Cousin Jess, 153, 2; McFonso, 156, 3. Time—2:53. Steeplechase, about two and one-half miles—Young Eagle, 145, (Taylor,) won; Highlee, 178, 2; St. Samuel, 164, 3. Time—5:25 2-5. Self Protection, Diver, and Nicholas also ran. Steeplechase, about two and one-half miles—Nestor, 135, (Brazil,) won; Baby Bill, 155, 2; Kaiser, 130, 3. Time—5:19. Tenture refused, and Watchman threw his rider. Second Bennings Spring Handicap, seven furlongs—Charentus, 112, (Clawson,) 8 to 5, won; Boney Boy, 116, (Mitchell,) 4 to 1, second; Imp, 132, (Clay,) even, third. Time—1:31. Lexington Pirate also ran. Seven furlongs—The Jefferson, (O'Leary,) 107, won; Kimmage, 101, 2; Charley Moore, 97, 3. Time—1:32½.

MEMPHIS, April 14.—Six furlongs—Clara Wooley, 100, (Porter,) 1; Galloway, 102, 2; Castine, 105, 3. Time—1:16¼. One-half mile—Sinn, 105, (Boland,) 1; Golden Harvest, 105, 2; Fancy Wood, 100, 3. Time—0:49½. Mile and a sixteenth—F. W. Brode, 109, (Burns,) 1; Thrive, 106, 2; The Conqueror, 112, 3. Time—1:49. Seven furlongs—Triadiza, 86, (Dominick,) 1; The Pride, 99, 2; Belle of Memphis, 108, 3. Time—1:27¾. One mile—Hugh Penrick, 100, (Boland,) 1; Chopin, 101, 2; Our Nellie, 104, 3. Time—1:43. Six furlongs—Dr. Walmsley, 118, (Narvaez,) 1; Maggie Davis, 106, 2; Sidbow, 105, 3. Time—1:15¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Five and a half furlongs. Theory, 128, (Enos,) 1; True Blue, 131, 2; Gold Bug, 121, 3. Time—1:08. Six furlongs. Ella Boland, 87, (Ranch,) 1; Espirande, 103, 2; Moringa, 103, 3. Time—1:14¼. One mile. Mortgage, 90, (Ranch,) 1; The Fretter, 100, 2; Flamora, 98, 3. Time—1:41¾. Five furlongs. Sofala, 120, (Henry,) 1; Diderot, 111, 2; Impromptu, 111, 3. Time—1:01¾. One mile. Lady Meddlesome, 97, (Ranch,) 1; Gauntlet, 107, 2; Silvertone, 110, 3. Time—1:41¼. One mile. Cromwell, 106, (Fauntleroy,) 1; Terrene, 97, 2; New Moon, 101, 3. Time—1:43¼.

MONEY FOR COLUMBIA'S CREW.

It is Expected that $3,000 Will Be Raised During Next Week.

The financial clouds that have been hovering over Columbia's athletics have, for the present, been cleared away, and work in the different departments will no doubt be permitted to proceed by the Faculty Committee. The students have responded during the week to the call for subscriptions with about $1,500. This will relieve the crew's position for the present, and with another $1,500, which it is expected will be subscribed this week, will complete a total of $3,000, the amount required by the graduates before they would contribute. It is hoped that the graduates will at least double the undergraduate figures. If they do this the finances of the crew will be put on a sound basis for this season at least. Next year it is expected that the earnings of the football team will be sufficient to maintain the crew and other athletic departments which are not self-supporting.

The amounts which have been given by the different classes are as follows: College, 1900, $30; 1901, $55; 1902, $196; 1903, $189. School of Applied Science, 1900, $15; 1901, $165; 1902, $56; 1903, $202. Total, $908. The remainder of the $1,500 has been subscribed, but has not yet been collected.

KNICKERBOCKER A. C.

Bowling and Pool Players in a Very Close Competition.

At the Knickerbocker Athletic Club the pool tournament is nearly completed, and the winner will be known before Saturday. Fraley is the present leader, having played four games and won all of them. Auerbach and Beckwith are close up, and either one of the latter has an excellent chance of winning. The standing to date is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Fraley	4	0
Auerbach	5	1
Beckwith	4	1
Gardner	2	3
Gray	2	4
Casper	1	5
Scott	1	5

In the bowling tournament which is completed there is a tie for first prize between Seymour and Parker, Fletcher and Headley, and Starr and Ross. The standing of the competitors is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Seymour and Parker	7	2
Starr and Ross	7	2
Fletcher and Headley	7	2
Brown and Allingser	6	3
Withington and Sullivan	5	4
Cunningham and White	4	5
Stone and Young	3	6
Shepard and Roll	3	6
Holding and Lang	1	8
Johnson and Davies	2	7

LADIES' DAY AT N. Y. A. C.

Standing of Contestants in the Pool and Bowling Tournament.

For the forty-fifth time in its history, the New York Athletic Club held a ladies' day at the handsomely furnished clubhouse on West Fifty-ninth Street yesterday, and in point of attendance it was a most successful affair. All through the afternoon the house held a fashionable assemblage. The Entertainment Committee, consisting of C. L. Burnham, George D. Phillips, L. M. Lawson, Jr., and Frederick Vilmar, provided an interesting programme for the day. The musical programme included a 'cello solo by Mr. Beyer-Hane, recitation, "The Absent-Minded Beggar," by Miss Carol Birdsall; soprano solo, by Miss Margaret Gaylorde; violin solo, by Franz Kaltenborn; recitation, by James E. Burdette; banjoists Brooks and Fenton, and artistic juggling by Mlle. Olive.

The natatorium programme consisted of trick swimming by "Gus" Sundstrom and F. J. Wells, back somersault through hoops, leap frog, drawing over and under water, exhibition 200-yard dash, by W. D. Hennen; swimming under water by Andrew Sheland and Fisher Goodhue, 150-yard race between Beecroft and Procter, fancy diving by W. W. Swan, 100-yard exhibition by W. W. Swan, and other novel exhibitions, such as smoking under water, imitation of a crab, a torpedo, seal, and porpoise, and figure floating.

There was no attraction at the clubhouse during the past week with the exception of the pool and bowling tournaments. The crews are making excellent progress at Travers Island, where Coach Giannini has them boated every clear day. The standing of the contestants in the pool tournament is as follows:

	W.	L.
G. W. Vreden-burgh	5	0
Dr. W. E. Douglas	4	1
R. E. L. Mordecai	3	1
V. B. Hubbell	3	2
C. P. Doelger	3	2
A. P. Campbell	2	3
C. S. Pinkney	2	4
E. C. Talcott	1	4
J. H. Booth	1	4
C. P. Russell	0	4

The bowling competition will be finished this week. Arnold is still in the lead, and will probably win the championship. The standing of the contestants is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Arnold	13	3	Velmar	8	9
Booth	13	4	Brown	6	8
Clute	13	4	Powell	5	8
Breen	12	4	Griffin	6	10
Armstrong	11	3	Garside	6	11
Legein	11	7	Carter	5	10
Toussaint	11	7	Poor	4	12
Klingelhoffer	10	8	Miles	2	13
Lyon	10	8	Harriot	3	14
Bell	8	9			

BUSY DAY ON THE HARLEM.

Columbia's Launch Mickey Rescues a Union Boat Club Crew.

One would have thought a regatta was in progress by the number of shells, gigs, and barges on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon. It was by far the busiest day on the water since the season opened a couple of weeks ago, and many brushes took place between the various crews.

Conspicuous among the crews on the water were those of Columbia University. Dr. Peet paid special attention to one of the 'Varsity boats, which was made up as follows: Pitske, bow; Maclay, 2; Lawrence, 3; Snyder, 4;

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN..... .....Manager
—LAST 6 NIGHTS—
"TRIPLE EMPIRE SUCCESS."
2 PLAYS AND ENTIRE COMPANY.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY.
A MAN AND HIS WIFE. LAST MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. THE BUGLE CALL.
By George Fleming. By L. N. Parker, A. Bright. "CHARMING."—HERALD. "SUCCESS FAR ABOVE THE ORDINARY." —SUN.
BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 23, EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY will appear in their greatest success,
LORD AND LADY ALGY.
SEATS READY THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

GARRICK THEATRE, 34th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8. Matinées, 2:15. Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
7TH CROWDED MONTH.
Charles Frohman Presents
William Gillette
In his new four-act drama,
SHERLOCK HOLMES.
Seats one month in advance.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Ave.
CHARLES FROHMAN..... .....Manager
3RD CAPACITY MONTH.
"BIGGEST KIND OF A HIT."—HERALD.
THE TOWN TALK TRIUMPH.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S $40,000 PRODUCTION
Of Cecil Raleigh's Great Play,
HEARTS ARE TRUMPS
The Modern Spectacle.
Presented as produced by Arthur Collins at the THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, LONDON. With Its
PERFECT CAST, 14 MASSIVE SCENES, HUNDREDS OF HANDSOME COSTUMES, 300 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE,
Is by long odds the
Best Spectacle and Finest Melodrama
ever seen here or anywhere.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Begins 8:15. Matinées, 2.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
DANIEL FROHMAN PRESENTS
JAMES K. HACKETT
in a Melodramatic Romance by Abbey Sage Richardson and Grace Livingston Furniss.
THE PRIDE OF JENNICO
Founded upon the chief incident in that novel.
SEATS SECURED FOUR WEEKS AHEAD.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE 24th St., n'r B'way. Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
EASTER FUN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Laughs for
Any old time.
BROADHURST'S GLEEFUL PLENITUDE
WHY SMITH LEFT HOME
By George H. Broadhurst, with its
GREAT BIG ORIGINAL LAUGH-COMPELLING CAST.

AMERICAN 42d ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE.
TO-MORROW NIGHT.
Elaborate Easter Entertainment!
A Revival of Gilbert & Sullivan's
MIKADO
D. Eloise Morgan, Gertrude Quinlan, Maude Lambert, Aileene Bertelle, Reginald Robects, Frank Moulan, William Pruette, Hallen Mostyn, Louis Casavant, and The
"Best Light Opera Chorus in N. Y."—Herald.
Eve's 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 Higher. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
Next Week, Production of Spectacular The Black Hussar

BERKELEY LYCEUM, APRIL 20TH, AT 3. HARRIET OTIS DELLENBAUGH will read Stephen Phillips' poem, PAOLA AND FRANCESCA.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30 DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
FAREWELL.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY. MATINEE AND WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8:30
The brilliant comedy by R. C. Carton, author of "Lord and Lady Algy."
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
Cast includes Hilda Spong, John Mason, Grace Elliston, Phillip Cunningham, Morton Selten, Eva Vincent, Grant Stewart, C. W. Butler, &c.
THURS. NIGHT AND SAT. MATINEE.
THE MANEUVERS OF JANE.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS,
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.
(Saturday night, Miss Mannering's last appearance with this company in New York and her farewell performance as Rose Trelawny.)

MR. DANIEL FROHMAN
ANNOUNCES
A LIMITED ENGAGEMENT
OF THE
AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY
WITH
MR. JAMES T. POWERS
AND SIXTY-FIVE OTHERS
—IN—
The Greatest of All Musical Comedies,
A Runaway Girl

DALY'S THEATRE—SPECIAL.
TUESDAY, APRIL 17, at 1:30, The TARLETON MEMORIAL BENEFIT, COL. CARTER of CARTERSVILLE, with E. M. Holland, Wm. Courtney, Jos. Wheelock, Jr., Sam Edwards, John Findlay, Beatrice Morgan. HENRY E. DIXEY and Miss BEATRICE HERFORD in their monologues. DAVID BISPHAM, songs. AN AFFAIR OF HEARTS, with BLANCHE BATES, WM. HARCOURT, and FRANK WORTHING. ROMEO AND JULIET scene, by JAMES K. HACKETT and MARY MANNERING. DRIFTING APART, play, with E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED. Regular Theatre Prices. Begins, 1:30. Picture sale takes place Monday at Daly's at 4 o'clock, and are on exhibition to-day at the National Arts Club, 37 West 34th.

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
Charles Frohman's London Company.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th & 45th Sts. Also CHING LING FOO
TO-NIGHT — Grand Operatic Concert and great Vaudeville Bill.
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA
To-Morrow (Monday) Night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinées,
F. C. WHITNEY'S Successful version of Sienkiewicz's immortal story,
QUO VADIS
Dramatized by Stanislaus Stange. Music by Julian Edwards. Staged by Max Freeman. Presented by a Matchless Company of Players.
Presented Nightly to Overflowing Houses.
Beginning To-Morrow (Monday) Evening Inauguration of the Summer Scale of
POPULAR PRICES 25c.-50c.-75c. 1.00 and 1.50.
BARGAIN MATINEES WEDNESDAYS. 50c.
ALL RESERVED SEATS
No Smoking During Quo Vadis Engagement.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way Ev'gs at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mat. at 2.
JACOB LITT .....Proprietor
LAST 4 WEEKS
ENGAGEMENT POSITIVELY ENDS MAY 12.
TO-MORROW EVENING,
21st TIMES. WEEK
KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION, GEN. LEW WALLACE'S
BEN-HUR
Arranged for the stage by WILLIAM YOUNG. Music by EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY. Under Stage Direction of BEN TEAL. Out-of-Town Mail Orders, Accompanied by Check or Postal Order, Will Receive Prompt Attention.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT. Every night & Sat. Mat. MLLE. NITOUCHE, operette in 3 acts by Mellhac & Milland. Music by Hewe. Thur., Ap. 19, benefit to Miss Anna Leonardi.

3D AVE. THEATRE. Matinee Monday. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—65 PEOPLE.

KEITH'S
14th St., bet. Broadway and 4th Ave. Devoted to B. F. Keith's Original Idea.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
12:30 TO 10:45 P. M.
E. F. ALBEE - - - General Manager.
ADOLF ZINK, Funniest Dwarf Comedian in the World.
ISABELLE URQUHART and Company, in "Even Stephen."
ELINOR SISTERS, in "The Dangerous Mrs. Delaney."
MR. AND MRS. ROBYNS, in "The Counsel for the Defense."
JOHN W. RANSONE, as the Honorable Richard Croker.
FILSON & ERROL, in "A Daughter of Bacchus."
O'BRIEN AND HAVEL, "The Newsboy and the Soubrette."
FRANCELLI AND LEWIS, Opera Duets.
BIOGRAPH: Remarkable new views from the Philippines and South Africa.

5th Ave Theatre, B'way & 28th St. Edwin Knowles....Sole Manager Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
3 WEEKS BEGINNING TO-MORROW, MONDAY,
MATINEES SATURDAY ONLY. APRIL 16TH
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
Presenting All First Week, Except Saturday Night,
RIP VAN WINKLE.
SATURDAY NIGHT THE RIVALS.
2D WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 23D
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDN'SDAY, THURSDAY
CRICKET ON THE HEARTH AND FRIDAY AND SATURDAY. LEND ME 5 SHILLINGS. THE RIVALS.
SATURDAY MATINEE
RIP VAN WINKLE.
SEATS NOW ON SALE,
and
The Last Week's Bill will be announced Next Sunday

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:00. Mat. Sat., 2. Telephone—2,000 Madison.
MR. THEO. MOSS.....Proprietor & Manager
OLGA
NETHERSOLE
Direction MARCUS R. MAYER.
PRESENTING Clyde Fitch's DRAMATIZATION OF DAUDET'S
SAPHO
Seats Secured 4 Weeks In Advance.
Do not buy of speculators. Good seats can be obtained at box office.

WALLACK'S B'WAY & 30TH ST To-night at 8.
Wild Animals of To-day
Illustrated Lecture by
Ernest Seton Thompson.
Benefit of League of American Sportsmen.
PRICES AS USUAL.

THEATRE COMIQUE Broadway and 29th St. OPENING MONDAY NIGHT.
THE REAL SAPPHO POP. PRICES.
FROM THE BOOK OF ALPHONSE DAUDET. A DRAMATIC WORK OF ART IN 4 ACTS.

14TH ST. THEATRE, NEAR 6TH AVE.
Nights 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2 sharp. Prices, 25c. to $1.50. Good Reserved Seats, 50c.
NEARING THE END OF ITS RUN.
Augustin Daly's Famous Production,
The GREAT RUBY
as played 200 NIGHTS at Daly's Theatre. FULL OF NOVEL AND STARTLING EFFECTS. Splendid Company, including ROSE COGHLAN, MINNIE SELIGMAN and 100 others.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Best Seats, $1.50.
NIGHTS ONLY, TIM MURPHY in THE CARPET BAGGER.

BIJOU SAPHO IN JAPANESE (Last wk. Japanese players in U.S.) EVERY AFTERNOON A GREAT SURPRISE. also CHING LING FOO.

THE CASINO GIRL! 2d Month at the CASINO! Pastetide of The New Town Beauty! Greatest of Casino Successes!

Preliminary Announcement!
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Two weeks only, beginning Monday night, APRIL 23
Twice Daily Thereafter, 2 & 8:15 P. M.
BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST ROUGH RIDERS
NOW COMES THE REAL THING
Newly Added Features, Military Tournament, Soldiers of All Nations, Heroic Horsemen, Martial Triumphs.
Western Cowboys, U. S. Cavalry, U. S. Artillery, Irish Lancers, German Soldiers.
Representatives From All Nations, Cuban Fighters, Philippino Warriors Russian Cossacks.
RESERVED SEAT SALE
OPENS SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, AT THE GARDEN, AT 9 O'CLOCK.
Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50 and $2.
According to Location, Boxes, 6 seats, $12. Full particulars in next Saturday and Sunday papers.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evenings at 8:15. Mat. Sat. only at 2:15.
Second Merry Week of the
Bostonians.
"The Viceroy" a tuneful & pretty opera.—Herald. "Fascinating music in 'The Viceroy.'"—Eve. Journal.
The Viceroy.
VICTOR HERBERT'S
Newest Musical Composition.
Carriages may be ordered for 10:40 P. M.

WALDORF-ASTORIA
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC MATINEE
In aid of the New York ORTHOPAEDIC DISPENSARY & HOSPITAL.
Friday afternoon, April 20th, 3 to 5 o'clock.
MARIE BREMA, MACKENZIE GORDON, LEO SCHULZ, and WALTER DAMROSCH and Orchestra.
Concluding with
DAVID BISPHAM, HILDA SPONG, and other members of Daniel Frohman's Company in the play entitled Adelaide
Res. seats, $5. Gallery, $3. Now on sale at Schuberth's, Schirmer's, Tyson's, 5th Av. Hotel, and H. M. Hirschberg, Townsend Bldg., 1123 B'way.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S, WEST 125TH ST.
TO-NIGHT: MARIE DRESSLER, LILLIAN GREEN AND WM. FRIEND, STANLEY AND WILSON, OTHERS.
NEXT WEEK: CAMILLE D'ARVILLE. HUGH STANTON & FLORENCE MODENA, TOM LEWIS & SAM J. RYAN, ETC.

Song Recital MENDELSSOHN HALL, Wed. Evening, April 18, at 8:30. MISS Marie Brema
Res. Seats $1.50 & $2 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Management.....H. WOLFSOHN

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. Mlle. CORNILLE, Fred Bond & Co., Ryan & Richfield; CarrieScott, Pantzer Trio, Mov. Ps.
Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Thorne & Carleton, Cont. Perf. Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, 15c., 25c., 50c. McWatters & Tyson, Sisson & Wallace, Jane Whitbeck, Burton & Brooks, others.

Positively Last Six Days.
MADISON SQ. GARDEN'S GREATEST
ONLY CIRCUS SEASON ENDS THIS WEEK.
ADAM FOREPAUGH AND SELLS BROTHERS.

An Arenic Avalanche,
Including, among a host of supreme features:—
CUTE PERFORMING SEA LIONS AND SEALS,
KILPATRICK'S FAMOUS CYCLE RIDE,
THE 19 CHAMPION BAREBACK RIDERS,
THE AERIAL WONDERS OF THE ERA,
THE AMAZING DANCING ELEPHANTS.
25 CLOWNS, WHOSE FUN IS THE FURORE,
RACES OF EVERY COURSE AND COUNTRY.
MENAGERIE ON EXHIBITION IN BASEMENT
BEFORE AND AFTER PERFORMANCES.
Open 1 and 7 P. M. Performances 2 and 8.
Box Office open at 9 A. M. daily.
DON'T BUY TICKETS ON THE SIDEWALK.

CUBAN ORPHAN FAIR
OPENS
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING
Brilliant Reception Night
Picturesque Costumes . . . The Metropolitan Opera House en Fete . . . Brooklyn's Aid at the Booths . . . All Nations of the Earth Represented . . . The Battleship and the Naval Arch . . . Music by 750 Children.
Tickets (except on opening night) 50c. Days 25c. For Children 10c.
SEASON TICKETS $3 TO $5.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
23D WEEK—The great Rural play,
"WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 Eve., 8:10

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Emphatic Triumph. QUO VADIS Authorized Version. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE

BROOKS AND DENTON'S 14TH ANNUAL
BANJO CONCERT. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 27.
Annual Gathering of all the Great Banjo Players. The Usual Great Bill to be announced Later. Reserved seats now on sale at Brooks & Denton's, 670 6th Av.; Dilson's Music Store, 867 B'way, and GOTTSCHALK & ALPUENTE, Managers, 21 East 20th St., near Broadway.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Ev'gs at 8.15. Mats Wed. & Sat.
GREATEST MELODRAMA IN YEARS.
Brady & Ziegfeld's Superb Spectacular Production,
WOMAN and WINE
A Powerful Play with a Moral Purpose.
"PEOPLE WHO WANT TO SEE EVERYTHING WORTH SEEING MUST SEE THIS."—The Times.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM AT 3 DAILY THIS WEEK.
CHILDREN'S WEEK ELABORATE PRODUCTION OF
JACK THE GIANT KILLER.
A WHIMSICAL VISIT TO DREAMLAND and Old King Cole
RESERVED SEATS 50 and 75c. Box Seats $1.00
NOW ON SALE.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way. Mats. Last 3 Weeks of WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest laughing success SAPOLIO
Seats for the last performance now on sale.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10 CTS. TO ALL.
THE LEADING FAMILY MUSEUM AND THEATRE OF AMERICA.
CONTINUOUS SHOW, FROM 11 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
LINUS II. The OREGON WONDER, Valued at $100,000.
THE HANDSOMEST HORSE IN THE WORLD.
Foretop, 10 ft. long. Mane, 16 ft. long. Tail, 17 ft. long.
20 OTHER BIG FEATURES.
DOUBLE STAGE COMPANY. 20 STARS.
Sunday Concerts.
COME AND SEE ME.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY.—
SPECIAL GROUPS and FIGURES.
LIFELIKE HEROES OF THE
BOER WAR
This Afternoon and Evening
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS and ORCHESTRA
COMMENCING TO-MORROW NIGHT, Third Week of the Great Success,
"MOSS ROSES"
The Charming Musical Play,
Mr. Harry Dodd has made a great hit with "Moss Roses."—New York Herald. "Moss Roses" a gem of musical plays.—World.

TO-NIGHT, SUNDAY, Our Easter "Pop."
SCHLEY MUSIC HALL B'WAY AND 34TH ST.
FANCIULLI'S 71ST REGIMENT BAND
CANFIELD & CARLETON, HALLEN & FULLER, WILLIAMS & TUCKER, SMITH & COOK, FIELDS & WARD, CARRINGTON, HOLLAND & GALPIN, HAWLEY & LESLIE, NELLIE WATERS, THE VITAGRAPH.
WEEK COM. TO-MORROW MAT. MATINEES Daily, 25 & 50c.
ROBERT HILLIARD and CO. in his LITTLEST GIRL."
GRAPEWIN & CHANCE and 10 Star Acts.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. One Block East Grand Cent. Depot. Mat. 2. Ev. 8:15.
SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR.
MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY
HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
THIS WEEK, THE DANCING GIRL By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.
Subscribers' seats Reserved each week without Extra charge.
EVENING PRICES 25, 35, 50.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
TO-NIGHT Grand Testimonial Benefit Tendered The Veteran Dramatist and Librettist
MR. J. CHEEVER GOODWIN
by his many friends of the Vaudeville Profession.
A MONSTER BILL OF SPECIALTIES
EMBRACING ALL THAT IS BEST AND MOST NOVEL IN NEW YORK'S THEATRES.
TO-MORROW Every Evening this week at 10:30 o'clock. Mat. Sat.
The Incomparably Beautiful Ballet-spectacle,
PROGRESS
PRECEDED BY MONSTER VAUDEVILLE BILL

Hammerstein's Victoria 42d St., B'way, and 7th Av. Mat. Prices, 50, 75, 1.00. Mat. Sat. at 2:30. Evs., 8:30.
THE HOWLING SUCCESS. EXCRUCIATINGLY FUNNY COMPANY OF 65.
THE RAYS A HOT OLD TIME BURLESQUE PARADE
PRICES—50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, and 2.00.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
To-morrow, Monday, Afternoon, at 3 o'clock,
Mr. DAVID BISPHAM'S
THIRD and LAST Song Recital THIS SEASON.
Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

HUBER'S CASINO & HOTEL, Jerome Av. & 162d St. Over 7th Av. Bridge.
Special attractions. Concerts Sun. aftern'n & Eve.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
LAST GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists—MMES. SUZANNE ADAMS, ZELIE DE LUSSAN and SCHUMANN-HEINK; MM. SCOTTI and PLANCON. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mancinelli.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Wednesday Evening, April 25, at 8 o'clock.
Farewell Performance of
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
When all the artists of the Company will make their last appearance in America previous to their departure for Europe.
The full Programme will be announced on Wednesday. The sale of seats will begin on Thursday, April 19th, at Box Office, Opera House, and at Box Office rates at Tyson & Co. and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
Prices: $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, and $5. Boxes: $20, $25, $30, $60, and $100.

SOUSA Farewell Concert SUNDAY EVE., 22D, Seats To-morrow.
SPECIAL NORDICA MARTEAU DAMROSCH D'ARVILLE and Others. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE THURSDAY EVE., April 26, 8 P. M. National Boer Relief Fund Concert. Orchestra, $2; Balcony, $1. Other reserved seats 75 and 50c. NOW READY. Room 1023; St. James Bldg.

Paderewski's
LAST RECITAL (This Season.)
SAT'Y AFT. May 12th, at 2:30 o'clock.
—SPECIAL NOTICE.—
Season subscribers will please call at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq., before Wednesday Evening next, the 18th, at six o'clock, and secure their seats for the above, otherwise they will be offered to the general public.

50 Cents to $1.00 CARNEGIE HALL. Thursday Afternoon, April 19, at 3. FAREWELL TO AMERICA OF DE PACHMANN
CHOPIN
Preludes—Etudes—Mazourkas.
Res. seats, 50c. to $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. 119 W. 40TH ST.
TUESDAY EVE., APRIL 24 AT 8:15 O'CLOCK
Orchestral Concert
Compositions by Miss Helen C. Crane
Conducted by the Composer
Tickets $1.50 & $1 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

THE DEWEY 14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT, SUNDAY, OUR GREAT "POP"
JAS. O. BARRONS & CO. GRAPEWIN & CHANCE, AL. GRANT, LOUISE DRESSER & PICKS, MONROE & LAWRENCE, BERTIE FOWLER, FALK & LILLIAN, MACK & ARMOUR, GILBERT & GOLDIE.
Com. TO-MORROW. Mon. Mat. & all week.
FADS & FOLLIES CO.
WORLD'S TRIO—FLORENCE TROUPE.

Harlem Opera House. One Week Only.
STUART ROBSON
IN OLIVER GOLDSMITH.
APR. 23—CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

THIRD CONCERT SEVERN TRIO, ASSISTED BY R. C. EASTON, TENOR, at the Tuxedo, cor. Madison Av. and 59th St., Monday, April 16, at 8:15. Tickets, $1.50. EDMUND SEVERN, 131 W. 56th St., Manager.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE. A GUILTY MOTHER Pop. Prices. Wed. Mat., 25 & 50c.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB.
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Begins To-morrow at 2:30
Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00.
Race trains leave L. I. 34th St. 10:50 A. M., 1, 1:30, 1:50 P. M., and Flatbush Av. 11:04 A. M., 1, 1:25, 1:50 P. M., Stages connect with Kings Co. L.

WEBER PIANOS
Used and Endorsed by the Artists of the Maurice Grau Opera Company.
New York, Feb. 7, 1900.
Messrs. Weber-Wheelock Co.
Gentlemen:—I do not wish to leave New York without thanking you sincerely, and, above all, congratulating you upon the incontestable superiority of your magnificent pianos, which I have used during my sojourn in the United States with the greatest satisfaction. I beg to congratulate you, gentlemen, and express to you my best sentiments
ALVAREZ, Grand Opera, Paris.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth Ave., cor. 16th St., New York.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

MANAGER SANGER HONORED

Surprise Ceremony on the Metropolitan Opera Stage.

Attaches and Employes Assemble and Present a Loving Cup to Their Retiring Chief.

A pleasant surprise ceremony took place yesterday morning on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, where the attachés and employes of the Maurice Grau Opera Company gathered to present a loving cup to Frank W. Sanger, business manager of the company.

The heads of every department and their assistants, numbering in all 150, assembled at 11 o'clock, when a committee was appointed to wait first upon Mr. Grau and invite him to be present and then to hie to Mr. Sanger's office and inform him that his presence was absolutely necessary on the stage. Fearing something had happened that might prevent the giving of the matinée performance, Mr. Sanger hastened out of his office to the stage, and there much to his surprise found grouped in a semicircle the employes of the house. He was escorted to the centre of the group and greeted by Mr. Grau, who in a brief but appropriate speech informed him that the gathering desired to present him with a token of their esteem and appreciation. As he concluded his remarks there rose through a trap door a table upon which was a handsome rosewood case containing the silver loving cup.

Mr. Sanger thanked the company and assured them that he would always remember the occasion and cherish the present as long as he lived.

The cup is of solid silver, with handles made of ibex horn, and stands on an ebony pedestal. The inscription on the cup reads:

Presented to Frank W. Sanger by the employes of the Metropolitan Opera House as a token of their esteem. April 14, 1900.

The cup was inclosed in a white-lined velvet rosewood case inlaid with mother of pearl and colored rosewood figures, on the top of which were the initials, in colored rosewood, "F. W. S." In the bottom of the case, a drawer contained an engrossed testimonial on parchment in a leather cover, reading as follows:

Upon your voluntary retirement from the management of the Metropolitan Opera House, the undersigned, the attachés and employes connected therewith, earnestly desire to express for you their esteem and affection.

We avoid the formality of mere resolutions, for you yourself are one of the very best examples of the wisdom and power of action and dispatch, and, while wise in strict discipline, are not given to forms of officious ceremony.

We send you a loving cup, embodying in one form our feelings, the sincerity of which you have often personally realized. We desire that you may consider that this is no ordinary or merely formal testimony. We feel that, in the privacy of your home, and in distant years—which God vouchsafe you—you may regard this little token with pleasurable recollections of that period of your life of which we were, in a small measure, a humble part.

Should friends or acquaintances of yours chance to read this, we want them to feel that its possession by you recalls only pleasant associations, and the further assurance that you are and ever will be appreciatively and affectionately remembered by those whose names are hereto appended, and who likewise herewith gratefully bear witness to the courteous and generous treatment uniformly extended to one and all through your judicious and liberal management.

Many of those whose names follow have served you and the Metropolitan Opera House in quite humble capacities, but one and all have ever been encouraged, and our labors have been lightened, by the kindly interest ever shown by you in behalf of those under your charge. The numberless little pleasing incidents that contribute to make up the memory of your considerate treatment will never be forgotten.

You will ever be kindly remembered by those whose names are hereto attached; we tender our thanks, we give you the loving cup, and add our hearty wish that God may speed you.

Usher Harry T. Richards Dead.

Harry T. Richards, head usher at the Metropolitan Opera House, died of pneumonia Friday at the home of his mother, 947 Eighth Avenue. He began his career as a drug clerk over twenty years ago. He then became identified with the Staten Island Amusement Company, filling a position in the box office. He left this company to go with Thompson and Bull, and for many years was head usher at the Madison Square Garden and the Metropolitan Opera House. He was also doorkeeper at the concerts of the Philharmonic Orchestra in this city. He was unmarried. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock from the Church of the Transfiguration. The burial will be in Evergreens Cemetery.

MANY BENEFIT PERFORMANCES

The present week will be prolific with theatrical benefits.

The most important of these entertainments will be one given under the direction of Daniel Frohman at Daly's Theatre on Tuesday afternoon in behalf of the mother of the late Ernest Tarleton, the actor. The programme arranged is a most elaborate one. It comprises a play entitled "Col. Carter of Cartersville," in which will be seen E. M. Holland, William Courtenay, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., John Findley, Sam Edwards, and Miss Beatrice Morgan. After this will come Henry E. Dixey in his humorous monologue, which will be followed by a one-act play, entitled, "An Affair of Hearts," acted by Blanche Bates, Frank Worthing, and William Harcourt. This will be succeeded by Miss Beatrice Herford in one of her humorous monologues. James K. Hackett and Mary Mannering will then appear in the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet." Following them Mr. David Bispham will sing "Danny Deever," and the entertainment will wind up with a one-act play, entitled, "Drifting Apart," with E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned in the two rôles. The committee also announces that the thirty paintings contributed by artist friends of Ernest Tarleton will be sold at auction from the stage of Daly's Theatre to-morrow at 4 o'clock.

On Friday afternoon at the Manhattan Theatre a benefit will be given for the little convent at Fort Lee, called the Institute of Holy Angels. The people of the stage are specially interested in this institution, because many of them have children who are being educated there, among the latter being those of Lillian Russell, Henry E. Dixey, William A. Brady, and Amelia Summerville. The programme will include Lillian Russell, Chauncey Olcott, Minnie Seligman, Joseph Haworth, John T. Sullivan, Amelia Summerville, Amerita, Tim Murphy in the third act of "The Carpet Bagger," and the entire "Way Down East" company, in the second act of that play.

The same afternoon, at the Lyceum, a benefit performance will be given in aid of the Free Kindergarten, which a number of women have been carrying on in Cherry Street. The theatre has been offered for the occasion by Daniel Frohman, and a specially written comedietta will be interpreted by Miss Margaret Anglin, Guy Standing, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., Edwin Stevens, Minnie Dupree, Marie Keyes, Geneva Ingersoll, Mirable Seymour, Gladys Weld, J. F. Tabor, and a full chorus. Among others who have volunteered their services are Seymour Hicks and Miss Ellaline Terriss.

On Sunday evening, April 22, a testimonial will be tendered to Marvin R. Clark at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, which has been placed at the disposal of those in charge of the affair by Manager Edwin Knowles. Joseph Jefferson will deliver a discourse upon the drama and perform the gravediggers' scene from "Hamlet," Among the other volunteers are Elita Proctor Otis, Minnie Seligman, Odell Williams, Sam Bernard, George Fuller Golden, the "Way Down East" Quartet, the Welseman Serenaders, Maude Courtney, Margaret Wagner, and Anna Teresa Berger, with Leo Ditrichstein, Anna Sutherland, and Miss Keim in a drawing-room sketch called "A Fool's Errand." Other names will be added to the list in the course of the present week.

AMERICAN ACTORS IN LONDON.

Mrs. Carter Under Treatment for Throat Trouble—"The American Beauty" Company at Work.

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LONDON, April 14.—The Spring inflow of Americans has begun, and while many of the visitors are already hurrying to Paris, the hotels and other public resorts give ample evidence of the return of the tide of American travel.

Not since last midsummer has Southampton presented a busier appearance than on Thursday, when the American liner St. Paul arrived with a long list of theatrical people and general tourists. Prominent among the former were Mrs. Leslie Carter, David Belasco, and others of the "Zaza" Company; George W. Lederer, Edna May, J. Sullivan, and the members of "The American Beauty" Company.

Mrs. Carter's first visit was to the Garrick Theatre, which opens April 16. She went to the theatre on Thursday afternoon. Four rough days at sea had developed a somewhat serious throat affection, compelling Mrs. Carter to seek a specialist immediately. She said she was delighted with the prospect of her reappearance in London, adding:

"I hope England will love 'Zaza' and not me, for I believe she is the most interesting character I have known in stageland."

"The American Beauty" Company went to work rehearsing four hours after their arrival here, and a host of friends greeted the old Shaftesbury favorites. Edna May said:

"We are all glad to return to England, but much hard work has to be done before the opening, April 18. Not one of my costumes is completed, and the second act is totally unknown to me yet; still we are all eager and hopeful that the new piece will prove a worthy successor of 'The Belle of New York.'"

"KELLY'S KIDS" CAUSE SUIT.

Charles Frohman Demands Damages from Thomas W. Dinkins.

Because "Kelly's Kids" did not arrive in Jersey City on schedule time, Charles Frohman, the theatrical manager, through his counsel, Howe & Hummel, has sued Thomas W. Dinkins, in the City Court, for $1,450 damages.

Mr. Frohman, among his numerous theatrical ventures, is lessee of the Academy of Music, Jersey City. He contracted with Dinkins to put on the boards "Kelly's Kids" the week of March 26. For some reason the "Kids" changed their route. As a compromise, Mr. Dinkins then arranged to give "The Queen of the Boulevard," supposed to be a version of "Sapho." This was before the "Sapho" case had been settled in the New York courts, and the Jersey City police declined to allow Mr. Dinkins to present his version.

As a result, the Academy of Music was "dark" for the week, and Mr. Frohman is suing for the resulting financial loss.

Actor Badly Hurt by a Fall.

Louis C. Fitzroy, an actor, twenty-nine years old, playing at the American Theatre, was severely injured yesterday afternoon by falling from the flies to the stage, a distance of eighteen feet. He sustained contusions of the hip, a sprained ankle, and a possible fracture of the spine. He is now in the Presbyterian Hospital.

Mr. Sothern and "The Sunken Bell."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few words of praise as well as thanks are due to Mr. and Mrs. E. Sothern for their artistic and picturesque performance of Gerhard Hauptmann's poetical play "The Sunken Bell," so admirably translated by Charles Henry Meltzer.

When will a metropolitan audience learn to uphold and appreciate the loftiest in theatrical literature? The truth, unpleasant as it usually is, must be confessed. The average New Yorker and, in fact, the American generally, has seldom an eye for the beautiful.

Such plays as "Zaza" and "Sapho" are played to a crowded, hysterical mass, while a poetical masterpiece, such as "The Sunken Bell" undoubtedly is, receives indifferent patronage.

The result in this instance seems to be far from reassuring, for Mr. Dithmar in last Sunday's TIMES informs us that Mr. Sothern has received little encouragement, and therefore the finest of modern plays will be withdrawn this week.

What a pity! In the future, good actors will scarcely care to essay anything out of the ordinary, thus depriving the intellectual element of occasionally enjoying some of the noblest in art.

Again, many, many thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Sothern for their delightfully poetical performance of "The Sunken Bell."

New York, April 12, 1900. F. M.

[The average weekly receipts during Mr. Sothern's fortnight at the Knickerbocker Theatre with "The Sunken Bell" were about $7,000, according to Mr. Meltzer. They should have been much more, at the prices asked for seats, but, if Mr. Meltzer is correctly informed, the performances of the Hauptmann play "paid expenses."]

FIGHTING AROUND MANILA.

Insurgents Again Active in Attacking the Americans.

MANILA, April 14.—The insurgents, supposedly Mascado's command, are again active about the Marivalos Mountains, across the bay from Manila. A force of 300 attacked the Balanga, where three companies of the Thirty-second Infantry are stationed, on Monday night, but were easily repulsed. Yesterday they attacked Capt. Goldman with thirty men of the Thirty-second Regiment near Orion, killing two Americans. Goldman then retired.

The transport Thomas sails to-morrow, taking Gen. Theodore Schwan and 300 discharged and sick soldiers.

AMERICAN WOMEN IN MANILA.

Secretary Root Declines to Send Officers' Relatives There.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The War Department is still loath to permit the female members of officers' families to reside in Manila. Following is the form of letter which is being used by Secretary Root, in response to all requests from army officers' relatives for transportation to the Philippines:

"Gen. Otis has requested that the ladies of officers' families should not be permitted to go to Manila. The officers themselves are liable at any time to be ordered to distant parts of the islands, so that they are unable

SPORTS OF THE COLLEGE BOYS

Easter Vacation Causes a Let-Down with Several Squads.

WEEDING OUT THE OARSMEN

Princeton Has Made the Best Showing at Baseball—Harvard Athletes a Poor Lot.

With three big college teams in the South and the Princeton handicap games to close the week, more sport of general interest will be brought out during the seven days beginning yesterday and ending on Saturday than in any preceding week of the season. Harvard's rowing races and track games, perhaps the biggest event of the past week, failed in general interest, although of great local significance. The results of the crew races are in no way indicative of the make-up of the 'Varsity squad, and the weather was so disturbing an element in the track games that the results lacked significance. Yale's defeat by Georgetown at baseball on Thursday doubtless provoked more general interest than any other event of the week.

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Harvard's class races have brought to a termination the period of training that involved the maintenance of so many crews. The interclass trials and class races were, more properly speaking, interclub events, as the crews representing their classes in Friday's races were merely the better of the two class crews from the rival clubs, and were not made up of the eight best oarsmen in each class. When rowing is resumed the middle of this week the sixteen best men in each club will be picked to form the graded club crews that on May 1 will race for the interclub championships. These men will be the pick of the Crimson's oarsmen, and some light as to the make-up of the 'Varsity squad, which will be formed the first week in May, can then be obtained.

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Columbia's crews passed through great discouragement last week, but the depth of interest in the sport at Morningside Heights was proved by the quick return of all candidates when it began to appear that the financial difficulties would be bridged. Both 'Varsity and freshmen squads are still large, and will probably remain so for some time to come, as the even ability of so many of the candidates would make the permanent selection of a first crew difficult, even if it were advisable at this time. Interest now is high in the class regatta, which will be rowed to-morrow or Tuesday. The make-up of the eights to row as class crews is not yet announced.

Yale crew men have been enjoying a vacation since Wednesday. To-morrow, however, they will return to New Haven, form a training table, and will row steadily until they race at New London with Harvard. The sixteen men who, with Capt. Allen, will form the squad, are: Warmouth, Blagden, Auchincloss, Wickes, Niedecken, Mitchell, Atkinson, Williams, Hooker, Brock, Cross, Kunzig, Newport, Cameron, Miner, and Holt. The greatest difficulty has been experienced in the selection of a new stroke. So far Blagden, Kunzig, Wickes, Cameron, Warmouth, and Holt have been tried in the position without definite result. One fact that has excited comment is that most of the old 'Varsity oarsmen have been kept in the second boat. Niedecken, who has rowed in two 'Varsity eights, Cross, and Brock are no longer with the first crew.

Coach Ward, at Pennsylvania, made no change last week in the make-up of the first 'Varsity crew, but the second and third crews were well shaken up. The heavier men have now been placed in the second boat, but although those of lesser individual ability have been relegated to the third crew, the latter seems to work together better and has given the second eight some hard races during the week. The 'Varsity eight has begun to show something of the swing and spirit that marked last year's champions. The crews are made up in this way:

'VARSITY.—J. P. Gardiner, stroke; Flickwir, 7; Capt. Snover, 6; Stehle, 5; Van Kathoven, 4; Davenport, 3; Allyn, 2; Kintzing, bow; Tupper, coxswain.

Second crew—Crowther, stroke; Aitken, 7; Thomas, 6; Le Boutillier, 5; Butler, 4; Kuhnmuench, 3; Snider, 2; Goodman, bow; Wheeler, coxswain.

Third crew—Henderson, stroke; Windsor, 7; Sinkler, 6; Bridgeman, 5; Sharpless, 4; Powell, 3; Horter, 2; Fiegenbaun, bow; Raymond, coxswain.

Cornell crews rowed last week on Lake Cayuga for the first time this year. The work was somewhat at first ragged, as was to be expected. Coach Courtney seems satisfied with the present make-up of the 'Varsity crew, with the exception of Nos. 3 and 5. Edmonston and Rose have proved failures for those positions. Petty has been tried at No. 3, and was later moved to No. 2, exchanging places with Smallwood. The question of coxswain has also caused some trouble. Magoffin, who has been steering the 'Varsity during vacation, is not satisfactory, and Long, coxswain of last year's freshman crew, may be placed in the Varsity boat when Courtney thinks he has been sufficiently disciplined for lack of interest earlier in the season. The freshmen squad has now been reduced from 150 candidates to two eights. Those retained are P. F. Ballinger, F. E. Benedict, L. F. Bruce, I. P. Frenzel, T. R. Finucane, S. Hazlewood, R. L. Hutton, H. T. Kuschke, H. N. Longyear, W. Merrill, C. R. Osborne, P. W. Tinan, T. I. Van Alstyne; coxswains, N. A. Brown and J. B. Smith.

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Of the larger college baseball teams, omitting Georgetown, Princeton has so far undoubtedly shown the best form. With the veterans Hillebrand and Kafer in the box and behind the bat, the heavy hitting Pearson on first base, and Meiers at shortstop, the team has four men always to be relied upon. The other positions have also been well filled during the preliminary games, and no weak spots that seem permanently dangerous have been discovered. Hutchinson on third base has been an agreeable surprise.

The Harvard nine is not yet picked, and as the various candidates for each position have been tried in nearly every game so far, no estimate of value can yet be put upon the work of the team as a whole. Of the pitchers, Kernan has proved most satisfactory, his steadiness being an agreeable contrast to the uncertainty of the other candidates who have at times eclipsed him in brilliancy. J. D. Clark has improved his chances against Kendall at first base. George Clark still seems in the lead for third base. Wendell has been playing brilliantly in the outfield, and seems sure of a position along with the veteran Loughlin. The third outfield position is still in doubt.

Unsteadiness has marked the play of Yale's nine, which so far has failed to justify the rosy prophecies of Nichols and Hickman. Much improvement, however, may reasonably be expected during the coming week. The game with Georgetown Thursday must not be taken too seriously, inasmuch as it was the first of Yale's Southern schedule and played while discouragement over the loss of Cook, the Blue's best pitcher, and of the veteran third baseman, Bronson, was still fresh. Robertson and Garvan are now the best men in the box, and Quinby, who has removed his academic conditions, will cover third base.

Pennsylvania's complacency on the diamond met with a hard check Wednesday when the nine played a tie game with Manhattan College, which a few days previously had been outclassed by Princeton. Several important changes have been made in the team, and with the return of Leary, Pennsylvania's most promising pitcher, a brace may be expected. The last line-up of the team follows: Leary and Layton, pitchers; Flavell, catcher; Jones, first base; Collier, second base; Biers, third base; Orbin, shortstop; Shape, left field; White, centre field, and Huston, right field.

Very little comment is required upon the Georgetown nine. The make-up has remained unchanged since reviewed in these columns two weeks ago, and the result of the several games played since then has more than justified the predictions made at that time regarding Georgetown's probable success.

Since the return of the Cornell baseball team from its Southern trip, the work of the men has been far below the standard which Coach Jennings had hoped they would acquire during their stay in the South. The team is weak at the bat, and has also shown weakness in defensive work, particularly in the infield. The occupants of the box have also proved a disappointment. Many new candidates are now being tried out, however, and the Ithacans hope either to develop some new players or to so stimulate the present members of the nine that marked improvement will soon be shown.

Columbia's baseball team has now played a sufficient number of games for its make-up to be determinate. The work thus far has shown that insufficient attention was paid to work with the stick in early practice, and too much to fielding form. The most encouraging feature has been occasional brilliant bits of team work, like that in the game with Manhattan College, when with three of the Jaspers on bases and with but one out, Columbia prevented her opponent from running in more than a single score.

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Only two weeks remain before Pennsylvania's big relay carnival, which will eclipse in number of entries that of any previous year. Thirty-eight college teams are entered. The championship events will include teams from Princeton, Cornell, Dartmouth, Columbia, Georgetown, and Pennsylvania. A meeting of Princeton and Pennsylvania in the one-mile championship after so long an interval has aroused much interest, and the struggle for supremacy between the two will probably be watched more closely than the result of the race as a whole. Georgetown hopes to lead in this event, and, as she has a large number of middle-distance men to pick from, her expectations are not unreasonable. The contest between Cornell and Pennsylvania in the four-mile championship ought to be very close. Pennsylvania will have the fastest man in the race in the person of Alexander Grant, but Cornell claims the greater average speed for her runners. The Ithacans, Berry, Sweet, Bellinger, and Torrance, are all running well, and will average close to 4.36. The special events are sure to prove interesting. In the discus throw, Champion Sheldon will meet McCracken of Pennsylvania, who has exceeded Sheldon's record by 8 feet during practice. In the 100-yard dash Tewkesbury, Krenzelein, Jarvis, Duffy, McClain, and Corcoran will meet. This assures speed and sport.

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Harvard's University track games proved even more disappointing than the class games a week ago. To just what extent the weather was responsible, it cannot be said, although there is no question that a drizzling rain is not calculated to bring out the best speed in a runner, and a slippery field does not favor good records in the weight events. Boal, nevertheless, did better work with the hammer throw than at any previous time during the year, and in the shotput Cochems, who on account of the four-year rule is ineligible for intercollegiate competitions, did 41 feet, the best put this year at Cambridge. The broad and high jumps were both disappointing. The sprints were slow, and the middle distances equally wide of intercollegiate time. Haigh, the freshman, was again the hero of the day, winning the quarter-mile against more experienced men. Sprague, the listless freshman sprinter, appeared in the games and won the final heat of the 100-yard dash, but in slow time. Weather conditions, after all is said, must be blamed for Thursday's disappointment, and a brace may yet be hoped for by the Crimson track men.

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Columbia track men are rapidly rounding into form at Columbia Oval. During the past week trials in the one-mile relay race were held, with the result that the team to represent Columbia at Philadelphia will be chosen from this list: Long, Johnson, Bishop, Marshall, Thurston, and Atkins. "Jack" Wright, the veteran football player, has made his appearance in the weight squad. At his first trial he put the sixteen-pound shot 39½ feet. Meakes, the half back, is a star man in the sprints, and also makes a good showing in the shot put. "Maxy" Long has been working all of the week and is in almost faultless form. He will probably be one of Columbia's principal point winners this year. "Tommy" Atkins is a fast man in the long runs. Bugbee in the broad jump is showing up well in form and distance. Brenneman is another good man in this event. Ernst, one of the most promising high jumpers, has been compelled to stop training on account of illness. The pole vaulters are Boehm, Smith, Eastmond, and Whitaker. The last named made over ten feet on his first trial. Columbia has entered a team in the open handicap games to be held at Princeton on Saturday. It will include Marshall, Thurston, Welles, Weekes, and Van Cise.

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What Princeton is going to do on the track this year may perhaps be indicated at her open handicap games next Saturday. Her team is admittedly hopeless in the weight events, but some good work is expected by the sprinters and middle-distance men, and perhaps by the candidates for the high jump. Pennsylvania, Columbia, and perhaps Cornell will send some sprinters to Princeton Saturday, and Yale's weight men may be represented. If the weather favors the games, something of a forecast of the results of later meets may be obtained.

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All hope for international games on this side of the water between Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, and Yale now seems lost as far as this season is concerned, through the declared failure of Yale and Harvard to come to an agreement as to the place of holding the games. Yale attributes the failure to the Harvard managers, who have insisted that the games be held on college grounds, and that Cambridge has better facilities than are afforded at New Haven. Yale has insisted upon neutral grounds as a meeting place, and, according to a statement of Capt. Bascom Johnson of the Yale team, this position was necessitated by the declaration of Oxford and Cambridge that they were willing to meet their American competitors only on neutral grounds. It is unsafe, in the absence of full facts, to blame either Harvard or Yale for the failure. While Yale's stand for neutral grounds may at first glance seem the more fair position, it must be considered that the Harvard Faculty has been steadily hostile to the competition of Harvard teams on any other than college grounds, and that the spirit at Cambridge has in the past few years tended more and more toward the separation of college athletics from anything resembling non-collegiate sport. The point of difference fell not upon the insistance that the games be held at Cambridge, for New Haven men usually concede the superiority of Harvard's track and field arrangements, but rather upon Yale's insistance that the games be held on neutral grounds. But if the English universities stipulated expressly their disfavor of holding the games on college grounds, Yale's position was inevitable—and Harvard's merely excusable.

CUTLER SCHOOL JUNIOR GAMES.

All of the Events Were Well Contested at Columbia Oval.

The Cutler School Athletic Association held its annual junior games at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, yesterday morning. The summary of events follows:

50-yard Dash, under 13.—Won by E. E. De Forest; H. Acosta, second; H. Johnson, third. Time—0:07 1-5.

75-yard Dash, Junior.—Won by J. Vanderhoff; W. Ward, second; E. E. De Forest, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

100-yard Dash.—Won by T. Manson; R. Poor, second; G. Douglas, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

120-yard Hurdle Race.—Won by P. Feltner; J. Cornell, second; E. E. De Forest, third. Time—0:22.

440-yard Run.—Won by J. Vanderhoff; E. E. De Forest, second; J. Cornell, third. Time—1:24.

One-half Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by M. Lefferts; J. Cornell, second; J. G. Blaine, third. Time—1:44 3-5.

Putting Six-Pound Shot.—Won by M. Lefferts, with 31 feet 4 inches; J. Cornell, second, with 27 feet 7½ inches; M. Hassel, third, with 26 feet 2 inches.

880-yard Run.—Won by A. J. Akin; E. Fosdick, second; C. Parsons, third. Time—2:14 3-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by M. Hassel, with 13 feet 8¼ inches; C. C. De Forest, second, with 12 feet 11 inches; J. Vanderhoff, third, with 12 feet 10 inches.

SUCCESSOR FOR THE COLUMBIA.

Believed at Bristol that Herreshoff Will Design a New Defender.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 14.—Reports of Sir Thomas Lipton's proposed challenge for the America's Cup, and of his purpose to remodel the Shamrock and build a new challenger, have aroused much interest here. Friends of the Columbia's designer say that nothing could please them more than a second challenge by Sir Thomas. Whatever plans are adopted abroad, it is fairly certain that, if another defender is ordered, it will be designed and built in Bristol. Already experiments are being made with models, with the view of being prepared for emergencies.

Although the lines of the Shamrock are to be altered to some extent, it is hardly probable that anything will be carried out in a similar respect on the Columbia. It is difficult to imagine where the champion of 1899 could be improved. It is asserted in Bristol that it will be years yet before the limit of speed is reached, and that the next cup defender, if built in Bristol, will be minutes faster than the Columbia.

The question as to who will financially back the enterprise of constructing the next cup defender is beginning to receive some attention. It really looks now as if the owners of the special class of thirty-footers would have an opportunity to take a hand in the matter. They intended to manage the defender of 1899, but other issues conflicted. There is information enough at hand to state that, if a new defender is to be constructed, and that is almost beyond doubt, Herman B. Duryea, Harry Payne Whitney, E. D. Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and some others will have a clear field to carry out plans for the defense of the America's Cup in 1901. Some of those named above will have a good experience this year in big sloop sport with the seventy-footers.

COMMODORE BELMONT'S YACHT.

The Mineola's Mast Stepped—The New Seventy-Footers at Herreshoff's.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 14.—Commodore August Belmont's new seventy-footer, The Mineola, has been floated in spick and span condition, and her mainmast stepped. It is a fine-looking spar, 57 feet long from deck to hounds, and the masthead is 14 feet 7 inches in length. The spar is 15 inches in diameter just above the mast hole and an inch greater in diameter where the gaff slide bears when the mainsail is hoisted. The topmast was put in position Thursday. It is 47 feet in length. The bowsprit, which was shipped in place early in the week, is 25 feet long. Riggers have been busy all week making the new sloop ready for her sails. Late this week the rigging and fittings were being arranged on the boom and gaff.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's seventy-footer, which has been named the Rainbow, was hauled on the railway and repainted after the week. The two other seventy-footers under construction in the boat shops for Harry Payne Whitney and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are being rushed along. One of the new twenty-one footers is completed. The deck of another boat of this class is being planked in the north shop. The two forty-six-footers, Sirocco and Altair, are moored near the wharves waiting for spars. The Altair is to be in charge of "Lem" Miller, late first mate of the Defender. He is expected in Bristol this week with a crew.

At Walker's Cove the big sloop yawl Petrel, owned by J. V. R. Kennedy of New York, is being painted and refitted preparatory to commission.

Remodeling the Shamrock.

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LONDON, April 14.—Designer Fife is busy making plans for improving the Shamrock. He has had a testing tank fitted up, various models are being tried, and the results are carefully tabled, to enable him to redraught the lines of the defeated cup challenger.

LACROSSE ON STATEN ISLAND.

Stevens Institute Had Little Trouble Downing S. I. L. and A. C.

Stevens Institute experienced little difficulty in defeating the Staten Island Lacrosse and Athletic Club lacrosse team at Livingston yesterday by the score of 8 goals to 1.

The game was good throughout, notwithstanding the one-sided score, and it was on account of Staten Island's poor defense that Stevens was able to score so frequently. The latter team was particularly strong in defense, but they do not show the efficiency that last year's team did, as all the former stars have graduated.

Two twenty-minute halves were played, and it was not until the last half was well on its way that Stevens secured her long lead. The first half ended with the score standing 2 goals to none in Stevens's favor. Myers shot the first goal before the game was thirty seconds old.

Staten Island made its only score in the second half, when Simpson kicked the ball through the posts during a scrimmage. All of the goals made by Stevens were cleanly shot, and in one instance Sanders ran the entire length of the field from cover point and shot a goal, this being the star play of the day. The line-up:

Stevens Institute.	Position.	S. I. L. & A. C.
Layat	Goal	Lancaster
Wolfe	Point	Garrett
Sander	Cover point	Robinson
Botchford	First defense	Newman
Roberts	Second defense	Whitelaw
Bennett	Centre	Lafarge
Kirk	Third attack	Knight
Myers	Second attack	Helneker
Fitch	First attack	Simpson
Hoffman	Outside home	Clark
Durrie	Inside home	Hickok

Score—Stevens Institute, 8; S. I. L. & A. C., 1. Goals—Myers, (2,) Hoffman, (2,) Durrie, Sanders, Kirk, Roberts, Simpson. Referee—J. Judson Worman. Umpires—W. L. Harding, Staten Island; William Chatard, Stevens Institute. Timekeeper—W. L. Daw.

Manager Chatard of the Stevens Institute lacrosse team has arranged the following schedule of games for the season:

April 21, Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge; 25, C. C. N. Y. at Hoboken; May 2, Swarthmore College at Hoboken; 5, Staten Island L. and A. C. at Hoboken; 12, Johns Hopkins University at Hoboken; 16, Cornell University at Hoboken; 19, Columbia University at Hoboken; 22, Six Nations' Indian team at Hoboken; 26, Lehigh University at South Bethlehem.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

This is the Season When Every Penny Counts for Ten. You Are Either Moving or House Cleaning; Both Necessitate Much Outlay of Money. The Corner Stone of Our House is CONSIDERATION FOR THE PUBLIC, and You will Find You Can Make All Purchases Here at a Great Advantage.

CUSTOM TAILORING.

Men's Spring Suits to Order $14.00.

There is positively $20.00 to $22.00 value in them, we are showing over forty different styles of checks, stripes, mixtures, blues and blacks and Oxfords in worsteds, cassimeres, cheviots and thibets, they will be made in faultless style by expert tailors in the very newest syles, perfect fit guaranteed, made to your order, suits.. $14.00
Separate Trousers $4.50

Boys' Double Breasted Suits.

$3.98 instead of $5.50, of all wool blue serge and fancy mixed cassimeres and cheviots, too much cannot be said of the quality of these suits; ages 8 to 16.

At $1.98 and $2.98 in good line of well-wearing mixtures, if appearance and service count for anything they're worth $1.00 to $1.50 more on each suit; ages 7 to 15.

KNEE PANTS AT 49c. It's an old and much used price, but these Pants are new and much superior to the kind usually sold at the price, big assortment of mixtures and plain blue; ages 3 to 16.

Silverware.

A host of appropriate designs in silver as gifts for EASTER WEDDINGS. A brief account of values offered.

Quadruple-plated Four-piece Tea Set, teapot, sugar bowl, gold-lined cream pitcher and spoon holder, fluted design, burnished finish, set complete, special, at $6.75.

Quadruple-plated Tea Set Waiters, special, at $1.98 and $2.98.

Quadruple-plated After Dinner Coffee or Chocolate Set, three pieces and tray, special at $4.98.

Quadruple-plated Berry Bowl, gold lined, fluted design, special, $1.98.

Quadruple-plated Gold-lined Sugar Bowl, and Cream Pitcher, Colonial design, special at $1.48 each.

Quadruple-plated Colonial Soup Tureen, burnished finish, special, $2.98.

Soup Ladle, to match Tureen, Rogers' plate, special, at 89c.

Quadruple-plated Baking Dish, newest design, our special, at $2.69.

Special 98c. Sale of Quadruple-Plated Table Ware.

Colonial Candle Sticks, Bread Trays, Condensed Milk Holders, Gold-lined Bon Bon Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Creamers, Silver mounted Lemonade Pitchers, Cracker Jars, etc.

Spoons, Forks and Knives, Rogers Make, A1 Plate.

26 pieces, in fancy silk-lined case, new beaded pattern, six dinner forks, six dinner knives, six tablespoons, six teaspoons, butter knife and sugar shell, complete in case, $4.75, regular price, $7.98.

W. A. Rogers' Shell Pattern Teaspoons, set of six 48c.

Tablespoons, set of six, 98c.

Dinner Forks, set of six, 98c.

W. A. Rogers' Dinner Knives, triple plated, set of six, $1.25.

Rogers' Solid Nickel Silver, Non-tarnishable Teaspoons, 4c. each; Forks, 8c. each.

Tablespons, 8c. each; Forks, 8c. each.

Dinner Knives, good wearing quality, 12½c. each.

Books.

No More Complete Book Store in Brooklyn—See Our Prices.

Large assortment of Paper Novels, by both popular and standard authors, 8c. a copy.

A new line of Paper Novels, such as Greatest Gift, by A. W. Marchmont; Terence, by B. M. Croker; A Rational Marriage, by Florence Marryat, all of which are new books, 25c. each.

Pride of Jennico, by Egerton Castle; Heart of Princess Osra, by Anthony Hope; Barabbas, by Marie Corelli, pub. price, 50c.; our price, 29c.

Quo Vadis, cloth binding, good type, 15c.; paper edition, 10c.

Illustrated Edition of Quo Vadis, two vols., pub. price, $6.00; our price, $3.88.

Street Directory of New York and Brooklyn, cloth binding, 18c.

Stamp Albums, for 25c. to $1.98.

Scrap Books, 21c. to $1.35; Scrap Pictures, 10c. and up.

Children's Painting Books, 5c., 12c., and 25c. each.

The Campaign of the Jungle, or Under Lawton Through Luzon, by E. Stratmeyer, just published, 5th vol. of the Old Glory Series; pub. price $1.25; our price, 72c.

Dainty Stationery for Dainty Women.

Stationery Department

A large assortment of new Writing Papers, for Spring correspondence, silk fibre, all the newest tints, Khaki writing paper.

A fine assortment of Cabinet Writing Paper, ruled and plain, boxes containing 120 sheets, with envelopes to match, 39c.

Extra Heavy Wove and College Linen Writing paper, ruled and plain, 1½ quires to a pound, 16c.

Envelopes, to match, 6c. a package.

Shopping Tablets, oxidized silver, 19c. each.

Penknives, bone and stag handles, with two blades, 25c. each.

Tally Cards, 7c. a dozen.

Double Pinocle Playing Cards, 12½c. a pack.

52-card pack, Playing Cards, extra enamel finish, 10c.

Imported Raphael Crayons, 1 doz. in box, 5c.; 2 doz., 10c.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

A Matchless Sale of Muslin Underwear.

Extraordinary values in Underwear, of muslin, will join in most notable price offering here to-morrow. The Underwear sales in this store have come to be events unparalleled elsewhere. Ever has the last one been the best until now this self improvement is all that is left to store progress.

To-morrow's sale will be most notable of all in infinity of varity—in unexampled low pricing. Every garment concerned in it is worthy. Most are made of Masonville muslin. All are put together in the most perfect manner and in the most approved style.

There is nothing ungenerous or mean about these garments; they were not made for special sale purposes. These are fresh and perfect stocks, dainty, attractive and wonderfully low priced to bring special attention to the completeness of this Underwear Store at the commencement of a new season.

For the Spring need, for the Summer supply this sale offers unexampled opportunity. These details:

Gowns. Masonville Muslin Gowns, high-neck, with Mother Hubbard yoke of solid cluster tucking, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.....49c

Good quality Muslin Gowns, V-neck, with four insertions of embroidery and clusters of tucks in yoke, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.....55c

Cambric Gowns, Empire, with two lace and an embroidered insertion across front and two insertions and ruffle of lace at side, lace ruffle on neck and sleeves.....79c

Five pretty styles Cambric Gowns, V-neck and Empire, some prettily trimmed with insertion and ruffles of embroidery, others with fine hemstitching and lace.....97c

Cambric Gowns, Empire, with insertions and ruffles of fine lace embroidery insertion and ribbon trimmed....$1.23

Nainsook Gowns, high square neck, with wide insertion of fine embroidery around neck and full lawn ruffle, with insertion and edge of fine lace, lace ruffle on neck and sleeves.....$1.39

Cambric Gowns, Empire, with insertion of Maltese lace and embroidery beading across front, and two insertions and ruffle of Maltese lace at sides, lace ruffle on neck and sleeves; others square neck, trimmed with tucks, hemstitching and Point de Paris lace..$1.59

Nainsook Chemise Gowns, low round neck, with wide insertion and ruffle of fine Val. lace and ribbon run beading, back and front, full lace ruffle over shoulder, short sleeves trimmed with full ruffle of lace.....$2.25

Nainsook chemise Gowns, Empire, prettily trimmed with fine embroidery beading, tucking and Point de Paris lace; also, Gowns, low neck, trimmed with insertions and ruffles of fine Val. lace.....$2.69

Corset Covers. Excellent quality muslin Corset Covers, high neck, felled seams, pearl buttons, perfect fitting, 8c

V neck Corset Covers, with hemstitched tucks and ruffle front and back; others trimmed with embroidery.....25c

Corset Covers, round neck, trimmed with embroidery and ribbon.....34c

Four pretty styles Corset Covers, one round neck with six insertions of lace in front, finished off with lace, ruffle, and ribbon run beading; others square and V neck, trimmed with embroidery, and another style square neck, trimmed back and front with lace.....48c

Nainsook Corset Covers, round neck, with insertion and edge of fine Torchon lace across front; others square neck, filled in with Maltese lace.....59c

Lawn Corset Covers, low round neck, with three insertions and edge of Point de Paris lace and ribbon run beading, back and front, finished at waist with embroidery, beading, and ribbon; others in Nainsook, with duchesse lace insertion across front, finished off at waist with embroidery, beading, and ribbon.....97c

Chemises. Masonville Muslin Chemise, with corded band and pearl buttons, 29c

Nainsook Chemise, round neck, with full lawn ruffle, with insertion and edge of Val. lace and ribbon run beading, ruffle at bottom, with insertion and edge of lace; others of lawn with two insertions and edge of Maltese lace embroidery beading and ribbon at waist, tucked lawn ruffle at bottom trimmed with lace.....$1.98

Walking Skirts. Muslin Walking Skirts, full umbrella ruffle, with three insertions and edge of cotton Torchon lace; also dust ruffle; others with full umbrella ruffle of choice embroidery; also dust ruffle.....97c

Walking Skirts with full umbrella ruffle, trimmed with fine embroidery; also dust ruffle; others with lawn umbrella ruffle, with five insertions and edge of lace; also dust ruffle.....$1.69

Cambric Walking Skirts, with tucked lawn umbrella ruffle, with insertion of fine embroidery between clusters of tucks, trimmed with full ruffle of embroidery; others with tucked lawn umbrella ruffle with two wide insertions and deep ruffle of Torchon lace; also dust ruffle.....$1.98

Cambric Skirts, lawn umbrella ruffle, with three insertions and ruffle of fine Torchon lace, and dust ruffle..$2.48

Cambric Skirts, lawn umbrella ruffle, with three wide insertions and deep ruffle of fine Val. lace; also dust ruffle.....$2.98

Cambric Skirts, lawn umbrella ruffle, with wide insertion of fine embroidery, full ruffle, with three insertions and edge of fine Val. lace; also dust ruffle edged with lace.....$3.48

Underskirts. Good quality Muslin Underskirts, with cambric ruffle and tucks above.....29c

Muslin Skirts, with ruffle of fine embroidery and tucks above.....48c

Cambric Underskirts, with lawn umbrella ruffle, with hemstitched tucks, 69c

Drawers. Good quality Muslin Drawers, with hem and cluster of tucks above, 19c

Masonville Muslin Drawers, with ruffle of fine embroidery and tucks above, 29c

Muslin Drawers, with full ruffle of embroidery and clusters of tucks, open and closed.....49c

Cambric Drawers, tucked lawn umbrella ruffle, with ruffle of Point de Paris lace; others with Torchon lace ruffle, open and closed.....59c

Cambric Drawers, tucked lawn umbrella ruffle, with insertion and edge of lace, open and closed.....69c

Cambric Drawers, with umbrella ruffle of fine embroidery and tucks above, open and closed.....79c

Cambric Drawers, lawn umbrella ruffle, with insertion and ruffle of Point de Paris lace; others with Maltese lace; also some with full umbrella ruffle of fine embroidery. Nainsook Drawers, with wide insertion of fine embroidery, with full lawn umbrella ruffle, with insertion and edge of fine Val. lace.97c

Colored Petticoats.

600 black sateen Petticoats, made with ten-inch graduated accordion plaited ruffle, set on skirt; trimmed top and bottom with a ruche.....$1.29

Special Corset Values.

750 Corsets, made specially for us by one of the best American corset makers; colors are white and gray; material is sateen; style, long waist; prettily trimmed with lace; sizes from 18 to 26.....59c

A Black Taffeta Silk Sale.

Black Taffeta Silks of finest quality, rich and soft and lustrous, will make special price attraction in the Silk Store to-morrow. Enough for every one—11,350 yards in all; the production of a manufacturer whose silks are noted for their beauty and their durability.

For waists, for dresses, for every one of the manifold uses of fine Black Silks; these are the wanted kinds. Six prices:

1,750 yards of 19 inch Black Taffeta.48c
1,500 yards of 19 inch Black Taffeta.55c
2,500 yards of 21 inch Black Taffeta.59c
2,600 yards of 27 inch Black Taffeta.69c
2,500 yards of 27 inch Black Taffeta.85c
1,000 yards of 24 inch Black Taffeta, $1.00

Main floor, New Building.

Furniture Values Extraordinary.

Price Savings of a Third to Half.

The finest Furniture will go on sale here to-morrow at record-making prices. Every piece is worthy—has the stamina that Furniture must have before it can come here. Every piece is of wanted style. Yet a great collection is to be sold at prices which mean a full third and in many cases a full half price saving to the purchaser. Parlor Suites, Bedroom Suites, Furniture for Dining Room and Living Room are joined in the sale. It is an opportunity not to be neglected, for such opportunities are rare.

For instance, here are Parlor Suites, 2, 3 and 5 pieces, of mahogany and mahogany finish, carved and inlaid and covered with satin damask and tapestry in assorted colorings:

4 Suites, value $45.00, at.....$30.00
2 Suites, value $60.00, at.....$40.00
7 Suites, value $68.00, at.....$45.00
6 Suites; value $80.00, at.....$55.00
8 Suites, value $87.00, at.....$58.00
3 Suites, value $90.00, at.....$60.00
2 Suites, value $110.00, at.....$65.00
1 Suite, value $160.00, at.....$100.00

Divans and Sofas in mahogany and mahogany finish; covered with satin damask, tapestry and plush in assorted colorings.

16 Divans, value $18.00, at.....$10.00
6 Divans, value $24.00, at.....$12.00
4 Divans, value $27.00, at.....$13.00
2 Divans, value $28.00, at.....$14.00
4 Divans, value $30.00, at.....$15.00
5 Divans, value $45.00, at.....$24.00
1 Divan, value $50.00, at.....$27.00
2 Divans, value $60.00, at.....$30.00

40 odd Arm and Parlor Chairs of mahogany and in mahogany finish; value $11.00, $12.00, $14.00, $15.00, $18.00, $24.00, and $30.00, at $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00, respectively.

These are Parlor Suites from our regular stock of sorts which are to be discontinued. They are 2, 3, 4, and 5 pieces in mahogany, mahogany finish and in gold. Suites that were $50.00, $95.00, $125.00, $160.00, $200.00, and $690, will be marked to-morrow $35.00, $60.00, $80.00, $100.00, $135.00 and $450.00, respectively.

Bedroom Furniture, Brass Beds; 1½ and 2 inch posts; some with canopy and bow foot; value $38.00, $50.00, $53.00, $70.00, $85.00, $90.00, and $125.00, at $30.00, $36.00, $38.00, $49.00, $64.00, $63.00, and $96.00, respectively.

Bureaus and Chiffoniers of maple, mahogany, oak and mahogany finish; value $6.00, $12.00, $30.00, $45.00, $85.00, $95.00, $120.00, and $150.00, at $4.75, $9.50, $21.00, $30.00, $50.00, $65.00, $75.00, and $100.00, respectively.

Bedroom Suite of 10 pieces; golden oak (ash) finish; full size bed; bureau with bevel mirror; washstand; woven wire spring; soft top mattress; 2 feather pillows; two chairs and a table.$19.90

Bedroom Suites of Bird's-eye maple, mahogany veneer and oak; value $35.00, $47.00, $57.00, $60.00, and $78.00, at $25.00, $30.00, $40.00, $42.00 and $54.00.

Bedroom Suites of Dutch marquetry; value $210.00, at.....$160.00

Bedroom Suite of mahogany, handsomely carved; value $270.00, at.....$190.00

Dining Room Furniture. Sideboards of oak and mahogany; value $20.00, $29.00, $96.00, $110.00, $125.00 and $175.00, at $14.50, $21.00, 71.00, $85.00, $95.00 and $125.00, respectively.

China Closets of Flemish Oak, mahogany and oak; value $19.00, $24.00, $42.00, $110.00 and $120.00, at $14.50, $17.00, $30.00, $75.00 and $90.00, respectively.

Dining Tables of oak and mahogany; value $10.00, $16.00, $21.50, $45.00 and $100.00, at $7.00, $11.00, $15.00, $32.00 and $75.00, respectively.

Couches covered with leather and velvet; value $14.00, $23.00, $30.00, $42.00, $57.00 and $70.00, at $10.00, $15.00, $19.50, $30.00, $40.00 and $50.00, respectively.

150 high back, reed seat and back, Rockers.....$1.39

Mattresses of pure black or gray South American hair; 40 lbs., full size; covered with A. C. A. ticking; value $22.00, at.....$15.50

Mattress, all hair; covered with A. C. A. ticking; 40 lbs, full size; value $10.00, at.....$6.90

300 Pillows, filled with geese feathers; 3 lbs.; value $2.00, at.....$1.39

Fourth floor.

Smyrna Rugs at Lowest Prices.

These are the best quality, all wool, reversible Smyrna Rugs which Fries, Breslin & Co., of Camden, N. J., make. "Empress" Rugs they are called in the trade. It is an exceptional chance that brings them to us, so that the price to you to-morrow may be remarkably low. Most are patterns which the manufacturers do not intend making again; a few have slight mill imperfections—are an inch or so longer or shorter than the regulation measurement. But the quality is the very best and the designs and colorings are mostly of this season. The list below gives comparison of to-morrow's prices with our regular prices and our regular markings are much below prices elsewhere. First choice, of course, to the early comers and a wide assortment to choose from:

18x36 in., regularly $1.25; at..... 90c
21x46 in., regularly $1.75; at.....$1.30
26x54 in., regularly $2.55; at.....$1.98
30x80 in., regularly $3.10; at.....$2.25
36x72 in., regularly $4.45; at.....$3.27
30x33 in., regularly $1.95; at.....$1.49
36x40 in., regularly $2.75; at.....$1.98
4x 7 ft., regularly $7.45; at.....$5.45
6x6 ft., regularly $11.35; at..... $8.35
6x9 ft., regularly $15.50, at.....$11.45
7.6x10.6 ft., regularly $24.00; at..$17.75
9x9 ft., regularly $26.75; at.....$19.95
9x10.6 ft., regularly $29.50; at...$21.75
9x12 ft., regularly $31.50; at....$23.50
9x15 ft., regularly $43.50; at.....$32.75

Third floor.

Cold Storage for Furs. We have added the system of dry and cold air storage to our customary facilities for the safeguarding of Furs, Rugs, Portieres, etc., during the Summer months. Our guarantee covers loss by fire or theft as well as damage by moths.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 2613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

EVENTS OF THE DAY IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

First Automobile Fifty-Mile Race Ever Run in America.

WON EASILY BY A. L. RIKER

He Covered the Long Island Course in a Trifle Over Two Hours in an Electric Machine.

Automobilists yesterday saw the first record for a fifty-mile road race established in America. Under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America a fifty-mile race was run off on the Merrick Road, between Springfield and Babylon, for a silver cup presented by Leonce Blanchet, one of the founders of the Automobile Club of France. A. L. Riker won the trophy with his electric carriage, the one he rode being the only electrically propelled vehicle in the contest. The others were gasoline and water carriages.

Of the fifteen members of the club who entered for the speed test, nine appeared at the starting point, which was at the junction of the Merrick Road and Springfield Avenue. The route was to Babylon, turning near the Sherman House, and then back to the starting line. The competitors, with times of starting, finishing and elapsed time, were:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
A. L. Riker	10:24:00	12:27:30	2:03:30
S. T. Davis, Jr.	10:28:00	12:46:27	2:18:27
Alexander Fischer	10:25:30	12:55:31	2:30:01
D. Wolfe Bishop, Jr.	10:25:00	1:03:08	2:38:08
A. C. Bostwick	10:24:32	1:11:12	2:46:40
G. F. Chamberlin	10:27:02	1:15:44	2:48:42
C. J. Field	10:26:36	1:30:30	3:12:54
David H. Morris	10:27:30	No time.	
William H. Hall	10:26:00	No time.	

The machines were sent away at intervals of thirty seconds. Mr. Riker drew the right to start first. His machine is a low-built vehicle capable of making quick turns, and is charged with sixty cell batteries. Coming home Mr. Riker used 125 volts of electricity, and, with the exception of about ten miles, just before reaching Babylon, where the roads were rough and sandy, the vehicle was run at its highest possible pressure. As Mr. Riker came dashing over the finish line, his body bent forward as though holding the reins over some spirited steed, a mighty cheer went up from the throng of enthusiasts, and the experts afterward subjected the winning carriage to a close examination. The paint around the batteries was scorched, but otherwise it appeared no worse for its hard usage, and Mr. Riker said he had enough power left to go to New York. He partially demonstrated it by riding off with Mrs. Riker to Jamaica when the results were all in.

Some idea of the superiority of this carriage over the ordinary electric vehicle may be had when it is stated that from twenty-five to thirty miles is the limit of the latter and a new charge of electricity must then be taken. Mr. Riker's machine was the heaviest of all the racers, weighing 2,500 pounds, and it has surpassed all previous records in America for a high-speed run.

At the twenty-five-mile turn S. T. Davis had the lead with his locomobile, this making the first half of the journey in 0:58:13, to 1:00:36 required for the Riker machine. A powerful wind on the homeward journey cut down the speed of the lighter vehicles, so that Mr. Riker beat his rival by 15 minutes and 3 seconds. Davis had to stop twice to refill his boiler with water and lost about six minutes in so doing.

Alexander Fischer, who was the fourth man to start, rode a gasoline motor, and came in third, followed by David Wolfe Bishop, Jr., who drove a Winton gasoline motor. Behind him were Albert C. Bostwick and George F. Chamberlin, each in a Winton carriage. David Hennen, Morris and William H. Hall, in locomobiles, broke down near Amityville, on the homeward journey. Morris patched up his carriage and limped home, bringing Hall as a passenger, a few minutes behind C. J. Field, the last man whose time was taken. The latter raced with his new three-horse power de Dion Bouton, a French automobile.

A 2¼-horse power de Dion tricycle ran over the route for a record, ridden by C. H. Tangeman, and it distanced all the big machines, making the fifty miles in 1 hour and 58 minutes.

W. Everit Macy, Whitney Lyon, and Homer W. Hedge acted as judges and timekeepers. Leonce Blanchet, the donor of the cup, rode with A. C. Bostwick, and praised the race and its management in the highest terms. Another spectator whose presence lent an additional international feature to the race was Mr. A. J. de B. Corrineau of Montreal.

ST. ANDREW'S LINKS OPENED.

John Reid, Jr., and Isaac Seligman Successful in the First Monthly Club Handicaps.

St. Andrew's golfers turned out yesterday in goodly numbers on their links near Chauncey, Westchester County, for their first monthly handicap. There will be seven similar events during the season and the winners in both Classes A and B will play off on Thanksgiving Day for the Vice President's Cups. Special prizes are given to the victors in each event and yesterday these were captured by John Reid, Jr., in Class A, and H. M. Seligman, in Class B. John Reid, Jr., who is the new Captain of the club, won his place in 94 strokes from scratch. W. H. Close, with a handicap of 14, was one stroke behind him in net results.

The Winter greens were in use, but the regular greens have just been uncovered and their excellent appearance elicited general praise. They will be opened for play early in May. The President of the club, J. B. Thomas, who has recently returned from a year's absence through the Mediterranean countries, was among those present.

Archie Reid's appearance as a Class A competitor added an interesting feature to the event. He is a student in Lawrenceville School and is preparing to enter Yale in 1901. He is or his school team and his rank as a golfer is seen from the fact that he is only handicapped at 6 among the Class A players. The contestants and scores were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
John Reid, Jr.	94	0	94
W. H. Close	109	14	95
A. L. Livermore	108	12	96
Archie Reid	104	6	98
John D. Upham	105	6	99
H. R. Mackenzie	109	10	99
Charles W. Barnes	114	10	104
Henry O. Tallmadge	122	14	108
H. E. Hodgman	119	9	110

CLASS B.

Isaac M. Seligman	113	20	93
C. E. Barlow	110	16	94
Park E. Bell	114	18	96
Malcolm Stuart	117	18	99
George L. Degener	132	18	104
F. B. Allen and J. A. Bell withdrew.			

GOLF AT LAKEWOOD.

Big Fields and Good Games at Both the Links.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 14.—The Golf Club of Lakewood had the largest attendance of the season on its links to-day. The morning event was a men's handicap, in which twenty-five cards were returned, A. H. Porter, Jr., of Agawam Hunt heading the list, with 81 net, and tying C. M. Hamilton on gross scores. Summaries:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
A. H. Porter, Jr., Agawam Hunt	91	10	81
E. C. Green, Lakewood	92	10	82
C. S. Byington, Clifton, Mass.	104	20	84
Walter D. Stockly, Lakewood	96	10	86
J. S. Gillespie, Lakewood	92	5	87
J. S. Clark, Philadelphia Country	98	11	87
A. E. Hedstrom, Buffalo Country	94	6	88
C. M. Clark, Philadelphia Country	99	11	88
T. M. P. Mills, Lakewood	129	20	90
Craig M. Hamilton, Baltusrol	91	0	91
S. B. Ferris, Lakewood	106	15	91
Robert Bage Kerr, Lakewood	100	8	92
F. M. Freeman, Lakewood	99	6	93
R. L. Beeckman, Oyster Bay Golf	105	12	93
D. L. Lloyd, St. Andrew's	108	15	93
F. G. Brathwaite, Lakewood	100	6	94
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	95	0	95
Fred P. Kimball, Lakewood	96	0	96
Albert M. Reed, Lakewood	100	4	96
A. W. Black, Lakewood	100	4	96
H. W. Houghton, Milwaukee	111	14	97
Howard S. Curtis, Lakewood	111	12	99
C. L. Holmes, Watertown Golf	114	15	99
J. B. Barnes, Lakewood	121	18	103
F. M. Taylor, Phila. Country	115	12	103

Twenty pairs drove off in the afternoon's mixed foursomes, and nineteen cards were returned, results being very close, as shown by the following totals: Mrs. Gorham and J. S. Clark, 105, 15—90; Miss Town and D. J. Angus, 123, 25—98; Miss Adams and A. W. Black, 119, 20—99; Mrs. C. S. Bates, Jr., and C. H. Robbins, 124, 25—99; Mrs. F. M. Freeman and A. E. Medstrom, 110, 10—100; Mrs. Russel and F. M. Freeman, 117, 15—102; Mrs. Dilworth and E. C. Green, 113, 10—103; Miss Walton and W. H. Davis, 105, 0—105; Mrs. Wood and R. L. Beeckman, 120, 15—105; Miss S. Downer and E. H. Syms, 125, 20—105; Miss Howe and Fred P. Kimball, 106, 0—106; Miss B. Andrews and T. S. Beckwith, 106, 0—106; Miss May and W. D. Stockly, 126, 20—106; Mrs. Holmes and C. L. Holmes, 124, 18—106; Mrs. Graves and N. B. Coles, 126, 20—106; Miss Suydam and C. M. Hamilton, 107, 0—107; Miss Ferris and J. S. Gillespie, 113, 5—108; Miss Linton and F. G. Brathwaite, 118, 10—108; Mrs. Beard and F. D. Beard, 137, 20—117.

At the Country Club a large list was up for the handicap, and William C. Hicks of the Oakley Golf Club was low card in a lot of eighteen. The order of scores:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
William C. Hick, Oakley	100	15	85
William E. Haviland, Knollwood	96	10	86
T. W. Pearsall, Country Club	109	18	91
B. N. Coles, Ardsley	106	14	92
E. Robbins Walker, Country Club	102	6	96
S. W. Bonsall, Country Club	116	18	98
C. H. Robbins, Country Club	102	2	100
R. D. Lapham, Apawamis	111	10	101
E. C. Hoyt, Knollwood	119	18	101
John B. Morris, Country Club	120	18	102
F. E. Lindsley, Washington Park	117	14	103
C. S. Bates, Jr., Country Club	120	16	104
A. B. Graves, Country Club	115	8	107
R. F. Hemmiway, Vesper Country	120	12	108
E. F. Woolsey, Country Club	127	18	109
L. H. Lapham, Apawamis	123	12	111
F. W. Drury, Country Club	129	18	111
J. M. Bowers, Country Club	131	18	113

GOLF HONORS FOR FOWLER.

He Wins Two Competitions in as Many Days on the Dyker Meadow Links.

W. K. Fowler won leading honors yesterday in the first monthly handicap at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. There was a big field of competitors and twenty cards were turned in. Despite Fowler's handicap of 12, he made the lowest gross score, 92 strokes. The players and scores were:

W. K. Fowler—	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Out ....7 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 6—43			
In ....7 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 6—49			
Total	92	12	80
S. V. Beckwith	99	15	84
G. H. Barnes	95	10	85
A. E. Whitney	98	12	86
T. A. Gardiner	103	17	86
William B. Crittenden	95	8	87
Arthur L. Norris	95	5	90
James L. Taylor	100	10	90
Daniel Chauncey	96	5	91
A. E. Smylie	111	20	91
H. E. Pierrepont, Jr.	104	12	92
Charles Adams	105	11	94
C. J. Post, Jr.	110	16	94
Burnham Clark	100	5	95
Arthur P. Clapp	104	9	95
E. H. Smith	117	20	97
F. H. Lovell, Jr.	121	24	97
A. R. Fish	110	12	98
H. T. Whitney	111	13	98
Norman S. Dike	111	12	99

A special club handicap played on Friday was also won by Fowler in the same score, 92 gross and 80 net. The scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
W. K. Fowler	92	12	80
Mrs. Charles Adams	127	46	81
Charles Adams	93	11	82
James L. Taylor	97	10	87
Arthur L. Norris	94	5	89
J. H. Seaman	103	14	89
Norman S. Dike	103	12	91
William A. Putnam	107	14	93
A. R. Fish	106	12	94
Daniel Chauncey	101	5	96

Marine and Field Golfers.

A ball sweepstake handicap was played yesterday by the Marine and Field Club golfers on their links near Bath Beach. W. H. Childs, whose big handicap of 34 rated him as a novice in the game, surprised the field by making the lowest gross score, 98, so that his net score of 64 strokes won handily. The scores.

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
W. H. Childs	98	34	64
L. H. Smith	112	28	84
C. A. Boody	110	25	85
F. H. Wilkins	106	18	88
Dr. Seaver	111	25	86
Percy S. Mallett	108	18	90
C. Holden Smith	109	18	91
H. C. Anthony	128	34	94
D. R. Aldridge	115	19	96
E. O. Gates	106	5	101
C. P. Tangeman	140	34	106
James Foster	135	34	101
W. L. Gerrish	141	34	107

Crescent Club Handicap.

The first Class A handicap of the season was played on the links of the Crescent Athletic Club at Owl's Head, Bay Ridge, yesterday, with these results:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
James L. Rhett	100	3	97
James C. Taylor	106	8	98
J. T. Taylor	103	2	101
V. V. Meserole, Jr.	106	3	103
William R. Thompson	110	5	105
George S. O'Flyn	108	3	105

George S. O'Flyn and C. J. Wilson played off to determine the tie of last Saturday in the first general handicap of the season, when both men scored 96 net. Wilson won by a single stroke, on the net score, 96 to 97, though on the gross his score was 116 to 100 for O'Flyn.

Laurence Harbor Team Wins.

The Laurence Harbor Country Club opened its golf season of team matches yesterday, with a contest against the Westchester Golf Club team. Six men played on a side, and the Laurence Harbor men won, 22 holes to 9. The game was played on the Laurence Harbor links at Morgan, N. J. The teams and scores were:

Laurence Harbor.	Holes.	Westchester.	Holes.
Singer	6	Tiffany	0
Freeland	4	Redfield	0
Ward	0	Thompson	8
Moore	0	Miller	3
Alvord	8	Craigie	0
Enneves	4	Graham	0
Total	22	Total	9

JOSEPHTHAL TROPHY SHOOT.

Next Saturday's Contest Will Decide the Ownership of This Prize.

Members of the Second and Fourth Divisions of the First Naval Battalion will probably have the contest for the Josephthal Trophy between them when they meet next Saturday afternoon on the ranges of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, for the failure of some of the members of the third teams of the First and Third Divisions to put in an appearance yesterday afternoon will probably cause the First and Third Divisions to lose by forfeit. The Third Division's team was short one man, and the nine who shot made a better aggregate score than the full squad of ten that shot as the second team of the division last week. If the tenth man had reported yesterday, the Third Division would have had a splendid chance for the trophy, but under the rules teams must be made up of ten men each. It was not known definitely yesterday whether the absence of the tenth man would cause the team to forfeit its place, but it was the general impression among the shooters that a forfeit will be counted. The team of the First Division was short three men.

The scores of yesterday for the incomplete teams were as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. T. P. Hill	27	20	47
Seaman P. Wolfskehl	21	18	39
Seaman A. K. Fox	28	12	40
Seaman M. S. Stillman	20	18	38
Seaman W. H. Law	22	21	43
Gun Capt. M. C. Boyd	22	25	47
Seaman W. T. R. Leigh	22	21	43
Total for seven men			297

THIRD DIVISION.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Gun Capt. G. Kollstede	26	26	52
Gun Capt. M. W. Neal	29	30	59
Seaman W. E. Loughman	26	27	53
Seaman S. Flagg	25	20	45
Seaman C. S. Folsom	27	30	57
Seaman A. M. Alen	15	2	17
Seaman F. H. Collins	19	16	35
Seaman G. Bruce	25	24	49
Seaman W. L. Durant	22	26	48
Total for nine men			415

A volley shoot between the members of the First Naval Battalion will be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on April 28. The four divisions of the battalion will be expected to furnish eighteen men each, and these will be divided into squads of six men each. Twenty-five minutes will be allowed for the men of each division to fire five shots each.

REVIVAL OF LACROSSE.

Disadvantages Under Which a Splendid Sport Has Labored in the Colleges—Interest in the Game This Year.

Lacrosse, the brisk Canadian game of Indian descent, will occupy a more prominent place in college sports this year than at any time since its appearance on the collegiate calendar, for in spite of its intrinsic merits the game has been slow to find favor. The fight of any comparatively unknown sport for recognition is hard, and in the case of lacrosse there has been added to this natural inertia the overweening popularity of baseball, rowing, and the well-established track and field events. It was in the Middle West that the game first met with favor. The height of popularity to which it has now risen on the other side of the Alleghenies is well attested by the fact that in a recent game at Chicago over $7,000 was received in gate receipts.

It is a curious fact that in the East lacrosse gained its earliest favor and highest development at the smaller colleges, which were outclassed in the more generally popular sports. Johns Hopkins University is the present intercollegiate lacrosse champion, while Swarthmore and Lehigh have developed strong teams in past seasons. The reason for this is readily found in the difference in conditions at the larger and smaller colleges. At the larger institutions, where success has firmly established in the older games, the best athletes naturally enter the more popular games which offer to participants the greater distinction. When age and a proper recognition of the merits of the game have combined to give lacrosse a portion of the prestige now held by baseball and rowing, it is safe to say that the larger colleges now holding general athletic supremacy will add the premiership in lacrosse to their triumphs.

Lacrosse is a game that ought to win the favor of both audiences and athletes. It is spectacular in the extreme. The flying figures of the players, with their long, ungainly "crosses," make a picture long to be remembered, while the intricate tactics of the game hold the spectator's interest from start to finish. In the players themselves the game develops not only peculiar skill with the special implements, but speed in running, and nerve and general strength in the attack and blocking. The game furnishes in many ways ideal Spring work for football men.

Teams have been placed in the field this year by Columbia, Pennsylvania, Harvard, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Swarthmore, Lehigh, Hobart, Stevens Institute, and several minor colleges. At Pennsylvania the game is probably receiving greater recognition than at any of the larger colleges, and a tentative promise has been held out by the Pennsylvania athletic directors that, if the team meets with success this year, the lacrosse players will next year be given official recognition and awarded the "Varsity P." Columbia is making strong efforts to place a creditable team in the field this year, and has made a fair showing in the two games played with the Crescent Athletic Club and Swarthmore, although worsted in both. Pennsylvania has held Johns Hopkins down to a 7-to-0 score, and has won from Hobart by a narrow margin. Swarthmore and Lehigh have both beaten Hobart. Harvard and Cornell have played no games as yet. Eligot of the Crimson's old men are back, and twenty new candidates are trying for the four vacancies. Cornell got out of doors about ten days ago, and twenty candidates are practicing regularly. Comparative scores in the few games played so far give Hopkins the lead again, with Lehigh, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, Hobart, and Columbia following in order. Stevens has not yet met a college team, but her twelve made an excellent showing in yesterday's game with the Staten Island team.

COLUMBIA BEATEN AT LACROSSE.

Swarthmore Proved Too Fast for the Local Collegians.

The intercollegiate lacrosse season in this city was opened yesterday at Columbia Field, when Columbia University and Swarthmore College contested a fast game, in which the latter won by a score of 8 goals to 2. Swarthmore was altogether too fast for the local collegians, and they started in by scoring four goals in quick succession. The other goal was made for Swarthmore in this half by Colwell, Columbia's second attack, who accidentally kicked the ball through the goal in a scrimmage. De Witt scored once for Columbia in the first half.

In the second half the Columbia twelve took a brace and kept the Swarthmore boys busy. By fast team work and some brilliant individual plays the locals held their opponents down to three goals. Seven straight shots at the goal by Swarthmore were blocked by Strohmeyer. Gieschen scored for Columbia on a long pass from Schwerin.

The Columbia team was weak in its defense, but neither twelve displayed any remarkable team work. The line-up:

Columbia.	Positions.	Swarthmore.
Strohmeyer	Goal	Downing
O'Dwyer	Point	Farquahar
Pfletchinger	Cover point	McVaugh
C. C. Smith	First attack	E. Williams
Colwell	Second attack	A. Williams
Schwerin	Third attack	Turner
Stewart	Centre	Pancoast
Barlow	Third defense	Tyson
Bigelow	Second defense	Matthews
Gieschen	Third defense	Richardson
Coggeshall	Outside home	Jackson
De Witt	Inside home	Seaman

Score—Swarthmore, 8; Columbia, 2. Goals—Jackson, (3,) Seaman, (2.) Richardson, Matthews, Colwell, De Witt, and Gieschen one each. Referee—Hugh Kafka, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Alexander, Columbia. Timekeepers—Messrs. Moran, C. C. N. Y., and Hall, Swarthmore. Time of halves, 25 and 20 minutes.

CRESCENTS BEAT JOHNS HOPKINS.

The Crack College Team Victims of the Club Champions.

Johns Hopkins's lacrosse team came from Baltimore and tried conclusions with the American champions, the Crescent Athletic Club team, at their pretty Bay Ridge grounds. The Brooklyn boys won cleverly after a very pretty contest by 8 to 4. In the first period of play the Baltimore collegians were shut out, while the Crescents tallied five goals, Wall making the first on an assist by Dobby. The second goal was due to a mistake by the Johns Hopkins team, who shot the ball into their own net in a wild mix-up near the cage. Dobby, on a pass from Curry, made the third goal, and Mason, unassisted, the fourth. By some sharp overhead passing Dobby made the last goal on a shot from Wall.

Shortly after the face-off at the commencement of the second period of play Norton of the Johns Hopkins team, made a pretty goal, the ball going from crosse to crosse up the field. Kennedy of the Crescents accounted for the next one on a pass from Curry and Dobby, and Curry got the next on a triple pass from Dobby, Kennedy, and Wall followed by a straight drive. Then the Baltimore lads got the ball and McIness made the second goal of the match for Baltimore. Bernheimer then tallied twice in succession for the Johns Hopkins team. Wall closed the scoring for Crescent with a long straight shoot, taking the ball from Dobby's crosse, and the final score stood Crescent Athletic Club 8, Johns Hopkins University 4. The line-up:

Crescent A. C.	Positions.	Johns Hopkins
Garvin	Goal	Baetjer
Rose	Point	Schirmeister
Miller	Cover point	Maddern
De Casanova	First attack	D. Strauss
Moses	Second attack	Bruton
Jewel and Drakeley	Third attack	Greene
McLean	Centre	Abercrombie (Capt.)
Kennedy	Third defense	Norton
Dobby	Second defense	J. Bandell
Wall (Capt.)	First defense	H. Bandell
Curry	Outside home	Bernheimer
Mason	Inside home	McIness

Referee—Louis J. Doyle, New York. Goal Umpires—Charles J. Maguire, Crescent A. C., and N. A. Lindheimer, Johns Hopkins University. Goals—Crescent A. C., Wall, (2,) Dobby, (2,) Kennedy, Curry, Mason; Johns Hopkins, Norton, McIness, Bernheimer, (2.) Time—20 minute halves.

A, A. U. Gymnastic Championships.

On Wednesday night at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club the annual gymnastic championship of the Amateur Athletic Union will be decided. The event is attracting much attention, as it is understood that the winner will be sent to compete at the Paris Exposition. The full list of events is: Parallel and horizontal bars, long and side horse, flying rings, club swinging, rope climbing, and tumbling. The all-around standing apparatus championship will be decided on the parallel and horizontal basis, and long and side horses.

A Great Day for American Jockeys.

LONDON, April 14.—At Alexander Park to-day the London Cup was won by Downham, ridden by "Skeets" Martin, Lester Reiff finishing second with Luckford, and Sloan running third with Sheet Anchor, eleven horses competing. The County Handicap was won by Sloan, on La Uruguaya, and Martin was second with Master Willie. Sloan and Martin were first and second also in the finish for the Palace Selling Plate.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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FOR THE THREE GREAT BIG GLORIOUS WEEKS, BEGINNING MONDAY,
GREATER NEW YORK MONSTER STREET FAIR,
INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AND
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RAIN OR SHINE!
NIGHT AS BRIGHT AS DAY.
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Gathering of the World's
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JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.
Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Spring Suits, Jackets and Capes.

There are in our Cloak Department, on the second floor, very complete lines of Ladies' Suits, Jackets and Capes for Spring wear, all at our popular prices. The special offers for Monday are as follows:

Suits of imported Cloth in fancy checks, browns and grays; plain cheviot, black and blue; Venetian cloth, black blue and castor—with tight fitting and loose fitting jackets, made by the best tailors; a few silk lined and with habit back, but most of them new and up to date in every respect—all at $15.00 each.

Another lot of fine cheviot Suits, black, blue and brown, the very latest styles, with flare collar, double and single breasted Eton jackets, tastefully trimmed with bands of silk and rows of stitching, $23.50.

Golf Skirts, double faced cloth, blue gray and brown, with inverted pleat in the back, $5.50 instead of $8.50.

Bannockburn Suitings 69 Cts. instead of $1.25.

A large collection of Bannockburn Suitings, 56 inches wide, in soft mist grays, steel grays, heather purple mixtures, clergy gray and other natural tones—most desirable goods this season for separate skirts and suits, for golf, street or seaside wear; have the rough, unmistakable appearance of Scotch goods; have been sold by us earlier in the season for $1.25, reduced for Monday to 69 cents per yard.

Odd Table Cloths Greatly Reduced,

some of them one-third and one-half of former prices.

Hemstitched Bleached Damask Table Cloths—
2 yards long, $2.50; former price, $3.50.
2½ yards long, $3.00; former price, $4.50 to $6.00.
2½ yards long, $5.00; former price, $8.00.
3 yards long, $3.00; former price, $4.50 and $5.00.
3 yards long, $3.75; former price, $5.50 and $6.00.
3½ yards long, $6.00; former price, $10.50.

Fine quality colored border, Hemstitched Damask Lunch Cloths—
2½ yards long, $4.25; former price, $13.50.
3 yards long, $5.25; former price, $15.50.
3½ yards long, $6.50; former price, $19.50.

Colored Damask Lunch Cloths, 2½x2½ yards, $5.00; former prices, $10.00 and $11.00; 2½x3 yards, $6.50; former prices, $12.00 and $15.00.

Main Floor Annex.

Black Cheviot.
A Bargain for Monday.

1,100 yards of fine all wool Black Cheviot, 50 inches wide, color perfect, quality fine, everything about it proves its real value to be $1.00; price on Monday, 68 cts. per yard.

Dimities and Batistes, 12½ Cts.

Five cases of Dimities and Batistes, in the prettiest styles, large and small effects, at 12½ cts. per yard, Monday.

Sweeping Reductions in Linings.

Everything in our Lining Department (except a few goods on which we are pledged to hold the price), will be reduced on Monday below any prices hitherto made, even by us.

One item will be 1,100 yards of Black Percaline, regular 18 ct. goods, at 11 cts. per yard.

Black Taffeta Silk Bargains

One lot of strong Black Taffeta Silk, 20 inches wide, quite fine and lustrous, 54 cts. per yard; value, 70 cts.

Our Shoes.
Something to Remember.

While Queen Quality is a "leader" in our Shoe Department, and there is constant demand for those Shoes, it is well to remember that we keep complete lines of other Shoes, including our own Shoes, which we sell at $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00, and $6.00. Our stock for Spring and Summer is now at its best.

We have Ladies' Oxford Ties, from $2.50 to $4.00, for dress and street wear, from the heavy sole "mannish" effect to thin soles and Louis XV. for extreme dress.

Children's Shoes, sizes 5 to 8, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50; sizes 8½ to 11, $1.50, $2.00, $2.25.

Misses' Shoes, sizes 11½ to 2, $1.50, $2.00, $2.25.

Little Men's Shoes, black and tan, Russian calf, $1.75.

Men's Furnishings.

White Madras Neglige Shirts, with separate cuffs, $1.00, instead of $1.50.

All Silk Neglige Shirts, in heliotrope, blue, and pink, with white stripes, absolutely fast colors, made with band for white collar, $3.00; value, $5.00.

Fancy trimmed Night Shirts, good muslin, felled seams, full bodies, 37 cts.

A new line of English Imperials, in the new gray shades, $1.00 each.

BICYCLES.

DUNLOP TIRES

are hand-made, which is the only correct way of making a pneumatic tire. By it the fabric (which furnishes all the strength and resilience of a tire) is preserved in its original strength and softness, and not stiffened, hardened and weakened by subjecting it to the action of chemicals under a compressed condition in the heat of a vulcanizer.

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Bevel Gear Chainless, $60.
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Another collection of new productions from our own work rooms, made of the best of materials, trimmed with chiffon, flowers and foliage, prices, $4.75, $5.25, $7.50.

UNTRIMMED HATS.

150 dozen Turbans, short back sailors and dress shapes, in Milan, chip and fancy braids, black and colors, at 49c.

FLOWERS.

Large bunches of Poppies in red and new shades at 19c., 25c. and 39c.

Cherry Sprays with foliage, 25c. and 49c.

Clover Blossoms in all shades at 19c.

Large bunches of daisies at 10c. and 15c.

Crushed Roses, three in a bunch, all shades, at 15c.

Rose and Violet foliage in great variety, from 10c. to $1.25.

Children's wreaths of Daisies, Poppies, Lilies and Wild Flowers, at 59c. and 69c.

LADIES'
SPRING SUITS AND JACKETS.
Special Bargains for Monday.

Ladies' Tailor Made Suits, excellent quality of Gray Oxford and Tan Homespun, fly-front jackets and stylish cut skirts, at $8.98; worth $12.50.

Ladies' Tailor Made Jackets, Tan, Castor and Black Broadcloth, lined throughout with silk, special, $5.98; worth $8.00.

Ladies' English Taffeta Silk Waists, beautifully tucked or corded, at $4.98; worth $6.50.

Misses' and Children's Confirmation Dresses, of fine Cashmere, Lawns and Organdys; elaborately trimmed with embroidery, lace and ribbons; sizes for 6 to 14 years, $3.98 and $4.98.

WASH GOODS ITEMS.

Everitt Classic Seersuckers, about 100 different styles to select from, usually 8c., at 5½c. per yard.

Bates Seersuckers, corded effects, in all the leading styles, usually 12½c., at 10c. per yard.

Galatea Cloth, suitable for boys' wash suits, in plain colors, stripes and checks, at 15c. per yard.

Scotch Zephyr, 32 inches wide, in the newest corded novelty effects; the 25c. goods, at 18c. per yard.

The 39c. quality Scotch Zephyr, corded and bourette effect, all choice designs, at 25c. per yard.

Bar and Satin Stripe effect Printed Organdies, this season's designs, value 25c. at 19c. per yard.

Hair Cord Printed Dimities, light and dark ground effects, at 6½c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., and 15c. per yard.

Yard-wide Printed Batiste, white and tinted ground, in an endless variety of patterns; value 25c., at 16c. per yard.

Printed Cotton Pongee, styles and finish fac simile to the regular China Silk, at 14c. per yard.

Printed Marseilles, in an elegant range of fancy stripes and figured designs, value 25c., at 19c. per yard.

WHITE GOODS ITEMS.

40-inch White Lawn, nice sheer goods, at 10c., 12½c. and 16c. per yard.

White Organdies, 32 inches wide, at 15c. per yard; 40 inches wide, at 19c. per yard; 70 inches wide at 29c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 65c. and 75c. per yard.

Leno stripe effects, 28 inches wide at 16c. per yard; 40 inches wide, at 25c. per yard.

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Desirable Goods. Special Values.

COLORED TAFFETA SILKS.

Another lot, 88 pieces, All Silk Colored and Black Taffeta Silks, at only 38c. per yard.

WASH SILKS.

Imported Stripe Wash Silks in a large range of dainty shades, at only 25c. per yard.

HEMSTITCHED SILKS.

3,594 yards Colored Hemstitched Silks, new Spring shades, the regular 89c. quality; marked for this sale only, 59c. a yard.

FANCY TAFFETA SILKS.

About 7,000 yards Fancy Taffeta Silks, some stripes as well as checks and figures, every yard worth 75c.; marked for this sale only, 49c. per yard.

BLACK TAFFETA.

Yard wide All Silk Black Taffeta Silk, the regular $1.00 quality; only 79c. a yard.

PANNE VELVETS.

Another lot of French Panne Velvets in black, hello, violet, mais, old rose, rose pink, ciel, turquoise, new blues, cream, castor and silver gray; the $2.25 quality at $1.59 per yard.

DRESS GOODS.
Only the Newest—Prices Below the Lowest.

GRANITE SUITINGS.

75 pieces 36-inch Fine Granite Suitings in Old Rose, Tans, Mode, Gray, Blue and Black at 29c. per yd.; value, 35c.

FRENCH CLOTH.

100 pieces 36-inch all wool French Cloth in Spring colorings, 39c. per yd.; value, 50c.

CORDED SU

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Outlook Much Improved by a Week of Increased Business.

DEALS SHOW GREATER VARIETY

Latest Sales by Brokers — Important Auction Offerings for the Week —The Young Estate Sale.

Both in volume and in character the business of the week showed marked improvement and the outlook for a Spring market, already long deferred, became materially brighter. Not only were the week's dealings in increased amounts, but there were also several encouraging departures from the conventional line of apartment and dwelling house transactions that have made the last few weeks so entirely featureless.

The sale of the large plot 6 to 10 Bridge Street, running through to Pearl Street, was, perhaps, the most interesting single deal of the week, and also the first which may be traced to the influence of the removal of the Custom House to Bowling Green. The name of the buyer of this plot is still withheld, but it is asserted that he will have a modern structure on the site before the new Custom House opens for business.

The only other item of news of real interest coming from the business districts was in the shape of a report that the Jaffray estate's property at Broadway and Leonard Street had been sold for something over $1,000,000. No confirmation of it, however, has as yet come from any source, and it is singular, to say the least, if that property has changed hands, that half a dozen persons, all of whom are more or less directly interested in it, are all wholly ignorant of the proposed transfer.

Joseph Pulitzer's purchase of a seventy-six-foot frontage in East Seventy-third Street, just off Fifth Avenue, as the site for a new residence, is the most interesting deal of its class closed in a long time, and probably the most important one since Howard Gould paid $450,000 for a large plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-third Street, about a year ago. Two deals were closed in the Orphan Asylum block last week one of which is reported below and the other of which involved James C. Colgate's thirty-foot lot on Fifty-second Street.

Sites for new apartment houses were purchased at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and on the east side of Broadway, just south of Ninety-second Street. In this class of transactions may also be included President Randolph Guggenheimer's purchase of the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, for, although Mr. Guggenheimer bought primarily to protect the Elise apartment house on the adjoining One Hundred and Eleventh Street corner, it is not likely that so desirable a plot will long remain vacant, if the projected improvement is of suitable character.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for the Barney-Sheldon syndicate the plot, 52.6 by 100.5, on the north side of Fifty-first Street, 115 feet west of Madison Avenue, for about $157,000. The name of the purchaser is withheld for the present. This plot adjoins the forty-foot frontage sold recently through the same brokers to Eugene and Thomas Kelly. The syndicate has now resold everything on the Fifty-first Street side of the orphan asylum block.

Frank A. Barnaby, 71 Broadway, reports the sale of premises 65, 67, and 69 Fourth Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, opposite the Wanamaker store, an eight-story fireproof business building, 50 by 90, rented for $18,000, to Abbot L. Dow. The price paid was $230,000. This transaction involves the exchange of about $100,000 in Brooklyn property, and the balance in cash. The sale takes this property out of the market, as it was purchased by Mr. Dow for investment.

Edward J. Welling, Jr., has sold for Louise Weber to Joseph H. Tooker, for about $35,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 250 West One Hundred and Second Street, 20 by 85 by 100.

George W. Sommers has bought the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 25 East Forty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.

S. L. Kay has bought from Isaac J. Greenwood, for $26,000, for improvement, 410 and 412 East Sixty-fourth Street, old buildings on a plot 50 by 100.

Meyer Soloman has sold the three-story dwelling 536 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, taking in exchange the frame dwelling 414 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, also by 100.

William L. Rosenfeld has sold the three-story dwellings 101, 112, and 118 East One Hundred and Third Street, to an investor.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to R. A. Waters the two-story brick and stone dwelling 1,121 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

Charles E. Duross has sold for a client to Henry Ulmar the three-story dwelling 239 West Sixteenth Street, 20 by 100.

The Auction Room.

The auction market showed a much improved tone during the week, and a number of partition offerings, including the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-third Street, properties on West, Greenwich and Franklin Streets, the success of which was regarded as doubtful, were all well received. The sale of 657 and 659 Broadway did not develop anything phenomenal in the way of a price, but the bidding was a lively test of bona fide competition between Nathaniel Wilmarth and William Demuth that sustained interest in the offering until the former secured the property for $311,000.

The important events scheduled for the next two weeks in the salesroom make the slight improvement in the condition of the market at this time all the more opportune, and it is fortunate that the offerings of the Young and Pell estates this week come at a time when the auction market after an unusually dull three months at last shows some signs of awakening.

The Young properties, to be sold on Wednesday, complete descriptions of which are given in the schedule below, make up a list that is sure to command general attention. None of the parcels is of very high value, but the prospect for the sale's success is materially increased by this fact. No. 4 East Thirty-ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue; 637 Madison Avenue, near Fifty-fifth Street; 32 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 58 East One Hundred and Tenth Street—these parcels out of the entire offerings perhaps "sound" the most attractive, but there are besides Second, Third, and Lexington Avenue corners and a number of flats and dwellings on the streets from Twenty-third to Seventy-ninth, for which there should be plenty of bidders among the smaller operators and investors.

The Pell estate property to be sold by Peter F. Meyer on Tuesday consists of the real estate held jointly during their lifetimes by Duncan C. Pell and Walden Pell. The largest parcel, and one which has a very great speculative value, is that located on the east side of Broadway, between Forty-fifth and Forty-second Streets. It is flanked on either side by a large hotel, the one on the north, the St. Cloud, being owned by the Astor estate, and the one on the south, the Stewart House, being owned by Sire Brothers. The land is ready for development, and at present occupied by nothing but some wooden shanties, which will be removed on the 1st of May by the present tenant, whose lease expires then. It is understood that an attempt was made last year to purchase this property for $275,000, but the transaction could not be completed, owing to the impossibility of giving good title by any other means than a partition suit, on account of the great number of outstanding interests in the property. Another very interesting sale belonging to the same estate will be that of 340 Sixth Avenue. This is on the northeast corner of Twenty-first Street and Sixth Avenue, and in the heart of the retail dry goods district. A small building at the junction of Broadway and Sixth Avenue, adjoining the Thirty-third Street station of the Sixth Avenue elevated road, is expected to produce lively bidding. The building is old, but the land, situated next to the corner, possesses, it is supposed, great value, in view of the rentals which are being obtained in this locality. The other parcels belonging to the joint estates of Duncan C. Pell and Walden Pell which will be sold next Tuesday are situated on Sixth Avenue, above Forty-second Street.

For the first time in several months there will be a large offering of vacant property in the Bronx on Tuesday, when Auctioneer Wells will sell fifty lots on Third, La Fontaine, and Monterey Avenues, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Streets. Downtown property will have the call on Thursday, when Auctioneer Meyer will offer in partition proceedings 31 Maiden Lane and the adjoining leasehold, 33 Maiden Lane, together with 111 Clinton Place, 177 Greenwich Street, and 46 Harrison Street.

Almost every auctioneer is in the field with a voluntary or executor's sale of some proportions, and in addition to the more important parcels already mentioned, the week's list contains apartment houses and dwellings in many sections, so that it certainly cannot be attacked for its lack of variety.

There were recorded last week 278 mortgages, for $3,414,487, of which 86, for $828,-624, were at 5 per cent.; 138, for $1,248,-288, were at more, and 54, for $1,337,575, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 350 mortgages, for $5,087,955, of which 97, for $1,006,775, were at 5 per cent.; 176, for $1,823,307, were at more, and 82, for $2,257,-873, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, APRIL 16.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, D. P. Ingraham, referee, 426 East Twentieth Street, south side, 319.6 feet east of First Avenue, 23.6 by 92, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $7,826.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 100, one-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $1,761; subject to other mortgages for $5,500.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 961, 963, and 965 Rogers Place, west side, 458 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 50 by 71.2, three two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $4,135; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Nathaniel S. Smith, referee, 640 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,780.

By E. C. Mapes & Co., executor's sale, 557 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 25 by 118.5, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $432; subject to another mortgage for $6,000.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., public auction sale, 144 East Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 160 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, James A. Dunn, referee, 341 Pleasant Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 20.11 by 88, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,026.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,203.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 26 and 28 Lenox Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100.11 by 100, two seven-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $57,293.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Irving M. Dittenhoefer, referee, 109 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 137 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 19 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,362; subject to another mortgage for $12,500.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, fifty lots on Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, Monterey and La Fontaine Avenues and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 166 West Seventy-second Street, south side, 120 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 153 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 25 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $13,241.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Robert E. Deyo, referee, 2,764 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25.1 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,439.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Franklin B. Lord, referee, 1,456, 1,458, and 1,460 Broadway, east side, 102.6 feet south of Forty-second Street, 66.1 by 107.6 by 54.1 by 75.5, one-story brick and frame stores and sheds; 340 Sixth Avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-first Street, 24.8 by 95, one, three, and four story brick and frame buildings; 806 Sixth Avenue, east side, 62.11 feet south of Forty-sixth Street, 18.5 by 75, four-story brick building; 763 Sixth Avenue, west side, 76.5 feet north of Forty-third Street, 25 by 75, four-story brownstone-front building; 1,277 Broadway, west side, 17.4 feet north of 32d Street, 16 by 68, four-story brick building, with one-story frame building at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 384 Cherry Street, and 45 and 47 Sammel Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 24.11 by 100.1 and irregular, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,021; subject to other mortgages for $26,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 61 to 65 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 75 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $22,640.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 418 Mott Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $6,568.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, Avenue A, Unionport, northeast corner of Seventh Street, five lots, each 50 by 216. Due on judgment, $5,646.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 762 West End Avenue, east side, 19.11 feet north of Ninety-seventh Street, 18 by 89, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,000.

By Solomon De Waltteras, executor's sale, 2,040 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 20.10 by 85, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Solomon De Waltteras, executor's sale, 121 and 123 Sullivan Street, east side, 59.6 feet south of Prince Street, 41.10 by 75, six-story brick stable.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18.—By Herbert A. Sherman, trustee's sale, 1,422 Second Avenue, east side, 22 feet north of Seventy-fourth Street, 22 by 80, four-story brownstone-front flat with store; also,

33 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 390 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 99.11, four-story brownstone-front building, with store; also,

Lot on East One Hundred and Tenth Street, south side, 53.4 feet east of Madison Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; also,

4 East Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, two-story brick stable; also

647 Madison Avenue, east side, 50.5 feet south of Sixtieth Street, 25 by 89.11, four-story brownstone-front building; also,

148 East Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front flat, with store; also,

343 to 349 East Fiftieth Street, north side, 145 feet west of First Avenue, each 20 by 100.5, four four-story brownstone-front flats; also,

1073 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-first Street, 24 by 64.10, five-story brownstone-front flat; also

1,084 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street, 20.9 by 78; 1,086 Second Avenue, 19.8 by 78; 1,088 Second Avenue, 19.8 by 78; 1,090 Second Avenue, 19.9 by 78, and 1,092 Second Avenue, 20 by 78, five five-story brownstone-front flats, with stores, also,

1,052 Second Avenue, east side, 80.5 feet north of Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 65, three-story brownstone-front flat, with store; also,

942 and 945 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Fiftieth Street, 20.5 and 20, respectively, by 70, two three-story brownstone-front flats, with stores; also,

928 and 930 Second Avenue, east side, 37.5 feet north of Forty-fourth Street, each 18 by 70, two four-story brick flats, with stores; also,

20 East Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 12.10 by 98.9, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; also,

222 and 224 East Twenty-third Street, south side, 284.9 feet east of Third Avenue, 16.5 and 16.8, respectively, by 98.5, two four-story brownstone and brick dwellings; also,

974 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-third Street, 25.5 by 75, four-story brick flat, with store; also,

232 West Thirtieth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brownstone-front flat, with store; also,

153 and 457 West Forty-third Street, north side, 600 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 30 and 20, respectively, by 100.5, two five-story brownstone-front flats; also,

158 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 362.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front building.

By John N. Golding, sale by order of special guardians, 27 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 215 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with four-story extension.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Victor W. Hungerford, referee, 185 East Ninety-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 20.6 by 100.8 and irregular, four-story stone front flat. Due on judgment, $19,174.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 9 East Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story light brick and stone dwelling, with a two-story brick stable on rear of lot.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 112 West Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 110 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 49 and 51 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 305 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 39.6 by 99.11, four-story brick and stone double flat, with two stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 158 East Forty-sixth Street, south side, 156 feet west of Third Avenue, 17 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 417 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 275 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, one-story brick and frame dwelling; 102 Flushing Avenue, Long Island City, south side, 53.6 feet west of Carver Street, 53.6 by 75 by 50 by 95, two-story brick and frame dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 620 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 185 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,184.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 27.10 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $38,955.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, Summit Avenue, west side, 936 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, running through to Lind Avenue, 21.8 by 175, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,967.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 549 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Broadway, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,592.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick P. Foster, referee, 168 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 190 feet west of Third Avenue, 30 by 100.8, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $17,184.

By McVickar & Co., partition sale, John W. Boothby, referee, 125 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 211.3 feet west of Park Avenue, 18.8 by 100.19, three-story brick dwelling; 2,812 Third Avenue, east side, 94.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 28.2 by 86.4 by 25 by 73.8, four-story frame tenement, with stores.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles Hazen Russell, referee, Washington Avenue, west side, 295.9 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 100 by 145, four four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $13,135; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 144 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 460 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 34.6 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $52,896.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 2,789, 2,791, and 2,793 Eighth Avenue and 301 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 99.11 by 100, four five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $50,195; subject to other mortgages for $42,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, 175 Ludlow Street, west side, 172.10 feet south of Houston Street, 25 by 87.6, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $7,494.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.—By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Charles W. West, referee, 248 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $15,952; subject to another mortgage for $42,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Emile Beneville, referee, 64 West Seventieth Street, south side, 70.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 18.2 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,822.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 986 Water Street, north side, 113.6 feet west of Montgomery Street, 20.7 by 50.10, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,010.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles L. Gould, referee, 1 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 251.8 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,194.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Augustus C. Brown, referee, 190 West Street, and 213 and 215 Duane Street, being the block front on the north side of Duane Street, between West and Caroline Streets, 24.2 on West Street, 83.2 on Duane Street, 44.9 on Caroline Street, by irregular, five-story and three-story brick tenements; 821 Hudson Street, southeast corner of Jane Street, 19 by 5.3 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store; 211 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 421 feet west of Second Avenue, 15 by 92, four-story brick dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 330 to 342 West Thirteenth Street, and 1 to 13 Gansevoort Street, being a triangular plot formed by the junction of those streets, 179.11 feet on Thirteenth Street, 186.1 feet on Gansevoort Street, by about 97 feet on the westerly line, Astor leasehold, four-story brick buildings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 2,071 Third Avenue, east side, 75.8 feet north of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25.3 by 104.6, five-story stone and iron front building, with three-story extension; 114 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 185 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 19.11 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 33 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brownstone-front apartment house; 167 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 160 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story single flat; 606 East Thirteenth Street, south side, 96 feet east of Avenue A, four-story front and rear brick tenements; 121 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 215 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 164 West Seventy-second Street, south side, 140 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 19 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, David F. Manning, referee, 33 Maiden Lane, north side, 37.10 feet east of Nassau Street, 18.2 by 88.3 by 10.7 by 90.2, five-story brownstone-front building; 35 Maiden Lane, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 24.5 by 93.10 by 21.2 by 90.2, leasehold, five-story brownstone-front building; also,

111 Clinton Place, or West Eighth Street, north side, 554.5 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 23 by 91.11, four brick dwelling; also,

177 Greenwich Street, east side, 81.4 feet north of Cortlandt Street, 25 by 49.6 by 23.2 by 54, four-story brick building; also,

46 Harrison Street, north side, 53 feet west of Washington Street, 21 by 75, five-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Jacob Washburn, referee, 317 Front Street, southwest corner of Gouverneur Slip, 25 by 63.6 brick, three-story brick building, with store, and a brick stable on rear of lot.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 1,107 Westchester Avenue, northwest side, 162 feet northeast of Prospect Avenue, 20.1 by 56.3 by 21.4 by 63.6, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $6,123.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel V. Speyer-ro'reee, 695, 697, and 699 Jackson Avenue, west side, 235.6 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, each 18.3 by 74, three three-story frame flats; 701 and 703 Jackson Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, each 18.3 by 74.5, two three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $21,456; subject to other mortgages for $8,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 705 and 707 Jackson Avenue, west side, 162 feet south of One Hundred and, Fifty-sixth Street, each 18.3 by 74.5, two three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $8,745; subject to other mortgages for $4,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 709 Jackson Avenue, west side, 144.8 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 18.3 by 74.9, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $4,328; subject to other mortgages for $4,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 711, 713, and 715 Jackson Avenue, west side, 90 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, each 18.3 by 74.10, three three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $12,943; subject to other mortgages for $4,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 152 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 151.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 22.7 by about 98 and irregular, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $14,517.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Mortimer S. Brown, referee, 73 West Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 70.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 18.2 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,643.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Henry B. Wesselman, referee, 502 to 508 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 99.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $17,252.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 13 East Sixteenth Street, for an eight-story brick factory and store, 25 by 87 and 92; R. J. Blake of 515 Lenox Avenue, owner; Gilbert Robinson, architect; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Tenth Street, south side, 200 feet north of Amsterdam Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 64 by 70.11; F. J. Schnugg of 1 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; Louis Entzer of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

Beach Street, north side, 160 feet east of Forest Street, Riverdale, for a one-and-a-half-story frame shed; J. P. Morrison, owner; J. J. Kennedy, architect; cost, $100.

Delancey Street, northwest corner of Forsyth Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, 25 by 75.4; Harris Fine of 309 Henry Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $25,000.

Bronx Park, west side, 25 feet south of Lebanon Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 34; August Diener, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $3,000.

Adams Street, east side, 222 feet north of Columbus Avenue, Van Nest, for a two-story frame dwelling and meeting room, 22 by 45; Martha K. Eickmann, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, south side, 97 feet east of Franklin Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 28 by 77; James T. Barry, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, southeast corner of Franklin Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 31.7 by 92; James F. Berry, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $30,000.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 36 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; for two four-story brick flats, 27.6 by 79; J. F. Barry, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

No. 46 Beaver Street, to a four-story and basement brick store and office building; estate of Thomas McMullen, premises, owner; F. Williamson, architect; cost, $350.

Nos. 2 and 3 South Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; W. L. Suydam of 43 East Twenty-second Street, owner; Andrew Spence, architect; cost, $300.

No. 347 West Twenty-seventh Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Thomas Thedford of 299 Ninth Avenue, owner; A. R. McDonald, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 2,690 Third Avenue, to a two-story brick shop; Becker Brothers, owners; Arthur Arctander, architect; cost, $400.

No. 89 Walker Street, to a four-story and basement brick store and lofts; Y. F. Caughran of 149 West Eighty-second Street, owner; F. Jacobson, architect; cost, $300.

Fulton Street, east side, 461.9 feet south of Westchester Avenue, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Bruno Leumer, premises, owner; G. H. Budlong, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, April 14.

FRANKLIN AV. w s, 413.11 ft n of 169th St, 62.6x212x62.8x213; Mary E. Bostwick to Louisa M. Knoeppel $1

LENOX AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 115th St, 25x100; Sophie Rothschild to John G. Muth and another 100

LOT 10, Block A, map of Lester Park, William's Bridge; Barney Williamson and wife to Sidney Williamson 1

MADISON ST, s s, 171 ft w of Clinton St, 25.6x90; Abraham Rosenberg to Max Netsner 1

UNION AV, e s, 850 ft n of 152d St, 42.4 x65x40.4x65; Marcus Nathan to James F. Meehan 1

WILLARD AV, n s, 121.1 ft w of Bronx River Road, 25x100; Willard Av, n s, 96.1 ft w of Bronx River Road, 25x100; Ellen Archer to George Petrie 1

3D AV, s e corner of 173d St, 74.9x99.6x 84.6x100; George W. Ellis, referee, to Solomon Moses 3,000

4TH AV, 65 to 69, e s, 98 ft n of 9th St, 48x80.10x50.7x64.11; Lotta C. Hall to Abbot L. Dow and others 1

4TH AV, 65 to 69, e s, 98 ft n of 9th St, 48x80.10x50.7x64.11; M. H. Smith to Caroline Rullman 100

4TH AV, 65 to 69, e s, 98 ft n of 9th St, 48x80.10x50.7x64.11; Caroline Rullman to Lotta C. Hall 230,000

4TH AV, 65 to 69, e s, 98 ft n of 9th St, 48x80.10x50.7x64.11; Charles B. Sagar to Caroline Rullman 1

5TH AV, n w corner of 133d St, 49.11x 100; Franklin Bien, referee, to Henry W. Post 3,000

7TH AV, s e corner of 49th St, 100.5x100; Benjamin A. Jackson, referee, to Catherine Bigley and others 123,000

11TH ST, n s, 258 ft w of Avenue C, 25x 103.3; Jacob C. Goebel and another, executors, to Michael Germuth 15,250

20TH ST, 302, 304, and 306 East, 48x92; Harris C. Fahnestock to New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

61ST ST, s s, 133 ft w of 2d Av, 16x100.5; J. Campbell Thompson to Charles H. Schirck 12,000

86TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 50x100.8; Albert Brod to Joseph A. Farley 1

102D ST, n s, 355 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Edward D. Hicks to Peter A. Fernandez 1

116TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 100.11; M. M. Hamilton against William S. Long, owner and contractor 290

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

86TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 50x100.8; Joseph Hamershlag, with Joseph A. Farley, 10 payments $40,000

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 381; Emma L. Rauchfuss and another against Mary Eickhoff, individually, and as executrix, and another, (action to set aside deed, &c.) attorneys, Howe & Hummel.

FOREST AV, 882; Peter Vogel against John Hillebrecht, (notice of levy, &c.;) attorney, D. F. Tormey.

STUYVESANT ST, n s, 167.2 ft e from corner formed by n s of 9th St and n s of Stuyvesant St, runs e 19x n 35x w 22.6x s 47.7; Provident Savings Loan Investment Company against Charles and Marie Meyer, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, H. T. Galpin.

28TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 4th Av, 22.6x88.9; George M. Smith and another against James M. Burke and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Truax & Crandall.

65TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 25x105; Alfred C. Woolner against Joseph Cirrito and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Tyng, Boardman & Flatt.

69TH ST, n w corner of Exterior St, 192x100.5x 201x—; Levering & Garrigues against the Hammond Typewriter Company and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

105TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of West End Av, 15x 100.11; Mary E. Garrison against William F. Cronin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

116TH ST, 123 East; Adam Hoyer against Leopold Holzman and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

BOARDERS WANTED.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Near Union Square; select house; newly furnished rooms; first-class table; terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

21ST ST., 52 WEST.—Large rooms, elegantly furnished, decorated; private baths; also smaller rooms; references required.

35TH ST., WEST.—Two pleasant rooms from May 1; exceptional conditions. Address CALLAHAN, 492 Columbus Av.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN ACCOMMODATED; single or communicating rooms; conveniences; references. RAND, 103 West 77th St.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BROADWAY, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening at 8; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH HOLY APOSTLES, COR. 28TH ST. and 9th Av., Rev. Dr. Backus, Rector.—Easter services; holy communion 9 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion 10:45; children's festival, 3 P. M.; choral evensong 8 o'clock. Rev. D. V. Gwilym, preacher. Vested choir; special anthems and solos.

EASTER CAROLS WILL BE SUNG BY THE children of the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Supt., on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Public cordially invited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK, Lenox Av. and 122d St., Rev. H. P. Nichols, Rector.—Holy communion, 7:00 and 9:00 A. M. Unveiling of the Bridgman memorials, 10:00 A. M. Morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11:00 A. M. Sunday school festival services, 3:30 P. M. Confirmation service, 8:00 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, April 15th, 1900, 11:15 A. M., Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av., lecture by Dr. Felix Adler; subject, "The Resurrection of Religion"; an Easter discourse. All interested are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "The Messiah." All are invited.

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders, Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue for down-town office, 50 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LINDO BROS., Broadway, Corner 29th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at auction, by Joseph Shongood & Sons, Auctioneers, at N

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY

AUCTIONEER,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, May 9th, 1900,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

EXECUTORS' SALE

Of 38 Parcels.

By order of John H. Burggraf and Eliza Honeywell, Executors of the Estate of

Oscar T. Marshall, Dec'd,

To be Sold in Separate Parcels.

1390 THIRD AVENUE,
S. W. COR. 78TH ST.
Four-story brick building; size, 24.6x69.

1392 THIRD AVENUE,
Four-story brick single flat, with store, size, 21.2x69.

1394 THIRD AVENUE,
Four-story brick single flat, with store, size, 21.2x69.

1396 THIRD AVENUE,
Four-story brick single flat, with store, size, 21.2x69.

1398 THIRD AVENUE,
Three-story frame building, with store and photographer's gallery; size, 22x90.

183 EAST 79TH ST.,
NEAR 3D AVE.,
Four-story and basement brick dwelling; size, 21x88.

Amsterdam Ave., running through to St. Nicholas Avenue,
BETWEEN 158TH AND 159TH STS.,
Size, 50x165.9.

154th St., S. E. Cor. Park or Vanderbilt Ave.
2 lots; size of plot, 55.9x73.8½, irregular.

145th St., running through to 146th Street,
BETWEEN 3D AND COLLEGE AVES.
8 lots; size of plot, 100x200.

S. E. Cor. Melrose Ave. and East 154th St.
One lot; size, 20.49x100.

Cambreling Ave., near 183d Street.
3 lots; size of plot, 75x100.

Third Av., nr. Bassford Av.
(23D WARD.)
Two choice lots; size of plot, 51x48.1x124, irregular.

East 183d St., nr. Adams Pl.
Nine lots; size of plot, 158.1x120.

177th St. (Tremont Ave.) running through to 178th Street.
BET. PROSPECT AVE. & CLINTON AVE.
Four lots.

STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street,
EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street,
Attorneys for Executors.

Maps and further particulars of the Attorneys or Auctioneer, No. 66 Liberty St. (After May 1, 7 Pine St.)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.

314 WEST 47TH ST.,
3-story and basement brick dwelling; size of lot, 25x100.6.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneers' offices, 66 Liberty St.; after May 1, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.

9 EAST 85TH ST.

4-story and basement and cellar light brick and stone dwelling, containing 17 rooms and 3 bathrooms, handsomely decorated, steam heat, etc., with 2-story and cellar brick stable in rear of lot, containing 3 stalls, carriage house, loft, and 1 living room; size of lot 25x102.2.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's office, 66 Liberty St., New York City. (Tel. 3,943 Cort.)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

112 WEST 74TH ST.

4-story basement and cellar brownstone dwelling, hardwood trimmed, hardwood floors, gas fixtures, etc.; size of lot 20x102.2.

For maps apply to Auctioneers' office, 66 Liberty St. (Tel. 3,943 Cort.)

T. F. ARCHER, Auction'r,

will sell valuable real estate, consisting of private dwelling or business stand on the premises, Fulton St., near Rockaway Road, Jamaica, N. Y., Saturday, April 21, 1900, at 2:30 P. M. The real estate to be sold consists of plot of ground 100x512, being 100 ft. front on Fulton St. and 92 ft. front on Grove St., on which there is a large two-story frame dwelling containing 10 rooms and attic, with all the latest improvements. This property to be sold contains over 20 Lots, and surrounded by numerous first-class dwellings and having a large front on Fulton St. makes this a first-class business stand or for a private dwelling. Those looking for a first-class investment should not fail to attend this sale, as the property will be sold without reserve. For full particulars address T. F. ARCHER, 451 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y., or 16 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y. C.

S. De Walltearss, Auct'r.,
will sell at auction, by order Executors,
ESTATE Robert Simpson, deceased.
THE VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
121 & 123 SULLIVAN ST.,
SIX-STORY BRICK STABLE, AND
2040 FIFTH AVE.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 126TH ST.,
FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT DWELLING,
First-class in every particular,
TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For maps, terms, particulars, and permits apply to A. G. M'DONALD, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, or to the Auctioneer, 171 Broadway, Manhattan. Telephone, 355—Cortlandt.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

McVICKAR & CO., AUCTIONEERS

will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the valuable investment property,

326 CANAL ST.

Part of the price may remain on mortgage—⅔ at 4½%, ¾ at 5%, or 4-5 at 5½%.

H. A., H. L., & W. L. BOGERT, Executors, 97 Nassau St., N. Y.

SUPREME COURT SALE.
JOHN N. GOLDING, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
by order of Special Guardian,

27 WEST 45TH ST.,

near 5th Ave., 20x100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling, with four-story dining room extension, billiard room, library, 11 bedrooms, and modern tiled bathroom; separate stairway for servants.

For maps and particulars apply to Messrs. CORNELIUS, BYRNE, MILLER & POTTER, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., or to the Auctioneer, 9 Pine St., and 570 5th Ave.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN

AUCTIONEER,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Wednesday, April 18th,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable property

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF

JOHN S. YOUNG (Deceased)

BY ORDER OF

William R. Willcox, Esquire, Trustee:

4 East 39th Street
Two-story brick stable, with extension. Full lot.

647 Madison Avenue
(near 59th St.)
Four-story brownstone—stores and apartments. Full lot.

168 East 79th Street
Four-story and basement brownstone—single apartments.

1422 Second Avenue
(near 74th St.)
Four-story brownstone store and apartments.

343 to 349 East 50th Street
(Bet. 1st and 2d Avenues.)
Four four-story and basement brownstone—single apartment houses.

574 Lexington Avenue
(Cor. 51st St.)
Five-story stone and brick—single apartments.

33 West 125th Street
Four story, with stores and apartments.

58 East 110th Street
Three-story, high stoop and basement brownstone—private residence.

1084 to 1092 Second Avenue
(Cor. 57th St.)
Five five-story brownstone—apartment houses, with stores.

1052 Second Avenue
(Bet. 55th and 56th Sts.)
Three-story, with store and apartments.

943 and 945 Second Avenue
(Cor. 50th St.)
Two three-story brownstone—store and apartment houses.

828 and 830 Second Avenue
(Bet. 44th and 45th Sts.)
Two four-story brick—apartment houses, with stores.

204 East 39th Street
Three-story, high-stoop, brownstone — private residence.

222 and 224 East 23d Street
Two four-story English basement. Private residence.

874 Third Avenue
(Cor. 53d St.)
Four-story—store and apartments.

263 West 30th Street
Five-story brownstone—four family tenement, with store.

455 and 457 West 43d Street
Two five-story brownstone apartment houses—single and double.

158 West 47th Street
Three-story high-stoop and basement brownstone—private residence.

Sixty-five per cent. of purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage at Four and one-half per cent. Title to the property will be guaranteed, free of cost, to the purchaser by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Maps and other information can be had at the office of the auctioneer.

NO. 9 PINE STREET.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, ESQ., Attorney for Trustee, 290 Broadway.
CHARLES P. LATTING, ESQ., Attorney for Annie P. Bogert, devisee, 34 Pine St.
DAVID WELCH, ESQ., Attorney for Caroline Amelia Brundage, devisee, 35 Nassau St.
PORTE V. RANSOM, ESQ., Attorney for Minnie K. Young, executrix of William H. Young, deceased, 290 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct's, will sell at auction, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

166 WEST 72D ST.,
NEAR AMSTERDAM AVENUE.
4-story and basement brownstone dwelling with 2-story butler's pantry and bath extension and lot. Size, 20x58x extension x102.2. Sanitary plumbing, etc., gas fixtures, and chandeliers included. Liberal terms.

THURSDAY, April 19.

2,071 THIRD AVENUE,
5-story and basement stone and iron front brick building, 70 feet deep, with 3-story brick extension covering balance of lot. Lot 25.2½x104.6 feet. 75 per cent. may remain at 4 per cent.

114 EAST 129TH STREET,
3-story and basement brick dwelling and lot. Size 20x55x99.11 feet.
Mortgage $5,000 at 5 per cent. can remain.

164 WEST 72D ST.,
4-story basement and cellar high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 19x55, (bay window on 2d floor,) with 3-story extension, 9x12. Lot 19x102.2.

TUESDAY, April 24.

342 WEST 23D ST.,
3-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling and lot. 25x35x98.9.

WEDNESDAY, April 25.

44 EAST 75TH ST.,
4-story and basement brownstone high-stoop dwelling, with 2-story butler's pantry and bath extension. Size 18x55x extension x102.2 Chandeliers, gas fixtures, gas logs, fenders, etc., included. Can be seen from 1 to 3 only.

THURSDAY, April 26.

CENTRAL PARK WEST,
NORTHWEST COR. 75TH ST.
The very valuable plot of
5 LOTS,
Size 123.9½x102.2.
Will be sold in one parcel.
90 per cent. on mortgage at **4 per cent.**
Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Aucts.,

will sell at auction,
THURSDAY, APRIL 19TH,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By order of Bernard McManus and John B. Johnson, Executors of the Estate of Matthew Smith, deceased.

323 WEST 98TH STREET, 5-story and basement brownstone apartment house and lot, 25x 93x100.11. Two families on a floor.

506 EAST 13TH ST., 96 ft. east of Avenue A, 4-story brick front and rear tenements and lot, 25x100.

167 EAST 113TH STREET, 4-story and basement brick flat and lot, 20x60x100.11.

121 WEST 131ST STREET, 4-story and basement brownstone dwelling and lot, 20x50x100.5.

Abram Kling, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 96 Broadway.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs

will sell at auction to close the
Estate of Frederick P. Jones, Deceased,
TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

144 E. 27TH STREET,

A three-story and basement private dwelling; lot, 20x98.9. For terms and particulars apply to WHEELER & CORTIS, Att'ys, 45 Broadway, or Auctioneers, 158 Broadway, N. Y. City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 105 ACRES

In Somerset County, New Jersey, four miles from SOMERVILLE 40 miles from New York; pure spring water, windmill, &c.; large peach and apple orchards; exceptionally fine soil for fruit and vegetables; unsurpassed view in all directions; comfortable farmer's house, with large barns and outbuildings; owner's dwelling house recently burned, but stables, cow sheds, chicken houses, &c., remain; price reasonable. CARMER, LOOMIS & CO., Somerville, N. J.

VIRGINIA FARM OF 1,202 ACRES; SOIL very productive; no hills or rocks, but rolling enough to drain well; springs of purest water; mild climate; orchard of choice fruit, nice vineyard; five-room house, four rooms and kitchen; all necessary outbuildings; near two railroad towns, one of 2,500 inhabitants, other county seat; seldom such an opportunity is offered; $8,000. C. D. EPES, Nottoway C. H., Va.

AT LARCHMONT MANOR.—107.10x100, with modern 14-room house, beautifully located; all hard wood, open-work, plumbing, electric light; one block from Sound, 1½ miles from station; neighborhood restricted; owner desires to sell at once. A. L. GOLDSTONE, Att'y, 220 Broadway, New York City.

HEALTH—Summer as well as Winter home, highest ground between New York and Philadelphia, on Penn. R. R., 45 minutes from city; low fare; cozy, modern cottages; very low in price; terms $15 to $20 per month. Write for particulars D., P. O. Box 2,673, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Handsome new 12-room cottage on 1½ acre ground, all modern improvements, furnished, at Bar Harbor; water front; at very low price; might exchange. M., Box 100 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR REFINED PEOPLE OF MODERATE MEANS

WHY?

Because it is right in price and style, within your means, magnificently built and finished. Sold on plain business-like terms. Splendidly located as regards neighborhood, surroundings, accessibility from business centre, and health.

This and twenty other houses now ready at Ingleside, FLUSHING, Borough of Queens, New York, a refined and beautiful section of the justly celebrated village for business and professional men.

Only thirty minutes to 34th St. and Broadway, Manhattan. Low fare. Perfect building sites for investments or immediate improvement, or with liberal loans on easy terms.

Write or call for particulars, Or take any Flushing L. I. R. R. train to Main or Bridge St. Depots, thence by New York and North Shore Trolley (or our carriage) to our Office, corner Central and Franconia Aves.

Realty Trust 60 and 62 Liberty St.

Cash Payment Small,

MONTHLY PAYMENT $30

buys and pays for this two-story and cellar frame dwelling, located in best section of

TREMONT,

contains 8 nice rooms and bath, all of which are decorated. The improvements are of the best, and include all that should be in a first-class home—furnace in cellar, sewer connections, etc.

Only a few left of these. Now is the time to buy, before the Rapid Transit certainty puts the price up.

NEW YORK BUILDING LOAN BANKING COMPANY,
111 Fifth Ave., or
R. H. JONES,
4221 Third Avenue.
Can be seen Sunday and Evenings.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW UTRECHT TERRACE.

HOUSES. LOTS.

If you want to buy a practical, stylish, detached suburban House for $4,750 to $5,000, take a trolley ride to NEW UTRECHT TERRACE by the 5th Av. "L" to 36th St., thence via Bay Ridge trolley to office. Property fronts on 14th Av. and side streets from Bay Ridge Av. to 80th St. Office open every day, 71st St., near 13th Av. NEW HOUSES, JUST FINISHED. A few houses to rent.

EASY TERMS.

---

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES.

PRICES LOW, TERMS TO SUIT.

NEW MODERN STONE HOUSES NEAR PROSPECT PARK.

Midwood Street, near Flatbush Av., 30 minutes from New York. Swell and square front, box stoop. Foyer or saloon parlors; up to date to the smallest detail; hardwood trim, open plumbing, tiled bath rooms. Same house in New York would cost three to five times what I am asking. Can be seen any day. W. A. A. BROWN, owner, corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open evenings until 9. Sundays and Holidays all day.

Send for ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

WILL SELL 7-ROOM HOUSE AND ATTIC, all modern improvements, convenient to Liberty or Fulton and Crescent St. "L" stations; worth $3,000; sell for $2,300. HARBOR & SUBURBAN BUILDING & SAVINGS ASS'N, 34 Wall St., New York.

A CITY LOT GIVEN FREE TO ANY ONE WHO will build on same; no rock, no swamp; near rapid transit. OWNER, Box 90, 1,242 Broadway.

AN AGED LADY WILL SELL HER BROWN-stone house, 3-story and basement, in 2d Place, Brooklyn, in fine order; convenient all ferries. Apply to OWNER, 17 Catharine Slip, New York.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Meserole Property

AT RIDGEFIELD, N. J.

Nine miles from Jersey City on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. High elevation. Fine view. High grade public school. Good roads and sidewalks. Boating and fishing. Eight and ten room cottages, with all modern improvements, for sale or to rent. Convenient to depots, stores and churches. For further information apply to agent,

J. C. THOMSON,
W. E. TAYLOR, 19 Whitehall St., N. Y.
123 Liberty St., N. Y., or
ELLIOTT UNDERWOOD,
Ridgefield, N. J.

Nutley, N. J. 45 minutes via Erie Railroad; modern, artistic houses, 8 to 10 rooms, bath, furnace, gas, electric light; every improvement; healthy location; near station; restricted; built-up neighborhood; $3,250 to $3,950; easy payments. LAMBERT, owner, 99 Nassau St., New York.

FOR SALE—Summer residence at Saddle River, N. J., thirty miles from City Hall, 2½ miles from Allendale on Erie Road; five acres on the river; house with 17 rooms; open attic and large, dry cellar, large barn and carriage house, ice house, two wells, fine water; all in good order; maple trees shading road; price, $12,000; make an offer. OWNER, 51 Chambers St., Room 49.

TENAFLY, N. J.—Modern house, 9 rooms, fine wide porch, for sale; $4,000 spot cash. Houses for rent, furnished or unfurnished. Also several places in Englewood and Highwood. P. MORANGE, Tenafly, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Several handsome country houses to let, furnished, for season. Others unfurnished. Old stone house for sale very cheap. H. WEATHERBY & CO., 271 Broadway, N. Y.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

FOR SALE ON ACCOUNT OF OWNER'S REMOVAL—Attractive 12-room modern frame residence on Harbor Hill, New Brighton; 200 feet above the tide-water; fine view; excellent sanitary conditions; all improvements; 45 minutes from Wall St., 10c. fare; pleasant surroundings; churches and schools; adjoining Harbor Hill golf links; price, $8,500. For photographs and inspection permits apply CORNELIUS KOLFF, 50 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

3 Handsome Villas FOR SALE.

Each 10 Rooms and Bath.

17 minutes from Grand Central Station, or 30 minutes from Rector St. El. R. R. Station. Located on Undercliff Av., Morris Heights Station, between 176th and 177th Streets, with other frontages on Sedgwick Avenue. Completely detached. Grounds artistically terraced. In centre of restricted residential neighborhood.

ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Steam heating, electric and gas fixtures, open plumbing, and perfect drainage. Within 10 minutes' walk of New York University and overlooking Speedway and Harlem River. The two other villas, entirely different in architecture, but fully as attractive.

Prices $11,000 to $12,000; Terms to Suit.
Apply to E. UTARD, Owner,
46 East 14th Street, New York,
or residence opposite the houses.

$6.00 PER WEEK TOTAL COST—A model house; meeting every requirement for refined people; splendid neighborhood; in the city; with all conveniences, but, above all, LOW IN PRICE and offered on TERMS WHICH WILL INTEREST YOU; costing to carry less than rent. These are new—8 to 10 rooms; gas, electricity, running water; only 30 minutes from Manhattan business centre; they are out of the common, and worthy of your consideration. Write for full particulars to L., P. O. Box 2,678, New York City.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Bowne Park.

"Quicker than Harlem." "Cheaper than rent."

Bowne Park is a select, restricted residence section—not a land scheme.

We are not land promoters or speculators. We are builders—experienced, careful, conservative builders of thoroughly good houses.

We ask you to consider Bowne Park as a locality. It has advantages that appeal directly to common sense.

We ask you also to examine our work on the Bowne Park houses. The plans are practical, the construction substantial, the finish perfect.

Every bit of material, every stroke of work is the best that is possible.

Pure air, pure water, fine streets, good schools and churches—ideal surroundings for the children.

The Dayton houses have every convenience—ranges, furnaces, modern plumbing, gas, electric lights.

Real rapid transit. Free mail delivery. 9 to 11 rooms, on plots 50x100. Prices are $4,000 to $9,000—terms to suit. Call or write to

JOHN DAYTON & CO.,

Bowne Park—Murray Hill Station, Flushing, N.Y.

Homes Built to Order. A few Ready for Immediate Occupancy.

ELMHURST, L. I.

Assessed Valuation, 1895.....$66,000
Same property, Assessed Valuation, 1900.....650,000

These figures show the unparalleled increase in values and the magnitude of the improvements and developments made during five years.

The most attractive and accessible settlement in Greater New York.

12 minutes from 34th Street; commutation 6½ Cents, including ferriage to New York. Trolleys direct to 34th Street Ferry, 5 Cents.

Streets macadamized, curbed, and flagged. Water and Gas. Houses steam heated, hardwood finish, open plumbing, and in every way built in the most substantial manner after modern design. Ready for immediate occupancy; 250 sold. Over 1,700 lots, all restricted.

CORD MEYER & CO.,
Elmhurst, L. I. 62 William St., New York.

I HAVE 10 ACRES FOR $300.

Do You Want a Little Farm? $5 Down—$5 Monthly.

Out on Long Island, along the South Shore; every foot level; high and dry; about one mile to depot and town. Will make a good chicken or vegetable farm. Can go and show you the property on Saturday or Sunday; go and see it. Call or address

WM. H. MOFFITT,
59 Liberty St., N. Y.

QUOGUE. — "ZEPHYROS," A FURNISHED cottage; rent $800; location unsurpassed; choicest surroundings of wealthy cottagers; acre and a half beautiful shrubbery; separate outhouses, wash house, laundry; new plumbing, &c. Apply THOMPSON & KOSS, Home Life Insurance Building, 256 Broadway.

FOR SALE—In a healthy locality, a good neighborhood, and where values are appreciating in value, a tract of 110 acres, near Bellmere, L. I., house, barn, orchard; price in favor of purchaser. Address TIMES, Box 34 Oyster Bay, L. I.

10-ROOM HOUSE, HARDWOOD FINISH INside; all modern conveniences; five minutes from depot; lot, 50x185; price, $6,000.00. Address R. B. BAILEY, Room 34, 60 Liberty St., city.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY TO LET.

COTTAGES AT Long Beach, L. I.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON.
ADDRESS OR APPLY TO THE AGENT,
LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
Telephone, 48, Long Beach.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ONE REMAINING UNSOLD.

No. 8 West 76th Street.

An American Basement House, twenty-five feet wide, with extension including the fourth story, and is equal in construction and fineness of finish to any house in the market.

C. W. LUYSTER,

(Telephone 124 Columbus.) 253 Columbus Ave., cor. 72d St.

A BARGAIN.—ONE OF MY VERY SUPERIOR 20 FT. AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES, NO. 314 WEST 107TH STREET, CLOSE TO RIVERSIDE, CAN BE PURCHASED AT THE OLD PRICE OF $33,000. HIGH GROUND, GRAND VIEW, AND FINEST SURROUNDINGS. WILL BE WORTH $5,000 MORE WHEN RIVERSIDE VIADUCT AND RAPID TRANSIT ARE COMPLETED. BUY NOW AND YOU CAN LIVE RENT FREE AND MAKE MONEY.

ALSO A VERY ELEGANT 25 FT. HOUSE, NO. 324 WEST 107TH STREET, SAME VIEW AS ON THE DRIVE, AT $49,000. PLANS AND DESCRIPTION ON PREMISES OR OF OWNER, CHARLES BUEK, NO. 109 WEST 42ND ST.

1, 2 and 3 Family Houses,

all improvements; good neighborhood; high, healthy; price, $6,000.

Only 8 minutes' walk from 6th Av. "L" station at 155th St.

Terms easy. Apply on premises. E. OSBORNE SMITH, Ogden Av. and 165th St.

A CONTRACT FOR BUILDING LOTS NEAR Jerome Av., the future Broadway of New York City; lots were bought at a bargain; the purchaser unable to continue payments, lots cost $250 each; $150 has been paid; will sell contracts for $25 each; balance payable $5 monthly. PROMPT, 1,242 Broadway.

WE HAVE 65TH ST. and PARK AV., NEW American basement dwellings; exquisite design; unique feature; alley entrance for supplies; also 74th St., between Madison and Park Avs.; one 17-foot, one 20-foot American basement dwelling. LALOR & BERINGER, 621 Broadway.

Third Av., near 87th St., two double houses.
Second Av., near 65th St., a double house.
Second Av., near 111th St., a double house.
First Av., cor. 48th St., two double houses.
First Av., cor. 63d St., one double house.
May exchange.
CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand Street & Bowery.

FOR SALE.—A few choice building lots excellently located on University Heights; high ground, overlooking the Hudson; streets finished; water, gas, sewers. Apply to WM. M. RYAN, 149 Broadway, New York.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE, SUITABLE FOR TWO families; all modern improvements; large grounds; situated in best neighborhood; near beach. Address E. M., Times Office.

MADISON AVE., ABOVE 100TH ST.—FOUR houses, including corner; corner, $40,000.00; others $25,000.00; each may trade. CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand Street & Bowery.

139TH ST., NEAR LENOX, TWO LOTS, $10,000.00. CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand Street & Bowery.

N. E. COR. 3D AVE. & 163D ST., THREE LOTS; 635 E. 157th St., two lots and small house. CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand Street & Bowery.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

$75.00 Monthly.

Three Story High Stoop Private Dwellings,
on Edgecombe Avenue,
between 138th and 139th Sts.,
one block west of 8th Av.;

New decorations, open plumbing, and tiled bathrooms. ON PREMISES, or

McVICKAR & COMPANY,
477 CENTRAL PARK WEST,
at 108th St.

MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE, NO. 584 WEST End Av., adjoining home of C. C. Shayne, Esq.; rent $2,000 per annum. For full particulars apply to
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1,517 B'way.

$20 Rents ½ of two-family House,

Six rooms and bath; latest improvements; only 8 minutes' walk from 9th and 9th Av. "L" station at 155th St. E. OSBORNE SMITH, Ogden Av. and 165th St.

WE HAVE ONLY A FEW UNRENTED Houses on 68th and 69th Sts., east of 3d Av.; three story, high stoop; modern in every way and handsomely decorated; rents $800 to $1,100. Caretakers in 202 East 68th St. and 228 East 69th St. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

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116 EAST 19TH ST., near Irving Place.—Twenty-five foot, four-story, high-stoop residence; eighteen rooms; three-story extension; rent moderate.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.
H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St.

83D ST., 155 EAST.—Single dwelling, four stories; high-stoop, newly decorated, porcelain bath and tubs; $1,100. OWNER, 51 Chambers St., Room 49.

ELEGANT PRIVATE CORNER HOUSE, FOUR-story, 64th St. and Lexington Av.; rent only $1,300. Apply POCHER, 595 Lexington Av.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

STRICTLY FIREPROOF

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE,
410 WEST END AV.,
between 79th and 80th Sts.

Apartments consist of seven and eight rooms. All the latest improvements; tiled bathrooms; porcelain bathtubs; gas ranges; porcelain washtubs; electric light, electric service, &c.

Rentals are from $1,050 and $1,100 a year.

Apply to agent on premises.

THE BERENGARIA,
132 EAST 48TH ST.,
NEAR LEXINGTON AV.

A first floor and basement.

Apartment of 8 rooms and bath, and one of seven rooms and bath on second floor; rents moderate; all rooms large and light. H. S. LINES, 126 East 41st St., or Janitor.

A.— THE PENDLETON, —A.
No. 253 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.;
absolutely fireproof apartments;
suites on the first, second, third floors, and two just completed on main floor, arranged to be let together or separate; rents $27 and $30.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

CORNER APARTMENTS AND OTHERS equally light and cheerful in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th to 69th St. and 3d Av.; six and seven rooms; steam heated; rents, $27.50 to $37.50; attentive service; houses extremely well kept. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

A.— **CORONADO.** —A.—
New, fireproof, corner, modern building; six, seven, eight, bright, sunny rooms; electric light; elevator service; $70, $85, and upward. Park Av. and 31st St.

ONLY ONE LEFT; HANDSOME APARTMENT of seven rooms and bath, with every modern improvement; refined location; rent, $45. 100 Convent Av., corner of 146th St., or POCHER, 595 Lexington Av.

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107 EAST 123D ST.—Apartments of seven and eight large rooms; steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents, $30 and $40. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

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162 EAST 46TH ST., nr. LEX. AV.—40-foot frontage; most desirable spacious apartments of seven rooms; rents $35 to $50.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty., 1,181 3d. Av.

BEAUTIFUL 6 ROOMS AND BATH, STEAM heat and hot water; all high, outside rooms; $20 to $21. 522 West 159th St.

ELEGANT 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH; steam heat, hot water, hall boy service, &c.; $40 to $50. Apply 100 West 118th St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

A.— CORONADO. —A.—

Elegantly furnished corner apartment in fireproof building; oil painting, Oriental rugs; will rent at a bargain over the Summer. 75 East 81st St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ONE LEFT

of those elegant new 2-family houses which I advertised last week at $500 below their value. $28.50 monthly pays everything on a house that rents for $32. 3 sold last week; no danger but what you'll buy if you mean business.

JOHN BEET, main office, cor. 4th Av., 55th St. Open evening. Sundays at branch offices, 58th St., 4th Av.; 54th St., 6th Av.

$8,000 CASH WILL BUY 3-STORY BRICK house; rent on 4 per cent. 2,594 Third Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

265 WEST 81ST ST.

(near Broadway.)
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

New nine-story apartment house; Suites of 7, 8, and 9 rooms and bath. The equipment includes every modern improvement; elevators for passengers and servants; electric lights, &c.; service of the very best, both day and night; convenient to elevated station and all surface cars.

Rents, $1,200 to $1,550.

Apply on premises or to
ALBERT E. GIBBS & CO.,
Agents,
451 Columbus Av., near 81st St.

The RUTLAND

Favorably situated and arranged to afford every convenience for housekeeping. A most desirable home for refined families.

Two apartments of 7 large light rooms and bath from May 1st; one unfurnished, $1,500; one partly furnished, $1,600. Special inducements offered.

J. F. VAN VARICK,
Tel. 717 Columbus. Agent on premises.
S. W. Cor. B'way & 57th St.

Apartments for Housekeeping,

24-28 WEST 59th ST.

Situation unsurpassed, overlooking Central Park; all new plumbed; will be decorated to suit tenant; 7 rooms and bath; rents from $900 to $1,100. New management. Apply on premises, or to
JAS. F. VAN VARICK,
Agent, at "The Rutland," 256 West 57th St.
Tel. 717 Columbus.

The Sunnyside Apartments,

1,064-1,066 MADISON AVENUE.

Newly improved 5 and 6 room apartments, favorably situated in private house district. Rents, $500-$900. Apply on premises, or to JAMES F. VAN VARICK, Agent, at "The Rutland," 256 West 57th St. Tel. 717 Columbus.

FIFTH AVENUE,

On the Park Plaza.

A first floor apartment of 4 rooms and bath; rooms are extra large and have ample closet room; will decorate to suit; also 3-room apartment and bath or single rooms.

APPLY TO (7942)
GEO. R. READ,
HEAD OFFICE, 751 5th Avenue,
60 CEDAR STREET. at 58th Street.

IN THE TOWERS

ONLY TWO APARTMENTS LEFT in suites of eight and nine rooms, butler's pantry, and bath. Servants' bathrooms. Laundry and ironing rooms. Dining-rooms finished in Flemish oak. Wainscoted eight feet high. Window seats. Ingle nooks. Needle showers. Bathrooms, kitchen, and butler's pantries tiled five feet high. Marble pantry-tables in kitchens. The most complete and luxuriously appointed apartment building yet erected to meet the requirements of refined people. Apply at building, N. W. Corner 94th St. and Central Park West, or to GLOBE REALTY CO., 141 B'way.

CASANOVA,

257 West 129th Street.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
of 4, 5, and 6 all light, sunny rooms.
RENTS, $32, $40, AND $50.

Private halls, elevator, electric lights, tiled bath. Nickel-plated open plumbing; hardwood trim throughout; gas grates and ranges; porcelain tub and sink; drying; bicycle and baggage rooms, steam heat, hot water, private house neighborhood. Apply on premises. Telephone service.

THE PAMLICO,

CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 70TH ST.
ONLY TWO BLOCKS FROM 72D ST. ENTRANCE TO PARK.

Extra large rooms, with bay windows; every modern convenience; finish, decorations and appointments equal to first class private houses. Examine before leasing elsewhere.

Built by A. B. Kight. Particulars of SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.

THE KENMARE.

S. W. Corner 93d St. and Central Park West.
RENTS $1200 TO $1900.

Seven and eight rooms and bath. Handsomely trimmed throughout, parquet floors, artistic decorations, and all modern conveniences. Telephone, electric elevator, electric light fixtures, &c. SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 284 Columbus Av., nr. 73d St., Telephone, 341 Riverside.

FRONTING PLAZA. **TROUVILLE** Private house neighborhood.
West Side of Broadway (BOULEVARD,) between 107th and 108th Sts.

New apartment house, having all modern improvements, such as electric elevator, parquet floors, etc. Suites of 8 large, light rooms and bath. Convenient to colleges. Moderate rents.

A SINGLE-STORY APARTMENT (CORNER) of 10 rooms, to sublet from May 1st, in the building

No. 121 Madison Avenue,

can be seen from 1 to 4 o'clock only.

84TH ST., 19 WEST.—Third floor, seven rooms, bath; all improvements; handsomely decorated; private neighborhood; $45.

4TH ST., 143-145 WEST, near Washington Square.—Four rooms, with and without bath; also basement.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE TO LET.

TO RENT.

SEA GATE,

New York Harbor.

Most highly developed seashore residence property, fronting Atlantic Ocean and Narrows; furnished houses for the season, $700 to $1,500; exclusive agency

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY,
263 Montague St., Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

GEO. R. READ,

60 CEDAR STREET,
offers for rent

OFFICES

in the following buildings:

Bank of Commerce Building,
N. W. Cor. Nassau & Cedar Sts.
Corner suite and a few single offices.

BEARD BUILDING,
120 & 122 Liberty St., through to 123 & 125 Cedar St.
Desirable offices singly or en suite.

Coffee Exchange Building,

GAYNORS AND THE LAW

Judge Brown Attacks Proposed Bill Affecting Their Removal.

Stamps It as Oppressive and Far Beyond the Provisions for Interstate Extradition.

Judge Addison Brown of the United States District Court, when asked yesterday for his views as to the draft of a bill sent to Congress on Friday for the purpose of straightening out matters in the case of the three Gaynor brothers and Benjamin D. Greene, arrested here on an indictment in Savannah for alleged extensive frauds against the Government in connection with Oberlin M. Carter, said:

"I do not care to enter into a detailed discussion of the merits of the bill. I think, however, that it is too broad and sweeping. The law as explained in the recent case of Gaynor and in that of Dana five years ago is in conformity with that which was laid down by Mr. Justice Curtis nearly fifty years ago.

"So far as I know, the Government has never failed to secure the removal of accused persons under the law as it stands without serious difficulty. In the Gaynor case the Government attempted to remove the accused without any competent proof of criminality.

"If the people of the country desire that citizens should be removed from their homes to distant parts of the country to stand trial on the mere finding of a distant Grand Jury, acting in secret and not making known any circumstances showing probable cause that an offense has been committed, a change must be made in the existing law, and the passage of a bill like this is the way to do it.

"I should, however, regard so sweeping a change as inexpedient, unreasonable, and oppressive, and in practice unnecessary. This bill goes far beyond the provisions for inter-State extradition, which are limited to fugitives from justice.

"The depositions of witnesses taken on a preliminary hearing before a Magistrate may be used on the trial, in case the accused is committed, provided the witnesses at the time of the trial are not within the State, so that the alleged hardship of producing witnesses twice over is much less than fancied."

AGAINST CITY EMPLOYES.

Appellate Division's Decision Affecting Veterans—The McDonald Case.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday received two decisions from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court which are in favor of the city. One is the case of W. L. Braman, a veteran employed as an Inspector in the Department of Highways at $4 a day. The civil service law gives veterans the preference as to appointment. After being appointed, he was laid off for want of work, and he brought suit against Commissioner Keating, alleging that he had also the right of preference as to work. The question was submitted to the Corporation Counsel, who held that the law did not give veterans preference after they had once been appointed. The case was carried to the Appellate Division, and the opinion of the Corporation Counsel was upheld.

The second was the case of Clark McDonald, Superintendent of the Speedway, removed by Park Commissioner Clausen to make room for John Quinn. McDonald sued, and the lower court ordered his reinstatement. Appeal was taken. The lower court is reversed, and a new trial is ordered.

MONEY FOR BRONX PARK.

Governor Signs Bill Authorizing Big Grant to Zoological Society.

Gov. Roosevelt yesterday signed the bill authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to spend $300,000 on the further development of Bronx Park for the New York Zoological Society.

This bill is in line with similar legislation for the benefit of the Botonical Gardens and the American Museum of Natural History. The matter is left to the discretion of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and is conditioned upon the New York Zoological Society raising and expending the amount of $200,000. The society has already raised and expended $175,000, and is now actively engaged in raising the balance of $25,000.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the society a few days ago, the following new subscriptions were announced: Charles T. Barney, $1,500; George C. Clark, $1,000; John L. Cadwalader, $1,000, and John S. Barnes, $1,000, these amounts being in addition to previous subscriptions to the fund from the same gentlemen.

The $300,000 thus appropriated will be expended on the further development of the roads and walks, and the completing of the approaches from the north into Baird Court, which will ultimately be the main carriage entrance to the Park.

OFFICIAL WAR IN QUEENS.

City Authorities Act in Opposition to Old County Government.

A new feature appeared yesterday in the dispute between the Long Island City authorities and the officials of the old Queens County Government. The latter claim that they are still entitled to retain office, and they recently warned the city authorities against trying to obtain possession of the county buildings, including the Court House and jail.

Much surprise was caused at the Court House yesterday when John McDougall, the night watchman, received notice from the city authorities of his discharge. No notification was given of the appointment of any one in McDougall's place, and the Court House was left unguarded last night. There is a town clock in the Court House, which it has been the duty of the watchman to ring every half hour during the night. It is said that the Queens County officials, by thus providing for a constant watch and the safety of the building secured a considerable reduction of the usual rates of fire insurance.

Dennis Pye, engineer of the Court House, and Moses Fello, assistant engineer, were notified by the city authorities of reductions in their salaries. Pye's salary has been reduced from $1,500 to $1,200 and Fello's salary of $1,000 has been cut to $800.

MANY JOURNEYS OF TWO SUITS.

Sent To and Fro Across the Continent in Client's Dispute with Tailor.

Walter Harvey, who was steward for George W. Vanderbilt at his Biltmore (N. C.) house, and who now holds a similar position with C. P. Huntington in San Francisco, is having considerable trouble and worry over two suits of clothing. The facts will be aired next week in the Municipal Court, as his attorney, M. Strassman, has brought an action against R. E. Jones & Co., tailors, of this city to recover $40.

According to Steward Harvey's affidavit, he was a victim of misplaced confidence. He wanted English checks, and got only American home-made goods. He objected to this, and, although he purchased the material from an Englishman, he is suing the firm of tailors which made up the material puchased.

The clothes were purchased a year ago this month. Harvey met one Dance at Asheville, N. C., who said he was a commercial traveler from London and had a big line of samples of the latest suitings. The steward selected a blue serge and a check. Incidentally, he was introduced to a member of the firm of R. E. Jones & Co., who was in Asheville, and to whom he gave the order to make up the goods. In due time he received the two suits. He declared that they were not made of the imported goods and sent them back. The tailoring firm promised to rectify any error that had occurred.

Since then the suits have been flying backward and forward by express and fast freight. Harvey has one of them. R. E. Jones & Co. have the other, as well as a quantity of material which Harvey had selected as a compromise. As he cannot find Mr. Dance, he is suing the tailoring firm for the $40 damages he claims is due him.

NEW PICTURES AT THE MUSEUM.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art will open for its thirty-sixth annual exhibition on Tuesday next. The annual reception will be held to-morrow afternoon. A press view was given yesterday afternoon. The Museum has been thoroughly cleaned since it was closed a few weeks ago. Little change was made in the arrangement of the pictures and art objects.

The visitors to-morrow will find some new paintings in Gallery No. 2. There is a good example of Edgar M. Ward, "The Coppersmith," presented to the Museum by several gentlemen; also five important old masters loaned by F. O. Matthiessen, an excellent Troyon loaned by Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer, "A Portrait of a Man," attributed to Franz Hals, loaned by Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston; the splendid example of Turner, "The Grand Canal, Venice," bequeathed to the Museum by the late Cornelius Vanderbilt and now for the first time hung, and an interesting portrait of Daniel O'Connell, by Sir Martin Archer Shee, presented last year by John D. Crimmins.

The old masters loaned by Mr. Matthiessen are unusually good examples. They include a Tito Lessi, an "Interior of a Public Library" at Florence, Italy; a "Portrait of a Man," finely preserved, by Rubens; a Titian, "Portrait of Antonio Grimani, Doge of Venice," which was bought in 1871 by the Countess Matilde Berchtold-Strahan from the Grimani family, at Venice, and was sold in 1873 by her to the Consul General for the Netherlands at Vienna; the fine and large "Holy Family" by Rubens, which Mr. Matthiessen recently purchased from Eugene Fischhof, and on which the importer had to pay a large amount of extra duty owing to an undervaluation, and which has already been described in THE NEW YORK TIMES; "Mary Magdalen at Prayer," a full-length kneeling figure, by Murillo, a most important example; a characteristic example, of Gerard Dow, "Old Woman Chopping Onions by Candlelight"; an unusually good example of Sir Thomas Lawrence, "Portrait of a Young Man," and a "View of St. Marc's Square, Venice," by Guardi.

These additions, while small in number, are the most important that the Museum has had in some years, and lend especial interest to its Spring reception.

In the department of sculpture there are a number of additions. The most notable of these are two marble statues, "Ruth" and "Nydia," by Randolph Rogers, presented by James Douglass; a Luca della Robbia piece, "Madonna in Adoration," loaned by Mrs. Robert Minturn Grinnell; a marble group, "Hector and Andromeda," presented by Mrs. Lawrence Kip; a "Madonna and Child" in stucco relief, presented by Henry Villard, and a portrait bust reproduction in bronze of the late Olin L. Warner, presented by the National Sculpture Society. Alfred Duane Peil has loaned a large collection of old European silverware. Miss Margaret Johnston has presented a collection of Point d'Alencon lace, and Mrs. James Boorman Johnston and daughters have loaned two cases of laces. Mrs. John Crosby Brown has added 225 instruments to the collection of musical instruments she had previously presented, and among other miscellaneous objects presented are four pieces of lustre Staffordshire ware, given by Mrs. E. A. Jaffray; thirty ancient Peruvian vases, given by A. G. Dickinson, and a collection of 282 pieces of Peruvian pottery, molds, and textile fabrics loaned by Herbert Tweddle.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION OF TITLE TO REALTY.—George H. B. Hill contracted to sell to Mitchell A. C. Levy the house and lot 25 West Thirty-fourth Street, and made a proper tender of the deed of the premises. Mr. Levy objected that the centre of the party wall on each side of the house was not exactly upon the boundary line between the lots, both walls being from one to two and one-half inches off the line. Mr. Levy also objected that there was connected with the building upon the lot a stoop which encroached fifteen feet upon the street. In an action brought by Mr. Levy against Mr. Hill for the specific performance of the contract, he asked judgment that a just deduction from the purchase money be made on account of the defects in the title and the encroachment referred to. The defendant recovered judgment at Special Term, and that decision has just been affirmed by the Appellate Division. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion, holds that as the party walls were on the boundary line, the mere fact that the centre of the party walls was one or two inches east or west of the true boundary line would make no possible difference as to the title to the land actually conveyed. As to the extension into the street of the front stoop, the Court held that it having been forty years in its present condition, without objection on the part of the municipality or adjoining owners, any objection to its continuance was a remote contingency. At any rate, the defendant had not agreed to convey the right to continue to use the street. The court holds further that plaintiff was not entitled under any condition to the relief asked. It not appearing that he made any demand upon the defendant after refusing to accept a conveyance for the return of the $1,500 which he had paid, or for disbursements in examining the title. Being unwilling to accept a conveyance and pay what he agreed, he had his right of action to recover the damages he sustained by the breach of the contract, but had no right to ask the conveyance to him for a less amount than he agreed to pay. Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Patterson, though concurring in the result, hold that defendant had no title to any important part of the structure purchased, and could convey no title to it.

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SALE OF MORTGAGED CORPORATION PROPERTY.—The recovery by Fred J. Lisman of the full amount of his claim against the Michigan Peninsular Car Company in his suit upon fifty-eight coupons maturing Sept. 1, 1899, attached to bonds of the company, has been sustained by the First Appellate Division. On March 1, 1899, the defendant company sold all the property and franchises covered by the mortgage given to secure payment of its bonds, to the American Car and Foundry Company, and in pursuance of a call made the following April for the payment and cancellation of all the outstanding bonds, the holders of $1,919,000 of the total of $2,000,000 of the bonds had surrendered their securities and had been paid. These did not include the holders of the bonds from which the coupons in suit were detached. The only question before the Appellate Division was whether the defendant company had the right, under the objection of a bondholder, to pay the principal of the bond held by him, although by the terms of the bond such principal did not mature until Sept. 1, 1942. The defendant based its claim to have this right upon a clause of the mortgage given to secure the bonds, that "upon any sale of the property and franchises secured by this mortgage, the principal of all the bonds secured hereby and then outstanding shall become due." The Court holds, Justice McLaughlin giving the opinion, that the sale referred to was not a voluntary sale, but one made after default, and in proceedings to foreclose the mortgage. "It is clear," the Court said, "that it was never intended to give to the mortgagor the right, in its own act, to pay the principal of the bonds in advance of the time specified in them, when the same is matured. Any other construction would not only be unreasonable and unfair to the bondholders, but contrary to express provisions of the mortgage."

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COSTS IN SUITS AGAINST THE CITY.—After a suit brought by Susanna V. Cahill against the city had been at issue for three years, the defendant was granted leave to amend its answer by setting up the Statute of Limitations, "on payment of taxable costs to date." These costs, taxed at $85, were paid, and the amended answer served. When the action came on for trial, the plaintiff recovered a verdict. When plaintiff then sought to tax all the costs in the action, including those which had been before taxed and paid, the clerk disallowed the items which had been paid as a condition of amendment. The Appellate Division now holds, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, that the clerk's taxation was right, there being nothing in the order allowing amendment imposing the condition that the defendant would be liable to pay such costs a second time. Justice O'Brien gave a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt. "If, upon plaintiff's succeeding," said Justice O'Brien, "the defendant is to be credited with the amount thus paid, it really has paid nothing for the favor granted, and the plaintiff has obtained no compensation for the additional labor, expense, and delay entailed by the amendment to the answer allowed."

Guard the lives of your little ones by protecting them against colds; but if the colds will come, cure them with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Horner's Furniture

For Town and Country.

The time when city homes require replenishing and country homes furnishing in whole or part. Our stock affords the best selections.

Dining Room Furniture in all the new woods and finishes—Bedroom Furniture in all the light and dark woods and finishes—Parlor, Library and Hall Furniture in latest styles—Brass and Enameled Bedsteads in newest patterns—Writing Desks, Bookcases, Cheval Glasses, Dressing Tables, Fancy Chairs, Easy Chairs, Rockers, &c., in unequalled assortments and at all prices.

Exclusive lines of Art Furniture and Art Ware for Wedding Presents.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee).

PROPOSED FARMERS' TRUST

Grain Trade Expert Says the Project Is Impracticable.

Why It Is Likely to Meet the Fate of the Great Grange Movement.

The men who make their livings in the turbulent atmosphere of the wheat pit, pocketing commissions without heartbreaking worry over the trend of the market, or fiercely scrambling to "scalp" quarters or halves of a cent on more or less bushels of the staple that furnishes our bread, do not take very seriously the recently announced effort of some friends of the farmer to put up the price of wheat.

The Minneapolis Journal, as announced in a recent dispatch, tells of the project of J. C. Hanley of St. Paul, Minn., and Prof. Ruhland of the University of Fribourg, Switzerland, to have a gigantic farmers' trust inaugurated at the International Agricultural Conference, which will meet at Paris in July. They purpose to ask the world's farmers to reduce their output by one-fifth and not to sell wheat at less than a dollar a bushel. Produce Exchange men here think the farmer will balk.

A grain man who has traded in wheat for several decades in various parts of the country, who has studied the crops and the man who plants the crops, and who is now connected with one of the city's grain houses, was asked yesterday what he thought of the farmers' trust project.

"Well," said he, "I hear a little talk of it down on the Produce Exchange, but it's one of those things which we class as theoretical, not practical. It can't be done. You can't get a lot of farmers to reduce their output and hold their product for higher prices. You may get them to agree to it, but they then go quietly to work to plant more wheat, thinking their neighbors are going to plant less, and that wheat will be worth a good deal more next year than this. Some of the honest ones will stick to the agreement, but the farmer is about like the rest of us where dollars and cents are concerned.

"The thing has been tried before, and instead of causing a decrease in wheat acreage, it actually resulted in increased acreage for the very reason I spoke of, and prices went down instead of up. It was like the old 'grange' movement of years ago. The granges were organized by the farmers, and the members of granges were to sell their products together—and only sell a part of them—so as to get the best possible price, and they were going to buy their sugar and stores and implements in a lump, so as to get them at wholesale figures. Well, they were organized extensively, and some of them, where they had good management, did well for a while. But they couldn't put the prices of their grain up much, and by and by they just petered out—sort of fell apart. Here and there one of them still exists. I think there is one in California. But the movement is dead. It started off with a hurrah and a rush. It was going to do an awful lot for the farmer. I can hardly remember how it ended, though I well remember how it began."

The Grange movement started in 1869, apparently in the mind of O. H. Kelley of Boston, who thought that the best way to help the farmers fight high transportation charges and the discrimination of railroads, of which they complained, as well as to cheapen for them the prices of implements and stores, which they said the middlemen made exorbitant, was to form them into a vast secret organization, a sort of agricultural offensive and defensive alliance.

Mr. Kelley co-operated with William Saunders of the Department of Agriculture, and the organization "Patrons of Husbandry" was started, the "National Grange" being founded on Dec. 4, 1867, at Washington. This was the central lodge, and the other Granges (the word is taken from the French word grange, meaning a barn) were established in various States. Each Grange had the same secret ceremonial and ritual. The officers in each were a master, overseer, lecturer, steward, assistant steward, lady assistant steward, (for women were admitted,) Chaplain, Treasurer, Secretary, Ceres, Pomona, and Flora. The three last-named official namesakes of classic deities were sufficiently indicative of the agricultural character of the organization.

The Granges multiplied till in 1874 they existed in every State and Territory and had a million and a half of members. That year the National Grange met in St. Louis. It issued an interesting declaration of principles and aims, in which it said:

"We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement as occasion may require."

What the farmers proposed, however, they did not do, and the result was that the movement died a natural death.

The Grange members were known as Grangers. The group of railroads which ran through the sections of the Northwest, where the movement was most popular, got the name of Grangers and have had it since.

WILLIAM D. GUTHRIE HURT.

The Lawyer's Thigh Fractured by a Fall from His Horse.

William D. Guthrie, a member of the law firm of Seward, Guthrie & Steele, was thrown from his horse at his country seat in Locust Valley, L. I., on Friday afternoon, and had his right thigh bone fractured. His family physician, Dr. R. B. Kimball, says that it is a simple fracture, and that there is little danger of complications. Mr. Guthrie is now at his town house, 28 Park Avenue, having been brought to the city yesterday afternoon.

The accident, it appears, occurred while Mr. Guthrie was inspecting his newly acquired estate, Meudon in Locust Valley. His horse suddenly reared and fell backward, with Mr. Guthrie underneath. His wife and daughter were with him when the accident occurred.

Dr. Klopsch Leaves for India.

Dr. Louis Klopsch of The Christian Herald sailed yesterday on the steamer Pennsylvania on his way to India, where he will make a tour of inspection in the famine-stricken district. He said that at Bombay he will meet the committee of the International Missionary Society to arrange for the distribution of corn among the starving. Fully 200,000 bushels of corn are to go out from this country in the first relief ship which has been placed at Dr. Klopsch's disposal by the Navy Department. While in London Dr. Klopsch will see the Secretary of State for India and arrange for the immediate dispatch of a steamer granted by the Indian Government for the second cargo, to reach Bombay a fortnight after the first ship.

Stern Brothers

West Twenty-third Street

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

(Second Floor)

A great variety of exclusive styles including another offering of

Gray Homespuns, silk lined throughout; Eton Jacket with stitched satin reveres, latest style skirt, Real value $32.50 — $26.50

Ladies' Taffeta Silk Waists

Colors and Black, front & back clusters of cords — $3.98
Black, entire body, front and back tucked; yoke front and stitched border — $5.95
Black, Street and Evening Shades, Corded & Hemstitched — $4.95
Front and Back box-plaited & Hemst'd — $6.50

One-third Less Than Regular Prices

Girls' & Misses' Clothing

Latest styles and best workmanship, of course, and modeled to suit the girlishness of the wearers.

Misses' Eton Jackets of Covert Cloth and Cheviot, satin lined, 14, 16 & 18 years, Value $8.50 — $5.90
Girls' Sailor Suits, of blue, brown or red English Serges, trimmed with soutache braid, 2 to 12 years, Value $5.50 — $3.85
Misses' Skirts, for Golfing, Bicycling and Rough Weather English Reversible Cloth, Value $8.50 — $5.75
Misses' Eton Suits of Gray Homespuns, Jacket and Skirt trimmed with taffeta silk, 14 and 16 year sizes, Value $23.50 — $16.50

Lace & Muslin Curtains

(Third Floor)

But a trifle of cost to make the room cheerier. Unusual prices these

Plain Muslin Curtains with Fluted Ruffle, per pair — 50c, 88c, $1.00
Ruffled Net, " " — $1.40, 1.75, 2.45
Irish Point, " " — $3.75, 4.75, 6.00

Underwear

(First Floor)

Silk, Merino, Silk and Wool, Natural Wool, Lisle Thread and Balbriggan—every sort that stands for either health or comfort.

Special Values in Ladies' Vests

Imported Swiss Ribbed Lisle Thread Value 45c — 29c
Swiss Ribbed Fancy Silk & Lace trimmed Lisle Thread Value $1.00 — 59c
Pure Silk Swiss Ribbed, with Fancy Fronts, Value $1.50 — 98c
Extra Fine Pure Silk with Embr'd Fronts, Value $2.00 — $1.45
Ladies' China Silk Gauze Fancy Vests, Lace and Embr'd Effects. Value $3.45 — $1.95

POOR JEWS REMEMBERED.

"Silver Dollar" Smith's Easter Charity Continued.

The beginning of the Feast of the Passover brought many of the poorer Jews of the lower east side on Friday to "Silver Dollar" Smith's old place in Essex Street, where plentiful quantities of matzoths, or cakes of unleavened bread, used to be given out every Passover while "Silver Dollar" was alive.

As this is the first Passover since the death of their benefactor, the poor people were in doubt as to whether the custom of giving away matzoths would be kept up; but their doubts soon fled, for, piled high in the rear room of "Silver Dollar's" place were nearly a thousand pound packages of the cakes.

From 10 o'clock until 5 in the afternoon "Ed" McCarthy and young "Tony" Smith were busy giving out packages of matzoths to those who were without money and desired to keep the feast. Martin Engel was there for a time, and so was ex-Alderman Benjamin, watching the distribution.

Among those who came were "Red-Headed Alec," "Fiddles" Finkelstein, Butts, the boy detective, and many of the old characters who were formerly prominent in "Silver Dollar" Smith's coterie of devoted side-partners. "Tom" Walsh was around and was allowed to keep order among the crowd. His father is said to hold a public office.

Lester, the iceman, appeared in his favorite rôle of "the Alderman of Essex Street," and voiced the emotions of the assembled throng in a speech, which caused many a man to brush his coat sleeve across his eyes.

"The poor of the deestrict," he declared, "is jest ez well taken care of to-day ez when the old man wuz here, and it ud make his heart glad to see all youse here to-day in his old place, ef he only could."

There were evidences that "Silver Dollar," though dead, yet lives in the hearts of the poor. All through the Passover week matzoths are waiting in the old place for those who cherish the memory of "Silver Dollar" Smith.

THE BUCKING HORSE.

Genuine Article Is Not Trained and Is Hard to Procure.

George Arstingstall, the animal trainer; "Jack" McGhee, the cowboy mounted policeman, with a number of others were engaged in conversation with Major Burke of the Wild West Show yesterday when the bucking horse came up as the subject of discussion. Mr. Arstingstall wanted to know whether there was anything concealed about the saddles used by the cowboys in the Wild West that irritated the steeds and made them buck.

The insinuating question did not please the Major.

"No, Sir," said he. "It is especially called to the attention of the public that the riders of the buckers take their ordinary saddles from other horses which they are riding and transfer them to the hurricane decks of the bucker. Do you think for one moment that if the horses were trained it would ever become necessary to send their riders to the hospital for the repair of broken bones?"

Some one else asked if there was not some quick means by which the riders by a snap-buckle could fasten themselves to their saddles. At this "Jack" McGhee rode into the discussion.

"The last thing a cowboy wants," said he, "is to be fastened to a saddle when he is riding a bucking horse. He must have absolute freedom to release himself in the shortest possible space of time. If you will notice, the rider of a bucking horse only keeps his left foot in the stirrup, depending on the pressure of his right knee to hold him steady. This is only done because he can easier get out of danger should the horse fall at any time, or should he be so unfortunate as to be thrown. No, Sir, no tying of anybody on a bucker."

Major Burke said that a confirmed bucker is very valuable in a way. Bucking horses by nature are vicious, and for years have been killed by Western people as absolutely useless until now they are almost extinct.

Fined for Insulting a Woman.

George Gebhart, who gave his address as 50 West Thirty-fifth Street, was fined $10 in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning for insulting Mrs. George Holsworth in front of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Friday night. As Gebhart was brought into court Mr. Holsworth, who was sitting with his wife, attempted to get to him, exclaiming, "I would give $500 to punch that man's face as I did last night." It was with difficulty that he was restrained by policemen. It was denied at 50 West Thirty-fifth Street that any such man as Gebhart had ever lived there.

LINERS HAVE A ROUGH TRIP.

Sailor Lost from the Hispania—The Campania Passes Iceberge.

The Hamburg-American steamship Hispania, from Stettin, came in yesterday after a tempestuous voyage. She experienced a succession of heavy southwest and northwest gales from March 31 to April 6. Tremendous seas swept over her, flooding the decks fore and aft, smashing the rails and doing other damage about the decks. On April 4 a mountainous wave carried away from the after deck Fritz Ludweighect, a sailor, who was at work there. The Captain ordered a life boat lowered, and five men sprang in to try and rescue the sailor. In a few seconds, however, another heavy sea capsized the life boat. The men were picked up, although with great difficulty. The sailor Ludweighect had disappeared. The boat was abandoned, and the steamer proceeded on her voyage.

The Campania, which arrived from Queenstown and Liverpool, also had a rough passage. She left Queenstown on April 8, and for a great part of the way encountered variable gales and head seas. At 2:30 o'clock of the morning of April 12, in Lat. 41.39 and Lon. 48.28, two icebergs were passed.

GIFT TO THE TWENTY-SECOND.

Col. Brown's Bronze, "Defense of the Colors," Received by the Regiment.

Tiffany & Co. have just completed and delivered to the Twenty-second Regiment a magnificent bronze group, the gift of Lieut. Col. Davis S. Brown, for annual competition at the rifle range by the members of the regiment. The group is entitled "Defense of the Colors." It is by A. Croisy, and stands 27 inches high. The figures are miniature fac similes of those in the groups on the famous National memorial erected by France at La Mans to the memory of Gen. Chanzy, who there gave his life in defense of his country during the Franco-Prussian war, 1871.

A shield on the bronze base bears the following inscription:

Presented to the
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT,
N. G., N. Y.,
by
LIEUT. COL. DAVID S. BROWN.
To be Competed for Annually
By the Members of the Regiment
At the Armory Rifle Range.

The group, "Defense of the Colors," is a favorite subject among military trophies, but most of them consist of two or three figures. The trophy presented by Lieut. Col. Brown, however, shows six figures remarkably well grouped.

FERRYBOAT IN COLLISION.

The Fanwood Struck by Tug Edward T. Dalzell, but Nobody Hurt.

A collision between the large ocean tug Edward T. Dalzell and the ferryboat Fanwood of the New Jersey Central Railroad occurred yesterday morning.

The Fanwood left Communipaw soon after 8 o'clock in the morning on her way to her Liberty Street slip in this city. She had a large number of passengers, and as she passed midstream another ferryboat from New York was passing along a little above.

The tug Dalzell was coming down stream at a lively pace, and passed behind the ferryboat from New York. Just then the Fanwood, which the Captain of the tug said he had not seen, as she was on the other side of the boat from New York, appeared almost across the tug's bows.

The pilot of the Fanwood said he had signaled to the tug some time before, but the Captain of the latter declared that he had not heard any whistles. He had the engines immediately stopped and backed water, and so did the pilot of the Fanwood, but not in time to avoid a collision. The tug drove her nose into the heavy deck platform which projects over the hull forward. The passengers on the Fanwood screamed and backed into the cabins, and no one was injured. The Fanwood was not much damaged, and when the boats separated and each went on its way.

Smith College Alumni Luncheon.

The fourth annual luncheon of the members of the New York City alumni of Smith College was given yesterday at the Hotel Manhattan. There were about 100 present. Mrs. Grace Jane Adams of the class of '88 acted as toastmistress. The invited guests were Prof. Henry M. Tyler, Ernest Seton Thompson, Julia H. Carerno, Mrs. Josephine Dodge Daskan, the Rev. Armory H. Bradford, Mrs. Daniel Talmage, and Mrs. George Martin.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

SUITS, JACKETS, SKIRTS & WAISTS.

We have re-marked to a very low figure 200 excellent Silk Waists, and they will be placed on a centre table in the Suit Department, on sale, while they last, at - - $4.90, $5.30 and $6.30 each

While there take advantage of the opportunity to buy a Bicycle or Rainy Day Skirt for - - - - - - - - - $5.75

TAILOR-MADE SUITS

At $9.75, $12, $15 and $25 are still an important feature of this Department.

FINE MILLINERY DISPLAY

In trimmed Hats, Toques, Bonnets and many choice imported novelties, also artistic designs of the latest Paris Models from our own workrooms, ranging in price from - $4.95, $6.75 to $18.00 each

A magnificent assortment of Chiffon and Straw ready-made Toques, requiting only a cluster of flowers or rosettes, from - $1.95 each, up

Untrimmed Hats in great variety, all the most desirable shapes in all the new colors and materials, from - - 50c. to $2.95 each

MAGNIFICENT FRENCH FLOWERS.

Large Bunches Silk Bluets, Cherries, Poppies and Grapes - 50c.

Crushed Roses from 15c. bunch up. Lovely Violets, 75c. large bunch.

Bunches of De Parma Violets, 25c. bunch.

SILKS.

Just received over 1,000 pieces of the latest Silk Texturos. They arrived three weeks late.

Owing to this fact we claimed from the Manufacturers a large concession in price, which was allowed. Our customers will reap the benefit on Monday.

COLORED SILKS.

Pallete de Soie, a soft, lustrous fabric in street and evening shades, 95c. yard; would have been $1.35.

Another craze in Paris is Crochet Persian and Satin Stripe Taffeta, very effective; $1.15 yard; would have been $1.75.

24-inch Silk Foulards, best designs sent us yet, 65c. yard; would have been 89c.

Habutai Wash Silks in Plaids, Stripes and Checks, 29c. yard; would have been 40c.

Just received 50 pieces more of the Best Lining Taffeta in the market, 500 pieces already sold and not a complaint received - 39c. yard

BLACK SILKS.

Corded Crochet effects in Black Taffeta, so much in demand at this time, 78c., 88c. and $1.00 yard; would have been 90c., $1.10 and $1.35.

20-inch Black Taffeta, thoroughly reliable, would have been 78c., at 65c. yard

20-inch Bright Black French Dress Taffeta, 78c. yard; would have been $1.

45-inch Black Silk Grenadine, the latest mesh, $1.00 yard; would have been $1.45.

24-inch Black Silk Grenadine, very sheer, 55c. yard; would have been 75c.

21-inch Perfect Glove Finish Black Peau de Soie, 95c. yard; would have been $1.25.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

WATERS PIANOS

It is our constant aim and purpose to produce the BEST-TONED PIANOS that can be made and the great and constantly increasing demand for the

WATERS' PIANOS

is evidence of our success. We not only aim to make the BEST-TONED PIANOS, but to construct them so solidly that they will also be the MOST DURABLE PIANOS.

Let us send you our new illustrated catalogue with reduced prices and terms on our new

3-YEAR SYSTEM,

giving you three years time on a piano without interest.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

CARPETS.

New Spring Styles
in all the various grades.

Special Sale!
BEST BODY BRUSSELS.

500 Rolls of the Oldest and Most Celebrated Makes from 95c. the yard.

500 pieces WILTON VELVETS proportionately low.

We call special attention to our
"New Hartford" Rug
equal in effect and wear to an Oriental; stock sizes up to 9x15 ft., and made to order into any size, also in Hall Runners.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

EASTER DRESSING TABLES.

"Half Easter's freshness and charm depends upon the dressing table." Here is an Easter array to delight the dainty dresser's heart. From exquisite bird's-eye maple beauties at $14.00.

Others cut low in the centre, between rows of shallow drawers and accompanied by little stools. Some, ingenious groupings of small drawers and cupboards, combined with long mirrors wide enough to give a full view of one's costume.

Factory prices are refreshingly low, if you "BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

DEAN J. OSGOOD'S DEATH.

Was Hastened by Christian Science Methods, Dr. Weston Says.

No official action will be taken in the case of Dean J. Osgood, a prominent Christian Scientist, who died from Bright's disease at his home, 8 West Ninety-first Street, Thursday night. His body was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery yesterday, after funeral services at his home conducted according to the forms of the cult.

Dr. Baker of 272 West Thirty-ninth Street, an apartment house owned by Mr. Osgood, was called in by the family directly after his death and reported the case to the Health Department, and the Coroner's office was notified because the patient had not been attended by a regular physician toward the last. Coroner's Physician Albert T. Weston made an investigation and issued a burial certificate. Dr. Weston learned from Edward E. Ziegler, a friend of the family, that Mr. Osgood had been suffering from Bright's disease for the last six years, and was fully aware of his condition. Dr. Weston said that his case was incurable, but that if he had had competent medical care during the period of his illness, his life might have been prolonged for a time.

Mr. Osgood gained public attention as the head of a so-called reform organization in the Tenderloin District. He was one of the foremost in the work of the West Side Church of Christ, (Scientist,) in Eighty-second Street, near Broadway.

DR. McGIFFERT ACCEPTED.

Is Now a Member of the Congregational Church Conference.

Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert of Union Theological Seminary, who has just had his name erased from the roll of the Presbytery of New York, has taken the first step toward becoming a Congregational minister.

On Wednesday last the Manhattan conference of the Congregational Church of New York and vicinity met in the North New York Congregational Church, in Bronx Borough. It was held chiefly for the examination of candidates for the Congregational ministry. The name of Prof. McGiffert was proposed in due form, and immediately accepted. The ministers present expressed warm gratification over the accession. Dr. McGiffert, it is understood, will sign the conference roll.

SUPPOSED BURGLARS CAUGHT.

Three Prisoners Suspected of Robbing Many Harlem Flats.

Detectives Buckridge, Mehan, McAvoy, and Mahr of the East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, last night arrested three men who it is thought are guilty of many of the flat robberies which have been committed in Harlem during recent weeks. The men are Moses Kiser, address not given; Frederick Stammer, 312 East Ninth Street, and Arthur Lewis, 427 East Eighth Street. They were found together, at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue.

The men were searched and on Stammer was found three gold watches, a diamond pin, five pawn tickets for gold watches, and one for a traveling bag. Lewis had a bunch of skeleton keys, and two pawn tickets for jewelry. On Kiser was found a jimmy, two pawn tickets for gold watches, and one for a diamond collar button, a glass cutter, and a bunch of skeleton keys. The men were locked up at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station.

Lewis and Stammer were charged with being suspicious characters, while Kiser was charged with burglary. The police refused to disclose on what evidence they made the charge against Kiser.

Y. M. C. A. Commencement.

The commencement exercises of the evening educational classes of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, will be held Monday, April 16, at 8 P. M. Dr. Orison Swett Marden and Hazlett Alva Cuppy will be the speakers. Music will be furnished by the glee and mandolin clubs of the association. Reports on the season's work will be presented. Exhibits of class work and also a camera club exhibit will be made. The educational exhibit will remain open to the public during the week.

Sunday
April 15-1900

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 15-28

NOME'S MINING PROSPECTS

Opinions of a Veteran Gold Hunter Whom Luck Favored.

WEALTH NOT YET PROVED

Claims Staked Out to Sell to Newcomers —Doubtful Validity of Titles— Beach and Tundra Properties.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DAWSON, Yukon Territory, Canada, March 23.—After writing yesterday, I received by a courier from Nome a lengthy letter from a man whose judgment I consider as good as that of any man who is now in that camp, for he is one of the old pioneers of the Yukon, having entered this country in 1893. He was during 1896-7 foreman for the Berry Brothers on their rich Eldorado claims, and in 1898 was foreman for me on No. 2, below Lower Discovery, on Dominion Creek. He has the reputation here of being a first-class miner, and has verified it by locating on one of the richest spots on the beach at Nome.

It will be seen therefore that his conservatism as shown in his letter cannot be laid to a "sour grapes" feeling occasioned by non-success—for he has been successful—but to a broad comprehension of the situation and a desire to tell the truth as it is now known, allowing the future development of that country to enlarge the story as much as it may.

The letter, which is written under date of Jan. 10, and is therefore over a month later than the latest advices so far received, is one in answer to my request for a general summing up of the whole situation, and is intermixed with personal matters and information regarding the success or failure of persons of local note, and which is of interest to Dawson people, but not so to THE TIMES's readers. It will be necessary, therefore, to quote portions of it and give the impressions which a perusal of it leaves with me. As this letter will be taken out by a party who will by special permit go with the Canadian mail dog teams, traveling day and night in relays, it is my hope that this information will be the first of so late a date to reach the outside.

The writer, Mr. Will Davis, says: "In reply to your question, 'What is the truth about Nome?' will say that it promises to be a great camp. To say that it is now the greatest camp in the world, or, as some are reported as saying outside, 'The greatest that ever has been discovered,' is saying too much, for, while its possibilities cannot be overestimated, it has not so far been proved to be the greatest by any means.

"There are many remarkable features about it. The beach, for instance, where the gold, while not deposited in anything like the quantities it is in many places in the Klondike, yet is of such easy access that it pays handsomely, and if it proves to be of such extent as we all hope it is—though we do not know—it will certainly make this a great 'poor man's camp.'

"The creeks, with only four or at most five exceptions, out of hundreds that have been located, have not as yet been proved at all. Of those which have been worked, none has so far shown up as rich as many claims on Eldorado, though, as with the beach, the fact that the ground is shallow makes them much cheaper to work, and consequently the returns, in comparison with the labor and expense necessary to extract the gold, are immense.

"Here is a comparison. On Price's claim on Anvil Creek, one of the richest claims here, it is stated that $10,000 was taken from a space twenty-five feet square. This is an outside estimate, for, as you know, most miners will claim to have taken out much more than they did—as much as they think you will believe. Now, as you also know, almost any creek claim from the mouth to No. 30 on Eldorado, would produce from a like space $25,000. And that by the method of drifting, where nothing but the richer portion of the pay streak could be worked, and dirt running 5 cents or less would not pay to move. This five-cent dirt goes to make up most of the richest pay here, and so it may be said that if an Eldorado claim could be sluiced from rim to rim as these are the waste now left would almost if not fully equal the whole pay streak in Anvil Creek. I do not wish you to think that I underestimate the riches of the creeks here, but you asked for the real facts in the case, and there they are.

READY FOR THE GREENHORNS.

"I can best describe the condition of affairs here at date of writing by saying they are an almost exact reproduction of those which existed at Dawson during the Winter of 1897. Every creek and gully for miles, north, south, east, and west, has been or is being staked. Each day reports come in of rich strikes made on this or that creek—a new one always—and away they all go. It is staked and recorded, and those who go know, if they care to look, that no pick or shovel has ever been on the creek. However, we all have an abiding faith in the folly of the 'Cheechahko,' whom we hear is coming in great numbers and with his pockets lined with money with which to purchase anything we offer him, and so we borrow the $2.50 to record our 'rich' claim and another four bits to eat with and wait for the next stampede. Nobody thinks of prospecting, much less working, his rich claim. The 'Cheechahko' will pay more for it when he can see nothing for his money. Besides, you know, prospecting might spoil the claim!

"As it was in Dawson in 1897, there are hundreds of men here now who rate themselves as worth millions, actually, and whose possessions consist of from twenty to fifty interests in wildcat claims on unknown and untried creeks. Many of these people have not a cent, and all are willing to give up a half interest to any one who will put up the $2.50 to record the claim. The buyer of the other half is expected to pay as many thousands at least. Of all the reports that have been brought in of rich strikes on the various creeks I have been able to verify none with the exception of those on the well-known creeks—Anvil, Snow, Glacier, and one or two others in this locality, and two in the Golovin Bay district, Sweetcake and Ophir.

"It is my belief, based on the general formation about here, that many of these wildcats will turn out well. But I have told you in what state they are now. The Golovin Bay district, as you probably know, is an old district comparatively. I prospected on Fish River five years ago, and, though we found no gold in paying quantities, yet the indications were good in several places, and I have great faith in the district. Fish River and its tributaries drain an immense expanse of country, the formation of which is much like that of the Klondike. The whole general appearance of this country is similar to that, by the way—the same round 'domes,' smoothly worn, and not jagged, as in some other portions of Alaska, the southern part, for instance, and the long connecting ridges of white quartz. The Bonanza, Blake, and Cripple districts stand as good a chance, so far as surface indications go, as the Nome to be rich, but it will take a year to prove anything about them and two or three to prove them as a whole, more especially as in most cases all the claims on a creek are owned by two or three men who have staked them under different names and on the authority of bogus powers of attorney. This will lead to endless and costly litigation.

NO GUARANTEE OF TITLES.

"And, by the way, do not buy any Nome property without being here to look into the title. Even then you are not safe, for if you find a pay streak you will as surely find a lawsuit. The methods in vogue here are very loose ones, and there is absolutely no certainty that a man who has a Recorder's certificate has a foot of ground. An abstract of title assures you no more, for the ground is all unsurveyed, and some claims have been recorded over and over again by different persons. Of course, if they prove to be valueless nothing will be lost, but if rich there will be a lawsuit of course.

"Now and then we hear good reports from the Koyukuk, but of course do not know how much reliance to put in them. In the seasons of 1898 and 1899 large parties camped and prospected on the tributaries of the Koyukuk, and most of them are 'soreheads' on that point now. Still, that proves nothing, for you know how the early prospectors usually scratch and leave a creek. Not until some fellow has actually found a rich spot does prospecting in real earnest begin, and then they turn the whole creek bottom over. I think the Koyukuk will prove up all right, as well as the Kuskowquim. In fact, I have great confidence in the future of this country, but that is no reason why one should lie about the present state of things."

After enumerating several successful, as well as several unsuccessful, men of my acquaintance, Mr. Davis says: "I may say I have been lucky. I arrived here just as the strike was made on the beach, and, as I knew that the beach sand carried gold in greater or lesser quantities all the way from California to Alaska—at Gray's Harbor, in Washington, I have rocked as high as $2 per day, though the cost of separating the black sand from the gold was so expensive it did not pay good wages—I thought I would try it, anyway.

"Sizing up the situation, I selected a place just at the mouth of a little creek, or rather swail, and set up my rocker. My judgment proved correct, for I got one of the richest spots on the whole beach. My partner and I rocked out $4,800 during the next month. We worked more hours per day than we used to when working for you, but the season was so short and we did not know whether we could get the same strip next season, so we worked almost day and night.

OUTLOOK FOR THE TUNDRA.

"Regarding the tundra, on the expected development of which so many here base their hopes, I am not very enthusiastic. I believe, with others, that this tundra was at one time beach, and that the sea has receded from it. I also believe that the gold deposit on the beach is the result of the erosion or wearing away by the water of the ledges, which abound here and which are lined with small stringers of quartz, which are undoubtedly gold bearing. Like the ledges found near and in the Klondike district, this quartz is not rich enough to pay for milling, but in centuries, or possibly millions of years, nature has worked immense bodies of it, and the gold has been selected and deposited along the beach on bedrock.

"Now there is no reason why the tundra should not be as rich as the beach—in such places as there may have been gold-bearing ledges. But, supposing it to be as rich as the beach, any practical miner who knows the immense difference in the cost of mining in frozen ground, as compared with shoveling up from two to six feet of loose sand, will readily see that the pay streak will have to be of greater depth or richer than the average on the beach before it will pay to work.

"This tundra ground runs from eight feet to thirty so far as prospected to bedrock. Near the base of the hill, half a mile or more back, it will probably be fifty to one hundred feet deep. The eight-foot ground will have all to be shoveled away in order to get at a pay streak, that at no place on the beach is more than a foot in depth, all told. There are from one to three strata of sand, fine ground-up quartz and rock sediment, which forms a bedrock and carries gold. These strata are from two to four inches in thickness. So, you see, at the most, there is but a total of one foot of pay. Now in thawed ground this pays to work, but in the frozen ground—the tundra is frozen as it is covered with a thick coat of moss, through which the heat of the sun cannot penetrate—this would not pay to work.

"In very few places is the tundra less than twenty feet in depth. This will have to be drifted out, and in order to do so, it must be thawed by steam. We cannot avail ourselves of the Klondike method of thawing by banked fires, for there is no wood at all. So steam, with coal for fuel, is the only solution, and that will be very expensive, as all the coal will have to be imported from Pacific coast points. There is much talk of coal being found here. I have examined several specimens and find it like all other coal so far discovered in Alaska, too young to be of any practical use.

SLUICING A COSTLY PROCESS.

"Of course every one here is figuring on sluicing off the tundra. That is the only method that promises any degree of success, but I am inclined to think that under existing conditions even that is impracticable. There is little rain or snow fall here, so that the natural supply of water is insufficient. It must, therefore, be pumped, and my experience not only in the Klondike, but in California, where fuel is very cheap, is that pumping is a very expensive method of mining, and the ground must be very rich to stand it.

"Here the season is short, four months at most, the cost of getting a plant and placing it on the ground great, and wages and fuel high. To pump one sluice head of water will cost at present rates of wages and with coal at half the price it is now, not less than $60 per day of twenty-four hours. Of course work can be prosecuted for the twenty-four hours most of the four months, more especially as the salt water, which would naturally be used on the beach and tundra ground, would not freeze in the sluice boxes as it would otherwise do during the night hours in the earlier and later part of the season.

"If the pay streak were several feet in depth, even though it were not so very rich, or even if the gravel and sand carried a few colors from top to bottom, fifteen or twenty feet might be sluiced at a profit. But since the gold deposit is confined to such a narrow strip it is a serious question whether it will pay to move all that waste to get the pay that is there. And certainly it will not pay the man who must work on a small scale or whose holdings are small, for the cost of a plant will eat up the entire output of one or more claims. I believe that companies owning large tracts and working them on a large scale with machinery of the very best class, as that will economize on fuel, the principal factor here, will make a success. Also, large dredging plants working on the beach will make big money where a man with a rocker could not make 'eating money.' But the difficulty will be to secure enough of the beach ground to pay for the placing of a big plant.

"I pin my faith to the creeks, for, while the actual development work so far done is very little, indeed, and proves nothing at all, yet I like the look of the country, and see no reason why there should not be gold in paying quantities in almost any of the creeks hereabout. Of course there are wildcat schemes on foot in great numbers, and the outsiders will get fits if the schemes with which many men left here on the last boats succeed. Blocks of claims on new creeks and tundra ground by the mile were taken out for floatation in the East. I do not think they will succeed. Nearly all the contested claims on the beach were also taken out, as they have no value here. This is the ground which lies between low and high water and which several parties tried to gobble up by staking parallel to the water line. The ground was recorded, but by a decision of the United States Land Commissioner, the certificates have been declared void and the claimants in most cases have no ground at all, though in some cases they will have a few feet, between the first tier of tundra claims and high water or beach limit. As a natural result of the promiscuous wildcat staking there will be thousands of claims, creek and tundra, for sale in the Spring at any price, though now they ask thousands for anything the minute it is recorded.

MINE AUCTIONS ALREADY STARTED.

"To show you how everything is being overdone here, it is only necessary to state that there are already four mine auctions here, and I know of at least fifty other parties who will launch in the same business as soon as the approach of the incoming rush is seen. These men are modeling after your Mine Exchange at Dawson, and expect to sell these claims to the highest bidder as soon as the owners find that the 'Cheechahko' is not such a 'sucker' as he is painted. And they will do it. But there will be in that line, as in all others, so much competition that there will be nothing to be made by any one. For this reason I would not advise you to come here with the intention of going into that line. In fact, any one who is acquainted with Klondike is better off, and will have more opportunities there than in the rush here."

From the above it will be seen that Mr. Davis, like all others who have been at Nome, sees a possibility, even a probability of a great future for that camp, but it is in the future, not yet proved. The Winter months, according to his letter, have not proved anything new, the tundra has not been prospected except by the desultory sinking of two or three holes to bedrock, in which cases "as high as," not an average of, 35 cents to the pan has been found.

The confidence of the claim owners now there lies in their expectation of selling in the Spring to the first new-comer, rather than in the intention to extract the gold themselves. Ground may be richer even than they assert. But it is to be proved yet, and no credit will be due to them if, like many Klondike claims which were sold as wildcats, it proves richer than even the misrepresenting owner stated. The beach, if it holds out, and the creeks will be "poor man's ground," but the tundra, even if it comes up to the expectations of the most sanguine, will pay only when worked on a large scale.

ADVICE FROM A VETERAN.

In summing up, Mr. Davis gives some sensible advice, the result of many years of experience on the frontier, and particularly in Alaska, and which is, in effect, as follows: To any young, hardy, or middle-aged and unincumbered man, Alaska offers opportunities perhaps unparalleled elsewhere. To the man who is not now occupying a position whose chances of promotion promise to place him in a position of comfort and who has the necessary enterprise, courage to withstand bitter disappointment, which must, in the very nature of things, be the portion of five out of ten at least, and the determination to win against repeated failures, this country offers many opportunities and promises to the fortunate much. But he must remember that he is, in a mining country, the puppet of fortune to be buffeted about at her caprice, and that, after all, brains, determination, nor even hard work guarantee nothing to a man where the saloon loafer is as apt to be "struck by lightning" as the man who works day in and day out with pick and shovel.

If a man can stick to it long enough, he will, in nine cases out of ten perhaps, come out with a few thousands, if not with the fortune of his dreams. But "long enough" may mean two, three, ten, twenty years. I know men who have been fifteen years in the Yukon, been in the very midst of the richest strikes, stood so close to the trail that fortune brushed them aside as she passed, and yet they have nothing to show for it but a soured disposition, a broken-down constitution, an aged and haggard look occasioned by days and nights of tireless work and dogged suffering.

When we look at both sides—the success of the few on the one hand, for if the street were paved with gold, men would be found starving on the sidewalk, such are the extremes found in any mining camp, the greater the riches, the greater the extremes, and on the other, the physical wrecks of the once hopeful pioneer miner—one wonders if, after all, the chance of making a fortune in this way is worth all one must hazard to prove his luck.

It is a question which should be seriously considered, and none but the man who knows himself to be capable of withstanding not only hardships, but disappointment after disappointment, as well as the ravages of disease and the discomforts of life as it is in Alaska under the most favorable of circumstances, should launch himself on this unknown sea. But once the decision is made, he should go on, never faltering until success or death rewards him for his work, for the returned unsuccessful miner is doomed to live a discontented and embittered life.

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The Bartholdi and Lafayette statue of Washington and Lafayette presented to the City of New York by Charles Broadway Rouss will be formally unveiled on Thursday next, in Lafayette Park, at Manhattan and Morningside Avenues and West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, at 2:30 P. M. The exercises will include addresses by Gen. Horatio C. King, Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council, and Col. W. D'H. Washington, who will unveil the statue.

The Revolutionary and Historical Societies have been invited to attend a meeting at Carnegie Hall in the evening, to hear commemorative addresses and music celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, and Gen. Lafayette's departure for America. There will be an oration by Gen. Henry Kyd Douglass of Maryland, an original poem by Edwin Markham, and addresses by William B. Hornblower and Mrs. Donald McLean.

For the convenience of members of the Revolutionary and Historical Societies, the committee has arranged to distribute complimentary tickets at the box office of Carnegie Hall every day until Thursday next, and all members of these societies are invited.

The Invitation Committee includes Chauncey M. Depew, Seth Low, Frederic R. Coudert, Frederick S. Tallmadge, W. D'H. Washington, Charles T. Barney, George C. Clausen, Augustine J. Smith, Andrew G. Dickinson, J. Q. A. Ward, and William Fearing Gill.

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She was launched on Sept. 21 last, the Countess of Ravensworth naming the vessel. The Ivernia, in addition to being built for the passenger business, has also a large cargo capacity. She is intended to carry 150 first cabin, 200 second cabin, and 1,000 steerage passengers. For the steerage passengers rooms of two, four, and six berths are provided on the main deck, and these rooms are furnished with washstands, mirrors, and wardrobes.

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At the Play and With the Players

The best piece of acting, new to our stage, seen in New York last week was John Mason's beautifully true and sympathetic portrayal of Tom Wrench in the revival of "Trelawny of the Wells," at Daly's. This revival, indeed, was the single genuinely artistic incident of the theatrical week, and it is pleasant to know Pinero's charming comedy attracted so much notice that Mr. Frohman has felt compelled to change the programme for the closing week of his first season at Daly's and bring forward "Trelawny" again for the last two nights, next Friday and Saturday. The performance, as a whole, is not inferior to last season's at the Lyceum, for, though the inimitable Ferdinand Gadd of Mr. Courtleigh is missed, every other part is quite as well filled now as then, and two of them, Wrench and Arthur Gower, are acted better than they ever were before.

I am always ready to subscribe myself a firm believer in the talent of Edward Morgan, and I liked his intelligent portrayal of Wrench very much. He looked the part better than the maturer actor can hope to look it. The gentle dignity and poetic feeling of Morgan's acting of Tom cannot be denied. But Mason has the advantage of much experience, hard bought and turned at last to good account; his technique is admirable, and the variety and finish of his acting in all of Tom's scenes make the character more lifelike and sympathetic. He sounds a dozen notes where his predecessor struck one, his "business" is more elaborate and more illuminative, his reading richer in those little lights and shades of emphasis and inflection which count for so much in comedy, while all the time the portrayal seems so spontaneous and unobtrusive.

At the very beginning of the play, in the scenes with Mossop, (capitally impersonated now by Mrs. Eva Vincent,) vivacious Imogene, and Afflick, the greengrocer, Mason struck me as no better than Morgan, but, as the romance of Wrench's life, the depth of his feelings, the rich possibilities of his nature, were gradually revealed, I came to understand that here was a piece of acting worthy of a leader in comedy and one that indicated, better than any other work he has done in New York this season, the growth of Mr. Mason's skill and artistic comprehension in these later years of his varied career. His Tom Wrench certainly proves his right to a conspicuous place in this foremost permanent company in the United States.

Mary Mannering's embodiment of Rose is even better than it was. Her acting in the breakfast scene and the proceedings at the Vice Chancellor's, with her simulation of the theatrical manner, the effusiveness of Rose before her transformation, while not needlessly exaggerated, is now more pronounced and the change in her manner after the sentimental transformation is all the more striking. The buoyancy, humor, pathos, and pervasive charm of this portrayal make it especially suitable for Miss Mannering's "farewell performance" next Saturday night. She will not be seen again in the company at Daly's, and Miss Spong, whose Imogene in "Trelawny" is as delightful as ever, will take the "responsible leads," while a new leading juvenile, as yet unidentified, will share with her some of the rôles Miss Mannering has played. Mr. Walcot's Vice Chancellor, Mrs. Walcot's heavy tragedienne, and the vivacious Avonia of Miss Tyree remain impersonations of rare and memorable merit, while Mr. Courtenay seems more like the ingenuous Arthur than his predecessor. Grant Stewart has a hard task to fill Courtleigh's place as the crushed tragedian, but there is apt intelligence in his treatment of Gadd's really great scene in Act III. His imitation of a drunken man seems to be out of place, especially in the climax of Act III., where it is in direct violation of the dramatist's instructions to the actor.

Although Mr. Morgan is not in "Trelawny," he has been magnificently in sight and vociferously in hearing all the week, for in the piece founded on "Quo Vadis" at the Herald Square Theatre he has led a forlorn hope with courage and fortitude. His Petronius, however, is not to be taken seriously. In his leaves of absence at Daly's to do "snaps," as these occasional engagements are called "in the profession," Mr. Morgan inevitably encounters some patches of hard luck. I hope his present wages are large. There is nothing so uncertain as a theatrical "snap," and "Quo Vadis," in either of the current versions, is not a play for this metropolis, which rejected a much better piece than either, "The Sign of the Cross."

The play at the Herald Square is exceedingly dull in its first half and entirely too incoherent in its later scenes. It is almost as crudely melodramatic as the piece at the Manhattan Theatre, while its "religious element," upon which its managers count so much, of course reminds one of Dennett's surpassing coffee. Artistically speaking, it has no existence, and criticism cannot be expected to linger on a piece so invertebrate, dull, and uninteresting, and so obviously aimed at the prejudices of the mob rather than at any variety of aesthetic taste. It has its striking passages, however, due not to the talent of the dramatist, which may indeed be considerable, but is still modestly hidden under a bushel, but to the manipulation of whoever "staged" the thing.

For instance, in one of the later scenes the vociferous Chilo "comes on" in comparatively clean clothes, having won the favor of Nero by betraying the poor Christians, and, being addressed by the once proud Vinicius, remarks "Young man, if you have business with me, call at my office in the proper hours. Ring the third bell," or words to that effect. And a moment later, without any "preparation," he is groveling on the floor in a fit of remorse. Similarly, Nero is talking about the weather or the beauty of his ode to Troy, or something, when he suddenly introduces an uncalled for "specialty" fit that has, in the circumstances, no theatric value, and simply retards what little intelligible action there is. But these things are not worth dwelling upon.

The show at the New York, which would, by the way, be entirely out of place there, even if it pleased the multitude, is more interesting than its rival, dramatically and pictorially, in two acts and a part of the third, but it goes to pieces then, with the infant Eunice's proclamation of the coming potency of Cur-isty-anity, and is far too long. The acting is much better in this than in the other play. Mr. Haworth probably does all any actor could do, in the way of fervor and vigor and pictorial effect, for the stage Vinicius, and Mr. Lyons, who acts the doddering Nero, is a much more artistic and resourceful comedian than his contemporary further down town.

It is not Mr. Lyons's fault that the stage Nero seems so much like a quarrelsome old woman too fond of gin. There has been but one acceptable Nero in spoken drama in these recent times, and that was Mansfield's superb portrayal in Russell Sullivan's well-meant but slow play at the Garden Theatre some years ago. In that, the cruelty, vanity, craft, and superstition of the son of Agrippina were clearly and poetically expressed and the Imperator was represented as a possible human being of his time and place, remotely suggesting in the mask the rude extant portrait, but not a hideous caricature. The Nero of Mr. Lyons is the work of a more variously accomplished and better trained actor than Mr. Fischer, at the Herald Square, though one cannot take it gravely. Alice Fischer is a more suitable Poppaea than Hattie Russell, and there is, all around, a better show of dramatic intelligence in Whitney's troupe than in his vociferous rival's.

Arthur Forrest, for instance, realizes as perfectly as possible, considering the quality of the text and "business" allotted to him, the idea of Petronius one derives from reading Sienkiewicz's study of the man, which is quite the best thing in the book. Mr. Forrest has presence, tact, a fine sense of effect, a good voice, and a knowledge of elocution. He knows how to stand and walk. He does not extend his abdomen and paw the ground with his left foot, throwing his shoulders back the while, in a sort of contortionist's pose, like Morgan. He does not swallow whole mouthfuls of syllables like most of his associates and rivals in the present noble effort to establish religious pictorial drama. He understands his rôle and he acts it for a great deal more than it is worth, if I may drop into slang again, which in writing about shows of this kind seems unavoidable.

It is a pity one cannot say as much in praise of the Lygia of Miss Knott, who is an earnest and aspiring actress, but, really, she is so overdemonstrative and extravagant, and so utterly lacking in repose as to be, except in one or two passages, less effective than the pretty and negative portrayal of Miss Fernandez in the other piece. Miss Fernandez, at least, has had the advantage of sound and wise training, and that is what Miss Knott needs.

From "Quo Vadis" to "Women and Wine" is a short and easy step. The new English melodrama deals in a coarse and violent way with vice and debauchery in the modern Rome, Paris. It is set upon the stage much more effectively, in every pictorial detail, than either of the Sienkiewicz plays. It is likely to draw crowds at the Manhattan Theatre long after the other "Spring snaps" have passed into history. But it is nothing I should care to recommend to the consideration of the readers of these polite weekly summaries of dramatic happenings.

It is acted well enough, and Miss Otis's impersonation of the large red woman, who is the drunken hero's evil genius, will be talked about a great deal. A less lovely piece of acting could not be imagined. It is almost as hideous, in spirit if not in form, as P. Aug. Anderson's historic Quilp, which is imitated faithfully by Frank Hatch in his impersonation of the deformed and depraved custodian of the Flower Market. But it is vigorous, and it hits the mark. There are other equally effective impersonations, but the most interesting of all the actors is a comely but bald infant in arms.

They have been discussing in London the age of the ideal lover. Paul Bourget says it is fifty-three, which goes to show that there is hope for us all, but the fashionable age of the contemporary lover on the London stage seems to be somewhere in the tolerably early forties. In "Romeo and Juliet," as in most of the other great love poems, love is always young. The lovers are not out of their teens. Lady Capulet, who is barely thirty, and the Nurse, who nourished Juliet as an infant fourteen years before, are superannuated and out of the running.

Lovers past twenty-five are not common in the old romances, but for some reason, perhaps the accumulating years of some of the London actor-managers, the popular stage hero in comedy and society plays has lately become a middle-aged man. Macready, in his middle life, when he had won his place at the head of his calling, was not so ingenious as his successors in London management. He had Bulwer invent and put into form for him youthful Claude Melnotte and Alfred Evelyn, and endeavored, in his acting, to go to the characters, not to have the characters brought to him. But times have changed, and so has the art of acting. Still, if Macready or Edwin Forrest, or even Edwin Booth in the day of "The Marble Heart," could be brought back to act for us, the youngsters would cry out "Bowery" and go to a music hall instead.

Since Mr. Edward Vroom essayed to elevate the stage in this country by acting in a poor translation of Coppée's "Pour la Couronne," at Wallack's Theatre some years ago, and a pretty woman went the rounds of the newspaper offices to tell each of the dramatic critics, when she could find him, that upon him and him alone rested the fate of Art with a capital A; to the bankers and brokers to tell them that they alone, as the representatives of intellect in this age, could revive the fortunes of the poor old Drama by subscribing liberally the sinews of the coming renascence—since that brief but halcyon era there has never been such a wholesale "working" of the press and influential public characters in the interest of theatrical productions as in the last week.

The older of the "Quo Vadis" plays has been diligently boomed by a small army of press agents, while the younger of them, having a skillful and untiring press agent for its author, has been boomed as if it were another "Cyrano de Bergerac" instead of a show which one of its kindliest critics placidly and correctly likens to Brougham's old pseudo-religious show at Barnum's, "The Christian Martyrs." This sort of agitation, however, does not a bit of good. Not all the newspaper, literary, and social influence the smartest "worker" can bring into operation in favor of a show can make the people pay to see that show if the people do not want to see it.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

This Week's New Bills.

Return of Joseph Jefferson, Musical Farce in German, and Minor Doings.

Joseph Jefferson will begin his annual engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow night in his time-honored "Rip Van Winkle." It now lacks only seven years of a half century since Mr. Jefferson made his first hit in this city at Laura Keene's Theatre as Dr. Pangloss in "The Heir at Law." He had acted in this city a few years before, but had made no impression, and was not remembered. He first did Rip Van Winkle here, in a piece constructed by himself out of materials in an older play used by his half-brother, Charles Burke, at Winter Garden Theatre in 1861. The portrayal was rejected. In 1865, having made a tour of the globe, Mr. Jefferson arrived in London and employed Mr. Boucicault to make a play in which his impersonation of Rip would fit.

In this piece he won a great triumph at the Adelphi Theatre, but when he returned to New York, after an absence of five years, it was so little thought of that it did not serve to fill out a six weeks' engagement. Jefferson's Rip rapidly grew in popular favor, however, and for a full third of a century has been the subject of almost unmixed panegyric. These facts have often been narrated before, but there is nothing new to say about Joseph Jefferson.

Saturday night the veteran comedian will appear as Bob Acres in "The Rivals." The first part of next week he will act Caleb Plummer in "The Cricket on the Hearth." His company includes William Jefferson Winter, Joseph Jefferson, Jr., William Winter Jefferson, Elsie Leslie, Blanche Bender, Ffolliott Paget, Boyd Putnam, and Verner Clarges.

No novelties are offered for Easter week. With their usual eccentricity the theatrical merchants put all their new wares forward in Holy Week. At Daly's Mr. Daniel Frohman will present his company the first half of the week in "Wheels Within Wheels," and on Thursday night in "The Manoeuvres of Jane." Both are smart plays, but both are too well known now to need any introduction. This will be the last week of Mr. Frohman's first season at Daly's. Its most artistic and delightful incident has been the revival of "Trelawny of the Wells." The beautiful performances of this beautiful play under Mr. Frohman's management have been among the best achievements of his career. The play had no such success in London as his judicious distribution of the rôles assured to it here, and its merit as a veritable masterwork was never recognized until it had been acted at the Lyceum Theatre.

The present performance of "Trelawny," to which some critical consideration is given elsewhere on this page, has been so well received that Mr. Frohman has decided to repeat it twice this week, Friday and Saturday nights. On the last night of the season it will serve, in some sort, as a testimonial and a tribute to Mary Mannering, who on that occasion makes her farewell appearance in New York with Mr. Frohman's company. Thus, her farewell speech in the "Trelawny" breakfast scene, and her good-bye to her associates of the "dear old Wells" will be timely and significant, as the company and the manager are all parting, regretfully, with their "leading lady."

The benefit matinée at Daly's Tuesday, in behalf of the mother of the late Ernest Tarleton, promises to be exceptionally interesting in an artistic sense.

At the Irving Place Theatre Herr Conried's German company will appear in a German version of the Meilhac and Millaud vaudeville called "Mamzelle Nitouche," which is one of the two French originals of the recently popular "Papa's Wife." Judic has appeared here in the original, and Lotta once sported in a translation of it into the American. Anna Leonardi will appear as Denise, who disguises herself as Nitouche. Seyffertitz, Senius, and other members of the troupe will be in the cast. Hervé's pretty music is sure of a competent performance.

Under the management of Franklin Sargent, a play for children will be performed in Carnegie Lyceum every afternoon this week. It is called "Jack the Giant Killer," and it tells in action and pictures the story of a little girl who was locked in a room and had a dream about the fairies and heroes of the nursery tales oddly intermixed with Mother Goose nonsense.

Friday afternoon a performance will be given at the Lyceum Theatre of "The Kindergarten," an operetta by Willis Steell and Arthur Johnstone, for the benefit of the New York Free Kindergarten. The principal parts will be taken by Edwin Stevens, Margaret Anglin, Marie Keyes, Guy Standing, and other popular favorites. There will be a chorus of children. These incidents, however, do not properly fall within the scope of this summary of the week's theatricals.

At Carnegie Lyceum Thursday night "The Heather Field," a drama by Edward Martyn, will be acted in the series of modern plays supposed to be superior to other plays. This was acted in Dublin at the first performance of the Irish Literary Theatre last year. The cast will include Carrie Keeler, Jobyna Howland, John Kellerd, William Humphrey, Charles J. Bell, and others. The same night a new translation of "Le Passant" of François Coppée will be given under the title of "The Troubadour." The two rôles of the lady and the wanderer will be taken by Martha Leonard and Antoinette Ashton.

Herzl's Psychological Play.

Theodor Herzl's new four-act drama called "Gretel," is called "psychological" in Vienna, where it was recently acted for the first time at the Kaimund Theater. Marianne, the mother of little Gretel, is the principal character in the play. She is a woman of exceptionally frank and loyal nature, who has in an unguarded hour committed a sin against her husband. Throughout her soul is a battlefield upon which is fought out the struggle between simple, pious disposition and the circumstances of treachery and deceit which surround her.

Viewing everything through the medium of self-contempt and despair, she suspects sneers and innuendoes in every chance remark of the friends who have been accustomed to come to her for sympathy and guidance, and at length—in a scene conceived and handled by the author with great originality and force—she is irresistibly impelled to confess to an intimate friend of her husband what she has done. Another remarkable scene occurs where husband and wife stand over the bed of their dying child, and Marianne gives up her secret in the desperate hope that her confession might induce God to spare Gretel's life.

Dresses at the Empire.

A Talk with Miss Millward About Her Work and Her Gowns.

They have some handsome gowns in the two plays now running at the Empire Theatre, "A Man and His Wife" and "The Bugle-Call." They were made by one of the most up-to-date modistes in New York, and they embody some new ideas, which are so new that they are not entirely appreciated. But Miss Jessie Millward's evening coat will be anyway. Miss Millward has a real genuine sartorial affection for the long evening cloak she wears in the second act of "A Man and His Wife."

It is rather an odd thing about cloaks. Men should feel tremendously flattered. No one can tell, of course, just how it would be in real life, but clever actresses like Miss Millward and others who have done similar work will split a hair to get exact accuracy in everything so it must be true everywhere. Certainly on the stage, when a woman decides to make a gentleman a visit in his private apartments, she gets herself up in the most gorgeous of evening cloaks. Her gowns may be handsome, but the cloaks are something to weep tears of joy over.

There is no mistake about it, for in taking a review of the past theatrical season it will be found that about every other play has had one or more impetuous women who, for reasons more or less commendable, have chosen to make nocturnal visits to some men of their acquaintance. And almost without exception they have worn these beautiful coats. It may have been as a matter of disguise to blind with the loveliness of their exterior curious eyes which might question the policy of their interior motives, but under any circumstances the coat remains and it is charming. The one Miss Millward wears as the good and lovely, but somewhat morally weak, Mrs. Roger Ainsley, is one of the most beautiful of its kind.

"And haven't I tired of it," Miss Millward says, in the privacy of her dressing room, and I always grow very tired of my gowns before a play is over, and I dislike new ones. I had a private gown once made of this cloth of silver and I thought I should like it for the cloak."

MISS MILLWARD'S DRESSES.

It is a long cloak, with flowing lines, made entirely of this beautiful cloth of silver, lined with tucked pale blue chiffon with frills on either side under the edge, which show when the coat is thrown open. Appliqued on the coat is a beautiful pattern of real thread lace in an effective design of baskets of flowers and bow knots. It is like a lace overcoat, pointed long in the back and sloping up till it has a short jacket effect in the front. One of the basket designs of the lace, and they are about natural size, is in each of the front corners of the cloak, and a narrow pattern of the lace outlines the fronts and lower edge. There is a high collar and a clasp buckle of rhinestones, and a lace scarf passes around the neck and hangs in long ends down the front. It is a beautiful garment and a great compliment to the taste of the man who is expected to see and admire it.

The gray chiffon gown which is worn under the wrap is equally admirable. The skirt is fashioned of narrow hand-stitched tucks, and it fits the figure like a sheath down to below the knees, where it flares out with frilled edges. But the really beautiful part of this gown is the lace of real silver, soft and flexible, the genuine qualities making it a thing of permanent beauty. It is set in big medallions, a sort of de Medici design just above the flare of the skirt, on the lower edge of which, alternating with the little frills at the edge of the plaiting, are bands of the silver.

There is a bolero jacket effect of the silver on the low-cut bodice, the long sleeves reaching to the knuckles are of the same beautiful lace, set with sapphires on the flare at the wrist, and on the bodice, where they make a butterfly on the lace in front.

The first gown Miss Millward wears is one of those beautiful silk applique gowns on white net, made princesse, with considerable fullness at the top of the skirt in the back, according to the late models from abroad. It opens down the side of the front with big paste or rhinestone buttons, and there is a handsome buckle to match at the waist line in the back. This is a handsome afternoon or dinner gown, cut low at the throat, with a little full falling collar of the chiffon, and below the sleeves of the applique, which reach just below the elbow undersleeves of the chiffon.

The riding habit which Miss Millward wears in the last act is quite up to date, the very short skirt which is being worn now and a little white shirt just from Paris. This has three big turquois studs in each cuff, and the same big studs are set close in the triple box plait which closes the front. The waistcoat itself is made of fine linen, with tiny tucks, lengthwise, with bands of horizontal tucks set in on either side of the front. The collar is of the linen of the waist, made perfectly plain, with a turned-down band finished with large points.

The little pink linen gown, a pretty little gown for wear in a home in the Australian bush, is perfectly simple, the back of the skirt taken in in tiny tucks at the waistline, and box plaits set under at the seams at knee height to give a proper flare at the lower edge. The bodice is plaited in at the waist with tiny tucks and a band of tucks set across with a pattern of lace insertion is set around the neck and down the front of the gown. This is open half way down the waist and shows a white tucked vest and stock. The sleeves are plaited in at the lower edge to form a little cuff, which has lace insertion set in, and is finished with tiny translucent little heart-shaped pink or light red buttons, which also close the lower part of the bodice.

There are good points in those gowns for the women who like to get ideas for new gowns from the new things that are to be found on the stage. If they are responsive to gowns they will. Miss Millward thinks that American audiences are particularly responsive to the work of people on the stage and appreciative.

IMPRESSIONS OF AUDIENCES.

"They are different from the English audiences," she said, talking about the stage, in her dressing room, the other day after the play. "They are very quick to see and responsive. The English people are slower, though perhaps they remember longer. It is the difference in the people. The Americans are quicker as a race. I can see the difference on the stage; I can see the difference in myself. I am more of a plodder, more methodical, perhaps, than American actors.

"In all my work for the stage I had the most thorough schooling. When I went on the stage when I was sixteen years old, I had never seen but two plays—'Romeo and Juliet' and a pantomime. But I felt that I had it in me to play. I went to Henry Irving, at the Lyceum, and then I studied everything that an actress should know. I studied dancing, fencing, calisthenics, I went to Italy and studied the language, and I studied French. I had met Henry Irving, before I went to him on the stage, in my mother's drawing room. He is responsible for everything that I have done, and, of course, I think he is everything.

"But it is not all education. You might teach some people everything there was to be taught, and then you would not have an actor. You canont make an actor; it is in them or they cannot do it. Most persons might learn a part and play for months, but if they haven't the proper qualities they soon drop out of sight. They must have temperament. An actress has to give herself up entirely to her profession. It is one of the most serious things in the world. She throws off all self-consciousness, she is never herself, she loses her identity in her part. I suffer when I have an unhappy part. I am melancholy all day.

"I believe the work of the stage is a great art—one of the greatest. I class it with the work of the painter and the sculptor. I don't know but it is greater than theirs. The people on the stage give themselves to the public, but they leave nothing afterward. Other artists leave something behind them by which they are remembered, but the people on the stage do not have the satisfaction of leaving anything permanent. When a rôle is given me, it is like a clean canvas spread before me, and I build up the character, study it, and work it out.

"People ask me sometimes what characters I like best. I like a human character, some one that I have seen. Now, I have seen Lady Algy of the play 'Lord and Lady Algy.' I knew just what she was like. How could I act a rôle if I had not seen the person? Sometimes I take children and study from them. Children are perfectly natural and spontaneous and act out their feelings. I have seen my little niece put on a new hat before the mirror and turn this way and that and look at herself from different points of view. That was vanity, and it was perfectly natural, because she was entirely unconscious and acting just what she felt.

"I think a great deal of this little niece, and she has been with me a great deal. At my home in London I had a table upon which there was a collection of small silver and Dresden articles. My little niece could look at these, but she must not take them away. One day when she came from the table I saw that something was the matter.

"'Peggie,' I said, 'you have done something, now, what is it?' No, she said, she hadn't done anything. But she wouldn't look at me, she would look everywhere, but she would never look me in the face.

"'Yes,' I said, 'you have done something, tell me what it is.'

"'I have lost the top to your smelling bottle,' she answered.

"Well, she found it again, but in all her actions after losing it there was so much that was characteristic. It is from these things that one can build up. I am never lonely. I am always entertained with my work, studying out characters and idealizing them, perhaps. I go to Italy in the Summer, but I am always studying observing people.

"I believe an actress can do any kind of work, comedy, the heavier rôles, or character work. An actress puts herself aside entirely, she is never herself, but the character which she is trying to represent. She may understand some characters better than others, but why shouldn't she be able to put herself into any rôle?

"As to the plays the people like, I believe they like any good play. They like comedy, but I think they would like Shakespeare as well as lighter plays if Shakespeare were well done."

ABOUT MISS ANGLIN'S GOWN.

And Miss Anglin and her gown in "The Bugle Call," a gown which has much value and has been sadly misunderstood! "Curtain raisers" are always more or less difficult; the people who play in them say, and Miss Anglin is not an exception. To work one's self up from an ordinary going-out-to-make-calls friendly state of mind to the desperate sorrow of sending the one you love best in the world off to the war all in one act is hard. Then the player feels that the public looks upon the "curtain raiser" without a definite feeling of respect, something like the soup before meat to be taken good or bad with complaisance as only a forerunner to the something that must be worth while. As to the public—well, it likes what it likes, soup or meat, and Miss Anglin, at any rate, takes the trouble to decorate her gown with genuine pearls for it.

And the gown, especially when seen off the stage, is worth looking at. It is a petunia velvet, or one can call it a soft rose with purple shades, if that sounds more attractive. It has a Cluny lace vest and undersleeves, Eton jacket, and a muff, boa, and hat to match. And there are new points in this gown, though masculine eyes may fail to note them or its other merits. Just notice the fullness in the skirt of the little frock. Three box plaits on either side at the waist line and more in the back set outside in regular box plait fashion to make bulk, and the fullness flowing out below them. That is the kind of skirt that is to be seen in late Paris models. The Eton jacket is simple, opening wide in front to show the lace vest and transparent stock. There is a little turn-back collar, and the sleeves which reach just below the elbow have pretty little turned back cuffs, while from the edge of the sleeve, reaching well down over the hand, its the under sleeve of the Cluny lace to match the vest, one of those fashions of the sixties which are creeping in by degrees and with more and more assurance.

The only trimming on the jacket bodice is a narrow band of dull silver galloon which outlines its edges and those of the collar, cuffs, and around the armhole. The vest is made almost entirely of it. It is a pretty belt. The two rows of the galloon which trim it are set so close together in front that they practically form the belt, but they widen slightly as they pass around the waist until in the back the upper row shapes up into a little point which harmonizes in line with the lower edge of the little jacket some distance above it, which is cut up in a point.

The hat, boa, and muff are made of flowers, double hollyhocks, perhaps, just the shade of the gown and of the velvet. The low centre of the hat, which is worn down over the face, is a mass of these flowers with velvet at the sides and back. The body of the muff is another mass of flowers, and is made light and effective, with narrow folds of the velvet, which set out on either side.

The boa is the most charming bit of it all. It, too, is made of the flowers, the part which passes around the neck, while the long ends, which hang almost to the lower edge of the skirt, are made of numbers of strands of these narrow velvet folds, caught near the end with more of the flowers. It is exceedingly stylish and pretty, one of the prettiest things that has been seen on the stage this Winter.

And about the pearls? Perhaps people do not have a chance to see those, for when they are most in evidence Miss Anglin is Millicent Denbigh weeping in her mother's arms or in her lover's. The emotion has to be worked up in such a short time in the one-act play that it gushes forth vehemently in real tears that fall utterly regardless of that charming little velvet frock, and can be seen after they have ceased to be pearls in little spots all over the upper part of it.

Various Dramatic Topics.

Joseph Frankau, who died in this city a few days ago, was once an actor of considerable promise. His first good part was the youthful brother of the young wife in Steele Mackaye's adaptation of Sardou's "Andrea," called "In Spite of All." This was produced at the Lyceum Theatre, in 1885, by Minnie Maddern, and Eben Plympton, Selina Dolaro, and Richard Mansfield were prominent in the cast. Mr. Frankau was afterward a conspicuous member of Richard Mansfield's company, acting with that eccentric genius in "Prince Karl," "Monsieur," "A Parisian Romance," and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Frankau had considerable skill in the composition of character and was an actor of sound artistic intelligence. Some years ago his health failed and he retired from the stage.

Not even the reader of Seutonius can feel so glad that he did not dwell in the Rome of the Caesars as one must feel who sees either or both of the two dramatizations of "Quo Vadis," now in view in this town. The public statuary alone is of a sort that ought to make one have a kindlier feeling toward the public monuments of this democratic land and age. But these are minor horrors of existence in Nero's capital as it is depicted in the current dramas. The street noises at the New York would arouse a "constant reader" of any American newspaper to the most violent and rhetorical forms of protest. The orgies of the Emperor and his pals are so devoid of the semblance of joy or the form of beauty as to remind one of that cheerless Morgue to which the hero of another current melodrama, "Women and Wine," so frequently refers. Then the Emperor! At the New York he is, for all the world, our dear old friend, Sairey Gamp, while at the Herald Square Theatre he is as clearly Betsy Prig. If we can get a third dramatization of the everlasting Sienkiewicz novel in town, which heaven forbid, we shall doubtless see Mrs. 'Arris at last. The Christians in Nero's day, it seems, all wore waterproof cloaks with hoods, or else attired themselves comfortably in bath robes and left the rest to providence, while the gladiators invariably wore suits of union underwear. At the Herald Square Theatre the renowned and eloquent author of "The Pharsalia" is a sot, at the New York he is a supe, while his sottishness is turned over to a humorless buffoon, who "makes up" with a bulbous pantomime nose, a crimson countenance, and padding.

For the first time since he started his experiment of a permanent company at the Murray Hill Theatre, Mr. Henry V. Donnelly produced a new play last week. It was in one act and called "The Peacemaker," and Ralph Stuart, the "leading man" of the company, wrote it, in partnership with Dudley A. Bragden. The plot seemed familiar. A husband and wife have quarreled and are determined to separate. A mutual friend, instead of openly trying to bring about a reconciliation, pretends to encourage each in the quarrel and to undertake to arrange the preliminaries for a legal separation. In so doing he brings the pair slowly to an understanding of their folly. They are happily reunited, and the adroit bachelor friend retires. The spirit of Mr. Stuart's little play, which recalls the charming last act of Bronson Howard's "Young Mrs. Winthrop," is that expressed in Tennyson's familiar song in "The Princess":

As through the land at eve we went,
And plucked the ripening ears,
We fell out, my wife and I,
Oh, we fell out, I know not why,
But kissed again with tears.

The home of the late Thomas W. Keene, for many years before his death, was at Castleton Corners, S. I. He bought the old coaching tavern built there in 1788, and altered it so as to make a commodious family mansion. The contents are said to be exceedingly interesting, including many theatrical relics of great value and a large and well-selected library. It used to be Mr. Keene's idea to leave his house and its grounds as a Summer home for indigent actors, but since his death his heirs have found that it will be necessary to sell the place.

The smart boy, Master Teddy, (not Rosenfeld,) who played the part of Little Aulus so well in the New York Theatre's version of "Quo Vadis" last week, was out of the bill some time because no special license had been secured for him. He is only fourteen years old, and will likely be an actor some day. The boy in the other version of the play, however, gives not the slightest sign of the possession of dramatic intelligence. His highly artificial skip indicates the hopelessness of any dramatic aspirations he may entertain. These are not the only infants in the stage version of "Quo Vadis." Both of the Eunices are small blonde women, who affect the baby stare and prattling talk that was fashionable with the ladies of the stage popularly known as Onjernoose in the late seventies, but went out of fashion as quickly as the inanity of the dude.

It is worth while to say a word or two more about that horrible but fascinating scene in the Paris Flower Market at dawn which provides the climax of the third act of "Women and Wine" at the Manhattan Theatre. The scenic picture, with its effect of breaking day and its masses of seemingly freshly cut flowers, is beautiful, while the incidents are ghastly. A debauchée, drugged by poisoned absinthe, slumbers heavily on a box, while two female outcasts fight a duel to the death with knives snatched up hastily from a stall. After the killing the idea is quickly formed to fasten the crime on the sleeping man. There is too much explanation of this, as it is exactly what the audience would expect to be done. The body of the unsuccessful harridan is lifted into a long box and roses are piled upon it. Presently, while the debauchée still slumbers, a flower girl comes to the boxes to select roses for her basket. She utters a piercing scream as she uncovers the dead face, and the sleeping man awakes, to be seized by the gendarmes, who then enter. If some of the talk could be eliminated the scene would be more effective.

Maude Adams will act in Chicago this week, Viola Allen in Cincinnati, Ada Rehan in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Fanny Rice in Pittsburg, William H. Crane in Syracuse, and Creston Clarke, supported by Adelaide Prince, in Philadelphia. Henrietta Crosman will act Kate Shipley in "One of Our Girls" in Pennsylvania towns, Nat Goodwin will appear in Cleveland, and Richard Mansfield in Columbus, Indianapolis, Toledo, and Detroit. In the last-mentioned cities and also in Dayton Julia Marlowe during Easter week will act Barbara Frietchie.

Notes of the Week.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—The Bostonians in "The Viceroy" still continue.

GARRICK THEATRE.—William Gillette begins his twenty-sixth week in "Sherlock Holmes."

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—Holy Week produced little effect upon the business of the Rays and their company in "A Hot Old Time."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Dancing Girl," by Henry Arthur Jones, will be the offering of the Donnelly Stock Company this week.

GARDEN THEATRE.—"Hearts Are Trumps" has already been given for over two months, and during the entire time has attracted large audiences.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Chief among the Eastertide successes is the romance of New England life, "Way Down East," which for many months has crowded the Academy.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"The Great Ruby" continues to attract large audiences and seems likely to remain at this house until the advent of Summer.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"Why Smith Left Home" has but two weeks longer to remain at this house, after which the play will go to Boston for a long engagement.

BIJOU THEATRE.—Tim Murphy has scored a hit in "The Carpet-Bagger," and has been most cordially received. His engagement promises to continue for several weeks.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"Oliver Goldsmith," the comedy which has to do with the men and women of the most notable period of English literature, is to be given this week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—From present indications Miss Olga Nethersole and her play "Sapho" are likely to continue until she decides to take her departure for England, which will probably be about the middle of June.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The English melodrama, "A Guilty Mother," will be given its first production in this city tomorrow night. The piece will be presented with an excellent cast, handsome scenery, and sensational mechanical effects.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"The Bugle Call" and "A Man and His Wife," which form the double bill now being given, will terminate their engagement on Saturday, April 21, and on April 23 "Lord and Lady Algy" will be revived, with the original cast.

CASINO.—Several new attractions will be introduced this week. The three comedians, Sam Bernard, Albert Hart, and Sam Collins, will perform a funny scene in the first act written for them by Harry B. Smith. Ludwig Englander has written a new song.

EDEN MUSEE.—In the Musée to-morrow night, "Moss Roses" will enter upon the third and last week of presentation by the Eden Operetta Company, which will then, on April 23, produce for the first time in this country, an operetta entitled "Tallyho."

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Charles Frohman's London comedians, who came to New York to play a four weeks' engagement in "My Daughter-in-Law," will to-morrow night enter upon their eighth week of their stay, and they will now remain at the Lyceum until the end of the season there.

BROADWAY MUSIC HALL.—Three weeks more and Weber and Fields will say au revoir to this city and, with their stock company, will start on their tour of the principal cities between here and Chicago. Meanwhile "Whirl-i-Gig" and "Sapolio" continue to crowd the music hall at every performance.

DEWEY THEATRE.—"Fads and Follies" is the title of the burlesque that has been billed. The management has also provided an olio, which includes the World's Trio, Harris and Walters, Darmody, the original Reub club juggler; Alice Whalen, Trixeda, the novelty dancer; Miss Tyler Hill, Carrie B. Whalen, and Frank Fogarty.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—John T. Thorne and Grace Carleton in their skit, "The Intruder," will be the leading feature this week. Associated with them in the bill are Gruet, Beers and Gruet, Jane Whitbeck, Sisson and Wallace, Dixon, Bowers and Dixon, McWatters and Tyson, Burton and Brookes, Gaspard brothers, kalatechnoscope, and others.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—A new version of "Sapho," by George Paxton, will be presented to-morrow evening at this house. It is in four acts, the first representing the ballroom scene in the apartments of Dechelette; the second the staircase; third act, Jean's apartments, and the fourth brings forth a particularly strong scene between Flamant and Jean.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL.—For Easter week the management has arranged an admirable programme, consisting of Robert Hilliard and his company, who will present a sketch called "The Littlest Girl"; Grapewin and Chance, Press Eldridge, Seymour and Dupree, the Dillon Brothers, Frances Curran, Carrington, Holland and Galvin, Prince Satsuma, and a troupe of Arabs.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—A strictly vaudeville programme will be offered again at this house in addition to the ballet spectacle, "Progress." The bill will include Frau Elsa Rau, who comes direct from Ronacher's, Vienna; Miss Marguerite Fish, and Charles Warren, Gilbert and Goldie, Anna Kenwick, Gallando, the clay modeler, and Belle Hathaway, with her dog and monkey comedians.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—The Easter bill at this house is fruitful in comedy offerings and also marks the début of Margaret Cornille in vaudeville. The remaining part of the bill will comprise Frederick Bond and his own company in a comedietta, "My Awful Dad"; Thomas J. Ryan and Mary Richfield in a sketch, Pantzer Trio, Carrie Scott, Anderson, Appleton and Allen, and Mr. and Mrs. Tom McIntosh.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Ben-Hur" enters on the first of its last four weeks of the season to-morrow night, the management having decided to end the run on Saturday evening, May 12, and resume it at the Broadway on Monday evening, Sept. 3 next. When "Ben-Hur" closes its present season, on May 12, it will have been played 194 times, more than 400,000 people will have seen it, and the gross receipts will have exceeded $450,000.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The bill for this week is rife with novelties, and is headed by Linus, a particularly handsome horse, whose beauty lies in the extraordinary length of tail, mane, and forelock. Among the other curio hall features will be Sidney Hinman, the Coney Island life saver; Sam Furst, the whittler; Walter Wentworth, the contortionist; Wilson, the expansionist; El Rami Zaros, gun juggler; James Irving, aerialist, and Allen's Punch and Judy. In the theatre there will be a double company of vaudeville artists.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Harlemites will be entertained this week with an elaborate bill, which will include Camille Darville, Hugh Stanton and Florence Modena in their sketch "For

Some Happenings in Good Society.

Congratulations may be extended this Eastertide on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Mr. and Mrs. Lovell H. Jerome, (Miss Anita Gilbert,) April 15, 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. George Trotter, (Miss Florence Westervelt,) April 16, 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Post, (Miss Emeline Thorn King) April 17, 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ver Planck Hoffman, (Miss Louise Norwood Smith,) April 17, 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. John Nesbitt Conyngham, (Miss Bertha Robinson,) April 19, 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. Casimir du Rham, (Miss Georgiana Berryman,) April 23, 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Conkling, (Miss Ethel Eastman Johnson,) April 14, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, (Miss Helen S. Kingsland,) April 14, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Rawson, (Miss Elizabeth M. Rogers,) April 12, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, (Miss Louisa Robb,) April 12, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bradford Allen, (Miss Edith Craig Lefferts,) April 16, 1896.

Dr. Clarence Gordon Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, (Miss Helen Fahnestock,) April 16, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. John Murray Mitchell, (Miss Lillian Talmadge,) April 17, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. James Baldwin, Jr., (Miss Fannie Taylor,) April 17, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Warriner, (Miss Susanne Dillon,) April 17, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, (Miss Mabel Metcalf,) April 18, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay, (Mrs. Thomas Sloane-Priscilla Dixon,) April 18, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Jaffray, (Miss Azuba L. Barney,) April 21, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Little, (Miss Marguerite Lanier Winslow,) April 19, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Shope, (Miss Julia S. Pickhardt,) April 19, 1897.

Dr. George S. Van Schaick and Mrs. Van Schaick, (Miss Nannie Van Bell,) April 20, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Gillespie, (Miss Lillian M. Stokes,) April 20, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Hopkins, (Miss Mary Howland Pell,) April 21, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Tuling, (Miss Grace Dunham,) April 11, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Clermont L. Clarkson, (Miss Adelaide Clarkson,) April 11, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Loew, (Miss Florence S. Baker.) April 11, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Blagden Thompson, (Miss Marian McKeever,) April 12, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thomas Allen, (Miss Susan Isabel Lord,) April 12, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Camp, (Miss Candace Quimby,) April 14, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. E. de C. Chisholm, (Miss Ethel S. Johnson,) April 18, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, (Miss Elizabeth C. Stokes,) April 19, 1898.

Dr. Russell Bellamy and Mrs. Bellamy, (Miss Constance Trenholm,) April 20, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., (Miss Virginia Fair,) April 4, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Man, (Miss Helen Colgate,) April 4, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond, (Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane,) April 5, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Parish, (Miss Marie B. Perkins,) April 5, 1899.

The Rev. James Le Baron Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, (Miss Mabel Van Rensselaer,) April 5, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyllys Rossiter Betts, (Miss Ada Godfrey,) April 6, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia, (Miss Marie Helen Graham,) April 12, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lowell, (Miss Harriet Worden,) April 12, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lawrence Myers, (Miss Mabel Shaw,) April 12, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Knox, (Miss Frances Shackelton,) April 18, 1899.

The Rev. Herbert Shipman and Mrs. Shipman, (Miss Julie Fay Bradley,) April 19, 1899.

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Once more the "day of days," when, if tradition be true, the Easter sun will dance in the heavens, and the sons and daughters of men, the long fast of Lent being over, are at liberty to dance upon the earth. Rarely has an Easter Day been more welcome to New York and its inhabitants. While the Winter was comparatively an open one, Spring's advent has been delayed, and with a succession of cold winds hearts are indeed "weary waiting for the May." Now the curtain rises, not on a Spring season, for New York no longer has that, but on a renewal of life and gayety, even if for but a short period.

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Easter Day has lost none of its religious significance, and the churches will be crowded. It is something of a floral fête, and every one gives, or is supposed to give, to every one else a potted plant which has been coaxed into immature blossoming. The Easter parade on Fifth Avenue will take place, as usual, if the sun shines, but as years go by this becomes each Spring less and less a feature of metropolitan life. In very old-fashioned days every one moved on May 1, and this observance, which was almost a religious rite, seems to have come again into practice. The 1st of May and incidentally Eastertide is now the time for a general rush to the country. All during Lent society has been entertaining and enjoying itself. Even on the very last night of the opera, the eve of Good Friday, the parterre boxes were well filled, and quite a brilliant audience sat through "The Magic Flute." The week has not been wanting in dinners, and at two of the great country houses the house parties asked for Easter assembled on Good Friday and were ready to enter into all the gayeties of the festal season.

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Easter week will be one in which there will be any number of weddings, the last meetings of a few of the dancing classes, the Cuban Orphans' Fair, and that is practically all. With the exception of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club, not one of the Lenten amusements was stopped because of Holy Week, and even the circus—which now seems to have been adopted as a special Lenten and Holy Week diversion—had a large share of fashionable patronage. On Holy Thursday several very handsome dinners were given, and among those who entertained were Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin and Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert. Certain families came to the fore in entertaining during the week, notably the Schieffelins. In the beginning of the week Mrs. Henry Trevor gave a large circus party, followed by a supper at the Astoria, and, besides the William Jay Schieffelin dinner, Mr. George Schieffelin entertained a sportsman's club on one evening of the week, and Mrs. Schieffelin and himself gave a dinner on Wednesday and again last evening. Nearly the entire Vanderbilt connection was out of town. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane went to Lenox to look over their country house, the Frederick Vanderbilts were in Newport, and the George Vanderbilts at Biltmore. Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb and party sailed for Europe on Wednesday, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., did likewise on Tuesday, the two branches of the one family taking different ships. Newport seems to be crowded with people getting ready their cottages for the Summer season, and Southampton is in a bustle of excitement and preparation.

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The season in town will end with April 30, which will be quite a field day for weddings. There will be an absolute division of the three leading sets of New York on that day, as three of the ceremonies occurring about the same hour will make an absolute display of family allegiance necessary. At Grace Church Miss Edith Morton and Mr. William Eustis will be married and at their wedding one will meet all the Newport and Hempstead set. Westchester will have the wedding of Miss Helen Benedict and Mr. Thomas Hastings, for which the bride's father has sent out a number of invitations, and will entertain on the most lavish scale at his beautiful home on the Sound. At St. Thomas's Church Miss Margareta Beasley will marry Mr. Edward C. Delafield, and the ceremony will be attended by the representatives of many of the old New York families who have been classed this Winter in the Knickerbocker set, and also of the old New Jersey families to whom Miss Beasley is related.

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After a fortnight of weddings and country house parties, society will settle itself for the Summer. Already there is news of the advance guard returning from Europe. Even those who sailed within the last ten days have announced that they will be back by July at latest.

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In fact, in five years conditions of life have absolutely changed in New York, and as a writer on social topics said in The Lorgnette, as early as 1850, "La mode domine les provinciaux; mais les New Yorkers dominent la mode." That which exists here, in a word, in copies in and by other communities. The new phase of country life in America has no counterpart. It is not in the least like the rural life of fashionable people in England, or, again, in France, or on the Continent. In England people live at their country places. The country seat is the home, and one goes up to town merely for a season. In New York society one lives nowhere in the country, except at a suburban club, going for the night only to their homes. London is a city of clubs, and club life exists there in all its perfection, but the country club as yet does not exist in England. In France one finds at all the watering places casinos, which have some faint resemblance to the country clubs on this side of the Atlantic. Houses, cottages, or villas, whatever one may choose to call them, are built at Newport, at Southampton, at Bar Harbor, and along the Long Island coast, the shores of the Sound, and the sands of New Jersey, in which home comforts are made subordinate to entertaining. In one villa in process of construction at Newport the entire body of the house is built so that it may be made into one great ball room, and there are only nine sleeping apartments.

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At Newport the people pass the days at the clubs, and women are almost as much in evidence as men. There the Country or Golf Club is crowded from morning until night, there are daily dinners and luncheons at Gooseberry Island, and one must not forget either the Casino or the Reading Room. Southampton, for its size, is a town of clubs. There is the Golf Club out on the dunes, the Meadow Club, and the new Southampton, or Men's, Club, to be opened this season. Compiaint was made last Summer, by some of the older men at Southampton that the grounds and building of the Meadow Club were monopolized by the very young people, who played tennis and golf there all day, and by young matrons and chaperones. It was not an ideal place for that class of man who every morning of his life takes his walk when in town down to the Union or up to the Metropolitan and enjoys in quiet or in the society of a few cronies, his newspaper, and, perhaps, his glass of whisky and water, and his seat at the window. These conditions have led to the establishment of a Men's Club in the very middle of the village, to which only men are admitted, and which seems to fill "the long-felt want." The new club has, however, met with determined opposition from the original Southampton element, men as well as women, who call it the doom of the resort's primitive simplicity.

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As at Newport and Southampton, so at other smaller places. In neither of these is social existence possible without club membership. The first requirement of the Southampton season—and those who frequent that part of Long Island become quite indignant if one only suggests that the place is a second Newport—is a subscription to two or more clubs. If a man cannot get into any of the clubs, he and his family may as well be in the very wilds of the Rocky Mountains. There is not even the doubtful satisfaction of the poor peri, who at least got a glimpse into Paradise through the "chinks in the fence." The experience of one wealthy family at Southampton of late years is an example in point. For some reason, one of the male members was not over popular, and he was unable to get into any of the clubs. The result was the almost absolute ostracism of some very charming and clever people, by the very set, strange to say, who frequented their entertainments in town. Without going into personalities, a frequenter of Southampton, in describing society down there, said that it was recognized in New York that Mrs. Ogden Mills was the most exclusive of all exclusive hostesses. He pointed to the campaign of last Winter and the impossibility of certain millionaires to be placed on Mrs. Ogden Mills's list, although they were received by Mrs. Astor and other prominent fashionable women. "And yet," concluded this philosopher, "as exclusive as Mrs. Mills is, she would be a rabid Socialist in her ideas as compared to those held by some members of the Southampton set."

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Each village or community, to be fashionable, must now have not only its golf but its country club, and these quite independent of a Casino. To subscribe for a small family takes a small fortune, and it is even a tax on multi-millionaires. The city clubs are suffering through this new order of things. There can hardly be said at the present writing to be more than three of the great Fifth Avenue clubs on a firm financial basis. Already there has been a heavy assessment at one, and for days there have been vague rumors of the possible collapse of another, which has been looked upon as an absolute stronghold. The reasons for this state of affairs are many resignations, and the staying away of members. Sunday, which was once the most profitable day in the week, shows the majority of the city clubs deserted.

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The event of Easter Week which interests society in general is the great festival for the benefit of the Cuban orphans which will open at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening and will continue from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 8 to 11 P. M. every day, including Saturday. Some idea of the novelties and interesting features of this festival, in which hundreds of prominent women are interested, has already been given in these columns. The opening ceremonies on Monday evening will include a grand march, in which all the committees and women in charge of the booths in varied costumes will take part, and addresses by Gov. Roosevelt, Major Gen. Wheeler, and others. The tickets of admission for Monday evening will be $5 each, and can be had from any of the patronesses, the women in charge of the booths, or at the leading hotels. Admission at other times than the first evening will be 50 cents. Children will be admitted at half price. The parterre boxes for Monday evening have been taken, among others by Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Charles B. Wood, Miss Mary Haldane, Mrs. H. H. Piffard, Mrs. William K. Draper, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. William T. Blodgett, Mrs. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. Charles Pfizer, Mrs. W. B. Lockwood, Cornelius Bliss, C. D. Borden, and Gen. Francis V. Greene.

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The music at the festival during the week will be furnished by several military bands. That from the navy yard will play on Monday evening and every afternoon during the week; the Governors Island band will play on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, the Fort Hamilton band on Friday evening, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum band on Wednesday evening, and the Roman Catholic Protectorate band on Thursday evening.

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Some of the costumes to be worn at this festival will be brilliant and effective. Mrs. George Gould, Lady Mary Sackville, and their assistants at the English booth will wear white dresses covered with roses. At the Holland booth Miss Planten, a daughter of ex-Consul General of Holland Planten, will wear the costume she wore at the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina. Miss Helen de Peyster, who will also be at the Holland booth, will wear an old Dutch costume, and her hair will be arranged in an odd fashion, and dressed with jeweled pins.

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The costumes worn by the women in charge of the French booth, who will be among others, Miss Harmon Brown, Mrs. James Benkard, Mrs. Frederick Chauncey, Miss Frances Robinson, Miss Emily Chauncey, Miss Rogers, and Mrs. A. J. Perry, are to be modern and extremely brilliant in effect. The young women in charge of the American bargain counter, among whom are to be Miss Catherine Leverich, Miss Margaret Stimson, Miss Margaret Leverich, and the Misses Augusta and Elizabeth de Peyster, are to be gowned in regulation saleswoman's costumes of black, with white collars. At the Klondike, which is to be in charge of Miss Julia L. Delafield, the young women will wear short dark skirts, with red flannel shirtwaists and gray sombrero hats. They are to have handkerchiefs knotted about their necks, the sleeves rolled to the elbow, and will wear miniature picks and shovels depending from their belts. Mrs. Hallet Alsop Borrowe is to have charge of the posters relating to the festival. She will be assisted by Mr. Casper Whitney and others.

It is impossible to give a full list of the names of the thousand and more prominent women, maids and matrons as well, who are working diligently in behalf of this festival. Like all great enterprises of its kind, there have been serious mistakes made in its organization and management, notably the failure to ascertain, when the Seventy-first Regiment Armory was first selected for the festival, and when there was yet time to secure another as available a place, its lack of exits and consequent insecurity, and the equally regrettable failure to supply the press with adequate information through a competent press agent or bureau of the progress of the arrangements for the festival. When too late to secure another armory, although that of the Seventh Regiment could earlier have been had, the management were obliged to take the Metropolitan Opera House at a large rental, and with its much smaller floor space were consequently obliged to cut down the exhibits and curtail in every way their arrangements. Owing, also, to other engagements entered into by the Opera House management, they could secure the house for only one week. The fair as originally planned was to have lasted a fortnight.

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But "all's well that ends well," and although these mistakes are to be deplored, they are in the past, and it is to be hoped that the festival will bring the anticipated moneys needed for the support of the orphan homes which Miss Laura Gill and her associates have founded in Cuba, which moneys, according to the recent testimony of Gen. Wood, are sorely needed.

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To give some idea of the representative character of this festival the names of a few men and women on each committee follow: Arrangements and Decorations—J. Quincy Ward, Charles R. Lamb, John La Farge, Howard Russell Butler, and Miss Eleanor Boese. Admissions—Mrs. J. Elliot Langstaff. Army—Mrs. J. Morris Brown, Mrs. Col. Parker, and Mrs. George Gillespie. Austrian Booth—Mrs. Abner McKinley, the Princess Auersperg, and Miss Leary. Bargain Counter—Mrs. Benoni Lockwood, Mrs. Rufus Delafield, the Misses Augusta and Elizabeth de Peyster, Miss Margaret Iselin, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Miss Eva Van Cortlandt Morris, Mrs. Langdon Schroeder, Miss J. L. Beekman, and Miss Ruth Underhill. Children's Amusements—Miss F. Whitlock, and Mrs. P. C. Ralli. Colonial Tea Room—Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Mrs. Joseph Walker, Jr., the Misses Shippen, Mrs. Charles E. Pellew, Miss Van Nest, Miss May Belknap, and Miss Ruth Hoe. Cuban Booth—Mrs. Terry, Miss Diaz, and Mrs. Fornaris. Cuban Pan-American Express—Miss Isabel Fanshawe, Miss Virginia Swayne, and Miss Alice Wickham. Art Gallery—Mrs. A. H. Wyant, Mrs. de Haas, Miss Haynes, and Miss Pruyn. Chinese Booth—Mrs. William H. Porter, Miss Harriett Campbell, and Mrs. Charles R. Frye. English Booth—Mrs. George Gould, Lady Mary Sackville, and Mrs. Robert Morris. French Booth—Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Miss Olyphant, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Frederic Gouverneur, Jr., Mrs. James Duane Livingston, Mrs. Charles Montague, Mrs. Francis G. Landon, and Miss Noel. German Booth—Mrs. Gustav Schwab, Mrs. Erhardt, and Mrs. Rudolph Schirmer. Hungarian Booth—Miss Munroe, Miss Amy Murray, and Mrs. William Cooper. Holland Booth—Miss Vera Vanderpoel, Mrs. Wilmot Townsend Cox, Mrs. William J. Beekman, Mrs. Mac Ogden, Miss Geraldyn Redmond, Miss Clarisse Livingston, Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Alfred C. Howland, and Miss de Peyster. Italian Booth—Mrs. P. Fachiri, Miss Fachiri, Mrs. N. W. T. Hatch, Mrs. H. W. Watrous, and Mrs. William B. Lockwood. Irish Booth—Mrs. W. T. Emmet, Miss Eleanor Emmet, Mrs. William Rutherford, and Mrs. Archibald Rogers. Indian Booth—Mrs. Frederic Remington, Miss Remington, and Miss Emily Roebling. Japanese Booth—Mrs. Isaac H. Cary, Mrs. E. Holden Smith, Miss Frederika Wisner, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Miss Candace Stimson, and Miss Grace Pomeroy. The Klondike—Miss Julia L. Delafield, Mrs. Frederick P. Delafield, Miss Margaretta Stockton Beasley, the Misses Delafield, and forty assistants, all well-known young society women. Mexican Booth—Mrs. James Arbuckle, Mrs. S. V. Huntington, Miss Winifred Hall, and Mrs. Smythe. Scandinavian Booth—Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, Miss Phelps, Mrs. A. T. Ashmore, Mrs. F. B. Wesson, and Miss Grace Chauncey. The Model Battleship—Mrs. Butterfield, Mrs. Admiral Philip, Miss Mary Hall Blaine, Mrs. W. H. Davidge, Mrs. Crownshield, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Sidney de Kay, Mrs. Louis Pooler, Mrs. Victor Newcomb, Mrs. H. H. Piffard, Mrs. Arthur Twombly, Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. James F. Ruggles, and Mrs. Westervelt. Puerto Rican Booth—Mrs. Orlando A. Pegram, Mrs. Adolphus Smedberg, Jr., and Miss Grace Parker. Filipino Booth—Mrs. Henry Eagle, Miss Cornelia Leroy, Mrs. W. R. Winslow, and Miss Sophia Woodworth. Russian Booth—Mrs. Douglass Henry, Miss Damon, Mrs. Lowell Lincoln, Jr., Mrs. Newbold Lawrence, Mrs. Howland Davis, and Mrs. C. A. Peabody, Jr. Scotch Booth—Miss Margaret Cameron, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Jr., Miss Isabel Cameron, and Miss Diana Del Monte. Swiss Booth—Mrs. Hoffman Miller, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Mrs. Louis Bertschmann, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. Walter Chapin, Mrs. William Manice, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, and Mrs. Fordyce Barker. South American Booth—Miss Margaret Crosby, Mrs. John F. Barry, Miss Emma Field, and Miss Mary Shaw. United States Booth—Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Julius S. Morgan, Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Miss Duane, Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, and some seventy-five others.

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Prices for boxes and tickets to the Cuban Orphan Festival are scheduled as follows: Boxes for the opening night, containing six seats, $50; boxes for each succeeding night, $10; box for whole week, $60; tickets for opening night, April 16, $5; family season ticket, April 17 to April 21, $5; single season ticket, April 17 to April 21, $3; child's season ticket, April 17 to April 21, $1; admission tickets, 50 cents each; children's admission tickets, 25 cents each. Monday evening is to be army and navy night; Tuesday, National Guard and Naval Reserve night; Wednesday, civic club, and patriotic societies' night; Thursday, clerical, legal, and medical night; Friday, musicians' and artists' night, and Saturday, actors' and carnival night.

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Two important weddings of to-morrow, Easter Monday, will be those of Miss Agnes Havemeyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Havemeyer of 50 West Thirty-seventh Street, and Mr. Fenelon C. Cattus, to take place at 4 P. M. in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street, and of Mr. Francis Wyckoff Belknap and Miss Florence Alden, daughter of Mr. Cyrus A. Alden, which will be celebrated in the afternoon at St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street.

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On Easter Tuesday the three more important weddings scheduled are those of Miss Sylvia Caesar and Surgeon Dudley Newcomb Carpenter, United States Navy, which will take place at 4 P. M. at St. James's Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue; of Miss Mabel S. Adams, daughter of Capt. Henry H. Adams, and Mr. Albert B. Ashford at noon at St. Thomas's, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, and of Miss Maude J. Eden, daughter of Dr. John H. Eden, of 16 West Forty-sixth Street, and Ralph T. Rokeby, son of Henry Ralph Rokeby of Arkingworth Manor, Leicestershire, England, at 4 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's.

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On Wednesday, April 18, there will be a number of weddings, among them those of Mr. John Henry Towne and Miss Eleanora Swenson, daughter of Mrs. Swen A. Swenson, of 20 East Sixty-ninth Street, which is to take place at noon in St. Bartholomew's; of Prof. Edmund Y. Robbins of Princeton and Miss Emeline Place Hayward, daughter of Mr. J. K. Hayward, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street; of Howard White Starr, son of Theodore B. Starr, and Miss Henriette D. Danforth, daughter of Mrs. George H. Danforth, at 12 o'clock in the Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Broadway; of Mr. Albert L. Stearns and Miss Ethel L. French, daughter of Mrs. Darwin G. French, of 234 West Forty-fifth Street; of Mr. Clarence Hope and Miss Florence Kipp, daughter of Col. William H. Kipp, at St. Andrew's, in Harlem, at 8:30 P. M.; of Mr. Henry Stanley Haskins and Miss Marian Graves Lathrop, daughter of Mr. Levi C. Lathrop, in the Brick Presbyterian Church, and of Mr. George A. Ellis, Jr., of Brooklyn, and Miss Florence Vance Adams, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

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On Thursday, April 19, there are also to be several weddings. Miss Mary E. Price, daughter of Mrs. William H. Price of 154 West Fifty-eighth Street, and Mr. Samuel Walstrum of Prescott, Arizona, are to be married in the Central Presbyterian Church, West Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. Edward A. Morrison, Jr., and Miss Isabel James, daughter of Mr. John Booth James, are to be married at 4:30 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, 127 West Seventy-fifth Street. Mr. Otto G. J. Westfelt of Stockholm, Sweden, and Miss Florence J. Collins, daughter of Mrs. Sheldon Collins, are to be married at the home of the bride, 117 East Seventy-second Street. Mr. Alfred Elliot Dieterich, son of Mr. Charles F. Dieterich, and Miss Edith Young of 19 East Fifty-fourth Street will be married very quietly at the home of the bride's mother. Miss Mabel Potter, daughter of Mr. Asa P. Potter of 50 West Forty-eighth Street, will be married to Mr. Henry S. Thompson, and the wedding of Miss Edna Meeks, daughter of Mr. Edwin B. Meeks, and Mr. John E. Carpenter will take place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

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On Saturday next, April 21, will take place the wedding of Miss Caroline Hunter Kane, daughter of Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane of Newport, and Mr. Edgar Morris Phelps, son of Henry D. Phelps and a brother of Mrs. Robert Emmet. This will be celebrated at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, at 3:30 o'clock. Miss Kane's attendants are to be Miss Oelrichs, Miss Whiting, Miss Gertrude de Coppet, Miss Dunn, Miss Edgar, and Miss Dorothy Kane. Gouverneur Phelps is to be best man, and the ushers selected are Messrs. Beverly W. Robinson, Scott Cameron, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., Johnston Livingston, Jr., Augustus Jay, Jr., Alexander Keogh, Woodward Babcock, and Grenville Emmet. S. Nicholson Kane, the bride's uncle, will give her away.

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The second of Saturday's fashionable weddings is to be that of Mr. Lawrence Waterbury of Throgg's Neck, N. Y., son of Mr. James M. Waterbury, and Miss Maude L. Hall, daughter of Mrs. Valentine G. Hall and a sister of Mrs. Stanley Mortimer. This will be a small and quiet home wedding at the residence of the bride's mother, 11 West Thirty-seventh Street, and only relatives and a few intimate friends have been invited. Mr. James M. Waterbury will be his brother's best man.

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The wedding of Lieutenant Reginald R. Belknap, United States Navy, and Miss Julie Averill, took place at Trinity Episcopal Church, San Francisco, on March 31. The Rev. John Ford Nichols, D. D., Bishop of California, assisted by the Rev. S. Clampett, rector of Trinity, performed the ceremony. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Averill, sister of the bride, and Miss Eleanor Davidson. Mr. G. F. Moale was the best man, and the ushers were Lieut. Ridley McLean, United States Navy; Lieut. John D. Beuret, United States Navy; Lieut. J. R. McDonald, United States Navy; Paymaster H. L. Robbins, United States Navy, and Paymaster W. C. Carr, United States Navy. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Chester Averill of Berkshire County, Mass., and a niece of the late Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States Supreme Court. The bridegroom, Mr. Belknap, is a son of Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, United States Navy, and is flag secretary to Rear Admiral Remey, United States Navy. The young couple sailed April 1 on the Japanese liner Hongkong Maru for Manila.

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The coming week brings again numerous meetings of the dancing classes. On Monday at the Metropolitan Club annex there will be a meeting of the younger set or Mrs. Sedgwick's class; the Five Cotillions, or, as it is better known, Mrs. Quackenbush's class, meets for its last dance this season at Sherry's on Tuesday evening; there will be the last of the De Coverley dances also at Sherry's; on Wednesday the Century Cotillion at Delmonico's; on Friday the Knickerbocker dancers will have their Easter dance in the large ballroom at Delmonico's, and on Saturday evening Mrs. Erhardt's class, or the Saturday Junior Cotillion, will meet at Delmonico's, as will also Mrs. Philip J. Sands's dancing class. The dates for the Fortnightly dances for next season have been arranged, and were printed in this column at the time of the last Fortnightly dance of the last Winter season. Mrs. Church's dancing class, otherwise called the Friday Evening Class, will be continued next Winter, and the Assemblies will also be continued, despite certain rumors to the contrary.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are to pass a portion of the season at Newport with Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, at Crossways. After the coming Summer and their Newport début Mr. and Mrs. Gould will doubtless rent a cottage or perhaps build one there. It is understood that Newport is to lose one of its best-known villa owners this Summer. He has stated that the place has changed too quickly to suit his tastes, and that as the people who have become fixtures of the Newport set are not to his liking, he will pass his Summers elsewhere.

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Work on the castle villa for ex-Gov. and Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, near Bailey's Beach, Newport, is well advanced toward completion, and by the end of June the owners will be in possession of the place, which is known as The Breakwater. The structure is the largest in Newport and much larger than The Breakers and the Wells villas together, so, in consequence, the place is decidedly too large for a small family like that of the Lippitts. The sensation the building of the castle caused among the cottagers last season has again been renewed, and the belief is very general that it will be occupied by others than Mr. Lippitt and his family.

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The Earl of Yarmouth, who is to pass the season at Newport, will, aided by Mrs. Robert Osborne, put on several plays at the Casino Theatre there. Mr. Harry Lehr, it is reported, will be one of the "stars" next Summer in the Newport theatricals.

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Bathing rooms and houses at Spouting Rock Beach will be very difficult to lease from the stockholders this season. There appears to be an understanding among the owners and, of course, the stockholders, that to use a bathhouse at Spouting Rock Beach one should own the house and, so far as the Executive Committee is concerned, there will be no new bathhouses erected at the beach this Spring. The tennis courts which were established during the latter part of last season, and which were so successful, will be doubled and a squash court is also to be added.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells have abandoned their proposed trip to Europe this Summer and have decided to come to Newport as soon as the improvements to their cottage are completed. The cottage has not only been doubled in its former size, but the interior has been beautified in every possible manner, while the new ballroom and dining hall are among the handsomest and largest at Newport. The Italian decorators are at work on the interior and the elaborate marble carvings from Italy, which were personally selected by Mr. and Mrs. Wells, are in their places.

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Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason have given orders to have their Newport cottage ready for occupancy in early May. The Newport season will be an early one as well as a late one, made so by early departures for Europe and of those cottagers returning for the latter part of the season.

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The granting of a citizenship to Mr. James Brown Potter of New York to Newport is merely one of a long list to be given to prominent New Yorkers who will follow Mr. Potter before the coming season ends. Rocky Point, which was the place many yacht owners journey to last season with their guests, will be made more convenient for the boats from the several yachts to land at, as floats are to be placed for the convenience of the yachtsmen.

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Private golf courses are being laid out on the plans of some of the Newport villa owners. A good one has been constructed at the training station for the officers and their families, who have been playing for the past month. Work on the links of the Newport Golf Club was started this week, and the grounds of the Mianetuck Golf Club are now in shape for the season's playing and additions are being added to their clubhouse.

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Mrs. Paul Dahlgren and her daughter, Miss Ramola Dahlgren, were at Newport during the week cottage hunting. It is understood that the contractors at Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's new villa on the Cliffs will hereafter work overtime so as to complete the place and thus allow the owner and her family to occupy their new home for at least a part of the coming season. Until the villa is completed Mrs. Oelrichs will remain at Belvoir with her sister, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. It is the intention of Mrs. Oelrichs to have a large house warming in the new Rosecliff the latter part of the season.

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Among the arrivals at Newport during the week were Mr. and Mrs. Frederic W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Paul Dahlgren, Miss Dahlgren, Miss Woolsey, Miss S. E. Blatchford, H. B. Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Fabyan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Alice Blight, Miss Daisy Post, and James Brown Potter.

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The season in London does not promise to be very gay, as the South African war still continues, and the anxiety is consequently great, and many well-known families are in mourning. There are the May drawing rooms, which will be held after the return of the Queen from Ireland, but there is little prospect of much entertaining at any of the great houses. The Duchess of Devonshire is in mourning for her granddaughter, Lady Alice Montagu, and the Duchess of Manchester is, of course, in the deepest grief. The Duchess of Westminster and her family are in deep mourning, the Duchess of Portland, the Duchess of Newcastle, and the Countess of Warwick are not even planning to entertain. The Prince's set, with Mrs. Keppel, Mrs. James, Mrs. Arthur Paget, and a few other ultra-fashionable women, will turn their attention to small dinners and dances. Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck seems to have been doing the major part of the entertaining in London this Spring. Dinners with card parties afterward seem to be the favorite form of amusement.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have cabled their intention of arriving at Newport before June. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and her daughter, Miss Marion Fish, will be at the Crossways in May. Mr. and Mrs. Gerry and the Misses Gerry will be at Newport before the opening of the yachting season. Rumors are still current that Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will be at Newport this season, and the Newporters insist that Mrs. George Crocker has taken a cottage there, although she and her daughters, the Misses Rutherfurd, will sail on April 25 for Europe. Mrs. John Jacob Astor will return from Europe within a month. James Van Alen and his two daughters are to be settled at Wakehurst in May, and Mrs. Astor herself will return much earlier this year than last. So much for the present promise of the season. General entertaining at Newport seldom begins before July, but in these days of sets, coteries, and cliques there is always something going on.

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The opening of the Paris Exposition and the celebrations of Easter are events of great importance in the gay capital by the Seine. As yet, however, society has not flocked to the boulevards. Each year the Winter villeggiatura extends over a longer period. Just now Paris is more or less occupied by shoppers and transients. Mrs. Porter has returned and resumed her receptions. Servants are busy preparing the new apartments leased for the season by Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin. Mrs. Potter Palmer has taken possession of her house, and the Winslows, Munroes, and Ridgeways have all returned. There is still some lingering in the Riviera. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, if last advices are correct, seems to have ended his cruise on Valiant and to be at Cannes, with occasional excursions to Monte Carlo and Nice. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is in Paris, and Mrs. Jay and Miss Jay are still in Rome. The wedding of Miss Harriet Wright and the Count Mercati will take place on April 23, a week from Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, with Miss Wright and Miss Sturgis, who is to be a bridesmaid, will go to Cannes this week. Mrs. John Mackay remains at Monte Carlo until the beginning of May, when she and the Princess Colonna will be in London for the season there.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget has been enjoying Cannes and Monte Carlo. She and her daughter, Miss Lelia Paget, have been the guests of the Grand Duke Michael, and have had many dinners given them. Mrs. Henry White is also in the vicinity of Cannes with her young daughter, who was presented last Spring. Entertaining, however, has not been very brisk, and the Spring has been tardy.

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It is said that Biarritz has been the gayest of the watering places this Winter, but the number of Americans there has been few. Although the hunting season is over in Pau, golf has given it a new lease of life, and during the week flattering accounts have been cabled of the triumphs of Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Mrs. Astor will go from Pau to Paris. Mrs. Astor, her mother-in-law, will pass the Spring at her apartment on the Avenue des Champs Elysées.

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In Italy there are small settlements of Americans. Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., and her daughters are at one of the Italian lakes. Mrs. William E. Strong and Miss Alice Strong are passing a few weeks in Florence. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Miss Smith Clift, and Mrs. Kernochan were in Rome a fortnight ago. Mrs. Kernochan may be at Newport this Summer for a short visit. Mr. and Mrs. McNutt are in Rome.

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The first week of April in London was rather gayer than usual. Among the dinners and receptions was one given by Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain for the Australian delegates. Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck gave an enormous play party and took forty stalls at the Garrick Theatre for the first night of the "Verdict of Society," and her guests went

Themes and Topics
In the Musical World

The season of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House came to an end last night. It began on Dec. 18 and lasted seventeen weeks. It was originally announced as fifteen weeks, but was prolonged two weeks for reasons which the manager has not seen fit to make public. There were five regular performances in each week, two charity performances, and two complete presentations of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," one extra matinée of "Carmen," and one night in Brooklyn, making in all ninety-seven performances. The list of operas, with the date of the first performance of each and the number of times given, is as follows:

"Romeo et Juliette," Dec. 18	5
"Carmen," Dec. 20	10
"Nozze di Figaro," Dec. 22	5
"Faust," Dec. 23	8
"Lohengrin," Dec. 23	7
"Il Barbiere di Siviglia," Dec. 25	4
"Don Giovanni," Dec. 27	1
"Il Trovatore," Dec. 30	3
"Aida," Jan. 3	5
"Die Walküre" Jan. 5	6
"Der Fliegende Holländer," Jan. 6	3
"Mignon," Jan. 6	1
"Don Pasquale," Jan. 8	3
"Le Prophète," Jan. 10	2
"Tannhäuser," Jan. 12	5
"Pagliacci," Jan. 20	1
"Cavalleria Rusticana," Jan. 20	5
"Die Meistersinger," Jan. 24	4
"La Traviata," Feb. 17	2
"Les Huguenots," Feb. 19	2
"Rheingold," Feb. 20	2
"L'Africaine," Feb. 24	1
"Siegfried," Feb. 27	2
"Götterdämmerung," March 1	2
"Tristan und Isolde," March 2	3
"Rigoletto," March 5	1
"Lucia di Lammermoor," March 6	2
"Merry Wives of Windsor," March 9	1
"Fidelio," March 16	1
"Il Flauto Magico," March 30	5
Total	102

The total of 102 performances is reached by reason of the double bills (with "Cavalleria Rusticana") given on several occasions. The entire number of operas produced was 30, which is a liberal number for one season, especially when conducted under the conditions which prevail at the Metropolitan Opera House. Of these 30, 3 were new to the repertory of the house under its present management. These were "Don Pasquale," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and "Il Flauto Magico." Composers were represented by the following number of performances:

Wagner	34	Meyerbeer	5
Gounod	13	Rossini	4
Mozart	11	Beethoven	1
Verdi	11	Leoncavallo	1
Bizet	10	Nicolai	1
Donizetti	5	Thomas	1
Mascagni	5		
Total	102		

It is to be expected that Wagner will lead the list in any operatic season in this city. These figures are respectfully commended to the attention of the singers who make Baireuth the shrine of their devotion. The official organ of Wagnerdom, the Baireuth Blatter, recently published the figures showing the number of performances of the works of Wagner given throughout the world in the season of 1898-9, and it credited America with 15. Where the amazing editor of this journal gets his misinformation it is impossible to guess, but it is quite likely that he will publish some such absurd figures again next year. Meanwhile it would be well for the German singers when on their way back to the land where they spend the Summer in vilifying the country which pays them twice as much as their own does, to study these figures and show them at least as an excuse for their own visits to America.

One-third of the season, then, was devoted to the interpretation of the music dramas of Richard Wagner, but other composers were not forgotten. Thanks to the genius or the eccentricity or the posing or the whatever you may choose to call it, of Mme. Calvé, Bizet, a master who left the world ere he had time to show all that was in him, was represented by 10 performances of his "Carmen." Now there is food for meditation here for those who are fond of talking about Wagner crazes and fads. If it is not a craze or a fad to fill an auditorium for 10 performances of a well-worn work like "Carmen" with the title rôle interpreted by a woman whose performance is no novelty, then what is it? However, no one can find fault with the state of public taste as revealed by the list of performances. At the head of the list stand the men who have done the most admired work in the field of opera—Wagner, Gounod, Mozart, Verdi. A public which clings to the works of these composers is not likely to go far astray.

The infrequency of performances of Meyerbeer was wholly due to the absence from the company of a tenor fitted to shine in the Meyerberian rôles. These operas appeal to a large class of persons who cannot be induced to look upon the opera as a form of dramatic art, but who regard it wholly as a medium for the display of great voices. The Meyerbeer operas, especially the "Huguenots," are well suited to the tastes of this class of operagoers, and these operas do not draw well unless they are offered with star casts. To give them with such casts is impossible when there is no tenor equal in calibre to the other persons on the stage. If Mr. Grau had been able to present a first rank Raoul this season we should undoubtedly have had more performances of "Les Huguenots."

Gounod held his place in the public esteem with those tried favorites "Faust" and "Romeo et Juliette." The readers of this column will never find any complaint here because the public likes these works. They are worthy in every way of their popularity, and their frequent and admirable presentation at the Metropolitan Opera House has done not a little to push public taste in the right direction.

At the end of the season the production of the quasi-novelty, "Il Flauto Magico," brought the number of performances of Mozart well up in the van, and this, too, is an excellent evidence of the good condition of the public taste. There can be no question at all that the opera house attracts a great number of mere curiosity seekers, for any one will go to the opera. Offer a seat for the opera to any man or woman you meet in the street and it will be seized upon with avidity. No other entertainment can boast of such a hold upon all sorts of persons except the circus, and the two things are not so far apart in the public mind as art lovers would like to have them. These curiosity seekers are the people who cannot tell whether Salignac is a tenor or a bass, and who spend most of their evenings in the Metropolitan in trying with the help of a libretto and a programme to identify the famous singers whom they have come to see—not to hear. To sit in the Opera House night after night, as the professional listener to music must, and to hear the wonderful comments made by these people, people who make no hesitation about declaring that Sembrich does not know how to sing and that Miss Broadfoot ought to be singing Nordica's rôles, (which she may some day,) and who stoutly maintain that Alvarez is a baritone and Romeo is a baritone rôle, almost convinces one that no one knows anything about opera. But the net results of a season tell a different tale. The enthusiasm of the public is in the long run well placed, and the persons who know what is good are after all sufficiently numerous to insure the right direction of the general tendency.

Verdi has continued to do well in the public esteem. "Aida" was performed a little more frequently in the season just at an end than it has hitherto been, chiefly on account of the interest excited by the assumption of the title rôle by Mme. Eames. The presentation of the operas was in general characterized by the same merits and shortcomings as in previous seasons. The stage management at the Metropolitan continues to be bad, or perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say that there is no stage management at all as it is understood in the theatre. One reason of this is the prevalence of the star system. To present a play with effective stage management it must be possible for the stage manager to work out a scheme of action and groupings. He cannot do this in the Metropolitan Opera House because the stars will not obey him. If the stage manager attempts to tell one of Mr. Grau's high priced singers what to do he is snubbed. So he confines his attention to an indifferent chorus and the scene shifters. As there is no artistic fountain head in the house there can be no complete art on the stage.

The public finds its recompense for this in the presence of a goodly number of the world's best singers. In the provision of singers Mr. Grau is as liberal as the dictatorship of the directors of the house will permit him to be. It is not generally known, but it is a fact, that Mr. Grau is at the beck and call of the Amusement Committee of the stockholders, and the most active member of this committee is, to put it as courteously as possible, not a judicious guide. Certain changes which are to be made in next season's company are the result of this influence. Mme. Melba, for example, is to come back and Mme. Sembrich is not. That this change is not made in answer to any public demand must have been plain to any person who has noted the enthusiasm for all of Mme. Sembrich's performances in the season just ended.

The opera list in the recent season was liberal. For this the manager deserves thanks. To bring forward thirty operas in seventeen weeks is doing very well indeed. The variety of styles heard has been wide and no one can complain that only a narrow taste was considered. The prevalence of Wagner was not due to any demand on the part of the press or the Wagnerites, but simply to the fact that Wagner is the most popular opera composer of the time, and it pays to perform his works.

The opinion has been freely expressed that the numerous changes of casts and operas owing to "indispositions" would seriously affect the subscription list for next season. It ought to, but it probably will not. The public is very forgetful, and when the books are opened next Fall and the names of Jean de Reszke and Melba and Plançon and Ternina and Scotti and the other stars are exhibited in the prospectus, the buyers of subscription tickets will come forward with celerity. Perhaps the speculators who took so many of these seats this year will be a trifle more careful, for they must have lost a good deal of money in their nightly bargain sales. There have not been more than half a dozen nights in the past season when one could not buy a five-dollar seat for three or four dollars in front of the house at 8 o'clock or a few minutes afterward. But if the next season starts with such a blaze of glory as may be expected with a competent tenor department, there is little doubt that the success of the season of 1898-9 may be repeated.

The real weakness of the company in the season just ended was certainly in the list of tenors. A private statement of the fact nearly precipitated a duel in the early part of the Winter, but a newspaper man may in this country print such a fact without having to face the threat of calling out. One has only to look back over the record of the Winter's work and note how much of the bulk of it has fallen on the shoulders of Mr. Dippel. Now Mr. Dippel is an earnest and painstaking artist, who has many virtues, but he is not an Atlas. Futile efforts were made to supply the deficiency by engaging M. Cornubert from Havana and Mr. Perotti of Budapest and Eighth Street. M. Cornubert sang with all the beauty of tone which characterizes the wild goat of the Harlem mountains, and was sent back home in greater disgrace than any Gatacre. Mr. Perotti showed himself to be still in possession of the splendid high tones which used to delight the Metropolitan audiences in the German opera days, but he is no longer a young man, and his style lacks the sensuous charm so essential to the success of a tenor in this town. Mr. van Dyck is not available for all the rôles of a tenor, and M. Salignac can undertake only the work of a tenor di grazia. M. Alvarez, who was here for a short time, was entirely unsatisfactory. Next year we are to have Jean de Reszke again and de Lucia is to return. M. Bonnard will also be a member of the company. M. de Reszke is, of course, the tower of strength. It is reported that de Lucia has greatly improved. If he has not, even those who liked him when he was here before will be disappointed. For the public has improved, and that is one of the difficulties with which Mr. Grau and his singers have to cope. As the public attention is centred on the singing, the public discrimination in this matter naturally increases, and it becomes harder and harder to satisfy. However, it is a long way from insatiability yet, and so perhaps on this head we need have no anxiety.

In sopranos the company was particularly strong, and some of the work of these ladies will long remain in the memories of operagoers. Mme. Sembrich, Mme. Ternina, Mme. Nordica, Mme. Eames, Mme. Gadski, Mme. Calvé, Mme. de Vere, Miss de Lussan, and Miss Adams make a list of first sopranos of unusual strength. With such a list it was possible to do much, and if the tenor department had been as strong as this the season would have been one of uncommon brilliancy.

The failure of the two cycles of the "Nibelung" dramas to draw such large houses as three of them did last season was not astonishing. In Germany they do not try to give the people quite so much of these works in so short a time. Mr. Grau appears to think that the only way to handle such attractions is to play them out at one sitting, as it were. If the Nibelung dramas had been given once this season on subscription nights and once on extra nights or afternoons I am sure the result would have been different. It could hardly be expected that the public would respond to the cordial invitation to pay extra for the privilege of hearing the Ring dramas. As it was, the subscribers heard "Die Walkuere," but not "Rheingold," "Siegfried," nor "Götterdämmerung."

Another feature of the season was the final failure of the Saturday night performances at popular prices to fulfill their original intention. The original plan was to give these performances with perhaps one of the most notable singers in the cast, and minor personages in the other parts. This season the public flatly refused to attend these performances unless they received just the same inducements as were offered to the subscribers on the regular nights at full prices. Only Mme. Calvé and Mme. Sembrich were accepted by the Saturday night audiences as single stars, but they were accepted in the same way on the other nights. It is a rather interesting revelation of the society worship of this community that it will not go to the opera at half price, but prefers to pay the full figure to go on the nights when it is fashionable to do so.

The problem of the production of novelties remains in statu quo. Mr. Grau cannot compel his singers to study new rôles, and with the multitudinous activities of a season divided between Philadelphia and New York he cannot find time for rehearsals of new works even if the singers are up in the parts. Thus we did not get "Sappho" this year in spite of the fact that Mme. Calvé was prepared to sing the title rôle. The same thing can be said of "Herodiade." This state of affairs will continue as long as the star system is used in the house. Perhaps in the new English opera scheme there may be room for the production of new works.

W. J. HENDERSON.

Announcements For the Week.

SUNDAY.—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.—David Bispham's song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.
"The Mikado," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—Marie Brema's song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:30 P. M.

THURSDAY.—Vladimir de Pachmann's piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.
Women's String Orchestra, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

The programme of the last Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan to-night is as follows:

Overture, "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Valse, "Printemps," (by request) ..... Leo Stern
Mme. Suzanne Adams.
Prologue, "I Pagliacci" ..... Leoncavallo
Signor Scotti.
Recitative and aria, "St. Paul" ..... Mendelssohn
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
"Elegie" ..... Massenet
Violin obbligato, Nahan Franko.
Mlle. Zelie De Lussan.
Grand air, "Le Chalet" ..... Adam
M. Plançon.
Overture, "L'Etoile du Nord" ..... Meyerbeer
Suite, "Peer Gynt" ..... Grieg
Duet, "La ci Darem la Mano," ("Don Giovanni") ..... Mozart
Mlle. Zelie De Lussan and Signor Scotti.
"Printemps Nouveau" ..... Vidal
"Ouvre tes Yeux Bleu" ..... Massenet
Mme. Suzanne Adams.
Songs—
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
"Wedding March" ..... Mendelssohn

MR. BISPHAM'S SONG RECITAL.

The following is the programme arranged by David H. Bispham for his recital in Mendelssohn Hall to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock:

"Die Post," "Serenade," "Hark, Hark, the Lark," } ..... Schubert
"Von Ewiger Liebe," "Mein Madel," } ..... Brahms
"Creation's Hymn" ..... Beethoven
"The Three Ravens," "The Bailiff's Daughter," "O, So Sweet Is She," "The Pretty Creature," } ..... Old English
Melodrame, "Enoch Arden," (Tennyson) ..... Richard Strauss

AMERICAN THEATRE.

"The Mikado; or, The Town of Titipu," will be given its annual revival at the American Theatre next week, with a cast composed of the favorites in the light opera contingent of the Castle Square Opera Company. The many admirers of Gilbert and Sullivan will delight in the opportunity to hear again the gems of this Japanese comic opera. Yum Yum's "The Moon and I," Nanki Poo's "A Wandering Minstrel I," Ko Ko's "Tit Willow" and "I Have Got Him on the List," Pitti Sing's "He's Going to Marry Yum Yum," the Mikado's "My Object All Sublime," and Katisha's "Hearts Do Not Break," are a few of the rarely excelled lyrics in this admittedly the most popular of their collaborations. The cast has been arranged as follows: The Mikado, Hallen Mostyn, (his first appearance with the company;) Nanki Poo, Reginald Roberts; Ko Ko, Frank Moulan, Pooh Bah, William Pruette; Pish Tush, Louis Casavant; Nee Ban, Harold De Bray; Yum Yum, D. Eloise Morgan, (her first appearance in the part at this theatre;) Pitti Sing, Gertrude Quinlan; Peep Bo, Aileene Bertelle, (her first appearance with the company;) Katisha, Maude Lambert. The usual effective stage pictures and elaborate costumes will be furnished for the production, which will be staged by Mr. Edward P. Temple. Next week's attraction will be "The Black Hussar." "Lohengrin" is scheduled for early presentation.

MR. DE PACHMANN'S ADIEU.

Vladimir de Pachmann, the Russian piano virtuoso, will give a farewell recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday at 3 P. M. The programme will be the following Chopin numbers:

Prelude, Op. 28, Nos. 1, 3, 6, 11, 15, 20, 23.
Impromptu, Op. 36, F sharp major.
Ballade, Op. 47, A flat major.
Etudes, Op. 10, Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 12. Op. 25, Nos. 3, 4, 7, 9.
Marche Funebre, from Op. 35, B flat minor.
Polonaise, Op. 40, No. 1, A major.
Deux Mazurkas.
Deux Valses, Op. 64, No. 2. Op. 42, A flat.

MME. BREMA'S CHARITY RECITAL.

Marie Brema will give a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday at 8:30 P. M. The entire proceeds of this recital will be sent to the eight orphan children of the singer Fritz Plank, whose recent sudden death has left them without support. Mme. Brema was associated with Plank in the performances of "Parsifal" at Baireuth, when she sang Kundry to his Klingsor, and is indebted to him for much help, advice, and true sympathy.

Though unknown to America, Plank was one of Germany's greatest singers. His life was passed in faithful service at the Opera in Carlsruhe, and for many seasons he took part in the festival performances in Baireuth, where he sang the rôles of Klingsor, Hans Sachs, and Kurvenal. His art was simple and noble, like his life, and was convincing because it was sincere. Baron Hans von Wolzogen says of him: "Never can we forget what we owe to his art, which was the expression of the man's whole being. He lived his art, and, immortal as art itself, he lives still in the great impressions he made and left behind him. His Kurvenal, Klingsor, and Sachs are his monument." The programme:

Entlaubet wirds in Walde 1620
Ein Frohlichs Gesang "Osterfreud genannt ..... Sixteenth Century
Menuet Chantè ..... Rameau, 1737
Gia il Sole dal Gange ..... Alessandro Scarlatti, 1659-1725
Come, Lasses and Lads ..... Seventeenth Century
Frauenliebe und Leben ..... Robert Schumann
Cycle of eight songs.
Der Atlas ..... Schubert
Der Fruhling ..... Brahms
L'Heureux Vagabond ..... Alfred Bruneau
An den Fruhling, (first time) ..... Natalie Curtis
Dorfmusik, (first time) ..... Alfred Ernst
Accompanied by the composer.
Der Kuckuck ..... Tschaikowsky
Demain ..... Maude Valerie White

WOMEN'S STRING ORCHESTRA.

The Women's String Orchestra will give its third concert at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday night at 8:15. The programme:

Suite, Op. 149 ..... Rheinberger
For organ, violin, violoncello, and string orchestra.
Meine Liebe ist Gruen ..... Brahms
Von Ewiger Liebe ..... Brahms
Sandmaennchen ..... Brahms
Mrs. Juch Wellman.
Walzer, from Op. 48 ..... Tchaikowsky
Adagio, Pathétique, Op. 128 ..... Godard
Polonaise, from Serenade, Op. 12 ..... Herbert
Love Me or Not ..... Secchi
I Plucked a Quill ..... Hadley
Oh, Let Night Speak to Me ..... Hadley
Mr. Dethier, Miss Pilat, and Miss Littlehales.
The Rose Leaned Over the Pool ..... Chadwick
Mrs. Juch Wellman.
Variations of an ancient Christmas carol ..
Dethier
Organ and string orchestra, (with two harps.) the composer and string orchestra.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

A dispatch to a Philadelphia paper says: "When Marcella Sembrich, the operatic prima donna, starts for her home in Dresden, next month, she will take with her as tangible evidence of the public's recognition of her art a sum approximated at $95,000. This little fortune will represent her earnings during the six months of her professional activity in the now ending season. All told, she will have appeared on the stage—opera and concert—more than seventy times during the season here. There is little rest ahead for Mme. Sembrich. She has engagements in St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna, and is to return here in December. It is safe to estimate her European profits will bring the year's total past the one-hundred-thousand-dollar mark."

Sousa will take leave of America until another season in a farewell concert at the Metropolitan Opera House next Sunday evening, April 22. The full band of sixty will sail for the Paris Exposition on April 25.

The farewell performance of grand opera will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Wednesday evening, April 25, when all the artists of the company will make their last appearance in America previous to their departure for Europe, in the following programme:

Act II., "Il Flauto Magico," with Mmes. Sembrich, Susan Strong, Suzanne Adams, Zélie de Lussan, Mantelli, Olitzka, Carrie Bridewell, Broadfoot, and Emma Eames; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, Maestri, and Plancon. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.

Act II., "Carmen," with Mmes. Emma Calvé, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren; MM. Salignac, Meux, Bars, Dufriche, Queyle, and Scott. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.

Act II., "Tristan und Isolde," with Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, Pringle, Meux, Bars, and Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Herr Emil Paur.

Paderewski's farewell recital in this city will be given at Carnegie Hall on May 12.

Regular prices will prevail for this performance, and the sale of seats and boxes will commence on Thursday morning, April 19.

Mr. Henri Marteau has recovered from his recent indisposition, and will give a recital at the New York College of Music on Tuesday afternoon, April 17, at 3:15. Mr. Marteau will be assisted by Mr. Alexander Lambert and Mr. August Spanuth.

MUSIC IN ITALY.

Verdi Honored by the Austrian Emperor — Leoncavallo's "Zaza" Nearing Completion.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 30.—The gold medal of honor conferred upon Giuseppe Verdi by the Emperor Franz Josef of Austria was personally consigned to the famous old composer on the feast of St. Joseph, Verdi's "name day," the 18th of March. The medal was accompanied by the Emperor's good wishes and some sincere words expressing the deep esteem in which he held the veteran composer. Verdi is enjoying good health at Genoa, where he will pass another two months before betaking himself to his usual Summer resort, the Bagni di Lucca.

Puccini's ever-popular "La Bohème," is having another series of enthusiastic successes at the Cortanzi Theatre, in this city, under the careful directorship of Maestro Leopoldo Mugnone, one of Italy's best leaders. The new prima donna, Signorina de Caprile, has fulfilled the public's highest expectations as Mimi. Umberto Giviadano, whose "Andria Chenier" and "Fedora" have given him fame as one of the foremost of the Neo-Italian composers, is at work on a new Russian opera, "Siberia," the libretto by Luigi Illica, the well-known librettist of "La Bohème," "Iris," &c.

The new work, as its subject indicates, treats of one of the many tragedies of the convict and exile life of Russia and Siberia. The work will be ready for the coming Winter.

Varney's new operetta, "La Figlia del Pagliaccio," or "The Daughter of the Bajazzo," has had a fine success at its first night performance at the Carignano Theatre, in Turin, and will probably be one of the drawing cards for the Spring operetta season in Italy.

Leoncavallo's "Zaza" is nearing completion, and its first representations next Autumn are looked forward to with interest by all who expect the long-awaited "masterpiece" from the composer of "I Pagliacci." Leoncavallo's version of "La Bohème," despite the clamorous successes of Puccini's setting of the same subject has had constantly growing success this past Winter, and is running Puccini's work a close race in the minds of many, despite its more modest reception by the general public.

A novelty in the way of ballets, at least in Italy, is Regel and Naresreiter's new "Little Red Shoes," based on Hans Christian Andersen's charming fairy tale. The music is by Herr Mader, director of the opera at Budapest. The work was splendidly put on the stage of the Scala a fortnight ago, and scored a quick success.

An interesting and successful revival of an almost forgotten work has been that of Halevy's "La Juive," which has been given at the Castanyi, in this city, with real success during the past month. It is only to be regretted that such attempts are not oftener made to resuscitate other deserving works which have been unjustly forgotten by public and managers alike during late years.

Massenet's music has been having an extraordinary vogue in Italy this year, and there is scarcely a large city in the peninsula that has been without its run of "Sapho," "Manon," or "Werther." Milan has had "Cendrillon" as well.

At Florence "Werther" and "Manon" have been alternating, and the same may be said of Rome, where "Sapho" is also now being given in two theatres simultaneously—a really unique coincidence.

Bellincioni, who is now singing "Sapho" and "Manon" here, besides being the greatest dramatic singer in Italy, is probably in a great measure responsible for having popularized Massenet's productions throughout this country during late years.

Manon is one of the artist's greatest rôles, and no one who has seen and heard him in this part will be likely to forget the impression easily if at all.

Puccini's new work, "La Tosca," has been given at Milan, and, although received more calmly than at Rome and Turin, its success in the great Lombard city has been a real one. The principal parts were sung by Eraclea Darclee, Borgatti, and Giraldoni.

"Tannhäuser" is to be given in Rome during Easter week, with Mario Ancona in the part of Wolfram. Expectations are running high, as the performances bid fair to be exceptionally good ones, and "Tannhäuser" has always remained one of the most popular of Richard Wagner's works here in Italy.

Pietro Mascagni seems to have temporarily renounced the baton of the orchestral director for the lecturer's desk, and is busily occupied giving conferences on the history of modern music in the principal cities of central and northern Italy. He is not remaining idle, however, in regard to the score of his new opera, "Le Maschene," which is to be brought out simultaneously in Venice and Rome next Autumn.

Don Lorenzo Perosi is about to make a flying visit to Liege, in Belgium, where he has been specially invited to direct a grand performance of his new oratorio "Christmas." From Liege, he will return almost directly to Italy, to bring out his "Resurrection of Christ" at Ancona and Perugia, where this much-praised and much-criticised work has not yet been heard.

Work is being pushed forward on the preparation of the old Church of St. Maria della Pace, at Milan, for the opening and inaugural performances of oratorio this next month. As has been already stated in THE TIMES, this old church is being transformed into a sacred concert hall, where oratorios and other sacred compositions are to be given at regular and stated intervals in the future. The opening performances are to be dedicated to new works by Don Perosi, conducted by himself.

THE CONDUCTORSHIP OF THE OPERA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Instead of going to church, I regularly read your musical article each Sunday, and I always enjoy it. I cannot say the same of church. I believe you will give anybody a fair show in your discussion, and so make a plea for a conductor, whose work in popularizing Wagner has only been equaled among those now living by that of Theodore Thomas. I refer to Mr. Walter Damrosch. Herr Von Schuch, the Dresden martinet, has just left us. I heard him conduct the prelude to "Tristan," and I thought he did it as a professor might dissect a frog, slowly and carefully, displaying every musical sinew—the restless, passionate longing that Mr. Kaltenborn put into it was not there. When he got to the Liebestod, poor Nordica had to fight for her life. His orchestra was far louder than even Mr. Paur's in "Götterdämmerung," when he seemed to be afraid to let the audience hear the Italian chorus in that German opera. Rumor is rife that Mr. Grau is considering substituting Von Schuch for Mr. Paur. I would much regret such a change. Mr. Paur has done as well as could be expected, when the orchestra was fairly worked to death, and given precious little chance for rehearsals. It was his first season as an operatic conductor for some time, and doubtless next year he will do still better. He himself at times was badly overworked, through the conflicting of concert and operatic engagements. I remember one week when he conducted the Philharmonic Friday matinée, the opera Friday night, (and Saturday matinée, I believe,) and the Philharmonic Saturday night. While but about thirty-five performances of German opera (including one each of "Merry Wives" and "Fidelio") have been given this year, as against fifty-nine of French and Italian combined, still sometimes four German performances were bunched in a single week.

The work of Signor Mancinelli has often been pretty listless, and Signor Bevignani has had very little to do. Might it not be well next year to drop the last named and have another conductor of German opera who could also lead some of the Italian répertoire, such as "Don Giovanni," "The Magic Flute," and "Aida"? It might not be a bad idea to add some of Weber's operas, Nessler's "Trompeter von Sekkingen," and Kretzschmar's "Die Folkunger" to the German list.

If a change of conductor is to be thought of, why not Mr. Walter Damrosch?

In the lamented seven years of German opera he did good work as conductor, and still more important work in making Wagner understood by his remarkable lectures at the piano, which he is still keeping up, this season having made many new Wagnerites through the medium of our continent. I believe in those days of German opera he had a practical monopoly of conducting "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," and generally "Die Walküre. Then came what punsters call der Grau-same Opera, and for a while we only had sweet invertebrate performances of "Lohengrin" and "I Maestri Cantori" in the soft bastard Latin. But Damrosch, the indomitable, soon gave a few defective performances of "Walküre," "Götterdämmerung," and one of "Tannhäuser" with his excellent Symphony Orchestra (which Grau's has never even approached) and such vocal militia as he could rally. The Franco-Italian opera had been with us but a few seasons when Damrosch at the head of a regular company came to the Metropolitan. I have heard it said that he mortgaged his house to raise the funds for the enterprise, and he worked as few men have ever worked before, practically superintending everything himself and leading all the performances—and at the end of four weeks it is said he had made $50,000—and that at prices lower than Mr. Grau's. A few years later, when Mr. Grau came not Mr. Damrosch gave a short and spirited season. It was, I believe at the commencement of the first four weeks' season that the unfortunate Damrosch-Seidl contention arose.

The late Mr. Steinway is said to have brought the two together, and Damrosch, who had had all the trouble and heavy financial risk of setting the enterprise going, is said to have asked Seidl to conduct all the performances of three of the seven operas to be given. Seidl is said to have indignantly refused this offer, which seems to me a very generous one. I've always thought that Mr. Grau must have had more or less of a dislike for Mr. Damrosch, since the latter made much money quickly when the Franco-Italian opera was doing poorly, and by bowing the demands of the Wagnerites forced Mr. Grau, at much inconvenience to himself, to bring back the works of the meister, which he frankly says he does not like. In those in which the chorus figures his performances have been far inferior with his choristers singing in Italian to Mr. Damrosch's in spirit and stage management.

Seidl was the better conductor, and after the presentation of a monster petition from operagoers Mr. Grau installed him over a comparatively small and noisy orchestra, which he at times managed to charm into playing beautifully. But, unfortunately, Mr. Seidl is no more. The orchestra has been enlarged and improved, and perhaps the man most entitled to lead in his place is Mr. Walter Damrosch. Could not our slowly progressive director engage him to lead certain of the German list, and Mr. Paur, who needs some time for his concert work and some for rest, to lead the others? If one or both of these conductors would also lead some of the French-Italian list the spirit of those performances would increase mightily.

Hoping that this may lead others, better qualified than I, to plead Mr. Damrosch's cause.

A SIGNER OF THE SEIDL PETITION.
New York, April 11, 1900.

A New Opera in Paris.

A new opera was performed three weeks ago last evening at the Theatre of Monte Carlo. The work is by M. de Fourcaud, the well-known and highly cultivated musical critic of the Gaulois, and M. Noel des Joyeaux, a musician of Nice, where his family resides. Both composers are thus French, one of them being a local celebrity whose work is essentially French in character. The opera, "Renaud d'Arles," is long, comprising five acts and six scenes, but the main subject may be told in very few words. The city of Arles, attacked by the Saracens, is saved from destruction by the valor of Renaud, and the King, to reward his prowess, offers his daughter's hand to the conqueror. The marriage ceremony is interrupted by Guibal, the King's second wife, who accuses herself of unfaithfulness, and Renaud of having been her accomplice. The guilty pair are banished, whereupon Guibal encourages the Saracens to take their old enemies by surprise.

Her treachery is discovered by Renaud, who again repulses them, and he is eventually pardoned by the King. This time the nuptial ceremony is allowed to proceed, but Guibal, incensed at the sight of the lovers' happiness, determines to kill her husband instead of wreaking her vengeance on the bride. She kills the King, and then stabs herself to the heart. Renaud receiving the crown from the dying Monarch's hand. Ancient popular melodies are frequently introduced with the happiest effect, especially in the second act, which is chiefly concerned with the preparations for the interrupted marriage rites.

The pastoral introduction to the scene is charmingly written, and a trio for women's voices pleased so much that it was encored. But the work, as a whole, the performance of which lasted from 8 o'clock till 1 in the morning, was found far too long, excellent though it was in every detail. There had been no less than forty-seven rehearsals of the opera, and the result was a representation that would have done credit to any theatre in the world. Not only were the principal singers, Mesdames Lafargue and Vidal, and MM. Ibos and Warand, admirable, but the chorus singers were quite as good in their way. The mise en scène generally reflected the highest credit on M. Raoul Gonsbourg, the energetic manager, while the orchestra, under the experienced direction of M. Jehin, one of the very best-known conductors of the day, was worthy of the utmost praise. No work has ever had a better chance of success.

Musical Matters Abroad.

The London Crystal Palace orchestra is to be reorganized, and certainly not before it was necessary. The breakdown is, indeed, an obvious result of the arrangements made a few years ago, when it was desired to utilize the services of the band for evening as well as day performances, and most of those who had evening work in London left the orchestra. The band has for some time been below the standard at which the Crystal Palace has always aimed for symphony performances, while it has been too good for the outdoor and theatrical work which, from time to time, is required at Sydenham. Even after the rearrangement of a few years ago, the band cost the Palace something like £8,000 a year, and as there seemed to be no direct benefit arising out of it, it is not surprising that some of the Palace people, who cared nothing about art, or were justly anxious that art aspirations should not be gratified at the expense of the shareholders, looked to an abolition of the band as a legitimate retrenchment in the more immediate future. Also the Saturday concerts, which of late years have been reduced in number, no longer attract to the extent they once did the amateurs from town, who are offered concerts quite as good, and cheaper in London itself. As to the amateurs of the locality, they have always been a broken reed on which to rely, and now that cheap Sundsy concerts compete with the Saturday performances at the Crystal Palace itself, they support the symphony concerts more laxly than ever. They can hardly be blamed. The Saturday concert has been converted into a "side-show," the extra charge being 1 to 4 shillings each concert, independently of the price of admission, while on Sundays the selfsame people have seats and admission to three concerts at a shilling a head for the lot. So after the present month there will be an ordinary band for ordinary work, and for special concerts a special orchestra engaged for the occasion. The Saturday concerts will, however, be continued next season; but the daily concerts, which at present are attended only by nursemaids (with their sweethearts) and others desiring solitude will be dropped.

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Mr. Coleridge Taylor's "Hiawatha" will almost certainly be included in the programmes of the Birmingham Musical Festival, which assuredly needed strengthening in the choral department. It is hoped for his own sake, Mr. Taylor will hand over the baton to the more experienced hands of Dr. Richter, and there will be a better performance than that by the Royal Choral Society. Mr. Lloyd will probably sing the tenor part at Birmingham, and will also sing the tenor music in Mr. Elgar's "Dream of St. Gerontius." This will be his last Festival, and the last of a long series of "creations" of the leading tenor rôles in Festival novelties. Indeed, it may fairly be said that the tenor music in nearly every important oratorio and cantata during the past quarter of a century has been designed with a special view to its being sung by Mr. Lloyd. The other artists at present engaged for Birmingham are Mme. Albani, (who, by the way, intends to give a big concert at the Albert Hall a couple of days before the opera season opens;) Miss Butt, Miss Ada Crossley, Mr. Ben Davies, who has just arrived in America, and Mr. Andrew Black.

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The fact that Mr. Sims Reeves has been compelled to make a claim upon the Civil List Fund, and has been granted by Mr. Balfour a pension of £100 a year, will surprise no one. It will, of course, surprise a good many people that, owing to the supineness of the musicians, the Covent Garden Fund was allowed to slip through to the actors, whereas it was organized by musicians, and should have been made to meet just such a case as this. Mme. Louisa Pyne, who did a good deal, both as singer and manageress, for English opera at Covent Garden just at the time that this fund was being accumulated, was allowed to appeal to the country for aims, after a paltry grant from the fund; and now Mr. Sims Reeves, who has so frequently sung for art and for charity both at Covent Garden and elsewhere, has to go begging in his old age and sickness to Mr. Balfour, while the very fund which should have relieved his neecessities is given away by the tens of thousands of pounds to a class, who may be deserving enough, but for whom the original donors never intended it. Mr. Sims Reeves's singing days, now that he is approaching his eighty-this year, are of course over, and although his case may not be the strongest one for benevolence, yet it would have been a national disgrace if, while he is incapacitated and ill, he had to appeal to even still more public charity. As pointed out some little time ago, in the case of another singer who also had to appeal to the public, there is no musical charity to meet such cases, for the Royal Society of Musicians and similar institutions, which undoubtedly do an immense amount of good, are benevolent societies, and it would be as unfair as it would be undesirable if the money of the musicians who had paid year after year to provide against their old age were to be taken for purposes of grants to non-subscribers.

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M. Camille Saint-Saëns, whose cantata for the exhibition is now in rehearsal, has abandoned his intention of going to Buenos Ayres, where he was to conduct a series of concerts. The composer has now left Las Palmas, where he wintered, and is on his way to Marseilles. According to his present plans, he is to spend the Summer at St. Germain-en-Laye, and in these circumstances it is possible that he may be seen conducting some of his works in public during the exhibition.

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Mlle. Jeanne Douste (who, as Gretel, was so helpful to the popularity of Humperdinck's fairy opera in this country,) and her sister, Mlle. Louise Douste de Fortis, have just returned to Paris from Brussels, where they successfully gave three Court concerts, the Princess Clementine and other royal personages expressing the hope that they would revisit Belgium early next Winter. The compositions of Tosti and G. Faure seemed to be in special favor.

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To the many Americans whose honest dollars have been added to the ever-rising hoard accumulated in this country by foreign artists it may be interesting to learn that a portion at least of the money thus diverted to alien sources will take service in the cause of art. M. Rajchmann, director of the imperial opera of Warsaw, has issued details of a scheme for the foundation of a Philharmonic Society and the building of a large concert hall in that city. About $350,000 is required, and of this amount the Czar has promised

Women Here and There—
Their Frills and Fancies

Houses along the line of the New York women's hotel, to be put up, are apparently popular in England. There are a number of them in London, and they seem to be a paying investment, for they are well patronized. The room rent seems rather high, but living is exceptionally cheap if it is good. Suites of rooms rent unfurnished at from £3 to £4 a month for two rooms and from £5 10s. to £6 5s. for suites of four rooms. Nothing is said about the bath, and presumably in England this does not include one, for in one of the women's apartment houses: "Hot water can always be drawn from the landings, while a cold tap is attached to each set of rooms." At the place where the rooms are rented as above, the "Ladies' Residential Chambers in Chenies Street," breakfast is served in a pretty general dining room, for 6d., luncheon 9d., and the late dinner 1s. Residents having men guests at any of the meals can arrange to have pleasant little separate tables at which to entertain them. All of the hall lights in the house are out at 11 o'clock, but the residents have latch keys.

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A fine old piece of furniture, one of those much prized antiques known as lowboys, is one of the treasures of the wife of Dr. George E. Hurd of Lakeville, Conn. It is not only a handsome piece of furniture, but it has interesting antecedents. The lowboy, until it came into the possession of Mrs. Hurd's brother a number of years ago, had belonged to a family of Talcots, and was one of the pieces of furniture which found a place in the first house built in Glastonbury, where the family resided, and which has long since been torn down. That was all interesting, but it did not raise Mrs. Hurd's treasure half as high in her esteem as did the fact, when she learned it not long ago, that the original Talcot who owned the lowboy was the great-great-grandfather of Admiral Dewey. Since the Admiral, however, has decided to take upon himself greater honors and has become a candidate for the Presidency, Mrs. Hurd's neighbors say she has had nothing more to say about her handsome piece of furniture. They find her gazing at it with a wistful expression on her face, as if she was a little uncertain as to whether the aspirations of the hero had appreciated or depreciated the value of her genuine antique.

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It is almost time for arbutus. The man who is fond of the sweet-scented flowers stopped one day last week to ask the particular street vender whom he patronizes upon occasions about them. "They ought to be in next week," returned the man, "and if they are I'll make a hundred." The implication was that he would make a hundred dollars, which is a pretty good sum for a street vender. It looks as if fancy prices were to be charged or undue profits made, and arbutus lovers will have to organize a strike.

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The efforts servants make sometimes to do their work satisfactorily was illustrated the other day at a laundry, where lessons in the work are given at 50 cents a lesson. An up-town servant who had heard of the place went there on one of her afternoons out and took a lesson in froning shirts and collars and paid for the lesson herself. She said that she never had trouble with any other part of her laundry work, but this troubled her so much that she sometimes cried over her work. She came back a week or two after she had taken her lesson, to tell the woman at the head of the laundry that her troubles were over, and the one lesson had been all she needed. She was delighted with what she had learned.

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A woman who thought she knew her "Faust" got into trouble last week. One of the most difficult things to manage in a foreign language is the use of proper names. They sound so different when they are pronounced, and then sometimes there seem to be two or three accepted names which stand for one. It was so with the woman and her "Faust." She had been talking with a German woman in the language of the latter and "Faust" was mentioned and the character of Gretchen in it. At the time the American accepted it as she should as the heroine of Goethe's masterpiece. But at the close of the conversation as she was thinking it over doubts crept in. Was there a Gretchen in "Faust"? Surely she knew that she had been the subject upon which she had been speaking, and just as surely the German woman had said Gretchen. She turned to her German edition of the book and hunted for Gretchen in vain. Of course it was Margarethe in "Faust," but just as certainly she had been calling her Gretchen and she could not have been mistaken. It only gradually dawned upon her that Gretchen and Margarethe were one and the same, different editions making the distinction, and she realized that she had learned something. But the changes are confusing.

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"I should think they were," said the man to whom she confided her doubts and fears and final conclusion. I have had an experience. It was in business, and I was to take a mortgage from a woman, who it seems was a German. I asked her her first name, she told me Margaret, and I had the mortgage drawn up and took the paper to her to sign. She signed it duly, but by some unlucky chance I did not look at it until I reached the lawyer's office and then I found she had signed herself 'Gretchen.' Well, the only thing to do was to have the work done over and then be sure that she signed properly 'Margaret.'

"'Why, it is all the same,' she explained, but it was not all the same in a legal paper made out in the name of Margaret."

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It is odd, often, the way in which people of different nationalities communicate with each other. A German and an American woman having a little correspondence recently, each wrote in her own language. Neither could write in the foreign language, but either could make out the letter of the other. The American in that case had the greatest difficulty, for the German letters are so different that while one may be familiar with the language as printed the writing, when it is not constantly used, is difficult to make out. A man recently discovered that he was talking with a Frenchwoman according to the same principles. When they were not particularly interested in the conversation either could speak in the language of the other, though it took a little time to hunt around in the memory for the words. But when the conversation was of real live interest neither had time to go word hunting, and so each spoke in his or her own language, talking rapidly and the other understood perfectly. It is an amusing conversation, and to a listener who understands only one of the languages it is like hearing one side of a voluminous telephone conversation. It is a good way to judge of the value the speakers set on the matters under discussion. Two people talking, each in his own language, matter of intense interest; each speaking part French and part English, interest lukewarm; either speaking entirely in the language of the other, polite conversation merely to say something.

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Some of the worst enemies of women's organizations come from the inside. A very charming New York woman who belongs to one of the old families and holds a high position socially as well was a year ago an enthusiastic member of a number of patriotic societies and had done a great deal of work for them in previous years. So it was natural that some one in meeting her recently should ask about the societies.

"I never go to one," she said vehemently. I never saw such a dishonorable, self-seeking lot of women. Yes," seeing her listener's amazement, "it's a hard thing to say, but it's true. I never go near a patriotic society."

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The Twentieth Century Club of Detroit has been discussing plays from the standpoint of morality, and as they are reported by The Journal of that city the remarks were delightfully feminine. It may not be consistent or reasonable to like things because one likes them, and to stand up for them against all rhyme or reason for the same "because," but it was evidently from this standpoint that one woman asserted that no great American actress or actor had ever acted in an immoral play. A number of club members drew long breaths at that and wanted to know what their fellow-member considered "Zaza" and "Camille." But it is impossible to get the best of a woman when she is arguing from the "because" standpoint.

"That is all right," replied this one, who was a Mrs. Whitton; "I don't consider Mrs. Carter a great actress, and as for 'Camille,' that depends altogether upon the acting and not at all upon the accessories of gowns and scenery, and such a play I consider a good one."

Some of the other women did not like either "Zaza" or "Camille," and most of them confessed that they had seen neither the former play nor "Sapho," which was also mentioned. But the strange part of the discussion was the stand taken toward Mrs. Kendal. The presiding officer had informed the club with an air of sorrow that while some of the plays which they had discussed were played to crowded audiences Mrs. Kendal frequently had light houses. Then the eminently respectable Detroit ladies arose with their comments.

"I don't care for Mrs. Kendal," said Mrs. Whitton with emphasis, "she is altogether too aggressively respectable. She affects me just as Mrs. Humphry Ward does. I don't want to see or hear anything of either of them."

"I think Mrs. Kendal trades upon her respectability," said Mrs. Spaulding. "Why shouldn't she be as good as any other woman without talking about it all the time? As for her social position in England, of which she boasts so much in America, I am told it is just nothing at all."

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Some of the prettiest things to be seen just now in an up-town shop is the lingerie and particularly that made by Charavel, the famous French stage lingerie maker. There are some gauzy things in white that are dainty and attractive, but they are not as interesting as the regular dancing skirts. These include one genuine skirt, and another divided, which is hardly a skirt at all. But they are pretty and interesting because they do not all go to people on the stage. A good many society women now know pretty little fancy dances, they like to amuse their friends with them, and they wear for them the professional underwear, fluffy things in gauze. There is this divided skirt, if one likes to call it that, though it is not very full, and made to fit rather closer around the limbs than the skirt as worn by a dress reformer. One of these has the foundation of soft heliotrope satin, which is covered entirely with rows upon rows of narrow chiffon ruffles alternating in color, the pink and the heliotrope. The skirt also has a satin foundation, and in the same way is covered with ruffles of chiffon. Then when the gown of the dancer flies a little there is a mass of delicate fluffiness beneath. The stage has not a monopoly of pretty things or of all the entertaining.

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Mrs. Blaine, who recently started the eight-hour servant rule in her household, has sent a letter to The Chicago Post objecting to the description of her household affairs as published in the papers. She says the accounts given are entirely wrong. But she is not misrepresented in the statements concerning her interest in the question, for she finishes by saying: "The discussion is worthy of receiving more serious consideration than a misrepresentation of one small effort would lead to."

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It seems that women are in the habit of scattering their purses around broadcast, and if they do not lose them more often it is due to the kind-hearted regard the public in general has for this weakness. The man who says he robs only women probably is no brave knight at his trade, but a low-class operator who haunts the cars, picking up purses that have been left behind on the seats or dropped on the floors. A woman who lost her purse one day last week has had more "cap" purse stories than concerning any other incident of her life which brought out other people's experiences. All the stories men have to tell are concerning the showers of purses they see every time they ride in the cars. Every other woman, they say, drops a purse as she goes out, and the problem as to why she has no pocket is still a mystery to them. They admit, however, that pockets in the skirts are not altogether desirable. One man caught a small boy in the act of robbing a woman who was carrying her purse in this way, and he himself had his money stolen from his trousers pocket in going through a crowd. He suggests that a woman have a little money purse attached to a chatelaine and wear it inside her gown, as she does her watch, which she never loses. The only trouble with this seems to be the difficulty of getting at it, for half the women who wear their watches in this way never look at them because they are so securely tucked away that it is almost impossible to do so.

One of the women who told a lost purse story had just received a monthly allowance from her husband, and had it all in her purse, which was tucked nicely under her arm as she walked along the street putting on her gloves. Then one of the honest people who are sometimes to be met came running up in the person of a shabbily dressed young man, breathless but beaming, who asked if she had not lost something. It took her a second to discover that she had dropped her purse. He returned it to her, and she has been unhappy ever since because she did not come to her senses quickly enough to give that worthy and needy young man $10.

The loss in another story was peculiarly irritating. The young woman had just received a beautiful new purse for a Christmas present, and in it were two other presents, a five-dollar gold piece and a five-dollar bill. Then there was a full set of engraved cards, another present, bearing the young woman's name and address. But the purse went into the young woman's muff with her handkerchief, and when she took out the handkerchief the purse must have come with it. At any rate, she did not see it again until she chanced some time after to see the identical purse in the hands of a ragged little girl in a grocery not far from her own home.

"Me sister found it," said the little one in rags. "No, she didn't, neither; she bought it," she added, realizing after the first instant the mistake she had made. But she was off like the wind, and never again was she seen in that shop, and the young woman had gone through the pangs of losing her purse a second time.

"But what troubles me," said the last purse loser, who had a goodly sum in the lost possession, "is to think of all the luxuries and extravagances that I might have had with that money—things that I would never have bought under ordinary circumstances, but which it would be so much better to have had than the absolute loss I have now."

FEMININE FRILLS.

A panne velvet parasol has rather a warm look for Summer, but it is beautiful. One with a white ground, with the most delicate pink roses in clusters upon it, is charming.

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New Orleans presents a beautiful sight on Easter Sunday. There are not only the flowers and the music and the general air of festivity of the day, but the women who fill the churches dress almost universally in white. Many beautiful gowns are made for the occasion, and the summery effect of the white frocks adds greatly to the charm of the day.

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The imported fancy waists grow more and more beautiful each year and more and more quiet, people who can remember back for some time say. At one time the separate waists that were brought over from Paris were all of the most gorgeous description, elaborate in make, but so showy that no well-dressed woman cared to wear them. Now all this is different. The waists are chaste and elegant in design, the finest of hand work and tucks, but almost severely simple in effect. One of these is a waist of white silk, made in fine, close tucks, with a scrollwork effect in tucks set across the front of the waist to give something like a deep yoke effect, the scroll ornamented with very tiny silver beads. There is an invisible fastening under the arm and on top of the shoulder. Many of the waists fasten in this way, and give the plain effect to the front. Beautiful insertions of lace are set in many of them, but the effect is plain and simple.

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The thin white imported waists are marvels of beauty and elaborateness of hand work. They are masses of fine tucks, and are made in many different ways, with yokes and lapels and collars and everything tucked and set with insertion. The material is the finest and sheerest of muslin, and, with the hand work and lace, the waists are expensive, but the money is well invested. A year or so ago it was difficult to find these waists. A few were imported, but they were picked up quickly, and there were no more to be found. A feature to be noticed in many of these waists is that they have a standing stock of the plain muslin, and turning over that the full width of the stock the visible collar of lace and tucking, or Hamburg, or whatever the style may be, to agree with the waist, but usually rather plain.

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Silk sets, which go with trousseaus, come in three pieces. There is one long negligée or wrapper—that old-fashioned word has a comfortable sound even for an elaborate silk garment—and a matinée and silk skirt to go with it. The three pieces will be all alike, of the same soft silk of some delicate shade, and with lace trimmings. One set has, with the wrapper, a Union garment, corset cover, and skirt combined of the same color silk.

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An Eton jacket on a pretty little light stuff frock opens at the side, and is fastened across with narrow black velvet ribbons. There are three of these fastenings, each with two straps of the black velvet, with bunchy little rosettes of the black velvet on either end. It makes rather a pretty finish.

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A unique belt is made of three narrow straps of white kid over black velvet ribbon. The black velvet is rather wide, crushed together at the ends in front, where the three straps of the kid are also brought close together, and the whole fastened with a small gold clasp. As the straps pass around the waist they are separated about their own width apart, and held in place by little crosspieces of gold filigree work.

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The effect of fullness in the skirts is to be seen in a woolen gown which is made with side plaits about an inch wide laid up to the waist all around the skirt and carried almost to the lower edge. Some of the wash gowns are also made in this way. Many of the gowns blouse considerably in the front. In English separate waists the belts have a decided incline down in the front. In some the belts are made with a decided point, others are full and merely drawn down, and some little ribbons, while they are drawn down a little in front, are fastened at one side with a small bow.

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A rather pretty effect to a woolen gown that is made princess in effect and fastened at the side is given by a wide black velvet ribbon, which is run in and out through the gown down the side. This frock has a small yoke or vest, and passing over the shoulders around it are two falling collars. When these collars are finished at the side is a small bow of the ribbon, which is about two or three inches wide. From this the velvet passes inside the bodice, is brought out through a slit cut in the cloth, is carried down three or four inches on the outside, then in under the belt some distance below the waist, where it comes out again, and then runs in and out through slits cut in the cloth until three strips of it have appeared like that in the waist and it comes out for a last time through a slit cut just above the knee, where it is finished with a bow and long ends hanging to the lower edge of the skirt.

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One of the most beautiful of French evening gowns is in brocaded crêpe de chine. It is very lovely. The brocading is chiefly in blue bachelor's buttons, life size, with a fine design brocaded in white. This hardly shows, however, but the flowers on the pretty material are charming, and to make the gown a marvel of loveliness it is made up with the palest kind of green silk, veiled with heavy cream lace, which edges the second skirt of the brocaded crêpe. There is not too much of the green, and it appears chiefly in the flounces. This is an imported model gown, which was sold before it had been exhibited.

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One pretty little silk gown has the fullness given it by fine tucks set in around the waist. These are stitched down five or six inches to form three points in the front and at the sides, and below this the tucks flow out into the skirt. The fine tucks are set in plain at the back.

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Panne velvet is combined with satin ribbons. A sash that is worn with a light stuff gown has a black panne velvet centre, with brilliant colored flowers on it, and wide edges of black satin ribbon. This is a narrow sash width, and is tied once around the waist and fastened a little at the side of the front with a big bow.

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A woolen gown which has a narrow panel front has a solid mass of tucks or folds going around horizontally over the hips from the panel. Large women will have to fight shy of such gowns.

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Undersleeves, with the regulation little band at the wrist, though perhaps a little wider than those worn by our grandmothers, appear in many new gowns, and the best modistes in the city are recommending them. With some of them there is the ordinary straight sleeve reaching a little below the elbow, but others have the old-time bell, almost a flowing, sleeve revived. One black jetted gown has a vest of a rich cream lace over white satin and undersleeves of the same.

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Here is the way a nice girl has made a pretty effect for her room and a great convenience as well. She has a set of shelves, and to fit each of them is a box covered with a pretty chintz to match the color tones of the room. There is a little strap to draw out these boxes as if they were drawers, though they have covers at the top to protect the contents from the dust. Each strap is marked—one veils, one gloves, one handkerchiefs, &c. It is a useful arrangement, and any girl can make and fit up a similar set of shelves for herself. There are pretty little bamboo shelves that can be bought for $1.25 that would be excellent for this purpose, and the boxes can be a home product or bought at the shops. The latter would be, of course, much more expensive.

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STRANGE SIGHTS IN HAVANA'S SCHOOLS

Children Without Books, Desks, and in Many Cases Seats.

CIGARETTES AND INSTRUCTION

Nearly Every Male Teacher Smokes as He Hears Classes—Superintendent Frye's Work of Reform.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 9.—A short time ago an inspection of all the municipal schools in Cuba was ordered in the Department of Havana. This work was done by army officers. Primarily the object of the inspection was to learn the exact number of desks, books, furniture, apparatus, and appliances needed in each school, and secondarily to secure any other information of interest in regard to the schools. So each officer set forth, armed with notebook, pencil, set of questions, map of Havana, and a list of the schools to be visited. It was my good fortune to accompany one of the Inspectors on his rounds, and the trip was a very interesting one.

The city and surrounding suburbs are divided into barrios, each of which has two schools, one for girls, the other for boys. Black and white children attend the same school, sitting side by side in the greatest of harmony and it not infrequently happens that the child of dusky color is brighter than his fairer neighbor. One Inspector reported that the school in which he found the best discipline was in charge of a colored teacher. Each barrio has a representative in the Junta de Education, and as the children who attend the schools are poor, the barrios are dependent upon this junta, for all the school necessities.

During the last months of Spanish rule in Cuba teachers in the public schools were not paid at all, and consequently deserted their posts to find means of livelihood. At best their pay is not princely—$85 for Principals and $60 for teachers in the city proper, while in the suburbs it is much less. Living in Cuba is very expensive, so this salary does not admit of the purchase of many luxuries. At the beginning of this year the schools of Cuba were completely reorganized under Superintendent Frye, a man of high culture and a Harvard graduate, and under his direction it is hoped that the school system will attain at least in a slight degree the efficiency of some of those in the United States.

SCHOOLS IN HOUSES AND FACTORIES.

The school buildings are in no wise different from the dwellings which surround them in plan of construction. They are merely rented houses, and most of them are poorly adapted for school purposes. With the exception of the front rooms there is insufficient light. Another defect is the small space of ground in which the children spend their recreation hour. I saw one school in which the yard was about 4 feet wide by 15 feet long, and there were more than fifty children in the school! I said that all of the schools were in dwelling houses, but I must correct this, for some were in deserted tobacco warehouses or factories, and these were better arranged for schools than the houses.

The School Board rents the buildings, but at the time of our visit did not furnish them. Consequently, we found all kinds of expedients resorted to to make the pupils comfortable. In one school all of the furniture belonged to the Principal, an old white-haired man who had been in the profession for more than forty years. In several other schools there were chairs enough to go around, but they were the property of the children themselves. In still other schools desks were few and far between, and a few boxes served as seats for some, while the rest sat on the floor. In other schools some children stood all the time.

Before long there will be a sufficient number of seats, so that neither teacher nor pupil will have to draw on his home supply. Desks, too, are on the way. The contract for school furniture was let some time ago, and, according to Superintendent Frye, is four times the amount of any similar contract on record. The sum of $500,000 was spent, and it took 250 cars to transport the furniture from the places of manufacture to the seaport whence it was shipped.

School sessions are held five days of the week, the hours being from 11 until 4, during which there is a short recess. At first glance the hours seem strange, but when one remembers that these include the heat of the day and that the children reach school before the intense heat begins and leave it after is over, the wisdom in the selection of time appears evident.

Invariably we found that the main school room was in charge of the Principal himself, who taught the older children. Four was the greatest number of assistants we found in any school. In each of the boys' schools all of the teachers except one were men. In the girls' schools all the teachers were women. The teachers seem to have very fair education, although few of them have been beyond the limits of this island, and their knowledge of language does not extend beyond their native tongue. Without exception they expressed eagerness to learn English, and many told us they were studying it. Some of the children could speak English well, and these were exhibited by the teachers with a great deal of pride. We found that they were the children of Americans. One teacher who knew only a few English words had imparted this knowledge to his pupils and proudly called the class forward to display this knowledge. Truly it was a case of the blind leading the blind, for some of the words we failed utterly to recognize.

POLITENESS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The teachers treat their pupils very kindly, and we saw no evidences of corporal punishment. The children are shown the greatest consideration, and with such examples of courtesy constantly before them it is little wonder that they grow to manhood and womanhood with the gracious manners that distinguish the Cuban people. One act that we noted in every school was that of the children rising the moment the teacher rose or entered the room, or when visitors came. In the latter case they remained standing during the visitor's stay, unless requested to be seated. A teacher in the United States would think this a waste of time in all probability, as taking the attention of the children from their work, but there is no waste of time on that account here, for, unfortunately, for the most part, the children have, or rather had, no books to study, and so, when not reciting, sat idle.

This lack of books was one of the greatest defects. In every school except one there were some books, but not more than one-third enough. In the school where there were no books the only aid to study was a map of Cuba. The books now in use are of American manufacture—readers and arithmetics in Spanish, and writing books in English. The books were very attractive, with pretty colored pictures of flowers, animals, &c., illustrating the text.

We heard a class read, and it was done very fluently—so fluently in fact that commas, semicolons, and even periods were entirely overlooked. Geography, grammar, hygiene, singing, and drawing are among the other subjects taught, all entirely without books. One teacher astonished us by announcing that he was teaching chemistry and philosophy. In another schoolgirls were being taught plain sewing. In all the schools the national air, "Hymno de Bayamo," was sung when music was asked for.

BOOKS FOR STATE OCCASIONS.

In one school the teacher saw no need of having the books furnished except for state occasions. The Inspector asked if there were no books.

"Yes," was the reply, "but they are not here to-day."

"Indeed? Where are they?"

"Come with me and I will show you," replied the instructor mysteriously.

The Inspector followed, and about a block away they entered a house. Going up stairs, the teacher produced a key from under a lamp mat, and unlocked a cupboard, revealing the precious volumes.

"You see, I have no place to keep these books in the schoolroom," explained the teacher. "So I leave them here most of the time."

This was quite equaled by another teacher who always gave his pupils a vacation when he was tired; at the time of the Inspector's visit he had been tired a week. None of the people in the neighborhood knew where he lived or when he would return.

A piece of furniture that was not absent from any school was a cuspidor, or rather cuspidors. These were placed in various parts of the room, and from the appearance of the floor the number was quite insufficient. Girls as well as boys' schools were supplied with them. On the desk of almost every male teacher we saw remains of half a dozen or so cigarettes. The teachers invariably puff away on a cigarette at the same time they give instruction.

Religion has formed so large a part of the life of the people that it plays an important rôle in the schools, the religion, of course, being that of the Catholic Church, which is the church of Spain. On many blackboards two prayers were written, one for morning, the other for afternoon, and they are never omitted. In other schools there were charts with prayers on them, different ones for different occasions. In one school, and it may be the same in others, at 12 o'clock noon the children drop anything that they may be doing and cross themselves.

PUNISHMENTS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Children of well-to-do parents attend the private schools, many of which are scattered throughout the city. At some of these the modes of punishment are very severe, but administered with the full consent of the parents. One punishment that recently came to my attention was that of a boy of wealthy parents, who was compelled to remain at the school for three nights and sleep on a hard bench without pillow or cover, and during these three days his only food was bread and water.

The most fashionable boarding school for girls is on the Prado, and is conducted in a very excellent manner. The Principal is a Cuban woman of high family, and her brother is at present Governor of the Province of Pinar del Rio. American teachers were not slow to discover the excellent field presented here for their work, and a number of them have opened schools, most in a small way. Not all of these have been successful.

There are several convents in and about the city, where girls receive their education, and schools and colleges of all kinds for boys. Many men who have finished the course in medicine, law, &c., here go elsewhere to complete their studies, sometimes to the United States, sometimes abroad. In fact, most of the Cuban families who can afford it send their children away to receive the greater part of their education. Many are being educated in New York, some in Baltimore, and some in New Orleans. Mobile is a favorite place, also. A great many go to Europe to be educated. As a consequence of this most of the Cubans one meets in society speak English and French as fluently as their own language.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

SOME CURRENT NOTES ABOUT THE GREAT KRUPP IRON WORKS.—The name of Herr Krupp has been so long identified with the cannon which his plant turns out, and which he is ready to sell to every nation in the world, with the exception of France, that few people are aware that most of the steel and iron found in German-built steamers also comes from his works. One of his largest and most attractive markets for these metals is the English machine factories. During the great strike of engineers in England a couple of years ago the "German Carnegie," as he has been called, strengthened his position in England to such an extent as to prove a most serious rival to the British producers. The United States Consul General in Frankfort, Mr. Guenther, recently prepared for his Government a report on the "Krupp Iron Works," and from it the following notes have been taken:

The total number of persons employed by Herr Krupp is at present 41,750, of whom 25,133 are at Essen, 3,458 in the Gruson Steel Works of Madgeburg Buckau, 2,726 in the German shipyards at Kiel, and 10,344 in the various smelters and coal mines owned by Krupp.

The foundation for these gigantic works was laid in 1810 by the grandfather of the present chief of the firm. Essen had then 4,000 inhabitants. It now has 105,528. The firm owns a large number of iron-ore mines, among them the great Bilbao Mine in Spain. A railroad owned by Krupp takes the ore from the mine to the seacoast, and from there a line of four Krupp steamers conveys it to Rotterdam.

The testing ground for guns at Meppen, belonging to the firm, has a target range of 72,000 feet. In 1892 the famous Gruson steel work at Buckau were purchased, and three years ago shipbuilding yards were started at Kiel, which, when completed, will employ 7,000 men.

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WORK OF THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION DELEGATES IN ENGLAND.—The Australian delegates who are now in England to explain the measures in the Australian Commonwealth bill to the Queen and to the Colonial Office, have already had several interviews with Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and have visited the Queen at Windsor. At one of the interviews with Mr. Chamberlain New Zealand and West Australia made representations implying that their respective colonies were not in favor of certain articles in the bill, the acceptance of which had nevertheless been forced upon them. It was at once charge by the other delegates that New Zealand and West Australia intended to pursue a policy of blocking the bill. It is expected that the present delegates of the two opposing colonies will be replaced by others who are in entire sympathy with the bill as it stands.

The news of the dissension among the delegates has created considerable excitement, it is said, in the larger colonies in the Federal group, particularly in New South Wales, whose delegate, E. Barton, representing 1,300,000 people, comes first as regards precedence at all functions. The papers of Sydney, N. S. W., are sharply reproving the dissenting delegates. The Sydney Morning Herald puts the question thus: "The history of the Federal movement does not justify either New Zealand or West Australia in putting forward a claim to block the progress of a national enterprise, undertaken and carried through by five colonies of the Australasian group, including the two most important." The Journal of Sydney continues in a similar strain: "Although New Zealand had ample opportunity of pressing any objections upon these colonies before the bill was sent home, she has not done so, but appears to have reserved her criticism until the moment when they are most likely to weaken the hands of the Federal delegates."

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MORE DRASTIC MEASURES FOR THE RUSSIFICATION OF FINLAND.—A correspondent of the Cologne Gazette who has returned from a journey through Finland reports that there is no abatement of the drastic measures for the Russification of the Grand Duchy. The Government, on the contrary, has established a severe censorship of the local press, and the outgoing mails are carefully examined and all written or printed matter tending to put the Russian Governor Generalship in a bad light is confiscated and destroyed. Recently the Finnish organ Vasa Nyheter was suppressed for four months for criticising superior authority and because of the generally harmful tendency of the journal by reason of its criticisms of the doings of the Russian authorities in the Finnish provinces. Moreover, the censor who allowed the offending article to appear has been suspended.

Another Member of Clark Party Dead.

LEWISTON, Me., April 14.—News has been received here of the death of Mrs. M. E. Mower of New York, in Rome, April 11. Death was caused by pneumonia. Mrs. Mower was a member of the American excursion party on the steamship New England, now on its way to Boston from Liverpool. She was the daughter of Mrs. Mary G. Buck of this city. She was forty-six years of age.

CAPT. WALKER TO WED.

His Return Voyage to be His Last—Many Arrivals on the Campania.

Capt. Walker of the Cunard liner Campania, which arrived in New York yesterday, will make his last voyage when the steamship sails next Saturday. Soon after his arrival in Liverpool he is to be married to Mrs. A. C. Harrison of Connecticut.

The Campania arrived at Quarantine at 3:30 P. M., and docked her passengers about 6 o'clock. The arrivals included the following delegates to the Ecumenical Conference, which opens here April 21: the Rev. C. F. Harford Battersby, head of the Livingston Medical College, England; George Kerry, missionary to India; the Rev. Richard Lovett, Secretary of the London Tract Society; the Rev. Ward Low Thompson, Foreign Secretary London Missionary Society; the Rev. George Washburn, American missionary in the East, and the Rev. Charles Williams, ex-President Baptist Union of England and Wales.

Among the other passengers were Malcolm Gordon, John C. Groome, Mr. and Mrs. John Holt, Henry St. John, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lawson Johnston and family, including a daughter, two sons, and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. L. Johnston, Major R. F. Dent, Mrs. N. L. McCready, Charles Miller, James Osborne, Major J. J. Phillips, Mrs. W. Ward Robbins, Mrs. J. P. Taylor, Col. Gebhard and Mrs. Gebhardt, Capt. R. L. Fenner, Mr. and Mrs. R. Turnbull and daughters, Edward Valpy, Thomas Baring, Dr. Cook and Mrs. Cook, and Miss Lucile Cook.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.
125th Street, West.

A Startling Statement—

Our sales of last week almost doubled those for the corresponding week a year ago—easy to explain—more of you have come to know the character of the goods we sell and the way we sell them—have come to depend on Koch's as the best suppliers of everything for self or home. These glimpses of multitudinous values to be found here:

Jackets, Suits, Silk Waists.

LADIES' HIGH CLASS COATS, the entire balance of a prominent manufacturer's stock, Eton, Box or fly-buttoned semi-fitting effects in imported Coyert, Worsteds and Kersey cloths, handsome silk lining, equal to any $25.00 custom made garment 14.75

LADIES' ETON JACKETS of all-wool Cheviot or Venetian cloths, collar and reveres either elaborately appliqued or faced with Peau-de-Sole, lined with Taffeta silk, regularly $12.00 . . . . . 7.98

LADIES' JACKETS of wide wale Cheviot, Reefer, fly-buttoned semi-fitting or Eton styles, Romaine lined, regularly $7.50 . . . . . 4.98

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE COAT SUITS of all-wool Homespuns, Cheviots or Venetian cloths, Eton or fly-buttoned effects, Jackets handsomely lined with Taffeta, regularly $25.00 . . . . . 17.50

LADIES' TAFFETA WAISTS, front with rows of Valenciennes lace insertions, back with clusters of tucks, hemstitched, regularly $10.50 . . . . . 7.75

LADIES' TAFFETA WAISTS, about 50 taken from our regular stock, including all-over tuckings, cordings and hemstitched effects, regularly $7.00 and $8.50 . . . . . 4.95

A Sale of Silks.

COLORED SILKS,

Plain Corded Taffetas, Plaid and Checked Taffetas, Fancy Brocaded Striped Taffetas, Colored Liberty Satins, Plain Colored Taffetas, } Regularly 75c. to 89c. per yd., 59c

BLACK SILKS,

Satin Duchesse, Peau-de-Cygne, Surah Silks, Taffeta Silks, China Silks, } Regularly 85c. to $1.00 per yd., 69c

Dress Goods—Big Cut.

COLORED DRESS GOODS,

Jacquard Vigoreaux, Scotch Tweeds, Checked Homespuns, English Suitings, Whipcord Suitings, } Regularly 50c. to 75c. per yd., 39c

BLACK DRESS GOODS,

English Coating Serges, Homespun Suitings, French Henriettas, Jacquard Armures, Pebble Crepons, } Regularly $1 to $1.25 per yd., 79c

Cotton Dress Goods.

One special just for Monday; but a startler. 1,000 YDS. FRENCH ORGANDIE in a large variety of styles and colorings, reg. 19 cents per yd . . 10c

Curtains & Upholsteries

BOBINET LACE CURTAINS, with lace edgings and insertings, full size,
Reg. 1.95 2.50 2.75 3.50 per pr.
At 1.45 1.85 2.00 2.50 "

DOTTED MUSLIN CURTAINS, fluted edges, full size, reg. $1.35 pr . . 95c

PLAIN ORGANDIE CURTAINS, fluted edges, full size, reg. 89c. pr. . . 49c

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, all this season's designs,
Reg 2.25 2.95 3.50 4.75 per pr.
At 1.50 1.95 2.50 3.25 "

COUCH COVERS, with heavy tassel fringe, in all the new patterns and colorings,
Reg 2.75 3.75 5.50 each.
At 1.95 2.75 4.50 "

FIGURED OR STRIPED TAPESTRIES for Furniture Coverings, in Oriental colorings and designs, 50 in. wide, regularly $1.00 per yd 69c

GOBELIN TAPESTRIES for Furniture Covering, extra heavy, choice patterns and colorings, regularly $2.50 per yd 1.50

AWNINGS, SHADES AND SLIP COVERS TO ORDER AT THE LOWEST PRICES. ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN.

Dining Room Furniture

SOLID OAK SIDEBOARDS, with large French plate mirror and carved top, and one of the drawers divided and lined for silver, regularly $28.50 21.95

CHINA CLOSETS of quartered oak, with large bent glass ends and carved backs, regularly $23.50 . . . 15.95

EXTENSION TABLES of solid oak, with heavy fluted legs, well made and finished, regularly $10.75 . . 7.95

DINING CHAIRS of quartered oak, high backs, upholstered leather seats, regularly $4.75 . . . . . 2.95

DINING CHAIRS of quartered oak, high backs, hand caned box seats, regularly $2.75 . . . . . 1.84

DINING CHAIRS, with high backs, brace arms, cane seats, well finished, regularly $1.50 . . . . . 98c

Millinery.

TRIMMED MILLINERY.

An immense showing of dressy, practicable, nobby Hats that can be worn at all times, and a grand display of fancy and dainty conceits that are especially adapted for extra occasions—all with this important feature—very moderate prices.

UNTRIMMED MILLINERY.

Exceptionally attractive offerings—merely one as an example:

HAND MADE STRAW BRAID HATS on wire frames, double brim, comprising such shapes as English Walking Hats, Short Back Sailors, Large Shepherdess, Turbans, etc., etc., in black, navy, brown, castor and maize, regularly 98c. and $1.25; for Monday and Tuesday . . . 59c

READY-TO-WEAR HATS.

Assortments larger than ever—style, comfort, becomingness and economy in every one—impossible to describe their beauty.

Exquisite ideas at 1.98, 2.98, 3.98

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

50 CARTONS OF FOLIAGE, in a magnificent assortment, all the new shades and colorings, regularly 65c. per bunch 35c

100 DOZEN LARGE SILK CHRYSANTHEMUMS, the season's favorite, in black, white, cardinal, maize, violet, pink and the new pastel shades, same quality retailed down town at 98c., here on Monday and Tuesday for 69c

Colored Skirts.

LADIES' PETTICOATS of black and colored silk moreen, accordion plaited, some with three small ruffles, others with deep corded umbrella flounce, . 3.98

LADIES' PETTICOATS of imported mercerized materials, deep accordion flounce, finished with small ruffle, also silk moreen with corded umbrella ruffle, colors, violet, royal or black, . . . 2.98

LADIES' PETTICOATS of fine figured lawn, three ruffles, each trimmed with three rows of satin ribbon, dainty colors, ... 2.89

LADIES' WASH PETTICOATS of striped lawn, gingham or linen, umbrella flounce accordion plaited, or with three ruffles, ... 98c

LADIES' WASH PETTICOATS of striped gingham, percale or linen, with one or two ruffles,

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

A rather bad "break" was made a short time ago by a New York daily to the effect that after April 1 trout might be caught in New York State. This was true only as regards Long Island waters, the season not opening in the balance of the State until to-morrow. It is to be hoped that no one got into trouble with fish wardens through accepting that statement as correct and ignorantly breaking the law in an endeavor to make an early catch. There are two regulations in regard to trout fishing on which many anglers are not posted. One prohibits the retaining of trout of any kind which are less than six inches in length—if caught they must be at once returned to their native element—the other prohibits the transportations of trout of any kind or land-locked salmon caught in any of the inland waters of this State, unless accompanied by the actual owner, and no one is allowed to transport more than twelve pounds of brook, brown, or rainbow trout at one time. Ignorance of the above regulations is no excuse, and the fine is a heavy one, one-half going to the informer. A rather amusing incident as illustrative of this occurred last season. An enthusiastic angler who had made a very good catch shipped his fish home by express, and after they had started on their journey, discovered to his dismay that, in event of the nature of his package being discovered, his fine would amount to about $100. He was not found out, however, and the box went through all right, but the incident destroyed the pleasure of his outing, and he now makes it a point to study the game laws as if his entire future happiness depended upon his knowledge of them.

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A friend of mine brought down for inspection the other day his collection of five fly rods. There were two black bass and three trout rods, one of the latter being a ten-foot two-piece affair which, while rather inconvenient to carry, must when new have had a splendid action. I say "when new," because when they were shown me there was only one rod in the collection of five presenting any appearance of a straight line. The tips were badly bent out of shape, and the second joints of two of them were almost as bad. The owner, who has a prejudice against using a rod with a reel seat above the hand, had used those rods for casting everything, from a midge fly to a good-sized live frog, for bass, and semi-occasionally took a turn at trolling with them. The cheapest cost $15, and there was a round rod made by Leonard, which the late master in rodmaking had himself declared to be one of the two best he had ever turned out. It probably cost about $60, and yet that whole collection through rough usage was pretty nearly ruined. This illustrates the carelessness of some sportsmen even when using fine tackle.

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For a fisherman who can get off rather early in the season and devote some time to the sport, but who still does not care to go to very heavy expense for board while away, that portion of the Adirondacks in the vicinity of Saranac Lake offers good inducements. Saranac Lake itself and the various small ponds and streams, among which are Big Clear, St. Regis, Ochre, Spectacle, Rilley, Long, Pine, and Moose Ponds, Colby Lake, East Pond, and Little Ampersand; MacKenzie, Cole, Rogers, Hayes, and Two Bridge Brooks, furnish pickerel, brook and lake trout, the latter running sometimes to enormous size. Bullhead and perch may also be caught. Minnows for live bait may be easily procured either by means of a minnow trap or seine. For those who do not care to catch their brook trout with worms, the red ibis, brown hackle, white miller, black gnat, coachman, royal coachman, bluejay, Romeyn, Rube Wood, Seth Green, or Montreal will be found the most taking flies. Excursion fare to Saranac Lake for the round trip is $14.50, the livery charges in this vicinity range from $2 per day for a single to $7 for a double rig. Board throughout this region may be had very reasonably. The term reasonably usually means so little, and goes for so much by comparison that for the benefit of those who wish to know just exactly what it will cost them for a stay in this part of the country, I give the following information:

Among the several hotels and cottages where sportsmen can be accommodated, I select the following at random: At Balsam Cottage, situated a quarter of a mile from station, board may be had at $1 per day or $7 per week; at the Franklin House, at $1 to $1.50 per day or $7 to $10 per week; at Mount Pleasant Farm, two and a half miles from the station, fare 75 cents, board is from $1 to $1.25 per day or $6 to $8 per week; at Spring Rock Cottage, one mile from the station, fare 25 cents, $1.75 per day or $10 to $12 per week; at the Dewey House, situated in Saranac village, $1.50 per day, $8 to $10.50 per week; at Edgewood Inn, three-quarters of a mile from the station, 50 cents fare, including trunk, $2.50 to $3 per day, $10 to $14 per week; at the San Souci, three-quarters of a mile from the station, fare 25 cents, $3 per day, $15 per week; at Linwood Cottage, one-half mile away, fare 25 cents, $9 to $17.50 per week; at the Algonquin, two miles from the station, stage fare 50 cents, $3 to $4 per day, $17.50 to $21 per week. Besides the hotels mentioned, an Adirondack guide, George Garwood, has a cottage in Saranac Lake village, where boarders are taken at from $10 to $12 per week. Another guide, John Strong, situated one-half mile from the station, also takes boarders at from $8 to $20 per week.

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Another pleasant place, if one desires to go camping, is Little Log Tavern Pond, in Pike County, Penn. The excursion rate from Jersey City to Port Jervis is $3.60. A free bus takes guests to and from the Delaware House, overlooking the banks of the river. By arranging with a farmer or livery stable proprietor in town one's camping outfit and himself can be transported in wagons to the lake. Crossing the river across the old Toll Bridge, one will enjoy a splendid ride along the natural stone road, which is kept in excellent condition from Matamoras to Milford. From Milford up through the country the road deteriorates rapidly, and the last few miles of the journey will be found very rough. This, however, is somewhat of an advantage, as it keeps the camping ground from becoming too popular. There is an old road running into the best camping site on Little Long Tavern Pond. There was at one time a sawmill situated there, and a dam at the lower end of the lake, where the Raymondskill rises, furnished the power.

Right at the end of the road there is a little beach, where one may keep his boat. A portable boat is a good thing to carry, as a couple of unwieldy old craft with oars attached, which remain on the lake all the time, are the property of any one who desires to fish, and can be propelled at the rate of about fourteen miles in fifteen days, but not much faster. Right near the beach is a natural spring of splendid water, which follows into the lake. This was walled up with stone in the days of the sawmill, and not only serves for a water supply, but makes an excellent refrigerator for one's butter, lard, salt pork, &c., which may be lowered into the pool in a tin can or cracker box weighted with a stone. The lake, which is fed by springs, contains large sunfish, which will rise readily to a fly; pickerel of good size, and some perch. There are no bass or trout in it.

Later in the season there is good partridge shooting and lots of squirrels to be had. There is also a fair number of snipe, which may be shot from a boat along the shores of the lake. Across the lake in the land to the eastward blackberries and huckleberries may be had in large quantities. In fact, I have never seen a place where they grew so luxuriantly. It is a beautiful bit of country, the western shores of the lake being mostly wooded. The eastern shore is rocky, the western being more sloping and better for boat landings. Arrangements can usually be made with one of the farmers who are situated four or five miles from the lake to come into camp twice a week with one's mail, which has been forwarded from Milford, and also to bring in milk, butter, eggs, and bread. The fishing and shooting in this vicinity are not so good as may be enjoyed in many other sections of the country, but the beauty of the scenery and the absolute solitude which one may enjoy there, together with the good water from the spring, make it an ideal place for one who wishes to pass his vacation among quiet and beautiful surroundings. Large masses of water lilies grow on the lake, and I know of nothing more beautiful than an early morning paddle in a canoe through a mass of these white flowers.

Big Log Tavern Pond, which is separated by an impassable marsh from Little Log Tavern Pond, is only a couple of miles distant from the upper end of Little Log Tavern Lake, but by the path through the woods and swales it is about eight miles. Perch in large quantities may be had in the Big Log Tavern Pond, but it is not such a pleasant place for camping. One of the reasons for the absolute solitude and wildness of the land surrounding these lakes lies in the fact that the rocky soil makes it almost valueless for agricultural purposes, and it has consequently never been settled thickly. The nearest house to the lake is about four miles, and, on account of the shallowness of the earth it is advisable to have the boy who brings in the mail bring a quantity of earth worms on each of his trips. When trolling up or casting for pickerel it is well to see that one has a pretty good assortment of artificial minnows and trolling spoons. A glass minnow trap is a good thing to take along. Being baited with crackers, bread crumbs, or meat and left near the camp, it will keep one supplied with live bait. As to artificial minnows for trolling the fairy minnow has been found to be even superior to the phantom, which was once considered the best of all artificial baits.

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There are other places in Pennsylvania where better fishing may be enjoyed within reach of boarding houses and hotels, and which will probably be more suited to those who care more for angling than for camp life and solitude. Tobyhanna, in Monroe County, is one of these places, situated on the Lackawanna Road, 121 miles from New York. Brook trout may be found in the near-by streams in good numbers, while catfish and pickerel, not to mention the knightly black bass, abound in the surrounding lakes. The trout rise readily to the fly, and worms and minnows for bait may be procured without trouble in the neighborhood, the charge for the latter being 50 cents per 100. It will be found economy, however, for the fisherman using live bait to carry a minnow trap and catch his own live bait. Boats may be had for $1 a day. living rates run from $3 to $5 a day, and good board may be had at the Tobyhanna House at from $2 to $2.50 a day, or from $8 a week upward; at the Prospect Cottage for $1.50 to $2 a day, or $8 to $12 a week, or at the Brodhead Cottage at $1 a day, or $6 a week. Pheasant shooting may be enjoyed there from Oct. 15 to Dec. 15, and rabbit shooting from Nov. 1 to Dec. 15. There are also some black bear, fox, duck, and grouse in the neighborhood, but not in sufficient numbers to make a special quest for them worth while.

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The minnow trap, mentioned above, is one of the most convenient time and money savers that a live bait fisherman can include in his outfit, and far superior in results and easy manipulation to the old-fashioned scoop net or minnow seine generally used. It consists of a strong glass cylinder with removable cone-shaped ends of perforated metal, the points of the cones running into the jar, as in the wickerwork eel pot of the salt water fisherman. Cracker or bread crumbs, chopped meat, or angle worms are placed inside the cylinder, which is then dropped overboard in the vicinity of some minnors, who are attracted inside by the bait and then discover to their disgust that they can't find their way out. These traps don't take up much more room than a moderate sized creel, and may be bought at any tackle store for about $1.75, and, with minnows at from 50 cents to $1.50 per hundred, it will soon pay a good dividend on the investment. By setting your trap early, you can easily catch enough bait to start your fishing, and it will continue to work while you are fishing. Don't leave minnows in it over night, unless it is only half submerged, otherwise the bait will be found suffocated in the morning. This suffocation of live bait is an experience that many fishermen have when the floating inside wire pail of their minnow bucket is removed and placed overboard. They are careful to give the little fish plenty of circulation of water, but it does not occur to them that air is also necessary. The trouble with most minnow buckets lies in the fact that the air chambers of the inside, or floating pail, are not sufficiently large to raise the top of the bucket an inch or so above the water, but leave it just flush with the surface, thereby cutting off the air supply. If instead of putting the bucket overboard, it is left in the outside pail, changing the water occasionally and aerating it by means of a rubber bulb and tube, the bait will live much longer. It would require only a few inches more depth to the air chambers and a wire instead of a perforated metal top to make all the difference between the two articles now on the market and the ideal bucket, and it is rather surprising that the manufacturers of tackle do not produce them in a rational form, for they would sell like hot cakes.

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At a meeting of the Protective League of Salt Water Fishermen, to be held to-morrow evening at Wall's Hotel, 100 West Thirty-first Street, there will be a lecture by Frederick Etz on "How to Rig and Cast a Line, and Information Regarding Rods and Reels, Their Use and Abuse." Judging from the amount of good tackle annually ruined by careless and improper usage, this talk of Mr. Etz, coming at the beginning of the season, should be a valuable and appropriate one and of an extremely interesting nature. This move on the part of the league is a step in the right direction, and one which I believe all salt-water anglers will be quick to appreciate. Every fisherman is invited to be present.

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"Does any one ever hear anything of the League of American Wheelmen any more?" asked a wheelman the other day. This started a discussion as to why the league was losing in membership. One held it to be due to interference with racing, and the stand which it has taken in regard to that sport. The other argued, and perhaps rightly, that the very popularity of wheeling had removed the necessity for the organization. In the days when wheeling was an experiment and a bicycle was looked upon as an invention of the evil one; when the cyclist was barred from the Riverside Drive and the parks, was crowded into the gutter by drivers, and always considered at fault when an accident occurred, it was necessary for them to band together in order to secure their rights through organized effort. The League of American Wheelmen did well. It opened the parks and the drives, and made things unpleasant for drivers who took delight in smashing wheels. It procured side paths, forced the improvement in roadways, and erected roadside signs at dangerous hills and doubtful cross roads. Now, however, when almost every one rides a wheel any legislation for the wheelman's benefit receives the approbation of a large number of voters, for every man is either an actual or a possible rider; the rights of the multitude include the rights of wheelmen. There is no need now of a special organization to protect the wheels and look out for wheelmen's interests, for, generally speaking, the whole American public are now cyclists, and having climbed up the ladder of the League of American Wheelmen, it is now probable that wheelmen will kick the ladder down, having no further use for it. This, while possibly unpleasant to the officers of the league, is not much worse than might be expected of human nature.

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About the best bit of road between New York and Mount Vernon nowadays is Central or Jerome Avenue, between the King's Bridge Road and about a mile and a half north of Woodlawn. Above the latter spot the road is not in such good condition, but it is preferable to making the journey by way of the White Plains Road. Yonkers Avenue, from the junction of Central Avenue to the stone bridge across the Bronx to Mount Vernon, is in very fair condition. Going from New York to Mount Vernon by this road the grade is against one as a general thing from King's Bridge Road to Yonkers Avenue. After striking Yonkers Avenue the grade runs down toward Mount Vernon. On a return trip there is a coast of pretty nearly a mile and a half in length on Central Avenue, which compensates for the grade against one on the first part of the trip.

E. T. KEYSER.

BASEBALL AND ITS DEPENDENTS.

The National Game as a Means of Livelihood to Many Players.

Just how extensive professional baseball is in this country is best shown by the number of organizations that will this season play under the protection of the National agreement of the National League and American Associations of Baseball Clubs. According to the report of President N. E. Young there will be twelve leagues, including the major organization, doing business throughout this country and Canada this season. About eighty clubs are represented, and as each club will average fifteen players, it will be seen that upward of 1,200 persons receive an income from clubs that are indirectly governed by the National Baseball League.

There are other leagues throughout the country that are not playing under the protection of the National agreement, and if all these were figured in, it would show that at least 2,000 persons are obtaining a livelihood by playing baseball.

The fact that so many clubs are organized with capital invested, shows the popularity of the game. In the big league the average salary is about $2,000 for a season of six months. In the minor organizations the salaries average somewhat less, but even in the smallest leagues the cheapest players rarely get less than $75 a month.

The following is a list of organizations under the protection of the National agreement for 1900:

American League, B. B. Johnson, President—Chicago, Cleveland, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Detroit, Minneapolis, and Buffalo.

Eastern League, P. T. Powers, President—Montreal, Toronto, Rochester, Syracuse, Providence, Worcester, Springfield, and Hartford.

Atlantic League, Horace S. Fogel, President—Elmira, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Allentown, Reading, Athletics of Philadelphia, Newark, and Jersey City.

Inter-State League, C. B. Power, President—New Castle, Youngstown, Dayton, Columbus, Mansfield, Toledo, Wheeling, and Fort Wayne.

New Western League, T. J. Hurley, President—Denver, Omaha, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, and St. Joseph.

New York State League, J. H. Farrell, President—Binghamton, Cortland, Oswego, Rome, Utica, Schenectady, Troy, and Albany.

Virginia League, E. H. Cunningham, President—Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Hampton, and Petersburg.

Canadian League, Calvin Davis, President—London, Hamilton, Guelph, and Woodstock.

Central League, H. F. Schmidt, President—Terre Haute, Danville, Bloomington, Decatur, Mattoon, and Jacksonville.

Indiana State League, E. E. Hill, President—Logansport, Kokomo, Marion, Anderson, Wabash, and Muncie.

Connecticut State League, James H. O'Rourke, Secretary—Waterbury, Derby, New Haven, Meriden, New London, Norwich, Bridgeport, and Bristol.

BETTING ON THE HANDICAPS.

Imp Is Still the Favorite in All Four of the Big Events.

Betting on the big handicaps in the future books has become quite heavy during the past week, and the agents of the few responsible Winter books in New York are kept busy recording wagers. Imp still rules favorite in all four of the events on which future prices are laid. Her admirers think best of her chances in the Metropolitan Handicap, the earliest of the four events, and the weight of money has forced her price down to 4 to 1. In the Brooklyn, the second of the events to be decided, a point better may be obtained, while for the Suburban and Brighton Handicaps 7 to 1 in each is quoted against her. Ethelbert is second choice throughout, and Jean Beraud and Voter are about equal choices in all four events. The Metropolitan fell to the lot of Voter in 1897, and his great burst of speed makes him a dangerous factor if he goes to the post in his old condition this season.

The full list of prices, as quoted by the agents yesterday, for the horses in all four events, is as follows:

Name.	Metropolitan.	Brooklyn.	Suburban.	Brighton.
Imp	4	5	7	7
Ethelbert	5	7	8	8
Jean Beraud	8	10	15	15
Voter	6	12	20	15
Batten	..	10	20	20
Algol	..	..	25	20
Kinley Mack	8	12	20	20
Bangle	..	..	..	..
Previous	7	10	20	15
Firearm	10	20	..	..
Prince McClurg	8	12	15	20
John Bright	..	..	15	20
Box	10	12	20	20
Manuel	..	16	25	..
Martimas	..	..	20	20
Rush	8	12	20	25
Admiration	10	10	25	25
Lieber Karl	..	..	50	30
Approval	10	15	25	25
Raffaelo	10	15	20	25
King Barleycorn	12	15	30	..
Half Time	15	25	30	30
Warrenton	..	15	20	20
May Hempstead	12	12	20	..
Autumn	..	20	30	20
Decantor	..	..	..	40
Mesmerist	10	..	..	10
MacLeod of Dare	..	..	30	..
Kirkwood	..	60	50	..
Kris Kringle	..	25	..	25
Guliardo	20	20	20	..
Charcornac	10	..	12	10
Zoroaster	20	20	..	..
The Kentuckian	..	15	20	30
Jack Point	..	50	50	50
Schinel	..	..	..	50
Richard J.	8	..	25	..
David Garrick	..	..	25	20
The Roman	..	50	50	..
Eddie Burke	..	..	..	50
Wait Not	..	30	40	50
Latson	..	40	40	50
Azucena	..	..	..	40
Kilmarnock	20	..	20	20
Charentus	10	20	20	..
His Royal Highness	20	..	..	..
Knight of the Garter	7	50	..	..
Marlbert	10	..	..	15
Waring	12	..	..	..
Gulden	..	30	25	..
Vulcain	20	..	..	..
Montanic	12	25	30	25
Ventoni	..	..	30	25
Prince of Melbourne	..	..	..	25
Gonfalon	15	..	..	30
Standing	..	..	..	30
Sir Bright	25	30	40	30
Colonel Roosevelt	25	..	..	25
Mark Cheek	50	..	..	..
Greyfeld	20	20	30	40
Sidney Lucas	20	25	30	25
Missionary	20	..	..	50
La Borella	..	..	..	100
Herbert	..	20	30	30
Lamplighted	..	..	..	25
Anjou	..	..	..	50
Advance Guard	20	25	..	..
Ildrim	30	..	..	..
Contestor	12	..	..	..
Sarmatian	..	50	100	100
Elfin Conig	..	..	50	50
Motley	..	..	..	50
Gold Or	..	..	..	50
Millstream	..	..	40	40
Strathconan	..	40	100	100
All Gold	30	..	..	50
Petruchio	50	100	100	100
De Lacy	50	..	..	..
Bramble Rose	50	..	..	..
Hammock	..	100	..	..
Golden Link	..	100	100	..
Sky Scraper	..	..	50	..
Chartless	..	..	100	..

BIG DEMAND FOR SADDLE HORSES.

The English Government Said to be In Want of 30,000.

Harness horses, carriage horses, and saddlers sold at fair prices in the New York market during the week, and in most cases the demand was larger than the supply. This was not true in all cases, for some of the animals offered were rejected. The buyers were anxious to pay for horses, but they demanded quality as well as quantity. The general market is now fully opened for the Spring trade, and the fact that this was not true last year until a month later, presages an unusually brisk trade this year.

If all the stories that have been told of a demand by the English Government for 30,000 saddle horses for cavalry service in South Africa are true, there will be a general cleaning up of saddle horses in all parts of the country. While nothing definite is admitted by them, Fiss, Doerr & Carroll of this city are named as having the contract to supply the horses, and the recent trip to Chicago by Mr. Carroll was taken to mean that he was off in search of the horses. Even on the Western ranges it will be difficult to round up the number of horses required, old dealers say, and even if such a number could be secured, it is doubtful if 30 per cent. of them would be accepted by the English Army veterinarians. The stories, however, have brought many offers from men in all parts of the country who have saddle horses they would like to sell Fiss, Doerr & Carroll.

In the local market the demands during the week has been mostly for easy-going, well-mannered pairs anywhere between 15.1 and 15.3 hands high. The excessive action that was exacted a year ago is not asked for now, for these pairs that are sought are almost all for use in the country during the Summer, and an easy, smooth gait that gives comfort is preferable to the high, jerky movement that so easily fatigues a horse, but makes a fine show in the Park.

OPENING SPEEDWAY PARADE.

Entries for the parade of road horses to be held at the formal opening of the Speedway on May 5 are being received by the Secretary of the Road Drivers' Association at the Rossmore Hotel, Forty-second Street and Broadway. More than two hundred and fifty road drivers have already applied for positions in the line, and the horsemen expect that almost every prominent roadster owned in New York and Brooklyn, as well as a number of horses from other cities, will be in the procession. Entries for the parade will close on Saturday. The Police Department has issued a permit for the parade to start at One Hundred and Tenth Street and to proceed up Seventh Avenue to the Speedway. Permission has also been obtained from the Park Department for the parade up and down the Speedway.

Many of the disinterested drivers are of the opinion that precedence in the line should be given to Nathan Straus's trotter Cobwebs. There are plenty of horses on the Speedway that have faster race records than Mr. Straus's gelding, but he holds the top notch for speed when it comes to Speedway brushing, and up to date he is credited with the Speedway championship. Every man who brings a new horse with any pretension to speed on the Speedway ground looks for a brush with Cobwebs, and it would be gratifying to the thousands who visit the Speedway every fine Sunday to watch the impromptu races to see Cobwebs at the head of the parade.

YACHT MEASUREMENT RULES.

Measurer John Hyslop's Plan for Settling This Vexed Question.

Apropos of the recent appointment of special committees to consider a revision of the measurement rules by several of the yacht clubs and racing associations, the probable influence of the views of the veteran measurer John Hyslop upon the rating formula eventually to be adopted was commented upon a week ago in these columns. It was largely upon Mr. Hyslop's continued suggestions that the movement toward a reform took definite shape, and at least two of the club committees will have the benefit of his presence in their deliberations. Nearly three years ago Mr. Hyslop headed a special committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, which reported a formula placing a premium upon displacement. This formula was merely voted approval by the club, the committee advising that the time was not yet ripe for its practical adoption. Since that time, however, a great deal of missionary work has been done, and the now obsolete "water-line length and square root of sail area" rule, with its crude check of limited draught, seems fated to die with the century. The formula reported by the old Seawanhaka committee was the result of long study of the question by Mr. Hyslop, and, if his premises be accepted, bids inevitably for favor by its simplicity and practicability.

It gives a linear rating, and the simple method of introducing the factor of displacement will be easily seen by this reading of his formula: "The racing length shall be equal to one-half the load water line length, plus one-half the square root of the sail area, plus the aggregate length of the load water line beam and draught at the midship section, minus three and one-third times the square root of the area of the immersed midship section." The two latter quantities removed, it will be seen at a glance, leaves the old formula now in operation. Mr. Hyslop's method of introducing the factor of displacement in this original way is based upon the theory that the normal cruising yacht of racing ability has an aggregate load water line beam and draught at the midship section equal to three and one-third times the square root of the area of the immersed midship section. This norm he has verified inductively by a comparison of the dimensions of the most successful craft in their various classes. The primary assumption is, of course, also made that the area of the immersed midship section may be taken as a constant, thus avoiding the practical inconvenience of obtaining the literal displacement. Many other formulas will doubtless be suggested before the season is over, and any prophecy as to the eventual action of the committees in their joint conference would be futile. Mr. Hyslop's personal reputation and his membership in the Larchmont and Seawanhaka committees, however, will doubtless make for the serious consideration of a formula in essentials similar to the one here outlined.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

Reports from all sources are at present confirmatory of Sir Thomas Lipton's intention to challenge for the America's Cup next year. Watson is designing a new challenger for Sir Thomas, to be called the Erin, which will be tried out in a series of races with the Shamrock in British waters—if not on this side—after a more or less radical remodeling of the latter boat by Fife. The request of the members of the committee in charge of the international races, to be held in connection with the Glasgow Exhibition of 1901, for a conference with Sir Thomas, looking toward the postponement of his anticipated challenge, comes as another indirect confirmation of the knight's intention. Added to this are assurances from intimate friends of Sir Thomas abroad, that the reports of his intended challenge are correct, and that no obstacles are at present in sight of sufficient weight to bring about its postponement. Sir Thomas himself has for obvious reasons not made public his intention before the formal delivery of the challenge, and those persons on this side of the water in a position to know of the actual status are for equally obvious reasons silent. With due allowance for elements of human uncertainty, it seems safe to look forward to another attempt by the popular owner of the Shamrock to lift the America's Cup next Summer.

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George L. Watson's selection as the designer of the new challenger Erin has met with much discussion containing mixed approval and condemnation in British yachting circles. John Fearon, in a letter to The Boston Herald, says: "It must be admitted that the knight's action does not secure general approbation. There is here an old-fashioned custom of owners choosing their designer and standing by him until they either give up the sport or satisfy themselves beyond all doubt that the designer cannot turn out a boat suited to their requirements. There are some, like Peter Donaldson, who have held faithfully to Fife and got from him boats which have carried their flags well to the top of the honor list. These hold, naturally enough, that Fife should have had at least one more chance, but others, who have followed Watson, and appreciated how much nearer he came to securing the cup—even with the limitations under which he had to work—find in the change another proof of Sir Thomas Lipton's shrewd business ability." This discussion has led to a revival of the report that Sir Thomas's selection of Fife as the Shamrock's designer was something in the nature of a Hobson's choice, as far as Watson was concerned. A veteran yachtsman of this city who has figured in the America's Cup races time without mind, as far as the memory of the younger generation goes, said yesterday that Mr. Watson had told him personally in 1898 that he had been requested by Sir Thomas to design a challenger when the then Mr. Lipton first went cup hunting. Mr. Watson told his New York friend that he had refused to accept the commission, and that he would never again take upon himself the burden of designing a challenger for the coveted trophy. His reported reluctance to design the new Erin bears the story out. Of the relative merits of the two great designers, opinion differs on this side, almost as widely perhaps as abroad. Watson is conceded the advantage of longer experience, but the Fife men deem him too conservative for the present competition. To this it has been retorted by the Watson partisans that he would never turn out a boat with booms and gaffs that bowed under the tension of her sails, a criticism to which the Shamrock was widely subjected.

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Another fleet of small one-design boats, somewhat larger than the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's proposed "skimabouts," will be raced in neighboring waters this Summer. Members of the Red Bank Yacht Club have ordered from Wallin of Brooklyn twelve swift sailers, which will be raced on Sandy Hook Bay and the Shrewsbury River. The new craft will measure 18 feet over all and 14 feet on the water line. They will carry about 180 square feet of canvas in jib and mainsail. Prizes will be offered for the winner of each race, and a special prize to the winner of the series. Mr. Wallin expects to have all of the boats ready to race on the Fourth of July.

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"It is not exactly a subject for legislation," said a well-known cruising man at the Yachtsmen's Club the other night, "but it would be a very good thing if the particular code in use were indicated when signals are displayed by yachts. With the international code and the various club codes in existence, there is, figuratively speaking, a Babel of confusion when two pleasure craft attempt to speak to one another. A very simple plan, if generally adopted, would soon bring order out of this chaos. When a club code is used, let the yacht fly that particular club's burgee at the head of the combination. If the international code be used, this might be indicated by the mere absence of any special burgee."

Many yachtsmen have doubtless experienced the inconvenience of an unlabeled use of the different codes, and can appreciate the practical value of this suggestion. It recalls a story of Edward Kelly and his Barracouta that is good enough to be true. Bound up the Sound one day last Summer, so they say, Mr. Kelly espied from the bridge of the Barracouta a schooner stranded on the bar of an inviting-looking inlet about a mile away. Full of sympathy the owner of the Barracouta ordered up the international code signal, "Do you need assistance?"

Through his glass Mr. Kelly saw the skipper of the stranded vessel dart below and return with a small book, the pages of which he turned rapidly, between glances at the Barracouta's signals. Finally the unfortunate skipper dashed the book to the deck, gave it a vicious kick, and shook his fist toward Mr. Kelly's yacht.

"That's a peculiar fellow," the Barracouta's owner remarked.

"Perhaps he has no international code book," suggested one of the officers. We might try the Larchmont code."

The Larchmont code was produced. Then it was discovered that the combination of flags that in the international code sent an offer of help made up this taunt in the Larchmont code:

"Open harbor. Good holding ground."

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Members of the Greenville Yacht Club, who have lately been receiving congratulations over the falsity of the report that they would shortly be compelled to give up their present house and anchorage at the foot of Linden Avenue because of the large docks to be built by the Pennsylvania Railroad on the Greenville water front, will probably enjoy the accommodations of a branch clubhouse down the bay during the Summer months. Commodore C. J. Leach says that negotiations for a good house and anchorage are now pending, but he withheld the location for the present, fearing some rival club might anticipate him in securing the place in view.

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At Lawley's a 25-footer of the type that has sprung to the foreground of popularity in Massachusetts Bay this year is rapidly nearing completion for Alfred Douglass of this city. Mr. Douglass will sail his boat off Hull during a great part of the Summer, but will doubtless appear in these waters before the season is over. The new yacht will be called Oeewah. She is designed on cruising lines, and is eligible to enter the races provided for 25-footers by the Hull-Massachusetts Yacht Club. Her length over all will be 40 feet, and on the water line 25 feet. The beam will be 9 feet 6 inches, and the draught 5 feet 9 inches. Her mast will rise 33 feet above the deck, and she will carry 840 square feet of sail. The mainsail will measure 24 feet on the hoist, 27 feet on the foot, 18 feet on the head, and 25 feet on the leach. Her jib will be 28 feet on the hoist, 14 feet on the foot, and 25 feet on the leach. She will carry 6,700 pounds of lead in her keel. Her planking will be of hard pine one inch thick.

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Yachtsmen who have seen the plans for "Fred" Lawley's new fifteen-foot flier, now building at South Boston, say that she is a revelation in the construction of the smaller class of racing craft. Mr. Lawley will call his new boat Tatoo, but does not deny that she may be harder to beat than her name implies. The Tatoo's principal dimensions have previously appeared in these columns. She will be very lightly constructed and will carry no ballast. She will have a very straight side to sail on and will gain her entire length with a very moderate angle. Her planking is cedar, and the outside of her hull will be covered with canvas to insure a smooth surface. The deck floor will be matched pine, also covered with canvas. Her centreboard will be weighted with 100 pounds of lead. She will carry 500 feet of convas.

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From Boston comes word that Hanley will next Winter build a defender, or challenger, as the case may be, for the Eastern Yacht Club's Perpetual Challenge Cup, to be raced for this Summer by the present crack forty-six-footers and those now being turned out by Herreshoff.

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Frederick H. Benedict's steam yacht Vergana will not go into commission this Summer on account of her owner's intended trip abroad. She will remain at her berth in the Greenport basin under the care of Capt. Lupton.

INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS.

Proposition to Organize a National Association of Schoolboy Athletes Meets with Opposition.

For several months plans for the improvement of New York interscholastic athletics have been under discussion, regulations to obtain purity in sport have been made, and arrangements for intercity contests between New York and Brooklyn have been completed. Behind all this, however, those in authority have been harboring a plan to revive the National Interscholastic Athletic Association, and the betterment of local sports has been in line with their idea of elevating them so that New York athletes will be foes worthy of the best schoolboy performers in other associations. Various schemes for the formation of the new league have been proposed, but the majority of them have been dismissed as impracticable. The chief difficulty has been in getting the schoolboy delegates together from various parts of the country. Their traveling and living expenses would amount to considerable, and schoolboys' financial resources are never noteworthy because of their greatness. Now, however, there seems to be an opportune solution of the matter, and it is believed by many that the revival of the National Interscholastic Association is not far distant.

The Columbia University Track Athletic Association has volunteered to hold a set of National interscholastic games on May 30. If this plan is carried out successfully, students in the local schools think that when the teams from the various leagues are in New York together it would be a most favorable time to organize the National association. They argue that the boys would be here to compete any way, and there would therefore be no extra expense attached to holding an organization meeting. A committee of five would then be sufficient to manage the affairs of the association and, they say, the profits of the various National meets should certainly be enough to pay for all necessary expenses of the Executive Committee. They contend that the chief difficulty is to get the boys together to start the league, and they maintain that such a trouble is obviated when all the delegates from the important associations would be present anyhow at the meet held under the auspices of Columbia.

The first National Association was formed in 1896, and although it was called National, it was in reality Eastern, as only the New York, New Jersey, Brooklyn, Connecticut, Boston, and New England Associations were entered. Games were held late in May, 1896, and Berkeley School won the trophy with more than twice as many points as her nearest competitor. The next season Dr. White of Berkeley School did not permit his students to enter in the meet, holding that games so late in the season interfered materially with the boys' preparatory work for college. Deprived of Berkeley's athletes, the New York Association was defeated, and the banner went to the New England League. This defeat together with the little interest manifested, served to stop the National meets. The league went out of existence, and since 1897 no affairs of a National character have been held.

The whole matter would have been decided by the local association last week, but for the postponement of its session until April 23. Then, however, its decision will be definitely made.

Dr. Campbell of Columbia Grammar School has this to say of the scheme: "Yale, Harvard, and Princeton don't hold National interscholastic tournaments of this kind, and I don't quite see why Columbia should. In a meet of such a character certain out-of-town schools specialize to a great extent and enter men in only one event. Local schoolboys, when they learn that So-and-So is entered in the 880-yard run, for example, will not compete in that contest, as the result is a foregone conclusion. This destroys all element of excitement or interest. If Columbia would confine its efforts to holding a meet for New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island schools it would be an unqualified success. All the local athletes know each other and would vie with one another in the contests. Columbia must be sponsor for the games only for the benefit she will derive in the future. She would benefit herself much more by catering to those schools from which she will draw most of her undergraduates."

COLLEGE CHESS BY CABLE.

The American Students Will Have Their Boards in the K. A. C. House.

The final selection of representatives has been made by Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton for the cable chess match with Oxford and Cambridge, which will be played on Friday and Saturday. The teams will be as follows: United States—Kaufman G. Falk and Frank H. Sewall, Columbia; C. T. Rice and F. G. Hopkins, Harvard; Louis A. Cook, Yale, and James B. Hunt, Princeton. Great Britain—C. E. C. Tattersall, H. G. Softlaw, and Mr. Wiles, Cambridge; A. H. W. George, G. E. H. Ellis, Frederick L. Soddy, Oxford. With the consent of the American managers, Mr. Soddy will be allowed to contest his game over the board here; he left Liverpool on the 11th, and is expected to arrive on time.

Stanley H. Chadwick, Secretary of the Brooklyn Chess Club, will act as umpire for the English students in New York. J. Benniker Heaton, M. P., who acted as umpire for this side in London last year, has been requested to represent the American universities in London. The games will be played in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's theatre, the first move being made at 10 A. M.

The pairing and results in the first match played last April were:

UNITED STATES.

	Won.
K. G. Falk, Columbia	½
A. S. Meyer, Columbia	1
C. F. C. Arensberg, Harvard	0
L. A. Cook, Yale	1
W. W. Young, Princeton	0
W. Catchings, Harvard	0
Total	2½

GREAT BRITAIN.

	Won.
C. E. C. Tattersall, Cambridge	½
A. H. W. George, Oxford	0
L. McLean, Cambridge	1
A. P. Lacy-Hulbert, Oxford	0

THE BOER ADMINISTRATION

Difficult to Improve on Their Methods of Conducting the War.

CARE OF BRITISH PRISONERS

Abundance of Boer and British Spies at Lorenzo Marques — Foreigners in the Boer Service.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 26.—However incapable as regards administrative ability the Boers may have shown themselves in coping with the marvelously rapid development during recent years of the Transvaal, it would be difficult indeed to improve on the way in which they are conducting affairs connected with the present war. In these they are exercising the truest economy, being generous where they can afford to be lavish and where anything but profusion would be useless, and cautious where anything but extreme care must lead to rapid and inevitable disaster. The output of the mines is many times more than the Transvaal at present can utilize, but even with their new dies in the hands of the British Consul at Lorenzo Marques, they are able to coin more than sufficient for immediate requirements, though these include a highly paid Secret Service, which, being invaluable, cannot be regarded as expensive. Of gold there is plenty more where what they have came from. But in her present position the Transvaal is fully able to appreciate the fact that, however much she may have, her gold and all the ingenuity which with it she is able to command cannot obtain for her more than a limited quantity of the essentials of existence.

So far as the needs of the burghers in the field can be anticipated, they have been provided for. The plan of commando service demands more from the individual in the way of supplying his own wants than is customary in the cumbersome military systems of Europe, but that very difference is one reason for the extraordinary mobility of the Federal troops. While the burgher is fighting at the front the older men and the women are at work raising foodstuffs for them. It would be impossible to say to what extent these are supplemented by the supplies which the Secret Service men are able to smuggle through at Delagoa, but in any case it cannot be very great, and sooner or later it will be stopped altogether by the increased vigilance of the British. More than ordinarily heavy crops, however, are being reaped in the Free State, and full barns appear to be a certainty in every part of the republics. The respective Governments are doing their best to garner all that may be procurable. It is customary in many parts of South Africa to let the grass wither uncut, but if reaped and stacked as hay it will probably be welcome in a few months as an addition to the mealie feed for the animals. In this way and many others provision is being made. Large supplies of food, including fodder for horses and mules, have fallen into the hands of the commandoes, but though the Boers confidently look forward to further supplies from the same source, such are not taken into account by the Government in its calculations, which, it is said, enable the republics to look without alarm on the prospect of the war (which commenced in the Spring and has lasted throughout the Summer) continuing throughout the Autumn and into the Winter.

PROBLEM OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

There is some talk in the Transvaal about the "thousands of prisoners now growing fat in jail for want of exercise to digest the food given them." It is asked what is the use of keeping these men at such a time as the present, when there can be absolutely no genuine work for them to do, so that they are simply eating their heads off at the Government's expense. It is argued that prisoners are better employed in jail for the protection of society, and society having gone, on account of the war, and broken its part of the contract, the Government should no longer carry out its part. It is thought that the Government wishes it to be taken for a sign of strength in thus imitating a first-class European power. Some say that the officials in connection with the jails are working to the matter for their own benefit and are avoiding the bullets by sticking to their billets. It is calculated that there must be at least 5,000 prisoners, including war prisoners, and that with the salaries of jailers and guards, and the expenditure for food, wear and tear of clothing, coal, oil, and other items, the cost per prisoner must be at least 6d. per day, or £11,250 per month. The Government is blamed for spending this amount, when it is said burghers' wives and children would be only too glad to get the rations that are being served out to white prisoners, and it is suggested that a petition by burghers' wives should be sent to the members of the Uitvoerende Raad on the subject.

It is admitted that the Government must keep the prisoners of war, but it is thought that the others should be disposed of as quickly as possible. The money now being spent on prisoners, it is suggested, could be utilized to raise a pension fund for the benefit of the widows and children of the burghers who have sacrificed their lives for their country, and also for those burghers whose injuries will prevent them from working in the future. When martial law was proclaimed it was generally understood that accused persons would be dealt with summarily, the punishment being either death or public flogging, so that many are surprised and disappointed to find that sentences are generally more lenient now than before. Some even go so far as to state that there is every appearance of the officials inviting people to break the law in order that they may have something to do and escape going to the front.

The quarters of the British officers, prisoners of war in the hands of the Boers, have again been changed, it no longer being considered desirable that they should occupy the Model School at Pretoria. To the north of the Aapies River and in close proximity to the new road which is being constructed from Pretoria to the Wonderboom Poort, where it passes through the hill, two buildings have been erected, and are plainly visible from many parts of the town, and in these buildings the British officers and their guards will now be quartered. The new quarters consist of a long iron house, which has been painted white on the outside, in order to counteract the effects of the heat, and which has been provided with a wooden ceiling. This building is divided into two compartments, the first of which consists of a large hall, some 240 feet in length, and which abuts on five bathrooms. The second is smaller, and is intended to be used as a dining room and general room for the use of the officers. This room is fitted with four long tables, which are each capable of seating from fifty to sixty persons. Adjoining this room are a pantry and a kitchen.

Though of simple construction, the building is very cool, and especially well ventilated, and all necessary sanitary accommodations have been provided for. It occupies a site which affords an outlook over the whole of Pretoria, and is very pleasantly situated on the hillside, where there is an abundance of fresh air. Indeed, it has often been remarked that the spot, which is the property of the Government, would constitute one of the finest building sites for residential purposes in the neighborhood of Pretoria. It has been inclosed by a threefold fence, constructed of poles and wire, which effectually shuts off the too-inquiring visitor, while at the same time in no way interfering with the open view afforded to the imprisoned officers.

The prisoners will be guarded day and night by a contingent of burgher guards, who will be assisted in their night duties by an electric light, which has been provided throughout the whole of the premises. Another iron building provides accommodations for the guards and the officials who control the establishment. The town water supply has been connected with the place. By their removal to these new quarters, the officers will in many respects be more favorably situated than in the Model School, which is in the heart of the town.

BOER AND BRITISH SPIES.

Those who, while naturally marvelling at the remarkable Boer successes during the present war, regard them as purely the result of the military prowess of the simple minded peasant, or, like himself, believe that he is indebted for his surprising victories to no other assistance than that of the Almighty, labor under a delusion. As a matter of fact, they are due largely to the spies. A neutral country adjacent to the territories of both the belligerent powers must naturally be regarded as the best place for obtaining information which, after careful sifting, may be regarded as unbiased and reliable, and Delagoa Bay is now the only means of entrance to the Boer republics, where considerable numbers are constantly arriving from the Cape and Natal. Of spies there are a considerable number from the Transvaal at the present time in Lorenzo Marques. As a matter of fact, the Transvaal is "spending money like water" on this branch of her military system, contrasting strongly with the British, who are very niggardly in their expenditure. Indeed, they pretend to have no desire to call in the assistance of spies, a pretension which, to an extent, is genuine enough. Their Intelligence Department, as it is called, presumably to avoid the odium attaching to the other epithet, consists, in Lorenzo Marques, of a number of young men who are altogether useless for the purpose for which they are engaged. They lack the two first essentials to the successful pursuit of their profession—secrecy and funds. So far from attempting any concealment of their object, they go out of their way to proclaim what they are. They all have the same idiotic "English Johnnie" style, and, to prevent any possibility of mistake in regard to their vocation, they invariably carry a badge of office in the shape of a crooked stick. Then they receive barely sufficient to pay for their keep in a place where, as is announced on a board outside the commonest restaurant in the town, the price of the cheapest meal to be had is half a crown.

On the other hand, many of the agents of the Transvaal must be in receipt of incomes from the Government which in some countries would be counted more than princely. The Transvaal men at Delagoa are mostly of British origin, and the few that are not speak English with barely a perceptible accent. It suits them, however, when they get together in a secluded spot, to converse in "the taal." Perhaps, because they know very well every man locally engaged in the same pursuit by the other side, they occasionally relax their extreme caution, and, over a glass at the kiosk, with nobody, as they believe, within hearing that understands Dutch, they indulge in the luxury of a quiet chuckle over the landing of a quantity of ammunition somewhere along the coast, through the clever evading of the British warships that are cruising all around.

Then there are the more daring spirits who are with the British at the front, but in the pay of the Transvaal, and to whom beyond all doubt the Boers are principally indebted for some of their most remarkable successes, as without the information furnished by these spies they could not possibly have obtained the full and accurate knowledge of the position and movements of the British which they evidently possessed. Patriotism or enthusiasm for a cause rarely goes so far as this, and it has been ascertained that the British have offers from men who would undertake a similar office for them, but who required a high figure for their services, which were declined.

FOREIGNERS IN THE BOER SERVICE.

Without wishing to belittle in the slightest degree the many and remarkable successes of the Boers, it must be admitted that these have caused a great deal of nonsense to be talked in the Transvaal, and by many of their sympathizers elsewhere. One can feel nothing but admiration for the skill and courage displayed, for instance, by Gen. Botha at Spion Kop and Colenso, but it is laughably absurd to see the Dutch press compare Napoleon to him, and imply the inferiority of the former. When the time arrives for taking stock of the war, we may expect some interesting facts to transpire—among others, that the British have had to contend, not only against the simple-minded Boers, but against probably the pick of the brains of Europe, so far as military genius is concerned. In this statement is not, of course, included the large number of Hollanders that were in the Transvaal before the war, or have arrived there since both from Europe and the various Dutch colonies, although not so very long since there was not the least love lost between the Boers and Hollanders.

To the large number of Germans that have already passed through Delagoa for service with the Transvaal has just been added a further 110 men who came by the German steamship Admiral, which, instead of taking the usual route, via the Suez Canal, rounded the Cape and called at the ports of the colony on the way, it is presumed, with the object of challenging arrest by the British. It was particularly noticeable that the majority of this cargo of Germans bore so strong a resemblance to the ordinary Uitlander British that, until they spoke, it would have been difficult, and in many cases impossible, to point out any real difference. This, however, is not true of the previous consignments of their countrymen, who have been landed here for the Transvaal, and who were mainly officers having their nationality unmistakably stamped on their features. It is strange that, while but few French have been noticed to pass through Delagoa for the Transvaal, the Boer forces have received very considerable additions from Russia, besides the ambulance party sent out by the Government of that country. Among the last of the mercenaries to arrive at Delagoa were a number of Montenegrins, who, it is understood, wish to serve under a Russian officer that arrived by the same boat. These men looked particularly hardy, and had doubtless seen a good deal of service, being all of at least middle age.

The Commandant of the Russian Ambulance Corps tried to carry things with a high hand at Lorenzo Marques. He presented himself at the Customs Department and defied the authorities who wanted to open the boxes and packages belonging to the company. He said that such a course was most unusual in connection with the material carried in all countries by Red Cross societies. He also objected to the presence in the office of a man whom he called a British spy, and used language on that point much more emphatic than polite. The result was that the officials after some parley allowed the baggage to go forward without examination. W. S.

FIRE RISKS AT A LOSS.

Reports Show Companies Paid Claims Exceeding Premiums.

According to the reports of the 170 fire insurance companies which filed their annual statements with the New York State Insurance Department on Jan. 1 of this year, 136 companies paid out for losses and for expenses incidental to the acquisition of their business, such as brokerage commissions and expenditures for maintaining their agency plants, a larger sum than the amount of premiums received from the insuring public.

Of these 136 companies, which failed to make a profit on their underwriting, it is estimated that about one-third derived a sufficient income from their assets through the interest account of their securities and the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds to exceed the loss on underwriting by a sufficient amount to permit the payment of the customary dividend without suffering a decline in their net surpluses. The remaining companies, whose number ranges between eighty and ninety, not only lost money on their underwriting, but at the end of 1899 each possessed a smaller surplus over all liabilities than at the beginning of the year.

Thirty-five companies had a premium income during the year which exceeded their losses and expenses, but in the majority of those cases the margin of profit was very narrow.

These figures contain the substantial explanation of the recent movement on the part of fire underwriters in many parts of the country, and particularly in the large cities, for a sharp advance in fire insurance rates. The unusual size of the losses by fire during the year 1899 is constantly referred to by underwriters as being especially severe upon the companies, because the prevailing rates of premium throughout the country were generally lower than in 1897, which was a year of exceptionally light losses.

Another factor in the change, which in two years has altered the condition of the fire insurance business from an extremely profitable status to one of actual loss, which has been repeatedly commented upon by underwriters, is the increase in underwriting capital. During the local rate war which followed the dissolution of the Tariff Association in April, 1898, not more than fifty companies accepted risks freely enough to be factors in the situation.

The formation of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, in March, 1898, induced the other companies licensed to do business in this State to resume their normal attitude toward metropolitan risks. The bad effect of the fire losses diminished the total underwriting capital a little, but the decrease was more than counteracted by the admission of the Prussian companies to this State and the entrance of several large foreign reinsurance companies into the United States.

Cancer Home in Need of Funds.

As the result of an effort to pay off the mortgage on St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, at 426 Cherry Street, of which Rose Hawthorne Lathrop is Directress, the charity is now in need of money for its daily expenses during the Summer months. All considerable sums given to the home during the last four months have been set aside toward paying off the mortgage, which will soon be done. In addition to securing funds to meet its Summer expenses, it is desired to arrange the roof of the home as a promenade for those patients who are able to leave their beds. The sisters have at present $200 on which to depend for their Summer needs.

TRADES UNIONISM IN FAR-OFF NEW ZEALAND

Colonial Supreme Court Declares in Favor of Union Laborers.

WORLD'S FROZEN MEAT TRADE

New Zealand's Prominent Place in the Industry — Precautions Against Bubonic Plague.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, March 17.—A Supreme Court Judge, Mr. Justice Denniston, of Christchurch, has delivered judgment on a question remitted to him by the employers of that city as to whether the Arbitration Court had power to order that preference of employment should be given to workmen belonging to trades unions over those who were not members of such organizations but were equally good at their respective trades. The question was the most important one that had ever been raised between the employers and employed of this country, and judgment has gone in favor of trades unionism, the Judge holding that the power to award preference is vested in the Arbitration Court.

The Arbitration Court is the principal one under the act of Parliament passed with a view to the prevention of strikes and lockouts. The act has been only a partial success in that direction, because two strikes have actually occurred since it was brought into force. The minor tribunal connected with the administration of the colony's labor laws is called a Board of Conciliation, to which disputes between employers and employes are referred in the first instance, and if the awards are not satisfactory to both parties, the disputes are carried to the Arbitration Court, which consists of a Supreme Court Judge as President and two members of the court, one of whom is appointed by the employers of labor and the other by the trades unions. A court so constituted is eminently calculated to do good and useful work in adjusting the differences between capital and labor, and the Arbitration Court can justly claim to have performed its functions with intelligence and impartiality; but the conciliation boards—there is one connected with each of the four principal cities of the colony—have as a rule failed to take a reasonable, comprehensive, and unbiased view of the questions submitted to them, and endless friction and expense have been the result, both parties being seldom satisfied with their recommendations, and the relations between employers and employed being kept in an almost continual state of irritation. Employers are often cited before these conciliation boards upon the most trivial prefexts, and so harassed and annoyed in the conduct of their business as to make them feel that what they are required to submit to is getting beyond endurance. These boards seem to assume that labor is without any responsibilities or obligations toward capital, and it is clear that if they are not soon wiped out of existence they will do incalculable mischief with regard to many branches of industrial enterprise.

This is not the case, however, with regard to the arbitration court, which is performing its duties so satisfactorily as to suggest the propriety of having it as the only tribunal for the settlement of industrial disputes. Its President is a man of strong common sense and business capacity; the employers are represented in that court by a man who is not so prejudiced as to want everything for the side he represents; and the representative of the labor interests is equally prepared to adopt the principle of give-and-take and to act with fairness in cases where the demands of labor appear to be excessive. Like his confrère on the other side, (Mr. Samuel Brown,) Mr. Slater is strongly impressed with the advisability of preventing industrial friction and bringing capital and labor into greater harmony than they have been of late years, but their efforts in that direction will be thwarted to an extent so long as conciliation boards are permitted to exist.

One case of many will suffice to illustrate the marked superiority of one body over the other. The arbitration court was recently called upon to decide a case in which a coal mining company was requested by the union to increase the wages of its workmen. The company produced its books, gave particulars of the amount of capital invested, its outgoings and income, and proved conclusively that if the demands of the union were acceded to, the mine would be worked at a dead loss. Under these circumstances, Mr. Justice Edwards (with whose decision the two other members of the court agreed) refused to order an increase of wages, pointing out that capital had rights as well as labor, and that if unreasonable demands were made and granted, the result would be the cessation of investment in coal mining concerns and the consequent limitation of employment. Capital, he said, had a right to a fair percentage of profit, and until that point was reached, the men must be satisfied with the wages they were getting, although he was prepared to say that in every instance where circumstances permitted no man should be called upon to delve under the ground for less than 10s. a day. This view of the case, while it has had the immediate effect of discontinuing proceedings in several others in which an increase of wages was unreasonably claimed, has tended greatly to popularize the arbitration court throughout the country, and, by contrast, to discredit conciliation boards, which, so far from being what their name implies, are not only costly and harassing institutions, but entirely impotent in the promotion of industrial peace. There is little doubt that the administration of the labor laws of New Zealand would be less expensive to disputants and better in every way if left entirely to the arbitration court.

THE ABERENDA'S VISIT.

In a previous letter I mentioned that while the United States steamship Aberenda was in New Zealand waters her officers and crew were treated with the greatest hospitality by the people of Auckland as well as by the officials of the colony, from the Premier down. No effort was spared to make their sojourn most agreeable, and everything was done to impress the American visitors with the desire on the part of colonists to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States. This treatment of the officers and crew of the Aberenda was evidently very much appreciated, judging from the following letter which was received by Premier Seddon a few days ago from Commander Benjamin F Tilley:

Apia, Samoa, Feb. 15, 1900.

Although I have acknowledged by telegram the many courtesies which were extended to me and to the officers of this ship while we were in New Zealand, I desire to make my thanks a matter of record by letter. Our reception by the people of New Zealand was a most delightful surprise to us all, and we have felt much pride that such a welcome was extended to us for the sake of our country. I shall fully report to the Government at Washington in regard to our cordial reception. "The great factor of modern civilization and progress is association." I trust that as the years roll on the associations between the people of the United States and of New Zealand will be more intimate, and I believe, as they know each other better, mutual respect and confidence will result in mutual benefit and cordial relations.

Very respectfully, B. F. TILLEY,
Commander United States Navy, commanding United States steamer Aberenda.

RIVAL CABLE SCEMES.

It will be some consolation to the Canadian Premier to learn that his persistence in objecting to the Cape of Good Hope cable on the ground that it will prejudice the Pacific cable project has had the effect of staying any definite action in regard to the Cape line so far as the colonies are concerned. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is right in his contention that support of the Cape route would amount to a breach of faith. Some time ago an agreement was arrived at between Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria to become joint partners in laying and maintaining a cable between the colonies and Canada, thus securing an all-British line and State management and control. It has been estimated that this line will cost £1,400,000. Since that agreement was arrived at the Eastern Telegraph Company has proposed to lay a cable between Durban, in South Africa, and Adelaide, South Australia, promising certain material reductions in the rates if certain concessions were granted to them by the colonies. New South Wales and Victoria are inclined to favor the Cape scheme, but Queensland and New Zealand are adhering loyally to the Pacific Ocean project, and are supporting the Canadian Premier in the protests he has forwarded to the Colonial Governments.

Since the outbreak of the Transvaal war and the probable developments in that part of the world, Victoria and New South Wales think the Cape cable would be the more advantageous to them, and it is said that for strategic reasons the British Admiralty gives it the preference. But if the two most important of the colonial contracting parties withdrew from the Pacific scheme, the laying of that cable would be seriously jeopardized, if not postponed indefinitely. This is why Sir Wilfrid Lauried is protesting so strongly, and he is finding stanch backers in New Zealand and Queensland, whose Governments agree with the Canadian Premier, and have declared that they will not be parties to any breach of faith in the matter. At a meeting of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Larke, the Canadian Commissioner, strongly condemned as a breach of faith the action of New South Wales and Victoria in changing their policy without consulting the other colonies involved in the Pacific scheme. For the present, no definite decision has been arrived at by the two colonies which threatened withdrawal from the Pacific project, but the Eastern Telegraph Company announce that they will shortly take soundings between Adelaide and the Cocos Islands, south of Sumatra, and thence to Durban.

THE WORLD'S FROZEN MEAT TRADE.

The growth of the frozen meat trade, as well as the increase in the importation of live stock into Great Britain, has been marvelous during 1899. The countries from which these exportations took place embrace Australia, New Zealand, Canada, United States of America, Argentine Republic, Denmark, Germany, Holland, and other countries. During last year Great Britain imported from the United States 321,229 live cattle and 121,030 live sheep, besides 2,756,796 hundredweight of chilled beef and 2,516 hundredweight of chilled mutton and lamb. Canada sent in 94,600 live cattle and 63,930 live sheep, being the only British colony to send live cattle and sheep to the United Kingdom. Besides live stock, Canada exported to Great Britain 90,238 hundredweight of chilled beef, but only 137 hundredweight of chilled mutton and lamb. In frozen sheep and mutton, however, the Australasian colonies contributed very largely to the meat supplies of the United Kingdom. Queensland sent 513,225 hundredweight of frozen beef and 31,130 hundredweight of frozen mutton and lamb; New South Wales, 83,246 and 403,178; Victoria, 7,376 and 66,136; South Australia, 5,269 and 25,399; New Zealand, 134,427 and 1,475,719.

As an exporter of frozen sheep and lambs to the United Kingdom, New Zealand has crept into first position with extraordinary rapidity. The frozen meat industry began in this colony in 1882, when she sent away 1,707,328 pounds. In 1899 these figures had swelled to the enormous total of 188,992,760 pounds, an increase of 187,285,432 pounds in seventeen years. The Argentine Republic in 1899 sent to Great Britain 85,365 live cattle, 882,080 live sheep, 150,363 hundredweight of frozen beef, and 1,141,270 hundredweight of frozen mutton and lamb; Denmark, 44,166 hundredweight of freshkilled beef and 12,670 hundredweight of fresh-killed mutton and lamb; Germany, 1,718 and 606; Holland, 15,589 and 284,886, and other countries, 2,250 live cattle, 40,715 live sheep, 109 hundredweight of freshkilled beef and 2,472 hundredweight of fresh-killed mutton and lamb.

It will be seen that the United States was by far the largest exporter of live cattle and sheep and chilled beef, while the Australasian colonies sent away nearly double the amount sent by the Argentine Republic in frozen mutton and lamb, New Zealand contributing more than all the other colonies together. Great Britain derived from all sources in 1899 503,504 live cattle, 907,755 live sheep, 3,802,622 hundredweight of chilled, frozen, and fresh-killed beef, and 3,446,022 hundredweight of frozen, chilled, and fresh-killed sheep and lambs. These figures show how dependent Great Britain is upon other countries for its meat supplies.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN SYDNEY.

It is now an established fact that the bubonic plague has obtained a foothold in Sydney. Several fatal cases have occurred, and the authorities are straining every nerve to prevent the spread of the disease. The plague is believed to have been introduced from the French colony of New Caledonia, where the mortality has been somewhat alarming. New Zealand has declared Sydney to be an infected port, and all vessels arriving from New South Wales are immediately placed in quarantine. I am glad to say that the plague has not made its appearance anywhere else in Australia except at Sydney, and that united action is being taken by all colonial Governments to confine the disease to that city, and there stamp it out. The San Francisco mail boat, which is to arrive at Auckland from Sydney to-morrow, will escape detention through having no Sydney passengers on board for New Zealand ports. Throughout the colonies the various Boards of Health are adopting the strictest sanitary precautions, and crusades are being conducted against rats, the belief being that this vermin is responsible for communicating the infection. The plague is pronounced by medical men to develop in five days, so that there will be plenty of time before the outgoing mail steamer reaches San Francisco to ascertain whether the vessel is clear of the disease or not. In the meantime, the intercolonial trade is being seriously affected, but the gravity of the situation renders necessary the strictest enforcement of quarantine regulations.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

The Australian delegates to London have been instructed to represent to the imperial authorities the necessity of having the Federal Enabling bill introduced in the House of Commons before the Easter recess, and Mr. Chamberlain has promised to do so if a favorable opportunity presents itself. It is now dawning upon New Zealand that a mistake has been made by standing aloof from the conferences that have led to the approaching establishment of the Commonwealth. What that colony fears most of all is that the Federal Parliament will adopt a tariff which will be inimical to the interests of her producers, and the Agent General has been instructed to endeavor to have the imperial act so framed as to admit New Zealand upon equal terms with the original States should she at any time hereafter think of joining the federating colonies of Australia. These colonies will, of course, resent any interference with the measure which they have framed by a colony which has hitherto adopted a laissez-faire attitude on the whole question, and they will actually feel offended at a colony which has never been sympathetic with the federation movement going behind their backs at the eleventh hour to the imperial authorities, and asking them to alter the bill in such a way as to suit their own particular interests. New Zealand in the past has failed to take a broad and statesmanlike view of the situation, and she cannot therefore complain if she has deprived herself of advantages which would have been hers if she had consented to throw in her lot with united Australia. She must now content herself with the status of a mere province alongside a great and progressive nation, and isolation will soon convince her of the opportunity that has been missed through the inability of her public men to soar beyond the region of provincialism, and to realize that federation meant the foundation of what will ultimately become a Greater Britain in the South.

THE "UNEMPLOYED" PROBLEM.

The "unemployed" problem is still one of considerable difficulty in the colonies, and occasionally congestion of the labor market puts the authorities to their wits' end to know how best to deal with the difficulty. The nearest approach to its solution has taken place in New Zealand, under its system of co-operative public works, upon which the colony's surplus artisans and laborers are employed, gangs of them at fixed contract rates per job and others at a stated wage per day. The New South Wales Government is about to appoint a board to deal with the unemployed of that colony. It is proposed to separate them into three classes—(1) skilled artisans, (2) aged artisans and old persons unable to work, and (3) habitual loafers. Efforts will be made to secure the employment of the members of the first class at their own trades. The second class will be employed on the butty gang system, with 7s. per day as a wage basis, while any surplus will be employed on a State farm. Loafers will be sent to a penal farm and compelled to work for their living.

GERMAN RULE IN SAMOA.

On March 1 Germany took formal possession of the Islands of Upolu, Savaii, Manono, and Apolima. A detachment of sailors was landed at Apia from the German warship Komoran; the proclamation of German sovereignty was read, after which the flag was hoisted and saluted. Dr. Solf is the first Governor of German Samoa, and Herr H. Knipping is his assistant and Judge. The Samoan Post Office was closed on Feb. 28, and the German Post Office is now the only one at Apia. J. G. G.

NORTH CHINA TERRORIZED

Bands Organized to Destroy the Homes of Christian Converts.

Work of Pillage and Murder by Boxers —Would Drive Out Foreigners—Suspicion of Government Connivance.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

TIEN-TSIN, Feb. 10.—In order to present intelligently an account of the disturbances in North China it will be necessary for me to write a brief summary of the uprising from its beginning. While confined principally to Shantung Province, it is affecting seriously all Christian work in the north and is rapidly assuming vast proportions and spreading like a forest fire from village to village. I have gathered all the information possible from various sources, both native and foreign, but as it is important that only facts should be presented, I will make only such statements as are amply proved. Most of the statements given below are those which have been communicated officially to Minister Conger by our American missionaries, and they do not include the reports of innumerable outrages of which we have not reliable information.

The I Ho Ch'uan, Righteous Harmony Fists, commonly known as the "Boxers," is a so-called secret society which made its first appearance about one year ago. It rapidly attracted multitudes of men, both young and old, who formed into small bands of gymnasts. Each band was conducted by a "demonized" leader, who, by the selection of an epileptic patient or by the aid of hypnotism, caused a "medium" to display wild or unnatural symptoms or to utter wild and strange speech, this serving as a basis for the claim of this society to spiritual power. The followers were assured of immunity from death or physical injury, their bodies being spiritually protected from sword cuts and bullets.

By the first of last July the Boxers had added vast numbers to their ranks, and all were armed with broadswords, and in some cases with firearms. Gymnastic exercises and drills were going on in hundreds of villages, and the Boxers soon announced their intention of rising against the Roman Catholics, there having been a strong feeling of hostility toward them for years; a feeling which was intensified in 1898, when the Catholics purchased a temple in the village of Li Lien Yuan and replaced it by a church. At that time eighteen villages united and attacked the chapel. The Boxers finally became so powerful and so much in evidence that the Governor of Shantung sent a force to disperse them, which only incited them to more open and bitter opposition toward the Catholics, against whom they began to stir up violent opposition. They represented to ignorant multitudes that the sympathies of the Government were with them, and adopted as a motto "Exalt the Dynasty and Extirpate the Foreigners." One placard which was widely circulated by them reads as follows:

THE UNIVERSAL BOXER SOCIETY:
You are personally invited to meet on the seventh day of the ninth moon.
Elevate the Manchus.
Kill the foreigners.
Unless this summons is obeyed you will lose your heads.

From the time this placard was issued up to the present Shantung has been a scene of riot. Aimed originally at the Roman Catholics, the movement gradually grew into opposition to everything foreign; and the natives in both Catholic and Protestant churches were the sufferers. Hundreds of native families were rendered homeless, many were killed, and the Boxers, unchecked, looted and burned and robbed and killed until they were beyond control. A recital of the various attacks would fill a volume. In December in one district alone the homes of two hundred families had been looted and burned, all available property confiscated, and the sufferers forced to flee without food or sufficient clothing in the midst of an unusually cold Winter. Some were captured and held for ransom, others were taken to temples and forced to kneel before heathen idols, but most of them were taken in by missionaries and given such aid and protection as was possible.

MOVEMENT AGAINST ALL FOREIGNERS.

In the meantime the officials have been wholly unmindful of the terror surrounding them. Indeed, it is now known that the former Governor of Shantung had encouraged and aided the Boxers in their organization, and this apparently with the approval of the central Government. What was at first anti-Catholic, then anti-Christian, now proves to go deeper; it is anti-foreign. The Peking Government spoke of the Boxers as "patriots," and they were believed to be formed as a sort of militia to prevent the encroachments of the Germans in Shantung and to support the Government. Thus the pillaging and rioting went on unchecked, notwithstanding repeated warnings and petitions both from the native sufferers and the missionaries. Minister Conger acted promptly upon all information as received, but in spite of ready acquiescence and polite letters from the Tsung Li Yamen (Foreign Bureau) nothing was really done to put down the rebellion, now properly so called, since it had passed beyond official control. Finally Mr. Brooks was captured by the Boxers, mutilated and beheaded, and then the extreme gravity of the situation was revealed. The Government could no longer govern or afford protection or stay the rebellion.

Of this event, Minister Conger wrote: "This has finally aroused the authorities here to the extreme gravity of the situation, and a special edict has been telegraphed Gen. Yuan, Military Governor, to forthwith arrest and punish the offenders and also to punish all derelict officials, and he promises prompt and energetic compliance." Despite this edict it was apparent that there were varied counteracting forces at work. There was evident pressure on the wrong side from Peking, and this met with ready response on the part of the Chinese. In a telegram to our missionaries in December, Mr. Conger says: "Tsung Li Yamen has peremptorily ordered Governor to dispatch soldiers, use every means to suppress rioters, and afford protection. Nine days have passed and had secured a promise that they would take "vigorous action" in Shen Chou. Not the smallest attention was given to these promises. When the missionaries asked for troops, in view of the terrorized condition of three counties, Mr. Conger telegraphed that "Yamen sent instructions to send troops," but no troops were sent, nor was there any reason to think that such orders were ever issued.

SUSPICION OF OFFICIAL APPROVAL.

H. E. Yu Hsien, the Shantung Governor, who had fostered and aided the Boxers, was removed under foreign pressure, and replaced by Gen. Shih K'ai, but although supposed to be in disgrace for his failure to suppress the rioters, he was received with honor by the Court in Peking, and presented with a scroll written by the hand of the Empress Dowager, a mark of high favor. Great things were promised by Gen. Yuan, but as yet it cannot be said that he has accomplished anything. Neither previous to his arrival in Shantung nor since has there been any arrest of the leaders, so far as is known. There is a popular impression, widely prevailing, that this rebellion had its origin in Peking, and nothing has tended to dissipate this impression. True, some Boxers have been killed, the lack of spiritual protection being due to their lack of faith, but the spirit of defiance has not diminished, and on every hand may be heard open threats that when Spring arrives vast armies of Boxers will march on to Tien-Tsin to join Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang, who is believed to be awaiting them, when "every foreign devil will be swept into the sea and China will be saved."

Impossible or improbable as the threats of the Boxers may seem, they are not to be lightly regarded. The whole plan of the society is impossible of execution, yet it has already cost great numbers of lives, devastated great areas, and the outrages do not diminish. The movement continues to spread from county to county, and has now passed the borders of Shantung into Chili. The first outbreak in Chili Province took place on the night of December 31, when a large number of Boxers attacked a Roman Catholic station, burned the chapel and killed and mutilated two natives. The district Magistrates have all been manifestly inefficient or thoroughly in sympathy with the Boxers. One, who was efficient and active, was removed from his post, a fact that required no comment. The officials without exception, are content to parley with the rioters, asking them as a favor to refrain from drilling, and if this is refused, dropping the matter entirely. In reports to their superiors these officials deny the presence of Boxers in their districts, a fact which renders it impossible to ask for troops, since there is no need for them.

The methods adopted by the local officials are illustrated by the act of the Hsia Chin Magistrate, who, on one occasion found a large force assembled to plunder on the border of his district. He requested them to cross the river into Chili, and to facilitate this gave them an abundance of bread cakes, as he had done to another army of Boxers in his own city a month before. The Boxers gladly crossed the river, but when the Magistrate had departed to report that he had met and dispersed the bandits, they returned to resume their plundering in his own county. This is a fair sample of Chinese government and diplomacy. In a later instance this same Magistrate replied to the Foreign Bureau, when complained of by Americans, that he appeared with an army and routed the Boxers, the fact being that he forbade the troops to fire a shot. The P'ing Yuen Magistrate, whose district is alive with rebellion, went last month to a large market town, a Boxer centre, and had the head men sign a paper declaring that there were no Boxers there, he promising that previous offenses should be condoned. This document was only one of many similar ones sent in to the Government, other Magistrates having followed the worthy example of this one, thus relieving themselves of responsibility and excusing their inaction.

It is through such men that reports must reach the Government, at whose hands we must look for justice. The situation is still serious, the reign of terror is far from ended. Hundreds have reported heavy losses, but owing to the terror inspired by the Boxers there are many who do not dare complain for fear of new outrages. An unusual depth of snow and the extreme cold have added to the sufferings of the homeless ones, and there is more misery in store for those who are faithful to the cause of Christ. The latest reports, up to Jan. 31, are similar to the earliest ones; almost no leaders have been arrested, and the officials are still inactive. An imperial edict of last month warns officials not to confuse the patriots who are drilling for national defense with rioters, and to be cautious in awarding punishments. Meanwhile the situation is, as the missionaries have repeatedly stated, hopeless unless there is united and determined pressure from the Foreign Ministers. The missionaries are still aiding and protecting as much as possible all native Christians who come to them, and the Roman Catholic Bishop at Chi Nan Fu reports that he has 5,000 refugees in his care, a figure which gives some idea of the ruin which has been wrought.

MONEY DAMAGES BUT NO PUNISHMENTS.

The officials will doubtless pay all claims for lost or damaged property, under pressure, and, in fact, the London mission already reports that in one district the Magistrate has paid claims to the amount of 2,400 taels. But the mere payment of claims does no good, and the fact that no punishments are inflicted means much in a country like China. To a Chinese it means that the claims are settled under compulsion, but that the acts of the Boxers are approved by the Government. The bitter past, with its murders and pillaging, is all to go for naught if the Chinese have their way. Two years ago the Germans required the dismissal of Li Ping Heng, the Governor under whose rule two priests were murdered, and the edict in the Peking Gazette dismissing him contained the words "yung pu t'i yung," (not to be mentioned for employment again.) This same man has just been put into a new and highly influential position, created for his sole use, where his power is unlimited. Recently this Li Ping Heng, once in disgrace but now high in office and favor, recommended to the Throne as one loyal and patriotic and to be implicitly trusted, Yu Hsien, the late Governor of Shantung, who, after eight months of rule, during which he gave a new lease of life to the Boxers has left a track of ruin behind him. Such is Chinese duplicity, such is China's hopelessness. I am indebted for most of the facts presented above to Dr. H. P. Porter and Dr. A. H. Smith, who have been in the centre of the trouble from its beginning. They have recently made the charges against the officials named, one copy (in Chinese) having been sent to the Military Governor and another to Minister Conger.

The list of charges gives a clear insight into the state of affairs. I need hardly say that under these circumstances all religious work is at a standstill in Shantung. It would be impossible for our colporteurs to work there now, and unless the powers act promptly and effectively all missionaries will be forced to leave that province in the early Spring. Meanwhile Chili is affected, the movement is spreading, and Christian work in the whole of North China is in danger. Within thirty miles of Tien-Tsin the Boxers are drilling daily, and they have promised to attack us on the 15th of this month. I have just returned from Tungchou, Peking, and vicinity, and found that portion of the province quiet, though it is infested by robbers. Our colporteurs are now working mainly in Chili, and sales have not diminished, but it is a critical time, the danger being not only for Christian lines of work but for all foreign interests as well.

C. F. G.

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Returns for the Fourth Quarter of Last Year Show Increase.

EFFECTS OF NEW RAILROADS

Marked Activity in Trade Follows Immediately on the Running of Trains.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, March 10.—The Customs Gazette, which contains the customs returns for the fourth quarter of last year, again shows an increase, the total receipts at the Chinese treaty ports now numbering (Kongmoon and Kumchuk included) twenty-nine, being Hankow taels 6,607,356, against 6,281,339 in the same quarter of 1898. This makes the total of the year, as recorded in the quarterly Gazettes, Hankow taels 25,650,587, against Hankow taels 21,503,676 in 1898. These figures

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of typesetting machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THE UNITED STATES AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Those who disagree with the political philosophy of M. MILLERAND may criticise the letter of some expressions of his address at the opening ceremonies of the Universal Exposition on the banks of the Seine yesterday, but it must be said that the spirit of his utterance was in perfect keeping with the spirit of the exposition itself, with its aim and purposes. When nations come together to show what they have achieved in the arts, in science, in trade and commerce, the ideas evolved from their contact with each other unquestionably tend in the direction of that reorganization of the social régime which is the aim of wise socialism.

M. MILLERAND could not help seeing that the spirit that has prompted the nations to accept the invitation of France to exhibit their products at her fair is helpful in a considerable measure to the reforms that lie near his heart. That spirit, he said, "proposes to unite in the bonds of a real fraternity the children of a sane people. But its effects do not stop at frontiers. Interests, ideas, and sentiments intermingle and cross each other over the whole surface of the globe, like those light threads in which human thought floats, beneficent complexity which permits us already to discern a new era, of which only yesterday a noble initiative forged at The Hague Conference on the first links."

It is pre-eminently the arts of peace and international friendship that hold the place of honor, and indeed pretty much all the places at an international exhibition.

> The band of commerce was designed
> To associate all the races of mankind

wrote COWPER. Their association and their relations of friendship are directly promoted by this exposition which the French Republic has been wisely minded to hold in a year that marks the passing of a century of which the latter half will continue to be sung and celebrated through coming centuries for its progress in invention, discovery, and control over the forces of nature as the period of the Renaissance is sung and celebrated with us for the new birth of ideas in a world that had long been intellectually dead.

It will be a source of pleasure to every enlightened American, as we hope it will be a source of gratification to the Government and people of France, that next to the French Republic itself, the United States is the best-shown country at the exposition. This country, with 6,564 exhibitors, one-sixth the number of France herself, and more than three times the number accredited to any other country except Belgium, which stands next to us with 2,500, has accepted the invitation of the French Government in a manner worthy of the generous spirit in which it was tendered. And we contribute to the success of the fair not merely the exhibits of six thousand American producers, but probably something like twenty times as many visitors, for it is not an extreme estimate to predict that more than a hundred thousand Americans will go to Paris this Summer. That is not a much greater number than we send every year.

The French have a genius for expositions. Nobody ever contested their supremacy until the very great success of our own exposition at Chicago in 1893 emboldened us to consider ourselves her rivals. It would be indiscreet for us, however, to dispute her pre-eminence in the art of making an exposition beautiful to the eye. There the genius of the French is supreme. In the space that stretches along the banks of the Seine from the golden dome of the Invalides to the towers of the Trocadero and the Eiffel structure at the other end of the Champ de Mars the artistic and decorative skill of the French has provided housings and surroundings for the wares of the nations that will give pleasure to the visitor in a degree second only to that derived from a study of the exhibits themselves.

There is another element of pleasure and of profit that should not be omitted from the reckoning—the opportunity that the people of all races and climes will have to study each other. It used to be said that the people of the North and the South, of the East and the West, knew each other only by hearsay until they met in Fairmount Park at the Centennial Exposition of 1876. That was a serviceable coming together. It is a like service to the people of the world that France has done in once more offering them a chance to take a look at each other. With the French, at any rate, we ought to be better acquainted, and they with us. We have nowhere in the world an interest that conflicts with any interest of theirs, save only in the field of commerce, which is open to the honorable rivalry of all. We are a Republic, as they are; we admire their art, their literature, their capital city, and in spite of little differences of opinion in the past we admire very much the people of France. If Americans did not like the French they would not go to Paris in such numbers every year. The interest the two peoples feel in each other and their cordial regard in the official sense are reflected in the relations of amity between the two Governments that for more than a century have been disturbed only by incidents occurring during the reign of NAPOLEON the Third, and then by no means to the point of rupture. The two republics are on the best of terms, the two peoples will know and like each other better after the Universal Exposition.

Commissioner PECK is a pretty good American exhibit himself, at least a characteristic one. He has succeeded so well in difficult conditions in getting things done that the American part of the fair was in a state of more satisfactory advancement at the opening than that of any other country. It is evident that visitors from the United States will have reason to be well satisfied with the showing made by their country.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE SCHOOL BILL.

Gov. ROOSEVELT is evidently determined to give candid consideration to the arguments against as well as to those for the Davis School bill. It is a very important measure, and its consequences will be pretty far-reaching. It ought to be studied carefully. Fortunately there is no reason to doubt that the Governor will study it with the greatest care.

The bill has imperfections. It is not so carefully drawn as it should have been, and there is some plausible ground for the argument of the Assistant Corporation Counsel that the teachers' salaries are not sufficiently clearly determined and that maximum rates should have been fixed. It is our own impression that the courts will not sustain the reading of the bill which enables its opponents to infer the extravagant salaries so frequently cited. At most, as it seems to us, these salaries are not obligatory but possible, and it would be surprising to find the law interpreted against the taxpayers when there was not the clearest necessity for such interpretation. That is not the habit of the Judges. Still this is a point as to which the Governor should satisfy himself thoroughly.

Practically it is the only point in opposition to the bill that is of any weight, so far as we can see. The provision setting apart a certain fraction of the annual taxation of the city for the support of the schools and putting the expenditure of this fund in the hands of the Central Board of Education, is a radical remedy for a defect that is also radical. It has the very great advantage that it concentrates power and responsibility. Under the present system not only is the power in the hands of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to determine how much money shall be spent on the schools, but also how much shall be spent for each branch of school work, for buildings, for salaries, for supplies, &c. This is absurd. It makes anything like a systematic management of school affairs impracticable. An omniscient board could not do good work under such conditions. Nor do we attach any value to the plea that this provision is contrary to the principle of home rule. It is true that it fixes the total proportion of the taxes that shall go to the schools, but it does not fix it at an amount beyond that which the community accepts as proper, and the disposition of the amount is left to the local School Board. That seems to us for the interest of the city.

One consideration that is of the greatest importance in this matter is that the bill does undoubtedly curb decidedly the committee sytem which is now in operation in Brooklyn Borough, and which is in our opinion utterly wrong in principle and pernicious in its effect. Dr. MAXWELL is correct in saying that such a change will tend to take the school system out of politics. That is a very great gain. The schools of the present City of New York are not what they ought to be. They are in some essential regards behind those of cities far smaller in size and weaker in resources. And this is due more than to any other cause to the fact that the schools have been dragged into party politics and weakened and demoralized by the influence of political patronage. We can never have such a school system as we need, we can never have even a decent school system, until we get this insidious poison out of it.

FIGHTING THE INEVITABLE.

Don Quixote's combat with the windmills was a practical operation compared to the contest that the Democratic Party continues to wage, under its present leaders, against the National banks. The infatuated knight at least believed that he was engaged with real monsters, and that it was his duty to attack them at any risk to life or limb. The Democratic leaders cannot believe that there is anything appalling in the banks, and they keep up their assaults chiefly because they think that a certain number of ignorant voters will be attracted to their ranks thereby. And unquestionably they grossly exaggerate the number of these persons. This makes a ridiculous situation. Men who act on their belief as to the belief of others, and do not even estimate correctly the latter belief, are not safe leaders. They are of the sort that land themselves and their followers in the ditch.

Two very marked and strong movements are to be noted recently in reference to the banks, which show how futile and illusory is the peculiar partisan opposition to them. One is the movement toward consolidation in the large cities, of which the most notable instances are in New York. Shrewd and experienced men of affairs do not form plans involving the permanent investment of capital to the amount of $100,000,000 or more in single institutions unless they have made careful calculations as to the stability of the conditions attaching to their investment. Nor, it may be added, would such investment be profitable in the long run if there were not definite and lasting advantage secured to the business community thereby. Nothing would be more stupid than to plan a scheme of this magnitude that would not render to the public service that the public was ready and able to pay for.

The second movement is that which resulted in the banking provisions of the recently passed currency law. There were three provisions of that law that looked directly to the perpetuation of the banking system. One, and the least important, was the permission to issue currency to the par value of the bonds deposited as security. A second was the authorization of banks of smaller capital, a provision of which a considerable number of capitalists have already availed themselves. The third and decidedly the most significant was the refunding of $800,000,000 of bonds in new low-rate bonds, with a reduction of taxation for the banks that may take out currency based on these bonds. Now there was a little perfunctory opposition to this bill in Congress, but it was slight and there was absolutely no opposition to it in the country. It was accepted without question. And yet the dull persons who aspire to lead the Democratic Party cling to the notion that a popular victory can be secured by endless denunciation of the banks. It is a happy omen on the eve of a Presidential election that no one pays any attention to them.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Our London correspondent in his cable letter takes a very gloomy view of the immediate future of the South African campaign. But he also bears rather unwilling testimony to the fact that there is no slackening in the British determination to "see the thing through." And that is really the important point. Nobody doubts that Great Britain will ultimately win, if she continues really to mean to win. Even Prof. MOMMSEN, in an article which has attracted attention throughout Europe, and which the organs of British opinion have deemed worthy of an answer, an article which arraigns Great Britain before the world, admits that it is only by a change in British opinion that the consummation of the British programme can be prevented. There are absolutely no signs of such a change.

The stoppage of Lord ROBERTS was really to be expected and inevitable. Equally to be expected was it that the Boers should take the advantage of it which they have for the last few days been taking. That the British Army has to wait for more horses is a consequence of the nature of the war. That is the strongest and most interesting part of Mr. STICKNEY's book upon the question in which he deals with the question of transportation. With every additional day's march of the British Army to the northward these difficulties must increase. The railroads seem to have been worked to their utmost capacity to supply it as far as Bloemfontein. Since they cannot be enlarged in time for the exigencies of the invasion, more and more use must be made of draught animals. These are now going forward in great numbers, but the estimate of an expert, which our correspondent quotes, that they will not be fit for service until they have been on shore a month, would fully account for a check in the advance much more serious than has in fact occurred.

It is quite true that the horses might have been forwarded in advance of the actual need for them. That would have been done if the British War Office had had any real notion of the seriousness of the war. So would clothing for a Winter campaign have been ready. The War Office shared the ignorance and the wrong impression of the whole British public about the duration of the war. No Briton is entitled to blame it or to say "I told you so," excepting possibly Gen. BUTLER. But evidently it is time that the light-minded British prognosticators, of whom Gen. BULLER was one of the earliest, should cease to give specific dates for the accomplishment of their predictions, should recognise that they are in, not only for a hard war, but for a long war, and should make their preparations accordingly. If the British War Office does not do that, after its disillusioning experience, the results will be even worse for British prestige than they have been already.

THE CHURCHES AND PUBLIC OPINION.

The action of the Methodist Conferences which have been held in this neighborhood within the last week has been noteworthy as indicating an increasing regard for opinions outside the pale of the Methodist communion. In one of them "vigorous resolutions" denouncing the army canteen were toned down into a mild deprecation of the Attorney General's decision which is held, in anti-canteen circles, to have nullified a law of Congress. Upon this matter it seems that Methodist opinion has been enlightened. The Superintendent of the Military Academy, who has had long and distinguished service with troops, in an official statement upon the subject to the Board of Visitors, spoke of the opponents of the canteen as persons who were "actuated by what they consider the best motives" in their opposition. But as testimony accumulates to the beneficence of the system of which the canteen is a necesary part, it will require more and more a stretch of charity to take that view. It may be said to be proved that the canteen has an enormous effect in preventing drunkenness in the army, that it is the most rational and effective temperance measure that can be employed there, excepting moral suasion, with which it is perfectly compatible. It was therefore to be expected that the Methodist ministers should hesitate before joining forces with the rumsellers to whom it has been shown that enlisted men will resort in the absence of the canteen in which the evils of drinking are reduced to a minimum.

If this action showed a wholesome sensibility to outside opinion, still more did the proposition to strike out the express prohibition of card playing and dancing, and to leave Methodists to be their own judges of the moral tendencies involved in any amusement not in itself evidently immoral. It is quite possible that in a remote rural community inhabited exclusively or chiefly by Methodists, the opposition to any relaxation of the rule would have been strong enough to prevent even the suggestion of it in a Methodist Conference. And that is precisely the point. A sect can remain a "peculiar people" only by isolation. In all the cities of the country Methodists associate with members of other denominations and of no denominations. Inevitably they will partake of the amusements of their associates unless they can be made to see harm in them. Any attempt to hold them by ecclesiastical authority to a stricter standard than their neighbors, about things which they believe to be morally indifferent, will be less apt to make them avoid those things than to repel them from the Church, which calls upon them for sacrifices which they can see no use or benefit in making. When they begin to associate with other people they will do as other people do. It is doubtless a recognition of this truth which has caused to be received without bitter opposition a proposition which a generation ago in the metropolitan district, and still very likely in the rural districts, would be scornfully and peremptorily rejected.

GENERAL NOTES.

In his Fast Day proclamation, Gov. Llewellyn Powers of Maine styles this "the sunset year of the nineteenth century."

* * *

Ammi Ladd of Augusta has had the pleasure of being the Prohibition nominee for Governor of Maine for two years in succession. This year the party is expected to choose another man to wear the honor more or less happily.

* * *

Miss Caroline Hazard, the new President of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., said in St. Louis the other day that statistics upon the subject have shown that more Wellesley girl graduates, proportionately, have married than Harvard boys.

* * *

A Massachusetts correspondent of The Albany Country Gentleman, who wants all dogs, if not killed, restrained from running at large, says the flock of sheep on many a farm is to the farmer "just the difference between enough and not being able to live."

* * *

Many of the Chicagoans seem rather resentful at Mr. Jacob A. Riis's statements about its unsanitary buildings and disease-breeding tenements, and especially at its assertion of the danger from smallpox in the Lake City and the absence of the dread disease in New York.

* * *

The people of Lexington, Mass., are making extraordinary preparations for the celebration of the 19th of April, which will be the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the renowned battle. The Rev. Alexander McKenzie of Cambridge, Mass., will deliver the historical address.

* * *

The Illinois Audubon Society for bird protection, now three years old, is the youngest but largest State association of the kind. It has nearly 10,000 enrolled members. Nearly all are children, there being about 800 adults, most of whom are residents of Chicago. A new Illinois statute makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, for any person to have in his possession the body, living or dead, of any wild bird, the English sparrow, the crow, and the chicken hawk excepted.

THE ESSENTIALS OF REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The worst feature of our political institutions, and what must be overcome to effect any reform, to do any good, is the tendency to leave practical politics to such of our citizens who make a business out of it, who go into it for financial gain only.

The so-called practical politicians are recruited in the main from people following professions or occupations which will give them enough leisure time to form and cultivate an intimate acquaintance with such shady members of our population who, in turn, make the manipulation of certain sets and numbers of controllable and purchasable voters their special business. Of course, it would be idle folly to expect either from these so-called heelers and precinct workers or from their employers, the practical politicians, any devotion to the interest of the community, State, or Nation. It costs the heeler sometimes very nasty work and the politician money to succeed in their business. To control the smallest circle of heelers and their stock in trade—that is, voters—costs, besides considerable cunning, a lot of money. And to control a number of heelers and voters large enough to get the political organization to recognize a would-be politician and nominate him for an office costs usually a much larger amount of money, often a good deal larger than such office will legitimately pay and return, and therefore our politicians go into this business, that is, get an office, for the sole purpose of making as much money out of it as possible.

The interests of the community never enter their calculation, and the interests of their particular constituents only so far as to get a good-paying public "job" for some of them, not only with a view of participating in the spoils therefrom, but also with a view to a renomination and re-election to office. That the citizens who are honorable and capable, who have a heart for their country or community, should, although they know all about the deplorable condition of politics, nevertheless leave the manipulation of their political affairs to a lot of "bums" and rascals, is a matter so utterly astonishing that nobody would believe it if we had not so many sad and costly proofs of the fact.

Cities, counties, and States have been plundered again and again by robber politicians; the country at large has been misruled; millions upon millions have been thrown away on useless and vicious schemes, (to pay a few large-style heelers); nothing has been done to stop the robbery and oppression of the people by trusts and corporations; and yet, I think, all this could be stopped, all this could be remedied, if enough public-spirited, patriotic, and clever men, who now devote their entire time and energy to get rich, could be induced to give up this terrible hunt for the dollar, if they could be persuaded to check their soul-killing, grab-it-all greed after they have accumulated enough to live, and henceforth devote their time and ability to the service of their country, their fellowmen, and their posterity.

In this line I should venture to believe that a reform is possible, (and for the purpose of eventually popularizing this idea this essay is written,) although I do not for one moment suppose that it will be easy to enlist the interest of business or professional men in the movement. For the average business man, the proposition to give up his paying business in the prime of his life will certainly appear simply preposterous. Still, I cannot understand why there should not be plenty of patriotic men who, after they have in their business or profession accumulated enough to assure to themselves a fair competency for life, would abandon such business or profession and devote their energy, ability, and experience for the term of their future activity to their country or community, who would be willing to serve their fellow-men after they have had time to serve their own interest in the early part of their life.

This apparent lack of patriotism becomes the more incomprehensible if we consider that nothing could be more noble and more praiseworthy to crown a successful business life than to abandon such business as soon as it has provided sufficient to live decently and then devote one's self to a work which promises returns much better than money, much more enduring than gold, viz., fame and the thankful esteem of your fellow-men. I have no faith in men going into politics who have to rely solely on the money an office will pay. The expense to get there is too high at present, and even those with the best intentions might succumb to temptation. I think that only such men as are in every respect, financial as well as socially, independent can succeed in putting politics on that high elevation on which it should stand, who can succeed in taking the odium of distrust and suspicion off politicians and make them the highest esteemed, the highest beloved, members of a community.

The task will not be an easy one. It will require a man's undivided time and attention. He must apply his concentrated will and energy to a thorough study of the political wants of his city or State, and then, in conjunction with citizens of like intentions, he must strive to have only fit and honest, and, above all, independent men nominated for office, and then he must put in some hard and practical work for their election. But this latter, I think, is not so difficult as the nominating. The people are quite anxious to vote for fit and trustworthy candidates, if they can be satisfied that such are really nominated. As it is now, thousands of thinking voters take no earnest interest in an election, because they reason: "What difference does it make whom I vote for? Either candidate will turn out to be a thief after he gets into office."

A queer and very deplorable illustration of this and of the rottenness of our present political system is presented in that threatening Ramapo scheme. Among the many ways and means proposed to prevent this steal, nobody even hints at the most simple way to do it—that is, elect honest representatives and city officials! This seems to be such a remote possibility that, as said, nobody even dares to suggest it. And this is such a disgrace to the community that it should make every honest New Yorker blush with shame.

To prevent such barefaced steals as the above being attempted in the future, to elevate politics from its low level, and, in short, to accomplish a real reform, it will not do to leave the manipulation of our political affairs to those citizens who at present attend to it, nor can men who of necessity must retain part of their interests in business or professions do much good, as their efforts would, at best, be only spasmodic, and not calculated to have lasting results benefiting the public. Politics requires a man's entire and wide-awake attention. He must apply his whole self to it exclusively, and therefore it is urgently necessary that citizens look after it who are financially independent and who can go into this at first very trying and apparently thankless venture with free hands and a clear and unburdened mind. If a sufficient number of public-spirited men do this, and if they really devote their heart and soul to it, and succeed in getting others to help them, I should wish to predict that nothing, in the long run, could give them more satisfaction, more justified pride and self-esteem, than this now so obnoxious and degraded business, practical politics.

F. C. THEO KRUEGER.

New York, April 12, 1900.

Gen. Grant's Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent I think is correct in saying that Gen. Grant's last vote was for Richard Barret, the pro-slavery candidate, for Congress in 1858, against Frank Blair, the Free State candidate. Gen. Blair told me that he had an open-air debate with Barret, and after the talking he invited the crowd to "take something." Among them was Capt. Grant, who said to him: "I will drink with you, Mr. Blair, but I want to say that I shall vote for Mr. Barret. I disapprove all this abolition nonsense."

Years afterward Gen. Grant told me that he had never voted anything but a Democratic ticket. SMITH ELY.

New York, April 13, 1900.

WEBSTER DAVIS AND THE BOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an American by adoption, and a Briton by birth, I thank Mr. Oscar Epstein for his letter in to-day's issue of your paper for the manly stand he has taken on the Boer question, and the statements made by their latest agent, Mr. Webster Davis, lately of Washington, D. C.

If Mr. Davis is sincere in his challenge, he has now a golden opportunity of taking up Mr. Epstein's, and to prove to all citizens of this glorious Republic of ours that he is not the paid advocate of "Oom Paul" and his associate members of the Transvaal Republic (?). One cannot help but think it most extraordinary that on Mr. Davis's arrival in South Africa Mr. Krüger placed his own special car at his disposal on his recent visit to Pretoria.

At his arrival and subsequent interviews with Mr. Krüger, and other officials of the Boers, Mr. Davis fails most signally to advise us of the conversations which occurred. Surely, as Mr. Davis is no longer even a minor official of our Government, it would not be improper for him to make known the same, and give the public his reasons for espousing the Boers' side. This will, in a measure, "clear his skirts" from the broad assertion of Mr. Epstein, that he was bought up by Transvaal gold. Will Mr. Webster Davis try and do this before he starts his lecturing tour? If he does so, no doubt he will get a hearing from the American people, who love fair play above all other things. In case he does not do this, then it is obvious to the minds of fair-minded men that he has had his price for his advocacy of the Boer cause.

Pray, is it not a fact that Mr. Webster Davis had a good fat berth in Washington? Is it not a fair and just inference he would not give that up unless he got a better one, and was paid better by the Boers? I am strongly of the opinion, unless there was a "consideration," (and a good one,) he would not be such a philanthropist as to give it up. Then, if he is paid by the Boers, his assertions must be taken with "a grain of salt," just the same as one does with what Dr. Leyds says on this question.

I am afraid Mr. Davis has started on a crusade like the Knight of La Mancha—against windmills. He had better sheathe his sword while there is time to do it; otherwise he will be held in the same contempt as poor Macrum, who essayed to be a champion of the "downtrodden Boers."

ANGLO-AMERICAN.

Brooklyn, April 11, 1900.

The Puerto Rican Tariff.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer of the article which appears this morning in your columns in relation to the Danish West Indies has certainly taken a fair and correct view of the situation, as it no doubt appears to an outsider, but he has failed to account for the "calm" and "cautious desire to be on the winning side, whatever happens," of the planters of St. Croix. Let us see: The planters believed, in their innocence, as the Puerto Ricans had believed up to within the past few months, that the United States Constitution would, according to the usual course, go with the United States flag if the transfer were made, and that the citizens would be American citizens; that their sugars would be admitted to our ports free of duty, and all merchandise going from here to the islands would go thither free of duty. But when, like nine-day kittens, their eyes were opened, they saw how they had misapprehended the true state of affairs; they would not be American citizens, would not ship their produce free, would not get their imports from here free, but would have to bear the great Dingley burden (about 40 per cent.) on Danish provisions, German dry goods, English hardware, French wines and liquors, Italian and Spanish dried fruits and oils, Halifax codfish, Cuban cigars, &c. Do you wonder, Mr. Editor, that the people became "calm" and had a "cautious desire to be on the winning side, whatever happens"?

I suppose I would be out of order if I asked whether THE NEW YORK TIMES believes the people of Puerto Rico have been well treated in having imposed upon them an unjust, unfair, damnable tariff?

New York, April 13, 1900. BENNERS.

The Puzzling Tariff Schedules.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your suggestion in Wednesday's TIMES that "the Treasury Department should issue a succinct and handy statement of the laws and regulations which it is necessary for travelers to know, and provide copies of it through the offices of the foreign steamer lines, to be given to passengers at the outset of their voyage," is timely and valuable.

If our tariff schedules are a puzzle, not only to importers, but even at times to the officials and courts which administer or interpret them, well may the average voyager exclaim, "Reader of riddles, tell me this: How are we to know?"

Without designing to be either cheats or smugglers, many of us are liable to overlook some small things that may be dutiable, and to "declare" some articles that are not dutiable. Such a schedule or statement as you suggest would be extremely helpful. J. F. MARTIN.

New York, April 13, 1900.

England's Moral Status.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper claims the English are self-controlled, the men truthful and brave, and the women virtuous. Such has been the cant of the English novelists, notwithstanding the records of the divorce court. The recent mobbing of the member of Parliament for Carnavon because he dared to speak against the English war against the brave Boer—the mobbing of others for the like reason—shows the full idea of English freedom of speech—Irish papers suppressed that Irish opinion might not be expressed.

The action of the English in murdering the wounded in the Soudan, the disinterring of the Mahdi's body by order of Kitchener and the chopping off of the head, the shooting of Sepoys from the mouths of cannon, the murder of American officers in the Revolution after their surrender, (see attack on New London and murder of Col. Ledyard,) the murder by Admiral Nelson at Naples of soldiers and their wives who had surrendered—all these things tend to show the brutal English wife-beating nation in its true light. Its army amounting to nothing, (even with tremendous odds,) against farmers, unable to beat them in the field, (all England hysterical with joy over the victory of 40,000 men over Cronje and his 4,000,) they lie about the Boers in the newspapers. Again and again we have found everything verified that came through Boer sources, and that which came through English sources false.

The American people are not losing their head. They know their old enemy. The Irish smile when they hear that they are to be allowed to wear the shamrock. Does not this permission read like opera bouffe? The Prince of Wales, who perjures himself like a gentleman, is adored by the English.

ANTI-COCKNEY.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1900.

LONDON AND NEW YORK WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the Greater New York has had an interesting and exciting struggle with its Ramapo water monster, it is most interesting to know that Greater London has had a somewhat similar experience with a Welsh monster water supply scheme, promulgated principally by the London County Councils. Affairs of importance for local interests in England are regulated by the great Parliament of the United Kingdom, and not by local administrations; in other words, home rule has no place there, save when indorsed by the Parliament of Great Britain.

Three years ago Parliament, appreciating the importance of a more perfect water supply system for London, appointed a Royal Commission, with Lord Balfour of Burleigh at its head. This commission at once employed a force of skilled engineers and experts to make an exhaustive examination of the needs, and the sources of water supply for Greater London. Much had been said in favor of going far afield to Wales, some 160 miles distant for a conduit system, to deliver water in London by gravity, from storage reservoirs in Wales.

The Balfour Commission decided unanimously against that scheme after very lengthy hearings and examinations; and unanimously decided in favor of the old sources of water supply in the valley of the Rivers Thames and Lea. It was also decided to introduce our Croton system of huge storage reservoirs in these valleys, and one was commenced at Staines, nearby, if not in, ancient Runnymede, where the Anglo-Norman barons of England some seven hundred years ago founded a storage reservoir of liberty, called ever since "Magna Charta," which reservoir of liberty has never failed since, though suffering at times from occasional droughts. So we may hope, for London's sake, that this reservoir of Staines may be followed by many others, and that Greater London may for all time enjoy the same measure of fresh water supply, as we Anglo-Saxons have of liberty from that never-to-be-forgotten spot. (Readers, pardon this digression, it was forced out.)

It was proposed to continue building these storage reservoirs in both the valleys of Thames and Lea until a supply per diem of 230,000,000 gallons minimum was made sure for all seasons of the year and in times of drought for the Greater London.

A second Royal Commission, at the head of which was Lord Landaff, reported last December, also unanimously, in favor of the Thames and Lea Valleys, and proposed a favorable consideration of some scheme of purchase of the eight private companies which now supply London; but left to the future in what way that purchase should be made. It should be stated here that the oldest water company of London, called the "New River Company," was first started about the same year that Manhattan Island was settled. So the New River Company has about the same age as New York City.

The shares of this company are now of immense value, as are the shares of some of the other companies; hence the labor of purchasing at a reasonable value these many companies; and it is a warning to New York never to allow any private water company entrance to our water supply systems.

The London County Council was not content with the reports of these two Royal Commissions, and they introduced a bill in Parliament proposing the Welsh scheme to cost £18,000,000, say $90,000,000; also a bill to purchase of the eight companies, and to place the water control of Greater London in the County Councils; in all, three bills were before Parliament.

The present Government opposed the second reading of these bills, which came up March 30 last. Their argument was that, two Royal Commissions, after immense expert examination and some 94 hearings, had both unanimously reported against the scheme, and in favor of the old source of supply, at small increased cost; and that the Government would not waste the money of the ratepayers in a visionary and unnecessary scheme of water supply at the immense outlay of £18,000,000. Also the Government would oppose a control by the County Council of the water supply of London as not being fair to the surrounding districts included in Greater London; and also, because the County Council was a fluctuating political body, and not one in which to confide control. The Government proposed a permanent Board of Control to be organized on some fair and honest basis to be formulated at some future time.

The speeches pro and con in Parliament on this interesting subject may be read in The London Times of March 30 last. Also the vote on division of the house, viz.: Against second reading, 234; for second reading, 151; majority against, 83. So the County Council was defeated. As one speaker said, they always favored anything if it was "big." In this we may recognize some American features of legislation from which we might take heed in this parliamentary speaker's statement.

As it stands then by this vote of Parliament, the London water supply is to be purchased on some plan to be formulated, it is to be vested in a board of permanent control, to be only from the Thames and Lea, and to furnish a minimum per diem supply for Greater London of 230,000,000 gallons, this supply to obtain up to the year 1915, and by further improvement at that time of this same system up to 1941. So it may be said that this vote settles the water supply system of Greater London to 1941.

This question interests every citizen of Greater New York, like the hand of Providence pointing a moral from London—for our benefit.

For no man is so conceited as to say, "We know it all! We have nothing to learn from London." Is it not unfortunately a fact that sometimes we Americans only appreciate a thing when it is "big," precisely as the London County Council, but reprobated by the more conservative Government of England, a Government which refuses to waste the money of the poor on a scheme of doubtful necessity?

We must remember that this decision is after three years' study of the question, and that London is the capital city of the Great British Empire, which controls one-quarter of the human family; the greatest, richest city in the world; the centre of banking and commerce. Here for a part of each year resides the members of Parliament—they are familiar with the needs and resources of water supply. So that I am sure everyone must recognize the knowledge and wisdom of this Parliament! And no one questioned the honesty of an English Parliament. No matter what we may say of our local authorities or our State legislators, we cannot say the same of an English Parliament.

Now let us see what results from the decision of that Parliament for the imperial city of London, and compare it with our imperial city of Greater New York: Greater London is to guarantee a minimum per diem supply of 230,000,000 gallons of water for 6,250,000 inhabitants. See "Statesman's Year Book" for number of inhabitants of Greater London, and by reading the speeches we are made certain that the supply is for Greater London, and not the inner zones alone.

The supply of water for Greater New York, when all improvements now in course of completion are finished, will be for Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx say water from Croton, Bronx, and Byram Rivers, per diem, 400,000,000 gallons, for an outside present population of 2,200,000.

For Borough of Brooklyn, with water supply in full working order, per diem 100,000,000 gallons, for an estimated population of 1,200,000.

Total per diem supply of 500,000,000 gallons for population of 3,400,000; leaving out Boroughs of Richmond and Queens, here is supply for Greater New York per diem of more than double that for Greater London, which has a population nearly double that of Greater New York, or say a per capita allowance in water supply of four times that of London, in favor of New York. And yet the Parliament has spoken a final word in that respect, while our authorities not long since were at the point of taking on a private supply, at an inordinate expense. Every person, every taxpayer, every sojourner here, pays this tax system of ours. So when two hundred millions, or say five millions, per annum was proposed to be added to our tax burden, it became in one way a National affair; for this is the metropolis of the Western world, as London is of the English world. Here resort thousands to enjoy our hospitality, and pay for it, too.

But our National Government cannot interfere as in England. We must work out our own salvation, with more or less fear and trembling, before the august state of our overlords. And what overlords we have—must give us pride in local self-government so much lauded—a sort of millennium was to come with it. Now what do we find: Only fear of revolution will keep our overlords in any kind regard toward us; but would revolution come were they to work out their schemes? Ramapo stock is still in demand, and why? Only our own supineness can answer!

The London Times for March 15, 16, 22, 27, 30, and editorial in the 31st, will show every searcher who can find a file of that journal a full enlargement of both sides of the London water supply question, which fits in with that of our own so providentially. Every person who has the desire to understand this water supply question of ours should study that so worked out in London. Files are to be found in most of our large reading rooms; say at Mercantile Library, at the Astor Library, and at our largest hotels.

THOMAS SCOTT.

New York, April 11, 1900.

NUGGETS.

A Startler.

Mrs. Nuwed—Isn't my new Easter hat a dream?

Mr. Nuwed—Yes, and the price mark is an alarm clock.—Baltimore American.

Profitable Calling.

The young man who is looking for a calling in life may have noticed that selling gas companies is a fairly profitable business if one can get steady work at it.—Chicago Record.

Inducement Removed.

Mrs. Newcomb (to little Willie)—I'm afraid you must be sick, dear, you make so little noise.

Willie—No, mamma; its 'cause grandma and Aunt Ruth aren't here to hear me.—Judge.

The Hub's Finest.

Stranger—I notice there are several policemen gathered at that corner and conversing in an excited manner. What is the trouble?

Bostonian—When I passed them just now they were wrangling over the pronunciation of the word "intuition."—Chicago Tribune.

AN EASTER MEDITATION.

Thomas Oakes Conant in The Examiner.

Night fell upon Judea, but deeper night
Shrouded the sad disciples—night of fear,
And gloom and doubt. No ray of kindling light
Shone through their darkness—though the dawn was near!
Yea, even the Hallowed Day's unturmoiled rest
Seemed mockery and pain. For orphaned they:
Their Master slain—hope vanished—from each breast
The joy of life with Him forever fled away!

JOHN, xix., 30, 34, 42.

For they had seen Him slain: the heedless spear,
The nails, had pierced His tender body; Death—
Ah, cruel Death!—had claimed Him, and the dear
True heart was still, and ceased His gentle breath.
Yea, He was dead, the Hope of Israel—dead!
No marvel, on their hearts the darkness rolled,
And strange, dull fears opprest, and awful dread,
Since He, the Lord of Life, the grave did fast enfold.

PSALM cxvi., 3.

(So thou, my soul, hast known
Dark hours, when hope has flown,
And sorrow, fear, and doubt
Have compassed thee about,
And in the shadowed world thou seem'dst
to dwell alone.)

MATTHEW, xxviii., 2.

But lo! e'er breaks the day—earth's fairest day!—
White angel hands unseal the sombre tomb;
And out into the twilight, cold and gray,
The Lord of Life comes forth! No longer gloom
Enshrouds the still, cold sepulchre: for He
A gateway glad hath made it, swinging wide,
To that far Land of Peace, where we shall see
The King, in all His beauty, and with Him abide.

MATTHEW, xi., 28, 29.

(Sad soul, by sorrow vexed,
And mocking doubts perplexed,
The risen Christ behold!
He who hath vanquished Death
In loving accents saith,
"I will thy griefs assuage, thy torturing doubts unfold.")

JOHN, xx., 20.

Glad were the Apostles when they saw the Lord:
Now be we glad upon this Easter Day!
And all the year, abiding in His word,
To Him our alleluias sing alway,
Who by His death, for sinful man endured,
Hath unto all His saints immortal life assured.

The World's Hunting Fields and Disappearance of Big Game.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By D. G. ELLIOT,

Curator of Zoology in the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago.

UNDOUBTEDLY, when seeking for the home of big game, and one casts his eyes upon the map of the world, they naturally rest upon the African Continent, for there in greater abundance and more numerous in both generic and specific forms the wild quadrupeds of the earth are found even to-day, more than a century after their introduction to the white man, with his wily and often nefarious ways.

In the early part of the nineteenth century the big game of Africa (and by that term I mean the pachyderms, all hoofed quadrupeds, and the various great cats, hyenas, and such vermin being in no wise "game" animals,) roamed its forets, hills, and plains in such vast numbers that they seem incredible, even to some of us who have witnessed the great herds of ruminants that are to be found even now in the little known portions of the continent. Some of the African species were accustomed to gain vast herds, like our own buffalo, such as the blesbok, which as late as 1848, near the Vet River, in the Orange Free State, were described by Gordon Cumming as covering the plains with their mighty legions in one purple mass as far as the eye could reach without a break. And during their great "trek," or partial migrations, thousands upon thousands of these graceful antelopes would march in procession, and days would be required for their great hordes to pass, while every green thing would disappear along their route, and the land was devastated in the same way as when visited by a plague of locusts. Of all these mighty legions of blesbok which, at the time I have referred, seemed likely to retain the species always an inhabitant of South Africa, a remnant only now is left, possibly some two thousand head, partially protected upon a few farms in the Orange Free State. But they too will disappear, for the farmers will unfortunately permit any one, for a money consideration, to shoot the finest specimens, and the species will of a certainty gradually decline in numbers and eventually become extinct. A well-known species, inhabiting the same country, has almost entirely disappeared. This is the quagga, which at one time was found on the plains north of Cape Colony and the Great Karroo, in herds of tens of thousands, and was a very common animal in the Orange Free State and in the Transvaal, and also numerous about Colesberg. But about 1873 it became completely extinct, a victim to the never ceasing pursuit of the Boers, with the long "roers," who killed it for its hide, and to feed their slaves with its flesh. But one poor skin in the Natural History Museum, London, is, I believe, all that remains of this noble creature to prove that it ever existed.

What a wonderful fauna was this of the African Continent, and in fact is indeed to-day in spite of the unrestricted slaughter that has been going on for a century. When one stops to think of the destruction that has been committed, the only wonder is such a great variety is left. What is the list at the present time in species and subspecies of the African animals properly classified as game, known to naturalists? One elephant, four rhinoceroses, fourteen zebras and wild asses, six buffalos, one sheep, two ibexes, ninety-nine antelopes, (including gazelles;) four giraffes, two deer, one water chevrotain, ten wild pigs, two hippopotami, one lion, one leopard, one cheetah, and seven smaller cats and one bear, while besides those not game we name hyena, civet-cat, aard wolf, hunting dog, Abyssinian wolf, and jackal. And with all these are a host of other smaller mammals, their number yet undetermined.

What a magnificent catalogue of game animals for one country to possess, and how important is it for many reasons, not the least of which is the economic, that these creatures, all of which are valuable in some way to the human race, should receive a protection that is their due from indiscriminate slaughter, and which can be so easily provided. Of the 150 species and subspecies enumerated above, four are now completely extinct and three or four others are on the verge of disappearing. And to prove how rapidly this list of "absentees" or "missing" can grow, even when the number of the species seems inexhaustible, I need only to point to our own buffalo, which were totally wiped off the face of the earth in a few short years by a comparatively small number of men.

South Africa in Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal, from being one of the most game-infested portions of the world, has now but little attraction for the sportsman unless in a few isolated localities, and the same causes that have made the game animals disappear in these sections are at work in all other portions of the continent where the white man has secured a foothold. It is a fact that in certain parts of Southern and Eastern Africa the English and German Governments have established what would be excellent game laws if they could be enforced; but the country is so vast and the difficulty of proving an infringement of these laws so great that thus far they have been of little benefit.

In many sections of the continent the climate is the game's best protector. For this is so deadly that none but the native is able to withstand it with any degree of success; for it is very certain that every white man who remains in the country for any length of time will have a fever of some kind. It is a question whether there is any particular style of illness that can with propriety be called the African fever. All forms of malarial fevers abound, and there are various others not malarial which are apparently purely local, and which differ in degree as well as in their symptoms, according to the district in which their victims are smitten. But they are all severe and trying to the system, too often fatal unless overcome either by an immeasurably strong constitution, proper remedies promptly obtained, or the patient's departure from the country. It is questionable if in the interior there is any place that can be considered healthy for the unacclimated white man, and many portions of the coast are exceptionally deadly.

But even with the climate to fight for them we have seen various species abundantly represented disappear before the rifle, and it is fair to suppose that the ardent love of the chase which is one of civilized man's inheritances from his savage ancestors, and which is gratified often at much toil, expense, and danger, will in the end accomplish the extinction of the large game not only in Africa, but of the world.

It has been suggested that a great African national park, somewhat like our own in Wyoming, be established, in which representatives of the species now living might be confined and preserved. No doubt if such a tract, sufficiently large and varied, was secured and properly policed, many beautiful creatures would be retained long after their unprotected wild relatives had disappeared. But the rules that governed such a reservation would have to be of the strictest, and most faithfully enforced. Yet even with such a preserve, though it be the best that man could devise, there would still remain quite a number of animals that would be unable to derive any advantage from such an asylum.

Many African species are purely local, that is, their distribution is restricted to comparatively small tracts, and they require especial conditions of climate, food, and soil. In the great African continent every variety of these desiderata are to be found, and so each species thrives in its own particular habitat, and the great number of these habitats accounts in a measure for the great variety of the large game of Africa, especially among the antelopes.

Now, it is not probable that any tract of country reserved as a park would contain a sufficient number of such habitats, no matter how large it might be, to supply all the species, each one with its own natural surroundings, and those that were without one, unless they could adapt themselves to a more or less artificial existence, would as surely succumb as will their relatives which are left to carry on an increasingly unequal warfare against modern weapons and the skill and resourcefulness of the up-to-date white hunter. Yet a national park nevertheless promises the surest method of preserving the most species for the longest time, and it is to be hoped that one will be established by the British Government while vast tracts of country can be obtained at practically little cost.

The most easily accessible hunting grounds in Africa to-day are in Abyssinia, Western and Southern Somaliland, the countries lying along the Zambesi and Chobi Rivers, the Kilmanjaro country, and Masailand, but in late years the dreaded rhinderpest has passed through this last-named country, destroying nearly all the bovines and reducing what was once one of the finest game sections in the world to little more than a desolate territory. Mashona is or was until lately a good game country, and on the Pungwe River, not far from the port of Beira, various kinds of game are very plentiful, but this is a terribly infected fever district. In the Congo region there is much game, and in certain parts elephants are abundant, and in the Gaboon district of West Africa the gorilla and chimpanzee are found. In the vicinity of Delagoa Bay there is still considerable game, but here also, as in the Gaboon and many other territories, fever waits for the unacclimated. In the interior of the continent there are still vast tracts imperfectly known or entirely unexplored, where doubtless much game roams unmolested, but those that are forest-covered cannot be expected to harbor such endless varieties and mighty herds as have the plains and open tracts in former days, and which may yet be seen in a few remote localities. Northern Africa contains still quite a large amount of big game, but nothing in comparison to the other parts already named, but along the head waters of the Nile and in the vicinity of the great lakes game is abundant.

India may be regarded as possibly the next great hunting field after Africa. Like the Dark Continent, perhaps even in a greater degree, India possesses many varieties of climate, comprising the cold Himalaya tract, with its snows and glaciers amid mighty mountains; the hot forests and plains of the Teral and other sub-Himalayan districts; then the open country between the Teral and similar territories and Central India, and lastly the plains of the Ganges and deserts of the Southwestern Punjaub.

Within the limits of the Himalaya tract is included Kashmir, and here are found two splendid goats, the ibex, and the markhoor, with its strongly accentuated varieties. And in the vicinity of the Great Pamir Lake lives the finest sheep in the world, the ovis poli, with horns measuring 16 inches at the base, 54 inches between the tips, and 75 along the curve. The trial ovis cycloceros, the burhal, the tahr, the serow, (Nemorhaedus bubalinus,) the great sombeer deer, and the barking deer are all also denizens of this tract, while the tiger and the snow leopard, one of the most wary and beautiful of the felidae, together with other smaller species, well represent the cat tribe. In the spurs and offshoots of the Himalayas the wild elephant is met with during the hot season. But these gigantic animals are strictly protected, and no one is permitted to kill one, save in the case of solitary bulls that have become dangerous to all in their vicinity. Three bears may be considered as within this tract, the brown, (Ursus isabellinus,) the black, (U. torquatus,) and the sloth bear, (Melursus ursinus.) The Terai, lying east of Assam, is an extensive, swampy tract, densely wooded, and fever filled. Here hunting can only be carried on by means of elephants. The sportsman, snugly ensconced in a howdah on the beast's back, is carried over the often treacherous ground and shoots his game from his lofty perch. Here many kinds of game are found, elephants, tigers, leopards, various deer and antelopes, and smaller animals. It is, however, a most unhealthy district, and one gains his hunting experience and the pleasures of the chase at the serious risk of his health, if not indeed of his life, from the poisonous distillations of the swamps steaming in the torrid heat. Rhinoceros is found east of this district, and in Assam that splendid bison, the gaur, (Bos gaurus,) is met with. The gayal, (Bos frontalis,) another bison, by some supposed to be a wild species, is only met with in captivity, it being a domesticated breed of the gaur. On the southern edge of the game district to which the Terai may be said to belong, and also to the west, the black buck, the common Indian antelope, is occasionally found in herds. In the delta of the Ganges, (Sunderbunds,) with its excessively deadly climate, many species of game animals, such as the rhinoceros, tiger, buffalo, and various kinds of deer are found in large numbers.

The Indian buffalo is a splendid animal, measuring 5 feet 10 inches at the shoulder, (one specimen is stated to have stood 6 feet 2½ inches,) and with a wonderful pair of regularly curved horns that measure from 66 to 78 inches, or 6 feet 6 inches along the curve, and as much as 64 inches from tip to tip. The African buffalo is also a magnificent beast, and perhaps the most thoroughly "game" animal met with in the Dark Continent, with its well-knit, shaggy, and powerful frame and the massive bases of its horns joined together as a bulwark across its forehead. But it will have to give place to its great Indian relative, with his huge bulk and the mighty cimeter-shaped horns projecting with a great sweep outward from the head, and then gradually curving backward to the shoulders. Both species are savage, treacherous, and highly dangerous, and a wounded bull of either, in the cunning that he displays, and the determination that he exhibits at the proper moment to charge home and destroy his hunter adversary at whatever cost, make him one of the most formidable beasts to encounter of all known wild animals.

In the open country lying between the sub-Himalayan tract on the north and Central and Southern India south of the Ganges are found a few species, such as the black buck, gaselle nilgai, hog deer, &c. In the high central plateau of Central and Southern India south of the Ganges and Jumna Valleys is an immense tract, where the use of elephants in hunting is impossible on account of the rough nature of the ground. Here are found all the species mentioned as inhabiting the Terai and sub-Himalayan forests and plains, with the chetah, or hunting leopard, in addition. In the extreme northwest of this tract the Asiatic lion is still to be found. In the Nilgiri hills and in Mysore the Nilgiri ibex (Hemitragus hylocrius) is met with.

Australia is the home of the marsupials, which are distributed all over the continent. Kangaroo of many species abound and afford good sport. The Tasmanian wolf, a carnivorous marsupial, (Thylacinus cynocephalus,) is the largest predatory mammal, and restricts itself to the highest mountains of Tasmania. The Island of Ceylon has many wild game species distributed over the less-settled districts. The elephant, (usually tuskless;) gaur, sambur or Ceylon elk, spotted deer, (Cervus axis;) the muntjac, the bear, (Malurus ursinus,) and leopard are numerous in different localities. One representative of the edentata, the scaly anteater, (Manis pendactyla,) is to be found, and the animals above enumerated, with a few monkeys of the genus semnopithecus, and flying foxes, genus pteropus, comprise the mammalian fauna of the island.

The Malay archipelago is a wonderful region, and in some of its great islands and on the Malayan peninsula rhinoceros and tiger may be obtained, while our new empire, the Philippine archipelago, contains numerous deer, which, with the water buffalo, are the largest mammals found there.

The various countries of Europe contain numerous districts in which certain kinds of game still abound, but they are so surrounded for the most part by civilization that it might be said one has ceased to regard them as wild animals in the sense in which we apply the term to the beasts of Africa, for instance, which have never seen a white man. Wolves still abound in some districts, as in certain parts of Eastern and also Western Europe, and in Russia the brown and Siberian bear are found, while the ancient European bison of the pliocene, the great auroch, of more than six feet in height, and a relative of our late American bison, yet survives in a small herd, and is rigidly protected by the Czar in the forests of Lithuania. In Corsica, Sardinia, and Cyprus is the mufflon sheep, (Ovis musimon,) and plenty of wild hogs, deer, &c. But all European countries have passed beyond the pale of being considered hunting grounds for the general sportsman, the larger part of all suitable tracts for game being entirely controlled by comparatively few persons.

North America, our own land, was at one time a great game country, but at the present day it must be classed among the "has beens." Our finest quadruped, the magnificent bison, is practically extinct, and most of our other large mammals are rapidly passing toward that bourne from which none will ever return. The wapiti has been driven from the great plains into the recesses of the mountains, and the deer of various species, save perhaps the white tail, are yearly becoming scarcer, the result of too many guns and a reckless indifference to all game laws. These last are good enough if they were only enforced, but to do this in many instances might produce hostile votes against those in power, and politics exerts its baneful influence over our game animals as well as everything else in the land. The number of our antelope, that graceful creature, the only representative of its genus, is lessening every year, and under present conditions it must become extinct in the near future. And the same may be said of all our large game animals. A rapidly increasing population pressing into the wild and uncultivated places and thus restricting continually the available ranges of the wild creatures, the constant improvement in firearms, and the increasing number of sportsmen, are the infallible signs that foretell the speedy arrival of that day when North America will no longer be regarded as one of the world's great hunting fields for big game. D. G. ELLIOT.

The Anti-Tuberculosis Movement in the State of New York.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

By ALFRED MEYER, M. D.

FEW movements in modern times of a sanitary nature have excited the widespread interest and the active sympathy of professional and lay men as has the crusade for the abatement and suppression of tuberculosis. There is scarcely a civilized nation in the world that is not taking part in it, and with each recruit added to the army of fighters the chances for victory are materially increased. The State of New York is the most recent recruit, the Legislature having just passed a bill for the establishment in the Adirondacks of a State Hospital for incipient consumption among the poor.

Of the modern anti-tuberculosis movement, Brehmer, Villemin, and Koch may reasonably be called the fathers—Brehmer because he proved the curability of the disease, Villemin and Koch because they laid the foundation of the theory of infection. And yet it should not be forgotten that, so long ago as 1848, the celebrated German scientist, Virchow, in an address said: "It is the duty of mankind to overcome tuberculosis just as scurvy has been overcome." In this State the first organized effort for a separate institution for consumptive poor dates back to 1855, when a society, with Peter Cooper as President and Dr. Alonzo Clark and other well-known citizens as Trustees, was chartered by the State and issued "An Appeal to the Inhabitants of the City and State of New York." The arguments used were almost identical with the ones advanced to-day:

First—Humanitarian—"The hospital is found a truthful exponent of the Christian sentiment of the people."

Second—Inadequacy of the then existing provision—"For the victims of consumption there is no suitable refuge whatever, * * * But had the existing institutions abundant room for, and were they in a position to receive, all the cases of consumption which might apply, still there would remain the serious objection that they are not properly adapted to this purpose; that they cannot provide those means and appliances requisite for the satisfactory and enlightened treatment of this disease."

Third—Immensity of the problem, consumption taking the first rank as an agent of death, and removing the sufferers mainly in a productive period of life.

Fourth—Value of light, air, exercise, and diet, and the hopelessness of obtaining these for many cases in the "narrow confines of the dwellings ordinarily inhabited by them."

Fifth—Improved opportunity for studying the disease scientifically among large numbers, and thus eliminating chance causes.

Sixth—Existence of such special hospitals in England.

From the charter we learn further that the hospital was to be established within ten or fifteen miles of the City of New York, that it was to have power to hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding $250,000, that it was to receive cases of pulmonary consumption assigned to it "by the authorities of the State, in the interior, whether of counties or towns or from other hospitals and public institutions of the City of New York and its vicinity," the reasonable expense of these cases to be paid for by the respective counties, &c.

To these arguments of forty-five years ago the modern advocates of State aid have been able to add but three others, all more or less related—first, the earlier recognition of the disease by bacteriological methods; second, the greater hopefulness of arresting its progress; third, the danger of infection.

During the past two or three years there have appeared in the various medical journals of the State a number of articles urging State aid. Finally, a little over a year ago, a committee was appointed by the Legislature to investigate the subject, and in January, 1899, this committee, after visiting several special institutions, and after giving a hearing to physicans at the City Hall, in New York, Dec. 13, 1898, reported in favor of one or more such hospitals to be located somewhere in the forest preserve in the Adirondack Mountains. It was afterward learned that the act creating the forest preserve forbade its use for such a purpose. The measure, however, was not passed by the Legislature, in spite of the fact that it was supported by a number of charitable and philanthropic societies of this city and the various medical bodies of the State. It died in committee, and the cause of its death was a desire on the part of the State to economize. The only anti-tubercular legislation of that Winter of any value was the passage of the Henry bill permitting cities of the first class to establish hospitals outside of their corporate limits, but within the State of New York, for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The friends of the State Hospital, however, were not discouraged. Remembering the similar delays and cries of expense attendant upon the movement for the State care of the insane and the State care of the epileptics, they started in their second Winter's work promptly and aggressively. On Oct. 17, 1899, a paper advocating State care was read before the medical section of the New York Academy of Medicine, which particularly extolled the example of Massachusetts. Here was a State whose people and politics and wealth did not differ materially from our own, which had deliberately and definitely committed itself to the policy of State care of consumptive poor by the expenditure of nearly $200,000 for one institution. The effort to unite at this meeting the various interests concerned in the movement was entirely successful. Besides a large attendance of medical men from this city, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, there were speakers from Boston and Philadelphia whose interest in similar movements in their own State had induced them, at considerable sacrifice, to come here and give a word of encouragement to their colleagues of New York. Also among the speakers at this meeting were representatives of the State Board of Health, of the New York City Health Department, the State Charities Aid Association, the Charity Organization Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the United Hebrew Charities. The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, The prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis, especially among the poor, has been and continues to be the cause of more deaths of citizens of this State than any other disease; and,

Whereas, The great value of treating incipient cases in sanatoria under proper conditions has been demonstrated both abroad and at home; and

Whereas, The inadequacy of private endeavor, however well directed, in dealing with this enormous problem is admitted by all who have made a study of it; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the Medical Section of the Academy of Medicine recommends the establishment of a State sanitarium for incipient pulmonary tuberculosis.

On Dec. 13, 1899, a committee of the State Board of Charities, after holding several public sessions in different parts of the State, also gave a hearing in this city on the question of a State Hospital. All the speakers favored the plan, and as a result of its investigations, this committee recommended a comprehensive plan of State and county hospitals under the supervision, respectively, of the State Board of Health and of the local Boards of Health. In conclusion, the committee expressed the "conviction that if the State would adopt and rigorously enforce in every household a policy regarding tuberculosis in all its forms and along the lines above sketched, within a decade the disease now familiarly called 'consumption' would be known only among the most depraved and uncontrollable classes of any community."

On Jan. 9 of this year (a few days after the opening of the legislative session) a meeting was held in the Charities Building by those actively interested, the draft of a bill for a State Hospital was discussed, and copies of the same were sent to a large number of medical men and officers of medical societies throughout the State for their criticism. This bill, calling for the expenditure of $200,000, was promptly introduced in the two houses by Senator Davis and Assemblyman Hill.

On Jan. 30 the State Medical Society meeting in Albany devoted a whole evening to the discussion of this question. There was a large attendance on this occasion in the Assembly Chamber, and the only discordant note of the evening was the very frank avowal of opposition on the part of a prominent Assemblyman who had been asked to represent the State in the discussion. He read off a long list of institutions which the State was pledged to support and also the expenditures involved therein, asserting regretfully that he really did not know where the money was to come from if the State were committed to any more undertakings!

On the following day there was a joint hearing before the Senate Finance and the Assembly Ways and Means Committees, to whom the Davis-Hill bill had been referred. Only a few details of the bill were adversely criticised. The striking feature of the hearing was the practical unanimity of sentiment regarding the fundamental principle involved in the bill.

In spite of these united and individual efforts in behalf of the measure, it was not reported by either committee, though its prospects in the Senate Committee were more than good. The friends of the measure in this city consequently arranged a meeting early in March, which was attended by officers of almost every large private hospital in the Greater New York, and by representatives from similar institutions in neighboring counties. The result of this meeting was a perfect flood of letters in favor of the bill, addressed to the various Senators and Assemblymen who were responsible for the delay—letters from public-spirited laymen, whose disinterestedness could not be questioned, and whose grasp of the pathetic situation of the consumptive poor had been gained by many years of labor among them. About this time the Senate passed the bill, with the appropriation reduced to $150,000. But the bill languished in the Assembly Committee, and finally in the Committee on Rules. The day for adjournment had been fixed. There were to be no more hearings. The fate of the measure, at least for this Winter, seemed sealed, when just before adjournment, through the personal efforts of Gov. Roosevelt, it was saved by reducing the appropriation to $50,000.

The friends of the movement are pleased at the result. They feel that New York has recognized the principle of State aid; that she has placed herself second on the list of States in this country in the modern anti-tuberculosis crusade, and that the force of her example will be beneficent in the smaller municipalities of New York, and far-reaching through the other States of the Union. ALFRED MEYER.

Can We Stop Drunkenness?

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By the Right Honorable Sir ALGERNON WEST, K. C. B.*

Member of the Privy Council.

A WRITER, like a preacher, if asked to hold forth on any particular subject, is entitled, I think, to select his text.

When the eloquent priestess of temperance, Lady Henry Somerset, who is as well known on the other as on this side of the Atlantic, gave evidence before the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the licensing laws of this country, she was asked by me whether if there was no excessive drinking there would be any necessity for any of her temperance societies or for any of their labors. She answered, "None whatever"—and that shall be my text.

Excessive drinking is the avowed enemy of true reform, and must be combated by every means in our power.

Nobody is more alive than I can be to all the horrors of excessive drink. From it, I sincerely believe, pour forth the engulfing floods of crime and madness.

Being Chairman of a Board of Prison Visitors to the only woman convict establishment in England, I learn from personal experience how many of the poor women imprisoned there can trace their fall to excessive drink. Were the world to be created afresh under my superintendence, which is an event not very probable, I would not have any alcoholic liquors in it—but we have to deal with a world in which it is utterly impracticable, if not impossible, to found our hopes on total abolition alone. In the heyday of our strength and youth, with burning and undisappointed aspirations we hope to strike the stars with our victorious foreheads—later on in age we live to find that they do not reach our drawing room ceilings. I believe that more harm has been done by the hysterical and exaggerated efforts of fanatical people than those excellent people are aware of.

What we must aim at is so to regulate and conduct the traffic in liquor that it shall offer as little temptation as possible to those weak-kneed brethren who cannot control their appetites in the direction of self-indulgence. First in the list of things to which we must look is education.

Let us consider how small a space of time separates us from the days when the height of human happiness was considered to be as "drunk as a Lord," when the foremost statesman of the age vomited behind the Speaker's chair in the intervals of the speech of his great antagonist, when Fox and Sheridan went down to the House, and one said, "I do not see any Speaker," and the other said, "I see two." In politics or society it would now be a hideous disgrace to be drunk. In the uneducated classes, perhaps, drunkenness is still looked upon as a means of killing care and enjoying life. Walking down Piccadilly one day a friend of mine overheard an altercation between a man and his wife. The man in a mildly remonstrative voice, was saying: "You was drunk a Monday, you was drunk a Tuesday, and you was well-nigh drunk a Wednesday. Why, what would you 'ave? You'd be a h'angel next, I suppose." But education is rapidly, more rapidly in the case of men than women, I fear, reaching even this class of people—as it reached their betters some seventy years ago.

Many drink to drown the pangs of hunger, and these excite our sympathies, but it is a sad thing to know, as we do, that the increase of drink occurs proportionately to the increase in wages.

There are many material aids to sobriety which can be obtained from a good licensing body. Every care should be taken that really strong boards should be composed on whom should devolve the important duties—in the first place of granting licenses, and in the second place of enforcing the law.

Upon them should devolve the duties of deciding on the number of licensed houses that are necessary, not by any hard and fast rule of adapting the number of houses to the number of population, but by ascertaining the real wants of the residents of each particular area. Then the relations existing between brewers and publicans or landlords and tenants should be closely examined, and all agreements should be produced before the board, who should have full authority to refuse the license if they considered any of the terms contrary to public policy. The license should be in the name of the employer in those cases where a paid manager is engaged, whose name should also be registered. A full examination of particulars should also take place on the occasion of a transfer of a license, and the value of the house to be licensed should be considered. No sale of any kind of alcoholic drinks should be allowed without the authority of the Licensing Board. Great care should be taken to provide against back doors, side doors, and partitions, where people can drink in seclusion, and breaches of regulations imposing such restrictions should carry with them forfeitures of the licenses. Children should in no case be allowed to enter a public house under any pretense whatever, and public houses should never be used for any municipal purpose, such as courts or inquests. A strict system of inspection should be conducted by special officers unknown in the particular district. No drink should be served to a drunken person, and it should be the duty of the publican to prove his ignorance of the fact should such person be served with alcoholic drinks.

Many improvements would be effected by properly applied regulations in regard to habitual drunkards. Long experience has shown that short terms of imprisonment in such cases are far worse than nothing, and that the best method or hope for cure lies in sentences of considerable duration. Drunkenness, if habitual, should be considered as legal cruelty between husbands and wives, and to children of tender years.

Care must be taken that while enforcing more stringent regulation on licensed public houses they are not evaded by the unrestricted increase of "clubs." On one commission we were told of much of this growth, and how the original object of their existence was departed from by many. One witness gave us a good description of a local club which was held in a cottage of the ratable value of £8 8s., with 250 members. The qualifications for entrance were that each member must be eighteen years of age, and must not be a parson, a policeman, or a publican. The objects of the club, as given, were "rational recreation," "mental and moral improvement," "social intercourse," and "mutual helpfulness"—the first cost £2 19s. for an entertainment, and £1 6s. for games, and hire of conveyance, £7 9s.

Mental and moral improvements were provided for by an expenditure of £2 6s. 9d. for newspapers, and 5s. 8d. for books, and refreshments cost £764, £4 10s. of which was for food. Then there was a presentation to the President, and to another person, who was the brewer's agent, and the mutual helpfulness came into play about 1 A. M., when the sober members helped the drunken ones home.

These are mainly the recommendations briefly stated of the Royal Commission, which sat from April, 1896, to July, 1898; but the vital question remains of how these suggestions are to be embodied on the Statute Book.

Religious questions and drink questions seem to awaken all the bitterest passions of party conflict. Enthusiasm has no doubt removed mountains, but at the same time, if ill-directed, it is apt to magnify and not remove the difficulties in the way of a settlement. Nobody would deny that in this country temperance advocates have achieved splendid results in individuals, but at the same time they have destroyed many attempts at moderate legislative reforms by the extremity of their views; and even now they are losing the substance in pursuit of a shadow—a substance which could be within our grasp if they would be content to move by degrees, provided the direction was correct. By all means let them keep before their eyes ideals of the loftiest kind; but they should welcome any steps that can be taken toward this fulfillment. They should look forward to a time, as I do, when the text with which I began may be realized, and they may find that there is no excessive indulgence, and therefore no necessity for total abolition of all alcoholic drink.

ALGERNON WEST.

*Sir Algernon is anything but a "faddist" or "crank" in the movement to improve the condition of his fellow-man. On the contrary, he is essentially a practical man of affairs, and it was for this reason that he was made a member of the Licensing Board, which for several years has been struggling with the thorny question of drink in big cities.

Sir Algernon was Secretary to Mr. Gladstone when that statesman was Prime Minister, and subsequently he served with much credit as Prison Commissioner.

He is a fine specimen of manhood, in the prime of life, and one of that valuable number who without salary or other hope of reward give the benefit of their time and experience to the service of the State.—[Ed.

Abraham Lincoln—A War Memory.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Gen. Geo. B. Loud,

Inspector General of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York.

Well does the writer remember that fearful morning of April 15, 1865, when the news of Lincoln's assassination flashed across the wires of the civilized world, coming at a season prosperous to the arms of the Union, like a destructive thunderbolt hurled from a clear and unpromising sky, shaking the social system of the country with the terrible tidings, until all loyal hearts were filled with a dreadful suspense which made men tremble with the palsy of direful forebodings; and even the South, till then so imbittered in the despair of threatened defeat, lifted up hands of horror, fearing the result of such a useless deed of murder.

The blow was a terrible one to the loyal States, and equally so to those which were in rebellion from the fact that any cause leading up to such a crime could only be condemned by all civilized nations as unworthy of countenance, toleration, and inconsistent with independence.

It was at a station (Terre Bonne) on the line of what was then called the Opelousas Railroad, running, as far as constructed, from New Orleans to Brashear City, La., that the writer was encamped on the day the terrible announcement was received by Mr. Fancher, the telegraph operator, and by him instantly conveyed to the commanding officer, Col. Henry W. Fuller, who promulgated it to the entire command in a very short time.

The news was received with caution and anxiety, the manner of its receipt still lingering in the memory of the survivors of the command, when cutting and malicious manipulation of the wires in those days was frequent. It was appalling news, too dreadful to believe in the absence of details. The opinion was almost universal that a mistake had been made in the announcement, some insisting, with pallid cheeks and trembling hands, that there had been foul work with the battery, although our confidence in Fancher was unshakable.

Far from home and from any considerable force of our army, it was natural that we should be open to doubts finding expression in anxious interrogatories, especially when we could not answer them to our satisfaction by immediate communication with friends, but were in a locality and among residents from whom, with a few exceptions, it was difficult to secure a glance of toleration in those days.

In fact, the majority of the male population of Terre Bonne (good earth) and the surrounding country were within the lines of the Confederate forces, where they had been fighting for a cause which had by this time become nearly hopeless, causing them to wish for peace on almost any terms, as the events of the succeeding few weeks proved, especially when they heard of the fearful crime—the murder of one of earth's noblest men. Realizing that they were on the eve of collapse, they were painfully apprehensive that the taking off of President Lincoln would interfere with their hopes of generosity in their capitulation and surrender. Yet there was a sprinkling of men in the locality, and numbers were returning, downcast and glum, from the battlefields, some taking the oath of amnesty and repairing quietly to their plantations and homes, but all shaking their heads over the news which spread like wildfire through the South. The telegraph office and country store were besieged day and night by an anxious crowd of all races and conditions, hoping against hope, and fearing positive confirmation of the truth of the terrible tidings, and for one day at least the humble telegraph operator became a man of greater importance than Gen. Grant on the one side or Gen. Lee on the other.

The demeanor of the Southerners was far from being vicious; there was a marked absence of bitterness or acrimony in their looks and language. In their daily intercourse with Union soldiers, during the excitement and even afterward, they were silent, trembling, and hushed by an awe-inspiring sense which made them mute for the passing time.

Among our Union forces the news produced an effect it would be impossible to describe with justness at this date or to have graphically delineated at the time. For a moment a great feeling of oppression weighed down personality and everything around us; the very canebrakes on the borders of the bayous appeared to join in the melancholy of the hour and, as it were, assumed most dismal appearances, while the overhanging moss upon the live oaks and magnolias seemed to shed their greenish-gray hue and don a sombre shade and additional length of natural drapery, trailing to very earth, like nature's veil of mourning for the martyred President.

For the time, chaos of thought and condition took precedence of military order and duties. Drills and other exercises were suspended for the time. To us the whole earth was at a standstill. Man looked at man with that silent questioning in which souls talk to each other without the aid of speech. The suspense of waiting for definite news was a thousand times more trying than the suspense which preceded a general engagement in a field of military operations. "The President dead! Killed! Murdered!" We could not understand how such a thing could be.

At all events, military etiquette was relegated to a back seat. We could not read, write, keep still, or demonstrate soldierly qualities under the circumstances. It seemed as if a terrible lightning shaft had struck our camp in front and rear, and in falling had seared us all, intellectually and physically, both officers and enlisted men speaking in whispers when conversing. Even our appetites were gone, the food remaining untouched upon the mess tables of the officers and in the company kitchens. Men turned away with trembling lips and moistened eyes from their rations.

When the news came, proving the first statement to have been true, and the horrible details reached us in full, the colored men of the detachment became almost unmanageable in their despair. Great lamentations in company quarters ensued, moans of anguish and prayers of the most heartrending pathos following each other with a sincerity of utterances which none could hear unmoved, for these men somehow seemed to think that with the death of Lincoln freedom was in jeopardy, if not entirely lost. So long as he lived they believed their freedom safe; hence, with the positive news of his assassination, their hopes of liberty became for the moment clouded, confused, and seemingly blasted, for to them President Lincoln was a father, brother, liberator, friend.

No event of the war, not excepting the loss of a battle, ever carried such consternation into camp as did the confirmation of President Lincoln's assassination into our command. Gen. Fuller, Capts. Burnham, Buttrick, and Godfrey, Lieuts. Cooper and Wiswall are gone. Capt. Barker, resides in Philadelphia; Col. Rice in Springfield, Mass.; Major Brooks in Lebanon, N. H.; Capt. Smith and Lieut. Rice in Boston; Capt. Hastings in Vermont. Others, perhaps, have joined the great majority on the eternal camping ground; others are scattered, their whereabouts unknown to the writer; but, if living, they have not forgotten that awful day. I remember that when the final news was understood that evening a downpour of rain came upon us from overshadowing black clouds, as if the very heavens joined with soldiers and patriots in weeping and wailing over the calamity which had befallen the Nation on the eve of returning peace.

Victor and vanquished, who had come up out of a great struggle, with their garments bobied in blood, to ground their arms at his feet, and who had received his benediction of "peace and good-will," were alike mourners when the assassin's bullet did its terrible work.

And when loyal Lincoln died all who were loyal to the Nation wept with sincere sorrow. The silent monitors of grief glistened in every eye. Business, pleasure, commerce, and trade stood still to do him reverential homage.

No one bullet ever went forth on a more gigantic, terrible mission, or inflicted so crushing a blow to friends and foes alike, as did the leaden missile that silenced the heartbeats of Abraham Lincoln, finishing its fearful work just as the first rays of the morning sunshine kissed his face, already glorious with Heaven's light.

The robins come to build their nests, the bluebirds sing their sweet Spring songs in the April months as they did on that memorable April thirty-five years ago when Abraham Lincoln joined the "choir invisible, whose music is the gladness of the world."

His work is done;
But while the races of mankind endure,
Let his great example stand
Colossal, seen of every land,
And keep the soldier firm, the statesman pure;
Till in all lands, and through all human story,
The path of duty be the way to glory.

GEORGE B. LOUD.

THE SHIPPING SUBSIDY BILL—ITS DEFECTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial comments on Mr. Arthur Sewall's contribution to the current number of Harper's Weekly are fairly and moderately put.

No one in this country is better entitled than Mr. Sewall to be heard on a subject which he so conspicuously represents. I am sorry to see, however, that Mr. Sewall so abruptly dismisses the "technicalities of the Subsidy bill now pending before Congress." Surely, he would not be understood as favoring any measure, however onerous, that is proposed in the name of subsidy. If Mr. Sewall will attentively read the bill as reported to the House and to the Senate from their respective committees, and is fortunate enough to follow its terms—this qualification is in no sense a reflection on the apprehension of Mr. Sewall, but rather on the labored, obscure, and bewildering terminology of the bill—he will scarcely commend it as a means to the end he advocates.

The only arguments that could be offered in favor of a subsidy bill are strongly set forth in Mr. Sewall's paper, but the bill, instead of favoring these, would defeat them all.

Let us take them up in order of importance: Subsidy would favor the upbuilding of an American merchant marine serviceable to Government in time of war, such as the swift cruisers impressed during the Spanish unpleasantness, where in the bill is any provision made for steamers available as swift cruisers or cruisers of any sort? The only speed qualification is applicable to the mail service, for which a special additional subsidy is provided, and eleven knots fixed as the minimum of speed. Fancy a mail service of eleven knots, and no one knows better than Mr. Sewall that eleven knots in the trial test is scarcely the equivalent of nine knots effective speed. No other qualification, moreover, for cruiser service is provided in the bill. Is it not certain that the inferior, slow-speed ocean tramp type of boat, being admitted to the benefits of the bill, would, through the greater rapidity of construction and small outlay, be the product that would claim its benefits? and of what use is such a type of steamers to the Government in time of need?

Again, Mr. Sewall points out the advantage to the shipbuilding industry in the greater employment it would give. How is such advantage to be promoted by admitting to American register and half-subsidy 300,000 tons of foreign tonnage already profitably employed in American foreign trade? The answer might be, in the obligation to construct an equivalent amount of American-built tonnage, but this answer is illusory and misleading at a glance. In the first place, it gives a period of ten years, subject to indefinite extension, in which to build such American tonnage; and in the second place, if the obligation were a valuable consideration as applied to the 300,000 tons it would be more valuable as to an indefinite amount, and besides, afford an equal opportunity to all Americans to benefit by this feature of the bill instead of restricting its benefits to the favored few. Indeed, inasmuch as the 300,000 tons referred to are already dedicated to the American foreign trade through its profitable employment, it would be more logical to exclude it altogether from the benefits of the bill, and on the other hand, limit such benefits to new accessions to the fleet.

It is idle to argue against the claim made of advantage to be derived by the manufacturer and producer from the operation of the bill. It has been shown that the preponderance of foreign tonnage will control freight rates until, at all events, an American-built fleet bec

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FINANCIAL.

THOMAS A. EDISON, JR., AND WM. HOLZER STEEL AND IRON PROCESS COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
PAR VALUE $100.
This company own valuable rights for the treatment of steel and iron, especially for use in armor plate and shipbuilding. Stock was first offered at $25.00 per share; later advanced to $50.00 per share, owing to progress made by the company.
NOW CONTRACT IS MADE FOR TEST OF ARMOR PLATE,
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ON APRIL 20 THIS STOCK WILL BE ADVANCED TO $75.00 PER SHARE.
Write for full particulars and statement of facts.
THE PRENTICE INV. CO.
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44 Broad St., (Edison Building,) New York.

To Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for the Common Stock of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of the outstanding Voting Trust Certificates for common stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, registered as such on the books of the Voting Trustees at the closing thereof on April 21, 1900, may purchase at the price of $80 per share New Voting Trust certificates for common stock to the par amount of $6,398,900, in proportion to their present holdings of such outstanding Voting Trust certificates for common stock; that is to say, at the rate of one share of new Voting Trust certificates for common stock for every six shares of outstanding Voting Trust certificates for common stock. Subscriptions must be made at the office of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in the City of New York, ON OR BEFORE MAY 7, 1900; and no subscription for a fraction of a share can be received. The purchase price will be payable $10 upon the making of a subscription, and the balance of $70 on October 1, 1900. All cash payments accompanying subscriptions will be forfeited if the balance of the purchase price is not paid on or before October 1, 1900; but such forfeiture will not, at the option of the Company, release subscribers from liability for the balance of the purchase price. The Voting Trust certificates for common stock so to be sold are not to be entitled to dividends, if any, declared upon the common stock for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Interim receipts will be delivered upon receipt and acceptance of subscriptions.

Dated April 11, 1900.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
By J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Referring to the foregoing notice of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the undersigned Trustees under the Voting Trust Agreement of June 22, 1898, hereby give notice to holders of the Voting Trust certificates issued thereunder for common stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company that the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of April, 1900, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of May, 1900.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
ABRAHAM WOLFF,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE,
Voting Trustees.

Dated New York, April 11, 1900.

The Norfolk Railway & Light Company
OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
First Consolidated mortgage Fifty Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds. Interest May 1st and November 1st.
This Company owns and operates, under a Special Act of the Virginia Legislature, the Street Railway, Electric Light, and Power Plants in the City of Norfolk, Virginia, and suburbs—population, 100,000. The earnings of the Company for the last 6 months prior to consolidation show a surplus of 50 per cent. over and above all fixed charges. We offer:
$400 000 OF THESE BONDS AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Descriptive circular and copy of mortgage on application.
PEMBERTON & McADOO,
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MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EX. TELEPHONE NO. 1904 CORTLANDT.

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CAN LOAN SMALL AMOUNTS FOR INTEREST, taxes, &c.; also first, second mortgages, any amounts, city, country; interest 4 per cent. MONEY, Box 12 Times.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Ry. Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. and St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Saturday, April 21, 1900, at 12 noon, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due May 1, 1900, and will reopen May 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 14, 1900.

Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company,
27 William St., New York, April 13th, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company to stockholders of record April 24th, 1900, payable May 1st, 1900.
The transfer books will close April 24th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen May 1st, 1900.
JNO. E. SEARLES, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 per cent. registered bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. & Ga. R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Saturday, April 21, 1900, at 12 noon, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due May 1, 1900, and will open May 1, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH F. HILL,
Sec'y, Southern R'y Co.
New York, April 14, 1900.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTered First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, April 20th, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1900, and will reopen May 1, at 10 A. M. C. E. POTTS, Treas'r.
Richmond, Va., April 12, 1900.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of the Morton Trust Company:
NOTICE.

Whereas, The respective Boards of Directors of the Morton Trust Company and the State Trust Company under the respective corporate seals of said Companies have made and entered into an agreement for the merger of said Companies in one corporation, having the name "Morton Trust Company," which agreement provides for the surrender of certificates of stock of the present Morton Trust Company for stock of the Morton Trust Company as constituted by said merger, and further prescribes the terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, 38 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of April, in the year nineteen hundred, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting said agreement will be submitted to the stockholders of said Company for their approval.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th of April, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 18th.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. E. VARET, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.
THE STATE TRUST COMPANY.

Whereas, an agreement for the merger of the Morton Trust Company into The State Trust Company has been made and entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies under their respective corporate seals, which agreement provides for the issue of stock of The State Trust Company, then by said agreement to have the name Morton Trust Company, and its stock having been increased to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) in exchange for stock of the present Morton Trust Company, at the rate of share for share, and also prescribes the further terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The State Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the 23d day of April, 1900, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval, and also to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said State Trust Company from One million dollars, ($1,000,000,) consisting of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100) each, to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) to consist of twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100,) each, the object of said increase being to carry into effect the said agreement of merger, the new or additional shares to be issued share for share for the stock of said Morton Trust Company.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of April, 1900, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M., on the 24th day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, March 28th, 1900.
By order of the Board,
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Thomas F. Ryan,	Joel B. Erhardt,
J. B. Duke,	Andrew Mills,
R. A. C. Smith,	W. A. Nash,
P. A. B. Widener,	F. H. Parker,
Elihu Root,	J. N. Hallock,
Anson G. McCook,	George Foster Peabody,
E. A. McAlpin.	Majority of Trustees.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.
New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, April 10th, 1900.
Sealed proposals will be received at the New York State Arsenal, Seventh Avenue and 35th Street, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, April 20th, 1900, at which time and place bids will be opened for furnishing 360 SHRAPNEL and 240 SHELLS for 3.2-inch breech-loading rifles. The State reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bids must be sealed and addressed to the Adjutant General, S. N. Y., Seventh Avenue and 35th Street, New York City, and plainly marked "Proposals for Projectiles."
EDWARD M. HOFFMAN,
Brig. Gen'l and Adjutant General.

Central Foundry Company.
The holders of the DEBENTURES OF THE CENTRAL FOUNDRY COMPANY are hereby notified by the undersigned that it is prepared to receive proposals up to May 1st, 1900, for the purchase, at the lowest price below 105, "ex coupon," payable May 1st, 1900, of a sufficient number of said Debentures to absorb the sum of $120,281.52, which sum has been set aside for the Sinking Fund by the Board of Directors of the Central Foundry Company.
METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By BEVERLY CHEW,
2d Vice President.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Smith & Wilcox of Buffalo, to act as insurance agents; capital, $25,000; Directors—E. Smith, D. H. Wilcox, and Harvey W. Russ of Buffalo.

Ontario Pure Food Preserving Company of Ontario; capital, $10,000; Directors—David P. Craven, Freeman Pentier, and W. Tummonds of Ontario.

Terry & Tench Construction Company of New York City; capital, $50,000; Directors—D. Terry and F. Tench of New York and F. Shoemaker of Jersey City.

The American Steam Wagon Company of New York City; capital, $2,000; Directors—Frederick P. Voorhees of New York, Charles J. Dodd of Brooklyn, and R. G. Green of Jersey City.

T. & J. Farrell Company of New York City, to deal in groceries; capital, $40,000; Directors—Joseph Farrell and Reuben S. Adler of New York, Robert W. Hawthorne of Brooklyn, and Terence Farrell of Yonkers.

Nester Coaster and Brake Company of Buffalo; capital, $10,000; Directors—Adam E. Heinz, John J. Schneider, E. C. Durrenberger, William Schmidt, Edward Nester, Martin G. J. Nauth, and Jacob Roth of Buffalo.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., April 14.—Certificates of incorporation were filed here to-day as follows:

The Montgomery & Robertson Manufacturing Company of Chicago and Philadelphia, to carry on the manufacture of roller-bearing axles and other kinds of machinery; capital, $250,000.

The A. & B. Sea Mining and Dredging Company of Philadelphia, to acquire mining claims that have been prospected in the vicinity of Cape Nome; capital, $100,000.

FREIGHT TO PARIS EXHIBITION.

Regarding the question of freight facilities to France, which have been taxed because of the large shipments to the Paris Exposition, shipping men said yesterday that the crowding did not extend to the English and German lines. Transshipments are expensive and are not resorted to in the forwarding of exposition goods. The fast passenger steamers to France do not, of course, have very large freight capacity, and hence they are crowded, but there is no dearth of general tonnage.

At the office, in the Produce Exchange Building, of Barber & Co., who send vessels to Dunkirk and Havre, it was said that they were dispatching their vessels as rapidly as they were filled, and that meant about one a week. They reported no difficulty in securing charters.

Wants Protection for Lobsters.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Owing to the depletion of the lobster catch and the prospect of the extinction of this industry, Mr. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts to-day introduced a resolution asking the Fish Commission to report on the various State regulations on the subject and to recommend general provisions to prevent the extermination of the lobster.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Professional Wall Street speculators persuaded themselves last week that they had discovered a long string of reasons for worrying. They sold stocks short by wholesale. Hardly one conspicuous issue was unhammered. In some parts of the market sales of stock (which the sellers did not own) ran to tremendous totals. This was particularly true in the industrial list, notably as to the iron and steel stocks. Railway shares lately buoyant were also kept under extreme speculative pressure, and tales intended to be hurtful were scattered throughout Wall Street in variety. Some substantial recessions were forced in the railway list, but chiefly the damage done to market values was in the group of metal industrials.

Most of the effective "arguments" upon which the security market was raided had to do with the money market outlook, which all the oracles were proclaiming to be gruesome. Forecasts of stringency were crowding, fashionable predictions having it that surplus reserves must appear in the weekly bank statement much diminished. But when yesterday's official Clearing House figures were issued the revelation was exactly opposite to what the depressionists had been threatening. Loans during the four days of business last week increased at the rate of a million and a half a day, and net deposits twice as fast. In actual money, about six millions have been gained. What will count most as an influence upon Stock Exchange sentiment, however, shows in the increase of over $3,000,000 in surplus reserves. An extended speculative short interest will have to take account of this "disappointment" when Stock Exchange business resumes to-morrow.

Wall Street sentiment seems finally inclined to respond to developments in the general business world unprecedented. What goes on in the railway field alone is of consequence enough to warrant a thorough-going change in attitude upon the part of observers who hitherto have been despondent or even hesitant. Progress shows there of a character and consequence far beyond ready calculation. In the Eastern trunk line situation actual revolution is already at work—the New York Central-Pennsylvania alliance having become controlling absolutely. Some amusing reports get attention professing to quote outlines for the absorption of this and that and the other lesser property; but as a matter of official record it can be declared that until the return of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt to this country precise lines of policy will not be disclosed, because not until then capable of final arrangement. What meanwhile can be depended upon as sure is that no important mileage in the Eastern trunk line field is to be omitted from Vanderbilt-Pennsylvania control.

One of the earliest results of this vast absorption scheme will appear in the reaping of larger profits for coal transportation. Revenues so to be obtained will represent increased profit—almost net profit—of tens of millions of dollars to Eastern coal transporting systems. In anticipation of this, Baltimore and Ohio and the Vanderbilt-Pennsylvania group of feeders (including especially such lines as the Chesapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Westerp) are conspicuous in the list of security market favorites. And the greater, commanding corporations can hardly under such circumstances be long laggard.

In the Western railroad field plans not unlike those of New York-Pennsylvania concentration in the East may at almost any time be disclosed. It is amply understood in banking circles that projects for Western consolidation, concentration of ownership, have not only been discussed, but are now practically underwritten—some of these projects involving important properties in the Pacific group. In Union Pacific and Northern Pacific quarters are prosperity prospects especially notable. Union Pacific in all probability will be established as a regular 4 per cent. stock during the present year. Earnings already run far beyond records well warranting such an advance.

In Southern Pacific, where some inside collisions have been temporarily handicapping market plans, there seems to have been brought about a better understanding between influential financiers who, in co-operation, can help Southern Pacific stock into popularity. Mr. C. P. Huntington, telegraphing from the West, declares unequivocally that in all his experience he has never hitherto witnessed business conditions up to the present standard, and Southern Pacific stock, he says, can be made a dividend payer earlier than heretofore calculated. One by one disturbing factors disappear from the market.

Not unillustrative of this is the announcement now coming officially that Messrs. Gould and Sage are ready to re-establish Missouri Pacific's capital stock upon a dividend basis. The rate used to be 7 per cent., and though now it is to begin at 4—with considerably more shown—sentiment seems easily to kindle in its favor. This may be to some extent due to whispered reports that the Messrs. Rockefeller have had delivered to them within the past fortnight over 60,000 shares of stock bought in the open market—Wall Street's construction of this reported transaction being that a merger impends between Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas system, which Standard Oil magnates years ago bought from Jay Gould.

Trade conditions improve. International balances are incomparably inspiriting.

A long list of depressing trade predictions prove false. This is notably true as to iron and steel. Much energetic manipulative work has been done to cause substantial recessions in the price of iron products, but each reaction seems but to induce buying orders from consumers who have been holding aloof as a matter of tactics, not because overstocked or without requirements. Pittsburg advices are generally to the effect that extraordinary purchasing orders are likely to be shown from this time forward at any sign of market softness—and in the absence of an early weakening tendency such orders will soon have to be executed, anyhow.

Trade condition facts like these go some ways toward suggesting that speculative traders in the iron and steel stocks—jubilant over having caught John W. Gates napping—may themselves be the ones who are caught. A big short interest exists in all of the iron and steel stocks, being especially extended in Mr. Gates's Steel and Wire Trust shares, a short interest whose chief reliance has been that everybody could see that Mr. Gates and his Western followers were trying to sell out. It might be painful to Stock Exchange room traders were it of a sudden disclosed that Mr. Gates of Illinois has really got beyond Wall Street's kindergarten stage.

In the industrial and railway lists alike the short interest reflects now the commitments not of the big but of the lesser speculators. Reassurance of continuing easy money gives confidence to interests whose influence can count most.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement, issued yesterday shortly before the close of business, would have gladdened the hearts of those gentlemen in the Street who do not share the views of professional pessimists who predict that the money market is going to the "demnition bow-wows," and who much delight in direful prophecies of falling reserves and high money rates. The statement, in short, was one of the best put out for many weeks

Surplus reserves increased no less than $3,045,400, while a gain of $5,487,300 in specie, of $516,400 in legal tenders, and of $11,832,900 in deposits is reported. The increase in loans was much smaller than in the previous week, the total increase being $6,106,200—due to the enlarged speculation and, to a smaller extent, the raising of capital here to pay off sterling loans.

The increase in specie is largely the result of Sub-Treasury disbursements, principally on account of bond premiums, though pension payments were not inconsiderable.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$761,672,400	$768,354,200	$580,085,400
Deposits	854,328,500	888,478,300	663,519,300
Circulation	21,029,800	13,948,300	13,939,100
Specie	157,243,500	188,184,900	147,531,400
Legal tend's.	62,288,900	53,456,200	55,894,500
Total res'e.	$219,532,400	$241,591,100	$203,225,900
Res. required.	208,582,125	222,119,575	165,879,825
Surplus res.	$10,950,275	$19,471,525	$37,346,075

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Discussing the statement, Mr. Sherer, the manager of the Clearing House, said: "It strikes me that it is a good one from every standpoint. It not only means the freedom from the prospect of tight money, for some time, but reflects a healthful condition of business. The large amount of loans, which is of course in great measure responsible for the large amount of deposits, necessitates added reserve, to be sure, but it means that the money is getting out into circulation, is being used in commercial channels. That means more business. It is not when a railroad company's cars lie idle under the sheds that the company is doing plenty of business. It is when they are out on the road. People get a wrongful idea of a bank statement in calculating that it is always a bad sign when the loans increase.

"The gain of banks in specie and legal tenders is largely due to the recent exchanges for the new Government 2 per cents of the old bonds bearing a higher interest rate, and the disbursements of premiums by the Government incident to such exchanges. The increase in reserve means easy money for the present, and I see no reason to believe that we shall not have it for a week or two."

REVOLUTION IN EARNINGS.

Studies of railway conditions and the presentation by important Stock Exchange houses of current corporation conditions are becoming more and more a feature of Wall Street and a factor going far to determine investment sentiment—a policy in healthful contrast to quondam expressions of superficial opinion and guesswork.

Exemplifying this businesslike policy is a review of Missouri Pacific Railroad's finances and the property's future prospects issued as a letter to clients yesterday by the Stock Exchange house of E. & C. Randolph, who have recognized high standing in the financial world. The estimate and the conclusions arrived at follow:

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"The position of the Missouri Pacific Railway system is at present attracting much attention. The security and earning power behind the bonds of the company and its auxiliary, the Iron Mountain, have already made an impression upon investors, and the various mortgage issues of the properties show in their quotations the influence of a steady, permanent absorption. Until very recently, however, the stock of the Missouri Pacific has been comparatively unaffected by the movement of prices for railroad shares toward a higher level, although some of the most striking instances of the kind have been afforded by the shares of companies in the same territory.

"This seems to be a proper time to state in concise form the results of the Missouri Pacific's operations for its last year as compared with those of systems which furnish a basis for such examination. The Rock Island and the Atchison naturally suggest themselves for this purpose. It is needful, however, to bear in mind that the years covered by the fiscal periods of the three companies do not coincide. The last annual report of the Missouri Pacific was for the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1899; the Rock Island's year ended March 31, 1899, and the Atchison's, June 30, 1899. Reducing the traffic earnings statistics of each to a mileage basis, the following comparisons, not including Central Branch Railway, is presented:

	Missouri Pacific.	Rock Island.	Atchison.
Mileage	4,928	3,648	7,032
Gross earnings per mile	$5,686	$5,792	$5,760
Op. expenses per mile	3,925	3,526	3,925
Net earnings per mile	1,710	2,215	1,835
Perc'tage of operat'g cost	69.91	61.75	68.14
Charges per mile	$1,291	$1,158	$1,266
Surplus over charges, per mile	419	1,057	569

"In regard to the Missouri Pacific surplus over charges, it must be noted that both the premiums received from bonds sold, which in 1899 were $860,000, and the amount ($1,774,253) paid in connection with refunding operations and the acquisition of $22,080,000 of Texas Pacific income bonds are excluded from the figures.

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"It will be seen that the Missouri Pacific ratio of operating cost to gross earnings in 1899, 69.91 per cent., is the largest of the three roads, being higher than the 68.14 per cent. of the Atchison; although up to June 30, 1899, the Atchison management was expending large sums out of earnings on the reconstruction and improvement of the Atlantic and Pacific division and other parts of its property. The pamphlet report of the Missouri Pacific for last year dwells in detail on the large expenditure for additional equipment for reduction of grades and other betterments, the inference being plain that its high ratio of operating cost is traceable to this cause.

"A similar comparison of the capitalization of the three companies reduced to a mileage basis may next be examined, only the preferred stock of the Atchison being taken into account:

	Missouri Pacific.	Rock Island.	Atchison.
Bonded debt per mile	$25,840	$18,617	$26,202
Charge per mile	1,253	1,350	1,089
Stock per mile	9,608	*14,013	16,240
Earned in stock in last reported fiscal year	4.3%	†7.5%	3.6%

*Preferred. †On preferred.

"The Missouri Pacific system's bonded debt per mile is large because it includes the $18,764,000 of Iron Mountain unifying 4 per cent. bonds, the principal part of which were issued in exchange for the $22,080,000 of 5 per cent. second income bonds acquired by the company last year. On these last-named securities a dividend of 1½ per cent. was declared since Jan. 1, 1900, amounting to about $330,000. Approximately every 1 per cent. paid upon the Texas Pacific incomes is equal to ⅛ per cent. on the entire amount of the Missouri Pacific's capital stock, while the latter's charges per mile, if the full 5 per cent. on the Texas Pacific incomes was paid, would be reduced to $1,049 instead of $1,253. The ability of the Texas Pacific property to do this is, however, yet to be demonstrated. Its surplus over obligatory charges in 1899 was $446,000, but apart from its value to the Iron Mountain division of the Missouri Pacific as a feeder, there is a large element of growth in the income yielding character of the property.

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"A feature of the table which will attract attention is the small amount of Missouri Pacific stock per mile, the total issue being $47,448,650, against the $50,000,000 of Rock Island's share capital and the $114,199,530 of Atchison's preferred, to say nothing of the latter's $102,000,000 of common.

"A question which suggests itself is, how would the Missouri Pacific stock fare if the road were operated on as small a percentage of gross as the Rock Island was in 1899, or the Atchison is at present? It must be admitted that the Missouri Pacific's traffic statistics show close and economical administration. Its average freight train load in 1899 was 211 tons, against 173 tons on the Rock Island and 161 tons on the Atchison. But assuming that the improvements and betterments which have occasioned the rise of the operating ratio to 69.91 per cent. in 1899 can be reduced, a large gain in surplus and in the percentage earned on stock would result.

"If the Missouri Pacific property had been operated in 1899 at the same ratio as Rock Island, its net earnings would have been about $10,700,000, and the surplus on the basis of charges actually paid would have been equal to over 9 per cent. on the stock.

"It is, however, scarcely permissible to expect any such heavy reduction. The Atchison, it is true, having operated in 1898-9 at a ratio of expense to gross earnings of 68.14 per cent., has in the eight months from July 1, 1899, to Feb. 28, 1900, apparently operated at a ratio of about 60.5 per cent., thereby producing the startling increase of over 40 per cent. in its net earnings.

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"It would seem, however, conservative to conclude that the Missouri Pacific management might this year reduce outlay on improvements and bring its operating ratio to 65 per cent., or about midway between its figures in 1899 and those of the two other roads with which its results are compared. The current increase of the earnings may be properly considered in such an estimate. It is to be regretted that the Missouri Pacific does not provide monthly returns of its net revenues. The gross of the system from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1900, shows, however, an increase over the same quarter last year of 11 per cent., and it would seem fair to assume that an increase of 5 per cent. over the gross of 1899 will be secured for the entire year 1900. On this basis the approximate results would be about as follows:

Gross earnings, (5 per cent. increase over 1899)	$29,483,811
Operating expenses at 65 per cent.	19,164,473
Net earnings	$10,319,338
Miscellaneous income of 1899	*1,050,000
Total income	$11,369,338
Charges and taxes on present scale	7,200,000
Balance, surplus	$4,169,338

Equal to about 8¾ per cent. on stock.

"The miscellaneous income does not include any benefit to be derived from the company's holdings of Texas Pacific bonds, on which 1½ per cent. has been paid since Jan. 1, 1900, or about three-quarters of 1 per cent. on the stock of the Missouri Pacific.

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"We have made this estimate with conservatism, and believe that it is now feasible for the Missouri Pacific management to adopt during the present year a policy regarding expenditures which will restore the company to the dividend-paying ranks from which it has been absent since 1891."

STRENGTH OF IRON AND STEEL.

Of late Wall Street has heard much talk of alleged serious set-backs in the iron and steel trade, and the old stories of overproduction, excessive competition, shading of prices, and the like have been conspicuously paraded. On the strength of these reports there has been not a little hammering of the iron and steel issues, with the result that recessions in the quotations of these securities have lately been the order of the day in the stock market.

The fact that the stories were put out for stockjobbing purposes and were quite untrue was a matter apparently which was not taken into consideration. But that the stories were untrue is evident, not alone from the known facts, but from the testimony of authorities in the matter, who say that the iron and steel industry is now in a better position than it has been for some time. Their testimony follows:

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No Cutting of Prices.

President E. H. Gary of the Federal Steel Company says: "The iron and steel business is in an exceptionally prosperous condition. I have heard this story of 'shading prices' before this, and I can only say that, so far as we are concerned—and, I believe, so far as other companies are concerned—there is not one word of truth in it. Prices are being maintained, and there is every probability that they will be. Our business for 1900 will show a considerable gain over the net profits of last year.

"The iron and steel trade is approaching a buying movement. Buyers have been endeavoring to secure iron and steel at lower prices by holding off—pursuing a hand-to-mouth policy, as it were. In this they have been unsuccessful, and now they must come into the market for their necessary supplies. Too much attention should not be given these stories of prices being cut."

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Export Business Expanding.

An officer of the American Steel and Wire Company says: "You can say with positiveness and certainty that the steel and wire business is better at present than at any time in the last three months—and that is saying a great deal. Prices are not being shaded; on the contrary, they are firm and strong, and, if anything, will go higher.

"Our foreign business is 50 per cent. better now than it was a year ago, and we are doing business with countries with which we never dreamed of doing business some months ago. This trade is very remunerative, and we are constantly working to build it up."

On this subject it is worth noticing that Government statistics show that in January of this year steel and wire exports increased $300,000 worth, in February $250,000 worth, and in March $300,000 worth.

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Buyers Spread False Reports.

President Osgood of Colorado Fuel and Iron says: "There is absolutely not a word of truth about the prices of iron and steel falling off. Buyers are spreading these reports for the purpose of getting their material cheaper, and that is all. Then, too, they make good stockjobbing stories. The business of our company is excellent and more than up to expectations."

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Great Rush of Business.

An official of Tennessee Coal and Iron says: "It is scarcely worth while dignifying with notice stories of shading prices. They crop up periodically, and are put out for a purpose. Certainly we are not shading prices. The truth is there is a great rush of business, both in our coal and in our iron and steel departments, and the outlook for us is most encouraging. Then, too, a big boom in structural iron is on, and every mill is rushed beyond its capacity."

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Certain There Has Been No Cutting.

An officer of the Carnegie Steel Company here says: "The proper authorities to discuss such matters are the officers in Pittsburg. I can only say that we here have heard of no cutting in prices, and I am certain there has been none."

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Prices Fixed Ahead.

Officers of other companies talk in a like strain, and in support of their position point to the fact that the Bessemer Pig Iron Association, in Pittsburg, will fix a price for pig iron for the rest of the year at $24 per ton, the price at which it is now held, while it is added that the association has sold all the iron that it will produce between now and August, and has contracts running to November.

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Strength of the Foreign Market.

It is recalled in this connection that in the foreign iron markets prices have risen $2.40 per ton since the fresh movement started early last month, and to show that this has been due to sound trade conditions, attention is called to the market reports just to hand.

Middlesborough reports that quotations continue moving upward, and the general condition of the iron trade is better than for the past quarter of a century, while

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York

statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	April 7.	April 14.	Increase.
Loans	$755,586,200	$761,672,400	$6,106,200
Net deposits	822,495,600	834,328,500	11,832,900
Circulation	20,574,500	21,029,900	455,300
Specie	151,756,200	157,243,500	5,487,300
Legal tenders	61,772,500	62,288,900	516,400
Reserve held	$213,328,700	$219,532,400	$6,003,700
Legal reserve	205,623,900	208,582,125	2,958,225
Sur. reserve	$7,704,800	$10,950,275	$3,045,475

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,539,375	$22,284,575
Jan. 13	10,727,350	28,283,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,693,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,252,025	35,909,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,997,775	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,373,825	25,688,450
Feb. 24	19,078,550	30,334,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,041,550	24,578,125	20,823,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,886,425	19,074,175	23,086,050
March 24	5,817,300	18,557,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,850	35,720,800
April 7	7,704,800	15,018,825	35,036,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,346,075

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$10,950,275	1895	$19,414,225
1899	19,471,525	1894	11,032,900
1898	37,346,075	1893	11,072,550
1897	46,966,900	1892	15,788,500
1896	18,139,350	1891	4,319,850

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended April 14, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1900.	1899.	P. C.
New York	$990,339,489	$1,165,562,697	−15.0
Boston	10,474,544	113,067,645	−7.6
Philadelphia	61,154,237	82,121,809	−25.5
Baltimore	17,529,541	23,063,479	−24.0
Chicago	106,450,618	104,928,973	+ 1.5
St. Louis	31,133,089	28,837,857	+ 8.0
New Orleans	8,693,549	7,577,307	+14.7
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,319,772,067	$1,525,147,931	−13.5
Other cities, 5 days	187,463,942	176,241,019	+ 6.4
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,507,236,009	$1,701,388,950	−11.4
All cities, 1 day	287,164,481	366,510,527	−21.6
Total, all cities, for week	$1,794,400,490	$2,067,899,477	−13.2

Complete returns for the week ended April 7 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1899, a decrease of 12.3 per cent., with the same week in 1898 a gain of 74.4 per cent., and with 1897 a gain of 114.1 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1899, was 0.4 per cent., and the gain, as compared with 1898 and 1897, respectively, 51.2 and 68.1 per cent.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $9,785,472. The imports of specie were $112,-121 and the exports $1,139,340.

Import of Specie, Port of New York, April 7 to 13, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Fontabelle	Demerara	$9,735
Allianca	Colon	2,562
L'Aquitaine	Havre	965
Gold Bullion—		
Allianca	Colon	5,385
Niagara	Tampico	10,115
Advance	Punta Arenas	2,700
Pretoria	Barbados	700
Silver Bullion—		
Yucatan	Vera Cruz	15,453
Niagara	Tampico	64,508
Total		$112,121

Specie Exports from the Port of New York, April 9 to 14, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
April 10	St. Louis	London, S. B.	$223,695
April 11	Kaiser Fred'k	London, S. B.	37,200
April 12	Kr. Wm. d Gr.	London, S. B.	258,940
April 12	Kr. Wm. d Gr.	Bremen, S. C. (Rus.)	3,600
April 13	Etruria	London, S. B.	76,200
Total			$599,635

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

April 5	Cherokee	Santo Domingo, G. C., (U. S.)	$15,880
April 5	Cherokee	Santo Domingo, S. C., (U. S.)	9,100
April 6	Erna	Cape Gracias, G. C., (C. A.)	1,385
April 7	Westhall	Buenos Ayres, G. C., (U. S.)	500,000
April 7	Caracas	Maracaibo, G.C., (U. S.)	13,340
Total			$1,139,340

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$150,164,099
Gold	90,047,271
Silver	8,685,714
United States notes	8,585,904
Treasury notes of 1890	644,848
National bank notes	4,367,093
Total receipts this day	2,356,063
Total receipts this month	20,736,163
Total receipts this year	447,899,925
Total expenditures this day	1,650,000
Total expenditures this month	19,585,090
Total expenditures this year	392,446,382
Deposits in National banks	114,767,159
National bank notes received for redemption	340,890
Government receipts from customs	803,642
Internal revenue	1,040,531
Miscellaneous	511,890

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS—DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$214,942,779
Silver dollars	411,046,000
Silver dollars of 1890	11,140,651
Silver bullion of 1890	72,081,349
United States notes	14,080,000
Total	$724,190,779

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$214,942,779
Silver certificates outstanding	411,046,000
Treasury notes outstanding	84,122,000
Currency certificates outstanding	14,080,000
Total	$724,190,779

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$58,979,571
Gold certificates	31,076,700
Silver coin and bullion	2,588,921
Silver certificates	6,096,793
United States notes	8,505,904
Other assets	10,784,116
Total in Treasury	$118,032,008
Deposits in National banks	114,767,159
Total	$232,799,167
Current liabilities	82,635,067
Available cash balances	$150,164,099

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA for the year ending Dec. 31—

	1899.	1898	1897.
Miles	428	434	430
Earnings:			
Passengers	$790,281	$674,087	$569,299
Freight	1,510,430	1,358,929	1,286,703
Mail, exp.	163,573	138,701	122,565
Total, gross	2,464,284	2,171,717	1,978,567
Operating expenses:			
Transportation	935,217	850,687	780,864
Maint. equip	320,735	240,298	252,558
Maint. way	431,390	357,284	311,910
Gen. and taxes	142,086	126,846	108,149
Total, op. exp.	1,829,437	1,575,095	1,453,481
Net	634,847	596,622	525,086
Per cent. op. exp. to earnings	74¼	72½	73½
Charges:			
Interest	391,910	390,621	357,245
Other	67,012	93,081	97,764
Total charges	458,922	483,702	455,009
Surplus	175,925	112,920	70,077

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN for the year ending Dec. 31—

Gross	4,177,808	3,990,855	3,657,336
Op. expenses	3,026,507	2,789,500	2,675,507
Net	1,151,301	1,201,355	981,829
Prop. expenses to gross	72½	70	73½
Other income		1,868	6,215
Total income	1,151,301	1,203,224	988,044
Charges	952,368	1,156,700	1,024,153
Surplus	198,933	46,523	*35,102

*Deficit.

PANAMA RAILROAD for the year ending Dec. 31—

Passengers	70,038	98,270	100,488
Freight	976,408	963,247	1,095,633
Mails	46,520	44,942	45,823
Total, R. R. gross	1,008,966	1,106,459	1,241,942
S. S. line	762,470	620,184	670,487
Total gross	1,861,436	1,726,643	1,912,429
Other receipts	333,605	416,237	388,273
Total	2,195,041	2,142,880	2,300,705
Op. expenses	1,342,381	1,277,693	1,406,232
Net	852,660	865,188	894,473
Charges	557,426	598,441	484,598
Surplus	295,234	266,749	409,875

$239,940,850 in Bonds Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The amount of bonds so far received at the Treasury for exchange for the new 2 per cents is $239,-940,850, of which $35,998,050 were received from individuals and institutions other than National banks.

No Session in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details of a dividend declared by the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company will be found in another column.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Per Cent.
$2,000,000	$2,003,700	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$13,878,000	$2,242,000	$1,256,000	$13,542,000	25.8
2,050,000	2,098,200	Bk. of Manhat'n Co.	19,296,000	1,913,000	2,905,000	20,986,000	23.0
2,000,000	1,144,200	Merchants' National	13,514,700	2,593,700	1,706,900	15,382,200	27.1
2,000,000	2,187,800	Mechanics' Nat.	11,701,000	2,145,000	784,000	11,598,000	25.2
1,500,000	2,866,500	Bk. of America	20,672,900	3,752,800	1,606,200	21,842,800	24.5
1,000,000	248,900	Phenix National	4,484,000	1,287,000	172,000	4,704,000	31.0
10,000,000	5,073,700	National City	58,131,600	27,971,700	4,088,800	110,015,700	29.1
300,000	6,697,500	Chemical National	23,629,500	3,204,800	3,318,900	23,558,300	27.9
600,000	186,700	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,922,700	880,700	512,200	5,516,100	25.3
1,000,000	1,736,700	Gallatin National	8,063,300	994,500	793,100	8,329,000	26.7
300,000	83,600	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,016,400	247,500	53,500	1,056,500	28.4
400,000	111,100	Mech. & Traders'	2,171,000	207,000	198,000	2,228,000	18.2
200,000	176,800	Greenwich	923,700	103,300	179,600	847,800	33.4
600,000	478,200	Leath. Mfrs' Nat.	3,869,800	639,400	263,000	3,865,000	23.0
300,000	203,100	Seventh National	3,275,100	524,500	442,500	4,332,000	22.3
1,250,000	564,800	Bk. State of N. Y.	4,330,300	260,600	266,100	3,399,700	15.5
5,000,000	2,823,100	Am. Ex. National	29,462,000	4,653,000	1,482,000	23,525,000	26.1
5,000,000	3,639,400	Nat. Bk. of Com.	32,278,100	2,651,600	8,274,000	24,435,900	24.3
1,000,000	1,611,100	National Broadway	6,044,100	1,117,500	379,400	5,393,400	28.0
1,000,000	1,150,800	Mercantile Nat.	11,854,100	2,102,300	1,155,200	13,096,300	24.9
422,700	495,700	Pacific	2,491,200	231,100	592,800	3,226,900	25.5
1,500,000	1,051,600	Nat. Bk. of the Rep.	16,150,500	4,405,000	843,700	20,702,100	25.4
450,000	986,500	Chatham National	6,140,900	734,100	843,500	6,222,900	25.4
200,000	320,000	People's	2,166,200	85,300	350,800	2,494,200	17.5
1,000,000	1,839,000	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	11,116,800	2,282,000	922,700	12,488,900	26.3
1,000,000	2,846,400	Hanover National	37,616,900	10,722,700	2,336,300	47,084,100	27.7
500,000	419,900	Irving National	4,249,000	706,300	490,900	4,598,000	26.0
600,000	383,900	National Citizens'	8,077,700	613,600	171,500	3,210,400	24.5
500,000	277,700	Nassau	2,632,800	461,700	251,700	2,896,100	28.1
900,000	980,600	M'k't & Fulton Nat.	6,431,000	985,600	554,200	6,976,300	23.1
1,000,000	195,000	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,769,200	776,100	282,400	4,149,800	25.5
1,400,000	1,718,800	Corn Exchange	17,294,400	2,098,300	3,015,000	20,149,900	25.4
1,000,000	506,200	Continental National	4,744,700	1,050,000	424,000	5,772,000	25.5
300,000	396,700	Oriental	2,018,000	180,300	350,500	2,037,000	28.0
1,500,000	5,900,700	Imp's & T'ders' Nat.	25,528,000	5,503,000	1,550,000	26,137,000	27.0
2,000,000	3,393,400	National Park	42,913,000	13,037,000	3,317,000	54,987,000	29.8
250,000	152,000	East River Nat.	1,246,100	248,900	123,900	1,420,500	26.2
3,000,000	2,255,100	Fourth National	22,352,100	4,166,700	1,789,400	23,407,100	25.4
1,000,000	491,200	Central National	9,978,000	2,030,000	1,117,000	12,720,000	24.7
300,000	780,700	Second National	8,391,000	1,731,000	552,000	9,233,000	24.7
750,000	181,700	Ninth National	3,783,900	397,100	251,000	2,620,000	24.7
500,000	8,925,400	First National	38,680,100	8,173,800	1,328,900	38,826,900	24.0
300,000	300,000	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	2,802,500	585,200	293,000	3,110,800	28.2
250,000	682,600	Bowery Bank	3,445,000	493,000	368,000	3,549,000	24.3
200,000	419,100	N. Y. County Nat.	3,183,100	772,300	396,300	3,863,600	23.8
750,000	327,600	German-American	3,200,300	469,900	260,000	3,063,600	23.8
1,000,000	1,705,000	Chase National	36,960,300	7,170,100	4,332,700	44,838,300	25.7
300,000	780,700	Fifth Avenue	8,504,700	2,008,400	368,800	9,359,900	24.9
200,000	619,600	German Exchange	2,723,100	178,800	564,200	3,130,400	23.7
200,000	797,000	Germania	2,775,500	401,300	767,100	4,424,700	28.1
300,000	580,100	Lincoln National	12,474,500	3,438,800	307,800	14,851,000	25.2
300,000	1,015,800	Garfield National	7,074,500	1,615,700	473,100	8,373,000	29.4
200,000	340,200	Fifth National	2,184,900	487,900	167,100	2,351,200	27.9
300,000	963,800	Bank of Metropolis	5,768,800	1,018,300	652,500	6,664,300	25.1
200,000	393,800	West Side	2,573,000	473,000	282,000	2,923,000	25.8
500,000	674,400	Seaboard National	13,578,000	2,089,000	1,914,000	17,058,000	20.4
2,100,000	1,440,300	Western National	30,831,700	7,380,700	2,060,300	36,883,100	25.7
300,000	524,200	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,420,000	645,000	638,000	4,894,000	26.2
1,200,000	1,365,400	National Union	16,463,100	2,515,600	951,300	17,673,200	24.9
500,000	478,100	Liberty National	5,582,000	1,030,500	274,400	5,376,300	24.3
1,000,000	391,200	N. Y. Produce Ex.	4,182,800	608,400	397,800	3,782,100	26.6
250,000	393,700	New Amsterdam	4,657,300	849,800	435,900	5,342,400	24.1
350,000	211,500	Astor National	3,670,700	779,300	261,400	3,953,000	28.3
500,000	208,300	Hide and Leath. Nat.	2,297,100	205,500	214,700	1,616,000	26.0
$57,000,000	$68,801,000	Total, National Bks.					
11,422,700	14,853,000	Total, State Banks					
*$68,422,700	83,654,000	Totals	761,672,400	157,243,500	62,288,900	834,328,500	26.3

*As per official reports—45 National banks, Feb. 13, 1900; 19 State banks, March 10, 1900.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Net Profits.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. City. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,318,863.00	$21,901.00	$95,031	$188,743.00	$106,000.00	$1,596,689.00
Columbia	300,000	2,211,000.00	106,000.00	81,000	160,000.00	.....	2,150,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,119,055.08	46,323.53	52,406	223,894.86	.....	1,314,227.00
Fourteenth St.	100,000	894,500.00	44,200.00	57,900	195,900.00	.....	1,220,000.00
Ganseovort	200,000	632,503.11	4,850.48	55,231	39,841.75	.....	620,280.47
Hamilton	200,000	1,339,000.00	68,100.00	93,600	98,000.00	.....	1,444,000.00
Mount Morris	250,000	1,896,800.00	101,500.00	137,300	176,700.00	.....	2,350,800.00
Mutual	200,000	1,341,995.37	32,252.14	150,781	194,121.39	.....	1,442,861.13
19th Ward	100,000	1,087,203.00	20,920.00	121,465	220,515.00	.....	1,549,541.00
Plaza	100,000	1,839,000.00	55,000.00	67,000	415,000.00	158,000.00	2,120,000.00
Riverside	100,000	909,400.00	6,300.00	59,300	77,000.00	.....	977,300.00
State	100,000	2,874,000.00	210,000.00	106,000	98,000.00	.....	3,205,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,049,100.00	19,500.00	155,500	79,800.00	.....	1,630,300.00
Union Square	200,000	2,217,171.45	52,398.19	219,622	258,334.48	.....	2,648,889.96
Yorkville	100,000	1,569,800.00	91,000.00	98,550	95,600.00	*183,530.00	1,605,600.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,053,891.00	13,589.00	83,863	190,919.00	.....	1,259,763.00
Broadway	100,000	1,835,550.28	13,381.77	120,545	207,050.03	.....	1,472,062.32
Eighth Ward	100,000	348,200.00	11,300.00	22,800	43,900.00	.....	312,200.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	686,300.00	30,700.00	25,800	83,300.00	.....	646,600.00
Fifth National	250,000	2,515,500.00	246,300.00	245,300	524,900.00	73,780.00	2,214,000.00
Merchants'	100,000	407,151.00	3,933.00	22,554	33,117.00	.....	367,178.00
Mech. & Trad's	100,000	936,418.85	13,067.00	62,079	82,732.10	.....	925,435.50
Nassau Nat.	300,000	4,159,000.00	211,000.00	223,000	516,000.00	617,000.00	4,242,000.00
National City	300,000	2,584,000.00	110,000.00	253,000	443,000.00	.....	3,036,000.00
North Side	100,000	771,348.76	11,151.04	50,444	44,555.06	.....	595,100.63
Pharmacist	100,000	860,700.00	28,800.00	41,700	41,900.00	93,100.00	867,300.00
Schermerhorn	100,000	566,656.00	16,301.00	22,625	61,745.00	14,300.00	565,635.00
17th Ward	100,000	457,430.00	8,942.00	38,222	64,756.00	.....	460,267.00
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,093,800.00	97,500.00	10,000	240,900.00	228,600.00	.....
26th Ward	100,000	514,836.00	4,398.00	14,386	32,259.00	6,056.00	472,049.00
Union	100,000	281,966.00	7,338.00	14,672	33,217.00	.....	219,767.00
Wallabout	100,000	683,600.00	30,300.00	19,999	47,600.00	.....	670,300.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I.	25,000	518,700.00	14,940.00	20,134	88,925.00	.....	587,620.00
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	633,052.00	24,069.00	20,000	124,258.00	75,600.00	678,588.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,465,800.00	175,800.00	235,200	504,700.00	312,500.00	6,039,200.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,108,928.00	80,714.00	70,853	201,673.00	.....	1,826,193.00
Second National	250,000	1,311,100.00	52,400.00	53,400	235,700.00	359,700.00	1,123,200.00
Third National	200,000	903,078.78	26,396.82	69,145	111,631.50	.....	871,121.92
First National	110,000	1,867,200.00	113,800.00	25,200	122,500.00	443,900.00	1,460,600.00
Second National	125,000	740,535.00	65,700.00	9,100	89,500.00	95,000.00	929,300.00

*Surplus, $100,000; undivided profits, $83,530.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.11	.11
Belcher	.32	.31
Best & Belcher	.30	.28
Bullion	.03	.04
Caledonia	1.40	1.25
Challenge Con	.22	.22
Chollar	.14	.14
Confidence	.94	.73
Con. Cal. & Va	1.75	1.70
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.21	.20
Gould & Curry	.28	.28
Hale & Norcross	.39	.36
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.05	.06
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.37	.36
Occidental Con	.15	.16
Ophir	.80	.78
Overman	.26	.25
Potosi	.30	.15
Savage	.13	.12
Sag Belcher	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.53	.53
Standard	3.10	3.10
Syndicate	.12	.12
St. Louis	.12	.12
Union Con		.32
Utah Con	.12	.11
Yellow Jacket	.24	.24
Silver bars	59½	59½
Mexican dollars	48½@49¼	48½@49¼
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.20	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	27⅝	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝
Alamo	14⅞	16	15	16
Argentum	20¾	22½	20	21
Anaconda	30½	38	35½	38½
Anchoria	80	97	80	90
Bankers'	20½	20¾	20½	20⅝
Battle Mountain	29¼	30	29¼	29½
Blue Bell	12¾	12¾	12	12¾
C. C. Con	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
C. C. & M.	11½	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞
Columbine Victor	15	18	16	17
Dante	14½	14¾	14¼	14½
Damon	21⅞	22	21½	22
Elkton	125¾	126¼	126½	127
El Paso	39½	40½	39	40
Findlay	16⅞	17	16¼	16⅝
Golden Fleece	32	36	32	45
Gibson	23	27	23	26
Gold King	98	101	99	105
Gold Knob	17	17½	17	17½
Gold Coin	480	488	325	355
Garfield	17	20½	19½	20
Gold Sovereign	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10½
Gould	39¼	39⅝	39¼	40
Hart	17½	18	18	19
Ingham	23¾	24½	23⅝	23⅞
Isabella	115	115¼	115	115½
Independence	72	73½	72⅝	73
Jackpot	60	61	60	60¾
Keystone	18⅞	19	18⅞	19
Lexington	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
Mount Rosa	75	80	75	80
Matoa	25½	27	25½	26½
Marv Cashen	30	31	30	31
Moon Anchor	68½	69	66	69
National	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8⅞
Nugget	22½	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝
Ophir	51	51½	48	55
Orphan	21	22	20¼	22
Pharmacist	12½	12⅝	12⅝	13
Pinnacle	19	20	19	20
Portland	238½	240	236	240
Raven	67	68	67¼	68
Rawlings	40¼	41	39¾	40¼
Reeolan	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
Tornado	48½	50	48¼	49½
Temonj	23	30	24	30
Union	42	49	40	49⅝
Vindicator	156	159	154	158
Work	31	31⅝	31	31½
Zenobia	15	17	16	17

Hamilton and Union Merger.

No obstacle is anticipated in the merger of the Hamilton and Union Banks of Brooklyn. The stockholders of the latter institution met yesterday and ratified the proposed consolidation and the terms agreed on by the Directors.

Phenix National Bank to Move.

The Phenix National Bank is to vacate its quarters in the old Atlantic Mutual Insurance Building, at the southwest corner of Wall and William Streets, on May 1. It will move to 62 Wall Street on that date.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47⅝
Oats, No 2 mixed	.28⅝
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07½
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.41
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	20.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.50
Southern, No. 2 soft	22.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron, warrants	Nominal
Lake copper, ingot	17.00
Tin	31.50
Exchange lead	4.70
Spelter	4.75
Tallow, prime	.05⅛
Pork, mess	13.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07⅝
Lard, prime	7.65
Butter, Western creamery	.19

CHICAGO, April 14.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@64¾c; No. 2 red, 69¾c; No. 2 corn, 39c; No. 2 yellow corn, 39¼c; No. 2 oats, 24¾@25¼c; No. 2 white, 28@28¼c; No. 3 white, 26¼@27¼c; No. 2 rye, 56c; No. 2 barley, 41@43c; No. 1 flax seed and No. 1 Northwestern, $1.73; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $12.50@$12.95; lard, per 100 lb, $7.10@$7.27½c; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.10@$7.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.30@$7.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, $1.25½; sugars, cutloaf, $6; granulated, $5.44; clover, contract grade, $7.75@$8.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	73 9-16	73 13-16	73 9-16	73⅝
July	73⅜	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝
September	73 15-16	74	73 15-16	74
Corn—				
May	44⅝	45¼	44⅜	45⅛
July	45¼	45¾	45⅛	45⅝
September				46⅛
Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	66⅛	66½	66	66½
July	67⅛	67⅞	67⅜	67¾
September	68⅛	68½	68⅛	68⅝
Corn—				
May	38 11-16	39⅝	38 9-16	39¼
July	39⅝	40⅜	39 9-16	40¼
September	40½	41	40¼	40⅞
Oats—				
May	24½	24¼	24	24
July	24	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞
September	23½	23⅝	23⅛	23¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Led by a sensational advance in provisions, the grain markets all showed considerable improvement, except for a brief space of time at the opening, when unloading by local houses and considerable selling of May wheat for Southwestern account promoted more or less weakness in wheat and a slight decline from the closing point of Thursday. In subsequent transactions, however, this was more than made up on near months, May closing officially at ⅛c advance, although the late months were not so prompt to respond and closed from unchanged to ¼c net lower. There was also in the local market a very strong feeling in cash wheat circles, with premiums on No. 2 red advanced to 4c over May in elevator, and 7c over free on board, afloat, spot. Operations in the cash market, however, so far as exporters were concerned, did not reach a very large total, as indeed was to be expected in view of the holidays abroad. Only about 5 loads were reported at the seaboard. Throughout the forenoon trade in options was fairly active, with prices well up to the top point on May, and local shorts were good buyers. Toward noon the undertone was helped somewhat by bad French crop news, private advices stating that mild weather was needed instead of the cold nights now prevailing. Australian shipments were about the same as last week, and it was intimated that the world's shipments would be in the neighborhood of 6,500,000 bushels, thus practically duplicating the figures of a week ago. At Minneapolis there was a promise of about 500,000 bushels decrease in weekly stocks of wheat. The Northwest receipts for two days amounted to 700 cars. For the week they aggregated 2,288 cars, compared with 2,985 cars last week, and 1,374 cars last year. Weather conditions in

JERUSALEM IN HOLY WEEK

Ceremonials Which Attend the Observance of Passion Season.

PILGRIMS FROM MANY LANDS

Description of Shrines Where the Faithful Worship — March to the Crucifixion—Advent of Easter Morning.

Holy Passion Week, beginning with Palm Sunday, crowned by the triumph of Easter Day, is the vivifying principle of the existence of Jerusalem. Eliminate that period from the history of the Holy City and it would speedily sink into obscurity and oblivion. A city of shrines sacred to the Christian, the Hebrew, and the Mohammedan, Jerusalem is essentially religious every day of the year, but especially so at this season. The streets of Jerusalem present at this season scenes of cheerful activity and smiling countenances.

Mohammedans arrive in large numbers for the Mosum or pilgrimage to the tomb of the Prophet Moses on the western bank of the River Jordan, and to pay their devotions in the Mosque of Omar. The Moslem year, consisting of twelve lunar months, causes their feasts and fasts to rotate round the solar year; but the festival of the Mosum is arranged to take place at the same time as the Easter of the Greek Church. This pilgrimage of the Mosum is said to have been instituted after the Crusades as a precaution against any attempt the Christians might make to wrest the Holy City from the Mohammedans by overwhelming numbers enthused by their visit to the Holy Sepulchre.

The spacious cathedral that stands on the site of the crusifixion and the Holy Sepulchre is open and crowded long before sunrise on Palm Sunday. It is illumined by thousands of wax candles in a variety of handsome candelabra, and hanging lamps of precious metal. Portions of this very large cathedral are owned and used as chapels by the different Christian sects, Protestants excepted, but the main space, which includes the chapel over the sacred tomb and the aisles, are common property.

The scenes at the services of this day in the different chapels are beautiful and impressive. The Patriarch of the community is seated on the episcopal throne. His canonicals are of cloth of gold and gems, his crown, mitre, and sceptre or staff one blazing mass of jewels. The officiating priests, of whom there are many scores in each community, are also as gorgeously and richly attired. Thousands of young date-palm branches previously blessed on the Holy Sepulchre are now brought to the Patriarchs, who give a palm branch to every person who steps forward to receive it. The priests, monks, and choristers receive their palms first, followed by the laity who had not already been provided with palms. Attendant friars present long honey-wax lighted candles to those who accept a palm branch. The branches measure from three to seven feet in length, and the celerity and order with which the processions are formed is wonderful.

FEATURES OF THE PROCESSION.

The patriarchal and consular cawassie, in brilliant gold-embroidered uniforms and silver-headed maces, walked before the Patriarch, who heads the procession, followed by the priests. The friars and choristers come next, robed in snow white linen tunics; after them the consuls with their suites, the lay agents and employes, and then the citizens and pilgrims. The clergy, the friars, and choristers chant as the procession makes the tour of the chapel and the aisles and of the holy sepulchre. Every individual in the procession carries a lighted candle in one hand and a palm branch in the other.

A unique and most wonderful scene is presented—the vast cathedral with its immense pillars, its chapels and softly shadowed arches, among which move the thousands of worshippers carrying palms, the fragrance of incense, the candles that twinkle like moving stars of living golden fire, the delicate aroma diffused by the fresh palm branches as they wave gently in the air, stirred by the movement of the throngs, the rich music of the human voices chanting prayer and praise, and the spiritual ecstatic joy on the faces of the pious pilgrims; while the priests, fine, bearded, dignified men, in attire of velvet and satin covered with gold and pearls and crowns incrusted with jewels, suggest to the student of Biblical lore the majestic scene described in the Apocalypse of the august elders who "cast their crowns before the throne as they worshipped Him who liveth for ever and ever"; the white-robed friars and choristers could not fail to help to recall the "great multitude which no man could number" of all nations and people and kindred and tongues, who, having come out of great tribulation, serve before the throne of God and sing the new song, clad in white robes and with palms in their hands."

The great pilgrimage of Christians to the River Jordan and of Mohammedans to the town of Moses on the west bank of the sacred stream begins on Passion Monday. Before sunrise the streets of Jerusalem are filled with pedestrians and equestrians traveling toward the gates, passing through which their objective point become the slopes of Mount Moriah, the valley of the Kedron, and the slopes of the Mount of Olives on the east side of Jerusalem. Scattered over these places, the sightseers seat themselves on the grass, on the rocks, on the low, loose stone fense walls, or stand about in groups. Gay awnings and tents shelter native women and children of wealthy families who have come out to spend the day. Tourists of every conceivable type, from all countries of Europe and America, are also in evidence, enjoying or criticising the novel sights.

Sellers of fruits, sweetmeats, cakes, bread, baked eggs, water, lemonade, and sherbet cry their wares as they pass among the crowds. Here and there under the shade of a tree or picturesquely ragged awning the coffee shops ply a brisk trade. These establishments are very simple; a hollow in a big boulder or a few stones easily form the fireplace in which a couple of handsful of charcoal have been lighted with the aid of a few dry twigs. One large tin pot for boiling water, two small copper pots for brewing the coffee, about ten Turkish coffee cups, a couple of small brass trays, perhaps a score of chibouques and water pipes, and some small rush-bottomed stools form the stock in trade. Customers come and sit on the stools in front of the coffee shop as they sip the fragrant freshly-made beverage and smoke.

At regular distances of about fifteen paces apart Turkish soldiers, with muskets and fixed bayonets, line the road by which the pilgrims and processions are to travel from the city gate down the slope of Moriah, across the Kedron Valley, and up again on the slope of Olivet toward Bethany. On the open space in front of the tomb of the Virgin Mary several very large and handsomely decorated tents were pitched for the reception of the Pasha and the civil and ecclesiastical authorities. Near this camp the Turkish military band entertains the immense audience with boisterous if very fine music while awaiting the advent of the procession with the sacred green flag.

Parties of tourists and pilgrims continually issue from the city by gates nearest to their hotels or caravansaries, but all converge to the road that leads down Mount Moriah, en route to the sacred river. Horses, mules, donkeys, and camels carry these travelers, a palanquin strung between two mules conveying some aged or delicate persons. The great concourse of Christian pilgrims ride by with the Patriarch of the Orthodox Greek Church, about two hours before noon. The Patriarch and his large suite of priests, in their loose, long, flowing black robes and tall black caps, look imposing, preceded by the gayly uniformed janissaries. The Patriarch blesses the River Jordan, after which the pilgrims bathe and dip their shrouds, purchased in Jerusalem, in the sacred waters.

PILGRIMS OF MOHAMMED.

Directly after the noonday prayer the Mohammedan pilgrims begin to issue from the eastern gate, which faces Mount of Olives. This gate is named "Gate of the Hittites" and "Gate of the Tribes," by Moslems; "Gate of My Lady Mary," by the native Christians, and "St. Stephen's Gate," by Europeans. The Mohammedan pilgrims travel in distinct parties, according to the village, town, or section of a city from which they have come. Each party carries a number of very large flags, decorated with embroidery inscriptions from the Koran. The flags and inscriptions are of white, red, yellow, and green colors. Each party has a band of music, consisting of cymbals, drums, and tambourines of quaint design and large size; also flutes and tomtoms. As they walk the men of the party chant the confession of the faith of Islam to the accompaniment of the music of the band, and the women bring up the rear singing.

Suddenly the boom of cannon is heard, and the initiated inform the inexperienced that the green flag is being carried out of the Mosque of Omar. This flag is the holy ensign of Islam, and brought out of the sacred precincts only on special occasions. Should the Sultan of Turkey, who is also the spiritual chief of Islam, order a crusade against any foreign power the production of the sacred green flag would cause a rally of the entire Mohammedan world.

Every face is now turned toward the Gate of the Hittites, and every eye intensely watchful. The crowd in the vicinity of the immense gateway is dense to suffocation, but the soldiers, with muskets and fixed bayonets, quickly clear and line a passage for the principal procession of Islam.

First come the pilgrims from Hebron, with flags, cymbals, tambourines, drums, and tomtoms. Between the band of music and the flag bearers are fierce-looking dervishes, bareheaded, with long matted hair, stripped to the waist and very little clothing below that. These execute a species of hysterical step as they cut themselves with swords and other instruments of torture, uttering gutteral cries. The men of the party chant and the women walk behind singing religious songs and the hallelujah chorus. The mosque over the cave where the patriarchs are supposed to be buried in Hebron is held no less sacred than the Mosque of Omar, and the Moslems of Hebron were so fanatic some years ago that it was not safe for a native Christian or a Hebrew to stand near enough to their processions for the shadow of the flags to fall on him.

HAILING THE GREEN FLAG.

The green flag is borne by men whose families have preserved the privilege of carrying it through many centuries. As soon as it appears the surrounding hills vibrate and echo with the songs and hallelujah of choruses of the thousands of Moslem women and children scattered on the slopes of the mountains and in the valley. The cannon boom, the military band plays stirring airs, the cymbals of all the pilgrim parties in view clash their stormiest, the great drums thunder, and flutes play their wildest.

Scores of large flags similar to those of the other processions are carried behind the green flag. A calm dignity characterizes the gait and demeanor of the concourse of turbaned, bearded, flowing robed, and fine-ly formed citizens, that walk and chant melodiously after the band and flags. Behind these, and on horseback, come the representatives of the Government, civil and ecclesiastical, in the persons of the Pasha and the Cadi. This is the only occasion on which the Pasha wears a voluminous Oriental cloak of royal purple silk and gold over his uniform. Next come, also on horses, the civil and ecclesiastical officers and the Effendis of the city. Then follow those of the citizens who are about to make the pilgrimage of the Mosum mounted on horses, donkeys, mules, and camels. Many Sayara, parties of pilgrims, with their flags and bands of music, follow in succession. The procession wends its way slowly down the slope of Moriah, across the Kedron Valley, and up the side of Olivet where the road winds round the mountain till it is lost to view. Not till then do the cannon cease to roar, the bands to play, the men to chant, and the women to sing. At the bend of the road the Pasha, the Cadi, and other dignitaries and officials take leave of the procession of pilgrims with the green flag and return.

WASHING THE APOSTLES' FEET.

The ceremony of washing the feet of the apostles takes place on Maundy Thursday. An elevated platform has been erected in the square fronting the cathedral of the sacred tomb. Twelve lay pilgrims, who each paid a munificent offering for the privilege, are seated on three sides of the square platform. Attendant monks carry a silver basin, ewer, and towels as the Patriarch of the Orthodox Greek Church half kneels before each pilgrim, pours some water on his feet and wipes them with the towel. St. Peter is personated by a gray-haired pilgrim who first objects to have his feet washed by the Master, and then most gratefully accepts the honor. The four corners of the platform have been decorated with olive tree saplings. These are now stripped of their leaves, twigs and stems broken into small pieces, and the whole scattered from the platform among the pilgrim crowds. The water in which the feet of the apostolic representatives have been wetted is sprinkled over the people. There is a great rush of devotees to secure these souvenirs.

In the afternoon of Holy Thursday the Patriarch of the Latin Church performs a similar ceremony within the cathedral. Only Roman Catholic pilgrims are admitted, and personal friends of the ecclesiastic consular authorities, the great gates by which the public enters being closed and locked during this celebration. Twelve pilgrim friars in monastic robes are seated in a semi-circle fronting the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre. The Patriarch wears a simple black cassock and skull cap, and wraps a white towel round the loins. An enormous silver basin, perhaps three feet in diameter and a foot deep, holds water and is placed on the marble floor in front of the seated pilgrims. The Patriarch kneels on one knee before each monk as he pours some water on his feet, dries it with the towel, and bending his head kisses it. When he kneels before the representative of St. Peter, a noble looking gray headed and bearded man, the protest of his unworthiness is very real on the part of the friar, and the joy must have been deep that transfigures his countenance as he finally submits to share the to him inestimable privilege.

SERVICES ON GOOD FRIDAY.

The principal services of Good Friday begin about 6 o'clock in the evening and continue till midnight. The spacious cathedral is illumined throughout, and about half a regiment of Turkish soldiers are stationed about the aisles and chapels and in the square. Those on the outside of the cathedral are in reserve, and have stacked their arms in the middle of the square. There being neither pews nor seats in the vast edifice, the thousands of worshippers and sightseers move hither and thither to take part in or witness the services and ceremonies, all interesting and impressive, in the different chapels. About 8 o'clock it is difficult to effect a passage through the dense crowds, and later quite impossible.

There is a large number of shrines in the cathedral at which services are held by the different sects. The Latin clergy, friars and choristers, headed by the Patriarch and followed by the laity, make the tour of these shrines before ascending to the Calvary. One of these stations is a cave where, tradition says, the Empress Helena, mother of the first Christian Emperor Constantine, discovered the cross on which Jesus had suffered. There were three in the cave, and to test their identity a dead body was laid on each; one of these came to life and thus became known to be the sacred cross. At this shrine a very large cross is taken from the cave and carried at the head of the procession. At each of these many stations a short service is chanted by the ecclesiastics and choristers and a sermon preached, but at no two stations is it delivered in the same language. Consequently, the pilgrims of various races and nationalities have a chance to understand at least one of the sermons.

CHAPEL OF THE CALVARY.

A flight of rather steep stone stairs is ascended to reach the Chapel of the Calvary. The soldiers are frequently obliged to threaten to shove the surging crowds back with the butt ends of their muskets to keep a passage open for the processions. On the summit of Calvary are two shrines, the one to the right being the one at which Christ is supposed to have been nailed to the cross, and the other to the left, where the body was taken down after death. Between the two the Roman Catholics have placed an image of the Holy Virgin surrounded by hearts of solid gold incrusted with diamonds, and ornamented with rosaries of enormous pearls, while other decorations of brilliants of the first water, large emeralds, sapphires, and other precious stones are in profusion.

When the procession reaches Golgotha a profound stillness prevails for a few moments, and then the sharp strokes of a hammer are heard. An almost life-sized image of Christ is being nailed on the cross, which is then slowly raised. A circlet of sharp thorns surrounds the head, and from the gaping spear thrust in the side is seen a stream of blood. Suddenly the notes of a grand chant fill the air. It is the Stabat Mater rendered by 300 priests and monks, and as many boy choristers. Even the Oriental pilgrims who have very little ear for European music are profoundly impressed with this grand hymn. At this station the sermon is in German.

At the next station a monk ascends a ladder placed near the cross and passes a long linen cloth over the breast of the image and under the arms. Then, with great reverence he extracts the nails from the wounded, blood-stained palms, holds the nails aloft for a few seconds, kisses them, and lays them on a golden salver held up by a friar. The image, with drooping head, is gently lowered by the two ends of the linen cloth that had been passed round the image and over the arms of the cross for the purpose. The body was placed in a large linen sheet and carried by the friars with much solemnity from Calvary down and laid in the Stone of Unction in the main body of the cathedral. There it is annointed and wrapped in grave clothes, after which it is borne to the chapel and laid in the sacred tomb.

CELEBRATION OF THE HOLY FIRE.

On Holy Saturday, named "Sabbath of Light" by the native population, the celebration of the Holy Fire takes place. It is believed by the Orthodox Greek and Armenian Churches that on the Saturday during which the Lord Jesus lay in the grave a celestial flame lighted the tomb, and that annually on the same Saturday between Good Friday and Easter Sunday the same holy fire appears on the sacred tomb. This Holy Fire is the great magnet that draws the thousands and tens of thousands of pilgrims yearly to Jerusalem from every portion of the inhabited world.

Every candle and lamp has been extinguished before noon of that day in the great cathedral, and the number of soldiers is doubled to that of every other occasion, both in and outside the church. Soldiers with muskets and fixed bayonets are also stationed along the principal streets leading to the cathedral. The Turkish soldiers are on guard duty at all these religious functions by the express request of the Patriarchs of the Christian denominations, but strangers and pilgrims are not acquainted with this fact, and imagine that their presence is part of a system of Mohammedan persecution. Of this fallacy the clergy and citizens of the Holy City are in no wise anxious to disabuse the foreign mind.

Every individual pilgrim in the densely crowded cathedral carries a tied-up bunch of at least fifty wax tapers, and some of them have an armful of such bunches. Each pilgrim has been searched for concealed weapons before being allowed to enter the church, and even sticks and canes have been taken from them. This is a necessary precaution on account of the serious fights and bloodshed that used to take place on that anniversary between the Greek and Armenian pilgrims through jealousy of the latter that the celestial flame issued from the sacred tomb only by the prayers of the Orthodox Greek Patriarch.

WHEN THE FLAME APPEARS.

The Arab young men, who are natives of the Holy City and members of the Greek Church have the privilege of the space immediately encircling the chapel of the sacred tomb, from 1 o'clock after noon until 3, when the Holy Fire appears. Until the hour of 1 these young fellows are locked securely in the adjoining Greek convent to prevent a collision between them and the Armenian young men, who likewise have been secured by their clergy. These lads are very lightly clad and deprived of everything which could be used as a weapon. Directly the doors open to admit them, they enter the cathedral, several hundred strong, with a rush and a yell. Everybody makes way for them, and the soldiers clear a passage. Rushing round and round the chapel, these young fellows execute a series of wonderful acrobatic feats and wild weird dances, shouting at the same time a refrain.

For the execution of this wild yet strangely attractive ceremony, the soldiers keep a wide, clear space around the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre by forming a compact circle to hold back the crowds. This attention on the part of the soldiers somehow gave rise in former times to the story among the pilgrims that the young men howling and racing around the chapel are Mohammedan fanatics threatening the Christians with dire disaster if the Holy Fire should fail to appear. The ecclesiastics and citizens smile, but do not take the trouble to enlighten strangers to the contrary.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the Greek Patriarch comes out of the convent, preceded by a large number of handsome banners, carried by men of ancient native families whose privilege it had been for generations to assist at this ceremonial. The Patriarch wears a long white woolen robe. The formality of searching him for concealed material with which to kindle a fire is performed by a Turkish official. The chapel had supposedly been searched previously.

This ceremony was originated many centuries ago to satisfy the Armenians that no trick was being played upon them. Tradition has it that there were continual disputes and bloodshed between these two rival communities as to which Patriarch brought the celestial fire down to earth. The Mohammedan Governor of that period, wearied and embarrassed, since both factions were his subjects whom he desired to please and conciliate, proposed that each Patriarch enter the chapel alone in turn for his prayer, and whichever succeeded in producing the sacred flame should henceforth be the chief at this ceremonial. The Armenian Patriarch was granted precedence, and prayed in vain till the expiration of the time allotted to him. The Greek Patriarch's supplications were short but effective, for soon after he was shut in in the inner sanctuary the celestial fire appeared.

GREEK AND ARMENIAN JEALOUSIES.

The chapel is divided into two compartments, the inner sanctuary containing the Holy Sepulchre, into which the Greek prelate enters while the Armenian remains in the outer one. The doors are closed between and upon both. About fifteen minutes later the Holy Fire appears and is handed through two small circular windows by the prelates to two pilgrims, a Greek and an Armenian, who stand close to these apertures on the outside of the chapel holding bunches of tapers ready to be lighted from the sacred flame.

As the Armenian Patriarch has lighted his flame from that of the Greek Patriarch, it is but second hand when delivered for the use of his community. That received by the Greek pilgrim was the original celestial article and consequently of far higher value. The great aim of the Armenians is to quench the Greek's fire, which will immediately render their own flame the most valuable, since the Greeks will be obliged to get light from them. To attain this object the Armenians used to resort to all sorts of ruses, and both factions come prepared with all kinds of weapons to fight it out if need be.

It is marvelous how quickly not only the hundreds of thousands of tapers carried in bunches by the pilgrims are aflame, but the whole cathedral becomes illuminated as if by magic. The excitement and religious enthusiasm of the pilgrims becomes so intense that the soldiers are ordered to ground their arms and allow the crowds full sway. This fire is carried in lanterns and carefully fed with oil during long journeys. Fires are put out in Greek churches and on Greek steamers and relighted from this sacred flame when it reaches its destination. After the tapers have burned awhile they are quenched, and the pilgrims carry them home for sacred souvenirs to their families and friends. One of these tapers placed in the coffin is believed to light the soul of the deceased through the dark valley.

At 6 o'clock of that evening the services begin, which continue till midnight in the chapels of the different sects. The services are all grand and impressive. At midnight the announcement is made by the different Patriarchs to their audiences that "Christ is risen." There is a grand burst of vocal and instrumental music, and the people salute each other with the words: Christ is risen," and the response, "He is risen, indeed." Toward daylight the crowds disperse and spend the day in resting. On Monday morning thousands are wending their way to their distant homes.

ANNA MAMREOV.

BIG CUBAN TOBACCO CROP.

Output of High Grades Expected to Reach 511,235 Bales.

According to reports from Havana the crop of the superior grades of tobacco this year will be very large. In Pinar del Rio, it is said, 38,500 acres are taken up with tobacco. The number of tobacco plants here are set down at 681,648,200, and the output, it is calculated, will be 511,235 bales.

However much exhausting of the soil tobacco is, the land, it is said, may not be improved by fertilizers when fine grades of tobacco are to be planted, for fertilizers would have a deteriorating effect upon the flavor of the weed.

The greatest pains are taken in the cultivation and picking and drying of fine tobacco. Common tobacco plants can be cut down or torn up by the roots. But not so with the fine grades. As each leaf of the plant attains a certain size it is clipped off. The leaves are then hung up—two tied together—to dry.

In the Trinidad district, where an inferior tobacco is grown, only 230,000 plants are growing, and the crop will not exceed 2,000 bales.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show and Congress of Rough Riders will open at Madison Square Garden on Monday, April 23, and remain there two weeks. Prior to the opening the usual grand street parade will be given, participated in by 500 rough riders of all nationalities, dressed in their native costumes and mounted on native horses. The programme offered during the show's stay at Madison Square Garden will be practically the same that was offered last year, including the spectacular reproduction of the battle of San Juan Hill. Actual members of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, United States white and colored soldiers, and Cuban insurgents will participate in this mock fight.

QUAINT CHARLOTTE AMALIA

Seat of Denmark's Benign Rule in the Green Tropics.

Trades Taught the Blacks and Education Enforced — Moravian Missions as Civilizers—Quarantine Detention a Pleasure.

Staff Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, April 11.—There is no prettier sight in this region than from the entrance to the harbor, which is so well screened that its presence is hardly suspected until a ship gets here. A crumbling fort stands guard at one side near the water, with a more pretentious means of defense on the cliff overhead. In front spreads a great basin, deep and spacious enough for the largest ships, and beyond, covering the slopes of three hills, lies the town of Charlotte Amalia, the dwellings of wood, fresh painted and of all the bright colors, looking as if a big box of new toy houses had been dumped out and some one with an eye to nice effect had laid them out on the slopes where they would best show to advantage.

Ships reach the harbor along a precipitous but verdure-clad coast through a sea that must have well suited the humor of the swashbucklers who formerly infested it. The prevailing trade wind blows north, but it makes so many deflections along the hilly coast that when it strikes the water it tosses it every way and produces a chop that the largest craft feel and that causes craft not large to do almost everything except stand on their heads.

Although the harbor here is roomy and deep, man has done little to offset the tendency of nature to slope shoreward. The several piers to which ships may tie are owned and occupied practically all the time by private steamer lines. Consequently the casual visitor drops anchor from one-third to one-half mile out, and native boatmen swarm about to gather dimes from passengers, who wish to be landed. The boatmen are of inky hue, and English is their tongue. New York housekeepers have become familiar with the St. Thomas accent, but its limpid quality never seems half as good at home as in this region, where jargon and dialect are confounded beyond patient endurance.

Harbor impressions of the town do not suffer after landing. The neat appearance of the houses is accentuated in the appearance and demeanor of the people. Virtue in soap and water has here visible demonstration. Stuffs worn may cost little, but they get plenty of care and look well, and the behavior of the people is as gentle as their speech. The authorities look out for the streets as carefully as the people look after the dwellings. Street cleaners come out at daylight and stay out in squads until evening. They are women, committed to jail for petty offenses, and the penalty exacted is street cleaning. There has little foothold here, but it seems that, as in neighboring islands, natives are honest enough except when they need something. When they take it, the law claps its hand on them.

Gentleness of manner and of speech come to the native blacks by inheritance. They ancestors were born to slavery. When they came here the Moravian missionaries were here but a little after them. The missionaries had practical views of life. They liked to bring the slaves into the church, but their chief effort was to make them useful in other ways than as field hands. To this end they trained them in the trades. When the slaves were freed fifty years ago they had become self-reliant as carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, and in other forms of skilled labor. Incidentally they had been taught the value of education, which tended further to soften and civilize them. Always champions of good order, the missionaries trained their followers to respect law. Both the slave owners and the Government encouraged the missionaries in every way possible.

The result of these lessons has been such that when the police have trouble, it is safe to assume that no Moravians are in it. If neighbors disagree, they let the minister settle their differences. The courts would have little business if the Moravians had to furnish it. While all the slaves were not followers of this sect, and while there have been many diversions from that faith since slavery was abolished, the influence of the missionaries' work has been so well spread and lasting that locks are not needed on St. Thomas houses and people may and do retire with their doors and windows open, never thinking that any of their belongings may be disturbed overnight.

An illustration of the instinctive aversion to disorder was furnished the other night when some sailors on shore leave became noisy and two of them put up their fists. Instantly the doors of saloons in the neighborhood were closed, shutters went up, lights out, and nothing more to drink could be had in town that night.

Danish government has always been beneficent, but not lacking in firmness. It has impressed the people with its good intention, and it commands universal respect. One of the laws it promulgated made education compulsory. Every child between the ages of six and thirteen years must attend school. A stringent truant law holds parents responsible for the children's attendance. Imprisonment is the penalty for violation of this law. When the law was promulgated English had become the language of the people, due, possibly, to English occupation of the Danish Islands from 1807 to 1815. English, therefore, became the medium of tuition, with Danish subsidiary and Spanish and French optional. One may hear fragments of all these languages in the streets. The Danish garrison speaks English. German also is spoken. Shopkeepers must have a smattering of all, because of visitors who come from different countries. All kinds of money also pass current, except Spanish, for which the natives have no use. Danish, American, and English coins are the favorites.

The marriage relation has been disregarded here as in other West Indies, marriage licenses being expensive. The Church and schools have now worked important changes for the better, and marriage by bans is the common form. Divorce is made as difficult as possible, and there are few attempts to get it.

Several courts sit, but none is overcrowded. Police Courts have quite as much business with foreign visitors as with natives. The court next in order is called the Reconciling Court. Its title describes its functions, that of averting litigation by settlement. It has no judicial power, but it serves as an important influence for good. There is a Town Court with judicial power, corresponding to the Court of Common Pleas. An upper or Supreme Court sits in St. Croix and appeals from that bench go to the Court of Appeals at Copenhagen.

One of the most difficult lessons to impart to a public disposed by nature and climate to a hand-to-mouth existence is that of thrift. The Government undertook to teach it, and not without success. A savings bank scheme was started about fifty years ago on a plan so popular that the people elect the Commissioners or Trustees. It is open to receive small deposits and to make loans on real estate for two hours every Saturday. From the smallest beginning it has developed into an institution handling more than $1,300,000 of money and paying depositors an average of nearly 5 per cent. on their savings. The Bank of St. Thomas, managed by Danes, has paid 80 per cent. in dividends on a capital of $800,000. The Colonial Bank of London, capital £2,000,000, with branches throughout the West Indies, is the leading commercial institution. St. Thomas, as the headquarters of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company demonstrated its importance as a news as well as a commercial centre in the American-Spanish war.

In the collection of customs revenues the Government is most lenient. A merchant may take out goods without paying duty until his invoice arrives, although the delay may be for a month or two, in which he may have sold the goods and sent them away. Local taxes are as leniently assessed and collected. Houses are taxed 4 per cent. of the yearly rental; other buildings 2 cents per square Danish ell of measurement. A horse tax is $4 per head, a cart tax $1, and a carriage tax $12.

Although the Moravians were the missionaries among the slaves, their desire to improve the general condition rather than increase their church membership has left them third or fourth in numerical strength. Yet Roman Catholics and Episcopalians, who lead in numbers, and Lutherans, who are as many as Moravians, the State church being Lutheran, and Wesleyans, the weakest sect, regard the Moravian ministers as father confessors and advisers, and consult them on all possible subjects and occasions. There is no religious constraint or restriction, congregations being simply required to register to enable their ministers to baptize or marry.

The general leniency of administration finds conspicuous example in quarantine practices. A traveler in the West Indies who goes frequently ashore has no end of annoyance from persons whose self-importance is magnified by quarantine office. All sorts of rules and regulations that even the officers themselves do not defend operate against comfortable travel. St. Thomas has as good reason as any of the West Indies to maintain a strict quarantine, because this island is remarkably free from disease. It keeps free even without sewers or a water supply. Householders gather rain-water in cisterns and drink it after dripping it through filtering stones. House refuse goes into house vaults or into the streets, to be cleaned up by the sweepers. In spite of this lack of system, there has been no general disease except an epidemic of smallpox many years ago. Yellow fever is unknown, and the tropical forms of malaria attack only an occasional native.

Since it is manifestly important that disease be allowed no foothold here, quarantine regulations must be strictly enforced against ports supposed to be infected. The Danish quarantine officer has established quarters on one of the prettiest spots on the harbor front. His house is thoroughly equipped for comfort. He hires the best cooks in season and a buyer who knows the markets and will take nothing inferior. When a party of voyagers need to be detained they are taken to quarters and put on parole not to quit the grounds, which are spacious and attractive. There is a chance for tennis, handball, and other games, and plenty of room for exercise. Visitors find the house a vast improvement on the average West Indian hotel. They may lounge on broad verandas in easy chairs and hammocks and at night they may divert themselves with cards, music, or books and retire with two warm all-wool blankets to keep the cold away. The table is the best the markets can furnish and the rate per day is only $2.50.

Instead of finding life there a restraint and detention a hardship, many visitors like it so well that they beg to have the quarantine prolonged. Some of them manage to stay there for weeks. It is cheaper than anywhere else, with better living and in full view of everything going on in the harbor, which is the centre of life. When there is no longer restraint upon freedom of movement and visitors may take in the town and its sights, they have not only all that every one else has, but their own particular advantages besides. Among their special pleasures is that of sailing, with chances not only to go about the harbor, but to skirt the coast and inspect Sail Rock, whose mammoth outline stands clearly out like a ship full rigged against the sky long before passengers on a ship can get any satisfaction from the land view; or they may go in the other direction to nearby islands, where wild goats and game birds abound. A stay at Quarantine here is so full of delights as to offset in great part the tales of quarantine woe that come trooping in from everywhere else in this part of the world.

F. W. E.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

It has been decided that the State camp at Peekskill will open for the season on June 2. The exact assignment of dates upon which organizations are to be detailed for duty there had not been fully determined upon at this writing. As already stated in this column, two regiments will occupy the camp at a time, and from the same brigade, with the possible exception of one odd regiment which may be detailed with troops from a brigade other than its own. The Eighth and the Seventy-first Regiments will, it is understood, be in camp together from the Fifth Brigade.

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With few exceptions, National Guard officers are very much pleased that the Henry bill making a number of important amendments to the Military Code failed to pass. It is not so much the clauses in the bill that Guardsmen objected to as the manner of its silent introduction. There were some very good changes in the bill, but officers generally said that if legislation is desired for the benefit of the Guard, the opinion of brigade commanders and their commanding officers should first be obtained, before changes in the laws are introduced.

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Some important changes have been determined upon in connection with Creedmoor shooting this season, and among other things Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, has decided that the State Marksmen's Badges shall be delivered to the winners on the range on the day the men qualify. There will also be a new skirmish match added to the programme of shooting.

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Gen. James McLeer will review the Ninth Regiment at its armory to-morrow night, and a reception will follow. Col. Morris and the General are by no means strangers, as the Colonel served in Gen. McLeer's brigade for a number of years before joining the Ninth. He was for over ten years in the Fourteenth Regiment, and while Gen. McLeer was its Colonel. The annual dinner of the veterans of the regiment will be held at the St. Denis Hotel Monday evening, May 28, next. Company B has elected Sergt. R. B. Koehn Second Lieutenant, vice Watkins, resigned, and Company I has elected Second Lieut. W. F. J. Higgins First Lieutenant. The officers are old and highly respected members of the regiment. Sergt. B. Montverde, who was offered the position of Assistant Inspector of Small Arms Practice, with rank of Lieutenant, in appreciation of his faithful service, has declined the position on account of business. Malcom Baxter, Jr., of Company C, Seventh Regiment, is mentioned as a probable candidate for the place. First Lieut. Croft of Company C has passed the board.

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Gen. Butt will shortly make an inspection of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Regiments as he did the Ninth recently. It is worthy of note that in the inspection of the Ninth 32 officers and 453 men were present out of 35 officers and 530 men on the roll. The regiment made a most praiseworthy showing, and the improvement and steadiness was very marked. The entire list of officers, with two exceptions, were perfect. Gen. Butt could only discover three men in the outfit with belt plates upside down, one man without gloves, and one drummer with tan shoes. The latter was promptly ordered out of the ranks. When Gen. Butt can only find minor shortcomings as noted above, it certainly speaks well for the condition of the regiment.

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Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment in his semi-annual returns shows the membership of the eight companies constituting the regiment, to be 540 officers and men, a showing considered very satisfactory by the Colonel. Fifty-five men for the new Company F have passed the physical examination and await orders for muster in. Assistant District Attorney Collins is to be a Lieutenant in the new company. Col. Duffy has appointed Private R. Hughes from the Seventh Regiment Adjutant of the Second Battalion. There will be battalion inspections at the armory on April 23 and 24.

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The Twelfth Regiment will be reviewed at its armory next Friday night, and a dance will follow. First Sergt. John P. Fennell of Company G has been appointed Regimental Commissary Sergeant, and First Sergt. G. F. Murphy of Company F has been appointed Color Sergeant. Company D has elected Sergt. Robert Emmett of Troop A First Lieutenant, and Sergt. E. H. Williamson of the same company Second Lieutenant. Emmett served in Puerto Rico with the troop during the Spanish-American war as Sergeant, and was honorably discharged upon its return to the United States. He is a descendant of the Irish patriot, Robert Emmet. Williamson enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Regiment, Feb. 6, 1893. At the beginning of the war he was a Sergeant, and mustered into the United States service as such. He was promoted First Sergeant May 31, 1898, at Chickamauga Park, and Second Lieutenant of Company I, Twelfth Regiment, at Americus, Ga., Dec. 21, 1898. Upon the arrival of the Twelfth Regiment at Matanzas, Cuba, he was assigned to the staff of Brig. Gen. Sanger as Assistant Provost Marshal. After being mustered out of the United States service April 20, 1899, he returned to the Twelfth Regiment, Company D, as a Sergeant, and was immediately appointed Quartermaster Sergeant.

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Adjt. Gen. Hoffman will review the Twenty-second Regiment at its armory to-morrow night, and following the military ceremonies there will be dancing, to the music of the regimental band, under Victor Herbert. The occasion will prove a very attractive one to the friends of the Twenty-second, as it is one of the last of the enjoyable regimental events of the season. Private Robert Hutcheson of Company I has been promoted Ordnance Sergeant of the regiment. The latest official returns show the membership of the regiment to be 605, officers and men, with other applications for membership coming in. Among those who are to receive medals for long service to-morrow night are Col. Bartlett, Major Hotchkin, Capt. Murphy, Chaplain Dunnell, Capt. Usher, Lieut. Buck, Lieut. Ringer, Capt. Bell, Capt. Carey, Lieut. Price, Lieut. Turney, and Lieut. Dunn.

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Company C, Fourteenth Regiment, will hold a reception at the armory to-morrow evening of more than ordinary interest. There will be exhibition drills by detachments of the Fifteenth United States Infantry and the Second Naval Battalion. There will also be a review, in which the above detachments will take part, together with Company E of the Fourteenth and Company E of the Forty-seventh Regiment, the reviewing officer being Col. E. E. Britton.

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Capt. E. L. Zalinski, United States Army, will give the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Thirteenth Regiment some preliminary instruction in artillery at the armory on the evening of May 23. There will be a review and presentation of marksman's badges at the armory April 23. At the review by Gov. Roosevelt on May 16 there will be a series of special drills. The First Battalion will drill in street-riot formation, the Second will give an exhibition in wall scaling, and the Third a physical drill. Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant A. I. Easson has been promoted Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, and Sergt. T. O'Gorman of Battery I has been promoted Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant.

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Squadron A will hold its annual dinner next Friday night at the Savoy, and a large gathering of present and former members are expected. The members of the squadron have decided to establish a cavalry camp at Van Cortlandt Park from June 1 to 8 next.

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The First Battery, Capt. Wendel, will make a peaceful invasion of Staten Island next Thursday, accompanied by the mounted band from Squadron A, for a practice ride. The batterymen will take dinner at Bachmann's Brewery, at Clifton, upon the invitation of F. Bachmann. After dinner march will be taken up for New Brighton, where Congressman Miller will review the battery at his residence. The calico ball and reception, to be held in the armory next Saturday night, promises to be a very enjoyable event, and tickets are in great demand, as is also the calico for aprons and neckties. Sighting drills are held on Tuesdays, and battery drills on Fridays. In order to better perfect his gunners in sighting drill in the open Capt. Wendel has decided to have two of his field pieces at Fort Wendel for some two weeks, where sighting can be practiced at a range of from 1,500 to 2,500 yards. Chief Trumpeter Bickelhoupt of the Astor Battery, who was formerly a member of the First Battery, will instruct the trumpeters of the latter command. His experience in the Philippines should make his work all the more valuable.

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The Seventh Regiment will parade in full uniform (white trousers) next Tuesday night for review by Brevet Major Gen. George Moore Smith, and for presentation of crosses of honor for long and faithful service. In speaking of the review, Col. Appleton says: "The coincidence of the review by Gen. Smith with the annual presentation of the cross of honor for long and faithful service is of peculiar inter

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The Prayer of the Women.

God of Eternity! shadows are steaming
Over the Homes of the near and the far;
E'en as we kneel at Thy footstool appealing,
Haste Thou the end of the sorrows of war!

Wisdom hath whispered, "The life of the nation
Is thereby revived, and in unity held";
But is it enough? Oh, God of Creation,
Speak! and the shadows of war are dispelled.

Far on the lone veldt our loved, in their dreaming,
Are calling us vainly, as Heaven draweth nigh.
Creator of Motherhood! grant us a meeting,
That, calm as the cradled, they peacefully die.

Though for "the good," or the "future ennobling,"
Humanity, stricken, cries, "God, let it cease"—
Hurl Thou the war clouds, in pity, asunder,
And stanch the heart-flowing with God-given Peace!
—MABEL BEATRICE CARLISLE in Chambers's Journal.

An Immediate Naval Need.

From The Forum.

There is no question in connection with the navy which deserves more careful consideration than that of a proper supply of seamen. We have very few, if any, native watermen now to call upon; and while the State Governments are, in a measure, endeavoring to meet this want by their Naval Militia organizations, Congress should increase by at least 10,000 men the present limit of enlistment, and continue to encourage the naval reserve force by liberal appropriations and assignments of war material.

While the enormous increase in our population has not in any way diminished the fear of some of our people that a handful of the rank and file of the United States Army and Navy may follow the precedents of history and usurp the reins of government, our constantly increasing wealth has seriously augmented the danger of rupture with other nations. And while there is not the least doubt of the ultimate success of any war into which it may be our misfortune to be drawn, we must not lose sight of the fact that not every conflict will be as short and victorious as the recent one, but that immense damage to our property and great loss of life may result before final victory. One of the most pertinent assignments of the Naval Militia is to coast and harbor defense. Had the demands and petitions for a proper-sized naval reserve been heeded, and a force averaging 1,000 men per State been authorized, batteries of them, instructed by the regular artillery in time of peace, would have provided a splendid seacoast defense force which, with submarine torpedo boats, would have released the regular artillery and the northern squadrons for immediate service in the West Indies.

The Transvaal Before the Jameson Raid

Thomas B. Shearman in The North American Review.

As it is untruly pretended that the complaints of foreigners relate to regulations introduced since the Jameson raid of December, 1895, we confine our statements to the condition of things as they were before the Jameson raid was thought of. No local municipal government of any kind was allowed. The City of Johannesburg, with 50,000 inhabitants, was not merely not allowed to elect a municipal government, it was not allowed to have any, whether elected or appointed. Everything had to be referred to President Krüger and his First Raad. Every Boer was compelled to keep a rifle, and no foreigner was permitted to have one. No Roman Catholic or Jew was allowed to vote or to hold office; and for a long time not even a Protestant was allowed to vote, unless he belonged to the orthodox Dutch Church. Although two-thirds of the residents of the Transvaal could neither speak nor understand the Dutch language, and although all educated residents understood the English language, yet English and American children were forced to learn Dutch, to the exclusion of English; while the use of any other language than Dutch in the courts or in any official proceedings was strictly prohibited.

It frequently happened that the Judges, all the counsel, and all the witnesses understood English better than Dutch, and that the technical phrases upon which the issue turned were in English, and could not be expressed correctly in Dutch. Nevertheless everybody in court was compelled either to talk in Dutch, or, having spoken in English, to listen while his language was mangled by a Dutch interpreter. Occasionally, a Judge so far forgot himself as to allow a case to be stated to him in English, where both parties spoke English only. For this, he was promptly punished by a fine, and threatened with removal if he repeated the offense. A Judge of the highest court was called upon to decide a controversy between an American resident and the Transvaal Government. Being an honest man, he made a preliminary decision in favor of the American, whereupon President Krüger promptly caused his removal from office, and passed a law, forbidding any similar case ever to be brought into court. Finding that upon another question a majority of the highest court would not accept his dictation, President Krüger caused the court to be abolished and fresh Judges substituted of a more subservient nature.

Frenchmen on Horseback.

From The Century.

The Row in the Bois is prettier in its surroundings than the Row in Hyde Park. It is more ample, and it commands a finer landscape. The sense of the time of year, Spring, Summer, or even Winter, is more insistent. The personnel may not be quite so impressive as in the Row, but that is another matter. The riding is a little mixed. Everybody thinks himself entitled to have a try. The freedom from fear and trembling with which some Frenchmen will mount a horse must ever cause fear and trembling in the beholder. The beggar on horseback is not half so objectionable as the rich man who has mounted late in life. The park riding is good, but here once more, as in all else, it tends to err on the side of finesse, and to suggest the hippodrome. There are no better circus riders in the world. Who but they have taught the horse to waltz and to make his bow? A little of this affectation has crept into the management of the cob. Finesse! finesse! you find it everywhere—even in the institution of afternoon tea. The bread and butter is a trifle too diaphanous for human nature's daily food. The sense of a religious rite is a little too intrusive. When the French copy the foreigner, they copy with the exaggeration of idolatry.

Andrew Carnegie's Principles of Philanthropy.

From The Review of Reviews.

It would require volumes to describe in detail just exactly how and where the ironmaster bestowed and still bestows his munificence. The world knows about the many libraries at Braddock, Homestead, Johnstown, Edinburgh, Dunferline, besides the great Carnegie Library and Music Hall at Pittsburg, which have so stimulated the intellectual pulse of a city tempted to devote itself too absolutely to material pursuits. That he is not charitable in the strict acceptance of the term he rather glories in. At any rate, he has stated emphatically that it is almost useless to give promiscuously, and that it is little short of a crime. He wants to help those who help themselves, he says. Let others lift up the "submerged tenth"; to keep them above water is the task which requires attention. He is not a charity giver, he affirms, but looks for the elevation of the race through the elevation of the mind. For this purpose he will give of his millions, but he exacts of the community what he would exact of the individual—that once in possession of its library it must carry the work forward.

At the Burlington Station, Omaha.

Elbert Hubbard in The Philistine.

As I sat there in that beautiful waiting room, watching the sunlight stream in thru stained glass windows, I saw a tired, yellow woman come in with many bundles, and a big, crying baby boy. The woman seemed ready to faint thru weariness; evidently she was unused to travel, having come from a distance, and having passed a sleepless night. I saw a stewardess in tan and white apron approach this woman and speak to her; and soon, from out of a mysterious locker, that stewardess, in the cap and white apron, flasht up a pillow and made a couch for the tired woman. And while the mother rested, the stewardess carried the big, obstreperous boy baby off to the wash room, and when she emerged soon after I saw that the cub's face and hands had been washt; and a bottle of milk, brought from the lunch room, soon put the man-child en rapport with his environment.

And I pincht myself to see if I was awake, & then askt a colored gentleman, who was wiping off the furniture, if this was really a truly railroad station.

I'm not so absurdly old, but I remember when, if you askt a railroad ticket agent or a conductor a question, he met you with withering sarcasm and looks of scorn. Whenever you entered a railway coach, you apologized to the brakeman, and sliding into a seat, lookt neither to the right or left, for fear of giving offense to the kind gentleman who allowed you to ride for six cents a mile.

Scott and Dogs.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Dogs play a really important rôle in Scott's works, and no two are alike, but all are worthy of the love with which their artist evidently regarded them. His lines to the dog who for three months guarded the remains of his master, who had perished on Helvellyn, are not indeed equal to Wordsworth's poem on the same subject; but one portion of them seems worthy of quotation:

How long didst thou think that his silence was slumber;
When the wind waved his garment, how oft didst thou start?
How many long days and long weeks didst thou number,
Ere he faded before thee, the friend of thy heart?
And oh, was it meet that, no requiem read o'er him,
No mother to weep and no friend to deplore him,
And thou, little guardian, alone stretched before him;
Unhonored, the pilgrim from life should depart?

Here speaks at least a lover of dogs, if he does not speak at his best; but it is in the novels that Scott's most wonderful dog characters are found. We shall all remember Wasp, the little terrier in "Guy Mannering"—Wasp, who as Bertram is crossing the lonely waste leads him to the spot where Dinmont is struggling with the robbers, and who acted "gloriously during the skirmish, annoying the heels of the enemy and repeatedly effecting a moment's diversion in his master's favor." "Devil, but your dog's weel entered wi' the vermin now, Sir," is Dandie's delighted exclamation, and when Charlie's Hope is approached, the famous Peppers and Mustards, that race of dogs whose name of Dandie Dinmont was Scott's creation and which will be connected through all time with his work, appear tumultuously on the scene. Wasp, too, keeps reappearing throughout the story. Some of us can hardly read the account of Bertram's dejection in the prison broken in upon by the sound of a dog's feet pattering up the stairs in great haste to find his master—in tribulation or in success, neither mattered to Wasp—without a thrill.

Siege Gardens and Crops.

From The Spectator.

Geat though the sufferings of the Ladysmith garrison were from want of meat and good bread, the lack of vegetables toward the end of the siege and blockade had even worse results. If the scarcity of any green vegetables, and later of vegetables of any sort, did not cause an outbreak of scurvy among the whites—the Kafirs are said to have suffered from it severely—it had the worst effect on the general health of the garrison and people, and the want of carrots, onions, turnips, and other pot-herbs for making soup, aggravated the nastiness and unpalatable nature of the food which was available. After some four months of siege the only vegetables left were a few potatoes and tinned tomatoes, and the craving for these was such that they were sold at twelve shillings a pound and a sovereign a tin. The bulk of the garrison simply had no fresh vegetable food at all, and suffered accordingly. The state of Kimberley was not much better, and it would be difficult to point to a single protracted siege in recent times in which the stock of fresh vegetable food has not been exhausted long before relief or capitulation.

Even Col. Ward, "the best commissariat officer since Moses," could not be expected to lay in stocks of fresh vegetables for the simple reason that, except potatoes and a few other tubers, they will not keep fresh. But modern conditions of war, which add so much to the power of the defensive force, also make it possible that in very many positions the garrison should be largely self-sustaining in regard to vegetable food, and in some degree in the supply of wheat and oats. The idea is not new, for when Gen. Philippon succeeded to the command of Badajos, though in a cold and bleak country, he instantly sowed down all the ground outside the ramparts, so far as it was commanded by his guns, with Spring wheat, on the chance that he might reap a crop which would take at least five months to grow and ripen.

The Grace for Light.

When we were little childer we had a quare wee house,
Away up in the heather by the head o' Brabla' burn;
The hares we'd see them scootin' an we'd hear the crowin' grouse,
An' when we'd all be in at night ye'd not get room to turn.

The youngest two She'd put to bed, their faces to the wall,
An' the lave of us could sit aroun', just anywhere we might;
Herself 'ud take the rush-dip an' light it for us all,
An' "God be thanked!" she would say—"now we have a light."

Then we be to quet the laughin' an' pushin' on the floor,
An' think on One who called us to come and be forgiven;
Himself 'ud put his pipe down, an' say the good word more,
"May the Lamb o' God lead us all to the Light o' Heaven!"

There's a wheen things that used to be an' now has had their day,
The nine Glens of Antrim can show ye many a sight;
But not the quare wee house where we lived up Brabla' way,
Nor a child in all the nine Glens that knows the grace for light.
—From "Songs of the Glens of Antrim."
MOIRA O'NEILL.

The Monkeys of Mauritius.

From The Cornhill.

Nothing can be much more beautiful than the view from the back verandah at "Réduit," as the fine country Government House, built by the Chevalier de la Brillane for the Governors of Mauritius more than a century ago, is called. Before you spreads an expanse of English lawn only broken by clumps of gay foliaged shrubs or beds of flowers, and behind that again is the wooded edge of the steep ravine, where the mischievous "jackos" hide, who come up at night to play havoc with the sugar canes on its opposite side. The only day of the week on which they ventured up was Sunday afternoon, when all the world was silent and sleepy. It used to be my delight to watch from an upper bedroom window the stealthy appearance of the old sentinel monkeys, who first peered cautiously up and evidently reconnoitred the ground thoroughly. After a few moments of careful scouting a sort of chirrup would be heard, which seemed the signal for the rest of the colony to tumble tumultuously up the bank. Such games as then started among the young ones, such antics and tumblings and rompings! But all the time the sentinels never relaxed their vigilance.

They spread like a cordon round the gambolling young ones, and kept turning their horribly wise human-looking heads from side to side incessantly, only picking and chewing a blade of grass now and then. The mothers seemed to keep together, and doubtless gossipped, but let my old and perfectly harmless Skye terrier toddle round the corner of the verandah, and each female would dart into the group of playing monkeys, seize her property by its nearest leg, toss it over her shoulder, and quicker than the eye could follow she would have disappeared down the ravine. The sentinels had uttered their warning cry directly, but they always remained until the very last, and retreated in good order, though there was no cause for alarm, as "Boxer's" thoughts were on the peacocks, apt to trespass at those silent and unguarded hours, and not on the monkeys at all!

Animal Painters.

From Our Animal Friends.

In this country many artists make studies at the Central Park Zoo and at Barnum & Bailey's. One artist who wished to make a sketch of some poultry for a Thanksgiving picture took a young hen, tied her up by the legs, hung her head down on a nail in the wall, and made a sketch of her without a movement of part, and he richly deserved a thrashing for his cruelty. A turtle or frog, when used as a model, often attracts a whole poultry yard as interested spectators. Frequently artists tame tigers with the smell of flowers, and the rose seems particularly grateful to this usually fiery animal.

A New York artist spent three weeks sketching a lot of ostriches in Central Park. It seems to be characteristic of these long-legged birds to indulge in a sort of dance. They were often unruly, and when they were shipped each of them had a lady's stocking drawn over the head and neck, and in that condition they could be led like lambs. Many sketch birds, particularly gulls and herons, by going to their haunts and making themselves look as much as possible like some inanimate thing.

One little animal, the sea horse, figures conspicuously in F. S. Church's work. He watches them in aquaria, where they can be seen to good advantage. They move their tails like an elephant's trunk, and their little eyes suggest much of the mystery of the sea.

The Bugler's Easter Carol.

The troops were grimly waiting
For the battle to begin,
For the Maxims and the Mausers
Our rank and file to thin,
When a stripling of a bugler,
A boy of twenty years,
Struck up an Easter carol
That filled our eyes with tears.

For all of us remembered
That it was Easter Day,
From the pale and awkward "rookie"
To the Colonel scarred and gray.
Krag-Jörgensens were grounded
And swords half sheathed again,
Eyes front, and at attention,
We heard the glad refrain.

Gone were the clustered palm-trees,
The cane and cocoanuts,
The débris of the camp fires,
The squalid native huts.
Through rows of painted windows
We saw the morning's fire,
The beauty of the lilies,
The white robes of the choir.

With hope immortal ringing,
The music rose and fell;
It made the joy of Easter
In every bosom swell.
The gates of gold and sapphire
Unfolded on our view,
With all our risen comrades
In glory marching through.

But even while we listened
The foe was taking aim;
Across the rainy rice fields
A whistling bullet came.
We left him in the canebrake
With blue and lifeless eyes,
But we knew our bugler's carol
Was finished in the skies.
—MINNA IRVING in Leslie's Weekly.

A Boat to Run Fifty Miles an Hour.

From Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

It is, perhaps, interesting to examine the possibilities of speed that might be attained in a special unarmored cruiser, a magnified torpedo-boat destroyer of light build, with scanty accommodations for her large crew, but equipped with an armament of light guns and torpedoes. Let us assume that her dimensions are about double those of the thirty-knot destroyers, with plates of double the thickness and specially strengthened to correspond with the increased size—length, 420 feet; beam, 42 feet; maximum draught, 14 feet; displacement, 2,800 tons; indicated horse power, 40,000; there would be two tiers of water-tube boilers; these, with the engine space, coal bunkers, &c., would occupy the whole of the lower portion of the vessel; the crew's quarters and guns would be on the upper decks. There would be eight propellers of nine feet in diameter revolving at about 400 revolutions per minute, and her speed would be about forty-four knots.

She could carry coal at this speed for about eight hours, but she would be able to steam at from ten to fourteen knots with a small section of the boilers more economically than other vessels of ordinary type and power, and, when required, all the boilers could be used and full power exerted in about half an hour.

The Steamer and the Destroyer.

From Blackwood.

The steamer of to-day is incomparably more powerful than the sailing ship of former times, and is all but independent of the wind, and is far less liable to be hampered by fogs. But against this increase of power we have to set the fact that she is tied to her coal depot. No cruiser will dare to go further away from some safe coal supply than she can go back, and she must retain the means of doing at least part of her voyage home at full speed in case she is chased. When we try to calculate the range of a modern commerce destroyer, we have to deduct from the motive power she carries in her bunkers what she needs to enable her to reach her cruising ground and to get back to port. The surplus is all that remains to her for use on her beat, and the further she goes from her own ports the less will it be. No French, Russian, or German Captain could rely, as Semmes of the Alabama did, on meeting neutral tenders to which he had given a rendezvous marked on a chart—not at any rate in a war with England.

A Typical Boer Spy.

From Scribner's.

One man in particular, a German called Müller, lived out beyond the Guards' camp on the way to Jacobsdal. He was a very useful person, because he supplied us each morning with milk and eggs, and we should have been very sorry to lose him. But that he was a thoroughpaced scoundrel who gave information to the Boers at the same time he was selling forage to the British Government and eggs to the correspondents at equally exorbitant rates, I have not the slightest doubt. A few days after the battle of Magerstontein four Boers were seen striding away from his farm in the morning, and yet he is still at large; and he was only one among many who could easily procure information in camp and retail it to Gen. Cronje. And as though nature might weep to cover our advance, we certainly took no mean advantage of the Boer by concealing our movements in other ways.

To Feed Wild Birds.

From Christian Work.

We have found a very simple way of providing board in Winter and lodging in Summer for a great number of birds. You have only to buy a few cocoanuts, cut off the ends, like taking the top off an egg, which can easily be done with a sharp chisel and a mallet, bore holes through the sides, put a string through and knot it, and then hang the cocoanut from a creeper or bough. Thus for a few cents you can provide food for these lively little birds for weeks, or rather months. Last Winter our cocoanuts were seldom let alone for many moments. Birds swarmed on them, lowering themselves down by the string, and, at last when confidence was quite established, flying straight in. They worked away at them from early morn till dewy eve. When all the nut is eaten, the shells make excellent nesting places, and will probably be taken possession of by the same birds that hollow them out, if the shells are left out through the Summer. In this way, both board and lodging are provided on most reasonable terms, with no extras. In the hardest weather this food supply is always available, and if you are away from home for a few days you know that your little birds will not be in want.

Lyddite in Action.

From Chambers's Journal.

The destruction occasioned by the hail of bullets from a shrapnel or man-killing shell must be very small when the enemy is carefully concealed behind huge boulders of rock, but these natural intrenchments afford no adequate protection against the effects of a lyddite shell, for the fragments of shell and pieces of shattered rock reach places inaccessible to bullets. Nor does the destructive action end here, for the sudden generation of gas which occurs when a mass of lyddite explodes produces a tremendous air wave, or concussion, in the atmosphere, which in an area of upward of fifty yards from the centre of the explosion possesses far more force than the fiercest tornado; and any living creature within this zone of death, and directly exposed to the air wave, would be stunned and possibly killed by the sheer force of the atmospheric shock thus produced. Striking evidence of this has been furnished on several occasions, many of the enemy having been found dead in their trenches with no signs of wounds, thus showing they had not been struck by fragments of shell or rock. Their lives must have been literally shaken out of them by the atmospheric disturbance occasioned by the bursting shell.

It has been stated in some quarters that poisonous gases are produced by the explosion of lyddite. Without going into technical details, it may be here stated that ample proof exists that the products of lyddite are no more injurious than those of gunpowder, and are much less objectionable than the gases evolved on the firing of guncotton, cordite, or nitro-glycerine. Any statement attributing death to poisonous gases from exploding lyddite may therefore be rejected as untrue.

Breaking Horses in South Africa.

From "Among Horses in South Africa," by M. H. Hayes.

The way in which horses are broken to saddle in South Africa is one which I have never seen practiced in any other country. It is charmingly simple, and has its good points as well as its bad ones. It consists of tying the head of the neophyte close up to that of a steady horse by means of a cord connecting the respective headstalls worn by these animals. After they have both been saddled and bridled, the "schoolmaster" is first mounted, and then another men gets on the young one, who is powerless to buck, rear, or run away, on account of his head being fixed. Besides this, the fact of his being alongside another horse gives him confidence, and no matter how wild he may be, he will learn in a short time to carry his burden and regulate his pace according to that of his companion. As he settles down quietly to work, the connecting cord may be gradually loosened out, until at last it can be taken off altogether. This is a capital plan if one has a good break horse, and if one knows no better way. Its great fault is its tendency to make a horse unwilling to go alone. Of course, it has no pretensions to giving a horse a good mouth.

Cedars Twenty Centuries Old.

John Muir in The April Atlantic.

Some cedars are undoubtedly more than two thousand years old. For, though on good moraine soil they grow about as fast as oaks, on bare pavements and smoothly glaciated overswept granite ridges in the dome region they grow extremely slow. One on the Starr King Ridge, only 2 feet 11 inches in diameter, was 1,140 years old. Another on the same ridge, only 1 foot 7½ inches in diameter, had reached the age of 834 years. The first fifteen inches from the bark of a medium-sized tree—6 feet in diameter—on the north Tenaya pavement, had 850 layers of wood, or 57 to the inch. Beyond this the count was stopped by dry rot and overgrown wounds.

The largest I examined was 33 feet in girth, or nearly 10 in diameter; and though I failed to get anything like a complete count, I learned enough from this and many other specimens to convince me that most of the trees 8 to 10 feet thick, standing on polished glacier pavements, are more than twenty centuries of age rather than less. Barring accidents, for all I can see, they would live forever. When killed they waste out of existence about as slowly as granite. Even when overthrown by avalanches, after standing so long, they refuse to lie at rest, leaning stubbornly on their big elbows as if anxious to rise, and while a single root holds to the rock, putting forth fresh leaves with a grim never-say-die and never-lie-down expression.

The Geography of Nome.

Prof. A. Heilprin in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

The geographical position of the Nome region is the southern face of the peninsular projection of Alaska which separates Kotzebue Sound on the north from Bering Sea on the south, and terminates westward in Cape Prince of Wales the extent of the North American Continent. In a direct line of navigation, it lies about twenty-five hundred miles northwest of Seattle and one hundred and seventy miles southeast of Siberia. The nearest settlement of consequence to it prior to 1899 was St. Michael, a hundred miles to the southeast, the starting point of the steamers for the Yukon River; but during the year various aggregations of mining population had built themselves up in closer range and reduced the isolation from the civilized world by some sixty miles. The Nome district as settled centres about the lower course of the Snake River, an exceedingly tortuous stream in its tundra course, which emerges from a badly degraded line of limestone, slaty, and schistose mountain spurs generally not over seven hundred to twelve hundred feet elevation, but backed by loftier granitic heights, and discharges into the sea at a position thirteen miles west of Cape Nome proper. Both streams have a tidal course of several miles.

A Rain Song.

Don't you love to lie and listen,
Listen to the rain,
With its little patter, patter,
And its tiny clatter, clatter,
And its silvery spatter, spatter,
On the roof and on the pane?

Yes, I love to lie and listen,
Listen to the rain,
It's fairies—Pert and Plucky,
Nip and Nimble-toes and Lucky,
Trip and Thimble-nose and Tucky—
On the roof and on the pane!

That's my dream the while I listen,
Listen to the rain.
I can see them running races,
I can watch their laughing faces
At their gleeful games and graces,
On the roof and on the pane!
—CLINTON SCOLLARD in St. Nicholas.

Commercial Rivalries in the Future.

Mr. Robert P. Porter in The North American Review.

Now that our foreign commerce has reached nearly $2,000,000,000, we can well afford to give it serious attention. It will not drift along, as heretofore. Russia, while exceedingly partial to the United States in purchasing railway equipment and supplies and machinery of all sorts which she is not prepared to make in sufficient quantities herself, is, at the same time, energetically looking after the European markets for the products of her strongest industries. Her treaty with Germany, her friendly relations with France, and her recent overtures to England are all in the line of a policy which has for its basic principle the broadening of the European markets for Russian foodstuffs, petroleum oil, mineral products, wool, timber, fibres, hides, and skins. The activities of Russia, which we admire so much and on which so much has lately been written, mean a necessity for greater activities on our part to retain the markets for our exports of agricultural products and of raw material, which, as I have pointed out, have not declined with the stupendous increase in our exports of manufactures. As our home market becomes less attractive to the European manufacturer, he will naturally become less friendly to the United States and more willing to encourage his own Government to make commercial alliances with the great European power which is doing so much to bring the Far East, with all its possibilities, nearer Continental Europe.

British and Boer Methods.

Julian Ralph in Collier's Weekly.

The American reader cannot imagine—no one not upon the scene can imagine—what it has meant to fight a war in what is nominally your own soil yet is actually your enemy's country. Even the British scouts and guides have, in some disastrous episodes, been suspected of delivering the troops into a trap or of giving them dangerous misinformation. Sometimes this suspicion has been proved to be the solid truth. And what has the British Army done on its side? Always the sturdy, stolid, honest Anglo-Saxon thing—refusing to employ spies, disdaining all skull duggery and subterranean methods, learning bitter lessons, growing cautious, but never adopting the tactics of the Boer. Its methods have been as frank as its bulldog way of fighting—rushing straight at every pit and trap and bristling hill. It is too bad that sheer pluck and unvarying honesty should have such disastrous returns, but let no lover of a just cause long postponed have the slightest fear of the future. There will be no more rushing into wholesale butchery. There will be very little more fighting in the Queen's colony. It's a pity we did not begin at Cape Town and wage the war straight up through the colony and into the republics, but it's too late for that. Now we shall soon meet Brother Boer on his own cattle ranges that he calls "farms," and then the end will be near, for the Free State is mainly open, level veldt.

Pious Ideas.

From "Lighter Movements from the Notebook of Bishop Walsham How."

The Duchess of B—— had an old Presbyterian nurse, who was once persuaded to attend the beautiful church they had built. The Duchess afterward asked her if it was not very beautiful, and she said, "Oh, yes, very." "And the singing," said the Duchess, "was not that lovely?" "Yes, your Grace," she said, "it was lovely; but it's an awfu' way of spending the Sabbath." A Scotch lady and her gardener used to worship together, not agreeing with any form of church doctrine. A friend remonstrated with her and asked, "Do you really think you and your gardener are the only two real members of the true church on earth?" to which she replied, "Weel, I'm nae sae sure o' John." A Scotch minister from a large town once visited and preached in a rural parish, and was asked to pray for rain. He did so, and the rain came in floods and destroyed some of the crops, whereupon one elder remarked to another, "This comes o' intrusting sic a request to a meenister who isna acquentit wi' agriculture."

THE ANGELUS PIANO PLAYER

IT PLAYS ANY PIANO. A CHILD CAN PLAY IT.

THE ANGELUS is the original cabinet piano player, and with it you can produce effects not possible with any other piano player made. With the Angelus you can at will produce the following five effects:

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Bloom and Sky.

In April days against the sky
A torrent of white blossoms shy,
Flung with a dash of eager grace,
Touches the blue with just a trace
Of tremulous earth-witchery.

Fair bush a-bloom! I hear thee sigh.
Why seek to clasp the blue on high?
Yet Heaven shines down with winsome face
In April days.

Thy transient blossom hour flits by;
Soon thou wilt give thine all and die
Of love's o'erflowing. Blue of space!—
The whitest souls' one blooming-place—
Thy mysteries call—and hearts reply,
In April days.
—CAROLINE D. SWAN in Donahoe's.

The Cafes in Vienna.

From The International Magazine.

Every one goes to them—men, women, priests, and children. The café is the centre of social life. It is there that the policy of the Government is discussed, the latest play criticised, and business transacted. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon it is with difficulty that a seat can be had in one of these popular meeting places, for at that hour every Viennese partakes of his afternoon coffee, which fills the place of the Englishman's 5 o'clock tea.

These cafés are regular reading rooms; some of them take as many as 500 different periodicals, and often fifteen copies of the same paper—some popular Austrian or foreign sheet—are on file. Let a foreigner enter, and the experienced waiter immediately recognizes his nationality. If he be an American, a New York daily is brought to him; if a Frenchman, a Paris boulevard paper is laid before him, and so on. If a Russian enters, cigarettes are at once produced.

Cafés are for the Viennese a second home, and they all have two kinds of clients, the stammgäste or habitués, and the laufende or transients. The habitués, commonly called wirthaus-brüder, ("café brothers,") have tables reserved for them, and woe betide the man who ventures to take possession of this sacred property! There are many Viennese who for the past thirty or forty years have sat at the same table, in the same corner, day after day, drinking the same brew of beer or brand of wine, and smoking the same sort of tobacco in the same old pipes. A stammgast generally spends from three to four hours every day at his café, the natural result being a great loss of time and money. But the Viennese are not miserly. They live up to the German proverb which seems to have been written on purpose for them: "Leben und leben lassen," ("Live and let live.")

When Joe Jefferson "Guyed."

From Success.

The impression is current in theatrical circles that Mr. Jefferson never guys. He is a stickler for professional etiquette, it is true, and tries to mold his company into one harmonious picture, into a perfect machine. But there was one night upon which he yielded to the temptation to guy. It was during a performance of "The Rivals," in which his matchless portrayal of Bob Acres proceeded smoothly until the scene is reached in which Falkland, Captain Absolute, and Bob Acres have a wordy altercation. At this point the actor playing Falkland ranted violently, raised his voice to an unnecessary pitch, and finally, in a burst of anger, slammed a door as he made his exit. It is part of the "business" for Captain Absolute to say at this juncture, "Poor Falkland!" He did so, and Mr. Jefferson promptly replied, "The poorest I ever saw!"

Russian Officers Who Say "Fight."

From "Innermost Asia," Ralph P. Cabbald.

The Russian officers all look forward to war with the greatest eagerness. They have, of course, nothing to lose and everything to gain. Their pay is insignificant, they are most of them deeply in debt, and their prospect of advancement in time of peace is nil. In the event of war advancement comes within the reach of all employed. The Russian doctor was especially outspoken in his opinions. The natural frontier of Russia was, he said, the Hindu Kush, and Russia would never rest till she reached that barrier. * * * Persia was being rapidly Russianized, and we should soon see the Persian Gulf brought under the rule of the Czar. As to the possibility of England successfully resisting the progress of Russia, he protested that such an idea was absurd. The British had less than 100,000 white troops in India, who were pampered and lacked physique. No native army, he said, could make a stand against the Cossacks, and besides this the native army was wanting in loyalty, and that was why so many British officers had been killed in the recent Afridi war while endeavoring to get their men to follow them.

Tactics and Strategy in the Past.

From The Contemporary Review.

Those who speak of the Boer intrenchments as a new idea should study the plans and profiles of the period which closed with the last years of Prince Eugene about 1740 and note the positive luxury of obstacles with which hostile approach was guarded against; one can then easily understand how assaults, both by night and day, so repeatedly failed to capture them, though the veteran warriors of the time considered that nothing less than 30 per cent. of loss justified retreat. The question naturally arises: "Why did the assailant give his enemy time to construct such formidable intrenchments?" and the answer throws such a peculiar light on the South African problem that it is worth treating at considerable length.

After the conclusion of the great religious wars about 1650 territorial aggrandizement became the chief cause of all hostilities, and in consequence the good will of the peasants who inhabited the invaded region, and upon whose labors the value of the coveted country mainly depended, had to be closely considered. It did not, therefore, pay a would-be conqueror to make "war support war," leaving a more or less decimated district in his wake, as had been the traditional custom in the "Thirty Years' War." Hence the armies had to be supported by convoys of food brought to them from a distance by their own transport service, and the troops of those days, being strictly mercenaries, with no patriotic sense whatever, were exceedingly particular about their messing, more so even than the British soldier is now, and if badly fed they had no hesitation in deserting to the opposite camp, if rumor held out hopes of better and more regular diet.

Advance, therefore, was hampered by interminable delays, for the whole of Europe was almost as roadless as South Africa is now, and armies were as much bound to a given line of approach as we are, or were till lately, to our railways.

The same causes also made wide outflanking movements impracticable, though the old leaders were as well acquainted with their advantages as the youngest newspaper correspondent of the present day. At the time of the death of Prince Eugene tactics and strategy had everywhere come to a deadlock. Troops stood facing each other behind impregnable parapets, and there being no artillery with power enough to breach earthen ramparts, campaigns degenerated into mere languid sieges, and only sheer financial exhaustion led to the ultimate surrender of one side or the other.

Peculiar to Russia.

From "Notes from a Diary," Sir M. E. Grant-Duff.

Sir Robert Morier, now Ambassador at St. Petersburg, came down to dine, and I sat with him talking about Russian affairs till 2 this morning, but made no note of what he said further than to record a happy phrase—"Russia is a great bicephalic creature, having one head European and the other Asiatic; but with the persistent habit of turning its European face to the East and its Asiatic face to the West."

Avoid Contact with Sick Pets.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

Dogs and monkeys are subject to tuberculosis and are said to be capable of communicating the infection to human beings. A large number of the canaries that die in captivity fall victims to the same disease. Parrots suffer from a malady peculiar to themselves. The bacillus that causes it is thought to originate pneumonia in man. Cats have been known to be carriers of diphtheria, and possibly of scarlet fever and other infectious diseases. Great care should be taken during an epidemic to keep pet animals out of the reach of infection, or else away from the children, and at any time a bird or animal that seems ailing should be at once isolated.

Anagrams.

From Chambers's Journal.

Anagrams that transmute the names of well-known men and women are often startlingly appropriate. What could be better in this way than these announcements, evolved from two great statesmen's names when the reins of power changed hands: Gladstone, "G leads not!" Disraeli, "I lead, Sir!" Quite as happy is the comment on the devoted nursing of Florence Nightingale, whose name yields "Flit on, cheering angel." Among those that are most often quoted we may mention Horatio Nelson, "Honor est a Nilo;" Charles James Stuart, "Claims Arthur's Seat;" Pilate's question "Quid est veritas?" ("What is truth?"), answered by "Est Vir qui adest," ("It is the Man here present"); Swedish Nightingale, "Sing high, sweet Linda;" David Livingstone, "D. V., go and visit Nile;" the Marquess of Ripon (who resigned the Grand Mastership of Freemasons when he became a Romanist), "R. I. P., quoth Freemasons;" Charles Prince of Wales, "All France calls: O, help!" Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, Baronet, "Yon horrid butcher Orton, biggest rascal here;" and many shorter specimens, such as telegraph, "great help;" astronomers, "no more stars," and "moon starers;" one hug, "enough;" editors, "so tired;" tournament, "to run at men;" penitentiary, "nay, I repent;" Old England, "golden land;" revolution, "to love ruin;" fashionable, "one-half bias;" lawyers, "sly ware;" midshipman, "mind his map;" poorhouse, "O, sour hope!" Presbyterian, "best in prayer;" sweetheart, "there we sat;" matrimony, "into my arm."

"Beans and Brown Bread."

From The Forum.

I recall especially the impatient criticisms made by a young German lady who had come to this country when she was about nineteen years of age. She had learned English well in ten years, and had renounced her allegiance to all foreign potentates, especially to the Emperor William II. Going back to Germany to visit her friends for a year, she became so homesick for Boston that she wanted to return in three months. "Everything here in Germany," she said, "is too slow, too old-fashioned." Argument would scarcely convince her that there was anything over there which we might adopt to advantage, unless it were a few more German citizens. At last I tried to awaken her pride of birth by referring to her native tongue. "Well," I said, "you, at any rate, like the German language." "Oh, German," she said, "is so awkward and clumsy; it is so artificial; English is far better for business." "Well," I said, "when you get angry don't you find German more convenient?" "No," she answered, "I can scold a great deal better in English; it has more snap to it." "Well, perhaps you like German for love making?" "No," she persisted, "I think English is much better even for that. After this experience I am prepared to believe the story of the German who, after living several years in Boston, went home with his family to live in Germany. Finding that they could not get "Boston beans and brown bread" in that country, life became intolerable, and they returned.

Women as Spies.

From Collier's Weekly.

When the Jameson raid proved such a disastrous failure, because the Boers possessed their secret beforehand, it was generally supposed that one of the Englishmen in the plot had turned traitor and had given the secrets away. This, however, has proved to be untrue. Krüger, having good reasons for suspecting some kind of treachery, consulted his wife, and her advice was to enlist as spies the barmaids of Johannesburg. This was done, and the secrets which the English gave out or conversed about over their cups, were promptly transmitted to Krüger by the pretty barmaids. So well did this spy system work that President Krüger not only knew beforehand all about the preparations for the Jameson raid, of the English Government which placed him in a position to meet every move with a counter-move. Military secrets leaked out in this way, and when the English increased their fighting force in South Africa by secret enlistments Krüger added a larger number to his regular army. Likewise when more guns were shipped from England to South Africa, Krüger had even a greater number shipped almost simultaneously from Germany and France. These important steps were taken upon the information supplied by the women spies—the pretty barmaids of Johannesburg.

Indian Repartee.

From "The Reminiscences of the Bishop of Minnesota."

An Indian agent, who was a militia Colonel, desired to impress the Indians with the magnitude of his dignity. He dressed himself in full uniform, with his sword by his side, and rising in the council told them that one reason why the Great Father had had so much trou

Frederick Loeser & Co.

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Millinery and Artificial Flowers.

Second floor, take Revolving Stairway.

Paris can't withhold from us her secrets of beauty in hat-making. Indeed, we find her best and in adding our own best to hers it's not too much to say we may give her points. Even with the hurry and the immense business of before Easter, still our store is just as pretty with those creations which you like.

The artificial flowers are wonders of skill and taste—a touch of natural perfume is all that's needed to make them real. And the prices are for everybody.

Great Sale of Shirts and Collars.

Three $1.00 Shirts for $1.00.

5c. for Two 10 and 12½c. Collars.

Section C, extreme rear.

This is a kind of clearing sale, a making way for the Negligee Shirts. Thus we offer all the soiled and slightly mussed up shirts of our former sales at a price low enough to clean them all out.

Most are laundered white shirts, a few fancy ones, and fully 90 per cent. of them are $1.00 shirts, the rest are 50 and 75c. kinds; sizes 14½ to 18 inch neck. Think of 35 cents for such shirts—3 for $1.00.

The Collars—not sent, exchanged or credited. A ridiculously low price for these men's and boys' collars. The only fault, there's not enough of a kind, or soiled or mussed; a goodly supply in sizes 12 to 15½ inch neck, only a few of the larger sizes. No limit to the quantity sold a purchaser, only we ask you to take them with you, and we do not exchange nor credit them at these prices.

Cameras at a Reduction. A number of the Rochester Optical Co.'s Premo Cameras (models), which are slightly shop worn, no practical harm, but we cannot offer them as perfect and therefore will dispose of them to-morrow at a great reduction.

Carlsbad Pine Coné Soap. It's the most economical soap made. It lasts longer than other soaps. It's just as good in its use and effectiveness when there's a tiny bit left as when you start with a whole cake. It's the nicest soap in the world for the nursery, healing, soothing and pleasant to the most delicate skin of the baby. There's nothing known to science so good for the skin. Have you tried it? The genuine is sold by us only in this country.

The Best Silk Offer of the Season.

59c. for $1.00 Printed Foulards.

We've been watching for a good opportunity to give you something very remarkable in silks. The time is ripe and here are the silks. A lot of 8,561 yards of 24-inch printed foulards. Every piece new, made this season for the best retail trade, and none of the patterns ever shown in Brooklyn before. The variety of designs is immense. They come in small figures, medium figures and those larger Persian ideas so popular this season. Every piece speaks worth and is like an indisputable document of this store's character. In fact, they are silks the quality of which, without exaggeration, is being sold to-day everywhere at $1.00 a yard. We offer the entire lot at this sale to-morrow at 59c. yard. Another of our silk revelations and a further evidence of our incontestable silk supremacy.

More Ribbon Opportunities.

Some Even Less than Half Price.

To Right of Main Entrance.

We've never been so successful in our Ribbon purchases, just because we foresaw events and prepared for them. The result is, we are selling Ribbons at prices that enable the tradesmen to buy from us.

AT 15c. YARD, REGULAR 28c.—2½-inch antique moire taffeta, soft finish, fine quality, in twenty of the best light shades.

AT 45c. YARD, REGULAR 65c.—4-inch double-faced satin, extra fine quality, white and cream.

AT 58c. YARD, REGULAR 88c., $1.00 AND $1.25—5¾, 6¾ and 8¾-inch, double-face satin, REGATTA BRAND, soft finish, high lustre.

AT 25c. YARD, REGULAR 48c.—4¼-inch plain taffeta, hemstitch border, black, white, pink and blue.

AT 19c. YARD, REGULAR 45c.—5-inch antique moire, black only.

AT 58c. YARD, REGULAR 78c.—4⅞-inch, double-face satin, best quality, white, cream, pink, blue, mais, cerise, lavender and turquoise.

AT 19c. YARD, REGULAR 32c.—3-inch black Gros-Grain.

A Still Better Tailor Made Suit Offer.

$14.75, $19.50 and $23.75, an Average of 1-2 Price.

This is better than an echo of what we've done in the past. Our deservedly successful sales have been noticed all over the country, and brought every worthy maker to us with special propositions. This is one so good that we accepted, and give you the full benefit. The suits are beyond criticism in make, finish, fit, design—sure to please the most fastidious—like made-to-order gowns. The prices are at an average of one-half. The suits are Eton effects with and without collars; short coat kinds as well as many other designs which are a combination of the latest imported features revolutionized for the home market. The materials are the most stylish; colors include navy, gobelin, brown, heather mixtures, castor, tan, gray, also black. Sizes from 34 to 40 bust. For Monday, divided in 3 lots, viz:

$14.75, regular values up to $30. $19.50, regular values up to $39. $23.75, regular values up to $48.

Cold Storage for Furs.

The Ideal Method. No Other Plant in Brooklyn.

An experienced Furrier is in charge. In the old method of fur preservation the cure is nearly as bad as the disease. Moths are kept out—but at a heavy price. Tight wrappings and frequent beatings destroy the elasticity and softness of the hair. Camphor and Naphthaline dry out the natural oils in the skin, resulting in dull and wiry fur instead of the velvety gloss so highly prized. There is but one scientific method—Cold Storage. Every furrier will admit to you that cold storage is the best method for preserving furs. Pure, cold, dry air—at once a GERMICIDE and PRESERVATIVE. Adds to the beauty and prolongs the life of all furs. No destructive beatings or foul smelling and unwholesome drugs. No tedious "airings" required before your furs can be worn in the Fall. A method at once hygienic, dainty and economical—for preserving Clothing, Rugs, Carpets and all other fabrics against moths—and germs. Only at Loeser's. Write us for full particulars.

Quilts and Comfortables. Honeycomb Quilts, Marseilles patterns, 89c. instead of $1.25.

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A lot of Marseilles Quilts, exceptional quality, but with slight mill imperfections, $1.98 instead of $2.50.

Extra size Honeycomb Quilts, Fringed, for Brass Bedsteads, $1.49 instead of $2.00.

Soft Silkoline Comfortables, filled with pure white Cotton, $1.49 instead of $2.00. New designs and colorings.

Fine Cheese Cloth Comfortables; a number of new colors; 98c. instead of $1.25.

Women's Waists, the Newest Kinds.

The Silk, the Flannel, the Cotton; the latest designs and the very largest kind of an assortment from which to select. Made for Loeser and so exclusive that you don't meet them on the street, as is often the case with the ordinary kinds.

THE SILK—

AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $3.98—Corded Silk Wash Waists, light blue, pink, lavender and cerise, made with lace yoke back and front, silk stock collar.

AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $5.00—Taffeta Silk Waists, black, tan, heliotrope, blue, cerise, made with straight cording in back, fancy cording in front; also some pretty polka dots in the lot.

AT $4.98 INSTEAD OF $6.50—Taffeta Silk Waists, black, lavender, pink, blue and heliotrope, made with box pleats and tucks, front finished with tailor-stitched tape, bow on stock collar.

THE FLANNEL—

AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $3.98—French Flannel Waists, cardinal, light blue, pink, tan, navy and lavender, full front, French back, shirt waist cuffs.

THE COTTON—

Fine Percale Waists in new striped effects, tucked fronts, at 79c., regular $1.25. Finer styles in Madras, Chambray and fine lawns at $1.25, $1.79, $1.98 to $7.50.

The King Waists in fine percales, $1.49.

Fine White Lawn Waists with four rows of inserting between tucks, tucks in back, 98c., regular $1.59.

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S PERCALE Waists in neat stripes, 8 to 14 years, 49c., regular 75c.

Boys' New Waists at 39c. Instead of 59c. All ready to put right on, splendidly made, of percales, light and dark patterns, pleated back and front, and have the new narrow collars and link cuffs; 38 dozen of them in sizes for the boys of 6 to 13 year.

$2.98 for Boys' Regular $3.98 Suits. Double breasted for boys of 9 to 16 years, made of durable cheviots and cassimeres, plaids and neat mixtures. Trousers strongly sewn and seams all taped. A splendid school suit for the boy who is rough on clothes.

Boys' Sailor Suits, $3.98, Regular $4.98. These are new and nobby Sailor Suits for the boys of 3 to 10 years. Made from all wool and fast color navy blue flannels, also blue and brown serge. The collars are trimmed with nine rows of white, red or black silk braid, and the shields embroidered; trousers lined throughout. PLENTY OF THEM READY FOR MONDAY. All at $3.98, regular $4.98.

The Best Offer of Laces Yet.

Consisting of imitation Renaissance, Cluny and Arabian Allovers at 49c. to $1.49, which is less than half the ordinary prices you have been paying for them. And all are new up-to-date kinds that are to be treasured for their goodness. Our counters are well known to those who are always looking for the rare and scarce kinds of laces, the kinds that come only direct to us from our branch houses in Nottingham, Calais, Paris and Plauen.

Our Chantilly Nets in black and white, the real Arabian allovers with edges and galloons to match, will gladden any lace lover.

And the real Cluny allovers, with edges and galloons to match. The white taffeta silk, with black braid, made into fancy designs, used so much for revers on coats and dresses.

And, of course, we are cheaper than others, for they pass over our counters direct to you from the makers, many of which we entirely control.

$5.48 for Trustworthy Refrigerators.

We will place on sale to-morrow morning 44 "Star" Refrigerators at the lowest price ever quoted. They have perfect circulation, are charcoal sheathed, very economical in consumption of ice; cleanliness, simplicity and best flues; they are furniture finished, have bronzed hinges and locks and solid metal shelves. While 44 last, $5.48.

We call special attention to Wilke's Porcelain Refrigerators, for which we are sole agents for Brooklyn.

Embroideries Under Half Prices. A great lot of them, too—thousands of yards. They are in nainsook and cambric—insertions, too; all the new kinds, fresh goods just in, the prettiest patterns. Quite a few of the baby edges and the wider kinds you will like. You will remember the satisfaction we gave you last Monday, but this is still a better lot—in fact, the best ever offered—at 3 to 25 cents a yard.

79c. and $2.98 for $1.25 to $4.98 Corsets.

Another one of those unusual Corset events which happen here quite often, but unexpectedly.

AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $4.75 AND $4.98—150 pairs of the celebrated ZZ Imported Corsets. White Coutil and Black Italian Cloth, long waists. Bias cut; in small sizes ONLY.

AT 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.25—A lot of about 300 pairs of the well-known Sonnette Corsets. White and grey Sateen strips over bones, long waists, sizes 18 to 30.

AT 79c., REGULARLY $1.00 AND $1.25—Women's Nazareth Waists, made of gauze material, suitable for present wear, broken sizes.

The Best Offer in Trimmings Less Than 1-3.

This is really an astonishing offer, prices that seem almost impossible, and, in fact, they are ordinarily impossible. An exceptional opportunity for dressmakers or even the regular trade, aside from our own customers.

AT 5c. A YARD INSTEAD OF 15c. TO 25c.—Fine Cut Jet Guimps, and Black Silk Guimps.

AT 17c. INSTEAD OF 30c. TO 45c.—Black Spangled Guimps.

AT 39c. A YARD INSTEAD OF $1.00—Paris-made fancy colored Bead Passementeries.

AT 49c. A YARD INSTEAD OF $1.50 AND $2.00—Fancy Colored Bead Passementeries on net, all Paris make.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $3.00 and $4.00—Fancy Colored Beaded Passementeries, very extreme patterns.

Petticoats, Wrappers, and Dressing Sacques. A large number of specially prepared garments for to-morrow. The prices are as comfortable as the garments.

AT 98c. INSTEAD of $1.59—Extra Quality Sateen Petticoats in black, purple, royal blue and cerise, made umbrella styles, finished with 12 inch accordion pleated flounce.

AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.98—Fine MERCERIZED Sateen Petticoats in Black and Colors, two styles; one with deep accordion pleated flounce, corded ruffle on edge; the other, three corded ruffles.

AT $1.39 INSTEAD of $1.98—Fine Percale Wrappers in light and medium coloring, ruffle over shoulder, trimmed with embroidery, extra fine skirt.

Arnold Lounging Robes of extra fine flannelette, in two styles, ribbon and braid trimmed, suitable for steamer wear, at $3.00 and $3.50.

Same material made in Dressing Sacques at $1.00.

An Event in Stockings and Underwear.

Prices ⅓ to ½ Under the Market.

To Right of Main Entrance.

And we have them for every member of the family from the baby up. One of the very best lots we've ever been able to offer. We're proud of the goods and proud of the price.

STOCKINGS—

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 19c.—Children's Black Ribbed cotton Stockings, heels and toes spliced, sizes 6 to 8½. Also men's medium weight Socks, sizes 9 to 10½; guaranteed stainless.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 25c.—Men's fine gauge black cotton Socks, high, spliced heels and double soles; also polka dots and fancy stripes.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c. AND 39c.—Women's extra fine quality colored cotton and lisle thread Stockings, heels and toes spliced. Tan, striped, two tone and stainless black.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Children's cotton and lisle thread black ribbed Stockings, spliced heels and toes with double knees. Sizes 6 to 9½.

AT 3 FOR $1.00 INSTEAD OF 50c. PAIR—Women's extra fine fancy lisle thread Stockings, striped, plain colors, boot patterns and plain and ribbed, stainless black.

UNDERWEAR—

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 19c.—Women's Richelieu ribbed white cotton Vests, low neck and no sleeves, handsomely trimmed with lace at neck and arm; size, 4, 5, 6. Also children's high neck, short sleeves, white ribbed cotton Vests.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Women's fancy ribbed white lisle thread Vests, low neck, short and no sleeves, handsomely trimmed.

AT 3 FOR $1.00 INSTEAD OF 50c. EACH.—Men's extra fine quality Balbriggan Shirts; self and silk fronts, French neck and long sleeves; also Drawers to match, made from combed Peruvian cotton. Sizes, Shirts, 34 to 44; Drawers, 32 to 40.

Bargains in Household Linens. Silver Bleached Table Cloths, Napkins to match, Cloths, 2½ yards long, $1.75 instead of $1.98. Cloths, 3 yards long, $2.10 instead of $2.37. 20-inch Napkins to match, $1.39 dozen instead of $1.59.

24-inch Napkins to match, $1.79 dozen instead of $1.98.

Extra fine quality Silver Bleached Table Cloths, Napkins to match:

2½-yard long Cloths, $2.49 instead of $3.00.

3-yard long Cloths, $2.75 instead of $3.25.

20-inch Napkins to match, $1.79 instead of $2.25.

Unbleached Damask, 43c. yard; regular value, 50c. yard.

Heavy Unbleached Damask, 50c. yard instead of 59c. yard.

Bleached Damask, 49c. yard instead of 57c.

70-inch Bleached Damask, fine quality, 75c. yard; regular value 89c.

Fine Satin Finished Bleached Damask, 70 inches wide, at 89c.; regular value, 98c.

100 dozen Fine Satin Finished Bleached Napkins, 20 inches square, $1.98 dozen, instead of $2.25.

Linen Suiting, specially adapted for women's Bicycle Suits, 27 inches wide, at 15c. per yard; regular value 25c.

Good sized Huckaback Towels, 11c. each instead of 15c. each.

Large size Turkish Bath Towels, 15c. each instead of 19c. each.

Economy in Cleaning and Dyeing.

Second floor.

Have you ever stopped to think how really unwise it is to put away any kind of winter garments before having them cleaned? Uncleaned clothing often has the germs of the moths already in them. Our dry cleaning process is a perfect one and prevents moths. The process is exclusively our own, doesn't shrink garments or alter their shape. We can make blankets soft and fluffy and look like new. It has been a success for years.

Curtains, Blankets and Garments we will clean or dye now and store them free of charge until September.

Something New in Trunks.

The Best and Newest Always Come to Loeser's.

Basement.

This is quite a departure in Trunk making—a Wardrobe Trunk, the best and most practical trunk ever invented. Why wasn't it thought of before? The capacity is 12 women's or men's costumes with use of the detachable swinging box, or 18 without it. The claim is a modest one, as will be proven by the use of the trunk. It is unlike all other trunks and will be doubly appreciated by all European travellers. We are sole agents for this trunk in Brooklyn. In addition we offer our Paris Exhibition Trunks, which will be sold at special prices.

The "Favorite" Gas Ranges Demonstrated Daily by Mrs. Lemcke.

Basement.

The "Favorite" may be cold one minute and 10 minutes later your biscuits are done and ready for the table. It saves fifteen to thirty minutes' time in preparation of any meal—a fact that will be appreciated—especially in the morning—no dust—no dirt, no sweltering over heated kitchen, and flushed, tired, cross cook. You can have your choice of different styles at $14.98.

We are also agents for Brooklyn for the celebrated "Wolff" Gas Cookers.

Sheets, Pillow Cases, Muslins, Lawns. These sheets are made of the heaviest and best wearing muslin, twilled. This material wears and washes equal to linen. They are hand torn and laundered ready for use.

1¾x2½, 45c. instead of 59c.
2 x2½, 49c. " " 62c.
2¼x2½, 65c. " " 79c.
2½x2½, 69c. " " 85c.

Pillow Cases, made of extra good quality muslin, 45x36, 12½c. instead of 15c.

Bleached Muslin, yard wide, 6½c. yard instead of 8½c.

White Cambric Muslin, yard wide, 7c. yard instead of 9c.

Extra good quality Bleached Twill Muslin, yard wide, 8½c. yard instead of 11c.

Pillow Case Muslin.

42 in. wide, 11½c. yard instead of 14c.
45 " " 12½c. " " " 15c.
54 " " 15c. " " " 18c.

Fancy Madras Pique Cords, stripes and plaids, 28c. yard instead of 33c.

French Organdies, 68 inches wide, 35c. yard instead of 40c.

White Persian Lawn, very fine and sheer, 40 inches wide, 18c. yard instead of 23c.

White India Lawn, 40 inches wide, extra good quality, 12½c. yard instead of 15c.

A special lot of Imported Tucked Piques for Shirt Waists, 25c. yard; regular price, 65c.

Tucked Apron Lawns, 40 inches wide, 19c. yard; regular 25c. quality.

French Batiste, 40 inches wide, very fine quality, 25c. yard instead of 35c.

Some 1-2 Prices in the China Store.

Our china store is constantly putting on added attractions. The present always has to surpass the past; to-morrow's offers are a good illustration of progress in acquiring benefits for you.

Glass Flower Vases Half and Less.

A table full of prettily decorated Bohemian Vases. All kinds, shapes and sizes. Tall vases for long stem flowers, medium vases for bouquets and the small vases for buds. All are flower vases, hence useful; but half their value is in their ornamental beauty. Regular prices would average double—some are even one-third priced—19c. to 98c.

Bric-a-Brac at Half.

Several tables in the Bric-a-Brac Salon are laden with pretty and artistic things that appeal to good taste. They are a special lot that came to us in an exceptional way, and that partly accounts for the half prices marked on them. Gracefully shaped vases, urns, cute pieces in bisque, and bisque figures, loving cups and various other articles.

The prices are 25c. to $1.25
Regular prices 50c. to 2.50
Fern dishes 98c. instead $1.50.
$1.50 " 2.00.
Tea cups and saucers 25c. instead 50c.

A lot of stamp, match, jewel and bon-bon boxes in a variety of decorations and fully trimmed with gold are marked 19c.; regularly worth 50c.

Oatmeal and mush and milk sets—
25c. instead of 75c.
39c. " " $1.00

Condensed cream jars—
39c. instead of 75c.
50c. " " $1.00
75c. " " 1.50

Cream pitchers, 19c. instead of 35c.
Cracker jars, 50c. " " $1.00
Olive trays, 25c. " " 75c.
Olive shells, 19c. " " 50c.
Sugar baskets, 25c. " " 50c.

Syrup jugs with plate, 50c. instead of $1.00.

Bath sets, 50c. instead of $1.00
75c. " " 1.50
$1.00 " " 2.00
1.50 " " 3.00

Lamps Almost Half.

A lot of beautifully decorated Table and Reception Lamps, quite new designs; mounted in the best manner and fitted with the best burners made. Here are some of the prices:

$3.00 instead of $5.00
3.75 " " 6.00
5.98 " " 10.00
7.50 " " 15.00
12.50 " " 25.00
17.50 " " 35.00

Lamp globes, 69c. instead of $2.00
98c. " " 3.00
$1.25 " " 3.50
1.50 " " 4.00

Money Savers in Housekeeping Helps. Basement.

"No Sag" Curtain Frames, full size, 75c.
"Keystone" Clothes Wringers, warranted for 3 years, $2.48.
"Challenge" Clothes Wringers, 75c.
Gas Torches and a Box of Tapers, 8c.
Rattan Furniture Beaters, 10c.
Kreamers's Bread Boxes, largest size, 59c.
Foot Tubs, heaviest quality, choice 50c.
Asbestos Stove Mats, with Alaska handle, 5c.
Square or long Asbestos Mats, 10c.
Heavy Oval Stove Boilers, IXX stock copper rim and copper bottom, while they last, choice of sizes, $1.25.
Galvanized Ash Cans, with hinged cover, extra large size, $2.45.
Indestructible Ash Cans, any size, while they last, $2.00.
Galvanized Iron Chamber Pails, 19c.
Japanned Coal Hods with funnel, handled, while they last, 15c.
Rutherford Wall Paper and Fresco Cleaner, 15c.
Ammonia, one-half gallon size, 10c.
"Manahans" Tarine Packing Sheets, dozen, 43c.
Mothproof Bags, 35c.
Celluloid Starch, per package, 6c.

AGATE NICKEL STEEL WARE.

Nothing better invented.
Lipped Kettles, 18c., 20c., 31c., 35c.
Lipped Saucepans, 18c., 20c., 31c., 35c.
Milk Pans, 12c., 14c., 18c., 20c.
Pie Plates, 12c., 15c., 18c.
Roasting Pans, 51c., 60c., 68c., 75c.
Convex Saucepans, 43c., 74c., 80c.
Wash Basins, 20c., 22c., 34c.
Dish Pans, 55c., 63c.
Milk or Rice Boilers, 50c., and 2-lb package of Pettijohn's Breakfast Food free.

Articles for the Toilet Very Cheap. Sec. B, not sent C. O. D. Violet and Borax Toilet Soaps, 2c. cake. Uwanta Bath Soap, floats, 2 cakes for 5c.

Transparent Glycerine Soaps, rose odor, 3c. cake.

Olive Oil and White Castile Soaps, 1 pound bars, 7c.

Violet Buttermilk Soap, 3 large cakes in box, 8c.

At 10c. a box of 3 cakes, Cold Cream and Glycerine, Lavender, Wild Locust, White, Lilac, Cardinal, Rose, Frangipane and Old-Fashioned Buttermilk Soaps.

Mentholine Shaving Soap Sticks, 5c. each.

The best Glycerine, Honey, Oatmeal, Tar, Carbolic and Sulphur Soaps at 21c. box of three cakes.

Egg Shampoo Cream, 10c.
Camphor Ice, in tins, 5c.
Cold Cream, rose perfume, 5c. jar.
Tincture of Benzoine, 2 ounce bottles, 10c.
Pure Glycerine, 2 ounce bottles, 5c.
Perfumed Talcum, 4c.
Snowflake Tooth Powder, 5c.
Almond Meal, ½ pound jars, 14c.
Violet Ammonia, ½ pint, 7c.
Ammonia, extra strength, 1 pint bottle, 5c.

A Sale of Small Wares. Sec. B, not sent C. O. D. Black Sewing Silk, 29c. dozen spools. Tailor-made Dress Fasteners, black, white or gray, 5c. each.

Sateen Tape Measures, 5c. each.
Darning Cotton, black, 5c. dozen cards.
Regent Darning Cotton, colors, 1c. each.
Fancy Garter Elastic, 15c. yard.
Popular Hooks and Eyes, 3, 4, white and black, 5c. gross.
Kleinert's Hookon Hose Supporters and Telegram Binding.
Safety Pins, all sizes, black and nickel, 2c. dozen.
Satin Belt Hose Supporters, all colors, 15c. pair.
Fancy Pin Cushions, 5c. and 10c. each.
Lace Hair Pins, 5c. dozen papers.
Bias Velveteen Binding, black, 5 yards, 8c., 12c., 15c. piece.
Needle Cases, 2c. each.
Spring Adjustable Stock Collars, 10c. and 12c. each.
Sheet Pins, 360 pins, 3c. paper.
Sparkline Silver Polish and Sleeve Ironing Boards.

Springtime in the Upholstery.

Have you thought of your Awnings, Slip Covers, Shades, Screens and the like? It may seem early, but orders are coming in very rapidly and we can assure quicker work now than when put off to the last minute, when every one wishes to be served first. We will gladly send a competent man to make measurements and give estimates. Then what of re-upholstering and re-covering furniture? The new fabrics are now here.

Tapestries, plain and figured Velours, Silk Gobelins, Satin Damasks and Brocatelles. An expert with samples will call on you whenever desired and tell you the cost for recreating your furniture. The following are prices sure to interest you:

Ruffled Plain Striped Muslin, Curtains and Dotted Muslin Sash Curtains, 2½ and 3 yards long, at 69c. pair.

Ruffled Bobbinet Lace Curtains, with lace edge and insertion, 3 yards long, at $1.69 pair.

New Style Nottingham Curtains at $1.98, regular value up to $2.50 pair.

9 styles Irish Point Curtains, including some Renaissance patterns, $4.75; regular values up to $5.75 pair.

75 Bagdad Tapestry Couch Covers, $1.98 each.

New patterns in real Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains at $4.50 and $6.90 pair; regular worth $5.75 and $8.00 pair.

80 pairs Heavy Tapestry Portieres, reversible, in all desirable colorings, $4.90 pair.

48 pairs Mercerized Tapestry Portieres, perfect imitation of silk, $8.50 pair.

More of the Spring Dress Goods.

Second Floor, Take Revolving Stairway.

Many of these new things are elegant just because they are so simple. That's where genius in the weaving comes in, they are not overdone. And truly that's where the innate taste exercises its skill in choosing those fabrics that mark a refinement and goodness impossible to be found outside of this store.

COLORED DRESSED GOODS—

AT 39c. A YARD, REGULAR 49c.—38-inch all-wool mixed Cheviots and 46-inch all-wool Sacking Cloths in plain colors.

AT 59c., REGULAR 75c.—44-inch corded Covert Cloths, greys, browns, castors and cadets.

AT 69c., REGULAR 98c.—50-inch, all-wool Hawick Cheviots, in the new hair line and tweed designs.

COTTON DRESS GOODS—

AT 8c., FORMERLY 10c.—30-inch fine domestic Dimities in good designs on dark and light grounds.

AT 10c., FORMERLY 12½c.—28-inch "Corded Madras" in plain colors, stripes and checks, an extensive line of fine designs to choose from.

AT 12½c., FORMERLY 17c.—30-inch fine corded Lawns in select silk designs on dark and light grounds.

AT 15c., FORMERLY 25c.—30-inch imported satin stripe Grenadines in black, blue, cardinal and pink stripes on white grounds, sheer and dressy.

BLACK DRESS GOODS—

AT 39c., REGULAR 50c.—Black Challies with silk stripes, 38 inches wide, a light and dressy spring fabric.

AT 59c., REGULAR 75c.—56-inch black Natte Cheviot, an excellent all-wool material for serviceable wear.

AT 59c., REGULAR 69c.—42-inch English Cable Cord Mohair in small jacquard figures on rich ribbed grounds.

AT 65c., REGULAR 79c.—42-inch English Mohair Granite Cloth, a new and effective lustrous material.

Character in Furniture.

The Newest Summer Readiness.

Progress in our Furniture Store never quite repeats itself, but produces something that's new and fairer. Imitation lost sight of and creation the aim. Thus the to-days are in some way outdoing the yesterdays. Something to see this week that wasn't here last week.

We never had such an interesting display of furniture for summer use. Not the ordinary kind, but furniture with character about it, something that cannot be aped or contended with; something that foils emulation. Even if we could describe these new arrivals in type the detail might weary you in the reading, while a visit here will be sure to give you pleasure as well as many a suggestion for your comfort and tasteful adornment of your summer home. That the prices are interesting goes without saying, for they are the lowest anywhere; but drop in to-morrow.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Cloudy; rain at night, fresh easterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,684. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1900.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The British have stationed 3,000 ared Basutos on the border, with orders not to allow the Boers to cross under any pretext. An unconfirmed report is in circulation at Cape Town that the Boers at Wepener have suffered a crushing defeat. According to a report from Bloemfontein the Transvaalers, at a conference at Brandfort, decided to withdraw, leaving the Free Staters to their own resources. Lord Roberts has protested to President Krüger in regard to the Boer treatment of prisoners. Col. Schiel made an unsuccessful attempt to escape, and was placed in the citadel in St. Helena. Milner protested against the influx of visitors in South Africa. Crowds of provincials and foreigners visited the Paris Exposition grounds yesterday and promenaded before empty buildings. It is denied that Russia is preparing for war. The Cameroons revolt, it is reported, is dying out.—Pages 1 and 2.

Page 1.

Senator Morgan will have 116 out of 120 votes for Senator in the Alabama Assembly.

Senator Hanna is reported ill at Old Point Comfort, Va. The President may visit him there.

Gen. Roe, as authorized by Gov. Roosevelt, has ordered Squadron A, Troop C, and an infantry detachment to proceed to the Cornell Dam to-day to prevent violence on the part of the strikers.

Page 2.

Supreme Court Justices do not expect that the trials of railroad damage suits will be facilitated in the two bills of Assemblyman Fallows to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.

It was announced that nearly 10,000 cigarmakers would be idle this week, large employers having laid off their men, ostensibly on account of being overstocked. The men say the move is tantamount to a lock-out.

C. H. Reynolds, one of the proprietors of the coal elevator burned last Saturday in Brooklyn, charges that life and property could have been saved if Deputy Chief Dale had promptly sent engines when he turned the alarm in. Chief Croker will investigate.

Page 5.

The celebration of Easter in the city was marked by unusual brilliancy, the charming weather adding greatly to the general content of worshippers and sightseers.

The Duke of Newcastle made an address yesterday to the Young Men's Guild of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in which he attacked Protestants and upheld the Real Presence.

Page 8.

The Governor, it is reported, will this week probably announce the names of those persons chosen by him to serve on the commission for the revision of the Greater New York charter.

Page 9.

The annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction was made public.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers—Page 8.
Court Calendars—Page 10.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails—Page 8.
Real Estate—Page 10.
Weather Report—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires—Page 8.

LONG ISLAND CITY "DRY."

Saloons Closed Promptly at Midnight Saturday—Deputies Sworn In.

There was a shut-down of every saloon on Borden Avenue, in Long Island City, at the stroke of 12 Saturday night. It was just a week since the raid by District Attorney Merrill of McCarthy's place, and shortly before the hour for closing there was a sudden activity on the part of the police. For a half hour or more before the hour Deputy Chief Clayton, Inspector Rhoades, Capt. Woods, and several detectives were on Borden Avenue, and that was taken as a notice to close up. Yesterday the saloons and hotel keepers obeyed the law, as far as known.

Sheriff Baker of Queens Saturday swore in forty extra deputy sheriffs to serve during the Aqueduct track meeting. Sheriff Baker and Deputy Sheriff Methven will be in command. They and the whole force will be at the disposal of District Attorney Merrill, who proposes to strictly enforce the law relative to gambling, which he claims has been repeatedly violated in the past. The men were sworn in Saturday under the mistaken impression that the meet began to-day.

GAMBLING CHARGE FALLS.

Officers Who Made a Raid Fail to Establish Their Case.

Roundsman Grady and Detective Burer of the Central Office, entered the saloon at 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Saturday afternoon and tried to gain admission to a room on the second story by way of a staircase leading from the rear of the saloon. They declared that a poolroom was being run on the second story. After two failures they broke down the door and arrested Edward Driscoll.

In the Harlem Police Court the officers told Magistrate Cornell that they saw twenty-five or thirty men about Driscoll, who was sitting at a desk. They arrested Driscoll, who refused to give his place of residence. They said that in front of Driscoll was a large sheet of paper, on which names were written. When questioned by Magistrate Cornell, they could not say they saw any money passed, nor did they know what was written on the sheet of paper in front of Driscoll. They saw no slips or cards or games of chance. The Magistrate discharged Driscoll.

Charged With Keeping Gambling House.

Isidor Buchner of 318 Broome Street was held for examination in the Essex Market Court yesterday morning on the charge of keeping a gambling house. Detective Bush of the Eldridge Street Station, who made the arrest, testified that he saw men playing cards in Buchner's place Saturday night.

WELLESLEY GIRLS IN BUSINESS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 15.—For the Wellesley girls and their many friends in this city the great gathering place the past week has been the Easter flower sale at 367 Boylston Street. Here fresh cut flowers and potted plants could be purchased at a lower price than elsewhere, for the reason that two Wellesley girls, Lizette Hast and Mabel Curtis, had arranged with a wholesale dealer in flowers whereby they were able to sell fresh stock at cut rates.

The reason of this very practical entrance into business of young Wellesley students is the desire to secure the $100,000 promised to Wellesley by John D. Rockefeller providing Wellesley herself raised $50,000. The girls were in a great flutter of excitement when the offer was made known to them, and they at once wanted to know how long the offer held good. "For a reasonable length of time," answered Mr. Rockefeller, and then he added: "Three months."

Now, three months seemed a very short time to the girls in which to raise $50,000, but they are doing everything they can to coin the passing moments into gold.

HANNA ILL AT OLD POINT.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—Word has been received here that Senator M. A. Hanna is quite ill with the grip at Old Point Comfort, and he may not be able to attend the Ohio Republican State Convention at Columbus next week.

It is reported that President McKinley and other Republican leaders will be at Old Point Comfort this week for an informal conference and recreation.

No Excess Fare

To Cleveland, St. Louis, or Cincinnati. Luxurious trains, fast time, superb service via New York Central, Lake Shore, Big Four. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

SCHLEY FOR SECOND PLACE

Democrats Appear Likely to Name Him for Vice President.

REVIVAL OF LONG'S CANDIDACY

Politicians Believe He Will Be the Republican Choice to Oppose the Rear Admiral.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Within the past few days there has been a significant change in the attitude of both parties toward the Vice Presidential situation. The two parties are now watching each other, and the latest development in the Republican situation is believed in some quarters to be closely connected with the latest development in the Democratic situation.

Some months ago Rear Admiral Schley was mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate for Vice President. It was reported at that time that the Admiral had intimated that he did not want the nomination, and the talk soon died away. Afterward, in the Republican canvassing of names, that of Secretary Long frequently appeared, but there was no life in the boom because it was notorious that the Secretary was anxious to retire to private life. It has even been reported that he would retire from the Cabinet but for his wish to stand by the President until the latter is safely through his first term.

On Friday of last week the Schley boom suddenly reappeared. This would not have been remarkable but for the circumstances attending its revival. It reappeared immediately after Senator Jones's return from New York, where he had made known Judge Caldwell's refusal to accept the Vice Presidency. Heretofore Mr. Jones has declined to commit himself on the subject of candidates and even to give a hint of his preferences, but on Friday he lent considerable encouragement to the Schley boom. He said that the Populists were for Schley and that he had high Populist authority for saying that the Admiral could command a larger following in that party than almost any other man in public life. He declared that there was a growing impression that Schley was the real hero of the war with Spain. "The man," said Senator Jones, "who accomplished a great thing, and then modestly declined to take credit for it. Since then he has proved his dimensions by the philosophical manner in which he has permitted himself to be retired to a distant part of the world, where he will not be in the eye of the American public."

This was much more than Mr. Jones has said about any other candidate, and he added that "the Democrats want to hold the Germans this year," and therefore could not nominate Dewey for Vice President. Admiral Schley is understood to be popular with the Germans. It was also rumored on Friday that a messenger would be sent to Schley to find out whether he would consent to the use of his name.

Immediately after this occurrence the Long boom was suddenly and vigorously revived. On Saturday Mr. Long returned from Colorado, and promptly informed some of his friends that he would accept the Vice Presidency. Not a trace was left of his former desire to retire from public life. He said that he would not seek the office, but that if it was offered to him he would not decline it.

Secretary Long's willingness to accept the Republican nomination has set the Republican statemakers to thinking, and for the time being has seriously upset the calculations of those who believed that the honor would go to one of a half dozen others mentioned for the Vice Presidency. He was called upon by a number of persons during the day, and was importuned for an exact statement of his attitude on the question. He seemed disinclined to enter into any general discussion of the matter, however, preferring to let it rest with what he has already said on the subject, believing that the Vice Presidency is an honor of such a character that no man could well refuse to accept it.

Senator Jones's declarations and the change in Secretary Long's attitude lead the political gossips to couple the two reviving booms together, and hint that the one is the direct result of the other. It is asserted that Mr. Long would hardly have declared himself a candidate for Vice President after his former attitude on the subject without advice from the Republican leaders. If they have given him such advice, politicians say, it is because they believe Schley to be the slated Democratic candidate.

On the other hand, the appearance of Long in the field may give an impetus to the Schley boom, if the Admiral is not the slated Democratic candidate. If the Republicans nominate Long the Democrats are likely to attack him on his record in regard to the battle of Santiago. They are expected to make it an issue in the campaign in any event, but his nomination would make it a prominent one. The logical candidate on such an issue, it is declared by some politicians here, would be Schley.

There is no "geographical" reason for the nomination of Long, who lives in a Republican State. The sudden turning of Republicans to a Massachusetts man is accounted for only on the theory that it is to meet a threatened Democratic nomination which will embody an attack on Long's administration of the Navy Department. That they are turning to him since he returned from Colorado is openly claimed by Republican friends, and henceforth the progress of the Long and Schley booms is likely to be side by side.

WINDSTORM IN KANSAS.

Two Deaths Reported and More People Believed to be Injured.

WICHITA, Kan., April 15.—A storm approaching a tornado in proportion is reported from near Winfield, between here and Newton, and in the vicinity west of Clearwater. Two deaths are reported and four people are said to have been injured by overturned houses. Wires are down and names and particulars are unobtainable to-night.

At Putnam it is said several houses were blown down and four persons seriously injured. Word was brought by passengers on the southbound Santa Fé passenger train that two persons were killed, but it is impossible to confirm this report to-night. The telephone and telegraph wires were rendered useless by the wind, and all attempts to reach Putnam, Newton, or affected points have proved futile.

West of Clearwater it is reported that a strip of country five miles long was swept by a storm at 6 o'clock to-night, and several farmhouses, barns, and other buildings blown down. No casualties are reported from there.

FATAL GAS EXPLOSION.

One Man Killed and Five Hurt Near Logansport, Ind.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., April 15.—High pressure and a piece of alleged defective pipe in the mains of the Chicago Pipe Line Company at a point four miles southeast of here were the cause of a terrific gas explosion to-day in which Michael Ellison, Jr., was instantly killed and five other men received injuries from which it is doubtful if some will recover.

The explosion tore the ground to a distance of 400 feet, and was heard for miles, being accompanied by a heavy jar. A month ago a defective collar became loose, and caused an explosion.

The company has mains from Greentown, Ind., to Chicago, and is allowed to carry a pressure of 300 pounds, but, it is said, often puts on more.

Pennsylvania Railroad Trains to Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Cleveland have no superiors. Fast schedules, superb equipment, magnificent roadbed, and every protection known to invention are all features of the "Standard Railroad of America."—Adv.

DEWEY'S ALLEGED MOTIVE.

Became a Candidate Because He Was "Robbed" by Mr. McKinley, a Washington Correspondent Says.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The Washington correspondent of The Times-Herald sends the following:

"The Dewey mystery is explained at last. The real reason for the Admiral's sudden announcement that he is a Presidential candidate and his bitter feeling toward President McKinley are cleared up by a discovery which was made to-day. The Admiral himself furnished the clue to the explanation by complaining to his friends that President McKinley has unjustly deprived him of $10,000. In the Admiral's opinion the President had 'robbed him.'

"The basis for this charge is the fact that President McKinley has been unable to pay Admiral Dewey the same compensation as that received by the civilian members of the late Philippine Commission, to wit, $10,000. The President wanted to pay this sum to the Admiral, but the law would not permit.

"About a month ago Admiral Dewey asked President McKinley about compensation for his services as a member of the Philippine Commission. The President told him he wanted to pay him the same sum as the civilian members were to receive. Admiral Dewey then volunteered to the President the statement that in his opinion there was but one candidate for the Presidency, Mr. McKinley.

"'You have earned a re-election and the people will give it to you,' the Admiral said. He thanked the President for all past kindnesses. A few days later he started on his tour South.

"When Dewey returned the first thing he heard at the navy office was that the law would not permit him to draw the $10,000. The Admiral lost his temper. He swore at the President. He declared he would have vengeance for his wrongs, and a day or two later the people of the country heard of his Presidential announcement.

"From that day to this the Admiral has been complaining of McKinley and the Administration, and through his faultfinding the first information concerning the matter leaked out."

ALGER SORRY FOR DEWEY.

Predicts a "Melancholy Disappointment" for the Admiral.

DETROIT, April 15.—"I think Admiral Dewey has made a grave mistake in announcing his candidacy for the Presidency," said ex-Secretary of War Alger in the course of an interview to-night. "It looks as if the wealth of praise showered on the Admiral since his return from the East has turned his head. It is harder to resist prosperity than adversity. I feel sorry for him, for his ambitions will certainly be unfulfilled. His action is ill-advised.

"I predict for him in his Presidential aspiration a melancholy disappointment."

Unique Invitation for Dewey.

Special to The New York Times.

PADUCAH, Ky., April 15.—The Commercial Club of this city has forwarded to Admiral Dewey a unique invitation to visit here. It was in the form of a silver-mounted cabinet containing a dozen quart bottles of twenty-year-old Bourbon whisky. The invitation was handsomely engraved upon the case, and was also duplicated in embossed work on a silver bottle, which was filled with old "Kentucky Dew" and occupied the centre of the case.

Secretary Long on Dewey.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Secretary Long was asked to-night for an expression of opinion regarding Admiral Dewey's candidacy for the Presidency. In a good-natured way he evaded making a reply, but laughingly remarked that Dewey was "the honored man of our navy."

10,000 Children to Sing for Dewey.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—The St. Louis Sunday School Union is arranging to have 10,000 Sunday school children sing for Admiral Dewey at his reception in May.

GIRLS SOLD FOR THIRTY CENTS.

Parents in India Sacrifice Their Children to Get Food.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 15.—The Rev. Rockwell Clancy, a missionary at Allahabad, who is visiting his brother in Medford, said to-day:

"The condition of famine-stricken India to-day is something perfectly awful to contemplate. I cannot tell anything about the number who are dying, but when I left Bombay last February there were some 60,000,000 people suffering from famine, and over 30,000,000 were in dire distress, and of these but 5,000,000 were receiving Government aid.

"It is not the cities, but the country places, which are stricken, and when you know that it is mostly among the agricultural classes, and that 80 per cent. of the population of India is made up of tillers of the soil, you may be able to grasp in some slight manner the extent of the suffering at the present time.

"When the famine set in the people began to sell everything they had that might get a little grain for food. They took the doors from their houses and sold them; sold their furniture and farming utensils, and then, when they had no longer anything to sell, they sold their children. The boys don't sell well, and the traffic is largely in girls.

"I saw girls in one town just before I came away being sold for 30 cents apiece. They were bought up by Mohammedans. But they won't buy the boys, so when the parents can no longer support their children they abandon them and henceforth they must get on as best they can. These cast-offs congregate about the doors of the grain merchants' shops, and the only way the proprietors can get rid of them is to throw out handfuls of grain, scattering it wide. The children pick and pick all day, and at night perhaps are rewarded by having collected a single handful."

105 YEARS OLD YESTERDAY.

Oldest Woman in Bay State Celebrates Her Birthday in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 15.—Mrs. Nancy Washington, the oldest woman within the confines of the Old Bay State, celebrated her one hundred and fifth anniversary of her birth to-day at the Home For Aged Colored Women in Myrtle Street.

Mrs. Washington was born at 9 Myrtle Street, April 15, 1795, and has spent most of her life in Boston. Her father was a full-blooded Indian and her mother an African. She has been married five times, but out of ten children only one survives her, a daughter living in Salem.

Although blind in one eye, she has never worn glasses, and daily peruses her Bible with the aid of a reading glass. She is capable of hearing ordinary conversation, and leaves her room three times a day to go down to the first floor and dine with the other inmates.

WILL HELP PAY CHURCH DEBT.

Evanston (Ill.) Children Decide to Sell Junk to Get the Money.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The children of the Immanuel Methodist Church Sunday school of Evanston have decided to sell junk to help cancel the church debt. They will collect a carload of scrap iron and another of paper, rags, bottles, and rubbish, and will sell them to a dealer in Chicago, and turn over the proceeds to the Treasurer of the church.

The children have secured permission to take all the waste paper gathered by the city workmen. The merchants have agreed to collect all of their rubbish for the boys and girls, and any family in Evanston willing to do the same will be relieved of it all.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad has the only trains between New York and Buffalo which carry dining cars, having a la carte service the entire distance.—Adv.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ATTACKED

Col. Bacon Intimates that He Wanted to "Quit" at San Juan.

The Statement Made in a Published Defense of the Seventy-first Regiment—The Governor Silent.

An accusation has been made by Col. Alexander S. Bacon in reference to the conduct of Gov. Theodore Roosevelt while Colonel of the Rough Riders at the battle of San Juan. They are contained in a pamphlet in defense of the Seventy-first Regiment, issued late Saturday afternoon by Col. Bacon. The accusation, found on Page 25 of the pamphlet, is as follows:

Major Reade, in his official report, (Inspector General's report, Page 102,) states that Col. Roosevelt made this statement: "Twenty-five per cent. of my Rough Riders can't carry a pail of water from the creek to the trenches. No man can decry me or my regiment, but we must accede to the next proposition from the enemy." This marvelous demand was made at headquarters before the enemy surrendered.

The Seventy-first Regiment had more than 50 per cent. of its men who not only could not carry a pail of water, but whose legs could not carry their own bodies; yet they never dictated policies to their superior officers, nor boasted of their sufferings. They were not "quitters," and were never so anxious to get home as to suggest easy terms for the enemy.

On Pages 34 and 35 of the pamphlet, Col. Bacon says:

I have not overlooked the marvelous account of this battle found in "The Rough Riders, by Theodore Roosevelt," and quote from Pages 138 and 139: "When we reached the trenches, we found them filled with dead bodies in the light blue and white uniform of the Spanish Regular Army. There were very few wounded. Most of the fallen had little holes in their heads from which their brains were oozing; for they were covered from the neck down by the trenches. . . . Lieut. Davis's First Sergeant, Clarence Gould, killed a Spanish soldier with his revolver, just as the Spaniard was aiming at one of my Rough Riders. At about the same time I also shot one. I was with Henry Hardhsar, running up at the double, and two Spaniards leaped from the trenches and fired at us, not ten yards away. As they turned to run, I closed in and fired twice, missing the first and killing the second. At the time I did not know of Gould's exploit, and supposed my feat to be unique; and although Gould had killed his Spaniard in the trenches, not very far from me, I never learned of it until weeks after."

No officers of the Seventy-first Regiment found it necessary to establish their reputation by an account of exultant bloodthirstiness. They accepted the painful duty of fighting the enemy as one of the sad necessities of war, and sought to win no glory by gloating over the widows and orphans they were forced to make.

Speaking of the conduct of the Seventy-first Regiment before Santiago, Col. Bacon says:

No matter what duty was assigned to them, they did it without grumbling. A true soldier fights with pickaxe and spade, digging trenches and building roads, quite as well as with sword in one hand and revolver in the other, wading through gore, "Alone in Cuba," up the sides of San Juan Hill, with the retreating enemy 500 yards away. They had soldiers', not school girls', ideals, as exemplified in the magazines.

ALBANY, April 15.—An attempt was made to-night to get a statement from Gov. Roosevelt in reference to Col. Bacon's charge, but he refused to discuss the matter in any way.

GIBBS'S DEFENSE OF QUIGG.

He Cites His Own Case, and Predicts Mr. Quigg's Eventual Rehabilitation.

At the gathering of Republican statesmen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday "The Wicked" Fred S. Gibbs took occasion to make an elaborate and eloquent defense of Lemuel E. Quigg.

"Mark what I say to you all on this fifteenth day of April," remarked Mr. Gibbs. "Within three months from next Thursday, when Mr. Quigg will resign the Presidency of the County Committee, the very men who have been hounding him will be foremost in appealing to him to again become the head of the committee.

"Mr. Quigg has done more for the Republican Party than any other man who ever held the position. He is a positive man, and on that account has made many enemies and retained them. He has sacrificed his health and allowed many opportunities to pass. Some people have an idea that Mr. Quigg is very rich. Mr. Quigg is a comparatively poor man.

"The newspapers made and then spoiled two promising men by giving them sobriquets. They called Abe Gruber 'Colonel' and 'Jim' Stewart received the title of 'Lightning.'

"Why, there was a time when I was considered a particularly bad man. I was expelled from this political body and that political body until I felt slighted if I was not expelled from some organization every day. The result was that Senator Platt and some others reached the conclusion that I was being made a martyr and the expulsions stopped.

"What happened to me will happen to Quigg. He is a bright, brainy fellow, who has been undeservedly abused. When the primaries are held in August Abe Gruber will be beaten so badly that he won't know he had a ticket running. Quigg being out of the committee will not be an issue."

Well-informed Republicans say that the retirement of Mr. Quigg will mark the reentrance into active politics of William Brookfield, who has been Chairman of both the County and State Republican Committees. In the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, the home of Mr. Brookfield, many politicians are already at work to send him as the district representative to the County Committee. Among these are Louis S. Grenner, Dr. E. Valentine Buck, Patrick Golding, J. Osgood Nichols, and Frank D. Tansley. It is also reported that ex-Mayor W. L. Strong will not be adverse to serving on the committee when Mr. Quigg retires.

WESTCHESTER WAR OVER.

Compromise of Republican Factions—Leaders See Senator Platt.

The warring Republicans in Westchester County have effected a compromise. It was brought about at a conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Among those in attendance were ex-Congressman Ward, ex-Senator J. Irving Burns, Assemblyman E. K. Apgar, State Committeeman William H. Ten Eyck, Mayor Leslie Sutherland of Yonkers, and County Committeeman Edward Healy.

The conferrees saw Senator Platt and Chairman Odell and it was agreed that each of the factions should have three positions.

Mr. Ward named Frank V. Millard of Tarrytown for Presidential Elector, Leslie Sutherland for National Delegate, and James K. Apgar for alternate.

Ex-Senator Burns selected William H. Ten Eyck for State Committeeman, and delegate to Philadelphia, with Edward Healy as alternate.

The Sixteenth Congress Convention will reassemble at White Plains on Thursday, when the slate will be put through without any friction.

THE CASE OF SENATOR CLARK.

If Unseated Will Ask Re-election Next Fall, Says Mr. Hauser.

William A. Clark of Montana, whom the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the United States Senate, says is not entitled to a seat in that body, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. There he had a conference with ex-Governor Samuel T. Hauser of Montana with reference to the policy to be pursued. Senator Clark would not talk for publication, but ex-Gov. Hauser remarked:

"Senator Clark will fight the findings of the committee to the last ditch. If he is unseated he will go back to Montana and seek a vindication by a re-election to the Senate from the members of the State Legislature, who will be elected in November. I am not a betting man, but I am willing to wager a respectable sum that Mr. Clark will be re-elected. We do not anticipate that Gov. Smith will reconvene the present Legislature, nor do we want him to."

SPLIT IN REPUBLICAN RANKS.

Party in Tennessee May Have Two Candidates for Governor.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 15.—Congressman W. P. Brownlow and Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans were in Chattanooga to-day en route to Nashville, where the State Republican Convention meets Thursday. The State Committee will meet to-morrow to take up all contests for seats in the convention. The decision of the committee will be final. Congressman Brownlow and his friends control the State Committee, he being its head.

Commissioner Evans said to-night that two sets of delegates would apply for admission to the State Convention, and that in case the Brownlow committee refused to seat his delegates two conventions would be held and contesting delegations sent to Philadelphia. Congressman Brownlow declares that nothing but fair treatment will be accorded the Evans faction.

Fully one-third of the total vote of the convention is contested, and upon all these contests the committee will have to pass. Two candidates for Governor may be put forward by the Republicans and a bitter fight will ensue.

MORGAN'S SWEEPING VICTORY.

Will Have 116 of 120 Democratic Votes in the Alabama Assembly.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 15.—The latest returns from the primaries held throughout the State yesterday only serve to confirm the overwhelming victory of Senator Morgan over Gov. Johnston for the United States Senatorship. St. Clair, with one representative, has fallen into the Morgan column, leaving Johnston without a county as the result of the primary election held in 54 out of the 63 counties yesterday.

Senator Morgan will have 116 of the 120 Democratic votes in the General Assembly. W. J. Samford for Governor may go to the State Convention with a majority of the delegates, as the returns indicate that he carried the State with the exception of a few counties.

VERMONT BANK LOSES $25,000.

Deficit Discovered by the Cashier and a Teller Disappears.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 15.—On Friday last Cashier Charles Wells of the National bank of Waterbury, Vt., discovered a deficit in the funds of the bank. The attention of Teller J. C. Farrar was called to the fact, and Farrar and the cashier began a careful examination of the books. At the suggestion of Farrar, they suspended work at 6 o'clock to go to supper, with the intention of continuing the examination during the evening. Since that time, however, Farrar has not been seen, and his whereabouts are unknown. Further examination shows a deficit of $25,000.

Farrar is twenty-four years of age, has been an employe of the bank for several years, and is the Treasurer of the village of Waterbury. He had the entire confidence of the bank officials and of the community. The capital of the bank is $100,000, with a surplus of $35,000. The capital will not be impaired, and it is not yet known in what condition the village funds are left. The President of the bank is ex-Gov. W. P. Dillingham, a leading candidate for United States Senator, to succeed the late Justin S. Morrill.

CROWDS AT PARIS FAIR.

Provincials and Foreigners Promenade in Front of Empty Buildings—American Pavilion Closed.

PARIS, April 15.—Glorious weather favored the opening of the exposition to the general public to-day, and immense crowds, numbering 250,000 persons flocked into the grounds. The area of the exhibition, however, is so great that nowhere was there any crush. The visitors were mainly composed of provincials and foreigners. Comparatively few Parisians were to be seen. Aware of the great backwardness of the preparations, they remained away for the most part.

The management demanded two entrance tickets for morning admission, one for afternoon admission, and two during the evening, when the Eiffel Tower and the palaces on the Champ de Mars were illuminated. But there were absolutely no attractions provided, not even a band of music, and the people promenaded in front of the empty and, in many cases, unfinished buildings, and along roads where only in the case of the main avenues had the work of paving been completed.

Visitors who left the central arteries found their pathway filled with pitfalls and heaped with débris, some thoroughfares resembling mere bridle paths. The crowd, however, was perfectly good natured and took the matter philosophically. Hardly a murmur was heard anywhere in the way of criticism.

The moving sidewalk, access to which cost 50c., proved a great success and was crammed throughout the day.

The American National Pavilion remained closed. So, also, did most of the other pavilions, for the excellent reason that their interiors are still unfinished.

DERIDES INAUGURAL SPEECHES.

Berlin Press Refers to Official Addresses as "Hollow Phrases."

BERLIN, April 15.—The Berlin papers, commenting on the speeches of President Loubet and M. Millerand at the opening of the Paris Exposition yesterday, refer to them as "hollow phrases." The Deutsche Tageszeitung says:

"There is no hope, no ground for hope, that the twentieth century will be any more peaceful than the nineteenth, nor that there will be any more fraternity; for international competition is growing more and more keen all the while and is drowning every other consideration."

SAYS HE IS CHINA'S EMPEROR.

A Chinaman in Prison Declares He Is Ruler of the Nation.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 15.—The steamer Rio Jun Maru, which arrived here yesterday from the Orient, brings a strange story of a Chinaman who was arrested at Wuchang. After lying in jail and being beaten he proclaimed himself to be the Emperor. He claimed he had escaped from the palace, where he had been imprisoned by the Empress Dowager, and had since been traveling incognito. He possesses documents purporting to bear the seal of the Court of Peking identifying him as the Emperor.

WOMAN HURT BY A CYCLIST.

Parisian Wheelman Injures an American Named Pierce.

PARIS, April 16.—An American woman was thrown down by a cyclist yesterday noon at the corner of the Rue Pierre Charron and the Avenue d'Alma and so badly shaken up as to be able to pronounce only her name, which she gave as Pierce, and to indicate her nationality.

The woman, who is of middle age and was well dressed, lies insensible at the Beaujon Hospital.

Gov. Taylor in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Gov. Taylor of Kentucky is in the city and will remain here until Wednesday to look after his interests in the contest before the Supreme Court for the office of Governor of Kentucky. Ex-Gov. Bradley, chief Republican counsel in the case, will arrive to-morrow.

Accident in Autocar Race.

PARIS, April 16.—The Paris-Roubaix autocar race yesterday morning led to a serious accident. Two competitors on motor tricycles collided and dashed at the speed of an express train into a crowd of 2,000 persons, who has assembled at a crossroads in the Forest of Saint Germain to witness their passing. Twenty persons were knocked down, some having bones broken and many others being bruised.

TROOPS ORDERED TO BIG CORNELL DAM

Squadron A, Troop C, and Infantry Detachment to Go.

GEN. ROE EXPLAINS HIS PLAN

Bloodshed, He Believes, May Be Averted by His Display of Armed Force to Check Violence—Strikers Excited by the News.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe last evening ordered out Squadron A of this borough, Troop C of Brooklyn, the Fourth Separate Company of Yonkers, and the Eleventh Separate Company of Mount Vernon, and before nightfall the striking Italians at Cornell Dam will be confronted by these troops. The order was issued by telephone at 7:30 o'clock after a conference at which were present Gen. Roe, Sheriff Molloy of Westchester County, and Contractor Coleman, and was in accordance with the authority granted by Gov. Roosevelt Saturday.

The two infantry companies have been expecting the call, but it was a surprise to the cavalry organizations. About 350 cavalrymen will take the saddle this morning and with the present conditions of the roads it is expected they will reach the scene of the strike in from eight to ten hours. The men will go with full camp equipment. With the infantry they will establish a camp.

GEN. ROE'S STATEMENT.

Gen. Roe was asked last night whether he thought there would be any long opposition by the strikers after the arrival of the troops, and he said:

"I do not anticipate any such trouble. I think the display of force will be sufficient It is very much better to prevent these things than to get into them, and this, in my belief, is the true object of the National Guard—to prevent these troubles in the beginning, and not wait until they get fairly started and then kill a lot of people.

"Whatever the Sheriff calls upon us to do to protect life, limb, and property we will do. I have no way of judging what the strikers have in the way of firearms or dynamite.

"The demand of the Sheriff for troops was made in writing to-night. In Westchester County the Sheriff has a perfect right to call on the troops in the county, but the moment he does that the officers must communicate with me that they have had this call. If the Sheriff considers that he has not sufficient troops in his own county he makes a demand upon the Governor, and in order to make ready for these things I fortified myself with getting the authority yesterday from Governor Roosevelt."

MOVEMENT OF THE TROOPS.

Gen. Roe said that the Mount Vernon company would proceed to Yonkers by trolley and meet the Yonkers men in their armory. Then both would march to the New York Central Station and proceed by special train to Croton Landing. Each man will carry three days' rations and twenty rounds of ammunition. Major Charles H. Denike of the first battalion, in which the companies are included, will be in command of the infantry at Cornell Dam, and will command all the troops if he is the senior officer there, but Gen. Roe said: "It is very probable that I shall go myself." Gen. Roe declined to say where the conference was held last night beyond that it was at a private residence in the city.

Sheriff Molloy favored sending the troops to Sing Sing, and letting them march the five miles from there to the dam. By this course, he said, they would come over the hills upon the strikers, and control the situation as soon as they came upon it. "Now they must march up the valley," he said. "It is the valley of death, too, for the strikers can pick the men off one by one as fast as they come. But I do not want to dictate to the General commanding the troops of the State of New York."

SHERIFF GOES WITH TROOPS.

Sheriff Molloy declined to state at what time the contractors would attempt to resume work, or even if they intended to do so at all to-day, nor would he say whether the troops would escort a force of new men to the works when they went there themselves. He said, however, that he meant to accompany the troops from Yonkers, and expected to leave that city on their train at about 11 o'clock this morning. He said that his deputies would probably remain on the ground, unless the officer in command of the militia thinks he has all the men needed under him to cope with the strikers and does not want to have the deputies there.

Signor Giovanni Branchi, Consul General of Italy, had a long conference with Contractor James S. Coleman in this city yesterday, but the contractor refused to make any concessions to the strikers. This puts an end to the Consul General's efforts to end the trouble, for he had told his fellow-countrymen on the works that he would not come back to them unless he could offer them some proposition for a compromise.

Signor Branchi thanked Sheriff Molloy for the kindness and moderation with which his deputies had treated the strikers so far, and told him he knew that they had been provoked by the men.

USE OF TROOPS LEGAL.

The point was raised yesterday that as the contractors are not paying the legal rate of wages required on public works the machinery of the State is now being used to further the interests of violators of the law, but Justus A. B. Cowles, counsel for Sheriff Molloy, declared that this was not true, as the contract was taken before the prevailing rate of wages law was passed.

Sheriff Molloy was not at the scene of the strike yesterday, but kept himself constantly informed of the situation. He said that he had reached the city at 5:56 o'clock last evening, and that he had come in response to a request from Gen. Roe, and that he had not sought the interview. He said he had received word that Consul General Branchi would see him at the Lotos Club, but the Sheriff said he would not go there, as he had no business with the Consul General in the present status of affairs.

"I am very glad to think that we have a Governor who acted so quickly as Gov. Roosevelt did," he said. "Some men who have been at Albany would not have given us the troops for a week to come."

One man coming in on a train yesterday said he had been with the strikers, and that they had seventy-seven repeating rifles, thirty-four carbines, and about a revolver and a half for every man, besides scythes and other knives in great number.

THE STRIKERS TO FIGHT.

Greatly Excited at News that Troops Will Confront Them.

CROTON LANDING, N. Y., April 15.—A report reached here at 10 o'clock to-night that the conference in New York was a failure so far as bringing about the settlement of the strike, and that troops had been ordered to come here to-morrow. The news was quickly passed to the strikers, who hastily gathered on the Bowery to discuss the situation.

The strikers were much excited. Angelo Rotella, the leader, when informed of the fact that the troops had been ordered to march, was much perturbed and downcast. He said:

"Only a part of our men are armed, but they will all be armed in the morning. We will resist every attempt by the contractors to renew the work to-morrow with strange men and we will fight, if necessary, until the troops get here.

"They can keep the troops here for two months, but we can afford to wait six months, and the contractors will be sorry when the troops go away."

CAVALRY PREPARES TO GO.

Mobilization at Armories of Squadron A and Troop C.

Major Gen. Roe's orders to the commanders of Squadron A of Manhattan and Troop C of Brooklyn to start for Croton Landing this morning created considerable excitement in the two boroughs last night. Included in the membership of these two organizations are many young men of prominence in social circles.

There was a good deal of lively telephone work on the part of the officers of Squadron A last evening to get word to the men of their respective troops to be in readiness this morning to start for the scene of the troubles.

As soon as Major Oliver B. Bridgman, who commands Squadron A, received orders from Major Gen. Roe, he notified Capt. William C. Cammann of Troop 1, Capt. Howard G. Badgley of Troop 2, and Capt. Herbert Barry of Troop 3. They in turn notified their men, and had to act in lively fashion to reach all hands. There are 250 officers and men in the squadron. Each of the three troops consists of 80 men.

The squadron has had past experience in dealing with rioters. It went to Buffalo during the serious troubles there. The command then consisted of only one troop and numbered 103 men. The notice it got to go was short, but in spite of that it turned out 99 strong.

SQUADRON IN READINESS.

Major Bridgman, who last night was at the squadron's armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, said that his men would be in readiness at 8 o'clock this morning. He believed that the squadron would make equally as good a showing now as it did when it went to Buffalo.

As soon as the men reach the armory this morning they will prepare themselves for marching orders. The horses of the respective troops are all in fine condition. The men, while not expressing any eagerness to go, say

ing. They propose to move a quantity of cement from Croton Landing to the dam, about three miles away. While the strikers will not commit themselves to saying that they will use violence to prevent this, they give some very strong hints to that effect.

Angelo Rotello, the leader of the men, said last night in regard to the resumption of work on the dam:

"Where will they get the men to start with? Not an Italian will go to work for them unless they grant what we want. We have been out two weeks, and we will stay out. I suppose the contractors will try and get a few Irishmen up here to do the work, but—" Here Rotella shook his head and said a few words in Italian to his comrades who were standing by.

THE DEPUTIES COMPLAIN.

The deputies of Sheriff Molloy had nothing to do yesterday except to find fault with the arrangements made for them at the dam. A delegation headed by a spokesman visited the reporters with their complaints. They said that they had no fit sleeping accommodations and no regular tours of duty. Some of the men said they had been on duty thirty to thirty-six hours, while others had only been on duty a few hours. The deputies also complain of the food furnished them. Many of the deputies are little more than youths.

If the strikers act aggressively, as it is said they will to-day, the deputies may find themselves in close quarters before the troops arrive.

Located in the valley below the new dam and surrounded with the working sheds is a little wooden building on the roof of which is a rude cross.

This is the chapel used by the Italians for their church services.

The Rev. Father P. J. Owens of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Croton Landing, celebrated mass and preached in the chapel in the morning. The little building, right in the centre of some of the lively scenes of the past two days, was filled with strikers, their wives, and children, as well as armed deputies. In fact, there were more deputies than strikers at the service.

Angelo Rotella, the leader, was also the leader of the little orchestra of two mandolins, two guitars, and a small reed organ which furnished the special Easter music. The altar had been tastily decorated with flowers. Miss A. B. Coleman, sister of the contractors, sent the flowers to the church as well as a number of Easter souvenirs for the strikers' children.

WANTS ALL SALOONS CLOSED.

In his sermon Father Owens counseled moderation on the part of the deputies as well as on the part of the strikers. He said all the saloons ought to be closed pending the settlement of the strike, and that if he had his way he would shut up every one of them within five miles of the works. His sermon, which was in English, closed with an appeal for all to observe the laws of God and of the State.

After this service the strikers returned to their homes, and, with the exception of the few pickets stationed where they could watch the works, there was nothing to indicate that the work had been shut down longer than for the day.

There is to be a meeting of the strikers in the morning at daylight. Rotella refused to tell what was to be considered. The meeting is to be held at Bowery Bridge. It is said by some of the men that there is nothing to be done at the meeting other than to counsel refraining from violence, and the detailing of pickets to watch for the coming of new men.

INFANTRY READY TO MARCH.

Officers at Mount Vernon and Yonkers Muster Their Men.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 15.—The news that the Mount Vernon and Yonkers militia had been ordered out spread quickly throughout those cities. After Capt. Schneider of the Mount Vernon company received the final orders that his command would proceed to the scene of the strike, he dispatched Corporals Watt and Anderson to notify the men of the company. Capt. Pruyn took the same steps.

Many of the militiamen were at the Easter services in the various churches when they received the orders to report at the armory at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning for service. Others were at the homes of their sweethearts when they received the message. The Corporals chartered carriages, and are driving about the cities notifying the men that they will have to report for duty to-morrow morning.

The orders for provisions, which were countermanded by the Captains late Saturday night, have been renewed, and the grocers are hastening to fill them. Everything has a warlike appearance, as militiamen in their uniforms can be seen standing on the corners discussing the situation.

One of the odd features connected with the calling out of the militia will be the taking away of Mayor Edwin W. Fiske during a hot local political campaign. He is First Lieutenant of Company B, and has just been renominated by the Democrats for Mayor. The municipal election is only a short time off, yet the Mayor says he will give up the canvas and respond promptly to the call to disperse the strikers.

CONSUL GENERAL'S PLEA.

Asks Contractors Not to Attempt to Employ New Men.

Giovanni Branchi, Italian Consul General in this city, said yesterday in reference to the strikes of the Italian workmen on the Cornell dam that he would call again on the contractors of the work, after which he would go out of town: He did not think that anything could be done with the contractors, because they had already refused to grant the advance in wages asked for by the men.

All that he could do in the matter was to beg the contractors in the name of humanity not to send any men to the works to-day and to-morrow, because if no new men were sent to take the places of the strikers, the latter would not go to the works, and trouble would be avoided.

The expenses involved in averting trouble, Branchi said, would not be more than $20 to $25 a day for a few days, whereas it was now costing the city thousands of dollars. He was of the opinion that the men will give up the demand for the eight-hour workday if the advance of wages is allowed them.

IN DR. FITZSIMMONS'S MEMORY.

Memorial Organ Dedicated in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn.

The parents of Dr. Fitzsimmons, who was connected with St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, for nearly two years, and who died about six weeks ago, have presented a pipe organ to the institution to perpetuate their son's memory.

The new organ was dedicated in the chapel of the hospital yesterday morning. Fort Greene Council of the Knights of Columbus, of which Dr. Fitzsimmons was a member, attended the ceremonies in a body.

DR. STORRS'S SUCCESSOR.

Dr. Dewey to Preach in the Church of the Pilgrims Next Sunday.

The Rev. Dr. Paul Van Dyke of Princeton Theological Seminary, who preached yesterday at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, read a letter from the Rev. Dr. Harry P. Dewey of Concord, N. H., who has been called to the pastorate of the church to succeed the Rev. Dr. Storrs.

In his letter Dr. Dewey expressed his pleasure in receiving the call, and said he was giving it his most earnest and prayerful consideration. He said he preferred not to make a formal decision in the matter until he had met the people of the Church of the Pilgrims.

To this end he has been invited to preach at the church next Sunday.

Bridgman Memorial Dedicated.

A service of dedication for the Bridgman memorial was held at the Church of the Holy Trinity, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday morning. The memorial consists of a window and tablet in memory of the late rector, the Rev. Charles De Witt Bridgman, who died in February, 1899. The services were conducted by the Rev. Harry Pierce Nichols, the present rector.

Stole Easter Offerings of $1,175.

TORONTO, Ont., April 15.—Burglars this evening dug through the nine-inch brick wall of the vault of St. Simon's Church with crowbars and picks and stole $1,175, the Easter offering. The church is situated on the brow of a ravine, and the cracksmen worked three hours unobserved.

BASUTOS TO RESIST BOERS

British Station Three Thousand Armed Natives on the Border.

RUMORS OF BOER WITHDRAWAL

Transvaalers, It Is Said, Will Retire North of the Vaal, Abandoning the Free Staters.

LONDON, April 16.—A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, dated Saturday, says:

"Sir Godfrey Lagdon, British Resident Commissioner, returned here yesterday (Friday) from the scene of operations near Wepener. He and the paramount chief have stationed 3,000 armed natives to resist possible Boer encroachments. The orders of the Resident Commissioner are that the Basutos are not to be allowed to cross the Free State frontier on any pretense whatever. Two natives, who crossed and looted an abandoned Boer farm, are now in custody.

"Col. Dalgety's position is strong and well chosen, but he is completely surrounded.

"The Boers have their backs against Basutoland, and if they stay much longer they will be hemmed in. The British operations are keenly watched from the neighboring heights. Shelling and sniping have been going on steadily during the last six days.

"Col. Dalgety's guns are admirably served, and there is no waste of ammunition. The Boers, when they see the electric flash of the cordite, bolt into their holes or behind walls.

"So near are the Boers and the Basuto guards that they converse. The ambulances are close to the border, but the killed and wounded are not removed until nightfall, in order to conceal the number of casualties. The Boers are fatigued and their horses are tired and footsore."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"An unconfirmed report is in circulation here that Gen. Brabant has inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Boers at Wepener, capturing guns and taking prisoners."

"It may be taken for granted that the rumor of Gen. Brabant's victory at Wepener is premature. With the remainder of his force he left Aliwal North Saturday for Rouxville, and there has scarcely been time for an engagement.

Col. Dalgety wired yesterday (Saturday) to Reddersburg:

"All well. Enemy apparently slackening attack."

Gen. Chermside's division is encamped seventeen miles east of the railway. The Boers are supposed to be in the vicinity, but an attack by them is improbable.

A dispatch received from Aliwal North, dated April 1, says:

"Col. Grenfell wires that the casualties at Wepener include Quartermaster Williams, Lieut. Halford, and Lieut. Duncan, and fifteen men wounded.

"Sir Godfrey Lagdon, Resident Commissioner at Maseru, telegraphs that no shelling has been heard from the direction of Wepener to-day. A regiment of British infantry and a battery of artillery arrived Friday.

"The Northern Post asserts that the Rouxville District furnished 1,000 recruits to the Boer force as a result of the invasion last week.

"Five hundred Boers, under Commandant Swanepoel, forced the Royal Irish Rifles to evacuate Rouxville. The former Landdrost, who had been acting for the British, offered to go to the front to prove himself a true Free Stater, and almost to a man the Free Staters who had taken the oath rejoined the Boers. Nearly every one produced a Mauser. Looting, however, was repressed. It is reported that there are 7,000 Boers at Wepener.

"Fourteen British sympathizers have been imprisoned. The Boers admit having shot Mr. Guiney, the hotel keeper, for taking forage to the British.

"A paymaster with £1,400 ($7,000) was captured."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing Saturday, says:

"President Krüger attended a conference of the Boer Commandants at Brandfort on Thursday. It is believed that a decision was reached to withdraw the Transvaal forces to the north of Vet River, preparatory to a general retirement across the Vaal River, if hard pressed, leaving the Free Staters to their own resources."

It is said that President Krüger visited the Boer camp at Kroonstad as well as Brandfort.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"It is reported that reinforcements for the Boers, with sixty wagons, have arrived at De Wets Dorp, en route for Wepener. This should precipitate an action.

"The statement that President Kruger has been south seems to confirm the reports that the Boers are getting disheartened. This continued exertion of his personal influence appears now to have become a necessity."

Winston Churchill telegraphs to The Morning Post from Bloemfontein, under Saturday's date, reiterating his opinion that the war is bound to prove an extremely expensive business. He says:

"Two hundred and fifty thousand men will be needed before the end is attained. The question of remounts will continue one of vital importance. Great numbers are now arriving, but, owing to the fact that they have to be put to work before time is given them to recover from the effects of the voyage, their condition is low and the death rate among them high.

"Thousands, therefore, will be wanted in addition to those now here or on the way, and great resting depots must be formed, together with an ample staff to nurse and exercise them. If that is done, then, about four or five months hence, you will be able to give your cavalry a new lease of life and strength."

The fact that the censors allowed Winston Churchill's dispatch on the subject of remounts to pass speaks volumes for the condition of that question and concerning the prospect of any immediate advance toward Pretoria. The utmost Lord Roberts will be able to do for some time to come will be in the direction of clearing the Boers from the southern part of the Free State.

The dispatches announce the approach of Winter. The first pinch of frost has been felt at Bloemfontein, where considerable rain has fallen.

ROBERTS PROTESTS AGAIN.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 14.—Lord Roberts, in his telegram of protest to President Krüger regarding the treatment to which the colonial officers and troops who are now prisoners at Pretoria have been subjected, complains that the Boers have treated them as if criminals, confined in jail.

He points out that there are ninety cases of enteric fever and dysentery in the prisoners' camp at Waterval; that the Transvaal Government failed to supply, on demand of the doctor, the necessary medicines and medical comforts; that the prisoners were forced to bivouac on the open veldt; that the sick were placed in an open shed with an iron roof, and that it was only when the new doctor threatened to resign that medicines and mattresses were supplied.

He invites President Krüger to remedy this state of things, and contrasts it with the treatment the British give to Boer prisoners, sick and wounded, who, as Lord Roberts says, "receive the same treatment as our own soldiers."

Four farmers who had taken the oath to abstain from further co-operation with the Queen's enemies were found signaling to the Boers at Karee Siding, and have been brought here.

COL. SCHIEL TRIES TO ESCAPE.

ST. HELENA, April 15.—Col. Schiel and two other Boer prisoners were landed today and sent to the citadel, in consequence of an attempt to escape.

It appears that Col. Schiel bribed a boatman to take a letter to the Dutch cruiser, but the boatman by mistake took it to the British cruiser Niobe. A large knife was found in possession of one of the three.

Col. Schiel walked to the citadel, declining a carriage that was placed at his disposal.

MILNER WANTS NO TOURISTS.

LONDON, April 15.—Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has received the following dispatch from Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa:

"The number of visitors to South Africa is constantly increasing, and includes many —especially ladies—who seem to have no particular call of duty or business.

"I am sure this would not be the case if it were realized at home that visitors who in ordinary times would be most welcome may under existing conditions become a serious source of inconvenience, interfering with the work of the military and civil officers, and putting a strain on our limited means of accommodation, which are urgently required for those who have a duty to perform here, or who are invalided from the front.

"A considerable increase in the expense of living—at all times very high—is caused by this excessive influx of visitors, and this is a hardship to persons of the latter class."

After saying that there is no place less suitable for recreation than South Africa at present, Sir Alfred Milner concludes as follows:

"Lord Roberts, to whom I have submitted this message, authorizes me to add that he fully concurs in the views expressed."

The Maine at Madeira.

LONDON, April 15.—The Executive Committee of the American Women's Hospital Ship Fund has received a cable dispatch from Lady Randolph Churchill announcing that the Maine arrived at Madeira this morning, and will reach Southampton on April 23. All on board are well.

Boers Capture a Mine Owner.

WARRENTON, April 15.—Frank Smith, the well-known mine owner, fell into the hands of the Boers while driving from Barkly West toward the Frank Smith Diamond Mine.

BANKNOTES CHARRED BY FIRE.

Ninth Avenue Road's Building in Brooklyn Suffers $25,000 Damage.

Fire, the origin of which has not yet been ascertained, was discovered at midnight last night on the first floor of the three-story brick building at Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, owned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railway. The damage is estimated at $25,000.

The building is used as a railroad depot and storage shed for cars of the Ninth Avenue line. The fire originated in a portion of the building used as a club for the employes. The flames spread to the offices in the building and also to the basement, where a number of old cars were partially destroyed.

One of the offices was occupied at the time of the fire by the receiver of the line. In a drawer of this room was $5,000 done up in packages of bills of small denominations. The receiver got out with $2,000 of these bills and went back after the remainder, but was driven back by smoke.

After the fire had been checked President Clinton L. Rossiter, who had arrived on the scene, found among the water-soaked rubbish in this room several bundles of one-hundred-dollar bills charred and blackened by the flames, but redeemable. The fire tied up the Ninth Avenue line for several hours.

NO FUSION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Populists and Republicans Fail to Agree on a Plan.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Several unsuccessful conferences have been held here between Republican and Populist leaders in Congress and others from North Carolina with a view to effecting fusion on a State ticket during the coming campaign.

It is said to be likely that two complete tickets will be put in the field against the Democratic ticket, which has already been nominated.

It was proposed at the conferences that the Republicans nominate candidates from their party for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Railroad Commissioner, and that the Populists be allowed to name the remainder of the ticket. The proposal also involved an agreement for the Republicans to support Senator Butler for re-election in the State Legislature. The Populists were unwilling to concede so much to the Republicans, and the attempt at complete fusion failed.

BOY SOPRANO'S SINGING.

Crowds Hear New Chorister at Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Master George H. Lorse, said to be one of the most remarkable boy sopranos ever heard in this city, made his first appearance yesterday in the choir of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, near Forty-third Street. His appearance had been widely advertised, and as a result the crowds attracted were so large that two policemen had to be detailed to keep the people in check.

Those who got in were, however, disappointed in a measure, as Master Lorse did not sing any solos during the service, with the exception of the benediction during communion service after the larger part of the audience had gone. His voice could, however, be heard ringing out clear and strong through the voices of the other boys.

After the service Master Lorse gave a special recital at the rooms of the choirmaster and Organist Henry E. Duncan. He sang with merit and remarkable feeling.

Young Lorse was born in Springfield, Ill., fifteen years ago, and has been singing in churches at intervals for five years. Until he came here he was soloist at St. Bartholomew's Church in Chicago. He has been engaged permanently for the choir of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. His voice is a mezzo-soprano, with a fine upper register.

Nightmare in the Jungle.

"Gracious! How you roared in your sleep last night!" said Mrs. Lion.

"Had a bad night," replied the king of beasts. "I dreamed I was on the road again with a circus, growling to order."—Philadelphia North American.

Betwixt and Between.

"Is he a prominent man in his community?"

"Yes, to an unfortunate degree. He's mentioned for office just enough to make him neglect his business and not enough to ever get a Government position."—Washington Star.

DEPUTY DALE ACCUSED

Chief Croker Will Investigate Charges of Neglect of Duty.

Life and Property at Saturday's Brooklyn Fire Could Have Been Saved, Mr. Reynolds Says.

The Fire Department will make a thorough investigation to-day into the charge of lack of duty on the part of Deputy Chief Dale of Brooklyn, who had charge of the fire which destroyed approximately $300,000 worth of property and caused the death of one man and the serious injury of two others in Brooklyn on Saturday night. The charges have been made by Charles Reynolds of the firm of Charles H. Reynolds & Sons, whose huge coal pockets and coal elevator, worth about $200,000, were among the property destroyed. It was on this property that one man was killed and two injured.

Mr. Reynolds, according to his statements, notified Chief Dale that his property, situated across Newtown Creek from the other burning buildings, was in imminent danger of destruction from the burning brands being blown upon it, and asked for assistance. This he charges Chief Dale neglected to furnish until the property was doomed.

The fire, which wiped out over a block of business property, is still smoldering, and all day yesterday the fireboats David A. Boody and Seth Low were pouring several powerful streams on the ruins. Besides the fireboats sixty firemen were at work. During the morning sixteen of the firemen succumbed to exhaustion and exposure and were removed to St. Catherine's Hospital. They are William Maurer, James Kelly, George Bestfeldt, James Smith, Michael Fitzgerald, Daniel Davidson, Edward Sinnott, Abraham Turner, Thomas Shortell, Cornelius W. Travis, Adam Hertel, Thomas G. Farrington, and August Anty. A number of other firemen who became ill received medical treatment and were sent home.

The body of John C. Donaldson, who was killed by jumping from a coal elevator, was removed yesterday to his home, 205 Monitor Street. Donaldson's seventeen-year-old son, and Stephen Moneypenny, who were injured, are in St. Catharine's Hospital. Young Donaldson's condition was said to be greatly improved yesterday, while Moneypenny was, last night, in a dying condition.

An investigation yesterday as to the origin of the fire which started in Knappmann & Co.'s whiting works, led to the belief that it broke out either in the drying department or in a room near by where empty barrels of an inflammable nature were stored.

Charles Reynolds of the firm of Charles H. Reynolds & Sons said yesterday that it would not be possible to place the firm's exact loss until a thorough investigation was made. He said he could not tell whether it would fall below or go beyond $200,000.

"If Chief Dale had sent fire apparatus here when I first asked for it," said Mr. Reynolds, "our plant could have been saved. It is true that he finally sent assistance, but not until the elevators and coal pockets were blazing furiously, and life had already been sacrificed. The fire was first discovered before 6 o'clock, and it was 6:55 when the first engine came here. It was then too late, as the damage was done. Had the firemen been sent here to Coal Hill No. 1 when the fire started, our property would have been saved and there would have been no loss of life."

Chief Dale declared yesterday that as soon as Mr. Reynolds had appealed to him for aid he sent the fireboats Boody and Low to the coal elevators and later some engines.

Chief Croker, when shown Mr. Reynolds's statement last night, said that he would institute a thorough investigation into the charges to-day.

"No report on the fire has as yet been made to me by Chief Dale," said he, "as no reports are made on Sunday. I will know nothing officially regarding the matter until the report is received. I went to the fire, but when I arrived it had been burning fiercely for some time, and the fire in the Reynolds place had been virtually extinguished."

Knappman & Co. are unable to give an estimate of their loss, but said it will be about $35,000. H. C. Johnson, lumber dealer, makes a later estimate of his loss of about $40,000, and Dannat & Pell, lumber, about $80,000.

PRACTICAL JOKER KILLED.

Victim of Joke Arrested for Causing Death of Perpetrator.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—Two boys at Lauraville, Baltimore County, yesterday played a practical joke upon a companion which led to a quarrel and a blow that today resulted in the death of John Neidhard, aged seventeen years.

Neidhard and a companion last evening gave Charles Drebing, aged fifteen, a pipe in which gunpowder was mixed with the tobacco. The explosion which followed the lighting of the pipe severely burned Drebing about the face. The jokers meanwhile had disappeared. Drebing, accompanied by his father, looked up Neidhard this morning.

The father remonstrated with Neidhard for playing so dangerous a joke upon his boy. A quarrel followed, during which, it is alleged, young Drebing struck Neidhard on the head with a plank, felling him to the ground.

Neidhard never recovered consciousness and died this afternoon. Young Drebing was arrested charged with inflicting the fatal blow.

Chests of Sterling Silver FORKS AND SPOONS either alone or in combination with MATCHED CUTLERY AND SERVING PIECES

THE NUMBER OF NEW DESIGNS which have been brought out this season, and the very moderate prices at which GORHAM STERLING SILVER FORKS AND SPOONS can be purchased, make them of special interest to those who are looking for

WEDDING GIFTS

of unquestioned superiority. The patterns are all copyrighted, can be matched at any time, and are sold by the single dozen or in chests containing complete outfits of Knives, Forks, Spoons and all the serving pieces.

The GORHAM MFG. *Co.*

Silversmiths

Broadway and 19th Street New York

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION

Nearly 10,000 Cigarmakers to be Without Employment.

POOR DEMAND, EMPLOYERS SAY

Workmen Say They Are Being Locked Out—To Stop Interference with Strikers' Pickets.

Nearly 10,000 cigarmakers may be out of work in this city this week. Some 5,000 hands employed by seven of the largest cigar manufacturing firms were informed by their employers Saturday that there would be no more work for them until further notice.

The only reason given to the hands was that the trade does not require stock at present, but the men say that there is a large demand for cigars, and that the manufacturers simply want to prevent them from contributing to the support of the 2,500 striking cigarmakers of the firm of Kerbs, Wertheimer & Schiffer.

Delegate Brown of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 told the Central Federated Union yesterday that the cigarmakers' lock-out would extend to five or six other factories during this week, but that the lock-out would change into a strike, and the men would not return to work except on their own terms.

Delegate Marousek, also of the cigarmakers, said that had the lockout been declared about five weeks ago the men might have been beaten, but that now money was coming in from trade unions all over the country to support the men.

Delegate Pallas, who had been directed to call again on several influential persons to have them stop the police from interfering with cigarmakers' pickets near a factory on strike, said that he had called on those persons, who are said to be John F. Carroll and Police Commissioner Sexton. They promised, he said, to compel the police to stop interfering with the pickets, and said that the policemen who persisted in interfering might be "broken."

Delegate Carroll of the Chicago Building Trades Council and President Daly of the Chicago Federation of Labor called on the Central Federated Union and received the privilege of the floor. Mr. Carroll said that the present strikes in Chicago were the most important that had occurred in the last ten years, and would be very far-reaching in their effects.

The contractors there had received $20,000 from New York, and as much from other cities to fight the men. They also sent a man named Faulkener East to organize a National council of contractors.

This Faulkner had met with considerable success, and these associated contractors had made arrangements to buy materials 50 per cent. below what unorganized contractors could. The strikers, Mr. Carroll said, expected to win, but if they did will there would be very little work for the next ten months, as it would take time to restore confidence.

Mr. Daly said that work in Chicago had been slack for some time. The strikers had received large contributions of money, the Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters alone having sent them $1,000.

Delegate William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters spoke of the alleged violation of the building laws in the building of the new City Prison, in the construction of which, he said, stone from the old Tombs had been used.

He moved that the Grand Jury be requested to indict Contractor Carlin and Commissioner of Correction Lantry, one for violating the law and the other for permitting it to be violated. The motion was adopted, and the Secretary was directed to write to the foreman of the Grand Jury.

The delegate of the pipe calkers and tappers complained that Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton refused to pay his men the prevailing rate of wages. He said, "We found it difficult to learn what the men are paid because those guineas—Italians—can't speak English. The prevailing rate of wages is $3.50 a day, and I know that the 'Eye-tallans' don't get that."

The meeting directed the Secretary to write to Commissioner Dalton in regard to this complaint.

Peter Garrahan, who called on the preceding Sunday with a scheme for reclaiming 40,000 acres of marshes in Jamaica Bay and settling on them a co-operative colony, appeared again yesterday before the Central Federated Union and read to the delegates extracts from Henry George's "Progress and Poverty."

Then he drew a bright picture of what he said his co-operative colony on his marshes would be. The colonists, he said, would issue their own circulating medium, raise their own produce, manufacture their own necessaries, and be independent of everybody.

Delegate Joseph Barondess told Mr. Garrahan that he did not know what he was talking about. The only relief that workingmen could find was in Socialism, and he advised the co-operative colony schemer to study its principles.

The May Day Committee said that 114 trade and labor organizations would participate in the May Day parade, which would take place April 28. There would be nearly 50,000 persons in line and twenty bands of music.

The procession would start from Second Avenue and Fourth Street, go up Second Avenue to Twenty-second Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Seventeenth Street, and to Union Square, where the men would listen to speeches.

William J. Derflinger of Typographical Union No. 6 will act as Grand Marshal of the parade, and Benjamin Hanford, the Socialist candidate for Governor, will be first assistant, and will preside at the meeting in Union Square.

ASSEMBLYMAN PRINCE'S WORK.

Explains Opposition to the Engineers' State License Bill.

Assemblyman Samuel Prince of the Sixteenth Assembly District, ex-President of the Central Federated Union, visited that organization yesterday feeling elated over what he called his good labor record in the Legislature. He showed a letter from the Metropolitan Council of Steam Engineers thanking him for the interest he had taken in fighting the Bedell Engineers' State License bill, which was designed to remove from the Police Board the power of granting engineers' licenses and placing it in the hands of a State board of examiners.

The object of the Metropolitan Council of Steam Engineers in opposing the bill, it was said, was to prevent locomotive engineers from getting licenses as stationary engineers.

SPEAKER HENDERSON'S NEW LEG.

It Is a Rubber Limb, and He Is Greatly Pleased with It.

Speaker Henderson of the House of Representatives at Washington returned to the National capital with a new leg last night. He was greatly pleased with it.

Col. Henderson lost his left limb at the battle of Corinth in February, 1863. Since that time he has submitted to three different operations, and has had four artificial legs. The one that he fitted on yesterday and which seemed to please him greatly is made of rubber.

The knee and ankle joints are fashioned practically the same as those in the human leg and move automatically by a comfortable process. The leg is supported by bands passing over the shoulders.

The speaker told friends that the new limb worked so well that he believed he would be able to dispense with the use of a cane, something he had been unable to do without in years.

Gov. McMillin Augurs Bryan's Election.

Gov. Benton H. McMillin of Tennessee was in the city for a few hours yesterday. He is a candidate for United States Senator, and says the outlook is promising. The Governor expressed confidence in the nomination and election of William Jennings Bryan to the Presidency. Tennessee, he declared, is solid for the Nebraskan. Gov. McMillin left for Washington last night.

A Bunch of Violets.

From The London Telegraph.

I was the eye witness the other day of a little scene that will live in my memory. With hundreds more, I went to the docks to see one of the mighty transports leave with our good men and true for the front. Just as the ship moved off from the quay side I noticed a beautiful girl, of twenty or less, vainly trying to say good-bye to her sweetheart, a stalwart young fellow in khaki. But no words would come—her heart was too full for words. Mutely, her eyes swimming with tears, she plucked a tiny bunch of violets from her breast and attempted to pitch it on board the steamer.

HARDMAN PIANO.

"The Only Piano that Improves with Use." 52,000 MADE AND SOLD.

HARRINGTON PIANO

Admirable in Workmanship and Material.

Very Low Prices—Easy Monthly Payments. 24,000 MADE AND SOLD. Pianos to Rent for City or Country.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 136 and 138 FIFTH AVENUE.

RAILROAD DAMAGE SUITS

Justices Are Not Expecting Relief from the Fallows Bills.

WILL ADOPT NEW COURT RULES

Justices McAdam and Bischoff Question the Motives of Certain Attorneys for Preference.

Supreme Court Justices are fully awake to the difficulties and delays, particularly in damage suits against railroads, which two bills of Assemblyman Fallows seek to remedy by amending the Code of Civil Procedure so that cases must be tried in the order in which they are set down for trial, except in special instances. They do not, however, think that the measures will help the situation. Justice David McAdam, who was attacked before Gov. Roosevelt on Saturday by Lawyer Franklin Pierce, who spoke for the bills, said yesterday:

"The Judges of the court have had three meetings for the purpose of formulating rules upon which they have substantially agreed, and will probably adopt them to-morrow afternoon, although the adoption of these rules will give them no legal force, and the purpose is to send them to the Appellate Division for their approval.

"If there is any complaint, it must be about some other part of the court than mine, for it is constantly going without vacation even in vacation weeks. Pierce's attack is entirely unworthy of notice. He may be interested in some of these railroad cases, and think they should be preferred to the prejudice of everything else. I assume that Mr. Pierce's ideas are founded somewhat on malice."

Justice Bischoff said: "We all agree, of course, that every litigant is entitled to a speedy trial. The Judges have united in a protest to the Governor against the passage of these bills, because we can see that if discretion of the trial calendar is taken away from the Judges they would be very seriously hampered in the discharge of their duties. The Judges have been trying in every possible way to bring about a betterment of these conditions.

"The difficulty is that between 45 and 50 per cent. of the cases on the calendar are accident cases, and nearly one-half of these are cases against railroad companies. I think the Judges are competent to dispose of the question, and that the whole business ought to be left to them. I do not think any person can complain of Judge McAdam's lack of industry, for if there ever was an industrious man it is Judge McAdam. You need only inquire into the individual records of each Judge and you will find not a single one has been idle."

"But we have 8,000 lawyers in the City of New York, and it may be a problem for some of them to make a living, and the stress of competition may be an excuse for taking litigation upon contingent fees, and the needs of these lawyers may require that these cases be speedily disposed of so that they may reap the reward for their services. Let me tell you to what an extent this is carried on.

"It is almost impossible nowadays for a lawyer to secure a cash retainer in an accident case, because the moment it becomes known that a person has been injured he is besieged by lawyers willing to take the case upon a contingent fee, and he is deluged with letters making the same offer, and the main cry of delay in the courts comes from lawyers who bring cases upon such agreements."

"They have not only the purely professional interest, they are really litigants as much as the plaintiff is. When they speak of 'the poor man who has been injured' that is a mere pretext. A case has come to my notice in the last ten days where 62½ per cent. of the recovery was to go to the lawyer. The jury awards $10,000 to a man who has lost both of his legs and the lawyer walks off with $6,250 of it.

"You can readily understand that for such lawyers the cases cannot be reached speedily enough. They would like to have them preferred over every other case. I do not quite understand how a lawyer can be full of sympathy for the injured man as he professes to be when he has an agreement in his pocket that he is to get from 25 to 75 per cent. of the recovery."

Judge Bischoff said he had recently been much interested in reading up about the Pie-Powder Courts of mediæval England. These courts were held at the annual market season when everybody was in a hurry and their name was a corruption of the French "pieds-poudrés," or, translated, "dusty feet," the idea being that business was transacted so briskly that none of the parties engaged had time to even lose the dust of the road from their boots. Still, he said that some cases were decided as in American courts as speedily as to compare favorably with this.

Justice Bischoff said that there were times when accident cases should not have the preference over all others, for financial ruin may be involved in any long delay in collecting other just debts. He said that he thought it was the intention of the Legislature in giving a preference to certain fatal accident cases, to facilitate the settlement of the estate, for the executors are required to make their accounting within eighteen months, and they would be unable to do it unless the determination of such litigation was facilitated, but the Court of Appeals has held that this preference applies where the executors or administrators are only nominally the plaintiffs in accident cases resulting in the death of the person injured.

The recovery in the case forms no part of the assets of the estate, but the recovery is allowed to the executor or administrator, and is then distributed among the nearest of kin, and is not at all connected with the administration of the estate.

"They are sent into the preferred calendar," he said. "But there are so many of those cases that if Judge McAdam tried them he would not be able to dispose of any other cases growing out of commercial transactions, but also entitled to preference."

THE SEARCH OF THE MAINE.

Diver Sorcho Tells How He Recovered One Hundred and Thirty-two Bodies.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Only a little over two years ago the whole civilized world wanted to know what was going on in a submarine space a few hundred yards in area, and cared for little else. That space was in Havana Harbor, and its central spot was occupied by the wreck of the battleship Maine. Capt. Louis Sorcho, descendant of three generations of divers, was the chief source of information, and what the world received came from him—and by telephone!

"I went through and around the wreck," said Capt. Sorcho, Saturday night, "and whenever I noted anything worth recording I telephoned it to the members of the Board of Inquiry on the Mongreve, from on board of which vessel the search was prosecuted and directed. As fast as I came across bodies I pulled them down to the hole in the hull, put them through, and telephoned that a body was coming. However, the attendants could follow my movements by the bubbles. Nearly all the bodies were as far toward the top of the wreck as they could float, and as soon as free in the water they mounted instantly to the top. Yes, it was hard on the nerves, but a man's brain isn't as clear under pressure of salt water as it would be above, and impressions are scarcely as vivid. The pressure affects the memory, too, which was another reason for my telephoning everything above as fast as I discovered it.

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Our Suits For Youths

Are made with a thorough knowledge of the fact that young men from 14 to 18 years are apt to be more particular as to their appearance than at any other age, and our tailors pay such minute attention to every detail of fit and finish that the most exacting cannot fail to be satisfied.

Suits of dark blue cheviot; also worsteds and fancy cheviots, in newest patterns $10.50 to $16.50.

BEST&CO 60-62 West 23d St.

DR. VAN DYKE ON EASTER DAY.

He Speaks to a Large Audience at Cooper Union.

The members of the People's Institute and visitors packed the large hall of the Cooper Union last evening and listened to a choice selection of music. They also listened to a talk by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, who spoke on Easter Day and its significance. He was repeatedly applauded, and although many of the hearers do not share in his beliefs, they were impressed with his earnestness.

For the keynote of his address the speaker took up the music which had pleasantly thrilled the audience and remarked that the longings of the human heart found articulation in the strains of music. He went on to say: "I believe in religion that is in harmony with music, that fills and lifts the human heart. Of all days in the year this is the one that should bring joy to all. It does not belong to any sect or denomination, but to all men, because it breathes of immortality. There is no being to whom this day, if rightly understood, will not bring the gladness of hope that there is a life which is beyond the reach and power of death.

"The most important and vital question is, What is Death? Natural science and experience gave one answer, and that is that death ends all, that life is a sentence, sleep is a comma, and death a full stop. But against this there is something in the heart that instinctively rebels. A brave man can face death, but he does not rejoice in it.

"The best man, after His crucifixion and death, came from the grave alive. I do not ask you to consider the manner or the proofs, but it is a fact that kindness and truth and purity and love do not end in death. It means that such a spirit that passes through death lives forever, and that God permits such a spirit to assure men that death does not end all."

LECTURE ON WILD ANIMALS.

Entertainment by Ernest Seton-Thompson at Wallack's Theatre.

Ernest Seton-Thompson told of the personalities of the wild animals and their struggle for existence, in a lecture last night at Wallack's Theatre. The lecture was for the benefit of the League of American Sportsmen, whose object is the preservation of big game. The league has already stopped the selling of game out of season at restaurants.

The funds the league raised at the lecture go toward enforcing the game laws and prosecuting violators. Mr. Seton-Thompson illustrated his lecture with seventy-five stereopticon views of hunting scenes and illustrating hunting expeditions.

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All kinds of Office Furniture and Fixtures on hand.

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353 WEST 54TH ST.

Established 1875. Telephone 368 Columbus.

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Macys
6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Mid-April is the domestic solstice—Summer plans culminate. Your Penates and Lares will probably be set up in new quarters for the warmer months ahead. The welfare, prosperity and comfort of the family may largely depend upon the cost and goodness of furnishings that must be bought. Come to the Macy stores for whatever is needed—everything for every part of the house—at a saving of 20 to 40 per cent.

Refrigerators, &c.

The "North Star" was selected as our standard because it is best in construction and most substantial in service. It is cork filled, and the air in each compartment is always dry.

"North Star" Refrigerators, 24 in. long, 16 in. wide and 30 in. high, $8.66.

"North Star" Refrigerators, 27 in. long, 47 in. wide and 48 in. high, $10.49.

Ice Chests, 26 in. long, 17 in. wide and 26 in. high, $4.33.

Water Coolers, galvanized iron lined, 1½ to 8 gal. size, 96c. to $2.57.

Water Coolers, white enamelled, cylinder shape, 2 to 10 gal. size, $2.34 to $5.36.

Peerless Upholstery Bargains.

Just emptied the stock rooms of a mill, paying our own prices for the goods. One of the most important purchases we've made in years. Timely, too. Some of the things secured are slightly imperfect. The blemishes don't interfere with their appearance or wear. They are so trifling that no one would ever observe them. Even now you'll have to scrutinize them closely with sharp eyes to detect the little flaws. Notice the values:—

Queen Cord and Gordon Rep Portieres, made to sell at $3 50 per pair; choice at $1.98.

Cotton Derby Portieres with corded edges, made to sell at $5.75 per pair; choice at $2.98.

Reversible Frou-Frou Portieres, made to sell at $6.00 per pair; choice, $3.24.

Real Satin Derby Portieres, very handsome, made to sell at $8.50 per pair; choice, $3.98.

Silk Ondulee Portieres, top and bottom heavily fringed, value $16.50 pair; choice, $9.48.

Mercerized Tapestry Portieres, top and bottom heavily fringed, solid colors, value $13.50 pair; at $8.74.

Tapestry Table Covers, size 1¼x1¼ yards, made to sell at $2.50; choice, $1.29.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, novel designs, made to sell at $8.00 per pair; choice, $6.24.

Nothing is clearer than our Upholstery supremacy. Whether the home is humble or grand we can serve you well. Just now we have in mind the needs of all who contemplate buying Curtains and Hangings and Draperies for cottages in the country.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, novelty and real lace designs or fine and heavy nets; others ask $3.00 to $5.00 per pair; our prices $2.24 to $3.98.

Irish Point Vestibule Laces, graceful patterns on fine net, 12 in. 44c. to 64c.; 18 in. 49c. and 54c.; 27 in. 69c. and 89c.

Colored Snowflake Curtains, with silk cross stripes, one end fringed, others ask $2.25; our price $1.89.

Colored Snowflake Curtaining, with silk cross stripes, 40 inches wide, others ask 35c. per yard; our price 26c.

Embroidered Swiss Muslin, with ruffles, others ask 40c. per yard; our price 24c.

One hundred pieces pretty Muslin for cottage windows, 36 in. wide, others ask 12c. per yard; our price 7c.

One hundred pieces Colored Organdie, for summer curtains, 36 in. wide, others ask 12c. per yard; our price 7c.

French Cretonnes, brand new importations, scores of designs and colors, 18c., 24c., 36c. and 46c.

Printed Denims, best quality made, 36 inches wide, others ask 25c. per yard; our price 16c.

Figured Corduroy, for furniture, attractive patterns, 27 inches wide, others ask 90c. per yard; our price 59c.

Corduroys, Bedford Cords and Velvets, rich plain colors, 27 inches wide, others ask 85c. per yard; our price 69c.

French Jute Velour Table Covers at exactly half price—1½ yds., $2.69; 2x2½ yds., $3.24; 2x3 yds., $3.74.

Visit Our Picture Gallery.

Pictures representing all eras at prices of the period. We've filled the gallery to repletion with Pictures that will appeal to artistic and thrifty home-makers. Come, see the display. If bare walls were other than mute they would plead eloquently for adornments like these:—

Colored Pictures, reproductions of famous paintings by noted artists, matted, one-inch gilt frames, outside measurements 14x22, 39c.

Proof Etchings, matted, 1½ in. frames, brass corners, outside measurements 19x23 in., 74c.

Proof Etchings, matted, one-inch gilt frames, outside measurements 14x24 in., 79c.

Hunting Scenes, red mounts, ½ in. antique oak frames, outside measurements 12x15 in., 89c.

Poets and Musicians, set of six in 1 in. gilt frames, outside measurements 8x28 in., 98c.

Pastel Landscapes, green mats, oval centres, 1½ in. gilt frames, brass corners, 15x27 in., $1.49.

Proof Etchings, embossed mounts, 2 in. Florentine gilt frames, matched corners, outside measurements 21x30 in. and 18x32 in., $1.98.

Photogravures matted, 2 in. lacquer and gold frames, outside measurements 24x28 in. $2.49.

Pastel Landscapes, upright and oblong, gilt mat, oval centres, 2 in. Florentine gilt frames, matched corners, outside measurements 21x30 in., $3.14.

Lamps, Lanterns and Fixtures.

We've had your Lamp needs for summer in mind. Results indicate that our interest was not of the passive and inert kind. We've prepared prodigally All sorts. Everything from a kitchen, station, gate and stable Lamp to the rich things that grace the cottage beautiful. The prices are marvellously low. For instance:—

Nickel-plated Lamps, central draught burners, complete with shade, value 65c.; our price 39c.

Hand-painted Cottage Table Lamps, with shade to match, central draught burners, value $3.00; at $1.87.

Decorated Table Lamps, 10 in. dome shade to match, best central draught burners, value $3.50; at $2.47.

Hand-painted Banquet Lamps, 29 in. high, large variety of decorations, globe to match, value $6.00; at $4.37.

Venetian Hall Lanterns, colored glass panels, complete with fount and chimney, value $1.00 and $1.50; at 69c. and 97c.

Portable Gas Lamps, genuine "Welsbach" burner, 6 ft. best mohair-covered tubing, goose-neck and shade, at $1.97.

Closing out four hundred 4 and 5 inch Gas Globes—odds and ends of various patterns, value 19c. to 49c.; all at 10c.

Ruby, blue and green Banquet Globes, fancy etchings, value $1.75; our price 97c.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Bargains in Furniture That's Needed—Annex.

The scope of our Furniture stock! It's all-comprehensive and inclusive—an omnibus collection. We have dark, stately Furniture, made in Venetian factories lying contiguous to the Grand Canal, and we have the modern, generally useful kind produced at Grand Rapids—the American centre of the Furniture industry. And there are dainty, sumptuous specimens from the art shops of Paris—golden and tinted and silkened. However, the news of the day touches the inexpensive and practical articles that you'll want for the Summer home. Oak, enamelled metal, wicker, reed and the like. Styles peculiarly adapted for cottage abodes—light and graceful—easy of transportation—convenient to shift and susceptible of decorative enrichment. A knot, or bow, or loop of ribbon, or a flutter of lace will enhance the charm of each piece.
The variety is indescribable—limited only by your requirements—and the prices that mark this well planned Spring sale are literally phenomenal.

$35.00 Bedroom Suits at $28.89.

This suit represents certain excellent features that will immediately strike experienced judges of Furniture. Its golden oak finish is noticeable for richness and polished tone, and the qualities of strength and grace in form and construction are equally apparent. The many merits of this Suit give it precedence, and will be sure to attract quick attention from people who mean to buy.
Read the details:—

It is composed of large dresser, full sized bed, hair mattress, heavy woven wire springs, two genuine feather pillows, washstand, table, chair and rocker—complete for $28.89.

White Enamelled Iron Bed, brass rail, high head, extended bow foot, all sizes, others ask $7.00; our price $5.24.

White Enamelled Iron Single Bed, trimmed with brass, together with substantial woven wire springs and cotton mattress, others ask $10.00; our price $7.49.

White Enamelled Dresser, four generously proportioned drawers, pattern top, large bevelled French plate mirror, others ask $15.00; our price $11.67.

White Enamelled Dresser, four swell top drawers, trimmed with cast brass, 24x30 in. bevelled French plate mirror, others ask $19.50; our price $15.39.

White Enamelled Chiffonier, five commodious drawers, full swell front, liberal sized bevelled French plate mirror, others ask $16.50; our price $12.99.

$15.00 Parlor Suits at $11.99.

The Summer home can dispense with a "parlor." The very word implies a conventionality at variance with the spirit of vacation and comfort. However, you'll need one room appropriately furnished for the reception of formal guests—punctilious visitors whose dignity would not accord with a free and easy greeting on the lawn or porch. This suit is especially adapted for just such use.

Three-piece Parlor Suit, inlaid, mahogany finished frame, tete-a-tete, arm and reception chairs, seats upholstered with satin damask in your choice of several colors, $11.99.

Solid Oak Chiffonier, five drawers and hat receptacle, carved front, bevelled French plate toilet mirror, others ask $12.00; our price $9.99.

Antique Oak-finished Dining Tables, heavy post legs, may be extended to six feet, others ask $6.00; our price $3.99.

Quartered Oak Dining Chairs, box seat, high closely woven cane backs, others ask $3.00; our price $1.99.

Bamboo Tea Tables, 24x24 in. top, large lower tray, covered with grass cloth, others ask $3.00; our price $1.99.

Corner Chairs, highly polished mahogany frames, upholstered in remnants of satin damask, others ask $3.50; our price $2.99.

Bedroom Rockers, large size, wood seat, high backs and full arms, others ask $1.65; our price $1.24.

Reed Sewing Rockers, heavy maple frame, firm reed seat and spindle back, others ask $1.00; our price 69c.

Reed Arm Chairs, large size, double reed seat, full arms, red, green and natural maple, others ask $2.50; our price $1.71.

Folding Canvas Camp Chairs, heavy maple frame, one of the lawn and balcony essentials, others ask 50c.; our price 34c.

Reclining Canvas Chairs, may be adjusted to four different positions, others ask $1.00; our price 79c.

Folding Carpet Camp Chairs, slat backs, full arms, others ask $2.00; our price $1.56.

Steamer Chairs, made of maple, large size, cane seat, high back and foot rest, others ask $5.00; our price $3.24.

China Berry Sets.

Choice American, German and Haviland products. Just in time for strawberries. Later on you'll serve the less costly but equally flavorous black, dew and huckle berries. Then you'll be glad we suggested these.

Each set contains thirteen pieces—97c., $1.47, $2.87 and $3.67. Charming decorations.

Water and Lemonade Sets.

We have a thousand engraved Crystal and Bohemian Glass Lemonade and Water Sets. They are now offered at much less than our regular prices—about half of what others ask.

Water and Lemonade Sets, blue, amber and red Bohemian glass, handsomely enameled in a variety of colors, at $3.87.

Toilet Sets.

Over one hundred styles. No one could wish for a greater assortment. As it is, you are subjected to the indecision created by trying to choose from so many desirable shapes and decorations.

Toilet Sets, full size, brown, blue and green, underglazed decorations, at $1.73.

Toilet Sets, for hotel use, heavily decorated, including slop jar, $2.19.

Housefurnishings, Kitchen Utensils and Garden Tools.

Domestic Utilities! Naturally the next thought is of Macy's. The two are complementary—one completes the other. The writer is on the shady side of middle age. Ten years before he was born this interest of the Macy stores had achieved considerable success. A telling way to accentuate the fact that both the business and the advertiser have passed the perilous experimental stage. You may safely yield confidence to both.
Visit the basement. Tons of tea pots, dish pans, apple covers, covered buckets, graters, carpet sweepers, step ladders, tools, bathroom fixings, ice picks, brass polish, brooms and the like—little priced things, but they count in the domestic economy of life.
The saving on a 5c. purchase is relatively as great as on a $5.00 one. Every branch is beneath the enduring dominion of absolute economy. That's the sovereign power back of our acknowledged leadership.

Gray Steel Enamelled Saucepans, 3 qt. size, 13c.

Gray Steel Enamelled Covered Buckets, 4 qt. size, 18c.

Gray Steel Enamelled Tea and Coffee Pots, 2 qt. size, 21c.

Gray Steel Enamelled Covered Straight Saucepans, 4 qt. size, 24c.

Gray Steel Enamelled Dish Pans, 14 qt. size, 31c.

Gray Steel Enamelled Covered Dresden Saucepans, 6 qt. size, 34c.

Gray Steel Enamelled Covered Dresden Kettles, 6 qt. size, 34c.

Gray Steel Enamelled Rice and Milk Boilers, 3 qt. size, 56c.

Gray Steel Enamelled Tea Kettles, 7 in. size, 38c.

Japanned Tin Dust Pans, half covered, 7c.

Japanned Tin Tea and Coffee Canisters, hinged tops, hold two pounds, 7c.

Japanned Tin Bread Boxes, 34c.

Skirt Boards, five feet long, 44c.

Nickel Silver Tea Spoons, set of six, 34c.

Nickel Silver Table Spoons, set of six, 68c.

Nickel Silver Table Forks, set of six, 68c.

English Steel Carvers, stag handles, per pair, 59c.

Table Knives and Forks, cocobolo handles, set of six, 84c.

Table Knives and Forks, stag handles, set of six, $1.69.

Table Knives, celluloid handles, per dozen, $2.99.

Steel Trowels, 4c. and 10c.

Pruning Shears, 17c.

Malleable Iron Rakes, 12, 14 and 16 teeth, 19c., 21c. and 22c.

Steel Hoes, 28c. and 34c.

Cast Steel Rakes, 12, 14 and 16 teeth, 51c., 56c. and 61c.

Steel Spading Forks, 66c.

Garden Sets, large size, 84c.

The "Lawn" Lawn Mower, 12 in., $2.29; 14 in., $2.39, and 16 in., $2.49.

Three-fold Clothes Bars, five feet high, 44c.

Stepladders, with pail rest, six feet high, 59c.

Hardwood Cutting Tables, with yard measure, size 36x18 in., 64c.

Corner Cabinets, made of oak, size 21x9½ in., with 6x12 in. mirror in door, $1.29.

Square Cabinets, made of oak, size 21x13 in., with 6x12 in. mirror in door, $1.29.

Clothes Wringers, solid rubber rolls 11 in. wide, guaranteed for five years, $3.49.

"Peerless" Knife Powder, 9c.

"Home Use" Cloudy Ammonia, 10c.

"U. S." Furniture Polish, 17c.

Moth Proof Muff Boxes, 21c.

Moth Proof Moth Bags, each 33c.

Moth Proof Paper, size 40x48 in., per doz., 44c.

Family Scales, will weigh 24 lbs., 98c.

"Red Star" Scouring Soap, per cake, 4c.; per box of 100 cakes, $3.49.

Whether it's a room, a modest cottage, an imposing residence, a permanent or seasonal hotel, boarding house, restaurant, dormitory, sanitarium, buffet car or yacht you wish to equip throughout or renovate you cant afford to pass the Macy stores. Consult us. Makes no difference how much or little you desire to spend, we'll save you from 20 to 40 per cent. Immense quantities to choose from.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Macys
6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Linoleums and Oilcloth

Our Linoleums are guaranteed the pure cork fabric. They are not mixed, loaded or sized with autumn leaves and spongy bark. Linoleums made of cork are the only kind worth buying. We sell you the best qualities for less than others ask for the nondescript grades.

31c. per sq. yd. for 50c. Linoleums, the genuinely cork filled kind.

63c. per sq. yd. for 80c. Linoleums, domestic and many of the best Scotch makes.

99c. per sq. yd. for $1.50 imported Inlaid Linoleums, made by Steyne, the celebrated manufacturer.

27c. per sq. yd. for 36c. Floor Oilcloth, ten patterns, 1 to 2½ yds. wide.

Mattings from China and Japan.

The grasses that thrive and are scythed in the fertile valleys of these two trans-Pacific kingdoms produce mattings so clean, cool, fragrant and bright that they need no argument from us for you to buy them. This is simply to inform you that our possessions were imported THIS season. The straw from which they were made is fresh and strong—not old, dry and dead. It is elastic with life—won't crack, split or break. The values quoted to-day are exceptional. We doubt if there will ever be greater ones.

$8.00 Japanese Matting at $5.98.

We chanced on this lot. Didn't expect to secure such values for you. A surprise to us. We snapped them up with avidity. So will you. It's an offering of Japanese mattings that you can't afford to dream over. Their beauty and goodness and cheapness should spur wide-awake buyers to instant action. Clear greens, blues and browns. Sold only by the roll. Will cost you $8.00 elsewhere; our price $5.98.

Novelty Jap. Matting.

These rich productions show what necromancers the deft Japs are—you'll be charmed with the stunning inlaid patterns—distinctively Japanese and thoroughly beautiful. Pretty, quiet, as well as whimsical, fantastic and outre styles, in unobtrusive or bizarre colorings—$10.98 to $21.63.

$10.00 Jap. Matting, $7.98.

This line of Japs is particularly attractive. A score of novel and artistic effects in bold carpet designs wrought in mellow shades of blue, red, green and brown. The floor could not receive a choicer adornment for the warm weather period. Will cost you $10.00 elsewhere; our price $7.98.

$8.00 China Mattings at $6.49.

The Mattings of the Mongols come in all the neat, desirable effects that you like so well—Checks, stripes, bars, oblongs, octagons, cubes and the like—these were imported to sell at $8.00 per roll; our price, $6.49.

Rugs Made of Carpet Remnants—Annex.

Simply because some one preferred a certain pattern to all others, and bought a Carpet from the roll, leaving a short length, you may buy it, made into a Rug, at a price that means one-third less per yard than the purchaser of the Carpet paid.

These Rugs are made of Axminsters, Brussels, Velvets and Tapestries—with and without borders—accurately matched and carefully sewed—6 to 10½ feet wide. Bring along dimensions of your room.

A Sale of Dinner Sets.

The assortment of English, French and Carlsbad Dinner Sets is at high tide. All qualities are ready for your easy seeing, and still easier buying. The following values supply the special vim that underlies this sale:

English China Dinner Sets, good and serviceable, complete for $6.47.

American Dinner Sets, filled-in decorations and gold lined, complete for $9.87.

American Dinner Sets, pretty decorations, green borders, complete for $10.47.

Carlsbad Dinner Sets, assorted decorations, including soup tureen, $13.87.

Limoges Dinner Sets, various decorations, including soup tureen, $16.43.

Haviland's Dinner Sets, different decorations, including soup tureen, $19.87.

Decorated China at Half Price.

Decorated Dinner and Tea Ware at half price is the incentive for your early appearance at the main floor bargain tables. A large range of pieces decorated in every conceivable style—from the simplest to the most ornate design. Hints of the outspread:—

Tea Plates at 10c.
Dinner Plates at 15c.
Pickle Dishes at 15c.
Celery Trays at 23c.
Vegetable Dishes, 37c.
Covered Dishes, 69c.

Asparagus Plates.

The prolific Oyster Bay beds are beginning to supply the local market with the succulent asparagus. That fact will give deserved zest to this sale of Plates and Dishes in which to serve these edible cousins to the lily.

French Majolica Asparagus Dishes, 97c.
China Asparagus Dishes, $1.67.
Majolica Asparagus Dishes, $1.87.
China Asparagus Plates, $3.48 to $10.99 doz.

Vitrified Hotel China.

Our facilities for suppying hotels, boarding houses and transportation corporations with china are absolutely matchless. We invite particular notice to Vitrified China. Heavy and medium weights unequalled for service. Does not discolor when chipped. We sell it cheaper than others ask for inferior qualities. When bought in twenty dozen lots or over we decorate each piece with band and monogram for 49c. per doz.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Senate Will Act on Alaskan Code Bill—Naval Appropriation Measure Will Occupy House's Time.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Senate will continue during the week to devote its attention to the Alaskan Code bill, the Quay resolution, and the bill providing for the temporary government of the Philippine Islands. There also will be more or less sparring for place on the part of the friends of the Nicaragua Canal, chief among whom is Senator Morgan of Alabama. Possibly also Senators Frye and Hanna will make an effort to bring the Subsidy Shipping bill up, but the chances are that no move will be made in that direction until after some of the measures before the Senate are disposed of.

Senator Carter will try on Monday to get a day fixed for a vote on the Alaskan bill. There are only two amendments of importance remaining to be acted upon in connection with that measure, and it is thought these can be disposed of at a very early date if the friends of the Alaskan bill will agree to assist in taking up other legislation when it is out of the way. Senator Morgan seems at present inclined to hold up the code measure until he can receive some assurance on the Canal bill, but so far has apparently not been successful in that direction.

There also is a noticeable disposition to use the Alaskan bill and the Philippine bill to delay the consideration of the Subsidy bill. The Democrats in the Senate are practically united in opposition to the subsidy proposition.

Senator Lodge, in charge of the Philippine bill, announces it to be his purpose to ask for a vote on it whenever the Democrats make an opening for such a suggestion. Apparently, however, he is not very sanguine of success. Senator Hoar has given notice of a speech on the Philippine question on Tuesday next, and he is expected then to fully outline his views on the question of expansion.

Late in the week reports probably will be made on some of the appropriation bills now in committee. It also is probable that a report will be made in the Clark case during the week. The report has been drafted in the rough by Senators Chandler and Turley, and will be laid before the Committee on Elections as soon as completed. Senator Chandler announces it to be his purpose to ask to have the question taken up in the Senate as soon as the report is filed.

The week in the House will be largely taken up with the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, over which there promises to be a protracted struggle. The whole question of armor plate, except that for the Maine, Wisconsin, and Missouri, will be fought out. The minority members of the committee, led by Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky, will make a strong fight for the establishment of a Government armor plate factory as the best solution of the vexed problem. An effort also will be made by the minority of the committee to provide for the building of ships in Government yards.

Before the Naval bill is taken up tomorrow, Chairman Marsh of the Committee on Militia will be recognized to move the passage, under suspension of the rules, of the bill to appropriate $1,000,000 for the militia of the several States.

Friday will be given up to the Committee on War Claims under the rule, and Saturday has been set aside for paying tributs to the memory of the late Representative Settle of Kentucky.

Southern Train Wrecked by a Mule.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 15.—A freight train on the Southern Railway struck a mule and was wrecked while running at full speed near Huntsville, Ala. The engineer and the fireman were killed and five of the train's crew were injured seriously.

CYCLISTS IN TWO ACCIDENTS.

Run Down by a Cab and Then Jolted in an Ambulance Collision.

Joseph Berlowitz, twenty-one years old, and Henry Davidson, nineteen, both clerks, of 125 Madison Street, while riding a tandem up Fifth Avenue yesterday were run into and knocked down at Fifty-seventh Street by a hansom cab driven in the same direction. In the cab were two women. The cab continued on witnout stopping.

Berlowitz and Davidson were bruised to such an extent that Ambulance Surgeon Miller decided to take them to Flower Hospital. At Sixty-third Street and Second Avenue, the ambulance, going at a trot, attempted to cross in front of a trolley car. Although motormen are required to stop their cars at all streets on which hospitals are located, Dr. Miller says this car was not brought to a standstill. The car came in collision with the ambulance, and Dr. Miller was half thrown, half jumped to the ground. Driver McKenna kept his seat and held the horse. The two patients in the ambulance were shaken up considerably, but were not badly hurt.

The damage to horse and ambulance is estimated at $200. The motorman was not arrested. Detectives are looking for the cab driver.

Stole Dr. and Mrs. Orloch's Wheels.

The Rev. Dr. Orloch of 138 Second Avenue and his wife are expert bicyclists and each has a wheel. On the evening of April 6 a thief stole both machines. Capt. Diamond of the Fifth Street Station ordered Detectives Larkin and McCarthy to hunt for the thief. On Saturday night Anton Shussler, thirty-six years old, of 67 Second Street, was arrested and the wheels recovered. Shussler implicated Lawrence Oberle, thirty-seven years old, who also lives at 67 Second Street, saying: "He steals wheels all the time."

NEGRO'S STRANGE SUICIDE.

William Grace Throws Himself from a Window After a Quarrel.

William Grace, colored, an elevator attendant, who lived at 327 West Fortieth Street, killed himself early yesterday morning, and as a result two negroes were remanded by Coroner Zucca pending the result of the inquest.

Patrolman McGee of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station heard an outcry from the steps in front of 327 West Fortieth Street. He found Grace on the steps, and the latter said he lived in the house with his wife. He explained that his wife was giving a birthday party in their apartments, on the fourth floor, and that he had been assaulted and ejected from the house by John Norman, one of the guests. McGee, followed by Grace, went into the house, and Grace pointed out a colored woman, who, he said, was his wife. The woman denied this, and said that she was Annie Wise, and that Grace was merely a boarder with her. She said Grace had started a fight at her party, and, after making a number of charges against him, exhibited a heavy pair of brass knuckles. These, she said, Grace had used in the fight.

When the knuckles were shown, Grace sprang past the party, ran to the kitchen, in the rear, and jumped through a window leading to an airshaft. McGee summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital, and Dr. Hartshorn, the ambulance surgeon, said Grace had been killed outright by the fall.

McGee arrested Grace's alleged wife, Norman and Consuelo Womach, Dora Bartlett, and Howard Layden. All were held by Magistrate Meade, but Coroner Zucca discharged the Womach and Bartlett women and Layden.

EXCITEMENT OVER GEN. GOMEZ.

Whites and Blacks Vie with Each Other to Receive Him—Blacks Win.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 15.—The reception tendered to Gen. Maximo Gomez to-day on his way to Santo Domingo caused great excitement, owing to the efforts of the white and black parties to obtain the first recognition. The black party, represented by the Cubano Libre, which continues occasional publication, in defiance of the orders of the authorities, who had directed its suppression, sent a tug to meet the steamer Maria Herrera at quarantine, and succeeded in inducing Gen. Gomez to accompany them.

Meanwhile another tug, carrying the Civil Governor, Gen. Castillo, the Mayor, and other officials representnb the dominant white party, was entirely ignored by Gomez.

The black party, highly elated, took the guest to the landing, where an immense crowd gathered on the frail private wharf of a local boat club. This collapsed, and many were thrown into the water, one man being drowned. Gen. Gomez himself narrowly escaped immersion. The official party declined to recognize Gen. Gomez, in consequence of his recognition of the black party.

When the procession passed through the city without either Civil Governor or Mayor rioting was narrowly prevented by the vigorous action of the police, under American officers.

This afternoon all the clubs gave receptions to Gen. Gomez, but the white party refused to attend any of them.

Port of Manila Receipts.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department gave out for publication to-day a comparative statement of receipts at the customs port of Manila during the years 1898 to 1899, inclusive, with the receipts of the port in 1899. The receipts named comprised tonnage taxes, import duties, export duties, fines, seizures, &c. The receipts by years were: 1898, $2,109,540; 1894, $2,385,289; 1895, $2,288,234; 1896, $2,421,532; 1897, $2,916,870; 1899, $3,825,150.

LA FERNANDINA
CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR
La Fernandina is a gentleman's cigar—appreciated by all good judges of a fine clear Havana smoke. Superior quality makes it the leading clear Havana cigar.
Sold at all leading cigar stores and hotels.
According to size. 10-15-20-25c.
MICHAELIS & LINDEMAN 459 Broadway N.Y.
BERNARD STAHL & CO., Makers. DISTRIBUTORS.

Chile Will Buy American Wheat.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, April 15.—In consequence of the poor crops, wheat prices are advancing, and the situation will allow large importation from California.

Supt. Skinner on Longfellow Monument.

Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Schools, has informed the school officers of the State that he is not in favor of the proposition to enlist the school children in a movement to erect a statue to Longfellow in Washington. Superintendent Skinner says that while he is in sympathy with the object, past experience convinces him that it would be unwise to use the schools of this State for the purpose, and that appeals for funds for any purpose should not be made to school children.

The Wanamaker Store

"Nest-of-Bees" Silks---Half Price

The French maker calls them *Nid d'Abeilles* Silks—the English interpretation is more widely understandable. They are a new weave like a honeycomb, or bee's nest—soft, light and filmy, printed in new and fancy patterns. The grounds are blue or black, with dots, flowers, vines, scrolls or stripes of white.

The silks are very serviceable, yet they are lighter in weight than grenadine, though they need no lining. The silk is fine and of the best quality, has the soft, heavy, loose effect, but is woven close and firmly; will not pull out at the seams; is very strong and will not break easily. The styles are all handsome. Yet we have bought them so favorably that we will offer them to-day at

35c a yard---regularly worth 75c

There are ten thousand yards in this lucky purchase, allowing ample variety for selection, and giving assurance that you will not be disappointed by the lot being sold before you get here. These are the best in quality and the handsomest silks that have been offered this season at such a price.

Main Aisle.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits

Girls' Separate Skirts

One of New York's foremost makers of Tailored Suits for Women sends us his sample line of very handsome garments to sell at little more than half price to-day.

Some are very elegant—all are most practical dresses. Made of broadcloths, homespuns, serges and other habit cloths; most of them lined throughout with silk. Prices—

$14 to $45

Worth $22 to $70.

The **Separate Dress Skirts** for girls or small women are stylishly made, of broadcloth, cheviot, serge and plaids; some are silk-lined; a few are handsomely trimmed. Lengths range from 39 to 41 inches. Prices—

$5 to $25

Worth $10 to $38.

Second floor, Broadway.

Imported Cotton Robes Reduced

These Robes are made in Switzerland, of French cottons, plain and printed, beautified with insertions of lace or embroidery, and the skirts shaped after latest Paris models, and entirely finished, except the fitting of the band to the proper length. The robe includes materials and trimming for the waist.

This is early to talk of reductions, for wear-time has hardly begun. Our haste is your profit. These prices tells the savings:

At $11, from $13—Self-Colored Plumetis Robes with lace insertion.
At $12, from $14—Self-Colored Plumetis Robe with lace flounce and insertion.
At $12.50, from $15—Self-Colored Mercerized Batiste with lace insertion and flounce.
At $12.50, from $15—Self-Colored Plumetis Robe with lace insertion and flounce.
At $13, from $16.50—Self-Colored Organdie Robes with lace insertion and flounce.
At $15, from $18—Self-Colored Mercerized Batiste Robe embroidered; self-colored mercerized batiste robe with lace insertion and flounce; self-colored plumetis robe with open insertion and embroidery.
At $16.50, from $22.50—Self-Colored Mercerized Batise Robe with a 14-inch lace flounce, and lace insertion.
At $17, from $22—Self-Colored Mercerized Batiste Robe with lace insertion and flounce; self-colored plumetis robe with lace insertion and flounce.

The Wanamaker Store

Sale OF THE Fittings of Our Furnished Flat

Most New Yorkers and visitors to Wanamaker's are familiar with our Furnished Flat, or Model Apartments, on the Fourth Floor. We are through with the exhibit for the season, and everything contained in the rooms is for sale to-day at a liberal reduction from the regular prices.

Most of the furnishings—very select and fine, in the first place—are practically as good as new. Those that are otherwise we cut in price accordingly. This suggestion of the things for sale and the new costs:

Upholsterings—

IN VESTIBULE—
Window Drapery and Laces, worth $60, for $23.
Arch Draperies, worth $43, for $18.
Door Drapery to hall, worth $35, for $17.50.
Double door Portieres, worth $60, for $30.
IN RECEPTION ROOM—
Double door Portieres, worth $112, for $37.50.
Window Drapery and Laces, worth $228.50, for $57.
Arch Drapery, worth $77, for $35.
IN DINING ROOM—
Single door Portiere, worth $62, for $31.
Double door Portieres to reception rooms, worth $107, for $53.50.
Bay window Drapery and Laces, worth $178, for $45.
Double door Portieres to hall, worth $126.45, for $63.50.
IN LIBRARY—
Arch Drapery, worth $84, for $42.25.
Window Drapery and Laces, worth $201, for $100.
Single door Portiere, worth $53, for $26.50.
Wall Coverings, worth $280, for $50.
Double door Portieres, worth $105, for $47.
IN MUSIC ROOM—
Arch Drapery, worth $84, for $35.
Window Drapery and Laces, worth $111, for $47.
IN DRAWING ROOM—
Bay window Drapery and Laces, worth $326, for$108.
Double door Portieres, worth $109, for $47.50.
2 Single door Portieres, worth $63, for $31.
Wall Coverings, worth $355, for $106.65.
IN BEDROOM—
Bed Drapery, worth $481, for $120.
2 Spreads and 2 Bolsters, worth $152, for $38.50.
Dressing Table, worth $259, for $65.
Window Draperies, worth $400, for $124.
2 Single Portieres, worth $268, for $89.50.
Turkish Side Chair, worth $44, for $20.
Turkish Arm Chair, worth $50, for $25.
Turkish Sofa, worth $97, for $30.
IN DRESSING ROOM—
3 Window Draperies and Laces, worth $128, for $32.50.
3 Single Portieres, worth $34, for $7.50.
Arch Drapery, worth $66, for $16.50.
English Sofa, worth $119, for $60.

Wilton Carpets—

Dressing-room carpet, 25¾ yds., all made up; regular price, $2.50 a yd.; now $25 complete.
Reception-room carpet, 25¾ yds., all made up; regular price $2.50 a yd.; now $25 complete.

Wilton Carpets—

Library carpet, 43 yds., all made up; regular price, $2.50 a yd.; now $40 complete.
Drawing-room carpet, 69½ yds., all made up; regular price, $2.50 a yd.; now $70 complete.
Bedroom carpet, 40 yds., all made up; regular price, $2.50 a yd.; now $40 complete.

Rugs—

1 door mat, $1.60; now 80c
2 rugs, $4; now $2
1 rug, $5; now $2.50
1 rug, $6.50; now $3.25
2 rugs, $12; now $6
2 rugs, $15; now $7.50
1 rug, $20; now $10
1 rug, $28; now $14
rug, $35; now $17.50
1 rug, $45; now $18
1 rug, $85; now $42.50
1 rug, $190; now $95

Furniture—

$150 from $300—Gold parlor suite of 5 pieces.
$90 from $117—Gold parlor table with onyx top.
$30 from $48—Vernis-Martin curio table.
$15 from $23—Vernis-Martin table.
$85 from $125—Vernis-Martin parlor cabinet.
$70 from $100—Vernis-Martin parlor cabinet.
$20 from $39—Mahogany dressing table.
$45 from $74—Mahogany chiffonnier.
$6.50 from $10.50—Mahogany cane seat rocker.
$4.50 from $6.50—Mahogany cane seat chair.
$200 from $425—Enamel bedroom suite consisting of 2 single beds and toilet dresser.
$110 from $150—Flemish oak sideboard.
$75 from $98—Flemish oak sideboard.
$25 from $36—Flemish oak dining table.
$8 from $12 each—Flemish oak dining chairs.
$100 from $160—3-piece mahogany frame library suite.
$30 from $45—Mahogany table inlaid.
$40 from $60—Mahogany settee, velour covering.
$25 from $45—Inlaid Roman chair.
$40 from $70—Brass trimmed hall seat.
$12.50 from $20—Flemish gong and stand.
$14 from $22.50—Italian inlaid tabourette.
$10 from $15—Italian inlaid tabourette.
$95 from $187.50—Italian inlaid hall settee.
$18 from $35—Mahogany combination music cabinet.
$6 from $10.50—Imitation mahogany duett bench.
$6 from $11.50—Imitation mahogany duett bench.
$100 from $182—Flemish oak library suite; 2 pieces.
$18 from $30—Italian carved arm chair.
$75 from $105—Flemish oak bookcase.
$85 from $129—Flemish oak bookcase.

Linens—

1 Table cloth and napkins, worth $14; now $5.
1 Table cloth and napkins, worth $30; now $9.
12 Renaissance scarfs, worth $3.75; now 75c each.
4 Renaissance scarfs, worth $5; now $1.75 each.
3 Renaissance scarfs, $7; now $2 each.
1 Renaissance centrepiece, worth $8; now $2.50.
1 Renaissance centrepiece, worth $16; now $5.50.
1 Renaissance scarf, worth $2; now 75c each.
17 Doilies, worth $1.50; now 35c each.
16 Doilies, worth 50c; now 20c each.
2 Doilies, worth 35c; now 5c each.
2 Splashes, worth $1.25; now 35c each.

Pictures—

Water color, worth $125; now $90.
Facsimile water color, worth $45; now $30.
Gold mirror, worth $30; now $20.
Facsimile water color, worth $45; now $30.
Facsimile water color, worth $13.50; now $10.
Facsimile water color, worth $27.50; now $20.
Etching, worth $27.50; now $22.50.
Photogravure, worth $40; now $32.50.
Water color, worth $65; now $45.
Water color, worth $35; now $25.
Water color, worth $22.50; now $16.
2 Colored photogravures, worth $40; now $30.
2 Colored photogravures, worth $25; now $16.50.
1 Facsimile, worth $32.50; now $16.50.
1 Facsimile, worth $25; now $17.50.

China—

A fine dinner set, a piece or two missing, worth $70, for $35.
A fine fish set, worth $17, for $8.50.

Cut Glass—

Punch Bowl at $50 from $70.
Ice Cream Tray at $11 from $22.
Bowls at $11.25 from $22.50.
Nappies, $2 from $4. Ice Tub, $4.25 from $8.50.
Olive Dishes, $1.25 from $2.50.
Caraffes, $3.25 from $5.50.

Bric-a-Brac—

A multitude of fine rich pieces **at half prices.** Sevres Vases, pieces of Capo de Monte Teplitz Ware, Royal Vienna Vases, Marbles and Pedestals.
Also two fine **Reception Lamps,** at just half price.

Fourth floor.

Cotton Dress Goods

At Unusual April Prices.

These very pretty and serviceable summer dress stuffs are most temptingly priced for these early-season days. There should be lively selling today. They are shown on a special counter in the Tenth street aisle.

At 10c a yard, instead of 12½c; 10,000 yds. of corded striped dress ginghams—Styles are exact copies of those that have proved to be the best selling patterns in the imported goods at more than double the price, a variety of designs to choose from in corded stripes of white or grounds of rich colored pinks, blues, lavenders and cardinals.

At 25c a yard, instead of 50c; 10,000 yards of silk-and-cotton printed Foulards—Patterns are in variety of Foulard and conventional designs in white or blue grounds, and the fabric is ideal for the summer gown—soft and clings like China silk. All the beauty of silk, with the added strength of the cotton.

At 37½c a yard, instead of 75c; 4000 yards of satin striped silk-and-cotton batiste; self-colors with ribbon satin stripes on lustrous grounds of silk-and-cotton in light blue, pink, lavender, heliotrope, cerise, cardinal, Royal blue.—suited for entire gowns or separate waists.

Tenth street aisle.

Women's Jackets

The styles this spring are graceful and dressy—prettier than heretofore, and our variety is as wide as liberal gathering at home and abroad could make it. Prices are most reasonable. These hints of various styles:

Fly-front and Reefer Coats—

$6.50—Black cheviot serge; fly-front; lined with satin serge.
$10—Black cheviot; imported; fly-front; lined with black satin.
$11.50—Black cheviot serge; blazer coat collar and revers; lined with black satin.
$15—Black unfinished worsted; fly-front; edges bound with black braid; lined with black satin.
$20—Black kersey; fly-front; trimmed with black soutache braid; lined with black satin.
$22.50—Black melton; fly-front; edges finished with many rows of white stitching and one row of black and white braid; lined with stripe taffeta.
$25—Black broadcloth; fly-front; inlaid collar and facing of black gros-grain; edged with cord of black gros-grain; lined with taffeta (a mourning coat).

Eton and Bolero Jackets—

$8—Of black broadcloth; bolero; no collar or revers; edged with bands of stitched taffeta; lined with taffeta.
$12—Of black taffeta; Eton; flare collar and revers; edges finished with rows of stitching; lined with black taffeta.
$15—Of black taffeta; Eton; medici collar; small revers; faced with white satin; finished with two rows of black braid; lined with white satin.
$18.50—Of black taffeta; bolero; military collar; entire coat is plaited except sleeves; lined with black taffeta.
$26—Black Peau de Soie; Eton; flare collar and revers; faced with white moire; stitched in black; lined with black taffeta.
$34—Of black taffeta; bolero; handsomely stitched; revers; faced with white silk and cream lace; made with new Pacquin elbow sleeve; and under-sleeve trimmed with cream lace.

Second floor, Broadway.

Albatross and French Flannel Waists

These waists are in pretty latest styles and are of just needed weight for present wear.

Those of albatross are in new delicate colorings, priced $3.75 and $4. The French flannel waists are all white and in attractive light plaids. $4.75 and $5.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Summer Jewelry---Needful and Decorative

New and Artistic Designs at Quite Little Prices

The season of Shirt Waists and outing trips brings special demand for inexpensive jewelry. First, to have plenty of waist sets, links, buttons and brooches to go 'round among the varied garments; and second, to have the expense little if they get lost or mislaid; as summer sports and romping are so likely to make happen frequently.

These we display to-day are very practical and very pretty—almost as effective as though they cot several times as much. There is immense variety, and all the patterns are new, representing the latest ideas brought out this season.

This sale is interesting because of the beauty of the articles, and doubly important because of the very low prices. These hints of them:

Gold-plated Scarf Pins, in fancy designs; some set with stones, 25c.
Imported Rhinestone Scarf Pins, new designs, 35c.
Mosaic Scarf Pins, 35c.
Rhinestone Cluster Scarf Pins, 50c.
Hat Pins, set with miniatures and cameos, 25c.
Imported Hat Pins with rhinestones and turquoise settings, 50c.
Mosaic Brooches, 50c.
Imported Brooches, set with miniatures, amethysts, enameled wreaths, 25c.
Rolled plate Brooches, enameled and set with stones, 50c; regularly $1 to $1.50.
Waist Sets, gold plated, black and pearl, 25c.
Waist Sets, fine quality; some enameled, some set with stones; 50c; regularly 75c to $1.50.
Gold plated Cuff Pins, 25c pair.
Sterling silver Links, 15c; regularly 25c
Gold plated Links, 25c.
Belt Clasps, in French finish and gilt, 25c each; regularly 50c to $1.
Belt Clasps, enameled and set with stones, 50c; regularly $1 to $1.50.
Sterling silver Friendship Hearts, 25c.
An extra fine quality of Coin Purses; some with chatelaine attachment, at 25c each.

Main and Tenth street Aisles.

Dress Ginghams, Cheviots and Madras

There were wiseacres who boldly declared last season that in it this class of goods had reached the utmost height of their popularity. True, enormous quantities were sold, records far surpassed, so that it was among the possibilities that the prediction be verified. But, as a matter of fact, a larger number of yards have been sold up to the present, right in the beginning of wearing time, than during all of last season. Perhaps it's on account of the new designs. They're certainly prettier, more tasteful than any we have ever seen, and so say the many who have already viewed them here and made their selections. The favorites are designs of pink, blue, heliotrope and lavender with white—very little of the latter, only hints in the form of cords. In the splendid assortment are:

Ginghams—

12½c yd.—The best gingham made to retail at that price. Some years ago, when goods were cheaper than to-day, this same quality retailed at 20c a yard, and patterns then were not nearly as attractive as these shown to-day.
20c, 25c and 30c yd.—Scotch corded Ginghams in more than one hundred designs.
30c yd.—Silk-figured Plaid and Striped Gingham.
37½c yd.—Satin Striped Gingham.
45c yd.—Fancy Silk-and-cotton Gingham.

Fourth avenue.

Ginghams—

50c yd.—Broche Persian Striped Gingham.
50c yd.—Scotch Tambour Stripe Gingham.
60c yd.—Scotch Broche Striped Gingham.

Madras and Cheviots

These belong to the Gingham family properly and enjoy the same high favor. About three hundred designs have been gathered here.

American Madras, 12½c, 18c and 25c yd.
American Cheviot, 12½c, 15c and 25c yd.
Scotch Cheviot, 37½c yd.
Scotch Madras, 37½c and 40c yd.

Men's Clothing Made to Order

Particular men—we welcome them here—commend our custom tailoring when once acquainted, and become regular patrons. We're particular ourselves. We insist on fitting a man perfectly. And so construct our clothing, too, that it will hold together and retain its shape. Prices—not nearly so much as many of you have been accustomed to pay. A third and more under the usual charge of custom tailors generally.

There's an unsurpassed assortment of fancy cheviots and tasteful worsteds here from which we're making excellent business suits at $25.

And of flannel suitings a wide variety, including all the newest colorings of this popular summer fabric—grays, browns, greens. Sack suits of these at $25 to $55.

Trousers of fine, stylish worsteds, correctly cut and well made, at $8.50.

Ready-to-wear Overcoats Reduced

These were mentioned last week. That one brief announcement should have been sufficient to have sold the entire lot—the offering is so particularly reasonable and seasonable. The overcoats are of the popular Oxford gray cheviots—qualities for which we asked $12, mostly—some $10. They were low priced so. A few remain—at $8.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Sale of Dinner Sets

AND ODD PIECES

Three reasons for this sale. First—We bought a lot cheaply—it's the rule here to share such advantages with our Public. Second—Too many patterns—some are not to be ordered again, and the room they occupy is required at once. Third—Some imperfect sets—a piece or two chipped a bit, or missing. The latter at just half price now. The other sorts at much below their value, as witness:

$8, worth $15—English porcelain, with fine underglaze decorations; 3 sets only.
$10, worth $17.50—English porcelain; pretty pink flower decoration; all handles gilt; 100 pieces.
$10, reduced from $14—American porcelain; 2 handsome flower decorations; all handles gilt.
$15, worth $20—Austrian china; several flower decorations; all handles gilt; 101 pieces.
$20, worth $30—Haviland, "G. D. A;" handsome decorations; all handles gilt; 100 pieces.
$20, worth $35—Haviland; 113 pieces; nicely decorated.
$35, reduced from $50—Haviland; 112 pieces; border of flowers; heavily gilt; only 2 sets.

These are the imperfect sets—all French china:

$20 dinner set for $10
$25 dinner set for $12.50
$27.50 dinner set for $13.75
$30 dinner set for $15
$37.50 dinner set for $18.75
$55 dinner set for $27.50

Also odd pieces, the balance of patterns and shapes now being closed out, less than half prices.

Basement.

Golf Capes

Bright and brilliant plaids, soft and refined plaids, the classic Highland hunting plaids, and the plaids of the clans for evening dress—all are combined, in delightful harmony or in richest contrast. We have right now the widest variety of Golf Capes we have ever shown.

Capes made abroad of best Scotch rugs, $18 to $30.

Capes made on this side, also of excellent rugs, $6 to $15.

Second floor, Broadway.

Fine Taffeta Petticoats

All in solid colors these—the newest shades of cerise, violet, blue, green, and so on. But in the making is where the reul attractiveness lies. That's new. The cut and the hang, the ruffling and the trimming, are all wholly new. A good quality is shown at $6.50; cut very full; has deep ruffle and three small ones. A dollar more for the next best grade. Nine dollars for another exceptionally fine quality. And so the prices advance to $28. Won't try to tell you the higher-priced sorts. Would prefer to have you see them.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bed Clothing—Light and Medium Weights

Fine satin finished Marseilles bedspreads are shown, in numerous attractive patterns, at $2.25 each, for full-sized beds. Another quality, single and three-quarter sizes, at $1.50. Then the old-fashioned English dimity spreads of grandmother's days, and still popular—$1.50 to $2.50 for them. And very light, cool-looking pique spreads, at $1.10 to $2. Of blankets, a large variety. Some of the weights needed now:

Light blankets for single beds at $3, $4, $5 and $6 a pair; for ¾ size beds, at $3.75, $5, $6.50 and $7.50 a pair; for full size beds, at $4.50, $6, $7.50 and $9 a pair.
Medium weight blankets—$2.25 for one sort, of wool filling on cotton warp, 70x80 in.; another at $3, for size 70x82 in.; $4 for another grade, 72x84 in.; and $6.50 for extra large blankets, 78x84, white wool on cotton warp.

Third floor, Ninth street.

A New Style of Mattress

This is the invention of the chief of our bedding store, and it's a good one. We think it will win your approval quickly, as it did ours. This is the scheme: Made in three parts, the center in octagonal shape, the head and foot-pieces cut to fit. This permits of placing the mattress in sixteen positions, and insures a perfectly level surface at all times—impossible to wear in hollows.

We are making this sort of mattress from any good grade of hair at 20c to 75c a pound. The sample mattress on view on Fourth floor, Ninth street, is made of best quality mixed hair, covered with fancy red and white ticking; 4 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 4 in., 45 lbs. Price $20.25.

Third Floor.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GREAT CITY WARMED BY EASTER SUNSHINE

Nature Smiles on the Chief Christian Feast in 1900.

ALL THE CHURCHES THRONGED

Fashion's Procession in Fifth Avenue, in Brilliancy and Size, a Scene to Inspire Delight.

Easter Sunday, the most glorious feast of the Christian world, was celebrated in New York yesterday under favorable weather conditions for the first time in two years. The streets of the entire city were bright with a many-hued throng of pilgrims journeying to worship at one or the other—or both—of two shrines, the spiritual and that of fashion. The day was celebrated with circumstance and glitter and pictorial display not seen in the city in years. It was a day of sunshine, music, and flowers, and nature, smiling, acted the part of chief celebrant in the great festival.

The rising sun in the east found a pathway across the heavens unobstructed by a single cloud. The breezes coming out of the northwest during the early morning, bringing the faintest lingering touch of Winter with them, were robbed of their burden by sunshine before the day had well begun. The grass in the squares and parks had already donned its Easter dress of green for the occasion, and the birds of early Spring were out in force, singing carols and anthems of their own.

The religious features of the festival began during the early hours of the morning with the chiming of the bells. The peals from hundreds of church steeples were the signals for the beginning of the procession of gayly-appareled worshippers that transformed the streets and avenues into slowly-flowing rivers of color. In the Catholic churches the religious celebration began with early masses, which were attended by the largest congregations of the season, and from this hour the commemoration of the Resurrection was continuous throughout the day.

LAVISH DEMAND FOR FLOWERS.

During the morning hours hundreds of florists' wagons were rumbling over the city streets with belated deliveries of flowers, for not in many years has there been such a demand for Easter flowers. Then came the out-of-town sightseers, who always come to New York by thousands on Easter to see the decorations in the great churches, to enjoy the elaborate musical programmes, and, above all, to feast their eyes upon the wonderful Spring costumes of the fashionable world, certain to be on parade on Fifth Avenue on Easter Sunday. The exursionists were themselves arrayed in their most elaborate Easter garb and quickly and easily became an indistinguishable part of the throngs.

By 11 o'clock in the day all the churches were filled, and around the entrances to the more notable edifices were grouped great throngs of the curious, eager to gain admission or waiting patiently to see and study the costumes of the worshipppers as they entered or made their exit. At some of the larger churches, such as Grace Church, Trinity, and St. Patrick's Cathedral, where the early morning admission was by ticket only, detachments of police men were stationed to keep a passageway clear for the ticket holders.

Skirting all these crowds and lining the principal avenues were scores of flower vendors, who easily disposed of violets, hyacinths, and lilies of the valley at from 50 to 75 cents a bunch. There was a carnival of flowers. Nearly every woman entering the big churches wore a corsage bouquet or carried a bunch of flowers, while the male element was resplendent with huge boutonnières.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, which is situated in the very heart of the fashionable district, was the Mecca for a tremendous throng of worshippers and sightseers. Two hours before 11 o'clock, the hour set for the solemn pontifical mass, people with and without tickets began to assemble at the several doors on Fifth Avenue and on Fiftieth and Fifty-first Street. Twenty-five policemen had their hands full separating the ticket holders from the unforunate persons who had none. The latter were compelled to wait until noon, when they were allowed to enter, and then the great sanctuary became filled to the very doors.

CRUSH AT THE CHURCHES.

The same scenes were enacted about St. Bartholomew's, Grace, Trinity, and all the other large churches. For once in the year there was no lack of worshippers, and many a dainty gown was frequently in danger during the crushes that took place at the entrances. So great were the crowds at some of the churches that many ticket holders were unable to gain admission.

For two hours the religious celebration of the feast lasted, and then came the great Easter parade on Fifth Avenue, and the brilliant display of the votaries of the world. While yet the organs in the churches were pealing forth their joyous postludes, streams of well-dressed humanity began to pour out upon the avenue, and by 1 o'clock the full glory of the Easter promenade was in view. As far back as the oldest living devotee of fashion in New York can remember, the avenue has on each succeeding Easter Sunday furnished a spectacle similar to that of yesterday, but seldom has there been a larger throng taking part in the function. It was the hour when the dreams of the modiste, the milliner, the tailor, the haberdasher, and the furnishers of all the finery that men and women wear were realized. It was the hour of triumph for many a woman who had been worrying for months over details of style and color.

The broad sidewalks of Fifth Avenue, from Madison Square to Central Park, presented slowly moving throngs, one flowing northward, the other southward, an endless eddy and flow of tossing, waving color. These throngs were constantly being fed at the intersections of cross streets by persons coming from the residences and churches of the scarcely less fashionable avenues near by; from far up town and from Brooklyn, Staten Island, Jersey City, and localities more remote. Stylish gowns and masterpieces of millinery passed in bewildering review, while the camera man perched himself on every stoop and made hay while the sun shone.

FASHION'S BRILLIANT GARB.

In the lavish display of ribbon and lace and silk a skilled artist in dress could learn what will be the prevailing color during the season. There was green in every conceivable shade, blue vying with the color of the Summer sky, lavenders, browns, delicate pinks, and flaming scarlets. It seemed, however, that in all the lavish plumage violet was the favorite. There were violet gauze, violet ribbons, and violet or lilac flowers. Fruits and flowers predominated in the hat decorations, and few birds' wings were observable. The stoops of all the residences along the line of parade were taken up with spectators, and in many of the houses feminine eyes were seen peering out upon the spectacle from behind banks of Easter flowers.

While many of the well-known society people took part in the parade en route to their homes from church, it was remarked that they were not out in such force as usual, and the spectators had to wait for long intervals to be able to point out a well-known face.

The fashionable streams flowed for an hour, then the element of the great procession quickly changed. The modish gown gave way to the costumes of the cheaper sort. The great parade as Fashion's own was over, and, while the avenue was thronged throughout the day, the late afternoon procession was mixed.

The beautiful weather kept the inhabitants of the entire city out of doors in the afternoon, and the streets everywhere were gay and bright. The surface line companies ran open cars all day, and these were constantly jammed with passengers. Extra cars were run to all the nearby resorts, and many thousands left the city to spend the afternoon in the suburbs.

CENTRAL PARK THRONGED.

According to the police, the largest crowd of any Easter Day was present in Central Park yesterday. It was estimated by Acting Captain Dillon of the Park detachment that at least 20,000 persons were at one time in the vicinity of the menagerie. The driveways were almost congested at times by the streams of vehicles, and the walks and playgrounds were thronged with men, women, and children, all in their brightest and gayest costumes. Many of the trees in the Park are beginning to put forth buds and the grass is already green, which, with the bright sunshine and Spring raiment of the visitors, made the great playground a glorious scene.

Bicyclists were out by thousands, and, it may be said, had little difficulty in running down pedestrians owing to the presence of so many promenaders on the streets.

Down town the squares were all filled with holiday makers. Battery Park was alive with color and animation. The Aquarium interested 11,163 visitors—the largest attendance of the year.

SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

Elaborate Musical Programmes and Profuse Floral Decorations.

Easter services at the various churches yesterday were of an unusually elaborate character and were being conducted throughout almost every hour of the day. The altars in almost every instance were decorated with palms and flowers, and in some of the great temples of worship the scheme of decoration was on a most ambitious scale, the choirs being supplemented for the occasion by large choruses and extra stringed instruments.

Solemn pontifical mass, which was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, drew a vast crowd of worshippers and sight-seers. As early as 9 o'clock persons with and without tickets of admission began to assemble at the various doors and the big building could not contain the crowds. The decorations of the interior of the cathedral were on hardly so elaborate a scale as on previous Easter Sundays. Lilies, palms, and smilax predominated in the decorations of the main altar, while the side altars were decorated in red potted azaleas, furnishing the groundwork of the color scheme.

Archbishop Corrigan officiated. He was assisted by the Rev. Drs. Joseph McMahon and Thomas Murphy as Deacons of Honor. The Rev. Mr. Cummings was Deacon, and the Rev. Mr. Farrell, Sub-Deacon. They were from the Seminary of St. Joseph, Dunwoodie, N. Y. The Rev. Father W. O'B. Pardow, S. J., preached the sermon, taking as his subject "The Christianity of Christ." The music for the pontifical mass was especially elaborate, the usual choir and soloists being augmented by an additional chorus of fifty and a large complete orchestra. Among the selections given were the Credo, Grand Mass in F, Poniatowski; Offertory, Regna Terrae, Curto; Agnus Dei, Grand Mass in F, Haydn, and the recessional, "Unfold Ye Portals," from Gounod's "Redemption."

The solemn pontifical vespers were held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The celebration at Old Trinity began at 10:30 o'clock, and by 10 o'clock it was impossible to get into the church. About 500 persons pushed and crowded into the vestibule. Gowns were torn, and many left because they could not get in. The altar was decorated with roses and lilies. The elaborate musical programme included: Introit, "The strife is o'er, the battle done," Selby; Kyrie Eleison in E flat, Weber; Credo, Sanctus, and Agnus Dei in B flat, No. 16, Haydn; "At the Lamb's High Feast We Sing," Bach; offertory, "Behold, ye despisers," H. W. Parker. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix delivered a brief sermon on "The Reality of the Resurrection."

The pulpit of Calvary Baptist Church was covered with Easter lilies and roses, and the altar and baptistery were covered with carnations, golden rod, and fern. The music included "They Have Taken Away My Lord," "At the Lamb's High Feast," and "The Day of Days."

The sermon was preached by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur.

THE SPEEDWAY CROWDED.

Horses and Vehicles in Endless Variety Throng the Driveway.

The Easter parade on the Speedway was a brilliant and varied one. Hundreds of vehicles crowded the broad drive throughout the day, while thousands of spectators occupied the sidewalks and watched with interest the ever-changing scene. There were turnouts of every description and color. Even a hansom cab managed in some way to escape the vigilance of the mounted officer and got as far as Washington Bridge before he was turned back.

Linus, the horse with the twelve-foot mane and tail, attracted much attention. He drew a heavy road wagon, and, although he is a small, chunky animal, he showed his heels to several would-be Speedway stars. There were exciting brushes almost without intermission between well-known fast steppers. The roadbed was in the best of condition, and for the first time since the Speedway opened a number of the races were run off on the level between Washington and High Bridges, instead of on the stretch north of Washington Bridge, which heretofore has been the accepted speeding ground.

One thing that seemed remarkable yesterday morning was the fact that with all the crowd of vehicles and spirited horses there were no accidents. Among the horses was Richard Croker's fast mare Chanty. Although drawing a heavy road wagon containing two persons the mare took the measure of several well-known horses. C. C. Schildwachter, driving a recently purchased bay mare, had a series of lively brushes, the most interesting of which was against Isaac A. Hopper's mare Lucie. The animals were turned to a good start just south of Dyckman Street, and they covered a quarter before either had gained an advantage. Suddenly Lucie made a spurt that carried her half a length ahead, although she was handicapped by weight. Near the half Mr. Schildwachter's horse succeeded in recovering the lost ground. Then followed a neck-and-neck race that aroused the enthusiasm of the crowd to its highest pitch as they applauded and leaned out over the railings to watch the finish, which was almost a dead heat, Mr. Schildwachter's mare having a trifling lead. The bay mare Ada P., 2.09½, driven by D. Lamar, took a race from the pacer Sir Eld, 2:14¾, driven by A. M. Rose. Dr. H. D. Gill gave his champion gelding jack, 2:12½, a little work, the animal picking up and beating in handy style Smilax, driven by A. Newburger.

Peter H., driven by A. Meyers, fell a victim to the speed of Bullmont, driven by A. Finkelstein, after a hard three-quarter of a mile race. Dr. H. H. Kane, driving Laura W., beat W. P. Durando's horse Clarence in one of the prettiest races of the day. Kingwood, driven by George Coleman, took the measure of Richard B., driven by Charles Lloyd. Edward B., driven by Mr. Lamar, won several races, the first of which was with Ember Day, driven by M. Bennett.

During the afternoon the roadway was so crowded that speeding was almost impossible. There was one runaway, but it was caught by the mounted officers before any damage was done.

Among those who took advantage of the pleasant day were Henry Zahn, driving Oscar; J. W. Cornish, behind the Speedway star, David B., 2:09¾; Christopher Hackett, with his green pacer, King Tom; M. L. Reid, driving Farmer, 2:13½; Charles Weiland, with his bay gelding, Russel T., 2:22; H. Reilly, handling the ribbons over Commodore Porter, 2:13; M. Sackett, behind Brownie, 2:24½; J. P. Baiter, with his gray gelding, Clayton, 2:15½; John Donley, with his gelding, Glen Mere Boy, 2:14¼; Albert Kerker, driving Ateka Boy; D. N. Wilbur, with Black Baby; Melville C. Boynton, with Dufour; Capt. McDonald, behind Maud M.; A. C. Westlake, driving a team of cobs; M. Stetson, with Beacon Light; I. Fleming, driving Gertrude, and J. Flynn, with Edward B.

OARSMEN ENJOY GOOD SPORT.

Favorable Weather Brings Out Many Crews on the Harlem River.

Harlem River oarsmen took full advantage of the weather conditions yesterday. From early morning until long after sunset the water was dotted with racing and pleasure craft of every description. Flags and club colors were flying from all the boathouses, the balconies of which were well filled with visitors for whose amusement numerous races were rowed by the crews in training. Many oarsmen took their first row of the season.

Several veteran oarsmen were noticed on the water, among them being James Pilkington, the contractor, who rowed stroke in a scrub eight from the Harlem Rowing Club, of which he is President. The Speedway course, over which the National Regatta is to be rowed this year, seemed to be the favorite gathering point for all crews yesterday, and at one time during the morning there were seven eight-oared crews, three four-oared crews, and one six-oared barge, besides numerous singles and doubles on the course. This made steering somewhat difficult, but there were no accidents outside of the capsizing of a single gig, caused by the wash of a passing launch. The oarsman was quickly rescued, and on being put ashore emptied his boat and continued his course.

Several races added to the interest of the crowds that lined the Speedway, and temporarily drew attention from the horses. The Atalanta Boat Club's junior eight and the Harlem Rowing Club's junior four lined up off the ship channel. The four caught the water first, gaining about half a length, but the eight soon overtook them, and were about to pass them when the four made a spurt. Then followed a very pretty race, the four making a losing fight against big odds.

Other crews on the course were the junior and senior crews of the First Bohemian Boat Club, the Harlem Rowing Club's junior eight, two junior eights from the Union Boat Club, and several crews, including the Harlem regatta junior eight from the Metropolitan.

Rumohr, the Canadian sculler, who won the association championship at the National Regatta last year, and who is to row in the senior double in this year's Harlem and National Regattas with "Jack" Nagle, was out both morning and afternoon with Nagle.

MANY VISIT SHORE RESORTS.

Coney Island Amusement Places Opened for the Summer.

The shore resorts of Brooklyn took on the appearance of midsummer yesterday. It was a record-breaking Spring Sunday in the matter of visitors at all of these places. The trolley cars bound for Coney Island, Bath Beach, Ulmer Park, and Canarsie were crowded to the steps with pleasure seekers, some of them, as one tired conductor expressed it, "hangin' on by their eyelashes."

Coney Island, of course, attracted the biggest crowd of visitors. It was estimated that about 40,000 persons visited the island yesterday. Nearly all the amusement places were open and doing a lively business, many of them opening for the first time this season yesterday.

The excise situation at the island was but little changed from that of the preceding Sunday. The concert halls were open and carrying on business, but although the usual concerts were given, only "soft" drinks were sold.

Beer and other alcoholic drinks were easily obtainable, however, in the numerous Raines law hotels. The police were apparently less watchful with regard to these places yesterday than they had been on Sundays previous. While sandwiches were sold in many resorts with drinks, in not a few of them no attempt whatever was made to comply with the "meal" regulation.

The "rag-time" pianists, who had been suppressed by the police for several Sundays, reappeared in a number of the hotels yesterday.

The police continued their war on stret "fakirs," and a number of them were arrested during the day. The "barkers" employed to attract business to the numerous photographers' booths and similar enterprises also received much attention from the police, and a number of them were arrested. Many visitors at the island had complained to Police Captain Kenny of being annoyed by the persistent "barkers," and the Captain decided to suppress the latter, for the day, at least.

The concert halls where no beer was sold were shunned by the thirsty, and the business of these places suffered accordingly. The dance halls, as usual, were crowded. Those resorts were perhaps the livellest at the island.

The concert hall men, while depressed in spirit, were hopeful that things so far as they were concerned would take a turn for the better before the Summer season was actually under way.

At Bath Beach the crowd of visitors, as usual, was made up very largely of bicyclists and persons who had driven down to the place in carriages. The season at this resort has not yet opened, and will not until the many cottages and boarding houses there are tenanted for the Summer.

Unusually big crowds of visitors for a Sunday so early in the season were also at Ulmer Park and Canarsie.

The first arrest of the season at North Beach took place yesterday. There was a big crowd at the beach, and most of the resorts were open. At Erb's Casino there was a stage performance, and as soon as it began Detective Nolan of the Seventy-fourth Precinct arrested Victor Leanzo, the stage manager, on the ground that the performer was in costume. This was disputed by the manager.

Twenty-seven Lost Children.

Twenty-seven lost children were brought from the various police stations to Police Headquarters yesterday. They came from Harlem and from the Battery, the east and the west sides. There were eleven boys and sixteen girls. All were claimed except three. The latter didn't seem to care particularly. They were thoroughly tired out and slept so soundly that the matron had very little trouble with them.

Twenty-two Arrests for "Scorching."

The fine weather brought out thousands of wheelmen yesterday, and the police of the bicycle squad were kept busy regulating the riders' speed. At a late hour last night they had made twenty-two arrests for "scorching," the prisoners including one locomobilist.

DIED, SHIELDING A WOMAN.

Rufus Wright, Who Was Shot in Chicago, Persisted in Saying Revolver Was in His Own Hand.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Rufus Wright, the millionaire manufacturer of rubber tires, who was shot during a scuffle for possession of a revolver, in the apartments of Mrs. Louisa Lottridge, at the Leland Hotel, died to-day from the effects of the wound. The body of the millionaire is now at undertaking rooms, where an inquest will be held to-morrow.

Mr. Wright died with words of exculpation on his lips for the woman whose revolver was responsible for his death. He persisted in saying that the woman was not to blame for his condition and that he had the revolver in his hand when it was discharged.

Mr. Wright's son-in-law and partner, Fred Morgan, was at his side at death. Mr. Morgan said that his father-in-law was on an errand to help a friend who had become entangled with the woman when he received his death wound.

Although he admits that he can offer no evidence, Chief of Detectives Colleran strongly believes that the weapon was not in the hands of Wright when it was discharged. A careful examination of the position of the wound, he says, will show that it would be impossible for Wright to have held the weapon in his hand. Capt. Colleran says also that Mrs. Lottridge said she could not remember whether the weapon was in her hand or in Wright's. He also cites the fact that Wright's beard is not singed, as it would have been if a weapon had been discharged close to his head; his face is not marked with powder; in fact, Capt. Colleran says there is nothing to show that he held a revolver close to his face.

Mrs. Lottridge, in a statement made at the police station, said:

"I cannot remember what led up to the production of the revolver. I was talking to Mr. Wright, when he asked me to show him a revolver, of which he had spoken previously. I refused to do so, and we talked on other matters for a while. I remember that finally I went to my valise and took out the weapon and when he saw it Mr. Wright begged me to throw it away. As I remember, he tried to take the weapon from my hand, and we scuffled. I stood up, and he was sitting on the couch. I had hold of the weapon, when with a sudden effort he tore the revolver from my grasp. He fell backward, and I followed him. I managed to get hold of the butt of the weapon, he holding to the guard.

"As we struggled the weapon was discharged, and, bad as I felt from the liquor I had drunk, I could not help crying out in horror when I saw he was wounded. He fell back on the sofa and gasped that he was shot. I laughed hysterically and told him he was all right. He insisted that he had been wounded and begged me to call a doctor.

"I told him he was dreaming, and then set about caring for him. I took a handkerchief from his pocket and attempted to stanch the flow of blood from his neck where the ball had entered. I saw at a glance that the revolver had done deadly work, but I could not bring myself to tell any one of the occurrence. I waited on Mr. Wright for about two hours before I summoned a doctor. I was so overcome that I could not talk, and may have said things I ought not to have said, but the pressure I was laboring under was the cause for my actions.

"The story that Mr. Wright came to my room in the interests of a friend is false. He came to see me at my request. He had known me long enough to come at my least call. He was in good spirits when he entered the room. We drank together and talked of matters which concerned ourselves. We had a pleasant conversation until the revolver was introduced by chance and the struggle which ended in his death."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

DR. PARKHURST'S ATTACK

Confession of Faith He Calls Presbyterian Church's Incubus.

Men Convicted of Heresy Under It, Even If What They Believe Be True, He Says.

Dr. Parkhurst's church was crowded at the 11 o'clock service yesterday morning. The interior of the church was beautifully decorated with palms and Easter lilies. Dr. Parkhurst preached a sermon on "Christianity as Accepted by Many of To-day," taking his text from John iv., 16, "We have known and believed the love that God hath to us." He said, in part:

"The week through which the Christian Church has just passed has been more than usually a thoughtful one. It is due to say, however, that Christ, to the extent He has been consciously recognized by us these days past, has entered far more into the domain of our feeling than into that of our thinking.

"One of the most unfortunate mistakes ever made by the Christian Church was to slide into the habit of identifying Christianity with theology. Now, I am not one of the number of those who take pleasure in saying slurring things about theology, or in denying that it has a proper place in the sincere researches of the Christian age. We have had brains given us to use, and there are no themes that so magnificently challenge a man's intellectual powers as the themes that associate themselves with religion and with the Christian religion. But even so, theology is not Christianity, and is just as distinct from it as astronomy is distinct from the heavens; as distinct from it as a theory of life is distinct from life; as distinct from it as a diagram of the vernal equinox is distinct from Spring, April showers, May flowers, and June roses.

"There is something desperately mean in the theology that makes it its prime article that God loves people so passionately that He will never have the heart to punish them for having done wrong. There is a good deal of that theology about, and, in fact, it is about all the theology that God allows Himself to have a holy contempt for.

"Interesting as theological systems are, and possibly valuable also, in a way, yet Christ found no system of theology necessary in order to the founding of the Christian Church, and what was necessary in its founding is not probably indispensable in its maintenance.

"It is so much simpler to think about Christianity profoundly than it is to be a Christian tenderly, that Christianity easily slips from its original character. And when a man who is conceded even by his theological opponents to be a Christian in the deep and warm sense of the term, prolific in inward growths that are the fruits of the Spirit, inwardly fragrant with the Spring life wrought in him by the personal love of God in Christ, whom he seeks to serve—when such a one is encouraged, not to say forced, to seek an ecclesiastical home elsewhere, it is because an influential person in the communion with which he has been allied has put brain, of which Scripture says nothing, in the place of heart, of which Scripture says a thousand things, and has become so addicted to the purely intellectual apprehension of things as to be prepared to determine a man's position not by the law of a divinely renewed mind, but by the tradition of the elders. For, when we Presbyterians convict a man of heresy we do not ask what the man is or whether what he believes is true, but what does the Confession of Faith say?

"In the observation just made I am not so much reflecting upon the Confession of Faith as upon the use that traditional and stereotyped orthodoxy, what I would call congealed orthodoxy, makes of the Confession; at the same time I avail myself of the opportunity of that illusion to say that we ought to have a new Confession of Faith. It is surprising that the Presbyterian Church is able to do as much as it is doing with such an incubus strapped upon us as we are tottering under in our present Confession. The thing needed is not a system of theology, for that is what our present Confession is, but a simple, brief, Scriptural statement of a half dozen or so of the vital ingredients of Jesus Christ's message to the world.

"We want a new creed. Amending this one will not meet the necessities of the case. Better give it a dignified place in the museum for what it is than hack it to pieces and revamp it for what it is not. It is like human nature in this respect, that mending it will not make it whole, and its only chance lies in being born again.

"In my work as an evangelist in almost every State of the Union, I have been grieved beyond expression at the refusal of converts to unite with the Presbyterian Church, simply because, as they state, they 'cannot subscribe to the Confession of Faith.' As some have expressed themselves, 'We like the Presbyterian Church and its solid Biblical foundations, but cannot believe that God ever created a soul simply to ordain it to everlasting death, or the not only inhuman but the ungodly doctrine that babes may be destined to hell.'

"We pray that the time may be hastened when this libel on the infinite grace of God shall be erased from our records."

PEER ATTACKS PROTESTANTS.

Duke of Newcastle Upholds Real Presence and Favors Disestablishment.

The Duke of Newcastle, who is one of the leaders of the ritualistic movement in England, made an address yesterday before the Men's Guild of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in the course of which he referred to the attitude of the English Archbishops toward the movement as "preposterous," talked about "blatant Protestants," declared it to be the doctrine of the Real Presence which English ritualists are contending for, and asked the prayers of "American Catholics" in the troublous times which he said were just ahead.

"We in England," he said, "are passing through a most anxious time. At the moment the war absorbs public notice, and we are enjoying a temporary lull, but it is only temporary, and fear we have much trouble ahead. When the Archbishops delivered their preposterous judgment last July, Catholics were dumfounded. The judgment being what it was, the right course would have been for Catholics to present a united front, and firmly to refuse obedience. That the decision was only an opinion we gave the primates' own authority for stating. Unfortunately Catholics did not act together. Thank God there are some who remain firm. Their positions are very difficult, and in some dioceses the Bishops are pursuing a course of systematic persecution of those priests who will not betray their people by surrendering their Catholic principles.

"I have maintained throughout that incense must be fought for vigorously, because the real attack is not upon it, but upon the whole doctrine of the Eucharist. It is the Real Presence that Kensit and all the blatant Protestants of England hate, and it is that great Catholic truth that they are determined to root out of England's Church if they can.

"I feel, many Catholics feel, that the only remedy for the evil is disestablishment. I dislike to see old things disturbed, but my conviction is that we Catholics in England should work for the complete independence of the Church, and you here will, I feel sure, assist us with your prayers."

The decision of the Archbishops to which the Duke takes exception was set forth in an opinion delivered on July 31 last by the Archbishop of Canterbury in which he declared that the use of incense and lights in the ceremonies connected with the worship of the Church of England was illegal and said that there was no authority for the use of either in the Book of Common Prayer.

Whether incense was suited or unsuited as an accompaniment of divine worship, he said, was not the point at issue. The question was, whether or not its liturgical use was lawful. In his opinion it was not, and he, therefore, requested the clergy to refrain from using it in the future, or if they did use it, it should be used only as a perfume and not as a part of the worship. The same reasons applied to the use of lights.

Needle Taken from Child's Body.

TRENTON, N. J., April 15.—In some manner not yet ascertained, a needle three inches in length became fastened in the stomach of three-year-old Bessie Finckle, the daughter of a dry goods merchant of this place. The child became ill and complained of pains about the heart, and said that it seemed as though something was piercing her. The parents were unable to account for the illness of the child, and she was sent to St. Francis Hospital. Examination revealed the needle in the neighborhood of the heart. The doctors extricated it with considerable difficulty.

Never Was a Coat

that took hold of popular fancy as the Raglan has done. Of course there are all sorts of Raglans, or what are called Raglans, and many are mere "parodies." If you want a downright Swell Raglan, it's here for

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STATE POLITICIANS HERE

Convention Delegates Spend a Busy Day with Senator Platt.

The Organization Will Not Aid Gov. Roosevelt or Mr. Woodruff in Their Respective Candidacies.

Politicians from all parts of the State are arriving to attend the Republican State Convention which will meet in this city to-morrow at the Grand Central Palace. Among the hosts who called at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday to pay their respects to Senator Platt and Chairman Odell were George W. Aldridge of Rochester, Samuel Morris of Troy, Jacob Snell of Montgomery, Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, Congressman James S. Sherman of Oneida, Speaker S. Fred Nixon, Congressman L. N. Littauer of Gloversville, ex-United States Senator Frank Hiscock of Syracuse, Congressman Tompkins of Orange, William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, ex-Assemblyman T. A. Sears of Franklin, Postmaster Joseph A. Leggett of Troy, Senator George R. Malby of Ogdensburg, John T. Mott of Oswego, John R. Hazel of Erie, W. J. Glenn of Allegany, ex-Congressman Southworth of Albany, John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo, H. H. Lyman of Oswego, Commissioner of Excise; F. D. Kilburn, Superintendent of the Banking Department; Senator Humphreys of Wyoming, Congressman J. W. Wadsworth of Livingston, Railroad Commissioner George W. Dunn of Binghamton, and William A. Smyth of Tioga.

It is stated on the best authority that every effort will be made to insure perfect harmony in the convention. With this end in view a compromise was reached in the Westchester County controversy. It has been decided that ex-Gov. Frank S. Black's delegates will be admitted from the Third Rensselaer District. This will insure the retention of Louis F. Payn as State Committeeman from the Nineteenth District.

Postmaster Leggett of Troy, while not approving the decision arrived at, said last night:

"No matter what is done, we will still be Republicans. But it seems to me our matter should not be settled until a hearing has been accorded us."

The organization does not intend to offer any resolutions indorsing the candidacy of any one for any place, and the expected contributions from James V. Ford and others calling for the renomination of Gov. Roosevelt or advocating the nomination of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for the Vice Presidency will be promptly sent to the Committee on Resolutions for immediate burial.

It was announced yesterday that a delegate from the Twenty-seventh Assembly District will introduce a resolution calling for the renomination of Gov. Roosevelt. Abraham Gruber of the Twenty-first Assembly District said that he was ready to introduce such a resolution, but he added that if he should do so it would be construed as an attempt to make trouble. His delegation, he declared, will unanimously support any resolution complimentary to Gov. Roosevelt.

The platform will heartily approve the National and State Administrations of President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt, and will indorse the former for renomination.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff does not expect any resolution will be offered concerning himself. His close personal friend, W. B. Atterbury, said yesterday:

"We believe that New York can name the candidate for Vice President, and we believe, too, that the seventy-two delegates from this State will reach some conclusion at the caucus. If they agree upon Mr. Woodruff he will be nominated. In any event he can lose nothing. His candidacy for the Vice Presidency has given him a prominence that will be useful to him. Until a short time ago he was scarcely known outside of this State.

"The Kings County delegates have practically agreed on George H. Roberts of the Fourth District for one of the delegates at large. If he will accept, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will be Chairman of the delegation, but he is satisfied that some one else should have the honor."

Mr. Roberts is Chairman of the Republican City Committee of Greater New York. The other alternates at large will be James A. Roberts of Erie, ex-State Controller; Senator John Raines of Ontario, and George A. Smith, Chairman of the Ulster County Republican Committee.

BUREAU OF ELECTIONS BILL.

Republicans Believe the Mayor Will Approve It Through an "Agreement."

Mayor Van Wyck has until Wednesday to approve or veto the Bureau of Elections bill. While the Mayor will not intimate his plan of action, the belief is growing, especially in Republican circles, that he will approve the measure. There is good reason for the belief. Some persons about the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday expressed confidence that an "agreement" had been reached between the leaders of the two great parties and that the appointees on the Republican side will be John Sabine Smith of New York and Michael J. Dady of Kings.

The New York organization would very much like to name Thomas L. Hamilton for the place. He was removed from the Police Commission by Mayor Van Wyck, and the idea prevails that the latter could not be induced to name Mr. Hamilton.

METROPOLITAN OPERA CONCERT.

Big and Enthusiastic Audience at Last Performance of the Season.

The last Sunday night concert of the Metropolitan season drew a large Easter night audience. The soloists were Suzanne Adams, Zelie de Lussan, Schumann-Heink, Scotti, and Plançon. Mancinelli conducted and was more than usually generous in the way of encores.

Mme. Schumann-Heink sang Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" and a number of German ballads. Mlle. de Lussan gave Massenet's "Elegie" and was heard in the duet "La Ci Darem" from Don Giovanni with Scotti. Plançon sang an air from Adam's "Le Chalet," and as an encore "The Palms." Mme. Suzanne Adams gave her husband's waltz song "Printemps," (George Stern,) and Nidal's "Printemps Nouveau," also Massenet's "Ouvre Tes Yeux Bleu." Signor Scotti sang an air from "I Pagliacci" by Leoncavallo.

Offer 93 Per Cent. to Reinsure Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The gamblers in reinsurance are getting very much afraid of the chances they have taken on the British ship Annie Thomas. She is now out 260 days from Cardiff with a load of coal for Acapulco, and so little do the underwriters think of her chances of ever reaching port that they are offering 93 per cent. to reinsure her hull and cargo.

B. Altman & Co. are prepared to receive FURS FOR STORAGE and also to make alterations and repairs when desired. Advantages may be secured by having this work done as early as possible.

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Our Spring Assortment of Chinese and Japanese Mattings is now ready for inspection. More than 200 designs of exceptional quality and durability.

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ROBBERY IN CHURCH REPORTED

Women Choir Members Lost Clothing and Jewelry During Services.

A big haul by sneak thieves was reported yesterday to have been made in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, at Clinton and Harrison Streets, Brooklyn. About $500 worth of jewelry and clothing, it is said, was stolen from the vestry, all of the articles taken being the property of women members of the choir.

The members of the congregation were extremely reticent as to the reported robbery, and no information on the matter could be obtained from the police of the Butler Street Station.

It was said, however, that the thieves entered the vestry just after the services had begun yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. A. B. Kinsolving, the pastor, it was said, was a little late in getting to the services, and the vestry door was left unlocked that he might enter that way. The thieves took advantage of this circumstance and entered the vestry.

The choir of the church is vested one, and the women singers left their street wraps in the vestry when they went in to sing. When, at the close of the services, the singers returned to the vestry to get their wraps, it was found that several valuable coats, a number of pocketbooks containing various sums of money, and a quantity of jewelry were missing.

FOUND NEW YORK TOO LARGE.

Washington Runaways Preferred a Smaller Town and More to Eat.

Three Washington boys, Frank James, fourteen years old, of 54 K Street N. W.; Thomas Brown, thirteen, of 72 Jackson's Alley N. W., and Joseph Gates, thirteen, of 42 G Street, walked into Police Headquarters yesterday, tired and dusty, having walked to the city from Aqueduct, L. I. To Roundsman Brady the boys said they were willing to be locked up if he would only give them something to eat and send them back home.

According to their story, they were anxious to see Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, the circus, and the rapid transit tunnel, so they left Washington Saturday night on a cattle train, arriving in Jersey City early yesterday morning. The cattle train was switched on barges and transferred to Long Island City, whence it went to Aqueduct without stopping, arriving there at 8 o'clock.

The three boys then decided to walk to New York. They tramped the fourteen miles to Brooklyn, down Fulton Street, to the bridge, and when they arrived in Manhattan, hungry and tired, they were about ready to go back home. Finding their way to Headquarters, they told their story, and were sent to the rooms of the Gerry society. Roundsman Brady asked them what they thought of New York, and they answered with one voice:

"It's on the hog, see? There's too many people, too little to eat, and its too big."

CONCERT HALL ARREST.

Proprietor of Brookly Resort Accused of Violating the Law.

Prospect Hall, one of the largest and best-known German concert places in Brooklyn, at 263 Prospect Avenue, near Fifth Avenue, was visited by the police of the Fifth Avenue Station last night and John Kolle, the proprietor, was arrested. The charge made against Kolle by Police Captain James Reynolds was the violation of that section of the charter prohibiting the giving of a concert on Sunday to which admission is charged.

The Brooklyn Quartet Club, a German singing society, was giving a concert last night, and about 1,000 persons were present when the proprietor of the hall was arrested. There was some excitement for a time, but the concert was continued. Kolle was taken to the police station, where he gave bail for his appearance in the Butler Street Police Court to-day.

This is the first arrest made in the case of a reputable resort of this character for giving entertainments on Sunday. There are several similar places of entertainment now running in the Eastern District, patronized largely by German families. None of these has thus far been interfered with by the police. The halls are usually hired by German social and musical organizations, which conduct the entertainments. No drinks of any kind, it is said, were being sold in Prospect Hall last night.

Died at 100 Years.

Richard Monahan, aged 100 years and 20 days, died Saturday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ellen Sullivan, Oak Street, Richmond Borough. He was born in Ireland, March 17, 1800, and came to America with his parents when he was a child. He had resided on Staten Island for over forty years. He served under Andrew Jackson in one of the Indian wars. He leaves two daughters.

Blood is Life

But without good blood you cannot enj

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THE NEW YORK CANAL.

The passage of the bill authorizing a detailed survey of the route of the enlarged canal recommended by the Greene Commission is of more importance than may at first appear.

For one thing, it is an earnest that the work of that commission is not utterly to be cast aside as would be the desire of some politicians who are afraid of anything that makes a demand on the intelligence of the voters or offends against a narrow and uninformed local sentiment. For this kind of fear there is undoubtedly some occasion in connection with the canal project. There has been a certain timidity shown in some quarters along the line of the canal as to the effect of the improvement on the immediate interests of the canal counties. It has been argued that it is folly for these counties to pay taxes for a project that will bring the products of the Great West into closer competition with those of the farms along the canal. There has also been some opposition to the plan of taxing only the canal counties. The latter plan is, of course, not essential, and can be changed if it is not approved by public opinion. The opposition on the other ground is more serious.

We believe, however, that it will surely yield to discussion. It is natural enough, and there is no reason for surprise that it should arise before there had been a chance for the question to be considered with some care. But it is an opposition based on so narrow and mistaken an idea of the course of trade in these days that we are sure that it would not outlast a single campaign. It is the same sort of opposition that was made fifty-odd years ago to permitting a railroad between Albany and Boston, on the ground that Albany would lose the business of the East. For that matter, we need go back only to the early history of the present canal to find the same argument used by the farmers of the Valley of the Hudson, who feared that the canal would bring the grain and lumber of the then "West" into fatal competition with their own. As a matter of plain fact, the Erie Canal has increased the markets for the products of the State manyfold. Nearly every important town of the State is on its line and has been built up by it, while the enormous growth of this city and of the other cities that surround the Port of New York and create an unequaled demand for all sorts of products has been practically the work of the canal. The same results would come from the improvement of the canal in accordance with the plans of the commission. We have no doubt that the deliberate opinion of the people along the line of the canal would be strongly in favor of the improvement after due discussion. It would be the height of folly to assume the contrary and surrender the plan from fear of opposition bound to be temporary.

But there is another and more immediately practical benefit secured by the passage of the bill providing for the survey. The survey would in any case be needed before the work could be begun. It affords the data for a careful estimate of the final cost of the improvement, and that is desirable, though the estimate of the commission is more likely to be reduced than increased. The detailed survey also will make possible the preparation of specifications and contracts as soon as the improvement is authorized, and would avoid the errors that were due in the case of the $9,000,000 to the lack of complete information. The bill authorizes and requires the survey of the route recommended by the commission and of any other route that may be ordered to be surveyed by the Canal Board, but it is unlikely that the survey of any other route will be found necessary. The work is to be done by the State Engineer under the direction of the Canal Board. It is at least a beginning of the enterprise so cautiously and intelligently planned by the commission.

COMMISSIONER NAGLE'S PREDICAMENT.

Commissioner NAGLE is not a success as a humorist. His effort to smile away the significance of the facts to which Mr. STIDHAM called attention in our columns on Saturday is depressing. It is really a matter of no importance to the public and of little to the Commissioner that Mr. STIDHAM chose to put after his name the professional titles to which he has a valid claim. These, it is true, may have inclined the average reader to give more credence to Mr. STIDHAM's statements than would have been given to those of a person having no more right to such titles than, for instance, Mr. NAGLE has. But the really important matter is the truth of the statements. This Mr. NAGLE quite wisely declines specifically to discuss.

We say quite wisely, because in the art of discussion Mr. NAGLE appears to be pitiably weak. In the words of the late Colonel Sellers, of blessed memory, he has "no grasp of the subject." He started out with the assertion that he did not know whether extra vouchers had been given to the cartmen of the contractor or not. He was afterward compelled to admit that he was aware that extra vouchers had been given, but he did not know how many. No one in the department seems to know how many. The Controller is trying to find out, but it is a difficult thing to fix definitely, as there is no record of the transaction, and there are no clear data to go on.

Meanwhile the contractor is in an embarrassing situation. Apparently he does not know how many extra vouchers his cartmen received, he having relied on the city Inspectors to keep tally of the loads. It would seem that the Controller might fall back on the proposition that as it has been shown and has been admitted by the department officials and by the contractor that vouchers were given for snow that was not carted, he will pay for no work that is not proved affirmatively to have been done. Such proof does not now seem practicable, and it looks as if the Controller might have to withhold the money and let the Commissioner and the contractor settle the claims of the latter between themselves. It would be a little hard on Mr. NAGLE to pay the contractor himself, but perhaps he would be fortunate to get off with that penalty for such operations as he has been engaged in. At any rate we suspect that in his heart he does not think the affair half as funny as he would like the public to believe.

BAD BUSINESS FOR THE COLLECTOR.

We suppose that the Republican Party in this county is to be congratulated on the displacement of Mr. QUIGG from the head of its committee, since he had a talent for making enemies that was not profitable for the party. But we should like to know on what principle the selection of the Collector of the Port as successor to Mr. QUIGG can be justified.

The duties of the two offices are incongruous and conflicting. As Collector Mr. BIDWELL is the servant of the entire mercantile community, with powers of great importance, and functions that are of a delicate nature, often judicial. He is bound to be entirely impartial and free from all prejudice. As Chairman of a partisan committee his time and attention are engrossed by questions of party management, and to a great degree in the pursuit and distribution of patronage. He is not only not bound to be unprejudiced politically, but his office implies the most pronounced prejudice. It ought to be a rule of the President that no man intrusted with an office of such importance and responsibility should be allowed to take any active part in the politics of his party. It is, at best, of dubious propriety and it tends to become scandalous. It is opposed to the ideas of the civil service that Mr. MCKINLEY has professed, and he would consult his dignity if he put a stop to it.

THE TRUCE OF THE FAIR.

DEROULEDE, the Nationalist "patriot," from his exile in San Sebastian has magnanimously granted the French Government a truce until Nov. 15. However a ridiculous figure this man has cut in foreign eyes and in the eyes of intelligent Frenchmen, his words reveal an actual condition. As far as concerns politics in France, the period of the exposition is a period of truce.

It comes at a most propitious time. The ideals of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry have not yet been completely realized. Still, marvels have been wrought since, nearly a year ago, the men forming it forsook mere party affiliations, and, on the one sure ground of patriotism, came together as the "Cabinet of Republican Defense." But there was much to be done. Much that must be done quickly and without immediate explanation. The reforms, military, legislative, and judicial, which have been introduced in the last few months have been ill-understood or regarded with suspicion, or denounced in sheer ignorance of their character. The exposition presents a period of much-needed reflection.

It was DE TOCQUEVILLE who wrote after the trying days of 1849: "France, the most brilliant and most dangerous nation in Europe, is destined ever to be in turn an object of admiration, of hatred, of terror, and of pity, but of indifference never." Indeed, hatred and pity have been felt for her not so very long ago. Terror, lest the irreconcilable sentiments that seem to pulsate the popular press should arouse the country to overthrow the present Government, was felt at a later date. But now, from the very fact that the best in France by its unswerving, patient adherence to a great national obligation, has forced danger aside, for the time at least, the brilliancy of the nation dominates all. Admiration is not only felt for the magnificent industrial enterprise which is now displayed, and which cannot fail to be of great and lasting benefit to the culture and physical advancement of the world, but for the fact that it has been brought about under such conditions as have existed for many years in France, and which for the past three years have been so painfully apparent.

But more than all, the great French fair of 1900 is an eloquent appeal to the intelligence of the world in behalf of the industrial forces of France. If these could so assert themselves amid an insane unrest which at one time threatened to wreck the republic and only very lately made a foreign war almost imminent, they are surely worthy of preservation and of free development under the most favorable social and political conditions. It must not be forgotten that the same irreconcilable forces which threatened catastrophe stand ready and waiting to continue their attacks in November. Should it be possible for the enemies of the republic to accuse the present Government of failure, the work of reform would not only be undone, but complications would arise which might mean national disintegration. Let it not be forgotten, too, that it is merely a truce that the Government has been offered.

The future of France depends, therefore, upon two things. The success of the exposition and the ability of the French people to realize and to appreciate, in the brief time given them, the actual aims and purposes of the "Cabinet of Republican Defense"—for so it must still be designated. Confidence from the world at large can do much for the consummation of the aspirations of industrial France; indifference, as DE TOCQUEVILLE has said, would be impossible. Free, unstinted, hearty admiration is the only natural emotion at this time, while a fervent hope should go forth to the people of France that the magnificent and inspiring structures on the banks of the Seine may mark the beginning of a new era of true national greatness, not the end of a merely industrial spasm.

NOWHERE TO LIVE ON $1,200 A YEAR.

One of the most deeply interesting problems of life in a great city is discussed in a somewhat animated manner in a letter to our neighbor The Sun, written by a gentleman who had fallen a victim to the delusion that the rent of his ten houses up in Connecticut ought to pay the rent of one house in New York. He shall tell in his own way how he discovered his mistake:

> Why in thunder doesn't somebody build a flat in down-town New York somewhere in which fair accommodations may be had at a possible price? Do you want to know why I ask? Yes? Well, listen. My family consists of myself and wife, and we own in a right good town in Connecticut ten houses, of from five to seven rooms each, rented to families of from three to six persons, which bring us in a monthly rental of $100, a very fair return on the capital invested.
>
> We have been boarding in our town for several years, but concluded we might as well try New York a while, so about four weeks ago we came here to find a place, thinking that ten houses ought surely bring enough revenue to get us one here. We found out in about two minutes' talk with a real estate agent that we were mistaken.
>
> Then we thought we might get a flat furnished. That idea lasted about six minutes. Then we concluded to look for a room. One room—that was enough for us so long as it was big enough for us to get around in; so we started forth merrily to find it. Being in town to see the sights, we wanted to live down town among them, so we selected the territory between Twenty-third street and Thirty-sixth Street, and, being respectable, we did not want to get any further away from Fifth Avenue than we could help. We did not pick out new and pretentious houses, but just quiet, plain ones, and the first one we went into, in Thirty-second Street, had just the room we wanted, but the price asked was $15 a week. We couldn't stand that, and the lady showed us a hall room for $5 a week, but as one of us would have had to sleep out in the hall, and I wouldn't agree to be the one, my wife objected, and we moved on to the next place.
>
> There they had room and board, and the price was $30 a week for the two of us. That price meant a mortgage on our property at home, and we declined.
>
> We next found a pleasant place that my wife thought was just too lovely for anything. The landlady was all smiles and said we could have the room for $22 a week. Think of that, will you? One room at almost as much per week as we were getting for ten entire houses, accommodating ten families, aggregating forty persons.
>
> The experienced New Yorker will already have foreseen the end of the story. Finding that $23.50 with breakfast was the lowest price at which they could get acceptable lodgings in Manhattan, the couple went, of course, to Brooklyn, where they found prices reasonable enough to allow of their spending several months in sight of New York and "still have money enough to buy tickets home."

As the writer of the letter is given to the fatal habit of thinking, he sat him down to plan a remedy for this evil state of affairs in the great city, and it will be seen that his conclusions are as erroneous as were his earlier ideas about comparative rentals in right good towns in Connecticut and in New York City:

> I am of the opinion that a big modern fire-proof apartment house, or two of them, or three, even, somewhere down below Twenty-third Street, out of the business territory, would fill up so quickly that the police would have to be called on to prevent accidents in the rush. Provided, of course, the prices were right—that is, single rooms at from $15 to $20 a month, and double ones from $30 to $40. There are thousands of educated and refined young men and women in this town, who, married or single, would love to have pleasant homes, but with their present incomes and present arrangements cannot afford it, and must take what they can get, or give up everything they have simply for food and shelter.
>
> Is it fair to them? Is it to the best interests of the development of the city that comfortable homes are placed beyond the reach of those most deserving of them?

In certain quarters of the city below Twenty-third Street structures similar to those described by The Sun's correspondent have lately been erected, and more are planned, we believe. But they are not fire-proof, and they are not called apartments. Their owners call them tenements, and they are not in streets which would be considered pleasant neighborhoods by persons from Connecticut who had come to see the sights of the city and did not want to get far from Fifth Avenue. Apartments of the grade demanded by this gentleman from Connecticut, big, modern, fire-proof, in streets where educated and refined young men and women would be willing to live, cannot be made to pay a fair return on the money at the rental charges he mentions, an average of $17.59 for each occupant per month, or about $4.50 a week for a single room or half of a double room. That is lower than the lowest third-story back hall bedroom rates, and the hall bedroom is the ultimate stage of the lodger's downward progress in New York. After that there is nothing left but Brooklyn.

And why not Brooklyn, or Harlem, or the small room and contentment therewith? What is the law of their being that makes all the married couples from good towns in Connecticut and all the educated and refined young men and women in this town yearn to live not far from Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-third and Thirty-sixth Streets? Twelve hundred dollars a year is a very nice income—for a good town in Connecticut. But it is strange that any one should imagine that that annual sum gave him a title to lodgings in New York which plenty of salaried men of twice or thrice that sum stand ready to take at higher rentals than he can afford to pay. It is the effective demand that makes the price, and in this crowded city, where there are tens of thousands who make money, there is never any lack of persons willing to pay high prices for agreeable homes in good neighborhoods.

The impulse which directed this seeker from Connecticut to a central and high-priced neighborhood is not peculiar to him. It is a well-nigh universal American trait to "want the best," whether it be houses, horses, clothes, or wines. Terrapin is a luxury which in most Old World countries would be reserved for the rich. Here it is a familiar component of the feast ordered by the humble clerk who takes his fair one to a fashionable restaurant and dines far beyond his means. As a consequence, terrapin are getting scarce and high, even for millionaires, and unhallowed deceptions are practiced by restaurateurs who dare not tell their customers that they are just out of terrapin. The desire to live near Fifth Avenue springs from the same burning social ambition to be in the swim. The appropriate swim for a gentleman who owns ten houses in Connecticut and enjoys an income of $1,200 a year is Brooklyn, and pretty far out in Brooklyn—that is, if the old rule of living within one's means is to prevail. Two persons with an income of $1,500 can live in New York, but they must understand the art, be unconventional, and shun Fifth Avenue. A married couple with only $1,200 are as much to be pitied as the couple with $5,000. Those are just the wrong figures to command a comfortable living in New York in the style likely to be thought essential by the respective possessors of those incomes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—When one remembers what a large part of the current denunciation of "trusts" comes from farmers or those who make a living by defending the real or imagined interests of that estimable class, and then reads the details of the scheme now on foot to unite all the farmers in the world in an attempt to raise the price of wheat to $1 a bushel and keep it there, the result is amusement, if one happens to be a cynic, and deeply grieved surprise if one happens to be something else—a philanthropist, for instance. For the promoters of this undertaking, according to their own announcements, contemplate the formation of an all-comprehending trust in the most necessary of life's necessities, and the very foundation of their plan is the assumption that all farmers will eagerly enter upon a ruthless exploitation of the rest of humanity. The ordinary monopolist always deems it judicious at least to pretend that he is going to benefit consumers as well as himself by getting the whole of a certain business in a certain country into his own hands. He has much to say about the economies of increased production under a centralized control, and the consequent lowering of prices, and he never fails to present figures proving to all who do not understand them that, while his trust may temporarily injure a few small dealers, its ultimate effects will be most advantageous to the general public. The inventors of the international wheat trust are either bolder or wickeder, we hardly know which. Ignoring the fact that there are a good many people in the world who cannot buy wheat even at present prices, they openly advocate a 20 per cent. decrease in production, and a relentless withholding of the crop from market till hunger forces compliance with the arbitrary demands of the agricultural octopus. All this is painfully disquieting to the mind. Can it be that farmers object to trusts only when they are the helpless victims thereof, and would have no objection to victimizing other people in the same way if opportunity offered?

—Nobody who has paid any attention to the outfitting and dispatch from various cities in the United States of so-called hospital corps for service in the Boer Army can have failed to reach the conclusion that at least two or three out of every five men thus sent were more likely, if they ever reached the field, to inflict wounds than to stanch them. In some cases, however, real doctors and nurses have gone to the Transvaal with the sincere intention of doing work that would not violate their obligations as citizens of a neutral nation, and it has been assumed that these, as well as the would-be fighting men, were sure of a cordial welcome and friendly treatment from the burghers they went to help. It seems that this assumption was a rash one. Information received by The Medical Journal from its South African correspondent is to the effect that foreign physicians and nurses are the reverse of popular in the Boer Army, and that much professional jealousy of them has been displayed by their Afrikander confrères. The Boers, having obtained from the various powers to which they appealed an abundance of verbal sympathy and very little substantial help, are said to feel the deepest distrust of all Europeans and Americans, and a good part of this has fallen on the foreign ambulance establishments. Major F. A. B. DALY of the Royal Medical Corps had a particularly curious experience within the Boer lines. He was among the prisoners captured at the battle of Dundee, and he at once offered his services to his wounded enemies. They were refused, by no means graciously, and at the vigorous request of the overworked Boer doctors he was soon returned to the British lines. As Major DALY could hardly be suspected of a desire to poison hospital patients, his hasty expulsion must have been due simply to racial prejudices. In time the adventures of the Americans will doubtless be revealed, and the chances are that they will not be less surprising than interesting.

—Though there seems to have been little to worry the "Christian Scientists" in their relation to the death of Mr. DEAN J. OSBORN, it is well that every detail of the case should be carefully investigated, and that public attention should be forcibly called to this new and striking illustration of the fact that the reckless and greedy quacks with the pretentious name exercise neither knowledge nor discretion in applying their "treatment." Mr. OSBORN was suffering from one of the gravest of human maladies. Probably enough, no physician could have done more than lessen his pain and prolong his life. From the very nature of the disease the "Christian Scientists" could do neither, and while it apparently would be an exaggeration to say they killed him, they certainly did take away such slight chance of recovery or delay as he possessed. That there is "something in Christian Science" is as unquestionable as that the "Christian Scientists" do not utilize the something intelligently or effectively. Their successes are as much accidents as their failures, and their failures, when not absolutely criminal, are always an approach to it. A feature of the present case that deserves especial notice and may warrant vigorous action is the ease with which the humbug healers secured a death certificate. To be sure, in this instance the doctor who signed the certificate told only what he knew, and thus brought the episode to publicity, but is equal conscientiousness always shown? Patients are dying daily and in considerable numbers under "Christian Science" treatment, and rarely indeed is there anything about the death certificate to excite official curiosity. This more than hints at a serious abuse, and one which the real doctors should instantly take in hand. It is obviously their fault that every death in "Christian Science" circles does not lead to a Coroner's inquest.

—Statements made by The Brooklyn Eagle are sometimes important and often interesting. It is quite safe, therefore, to quote a statement which The Eagle made the other night, to wit: "W. H. VENDERBILT never said 'The public be damned.' ASA BIRD GARDINER never said 'To hell with reform!' The declaration that they said so was invented. Though unsupported by proof, the inventions have survived repeated denials. The public just wants to believe them—and does." This concerns us much, since the utterance credited to Mr. VANDERBILT appeared in THE TIMES before it did anywhere else, and the Gardinerism we certainly published as soon as any of our contemporaries, if not before them. Now, while fully realizing that The Eagle is not a paper to be hastily or safely contradicted, as a general rule, we are going to take the risk in both of the matters under consideration. Mr. VANDERBILT did or did not say "The public be damned" to a representative of THE TIMES who talked to him on a railroad train. The representative, a trustworthy person, stuck firmly to his story after Mr. VANDERBILT had denied its accuracy, and our conviction then was and now is that what Mr. VANDERBILT meant to deny was that he meant exactly what he said. Has The Eagle any better foundation for its assertion than the word of a reputable newspaper man? If it has, its assertion weighs more than our conviction. As for Mr. GARDINER's disposition of reform, the theory that he said what he is said to have said is next to self-demonstrative. We had always supposed that he was proud, rather than otherwise, of the utterance rightly or wrongly ascribed to him. It is perhaps the most valuable of his political assets, and he will not thank The Eagle for trying to deprive him of it.

GENERAL NOTES.

Ex-Gov. D. H. Hastings of Pennsylvania has already contributed $500 to the fund for the erection of a monument to the late war Governor, Andrew G. Curtin, under his agreement to give one dollar for the memorial for every dollar subscribed by the Centre County (Penn.) Veterans' Association.

* * *

The California Cured Fruit Association numbers nearly or quite 30,000 members, and includes orchardists in all parts of the State. It claims to be a combination of fruit growers binding themselves together to break up an oppressive and tyrannical trust in the East that compels them to take for their products whatever it is willing to concede.

* * *

Ex-Confederate Gen. Thomas L. Rosser of Virginia is reported as saying that he is now what politicians call an expansionist and in full accord with President McKinley on all the leading political questions of the day. He has been talked of as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh District of Virginia, but says he has never held a political office, and is not seeking one now.

* * *

Fourth of July week has been urged for Old Home Week down in Maine, but objection has been made that the haying season begins then and the farmers will be too busy to entertain the returning sons. On the other hand, its advocates say that a good village picnic dinner down in the hay field will be a better celebration of Old Home Week than half of the entertainments that have been thought of.

A WORD FOR KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with astonishment and considerable indignation the special from Kansas City in your esteemed and valuable paper this morning.

The writer has lived in Kansas City several years, and it is not the wild and woolly Western border town your correspondent tries to paint it, and I can assure your readers that when Kansas City undertakes to do a thing, it will be done and done right. She has the best hotel accommodations of any town of her size in the world, and if the hotels and boarding houses won't take care of the people, I venture to say there are not a hundred Kansas citizens who are not hospitable enough to throw open their doors and help take care of the multitude. Your correspondent says "no resident of Kansas City believes the city will be equal to the demands that the crowd will make for entertainment." I have been in Kansas City within the last three weeks and talked with hotel men and business men of all classes, and I know that there is no doubt whatever in their minds of Kansas City's ability to take care of all who will attend the convention. The city is made up of as energetic, pushing people as you will find in the world. They take a pride in their town, and will not allow any one to give it a bad reputation undeservedly.

Your correspondent says "but a temporary roof will be constructed. Such a roof will make the danger of fire greater than it was before the recent destruction of the hall, and it has been demonstrated since that, had the convention been in session when the fire occurred, the loss of life would have been appalling." That hall is on the street level, and in ten seconds the entire south side could be thrown open to the street, besides all the spacious entrances on the west and northwest sides. I venture to say that 25,000 people could get out within two minutes, and there is no possible way in which they could get jammed. As a believer in fair play I ask you to give this a share of your valuable space. WILLIAM J. SCOTT.

New York, April 13, 1900.

TREE PLANTING ADVOCATED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As our householders decorate their houses at Easter with flowers which are very perishable, why would it not be more to their advantage to plant trees, which are enduring; which enhance the value of their property, and which they can enjoy for many years to come, while the tree costs but little if any more than the flowers?

The Tree Planting Association has given careful attention to the effect of asphalt pavement on the different trees it recommends for street planting, and finds that moisture is collected under the asphalt, and that it is favorable to the growth of the Carolina poplar, which certainly thrives in our streets. It is symmetrical, grows quickly, and is now generally recommended by our nurserymen.

Our association hopes that many residents will avail themselves of the present season to plant Carolina poplars.

AN OFFICER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

New York, April 14, 1900.

The Census of the City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In 1899 "Charley" Murrey took the census of this city at 1,627,000. It was taken to Washington and "doctored" down to 1,513,000, and so stands. Afteryard the police took it at 1,810,000. Will this be repeated? A. B. C.

New York, April 14, 1900.

THE TIMES'S PARIS EDITION.

From The Syracuse Telegram.

It is announced that THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published every day in the Paris Exposition. The enterprise of American newspapers knows no bounds.

From The Charlotte (N. C.) News.

THE NEW YORK TIMES shows its usual enterprise in the announcement that a daily edition of the paper will be printed on the exposition grounds at Paris and distributed free.

From The Buffalo News.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily at the Paris Exposition. This enterprise is commendable and shows the spirit and views of publishers of true merit and business capacity.

From The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

It is said that THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only paper in the world published daily on the grounds of the Paris Exposition. Fortunately, THE TIMES is a very creditable representative of American journalism.

From The Fostoria (Ohio) Dispatch.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will print a daily newspaper on the grounds of the Paris Exposition every day from May until November, which will give Americans who visit the exposition an opportunity to read all the news from home, as well as all the news that's fit to print.

From The Scranton (Penn.) Truth.

The publication of THE NEW YORK TIMES on the Paris Exposition grounds will be one of the interesting features of the American exhibit. THE NEW YORK TIMES will demonstrate from day to day the methods by which the best American newspapers are issued. Visitors from the United States to the gay capital will appreciate this splendid stroke of journalistic enterprise.

From Newspaperdom (New York.)

The announcement that THE NEW YORK TIMES will exclusively publish every day on the grounds of the Paris Exposition, with its own plant, and that the paper will be gratuitously distributed among visitors at the next World's Fair, has drawn from contemporaries many complimentary mentions, which indicate esteem for THE TIMES, as well as gratification that American journalism is to be represented in Paris in so creditable a manner.

Why People Turn to the Legislature.

From The Waterville (Oneida County) Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has done the people of New York good service in showing up the existence of thousands of gambling places in that city under the protection of the very authorities that are supposed to be working for their suppression. THE TIMES has carefully worked up the case through its reporters, and not only located the places that have been wide open under Tammany, but has secured unmistakable evidence that these places pay a license to a small gang of politicians who divide the corruption fund among the officials of the Police Department. All this evidence is in the hands of the District Attorney, who, with others of the city officials, professes great surprise and promises that the guilty shall be punished—and then do nothing. THE TIMES points out that the police have known of these illegal places all along and have acted under the orders of their superiors in letting them alone. There is much opposition to the Legislature meddling with city affairs, but that seems to be the only hope, as Tammany, from its very nature, upholds law-breaking.

The Only Real, Genuine Ones.

From The Boston Herald.

THE NEW YORK TIMES hits the mark. The imperialists are those protectionists who want to put high tariff taxes on the products of our new possessions imported into the United States. Only they are genuine, all others are spurious.

NUGGETS.

No Bargain.

Author—This novel contains 200,000 words, and yet I'll sell it for $50.

Publisher—Go on; I can buy a dictionary any day for $5.—Syracuse Herald.

His Heart Not of That Kind.

"Mister," pleaded he, "won't you open your heart and give an old man a chaw of tobacky?"

"No," snapped the well-dressed man, "you must think I have a tobacco heart."—Chicago News.

Easy Adjustment.

"Henry, coffee has gone up 2½ cents a pound."

"It has? Well, give me another cup; and remember—the doctor said you were so nervous you oughtn't to drink it at all."—Indianapolis Journal.

Too Strong a Word.

"I am told, Colonel, that you had no rain in your locality for six weeks, and everybody is complaining of a water famine."

"Well, Suh, it's something of an inconvenience, but we don't call it a famine, Suh."—Chicago Tribune.

Deceptive Appearances.

The One—Now, you wouldn't think that shabby old fellow coming across the street was worth a million, would you?

The Other—No, I would not. I should say about $100,000. He doesn't look poverty-stricken enough for a millionaire.—Indianapolis Press.

A Bird in the Hand.

"Mr. Heavyweight," said the minister, "is willing to subscribe $10,000 for a new church provided we can get other subscriptions making up the same amount."

"Yet you seem disappointed," said his wife.

"Yes. I was in hopes he would contribute $100 in cash."—Brooklyn Life.

BLIND—OH, SO BLIND!

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

Isn't it strange how people
Gaze with enraptured face
On the cunning work of the painter
Limning sweet nature's grace,
And yet, with eyes that see not,
Nor souls that beauty find,
Live in the world the painter paints,
Blind—oh, so blind!

Isn't it strange how people
Thrill in the keenest way
To the stories of life and its living
Told in book or in play,
And yet, with darkened vision,
To naught of their charm inclined,
Live in the world where the stories live,
Blind—oh, so blind!

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT OF FRENCH NATIONALISTS TO RUIN THE EXPOSITION.—According to private advices received in this city the French Nationalists who, despair of overthrowing the present Ministry by any political intrigue in the Chamber have embarked upon a conspiracy to make the exposition a failure, which shall be made to act with fatal results upon the Waldeck-Rousseau Government next November. It is said that the scheme is nothing less than a deliberately laid plan "to keep foreigners away from the exposition by means of a smallpox scare. It is asserted that the conspirators have secured unusual facilities for working out their designs both on the Continent and in the United States. The plan is at first merely to admonish foreigners to be vaccinated before going to Paris, and then to take advantage of any panic that may ensue, painting the picture as black as possible, in which a specious reticence will serve only to arouse universal suspicion that serious facts are being withheld.

As a working basis for the diabolical plot, the conspirators have the evidence of the presence of smallpox at Marseilles, and the fact that a few days ago the Medical Faculty of Paris recommended, merely as a precautionary measure, the vaccination of the workmen employed at the exposition. It has not been divulged who the leader in the conspiracy is, although a certain suspicion has been cast upon M. Déroulède, the leader of the so-called Patriotic Leagues, who, from his exile in San Sebastian, in Spain, recently addressed a letter to his lieutenant, François Coppée, the poet, in which he said: "The defeat of the Government after the truce of the exposition must be secured, no matter at what passing cost to France."

It is said that an ably contrived plan has been agreed upon by the the municipal authorities of Paris to offset any attempts that may be made to create a smallpox panic. This plan simply consists of publishing, merely as a matter of intelligence, weekly statistics concerning the health of Paris. It is authoritatively stated that, even including the recent influenza epidemic, which has now almost entirely subsided, the public health of that vast city of more than two and a half millions population has rarely been in a more satisfactory state.

As to smallpox, since Jan. 1 last there have been only nine fatal cases in the city, and sixth of these occurred in the fifth and sixth weeks of the year, which were the worst. During the fifth week (including Feb. 3) there were fifteen cases of smallpox, the highest number of all, and two deaths from it. During the sixth week there were ten cases of the disease and four deaths. The ninth week showed ten cases and no deaths, the tenth week twelve cases and no deaths, and the eleventh seven cases and one death. From the beginning of the seventh week to the close of the eleventh week there was only one death from smallpox. The Government counts upon the intelligence of all would-be visitors to Paris and upon the quieting effect of their trustworthy statistics to allay any rumors that may be sent forth for the purpose of producing a smallpox panic.

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AN ECHO OF THE DREYFUS CASE.—It may be recalled that in the course of the investigation carried on eighteen months ago by the Cour de Cassation in regard to Esterhazy's authorship of the bordereau a letter written by Esterhazy to his tailor was seized at the office of a M. Schmitt. The contents of the letter were what might be expected from a man who was desirous of putting off the payment of a debt. But this one was of more than ordinary interest, for it was written on tracing paper identical with that on which the famous bordereau was written. Moreover, the writer stated that, at the date on which he wrote, Aug. 17, 1894, Esterhazy was at the manoeuvres. The Cour de Cassation impounded the document.

Quite recently the tailor to whom the note was addressed, M. Rieux, has come to the conclusion that his business has suffered because of the publicity given the letter. He had handed it over to M. Schmitt with other documents in order that the latter might proceed to the recovery of the debt, and he now charges that his customers, particularly those of the military world, have avoided him because of what they consider to have been an indiscretion on his part.

M. Rieux asserts that if there was an indiscretion it was certainly not committed by him, who had simply told M. Schmitt to collect a debt, but by the collector. That is why he sued M. Schmitt for 10,000f. damages. When the case came up for trial M. Schmitt's counsel declared that the Cour de Cassation had pushed its inquiries in every direction it wished without M. Schmitt having called attention to the fact that he was in possession of the letter in question, and that, moreover, if M. Rieux was satisfied to declare that he was in no sense an auxiliary in the trial, the mere fact of the trial gave him complete satisfaction. The court postponed judgment.

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AN EPISODE OF BARONESS DE HIRSCH'S CHARITY.—The wide distribution of the late Baroness de Hirsch's charity has just been made significant by an event in Paris, which has been revealed by the police authorities. Baroness d'Allonville de Lauziers was found dead the other morning in a garret in the Quartier Latin. Beside her, watching the body with wondering eyes, was her idiot son, who is nearly sixty years of age. Mme. de Lauziers was a genuine Baroness descended from a noble and once powerful family of Lorraine. From documents found in the garret it was learned that of late years the Baroness had received from Mme. de Hirsch an annual allowance of 3,000f. In accordance with the terms of the Hirsch donations to persons of noble birth in reduced circumstances, the allowance had been continued after the death of the donor. Mme. de Lauziers was as witless as her son, and, upon making inquiries among their neighbors, the police learned that when she received the money from her benefactress she hid it in different places in the garret. The landlord, however, always knew where to find payment for the rent, and also for the food sent to the unfortunate beings, whose heads were turned owing to the miseries and privations which they had been enduring for years.

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A POSTHUMOUS LETTER FROM THE CHIEF OF JOUBERT'S STAFF.—The last letter from that French officer Col. de Villebois-Mareuil, who was Chief of Gen. Joubert's staff in South Africa, is being published by the papers of Paris. In it he speaks of Count Adalbert Sternberg as being particularly impressed with the superiority of his culinary arrangements, on the excellence of which he dilates, and then he alludes to the Boers as worthy people who are well aware that they are marching to great destinies and who have a wonderful contempt for the English. He adds: "Their Boer brethren of the Cape are ready to respond to their first appeal. Already 6,000 in the direction of Prieska are awaiting a signal."

Concerning his own work Col. de Villebois-Mareuil wrote: "I am spending my time by the big siege gun, which we have mounted here to produce a great effect. On Feb. 12 the engineer, Col. Léon, was nearly killed by a bullet in the head. For two hours I thought he was dead. * * * On Feb. 13 I proceeded a distance of two hours' journey from the camp in order to be present at the operation, which lasted a long time and took place at night. I was able to speak to the wounded man about 5 o'clock in the morning, and to convince myself that he would be cured if matters followed their course."

Col. de Villebois-Mareuil felt much apprehension concerning the fighting that was then going on at Modder River, saying in regard to Gen. Cronje: "I am rather anxious, as I know that the English are turning his left flank, as I predicted."

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REPLY OF M. YVES GUYOT TO ANTI-BRITISH FRENCHWOMEN.—M. Yves Guyot, whose paper, Le Siècle, is the only Anglophobe paper in Paris, has just issued in the columns of his journal a reply to the appeal which several Frenchwomen have publicly made for money for the Boers. He expresses amazement that they should have taken such a step, and that an Inspector General of the university, who drew up the document which they have issued, should have betrayed so much ignorance of the true facts of the case. The cry is raised, that Europe no longer exists, he says, but what did Europe do in the past? "Europe ratified in 1815 the cession of South Africa, which had been sold by the Prince of Orange to England so that it is in the name of Europe, which was represented at the Congress of Vienna, that England can claim right of possession up to the twenty-fifth degree of south latitude."

He concludes with the observation that "Whenever a sympathizer with the Boers who has shares in the gold mines has received news of their success he has sold and whenever he has heard of an English victory he has bought. This is demonstrated by the Bourse rates, and this simple fact is sufficient to show which of the two belligerents inspires confidence." M. Guyot adds that the idea that French people should be sending volunteers and money to the Boers if sympathy with their cause was their only motive would certainly be peculiar.

THE MISSIONARY CONGRESS

Delegates from All Fields to Assemble at Carnegie Hall.

THREE THOUSAND TO ATTEND

President McKinley and ex-President Harrison Are Expected — Many Interesting Exhibits.

The Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions will open at Carnegie Hall next Saturday afternoon, and continue till May 1. President McKinley is expected to deliver an address on Saturday evening. Ex-President Harrison is expected to act as honorary President of the conference, a number of distinguished New Yorkers are to take part in the exercises, and delegates from all quarters of the globe will be in attendance.

This is the first conference of the sort ever held in the United States, though there have been three in England.

As its name would indicate, it is representative of the missionary movement throughout the world, so far as evangelical Churches are concerned. The delegates to it from missionary societies and church mission boards in all civilized countries will number 3,000, and 150 active missionaries will attend. They may not come "from Greenland's icy mountains"—though Alaska will be represented—but they certainly will hail "from India's coral strand," and from all other quarters of the globe where Protestant mission work is going on. They will fetch their curios and photographs, the idols before which heathen mothers held in tears their ailing babes and to which the household servants of missionaries furtively bore offerings of rice and drink after their employers thought them regenerated; weapons of the chase, products of the soil, and the work of red, brown, and yellow hands, and, not least interesting, real converts in the flesh whose parents taught them to worship Siva or Rama or the ghosts of their ancestors, or a clumsy, painted deity that used to be part of a log.

TO STIMULATE PUBLIC INTEREST.

The chief idea of the conference is to stimulate the public interest in missions, and to that end it is to have its popular and attractive, as well as its serious, features, for the young, who have the future in their hands, are needed.

This will be the fourth mission conference of the kind. Years ago one was held in Liverpool. Another met in Mildmay, England, in 1878, and the last one took place ten years to the later in London. The coming conference is the direct successor of those at Mildmay and London. The actual work of preparation has been going on for the last year or two. Certain churchmen undertook a correspondence with the various mission societies and boards of this country and the principal organizations of the sort in Canada, and these were asked to appoint representatives on a general committee, which was formed in this way. The Rev. Dr. Judson Smith of Boston, Mass., was chosen Chairman of this committee. He represents also the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Gen. Wager Swayne is one of those representing Episcopalians on the committee, and Darwin R. James is a representative of the Presbyterians. An Executive Committee was selected, of which the Rev. Dr. Henry N. Cobb of this city is Chairman and George Foster Peabody Treasurer, and an auxiliary British committee was formed, with the Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson of London Chairman, and including men from London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Belfast. These committees are composed principally of clergymen. One woman, Miss Abbie B. Child, is on the Executive Committee.

Ex-President Harrison consented to act as honorary President of the conference, and a list of Vice Presidents was made, including Americans, Britons, Germans, and Taro Andro of Japan and Kali Charan Banursi of India. William E. Dodge, ex-Secretary J. W. Foster, D. Willis James, Morris K. Jesup, Seth Low, J. Pierpont Morgan, and ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn are among the Vice Presidents. A Finance Committee was formed, with John H. Washburn Chairman, and an appeal for funds was sent out. The sum asked for was $40,000, and all but about $10,000 of this amount has been contributed by those interested in missions, for the expenses of the conference. It is well understood that there are certain wealthy men who have the welfare of missions at heart standing ready to make up any actual deficit if one should occur, and an effort is now being made to secure the $10,000.

Carnegie Hall is to be the chief Mecca for the delegates, and that will have to be rented for about ten days. Then there are the traveling expenses of some of the missionaries, who come half way around the globe, and they and the 3,000 delegates must be entertained at the expense of the General Committee during the conference, except in cases where hospitality of private homes will be extended to them. There has also been a fairly large force of clerks employed in working on the preparation for the conference, corresponding with organizations and delegates, for about a year, and the forty-thousand-dollar fund is to cover this expense, as well as transportation of the various parts of a missionary exhibit which is to be a feature of the conference.

THOUSANDS ARE EXPECTED.

Besides the delegates, thousands of people will come into the city to attend the conference. The Hospitality Committee, which represents the various churches and includes the Rev. Dr. A. J. Brown, the Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson, the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, ex-Commissioner J. P. Faure, H. H. Cammann, George Macculloch Miller, Col. J. J. McCook, among others, has a long list (including practically all the leading hotels) of hostelries, which have reduced their rates for the delegates, and another long list of boarding houses, as well as many private houses, where delegates will be taken as guests. An arrangement has been made with the Trunk Line Association by which delegates coming through its territory can make the round trip for one and one third fares. A provision for luncheon at reasonable figures for all attending the conference who care to patronize it is to be made at the Young Men's Christian Association Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, just west of Eighth Avenue. The delegates will include many distinguished clergymen, among others the Rev. James C. Brewitt, who is practically the leader of the English Methodists; Prof. Thomas Smith of Edinburgh, Canon Edwards, the Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson, Bishop Ridley, and Bishop W. C. Doane. Lord Overtoun and the Earl of Cavan of Scotland, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Earls of Aberdeen and Harrowby have been invited. Miss Lilivati Singh, professor in a woman's college at Lucknow, will be present, and so will Eugene Stork, a famous English Sunday school worker.

The conference will assemble for the first time at Carnegie Hall at 2:30 o'clock next Saturday afternoon, when ex-President Benjamin Harrison and the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith will deliver addresses of welcome. The Rev. R. W. Thompson will respond for the British delegation, Drs. Merensky and Schreiber for the German delegation, the Rev. Joseph King for the Australian delegation, and the Rev. Dr. Jacob Chamberlain (who is a physician as well as a divine) for the missionaries. At 8 P. M. will come a reception, which is expected to pack Carnegie Hall. President McKinley will speak, and prominent representatives of the State and city will also be heard.

After that will come the serious business of the convention. On both Sundays before May 1 delegates will speak on missions in many of the principal Protestant churches in the city. On week days sectional meetings taking up every conceivable phase of mission work will be held in Carnegie Hall and churches in the neighborhood, and addressed by workers from all climes, who will tell of their struggles and triumphs in Burmah and Korea, in Australia and Egypt, in the West Indies and the Philippines. There will be a woman's work section attended by women, a literary section, and a medical section. Work for famine victims and for lepers will be discussed for the benefit of some who doubtless have often been forced to take tonics for appetizers, and who never endured a serious ailment without the aid of good New York doctors. The programme is a long, varied, and thorough one, and gives the interested man or woman an admirable chance to find out how real mission work is done.

THE MISSIONARY EXHIBITS.

A most attractive feature of the conference is to be the exhibit of missionary articles, which will be open on every week day from next Monday to May 1, at the parish house of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 338 West Fifty-sixth Street, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Some of the articles have been given outright, and will later form a permanent exhibit in the American Museum of Natural History. The exhibit at the parish house will include a missionary library of 1,500 or 2,000 books and samples of all the publications and leaflets of the missionary boards of the world. There will also be arranged a number of "courts," each representative of a different country of the globe, and presided over by people in the costumes of the natives of these divisions. Each court will have a "head," who will be constantly assisted by relays of helpers, mainly young people.

The collection of photographs in this exhibit will be a remarkably varied and interesting one, but the products of the people among whom missionaries work, their bows and arrows and garments and ornaments, to say nothing of the images which found favor in their eyes, will be still more worth seeing. There will be on view the last idol before which the Hawaiians offered sacrifice. There will also be exhibited a stone idol which was dug up in Kioto, Japan, and placed in a missionary's house till it had to be shipped out of the country to keep every Japanese who saw it from degenerating into a heathen after infinite pains had been taken with his conversion. Visitors will see as well the original edicts posted up in Japanese public streets a century ago, warning the Orientals against the pernicious doctrines of Christianity, and originals of a second batch of edicts issued some thirty years later and reminding the Japanese that the old edicts were still in force. This second edition was still visible in the streets twenty-five years ago, but the Japanese officials grew ashamed of the edicts later, and had them taken down.

A little chapel opens out of the parish house of Zion and St. Timothy's, and here visitors to the exhibit will have a chance to turn aside now and then and listen to ten-minute talks by the missionaries. North American Indians will be well represented in the parish house, for a Sioux damsel will demonstrate the manufacture of the lace for which her people have a well-earned reputation.

A few doors east of the parish house in the Church of the Disciples, 323 West Fifty-sixth Street, will be given a series of lectures by missionaries, illustrated with stereopticon views. Two such lectures at least will be given every day, at 3 and 8 P. M. The Calvary Baptist Church, the Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue and Central Presbyterian, the Broadway Tabernacle, the Central Congregational, the Union Methodist, and the Madison Avenue Reformed Church will be those chiefly used for sectional meetings.

JAMAICA GINGER DRINKING.

Serious Results from Its Use in Maine as a Substitute for Liquor.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, April 15.—No Maine woodsman has been killed by liquor this Spring, but four have killed themselves by drinking the contents of bottles labeled "Jamaica ginger." A few weeks ago the bodies of Horace T. Gardner and Clinton Gardner, brothers, were found in a camp near Machias. The stomachs of the men were sent to Bowdoin College for examination, and on the report of the analyist a Coroner's jury decided that the men came to their death from drinking a mixture, put up, as the labels on the bottles state, by the Hoyt Medicine Company of Boston, and purporting to be Jamaica ginger. Upon analysis, this "ginger" was found to be composed of alcohol and capsicum, or red pepper, with only a slight trace of ginger.

A few days ago two woodsmen in a camp near Patten, Penobscot County, were taken sick with chills, and, no liquor being at hand, they bought from the "wangan," or camp store, a supply of so-called Jamaica ginger. The more they drank of the stuff the more they wanted, and soon their condition became so alarming that a man was sent to the nearest town for a physician. One of the men died in agony long before the physician arrived, and the other is still in a critical condition. The woodsmen say the sufferings of the two men were frightful. They clawed at the floor and sides of the camp, and frothed at the mouth in their frenzy, while one of them begged his companions to take an axe and knock him in the head, or to cut him open to see what it was that was burning him up.

Vast quantities of this so-called Jamaica ginger are sent into the wood camps every Winter by the "wangan" keepers and sold to the men at a dollar a bottle, the retail price in Bangor and elsewhere being generally 25 cents. When the men are sick they take it, and often when they desire liquor they drink the ginger as a substitute. It is sold all over Maine in large quantities, especially in those sections where the prohibitory liquor law is enforced. In Lewiston, a favorite drink, called "Lincoln Street split," is made by pouring two small bottles of this ginger into a six-quart pail of old cider. No whisky or imitation of whisky ever made could equal the effect of this mixture. It is worse than Russian vodka, and plain alcohol is mild compared with it. In many country towns the sale of this ginger concoction is causing havoc among the young men, who deem it less harmful than liquor simply because it is not classified as such, and because the law does not forbid its sale.

GRANGERS A POWER IN MAINE.

Interest in Politics Increases with Their Steady Growth.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, April 15.—The Maine State Grange has increased greatly in strength in the last six months, new granges having been formed in nearly every county, adding about 1,000 to the membership. The Grange is becoming an active power in politics in Maine, and at the recent annual meeting of the Executive Committee, pointed expressions of opinion were made on various subjects. Resolutions were passed, to be sent to the Maine members of Congress, condemning the Hanna-Payne Ship Subsidy bill and urging the passage of the Culom Inter-State Commerce bill and of the Groat bill, designed to further protect the dairying interests of the United States.

The Grangers in Maine now number about 25,000, and their ranks show a steady growth.

"OPEN DOOR" IN CHINA.

London Paper Says Honors Are Decidedly with the United States.

LONDON, April 16.—The Daily News, commenting editorially upon the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States on the "open door" in China, which was published in a Blue Book Saturday, says:

"It gives a strong impression that the United States recognized Lord Salisbury's incapacity to resist the tendency toward a partition of China. The honors are decidedly with the United States, which took a much firmer and more impressive tone than had characterized the squeezable Lord Salisbury's previous communications with Russia and Germany."

Russia Not Preparing for War.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—At a conference held yesterday between representative Russian bankers and the Minister of Finance, the Director of the Credit Department announced on behalf of the Minister of Finance, M. de Witte, that there was no foundation for the rumors that Russia was making warlike preparations.

Cameroons Revolt Dying Out.

BERLIN, April 15.—According to official reports from the Cameroons, the revolt there is dying out and orderly conditions are being resumed. This is understood to be due largely to the good offices of American missionaries, who have acted as intermediaries in negotiations for a peaceful settlement with the Bull chiefs.

Germany's Trade in Africa.

BERLIN, April 15.—The Government bill which has just been sent to the Reichstag providing for an increase in the subvention to the German East Africa Steamship Line announces that hereafter the vessels of the line will sail around Africa, with a view of making the German Cape Town trade independent of England.

SWISS COMPOSER GETS AWARD.

He Receives the Money Prize for National Saengerfest Prize Song.

The judges in the competition for the prize of 600f. for the song to be sung by the competing societies at the National Saengerfest in Brooklyn during the first week of July have awarded it to Peter Fassbaender of Lucerne, Switzerland. There were 309 competitors.

The song will be sung by the different societies in their contest for the prize given by Emperor William of Germany.

The judges were Emil Paur, Frank Damrosch, and Julius Lorenz.

BLUEBEARD'S ISLAND HOME

Glimpse of the Danish Possession Which America May Acquire.

Native Feeling Indifferent Toward a Possible Transfer—Town Supported by Harbor — Romance at the Castle.

Staff Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, April 12.—When a mother wishes to quiet her child with the threatened visit of a bogy she makes a move as if to start for the Bluebeard or Blackbeard Castle, surmounting two of the three hills on whose slopes the town of Charlotte Amalia is built, and the desired effect is at once accomplished. Thus childhood passes with a tangible sense of a thing dreaded. Children can see where the bogies live, and they believe fully in them. The early fear passes, but it was so well implanted that tradition has easily sprung from it. There may be some doubt about the wholesale slaughter which the owners of the castles visited upon consorts who incurred their displeasure, but that pirate chiefs of these hirsute names built the places, resided in them, and buried their treasure near them is no more questioned by the average native than that the sun is hot at midday.

Belief in hidden treasure near the castles is not confined to those of low intelligence. The present owner and occupant of Bluebeard's had to accept in his deed of purchase a stipulation that if in digging for improvement he find treasure, one-quarter must revert to the former owner, and the Kingdom of Denmark carries in its official records a provision that the Crown shall have one-half of any such precious find.

As Bluebeard's owner is a practical man, with several Consulates and an important business to look after, the prospect of getting for himself only 25 per cent. of treasure has restrained him from trying to locate it. So it lies an object for voodoo and divining rod experts to guess at. So inspired, a speculative native occasionally prowls forth with pick and shovel to get rich in a night. Bluebeard objects to pitfalls on his estate, and the adventurer usually lands in jail.

There was a romance at Bluebeard's this Winter by which, before the new century sets in, the Russian social register will be enriched. Since the castle is the showplace of Charlotte Amalia, and many ships enter the harbor, it has visitors daily. Sailors almost always climb the long, steep hill to it the first thing when they get ashore. There is no objection to visitors, even though they often invade family privacy. The castle has a set of signal flags which are displayed in a way wholly unofficial, but for the pleasure of Mr. Moron, the owner. Some sailors from a Russian warship, mauling over the flag box, found a flag with Spanish colors and destroyed it.

Mr. Moron thought this act a fit subject for complaint. The Russian commander sent his Lieutenant to the castle to investigate and offer reparation. He met the eldest unmarried Miss Moron, who gets English from her mother, and Portuguese, Spanish, and German from her father, but to whom Russian and French, the Lieutenant's lingual resources, were unknown. Their meeting happily needed no set medium for mutual understanding. There were receptions, dinners, and dances at the castle and aboard the ship, with the ship's band always in attendance, golf, tennis, and outings without number, in all of which the Lieutenant and Miss Moron took part, together with his and her friends. St. Thomas voted the season the gayest known. In some way not explained sailing orders for the ship were delayed for forty-five days. Miss Moron now wears a locket heavily crusted at the back with a diamond star. The reverse side frames the face of a bearded Russian in a naval officer's cap. Since the ship sailed she has been taking French lessons, and, with the aid of a dictionary, writes daily letters which she does not submit to the inspection of her teacher. In November the Lieutenant will return without the ship, and the story of another wife's life will be begin at Bluebeard's.

Blackbeard's castle, at the summit of the middle hill of the town, attracts comparatively few visitors. It commands the same splendid sweep of hill and sea as Mr. Moron's place, but visitors usually find one hill enough when the other can offer nothing new. Blackbeard's is at present untenanted. Any American wishing a sightly place, close to one of the quietest, qualintest, neatest towns in the West Indies, with a view in front of him that includes a harbor where whole fleets often lay to, and a hill behind that commands the Caribbean and a string of islands may rent Blackbeard's, with its traditions, hidden treasure, suspected tunnels to Bluebeard's, and to the sparkling Atlantic all for $40 per month. The concourse of ships always in harbor, and the customs duty of only 3 per cent. to cover tonnage charges, brings to the town a choice from the world's markets at home prices. One dollar will go as far as three in the United States for almost anything, rents included.

No one knows how old the show castles are, but probably they date back more than 200 years. They consist of round towers, perhaps thirty feet in diameter, and about three stories high. The stairway to the roof passes one room on each floor. At Mr. Moron's the second-story room, which he has fitted as a guest chamber for the entertainment of particularly cherished visitors, has eight windows, each cut through nine feet of wall. The dwelling at each castle is separated from the castle itself by perhaps one minute's walk.

At the time that the castles were supposed to have been built, St. Thomas was cultivated in sugarcane and other products. A Danish trading company came into possession in 1666. It may be that in the next twenty or thirty years the owners of Bluebeard and Blackbeard estates had become prosperous enough to build the castles for the adornment of their property. Another surmise is that the castles were built as lookouts, perhaps against sea invasion by privateers, and perhaps against an apprehended uprising of slaves. From Bluebeard's and Blackbeard's the sweep of view reaches on a clear day as far as St. Croix, forty miles to the south, which the Danish company also owned, and where there were slaves. A Dane named Kier was an early owner of Blackbeard's hill. There is reason to believe that he built the castle. A planter on the other hill may have taken pattern from him.

Hills rise back of the castle hills. Traces may still be seen, on the further side of the crest, of castles similar to Bluebeard's and Blackbeard's. They commanded a view of St. John, the third possession of the Danish company, lying about three miles east of St. Thomas. All three islands were extensively cultivated, and the labor employed was that of slaves. St. John has the distinction of being the only one of the three in which there was ever a slave uprising. There is a third hill at Charlotte Amalia, known as Frenchmen's Hill, taking that name because it was settled by Huguenot families.

The Danish Government acquired the three islands from the company in 1755. Some commercial distress attended the transfer at St. Thomas because even then the superiority of the harbor had overshadowed the importance of land cultivation, and the island had become a commercial rather than an agricultural island. In 1764 the Government declared the harbor a free port. Great prosperity resulted, continuing for a century or longer, when trade diversions due mainly to the substitution of steam for sail in ships and to general evolution in the ocean carrying trade scattered business that formerly centred here. Walking along the main street one may see at least a dozen empty warehouses two stories high and with a depth equal to two New York blocks. They have closed their doors because business has gone elsewhere. Formerly they were packed with ship's stocks and goods left there for transfer to other West Indian ports.

St. Croix and St. John, having no harbor like the one here, it was not necessary to favor them in respect to tariff charges. St. Croix still collects duties for Denmark. With the abolition of slavery in 1848, agricultural industry in St. John began to wane. That island has little present utility except as a rich supply station for the leaves from which bay rum is made. Its population is about 900 in forty-two square miles. It is interesting to visit as a lovely spot and because of Carib carvings found on rocks near a waterfall. The carvings are supposed to commemorate cannibal feasts.

St. Thomas has a population of perhaps 12,000, nearly all in the town of Charlotte Amalia. There is no object in raising anything on the land except garden truck, the natives think, because ships bring in other supplies in abundance. Sugar having been abandoned as an industry, the town has the distinction, rare in this region, of getting the best refined sugar for table use. Ships bring it in, while the neighboring islands make their own sugar, which is not refined. The harbor is the town's reliance, and, in spite of trade diversions, it supports the people in moderate fashion, no one being very poor or very well off. A territory twelve miles long and from two to three miles wide, those being the island's dimensions, is given over, except in the town, to hills that are sightly, but of no practical use at present. They are capable of rich cultivation.

Two Danish lines of ships come here, but other countries are fairly represented. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, the Hamburg-American Company, La Veloce Line to Genoa, with several intercolonial connections, the Quebec Steamship Company, the West India and Pacific Steamship Company and a line from Canada and Bermuda do regular trade here. The German line has the most important local interest. It recently built a dock which cost $75,000. In coaling ships of these various lines the native laborer gets about as much employment as he wishes at wages large enough to enable him to live comfortably when not employed. Warships of all nations also often give labor employment.

Government by Denmark is most benign and comfortable. A single company of troops stationed here, with nothing to do except drill, constitutes the exercise of military authority. Adding the Governor General's establishment, which divides the year between here and St. Croix, the expense of administration cannot be very large. Since neither St. John nor St. Thomas, however, yields substantial revenue, and reliance is almost wholly on St. Croix, which has 22,000 people and is under cultivation, mainly in sugar, 46,000 out of 51,000 acres, Denmark is said to run behind $200,000 per year for the three islands. The outlay seems to be sheer loss, in view of the lack of trade returns to that country.

Germany's wish to possess the islands is believed to be reflected in the Hamburg-American dock purchase, implying that for trade purposes, apart from any other they might be worth having. If the United States needs a coaling station additional to those available at Puerto Rico, St. Thomas Harbor is excellent for that use. How the harbor or town might be defended is another matter, for strong fortifications at the harbor entrance could protect from only one side. The high hills back of the town would need fortification to ward off a hostile attack from the Caribbean, only two miles away.

Native interest in the future of St. Thomas or of the other Danish possessions hereabout has not been active since 1867, when out of 200 votes cast here on the proposition to annex to the United States only three opposed it. Annexation then failing, faith in American prospects ceased. Treatment of the subject by the local newspapers has been against a transfer of ownership, on the ground that the means of comfortable living under the present rule are better than any other Government would provide. It is assumed as certain that the United States would not permit St. Thomas to remain practically a free port. Any increase of the nominal tariff now imposed would be oppressive, since the harbor is the only source of revenue in the island, and seemingly it has passed its heyday. With St. Croix, where high duties are exacted, the case is different, but St. Thomas is less concerned with its neighbor's affairs than with its own.

This view of the subject excites no public interest. A fortnight ago a report that the money for the purchase of the three Danish islands by the United States had been deposited in Copenhagen caused a stir of comment. That has now subsided, except in the newspapers. Merchants seem to think that the papers are fighting a shadow, and that is the general opinion among the people, so far as opinion may be gathered from the prevailing apathy. F. W. E.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S REPLIES.

Senate Committee in Washington Discovers Singular Ignorance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia has been investigating the so-called "advanced" methods of school teaching here. The advocates of the system assert that it strengthens the reasoning powers, instead of merely the memory of the child; its opponents charge that pupils are graduated and admitted into the high schools who are inadequately equipped. To decide this question the children in the first year of the different high schools were examined. Yesterday Senator Stewart of Nevada, a member of the committee, laid the result of the examination before the Senate.

The report was to the effect that the training in the lower grades was insufficient. No part of the report was more interesting than that which described the result of the history examination. The following are some of the questions which the committee's examiner asked of these high school pupils, with their answers:

Question.—Name the four nations that had most to do with the discoveries and early settlements of this country, and state what part of the country each of these nations explored and settled?

Answer 1.—The four nations that had most to do with the discovery of this country was Holland, Italy, Germany, Portugal. Holland was settled by the Dutch, Germany was settled by the Germans, Italy was discovered by the Italians, and Portugual by the Portuguese.

2.—The four nations that had most to do with the discoveries of this country were Italy, France, Germany, and England. The people of Italy discovered the northwestern part of America, the French people discovered the southeastern part, while the people of England the northeastern part, and the people of Germany discovered the southwestern part of the country.

The following information was given concerning the Pilgram Fathers:

"The pilgrims were called pilgrims because they pilgrimed and journed."

"The pilgrims prayed for Providence which was at times granted to them."

A question about the causes of the French and Indian, Revolutionary, and civil wars and the war of 1812, brought forth the following answers:

"The cause of the Rebellion was that the President forbid the Americans to interfere with the affairs of Canada."

"The French and Indian war was caused by the persecution of the lower class of people by the nobility."

"The civil war was caused by the question of slavery and succession."

"The Civil war was caused by undisputed territory."

"The war of 1812 was caused by the colonists not wanting to join union."

"The French and Indian War was carried on by one of the most prominent generals if not the most prominent French general named Lafatte and the Indians."

"The war of 1812 was caused by a dispute over the ownership of land in the south."

"French and Indian War was caused by trouble which had been growing worse and worse between France and the Indians."

Another question was about the origin of the cotton gin, the steamboat, the telegraph, the telephone, and the electric light. The following were among the answers:

"Sir Henry Newton invented the steamboat."

"Columbus, who was one of the greatest men of early history, discovered by wire, what constituted electricity."

But the most remarkable answers were made to this question: "Name the three branches into which the Government of the United States is divided, and state in general the duty of each branch." Here are some of them:

"The government of the United States is divided into three branches, namely, the national, state and city."

"The three branches into which the Government of the United States is divided, are: The Senate, The Congress, and the House of Representatives. Congress makes the laws, the Senate sees that those laws are properly carried out and the House repeals the laws."

"The judicial is the disobeyers of the law."

"The judicial is vested in the attorney and the clerks."

"The Government of the United States is divided into three principal branches—Financial, State and Interior. The Interior Department has charge of the agricultural conditions of the country, making of roads for national uses and the improvement of our Army and Navy."

"The government of the United States is divided into three branches: the Executive; the Senatorial; and Representative. The executive Department passes or vetoes the laws made by the Senate; the Senatorial Department decides and makes the laws to be sent to the President for his signature or veto; and the Representative Department decides upon the individual district, which the Representative stands for."

"The Senate, the House of Representatives, Populary Assembly are the three into which the government of United States is divided."

"The Judiciary department explains or expands."

"The Judicial body is to look after wills, orphans, and etc."

"The Judicial consists congressman formed into a body and is called congress."

WOMEN PRACTICE SELF-DENIAL.

Go Without New Easter Bonnets to Pay a Church Debt.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 15.—The women members of the East Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church set an example in self denial to-day. Some time since they entered into an agreement to abstain from new Easter gowns and millinery, and to devote the money which would have been used for that purpose to the raising of the church debt. They kept their promise, and to-day the amount of the debt—$1,600—was contributed at the Easter service.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WOMEN IN THEIR CLUBS

A brand-new club that is like an Easter chicken—not quite out of its shell yet—is to be an organization of down-town business women. When it is fully under way the new club will have comfortable quarters in some convenient locality, with reading rooms, dressing rooms, and, above all, luncheon rooms. It is to be a New York branch of the National Business Woman's Association of Chicago of which Mrs. Potter Palmer is the head, and will be called the New York Council. It held its first meeting one day last week, and about 100 of the down-town business women listened to the plans laid out for the new organization. They received the idea with enthusiasm, and everything promises well for a club which will be a great convenience for its members. The initiation fee is to be $2, with monthly dues of 50 cents, and there will be reasonable charge made for meals. There will be a special table d'hôte luncheon, and luncheon will also be served à la carte. Meals may be served at night, and the rooms will be open until some time in the evening, so that girls obliged to stay down town after 6 o'clock will be able to go there and rest and recuperate before continuing their work. Cleanliness, daintiness, and comfort are to be features of the new club.

The first two floors and basement of 13 Cedar Street have been considered as possible quarters. These rooms were occupied until recently by the Importers and Traders' Club. They are finished in hardwood and have ample provisions in the basement for cooking and cold storage. One objection to this location is that it is a little too far down town and to the east side to make it entirely convenient for all the girls who may join the club. A meeting is to be held within two or three weeks, when matters will be decided definitely and the organization formed. Miss C. E. Swift, Miss G. F. Webster, Miss E. Vaddis, Miss C. E. Davidson, and Miss W. W. Overland are members of a preliminary committee which is organizing the club. Miss Grace H. Dodge, Miss Virginia Potter, Mrs. S. S. Packard, Mrs. Herman Le Roy Edgar, and Mrs. Frederick J. Swift are members of an advisory committee. There is enough money already on hand to start the club and put its rooms into running order. It will be governed entirely by the business women.

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The D. C. Van Norman Memorial Committee of the Van Norman Alumnæ Association, which has in charge the erection of a monument to the founder of the school, is to have the monument ready to be unveiled with the proper ceremonies on Memorial Day. The committee consists of Mrs. Harry Hastings, Chairman; Mrs. L. Holbrook, Secretary, and Miss May W. Pippey, Treasurer.

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That hard-working organization the Normal College Alumnæ Association is to hold its second annual breakfast Saturday, at the Hotel Manhattan. The guest of honor will be Mrs. Ernest Seton-Thompson. Many ex-Presidents of the association are expected to be present, and Dr. Thomas Hunter, President of the Normal College; Prof. Eliza Weed, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, President of the Public Education Association; Dr. Jane Robbins, and Mrs. Harry Hastings, Second Vice President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, will also be guests of the day. Members of the association may make applications for tickets at the college or to Miss M. W. Shute, 219 West Seventy-eighth Street, to whom all checks should be made payable. No applications for tickets will be received later than April 19. Price per cover, $2.

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There was no appearance of what is called charity in the hats that were given to nearly 500 children the Little Mothers' Aid Association gathered together last Saturday afternoon. They were almost, without exception, trimmed in excellent taste, with regard to prevailing styles, and they were as pretty and attractive hats as little girls coming from more prosperous homes would care to wear. Though the work of giving them out was necessarily hurried, an effort was made to have the gifts appropriate. This was illustrated in the case of one little girl. She had bright red hair and pale blue eyes, and was without the attractions of some children with similar complexions. That was until she had received her new Easter hat, which was large, of rough brown straw, trimmed with a big bow of some soft Persian stuff in front, and one red-brown quill. It exactly suited the child, blended with her own color tones, gave strength and character to her face, and she was almost pretty in it. Mrs. Alma Calder Johnston, who was the founder of this work, was present during the afternoon. Teaching the poorest children of the city, as it does, useful knowledge in sewing, housework, and general principles of civilization, it is one of the most valuable organizations in the city. It is all done, too, in an attractive way, with practical treats like that of Saturday, that Mrs. Johnston may feel that this was her only life work. It is greater than the founding of many institutions. The children are so anxious to join the association that there is always a long waiting list of girls who wish to come in as soon as the association can make room for them in its classes. Some of the little girls Saturday wore their classroom sewing aprons, and from the pockets took face cloths ready to be hemmed, to show to those who were interested in them.

"And when we have sewed them, we have them to wash our faces with," explained one little girl.

The gift of a washcloth, soap, and a toothbrush is made almost simultaneously with the entrance of the little mothers into the society. It is their first lesson.

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The New York City Mothers' Club gave itself a treat last Tuesday; the occasion being its last meeting for the season. It had two physicians to talk to it, and one of them, Dr. G. W. Seaver, took to Socratic methods and gave the club one of the most human of pleasures talking about its ills and the way to remedy them. The doctor was supposed to talk of physical culture for mothers. But he said he did not know anything about it.

"I have washed babies," he said. "I have dressed them, I have taken them out, and have come as near as a mere man can to enjoying the pleasures of motherhood, but I don't know of any physical culture for mothers that would not be as good for a spinster, wife, sister, husband, or brother." In fact, the doctor said, he did not believe much in what is called physical culture, anyway. Gymnasium work, he said, was not culture, for it was the exhaustion of energy, which had to be replaced. He believed only in natural exercise.

"But what do you think of bicycling and skating?" asked one woman, who wanted a health recipe.

"Very good," said the doctor. "It takes you out into the fresh air. When, a good while ago, a girl came to ask me that—they do all those things without asking now—I told her to take her father along, for he would not want to race, and it is the competitive exercise that is dangerous."

"What would you do with a young man who was getting too stout?" asked a little bit of a woman in an anxious voice.

"How old is he, and what is his height, and what is his weight?"

"Twenty-one; he is only about five feet and a half, and he weighs 150 pounds."

"Um-m-m, that is a good weight," said the doctor, meditatively. "Perhaps he drinks too much—water I mean, of course. But I don't believe I would worry about him. Some people are born that way."

"Can a child that has had rheumatism have salt water baths?" asked another woman, sticking to the mother principles of the club.

"Certainly," said the doctor. "If he doesn't stay in too long, I should think it would be just the thing for him."

"And baths, doctor," said another, "should they be hot or cold?"

"I should say a warm bath would be the best. As far as I am concerned, I like a bath so hot that I come out of it like a boiled lobster."

"But for nervous people?"

"Best thing in the world. Nothing will quiet my nerves like a hot bath, and I suppose I am made about like other people."

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The Wednesday Afternoon Club held its regular meeting last Wednesday at the house of Mrs. A. B. Stone. The paper of the day, read by Mrs. Edward Mitchell, was upon "Representative Scientific Ideas."

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Womanhood, the new magazine which the Society for the Study of Life is fostering, appeared in the first number of its first volume this month. The new magazine presents an attractive appearance in a heliotrope cover in rough paper, a good and distinctive design upon it. The leading article is by Herbert D. Ward upon "The Art of Marital Felicity," a subject upon which a good many people have been trying to talk for a good many years without startling success. It seems to be hardly a good subject upon which to generalize. The magazine has special moral, mental, physical, and educational departments. The first is to be the most strongly emphasized, and in working in the cause of morality will strive for purity in literature and art, it is stated. The education of women to be wives and mothers perhaps puts in a few words the scheme of the book. A criticism made by a thoughtful man who read this first number is that while it states problems that are generally known to exist it does not give definite methods for solving them. Perhaps a man is not capable of criticising a book upon womanhood. The officers of the Womanhood Publishing Company who stand for its character are: President—Louise Deming Hulbert; Vice Presidents—Eloise I. Church, M. D., J. T. Seymour, and Sarah M. Harris; Treasurer—M. E. R. Alger; Secretary—Katherine Whitehead; Manager—L. D. Hulbert. Mrs. Almon Hensley is the editor, and her assistant and associate editors are Justine Sterns, Mrs. J. Fowler Willing, and Mrs. Gibson Willets.

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England is not alone in a growing appreciation of Ireland. The country is getting into American club life. They had an Irish day at the March meeting of the Kosmos Club of Brooklyn with papers upon Ireland and Irish songs.

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There was an unusually interesting and practical discussion at the Society for Political Study, last week, where Miss Ellen Miles read a paper upon "What Is Correct Philanthropy?" A point brought forward by one woman was the Lenten sewing classes. "I am always sorry when I hear of these classes being formed by rich women to sew for the poor," she said. "It may do the women good, but it would be infinitely better for the poor if they would hire women who need work to do the sewing." Intemperance as a cause of poverty was brought up, and in connection with it Mrs. Gideon Emmet Moore spoke of the motormen who passed on the cars near her house and at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and their suffering from cold in Winter. If some of these motormen's canines would only start a society for the prevention of cruelty to motormen," she said. "They drink whisky to keep them warm One of them told me once when he had been drinking that if he had hot soup like that I was giving my dog he could never touch liquor. I fixed up a gypsy kettle one day, and had hot soup for all the men, and not one of them went to a saloon that day." Why can't we start soup kitchens here such as they have all through Hungary!" Mrs. Moore is a woman who does much practical philathropic work. On extremely cold days this Winter she has made hot soup for Italian laborers working on the streets near her house. She said that if the other women would help her she would start a soup kitchen. One woman gave her card as being ready to begin. Mrs. Moore said, speaking privately, that she could make soup at one cent a plate and coffee at one cent a cup. That would mean that the labor would be given, and she must have a number of women to help her prepare vegetables and get them ready.

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One subject which it is strange so many organizations interested in hygienic topics never take up, is ventilation. In most of the rooms where the women's clubs meet, the air before the meet is fairly under way is appallingly bad. At this last meeting of the Society for Political Study at the Tuxedo the air was frightful. It required courage to enter the room, but none of the club members seemed to think of it. There is apparently no well-ventilated place in the city where women can hold their club meeetings. It must have a detrimental effect, physically and mentally, upon the many women who belong to many clubs and constantly breathe this vitiated air.

BOULEVARD IN NEW JERSEY.

Grants to Aid the Scheme to Connect Two Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 15.—The scheme of constructing a boulevard 100 feet wide, to run between Plainfield and Elizabeth, which has been under consideration for the past three years, has been revived within a short time past. This is the scheme which Senator Kean offered to help by giving Union County $250,000 for the right to construct and operate a trolley line on one side of the roadway between this city and Elizabeth.

In the hope of having the project consummated the Old Colony Land Company, which owns large tracts in Union Township, has deeded to the county, for the nominal consideration of $1, a strip of land along Westfield Avenue 3,000 feet in length and 40 feet deep. Messrs. Crawford and Parmalee, who also own considerable land in Union Township, have deeded for the same nominal consideration 800 feet along Westfield Avenue.

The Commissioners appointed by the Union County Court to car

OPENING THE RACING SEASON

Carter Handicap to be Run at Aqueduct To-day.

FIREARM A LOCAL FAVORITE

Possibility of Interference with the Sport by District Attorney Merrill.

When the little red flag of the starter swishes through the air shortly after 2:30 P. M. at the Aqueduct track to-day, the racing season of 1900 on the metropolitan tracks will be in full swing. The curtain will have been rung up on a drama of sport that promises to be one of the best ever presented to a metropolitan public, and not until the breath of another Winter can be felt will the curtain be rung down. Aqueduct's meeting will serve as a prelude to the real drama of sport, for, although the $3,000 to be given away in the six races run each day will bring together a class of horses that will furnish well-contested races, it is not sufficient to bring out the high-class thoroughbreds. These are now or will be shortly stabled at the other tracks in the vicinity of New York, and while their brothers and sisters of lesser class are struggling at Aqueduct to win a purse or two to pay for Summer oats, they will be receiving the finishing touches to their training for the struggles in which they will participate.

For the Queens County Jockey Club the meeting which opens this afternoon may mean much. At present the prospects are very bright, for there are more horses stabled at the track than were ever before accommodated there. If the meeting is kept clear of scandal, excellent sport should result, and the public will be satisfied. But if the fields are small as they have been at the Bennings meeting, there will be grumbling on all sides. The racing public, especially that portion of it that will make the trip daily to Aqueduct, insists on having an opportunity to speculate, and in order that speculation may be brisk, and fair prices obtainable, they need large fields.

There is only one cloud in the racing sky at present, and that is the threat of District Attorney Merrill to make trouble for the layers of odds at the Aqueduct meeting. Racing men profess to look upon it as a mere speck on the horizon of racing. But seafaring men have known tiny horizon specks to grow into terrible storms at times, and, although it is unlikely that Mr. Merrill's threat will seriously interfere with the success of the meeting, it will probably be the cause of some slight annoyance to-day.

For the opening programme Secretary Fred Rehberger has prepared a card that promises a good day's sport. The Carter Handicap, at about seven furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward, is the feature. Fifteen of the nine originally nominated for the handicap have accepted the weights, and of these Firearm, the top weight, will probably be the favorite, as he is in tip-top shape. May Hempstead, the Kentuckian, Charentus, Modrine, Wait Not, and Boney Boy are all known to be in good condition, and they at least will be expected to make a good race with the top-weight.

The entries for the day are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five furlongs.

	Pounds		Pounds.
Mechanus	118	Manvilla	105
Buffoon	117	Connover	105
St. Christopher	111	Sparrow Wing	103
Coriales	106	Mike Straus	99
Harry Rex	106	Cupidity	95
G. E. Wightman	100	Her Ladyship	94

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Four and one-half furlongs.

Educate	109	Billionaire	100
The Regent	107	Novelty	100
Galanthus	107	William Ack	97
Manga	103	Little Tim	97
Antithesis	102	Bramble Bush	94
Lu Ban	101	Appreciation	90

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

Cavalcade	123	Unmasked	109
Fifth Avenue	116	Give and Take	107
Manitoban	112	The Corinthian	100
Daily Report	110	Cupidity	103
Native	109	Goodale	102
Alex	109	Eileen Daly	97

FOURTH RACE.—The Carter Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. About seven furlongs.

Firearm	126	Modrine	111
Box	125	Doublet	110
May Hempstead	121	Boney Boy	108
King Barley Corn	118	Wait Not	106
Kinnikinic	117	Dan Rice	106
The Kentuckian	114	Silver Garter	103
Charentus	111	Ten Candles	102
Kris Kringle	111		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. About seven furlongs.

Dan Rice	121	Winepress	109
Sweet Caporal	111	Dear Heart	109
Holland	111	Tyrshena	108
Rhinelander	110	Sky Scraper	106
Diminutive	110	Rinaldo	105
Maximo Gomez	110		

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Four and a half furlongs.

St. David	109	Lonicum	109
Australia	109	Outlander	109
Glenwood	109	Ida Corbry	106
Lief Prince	109	Ondurdis	106
Kentiworth	109	Lambkin	106
Ziegfeld	109	Alzora	106

Coney Island Jockey Club Stakes.

The following stakes have been arranged by The Coney Island Jockey Club for the June meeting, to be run at Sheepshead Bay, events to close on the 17th: The Vernal—For fillies two years old, $1,250 added; to carry 115 pounds; five furlongs. The Grass Selling Stakes—For three-year-olds and upward, $1,250 added; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. The Bay Hurdle Race—For four-year-olds and upward, $800 added; two miles, over eight hurdles, on the turf. The Independence Steeplechase—For four-year-olds and upward, $1,200 added; full steeplechase course.

Thoroughbreds to Come North.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 15.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy W. C. Whitney arrived here to-night and says he will remove his thoroughbreds to a farm nearer New York. He has at La Belle Farm, besides the stallions Imp, Meddler, and Lissak, a lot of brood mares, probably 100 in all. The stock will not be sent away, however, until the breeding season is over. His son, Harry Payne Whitney, is also here in his private car, and they will remain until Tuesday.

Mr. Goodwin's Western Trip.

F. S. Goodwin of Goodwin Brothers, publishers of the "Official Turf Guide," started on his annual trip through the Southern, Western, and Canadian racing centres yesterday. His trip will keep him from New York until just before the Suburban, Mr. Goodwin will visit Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis, Denver, Omaha, Portland, Butte City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Buffalo, Toronto, and Montreal. During his absence John Goodwin will get out the firm's new publication, "Official Stake Entries," which will give all the stake entries to the Westchester, Coney Island, Brighton Beach, Brooklyn and Saratoga Racing Association's events.

N. Y. A. C. Baseball Team.

"Mat" Halpin, who will look after the baseball team of the New York Athletic Club this season, has rounded up a team composed of ex-college players to represent the club in the Amateur Baseball League and other games. The team includes Hayes of Fordham College, and Miller, who made a record as an amateur player in Maryland, will do the catching for the team. The pitchers are Brown of the University of Pennsylvania, Horan of Fordham, McKay, and De Veau. The infield consists of Cowan, first base; Lambert, second base; Powell, shortstop, and McQuade, third base. The latter made a reputation at Manhattan College. The men trying for the outfield are: Barley, Hardy, Harris, Specht, R. T. Lyons, T. W. Chilton, Hobby, and Cobb. The first game will be with the Seventh Regiment team at Travers Island on the 28th. The following schedule of games has been arranged:

April 28, Seventh Regiment at Travers Island; May 5, Seton Hall College at South Orange; May 12, St. Francis Xavier College at Celtic Park, Long Island City; May 19, Manhattan College at Jasper Oval; May 26, Cranford Casino Baseball Club at Cranford; May 30, A. M., *Crescent A. C. at Bay Ridge; P. M., Rutherford A. A. at Rutherford; June 2, Fordham College at Fordham; June 9, Georgetown University at Washington; June 16, *Knickerbocker A. C. at Travers Island; June 23, *Morristown F. C. at Morristown; June 30, Orange A. A. at Orange, N. J.; July 4, *Knickerbocker A. C. at Bergen Point; July 7, *Montclair A. C. at Travers Island; July 14, *Englewood F. C. at Englewood; July 28, Orange A. A. at Orange; Aug. 4, *Crescent A. C. at Travers Island; Aug. 11, *Englewood F. C. at Travers Island; Aug. 18, *Montclair A. C. at Montclair; Aug. 25, Orange A. A. at Orange; Sept. 8, *Morristown F. C. at Travers Island; Sept. 16, Rutherford A. A. at Rutherford.

*Amateur Baseball League games.

DOINGS OF COLLEGE ATHLETES.

Williams College will be represented in the Olympian Games at Paris this Summer by Capt. John Bray of the track team.

The Pennsylvania and the Chicago University football teams will meet on Franklin Field Oct. 27. A two years' contract has been signed, which provides for the game at Philadelphia this year and a return game at Chicago in the Fall of 1901.

Prof. Stagg, athletic director of Chicago University, has equipped the battery candidates in the baseball squad with large coats made of coyote skins to wear during the early part of the season, as a safeguard against stiff arms. Snow prevented Chicago's game with the Lewis Institute nine last Wednesday.

The revival of rowing at Andover is being agitated by many of the school's most prominent athletes. The Phillipian of Saturday said editorially: "It is to be hoped that the project of establishing an Andover crew so long discussed will soon take some definite form. A convenient situation might be selected on the Merrimac River only three miles distant, and with the material offered by a school like this it should not be long before we would have a crew worthy to meet St. Paul's, or Yale or Harvard freshmen."

Head Coach Storrow and Capt. Higginson of the Harvard 'Varsity crew have selected from the showing in last week's races thirty-six men, who will continue rowing at the Weld and Newell Clubs until May 1, when the interclub races between graded crews will be held. As this is the first step in the sifting process leading to the choice of a 'Varsity eight, the selection is of much importance. The men retained are:

Weld Club—A. Du Bois, Wood, H. Bancroft, Shepherd, Snite, Tilton, Martin, Holden, Evans, Burton, Ivins, Locke, G. Bancroft, Ladd, Shubruk, Emery, Colby, and Grew; coxswains, Goodwin and Boothby.

Newell Club—Higginson, Sheafe, Fitzgerald, Gale, J. Lawrence, Gilchrist, McConnell, Peyton, Henderson, Cunningham, Hawkins, Swaim, Brownell, Goodell, Bullard, Morris, Merritt, and R. Lawrence; coxswains, Howe and Jackson.

This list includes all the members of last year's 'Varsity and freshman crews and many men who were seated in the unsuccessful crews last week. The fortunate thirty-six will be allowed a four days' Easter vacation, but all will return to Cambridge Thursday and go to the training tables.

HUDSON RIVER YACHT CLUB.

Appropriate Ceremonies Marked the Season's Opening Yesterday.

Nearly 200 members and guests of the Hudson River Yacht Club visited the club-house at the foot of West Ninety-second Street yesterday afternoon, when the house was formally placed in commission for the season. At 2 o'clock Commodore Edward J. Ranhofer hoisted the flag of the club, the colors were sounded by the bugler, and a cheer went up from the assembled members.

Two yachts of the club's fleet were launched yesterday, the first to reach the water this Spring. They were Secretary George A. Steigleder's 31-foot cat Eureka and John Rowley's 32-foot cat Mermaid. Both boats had been thoroughly overhauled, and they made a pretty sight on their short initial spins. Vice Commodore Hall's sloop Happy Hours will probably join the Eureka and Mermaid on next Sunday.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

Arthur S. Luria's screw schooner Preble is being overhauled at Tebo's Basin.

J. A. Roarty's steam yacht Beronda is being overhauled and prepared for commission at Robertson's ship yard, City Island.

Henry Walters of the New York Yacht Club will cruise in European waters this Summer with his screw brigantine Narada.

Henry Hanlein, Jr.'s, centreboard sloop Pontiac is being painted and generally overhauled in preparation for commission at Robertson's yard, City Island.

Allison V. Armour's auxiliary three-masted schooner Utowana, with her owner and a party aboard, sailed yesterday from this port for a Mediterranean cruise. England and Norway may be visited later.

Work has been begun on John T. William's steam yacht Embla, at her berth in McIntosh's Basin, South Brooklyn, preparatory to commission. Her sides have been scraped, and she will be repainted this week.

H. Merriam Steele's recently purchased sloop yacht Edith, which was to have sailed for Baltimore this week, is being dismantled at Wood's ship yards, City Island, and will remain out of commission for an indefinite time on account of an illness in Mr. Steele's family.

Model Yacht Season Opened.

The opening of the model yachting season was duly celebrated yesterday by the Brooklyn Model Yacht Club, New York Model Yacht Club, Wave Crest Model Yacht Club, and the American Model Yacht Club, who held the biggest celebration of the day. The latter club has arranged a schedule of races for every Saturday during the season until November.

MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB.

Roething Won the Final Game in His Match with Halpern.

Yesterday afternoon Roething won the fifth and final game of the match against Halpern, a King's Knight's gambit, after nineteen moves. It was a lively contest. At first Halpern gave up a piece for two pawns for the attack, later on he lost another piece, when he resigned. The final score reads: Roething, 4; Halpern, 0; drawn, 1. The score of yesterday's game follows:

FIFTH GAME—KING'S KNIGHT'S GAMBIT.

Halpern. White.	Roething. Black.	Halpern. White.	Roething. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	11. B—K3	Kt—B3
2. P—KB4	PxP	12. B—QKt5	Castles.
3. Kt—KB3	P—KKt4	13. B—Q3	Kt—Kt5
4. B—B4	B—Kt2	14. P—K5	KtxB
5. P—Q4	P—Q3	15. QxKt	PxP
6. Castles.	P—KR3	16. P—B3	PxP
7. P—KKt3	P—Kt5	17. Q—K4	P—KB4
8. Kt—R4	P—B6	18. Q—Kt2	PxP
9. KtxP	PxKt	19. PxP	QxB
10. QxP	Kt—KB3		Resigns.

The scores in the annual handicap stand as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Pulvermacher	6½	3½	Rossenfeld	4	7
Slegheim	6	2	Massett	3½	3½
Marshall	5½	3½	Roething	3	2
Yeaton	5	5	Delmar	1½	2½
Halpern	4½	3½	Spinrad	1½	3½
Hanham	4½	3½	Madan	1	4
Raubitscheck	4½	2½	Masgoon	0	6

Hitch in Cable Chess Plans.

According to Manager Edward W. Libaire, who was seen at the Manhattan Chess Club last evening, the American team for the students' cable chess match cannot even be named now. To begin with, Falk of Columbia is ill and it is therefore not at all certain whether he will be able to play. Then another protest came from Princeton objecting to Harvard's man, F. G. Hopkins, playing on the team, because this player did not establish a record and Princeton therefore insists upon Hopkins being matched against A. S. Leston of Princeton for a place on the team. Manager Libaire has sent word to Harvard to the effect that Hopkins would have to play a match from one to three games up at the Manhattan Chess Club on Wednesday, the winner to take the place on the team.

Yesterday's Cross-Country Runs.

There was a large turnout for the cross-country run of the Pastime Athletic Club held yesterday afternoon, starting from the Jerome House, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Jerome Avenue. J. H. Kelley of the Pastime Athletic Club was the first man home. He ran the distance of eight miles in 53 minutes. R. Pfortner, who finished second, was beaten by only a small margin. C. Schell of the Star Athletic Club was third. The other contestants in the order in which they finished were: D. Lynch, Star Athletic Club; F. McCarthy, Xavier Athletic Association; J. Finegan, Waverly; M. McGarry, Pastime Athletic Club; C. Brady, Xavier Athletic Association; J. Mollo, Xavier Athletic Association; C. Foran, Xavier Athletic Association; J. Lynch, Star Athletic Club; R. White, Star Athletic Club.

S. A. Mallor, Jr., won the cross-country run of the Shamrock Harriers, held over the Van Cortlandt Park course. E. Estoppey finished a close second. A. S. Corbett was third, J. H. Reid fourth, and E. H. Reid fifth. An easy pace was maintained throughout, and the six miles was covered in 41 minutes.

Manhattan and Holy Cross To-day.

Jasper Oval will be the scene of an interesting struggle this afternoon when the baseball teams of Holy Cross College and Manhattan come together. This will be the first appearance of the Worcester boys in this vicinity. Considerable rivalry exists between these two nines, which is intensified by the fact that Capt. Brennan of the Holy Cross aggregation is an old Manhattan player. Fordham College, which is affiliated with Holy Cross, will send down a delegation of 200 to root for their Massachusetts friends. The Catholic Protectory band will enliven the occasion.

The batting order of the teams will be as follows: Holy Cross—Byers, short stop; Lannehan, second base; McTighe, first base; Carney, left field; Fox, third base; Connor, right field; Griffin, pitcher; Tenney, centre field; Brennan, catcher and Captain. Manhattan—Agnew, catcher; Ganrey, first base; Colter, second base and Captain; Raidy, short stop; Green, third base; Coster, left field; Holley, right field; Ferry, pitcher; Byrnes, centre field.

Indoor Baseball Championship.

By winning the game on Saturday night from the Second Naval Battalion team the baseball team of the Twelfth Regiment has practically won the National Guard indoor baseball championship. The standing of the teams follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Per-centage.
Twelfth Regiment	16	1	.961
Ninth Regiment	10	4	.714
Second Signal Corps	8	6	.615
Fourteenth Regiment	10	7	.592
Forty-seventh Regiment	6	5	.545
Thirteenth Regiment	6	7	.462
Twenty-second Regiment	6	9	.400
Second Naval Battalion	6	11	.353
Seventy-first Regiment	5	10	.333
First Naval Battalion	3	9	.250
Third Gatling Battery	3	10	.231

Route of Speedway Parade.

The line of march has been arranged for the big parade of road horses to be held on May 5 under the auspices of the Road Drivers' Association. The start will be at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue, along Seventh Avenue to the Viaduct, over the Viaduct, and along the Speedway, dispersing just the other side of the clubhouse, from which point the public officials will review the affair. Anybody who owns a horse and has a vehicle that is permitted on the Speedway is invited to participate and can obtain full particulars from Mr. Al Reeves, Secretary, at the Rossmore Hotel, Broadway and Forty-second Street, New York City.

BROOKLYN ATHLETIC CLUB GAMES.

W. Clason carried off the honors in the regular weekly games of the Brooklyn Athletic Club, held at their grounds, at Maspeth, yesterday. He won the 100-yard dash, finished second in the pole vault, and was third in the high jump. The summaries:

220-Yard Dash, (Handicap)—Won by B. W. Dudley, (5 yards;) J. C. Doyle, (scratch,) second; F. Veres, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:27.

100-Yard Dash, (Handicap)—Won by W. Clason, (6 yards;) F. Foell, (8 yards,) second; T. Frazer, (6 yards,) third. Time—0 10 2-5.

High Jump, (Handicap)—Won by F. Foell, (3 inches,) with a jump of 4 feet 10 inches; C. Schultz, (4 inches,) second, with 4 feet 8 inches; W. Clason, (scratch,) third, with 4 feet 11 inches.

Pole Vault, (Handicap)—Won by a Clason, (1 foot 4 inches,) with a jump of 6 feet 3 inches; W. Classon, (1 foot,) second, with 6 feet 6 inches; B. W. Dudley, (1 foot 1 inch,) third, with 6 feet 3 inches.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, (Handicap)—Won by R. Cross, (3 feet,) with a put of 35 feet; C. Kenny, (scratch,) with 37 feet, second; D. O'Mara, (8 feet,) third, with 27 feet.

OF INTEREST TO GOLFERS.

Harry Vardon will play an exhibition match on Saturday on the links of the Philadelphia Country Club.

Harry Vardon will play at Pittsburg on Saturday, April 28, on the links of the Allegheny Country Club, against Alexander H. Findlay. The two men have met twice in the past, once in England, and last Winter in Florida. Vardon won both matches, but in the Florida contest he only led by one hole.

Capt. John M. Ward of the Laurence Harbor Country Club announces the following team matches as having been added to the list already published: May 12, Laurence Harbor at Richmond Hill; Oct. 27, Richmond Hill at Laurence Harbor; May 14, Harbor Hill at Laurence Harbor; Oct. 13, Laurence Harbor at Harbor Hill; May 26, Elizabeth Town and Country Club at Laurence Harbor; Oct. 6, Laurence Harbor at Elizabeth Town and Country Club.

Alexander Morten will continue to act as Captain this year of the golf team of the Westchester Country Club. The club links will be formally opened on April 28 with two competitions for both men and women. The schedule of events thus far announced is: April 28—Handicap match against bogie, and mixed foursomes handicap; 18 holes, medal play. May 5—Handicap match against bogie. May 12—Mixed foursomes handicap, 18 holes, medal play. May 19—Handicap match against bogie. May 26—Mixed foursomes handicap; 18 holes,; medal play.

Golfers have a lively week before them with a three days' open tournament at Lakewood and numerous club matches on Saturday, while the schoolboys are going to command considerable attention when they meet Wednesday morning on the Garden City links for their annual championship event. This latter contest will continue three days, and the first 16 in the 18 hole qualifying round will continue at match play for the championship cup now held by G. Owen Hinston, who has been a frequent competitor in open events from the Westchester Golf Club. The Lakewood event, beginning Thursday morning, will bring together all the local cracks, including Douglas, Harriman, Travis, Lynch, Tyng, Robbins, and C. M. Hamilton.

The programme of the tournament for the Metropolitan Golf Championship has just been issued. The details do not vary materially from those previously published. The contest will begin on Wednesday, May 23, on the Nassau Country Club links at Glen Cove. The qualifying round will be 36 holes and the following match play rounds, 18 holes. The committee has announced that if there are more than fifty starters thirty-two will be allowed to qualify for the championship; under fifty, only sixteen will qualify, as last year. During the week there will be an open handicap and a club pair four-ball match. The Tournament Committee consists of Oliver W. Bird, Chairman; Charles L. Toppin, Harvey Murdock, R. H. Robertson, Walker Breese Smith, John Du Fais, and W. Fellowes Morgan.

INTERSCHOLASTIC NOTES.

Berkeley School will hold novice games in May.

Cutler School has decided to hold its tenth annual outdoor games at Berkeley Oval on Saturday. The usual contests will be run off.

It has been proposed to form junior and senior football leagues next Fall, the former to be made up of students weighing not more than 145 pounds.

P. M. Seixas has resigned his position as Physical Director of the Trinity School. He says he was forced to go. Dr. Ullman says he resigned voluntarily.

Hamilton Institute has applied for readmission to the Interscholastic League and action will be taken at the special meeting of the association a week from to-morrow.

The first game for the interscholastic baseball championship will take place at Columbia Oval to-morrow. The contestants will be De La Salle and Columbia Grammar.

According to Dr. Ulman, Rector of Trinity, that institution will take a very minor part in scholastic athletics hereafter. He denies the truth of the rumor about the proposed league between Trinity, Hotchkiss, Horace Mann, and Lawrenceville.

An Eligibility Committee to examine into the standing of out-of-town entries in interscholastic games is to be appointed. This action is due to the fact that Coe, said to be of Princeton University, entered in the Berkeley games as a representative of Lawrenceville.

Robert Gerry Strang, the most promising interscholastic bicycle rider in New York, is in active training with the Columbia 'Varsity Cycle Team at Berkeley Oval. In a recent five-mile practice spin he easily outrode the Columbia boys by a considerable distance.

DOINGS OF COLLEGE ATHLETES.

Andover's baseball schedule this year includes games with Cornell, Georgetown, and Holy Cross.

Yale's bicycle squad has been increased to thirteen men, who will report for work today, after a short recess. They are Capt. W. J. Ehrich, E. W. Farley, F. T. Mason, P. T. Hall, T. H. Gentry, A. M. Potter, G. W. Butts, R. W. Langley, G. B. Everts, J. H. Overall, S. R. Ryan, M. Moore, and E. A. Strong. Langley and Everts are the only new men. Ip them Capt. Ehrich thinks he has discovered two coming stars.

H. F. Van Kathoven, who has been rowing at No. 4 in the Pennsylvania 'Varsity boat, has been sent to the university hospital, suffering from an attack of appendicitis. It is not thought that an operation will be necessary, but he will probably be unable to row any more this year. The loss of Van Kathoven is serious, as he was the most promising new man in the boat. At present his place is taken by W. Gardiner, stroke of the freshman eight, but Crowther, who is now stroking the second 'Varsity crew, is the more likely candidate for the vacancy.

The "Lord's Farm" Case.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 15.—Emily and Lucy Lamb will probably be transferred to the custody of their mother to-day. These are the little girls taken from the "Lord's Farm," near Park Ridge, some months ago, to be used as witnesses against Huntsman T. Mnason and two of his followers when they were tried upon charges of keeping a disorderly house. Prosecutor Koester will to-morrow ask Judge Zabriskie to discharge Freeholder John H. Riley of Hillsdale from the bonds he is under to keep the girls within the State, and will ask that the girls be turned over to the care of their mother. The proposed action of the prosecutor will probably be followed by a motion by counsel for Mnason to have the indictment quashed.

SNOW REMOVAL QUESTION

Harrison Stidham Replies to Supt. Bradish's Statements.

Denies that "Paper Loads" Were Paid for in Col. Waring's Time—Blames Commissioner Nagle.

The statement of George J. Bradish, Superintendent of Snow and Ice Removal, published yesterday, that certain irregularities in the snow removal bill, which has been held up by Controller Coler, had been going on for a number of years, brought forth a vigorous response yesterday from Harrison Stidham, who said that Superintendent Bradish's statement would seem to imply that the custom complained of had been in vogue in Col. Waring's time. Mr. Stidham was Superintendent of Snow Removal under Col Waring.

The bill, which amounts to $93,287.59 in favor of the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company, is being held up because, in certain instances, two checks were given for the removal of one cartload of snow when only one check should have been given. This, it is said, resulted in an enormous number of "paper loads" being removed, all of which were paid for by the contractor, the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company, and are included in the bill turned in by it to the city. As the city was under no contract to pay double price for the snow removed on any condition, the amount of the bill, it is asserted, is fully twice as much as it should be.

In a letter written to Controller Coler by Commissioner Nagle of the Street Cleaning Department inclosing the report of Superintendent Bradish, it was admitted that extra checks had been given to drivers of carts with the Commissioner's consent. It was stated that the reason for doing so had been because there had been a great deal of difficulty in securing teams, and that on the occasions when extra checks were given the snow had become frozen, rendering it extremely hard to handle.

Mr. Stidham said yesterday:

"I do not think that Mr. Bradish means to imply that the giving of extra checks for snow removal was the custom in Col. Waring's time. Col. Waring would not have entertained such an idea for a moment. If it has happened at all, it has been since his incumbency. Col. Waring originated the system of letting out contracts for snow removal.

"There is an apparent uncertainty in some of the papers as to the responsibility for the occurrence. There should be none. The orders, I am told, were issued by Commissioner Nagle in the face of protests from some of his own officers. The so-called difficulty of removal and emergency as excuses for his action are nonsense. There is always better facilities to get out all the carts desired, and if such a practice of premium-giving is pursued it will make it ten times harder. In the Winter of 1896-7, when the snow was removed by the Barber Asphalt Company, the men had to pick frozen snow day after day. In that case it was done by the contractor's men instead of by the department's men, as in this case.

"I did not say, by the way, that I did not see any men handling picks on the frozen snow after the last storm. What I did say was that I did not see any contractor's men handling picks. I did see plenty of men with picks, but they were all regular street cleaners.

"As to the number of 'paper loads' carried, I based my estimate that they amounted to one-third of the total, which was 283,000 cartloads, on the records of former years. In the Winter of 1896-7 1,000,000 cubic yards were removed in twenty-six working days. In the last two storms this Spring the Street Cleaning Department reported that it had removed 750,000 cubic yards in but eleven or twelve working days, or three-quarters of the former amount in less than one-half the time.

"The fact is, the contractor has not done any overcharging in his bill. He has had to pay for every brass city check presented at the dumps, which, I believe, is 35 cents each. Now that his bill is held up he stands a chance of losing 35 cents on each check paid to the drivers. It is true, though, that if the bill were paid the contractor would make nineteen cents clear on each illegal load. It is an effort, apparently, to make a scapegoat of the Uvalde Paving Company instead of Nagle."

SAYS BILL IS VICIOUS.

Governor Refuses to Sign Measure Referring to Settlement of Lawsuits.

ALBANY, April 15.—Gov. Roosevelt has disapproved of Assemblyman Joseph I. Green's bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure by providing that no settlement of any lawsuits shall be valid without the consent of the attorneys or without an application to the Court upon notice to the attorneys. The Governor, in his memorandum, gives the following reasons for not approving of the bill:

"I withhold my signature from this bill because in my judgment it is thoroughly vicious. It provides that no settlement of any lawsuit shall be valid without the consent of the attorneys or without an application to the Court upon notice to the attorneys. The code now provides all necessary security for an attorney, in that it gives him a lien upon the cause of action. This bill would be a benefit chiefly to the very lawyers whom the honorable members of their profession least desire to see benefited—that is, to those who bring suits for damages on account of accidents, and who wish to be in a position to mulct both their own clients and the defendants in case of settlement.

"In its first draft the bill applied only to negligence suits. As it was passed, it applies to all suits. An unscrupulous attorney might turn it to his advantage by bringing a blackmailing suit at the eve of any great commercial or railroad consolidation when it would be in his power to hold up a settlement involving great sums of money. In short, the possibilities for fraud which are afforded by this bill are so numerous that it is not entitled to any consideration."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Increasing cloudiness, rain at night, winds shifting to fresh easterly.

Fair and warmer weather prevailed yesterday generally east of the Mississippi. From the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains the weather was cloudy with scattered showers. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather was fair, except in Northern New Mexico and extreme Southeastern Idaho, where rain was reported.

The disturbance which occupied New Mexico Saturday night has advanced to Southwestern Kansas. The barometer is high from the lake regions over the Atlantic Coast States, and from the North Pacific Coast over the British Northwest territory.

The temperature is below the seasonal average in the Rocky Mountain districts, and at Denver snow is falling, with a temperature of 34.

During to-day the western disturbance will move northeastward toward the lake regions, carrying the rain area to the Middle and South Atlantic States, and attended by thunderstorms in the Middle and Lower Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys. From the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains showers will be followed by clearing and colder weather. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather will continue generally fair. By to-morrow the rain area will extend over New England.

Along the New England coast variable winds will shift to easterly and increase in force to-night. Along the Middle Atlantic Coast easterly winds will increase in force during the day. On the South Atlantic Coast brisk easterly winds will prevail. On the Gulf coast brisk to high southeasterly winds will prevail, shifting on the West Gulf coast to northwesterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	53	41	44
6 A. M.	51	40	44
9 A. M.	56	56	59
12 M.	58	56	59
3 P. M.	60	61	62
6 P. M.	59	61	60
9 P. M.	58	57	57
12 P. M.	58	55	55

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 295 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	58½
Weather Bureau	51
Corresponding date 1899	57
Corresponding date for last twenty years	48

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.29, and the humidity was 66. At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 30.29 and the humidity was 36. The minimum temperature was 44 degrees at 6 A. M., and the maximum temperature was 62 degrees at 3:30 P. M.

TO REVISE THE CHARTER

Governor Soon to Announce His Choice of Commissioners.

Hampered by Lack of Funds for Remuneration—Names Mentioned as the Possible Appointees.

When Gov. Roosevelt was in the city a week ago he said to a friend that he intended within a fortnight from that time to announce the names of the men to whom the revision of the Greater New York charter would be committed. He had, he said, been giving the matter careful consideration, and it was his desire to select only such men as were willing to devote their time and best efforts to the work before them, but the failure of the Legislature to amend the Revision bill so as to provide compensation for the Commissioners had hampered him. A number of prominent men, students of municipal affairs and in every way fitted for the work, he said, had declined appointments because they could not afford to make the sacrifice involved in the loss of time requisite to a conscientious and wise study of the conditions existing under the present charter and the best means of rectifying them. In spite of this discouragement, the Governor said he expected to obtain a commission thoroughly representative, both as regards politics and qualifications.

It is likely that the announcement of the personnel of the commission will be made this week.

From a source that is undoubtedly authoritative it was learned that in making up this commission the Governor has definitely decided to combine the theoretical and practical elements that regard the revision of the charter as imperative. For that reason he will draw on reformers, such as may be found in the City and Reform Clubs, as well as on representatives of the two leading political organizations, and men who have had experience in municipal government.

The law gives the Governor the fullest latitude in selecting the Commissioners, and thus he will not be obliged to take any member of the present administration, though it is said he will do so, in order that the commission may have the advantage of learning of the alleged defects of the present charter as they appear to men on the inside. So far the only names of office holders suggested are those of Deputy Controller Levey, Charities Commissioner Keller, and President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn. Mayor Van Wyck would naturally be expected to have a place on the commission, but he has expressed himself as opposed to a general revision of the charter, and has disapproved nearly every bill which had for its object amendments of that instrument. Seth Low, President of Columbia University, who was one of the framers of the present charter, will in all likelihood be made a member of the new commission, though the Governor is opposed to appointing any of the men who took part in the drafting of the existing charter. In Mr. Low's case, however, the Governor wishes to make an exception. Should Mr. Low decline to serve, Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, also of Columbia, is likely to take his place. Others who have been mentioned as possible members of the commission are John Proctor Clarke, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, ex-County Clerk Henry D. Purroy, Lafayette Kellogg, ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, Horace E. Deming, Wheeler H. Peckham, Albert B. Boardman, and Charles Stewart Smith.

Those who have made a study of the charter and its application by the first administration working under it assert that the Revision Commission will find that it has a severe task ahead of it. The recent publication of the report of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, showing that the city has on its pay roll over 41,000 employes and officials, or 1 to every 72 of population, has attracted considerable attention to the expense of governing a great municipality, and the commission will, it is said, feel constrained to reduce this expense as much as is compatible with efficient service. The problem, it is pointed out, in this connection which will require much thought, will be the advisability of the continuation of the present borough system with its multiplicity of offices. Of the boroughs, with their interior Governments in form but without power, Controller Coler says in his work on "Municipal Government":

"They have failed so completely that they should be permanently and entirely abolished. Various bureaus and offices continued from the plan of government that prevailed in the former Cities of New York and Brooklyn are no longer required, and they, too, should be abolished. In this way hundreds of thousands of dollars a year may be saved on salaries alone."

President Grout of Brooklyn, however, holds to the contrary, and contends that the powers of the Borough Governments should be amplified, so as to secure for localities, as he believes, a greater measure of home rule.

Mr. Coler also believes that the Board of Public Improvements has failed to fulfill all that was expected of it by the charter framers, and he suggests its abolishment and the division of its duties among its constituent members under the tutelage of the Board of Estimate. The carrying out of every public improvement under the existing charter, he says, involves delay and additional expense, which could be obviated if the work were done under the supervision of the head of a department after the plans had been approved and the contract awarded by the Board of Estimate.

The powers of the Mayor and the Board of Estimate, the Controller believes, are too restricted, and both should be amplified, the former so as to make the Mayor the responsible head of the City Government, the latter so as to make it in effect what it is in theory, the Board of Directors of the corporation, with all the duties and powers implied by such a relation to the public business. As at present constituted the Board of Estimate is virtually under the absolute control of the Mayor, two of its five members being his appointees. Mr. Coler believes that this should be changed so that a majority of the board should be elected at the polls, leaving only one member to be appointed by the Mayor. The board, he thinks, should have power by unanimous vote of its members to construct public works, sell franchises, and enforce through the proper department any regulation necessary for the public welfare. Heads of departments should have a large measure of control over their subordinates, but in every case they should be only the agents of the Board of Estimate in their relation to the city's finances.

The Controller would recommend the abolishment of one of the houses of the Municipal Assembly and the curtailing of the powers of the remaining house so that its capacity for harm, either by action or inaction, should be greatly lessened.

TRAMPS ATTACK TWO WOMEN.

One of the Victims Dies, the Other Becomes a Maniac.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 15.—Shortly before midnight two tramps, with white handkerchiefs tied over their faces, stopped at the house of two sisters, Kate and Joh

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

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Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $1,800,000. UNDIVIDED
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41 WALL ST., N. Y.
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Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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FINANCIAL.

To Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for the Common Stock of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of the outstanding Voting Trust Certificates for common stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, registered as such on the books of the Voting Trustees at the closing thereof on April 21, 1900, may purchase at the price of $80 per share New Voting Trust certificates for common stock to the par amount of $6,398,900, in proportion to their present holdings of such outstanding Voting Trust certificates for common stock; that is to say, at the rate of one share of new Voting Trust certificates for common stock for every six shares of outstanding Voting Trust certificates for common stock. Subscriptions must be made at the office of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in the City of New York, ON OR BEFORE MAY 7, 1900; and no subscription for a fraction of a share can be received. The purchase price will be payable $10 upon the making of a subscription, and the balance of $70 on October 1, 1900. All cash payments accompanying subscriptions will be forfeited if the balance of the purchase price is not paid on or before October 1, 1900; but such forfeiture will not, at the option of the Company, release subscribers from liability for the balance of the purchase price. The Voting Trust certificates for common stock so to be sold are not to be entitled to dividends, if any, declared upon the common stock for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Interim receipts will be delivered upon receipt and acceptance of subscriptions.

Dated April 11, 1900.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
By J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Referring to the foregoing notice of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the undersigned Trustees under the Voting Trust Agreement of June 22, 1898, hereby give notice to holders of the Voting Trust certificates issued thereunder for common stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company that the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of April, 1900, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of May, 1900.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
ABRAHAM WOLFF,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE,
Voting Trustees.

Dated New York, April 11, 1900.

The Norfolk Railway & Light Company
OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

First Consolidated mortgage Fifty Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds. Interest May 1st and November 1st.

This Company owns and operates, under a Special Act of the Virginia Legislature, the Street Railway, Electric Light, and Power Plants in the City of Norfolk, Virginia, and suburbs—population, 100,000. The earnings of the Company for the last 6 months prior to consolidation show a surplus of 50 per cent. over and above all fixed charges. We offer:

$400,000 OF THESE BONDS AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Descriptive circular and copy of mortgage on application.

PEMBERTON & McADOO,
15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits..... $1,425,000

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FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.,

PAYS 12 PER CENT DIVIDENDS.

SOLID AS A ROCK.

No industry in the United States is built on a more solid, permanent, paying foundation than the zinc mining business, as developed in the Missouri-Kansas zinc mining district.

90 per cent. of the mines opened in this territory are rich paying properties. Is there any other industry in the country of which as much can be said?

The properties of the INTERNATIONAL ZINC COMPANY comprise nearly 200 acres of the best zinc lands in the richest portion of this mineral region: four 100-ton mills and four more contracted for, giving a net earning capacity of $446,154.00 per annum, as reported by a selected committee of the Directors, consisting of Hon. Charles P. Bennett, Secretary of State of Rhode Island, and Dr. Ira B. Cushing, President of the Cushing Process Co., Boston; no shaft going below the 165-foot level, and **the greatest wealth lying from 500 to 1,000 feet below the present workings.**

With the proposed additional mills, the output can be doubled with comparatively less expense, as eight mills can be run proportionately cheaper than four mills.

Taking into consideration the fact that drillings to the depth of 1,100 feet show a far richer and larger per cent. of ore than at the present higher levels, and that one mill to each two acres could not exhaust the zinc deposits on these properties in fifty years, it requires no expert in figures to predict what the net returns must be to the company.

This ensures a permanently-paying property, while the safety of an investment in the stock of the **International Zinc Company** is guaranteed by our method of quarterly inspection and auditing of accounts. The net profits of the Company have been certified to as correct by a **firm of Chartered Accountants of International reputation.**

Those who purchase shares at par, the present price,

$1.00 Per Share,

Full Paid and Non-Assessable,

will see the value of their stock rise to many times its present cost, rivaling the Calumet and Hecla and other bonanza mines which have now reached their limit of increase, and are not fortune makers for **present** investors.

The time to buy is before the rise, and reap the returns from the increase in value of stock.

For the purpose of still further equipment and development, the company offers for subscription a limited amount of its stock at par, $1.00 per share, the expenditure of which will ensure **greatly increased returns** to the shareholders.

Applications for stock should be accompanied by check to the order of

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.,
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FINANCIAL.

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Capital Stock, 1,000,000 Shares, Par Value $10.

Full Paid and Non-Assessable. No Bonds or Preferred Stock.

50,000 Shares Are Offered for Subscription at **$6.00** Per Share.

As already announced, the issue of 100,000 shares of this company's stock, which closed April 7th, was over-subscribed, and the directors were compelled to scale pro rata a large number of subscriptions.

With the proceeds of that issue in its treasury the company is in a stronger financial condition than ever before, and its shares are as a consequence intrinsically more valuable, every shareholder participating in the ownership of this half-million of capital. Work upon the new factory has been commenced, will be actively pushed, and on its completion the company will be able to supply a demand of 1,000 gallons and upwards per diem. ($4.00 a gallon is the price bid for liquid air.)

At the time that issue was decided upon it was proposed to build or purchase and fully equip such a plant, for the manufacture of liquid air only. Since then, however, the company's plans have so developed and broadened that its business is to include also the manufacture in its own shops of a large amount of machinery, especially designed for the use of liquid air as the sole motive power. This will be applicable not only to stationary engines, but, to various methods of transportation, particularly at present to launches, submarine vessels, and automobiles. The automobiles will also be built in the newly contemplated plant, and will soon be ready for the market; as they will supersede all other forms of horseless carriage, the demand will be very heavy and the profit to the company correspondingly great.

The directors have accordingly decided to make a further issue of 50,000 shares as above, to enable the immediate furtherance of the broader plan. As the former issue was over-subscribed, it is probable that early application will be necessary to secure any of this smaller issue, and we respectfully suggest such action. Those who desire an interest in the greatest opportunity ever placed before investors should investigate this proposition at once.

Subscriptions accompanied by check received by the Fiscal Agents for the United States.

GERALD M. FENNELL & CO., Bankers,
8 Congress St., Boston. 11 Broadway, New York.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.

CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - $3,500,000

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Solicitors,
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London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.
LEVI P. MORTON.

To the Holders of Bonds Secured by Mortgages of December 15, 1881, and July 1, 1885, Made by The Long Island Water Supply Company to The Mercantile Trust Company as Trustee:

You are hereby notified that The Mercantile Trust Company has received from the Comptroller of the City of New York the amount of an award made by Commissioners of Appraisal on January 25, 1893, in a proceeding brought by the City of Brooklyn for the condemnation of the property covered by the two mortgages made to The Mercantile Trust Company by The Long Island Water Supply Company, bearing date respectively December 15, 1881, and July 1, 1885.

The net distributive share of said award to which each bond of 1881 and 1885 is entitled amounts to $1,008.67 and $1,005.83, respectively, and the same will be paid on presentation and surrender of said bonds, with all unmatured coupons attached, at the office of the Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New York, April 10, 1900.

We herewith beg to inform our customers that, for the convenience of Travelers, Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London, have just opened a branch office at the West End.

Address: 123 PALL MALL, S. W.
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NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
Fiscal Agent of the
United States for Cuba.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS:

Charlton T. Lewis,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
John G. Carlisle,	Roland R. Conklin,
Hugh Kelly,	Wager Swayne,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	James S. Kuhn,
James B. Dill,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Alvah Trowbridge,	Heman Dowd,
Luis Suarez Galban,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	John C. Tomlinson,
William H. Taylor,	John Hone,
Frank H. Ray,	Benjamin F. Tracy,
Oakleigh Thorne,	E. W. Scott,
H. B. Hollins,	Leopoldo Carbajal,
	Marquis de Pinar del Rio.

BRANCHES:
LONDON, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, HAVANA, CIENFUEGOS, MATANZAS.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of the
Morton Trust Company:
NOTICE.

Whereas, The respective Boards of Directors of the Morton Trust Company and the State Trust Company under the respective corporate seals of said Companies have made and entered into an agreement for the merger of said Companies in one corporation, having the name "Morton Trust Company," which agreement provides for the surrender of certificates of stock of the present Morton Trust Company for stock of the Morton Trust Company as constituted by said merger, and further prescribes the terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, 38 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of April, in the year nineteen hundred, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting said agreement will be submitted to the stockholders of said Company for their approval.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th of April, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 18th.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. E. VARET, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.
THE STATE TRUST COMPANY.

Whereas, an agreement for the merger of the Morton Trust Company into The State Trust Company has been made and entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies under their respective corporate seals, which agreement provides for the issue of stock of The State Trust Company, then by said agreement to have the name Morton Trust Company, and its stock having been increased to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) in exchange for stock of the present Morton Trust Company, at the rate of share for share, and prescribes the further terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The State Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the 23d day of April, 1900, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval, and also to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said State Trust Company from One million dollars, ($1,000,000,) consisting of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100) each, to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) to consist of twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100,) each, the object of said increase being to carry into effect the said agreement of merger, the new or additional shares to be issued share for share for the stock of said Morton Trust Company.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of April, 1900, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M., on the 24th day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, March 28th, 1900.
By order of the Board,
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Thomas F. Ryan,	Joel B. Erhardt,
J. B. Duke,	Andrew Mills,
R. A. C. Smith,	W. A. Nash,
P. A. B. Widener,	F. H. Parker,
Elihu Root,	J. N. Hallock,
Anson G. McCook,	George Foster Peabody,
E. A. McAlpin,	Majority of Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,

NEWARK, N. J.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,404,445.20

DIRECTORS:

JOHN F. DRYDEN.....President Prudential Insurance Co.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER.....President Equitable Life Assurance Society
JAMES H. HYDE.....Vice-President Equitable Life Assurance Society
LESLIE D. WARD.....Vice-President Prudential Insurance Co.
THOMAS N. McCARTER.....Counsel of the Company
EDGAR B. WARD.....2d Vice-President Prudential Insurance Co.
WILLIAM SCHEERER.....Cashier State Banking Co.
SCHUYLER B. JACKSON.....Lawyer
CHARLES A. PEICK.....Lawyer
JEROME TAYLOR.....2d Vice-President
J. HERBERT BALLANTINE.....P. Ballantine & Sons
WILLIAM N. COLER, JR.....Banker
THOMAS N. McCARTER, JR.....Solicitor of the Company
WILLIAM H. STAAKE.....Lawyer
FORREST F. DRYDEN.....Secretary Prudential Insurance Co.
HENRY S. REDMOND.....Redmond, Kerr & Co.
UZAL H. McCARTER.....President.

OFFICERS:

UZAL H. McCARTER.....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR.....2d Vice-President and Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....Secretary and Treasurer
CHARLES G. TITSWORTH.....Title Officer

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott	Augustus D. Juilliard
James Stillman	Henry O. Havemeyer
Anthony N. Brady	William A. Nash
Alwyn Ball, jr.	James N. Jarvie
John D. Crimmins	James H. Post
Michael Coleman	Frederick Southack
Ernest Ehrmann	Hugh J. Grant
	Henry Morgenthau.

The Trust Co. of America,
142 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM B. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

The 32d semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on April 27, 1900, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the bank, in presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the office of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after July 1, 1900, at which date they will cease to bear interest.

The Manager, JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA.
Mexico, March 23, 1900.

SELECTED GOLD PROPERTIES

in Georgia and Alabama, with good veins carrying ores averaging from $7 to $50 per ton, at prices from $3,000 to $50,000. Coal properties in Tennessee and Alabama, with high quality coals, averaging 16,000 tons to the acre. Mica and iron ore lands.

COPPER PROPERTIES,

West and South, with ores averaging 1½ to 10 per cent. copper. For particulars address
COAL & MINERAL LANDS COMPANY,
Allatoona, Georgia.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

Holders of Erie & Pittsburg Co. Stock
are requested to communicate with the Provident Life & Trust Co., 401 Chestnut St., Phila.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.

New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.

Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio

CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.
Stamped Adjustment Bonds.

A semi-annual installment of two per cent. in respect of interest on the STAMPED Adjustment Mortgage Bonds of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company will be paid at its office, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, on May 1, 1900, upon presentation and surrender of the respective coupons numbered 7 from Stamped Adjustment Bonds.

New York, March 29, 1900.
H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.

The above announcement applies only to the STAMPED Adjustment Bonds under the Agreement dated September 14, 1899, interest on unstamped bonds remaining payable as heretofore on November 1st annually.

As heretofore announced, holders of Adjustment Bonds desiring to convert their bonds into STAMPED Bonds under the Agreement of September 14, 1899, may deliver their bonds to the Depositary, Comptroller's office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., accompanied by a letter of transmittal upon a form which will be furnished upon application, and upon payment of a charge of one per cent. on the par value of the bonds (covering expense to the Company) by check to the order of the Company. An endorsement will thereupon be printed on the bonds and signed by the Railway Company and by the Trust Company indicating that the bonds are entitled to the benefit of such agreement and subject thereto; the present coupon sheets will be removed from the Coupon Bonds and deposited with said Trust Company, and semi-annual coupon sheets will be attached in lieu thereof. Temporary receipts will be given by the Railway Company for such bonds at the time of delivery to it, and notice will be given by mail to the holders of such receipts when the bonds are ready for redelivery upon surrender of such receipts.

New York, March 29, 1900.
L. C. DEMING, Assistant Secretary.

New York, April 3, 1900.

American Tin Plate Company.

A dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the Preferred stock of this Company payable on April 30th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 16th. Transfer books close as to the preferred stock April 16th and reopen May 1st.

F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

New York.

American Steel Hoop Company.

A dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the Preferred stock of this Company payable on April 30th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 16th. Transfer books close as to the Preferred stock April 16th and reopen May 1st.

F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

London's Stock Exchange holiday continues to-day, and Wall Street will resume business this morning without the influence of foreign quotations. But, judged by views expressed by operators of consequence, the market here is likely to need no imported inspiration.

During the Easter vacation professional sentiment seems to have improved materially. This is notably true as to the iron and steel stocks, where the chief short interest in the market is located.

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The Pacific Railway group—Union, Northern, Southern—will probably maintain the average of recent activity, while in each one there impend developments which may add quickly and largely to market values. In Missouri Pacific is the biggest pool that Wall Street has recently known. One bank has orders to grant this pool a cash credit of millions of dollars.

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Ease in the money market being so emphatically certified by the weekly Clearing House statement, a good many conservative operators will become more active.

Foreign purchases of American stocks are on the same account likely to increase.

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The rumor that Baltimore and Ohio's preferred stock issue is to be retired (approximately at par) persists in keeping alive. Wall Street is sure, anyhow, that something far out of the ordinary is ready for announcement.

THE ATTITUDE OF MR. SAGE.

Wall Street need no longer have doubt as to the disposition of Mr. Russell Sage and Mr. George J. Gould toward the security market. It has pleased the professional speculators to believe that both Mr. Sage and Mr. Gould have been lukewarm, if not actually antagonistic, toward interest identified with the market's improvement. Just how misinformed the bearish speculators have been is indicated now by outspoken enthusiasm upon the part of Mr. Sage, who, to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, says:

"I am a great believer in the prosperity now upon the country. Merchants, manufacturers, farmers, and artisans alike are better off now than they have been in many years; and every indication is that these excellent conditions will continue.

"And, what is more, this applies to every section of the country. In the Southwest, for instance, where the Missouri Pacific Railroad operates, a great deal is going on in the way of generally improving business—reflected in the increased earnings of our sytem.

***

"The fact is, Missouri Pacific is now in an extraordinary prosperous condition. It is one of the older roads of the country, and it not only has its established business, but is steadily and surely gaining to itself much new business. Earnings are much larger now than we ever had reason to hope; the growth and the prosperity of the country through which our road runs and the increase in population being, of course, powerful factors in bringing about this bettered condition. In fact, the volume of business is nothing short of astounding. Nor is this bettered state of things in the railway world confined alone to Missouri Pacific. All the railways in the Southwest and the country over are prospering as they never did before.

***

"Naturally, having been identified so long with Missouri Pacific—some twenty years or more—I am particularly pleased with the present wonderful improvement in the system. And it is this improvement that leads me to repeat that the shares of the company—earnings and dividend prospects being considered—are selling at a very low figure—much too low, in fact. Why, Sir, twenty years ago the stock sold higher than it is selling at present, and now there is every warrant for higher figures. I am not alone in my confidence in the road and its future. We, all of us on the inside, who know how the system has strengthened its position, look forward to a period of great promise—and performance—so far as Missouri Pacific is concerned.

***

"The road is earning enough for dividends," continued Mr. Sage, "and dividends will be declared in the near future.

"Mr. Gould and I have talked matters over, and we are in perfect accord."

ST. LOUIS STREET RAILWAYS.

Considerable improvement has shown during the past ten days in the prices of the St. Louis Street Railway securities. When it was announced about two weeks ago that the syndicate headed by Brown Brothers & Co. would be dissolved and liquidated by the distribution of the stocks and bonds still held by it, the general opinion was that the release of these securities would result in large offerings in the open market, and this immediately led to sharp declines in both the stocks and bonds. Distribution of the latter was made on Thursday last, and the stocks are to be handed over to the syndicate subscribers on April 19. The fears that the market would be burdened by heavy offerings seems to have been exaggerated, for on Thursday, the day on which the bonds were distributed, the price for them was higher than it had been at any time since the announcement of the dissolution of the syndicate.

There still remains in the hands of the syndicate managers a small amount of cash, which will be distributed to the subscribers as a cash dividend. This, however, will represent merely the balance after the settlement of final expenses and other as yet uncompleted accounts. It was rumored a few days ago that the payment might be as large as 7 or 8 per cent., but it can be positively stated that it will be nowhere near this amount.

Persons closely associated with the syndicate and familiar with the details of its undertaking speak very confidently of the future of the several securities distributed to the subscribers, and say that there is no doubt of actual developments confirming the estimate of profits which made the basis on which the syndicate was established.

HOCKING COAL AND IRON.

In connection with the buying of Hocking Coal and Iron it develops that a large block of the stock has recently been taken off the market. Offical announcement is made by heavy contracts for coal which have been placed with the company for lake shipments. This branch of the company's business was not a factor in last year's output, but promises very favorable results, inasmuch as it will keep the mines in full operation for several months to come. It is said the profits derived from this will go far toward meeting the fixed charges for the coming year, and the revenue on the balance of production of 400,000 to 500,000 tons will be applicable to future dividends on the common stock.

NATIONAL SALT COMMON.

Directors of the National Salt Company meet to-day to declare the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, and, also, it is expected, to take action on the first dividend on the common stock of the company. For some time past it has been expected that with the declaration of the fourth quarterly dividend on the preferred stock some distribution of profits would be made to the common shareholders. In well-informed circles at the close of the week it was said that in all probability a dividend of at least 1 per cent for the quarter would be declared, and some predicted as large a dividend as 2 per cent. It is understood that a majority of the board is in favor of giving the common stock some participation in earnings at this time, but it is just possible that the opinion of the minority may result in the postponement of common stock dividends. It remains for to-day's meeting to decide just what course will be pursued.

An official statement issued at the time of the recent annual meeting of the stockholders contained the information that the company's earnings were at a rate in excess of what is needed to pay the regular preferred stock dividend and a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. on the common stock. The earnings of the company for the last few months of the fiscal year were much in excess of those of the first months by reason of the fact that only recently has the organization of the company been fully accomplished. Varying opinions as to the probability of a dividend at this time have been reflected in the course of the common stock in the outside market during the past week, but the opinion that has seemingly semi-official confirmation is that a dividend of at least 1 per cent. for the quarter will be declared to-day. It is also said that the probable action will be to declare a full year's dividend at the rate of something between 4 and 8 per cent., made payable quarterly.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, April 15.—Last week's money tendency showed almost no change, except that the market was slightly firmer toward the end. The rise in London exchange is explained at the Reichsbank as partly due to the German subscriptions to the British war loan.

The Boerse was quiet rather than otherwise, but a striking fact was the absence of the realization sales that usually precede Easter. Outsiders continue buying industrials, regardless of the warnings of the bank against over-speculation.

Coalers again show rather striking gains for the week, although the professional element has ceased to buy.

American railways continue in good demand.

Negotiations have been begun for a renewal of the pig iron syndicate, which expires with the end of this year. Under the new arrangement the syndicate will have a more rigid form.

Numerous fusion projects in the iron and coal industries are on foot. The Rhine Steel Works have absorbed the Centrum Coal Mine, increasing its capital to this end by 12,000,000 marks. The coal shipments on the Prussian State railways during the first quarter of the year were 22,542,430 tons, or an increase of 13½ per cent. The coal syndicate is trying to reduce exports, and has refused to renew the contracts with the Roumanian Government for 50,000 tons annually. The syndicate has also broken off negotiations with the Danish State Railway, and it will send only one-quarter of the former quantity to Baltic ports.

The Belgian coke consumers have formed an organization to build ovens on the Scheldt, consuming foreign coal, so as to render themselves independent of the Belgian coke syndicate.

The flour mill proprietors of the Rhine provinces, Westphalia, Hanover, and Hesse-Nassau are trying to organize a syndicate with a view of raising the price of flour.

The Vulcan Shipbuilding Company of Stettin has just declared a dividend of 12 per cent., and will add 2,000,000 marks to its capital.

The German brewers have organized here to resist the increased duties on hops and barley that are demanded by the Agrarians.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
April 14	$1,080,414,173	$80,447,958
April 7	1,270,596,366	66,745,368
March 31	1,116,124,633	52,429,219
March 24	1,070,845,960	†7,934,706
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,809,142
March 10	983,390,761	50,569,191
March 3	1,020,735,849	55,318,914
*Feb. 24	878,185,580	46,389,547
Feb. 17	925,315,975	45,246,144
Feb. 10	1,106,832,069	46,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,052,652	59,007,589
Jan. 27	972,111,857	49,416,899
Jan. 20	1,005,176,062	53,908,385
Jan. 13	1,097,626,402	58,654,808
Jan. 6	1,146,108,226	62,735,507
*Dec. 30	980,902,065	46,539,980
Dec. 23	1,428,305,943	68,302,736
Dec. 16	1,349,644,928	51,807,123
Dec. 9	1,114,066,435	45,117,036
*Dec. 2	1,039,136,966	46,097,791
Nov. 25	1,086,762,258	53,883,104
Nov. 18	1,263,834,833	55,800,585
*Nov. 11	1,091,754,797	37,124,066
Nov. 4	1,284,266,145	54,676,678
Oct. 28	1,099,029,146	54,975,280
Oct. 21	1,292,533,802	56,225,993
Oct. 14	1,165,902,485	53,281,196
Oct. 7	1,450,652,032	66,504,730
†Sept. 30	749,234,101	33,614,303
Sept. 23	1,350,038,285	58,354,915
Sept. 16	1,695,743,288	43,451,021
†Sept. 9	886,526,474	43,742,432
Sept. 2	933,858,272	53,235,960
Aug. 26	972,668,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	965,519,793	49,330,721
Aug. 12	993,780,544	47,310,776
Aug. 5	1,029,869,475	54,447,148
July 29	875,946,035	57,845,059
July 22	980,471,913	55,532,502
July 15	1,196,806,402	63,665,319
*July 8	1,026,044,983	61,469,370
July 1	1,165,838,118	66,833,468
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,696
June 17	1,127,462,946	66,904,470
June 10	1,039,203,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,342,888	56,274,997
May 27	1,231,015,611	69,939,059
May 20	1,245,292,959	69,891,513
May 13	1,394,833,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,439,472,965	72,052,491
April 29	1,201,119,369	67,732,655
April 22	1,302,910

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, April 16.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury term.—1—United States vs. thirty cases Leaf Tobacco.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Truax, P. J., Scott and Dugro, JJ. Calendar for April Term called at 10.30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Petchat vs. Gurley.
2—O'Neill vs. McClure.
3—Speyer vs. Haan.
4—Akins vs. Booth.
5—Norton vs. Fulton.
6—In re Shidlinsky.
7—Lyman vs. Ruehl.
8—Wolfe vs. Con. Gas Co.
9—Price vs. Wolf.
10—In re Shelby.
11—Keeler vs. Birdseye.
12—Potter vs. Mortimer.
13—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Hamilton.
14—In re Jacobson.
15—Mayer vs. Norman.
16—Smith vs. O'Neil.
17—Kelly vs. Clement.
18—People vs. Regan.
19—Hagemayer vs. Alten.
20—City of New York vs. Glass.
21—Moses vs. Dolan.
22—Mears vs. Bowen.
23—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. McNelse.
24—Hoppock vs. Jennings.
25—Wilcox vs. Fitzgerald.
26—Sabetti vs. Sabetti.
27—Abbott vs. Blohm.
28—Gillmann vs. Goldberg.
29—Bambury vs. Ellison.
30—Standard Nat. Bank vs. Mut. Silk Label Co.
31—In re Dunwell.
32—Nolan vs. O'Brien.
33—Harris vs. Taylor.
34—Minrath vs. Kunhull.
35—Rutherford vs. same.
36—Comstock vs. Eno.
37—Finn vs. Robinson.
38—Komitze vs. Hanson.
39—Elsworth vs. Hill.
40—Steiner vs. Almer.
41—Randell vs. Kotlowsky.
42—Pell vs. King.
43—In re Lorena Co.
44—Butler vs. Gulon.
45—Reilly vs. O'Neill.
46—Connolly vs. Delaney.
47—Morgan vs. Buckl.
48—Clark vs. Clinton.
49—Williams vs. Lennon.
50—Ehni vs. Krisch.
51—Knappmann, Whiting Co. vs. Rasines.
52—Frankau vs. Cuthbert.
53—Lambert vs. same.
54—Murphy vs. Standard Paint Co.
55—Levy vs. Hubert.
56—Hirsh vs. Welliker.
57—Oppenheimer vs. Schaef.
58—Ring vs. Brady.
59—Tragone vs. Dellmarcio.
60—In re McCusker.
61—Shepard vs. Shepard
62—Molohan vs. Wynn.
63—In re Spiess.
64—Taubel vs. Weber.
65—Reid vs. Ferguson.
66—Fraser vs. Kelly.
67—Coles vs. Wirth.
68—In re N. Y. Bottling Co.
68—In re Terry.
70—Cauldwell vs. Farmer.
71—Campbell vs. Campbell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re St. Paul's Place.
2—In re E. 179th St.
3—In re Wyse St.
4—In re E. 194th St.
5—In re Topping St.
6—In re Leggett Av.
7—Wertheim vs. Clerque.
8—Barowsky vs. Conkling.
9—Howell vs. Jayne.
10—Maisner vs. Maisner.
11—Teachers' Co-op. B. & L. Assn. vs. Harney.
12—Kyle vs. Kyle.
13—Hohouser vs. Muller.
14—Oppermann vs. Demurrers.
1173—McCabe vs. Preston.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

3875—Tirelli vs. Kiest.
3883—Same vs. same.
3000—Langhaar vs. Slayback.
2837—Merriam vs. Merriam.
1223—Playa de Oro Co. vs. Gage.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4699.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Lullo Moreo.
2—Martin Sweeney and Cornelius J. Coakley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

11237—Reed vs. Reed.
12408—Bricke vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12428—Mugavero vs. Viane.
12431—Stumpf vs. Shanks.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V. and VI. for trial.

Inquest—7753—Woodcock vs. Smith.
6811—Smith vs. Haberstroh.
4203—Sulzbacher vs. Sulzbacher.
7513—Anger vs. Herter.
7908—Levy vs. City of New York.
7884—Fusca vs. Dunn.
7870—Goldstein vs. Goldstein.
7104—Tannenbaum vs. Wolff.
11202—Gallo vs. City of New York.
6924—McSorley vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
5756—Schermerhorn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5692—Kelly vs. same.
59022—McGee vs. same.
5962—Pigman vs. same.
5942—Meagher vs. same.
5943—Vanson vs. same.
6047—Berst vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3061.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on—7770—Profitto vs. Crimmins. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on—1283—Putnam vs. Press Pub. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and XI., for trial.

1861—Bloomingdale vs. Southern Nat. Bank.
6236—Fisher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4306—Masterson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2677—Willig vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2473—Hanley vs. same.
5033—Starlight vs. same.
9854—Dechert vs. Municipal Elec. Light Co.
10299—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
7703—Duckworth vs. Crow.
7704—Same vs. same.
2431—Cohen vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5114—Shandon vs. same.
7651—Norton vs. Louis & Co.
7652—Same vs. Taylor.
7778—Graeffe vs. Gilman.
5148—Drake & Stratton Co. vs. San Domingo Imp. Co.
5160—McGuinness vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
5185—Eldridge vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5190—Simonofsy vs. same.
5208—St. John vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
5209—Same vs. same.
5237—Kellegher vs. same.
7830—Strauss vs. U. S. Fidelity & G. Co.
7832—Tamsen vs. Genet.
7844—Rinaldo vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Co.
4881—Poens vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6701—Dunuco vs. Murray.
7653—State Banking Co. vs. Heidenheimer.
3905—Silberlieb vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3906—Rosenbaum vs. same.
7327—Weill vs. Kraus.
7697—Buckley vs. A. G. Spalding & Bro.
8294—Howard vs. Van Gieson.
13275—Rankin vs. Colonial Bank.
12276—Burns vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., X., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Schindel Dorf,
Ida Kory,
Edward R. Bell,
Charles M. Guinzburg,
Mary Maguire,
John J. Carroll,
John H. Elliott,
Meta Weyprecht,
Joseph Waugh,
Mary O. Hoppock,
Caroline S. Wandell,
James T. Kemp.

Contested wills at 10:30 A. M.

1542—Daniel Woolf.
1533—Emeline Steinbeck.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Case on, 1539—Contested will of William Arenfred. No day Calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1973—Blake vs. Gerken.
2489—Ganzhorn vs. Henley.
4158—Freund vs. Carples.
2703—Sheppard vs. Bernoff.
1341—Lee vs. 3d Ave. R. R.
1348—Cohen vs. 3d Ave. Ry.
4427½—Worth vs. Kahlenberg.
4227—Buxbaum vs. Met. St. Ry.
1115—Deutsch vs. Mandel.
2685—Abrahamson vs. Zeman.
2694—Klein vs. Casey.
2704—Goetzhoff vs. Gordon.
2705—McKee vs. Met. St. Ry.
2706—Farley vs. same.
2707—Balsama Coal M. Co. vs. Liberty Dredging Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2642—Orently vs. Steinmann.
2555—Farmers' Feed Co. vs. D. Stevenson Brew. Co.
991—Goldstein vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
2411—Gold vs. Met. St. Ry.
2415—Smith vs. Hart.
2236—Waterman vs. Heinrich.
781—Robbins vs. Feldman.
2439—Van Cott vs. Met. St. Ry.
2444—Juliard vs. Solomon.
2445—Price vs. same.
2446—Juliard vs. Levin.
4382½—Delmage vs. Crow.
2253—Lynch vs. Weiss.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

702—Street vs. Martin
2782—Nat. Elev. & M. Co. vs. Moffatt.
2357—Farengo vs. Met. St. R. R.
1626—Kennenberg vs. Balcolm.
2361—Jacobson vs. Met. St. Ry.
1487—Goodman vs. Lesser.
2365—Holthausen vs. Met. St. Ry.
2092—Rock Hill Real Estate & L. Co. vs. Knox.
1758—Oussani vs. Ransom.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4484—Briskman vs. Seide Fur Co.
4276—Fingere vs. Bindseil.
3974—Fortgang vs. Drillman.
4517—Lauselt vs. Greater N. Y. Amusement Co.
3865—Ryan vs. Malcolm
4428—Spear vs. Sturges.
4340—P. W. Engs & Sons Co. vs. O'Connor.
3979—Hilzman vs. Michael.
4316—Straus vs. Lindinger.
4293—Jempson vs. Gordon.
4255—Spero vs. Carroll.
2122—Kelly vs. Feeney.
4359—Brooks vs. Daggett.
4198—Wait vs. Butler.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2799.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gray for the People.

1—William J. Smythe.
2—Frank Basso.
Leopold Vanet.
3—Charles E. Mackey.
4—Isidore Freidlander.
5—Ernest Schroeder.
6—George F. Monroe.
7—Louis Ferero.
8—Henry Matthews.
9—George Carson.
10—William Brannigan.
Antonio Sola.
11—William H. Stiles.
12—Everett K. Ellis.
13—James Ahern.
14—William Pesky.
15—Joseph Belton.
Thomas Hackett.
16—Mark F. Geary.
17—Walter Burgess.
18—Henry J. Morris.

Pleadings.

1—Peter Bagler.
Frederick Claybourne
Christopher Brede.
2—Dennis Shea.
3—Joseph J. Cronin.
4—John Donovan.
John O'Byrne.
5—Freida Blankenstein.
6—Michael Burke.
7—Michael Steo.
8—Kate Steo.
9—Charles J. Sweeney.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and O'Connor for the People.

1—Roscoe Wiggins.
Tessie Patterson.
2—William Tweedy.
3—James A. Stephenson.
4—William Lewis.
5—John B. Jackson.
Jessie Annie Campbell.
7—Thomas McQuade.
8—Edwin J. Chapman.
9—Susan Smith.
Sarah Smith.
10—Samuel Carter.
11—Pasquale Calabrezi.
12—Christian Weisel.
13—Henry Schmeig.
Frank Fitzpatrick.
Philip Schmepf.
14—Louis Elliott.
15—James T. Murphy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.

1—Oscar Weinberger.
Bernard Newman.
2—Joseph Latman.
3—Otto Spielman.
4—George Wilson.
5—Florence Evers.
6—John Donovan.
7—Daniel Cavanagh.
8—Michael Short.
9—William F. Shaughenessy.
10—Robert Darley.
11—Thomas Day.
James J. Day.
Joseph Geelaun.
Thomas Callan.
12—Clara Weber.
Paul Von Wedell.
13—Alfred H. Fischer.
14—Arthur Hayes.
15—George Gibson.
16—George Smith.
17—James Brennan.
Joseph Bannon.
James Maxwell.
18—Thomas Canfield.
George Wakely.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Cowan, and McCann for the People.

1—Nicholas Ales.
2—Dominico Shumento.
3—William Hughes.
William Barret.
4—Louis Cohen.
5—James E. Burby.
6—James R. Brassil.
7—John Cherry.
8—Walter N. Simpson.
9—John Mihok.
10—James H. Judd.
11—Howard O. Smith.
13—George Lansome.
14—James Lynch.
15—Daniel Duggan.
16—Max Blum.
17—John Beckmann.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Mohr.—Sylvester L. H. Ward.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, JJ.—Nonenumerated day calendar.

10—Matter of Potter.
54—Behrmann vs. Schatz.
62—Farrington vs. Muchmore.
90—Meekin vs. B. H. R. R.
97—Bing vs. Co. of Westchester.
98—McCarthy vs. Shea.
99—Matter of Lyman.
100—Latourette vs. Latourette.
101—Read vs. Willard.
102—Ingalls vs. Merchants' Nat. Bank.
103—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Lehigh Val. Co.
104—Gates vs. Coombs.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day calendar.—Dickey, J.

616—Clayton vs. Clayton.
627—Ehrlich vs. Vermilye.
648—Rogers vs. Mahlwitz.
654—Flamm vs. Wilkins.
657—Laramee vs. Irving Sav. Institution.
658—Laramee vs. Broadway Sav. Institution.
659—Cheshire vs. Irving Sav. Institution.
660—Cheshire vs. Broadway Sav. Institution.
661—Cheshire vs. same.
671—Cheshire vs. N. Y. Sav. Institution.
672—Laramee vs. same.
703—Hurst vs. City of New York.
704—Donovan vs. same.
625—Wurster vs. Armfield.
587—Candee Co. vs. Boehme.
669—Campbell vs. K. Co. El. R. R. Co.
701—Town of New Utrecht Loan Co. vs. Squire.
501—Pearce vs. Pearce, &c.
502—Same vs. same.
90—Budzynsky vs. Hirsch.
147—Wash. Light. Co. vs. Washington.
710—Figge vs. Figge and others.
652—Graham vs. Stony Clove & Catskill R. R. Co.
706—Lovell vs. Fraser.
690—Healy vs. Barnaby.
687—Neumann vs. Neumann.
498—Simpson vs. Simpson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.—Part II., Garretson, J.—Part III., Smith, J.—Part IV., Lyons, J.—Part V., Dunwell, J.

2737—Hennessy vs. H. R. R.
5651—Anderson vs. same.
2362—Hackett vs. Scharman & Sons.
5541—Coles vs. B. H. R. R.
622—Shay vs. McKenna.
269—Brandon vs. Greenlie.
5390—Folsom vs. Parker.
5574—Berg vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3316—Maggio vs. Ball.
3043—Klein vs. Nassau R. R.
1376—McNamee vs. B. H. R. R.
1467—Ericsson vs. Edison Electric Co.
1901—McGinnis vs. B. H. R. R.
1146—McDermott vs. same.
1240—Chickett vs. Feltman.
5062—Rohr vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2407—Kennedy vs. same.
1541—Jacobs vs. McGurk.
1863—Taylor vs. Wohlers.
2705—Osterhaus vs. Straus.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

3367—Cook vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1799—Estrin vs. same.
5572—Cash vs. L. I. R. R. et al.
2473, 2474—Smith vs. same.
1243—Murray vs. Nassau R. R.
4444—Glass vs. Levy.
1845—Hamil vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3920—McAlan vs. N. Y. & Brklyn Bridge.
2706—Smith vs. Lidgerwood Mfg. Co.
999—Rutherford vs. Donovan.
4810—Kennedy vs. Hills Brothers Co.
1024—Casey vs. B'klyn City & Newtown R. R.
5303, 5304—Johnson vs. N. Y. & Rockaway R. R.
801—Owens vs. Brill.
5247—Gilligan vs. B. H. R. R.
2437—Alst vs. Tilyou.
5175—Johnson vs. Penn. R. R.
5237—Whittal vs. City of New York.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Hurd, J.—William F. Miller.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—April 16—Aspinwall, J.

443—Marx vs. Morris.
462—Nicholl vs Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
1680—Slattery vs. Degnan, McLean Co.
2149—Felgentreu vs. Niederstein.
2390—Natelson vs. B. H. R. R.
981—O'Dea vs. Aldrich
2110—Marks vs. Lawless.
4876—D'Anxy vs. Star Co.
1757—McGowan vs. B. H. R. R.
5173, 5174—Higgins vs. Nassau R. R.
1530, 1531—Naab vs. Stewart.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Anna Tienken, John J. Drake, Andrew Horn, Moses Stern, Wenzel Geiger, Michael Rupp, Mary Garrity, Sarah A. Blanck, and Maril G. Harlan.

The accounting in the estates of Thomas Kells, Edward Kane, Henrietta Wolff, and John White.

The estates of Mary Ann Laurence and Joseph M. Greenwood.

The inventory of Martha Meth.

The transfer tax of Philip A. Farrenkoff.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—28—Will of Henrig Freese. 32—Will of Mary Byrom.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of New York—Admiralty Calendar—Thomas, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Post Office Building, Brooklyn.

25—Murcha vs. steam tug Lyndhurst.
69—Farrell vs. Continental Iron Works.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, D. P. Ingraham, referee, 426 East Twentieth Street, south side, 319.6 feet east of First Avenue, 23.6 by 92, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $7,825.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 100, one-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $1,761; subject to other mortgages for $5,500.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 961, 963 and 965 Rogers Place, west side, 453 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 50 by 71.2, three two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $4,135; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Nathaniel S. Smith, referee, 640 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Broadway. 15 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,796.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., executor's sale, 557 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue. 25 by 118.5, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $432; subject to another mortgage for $6,000.

REAL ESTATE.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage at Lowest Rates.

APPLY DIRECTLY & SAVE EXPENSE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS . $5,000,000

146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

37 and 39 Liberty Street, 44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Examines and insures titles at fixed moderate rates, giving the dealer or investor the selection of counsel when desired. Questions of doubt are submitted to a Committee of Counsel of the Company before insuring.

Losses for Thirteen Years . . $24,346.37

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER,

Positive Auction Sale at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, NOON,

By order of George W. Van Slyck, Attorney,

50 CHOICE LOTS

Owned by the late Augustus Kountze, desirable situated on

3d Ave. and 177th St.

MONTEREY AND LAFONTAINE AVS. AND 178TH ST.,

BRONX, NEW YORK CITY.

These Lots are

ADJACENT TO "L" STATION

and

OPPOSITE CROTONA PARK

and

THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

Terms liberal. Title Guaranteed Free of Cost to each purchaser. Call or send for maps. GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK, Attorney, 120 Broadway. JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

JOHN N. GOLDING, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

by order of Special Guardian,

27 WEST 45TH ST.,

near 5th Ave., 20x100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling, with four-story dining room extension, billiard room, library, 11 bedrooms, and modern tiled bathroom; separate stairway for servants.

For maps and particulars apply to Messrs. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, MILLER & POTTER, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., or to the Auctioneer, 9 Pine St., and 570 5th Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

IRVINGTON AND ROCKLAND,

136-138 and 140-142 West 16th St.

Handsome, well lighted and ventilated apartments, seven rooms and bath; steam heated, and hot water supply.

RENTS $60 PER MONTH.

Janitor on Premises.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Lots for Sale

On Improved Property and Desirable Location

AT

HACKENSACK

72 Trains DAILY—30 minutes from N. Y. Excellent water supply, perfect sewer system, well paved streets, gas, electricity, schools, clubs, churches, banks, building and loan association, good neighbors, golf, rowing. WILL BUILD HOUSES to suit purchasers. Hackensack LAND Company, 116 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Choice and Valuable Property

CONSISTING OF

4-story brick building and large plot of land formerly known as

DELMONICO'S,

Located on corner of

Broadway, 5th Ave. & 26th Street.

For maps, &c., apply to EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Esqs., Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, or to DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO., 55 Liberty Street and 500 Madison Avenue, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF

Julian T. Davies, Jr., William Edmond Curtis and Dora M. Coogan, Executors of THOMAS A. DAVIES, Deceased.

CHOICE AND VALUABLE

Columbia College Leasehold,

CONSISTING OF

3-story, basement and mansard roof brick and stone dwelling, with lease of large plot of land, 40.5x125,

No. 610 5th Avenue

Northwest Corner 49th Street.

For maps, &c., apply to DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, 32 Nassau St., and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, April 17, 1900.

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Supreme Court Partition Sale,

Estate of Duncan C. and Walden Pell,

FRANKLIN B. LORD, Esq., *Referee,*

Choice and Valuable

Investment Property

1456, 1458 and 1460 Broadway, 340 6th Ave., Cor. 21st St. 1277 Broadway, and 763 and 806 6th Avenue.

For book maps, &c., apply to WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET & P. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 27 William Street, or at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,

David F. Manning, Esq., Referee.

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY

No. 33 Maiden Lane, 35 Maiden Lane (Leasehold), 177 Greenwich Street, 46 Harrison Street,

AND

111 Clinton Place or West 8th St.

For maps, &c., apply to CHARLES J. McDERMOTT, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 155 Broadway, or at the Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES OF THE

LORILLARD SPENCER ESTATE,

AND OTHER INTERESTS,

7 3 and 2-Story Brick and Frame Buildings WITH LOT

No. 71 Mercer Street,

Between Broome & Spring Streets.

5-Story Brick Tenement with Lot,

No. 227 East 43d Street

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Choice and Valuable Property

CONSISTING OF

6-story and basement brick building with lot,

No. 156 William Street,

Northeast Corner Ann Street.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

McVICKAR & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the valuable investment property,

326 CANAL ST.

Part of the price may remain on mortgage—⅝ at 4½%, ¾ at 5%, or 4-5 at 5½%.

H. A., H. L., & W. L. BOGERT, Executors, 97 Nassau St., N. Y.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE TO LET.

TO RENT.

SEA GATE,

New York Harbor.

Most highly developed seashore residence property, fronting Atlantic Ocean and Narrows; furnished houses for the season, $700 to $1,500; exclusive agency.

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY,

203 Montague St., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Summer residence at Saddle River, N. J., thirty miles from City Hall, 2½ miles from Allendale on Erie Road; five acres on the river; house with 17 rooms; open attic and large, dry cellar, large barn and carriage house, ice house, two wells, fine water; all in good order; maple trees shading road; price, $12,000; make an offer. OWNER, 51 Chambers St., Room 49.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN.—ONE OF MY VERY SUPERIOR 20 FT. AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES, NO. 314 WEST 107TH STREET, CLOSE TO RIVERSIDE, CAN BE PURCHASED AT THE OLD PRICE OF $33,000. HIGH GROUND, GRAND VIEW, AND FINEST SURROUNDINGS. WILL BE WORTH $5,000 MORE WHEN RIVERSIDE VIADUCT AND RAPID TRANSIT ARE COMPLETED. BUY NOW AND YOU CAN LIVE RENT FREE AND MAKE MONEY.

ALSO A VERY ELEGANT 25 FT. HOUSE, NO. 324 WEST 107TH STREET, SAME VIEW AS ON THE DRIVE, AT $49,000. PLANS AND DESCRIPTION ON PREMISES OR OF OWNER, CHARLES BUEK, NO. 109 WEST 42ND ST.

Third Ave., near 87th St., two double houses.
Second Ave., near 65th St., a double house.
Second Ave., near 111th St., a double house.
First Ave., cor. 48th St., two double houses.
First Ave., cor. 63d St., one double house.
May exchange.
CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand Street & Bowery.

MADISON AVE., ABOVE 100TH ST.—FOUR houses, including corner; corner, $40,000.00; others $25,000.00; each may trade. CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand Street & Bowery.

138TH ST., NEAR LENOX, TWO LOTS, $10,000.00. CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand Street & Bowery.

N. E. COR. 3D AVE. & 163D ST., THREE LOTS; 635 E. 157th St., two lots and small house. CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand Street & Bowery.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES, $75 MONTHLY.

Ten rooms; others, fourteen rooms at proportionate rents; very desirable; handsomely appointed and decorated; good sanitary arrangements.

Now Open for Inspection.

138th and 139th Sts.

(7th and 8th Avs.)

ERASTUS HAMILTON,

252 West 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem. Elevated Station 140th St.

83D ST., 155 EAST.—Single dwelling, four stories; high-stoop, newly decorated, porcelain bath and tubs; $1,100. OWNER, 51 Chambers St., Room 49.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

STRICTLY FIREPROOF

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE,

410 WEST END AV.,

between 79th and 80th Sts.

Apartments consist of seven and eight rooms. All the latest improvements; tiled bathrooms; porcelain bathtubs; gas ranges; porcelain washtubs; electric light, electric elevator, &c.

Rentals are from $1,050 and $1,100 a year.

Apply to agent on premises.

THE ROCKWOOD.
242 WEST 43D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

Single flat, eight rooms; bath room; steam heated; $50.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1,517 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

STORES, 940, 942, 944 and 946 BROADWAY, TO LET.

TOGETHER OR SEPARATE.
ALTERED TO SUIT TENANT.
F. E. BARNES, 344 4th Ave.

THIRD AVENUE STORE, NO. 1,478, WEST side, between 83d and 84th Sts., with rear basement; plate glass front; $1,200. OWNER, 51 Chambers St., Room 49.

LOFTS TO LET, 155 LEONARD ST.—7,500 square feet; good light; steam heat, and power. C. H. SIMMONS, 110 Centre St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

STAMFORD, CONN.—For sale, to let, or exchange for New York property, two desirable residences, convenient location; terms reasonable. Address OPPORTUNITY, Box 304, 1,269 Broadway.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

BRIGGS PIANOS.

We are now offering a few of these fine instruments that have been slightly used, at reduced prices; also a large assortment of second-hand Pianos of standard makes at great bargains. Pianos to rent.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
867 Broadway, New York City.

THE OPERA PIANO,

New and elegant designs, in different woods, also several slightly used. Write for Bargain List.

Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers **ADIRONDACK** and **DEAN RICHMOND** will leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Freight Received Up to Hour of Departure.

BOSTON $2.50 VIA THE NEW ROUTE

TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.

NEW HAVEN LINE, NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.

Steamers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and C. H. NORTHAM in commission daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier 25, East River, for New Haven, Providence, and Boston at 5 P. M.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St. connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE. U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow via Londonderry.

From pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St. Anchoria, Apl. 21, noon | Ethiopia, May 12, noon
City of Rome, May 5, noon | Furnessia, May 19, Noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.

2d Cabin, $30 to $37.50. Steerage, $23.50 to $25.50.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Campania, Apl. 21, 10 AM | Etruria...May 12, 2 PM
Ivernia (new), Apl. 28, 4 PM | Campania, May 19, 9 AM
Lucania...May 5, 10 AM | Ivernia, (new) May 26, 3 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE TO LET.

WHITE STAR LIN

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE AT DECIDED BARGAINS. HANDSOME PAIR CHESTNUT HORSES, 15¼ hands, long tails, Cobby Built, Smooth, Round Turned Animals; stylish and attractive appearance; drive like one horse; perfect in manners, disposition; don't shy or pull; great endurance; fast travelers; perfectly reliable under all circumstances; for general family use; afraid of nothing. Also extension top family Surrey, seats four; High Wheel, Rubber-Tired Runabout, and Wood Wheel Pneumatic Runabout; Elegant Single and Double Harness, all nearly new. Sell separately. No offers refused. Owner's Stable, 218 West 48th St., near Broadway.

AT A BARGAIN, VERY HANDSOME STYLISH cob, gentle and reliable, fearless of all sights; has extreme style and action; been ridden and driven by a lady; week's trial allowed; price, $150; also fast road horse, WILFORD BOY, 6 years old; tail touches the ground; handsomest horse on the Speedway; can trot a full mile in 2:20; wears no boots; can be driven by any one; price, $175; also at quarter value, Waldorf trap, Brewster Brougham, (rubber tired,) Brewster Victoria, family surrey, (seats four,) Stivers Runabout Wagon, latest style speeding wagon, depot carriage, imported riding saddles, harness, robes, &c. Call Owner's private stable, 65 Madison Av.

EXCURSIONS.

WASHINGTON. Pleasant Three-Day Trip, by Royal Blue Line, Thurs., April 19. Hotel and Traveling Expenses included.

$12.....According to.....**$14.50**
.....Hotel.....
Last Party of Season, May 3.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN ACCOMMODATED; single or communicating rooms; conveniences; references. RAND, 103 West 77th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Coachman Wanted—German or Swedish, married, no children, wife as laundress. Apply 143 West 42d St., 9 to 10 a. m. and 3 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—Skylight and cornice makers. C. I. Abbott, 335 West 16th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By a young woman, married, as caretaker; will do the family washing; is excellent laundress; present employer can be seen. D., 123 Columbus Av.

CARETAKER.—By responsible party to care for house for family going away. C., Box 100 Times Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By competent chambermaid and laundress in American family; country preferred; city references. 227 East 70th St., Harris's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; best references. 585 3d Av., care Mullin.

Cooks.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find situations for her cook, laundress, maid, and chambermaid, whom she can recommend. Call, Monday and Tuesday, from 9 until 4, at 12 West 17th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and MAID.—Three years' city reference from present employer; leaving as lady does not take maid to Europe. E. O. C., Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; out by the day, $2; cuts, fits, trims; latest styles; all garments remodeled. Mallon, 803 6th Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK OR CHAMBERWORK. — By Scotch girl, to do general housework or chamberwork in a small private family. Call at 348 West 38th St., care of Rouan.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By young girl, speaking French and English, to care for growing children; no objection to traveling; city reference. M. L. B., Box 72, Woodhaven, N. Y.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By refined French nurse; five years' best city references; wages $25. E. P., Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a respectable woman to do washing or cleaning; is a good laundress. 335 West 44th St.

Miscellaneous.

ENGINEER.—By sober and reliable engineer; factory, office, or apartment houses; best references. Kellas, 62 East 90th St.

FARMER, &c.—By man; twenty-eight; on gentleman's large place; understands farm and garden work; also horses; can milk; best references. F., Box 198 Times Office.

YOUNG MAN, 19, DESIRES POSITION IN A wholesale house or office; best reference. T. M., Box 170 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
STATE OF NEW YORK.
BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.
Albany, April 3, 1900.

Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York by the West Tenth Street Connecting Railway Company in The City of New York, a street surface railroad proposed to be constructed over the following route, to wit:

Commencing at the intersection of Sixth Avenue and West Tenth Street, running thence southwesterly, with single or double tracks, through, upon, and along West Tenth Street to the intersection of said West Tenth Street with Greenwich Avenue,) for a certificate under section 59 of the Railroad Law, that the provisions of said section have been complied with and that public convenience and a necessity require the construction of the applicant's railroad.

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing on said petition will be held by said Board at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, (Parlor D. R.,) New York City, on Wednesday, April 18, 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By the Board.
JOHN S. KENYON,
Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEUTEL, LOUISA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anna Maria Kuebler, Elizabeth Miller, Alice Hahn, Linda Hahn, William Hahn, and Albert Hahn, the heirs and next of kin of LOUISA BEUTEL, deceased send greeting:

Whereas Clara M. Blum of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 15th day of November, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of LOUISA BEUTEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of April, one thousand nine hundred, (1900,) at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
mh28-4awSwM&ap16

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

SOMERSET INN
and eight cottages.
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Opens May 2. Closes Oct. 22. 25 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R. via Barclay or Christopher Street Ferry. Altitude, 900 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SECURITY MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY'S SECURITIES, SERIES G.

Whereas, the Security Mortgage & Trust Company, a corporation of the State of Texas, heretofore to wit, on or about the 25th day of September, 1888, entered into a certain trust agreement with the Holland Trust Company wherein and whereby it was provided that said Holland Trust Company should act as Trustee for certain holders of debentures to be issued by said Security Mortgage & Trust Company, and

Whereas, said Holland Trust Company having resigned its trust, the New York Security & Trust Company was on the 6th day of May, 1895, appointed successor Trustee in place of said Holland Trust Company to complete the execution of its trust, and

Whereas, on or about the 28th day of May, 1895, said New York Security & Trust Company entered into a trust agreement with the Security Mortgage & Trust Company under which it has proceeded in the execution of the trust made to the Holland Trust Company aforesaid, and

Whereas, it was provided in said trust agreement that if the Security Mortgage & Trust Company make default in any of the interest or principal of its debentures for the space of sixty days, that the Trustee should at once proceed to collect and sell the securities in its hands pledged as collateral for said debentures, and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest upon the debentures of Series G issued under said agreement, and the same has continued for sixty days and longer, and now continues, and

Whereas, by order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in an action entitled R. Heaton Smith et al. against the New York Security & Trust Company, made and entered on the 21st day of March, 1900, the sale of such collateral was directed.

Now, therefore, the New York Security & Trust Company, as Trustee, hereby gives notice that on the 1st day of May, 1900, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon thereof, it will proceed to sell at public auction the securities pledged with it to secure Series G of the Security Mortgage & Trust Company's debentures, including any real estate which has been acquired by said Trustee under said trust agreements, and held as collateral to the aforesaid debenture series. If all of said securities are not sold on that day, such sale shall continue at the same place and at the same hour from day to day until completed. Lists of the securities may be seen upon application at the office of the New York Security & Trust Company, No. 44 Wall Street, New York City, where full explanations and information will be given with regard to said series, and with regard to the terms of the proposed sale thereof.

Dated New York, April 16, 1900.
NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., Trustee.
ARTHUR H. MASTEN, Master.
HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, MILLER & POTTER, Counsel.

WM. SHANNON, Auctioneer,
Will sell this day at 2 and 7:30 P. M. the stock of Chas. Dryer, 758 Broadway, Brooklyn. Sale continued at same hours each day during the week.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM J. HOLMES of Lowerre Station, Westchester County, New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William J. Holmes, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, April 25th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 14, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SCHWAB, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,431.

To the creditors of Joseph Schwab, County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the 10th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Schwab was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York, City, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 14th, 1900.

NO. 2,434.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HAVERLY B. SWART, bankrupt,

To the creditors of Haverly B. Swart of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Haverly B. Swart was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, Referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 14, 1900.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HAINES BROTHERS.—The People of the State of New York.—To all persons interested in the estate of HAINES BROTHERS, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, assigned to John A. Jarvis, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of the proceedings of John A. Jarvis, as assignee of the above-named Haines Brothers, a corporation, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause is shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New York, in the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, one of the Justices of said court, this 26th day of February, nineteen hundred.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
[Seal: O. K. Taylor.]
JAS. W. HYDE,
Attorney for Assignee.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. C.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that the POROUS PLASTER COMPANY of the Village of Sing Sing, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Village of Sing Sing, County of Westchester, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, to be held at the Court House, in the Village of White Plains, County of Westchester, on the 19th day of May, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the "Allcock Manufacturing Company."

Dated Sing Sing, N. Y., March 28th, 1900.
POROUS PLASTER COMPANY OF THE VILLAGE OF SING SING.
By FRANKLIN BRANDRETH, President.
ap2-1aw6w&my7&14

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE INstitute of Chemistry, Pathology, and Bacteriology, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Special Term, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in said city and county, on the 16th day of May, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to UNITED LABORATORIES COMPANY.

Dated New York, March 30th, 1900.
RAYMOND MOORE, Secretary.
CONWAY & WESTBROOK, Attorneys for Petitioner, 29 Broadway, New York City.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. Henry Bischoff Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of April, 1900, and filed on said day with the Clerk of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the undersigned, Francis Higgins, as receiver of the North River Bank, in the City of New York, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, on the 20th day of April, 1900, at twelve o'clock M., all his right, title, and interest in forty-eight shares of the capital stock of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, a bond and mortgage of G. Willis Lord, to secure the payment of One Thousand and Fifty Dollars ($1,050.00) or the sum that may be due thereon, a safe, certain judgments, promissory notes, drafts, claims for overdrafts, and other instruments and certain bonds, stocks, and other securities, a list of which may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, Number 11 Pine Street, or at the office of the Receiver, Number 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Room 107.

Dated New York April 5, 1900.
FRANCIS HIGGINS, Receiver.
DURNIN & YATES, Attorneys for Receiver, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HERBERT CARPENTER and William J. Quinlan, Jr., as trustees under the last will and testament of Sidney Mason, deceased, plaintiffs, against JULIA JUDGE, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Andrew T. Judge, deceased; John J. Goldsmith; Edmond Kelly, individually; Edmond Kelly, as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Edmond Kelly, as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Horace Robert Kelly, individually and as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres; Kathleen Kelly, a daughter of said Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, who in religion is known as Sister Joseph of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul; Shaun Kelly, Kathleen Kelly, the last two persons being the children of the above-named Edmond Kelly; Robert Kelly, Kathleen Gertrude Kelly, Edmond Kelly, Heloise Kelly, Yvonne Kelly, Raymond Kelly, the six last-named persons being the children of the above-named Horace Robert Kelly; Evelina de la F. Kelly, wife of said Horace Robert Kelly; Jean d'Humieres, John R. Platt, Isaac S. Platt, and William P. Chambers, as trustees under the will of Samuel R. Platt, deceased, and the following-named tenants: John Bensil, John Dreddy, John Proehl, John Hilgendorf, John Gottlieb, John Coulture, John Schuur, and John Thomas, the name "John" being fictitious, said tenants' true Christian names being unknown to plaintiffs; Edwin A. Schroeder and Frank M. Arguimbau, as surviving partners of the firm of Schroeder & Bon, and Sandford L. Norcott, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.
W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: Edmond Kelly, individually; Edmond Kelly, as executor of and trustee under the will of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Edmond Kelly, as trustee of estate of R. E. Kelly; Kathleen Kelly and Shaun Kelly, children of said Edmond Kelly; Jean d'Humieres, Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, or Sister Joseph of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul, House of St. Joseph:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, March 23d, 1900.
W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, U. S. A.
mh26-1aw7wM

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—OSWALD CAMMANN, Susan Harshman Cammann, and James H. Browster, as trustee for Caroline B. Stanton, Susan G. Cammann, and Maria M. Cammann under the will of Oswald Cammann, deceased, plaintiffs, against JAMES W KETCHAM, Louis (Christian or given name unknown, therefore sued as Louis) Lindsy Fountaine, J. A. Scriven Company, Valentin Koib, John (Christian name unknown, therefore sued as John) Levigne, and the widow, devisees, heirs at law, next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, deceased, who are unknown to plaintiffs, and all the persons and owners to the plaintiffs unknown having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, such unknown persons being herein described as heirs at law, devisees, legatees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, and their respective wives and husbands, if any, and Leander S. Sire, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the second amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 15, 1900.

MORRIS, SENTELL & MAIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the defendants John (Christian name unknown, therefore sued as John) Levigne, and the widow, devisees, heirs at law, and next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, deceased, who are unknown to plaintiffs, and all the persons and owners to the plaintiffs unknown, having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, such unknown persons being herein described as heirs at law, devisees, legatees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, and their respective wives and husbands, if any:

The foregoing second amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of March 1900, and filed with the complaint and amended and supplemental complaint and second amended and supplemental complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of March, 1900. Said complaints were filed in said Clerk's office as follows: The complaint on January 17, 1898, the amended and supplemental complaint on November 23, 1899, and the second amended and supplemental complaint on March 5th, 1900.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 17th, 1900.

MORRIS, SENTELL & MAIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
mh19-1aw6wM&ap30

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERIC C. MIDDLETON, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM HIRSCHMAN, "Sarah" Hirschman, his wife, the name "Sarah" being fictitious, real name of defendant being unknown to plaintiff; Herman Wolff, Michael Chisling, Hannah Reiter, Solomon Cohen, William H. Barth, William H. Dewey, Samuel D. Rosenfeld, Isaac Goldberg, W. H. McWhirter Company, Morris Levin, Richardson & Boynton Company, Charles Essig, Louis Farber, Michael Frucht, Hugo Bruch, Louis Evans, Samuel Goldberger, Isaac Schuhan, and Mary Gaul, Robert McKeever, Michael Fitzgerald, John Jackel, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.

ROWERS & SONDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the above-named defendant Hannah Reiter:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, March 3d, 1900.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
mh5-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—EMELINE B. PHILBRICK, as executrix under the last will and testament of William N. Philbrick, deceased, plaintiff, against RACHEL WALTERS, Isidor Wolff, and Rachel Wolff, his wife the name "Rachel" being fictitious, defendant's true first name being unknown to plaintiff; Waldo Hutchins, Herman Blaske, Rose Blaske, Isaac Herschkowitz, Martin Kretsch, Louis J. Schwartz, Augusta Kretsch, sometimes called Augusta Theiss, Adolph Bechser, Henry Metzendorf, Jr., William McKennan, Charles Schneider, Max Salomonsky, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 9th, 1900.

SACKETT & LANG,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Isidor Wolff and Rachel Wolff, his wife, the name "Rachel" being fictitious, defendant's true first name being unknown to plaintiff; Waldo Hutchins, and Isaac Herschkowitz: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

Dated New York, March 17th, 1900.

SACKETT & LANG,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
mh19-1aw6wM&ap30

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, as committee of the person and estate of Charlotte Marshall, plaintiff, against SADIE ALTMAN, Albert Altman, and William Butler Duncan, defendants.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1899.

HENRY F. MILLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants Sadie Altman and Albert Altman: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Abraham R. Lawrence, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HENRY F. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
mh26-1aw6wM&my7

SUMMONED.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM H. MACY, Jr., V. Everit Macy, and George H. Macy, as executors under the last will and testament of Caroline L. Macy, deceased, plaintiffs, against JULIA JUDGE, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Andrew T. Judge, deceased; John J. Goldsmith, Edmond Kelly, individually; Edmond Kelly, as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Edmond Kelly, as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Horace Robert Kelly, individually and as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, a daughter of said Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, who in religion is known as Sister Joseph of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul; Shaun Kelly, Kathleen Kelly, the last two persons being the children of the above-named Edmond Kelly; Robert Kelly, Kathleen Gertrude Kelly, Edmond Kelly, Heloise Kelly, Yvonne Kelly, Raymond Kelly, the six last-named persons being the children of the above-named Horace Robert Kelly; Evelina de la F. Kelly, wife of said Horace Robert Kelly; Jean d'Humieres, John R. Platt, Isaac S. Platt, and William P. Chambers, as trustees under the will of Samuel R. Platt, deceased, and the following-named tenants: John Thomas, John Auster, John Grav, John Gates, John Seifarth, John Lahndt, John Maloney, John Perocheach, the name "John" being fictitious, the true Christian names of said tenant defendants being unknown to plaintiffs: Edwin A. Schroeder, and Frank M. Arguimbau, as surviving partners of the firm of Schroeder & Bon, and Sandford L. Norcott, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 24th, 1900.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: Edmond Kelly, individually; Edmond Kelly, as executor of and trustee under the will of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Edmond Kelly, as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Kathleen Kelly and Shaun Kelly, children of said Edmond Kelly; Jean d'Humieres, Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres Kathleen Kelly, or Sister Joseph of the order of St. Vincent de Paul, House of St. Joseph, the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, March 23d, 1900.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, U. S. A.
mh26-1aw6wM&my7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS P. WALLACE, George W. Wallace, Randolph Wallace, his wife; Mary Agnes Wallace Barlow, wife of Lionel F. A. Barlow, and the said Lionel F. A. Barlow; Thomas P. Wallace and George W. Wallace, executors of the last will and testament of James Wallace, deceased; Daniel S. McElroy and Linda L. McElroy, his wife; The Garfield National Bank of the City of New York; William H. Gelshenen and Katharine T. Gelshenen, his wife; Henry W. F. and Ellen Carter, The City of New York, George D. Russell, Charles S. Rees, The Franklin National Bank of the City of New York, Mary A. Prendergast, Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York; Lizzie M. Fellows, executrix of the last will and testament of John R. Fellows, deceased; Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney; William Arnemann, Harry Torchiani, Frank Miller, Nelson A. Miller, Abraham Miller, Leopold Miller, First National Bank of Cleveland, Catharine Donohue, Edward M. Cutler, Max Steiner, Nelson Manufacturing Company, James Murtaugh, John G. Siegling, Southern National Bank of New York, George M. Wright, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Albert B. Hilton; Thomas Emberson, Max Salomon, Adrian H. Kiernan, as receiver of George W. Wallace; Francis D. Dowley, as receiver of George William Wallace; Rachel Burritt, defendants.—Summons. Trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.

ROWERS & SONDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, March 3d, 1900.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
mh5-1aw6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY E. HOVLAND, as trustee under the will of Alonzo C. Yates, deceased, of Cornelia V. Hagan, plaintiff, against ALBERT L. PRITCHARD and Margaret Cronin, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the City of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant twenty-five feet easterly from the point of intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street with the easterly line of Lexington Avenue, running thence northerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Ninth Street and One Hundred and Tenth Street; thence easterly along the said middle line of the block twenty-five feet, thence southerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 22, 1900.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
HOWLAND & MURRAY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 158 East 109th Street:

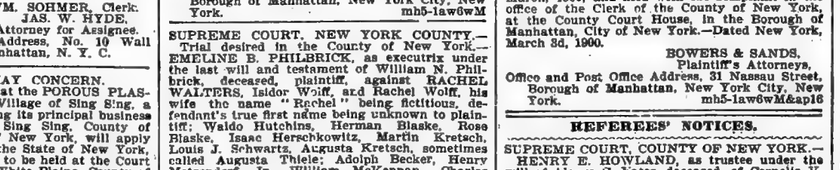

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,914.98, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $825.73, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $249.00 and interest.

Dated New York, March 22, 1900.
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
mh26-2aw5wM&Fb&ap15&17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, plaintiff, against CHARLES KERVAN and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land lying, situate, and being in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, 55 feet 10¼ inches south of the point formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue and the southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street; running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue twenty-eight (28) feet; thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; and thence northerly along the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-eight (28) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the premises known as No. 2,094 Amsterdam Avenue.

Dated New York, April 7th, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
WM. IVES WASHBURN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

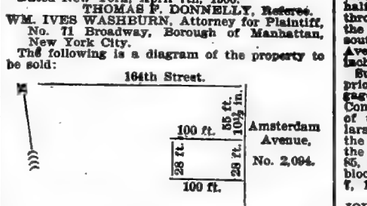

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $26,527.06, with interest thereon from the 2d day of April, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $325.89, with interest thereon from the 3d day of April, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $455.29 and interest.

Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1900.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
ap9-2aw3wM&Th&my1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, plaintiff, against CHARLES KERVAN and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclos

Are you a golfer?

We have printed a book giving its rules—rules adopted hardly a month ago, mind you. A book giving the etiquette of golf; definitions of its terms; names of its champions and famous players; Frost-like pictures; and general chit-chat.

If you are a golfer, that is a player, and belong to a club, you want this book.

You can get it by sending your name, address and name of your Club.

Why do we do it?

We make Golf Club coats, golf breeches, golf hats and caps—everything golfers wear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
849 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d
We fill orders by mail.

Flannels for
Shirt Waists,
Shirtings & Pajamas.

Wash Flannels,
32 inches wide,
—variety of colors,—
45 cts.
per yard.

Finest quality silk embroidered, printed, and plain
Colored Flannels,
27 inches wide,
—(spring shades).—

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Sale of
Slightly Soiled
Table Linens.

We have in our linen stock 398 Irish Linen Double Damask Table Cloths—no napkins to match—some are slightly soiled and mussed from handling; we place them on our counters as an odd lot, at greatly reduced prices.

Table Cloths, at $2.35 each, former price $3.50.
Table Cloths, at $3.95 each, former price $5.50.
Table Cloths, at $8.75 each, former price $13.50.
Table Cloths, at $14.50 each, former price $21.00.
Table Cloths, at $26.75 each, former price $38.00.

Dinner Napkins,
no cloths to match,
235 dozen, at $2.85 dozen, value $3.75.
23 dozen, at $3.95 dozen, value $5.50.
39 dozen, at $18.75 dozen, value $28.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Our Custom Cutters keep in close touch with the best designers of men's fashions in London, Paris, and this country.

The study of fabric-selection for garments to order is a deep one, but our mastery of it guarantees to the tailor-made man attire without fault of any character.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water. It produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

Broadway and 11th Street.

DRESS GOODS DEPT.

Sale of "Model Dresses."
Seamed and cut, ready for fitting.
Prepared by expert Designers and Cutters.
Venetian and Broadcloth, finished with insertion of Silk Point d'Esprit, applied with braided Cloth.
$22.50.

With wide insertion,—and panels,—box pleat back.
$26.50.

"All-over" applied Cloth, on Silk Net.
$27.50.

Bodices,—applied "all over" patterns,—may be draped or cut in the fashionable Coat designs.
Skirts,—new flare shape.
Colors:—grey, heliotrope, parma, maize, reseda, tan and pastel.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Table Cloths, Heavy Irish Damask.

2x2 yds.,	$1.75	and $2.00
2x2½ "	$2.25	" $2.50
2x3 "	$2.75	" $3.00

3-4 Napkins to match, $2.75 and $3.00 per dozen.

Towels.
Pure Linen,—hemmed Huck.

19x36 in.,	$1.50	per doz.
20x40 "	$2.00	"
22x45 "	$3.00	"
20x40 "	$3.00	& $3.50 per dozen

Bleached Turkish Bath Towels.
$1.50, $2.00, $2.40 and $3.40 per dozen.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SUITS.

200 Venetian Cloth Suits.
Lined with black or colored Silk.
Coats.—Single and double-breasted, tight-fitting,—or double-breasted Eton.
Skirts.—Box pleat backs,—flare front.
Colors:—Castor, oxford and light grey, navy and royal blue, brown and black.
$25.00.

Separate Skirts.
Black Cheviot Serge.
Flare gores,—stitched seams,—box pleat back.
$5.75.

Golf and "Rainy-Day" Skirts.
Made of plaid back Cloths, with wide stitched hem and inverted or box-pleat back.
Oxford, grey, brown and blue.
$5.50 and $7.00;
Formerly $7.50 and $10.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Bicycle Opening! | *Bicycle Opening!* | *Bicycle Opening!* | *Bicycle Opening!*

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

2500 Reliable Bicycles
at the Lowest Prices in New York!

They came from three of the most reliable Bicycle Concerns in this country and are without doubt the best values on the market to-day. We have given the Bicycle Question much time and thought, have examined hundreds of models, good, bad and indifferent, and have at last decided upon the wheels we name below. They are handsomely finished, light running, strictly up to date, and, above all,

THEY ARE SAFE WHEELS TO RIDE!

We guarantee each one of them for the calendar year of 1900. Don't make your selection until you have seen them. You'll be sorry if you do. A few particulars of each in detail:

THE "HAMPDEN" BICYCLE
15.75

These Wheels will be sold by other concerns this season under their original names at 40.00 and are fully guaranteed. The fittings, Cones, Cups, etc., are made from Thompson's Selected Steel, carefully tempered, Full Flush Joins Frame, Rat Trap or Rubber Pedals, Automatic Padded Saddle, First-class Adjustable Handlebars, and guaranteed Tires—2 colors to choose from, Black and Maroon.

Men's Wheels—20, 22 and 24 Inch Frames.
Women's Wheels—20 and 22 Inch Frames.

We will also offer at this Sale a number of

The "Reading Standard" Wheels
In three sizes of Frame and three Colors at
30.00 and 40.00 Each.
These machines are well known to most every one and need no description.

THE "O'NEILL" BICYCLE
19.75 and 24.75

THE O'NEILL 19.75 BICYCLES embody all the new mechanical ideas for this season and are fully guaranteed for the entire year. They are made by one of the best concerns in this country and under their own name sell for 50.00 each. The fittings are strictly first class and they have guaranteed tires; Full Nickel Fork with square double Crown. Finish, Black and Maroon.

THE O'NEILL 24.75 BICYCLES are the equal of any bicycle ever made. They are highly finished, have fine bearings and the frame is made of Shelby's Seamless Tubing, having full flush joints. Internal Fasteners, Baldwin Detachable Chains and full Nickel Fork with Triple Crown.

Men's Wheels—in 20, 22 and 24 Inch Frames.

Women's Wheels—in 21 and 23 Inch Frames.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

☞ Owing to the low prices quoted we will sell these wheels for CASH ONLY, (none C. O. D.) and all express charges must be paid by customer.

A COMPLETE LINE of the new 1900 SUNDRIES at exceptionally Low Prices.

H. O'NEILL & CO., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Try Dog's-Head "Nips"

BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

STERN BROS
West 23d Street.
Fur Storage
and the repairing of
Furs and Fur Garments.

When you are ready to have the Furs, or the Fur-lined Garments, put away for the season, say the word and we will send for them, keep them safe from moths or hurt of any kind, insure them against fire, and return them when you wish.

If there is Remodeling or Renovating of any kind to be done the Spring and Summer months are very favorable for it, and the cost will be much less than if you wait until the rush-time comes; especially as the price of Skins is advancing.

CARPET CLEANSING.
326 7th Av., Near 28th St.
Estb. 1863. Tel. 1182 38th St.
Send for Circular.
T. M. STEWART.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A Mosaic of Novelties

for Easter wedding gifts.

" . . . great and small
And something odd about them all."

Old Dutch and German designs that might have come from a burgomaster's house or a feudal castle of the Middle Ages; Indian seats and stands, picturesque as a Chinese landscape; gay little English tea tables from $10.50, tea trays from $9.00; muffin stands from $10.50; charming mixtures of various styles; chairs whose carvings tell mythological tales.

Used as accents, they double a room's charm.

Factory prices on great or small, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way. & 30th. Mats. Tues. & Sat. Last 3 Weeks of WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest laughing success, SAPOLIO. Seats for the last performances now on sale.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. EXCELLENT EASTER EVENT. 3d Yr. Ev. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed. Sat. NXT. WK., The Black Hussar. MIKADO

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Wednesday Evening, April 25, at 8 o'clock,
Farewell Performance of
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
When all the artists of the Company will make their last appearance in America previous to their departure for Europe. The full Programme will be announced on Wednesday. The sale of seats will begin on Thursday, April 19th, at Box Office, Opera House, and at Box Office rates at Tyson & Co. and Rullman's, 111 Broadway. Prices: $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, and $5. Boxes: $20, $25, $30, $60, and $100. WEBER PIANOS USED.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN 23d Street and 4th Avenue. Two weeks only, Beginning Friday, April 20, From 10 A.M. to 10 P.M., TISSOT'S PAINTINGS ILLUSTRATING THE LIFE OF CHRIST
Admission, 50 cents. Special arrangements with Sunday Schools and Institutions of Learning.
J. B. POND Manager.

KOSTER & BIAL'S To-night. Mat. Sat. The Superb Ballet Spectacle, PROGRESS. 300—People—300. Preceded by the Best Vaudeville Bill in Town.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. Mlle. CORNILLE, 15c.,25c.,50c. Fred Bond & Co., Ryan&Richfield; CarrieScott,PantzerTrio,Mov.Ps.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Thorne & Carleton, Cont. Perf. Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, 15c.,25c.,50c. McWatters & Tyson, Sisson&Wallace,JaneWhitbeck,Burton&Brooks,oth

CARNEGIE At 3 Daily This Week. LYCEUM. Children's Week. Elaborate Production of The Jack Giant Killer A Whimsical Visit to Dreamland & Old King Cole. Reserved seats, 50 and 75 cents, now on sale.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place. 23D WEEK, "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed.&Sat.2.Eve.,8:10.

HAMMERSTEIN'S EVGS. 8:30. 424 St., B'way & 7th Av. Victoria Mat. Sat. 2:30. THE RAYS IN A HOT OLD TIME. PRICES: 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, AND 2.00.

AMUSEMENTS.

CUBAN ORPHAN FAIR
TO-NIGHT
Opening Reception.
Representative people from New York and Brooklyn. Well-known women in the dresses of all nations in the Grand March. A Gala Occasion
Tickets (except on opening night) 50c. Days 25c. For Children 10c. SEASON TICKETS $3 TO $5.

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. NEARING THE END OF ITS RUN. As Played 200 Nights at Daly's Theatre. THE GREAT RUBY. BigCast—RoseCoghlan,MinnieSeligman—100others

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Ev'gs at 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15 BOSTONIANS IN VICEROY. THE NEW HERBERT & SMITH OPERA.

THEATRE COMIQUE Broadway and 29th St. THE REAL SAPPHO TO-NIGHT From the Book of Alphonse Daudet.

DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY. FADS & FOLLIES CO. East 14th St. The World's Trio, Florence Troupe.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—THE DANCING GIRL.

MANHATTAN. Great Melodrama—Great Hit. 33d & B'way Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WOMAN AND WINE

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. ADOLF ZINK. JOHN W. RANSONE. ISABELLE URQUHART, FILSON & ERROL.

Baseball, Polo Grnds. To-day, 2:30, New York (L'g'e) vs. College City of N. Y. Adm. 50c

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Yamanaka & Co.
ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS.
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

On the 2d Floor.

Japanese Kimonos
In Cotton, Silk and Satin, Plain and Richly Embroidered
75c to $85.00
Suitable for Fancy Dress, etc.

Also: Full assortment of Japanese Stockings, Sashes, Hair Ornaments and Girdles.

100 Moorish Filled Leather Hassocks at $1.00
Filled—Silk Embroidered

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30 DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
—FAREWELL—
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY. MATINEE AND WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8:30
The brilliant comedy by R. C. Carton, author of "Lord and Lady Algy,"
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
Cast includes Hilda Spong, John Mason, Grace Elliston, Phillip Cunningham, Morton Selten, Eva Vincent, Grant Stewart, C. W. Buller, &c.
THURS. NIGHT AND SAT. MATINEE.
THE MANŒUVERS OF JANE.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS,
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.
(Saturday night, Miss Mannering's last appearance with this company in New York and her farewell performance as Rose Trelawny.)
NEXT MONDAY, APRIL 23D.
THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
WITH JAMES T. POWERS AND 65 OTHERS. TO-MORROW, at 1:30 SHARP, the TARLETON MEMORIAL BENEFIT. A Monster Programme. AT 4 TO-DAY AT DALY'S, AUCTION SALE OF CONTRIBUTED PICTURES.

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
Charles Frohman's London Company.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

5th Ave Theatre. Evs. 8:15; Mat. Sat. 2:15. JOSEPH JEFFERSON. All this week except Sat. night, RIP VAN WINKLE. Sat. night, THE RIVALS.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat. 4-ACT OPERETTE. MLLE. NITOUCHE. Thursday, Benefit to Miss Anna Leonardi.

THE CASINO GIRL at the CASINO! New Town Beauty! Greatest of Casino Successes!

AMUSEMENTS.

50 Cents to $1.00 CARNEGIE HALL, Thursday Afternoon, April 19, at 3. FAREWELL TO AMERICA OF DE PACHMANN. CHOPIN. Preludes—Etudes—Mazourkas. Res. seats, 50c. to $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL This Afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. DAVID BISPHAM'S THIRD and LAST Song Recital THIS SEASON. Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

Song Recital MENDELSSOHN HALL, Wed. Evening, April 18, at 8:30. MISS MARIE BREMA. Res. Seats $1.50 & $2, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Ev'gs at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mat. at 2. JACOB LITT.....Proprietor. BEGINNING TO-NIGHT. LAST FOUR WEEKS. KLAW & ERLANGER'S GREAT PRODUCTION. BEN-HUR. Seats on Sale for all Remaining Performances.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Last 6 Nights. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. PRECEDED BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE. THE BUGLE CALL. April 23d—Empire Co. in "Lord & Lady Algy."

Charles Frohman's James K. HACKETT Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EVGS., 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play Sherlock Holmes.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. "The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald. Evgs., 8 o'c. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 1:30. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. The Great Big Original Cast. Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Every Afternoon. TIM MURPHY and CHING LING FOO Nights Only at 8:30 in the JAPANESE PLAYERS CARPET BAGGER. Last Week Japanese.

WALDORF-ASTORIA. GRAND BALLROOM. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 19th, at 3. EARL GULICK TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL. 34th St. & Broadway. MAT. TO-DAY 25 & 50c. High-Class Vaudeville. Rchrt.Hilliard & Co., "The Littlest Girl." Grapewin & Chance, Press Eldridge, and 10 Stars.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. A GUILTY MOTHER. Pop. Prices. Wed. Mat., 25 & 50c.

SOUSA Farewell Concert SUNDAY EVE., 22D. Seats Now on Sale.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Stuart Robson in OLIVER GOLDSMITH. Mat. Sat. 8:15.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Linus II., Oregon Wonder; Wilson, Expansionist. Thea., 2 Co.'s.

Herald Square Theatre. C. E. Evans, Pr. Authorized version General admission, 50c QUO VADIS Mat. Wed. & Sat.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAD. SQ. GARDEN—LAST 6 DAYS.
Greatest Circus Season Ever Known,

GREAT 4-PAW & SELLS BROS.' SUPERB CIRCUSES.
MENAGERIE ON EXHIBITION IN BASEMENT BEFORE AND AFTER PERFORMANCES.
Open 1 and 7 P. M. Performances 2 and 8. Box office open at 9 A. M. daily.
NOTICE.—To applicants for free seats for Orphans' Day. It has been impossible to reply to all letters. Only those who have received tickets can be admitted.
DON'T BUY TICKETS ON THE SIDEWALK.

WALDORF-ASTORIA MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC MATINEE In aid of the New York ORTHOPAEDIC DISPENSARY & HOSPITAL. Friday afternoon, April 20th, 3 to 5 o'clock. MARIE BREMA, MACKENZIE GORDON, LEO SCHULZ, and WALTER DAMROSCH and Orchestra. Concluding with DAVID BISPHAM, HILDA SPONG, and other members of Daniel Frohman's Company in the play entitled Adelaide. Res. seats, $5. Gallery, $3. Now on sale at Schuberth's, Schirmer's, Tyson's, 5th Av. Hotel, and H. M. Hirschberg, Townsend Bldg., 1123 B'way.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Matinée Sat. at 2. —OLGA— —IN— NETHERSOLE SAPHO. SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. The Great Success To-Night "Moss Roses" Open 10:30 A.M.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44-45th Sts. Ev. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. F. C. Whitney's Successful Version of QUO VADIS.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Open To-Day
AT THREE O'CLOCK,
The Season's Biggest Event.
GREAT! GRAND! GLORIOUS!
AUSPICES OF BROOKLYN LODGE ELKS, NO. 22.
GREATER NEW YORK'S STREET FAIR & FRANK C. BOSTOCK'S MIGHTY
MIDWAY CARNIVAL!
BROADWAY AND HALSEY ST., BROOKLYN.
ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.

LECTURES.

Berkeley Lyceum—19 W. 44—AFTERNOONS AT 3:30 P. M.
Garret P. Serviss Illust'ted Lectures.
APR. 17, "PARIS"—With Views of Exposition.
" 18, "EVANGELINE."—TICKETS, $1.00.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB, AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Begins To-Day at 2:30.
Admission to grand stand, $1.00. Ladies, $1.00.
Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A.M., 1, 1:30, 1:50 P. M., and Flatbush Av. 11:04 A. M., 1, 1:25, 1:50 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. L.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended April 14...	2,802,656
Same week last year.....	4,025,279
To date this year.....	41,487,428
Corresponding date last year.	67,324,653

Bonds for the week.....	$9,088,000
Same week last year.....	$19,175,700
To date this year.....	$199,657,290
Corresponding date last year.	$366,460,170

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4; at three months, 3½; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Long Island	2
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	1¾
Balt. & Ohio	3¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	4¼	Mo. Pacific	6½
Clev., Lor. & W.	2	Norfolk & Western	2½
Clev., Lor. & W. pf.	6	Norf. & Western pf.	1¾
Col. Mid. pf.	1¾	Pacific Coast	1½
General Electric	3	Third Avenue	9½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Found.	1	Glucose Sugar	2
Am. Car & Fund. pf.	2¾	Iowa Central pf.	2¼
Am. Ice pf.	2¼	Kanawha & Mich.	1½
Am. Smelt & Ref.	1½	Lake Erie & West.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	2⅞	Met. West Side El.	2¾
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	3	Minn. & St. Louis	1¾
Am. Steel & Wire	5⅜	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Am. Steel & W. pf.	5¾		
Am. Sugar Ref.	6⅝	Nat. Biscuit	1
Am. Tin Plate	2	Nat. Steel	2⅛
Brook. Un. Gas	1	Nat. Steel pf.	1
Buff., Roch. & P.	5	N. Y. Central	1⅜
Canada Southern	1	Pennsylvania	2
Chi., Bur. & Q.	2¼	People's Gas, Chi.	2½
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	1¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi. & Northwest.	1¾	Pressed Steel Car	2½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1¼	Reading	1½
Col. South. 1st pf.	1½	Rep. Iron & Steel	1½
Col. South. 2d pf.	2	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	2½
Consol. Gas	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	3¼
Cont. Tobacco	2	Twin City R. T.	1
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	1	West. Union Tel.	1
Evans & T. H.	1¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Federal Steel	1¾	Wis. Cent. pf.	1⅛
Fed. Steel pf.	1½		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brooklyn R. T. 5s	2½	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	2⅝
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	1	Mo. Pac. coll. g. 5s	2⅜
C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1⅜	Mob. & O. gen. 4s	1¼
C. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s.	1
C. & Ohio con. 5s	1⅛	P., C., C. & St. L. 4s.	
C. Ind. & L. ref. 5s.	3	Louisville Div.	2½
Col. & 9th Av. 5s.	2	St. L. & S.F. gen. 5s.	1¼
East Tenn. reor. lien.	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	1⅝
Hous., E. & W. T. 5s.	1	Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	4
Lex. Av. & P. F. 1st.	2	Wabash 1st, Det. & Chicago Div. 5s.	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	8	Manhattan con. 4s.	1
B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	1¼	Met. Street 5s	1
Brooklyn U. Gas 5s.	1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s.	2
Col. Fuel & I. 5s.	1½	Mex. Int. 1st.	1
Det. City Gas 5s.	1	Northern Ohio 1st.	1
Erie 1st con. 4s.	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1
K. C., P. & G. 1st, trust receipts	1⅛	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	2
		Stand. R. & T. inc.	1⅛

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, April 14, total transactions include 2,802,656 shares of stock, $9,088,000 bonds, including $103,000 Government and $62,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS.

	Ap. 15, '99.	*Ap. 14, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	4,025,279	2,802,656	1,222,623
Mining	8,000	500	7,500
Banks	110		110

BONDS.

	Ap. 15, '99.	*Ap. 14, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$18,863,500	$8,923,000	$9,940,000
State	71,500	62,000	9,000
Government	240,700	103,000	137,700

*Four days.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

BANK OF ENGLAND ABUSED

Money Brokers Angry Because It Is Charging Them 5 Per Cent., Though They Were Warned This Would Be Done — Scarcity of Gold Growing More Serious—Stock Exchange Inactive.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, April 15.—Our money market is in a state of wrath against the Bank of England, and all sorts of accusations are being leveled at the head of the present Governor, Samuel S. Gladstone. The origin of the quarrel is simple enough. A week ago, thanks to the enormous disbursements of the Government, all short-loan indebtedness of the market to the Bank was wiped off. This feat left the market very hard up, but it was performed, and in anticipation of such repayments our discount houses had begun to force rates down until a good deal of paper arriving at the beginning of this month was bought at 3½ per cent. discount. This was bad business from every point of view, and some three weeks ago a hint was conveyed to me by the Bank that if the market had to go to it for money after the dividends were released on April 5, it would have to pay 5 per cent.

"As long," the Bank authorities said, "as we hold large amounts of Government balances collected from the market, we do not think it fair to ask more than 4 per cent. from borrowers, but the position will be altogether changed when the market has had every penny of Government money disbursed to it, and then wants more."

This warning was given and repeated, yet the brokers senselessly beat rates down in the manner stated. Then came last Monday, with the call for £4,500,000 on the "Khaki" loan, and immediately the market found that it could not pay, so back it went to the Bank for assistance. "Very well," the Bank replied, "you shall have it at 5 per cent." Hence the wrath and the accusation that the Governor is only working for his shareholders' interests, not for those of the market.

I relate this incident to show you how really pinched for means we are, and I am perfectly certain that we shall be worse off before we are better, because nobody is sending us any gold. We have fully £3,000,000 less in the Bank's custody than we had at the end of January, and our obligations abroad are running up at a prodigious rate.

Can you send us any metal? I estimate that we require about £10,000,000 to take us comfortably through the Summer without the continual recurrence of sharp twinges both irritating and exhausting to the market. If you cannot, then look out for squalls, because what with higher prices ruling throughout so many branches of our industrial production, the extreme and even feverish activity in many branches of trade, and the ever-mounting demands of the war, our credit resources are more than fully engaged.

How much was paid up in full upon the war loan? I cannot yet say, because authoritative estimates differ, but, I imagine, not so much as £1,000,000, making £5,000,000, or, at the outside, £5,500,000 altogether. And yet the market had to go to the Bank in the week just passed for quite £2,000,000. Most of this was procured by discounts, the Bank continuing to buy bills up to three months for currency at 4 per cent. Its quotation of 5 per cent. for short loans thus merely represents an endeavor to compel the open market to keep its discount rate as near as possible to 4 per cent., in order to postpone for as long as possible an advance in the Bank rate to 5 per cent. And the market rate does hover around 4 per cent., one hour a fraction above, the next a fraction below. Yesterday it was a fraction below, but most of the mercantile houses were shut up.

The Bank of England expects to receive some gold from Russia, via Germany, but not a great deal, for the very good reason that Russia would not send a pound if she could help herself.

Naturally, with the holidays in prospect, disappointments about the progress of the war, and a fresh twinge of scarcity in the credit market, our Stock Exchange has been dumpish and idle, disposed to sell everything it was carrying, so as to take its holiday in peace of mind. Under such conditions you can well understand that the boom in your railway securities has made no appreciable progress. Were it not for the powerful support accorded from New York, prices for all the best-known stocks must have been worse than they were, because brokers tell me it has been realize, and nothing but realize, among British operators all the past week until the market closed on Thursday.

I do not see how a real, solid money-supported speculation for a rise is to be brought about here in your stocks, excellent as their statistical position appears to be, and strong though the incentive be that new combinations among the roads give.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, April 16.

American Bell Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
American Shipbuilding Company—Dividend payable.
American Steel Hoop Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Tin Plate Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
American Typefounders' Company—Dividend payable.
American Woolen Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Anaconda Copper Company—Books close.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Books close.
Electric Vehicle Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Dividend payable.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Company—Dividend payable.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad—Books close.
Great Northern Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Havana Commercial Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Hydraulic Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Metropolitan Street Railway of New York—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
National Biscuit Company—Dividend payable.
New England Street Railway—Dividend payable.
New Haven Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.
New York Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.
New York Central Railroad Company—Dividend payable.
New York Produce Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Orleans Railroad, (New Orleans)—Dividend payable.
Pennsylvania Salt Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Reece Button Hole Company—Dividend payable.
Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Western Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Winchester Avenue Railroad, (New Haven)—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, April 17.

Morton Trust Company—Special meeting.
West Branch Valley Railroad—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, April 18.

American Spirits Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.
Brooklyn Ferry Company—Annual meeting.
New York Central Railroad—Annual meeting.
Norton Point Land Company—Annual meeting.
Standard Air Brake Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, April 19.

Egg Baking Powder Company—Annual meeting.
International Banking and Trust Company—Special meeting.
North American Trust Company—Special meeting.

Friday, April 20.

American Pneumatic Service Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago Union Traction Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Federal Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Grand Trunk Railroad—Dividend payable on common, first, and second preferred.
International Steam Pump Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Montana Coal and Coke Company—Dividend payable.
Ontario Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Company (Pittsburg)—Dividend payable.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company—Books close.

Saturday, April 21.

Finance Company, Pennsylvania—Dividend payable on second preferred to holders of record this date.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2½@4 per cent., closing on Saturday nominally at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £1,537,350 bull-

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended April 12, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Close Thsdy, April 12. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended April 12, 2,802,656.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Pe-riod.	Week Ended April 12. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended April 12, '00.
116¾ April 4.	114 January 6.	117	123	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	118	120	117½	120	113	62
18 February 7.	12½ January 15.	14¾	15	— 1	American Car & Foundry Co.	29,090,000	..	..	..	15	15½	14½	14¾	...	2,700
87½ April 2.	50 January 29.	65	65½	— 2½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	29,090,000	Feb. 11, 1900.	1¾	Q	67½	67½	64½	65½	...	2,255
37⅝ April 7.	32¼ March 6.	37⅛	37½	— ⅛	American Cotton Oil.	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	37½	37½	37⅛	37⅛	37	2,817
33½ January 22.	24⅛ January 4.	27	28	..	American District Telegraph	1,545,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	SA	27	27	27	27	43	200
150 March 10.	145 January 18.	145	150	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	149	149	149	149	142	180
49½ April 4.	33½ January 15.	48½	49	..	American Ice Co.	22,939,100	Feb. 15, 1900.	1	Q	49	49¼	48	48⅝	...	5,060
78½ February 3.	72½ January 15.	74	74⅜	— 2¼	American Ice Co. pf.	12,440,000	Apr. 14, 1900.	1¼	Q	76	76⅝	74½	74⅜	...	655
16¼ February 6.	11 March 7.	13⅜	13½	+ ⅜	American Linseed Co.	16,750,000	..	..	..	13⅜	14⅛	13¼	13⅜	...	1,250
60 February 5.	52⅜ January 11.	57	57⅝	+ 1⅛	American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	56⅜	58	56½	57½	...	1,814
7⅜ January 2.	3¼ March 2.	4¼	4½	..	American Malting Co.	14,500,000	..	..	..	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	27½	20
31½ January 2.	20½ April 6.	20	21	..	American Malting Co. pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	21½	21½	21	21	79	400
43⅞ February 6.	35¼ January 2.	38⅝	38⅞	— 1½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	27,000,000	..	..	..	40¼	40¼	38¼	38½	...	5,823
93 March 24.	88 January 2.	89¼	89¾	— ½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	27,000,000	Apr. 10, 1900.	1¾	Q	89½	90	89	89	...	2,460
50½ February 6.	32 March 6.	32	32⅜	— 2⅜	American Steel Hoop Co.	19,000,000	..	..	..	35	35	32	32¼	...	1,090
86 February 6.	78 April 12.	77	78	— 3	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	14,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	81	81	78	78	...	2,783
59⅞ April 2.	45¼ January 15.	50½	51	— 5⅞	American Steel & Wire.	50,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	56	56¼	50	50½	66⅝	173,705
95 February 1.	83 April 12.	84⅜	85	— 5⅝	American Steel & Wire pf.	40,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	90¼	90¼	83	85	98¼	19,784
137½ January 4.	95¼ March 3.	109¼	109⅝	— 5⅝	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	..	115½	115½	107¾	109⅜	168	268,875
115 January 10.	107 March 2.	111	...	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	36,968,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	110	111½	110	111½	118¼	1,174
95 February 1.	91 March 15.	90	93	— ¾	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	14,000,000	March 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	91	91	91	91	103	224
39⅝ February 7.	27⅛ January 29.	30½	30¾	— 2	American Tin Plate.	28,000,000	..	..	..	32½	33	30¾	30¾	47½	3,770
94½ April 9.	80¾ January 12.	82	83½	..	American Tin Plate pf.	15,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	84¼	84½	82½	84	95	2,663
111½ February 14.	94½ January 12.	106⅞	107	— ⅜	American Tobacco.	54,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	107¼	108⅞	106⅝	107	235	55,000
54⅞ April 3.	38 January 8.	52⅝	53¼	+ ¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	12	SA	53¾	54½	51¼	53	45½	18,680
18 March 26.	10½ March 8.	16½	17	..	Ann Arbor.	8,250,000	..	..	..	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	...	200
48 April 2.	41 January 3.	45	46¾	..	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	..	..	..	47	47	47	47	...	10
29⅝ April 2.	18⅝ January 8.	27½	27¾	— ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	102,000,000	..	..	..	27½	27¾	26⅝	27¼	21⅜	31,725
74⅞ April 2.	58⅝ January 11.	72⅝	72⅞	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	114,190,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	71¾	72⅜	70¾	72½	61½	77,520
88¼ April 3.	55½ January 3.	88	88⅜	+ 3¾	Baltimore & Ohio.	42,500,000	..	..	..	85¼	88¼	84½	88¼	89¾	33,880
89¾ April 12.	72⅜ January 9.	89⅜	89½	+ 4⅞	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	59,227,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	..	85	89¾	84½	89¾	77½	130,818
80½ April 10.	63½ March 19.	76⅝	77	+ ⅞	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	45,000,000	..	..	..	76½	80½	75¾	78⅝	135⅝	194,851
154 April 7.	140 January 2.	152½	154	— 1	Brooklyn Union Gas.	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	153¾	153¾	152	153	152½	319
16⅝ January 25.	8¾ March 19.	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛	Brunswick City.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	10¾	600
70½ March 29.	52 February 27.	66	68	— 5	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	6,000,000	.....	..	..	65¼	65½	65	65	...	300
58¼ April 7.	47⅝ February 27.	55½	56¼	— 1	Canada Southern.	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	SA	53½	56½	53	56	52½	3,600
99⅝ February 13.	92¾ January 4.	97½	98	— ⅜	Canadian Pacific.	65,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	3	SA	98	98	97¾	98	132	14,470
33⅝ April 9.	25 March 8.	33½	33¾	+ ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio.	40,532,400	Oct. 26 '99.	1	—	33¾	33¾	33	33¾	47½	12,200

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Prices April 12. Bid.	Closing Prices April 12. Ask'd	Change From Past Week.	STOCKS.	Capital Stock Out-standing.	Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Week April 6 to April 12. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Shares Sold During Year Ago.	Shares Sold During Week Ended April 12, '00.
133¾ April 2.	119¾ January 10.	120	120¾	+ 3½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	98,888,900	Mar. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	121¾	121¾	120¾	120	105	35,900
124 February 5.	120 January 17.	...	...	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	4,500,700	Apr. 2, 1900.	2½	Q	124	124	124	124	125	100
15¾ April 2.	11⅝ January 13.	12¾	13	..	Chicago Great Western	71,300,000				12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼	12¾	2,210
78¾ April 2.	73 January 6.	77	77¼	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western pf A	11,971,800	Dec. 31, 1898.	2½	SA	77¾	78¼	77¾	78¼	76¾	410
90 February 1.	85 January 12.	87	87¼	— 1¾	Chicago Great Western deb	19,779,500	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	87	88¼	87	87	87¾	920
28¼ April 5.	14 January 15.	27¾	28	+ ¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	20,000,000				27½	28	27½	28	19	6,410
48¼ April 4.	38¾ January 26.	39½	40	+ ¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	2,000,000				39½	40	39½	40	39	1,000
128⅝ April 4.	115¼ January 10.	128⅝	129⅝	— 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,351,000	Oct. 31, '99.	2½	SA	125	125¼	122¾	123¾	127⅜	23,150
174½ March 21.	169¾ January 18.	172½	173	— 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	38,506,450	Oct. 31, '99.	3½	SA	173¼	176¼	172½	172½	170¾	1,127
168¾ April 5.	138 January 11.	163½	165	— 1½	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	Jan. 5, 1900.	3	SA	164	164	163¼	163	163	950
214¾ March 28.	194¾ January 9.	213¾	214¾	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf	54,000,000	Feb. 4, 1900.	1¾	Q	213¾	213	211	213¾	213¼	22,300
13 March 22.	9 January 10.	12¾	12¾	+ ⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	..	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¾	...	100
30 February 7.	23 January 16.	25	25½	— 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf	17,000,000	.....	..	..	25½	26¾	25	25	25	600
66¾ March 30.	52¾ February 24.	64	64½	— ¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	20,000,000	March 1, 1900.	1½	..	63½	65	63½	64	61¾	10,705
27 April 10.	15¼ January 18.	27	29	+ 2	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	3,000,000			..	26½	27	24½	27	...	622
46 April 12.	40 January 2.	46	22	+ 6	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct., '98.	1½	..	46	46	46	46	41	2,755
3¾ April 20.	1⅞ February 26.	1½	2	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,003	.....	..	..	2	2¾	2	2	1¼	300
51½ April 2.	40¾ January 5.	49¾	49¾	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17,000,000	.....	..	..	49½	49¾	47¾	48¾	42¾	18,780
133½ January 17.	121 January 27.	130	..	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	April 2, 1900.	6	..	125	130	125	130	126	360
12 March 6.	9 January 4.	11¾	12	+ ⅝	Colorado Midland	3,420,250	.....	..	..	12	12	12	12	...	351
29¾ March 21.	21 January 5.	29	29¾	+ 1⅝	Colorado Midland pf	4,864,600	.....	..	..	28½	29½	28½	29¾	17	629
7¾ March 22.	3¾ January 23.	6¾	6¾	— ½	Colorado Southern	30,995,000				6½	6½	6¾	6½	6¼	585
47¾ March 27.	39 January 6.	43	45	— 1½	Colorado Southern 1st pf	8,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	..	44	44	44	44	53¾	130
20¾ March 21.	14½ January 6.	17	18	— 2	Colorado Southern 2d pf	8,509,600	.....	..	..	17	17	17	17	21½	300
21 April 2.	15 January 3.	19¾	19¾	+ ¼	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,750,000	.....	..	..	19¾	19¾	18¾	19¾	17¾	1,200
190 January 3.	174½ March 8.	188¾	189½	— 2	Consolidated Gas	54,596,200	Mar. 15, 1900.	1	Q	192	192¾	189	189	186	4,000
36 January 3.	27¾ April 10.	29¾	30	— 2	Continental Tobacco Co	32,965,600				31¼	31¾	27½	29¾	64¼	84,510
86½ January 3.	80 April 10.	82¾	83	— ¾	Continental Tobacco Co. pf	46,845,700	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	83	83	80	82¾	97¾	12,470
119¼ March 28.	113 January 8.	117	117¾	..	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	117	117	117	117	120¾	755
182 February 20.	179¾ January 30.	179	180½	— ½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,200,000	Jan. 26, 1900.	1½	Q	181¼	181¾	180	180½	174½	900
24¼ March 26.	18⅞ January 10.	21	21¾	+ ¾	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000				21½	21¾	21¼	21¾	22¾	2,062
70¾ March 26.	60⅝ January 10.	72¾	73	+ ¾	Denver & Rio Grande pf	23,650,000	Jan. 25, 1900.	2	SA	73	73	72	72	75½	2,165
19 March 26.	13¾ January 15.	16	17	— 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	..	16	16	16	16	19½	300
6¼ March 5.	4¾ January 12.	5	5¾	— ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	3	200
17⅛ March 5.	12⅝ February 3.	15½	16¼	— ¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	10,000,000	.....	..	..	15½	15½	15½	15½	9¼	900
14⅜ March 27.	11⅜ January 9.	13¾	14	— ⅜	Erie	112,347,469	.....	..	..	14	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	14	700
43⅝ April 4.	38¾ January 9.	41¾	42¼	+ ⅜	Erie 1st pf	43,252,060	.....	..	..	42¾	43¼	42¾	42	39¼	4,902
23⅝ April 2.	15⅜ January 10.	21¾	21⅝	— ⅜	Erie 2d pf	28,000,000	.....	..	..	21½	21¾	21	21	19½	600
64¾ March 15.	46¾ January 5.	61¼	51½	— 1¾	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Oct. 12, '99.	2	..	53	53	51¼	51¼	59	1,900
57⅞ February 6.	46⅝ April 10.	47¼	47⅝	— 1¾	Federal Steel	46,484,300	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	..	49	49	46⅜	47¼	55⅝	72,320
77½ February 6.	70⅜ January 10.	72	72¼	— 1½	Federal Steel pf	53,261,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	3	..	73	73¾	72	72	67	5,430
18 January 29.	14½ April 4.	...	...	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	14	14	14	14	...	18
19 April 3.	17 March 29.	18	18¼	— ⅛	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	5,196,100	.....	..	..	18	18⅛	18	18¼	...	762
138 April 12.	120 January 16.	135	135¾	+ 3	General Electric Co.	18,276,000	Apr. 14, 1900.	2½	Q	132	136	132	135½	116¼	6,220
59¾ February 5.	47 January 2.	49¾	50¾	— 2	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	34,027,200	March 1, 1900.	5½	Q	52¾	53¾	51	51	68¾	1,615
101¾ February 1.	86 January 2.	96½	99¾	— ¾	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf	13,635,200	Mar. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	99½	99½	99	99	100	325
174½ January 3.	158 February 26.	162¾	164	— ¾	Great Northern pf	98,471,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	164½	164½	163¾	163¾	159¾	1,614
40¾ April 10.	30½ January 10.	39	40	— ¼	Hocking Valley	10,344,700	.....	..	..	40	40¼	38½	39¾	...	4,060
67⅛ April 5.	58 January 8.	67	67¾	+ ¾	Hocking Valley pf	12,705,400	Jan. 10, 1900.	1½	..	67¼	67½	67	67½	...	3,022
116⅝ April 2.	110⅜ January 9.	115½	116	— ¾	Illinois Central	60,000,000	March 1, 1900.	2½	SA	116¼	116¼	115¼	115¾	115½	1,254
*104½ April 9.	*99 January 26.	103	105	..	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	2	SA	104½	104½	104½	104¾	...	22
25½ January 3.	14½ March 8.	21	23	+ ½	International Paper Co.	17,642,980	July 1, '98.	1	..	22	24¼	21¾	21¼	55¾	5,800
70½ February 6.	56 March 6.	65	66	+ ½	International Paper Co. pf	22,539,760	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	64½	65¼	64½	65¼	83¾	10,057
19¾ March 30.	11¾ January 12.	18½	18¾	..	Iowa Central	5,488,800	.....	..	..	18½	19	18¼	18¾	11¾	4,060
58 March 30.	47⅞ March 5.	53⅞	54	— 2¼	Iowa Central pf	5,671,900	March 1, 1900.	1½	SA	54	54	53	53	46¾	310
17 March 26.	10 January 10.	15½	16½	— 1¾	Kalamazoo & Michigan	2,000,000	.....	..	..	16	16	15½	15¾	13	425
21½ March 27.	17 March 20.	18	19	— ½	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, full ass't pd.	.....	.....	..	..	19	19	16½	16½	19¾	120
43⅞ April 3.	41 April 6.	41½	42	+ ½	Kansas City Southern pf., when issued	.....	.....	..	..	42¾	41½	41½	41½	...	700
17⅜ March 27.	15 February 2.	17	18	..	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,324,690	Apr. 15, '99.	½	..	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	...	100
40 February 13.	30 January 2.	35	40	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1	..	38	38	38	38	35½	200
100 January 4.	96 January 11.	...	100	..	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '99.	2½	SA	100	100	100	100	...	100
34¼ April 9.	20¾ March 16.	31¾	32	— 1½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000				34	34¼	33¾	32	29	10,955
100 April 2.	83¾ January 2.	98	99½	— ¾	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	..	97½	98¾	97¾	98½	98	520
210 March 24.	210 March 24.	200	206	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1900.	3½	SA	200	200	200	200	200	20
58 April 11.	47½ January 4.	57	58	+ 2	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '98.	1	..	55	56	55	56	59	1,100
87⅞ April 2.	77⅛ January 9.	86	86⅞	+ ⅞	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Feb. 10, 1900.	2	SA	86¾	86¾	84¾	86¾	65½	22,480
81 March 23.	75 February 16.	70	85	..	Maryland Coal pf	1,676,089	Jan. 1, 1900.	.83	SA	78	78	78	78	...	100
101 February 14.	90¾ January 16.	97½	97¾	+ ¾	Manhattan Elevated	46,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1	Q	97¾	99	96¾	97½	127¾	58,020
182 February 13.	155 March 19.	165¾	166	+ 3¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	45,000,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1¾	Q	165	166	164	165¾	251¾	24,055
37½ April 5.	24½ January 29.	34½	35¼	— 2¾	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,496,700	.....	..	..	35	35	34¾	34¾	...	246
82¾ February 14.	76 February 27.	80½	81	— ½	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf	9,000,000	Feb. 26, 1900.	2½	..	81	81	81	81	...	100
14¾ March 19.	10½ January 8.	13¾	13½	— ¼	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....	..	..	13¾	13¾	13	13	13	1,100
5 March 17.	3¾ January 4.	3⅞	4	— ¼	Mexican National ctfs.	33,250,000	.....	..	..	4¼	4¼	3¾	3⅞	3	2,570
*112 February 3.	*104 January 18.	108	...	..	Michigan Central	16,738,600	Jan. 29, 1900.	2	SA	108	108	108	108	...	90
60¾ March 28.	58 January 12.	67	67¼	— 1¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis	2,500,000				68¼	68¾	67	67	51	770
97¼ April 5.	90¾ January 12.	96	97	— ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	96¾	98	96¾	96¾	84	100
24½ April 7.	15 January 2.	23¾	24	— ¾	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	..	23½	24	23¾	23½	17¼	600
67 April 7.	51 February 23.	63	65	— 2	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. M. pf	7,000,000	.....	..	..	66	65	64	65	48	350
12¾ March 28.	10 January 5.	...	...	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	84,850,000	.....	..	..	11¾	12⅝	11¾	12¼	13½	880
39½ April 10.	37¼ January 11.	37⅞	38	+ 1⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	13,000,000	.....	..	..	38½	39½	35½	37⅞	40¾	23,615
58¾ April 12.	38¾ January 11.	38¾	58¾	+ 6½	Missouri Pacific	47,507,900	July 1, '93.	1	..	52¾	58¾	51¾	58¾	51¼	271,133
48½ April 2.	39 January 12.	46¾	47½	+ ½	Mobile & Ohio	5,820,880	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	47½	47½	47½	47½	49	120
180 April 2.	186 March 15.	188½	190	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1900.	2½	SA	188½	189	188½	189	...	41
40¼ February 7.	35 January 9.	34½	35	— 1	National Biscuit Co.	20,000,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1	Q	35¼	35½	35	35	48	985
96 February 17.	89¼ March 28.	88	90	..	National Biscuit Co. pf	22,000,000	Feb. 26, 1900.	1¾	Q	99	99	99	99	...	10
28¼ February 5.	23 February 27.	23	24	— ¾	National Lead Co	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	..	23¾	24	23	23¾	33½	1,425
106½ February 20.	103½ March 6.	104½	106	+ ¾	National Lead Co. pf	14,904,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	105½	105½	105½	105½	113	170
52¾ February 6.	40 January 26.	41	41¼	— 2¾	National Steel Co	32,000,000				43½	43¾	40	41	56¼	12,730
97 February 6.	92 January 9.	93½	94¾	— 1	National Steel Co. pf	23,000,000	Mar. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	94	94½	94	94	92½	735
54¼ April 5.	51 March 21.	53¼	53¾	— ¼	National Tube Co.	40,000,000	.....	..	..	53¾	54	53½	53½	...	3,245
92¾ April 4.	81¼ March 16.	92	92¼	— ¼	National Tube Co. pf	40,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	92¾	93¾	92	92	...	1,760
121¾ April 3.	113 January 6.	118½	119	— ¾	New Jersey Central	27,055,800	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	120	120½	119	119	116¾	3,420
138¾ April 4.	130¾ February 26.	136¾	137	— 1¾	New York Central	115,000,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1¼	Q	138	138	136¾	136¾	141⅞	9,867
14⅞ March 20.	12 March 14.	13⅞	13¼	+ ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	..	13¾	13¾	13	13⅛	...	300
40¾ March 20.	32 January 2.	37	38¼	+ ¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	..	..	37½	37½	37¼	37½	...	100
26¼ March 28.	20⅝ January 10.	25	25¼	— ¼	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,800	.....	..	..	25¼	25¾	24¾	24¾	27¾	10,355
38½ April 12.	22⅝ January 10.	37¾	37¾	+ 2¼	Norfolk & Western	60,000,000	.....	..	..	36	36½	35¾	37½	18¾	44,281
80 April 12.	67 January 8.	78¾	79½	+ 1¾	Norfolk & Western pf	23,000,000	Feb. 22, 1900.	2	SA	77	80	77	78¾	68¾	4,707
15¾ March 24.	13⅜ January 23.	15¾	15⅞	..	North American	39,776,500	.....	..	..	15½	15½	15¼	15½	16¾	1,800
62⅜ April 4.	50¼ January 11.	60¾	61	+ ¼	Northern Pacific	60,000,000	Feb. 5, 1900.	2	SA	61	61¼	58¾	60½	52¾	61,165
78¼ March 28.	72½ January 6.	77	77¼	— ⅛	Northern Pacific pf	75,000,000	March 5, 1900.	1	Q	77¼	77½	76½	77	79	10,178
53¼ April 10.	49½ March 1.	52	52½	+ 1¼	Pacific Coast	6,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	..	51	53¼	51	52¾	...	2,517
66¾ January 2.	61½ April 9.	62½	64½	..	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,914,400	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	Q	61½	64¼	61½	63½	...	1,371
47¼ January 2.	34⅛ April 11.	34½	35	— ¼	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	SA	35¼	35¾	34½	35	52	3,980
142⅝ April 5.	128½ January 12.	139¾	139¾	— 2	Pennsylvania Railroad	151,700,000	Nov. 20, '99.	2½	SA	143¾	144¾	138½	139½	133½	92,702
111¼ April 2.	92 March 9.	107¼	107½	— 2½	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,800	Feb. 26, 1900.	1½	Q	110	110	107	107¼	129	60,242
3¼ April 2.	1⅞ February 27.	3	3½	..	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	..	3¼	3¼	2⅞	3	2¾	3,100
9¼ March 26.	5½ January 17.	8	8¾	— ½	Peoria & Eastern	10,699,000	.....	..	..	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¼	4½	200
29½ March 27.	20 January 29.	26	26¼	— ¾	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	.....	..	..	26	26¾	26	26	...	750
69½ January 2.	65 January 30.	66	68	— 1½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....	..	..	67½	67½	67	67	55	224
94 January 8.	81 March 8.	85	86	— 1	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	22,649,200	Feb. 14, 1900.	2	SA	86½	86¼	86½	86¼	82	100
198 February 16.	186 March 10.	186	190	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	10,714,200	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	187¾	187¾	187¾	187¾	...	115
58¾ January 17.	48 March 6.	50¼	51	— 2½	Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	Feb. 9, 1900.	1½	Q	53½	53¼	51	51	55	1,195
88½ January 17.	83 March 29.	82½	83	— ¼	Pressed Steel Car pf	12,500,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1¾	Q	83¼	83¼	83	83	87½	260
180½ January 19.	183 March 2.	183½	184	..	Pullman Co	74,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	Q	183½	183¾	182½	183½	161	510
10½ March 28.	8¼ March 16.	8	9	..	Quicksilver preferred	4,201,800	May 15, '99.	½	..	9	9	9	9	13	100
21½ April 4.	17 March 12.	19½	19⅞	— 1½	Reading	69,900,000	.....	..	..	20¼	20¼	19¼	19½	24¾	4,400
66¾ April 5.	49 January 9.	62¾	63½	— ½	Reading 1st pf	28,000,000	March 8, 1900.	1½	..	64¾	65¼	63¾	63½	66¼	29,450
35¾ April 5.	26 January 9.	33½	34	..	Reading 2d pf	42,000,000	.....	..	..	34¾	34¾	33¾	34	38½	7,250
27½ February 6.	19¾ January 15.	20	20½	— 1½	Republic Iron & Steel	27,352,000	.....	..	..	21¾	21¾	20	20¾	...	4,245
70¾ February 6.	62⅞ April 12.	63	64	— 2¾	Republic Iron & Steel pf	29,852,600	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	65¼	65½	63¾	63⅞	...	1,211
93 March 22.	80 January 16.	89	91	..	Rio Grande Western pf	6,800,000	Feb. 1 1900.	1¾	Q	91½	91½	91½	91½	76½	24
6½ January 4.	6 January 15.	6	6¼	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,000,000	.....	..	..	6	6	6	6	5	200
44¾ January 2.	43 March 6.	43	44	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	5,491,000	Jan. 3, 1900.	2	..	44¼	44¾	44¼	44½	48	28
12 March 31.	9 January 15.	11½	11¾	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,442,980	.....	..	..	11	11¼	10¾	11¼	11¾	1,200
39 March 30.	33⅝ January 5.	37¼	37½	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	14,325,700	March 3, 1900.	1	SA	37¼	37½	36¾	37	40	2,100
13¾ March 26.	9½ January 9.	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	..	12½	12⅞	12	12⅝	12¼	920
34 March 26.	23½ January 10.	34	34½	+ 2	St. Louis Southwestern pf	29,900,000	.....	..	..	32	34	32	34	34½	21,645
43 March 27.	35½ January 8.	39⅞	40	— ¾	Southern Pacific	197,832,100	.....	..	..	40¾	40¾	39	39⅞	33¾	79,940
15¾ March 27.	11 January 8.	14⅜	14½	— ⅛	Southern Railway	119,900,080	.....	..	..	14¾	15	14¼	14½	12½	13,185
61¼ March 27.	51⅞ January 8.	59⅜	59⅝	..	Southern Railway pf	60,000,000	April 6, 1900.	1½	SA	60¾	60¾	58¼	59¾	52¼	13,675
10¾ January 4.	4½ March 6.	6¾	7	— ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	..	7	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	11½	820
101 February 2.	79¾ January 11.	92¾	93	— 3¼	Tennessee Coal & Iron	22,500,200	Jan., '97.	1	..	96	96	91⅜	92¾	64	14,185
*14 April 11.	*14 April 11.	...	...	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	.....	..	..	14	14	14	14	...	30
*90 April 9.	*90 April 9.	...	...	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,590	Jan. 15, 1900.	4	A	90	90	90	90	...	15
19 March 26.	14⅜ January 10.	18¾	18½	+ ⅝	Texas Pacific	38,706,780	.....	..	..	17¾	18¾	17¾	18½	24¼	21,323
15¾ February 16.	11¼ January 17.	14½	15	..	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	8,840,000	.....	..	..	14	14½	14	14¼	14½	200
133½ January 3.	45¼ March 2.	114½	115½	+ 9½	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1½	..	105	124	105	114½	224½	27,667
10 January 24.	10 January 24.	9	...	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,676,980	.....	..	..	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	...	10
68½ January 24.	64 March 1.	65	66	— 1	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	1½	..	66¼	66½	66	66	70¾	250
142 April 12.	136 January 2.	140	143	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	2,692,200	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	142	142	142	142	138½	115
23 February 7.	19 April 9.	19	20	— ½	Union Bag & Paper Co.	16,600,000	.....	..	..	19¼	19¾	19	19½	36¼	1,480
77¾ February 2.	72⅜ March 30.	72½	75	— ⅝	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	11,080,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	73¾	73¾	73	73	63½	670
60¾ April 4.	44⅜ January 10.	59¼	59¾	+ ⅜	Union Pacific	95,552,200	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	..	59¾	60	56¾	59¾	47½	255,412
78½ April 4.	73¼ January 8.	76½	76¾	— ¼	Union Pacific pf	98,851,500	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	SA	76¾	77¼	75½	76½	80½	15,887
49 April 6.	46 February 21.	48	50	..	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	SA	49¾	48¾	48	48	55	103
19 January 3.	10¾ March 2.	12¾	12⅞	— ¼	United States Leather	61,599,900	.....	..	..	13½	13¾	12½	12⅝	6¾	6,695
77 January 3.	70 February 28.	73	73½	— ½	United States Leather pf	60,909,900	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¼	Q	74	74	73	73	73½	1,787
34 January 2.	28½ March 14.	33½	34½	— ½	United States Rubber	23,668,680	Jan. 31, 1900.	1	Q	35¼	35¾	34	34	53⅝	3,290
104¾ January 3.	90 February 27.	99	99½	+ ¾	United States Rubber pf	23,525,500	Jan. 31, 1900.	2	Q	100½	100½	99	99	119	560
8¾ April 7.	6½ March 13.	8½	8¾	+ ⅛	Wabash	28,000,000	.....	..	..	8¼	8¼	8	8¼	8½	850
23¾ April 7.	19¾ January 10.	23½	23⅝	..	Wabash pf	24,000,000	.....	..	..	23½	23⅝	22½	23¼	24¼	22,490
127½ March 29.	123 February 21.	123	126	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	3	SA	125	126	125	126	...	25
88¼ January 5.	80⅛ February 27.	82¼	83	— 1	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1¼	Q	83⅝	83⅝	82	83	93¾	1,756
11¾ March 26.	9¼ January 11.	10¾	11	+ ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie	5,000,000	.....	..	..	11	11½	10¼	11	...	2,500
58½ April 2.	52 January 2.	56½	56	— 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	2,500,000	.....	..	..	56	56½	56	56½	...	650
33⅛ March 26.	28 January 29.	30¾	30⅝	— ⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	7,000,000	.....	..	..	31¼	31½	30	30½	...	2,883
20¾ March 31.	16¾ March 17.	17⅝	18	— ⅜	Wisconsin Central	15,638,860	.....	..	..	18¼	18⅝	17¾	17¾	...	4,850
57 April 2.	47⅛ February 2.	51¼	51⅜	— 1⅛	Wisconsin Central pf	11,171,700	.....	..	..	53	53	50¾	51

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended April 12, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended April 12. $9,088,000

	Week Ending April 12.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104¼	104½	103½	104	41¼
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	70	72	68	72	85
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100⅝	100⅞	100½	100⅜	284½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	84⅞	84⅞	84½	84⅞	199
Atlantic & Danville 5s	101⅜	101½	101⅜	101½	11
Austin & Northwestern 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	10
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	97	97⅛	96¾	96⅞	120¼
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	101	101	100⅝	101	300
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	91¼	91¼	90¼	90¼	98½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	105	106½	104½	106½	12
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	96	96¾	96	96¼	70
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116⅝	116⅝	116	116	82
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. rects.	70	71	70	70	17
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	8
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. coll. trust 5s	117	117	117	117	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108	108	107¾	107¾	14
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107	107¼	107	107¼	3
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 1st 5s	90	90	90	90	11
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	94⅞	95	94½	95	96
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	41	43¼	41	42¾	99
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	12	13¼	12	13¼	20
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	7	7	7	7	10
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	10
Central of New Jersey convertible 7s	111¼	111¼	111½	111¼	15
Central of New Jersey general 5s	124	124	124	124	6
Central of New Jersey 5s, reg	121¼	121½	121½	121½	10
Central Pacific 3½s	85¼	85½	85	85	92½
Central Pacific 1st 4s	100	100	99¾	99¾	118
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 1st consol. 6s	104⅞	105½	104⅞	105½	12
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	121	121⅜	121	121⅜	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	100	100	99¾	99⅞	123
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	112	113	112	113	6
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	6
Chi., Bur. & Quincy Iowa Division 4s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy sinking fund 5s	101	101	101	101	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Chicago & Iowa 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	104⅝	105	104¾	105	41
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s	117	117	116⅞	117	11
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	134	134	133½	133½	3
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 5s	104½	107	104½	106	42
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, La Crosse & Dav. 5s	119	119½	119	119½	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul 1st, Sterling 7s £	172½	172½	172½	172½	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	120¼	120¼	120⅛	120⅛	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	112⅝	112⅝	112½	112½	8
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Hasting & Dakota 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. Div. 5s	121⅜	121¼	121⅜	121¼	20
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	142½	142½	142½	142⅞	5
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	107½	107¾	107½	107¾	58
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s, reg.	107	107	107	107	1
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	136	136	136	136	5
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	96¼	97	96⅛	96¼	117
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	104	104	104	104	5
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	98	98	97½	97½	26
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Web. & Mich. 4s	98	98	98	98	20
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	93	93	93	93	5
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	78½	79	78¼	78¾	32
Colorado Midland 2-4s	78	78⅝	78	78¼	92
Colorado & Southern 4s	84⅝	84¾	84¼	84½	114
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 1st 5s	124	124	124	124	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99½	99¾	99¼	99½	22
Detroit City Gas 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	10
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	36	37¾	36	37¾	44
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	4
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½	15
East. Tenn. reorganization lien 4-5s	111	111	111	111	10
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	4
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101	101	101	101	3
Erie & Pittsburg general 3½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
Erie 1st consol. 4s	90½	91	90½	90½	89
Erie 1st general lien 4s	74½	74½	74¼	74¼	30
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	15
Flint & Pere Marquette Cs	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	2
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	72	72½	72	72½	18
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	59¼	59¼	59¼	59½	2
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	102	102	101¾	101¾	21
Gas & Electric of Bergen co. consol. 5s	103½	105	103½	105	20
General Electric debenture 5s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	7
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	53
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	5
Hocking Valley 4½s	103	103	102⅞	102⅞	17
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	84¾	84¾	84½	84⅝	108
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Housatonic consol. 5s	133	133	133	133	3
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	115½	115⅝	115¼	115½	19
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	102⅝	103½	102⅝	103⅛	35
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	5
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	90½	90¼	89¾	89¾	31
Iowa Central 1st 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	9
K. C., P. & G. 1st 5s, tr. rects	72	72	72	72	1
Kansas City Southern 3s, when issued	69⅜	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	3
Kentucky Central 4s	98	98	98	98	20
Leclede Gas 1st 5s	100	109	109	109	3
Lake Shore 3½s	110½	110¾	110½	110¾	9
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre coll. tr. 5s	103	103	103	103	2
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	124	124	124	124	1
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis gen. 4s	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	3
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis consol. 5s, tr. r.	67½	67½	67¼	67¼	16
Louisville & Nashville gold 7s	111	111	111	111	4
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101	101	101	101	27
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	98¼	98¼	98½	98½	29
Manhattan Elevated consolidated	102	102⅝	102	102	8
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	119¼	119¼	119½	119½	1
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	97	97	97	97	5
Mexican Central consol. 4s	80¼	80¾	78	78	23
Mexican Central 1st income	28¼	28¾	27½	28	49
Mexican Central 2d income	14¼	14¼	13¾	14	45
Mexican International consol. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	10
Mexican National 2d income, A	81	81	81	81	1
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	104¼	104¼	104¼	104½	2
Michigan Central consol. 7s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	1
Mil., L. S. & W. ext. & imp. 5s	125	125	125	125	2
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	99	99	99	99	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93	93¼	93	93¼	234
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	69	69½	68⅝	69¼	118
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	92½	93	92	93	14
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	93½	94¾	92½	94¾	56
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	98½	101	98½	100⅞	646
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	95½	96	95½	97⅝	177
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	120⅞	121¼	120⅞	121⅛	52
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	116	116	116	116	1
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	109	109	108⅜	108⅜	23
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	86¼	87	86¼	86⅝	12
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	128	128	128	128	20
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	141	141	141	141	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	129	129	129	129	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	104½	104¾	104½	104½	2
National Starch Mfg. 1st 6s	108	108	108	108	5
New York Central general 3½s	110⅜	110⅜	110¼	110⅜	27
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884-1904	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	5
New York Central 1st 7s	119½	119½	119½	119½	6
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	99	99	98	98⅝	85
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg.	98½	97	98¼	97	53
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	98	98	98	98	48
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	106¼	107	106¼	107	26
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P., pur. money 4s	93	93½	93	93½	82
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	108¼	109⅝	108¼	109⅝	12
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	8
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	96	96	96	96	10
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	96	96	97½	97½	337
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	110½	110⅝	110¾	110⅞	35
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	68¾	69¼	68	68¾	71
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104⅜	104⅝	104	104⅛	62½
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	2
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	104	104½	104	104	19
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	114½	114⅝	114	114½	171
Oregon Short Line 6s	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	2
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	2
People's Gas, Chicago, 2d gtd. 6s	106	106	106	106	1
People's Gas, Chicago, 1st consol. 4s	123	123	123	123	10
Peoria & Eastern Income 4s	31	31½	30½	31	53
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	99½	99¾	99	99	30
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4½s, Series A	116	116	116	116	5
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4½s, Series B	116	116	116	116	5
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 5½s, Series B	100	100	100	100	1
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4s, Series B	100	100	100	100	1
Reading general 4s	99	99	99	99¼	501
Rio Grande Western 4s	89½	89¾	89	89	35
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	126	126	125	126	4
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 5-4s	88	88	88	88	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	111	111¾	111	111	78
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	89¾	89¾	89¼	89¼	499
St. Louis & San Francisco, Cent. Div. 4s	91	91	91	91	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	5
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	111
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	25
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	91⅜	92¼	91⅜	92	220
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	66½	66	64½	64½	297
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	79½	79½	79½	79½	11
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	3
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	5
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	85	85¼	85	85	754
Southern Pacific of Arizona 6s	114	114	114	114	10
Southern Railway, Memphis Div. 4-6s	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¾	5
Southern Railway 5s	116	116¼	116	116	29

BONDS.

	Week Ending April 12.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Standard Rope & Twine income	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	1
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	73	73	73	73	5
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	109	109	109	109	1
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103½	103¾	103½	103¾	40
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	115	115	114⅞	114⅞	14
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	57	60	57	60	8
Third Avenue 1st 5s	123	125	123	125	56
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114½	10
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. r.	126	127	125½	126⅞	168
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106⅛	106¼	100	106	1964
Wabash 1st 5s	118½	118½	118	118	10
Wabash 2d 5s	103½	104	103	104	54
Wabash debenture, Series A	92½	92½	92½	92¼	10
Wabash debenture, Series B	42¼	42½	41¼	41⅞	378
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	106½	110	106½	110	12
Wabash 1st, Des Moines Div. 4s	91	91	91	91	10
West Shore 4s	114½	115	114	115	24
West Shore 4s, registered	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	7
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	114⅞	114⅞	114¾	114¾	12
West. New York & Pennsylvania inc. 5s	27	27	27	27	10
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	73½	73½	73½	73½	1
Western Union coll. trust 5s	114	114	114	114	8
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	92¾	92⅞	92¼	92¾	115

Total sales: $8,923,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended April 12, 1900.

United States new 2s, when issued	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	20
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	4½
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	20
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	133	133⅜	133	133¾	34
United States 5s, coupon	114	114	113¾	113¾	15
United States 3s, coupon	110¼	110⅜	110	110	40

Total sales: $103,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended April 12, 1900.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	91	91⅜	91	91½	62

Grand total: $9,088,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	100¼	Apr. 2	100¼	Apr. 4	100¼	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	114⅜	Apr. 11
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	114⅜	Apr. 11
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137¼	Mar. 6	133½	Jan 10	134½	Mar. 30
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137⅜	Mar. 5	133	Apr. 11	133¾	Apr. 11
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116½	Mar. 12	112⅜	Jan. 19	115	Mar. 22
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116⅝	Mar. 7	113¼	Jan. 15	113⅝	Apr. 10
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112¼	Mar. 9	109¼	Feb. 1	110	Apr. 12
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111⅝	Mar. 13	100	Feb. 7	109	Apr. 6
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	109¼	Jan. 2	111½	Mar. 17
United States new 2s, when issued	105	Mar. 24	103¼	Apr. 9	103¼	Apr. 9

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116½	Mar. 8	108½	Jan. 8	116½	Mar. 8
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s	107¾	Apr. 2	106¾	Mar. 6	107¾	Apr. 2
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	.....		.....		109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s	.....		.....		97	July 12
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	95¼	Mar. 8	94	Jan. 17	95¼	Apr. 4
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6¾	Mar. 7	10	Mar. 15
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	91½	Apr. 11	85	Jan. 5	91½	Apr. 11

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 14th day of April, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged:

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$214,942,779	Gold certificates outstanding	$214,942,779
Silver dollars	411,046,000	Silver certificates outstanding	411,046,000
Silver dollars of 1890	11,140,651	Treasury notes outstanding	84,122,000
Silver bullion of 1890	72,981,349		
United States notes	14,080,000	Currency certificates outstand'g	14,080,000
Total	$724,190,779	Total	$724,190,779

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$38,979,571.20	
Gold certificates	31,076,700.00	
Standard silver dollars	2,463,429.00	
Silver certificates	6,096,793.00	
Silver bullion	125,492.23	
United States notes	7,230,904.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	644,848.00	
Currency certificates	1,275,080.00	
National bank notes	4,307,669.62	
Fractional silver coin	5,322,599.78	
Fractional currency	100.41	
Minor coin	438,900.68	
		$118,962,148.07
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$105,179,839.21	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,045,523.54	
Total	$111,225,362.75	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	3,541,796.54	
		114,767,159.29
Total		$233,729,307.36
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$10,544,863.74	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,980,507.85	
Disbursing officers' balances	53,309,504.69	
Post Office Department account	7,218,944.94	
Miscellaneous items	2,701,246.34	
		82,635,067.56
Available cash balance		$150,164,089.80

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$803,642.03	$8,487,192.91	$186,444,897.30
Internal revenue	1,040,331.55	11,190,816.05	231,277,258.89
Miscellaneous	511,890.21	1,058,154.28	30,177,769.28
Total receipts	$2,356,063.79	$20,736,163.24	$447,899,925.47
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	240,000.00	5,320,900.08	83,326,841.97
War	130,000.00	2,595,000.00	109,373,084.25
Navy	365,000.00	2,935,000.00	44,297,704.54
Indians	15,000.00	250,000.00	8,076,288.97
Pensions	600,000.00	6,180,000.00	113,042,922.47
Interest	800,000.00	2,900,000.00	34,228,954.41
Total expenditures	$1,950,000.00	$19,585,900.00	$392,446,882.95
Excess of receipts over expenditures	706,063.79	1,151,163.24	55,453,042.52
Receipts last year—			
Customs	831,616.77	8,418,129.77	180,328,218.06
Internal revenue	867,929.19	10,627,739.05	211,922,349.05
Receipts from all sources last year	1,549,875.74	19,552,431.88	401,966,458.81
Expenditures last year	1,735,000.00	22,152,000.00	480,054,303.80
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	44,350.00	2,357,310.00	16,692,357.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	71,315.00	692,244.50	12,779,270.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$849,468,414.00	$168,195,488.00	$949,981,902.00
This fiscal year, to March 14, 1900	11,011,798.00	3,699,121.00	14,710,919.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$1,450,964.00	$119,637.00	$1,570,601.00
This fiscal year	1,450,964.00	119,637.00	1,570,601.00
This month	928,870.00	32,012.00	960,882.00
This day	340,005.00	1,600.00	341,605.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	1,450,964.00	119,637.00	1,570,601.00
This fiscal year	1,450,964.00	119,637.00	1,570,601.00
This month	928,870.00	32,012.00	960,882.00
This day	340,005.00	1,600.00	341,605.00

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	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1900.....F A	70 Mar 31		65 Feb 19		69½ Apr 12	..	69¼
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944.....M N°	95¾ Jan 4		90 Mar 8		94¾ Apr 12	92	94
M.,K. & T. of T.1st gtd.g.5s,1942.M S°	93 Jan 26		89 Mar 7		93 Apr 12	92	93
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....F A°	77 Jan 3		76 Feb 23		76 Feb 23	75	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd.g.5s,1940.M N°	.. ....		.. ....		94 De 8, 99	..	..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s,1906.°M N	.. ....		.. ....		100¾ No 22,99	..	..
Sher.,Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943.°J D	97¾ Apr 12		92¼ Jan 27		97¾ Apr 12	..	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.°A O	106 Mar 28		102½ Jan 3		103 Apr 11	..	103¼
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920...M N°	121¼ Apr 12		114¾ Jan 13		121½ Apr 12	120½	121
Do 3d 7s, 1906.....M N°	116 Apr 10		114½ Feb 17		116 Apr 10	116	118½
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917...M S	101 Apr 12		94 Jan 2		100⅞ Apr 12	100⅝	101
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920.....F A°	98 Apr 10		90 Mar 5		97⅝ Apr 12	97	98
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext.g.4s,1938..F A°	105¾ Jan 6		105¾ Jan 6		105⅝ Jan 6	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938.....J J°	113 Mar 10		112¾ Mar 12		113 Mar 13	..	..
St. L. & I. M.gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1031.°A O	111¾ Mar 26		101¼ Jan 3		111 Apr 12	110⅝	111
Do do gtd. g. 5s, 1931.....°A O	110¼ Feb 7		110 Jan 23		110¼ Feb 7	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929.J J°	83½ Apr 12		77¾ Jan 3		83½ Apr 12	..	..
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945. J J°	110¼ Feb 20		110¼ Feb 20		110¼ Feb 20	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.....J D°	128 Apr 11		124 Jan 3		128 Apr 12	127½	130
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....Q J	123 Mar 5		120 Apr 2		120 Apr 2	120	123
Do gen. g 4s, 1938.....M S°	87 Feb 16		83 Jan 8		86¾ Apr 12	86¾	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..°F A	110 Apr 11		107 Jan 9		108¾ Apr 12	108¾	108¾
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....°J J	.. ....		.. ....		84 Apr., 96	85	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913. J J°	129 Jan 30		126 Jan 8		129 Apr 9	..	129
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....°J J	.. ....		.. ....		101 Sep 12,99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....°A O	107⅛ Mar 21		104½ Apr 11		104½ Apr 11	..	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917.....°J J	.. ....		.. ....		111 De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.°J J	.. ....		.. ....		108 Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., 1923...°J J	.. ....		.. ....		113 De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915. A O	.. ....		.. ....		108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Can. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....°J J	112 Apr 6		109 Jan 4		112 Apr 6	110¾	..
Do registered.....°J J	110¼ Mar 8		110 Feb 9		110¼ Mar 8	110¾	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S°	108 Feb 21		105¾ Mar 21		105⅞ Apr 12	103¾	..
Do do registered.....M S°	107⅛ Feb 1		105⅝ Mar 9		105⅝ Mar 9	105¾	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904.....M S°	.. ....		.. ....		108½ Fe 21, 98	106¾	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....°J D	.. ....		.. ....		103¼ Jne 26,99	103	..
Do do registered.....°J D	.. ....		.. ....		104¾ Fe 25, 98	103	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1995.°M N	103⅛ Mar 14		101 Jan 11		103¼ Mar 19	103¼	..
Do do registered.....°M N	.. ....		.. ....		102¾ Au 1, 99	103¼	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J°	110¾ Mar 30		109 Jan 2		110½ Apr 12	..	..
Do do registered.....J J°	.. ....		.. ....		112½ Ap 14, 99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998.°F A	98 Apr 9		95½ Mar 6		98 Apr 10	..	..
Do do registered.....°F A	96¼ Apr 7		96 Apr 6		96¼ Apr 7	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998.°F A	99 Jan 27		97 Jan 2		98¾ Apr 12	..	..
Do do registered.....°F A	97⅞ Apr 5		95½ Jan 24		97 Apr 11	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....°J J	115 Apr 10		110 Jan 2		115 Apr 10	..	..
Do registered.....°J J	114 Mar 31		110 Jan 4		113¾ Apr 9	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J°	110 Feb 27		108 Jan 4		109½ Apr 6	..	..
Do registered.....J J°	.. ....		.. ....		106 Dec 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C.1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.1940.J J	.. ....		.. ....		95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....J J	.. ....		.. ....		104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900...°M N	102¾ Mar 5		101½ Jan 5		102¾ Mar 13	102½	..
Do registered.....°M N	102⅞ Mar 7		101¾ Jan 20		102¾ Apr 2	102½	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..°F A	102 Feb 3		102 Feb 3		102 Feb 3	..	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext.5s, July, 1922. A O	129½ Feb 13		126 Apr 2		126 Apr 9	..	..
Do Tec. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....°M N	.. ....		.. ....		100 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..°F A	.. ....		.. ....		113 Ap 13, 99	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J°	.. ....		.. ....		107 Au 13,98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1901..M S°	107 Jan 18		106¾ Feb 8		106¾ Apr 2	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927...A O°	.. ....		.. ....		123 Jul 14,99	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A°	121 Jan 13		120 Feb 26		120 Feb 26	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J°	102¼ Apr 4		100⅞ Jan 2		102¼ Apr 4	..	..
Do do registered, 1900.....Q J°	102½ Mar 21		100⅜ Jan 2		100⅜ Apr 4	..	101
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D°	116½ Apr 4		112⅜ Jan 19		116½ Apr 4	114	..
Do do registered, 1903.....J D°	114 Apr 6		112⅛ Jan 10		114 Apr 6	114	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....°J D	110¾ Apr 2		109¼ Jan 6		110⅜ Apr 10	..	..
Do do registered.....°J D	110½ Mar 17		110¼ Mar 16		110¼ Mar 17	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S. 1901..°A O	.. ....		.. ....		108¾ De 1, 97	102½	103⅛
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934...J J°	.. ....		.. ....		122¾ No 3, 99	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.°M N	109⅜ Mar 12		108¼ Jan 5		109⅜ Apr 10	109½	110
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....°M N	104¼ Apr 6		103¼ Feb 8		104¼ Apr 9	104¼	105¼
Do 6s, 1900.....M S°	.. ....		.. ....		122 Fe 25, 98	118	..
Do 5s, 1931.....°M S	.. ....		.. ....		129 No 20, 99	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	.. ....		.. ....		127 De 2, 99	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.....°J J	105 Jan 4		105 Jan 4		105 Jan 4	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O°	108½ Mar 28		104¼ Jan 3		107 Apr 12	106¼	..
Do registered.....A O°	103½ Jan 3		103¼ Jan 3		103¼ Jan 3	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903.°J D	.. ....		.. ....		104½ Oct 7, 97	102¼	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O°	188 Jan 27		185¾ Jan 5		188 Mar 19	..	..
Do registered.....A O°	.. ....		.. ....		187 Nc 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....A O°	185 Feb 27		185 Feb 27		185 Feb 27	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937...M N°	.. ....		.. ....		123 De 27, 99	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....°M N	.. ....		.. ....		125½ Fe 9, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J°	114 Jan 5		114 Jan 5		114 Jan 5	..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J°	.. ....		.. ....		113 Jul 29,99	..	..
N.Y.,O. & W. ref.1st g.4s,June,1992. M S	107½ Feb 10		102 Jan 10		104¾ Apr 12	104½	..
Do o. reg., $5,000 only.....M S	.. ....		.. ....		101½ No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry. gen. 1.g.1st g.6s,1921.°J J	.. ....		.. ....		119½ Ap 12, 99	..	..
Do registered.....°J J	.. ....		.. ....		112 Jul 20,99	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923...°F A	131½ Mar 22		131½ Mar 22		131½ Mar 22	131	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	.. ....		.. ....		132 Jul 28,99	..	..
N. P. Ry p.in.ry.4s.1.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997. Q J	105¾ Mar 27		102¾ Jan 2		104¼ Apr 12	104	104¼
Do registered.....Q J	105¾ Mar 13		103 Jan 3		103 Mar 13	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.....Q F	69 Apr 2		65 Jan 10		68¾ Apr 12	68	68½
Do do registered.....Q F	68 Apr 6		68 Apr 6		68 Apr 6	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mch. 1948..Q M	.. ....		.. ....		95 May 11,99	85	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J°	120 Mar 12		118 Jan 5		119 Mar 28	119	120
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..°M N	112 Mar 30		110 Jan 15		112 Mar 30	113	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....°M N	129 Jan 2		129 Jan 2		129 Jan 2	133	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932...°A O	133 Mar 23		133 Mar 23		133 Mar 23	132½	134
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934.....°F A	.. ....		.. ....		117¾ Au 30,98	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..°J J	.. ....		.. ....		101 Fe 23, 97	108	..
Sci. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989. M N°	102½ Apr 12		95 Feb 14		102½ Apr 12	102	102¾
Nor. & W. R. 1st con.g.4s,1996..A O°	99¾ Mar 28		90¾ Jan 3		97¾ Apr 12	..	..
Ohio Riv. R.R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..°J D	.. ....		.. ....		103 Oct 24,99	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....°A O	95 Feb 1		90 Feb 1		95 Feb 24	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901...°J J°	77 Mar 12		60 Jan 5		75 Apr 4	74	75
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..°J D	109 Apr 10		104¼ Jan 5		109 Apr 10	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N°	105 Jan 16		102 Apr 5		102 Apr 5	102¼	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J°	116 Apr 4		111¼ Jan 10		116 Apr 4	116	117
Do registered, 1921.....J J°	111½ Jan 19		111¼ Jan 19		111½ Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937.M S°	.. ....		.. ....		102 No 11, 98	100	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.°M N	.. ....		.. ....		108 My 12,97	108	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944.°M S	.. ....		.. ....		115¼ Fe 24, 98	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935...	112¾ Mar 7		109 Jan 12		112¾ Mar 7	105	..
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1920..°J J	100 Jan 18		100 Jan 18		100 Mar 30	100	..
Do E. Div.T.Co.cfs.1st 6s,1920.M S°	100 Apr 3		99 Feb 5		100 Apr 3	100	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1928.....M N°	.. ....		.. ....		17 My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. pd....	22 Jan 18		22 Jan 18		22 Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921..Q F	130¾ Mar 10		130¾ Mar 10		130¾ Mar 10	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	.. ....		.. ....		96 De. 9, 99	97¼	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D°	.. ....		.. ....		137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O°	.. ....		.. ....		107½ Oct 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J°	.. ....		.. ....		121 No 26,98	..	..
P.,C.,C. & S. L.cn.g.g.t.4½s,A.1940. A O°	117 Mar 27		114 Jan 9		116 Apr 11	116	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....°A O	116 Feb 13		113½ Jan 12		116 Apr 11	116	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N°	.. ....		.. ....		113 No 28, 98	114	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.....M N°	109 Apr 12		106¾ Apr 3		109 Apr 12	106	109
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....F A	100 Apr 10		100 Apr 10		100 Apr 10	100¾	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A°	101 Apr 6		101 Apr 6		101 Apr 6	..	..
Do registered, 1900.....F A°	.. ....		.. ....		103¾ Ap 23, 97	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J°	137 Feb 15		135 Jan 12		137 Feb 15	137	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J°	136 Mar 1		136 Mar 1		136 Mar 1	137	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	134 Feb 15		124 Feb 15		134 Feb 15	129	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O°	.. ....		.. ....		119½ Oct 4, 99	..	..
C. & P. con. sk'g. fd. 7s, 1900...M N°	106½ Mar 6		102 Jan 12		103⅞ Mar 6	104	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A, 1942.°J J	117½ Feb 2		117¼ Feb 2		117¼ Feb 2	119	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940.....J J	101¼ Apr 11		101¼ Apr 11		101¼ Apr 11	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.J J°	108 Jan 15		106 Jan 15		108 Jan 15	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942...°M S	.. ....		.. ....		102 No 10, 97	105½	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s, Ser.A&B, Ja., 1928.A O	.. ....		.. ....		114 Mar., 98	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 1. 6s, 1932...J J°	.. ....		.. ....		117 Mar., 99	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J°	.. ....		.. ....		99 Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O°	115¼ Mar 19		113¼ Jan 16		115¼ Mar 19	112	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J°	.. ....		.. ....		98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J°	103¼ Feb 28		99¾ Jan 13		103¼ Feb 28	100½	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....J J°	100¾ Jan 26		99¾ Jan 11		100¾ Mar 14	100½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....°J J	90¾ Apr 5		83 Jan 9		89¾ Apr 12	89¼	89¾
Do registered.....°J J	.. ....		.. ....		84⅝ De 6, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939...J J°	100¼ Mar 22		94¾ Jan 4		99 Apr 12	..	100
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 1.g.4s,1917..A O	86½ Mar 23		85 Feb 20		86½ Mar 23	84	88
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939. J D°	.. ....		.. ....		105 No 10, 99	..	..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940...J J°	74 Mar 27		71 Mar 9		74 Mar 31	73½	75
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947..°J J	84¾ Jan 18		82 Jan 3		82 Apr 12	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906.M N°	.. ....		.. ....		110 No 15, 99	112¾	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N°	113¼ Feb 15		111¼ Jan 30		113¼ Mar 27	113¾	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N°	113 Feb 8		111¾ Jan 31		113 Feb 8	113¾	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Pr. C. & O., 1919.F A°	.. ....		.. ....		115¼ July., 98	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J°	123 Feb 7		122 Mar 26		122¾ Apr 11	119¾	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J°	111¾ Apr 12		108 Jan 4		111¾ Apr 12	111¾	113
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O°	105¾ Apr 4		103½ Apr 4		104½ Apr 4	102¾	..
Ft. S. & V. B. R. 1st g. 6s, 1910.°A O	.. ....		.. ....		105 Oct 4, 97	105¾	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996...J J°	84 Feb 6		79 Jan 8		83¼ Apr 9	82¾	86¾
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947.....A O°	.. ....		.. ....		99¾ De 18, 98	100	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929...°A O	92 Feb 19		91 Apr 12		91 Apr 12	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989. M N°	92¾ Apr 12		86¾ Jan 9		92¼ Apr 12	92¾	93
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov. 1989. J J	95 Apr 10		85¾ Jan 19		94¾ Apr 12	94¾	95
St. P. City Ry Co. con.g.5s,1937..°J J	115 Feb 7		111 Mar 2		111½ Mar 9	111¾	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 6s, 1931.....F A°	.. ....		.. ....		120 Fe 8, 99	118	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O°	111¼ Apr 2		110¾ Mar 29		111¼ Apr 2	109	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....°J D	98¾ Feb 1		98 Jan 18		98¾ Feb 1	97	..
St. P., Min & Man. 2d 6s, 1909.....A O°	127 Mar 12		117¾ Apr 9		117¾ Apr 9	117¾	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N°	121¼ Feb 16		119¾ Jan 6		121¼ Mar 16	121¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J°	142¼ Apr 2		127 Jan 3		141¾ Apr 6	141¾	..
Do do registered.....J J°	.. ....		.. ....		127½ Fe 22, 98	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J°	116¾ Apr 5		112¼ Jan 2		116¾ Apr 5	116	..
Do do do registered.....J J°	.. ....		.. ....		109¾ My 23,97	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....°J D	104½ Jan 24		103½ Jan 2		104½ Apr 6	104½	104¾
Do do registered.....°J D	.. ....		.. ....		104 Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J°	126 Apr 4		126 Apr 4		126 Apr 4	124	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.....J J°	125¾ Feb 28		120¼ Jan 10		124¾ Feb 28	..	..
Do registered.....J J°	.. ....		.. ....		125 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1938.....J J°	.. ....		.. ....		118 De 7, 99	114½	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st g. 5s, 1908.°A O	.. ....		.. ....		108 De 4, 99	..	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938...°J D	.. ....		.. ....		120 Ap 11, 99	115	..
Do registered.....°J D	.. ....		.. ....		115 Ap 26, 98	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S°	.. ....		.. ....		106¾ No 20, 99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....°J J	.. ....		.. ....		112¾ Oct 2, 99	113½	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.°A O	126½ Jan 13		125½ Jan 3		126½ Jan 13	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934.....°A O	.. ....		.. ....		112 Mar 17,99	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J°	.. ....		.. ....		104¾ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949. J D	85¾ Apr 5		80 Jan 9		85 Apr 12	84¾	85
Do do registered.....J D	.. ....		.. ....		85 No 6, 99	..	..
Can. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949...F A°	100¾ Jan 23		97⅜ Jan 11		99¾ Apr 12	99¾	99⅞
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929. J D	85½ Apr 10		81 Jan 9		85 Apr 12	85	85¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910....F A°	.. ....		.. ....		108 Oct 17,99	103½	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....°J D	103½ Feb 28		103½ Feb 28		103½ Feb 28	107	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931..°M N	102¾ Jan 31		100¾ Mar 14		101¾ Apr 12	101	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N. 7s, 1903. J J°	.. ....		.. ....		102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937.....J J°	110¾ Jan 9		110 Jan 29		110½ Mar 22	111	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912.....A O°	113 Feb 21		113 Feb 21		113 Feb 21	108	112
Do gen. 4s, int. gtd., 1921.....°A O	87 Mar 28		83¾ Jan 4		87 Apr 12	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J°	120½ Feb 28		120½ Feb 28		120½ Feb 28	123	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....°A O	.. ....		.. ....		134 No 22, 99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J°	.. ....		.. ....		99 De 27, 99	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtdg.4s,1943..°J J	80¾ Mar 31		75 Jan 9		79¼ Apr 12	79¼	79½
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A°	.. ....		.. ....		116 De 14, 98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912..M S°	.. ....		.. ....		106¾ No 17, 97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J°	104¼ Feb 3		101 Jan 2		103¾ Apr 12	..	..
S.F.of Ari.gtd.1st g.6s,Mch.1900-10. J J	114 Apr 12		110 Jan 2		114 Apr 12	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A. 1905. °A O	110 Mar 26		110 Mar 26		110 Mar 26	108	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....M N°	105¼ Jan 19		105¼ Jan 19		105¼ Jan 19	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	104¼ Mar 29		104¼ Jan 10		109½ Apr 4	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941. J J°	99¾ Apr 5		95 Jan 4		98⅞ Apr 11	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..°J J	.. ....		.. ....		113⅞ No 23, 98	..	..
Gila V.,G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924.M N°	106¼ Apr 5		106¼ Apr 5		106¼ Apr 5	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.°J J	.. ....		.. ....		98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O°	.. ....		.. ....		106 Au 23, 99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994....J J°	113¼ Apr 10		106 Jan 8		113 Apr 12	113	..
Do registered.....J J°	.. ....		.. ....		98 Oct 31,98	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996. J J	108¼ Apr 10		106¼ Apr 10		108¼ Apr 10	109	109¾
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.°M S	111 Apr 10		108½ Jan 10		111 Apr 10	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J°	.. ....		.. ....		112¼ Au 17, 97	111	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J°	115 Jan 31		115 Jan 31		115 Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J°	102½ Apr 10		101½ Feb 9		102¼ Apr 11	102¾	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930.....J J°	115½ Jan 16		114¾ Feb 19		114¾ Feb 19	..	118
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N°	118¾ Apr 10		114 Jan 2		118¾ Apr 10	118¾	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922....°J J	123 Mar 22		119½ Jan 16		123 Mar 22	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J°	122¼ Apr 6		118 Jan 3		122½ Apr 6	122	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.....°J J	122¼ Mar 21		118¼ Jan 3		122¼ Mar 21	..	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S°	101 Jan 11		101 Jan 11		101 Jan 11	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....°A O	.. ....		.. ....		105 De 12, 99	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....°M N	111¼ Apr 6		109 Jan 8		111¼ Apr 6	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped 1936.....°M N	110¾ Mar 21		108 Jan 4		110¼ Mar 21	..	..
Do serial, Series D.....A O°	.. ....		.. ....		102 Oct 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E.....°A O	.. ....		.. ....		103 Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd.4s,1924.°F A	.. ....		.. ....		90 Fe 23, 99	92½	96
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914...J J°	119 Mar 31		114½ Jan 10		119 Mar 31	116	118½
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....°M N	107½ Apr 12		102 Jan 15		107½ Apr 5	107⅝	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950.....J J	101½ Apr 12		99¾ Jan 10		101½ Apr 12	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939. A O°	.. ....		.. ....		113 Oct 2, 99	110¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1914....F A°	.. ....		.. ....		111⅝ No 3, 99	113¾	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930...A O	111 Jan 19		111 Jan 19		111 Jan 19	110¼	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905.°M S	.. ....		.. ....		107 Nc 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000.....°J D	115 Mar 23		111 Jan 3		114⅞ Apr 12	114½	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000...Mar	69 Mar 13		53 Mar 8		60 Apr 12	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937.....J J°	125 Jan 15		117½ Feb 28		123 Apr 12	124	125
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1

Continued from Page 1.

ion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 42.37, became 40.14 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 8,000,000 gold and 4,675,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.85@$4.85¼@4.85⅝ for sixty days, $4.86@$4.86⅛ for demand, $4.86⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.85⅞@4.84 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.19⅜ less 1-16 for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅞@94⅝ and 95⅛; guilders at 39 15-16@40 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—16 2-32@17½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c off per $1,000; selling, 75c per $1,000. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c discount.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Flem'gton C. & C. 2½	Otis Elevator 2½
Lorillard pf. 4	

Declines.

Amal. Copper 2⅝	Intern. Pump.... 1
Am. Ag. Chem.... 2	Intern. Pump pf... 1
Asphalt of Am.... 2	Nat. Gramophone. 10
British Col. Cop... 1	Nat. Salt 3½
Dist. of Am. pf.... 1	New Amst. Gas... 2
Electric Boat 2	New Amst. Gas pf. 4
Electric Boat pf... 5	New York Tr..... 2¾
Electric Vehicle... 5	Standard Oil 2
Electro-Pneum. ... 1½	

The four days of trading last week in the market for outside securities led to a number of declines from the previous week's final quotations. The double holiday at the end of the week was directly responsible, at least to some extent, for the apathy of Thursday's market, but even on the earlier days conditions had been unfavorable. Transactions for the week amounted to a much smaller figure than those of the preceding two or three weeks, as there was a decided falling off in orders in the curb market. In actual conditions apart from the market there seemed no ground for the declines which occurred in so many stocks, and the week's movement appeared nothing more than a temporary check in the general advance that had been the feature of the market for the two or three preceding weeks. Declines, however, seemed unaccompanied by any extensive liquidation, and even in the stocks that suffered most transactions were on a small scale. Events of the past week did not seem to result in much discouragement in quarters where confidence has been felt, and indeed there appeared no reason for apprehension over recessions even more or less general after the market had for so many days shown an uninterrupted strength.

At the close of the week predictions that the market after the three days' recess would show renewed strength were made, and seemingly not without warrant in actual conditions. Within the past month the outside market has resumed life after a period of extreme dullness and considerable depression, and some irregularity, with at times even substantial reactions, can hardly occasion any serious loss of confidence. Net changes for the week that amounted to 1 point or more were nearly all on the side of declines, though a few issues did show substantial improvement. With any renewal of the activity that prevailed two weeks ago a return movement in prices may be expected, and some observers of the market freely predict that the recoveries may well be expected to wipe out the past week's reactions and even add substantial net gains.

Though the majority of outside stocks showed considerable decrease in activity, there were a few issues that continued active and supplied a relatively large proportion of the whole week's business. The industrial stocks were not particularly prominent, though one or two of them showed large net gains, which were the more notable by reason of the more general movement of prices in the opposite direction. Otis Elevator common made a net gain of 2½ points on transactions that amounted all told to only a few hundred shares. Lorillard preferred also made a substantial advance, and Flemington Coal and Coke showed a net gain of 2¼ points.

For most of the declines that occurred no special reason appeared. Distilling of America ended the week lower than on the preceding Saturday, notwithstanding more definite information in regard to the investigating committee's report than had yet been had. It is now believed that this report will be given to the stockholders before the end of the present month, and, it may be, some time during the present week. In some quarters predictions of much higher prices for the Distilling stocks are made, for it is the more or less general opinion that the

	Bid.	Asked.
Knickerbocker	190	..
Manhattan	195	..
Manufacturers'	195	..
Mercantile	195	..
Metropolitan	470	480
Merton	190	..
Mutual	290	300
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1,400	1,410
N. Y. Security & Trust	200	..
North American	190	200
People's Trust	230	240
Produce Exchange	225	—
Real Estate	200	..
State	425	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	430	440
Trust Company of America	210	212
Trust Company of New York	..	195
Union	1375	1425
U. S. Mortgage Trust	490	500
United States	1575	..
Washington Trust	295	..
Williamsburg	185	205

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	24	26
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	87½	88
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111½	113
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	67	68½
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	92	93
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	89	99
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	104½	107
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	118
Commonwealth	90	102
Continental	530	545
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	85	90
German-American	510	515
Germania	285	305
Globe & Rutgers	50	70
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	100	106
Hanover	160	165
Home	205	212
Kings County	145	..
Nassau	155	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	109	170
North River	140	147
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	105	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	180
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	115	125
Westchester	320	..
Williamsburg City	425	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5c.	115	116½
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s.	106	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s.	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock.	38	38
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s.	98½	100½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st.	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d.	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d.	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s.	104	104
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s.	112½	115
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	235
Brooklyn City & New 1st.	114	116
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s.	109	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s.	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Cent'l Park, N. & E. River 7s.	106½	107½
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s.	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock.	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s.	100	102
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s.	106	108
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	83	..
D. D., E. B. & B. stock.	100	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s.	113	115
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip.	92	94
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	395	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip.	108	110
42d St. & Grand St.	395	410
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av 1st.	111	113
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d.	85	93
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat.	21	21¾
Kings County El. 4s, (new).	83	85
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn).	109	112
Nassau Electric 4s.	92	94
New Orleans Traction com.	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98
Ninth Avenue	198	203
North Jersey Street Ry.	29½	31
North Jersey Street Ry 4s.	86	88
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	86	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds.	103	104
Rochester Railway	19¾	20¼
Rochester Railway con. 5s.	106½	108
St. Louis Street Railways.	71	..
St. Louis St. Railways 4s.	86	87
St. Louis Transit.	23	25
Second Avenue stock.	190	201
Second Avenue consol. 5s.	117½	118½
Second Ave. 1st m. 5s.	107	108
Sixth Avenue stock.	205	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945.	111	114
South Ferry 1st 5s.	108	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	115¼	116⅞
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	400	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s.	106	108
28th and 29th St. 5s, 1906.	112½	114
Union Railway 1st 5s.	112	115
United Traction, Providence.	109	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds.	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943.	111	114
Worcester Traction common.	31	32
Worcester Traction pf.	104½	106

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit.	100	102
Amalgamated Copper ex div.	93⅜	94½
Am. Agricultural Chem.	39	40
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	107½	111⅜
American Air Power	40	42
American Bank Note	47	50½
American Bicycle	10	12
American Bicycle pf.	30	42
American Bicycle bonds.	..	80
American Press Association	70	80
American Type Founders	50	54
American Woolen	20½	21¼
American Woolen pf.	75	78½
Bliss on Lead	14½	15
Asphalt of America	7	8
Barney & Smith Car	12	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107	..
British Columbia Copper	11¾	12½
Central & South American Tel.	107½	110
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	52	57
Chesebrough Mfg.	345	360
Chicago & Alton subscrip.	122½	118
Chicago & Alton 5s (new)	93	96
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	..	38
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	76	80
Distilling Company of America	8¾	8⅝
Distilling Co. of America pf.	..	27
Electric Boat	..	27
Electric Boat pf.	43	48
Electric Vehicle	40	45
Electric Vehicle pf.	86	95
Electro-Pneumatic	3	3½
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	28
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	98	100
Havana Commercial	18	19
Havana Commercial pf, ex-div.	61½	62
Illinois Transportation	2	2¼
International Pump	20	23
International Pump pf.	66	67½
Lady Helen Copper	78	79
Lorillard pf.	98	101
Markeen Copper	6⅝	7½
Mergenthaler Linotype	209	210
National Gramophone	40	44
National Salt	45	46
New England Transportation	6¼	6⅝
New York Transportation	11½	12
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	166	175
Otis Elevator	29½	30½
Otis Elevator pf.	87	89
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	22	24
Procter & Gamble	389	400
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Bak. Powder pf ex div.	92½	93
Rubber Goods	30½	31½
Rubber Goods pf.	79½	80½
Singer Manufacturing	625	700
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	68	69
Standard Coupler	33	37
Standard Coupler pf.	115	..
Standard Oil	540	545
Storage Power	12	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Swift & Co.	101	103
Swift & Co. 1st 6s.	107	109
Tel., Tel. & Cable of Am.	4	4¼
Tennessee Copper	15	17
Texas Pacific Coal	70	..
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908.	107	..
Union Typewriter	30	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	122
United Shoe Machinery	30	32
United Shoe Machinery pf.	23	23½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	¾
Virginia Coal, Iron & C.	20	22
Virginia C. I. & C. 5s, 1949.	60	61
Westinghouse Air Brake	390	410
Worthington Pump pf.	113	114

Gas Companies.

Bay State	1¾	1⅞
Buffalo City	5	6¼
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	71	73
Central Union 5s, 1927	103	104½
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds.	104	106
Denver Gas	..	38
Denver Gas bonds	..	78
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	59	62
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	100	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	103	105
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	59	62
Lafayette Gas bonds	60	65
Logansport & W. Valley bonds.	59	62
Madison (Wis.)	77	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	280	300
New Amsterdam	28	29
New Amsterdam pf.	50	52
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	99	99½
N. E. Gas & Coke	18	20
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	68½	71
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, 1945	103	106
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	59	62
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s, 1937	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	50	54
Standard (New York)	105	115
Standard pf.	130	140
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western (Milwaukee)	93	95
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	104	106

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	195	205
Bankers'	..	200
Brooklyn	400	425
Central	2075	2125
Central Realty Bond & Trust.	275	300
Continental	375	..
City	330	350
Colonial	..	370
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	425	475
Franklin	300	325
Guaranty	600	650

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 15.—On the Stock Exchange last week, some of the Americans closed better. Baltimore and Ohio ordinary rose on the week 1 point, and Baltimore and Ohio preferred 3½ points. Norfolk and Western common rose 1⅞, and the preferred stock 1¼. In most other cases the movement was downward. Pennsylvania and Union Pacific each fell 1¼.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, April 15.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase 525,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase 1,330,000 pesetas.

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	Apr. 5	Apr. 19	Apr. 18	Annual
Atlantic Antifouling Paint Co.	.....	.....	May 7	Annual
Boston & Montana Mining	.....	.....	Apr. 26	Annual
Brooklyn Ferry Co.	Mch 31	Apr. 20	Apr. 13	Annual
Egg Baking Powder Co.	.....	.....	Apr. 19	Annual
General Electric Company	Apr. 14	May 9	May 8	Annual
Hanover National Bank	Apr. 11	May 31	May 14	Special
International Banking & Trust Co.	Apr. 5	Apr. 20	Apr. 19	Special
International Hydraulic Co.	Apr. 16	Apr. 27	Apr. 26	Annual
Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R.	.....	.....	May 2	Annual
Mexican Central	.....	.....	May 2	Annual
Michigan Central R. R.	.....	.....	May 3	Annual
Michigan Copper Mining	.....	.....	May 1	Annual
Morton Trust Company	Apr. 6	Apr. 18	Apr. 17	Special
New York Central	Apr. 7	Apr. 19	Apr. 18	Annual
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	Apr. 14	May 3	May 2	Annual
North American Trust Co.	.....	.....	Apr. 19	Special
Norton Point Land Co.	.....	.....	Apr. 18	Annual
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	.....	.....	May 17	Annual
Rio Grande Western	Mch. 30	May 1	Apr. 30	Special
Standard Air Brake	.....	.....	Apr. 18	Annual
State Trust Co.	Apr. 12	Apr. 24	Apr. 23	Special
U. S. Rubber Co.	Apr. 14	May 16	May 15	Annual
West Branch Valley R. R.	.....	.....	Apr. 17	Annual
Western National Bank	.....	.....	Apr. 24	Special
Wheeling & Lake Erie	Apr. 16	May 3	May 2	Annual

*Payment in full of arrears of dividends.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the reserve of $3,045,475. The banks now hold a surplus of $10,950,275 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $6,106,200, an increase in specie of $5,487,300, an increase in legal tenders of $716,400, an increase in deposits of $11,822,900, and an increase in circulation of $455,900.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks, and the corresponding date last year:

	Apr.14, 1900.	Apr.7, 1900.	Apr.15,'99.
Loans	$761,672,400	$755,566,200	$768,354,200
Specie	157,243,500	151,756,200	188,134,900
Legal tenders	62,288,900	61,772,500	58,456,200
Net deposits	852,328,500	822,425,600	885,478,300
Circulation	21,029,800	20,574,500	13,948,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Apr.14, 1900.	Apr.7, 1900.	Apr.15,'99.
Specie	$157,243,500	$151,756,200	$188,134,900
Legal tenders	62,288,900	61,772,500	58,456,200
Total res've	$219,532,400	$213,528,700	$241,591,100
Reserve req'd against dep.	208,582,125	205,622,900	222,119,575
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$10,950,275	$7,904,800	$19,471,525

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,908,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,693,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,390,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,575	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,150
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,373,825	25,988,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	26,234,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,823,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,086,425	19,974,175	28,086,675
March 24	5,817,700	18,557,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,850	35,720,800
April 7	7,904,800	15,018,825	35,036,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,346,675

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$10,950,275	1895	$19,414,225
1899	19,471,525	1894	60,831,000
1898	37,346,675	1893	11,072,350
1897	46,966,800	1892	15,788,500
1896	18,139,350	1891	4,319,850

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended April 13, 1900	$9,785,472
Week ended April 14, 1899	11,533,332
From Jan. 1, 1900	173,394,193
From Jan. 1, 1899	159,624,514

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended April 10, 1900	$12,430,304
Week ended April 11, 1899	7,952,491
From Jan. 1, 1900	177,563,134
From Jan. 1, 1899	182,716,295

Imports of Gold.

Week ended April 13, 1900	$18,800
Week ended April 14, 1899	6,632
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,076,016
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,775,397

Exports of Gold.

Week ended April 13, 1900	$520,220
Week ended April 14, 1899	33,988
From Jan. 1, 1900	7,968,632
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,169,190

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended April 13, 1900	$510,220
Week ended April 14, 1899	27,055
From Jan. 1, 1900	6,887,716

Net Imports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1899	1,606,207

Imports of Silver.

Week ended April 13, 1900	$93,221
Week ended April 14, 1899	17,632
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,203,772
From Jan. 1, 1899	901,051

Exports of Silver.

Week ended April 13, 1900	$610,120
Week ended April 14, 1899	344,462
From Jan. 1, 1900	15,684,164
From Jan. 1, 1899	15,200,059

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended April 13, 1900	$516,899
Week ended April 14, 1899	327,068
From Jan. 1, 1900	13,831,412
From Jan. 1, 1899	14,353,008

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended April 13, 1900	$112,121
Week ended April 14, 1899	24,265
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,279,788
From Jan. 1, 1899	5,676,448

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended April 13, 1900	$1,130,340
Week ended April 14, 1899	978,365
From Jan. 1, 1900	22,986,836
From Jan. 1, 1899	18,429,249

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended April 13, 1900	$1,027,219
Week ended April 14, 1899	954,120
From Jan. 1, 1900	20,719,128
From Jan. 1, 1899	12,752,801

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing. April 12. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*210	Oct. 13, 1830
145	160	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	145	Dec. 27, 1899
99	100	American Cotton Oil pf	10,198,600	Dec. 1, 1899 3	100	Apr. 5	90	Jan. 8	100	Apr. 5, 1900
2⅞	3½	American Spirits Mfg	27,983,300	....	4	Feb. 15	3	Feb. 13	*2	Mar. 21, 1900
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf	3,984,900	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*24	Oct. 10, 1899
135	138	American Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	140	Feb. 15	136	Feb. 10	139	Mar. 29, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	April, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
..	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	Jan., 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
106	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	Feb. 15, 1899
..	..	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900 3	111	Mar. 29	95¾	Mar. 21	111	Mar. 29, 1900
120	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	*126½	Feb. 28	*119	Jan. 10	*126½	Feb. 28, 1900
98	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 1	93	Feb. 26	91¾	Feb. 26	*95¼	Mar. 12, 1900
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,704,000	Mar. 1, 1900 1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	Apr. 5, 1899
..	37	Chicago Consol. Traction	15,000,000	....	39½	Jan. 15	37½	Jan. 2	39	Feb. 5, 1900
..	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	Jan. 2, 1900 2	109	Mar. 27	88	Jan. 31	106	Apr. 6, 1900
40¾	41	Chicago Great Western pf. B	7,489,100	....	42	Mar. 31	35¾	Jan. 11	41¾	Apr. 7, 1900
197	200	Chicago & Northwest. pf	22,396,600	Apr. 6, 1900 1¾	209	Mar. 28	198	Jan. 4	200	Mar. 28, 1900
117	119	Chi., S. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Feb. 26, 1900 5	123½	Jan. 31	114½	Mar. 9	119	Apr. 5, 1900
165	175	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1900 3½	175	Mar. 3	172	Feb. 8	175	Mar. 3, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Apr. 2, 1900 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	June 4, 1898
108½	110½	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900 1¼	111½	Mar. 29	104	Mar. 6	110⅞	Apr. 2, 1900
186	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1900 1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*188¾	Oct. 25, 1899
..	3½	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000	....	3¾	Mar. 26	3½	Mar. 26	3¾	Mar. 26, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	336,700	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	June 9, 1899
165	..	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Apr. 14, 1900 1¾	*183	Jan. 17	168	Feb. 14	*168	Mar. 24, 1900
50	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	50	Feb. 10	50	Feb. 16	50	Feb. 16, 1900
100	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,044,300	No. 15, 1899 2½	94¾	Feb. 27	94	Feb. 26	94¾	Feb. 27, 1900
375	400	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	April, 1900 5%	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	10,000,000	Apr. 9, 1900 1¼	122⅝	Feb. 23	101	Jan. 3	103½	Apr. 6, 1900
93	95	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1900 2½	94	Mar. 1	80	Jan. 24	*95	Apr. 7, 1900
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	April, 1900 1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 3, 1899
110½	113	**H. B. Claflin**	3,829,100	Apr. 14, 1900 2	115½	Jan. 11	110	Mar. 9	114	Apr. 5, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,600,360	Feb. 1, 1900 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*101	June 6, 1899
104	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	Apr. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	*390	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	M'h. 28, 1900 50c	..	.....	..	.....	*105	May 20, 1899
73	75	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	M'h. 26, 1900 50c	*70	Jan. 22	65	Feb. 6	65	Feb. 6, 1900
6½	8	**International Silver**	10,000,000	....	10⅞	Jan. 25	6½	Mar. 22	8	Apr. 5, 1900
3½	4½	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,000,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3¾	Dec. 22, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7½	Nov. 9, 1899
69½	70	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	5,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	68	Feb. 6	66	Feb. 6	*67	Feb. 24, 1900
72	75	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	M'h. 15, 1900 2	80	Jan. 5	73	Feb. 7	74	Apr. 6, 1900
11	14	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	14⅞	Mar. 21	6¼	Jan. 30	14½	Mar. 26, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	M'h. 31, 1900 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	*152	May 31, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	No. 1, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*82	Dec. 15, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3½	June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs	.....	....	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10, 1900
36	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	36	Oct. 27, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Apr. 14, 1900 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
125	130	New York Air Brake	6,250,000	Apr. 16, 1900 2	138	Jan. 2	120	Feb. 27	130	Apr. 4, 1900
78	79	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	M'h. 1, 1900 5	85	Jan. 31	79	Feb. 13	79	Mar. 28, 1900
134	..	N. Y., Lack. & West	10,000,000	Apr., 1900 1¼	134	Feb. 28	130	Feb. 2	*133	Mar. 29, 1900
211	214	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	53,308,680	M'h. 31, 1900 2	214	Jan. 10	213	Jan. 2	213	Apr. 2, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 10, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	(21,500	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*7	Nov. 6, 1899
8¼	8⅞	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900 30c	9	Feb. 2	7¾	Jan. 4	9	Mar. 21, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	17,384,300	July 2, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	2,245,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
83	88	**Pacific Coast 1st pf**	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1900 1¼	87½	Jan. 4	84½	Mar. 9	*86	Apr. 6, 1900
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	M'h. 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110	June 28, 1899
100	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	*375	June 17, 1899
..	68	**Père Marquette pf**	10,162,200	....	66½	Mar. 27	56½	Mar. 22	64½	Mar. 27, 1900
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*117	May 16, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	Jan., 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
..	14	Pitts. & West. pf., 25c. paid	.....	....	15	Jan. 15	11	Feb. 28	13	Mar. 15, 1900
2	3	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	2½	Mar. 29	2	Feb. 14	2½	Mar. 29, 1900
192	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*209½	Dec. 11, 1899
53½	59	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	....	60	Mar. 8	43¾	Jan. 27	54	Apr. 7, 1900
133	137	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,509,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1¼	131¾	Mar. 26	131¾	Mar. 26	131¾	Mar. 26, 1900
13	14½	**St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf.**	3,500,000	....	16½	Feb. 5	14	Apr. 4	14	Apr. 5, 1900
70	78	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900 2	72½	Mar. 30	68	Jan. 25	71	Apr. 6, 1900
..	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,000,200	July 5, 1887 3	56	Jan. 3	50½	Jan. 11	51	Feb. 27, 1900
..	..	St. Paul & Duluth pf	3,885,000	Mar., 1900 3	101	Mar. 13	100	Mar. 1	*101½	Mar. 23, 1900
60½	61½	Silver Bullion Certs	.....	....	60¾	Mar. 16	59½	Jan. 16	60¾	Mar. 16, 1900
206	215	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	Jan., 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron pf**	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 -1	*160	Feb. 2	*155	Jan. 5	*160	Mar. 7, 1900
25	..	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	No. 15, 1893 1	..	.....	..	.....	24	Nov. 30, 1899
45	..	Tol. & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1898 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	45	Dec. 2, 1899
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf	5,805,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	5	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 ⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Apr. 10, 1900 2½	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17, 1900
..	2	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*12	Nov. 21, 1899
..	12	U. S. Flour Milling pf	5,000,000	....	13½	Feb. 23	4	Mar. 23	4	Mar. 23, 1900
160	..	Utica & Black River	2,225,000	M'h. 1, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	155	Oct. 30, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1900 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	18,180,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,815,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	*98	Sep. 28, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Detroit City Gas, Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pittsburg and Western preferred, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. New Central Coal is $20 par, American Coal $25 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Central R. R. of N. Jersey (quarter)	1¼	May 1	Apr. 16	Apr. 23
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul common	2½	Apr. 20	Mch. 23	Apr. 13
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	3½	Apr. 20	Mch. 23	Apr. 13
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	May 1	Mch. 30	Apr. 9
Choctaw, Ok. & Gulf	2	Apr. 20	Holders of record	Apr. 20
Choc., Ok. & Gulf pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Apr. 20	Holders of record	Apr. 20
Cin., Ham. & D. new pf. (quarter)	1¼	May 5	Apr. 27	May 9
Cin., San. & Cleve. pf	2	May 1	Apr. 20	May 1
Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 20	Mch. 30	Apr. 5
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1½	Apr. 20	Apr. 3	Apr. 20
Evans. & Terre Haute com	1½	May 1	Apr. 10	May 2
Evans. & Terre Haute pf	2½	Apr. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 29
Georgia R. R. & Banking (quarter)	2½	Apr. 16	Mch. 31	Apr. 16
Grand Rapids & Ind	1	Apr. 25	Apr. 16	Apr. 25
Grand Trunk	2	Apr. 20	.....	.....
Grand Trunk 1st pf	4	Apr. 20	.....	.....
Grand Trunk 2d pf	3½	Apr. 20	.....	.....
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1½	May 1	Apr. 16	May 2
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 16	Apr. 7	Apr. 20
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	June 5	May 10	May 23
Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter)	1¼	May 1	Holders of record	Mch. 30
Western Pennsylvania	3	Apr. 16	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Chi. Union Trac. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 20	Mch. 31	Apr. 21
Cin., Newport & Covington pf	⅝	May 1	Apr. 20	May 3
Consol. Traction (Pittsburg) pf	3	May 9	Holders of record	Mch. 31
Met. St. Ry., N. Y., (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 16	Mch. 29	Apr. 17
New Eng. St. Ry., New Haven, (quarter)	¾	Apr. 16	Apr. 10	Apr. 17
North Chicago St. R. R. (quarter)	2	Apr. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 16
Orleans R. R. (New Orleans)	1	Apr. 16	Apr. 12	Apr. 16
Phila. Co., Pittsburg, (quarter)	1½	Apr. 20	Holders of record	Apr. 14
United El. L. & P. pf. (Baltimore)	2½	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 25
Winchester Ave., New Haven, (quarter)	2	Apr. 16	Apr. 10	Apr. 17

BANK STOCKS.

N. Y. Produce Exchange	2	Apr. 16	Apr. 8	Apr. 17
N. Y. Produce Ex. (tax div.)	2-43	Apr. 16	Apr. 8	Apr. 17

TRUST COMPANIES.

Land, Title & Trust Co	4	May 1	Apr. 11	May 1
N. Y. Security & Trust (quarter)	6	May 1	Apr. 26	May 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amalgamated Copper (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 20	Mch. 26	May 1
Amalgamated Copper (extra)	2	Apr. 20	Mch. 26	May 1
American Bell Telephone (quarter)	3	Apr. 16	Apr. 1	Apr. 15
Am. Car & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1¾	May 1	Apr. 20	May 2
Am. Pneumatic Service pf	75c	Apr. 20	Apr. 9	Apr. 20
Am. Ship Building pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 25	Apr. 5	Apr. 17
Am. Steel Hoop pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 20	Apr. 10	May 1
Am. Tin Plate pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 20	Apr. 20	May 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—CONTINUED.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Am. Tobacco com. (quarter)	1¾	May 1	Apr. 16	May 16
Am. Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	May 1	Apr. 16	May 16
American Type Founders	$1	Apr. 16	Holders of record	Apr. 16
Am. Woolen pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 16	Apr. 3	Apr. 17
Anaconda Copper Mining	$1.25	Apr. 30	Apr. 18	.....
Anaconda Copper Mining (extra)	75c	Apr. 30	Apr. 16	.....
Continental Cotton Oil com	6	May 1	.....	.....
Electric Vehicle pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 16	Apr. 4	Apr. 17
Federal Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 20	Mch. 30	Apr. 12
Finance Co. of Penn. 2d pf	$1	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 21
Flat Top Land Ass'n (quarter)	½	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 12
Flat Top Land Ass'n pf. (quarter)	1	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 12
Havana Commercial pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 16	Mch. 31	Apr. 17
Int. Steam Pump pf. (quarter)	1¾	May 1	Apr. 20	May 2
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)	2½	Apr. 16	Apr. 4	Apr. 17
Montana Coal & Coke Co	30c	Apr. 20	Holders of record	Apr. 10
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	Apr. 16	Apr. 2	Apr. 16
National Grenenghouse Cor	2	May 1	Apr. 25	May 2
New Centennial Eureka Mining	$1	Apr. 15	Holders of record	Mch. 30
New England Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1½	May 15	Apr. 6	May 6
New Haven Iron & Steel	15c	Apr. 16	Holders of record	Apr. 6
N. Y. Air Brake (quarter)	2	Apr. 19	Apr. 2	Apr. 17
Ontario Mining (quarter)	30c	Apr. 20	Apr. 10	Apr. 21
Pacific Coast	1	May 1	Apr. 9	May 2
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	May 1	Apr. 9	May 2
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1	May 1	Apr. 9	May 2
Pennsylvania Salt	6	Apr. 16	Holders of record	Mch. 26
Pennsylvania Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 16	Holders of record	Mch. 31
Pittsburg Coal pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 25	Apr. 15	Apr. 28
Reece Button Hole Machine Company (quarter)	3	Apr. 16	Holders of record	Apr. 5
Shelby Iron	6	Apr. 16	Apr. 10	Apr. 17
Street's West Shade C. Line com. (quarter)	50c	Apr. 25	Apr. 16	Apr. 26
Sugar, Beet & Steel (quarter)	2	Apr. 16	.....	.....
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. common	2	May 1	Apr. 20	May 1
T. C., I. & R. R. non-cumulating pf.	54	May 1	Apr. 20	May 1
United States Rubber	1	Apr. 30	Apr. 14	May 16
U. S. Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 30	Apr. 14	May 16
United Zinc Co. (quarter)	2	Apr. 15	Holders of record	Apr. 6
Va. Carolina Chemical pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 15	Holders of record	Mch. 31
Western Union Tel. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 16	Mch. 20	Apr. 2

Specie Exports from the Port of New York, April 9 to 14, inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
April 10	St. Louis	London, U. S.	$200,000
April 10	Saint Paul	London, U. S.	50,000
April 11	Mesaba	Gibraltar, U. S.	200,000
April 12	Fr. Wm. de Gr.	Bremen, U. S.	100,000
		Coin	3,000
April 12	Saale	London, U. S.	30,000
Total			$583,000

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

April 5	Cherokee	Santo Domingo, U. S. (U. S.)	$10,000
April 5	Cherokee	Santo Domingo, U. S. (U. S.)	4,000
April 6	Etna	Cape Townsend, U. S. (U. S.)	1,000
April 7	Westfield	Bermuda, Agents, U. S. (U. S.)	100,000
April 7	Caracas	La Guayra, U. S. (U. S.)	10,000

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FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week, and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
April 12, 1900	£32,184,301	.....
April 13, 1899	30,356,406	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
April 12, 1900	77,612,666	£45,250,461
April 13, 1899	72,582,370	48,085,969
BANK OF GERMANY.		
April 12, 1900	24,690,000	12,734,000
April 13, 1899	28,596,000	14,731,000
RUSSIA.		
April 12, 1900	83,651,000	6,789,000
April 13, 1899	97,405,000	4,667,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
April 12, 1900	37,634,000	9,715,000
April 13, 1899	29,927,000	10,455,000
SPAIN.		
April 12, 1900	13,689,000	13,584,000
April 13, 1899	11,650,000	11,682,000
ITALY.		
April 12, 1900	15,426,000	1,601,000
April 13, 1899	15,417,000	1,920,000
NETHERLANDS.		
April 12, 1900	4,872,000	5,934,000
April 13, 1899	3,988,000	6,341,000
BELGIUM.		
April 12, 1900	2,980,000	1,490,000
April 13, 1899	3,086,000	1,543,000
Total for week	£292,733,967	£99,097,461
Total preceding week	294,089,834	99,116,316
Corresponding date last year	293,001,770	100,124,989

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers; increasing and probably high southeasterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,685. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 81⅛c.; Corn, No. 2 mixed, 48⅝c.; Cotton, middling, 9⅞c.

CONGRESS.—In the House yesterday the Naval Appropriation bill gave rise to an argument on the price of armor plate. Messrs. Foss and Cummings made pleas for a larger navy, the latter urging that Krupp armor be bought at $345 a ton. Other members contended for a Government armor plant. In the Senate, the Alaskan Code bill was so amended as to provide that the Nome Beach below mean high tide should be subject to exploration for gold by American citizens or those who had declared their intention of becoming citizens. The joint resolution providing for a Constitutional amendment to permit election of Senators by popular vote, which was adopted by the House, was referred to committee in the Senate. The Army Appropriation bill was reported.

FOREIGN.—The Boers have raised the siege of Wepener, and are now in full retreat, though in what direction is uncertain from the reports of correspondents. It is believed that Lord Roberts has so arranged his forces as to make it likely that some of the burgher commandoes may be trapped, but any news of the movements of the British troops in and near Bloemfontein is stopped by the censor. Mafeking reported "all well" on April 8, but the pinch of starvation was beginning to be felt. It is said that the Boers are placing great faith in the probability of action by the United States. The Boers have reappeared at Dewdrop, near Ladysmith. The Irish-American ambulance corps has arrived at Pretoria. King Oscar has started for England. Prussia's Polish Socialists have joined the German Socialists.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

Admiral Dewey denies the story that he is a candidate for President to be revenged on Mr. McKinley.

William F. Miller, manager of the Franklin Syndicate, was found guilty of grand larceny by the jury yesterday. He will be sentenced next week.

Page 2.

The Republican State Convention will meet at the Grand Central Palace to-day.

Page 5.

Four men were killed and two others wounded in a drunken quarrel at Windber, Penn., on Sunday night.

The trial of Alfred E. Morrison, known as the "dream slayer," began at White Plains yesterday.

Sub-contracts for material and for the construction of eight sections of the rapid transit routes were awarded yesterday.

Rules intended to facilitate litigation in suits for damages against railroads for personal injuries were adopted by the Justices of the Supreme Court yesterday.

Page 6.

Forty-seven persons have so far consented to serve as judges for the New York University Hall of Fame.

The Queens Grand Jury met yesterday and continued its investigation of protected vice in Long Island City.

The resignation of the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis was accepted yesterday by the Chicago Presbytery. Resolutions were passed asking the General Assembly to appoint a committee to report on the question of a revision of the Confession of Faith.

Page 7.

The United States Supreme Court yesterday decided two stamp tax cases in favor of express companies, holding that shippers must pay for the stamps.

Page 8.

The special sub-committee of the House Committee on Judiciary proposes a two-fold remedy for trust abuses—a Constitutional amendment giving Congress full power to deal with trusts, and a new anti-trust law extending the Sherman act of 1890.

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 6.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 14.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 6.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

BALTIMORE BANKS TO MERGE.

Equitable National Will Absorb First National—$915,750 Involved.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 16.—The Equitable National Bank of this city concluded a deal to-day whereby it absorbs the First National Bank, and the two institutions will be merged just as soon as the legal formalities can be complied with. The purchase price was $165 a share.

President Ferguson of the Equitable National gave out this statement: "The Directors of the First National and the Equitable National Banks have entered into an agreement, subject to the approval of their respective stockholders, for the consolidation of the two banks under one management. The mutual advantages of the agreement are, in their opinion, so great as to leave no doubt of its being carried out as soon as the legal steps can be complied with. This can be speedily effected.

"The plan was agreed upon with entire harmony on the part of all concerned, and contemplates the conduct of the business of the united banks under the name of the First National Bank of Baltimore and under the management of the President and Cashier of the Equitable National Bank and its Board of Directors.

"The amount involved in the transaction is $915,750. The First National Bank was established in 1864. The present capital stock is $555,000. This is the second consolidation of National banks in Baltimore within a few months, the other having been the absorption of the Farmers and Planters' Bank by the National Mechanics' Bank.

BIG MICHIGAN DEAL.

Chicago Men Buy Interest in Munising Land and Railway Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 16.—A big deal in timber lands and railroad property in the upper peninsula of Michigan has been consummated, in the interests of several Chicago capitalists, and a sum said to be about $1,000,000 has changed hands in the transaction.

Attorney John M. Duffy, representing the Chicago interests, completed the deal in Cleveland on Saturday. He purchased and took over all the interests of a number of well-known Cleveland and New York parties, including Secretary of State Hay, Fayette Brown, and C. A. Otis, in the Munising Land Company and the Munising Railway Company.

By the sale nearly 100,000 acres of hardwood land and sixty miles of railroad in operation from Munising Bay to Little Lake passed into Chicago hands.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN ILL.

Said to be Suffering from the Effects of Climatic Changes.

Ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the leader of the Kings County Democracy, is ill at his home, 163 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. Mr. McLaughlin has been confined to his home since he returned from Florida last Wednesday.

His illness, it is said, was caused by a too early return from the South. He is said to be suffering from dysentery, due to climatic changes. His condition was said to be somewhat improved yesterday. It was said yesterday afternoon that the veteran leader would probably be at the Willoughby Street auction room to-day.

Mr. Hanna Returns to Washington

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Senator Hanna returned to-day from Old Point. He is suffering from an attack of the grip and will have to keep to his house for several days.

DEWEY'S CANDIDACY NOT RESULT OF PIQUE

Denies Story that He Wants to be Revenged on Mr. McKinley.

HIS SUPPORTERS INCREASING

Leading Texas Newspapers Declare in His Favor—Manner of Announcing His Intention Defended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Admiral Dewey was asked to-day about the story to the effect that he is running for President to be revenged on Mr. McKinley because he has not received any compensation for his services on the Philippine Commission. The Admiral answered earnestly: "There is not one word of truth in it—absolutely no truth whatever. The story is false from beginning to end."

Admiral Dewey expects to be bombarded with campaign lies from now on. He says he knows what is before him, and does not shrink from it. It is plain to those who talk with him that, while the attacks hurt him, he understands their origin and nature better than he formerly did, and that he will not be provoked to any such outbursts of pain and indignation as when he was so mysteriously and violently assailed by anonymous letter writers in the columns of a Washington Administration organ after he transferred his house.

The Admiral's statement of his political opinions will not be issued to-morrow, as had been announced by several newspapers. He will not say when it will be ready, and from the way in which he refers to the matter it is believed that he has reconsidered his original idea of making a platform at this time. It is believed now that he will not speak until there is occasion for it, and that when he does his utterances will be confined to the point at issue, and will not be a complete and formal statement of his views on every subject under the sun, as seems to be the expectation of his enemies. When he has something to say it will be through the press associations.

While the Admiral has steeled himself against the campaign lies which he expects to be leveled at him, he is not proof against the expressions of esteem and affection which he receives from many quarters, and they touch him as much as if he had not received similar expressions after his victory at Manila. He has not by any means become used to such things. Although the big political organizations hold aloof, he is continually receiving accessions of support, and a number of newspapers are coming over to him. The Admiral's friends were not originally hopeful of breaking into the "solid South," but the leading newspapers of Texas have within a few days declared in favor of Dewey, and some of his friends think this a favorable indication.

Admiral Dewey's friends think that the apparently concerted effort of the Administration organs to make it appear that there is something ridiculous about the attitude of the Admiral in making known his ambition will fail of its purpose. "It is true that there is a superstition," said one of them to-day, "that a candidate should make known his candidacy in a roundabout, hole-in-the-corner manner, and Dewey has offended against that superstition. The candidates all want the nomination, and some of them work hard for it, but scrupulously refrain from saying that they want it. Dewey announces, in blunt sailor fashion, not that he wants it, but that he is willing to take it. It is a more direct way, but what is there ridiculous about it? It may not be ridiculous to hunt the nomination while pretending not to want it, and to be surprised when it comes, as other candidates do, but it certainly seems to me that if either course is ridiculous it is that course and not Dewey's."

"I do not detect any movement in the Executive Committee of the gold Democrats to organize a campaign for the Presidency," said Senator Lindsay of Kentucky to-day. The remark was in answer to a question whether the gold Democrats were organizing on Admiral Dewey's behalf. Senator Lindsay is one of the leading gold Democrats of the country, and was closely identified with that faction in the last campaign. He thinks the fact that those who have thus far declared for Admiral Dewey are gold Democrats does not mean of necessity that the former gold Democratic organization is to be revived. Senator Lindsay does not see any evidence of an organization deserving the title of a party or even an influential faction back of Admiral Dewey's candidacy.

RECOMMENDS PAYMENT TO DEWEY.

President Says He and Otis Should Get Same as Other Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The President has indorsed a recommendation from Secretary Hay, and sent it to the Senate, that provision be made for payment to the naval and military members of the first Philippine Commission (Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis) at the same rate as that paid to the other members. Mr. McKinley says they have received nothing for their services in excess of their regular salaries.

At the same time, complying with a resolution of inquiry, the President sent to the Senate to-day an itemized statement of the expenses of the Philippine Commission. The statement includes the following items: Compensation of $10,000 each to Commissioners Schurman, Worcester, and Denby, $30,000; per diem allowance to Commissioners after their return to the United States, $5,285; Secretary to commission, (compensation, $8,500; per diem, $3,660,) $12,220; transportation, $13,687; household expenses in Manila, $9,252; clerical services, $31,701; miscellaneous, $14,998; total, $117,185.

WHY DEWEY COULD NOT BE SEEN.

Negro Servant Barred Callers of Whom He Did Not Approve.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—People, and particularly newspaper men who in the past have had occasion to visit Admiral Dewey, have been considerably puzzled by the behavior of a colored man whose duty it was to attend the door. Some people found it easy to get in, while others were courteously told by the guardian at the door that the Admiral had left orders that on no account was he to be disturbed.

The Admiral being the most democratic and genial of men, visitors who had this experience were puzzled by it, and hence arose the suspicion that the Admiral's head had been turned by his success and the admiration of the public.

Meanwhile the Admiral was perfectly ignorant of the situation. Soon rumors began to reach him of former admirers who had become convinced that he was suffering from "the big head," and his suspicions were aroused. He watched his colored servant, and soon learned enough to convince him that that person was exercising an extraordinary favoritism in admitting to the Admiral's presence those persons of whom he approved, while any one who did not commend himself to the guardian of the door was refused admission.

When Dewey made this discovery he promptly dismissed the man, and now visitors are received in the same hospitable and democratic manner as of old.

DUKE D'ARCOS FEELS HURT.

Spanish Minister Returns Chicago's Invitation to Take Part in Dewey Celebration.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Mayor Harrison to-day received from Duke d'Arcos, the Spanish Minister at Washington, the following reply to an invitation to attend the Dewey Day celebration in Chicago:

Washington, April 14, 1900.

Sir: I return to you here inclosed an invitation from the City of Chicago for the celebration of the second anniversary of the battle of Manila, which, I take for granted, has been sent to me by mistake, as it is the first discourtesy I have met with since I have been in the United States.

It is impossible for me to believe that you have advisedly asked me, the representative of Spain, to go to your city, and rejoice with you on the death of so many brave sailors—my compatriots. That would have been simply an insult; and, as I do not deserve it, and it cannot have been your intention, I am perfectly sure, as I say, that all this is the result of an error. I have the honor to remain, Sir, very respectfully yours, ARCOS.

In reply Mayor Harrison has written the Spanish Minister, explaining that the invitation was sent through the carelessness or ignorance of a clerk, and extending sincere apologies for the unintentional discourtesy.

Graeme Stewart, Chairman of the Invitation Committee of the Chicago Dewey Day celebration, expressed surprise at the attitude of the Spanish Minister. Mr. Stewart said that invitations had been sent to President McKinley, his Cabinet, all the members of Congress, members of the Supreme Court, and the Diplomatic Corps. To have omitted any one would have seemed invidious, and would have constituted reasonable grounds for taking umbrage. Mr. Stewart said there was no intention to offend the Duke, and he regrets very much that the Minister feels affronted.

GORMAN WORKING FOR DEWEY.

Maryland Regulars Planning to Secure Dewey Delegation to Kansas City—McLean Helping.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 16.—The regular Democratic organization in Maryland, controlled by ex-Senator Gorman, Gov. Smith, and State Treasurer Vandiver, is laying wires to send a delegation to the National Convention which will favor Admiral Dewey for President, if there is any chance for him to secure the nomination. It was learned to-day that Gorman was working in the matter with John R. McLean, Senator Gorman's friend and the Admiral's brother-in-law.

The Bryan free silver Democrats, organized under the name of the Maryland Democratic Association, will fight the regular party organization in the primaries, with a view to controlling not only the State convention, but the district conventions as well. They want to force Gorman to consent to the sending of an instructed delegation for Bryan. He and his friends will not agree to this, unless the silverites show sufficient strength to split the delegation, which it is not believed they will be able to do.

The regular organization, which will certainly control the State Convention unless the unexpected happens, is for an uninstructed delegation and no free-silver declaration.

Chairman Vandiver to-day called a meeting of the State Committee for April 25, to fix the dates for the conventions, and it is the intention of the organization immediately to force the fight for control of all the districts, as well as the State Convention.

Altgeld on Dewey's Candidacy.

ALBANY, April 16.—Speaking to-night concerning the Presidential aspirations of Admiral Dewey, ex-Gov. Altgeld of Chicago said the people preferred a real statesman to a man in bright uniform.

HEAVY RAINS CAUSE DAMAGE.

Railway Tracks in Southern States Washed Away, Bridges Wrecked, and Crops Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

MERIDIAN, Miss., April 16.—This entire section has suffered during the past thirty-six hours from the heaviest, most continuous and most destructive rainstorm that has ever visited it. The rain began falling yesterday about noon, and since that time there has been scarcely any intermission.

From every direction to-day come reports of damage. The railroads entering Meridian all report wash-outs, and every train that was to have gone out from here to-night has been abandoned. The few trains that reached the city to-day before the breaks occurred have been run with the utmost caution, and no accidents have been thus far reported. The damage in the city has been very great.

The dam at the waterworks, that held the water of the first, or upper, reservoir, gave way this afternoon under the heavy pressure, and there is now a tremendous volume of water pouring into the main reservoir, and it is thought the immense dam that holds this will certainly give way under the strain.

The breaking of this dam means the inundation of the valley below, the destruction of much property, and famine for Meridian. The eastern and western ends of the electric street railway have been damaged to such an extent as to necessitate the stoppage of the cars.

The dam of the lake at Arundel Springs, just south of the city, gave way this afternoon and the water carried everything before it, as it spread out over the valley below. All the lower portion of the city south of the railroad tracks is under water, the Eagle Oil Mill being flooded to a depth of about four feet.

Just east of the city three negroes who had climbed into treetops to keep from being drowned, were discovered late this afternoon, and up to dark no one had been able to reach them.

Reports from the country indicate that great damage has been wrought. Bridges have been swept away, fences destroyed, farms submerged, and freshly plowed lands badly washed.

The Illinois Central tracks cannot be used north and south of Jackson. Bunkie, La., suffered heavily, principally from the wind. Several buildings were wrecked, including the hotel. Ruston, La., reports train service suspended both ways.

From Louisiana and Mississippi points generally comes news of greatly swollen streams, wrecked bridges, damaged crops, and washouts in roads and roadbeds.

There is not yet enough definite information to justify anything like a definite estimate of the damage.

Lightning killed a man in Alabama while he was at the telephone.

RUMORED DEAL IN CHICAGO.

It is Thought People's Gaslight and Coke Company Will Buy Chicago Edison Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Much interest surrounds the probable relations between the People's Gaslight and Coke Company and the Chicago Edison Company, under the new conditions brought about by the sale of the Ogden Gas plant and Cosmopolitan Electric franchise. It seems to have been concluded that the union of the interests is now only a matter of time.

The Edison Company has been managed so that it would be able to make a long and costly fight against efforts to introduce the Cosmopolitan Company into its territory. The interest of the People's Company and the Edison management are friendly, and the aims of the former would be served more effectively by continuing these relations.

The strong interests in the People's Company were in the syndicate which was ready to buy the Edison last year. An agreement was nearly reached then, and would have gone through had it not been for the opposition of one element among the stockholders. There is no reason to think that the large holders of Edison stock are not still in favor of selling the control of the property to the same interests if it can be arranged on satisfactory terms. In view of the similar moves in New York City, action on this line is expected in Chicago.

Beautiful, Swift, and Sure.

The "ROYAL LIMITED," exquisite in all appointments, leaves New York, South Ferry and Foot of Liberty St., daily, 3 P. M. arrives Washington 8 P. M. Unexcelled Dining and Café Car Service. Royal Blue Trains for Washington leave South Ferry 8, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 1:30, 3, (Royal Limited,) 4:55, 5:55 P. M., and 12:10 Nt. Leave Liberty St. 8, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 1:30, 3, (Royal Limited,) 5, 6 P. M., and 12:15 Nt.—Adv.

SYNDICATE MILLER GUILTY

Jury Convicts Him of the Crime of Grand Larceny.

TO BE SENTENCED NEXT WEEK

The "Sapho" Case Cited as a Precedent for Acquittal by Counsel for the Defense.

The jury in the case of William F. Miller, the "manager" of the "Franklin Syndicate; returns to investors 520 per cent. a week," rendered a verdict at 8:30 o'clock last evening that Miller was guilty of the crime of grand larceny, with which he was charged. The jury had been out about five hours, including the dinner hour.

The defendant's lawyers had the jury polled, and spoke bravely to reporters about what their next steps will be, but the hard fact remains that "Syndicate" Miller is convicted of stealing the sum of $1,000 from Mrs. Moeser, an investor in the concern that misused the name of a great American, and that the convict will be sentenced by Judge Hurd a week from next Friday.

Miller did not even have the consolation of being a kind of "popular hero" on the last day of his trial. Judging from the interest that was shown in his fate in and around the Brooklyn Court House, he might have been on trial for stealing a mutton.

Ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway, counsel for Miller, made the announcement that no witnesses would be called for the defense. He made this announcement with the air and the words of a man who felt that there was really nothing to defend. He took the position that the case against Miller was so flimsy that the defense did not feel justified in calling witnesses to take up time.

"On what count of the indictment do you proceed?" queried Mr. Ridgway of District Attorney Clarke.

"On the second count—the common law count," replied the District Attorney.

Mr. Ridgway strove to bring the attention of the jury to the point that grand larceny and not the Franklin Syndicate was the stated cause of complaint.

"It is charged in the indictment," he said, "that this defendant, with Schlesinger, committed the crime of grand larceny in the first degree. Now, that is the only question that we are trying here."

Mr. Ridgway made several references to the "Sapho" case in Manhattan as a legal precedent for the Miller case in Brooklyn. He spoke feelingly of the dramatization of the "beautiful novel of 'Sapho.'"

"Just as soon as it got before the jury," he went on, "the jury took only two or three minutes to settle the question of the 'Sapho' case. Yet the District Attorney stood there pledged to the conviction of that woman—that actress—who had never committed a crime at all."

Assistant District Attorney Littleton presented the case for the people to the Grand Jury. He said that by every act that Miller had committed, and which was in evidence, Miller had shown that his business was a sham, and that he and Schlesinger had divided all the money that had been taken in.

Now that the Miller one-thousand-dollar larceny case is practically over, interest reverts to the $103,000 in United States bonds and in cash that the convict "financier" had immediately before his flight to Canada. The police have possession of $40,000, and the sum of $14,500 is credited as a fee to Col. Ammon of Miller's counsel. But all that does not amount to even a half of the total.

The meeting of the creditors of the Franklin Syndicate, who are highly interested in the missing fortune, was held in the Federal Building, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The creditors amused themselves by filing claims with the referee in the bankruptcy proceedings. The estimate of creditors of the most hopeful disposition is that the available assets—the assets in sight—will pay about 2 mills on the dollar.

FILIPINOS TWICE BEATEN.

Insurgents Lose 106 Men in One Engagement and 97 in Another—American Loss, 1 Wounded.

MANILA, April 17.—Gen. Young reports that 300 insurgent riflemen and bolomen attacked the American garrison at Batoc, Province of North Ilocos, yesterday, but were repulsed, losing 106. The Americans had no casualties.

Capt. Dodd, with a squadron of the Third Cavalry, recently surrounded a village in Benguet Province, and surprised 200 insurgents, living in barracks, apparently a recruiting centre for the province. The enemy lost 53 men killed. Our troops also captured 44 men and burned the village. One American was wounded.

GOLD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A Miner Says Luzon Contains Great Mineral Wealth.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The transport Tartar, which arrived Saturday afternoon from Manila, was released from quarantine to-day. The Tartar brought advices from the Philippines up to March 6. One of the reports from Manila is that William Odun, who is spoken of as a miner of large experience, has returned from a prospecting trip to the distant coast of Vigan. He showed rich specimens of gold, and declared that he had located a ledge of quartz as rich as anything in Colorado or California.

He is organizing a company of ex-soldiers, and will go into the mountain districts of Vigan to secure claims.

In an interview in The Manila Freedom, Odun says: "Never before did I see such indications of mineral wealth. I have traveled from the Klondike to South Africa, and I am convinced there is not a richer mining country in the world than the Island of Luzon."

MRS. GREEN IN A LAW SUIT.

Complainant in Foreclosure Proceedings Brought in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Judge Stein to-day sustained the demurrer filed by David Rutter to the cross bill of Frank Chandler, surviving partner of the mortgage loan firm of Chandler & Co., in foreclosure proceedings brought by Mrs. Hetty Green against the Bush & Epps Malting Company on a loan of $25,000 made in 1882. Chandler & Co. acted as the agents of Mrs. Green, and through them she received $12,068.78 in interest falling due on the principal note from January, 1887, to January, 1895. This money was advanced by Chandler & Co., who concealed the fact that the payment was made by them and not by the real debtor on the note.

Hispano-American Congress Convoked.

MADRID, April 16.—The Queen Regent to-day signed a decree convoking the projected Hispano-American Congress for November next.

The congress is a sequel to the demonstrations which attended the recent visit to Spanish ports of the Argentine training ship Presidente Sarmiento. Early this month the Spanish Government assigned a credit to defray the expenses of the Spanish representatives at the congress.

For Cape Nome and the Klondike

The quickest time and the best service is via the New York Central. Consult our ticket agents.—Adv.

TURKEY MUST PAY SOON.

She Probably Will Get a Sharp Hint from the State Department to Settle Indemnity Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—State Department officials will not talk for publication about the dispute between the United States and Turkey over the failure of the latter country to pay the indemnity for the destruction of American missionary property during the riots of 1895, except to deny that there has been any suspension of diplomatic relations. While Minister Straus is in this country for an apparently indefinite stay, we have a Chargé d'Affaires in Turkey, and diplomatic relations still continue.

It is evident, however, that in the belief of the administration the time is approaching when Turkey must receive the usual sharp hint which is always necessary to make that country pay a debt. There is nothing unusual about the long delay—sixteen months—since the Porte last promised to pay the $90,000 indemnity. It is Turkey's invariable way of attending to such matters, and has not surprised anybody.

"Any nation which collects an indemnity from Turkey," said an official to-day, "ought to be entitled to an additional indemnity to compensate for the time lost and the strain on the nervous system."

When this manana policy has been stretched to the utmost, there usually comes a time when a final hint is necessary. European nations cannot always give utterance to that final hint. The United States can do so, and the only question is how soon the time will come.

There is another matter in issue with Turkey—the payment of an indemnity for the death of Frank Lenz, the bicyclist. The Turkish policy is the same in both cases, and is the time-honored policy of that Government.

One reason for the belief that the time is approaching when the final jog will be given to Turkey's memory is that the State Department claims that nothing is being done by this Government to secure the payment of the indemnity. It is known that the Government has for a long time been trying to secure the payment, and there is apparently no reason for dropping all efforts at this time. This leads to the belief that the State Department is preparing to give a strong hint, and does not care to talk about it in advance.

ARGENTINE LEGATION ROBBERY

Washington Police Encounter Peculiar Features in Seeking Thief.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The police force of Washington since April 10 has been devoting itself with energy and ingenuity to an effort to discover the thief or thieves who on April 9 robbed Señor Antonio del Vico, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Argentine Republic. Late on that day it was reported that the house of the Argentine representative, at 1,728 Twenty-first Street, Northwest, had been entered and robbed of gems, jewelry, and silverware, then estimated to be worth $5,000. Among the articles taken were fifteen scarf pins, one of which was a black diamond, surrounded by small white diamonds valued altogether at $1,800; three sapphire studs and two pairs of sapphire cuff buttons surrounded with white diamonds, $500; one watch, old style key winder, with small diamonds, valued at $600; four crosses, three of which are Italian, and one Portuguese decoration, valued at $200; one gold box with four miniature pictures, $200; one dozen silver knives and forks, $30. There were also many pieces of jewelry which Señor del Viso was unable to enumerate.

Since the day of the robbery Major Silvester, Superintendent of Police, has found that the loss would be covered by $2,600. He also encountered some facts and circumstances that make the case a delicate one. It had been the custom to keep in the house a large dog. On April 9 or the day previous the dog was sent away into the country. Only those who were familiar with the house arrangements could have known of the removal of this guard.

The police authorities have not yet made any arrests or recovered any of the property, but they have not ceased their efforts to bring the thief to justice. It is intimated that the nature of the discoveries thus far made show that difficulties may be found in the way of the police when they decide that the time shall have arrived for action.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S TRIP.

Will Visit Mrs. Hobart on His Way to New York This Week.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The details of the President's trip to New York and Canton are practically completed. The party, consisting of the President and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary Barnes, Mrs. Hobart, and Garret A. Hobart, the widow and son of the late Vice President, and Dr. Rixey will leave here for Paterson, N. J., in a private car attached to the regular 10 o'clock train on the Pennsylvania Road next Thursday morning.

The Presidential party will remain in Paterson as the guests of Mrs. Hobart until Saturday morning, when they will go to New York to attend the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions at Carnegie Hall Saturday evening. While in New York the party will stay at the Manhattan Hotel.

Late Sunday night President McKinley and party will leave for Canton, Ohio, where they will remain about three days, reaching Washington on their return Thursday or Friday next week.

A MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE.

Greenwich Judge Refuses to Disclose Names of New York Couple.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 16.—Greenwich was to-night again made the Gretna Green for a New York couple who sought to be married. This afternoon a middle-aged man came on an east-bound train and secured a marriage license at the Town Clerk's office. At 6 o'clock an elegantly dressed woman arrived on a train from the city and was met by the man. Together they proceeded to the law office of Judge Charles D. Burnes, where they were married. They left Greenwich on the 7:14 P. M. west-bound train.

The Town Clerk refuses to give the names of the parties until the license filled out by the person officiating is returned to him. Judge Burnes promised secrecy over night, and consequently the identity of the pair is a mystery as yet.

SEVERE STORM IN THE WEST.

Heavy Snowfall Blocks Railway Traffic in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., April 16.—A storm of rain and snow, which began Saturday night, continued to-day with increased severity. It is accompanied by a gale. The precipitation for the month up to date, 5.11 inches, breaks the April record since the establishment of the Weather Bureau here in 1872. The storm covers the eastern parts of Colorado and Wyoming, the northern part of New Mexico, and part of Kansas. The storm is not as severe in the mountains as it is just east of them.

Cherry Creek, which enters the Platte River in this city, is on a boom, and fears are entertained for the safety of Castlewood Dam. The Platte is almost out of its banks and rising rapidly.

In the Cripple Creek mining district it has been snowing almost constantly for two weeks. Railroads are blocked, and mining operations seriously hampered. Similar conditions prevail in the Gilpin and Clear Creek County mining districts. The snow is from 2 to 6 feet deep on the eastern slope of the mountains.

In Denver and on the plains the snow melts almost as fast as it falls. Owing to the soft roadbeds, railroad trains are running cautiously and incoming trains are arriving several hours late. On the divide between Denver and Colorado Springs and in some mountain cañons, trains are stalled in heaps of snow which is so heavy that snow plows buck it with little effect.

ASSASSINATION AT THE CORNELL DAM

Italian Strikers' First Victim Young Infantry Sergeant.

TROOPS FIRE A VOLLEY

Guards at Camp Report Sharp Firing on Far Away Bluff.

SEVENTH ORDERED OUT

One Battalion of the Regiment Proceeds at Once to the Scene of Disorder — Cavalry Hastens by Forced Marches—To Flank the Strikers.

One young soldier gave up his life for duty's sake in the big strike of Italians at the Cornell Dam yesterday. He was Sergt. Robert Douglass of the Eleventh Separate Company of Mount Vernon, and was shot down just as the moon was rising by an assassin firing from the darkness. As he fell he cried: "'I am shot! Load! Fire!'" and a volley rang out, but whether any of the bullets avenged the assassination is not known. The wounded man was borne to the hospital tent, and died within ten minutes as Capt. Smith, the Surgeon, was examining his wound.

Just a few minutes before the tragedy Major Denike remarked to a bystander that he expected there would be no trouble during the night. At 8 o'clock three Italians were caught near the spot, Post 10, where the murder took place, with revolvers in their possession. The cartridges were removed from the weapons by the soldiers, who then gave the men the empty pistols and let them go their way. It is thought that one of these may have fired the fatal shot.

After Sergt. Douglass died one of the cartridges taken from the strikers' revolvers was found in his pocket, and it was then remembered that he was the man who had unloaded the pistols, and the suspicion grew that he might have been killed by one of the very men he had allowed to go free scarcely an hour before.

RELIEVING THE GUARD.

Sergt. Douglass was in command of the relieving squad, numbering twenty men, when he was killed. They started out at about 8:15 to relieve the guard at different points along the guard line, which extends from "Bowery" Bridge back to the woods of "Little Italy." Nine stations had been visited, and the men relieved, when at 8:45 they marched up to Station 10, where Corp. McDowell was on post.

The station is near the turn and close to the cable. It is a dreary spot, and lit only by the feeble light from the soldiers' tents and the lamps along the dam. The moon was just rising and had not yet thrown her rays over the landscape.

The routine of relieving the sentinel was in progress when Sergt. Douglass uttered a cry and fell, saying that he was shot. Recovering his fleeting senses for the moment, as he lay on the ground, he gave the command to fire. Just as he spoke the sentinel of Post 9 raised his gun and fired, and after the volley the men continued to fire at will. The camp was sinking to sleep, but the crash of the rifles brought the men running to the spot, and a detachment of forty soldiers and thirty deputies commenced a thorough search of the woods.

Sergt. Douglass, it was found, had been shot in the stomach. The bullet entered two inches below and one inch to the right of the navel and made a very large wound. A singular thing is that few of the soldiers heard any report whatever, and those who assert that they did hear the shot say the sound was very faint, and some believed the assassin used an airgun.

THE WOUND MORTAL.

The ambulance arrived promptly and the fast-dying man was carried to it on a stretcher gently placed beneath him by his comrades, who saw at once that his wound was mortal.

Poor Douglass's death made a wonderful change in the feelings of the soldiers, and the detachment which was sent out to help the guard when the volley was heard in camp were vowing vengeance as they returned with the news, and as they broke ranks one man voiced what seemed to be the sentiment of all—"If we have to fire after this, I'll fire to kill!"

Those men who had looked upon the call to arms as meaning but a few days of police duty in the country in the pleasant early Spring weather, began to feel that after all they might be called upon for grim work before they saw their homes again.

At first it was thought a further attempt would be made to find the assassin, or drive all the Italians from the neighborhood, but Major Denike decided to postpone further operations until morning rather than cope with an enemy to whom the night gave such a tremendous advantage.

He said he would withdraw all the men from the dangerous, exposed stations, and stationed ten guards and ten deputies about the cable station, which is about half a mile from the camp, to prevent further attack from that direction and to hold the building, the possession of which would be of great value to the strikers.

HEAVY VOLLEY HEARD.

Again the camp was thrown into excitement soon after 11 o'clock by the sound of a heavy volley fired from the cable station, high up on the bluff on the west side of the lake. There were a few seconds of silence, and then a single shot was heard in the same direction.

This point was guarded by Sheriff Molloy's deputies, and the soldiers, few of whom had been asleep, advanced all sorts of theories as to what had happened, but few doubted that some fresh tragedy had taken place.

Deputies guarding the cable house on the east side of the river saw three figures lurking near the place at 10:30 o'clock last night and fired one shot at them. The men disappeared then in the darkness, and a few minutes later, when it was thought they were far away, three shots were fired from the direction of Little Italy. None of the deputies was struck, however.

SERGT. DOUGLASS'S CAREER.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, April 16.—Robert Douglass was First Sergeant of Company B of the Eleventh Separate Company of Mount Vernon. He resided with his wife and two children at 225 North Sixth Avenue. Douglass was twenty-eight years of age and was one of the most prominent basketball players of the Eleventh Separate Company.

He was born in Scotland, and in addition to having served in the British Cavalry as a volunteer, had also been in the Life Guards. Several years ago Douglass was Superintendent of the Mount Vernon City Club. Lately he had been in the employ of the Reese Dyeing Company of New York.

When Mrs. Douglass was told by a TIMES reporter that her husband had been killed she exclaimed, "Oh, my God!" and then collapsed. "Why, he left me in a happy frame of mind this morning," she said, when she became calm. "He kissed me good-bye and said he would be careful for the sake of the babies. This is terrible. What will my two babies do?"

SEVENTH'S MEN ON THE WAY.

The Situation at the Dam Regarded as More Ominous.

There will be more troops at the dam to-day, as the Seventh Regiment was ordered out yesterday afternoon, and a battalion of the regiment started last night for the scene of the disturbances, taking the New York and Putnam Railroad. Separate Companies Four and Eleven, or Company A and Company B of the First Regiment, N. G. N. Y., made a camp yesterday afternoon at the Cornell Dam, and though the day passed peacefully the very quet seemed, some of the men said, ominous of the bloodshed which came with the night.

NOT TO RESUME WORK.

Troop A and Troop C of the State cavalry and this force of infantry will back up the authority of Sheriff William V. Mollov of Westchester County, who will have also about 200 deputies on duty in the disturbed region, but the time of the attempted resumption of work is still uncertain. It is generally believed, however, that as the military on the ground at present is stationed at a place where the Italians have a strategic superiority, the three whistles which will call the men to their labor will not sound at 6:30 this morning, and that nothing will be done until the Seventh and the cavalry are in camp and Major Gen. Charles F. Roe feels assured that men under arms can control the striking element. Then he will notify Coleman, Breuchard & Coleman, the contractors on the work, Sheriff Molloy, and the commanding officers of the troops that the time has come to make the effort, and that work can go on.

Another casualty yesterday occurred while Troop A was marching to Croton. Major Oliver B. Bridgman, who is in command, was thrown from his charger while leading the troopers along the King's Bridge Road. One of his legs was broken and he was removed to a hospital.

There was a feeble demonstration at the dam early yesterday by the strikers, but the militia was received without any signs of disapproval. It seemed, in fact, more like a welcome than the reception of a hostile body, and music greeted the soldiers as they reached the Croton "Bowery," and there were no encounters throughout the period of daylight.

THE STRIKERS' STRENGTH.

Estimates on the force the strikers and their adherents may be able to muster were discussed yesterday by those who should have accurate information on the subject, and the opinion was expressed that on the resumption of work under military and civic protection the strength of the strikers will be found to be much less than was supposed. The contractors for the work are criticised in many quarters for selfishness and parsimony in permitting matters to arrive at a climax when all of their employes could have been satisfied had concessions been made to one-sixth of them. Consul General Branchi asserted that such concessions would have cost Coleman, Breuchand & Coleman little. On the other hand, Superintendent Byron Goldsborough said on behalf of the firm that practically about 620 men had to be locked out because of the demands of 70 men, the original quarry strikers.

No incident of importance occurred on Sunday night. As is the case with all Italian quarters, even in New York, a few pistols were discharged in the Croton "Bowery" and in the village known as "Little Italy," on

at 1 o'clock and went back to Yonkers shortly after luncheon. He said he had nothing to say on the situation, and did not know when work would be resumed.

The first indications of real ill-feeling during the day by the Italians was when boys came with afternoon editions of New York papers. They were eagerly bought and translated in the Bowery by half a dozen interpreters. The crowd received the published statements of affairs at the dam with outcries of rage and malediction and claimed that an organized attempt was made to injure the strikers in a bad light. The ill-temper vanished, however, when couriers on bicycles arrived with news of the militia having reached Croton Landing, and every one was soon busy in preparation to receive them.

ARRIVAL OF INFANTRY.

The train bearing as passengers Companies A and B of the First Regiment of State Infantry arrived at Croton Landing at 12:15 P. M., and the first man to leave it was Edward Jackson of Company B. The troops were soon formed near the station and the line of march was taken up until the detachment was in complete order of formation. Then while the camp equipage was being loaded on seven dilapidated wagons and an ambulance was improvised out of a very ancient two-horse covered chaise the men took a light luncheon. They were in heavy marching order, with all active duty accoutrements. Company A headed the column.

It was commanded by Capt. J. I. Pruyn. Company B was commanded by Capt. F. Schneider. The entire force was under the command of Major Charles A. Denike, whose staff consisted of Adjt. M. J. Carmody, First Lieut. H. E. Smith, Surgeon, and Lieut. E. W. Fiske, Quartermaster. There were also with Major Denike out of courtesy Capt. Whitehead, Commissary of Subsistence, and Col. E. K. Austin, Regimental Adjutant. None of the officers was mounted. The signal to march was sounded by the bugler at 1:10 o'clock, and the troops started for the three-mile walk up hill, at a swinging gait, along the dusty and Winter-worn road. With the troops was Sheriff William V. Molloy, picturesque in his vast sombrero.

The militia were within half a mile of the Bowery when the formation of the companies was changed so that an advance guard was formed with eight privates of Separate Company No. 4 and a Corporal and a Sergeant under the immediate command of Capt. Pruyn and Lieut. C. F. Nugent. Following them were two drummers and a bugler and then came Major Denike and staff and Sheriff Molloy. Following was the main body of troops with the camp equipage in the rear. As the advance guard, at 1:45 o'clock, entered the Bowery at the Red House, they were welcomed in Italian by the gardeners of the colony, who were at work on the estate patches on the steep hillside on the north bluff over a hundred yards further on, where the houses are on each side of the road. A very good string band played a vigorous and harmonious welcome. Another string band played in front of Marcello Rotella's hotel, which has been described as the hotbed of resistance to law and order. This is but a few paces west of the "Bowery" bridge.

INCIDENT OF THE MARCH.

Close to the bridge entrance was a virago of seventy who swung a thick baton as she danced before the advance guard. Capt. Pruyn humored her when she declared in broken English that one of the Guard resembled her son, and they passed by. Then her attention was attracted by the drummers and she danced backward before them with agility surprising in a woman of her years. Suddenly she stopped so as to let Drummer Howard Mackey get close to her and brought her baton down on the head of his drum with a ringing whack. Mackey brushed her aside and, ascertaining that his drum was not injured, continued to march. The vigorous old dame was seized by a compatriot and kept quiet until all the troops had passed. This was the only untoward incident of the arrival of the militia in the Bowery. Otherwise the reception of the soldiers partook of the nature of a good humored ovation.

When Major Denike and his staff arrived at the entrance of the Bowery bridge Sheriff Molloy left his carriage and joined the Major, who at the south end of the bridge gave orders that a file of men be detailed at the north end to close it as soon as the camp equipage had passed. The head of the detachment marched on the sand flat opposite St. Michael's Church and halted, and the command was in this way strung out to the Bowery bridge.

On the hill at the foot of which is the beginning of the "Bowery" the Eleventh Separate Company, in obeying the command to the detachment to load with ball cartridges exhibited nervousness, and in the operation two rifles were discharged without injury to any one. The accidents were due to improper manipulation of the breech gear of the rifles, which will be fixed.

At the halting of the troops Major Denike started, with Capt. Goldsborough, his staff, and a Corporal's guard, to select a site for a camp. He went up the road to the summit of the hill on which the village "Little Italy" is situated, examined along the top of the ridge and the line of the aqueduct, and decided that he could not camp there. He and his companions were eagerly watched by twoscore strikers, who came out of the bush clumps at the edge of the village. They made no remarks, and did not appear to resent the intrusion on their territory.

SITE OF THE CAMP.

Major Denike descended to the flat, where there are three benches formed under the hill by the dumping of earth and stone from the aqueduct dam excavations. These benches are west of the Catholic Church and dominate the Bowery Bridge. Major Denike, after ascertaining that Superintendent Goldsborough could insure a good supply of water to be taken to the camp in a water cart, decided on the middle bench, which is ten feet below the bench nearest the south hill.

At 2:45 o'clock, when the selection was made, Major Denike called Adjt. Carmody to make camp. This was done with celerity, as the first tent was up at 3:15 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock the canvas homes of the 160 soldiers and their officers were upon each side of the street of "Camp Molloy's Bluff." There were twenty-six tents in all, including sixteen conical tents, six tents for staff two Sergeant's tents, a cook's tent, and a hospital tent. The guardhouse tent was placed on the bench below that on which the camp was made. The organization of the camp was completed by the appointment of the officers of the guard, Capt. Pruyn, officer of the day, and Lieut. R. M. Glover, Lieutenant of the guard.

While camp was being pitched, Sheriff Molloy and Major Denike were busy in arranging details against molestation at night. The bench above that of the camp will be strongly picketed to guard against attack or mischief from the hill. As the Italians from the plateau began to encroach on the camp by a road leading diagonally onto the flat, pickets with fixed bayonets were detailed at the lower entrance to keep out all who had not passes signed by Major Denike. A detail of soldiers went with Deputy Sheriffs Kuss and Moore and cleared the flat and the works of a number of Italians identified as of the striking element, and precautions, supposed to be ample, were taken against surprise at the extreme western end of the flat.

Sheriff Molloy had a brief talk near the camp with Casalo, Antonio and Angelo Rotella, Lann, and other strikers, who complained that they had been misrepresented by some of the newspapers and that they had not been guilty of violence or intimidation. They admitted, however, that they took part in the various demonstrations on the south hill. Several of the Sheriff's deputies disputed this assertion, but the Sheriff was good-natured, and said that none of his men nor the militia had come to injure any one.

"If," he added, "you are dissatisfied, any of you, I would in your place go and get my money and leave. But in any event no one here will raise a hand to harm you unless you begin it, and it will of course in such an event be in self-defense on our part."

SHERIFF TALKS TO STRIKERS.

The Sheriff sounded a number of Italians near the storehouse by the Catholic Church, as to their disposition to go to work, including Christopher Many, an Italian, who is a Deputy Sheriff at Sing Sing, and a mason on the aqueduct dam at $3 a day. He ascertained that a great many were not in sympathy with the strikers, and gave it as his belief that when the signal, three whistles, is given at the works, the strikers will, perhaps, be found in a minority, or at any rate, not in a marked majority.

"I do not, however," said the Sheriff, "believe that the three whistles will blow to-morrow. Perhaps they will on Wednesday. At any rate they will be blown at 6:30, the usual hour for beginning work. There will be no splitting up of the work day by departing from the rule. The resumption will be due to Major Gen. Roe. He will give notice when, in his judgment, the protection given is adequate to the situation."

Sheriff Molloy went to the contractors' building shortly after 4 o'clock, when the militia camp was in order and the camp fires were ready to cook rations. He was there in conference with Superintendent Goldsborough, and said that unless called away he would pass the night at the dam. Major Denike had discussed with him a story that appeared to have several sources in regard to the possession of dynamite by strikers and of their intention to use it on the camp by attaching detonators and fuses and rolling it down the embankment. The story was not believed by Superintendent Goldsborough or others in the employ of the contractors.

It was pointed out that even if the dynamite was used in this way the only persons in peril would be the pickets on the upper bench. Besides, at this point the embankment is not steep, and is covered with small brush. The bench, too, is much higher than the base of the embankment, where there are several buildings, so that it would shield the second bench, on which is the camp.

"I shall," said the Major, "omit no vigilance or precaution. If the strikers are looking for fight, they'll get it; but they will have to give us provocation to use arms. The men are well provided with ammunition. Company A's men have each ten rounds, and those of Company B twenty rounds. We have three days' rations, and are well equipped generally for active service."

SCOFFS AT IDEA OF DYNAMITE.

In talking about the origin of the strike, Superintendent Goldsborough said that the views of State Arbitrator Delehanty that the laborers employed by the contractors were, under the State law, entitled to $1.50 a day for eight hours' work, were incorrect, as the contracts were entered into before the passage of the law. He also claimed as wildly absurd a suggestion that the strikers might dynamite the old Croton Dam or imperil the water supply of the city.

"Some of the particulars of the origin of the strike," he went on to say, "are not known to the public. March 31, the last day the whole force was at work at quarries and dam, the roll shows 692 men employed, so that there are not 1,000 strikers menacing us. The trouble is to know how many men on the roll are striking, or with the strikers, and how many are not in sympathy with them.

"There are about 500 Italians out of the 692. The others are Irish, Hungarians, English, Americans, Norwegians, Swedes, and Germans. About seventy men struck on Millstown Hill quarry. They were hand drillers, and had $1.80 a day. They struck for $1.50. Their strike shut off the supply of big stone for the dam. As a consequence the contractors had to practically lock out about 520 men employed on the dam, keeping at work only 100 men, who were doing refilling and track work. But the strikers stoned these men and forced them to quit.

"Now, there are eighteen scales or classification of work under the contractors, and the wages run from $1.25 to $4 a day, all on an hour scale, and the day's work ten hours. The men who struck have no qualifications for higher wages, or for other work, while many of our $3 and $4 a day men started at $1.25 a day. A good many of the men earning more than $1.50 a day were forced to quit work. Certainly all the $3 and $4 a day men were, and I know that they are not in sympathy with the strikers. In such circumstances, it is impossible to say until we start up again how many men are in sympathy with the original seventy strikers. When will we start up? You must ask Gen. Roe about that. We hold control of the situation here now."

AGREED NOT TO ATTACK.

William Casalo, in speaking of the attitude of the strikers toward the soldiers, said: "When we met this morning on the aqueduct, we just got together, and I and several others spoke of the coming of the soldiers. We decided that we would all keep to our homes on the appearance of the militia and that we would remain there until the contractors notified us that our terms would be acceded to, or that some sort of an agreement would be reached. The company can't force us to work and we can't force the company to pay us what we think is right.

"If no agreement at all is reached I suppose we will have to go and get last month's pay and go away. That will be hard on some of us, who, like me, have on leased ground built homes. I have with me my father and mother and wife and child. I don't know where I could get another job. I think I am ill paid, because, as you see, I speak English well and am not a fool, and yet I get $1.30 a day for work in the cobb rigging.

"J. S. Coleman is willing to grant what we ask, but his partner, Breuchaud, who is a French Canadian, is not. We saluted the soldiers as representatives of the law. Now we leave it to the public to say if the contractors are mean or not to prefer having deputies and soldiers on guard an indefinite time to letting their old employes have enough wages to exist on."

Others of the English-speaking strikers expressed the same views, but said that they had been thrifty and could live long enough in idleness to tire the contractors out.

Consul General Branchi telegraphed in the afternoon to the Rotellas to repeat the advice he gave on Saturday, and the telegram was passed from hand to hand in the Bowery until all there knew of what is advised.

WATER SUPPLY NOT IN DANGER.

Asked about the rumor that an attempt was likely to be made to damage the old Croton Dam with dynamite, Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply said that even if the strikers did injure the water works, it would not affect the water supply, there being time to repair them long before the waters in the dams and reservoirs would be exhausted.

At the instance of Superintendent Goldsborough, application will be made to the authorities for warrants for the arrest of leaders of the strikers and strikers identified as having carried arms during the demonstration on the south hill, and when the first attempt was made on Saturday to remove the donkey engine to coal the steam pump. The Superintendent has taken the stand that the Italians at the works should not be allowed to violate the law by carrying arms, and if it is possible, will have the law enforced.

Any trouble that might have been expected from dissatisfied special deputies has been averted by concessions to their complaints that their hours of duty were ill-arranged and that they were not well fed or given proper sleeping quarters. No special deputy out of scores that were questioned last evening would admit that he had any ground for a grievance; on the contrary, each said he had excellent fare, comfortable quarters, and an agreeable billet.

DEPUTIES ASKED TOO MUCH.

"The trouble with some of these gentry," said one of Sheriff Molloy's staff, "is that they want 'all the comforts of home' on a job like this. Why, up at Mrs. O'Neil's, where they had a table that any of us would like to have all the time, some of them were so finicky as to grumble about the style of the house. Some wanted their eggs poached, some fried, some scrambled. Now, this won't do with things on a war footing. The 'kick,' after all, in my belief, comes from the fact that the place is a temperance house.

"If the men won't 'budge' they'll have to go to the Dagoes."

Taking all into consideration, the special deputies have had a pretty easy time of it. Many of them went fishing with tackle and spears in the Croton River on Sunday and yesterday and caught a number of suckers in excellent condition, which were cooked at their boarding house.

Many visitors came up from Croton Landing to the Cornell Dam last evening. Among them were several men who had seen military service. They condemned not only the site of Camp Molloy's Bluff, but the selection of any other lodgment for troops than the summit of the south hill. At any other point on the hill, it was contended, the strikers would have an immense strategical advantage, and in the event of aggression by the strikers the troops would in the first place have to struggle up hill in the face of an enemy and the aggressors would have ample opportunity of escaping punishment.

NO WATER IN THE CAMP.

Besides, the camp selected for the separate companies was the most arid that could have been chosen, and every drop of water would have to be carried to it from a long distance.

Major Denike said that, in all probability the cavalry would come in from Sing Sing along the line of the Croton Aqueduct. This would place them, on arriving at the Cornell Dam, at the top of the hill on which is the "Little Italy" village, just the place to camp or to inflict prompt and decisive punishment to the strikers who are there.

The route taken by the first detachment of the Seventh Regiment indicates that it will march on "Little Italy" from the southeast, the ideal strategical direction.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTH.

Companies Cheered as They Leave—Bustle at the Armory.

Three companies of the Seventh Regiment, Companies B, D, and H, were sent to the Croton dam last night, and the other companies assembled at the armory, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, and made preparations for departure this morning, should orders arrive.

The companies of the Seventh were ordered out, it was said, because representations were made to the Governor that while the militia already on the ground was quite capable of keeping order, in the ordinary sense, they were not numerous enough to maintain an efficient patrol of the entire length of the Croton dam and thus protect it beyond peradventure from possible injury.

Col. Appleton received orders from Gen. Roe at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to assemble his command and await further orders. Half an hour later orders came to send three companies at once to Croton Lake.

At 9:50 P. M. the companies, 250 strong, under command of Major James C. Abrams, left the Grand Central Station in two trains—one composed of five coaches and a baggage car and another composed of two ordinary coaches. The men were in heavy marching order, campaign hats, fatigue uniform, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, rubber blankets, and ponchos. They took with them a complete camp outfit, including tents and ovens and travel rations and three days' rations, and each man carried forty rounds of ammunition.

A RECEPTION POSTPONED.

The men were not entirely free from disappointment at what under ordinary conditions they said they would regard as something of a camping-out picnic, for a regimental dress parade in honor of Brig. Gen. Smith had been arranged for to-night and 5,000 invitations had been sent out. That is off now—indefinitely postponed.

As soon as Col. Appleton had received orders in the afternoon he notified Lieut. Col. Kip and the Adjutant, Capt. De W. C. Falls. Capt. Falls notified the regimental Sergeant Major, who in turn notified the two color bearers and two battalion Majors. These four notified the regimental officers and Sergeants of sections, who in turn gave the word to the Corporals, and they notified privates. The men were soon gathering, and they continued to come in up to and after 11 o'clock.

The regiment's armory was a scene of great animation, and the men came in in various stages of military dress. Members of their families—not a few women among them—and friends, some in dress suits, with many of whom some of the Seventh boys had had engagements, also came to see them off.

The men at once set about getting into their regimentals and whipping in shape their equipment anu company camp outfits. Tents, cooking utensils, and other impedimenta were rolled out on hand trucks, and the noise was like that which keeps one awake after the tying up of a Sound night boat.

There was no music, not even the fife and drum, but as the squads or companies were filled they were formed and marched into the drillroom ready for the order to move.

At about 9 o'clock the three selected companies were ready. Company B was in command of Capt. John E. Schuyler and Lieuts. Black and Beach; Company D, in command of Capt. W. L. Fisk and Lieuts. Robert Mazet and G. L. Towle, and Company H, in command of Capt. Lydecker and Lieuts. Worthersppon and Toscelyn. They left the armory with them and said that they would pitch them on arrival last night. There was an ambulance corps under Hospital Steward Linton.

CHEERED BY CROWDS.

The boys received a cheer from the crowd about the armory as they marched out of the big rear door and started down Lexington Avenue, and another as they entered the train shed, where their trains were in readiness, all stocked, for the commissary had been active during the late afternoon hours.

Col. Appleton said that he had no order for the moving of the rest of the regiment, but he would be ready to go with it himself at 6 o'clock this morning.

Most of the men were on hand last night and had their equipment laid out by companies on the drill room floor. Those who had not been able to get to the armory sent word that they would come, and telegrams came from a number out of town.

After the Colonel had seen the first battalion off, he returned to the armory and told the others to go home and get a good night's sleep. The men recalled that their last tour of duty was at the car strike in Brooklyn.

Brig. Gen. Butt, who visited the armory, said that no other city regiment was under orders.

The trains bearing the Seventh men ran over the New York Central tracks to High Bridge, where they were switched to the tracks of the New York and Putnam Railroad, over which they were taken to Croton Lake.

EVE OF TWO WEDDINGS.

It was noted last night that a daughter of Lieut. Col. Kip is to be married to-morrow night to a Mr. Hope, while William H. Palmer, Jr., a member of the regiment and son of Capt. Palmer, is to be married to-night. Capt. Palmer is Inspector of Small Arms on Col. Appleton's staff.

CAVALRY ON THE MARCH.

Squadron A and Troop C Delayed by Lack of Mounts.

With sabres clanking and polished accoutrements glistening, the men of Squadron A and Troop C, the crack cavalry commands of New York and Brooklyn, rattled out of their armories yesterday morning and took up their march for the big Cornell Dam in Westchester County. There striking Italian laborers with arms in their hands, it is alleged, are spreading alarm through the neighborhood. The proper avenue for the cavalry ordered to the scene of the strike includes a ride all the way, a distance of about thirty miles. It was directed also that the distance be covered by nightfall, even if the troopers had to resort to a series of forced marches.

The hasty orders for the mobilization of the cavalry forces created some consternation both in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and the night was one long season of intense activity on the part of the officers of both commands. By great effort nearly all the members of the troops were called to duty, however, and were on hand at the armories early in the morning. But there they were confronted by a serious problem as to mounts.

POOR MOUNTS FOR THE MEN.

At the armory of Squadron A, at Ninety-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, the horse famine caused a long delay. The contract animals brought were such a sorry lot that it was feared that they would not be able to walk thirty miles without frequent halts. Proprietors of riding academies and livery stables were appealed to, and all the horses they could rake and scrape together were sent to the armory. There the troopers made their selections. Some of the animals were unused to the trappings of war, having spent their lives in the milk delivery business or drawing trucks. Some of the steeds appeared to have had experience in circuses, and wanted to gallop around in a circle. Others were lame and halt. All were in poor condition. At 10:30 o'clock however, all the men, 225 in number, had selected mounts, but the force of blacksmiths had to work an hour longer shoeing horses that needed this attention.

There was a crowd of over 1,000 men, women, and small boys gathered about the place. The whole neighborhood was excited with the warlike preparations, and patriotism ran high. Now and then the youthful enthusiasts gave vent to cheers. There hasn't been such excitement since the war. A number of the troopers were visited by relatives and friends, male and female, and the leave-takings were in some cases tearful, in others smiling, and in still others exceedingly affectionate. Everybody wanted to know where the Cornell Dam was, what the estimated force of the enemy was, and other similar questions were asked which no one seemed able to answer. Many sisters and sweethearts brought little dainties and sweetmeats with which the loved one might regale himself when far from the city markets. The men were required to take three days' rations. If this subsistence gives out the troopers will have to forage in the country about the dam. The ordinary army ration consists for the most part of hard tack and bacon, but some of the troopers supplied themselves in this case with cold roast chicken, ham, &c., and some even took pie. The supply of water, it was expected, might be replenished along the way.

There was a great demand for troopers who could speak Italian, as this is the language used almost exclusively by the strikers. These men will be told off as interpreters, and possibly as spies, if necessary. Three troopers were discovered who had frequently visited relatives in Westchester County, and claimed to know that region thoroughly. They were kept in view by the officers for any scouting that might be required.

"BOOTS AND SADDLES."

The bugle sounded "boots and saddles" at 11:10 o'clock, creating terror among the horses, and the troopers as fast as they could mount hurriedly rode to the place of formation. Then the squadron moved with Major Oliver B. Bridgman in command and the populace cheering the soldiers on. The line of march was up Madison Avenue to One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Seventh Avenue, across Central Bridge, through Sedgwick Avenue, and up the Albany Post Road.

Troop C, although hampered in much the same manner as Squadron A, left their armory at 11 o'clock in the morning, and the ninety-five men, commanded by Capt. C. I. De Bevoise, and accompanied by five wagon loads of camping equipment and hay, marched to the Twenty-third Street Ferry. Crossing to New York amid campaign songs and the shouts of civilian friends the troopers marched across to Fifth Avenue and thence up toward Yonkers, quite independently of Squadron A. The men had the air of being out for business.

There is some uncertainty as to just what will be the first move of the soldiers when they get to the dam. This, it is said, will largely depend on subsequent orders of Gen. Roe, who will, however, not take the field unless serious trouble is imminent. It was hinted yesterday that there are hardly enough strikers at the dam to give the troops a really hot fight.

The hotel keepers and dealers in the region surrounding the dam, it is said, have already prepared to meet the troops with an advance of 75 per cent. in rates and prices for food and refreshment.

MAJOR BRIDGMAN THROWN.

Sustains a Fracture of the Leg and Is Taken Home.

Major Oliver B. Bridgman of Squadron A was thrown from his horse on Kingsbridge Road, near Dyckman Street, yesterday afternoon and received a fracture of the left leg between the ankle and the knee. Major Bridgman was removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital and later to his home at 217 West Forty-fifth Street.

Major Bridgman was in command of the squadron, which was on its way to the strike at Croton Landing. At the scene of the accident his horse became unmanageable and the Major was thrown violently to the ground.

Patrolman Mead of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station sent to J. Hood Wright Hospital for an ambulance, but owing to the distance it was an hour later before one arrived. In the meantime Major Bridgman's fellow officers had made him as comfortable as possible. Dr. Campbell of the hospital took the injured man to the institution and a few hours later to his home.

GEN. ROE TO GO AT ONCE.

Why He Sends the Seventh—City's Water Supply Involved.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, when seen last night, admitted the gravity of the situation at Cornell Dam, but said that he had little doubt that, with the soldiers already on the scene and under orders to report there, including the entire Seventh Regiment, the force would prove amply sufficient to cope with the strikers.

"There will be in the neighborhood of 1,200 soldiers on the ground to-morrow morning," said Gen. Roe, "fully equipped for emergency. According to the information I have the total number of strikers number 800. There is no means of ascertaining what proportion of this number are armed, but it is safe to say that the majority are supplied with firearms and all are in possession of weapons of some kind.

"I cannot foretell the developments of the situation until I have personally gone over the ground, but at present I have no idea of calling out more troops. I ordered out the Seventh Regiment simply because I want an overwhelming force of troops on the scene. The property involved is extremely valuable and extends over an area of ten miles. The strikers might tamper with the Croton Dam, ten miles from Cornell Dam, and by this means seriously affect or destroy New York's water supply.

THE GENERAL TO GO.

"I cannot tell just what disposition will be made of the troops until I visit the scene of the trouble and go over the ground. It may be feasible to picket the entire property, stationing single guards or small squads at intervals. This plan would under ordinary circumstances suggest itself, but the strikers may choose to congregate in one body, in which case they will have to be met in force. I will leave for the scene of action early to-morrow morning, accompanied by my staff, and will there perfect a plan of campaign."

Gen. Roe denied emphatically the statement that the contractors would not be allowed to resume operations with new men without authority of the commander of the military forces. "The militia is there," he said, "to quell disorder, and has nothing to do with plans for settling the strike. The contractors may resume operations to-morrow or they know to the contrary at present.

"I held a brief conversation over the telephone this evening with Sheriff Molloy of Westchester County, but he did not say whether work would begin. The soldiers will simply prevent a violation of the law.

"My stay on the scene will depend on the developments in the situation. I will remain there as long as there is any immediate likelihood of trouble. The stay of the troops will be indefinite."

Gen. Roe said that he had not heard officially of the shooting of a Sergeant by the strikers, and hardly expected bloodshed so soon.

"Have the troops received orders to fire into the strikers in case any one of the latter should fire on the soldiers?" was asked.

NO ORDERS TO FIRE.

"Definite orders on that point have not been given," was the reply, "and are not necessary. The commanders of the troops already on the scene may be expected to exercise judgment in such an emergency."

Gen. Roe said that he had not decided upon the regiment to be ordered out in case more troops are necessary, as he had no idea that any additional force would be required.

MAY REPLACE STRIKERS.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., April 16.—A gang of forty Italians, each with his pack and belongings slung over his back, passed through the place to-day, bound north. It is said they ate on the way to Croton to take the places of the strikers there, and that they expect to be at work in the morning, and were to reach the dam under cover of the troops during the night.

The men were walking, and took a long rest just below this place. Most of them appeared not to understand English, and nothing could be learned from them. They were led by a well-dressed, slightly built Italian, apparently a padrone.

CHICAGO LABOR CONFERENCE.

To Decide Status of the Street Railway Employes' Association.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Either a great organization of the street railway employes of Chicago, with the support of a National body, or a check to the formation of the Street Railway Employes' Association, is expected to result from a conference held to-day between J. A. Davis of the latter organization, President Manon of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employes of America, and other labor leaders.

Upon the urgent request of many traction and labor men, Mr. Mahon hurried to Chicago from the East. Since his arrival he has been quietly investigating the local situation.

The conference was held to inquire into the status of the Street Railway Employes' Association of Chicago and its promoter, Mr. Davis. The inquirers were welcomed at the conference room by Mr. Davis, who asked the support of Mr. Mahon and his National organization in the work undertaken in Chicago.

Mr. Davis outlined his policy, which he explained was to take advantage of the pending franchise crisis rather than to resort to strikes. Standing solidly as an organization, he said, the employes would demand that the request of the companies be ignored until such time as the employes received equitable treatment. Mr. Mahon and his companions listened to the plan without comment.

Mr. Davis was asked to state his motives and backers. This he said he would do, and the conference broke up with the understanding that Mr. Mahon will remain here a day or two to satisfy himself on these points.

"I have nothing to say concerning the meeting," was the only answer that could be elicited from Mr. Mahon. "It is too serious a matter to discuss off hand."

POLICE SEEK J. B. TRAVER.

J. B. Traver, who up to a month ago was the cashier of the up-town branch of the Barber Asphalt Company, at 503 Fifth Avenue, has, according to the detectives who are looking for him, "disappeared from the face of the earth." Mr. Traver is still in the city, although he is wanted to explain a difference in his accounts of about $17,000. He has been rather prominent among the younger society men, and his brother, Byron Traver, a lawyer, at 40 Wall Street, is one of the most active members of the New York Athletic Club.

The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland is on the bond for Mr. Traver, and while the Barber Asphalt Company is anxious to locate him it is the bonding company which is doing the searching. The surety company has called in the local police force to assist it, and although it had been looking for him for over three weeks, Mr. Traver only left his residence at the Metropolitan apartment house, 250 West Eighty-eighth Street, a week ago last Thursday.

The Secretary of the Barber Asphalt Company yesterday said:

"Mr. Traver left us a month ago. We have all of our cashiers bonded in the Fidelity and Deposit Company. They have the present case in hand."

Byron Traver, when seen at the New York Athletic Club last night, said:

"It is not true that a warrant is out for my brother. He had a difference with the company and they requested his resignation in March. He had paid up $1,450 of the account, and I am assured that no warrant will be issued for him.

"I was with him this evening, and when I left him he went to the Democratic Club, of which he is a member. The surety company which was on his bond has assured me that they would wait any further action in order to see what adjustment he could make.

"The Barber people will not dare to prosecute him, because he has been in charge of the local city contracts and they might not want the whole thing made public. There has been a big change in the Barber Company since the first of the year, with Avery D. Andrews going in as President of the local company, and the change extended all along the line. The Treasurer and a number of cashiers were removed. My brother was the last one to go."

He said also that the whole trouble was between his brother and wife at home, and that all during the time detectives were said to be looking for his brother the latter was in this city, except during last week, most of which time he was at Atlantic City.

J. B. Traver, up to Oct. 1, lived in elegant apartments at 204 West Eighty-sixth Street, when his lease expired. He then removed to the Metropolitan, another equally fine apartment house in West Eighty-eighth Street. The janitor of this house last night said:

"It's too bad. Mr. Traver is a young man with two most beautiful little daughters. His wife is a young woman. They did not leave here until a week ago Thursday, although the detectives were here looking for him long before then. His cousin, a young man, now comes here after his mail."

When the reporter left this apartment house he was met by a detective, who wanted to know why he had asked for Mr. Traver.

That Mr. Traver is still in the city there apnears to be no doubt, as both the janitor and another person offered to put the reporter in communication with him in the next twenty-four hours, and laughed at the idea that the police could not find him.

WEDDING GIFTS

IN UNIQUE SILVERWARE

THE highly cultivated taste of our time appreciates the distinctive and individual. In reviving the art methods of the old metal-workers and goldsmiths, from whose ranks came many of the great masters of painting and sculpture, the Gorham Company, Silversmiths, have advanced to meet the demands of the most critical judgment in modern art silverware.

For several years the Gorham Company have been training artists, under the direction of a leader of acknowledged skill and familiarity with the best traditions, with a view to establishing a new school of design in art silverware—one that shall restore the best spirit and traditions of the old Guilds, when the artisan was justly regarded as an artist.

It is easy to understand that in giving to each man an opportunity to express the best that is in him the Gorham Company have been able to produce some unique and beautiful examples of what is best in contemporary silverware. Every piece of MARTELÉ is a distinct art creation, worthy the recognition of connoisseurs as such, and quite incapable of being duplicated by other inferior methods.

GORHAM COMPANY

SILVERSMITHS

Broadway and Nineteenth Street

New York

—DR. EDWARD EVERETT CADY,—

DENTIST.

In no branch of our practice are we more successful than in that of filling sensitive teeth, without pain. In such cases we use what we call the "Cady Method"—a method which is our own and is, so far as we know, not in use elsewhere.

With this method even those with the most sensitive nerves will experience absolutely no discomfort. Our method is scientific, but at the same time is reasonable and easily explained. We will be glad to answer questions about it at our offices:—

—SUITE 909 PRESBYTERIAN BUILDING,—

(156 Fifth Ave., Cor. 20th St.)

BROOKLYN OFFICES: 346 FULTON ST.

WOODRUFF AND THE VICE-PRESIDENCY

Platt and Odell Intimate He is Still a Candidate.

STATE COMMITTEEMEN'S VIEWS

Non-Indorsement by Convention Will be No Indication of Opposition, the Chairman Says.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is still a candidate for the Vice Presidency. This was indicated after the meeting of the State Committee last night by the following statement made by Chairman Odell:

"There should be no misunderstanding about the question of indorsing the candidacy of Mr. Woodruff. This convention ought not to formally name any candidate for the Vice Presidency because that might seem to bind the whole State delegation without giving the delegates from the Congressional districts any opportunity to express a choice. They can best decide upon the course that should be taken by New York when the National Convention meets. It may then seem best to the New York delegates to advance Mr. Woodruff's name.

"His candidacy has a great deal of strength, not only here, but in other States, and, I should not be surprised to see him nominated, and his non-indorsement by the convention should not be construed as meaning that the delegates from this State are opposed to his selection for Vice President."

During the afternoon the story was that Senator Platt had told Mr. Woodruff that his candidacy could not be seriously considered, and advised him to withdraw gracefully. This statement was made by a very prominent member of the State Committee, and friends of Mr. Woodruff accepted the ultimatum with good grace.

The Kings County Republicans were jubilant when they learned of Chairman Odell's statement, although they realized that it did not commit the organization to their favorite. More pleased were they when Senator Platt, almost on the stroke of 12, indorsed Chairman Odell's announcement.

Some of the committeemen who were seen yesterday and asked to express their preferences for Vice Presidential and Gubernatorial candidates replied as follows:

JOHN G. DEUBERT—The sentiment in Brooklyn is for the renomination of Gov. Roosevelt and for the nomination of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for Vice President.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT—It is a little early to talk about candidates.

CLARENCE W. MEADE—I am for the renomination of Theodore Roosevelt for Governor. He has made an excellent record and is popular with the people. I want to see a New York man placed on the ticket with President McKinley, and I favor Cornelius N. Bliss for the place.

CHARLES A. HESS—I have not given much attention to the question of candidates, being too busy with other things. I have no choice for any position, but am for the candidates of my party.

JOHN REISENWEBER: "So far as the Governorship is concerned I am for the renomination of Theodore Roosevelt. I have paid but little attention to the Vice Presidency, and have no favorite for that place."

WILLIAM H. TEN EYCK: "I have no candidates for any nominations. It is a little early to discuss candidates."

LOUIS F. PAYN—When the time comes I will be able to say what I will do. I have not given a thought to possible candidates.

WILLIAM BARNES, Jr., Chairman of the State Executive Committee—I have no candidates for any position. I am busy just now with the business of to-morrow's convention, and have no time to think of anything else.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS, Syracuse—Theodore Roosevelt is my choice for Governor, and I firmly believe he will be renominated. I have no particular person in mind for the Vice Presidency.

GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE, Rochester—The convention to nominate a candidate for Governor is several months off, and I have nothing to say at this time about candidates. I would like to see a New Yorker presiding over the United States Senate, and favor the nomination of Timothy L. Woodruff.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Buffalo: "I have no candidates for nominations and have paid but little attention to the matter."

W. W. WORDEN, Saratoga Springs: "I have nothing to say about candidates at this time."

JOHN D. LONG'S CANDIDACY.

One Senator Says It Is Fit He Should Be Selected—Schley May Refuse to Run.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The talk to-day at the Capitol and elsewhere among Republicans, touching the willingness of Secretary Long to be nominated for Vice President, disturbs those politicians who have been pointing with pride to the West and seeking for a candidate in that section of the country as an available running mate for the President. Some of the men mentioned, in the East as well as in the West, are declared to be simply mentioned by way of compliment, and not with a thought of the possibility that any of them might be called upon to become McKinley's associate.

"As John D. Long had been spoken of more than once as a desirable candidate for President," said one of the most mature and careful of Senators to-day, "there is a fitness in the suggestion that he be elected Vice President. There is also fitness in selecting the candidate from Massachusetts. Now that New York's list of candidates or men available for candidacy has been used and the Western list is merely a tentative one, it seems to me that the proposition to name Mr. Long would need but little cultivation to ripen it into a nomination with substantial unanimity.

"Then Mr. Long's admissions show that his nomination would not be objectionable to the Administration, and it is desirable that the man whom we shall name by acclamation for President should be permitted to express a desire in the matter. Not that he should be expected to dictate to the convenion regarding the candidate for any office, but in this case it would be the acceptance of a man already known by the party and the President, and it would be a fit nomination under any circumstances."

Some of the Democrats who have been pondering over Mr. Long's announcement have been inclined to connect it in some way with the Dewey announcement. One of them expressed the opinion that it may have been prompted by Dewey's offer to run, and that it signified a desire to identify a prominent naval man with the Republican campaign, with the idea of appropriating some of the enthusiasm for the naval service that would be aroused in case Dewey should be made the Democratic candidate. The suggestion of the use of Admiral Schley's name as the running mate of Bryan is not believed by Democrats as likely to be approved by Admiral Schley, whose political ideas are not all exactly like those of Bryan. Marylanders look upon it as a favor, and say that it might help to carry that State for the Democrats if anybody except Bryan were to be at the head of the ticket. "It was not Bryan so much as 16 to 1 that gave Maryland to the Republicans four years ago," said a Maryland Democrat. "With the 1896 platform reasserted, even with Schley used as a life preserver, the State could not be counted as safely Democratic."

MONTANA BRIBE TAKERS.

Clark Case Testimony May Land Some of Them in the Penitentiary.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., April 16.—Advices received here announce that ex-Congressman Charles S Hartman, who was an attorney for the memorialists in the hearing of the charges of bribery and corruption against Senator Clark before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, has had prepared a transcript of all the testimony adduced at that hearing, and is en route to Helena, where the district court will be asked to summon a Grand Jury to investigate the alleged wrongdoing of legislators and others which, if proved, would land not a few men in the penitentiary.

At the time of Senator Whiteside's famous thirty-thousand-dollar exposure a Grand Jury investigated the matter, but failed to return any indictments, although reporting that money was doubtless being used illegally in the Senatorial contest. The testimony at Washington, however, it is said, was much stronger than that given before the Grand Jury.

The supposed programme of the so-called Daly faction has created intense surprise here. Mr. Hartman is expected to arrive here Wednesday.

FOR UNION OF METHODISTS.

**Attempt May

BOERS RAISE THE SIEGE OF WEPENER

Roberts Trying to Trap Commandoes in the Free State.

BASUTOS ANXIOUS TO FIGHT

Marching Parallel with the Burghers Along the Border.

Contradictory Reports from Natal—Distrust in London as to Ability of British to Advance Rapidly to Pretoria.

LONDON, April 17.—Lord Roberts has spread his net far and wide to catch the adventurous commandoes that have been making mischief in the southeastern part of the Free State.

The net has not yet been drawn in, but at the headquarters of Lord Roberts the impression exists that the power of the Boers is decreasing. A Daily News correspondent has them fleeing to the southeast; a Standard correspondent has them fleeing northward; The Daily Telegraph man says that some are going north and others south, while a Morning Post representative says it is not known what the Boers are doing.

Evidently the feeling at Bloemfontein is that the dispositions of Lord Roberts are such as to enable him to concentrate a large force rapidly at any point The Boers, being aware of this, are presumed to be thinking now chiefly of retreat.

The investment of Wepener, according to a special dispatch from Bloemfontein has absolutely been abandoned. According to a dispatch from Bethany, (south of Bloemfontein,) the Boers are unable to retreat northward, because the British strongly hold all the roads.

Contradictory reports come from Natal, one asserting that the Boers have retired beyond Biggarsberg Range and another saying that some of them are close to Ladysmith.

London waits confidently for almost immediate announcements of news favorable to the British. Distrust exists, however, as to any rapid, continuous advance toward Pretoria, chiefly on account of the lack of horses, many of which die after long voyages. Letters from the Cape say that the three days' journey by rail is made in open trucks; that the arrangements for feeding and watering are inadequate and that the unfortunate animals break down rapidly in consequence of these hardships.

Despite the energy of its buyers abroad, the War Office foresees much difficulty in supplying the enormous number of horses required.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated yesterday, says:

"The Boers have raised the siege of Wepener and have left Rouxville. A majority of them have undoubtedly retired north, with the exception of a body of about 6,000, now reported to be going toward Bethulie."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Monday, says:

"The Boers are in full retreat from Wepener, hugging the Basutoland border.

"The Basutos are marching parallel with them along the frontier, watching eagerly for the slightest encroachment."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Morning Post, telegraphing Monday, says:

"Small bodies of Boers are prowling around and are even coming within eight or ten miles of Bloemfontein. Three Johannesburg 'Zarps' actually entered the town one night, and escaped without being discovered.

"The Boer demonstration yesterday at Karee Siding was designed to cover the withdrawal of an immense convoy of provisions. There is no doubt that the Boer incursion into the southeastern part of the Free State was largely due to the need of replenishing victuals in the most fertile part of the country. This explains why the enemy marched south with empty wagons.

"Various important movements are occurring which, naturally, it is not desirable to specify."

The Daily News has the following from Reddersburg:

"Gen. Chermside saw the rear guard of the Boers disappear southeast in full retreat.

"The enemy appears to be in strong force fourteen miles east of Reddersburg. They are falling back before our advance guard."

BOERS RELY ON AMERICA.

LONDON, April 17.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing April 15, says:

"The tone of The Standard and Diggers' News shows that the Transvaal Government is relying strongly upon American intervention. Great results are expected from the campaign of Webster Davis and from the Presidential contest.

"While the semi-blockade of Delagoa Bay has not done the slightest harm to the Transvaal, it has enriched foreign firms at the expense of ruined Britishers."

BOERS REAPPEAR AT DEWDROP.

LONDON, April 17.—A correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Laqysmith, in a dispatch dated April 16, says:

"Th Boers are down again at Dewdrop, east of Ladysmith."

MAFEKING SAFE ON APRIL 8.

LORENZO MARQUES, April 16.—Lieut. Smith-Eman, a Rhodesian scout, who entered Mafeking through the Boer lines, has returned to Col. Plumer's camp with dispatches from Mafeking.

The dispatches say all was well in the beleaguered town on April 8.

LONDON, April 17.—The Daily Mail has the following from Lady Sarah Wilson, dated Mafeking, April 5:

"The pinch of hunger is beginning to be felt, and relief seems more distant than ever.

"Since March 31 there had been no shelling until to-day. Commandant Snyman having taken his burghers to bar Col. Plumer's road. Yesterday, however, he returned, and the bombardment was renewed to-day with splendid high-velocity guns, firing fourteen-pound shells, such as had not been used since the first days of the siege.

"The military authorities say the British artillery has nothing to compare with these guns."

Von Bulow Did Not Confer with Boers.

BERLIN, April 16.—The reports circulated of conferences between Count von Bülow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Boer delegates are semi-officially declared to be pure invention. It is added that the only thing which has occurred was an exchange of visits of courtesy made by the German Consul at Milan, who personally knows the delegates, but who did not discuss political affairs with them.

LONDON, April 16.—The chief Boer Delegate, Fischer, accompanied by Dr. Leyds, visited the President of the Dutch Cabinet to-day at The Hague.

Portugal Ready to Pay Award.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—United States Minister Irwin, at Lisbon, has reported to the Department of State that the Portuguese Government has made all necessary arrangements for the payment of the judgments, amounting to almost $5,000,000, on the award of the Delagoa Bay arbitration. As stated in the House by the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, the money can be realized upon the Northern and Eastern Railroad bonds, and the Lorenzo Marques Railroad will remain in the possession of Portugal.

Boers Blow Up Collieries.

LONDON, April 16.—A special dispatch from Ladysmith, dated to-day, says:

"Native scouts have just reported that the Boers in the Elandslaagte district have retired beyond the Biggarsberg.

"Other information tends to confirm the report that the Boers have succeeded in blowing up three important collieries near Wessels Nek, completely destroying the engine houses and plants."

Villiers Thinks Worst of War Over.

LONDON, April 16.—Frederick Villiers, the veteran war correspondent, who arrived at Southampton to-day from the front, said he believed the worst of the war was over, but that guerrilla warfare would continue for some time.

3,000 More Horses Reach Cape Town.

LONDON, April 16.—A Cape Town dispatch says nearly 3,000 horses have been landed there since April 13, which indicates that every effort is being put forth to remedy the great defect in the British organization.

Ambulance Corps at Pretoria.

PRETORIA, April 15.—The members of the Irish-American Corps, which arrived here on April 12, are treated as guests of the Government.

President Krüger keeps in excellent health.

Gen. Botha is here consulting with the Government.

Rest of Boers Landed at St. Helena.

JAMESTOWN, St. Helena, April 16.—The remainder of the Boer prisoners were landed to-day, and sent to Deadwood. Col. Schiel and the two others who were confined at the Citadel, after their attempt to escape, have been released, and they also have gone to Deadwood.

QUEEN PROLONGS IRISH VISIT.

DUBLIN, April 16.—The Queen, accompanied by the Princesses, drove out in an open landau to-day, in the presence of immense holiday crowds. The route was past the Hibernian School to Clondalkin, the return to the Viceregal Lodge being by way of Long Avenue, which was still lined with equipages and cheering crowds when her Majesty repassed.

The Queen has decided to prolong her stay in Ireland until April 27.

MILWAUKEE MAN LED BOERS.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, April 16.—Through acquaintances in this city, where he is well known, it is learned to-day that the American who led the attack on the British at Koornspruit, in which several guns were captured, was Otto Lossbach of Milwaukee.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—John M. Dorrance, Houston, Tex.; J. Hilen Jenkins, Baltimore; Judge Lynde Harrison, New Haven; A. C. Wade, Jamestown; Gen. Felix Agnus, Baltimore.

PARK AVENUE—John H. Booth, Plattsburgh; L. L. Floyd-Jones, West Islip, N. Y.; Benjamin C. Mason, Galveston, Tex.

HOLLAND—H. F. Lippitt, Providence; John W. Taylor, San Francisco; Robert Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.; C. Prentiss Bailey, Utica.

GRAND—Adjt. Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

CAMBRIDGE—Alderman D. C. Sullery, Paul S. Martineau, P. Wilson, and C. Robillard, Montreal.

PLAZA—Herbert J. McKeon, Montreal; Alfred M. Bullard, Boston; M. Strong, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

NETHERLAND—Delos A. Campbell, Denver; Ganson Depew, Buffalo.

SAVOY—A. B. Kuppenheimer, Chicago; George P. Merritt, Williamstown, Mass.

BUCKINGHAM—L. B. Graham, Idaho.

MANHATTAN—Congressman J. S. Sherman, Syracuse; State Senator G. R. Malby, Ogdensburg; Benjamin Somers, St. Paul.

MURRAY HILL—J. Atkinson McKee, Worcester.

STURTEVANT—Ex-Speaker Titus Sheard, Little Falls.

IMPERIAL—Judge E. P. Coyne, Genesee; ex-Congressman J. W. Wadsworth, Genesee; D. C. Robinson, Elmira; T. E. Wingate, Boston.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Postmaster General W. S. Bissell, Buffalo.

VICTORIA—W. A. Blanchard, Boston.

ALBEMARLE.—State Senator E. R. Brown, Watertown; C. N. Payne, Titusville, Penn.; ex-Mayor N. V. V. Franchot, Olean.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. A. Linsley, St. Paul; I. V. Baker, Jr., Comstock, N. Y.; Capt. C. M. Wooley, Milton, N. Y.; State Senator Hobart Krum, Schoharie; John W. Noble, ex-Secretary of the Interior, St. Louis.

ASTOR—Prince Dolgoroukoff, St. Petersburg, Russia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; W. Swanson, boys' clothing; Hotel Albert.

Dougherty, D. H. & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; D. H. Dougherty, notions and furnishing goods; Sinclair House.

Levering & Co., Lafayette, Ind.; A. Levering, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Blachfort, B. Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio.; H. Stein, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Stone, J. E. & Co., Oneida, N. Y.; J. E. Stone, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Levi, James, & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; E. J. Levi, notions, trimmings, and furnishing goods, 91 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Moore, William R., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; F. Lang, notions and hosiery, 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Grant & Black Company, Zanesville, Ohio; E. S. Grant, white goods, laces, and embroideries, 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Bushnell, A. & Co., Watertown, N. Y.; L. Bushnell, dry goods; N. Yost, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Adler-Childs Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; M. Adler, notions and fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. J. Scott, knit goods, yarns, and corsets, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, laces and ribbons; Miss B. Rubenstein collars, cuffs, and millinery; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Goldenberg, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Lowman, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Lowman, woolens; Hotel Vendome.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. Osborn, domestics, white goods, dress goods, and silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; G. Hutzler, dry goods; Miss Conn, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. Garson, woolens; Hotel Cadillac.

Jordon, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Wentworth, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Adam, Jr., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Saunders, millinery; 57 White Street; Hotel Vendome.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. L. Adrian, boys' clothing; 66 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.

Fay, Schantz & Bullock Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Graham, millinery; Hotel Earlington.

Levi, Jonathan, & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; S. Levi, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; A. J. Ferguson, dress trimmings; 2 Walker Street.

Selig, B., Helena, Mont.; dry goods and clothing; Hoffman House.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Strauss, woolens; Hoffman House.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Shepard, laces and handkerchiefs; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Albert. H. Harris, clothing, Hoffman House.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. E. Mitchell, domestics and linens; 57 White Street.

Fettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. N. Caird, dolls and toys; 2 Walker Street.

Roth, Weakley, millinery, St. Joseph, Mo.; Miss J. Veitch, millinery; Hotel Manhattan.

Hoyt Sefton Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; R. J. Sefton, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Cleveland Dry Goods Company, Cleveland Ohio; W. Lowie, domestics and dress goods; Hotel Albert.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. A. Cunningham, furnishing goods; J. L. Wilson, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

Searle, W. W., Troy, N. Y.; collars and cuffs; Murray Hill Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. Biermeister, Jr.; collars and cuffs; St. Denis Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. Stern, domestics and linens, 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Taylor, F., Rochester, N. Y., furs; J. W. Taylor, furs; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kuppenheimer, B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. B. Kuppenheimer, woolens; Hotel Savoy.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Hamburger, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. R. Snyder, ribbons and handkerchiefs, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:15 A. M.—146 West Tenth Street, Annie O'Brien; damage, $10.

12:50 A. M.—187 Tenth Avenue, Nicholia Glori; damage, $200.

1:30 A. M.—195 First Avenue, Edward J. Kilgannon; damage slight.

11:35 A. M.—2,141 Eighth Avenue, owner unknown; damage, $50.

1:25 P. M.—329 West Seventy-second Street, Elizabeth Higgins; damage, $200.

2:15 P. M.—414 East Eighteenth Street, P. Carboni; damage slight.

2:20 P. M.—211 Avenue C, Joseph Ketzlik; damage, $15.

7:30 P. M.—67 Grand Street, Harry Smith; damage, $300.

7:45 P. M.—328 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Albert Rosendrick; damage, $15.

7:55 P. M.—356 West Forty-second Street, Henry Kelb; damage, $50.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Delegates to Philadelphia to be Selected To-day.

PROCEEDINGS MERE FORMALITY

Lists of Probable Presidential Electors and State Committeemen — Opposition to Governor's Renomination.

The Republican State Convention will meet at the Grand Central Palace to-day at noon. Its business is to select four delegates at large and four alternates to the National Convention at Philadelphia; to select the members of the State Committee and the Presidential Electors, and to adopt a platform which will reaffirm the principles of the Republican Party, call for the renomination of President McKinley, and indorse the Administrations of the latter and of Gov. Roosevelt.

The temporary Chairman will be State Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg. He will make a speech and appoint committeees on Permanent Organization, on Resolutions, and on Contested Seats. The last named will have nothing to do, all embryo contests having been settled in advance. The contests were in the Second Westchester and the Third Rensselaer Districts. In the former each of the contesting delegates will be allowed half a vote; in the latter the delegates favorable to ex-Gov. Frank S. Black will be admitted, thus insuring the retention of Louis F. Payn on the State Committee from the Nineteenth Congress District.

The convention hall has been handsomely decorated. The balconies are draped with American flags and further ornamented with shields representative of all the States in the Union. The colors are so arranged as to resemble butterflies on the wing. Back of the stage is a large picture of President McKinley, and above it are the colors of the Empire State, intertwined with the Stars and Stripes. A picture of Gov. Roosevelt hangs from the balcony, but those entering the hall must look behind them to see it. There is a great expanse of silk and bunting suspended from many points in the ceiling.

Congressman James S. Sherman of Oneida, who is to be the permanent Chairman of the convention, said last night that the body would meet at noon, take a recess at about 2 o'clock, and reassemble at 4 o'clock and continue in session until its business is completed. Everything has been cut and dried. The Delegates at Large will be Senator Thomas C. Platt, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Chairman Ex. D. Odell, Jr., and Gov. Theodore Roosevelt. The Alternates will be James A. Roberts of Erie, George H. Roberts of Kings, George A. Smith of Ulster, and Senator John Raines of Ontario.

The State Committee met in Parlor D R at the fifth Avenue Hotel last night. All the districts were represented except the First and Twenty-first. The members from these were Richard Higbie and J. Le Roy Jacobs, both of whom died recently. Resolutions of respect to their memory were adopted, the temporary organization of the convention was decided upon, and the disputes in the second Westchester district were settled, after some very warm arguments.

Meanwhile, the corridors of the hotel were practically impassable by reason of the great influx of politicians from different points in the State.

Some little feeling was manifested by the contesting delegations from the Second Westchester District, and the Postmaster Leggett men in the Third Rensselaer District. Predictions were made by the discontented that both districts would return Democratic majorities, but the threats were only laughed at.

Investigation showed that the list of Presidential Electors have been practically agreed upon. Each of the Electors at Large is a newspaper man.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

As near as can be learned the Electors will be as follows:

At large: E. H. Butler of Erie and W. A. Mitchell of Monroe.

Dist.	
1—Samuel J. Underhill.	18—John M. Cordts.
2—Charles L. Banks, or Samuel Rowland.	19—Peter McCarthy.
3—M. J. Dady.	20—S. L. Munson.
4—Charles H. Russell.	21—W. S. C. Wiley.
5—John Kissell.	22—George M. Place.
6—Dwight E. Church.	23—Thomas A. Sears.
7—Joseph Simonson.	24—T. M. Johnson.
8—William E. Billings.	25—Robert McKennon.
9—John Stiedling.	26—W. G. Phelps.
10—Frank Tilford.	27—R. B. True.
11—No selection.	28—No selection.
12—Arthur D. Sturgess.	29—N. D. Sherwood.
14—E. W. Bloomingdale.	30—No selection.
15—No selection.	31—No selection.
16—F. V. Millard.	32—Christian Klinck.
17—Clarence Lexow.	33—George Urban, Jr.
	34—S. Fred Nixon.

More changes will be made in the personnel of the State Committee than have occurred in years. The new committee will have at least a dozen new members.

THE NEW COMMITTEE.

As near as can be learned, the new committee will be constituted as follows:

District.	
1—William J. Youngs.	18—G. D. B. Hasbrouck.
2—R. Ross Appleton.	19—Louis F. Payn.
3—Michael J. Dady.	20—William Barnes, Jr.
4—John D. Post.	21—Jacob Snell.
5—John G. Deubert.	22—W. W. Worden.
6—Robert T. Johnston.	23—Isaac V. Baker, Jr.
7—Hugh McRoberts.	24—John T. Mott.
8—Cornelius Van Cott.	25—Thomas Wheeler.
9—Patrick J. O'Brien.	26—George W. Dunn.
10—Clarence W. Meade.	27—Francis Hendricks.
11—Ferdinand Eidman.	28—Thomas Robinson.
12—William Henkel or John S. Shea.	29—John F. Parkhurst.
13—G. W. Wanemaker.	30—Irving L'Hommedieu.
14—Lemuel E. Quigg.	31—George W. Aldridge.
15—Frank Raymond.	32—John P. Hazel.
16—W. H. Ten Eyck.	33—William W. Warren.
17—B. B. Odell, Jr.	34—William J. Glenn.

Mr. Odell will most assuredly be re-elected Chairman of the committee.

All the sentiment about the Republican headquarters was not entirely favorable to the renomination of Gov. Roosevelt. John I. Platt of Poughkeepsie made no secret of the fact that he and the other delegates from Dutchess would strenuously oppose any resolutions favorable to the Governor. They oppose him because of his advocacy of the expenditure of $62,000,000 for the improvement of the canals. At least that is what they assert. Mr. Payn lives near by.

Conversations with Republicans from all parts of the State indicated that the proposition to nominate Gov. Roosevelt for Vice President has by no means been abandoned. One of the best-informed Republicans in the State, who has long been in official life, but who refused to be quoted, said:

"I like Roosevelt, and told him plainly that if he put his nose in the Republican National Convention he would be nominated for the Vice Presidency, and nothing could stop it. The west wants him.

"'But I am to be a delegate at large, and I must go,' the Governor said to me, and added: 'If I don't go I can't tell what may happen. I may be placed in a peculiar position, but I must go to Philadelphia.'"

The prevailing opinion last night was that Gov. Roosevelt would do everything in his power to prevent a stampede in his interest for Vice President, and that his efforts would probably be unsuccessful.

It was conceded, though that if Gov. Roosevelt succeeded in stemming the tide at Philadelphia, he certainly would be renominated for Governor at the Republican Convention in the Fall.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and Edward Lauterbach, ex-Chairman of the County Committee, were about the hotel last night and each received an ovation.

The secretaries of the convention will be Reuben L. Fox of Otsego, John S. Kenyon of Onondaga, Charles A. Ball of Allegany, and Lafayette B. Gleason of Delaware.

W. A. BRADY IS ELSBERG'S RIVAL.

Bets $1,000 He Will Defeat Him in Senatorial Nomination Fight.

Senator N. A. Elsberg of the Fifteenth District, who will be temporary Chairman of the State Convention to-day, will be a candidate for re-election to the Senate. Those in control of the organization say he will be renominated without opposition.

His opponent will be William A. Brady, the theatrical manager. The latter, despite the fact that the district has a large normal Republican majority, yesterday bet E. G. Gilmore, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, $1,000 that he will defeat Elsberg. Charles A. Hess is the stakeholder.

MR. CROKER TO SAIL IN MAY.

Lewis Nixon to Return from England with the Tammany Chieftain.

A letter received in this city Saturday from Lewis Nixon, Commissioner of the new East River Bridge, who is traveling in Europe, says that he will sail on May 12 for New York in company with Richard Croker. Frank Croker, eldest son of the Tammany Chieftain, will sail to-morrow on the St. Paul to join his father and accompany him home.

The report that Mr. Croker is soon to return was received with great gratification in Tammany circles. Many members of the organization feel that the leader's presence is necessary at this time, in order that the up-State Democrats may not capture the State Convention, which it is believed will meet late in May or early in June. Ex-Senator Hill, it is said, is making great headway in securing the support of the delegates from outside counties, and Tammany men who are aware of his work say that unless Mr. Croker is on hand the ex-Senator will obtain control of the State Convention, and thus of the delegation to the Kansas City Convention.

According to a report that was in circulation at the Hoffman House last night, Mr. Hill is desirous of presenting a platform to the State Convention in which the silver issue will be either entirely eliminated or at any rate so modified that the delegation to Kansas City will be committed to the support of any movement looking to an abandonment or modification of the Chicago platform. In the absence of Mr. Croker, none of the Tammany leaders is able to say what attitude the local organization will take in this matter, though most of them affect to believe that Mr. Croker will favor an uninstructed delegation, both as regards platform and candidates.

REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETING.

Proposition to Change the Name Meets with Vigorous Opposition.

An interesting meeting of the Republican Club was held last night at the clubhouse, at 450 Fifth Avenue. Interest centred on the proposition of Alexander V. Campbell to change the name of the organization to the National Republican Club. The idea had many friends and many opponents, and after a lively discussion was dropped. Those who desire a change in the name will revive the idea at an early day.

The question of increasing dues will be considered at the next meeting. Gen. H. L. Burnett, Meyer S. Isaacs, Edward J. Palmer, Gen. A. G. McCook, W. T. Houston, John Sabine Smith, and Gen. H. E. Tremain were added to the Committee on National Affairs. Several members were elected, and the following committee was selected to take charge of the Lincoln dinner: E. A. Newell, Job E. Hedges, Henry Birrell, ex-Judge J. A. Blanchard, William Brookfield, and Arthur L. Merriam.

TAMMANY SOCIETY ELECTION.

Regular Ticket Not Opposed—Grand Sachem Feitner Holds Over.

The Tammany Society held its annual meeting and election of officers at the Wigwam, in Fourteenth, last night. The building was crowded and 856 votes were cast. There were no contests and the regular ticket, which follows, was elected: Sachems—John Whalen, John P. Carroll, Daniel F. McMahon, John W. Keller, John J. Scannell, Charles F. Murphy, Randolph Guggenheimer, Maurice Featherson, Asa Bird Gardiner, George W. Dunlikin, George C. Clausen, John Fox, and Thomas J. Dunn; Secretary—Thomas F. Smith; Treasurer—Peter F. Meyer; Sagamore—John T. Nagle; Wiskinkie—John A. Boyle.

According to the rules of the society the Grand Sachem is ineligible for re-election, and the incumbent, Thomas L. Feitner, President of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, will hold over for another year.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Extension of Classification of Public Employes to be Urged Upon It.

The New York State Civil Service Commission was in session at the Gilsey House yesterday. Commissioner Collier of Auburn was detained at home by illness, but President Willard Cobb of Lockport and Silas W. Burt of New York were in attendance.

At 10 o'clock this morning a committee from the Civil Service Reform Association will appear before the commission and insist that the classification of public employes shall be extended to every county office in the sixty-one counties of the State. At present employes of county officials outside of New York City are not amenable to civil service rules.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS' DINNER.

Anti-Bryan Men to Attend Jefferson Birthday Celebration.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club will give a dinner at the Germania Clubhouse, Brooklyn, to-morrow night in honor of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, which fell on Good Friday. Many Democrats who have been hostile to William Jennings Bryan have agreed to be present, and the affair is understood to be a protest against Mr. Bryan's renomination.

The committee made a strenuous effort to get ex-President Cleveland to attend, but he was unable to do so. Instead, however, he has written a long letter, which will be read at the dinner. Speeches will be made by ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio, Joseph J. Willett of Alabama, William McAdoo, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and W. Ralph Walker, Mayor of Springfield, Mo., who was elected on an anti-Bryan platform.

L. N. LITTAUER RENOMINATED.

Republicans at Saratoga Also Name Convention Delegates.

SARATOGA, April 16.—The Republicans of the Twenty-second Congressional District in convention to-day renominated Congressman Lucius N. Littauer of Gloversville, Fulton County. Leslie W. Russell of St. Lawrence and William W. Worden of Saratoga were elected delegates to the National Convention, the alternates being Martin R. Sackett of St. Lawrence and A. E. Blunk of Fulton. Royal Newton of St. Lawrence was nominated for Presidential Elector.

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the St. Louis platform, indorsing President McKinley, and Gov. Roosevelt, and approving the course of Congressman Littauer.

NORTH CAROLINA'S VOTE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—"The fact that we have been unable to effect fusion between the Republicans and Populists of North Carolina does not presage Republican defeat in that State," said Senator Pritchard of North Carolina to-day.

"On the contrary, I feel as sure as of anything I ever felt sure of that the electorate vote of North Carolina will be given to Mr. McKinley. It will be a three-cornered fight in our State, but we have won before in a three-cornered fight, and can win again. The Populists and Republicans will both oppose the Constitutional amendment proposed by the Democrats to disfranchise the negro vote, and I believe we will beat it."

The failure to effect fusion referred to by Senator Pritchard was announced as the result of conferences which have been in progress here for several days between Senator Pritchard, Senator Butler, Chairman Thompson of the Populist State Committee, and Chairman Holton of the Republican State Committee. They were unable to agree upon platforms. It is not believed that further efforts at fusion will be made.

LOUISIANA ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—General elections will be held in Louisiana to-morrow. State and parish officers are to be elected. There is no doubt of the result; the Democrats have things their own way. There are two Republican tickets in the field, but the only real opposition the Democrats will have will come from the Caffery fusionists, who will muster some strength.

The State will send a large majority of Democrats to the House and Senate, which means the election of Murphy J. Foster, the present Governor, to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Caffery, and the re-election of Senator McEnery at the expiration of his term.

Gov. Foster has avoided expressing himself on any of the National questions.

Republican Contests in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 16.—The State Republican Executive Committee met to-day, and after adopting the order of business for the State Convention to be held Thursday, adjourned until to-morrow. It was decided to make up a temporary roll call, first calling uncontested counties and taking up counties in which there are contests, and selecting therefrom such delegates as the committee may deem entitled to seats. As the committee is controlled by the Brownlow faction, its disposal of these contests is likely to precipitate the threatened trouble with the followers of Pension Commissioner Evans.

Republican Delegates Elected.

NEWARK, N. J., April 16.—The Sixth Congress District Republicans to-night elected Dr. Leslie D. Ward of this city and Robert W. Hawkesworth of East Orange delegates to the National Republican Convention. They are not instructed, but are for McKinley and for any good man for second place.

Fusion in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 16.—The State Central Committees of the Democrats, Populists, and Free Silver Republicans met here to-night and decided to hold their State nominating conventions at Lincoln July 11. There will be fusion between the three parties, but the apportionment of offices was not decided upon.

BENJAMIN H. HOWELL DEAD.

Well-Known Sugar Merchant Passes Away at His Home in Brooklyn.

Benjamin Huntting Howell, one of the best-known men in the sugar trade, died yesterday morning at his home, at 96 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn. The funeral service will take place there at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and on Thursday the burial will be at Bellport, L. I.

Mr. Howell was born at Bellport on Feb. 7, 1811, and was descended on both sides from old Colonial families. He got a common school education and began work when fourteen years old as a clerk in a country store at Huntington, L. I. In 1832 he came to this city and became a clerk in the grocery of Gus Voorhees, who later left New York on account of illness and left his business in charge of Mr. Howell. In 1836 Mr. Howell went into the wholesale grocery business with John Howell in this city, under the firm name of B. & J. Howell. Ill-health forced him to retire temporarily, and in 1843 he established the grocery house of B. H. Howell & Co., in Front Street. Fifteen years later he left the grocery business to become President of the Market Fire Insurance Company.

In 1861 Mr. Howell went back to trade, took his son Thomas as partner, and started the firm of B. H. Howell & Son, in Front Street, for the purchase and sale of molasses and sugars. The business grew rapidly, especially in the line of selling for sugar houses, and in 1870 other partners were added, and the well-known firm of B. H. Howell, Son & Co. was established at 91 Wall Street. This firm is now at 109 Wall Street, and acts as agent for the Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Company and the National Sugar Refining Company.

Mr. Howell was the only surviving organizer and member of the original Board of Directors of the Market Bank, now merged into the Market and Fulton Bank. He was also the first President of the Williamsburg Gas Company, and one of the first Trustees of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church of Williamsburg. Mr. Howell was married in 1837, and was the father of six children.

HUGHES'S SUIT DISMISSED.

The suit brought by Joseph H. Hughes against Augustus Smith, in which he recovered a judgment in the Municipal Court for $187 from the defendant, a contracting painter, the sum being the difference between the rate of 22½ cents an hour, at which he was paid when doing the painting, instead of 35 cents an hour, the prevailing rate of wages, has been dismissed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, by its reversal of the judgment of the court below.

The Appellate Term, consisting of Justices Beekman, O'Gorman, and Giegerich, declined to pass on the merits of the labor law and reversed the judgment on the ground that the subcontract held by Hughes for the performance of the work was not with Augustus Smith, the defendant, but with the firm of Augustus Smith & Co.

The decision in the case was looked for with much interest by workmen and contractors. Had the decision of the Municipal Court been upheld, it would have meant a difference to contractors of city work of thousands of dollars, as they would have been sued by hosts of employes for the difference between the amount of their wages and the union scale.

Smith had a contract to paint city sheds. He sublet the work to a corporation consisting of himself, his brother, and another relative, carrying on business under the firm name of Augustus Smith & Co. This corporation employed Hughes to do the work at 22½ cents an hour. When he had finished the work he gave a receipt in full, but afterward sued for $170.50, which he would have received in addition had he been paid the union wages. The decision of the Court below held that he had signed the sub-contract under duress.

FATHER STABS SON TO DEATH.

Charles Brogus, thirty-one years old, was killed last night by his father, William Brogus, seventy-six years old, at the family home, 57 South Second Street, Brooklyn.

The father and son became involved in a quarrel over a dog, which the son wished to bring into the room, and the old man sprang from a bed on which he was lying and drove a knife through his son's heart. The wounded man fell to the floor, and in a few minutes was dead. The father quickly dressed himself and left the house. At an early hour this morning he had not been arrested.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

41,300 Telephones in Manhattan.

The rapid growth of the New York telephone system makes the service of daily increasing value to all users. Telephone users can now communicate with over

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in New York City and Vicinity.

Rates in Manhattan, Business or Residence use,

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One-year Contracts. Monthly Payments.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

15 Dey Street. 111 West 38th St.

Begin at Breakfast

with a glass of the famous health giving

Saratoga Arondack Water

It will fit you for the day's duties. Drink a glass before retiring and insure perfect rest. This great nerve tonic comes to New York, fresh every day, right from the spring at Saratoga. Order of grocers, druggists, or

The Arondack Spring, 1302 Broadway.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 6th Ave.

Good Groceries.

Telephone No. 3,060—18th St.

Ham and Boneless Bacon, Red Star brand, finest quality, extra selected sugar-cured, our regular price per pound, 13½c.; special price for this sale: Hams, per pound, 11½c.

—Todd's Celebrated Old Virginia Ham and Bacon, considered by connoisseurs to be the finest cured; Ham, per pound, 24c.; Bacon, per pound, 14c.

—Teas—Mayflower Chop—Oolong and mixed, green and black, equal to the kind sold elsewhere at 50c. per pound; our price, 32c. Sold in two-pound packages only.

—Vienna Coffee, blend of Fancy Maracaibo, and other high grade Coffee, possessing great strength and flavor, commonly sold as Java and Mocha at 25c. per pound; granulated, roasted in the bean; special price for this sale, 19c.

—Sultana Coffee—strictly pure, high grade Coffee of great strength, our price per pound during this sale, 15c.

—Corn, Succotash (Lily White Brand) and Golden Wax Beans, fresh, sweet and tender, finest quality packed, cases of two dozen, $2.18; can, 10c.

—Sifted Early June and Homestead Peas (Lily White Brand), finest quality, case, $3.14; can, 14c.

—Tomatoes (Jessamine Brand), solid cold packed, red ripe, Jerseys, large cans, cases of two dozen, $2.18; cans, 10c.

—Tomatoes, solid packed, large cans, 7c.

—Sugar beets, extra small and tender, can, 12c.

—Marrow Squash, extra quality, three-pound cans, case of two dozen, $2.18; can, 10c.

—Garden Sugar Peas, tender and of delicious flavor, equal to fresh, case of two dozen, $2.66; can, 12c.

—California Asparagus, snow-white, fine flavor, case of four dozen one pound cans, $4.99; can, 11c.

—Bartlett Pears, New York State, whole fruit, packed in heavy syr

The Wanamaker Store.

Cozy Corner Canopies.

AND ORIENTAL FURNISHINGS

THE summer cottage will not be complete until the Oriental corner is provided. A dark, cool, secluded retreat—comfortable, yet giving a delightful touch of beauty to the summer home.

We make a particular study of the designing of these dens and corners, and have a factory that executes the work particularly well.

We bring from the far East a most extensive variety of the Oriental stuffs that give the soft folds and rich color-tones that we moderns cannot rightly copy.

Before executing the work, we submit a sketch as shown in the illustration, showing just what we can do at a certain price. A very pretty effect can be obtained for quite little outlay; but the richer fabrics make the possibilities as broad and sumptuous as desired.

These suggestions of materials and prices:

Canopies, including frame, hangings, draperies, tassels,—spears and lantern, of Damascus cross-stripe curtains, put up complete for $27.50; of East Indian embroidered phulkaries and skirts, $57 and $68.50; of East Indian embroideries, canopies put up for $100 and $140, both containing specimens of the finest Hindoo needlework.

Specimens of these various styles and others are on exhibition in our Oriental Room, third floor:

Farukhabad Print Curtains; some new and exclusive designs; $1.50, $1.70 and $1.80 each.

Damascus Cross-stripe Curtains, for doors and windows; well adapted for inexpensive cozy corners or dens; $3 to $6 a pair.

Delhi Embroidered Poulkarie Curtains; $17 to $18 each.

Sind Embroidered Odhneys and Skirts, inlaid with glass jewels; Odhneys, $11 to $23; Skirts, $12 to $28.

Damascus Carved and Inlaid Furniture; in tabourettes, from $3.50 to $15.50 each; tables, $14, $19.50 and $25; chairs, $9.50, $10, $11, $12.75 and $19.

Persian Brass Piano Lamps, $30.50 and $40.50.

Lanterns for the cozy corner or den, in nine styles, $1.40, $2, $3, $5.50, $6, $7, $9.50, $10 and $18.

Oriental Rugs

The rug completes the cozy corner, and it must be Oriental to be in harmony. But Oriental Rugs are wanted all over the summer cottage. They give the ideal effect. Made in the land of torrid summer, they best meet the needs of summertime furnishings. Handsomest, least heating, and most durable—not losing color under the rays of the sun.

Just now we have to offer, a bale of a hundred and fifty Shirvan Rugs; handsome, perfect, and in good sizes, from 3x5 feet to 4x7 feet. Made of fine old wool, close and firm. Regularly worth $15 to $38; now marked

$9 to $25

Ideal for the summer furnishing; but they will give artistic service for many years.

Third floor.

Fine Draperies---Quarter-Price

Our Furnished Flat took the moving fever in a hurry yesterday. There was most enthusiastic help from many Manhattan housekeepers. Many of the finest things remain—notably the Draperies. They are masterpieces of the upholsterer's skill; made of finest stuffs, in the most artistic way. Expensive? Yes, and deservedly so. But we must sell everything in a hurry to-day; so we cut half-prices in half; and you may have whatever of these sumptuous Draperies you choose—

at one-quarter of the price!

There are also three fine Wilton Carpets—all made up, with borders; regularly worth $2.50 a yard.

Two Carpets, each 25¾ yards, at $15 each.
One Carpet of 43 yards, for $25.

There are still some fine pieces of Furniture about a third under price; and a few fine Pictures.

Fourth floor.

Three Good Shoe Bargains

Men's, Women's, Children's

They will be found in the Fifth Floor Shoe Store with dozens of other equally attractive offerings. These have especial mention to-day, because they are new little lots that have been placed on sale at new little prices:

There are 768 pairs of men's patent-leather lace shoes. Fresh clean goods, here directly from the maker's hands. In correct shape and of excellent material. They're $2.65 a pair, though no $3.50 shoe is any better.

A lot of women's Oxford shoes, stylish, seasonable, comfortable, at $1.50 a pair. They have just been reduced from $2 and $3.

Children's tan shoes at 95c; sizes 11 to 2; also of black kidskin; smaller sizes at 85c. These shoes are well worth $1.25 and $1.50.

Fifth floor.

Henriettas

This popular weave reaches high favor again this season. It offers the soft, clinging draperies now so desirable, together with its well-known excellence for refined serviceableness. The color possibilities are broader than in other fabrics—the fine wool lending itself most effectively to the play of colorings. Of the five grades told of below, there are, in all, a hundred and twenty-five color variations.

38-inch all-wool Henrietta at 65c.
38-inch all-wool Henrietta at 75c.
44-inch all-wool Henrietta at $1.
44-inch all-wool Henrietta at $1.25.
38-inch silk-warp Henrietta at $1.25.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Continental Bicycles Complete stocks of these splendid wheels are ready now. There is absolute guaranty of goodness in every Continental Bicycle we sell. There is no risk of deficiency anywhere. Every dollar buys strength and speed.

The Continental is lighter in weight this year than last; but equally strong. It is up-to-date in every feature.

Men's, $25 Women's, $26

The Continental meets every want of the practical rider; but if you want a thoroughbred wheel—the top-notch of bicycle excellence, we have

The Orient

Than which no better wheel is made.

Orient Light Roadster, $50.
Orient Leader, $65. Orient Chainless, $75.

Men's and Women's models at same prices.

Basement.

In the Corset Store We give particular attention to the fitting of corsets. Comfortable rooms here for that purpose, and expert fitters in attendance.

If that perfect corset,—The Lillian,—isn't right, it will be made so for you. Your preference among the other good kinds that are always here will be satisfactorily altered.

Lillian Corsets of strong net, for summer wear, short and medium waist, at $1.75. Some of very fine net, extra long waist, at $2.25; same of batiste at $3. Other Lillian Corsets of jean, sateen and coutil, at $1.25 to $8.50.

And here are two very good styles of corsets at exceptionally little prices—reduced: C. P. at $1.50 and $1.75, were $2.75 and $3.50; J. C. at $3.50 instead of $6.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

Steamer Rugs A well-informed man,—a buyer of cloaks who goes to Europe for that purpose every year—came into this store recently and looked over our collection of steamer rugs. He was in search of a particular kind from which he wished to make a golf cape. He found it, of course. This is what he said: "This is the largest assortment in any retail store in New York—better, in fact, than those of many wholesale houses that I have seen."

The best makes of both imported and domestic rugs, in all the desirable colorings and patterns—$6 to $30.

Ninth street.

Paris Notes

FROM THE OFFICE OF

John Wanamaker

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES,
PARIS, April 3, 1900.

The weather, as might have been expected on the first of April, played many tricks on our mondaines at Auteuil last Sunday, for, after tempting them to don their smart spring attire, to do honor to the brilliant sunshine and brightness of the day, it later on forced them to cover their lovely gowns with their long Empire coats, which most of them had fortunately brought with them. Before the sun hid its face behind the clouds, many original and becoming dresses were to be seen and admired in the Tribunes and Pesage, which were filled with an animated throng of society's and fashion's devotees.

The Princesse Murat was much noticed and admired in a gown of violet cloth, the Princess' tunique being richly adorned with a cut-out design of white panne; another mondaine, the Comtesse de Ganay, was gowned in pastel gray cloth, ornamented with stitched straps of white cloth, the corsage made with a pretty double white collar, crossing in front to one side; whence a chou and long ends of black velvet gave a pretty finish to a "distingue" toilette. Gray seemed much favored, the Duchesse d'Uzes being also dressed in fine gray cloth exquisitely and richly embroidered.

One of the most striking toilettes seen in the Pesage was composed of pastel green cloth, the short bolero appearing to be fastened on to a pointed black-stitched belt by means of small tabs of cloth and tiny crystal buttons; the collar, covered with stitching, had revers of white embroidered panne, while the front of the skirt formed a flat double plait, whence a series of rows of cloth "en biss" was ornamented with tabs and buttons. The back formed a double box plait, while the full blouse-like corsage had a simple lace and linen cravat in front.

The coming Exhibition will call forth many receptions in the various pavilions in the "Rue des Nations," and the novelty for all such dressy occasions will be painted voile, muslin and Foulard. The dresses made in the painted voile are painted with white dots, and plaited in every direction; the muslins are plaited lengthways and inserted with the finest of lace, giving a blurred and indescribable effect to the material, which is very charming. The Foulard dresses are chiefly in white, most artistically painted with branches of spring flowers. Lilac in a combination of white and mauve with faintly colored leaves; bunches of hortensias in peachy mauve and China blue; small bouquets and sprays of field-daisies scattered here and there, with a straggling flower relieving the hard effect of the plain ground; and blue corn-flowers, in the washed-out coloring that is seen in some of the flowers, are the favorite floral designs. One of the big couturiers here is making some of these Foulard gowns in a very pretty way, by inserting at wide intervals upon the skirt and bodice a waving band of lace edged top and bottom, following the curved lines, by a couple of rows of narrow velvet of the shade of the painted flower. When more than one color is introduced into the painting the lightest shade is selected. In Foulards, where black is a feature in the design, (and several of these have been brought out during the last week), the lace insertion is outlined with black velvet. A very popular fancy for black and white is the primila flower in loosely scattered blossoms, with yellow centres.

The lace embroidered skirts this season are of marvelous handiwork. Some ivory-tinted lace skirts are worked in black with chenille, enclosing motifs and outlining the edges. Many of these embroidered dresses take the form of tunics, with deeply accentuated points and flowing flounces. Long sash ends figure on many of them. Turquoises assert themselves in the most ornate patterns.

Fashions, in chenille work, is taking the direction of the entire dress and trimming, being of one color; for example, gray voile or cashmere is worked in gray chenille—and a further feature in the fashions is that pearls are blended with the rest of the ornamentation with the happiest results. Sometimes, an entire corsage will be covered with an embroidery of chenille, or the ground-work of chenille is a network, with the flowers at intervals.

Skirts continue to display the most variety—indeed, they compensate in their variety and universality of taste for the fidelity of fashion to the bolero on the corsage. The most usual style has plaited sides, with a plain front, and this is very well suited to the soft clinging materials that will be worn when we are favored with finer weather. For some skirts, plain cloths in two contrasting colors, or in diverse tones of the same color, are cut in strips two or three inches wide, and then stitched together, alternating the tints, one just overlapping the next at the edge, giving the effect of plaits. In this style a gown has just lately been made here for the Empress of Russia, the material used being in two shades of purple cloth. The corsage has a bolero of the darker shade, strapped with pieces of the lighter, opening over a pale Parma satin vest worked with black chenille, and it is finished by a swathed belt and ends of purple satin fringed with black chenille.

The embroiderers are falling back on the Beauvais tapestry for their newest notions in embroidery. Some of the most exquisite bodice trimmings in this style are worked on cream satin or moire, sparsely scattered with minute gold paillettes. The embroidery is carried out in pink and green tones of silk which have been expressly faded by the action of the sun. These are especially beautiful on a very light tone of green.

Small designs seem to have the preference this spring, in laces, ribbons, and in much besides. The ribbons of the softest make and very wide, are intended to be used for sashes; and, as the season advances, sashes will be seen on many of the best dresses.

From London comes the news that everything Irish is to be the fashion this season—emerald green the favorite color, Irish lace the only lace worn, and a design of shamrocks embroidered on every silken and woolen material. Poplin is being immensely used, especially for "robes d'interieur." Irish friezes are greatly popular. Shamrocks in jewelry, too, are all the rage. Brooches, "breloques" bangles, even rings of emerald shamrocks are seen at every jeweller's. A very pretty lace pin is crowned with an emerald shamrock, surrounded with fine brilliants.

Time for Fur Storage As soon as you are through with your furs and fur-trimmed garments, we are ready to take the bother of caring for them during the summer months off your hands. We send for them and insure them against loss by fire or moth, and deliver them when you want them.

We also attend to alterations and repairs. Prices are very moderate when this work is done during the summer months. If extensive alterations are made, we store the garments until you want them, free of charge.

Second floor.

The Wanamaker Store

The "Bees-Nest" Silks

The name was doubly apt yesterday. What a buzzing of admiration, and hurrying to be served. But there were plenty of the silks—will likely be enough for all who come to-day.

The weave is quite remarkable. The loose effect, which makes most silks pull out at seams and sag and pull awry in the drapery, reaches the ideal in *Nid d'Abeilles* or "Nest of Bees" silks, in which the soft, fluffy effect is produced in a fine, firm, closely-woven silk that will not pull out at the seams, and will wear as well as any silk we know, though light in weight as a grenadine.

Some light effects, but mostly dark; in blue or black with figurings of white.

35c a Yard, Worth 75c

The best silk for summer dresses that we have yet offered at this price.

Main Aisle.

New Linens at Old Prices

The Tenth street aisle to-day contains a splendid showing of excellent new linens. They were all bought early enough to escape the recent advances in prices, which were 12 1-2 to 25 per cent. Dealers generally are asking proportionately higher prices to-day. Here the old figures prevail. About qualities it is unnecessary to speak further than merely this: All are up to the high standard for which this Linen store is so widely known.

TABLE CLOTHS—

$1.60—Fine Scotch damask, bleached; 67x68 in. $2 for size 67x85 in. $2.40 for size 67x100 in. Breakfast napkins to match, $1.75 doz.; dinner napkins, $2.50.

$2—German, grass bleached; 70 in. sq. $2.50 for size 70x88 in. $3 for size 70x105. Napkins to match, $2.25 doz. for 22 in.; $2.75 for 24 in.; $3 for 26 in.

NAPKINS—

$1.50 doz.—Irish damask; snow-white; 20x20 in.

$1 doz.—Silver bleached; Bohemian; 22x22 in.; an excellent restaurant napkin.

$3 doz.—Bleached Irish dinner napkins; full 26 in. sq.; good assortment of attractive patterns.

TOWELS—

25c each—The famous old bleach huckaback towels; hemmed, fringed, or hemstitched ends; 20x39 in.

25c each—Bleached, fancy weave; hemmed ends; soft fine quality; all white; 22x40 inches.

21c each—Damask border huckaback; hemmed ends; 21x38 in.

15c each—Bleached huckaback; colored border, or plain white; fringed ends; 20x38 in.

15c each—Snow-white bath towels; made of 2-ply yarn; colored or white borders; fringed ends.

Tenth street aisle.

Display of Fine Embroideries

If you enter by the main door on Broadway an interesting exhibit of exquisite embroideries will meet the eye. Two windows are devoted to them. And many more will be shown at the counters. The shipment was belated a bit. That was due to the extreme delicacy of the work. It is of such a character that forbids rush and hurry,—the finest goods, we think, that ever came out of St. Gall.

Assortment is much too varied to attempt to tell of—can only hint at it in these few items:

All-overs in beautiful design and highest-class workmanship, up to $13.50 a yard.
Fine flouncing, very prettily embroidered on best Swiss muslin, at $3 a yard.
Dainty edgings, about 2 inches wide, up to $1.35 a yard.
Some sets, consisting of two edges and two bands, embroidered in same material.

Broadway.

Dressing Sacques One style, of pretty light figured lawn, is but 50c. It is made with yoke front and back, has turn-over collar, which, like the sleeves, is trimmed with embroidery. Another grade, of polka-dot lawn, is 75c; it is lace edged. Another of white lawn at 85c. Then some in solid colors at $1. So they advance in prices, through a splendid assortment, up to $3.

Black Petticoats These are of sateen and of mercerized cotton. The latter sorts have a strong resemblance to petticoats of taffeta silks—wear better. And are ever so much cheaper. Very neatly made, and in the newest styles.

Black petticoats—

85c—Of Black sateen; deep ruffle with 2 small ruffles.

$1—Of black sateen; deep umbrella ruffle with 10 rows of cording; ruffle lined with crinoline.

$1.25—Of fine black sateen; deep umbrella ruffle with 9-inch knife-plaited ruffle.

$1.50—Of fine quality; mercerized cotton; deep umbrella ruffle with rows of cording; velveteen bound.

$1.75—Of mercerized cotton; deep umbrella ruffle with 7-inch knife-plaited ruffle.

Mohair petticoats from $1.75 to $5.50.

Others, of sateen, up—to $3.25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Maids' House Dresses Of percales and ginghams in pretty figures and stripes, in fresh spring colorings. Exceptionally well and neatly made dresses, all with full, liberal skirts. The prices begin at $1, some are a half dollar more, others $1.75, and in like advance steps to $4.50, the latter price for those of fine black brilliantine.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

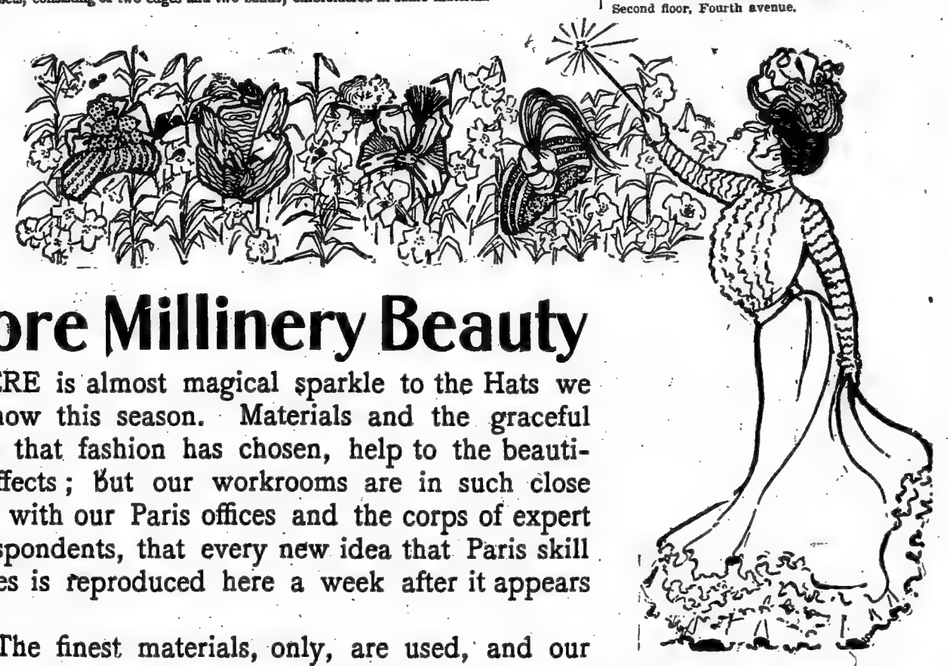

More Millinery Beauty

THERE is almost magical sparkle to the Hats we show this season. Materials and the graceful styles that fashion has chosen, help to the beautiful effects; but our workrooms are in such close touch with our Paris offices and the corps of expert correspondents, that every new idea that Paris skill devises is reproduced here a week after it appears there.

The finest materials, only, are used, and our trimmers are the most expert we know. Nowhere are finer hats shown, nor is there a commonplace hat to be found in our salons; yet all prices are most reasonable—some are quite remarkably low for the refined and stylish hats the small amount will buy.

Three price illustrations:

At $15—Imported French shapes of fine straw and horsehair of various colors, including the pastel shades. Trimmings of flowers, fruits, chiffons, velvets and silks.

Latest word from Paris tells of the continued popularity of fruits for trimming. They are now being used in greater profusion than ever. These $15 hats show some remarkable fruit effects, which, if imported, would be $30 or $35.

At $10—These hats are copies of expensive models and are trimmed with foliage, fruits, flowers, chiffons, lace, velvet and silk. To this class we have added the "Miss Janet," which has grown so popular. It is the most effective sailor hat of the season.

At $5—At this popular price we have most stylish and effective Hats, made by expert trimmers, with best materials, and trimmings of fruits, flowers and foliage, mingled with silk, velvet and lace. Most remarkable hats at the price.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SUB-CONTRACTS FOR TUNNEL AWARDED

Work on Eight Sections of Routes to Begin Soon.

BIDS FOR MATERIAL ACCEPTED

Carnegie Company to Furnish 72,945 Tons of Steel and Iron—Big Waterproofing and Cement Contracts.

One of the most important steps toward the realisation of rapid transit was taken yesterday, when Contractor John B. McDonald announced the awards of bids to sub-contractors of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company. The bids were for materials for the entire construction of the system and for the work of construction of the subways of a major portion of the routes. Work is to be begun as soon as the contracts are signed and the contractors can get their machinery in position.

The Carnegie Steel Company gets the largest contract—that for supplying the structural steel and iron work for both subway construction and for the viaducts and the elevated structures in the northern part of Manhattan Island and the Borough of the Bronx. The bid is for 72,945 tons. The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company gets the contract for 775,795 square yards of waterproofing, and the United Building Material Company of Philadelphia is to supply 489,122 cubic yards of Portland and natural cement. The sub-contractors on construction will supply none of the materials, but, using the materials provided by the main contractors, will do the excavation work, the changing of sewer pipes and mains, and the construction work on the subways and tunnels and elevated portions of the road.

THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS.

The contracts for actual construction of subways awarded yesterday were as follows:

Section 1—Post Office loop to the centre of Chambers Street, and Section 2—Centre of Chambers Street to centre of Great Jones Street—the Degnon-McLean Construction Company, 1 Broadway, New York.

Section 7—Portal of tunnel at One Hundred and Third Street to centre of One Hundred and Tenth Street, (Lenox Avenue,) and Section 8—Centre of One Hundred and Tenth Street to the centre of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, plus 100 feet—E. J. Farrell, Hamilton Bank Building, New York.

Section 9—Centre of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, plus 100 feet, to west side (building line) of Brook Avenue—John C. Rodgers, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Harlem River, New York.

Section 11—Centre of One Hundred and Fourth Street to the south side (building line) of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, plus 10 feet—John Shields, Flemington, N. J.

Section 13—North side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, to the centre of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, plus 100 feet, and Section 14—Centre of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, plus 100 feet, to Hillside Avenue—L. B. McCabe, Baltimore, Md.

The five contracts covered by these bids, with the three for materials, were eight out of sixteen contracts for which bids were called, and the bidders were selected from fifty who sought the contracts. While Contractor McDonald refused to say what the amounts of the contracts were individually or in the aggregate, there was authority for the statement that in the aggregate they amounted to a sum far more than half the total cost of the work, and one estimate placed it in the neighborhood of $20,000,000. The original contract made by the Rapid Transit Commission with Contractor McDonald for the entire work was for $36,500,000, of which $1,500,000 was for real estate and terminals.

Summarized, the actual construction bid for is all subway, and takes in that section of the four-track system, including the Post Office loop, up to Great Jones Street, and the two-track systems north of One Hundred and Third Street, one branch extending up the west side to Fort George, and the other up the east side, the system running up Lenox Avenue and crossing the Harlem River and extending to Brook Avenue.

This leaves to be let the four-track part of the system extending up Elm Street to Fourth Avenue, and up Fourth Avenue to Forty-second Street, through Forty-second Street to Broadway, and thence north through Broadway to One Hundred and Third Street, including that part known as the Boulevard, in which some modification of the plans is contemplated to avoid the destruction of the central parkway of the Boulevard. Two difficult sections of this unlet portion are the part to be built under the Fourth Avenue Railway tunnel and the Forty-second Street crosstown section, in which there are a great many pipes and water mains.

The other parts of the whole system not let are the viaduct from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-third Street on Broadway, the elevated structure from One Hundred and Eighty-first Street north on Eleventh Avenue and Broadway to King's Bridge, and the elevated section north from Brook Avenue along Westchester Avenue, Southern Boulevard, and Boston Road to Bronx Park. As shown, however, the materials for these elevated sections, as well as for the four-track subway section down town, were included in the bids for iron, steel, water-proofing, and cement.

The Degnon-McLean Construction Company, which is the successful bidder for Sections 1 and 2, is at present engaged in building the foundations for the new East River bridge. The first section is described by the engineers as very difficult. It passes through City Hall Park, down Broadway, and around into Park Row, up which it passes to the bridge and Centre to Chambers Street. The Post Office loop is to be a double-deck structure with the express trains in the lower tunnel, and there will be a way station on Broadway at the Post Office. At the bridge there are to be both way and express stations, while north of this will be way stations in the section above at Worth, Canal, Spring, and Bleecker Streets. The next express station above the bridge will be at Fourteenth Street.

The work at the Post Office will not, as has been reported, interfere with the St. Paul Building foundations, nor with the Park Row Building. The construction will go down thirty-five feet, less than the depth of the foundations of the big buildings and above the level of mean high water.

Section 2 extends up Elm Street to Great Jones Street, one and one-fifth miles. The top of the subway will vary from four to eight feet below the street surface, being deepest from the surface between White and Franklin Streets.

From Leonard to Grand Street the elevation of the base of the rails will be seven feet below mean high water. The work there cannot be begun until the sewer contract, already let, is well advanced, and the first work the subway contractor will have to do will be the changing of water and other pipes.

THE PIPE GALLERIES.

An independent contract will probably be authorized for the building of pipe galleries along this section. Plans for this improvement, which would have to be placed under the sidewalks, are now before the commission.

E. J. Farrell, who has the contracts for Sections 7 and 8, was a partner of Contractor McDonald in work on the famous Baltimore tunnel, and did work also on the new aqueduct. His work will extend from One Hundred and Third to One Hundred and Tenth, and from the latter, for the next section, to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. It leaves Broadway at One Hundred and Third Street and winds into One Hundred and Fourth Street and into Central Park, penetrating through the hills at the northerly end of the Park 111 feet below the highest point, emerging at Lenox Avenue, and thence proceeding up Lenox Avenue to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, the two sections being together a little over two miles in length. There will be stations at One Hundred and Third Street, One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox Avenue, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets.

Contractor Rodgers, who takes up the next section, which includes the tunneling of the Harlem River at a point between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, at about One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, is at present building a bridge across the river at that point for the city. There will be stations on this section at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and on the northerly side of the river at Mott Avenue, near the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. For the river tunnel, double cast-iron circular construction will be used.

Section 11 is a continuation of the west side branch, between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, and Contractor Shields, who will build it has done extensive railroad work throughout the country. This section will include stations at One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets on Broadway.

Contractor McCabe, who will take the next section of subway above the viaduct across the Manhattanville Valley, or from One Hundred and Thirty-third Street to One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, was one of the contractors for the Baltimore tunnel, and Mr. McDonald says that he has built more tunnels than any other man in the country. A section of this road, from One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street north, cuts through a hill, and the stations at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and at One Hundred and Eighty-first Streets, well beneath the surface are reached by elevators. Other stations of this section are at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, One Hundred and Forty-fifth, and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Streets. A station will be located also on the intervening viaduct at Manhattan Street, which will also be reached by an elevator.

Section 14, to be constructed by the same contractor, extends north from One Hundred and Eighty-first Street to Hillside Avenue, at Fort George, on Eleventh Avenue. At this juncture it will meet the elevated structure, which, when built, will carry the road to King's Bridge, with stations at Inwood Street and Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street; another just north of the Government canal, and a terminal at Bailey Avenue, north of King's Bridge.

THREE MORE SUBCONTRACTS.

An officer of the construction company said yesterday that about three more names would be added to the list of subcontractors for the remaining portions of the work, but just when the contracts may be awarded he could not say. As many as ten experts and representatives of the company had spent, he said, a great deal of time going over the bids already submitted, before any contracts were awarded, and those who had secured the contracts were contractors of the highest standing and responsibility, who were eminently responsible, besides being under bond, and all were men who could undertake the biggest kinds of work and put it through.

Their bids were in each case the lowest ones, all things considered, though on the face some other bids seemed lower. This was because the bids in these cases did not include some features covered by others. There was a great diversity in many items due to the differing understandings of bidders as to what they would have to contend with. Thus, while one, fearing that he might meet with troublesome formations, or quicksands, would leave himself a big margin, charging for a specific item perhaps $150,000; another man, thoroughly familiar through past experience with city contract work, would bid to do the same work only $90,000.

All the officers, he added, were eminently satisfied and pleased with the results of the bids.

RAINEY BRIDGE FRANCHISE.

Mayor Hears Owner's Plea—Statement of the Controller.

Mayor Van Wyck gave a hearing yesterday on Senator Plunkitt's bill, authorizing the Board of Estimate to purchase the franchise held by Dr. Rainey for the erection of a bridge from Sixty-fourth Street, Manhattan, over Blackwell's Island, to Long Island City.

Dr. Rainey spent nearly ten years in an effort to get the franchise from the Legislature, and, having obtained it, partially built the piers and approaches. The late Austin Corbin was interested with him in the venture, and together they expended, so Dr. Rainey told the Mayor yesterday, nearly $1,000,000. If the city bought the franchise, he said, it would save $4,000,000 on the cost of the proposed bridge, which is to be built in the neighborhood, and which, it is estimated, will cost about $9,000,000. Dr. Rainey said that Controller Coler and Bridge Commissioner Shea, a year ago urged him to sell the franchise, but he had been unable to do so then, because of complications arising out of the interests of the Corbin estate. Since then, he said, Messrs. Coler and Shea had changed their minds and had antagonized him.

The Mayor promised to give the bill his attention, but did not commit himself as to what action he would take.

Controller Coler, when told of Dr. Rainey's remarks, said that he had never suggested the purchase of the franchise, and would never agree to such a purchase. "The city has all the rights it needs in this case," the Controller said. "It is a disgrace that the Legislature should give franchises that may operate to the disadvantage of the city. This Rainey franchise is not worth a cent to us."

The Rainey franchise expires next Spring.

NAGLE SAYS "IT'S UP TO COLER."

Declares He Has Nothing Further to Do with Snow Removal Check Case.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle refused yesterday to talk about the matter of the giving of two checks for loads of snow and ice removed during the March storm.

"It's up to Coler, now," said Mr. Nagle. "I havn't anything to do, and there ain't anything I can say. I won't talk about it anyway. It's up to Coler, and he can pay the contractor or not, just as he wants. I'm out of it entirely."

Controller Coler admitted that "it's up to" him, and he declared that so long as the matter remained in its present state he would withhold the $93,000 alleged to be due to the contractor.

"Whether or not former Commissioners paid twice for work done under them has nothing to do with the case," the Controller said. "I know that some of the men who hauled snow during the last storm got double pay, and until there is some explanation I cannot pay the claim. It was obviously impossible for my Inspectors to keep track of the number of double payments made, but the practice was so general that I am sure the city can make a big saving in this claim."

It was said at the City Hall yesterday that should the contractor bring suit against the city and obtain judgment, the city would have a cause of action against Mr. Nagle for the excess over the rightful contract price, and, on the other hand, if the contractor is forced to make a compromise, it is unlikely that he would be willing to bear his loss without making the Commissioner responsible.

HUGH RAMSAY DEAD.

Shipbuilder of Perth Amboy Expired While Returning from Church.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., April 16.—Hugh Ramsay, head of the shipbuilding firm which bears his name, died suddenly last night of apoplexy. While returning from church he complained to his wife of feeling ill, and stopped in Dr. Wilson's office. He became unconscious, and died two hours later without reviving.

Mr. Ramsay came here twenty-five years ago from Prince Edward's Island. He worked by the day as a ship carpenter. Later he established his ship yard, where he built many large barges for the Lehigh Valley and Philadelphia and Reading Railroads. He also built a number of steel gunboats for South American countries.

When the Middlesex County Bank failed, owing to the stealings of George M. Valentine, its cashier, Mr. Ramsay owed it nearly $60,000. Mr. Ramsay, like the bank officials, had too much confidence in Valentine, who was interested with him in a dredging scheme.

He was negotiating with a large firm for the lease of its yards last month, and it is not known how near the deal was carried through.

He leaves three sons and four daughters.

FLAGS FOR IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

Recorder Goff Presents Guidons and Eulogizes Irish Heroes.

Recorder John W. Goff presented two guidons to each of the ten companies of the First Regiment, Irish Volunteers, in Grand Central Palace last night. The guidons, which are the gift of the Recorder himself, are of orange, green, and white silk and bear the famous Irish names, Geraldine, Davis, Innisfail, Speranza, Emmet, Brian Boru, Sarsfield, Mitchel, Corcoran, and Delcassian. Among them, the Recorder said, were the immortal names of heroes, who had devoted their lives to the cause of their native land. Col. Thomas F. Lynch presented to Miss Nora Maloney a speech.

Then the Recorder reviewed the regiment, which turned out 600 strong. Col. Lynch presented Miss Nora Mahoney a picture of the flag she gave the regiment in November last. A reception and dancing followed. A large crowd was present, and the Republican State Convention decorations gave the hall a picturesque appearance.

Fancy Vests

Are the "proper thing" to wear with any sort of a coat—Frock, Cutaway or Sack. We've a specially fine lot, some silk and wool mixed, others all wool, in handsome basket-weave patterns; all graduations of color, from the gay Tattersalls to the subdued checks and plaids—

$2.45

Formerly $3.50, $4, $5 and $6.

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street
125th Street, Corner 3d Ave.

TO FACILITATE LITIGATION

Supreme Court Justices Adopt New Rules.

RELIEF IN RAILROAD CASES

Damage Suits for Personal Injury Will Be Taken from Justice McAdam—Lawyer Pierce's Charges.

Rules intended to facilitate litigation in suits for damages for personal injury against railroads were adopted by the Justices of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon and forwarded to the Appellate Division for the sanction of that body.

Only one of them is regarded as certain of the support of the higher court, at whose request all were drawn up, but this, it is believed, will give immediate relief from many of the difficulties and delays complained of. This will take from Justice McAdam of Part II. of the Supreme Court, who holds the preferred calendar, all negligence cases, under which classification come such actions against the railroads. There will be left to him the short causes, will cases, and mandamus and prohibition proceedings, and by a special proviso will cases which promise to consume considerable time will also be taken out of his hands.

The Justices hope that these rules will remove all necessity for the bills introduced by Assemblyman Fallows and designed to put a stop to the long delays in damage suits against the elevated and surface roads of this city. These bills have reached the Governor, although they are unanimously opposed by the Justices.

The adoption of the rules yesterday is not regarded as a triumph for Lawyer Franklin Pierce, who, in addressing the Governor last Saturday, in favor of the Fallows bills, fiercely attacked Justice McAdam, as the Justices have had the matter under consideration for a much longer period.

At the meeting, however, it was humorously suggested that Mr. Pierce be called in to assist the Justices in their deliberations over the calendar, and it was recalled that he had also made a very violent attack on Justice Gildersleeve in a letter about a case which he addressed to him six weeks ago.

Mr. Pierce yesterday said that he had only stated facts to the Governor. He repeated that a considerable number of the cases set down for trial before Justice McAdam are brought against the Metropolitan, Third Avenue and elevated roads, and that the Justice, instead of putting these cases upon the day calendar in the order in which they were set down for trial, selects the shorter cases, and that it is often several months before a negligence case of this kind is reached.

He complained, too, that the first intimation that an attorney has that his case is coming to trail comes to him over the telephone on the afternoon of the day before his case actually appears upon the day calendar in Justice McAdam's part, when it is often a physical impossibility to get witnesses into court. The result, Mr. Pierce says, is that a large percentage of actions are sent back to the general calendar and are not reached for trial for from eighteen months to two years. Often when the cases are ready when called, Justice McAdam refuses to hear them, Mr. Pierce says, because the trial is likely to be a long one, and in either case the aggrieved party loses the preferment which the law says he shall have.

Mr. Pierce charges that Justice McAdam has insinuated that he is actuated by evil motives, and he adds that although the community is cursed by ambulance-chasing lawyers who rob their clients by contingent fees, this is no answer to his complaints.

The full text of Mr. Pierce's statement was shown to Justice McAdam last evening.

"It is beneath the dignity of any Judge," he observed, "to enter into a controversy with a man such as Mr. Pierce seems to be. The statements made by him are absolutely false and untrue."

As a matter of fact, Justice McAdam has no hand in making up the calendar. That is the work of Clerk Duffy, who was appointed by the Appellate Division and is entirely under its control. The only thing that the Clerk gets from Justice McAdam is a list of short calendar causes set down for trial. These are all taken from orders, all of which are appealable to the Appellate Division.

Again, it is impossible for any action to be brough against the Third Avenue Railroad Company now, for it is in the hands of a receiver. The receiver being the "left arm of the court," cannot be sued without the permission of the court of which he is an officer, and any one instituting such an action without such permission would be in contempt, and the Judge who entertained it would be liable to discipline.

Justices agree that longer notice than over night cannot be sent out in these preferred cases, because, not being gifted with prescience, they cannot tell what cases will be available on any particular day until the close of the day before.

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL SOLD.

Hoke Smith's Newspaper Bought by Atlanta Men for $276,500.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 16.—Hoke Smith, ex-Secretary of the Interior, to-day sold his interest in The Atlanta Journal to H. M. Atkinson, Morris Brandon, and J. R. Gray of Atlanta, for $159,000. The minority stockholders also disposed of their holdings. The amount involved in the entire transaction is $276,500.

George H. Dickinson, formerly of The New York Herald, will be the publisher under the new régime. H. H. Cabaniss has been asked to remain as business manager, as has also Josiah Carter, for several years the managing editor, and it is believed they will do so.

Mr. Atkinson is President of the Georgia Electric Light Company, the Southern Banking and Trust Company, the Tifton, Thomasville and Gulf Railroad, and the Union Lumber Company, and is connected with a number of other Atlanta enterprises.

WATER FRONT PROPERTY SOLD.

Consolidated Ice Company Said to Have Made Purchase in Brooklyn.

The water front property 514 to 520 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, has been sold to the New York and Knickerbocker Real Estate Company, which is said to have purchased the property for the Consolidated Ice Company. The purchase price was $80,000.

The property adjoins that of the ice company, and was formerly owned by John Mollenhauer of the Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Company. It extends along the water front a distance of 200 feet. It would give to the ice company a water frontage for the docking of their barges of 200 feet.

Tenants of the property sold say that the Consolidated Ice Company gave formal notice to them to vacate the premises May 1.

We place within your easy reach The Great

Encyclopædia Britannica

THE BIG STORE SIEGEL COOPER CO. SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STS.

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CHILDREN'S EASTER FESTIVAL OPENS

Gorgeous Scene in the Metropolitan Opera House.

SOCIETY OUT IN FORCE TO SEE IT

Grand March of the Nations In Which the Guests Take Part—Speech by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

"The Boys and Girls of the United States to the Children of Cuba." That was the keynote of the marvelous Easter festival which opened last night in the Metropolitan Opera House, and the "boys and girls," as well as the indefatigable workers of the Cuban Orphan Society have reason to feel proud for having shown that portion of the New York public whose ear and purse is always inclined toward the call of charity one of the most dazzling displays that have ever been seen here.

It is impossible to view the scene that was spread out before the astonished gaze of the thousands who crowded every box and gallery seat last night and not marvel at the task that the men and women of the Cuban Orphan Society have accomplished in the name of and for the sake of sweet charity. All the beauties of fairyland and all the quaint scenes and objects of every land under the sun seemed to have been suddenly transported to the City of New York and dwarfed to fit into the Metropolitan Opera House.

SOME OF THE WONDERS.

On the stage of the Opera House it seemed as if Madison Square had been taken bodily and brought there. There stood the Dewey Arch, and a much better-looking one it was than the one now standing in Madison Square. There was also stationed the United States booth. On the left was a representation of the Klondike, all snow and ice and furs, while on the right a Japanese garden bloomed in all its tropical glory.

A little further away was a monster Chinese pagoda, and across the way was a huge Dutch windmill. At the other end of the house, just under the first tier of boxes appeared the prow of a battleship, making it appear as if one of the vessels of our White Squadron was about to sail into the hall. On either side were the booths of Porto Rico and Cuba, while at the entrance to the Opera House was a thatched cottage of the Philippines.

In the centre of the house an immense flagstaff had been raised. Piled high around this were masses of flowering azaleas, rhododendrons, and marguerites, while from the top of the staff parti-colored streamers of bunting stretched to smaller staffs at the base of which were the booths of the various nations whose flags floated from the peak of each.

Brilliant searchlights played from the topmost galleries upon the kaleidoscopic, everchanging scene. Eager faced girls dressed in the costumes of the nations under those flags, they were serving for the nonce went hither and thither urging the sombre-coated men and the gaily dressed women to part with their wealth for the good cause.

In the topmost gallery were 500 of the "boys and girls of the United States" waiting the tap of Frank Damrosch's baton to break forth into song. At 9 o'clock precisely there was a flourish of trumpets from the Navy Yard Band, present through Rear Admiral Philip's courtesy, and an instant later the sweet clear voices of the children intoned "America," the audience rising and remaining on their feet throughout the singing of the hymn.

Then to the singing by the children of "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," the grand march of the guests, the Chairmen of the various committees, and their aids began. Nearly every nation on top of earth except the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State was represented in that march by girls dressed in the costumes of the various countries. The procession looked like the march at the opening of a monster costume ball.

At the head of the procession walked Gen. Francis V. Greene, President of the Cuban Orphan Society, and Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, the Chairman of the Central Committee. Next came Secretary of War Elihu Root, with Mrs. William Tilden Blodgett, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff with Miss Laura Gill, Gen. Wesley Merritt with Mrs. Fairfield Osborne, Admiral Philip with Mrs. Paul Dana, ex-Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss, Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, William F. Wardwell, and a host of other notables.

A FILIPINO PRESENT.

At the head of the representatives of each nation marched a banner bearer, with the colors, and then followed the girls in costume. Behind the United States contingent, headed by Mrs. Dallas Pratt, marched Ramon Reyes Lala, the only Filipino in the procession, who held by the hand of a Cuban and a Puerto Rican tot.

There was a great burst of applause when the trim nurses of the Red Cross came in view. They were followed by two hospital stewards of the 71st Regiment bearing a stretcher.

The booth of the Red Cross in the balcony was one of the most interesting in the display. Here had been rigged up a fully equipped field hospital tent and the nurses sold dolls dressed in the costumes of angels of mercy, corresponding to those of the sellers.

After the procession Gen. Greene made a short address and introduced Secretary Root, who formally declared the festival opened. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was introduced as the orator of the evening, and when he spoke of the "boys and girls of the United States" the school children, several hundred feet about him, broke into enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Woodruff said that the cries of an oppressed and long-suffering people at our very doors had opened the hearts and the guns of a liberty-loving, liberty-demanding people, and now their dependence on the care of others was loosening our purse-strings with one generous impulse.

"This festival of peace and philanthropy," Mr. Woodruff said, "is an appropriate climax to the victories of our army and our navy in the war undertaken in the cause of liberty and human progress."

Then the children sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and a mighty chorus welled up from the thousands in the great hall standing in respectful attention during the song. Next the aides busied themselves with the work of making the first night of the festival a financial as well as an artistic success.

SOCIETY SMILES ITS APPROVAL.

It was evident from an early hour that the festival had the warm support of New York society—not New York society as represented by any one set or element, but in that larger and broader sense which embraces some thousands of men and women of gentle brith, refinement, and unquestioned position.

A list of those who took part in the most effective spectacle of the opening march, apart from those who filled the boxes, the balconies, who lined the sides of the auditorium, and occupied every corner or post of vantage, would be simply to reprint the pages of the Social Register.

The surprise at the extreme beauty of the scene was general, and formed the burden of all conversation. It had been generally known that the festival would be conducted on a large scale, and that hundreds of well-known women were interested in arranging the various booths, but it was neither known nor anticipated, even by those on the committees, what an effective and splendid spectacle would be the result of their labors.

New York, in fact, has never seen so large a costume affair as that of last night. The Old Guard balls, which are held in the same auditorium, are beautiful spectacles from the numbers of uniformed men parading on the floor, but last evening the effectiveness of an Old Guard ball was far surpassed, when the hundreds of men and women, the latter especially, in all kinds of becoming national dresses or odd and fancy costumes, marched to the inspiring strains of military music.

It was the Bradley Martin, the Old Guard, and the Kirmess ball at the Astoria a few weeks ago, all combined, and those fortunate enough to be present will not soon forget the exceeding beauty and spirit of the scene.

All these costumes were heightened in effect by the surroundings—the picturesque booths and arrangements, notably the Dutch windmill, the prow of the model battleship, with its dinghy and bumboat swinging to davits on either side; the Norwegian, Holland, and Swiss booths, the Japanese tea house, and Chinese pagoda, with an excellent reproduction of the Dewey Naval Arch to fill the rear of the stage, and a waterfall seen dimly through it.

COMMITTEES AND BOOTHS.

It is impossible to give this morning more than a general idea of the notable costumes and to tell who were their wearers. Each booth and committee had numerous attendants, and the costumes were varied. The Chairmen of these committees and booths were as follows:

United States Battleship Committee—Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, the President, was not present, and Mrs. Dewey, the Chairman, was also absent, but the Vice Presidents, Mrs. John W. Philip, Mrs. Westervelt, and Mrs. Crowninshield; Miss Haldane and Mrs. W. H. Davidge, Secretaries, and Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman, Treasurer, were all in attendance, as were also, among others, Mrs. Ruggles, Mrs. Piffard, Mrs. Martin, and Mrs. Pooler.

Committee on Cuba—Mrs. Dr. J. K. Alvarez, Chairman. She was assisted by twenty-three young women dressed in Cuban costume, with liberty caps on their heads.

Army Booth—Mrs. J. Morris Brown, Chairman.

Committee on Porto Rico—Mrs. Orlando Pegraw, Chairman, assisted by thirty-four young women. Their costumes were of red and white striped skirts, white waists, with red and white striped scarfs over their shoulders.

HALL OF FAME JUDGES

List of Those Who So Far Have Consented to Serve.

Fifty-three Others to be Added—Replies from the Pacific States Not Yet Received.

Chancellor MacCracken of New York University gave out yesterday a list of those whose acceptances of invitations to serve as judges in connection with the New York University Hall of Fame have been received. The judges will consider the names submitted for inscription on the walls of the hall, and will make recommendations of those they regard as suitable.

There are to be 100 judges. At present 50 replies have been received to the invitations to serve—47 acceptances and 3 declinations. There has not yet been time for replies to be received from the Pacific States, while a good many of those to whom invitations have been sent are now in Europe.

The judges are apportioned, in as nearly equal numbers as possible, among four classes of citizens—university or college Presidents and educators, professors of history and scientific men, publicists, editors, and authors, and Judges of the State and National Supreme Courts. Each of the forty-five States is included in the appointments, and only citizens of this country born in the United States have been invited.

The following have already agreed to serve:

UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE PRESIDENTS AND EDUCATORS.

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan, Mrs. Alice F. Palmer, ex-President of Wellesley College; Provost C. C. Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. James McAllister, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia; President Henry Wade Rogers of Northwestern University, President C. F. Thwing of Western Reserve University, President W. H. Chaplin of Washington University, St. Louis; President Henry Morton of Stevens Institute, Hoboken; President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University, President Seth Low of Columbia University, Chancellor Anson Judd Upson of Regents, Glens Falls, N. Y.; President W. J. Tucker of Dartmouth College, President E. A. Alderman of the University of North Carolina, Dr. J. H. T. McPherson, University of Georgia; Dr. Richard H. Dabney, University of Virginia; President J. H. Kirkland of Vanderbilt University; President W. DeW. Hyde of Bowdoin College.

PROFESSORS OF HISTORY AND SCIENTISTS.

Prof. Charles M. Andrews, Bryn Mawr College; Prof. Frank W. Blackmar, University of Kansas; Prof. Henry E. Bourne, Western Reserve University; Prof. Edward Channing, Harvard University; Prof. Fred M. Fling, University of Nebraska; Prof. Burke A. Hinsdale, University of Michigan; Prof. John F. Jameson, Brown University; Prof. Harry P. Judson, University of Chicago; Prof. A. C. McLaughlin, University of Michigan; Prof. David S. Schaff, Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati; Prof. Thomas J. Dhahan, Catholic University of America; Prof. George F. Swain, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Prof. Robert D. Sheppard, Northwestern University.

PUBLICISTS, EDITORS, AND AUTHORS.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland; Princeton, N. J.; Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, New York; St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle; Dr. William M. Sloane, Columbia University; Dr. Woodrow Wilson, Princeton, N. J.; Dr. Philip V. Myers, University of Cincinnati; Dr. John S. Billings, Director New York Public Library; Rev. Dr. Edward Bowne, Boston University; Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate, New York; Dr. Albert B. Hart, Harvard University; Dr. E. C. Stedman, New York City; Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Roxbury, Mass.; Charles Dudley Warner, Hartford, Conn.; Dr. Moses Coit Tyler, Cornell University; Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of Review of Reviews, New York.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.

Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, United States Supreme Court.

There will be no meeting of the judges, but they will mark the names they approve on the lists sent to them, and when a majority approve of any name it will be inscribed on the Hall of Fame. It is possible that the fifty names authorized for inscription this year may not all be chosen by a majority of the judges, and in this case the balance will remain until five years hence and be inscribed at the same time as the five additional names authorized by the deed of gift at that time.

Car Kills a Woman.

An unknown woman, about thirty years old, was killed last evening by a northbound Third Avenue car between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets. The woman attempted to cross the avenue and did not see the car approaching. She was knocked down and terribly crushed. She was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where she died within a few minutes. James O'Donnell, the motorman of the car, was not arrested.

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Old English Spinnet, made by Astor, London, 18th Century; a Set of Ten Old English Carved Chairs, including One Armchair Designed by Hepplewhite; a Louis XVI.

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Mr. Frank's goods will be sold on Wed. & Thur.

"DREAM SLAYER" ON TRIAL.

Jury Speedily Secured at White Plains in Case of Alfred E. Morrison.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 14.—The trial of Alfred E. Morrison, indicted for the murder of a woman known as his wife, began here to-day before Justice Marean. Morrison is called "the dream slayer" because he has from the first maintained that he was dreaming about burglars and, awaking suddenly and seeing some one he thought was a burglar standing in the room, seized his revolver and fired.

Morrison was brought into the courtroom about 10 o'clock. He cordially greeted his lawyer, ex-Judge Appell of Mount Vernon; his aunt, and several friends who were in the courtroom.

Elliott C. Cowdin, who said he was a farmer of North Castle, was the first juror called. When he gave his occupation as a farmer, many of those in the courtroom who knew him as a wealthy New York society man, smiled. Cowdin was excused because he was opposed to capital punishment.

The jury was completed at 3:30. It is composed as follows: August Dykman of Sing Sing, Albert M. Wilson of North Castle, David Jorden of Yonkers, Clarence M. Lyon of Mount Vernon, John M. Streline of Greenburg, J. P. Pugh of Mount Vernon, George A. Michael of Bronx Park, A. G. Moore of New Rochelle, Joseph E. Breezee of Mount Vernon, P. N. Knight of Yonkers, William R. Bull of Harrison, and J. B. Osterhaus of New Rochelle.

All the talesmen examined were asked whether they had ever suffered from somnambulism, or whether any members of their families had been so troubled. They all replied in the negative, except R. B. Odell of Dobbs Ferry, who admitted that he had been in the habit of walking in his sleep. He was promptly excused with the consent of both

MR. MERRILL AGAIN ACCUSES THE POLICE

Protection for McCarthy Dependent on Furnishing Repeaters.

KEPT HIS WORD AT PRIMARIES

Queens District Attorney Says Men on Inspector Grant's Staff Assisted—Revelations About Devery.

District Attorney John B. Merrill of Queens County is keeping up the determined fight he has been waging against the law-breakers in that county, and especially against the police, who are charged with having promised the law-breakers protection.

There was a session of the Grand Jury yesterday, when Christopher J. White, the policeman sent from Headquarters in Manhattan to act as messenger in the District Attorney's office, was recalled. Mr. Merrill asserted yesterday that while White was nominally a messenger, he was really a spy sent by Devery to keep an eye on things in the District Attorney's office, and that, moreover, he had acted as "the cigar store Indian of protection" for McCarthy, Mr. Merrill having evidence, as he declared, that White was in McCarthy's place every night between 9 and 1 o'clock.

The Grand Jury is to meet again on Thursday, and at that time, Mr. Merrill says, he may have some matters to lay before them concerning methods at the Aqueduct racetrack. George A. Gregg, the Assistant District Attorney, and a large force of men were at the track all day yesterday getting evidence of the violation of the law, which Mr. Merrill contends exists there. He said that it was practically impossible for the people at the Aqueduct track to do business and keep within the limits prescribed by the racing laws, and he says that without going into any argument as to the merits of these laws, he purposes to make the Aqueduct people keep within their limits.

Upon the report to be submitted by Mr. Gregg and upon further investigations will depend, Mr. Merrill says, any recommendation he intends to make to the Grand Jury. He said he was fully as determined in this matter as he was in the McCarthy affair.

POLICE AND McCARTHY.

Apropos of the McCarthy matter, Mr. Merrill said yesterday that he had been continuing his investigations, and he finds that McCarthy formerly ran saloons in Manhattan, where he was also in trouble. He said that he had discovered that when McCarthy came to Long Island City he was warned that he could not run unless he did certain things.

"One of these," said Mr. Merrill, "was to send a gang of heelers and repeaters into the Ninth and Twenty-fifth Assembly Districts on the night of March 27, when the primaries were held. He got his instructions from Bob Nelson, and I have the name of one man who voted four times in one place in the Ninth District. The arrangements for the sending of the men were made by a man who is on the staff of Police Inspector Donald Grant."

One of the witnesses summoned before the Grand Jury yesterday in connection with the McCarthy matter was Policeman Hennon of Manhattan, who helped to raid McCarthy's place, at 1,111 First Avenue, two years ago. Hennon was ill and could not attend. At the hearing yesterday before Magistrate Connorton of the women arrested in McCarthy's place, who were held as vagrants, the District Attorney withdrew that charge against them, but had them turned over to the Sheriff and held in heavy bail as witnesses against McCarthy.

TOLD HE WAS POWERLESS.

"I am no angel," said Mr. Merrill, in speaking of his crusade, "and I know that I am in New York, and not in Paradise. Any time during my earthly career that I discover a pair of wings sprouting from my shoulders I'll get a coru-knife and pare them down. But there are a lot of things that no decent man can stand for, and McCarthy's place was one of them. There were others, but a word from me closed them up. In McCarthy's case, however, I was told that I was powerless to buck against his 'pull.' That does not go with me, and I think by this time they have found it out.

"I was asked the other day whether I would take the word of the police that they would do their duty. In answer to that I want to say that any man who believes a police promise is a fool. The police can only be judged by me from what they do, not what they say.

"I recall a very significant thing that happened when I went to see Chief Devery immediately after I took office. He asked my opinion about a lot of things, and I was favorably impressed until he said at the close of the interview: 'Now, all I want to ask is that if you find things that need attention you will not act until you have consulted with the police authorities.' I stored that little sentence in my mind for future reference. It doesn't need any explanation to those who know the police of New York City and their head.

ON DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' POWERS.

"It amuses me to hear all the excuses that are made for the District Attorney of New York, about his not being able to get evidence, his lack of facilities, and all that. There never was and there never will be a District Attorney who is dependent upon the police. He can get his own evidence if he wants it, and if he doesn't care who it hits after he has it. He needs neither Magistrates nor County Judges. He can always get fair treatment in the Supreme Court from one Judge or another, and he always can get a sufficient force at his command to get evidence, men of his own choosing, if he wants the evidence. I'd like to be District Attorney of New York for a year and prove that. In fact, three months would do. Some 'protected' people would stand around in that time."

BLOW AT BOXING IN CLUBS.

Police Board's Action Against Coney Island Sporting Institutions.

The Board of Police Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday afternoon, refused the application of the Coney Island Sporting Club, otherwise known as the Seaside Athletic Club, for a permit from May 1 to Sept. 1, when the anti-boxing law which was passed at the late session of the State Legislature goes into effect.

The application of this club for a renewal of its license was the first to be received by the Police Board, and the board's action is taken as an indication that all similar applications will be refused.

The board also passed a resolution making it compulsory upon managers of concert halls, theatres, and all places of amusement to file, with their applications for licenses, a certificate from the Building Department, showing that their buildings are erected and protected according to the law.

TEACHERS' SALARY BILL.

Senator Davis Receives Assurances That Gov. Roosevelt Will Sign It.

Senator David Floyd Davis of Brooklyn, whose name is attached to the Treachers' Salary bill, said yesterday that he had received assurances from Albany that Gov. Roosevelt would sign the measure, and that he daily expected news to that effect. Senator Davis attended the hearing on the bill which was held before the Governor last Friday, and he urged the Chief Executive to make the bill a law.

Republican legislators who were in the city yesterday expressed the opinion that the bill would surely be signed. They argued that the teachers were entitled to legislation which would give them ample protection in their salary schedule, and if the law proved defective in any of its provisions it could be remedied at the next session of the Legislature.

Tissot Pictures at Academy of Design.

The Tissot pictures now on exhibition in Brooklyn will be placed in the Academy of Design Friday. This collection has merited the name of being the greatest production of sacred art of modern times. It embraces 450 pictures, most of which are gems of art, models of drawing, and masterpieces of grouping.

THE TENEMENT COMMISSION.

Gov. Roosevelt Appoints the Men Whose Investigations Are Expected to Work Reforms.

ALBANY, April 16.—Gov. Roosevelt today announced the make-up of the Tenement House Commission, appointed in accordance with the provisions of the bill passed by the Legislature, to examine into tenement house conditions in New York and Buffalo. The Commissioners named are:

Raymond F. Almirall of Brooklyn; architect, of the firm of Ingle & Almirall, who studied his profession at Cornell University and the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in Paris.

Hugh Bonner of Manhattan; ex-Chief of the Fire Department of New York City.

Paul D. Cravath of Manhattan; lawyer, of the firm of Seward & Guthrie.

Robert W. De Forest of Manhattan; lawyer and President of the New York Charity Organization Society.

William A. Douglas of Buffalo; lawyer and trustee of the Charity Organization Society of that city.

Otto M. Eidlitz of Manhattan; builder, of the firm of Mark Eidlitz & Son.

F. Norton Goddard of Manhattan; merchant and Aide de Camp on the Governor's staff.

Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould of Manhattan; President of the Suburban Homes Company and ex-statistical expert of the United States Department of Labor and an owner of tenement houses.

William Lansing of Buffalo, architect.

William J. O'Brien of Manhattan; representative of labor organizations and candidate for Sheriff of New York County at the last election.

James B. Reynolds of Manhattan; head worker of the New York University Settlement.

I. N. Phelps Stokes of Manhattan; architect, of the firm of McKim, Mead & White.

Myles Tierney of Manhattan; a retired builder and manager of the New York Catholic Protectory.

Alfred T. White of Brooklyn; President of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, ex-Superintendent of Public Works, and an owner of tenement houses.

Dr. George B. Fowler, physician and Health Commissioner under the administration of Mayor Strong.

Gov. Roosevelt, in speaking of the appointments, said: "This Tenement House Commission is the most important commission I have had to deal with. In fact, to my mind, it is as fully important as the Charter Commission for New York City, for it deals with one of the great fundamental factors in the most difficult and most complex of the social and industrial problems of the day.

"After a long talk with Mr. De Forest and others specially interested in the matter, and after considering carefully the work of the former Tenement House Commissions, I have come to the conclusion that, in order to get all the different sides of the problem properly considered, I should have to appoint a large commission.

"For instance, I wanted builders and architects, I wanted lawyers who had made a special study of the matter, men who had been in public life in administrative positions. I wanted men who could speak for the wageworkers and men who had devoted much of their lives to intelligent philanthropic work of the non-hysterical type. I wanted such a man as Dr. Fowler, particularly because I had served with him on the New York City Board of Health, and I knew his special fitness. I wanted Mr. Alfred T. White because he has had expert knowledge of the subject from many different sides, and so on down the list."

The Governor offered a place on the commission to Mr. Jacob A. Riis of New York City, but he declined to serve, giving as his reason that he could best work outside.

No Chairman is nominated by the Governor, who desires the commission to select its own Chairman when it meets for organization.

It was the Governor's desire to appoint Dr. Ernest Wende, Health Commissioner of Buffalo, on the commission, but there was a considerable doubt as to whether such appointment would not conflict with the provisions of the Buffalo City charter.

CHARTER COMMISSION BILL.

Gov. Roosevelt Makes the Fallows Bill a Law.

ALBANY, April 16.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the Fallows bill, authorizing him to appoint a commission to revise the charter of Greater New York. The commission is to report the results of its labors to the Legislature of 1901.

ADIRONDACK HOSPITAL BOARD.

Trustees of the Institution for Curing Consumption Named.

ALBANY, April 16.—Gov. Roosevelt today named the Trustees of the New York State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which is to be established in the Adirondacks.

The Trustees named are Howard Townsend of Manhattan, for the term of five years; Dr. John H. Pryor of Buffalo, for four years; Dr. Willis G. Macdonald of Albany, for three years; Walter Jennings of Manhattan, for two years, and Frank E. Kendall of Saranac Lake, for one year.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, April 16.—Gov. Roosevelt today signed the following new laws:

Mr. APGAR—Appropriating $50,344 for rebuilding the buildings recently damaged by fire at Sing Sing Prison.

Mr. GALE—Providing that a full and honorable discharge be granted to volunteer firemen who are deprived of the right to serve their full term by the organization of a paid department.

Mr. DE GRAW—Fixing the salary of Supreme Court attendants in the Second Judicial District at $1,800.

Mr. HENRY—Incorporating the New York State Medical Association.

Drug Clerks Will Have Shorter Hours.

ALBANY, April 16.—Gov. Roosevelt today signed Assemblyman Hill's bill providing for shorter hours of the drug clerks in the City of New York and for the inspection of drug stores by the local Board of Health. The bill originally provided that the State Factory Inspectors should make the inspections, but was amended to suit the labor element. Under its provisions drug clerks are prohibited from sleeping in the stores or in apartments connecting with the stores.

MAYOR REJECTS CITY BILLS.

Project for Separate Bureau of Elections Finally Killed.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday announced that he had returned to the Governor as "not accepted by the City of New York" Assemblyman Brennan's bill providing for the establishment of a separate Bureau of Elections. The project cannot be revived until the next Legislature assembles.

Those who are closest to the Mayor felt certain that he would disapprove the bill, as he is on record as against charter revision and because, as was pointed out, if he approved the measure he would be confronted with a demand on the part of the Republican organization of New York County for the appointment of Thomas L. Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton was removed by the Mayor from the Police Board because he declined to vote for the retirement of Chief McCullagh and the promotion of Chief Devery.

The Mayor has also rejected, on behalf of the city, the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission's bill authorizing the depression of the tracks of the Long Island Railroad in Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, dividing the cost between the city and the county, and excusing the latter from the construction of a tunnel under the East River, as was required by a previous statute.

BILLS BEFORE THE GOVERNOR.

Total Affecting This City—162; Vetoed by Mayor Van Wyck—23.

ALBANY, April 16.—Gov. Roosevelt today issued his list of 510 thirty-day bills left with him at the adjournment of the Legislature. From these are to be deducted twenty-five bills vetoed by the Mayors. With the exception of two Albany County bills, the measures not accepted by the Mayors are New York City bills, the most important of which are the following:

Senator MARSHALL—Making the offices of County Clerk, Sheriff, and Register of Kings County salaried ones.

Senator SULLIVAN—Providing for the erection of a city prison for the Third District City Magistrate's Court and County Jail.

Mr. BRENNAN—Relative to selecting City Magistrates; also abolishing offices of Commissioners of Jurors and Special Commission of Jurors in Kings County.

Senator GRADY—Exempting from assessments and water rates the New York University.

Of the number to be passed upon, thirty-three are claims bills, four appropriation, twenty-five amending the Code of Civil Procedure, four amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, twelve amending the Penal Code, eleven corporation bills, twenty-eight amending the fish and game laws, and fifty-eight general laws. New York City is represented by 153 bills which the Governor will have to look over.

DR. HILLIS'S RESIGNATION

Accepted Almost Unanimously by Chicago Presbytery.

THE CONFESSION OF FAITH

General Assembly Is Asked to Appoint a Committee to Report on Its Revision.

CHICAGO, April 16.—With only one dissenting voice, the report of the committee to which was referred the request of Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn that his name be erased from the rolls of the Chicago Presbytery was to-day adopted by that body, at its regular meeting. The committee recommended that the resignation be accepted. The questions of Presbyterian doctrine raised by Dr. Hillis in his sermon at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, did not, however, have any bearing on the acceptance or rejection of Dr. Hillis's resignation.

The committee reported that it had further corresponded with Dr. Hillis on the subject, and that in his second letter the Brooklyn divine had again asked that his name be erased from the rolls of the Presbytery. Dr. Hillis's first letter, the committee reported, allowed for differences of interpretation, and as circumstances did not admit of the proposition that a personal interview be held with Dr. Hillis, he was communicated with in regard to a right interpretation of his letter. Dr. Hillis's request, it was stated, that he be allowed to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Chicago Presbytery, was simply a matter provided for in the Book of Discipline, and the report was adopted without any debate.

The report of the committee says: "The Presbytery admits that the words of Chapter 3, Sections 3 and 4, of the Confession of Faith, as quoted by Dr. Hillis, are to certain minds a source of misunderstanding and embarrassment. It also calls attention to the fact that subscription to them is simply a subscription to the 'system of doctrine as taught in the Scriptures.' It also admits that the words as quoted by Dr. Hillis are not deemed essential to the integrity of the creed."

The threatened dispute over Dr. Hillis's resignation out of the way, however, the Presbytery by a unanimous vote adopted a set of resolutions introduced by Dr. Herrick Johnson, President of McCormick Theological Seminary, overturning the General Assembly to appoint a committee to report on the general question of the Presbyterian creed. The resolutions were as follows:

"In view of the widespread misunderstanding of what the things are that are most surely believed by our beloved Presbyterian Church; and

"In view of the archaic forms in which some of the doctrines of our Church have expression in the historic Confession of Faith; and

"In view of the gross misrepresentations of our faith that claim to find their justification in these existing forms,

"We, the Presbytery of Chicago, do overture the General Assembly to appoint a committee to take into consideration this whole matter of a restatement of our doctrinal standard, and to report to the next Assembly following what in its judgment should be the action of our Church on this subject."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Grand Trunk's Share in Grain Shipments Excites Surprise.

Not a little surprise has been occasioned by the statement of east-bound grain shipments for last week. The report shows that the Grand Trunk again got the lion's share of this business, running far ahead of the Vanderbilt lines, which practically monopolized the grain traffic during the first three months of the year. The Grand Trunk last week carried 973,000 bushels of grain, which exceeds by 300,000 bushels the business carried by any other single line, the Lake Shore carrying only 521,000 bushels, the Michigan Central 201,000 bushels, the Nickel Plate 670,000 bushels, and the Wabash 282,000 bushels.

It is said that when the Presidents meet again in Hot Springs this week they will inquire whether or not the larger shares of these shipments were obtained through rate cutting.

BUFFALO-ROCHESTER RAILWAY.

Company, Capitalized at $1,250,000, Will Operate a Surface Road.

ALBANY, April 16.—The Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Rochester Railway Company, to operate a street surface road, with a capital of $1,250,000, filed a certificate of incorporation to-day with the Secretary of State.

The railroad, which is to run through the counties of Monroe, Orleans, Niagara, and Erie, will be 120 miles in length. Its terminal are at Lake Avenue in the town of Greece, Monroe County, at Delaware Avenue in Buffalo, and at Main Street in Niagara Falls.

The Directors are: Allen C. Beach of Watertown, Charles S. Baker, George L. Brown, George Moss, Milton Clark, George A. Brooks, Henry D. Quinby, William C. Gray of Rochester, and William H. Gillett of Charlotte.

Reading's Electrical Engineer.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Ellis E. Brown, formerly connected with the Polytechnic School of Worcester, Mass., was today appointed Electrical Engineer of the Reading Railway Company. His headquarters will be at Reading.

To Defeat the Cullom Amendments.

The Cullom amendments to the inter-State commerce law, embodied in Senate Bill 1,439, are arousing a great deal of discussion throughout the country, and those interested in the measure's passage or defeat are actively at work. The latest scheme is a petition to Congress, which is being widely circulated, by whom cannot be ascertained to a certainty, for "public ownership of railways, telegraphs, and telephones, for the passage of Senate Bill 1,770, and against Senate Bill 1,439."

To Let the Southern Into St. Louis.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced yesterday that they would soon issue a plan for the reorganization of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Air Line. This plan will be based on an agreement with the Southern Railway, by which the latter is to take over the Air Line after the reorganization has been made effective. The only purpose of this arrangement is to give the Southern an entrance into St. Louis.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Southern Classification Committee at its recent meeting did not succeed in reaching an agreement on the question of admitting fibre pulp cases for freight.

It is said that the Pennsylvania has given large orders for nickel steel rails.

President Stuyvesant Fish, with a party of Illinois Central officials, is making a tour of inspection of the road.

FISHING PREVENTED BY ICE.

Opening of Season in Adirondack Region Not Expected Till May 1.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., April 16.—The fishing season in the Adirondacks would ordinarily have opened to-day, but as every lake and pond in the entire Adirondack wilderness is still locked in ice, and as the game laws prohibit trout fishing through the ice, no fishing was done. Old fishermen say it will be the 1st of May before the ice goes out, according to present indications.

Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, St. Regis Lake, and Loon Lake are frozen over from shore to shore, and on some of the smaller ponds the ice is still eighteen inches thick. Teams heavily loaded with cement were driven across St. Regis Lake to-day to Rockefeller's new camp.

Justice Harlan Succeeds Gen. Eaton.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Gen. John Eaton, for seven years President of the American Society of Religious Education, has resigned, and Justice John M. Harlan of the United States Supreme Court has been elected to succeed him.

Tiffany & Co.

Sterling Silver Forks and Spoons at $1.00 per Ounce

Tiffany & Co. confidently offer in their copyrighted patterns of forks and spoons advantages in quality and price that cannot be obtained elsewhere.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

COL. BACON MAY BE TRIED

Attack on the Governor a Breach of Law, Gen. Butt Says.

"Simply a Conflict Between Historians," Colonel Declares, and He Laughs at Talk of Court-Martial.

Not for a long time has the National Guard been so stirred up as it was yesterday by the publication of the attack of Col. A. S. Bacon on Gov. Roosevelt, in which it was alleged that the Colonel of the Rough Riders was ready to accept any terms from the Spaniards, in his anxiety to get away. The whole discussion yesterday among the officers centred around the probability of the court-martialing of Col. Bacon. The latter is still a member of the Guard, being a supernumerary officer, and as such must observe all the regulations that govern the Guard.

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, commanding the First Brigade of this city, when asked what he thought of Col. Bacon's attack, answered quickly:

"In my opinion it is clearly a violation of the State military laws, for which he should be court-martialed."

"Would the fact that he is a supernumerary officer prevent his being tried?" the General was asked.

"By no means," replied the General. "Why, only a few days ago Capt. Griffin, formerly of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, was court-martialed, and everybody knows that he was a supernumerary officer."

The regulations which Gen. Butt says have been violated by Col. Bacon read as follows:

Deliberations or discussions among military men conveying censure toward others in the military service and all publications of a personal nature are prohibited.

It was under this clause that Capts. Anthony J. Bleecker and William F. Meeks of the Seventy-first Regiment were tried and found guilty before a general court-martial in December, 1898, they having published a statement reflecting upon superior officers.

Col. Bacon was surprised when the probability of a court-martial was mentioned to him.

"Court-martial? Bah!" said he. "I am a private citizen as well as an officer of the Guard. This is simply a conflict between historians. Gov. Roosevelt wrote a history; I wrote a veracious history. The Governor was serving in a foreign service, so far as the State is concerned, and was on Spanish soil when he did the acts which I have criticised. It would be absurd to say that under such circumstances I cannot criticise him.

"The Governor made himself amenable to court-martial while our army was before Santiago, in a critical condition, by sending a sensational communication to the public without forwarding it through the proper channels, bewailing the condition of his troops. I will not lose any sleep over the prospect of a court-martial."

MAJOR C. H. SMITH'S APPEAL.

Case of Officer Accused of Cowardice to be Heard To-day.

ALBANY, April 16.—One of the first cases to be heard on the motion calendar tomorrow in the Court of Appeals is the appeal of Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first New York Regiment from the judgment of the lower courts, which denied him a writ of mandamus to restrain from acting the court of inquiry appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to determine his fitness as an officer of the National Guard. Major Smith is accused of cowardice before Santiago.

The respondent in the case is Brig. Gen. Peter C. Doyle of Buffalo, Chairman of the Board of Inquiry.

GOVERNOR IGNORES COL. BACON.

Will Not "Dignify Him" by Noticing "Anything He Might Say."

ALBANY, April 16.—Gov. Roosevelt, when asked this morning if he desired to answer the attack made on him by Col. Alexander S. Bacon, simply said:

"You may say that Gov. Roosevelt will not dignify Mr. Bacon by paying even the slightest attention to anything he might say."

THE THIRD AVENUE LEASE.

Dates Fixed for Ratifying the Action of the Directors.

The Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company met in joint session at the Cable Building, 621 Broadway, at noon yesterday. H. H. Vreeland presided, and there was a large representation of both boards. The Directors completed their formal consent to the lease of the Third Avenue Road for 999 years to the Metropolitan, on the terms already published, something that a good proportion of the public had been led to believe had taken place already.

The meeting also fixed the date for ratifying the hundred-year 4 per cent. mortgage bond issue of $50,000,000 on the Third Avenue Railroad, which is to be used to fund the present and prospective liabilities of the road, and also a date for ratifying the lease. The Third Avenue stockholders will meet May 11 to ratify the proposition to issue the mortgage bonds. On May 17 they will meet to vote on the lease. On May 17 also the Metropolitan stockholders will meet to approve the lease and to vote on a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company from $45,000,000 to $52,000,000. This $7,000,000 increase in capital stock has been voted for by the Metropolitan Street Railway Directors. President Vreeland announced some time ago that an increase in the company's capitalization would probably be necessary in view of various projected improvements.

Secretary Warren of the Metropolitan said after the meeting that the voting had been unanimous in every case, and that there was absolutely no evidence of any opposition to the lease proposition. There have been rumors for some time that certain Third Avenue shareholders were not satisfied with what the lease would bring them.

THIRD AVENUE EXTENSION.

One Thousand Men Completing Work on Amsterdam Avenue Road.

One thousand men were set to work by Naughton & Co., the contractors, early yesterday morning, to complete the Amsterdam Avenue Road from One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to Fort George. The work accomplished yesterday was the removal of the tracks from One Hundred and Seventieth Street to Fort George. It is hoped to have the new road laid and work completed by May 1.

The citizens of Washington Heights, where the road is located, are jubilant. About a week ago a committee of the citizens called upon Receiver Grant and were assured by him that the work would be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

"30 Minutes in Havana"

A strictly hand-made cigar. Made by skilled Cuban and American hand workmen and offered to consumers by the largest cigar manufacturing concern in the world. Try one to-day!

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10c. and upward. At high-class dealers.

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BENNETT, SLOAN & CO., 100 Hudson St., N. Y., Distributers for Northern New Jersey.

THE HAVANA-AMERICAN CO., MAKERS.

Preferencia is stamped on every cigar to protect you from substitution.

THIRD RAIL ON ELEVATED LINES.

Plans for Power House Filed and Work to Begin at Once.

The Manhattan Railway Company filed plans with the Building Department yesterday for the new power house, to be used in connection with the third rail system on its various lines.

The structure, which will be three stories in height, will cover the large plot purchased by the company some time ago, having frontages of 394 feet on Seventy-fourth Street, 413 feet on Seventy-fifth Street, and 205 feet on the marginal street along the East River.

The company's chief engineer, by whom the plans were prepared, has estimated the cost of the building at $750,000. Work upon it will be begun at once.

MURDERERS APPEAL CASES.

Court Listens to Argument Against Dr. Kennedy's Application.

ALBANY, April 16.—The Court of Appeals to-day listened to an argument by Assistant District Attorney Charles E. Le Barbier of New York City on his motion to dismiss the appeal of Samuel J. Kennedy, the dentist under sentence of death for the killing of Emeline C. Reynolds, otherwise known as "Dolly" Reynolds, in a New York City hotel. Decision was reserved.

On Wednesday the court will hear argument on the appeals of two other New York City condemned murderers, John Zigouras, who killed Serantos Ferantos on Feb. 18, 1899, and Joseph Mullen, who killed Johanna Orden on June 4, 1899.

The appeal of Edward Wise, a New Yorker convicted of the killing of Charles F. Busely, will be argued on April 20.

New Brunswick Presbytery Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 16.—The Presbytery of New Brunswick held their annual meeting at Princeton to-day in the Second Presbyterian Church. There was some discussion concerning the revision of the Presbyterian Confession of Faith, but the matter was tabled indefinitely, on the motion of Dr. George T. Purves.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

S. BONFIELD & CO.—Solomon Bonfield and Ida Walk, doing business as S. Bonfield & Co., manufacturers of shirts and underwear at 34 Walker Street, have made an assignment to Abraham S. Bonfield. The firm had been in business here only since Dec. 1, 1899.

LOUIS F. MORTIMER.—A deficiency judgment for $14,421 was entered yesterday against Louis F. Mortimer in favor of Frederick G. Potter, growing out of a foreclosure sale of property on the north side of Forty-Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 75 feet east of Broadway, 100 feet by 100.11.

LINDENTHAL & DE BOUS.—Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court has appointed George H. Epstein receiver for Lindenthal & De Bous, who operated a carrousel at 36 Sheriff Street, in a suit brought by Joseph Lindenthal against Fisher De Bous and Zachariah Schneider, his partners, for a dissolution of the firm on account of dissension between the parties interested.

Out of Town.

CLYDE GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.—On petition of stockholders, Justice Davy, at Lyons, N. Y., yesterday, appointed Edward Moir temporary receiver of the Clyde Gas and Electric Company. The capital is $40,000; assets, $50,000; liabilities, $61,150. The plant was bonded by the Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga for $25,000. The principal creditors are Syracuse banks and supply houses. The company became embarrassed last Winter, leaving Clyde without light, heat, or power. Lucius L. Moses, President and leading stockholder, is under a receivership in supplementary proceedings, and recently filed a petition in bankruptcy.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JENNIE LENZ.—Jennie Lenz, proprietress of a saloon at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Rider Avenue, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,070 and no assets. The principal creditor was Sigmund Salinger, $2,000, for goods sold and delivered.

ROBERT SLIMMON.—Robert Slimmon of Robert Slimmon & Co., dealers in crockery and glassware at 96 Church Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday in Newark, N. J. Mr. Slimmon resides in East Orange. He places his liabilities at $138,371.46 and his assets at $124,613.11. The liabilities are largely made up of unpaid loans, while the assets include about $70,000 in bills receivable.

MICHAEL A. ROFRANO.—Michael A. Rofrano, contractor and builder, of 23 Roosevelt Street, and who formerly kept a saloon at 71 James Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $20,342 and assets of $1,017, open accounts. There are nineteen creditors, the principal ones being Rocco Santangelo and Lena Brienza, who have pending damage suits for personal injuries to the amount of $10,000 and $2,000, respectively.

PETER ARONSON & CO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Peter Aronson, who did business as Peter Aronson & Co., manufacturer of women's waists, at 140 Spring Street. The petitioning creditors were the H. B. Claflin Company, Gelbermann, Dommerich & Co., and Abegg & Rusch. The cause of the filing of the petition was that on April 12 Mr. Aronson gave a bill of sale for $850 on the merchandise, machinery, and fixtures in his store. Mr. Aronson had been in business in this borough since January, 1899.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTMAYER, Leopold—C. A. Mumford	$686
BEST, Sarah—George Brodmerkel, Jr.	73
BOCK, George—The City of New York, costs	98
BRENNAN, William—The City of New York	205
BUTLER, Jacob D., and Horace Ingersoll—Alfred Carr	6,354
BERGMAN, George A., and D. Anjou Pearsall—Daniel Mapes	1,212
BAKER, Pitt J., Frederick P. George, and Allen H. Page—James F. Welsh, costs	22
CONIGLIO, Salvatore P.—Thomas O'Callaghan, Jr.	469
CORKILL, John J.—V. Thornton	84
CAREY, Lewis A.—The City of New York	265
COHN, Ralph—United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Sons of Benjamin	528
CARROLL, Ralph W.—Lazarus Spirc	197
CLAIRMONT, Joseph J. and Samuel E., also Harry T. Nichols—Marie P. Boom	198
DUMONT, James A., Jr.—Susan A. Tier	308
DICKERSON, Orrin—A. Clarke and another	204
DORNBUSCH, Charles E.—C. A. Schemman, recovery of property, or	119
FARMERS' FEED COMPANY—D. Stevenson Brewing Company	69
FIELD, Cornelius J.—G. P. Putnam's Sons	183
FEIST, Simon, Theresa Reinhardt, also Rheinhardt Company—Max D. Steuer	538
GORDON, Bernard S.—G. F. Jempson & Co.	304
GOLDSTEIN, Pauline—E. B. Goodman and another	389
HARLEM, Isaac—Janton Hotel Company, costs	70
HAISCH, George O.—E. L. Conrow	94
HAIGHT, Henry J.—John Arthur	504
JEROME, Louis—Edwin L. Conrow	422
KUSTER, Herman J.—W. & J. Sloane	46
KOHNER, Marcus—The City of New York	265
KILPATRICK, Thomas J.—E. Harris James and another	530
KUSTER, Herman J.—John J. Thompson	86
KAUFFENHORN, Ernst—H. J. Behrmann	264
LACOV, Jacob, Philip Roseff and Ike Medoff—Louis S. Gottlieb	1,362
MULLINS, Dennis—City of New York	142
MORTIMER, Lewis F.—F. G. Potter	14,421
McLAUGHLIN, Robert L.—City of New York	265
NESTLER, Jacob—S. Ernst and another	49
PYLE, Alexander—City of New York	265
PROSS, Christian—John Lindauer	216
PADULA, Maria and Francisco—Charles F. Faber	2,853
POLIDORI, Vincent and Giovanni Vicario—Salvatore Daddario	143
PORSCH, Ottokar—F. Behrend	3,45
ROBERT BLEI SYNDICATE—O. F. Brenner	35
RAINEY, William W.—Columbia Phonograph Company General	500
SIRE, Leander S.—Augustus C. Brown as executor, &c.	84
SHAKESPEARE, Nellie—George M. Hoffmann	73
SLOAN, John V.—W. H. Bingham and another	367
SHEEHY, John—Nathan Hutkoff	227
VIGNA, Emilio and Rosa—William Kellner and others	190
WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE Company—Jehiel W. Hines, costs	119
WYTHE, Robert J.—Joachim Grell	73
WOODS, John J.—J. Koster	30
WETHERILL, Kate A., Isabella M., and Alexander S.—Philip Mohr	1,429
YOUNG, William G.—Beadleston & Woerz	755

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:18	Sun sets...6:41	Moon rises...9:37

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:51	Gov. Isl'd...9:07	H. Gate...11:03
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:10	Gov. Isl'd...9:30	H. Gate...11:26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tyrian, Inagua and Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ydun, Nassau and Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Dunstan, Para	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Pernambuco	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem II, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ragusa, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Juan, Porto Rico	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	1:00 P. M.
Talisman, Martinique	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $19, for dispatch per steamship Goodwin. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $19, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Rio Janeiro. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $28, inclusive, for dispatch

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Laundry requisites.
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902 & 904 6th Ave., cor. 51st St.

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is recommended by physicians generally because it is pure and wholesome. It is just the stimulant which many of us sometimes need to repair wear and tear and neutralize worry. Try it and you will want no other.

It tastes *old* because it is *old*.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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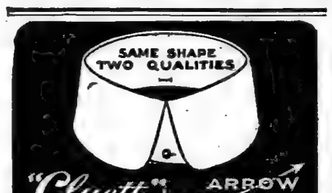

Office Furniture

$20.00 Oak roll top desk, 50 inches long, 50 inches high, raised panel back and ends, 8 large drawers, rounded base and drawer pulls, polished finish.

100 other kinds from $9.50 to $115.00. 150 kinds of Office Chairs, $1.50 to $25.00.

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FISCHER PIANOS.

"The embodiment of tone and art."

33 UNION SQUARE—WEST,
Between 16th and 17th Streets.

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As special bargains we offer this week a lot of used Upright Pianos of various makes at very low prices; some as low as $60, all in perfect order. Also, some slightly used KRAKAUER PIANOS at a great reduction, in order to make room for our NEW STYLES.

Cash or Installments. Pianos to rent at Summer rates.

KRAKAUER BROS., 113 E. 14th St.

THE OPERA PIANO,
New and elegant designs, in different woods, also several slightly used. Write for Bargain List.
Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

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$12 .....According to..... $14.50
.....Hotel.....
Last Party of Season, May 3.
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HOUSE ARGUES ABOUT ARMOR PLATE PRICES

Question Arises Out of othe Naval Appropriation Bill.

MEASURE CARRIES $61,200,000

Messrs. Foss and Cummings Plead for Larger Navy—Latter Favors Buying Krupp Armor at $545.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The House took up the Naval Appropriation bill immediately after it convened to-day. Some difficulty arose in connection with the attempts to secure an agreement for closing general debate. Mr. Foss, (Rep., Ill.,) Acting Chairman of the Naval Committee, suggested seven hours on a side.

Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.,) and Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ky.,) contended that there should be some general debate on the live topics raised in the bill when read for amendment. This was especially true, Mr. Underwood said, regarding the question of armor plate. That question has been vexing Congress for several years, and it was important that it should be settled, and settled right.

All efforts to secure an agreement failed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Payne of New York in the chair, with an indefinite period for general debate ahead. Mr. Foss made a general preliminary speech. In opening, he paid a tribute to Mr. Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) Chairman of the committee, whose illness has prevented him from attending the sessions of the House since the Christmas holidays.

"No man in Congress," said he, "has a wider knowledge upon the subject of naval affairs than Charles Addison Boutelle. No man has been more active and more devoted to the task of building up a navy that would inspire confidence at home and respect abroad than Mr. Boutelle. He was Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Fifty-first, Fifty-fourth, and Fifty-fifth, as well as of this Congress, and as such demonstrated his great ability and wise statesmanship in bringing the navy to that point where it was able to successfully combat with the forces of Spain in our recent war.

"Too much honor and credit cannot be given to him. I know that I voice the expression of both sides of this chamber when I say that we wish him speedy recovery and an early return."

NAVY A PEACE CONFERENCE.

The bill, Mr. Foss explained, carried a total appropriation of $61,200,000, the largest Naval Appropriation bill ever reported to an American Congress. After explaining the various items in the bill, Mr. Foss said:

"We are building a navy for peace; we are building it not to provoke war, but to conserve international concord; we are building it in order that the nations may take warning that if American honor is assailed American valor will defend. That nation which is armed and ready to fight is the least likely to be called upon to do so. The best peace conference is a strong and efficient navy. Sea power is recognized the world over as the strength of a great nation. We are building a navy to maintain our foreign policy, to defend the Monroe doctrine, and to guard the proposed Nicaragua Canal, which I trust will never be built unless the American Navy has the right, as it has the ability, to defend it in time of war.

"While protection to ourselves was the watchword of the past century, commerce will be the watchword of the coming one. We will not only continue to build our own ships of American material, fashioned by American hands, but at the same time we will build, as we have been building recently, ships for Japan and Russia, and in time, by reason of the decreased supply of iron and steel in other countries, we will be building the navies of England, of France, of Germany, and the other great naval powers.

"Men will not embark in commercial enterprises beyond the seas unless they know that their own country has the ability to protect them in every port and harbor of the world, and when an American merchantman goes to foreign ports she will go there backed, if necessary, by an American man-of-war, so that she has the rights and privileges of the most favored nations. The American Navy will thus play an important part in securing our commercial supremacy."

The American battleship would also play, he said, a no inconsiderable part in the civilization of the Filipinos. "The American schoolma'am with her spelling book may enlighten the mind," he said, "the American missionary with his Bible may soften the heart, the commercial traveler may teach them the laws of trade, but they recognize no virtue unless accompanied by force, and the American battleship anchored in the harbor of Manila will do more than anything else to teach them that liberty is not license, but that true liberty is liberty under law, respect for order, and reverence for justice."

Mr. Foss said that as to armor for all the ships, except the Maine, Wisconsin, and Missouri, the committee had concluded to leave the whole question to the House. The committee deemed it unwise to recommend the establishment of a Government armor plate factory. He quoted Admiral O'Neill's opinion that such an establishment would cost $4,872,000, and said that he did not believe the Government should manufacture its armor plate.

Mr. Underwood asked if Mr. Foss would permit the House to vote upon the direct question of establishing an armor plate factory. Mr. Foss evaded a direct reply. "I shall be moved largely," said he, "by the considerations which arise when the amendment is presented."

"The gentleman realizes," observed Mr. Underwood, "that such an amendment can be thrown out on a point of order."

Mr. Foss said the committee had been largely moved in deciding against the building of ships in Government yards by the opinion of Secretary Long that it would cost to build them in Government yards twice as much as in private yards.

MR. CUMMINGS'S APPEAL.

Mr. Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) the ranking minority member of the committee, followed Mr. Foss. He delivered a glowing eulogy on the American Navy, the victories of which had been decisive in the war of 1812, the Mexican war, the war of the rebellion, and the recent Spanish war. The navy was as vital to the United States as to all other maritime nations.

The people in all sections in the country recognized this, he said. And what was being done, he asked. Three battleships were on the stocks without armor. Three were authorized with a string attached. They were not even to be contracted for unless the armor could be procured for $300 a ton. This bill recommended two more. Was a string to be attached to that also? It would be like voting for a declaration of war and then refusing to provide ammunition.

"Why buy rotten armor plate?" interrupted Mr. Ridgely, (Pop., Kan.) "Why not make our own armor?"

"Rotten armor plate!" ejaculated Mr. Cummings indignantly. "You paid $400 a ton for it after I proved it was full of blowholes. I spent three months in yonder committee room night and day taking testimony, investigating the subject, and my report was unanimously indorsed by the House. But it was buried in the Senate. It is time that the country should understand that the lives of our sailors and marines are endangered by the action of this House and the Senate. The men who fought with Dewey are entitled to the best protection that can be given, especially as they are no longer to obtain prize money."

"Why not make our own armor plate?" persisted Mr. Ridgely.

"The same old story," replied Mr. Cummings; "authorize ships and then instead of building them go to work to build an armor plate factory. That would delay the ships from five to eight years."

"But you said the armor we bought was rotten?"

"Not the Krupp armor. The Krupp armor has seven treatments and is tested by our own experts. If our own experts do their duty we will have done our duty by the men behind the guns."

WANTS KRUPP ARMOR.

Continuing, Mr. Cummings raised a burst of applause by stating that he believed in keeping the army and navy in the Philippines as long as a single rebel defied the authority of the United States. "But when we have conquered them," he added, "I am in favor of treating them as we propose to treat Cuba. On the whole, I think the Filipinos were more gallant than the Cubans, and certainly deserve as fair treatment."

Mr. Cummings announced his personal belief in sheathed ships, although he was ready to stand by the action of the committee. The committee, he said, had taken the word of Dewey regarding battleships and gunboats, but it had refused to take Dewey's word regarding sheathed ships. Dewey had said that sheathed ships could go two years without docking, unsheathed ships but nine months. He had attributed the loss of the Charleston to the fact that she was not sheathed.

Speaking of the building of ships in Government yards, he said if ships as good as the Oregon, Massachusetts, or Indiana could be built at Government yards under the eight-hour rate he would favor building them there, even if they were to cost $500,000 more each.

Later on Mr. Cummings, referring to the question of armor plate, made this statement: "It was demonstrated to the committee in a way that cannot be revealed here that in paying $545 for Krupp armor we are paying less than any nation in Europe or Asia. England is paying $587 for the same armor, Russia $565, France $605, and Japan $700. Until the ships already authorized are supplied, I am in favor of buying Krupp armor at $545. When we are even up I will be willing to talk about an armor plate factory."

Mr. Kitchin, (Dem., N. C.,) a member of the committee who signed the minority report, argued in favor of the establishment of an armor plate factory. Unless the Government was in possession of its own factory, he continued, the steel companies could hold up the Government in the future as they had in the past. He said that Krupp armor, in his opinion, could be manufactured as cheaply as Harveyized armor was made five years ago.

"I am in possession of information," interrupted Mr. Wheeler, "the source of which I am not at liberty to disclose, which shows that Krupp armor can be manufactured $100 cheaper than Harveyized plate."

"The Secretary of the Navy says that is impossible," observed Mr. Barber, (Dem., Penn.)

"The Secretary of the Navy," retorted Mr. Wheeler, "knows no more about it than the man in the moon."

Mr. Kitchin said the minority would not desire to enter into the Government production of armor plate did they not believe it was the only method of protecting the Government from extortion. At this point of the debate the House adjourned.

GOV. ALLEN'S INAUGURATION.

To be Marked by Impressive Ceremonies at San Juan on May 1.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Charles H. Allen, the newly appointed Governor of Porto Rico, is arranging to leave Washington for San Juan toward the end of the present week. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Allen and their daughter. The trip will be made on the United States ship Dolphin, Capt. Southerland, which is now lying at the Washington Navy Yard. It is Gov. Allen's intention to make this a flying visit. He will set up the new civil government, and inside of three weeks will return to the United States to arrange his private affairs.

The President and Secretary Long have determined that the inauguration of the civil government in Puerto Rico shall be marked with as much pomp as is befitting an event of that magnitude. Therefore, the United States authorities will see to it that there is at San Juan on the occasion of the inauguration of the first American Governor a dignified and impressive ceremony that will fix the event in the minds of the people.

The Dolphin will enter the harbor at San Juan escorted by the entire North Atlantic Squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Farquhar on his flagship New York. The squadron is now at Bermuda, and will time its movements so as to arrive off the north coast of Porto Rico about the time the Dolphin is sighted.

Gov. Allen will be inaugurated at San Juan on May 1, and Gen. Davis, the Military Governor, will turn out all of the United States troops under his command in honor of the occasion. The ships of the squadron will fire salutes, which will be answered by the shore batteries. There will be some speeches, and at night the fleet will use their electric lights, and there will be general illuminations. Mr. Allen will return to the United States on the Mayflower.

The nomination of Mr. Allen to be Governor of Porto Rico was sent to the Senate to-day.

GOV. ALLEN'S SUCCESSOR.

Secretary Long Wants a Business Man to Fill the Place.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Navy Department reads with mixed feelings of surprise and alarm the list of names suggested for Assistant Secretary of the Navy, now being passed about the country, but is confident that the judgment that selected so admirable a man as ex-Assistant Secretary Allen will not fill his place with an unworthy successor.

At the time Mr. Roosevelt left the gossip about his successor was about as reckless as it is now. Some of the men then named but not selected have been mentioned again, but it cannot be asserted that Secretary Long is responsible for the mention of any of them. The fact that a candidate was at one time connected with the navy did not influence Mr. Long to choose one for that reason. What was needed then and is needed now is a business man, and it is believed by those who know Mr. Long's wishes, that he will endeavor to secure a man who has proved so competent to manage his own business as to be regarded fit to run the business of the Government.

"One thing is certain," said a bureau officer this afternoon. "The Secretary will have only such a man as he can lean upon and associate with agreeably and in the fullest confidence. In some respects he is exacting, but no one who knows in what respects he is so can have any doubt that if he is permitted to say who shall follow Mr. Allen, the man named will be one of high character. Withal, he must have business capacity, for the Secretary leaves much of the business to be done by his assistant. A mere politician, chosen to be rewarded, will not suit him personally or as a public officer."

Army Appropriation Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, April 16. — Chairman Hawley reported to-day from the Committee on Military Affairs the appropriation bill for the army. The pay for officers of the line is increased $453,900. The provision for a military telegraph line in Alaska costing $450,550, is stricken out. For a library building at Manila $5,000 is appropriated. In computing length of service for retirement of officers and soldiers serving in Porto Rico or the Philippines they are to be allowed double time for such service The travel allowance for enlisted men discharged is increased $2,800,145.

Conscience Contribution of $623.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received, in an envelope postmarked C. & St. L. R. Po. O., from an unknown person, a conscience contribution of $623.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the following nominations: Capt. Silas W. Terry to be a Rear Admiral; Charles E. Barnes of Illinois to be Consul at Colon.

Representative Hepburn has secured additional signatures to his petition for the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill. Members of the Committee on Rules, however, express doubt that favorable action will be taken on the petition at present.

A bill was passed yesterday by the Senate, in accordance with the recommendation of Attorney General Griggs, to meet the case of the Gaynor brothers and others indicted in conjunction with ex-Capt. Carter, charged with fraud on work done in Savannah Harbor and Cumberland Sound. The recent decision of Judge Brown, of the New York Circuit Court, returns the Gaynors and others to Georgia for trial, where they had been indicted, induced the Attorney General to prepare the bill, which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last week.

Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.,) reported to the Senate from the Committee on Foreign Relations the following resolution, and it was adopted: "That the Secretary of State be directed to send to the Senate a copy of the memorial of Edward Gottfried, a citizen of Wilkesbarre, Penn., and late a Consular Agent of the United States at Cienfuillo, Peru, sworn to March 21, 1900, now on file in the State Department, together with all papers, letters, and exhibits attached to said memorial, and also copies of all correspondence of this Government and that of Peru, and of any opinions or decisions of the Department of State in connection with the action of a party of Peruvian revolutionists against the Constitutional Government of Peru on and after Aug. 28, 1898, the memorialist at the time being Consular Agent of the United States in Peru, the wrongdoers perpetrating, it is alleged, depredations on his property and injuries and indignities upon his person in violation of treaty rights."

New Custom House Guide.

Hamilton Fulton's Custom House Guide and Guide List of Steamers for 1900 is just out. The book is of packet size, with 248 pages, and contains much information of things pertaining to the water front of Greater New York. There are in it tables showing the duties on various articles, lists of steamship companies, marine signals, bonded warehouses, &c.

STAMP TAX CASES DECIDED

Federal Supreme Court Finds in Favor of Express Companies.

PUTS BURDEN ON THE SHIPPER

Two Justices Dissent, Holding that the Act Places the Expense on the Companies.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the cases involving the stamp tax as it applies to express packages, the question involved being whether the shipper or the carrier shall pay the stamp charge on packages.

The opinion was handed down by Justice White, and was favorable to the express companies. There were two cases before the court involving the question at issue, but the opinion was based upon the case of the American Express Company against Attorney General Maynard of the State of Michigan. The case came to the Supreme Court from the decision of the State Supreme Court of Michigan, which decision was adverse to the claims of the express companies. The opinion to-day reverses the State court's decision.

The original proceeding in the case consisted of a prayer for a mandamus commanding the company to receive packages for transportation by express and to issue receipts with stamps duly canceled without seeking to compel shippers to pay for the stamps. The express company contended that the question as to who should pay for the stamp was one for adjustment between the shipper and the express company.

It also was alleged that the company had in effect increased its rates on each shipment by adding to the previous rates the sum of the stamp tax. Against this increase it was declared there was no inhibition in the act of Congress.

Justice White, in his opinion, said that it was unnecessary to consider whether the law forbids the express companies from requiring the shipper to furnish the stamp, since it would not be decisive of the cause, even if it should be conceded that the act imposes on the company the duty of paying the tax. It was only essential, he said, to ascertain whether the act forbids the company from shifting the burden of the tax by means of an increase of rates. The whole decision therefore turned upon the construction of the law on this point. Quoting the section of the law imposing the tax upon express company receipts, Justice White said:

"There is nothing in this provision which by the widest conjecture can be construed as expressly forbidding the person upon whom the taxes are cast from shifting the same by contract or by any other lawful means."

"Continuing, he said that the contention in behalf of the shippers amounts to saying that the act is not merely one for levying taxes, but is a statute determining that the burden must irrevocably continue to rest upon the one on whom it is primarily placed.

"The result follows," he continued, "that all contracts or acts shifting the burden, and which should be otherwise valid, become void. To add by implication such a provision to a tax would be contrary to its intent and be in conflict with the general object which a law levying taxes is naturally presumed to effectuate."

The opinion also disposes of the contention that the tax should be imposed upon the express companies because they are common carriers and therefore should bear their share of the burden of the tax. "Unquestionably," he said on this point, "a carrier is subject to the requirement of reasonable rates, but no question of the unreasonableness of the rates charged arises on this record or is at issue in this cause."

For these reasons and others given the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan was reversed.

The case of the Adams Express Company, coming to the court from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, was also decided in favor of the company.

Justices Harlan and McKenna dissented from the opinion in the Michigan case on the ground that "the War Revenue act imposed upon the express company the duty not only of affixing at its own expense the required stamp upon any receipt issued by it to a shipper, but of canceling such stamp."

To-day's Franchise Tax Hearing.

ALBANY, April 16.—The Tax Commissioners will hear to-morrow the representatives of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company on the valuation placed on the franchise of the Harlem Railroad Company in New York City, the representatives of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, and the Richmond County Gas Light Company, and other corporations.

WANT WAR TAXES REPEALED.

Various Trade Interests Are Endeavoring to Secure Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange of New York is trying to obtain a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee in favor of the repeal of the war revenue tax.

Representative Levy has received a letter from Charles G. Wilson, President of the Exchange, in which Mr. Wilson stated that he had already written to Representative Payne, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, asking for a hearing, and had received a reply stating that the letter had been received and would be laid before the committee when the subject was considered. As the committee will give a hearing to-morrow to the drug interests, Mr. Levy tried to arrange for representatives of the Exchange to be heard at the same time, but was unable to do so.

Mr. Payne would give no assurances that the committee intended to go into the subject at all this session, nor would he indicate when the representatives could be heard. The New York brewers are expected here to-morrow, and they hope to be heard by the committee, but there seems to be little prospect that their expectation will be realized. Representatives of the tea interests called on Mr. Levy yesterday and urged him to push his bill for the reduction of war revenue taxes, which provides among other things for the repeal of the tax on tea.

Mr. Levy will see Mr. Payne again on these matters, and attempt to secure a hearing for everybody interested in the bill.

The Committee on Legislation of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation left this city for Washington yesterday. To-day it will be present at a Congressional committee hearing on the proposition to modify the war revenue stamp taxes and will support that proposition with might and main.

The board's special committee on the Customs Administration act, consisting of nine men, will start for Washington to-day to consult with Secretary of the Treasury Gage as to how the effects of a recent decision by Judge Townsend in the United States Circuit Court may be offset. The court held that the Collector can demand of any importer that he submit for appraisal his entire importation any time within ten days after he has submitted his sample package. The committee feels that this decision will work hardship unless an extra force of examiners is put on at this port.

POPULAR VOTE FOR SENATORS.

Resolution for Constitutional Amendment Referred to Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—When the Senate convened to-day the House joint resolution in favor of a Constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by the people was laid before it. As the resolution was about to be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) asked that it be read, and then addressed the Senate briefly. He declared it was the function of a committee of the Senate to consider, not to smother, legislation. He thought this question had been so thoroughly considered that it was not necessary to send it to a committee, and he therefore moved that it be placed on the calendar.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, said that as Mr. Butler was disposed to make imputations upon the committee he desired right now to inform him that he was mistaken. "I do not," he said, with a snap, "quite like to have the Senator attack the Committee on Privileges and Elections in advance of its action upon the measure."

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) called attention to the gravity of the proposition submitted, that the matter should not be considered by a committee of the Senate He did not approve of the proposed amendment, holding that its adoption would give the United States two legislative bodies, both chosen by the people in popular elections, the only difference being that the Senators would have a larger constituency than the Representatives.

Mr. Hoar was astonished that such a proposition should be pressed seriously by the Senator from North Carolina, as it was manifest that the great States of the East and West would not give such a proposition the stamp of their approval. Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) expressed his regret that reflections had been made upon the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

"No committee," he said, "ought to be driven by any hard words that may be uttered against it by anybody from considering any subject carefully, and especially when the proposition involves the pulling down of one of the cornerstones of the Republic. This ought not to be done in haste."

The motion to place the resolution on the calendar was withdrawn, and it was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

NOME BEACH MINING RIGHTS.

Senate Amendment Makes Shore Below Mean High Tide Subject to Exploration.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—During its session to-day the Senate had under consideration the Alaskan Civil Code bill. The amendment providing for the mining of gold along the beach in the district was perfected after a discussion lasting nearly four hours.

Mr. Stewart (Silver, Nev.,) withdrew his proposed amendment regarding mining below low-water mark. The provision in relation to mining at Cape Nome was then modified and incorporated in the bill in the following form:

"That, subject only to such general limitations as may be necessary to exempt navigation from artificial obstructions, all land and shoal water below mean high tide on the shores, bays, and inlets of Bering Sea, within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be subject to exploration for gold and other precious metals by citizens of the United States or persons who have legally declared their intentions to become such, under such reasonable rules and regulations as the miners in organized mining districts may have heretofore made or may hereafter make governing temporary possession thereof for exploration and mining purposes until otherwise provided by law.

"Provided, further, That the rules and regulations established by the miners shall not be in conflict with the mining laws of the United States, and all permits heretofore granted authorizing any person or persons, corporation or company, to excavate or mine under any of said waters are hereby revoked and declared null and void, and the reservation of a roadway sixty feet wide under the tenth section of the act of May 14, 1898, entitled 'An act extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way of railroads in Alaska, and for other purposes,' shall not apply to mineral lands or town sites."

Mr. Warren (Rep., Wyom.,) offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that in case of the death, sickness, or absence of the Governor, the duties of the office shall be performed by the Surveyor General, ex officio Secretary of the district.

ARMY INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Commandant of Engineer School Charged with Excluding Priest.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Secretary of War ordered an investigation made to-day at New York on the charge that Major John G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, commanding the Engineer School at Willets Point, N. Y., had interfered with Father Tierney of the Roman Catholic Church in the performance of his religious duties at the army post. It is alleged that the priest had been stopped at the entrance to the post at the point of a bayonet, and that the action of the sentry had been subsequently upheld by the commanding officer.

Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts recently introduced a resolution concerning the alleged refusal of certain army officers to permit Catholic priests to administer their offices at army posts, the resolution being based on the alleged action of Major Knight in the case of Father Tierney. Representative Fitzgerald was informed by the Secretary of War that the matter would be investigated, and if it were found that the officer had exceeded his authority he would be relieved.

Hudson River Island for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Judge Advocate General Lemly took the final steps toward the acquirement of Iona Island, about fifty miles up the Hudson River above New York, for the use of the navy as an ammunition store ground. The price paid was $160,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the Second Artillery: Second Lieut. Laurence C. Brown, from Battery E to Battery B; Second Lieut. Stanley D. Embick, from Battery B to Battery E.

Major William L. Alexander, Commissary of Subsistence, Purchasing Commissary at Chicago, will proceed to Akron, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the inspection of subsistence stores.

Col. James W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster General, will proceed from New Orleans to Scranton, Miss., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander William Winder's order of April 11 is modified; he will assume command of the Michigan immediately.

Lieut. L. R. De Steiguer's order of April 11 to the Massachusetts is revoked; he has leave of one month, from April 15.

Lieut. M. Johnston is ordered to the Prairie as executive April 23.

Capt. G. E. Ide's order of April 22 is modified; he is ordered to the command of the New Orleans when relieved from command of the Yosemite.

Lieut. Commander J. A. Norris will proceed home and has sick leave of one month when discharged from the New York Hospital.

Lieut. Commander M. Hodges is ordered to temporary duty at the Bureau of Equipment.

Lieut. Commander J. C. Gillmore's order of April 12 to the Prairie as executive is revoked.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Chicago and Montgomery have arrived at Para, Brazil. The next port of the squadron probably will be Bahia, where the Hartford is to meet the ships.

The Prairie sailed yesterday from New York for New Orleans.

The Alliance sailed to-day from Jamaica for Guantanamo.

MONUMENT INJUNCTION ARGUED.

Mrs. Clark's Case Presented by ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court yesterday, reserved his decision after hearing the arguments on the motion to make permanent the temporary injunction granted to Mrs. Elizabeth S. Clark of Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive, restraining the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Commission from erecting a monument in Riverside Drive between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Streets.

Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, whose brother, Mayor Van Wyck, is one of the defendants, argued the case in behalf of Mrs. Clark. He contended that the commission had no right to select the site in question, and that if erected it would interfere with the light and air of numerous residents of the Drive, who had purchased property there on account of the open view of the Hudson River. Numerous other objections were also presented.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy replied that the site was regularly chosen, and that as the base of the proposed monument was 256 feet from the nearest point of Mrs. Clark's house, it would not obstruct her view or shut off the light and air. He asserted that the monument is to be artistic in design.

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ALTGELD TELLS WHAT JEFFERSON WOULD DO

Says He Would Support the Chicago Platform Were He Living.

Filipinos Would Be Encouraged and Boers Receive Moral Support, Albany Bimetallic League Is Told.

ALBANY, April 16.—John P. Altgeld at the banquet to-night of the Albany Bimetallic League responded to the toast: "What Jefferson Would Do."

Mr. Altgeld prefaced his remarks as to the probable course of the ideal of the Silver Democracy, were he living to-day, by asserting that the effort to secure privilege and to maintain private monopoly in city and in Nation was not only robbing the country, but rotting it down. The trusts, he said, instead of being governed by the people, are themselves the rulers, controlling the courts, the Legislatures, and using the army for their convenience.

"Under these circumstances," said Mr. Altgeld, "it is natural for both Republicans and Democrats to ask what would Jefferson do if he were here."

Assuming that what Jefferson had said and done he would again say and do, the speaker asserted he would be opposed to government by injunction, would punish men who abused the military power, would coin both gold and silver on a like basis, would encourage the Filipinos in establishing an independent government, and send a message of good will and moral support to the Boers.

If the Nicaragua Canal problem confronted Jefferson he would, so Mr. Altgeld declared, build the waterway to connect the two great oceans, but he would do it without getting on his knees to England in order to secure permission to do so. "Under the treaty just signed by the McKinley Administration," he continued, "England will control the new canal after it is built with our money, for her navy will always be larger than ours."

After declaring that Jefferson would establish the system of direct legislation so that the people could control their Government, Mr. Altgeld declared that he would also abolish all monopoly and special privilege. The method used would be to have the people own and operate all necessary monopolies, such as municipal utilities and transportation. An income tax would be assured under Jefferson, and, were he living, "he would, with all his might and main, support the Chicago platform and William J. Bryan. The Chicago platform is the breath of Jefferson, and Bryan is his great prototype.

"If we would follow Jefferson," continued Mr. Altgeld, "we must be progressive and aggressive. Wrong when aggressive will triumph over right that is hesitating. Both the woman and the party that hesitates is lost.

"In 1884 and 1892 we won not by reason of anything we stood for, but simply because the Republicans themselves were weary of their leaders. Had we risen to the occassion, had we possessed the progressive and fearless spirit of Jefferson, had we been true to the people, we would have remained in power for twenty-five years, and could have molded destiny for fifty years.

"But we stood for nothing and were soon despised. Then we turned our backs on Jefferson and went chasing after the swamp lights of Hamilton, and men arose in their disgust and spat on us. In the early Spring of 1896 there was scarcely a county in the land that we could have carried.

"The universal verdict of the Democracy is that our National triumph in 1884 and 1892 was a misfortune for both the country and the party, and, my friends, I believe that a majority of the Democrats of America would rather be defeated for all time than to have another triumph of that character. In the Summer of 1896 we quit slipping around in the underbrush—we came up out of the lowlands—we took a position on the hillside and turned our faces toward the morning.

"We again proclaimed the principles of Jefferson—we flung new banners to the breeze—we dedicated ourselves to the cause of humanity. We assumed the aggressive and fought the greatest campaign ever waged on this continent. The patriots of the land rallied to our standards, we won in the forum of reason, we triumphed in the arena of intelligence, and we polled 1,000,000 more votes than were ever before cast for a Democratic candidate, even on the face of the returns 30,000 more votes would have elected our candidate.

"But we were borne down by corruption, by coercion, by bribery, by fraud, and by crime.

"This year we are going to fight the battle over, and the signs of victory are already printed on the heavens. It is gratifying to note that the people are getting in earnest and are demanding that their public men shall represent something.

"The people are as much in earnest today as they were in the civil war North and South, and they will stand no trifling. While they will honor a hero they are not men worshippers. From the Atlantic to the Pacific you hear people talk, not about men, but about policies and principles.

"This campaign is going to be a campaign of mighty questions and not of candidates.

"Those men who imagine that if they could by hook or crook—by trick or trade—nominate some hero in the National Democratic Convention, that then, with the aid of money, they could carry the country—had better be disillusioned, for they could not carry six States in this Union.

"This is not a year in which politicians can deliver. Even the Democracy of the East is straightening its spine. To simply say that we are Democrats may sound laconic, but unless we stand for something definite that earnest men and earnest women can lay hold on in life, unless we offer hope to the toiling, suffering, sorrowing children of men, we will be despised by mankind.

"What is it that gives Mr. Bryan such a hold on the Democracy of America as no man has had since the days of Jackson? It is his principles and his earnestness. There is no hero worship about it. They favor the principles he advocates, and have absolute confidence in his honesty and courage. He is an idol, not a hero. People love him because they believe he sympathizes with them.

"I hear some good man say, Why could not Bryan consent to modify some features of the Chicago platform so that we could all unite and then we could win?

"My friend, you have simply read the newspapers and have not studied the conditions. You have not heard the earnest heartbeats of our people. The moment Mr. Bryan consents to modify the Chicago platform in any particular, that moment he is destroyed. He would at once sink to the level of the ordinary politician, who was trimming his sails to catch votes. He would at once cease to be the idol of the Democratic heart. Now you respect him for his sincerity—then you would despise him for his weakness.

"Look around, you can count hundreds of able, learned, and eloquent men who hold high place in the Democratic councils and are to-day wayside wrecks hidden in dust because in the supreme hour of trial they wavered.

"No, if you are weary of the McKinley cant and hypocrisy—if you believe in the Declaration of Independence—if you wish to transmit the blessings of free institutions to your children—than take hold and help to save this Republic—take hold and help to overthrow this reign of debauchery, destruction, and death.

"And if, when the pirates have been driven off of the ship, you can show that we are wrong on any or on all points the American people will soon help you establish the right.

"My friends, look up; this Republic has not yet performed its mission. It is not going to fall—liberty is dead—the human race is about to move forward. Something like industrial and financial freedom will be established. Social and political reforms will yet come.

"While we cannot name the day or the hour, yet the mighty movement in which we are all laboring is going to bring the human race to a higher plane. The Almighty is cutting a road through the forest, and its coming is scheduled on the calendars of destiny."

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LEGAL NOTES.

SUITS BETWEEN FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.—The Anglo-American Provision Company, having secured judgment in Illinois against the Davis Provision Company, sued the latter upon it in the Supreme Court in this city. Both corporations were organized under the laws of Illinois, and a demurrer to the complaint was sustained, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction, both parties being foreign corporations. The Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment. Justice O'Brien, giving the court's unanimous opinion, refers to the provision of Section 1,780 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that an action may be maintained against another foreign corporation only where the cause of action arose within the State, and says that though it be conceded that an action on a foreign judgment is an action on contract it does not follow that a suit brought by a foreign corporation against another foreign corporation on a foreign judgment is an action which arises in this State. The court holds also that there is no force in the contention that Section 1,780 is unconstitutional, as violative of the provision of the United

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

SENATOR MORGAN'S VICTORY.

The failure of Gov. JOHNSTON'S attempt to carry Senator MORGAN'S seat in the Senate by storm is a matter of interest far beyond the boundaries of the State of Alabama. It would have been a calamity to the State and a misfortune for the country if the Democrats of Alabama had recalled Senator MORGAN and sent to the Senate a man who is distinctly his inferior in qualifying knowledge of public affairs and holds opinions that are quite sufficiently well represented on the floor of the Senate now by certain Senators not reckoned among the most respected or capable members of that mixed body.

There was a sort of brutality in Gov. JOHNSTON'S challenge to Senator MORGAN to defend himself before the people of the State and a rough impudence in his way of carrying on the campaign that are fitly rebuked by the completeness of his defeat. He will not have the vote of the representatives of a single county, and Mr. MORGAN makes sure of practically the unanimous vote of his party in the Legislature. The net result of the stirring canvass is the demonstration that Senator MORGAN has the confidence of his constituents.

Gov. JOHNSTON is a rampant Bryanite, and he attacked Mr. MORGAN as being a lukewarm supporter of the Nebraskan, and also because he was reported to have said privately in Washington that BRYAN would be defeated if the Democrats renominated him. Senator MORGAN follows his party in supporting BRYAN, but he does not act as if he did it for the pure joy of the thing. He is a Democrat, but is not a blind man. It would have been a public misfortune if the State of Alabama had set him aside for a person whose chief claim to the honor of the Senatorship is that he can outbawl the sitting Senator in support of political candidates and policies that would promote the prosperity of the South as it would be promoted by the cotton worm and yellow fever.

Even those who disagree, as we do, with views often expressed by Senator MORGAN, must admit that he has done much service to the Nation. He has been an indefatigable advocate and supporter of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and it is much to his credit that he did not yield to the disgraceful arguments of the opponents of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The policy of neutralisation has his support. The shallow politicians who have believed that there was political capital to be made out of this opportunity to behave toward England with true Yahoo contempt for the obligations of treaties and of courtesy may perhaps be impressed by the fact that Senator MORGAN'S support of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was his most conspicuous recent public act, and therefore likely to be freshest in the minds of his constituents, who have just given him a practically unanimous vote of confidence.

THE MAYOR AND THE TUNNELS.

There can be no doubt that the Mayor acted in the public interest in signing the bill to extend the powers of the Rapid Transit Commissioners. The bill empowers them to make connections between the different boroughs by means of tunnels whenever in their judgment the public convenience will be promoted by such a connection.

There need be no fear that any abuse will follow from this extension of power. The only communication between Manhattan and the boroughs on the other side of the East River is now maintained through the East River Bridge. Evidently that single link of communication is very much overworked, and even so is incapable of satisfying the public demand. There is pressing need of an extension which can be got into operation before even the one additional bridge already under construction can become available, which can be constructed more easily and cheaply than bridges, and can come into service sooner. And all these requirements indicate tunnels.

While this is plain enough to those who have followed the discussion, the Mayor is entitled to particular credit for recognizing and practically admitting the force of the argument in favor of tunnels. When the question was first brought up, he hastily expressed himself as very strongly opposed to tunnels as substitutes for bridges, or to any alternative to hastening the construction of the new bridges authorized. The logic of the Controller, and the superior logic of events, have made their effect upon the Mayor's mind, and he acquiesces in their conclusions. Considering the stand he had already taken, it required more than the usual share of courage and magnanimity for him to own, so frankly and so ungrudgingly as he has done in his official action, that his first position was mistaken. It gives us good hope that in the future he may be argued out of any false position he may have been induced to take up, when the arguments are as strong as they were in this case.

THE TROUBLE AT CROTON.

The situation in connection with the strike of the Italians on the works at Croton is a peculiar one. Owing to the fact that the extensive operations there are carried on almost exclusively with the labor of Italians and that these are employed in great numbers, the strikers, so long as they hold together, are able to offer formidable resistance to any effort to replace them. As they are for the most part ignorant men, few of them speaking or understanding our language, and still fewer understanding our laws, it is not easy to calculate in advance what they may do. As many of them are also passionate in temper and apt to resort to violence in personal quarrels, there is much more risk of rioting than there would be in ordinary cases of strike.

Undoubtedly it is wise in the authorities to take all the precautions that can in any way become necessary. Gen. ROE'S idea that prevention is better than fighting later is a sound one. The most merciful and the most prudent method would be to use a force that would overawe the strikers at once and cause them to disperse peaceably. That is the justification of the ordering of the Seventh Regiment to the scene of disorder.

It may be found expedient to use still greater numbers of the militia. They are not the best force for the purpose, but they are the only one available in Westchester County. It is in such cases as this that a really efficient State police, under orders from Albany, and capable of being concentrated at any point where they were needed, would be of the greatest value. But since we have only the militia, it is to be hoped that enough of them will be employed to leave no chance for serious trouble.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION TO-DAY.

The announcement that the Republican State Convention would be held at the Grand Central Palace to-day has occasioned no perceptible uneasiness in this community. It has been many years since the meeting of a Republican convention anywhere in this State has made it necessary to call out the police reserves. As a rule, they are not tumultuous or emotional assemblages. This is largely due to the diligence, the unsparing toil, and the intelligent forethought of Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT, whose political mind leaves no detail of the convention work to the uncovenanted impulses of the delegates. Our neighbor The Tribune says that "all plans have been made for the platform and other details of procedure in the convention." We have no doubt this is true.

Prearrangement saves labor and allays anxiety. Mr. QUIGG may be a doubtful element in the work of the day, but he is not apt to be obstreperous even when undergoing diminution. There are no elements of doubt about the platform. It will praise the President, it will praise the Governor, it will not commit the party to any Gubernatorial candidate in this State this Fall, and it will not hurt the feelings of Mr. WOODRUFF by any unnecessary and premature declarations concerning the nomination for the Vice Presidency. We presume the convention, just before adjournment, will adopt a motion that its thanks be extended to the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT for the thoughtful manner in which he has planned its work.

Verily, there is no reason why Republican conventions this year should not be peaceful and harmonious bodies. That party is in power at Washington and in most of the States. It bears all the outward marks of prosperity, and appears to enjoy the confidence of the people. At least, when the people contemplate the Democracy under its present leaders and with its present intentions, they subordinate minor causes of difference to the main duty of seeing to it that the powers of the Government do not fall into unsteady and unsafe hands. When the Republicans see the opposition making preparations to insure the re-election of President MCKINLEY and the continuance of their party in power, there is no reason why their conventions should not be planned long in advance, or, for that matter, dispensed with altogether. The needs of the occasion would have been completely met if Mr. PLATT had written to the County Chairmen asking them to say to Republicans of their acquaintance that he and ODELL had met, nominated the four Delegates at Large, adopted suitable resolutions, and adjourned subject to the call of PLATT.

THE TENEMENT HOUSE COMMISSION.

We believe the Governor is within the mark in saying that the appointment of the Tenement House Commission is the most important he has had to make, as important, indeed, as the appointment of a Charter Commission. All disinterested persons who have paid attention to the subject are agreed that the conditions of living for a majority of the inhabitants of the City of New York, for a very large majority of the inhabitants of the Borough of Manhattan, are incompatible with physical and moral well being, and it is a reproach to our civilisation that our people should be subjected to such conditions. There is no other reform more pressing than this of the tenement houses.

And yet this reform has to be gone about with great care and discretion. It is easy to show, on the one hand, how the tenements that house the majority of the population could be improved if the reform were to be taken up regardless of expense. On the other hand, there is the fact that the commonest form of real estate investment and also, upon the whole, the most lucrative, is in the unreformed type of tenement house. A larger unit of ground would greatly facilitate the improvement of the houses. But it would at the same time render necessary the modification of the prevailing form of investment. The question is not what improvements are abstractly possible, but what improvements can be effected without making the system under which they are enforced unworkable. The commission which drew our present building law was entirely under the influence of the owners of unreformed tenement houses, who were either honestly unable or dishonestly unwilling to see that the system was in need of improvement. The task of the Governor's commission will be, in effect, to draw a new building law which shall at once be workable and shall work improvement. The composition of such a body is a very difficult task.

It seems to us that the Governor has done this work very well indeed. His commission contains architects, builders, lawyers who have paid special attention to the questions involved, physicians, representatives of the tenants of tenement houses, representatives of the owners of reformed tenement houses who have managed to make such buildings pay. In fact, there is no kind of knowledge applicable to the subject which the commission cannot draw upon without going outside of its own membership.

Something really practical, really valuable, ought to come out of the deliberations of this body. If it succeeds in securing the enactment and enforcement of regulations which shall, even slowly and gradually, make the New York tenement house a fitter place for human habitation than it has been heretofore, it and its creator will deserve the hearty thanks of the whole community.

AMERICANIZING ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

It seems that our English brothers do not find enough to grumble about in the varying fortunes of their latest "little war," or else it may be that the frame of mind induced by the botheration of that experience makes them unduly anxious for something else to grumble about. In any case, they are just now discussing the melancholy progress in English newspapers of the American fashion of editing. Their journalism, like their party management, their daily conversation, and the offspring of their aristocracy, is in danger of being "Americanized." It does not seem to occur to these prophets of deterioration that changes of any importance in an institution—if you choose to call it that—so deeply rooted in the life of the race, and responding to such general and essential social needs, as is the case with journalism, cannot seriously be changed except in the process of evolution, and that it is idle to criticise or oppose changes due to that process. If the "man in the street" insists on picking up American words; if the politicians of Birmingham and Liverpool adopt the methods and the machinery of American parties, if the young gentlemen of England persist in seeking American wives, there is no force in printers' ink to stop it. And there is still less chance for checking a change in the ways of running newspapers, if the change suits the men who run the papers and those who read them.

The discussion is interesting, nevertheless. It seems that the thing that attracts the most attention and the least praise among our English contemporaries is a tendency to eliminate the editor and exalt the manager. According to Mr. H. W. MASSINGHAM, late editor of The Chronicle, who writes on "The Ethics of Editing" in the current number of The National Review, the editor is becoming "less of an exponent and superintendent of critical work," and dwindling into a mere news-gatherer. Specialists are crowding him out of the field of criticism and discussion which was once pretty well monopolised by him. And these specialists, signing their articles, are sought mainly for the distinction or notoriety they have won. Their articles are in a sense treated as news, and bought and well paid for with little reference to the intrinsic value of the opinions or information conveyed. This apparently is mere purveying, and if it is to go on, the usefulness of the editor is at an end. "If he is worked out," says Mr. MASSINGHAM, with a sort of savage resignation, "if, as with the eyes of the fish that have taken to swimming in caverns, nature has no further use for him, in Heaven's name let him go. The world did very well without him once, and will do so again."

One consideration is suggested by this complaint. If the specific function of the editor, as Mr. MASSINGHAM conceives it, is to disappear, the qualities that were needed for success in it will still be in demand. A man who could make a first-rate editor of this type will not be forced to eat the bread of idleness or to go without bread. Candid and penetrating judgment, acute perception of the relative value of events, industry, integrity, fidelity, and courage are not likely to go out of fashion in any business. The particular field of their employment may be modified, but they will find employment. As to that, Mr. MASSINGHAM'S recent experience with The Chronicle may possibly make him for the moment skeptical, but it is a sound generalization nevertheless.

It is to be noted that one English journal at least thinks that the relative elimination of the editor and the advent of the purely business head of the newspaper is a good thing for British politics. The Spectator is afraid of the editor. "Given a newspaper," it says, "with a million circulation and a powerful, audacious, well-known, well-advertised figure behind it as editor, and the effect it might easily produce on public opinion would be dangerous to what we regard as the safeguard of politics—the ascendency of responsible statesmen." And it declares that had Mr. DELANE been the "recognised chief of The Times, under a ten-pound suffrage, he would have overshadowed the whole administration. That very thing," it adds, "happened in America when HORACE GREELEY imposed himself on his party as its only possible candidate for the Presidency." It is a pity that The Spectator did not know that what happened in the case of poor Mr. GREELEY was the opposite of "that very thing," for its mistake is ludicrous. But probably the "powerful and audacious" editor in England will always be as harmless and impossible as a politician as Mr. GREELEY was in this country, if for no other reason than that the running successfully of a great newspaper does not leave much time, energy, or even desire for the honors and emoluments of politics.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Among the many reasons for regretting the death of Capt JOHN CODMAN is the fact that he cannot reply to a paragraph about him and his work as an advocate of free ships that appears in the current number of The Marine Journal. Of course is is not an unkind paragraph, and it admits with cordiality that all the Captain wrote or said on his pet topic was thoroughly conscientious, but there is in it an unproved and unprovable assumption that the ancient mariner was vastly less well informed than sincere—in other words, that out of ignorance he had year after year preached false economic doctrines to the American people. Here are a few of The Marine Journal's assertions: "After eighty-six years, a large part of which was spent on the wrong side of the shipping question, Capt. JOHN CODMAN has paid his last debt, and, we hope, has gone where everything is as free as he would have had ships during his lifetime. There is no man in the United States who has blocked the progress of the advancement of the merchant marine in the foreign carrying trade more effectually for half a century than JOHN CODMAN." And this is the conclusion: "Let us hope that this misguided mariner in his endeavor to kill protection on all American industries during his natural life did not prejudice his chances in the hereafter." The letter which the old Captain would have written to THE TIMES after reading those remarks would have been a valuable contribution to controversial literature. Old as he was, it would have lacked neither vigor nor humor, and The Marine Journal, later, as it labored through the heavy sea of his arguments, would also have presented an interesting spectacle.

—Though there was no special or even conscious intention on our part to make last Sunday's TIMES a convincing demonstration of the fact that the people of the United States have come to have direct personal relations with every quarter of the globe, yet that is exactly what it was, and the few queer Americans who cherish the delusion that our interests are bounded by the coast line of our continent would do well to refrain from reading the overwhelming evidence of their mistake which our columns contained. Leaving aside the regular press dispatches—there is no reason for doing so, except that they were too numerous to be handled in a single paragraph—and referring only to the work of our own foreign correspondents, note with what ease at least twelve of them found thousands and thousands of miles, intervening between them and home, no bar to claims upon the attention of their countrymen. And it made curiously little difference whether the point of observation was London or New Zealand, Rome or Havana, Cape Nome or Shanghai, Vienna or Lorenzo Marques, Paris or Tien-Tsin, Berlin or St. Thomas. In each of these places our representatives found conditions to explain, information to give, or events to record, knowledge of which was of immediate concern to considerable portions of the American population. It was not mere curiosity about the remote or the unusual that they gratified; they were able to help us as business men, or as scientists, or as students of the arts, or as members of the professions. All these articles, coming by cable and mail and supplementing the ordinary news service by adding matter of particular moment to Americans, made a really impressive showing. They constituted a suffic' at answer to the arguments of all anti- operialists and anti-expansionists—the one warriors without opponents and the other confounding future with past and hysterical over dangers already escaped. America is now only the centre of American interests, and our boundaries, so called, are only points of departure.

—Events of the immediate future—perhaps it would be more accurate to say proceedings instead of events—will enable an earnestly attentive public to determine whether as much glory can or cannot be derived from the distribution of little brass disks as by the removal of snow from the city streets. The former operation is undoubtedly more closely related to "sport," and New York is a place where sport is highly appreciated and where certain forms of it are very businesslike and profitable, if all reports are true, but street cleaning and sport somehow do not go well together, and therefore there will be no general and instinctive repulsion to the idea that perhaps the methods of professional sportsmen are incompatible with the attainment of municipal neatness. So long as "loads removed" was a phrase to be taken literally, and not as a metaphor for "checks distributed," the exultant statistics of Commissioner NAGLE were received with deep respect, and even the most devoted of the Waringites were disposed to acquiesce when they heard the chorus of "Well, there are others!" But at present they will they had held on a little longer, had doubted a little more firmly. It now occurs to many of us that Mr. NAGLE had just two snowstorms to contend with. The first one was mildly severe, but every circumstance favored an instant and successful attack on it. The results were unquestionably pleasing. The next fall was not so heavy, but it did not arrive on a convenient day, and it did not behave well after it reached the ground. That time things did not go quite so well. To be frank, they went rather badly, and in the end more of the snow made its leisurely way into the sewers than was carried to the river. The "record," however, was simply splendid—so long as nobody had a chance to analyze it. The chance has come at last, and the record no longer shines.

—Prompt response is made by The Brooklyn Eagle to our request for the authority on which it so earnestly denied the accuracy of two remarks quoted by THE TIMES, the one as uttered by the late WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT and the other by our remarkable District Attorney. Concerning the first, or public-be-damned, contribution to epigrammatic literature, The Eagle says: "The remark imputed to Mr. VANDERBILT was first brought to our notice as having been made en route between Saratoga and Albany. Long after that a very distinguished Catholic priest told us that he was authorized and requested by the reporter in the case to say that Mr. VANDERBILT had never said those words or words of like import. Mr. VANDERBILT himself always denied that he said them, and there was more reason to suppose that the reporter was mistaken than that Mr. VANDERBILT was a liar." To this we reply: Whatever Mr. VANDERBILT may or may not have said "between Saratoga and Albany" has nothing to do with what he did or not say to our representative on a Nickel Plate train; also, whatever, a distinguished priest may have been authorized to deny by "the reporter in the case," he never brought the denial to the attention of the paper that first printed the story, that is, of THE TIMES. And to us the reporter always stuck to his original declaration and repeated it time and again with the greatest particularity. Turning to the other branch of the controversy The Eagle declares: "Col. GARDINER has repeatedly denied that he said what was imputed to him, and, as he is a college man, a soldier, a scholar, and a gentleman, to whom profanity of any sort is an abhorrence and not a habit we have seen and do see no reason to doubt his word." Again we reply: Our reporter, a competent and trusted man, was told to "take down" the Colonel's speech with the greatest care. We believe that he did so, and that, as he said on the evening of the speech and later, the Colonel used the words attributed to him. Moreover, Col. GARDINER has never denied to us that he was accurately quoted. And so things are just where they were before.

THINKS CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 12 appears a notice of the "National Relief Concert" in aid of the "Boer Widows and Orphans' Fund" to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House April 26, "for which a splendid advance sale of tickets and boxes is announced."

This is in New York; Boston has an "Afrikander Fund" raised for the same purpose; so has Chicago; and so have a number of other cities, for sympathy with the Boers is rampant in America to-day. But the pro-Boers are not the only moist-eyed patriots among us; we have a still larger number of generous-hearted Americans who are all for the English, and who pay, pay, pay, into various and sundry funds for the benefit of the widows and orphans of our cousins across the sea.

With so much milk of human kindness flowing in all (well-advertised) directions, it may seem invidious to question the motives or propriety of this liberality. And yet—is there not a war going on in the Philippines to-day? And are not our own men, sixty thousand of them, risking their lives fighting in those far-off tropical swamps, while their wives and children here at home tremble as they read the daily list of casualties in the papers?

Yet how many American patriots are raising funds for the benefit of the widowed and destitute of their own country? I do not refer to the one or two widows of general officers whom the public has assisted, but to the desolate and destitute families of many a lesser officer and private soldier who has died unknown, not the less brave, not the less deserving, for being unadvertised.

The war in the Philippines is not popular, I am told; and besides it is only a small affair, it is said, and our losses are inconsiderable. Possibly it may be pleasanter to die in an unpopular war. I have not heard that our soldiers say so. But if our losses bear only a small proportion to our population, ought it not to be so much the easier to provide for the families of our dead?

The Boers' wives, to be sure, are away off in South Africa; and Tommy Atkins's orphans are in Great Britain, while our fellow-countrymen's widows and little ones are merely stranded among us in the United States. Yet though it may be more interesting to contribute to the Afrikander Fund, and involve more social prominence, don't you know, to donate to the British, is there not more pure humanity and simple justice in looking after our own?

L. F. M.

Croton Falls, N. Y., April 14, 1900.

ANIMALS AT THE MENAGERIE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it is true, as reported, that the death of the leopardess's cub at the Central Park Menagerie was due to the mother's frenzied excitement, brought about by neglect of provision for the seclusion and quiet which are her due, it is a disgrace to the management, and responsibility for the inhumanity ought to be placed, and the offenders, whether keepers or Commissioners, should be made to feel that right public sentiment is outraged.

The close confinement of wild animals is unnatural in any case, but, without discussing that topic, there can be no two opinions as to the duty of menagerie managers to do everything in reason to spare the victims unnecessary suffering. It surely should be possible to screen the cubs and mother from the threatening gaze of other wild animals in adjoining cages, even if it is deemed necessary to allow the public to crowd around the front, though the front also might be closed for a few days without serious detriment to science.

This reminds me that on two or three occasions I have seen one of the keepers close the cages of the foxes and other small animals, on the hill, by letting the heavy fronts drop with full force, without the slightest warning to the innocent occupants, who are unprepared for the loud whack, there being no apparent reason for not letting the doors down gently, unless it be laziness.

Brooklyn, April 14, 1900. E. S. J.

THE RIGHTS OF THE DOG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "Muzzled Dog Advocate" says "that one human life in this world is worth more than all the muzzled or unmuzzled dogs in Christendom, particularly if that life belong to one near and dear." That depends upon the particular "human life." I certainly do not agree that any human life is worth all the dogs in Christendom. There are some human lives that are not worth the life of one dog, let alone all. As to that life being near and dear to us, of course, puts another aspect entirely on the question, but it is an unfair argument, for it might with equal force be said that a life near and dear to your correspondent would be worth all the muzzled and unmuzzled Christians in Christendom, not to mention the dogs.

A human life, generally speaking, is of more value than that of a dog, though it depends upon whether it is a human being or a dog that answers the question. It makes all the difference. Personally, I believe with many others that a dog has as much right to the good things of this world as any human being. It is because he hasn't the might to assert his rights that causes him to be kicked and cuffed by those who would be the better for a little like treatment themselves.

There is no more faithful beast than a dog, and most dogs set examples that it would be better if many men now living were to follow. Some dogs, of course, are vile and bad and dangerous, and should be muzzled, if absolutely necessary; so should some men.

WILLIAM C. FREEMAN.

New York, April 14, 1900.

AGAIN ALTGELD?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The dispatches say that Altgeld says Pattison won't do. Well, what Altgeld said in 1896 made Bryan the nominee. All will recollect that, with the silver question the prominent factor, Bland of Missouri was the logical candidate. All the recent gossip in the papers about his candidacy being injured by the religious belief of Mrs. Bland is and was pure flapdoodle. The reason that Bland was not nominated and Bryan was, was the Altgeld reason; and the thing that controlled Altgeld was the desire to get the "no-government-by-injunction" and "no-arbitrary-interference-by-Federal-authorities" resolution into the platform.

The delegates from Illinois, because of propinquity and other arbitrary but recognized reasons, would have been, except for Altgeld, for ex-Gov. Horace Boies of Iowa, Jacksonian Democrat in belief and in simplicity and directness of bearing, but he had approved of Secretary Lamont's action in sending Federal troops to the scenes of the Chicago riots, and sustained the Federal Administration at that time and on that point. Therefore Altgeld would have none of him. Not being able to make arrangements with the Bland managers to promise that plank in the platform, the proposition was next made to the Bryan managers. The plank was inserted. Altgeld's contention with President Cleveland was thus indorsed, and Illinois voted for Bryan in the convention and he was nominated.

This was the explanation made by one of the close advisers of the Bryan forces, just before the election, and was stated to be the reason why Mr. Bryan was forced to uphold that plank, and could not dodge it, as advised by the conservative members of the committee. And that plank, more than silver, compassed the defeat of the Democratic ticket. OBSERVER.

New York, April 16, 1900.

One View of the Land Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Sun letter from the Connecticut gentleman seeking a residence in New York, with your editorial comment, are very interesting, and furnish food for reflection. The fact that the income from ten good houses in a good Connecticut town was insufficient to procure even a comfortable flat in New York is surprising, and excites the inquiry, Why are rents so high? It costs no more to build in New York than in Connecticut towns, and we are more economical in the matter of space than anywhere else, for this is the most crowded city in the world.

The explanation of the high rents must be the high price of building land, which every one knows is enormous. This land originally cost nothing, the Creator having provided it free of cost. What a nice fat thing the owners of Manhattan land have!

New York, April 16, 1900. L. T.

The Times's Paris Edition.

From The Sandusky (Ohio) Register.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has secured the exclusive privilege of publication on the exposition grounds at Paris, and will print a daily paper during the exposition. It will contain all the latest news of the world and such Paris local news as will be valuable to visitors. It will devote a reasonable space to advertising the advantages of American towns and cities and their manufacturing industries. Would it not be a good idea for the Sandusky Chamber of Commerce to set forth the advantages of this city and its industries in the Paris edition of THE TIMES?

From The Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has set up a complete newspaper outfit at the Paris Exposition, and it will issue each day during the exposition a complete American newspaper of from ten to thirty-two pages. The publisher of THE TIMES has offered to accord to other newspapers of this country space in this paper daily, or as often as desired, for the purpose of exploiting some of the advantages of the progressive cities of this country. He has offered to give Birmingham conspicuous position in his publication. I don't know of anything that would prove of more benefit, and the large manufacturing concerns should take advantage of it.

NUGGETS.

A Place for Him.

Politician—Scribbler is a crank.

Wardman—Then he is just what we need to run our party organ.—Baltimore American.

Anything Will Do.

"Is not Snorkins a rising man in politics?"

"Naw; he is one of those fellers that would take the nomination for Vice President if it was offered him."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Pleasing Reckonings.

"It is queer about Cousin Valeria's old admirers."

"What is queer?"

"Why, the further she gets away from them the more numerous they appear to her."—Detroit Free Press.

The Test of Merit.

Tom—Of the two, Scribbler is undoubtedly the more clever poet.

Dick—What? You've admitted yourself that Tenson was really inspired, while Scribbler's stuff was rot!

Tom—I know; but Scribbler sells his stuff. —Philadelphia Press

Spring Styles of Weather.

She—I wonder why we always have so much disagreeable weather when it is supposed to be Spring?

He—Spring is represented as feminine, is she not?

"Yes."

"Exactly. Well, my idea is that just before Winter goes out of business he holds a bargain remnant sale."—Indianapolis Press.

REWARDING OUR HEROES.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

A rich man's little daughter
Left her nurse and strayed away,
And ran out upon the car track,
Where she loitered long at play,
Caring nothing for the trolley
As it whirred around the bend,
Knowing nothing of the angel
That was waiting to descend.

The rich man stood and trembled
With his darling on his breast,
And the motorman was lauded
And his hands were proudly pressed!
By a hair's breadth he had saved her—
He had acted just in time—
And the people called him noble,
And pronounced his deed sublime.

The rich man gave him money,
Gave him land and gave him praise.
Gave him presents for his children,
Made him glad in many ways,
And, at night, knelt with his darling
And implored the Lord to guide
The brave motorman from danger
And to save him when he died.

* * * * * * *

The rich man's little daughter
Lay upon her bed one day,
And her lips were parched with fever,
And all hope had ebbed away,
But a doctor watched and waited,
Watched through weary nights, and won
Back the little maiden's roses
Ere his trying task was done.

He had left his bed at midnight,
He had watched with weary eyes;
He had braved the fiercest weather,
Sighing when he heard her sighs,
And he gloried in his triumph
When he saw her smiles come back,
Even as he smiled who saved her
Where she played upon the track.

But no crowd pressed round the doctor,
And no happy cheers were heard;
He had done a thing that's common,
Nothing thrilling had occurred,
And the rich man fumed like fury
When he got the doctor's bill,
Which he called an outrage—lawyers
Have the matter going still.

PROPOSED CONTROL OF TRUSTS BY CONGRESS

Constitutional Amendment Recommended to Curb Monopolies.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Two measures directed against trusts were determined upon to-day by the special sub-committee on trusts of the House Judiciary Committee. The sub-committee has spent many days examining the various remedies proposed, and the conferences were not concluded until late to-day. As agreed upon the remedy is two-fold, namely, a Constitutional amendment giving Congress full power to deal with trusts, and a new anti-trust law making the following extensions to the Sherman act:

First—Requiring the branding or marking of trust-made goods shipped out of a State, so as to be easily identified as the product of a trust.

Second—Prohibiting the inter-State traffic of trust-made goods not so branded, and making them subject to seizure and condemnation.

Third—Requiring corporations having a capital over $1,000,000, or doing an annual business of $1,000,000, to file a report of their affairs with the Secretary of State.

Fourth—Providing the process of injunction against combinations sending trust-made goods from State to State, or to foreign countries.

Fifth—Prohibiting the use of the mails to concerns and their officials proven to be trusts.

Judge Ray of New York, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and the special sub-Committee on Trusts, gave out the following summary of the measure:

"The sub-committee of the Committee on Judiciary to-day agreed to report to the full committee a proposed Constitutional amendment, which provides that Congress shall have power to define, regulate, control, prohibit, or dissolve trusts, monopolies, or combinations, whether existing in the form of a corporation or otherwise, and which further provides that the several States may continue to exercise such power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States.

"The necessity for this amendment grows out of the fact that it is held by the Supreme Court of the United States that manufacture and production are no part of Inter-State commerce and cannot be reached under the Inter-State commerce clause of the Constitution, even though monopoly in manufacture indirectly affects or controls such commerce. Therefore monopoly in manufacture is not restrainable by Congress, even when it controls the output of an article of necessity to all the people in all the States and fixes the price at will.

"Another measure amends the act of July 2, 1890, being an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopoly, and known as the Sherman act.

"The proposed bill increases the penalties fixed by that act and adds thereto five new sections. The new sections relate to producing and manufacturing corporations and associations organized or engaged for the purpose of controlling or monopolizing manufacture or production, or so conducting their business as to monopolize manufacture. It provides that corporations and associations organized and carrying on business for such a purpose shall mark goods shipped without the State in which produced, and that the same shall not be transported or carried without such State when not so marked either upon the goods themselves, the packages containing the same, or the cars in which they are shipped.

"Articles of commerce not marked may be seized and condemned when made a part of Inter-State commerce. It is further provided that corporations and associations organized with or having a capital stock of $1,000,000 or over, or doing business of $1,000,000 or over per annum, shall, before being permitted to transport their product into any other State, file with the Secretary of State of the United States a report making substantially the same showing now required of railroad and steamship companies engaged in inter-State commerce.

"It further provides that corporations and associations formed or carrying on their business for the illegal purposes aforesaid may be restrained from carrying on Inter-State or foreign commerce, and also provides that when such corporations are adjudged illegal within the meaning of the act, it and its officers and members shall be prohibited the use of the mails in aid of their illegal designs.

"Penalties are imposed for violations of the act, and jurisdiction is conferred upon the Circuit and District Courts, and it is made the duty of the Attorney General and of the several District Attorneys of the United States to institue all proceedings, civil, and criminal, necessary to prevent or punish violations of the act, which is to take effect June 30, 1900."

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Cattus—Havemeyer.

Fenelon C. Cattus and Miss S. Agnes Havemeyer, daughter of James Havemeyer of 50 West Thirty-seventh Street, were married yesterday afternoon in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church by the Rev. Andrew Longacre. The bride, who entered on her father's arm, wore a gown of white mousseline de soie and point lace over crêpe de chine. Her veil was of tulle, fastened with orange blossoms, and her bouquet was of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Emily Nicoll, wore a dress of pink and white lace grenadine, and a pink hat trimmed with black velvet and tulle. She carried a bouquet of Marguerites. Miss Emmita Cattus, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Maclay of Yonkers, who were the bridesmaids, wore gowns of pink silk mull, with white lace boleros, and wore hats similar to that of the maid of honor. Their flowers were roses. The bridegroom's brother, John Van Antwerp Cattus, was best man. The ushers were Howard Clark, Joseph C. Baldwin, Jr., Harold Strebeigh, and J. Craig Havemeyer, the bride's brother. After the ceremony there was a reception at the residence of the bride's parents for relatives and intimate friends.

Belknap—Alden.

The wedding of Francis Wyckoff Belknap and Miss Florence Alden, daughter of Cyrus A. Alden of 59 West Fiftieth Street, took place yesterday afternoon at St. James's Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. Walpole Warren. The bride was gowned in white satin and wore a veil of point lace. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Jennie Alden was maid of honor, Henry Wyckoff Belknap was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. A. W. Craigie, Herbert C. Hallett, Frederick White of Boston, and Henry Whiting of Hartford.

Brackett—Hosford.

Ernest Randall Brackett and Miss Mary Elizabeth Stone Hosford, daughter of I. B. Hosford of Riverside Drive, were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Archibald Bradshaw of the Marble Collegiate Church. The bride wore a gown of white silk crêpe and a tulle veil, fastened with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Julia Hosford, a sister of the bride, was gowned in green silk crêpe and carried white pinks. Two little flower girls, Faith Hosford and Margaret Cowles, wore pink silk crêpe de chine, and the flowers they carried were rose-colored pinks.

Dockery—Ryder.

Claudius Dockery and Miss Maude May Ryder were married yesterday afternoon at the Church of Eternal Hope, West Eighty-first Street, by the Rev. Dr. William S. Crowe. The maid of honor was Miss Florrie Wall of Rockingham, N. C., who wore a gown of white tucked crêpe de chine and carried white roses. The bridesmaids were the Misses Anna and Iona Sullivan, Grave Holmes, and Miss Flegge. The gowns were in rainbow effect, white over pink, white over blue, and white over yellow. All carried pink roses and wore white hats. The bride's gown was of white satin. Her veil was of tulle, and she was given away by her father, Granville S. Ryder. A reception at the house of the bride's parents, 161 West Eighty-first Street, followed the ceremony.

Eschbaugh—Chapin.

Special to The New York Times.

TOWER HILL, N. J., April 16.—Miss Mabel Elizabeth Chapin, only daughter of Mrs. Henry Judson Chapin, was married to William Hardy Eschbaugh of Montclair at the bride's home this afternoon at 5 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford, pastor of the First Congregational Church. The maid of honor was Miss Louise Wilson of Montclair, and the bridesmaids were Miss Mary Eschbaugh of Montclair and Miss J. Louise Christy of Stamford, Conn. The best man was James Gilbert of New York. The ushers were Warren W. Chapin of Montclair and J. L. Christy of Stamford, Conn. The bride was gowned in white satin en traine, trimmed with duchesse lace and pearl trimmings, with veil of tulle. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The couple will make a three weeks' tour of the Southern States.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Jefferson as Rip and "Wheels Within Wheels."

Few Novelties for Easter Week—Gossip of the Stage—Yesterday's Music.

Joseph Jefferson had the same sort of a hearty welcome at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening as he has been accustomed to on beginning an engagement at any time these thirty years. His delightful portrayal of Rip Van Winkle was received with many manifestations of appreciation. The play, as a whole, was acted better than it often has been. Ffolliott Paget being particularly effective in the thankless rôle of Gretchen, while the Derrick Von Beekman of Verner Clarges was appropriately harsh and forcible. The scenic dress was sufficient, and the supernatural side of the old play was treated with reasonable skill.

Jefferson's Rip has not slumbered now for thirty-five years, while his dog Schneider has been the humble favorite of three generations and a half of playgoers, adopting Mr. Jefferson's estimate of the length of a playgoer's generation as ten years. Though we know from his statement in his Autobiography that he never permits himself to fall into mere routine in his acting and frequently restudies his characters to preserve always freshness and spontaneity of treatment, yet one who remembers his acting of Rip in the late sixties would find it difficult to point out any passage in which the present performance differs in the intonation of a syllable or the turn of a finger from the Rip of his youth.

It is still a charmingly fresh, simple, and buoyant piece of acting, however, and its humor and pathos seem as potent as ever. Roars of laughter still greet Rip's statement that Schneider, when incumbered by a tin kettle, ran between him and his legs, and his explanation of how Gretchen escaped drowning on her wedding day. The familiar phrase, "Are we so soon forgot?" in the last act touches the heart as surely as of yore.

At the conclusion of the performance Mr. Jefferson was repeatedly called before the curtain, and in response to the demands for a speech said:

"I thank you cordially for the reception and applause which you have given me tonight, and if I did not address you when I appeared before the curtain at the end of the first act it was because I did not wish to break the thread of the story.

"But if I had only thought I needn't have feared that I would break the thread of the story, because I have played Rip before you so many times. It is now forty years since I first played the part. You see me in to-night in this city, and it is a reasonable supposition that I played it before the fathers and mothers and grandfathers and grandmothers of you who are present before me this evening.

"It is sixty years since I first appeared as an actor. I was then but a child, and it is pleasant indeed for me to know that there are so many young people here to-night. It is not pleasant to know, however, that we are so soon forgotten. I do not want to become melancholy at this time, but when I discuss these things it is difficult to avoid becoming sad, for the actor can only live in the memory of those who have seen him. To them he is a revelation, to others a tradition.

"I can only say that if I have tarried here too long, you who come to see me are quite as much to blame as I am, but when I am encouraged by such applause and by an assemblage so brilliant, I must say I have no intention of leaving the stage, and I must say that I thoroughly appreciate this welcome to-night. I feel there must be some friends, as well as the 'general public,' in this audience, so let me conclude by saying that I appreciate from my heart this more than kindly greeting."

"WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS."

Carton's Smart Comedy Well Acated at Daly's Theatre.

Richard Carton's exceedingly smart comedy of manners, generally bad manners, had an exceedingly smart performance at Daly's Theatre last evening. Having won considerable favor in its run at the Madison Square Theatre it has now, it seems, been admitted to the repertory of Mr. Daniel Frohman's regular company. The comedy, indeed, seems much more in place at Daly's than it did at the other house which, in these later years, is generally devoted to wild and reprehensible farce. It is not likely that any audience ever more thoroughly enjoyed Mr. Carton's wit than that which nearly filled the dark red auditorium last night.

The acting, as has been intimated, was generally excellent, and especially in the case of Mr. Mason, who acted Lord Eric with admirable poise and variety of tone. It seemed better than it was before. Miss Spong repeated her captivating portrayal of the audacious widow, and Mr. Morton Selten very properly made the cad Blagden an English instead of a vociferously American example of that genre of cad.

"Wheels Within Wheels" is by no means the best or the brightest of this season's new plays, but in the present circumstances it is well worth seeing, in spite of the feeble quality of its intermediate act. It will hold the stage to-night, and be acted also twice to-morrow.

"JACK THE GIANT KILLER."

A Treat for Boys and Girls at the Carnegie Lyceum.

A number of boys and girls had an Easter Monday treat yesterday afternoon, when they were taken to a matinée given at the Carnegie Lyceum. The play was "Jack the Giant Killer," written by Alfred Allen, and produced by Franklin Sargent. The story centres around a naughty little New York girl, shut up in a room, where she falls asleep and dreams the story of Jack the Giant Killer, with Mother Goose accompaniments. Several songs are introduced, and there is a Mother Goose cakewalk, with variations.

The most appreciated scene was that in the castle of the giant, with the witch and the beautiful princess bound and waiting patiently to be taken out and prepared for the giant's dinner. Then the little New York girl comes in, waves the witch hazel wand, the princess's chains fall, and she steps forth free. That greatly pleased a tiny boy in the audience, and he called out at the top of his high voice, "Hullo, lady!" Matinées will be given every day this week.

RICHARD MANSFIELD'S PLANS.

To Resume His Western Tour After Resting Here This Week.

Richard Mansfield, who was compelled to cancel his dates in Indianapolis, Columbus, and Toledo owing to a severe cold which he contracted in Cleveland, will rest at his home here until next Monday, when he will resume his tour at Buffalo, where the company is taking a vacation.

In that city Mr. Mansfield will play three nights, going from there to Youngstown, Dayton, and Canton, in Ohio, and then revisiting Chicago for two weeks, opening in that city April 30. After leaving Chicago he will play in the cities in which dates were canceled on account of his illness. After that he will return to this State for a week and then close his season of thirty-five weeks in large cities of New England. Mr. Mansfield's plans for next season are not complete, except that it is definitely settled that his appearance in this city will again be at the Garden Theatre, with some new members added to his company.

"The Mikado" at the American.

Gilbert and Sullivan's always delightful operetta "The Mikado" was brought forward last night by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre. A visit to the house and some careful observation of the manner in which the west side audience appreciates the keen and polished wit of Gilbert and the excellent music of Sullivan would, perhaps, be instructive to those operetta managers who believe that only street-corner jokes, variety-hall buffoonery, and "rag-time" music are within the comprehension of this town. Gilbert and Sullivan followed Shakespeare in the belief that nothing was too good for the public, and the public made them wealthy men. Neither Mr. Gilbert nor Sir Arthur Sullivan ever had to write four operettas in one year in order to make a living.

The performance at the American Theatre last night was, on the whole, commendable. The abuse of Sullivan's music through utter ignorance of the right tempi at times exasperates those who are familiar with the scores of the operettas; but there is a certain amount of understanding in the stage management which prevents the intent of the work from being obscured. Frank Moulan as Koko, William Pruette as Pooh-Bah, and Louis Casavant as Pish-Tush were well in the picture, though the second was a trifle ponderous in style. Eloise Morgan was a somewhat feeble Yum-Yum, and Gertrude Quinlan was disposed, as usual, to introduce incongruous antics in the rôle of Pitti-Sing. Among the women, the best work was done by Maude Lambert as Katisha. Her "make-up" was exaggerated, but she sang Katisha's solo, one of the best inventions of Sullivan, excellently, and thoroughly deserved the demand for its repetition. The chorus sang well, but the orchestra was only tolerable.

Two Versions of "Sapho."

"Sappho," spelled with two "ps" and said to be nearer the "Sapho" of Alphonse Daudet than the much persecuted and prosecuted version, was presented last evening at the Theatre Comique. This adaptation is by George Paxton. The audience, as is usual at this theatre, filled every available space. The principals in this play deserve much credit, as they remained calm amid a curious and unaccountable enthusiasm which at one time threatened to interfere with the performance. Everything that was at all suggestive in the play was greeted with almost hysterical laughter, particularly during the first act.

William Bonelli presented the rôle of Jean with feeling and in consistency with the story in the novel. The Fanny Legrand of Miss Agnes Ardeck was given with much earnestness. The work of the other members of the company was good. As a whole the play possesses considerable dramatic spirit.

Another version of "Sappho," by Otojiro Kawakani, in two acts, was presented yesterday afternoon at the Bijou Theatre by the Japanese company, with the author in the part of Jean and Mme. Sada Yacco in the title rôle. The performance was a most creditable one, Mme. Yacco giving a thorough dramatic interpretation of her rôle.

"The Dancing Girl" at the Murray Hill.

"The Dancing Girl" was the revival presented by the Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre yesterday, and the performance, taken in its entirety, was, perhaps, above the excellent standard that the company maintains. The individual members of the organization had rôles which apparently were most congenial to them and which probably accounts for the interesting interpretation they gave. Manager Donnelly announces for his next week's attraction Pinero's domestic drama "Sweet Lavender," with entire new scenery and every member of the company in the cast.

TO ABANDON JERSEY CITY.

Charles Frohman to Give Up the Academy of Music in That City.

With the termination of Charles Frohman's lease of the Academy of Music in Jersey City Mr. Frohman's connection with Jersey City amusement houses will end. In taking the theatre from Mrs. Ettie Henderson for a year, as an experiment, Mr. Frohman has discovered that for some reason the residents of that city do not take to his style of plays, preferring to come to this city for them.

The house next season will be under the management of Frank Henderson, who will introduce first-class combination attractions, at popular prices, to some extent on the same plan on which the theatre was conducted before Mr. Frohman changed its policy last year.

"ZAZA" ACTED IN LONDON.

Mrs. Carter's Portrayal and the Play Well Received.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 16.—David Belasco's version of "Zaza" was acted for the first time in London, under the management of Charles Frohman, at the Garrick Theatre to-night, with Mrs. Leslie Carter in the title rôle. Both the play and the actress scored an enormous hit. There was a crowded and exceptionally brilliant audience, and Mrs. Carter's talent never showed to better advantage.

There was an extraordinary demonstration of approval after the stirring emotional climax of the fourth act. The audience seemed to go wild. Jules Simon, one of the authors of the original French play, who was present, pronounced the American company superb.

Mrs. Carter was so touched by the reception that she kissed several Americans who congratulated her.

LONDON, April 17.—The performance of "Zaza" meets with a varying reception at the hands of the critics. The Daily Telegraph and The Standard regard the play as "too realistic rather than vulgar."

Several papers are inclined to be rather severe in their criticism, but almost all admit the great strength of Mrs. Carter's acting. The Daily Mail, which says that "Zaza" will draw the town, compares Mrs. Carter's "extraordinary sensational acting" with Bernhardt's.

The Daily Chronicle says: "The play jars the moral sense; but it is saved by Mrs. Carter's consummate skill."

The Daily News says: "The New York success is likely to be repeated in London. Mrs. Carter wrought her audience up to a high pitch of sympathy."

The Morning Post complains that Mrs. Carter is monotonal.

The Standard remarks: "Nobody will deny Mrs. Carter's amazing power and energy. It would be difficult to conceive a more vivid study of what is, of course, a repulsive rôle."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The English stage would not be poorer by the loss of such a work. Mrs. Carter, however, has power, force, and enthusiasm, and would do better in a more sympathetic rôle."

Theatres and Music Halls.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"A Guilty Mother," an English melodrama, is the attraction offered this week. The story is an old-fashioned one, but the company produced it in a manner which interested the audience throughout.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Stuart Robson and his company transferred their attraction, "Oliver Goldsmith," to Harlem for this week only, after which the organization will go on tour.

EDEN MUSEE.—The third and last week of the operetta "Moss Roses" was begun last night before a large and appreciative audience. "Tally-Ho!" the second of these operettas, will be presented next Monday.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—The Easter attractions were witnessed yesterday by large audiences. The leading features were Mlle. Marguerite Cornille, Frederic Bond and his company in "My Awful Dad," Ryan and Richfield in the farcical skit "A Headless Man," Pantzer Trio, Carrie Scott Anderson, Appleton and Allen, and Mr. and Mrs. Tom McIntosh.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—A lively entertainment was offered to the patrons of this house. The best features on the bill being John C. Thorne and Grace Carleton in their skit, "The Intruder"; Gruet, Beers and Gruet, Jane Whitbeck, Sisson and Wallace, Dixon, Bowers and Dixon, McWatters and Tyson, Burton and Brookes, and the Kalatechnoscope.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Linus II., the equine wonder, is on exhibition this week. He is a beautiful animal, with an extraordinary length of mane, tail, and forelock. There are numerous other attractive features on exhibition throughout the various curio halls, and in the theatre a double company of comedians appears.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—The return to straight vaudeville at this house, augmented by the spectacular ballet "Progress," proved as thoroughly interesting to the patrons as heretofore. Among the features are Frau Elsa Rau, who made her American debut; Miss Marguerite Fish and Charles Warren, Gilbert and Goldie, Anna Kenwick, Gallando, who modeled prominent persons in clay, and Belle Hathaway, with her dog and monkey comedians.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL.—Robert Hilliard and his company in their amusing sketch, "The Littlest Girl," received a hearty welcome yesterday. The remaining part of the programme included Grapewin and Chance, Press Eldridge, Seymour and Dupree, the Dillon brothers, Frances Curren, Carrington, Holland and Galpin, Prince Satsuma, and Mulanbarks Tonargee troupe of Arabs.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The "Fads and Follies" burlesque company began a week's engagement last night. An excellent olio was presented, including the World's Trio, Harris and Walters, Darmody the juggler, Mike Whallen, Trixeda, Miss Tyler Hill, Carrie B. Whalen, and Frank Fogarty.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—A German version of the Meilhac and Millaud vaudeville called "Mamzelle Nitouche" was heartily enjoyed by a numerous audience at the Irving Place Theatre last evening. Anna Leonardi appeared as the vivacious heroine, while Senius made much of his rôle of the musician with a dual personality, saintly Celestin and deplorable Floridor. Hervé's music was well performed.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The programme presented yesterday entertained good-sized audiences at both afternoon and evening performances. The list contained some clever artists, who in turn have some of the most interesting specialties on the vaudeville stage. Among those included are Herr Adolph Zink, the dwarf comedian; Miss Isabelle Urquhart and company, Filson and Errol, Elinor sisters, O'Brien and Havel, and Franks Trio.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A large and appreciative audience filled this house last night, where the management presented another excellent vaudeville bill. The programme contained a little of everything, and several well-known artists were seen for the first time in that part of the city in vaudeville. Mme. Camille Darville, in her repertoire of songs, scored a pronounced success. Hugh Stanton and Florence Modena presented their sketch, "For Reform." The rest of the bill included Tom Lewis and Sam T. Ryan, Rice and Elmer, and Ben Harney, assisted by Miss Edyth Murray and Mlle. Flora.

MR. BISPHAM'S SONG RECITAL.

The Singer Turns Elocutionist and Reads "Enoch Arden."

Perhaps the audience which attended the last song recital of Mr. David Bispham at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon was somewhat surprised when it found itself called upon to listen to the popular baritone as a public reader. Nevertheless, that is what it had to do when the final number on the programme was reached. This was Richard Strauss's melodramatic music to Tennyson's "Enoch Arden." It was written for the use of the German tragedian Possart, and it throws much of the weight of the work on the reader of the text. Mr. Bispham stated in emphatic terms that his reading of the poem must not be construed as sustaining the rumors that he was about to abandon singing for acting, though he left himself free to do so if he at some future time chose to. It may be said that he will need to rid himself of a pretty good accumulation of bad habits of elocution before he does go on the dramatic stage. His reading of the touching poem of Tennyson was by no means edifying to judges of reading, though the poem itself compelled the tribute of tears from many of its hearers.

Mr. Strauss's music is singularly melodious, well conceived, and expressive of the moods of the poem. It is fragmentary, indeed, but its entrances and interruptions are arranged with consummate skill, and it ought to make a wonderfully fine effect if adequately played and associated with a satisfactory reading of the text. The unfamiliarity of the audience with the melodramatic form was another obstacle in the way of complete appreciation yesterday. Probably such a performance would make itself most influential in a small room, and before a company of artistic hearers. The music was played with feeling, but without a perfect measurement of the balance between the piano and the voice, by Mr. Henry Waller. The first part of Mr. Bispham's entertainment was devoted to the singing of songs by Schubert, Brahms, and Beethoven, and some old English songs. Among the latter appeared the famous canon, "Sumer is Icumen In," made over into a solo. The new garb does not suit it. Mr. Bispham was not in good voice yesterday. His tones seemed to be covered with the dust of travel. But he pleased the audience by his appreciative singing of his numbers. Mr. Waller's accompaniments were not an unalloyed delight. They were full of technical slips and often harsh in tone.

EASTER VESTRY ELECTIONS.

The elections yesterday of Wardens and Vestrymen in various parishes of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city and vicinity resulted as follows:

Manhattan.

ALL ANGELS'.—Wardens—D. M. Holmes, (two years.) C. F. Hoffman, Jr., (one year.) Vestrymen—J. V. V. Olcott, Thomas Dimond, and E. R. Smith, (three years;) George C. Clarke, W. W. Flannagan, and Lafiin L. Kellogg, (two years;) C. M. Wicker, William Carroll, and F. F. Palmer, (one year.)

ALL SAINTS'.—Wardens—Thomas Gregory, John T. Walker. Vestrymen—John Emmonds, James E. Morgan, George Stark, Charles Richmond, Harry B. Sniffin, Charles Wilson, Manniere Nesbitt, Frank G. Stuart.

ALL SOULS'.—Wardens—Frederick D. Tappen, Edward M. Brown. Vestrymen—Henry A. Rogers, Gustav H. Schwab, Albert Tilt, Dr. Frank Fuller, Edward H. Landow, A. B. Hepburn, E. C. Converse, Samuel T. Peters.

ARCHANGEL.—Wardens—J. Oscar Marr, William J. Gaudineer, M. D. Vestrymen—Henry I. Thornton, William B. Short, George A. Nelson, Major Frank Keck, I. H. Goodwin.

EPIPHANY.—Wardens—Charles H. Russell, Edward F. Beddall. Vestrymen—Edmund Dwight, Jr.; William Law, Randolph Hurry, William B. Anderson, Percy R. Pyne, Frederick K. Trowbridge, Louis B. McCagg, Alvin W. Krech.

INTERCESSION.—Wardens—Louis A. Rodenstein, Charles L. Tiffany—W. T. Alexander, T. Hugh Boorman, Edgar O. Clark, Benjamin F. Cromwell, Pell W. Foster, John R. Fellows, John P. Leo, William O. Oscanyan.

ST. IGNATIUS.—Wardens—Charles F. Zabriskie, John W. Emerson. Vestrymen—Richard W. Withington, Edward Marcus, Col. N. S. Brinton, Robert A. McKim, Charles T. Chambers, William S. Young, George L. Hawkins.

ST. LUKE'S.—Wardens—Alexander L. McDonald, Jonathan Sprague Bard. Vestrymen—Charles L. Broadbent, Henry B. Bates, John H. Morrison, William F. Weeks, Wilbur F. Rockwell, Ferdinand P. Earle, William H. Shaw, Charles W. Weston.

ST. PAUL'S.—Wardens—W. R. Hilbert, O. W. Boyden. Vestrymen—L. S. Brinckerhoff, G. McB. Smyth, F. E. R. Sawin, F. E. Saward, G. A. Kubner, C. E. Reynolds, W. G. Rule, Dean Emery.

ST. STEPHEN'S.—Wardens—George W. Quintard, Frederick S. Robinson. Vestrymen—James S. MacCoy, W. J. Smith, George H. Mallett, M. D.; J. W. Warren, Sutherland G. Taylor, John D. Foutet, William M. Morgan, Thomas Lyman Greene.

Brooklyn.

ST. LUKE'S.—Wardens—Joseph B. Figot, James W. White. Vestrymen—Charles A. Prelier, Willis H. Brumley, Lambert V. B. Cameron, William Pinkney Hamilton, Frank H. Sellman, Harrington Putnam, William J. Baldwin, Louis Schott.

ST. MARTIN'S.—Wardens—P. C. Wamsley, S. E. Stiles, M. D. Vestrymen—J. R. W. Dannatt, R. H. Walbridge, H. O. Hunting, W. H. Metcalf, I. D. Croffut, J. A. Logan.

Westchester County.

PORT CHESTER, St. Peter's.—Wardens.—John F. Mills, Nicholas F. Palmer. Vestrymen—George W. Quintard, George W. Studwell, James E. Levine, R. B. M. Cook, A. V. Whiteman, J. Midaugh Main, Dwight Smith, J. W. Ingman.

Long Island.

WEST ISLIP, Christ Church.—Wardens—Ex-Senator Alfred Wagstaff, Fred R. Townsend. Vestrymen—Cornelius Dubois Wagstaff, Benjamin Field, ex-Supervisor William G. Nicholl, George B. Magoun, Effingham Sutton.

New Jersey.

BAYONNE, St. John's.—Wardens—A. J. Gallien, A. W. Carr. Vestrymen—W. J. Hardy, J. A. Rumrill, Lucius C. Higgins, W. R. Smith, A. T. Oberle.

MORRISTOWN.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.—Wardens—John E. Taylor, Francis S. Hoyt. Vestrymen—John H. Lidgerwood, Augustus L. Revere, John R. Emery, Joseph R. Moody, J. Stewart Mackie, Pierre J. Smith, Charles D. M. Cole, George E. Chisholm.

CRANFORD.

TRINITY.—Wardens—H. E. Atwater, Robert J. Mix. Vestrymen—Lucius Bradley, E. J. Merriam, G. B. Jones, W. E. Starr, T. W. Peirce, H. S. Chandler, H. W. Vanderpoel.

Church of the Messiah, Rhinebeck.

Special to The New York Times.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., April 16.—At the annual election of the members of the Church of the Messiah to-day, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Senior Warden—John Jacob Astor; Junior Warden—James F. Goodell; Vestrymen—James C. McCarty, A. Lee Wager, George Norton Miller, Henry Behrens, Jr., Douglass Masquardt, Ernest H. Crosby, and Douglass Merritt.

ASPHALT INJUNCTION FALLS.

Justice Lawrence Dissolves Restraint on Commissioner Keating.

Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court yesterday refused to continue the temporary injunction obtained in a taxpayer's action brought by Simon H. Bergoffen, restraining Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways, from entering into a contract for the asphalting of certain streets in the Borough of Manhattan.

The action was brought by Mr. Bergoffen in behalf of the New Jersey Mexican Asphalt Company, whose officers charged that Commissioner Keating refused to permit them to tender bids for the work and that this refusal was fraudulent and in bad faith. They further charged that the requirements in the proposals were unreasonable and were issued for the purpose of limiting competition and confining it to a small number of bidders.

In denying the motion to continue the injunction, Justice Lawrence says the terms of the proposals were manifestly fair and in the interest of the city. Further he says that it appears that the New Jersey company was not the lowest bidder on any but one of the contracts, and that, as the action was not one between the company and the city, but between a taxpayer and the city, the plaintiff has failed to establish a standing in court. As to the other questions involved, he says, they can be better disposed of upon the trial of the action, when an opportunity will be given to each side for examination of witnesses.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although this first week of Easter is radiant in its weather and all conditions are ideal, fashion alone, so to speak, is "vile," and one is wont to query with the old ballad writer, "Where is Flora?" New York is a city of violent contrasts, and never was there so gay a Holy Week, and possibly there will never be so dull an Easter. The disappearing of Lent was celebrated last evening by the meeting of the dancing class organized by Mrs. Sedgwick in the annex of the Metropolitan Club. This was an affair for buds who as yet have not bloomed in the garden of New York society. There were a few dinners and luncheons—the number woefully small in comparison to those of last week—three weddings, a coaching party given by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and the Cuban Orphans' Fair.

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To-day will be one of weddings, and to-morrow—Wednesday—will as usual have the greater number of the week. In the church nuptial ceremonies taking place to-day, the most picturesque will be that which will happen at St. James's Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. It is very seldom that New York society witnesses an army or a navy wedding, and the introduction of uniforms and gold lace and epaulettes give quite a color to the service. The fact also that the bride, Miss Sylvia Caesar, is a great-niece of the late Commodore Vanderbilt and a special favorite in the Vanderbilt family, and the bridegroom, Dr. Dudley Newcomb Carpenter, is a very popular officer, adds additional interest to the event.

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The last De Coverley is also on the cards for this evening. It will take place at Sherry's, and the cotillion will have an Easter character. The arrangements for the De Coverleys for next season and the dates of the dances have been arranged. To-morrow evening the Easter cotillion of the century dances will take place. This dance is a combination of the Southern Wednesday Cotillion and Mrs. Church's dancing class.

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The famous Easter house parties break up to-day, and several of them came to an end yesterday. There are still many people in the country. This is just the time for opening the country houses and enjoying the first flowers and zephyrs of Spring. Aiken still has a few people, although Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp have returned to town. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are also in the South. Mr. William C. Whitney, with party, is also traveling and inspecting his stock farms in Kentucky. The Meadow Brook colony is increasing slowly, and the attendance at the hunts is better. There will be this week a hunt with a live fox, at which many of the hunting set who have been South all Spring will participate.

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The visits of inspection to Newport and other resorts where the fashionable world dwells in Summer having been made, people have returned to town, and a few will yet go abroad for the annual season's trip. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard are among these. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane passed Easter at Lenox, but were in town yesterday. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly was in town, owing to a severe attack of influenza. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammand will go to Scarborough-on-the-Hudson for the early Spring season, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri will visit Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard at her home on the Hudson.

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As a fashionable event, in which Americans took part, the opening of the Paris Exposition was not a success. In the list of names cabled from Paris there are very few New Yorkers. The Easter ceremonies at Rome have kept many of those who have been in the Eternal City all Winter, and the return from Italy will not be made for a few weeks yet. Cannes is still busy with golf, and the Grand Duke Michael, who has been so enthusiastic about that sport, has been offering prizes as well as entertaining at the club. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, Miss Wright, and Miss Sturgis have left Paris, and are in Cannes. The wedding of Miss Wright and the Count Mercati will take place on April 23.

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Lady Randolph Churchill will have arrived in London at the end of the week. She is on the famous Maine, and the American colony is prepared to give her a reception, although it is somewhat scattered just at present. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin are in Paris this week, and Mrs. Arthur Paget is yet on the Riviera. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs are in Paris.

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Golf is the pastime at present at Pau, and the American colony is quite large there during the Easter season. Mrs. John Jacob Astor remains yet for a little while, and among the new arrivals are Mrs. Hamilton Fish and Miss Fish. Mr. William Waldorf Astor and Miss Astor are in Paris. Mrs. Jaffray has taken an apartment there, to remain during the Exposition, and Mrs. George Pullman has done likewise. Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer were present at the opening of the Exposition, and will remain the entire season in Paris.

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The news of the death of Lady Booker was cabled yesterday from London. Lady Booker was the wife of Sir William Lane Booker, so long the British Consul in this city. She was a Miss Page. Much sympathy is also expressed for Mr. Peter Stuyvesant Pillot on the death of his young wife, which sad event took place on Saturday. Mr and Mrs. Pillot were married two years ago in St. Louis. Mrs. Pillot was Miss Dorothy Prewill, and a very beautiful young woman and a great belle in her native city.

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John Henry Towne, who is to marry Miss Eleanora Swenson to-morrow, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the University Club. This afternoon Mrs. Eric P. Swenson will give a tea for Miss Swenson and her bridal party.

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Mrs. Sedgwick's class of girls and youths not yet out met for their last dance of the season in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club last night. This class had several dances during the past Winter and last night's Spring dance had a full attendance and was unusually spirited.

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The "Five Cotillions" had their fifth and Easter dance at Sherry's last night. This was the last dance of the season. The previous one was held two months ago. There was a large attendance last evening of members and invited guests. Among the patronesses of the Five Cotillions, several of whom received last night, are Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, Mrs. Francke H. Bosworth, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, Mrs. William G. Choate, Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush, and Mrs. Charles Finney Cox. Among the members of the class are Miss Lucille Bacon, Miss Marjorie Critten, Miss Mary Wagstaff, the Misses Quackenbush, Miss Isabelle Fowler, Miss Ethel Thornell, Miss Helen Cornelia Merrill, Miss Lillian Carpenter, Miss Elsie Ladd, Miss Ruth Cox, and Messrs. Prentice Strong, Allen Wardwell, Oswald G. Villard, Walter Edwards, Walter Grace, Charles B. Gunn, Richard Elliot, W. B. Booraem, Jr., Howard Bayles, and Morgan Brookfield. The class numbers 125 members, 50 girls and 75 young men, and is a popular one.

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A number of people went out to Southampton over Easter, and among those registered at the Meadow Club there were Mrs. Arthur Amory, Jr., Henry E. Howland, J. Bowers Lee, W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. William Maylce, T. T. O. Chapman, Mrs. J. L. Lamson, Mrs. Thomas Wyman Porter, R. M. Olyphant, Jr., Theodore Woolsey, Mr. and Mrs. Grange Sard of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Miller, and Dr. P. B. Wyckoff.

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The wedding of Thomas Henry Randall and Miss Elizabeth Bradhurst, daughter of Charles Cornell Bradhurst, will take place Saturday afternoon, May 5, at the Church of the Transfiguration in this city.

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Mrs. Jules Reynal gave at her residence, 283 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon a luncheon of sixteen covers. The table decorations were moss rosebuds and lilies of the valley. Decorated Easter eggs of ivory, &c., were given to each guest as favors, and following the luncheon there was a card party, at which the prizes were of gold and silver ware, costly glass, &c. After the card party came a tea. The house was charmingly decorated with palms, Rambler roses, and Easter lilies.

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Among last night's dinners was one of sixteen covers given by Mrs. R. G. Dun. Mrs. Dun will give a luncheon Saturday at her home at 261 Madison Avenue. Mrs. William Douglas of 28 West Fifty-seventh Street also gave a dinner of eighteen covers last evening, the decorations for which were all white, lilies of the valley, roses, and lilacs.

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The departures for Europe to-day and to-morrow will not be as numerous as they have been in the past few weeks. On the Lahn, sailing to-day for Southampton, there are booked among others Mrs. John Douglas, Miss H. Delafield, Miss M. R. May, Robert S. Minturn, Dr. F. Merriam, William Schall, Jr., Charles and Harold Scholl, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Steinway. The New York, sailing to-morrow for Southampton, has booked among others Miss Elsie De Wolfe, Miss Bessie Marbury, James Elverson of Philadelphia, the Rev. W. W. Bellinger, H. Hollander, Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCormick of Chicago, Stanley McCormick of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Scott, and Prof. Hugh Walker.

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On the Oceanic, sailing for Queenstown and Liverpool to-morrow, there are booked among others Mr. and Mrs. William B. V. Brokaw, W. Gould Brokaw, and Reginald Ward. Mr. and Mrs. Brokaw and W. G. Brokaw are going abroad for only two months, to visit the exposition, and will return in time for the yachting season, when Mr. W. G. Brokaw will again put his crack schooner Amorita in commission. Mr. Ward is returning to London after only a week's stay in Boston. He came over to visit his mother, who is ill, and is hurrying back.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 16.—The delightful weather here has caused the starting of work on improvements and renovations to cottages, many of which were opened today to prepare them for early occupancy.

Max Agassiz of Boston is visiting Reginald Norman.

Mrs. Cushman will arrive for the season on Friday.

A combination veranda and dining hall is being added to Rocky Hall, the cottage which Alfred G. Vanderbilt will occupy this Summer.

Gordon McKay has returned from Jekyll Island.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong are coming to Newport this week to inspect improvements to their cottage, which they will occupy in May for the season.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her son, William Cutting, will arrive for the season on Friday.

Lispenard Stewart is having his cottage prepared for occupancy in the latter part of May, when he will come here from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Fabyan of Boston will arrive at the Seth Low cottage on May 10.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon have arrived for the season.

Mrs. Charles Howard Malcolm announces the engagement of her daughter to the Rev. Thomas Worrall of Burlington, Vt.

President Joseph S. Bowen of the Bowen Coal Company, Fall River, has rented Renfrew Park Cottage No. 11 for the coming season.

Mrs. George C. Mason has rented her cottage on Champlin Street to Mrs. Ellis of Paington, England, for the Summer season.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root gave a charming dance this evening at their home on Rhode Island Avenue. The guests, numbering less than two hundred, were all young people and friends of the popular daughter of the house. Owing to the absence of the Secretary at the Cuban fair Mrs. Root received alone. Miss Slack and Miss Sloan of New York were among the belles of the evening. The military band from Fort Myer furnished the music, and a buffet supper was served at midnight. In contrast to most Washington dances the men outnumbered the young women almost two to one, a large contingent of young army officers and all the bachelor diplomats being in attendance.

The Mexican Ambassador and Mme. Azpiroz entertained at dinner to-night in honor of Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller. Mr. and Mrs. William S. Abert entertained a large dinner company this evening in honor of their daughter, whose marriage will take place at the Church of the Epiphany at noon on Wednesday. The bridegroom-elect is the son of Major John P. Story, United States Army, of Governors Island, who with Mrs. Story, was among the guests, as also were the Misses Higbee of New York.

Miss Margaret Astor Chanler was the hostess to-day at a tea and reception in honor of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. David J. Hill, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State, presiding at the tea table.

Mrs. Jones, wife of the Senator from Arkansas, gave an afternoon reception today in honor of Mrs. James K. Jones, Jr., her daughter-in-law, a bride of the past Winter.

ART MUSEUM RECEPTION.

The annual spring reception, to signalize the opening of the Metropolitan Museum of Art after its annual overhauling, took place yesterday afternoon, and the Park was well filled with carriages taking guests to and from the affair. There was a large response to the invitations issued. It is estimated that there were upward of 1,000 guests, who thronged the corridors and galleries, and who inspected with much interest the various collections, and especially the new acquisitions of pictures, sculpture, and art objects, which were described in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday morning. The crowd was especially large around the fine examples of old masters lent by F. O. Matthiessen, and notably the Rubens, "The Holy Family," which was recently a subject of so much controversy, owing to its having been imported on an undervaluation.

The hours of the reception were from 2 to 6 P. M., but the crowd was greatest between 4 and 6 P. M. Among the more prominent persons were Thomas Nast, Mgr. Farrelly, Archbishop Corrigan, Van Brugh Livingston, Miss Newbold, George Grey Barnard, George A. Glaenzer, George Fred Kunz, Miss C. S. Rhind, A. D. Straus, Consul General of Nicaragua; G. W. Carleton, Miss Livingston, A. F. Xavier, Consul General of Brazil; Morgan Edgar, Mrs. Rebecca Anna Goldsmith, Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, Mrs. E. R. Putnam, Alex Crawford Chenoweth, Sister Eulalie Barcelone, Francis H. Saltus, Mrs. H. L. Waldo, William Howland Pell, Cornelius Van Cott, Dr. Thomas Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Colman, Miss Ellen Colling, Richard Howland Hunt, Mrs. Catherine Howland Hunt, J. Wool Griswold, Miss E. Loeb, Rudolph Aronson, James M. Hart, E. L. Burlingame, Vernon H. Brown, Miss Eloise S. Breese, Edgar M. Ward, Cyrus J. Lawrence, Evelyn A. Joffray, the Misses Thornton, Thomas Inglis, James Godwin, Elizabeth B. Dixon, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Gen. N. W. Day, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, Susan Train Gülager, Parke Godwin, Major William E. Mattison, J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. John Crosby Brown, D. B. Ivison, S. F. Randolph, Miss de Saint-Seigne, Cornelius Zabriskie, Louis Marshall, Henry G. Marquand, F. W. Rhinelander, James J. McKenna, the Rev. Henry M. Field, and John Crosby Brown.

Mrs. Seligman's Musicale.

Mrs. Isaac Newton Seligman of 36 West Fifty-fourth Street gave a reception and musicale last evening at

OPENING THE RACING SEASON AT AQUEDUCT

Box Won the Carter Handicap with Maher Up.

BONEY BOY IN SECOND PLACE

No Interference with the Speculation by District Attorney Merrill of Queens County.

Since "Danny" Maher, the jockey who had Banastar left at the post in last year's Suburban, was set down during the Gravesend meeting last Fall, he has been out of the saddle until yesterday, when he had the mount on Box in the Carter Handicap, which was the big event on the opening programme at the Aqueduct race track. Box was not much of a favorite with the speculators, for the bookmakers laid 6 to 1 against his chances. Yet he had very little trouble in winning the $1,700 that was the share of the first horse, and his victory as well as Maher's was an extremely popular one with the spectators.

It was the first day that metropolitan racegoers have had an opportunity to witness a race since the close of the Fall meeting at Aqueduct last November, and they were as much delighted over the Carter Handicap as if it had been a Suburban or a Brooklyn Handicap. Thirteen of the original fifty-nine entries lined up at the post, and of these, Firearm and Modrine were the most warmly supported. Boney Boy the worthy son of "the Iron Horse," Blitzen, had some following, and so, too, had Charentus and May Hempstead. Starter Pettingill got the field lined up nicely half a dozen different times, but as he did all through the day he failed to let them go at the proper time, with the result that the start was a straggling one. Maher at once sent Box out to the front, and Sullivan set sail for him with Modrine. The latter went up almost on even terms with him, and All Gold led the second division up the backstretch after the leaders. Every one looked to see where Firearm was, and when his colors were made out, it was seen that he was pegging along on the outside of the track. As the leaders neared the head of the backstretch Firearm moved up some, and on the turn into the stretch he, Box, Modrine, and Charentus were on almost even terms. Box had the most speed, however, and who clear of the others half way down the stretch, where Modrine faltered. Mitchell rode Boney Boy as hard as he knew how, and joined with Modrine, Charentus, and The Kentuckian, the latter having come up with him, and all through the stretch these four tried hard to get up to Box. They failed, but they fought out a grand race for second money, which Boney Boy got from The Kentuckian by a short head.

The day was a splendid one for the opening of the racing season, for until after the running of the Carter Handicap the air was as balmy as it is in June, and a crowd that taxed the accommodations of the little track of the Queens County Jockey Club was on hand. Programmes were all sold before 2:30 P. M., and seats were held at a premium in the grand stand. In every race there was a splendid finish, the result of every event being in doubt up to the last jump of the contenders.

District Attorney Merrill of Queens County kept his promise of being on hand to see that the betting laws were not transgressed, and he had with him a dozen assistants and detectives. Detective Pinkerton, who has charge of the betting ring, had, however, requested the bookmakers to keep their slates out of sight, and to use only their programmes in offering odds, and when Mr. Merrill found no cause for immediate interference, he and his men withdrew. What may be the ultimate outcome of the visit only the District Attorney and his staff know, and they won't tell.

William Ack, a son of Aloha and owned by Mrs. R. Bradley, was the first of the two-year-olds to win on the Metropolitan Circuit. He ran at four and a half furlongs, with 40 to 1 quoted against his chances, after a driving finish against the son of Domino, The Regent, owned by James R. Keene. Ondurdis, a two-year-old by Kingston, won the other two-year-old race in a manner that stamps her as a game filly. She had to stand a drive all the way through the long stretch, and then just managed to nip Kenilworth by a head on the post.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five furlongs. J. L. Holland's Her Ladyship, b. f., 3, by Duke of Montrose-Felipa, 94 (Phelan,) 15 and 6, won in a drive by a length and a half; C. F. Dwyer's Harry Reed, aged, 103, (McIntyre,) 12 and 5, second, a head in front of C. Ganz's Sir Christopher, 4, 111, (Mitchell,) 15 and 6, third. Time—1:01 2-5. Mike Strauss, Mauvilla, G. E. Wightman, Corialis, Conover, and Buffoon also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; four and one-half furlongs. Mrs. R. Bradley's William Ack, b. c., by Aloha-Willette, 97, (Sexton,) 40 and 15, won in a drive by three-quarters of a length; J. R. & F. P. Keene's The Regent, 107, (Spencer,) 9 to 2 and 9 to 5, second, half a length in front of R. W. Walden & Son's Edgeate, 100, (McGoyne,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 5, third. Time—0:56 3-5. Mauga, Antithesis, Lu Ban, Billionaire, Bramble Bush, Galanthus, Novelty, Appreciation, and Little Tim also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. O. L. Richard's Cuddigi, b. f., 103 pounds, by Kinglake-San Dola, (Clawson,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won in a drive by a head; W. Lakeland's Native, 109, (Hamilton,) 25 to 1 and 10 to 1, second, by half a length from J. H. Carr's Elin Conig, 116, (H. Lewis,) even money and out, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Unmasked, Manitoban, The Corinthian, Alex, Cavalcade, Goodale, and Eileen Daly also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Carter Handicap, with $1,200 added for three-year-olds and upward. About seven furlongs. W. Showalter's Box, ch. h., 6, by Order-Pandora, 125 pounds, (Maher,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won in a drive by a length; Mrs. R. Bradley's Boney Boy, 4, 108, (Mitchell,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head from E. F. Simon's The Kentuckian, 4, 114, (O'Leary,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:26. Firearm, May Hempstead, Modrine, Charentus, Doublet, Wait Not, Dan Rice, Ten Candles, Owas Queen, and All Gold also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; about seven furlongs. J. L. Holland's Sky Scraper, ch. c., 4, by Rey del Rey-Mortar, 106, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, won in a drive by a nose; Plate & Co.'s Tyrshena, 4, 108, (Phelan,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; J. C. Stewart's Sweet Caporal, 4, 112, (Mitchell,) third. Time—1:27. Holland, Dear Heart, and Diminutive also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. F. J. Masson & Co.'s Gaudis, br. f., by Kingston-Skadi, 106, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won in a drive by a head; G. B. Morris's Kenilworth, 106, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by five lengths from R. W. Walden & Son's Tonicum, 109, (McLoynt,) 6 to 2 and 8 to 5, third. Time—0:56 2-5. Lambkin, Ziegfeld, Ida Carbrey, Lief Prince, Glenwood, St. David, and Australia also ran.

Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; five and a half furlongs. Primate, 118 pounds; Expelled, 109, Leedsville, 107; Brisk, 106; Zanone, and Shoreham, 104 each; Sparrow Wing and Winepress, 101 each; Robert Metcalf, 100; Lady Contrary, 99; Handsborough, 97.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Remsen, 113 pounds; Strategist, 107; Ford, 104; Ashes, Wine and Song, and Egyptian Prince, 101 each; Anice, William Ack, and Clodhopper 98 each; Zenaide, 96.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; about seven furlongs. Bannock, 121 pounds; The Jefferson, 114; First Whip, Come to Order, and Picardy, 112 each; Lindula, 110; Gold Lack, 99.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Bannock, 115 pounds; Tony Honig, 112; Robert Bonner, 109; Pickwickian, 108; Trumpet, 107; Hold Up, 106; Passaic, 103; Post Haste, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; three-quarters of a mile. Cuddigi, 106 pounds; Jamaica and Elsie Skip, 103 each; News and Insurrection, 100 each; The Laurel and Lottie Sheville, 96 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and one-half furlongs. Bounteous, Orderer, Golden Age, Horsa, Broadway Favorette, Silurian, and Billionaire, 107 pounds each; Gracious, Della Cee, Give All, and Connie 104 each.

RACES AT OTHER TRACKS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 16.—Six furlongs—Nobleman, 107, (Dupee,) 1; Shillingburn, 105, 2; Hood's Brigade, 100, 3. Time 1:17¾. One-half mile—Harry Pulliman, 108, (Vittatoe,) 1; Darlene, 105, 2; Zack Ford, 110, 3. Time 0:51½. Six furlongs—Himtime, 116, (Gilmore,) 1; Maud Wallace, 96, 2; Tom Collins, 111, 3. Time—1:17¾. Tennessee derby, one mile and an eighth—Florisar, 122, (Van Dusen,) 1; F. W. Brode, 122, 2; The Conqueror, 122, 3. Time—2:00. Arthur Behan and Thrive also ran. Five furlongs—Garry Herman, 113, (Crowhurst,) 1; Connor, 107, 2; Livedale, 118, 3. Time—1:04. Mile and a sixteenth—Compensation, 105, (Rose,) 1; Evelyn Byrd, 94, 2; Chopin, 97, 3. Time—1:51¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Five and a half furlongs—May Gertrude, 102, (Ranch,) 1; Kitty Kelly, 102, 2; March Seven, 102, 3. Time—1:07¾. One-half mile, two-year-olds, Irate, 108, (Logue,) 1; Chaste, 102, 2; Girly Ducat, 102, 3. Time—0:49¾. One mile—Mortgage, 91, (Ranch,) 1; Rosonmonde, 110, 2; Constellator, 96, 3. Time—1:43¾. Mile and an eighth—Chimuna, 108, (Buchanan,) 1; Gauntlet, 107, 2; Captive, 111, 3. Time—1:55½. Six furlongs—True Edge, 106, (Buchanan,) 1; Cormorant, 111, 2; Sugden, 103, 3. Time—1:13¾. Mile—Mornel, 103, (Woods,) 1; Donator, 102, 2; Catastrophe, 11, 3. Time—1:42.

American Jockeys Still Winning.

LONDON, April 16.—The American jockeys repeated to-day their successes of Saturday last at the Kempton Park and the Birmingham meetings. At Kempton Park Martin won the Ashford Selling Plate on Morgante, and the Easter Handicap with Full Ripe, Sloan being second with Planudes. John Reiff won the Queen's Plate with Chevening, Sloan running third with Solitaire. The Rothschild Welter Plate was captured by Disguise II., ridden by Sloan.

At the Birmingham meeting Rigby won the Holiday Plate on Peterefield II., the Easter Selling Plate on Resolute II., and the Water Orton Plate on Isochemal.

Official Turf Guide.

The first number of the Official Turf Guide for the year made its appearance yesterday. The publishers, Godwin Brothers, have improved the issue this year in many respects.

GOLF LINKS IN PELHAM PARK.

Work Begun on a New Course in Pelham Bay Park, Which Will Be the Longest in the Country.

Work was begun yesterday in Pelham Bay Park upon a new public golf course for the lovers of the game in New York City. While this will be cheerful news to the great body of golfers in general, it will appeal with particular interest to the members of the New York Athletic Club, who for over a year have been making strenuous efforts to secure a course near their Summer home at Travers Island. Although the Pelham Park course may not be opened until August or September, the Golf Committee of the club feels well satisfied with the practical results of their twelve months' efforts.

Park Commissioner Moebus of the Borough of the Bronx delegated his engineer, Daniel Ulrich, to make a final survey of the property last week, and yesterday morning Mr. Ulrich, with a gang of workmen, began operations.

"We shall make the new course just as good as possible with the money at our disposal," said Commissioner Moebus yesterday. "The links were mapped out last year by Lawrence E. Van Etten, at the request of some of the New York Athletic Club members, and the plans were sent to me with estimates of cost. Our whole attention then was devoted toward enlarging the Van Cortlandt links, but now, with that work well completed, we are going to give New Yorkers a second public course in another part of the city.

"Besides members, the New York Athletic Club we have had many requests from residents in the locality of New Rochelle to utilize a section of Pelham Bay Park for a golf links, and when finished it will be open to all, subject to no restrictions, on the same basis as the Van Cortlandt course is open to the public. There is no doubt that the course will be popular, and it will also serve to make New Yorkers acquainted with the beauties of Pelham Bay Park."

Lawrence E. Van Etten, who is a practical golfer, having laid out the Knollwood Country Club course near White Plains, and the first course at Deal Beach, went over the Pelham Bay property with Park Engineer Ulrich last week and made a few slight changes in his original plan. The distances of some of the holes may be changed as work progresses, but the present plans call for an eighteen-hole course, 6,263 yards long. This will make it the longest eighteen-hole course in the country, and the longest hole, which will run parallel with the Shore Road, will be over 600 yards from the tee to the green.

The golf course will be in the northwestern end of the park, the first tee being about one mile from the Pelham Manor station on the New Haven branch railroad running from Mott Haven to New Rochelle. The entire course will be east of the railroad, its eastern boundary being the Shore Road. The first tee will be almost opposite the entrance to Hunter's Island, and close by the old De Lancey Kane house, now owned by the Park Department. It is the intention to have some of the rooms in this house fitted up for the golfers, with lockers and dressing rooms.

A few trees will be cut down, the stone walls removed, except where needed for bunkers, when they will be covered with earth, and the entire course will be thoroughly rolled several times. The turf is excellent, and one green will be laid out on the old polo field formerly used by the members of the Westchester Country Club. The old clubhouse of the Country Club is just across the Shore Road from the links. In one corner of the property, near the railroad track, is a small pond, and there are one or two brooks, so several water hazards can be added as an attractive novelty.

The first tee will be less than half a mile from the little neck of land leading to Travers Island, from the road to Pelham Manor Station, and the New York Athletic Club golfers can get to the links from their clubhouse in fifteen minutes or less. The Golf Committee of the club consists of James D. Foot, J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., George E. Armstrong, Paul A. Curtis, and J. H. Stead. If the work progresses favorably nine holes will be opened for play in June. The Van Cortlandt links measure 6,060 yards, and with the completion of those at Pelham Bay, New York will be far in advance of all other cities in the United States in respect to its public golf facilities.

Golf at Sunset Park.

Paul J. Siddall won the golf ball sweepstakes competition of the Sunset Park Golf Club yesterday. The scores:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Paul J. Siddall	110	5	105
John Adam	106	0	106
Frank J. Mahon	110	3	107
James M. Mitchell	108	0	108
J. M. Duncan	110	2	108
E. A. Avis	110	3	107
Harry A. Haines	115	5	110
William Adams	120	10	110
R. Kirchner	115	5	110
J. B. Delaney	118	8	110
Percy Doane	120	7	113
William Brenner	128	10	118
W. C. Smith	118	2	116
Eugene Doane	120	0	120

GEORGETOWN, 8; PRINCETON, 5.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Princeton met too hard a proposition at Georgetown today in the person of Umpire Chamberlain and was defeated by a score of 8 to 5. The game was frequently delayed through disputes with the umpire, and was therefore rather tame. It was finally called on account of darkness, after Georgetown had batted out four runs in the eighth inning, although the ball could not be distinctly seen during the inning before.

Princeton started the scoring in the second, two men from second and third crossing the plate on a passed ball. Georgetown gained one point in the third, when two men were given first on balls. The fifth was full of interest for both sides. Singles filled the bases for Princeton, and a slashing two-bagger by Pearson brought them all in. Young let four men walk to first in Georgetown's half, and after three had scored, struck out two in succession, with the bases full. In the eighth Downes sent a three-base hit to right field with the bases full. The game was called immediately afterward. The score:

PRINCETON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Meier, ss.	1	2	0	1	1	2	0
Pearson, 1b.	0	1	1	1	7	1	0
Hillebd, lf.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Stein'r, 2b.	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
Kafer, c.	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Burke, rf.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Hutch'n, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0	2	0
Watkins, cf.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Young, p.	1	1	2	2	0	1	0
Total	5	6	5	7	22	7	2

GEORGETOWN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Toran, ss.	1	1	3	2	0	3	0
Downes, cf.	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Walsh, lf.	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
O'Hara, 2b.	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Cranston, c.	0	0	6	0	0	3	0
Bennett, p.	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Devlin, 1b.	1	0	11	0	0	0	0
Smith, 3b.	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Burbank, rf.	2	0	1	1	2	0	0
Total	8	5	24	12	3	7	1

*Walsh out on bunt third strike; Devlin out on hit by third strike.

Princeton	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	—5
Georgetown	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	—8

Earned runs—Princeton, 3; Georgetown, 1. Left on bases—Princeton, 4; Georgetown, 7. Two-base hit—Pearson. Three-base hit—Downes. Bases stolen—O'Hara, Cranston, Meier. Bases on balls—By Bennett, 2; by Young, 8. Hit by pitched ball—By Young, 1. Struck out—By Bennett, 5; by Young, 11. Passed balls—Kafer, Cranston. Time of game—2:30. Umpire—Mr. Chamberlain.

NEW YORK6, 9; C. C. N. Y., 5.

The baseball game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon with the team representing the College of the City of New York was as interesting as any exhibition game ever played on the grounds. It was played in one hour and eighteen minutes, pretty near a record for this stage of the season, at least for nine innings. It was notable for fast fielding and timely batting. The young collegians showed a remarkable knowledge of the game, and for a time had the New Yorks hustling to save themselves from the humiliation of being defeated by a college team. The fielding of the New Yorks' young opponents was particularly good for a college team, and they easily made a better showing than did either the Columbia or the Manhattan College players. The game therefore furnished excellent practice for the New Yorks, who played the full nine innings without changing a player. Carrick pitched the full game, and showed up in excellent shape, which makes him a strong candidate for the honor of pitching in the opening game.

The New Yorks found Sullivan's pitching a trifle troublesome at times, but when they settled down to vigorous playing had very little trouble in scoring runs. The clean and fast fielding of the players who backed up the plucky little City College pitcher kept down the New Yorks' score in the early innings. It was amusing to watch the antics of the small band of college "rooters" when their team scored five runs and took the lead in the fifth inning, errors by Gleason and Davis being partly responsible for some of those runs.

Van Haltren played his first game with the team, and is fit for the opening of the season. He has been playing ball in California during the Winter, part of his time being spent in coaching the University of California team. Grady, Frisbee, and Mercer did effective work batting, particularly Frisbee. He is nearly as fast in getting to first base as Mercer, and that is saying a great deal. Doyle played a great game around first base, making a difficult running catch of a foul near the grand stand. Goldberg, the little centre fielder of the college team, gave a splendid exhibition of fielding. He pulled down several hard drives into his territory. Courtney was another of the college boys who played a fine game.

The New Yorks will play one more exhibition games before the opening of the season on Thursday, the two days intervening being given up to signal practice and other points of the game. Manager Ewing will give particular attention to Carrick and Seymour. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V'n H'n, cf.	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Mercer, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0	1	0
Frisbee, rf.	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	3	2	1	3	2
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	12	2	0	0	0
Selbach, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	2	1	0	3	1	4	0
Grady, c.	1	4	6	0	0	1	0
Carrick, p.	1	1	2	2	0	0	0
Total	9	14	27	12	2	9	2

C. C. N. Y.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Goldberg, cf.	1	1	4	0	0	0	0
Keane, c.	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Condon, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Sullivan, p.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
L'bahn, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
Rickerton, lf.	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Court'y, 3b.	1	1	4	2	0	0	0
Soling, ss.	1	1	1	2	2	0	0
Roberts, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	4	24	12	2	0	0

New York	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	2	—9
C. C. N. Y.	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Doyle, Grady, (2,) Carrick. First base by errors—New York, 2; C. C. N. Y., 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; C. C. N. Y., 1. First base on balls—Off Carrick, 1; off Sullivan, 1. Struck out—By Carrick, 5; by Sullivan, 1. Stolen bases—Selbach, Gleason, Hamilton. Sacrifice hit—Courtney. Wild pitches—Sullivan, 2. Umpire—Mr. Warner.

BROOKLYN, 20; COLUMBIA, 1.

At Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday the Columbia College nine gave about as poor an exhibition of baseball against the brooklyns as a college team can give. The game was entirely too one-sided to be in any way interesting. The Collegians made eleven errors, Bulkley, the third baseman, making five of them. The Brooklyns got good batting practice out of the game and kept the college outfielders busy chasing the ball. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	H	P	O	A	E
Sheckard, lf.	2	4	2	0	0	0
Keeler, rf.	4	4	2	0	0	0
Kelley, 1b.	3	2	9	0	0	0
Jones, cf.	4	2	2	0	1	0
Daly, 2b.	1	2	2	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	3	0	1	0	1	1
Casey, ss.	3	3	0	1	1	0
Demont, 3b.	1	4	2	3	0	0
Farrell, c.	0	0	1	0	0	0
Smith, c.	0	0	4	0	1	0
Dunn, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
McG'nty, p.	1	2	0	2	0	0
Kitson, p.	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	20	23	27	12	3	1

COLUMBIA.	R	H	P	O	A	E
Goodman, c.	0	1	1	4	0	0
Sayles, p.	0	0	1	1	1	1
Burns, rf.	0	0	1	1	1	1
Kebler, p-c.	0	0	1	2	2	0
Marcus, lf.	0	1	3	0	1	0
Brown, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milke, 3b.	0	0	1	1	2	0
Rodgers*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armst'g, 2b.	0	0	0	0	3	1
Buckley, 3b.	1	0	4	2	5	0
Lockw'd, ss.	0	1	2	4	0	0
Total	1	3	5	24	18	11

*Batted for Milke in the ninth inning.

Brooklyn	3	0	1	0	3	4	5	4	x	—20
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

First base on errors—Brooklyn, 5; Columbia, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Columbia, 5. Three-base hits—Sheckard, Keeler. Two-base hits—Dahlen, Demont, Kitson. Stolen bases—Sheckard, Keeler, Casey, Buckley, 2. Sacrifice hit—Burns. Double plays—Demont and Keeler; Burns and Sayles. Struck out—By Dunn, 1; by McGinnity, 2; by Kitson, 2. Base hits—Off Dunn, 4; off McGinnity, 1; off Kebler, 13; off Sayles, 10. Hit by pitcher—Goodman. Passed balls—Goodman, 2. Wild pitches—Sayles, 2. Umpire—Mr. Hurst. Time of game, 1 hour 37 minutes.

HOLY CROSS, 2; MANHATTAN, 0.

Game at Jasper Oval Ends in a Row, and Holy Cross Withdrew.

An unfortunate squabble over a ball that Dwyer, shortstop of the Holy Cross baseball team, threw over the fence because he thought his team's pitcher could do better with an old one, put a sudden end to the game the Worcester collegians were playing with the Manhattan College team at Jasper Oval. Seven innings had been very cleverly, almost brilliantly, played, and the visitors had the only two runs scored to their credit when the unexpected action of Dwyer brought about the crisis, a wrangle between the umpires and players, general dissatisfaction, and then the withdrawal of the Holy Cross players from the field. The score of the game so far as played is as follows:

MANHATTAN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Agnew, c.	0	0	4	5	0	0	0
Garvey, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Cotter, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Roidy, ss.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Green, 3b.	0	0	4	3	0	0	0
Castro, lf.	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Stead, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haley, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Byrnes, cf.	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Feary, p.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total	0	0	22	4	7	0	0

HOLY CROSS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dwyer, ss.	1	1	0	1	0	4	1
Len'han, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0	2	1
McTighe, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Carney, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Fox, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Connor, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Griffin, p.	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Kenney, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brennan, c.	0	1	7	0	0	0	0
Total	2	3	21	9	3	6	2

Manhattan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Holy Cross	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned run—Holy Cross. First base on balls—Off Ferry, 4. First base on error—Manhattan. Left on bases—Manhattan, 3; Holy Cross, 5. Struck out—By Ferry, 4; by Griffin, 6. Two-base hit—Castro. Stolen bases—Connor, Haldy. Sacrifice hit—Griffin. Passed ball—Brennan. Hit by pitcher—By Ferry, 1. Umpires—Mr. Reilly of Fordham and ex-Assemblyman Reilly of New York.

Other Games.

At Atlantic City—Boston, 15; Toronto, 8.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 9; Montreal, 3.

NO TROUBLE WITH RUSIE.

Has Gone to Indianapolis on Business and Will Be Back Thursday.

Had he found the grounds under water, Manager Ewing of the New York Baseball Club could not have been more surprised than when he went to the grounds yesterday and learned that Rusie, the crack pitcher, had left the team and gone home without notifying the management of his intention. The story was at once circulated that he had left New York for good.

Manager Ewing had counted on being able to give the crowd on Thursday a treat in shape of Rusie pitching against the champion Brooklyn team. The "big fellow" has been heard from and may arrive here in time to take part in the opening programme.

Rusie started for his home, in Indianapolis, Sunday afternoon, and it was not known that he had taken leave until yesterday morning. He failed to show up for practice, and Manager Ewing learned from Pitcher Carrick that Rusie had gone.

The fact that he had gone without notifying the management gave rise to the story that he was not satisfied with the conditions under which he is to play this season. Carrick said that Rusie told him before he started that he was compelled to leave at once to look after some real estate that was in dispute. He would have notified Manager Ewing of this, but did not have the time, as he wanted to catch a train that would bring him to Indianapolis last evening. Manager Ewing was naturally much perturbed over the sudden leave-taking of the big pitcher.

"He certainly can have no grievance," said Ewing after the game yesterday, "as when he signed his contract he expressed entire satisfaction with its contents. To the players he always appeared satisfied and was always the first man in uniform every day, as he was anxious to get into condition so as to be fit to pitch in the opening game. This trouble over his property has got him a bit upset and I believe that he will be back in New York before the end of the week."

Andrew Freedman, who was at the grounds yesterday, was as much surprised as the manager when he learned that Rusie had gone West. He said that as far as he was concerned Rusie had had no trouble and he did not appear to be worried over Rusie's absence. He was sure he would be back with the team in a few days.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 16.—Amos Rusie, who arrived here this afternoon from New York, declared that there is absolutely no truth in the report that he has doffed the uniform of the New York Club. Rusie says that he is here to adjust matters connected with the estate of his mother, who died recently, and will return to New York, probably Thursday.

Jennings Will Play in Brooklyn.

From Ithaca comes the report that "Hughey" Jennings will arrive in New York to-day and join the Brooklyns. Jennings was holding out for an increase in salary and it is likely that the club has agreed to his terms. Jennings finished his engagement at Cornell University last night and is in excellent condition. He was presented with two loving cups—one from the Cornell team, which he has so successfully trained, and another from Brown, Newton, Stratton, and Assistant Manager Thomas.

George La Chance, first baseman of the Baltimore team last year, has signed a contract to play in Cleveland.

POLO PLAYERS' PLANS.

To be Perfected at a Meeting at the Metropolitan Club To-night.

Polo men will meet to-night in the Metropolitan Club for their annual meeting. Delegates from over twenty clubs are expected, as there are several important questions to be decided. A few new clubs will be elected to membership, and the tournament dates for the coming season will be arranged. The handicap list will be compiled at an early meeting of the Executive Committee to be chosen.

The question of changing the championship dates from the Fall to the Spring of the year may come up for discussion, but, judging from the sentiments expressed by several prominent polo players, the proposed innovation is likely to find little favor.

George Gould's polo tournament, under the auspices of the Lakewood Polo Club, will begin Saturday afternoon with the first game of the series on the big field of Georgian Court. The entries have closed with H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, and he will announce them, with the drawings, to-day. About ten teams have entered, including Meadow Brook, Rockaway, Staten Island, Philadelphia, and Lakewood.

Polo Player Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 16.—In a practice game by the Lakewood Polo Club at the Georgian Court polo grounds, Robert Collier was struck in the forehead by a polo ball, which cut an ugly gash and put him out of the game. No serious effects are feared, but the accident will cause a new line-up of the team, at least for the first of the tournament games, which will be played on Saturday. The regular Lakewood team was to have included George J. Gould, young Collier, Lawrence Waterbury, and R. L. Beeckman, but some one to fill Collier's place will be chosen from the substitute list, which includes H. L. Herbert, P. F. Collier, James Converse, and F. Woodman.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

J. L. Erving's sloop Louise is being prepared for commission at Robertson's shipyard.

The Harlem Yacht Club will take possession of its Summer clubhouse at City Island on May 1.

E. M. Wiley's keel sloop Cygnet is undergoing repairs and the overhauling process at Robertson's shipyard, City Island.

Oliver H. Perry's 88-foot screw schooner Helen, built and designed by John Frisby in 1897, has been sold to Edward Russell of Boston.

M. W. Bronson's sloop Trochilus is being painted and generally overhauled at the Robertson yards in preparation for a season's service.

W. Gould Brokaw's fast centreboard schooner Amorita is being scraped, repainted, and otherwise prepared for the season's racing at the Piepgras yards, City Island.

George J. Bradish's new 27-foot waterline yawl, built at Boston from Crowninshield designs, has been completed and will shortly be brought to this city. She will race in the 36-foot class.

The swift knockabout Mongoose, recently sold by Simeon Ford to Mrs. Louise L. Starr of Philadelphia, will shortly be taken from New Rochelle to Islesboro, Me., for service this Summer in Penobscot Bay.

Simeon Ford has purchased through the Frank Bowne Jones Yacht Agency two half-raters—the Golf, a Herreshoff boat formerly owned by J. R. Suydam, and the Adwina II., formerly the Trilby.

Royal Phelps Carroll's keel centreboard cutter Navahoe is fitting out preparatory to commission at the Piepgras shipyards, City Island, where A. H. W. Johnson's keel sloop Newasi is also being made ready for commission.

Work has so far progressed on the large steel steam yacht now building by Messrs. Scott & Company at Greenock, Scotland, for Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia, that April 30 has been set for the launching. Mr. Drexel has decided to call his new yacht the Margarita.

The new screw schooner Dreamer, built from designs by Clinton H. Crane at Nixon's shipyards for Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, left Elizabethport yesterday. The new yacht lies at present at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, where she will receive her finishing touches. She is expected to proceed to Boston in about one week.

The steel centreboard schooner Colonia, recently purchased by Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club from Commodore Postley of the Larchmont Yacht Club, is being overhauled and refitted preparatory to commission at Hawkins' shipyard, City Island. The Colonia was built at Bristol from "Nat" Herreshoff's designs in 1893 as a keel cutter. The alteration to her present form was made four years ago.

TWO PUBLIC COACHES NOW.

Pioneer Makes Its First Run to Ardsley —Good Times's Trip to Inwood.

With Reginald Rives as whip, the New York and Ardsley four-horse coach Pioneer made its initial trip of the season yesterday from the Holland House to the Ardsley Club and back. The run of twenty-five miles each way was made promptly on time, two and a half hours being allowed for each journey.

THE FLEISCHMANN CASE.

Court Decides Defendants Must Produce Firm Books for Inspection.

Justice Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday granted the application recently argued before him that Julius Fleischmann, who a few days ago was elected Mayor of Cincinnati, be directed to allow an inspection of all the books and accounts of Fleischmann & Co., the yeast and distillery firm, which has branches all over the country.

The action, which involves several millions of dollars, is brought by Udo M. Fleischmann and the four other infant children of the late Maximilian Fleischmann, through Henry W. Sackett, their guardian ad litem, against Julius Fleischmann and others, to settle the rights of the parties to the assets of the firm, and to have two instruments executed by Mrs. Johanna Fleischmann, mother of the plaintiffs, set aside and declared fraudulent. Mrs. Fleischmann, who is the only surviving executor of the estate of her husband, Maximilian Fleischmann, although named as defendant, joined her children in their charges, and in her answer asked for affirmative judgment against her co-defendants, who are the widow and the three children of Charles Fleischmann.

The application for inspection was opposed by C. Bainbridge Smith, on behalf of the defendants, upon five grounds, all of which Justice Lawrence holds to be untenable. One of the grounds was that the facts alleged in the moving papers did not entitle the plaintiffs to the discovery asked for, because of Mrs. Fleischmann's delay in asserting her rights, and another that the action cannot be maintained. Justice Lawrence holds that the action can be maintained, and states the substance of the complaint to be that plaintiffs, as beneficiaries under the will of their father, Max Fleischmann, had been defrauded of their rights by reason of the agreements and acts referred to, claimed to have been obtained by Charles Fleischmann by his misrepresentations and by taking advantage of the ignorance of their mother in reference to business matters.

Justice Lawrence holdds that the answer of the defendants to the motion of the plaintiffs must be disregarded; that the acquiescence of Johanna Fleischmann would be no answer to her motion, even if she were fully apprised of all the facts, and there was no concealment practiced by Charles Fleischmann. He says the circumstances excuse any apparent laches on the part of the plaintiffs, and that in such an action the Court has also power to order the inspection of books in another State.

The result is that the books now in Cincinnati must be brought to this city and placed in the hands of an officer of the court for examination and inspection. It is stated the case will be brought to trial in a few weeks.

Clergyman Killed by Lightning.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., April 16.—The Rev. O. B. Wilson, Superintendent of the Stillman Institute, was killed by lightning today while using a telephone. He was a native of Virginia, and at the time of his death was employed in the work of educating negroes under the direction of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Supreme Court of the United States:

189—Bettie P. Werlein, testamentary executrix, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the City of New Orleans.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Justice McKenna did not hear the argument, and took no part in the decision of the case.

229—The American Express Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Fred A. Maynard, Attorney General of the State of Michigan, ex rel George F. Moore et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan. Judgment reversed with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice White. Dissenting, Justice Harlan and Justice McKenna.

248—William Crawford, appellant, vs. William L. Hubbell as Treasurer, &c.—On certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Second question answered in the negative. Opinion by Justice White.

121—Andrew Doherty, plaintiff in error, vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Justice McKenna did not take part in the decision of this case.

408—United States, appellant, vs. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company et al.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the Eighth Circuit. Decree affirmed and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Justice McKenna did not take part in the decision of this case.

113 of October Term, 1898—Thomas M. Adams et al., administrators, petitioners, vs. Benjamin R. Cowen et al., trustees. On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Dissenting, Justice Harlan, Justice Gray, Justice Brown, and Justice White.

193—Seth Carter, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Texas.—In error to the Court of Criminal Appeals of the State of Texas. Judgment reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Gray.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the courts:

424—Turret Steam Shipping Company (Limited,) claimant, petitioner, vs. A. G. Hall, et al. Motion for execution denied.

561—Edward Clifford, &c., appellant; vs. Carl H. Reumpler, Sheriff, &c. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey.—Order affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Noble vs. Georgia, 163 U. S., 398; Kohl vs. Lehiback, 160 U. S., 293; Clifford vs. Keller, 172 U. S., 641; Clifford vs. Reumpler, 175 U. S., 723, and Brown vs. New Jersey, 175 U. S., 172, and mandate ordered issued at once.

576—The New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. E. T. Clement.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fifth Circuit denied.

582—The Thames Towboat Company, petitioner, vs. Henry A. Hames, master, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit denied.

589—Frank L. Neal, trustee, petitioner, vs. The Thames Towboat Company, claimant.—Petitions for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

596—Henry Clews et al., petitioners, vs. Malcolm M. Jamieson et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

Original, ex parte—In the matter of Adrian B. Westervelt et al., petitioners.—Motion for leave to file declaration denied, on the authority of Hans vs. Louisiana, 134 U. S., 51.

Original—Fred Bell, plaintiff, vs. The State of Mississippi.—Motion for leave to file declaration denied on the authority of Hans vs. Louisiana, 134 U. S., 51.

602—Louis Loeb, petitioner, vs. trustees of Columbia Township, Ohio.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted by John K. Richards, in behalf of J. W. Warrington and C. Hammond Avery for the petitioner, and by Simon M. Johnson for the respondents.

598—Albert H. Waite, petitioner, vs. the City of Santa Cruz.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted by Frederick D. McKenny in behalf of John F. Dillon, Harry Hubbard, and John M. Dillon for the petitioner, and by James G. Maguire, John Garber, and Carl E. Lindsay for the respondent.

105—C. P. Huntington, special receiver, appellant, vs. W. K. Cowden, administrator, &c., et al.—Motion to retax costs submitted by W. K. Cowden in support of motion, and by Maxwell Evarts and F. D. Ellis in opposition thereto.

165—Frank A. Magowan, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary E. Magowan.—In error to the Court of Errors and Appeals for the State of New Jersey.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of John B. Larner for the plaintiff in error.

607—Charles P. Coles, petitioner, vs. the Collector of Customs for the Port of San Francisco.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted by Calderon Carlisle and Sidney Smith for the petitioner, and by Solicitor General Richards for the respondents.

603—William S. Taylor et al., plaintiff in error, vs. J. C. W. Beckham et al.

604—William S. Taylor et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. J. C. W. Beckham et al.—Advanced and assigned for argument on Monday, April 30, four hours allowed each side in the argument, and three counsel to be heard for the plaintiffs in error, on motion of Helm Bruce for the plaintiffs in error.

244—The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Wirt Adams, State Revenue Agent, et al.:

318—The Illinois Central Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Wirt Adams, State Revenue Agent, et al.

319—The Illinois Central Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Wirt Adams, State Revenue Agent, et al.;

320—The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Wirt Adams, State Revenue Agent, et al., and

324—The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Wirt Adams, State Revenue Agent.—Continued on motion of J. M. Dickinson for the railroad company, and assigned for argument Oct. 15 next, after the cases already set down for that day.

605—The Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. William Ziegler et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, submitted by Henry S. Robbins for the petitioner, and by John J. Herrick for the respondents.

606—The Spring Valley Coal Company, petitioner, vs. Alexander Patting.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, submitted by Henry S. Robbins for the petitioner.

139—Oscar M. Springer, petitioner, vs. Anders Jakobsen, claimant, &c., and

272—Anders Jakobsen, claimant, &c., petitioner, vs. Oscar M. Springer, et al.—Mandates ordered on motion of M. Jordan in behalf of counsel.

275—Josiah A. Staulk et al., petitioner, vs. Asa S. Hughes, owner and claimant.—Motion for new bonds. Submitted by H. L. Cheyney for the motion, and by Henry R. Edmonds, in opposition thereto.

Original, ex parte—In the matter of the Union Steamboat Company, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus submitted by C. E. Kremer for the petitioner.

91, Original—The State of Tennessee, complainant, vs. the State of Virginia.—Leave granted to file bill of complaint herein on motion of G. W. Pickle for the complainant.—Leave granted to file answer herein on motion of A. S. Worthington for the defendant.

223—Blanche I. Harrison et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Franklin J. Morton.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland. Dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.

238—Robert S. Leovy, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Argument concluded by Victor Leovy for the petitioner.

242—C. W. Smith, as successor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Truman Reeves, as Treasurer, &c. —Argued by C. N. Sterry, for the plaintiff in error, and by William M. Abbott and T. L. Ford, for the defendant in error.

245—William C. Browning et al., &c., plaintiffs in error and appellants, vs. Charles H. De Ford.—Argument commenced by John W. Harlee for the plaintiffs in error and appellants.

Call for Tuesday: 245, 246, 247, 249, 250, 195, 251, 252, 253, and 254.

Calendar for Tuesday, April 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

152—Matter of Emslie.
153—U. S. Leather Co. vs. 88, Merida.
154—Wilder vs. same.
155—Vinnen vs. Steam Tug America.
2—Saranac Land Co. vs. Roberts.
70—Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik vs. Kalle.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 48, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.—Government (jury) cases.

8421—Schwickering vs. Robertson.
9025—Same vs. same.
9618—Same vs. same.
9803—Same vs. same.
10028—Same vs. same.
10788—Same vs. same.
11073—Same vs. Hedden.
11643—Same vs. same.
12430—Same vs. Magone.
13213—Same vs. same.
11789—Same vs. Hedden.
12790—Same vs. Robertson.
17795—Same vs. Magone.
8547—Edelhoff vs. Robertson.
9063—Same vs. same.
9326—Same vs. same.
9522—Same vs. same.
9138—Same vs. same.
9490—Same vs. same.
9641—Same vs. same.
11607—Same vs. same.
11850—Same vs. Hedden.
14230—Same vs. Robertson.
14855—Same vs. Magone.
15538—Same vs. Erhardt.
16190—Same vs. same.
17049—Same vs. Magone.
17459—Same vs. Erhardt.
17460—Same vs. same.
17666—Same vs. Magone.
17626—Same vs. Erhardt.
17749—Same vs. same.
18352—Same vs. Magone.
8548—Fleitmann vs. Robertson.
9044—Same vs. same.
9321—Same vs. same.
9473—Same vs. same.
9569—Same vs. same.
9586—Same vs. same.
9843—Same vs. same.
10153—Same vs. same.
10838—Same vs. same.
9374—Same vs. same.
10694—Same vs. Hedden.
10967—Same vs. Robertson.
11181—Same vs. Hedden.
11352—Same vs. Robertson.
11402—Same vs. Hedden.
11491—Same vs. same.
11118—Same vs. Robertson.
11644—Same vs. same.
11967—Same vs. same.
12025—Same vs. Magone.
13496—Same vs. same.
12184—Same vs. same.
12545—Same vs. same.
12386—Same vs. Hedden.
15948—Same vs. Magone.
16059—Same vs. Erhardt.
16287—Same vs. Robertson.
16288—Same vs. Hedden.
16289—Same vs. Magone.
16406—Same vs. Hedden.
16411—Same vs. Magone.
16416—Same vs. Erhardt.
16417—Same vs. same.
16418—Same vs. Robertson.
16823—Same vs. Erhardt.
16857—Same vs. Magone.
17070—Same vs. Hedden.
17081—Same vs. Magone.
17290—Same vs. same.
17292—Same vs. same.
17463—Same vs. Erhardt.
17640—Same vs. same.
17729—Same vs. same.
18199—Same vs. same.
18298—Same vs. Magone.
16289—Same vs. same.
18551—Same vs. Robertson.
18831—Same vs. Magone.
18843—Same vs. Hedden.
18850—Same vs. Erhardt.
8550—Auffmordt vs. Robertson.
9186—Same vs. same.
9375—Same vs. same.
10145—Same vs. same.
10748—Same vs. same.
9850—Same vs. same.
11132A—Same vs. Hedden.
11558—Same vs. same.
9366—Same vs. Robertson.
11761—Same vs. Hedden.
11934—Same vs. same.
12024—Same vs. Magone.
12021—Same vs. Hedden.
12244—Same vs. same.
12245—Same vs. Magone.
12539—Same vs. same.
12614—Same vs. Hedden.
12741—Same vs. Magone.
13062—Same vs. Robertson.
13104—Same vs. Magone.
13275—Same vs. Hedden.
13661—Same vs. Robertson.
13745—Same vs. Magone.
14097—Same vs. Robertson.
14095—Same vs. Hedden.
14291—Same vs. Magone.
14488—Same vs. Robertson.
14505—Same vs. Hedden.
15314—Same vs. Robertson.
15339—Same vs. Magone.
14629—Same vs. same.
15630—Same vs. Robertson.
16056—Same vs. Erhardt.
16220—Same vs. same.
16234—Same vs. Robertson.
16285—Same vs. same.
16286—Same vs. same.
16496—Same vs. Hedden.
16501—Same vs. Magone.
16839—Same vs. Robertson.
16961—Same vs. same.
16962—Same vs. same.
16963—Same vs. Magone.
16979—Same vs. Hedden.
16781—Same vs. Magone.
16974—Same vs. Erhardt.
16975—Same vs. Hedden.
16980—Same vs. Magone.
16981—Same vs. same.
16982—Same vs. same.
16983—Same vs. same.
16984—Same vs. same.
16985—Same vs. same.
17112—Same vs. Magone.
17115—Same vs. Hedden.
17464—Same vs. Erhardt.
17417—Same vs. Magone.
17418—Same vs. same.
17624—Same vs. Erhardt.
17814—Same vs. Robertson.
17872—Same vs. same.
17780—Same vs. Magone.
18237—Same vs. Hedden.
18299—Same vs. Robertson.
18300—Same vs. Magone.
18402—Same vs. Hedden.
18613—Same vs. Robertson.
18614—Same vs. Hedden.
18615—Same vs. Magone.
18616—Same vs. Erhardt.
18689—Same vs. Robertson.
18837—Same vs. Magone.
16852—Same vs. Erhardt.
8407—Iselin vs. Robertson.
8952—Same vs. same.
8546—Same vs. same.
9002—Same vs. same.
10404—Same vs. same.
10927—Same vs. Hedden.
9798—Same vs. Robertson.
10927—Same vs. Hedden.
11401—Same vs. same.
11495—Same vs. Robertson.
11527—Same vs. Hedden.
11616—Same vs. same.
12210—Same vs. Magone.
12501—Same vs. same.
13379—Same vs. Robertson.
13463—Same vs. Magone.
13554—Same vs. same.
13779—Same vs. same.
13110—Same vs. same.
14233—Same vs. same.
15894—Same vs. Robertson.
16502—Same vs. Magone.
16705—Same vs. Erhardt.
16892—Same vs. Hedden.
16897—Same vs. Magone.
17011—Same vs. Robertson.
17237—Same vs. same.
17116—Same vs. Hedden.
17119—Same vs. Robertson.
17120—Same vs. Magone.
17429—Same vs. Hedden.
17532—Same vs. Magone.
17561—Same vs. Erhardt.
17748—Same vs. same.
17755—Same vs. Magone.
17722—Same vs. Erhardt.
17770—Same vs. Magone.
18183—Same vs. Erhardt.
18296—Same vs. Robertson.
18475—Same vs. Magone.
18605—Same vs. Robertson.
18606—Same vs. Hedden.
18607—Same vs. Magone.
18625—Same vs. Hedden.
18628—Same vs. Magone.
18824—Same vs. Robertson.
18829—Same vs. Magone.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motions in bankruptcy.

In re Herman Finkelstein.
In re Herman Lange.
In re H. Lockwood & Co.
In re A. & H. Rozinsky.
In re Samuel Nafew & Co.
In re Marie Herschmann.
In re Rosenberg & Barnett.
In re Hoadley & Munroe
In re Lessar Brothers.
In re Chin Dei Gip.
In re Cohen & Smith.
In re Joseph Jordan.
In re Adolph Kuffler.
In re Joseph A. Physioo.
In re John H. Haverley.
In re Louis C. Eisen.
In re Victor A. Wilder.
In re Schreyer, Pots & Co.
In re Gabriel Schwab.
In re Ignatz Schnitzler.
In re I. Nichthauser.

STATE COURTS.

Supreme Court—Appellate Division.

Beekman, P. J.; Giegerich and O'Gorman, JJ.

Textile Publishing Company vs. Smith.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with cost to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Mendel vs. Dart.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, without costs.

Grimaldi vs. Associazione Fraterna Italiana.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by O'Gorman, J.

Bogert vs. La Montagne.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Jenkelson vs. Rieff.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment ordered for defendant, with costs. Opinion by O'Gorman, J.

Friedel vs. Fischer.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Sophian vs. Henig.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, without costs.

Rich vs. Schendel.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, without costs.

Coqueron vs. Schade.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Dunn vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum by O'Gorman, J.

Bernstein vs. Lemkay.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Livingston-Middleditch Company vs. New York College of Dentistry.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by O'Gorman, J.

Langer vs. Gross.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Silo vs. Linde.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

Chambers vs. Goldblang.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Neuberger vs. Goldsmith.—Final order reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Memorandum per curiam.

Lucker vs. Gross.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Memorandum per curiam.

Fleischman vs. Glaser.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Hariah vs. Green.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Donovan vs. H. Koehler & Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Falk vs. Starr.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Howell vs. Wright Dairy Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, without costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Trenkmann vs. Schneider.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Ravin vs. Subin.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Brierly vs. Connelly.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Beekman, P. J.

Travis vs. Stewart.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Deegan vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Clark vs. Conklin.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, without costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Linden vs. Goodman.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Strom vs. Dongan.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Hirschman vs. Shidlowsky.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Sejalon vs. Woolverton.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Prince vs. Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Beekman, P. J.

Aitken vs. Daly.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Fink vs. Menke.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by O'Gorman, J.

Mooney vs. McGuirk.—Orders affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Gorman, J.

Climax Specialty Company vs. Smith.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Gorman, J.

Schalk vs. Fish.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Tilley vs. Beverwyck Towing Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Balevre vs. Clark.—Final order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Conway vs. Stevens.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Giegerich, J.

Capobianco vs. Thileman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Hughes vs. Smith.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Beekman, P. J.

Wolff vs. Zeller.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by O'Gorman, J.

Hamilton vs. Emerson.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by O'Gorman, J.

Baros vs. Jarmulowsky.—Judgment modified as stated in opinion, if plaintiff consent to such modification, otherwise judgment reversed, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by O'Gorman, J., concurring in the result.

Ruberti vs. Messina.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Memorandum per curiam.

Lord vs. Moran.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Patterson vs. Powell.—Judgment reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs to appellant. Opinion by O'Gorman, J.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, Ingraham, and Hatch, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

40—Marshall vs. Joy.
14—Schaefer vs. Blumenthal.
45—Callett vs. Mayor, &c.
70—Getzoff vs. City of New York.
80—Deering vs. same.
74—Murphy vs. Hickey.
65—Kraemer vs. Met. St. Ry.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Middlebrook vs. Berwin.
2—Alexanian vs. Alexanian.
3—Shepard vs. Shepard.
4—Bacon vs. Am. Surety Co.
5—Heathcote vs. Met. St. Ry.
6—Denzer vs. Security, Trust & Life Ins. Co.
7—Taylor vs. Sire.
8—Hendler vs. D. E. Culver Co.
9—Ellison vs. Schuylkill Fire Ins. Co.
10—Symonds vs. Symonds.
11—Gesner vs. West Indies Cocoanut Oil, &c., Co.
12—Fielding vs. Police Commissioners, &c.
13—Brady vs. same.
14—Wells vs. same.
15—Fitzpatrick vs. same.
16—Cassidy vs. same.
17—Smith vs. same.
18—Fisher vs. same.
19—Mulgrew vs. same.
20—Wilkins vs. same.
21—Harris vs. same.
22—Muldoon vs. same.
23—McCann vs. same.
24—Van Zandt vs. same.
25—Hurley vs. same.
26—O'Brien vs. Keating.
27—Matter of Colonial Park.
28—Eleventh Ward Bk. vs. Lorillard.
29—Caldwell vs. Automatic Lubricator Co.
30—Paterson vs. McGovern.
31—Haffey vs. Lynch.
32—Robins vs. Robins.
33—Frank vs. Wolf.
34—Manheim vs. Kopelowsky.
35—In re Fordham Road, &c.
36—Paine vs. Paine.
37—Whitman vs. Holmes Pub. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Guilfoyle vs. Pierce.
2—Dreier vs. Feitner.
3—Oppermann vs. Oppermann.

Also motions to confirm reports of Commissioners in street opening proceedings.

Preferred cause.

4875—Voislawsky vs. Becker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

4266—Pierrepont vs. Corn.
3053—Brown vs. Brown.
4053—Ferrer vs. Govin.
4078—Leyser vs. Leyser
4105—Schaeffel vs. Schaeffel.
4128—Hunter vs. Goelet.
4229—Reform Club, Mason, &c., vs. Laborers' Union Society, &c.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4699.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—Martin Conney. | 2—Cornelius J. Coakley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

12403—Birkle vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12447—Griffiths vs. same.
12451—McCullough vs. McDonald.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V. and VI. for trial.

7908—Levy vs. City of New York.
7884—Fusco vs. Dunn.
6924—McSorley vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
5692—Kelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5902½—McGee vs. same.
5942—Meagher vs. same.
5943—Vanson vs. same.
5947—Berat vs. same.
6061—McClellan vs. same.
6681—Clark vs. Shrady.
7889—Caglione vs. Morris Elec. Light Co.
7882—Dongher vs. Lemken.
7894—Goodman vs. Crystal.
6008—Aspell & Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6161—Leary vs. same.
7900—Newman vs. Duffy
7928—N. Y. Building & Imp. Co. vs. Springfield Elevator & Pump Co.
7939—Owen vs. Thompson.
7943—Ullman vs. Gross.
7946—Euvrard vs. Hirsh
7952—Keim vs. Tannenbaum.
7956—Adler vs. Cohn.
7965—Haskell vs. Osborne.
7974—Wiggins vs. Friedman.
7977—Childs vs. Comstock.
7982—McCready vs. Lindenborn.
7963—Steinheimer vs. Wogand.
7988—Lubliner vs. Tiffany & Co.
7988—Stephens vs. Vanderveer.
7994—Siegel vs. Monahan.
8000—Harlib vs. Harris.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 8061.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Mac Lean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on—7770—Proffitt vs. Criminals. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and XI. for trial.

Inquest, 7827—Hood vs. Heller.
2677—Willig vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2473—Hanley vs. same.
5083—Starlight vs. same.
5114—Shannon vs. same.
5237—Kellegher vs. same.
7830—Strauss vs. U. S. Fidelity & G. Co.
4701—Dunsco vs. Murray.
7697—Buckley vs. A. G. Spalding & Bro.
8008—Gibbons vs. Armstrong.
8084—Healey vs. Hartman.
8048—De Long vs. Burch.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., X., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Pedro Luis Mora.
2—William Bloomfield.
3—Daniel O'Farell.
4—David K. Schuster.
5—Israel Graf.
6—Gustav Erpeschle.
7—Belle Bush.
8—Samuel T. Jack.
9—William Franklin.
10—Johanna Pullay.
11—Adelaide David.
12—Horatio R. Tulane.
13—Robert Gleason.
14—Ellen O'Brien.
16—Jacob Lerch.
16—George W. Patterson.
17—Maria Bulseberg.
18—Michael Carrigg.
19—Rose Perrigan.
20—Richard Tighe.
21—Mary C. Thorp.
22—Maria Anderson.
23—John Peth.
24—Daniel O'Farrell.
25—Louise C. Steed.
26—William H. H. Benyaurd.
27—Lino Martines.
28—Eliza C. Forbes.
29—David L. M. Whitney.
30—Jacob Lerch.
31—Richard McGill.
32—Philip Flanagan.
33—Mary B. B. Field.
34—Charles Alexander.
35—Philip Smith.
36—Jacob Schmitt.
37—Henry Hardikopf.
38—Jean L. Richet.
39—Henry Carte.
41—Leopold Haas.
42—Haiman Goldstein.
43—Fred. Jenner.
44—Rhody McLaughlin.
45—Joseph W. Hamburger.
46—Annie Murphy.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Case on. 1559—Contested will of William Arenfred. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

4158—Freund vs. Carpies.
2708—Sheppard vs. Bernoff.
1341—Lee vs. 3d Ave. R. R.
1348—Cohen vs. 3d Ave. R. R.
4227—Burbaum vs. Met. St. Ry.
2729—Campbell vs. Moore.
1115—Deutsch vs. Mandel.
2685—Abrahamson vs. Zeman.
2694—Klein vs. Casey.
2704—Goetzhoff vs. Gordon.
1964—Friedner vs. Well.
2722—Kavanagh vs. Binnott.
2728—Jacoby vs. Fox.
4551¼—Lesster vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
2891—Biegelson vs. Kahn.
2696—Behrend vs. Klindworth.
3536—Ludwig vs. Josephson vs. Murray.
4450—Josephson vs. Murray.
3706½—Vanderbeck vs. Hemmel.
3568—Crane vs. Epstein.
4483—Cahill vs. Kursheedt.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2818.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gray for the People.

1—Beta Hafiz.
2—James Van Day.
3—William J. Brandel.
4—Joseph Peruse.
5—James Kelly.
6—Bernard Weisner.
7—Florence Evers.
8—Thomas J. Day, James J. Day, Joseph Geelan, Thomas Callan.
9—Louis Perero.
10—Mark F. Geary.
11—Isidore Friedlander.
12—Annie Thompson.
13—George P. Monroe. Pleadings.
1—Daniel Brosen.
2—William Rankin, John Moore, Oscar Bruce.
3—Richard Krebs.
4—George F. Plain.
5—Cornell N. Palmer.
6—Thomas Aiello.
7—John McMorrow.
7—Albert Lambert.
8—Lizzie Connolly.
9—Nicholas Knapp.
10—Fannie Drower.
11—Nathan Rosenkrans.
12—James G. Wisely.
13—Max H. Regen.
14—Sebastiano Radice.
15—John Raftery.
16—James A. Kehoe.
17—Frederick T. Fortunate.
18—Antonio Ferrara.
19—Mary Galgano.
20—Patrick Doogan.
21—Givachino Acierno.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and O'Connor for the People.

1—Otto B. Tinkel.
2—Kate Sullivan, George Scanlon.
3—Joseph Taylor.
4—Margaret Fiore, Tony Fiore.
5—John B. Jackson.
6—Pasquale Calabresi.
7—John H. Gausman, Jr.
8—Morris Klein.
9—Joseph Ross.
10—Frank Smith.
11—John Murray.
12—Susan Smith, Sarah Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.

1—Joseph Schroeter.
2—George Wilson.
3—John Garrison, Edward Dover.
4—Harry Goldspiegle.
5—Henry Niedfeld, George Winfield.
6—John Godsell, John Danier.
7—Oscar Weinberger, Bernard Newman.
8—Marie Rulon.
9—Dante Bosse.
10—James Johnson.
11—Dennis R. Minton, Matthias Madden.
12—Rosa Schachner, otherwise called Ros Nagler.
—Flossie Moore.
15—Freda Stultz.
16—William Barrett.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Cowan, and McCann for the People.

1—John Whitmore.
2—Edward Crowley.
3—Charles Morris.
4—Hugh Williamson.
5—Francis Donohue, David Henning.
6—Edward H. Newbauer, Herman Fischer, Joseph Bernstein.
7—Thomas Weir, Richard Carroll.
8—Charles Briger.
9—Dominico Chumento
10—Gaetano Pandolfi.
11—Harry Milton.
12—Ella Gibbs.
13—Louis Rosenberg, Jacob J. Meyers.

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FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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New York Telephone, 4014 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS. BONDS. GRAIN. COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

LIQUID AIR

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, IS THE LAST DAY TO BUY Stock at $5.25 A Share

(Par Value $10—full paid and non-assessable.)

WE GUARANTEE that this stock will be $10 a share in a few weeks, or money refunded. It may climb to $50 or $100 eventually. Remember the early days of the Telephone stock, and don't be too conservative. Take a small block of this stock, anyway. Buy direct of company—don't pay any broker's fee.

Subscriptions received by mail or in person—from one share to one thousand shares. Make checks or P. O. Money Orders payable to

NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.,
Fiscal Office, 124 World Building, New York.

We have made LIQUID AIR and claim for our invention simplicity and economy.

The Norfolk Railway & Light Company
OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

First Consolidated mortgage Fifty Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds. Interest May 1st and November 1st.

This Company owns and operates, under a Special Act of the Virginia Legislature, the Street Railway, Electric Light, and Power Plants in the City of Norfolk, Virginia, and suburbs—population, 100,000. The earnings of the Company for the last 6 months prior to consolidation show a surplus of 50 per cent. over and above all fixed charges. We offer:

$400,000 OF THESE BONDS AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Descriptive circular and copy of mortgage on application.

PEMBERTON & McADOO,
15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
General Office, Broad Street Station,
PHILADELPHIA, April 10th, 1900.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES R. R. CO. SECOND MORTGAGE 6% COUPON BONDS, MATURING MAY 1, 1900.

Holders of the above Bonds are hereby advised that they will be redeemed by the PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. at maturity, on presentation at the office of THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 16 to 22 William Street, NEW YORK CITY.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

INVESTMENTS.
Western Union Telegraph
4½% FUNDING AND REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
(when issued)
DEALT IN BY
G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., N. Y.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EX. TELEPHONE NO. 1904 CORTLANDT.

THE HELENA WATER & ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Trustee holds $21,000, which, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund, is to be invested in bonds issued under the Mortgage of April 1st, 1897.

Sealed proposals for the sale of the bonds will be received until 12 o'clock M., April 18th, 1900, and should be addressed to

"The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
"16-22 William St., New York City.

"Proposals for the sale of bonds of the Helena Water & Electric Power Company."

Dated New York, April 3d, 1900.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT SINKING FUND.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, will receive offers of the Equipment Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Series A, dated May 1, 1899, to the aggregate amount of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) par value, at or under par

Tenders may be made until 12 M. Tuesday, May 1, 1900.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, April 3, 1900.

SELECTED GOLD PROPERTIES

in Georgia and Alabama, with good veins carrying ores averaging from $7 to $50 per ton, at prices from $3,000 to $50,000. Coal properties in Tennessee and Alabama, with high quality coals, averaging 16,000 tons to the acre. Mica and iron ore lands.

COPPER PROPERTIES,

West and South, with ores averaging 1¼ to 10 per cent. copper. For particulars address
COAL & MINERAL LANDS COMPANY,
Allatoona, Georgia.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N.-Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Lewis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

$3,266,000
CITY OF PROVIDENCE
3 PER CENT. 30 YEARS
GOLD BONDS.

Office of the City Treasurer,
Providence, R. I., April 14, 1900.

Sealed Proposals addressed to D. L. D. GRANGER, CITY TREASURER, PROVIDENCE, R. I., each indorsed "Proposal for Loan," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday, April 24, 1900, for the whole or any part of the following loans to the City of Providence on the following described bonds of said City:

Water Refunding Loan: Two million six hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars, ($2,666,000,) bearing interest at the rate of Three (3) per centum per annum.

Highway Loan: Three hundred thousand dollars, ($300,000,) bearing interest at the rate of Three (3) per centum per annum.

Sewer Loan: Three hundred thousand dollars, ($300,000,) bearing interest at the rate of Three (3) per centum per annum.

The bonds to secure the above loans will be dated May 1, 1900, and become due May 1, 1930. Interest as above set forth will be paid semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each year. Both principal and interest will be payable in gold coin of the United States, equal to present value of fineness and weight. Either coupon bonds of $1,000 each or registered bonds in sums of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, or $20,000 each, as desired, will be issued for the whole or any portion of said loan, and coupon bonds may at any time thereafter be converted into registered bonds of the above denominations at the option of the holder. The principal and interest of coupon bonds will be payable at the Treasury in Providence or at the National City Bank of New York. The City of Providence now transmits by mail interest on all registered bonds, if desired. Registered bonds will be ready for delivery May 1, 1900. Coupon bonds on or about May 10, 1900. Certificates of sale will be given on day of sale.

Attention is called to the fact that the debt of the City of Providence, less the sinking fund and water debt, is 3.53 per centum upon the assessed valuation of the city.

The proceeds of the sale of the water refunding loan will be sufficient, with the accumulated sinking fund provided for that purpose, to pay the $4,000,000 water bonds, bearing 5 and 6 per cent., and due July 1, 1900, and cause a saving to the city for interest of $128,000 per annum.

The issue of the proposed Highway and Sewer loans will be used to reduce the floating debt.

Proposals should state whether bid is for the whole or any less portion of said loans, or for both, should include accrued interest, and should be accompanied with a certified cheque payable to the order of the City Treasurer for 1 per cent. of the par value of the bonds bid for. No bid for less than par can be accepted. Further information can be obtained of the undersigned. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

D. L. D. GRANGER,
City Treasurer.

To Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for the Common Stock of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of the outstanding Voting Trust Certificates for common stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, registered as such on the books of the Voting Trustees at the closing thereof on April 21, 1900, may purchase at the price of $80 per share New Voting Trust certificates for common stock to the par amount of $6,398,900, in proportion to their present holdings of such outstanding Voting Trust certificates for common stock; that is to say, at the rate of one share of new Voting Trust certificates for common stock for every six shares of outstanding Voting Trust certificates for common stock. Subscriptions must be made at the office of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in the City of New York, ON OR BEFORE MAY 7, 1900; and no subscription for a fraction of a share can be received. The purchase price will be payable $10 upon the making of a subscription, and the balance of $70 on October 1, 1900. All cash payments accompanying subscriptions will be forfeited if the balance of the purchase price is not paid on or before October 1, 1900; but such forfeiture will not, at the option of the Company, release subscribers from liability for the balance of the purchase price. The Voting Trust certificates for common stock so to be sold are not to be entitled to dividends, if any, declared upon the common stock for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Interim receipts will be delivered upon receipt and acceptance of subscriptions.

Dated April 11, 1900.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
By J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Referring to the foregoing notice of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the undersigned Trustees under the Voting Trust Agreement of June 22, 1898, hereby give notice to holders of the Voting Trust certificates issued thereunder for common stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company that the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of April, 1900, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of May, 1900.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
ABRAHAM WOLFF,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE,
Voting Trustees.

Dated New York, April 11, 1900.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.

Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. E. F. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

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WILLIAM BARBOUR,	ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING,	HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL,	JOHN E. BEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK,	C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER,	S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN,	WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER,	PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD,	EDWARD P. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER,	GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK,	EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,	FRANK JAY GOULD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 18th, 1900,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of John M. Bowers, Receiver of the Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co. of N. Y.)
$10,000 Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pitts. Coal Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$5,000 Chic., Indapl's & Louisville R'way Co. Refunding 6 p. c. Bds., 1947.
2 shs. Chic., Indapl's & Louisville R'way Pfd. (For account of whom it may concern.)
5 shs. National Park Bank.
15 shs. United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$9,000 Chic., Indapl's & Louisville Ry. Refunding 5 p. c. Bds.
8 shs. German-American Bank.
133 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
11 shs. 4th Natl. Bank.
$1,000 New York City 6 p. c. Dock Bds. Reg., 1905.
$4,000 Chic. & Northwest Skg. Fund Regst. 6s.
383 shs. Mobile & Birmingham R'way Pfd. Guar.
25 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
23 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
5 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Leather Manf'rs Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$10,000 Southern R'y Con 5 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1994.
$3,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Dub. Div.) 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$10,000 Carbon Iron Co. 2d 6 p. c. Bds., 1912.
40 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
21 shs. 4th National Bank.
100 shs. Natl. City Bank.
11 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
9 shs. Union Trust Co.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$5,000 Council Bluffs Water Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
1,000 shs. Red River Valley Co. (Hypd.)
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
1,625 shs. Ensley Land Co.
5 shs. Jefferson Hotel and Land Co. (White Mts.)
$2,000 Omaha Water Co. Con. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
40 shs. Omaha Water Co. 1st Pfd.
32 shs. Omaha Water Co. 2d Pfd.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$5,000 N. Y., Lack. & West. R. R. Term. Impt. 4s, 1923.
25 shs. German Am. R. E. Title Ins. Co.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
50 shs. City Trust Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Morton Trust Co.
$5,000 Long Island R. R. Unified 4 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. John B. Stetson Co. common.
100 shs. General Liquid Air and Refrigerating Co.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
129 shs. Mahoning Coal R. R. Co. common.
22 shs. Mahoning Coal R. R. Guar. Pfd.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Havana Elec. R'way Co. Pfd.
201 shs. Atlantic Coast Elec. R. R. Co.
$7,000 Atlantic Coast R. R. Co. Gen. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
18 shs. Reading Co. 1st Pfd.
67 shs. Reading Co. 2d Pfd.
25 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, April 17, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 Second Mortgage, 5 per cent. Coupon Bonds of the New York Athletic Club, $100 each.
25 shares Produce Exchange Trust Co., $100 each.
10 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Third Avenue and 65th Street, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 11th day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of securing the consent of stockholders owning at least two-thirds of the stock of the Corporation to the issue of a mortgage upon the property and franchises of the said The Third Avenue Railroad Company, to the Morton Trust Company, as Trustee, to secure an issue of bonds to the amount of Fifty Million Dollars, of the face-value of One Thousand Dollars each, to become due in the year 2000, and to bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum from May first, 1900.

Respectfully yours,
W. N. AMORY, Secretary.
New York, April 16, 1900.

To the Stockholders of THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Third Avenue and 65th Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 17th day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing the lease of the street-surface railroads of The Third Avenue Railroad Company, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and the contract embodying such lease and providing for the guaranty of certain bonds of this company by said Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. AMORY, Secretary.
New York, April 16, 1900.

To the Stockholders of the METROPOLITAN STREET R'WAY CO.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, the seventeenth day of May, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroads of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the contract embodying such lease and the guaranty by this Company of certain bonds of The Third Avenue Railroad Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.
Dated New York, April 16th, 1900.

To the Stockholders of the METROPOLITAN STREET R'WAY CO.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is hereby called and will be held at its office, No. 621 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1900, at half-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting on the proposition to increase the captial stock of the Company by the amount of $7,000,000, that is to say, from $45,000,000 divided into 450,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $52,000,000, divided into 520,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

THOMAS F. RYAN,
P. A. B. WIDENER,
W. L. ELKINS,
H. H. VREELAND,
HENRY A. ROBINSON,
D. B. HASBROUCK,
CHARLES E. WARREN,
} A majority of the Directors.

New York, April 11th, 1900.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.

New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio

CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Norton Point Land Co. for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held pursuant to the by-laws, on the third Wednesday of April, to wit, April 18th, 1900, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at 120 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.

WILLIAM P. RAE, Secty.
Dated April 2d, 1900.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Park Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 41 Park Row, New York, on Tuesday, May 8, 1900, at 12 o'clock.

GILBERT E. JONES, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of the
Morton Trust Company:

NOTICE.

Whereas, The respective Boards of Directors of the Morton Trust Company and the State Trust Company under the respective corporate seals of said Companies have made and entered into an agreement for the merger of said Companies in one corporation, having the name "Morton Trust Company," which agreement provides for the surrender of certificates of stock of the present Morton Trust Company for stock of the Morton Trust Company as constituted by said merger, and further prescribes the terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, 38 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of April, in the year nineteen hundred, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting said agreement will be submitted to the stockholders of said Company for their approval.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th of April, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 18th.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. B. VARET, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.
THE STATE TRUST COMPANY.

Whereas, an agreement for the merger of the Morton Trust Company into The State Trust Company has been made and entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies under their respective corporate seals, which agreement provides for the issue of stock of The State Trust Company, then by said agreement to have the name Morton Trust Company, and its stock having been increased to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) in exchange for stock of the present Morton Trust Company, at the rate of share for share, and also prescribes the further terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The State Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the 23d day of April, 1900, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval, and also to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said State Trust Company from One million dollars, ($1,000,000,) consisting of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100) each, to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) to consist of twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100,) each, the object of said increase being to carry into effect the said agreement of merger, the new or additional shares to be issued share for share for the stock of said Morton Trust Company.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of April, 1900, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M., on the 24th day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, March 28th, 1900.
By order of the Board,
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Thomas F. Ryan, Joel B. Erhardt,
J. B. Duke, Andrew Mills,
R. A. C. Smith, W. A. Nash,
P. A. B. Widener, F. H. Parker,
Elihu Root, J. N. Hallock,
Anson G. McCook, George Foster Peabody,
R. A. McAlpin, Majority of Trustees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Antifouling Paint Co. will be held at the company's offices, No. 18 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, May 7th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.—New York, April 5th.

ELLIOTT G. ANDRESEN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

National Salt Company,
26 Broadway, New York, April 16, 1900.

The Board of Directors of National Salt Company has this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. to the holders of its Common Stock of Record July 25th, 1900, payable Aug. 1st, 1900. Transfer books of the Common Stock will close at 3 P. M. July 25th, and reopen at 9 A. M. Aug. 1st. Dividend checks will be mailed.

C. L. PAAR, Asst. Secretary.

National Salt Company,
26 Broadway, New York, N. Y., April 16, 1900.

The Board of Directors of National Salt Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. to the holders of its Preferred Stock of record April 25th, payable May 1, 1900. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 P. M. April 25th, and reopen at 9 A. M. April 30th. Dividend checks will be mailed.

C. L. PAAR, Asst. Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Ry. Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. and St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Saturday, April 21, 1900, at 12 noon, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due May 1, 1900, and will reopen May 1, at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 14, 1900.

Homestake Mining Company,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, April 16, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 281.

The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for March, payable at the transfer agency in New York on the 25th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (No. 280) of Twenty-five (25) Cents, payable at the same time and place. Transfer books close on the 20th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

National Bank of Commerce in New York,
April 16, 1900.

SPECIAL DIVIDEND.

The special dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. declared this day upon the capital stock of this Bank will be payable on and after Monday, April 30, 1900.

For this dividend transfer books will be closed April 16, 1900, at close of business, and reopened Monday, April 30, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. C. DUVAL, Cashier.

The American Cotton Co.,
27 William Street, New York, April 16, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company to Stockholders of Record, April 25th, 1900; payable May 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will close April 25th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen May 2d, 1900.

WINTHROP M. TUTTLE, Treasurer.

Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company,
27 William St., New York, April 13th, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company to stockholders of record April 24th, 1900, payable May 1st, 1900.

The transfer books will close April 24th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen May 1st, 1900.

JNO. E. SEARLES, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 per cent. registered bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. & Ga. R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Saturday, April 21, 1900, at 12 noon, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due May 1, 1900, and will open May 1, at 10 A. M.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y, Southern R'y Co.
New York, April 14, 1900.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTered First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, April 20th, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1900, and will reopen May 1, at 10 A. M.

C. E. POTTS, Treas'r.
Richmond, Va., April 12, 1900.

Office of Buffalo Hundy Mining Company,
Stokes Building, 49 Cedar Street,
New York, April 14th, 1900.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable May 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 20th.

F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Notice of Dissolution.

To whom it may concern:

Take notice that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of BRUCK & MATHEY, was this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the parties hereto. The affairs of said copartnership will be liquidated by Louis J. Bruck.—Dated New York, April 6, 1900.

LOUIS J. BRUCK.
LOUIS A. MATHEY.

PROPOSALS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, April 19th, 1900.

Sealed proposals will be received at the New York State Arsenal, Seventh Avenue and 35th Street, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, April 20th, 1900, at which time and place bids will be opened for furnishing 360 SHRAPNEL and 240 SHELLS for 3.2-inch breech-loading rifles. The State reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bids must be sealed and addressed to the Adjutant General, S. N. Y., Seventh Avenue and 35th Street, New York City, and plainly marked "Proposals for Projectiles."

EDWARD M. HOFFMAN,
Brig. Gen'l and Adjutant General.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 16	848,275
To date this year	42,333,706
Corresponding date last year	68,182,211

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 16	$2,512,700
To date this year	$202,169,960
Corresponding date last year	$330,044,970

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf	2½	Long Island	3½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf	½	Mexican Central	½
Chi. G. W. deb	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Cleve., L. & W	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Erie	¾	National Lead	½
Erie 2d pf	1¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	½
Int. Paper	1⅝	Texas & Pacific	1
Lake Erie & W	1	U. S. Rubber pf	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf	1	Manhattan	1⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	4¼	Met. Street Ry	3¾
Am. Steel H. pf	2	Minn. & St. L.	2
Am. Steel & Wire	7½	Nat. Biscuit	1
Am. S. & W. pf	4½	Nat. Biscuit pf	½
Am. Sug. Ref.	1½	Nat. Steel	5
Am. Tin Plate	1¼	Nat. Steel pf	2½
Am. T. P. pf	2¼	Nat. Tube	1½
Am. Tobacco	1	Nat. Tube pf	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	N. Y. Central	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf	1¼	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Balt. & Ohio	2¾	Northern Pac.	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf	1½	Pacific Mail	2½
B'klyn R. T.	3¾	Pennsylvania	1½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	2¾
Chi., I. & G.	1⅞	Pitts., C. & St. L. pf	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	2¼	Pressed S. Car	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¾	Quicksilver	¾
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Reading	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Read. 1st pf	2¼
Cleve., L. & W. pf	1	Read. 2d pf	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	2⅝	Rep. Steel	2½
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	Rep. Steel pf	2⅞
Consol. Gas	4	Southern Ry. pf	¾
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	1¾
Cont. Tob. pf	1	Third Avenue	2
Del., L. & W.	½	Union Bag & P.	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	½	Union Pacific	1
Federal Steel	7	Union Pacific pf	½
Federal Steel pf	2	U. S. Leather pf	⅝
General Electric	2	U. S. Rubber	1
Glucose Sugar	1	Wabash pf	½
Gt. North. pf	5⅝	West. Un. Tel.	⅝
Hock. Val. pf	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf	½
Illinois Central	⅝	Wis. Cent. pf	1⅝
Louis. & Nash	¾		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O., P., J. & M. Div. 3½s	4	St. P., M. & M., M. Ext. 4s	1
B., R. & P. gen. 5s	2½	Wabash, Deb. A	1
Hock. & Texas 1st 5s	1	Wash. 1st, Des. M. Div. 4s	2
Lake Erie & W. 2d	2	W. N. Y. & Penn. g.	1½
M. W. S. El., C., 1st	1		
Morris & Essex g. 7s	2½		

Bonds Declined.

C. of Ga. 3d pf., inc.	1	St. L. S. W. 1st	1
Lake Sh. 2d con. 7s	2½		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Sensational slumps in the iron and steel stocks upset the whole security market yesterday. No very great declines were scored in the standard railway list; but betterment throughout that part of the market was brought to a standstill, and some shares which have been notably popular did fall off. Few indications appeared, however, of anything like considerable liquidation on the part of actual owners of railway stocks.

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In the iron and steel shares almost panicky conditions ruled. Reason for this was not hard to find, either. Investors there have been betrayed—not an exhibition so new as one that hurts.

Signs hardly subject to misinterpretation indicated that the most conspicuous "financiers" in the iron and steel trusts have been selling out upon one another by wholesale. Having gone short of practically the entire capital stock of properties like American Steel and Wire and Federal Steel, the inside coterie can now find no distresses too serious to predict. Such insiders talk in free and easy fashion of trade wars, of destructive cuts in prices of product, and of new phases of competition which, they say, must produce every manner of trade disturbance. The American Steel and Wire "crowd" are guilty of performances along this line particularly flagrant. Last week they were officially promising a variety of encouraging developments; now they do not hesitate to forecast what is little short of a receivership for their own property.

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Twelve of the mills of the American Steel and Wire Company have been closed down—an official bulletin to this effect being issued after the close of the stock market yesterday. It was also then announced that ten mills of the Federal Steel Company had been, or were to be, also shut up.

It is not sufficiently consoling to Wall Street interests that have been bunkoed by inside "tips" into buying these shares to learn now that prosperity can be succeeded within twenty-four hours by official suggestions of bankruptcy.

The whole performance is scandalous. And the New York Stock Exchange, in permitting a continuance of such stock jobbery use of its facilities, is merely issuing invitations to a Grand Jury. Highway robbery loses dignity when practiced by petty larceny folks.

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The fact is—and before long will undoubtedly be disclosed—that the big iron and steel companies are now making money, have been making money right along, and are going to continue to make money. Current official lamentations

the whole or any part of the $2,277,000 of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad Company's first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, now held and owned by the company, shall guarantee the payment of the same and all interest to accrue thereon.

Special settlement on the war loan fixed for April 19 by the London Stock Exchange.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton was strong yesterday, aided by Liverpool firmness and the small crop movement, but was fair from active. About 100,000 bales changed hands. The market opened 2 points up to 6 points off, and closed with a net gain of 2 to 12 points. Receipts were 9,505 bales, as against 7,959 of a week previous, and 14,372 of a year previous. Final bid quotations were: April, 9.60; May, 9.59; June, 9.52; July, 9.51; August, 9.33; September, 8.45; October, 8.14; November, 7.98; December, 7.98; January, 7.99; February, 8.01; March, 8.05.

Coffee was active by reason of the upward impetus which the low receipts of last week gave to the market. The receipts were only 34,000 bags for the seven days ending Saturday, as against 85,000 for the corresponding week in 1899, and 118,000 for the same week in 1898. Coffee opened unchanged to 10 points up, and advanced briskly, dealing being heaviest in September and October options. It closed with a net gain of 15 to 25 points. Sales amounted to 28,750 bags. Havre and Hamburg quotations were unobtainable because of holidays in those cities. The foreign market is expected to open at a decided advance to-day, and if it fails to respond to the local display of strength prices may slump off here.

There was no great activity on the Produce Exchange. Wheat showed strengthening tendencies, and May wheat closed at 74½c bid, after a steady day. Corn advanced and ended firm, May closing at 45¼c bid. About 90,000 bushels of each of these staples were taken by exporters. Oats were in sympathy with Chicago conditions, and May oats closed at 27¾ cents.

Maritime Exchange Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, known as the Maritime Exchange, takes place at noon to-day. The annual election will be held a week from to-day.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $115,472,130; balances, $9,314,189; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,949,448.

Money on call in London nominal, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4 per cent. for short and 3@4⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.82⅝@$4.84.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅝ less 1-16@5.20 and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅜@94 7-16 and 95 1-16@95¾; guilders, 40 and 40¼@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bar, $1 premium; San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 2oc premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in April showed increases:

Cin., New Orleans & Tex. Pac..	$11,683
C., C., C. & St. Louis	21,216
Grand Trunk	31,857
Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem	27,430
Kan. City, Mem. & Birm	5,887
Northern Pacific	55,002
Père Marquette	14,886
Pittsburg & Western	10,452
Toledo, Peoria & Western	378
Total increase, 9 roads	$178,786
Increase previously reported	822,901
Total increase, 52 roads	$1,001,687
Decrease:	
International & G. Northern	$21,856
Decrease previously reported	9,772
Total decrease, 6 roads	$31,628
Net increase	$970,059

Spanish Fours and Gold at Madrid.

MADRID, April 16.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 79.45. Gold was quoted at 29.25.

WANTS COMPANY DISSOLVED.

Official Asks for a Receiver for the Maine Benefit Life.

LEWISTON, Me., April 16.—S. W. Carr, State Insurance Commissioner, to-day filed a bill in equity, asking for a receiver for the Maine Benefit Life Association and for its dissolution.

The Maine Benefit Association is the last of the assessment life insurance companies incorporated in Maine, and has been in existence since 1885. It has placed a large amount of insurance and has promptly paid its losses, but lately, owing to the increase in premium rates and a growing prejudice against assessment companies, has allowed its policies to lapse, and but little new business has been obtained.

It is understood the funds in the State Treasury will be ample to pay all outstanding valid claims.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

An adjourned meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange will be held to-day. The brokerage firm of I. Tanenbaum, Son & Co. has written a letter to the effect that it has not acceded to the restrictions of the Exchange in regard to licenses. It is not expected that the general question of brokerage licenses will come up at to-day's meeting.

Superintendent Hendricks of the State Insurance Department was entertained at an informal luncheon yesterday, given at the Downtown Association by Elijah R. Kennedy. The other guests at the luncheon were Charles Alcock, Edward F. Beddall, J. Montgomery Hare, Charles Lyman Case, E. A. Walton, William N. Kremer, and Sumner Ballard. The luncheon was followed by a reception, at which most of the officials and underwriters of the fire insurance companies doing business in this State were present.

The stockholders of the Queen Insurance Company at their annual meeting yesterday elected the following Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year: James Stillman, Samuel Sloan, Alexander E. Orr, Frederick D. Tappen, Edward V. W. Rossiter, William A. Nash, Henry Hentz, David Bingham, John Sinclair, Osgood Welsh, Edwin S. Marston, Edward F. Beddall, James A. Macdonald, George W. Burchell, and Joseph M. Rogers. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Edward F. Beddall, who is about to retire from the American management of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, was elected President of the Queen to succeed James A. Macdonald. George W. Burchell was chosen Vice President, and N. S. Bartow Secretary. Resolutions were adopted expressing the regret of the Directors over the retirement of Mr. Macdonald from the Presidency of the company.

The insurance on the property of William Knappmann & Co., at Chapman's Dock, Brooklyn, which was considerably damaged by fire last Saturday night, was distributed as follows: Niagara, $3,750; Atlas, $2,500; State of New York, $1,500; Lancashire, $1,500; Queen, $1,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, $1,500; Globe and Rutgers, $1,500; Imperial, $1,500; North River, $1,000; Westchester, $1,000; Citizens' of New York, $1,000; Merchants' of Providence, $1,000; Farmers', $1,000; Manhattan, $1,000; American of Philadelphia, $750; Firemen's of Newark, $750; Pacific, $500; Allemannia, $500; Providence-Washington, $500; Fireman's Fund, $500; State of Pennsylvania, $500; Reliance, $500; United Firemen's, $500; Mechanics', $500; Sun, $500; Pennsylvania, $500. On the Candee & Krekeler Company: National, $1,500; Pacific, $1,500; Merchants' of Providence, $1,000; Lancashire, $1,000; Manhattan, $1,000; Agricultural, $1,000; Imperial, $1,000; Citizens', $750; Firemen's of Newark, $750; American of Philadelphia, $500. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the above losses. The insurance applying to the loss of H. C. Johnson, which will be adjusted by H. A. Landgraff & Co., was distributed as follows: Northwestern National, $2,500; Firemen's, $2,500; Westchester, $2,400; American of Philadelphia, $2,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $1,200; Citizens' of New York, $1,000; Lancashire, $1,000; Equitable of Providence, $1,000; Kings County, $1,000; Ætna, $1,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices were somewhat irregular in yesterday's market for outside securities, but a good deal of strength appeared in some parts of the list, and several issues ended the day with substantial net gains. Only a few stocks were actively traded in, and the total of the day's business was much smaller than recent averages. One or two of the industrial stocks were particularly prominent by reason of sharp advances, while Amalgamated Copper and New Amsterdam Gas were among the issues that showed net losses for the day. Unfavorable conditions in the Stock Exchange market were partly responsible for the lack of life in the outside market, and in view of the situation in the larger market the curb prices may be considered as having shown considerable strength.

NATIONAL SALT was watched with particular interest, because of the meeting of the Directors to be held in the afternoon to decide the matter of dividends on the common stock. As reflected in the course of the stock during the day, the general opinion was that some payment would be made on the common stock. First sales of the day were made at 46¾, but the supply of stock proved small, and the price advanced sharply to 50, at which figure about 500 shares changed hands. It went back to 49¾, and recovered to 49¾, where the final sale was made. The stock gained 4 points net. After the close of the market it was announced that the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock had been declared, and that a resolution was adopted stating it to be the policy of the company to pay dividends on the common stock at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and such extra dividends from surplus net earnings as the Board of Directors may deem conservative. A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. were declared, payable Aug. 1, to stockholders of record July 25. This first dividend was declared to cover the first quarter of the company's second fiscal year, which begins May 1.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred was traded in to the extent of something over 1,000 shares, between 28 and 28⅛. It closed at 28 bid, a net gain of about 2 points. A fractional advance was recorded in the common stock, which closed at 8⅛ bid. As far as reported, there was no trading in this issue.

AMALGAMATED COPPER opened at 94, and on transactions amounting to 300 shares sold down to 93¾. At the close the stock was offered at 93¾, and 93 was bid, showing a net loss of three-quarters of a point. Other copper stocks were dull.

GENERAL CARRIAGE found no support, and on relatively light transactions declined over 3 points. It closed on Thursday last at 11⅛ bid, and the best bid at the close yesterday was 8, with stock offered at 9. No special news in regard to the stock explaining the decline was had.

NATIONAL ENAMELING AND STAMPING preferred sold to the extent of 250 shares or more at 80. Recently this stock has been offered around 83, without bids.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s, as well as both the common and preferred stocks, were strong. The bonds sold at 87, and closed at 87 bid, an advance of 1 point, and in each issue of stock an advance approximating 1 point was recorded.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was active at 3 and 3⅛, and closed unchanged for the day at 3 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3½	4
New Amsterdam	26½	28½
New Amsterdam pf	48	51
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99	100

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	28	30
American Agricul. Chem. pf. ex div.	76½	77½
American Bicycle	10	13
American Bicycle pf	39	43
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	55	65
American Chicle pf	81	85
American Woolen	20¼	21¼
American Woolen pf	78	78½
Cast-Iron Pipe	5½	6½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11½	12
Distilling Company of America	8¼	8¾
Distilling Company of America pf.	28	29
Electric Boat	26	28
Electric Boat pf.	43	48
Havana Commercial	15	19
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	61½	63
International Power	35	45
Int. national Pump	20	22
International Pump pf.	66	67½
National Enameling & Stamping	24	28
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	80	84
National Gramophone	40	44
National Salt	49	50
National Salt pf.	77	79
Otis Elevator	29½	30
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	87	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	92¼	93
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30½	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79½	80½
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	69	73
Standard Oil of New Jersey	545	548
United States Flour Milling pf.	..	7
United States Flour Milling Bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	⅜

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93	93½
American Air Power	40	42
Arizona Lead	15	15½
Asphalt Company of America	7	8
British Columbia Copper	11¾	12
California Copper	3	3½
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	52	57
Chicago & Alton sub., ex div.	107½	108½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	94
Electric Vehicle	40	45
Electric Vehicle pf.	80	95
Electro-Pneumatic	3	3½
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	26
General Carriage	11¼	11¾
Illinois Transportation	2	2½
Lady Helen Copper	78	79
*Markeen Copper	6¾	7½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	15½	16½
Mexican 5s	97	..
New England Transportation	6¼	6¾
New York Transportation	11½	12
†Pande Basin	7	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22	24
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83½	84½
Pocahontas Coal	22	25
St. Louis subs, 56 58-100 p. c. repaid.	83	..
St. Louis Transit	23	26
Storage Power	12¾	13¾
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4	4½
Tennessee Copper	15	17
Trust Company of America	210	212
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	71¾	..
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	87	87½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	19	22
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	90	91

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	236
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	103	104
Central Park, N. & E. Riv.	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	108	..
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	84
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	93
Jersey City, Hoboken & Patterson	21	21¾
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	23
New Orleans Traction pf.	96	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	116½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31	32

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	105
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	82	86
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	..	38
Denver Gas 5s	..	78
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18½	19½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	68	72
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	100	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	66
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	108
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	42	45
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	116
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	93	95
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104½	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	28
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	87½	88
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111½	113
Hoboken Ferry	67	68½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	85	86
Union Ferry bonds	97	99

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7½	8¼
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	..	38
Cramps' Shipyard	78	80
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	118	122
Lorillard Company pf.	98	101
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	130	137
Standard Coupler	33	37
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	52
Union Typewriter	29	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110¾	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	122
Worthington Pump pf.	113	115

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel.	107½	110
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	7	10

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London nominally at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 59½c; Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Standard sold at 3.50.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at .67, 500 Argentum Juanita at .21, 4,000 Comstock at .04, 200 Father de Smet at .10, 3,000 Golden Age at .04, 100 Isabella at 1.20, 300 Little Chief at .21, 200 Mollie Gibson at .25, 100 Ontario at 6.50, 2,000 Pharmacist at .13½, and 50 Quicksilver at 1.75.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Anaconda	.35	Leadville Con.	.07
Alice	.56	Little Chief	.19
Adams Cons.	.15	Mexican	.35
Belcher	.30	Moulton	.25
Best & Belcher	.28	Ontario	8.00
Bruns. Consol.	.28	Ophir	.75
Caledonia B. H.	.59	Plymouth	.12
Chrysolite	.06	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Challar	.12	Potosi	.80
Cons. Cal. & Va.	1.65	Quicksilver	1.50
Com. T. Co. stock	.03½	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Savage	.10
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Sierra Nevada	.50
Deadwood Terra	.60	Standard	3.40
Eureka Consol.	.14	Small Hopes	1.05
Father De Smet	.07	Union Cons.	.28
Golden Fleece	.33	Victor	1.00
Gould & Curry	.26	Yellow Jacket	.30
Hale & Norcross	.35	Argentum Juanita	.20
Homestake	50.00	Isabella	1.15
Horn Silver	1.15	Mollie Gibson	.22
Iron Silver	.66	Portland	2.30
La Crosse	.14		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 16.—There was little of special interest in the Boston trading save a rise of 11 to 333 in Bell Telephone, with later recession to 328. There was considerable selling of Federal Steel. Mining stocks were dull as a rule, and softer in tendency.

Baltic was 1½ lower, at 22; Butte lost 1, to 79; Isle Royale, 2 to 27; Atchison, ½ to 23½; Parrot, 1½ to 45½. Dominion Coal was up 2 at 46; United States Oil, ½ at 20¾. Boston Elevated sold plus the final instalment of $25, and is now full paid; it brought 144. Fitchburg preferred was up 1 at 133½; Old Colony gained ½ to 207; Boston and Maine, 3 to 139. There was a fair market in bonds. Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham 4s rose 1 to 98, and incomes 1 to 63. Fort Scott and Memphis 6s were up ½ at 109½; Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western 4s ½ at 94. Boston United Gas 5s hardened ½ to 81½. Atchison 4s gained ⅜ to 101.

At the Clearing House a few loans were made at 4 per cent., but money was in abundant supply. It is coming to be the general opinion that the rate will be cut before the week is ended. New York funds sold at from 10 to 15 cents discount.

On call, money is cheap and in slow demand. Rates still range loosely from 3½ to 4½ per cent.; the demand from speculative sources continues at a minimum. Money on time is granted to the best names in increasing plenty as low as 4 per cent.; the range runs up to 5 per cent., with the mass of loans going at least as high as 4½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5	5½	Old Dominion	21	21½
Allouez	1¾	2¼	Osceola	69	70
Arcadian	22½	23¼	Parrot	45	46
Arnold	7½	8	Pioneer	.50	1
Ash Bed	..	.65	Quincy	138	139
Atlantic	25½	26½	Rhode Island	5	5¼
Baltic	22½	23	Santa Fé	6	6½
B. & Cr. C.	..	.15	Santa Ysabel	1	1⅛
Butte & Bost. 77½		79½	Shoe	32½	33
Cal. & Hec. 745		750	Tamarack	193	194
Centennial	21½	22½	Utah Cons.	33	33
Franklin	15¾	16	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	.75	1¼	White Knob	20	24
Isle Royale	26	27	Winona	4½	5¼
Mohawk	17	18	Wolverine	40	40¾
Old Colony	4½	5			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	245	246	Cent. M. pf.	63	65
Bost. & Low.	245	..	Fitchburg pf.	133	133½
Bost. & Me.	190	193	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bost. & Pr.	300	..	E. 6s	111	..
Bost. Elev.	*144¼	145	N. Y. & N. F.	..	..
Bost. G. 5s	80	82	E. 7s	115	..
*Fully paid.			West End	93	93¼

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	327	328	N. Eng. Tel.	135	..
Chi. S. Yds.	..	124	U. S. Oil	20	20¾
Dom. Coal	44½	45½	Westinghouse Electric	45	46
Dom. C. pf.	115½	..	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	61	..
Erie Tel.	103	100			
Mex. Tel.	2¾	3			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Prices showed an inclination to sag to-day, but business was so dull that no important declines were recorded. The closing of the Union and Consolidated Traction deal had no appreciable effect on the market. There were a few sales of Union Traction common at 24½@24⅝, but the preferred was neglected. Linseed common opened at 14, advanced ¼, and fell to 13⅞, closing there. The preferred declined from 59¼ to 57¾. Metropolitan Elevated opened at 81, but dropped to 80½, and closed at 80¾.

Adams Exp.	.118	..	
Alb. & Sus.	135	..	
Am. Coal	140	160	
Am. D. Tel.	27	31	
Am. Exp.	145	150	
Am. S. Mfg.	2¾	3½	
Am. Tob.	90	94	
Am. Tob. pf.	133¼	138	
Ann Arbor	16½	17	
B. A. L. pf.	106	..	
B. Un. Gas.	150	153	
B., R. & P.	60	69	
B., R. & P. pf.	..	..	
pf.	101	110	
B., C. R. & N.	.125	..	
Can. Pacific.	97	98	
Chi. C. Tr.	..	37	
C. G. W. pf.	..	..	
C., C. & I.	39	41	
C., I. & L. pf.	57½	60	
C., M. & St. P. pf.	.172½	173	
C. & N. W.	162	163½	
C. & N. W. pf.	.200	..	
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	.105	110½	
Cleve. & P.	186	..	
C. C. & I.	..	..	
C., C. & I. pf.	1½	2	
C., C. & I. pf.	2¾	3½	
C. F. & I. pf.	.127	130	
Col. Mid.	11½	12	
Col. So. 1st pf.	43½	44	
Col. So. 2d pf.	.17	18	
Com. Cable.	165	..	
Consol. Coal	50	..	
D. & R. G.	20¾	21¾	
D. M. & Ft. pf.	.95	..	
D., S. S. & A.	5	6	
Eighth Av.	375	425	
Ev. & T. H. pf.	63	95	
Gluc. S. pf.	98¼	99½	
H. B. Claflin	110	111½	
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	.104	..	
Homestake	73	75	
Ill. C.	1.102	..	
Int. P. Co. pf.	64	66	
Int. Silver	6½	8	
Iowa C. pf.	53	54	
Joliet & Chi.	175	..	
K. C. So., w. iss.	.14	15	
K. C. So. pf., w. iss.	.41	42	
Kan. & Mich.	14½	15¾	
K. & D. M.	3½	4½	
K. & D. M. pf.	.17	18	
K. L. Chi.	35	40	
K. C. pf.	62½	70	
Laclede Gas.	70	75	
Lac. G. pf.	98	100	
L. E. & W. pf.	.96	97½	
Lake Shore.	200	208	
Mah. C. R.	150	200	
M. C. R. pf.	110	..	
Man. Beach.	11	14	
Md. Coal pf.	70	85	
N. W. S. El., pf.	.94	..	
Nat. Tob. pf.	133¼	138	
Ohio Cent.	108	..	
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	.96	97	
N. Y. Air Brake.	129	130	
N. Y. Central	137¼	137¾	
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13½	13¾	
N. Y., N. H. & H.	211½	213	
N. Y., Ont. & West.	25	25	
Norfolk & Western.	38	39	
North American	15¼	15½	
Northern Pacific	61¾	61¾	
Northern Pacific pf.	77½	77¾	
Pacific Mail	35¼	35¾	
Pennsylvania R. R.	140	140	
People's Gas, Chicago.	107¾	108¾	
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	3	3½	
Père Marquette.	26¼	26¼	
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	86	86	
Pressed Steel Car.	51	51	
Pressed Steel Car pf.	83	83	
Pullman Company.	183	183	
Quicksilver	2	2	
Reading	19¾	19¾	
Reading 1st pf.	63½	63¾	
Reading 2d pf.	33¾	33¾	
Republic Iron & Steel.	20	20	
Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	62¾	62¾	
Rio Grande West. pf.	90¾	90¾	
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37½	37¾	
St. Louis Southw.	13½	13½	
St. Louis Southw. pf.	34½	34¾	
Southern Pacific	40½	40¾	
Southern Railway.	14¼	14¼	
Southern Railway pf.	58¾	59¾	
Standard R. & T.	7	8	
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	93	93	
Texas Pacific	18½	20¼	
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	14¾	14¾	
Third Avenue	115	115	
Twin City R. T. pf.	142	142	
Union Bag & Paper Co	19	19	
Union B. & P. Co. pf.	75½	75½	
Union Pacific	59⅞	60	
Union Pacific pf.	76⅞	76⅞	
United States Leather.	13	13	
U. S. Leather pf.	72¼	72¾	
U. S. Rubber pf.	84	84	
Wabash	8¼	8¾	
Wabash pf.	23½	24½	
Western Union Tel.	82½	82½	
Wheel. & Lake Erie.	10⅞	11½	
Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	57½	57½	
Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	31	31½	
Wisconsin Central	18	18	
Wisconsin Central pf.	51½	51½	
Sales	846,275		

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, n., w. iss.	103	104
3s, r., 1891	99¼	..
3s, r., 1918	109¼	109¾
3s, c., 1918	110	110¼
3s, r., 1908-18	111	Kan. & Mich. 14½ 15¾
4s, r., 1907	114¾	115 K. & D. M. 3½ 4½
4s, c., 1907	114¾	115 K. & D. M. pf. 17 18
4s, r., 1925	132¾	132¾ K. L. Chi. 35 40
4s, c., 1925	133¾	133¾ K. C. pf. 62½ 70
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114½ Laclede Gas. 70 75
D. C. 3-65s	121½	.. Lac. G. pf. 98 100
		L. E. & W. pf. 96 97½
		Lake Shore. 200 208
		Mah. C. R. 150 200
		M. C. R. pf. 110 ..
		Man. Beach. 11 14
		Md. Coal pf. 70 85
		N. W. S. El., pf. .94 ..
		Nat. Tob. pf. 133¼ 138
		Ohio Cent. 108 ..
		M. & St. L. 2d pf. 96 97
		N. Y. Air Brake. 129 130
		N. Y. Central 137¼ 137¾
		N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 13½ 13¾
		N. Y., N. H. & H. 211½ 213
		N. Y., Ont. & West. 25 25
		Norfolk & Western. 38 39
		North American 15¼ 15½
		Northern Pacific 61¾ 61¾
		Northern Pacific pf. 77½ 77¾
		Pacific Mail 35¼ 35¾
		Pennsylvania R. R. 140 140
		People's Gas, Chicago. 107¾ 108¾
		Peo., Dec. & Evans. 3 3½
		Père Marquette. 26¼ 26¼
		P., C., C. & St. L. pf. 86 86
		Pressed Steel Car. 51 51
		Pressed Steel Car pf. 83 83
		Pullman Company. 183 183
		Quicksilver 2 2
		Reading 19¾ 19¾
		Reading 1st pf. 63½ 63¾
		Reading 2d pf. 33¾ 33¾
		Republic Iron & Steel. 20 20
		Rep. Iron & Steel pf. 62¾ 62¾
		Rio Grande West. pf. 90¾ 90¾
		St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. 37½ 37¾
		St. Louis Southw. 13½ 13½
		St. Louis Southw. pf. 34½ 34¾
		Southern Pacific 40½ 40¾
		Southern Railway. 14¼ 14¼
		Southern Railway pf. 58¾ 59¾
		Standard R. & T. 7 8
		Tenn. Coal & Iron. 93 93
		Texas Pacific 18½ 20¼
		Texas Pacific Land Tr. 14¾ 14¾
		Third Avenue 115 115
		Twin City R.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings at Private Contract — Plaintiffs the Buyers at Auction — Important Offerings for To-day.

Frank A. Barnaby has sold for Morris H. Smith to Abbot L. Dow, for $230,000, the eight-story building 65 to 69 Fourth Avenue, 50 by 90. In part payment, about $100,000, Mr. Dow gives Brooklyn property.

Relative to recent reports concerning the holdings of the Jaffray estate at Broadway and Leonard Street, L. Laflin Kellogg said yesterday: "As attorney I have charge of that property, and I can state positively that it has not been sold."

Another transfer, incidental to the purchase of the large plot at the southeast corner of Broad Street and Exchange Place by the Alliance Realty Company, went on record yesterday. Louis Mesier and another conveyed to that corporation 31 and 33 Broad Street, 52.8 by 121.3 and irregular. This property is part of the large plot which the Alliance Company acquired several months ago as the site for a twenty-story building, and yesterday's transfer was made simply to perfect the title.

It is reported that Louis Runkel has sold the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 307 West Eighty-first Street, 20 by 102.2.

Janpole & Werner have sold to Harris Laitin the six-story tenement 34 Monroe Street, running through to 39 Hamilton Street, 19.8 by 82.

Rosansky & Rapaport report the sale of the two six-story tenements 301 and 303 East Third Street, 50 by 97, and of 228 Clinton Street, 25 by 93.6.

William Harrison transferred yesterday to Amos F. Eno the property 204 West Fifty-third Street, 17 by 50.5, for an expressed consideration of $13,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

426 East Twentieth Street, 23.6 by 92, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Margaret K. Yarrington $7,000

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 100 by irregular; one-story frame buildings; foreclosure sale, to the defendants, George Riegel and others.... 6,200

By McVickar & Co.

961, 963, and 965 Rogers Place, 50 by 71.2, three two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth A. Jenness 8,730

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

640 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 15 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William Mitchell, as trustee..... 8,000

By H. C. Mapes & Co.

557 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 25 by 118.5, four-story brick flat; executor's sale, t oCharles Custer..... 11,400

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., public auction sale, 144 East Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 160 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, James A. Dunn, referee, 341 Pleasant Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 20.11 by 85, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,025.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,200.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 26 and 28 Lenox Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 160.11 by 100, two seven-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $57,293.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Irving M. Dittenhoefer, referee, 109 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 137 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 19 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,382; subject to another mortgage for $12,300.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, fifty lots on Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, Monterey and La Fontaine Avenues and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 168 West Seventy-second Street, south side, 120 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 153 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 25 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,241.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Robert E. Deyo, referee, 2,764 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25.1 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $21,439.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Franklin B. Lord, referee, 1,456, 1,458, and 1,460 Broadway, east side, 102.6 feet south of Forty-second Street, 56.1 by 107.6 by 54.1 by 92.5, one-story brick and frame stores and sheds; 340 Sixth Avenue, northeast corner of Forty-first Street, 24.8 by 65, one, three, and four story brick and frame buildings; 806 Sixth Avenue, east side, 62.11 feet south of Forty-sixth Street, 18.9 by 75, four-story brick building; 763 Sixth Avenue, west side, 75.5 feet north of Forty-third Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick and frame building; 1,277 Broadway, west side, 17.4 feet north of 32d Street, 16 by 68, four-story brick building, with one-story frame building at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 384 Cherry Street, and 45 and 47 Scammel Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 24.11 by 100.1 and irregular, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,621; subject to other mortgages for $26,600.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 61 to 65 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 75 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $23,640.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 418 Mott Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick and frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,568.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, Avenue A, Unionport, northeast corner of Seventh Street, five lots, each 50 by 216. Due on judgment, $5,546.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 762 West End Avenue, east side, 19.11 feet north of Ninety-seventh Street, 18 by 80, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,000.

By Solomon De Walltearss, executor's sale, 2,040 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 20.10 by 85, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Solomon De Walltearss, executor's sale, 121 and 123 Sullivan Street, east side, 59.6 feet south of Prince Street, 41.10 by 75, six-story brick stable.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, for a two-story frame stable, 26.4 by 67.4; John J. Freedman of 120 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; John P. Leo, architect and builder; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for fourteen five-story brick flats, 31 and 26 by 85; Dorothea Weibel of 605 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; Peter Muller, builder; cost, $420,000.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 27 feet north of Eighteenth Street, for a five-story brick and stone dwelling, 25 by 100; J. T. & J. A. Farley of 253 Columbus Avenue owners; Turner & Killian, architects; cost, $75,000.

Madison Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a frame shed, 75 by 56; J. S. Cram, owner; W. H. Cagney, architect; cost, $1,500.

Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 98 feet east of Avenue A, runs east 387.11 to exterior street by north 205.2 to Seventy-fifth Street by west 413.1, for a three-story brick and stone power house; Manhattan Railway Company of 195 Broadway, owner and architect; cost, $750,000.

Alterations.

No. 162 Leonard Street, to a six-story brick factory; John Simmons of 108 Centre Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $250.

No. 168 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick store and dwelling; F. Bohlmeyer, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $200.

No. 425 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; J. M. Robertson of 30 Wall Street, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $750.

Nos. 34 and 36 West Thirty-third Street, to two four-story brick dwellings and stores; American Realty Company, owner; A. H. Taylor, architect; cost, $16,000.

No. 10 West Thirty-third Street, to a five-story brick studio building; John J. Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; A. M. Napier, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 966 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; estate of William Remsen of 1,517 Broadway, owner; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 1,160 Broadway, to a four-story brick store, 25 by 75; Paran Stevens estate, owner; John J. Petit, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, April 16.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 147th St, 24.10x100x24.9x100, with all title to strip, Amsterdam Av, w s, 49.11 ft s of 147th St, 0.1x100; Niels Hansen to Thomas J. McLaughlin 1

AVENUE D, w s, 77.6 ft s of 4th St, 30.6 x106, Unionport; Florence S. Crosby to Charles E. Lawrence 1

BROAD ST, e s, 53.11 ft s of Exchange Place, 52.8x121.3x irregular; Louis Mesier and another to the Alliance Realty Company 1

BROOME ST, n w corner of Pitt St, 25x59.6; Pitt St, w s, 60 ft n of Broome St, 40x50; Philip Horowitz and others to John Katzman 1

CLASON'S POINT ROAD, centre line, part of Plot 6, map of Clason's Point, 65x117.1x69.11x91.5; Charles Knauf and Florence S. Crosby to Sarita Y. Prieto.. 714

CROTONA AV, e s, 143.10 ft n of 170th St, 23x100; Henry C. Wyand to Catherine Campbell 1

EAST BROADWAY, n s, 78.4 feet w of Clinton St, 26.1x112.7x20.1x112.5; Deborah Alexander and others, heirs, to Haskel Silverman 36,800

HENRY ST, 184, 22.10x100; Julius Saul and another to Charles Saul..... 100

HUDSON ST, n w corner of Perry St, 52.8 x61.6x64.4x44.6; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Henry Korn..... 35,000

HUDSON ST, 815, w s, 24x 100 block; Joyeuse L. Gray to Agnes G. Boyd.... 5,500

KING ST, 1, n s, 18.4x26x irregular; Beatrice Tuoti to James Kilpatrick..... 1

LAFAYETTE ST, s w corner of Railroad Av, 153.4x108; Jacob Ackermann and others to Henry Kroeger and wife.... 2,500

LAFAYETTE ST, s w corner of Railroad Av, 153.4x108; Nathaniel M. Perry and others to Henry Ackermann..... 1

LENOX AV, n w corner of 138th St, 199.10 ft to 140th St x 125; William H. Scott to Thomas Berkeley 1

MADISON AV, 1,697, 25x75; Elizabeth Seller to Charles Garfiel..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 118 ft n of 84th St, 44.2x70; the Equitable Life Assurance Society to Charles Gulden 10

MONROE ST, 34, 19.8x80.3 to Hamilton St x16.8x75.3; Zeleman Adams to Harris Laitin 1

MOTT AV, w s, 75 ft s of 156th St, 25x 98; Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, to James T. Barry..... 13,500

NAGLE AV, s s, 400 feet e of Elwood St, 100x194x101x209.1; Joseph M. Becker and others to E. J. Farrell..... 7,000

OLD BROADWAY, or Bloomingdale Road, s e corner of 130th St, 31.9x100x26.7x 101.1; Andrew Shields to City Real Estate Company, quit claim..... 1

PIKE ST, w s, 25 ft s of Madison St, 25x 71; Adolph Mandel to Max Block..... 1

PIKE ST, 70, 72, and 74, w s, 60x85x60x 62; Jacob Fischel and wife to Della Burnstine 1

RIVINGTON ST, 313 and 315, s s, 50x 100; Emanuel Glauber to Herman Gottlieb 1

RUTGERS PLACE, 21 and 23, 52x110; Barnett Hamburger to Robert C. Norris 1

STANTON ST, n e corner of Cannon St, 33.4x75; Hyman Adelstein and others to Philip Horowitz 63,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 145th St, 24.11x100; Frederick H. Walker to August Oest 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 115th St, 118.5x79.11x100.11x14.11; J. Allen Townsend to Richard Neville..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 114th St, 59.9x124.3x50.11x93; N. D. Stillwell to Spencer C. Judson 100

TRANSVERSE ROAD, n s, at n w s of Valentine Av, 50x92.6; Charles M. Hayward and wife to Mary A. Costello..... 10

TREMONT AV, n s, 46.1 ft e of Crotona Av, 20x90.7; also, Cambreling Av, e s, 98.5 ft n of Oakland Place, 50.3x102.6; also, Tremont Av, n s, 71.1 ft e of Crotona Av, 25x90.8; William Rhinelander and another, trustees, to Eben F. Oliver.. 7,500

UNION AV, n e corner of Fox, or 150th St, 350 ft to Beck, or 151st St, x 90; Henry F. Huettner to Mabel Meres..... 1

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 183d St, 24 x100x irregular; Walter Ford and wife to William C. Katzenberger and wife.. 1

WEST END AV, 854, 17x72; Ernest E. W. Schneider and others to Edward Miehling 1

WEST END AV, 410, 42x110; Metropolitan Improvement Company to Samuel Hetts 100

WOOSTER ST, 201 and part of 203, 38.9x 100; Albert E. Park to Charles H. Lyman..... 1

1ST AV, e s, 21 ft s of 8th St, 37.6x72; leasehold; William T. Emmet, referee, to Pauline Engel..... 6,300

1ST AV, s e corner of 106th St, 25.11x 84; James Kilpatrick to C. W. Frees.. 1

107TH AV, e s, 50 feet s of 40th St, 25x 100.6; Mary Ward to Leopold Kaufmann 9,900

4TH ST, 258 West, 22.4x60.2x22.7x60.3; Jennie B. Quaintance and others to Peter A. Walsh..... 11,000

117TH ST, 540 East, 26x92; George Pfister to Ernest W. Morche..... 25,500

19TH ST, 550 West, 25x92; William H. Fisher to William Hockman..... 1

19TH ST, 550 West, 25x92; William H. Fisher to William Hockman..... 6,000

19TH ST, 127 West, n s, 20.5x92; Christian Schafer to John McCann..... 1

22D ST, 321 West, 21.10x98.9; Elvina Whitman to Mary I. Danielson..... 2,000

202TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; the Stephen Merritt Burial Company to the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company 1

35TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x74.1; Hoffman Miller to Geraldine F. Webb 40,000

44TH ST, s s, Lot 546, Map No. 1 estate Thomas Buchanan; Jane E. Cusick to Lillie Cohn 100

51ST ST, n s, 80 feet w of 9th St, 20x50.5; Amos F. Eno to Annie Blatt..... 1

52D ST, 204 West, 17x50.5; William Harrison to Amos F. Eno..... 13,600

61ST ST, 338 East, 28x100.5; Jacob Goldflam to Moser Arndisteln..... 1

61ST ST, 337 West, 25x100.5; Joseph S. Goldsman to Fanny Horowitz..... 1

65TH ST, s s, 144.8 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.5; Gilbert C. Brown to Emily S. Arnold 38,750

66TH ST, 331 East, 25x100.5; George G. Banzer to Nicholas Wreden..... 100

66TH ST, 140 ft e of 5th Av, 20x 100.5; Samuel R. Betts to Metropolitan Improvement Company 1

67TH ST, n s, 42 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.5; Robert F. Bennett and others to Niels Hansen..... 1

71ST ST, 65 West, 22x102.2; George H. Cole to Elisha H. Janes..... 100

72D ST, 107 West, 21x102.2; Arthur Truax, referee, to Samuel McMillan..... 6,100

72D ST, s s, 325 feet w of 3d Av, 25x 102.2; August Blumenthal to Simon Ravitser 48,500

77TH ST, 243 and 235 East, 25x102.2; Adolph A. Schorsch and wife to Moses K. Wallach 100

77TH ST, 231 and 235 East, 25x102.2; Julius Feder, as trustee, to Adolph A. Schorsch 10,800

81ST ST, n s, 101.8 ft e of 3d Av, 50.10x 102.2; Mary A. H. Drenen and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, 5-12 part 1

81ST ST, n s, 101.8 ft e of 3d Av, 50.10x 102.2; George D. Howarth and another, by guardian, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, 2-12 part 3,838

81ST ST, n s, 101.8 ft e of 3d Av, 50.10x 102.2; Emma L. Howarth, by guardian, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, 1-12 part 1,917

81ST ST, n s, 101.8 ft e of 3d Av, 50.10x 102.2; Alfred T. Howarth and others, by guardian, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, 1-3 part 7,667

83D ST, s s, 104 feet w of Broadway, 55.8 x102.2; Herbert Dongan to Clara W. Stetson 1

89TH ST, 151 East, 19.2x102.2; Frederick W. Vanderbeck to Venance Besset..... 1

96TH ST, 134 West, 25x100.8; Alexander Cameron to Charles Rheinheimer..... 1

102D ST, 250 West, 20x95.5x irregular; Louise V. Weise to Dora M. Tooker.. 100

115TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 50x 100.11; Spencer C. Judson to Nelson D. Stillwell 100

115TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 50 x100.11; Clarence F. True and wife to Spencer C. Judson 100

118TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; Charles M. Rosenthal to Alfred H. Marvin..... 100

123D ST, 437 East, 16.8x100.11; Theresa Metzger to Hannah Warshawsky..... 6,550

125TH ST, n s, 260 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; George H. Diehl and wife to Brady & Hauptmann 100

129TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of 5th Av, 20x 100.11; Josephine E. Carpenter to John B. James..... 1

130TH ST, 2 East, 16.8x99.11; Gertrude H. Diehl to Jennie E. Baker..... 15,000

132D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Leopold Barth and wife to Gregor Moser 17,375

162D ST, s s, 339.5 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; Henry N. Rockwell to Mary Lammers..... 100

164TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Washington Av, 38x100; Mary Lammers to H. N. Rockwell 100

165TH ST, s w corner of Tinton Av, 89.11 x90; Herman Raschen and wife to James R. Crosman 100

167TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Woodycrest Av, runs e 180.10 to Anderson Av, proposed, x s 36.10 x n w 180.10, gore; Jennie C. Ryan to Patrick K. Gray... 100

167TH ST, s s, 20.8 ft e of Woodycrest Av, runs e 180.10 to Anderson Av, proposed, x s 36.10 x n w 180.10, gore; Henry D. Cochrane, executor, &c., to Jennie C. Ryan 1

167TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Woodycrest Av, runs e 180.10 to Anderson Av, proposed, x s 36.10 x n w 180.10, gore; Jennie C. Ryan to Patrick K. Gray... 1

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—JOHN R. PLATT, Isaac S. Platt, and William P. Chambers, as trustees under the will of Samuel R. Platt, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA A. FINCK, Edmond Kelly, individually and also as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Horace Robert Kelly, individually and also as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, a daughter of said Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and who in religion is known as Sister Joseph of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul, Shaun Kelly and Kathleen Kelly, the last two named persons being the children of the above-named Edmond Kelly; Robert Kelly, Kathleen Gertrude Kelly, Edmond Kelly, Hallue Kelly, Yvonne Kelly, and Raymond Kelly, the last six named persons being the children of the above-named Horace Robert Kelly; Evelina de la F. Kelly, wife of said Horace Robert Kelly; and Jean d'Humieres, John Trapp, John Ohlssen, Frederick Krekeler, Frederick French, William Hyland, Edwin A. Schroeder and Frank M. Arguimbau, as surviving partners of the firm of Schroeder and Bon, and Sandford L. Norcott, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended complaint.

Dated New York, March 8th, 1900.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City, New York.

To the above-named defendants Edmond Kelly, individually and also as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres, Jean d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, a daughter of said Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and who in religion is known as Sister Joseph of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul; Shaun Kelly and Kathleen Kelly, the last two named persons being the children of the above-named Edmond Kelly:

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the same in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, the duly verified amended complaint in this action having been filed in said Clerk's office on the 8th day of March, 1900.

Dated New York, March 12th, 1900.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City, New York.

mh13-1aw7wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Isidor Aunait, John J. Gleason, Abraham Andrews, Edward Myers, William Boardman, Joseph Borien, Ronald D. Gillis, John Robinson, James O'Connell, and Percy MacDonald, defendants.—Amended and Supplemental Summons.—Action No 2.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants:

Rosina Vollhart, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 5, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY of New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Robert I. Weiss, Henry Ward, Charles W. Page, Augustus B. Weaver, Peter Walsh, Henri Leuba, Katharine Murphy, Edward C. Herbart, and Samuel G. Revans, defendants.—Amended and supplemental summons.—Action No. 1.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above named defendants:

Rosina Vollhart, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 5, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY of New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Isidor Aunait, John J. Gleason, Abraham Andrews, Edward Myers, William Boardman, Joseph Borien, Ronald D. Gillis, John Robinson, James O'Connell, and Percy MacDonald, defendants.—Amended and Supplemental Summons.—Action No 2.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants:

Rosina Vollhart, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 5, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY of New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Robert I. Weiss, Henry Ward, Charles W. Page, Augustus B. Weaver, Peter Walsh, Henri Leuba, Katharine Murphy, Edward C. Herbart, and Samuel G. Revans, defendants.—Amended and supplemental summons.—Action No. 1.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above named defendants:

Rosina Vollhart, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 5, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY of New York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ROSINA VOLLHART, Caroline F. Porter, Theodore W. Morris, Richard T. Williams, Alexander V. Fraser, James J. Phelan, Abraham W. Ladd, John G. Siegling, Mayer Michaels, the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, Horace R. Kelly, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Jacob Leonard, Vreeland H. Youngman, Oscar Leonard, Evelina de la Forest Kelly, Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Albert L. David, Isaac Goldstein, Otto Horwitz, as temporary receiver of the copartnership firm of McMahon, Bishop & Company; Frederick A. Schroeder, Edwin A. Schroeder, Frank M. Arguimbau, Sandford L. Norcott, Isidor Aunait, John J. Gleason, Abraham Andrews, Edward Myers, William Boardman, Joseph Borien, Ronald D. Gillis, John Robinson, James O'Connell, and Percy MacDonald, defendants.—Amended and Supplemental Summons.—Action No 2.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants:

Rosina Vollhart, Nora d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, otherwise known as Sister Joseph; Edmond Kelly, individually and as trustee under the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased, or as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Mary Ann d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the amended and supplemental summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 5, 1900.

A. HENRY MOSLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JAMES CAMPBELL THOMPSON, plaintiff, against ELLA F. COOK and EDWARD N. COOK, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 25th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-seventh Street, distant three hundred and twenty-eight feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighty-seventh Street and Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets; thence easterly along the said centre line twenty-two feet; thence northerly again parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Eighty-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the said southerly side of Eighty-seventh Street twenty-two feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less. Said premises being also known by the Number 40 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.—Dated New York, April 3d, 1900.

A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

WILLIAM P. MALONEY, Attorney for plaintiff, 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 40 West Eighty-seventh Street.

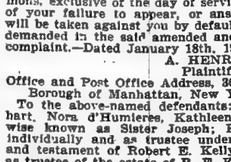

The property is to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $30,500, and accrued interest. The approximate amount of the lien, or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $4,803.81, with interest thereon from the 22d day of March, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $220.19, with interest from March 30th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser, out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $638.60, and interest.—Dated New York, April 3d, 1900.

A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THOMAS H. MESSENGER, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Harry Messenger, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANZ MAYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-seventh Street, distant westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Avenue B, two hundred (200) feet, and running thence southerly and parallel with Avenue B one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Avenue B one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches, to the southerly side of Eighty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-seventh Street twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to said Frances Lizzie Mayer by Arthur Gorsch and Sophia, his wife, by deed dated November 15th, 1899, recorded November 23d, 1899, in New York County Register's Office, Liber 2,272, Page 56.—Dated New York, April 12, 1900.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.

ALBERT W. SEAMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 16 and 18 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above, the street number being 538 East 87th Street.

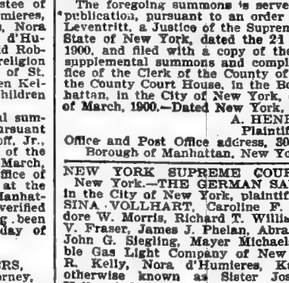

East 86th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,874.57, with interest thereon from April 10, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $384.15, with interest from April 11, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $985.33, with interest.—Dated New York, April 12, 1900.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN COTTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the first day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed to be sold by said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, late at Mott Haven, in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side or line of Mott (late Macomb) Avenue, distant twenty-five feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of said Mott (late Macomb) Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth (late Main) Street; thence running easterly on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-fourth (late Main) Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with said Mott (late Macomb) Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly in a straight line and again parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to the part of the way along the middle of the division wall of the dwelling houses now situate on the premises hereby intended to be mortgaged, and on the premises now or late of Jerusha M. Cushing, one hundred feet to the said easterly side or line of Mott (late Macomb) Avenue; thence southerly along said easterly side or line of Mott (late Macomb) Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all rights of mortgagors in the said avenue.

"The said premises being the northerly half of the lot Number Three Hundred and Forty-one as known and designated on a map of the Village of Mott Haven, dated January 1st, 1850, drawn by Andrew Findley, Surveyor, and on file in the Westchester County Register's office.

"The said premises being located in Section Nine, on Block 2343, on the Land Map of the said City of New York, and is now known as street Number Four Hundred and Eighteen Mott Avenue in said city."—Dated New York, March 19, 1900.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 418 Mott Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York.

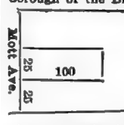

144th Street.

The approximate amount of the mortgage lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $6,279.17, with interest from the 19th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $238.68, with interest.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $889.91, with interest.—Dated March 19, 1900.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CAROLINE S. REID, plaintiff, against ELLEN EDEN, Charles H. Phelps, the Fourth National Bank of Dayton, Otto W. P. Westervelt, and Carl F. Braun, composing the firm of Westervelt & Company, and Edward J. H. Tamsen, late Sheriff of the City and County of New York, Daniel MacM. Niven, Malcolm M. Niven, Thomas Graham, Abraham Abraham, Isidor Straus, Nathan Straus, and Simon F. Rothschild, composing the firm of Abraham & Straus, and Henry Hollander, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 16th, 1900.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office address, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants Malcolm M. Niven, Charles H. Phelps, and the Fourth National Bank of Dayton:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1900.—Dated March 10th, 1900.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

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SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SAMUEL ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against JOHN KRESS, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons—With notice.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 8th, 1899.

HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office Address and Office, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of five hundred and one 60-100 dollars, with interest from March 14th, 1898, and with costs of this action.

HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the defendant, John Kress:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 9th day of March, 1900, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the ninth day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 10, 1900.

HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

AKIN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETHAN AKIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 East Main Street, Amsterdam, New York, on or before the first day of July next.

Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1899.

SUSAN AKIN,
LOUIS AKIN,
HELENA A. MIX,
PAUL C. AKIN,
THERSON AKIN,
ETHAN AKIN, Jr.,
Administrators, &c.

W. BARLOW DUNLAP, Attorney for Administrators, 31 East Main St., Amsterdam, N. Y.

d28-1aw9mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JENNIE E. CLARKE, plaintiff, against NELSON J. FERRIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and the westerly side of the Boulevard, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly and parallel with the westerly side of the Boulevard, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets; thence easterly and parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence southerly and parallel with the westerly side of the Boulevard ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, April 12th, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 631 West 148th St.

148th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,352.50, with interest thereon from the 3d day of April, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $353.35, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $822.45 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $12,500 with interest at 4% per annum, from the 16th day of November, 1899.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES MAYNC, plaintiff, against SOPHIA BRADY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, distant one hundred and thirty-seven feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-second Street nineteen feet, thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street nineteen feet to the point of beginning, known as No. 109 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Dated New York, March 26, 1900.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.

BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above, the street number being 538 East 87th Street.

The property is to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $30,500, and accrued interest. The approximate amount of the lien, or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $4,803.81, with interest thereon from the 22d day of March, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $220.19, with interest from March 30th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser, out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $638.60, and interest.—Dated New York, April 3d, 1900.

A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against HERMAN KLEIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the easterly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Eighth Street seventy-five feet, and thence southerly again parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 23d, 1900.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

William H. Stockwell, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street numbers are 61-63-65 West 108th Street:

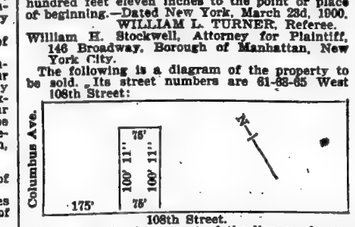

108th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $23,284.02, with interest thereon from the 15th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $356.45, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $334.83 and interest.—Dated New York, 23d day of March, 1900.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE SCHUSTER and William Schuster, as executors, &c., plaintiffs, against MAX HEYMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the nineteenth day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of April, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Houston Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on said southerly side of Houston Street, distant seventy feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Houston and Lewis Streets, running thence easterly along Houston Street twenty feet, thence southerly and on a line parallel with Lewis Street and part of the way through a party wall fifty feet, thence easterly parallel with said Houston Street ten feet, thence southerly parallel with Lewis Street twenty-five feet, thence westerly and parallel with Houston Street twenty feet, thence northerly parallel with Lewis Street twenty-five feet, thence westerly parallel with Houston Street ten feet, and thence northerly parallel with Lewis Street fifty feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, April

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

White Goods—A Sale!

Some time ago, when advance in Cottons was first talked of, we stocked up liberally on desirable kinds, such as Dimities, Piques, Lawns and India Linens, which are at present particularly in demand for Commencement and Confirmation Dresses, Ladies' Waists, fine Underwear and Aprons. . . . We now offer about fifty cases of these goods at special sale, beginning To-day, at

Forty and Fifty Per Cent. Below Value.

20 Cases
Sheer White Dimities
Fine cord—29 inch..... 4¾
Cost half as much again in case lots at wholesale.

20 Cases
White India Linens
32 inch—excellent quality..... 6¾
Cost half as much again in case lots at wholesale.

Yard Wide Cambrics
Long Cloth finish for Underwear and Children's Dresses; value 11..... 7¾

4 Cases
Fancy White Piques
Cluster cords, with polka dot stripe between, and three other patterns—called "Seconds" because of a few machine spots—regular value 29.....12½

2 Cases
White Stripe Lawns
Tuck and Hemstitch effects so desirable for waists—value 19.....12½

All Over Woven Tuckings
Three widths of tucks—worth 25.....12½

OUR STOCK OF WHITE GOODS

Has no equal in New York . . . . In quantities, assortments and the values to be obtained it is far ahead of any elsewhere . . . . Here are some varieties and their prices:

Dotted Swisses	9¾ to .59	Bishop and Persian Lawns...	.15 to .49
Swiss Mulls	.15 to .49	Victoria Lawns	6¾ to .34
India Mulls	.12½ to .45	Nainsooks—30 to 45 inch	8½ to .89
India Dimities	6¾ to .29	India Linens	5¾ to .39
Piques and Ducks	6¾ to .69	Cambrics	6¾ to .24
Plaid Nainsooks	5¾ to .25	Long Cloth—12-yd. pc	.89 to 1.89
Silk Mulls	.17 to .98	Dress Organdies	.24 to .98
Novelty Lace and Emb'd Stripes for Fancy White Waists—39 inch.....	.39 to .98	Novelty Organdies, White, Black and Colors with Emb'd dots—Second mourning and other effects—33 to 40 inch.....	.49 to .69

New Laces and Nets
Beautiful Styles at surprisingly moderate prices.

Serpentine and Garland Insertings, Point de Paris, Duchesse Applique, Chantilly, Point Venise, Point Arabe, Cluny and Russian—white, cream and black..... 8 to 2.98

Special.
Point Venise, Point Arabe and Russian—new cream tints..... .98

Special.
Chantilly, Applique and Venise Insertg's Black, white and cream..... .39
Point Venise Imitation Point Arabe, Cluny, Renaissance and Duchesse Nets—white, cream and Butter tints..... .98
Bandings to match..... .10 to .29
Special Values in Lace and Novelty Nets.... .29 to 1.98
Fine Black Dress Nets—1¼ yds. wide—all silk Brussels with pretty bowknot and flowered designs.....1.39
Finer qualities—all styles—to.....5.49

From the largest stock of Towels and Towellings
in New York, these splendid values:

IN TOWELS
250 dozen, all Linen Huck—fringed—20x40 inch..... .10
Hemmed Huck Towels—21x44 inch.... .12
All Linen Damask—Knot fringe—20x42 inch..... .15
Momie Linen—extra heavy—col'd borders—fringed—21x42..... .16½
same quality—21x48..... .21
All Linen Damask—24x50 dble row open work—knot fringe—worth .31..... .25

IN TOWELLINGS
All Linen Roller—17 inch..... 5¾
17 inch Heavy Crash—all linen..... 8½
Silver Bleached Damask—18 inch..... 4¾
All Linen Glass—17 inch..... 9¾
Real Russia Crash—all linen..... 6¾
Check Glass—24 inch..... .10
Extra Heavy All-Linen Twill..... 9¾
Fine All-Linen Huck—18 inch..... .14
Turkish Towelling—1½ yds. wide..... .39

Broadway and 11th Street.

BASEMENT SALESROOM.

50 Enamelled, Brass trimmed Beds,—single, three-quarter and double bed size.
$6.50.

Woven Wire Springs.
$3.85.

Mattresses,—all Hair,—40 lbs. weight.
$10.00.

200 pairs,—fine Feather filled Bed Pillows.
$1.85 per pair.

Upholstered, folding Cot Beds.
$1.65.

Woven Wire,—Folding Cot Beds.
$2.50.

Hemmed Cotton Sheets,—72x99 inches.
65 cents each.

Cotton Pillow Cases,—45 x 38½ inches.
16 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Underwear.
Men's underwear.
"Deimel"-linen—every wearer sings its praises; not every store keeps it.
"Dermophile"-wool—the only all-wool kind that won't shrink.
"Cellular"-cotton—latest on the field and most promising, it's porous and it's cheap.
Every good sort of underwear, the usual and the unusual.
And most important of all, every size.
Boys' underwear, too.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807 TRADE MARK
COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS
FASHION DECREES
for this season, Spring-like patterns and tints like our
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET,
65 Cents a yd.
(Regular price $1.00.)
Artistic Easter wedding presents—rugs, furniture, lamps, pictures, &c., at lowest prices. Our "Long Credit" furnishes the missing link between wishing and having.
CASH OR CREDIT
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Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

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The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST
Sold by ALL GROCERS.

International Armor Brand
NEW CREATIONS
SHIRTS
COLLARS
CUFFS
AUTO (SAME STYLE) "BEN HUR"
2⅜ IN. HIGH. 2⅝ IN. HIGH

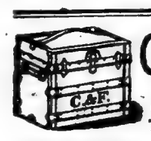

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161 BROADWAY.
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CARPET CLEANSING.
526 7th Av., Near 28th St.
Estb. 1863. Tel. 1182 38th St.
Send for Circular.
T. M. STEWART.

O'Neill's.

The Three Greatest Bicycle Bargains in the City of New York.

$15.75, $19.75 and $24.75.

THEY came from three of the most reliable Bicycle concerns in this country and are without doubt the best values on the market to-day. They are handsomely finished, light running, strictly up to date, and above all

THEY ARE SAFE WHEELS TO RIDE!

We guarantee each one of them for the calendar year of 1900. A few particulars:

The **"HAMPDEN BICYCLE" AT $15.75.** These Wheels will be sold by other concerns this season under their original names at 40.00 and are fully guaranteed. The fittings, Cones, Cups, etc., are made from Thompson's selected steel, carefully tempered, Full Flush Joint Frame, Rat Trap or Rubber Pedals, Automatic Padded Saddle, First-class Adjustable Handlebars and guaranteed Tires—2 colors to choose from, Black and Maroon.

Men's Wheels—20, 22 and 24 Inch Frames.
Women's Wheels—20 and 22 Inch Frames.

THE O'NEILL 19.75 BICYCLES embody all the new mechanical ideas for this season and are fully guaranteed for the entire year. They are made by one of the best concerns in this country, and under their own name sell for 50.00 each. The fittings are strictly first-class and they have guaranteed tires; Full Nickel Fork with square Double Crown. Finish, Black and Maroon.

THE O'NEILL 24.75 BICYCLES are the equal of any bicycle ever made. They are highly finished, have fine bearings and the frame is made of Shelby's Seamless Tubing, having full flush joints. Internal Fasteners, Baldwin Detachable Chains and Full Nickel Fork with Triple Crown.

Men's Wheels—in 20, 22 and 24 Inch Frames.
Women's Wheels—in 21 and 23 Inch Frames.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

H. O'NEILL & CO., Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Eton Coats.

Black, tucked Taffetas Coats,—collarless, or with tucked, lace trimmed, Batiste collars.
Lined with white Satin.
Kersey Cloth Coats,—various models,
$22.00.

Made of tucked and corded Taffetas,—lined with white Taffetas or Satin.
Black Broadcloth,—with stitched silk revers,
$16.00.

Cheviot,—Fly front or Eton Coats,—with silk face revers.
Lined with Taffetas Silk,
$10.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Upholstery Dept.

Fourth Floor.

About 275 pairs,—fine Arabian Lace Curtains,—with wide lace insertion and edge,—complete range of new designs, per pair,
$5.75, $7.50 and $8.50.

English Bobbinette Lace Curtains, with wide ruffle, finished with fancy insertion and edged with Valenciennes Lace, per pair,
$1.35, $1.75 and $2.50.

Fancy Muslin Curtains,—with coin spot, lace stripe or plaid centre designs,—ruffled border, per pair,
75 cents.

Portieres,—Jute Taffetas, embroidered Denim, Java and India Prints and reversible Armure, per pair,
$3.50, $5.00 and $6.00.

Couch Covers,—India, Persian, Kelim and Bagdad designs,—60 inches wide,—reversible,
$3.75, $6.00, & $7.50 each.

English wing or "forty winks" Easy Chairs,—upholstered in Art Cretonnes, Chintz, Ticking and Denim,
$12.50 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third St.

CARPET CLEANSING.

353 WEST 54TH ST.
Established 1875. Telephone 366 Columbus.
Altering and Relaying.
J. & W. WILLIAMS.

"AERTEX" Cellular Underwear

is the Newest English Hygienic Underwear for Summer Wear.

Before supplying your needs for Spring and Summer investigate the merits of "Aertex Cellular."

THIS LABEL ON ALL THE CELLULAR CLOTHING AERTEX LONDON BY GARMENTS.

Sold by Leading Dealers.

Brain Workers.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Strengthens the exhausted and confused brain, relieves nervous headache and induces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

Sale of
Muslin Underwear.

Tuesday, April 17th.

Nainsook or Cambric Gowns and Chemises,
98c., $1.25, $1.95.
Nainsook or Cambric Drawers
75c., 98c., $1.25, $1.95
Nainsook Corset Covers,
50c., 98c., $1.25, $1.95
Cambric Skirts,
98c., $1.25, $1.95, 2.45
Wrappers.
Dimity Wrappers,
$3.95.
Silk Skirts,
in colored and black taffeta, with two accordion plaited ruffles, edged with ruche,
$10.75.
In colored and black taffeta, with small ruffles,
$5.85.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.
Fur Storage.
Are prepared to store furs in the most careful manner with all the usual guarantees.
Repairs and alterations, with the best workmanship, undertaken now at moderate prices.
BROADWAY & 12TH ST.

WEBER PIANOS

Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., New York.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Beds and Bedding
Brass Trimmed Iron Bedstead, Woven Wire Spring, 40-lb. Hair Mattress, Pair Feather Pillows, Feather Bolster, 100 other kinds of ALL BRASS and BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, $4.50 to $100.00. **$16.00** Regular price $22.
E. G. GYGER,
156 West 23d Street.

Special! At O'Neill's To-day! | Special! At O'Neill's To-day!

O'Neill's.

Exceptional Values To-day in the
Women's Cloak and Suit Dep't

Homespun Suits.
WOMEN'S SUITS OF HOMESPUN in the new effects, double breasted Eton Jacket with high Medici collar and reveres of stitched Taffeta, lined with Taffeta. Skirt hangs perfectly, is lined with Percaline and bound with velveteen.
15.00.
HOMESPUN SUITS in the new Tan and Gray effects, double-breasted tight-fitting Eton Jacket with triple notched collar. Skirt has the new inverted plait. Entire suit lined throughout with fine Taffeta.
25.00.

Eton Jackets.
SILK ETON JACKETS with high Medici collar, large reveres. Entire jacket is silk braided in a special design, and is lined throughout with white Taffeta.
20.00.

Separate Dress Skirts.
The Greatest Bargain of the Season.
WOMEN'S SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS, made of genuine Bannockburn Suitings; back has the new inverted plait; hangs perfectly, is Percaline lined and bound with velveteen. Value 7.50.
3.98.

An immense stock of Women's Shirtwaists, comprising all the newest effects in Silk and Cotton AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

LIGHTS O' THE FOREST.

Bird's-eye Maple individualizes, refines, and brightens whatever surroundings it enters. From its polished surface we catch the glances of an hundred eyes, peering, half-hid in the curling grain, like the flecks of golden sunshine which steal through mi-lady's lattice.
The same unique interest belongs to the mellowness of birch.
Bedroom Suites and odd Bureaux, Cheval Glasses, Dressing Tables, escritoires are among the requisites of the bride-to-be. Three-piece Birch Suites, from $20.00; three-piece Maple Suites, from $52.00.
Under our hands of genius, the "Lights o' the Forest" have pulse and buoyant life not to be secured elsewhere, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
To-night, Wednesday Mat., and Wed. Eve., WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.
Thursday Eve. and Saturday Matinee, MANŒUVERS OF JANE.
Friday and Saturday Nights, TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS. (Sat., Mary Mannering's farewell appearance.)
NEXT MONDAY: THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO., A RUNAWAY GIRL, with Jas. T. Powers and 65 others. Seats ready. TO-DAY, 1:30, TARLETON MEMORIAL BENEFIT. A SPLENDID ARRAY OF STAR ATTRACTIONS.

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
Charles Frohman's London Company.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Last 5 Nights. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
A MAN AND HIS WIFE. PRECEDED BY THE BUGLE CALL.
April 23d—Empire Co. in "Lord & Lady Algy."

Charles Frohman's **Criterion Theatre.** B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15.
James K. HACKETT | Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EVGS., 8. MAT. SATURDAY.
WM. GILLETTE In His New Play Sherlock Holmes.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. "The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald. Evgs., 8 o'c. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 1:50.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.

COMIQUE B'WAY & 29TH ST. Mat. To-day. Res'd seats, 25c. & 50c.
THE REAL SAPPHO From the Book of Alphonse Daudet.

5th Ave Theatre. Evs. 8:15; Mat. Sat. 2:15.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
All this week except Sat. night, RIP VAN WINKLE. Sat. night, THE RIVALS.

CUBAN ORPHAN FAIR
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Admission 50c. nights, 25c. afternoons. 10c. for Children. Everybody will be there.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Ev'gs at 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15
BOSTONIANS IN THE VICEROY.
THE NEW HERBERT & SMITH OPERA.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. FADS & FOLLIES CO. The World's Trio, Florence Troupe.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL. 34th St. & Broadway. MAT. TO-DAY 25 & 50c. High-Class Vaudeville. Robt. Hilliard & Co., "The Littlest Girl," Grapewin & Chance, Press Eldridge, and 10 Stars.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria EVGS. 8:30. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Mat. Sat. 2:30
THE RAYS IN A HOT OLD TIME.
PRICES: 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, AND 2.00.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44-45th Sts. Ev. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Bargain Mats. Wedy. All reserved seats 50c.
F. C. Whitney's Successful QUO VADIS.

BIJOU B'way 30th St. SAPHO In JAPANESE. and CHING LING FOO Every Afternoon.
EVERY EVE'G, TIM MURPHY In THE CARPET BAGGER."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
The Great Operatic hit, MLLE. NITOUCHE
Thursday, Benefit to Miss Anna Leonardi.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Place. 23D WEEK, "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve., 8:10.

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
As Played 200 Nights at Daly's Theatre. THE GREAT RUBY
Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman—100 others

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. ADOLF ZINK. JOHN W. RANSONE. ISABELLE URQUHART. FILSON & ERROL.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Stuart Robson In OLIVER GOLDSMITH. Mat. Sat. 2:15.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c.
THIS WEEK—THE DANCING GIRL.

Herald Square Theatre. Chas. E. Evans, Pr. Authorized version General admission, 50c. QUO VADIS Sat.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAD. SQ. GARDEN—LAST 5 DAYS.
Greatest Circus Season Ever Known,

GREAT 4-PAW & SELLS BROS.' SUPERB CIRCUSES.

MENAGERIE ON EXHIBITION IN BASEMENT BEFORE AND AFTER PERFORMANCES.
Open 1 and 7 P. M. Performances 2 and 8. Box office open at 9 A. M. daily.
NOTICE.—To applicants for free seats for Orphans' Day. It has been impossible to reply to all letters. Only those who have received tickets can be admitted.
DON'T BUY TICKETS ON THE SIDEWALK.

WALDORF-ASTORIA
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC MATINEE
In aid of the New York ORTHOPAEDIC DISPENSARY & HOSPITAL.
Friday afternoon, April 20th, 3 to 5 o'clock.
MARIE BREMA, and MACKENZIE GORDON, WALTER DAMROSCH LEO SCHULZ, and Orchestra.
VICTOR HARRIS, Accompanist.
Concluding with
DAVID BISPHAM, Assisted by HILDA SPONG, and other members of Daniel Frohman's Company in the play entitled **Adelaide**
Res. seats, $5. Gallery, $3. Now on sale at Schuberth's, Schirmer's, Tyson's, 5th Av. Hotel, and H. M. Hirschberg, Townsend Bldg., 1123 B'way.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN 23d Street and 4th Avenue.
Two weeks only, —Beginning— Friday, April 20, From 10 A.M. to 10 P. M.,
TISSOT'S PAINTINGS ILLUSTRATING THE LIFE OF CHRIST
Admission, 50 cents. Special arrangements with Sunday Schools and Institutions of Learning.
J. B. POND Manager.

BROADWAY THEATRE. B'way & 41st St. Eve. at 8. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Last 4 Weeks. Closes May 12th.
BEN-HUR
SEATS ON SALE FOR ALL REMAINING PERFORMANCES.

50 Cents to $1.00 CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Afternoon, April 19, at 3.
FAREWELL TO AMERICA OF
DE PACHMANN
CHOPIN
Preludes—Etudes—Mazourkas.
Res. seats, 50c. to $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. Mlle. CORNILLE, Fred Bond & Co., Ryan & Richfield; CarrieScott, PantzerTrio, Mov. Ps.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Thorne & Carleton, Cont. Perf. Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, 15c., 25c., 50c. McWatters & Tyson, Sisson & Wallace, Jane Whitbeck, Burton & Brooks, 9th

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. & Matinée Sat. at 2.
—OLGA— —IN—
NETHERSOLE SAPHO
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Song Recital MENDELSSOHN HALL, Wed. Evening, April 18, at 8:30.
MISS MARIE BREMA
Res. Seats $1.50 & $2, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

KOSTER & BIAL'S To-night, Mat. Sat. The Superb Ballet Spectacle, PROGRESS. 300—People—300. Preceded by the Best Vaudeville Bill in Town.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM At 3 Daily This Week.
Children's Week. Elaborate Production of The Jack Giant Killer A Whimsical Visit to Dreamland & Old King Cole.
Reserved seats, 50 and 75 cents, now on sale.

EDEN MUSEE Open 10:30 A.M. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups CINEMATOGRAPH. The Great Success To-Night "Moss Roses"

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Av. April 19, 20, and 21, at 8 o'clock.
COURSE OF MODERN PLAYS.
An Irish Play, "THE HEATHER FIELD."

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Bway. & 30th. Tues. & Sat. Mats. Last 3 Weeks of WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest laughing success, SAPOLIO. Seats for the last performances now on sale.

SOUSA Farewell Concert SUNDAY EVE., 22D. Seats Now on Sale. Metrop'n Opera House.

MANHATTAN. The Great $50,000 Melodrama, 33d & B'way Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WOMAN AND WINE

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. A Japanese jewel magnificently mounted 3d Yr. Ev. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed. Sat. NXT. WK., The Black Hussar. MIKADO

HURTIG & SEAMON'S, 125th St. & 7th Av. CAMILLE D'ARVILLE & 10 OTHER ACTS.

THE CASINO GIRL! at the CASINO! The new town beauty! Greatest of Casino successes

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. A GUILTY MOTHER Pop. Prices. Wed. Mat., 25 & 50c.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Linus II., Oregon Wonder; Wilson, Expansionist. Thea., 2 Co.'s.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Every Day at 2:30 P. M.
Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00. Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A.M., 1, 1:30, 1:50 P. M., and Flatbush Av. 11:04 A. M., 1, 1:25, 1:50 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. L.

LECTURES.

Berkeley Lyceum. 19 W. 44. This afternoon at 3:30 P. M. Garrett P. Servis's Illustrated Lectures, "Paris and Her World's Celebration." To-morrow afternoon, April 17, "Evangeline." Tickets, $1.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers; high south to southwest winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,686. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks erratic.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 79⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cotton, middling, 9⅞c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Hoar delivered an impassioned address against the retention of the Philippines. The House and Senate conferrees have agreed on the Hawaiian Government bill in form substantially as passed by the House. A number of drug men appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the House yesterday to urge the repeal of the Stamp tax. The House continued the general debate on the naval appropriation bill. Mr. Allen's nomination as Governor of Porto Rico was confirmed by the Senate.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The War Office made public the report of Gen. Roberts on the Spion Kop disaster, in which he severely censures Gen. Buller, Gen. Warren, and others. The recall of the Generals named, it is believed in London, is certain to follow. Gen. Roberts reports that the Boers still surround the British force at Wepener. The Queen has decided to leave Ireland April 26. The Ameer of Afghanistan complains of Great Britain's attitude in connection with Russian designs on Herat. King Oscar will visit the Paris Exposition. The Kaiser intends to visit England in August. A French fishing boat and twenty-four persons on board were lost off Crookhaven, Ireland. Herr Jules Sachs is dead. News was received at Berlin that the Countess de Festetics, who was Ella Haggin, was lost at sea.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

Senator Hanna will not be a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, but will attend as Chairman of the National Committee.

Andrew Carnegie has agreed to give $3,600,000 to the Carnegie Library and Institute of Pittsburg, which, it is expected, will be made the largest structure of its kind in the world.

Page 2.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company protested to the State Board of Tax Commissioners against the valuations on two of its franchises in this city.

Page 3.

The Republican State Convention met yesterday. Tumultuous applause greeted the mention of President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt. Silence reigned when Admiral Dewey's name was mentioned.

Page 8.

The first and second sections of the tunnel from the Post Office to Great Jones Street will be begun the latter part of next month.

Page 7.

Orrin B. Booth, who was confidential secretary to Frank Moss, engaged in detective work against the police on Monday night, and was arrested and fined for disorderly conduct.

The detectives deny Byron Traver's assertion that his brother, who is wanted to explain a shortage in his accounts as cashier of the Barber Asphalt Company, is in this city.

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Officials of the Manhattan Railway Company and the Park Board met yesterday to consider plans for the removal of the road's structure from Battery Park.

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GOEBEL SUSPECTS INDICTED.

Grand Jury Returns Ten True Bills, Five Against Principals and Five Against Accessories.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 17.—The Franklin County Grand Jury this afternoon returned indictments against ten persons, charging them with complicity in the murder of William Goebel. The principals named are: Henry E. Youtsey, James Howard, Berry Howard, Harland Whittaker, and "Tallow Dick" Combs, colored. Those indicted as accessories before the fact are Secretary of State Caleb Powers, Capt. John T. Powers, ex-Secretary of State Charles Finley, W. H. Culton, and F. Wharton Golden. In the indictment relating to the alleged accessories, three other men are indirectly referred to as accories, though no indictments were reported against them. They are Gov. W. S. Taylor, Green Golden, and Capt. John Davis.

Henry E. Youtsey, who is mentioned as the first principal, was a clerk in the office of State Auditor Sweeney. He formerly lived at Newport. He was first named in the case by Sergt. Golden, the star witness for the prosecution at the examining trial of Caleb Powers. Jim and Berry Howard are cousins and mountaineers of note in connection with the old Howard feud. They were with the men alleged to have been brought here by the Powers brothers, Finley, and others on the "excursion of mountaineers."

Harlan Whittaker lived in Butler, Gov. Taylor's home county, and is alleged to have been in the room in the executive building from which the shot was fired. Dick Combs, the negro, lived at Beattyville, and also came here with the mountain men.

Caleb Powers is the Republican contestee for the office of Secretary of State, and John L. Powers, another of the defendants named as an accessory, is his brother. Charles Finley was Secretary of State under the former Republican State administration, when W. O. Bradley was Governor. He is now in Indianapolis, having gone there just before the warrant charging him with complicity was sworn out, six weeks ago. W. H. Culton was a clerk in the office of Auditor Sweeney.

F. Wharton Golden was a member of the Taylor State Guard and claimed to turn State's evidence on the stand in the examining trial of Caleb Powers, when he recited what he claimed to be the inside facts relating to the alleged conspiracy to murder Goebel and enough Democratic members of the Legislature to give the Republicans a majority. It is stated that the Commonwealth will at once nolle the indictment against Golden in consideration of his testimony.

KENTUCKY MURDER TRIAL ON.

Persons Entering Court Searched for Weapons at the Door.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 17.—The case of Col. David G. Colson, charged with killing Lieut. Ethelbert Scott and L. W. Demaree in the shooting affray in the corridor of the Capital Hotel, this city, several months ago, was called for trial to-day in Judge Cantrill's court. Deputy sheriffs stood at the doors and searched every person seeking admission for concealed weapons. They acted under orders from Judge Cantrill.

COTTON CLOTH FOR CHINA.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 17.—Twelve cars of cotton cloth manufactured at the Indian Head Mills, at Cordova, Walker County, left that place to-day for Shanghai, China, part of the consignment being via Newport News and the rest via New York. This mill is making regular shipments of the output to brokers in China, to whom the bulk of the output has been sold for a term of years. The product is a coarse sheeting of common use in the celestial empire.

The mill has been in operation eighteen months. It was constructed with a view to the Chinese trade and makes a cloth suited to it.

Fast Service to Detroit.
The New York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves New York at 4:00 P. M. every day. Fine service, no excess fare.—Adv.

ROBERTS CENSURES HIS COMMANDERS

War Office Makes Public His Report on Spion Kop Disaster.

SAYS FAILURE WAS BULLER'S

Gen. Warren and Others Dealt With Severely.

Col. Thorneycroft's Assumption of Authority Said to be Inexcusable—Recall of Buller and Warren Likely to Follow.

LONDON, April 18.—The Government has chosen this as the moment to publish a dispatch from Lord Roberts pronouncing censure upon Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Charles Warren, two of his most important subordinate commanders. This dispatch, written Feb. 13, has been in the hands of the War Office for five weeks. Just why it is published now, in the middle of the campaign, is not understood, unless it is expected that Gen. Buller and Gen. Warren will ask to be relieved of their commands. The revelation of their incapacity must tend to undermine the confidence of the troops in their leadership.

LORD ROBERTS'S REPORT.

Lord Roberts complains that the plan of operations is not clearly described in the dispatches. After sketching Gen. Buller's intentions, as communicated to Sir Charles Warren, who commanded the whole force, Lord Roberts points out that Gen. Warren seems to have concluded, after consultation with his officers, that the flanking movement ordered by Gen. Buller was impracticable, and, therefore, so changed the plan of advance as to necessitate the capture and retention of Spion Kop. Lord Roberts continues:

"As Warren considered it impossible to make the wide flanking movement which was recommended, if not actually prescribed in the secret instructions, he should, forthwith, have acquainted Buller with the course he proposed to adopt. There is nothing to show whether he did so or not. But it is only fair to Warren to point out that Buller appears throughout to have been aware of what was happening."

Regarding the withdrawal from Spion Kop, the retention of which had become essential to the relief of Ladysmith, Lord Roberts says:

"I regret to be unable to concur with Buller in thinking Thorneycroft exercised wise discretion in ordering the troops to retire. I am of the opinion that Thorneycroft's assumption of responsibility and authority was wholly inexcusable. During the night the enemy's fire could not have been formidable and it would not have taken more than two or three hours for Thorneycroft to communicate by messenger with Maj. Gen. Coke or Warren.

THE ORDER TO RETIRE.

"Coke apears to have left Spion Kop at 9:30 P. M. for the purpose of consulting with Warren. Up to that hour the idea of withdrawal had not been entertained. Yet, almost immediately after Coke's departure Thorneycroft issued the order, without reference to superior authority, which upset the whole plan of operations and rendered unavailing the sacrifices already made to carry it into effect. On the other hand, it is only right to state that Thorneycroft appears to have behaved in a very gallant manner throughout the day.

"It is to be regretted that Warren did not himself visit Spion Kop in the afternoon or evening, knowing, as he did, that the state of affairs was very critical and that the loss of the position would involve the failure of the operations. He, consequently, was obliged to summon Coke to his headquarters, and the command at Spion Kop thus devolved on Thornevcroft, unknown to Coke, who was under the impression that the command devolved upon Col. Hill, its senior officer. Omissions or mistakes of this nature may be trivial in themselves, yet they may exercise an important influence on the course of events, and I believe Buller was justified in remarking: 'There was a want of organization and system which acted most unfavorably on the defense.'

"The attempt to relieve Ladysmith was well devised, and I agree with Buller in thinking it ought to have succeeded. That it failed may in some measure have been due to the difficulties of the ground and the commanding positions held by the enemy, and probably also to errors of judgment and want of administrative capacity on the part of Warren. But whatever faults Warren may have committed the failure must also be attributed to the disinclination of the officer in supreme command to assert his authority and see that what he thought best was done, and also to the unwarrantable and needless assumption of responsibility by a subordinate officer."

The dispatch concludes: "The gratifying feature of these dispatches is the admirable behavior of the troops throughout the operation."

The Thorneycroft referred to by Lord Roberts is probably Col. Alexander Whitelaw Thorneycroft, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, who ordered the retreat of the British troops from Spion Kop after he had replaced Gen. Woodgate in command at that point. Thorneycroft served in the Zulu war of 1879 and in the Boer war of 1881.

GEN. BULLER'S COMMENTS.

Gen. Buller's report, commenting on Gen. Warren's reports of the capture and evacuation of Spion Kop, after disputing the correctness of some of Warren's assertions and describing the dangerous situation occupied by Warren's force, tells how he saw the force at Spion Kop had given way before Warren knew of it. Buller, therefore, telegraphed to Warren:

"'Unless you put a really good, hard-fighting man in command on top you will lose the hill. I suggest Thorneycroft.'"

Gen. Buller continues: "I have not thought it necessary to order an investigation. It is known that the defense of the summit had been taken in hand, intrenchments laid out, and the dead and wounded removed, the whole place would have been brought under regular military command, and the hills would have been held, I am sure. But no arrangements were made. Coke appears to have been ordered away just as he would have been useful, and no one succeeded him. Those on top were ignorant of the fact that the guns were coming up, and, generally, there was a want of organization and system that acted most unfavorably on the defense.

"It is admitted that all of Thorneycroft's command acted with the greatest gallantry throughout the day, and really saved the situation. But preparations for the second day's defense should have been organized during the day and commenced at nightfall. As this was not done, I think Thorneycroft exercised wise discretion."

WARREN'S EXPLANATION.

Gen. Warren sets forth that the Spion Kop operations had not entered into his original plans, as his instructions were to occupy a plain north of it. On consultation with the Commander in Chief, Jan. 21, however, when the question of retiring from or attacking Spion Kop was discussed, Warren expressed his preference for attacking. This was successfully accomplished by Gen. Woodgate. Then came the order of the Commander in Chief to put Thorneycroft in command on the summit.

In the meantime, Warren had sent Gen. Coke up to reinforce him, with orders to assume command. Ineffectual efforts were made to heliograph Thorneycroft, and ask whether he had assumed command. Toward sunset he was finally enabled to get orders through, and concluded the position could be held the next day if guns could be provided and shelter obtained. Both these conditions were about to be fulfilled when, "in the absence of Coke, whom I had ordered to come and report in person on the situation, the evacuation took place under orders given on his own responsibility by Thorneycroft. This occurred in the face of the vigorous protests of Coke's Brigade Major and others."

In conclusion, Gen. Warren said: "It is a matter for the Commander in Chief to decide whether there will be any investigation into the question of unauthorized evacuation of Spion Kop."

PRESS COMMENT IN LONDON.

Lord Roberts's dispatch, with the inclosures, is the great feature of the London press this morning. In a long editorial The Daily News speaks of the "somewhat appalling language" of the dispatch, and then goes on to say:

"Upon the whole these dispatches are disquieting and disheartening in no ordinary degree. * * * Following immediately upon the recall of Gen. Gatacre, they will create a widespread feeling of uneasiness and anxiety."

The Standard, which is supposed to be in the confidence of the Government, says:

"It is scarcely likely that the publication of Lord Roberts's dispatch is without a purpose. It irresistibly suggests whether it is not to be followed by further important changes in the South African commands. Painful as such measures may be there must be no hesitation in carrying them out if they are required in the public interest."

The Daily Telegraph compliments Lord Roberts upon "not hesitating, where great national interests are at stake, to wound private susceptibilities."

The Daily Chronicle confesses to "a feeling something like consternation when reading the exardinary passages" of the dispatch.

The Times says: "Lord Roberts's severe condemnation is justified only too clearly by the official narratives of what took place. The story is painful, but it is well for the nation and for the army that it should be told clearly and simply, without concealment or exaggeration.

"It is not the least of the great services Lord Roberts is now rendering the country that he exposes with judicial impartiality and wise, wholesome severity errors and omissions in high quarters which have cost us so very much."

BULLER'S RECALL LIKELY.

The publication of the dispatches is severely criticised by Spenser Wilkinson in The Morning Post to-day. He characterizes it as "ill-advised."

"The effect of it on the army in Natal," he says, "must be positively demoralizing, unless great changes are made in the commands, changes which, if necessary, should have been made without any preliminary public ventilation or mistakes and cross-censures.

"By the publication of Lord Roberts's dispatch the position of Sir Redvers Buller is rendered untenable, and his resignation or recall is a matter of course. But the Government cannot be credited with arranging the matter with consideration or generosity. There was no need to trumpet these things to the world. The dispatches could have slept in the archives for the use of future historians, and Gen. Buller's recall might have been arranged with diplomatic delicacy.

"Gen. Buller was appointed by the Government and by the Government he should have been recalled without exposure. Can it be that the Government shrinks from taking the responsibility and seeks to shelter itself behind Lord Roberts and behind the expression of public opinion which the dispatches are sure to occasion? If that be the case, the Government is certainly not setting an example to its Generals in the field.

"The Government is in supreme command and ought to assert its authority without first appealing indirectly to the man in the street."

Whether the Government has any special purpose or not in publishing the dispatch, the way in which it has been received will make it most difficult to retain the censured commanders in active service.

MORE TROOPS NEEDED.

Lord Roberts's long wait and the Boer activity have seriously disturbed public equanimity. He is still 300 miles from Pretoria. No one doubts the ultimate success of the British arms, but, behind the British troops that crush the Boer forces, an army of occupation will have to be installed. From various sources come hints that more men than are already provided for will have to be sent out.

Lord Roberts indicates that at least 10,000 men are advancing to cut off the Boers who are investing Wepener. As there are reports from the Basuto border that firing has been heard in the direction of the hills toward De Wets Dorp, it is possible Gen. Chermside's advanced troops are already in contact with the Boers.

Lord Roberts wires that he expected to clear the southeastern section of the Free State, east of the railway, and then to swing round to the north and to turn one after another the positions held by the Boers north of Bloemfontein.

Gen. Buller's prohibition of all press telegrams in Natal until further notice is taken to indicate that a movement is about to begin there.

WEPENER STILL BESIEGED.

LONDON, April 18.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Tuesday, April 17:

"Our force at Wepener is still surrounded, but it is reported that the enemy are attacking in a very half-hearted manner and are anxious about their communications, hearing that forces are approaching Wepener from two directions—one under Gen. Rundle, via Reddersburg, and another under Gen. Brabant, with Gen. Hart's brigade in support, via Rouxville.

"On the reoccupation of Rouxville, April 15, the few Boers there retired, and Gen. Brabant made some important arrests.

"Violent storms of rain have somewhat interfered with the march of these columns; but it is hoped they will soon be able to make their presence more decidedly felt.

"Gen. Settle reports from Kenhardt, April 14, that 200 Transvaalers made a determined attack the previous day on Dopaspoort, held by a party of Orpen's Horse. Our losses were two killed and one wounded. The enemy's losses must have been heavy, as they applied to us for doctors and an ambulance."

MASERU, April 16.—The Boers for two days past have been displaying great activity along the Reddersburg and Rouxville roads. Their scouts report that the British are advancing on those places, to the relief of Wepener, and the burghers consequently are divided whether to remain or retire. A majority of them desire to abandon the investment of Wopener, fearing to be cut off, while the minority, led by Commandant Olivier, are reluctant to move so long as there is a chance to capture Col. Dalgety's garrison.

Scouts have just reported rifle firing in the direction of Thaba N'chu.

A dispatch to The Times from Jammersberg dated April 16 says:

"On Friday the Boers tried to rush Col. Dalgety's left front, but retired after fighting an hour.

"Their attack is apparently weakening, although large numbers of fresh schansjes are visible along the enemy's position."

CONDITIONS AT MAFEKING.

MAFEKING, April 7.—The success of Lieut. Smith-Eman, the Rhodesian scout, who, with the exception of a Reuter correspondent, a cyclist, is the only white man

Continued on Page 2.

In the Heart of the City.
The new West 23d Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Convenient to all hotels.—Adv.

PRINCESS' JEWELS STOLEN

American Wife of Prince Auersperg Robbed of $10,000 Worth.

Had Obtained Admission to Her House by Passing Himself Off as an Electrician.

Princess Auersperg, wife of Prince Francis Joseph Marie Jean von Auersperg of Austria, whose home is at 826 West Seventy-eighth Street, was robbed of jewels to the value of nearly $10,000 yesterday by an unknown man, who had been employed to repair the electric bells in the house. The missing jewels include five rings set with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones, and a diamond brooch of great value. A pearl necklace, valued at $12,000, which lay near the other jewelry, was overlooked by the thief.

The robbery occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A few minutes before 1 a man knocked at the front door and asked if any of the electric bells needed repairing. He had been attracted to the house by a sign hanging under the front door bell which read, "Ring at the basement."

All the electric bells in the house were out of order and the man was told he could repair them. He had no tools with him except a pair of pincers. He pinched off the heads of a few of the electric light buttons in the dining room and library, and then went into the bedroom of Princess Auersperg. The Princess was in the room. A servant put several rings and a brooch into a heart-shaped silver box on the bureau and then went out. The pearl necklace was in another box on the bureau.

A telephone ring called Princess Auersperg into the library for a moment. While she was gone it is supposed the man took the box containing the jewels. A few minutes later he started to go out, saying he would return in a few moments. That was the last seen of him.

Princess Auersperg is associated with Mrs. Abner McKinley and Miss Leary in conducting the Austrian booth at the Cuban Orphan Society festival, which is being held at the Metropolitan Opera House. She missed the jewels when she was dressing to attend the festival. She immediately telephoned to Prince Auersperg, who is a physician in the Bayonne City Hospital. As soon as the Prince came home he notified the police of the Sixty-eighth Street Police Station.

All of the missing jewels were gifts to the Princess from members of the Auersperg family. She described the thief to the police as a man of medium stature, with a smooth shaven face. The police believe from the way he went to work he is a professional crook.

The Princess Auersperg was Miss Florence Elsworth Hazard, and was a daughter of E. C. Hazard of Rowsbury Manor, N. J. The Prince is said to be related to the Hapsburg, or reigning, family of Austria. His father was Prime Minister of Austria, and his uncle occupied at one time the same position. His brother is Head Chamberlain and Grand Marshal to the Emperor of Austria. He has lived in this country for the past four years. He was graduated from the Long Island College Hospital May 16 last. His marriage to Miss Hazard took place in June, 1899.

LANDSLIDE IN LOUISIANA.

Democrats Sweep the State—Gov. Foster Will Succeed Caffery.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—The election to-day in Louisiana for members of the Legislature and full State ticket resulted in a Democratic landslide. The ticket headed by Auditor Heard swept the State from one end to the other, and the Legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic.

The vote was unusually light, owing to the excessive rainfall. To-day's was the first election held under the new legislation disfranchising the negro, and the battle at the polls was fought almost exclusively by the whites. Three tickets were in the field, the Democratic, headed by W. W. Heard, the present State Auditor; the Republican, headed by E. S. Reams, a New Orleans grocer, and the Fusion, embracing sugar planters, independent Democrats and Populists, headed by Don Caffery, Jr., son of Senator Caffery.

The Democratic majority in the State will exceed 25,000, based on returns already in, and may reach 30,000. The Legislature is now more overwhelmingly Democratic than at any time since reconstruction. The result insures the return of Senator McEnery and the election of Gov. Murphy J. Foster to succeed Senator Caffery.

The State ticket elected to-day is as follows: Governor—W. W. Heard; Lieutenant Governor—Albert Estopinal; Secretary of State—John T. Michael; Attorney General—Walter Guion; Treasurer—W. S. Frase; Superintendent of Education—J. V. Calhoun.

TO BUY $3,000,000 OF BONDS.

Brown & Sons' Deal with Baltimore United Railways Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—Alexander Brown & Sons, bankers of this city, to-day made a deal with the United Railways and Electric Company to purchase from the latter $3,000,000 of its first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds. These bonds are part of an issue of $4,634,000, which have been held in the company's treasury for the purpose of providing for improvements, &c. The proceeds of the sale will pay off the company's floating debt and take care of all outstanding contracts, including those for the completion of extensive shops and power houses. The sale of these bonds will increase the amount outstanding to $21,000,000.

Brown & Sons have placed a large portion of the bonds with savings banks and other financial institutions, who sign an agreement not to sell the bonds for six months under par and interest.

W. A. SIMMONS LOSES APPEAL.

New Yorker Must Pay Fine and Be Imprisoned for an Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The Branch Appellate Court, through Judge Freeman, has affirmed the judgment of the Criminal Court convicting William A. Simmons of New York of obtaining by false representations the signature of Thomas B. Bryan to a warranty deed conveying the Cambridge apartment building, Thirty-ninth Street and Ellis Avenue, to his son, Howard P. Simmons.

The transaction was consummated in April, 1896. The building was estimated to be worth $135,000, with an incumbrance of $75,000. The consideration for which the property was transferred was 6,000 acres of Florida land. Mr. Bryan declared that he had understood from the statements of William Simmons that his property was being deeded to the Clark Syndicate Companies, a land company controlled by William Clark, a wealthy thread manufacturer of Paisley, Scotland.

The Court sentenced Simmons to an hour's imprisonment and subjected him to a fine of $2,000.

Austria-Hungary to Occupy Albania?

ROME, April 18.—The Tribuna says that the forthcoming meeting of Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph in Berlin has in view arrangements for the occupation of Albania, European Turkey, by Austro-Hungarian troops. This statement has caused a sensation in Italy.

Hugh McLaughlin Improving.

The condition of ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn Democratic leader, who has been ill at his home on Remsen Street for several days, was said yesterday to be much improved.

Pach's Studio, 935 B'way, Carbon and Platinum Portraits in perfection.—Adv.

A COUNTESS LOST AT SEA

Former New Yorker, Wife of Count Festetics, Drowns.

Was Ella Haggin, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Haggin, and Granddaughter of J. B. Haggin.

BERLIN, April 17.—A special dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger, which gives meagre details regarding the loss near Minecroy of the yacht of Count Rodolphe Festetics, with all on board save the owner and two servants, says that among the victims was the Countess, who, prior to her marriage, was Miss Haggin of New York City.

The Count and the servants were picked up by a British steamer and taken to Perim, from which point the dispatch was sent.

The news of the catastrophe which resulted in the death by drowning of the young Countess Festetics, which was received by cable last evening, caused widespread regret in New York among a large circle of friends who knew the Countess, and the deepest sympathy was expressed for her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Haggin. The Countess was Ella, their only daughter. She was a granddaughter of the veteran horseman, James B. Haggin. She was a very young woman, having been married to the Count Festetics, who had just then attained his majority, in this city in 1892, when she was only sixteen years of age. The wedding took place at the former Haggin residence on East Thirty-fourth Street, and was an imposing and fashionable function. An altar was erected in the house and the wedding solemnized according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mrs. Louis Haggin was Miss Blanche Butterworth and a great belle and beauty on the Pacific slope. After her marriage to Louis Haggin she passed many years in Paris, where her daughter Ella was born and educated. Mrs. Louis Haggin gathered around her a circle of artists and literary people, and she was the personal friend of Lord Lytton, the English Ambassador, Guy de Maupassant, Henri Prevost, and many of the famous writers and littérateurs of Paris. She was the only American woman who has been given a decoration by the Academy and who is a member of the National Library.

In such an atmosphere was the young Countess educated. She grew up to be a brilliant young woman as well as a very beautiful one. Her husband was a member of one of the oldest families of Austria and his relatives have been connected with the Court for years.

After the marriage of the Count and Countess they decided that they would devote their lives to geographical exploration. They went to San Francisco and had the yacht which has just been lost built with a view of spending several years in a voyage to the South Seas via the comparatively unknown regions of the Southern Pacific. The Count, not being an American, was unable to get out sailing papers, so his wife applied herself to the study of navigation, and was made, after a successful examination, the Captain of the vessel.

For several years the Count and Countess, accompanied only by a few household servants, cruised among the many islands of the Southern Pacific, having remarkable adventures and frequently being reported as having lost their lives among the various cannibal tribes which they visited.

Two years ago the Countess returned to New York to visit her mother. Her recital of her cruise and her logbook, parts of which were published at the time, excited much interest and showed that she was a very intelligent young woman, and one who combined the daring and tact of an American girl with all the fascinations of a woman who had been brought up in the salons of an older civilization.

The Countess joined her husband about a year ago in India, and since that time they have been cruising in the Orient. At one time, owing to the Countess's long visit to her mother, there was a rumor that there had been a separation, but this both the Count and the Countess denied. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Haggin are at present abroad. The Countess leaves no children.

Servants Think Countess Is Here.

Regarding the dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Berlin detailing the loss of the yacht of Count Rodolphe Festetics, and the supposed loss of the Countess, believed to be aboard, an effort was made last night to see J. B. Haggin, the grandfather of the Countess, who lives at 587 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Haggin was not at home, nor could he be located. The servants in charge of his house, however, were positive that the Countess is in the city, and that the cablegram, so far as she is concerned, is a mistake.

MR. CARNEGIE GIVES $3,600,000

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 17.—Andrew Carnegie has promised the Trustees of the Carnegie Library and Institute to become responsible for $3,600,000, the amount estimated as necessary for the proposed extension and enlargement of the already fine building at the entrance of Schenley Park, in this city. When the plans for enlargement were submitted to Mr. Carnegie last year the estimate of expenditure was $1,750,000. This sum he readily agreed to give the institute, but later it was thought best to enlarge on the original scheme, and when the study plans were submitted to Mr. Carnegie in New York last week he willingly assumed the added responsibility, thus more than doubling his contribution.

Work on the improvements will begin as soon as the city can close the deal for ground necessary for the new buildings. When completed the structure will be one of the largest in the world, and in architectural beauty will have few if any equals. The new building will be nearly six times as large as the present one. It will be 500 by 700 feet in size and cover between six and seven acres. In appearance it will resemble the new Congressional Library at Washington, which is claimed to be at present the most beautiful building architecturally in America.

At the annual meeting to-day of the Carnegie Library and Institute Trustees, H. C. Frick, who has from the inception of the institute been its Treasurer, resigned that office, and C. M. Schwab, President of the Carnegie Company, was elected to succeed him.

ESCAPED CONVICT PARDONED.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 17.—Gov. Sayres to-day pardoned Ottley Warren, son of W. H. Warren, a well-known citizen of Austin, who was convicted in this county in 1895 of burglary and theft and sentenced to four years in the State penitentiary. After serving only one year and eight months of his term Warren escaped from the penitentiary and went to Baltimore, Md., where he married a young lady of good family and enlisted in the United States Army as a private. He served through the war with Spain, and in Cuba was promoted to the rank of Corporal. He went with the Sixth Artillery to the Philippines, and served through a hard campaign against the rebels in Luzon.

His three years' term of enlistment expired a short time ago, and he was sent to this country as a member of a detail which brought back a number of prisoners from the Philippines. He was honorably discharged immediately upon his arrival in this country. He served in the army under the assumed name of F. J. Bliss. While in Manila he wrote to Gov. Sayres, giving a full account of himself and asking that a pardon be granted him. The Governor answered that he could not consider the matter until he had placed himself in the hands of the penitentiary authorities of this State.

Excellent Service to Indianapolis and St. Louis
Is maintained by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Three fast express trains from West 23d Street Station every day.—Adv.

HANNA NOT TO BE DELEGATE.

Will Attend the Philadelphia Convention as Chairman of the National Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Post tomorrow will publish the following:

"Senator Hanna will not be a delegate to the Republican National Convention. This fact, made known at the Capitol yesterday, occasioned considerable comment, but investigation shows that no especial significance is to be attached to the Senator's decision. He will be at the convention, anyway, as the Chairman of the National Committee, in which capacity he will call it to order, and as the honor of being a delegate at large was one numerously coveted, he will not seek it this year. There is no probability that he will change his determination. He has expressed himself too emphatically to allow a reconsideration at this late day.

"As Senator Hanna will not be a delegate at large, it is expected that the State Convention, which meets at Columbus next Tuesday and Wednesday, will select Senator Foraker, Gov. Nash, and Congressmen Grosvenor and Dick as the four Republicans to head the State delegation. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, who has been mentioned in that connection, will be made a Presidential Elector.

"The platform is now being prepared in this city, and will include an indorsement of the President's Administration and of the manner in which pledges of the platform of 1896 have been redeemed. It has not been decided how the Porto Rican tariff shall be treated or whether it shall be ignored."

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Committee will meet at the Hoffman House Friday for the purpose of calling the Democratic State Convention to name delegates to the National Convention, which will meet at Kansas City July 4. The impression prevails that the State Convention will be held in Albany some time during the latter part of next month or early in June. There is, however, some talk of the convention being held either in this city or Syracuse.

Much speculation is being indulged in as to who will be the delegates at large to the Kansas City Convention. There seems to be no doubt that ex-United States Senators David B. Hill and Edward Murphy will go to the convention. The other two delegates will probably come from New York and Kings Counties. It is said that if Richard Croker returns from Europe in time, he will be selected, and that the Kings County representative will be any man named by Hugh McLaughlin. Mr. McLaughlin's health is not very good and he may not be able to attend the convention himself.

MUCH DAMAGE IN THE SOUTH.

Rains Stop Railroad Traffic and Cause Loss of Crops.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 17.—Reports to-day from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama tell of heavy loss from floods, caused by the unprecedentedly heavy rains of the past few days. Crops have suffered seriously, and nearly every railroad in that section is badly handicapped by wash-outs and flooded tracks.

No trains have passed through Jackson, Miss., for thirty-six hours. Natchez is entirely cut off from telegraphic and railroad communication with the outside world. All trains on the Mobile and Ohio between Mobile and Meridian have been abandoned. No trains have been sent south of Vicksburg on the Illinois Central since yesterday morning, and traffic west of that place is greatly delayed. The Atlanta and Vicksburg passenger train due here yesterday noon has been water bound twelve miles from Meridian for twenty-four hours, and the passengers are short of food. Meridian City has suffered heavily, and is almost water bound. Three negroes have been drowned near there. Many mines near Birmingham have been flooded, and the shortage of coal will cripple many industries. Tuscaloosa is completely cut off from communication with the outside world except by telegraph. Northport, Ala., is almost completely submerged.

IRON AND STEEL PRICES.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 17.—Local iron and steel manufacturers deprecate the reports of a big decline in prices of iron and steel products. These reports, they say, may have an effect on the market, but, as prices are regulated by the supply and demand, there can be no serious reduction.

Bessemer pig iron is firm, and the output of the furnace has been sold into the third quarter of the year at $24, valley furnaces, and $24.90, Pittsburg. Bessemer steel billets have been quoted for nearly two months at $33, but this week billets can be had at $32.50. A manufacturer says that the cost price of billets, with pig iron at $24, is $31.50, and there is no danger of a cut below that figure, no matter what reports are circulated. A corresponding cut in finished material would lower prices but a trifle.

As to the prediction alleged to have been made in New York by Jonn W. Gates, President of the American Steel and Wire Company, that steel rails will be offered in the open market before the end of the week at $22, manufacturers merely ridicule the idea. Steel rails, they say, cannot be produced at a less cost than billets, and as they cannot be made at less than $31.50, with pig iron at $24 in the valleys, manufacturers do not believe that any one will offer to sell at a loss of fully $9.50. Early in the season a heavy joint order for steel rails was given by several leading companies, and they were allowed what was then considered a cut rate, the price being $33 a ton. The price for the year was then fixed at $35.

WAR BETWEEN STEEL TRUSTS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 17.—It is held by well-informed iron and steel men in this city that if the American Steel and Wire Company has determined to change even a portion of its wire plants into steel mills, as indicated by the order issued in regard to the Newburg mill, it means a war between the two giant trusts—the National Steel Company and the American Steel and Wire Company.

Unless a compromise is reached between the two corporations in regard to the price of material sold by the Steel Trust to the wire company, it is asserted the latter will within a short time enter the field now almost exclusively occupied by the Steel Trust and become a strong competitor.

The wire company, it is pointed out, has heretofore been one of the largest purchasers of material from the Steel Trust. The steel combine has steadily advanced prices until they are now so high that consumption has almost ceased. This has resulted, it is said, in the shutting-down of a number of wire mills and a heavy decline in the price of American Steel and Wire Company's stock shares.

It is added that the officials of the Wire Trust recently issued an ultimatum to the Steel Trust to the effect that unless steel was sold to them at a much lower figure, they (the Wire Trust) would immediately take steps looking toward the changing of some of their wire plants into rail and other mills.

FLAG LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Illinois Court Says It Interferes with Personal Liberty.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The Illinois Supreme Court to-day reversed the decision of the Criminal Court of Cook County in the case of A. Ruhstrat and John Myers, who were convicted for using the United States flag for advertising purposes and fined $10 each, and remanded the case. The court held the act to be unconstitutional in that it interferes with a man's personal liberty.

Eight Per Cent. Investment.
Real Estate Security. Better than first mortgage. C. L. Mandel, 150 Nassau St., N. Y.—Adv.

STRIKERS HELD IN CHECK BY TROOPS

Cavalry and Infantry Control Situation at Cornell Dam.

WORK MAY BEGIN TO-DAY

Seventh Regiment Guards the Old Croton Dam—Shots Fired Last Night, One by Nervous Sentry—Deputies Discharged.

The whistle announcing that such workmen as may choose may resume work on the Cornell Dam will, unless plans change during the night, be blown at 7 o'clock this morning at the works below the dam of Contractors Coleman, Breuchaud & Coleman. This acute phase of the situation at the dam will be due to the military and civic authorities having massed at the dam a force of militia and deputies sufficient to put the strikers and their sympathizers at defiance.

Major Gen. C. F. Roe arrived at the dam yesterday, and made it the headquarters of the National Guard of this State. In addition to Major Denike's command, Companies A and B of the First Regiment of Infantry, encamped on Molloy's Bluff, there were encamped at the dam last night Squadron A and Troop C, under the command of Acting Major Howard Gardner Badgeley, the first cavalry body being on the south hill so as to control the Italian colony on its plateau, while the troops protected Gen. Roe's quarters on the north hill. In touch with these detachments of the National Guard was the Seventh Regiment, sent as a precautionary measure to guard the old Croton Dam and the Millstone quarries, Major Abrams's battalion having arrived there at midnight on Monday, while the other seven companies, under Col. Appleton, were delayed by an accident to a freight train on the New York and Putnam Railroad at Ardsley, so that they may not reach the old dam until this morning.

The sentries last night were nervous, and one of them fired a shot at, it is believed, an imaginary enemy. Other shots were fired on what is known as

Commissary, and Majors L. M. Greer and J. B. Holland, aids.

Major Denike had very welcome information for Gen. Roe to the effect that during the morning he had received a visit from First Lieut. C. O. Toussaint, Battalion Adjutant of the Seventh Regiment battalion, commanded by Major J. C. Abrams, who had left the battalion at the old Croton Dam, which it had reached at midnight by the New York and Putnam Railroad. Major Abrams sent Adjt. Toussaint to Major Denike to snow that the two commands were in touch. Gen. Roe said he had learned that the remainder of the Seventh Regiment, seven companies, under the command of Col. Daniel Appleton, was delayed at Ardsley on the Putnam Road by an accident to a freight train.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAVALRY.

A few minutes after Gen. Roe's arrival he, with Major Denike and without an escort, went to the plateau of the south hill to select a camping place for the cavalry, which was expected to arrive on the west flank of the Italian colony on the hill. It had, however, taken the old Post Road from Sing Sing, where it was met by Sheriff Molloy and his legal adviser, Justus A. B. Cowles, and Deputy Sheriff Jarvis, so that at 1:20 o'clock the advance guard trotted up to within fifty yards of the east end of Little Italy. Gen. Roe had selected an ideal camping ground, sloping between the south anchorage of the dam cable and the office of Resident Engineer Gowen, with full command of the line of the aqueduct and absolute control of the Italian settlement, only 150 yards away. The cavalry was in command of Capt. H. G. Badgley, acting Major of Squadron A because of the accident which befell Major O. B. Bridgman on Monday. Troop C was commanded by Capt. C. L. De Bevoise. With the troopers came many wagons with the camp equipage.

It was decided by Gen. Roe that Troop C should proceed at once past Major Denike's camp over Bowery bridge to the knoll above the office building of Coleman, Breuchaud & Coleman, on the North Hill, and there camp on the Van Wyck farm. Squadron A went on its camping ground promptly, and the bugler, with Capt. Badgley, sounded "dismount" at 1:45 o'clock. The camp was made on very wet ground, but the men were in good humor, and the horses gave a warlike touch to the situation by their neighing, rearing, and curvetting as soon as they were free of their mounts and accoutrements. Picket ropes were soon stretched, and little by little the tents went up, but it was almost 4 o'clock before the mess fires were lighted, and long after that when the first meal eaten since 6 A. M., when the troopers left Ardsley, was served. Capt. De Bevoise's command fared even worse, as it was almost dark before his men broke fast.

The arrival of the cavalry and the presence of the Seventh Regiment at the old Croton Dam turned the scale against the strikers. As an officer of Gen. Roe's staff put it:

"Law and order win. There are enough soldiers and civic officers here now to make a lunch out of all the Italians within two miles of the dam. I don't think we'll have any trouble. New York's water is safe, any way."

Sheriff Molloy, after accompanying the cavalry to its camping place, went over to Croton Dam to Major Abrams and took with him half a troop of Squadron A.

GEN. ROE'S HEADQUARTERS.

Gen. Roe returned to Major Denike's camp, crossed the Croton River, and turned the contractors' offices into the headquarters of the National Guard of the State of New York by establishing himself there with his staff. His camp equipage, which was received at Croton Landing, was delivered late in the afternoon, and the headquarters camp was made on the little narrow plateau in front of the porch of the contractors' building. Here Gen. Roe and his staff will sleep, as they prefer to rough it, but the headquarters correspondence will be done in the offices of the contractors.

Gen. Roe said that he had come to stay an indefinite time and that communication would be had across the river to Squadron A and by Squadron A with headquarters by signal flags used by orderlies in the absence of a signal corps in cases of emergency. Ordinary service could be done with mounted men. Gen. Roe would not make a definite statement in the afternoon about the resumption of work at the dam to-day, and Superintendent Byron Goldsborough was absolutely uncommunicative on the subject.

"I shall," said Gen. Roe, "protect the interests of the State and City of New York and of the contractors and the men who desire to work for them. If the contractors choose to blow the whistle as a signal that their workmen can if they choose resume work, there will be enough of the State forces on hand to insure protection to all interests. In other words, if the contractors want to proceed on their contract they can. If the whistle is blown an acute stage of the situation will have been reached. It will then be seen what strength the strikers possess. I did not call out any more militiamen because I believed that the forces here and at the Croton Dam are all that is needed. The sending of the Seventh to the old dam was a precautionary measure that should not have been neglected. As to what will be done by the soldiers in case of hostility by the element that brought about the present situation, that will depend on circumstances."

Last night, after a conference with Sheriff Molloy, Gen. Roe said:

"We are quite ready to meet almost any emergency, and men who want to go to work will have the chance when the whistle blows—and it will blow."

Further plans for the day are that a part of the Seventh Regiment will make an early start from the camping place on the line of the Putnam Railroad, and will march across the country, part of them, probably two companies, joining Major Denike's force at the Cornell dam. One company will guard the Millstone quarry. Another will patrol the railroad connecting the quarry and the Cornell dam, and the remainder will occupy the heights back of the Italian settlement. Cavalry will patrol the ridges on both sides of the valley, and otherwise protect the workmen who are to be sent to take the places of the strikers.

CONTRACTORS KEEP AWAY.

No member of the contracting firm was at its offices yesterday. In spite of the effort of its superintendent to conceal the plans for to-day, it was learned that on Monday a canvass of the workmen who were locked out or driven from work two weeks ago was made, with the result of establishing that under proper protection about 300 men would report to the whistle of the works and that it was not unlikely that the strikers and their most active sympathizers might see a great light and apply for employment. Teamsters who have been employed to cart cement from the dock at Croton Landing to the Cornell Dam works were told to be at the works at 7 A. M. to-day, and they were assured that each wagon would be amply protected at all points of the route by cavalrymen.

During the afternoon about a dozen members of the Seventh Regiment, belonging to Major Abrams's battalion, or from Col. Appleton's command, delayed at Ardsley, arrived at Croton Landing and engaged conveyances to carry them as near as possible to the old Croton Dam. Owing to the miry condition of the roads beyond Major Denike's camp, they were compelled to walk from this point to their destination, more than four miles off, on roads cut up by the cavalry or ankle deep in mud or water.

In spite of the dismal weather, many members of the infantry detachment on Molloy Bluff went to the Croton River to wash, much to the amazement of the grimy Italians grouped at the north entrance of Bowery Bridge.

The Rev. A. A. Lings, of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, in Yonkers, visited the infantry camp yesterday with the Rev. John J. Owens, who is stationed in Croton and preaches in the little St. Michael's Chapel at the works. Father Lings is the Dean of Westchester, and he said the object of his visit was to see if it was not possible to get an Italian priest, one who spoke the language, to go among the men and counsel with them to keep the peace.

EXCITED SENTRY SHOOTS.

Shortly before 8 o'clock last night the sentry on Post 9, on the line of the aqueduct and adjoining that on which Sergt. Douglass was killed, heard what he thought was a man crawling through the bushes near where he stood. He immediately challenged, and then, as he afterward explained, he saw three men jump into a ditch at the side of the road. After another challenge he fired. The relief guard was turned out, and a search of the neighborhood was made, but nothing was discovered. The sentry apparently was excited and imagined that some one was lurking about his post.

At 10 o'clock another shot was fired on the hill somewhere in the vicinity of the camp of Squadron A. Gen. Roe's orderly sent out after the second shot was fired to investigate the matter, returned some time afterward and reported that he could learn nothing about it and could not even tell from which side of the river it had been discharged.

In view of Monday night's assassination the orders last night were to fire immediately after challenging, where no response is given. This might have resulted seriously to a number of employes of the works, who did not understand that sentries are a business institution at such a time.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS LEAVE.

All but 25 of the 200 Deputy Sheriffs who have been on duty were dismissed last night, as Sheriff Molloy feels that the National Guardsmen are able to cope with the difficulty without any aid from him.

The men assembled at the Croton Landing station at 8 o'clock to take a southbound train, but the Sheriff had failed to provide transportation, and this apparent desertion caused a great deal of grumbling. Finally one of the chief deputies came along and bought tickets and the men departed in high glee.

ACCIDENT DELAYS 7TH MEN.

Railway Line Blocked by Fatal Collision —Soldiers Hold High Revel at Ardsley Village.

Seven companies of the Seventh Regiment started out to follow the three which had gone before to the scene of the strike disturbance at Croton yesterday morning, but were caught in a wreck near Ardsley Station, and were still there at 11 o'clock last night, when it was said that they could not move before 4:30 this morning.

Lieut. Horace C. Duval, who was in charge of the advance guard of the regiment, and who through his position as secretary to Senator Depew while he was President of the New York Central, became closely connected with the affairs of the corporation, sent urgent dispatches to New York last night to have the soldiers released as soon as possible. Had all gone well, the regiment would have reached the scene by noon.

The trouble was all due to a serious head-on collision near Woodlands Lake, a section where the road has but a single track. A locomotive was sent out just ahead of the soldiers' trains to help a gravel train which had been in trouble through lack of power, into the city. The gravel train, however, instead of being stalled, was moving on its way, and had come down the line further than it was expected. The two engines crashed together. Both left the rails, and several of the gravel cars ran upon them, and the wreckage piled high upon the track.

Frank Fryar, driver of the locomotive of the gravel train, was caught in the wreck and so badly hurt that he died in the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital in this city last evening, and a little while after, while a gang of laborers was raising the damaged locomotives, one of the jacks broke, and the great machine toppled over upon the men, crushing two of them.

Giovanni Ferraro had his spine broken, and will die, but the other, Patrick Simmons, though badly hurt, is expected to recover. They were attended by Surgeons Simpson and Collis of the regiment, and Dr. John H. Disbrow and another Sergeant Surgeon of the command accompanied the dying engine driver to this city, the trip being made at a very high rate of speed in a baggage car attached to a special engine.

Fryar was thirty-six years old, and lived at 313 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. He leaves a wife and two children.

The soldiers recovered their spirits in a few hours after these calamities. Most of them were tired and slept as comfortably as they could in the ordinary coaches, but others started in for a frolic in the village. They romped through the streets and amused themselves by ringing bells, singing, shouting, and transposing signs on the stores. Bock beer and whisky signs were wrenched from saloons and fastened over candy shops and thread and needle stores, the signs of which in turn were affixed to the places where strong drink was sold. So boisterous did they become that a constable attempted to quiet them. They chaffed him unmercifully for a time until he drew his revolver and fired it in the air. Gradually after this the revelers crept back into the cars and joined their sleeping comrades.

Col. Appleton was at the Armory early yesterday morning and Lieut. Col. Kipp and Maj. Conover assisted him in superintending the preparations for departure. A full hospital corps accompanied the regiment, but none of the Gatling guns was taken. Except for this, the command started as though for a campaign against a strong foe. Each man carried fifty rounds of ball cartridge and marching rations for three days, and it was said that should the machine guns be needed they could be hurried to the troops at short notice.

It was just 9:35 o'clock when the seven companies marched out of the armory. The route was down Fifth Avenue, and as the troops tramped along through the rain they were greeted with frequent cheers and waving of handkerchiefs and umbrellas.

Following are the companies and their commanding officers:

Company A, Capt. John H. Townsend; Company C, Capt. John McDougall; Company E, Capt. John A. Davison; Company F, Capt. N. B. Scelle; Company G, Capt. William J. Underwood; Company I, Capt. Francis M. Landon, and Company K, Capt. Robert McLane.

The men left bearded two special trains in the annex to the Grand Central Station, which is generally used for incoming trains, and the first train, which was composed of thirteen coaches, started at 10:30, the other following one minute later.

Private William H. Palmer, Jr., of Company C, whose marriage to Miss Violet Wilkinson of 2 West One Hundred and Third Street is set for this evening in St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church in Amsterdam Avenue, appeared at her home last evening, having obtained a two weeks' furlough. Miss Wilkinson is the daughter of Joseph B. Wilkinson, long United States Appraiser at this port.

QUESTION OF DEPORTATION.

Commissioner Fitchie Says Strikers Not Naturalized Cannot Be Sent Away.

A question was raised yesterday as to whether the Italian strikers who have not yet been naturalized can be deported from this country.

Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie, when spoken to about the matter, said he believed they could not be. Under the law the immigrants that are to be excluded from this country are convicts, people of bad character, and those who would be likely to become public charges. The strikers have been in the country several years and have earned their living.

INQUEST ON SERGT. DOUGLASS.

Body Escorted to Mount Vernon—A Military Funeral.

An inquest in the case of Sergt. Douglass was held early in the morning in the officers' mess tent by Coroner J. A. Schafmeister of Sing Sing. No jury was empaneled, and when the evidence in regard to the circumstances under which Douglass received his death wound was given by the soldiers who were with him, testimony was given that the assassin fired from above his victim, and that the missile, a slug, passed through the body. Surgeon H. E. Smith said that death was due to the wound, and the Coroner gave a verdict that the killing was the act of an unknown person.

Major Denike appointed as a guard of honor to escort the remains to Mount Vernon Mayor E. W. Fiske of Mount Vernon, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster; Adjutant M. F. Carmody, Corporal A. S. Anderson, and Private Frederick Dumproff. The body was taken to Croton Landing in an undertaker's hearse, reaching there at 11:15 o'clock. Accompanying it were two carriages, one with the military escort, and the other with Deputy Sheriff Jeremiah Moore. They accompanied the body to its destination.

The party left on the 11:25 train, and reached Mount Vernon at 1 o'clock. All flags in the town were at half-mast, and many buildings displayed black and white drapery. The body was first taken to the office of an undertaker, where it was embalmed. It was then placed in a black cloth casket and conveyed to the Douglass cottage.

On the cover of the casket is a silver plate bearing this simple inscription: "Died, April 16, 1900. Robert Douglass Age 29."

Sergt. Douglass will be buried with military honors. The funeral services will be held in the armory of Company B on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. A detachment of the First Battalion of the First Regiment will be in attendance, and will fire a salute and sound taps at the grave in Woodlawn Cemetery. The local veteran association will also attend. The Rev. A. F. Tonrey of Pelham Manor Episcopal Church and Chaplain of the First Regiment will officiate.

HELP FOR MRS. DOUGLASS.

Sympathizer Sends $100 for Family of Sergeant Killed by Strikers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The noble end[illegible] of the life of Sergt. Robert Douglass in defending the liberty of others in their right to work has aroused my sympathy for the wife and two children who have been deprived of his care and support.

I inclose my check to the order of THE NEW YORK TIMES for $100 toward a fund for Mrs. Douglass and her children, with the hope that a fund sufficiently large may be raised to give them the comforts and advantages he might have provided had his life been spared.

HARLEY T. PROCTER.

New York, April 17, 1900.

Mr. Procter's check for $100 was handed to Mrs. Douglass last night in Mount Vernon, N. Y.

STRIKERS CHARGED WITH RIOT.

Assault on Cigarmakers Employed by Kerbs, Wertheimer & Schiffer.

Jacob Bolafsky, twenty-four years old, of 140 Monroe Street; his sister Mollie, twenty-six years old, of 145 Ludlow Street; Simon Glands, thirty years old, of 42 Sheriff Street, and Jennie Jenowitch, twenty-two years old, of 27 Market Street, were arrested at Fifty-fourth Street and Second Avenue last night on the charge of rioting and assault. They were employed until recently in the cigar factory of Kerbs, Wertheimer & Schiffer, Fifty-fourth Street and Second Avenue, and struck with the rest of the firm's employes.

Foreman Joseph Kalisky, of the factory, was escorting two men and one woman, non-union cigarmakers, to the elevated railroad station when the strikers attacked him and his wards. Bicycle Policeman Conway attempted to stop the fracas, and with Kalisky and the latter's charges was being worsted when Roundsman Hawkins came to the rescue and the attacking party was arrested.

MORRISON MURDER TRIAL.

The Taking of Testimony Begins at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 17.—The trial of Alfred E. Morrison, indicted for the murder of a woman known as his wife, was resumed this morning.

Walter Stickles, an architect of Mount Vernon, testified as to the diagram that he had made of the sleeping apartment occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Morrison.

Eli Raymond, a boy of twelve years, to whom Morrison had given music lessons and who had been staying at the house, testified to nightly putting the revolver under the bolster of Morrison's bed. After the shooting, he said, the weapon was found at the foot of the bed.

Mrs. Fells, who lives two doors from the Morrison house, testified that Morrison came to her about 1 P. M. on the day of the shooting and told her that he had shot his wife. He asked her to go with him to his house and she did so. When she was about to enter the room where Mrs. Morrison was lying Morrison told her to tell his wife that the shooting was accidental. Mrs. Fells remained with Morrison for two hours. During that time Morrison was in a state of great excitement and repeatedly called upon God to save his wife.

The nightdress worn by Mrs. Morrison when she was shot was exhibited in court and was identified by Mrs. Fells. There were powder marks on it indicating that the shot had been fired at close range.

Mrs. Stubrusk, another neighbor, testified to Morrison calling her in on the night of the shooting. She assisted in caring for Mrs. Morrison.

Mrs. Ehlingberger, Mrs. Morrison's sister, testified to visiting the Morrison home on several occasions. On only one visit had she witnessed a quarrel.

Judge Appell read a number of letters from Mrs. Morrison to Mrs. Ehlingberger, all of which spoke pleasantly of her husband.

DEWEY ARCH FOR BUFFALO?

Sculptors Favor Plan to Remove It to Pan-American Exposition.

The suggestion that the Dewey Arch, after it is taken down, be removed to Buffalo and re-erected on the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition next year, was made last evening at the meeting of the National Sculpture Society. The idea was formulated by John M. Carrere of Carrere & Hastings, who are doing much architectural work for the exposition, and met with general approval on the part of the sculptors present.

Last evening's meeting of the society was better attended than any previous meeting this year. The occasion was specially interesting, owing to the presence of half a dozen visitors from Buffalo, including Secretary Fleming of the Exposition Executive Committee, who came to consult with New York sculptors as to plans for the sculptural decoration of the exposition. On this account the discussion at the society's meeting was on the subject of "Exposition Sculpture."

Charles de Kay presided, and after a few introductory remarks from him, a number of photographic lantern slides were shown, and were explained by F. W. Ruckstuhl. The photographs included views of most of the famous expositions held in America and in Europe, and Mr. Ruckstuhl pointed out how the use of sculpture has been more lavish in each succeeding exhibition. Afterward Mr. Carrere, John G. Howard, Karl Bitter, and others spoke on the plans for the Pan-American Exposition.

FORMAL APOLOGY TO SPAIN.

United States Regrets Chicago's Invitation to d'Arcos.

MADRID, April 17.—The United States Minister, Bellamy Storer, visited Premier Silvela to-day and apologized for the action of the Mayor of Chicago, Carter H. Harrison, in sending an invitation to the Duke d'Arcos, the Spanish Minister at Washington, to attend the Dewey Day celebration there.

Mr. Storer said the United States Government regretted the incident, which, he explained, was the result of an error committed by a municipal clerk, and promised it should not be repeated.

RAIDS IN HANCOCK STREET

Inspector Thompson Invades Capt. Chapman's Precinct.

CLEANS DISORDERLY HOUSES

Sharply Criticises Chapman, Absent at Boxing Match, and Praises Halpin, Who Did His Duty.

Inspector Thompson had Mrs. Mary Buckley of 25 Hancock Street and Mrs. Jane Kelly of 1 Hancock Street in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon on a summons to answer to Section 322 of the Penal Code, which forbids renting property for immoral purposes. Besides the houses in which they live, Mrs. Buckley leases 14, 19, and 27 Hancock Street, and Mrs. Kelly leases 3, 12, 21, and 23 on the same street.

During the hearing Mrs. Buckley approached Inspector Thompson and offered to give up her houses and go to Boston if the charge against her was dropped. This was told to Magistrate Brann, and he held the woman in $500 for an examination on Wednesday. The same disposition was made of Mrs. Kelly's case. Inspector Thompson said that the property which the women leased is owned by the Low estate.

In the evening Inspector Thompson, with thirteen men, raided 21, 23 25, and 27 Hancock Street, which is in Capt. Chapman's district, and arrested eleven women and two men. All were locked up in the Mercer Street Station.

Capt. Halpin of the Charles Street Station had previously raided Nos. 14, 16, and 18, on the opposite side of the street, and arrested four men and eight women. The prisoners were locked up in the Charles Street Station.

Capt. Chapman was in attendance at a boxing match at the Broadway Athletic Club when Inspector Thompson invaded his district.

Inspector Thompson commended Capt. Halpin for his efforts in trying to clean his precinct of vice, and then said:

"If I were Captain of these precincts I would clean out these houses in a minute. The Captains say they can't, but they don't try. These houses are a disgrace to civilization. I would be ashamed to be a Captain in the precincts in which they exist. It seems that I have been doing work to-night which other people won't do."

FRANCHISE TAX OBJECTIONS.

New York Central Protests Against Valuations of Two Franchises in This City.

ALBANY, April 17.—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, through its attorney, Ira A. Place, of New York City, to-day protested to the State Board of Tax Commissioners to two franchise valuations placed on its property in that city. The valuation of the property of the old Hudson River Railroad Company, on the West Side, has been increased from $125,000 to $1,332,616, while the franchise of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, which gives the Central-Hudson Company the right to run into the Forty-second Street Station, has been increased in valuation from $3,500,000 to $12,192,000.

Mr. Place asked for a statement as to what tangible property of the Hudson River Railroad Company the board had taxed and was told all such property in the public streets, including the main lines, sidings, and crossings. He desired to ascertain the basis on which the board arrived at the valuation, but was told that no information on that subject was required by the franchise tax law to be given. He held that a steam railroad company, in using a public street, gains no benefit from such operation. To the steam road the use of a public street is a menace and danger and a cause of constant expense. The accommodation of the public requires the use of the public streets.

In regard to the assessment placed on the franchise of the Harlem Railroad Company, Mr. Place said the assessment of $12,192,000 was the most excessive that has ever been placed on a similar number of miles of railroad line. He presented an affidavit showing that a four-track road could be duplicated for the present road, on which the valuation has been placed for about $2,000,000. Mr. Place contended that the company has the right to use Park Avenue through acts passed by the Legislature.

FILING OF MILLER CLAIMS.

Checked by Lawyer House's Contention that Depositors Were Stockholders.

The filing of claims by the alleged creditors of William F. Miller and the Franklin Syndicate before Referee in Bankruptcy Augustus J. Koehler, was stopped yesterday afternoon, when Frederick B. House of Miller's counsel appeared and declared that the proceedings were not justified, as none of those who had deposited money in the syndicate were creditors of Miller. He contended that each $10 deposited meant one share of stock, and that a certificate, showing the number of shares of stock, was given to each depositor.

Mr. House argued that, as stockholders, the depositors were not creditors of Miller, but were, on the other hand, liable jointly with him for any debts of the concern. Referee Koehler, who was not prepared for this move, reserved decision on Mr. House's exception. It is believed, however, that he will overrule it. The filing of claims, it is said, will be suspended pending this decision.

Chests of Sterling Silver FORKS AND SPOONS

either alone or in combination with

MATCHED CUTLERY AND SERVING PIECES

THE NUMBER OF NEW DESIGNS which have been brought out this season, and the very moderate prices at which GORHAM STERLING SILVER FORKS AND SPOONS can be purchased, make them of special interest to those who are looking for

WEDDING GIFTS

of unquestioned superiority. The patterns are all copyrighted, can be matched at any time, and are sold by the single dozen or in chests containing complete outfits of Knives, Forks, Spoons and all the serving pieces.

The GORHAM MFG. *Co.*

Silversmiths

Broadway and 19th Street New York

ROBERTS CENSURES HIS COMMANDERS

Continued from Page 1.

who has entered Mafeking since the siege began, is likely to prove of great value to Col. Plumer, to whom he has returned with dispatches, should Plumer decide to raise the siege of Mafeking in earnest.

A Scottish crofter has introduced a method of making nourishing porridge with oat bran, which is a great boon and is solving the question of feeding the natives.

We are now confident of holding out two months longer. The men in the trenches are determined to play the game to the end.

PLUMER'S COLUMN, Gaberones, April 6.—The Boer artillery about Mafeking is well horsed. Their pom-poms are mounted on light, four-wheeled carriges, each drawn by four smart horses, in marked contrast with those Col. Plumer fought with at Crocodile Pools. The Boers, too, are well mounted and well dressed, and have fit-looking patrols. The grain and other crops in the district are excellent, so the Transvaalers are not likely to suffer from scarcity of food for a long time.

Plumer's little force is now strongly intrenched northwest of Mafeking.

The country hereabouts is much easier traversed than that the Rhodesians are operating in. The total casualties Saturday were seventy-eight, but many are convalescing. Men and horses are improving in health as the Winter approaches.

Natives report that the inhabitants of Mafeking are very hungry. Should a flying column be dispatched to their relief, it will find a country well grassed and watered as it proceeds northward.

A letter has been received here from Commandant Snyman with reference to the British wounded and prisoners at the Boer laager after the engagement of March 31, from which it is learned that Capt. Crewe died of his wounds. Lieut. Milligan is not a prisoner and is believed to be among those the Boers buried. The British casualties were two officers and six men killed, three officers and thirty-six men wounded, and one officer and eleven men made prisoners.

The body of Capt. Crewe has been handed over to Col. Baden-Powell and buried in Mafeking Cemetery.

The Boers are being bolstered up by all sorts of stories from Pretoria, among them reports that Russia and France have declared war against Great Britain.

QUEEN WILL LEAVE APRIL 26.

DUBLIN, April 17.—The Queen and the Princesses drove this afternoon about eighteen miles, making brief calls at Adelaide Hospital and Dundrum Convent. There was an escort of Life Guards, and the beautiful weather brought out crowds of enthusiastic spectators.

Her Majesty decided to-day to revert to her original plan and will leave Ireland April 26, reaching Windsor the following morning.

After her morning drive to-day, Queen Victoria received in audience the daughter of Sergt. Maj. Hartigan, now at Colenso, Natal, who presented Her Majesty with a bouquet from the wives and widows of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Irish regiments in South Africa.

BELFAST, April 17.—At a meeting of the Corporation to-day the Lord Mayor read a letter from Queen Victoria, expressing her heartfelt thanks for the invitation to visit Belfast and her great regret at being compelled to abandon the idea of making any journey during her stay in Ireland, on the ground that the risks of fatigue would counteract the benefits derived from the change and rest which Her Majesty finds necessary for her health.

GERMANY TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

BERLIN, April 17.—A high official of the German Foreign Office, in the course of a denial of a number of sensational statements that have appeared in print here, said to-day to a correspondent:

"Germany sees no reason why the Boer special mission should come to Berlin, as in all the circumstances, Germany will adhere to her policy of neutrality and non-interference."

THE HAGUE, April 17.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Ministerial Council, Dr. W. H. de Beaufort, has returned the visit paid to him by the Boer Peace Commissioners. The latter, with Dr. Leyds, the Diplomatic Representative of the Transvaal, and Dr. Muller, the Minister here of the Orange Free State, will dine with the Premier this evening.

Swift Sells Meat to the British?

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Gustavus F. Swift of Swift & Co. returned to-day, after an absence of six weeks abroad. Mr. Swift, it is generally understood, arranged large sales of meats to the British Government for the Transvaal war, but he declined to make any statement with reference to the matter. He said: "I found everything satisfactory abroad and the meat market active—in fact, better than I have seer it in some time."

Automobiles Sent to Hawaii.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands evidently have determined to keep pace with their fellow-citizens in the United States, for within the last ten days $50,000 worth of automobiles have been shipped to them. A Chicago firm built the vehicles, which included large cabs, small cabs, delivery wagons, and T carts, each accompanied by an exhaustive treatise on the art of guiding and managing an automobile.

Engineer Hyer Alive, but Demented.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—Lincoln H. Hyer, the United States engineer, who, it was supposed, was drowned off the steamship Jarl, from Bluefields, Nicaragua, yesterday afternoon, turned up this morning when the vessel arrived at her wharf. Hyer is suffering from a disordered mind. He is under the hallucination that attempts have been made on his life, and to prevent being killed he hid in a storeroom on the Jarl. It was thought that he had jumped overboard. Hyer has relatives in Washington.

BIRKBECK COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

Derogatory Reports Ascribed to Vindictive Former Employes.

Orlando H. Harper, Secretary of the Birkbeck Investment, Savings, and Loan Company, said yesterday, regarding a report that the company had been compelled to insert a time clause in its articles of association, for the protection of its shareholders on account of the withdrawal of many investors, that the report was the work of former employes of the concern.

Mr. Harper said that the drain on the institution was nearly over, and that of the total withdrawals of $200,000 about $170,000 had been paid. The withdrawals, he said, were inspired by former employes through a spirit of vindictiveness, and, he asserts, that they obtained a commission by persuading the Birkbeck stockholders to withdraw and enter another company.

The time clause, he said, was always a part of the articles of association, and had not been specially inserted. He said the company had a surplus of $12,850, and that it had $19,975 in bank March 17.

A WEDDING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 17.—Miss Sara Carroll Brown, daughter of George Brown, was married this evening to Stanley Field of Chicago at Brookland Wood, the country seat of the Browns in the Green Spring Valley. A special train carried the guests from this city. They included society people from Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and other cities.

The Rev. W. H. Powers of the Episcopal Church officiated, and the ushers were George Brown, Jr., Frank Baldwin, Arthur Hall, and Harry Birckhead of Baltimore, and W. W. Keith, W. T. Zeller, J. B. Fair, and R. T. Crane of Chicago. The bridesmaids were Miss Doris Stewart, Miss Nancy Lee, and Miss Mary Morcecal of Baltimore, Miss Edith Hoyt of Chicago, Miss Dickman of Cleveland, Ohio, and Miss Josephine Field of England.

The bridegroom's best man was Norman Field of England. The bride wore a gown of white panne velvet and point lace and a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms and diamonds.

Mr. Field is a nephew of Marshall Field of Chicago and is a leader not only in society, but also in sports, being an enthusiastic polo player and an all-around horseman.

PLATT IS FOR WOODRUFF

Favors His Nomination for the Vice Presidency.

TELLS A DELEGATION SO

Kings County Republicans Wait on the Organization Leader on Behalf of Their Favorite.

United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, the recognized leader of the Republican State organization, yesterday told a delegation of Kings County Republicans that he, personally, favored the nomination of Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff for Vice President. The State leader expressed himself clearly and in no uncertain words, and when the Brooklyn men left him they went with the impression that Senator Platt would give the Lieutenant Governor his support in his candidacy.

The Brooklyn delegates at their meeting yesterday morning determined to send a committee to call on Senator Platt, for the purpose of urging him to have the State Convention adopt a resolution pledging New York State to support Mr. Woodruff in the National Convention. This committee called at the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the recess of the convention and went up stairs to Mr. Platt's rooms. George F. Elliot acted as spokesman, and addressed Senator Platt as follows:

"Senator Platt, we come here to-night as the friends of our distinguished fellow-townsman, Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieutenant Governor of this State. He had nothing to do with our coming here; in fact, he did not know that we were to make this visit. We come to you, the leader of our party in this State, to ask you to give your support to Mr. Woodruff for the nomination of Vice President.

"Kings County believes that Woodruff would make an ideal candidate for that place. Kings County is for Woodruff, and will do everything possible to secure that high honor for him. We have heard from other States that Mr. Woodruff is highly regarded by Republicans away from his own home, and some of our delegates believe that the present State convention should pass a resolution pledging this State to his candidacy. We do not come here to demand anything; neither do we come here to make any threats; we simply come to you, our leader, to tell you what the sentiment in Kings County is, and to ask your advice what to do."

Senator Platt listened attentively to Mr. Elliot's remarks, and then said:

"This is a matter in which I must exercise my own judgment. I talk from a Washington standpoint, and I want to tell you gentlemen that my course has been directed along lines that would best serve Mr. Woodruff. I have always been his friend; I am so still, and before this business is ended Timmy will find that I am the best friend he has. There is no doubt in my mind that New York will be for a New York man for Vice President, and it looks very much as if it was tapering down to Woodruff. I know that Kings County wants to see Woodruff nominated, and there has never been a doubt of its loyal support to him."

George E. Waldo, Commissioner of Records, and Walter B. Atterbury, Chairman of the Kings County General Committee, also spoke in favor of Mr. Woodruff's candidacy. Mr. Atterbury said that he did not consider it a wise thing to give Mr. Woodruff any official indorsement at the convention, but that the organization for which he spoke was unanimous in its desire to se him nominated for Vice President.

Senator Platt again said that he thought highly of the Lieutenant Governor, and, while he personally favored his candidacy, he did not consider that it would be a wise thing to have the convention officially indorse him. Mr. Platt added that he had in many ways shown his confidence in Mr. Woodruff and expected that he would do so again in the future.

REFEREE FOR McNULTY'S SUIT.

Ex-Justice Bookstaver to Examine the 1,400 Claimants.

The suit brought in the Supreme Court against the city by Patrick J. McNulty, as assignee of the claims of 1,400 drivers in the Department of Street Cleaning, to recover $1,336,000 alleged to be due them for extra work, beyond eight hours a day, between May 10, 1892, and April 26, 1894, was yesterday sent by Justice Freedman to Former Justice Henry W. Bookstaver, as referee, to take testimony and report to the Court.

The complaint was served January 26, 1898. Under a provision of the law, thirty days' notice should have been given to the Controller of the demands of the amounts named by the different claimants. When the action was brought the complaint should have stated that the demand had been made on the Controller. This statement was omitted in the complaints. The Corporation Counsel waived his right to have this statement made on condition that McNulty would waive his claim for interest due since the commencement of the actions, amounting to over $160,000.

The reason given for sending the case to a referee is that the 1,400 claimants will have to be examined, and that there is a serious question of account involved, which will necessitate a great deal of work. Had the cases not been referred they would have come to trial in a short time.

EARTHQUAKES IN BOHEMIA.

LONDON, April 18.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The mountain which overlooks the Town of Klappi, where the landslide recently occurred, has undergone a seismic disturbance, which is spreading throughout the entire Province of Bohemia, between the Rivers Elbe and Eger.

"The heights of the Bohemian Middle Range are moving, with the result that houses and churches have collapsed in some thirty villages. Railway embankments have been moved, streams diverted, and roads sunk. Thus far there has been no loss of life, but a constant watch is imperative."

Dr. Lyon's

PERFECT

Tooth Powder

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Railway from Damascus to Mecca.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17.—The Servet, the organ of the palace, announces an imperial decision to construct a telegraph and railway from Damascus to Mecca. This decision is attributed to the discovery of an extensive distribution of seditious pamphlets among the pilgrims.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—C. F. Slee, Montreal; Alois Arnstein, Santos, Brazil; Hugh Wilker, Lampeter, Wales; ex-Mayor Jacob Amos, Syracuse; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago; George A. Cooper, London; Joseph Leiter, Chicago; Worner Essen, Elberfeld, Germany; H. P. Grey, Chicago.

HOLLAND—D. R. Hanna, Cleveland; J. S. Hanna, San Francisco; Francis H. Kiceyer, Oxford, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—Marchioness Pinar del Rio, Havana.

ALBEMARLE—Admiral Frederick Rodgers, United States Navy; E. Hollick, London.

ASTOR—W. V. Blesser, London; T. L. Duff, Glasgow; C. B. Gaskill, Ponce, Porto Rico; Oscar Blering, Havana; Railway Commissioner Frank M. Baker, Oswego.

HOFFMAN—W. H. Bailey, London; J. J. Willett, Anniston, Ala.

NETHERLAND—Marcus Daly, Jr., Montana; H. K. Welch, Montana.

SAVOY—C. B. Flynn, Durango, Mexico.

BUCKINGHAM—Charles McNamee, manager of the Vanderbilt estates at Biltmore, N. C.; Frederick N. Sinks, Governor's Secretary, Columbus, Ohio.

IMPERIAL—Judge James H. Maguire, San Francisco.

GRAND—John R. Walker, Toronto; Lieut. Paul W. Buck, United States Army; Capt. J. E. Normoyle, Fifth United States Infantry.

MANHATTAN—John Dana Hubbell, Havana; State Senator H. G. Coggeshall, Waterville, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL—N. B. Spencer, Ottawa.

EMPIRE—Dr. Immerheiser, Germany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Moler, G. G., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; C. L. Drake, notions, laces, and trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.

Renwick Bros. & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Renwick, millinery and ribbons; 626 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Dow, laces and embroideries; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; M. J. Donnelly, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. D. Knapp, woolens; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, laces

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION MEETS

Tumultuous Applause for McKinley and Roosevelt.

SILENCE AT DEWEY'S NAME

Cheers and Hisses for Quigg—Proceedings, as Predicted, Merely Formal —No Opposition Raised.

The Republican State Convention, in session at the Grand Central Palace yesterday, demonstrated Gov. Theodore Roosevelt's great popularity with the rank and file of the party. Although the organization had studiously endeavored to keep him in the background, the effort failed. Every mention of his name evoked the wildest enthusiasm. The cheering started in the galleries and was promptly taken up by 90 per cent. of the people on the main floor. There was no mistaking the sentiment. The applause for Gov. Roosevelt, compared with that of other Republicans named, was as a cyclone compared with a gentle zephyr.

Senator N. A. Elsberg, the temporary Chairman, warmly praised Gov. Roosevelt in his opening address. The story was that the organization wanted to so edit the Senator's speech as to eliminate any praise of Roosevelt.

"If that is done," Senator Elsberg is reported to have replied, "I will not serve as temporary Chairman."

Mr. Elsberg had his way, but he would not discuss the subject.

Another peculiar feature was the silence that reigned when Dewey's name was mentioned. Three times did Chairman Sherman refer to the Admiral in his speech, and in each instance there was not even a murmur.

Chairman L. E. Quigg was liberally hissed and generously applauded, and his friends so stood by him that when he rose for the second and third times there was little or no hissing.

Otherwise the plans of the organization worked excellently. Not a cog slipped. The machinery was in excellent condition, and showed the handiwork of experienced engineers. Except for two slight protests on the selection of committeemen in the Ninth and Fourteenth Districts everything went through smoothly on schedule time.

DELEGATES ARRIVE EARLY.

Long before noon the large hall was crowded with spectators and delegates. Senator Chauncey M. Depew was the first of the notables to make an appearance. As he walked down the aisle on the right side of the hall he was greeted with considerable enthusiasm. A few minutes later Senator Thomas C. Platt strolled down the centre aisle, and there was no mistaking the hold he has upon the active agents of the organization. He received an ovation as he took his seat with the Tioga delegation. George W. Aldridge, ex-Superintendent of Public Works, was also greeted with great cheering.

At 12:05 o'clock Chafrman B. B. Odell, Jr., called the convention to order. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, of which Senator Platt was formerly a communicant. He referred to President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt and thanked the Republican Party for the enfranchisement of the sons of men. A delegate remarked that he must have had in mind the people of Porto Rico.

On the roll call substitutions were announced from only two counties—Ontario and Westchester. On motion of Edmund C. Stewart of Tompkins, the action of the State Committee in the Westchester County contest was approved.

Chairman Odell then named Senator N. A. Elsberg for temporary Chairman, and he was escorted to the platform by Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie and Senator H. J. Coggeshall of Oneida. Senator Elsberg was heartily applauded, and before he had a chance to speak was presented with a floral horseshoe bigger than himself.

WOODRUFF ENTERS AMID CHEERS.

Chairman Odell introduced Senator Elsberg and the latter had delivered about two sentences in his address when the convention broke into an uproar. This was occasioned by the well-timed arrival of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Senator Elsberg had to cease speaking.

"What's the matter with our Tim?" shouted the entire Kings County delegation.

"He's all right," replied about everybody in the hall, and no one viewed the scene with more interest than John H. Girdner, who occupied a box right above the Kings County men. Dr. Girdner has been mentioned as a possible running mate for William Jennings Bryan.

When the cheering finally subsided Senator Elsberg continued his address, which was well received. His speech was mainly devoted to eulogizing the deeds of the Republican Party, past, present, and prospective. He claimed for the Republican Administration all the credit for the low tax rate and praised the Raines liquor tax law. He insisted that the Legislature had done a grand work in passing the Franchise Tax and the Charter Revision bills, and the bill repealing the Horton law.

At the first applause for Roosevelt the delegation from the Second District of Broome was so vociferous that their seats gave way under them. The incident attracted more than ordinary attention from the fact that Senator Platt sat immediately behind the Broome men. William Slythe, Postmaster of Owego, Tioga County, was caught by the falling bench, and his kneecap was badly injured. The injury was dressed by a physician.

A DELEGATE INJURED.

"Honesty," he said, "has been called the oak around which all other virtues cling, and the poet has hailed the honest man as the noblest work of God. In all his term of office the venomous shafts of malice and of hate that partisanship has sometimes launched have never found a mark in Gov. Roosevelt, [cheers,] and the breath of scandal has not touched a reputation whose purity and strength have been but many times enhanced by the searchlight glare of public life. [Applause.] New York will make no sacrifice of him as yet at any rate, and not until the State has had another term of Roosevelt as its Governor [wild cheering] will we relinquish him to what we hope are higher honors still in store."

Then Senator Elsberg proceeded to eulogize Republican and to criticise Democratic National Administrations.

The rules of the Assembly were adopted as the rules of the convention, on motion of Speaker S. Fred Nixon.

On motion of Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie, it was decided to refer all resolutions to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

Resolutions calling for the appointment of Committees on Permanent Organization, on Credentials, on Nomination of Delegates at Large, Alternates, and Electors, and on Resolutions were offered, respectively, by John R. Hazel of Erie, James T. Rogers of Broome, George W. Aldridge of Monroe, and Lemuel E. Quigg of New York. Each motion was adopted.

Mr. Quigg was received with cheers freely mingled with hisses, but the former suppressed the latter, and when Mr. Quigg next arose he was heartily cheered. He stood his ground without moving a muscle.

Chairman Elsberg appointed the committees, the Chairmen of which were:

Permanent Organization—John R. Hazel of Erie.

Credentials—James T. Rogers of Broome.

Resolutions—Lemuel E. Quigg of New York.

Delegates and Electors—George W. Aldridge of Monroe.

The announcement of the meeting places of the committees was made, and on motion of William Barnes, Jr., of Albany a recess was taken until 4 o'clock.

PLATT ABSENT IN AFTERNOON.

The convention reassembled at 4:10 o'clock, and the scenes at the morning session were re-enacted, except that Senator Platt did not put in an appearance, and Chairman Odell went to Newburg to attend the golden wedding of his parents.

John T. Rogers, from the Committee on Credentials, presented a report congratulating the convention that there was not a single contest.

John R. Hazel of Erie, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, presented the name of Congressman James S. Sherman of Oneida for permanent Chairman.

The report was adopted, and Mr. Sherman was escorted to the chair by Congressman A. S. Tompkins of Rockland and Congressman L. N. Littauer of Fulton.

In his speech Chairman Sherman, at the very outset, had the convention wild with enthusiasm by declaring that the convention was the initial step "which will result in the re-election of President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt." Then he said:

"The closing year of the last Republican Administration saw our exports exceeding our imports by $202,000,000; saw them, for the first time in our Nation's history, exceed the billion-dollar mark—a point not again reached until the advent of another Republican Administration. The last year of the present Administration, the fiscal year of 1899, our exports exceeded our imports $330,000,000, or five eighths of the amount of total exports in 1893.

"Under President Harrison's Administration the public debt was decreased over $300,000,000; under the last Democratic Administration, a period of profound peace, it was increased over $250,000,000. Every dire prediction of Democracy has failed of realization. Wheat and silver have stubbornly refused to reach a parity. A bankruptcy law has been of service, mainly in removing the débris of the wrecks of 1893."

After referring to the events which preceded the Spanish war, he continued:

McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT.

"President McKinley, [wild cheering] calm, firm, patriotic, exhausted patient effort to secure freedom for Cuba through Spain's peaceful withdrawal from the island. Then the tragedy of Havana harbor; then war! The navy was ready. In simple justice let a large measure of credit therefor be given to the hero of San Juan, [prolonged cheers,] the Colonel of the Rough Riders, the brave soldier, the upright and fearless statesman, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt. [Great cheering.]

ROOSEVELT FOR SECOND TERM.

"The people of New York find in the record of a Republican Executive, Republican administrative officers and legislative bodies warrant for their continuance in power. [Applause.] The Republicans of New York, generous though they may be, cannot permit the Republicans of the Nation to draft into service for the National ticket the man who now graces our executive chair, and whose name will be our shibboleth in this campaign. [Great cheering.] We will, however, gladly donate from our abundant store some others to aid McKinley in bearing the party colors. The party which commissioned for the United States Senate Thomas C. Platt [cheers] and Chauncey M. Depew [cheers] finds in the keen, conservative acts of the one and the statesmanlike utterances of the other commendations for its acts. These hundreds of representatives of the rank and file of our party recognize, with grateful appreciation, the never-ceasing and intelligent devotion to party supremacy of the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr. [Prolonged cheering.]

"It is no idle boast nor enthusiastic prophecy to predict Republican success in November. To doubt Republican success is to charge folly and forgetfulness to men who value their blessings, who recognize whence they come, and who cannot be induced to lessen their work by permitting free trade or divide their wages by suffering free silver. [Applause.] Away with the fallacy of unsound money and a depreciative currency; away with the vagaries of the Populists and the pessimists."

Mr. Sherman thrice referred in glowing terms to Admiral Dewey's achievement at Manila, and in each case his words of praise were received with silence.

When Mr. Sherman concluded, there were loud calls for Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and the members of the Kings County delegation, who had unanimously indorsed him for the Vice Presidency, converted the convention into a bedlam. But the Chairman was firm, and, although he required some time to accomplish his purpose, he used the gavel so energetically that he finally restored order.

Then, after the Vice Presidents and Secretaries had been named, Lemuel E. Quigg ascended the steps to the stage and read the report of the Committee on Resolutions. This time Mr. Quigg was received with much cheering and no hisses.

George W. Aldridge presented a report, which was adopted, naming the delegates at large and the Presidential Electors, as follows:

NATIONAL DELEGATES.

At Large—Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Theodore Roosevelt, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.

Alternates—George H. Roberts, Jr., of Kings, James A. Roberts of Erie, George J. Smith of Ulster, John Raines of Ontario.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	Samuel J. Underhill.	19	Peter McCarthy.
2	Samuel Rowland.	20	Samuel L. Munson.
3	Michael J. Dady.	21	W. S. C. Wiley.
4	C. H. Russell.	22	Royal Newton.
5	John Kissel.	23	William T. O'Neil.
6	H. C. Fischer.	24	D. M. Anderson.
7	Joseph Simonson.	25	Robert McKinnon.
8	William E. Billings.	26	William G. Phelps.
9	Herman J. Katz.	27	Ransom B. True.
10	Frank Klifoile.	28	Robert Bushby.
11	Samuel S. Koenig.	29	F. D. Sherwood.
12	Arthur P. Sturges.	30	Charles F. Prentice.
13	James Yearance.	31	George Eastman.
14	E. W. Bloomingdale.	32	Christian Klinck.
15	William Sherer.	33	George Urban, Jr.
16	F. V. Millard.	34	Herbert C. Rich.
17	Clarence Lexow.		
18	John M. Cordts.		

Dist.

The usual committee to fill any vacancies that may occur was appointed.

Then the State Committee was appointed. Protests were entered by Patrick J. O'Brien against John Stiebling, in the Ninth District, and by Abraham Gruber against Lemuel E. Quigg, in the Fourteenth.

Mr. Gruber tried to make a speech, but was suppressed by the Chairman and a call of the delegates from the district showed twenty-nine of the thirty-nine votes for Mr. Quigg. The remaining ten were from Mr. Gruber's Assembly district.

In the case of Mr. Stiebling, the matter was first sent to the State Committee for settlement. Then the vote was reconsidered and the fifteen delegates in the Ninth Congress District were called. There was one absentee. Seven voted for Patrick J. O'Brien and a similar number for Mr. Stiebling. Then the dispute was again referred to the State Committee for settlement.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The following comprise the new committee, which will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-morrow at 9:30 o'clock A. M. for organization:

Dist.		Dist.	
1	William J. Youngs.	18	G. V. D. Hasbrouck.
2	R. Ross Appleton.	19	Louis F. Payn.
3	Michael J. Dady.	20	William Barnes, Jr.
4	John D. Post.	21	Jacob Snell.
5	John G. Deubert.	22	W. W. Worden.
6	Robert M. Johnston.	23	I. V. Baker, Jr.
7	Hugh McRoberts.	24	John T. Mott.
8	Cornelius Van Cott.	25	Thomas Wheeler.
9	*John Stiebling.	26	George W. Dunn.
10	Clarence W. Meade.	27	Francis Hendricks.
11	Ferdinand Eldman.	28	Thomas Robinson.
12	William Henkel.	29	John F. Parkhurst.
13	Smith Pine.	30	I. L'Hommedieu.
14	Lemuel E. Quigg.	31	George W. Aldridge.
15	Frank Raymond.	32	John R. Hazel.
16	W. H. Ten Eyck.	33	William C. Warren.
17	B. B. Odell, Jr.	34	William J. Glenn.

*Contested.

The convention then, at 5:45 o'clock, adjourned sine die.

THE PARTY PLATFORM.

Indorses Administrations of President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt.

The following is the platform adopted by the Republican Convention:

"The Republicans of New York, represented in their State Convention, congratulate their fellow-countrymen at the beginning of another National campaign that the pledges on the faith of which McKinley and Hobart were elected four years ago have been redeemed. There is no longer controversy as to the value of any Government obligation. Gold as the National standard of value is now established in the law.

"Not even war, nor the issues and responsibilities that came with the conclusion of war, was permitted to delay the financial legislation which the people demanded when they elected the Republican ticket in 1896. On the instant when a Congress assembled which was Republican in both branches a bill embodying the principles enunciated in the St. Louis platform was introduced and is now the law of the land.

"Public confidence that this would be so and the fact that it is so, taken in connection with the passage of tariff laws which supplied to the Government the revenues it needed and to the country's industries a healthy and sufficient protection, account for a prosperity which has been National in its scope and which gives to the McKinley Administration a distinction no less significant of competency in Government than the success of the army and navy.

THE McKINLEY ADMINISTRATION.

"We indorse, therefore, the Administration of William McKinley. It has been supremely successful. It found the country, after four years of Democratic government, paralyzed as to its industry, weak in trade and commerce, and impoverished in its public Treasury. Business conditions were utterly unsettled, no less by the operation of a mischievous tariff than by the assaults of the Democratic Party upon the public credit in their reckless financial bills and in their threats to redeem in silver certain public securities.

"The Democrats proposed no other cure for the evil conditions which they themselves had created than the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The Republicans proposed a revision of the tariff and the passage of an act making gold the monetary unit of value. The splendid business conditions which began with McKinley's election, and which still obtain in every State of the United States, vindicate the country's judgment upon the issue created in these opposing party platforms.

"Republican Party government has shown itself to be equally effective and intelligent in war as in peace. The President was forward in military preparations to be ready for the war and at the same time earnest in diplomatic concession to avoid it.

"The immediate and continuous triumph of American arms, and the quick termination of hostilities, through the suit of Spain for peace, were a tribute as well to the forehanded work of the executive departments of the Government as to the valor of our soldiers and sailors.

"New issues resulting from the war arise in this campaign. In fixing the conditions of peace the Government was compelled to determine the status of Spain's conquered colonial possessions. It was impossible to destroy sovereignty without creating other sovereignty to take its place, and if none of the Spanish colonies than Cuba did the elements and conditions of citizenship exist out of which it was to be hoped that popular sovereignty could maintain itself.

"It would have been the coward's part to remove Spanish authority without ourselves assuming responsibility for the preservation of public order and the fulfillment of internal obligations. Interest and duty joined to compel our Government's course, and a policy has been pursued upon which the Republican Party confidently appeals to the patriotic judgment of the American people. It is a policy characteristically American.

INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

"The independence of Cuba, pledged to Cuba, and proclaimed to the world in the declaration of war, has been secured and advanced by every public act. The American military force in Cuba has been reduced. Local government has been established, and steps are now being taken for popular elections in Cuba to erect there a free government of the Cuban people, preparatory to the complete withdrawal of American authority.

"In Porto Rico, which has become for all time American territory, civil government and liberal laws have been provided.

"The insurrection in the Philippine Islands has been overcome. Organized rebellion no longer exists, and the establishment of American authority in all the islands is proceeding to the contentment of their inhabitants.

"And throughout our new colonial dominions the guiding principle of the Government in all its acts has been to render life and property secure, to preserve individual liberty and freedom of thought and action, and to prepare the way for a local Government, administered through local agencies, in which strength and stability should be guaranteed in the popular respect for law and order.

"Under the Administration of William McKinley the material interests and the prestige of the United States have notably advanced and the Republicans of New York with unanimity call for his renomination.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADMINISTRATION.

"We indorse the clean and efficient administration of Gov. Theodore Roosevelt. His acts have justified that public confidence in his integrity which was so strong a factor in the election of 1898. Public questions coming to him for decision as the Chief Executive of the State have been considered in the light of the law and the public interest. In the sentiments he has uttered, in the measures he has advocated, and in the appointments he has made, a record is found full of credit to himself and of usefulness to the people of New York.

"Another State Convention, called to nominate State officers, will be assembled later, and to that body may properly be left the discussion of such State issues as will enter into this campaign. But it is suitable to call public attention to the fact that the Republican Legislature which has just adjourned, by its wise economies and prudent care of the State finances, has been able to fix the lowest tax rate that has been known in the State of New York for many years. The Legislature of 1900 has distinguished itself by a record which has been almost entirely free of criticism. Its legislation, clean and necessary, has satisfied the constituencies represented and the people at large.

"In every department of the State government, moreover, all of them under Republican control, the constant effort of the officer in charge has been to administer the laws equitably, economically, justly and for the public welfare, and no breath of scandal has touched the record of any single Republican State officer.

"The Republican Party goes to the people in this election with that confidence which proceeds from the faithful and satisfactory performance of duty by every official in the State who holds his commission in its name and by reason of its support."

Republican Delegates Elected.

NEWARK, N. J., April 17.—The Republicans of the Eighth Congress District held their convention to-night at Belleville, and elected as delegates to the National Convention Charles J. Fiske of Plainfield and George E. Decamp of Roseland. They were not instructed.

Gov. Taylor Sees the President.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Gov. Taylor of Kentucky called at the White House this afternoon and had an interview with President McKinley. He remained about half an hour.

NO BOXING BOUTS AFTER MAY 1.

Police Board Takes Stand on Concert Hall Licenses.

President York of the Police Board yesterday stated that the board would refuse to grant licenses for public boxing matches when the present licenses expire on May 1. The repeal of the Horton law does not go into effect until Sept. 1, but President York said:

"The position of the board is that, if it is wrong to hold a boxing match on Sept. 1, it is wrong to permit one to be held on the 1st of May."

He further intimated that proprietors of concert halls will have difficulty in obtaining the renewal of their licenses for the coming season.

"We have found," he said, "that the police cannot revoke a license once issued, but we can revoke the permit to sell liquor in connection with concert halls, and we propose to exercise our power.

"The whole trouble in regard to concert halls is not due to the negligence of the police, but to the law, and to the lack of co-operation of the city Magistrates, who constantly discharged prisoners last Summer. Whatever Mr. Raines may say, the Raines law is responsible for the existence of many dives, with which the police have no power to deal.

"The board also takes the stand that, as it issues permits for places of amusement, and may be at any time held responsible in case of disaster, it has the right to inquire whether the building laws are complied with."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:40 A. M.—12 Lewis Street; Edward Costobolo; damage, $25.

2:20 A. M.—Foot of East Sixteenth Street; Board of Health; damage, $150.

9:25 A. M.—1 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Andrew Barrieh; damage, $10.

10 A. M.—303 West Seventy-second Street; Fred Hoeninghous; damage, $1,000.

11 A. M.—7 Ludlow Street; Benjamin Segar; damage slight.

1:10 P. M.—90 Allen Street; Samuel Rosenthal; damage slight.

2:15 P. M.—130 Attorney Street; Hirsh Ruben; damage, $800.

3:10 P. M.—1,571 Third Avenue; John Smith; damage slight.

6:15 P. M.—411 Grand Street; William Bukler; damage, $5.

7:30 P. M.—85 Vandam Street; Mary Curtin; damage, $400.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CAVENDISH, Vt., April 17.—A two-story brick block owned by George Spaulding and occupied by him as a general store and as a dwelling was burned last night; loss $10,000, fully insured.

BAR HARBOR, Me., April 17.—A large livery stable conducted by John E. Bunker, Jr., was destroyed by fire to-day. Twenty-three horses perished. The loss is about $10,000, partly insured.

ESCANABA, Mich., April 17.—The butter dish department of the Escanaba Woodenware Company's plant was destroyed by fire Monday night, entailing a loss of $60,000. The fire started in a dry kiln and spread so rapidly that many girl employes had narrow escapes.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

For April Showers

our Raglan Rain-Coats afford perfect protection. Made of genuine English "Cravenette" Cloth—regular $30 garment—

$25.00

Light in weight—soft—contains no rubber or other offensive chemical composition. Can be worn as a regular spring overcoat if desired.

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street
125th Street, Corner 3d Ave.

NEW OFFICERS FOR OLD GUARD.

Installation, Review, and Banquet to be Held Saturday.

The installation of the new officers of the Old Guard will take place on Saturday evening at the armory, Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, under the direction of Major S. Ellis Briggs, who has just been re-elected Commander for a fourth time. John D. Quincy, Assistant Corporation Counsel, has been promoted to the Captaincy of the First Company, with Frank H. Clement and Edward E. Blohm as Lieutenants. The other new officers are: Captain Belden G. Rogers and Lieutenants William H. Seaich and Sylvester L. H. Ward, Second Company; Captain William H. Truman and Lieutenants Byron Alger and David H. Lichtenstein, Third Company; Captain J. F. Wenman, Treasurer; Adjutant, Robert P. Lyon.

Adjutant General E. M. Hoffman of Gov. Roosevelt's staff will review the battalion, after which the guardsmen will partake of their annual banquet. On Sunday afternoon the Guard, in a body, will attend St. Thomas's Church, where a special service will be conducted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown, Chaplain of the Guard.

American Naval Men Favored.

BERLIN, April 17.—Lieut. Commander William H. Beehler, United States Naval Attaché here, and Horatio G. Gillmor, Assistant Naval Constructor, United States Navy, to-day went to Stettin to inspect the Navy Yard there. The inspection was made by Emperor William's special permission. Lieut. Commander Beehler will go with Mr. Gillmor to Kiel for the same purpose. This privilege is an unusual sign of imperial favor.

Philip D. Armour Going to Germany.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 17.—Philip D. Armour of Chicago, who has been in Pasadena since Dec. 24, will leave for home on Thursday with his wife and a party of friends. Mr. Armour intends to sail for Mannheim, Germany, on May 10. He will spend some time at the baths there.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers; high south to southwest winds.

The Western disturbance has advanced to Wisconsin, and the rain area has extended to the Atlantic Coast.

In the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley and the Southwest rain has been followed by fair weather, and fair weather has prevailed generally west of the Mississippi, except in the Lower Missouri Valley and the Middle Rocky Mountain region.

The temperature has risen in the Ohio Valley and the southern lake region, where it is 8 to 15 degrees above the seasonal average, and has fallen in the States of the Lower Missouri Valley, and thence over Oklahoma and in the Middle Rocky Mountain districts, where it is 10 to 20 degrees below the normal. A marked rise in temperature has occurred in the extreme Northwest, with a maximum reading of 72 degrees at Medicine Hat.

During Wednesday the Wisconsin storm will continue a northwest course, its passage being attended by clearing and cooler weather from the Ohio Valley over the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States. In the lake regions and thence to the New England Coast showers will continue Wednesday; west of the Mississippi fair weather will prevail.

During Thursday fair and warmer weather may be expected over the eastern and southern districts.

Along the Atlantic Coast brisk to high southerly winds will shift to southwesterly during Wednesday. Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1899.	1900. —Weather Bureau—	1900. TIMES.
3 A. M.	39	50	53
6 A. M.	39	49	54
9 A. M.	49	53	56
12 M.	54	53	56
4 P. M.	58	53	57
6 P. M.	59	52	56
9 P. M.	56	52	54
12 P. M.	52	53	54

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	55
Weather Bureau	51⅞
Corresponding date 1899	52⅛
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	47

At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.40; humidity, 86. At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 30.23; humidity, 84. The minimum temperature was 49 at 5:30 A. M. The maximum temperature was 55 at 11:10 A. M.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE
is the price not only of liberty; it is the price of HEALTH! The vigilant keep on hand

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

a tried and true remedy, an effective cure for all colds.

25 cents, 50 cents, $1.00; the largest size cheapest.

At all druggists'.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

BRIARCLIFF
THE PERFECTION IN MILK—
573 Madison Ave.—56th St.
Fifth Ave. and 42d St.
2061 Seventh Ave.—123d St.
Telephone connection.

CARPET CLEANSING
Largest in the World. Every detail.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.
30 years experience.
1,554 Broadway, New York.
Erie and 15th Sts., Jersey City.
STORAGE WAREHOUSES AND MOVING VANS.
Telephone. Send for interesting circular.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

The April Undermuslin Bargains Have Arrived.

While noticing that our old range of prices is named for this choice, new stock, you must not forget that the old qualities are also in evidence. We would not stoop to the low expediency of deteriorating our Muslin Underwear in order to maintain rates of past seasons. Certainly the cost of all materials has risen since the last great Macy Event in such goods. However, we had purchased in such vast quantities that the advanced market could not affect our values. These garments were secured by us at exactly the same prices that gave us the ones of the January sale. The cloth, trimmings and workmanship are all you can desire; the styles are ideal, and the sizes are full and liberal. Those not manufactured in our own factory were made elsewhere under our direction and constant inspection. They are crisp and perfect at every point and merit your quickest attention.

Night Gowns.

Muslin trimmed with cluster tucks and cambric ruffle, 34c.

Muslin, square-shaped yoke, trimmed with one row of inserting, revers and cambric ruffle, 39c.

Muslin, square-shaped yoke, trimmed with cluster tucks, one row of inserting and embroidery ruffle, 49c.

Muslin, V-shaped yoke and high neck, trimmed with hemstitched tucks and hemstitched lawn ruffle, 49c.

Muslin, V-shaped yoke and high neck, trimmed with tucks, four rows of inserting and ruffle, 49c.

Muslin, V-shaped yoke trimmed with cluster tucks, four rows of inserting and embroidery ruffle, 59c.

Cambric, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with four rows of lace and two of embroidery inserting, lace ruffle, 79c.

Cambric, trimmed with eight fine insertings and embroidery ruffle, 79c.

English Nainsook, yoke formed of hemstitched tucks, wide ruffle and hemstitched ribbon bow, 99c.

Better qualities at prices correspondingly low, ranging up to $10.42.

Corsets.

White and drab Jean, heavily boned, long waists, trimmed with ribbon and lace; value $1.00, at 49c.

Corset Covers.

Cambric, low neck, French style, trimmed with lace edging, 16c.

Cambric, high neck, square shaped yoke, French style, trimmed with lace edging, 19c.

Cambric, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with wide embroidery, 24c.

Cambric, V-shaped back and front, trimmed with wide embroidery, 29c.

Cambric, low neck, French style, trimmed with three rows of Val. lace inserting and Val. ruffle, 49c.

Better qualities at prices proportionately low, ranging up to $3.99.

Drawers.

"Fruit of the Loom" Muslin trimmed with tucks and embroidery ruffle, 29c.

Cambric, trimmed with lace inserting and edging, cambric ruffle, 29c.

Cambric, umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle, trimmed with wide lace inserting and lace edging, 39c.

Cambric, umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle, trimmed with two rows wide inserting and lace edging, 49c.

Lawn, umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle, trimmed with Maltese lace inserting and lace edging, 74c.

Better qualities at prices proportionately low, ranging up to $5.24.

Walking Skirts.

Muslin, umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle, trimmed with wide lace edging, 49c.

Muslin, umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle, trimmed with lace inserting and lace ruffle, finished with dust ruffle, 59c.

Muslin, umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle, trimmed with wide embroidery ruffle, finished with dust ruffle, 69c.

Muslin umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle, trimmed with two wide lace insertings and lace ruffle, finished with dust ruffle, 79c.

Muslin umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle, trimmed with three rows of lace inserting and lace ruffle, finished with dust ruffle, 89c.

Muslin, tucked umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle, trimmed with fine embroidery ruffle, finished with dust ruffle, 99c.

Muslin, umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle, trimmed with perpendicular rows of lace inserting, lace ruffle, finished with dust ruffle, 99c.

Muslin, umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle, trimmed with fine embroidery flounce, finished with dust ruffle, $1.34.

Better qualities at prices proportionately low, ranging up to $12.99.

Wrappers.

Figured Cambric and light-figured Lawns, yoke trimmed with braid; value 90c., our price, 59c.

Infants' Wear at Very Small Prices.

English Nainsook Short Dresses, trimmed with one row of embroidery and inserting, forming V in yoke, 39c.

Lawn Guimpes, yoke formed of six cluster tucks, 2 to 12 year sizes, 39c.

English Nainsook Short Dresses, trimmed with tucks, four rows of inserting and hemstitching forming yoke, neck and sleeves finished with lace edging, 59c.

Dealers usually charge relatively more for the clothes needed by the little mites of humanity than they do for the garments of grown-ups. Our policy is opposed to that custom. You'll find the same elements of economy in our offerings for infants that have made our women's department such a wonder.

English Nainsook Short Dresses, trimmed with three rows of inserting and tucks, forming yoke, shoulders finished with lace edging, 69c.

English Nainsook Short Dresses, tucked round yoke, trimmed with lace edging and ruffle; skirt finished with deep hem, 49c.

Lawn Guimpes, yoke formed of three rows of inserting and four cluster tucks sizes 2 to 12 years, 49c.

Upholstery.

Our present prices will persuade people to be forehanded. They read about the goods—come see them—buy them. We make it worth your while to anticipate warm-weather needs. We've a host of things that will make the home lighter, brighter and prettier.

Housefurnishings.

"Housefurnishings" is a convenient and comprehensive term. Under that caption to-day's offerings include a variety of goods. No alert housewife will pass our bargains.

Women's Shirt Waists---Special Values.

Striped Percales, French yoke back, laundered collars and cuffs, 49c.

Striped Corded Ginghams, French yoke back, laundered collars and cuffs, value 80c.; our price, 49c.

Women's Colored Skirts.

Linen-colored lawn, umbrella-shaped ruffle, value 75c.; our price, 49c.

Figured Mercerized Sateen, umbrella-shaped ruffle, finished with one corded ruffle, value $1.50; our price, 89c.

Black Mercerized Sateen, trimmed with wide accordion plaiting, small ruffle, finished with dust ruffle, value $2.50; at $1.69.

Bargains in Household Linens.

Your response to our Linen announcements is always prompt. Long experience has proved that the prices we name are never matched. No better, finer logic is needed. The qualities, too, may always be relied upon. "Just anything" is not admitted into the Macy Linen department. Experts who know must render favorable opinions concerning the goods before we offer them to you. In no other way could we have built up such a great and worthy business. Our best endeavors and your whole confidence are the foundations upon which the Linen success rests. You'll not fail to be interested in the quotations that we print to-day.

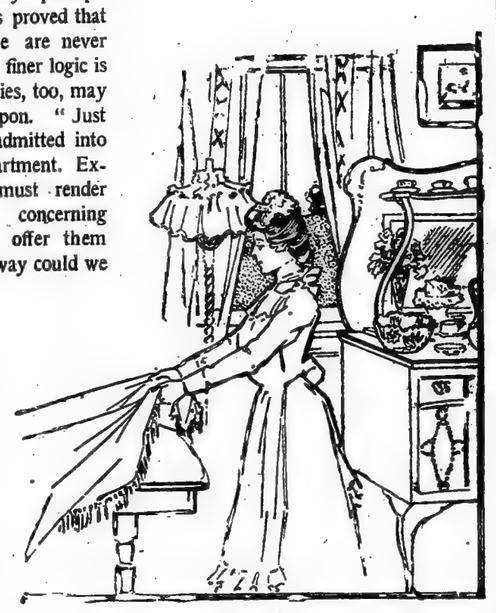

Checked Glass Towelling, 20 in. 11c., and 18 in. at 10c.

Hemmed Huckaback Towels, size 18x35 in.. at 9c.

Hemmed Huckaback Towels, size 20x38 in., at 11c.

Heavy All-linen Huck Towels, size 20x40 in., at 16c.

Heavy All-linen Huck Towels, size 22x42 in., at 22c.

Knotted-fringed Damask Towels, size 22x46 in., at 24c.

Cream-tinted Table Damask, 72 in., value 65c.; at 54c.

Full-bleached Table Damask, 66 in., value 75c.; at 56c.

Full-bleached Table Damask, 72 in., value 95c.; at 79c.

Fringed Damask Open-work Tray Cloths, 18x27 in., 12c.

Hemstitched Damask Tea Cloths, 32x32 in., 44c.

Hemstitched Damask Napkins, 20x20 in., at 19c.

Silver-bleached Napkins, size 20x20 in., doz., $1.34.

Bleached Napkins, size 24x24 in., doz., $1.59.

Fine Bleached Damask Table Cloths, 6x4, $1.69; 8x10, $2.19; and 8x12 at $2.59.

Napkins to match the above, 20x20 in., $1.89 doz., and 24x24 in., at $2.49 doz.

Embroideries.

The following Edgings and Insertings are the kind needed for underwear, children's frocks and kindred dress uses, dainty and artistic designs, handloomed on fine nainsook:—

6c. for the 10c. qualities.

10c. for the 15c. qualities.

15c. for the 25c. qualities.

19c. for the 35c. qualities.

29c. for the 50c. qualities.

Cambric and Nainsook Allovers, 22 inches wide; others will ask 75c.; our price, 49c.

Spreads and Comfortables.

White Crocheted Spreads at prices lessened by slight imperfections that the manufacturer's inspector detected by accident; untrained eyes will never catch the small flaws:—

59c. for single bed size, meant to retail at 80c.

74c. for three-quarter bed size, meant to retail at $1.00.

Heavy White Crocheted Bed Spreads, not damaged, full size, 89c; Marseilles, $1.49.

Summer Comfortables, filled with soft, carded cotton, both sides covered with flowered silkoline, full size, 89c.

Summer Comfortables, filled with clean, selected cotton, one side covered with figured silkoline, other side with plain silkoline, $1.29.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

These prices are less than the muslin would cost if you wished to hem or hemstitch the Sheets and Pillow Cases yourself. Why bother with the worry and work?

Sheets.

54x90, hemmed, 38c.;	hemstitched, 48c.
63x90, hemmed, 42c.;	hemstitched, 52c.
72x90, hemmed, 46c.;	hemstitched, 58c.
81x90, hemmed, 52c.;	hemstitched, 64c.
90x90, hemmed, 58c.;	hemstitched, 69c.
90x99, hemmed, 64c.;	hemstitched, 74c.

Pillow Cases.

42x36, hemmed, 12c.;	hemstitched, 16c.
45x36, hemmed, 13c.;	hemstitched, 17c.
50x36, hemmed, 14c.;	hemstitched, 19c.
54x36, hemmed, 16c.;	hemstitched, 21c.

The Wanamaker Store

Men's Summer Shirts

FOR BUSINESS OR OUTING WEAR

THIS is Show Day for Soft Summer Shirts. The season has brought out a refreshing variety of strikingly new effects. American makers have produced many quite original styles; but we went much farther to gather this collection. Our Men's wear chief made a most interesting trip among European makers some time since, and he found some fine shirts quite out of the ordinary in their make-up.

Paris is foremost in devising newness, and we have gathered liberally of the fine shirts we found there. Some have bodies in solid colors, with striped fronts and cuffs, with ground-color to match. Others have striped bodies, with bosoms of same design in *plaid*. They are made with box-plaited fronts—the color-effects are sometimes startling; but all are handsome; while the color-play is brave, it is always consistent and harmonious.

The man who likes beautiful, well-made shirts will appreciate the Paris contingent.

There are very handsome shirts from Austria—you will likely confuse them with the exclusive Paris styles.

One very effective and certainly comfortable style is made of an open-mesh white fabric, plaited in front; but wonderfully cool as well as good-looking. Among the American-made shirts are many novelties, both in fabric and effect. Beautiful patterns of madras, cheviot and silk are in evidence.

But there are too many to tell of all. The show in the Ninth street aisle to-day is quite pretentious, and well-dressed men will enjoy a look at the shirts shown.

This brief hint of prices:

At $1—Domestic Madras; to wear with white collar; detachable cuffs.
At $1.50—Madras; cuffs attached or detached; plaited bosoms.
French Percale and Imported Oxfords, both made in our own factory.
Light-weight Botany Flannel.
Plain white, imported; body of good cambric; bosoms of white dimity.
At $2—Madras and cheviot; attached or detached cuffs.
Imported madras; fancy bosoms, plain body.
"The Albia;" white cotton mesh; to be worn with white collar and cuffs.
White, self-striped; plaited bosoms; body of white self-figured material.
At $2.50—Imported "Bicolore Cloth;" plain body; fancy striped and plaid bosoms; attached cuffs.
White; self-figured body; self striped bosoms.
At $2.75—Silk; neat stripes; with or without collars.
At $3—French Madras; fancy plaids and stripes; cuffs attached.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth Street.

The Wanamaker Store

A Very Complete Sporting Goods Store

IMPLEMENTS AND SUPPLIES FOR OUT-DOOR GAMES

THE Golfer finds here the completest variety of the implements and needs of the royal game. And the golf player does not want to be compelled to choose the first or second sort he sees.

The "Vardon" golf clubs are exciting interest now. We show the complete line. Of course we have fullest variety of other good sorts.

A very elaborate collection of Tennis goods. Rackets, balls, nets—everything needful.

All Baseball supplies. Canoes, and other aquatic needs. A splendid string of worthy and speedy Bicycles, and a very complete stock of Bicycle Sundries.

Every out-door pastime is provided for, giving the broadest selections among the outfittings from the best makers.

These brief hints of them:

Golf—
McGREGOR—Drivers and Brasseys, $2; Socket Drivers and Brasseys, $2.50; hand-made Iron Clubs, $2.
TUCKERS'—Drivers, $2; Brasseys, $2.25; Socket Drivers and Brasseys, $2.50.
B. G. I.—Drivers, $2; Brasseys, $2.25; Socket Drivers and Brasseys, $2.50; Forksplice, $2.75; Iron Clubs, $1.50.
"VARDON"—Drivers and Brasseys, $2.50; Iron Clubs, $2.
THE SPALDING—Drivers and Brasseys, $1.50; Iron Clubs, $1.50.
CHILDREN'S CLUBS—75c and $1.50.
CADDY BAGS—Canvas, $1 and $2; plaid, $1.75, $2, and $2.50; leather, $3.50 to $10.
BALLS—Silvertown, Ocobo, Musselburgh, Henley, Henley B, Agrippa, and Al Black, $4 doz.; Davidson, $4 doz.; Spalding, Usga and Bramble, $3.50 doz.; remade Balls, $2.50.

Golf—
Heart-shaped windmill marking discs, hole rims, hole cutters and all else necessary for outfitting golf links.

Tennis—
RACKETS—Wanamaker's, $1.25 to $3.75; Spaldings', $2.50 to $7.
BALLS—Wright & Ditson Championship, $5 doz.; Spaldings' Practice, $3 doz.

Baseball—
Catchers' mitts 25c to $3.50; infielders' gloves, 25c to $2.50; fielders' mitts, 50c to $1.75; baseballs, 5c to $1.25; baseball bats, 5c to 75c; suits, $4 to $6; masks, $1.50 to $3.50.
Several shop-worn sample gloves and mitts at about quarter original price.

Canoes—
Spalding, St. Lawrence canvas, $29 and $40; Heckman's Kennebunkport canvas canoes, $34; Viking folding canvas boat $25.

Basement.

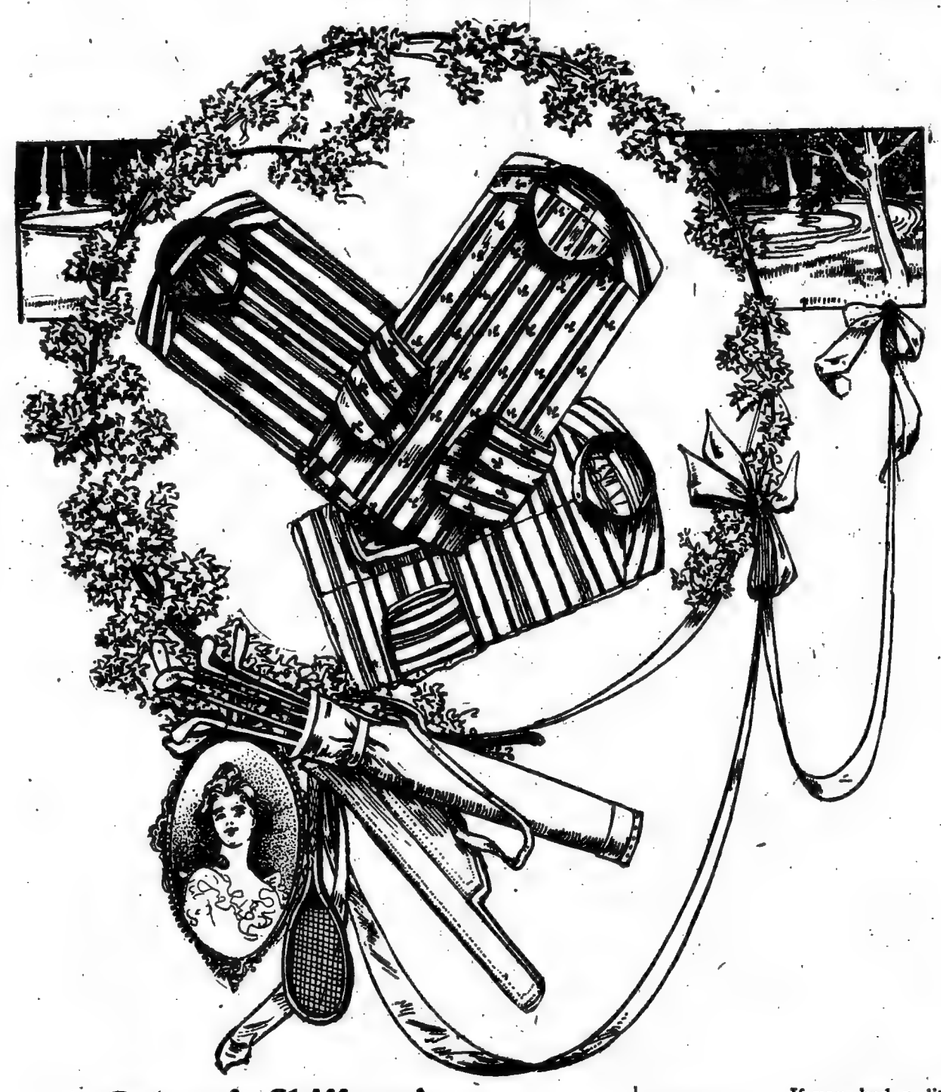

Bicycles---Orients and Others

The Orient has stood the supremest test—its race-track victories prove its pre-eminence beyond controversy. You will say that racing-wheels are different from road wheels; but had you thought that the building of stanch and speedy track wheels has taught the makers of the *Orient* to make specially good wheels for *everybody*.

When you can give us the opportunity, we shall be glad to explain just why the Orient is the stanchest and best of bicycles.

Orient Bicycles—
Orient Light Roader, $50.
Orient Leader, $65. Orient Chainless, $75.
Same price for men or women's models.
Continents and Continentals—
Men's models, $25. Women's models, $26.

Rodman Bicycles—
Men's models, $20. Women's models, $21.
Rodman Juvenile Bicycles—
Boys' and Girls', 20 in., $17.50; 24 in., $20; 26in., $22.50. Size indicates diameter of wheels. Brakes, $1 each.

All Around the Store

The Music Store is offering the following favorite selections at 15c each, this week: "Absent Minded Beggar" Two Step, "I'm Certainly Living a Rag Time Life," "Nethersole Waltzes," "Rhode Island Clambake," "On the Shores of the Delaware."

The Piano Store has a few pianos that have been out on rent, and there are interesting price inducements on each.

Some pretty Platino Prints, neatly matted in black oak frames, 11x14 in., are marked 35c; regularly worth 50c. They are in the Picture Store.

Some pretty linens are shown in the Linen Store; hand-embroidered and scalloped centre pieces and tray covers. The embroidering is done with mercerized cotton, giving a silk-like finish. 10-in. Doilies at $6.75 a doz.; 18-in. centre pieces, $1.50 each; tray covers, 18x27 in., $1.75 each; also some pretty hemstitched finger bowl doilies, with hand-drawn Mexican work, 5 in. and 9 in. square, 25c each.

Have you seen the "Absent-Minded Beggar" Pillow Tops? They are very pretty, and one of the new decorative effects, $1.25. In the Art Needlework Section.

There is a wide demand these days for ribbon, and the Taffeta Lumineuse seems to meet most wishes. Shown in white, rose, light blue, violet and cardinal; No. 40, 15c a yard; No. 80, 18c; No. 100, 22c a yard.

The Kayser-Tip Silk Gloves are most appropriate for summer wear—comfortable as well as good looking; shown in tan, mode, gray, white and black, 50c, 75c, and $1 a pair.

The rain of yesterday made it very noticeable if there was one too few umbrellas at either home or office. There is a chance to-day to be ready for the next April shower and save a dollar on the usual prices. 26 and 28 in. all-silk umbrellas, for men and women, with an assortment of handles, at $2.25 each; worth $3.25. Near Ninth street elevators.

There is fine variety of Women's Stockings, for spring wear, shown over the counters now; very pretty effects and exceedingly good stockings, for 25c a pair; these are of fine cotton, in black, cardinal and cadet blue, with white polka dots, and at 38c a pair, women's fast black lisle thread stockings, with open-work ankles; and some black ribbed, with colored silk embroidered fronts.

The Adrienne Shoulder Brace keeps the shoulders back and gives the body a graceful appearance; made in three sizes, all adjustable, $1. Shown in the Notion Store.

The Carpet Store is an interesting place for housekeepers these days. All the carpets are fresh and bright—each January and July we make an end of old things, and the stock is always fresh and new. The Summer Cottage or refurnished Summer House can be most perfectly arranged and beautified from this splendid stock.

Infants' Long Cloaks---Reduced Prices

The maker named a low price. The cloaks were so pretty and so carefully made, that we were tempted and bought the whole lot. Tempted, just as many fond mothers will be when they view this collection and learn "how much?" These hints as to the character of the little cloaks and as to the little prices:

$3.25—Of Bedford cord; square collar with deep embroidered ruffle; trimmed with 3 rows of fancy ribbon. Value $4.50.
$4.50—Of fine Bedford cord; 2 ruffles with dainty embroidered edge. Value $6.50.
$6—Of China silk; 2 embroidered ruffles; round collar trimmed with narrow braid. Value $8.
$7.50—Of China silk; trimmed with 2 ruffles; 1 ruffle trimmed with 3 rows of satin ribbon and braid; the other fine embroidery. Value $10.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Granite Iron Ware---Half Prices

This is the best quality of Granite Iron Ware, and there is no better ware known for kitchen utensils. We were enabled a few weeks ago to offer a large quantity of these goods at a very little price. Some of it—all perfect pieces—yet remains. In the lot are quantities of each of the following, all at half prices:

Coffee Pots, 21c, 24c, 28c, 35c.
Dish Pans, 28c and 38c. Pie Plates 7c.
Wash Basins, 15c. Flaring Pails, 40c, 45c.
Covered Buckets, 18c, 20c, 23c.
Lipped Preserving Kettles, 28c and 38c.
Cullenders, 18c. Pudding Pans, 13c.

Basement.

Sale of Chiffonniers

In this offering are seven styles—seven newest styles. They are all conscientiously made and carefully finished goods from the best makers. They've been re-marked at the new prices quoted below in an effort to shut off, for awhile at least, that incessant cry for more room that comes from the furniture people.

$12.50, from $16—Golden oak; carved back; 5 long drawers; top drawer; swell front.
$13, from $17—Golden oak; carved back; 3 large and 2 small drawers; also hat box.
$15, from $20—Mahogany; oval beveled plate mirror; 5 long drawers.
$15, from $20—Golden oak; oval beveled plate mirror; 5 long drawers.
$16, from $20—Golden oak; carved back; 4 large, 2 small drawers; top drawer has swel front.
$18.50, from $23—Mahogany; carved back; 4 large, 2 small drawers; top drawer has swell front.
$18.50, from $23—Maple; carved back; 4 large, 2 small drawers; top drawer has swell front.

Fourth floor.

Trunks---French and American

We have the best makes of both countries, and the French are the best of all. Louis Vuitton's goods,—the widely known Paris-made trunks—are procurable nowhere else in this country outside of this store. They are extremely light, wonderfully durable, and beautifully trimmed. Various sizes, at $43.50 to $87.50.

Men's and women's American made trunks of numerous good qualities and in extensive variety of styles, at $3.50 to $31.

Steamer trunks at $3.75 and up to $14.25.

Helps for Tired Eyes

If you had a little child going to school, and it was given a seat pushed so far away from the desk that it could not reach it to study without straining and deforming its delicate anatomy, would you be content to let the matter drift carelessly along until the tender bones grew crooked, the shoulders bent and the lungs depressed?

You answer "No!" with prompt emphasis.

Yet thousands are permitting worse neglect for strained and improperly focused eyes.

The danger grows with the days; and help is wonderfully easy in most cases.

Our Optical Room is in charge of an expert who stands high in his profession. We will supply the proper lenses, most carefully fitted; and we guarantee them fully.

Prices are most reasonable, depending on lenses required and frames chosen.

Optical Store, Broadway.

Various Household Linens

There's nothing in the way of linens that is not represented in this collection. There's nothing in the collection that does not properly belong in all strictly worthy stocks. And there's not a price on any article in the stocks that's not a moderate and perfectly fair one. An item or two, at random:

Hemstitched damask lunch cloths; extra fine; attractive patterns; 65 in. wide, 68 in. long, $3.50 each; 83 in., $4.25; 92 in., $5 each.
A lighter quality in same style, 62x65 in., at $2.75 each.
Fancy linen ticking; 54 in. wide; gray and white, gray and gold, green and white, green and gold; $1.10 a yard.
Extra heavy bleached huckaback towels; fringed ends; 24x47 in.; 30c each.

Roses and Other Flower Plants

LAST OF THE HOLLAND BUSHES

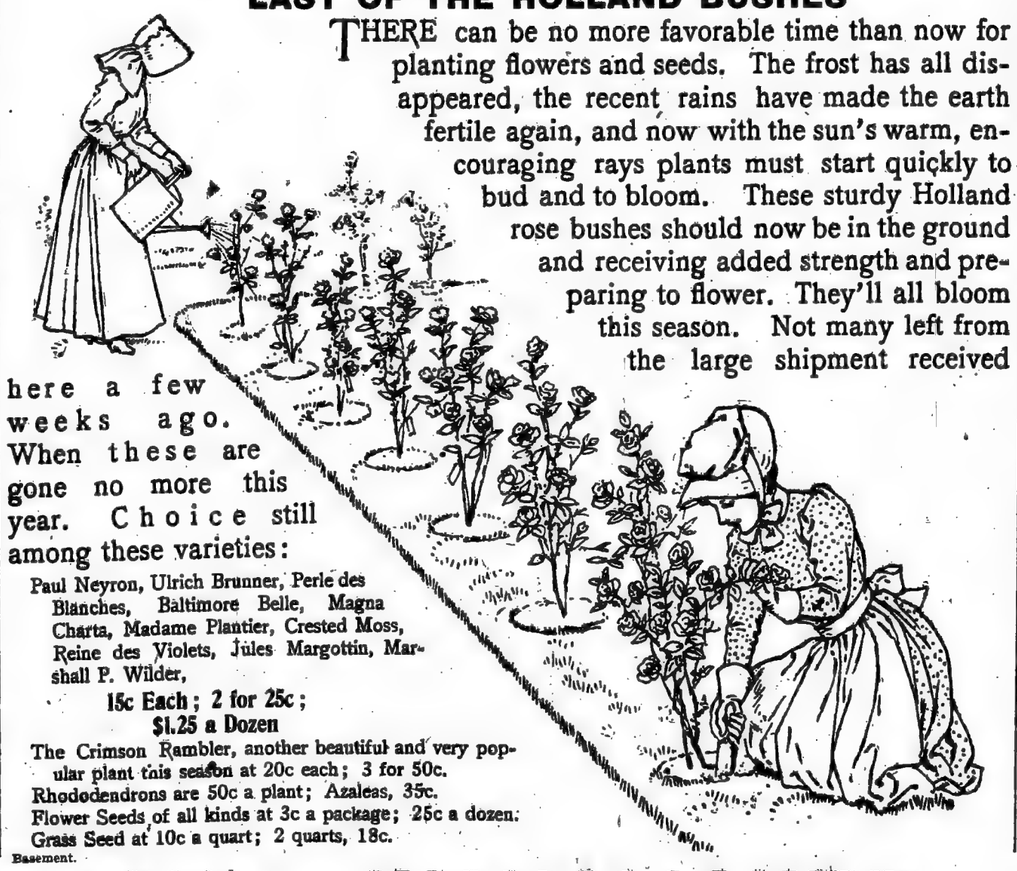

THERE can be no more favorable time than now for planting flowers and seeds. The frost has all disappeared, the recent rains have made the earth fertile again, and now with the sun's warm, encouraging rays plants must start quickly to bud and to bloom. These sturdy Holland rose bushes should now be in the ground and receiving added strength and preparing to flower. They'll all bloom this season. Not many left from the large shipment received here a few weeks ago. When these are gone no more this year. Choice still among these varieties:

Paul Neyron, Ulrich Brunner, Perle des Blanches, Baltimore Belle, Magna Charta, Madame Plantier, Crested Moss, Reine des Violets, Jules Margottin, Marshall P. Wilder,

15c Each; 2 for 25c; $1.25 a Dozen

The Crimson Rambler, another beautiful and very popular plant this season at 20c each; 3 for 50c.
Rhododendrons are 50c a plant; Azaleas, 35c.
Flower Seeds of all kinds at 3c a package; 25c a dozen.
Grass Seed at 10c a quart; 2 quarts, 18c.

Basement.

The Child with "The Century Habit"

Is there a child in your house? And does he ask questions? Wise parents encourage a child's inquiries, but the answering is sometimes tiresome. Much has been said and written about the "question habit" in children. We have a suggestion to go hand in hand with that theory. After the question habit has been encouraged, teach your child the "Century Habit," which answers his every question—answers it clearly—so clearly that even a child can understand it for himself, with little if any explanation from you; answers it more accurately—if you will pardon us—than you could do yourself in most cases, and more quickly. And yet the children do not regard The Century as a study-book—rather as one of their greatest entertainers, as hundreds of letters received from parents testify. As one of our subscribers writes us: "Its arrangement is as simple as the alphabet, and so attractive that not only is it easy to get 'the run of the story' but hard to find a stopping place." From the time the child first begins to manifest an interest in looking at pictures, through all his school and college life, in his business or profession, his reading for study or his reading for recreation—through all his life, The Century is the one best work of reference he can possibly own. It is in itself a complete working library that has practically superseded all other works of reference whether technical or general.

There is hardly a story book a boy or girl can pick up that they will not enjoy doubly if they have a set of The Century at hand, for it tells about all the places, all the countries, all the people and the things they love to read and hear about; not one of their lessons that they can't learn quicker and easier if they have the privilege of consulting this master-teacher. Of invaluable use to them in their grammar, marvelous help in their arithmetic, and the best of all geographies, with its hundreds of maps that are histories and story-books in themselves.

We have hinted at the pictures in The Century. There are eight thousand of them, drawn and engraved by well-known artists—the same who make the pages of "The Century Magazine" stand for all that is best in modern art. There are more pictures of animals than in many natural histories, and more of birds and fishes. There are many hundreds showing famous places, guns, armor, costumes, tools and mechanical subjects, while there are nearly twice as many botanical illustrations as in any other work we know of—not only the rare plants of all the world, but the common ones that the child would like to know about. All are told of in a way as readily understood by the young folks as by the "grown-ups," for The Century is for *every* member of the family.

If you will write us, we will send you specimen pages showing the treatment of subjects, illustrations, sample maps, etc., *provided you cannot come to the store and see the books for yourself, which, of course, is much more satisfactory.*

$1 secures the delivery of a complete set of ten massive volumes, the rest of the half-price is payable in little monthly installments that figure only about 10c a day.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Wm. Vogel & Son

Brisk Business

Is what we're having nowadays. Easter week never was so busy as this year. We sold so many Spring Overcoats that many of our lines are nearly sold out. To clear the few-of-a-kind of $15, $16, $18 and $20

Spring Overcoats,

WE'VE MARKED THEM

$12.50.

In the lot are Oxfords, Coverts and Blacks—some silk lined. The regular Spring Overcoat, Short Box Coat as well as the new Raglan style, are represented. All sizes.

Broadway, cor. Houston St.

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Is what good judges say when you ask them what they think of

Hunter Whiskey

For They Appreciate Its

Quality
Age
Flavor

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

FOOD AND ITS VALUE.

It is not of so much importance how much food we eat as it is how much is assimilated.

Unless your food is properly assimilated it can do you no good—in fact, it is harmful. It over-burdens the stomach and impairs the digestive organs. Food is easily and rapidly assimilated when

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

is taken with meals. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract improves the appetite, perfects digestion, and is a certain remedy for dyspepsia.

Beware of worthless substitutes sold in bottles, similar to Johann Hoff's. Insist upon Johann Hoff's Genuine Malt Extract.

L. SHAW

LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD.

Perfect Fitting and Natural Looking WIGS for Ladies and Gentlemen.

BANGS and WAVY SWITCHES in every conceivable style.

Rouges, Hair Dyes, Hair Tonics, 54 W. 14th St., Next to Macy's, N.Y.

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ALL TILE

(Tiled inside and outside)

REFRIGERATORS

Most perfect ever introduced.

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FISCHER PIANOS.

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33 UNION SQUARE—WEST,

Between 16th and 17th Streets.

CARPET CLEANSING.

326 7th Av., Near 28th St. Estb. 1865. Tel. 117-28th St. Send for Circular.

T. M. STEWART.

SENATOR HOAR PLEADS FOR THE FILIPINOS

Impassioned Address in the Senate Against Imperialism.

A ROLL CALL OF THE FATHERS

Fancied Opinions of American Statesmen Marshaled on the Question of Retention.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—For more than three hours to-day Mr. Hoar, the senior member from Massachusetts, occupied the Senate in a speech in opposition to the policy of "imperialism" on which, he maintained, this Government has embarked. As prepared, the address was 50,000 words in length, but Mr. Hoar omitted much of it owing to an incipient attack of the grip from which he was suffering. He spoke for three hours, and, while it was a tremendous strain on him, the more important passages of the argument were delivered with force and vigor.

Mr. Hoar's speech in part was as follows:

"When, less than two years ago, the lamented Vice President declared the session of the Senate at an end, the people of the United States were at the high-water mark of prosperity and glory. No other country on earth, in all history, ever saw the like. It was an American prosperity and an American glory. We had won the glory of a great liberator in both hemispheres. The flag of Spain—emblem of tyranny and cruelty—had been driven from the Western Hemisphere, and was soon to go down from her eastern possessions. The war had been conducted without the loss of a gun or the capture of an American soldier in battle. The glory of this great achievement was unlike any other which history has recorded. It was not that we had beaten Spain. It was not that 75,000,000 people had conquered 15,000,000. Not that the spirit of the nineteenth century had been too much for the spirit of the fifteenth century. The glory of the war and of the victory was that it was a war and a victory in the interest of liberty. The American flag had appeared as a liberator in both hemispheres; when it floated over Havana or Santiago or Manila, there was written on its folds, where all nations could read it, the pledge of the resolution of Congress and the declaration of the President.

"Every true American thanked God that he had lived to behold that day. The rarest good fortune of all was the good fortune of President McKinley. He was, in my judgment, the best beloved President who ever sat in the chair of Washington. I do not mean, of course, to compare the reverence in which any living man is held with that which attends the memory of Washington or Lincoln. But Washington and Lincoln encountered while they were alive a storm of political hostility, which President McKinley has fortunately been spared.

"I stand here to-day to plead with you not to abandon the principles that have brought these things to pass. I implore you to keep to the policy that has made the country great, that has made the Republican Party great, that has made the President great. Especially, if I could, would I persuade the great Republican Party to come back again to its old faith, to its old religion. There is yet time. It is not yet too late. Congress has rejected, unwisely, as I think, some declarations for freedom. But the two houses have not as yet committed themselves to despotism.

"If, when we made the treaty of peace, we had adhered to the purpose we declared when we declared war; if we had dealt with the Philippine Islands as we promised to deal, have dealt, and expect to deal with Cuba, the country would have escaped the loss of 6,000 brave soldiers, other thousands of wrecked and shattered lives, the sickness of many more, the expenditure of hundreds of millions, and, what is far worse than all this, the trampling under foot of its cherished ideals. There would have been to-day a noble republic in the East, sitting docile at our feet, receiving from us civilization, laws, manners, and giving in turn everything the gratitude of a free people could give—love, obedience, trade. The Philippine youth would throng our universities; our Constitution, our Declaration, the lives of Washington and Lincoln, the sayings of Jefferson and Franklin, would have been the text books of their schools.

ALLEGIANCE CANNOT BE BOUGHT.

Touching upon the constitutionality of the question at issue, Mr. Hoar said:

"I hold that this acquisition, holding, and governing can be only a means for a Constitutional end—the creation of new States or some other of the Constitutional purposes to which I have adverted. And I maintain that you can no more hold and govern territory than you can hold and manage cannon or fleets for any other than a Constitutional end; and I maintain that the holding in subjection of an alien people, governing them against their will for any fancied advantage to them, is not only not an end provided for by the Constitution, but is an end prohibited therein.

"In the present case we have not bought any property. We have undertaken to buy mere sovereignty. There were no public lands in the Philippine Islands, the property of Spain, which we have bought and paid for. The mountains of iron and the nuggets of gold and the hemp-bearing fields—do you purpose to strip the owners of their rightful title? We have undertaken to buy allegiance, pure and simple. And allegiance is just what the law of nations declares you cannot buy.

"This is the settled doctrine, as declared by our own great masters of jurisprudence. You have no right, according to the law of nations, to obtain by purchase or acquisition sovereignty over a people which is not actually exercised by the country which undertakes to convey it or yield it.

Adverting to the authority to be found in the Declaration of Independence for expansion, Mr. Hoar declared:

"There is expansion enough in it, but it is the expansion of freedom and not of despotism; of life, not of death. Never was such growth in all human history as that from the seed Thomas Jefferson planted. It has covered the continent. It is on both the seas. It has saved South America. It is revolutionizing Europe. It is the expansion of freedom. It differs from your tinsel, pinchbeck, pewter expansion as the growth of a healthy youth into a strong man differs from the expansion of an anaconda when he swallows his victim. Ours is the expansion of Thomas Jefferson. Yours is the expansion of Aaron Burr. It is destined to as short a life and to a like fate.

"You have tried governing men of other races than your own at home for a hundred years. You have dealt with the Indian, you have dealt with the negro, close at hand, knowing all about them. I suppose you feel encouraged by your success. There are ten million of them. And now you go forth to lay your yoke on ten million more, 7,000 miles away, of whom you know nothing. You go forth jauntily and boastingly, as Louis Napoleon went to meet his doom at Sedan.

EULOGY OF AGUINALDO.

"I have studied as well as I could the character and career of Aguinaldo. I do not compare him with Washington. To Americans there is one character too lofty, one name too sacred, for parallel or comparison. But I believe he is to take a high rank hereafter among the men who have lived and died for liberty. He deserves to be remembered with that small band who have given life, and everything dearer than life, to their country in a losing cause. He shall live with Kossuth, with Toni Paul, with Toussaint, with Emmet, with Egmont and Horn, with Nathan Hale, with Warren, with all the great martyrs of history whose blood hath been the seed of the church of liberty.

"Once in a while we read or hear in the course of this discussion some counsel as to our dealing with this people, based on the character of what is called the 'Asiatic mind.' But do you not think, Mr. President, that this talk about the Asiatic mind involves some audacity of generalization? Why, there are in Asia, I suppose, nearly or quite 800,000,000 people—more than half the population of the globe. You might as well talk about the human mind, drawing your conclusions alone from the Fijii Islanders, or about the American mind, drawing your conclusions from the Patagonians. The state papers of Aguinaldo, the discussion of the law of nations by his Attorney General, the masterly appeal of Mabini, are products of the Asiatic mind. They are not unworthy of the Asiatic mind, the vehicle through which came to us the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, the poetry of David, the eloquence of Isaiah, the wisdom of Solomon, the profound philosophy of Paul.

"Mr. President, it is as certain as anything can be certain that if there had been a single assurance on the part of our Executive of a purpose to recognize the Filipinos in the independence they had won, or, at any rate, had largely helped to win, (while we captured 10,000 prisoners, they captured 9,000; while we captured a single city, they captured the rest of the territory;) if, I say, there had been a single assurance that we intended to respect the independence to which they aspired, there would have been no war. If we had dealt with them in the treaty of peace as we dealt with Cuba there would have been no war. If we had not hurried reinforcements to Manila, both of ships and of men, strengthening the forces of our army and navy there, after Spain had yielded, there would have been no war. If the urgent request of Aguinaldo, after the outbreak of the 5th of February, that hostilities might cease, had not been met by the declaration of Otis that 'fighting must go on,' there would have been no war. If Aguinaldo's offer to withdraw his troops and make a wider belt between the two armies had been met in a like spirit, there would have been no war.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

"But we are told if we oppose the policy of our imperialistic and expanding friends we are bound to suggest some policy of our own as a substitute for theirs. We are asked what we would do in this difficult emergency. It is a question not difficult to answer. I for one am ready to answer it.

"1. I would declare now that we will not take these islands to govern them against their will.

"2. I would reject a cession of sovereignty which implies that sovereignty may be bought and sold and delivered without the consent of the people. Spain has no rightful sovereignty over the Philippine Islands. She could not rightfully sell it to us. We cannot rightfully buy it from her.

"3. I would require all foreign governments to keep out of these islands.

"4. I would offer to the people of the Philippines our help in maintaining order until they have a reasonable opportunity to establish a government of their own.

"5. I would aid them by advice, if they desire it, to set up a free and independent government.

"6. I would invite all the great powers of Europe to unite in an agreement that that independence shall not be interfered with by us, themselves, or by any one of them with the consent of the others.

"7. I would declare that the United States will enforce the same doctrine as applicable to the Philippines that we declared as to Mexico and Haiti and the South American Republics. It is true that the Monroe doctrine, a doctrine based largely on our regard for our own interests, is not applicable either in terms or in principle to a distant Asiatic territory. But undoubtedly, having driven out Spain, we are bound, and have the right, to secure to the people we have liberated an opportunity, undisturbed and in peace, to establish a new government for themselves.

"8. I would then, in a not distant future, leave them to work out their own salvation, as every nation on earth, from the beginning of time, has wrought out its own salvation. Let them work out their own salvation, as our own ancestors slowly and in long centuries wrought out theirs; as Germany, as Switzerland, as France, in briefer periods, wrought out their; as Mexico and the South American republics have accomplished theirs, all of them within a century, some of them within the life of a generation.

"9. I would strike out of your legislation the oath of allegiance to us and substitute an oath of allegiance to their own country.

A ROLL CALL OF THE FATHERS.

"Mr. President, it was once my good fortune to witness an impressive spectacle in this chamber, when the Senators answered to their names in rendering solemn judgment in a great State trial. By a special provision each Senator was permitted, when he cast his vote, to state his reason in a single sentence. I have sometimes fancied that the question before us now might be decided not alone by the votes of us who sit here to-day, but of the great men who have been our predecessors in this chamber and in the Continental Congress from the beginning of the Republic.

"Would that that roll might be called. The solemn assembly sits silent while the Chair puts the question who answer is so fraught with the hopes of liberty and the destiny of the Republic.

"The roll is called. George Washington: 'No. Why should we quit our own, to stand on foreign ground?'

"Alexander Hamilton: 'No. The Declaration of Independence is the fundamental Constitution of every State.'

"Thomas Jefferson: 'No. Governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Every people ought to have that separate and equal station among the nations of the world to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them.'

"John Adams: 'No. I stood by the side of Jefferson when he brought in the Declaration; I was its champion on the floor of Congress. After long estrangement, I come back to his side again.'

"James Madison: 'No. The object of the Federal Constitution is to secure the union of the thirteen primitive States, which we know to be practicable, and to add to them such other States as may arise in their own bosoms or in their neighborhood, which we cannot doubt will be practicable.'

"Thomas Corwin: 'No. I said in the days of the Mexican war: "If I were a Mexican, as I am an American, I would welcome you with bloody hands to hospitable graves"; and Ohio to-day honors and loves me for that utterance beyond all her other sons.'

"Daniel Webster: 'No. Under our Constitution there can be no dependencies. Wherever there is in the Christian and civilized world a nationality of character, then a national government is the necessary and proper result. There is not a civilized and intelligent man on earth that enjoys satisfaction with his condition if he does not live under the government of his own nation, his own country. A nation cannot be happy but under a government of its own choice. When I depart from these sentiments I depart from myself.'

"William H. Seward: 'No. The framers of the Constitution never contemplated colonies or provinces at all. They contemplated States only; nothing less than States—perfect States, equal States, sovereign States. There is reason, there is sound political wisdom, in this provision of the Constitution—excluding colonies, which are always subject to oppression, and excluding provinces, which always tend to corrupt and enfeeble and ultimately to break down the parent State.'

"John Marshall: 'No. The power to declare war was not conferred upon Congress for the purpose of aggression or aggrandizement. A war declared by Congress can never be presumed to be waged for the purpose of conquest or the acquisition of territory, nor does the law declaring the war imply an authority to the President to enlarge the limits of the United States by subjugating the enemy's country.'

"John Quincy Adams: 'No. The Territories I helped bring into the Nation were to be dwelt in by free men and made into free States.'

"Aaron Burr: 'Yes. You are repeating my buccaneering expedition down the Mississippi. I am to be vindicated at last!'

"Abraham Lincoln: 'No. I said in Independence Hall at Philadelphia, just before I entered upon my great office, that I rested upon the truth Thomas Jefferson has just uttered, and that I was ready to be assassinated, if need be, in order to maintain it. And I was assassinated in order to maintain it.'

"Charles Sumner: 'No. I proclaimed it when I brought in Alaska. I sealed my devotion with my blood also. It was my support and solace through those many long and weary hours when the red-hot iron pressed upon my spine, the very source and origin of agony, and I did not flinch. He knows our country little, little also of that great liberty of ours, who supposes that we could receive such a transfer. On each side there is impossibility. Territory may be conveyed, but not a people.'

"William McKinley: 'There has been a cloud before my vision for a moment, but I see clearly now; I go back to what I said two years ago: "Forcible annexation is criminal aggression; Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, not of some of them, but of all of them." I will stand with the Fathers of the Republic. I will stand with the founders of the Republican Party. No.'

"Mr. President, I know how imperfectly I have stated this argument. I know how feeble is a single voice amid this din and tempest, this delirium of empire. It may be that the battle for this day is lost. But I have an assured faith in the future. I have an assured faith in justice and the love of liberty of the American people. The stars in their courses fight for freedom. The Ruler of the heavens is on that side. If the battle to-day go against it, I appeal to another day, not distant and sure to come. I appeal from the clapping of hands and the stamping of feet and the brawling and the shouting to the quiet chamber where the Fathers gathered in Philadelphia. I appeal from the spirit of trade to the spirit of liberty. I appeal from the empire to the Republic. I appeal from the millionaire, and the boss, and the wire puller, and the manager to the statesman of the older time, in whose eyes a guinea never glistened, who lived and died poor, and who left to his children and to his countrymen a good name far better than riches. I appeal from the present, bloated with material prosperity, drunk with the lust of empire, to another and a better age. I appeal from the present to the future and to the past."

Gov. Allen's Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Charles H. Allen of Massachusetts to be Governor of Porto Rico.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

General Debate in the House on Government Armor Factory and Shipyards.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Without transacting any preliminary business the House to-day resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. Dayton, (Rep., West Va.,) a member of the Naval Committee, the first speaker, contended that the naval programme outlined in the bill was not an extravagant one. He said it was not as liberal as it should have been, and predicted that larger appropriations would be required in the future. He opposed the building of warships in Government yards.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ky.,) asked if there was not a lobby here to defeat the proposition to build ships in Government yards.

"I never heard of such a lobby," replied Mr. Dayton. "The only lobby I have seen was the lobby of naval constructors, if it could be called a lobby, arguing in favor of the proposition I opposed."

Mr. Dayton also opposed the establishment of a Government armor plate factory. The Government had as well go into coal mining or the production of any other things which it must buy.

Mr. Wheeler asked if the manufacturers of armor plate had ever furnished Congress with the data upon which the cost of armor plate could be determined.

"When I buy a suit of clothes," replied Mr. Dayton, "I do not require the tailor to furnish me the cost of cloth, thread, buttons, tailoring, &c., and I hope to God the time will never come when the American Government shall compel manufacturers to furnish such details simply to gratify what I consider an impertinent curiosity."

"Did not the Government fine the manufacturers for furnishing defective armor?" asked Mr. Wheeler.

"Not defective armor," interposed Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.) "That armor was 5 per cent. better than the required tests."

"Was it not full of blowholes?"

"Not enough to hurt anything," replied Mr. Dalzell. "I will discuss the matter later."

One of the strong reasons urged by Mr. Dayton against the Government embarking in the manufacture of armor was the possibility that in a few years the whole scheme of strengthening ships might change. One naval expert had already suggested compressed cotton as a substitute for armor.

Mr. Vandiver, (Dem., Mo.,) also a member of the Naval Committee, who signed the minority report advocated a Government armor factory and the building of ships in Government yards. Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., N. Y.,) argued in favor of building ships in Government yards.

Mr. Wheeler, a member of the Naval Committee, concluded the debate for the day. He criticised severely the rule of the House which prohibited members from making public on the floor what was done and said behind committee doors, and declared himself in favor of compelling committees to open their doors to the press. The most vicious legislation was hatched behind closed doors. He had no insinuation to make against the committee of which he was a member, he said, but he thought the practice a bad one. He also opposed, he said, the appointment of men with special interests to serve on committees. Their desire to serve their constituents, he said, outweighed their duty to their country.

Mr. Wheeler said he was opposed on conviction to a Government armor plate factory and the building of ships in Government yards, but when it came to surrendering some of his convictions or submitting to highway robbery he would let some of the former go. He was convinced from what he had been able to learn that the profit on armor plate was from 150 to 200 per cent. Mr. Wheeler said he had in his possession a letter to prove that Krupp armor could be produced cheaper than Harveyized armor, but he was not at liberty to use it.

Mr. Wheeler created something of a sensation by expressing the opinion that "an officer in the uniform of the United States" was responsible for the armor-plate trust. He did not name the officer, and was not questioned as to whom he meant.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate yesterday took up the Alaskan Civil Code bill, but made little progress with it.

A bill was passed by the Senate yesterday granting to soldiers of the Mexican war pensions of $12 a month in certain cases.

The House yesterday adopted a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to exhibit the printing relics at the New York Printing Exposition, May 2 to June 2.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa yesterday filed with the Speaker a petition signed by 125 Republicans of the House asking for a rule for the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill May 1. At the same time Mr. Adamson of Georgia presented a similar petition, signed by 125 Democrats.

NEWSPAPER MAN'S SUICIDE.

D. T. Baxter of Lexington, Ky., Loses His Reason Through Overwork.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 17.—D. T. Baxter, one of the most widely known newspaper men in the South, killed himself at his home here this morning by shooting himself in the head with a 42-calibre revolver. He had lost his reason through overwork and was laboring under the hallucination that he was being pursued by a mob.

Mr. Baxter was forty-three years old, and was a native of Fayette County, his parents being in humble circumstances. He began his career in his father's market garden, and later entered a local newspaper office, where from the lowly station of "devil" he became the foreman. Next he was appointed city editor, and then became part owner and editor of The Morning Transcript. Later he became managing editor of The Lexington Daily Leader, a position which he abandoned for the more profitable business of writing feature articles for Sunday publications and to the chronicling of political happenings in Kentucky. He numbered his friends by the hundreds.

Lumbermen Lose on Spruce Slump.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., April 17.—The Penobscot lumber manufacturers are much disturbed by reports from New York and other markets that prices of spruce have suddenly declined from $3 to $5 per million feet. Feeling certain of a continuance of last year's high prices, the manufacturers this Spring had paid the highest prices on record for logs, ranging generally from $14 to $15 per million. With the present slump in prices and practically no demand the manufacturers will lose heavily unless the market should recover. New York reports say that the market is overstocked with arrivals of over one hundred cargoes since March 15, with more on the way. Only one mill here has started and the prospect is so gloomy that the others are in no hurry to begin sawing. Laths are high and in good demand. That is the only cheerful feature of the situation.

MR. CROKER'S HOME-COMING.

May Return June 15, Says His Son, Who Goes Abroad Saturday.

Richard Croker, Jr., will leave for Europe Saturday on the Campania. He will join his father, Richard Croker, at Wantage, England, and with him will tour the Continent and visit the Paris Exposition.

Young Mr. Croker said last night that his trip was both for business and pleasure. He will report to his father the progress of his many business enterprises, and a detailed account of the political situation. He thought they would return home about June 15.

Gov. Voorhees Still in the Fight.

TRENTON, N. J., April 17.—Gov. Voorhees was at the State House to-day and had a conference with some of his political friends. It was decided that he should remain in the field as a candidate for one of the four places as delegate at large from New Jersey to the Republican National Convention. The delegates will be chosen at the Republican State Convention in this city on Thursday. It has been agreed for some time that three of the four delegates at large should be United States Senators Sewell and Kean, and State Chairman Franklin Murphy. County Clerk Barker Gummere of Trenton expects to win the fourth place.

Successors to the Rev. T. K. Beecher.

ELMIRA, April 17.—At a meeting of the congregation of Park Church the Rev. Samuel E. Eastman and his wife, the Rev. A. F. Eastman, were unanimously elected pastors to succeed the late Rev. Thomas K. Beecher. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman had been Mr. Beecher's assistants for several years previous to his death.

OBJECT TO A STAMP TAX

Druggists Ask for Repeal of Part of the Law.

Argue the Matter Before the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Ways and Means Committee gave a hearing to-day on the question of reducing the revenues derived from proprietary medicines, &c., under the War Revenue act of 1898. Those heard to-day represented the drug interests, who asked the repeal of Schedule B of the War Revenue act, requiring a stamp tax upon proprietary articles and preparations, perfumeries, cosmetics, &c. The drug delegation was large, including representatives of many State pharmaceutical associations and members of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

Thomas V. Wooten, National Secretary, spoke of what he termed the discrimination and injustice of this act, and its unnecessary character in view of the surplus.

George P. Englehard of Chicago, President of the drug association of that city, stated that under the rulings of the Revenue Bureau the act was not restricted to patent medicines as originally designed, but to all medicines save those issued under a physician's certificate. Why not, he asked, similarly tax food and clothing, as this was distinctly class legislation. The only medicinal preparations receiving exemption, he stated, were the vast and increasing product of foreign uncompounded chemicals, mainly from Germany, thus violating the principles of American industry.

Representative Grosvenor questioned this statement, pointing out that if the foreign remedies paid no internal revenue tax they paid a heavy custom duty, six or eight times greater than the internal tax on domestic products.

Chairman Payne also brought out that such American products as were similar to the German would have a like exemption from the internal tax, although Mr. Englehard said there were practically none of these.

Mr. Grosvenor said he was surprised to learn that such common drugs as arnica and paregoric were taxed as "patent medicines"; that it had never been the intention of the framers of the law to have it so construed, and that it should be resisted in the courts.

Mr. Hirzman of the New York Pharmaceutical Association said the drug trade throughout New York was being greatly depressed by department stores, which, for advertising purposes, sold patent medicines at less than cost, and some of them were now putting in regular prescription branches. This was given as an additional reason for relieving the regular trade from the present tax burden.

Charles Clark spoke for the manufacturers. He said some of those present paid $10,000 and $20,000 annually. Much of the tax was on a variety of articles designed for suffering humanity. Many of the bandages which saved the lives of our soldiers had to bear revenue stamps. With a surplus of $82,000,000, the course of the Government in taking $10,000 from a manufacturer and storing it away in the Treasury amounted to confiscation, Mr. Clark said, and protested against such action.

Mr. Grosvenor said this was based on the assumption that present conditions would last, but he asked what guarantee there was for a continuance of the present conditions.

Mr. Clark replied that doubtless means could always be found to do away with a surplus, but he said it was the official estimate of the head of the Treasury that this large surplus would exist next year.

He added that it would be a serious arraignment of a Republican Congress that it was collecting an excess of taxation of about $90,000,000 a year.

Several of the members of the committee suggested that if this surplus was cut down, other interests, particularly the beer interest, would ask that they share in the reduction. Mr. Payne further stated that the increase of revenue under the war revenue act was about $102,000,000, so that if the act was wiped out there would be a considerable deficiency.

Representative Boutell of Illinois stated that the enormous sums raised under the act were a surprise to its framers, as they much exceeded the estimates. He said that the surplus imposed a duty on the present Congress to reduce the tax burden at the earliest moment. The reduction should be made at the points of greatest friction, and Schedule B he regarded as one of the first articles of repeal. Mr. Boutell's statement was enthusiastically applauded. This closed the hearing, and the committee adjourned.

$280,033 CHECK FOR WAR TAX.

A Pennsylvania Company Pays the Amount Under Protest.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—A check for $280,033 was paid to-day by the Pennsylvania Company for the Insuring of Lives and Granting Annuities to Penrose A. McClain, Collector of Internal Revenue, as a legacy tax upon the estate of the late I. V. Williamson, representing over $6,000,000.

Mr. Williamson died over ten years ago, and a clause in his will provided that beneficiaries should not receive the bequests until ten years had elapsed. Meantime the war tax went into effect, and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Wilson ruled that, inasmuch as the beneficiaries had received their share after the War Revenue bill had been passed, they were liable under its ruling. The money was paid under protest, and the case will be taken into court.

AGREE ON HAWAIIAN BILL.

Senate and House Conferrees Frame a Measure Substantially Like the One Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—After extended meetings a unanimous agreement was reached to-day by the Senate and House conferrees on the Hawaiian Government bill. The Senate conferrees yielded to the House measure, which was enacted as a substitute for the Senate bill, as a whole, although a number of amendments were made.

In the main the form of government as finally determined upon is that provided by the House. The main amendments are in providing a District Court instead of the Federal Court organized under general laws, and the striking out of the House provision postponing for one year the time for applying the coasting laws to Hawaii. The prohibition of saloons in Hawaii, as provided by the House bill, is retained in a modified form, in effect leaving the matter to local option.

The House provisions as to the land laws are retained, including the amendment of Representative Newlands of Nevada, restricting the amount of lands to be held by a corporation to 1,000 acres. The other Newlands amendment providing for a commission to investigate the labor question in Hawaii is changed so that Commissioner of Labor Wright will conduct the inquiry. The appointment of Circuit Judges, which was the subject of rather earnest difference, was finally decided by leaving the appointments with the President.

The bill establishes a complete form of government for the Islands, with a Governor and other executive officers, a Legislature of two branches, and a judicial branch, consisting of a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, and inferior courts. It also provides that Hawaii shall be represented in Congress by a delegate, who shall have a seat in the House of Representatives, with a right to debate, but not a vote. The delegate is to be chosen at an election of the people.

There is no tariff provision in the bill, as the tariff laws of the United States are extended over the island, and the territory of Hawaii is specifically made "a customs district of the United States," with ports of entry at Honolulu, Hilo, Mahukona, and Kahului.

As to the crown lands, which have been the source of some controversy, it is provided "that the portion of the public domain heretofore known as Crown land is hereby declared to have been, on Aug. 12, 1898, and prior thereto, the property of the Hawaiian Government, and to be free and clear from any trust of or concerning the same, and from all claim of any nature whatsoever, upon the rents, issues, and profits thereof. It shall be subject to alienation and other uses as may be provided by law."

The Chinese on the island are given one year to obtain certificates of residence, but the conferrees struck out the amendment inserted by Representative De Armond of Missouri providing that "all Chinese and other Asiatics" arriving since the island was acquired by the United States shall depart within one year, or else be deported by the Government. This latter provision was omitted in view of the belief that the Japanese have secured a treaty status in Hawaii, and that their forcible deportation by the United States would invite a serious and needless breach with Japan.

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The SMART SET

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MAJOR KNIGHT EXONERATED.

Stopping of Father Tierney Due to Mutual Misunderstanding.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary Root said to-day that the misunderstanding between Major Knight, the Engineer Officer in command of the army post at Willets Point, N. Y., and Father Tierney had been adjusted to the entire satisfaction of both parties, and that the matter will be allowed to drop.

The trouble arose out of a misunderstanding of the rules of the post on the part of Father Tierney and a misunderstanding on the part of Major Knight as to the intentions of the priest. The latter was on his way to the post hospital to visit a sick soldier, but instead of following the usual route, went by a path which took him near the batteries. He was not recognized by the sentry, and was turned back, in accordance with the rules providing that visitors shall not be allowed in that part of the post.

The matter was investigated by a representative of the War Department at Willets Point yesterday with the result of mutual explanations and a complete reconciliation, the two principals parting excellent friends. Secretary Root says no change in the command of the post is contemplated.

NAVAL CHANGES IN THE EAST.

Admiral Remey Is Expected to Relieve Admiral Watson To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Newark sailed to-day from Manila for Yokohama, where she is to await the arrival of Admiral Kempff, who will be second in command at the Asiatic Station. The Admiral is expected to arrive at Yokohama to-morrow with Admiral Remey, and will make the Newark his flagship. Admiral Remey will hoist his flag on the Brooklyn, which is now at Yokohama, and relieve Admiral Watson of the command of the entire Asiatic squadron.

Admiral Watson will start home as soon as he turns over the command, coming on the Baltimore by way of the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean. He will, if he cares to, visit the north coast of Europe and put in at Havre during the continuance of the Paris Exposition. He has notified the Navy Department by cable of the following detail of officers for the Baltimore:

Capt. J. M. Forsyth, commanding; Lieut. Commanders W. G. Cutler and A. Ward, Lieuts. J. M. Orehard, F. Marble, S. S. Wood, W. S. Crosley, and H. G. Macfarland, Ensigns E. H. Watson, O. S. Knepper, and M. J. McCormack, Paymaster E. B. Rogers, Surgeon F. B. Stephenson, Passed Assistant Surgeon Morris, and Capt. D. Williams of the Marine Corps.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted:

Capt. Henry J. Hunt, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry,) to the Eleventh Infantry, Company E, to date from Jan. 29, vice Walker, promoted. He will remain on duty with the Sixth Infantry until further orders.

Capt. Charles Miller, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Sixteenth Infantry,) to the Second Infantry, Company B, to date from Feb. 2, vice French, retired from active service.

Capt. John R. Seyburn, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Eighth Infantry,) to the Twenty-second Infantry, Company K, to date from Feb. 3, vice Frost, appointed Major and Paymaster. He will remain on duty with the Eighth Infantry until further orders.

Capt. Truman O. Murphy, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Tenth Infantry,) to the Nineteenth Infantry, Company G, to date from Feb. 5, vice Smith, deceased. He will remain on duty with the Tenth Infantry until further orders.

First Lieut. James B. Allison, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry,) to the Sixth Infantry, Company D, to date from Jan. 29, vice Hunt, promoted.

First Lieut. John L. De Witt, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Twentieth Infantry,) to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, Company K, to date from Jan. 29, vice Shenck, killed in action. He will remain on duty with the Twentieth Infantry until further orders.

First Lieut. Charles E. Morton, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Twenty-second Infantry,) to the Sixteenth Infantry, Company D, to date from Feb. 2, vice Miller, promoted. He will proceed to join his company.

First Lieut. Van Leer Wills, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry,) to the Eighth Infantry, Company D, to date from Feb. 5, vice Seyburn, promoted. He will remain on duty with the Twelfth Infantry until further orders.

First Lieut. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry,) to the Tenth Infantry, Company C, to date from Feb. 6, vice Murphy, promoted. He will remain with the Seventh Infantry until further orders.

First Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Twenty-fifth Infantry,) to the Twelfth Infantry, Company I, to date from Feb. 11, vice Munton, deceased. He will remain on duty with the Twenty-fifth Infantry until further orders.

Transfers: First Lieut. John E. Bennett from the Seventh Infantry to the Sixth Infantry, Company B; First Lieut. James B. Allison from the Sixth Infantry to the Seventh Infantry, Company G.

Navy.

Lieut. A. T. Long is detached from the Saratoga and ordered to the Buffalo, April 18.

Pay Director George Cochran is detached from the navy pay office at Philadelphia, April 19 and ordered to the Naval Home for treatment.

Pay Director R. F. Lisle is detached from the navy yard at League Island, April 18, and ordered to duty in charge of the navy pay office at Philadelphia, April 19.

Paymaster J. N. Speel is ordered to additional duty as general storekeeper at the navy yard at League Island, April 18.

Paymaster J. Q. Lovell is ordered to duty at the navy yard at Norfolk in connection with the Kentucky, May 10, and to duty on board the Kentucky when commissioned.

Paymaster's Assistant H. L. Robins is detached from the Marblehead and ordered to the Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. J. K. Robison is detached from the Marblehead and ordered to Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Assistant Paymaster C. J. Peoples is ordered to duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard, May 1, as assistant general storekeeper.

Assistant Paymaster G. W. Reeves is detached from the Independence and ordered to temporary duty with the accounts of the Marblehead; to the Solace May 1, for passage to the Asiatic station.

Assistant Paymaster W. T. Camp's order of Feb. 14 is modified; he is detached from the Independence April 30 and ordered to the Solace May 1 for passage to the Asiatic station.

Assistant Paymaster S. Rhodes's order of Feb. 14 is modified; he is detached from the Independence April 30 and ordered to the Solace for passage to the Asiatic station May 1.

W. F. Fullam is commissioned Lieutenant Commander.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Scindia sailed to-day from Hongkong.

The Marcellus has arrived at Key West.

The training ship Dixie has sailed from Naples for Port

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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AN INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT.

Senator ELSBERG, though very near to Mr. PLATT in many ways, has a mind of his own. Doubtless he expressed his own conviction and the present feeling of "the organization" yesterday when he said of the Governor:

> The State will make no sacrifice of him, and not until New York has had another term of ROOSEVELT as its Governor will we relinquish him to higher honor.

This is, on the whole, the most interesting incident in the proceedings of the convention.

BLIND GUIDES ON THE HIGHEST BENCH.

A more deplorable piece of false reasoning than Justice WHITE'S opinion in giving the decision of the Supreme Court that the sender of the package, not the express company, must pay for the internal revenue stamp on the express receipt, has not lately come under our notice. Upon the law and the justice of the decision we have nothing to say. It is the function of the Supreme Court of the United States to interpret the laws of Congress. If the court had said that Congress intended that the express companies should pay the stamp tax, all lesser tribunals and authorities and all lawyers and laymen would have dismissed the question as a thing judged, as they will now dismiss it, the court having decided just the other way. We feel that the decision may be right. We know that Justice WHITE'S reasoning in support of it is hopelessly wrong, fallacious, misleading, and of bad example. We quote from the press report, which in the main gives his own language:

> Justice WHITE, in his opinion, said that it was unnecessary to consider whether the law forbids the express companies from requiring the shipper to furnish the stamp, since it would not be decisive of the cause, even if it should be conceded that the act imposes on the company the duty of paying the tax. It was only essential, he said, to ascertain whether the act forbids the company from shifting the burden of the tax by means of an increase of rates. The whole decision, therefore, turned upon the construction of the law on this point. Quoting the section of the law imposing the tax upon express company receipts, Justice WHITE said:
>
> "There is nothing in this provision which by the widest conjecture can be construed as expressly forbidding the person upon whom the taxes are cast from shifting the same by contract or by any other lawful means."
>
> Continuing, he said that the contention in behalf of the shippers amounts to saying that the act is not merely one for levying taxes, but is a statute determining that the burden must irrevocably continue to rest upon the one on whom it is primarily placed.
>
> "The result follows," he continued, "that all contracts or acts shifting the burden, and which, should be otherwise valid, become void. To add by implication such a provision to a tax would be contrary to its intent and be in conflict with the general object which a law levying taxes is naturally presumed to effectuate."

Justice WHITE has error for his close companion from the very beginning of this chain of reasoning unto the end. His mind bows to that overmastering delusion that has been the first cause of so many evil policies and so much mischievous legislation in this country, the delusion that natural laws must be helped out or may be annulled by statute laws. On that delusion rests the whole fabric of bimetallism and silver free coinage and the beliefs that are behind much of the current prating about trusts.

The natural law of which Justice WHITE shows himself quite ignorant is the law of the diffusion of taxation. The point that filled the whole of his judicial mind was this: Did Congress forbid the express companies to shift the burden of the stamp tax by increasing their rates? That is, did Congress decree that the burden of this tax should fall wholly on the companies, and that no part of it should ever fall on the consumer, the sender of express packages? The answer must be no. Therefore, says the Justice, this court must not accept the contention of the shippers and by deciding that the express companies shall pay for the stamps irrevocably fix the burden on them. If the court should so decide, "the result follows that all contracts or acts shifting the burden, and which would otherwise be valid, become void."

Not only do they not become void, but had Congress expressly decreed in ten sections of the act that the companies should pay the tax and imposed ten penalties upon each and every attempt by raising rates or by contract to shift the tax upon the consumer, no human power could have prevented the shifting of the whole or the greater part of the burden at the pleasure of the companies. The number of sources from which the express companies could make themselves whole for this stamp tax transcends the power of the imagination to conceive. We suggest a mere fraction of the number: Reduction in the cost of the service by cutting wages of employés here and there, by little savings in their very large payments to the railroads, by less frequent collections and distributions of packages in cities, by closing unprofitable offices and abandoning non-paying routes, by little economies in all kinds of contracts for supplies from the manufacturers of paper, tags, labels, stationery, from wagonmakers, farriers, stablemen, and the vendors of every kind of thing or service which express companies use in their business. Every one of these economies imposes upon the community at large a burden or a loss measurable in money, that is, the burden of the tax is shifted; and neither Congress nor the courts can forbid any of them, nor could any authority altogether forbid an increase in rates unless the Populist doctrine of putting a stop to business is to prevail. The express companies are pretty skillfully managed. They understand the modern art of small economies, that art which is the key to success in all our great industries.

It is preposterous, therefore, for Justice WHITE to exhibit so much solicitude lest the court shall mar the intent of Congress and irrevocably fix the burden of the stamp tax on the helpless express companies. They will take care of themselves. If the court had decided the other way, no express company would have been very much embarrassed. They would all have found means to shift the burden, just as the lenders of money in this State would have found means to shift the burden of the tax on mortgages had Mr. STRANAHAN'S fatuous bill been passed. The lawmaking body need take thought only that the taxes it lays are imposed according to the principle of a uniform and equal assessment of the same articles or classes of property. The diffusion, the shifting of the incidence of the tax, will take care of itself. If the express companies were doing a very profitable business, they might not think it worth while to make any change in their rates to meet the tax; but even in that case it would be paid by the public, for a tax is an element of cost, and all the cost of the express business and the profits besides are paid by the senders of packages.

This decision exempts the express companies altogether, for there is no way in which the senders of packages can shift the cost of the stamps upon the companies, save as the companies are general consumers. The merchants who send goods by express will have to add the annual stamp bill to the price of their merchandise, and so diffuse the tax through the community. Had the companies been compelled to pay for the stamps, they would have raised their rates, not one cent on every package, but five cents here and ten cents there, until the charge was made up—and more than made up, for it is a general truth that new charges are made to return something more than new cost. For instance, the cost of white paper has about doubled within the past year. This adds, let us suppose, half of a cent to the cost of a newspaper. But no newspaper can add half a cent to the price at which it is sold to the public. It must increase the price at least one cent, and only a part of the increase goes to the papermaker. A like increment is a familiar incident in the shifting of taxation from the primary subject to the community of consumers.

The mischief done by ignorance of economic laws in high places is similarly multiplied down through the chain. A false principle enunciated by a Justice of the Supreme Court is caught up by a Governor eager to distinguish his administration by a measure of tax reform, by a tax commission knowing no more than a babe how it shall go about the task of revising the tax laws, and by professional friends of man burning with the desire to exalt the humble and press down the mighty. New fallacies continually piece out the old, and error begets error, until at the last mortgage tax bills and other misshapen projects of legislation are brought forth, amid the applause of demagogue newspapers and Populist statesmen. Tax reform is not advanced meanwhile.

STRIKES AND ASSASSINATIONS.

Almost the first reflection to be drawn from the detestable and cowardly assassination of a Sergeant of militia by a striker at Croton is what a besotted fool the assassin must be. It almost precedes the reflection what a villain he must be. It is unfortunately a common experience that any crime which serves the purpose of men whose passions are aroused by a strike will be condoned by altogether too many of those in whose interest it was perpetrated. That is an additional and a very strong reason for the discouragement in every practicable way of a resort to a means of righting real or fancied wrongs which, besides the material loss it is sure to bring, does so serious a moral mischief in upsetting the notions of right and wrong of those who are engaged in it and allow themselves to become excited by it. But here is a crime which can do nothing but harm to those in whose behalf it was committed.

The militia were sent to Croton Dam only after it had been shown that there was reason to apprehend a disturbance of the peace so extensive that the Sheriff's posse could not cope with it. But there was no reason at all to apprehend that force would be used except in case of actual violence on the part of the strikers. Not a shot had been fired. The summons of the troops was a precautionary measure merely. And it was while he was engaged in taking precautions in the interest of order, and while nothing had happened to stir up the bloodthirsty anger of the strikers, that this young militiaman was shot down, wantonly and in cold blood.

Now, public sympathy is precisely the most valuable asset that strikers can possess. That is especially true in the case of a strike upon a public work, in which it is not only desirable on moral grounds that the men should be treated justly, but is also eminently desirable on grounds of "politics." Whether the strikers in this case had a legitimate grievance the public had not made up its mind, but was ready to inquire and consider. If they had succeeded in making what appealed to the public as a good case, and if, in the meantime, they had scrupulously refrained from violence, there can be little question that their grievances would have been redressed. It is at this juncture that the combination of a devil and a fool who fired the fatal shot intervenes to put the strikers in the wrong and to distract attention from the demands of the strikers to the detestable action committed in their name.

It is especially unfortunate that it should have been a strike of Italians which was thus promoted. Because people cannot help recalling what they have heard and read of the Camorra and the Mafia, of the oath-bound societies of Italians and Sicilians which are organized and managed to make crime easy and safe for their members. The strikers who have produced and who are harboring a murderer will now plead the justice of their cause to deaf ears where two days ago they would have found willing and eager listeners. What it now behooves them to do is to wash their hands of the murder by tracking the murderer and giving him up to justice. They have far greater facilities than the officers of the law for detecting him. He could not have committed his crime without witnesses. It is unlikely that he committed it without accomplices. The Italian Consul, who has shown himself anxious to secure the granting of the demands of his countrymen, could not do them a better service than to persuade them to give up the criminal. If they do not do this, it is certain that the public demand for justice to them will be merged and lost in the public demand for justice upon the murderer of DOUGLASS.

METHODISTS, NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Methodist Church is almost the last of the great religious denominations to remain divided on the lines and the issues of the civil war. It is no wonder that the members of the Church, North and South, should have come, in the course of forty years, to think that an undesirable distinction and should be taking measures to rid their Church of it. The most prudent of the churches took care not to allow their religious relations to be interfered with by their political affiliations. When the war was over they came together without the necessity of any arrangements for their reunion. But the Methodists of the North had taken ground upon the slavery question which was intolerable to the slaveholders of the South, and the separation antedated the war by twenty years.

But now that there is no longer any slavery or any advocates of slavery and that the Methodists who were embittered by the old contest are either dead or have experienced the softening influences of old age, there seems to be no reason why the two sectional Churches should not be merged into a National Church. Doubtless the work of the two divisions is less efficient than would be the work of one which should cover the whole field. And the Scriptural saying that it is good to see brethren dwelling together in unity responds to a sincere aspiration. The sentimental reason for reunion is likely to be, and, indeed, may properly be, the most potent of all.

The Methodist ministers whose opinions are quoted express themselves strongly in favor of reunion. The only objection thus far heard is from a Southern minister who finds an objection in the superior numerical and financial strength of the Northern division. But one would suppose that that would be an additional reason for invoking and welcoming the aid of the stronger in the enterprises of the weaker. Moreover, the strength of the Methodist Church in the old slave States bears a fair proportion to the strength of that section in secular population and wealth. The Methodist Episcopal Church "South" numbers 1,458,345, all in the old slave States, against 2,705,601 of the Methodist Episcopal Church "North," including all the rest of the country. The accessions which bring the total strength of Methodism in the United States up to 5,898,094 are of the various sects which belong to neither of these great bodies, but are divided from them very often by differences no more important than those which divide the great bodies from each other. We should say that it was not only a pious but a patriotic aspiration to put an end to the State of things under which the President of the United States, if he goes into one of the old slave States, finds himself not in full communion with his own Church.

SAVINGS VERSUS GAMBLING.

The following letter has been received at this office, and the good faith in which it is written is so evident that it deserves an answer, though the question it proposes has been discussed without adequate solution for many, many centuries:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please help a daily reader of your paper by answering following, and no doubt help many others, who also learn much from your correspondence column?

Should a poor young man, who by great self-denial, having saved a few hundred dollars (perhaps a few thousand even) out of his wages, invest it in stocks such as railroads, industrials, &c., in Wall Street, or put it into a savings bank? It is a great temptation to read daily of the fortunes made in Wall Street, even on small investments. A POOR MAN.

What a young man should do with his savings in order to increase them depends on a great many conditions, but two of the most important are the amount of money he really wishes and the use he expects to make of it. If he wishes for a considerable sum in order to get with it the pleasures that only money can buy, he is not likely to get it from the increase to be had from a savings bank, or, for that matter, from any form of reasonably safe investment, unless he can add to his investment from other sources than ordinary "wages" or salary. It is conceivably possible for him to make a great deal of money by speculating in stocks, or by betting on the races, or by other forms of gambling. The chances are tremendously against him, but it is possible. Probably for the ordinary speculator, the "outsider," with no special knowledge of the game, there may be one chance in a million that a "few hundreds or thousands" may in this way yield a large amount. There is about the same chance that a fortune made in this way will be kept, and will not be lost in the attempt to increase it. Before going into such a venture, any sensible man will ask himself whether he is ready and able to take such chances, how he will stand if they go against him, what he has got to fall back on if he loses all that he has saved, and especially what obligations he has assumed and how far others who are dependent on him will suffer. Of course, it is highly unlikely that any young man who has the sense and the conscience to ask these questions of himself, and to answer them fairly and frankly, will put his savings into speculative stocks any more than he would stake them on the races or on the faro table.

On the other hand, if a young man has been able by great self-denial to save a few hundreds or thousands, and wishes to get from his savings as large a return as he can command with safety for the principal, we know of no better plan than to put them in a savings bank, where he will get a low but certain rate of increase compounded semi-annually. Later, as he acquires experience and judgment and acquaintance with the conditions and opportunities of business, he may well find fairly safe and more profitable investment. But if he does not, if he adheres steadily to the practice of even a small annual addition to his account, he will find that when he has reached middle age he will have laid by enough to make him secure from the ordinary risks of poverty. There are, besides the savings bank, certain forms of insurance which are equally desirable, and where there are others dependent on the investor, more so. But the chief point is that investment is better than speculation in the long run.

It will be objected to this counsel that it assumes a low grade of ambition on the part of him who shall be ready to adopt it. That is not necessarily true. As we have pointed out, for a man of especial ability there will always open up opportunities for making more profitable use of money than the savings bank affords, and he will be justified in taking risks, if he is careful that the risks do not fall on others instead of on himself. As a rule, however, in the conditions of life in our country, the chances that come to an able and active man for making money come to him from those who have money and need to employ brains. Such chances at first are usually quite independent of the amount a man has to invest; they are more dependent on what he can do than on what he has. And in any case, it is a safe and honest rule that in his investments or speculations every man is bound to consider not only what he may make if things turn out well, but how the loss will affect him and others if things turn out ill. So long as that rule is observed there is a good deal of range for discretion. In the case put by our correspondent, it is pretty plain that safety should be the first consideration.

The Times's Paris Edition.

From The Syracuse Herald.

One of the features of the Paris Exposition will be the publishing of an American daily newspaper on the grounds of the exposition and the mechanical operation of its plant in full view of the visitors. The credit for this novel enterprise will belong to THE NEW YORK TIMES. To many of the visitors to the exposition, particularly the European visitors, this will be one of the most interesting and instructive exhibits in sight. It will be a memorable object lesson in the enterprise, energy, and skill that have placed the American press far in advance of its European competitors. It will be a matter of satisfaction to American newspaper men in general that their profession will be represented at the great exposition by a journal so clean and reputable in all its departments as THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NUGGETS.

Dangerless.

Boston has a horseless fire engine. How much better to put up fireless buildings!—Minneapolis Journal.

The Secret Revealed.

"What is a professional humorist, anyhow?"

"One who professes to be humorous."—Harlem Life.

Trade's Ways.

Grocer—Broomcorn has gone up.

Clerk—What's that for?

Grocer—Why, stupid, to keep up with the way we've raised the price of brooms.—Chicago Record.

His Choice of a Word.

"You look robust," remarked the lady of the house. "Are you equal to the task of sawing wood?"

"Equal isn't the word, Madam," replied the pilgrim, as he resumed his journey, "I'm superior to it."—Philadelphia Record.

THE SWEET BREATH OF SPRING.

Moses Teggart in Hartford Times.

Over the mountains and over the hills,
Over the rivers, the streams, and the rills,
Over the valleys that sing;
Over the forest and over the wood,
Over the trees that awaken to bud,
Blows the sweet breath of the Spring.

Over the fields where springs up the grain,
Over the herbs and the plants of the plain,
Over the flowerets that fling
Out their banners of yellow and purple and blue
To the light, and look out on a world made anew,
Blows the sweet breath of the Spring.

Over the robins and bluebirds and all
The sparrows that chatter and twitter and call,
Over the crow on the wing;
Over the squirrel that plays in the tree,
Over his haunts—and himself—the brown bee,
Blows the sweet breath of the Spring.

Over the rich man and over the poor,
The boy in the roadway, the girl in the door—
The plants the good mothers upbring;
Over the green of the swift-springing sward
That awakes to the life-giving voice of the Lord,
Blows the sweet breath of the Spring.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Success of the Tarleton Testimonial at Daly's Theatre.

A Remarkably Interesting Programme—Yesterday's Music—Theatrical Gossip.

The entertainment given at Daly's Theatre yesterday afternoon, in presence of an audience that filled all the seats and standing room, for the benefit of the mother of the late Ernest Tarleton, turned out to be the best and most memorable of its kind New Yorkers have enjoyed in many years. The programme was long but never wearisome, each number was of positive as well as relative interest and value, while the artistic element in the performance was as strong and potent as the purely personal element, which frequently dominates in these occasional entertainments.

To be sure, hundreds of young women and a few young men combined their energies to make the reception of the "Romeo and Juliet" balcony scene, recited intelligently in a handsome scenic environment by Mary Mannering and James K. Hackett, the most prolonged and vehement of the afternoon, but Miss Mannering, in her white dress, with her masses of dark hair falling over her shoulders, was, indeed, a vision of loveliness, while Mr. Hackett is assuredly personable, and the quality of his acting uncommonly pleasing.

Another married couple of the stage, Mr. and Mrs. Sothern, (Virginia Harned,) also acted together in a sentimental situation, using a one-act piece by the late Sir Charles Young, called "Drifting Apart," in which the story, like so many other stories, suggested Tennyson's familiar verses of the man and wife who fell out, as through the land at eve they went, but kissed again with tears. This was the last item on the long bill, and in some respects, perhaps, the most important, and it was beautifully done, pictorially and dramatically, both Mr. Sothern and Miss Harned having congenial and telling rôles.

David Bispham sang Walter Damrosch's setting of "Danny Deever"; Beatrice Herford gave, in her really inimitable way, one of the longest and brightest of those little one-part plays she makes for herself with the folks she meets in her daily walks as models, and Henry Dixey also appeared in a monologue, imitating Sir Henry as of yore, resuscitating the elocutionist with the artificial arm, and swallowing his gloves with puzzling dexterity.

A dramatic selection of unusual interest was contributed by Blanche Bates, with the assistance of Frank Worthing and William Harcourt. The play was one of those obviously artificial episodes that used to be more common in theatrical programmes than they have been lately, but it gave the actress a splendid opportunity to exhibit some of her skill and resource. Mr. Harcourt was a gambler whose wife had been forced to marry him by a selfish parent. He loved her, but knew that her heart belonged to a certain young courtier. Mr. Worthing was the courtier, and he was paying his court to the young wife when the husband entered in an exceptionally theatric way and compelled him to join in a game of cards with the stipulation that the loser should blow out his brains within half an hour after the finish of the game. The lover lost and was about to pay the penalty when the gambler suddenly changed his mind and blew out his own brains, explaining that he had cheated in the game and desired to prove that there was an honor even among thieves. That was, to be sure, a queer reason for any man to want to die, just to prove that a dubious and unassigned maxim is true. But you can never tell about gamblers; their ethics are so strange. The two gentlemen acted with all needful discretion and force, but the dramatic burden was borne, of course, by Miss Bates as the listening, suffering, powerless wife, and the variety, graphic expressiveness, and emotional strength in her acting made the play seem worth while.

The audience was manifestly more pleased, however, by Augustus Thomas's condensation of his dramatic novel of "Col. Carter of Cartersville," in which Edmund M. Holland's exquisitely faithful and sympathetic portrayal of the reduced Southern gentleman, with his inherited ideas of chivalry and honor and his utter lack of the commercial sense, are so delicately expressed, was seen once more with delight. The other parts were well taken by Samuel Edwards as Old Chad, the body servant; John Findlay as the grocer man, Mr. Wheelock, Jr., Mr. Courtenay, and Beatrice Morgan, and the piece served so well that it seems Mr. Thomas might find it worth his while to give it a third rewriting and bring its unrelated incidents closer together by the exercise of a little stagecraft.

MRS. CLEVELAND SEES "QUO VADIS."

Bishop Potter, Dr. Mallory, and Dr. Slicer at the Herald Square.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland came in from Princeton yesterday to attend the performance of "Quo Vadis" at the Herald Square Theatre last evening. She occupied a box with Col. and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont and Dr. and Mrs. Bryant. At the conclusion of the performance, Mrs. Cleveland cordially congratulated Miss Jeannette Gilder, whose version of "Quo Vadis" is being presented at the Herald Square.

Miss Gilder was also congratulated by the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, who witnessed the play last night. Bishop Potter and Dr. Mallory entertained box parties at the performance.

OPERA IN ENGLISH.

Steps Toward the Formation of the National Opera Company.

It is announced that considerable work has been accomplished toward the organization of the National Opera Company, which, it was said early in the season, would give opera in English at the Metropolitan Opera House, through an arrangement made in Europe last Summer by Reinhold L. Herman and Maurice Grau. Since Mr. Grau consummated a deal with Henry W. Savage, however, it was thought that the scheme had fallen through.

Theodore Habelman said yesterday that after a five months' stay in this city for the purpose of arousing interest in the National Opera enterprise the projectors have obtained pledges of capital sufficient to build a National Opera House within the next five years. The theatre, when completed, will be devoted exclusively to the production of opera in English. The projectors of the scheme say that the company will not be in a position to give performances before 1901 owing to the inability to secure a suitable theatre and the fact that an efficient company cannot be organized in less than the intervening time.

The National Relief Concert.

The programme for the National Relief Concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, April 26, is rapidly nearing completion. Besides Mme. Nordica, Henri Marteau, and Walter Damrosch, Mme. Mantelli, Mme. Morin-Olden, Herr Bertram, and Signor Perotti have consented to appear and W. Bourke Cockran will make an address. Many tickets have been sold and the prices for some of the boxes so far disposed of are as follows: August Belmont, $250; Anton A. Raven, $100; Mrs. Jennie E. Bruton, $200; Seth Low, $100; Mrs. Josephine Roebling Jarvis, $100; Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, $200; Princess Salm Salm, $150. Many prominent people have secured boxes at $100 each.

Metropolitan's Farewell Performance.

Some changes have been made in the programme for the farewell performance at the Metropolitan Opera House on Wednesday evening, April 25, by the Maurice Grau opera company. The third act of "Tristan und Isolde" has been substituted for the second, and the second act of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" has been added, with Mme. Sembrich, Edouard de Reszke, Signor Campanari, and M. Salignac in the principal rôles. The sale of seats for this performance opens to-morrow morning.

The J. Cheever Goodwin Testimonial.

The testimonial for J. Cheever Goodwin next Tuesday afternoon at Koster and Bial's Music Hall promises to be an interesting affair. The committee in charge includes nearly all the metropolitan managers. On account of the length of the programme the curtain will be raised at 1 o'clock. The bill arranged comprises an act from "The Viceroy," by the Bostonians; an act from "The Casino Girl," by George W. Lederer's company; the ballet "Progress"; a one-act play by George H. Broadhurst, entitled "Little Italy," by the Broadhurst company; Henry E. Dixey, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, James T. Powers, Tim Murphy, Marshall P. Wilder, Otis Harlan, Edwin Foy, Richard Carroll, Fields and Ward, and Miss Cheridah Simpson.

Burton's "Hiawatha" Produced.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., April 17.—Frederick R. Burton's "Hiawatha" was produced here this evening under the direction of Emil Mollenhauer, the local Choral Union being assisted by the Boston Festival Orchestra and J. C. Bartlett, tenor; G. Miles, bass; Mrs. Etta Kilesk Bradbury, soprano, and Miss Edith McGregor, contralto. An immense audience, including a trainload from Boston and other cities, was present. The cantata was received with emphatic favor.

"Hearts Are Trumps" in Chicago.

Charles Frohman has accepted the offer made by Jacob Litt, manager of McVicker's Theatre in Chicago, for the presentation of "Hearts Are Trumps" at that house for a Summer engagement. The play will continue at the Garden Theatre until May 19, when the entire organization will leave for Chicago, opening in that city May 21.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

One of Filipinos' Best Generals Surrenders—Sudden Attack of Insurgents Repulsed.

MANILA, April 17.—Gen. Montenegro, one of the insurgents' best fighters, has surrendered to Col. Smith in the mountains near Camaling, in the Province of Pangasinan, where, with Gen. Macabulos, he had been trying to reorganize the Filipine army. Col. Smith, with five companies of the Seventeenth Regiment, nearly surrounded the force of Montenegro, who, discouraged by the impossibility of making his men stand against the Americans, surrendered. Macabulos escaped.

The insurgents have attacked San José, in the Province of Batangas, and Santa Cruz, on the lake, fruitlessly.

Twelve hundred Tagalogs attacked Case's battalion headquarters, of the Fortieth Regiment, at Cagayan, Island of Mindanao, on April 7. The Americans had fifteen casualties, while of the attacking force fifty were killed and thirty wounded or taken prisoners.

The enemy, numbering 150 riflemen, the remainder being bolomen, archers, and mounted spearsmen, swooped down in a howling mass at daylinght, surprising and killing three of the sentries. They swarmed the streets in small parties, some bearing scaling ladders, by means of which they attempted to enter the houses.

The Americans tumbled out of the barracks and formed in the plaza, and companies began sweeping the town.

The subsequent street fighting lasted twenty minutes. Twelve of the wounded Americans are now on board the hospital ship Relief. The enemy withdrew to the mountains in great confusion.

Philippine Commission Sails.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The Philippine Commissioners sailed on the transport Hancock early this afternoon. The Hancock will stop at Honolulu, Yokohama, and Hongkong en route to Manila.

AMEER HAS A GRIEVANCE.

Tells Great Britain Now Is Time for Deeds, Not Talk.

LAHORE, Punjab, April 17.—That Great Britain's attitude toward Afghanistan in connection with Russian designs on Herat does not meet with approval at Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, is proved by an autograph letter published with the Ameef's consent, in which, after referring to the various rumors, he adds:

"Now, when Afghanistan is overwhelmed on all sides, the British Government does not seem to take any interest, but enjoys the pride of aloofness and reserve. Whenever I have suggested a check to Russian aggression I have had no response from the Government of India except the suggestion that Afghanistan might consent to the construction of railways and telegraphs. This is impossible, as the Afghans consider that such a step would mean their ruin.

"Notwithstanding all these troubles, I have proved for the past twenty-one years the firm ally of Great Britain. But now, at the last moment, I must inform my powerful ally, the Government of India, that the present is the time for deeds, and not for talk."

RIOT IN IRELAND.

Armed Mob Invades a Village and Wrecks Houses.

BELFAST, April 17.—A serious disturbance has taken place at Castle Caulfield, County of Tyrone, arising, it is said, from the fact that a few of the inhabitants had hissed a Nationalist band which was passing through that Protestant village.

Late in the evening an armed mob invaded the village, firing shots and smashing windows. The rioters wrecked Orange Hall and several houses. The police were summoned, but arrived too late to prevent the damage. Several arrests were made.

FRENCH FISHING BOAT LOST.

Twenty-four Persons Go Down Off Crookhaven, Ireland.

CROOKHAVEN, Ireland, April 17.—The French fishing boat Hoche has foundered off Crookhaven in a storm, twenty-four persons being drowned.

Anarchists' Plot in Italy.

ROME, April 17.—An Anarchist plot has been discovered at Ancona, a city and free port of Central Italy, on the Adriatic, 185 miles by railroad northeast of Rome. The police seized a number of letters from Paris and America and arrested the recipients of these missives.

Story About Melba Amuses London.

LONDON, April 18.—Considerable amusement was caused in London last evening by the publication of a dispatch from New York saying that Mme. Melba was about to marry Haddon Chambers, the dramatist. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chambers is already happily married.

King Oscar to Visit Paris.

PARIS, April 18.—It is officially announced that King Oscar will visit the Exposition before the end of the month. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark have postponed their visit for some days.

Kaiser to Visit England in August.

DUBLIN, April 17.—It is understood here that Emperor William will visit England, landing at Cowes from his yacht about Aug. 2.

Rostand's Condition Improved.

PARIS, April 18.—The condition of M. Rostand, the dramatist, is considerably improved. He has taken a little soup, and his medical attendants declare themselves hopeful of his recovery.

Herr Jules Sachs Dead.

BERLIN, April 17.—Herr Jules Sachs, the musical impresario, is dead at San Remo.

German Bimetallist Dead.

BERLIN, April 17.—Herr Otto Wuelfing, the well-known advocate of bimetallism, died to-day.

Plague Appears in Persia.

TEHERAN, April 17.—An outbreak of the bubonic plague is reported in the Javanrood district, near the Turkish frontier. Since the disease appeared, three weeks ago, 195 deaths have occurred.

Colombian Rebels Defeated.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 17.—News received here from Colombia says two big battles have been fought at Matamundo and Fradera, where the rebel forces under Gens. Rosa, Ibanez, and Caicedo were completely routed, a large number being killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. The Colombian Government has sent 6,000 additional troops north. Peace is reported to be completely restored in the Department of Magdalena.

EASTER FESTIVAL WONDERS

Visitors Bewildered by the Miniature World's Fair.

A SOCIETY BEAUTY CONTEST

Fortune Tellers' Booths Well Patronized—Mrs. Dewey to be Hostess in the Battleship.

All packages purchased at the big Easter festival at the Metropolitan Opera House are delivered free of charge. People are taking their own bundles, but it is such an unusual thing to have a free delivery, if one wishes it, at a big bazaar that the festival has already grown so popular that the committee has had to change one of its hard-and-fast rules. This was to close the doors from 6 to 8 o'clock every night. They were opened last night, and they will continue to be open while the festival continues, and people can go in in the afternoon and stay as long as their money lasts. There is a restaurant at which dinner may be had, if people have not had too much tea at the little tea-room in the Japanese street, served by pretty Japanese-Americans.

Visitors have not yet located the different booths in their minds. One woman who made a quantity of purchases on Monday said that when she looked them over at home she found she would have to have native experts to identify them. She had stepped so quickly from China to Alaska, from Hungary to the Philippines, and then back to the United States by way of India that she had no idea as to which country the various purchases belonged. The festival is a world's fair on a small scale, and only one thing remains certain—that there are more pretty things to be bought to the square inch than were ever seen before in one building.

And every nation believes in fortune telling. There is one big sign showing the way to Box No. 1, where Queen Stella of the Gonzales will describe the past and foretell the future by reading the palm. Another sign points to the Hungarian gypsies, who reveal mysteries, and there is the Austrian booth, where one may have one's fortune told by cards, the palm, or tea leaves. Queen Stella says that she has discovered that the American woman possesses great adaptability—that she can wield a broom at one moment and in the next be the most entrancing of hostesses. The American women believe in her classification and her box is the most popular in the place. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has been one of her visitors, Mrs. Sackville another, and one woman paid an extra price and spent an hour in Box No. 1. What Queen Stella told her she would tell no one when she came out wearing an air of mystery.

"The Woman Beautiful" comes in for a good share of attention. This is a specially prepared edition of a book of that name presented by Brentano, a magnificent edition, with the name of the author, Ella Adelia Fletcher, written on the flyleaf. It is to be presepted to the woman who receives the greatest number of votes as the most beautiful woman. Emma Eames had 3 votes, Mrs. George Gould 5 votes, Mrs. Howard Gould 2 votes, Mrs. Donald McLean 12, and the greatest number received at the close of the afternoon was 51, by Mrs. Henry Siegel, in charge of the Austrian booth, where the book is. The contest is not really on yet, for people have not learned the different booths.

Ramond Reyes Lala, the most picturesque feature of the festival, the only Filipino there, is getting up a club to vote for the two American girls at his booth. Some one passing there yesterday heard one of his pretty business partners inquiring in an interested tone:

"Are the Filipino women beautiful?"

"Very beautiful," answered young Mr. Lala, with enthusiasm and patriotism, but evidently he believes there are others.

One of the most precious things at the festival is a gypsy kettle arrangement in the Red Cross Department, presided over by the Red Cross Nurses, Sister Isabel, Sister Anna, and Sister Theresa. The kettle is new, but three plain iron rods, put together gypsy fashion, from which it is hung, were used by the nurses at Siboney when they had to cook the sick soldiers' food as best they could. It is a genuine war relic and it can be purchased for $50.

Some one who heard that asked if the Red Cross room was the Klondike of the festival. It is not. There are gold hauls in all the corridors pointing to the Klondike, where, for a nominal sum, a nugget which looks like gold and which is a surprise, can be bought of maidens wearing aesthetic Klondike costumes, with their mining implements hanging by their sides.

There is a "Hose that Jack Built," where whoever rings the bell and crosses "Jack's" palm with silver may have a package; "Marv. Mary, Quite Contrary," who lives in a little floral bower, also dispenses mysterious surprises. There is a mill pond, and there is not much that there is not where money can be spent, even the great American bargain table being represented.

There was military music yesterday all day, with entertainments of various kinds, and 350 children were admitted free to enliven the scene. The wife of Admiral Philip and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield were the hostesses of the big man-of-war. Mrs. Dewey is to be there some day, but that is to be a surprise, and people must go every day not to miss her.

TAX COMMISSIONERS WIN.

Court Decides that National Surety Company Must Pay.

Justice Leventritt handed down a decision yesterday in the Supreme Court which is of general interest to surety companies. It was in certiorari proceedings brought by the National Surety Company against the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to review the action of the Tax Commissioners in assessing the company $208,600.

The company stated its total gross assets to be $1,359,817.24, and against this claimed as a liability the sum of $1,363,655.04, or $3,837.80 in excess of the assets, thus leaving no property on which taxes could be levied.

The Commissioners allowed all the deductions claimed excepting an item of $213,777.83, described by the company as "unearned premiums, held as re-insurance reserve as required by law, being the amount necessary to re-insure outstanding risks." This was declared to be taxable, and the assessment was fixed at $208,000.

"The reserve itself," says the Justice, "is not a liability. It is not even subject to the contingency attending unearned premium of a fire insurance company, held, as it were, subject to the call of the policy holders to be returned to them upon surrender of their policies after deduction of short rates. Once paid, it becomes the property of the relator; the insured never becomes entitled to the repayment of the premium; in the event of non-performance the remedy is in damages for breach of the contract. In other words, all the premiums paid into the relator's treasury are irreclaimably its assets.

"Nor does the reserve measure a contingent liability deductible under the statute. It is to be conceded that if the relator were to go out of business it would require that amount to protect its policy and bondholders by the re-insurance of the risks.

"If every remote and vague possibility that might ultimately impair the actual value of the capital and surplus of a concern were deductible on the theory of its being a contingent liability, no property of any corporation would be left for taxation. On the mere contingency that there may arise a debt or liability all property would escape bearing its just proportion of the public burdens."

Corporation Counsel Whalen, in speaking of the decision, said:

"The two decisions in tax cases, one rendered by Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court, and another by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court last week, will, according to a conservative estimate, bring the city about a million and a half dollars a year in taxes, and have a material effect in lowering the tax rate.

"The second case mentioned, in which the Appellate Division decided that the National bank stocks were subject to taxation for their full value, will bring to the city coffers $850,000 a year in additional taxes. The banks claimed that they should not be taxed more than 60 per cent., the same as real estate is taxed."

Answer to a Correspondent.

V. T.—Theodore Roosevelt was a candidate for Mayor of New York in 1886, and was defeated by Abram S. Hewitt.

HARD BLOW TO SCIENCE

State Pathologioal Institute May Drop Experimental Work.

FUNDS WHOLLY INADEQUATE

Loss of the State Appropriation Said to be Due to the Field Chosen for Research.

The recent action of the Legislature in cutting down the yearly appropriation for the maintenance of the State Pathological Institute from $36,000 to $20,000, at the instigation, it is alleged, of the State Lunacy Commission, has, according to its director, Dr. Ira Van Giesen, and many leading pathologists and alienists of this city, sounded the death knell of the institution.

The institute was established in 1896 by the State Lunacy Commission under the leadership of its President, Dr. Carlos F. McDonald. The laboratory was designed especially for research into the subject of insanity. It was the purpose of the commission to make a new departure, to leave the round of clerical observation and citation as carried out in the insane asylums and strike out in new paths in the living phenomena of psychiatry, and as the institute has developed and evolved its methods of investigation the conviction had become general among a large number of pathologists that important results were within its grasp.

Dr. Ira Van Giesen, who had already achieved considerable fame as an alienist through a series of important experiments in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was placed in charge of the institute which is connected with the offices of the State Lunacy Commission, at 1 Madison Avenue. A corps of scientists has been engaged in exhaustive experiment and research into the little-explored field of insanity. The expenses of the institute, according to its director, for the years of its existence have been $38,000, $36,000, and $32,000. The expenses for the present fiscal year, ending in October, will be $33,000.

The estimate for next year was placed at $35,000, but when this estimate was submitted it soon became apparent that there was a hitch somewhere and that the sum asked for would not be forthcoming. The immediate cause of this defection was a difference of opinion between the Lunacy Commission, headed by its President, Dr. Peter M. Wise, and the Superintendents of State Asylums on the one hand, and Dr. Van Giesen and his collaborators on the other. The bone of contention is the character of the scientific work now being conducted at the institute. The Lunacy Commission last February appointed an investigating committee, headed by Dr. Edward Cowles of the McLean Asylum at Boston, which, after inquiring into the methods of the institute, reported that the work was not sufficiently practical. This report, it is said, led to the appropriation for the institute being cut down to $20,000. The authorization for this expenditure was accompanied by a rider forbidding the payment of any of this money for rent.

"This cut in the appropriation," said Dr. Van Giesen yesterday, "is a blow to the institute from which it will probably never recover. A large part of the staff will have to be dispensed with. Many lines of research which we had reason to believe might lead to vast and far-reaching results will have to be abandoned, and the entire plan of psychiatrical investigation which promised so much for science must be allowed to lapse. I do not know why the appropriation was cut down, unless it was done at the instance of the Superintendents of Asylums, who desire that the treatment of insanity revert to the old clinical methods."

Dr. Charles L. Dana, the noted alienist when seen yesterday was outspoken in his condemnation of the policy of decreasing the appropriation for the institute.

"To attempt to overthrow a laboratory which is striving to carry out so elaborate a plan of research before it has had time hardly to begin the work," said he, "is one of the most shortsighted and mistaken policies."

Dr. George F. Shrady, editor of The Medical Record, said: "I was very much interested in the founding of the institute, having been a member of the Board of Managers of the Poughkeepsie Asylum at the time, and I advocated the appointment of Dr. Van Giesen as Director. Unfortunately departures from time-honored methods seldom escape opposition, and the institute is experiencing the usual fate. The State should be willing to endow liberally such an institution. This is done in many European countries, and the results have left America very much behind in scientific progress. In Germany all the great discoveries have been made in such laboratories."

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting Shows an Encouraging Growth—Officers Elected.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, was well attended. R. E. Cochran, third Vice President, presided in the absence of Bishop Potter, who was unable to be present until late in the evening. An informal smoker with luncheon and music ended the meeting. Brief addresses were made by Col. Robert Grier Monroe, H. L. Horton, and other prominent members of the society.

On his arrival Bishop Potter accepted the Presidency for a second term, and suggested that the society adopt insignia like the other State societies had done. In accordance with this suggestion a Committee on Insignia was appointed. The society now numbers 260 members, an increase of 145 since its organization a year ago.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Bishop Henry C. Potter; Vice Presidents, Robert C. Ogden, Frederick W. Hollis, Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, and Henry F. Shoemaker; Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. George M. Christian; Secretary, Barr Ferree; Treasurer, John A. Hiltner. For members of council, to serve for three years: William Bispham, John R. Dos Passos, and H. L. Horton.

RECEPTION TO BISHOP POTTER.

He and the Rev. Percy S. Grant Entertained at Ascension Parish House.

The Vestry and congregation of the Church of the Ascension gave an afternoon reception yesterday in the parish house, 12 West Eleventh Street, in honor of the return from their Philippine and around-the-world trip of Bishop Potter and the Rev. Percy S. Grant, rector of the church. The lecture room was elaborately decorated. There was music, and refreshments were served. The afternoon was mainly devoted to social intercourse, there being no speechmaking beyond a few words of appreciative thanks from Bishop Potter.

Those present included Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Appleton, J. F. Auerbach, Mr. and Mrs. George Blagden, August Belmont, J. B. Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, H. E. Gawtry, S. D. Babcock, and S. Nicholson Kane.

DINNER TO LOUIS F. HAFFEN.

Hailed as Next Mayor of New York at the Pawnee Club.

A dinner was tendered to Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, at 137th Street and Third Avenue last evening by the members of the Pawnee Club, the Tammany organization in the Twenty-ninth Election District of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

During the speechmaking President Haffen was announced as the next Mayor of Greater New York by Seymour P. Danzig of the Corporation Counsel's office. The announcement was greeted with prolonged cheers.

The other speakers were Thomas J. Higgins, President of the club; Senator R. H. Mitchell, Assistant Corporation Counsel Albert B. Bach, Frederick E. Saward, James F. Dinnelly, and Col. J. A. Goulden. President Higgins presided. The dinner was attended by about three hundred members of the club and their friends.

Canal Case Jury Fails to Agree.

ROME, April 17.—The jury in the case of the People against Richard Manahan, charged with complicity in causing the break of the Forestport feeder in 1898, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, after having been out twenty-four and a half hours, announced its inability to agree on a verdict. The members of the jury were discharged by the Court.

American Army and Navy Aid Society.

The final organization meeting and election of national officers of the American Army and Navy Aid Society will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. St. John Sproull, in the Osborne, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. Mrs. William Miriam Greeley will preside.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

After an Easter of sunshine, yesterday, with its April weather, its lowering skies, and frequent showers affected the spirits of society, and even caused despondency in the least superstitious who believe that the sun should shine on all brides. It was a day of weddings, and to-day there will again be the merry chiming of many marriage bells. The dancing classes which hold their last meetings this week have been somewhat handicapped for lack of men, as many of the younger set are at Croton Dam, with Squadron A and the Seventh Regiment. The second evening of the Cuban Orphan Fair attracted a large gathering, and at times the Metropolitan Opera House was uncomfortably crowded. The last De Coverly dance took place at Sherry's.

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The suburbs are still the chief attraction, and many well-known people already are moving to the country for the Summer. Cottages are being opened, and house parties arranged for the coming month. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond will soon move to Scarborough-on-the-Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Harriman are permanently at Westbury. Mr. Stevens, who has been in bad health this Spring, was thrown from his horse at Meadowbrook on Monday last, and is quite ill. Mrs. George Gould came up from Lakewood for the first night of the Cuban Orphan Fair. Mr. Gould and quite a party are at Georgian Court.

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The Century Dance will be the one important event of this evening. This will take place at Delmonico's, and a spirited Easter cotillion will be its chief feature. The Knickerbocker Bowling Club will hold its Easter meeting this afternoon and handsome prizes will be given to those making the best scores. There will be quite a number of weddings, among the more prominent being those of John Henry Towne and Miss Eleanor Swenson at St. Bartholomew's; of Prof. Edmund Y. Robbins of Princeton and Miss Emeline Place Heyward at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin; of Howard White Starr and Miss Henriette Danforth at the Central Presbyterian Church; of Albert L. Stearns and Miss Ethel L. French at the bride's residence; of Clarence Hope and Miss Florence Kipp at St. Andrew's, in Harlem; of Stanley Haskins and Miss Marian Graves Lathrop, in the Brick Presbyterian Church, and of George A. Ellis, Jr., and Miss Florence Vance Adams at the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

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To-morrow will bring the weddings of Samuel Walstrum and Miss Mary E. Price at the Central Presbyterian Church; of Edward A. Morrison and Miss Isabel James; of Otto G. J. Westfeldt and Miss Florence J. Collins; of Alfred Elliott Dieterich and Miss Edith Young; of Miss Mabel Potter and Henry S. Thompson, and of Miss Edna Meeks and John E. Carpenter.

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Mrs. George R. Sheldon of 24 East Thirty-eighth Street gave a reception and musicale last evening, in which some prominent artists took part. Mrs. Albert Young of 19 East Fifty-fourth Street gave also last evening a large dinner to those who will form the bridal party to-morrow of her daughter, Miss Edith Young, and Alfred E. Dieterich.

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The Easter cotillion of the De Coverley dances took place last evening in the large ballroom at Sherry's. The members and guests were received by Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. Edmund L. Keyes, and Mrs. H. B. Dominick. The cotillion was led by F. Raymond Lefferts, who danced alone, and the favors were liberty silk scarfs in pink, blue, and white, and for the men sword-shaped paper cutters in different metals, ivory, &c. There were some twenty-five guests besides the members, and the affair was the largest and most brilliant of the series. Among the members of the De Coverley class are the Misses Josephine Roe, Mildred Barnes, Mary S. Boardman, Edith Bell, Lucille Bacon, Marie Vernon Brown, Sallie Dominick, Florence Cary, Anita de Bary, Mildred C. Dix, Edna P. Gregory, Ruth Hoe, Clara B. Harper, Eleanor Keyes, Grace Powers, Elsie Stanton, Edith Root, Helen Sahler, Hilda Tiffany, Grace R. White, and Frances Foote, and Messrs. A. Stuart Walker, Alexander L. Ward, Oswald Villard, Stephen Tilton, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Seymour Perkins, H. M. Brookfield, Jr., Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Howard Brokaw, G. W. Betts, Harry D. Cleveland, Edward M. Cary, Arthur L. Doremus, Sheppard Homans, Edward Kirkland, C. P. Monell, and H. R. Lawrence.

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The recent domestic afflictions which have visited the Drexel family will cause them to withdraw for the present from social life, and will have its effect on American society abroad, in New York, and at Newport. Following close upon the death at Philadelphia of Mrs. Armstrong, the mother of Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel and Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart, comes the news of the demise Sunday in West Philadelphia of William P. Troth, the father of Mrs. John R. Drexel. Mrs. J. R. Drexel will consequently not entertain at Newport this season, and it is probable that she will remain abroad all Summer.

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The Paris Exposition thus far has not proved very attractive to Americans, and there are as yet but few of them in the gay capital. Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Richard Irvin, and Miss Goelet are cruising in the Adriatic on Mrs. Goelet's steam yacht Nahma. James Van Alen and the Misses Van Alen and Lispenard Stewart will sail the first week of May for America, and they will be shortly followed by Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence. Among the passengers booked on the Germanic en route for New York are Mr. and Mrs. Horace Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sykes, Mr. James De Forest Weeks, and Mrs. James E. Tolfree.

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Mrs. Eric P. Swenson (Miss Amelie Berthelot) of 13 West Seventy-first Street gave a tea yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss Swenson and her bridal attendants. Miss Swenson is to be married to-day at St. Bartholomew's to John Henry Towne of this city.

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On Monday at 11 A. M., in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Miss Lilian Longstreth, a connection of the old Longstreth family of Philadelphia, was married to Charles N. Carter. There were only a few guests at the wedding, among them Mr. and Mrs. William Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Smith, John H. Stokes, V. D. Longstreth, William Hamilton, and Mr. and Mrs. William Rearfott.

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The Oceanic sails to-day with an exceptionally long passenger list, and booked on her, among others, are Dr. George Fales Baker, R. and T. Balfour, H. W. Belknap, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Vivian Bond, Mrs. F. G. Bonynge, Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Bostwick, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Brokaw, W. Gould Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. Ole Bull, Mr. and Mrs. H. Durant Cheever, (Miss Zora Horlocker;) Miss M. C. S. Dater, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gould, John C. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Gray, Harold F. Hadden, Mrs. C. S. Henry and Miss Henry, H. G. Herkomer, Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus C. Holt, Robert Johns, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Johnson and Miss Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Johnson, Charles Lanier, A. J. Lothian Leith, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lewisohn, Mrs. Raynor, John L. Riker, Miss M. J. Riker, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Robinson, J. R. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. William Salomon, Capt. C. G. S. Sawle, Royal Navy; Miss Turnbull, E. H. Van Ingen, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Voss and Miss Voss, Reginald Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Waterlow, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. White, and R. M. Stuart Wortley.

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On the New York, sailing to-day for Southampton, there are booked, among others, Miss Abbey, Miss Dyer, Jameson L. Finney, Roderick Terry Hughes, W. B. Leeds, Sidney Newbold, J. Torrance, James Elverson of Philadelphia, Miss Bessie Marbury, and Miss Elsie de Wolfe. On the Westernland, sailing to-day for Antwerp, there are booked, among others, Mr. A. B. Mathys, Belgian Vice Consul at Montreal; Mrs. Mathys, Walter L. Palmer, the artist, of Albany, and Mrs. Palmer, Miss Redfield of Albany, and Canon P. Puissant.

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Among the recent prominent arrivals at Paris are Mrs. Robert Livingston and family, Mrs. Meredith Reed, and the Count and Countess Zichy.

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The Duke of Newcastle has left New York, and has been in Philadelphia, where he stopped en route to Washington. Philadelphia has been somewhat excited over the event, although the Duke did not make any attempt to participate in Easter social gayeties. He will be one of the party arranged by the Earl of Warwick for tarpon fishing in Florida. Mrs. Jack Gardiner has gone to Chicago, which has been most enthusiastic over her visit. Dinners and luncheons are being given in her honor there, and Mrs. Franklin MacVeigh has been among the very prominent hostesses who have been entertaining her.

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Among the recent arrivals in Cannes are Mr. and Mrs. Thaw and family, Mr. and Mrs. Carmany of Savannah, Ga., Miss Polk, and Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie.

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The invitations to the wedding of William Corcoran Eustis and Miss Edith Morton, daughter of ex-Gov. Morton, will be issued to-day. The wedding will take place in Grace Church at 12:30 o'clock on Monday, April 30. Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of the church, will perform the ceremony. The bridesmaids will be Miss Lena Morton and Miss Helen Morton, sisters of the bride; Miss Celestine Eustis, Miss Rosamond Street, and two little girls, Titine Hitchcock, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Patsy Carroll, daughter of Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll. The ceremony will be followed by a reception to the intimate friends and relatives at the residence of ex-Gov. Morton.

FOR GIFT TO MISS BENEDICT.

Reported E. C. Benedict Will Buy Orchard Point Inn, Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 17.—Several acres were added to-day to the Indian Harbor estate of E. C. Benedict by the purchase of adjoining property from Mrs. Elizabeth Benson, of New York. Mr. Benedict now possesses 150 acres of shore property, comprising one entire point with water frontage on three sides.

The Orchard Point Inn property, consisting of sixteen acres, is also adjacent to Mr. Benedict's estate, and has 1,500 feet of water frontage. It is owned by the estate of Mrs. Henry Held and has been on the market for $60,000 for ten years. Orchard Point Inn is a popular Summer hotel, and, while not a direct adjunct to him, Mr. Benedict has looked upon it with covetous eyes.

It is generally understood that at the close of the Summer season this property also will become Mr. Benedict's, and that he will erect a mansion on it as a wedding gift for his daughter, Miss Helen Benedict, who will be married to Thomas Hastings on April 30. Mr. Benedict is anxious to have his daughter reside near him during his remaining days.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby and Miss Willoughby will return from Florida to their cottage here the latter part of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Shaw have returned from Colorado Springs to their cottage for the season.

Mrs. Henry A. Rice of Boston will arrive for the season to-morrow.

Father Meenan, the custodian of the memorial fund established by Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her son for the poor and needy within the parish of St. Mary's Church, has sent a check to the Secretary of the Newport Charity Organization to be used for the purpose of providing clothing for the sick and needy without distinction of creed, race, or color.

This evening Mrs. James A. Swan entertained the members of the Knights of Sir Galahad Club of Trinity Church with a dinner and dance at her cottage.

At the election of officers of Trinity Church, George Gordon King was re-elected senior warden and a delegate to the diocesan convention, and Edwin D. Morgan substitute to the convention.

At Emmanuel Church John Nicholas Brown was re-elected a vestryman and will, with his brother, Harold Brown, be delegate to the diocesan convention.

Daughter of Dr. R. P. H. Vail Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 17.—Announcement was made to-day of the engagement of Miss Lydia S. Vail, daughter of the Rev. Dr. R. P. H. Vail, to Theodore Hinman Simmons of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Simmons was a classmate and warm personal friend of Sanford Vail at Williams College. During the past four years he has been living in India and Asia in the employ of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, his father being manager of the Standard Oil interests in Asia. Mr. Simmons now resides in New York City.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Carpenter—Caesar.

Dudley Newcomb Carpenter, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy, and Miss Sylvia Caesar, youngest daughter of Mrs. Hermann Diedrich Caesar, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. James's Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George D. Johnson, rector of Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I., assisted by the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James's. The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her cousin, Henry A. Caesar, wore a white satin gown, appliqued in a fleur-de-lys pattern, with cream silk braid and white satin ribbon. Her point lace veil was fastened with orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Effie Caesar, the bride's sister, who was the maid of honor, was gowned in pale blue satin and embroidered chiffon. She wore also a pale blue chiffon hat and carried white daisies. The Misses Jessie McNamee, a cousin of the bride; Louise R. Holly, Edythe Davis, and Anne C. Johnson of Staten Island were the bridesmaids. Their gowns were of yellow taffeta, veiled with white organdie with lace insertions, and their flowers were yellow daisies. The best man was Frank S. Pleadwell, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy, and the ushers were Capt. T. C. Treadwell, United States Marine Corps; Ensign Henry V. Butler, United States Navy; Baron Du Bois, Passed Assistant Paymaster, United States Navy, and Lieut. William Pitt Scott. These naval officers were in full-dress uniform. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt and the bridegroom a son of the late Rear Admiral Charles Carroll Carpenter, United States Navy. A small reception at the apartments of the bride's mother, 102 East Fifty-seventh Street, followed the ceremony. Among the invited guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Sloane, Miss Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Aymar, the Misses Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, George Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri, Mrs. Charles Coudert, and the Rev. J. Le Barron Johnson.

Rokeby—Eden.

The wedding of Ralph Thomas Rokeby, a son of Archbishop Henry Ralph Rokeby of Arkingworth Manor, Leicestershire, England, and Miss Maude Julia Eden, a daughter of Dr. John H. Eden of 16 West Forty-sixth Street, took place yesterday at 4 P. M. in St. Bartholomew's Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. David Greer, assisted by the Rev. Charles J. Holt of St. James's Church, Fordham. The bride entered the church on her father's arm. Her gown was of white satin, Empire in fashion; her veil of point lace was fastened to her coiffure with orange blossoms, and she wore a diamond heart-shaped brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. Her shower bouquet was of lilies of the valley and orchids. The bride's sister, Miss Ruth Eden, was her maid of honor. She was dressed in an Empire gown of white chiffon. Her flowers were pink sweet peas, and she wore a hat of chiffon, with full strings, tied in a bow under her chin, slightly to one side. The bridesmaids, Miss Edith Townsend Edson and Miss Edith Plummer, were costumed in pink crêpe de chine, wore pink chiffon hats, and carried pink roses. Charles Bowring of England was Mr. Rokeby's best man, and the ushers were the Messrs. Frank Webb, Carlisle Boyd, Reginald Bonner, Henry H. Armstead, Phipps Ripley, Alfred W. Hoyt, and Arthur Blake and Cecil Baring of England. A small reception at the residence of the bride's parents followed the ceremony.

Ashforth—Adams.

Albert Black Ashforth and Miss Maude S. Adams, daughter of Col. Henry Herschel Adams, were married yesterday at 4 P. M. in St. Thomas's Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles Wesley Brown, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Spark of Lakewood, N. J. The bride, who was given away by her father, was gowned in white satin, with sleeves and yoke of point lace. She wore a tulle veil, and her flowers were lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Sadie Barrett, was in white dotted mousseline de soie over white silk, and her white silk hat was trimmed with plaitings of chiffon and white roses with green leaves. The bridesmaids were the Misses Grace Tingue, Susan Carle, and Florence Schmitt of New York, and Margaret Rowan of Irvington-on-the-Hudson. They wore gowns of white dotted mousseline de soie over pale green silk, and their hats were of ecru straw, trimmed with white roses and green leaves. White roses were carried by the maid of honor and bridesmaids. The bridegroom's best man was the bride's brother, Capt. H. Adams, Jr., and the ushers were the Messrs. Harvey M. Duryee, Morgan R. Howe, George F. Hawkins, George D. Arthur, Franklin H. Plummer, John L. Roberts, Jr., Dr. Dudley H. Tenney, and Henry S. Patterson. Mr. and Mrs. Ashforth will sail for Europe on Saturday next, and will spend the Summer abroad.

Atterbury—Hurd.

Miss Mary Hurd and James F. Atterbury of Port Richmond, S. I., were married last evening at the Church of the Ascension, West Brighton, by the Rev. Pascal Hamower, rector of the church. The maid of honor was Miss Mabel E. Lambley of Mount Vernon. The bride was given away by her brother, Henry E. Hurd. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of George W. Hubbard, a brother-in-law of the bride.

Stevenson—Sanford.

Miss Anna Sanford, daughter of Dr. Arnold Sanford of 334 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, and Adrian Stevenson, were married yesterday at the Church of the Heavenly Rest by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan. The wedding dinner was served at Sherry's, and the guests included many of Mr. Stevenson's friends in the Psi Upsilon fraternity.

Griffin—Battershall.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—At noon to-day, in St. Peter's Church, Miss Anna Davidson Battershall, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. W. Battershall, rector of the church, was married to Russell Agnew Griffin of Orange, N. J. Despite a drizzling rain the church was well filled with members of the social set of Albany and many from other cities.

The ushers, each wearing a sprig of English primrose, led the bridal party. They were Dr. Douglas Cater, Orange, N. J.; Harry Stanford Brooks, Yorke Allen, Philip McKim Garrison, Ashbel Green, New York City; Francis Tiers Miles, Philadelphia; Dr. Frederick G. Cox, and M. Richard Varick Dewitt Walsh of Albany. The bridesmaids followed, daintily attired in gowns of yellow liberty satin, with tunics of Russian lace, and effective girdles of black ribbon velvet. They wore picture hats of white plisse tulle, with choux of black velvet. They were Miss Elizabeth Oliver, Miss Jennie Wasson, Miss Sarah Sage, and Lydia Hun of Albany; Miss Emma Wilder of Rochester, and Miss Emeline Condict of Orange, N. J.

The bride wore a gown of white liberty satin over white taffeta, the bodice appliqued with Venetian point lace. The veil of tulle was caught up with a coronet of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley.

Mr. Percy Griffin, brother of the groom, and best man, met the bridal party at the altar rail, and Dr. Battershall, father of the bride, and the Right Rev. Bishop Doane officiated.

An informal reception followed at St. Peter's rectory. The house decorations were palms and Spring flowers, while those on the breakfast table were yellow daffodils and ferns.

Kenworthey—Reed.

Special to The New York Times.

MILFORD, Penn., April 17.—Dr. William Bartle Kenworthey, a practicing physician of Milford, and Miss Cornine Howard Reed, daughter of Dr. Henry B. Reed, a former resident of Brooklyn, were married at 6 o'clock this evening in the Church of the Good Shepherd, in the presence of 400 friends. The Rev. C. B. Carpenter performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Louise Fay of Brooklyn, and the bridesmaids were Miss Ruth Howard of Brooklyn and Miss Tonera Reed, sister of the bride. Mr. Weaver of New York City, a cousin of the groom, was the best man. The ushers were Dr. Talmage of New York City and Howard Reed of Milford, a brother of the bride.

Dixon—Tucker.

HANOVER, N. H., April 17.—A pretty event in Old Chapel, the place of worship for the Dartmouth students, was the marriage to-night of Miss Alice Lester Tucker, eldest daughter of President William J. Tucker of the college, to Prof. Frank Haigh Dixon, a member of the Faculty. Prof. Dixon is from Winona, Minn., and is a graduate of the University of Michigan. The bride is a graduate of Smith College.

On Saturday Prof. and Mrs. Dixon will sail for Europe from Philadelphia, as Prof. Dixon is to engage in special work in investigating the methods in practice in British economic schools in order to prepare for his work in the Tuck School of Administration.

Noble—Nichol.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 17.—Miss Dakota M. Nichol, daughter of Thomas J. Nichol, Vice President and General Manager of the Rochester Railway Company, and Frederick C. Noble, son of Alfred Noble, civil engineer and member of the United States Nicaragua Canal Commission, were married last evening at St. Paul's Church by the Rev. Murray Bartlett. After the ceremony a reception for immediate friends and relatives was held at the Nichol residence. Mr. and Mrs. Noble will make their home in New York City after a wedding trip which may take them to Europe.

Chamberlain—Chapman.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Eugene Tyler Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation, and Mrs. Mary Lee Chapman were married very quietly at the rectory of St. Paul's Episcopal Church to-day by the Rev. Alfred Harding. Mr. Chamberlain is well known in New York political and newspaper circles. He is an active member of the Metropolitan Club of this city.

AMATEUR REFORMER UNLUCKY.

Frank Moss's Stenographer's Zeal Resulted in Arrest and $3 Fine.

Orrin B. Booth, confidential stenographer for Frank Moss, who served in that capacity all through the Mazet investigating committee, of which Mr. Moss was counsel, undertook a little amateur detective work against the police Monday night, which cost him a three-dollar fine on a charge of disorderly conduct before Magistrate Zeller, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday morning.

He strolled into Stack's concert hall, near the Battery, and saw there some things which he considered improper, and went to the police station to complain of the place. He received little satisfaction from the desk Sergeant, and left in an angry mood.

The next circumstance that attracted his attention was when he reached Cortlandt and Washington Streets, where he saw Roundsman Sherwood talking to two women. He went up to him and demanded his number. His manner was offensive to the Roundsman, and he gruffly referred him to the station house. The women left, and Booth and the policeman had an altercation, in the course of which, the Roundsman says, Booth called him a "loafer." Then he arrested him. Booth says that on the way to the station house the Roundsman struck him several violent blows in the face when they reached the shadow of the elevated railroad, but two policemen contradicted this evidence in court, and the young man's face was unmarked.

Mr. Moss came to court to defend his subordinate in response to a telephone message, and assured the Magistrate that he was a most upright and honorable man, and incapable of wrongdoing. When the fine was imposed the former President of the Police Commission remarked, "That saves the policeman." Mr. Moss told the young man afterward that he had acted unwisely in paying so much attention to what could only be considered in these days a minor dereliction of police duty. Roundsman Sherwood said that the women were strangers in the city, who had asked the way to Tremont, and he was directing them to the Third Avenue elevated railroad station at South Ferry.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Elects Seth Low President and Hears a Lecture on the Diana's Cruise.

The American Geographical Society, at a meeting held last night at Mendelssohn Hall, elected Seth Low President to succeed the late Justice Charles P. Daly. H. L. Bridgman, Secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, and who commanded the Diana expedition last year, delivered a lecture on the Diana's cruise through Smith Sound, the finding of Peary as planned, and illustrated the lecture with stereopticon views from photographs taken by himself and many by Lieut. Peary during his arctic work in the Winter of 1898-9.

The Windward will this year make the trip to keep open communication with Peary's base. Mr. Bridgman expressed entire confidence of the successful outcome of Peary's present plan of continuing operations over a period of four years, and establishing a line of posts on which to fall back when necessary.

J. B. TRAVER STILL MISSING

Detectives Deny He Is in the City, as His Brother Asserts.

Shortage in Barber Asphalt Company Cashier's Accounts, It Is Now Said, Is Nearly $20,000.

Notwithstanding the denial of Byron Traver, detectives employed by the Surety and Deposit Company of Maryland are very anxiously looking after John B. Traver, who was up to a few weeks ago cashier of the up-town office of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company.

Byron Traver, who is a lawyer at 40 Wall Street and lives at the New York Athletic Club, declared positively Monday night that his brother was in the city and had been at the Democratic Club that evening. This the detectives declare is not true, as they have been hunting for the young man since the first of the month.

The shortage in John B. Traver's accounts will be nearer $20,000 than $17,000, the amount first estimated. The Surety Company is on his bond for $10,000, and its liability cannot exceed this amount.

The defaulting cashier is about thirty-one years old. He was born at Canton, N. Y. He had held a position of trust with the Barber Company for some time. As cashier of the office at 508 Fifth Avenue, which has charge of the local paving business, he had a power of attorney from the company to collect and receipt for claims against the city. He was accustomed to go to the Controller's office and obtain the necessary vouchers.

The specific charge on which the warrant was issued for him is the collection and appropriation of one of these claims to the amount of $2,175. This shortage was discovered on March 31, when the Surety Company was notified. An investigation of his accounts showed that they had become very much mixed up, and as far as the experts have been able to determine his appropriations have extended over nearly two years.

John Wooten, the attorney, and Joseph A. Flynn, Superintendent of the New York branch of the Surety Company, said yesterday that the case against Traver had not been dropped and that the company was very anxious to find him. They declined to go into details further than to say that they knew the ex-cashier was not in the city.

In his interview with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter on Monday night Byron Traver said that the Barber Asphalt Paving Company would not dare prosecute his brother, as he had done certain work in connection with the city contracts. Mr. Traver further declared that he was an intimate friend of Mr. Flynn of the Surety Company and had arranged with him so that his brother would not be prosecuted.

O. E. Thurber, Treasurer of the paving company, said yesterday: "We know of no reason why Mr. Byron Traver should make such a remark. The matter is in the hands of the Surety Company, which speaks for itself. We do not care to enter into a further public discussion."

Mr. Flynn said: "I do not believe I have the honor of the acquaintance of Mr. Byron Traver. I know I never made any such arrangement with him."

Mr. Traver had nothing further to say yesterday except that he and his brother's attorney had made an arrangement by which his brother would not be arrested.

EASTER VESTRY ELECTIONS.

The Easter elections of wardens and Vestrymen in various parishes of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city and vicinity resulted as follows:

Manhattan and the Bronx.

ST. MARK'S.—Wardens—Cornelius B. Mitchell, John Brooks Leavitt. Vestrymen—John Herriman, Henry A. Simonds, Zelah Van Loan, William F. Beller, Charles E. Goodhue, George W. Clark, David Lydig, Nicholas Fish.

ST. PHILIP'S.—Wardens—James W. Mars, William H. Anthony. Vestrymen—William H. Smith, Jerome B. Peterson, James R. Braxton, Francis B. Barreau, Francis H. Carmand, Theodore A. Morse, Thomas Dyer, Charles D. Pedro.

ST. PETER'S.—Wardens—E. Holbrook Cushman, Douglas Taylor. Vestrymen—James W. Edgar, Joseph W. Yeshman, Edward D. Franklin, Reuben R. Smith, George Fred. Wilcoxon, William T. Watson, Lawrence Middleton, Rudolph Faber.

TRINITY.—Wardens—John H. Caswell and Walter H. Lewis; Vestrymen—William Jay, Edmund D. Randolph, Hermann H. Cammann, George M. Coit, Elihu Chauncey, Richard Delafield, Frederick Clarkson, Sidney Webster, John Lockman, Henry L. Maldiay, David B. Ogden, Richard H. Derby, Hicks Arnold, Stuyvesant Fish, Nicholas F. Palmer, William M. Polk, Francis S. Bangs, J. Howard Van Amringe, S. Edward Nash, and Henry C. Swords.

Morrisania.

TRINITY.—Wardens—James O. Taylor, Frank V. R. Dodge; Vestrymen—Frank A. Hatton, Adam Reinardt, William D. Stryker, Herbert A. Burdett, Arthur G. Bedell, Dr. J. Ostram Taylor, Wilford H. Warner, and H. Ward Stewart.

Brooklyn.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.—Wardens—William Creighton, A. J. Cunningham; Vestrymen—Wesley S. Block, George A. Bradley, Emil Heydenreich, W. J. Kennedy, W. J. Norbridge, Charles C. Perpall, John B. Sabine, Charles H. Townsend.

ST. MATTHEW'S.—Wardens—Senior, Charles A. Peck; Junior, C. B. Demarest. Vestrymen—Charles G. Lathrop, Oliver B. Surpless, Alexander D. Henderson, Frederic M. Nichols, L. S. Waring, Alfred R. Kirkus, David S. Wells, and R. T. Spencer.

Staten Island.

WEST BRIGHTON.—CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—Wardens—George M. Lawrence and T. Livingstone Kennedy; Vestrymen—Jarvis Rose Fairchild, Philip Hathaway, G. Clark Elton, Albert C. Judson, and Joseph B. Pearson.

Scarborough, N. Y.

ST. MARY'S, BEECHWOOD.—Wardens—William M. Kingsland and H. Walter Webb; Vestrymen—Benjamin Knower, Robert Dinwiddie, Louis Henip, William Martin, and V. Everitt Macy.

Cold Spring-on-Hudson, N. Y.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WILMOT, NEW ROCHELLE.—Wardens—Robert C. Archer and William H. Russell. Vestrymen—George Bitter, Martin Lovering, John Stewart, and John G. Beresford.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY-IN-THE-HIGHLANDS.—Wardens—Gouverneur Paulding and Charles Miller; Vestrymen—Ellis H. Timm, William H. Ladue, Daniel Butterfield, William Henry Haldane, John Campbell, Henry Metcalfe, Gouverneur Kemble, and Colin Tolmie.

New Jersey.

ST. MATTHEW'S, JERSEY CITY.—Wardens—Thomas H. Hall and W. H. F. Crocheron. Vestrymen—William Bourne, J. M. Rector, M. D., W. Paul Sweet, Alfred Sharpe, James Healing, Thomas S. Smith, William Boig, John E. Cooper, William Franz, and William Chappell.

ST. JAMES'S, NEWARK.—Wardens—John O. Baker and Freeman Hiscox.

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Special sale of high grade Thibets, desirable for double breasted frock coats and vests, to order at $21.00. Fancy striped trousering, $6.00. Our Cambridge gray cheviot overcoats, silk lined and faced to edge, $22.00, are special value. Top coats, coverts, $18.00.

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Send for five days' treatment free.

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AT BARGAINS.—Very handsome, stylish cob, gentle and reliable, fearless of all sights; has extreme style and action; been ridden and driven by a lady; week's trial allowed; price, $150; also fast road horse, WILFORD BOY, 6 years old; tail touches the ground; handsomest horse on the Speedway; can trot a full mile in 2:20; wears no boots; can be driven by any one; price, $175; also at quarter value, Waldorf trap, Brewster Brougham, (rubber tired,) Brewster Victoria, family surrey, (seats four,) Stivers runabout wagon, latest style speeding wagon, depot carriage, imported riding saddles, harness, robes, &c. Call Owner's private stable, 65 Madison Av., near 27th St.

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WANTED—Bed and breakfast, Harlem district. Reply, stating weekly terms, J., Box 318, 1,239 Broadway.

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EXCURSIONS.

WASHINGTON. Pleasant Three-Day Trip, by Royal Blue Line, Thurs., April 19. Hotel and Traveling Expenses included.

$12.....According to.....$14.50

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Last Party of Season, May 3.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1185 Broadway, N. Y.

COLUMBIA HAS A FINE FRESHMAN CREW

It Won Four Hard Races in Two Consecutive Days.

WILL GO TO POUGHKEEPSIE

After Beating Two Freshman Crews Monday, It Defeated Juniors and Sophomores Yesterday.

To be a freshman eer is no mean distinction at Columbia just now, for what the freshman crew has just succeeded in accomplishing is worthy of any crew with many more advantages, such as coaching, advanced ideas in rigging, &c. In the Spring regatta of the college yesterday the 1903 class crew won two races, in which they were respectively pitted against the representative junior and sophomore class crews.

Yesterday's races were held more for the purpose of weeding out the crew material, but the class significance given to the affair is no small matter. Class feeling always runs high and when the older men are victors the result is taken as a matter of course. But when the freshies win, as they have done on the Harlem, four races in two days, the airs they give themselves is a caution. College feeling aside, however, this crew has accomplished wonders in the way of winning races. On Monday they were literally thrown into the boat, having never rowed together in just the same order before. They, however, defeated another crew from the college and a crew from the School of Mines in races held to determine who was to represent the freshman class in yesterday's regatta. The boating of the men on Monday was done in a haphazard fashion, and by one of those peculiar circumstances eight youngsters found themselves together who could make the boat go, even if they didn't have much style. The lack of the latter was particularly noticeable in yesterday's races, for both the defeated crews rowed in better form than did 1903.

The first race yesterday brought together 1903 and 1901, and the course was laid from the Madison Avenue Bridge to opposite the Union Boat Club house, a distance of about seven-eighths of a mile. Both crews got away to a fair start, with 1901 slightly in advance. This slight lead was cut down going under the bridge, and 1903 went ahead about 100 yards above the bridge. Here Dodge, the freshman coxswain, heedlessly drew over to the other boat, and a collision resulted, in which, fortunately, neither boat was damaged.

Another start was ordered, and the coach, Dr. Peet, gave special instructions to the coxswains to keep in their own water. On the new start 1903 were well away in front, and the slight lead they got there was increased until at the finish they were two lengths to the good and apparently fresh. How well they fared in this respect was proved in their next encounter, which came within a half hour, and once again they were home first, making four victories in two days.

The sophomore crew opposed them in the second race, and, like the junior crew, some Varsity material was found in this boat. The coxswains tossed for positions and Dodge won, choosing the New York shore. Both crews got away on rather even terms. The 1902 men hit up their stroke, and going under the bridge, gained a slight lead. This they maintained for about half a mile. The freshmen were not to be shaken off, however, and clung to their rivals like grim death. Such determination was destined not to go unrewarded, and slowly but surely the freshman boat crawled up. It was a bruising race to the finish, and both boats for the most part were nose and nose. The freshmen, however, got an advantage, an inch at a time, and at the finish they were ahead by only a few feet.

Dr. Peet complimented the crews for their pluck, and they were cheered loudly by their respective classmen. It is probable that the majority of the freshman crew that will row at Poughkeepsie will be formed from yesterday's victorious eight. The crews were made up as follows:

1903—Bow, Boyesen; 2, Lefferts; 3, Bates; 4, Warren; 5, Bartholomew; 6, Smithers; 7, Coffin; stroke, Earle; coxswain, Dodge.

1901—Bow, Gilsey; 2, Willis; 3, Beadle; 4, Mackay; 5, Burt; 6, Lawrence; 7, Nash; stroke, Falconer; coxswain, Bogue.

1902—Bow, Weeks; 2, Heroy; 3, Snyder; 4, Jackson; 5, Bradley; 6, Irvine; 7, Mount; stroke, Vulte; coxswain, McClure.

No time was taken.

YALE'S NEW SHELL.

Ruddock's Latest Is a Marvel of Perfection in Light Cedar.

The new shell built for the Yale 'Varsity eight by Frank Ruddock of Harlem, about which there has been much mystery in regard to dimensions, is nearly completed and will be shipped to New Haven on Monday by the steamer Richard Peck. Its principal dimensions are: Length, 64 feet; extreme beam, 23 inches; depth, 9½ inches. The weight, as near as can be estimated, will be about 240 pounds. This is about 25 pounds lighter than the ordinary eight-oared shell built of cedar. The keel of the craft is made of an unusually fine piece of spruce, while the braces are of spruce, pine, and oak. Over the delicate ribs is laid the sheathing, which is of selected red cedar, a scant eighth of an inch in thickness. The washbox will be about the ordinary height, 4½ inches, while the cockpit will be a trifle shorter than is usually found in a shell. This is due to the fact that the crew will be bunched more than has heretofore been done in order to concentrate the power. Each rower is given 50½ inches, that being the length from the shoes to the extreme end of the slide.

Several new features are promised in the rigging of the boat. Instead of the old-style four-oar outriggers a new design with five rods of steel tubing in three different sizes will be fitted in the craft. Ruddock shoes and slides will be used. There will be shipped with the boat two dozen sweeps about 12 feet 2 inches long. The spoon sweeps will be 6¾ inches broad at the end.

DATES FOR POLO GAMES.

Championships to be Played from June 25 to July 3.

At the annual meeting of the Polo Association, held last night at the Metropolitan Club, and attended by about twenty delegates, it was decided to hold the championships from June 25 to July 3, at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. A junior championship, open to teams whose aggregate handicap does not exceed twenty goals, was also established. The junior event will be played first, and the winner may make a post entry in the senior event.

The following tournament dates were authorized: Lakewood Polo Club, April 21-May 5; Country Club of Westchester, May 14-19; Meadow Brook Club, May 21-June 2; Devon Polo Club, Philadelphia, June 4-9; Philadelphia Country Club, June 11-23; Rockaway Club, July 4-18; Saratoga Polo Club, July 20-28; Point Judith Country Club, July 30-Aug. 15; Westchester Polo Club, Newport, Aug. 16-31; Myopia Hunt Club, Sept. 3-8; Dedham Polo Club, Sept. 10-15; Staten Island Polo Club, Sept. 24-29; Somerset Country Club, New Jersey, Sept. 24-29; dates yet to be assigned for St. Louis, Buffalo, and Chicago.

New clubs elected to membership were Aiken Polo Club, Camden Country Club, S. C.; Saratoga Polo Club, and Squadron A Polo Club. The Jacksonville Polo Club was dropped, leaving a total membership of twenty-three clubs.

The officers elected were H. L. Herbert, Chairman; W. A. Hazard, Secretary and Treasurer; John C. Groome, George J. Gould, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and R. L. Agassiz, Executive Committee.

Mr. Herbert announced the following drawings for the Lakewood tournament: For the Herbert trophies, April 21, Rockaway vs. Lakewood, 3d; April 25, Philadelphia vs. Lakewood, 2d; April 26, Staten Island vs. winners of April 21; April 28, winners of April 25 vs. winners of April 26. For the Georgian Court cups, given by Mrs. George J. Gould: May 1, Philadelphia vs. Rockaway; May 2, Lakewood vs. Devon; May 3, Lakewood, 3d, vs. winners of May 1; May 5, winners of May 2 vs. winners of May 3.

Indoor Athletic Championships.

The additional entries sent in by the Pastime A. C. and other clubs to the annual indoor championship meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will be held in the Forty-seventh Regiment armory to-night, has swelled the total number to over 100, and the meeting promises to be one of the most successful ever held in this district.

In the sprints the Pastimes have A. H. Kent, the New York Athletic Club P. J. Walsh, the Xavier College runner, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Edwards, Nostrand, and Hutcheson. C. U. Powell, Daniel Kraus, and D. J. O'Sullivan are the three stars of the high jump. The five-mile run will bring together McGerr and A. Lee Newton of the New York Athletic Club, Baillio of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Kennedy of the Star A. C., and McGarry of the Pastimes. In the hurdles the Knickerbocker Athletic Club has G. M. Reiner, and the New West Side Athletic Club P. J. Corley. Foldcarp, Brister, Thomas, and other good hurdlers are also in this race.

RACING AT AQUEDUCT.

Four of the Six Favorites Successful—Jockey Collins Injured.

It was tough racing weather at the Aqueduct track yesterday, but a goodly crowd faced the storm and endured the cold in order to see a pretty bad lot of ponies run through the mud. The fields were small, the class poor, and the starting pretty bad, but the betting was lively, and as four of the six favorites won the crowd went home happy. Collins, who rode Anice in the second race, was twice thrown before the start, being so badly injured the second time that he was taken from the field in an ambulance, the filly being withdrawn from the race. The racing was commonplace, all the victors except Gracious winning easily. The latter was forced to a hard drive to beat Connie by a short head.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five and a half furlongs. W. L. Oliver's ch. g. Brisk, aged, by Springfield-Brisk, 106, (McIntyre) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won by a length and a half; R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Sparrow Wing, 4, 101, (O'Leary,) 10 and 4, second, by a neck; J. S. F. Randolph's Robert Metcalf, 3, 100, (Mitchell,) 6 and 2, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Frimate, Winepress, Lady Contrary, Shoreham, Excellel, and Hansbrough also ran. Zanone left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; four and a half furlongs; for two-year-olds. W. Showalter's blk. f. Ashes, by Tremont-Remembrance, 101, (O'Connor,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won easily by three lengths; Mrs. R. Bradley's William Jack, 98, (Seaton,) 4 and 7 to 5, second by five lengths; M. F. Dwyer's Remsen, 113, (McJoynt,) 20 and 8, third. Time—0:58. Strategist, Wine and Song, Ford, Zenaide, Egyptian Prince, and Clodhopper also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and up; about seven furlongs. J. McLaughlin's br. c. First Whip, by Duke of Montrose-Theora, 3, 112, (Clawson,) 4 to 5 and out, won in a drive by two lengths; N. Bennington's Gold Lack, 98, (O'Connor,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by six lengths; P. Sullivan's Lindula, 4, 110, (Cooper,) 12 and 4, third. Time—1:28 2-5. Come to Order, Bannock, and Picardy also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and up; one mile and seventy yards. Mrs. R. Bradley's ch. g. Hold Up, by Hanover-Florence M., 4, 105, (Mitchell,) 4 to 1 and even, won in a drive by a length and a half; M. F. Dwyer's Trumpet, 3, 107, (Cowman,) 6 and 2, second by two lengths; F. M. Civill's Tony Honing, aged, 112, (O'Leary,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:49 4-5. Post Haste, Robert Bonner, and Passaic also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-old fillies; six furlongs. O. L. Richard's b. f. Cupidity, by Kingfisher-Sandola, 106 pounds, (Clawson,) 3 to 5 and out, won by a length; J. Mackessy's Jamaica, 103, (Mitchell,) 4 to 1 and even, second by two lengths; A. H. & D. H. Morris's Insurrection, 100, (Booker,) 12 and 3, third. Time—1:17. Elsie Skip, The Laurel, News, and Lottie Sheville also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; four and a half furlongs. R. W. Walden & Son's b. f. Gracious, by Charaxus-Young Grace, 104 pounds, (McJoynt,) 7 to 1 and 7 to 5, won by a head in a hard drive; C. D. McCoy & Co.'s Connie, 104, (Slack,) 10 and 4, second by eight lengths; Oneck Stable's Horsa, 107, (O'Connor,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—0:58. Broadway, Favoretta, DeNa Cee, Bounteous, Give All, and Orderer also ran. Silurian left at the post.

The Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; selling; four and a half furlongs. Dandy Boy, St. David, Far Sight, Lord Roberts, Antithesis, and Mixer, 110 pounds each; Give All, Lambkin, Fair Rosamond, Russian, and Little Tim, 107 each; Alard, 105.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; five and a half furlongs. Boney Boy, 126 pounds; The Kentuckian, 124; Meehanus, 107; Goldone, and Olea, 105 each; Sensational, 97.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Mr. Kaltenbach, 123 pounds; Flax Spinner, 115; Brisk, 112; Ben Ronald and Sweet Caporal, 110 each; Carbuncle, 107; Harriet, Tyrshena, 106 each; Sensational, 105; Golden Sceptre, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and seventy yards. Knight of the Garter, 120 pounds; Wait Not, 119; Queen of Song, 118; Elfin Conig, 110; Silver Garter, 105; Ten Candles, 104; Robert Bonner, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Leedsville and Dutch Comedian, 115 pounds each; Ray, Protus, Rinaldo, and Lauderman, 112 each; Bessie Taylor and Lincrula, 110 each; Diminutive, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; five furlongs Long Isle, 114 pounds; Shamokin, Scorpio, Kipling, Christmas Carol, Tendril, Mercer, Millstone, and Unmasked, 111 each; Loo Kate, Basilisk, and Lady Has Been, 109 each.

RACES AT OTHER TRACKS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 17.—One mile—Thomas Carey, 82, (Ransom,) 1; Her Favor, 99, 2; Tommy O'Brien, 85, 3. Time, 1:45¾. Four and a half furlongs—Bab, 100, (Burns,) 1; Birdie Stone, 100, 2; Lilly Pantland, 115, 3. Time, 0:55. One mile—Alpaca, 103, (Talley,) 1; Russell R., 88, 2; Wood Trice, 99, 3. Time, 1:46½. Chickasaw handicap, one mile and a sixteenth—Larkspur, 96, (Talley,) 1; The Lady, 105, 2; Molo, 116, 3. Time, 1:52. Steeplechase—Chenier, 155, (Eggerson,) 1; Gammadion, 130, 2; Jim Hogg, 130, 3. No time. Six furlongs—Brave Lad, 121, (Wittatoe,) 1; Edinborough, 98, 2; Tildy Ann, 102, 3. Time, 1:18.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Five furlongs—Rollick, 113, (H. Shield,) 1; Ada N., 100, 2; Carilee, 100, 3. Time, 1:01¾. Five and a half furlongs—Genua, 95, (Ranch,) 1; Don Luis, 100, 2; Beaumond, 108, 3. Time, 1:08¾. Six furlongs—Edgardo, 109, (Ranch,) 1; St. Germaine, 109, 2; Young Morello, 112, 3. Time, 1:15½. One mile—Maydine, 103, (Powell,) 1; Tisona, 107, 2; La Borgia, 103, 3. Time, 1:43½. Six furlongs—Sardine, 92, (Buchanan,) 1; Rapido, 108, 2; Minstral, 112, 3. Time, 1:13¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Mary Kirsella, 103, (Ranch,) 1; Ace, 105, 2; Henry C., 108, 3. Time, 1:49½.

American Jockeys in England.

LONDON, April 17.—With Rigby winning three races out of five and securing second place in the fourth, at the Birmingham Easter meeting to-day, and with Lester Reiff winning three races, Sloan one race, John Reiff capturing second place in three events, and Martin landing in second place twice, at the Royal Windsor April meeting, which opened to-day, the American jockeys were again well accounted for in to-day's racing.

Fleur de Lys Home Again.

After a three months' cruise in the West Indies, the schooner yacht Fleur de Lys, with her owner, Capt. Charles Smithers of the New York Yacht Club, and a party aboard, arrived at Tompkinsville yesterday. Capt. Smithers's guests were J. Lorillard Arden, Dr. George Hawley, and George S. Gilmore, all of this city.

The Fleur de Lys left New York Jan. 21, visiting Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, Porto Rico, Cuba, Nassau, and Old Point Comfort. The run from Old Point Comfort on the return trip was made in twenty-four hours. Rough weather was encountered by the Fleur de Lys throughout her voyage, particularly on the run from New York to Bermuda, when heavy gales caused her to be hove to for forty-eight hours.

To Cruise Around the World.

A two years' cruise around the world has been planned for the auxiliary yacht Enterprise by her new owners, F. L. Perin and Nelson Perin of Baltimore. The Messrs. Perin and a party of seven or more ladies and gentlemen will sail from this port May 1. The yacht will first be steered toward the Mediterranean, touching at Bermuda, the Azores, and Gibraltar by the way. At Marseilles it is likely that the party will leave the yacht for several weeks and visit the Paris Exposition before completing the Mediterranean cruise. Asiatic waters will be reached by way of the Suez Canal and the Red Sea. Beyond this point the course of the Enterprise is not yet fully decided upon. Before her return to these waters, however, it is probable that very few of the interesting spots on the globe will have been unvisited.

Electra at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., April 17.—The new centreboard sloop Electra, recently completed at Herreshoff's for a member of the New York Yacht Club, arrived in City Island Harbor this morning, en route for Fire Island from Bristol. Her peculiar appearance, caused by an extreme beam and large spread of canvas, was the cause of much comment.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

Austin Corbin's sloop yacht Æolus is being prepared for commission at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn.

Charles Boltz's sloop yacht Kenosha is being overhauled and otherwise made ready for commission at the Piepgras yards, City Island.

At Wood's shipyard, City Island, the keel has been laid for the new Crowninshield-designed sloop ordered by Alfred Peet. The new boat will be ready for trial May 30, according to present expectations.

The screw schooner Seneca, owned by Charles Fletcher of Providence, R. I., is being fitted out at Manning's yacht basin, South Brooklyn, under the direction of Capt. Dand. She is expected in Providence May 1.

The steam yacht Majorie, with her owner, Mrs. A. S. Van Wickle, and a party aboard, arrived at Norfolk, Va., Monday morning, after a West Indian cruise of several months. The Majorie proceeded to Richmond, Va., yesterday. Other yachts at Norfolk Monday and yesterday were the Crescent, Endymion, Menona, and Indolent.

The 29-foot racing sloop Maris, built by Lawley from Clinton H. Crane's designs for Charleston (S. C.) yachtsmen, arrived at Beaufort, N. C., Monday, by way of the inside course, and is now having her stability tested by the stretch of open sea lying between Beaufort and her new home. She will reach Charleston some time this week, and will be given a warm welcome by those who expect her to win back the Inter-State Perpetual Challenge Cup from the Savannah Yacht Club.

George H. Chase has sold his centreboard schooner Sylph through the American Yacht Agency to Miss Isabel Langston of Brooklyn. The yacht lies at present in Tebo's Basin, South Brooklyn, where work will be begun upon her next week in preparation for the coming season. The Sylph was built at Port Jefferson in 1889, by J. M. Bayles & Son, from designs by C. A. Edwards. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 85 feet 6 inches; on the water line, 72 feet 9 inches; beam, 21 feet 7 inches; depth, 8 feet 9 inches; draught, 7 feet 2 inches.

GEORGETOWN, 6; YALE, 5.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Georgetown defeated Yale again to-day in an up-hill game, in which Yale bunched their hits in the second and third innings, after which they were unable to score. The score:

GEORGETOWN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Moran, ss.	2	3	1	6	0	Quinby, 2b.	1	1	3	3	0
Downes, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	Barnwell, cf.	1	1	5	0	0
Walsh, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	Camp, ss.	1	1	1	0	2
O'Hara, 2b.	1	0	1	3	0	Sullivan, c.	1	1	4	2	0
Cranston, c.	1	1	8	0	0	Brown, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0
Burtt, 2b.	0	0	2	0	0	Guernsey, lf.	0	2	0	0	0
Devlin, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0	Sharpe, 1b.	0	0	8	0	1
Smith, 3b.	1	0	1	1	1	Lyon, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
White, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Rob'son, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Burbank, rf.	0	1	5	0	0						
Total	6	10	27	12	1	Total	5	8	24	8	3

Georgetown	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	—	6
Yale	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	5

First base on errors—Georgetown, 2; Yale, 1. Left on bases—Georgetown, 7; Yale, 9. First base on balls—Off Robertson, 3. Struck out—By White, 1; by Blewett, 2; by Robertson, 2. Home runs—Moran, Quinby, Brown. Two-base hit—Camp. Sacrifice hit—Cranston. Stolen bases—Moran, Devlin, Barnwell, Sullivan. Double play—Robertson to Sullivan to Sharpe. Passed ball—Sullivan. Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

PRINCETON, 9; VIRGINIA, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 17.—Virginia went under to Princeton to-day without much effort on the part of the latter. The Southerners were kept from scoring until the ninth inning. The score:

PRINCETON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	VIRGINIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Meiers, ss.	3	1	3	4	0	Walker, 3b.	0	1	0	2	1
Pearson, 1b.	1	2	12	0	1	Nalle, 2b.	0	1	7	3	1
H'brand, p.	1	2	2	1	0	Su'rgill, ss.	0	1	3	1	1
St'nw'er, 2b.	1	2	2	7	0	Rea, 1b.	1	1	18	0	1
Kafer, c.	0	0	5	1	1	Downing, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Burke, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	Stearns, lf.	1	1	0	1	0
H'h'son, 3b.	1	1	0	0	0	Mallory, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1
H'hings, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	T'berlake, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Watkins, cf.	0	0	2	1	0	Carter, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total	9	9	27	13	3	Total	3	6	24	14	5

Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—	3
Princeton	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	4	.	.	9

Two-base hit—Steinwender. Three-base hits—Hillebrand and Hutchings. Stolen bases—Pearson, 2; Meiers, 2; Timberlake. Bases on balls—Steinwender, Hillebrand, Hutchinson, Watkins, Timberlake. Hit by pitched ball—Meiers, Downing. Struck out—By Hillebrand, 5; by Carter, 0. Wild pitch—Carter. Sacrifice hit—Hutchings. Left on bases—Princeton, 8; Virginia, 7. Umpire—Mr. Schroeder.

RUSIE STILL OUT WEST.

Ewing is Worried Over the Silence of His Star Pitcher.

Amos Rusie is still among the missing so far as the management of the New York Baseball Club is concerned. No word had been received from the big pitcher by Manager Ewing up to yesterday afternoon, and the latter is somewhat worried over the fact that he has been ignored by his star. The general impression in New York among those who are close to Rusie is that the big fellow is invited in a bit of a family quarrel. Rusie when he returns will probably be fined. If he gets back to-morrow Ewing will have him prepare to pitch in the opening game in Brooklyn on Saturday.

The players had to remain idle yesterday because of the rain. The Brooklyns were also compelled to lay off, but Manager Hanlon will have the men out early to-day. Jennings reported to the latter yesterday.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Games to decide the tie for the fifth and sixth prizes in the Fire Insurance Bowling League were played last night. Norwich Union and the Lancashire teams were the respective winners. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

American Insurance Company—Brown,	171;	Willett,	116;	Bint,	146;	Froggatt,	141;	Stuart,	202.	Total,	776.
Lancashire—Munroe,	139;	Haefelein,	179;	Connolly,	115;	Duncan,	184;	Wannemacher,	201.	Total,	818.

SECOND GAME.

Norwich Union—Phillips,	126;	Johnson,	153;	Olmstead,	179;	Porter,	192;	Ohl,	170.	Total,	820.
Atlantic Mutual—Jones,	133;	Peck,	144;	Montgomery,	125;	Heartt,	149;	Ferdon,	145.	Total,	696.

Coaching in the Rain.

Notwithstanding the rain yesterday the coach Pioneer left the Holland House promptly at 10 o'clock for Ardsley with every seat filled. Reginald Rives cracked the whip at his four bays. On the box seat was Miss H. Hoyt, and the other passengers were Mrs. J. O. Hoyt, Miss Hull, Miss Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Dr. Cook, Miss Van Reyten, Mr. E. Cook, Miss Alida Van Reyten, and Miss E. Hoyt.

Aurel Batongi drove the coach Good Times from the Waldorf-Astoria to Inwood. Among those brave enough to make the journey with him were Mr. and Mrs. E. Alexander Powell of Syracuse. Miss Frapril, Miss Colfax, Dr. Barrett, W. A. Grant, and R. W. Houghton.

Pool for the Championship.

Alfred De Oro and Jerome Keough will meet at Maurice Daly's to-morrow, Friday, and Saturday nights to contest the championship at continuous pool. These two have met a number of times before, and if victory perches on De Oro's banner in the coming match the emblem will become his undisputed property.

Prize for Columbia's Best Punter.

Reginald H. Sayre, of the class of '81, Columbia, who rowed in the winning Columbia crew at Henley, has given a silver cup to be awarded to the winner of a football punting contest to be held May 5.

Results of Prizefights.

"Mattie" Matthews knocked out "Mysterious Billy Smith" in the nineteenth round of a prize fight at the Broadway Athletic Club last night.

Terry McGovern failed to knock Tommy White out in their six-round bout in Chicago, and no decision was rendered as per agreement.

WOULDN'T HAVE HIM AS PARTNER.

Firm Objected to Small's Champagne and Poker Habits.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, has decided that Martin Small has no claim to partnership in the firm of Holmes & Meinhard, 43 White Street.

Champagne and draw poker figured largely in the case. Small was about to be taken into the firm when the other partners objected to these pastimes. Small insisted that he was a partner "in spirit," at least, even if his name did not appear on the firm's letter heads.

In dismissing the complaint Justice Andrews says that the day following Christmas, 1897, Meinhard visited Small at Lakewood, N. J., and found him in what he called a "very nervous, erratic state, drinking champagne and playing poker." As a result Thomas Holmes and Morton Meinhard had an interview with Small, in which they refused to take him in partnership. Small protested against this as a breach of faith, but finally consented that his name should not appear as a partner but that he should receive a portion of the profits.

One consideration was that he agree to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors from January 1, 1898, to July 1 of the same year. In February, 1898, he was discharged by the firm, whereupon he brought the present action.

Drank Two Ounces of Carbolic Acid.

William Hoester, a German expressman, of 316 East Ninety-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon committed suicide by swallowing two ounces of carbolic acid in the presence of his children, while his wife was out washing. He went home intoxicated, and when he displayed the poison the oldest child, Maggie, grabbed the phial and attempted to get out of the room with it. Hoester recovered the phial and drank its entire contents, saying: "Good-bye, kids." He died in agony before the arrival of an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital.

JOHN W. HUNTER DEAD.

Ex-Mayor of Brooklyn Passes Away in His Ninety-third Year.

John W. Hunter, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, and one of the oldest and best known citizens of that borough, died on Monday night at the Hotel Margaret, on Columbia Heights, in the ninety-third year of his age. Mr. Hunter never fully recovered from a stroke of paralysis which he sustained some years ago. He is survived by a daughter, Miss Mary Hunter, with whom he lived, and five granddaughters.

John W. Hunter was born in 1807, in what was then known as Bedford Village, and which is now the Bedford section of Brooklyn. Early in life he was in the wholesale grocery business in this city.

Mr. Hunter was appointed Auditor in the New York Custom House about 1831, and held that office for over thirty years. He resigned to become Treasurer of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn. In 1864 he was nominated for Congress in the Third District by the Democrats and defeated Simeon B. Chittenden, the Republican candidate. After the expiration of his term he was an unsuccessful candidate for member of the Assembly in the old Fifth District.

In the Fall of 1873 he was nominated for Mayor on the Democratic ticket and was elected by a large majority, defeating Dwight Johnson. Up to the time of his election as Mayor he had been a member continuously of the Board of Education from the time of its organization. Such was his independence as Mayor that his relations with the politicians were anything but pleasant.

Political historians in Brooklyn tell of an exciting scene which is said to have taken place between Mayor Hunter and Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader, over the appointment of a Water Commissioner. Mr. Hunter declined to appoint a man backed by Mr. McLaughlin, it is said, and the latter called at the Mayor's office to see about it. Warm words were exchanged and Mr. McLaughlin is said to have shaken his fist threateningly under the nose of the Mayor. The result of these disagreements was that the organization declined to renominate Mr. Hunter.

After his service as Mayor, Mr. Hunter retired from public life and devoted himself to his duties as Treasurer of the Dime Savings Bank, which office he held for over a quarter of a century. Mr. Hunter was a Director of the bank and also of the Nassau Fire Insurance Company, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, and the Mercantile Trust Company. He was for a time President of the Tree Planting and Fountain Society and of the Society of Old Brooklynites.

RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD.

The First Two Sections to be Begun Late in May.

No additional bids to sub-contractors were awarded yesterday by the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, and no intimations could be obtained from Contractor John B. McDonald as to when further awards would be made.

The amount of the bids awarded the day before were the subject of considerable curiosity yesterday. Figures published as purporting to be about correct were entirely erroneous. The construction company and sub-contractors refuse to make known the figures of the sub-contracts, as these contracts are private. Chief Engineer Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission said yesterday that even he does not know what the bids for the sub-contracts are, but that he does know that they are being very closely guarded.

The sections into which the work has been divided for sub-letting are so divided by the contractor, and even the commission has no estimates based on these particular sections.

Contractors spoken to yesterday, among those who made successful bids, while refusing to give the figures of their bids, said that the figures which had been published were wide of the mark, and looked as though they had been estimated on the bids of some unsuccessful bidder.

The Degnon-McLean Construction Company, which is to build the sections including the Post Office loop and extending up to Great Jones Street, expects to begin operations the latter part of next month. Secretary Stewart said yesterday that 2,000 men will eventually be put to work, and the construction will take probably not less than 2 years and a half.

All of the contractors expect to finish the work on the contracts already undertaken within two years.

Third Avenue Hearing Adjourned.

The creditors of the Third Avenue Railroad met yesterday at the office of the Standing Master, Arthur H. Masten, for a hearing on the question of issuing receiver's certificates. They decided to withhold action pending the ratification of the lease of the road to the Metropolitan Company, and the hearing was adjourned until May 22.

Transport Brings Army Officers.

The transport McPherson, which came in yesterday from San Juan and Santiago, brought, among other passengers, Gen. A. B. Carey, Col. W. P. Hill, Major J. W. C. Brooks, Major S. A. Day, and Capt. H. S. Grinnell.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Joint Passenger Committee to Take Up the "Soo" Line's Cut.

A meeting of the Joint Passenger Committee, which will be of peculiar importance, will be held to-day at the offices of the Trunk Line Association. At this meeting there will be taken up for action the request of the Western lines that their Eastern connections should bear a part of the reduction made to meet the "Soo" line's east-bound rates from St. Paul. All efforts to get the "Soo" line to re-establish normal rates have failed, and that line has refused to come into any agreement. This arbitrary action of the "Soo" line has resulted in changing the feeling of the Eastern lines, which only a few weeks ago notified their Western connections that they would bear no share of the reduction.

The Central Passenger Association, at a meeting last week in Chicago, decided to recommend to the Joint Passenger Committee that the Eastern roads should co-operate with the Chicago-St. Paul lines in meeting the "Soo" line's competition, and it is believed that the Joint Passenger Committee will accept this recommendation.

SEABOARD AIR LINE FIGURES.

Outstanding Stock of New System Will Be About $44,000,000—Bonded at $19,000 Per Mile.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., April 17.—President John Skelton Williams of the Seaboard Air Line system to-day made the following announcement:

"Our plans for the formation of the Seaboard Air Line system, embracing between 2,500 and 3,000 miles of road, have been successfully completed. To-morrow night we finish track laying on the new line from Richmond via Petersburg to Ridgeway, N. C., 103 miles, and Saturday will witness the completion of the ninety-mile extension from Cheraw, S. C., the present Southern terminus of the Seaboard Air Line, to the junction with the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, south of Columbia, S. C., thus completing a new all-rail line from Richmond, Va., to Tampa, Fla.

"Under our plan of consolidation the total amount of bonds outstanding on the combined system will be $19,000 per mile, with $7,000 per mile of preferred stock and $10,000 per mile of common stock. The total amount of stock outstanding on the new Seaboard Air Line system will be about $44,000,000. Neither our syndicate nor any railroad company in the entire system, nor any allied corporation owes $1 to any bank, bankers, or trust company in New York, Philadelphia, or Boston.

"The actual aggregate earnings of the several properties composing the new Seaboard systetm for the twelve months ending March 1, 1900, exceed $9,450,000, net earnings after the payment of operating expenses and taxes exceed $2,660,000, and the fixed charges on the system for the same period, including interest on all outstanding bonds and rentals, amount approximately to $1,460,000, leaving a net surplus for the twelve months, over and above interest charges, of $1,200,000.

"Interest charges on the entire amount of new 4 per cent. bonds, which are to be issued under the plan of consolidation, will amount to only about $700,000. It is thus seen that without making any allowance for the 200 or 300 miles of new road which are to be opened for business in the next few days, and without making allowance for the increased earnings and reduced expenses which will naturally follow the linking together into one compact system of the eighteen heretofore disjointed railroads comprising it, the earnings of the past twelve months are enough to take care of the interest on all the new bonds to be issued, and yet have a margin of $500,000, or sufficient to pay 3 per cent. on the entire amount of new preferred stock to be issued under the plan of consolidation."

BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

Substitute Bill Authorizing It Backed by Boston Authorities.

BOSTON, April 17.—A new bill authorizing the lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad was offered before the legislative Committee on Railroads to-day as a substitute for the bill which recently has been before the committee.

The new measure, it is understood, is backed by a committee appointed by Mayor Hart of this city to find out what the New York Central proposed to do with the Boston and Albany in case the lease was ratified by the Legislature. It calls for a separate account, showing receipts, expenses, and profits from the Boston and Albany, to be submitted to the Board of Railroad Commissioners, all of said profits above the amount required to pay dividends of 8 per cent. per annum on the capital stock to be applied to improvements; or, if the Board of Railroad Commissioners shall so determine, to reduce fares and freight rates until the net earnings shall not exceed the amount necessary to pay such a dividend; provides that $5,000,000 shall be expended within five years from July 1, 1900, in construction and improvement of water front terminals in Boston; for rates that shall place Boston in all respects on as favorable a footing as the City of New York in respect to transportation of freight by the New York Central, and for a referendum to the people of the Commonwealth at the election next November.

The bill also provides that the lease shall become void if either of the conditions set forth in the bill "at any time ceases to be performed and fulfilled in any material part thereof."

RECEIVER FOR CHICAGO ROAD.

Outcome of the Troubles of the General Railway of That City.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The Chicago General Railway to-day passed into the hands of a receiver, Judge Tuthill appointing to that office Frank H. Sellers, trust officer of the Title Guaranty Trust Company, on petition of John H. Witbeck, former President of the company.

The receivership is the result of dissensions of long standing over the management and control of the property, which consists of about eight miles of trolley line running from Twenty-second Street and Wabash Avenue west to the Drainage Canal.

CLOVER LEAF SALE CONFIRMED.

Ex-President Kneeland's Conspiracy Charges of No Avail.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 17.—Late this afternoon Judge Thompson of the Federal Court formally confirmed the sale of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad (the Clover Leaf) to the first mortgage bondholders.

Previous to the announcement by the court, Sylvester H. Kreeland, ex-President of the railroad, filed a petition seeking to prevent confirmation of the sale. He asked that the sale be set aside, alleging that Messrs. Armour, Quigley, and Havemeyer, three of the company's Directors, entered into a conspiracy in 1893 to wreck the property and freeze out the petitioner.

New York Central Employes' Demands.

The committee of employes of the New York Central has not succeeded in persuading General Superintendent Van Etten, of that road, to grant its request. In speaking of this matter Mr. Van Etten, who is now on a tour to the Pacific Coast, said: "The committee submitted to me a proposition which in substance called for an increase in wages, which the company at the present time could not grant. Asking for more wages is an epidemic among all classes of railroad men nowadays. Higher wages just now, however, are out of the question."

Advance in Through Freight Rates.

Principal railroads handling through freight from the Pacific Coast have sent out notices to the effect that the present through rates to points east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio will be cancelled April 20, because Southeastern lines have refused to continue the old prorating agreement. By this action the rates will be advanced by from 30 cents to $1 per hundred pounds, which is the amount of the added local rates.

Will Build a New Road.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Third Vice President Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who is President of the recently incorporated Pennsylvania and Buffalo connecting road, to be built from Kane, or a point near there, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to Buffalo, says the building of the line will begin on the Pennsylvania end as soon as the weather will permit. It is estimated that the construction of the line will cost about $6,000,000.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Erie Board of Directors has elected Charles Steele, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., a Director, in place of the late Charles H. Coster.

The Northern Pacific is building, for the purpose of feeding its main line, a new branch of sixty miles from Casselton to Dickey, N. D., and is extending its branch to Milner, N. D., by twenty-five miles.

GOODSELL BILL HEARING.

Fifth Avenue Stage Measure Was Rushed Through Legislature, Mr. Kneeland Alleges.

ALBANY, April 17.—Gov. Roosevelt gave a hearing to-day on the Goodsell Stage and Omnibus Extension Route bill. William H. Page, Jr., appeared in favor of the measure and Stillman F. Kneeland opposed it. Mr. Page said the bill had been drawn to meet a case for which the present laws make no provision. The interests of the city were safeguarded, he said, by the provision requiring the form of motive power and location of the routes to be approved by the Railroad Commissioners in manner analogous to the way in which new routes of railroads and changes of motive power by railroads must be approved by the Commissioners before the extensions or changes can be made.

"The use of the streets by the company for the running of the stages and omnibuses is still subject to the regulation of the municipal authorities," said Mr. Page. "The General Carriage Company, incorporated by the Legislature last year, is authorized to run vehicles in any part of the city on a time service or circuit service, without paying a penny of its gross receipts to the city beyond a license fee of $20 per vehicle.

"The Goodsell bill asks much less than the General Carriage Company sought to obtain by its charter, and proposes that there shall be paid to the city 5 per cent. of its gross receipts. The enactment of the Goodsell bill will be a guarantee to the city of the speedy placing in operation of an adequate service, which will supersede the archaic vehicles now operated upon Fifth Avenue and an extension of the same only upon those streets where such transportation facilities are now the subject of public demand."

Stillman F. Kneeland claimed the bill was an act for the relief of the Fifth Avenue Stage Company, and should have been so designated, and that it really provides for the extension of its route and increase of fare. He maintained that the existing stage routes could not be extended by a general act, as a general act would affect a private or local act, which is not specifically repealed thereby. Mr. Kneeland charged that extraordinary haste had been exercised in the passage of the bill.

VICTORY FOR GERRY SOCIETY.

ALBANY, April 17.—The Court of Appeals to-day denied a motion made by the State Board of Charities for a reargument in the case to test the right of the board to visit and inspect the Gerry Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of New York City.

The court in a former decision held that the society was not subject to the supervision of the board, and now makes that decision final by denying the motion for a reargument.

State Gets Big Checks from Mr. Coler.

ALBANY, April 17.—State Treasurer Jaeckel to-day received a check from Controller Coler of New York City for $2,484,981, the amount of the collateral inheritance tax collected in New York County during the quarter ended March 31. The check is drawn on the City Trust Company. There was also received from the same source another check for $1,393,000, the amount collected for State taxes during the past year.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, April 17.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day signed the following new laws:

Mr. BEDELL—Providing that a locomotive engineer in the City of New York shall be eligible for a stationary engineer's certificate who has served five years at his trade.

Mr. COLEY—Authorizing New Rochelle to erect additional fire engine houses.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Permitting the local Assessors of Nassau County to assess pumping stations and buildings.

Mr. SLOANE—Providing for the appointment of an Assistant Inspector of Buildings at Yonkers; also, increasing the city's bond issue for construction of bridges.

Mr. MILLER—Authorizing Buffalo to issue bonds of $600,000 for schools.

Mr. METZLER—Authorizing Buffalo to raise $250,000 in bonds to defray the expense of abating floods in South Buffalo.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The April meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-day.

Weed & Kennedy have reappointed Charles Tredick & Co. Philadelphia agents of the Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Company and John W. Buckman Philadelphia agent of the Boloise Insurance Company of Switzerland.

Many of the local fire underwriters left yesterday to attend the annual meeting of the Southeastern Tariff Association, which will be held in Washington to-day. President Chase of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company and President Whitney of the Orient Insurance Company were in town yesterday en route for the Washington meeting.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange, at its adjourned meeting yesterday, approved a recommendation from the Arbitration Committee, which so amended the requirements for the issuance of brokerage pledges as to eliminate the several recent additions that have excited some opposition among underwriters. The remainder of the meeting was devoted to the transaction of routine business.

The insurance on the property of Dannatt & Pell on Newtown Creek, Brooklyn, which was considerably damaged by fire last Saturday night, was distributed as follows: On lumber, Home, $8,500; Manchester, $7,500; Caledonian, $5,500; Northern, $5,000; American of Philadelphia, $5,000; London and Lancashire, $5,000; American of New York, $4,000; Merchants of Providence, $3,500; Lancashire, $3,000; Commercial Union, $2,500; Norwich Union, $2,500; North British and Mercantile, $2,500; Insurance Company of North America, $2,500; Franklin, $2,500; Phenix of Brooklyn, $2,500; Hamburg-Bremen, $2,500; Palatine, $2,500; Connecticut, $2,500; Aetna, $2,500; St. Paul, $2,500; Imperial, $2,500; Greenwich, $2,500; Niagara, $2,500; Transatlantic, $2,500; Law, Union, and Crown, $2,500; Norwalk, $2,500; Hamilton, $2,500; Phoenix of London, $2,500; Firemen's, $2,000; Kings County, $2,000; Citizens' of New York, $1,500; Union of London, $1,500; Mechanics and Traders', $1,500; Pacific, $1,500; National of Hartford, $1,500; Western of Pittsburg, $1,500; Manhattan, $1,500; Commerce, $1,000; Union Association, $1,000. On buildings, Insurance Company of North America, $2,500; Imperial, $2,500; Phoenix of London, $1,000. On horses, National of Hartford, $3,300. On wagons, &c., British America, $2,000; Western of Toronto, $1,500. On stables, Home, $1,500. On office furniture, American of New York, $1,000.

WEATHER BUREAU'S CROP REPORT

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The following is the Weather Bureau's summary of crop conditions:

The week ended April 16 has been much too cold, and farm work has been generally retarded. Temperatures below freezing occurred in nearly all sections north of the northern boundaries of North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, the lowest ranging from 10 to 25 degrees below freezing over the northern portion of the lake region and States of the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain Slope. These unusually low temperature conditions were accompanied by excessive precipitation, much in the form of snow, over the Lower Missouri Valley and Middle Rocky Mountain Slope, and frosts were quite general as far south as the interior portions of the Gulf and South Atlantic States. In Florida and on the Pacific Coast the weather conditions were more favorable.

Corn planting has continued in the Southern States, but further North little progress has been made during the week, although preparations for planting have been active. A small acreage has been planted in Tennessee, and some as far north as Virginia. The condition of Winter wheat continues about as reported in the previous week. Over the southern portion of the Winter wheat belt the condition of the crop is very promising, while in the more northerly sections the previously reported unfavorable conditions remain practically unchanged, except further deterioration in Illinois and Ohio. The condition of Winter wheat on the Pacific Coast continues very favorable, except in Southern California.

Spring wheat seeding is nearing completion, and the early sown is coming up over the southern portion of the Spring wheat region. Most of the oat crop has been seeded in the States of the Central valleys, and seeding is in progress in the Middle Atlantic States, Minnesota, and South Dakota. In the more southerly sections good stands are reported.

Slow progress has been made with cotton planting during the week, but preparations have been extensive. Some cotton has been planted in the Carolinas, but none in Tennessee. Moisture is needed in Georgia, while portions of Texas have suffered from overflows. In the last-named State poor stands early planted are reported. Warm sunshine is generally needed for cotton, especially in the central and western portions of the cotton belt.

Some tobacco has been transplanted in South Carolina. The outlook for a plentiful supply of plants in Virginia is encouraging, but the growth of plants in North Carolina and Florida has been slow.

Although frosts have occurred extensively and have undoubtedly caused material damage to fruit, the injury in many sections promises to be slight, the outlook in the Atlantic Coast States being very encouraging. On the Pacific Coast fronts of the previous week were damaging, the injury being less serious in Washington and California than in Oregon.

JOSIAH MACY'S SONS ASSIGN.

No Statement of the Amount Involved—Failure Causes Surprise.

John H. Macy and Edward S. Neal, who compose the firm of Josiah Macy's Sons, manufacturers of lard, lubricating oils, and similar products at 191 Front Street and 306 South Street, made an assignment yesterday to Joseph Agostini, commission merchant, of 62 Broad Street, without preference. The house is one of the oldest in this line in the city, and has always enjoyed an excellent reputation in trade circles. The business was founded in 1822, and since then several generations of the Macy family have been interested in it. Years ago, when the whale fisheries business was extensive, the house was largely interested in that branch of business, and was known all over the world. It is said that at one time the house owned over thirty whaling vessels, ran ships in the Liverpool trade and a line from New York to Charleston. The business was founded by William H. Macy as a commission merchant in 1822, and in 1828, his father, Capt. Josiah Macy, became a partner under the style of Josiah Macy & Son. Josiah Macy retired, Bradstreet's reports state, in 1850, and William H. Macy in 1864. The latter was for many years President of the Seaman's Savings Bank and the Leather Manufacturers' Bank. He died in 1886. Various members of the family had been partners in the firm. In 1875, Francis H. Macy and William H. Macy, second, succeeded to the business.

Besides the oil and lard business, they were also selling agents for some of the principal Western starch manufacturers. They built an oil factory at 366 South Street in 1896. W. H. Macy, second, died in March, 1891, and Francis H. Macy, who had been a partner in the firm from soon after the house was started, retired in June, 1891, and the present partners, John H. Macy and Edward S. Neal, became the successors to the business, keeping the old firm style of Josiah Macy's Sons. John H. Macy is a nephew of Francis H. Macy, and Mr. Neal had been an employe of the firm for many years. They were known in the trade as cash buyers. It was believed that their business for the year 1899 showed a handsome profit, and those best acquainted with their affairs estimated that they were worth at least $100,000.

The firm, it is said, does not own either of the properties it occupies, the buildings being owned by Francis H. Macy. At the office of the firm no information as to the cause of the assignment could be obtained. Mr. Macy resides at Greenwich, Conn., and Mr. Neal at Far Rockaway.

Much sympathy was expressed over the downfall of such an old and reputable house. In whale oil, years ago, it was the principal firm in the business, and in lard oil it was supreme.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

DELIA BARMORE AND OTHERS.—Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court has appointed John J. Breen receiver of the rents of a four-story brick building at Bleecker and Charles Streets, in a suit brought by Charles C. Sloane against Delia Barmore and others to foreclose a mortgage of $15,000.

OTTO METZ.—Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has appointed James J. Nealis receiver in supplementary proceedings for Otto Metz, a carpenter, of Evelyn Place, Fordham Heights, on the application of John C. Orr, & Co., creditors. Metz has a claim of $1,600 against Christian Vette for work, has filed a mechanic's lien on the property, and a suit to foreclose the lien is pending.

CANDELERIA MINING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an attachment against the Candeleria Mining Company of 54 Exchange Place for $4,000 in favor of Frank C. Jones, who is the holder of five bonds of the company, the interest on which from March 1, 1890, to March 1, 1900, amounting to $4,000, he claims has not been paid. The attachment was served on a bank.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM R. CHILDS.—William R. Childs of Catskill has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $5,927 and no assets. The debts were contracted principally in Albany, Troy, and Catskill, for wagons, liquors, and cigars.

RICHARD R. DIETZEL.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Richard R. Dietzel of 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, formerly in the metal business at Buffalo, whose liabilities were $25,625.

MOSES WEBERMAN.—Moses Weberman of 238 Rivington Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,119 and no assets, except clothing and a seat in a synagogue occupied by himself and family, worth $150, which is exempt. He was formerly in the dry goods business.

MISS KATE GREVILLE.—Miss Kate Greville, importer of corsets, underwear, and French novelties at 1,493 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,146 and assets $3,645, consisting of merchandise, $1,838; fixtures, $350; cash, $2, and book accounts, $1,455, nearly all of which have been assigned to Emil Schweinberg, her principal creditor. She owes $1,800 to four creditors in Paris. She has been in business for eight years.

S. BONFIELD & CO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against S. Bonfield & Co., manufacturers of shirts and underwear at 34 Walker Street, by the following creditors: The H. B. Claflin Company, $286; Nathan A. Pelonsky, doing business as the Middlesex Dry Goods Company, $799, and Uhlfelder & Hecht, $497. It was alleged that the firm committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment Monday.

LIBERTY DREDGING COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Liberty Dredging Company of 171 Broadway by William T. Rainey & Co. of Philadelphia, as assignees of a judgment obtained against the company by the Belsena Coal Mining Company, for $1,451, April 16. It was alleged that Dec. 18 last the company while insolvent permitted a judgment to be taken against it for $28,499 in favor of Frank M. Brown, to give him a preference. The company was incorporated in February, 1898, with a capital stock of $20,000, to do dredging at Key West.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARMSTRONG, Martin—The People, &c..	$100
BOND, Ellen M.—C. B. Canfield.....	841
BOND, Ellen M.—John P. Curley.....	514
BLUMENTHAL, George—G. A. Hamann.	114
BILLELLA, ANSELMO, and Saveno Gielio—The People, &c.	300
CORNELL, Clarence W.—E. B. Foote...	808
CLARK, George B.—The McClure-Tissot Company	178
CASPER, Minnie, and Philip Puth—The People, &c.	500
CARPENTER, Georgian C., or Mrs. James H.—John Wanamaker	909
CARR, Henry G. D.—James E. Bennet...	447
COHN, Isidor—Lawrence W. Ahrens.....	927
CAMPBELL, Harry J.—Thomas C. Murray	70
CAMERON, William W. and Robert H.—National Cash Register Company.....	126
CENTRAL STABLES COMPANY—Thomas R. McMann.....	100
DITTENHOFER, Adam—C. Gissel.....	243
DOCKSTADER, Lew—R. Cruger.....	978
DE MARS, Henry W.—G. W. McLanahan and another	291
DE MARS, Henry W.—G. W. McLanahan and another	848
FULLER, Rufus G.—A. D. Mather & Co.'s Bank	176
FISCHER, William—Edward J. Healey, as Marshal, &c., costs.....	75
FINNERTY, Daniel—Fitzgerald, Brothers' Brewing Company	65
FLECK, Frederick F. and Nettie Neuman—The People, &c.	500
GODWARD, William H.—John M. Sweeny	223
GREEN, Thaddeus K.—L. Nordlinger...	128
GREEN, Charles H., and Herman Knubel—H. A. V. Post and another.....	118
HANLEY, Alfred—R. C. Embree, trustee.	4,379
HARDING, J. Miley—E. B. Deuch.....	120
HARTLEY, Mark, and Aquila Rich—First National Bank of Staten Island.....	537
HOWE, Charles O.—Alec E. Knowlton and another	117
KENNEDY, Zetti—M. Bendheim.....	1,283
KLEIN, Leopold, and Nathan Salton—The People, &c.	100
KLEIN, Leopold, and Nathan Salton—The People, &c.	100
KILPATRICK, T. Judson—Vermont Marble Company	144
KARABEC, John—T. Meistrik.....	365
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Nesta Lambert	2,851
LUDMANN, Frederick W.—Maude Hewitt, costs.....	50
MALLIS, Abraham—S. Mirman.....	169
MANKIN, James F.—D. J. Kerin and others	223
MORRISON, Charles V.—Manhattan Electrical Supply Company.....	401
MARTINO, Louis D.—N. M. Williams...	608
MCCONNELL, Louis—Dimock & Fink Company	87
NORWOOD, Mary J.—The Mayor, &c....	116
NORWOOD, Mary J.—J. Morgenthau and another, costs.....	129
NORMAN, William J.—Morris B. Baer...	136
PETERSON, Jacob H.—H. Bollwagen....	27
PHELAN, William—G. Laubenheimer and another	38
ROBLEY, Sophie D.—R. G. Gregg.....	900
RUQAEBER, Conrad—International Provision Company.....	289
RAU, Alfred M.—E. H. Blakely-Nellis...	370
REIBSTEIN, Harry—M. Heifenberg.....	466
SCHWARTZ, Ferdinand A.—The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company.....	1,183
SAVERESE, Frank—William L. Rathbun	244
STACK, Richard—Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Company.....	81
SCHAEF, Max—B. Oppenheimer and another	986
SICCARDI, Enrico P.—C. La Vecchia and others	150
SMITH, George R.—Margaret Smith, costs	71
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—Rose Flood.....	724
TEUFF, COXSACKIN & GREENVILLE Traction Company—Albert B. King.	50
TILLINGHAST, Henry W.—Adelaide Cook and others.....	85
TRACY, George S.—J. Reidenbach, executrix	188
VAZELLA, Frank S.—The West End Brewing Company.....	273
VAN PELT, Frank—William R. Bell....	201
WATSON, Christine M.—J. C. Kennedy..	335
WELCKER, John—E. Hirsh and another	1,121
WESTCOTT, Warner M.—J. W. Cooney...	31
ZIMMERMAN, Theodore—John N. Hiskock and another	29

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Supreme Court of the United States:

264—The American Sugar Refining Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Louisiana et al.—Continued per stipulation.

288 and 289—The People of the State of New York ex rel. the New York Clearing House Building Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Edward S. Barker, et al., Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, &c.—Continued per stipulation.

252—James C. Berryhill et al., appellants, vs. the Muskogee Nation.—Appeal from the United States Court in the Indian Territory. Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

254—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Ira Steinberger.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas. Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

245—William C. Breidenbach et al., &c., plaintiffs in error and appellants, vs. Charles Deford.—Argument continued by John Shartel for the plaintiffs in error and appellants, by A. A. Birney for the defendant in error and appellee, and concluded by John W. Shartel for the plaintiffs in error and appellants.

246—A. L. Howard et al., appellants, vs. P. De Cordova et al.—Argued by F. C. Stacharie for appellants and submitted by R. H. Ward for appellees.

247—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William Howard et ux.—Argument commenced by Leigh Robinson for the plaintiff in error.

211, (Original)—State of Tennessee, complainant, vs. State of Virginia.—On motion of G. W. Pickle, leave granted to file replication and stipulation as to decree and proposed form of decree, and cause submitted by G. W. Pickle for complainant and A. J. Montague for the defendant.

Call for Wednesday: 247, 249, 250, 195, 251, 253, 256, 257, 258, and 108.

Calendar for Tuesday, April 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

125—Green vs. Compagnia Generale Italiana.
148—Sprague Elec. Ry. vs. Nassau Elec. Ry.
157—Fuller vs. Huff.
158—Fabriken vs. U. S.
159—Same vs. same.
1144—Same vs. Robertson.
11967—Same vs. same.
12025—Same vs. Magone.
13496—Same vs. same.
12184—Same vs. same.
12545—Same vs. same.
12285—Same vs. Hedden.
15948—Same vs. Magone.
16059—Same vs. Erhardt.
16287—Same vs. Robertson.
16283—Same vs. Hedden.
16283—Same vs. Magone.
16406—Same vs. Hedden.
16411—Same vs. Magone.
16413—Same vs. Erhardt.
16417—Same vs. same.
16418—Same vs. Robertson.
16823—Same vs. Erhardt.
16857—Same vs. Magone.
17070—Same vs. Hedden.
17151—Same vs. Magone.
17290—Same vs. same.
17292—Same vs. same.
17463—Same vs. Erhardt.
17640—Same vs. same.
17729—Same vs. same.
18190—Same vs. same.
18298—Same vs. Magone.
16289—Same vs. same.
18551—Same vs. Robertson.
18851—Same vs. Magone.
18848—Same vs. Hedden.
18857—Same vs. Erhardt.
8550—Auffmordt vs. Robertson.
9189—Same vs. same.
9375—Same vs. same.
10145—Same vs. same.
10748—Same vs. same.
9850—Same vs. same.
11182A—Same vs. Hedden.
11558—Same vs. same.
9966—Same vs. Robertson.
11761—Same vs. Hedden.
11384—Same vs. same.
12024—Same vs. Magone.
12021—Same vs. Hedden.
12244—Same vs. same.
12245—Same vs. Magone.
12539—Same vs. same.
12241—Same vs. Hedden.
12711—Same vs. Magone.
13052—Same vs. Robertson.
13104—Same vs. Magone.
13275—Same vs. Hedden.
13646—Same vs. Robertson.
13745—Same vs. Magone.
14097—Same vs. Robertson.
14095—Same vs. Hedden.
14291—Same vs. Magone.
14489—Same vs. Robertson.
14505—Same vs. Hedden.
15314—Same vs. Robertson.
15339—Same vs. Magone.
14629—Same vs. same.
15630—Same vs. Robertson.
16066—Same vs. Erhardt.
15226—Same vs. same.
16284—Same vs. Robertson.
16285—Same vs. same.
16286—Same vs. same.
16495—Same vs. Hedden.
16501—Same vs. Magone.
16839—Same vs. Robertson.
16961—Same vs. same.
16962—Same vs. same.
16698—Same vs. Magone.
16779—Same vs. Hedden.
16781—Same vs. Magone.
16974—Same vs. Erhardt.
16975—Same vs. Hedden.
16980—Same vs. Magone.
16981—Same vs. same.
16982—Same vs. same.
16983—Same vs. same.
16984—Same vs. same.
16985—Same vs. same.
17112—Same vs. Erhardt.
17115—Same vs. Hedden.
17464—Same vs. Erhardt.
17417—Same vs. Magone.
17418—Same vs. same.
17624—Same vs. Erhardt.
17814—Same vs. Robertson.
17872—Same vs. same.
17780—Same vs. Magone.
18287—Same vs. Hedden.
18289—Same vs. Robertson.
18800—Same vs. Magone.
18402—Same vs. Hedden.
18613—Same vs. Robertson.
18614—Same vs. Hedden.
18615—Same vs. Magone.
18616—Same vs. Erhardt.
18869—Same vs. Robertson.
18887—Same vs. Magone.
16652—Same vs. Erhardt.
8407—Iselin vs. Robertson.
8952—Same vs. same.
8546—Same vs. same.
9092—Same vs. same.
10404—Same vs. same.
10927—Same vs. Hedden.
10927—Same vs. Hedden.
11401—Same vs. same.
11495—Same vs. Robertson.
11527—Same vs. Hedden.
11616—Same vs. same.
12210—Same vs. Magone.
12501—Same vs. same.
13379—Same vs. Robertson.
13462—Same vs. Magone.
18464—Same vs. same.
13779—Same vs. same.
13110—Same vs. same.
14233—Same vs. same.
15894—Same vs. Robertson.
15895—Same vs. Hedden.
15918—Same vs. Magone.
15928—Same vs. same.
15929—Same vs. same.
15940—Same vs. same.
15830—Same vs. same.
16495—Same vs. Hedden.
16502—Same vs. Magone.
16705—Same vs. Erhardt.
16692—Same vs. Hedden.
16887—Same vs. Magone.
17011—Same vs. Robertson.
17287—Same vs. same.
17116—Same vs. Hedden.
17119—Same vs. Robertson.
17120—Same vs. Magone.
17429—Same vs. Hedden.
17532—Same vs. Magone.
17561—Same vs. Erhardt.
17748—Same vs. same.
17755—Same vs. same.
17722—Same vs. Erhardt.
17770—Same vs. Magone.
18183—Same vs. Erhardt.
18289—Same vs. Robertson.
18297—Same vs. same.
18322—Same vs. same.
18323—Same vs. same.
18421—Same vs. Hedden.
18424—Same vs. Magone.
18429—Same vs. Robertson.
18475—Same vs. Magone.
18605—Same vs. Robertson.
18606—Same vs. Hedden.
18607—Same vs. Magone.
18625—Same vs. Hedden.
18626—Same vs. Magone.
18824—Same vs. Robertson.
18829—Same vs. Magone.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. In bankruptcy.

2114—In re Stearns & Co.
270—In re Warren Blanchard. Discharges.
2244—Walter Sanford.
2264—Morris Plopinger.
1906—Hy. Hurritz.
2251—Gueda Herbst.
2231—George Wellage.
2151—Collier & Parker.
1992—Wilkins X. Graham.
2247—Hunsicker & Kalser.
2229—Max Hamburger.
2190—John F. Moore.
1799—Simon Lichter.
2191—Abraham A. Kaster.
2198—C. H. & M. E. Van Rensselaer.
2210—John H. Fitzpatrick.
2241—Bacher & Dreyfoos.
1614—David Levin.
2038—John H. Holbert.
2255—Alfred Moos.
2277—Solomon Rabinowitz.
1586—Becky Kurnisky.
2252—L. H. Livingston.
2264—Max Herbst.
2265—Charles E. Houts.
2282—William Neuman.
2186—Nelson M. Bowes.
2219—L. J. Wood.
2079—Max E. Young.
2216—Abraham J. Pearl.
2284—Harris B. Adler.
2236—Stephen O. Whitmore.
Under objection.
99—Arnold S. Rukeyser.
2036—John P. Keatthaar
2070—Marie Hershman.
1711—Samuel Rubenstein
2201—Peter Otto.
2149—Francis M. Fremont.
Adjourned cases.
1641—Irving L. Russell.
1960—William H. Bard.
1816—M. & F. Rosenthal.
895—Peter Frank.
Adjourned motions.
948—Lesser Brothers.
1384—Joseph Jordan.
2082—Ignatz Nichthanser

Fountain and Union Dime Savings Institution, appellants.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide event.

Johnson vs. Long Island Railroad Company, appellant.—Order reversed and interlocutory judgment affirmed, without costs to either party.

Strauss, executor, appellant, vs. Bentheim.—Order reversed and that of Special Term modified, and, as modified, affirmed, with costs.

In re application of Leggate to punish Molloy, &c.—Order reversed and that of Surrogate affirmed, with costs.

Wetmore vs. Wetmore, appellant.—Order reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, without costs.

In re application of Chapman for removal of Thomas, committee of, incompetent, &c.—Order of Appellate Division reversed, with costs to the appellant, payable out of the fund, and the proceedings remitted to the court below for further action.

To-day's calendar: 354, 405, and 422.

Supreme Court—Appellate Term.

By Truax, P. J.; Scott and Dugro, JJ.

Meinhart vs. Poerschke.—An order will be made sending the return to the Municipal Court requiring the Justice to return the evidence, and it necessary to amend the return.

Beck vs. Cooke.—Motion granted unless appellant pays $10, and stipulates to bring appeal to a hearing at May term of this court.

Brinn vs. Finkelstein.—Motion denied.

Janos vs. Sonntag.—Motion granted unless return is filed on or before May 7, 1900.

Meaney vs. Rosenberg.—Granted on default. Order will be made sending return back to Justice for correction.

Schwarz vs. Supreme Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor.—Motion denied.

Renoux vs. Geney.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Bonagur vs. Union American Methodist Episcopal Church.—Motion granted unless return is filed on or before May 7, 1900.

Leboyer vs. Roth.—Motion granted.

Cohen vs. Weil.—Motion granted unless return is filed on or before May 7, 1900.

Corey vs. Bolton.—Motion denied.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, Ingraham, and Hatch, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

45—Callett vs. Mayor, &c.
78—Reddin vs. Dam.
39—York Haven Paper Co. vs. Place.
13—Reeves vs. McMann.
76—Babbitt vs. Gibbs.
52—Weiss vs. B'klyn, Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Hernandez.
2—In re Latrobe.
3—Pearson vs. Cuthbert.
4—Lasar vs. Lasar.
5—Same vs. same.
5½—In re Ross.
6—Marshall vs. Donovan.
7—Hymes vs. Byrnes.
8—In re Thermo Elec. Co.
9—Traynor vs. St. Joseph's Home for the Aged.
10—Robertson vs. Stone.
11—Same vs. Rockland Cemetery Imp. Co.
12—Same vs. Whiton.
13—Dittrichsteh vs. Brady.
14—Levine vs. A. Woolen Co.
15—Clark vs. Clinton.
16—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
17—La Mare vs. La Mare.
18—Cranston vs. Cranston.
19—Gossling vs. Phipps.
20—In re Bliss.
21—Shields vs. Craig.
22—Greenberger vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
23—Kennedy vs. Kennedy.
24—In re Hanson.
25—In re Welde.
26—In re Davis.
27—Continental Trust Co. vs. Shepherd.
28—Molloy vs. Kelvey.
29—Stein vs. same.
30—Becker vs. Am. Flag Co.
31—Cannon vs. Kelvey.
32—Paulson vs. N. J. & N. Y. R. R.
33—Schmeiler vs. Boldt.
34—Wuertemberger vs. Weber

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St.
Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Windsor River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave.
Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.
Home Bank Branch, 42nd St., near 8th Av.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
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STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

C. W. MORGAN & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y.
Commission Lots.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,440 Broadway, near 40th St.
Phila.: Drexel Bldg., 5th and Chestnut.
PRIVATE WIRES.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Also our New Book giving full explanation.
"HOW TO SPECULATE SUCCESSFULLY IN WALL STREET."

New York Telephone, 4514 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
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MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

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BANKERS & BROKERS,
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BUY & SELL ALL STOCKS & BONDS FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.

ALFRED BURROWS & CO.,
BANKERS and BROKERS,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway.
BONDS STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

Storage Vaults for *Old Books,*
VOUCHERS, ETC.
Produce Exchange
Safe Deposit & Storage Co

SELECTED GOLD PROPERTIES
in Georgia and Alabama, with good veins carrying ores averaging from $7 to $50 per ton, at prices from $3,000 to $50,000. Coal properties in Tennessee and Alabama, with high quality coals, averaging 16,000 tons to the acre. Mica and iron ore lands.
COPPER PROPERTIES,
West and South, with ores averaging 1½ to 10 per cent. copper. For particulars address
COAL & MINERAL LANDS COMPANY,
Allatoona, Georgia.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

To Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for the Common Stock of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of the outstanding Voting Trust Certificates for common stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, registered as such on the books of the Voting Trustees at the closing thereof on April 21, 1900, may purchase at the price of $80 per share New Voting Trust certificates for common stock to the par amount of $6,398,900, in proportion to their present holdings of such outstanding Voting Trust certificates for common stock; that is to say, at the rate of one share of new Voting Trust certificates for common stock for every six shares of outstanding Voting Trust certificates for common stock. Subscriptions must be made at the office of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in the City of New York, ON OR BEFORE MAY 7, 1900; and no subscription for a fraction of a share can be received. The purchase price will be payable $10 upon the making of a subscription, and the balance of $70 on October 1, 1900. All cash payments accompanying subscriptions will be forfeited if the balance of the purchase price is not paid on or before October 1, 1900; but such forfeiture will not, at the option of the Company, release subscribers from liability for the balance of the purchase price. The Voting Trust certificates for common stock so to be sold are not to be entitled to dividends, if any, declared upon the common stock for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Interim receipts will be delivered upon receipt and acceptance of subscriptions.

Dated April 11, 1900.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
By J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Referring to the foregoing notice of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the undersigned Trustees under the Voting Trust Agreement of June 22, 1898; hereby give notice to holders of the Voting Trust certificates issued thereunder for common stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company that the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of April, 1900, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of May, 1900.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
ABRAHAM WOLFF,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE,
Voting Trustees.

Dated New York, April 11, 1900.

The Norfolk Railway & Light Company
OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
First Consolidated mortgage Fifty Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds. Interest May 1st and November 1st.

This Company owns and operates, under a Special Act of the Virginia Legislature, the Street Railway, Electric Light, and Power Plants in the City of Norfolk, Virginia, and suburbs—population, 100,000. The earnings of the Company for the last 6 months prior to consolidation show a surplus of 50 per cent. over and above all fixed charges. We offer:

$400,000 OF THESE BONDS AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Descriptive circular and copy of mortgage on application.

PEMBERTON & McADOO,
15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Memphis Light & Power Company
Memphis, Tenn.
Second Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated March 16, 1894, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that bond No. 42 for $1,000 has been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104 per cent. and accrued interest. The bond drawn as above will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of May next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
Dated April 13, 1900.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000

LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND. Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary

DIRECTORS.

James W. Alexander,	James N. Jarvie,
John Jacob Astor,	Aug. D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	Joseph Larocque,
Edward J. Berwind,	D. O. Mills,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Henry M. Flagler,	Richard A. McCurdy,
G. G. Haven,	W. G. Oakman,
Jos. C. Hendrix,	John Sloane,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William C. Whitney,
	A. Wolff.

Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit.
Buy and Sell Bills of Exchange.
Collections on all Foreign Countries

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott	Augustus D. Juilliard
James Stillman	Henry O. Havemeyer
Anthony N. Brady	William A. Nash
Alwyn Ball, jr.	James N. Jarvie
John D. Crimmins	James H. Post
Michael Coleman	Frederick Southack
Ernest Ehrmann	Hugh J. Grant

Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP. WILLIAM BARBOUR,
Vice-President. Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 18th, 1900,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of John M. Bowers, Receiver of the Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co. of N. Y.)

$10,000 Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pitts. Coal Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$5,000 Chic., Indapl's & Louisville R'way Co. Refunding 6 p. c. Bds., 1947.
2 shs. Chic., Indapl's & Louisville R'way Pfd. (By order of Executors.)
100 shs. Colonial Real Estate Association. (For account of whom it may concern.)
5 shs. National Park Bank.
15 shs. United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
50 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$9,000 Chic., Indapl's & Louisville Ry. Refunding 5 p. c. Bds.
8 shs. German-American Bank.
138 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
11 shs. 4th Natl. Bank.
$1,000 N. Y. City 6 p. c. Dock Bds., Reg., 1905.
$4,000 Chic. & Northwest Skg. Fund Regst. 6s.
383 shs. Mobile & Birm. Ry. Pfd. Guar.
25 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
22 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
5 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Leather Manf'rs Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$10,000 Southern R'y Con 5 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1994.
$3,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Dub. Div.) 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$10,000 Carbon Iron Co. 2d 6 p. c. Bds., 1912.
40 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
21 shs. 4th National Bank.
100 shs. Natl. City Bank.
11 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
9 shs. Union Trust Co.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$6,000 Council Bluffs Water Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
1,000 shs. Red River Valley Co. (Hypd.)
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
1,625 shs. Ensley Land Co.
$3,000 Omaha Water Co. Con. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
40 shs. Omaha Water Co. 1st Pfd.
22 shs. Omaha Water Co. 2d Pfd.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$85,000 N. Y., Lack. & West. R. R. Term. Impt. 4s, 1923.
25 shs. German Am. R. E. Title Ins. Co.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
50 shs. City Trust Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Morton Trust Co.
$5,000 Long Island R. R. Unified 4 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. John B. Stetson Co. common.
100 shs. General Liquid Air and Refrig. Co.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
120 shs. Mahoning Coal R. R. Co. common.
22 shs. Mahoning Coal R. R. Guar. Pfd.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Havana Elec. R'way Co. Pfd.
$7,000 Atlantic Coast R. R. Co. Gen. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
18 shs. Reading Co. 1st Pfd.
67 shs. Reading Co. 2d Pfd.
25 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.
2 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
5 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$5,000 Pitts. Pains. & Fairport R. R. 1 Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1916, (Ctf. of Dep.)
50 shs. Gramercy Sugar Co. Pfd.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad.
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway,
New York, April 10, 1900.

TO SHAREHOLDERS OF
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, having a large interest in the stock of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, has caused an examination of the condition and affairs of the Company to be made, which examination disclosed a floating debt on March 31st, 1900, of $1,350,143.68, all of which is unsecured; and quick assets, proceeds of which can be used towards paying same, amounting to only $193,000.

Further, that payments of dividends for many years have been made out of funds which should have been properly devoted to the maintenance and extension of the property, and that additional expenditures will be necessary, which can only be met by a suspension of dividends.

The examination further shows that the Company will be unable to resume payments of dividends for a period of at least five years.

Under these circumstances, and in order to relieve the stockholders of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway from the embarrassment which follows suspension of dividends, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has decided to make the following offer to such stockholders, to wit: One share of stock of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will be given in exchange for two shares of the capital stock of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, provided said stock shall be delivered to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New York, **ON OR BEFORE** July 2d, 1900. Temporary receipts will be given to holders of Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry. stock, depositing same for exchange, as herein provided.

Application to the New York Stock Exchange will be made to list the Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. stock given in exchange.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

LIQUID AIR
TO-MORROW
IS THE LAST DAY TO BUY
Stock at **$5.25** A Share

(Par Value $10—full paid and non-assessable.)

WE GUARANTEE that this stock will be $10 a share in a few weeks, or money refunded. It may climb to $50 or $100 eventually. Remember the early days of the Telephone stock, and don't be too conservative. Take a small block of this stock, anyway. Buy direct of company—don't pay any broker's fee.

Subscriptions received by mail or in person—from one share to one thousand shares. Make checks or P. O. Money Orders payable to

NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.,
Fiscal Office, 124 World Building, New York.

We have made LIQUID AIR and claim for our invention simplicity and economy.

Northern Central Railway Company,
Office of the Treasurer,
Baltimore, April 3d, 1900.

To the Stockholders of the Northern Central Railway Company:

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was on motion adopted:

"RESOLVED, That for the purpose of providing a portion of the funds needed to pay the bonds of the Company maturing April 1st and July 1st, 1900, and amounting to the sum of $3,930,000, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe at $70 per share, between April 16th and May 10th, 1900, on which latter day the privilege will cease, for one-third of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on April 10th, 1900. Payment in full for such stock must be made between June 11th and 20th, inclusive. At the time of such payment certificates of stock for whole shares and scrip certificates for fractions of shares will be delivered.

"The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder.

"Scrip certificates issued for fractions of shares will not bear interest or dividend, but will be convertible into stock before January 1st, 1901, when the fractions presented make whole shares. Scrip presented after January 1st, 1901, will be redeemed in cash at the price originally paid the Company for the same."

Stockholders will receive official notice of this allotment by circular, giving full information in regard thereto, and also a warrant showing the number of shares for which they are entitled to subscribe, which will be forwarded shortly after April 10th, 1900. Any further information desired in connection therewith can be obtained upon application to this office.

A. W. HENDRIX,
Treasurer.

Holders of Erie & Pittsburg Co. Stock
are requested to communicate with the Provident Life & Trust Co., 401 Chestnut St., Phila.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKHOLDERS
of the
Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Equipment Company.

Holders of the temporary stock certificates of the above company will receive, in exchange therefor, on and after April 20th, 1900, upon presentation of the same to the State Trust Company, No. 100 Broadway, New York, the engraved certificates of the CONSOLIDATED RAILWAY ELECTRIC LIGHTING & EQUIPMENT COMPANY. J. L. WATSON, Secretary.
Dated New York, April 17th, 1900.

BOSTON UNITED GAS BONDS.
FIRST SERIES.

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the Trust Agreement, dated January 1, 1889, sealed proposals for the sale of Boston United Gas Bonds to the amount of $90,000 will be received at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1900, at a price not exceeding five per cent. premium and accrued interest.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
Dated April 2, 1900.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Grand Central Station, New York.
April 2d, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the principal of the CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, maturing MAY 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York City. All interest due on said bonds will be paid, as usual, through this office. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.
THE STATE TRUST COMPANY.

Whereas, an agreement for the merger of the Morton Trust Company into The State Trust Company has been made and entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies under their respective corporate seals, which agreement provides for the issue of stock of The State Trust Company, then by said agreement to have the name Morton Trust Company, and its stock having been increased to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) in exchange for stock of the present Morton Trust Company, at the rate of share for share, and also prescribes the further terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The State Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the 23d day of April, 1900, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval, and also to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said State Trust Company from One million dollars, ($1,000,000,) consisting of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100) each, to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) to consist of twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100,) each, the object of said increase being to carry into effect the said agreement of merger, the new or additional shares to be issued share for share for the stock of said Morton Trust Company.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of April, 1900, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M., on the 24th day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, March 28th, 1900.
By order of the Board,
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Thomas F. Ryan,	Joel B. Erhardt,
J. B. Duke,	Andrew Mills,
R. A. C. Smith,	W. A. Nash,
P. A. B. Widener,	F. H. Parker,
Elihu Root,	J. N. Hallock,
Anson G. McCook,	George Foster Peabody,
E. A. McAlpin,	Majority of Trustees.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
of
The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
Denver, Colorado, April 5th, 1900.

To the Holders of both Preferred and Common Stock of

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders, both preferred and common, of The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Equitable Building, at Denver, Colorado, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to determine whether the Company, when it disposes of the whole or any part of the $2,277,000 par value of The Rio Grande Southern Railroad Company's first mortgage, four per cent. gold bonds, now held and owned by the Company, shall guarantee the payment of the same and all interest to accrue thereon.

The transfer books of the Company, for the transfer of the stock of the Company, will close with the close of business on Friday, the 4th day of May, 1900, and reopen on the morning of Wednesday, May 16th, 1900.

This meeting is called by order of the Board of Directors.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS' WAREHOUSING COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING TO INCREASE CAPITAL STOCK.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
54 Wall Street,
New York, April 16, 1900.

A Special Meeting of the Merchants & Manufacturers' Warehousing Company will be held on the 8th day of May, 1900, at 11 A. M. at the office of such Company, at No. 2 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from seventy thousand dollars, ($70,000,) consisting of seven hundred (700) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($250,000,) to consist of twenty-five hundred (2,500) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

WM. SCHALL, Jr.,
PERCY CHUBB,
PERCY THOMPSON,
J. W. BULLOCK,
NAT'L HENCHMAN DAVIS,
A Majority of the Directors.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.

New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
New York, April 18th, 1900.

The seventieth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Station, New York City, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 25th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 16th. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio

CHARLES F. COX,
Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The Mexican National Railroad Co.
New York, March 17th, 1900.

Holders of Second Mortgage "A" Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from the earnings of 1899, on account of past due interest, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 5 and 6 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 20th, 1900.

WILLIAM BURCKEL, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIDATED First Mtge. 5 per cent. registered bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. & Ga. R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Saturday, April 21, 1900, at 12 noon, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due May 1, 1900, and will open May 1, at 10 A. M. JOSIAH F. HILL,
Sec'y, Southern R'y Co.
New York, April 14, 1900.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, April 20th, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1900, and will reopen May 1, at 10 A. M. C. E. POTTS, Treas'r.
Richmond, Va., April 12, 1900.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks erratic.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 17	918,197
To date this year	43,251,900
Corresponding date last year	68,759,491

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 17	$2,334,500
To date this year	$204,504,490
Corresponding date last year	$372,645,210

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@3½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & Wire	2	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1	Long Island	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	National Steel	1
Chi. G. W. deb.	¾	Norf. & West.	1¾
C., L. & W. pf.	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Federal Steel	2¾	Third Avenue	1
Federal Steel pf.	¾	Wis. Central pf.	⅝
General Electric	1⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car. & Fdy.	⅝	Hocking Valley	⅝
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Illinois Central	⅝
Am. Ice	1½	Int. Paper	½
Am. Linseed	½	Lake Erie & West.	1
Am. Linseed pf.	¾	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1⅝	Manhattan	1⅝
Am. Steel H. pf.	1½	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Am. Tin Plate	1	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	National Biscuit	1
Am. Tobacco	1½	National Steel pf.	2½
Anaconda Copper	1¾	National Tube	2½
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Nat. Tube pf.	¾
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	¾	N. J. Central	1⅛
Canada Southern	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
Canadian Pacific	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	N. Y. Dock pf.	2
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅝	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	2
Chi. & East. Ill.	3	Nor. & West.	½
Chi. Gt. West.	½	Northern Pacific	⅛
Chi., Ind. & L.	¾	Pacific Coast	¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	3	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Pennsylvania	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Pressed S. Car pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Reading	¾
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Read. 1st pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	2	Read. 2d pf.	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	¾	Union Pacific	⅛
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	⅛
Erie	⅛	U. S. Rubber	1
Erie 1st pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞
Glucose Sugar	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
H. B. Claflin	1¼		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

L. Ev. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r. 1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s 2¾

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg. 1	Erie gen. lien 1
Col. Mid. 2-4s 1	Int. Paper 6s 1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Yesterday's security market was excited. The iron and steel stocks were naturally the most conspicuous features. Opening transactions in that group were almost panicky. Quotations were irregular to the extent that some stocks sold at 2 or 3 points difference in the same crowd at the same time. American Steel and Wire was at 42 and 40 simultaneously, and Federal Steel's exhibit was much the same.

Liquidation was forced by wholesale. Not only was the speculative crowd selling freely and indiscriminately, but commission firms seemed bent on housecleaning—inducing or obliging customers to throw over the iron and steel stocks in blocks.

Yet at the end of the day the substantial advances of record were in the two stocks which had been most under pressure—Steel and Wire gaining 2 full points, and Federal Steel about 3.

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All day long Wall Street was filled with sensational tales of impending developments, many of which were scheduled to distribute more disturbance. It was much insisted that an iron trade war was not only certain, but very close at hand, and some of the oracles proclaimed trouble even greater than any threatened cutting of prices because of competition. Some circulating reports were extremely grotesque, but that did not prevent their getting attention. Foolish representations exerted influence. The short interest increased largely. Throughout the day insinuations in variety had it that disturbing disclosures would be made before Stock Exchange business ended, and this phase of bear campaigning had the effect of making short sellers more than ordinarily bold, and the borrowing necessity of the morning was probably doubled before the end of the day. Then of a sudden the crowding bears began to cover shorts, and fairly fell over one another in eagerness to even up.

And to this, more than to any reflection of what can be considered intrinsic, may be attributed the afternoon rally, which left prices for all the iron and steel stocks at the best figures of the day.

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All the industrial stock list was hurt by the sensationalism of the iron and steel group. Many conspicuous industrial shares were, indeed, forced down several points apiece. This performance partook so much of evident manipulation, however, that well-balanced observers were able to regard the exhibition with composure.

But not the industrials alone suffered, the railway list declined as well. Some such recessions were substantial. Vigorous drives were made at a number of conspicuous railway stocks, and there was, moreover, what seemed to be pronounced liquidation in some such quarters. Out-of-town selling orders were large in the railway stocks as well as in the industrials. Yet at no time was there a single disclosure of anything disturbing businesswise that could warrant declines in the railway list—excepting, of course, weakened margins because of losses imposed by the iron and steel break.

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Of business news made public during the day much was distinctly encouraging. Favorable railway earnings were reported, and progress in a variety of important business undertakings was made known. Yet, aside from the covering of short contracts, little buying vigor showed in the market at any time. There still remains a short interest widely extended, and further early buying for that account is not improbable; but it is idle to affect to believe that the market is not severely hurt by the scandal of the steel and iron stock jobbery; and improvement will require the appearance of new actual buying—of buying other than to cover shorts. Honest observers will not put lightly aside the astonishing incident which has just been providing sensationalism.

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

Yesterday was essentially a steel and iron stock day on the Exchange. Of the total market sales, amounting approximately to 900,000 shares, more than one-fourth were in the steel stock group, with Steel and Wire, Federal Steel, and Tennessee Coal and Iron most active. At the outset recessions were the order of the day, but before the morning was far advanced the large short covering orders carried the quotations up, with the result that at the close of the day actual advances were scored in the most conspicuous issues.

Yet of news developments affecting the stocks there were none. The story of a threatened or actual trade war persisted, and secret cutting of prices was said to be going steadily on. But from no source could any specific knowledge in the matter be obtained. Chairman John W. Gates of American Steel and Wire, who on the day previous had told of the closing down of twelve of his mills because of overproduction and poor business, was yesterday uncommunicative, saying simply that he had nothing to say further on the subject; that the mills were closed and would stay closed.

President E. H. Gary of Federal Steel gave out this statement: "The news in the iron and steel trade relates principally to the American Steel and Wire Company, concerning which I have nothing to say."

Chairman H. H. Porter of the same company, in reference to a report that large orders had been countermanded by customers of the company and that several of the mills were to be closed down, said: "There is not one word of truth in the story. We are well satisfied with our business."

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But though this was all that could be gotten officially, there were in the Street many reports, in which the affairs of nearly all the steel and iron companies were discussed. Whether or not the facts justify the reports is a matter which only time will develop; but that some of the rumors—and they are presented only as rumors—came from sources generally considered reliable was unquestioned. One of the stories was to the effect that Mr. Gates had decided, for personal if not for trade reasons, to extend the field of operations of his company and to direct a crusade more particularly against the products of the Federal Steel Company; and that to do this successfully he was prepared to force trade prices much lower. Another report was that the inner affairs of Steel and Wire were far from satisfactory; that, in fact, were they disclosed they would have anything but a reassuring effect upon the stockholders of the company.

On the strength of this latter report, wagers were made yesterday on the Stock Exchange that the Steel and Wire Company would not pay the full dividends for the year on its common stock. It was said, also, that it was on the expectation of a war with Steel and Wire that the officers of the Federal Steel Company at their recent meeting took action to amend their charter to permit them to put their common stock on a regular quarterly dividend basis.

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As for the attitude of the Street toward those interests which are held accountable for the sudden slump in the steel stocks—for the "thimblerigging" of the market, in short—it is not difficult to determine. On all sides was heard condemnation of the methods pursued and of the manipulators. Talk was general that insiders by their selling had betrayed their friends in a way that the Street has not seen or known in years.

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Concerning the course of the stocks themselves the story can be told briefly.

The opening of Steel and Wire common was recorded as "10,000 shares from 40 to 42," while the opening of the preferred was "2,000 from 79 to 77¾." The opening in each case was several points below the final figure of the day previous, and in each case it was the low figure for the day. Short covering carried the figures up until, at the market's close, the common stock on s

Commerce in New York, has been given, and notices yesterday were sent to the associated banks that the National Union Bank will cease to make exchanges at the Clearing House on April 21, and that after that date the outstanding checks upon that bank will be redeemed by the consolidated bank. The National Bank of Commerce in New York will, after April 21, become the Clearing House agent of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

Yesterday was the first actual business day of the National Bank of Commerce under its increased capital of $10,000,000 and about $6,000,000 surplus, and with the following officers: Joseph C. Hendrix, President; J. Pierpont Morgan, Vice President; Edward O. Leech, Second Vice President; H. C. Duvall, Cashier, and N. Olcott, James S. Alexander, and H. B. Fonda, Assistant Cashiers. The Directors are J. Pierpont Morgan, Frederick Sturges, Charles Lanier, Charles H. Russell, Alexander E. Orr, John S. Kennedy, Woodbury Langdon, John Claflin, A. D. Juilliard, G. G. Haven, Joseph C. Hendrix, James N. Jarvis, Richard A. McCurdy, Samuel D. Babcock, Frederic Cromwell, F. P. Olcott, William C. Whitney, H. McK. Twombly, and Daniel S. Lamont, the six last named Directors qualifying Monday.

TO BUILD UP COTTON MILLS.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will proceed at once to devote some measure of its energies and powers toward securing the construction of cotton factories at the most advantageous points on its lines. With this purpose in view, P. Sid Jones, the company's representative in various capacities at Birmingham, will go East immediately and seek to interest investors in the plan, which promises so much for the railroad and its immense territory. The mineral development of the Birmingham district, and the general growth in population, industry, and wealth in its territory, have hitherto claimed the attention and taxed the energies of the Louisville and Nashville Company, to the unavoidable neglect of cotton manufacturing as a business of the first importance. The purpose now is to make up for lost time. Cotton factories are to be built, and upon plans that will make them, perhaps, the most profitable in the United States.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Merger of the State Trust Company with the Morton Trust Company ratified by the latter's stockholders.

Election of Charles Steele, Jr., of J. P. Morgan & Co., a Director of the Erie, succeeding Charles H. Coster, deceased.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 250 shares of Phenix Bank stock at 100.

Sale by the Père Marquette Railroad Company of $1,000,000 4 per cent. twenty-year extended first mortgage bonds of the Holly, Wayne and Monroe Railroad, the proceeds to be used in retiring an equal amount of first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1901.

Decrease of $1,470,992 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $2,657,239 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Statement that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will endeavor to secure the construction of cotton factories at the most advantageous points on its lines.

Records broken last Tuesday by the Pittsburg railroads, when 1,000 carloads of structural iron and steel were moved, entirely irrespective of coal, coke, or other freight.

Heavy increase in Eastbound shipments of dead freight from Chicago last week as compared with the corresponding week last year, the total being 198,883 tons, against 90,797 tons.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3¾@4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $238,949,625; balances, $16,218,007; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,935,578.

Money on call in London nominal, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4 per cent. for short and 4@4½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.87¼@$4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ less 1-16@5.20 and 5.16¼ less 1-16@5.16⅜; reichsmarks, 94⅜@94 7-16 and 95 1-16@95⅛; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—12½@8c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium; San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 17.—American securities opened depressed on weak advices from New York. The market remained quiet, with business restricted, and prices moved in sympathy with reports from Wall Street. The closing tone was steady.

Consols for money, 101 3-16; consols for the account, 101⅛; Canadian, 99¾; Erie, 14; Erie first preferred, 42¾; Illinois Central, 113½; Union Pacific preferred, 78½; St. Paul, 124½; New York Central, 130; Pennsylvania, 70¾; Reading, 10; Northern Pacific preferred, 78¾; Atchison, 26; Louisville, 57½; Grand Trunk, 8⅝; Anaconda, 10½. Rand Mines, 3⅝.

Bar silver steady at 27 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4 per cent., and for three months' bills, 4@4½ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £2,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 29.25; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 6.70.

Spanish fours, 72¼.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 17.—Business was inactive on the Bourse to-day, the settlement passing with the usual conditions. Rentes were weak. Portuguese securities were offered freely. Spanish fours, Italians, and Brazilians were harder. Bank shares attracted attention, especially Credit Lyonnais and Banque de Paris. The advance in Rio Tintos continued. Kafirs opened firm, but subsequently reacted on the report of a Boer victory, which, however, was not confirmed. De Beers were pressed for sale. Three per cents, 101f. 30c. for the account; exchange on London, 25f. 20c. for checks. Spanish fours closed at 73.45.

BERLIN, April 17.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Spanish fours were dull. Italian securities were in good demand. Americans were weak on London advices. Iron shares relapsed on the reaction in iron and steel securities in the New York market. Coal shares were good. Exchange on London, 20 marks 52 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 4¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

MADRID, April 17.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 79.05. Gold was quoted at 28.80.

American Cotton Company.

The shareholders of the American Cotton Company have elected John E. Searles, William C. Lovering, Cornelius N. Bliss, David R. Francis, James K. Jones, Albert W. Smith, Magnus Swenson, Stillman P. Kelley, and Edward E. Hopkins Directors. Messrs. Swenson, Kelley, and Hopkins are new members of the board.

$245,382,850 in Bonds Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The amount of bonds so far deposited in the Treasury in exchange for the new 2 per cents is $245,382,850, of which $88,136,250 were received from individuals and institutions other than national banks.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Weakness in the market for outside securities yesterday extended to more issues than were affected on Monday, and the day's record showed a number of relatively large declines. In some cases prices were lowered practically without transactions, as demand for stocks was light and offerings even much below recently prevailing figures found few takers. Some issues were well bought and remained firm in the generally weak market, but these were exceptions. Most of the orders in the market appeared to be considerably above or below the price at which trades could be made, and brokers reported it difficult to do any business at all in a number of issues. Signs were had of forced liquidation, and some issues were directly affected by traders' necessities. Amalgamated Copper suffered a further decline, and not a few of the industrials shared the weakness that showed in the other sections of the market. At no time during the day did the trading on the curb show any life, conditions in the Stock Exchange market making traders little willing to commit themselves in the outside market. In only two or three stocks did the day's trading amount to 1,000 shares, while most of the stocks in the list traded in at all supplied only two or three hundred shares to the day's total. Prices rallied but little from the declines, and in most cases closing prices were near the lowest for the day.

NATIONAL SALT opened off from the previous night's closing sale and declined substantially before the end of the day. At the close, though the stock was not offered under 49, the best bid was 45, a decline of 4 points. The recession in the price of the stock seemed due to the fact that the dividend declared on the previous day was made to cover the first quarter of the second year instead of being made payable simultaneously with the fourth dividend on the preferred stock. This was the view generally taken of the decline, for no dissatisfaction could be felt at the amount of the dividend, which was considerably in excess of what was generally expected. The extra and regular dividends, amounting to 2 per cent., were declared out of earnings of the company's first year, and, it is said, were made payable in August instead of in May in deference to the more conservative views of some of the Directors. The preferred stock is thus given the full advantage of a year's dividends before anything goes to the common stock. Only a few hundred shares of the stock changed hands on the decline, and though demand for the issue was light, the supply of stock proved small, as was shown by the fact that no stock was offered at the close within several points of the bid price. There was practically no trading in the preferred stock.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common was one of the most active issues, being traded in to the extent of over 1,000 shares. Nearly all of this sold at 25, which was a decline of about 2 points overnight. Yesterday's purchases of the stock seemed to be made for the same interests that a short while ago bought large quantities of the stock, and the belief still is that the buying of this stock is in furtherance of some well defined plan looking to the re-establishment of harmonious relations between the several gas companies in this city. Meanwhile, the gas war appears to show little abatement, but nevertheless it is claimed that the large buying of the New Amsterdam stocks has significance. The preferred stock also closed several points lower and the bonds sold as low as 98 and declined 1½ points net.

GENERAL CARRIAGE opened at 8½ and subsequently sold as high as 9⅝, brokers supposed to be acting for insiders being the buyers. It closed at 8¾ bid, which was a fractional advance over the best bid at the close on Monday.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold as low as 92½ and closed at 92¼ bid, a net loss of three-quarters of a point. Transactions in the stock amounted to about 700 shares.

UNION COPPER, on what seemed to be forced liquidation, sold at 5, about 1,000 shares changing hands. It closed at 5 bid, with no stock offered under 10.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred sold early in the day at 28, and just before the close at 27¾. It lost about 1 point net.

RUBBER GOODS common sold to the extent of 300 shares at 29½, closing at 29½ bid, a decline of three-quarters of a point. The preferred stock was offered at 79.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	24½	27
New Amsterdam pf	45	49
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97½	99

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	28	30
American Agricul. Chem. pf. ex div.	76½	77½
American Bicycle	10	13
American Bicycle pf	39	43
American Bicycle bonds		86
American Chicle	65	65
American Chicle pf	85	91
American Woolen	19	20¼
American Woolen pf	76¼	77
Cast-Iron Pipe		6¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	45	46
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11	12
Distilling Company of America	7¾	8¼
Distilling Company of America pf	27	28
Electric Boat	25	27½
Electric Boat pf	40	46
Havana Commercial	16½	18
Havana Commercial pf, ex div	58	60
International Power	35	45
International Pump	20½	21½
International Pump pf	66¼	67¼
National Enameling & Stamping		24
National Enameling & Stamping pf	39	84
National Gramophone	40	44
National Salt	45	49
National Salt pf	77	79
Otis Elevator	26	28
Otis Elevator pf., ex div	84	86
Royal Baking Powder pf	91	92½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29½	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	78	79
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div		67½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	543	546
United States Flour Milling	7	7
United States Flour Milling Bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	⅜

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	92¼	92¾
American Air Power	40	42
Arizona Land	14	14½
Asphalt Company of America	7½	8½
British Columbia Copper	10½	11½
California Copper		3
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf	52	57
Chicago & Alton sub., ex div	107	108
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	90
Electric Vehicle	40	45
Electric Vehicle pf	80	95
Electro-Pneumatic	2½	3¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	26
General Carriage	8¼	9¼
Illinois Transportation	2	2½
†Lady Helen Copper	78	79
*Marieeen Copper	6¾	7½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	15½	16½
Mexican 6s	97	
New England Transportation	6¼	6¾
New York Transportation	10	11
†Pande Basin	7	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	23	30
Pittsburg Coal pf	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis subs, 56 58-100 p. c. repaid	83	
St. Louis Transit	24½	
Standard Coupler	12¾	13¾
Superior & Boston Copper		3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4	4½
Tennessee Copper	15	17
Trust Company of America	209	212
United Railways of St. Louis pf	71	72
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	87	87½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	19	22
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60	61

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st s.	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	236
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	104
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	109½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	
Columbus Railway pf	83	
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	83
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	55
42d St., Man & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	93
Jersey City, Hoboken & Patterson	21	21¾
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf		96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118¼	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	30
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	100	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31	32

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102½	105
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, April 17, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14	14½	700	Am. Car & Found. Co.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	−⅜
63¾	64	750	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	64¼	64½	63⅝	64⅛	−⅝
99	100	50	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	100	100	100	100	
27	31	300	American Dist. Tel.	27½	27½	27	27	
47⅝	47⅞	1,450	American Ice Co.	48	48	47¾	47¾	−1⅛
75	77	16	Am. Ice Co. pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	
13	13½	110	Am. Linseed Co.	13	13	12	13	
56	56¾	421	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½	−½
4	4½	300	American Malting Co.	4½	4½	4½	4½	−⅛
37	37½	3,170	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37½	37⅝	36½	36½	−1⅝
88⅝	89	685	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	88⅝	89	88¼	89	+⅝
27½	28	9,000	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	27	28	25⅝	28	
73	74	1,200	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	74	74	73	73	−1⅝
44⅜	45	80,890	American Steel & Wire	40	45	40	45	+2
80½	81½	14,700	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	79	81½	77⅝	81½	+1
105	106⅛	55,040	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	107½	108¾	105¾	106¾	−2½
29	29½	2,080	American Tin Plate	29½	29½	28	28½	−1
79⅝	80	535	Am. Tin Plate pf.	79½	79½	79¼	79¼	−½
103	103¼	40,038	American Tobacco	104½	105	100	103¼	−1½
49½	50	300	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	49½	49½	49¼	49¼	−1⅛
44½	45½	100	Ann Arbor pf	45	45	45	45	−1½
26⅜	26⅝	13,835	At., T. & S. F.	27	27⅝	26¼	26⅝	−¼
70⅝	70⅞	38,820	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70⅝	71½	69½	70½	−¾
85¾	85⅞	14,178	Baltimore & Ohio	85	86⅞	84½	85⅝	
88½	88⅝	33,520	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	87¼	89¼	87¼	89¼	+1
73⅝	73½	24,840	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73½	74⅝	71⅞	73⅝	+⅞
9¼	9⅝	400	Brunswick City	9½	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	−⅛
55¼	55⅝	700	Canada Southern	55⅝	55⅝	55	55	−1
100	100	100	Canadian Pacific	98½	98½	96¾	96¾	−¾
32	32¼	10,796	Chesapeake & Ohio	32½	32⅝	31⅝	32½	−½
125¾	125⅞	15,792	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	126½	127½	125	125¾	−1¾
		100	Chi. & East. Ill.	103	103	103	103	−3
133½	133⅝	2,520	Chi. Great West.	14	14⅛	13¾	13½	−½
77⅞	78	16	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	78½	78½	78	78½	
88	88½	800	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	87	88½	87	88½	+⅝
26¾	27¼	1,050	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	27	27½	26¾	26¾	−¾
56	57	900	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	56½	57⅝	56½	57	−3
120⅞	121¼	14,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	121½	122½	120¼	121	−⅝
172½	173	450	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172⅜	172⅞	172¼	172½	
161	162	500	Chicago & Northw.	162	162	161	161½	−1½
110	110⅝	10,290	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	110¼	111½	109¼	110¾	−⅝
35⅛	37	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	+¼
62⅜	62½	1,800	C., C., C. & St. L.	62½	63	62	62⅜	−⅛
97	97½	600	Cleve., Cor. & W. pf.	97	97	97	97	+2
44	44¼	8,730	Colorado Fuel & Iron	44	45	42¾	44	−1½
29	29½	50	Colorado Midland pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	
	6¼	360	Colorado Southern	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼	−⅛
43	44	410	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43½	43¾	43	43	−1
17	18	200	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	
18⅜	18¾	400	Col. & H. C. & I.	18¾	18¾	18	18⅜	−⅛
183	185	335	Consolidated Gas	184	184	183	183	−2
29¼	29½	7,720	Continental Tobac. Co.	29	29⅜	28¾	29½	+⅝
81¾	82¼	1,992	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	81½	83¼	81½	82¾	−⅛
115½	116⅜	185	Delaware & Hudson.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	−1½
179	180	645	Del., Lack. & West.	180	180	180	180	
20⅜	21	1,225	Denver & R. G.	20¾	21	20⅜	20⅝	−⅛
71½	71½	205	Denver & R. G. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	−1⅝
15	15¼	500	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15	15	15	15	
13⅝	14	200	Erie	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛
41½	41½	2,200	Erie 1st pf	41	41¾	40¾	41	−1
21	23	1,884	Erie 2d pf	22⅞	23	22	22	
50¾	51	100	Evans. & T. H.	51	51	51	51	
43	43	52,000	Federal Steel	40	43⅜	39½	43	+2⅜
69⅝	70	9,337	Federal Steel pf	69	69¾	68	69¾	+⅞
18½	19	200	Ft. Worth & R. G.	19	19	19	19	+⅛
		100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	72½	72½	72½	72½	
135⅝	135¾	2,571	General Electric	135¼	135¾	134	135⅝	+1⅞
48¾	50	1,015	Glucose Sugar Ref.	49	50	49	49	−1
98¼	100	100	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	98	98	98	99	
158½	159½	1,410	Great Northern pf.	159½	160	158	158	
110½	112½	164	H. B. Claflin Co.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	−1¼
38½	38¾	1,410	Hocking Valley	38½	39	38½	38½	−⅛
66¼	66¾	900	Hocking Valley pf.	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼	−⅛
114¼	114½	650	Illinois Central	115¼	115¼	114¼	114½	−⅝
22	23	325	International Paper	22½	22½	22	22	−½
66	66	400	Internat. Paper pf.	65	66	64¾	66	+½
	7¾	1,300	International Silver	7½	7¾	6¾	7⅜	−¼
18½	18⅝	700	Iowa Central	18½	18½	18⅜	18½	
17¾	18¼	100	K.C.,P. & G.,full as.pd.	18	18	18	18	−¼
14	18	50	Kan. City So., w. iss.	18	18	18	18	
41¼	42	100	K. C. So. pf., w. iss.	41½	41½	41½	41½	
32	32¾	500	Lake Erie & West.	32¾	32⅞	32	32	−1
61	61	100	Long Island	60	60	60	60	+½
55½	56	600	Louisville & Nashville.	55	55½	54	55	−½
29½	29⅝	2,240	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	29¾	29¾	29¼	29⅝	−⅛
17¼	17⅝	1,420	Wisconsin Central	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	
50	50½	350	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	50¾	50¾	50⅜	50⅝	+⅜

Sales..... 918,197

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60⅝@61⅛. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London nominally at 27 5-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝c; Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .16½, 200 Brunswick at .30, 1,000 Cosmos at .01, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.80, 200 Elkton at 1.25, 100 Isabella at 1.20, 100 Jack Pot at .01, 100 Sierra Nevada at .55, and 100 Work at .33.

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Closing bids for mining stoks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Anaconda	.35	Leadville Con.	.07
Alice	.55	Little Chief	.17
Adams Cons.	.15	Mexican	.35
Belcher	.30	Moulton	.30
Best & Belcher	.25	Ontario	8.00
Bruns. Con.	.20	Ophir	.75
Caledonia B. H.	.60	Plymouth	.12
Chrysolite	.06	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Chollar	.13	Potosi	.28
Cons. Cal. & Va.	1.65	Quicksilver	1.50
Com. T. Co. stock	.06	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Com. T. Co. bonds	.06	Savage	.14
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Sierra Nevada	.50
Deadwood Terra	.65	Standard	3.45
Eureka Cons.	.14	Small Hopes	1.05
Father De Smet	.07	Union Cons.	.30
Golden Fleece	.02	Victor	1.00
Gould & Curry	.26	Yellow Jacket	.50
Hale & Norcross	.33	Argentum Juanita	.20
Homestake	50.00	Isabella	1.15
Horn Silver	1.10	Mollie Gibson	.20
Iron Silver	.01	Portland	2.30
La Crosse	.14		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 17.—Montana was the feature to-day among home specialties, falling from 317½ to 308 after the announcement of an increased quarterly dividend, the total of $10 per share contrasting with $8 three months ago. Other mining shares were soft, but not especially active. Montana rallied 2, to 310, but in the late trading the other mining shares became notably heavy. Arcadian was off 3½, at 20; Baltic, 2, at 20; Bingham, ½, at 11; Butte, 6, at 73; Centennial, 1⅝, at 21; Isle Royale, 1, at 26; Old Dominion, 3½, at 19; Osceola, 1½, at 68½; Parrot, 1, at 44½; Utah, 3, at 30. Business was quiet apart from Sugar and Federal Steel.

At the Clearing House business was done at 4 per cent. and New York funds sold at from 12½ to 8 cents' discount.

Money on call is plentiful and not greatly in demand. Rates range from 3½ to 4½ per cent., with the most of the business doing at 4 per cent. Time loans are on a 4 per cent. basis for the very best names, with fairly good paper taken around 4½ per cent., and with some loans made as high as 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	5½	Old Domin.	19	20
Allouez	2	2½	Osceola	68	69½
Arcadian	20¼	21½	Parrot	44	45
Arnold	7	7⅞	Pioneer	50	1
Ash Bed	50	60	Quincy	130	135
Atlantic	5	6	Santa Fe	5½	6
Baltic	20	20½	Santa Ysabel	1	2
B. & Gr. C.		15	Shoe	32½	33
Butte & B.	75	77	Tamarack	190	194
Cal. & Hec.	745	750	Utah Cons.		31
Centennial	20½	21	Washington	1	1½
Franklin	15	16	White Knob		30
Isle Royale	25	26½	Winona	4½	5½
Mohawk	15½	16½	Wolverine	40¼	40¾
Old Colony		4½			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	245	246	Fitchburg pf. 132½ 133½
Bost. & Low.	245	249	N. Y. & N. E. 6s..... 111 —
Bost. & Me.	190	195	N. Y. & N. E. 7s..... 115 —
Bost. & Pr.	300		West End..... 93 93¼
Bost. Elev.	144	145	
Bost. G. 5s.	80	82	
Cent. M. pf.	60		

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	320	326	U. S. Oil..... 18½ 18¾
Chi. S. Yds.	135	137	Westinghouse Electric ... 45 —
Dom. Coal	45	45¼	Westinghouse Elect. pf... 61 —
Dom. C. pf.	115½		
Edis. Tel.	103½	104	
Mex. Telc.	2⅜	2¾	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 17.—There was a fuller sheet to-day than usual, and an erratic market. Biscuit led the interest, the common selling 3,872 shares. It opened at 33⅜, advanced to 33⅞, and then dropped to 32¼, closing at 32⅞. The preferred ranged from 88 at the start, to 86, and closed at 87. Tinplate common opened at 29½, and dropped to 27⅝, closing at 29. Metropolitan preferred advanced from 80 to 80¼, and dropped to 79¼, closing at 79⅝. The common brought 34⅝, and the bonds 97¼@97⅝.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
874	American Linseed	13¾	12⅝	13¾
340	American Linseed pf	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛
65	American Radiator pf	108	108	108
230	American Strawboard	33	32¼	32½
660	American Tin Plate	29½	27¾	28
100	Canal & Dock	69	69	69
10	Chicago Tel.	180	180	180
880	Chicago Union Traction	24½	23½	23¾
457	Diamond Match	128¾	123	123
350	Lake St. Elevated ctfs.	8	8	8
10	Metropolitan Elevated	34¾	34¾	34¾
898	Met. Elevated pf	80½	79½	79⅝
3,872	National Biscuit	33⅝	32¼	32⅞
300	National Biscuit pf	88	85	87
325	National Carbon	16¾	16¼	16¼
150	National Carbon pf	83	82	82
50	National Steel	37	37	37
25	Shelby Steel Tube	16	15	15
100	Street's W. S. C. Line	20½	20½	20½
3	West Chicago	108¾	108¾	108¾
80	West. Stone	26	25	25

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The market to-day was merely a nominal affair, outside of the coal stocks, and the tendency was barely steady. Reading first preferred fell from 30⅝ to 29½; Lehigh Valley from 27¾ to 26½. Pennsylvania declined 2 per cent., to 68½. These depressions were not without influence upon the local specialties, but the market was too small to permit of other than trivial alterations.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20½	20⅝	Phila. Trac.	96⅜	96½
Choctaw	34	34½	Union Trac.	33¾	33¾
Con. T., Pa.	26	26½	U. Gas Imp.	117½	118
El. Co. of A.	11⅝	11¾	Welsbach Lt.	43	44
Lehigh Val.	26¾	27	W. N. Y. & P.		
Marsden	9	9¼	Penn.	7	7⅛

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s coup 1907	1,000	114¼	
Dist of Col 3-65s	4,000	121	
Am Tobacco scrip	4,000	99¾	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	1,000	96¼	
Atch, Top & San Fe adjustment 4s	10,000	84½	
	15,000	84⅝	
	1,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Pell Estate Gets $173,500 for Small Sixth Avenue Corner.

FOR BROADWAY PLOT, $261,000

Successful Sale of Bronx Lots—Mr. Pulitzer Adds to His Residence Site — Other Dealings.

The sale of five parcels belonging to the Pell estate, conducted yesterday by Auctioneer Peter F. Meyer, turned out to be the liveliest event of the year so far at 111 Broadway. The crowd was both large and businesslike, and while the competition for the various properties was sometimes a bit slow at the start after the first few bids prices went to high figures without much talking on the part of the auctioneer. The total amount realized for the five parcels was $545,200.

For the first property put up the plot 56.1 by 92.5 by 54 by 107.6 on the east side of Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, there was an opening bid of $150,000. The plot is flanked on either side by the ... Cloud Hotel, owned by the ...stors, ... by the Stuart House, owned by Sire Brothers. Before the sale the opinion was freely expressed that the property would be taken by one or the other of these adjoining owners. The price advanced rapidly to $250,000, and then, a thousand dollars at a time, to $261,000, at which figure the property was struck down to John Heitman of 99 Nassau Street. Mr. Heitman could not be found at that address and further efforts to establish his identity were unavailing. The price was regarded as a fair one, and corresponded remarkably well with appraisals heard just before the sale, all of which were in the neighborhood of $125,000 a lot. The plot contains about 5,400 square feet, or a little over two lots.

The feature of the sale in the matter of bidding, and in fact the feature of many months of auction business, was developed when the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-first Street was put up. This is a small lot, only 24.8 by 95, now covered with old buildings, but its location in the heart of the retail dry goods district and its actual and speculative value made it unusually attractive in the eyes of the operators.

Somebody bid $75,000, and the price struggled up to $100,000 in a way that was not very assuring. Suddenly four or five speculators seemed to come to life, and although they raised one another only a thousand dollars at a bid, Mr. Meyer had a lively time of it calling off the even thousands from $100,000 to $130,000. This was too slow for the would-be buyers, however, and the price soared over a gap of $25,000 to $230,000 more by jumps of $2,500. Robert E. Dowling bid $172,500. Auctioneer Meyer evidently understood his bid to be $175,000, and took other bids to $176,500, at which figure he announced Mr. Dowling as the buyer. The latter, after his bid of $172,500, had been standing with his back to the auctioneer talking to some friends, and was surprised when called upon to step up and pose as the purchaser at $176,500. He protested, with the result that the bidding was reopened at $172,500, and advanced to $173,500, W. E. Ward being the buyer.

For the other properties on Sixth Avenue and Broadway there was spirited competition, although nothing like that called forth by the little piece at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. James O'Donohue paid $43,750 for 763 Sixth Avenue, 25 by 75, just north of Forty-third Street, and Eldon Bisbee was the buyer of 806 Sixth Avenue, 18.9 by 75, just south of Forty-sixth Street. No. 1,277 Broadway, adjoining the northwest corner of Thirty-second Street, went to Frank B. McDonald, owner of the corner, for $41,600.

Successful Sale of Bronx Lots.

Those who devote themselves to property in the Bronx gave good support to Auctioneer Wells's sale of lots on Third and La Fontaine Avenues, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Streets, facing Crotona Park. Several lots on Monterey Avenue were also included in the announcement, but, although the sale had been entirely successful, as far as it had gone, these were not put up.

For the southeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street J. Romaine Brown, acting presumably for a client, paid $10,000, and for three adjoining avenue lots $6,500 each. J. C. Lawrence bought two lots on the same block for $6,850 each, and C. A. Becker took five at $6,600 each. The northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Monterey Avenue brought $7,500. The southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and Monterey Avenue went for $2,350, and the southeast corner for $3,000. Adjoining lots on One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street ranged in price from $2,225 to $2,650. J. C. Lawrence bought the northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Monterey Avenue for $11,000, other lots on the street bringing from $4,175 to $6,700, according to their depth. La Fontaine Avenue lots, between One Hundred and Seventy-seventh and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Streets, went at $2,600 and $2,700 each.

Thirty-eight lots were sold for a total of $194,175. Other buyers, besides those already mentioned, were C. A. Becker, Thomas & Dunn, W. H. Birkmire, and Herman Wauer.

Dealings at Private Contract.

Joseph Pulitzer, who bought last week 7, 9, 11 and 11½ East Seventy-third Street through John N. Golding, has also purchased from J. M. Main, through the same broker, 15 East Seventy-third Street, adjoining. The latter parcel is 22 by 100, and the purchase gives Mr. Pulitzer for his new residence a site 98 by 100 feet in size.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for William H. Vredenbergh the three-story dwelling 309 West One Hundred and Second Street, 20 by 102.2.

W. P. Mangan has sold to Brady & Hauptmann for improvement the lot 22 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Fay & Stacom the two new six-story tenements, 5 and 7 Hester Street, each 25 by 100.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold to Max Marx the lot 30 by 83 by 30 by 90 on the west side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 45 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, on private terms.

Daniel Meehan has sold to D. Rieger the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 316 West Fifty-second Street.

Results at Auction.

With the exception of Auctioneer Wells's offering of Bronx lots, summarized above, complete results of yesterday's salesroom dealings follow:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Partition Sale.

1,456, 1,458, and 1,460 Broadway, east side, 102.6 feet south of Forty-second Street, 66.1 by 107.6 by 64.1 by 92.5, one-story brick and frame stores and sheds; to John Heitman..... $261,000

340 Sixth Avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-first Street, 24.8 by 95, one, three, and four story brick and frame buildings; to W. E. Ward..... 173,500

806 Sixth Avenue, east side, 18.9 feet south of Forty-sixth Street, 18.9 by 75, four-story brick building; to Eldon Bisbee..... 25,350

763 Sixth Avenue, west side, 75.5 feet north of Forty-third Street, 25 by 75, four-story brownstone-front building; to James O'Donohue..... 43,750

1,277 Broadway, west side, 17.4 feet north of Thirty-second Street, 18 by 68, four-story brick building, with one-story frame building at the rear; to Frank B. McDonald..... 41,600

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

61 to 65 West One Hundred and Eighth St, north side, 175 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 75 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 22,000

418 Mott Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 29 by 100, three-story brick and frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. 7,000

Avenue A, Unionport, northeast corner of Seventh Street, five lots each 50 by 216; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Walter Cutting, as executor..... 3,000

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

144 East Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 160 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling; public auction sale, to Peter A. H. Jackson's Sons..... 14,050

By Philip A. Smyth.

341 Pleasant Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 20.11 by 88, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale of a one-third interest, to Martin J. McMahon..... 2,100

By William Kennelly.

26 and 28 Lenox Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100.11 by 100, two seven-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to Adler & Herrman..... 57,600

109 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 127 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 19 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles A. Mayne..... 17,750

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

153 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 25 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry E. Howland, as trustee. 10,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

2,764 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25.1 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to Samuel Crouthers..... 23,300

By Solomon De Walitearsz.

2,040 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 20.10 by 85, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to W. Stearns. 36,500

121 and 123 Sullivan Street, east side, 59.6 feet south of Prince Street, 41.10 by 75, six-story brick stable; executor's sale, to M. J. Nolan..... 40,000

326 Canal Street, south side, between Broadway and Church Street, 25.10 by 56, four-story brick building; executor's sale, to Theodore L. Bogert..... 24,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The sale of the Young estate's holdings, announced for to-day by Auctioneer Herbert A. Sherman, promises to attract widespread attention both on account of the generally desirable character of the offering and also on account of the assurances of those having charge of it that there is to be no protection of the properties in the bidding. The sale is made, it is asserted, with the sole idea of converting the estate's holdings into cash;

Complete descriptions of the Young properties and all others to be sold to-day are given below:

By Herbert A. Sherman, trustee's sale, 1,422 Second Avenue, east side, 22 feet north of Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 80, four-story brownstone-front flat with store; also,

33 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 390 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 99.11, four-story brownstone-front building, with store; also,

68 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, south side, 53.4 feet east of Madison Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; also,

4 East Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, two-story brick stable; also,

647 Madison Avenue, east side, 50.5 feet south of Sixtieth Street, 25 by 89.11, four-story brownstone-front building; also,

168 East Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front flat, with store; also,

343 to 349 East Fiftieth Street, north side, 145 feet west of First Avenue, each 20 by 100.5, four four-story brownstone-front flats; also,

574 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-first Street, 24 by 64.10, five-story brownstone-front flat; also

1,084 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street, 20.9 by 78; 1,086 Second Avenue, 19.9 by 78; 1,088 Second Avenue, 19.9 by 78; 1,090 Second Avenue, 19.9 by 78, and 1,092 Second Avenue, 20 by 78, five five-story brownstone-front flats, with stores; also,

1,052 Second Avenue, east side, 80.5 feet north of Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 63, three-story brownstone-front flat, with store; also,

943 and 945 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Fiftieth Street, 20.5 and 20, respectively, by 70, two three-story brownstone-front flats, with stores; also,

828 and 830 Second Avenue, east side, 37.5 feet north of Forty-fourth Street, each 18 by 70, two four-story brick flats, with stores; also,

274 East Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 12.10 by 98.9, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; also,

222 and 224 East Twenty-third Street, south side, 284.9 feet east of Third Avenue, 16.5 and 16.8, respectively, by 98.5, two four-story brownstone and brick dwellings; also,

874 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-third Street, 25.5 by 75, four-story brick flat, with store; also,

263 West Thirtieth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brownstone-front flat, with store; also,

455 and 457 West Forty-third Street, north side, 600 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 30 and 20, respectively, by 100.5, two five-story brownstone-front flats; also,

158 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 187.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front building.

By John N. Golding, sale by order of special guardians, 27 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 243 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with four-story extension.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Victor W. Hungerford, referee, 185 East Ninety-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 20.6 by 100.8 and irregular, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $19,174.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 9 East Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story light brick and stone dwelling, with a two-story brick stable on rear of lot.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 112 West Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 110 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 49 and 51 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 385 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 39.6 by 99.11, four-story brick and stone double flat, with two stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 158 East Forty-sixth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, 17 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 417 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 275 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, one-story brick and frame dwelling; 162 Flushing Avenue, Long Island City, south side, 53.6 feet west of Carver Street, 53.6 by 75 by 50 by 95, two-story brick and frame dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph McGinty, Jr., referee, 620 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 185 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,184.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 27.10 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $38,955.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, Summit Avenue, west side, 936 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, running through to Lind Avenue, 21.3 by 175, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,067.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 549 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Broadway, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,592.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick P. Foster, referee, 168 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 190 feet west of Third Avenue, 30 by 100.8, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $17,184.

By McVickar & Co., partition sale, John W. Boothby, referee, 125 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 211.3 feet west of Park Avenue, 18.9 by 100.10, three-story brick dwelling; 2,612 Third Avenue, east side, 84.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 28.2 by 86.4 by 25 by 73.8, four-story frame tenement, with stores.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles Hazen Russell, referee, Washington Avenue, west side, 285.9 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 100 by 145, four four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $13,135; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 144 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 460 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 34.6 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $52,898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 2,789, 2,791, and 2,793 Eighth Avenue and 301 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 99.11 by 100, four five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $50,195; subject to other mortgages for $42,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, 175 Ludlow Street, west side, 172.10 feet south of Houston Street, 25 by 87.6, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $7,494.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 403 Bryant Street, for a frame shed, 20 by 12; J. and M. Boyle, owners; James Boyle, architect; cost, $25.

No. 418 West Thirty-seventh Street, for a five-story brick tenement and store; Frank Hahn, premises, owner; J. H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 48 West Twenty-second Street, for a frame shed, 10 by 10; W. C. Clark, premises, owner; F. Jaeger, architect; cost, $30.

Aqueduct Avenue, east side, 595 feet north of Hampden Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; 28 by 41; E. R. Maslen, owner; A. E. Davis of 2,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 630 to 638 West Forty-third Street, for a five-story brick stable, 125 by 100; American Ice Company of Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $150,000.

No. 3 York Street, for a six-story brick storage house, 22.1 by 62.6; Stuart Duncan, of 9 East Sixty-fourth Street, owner; John Downey of 410 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

No. 98 East Seventh Street, to a five-story and basement brick tenement; Sophie Klenke of 228 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 156 Ridge Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Isaac Sprung of 322 East Fourth Street, owner; Henry Rochmovitz, architect; cost, $300.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 1,080 feet north of One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, to a two-story frame hotel; Louis Wendel of 340 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $2,500.

Webster Avenue, northeast corner of Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; John Mullady of 223 East Forty-ninth Street, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $500.

No. 23 Willett Street, to a five-story brick flat; Anne Oppenheim, owner; L. F. Heinecke, architect; cost, $400.

No. 197 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick flat; estate of R. S. Clark, owner; C. A. Steinwald of 167 East Sixtieth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 50 East Seventy-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Lydia B. Fromentin of 52 East Seventy-fourth Street, owner; A. N. Allen, architect; cost, $7,000.

Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-first Street, to a seven-story brick office building and lofts; Bonfil Improvement Company of 59 Cedar Street, owner; J. B. & J. M. Cornell, architects; cost, $500.

NASSAU TRUST'S NEW BUILDING.

Brooklyn Institution Purchased Site Occupied by Clothing Firm.

The property on the southwest corner of Broadway and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, now occupied by John S. McKeon, the clothier, has been purchased by the Nassau Trust Company, of Williamsburg, which will erect a five-story fire-proof building to cost $100,000. The premises are soon to be vacated by Mr. McKeon, who is retiring from the retail clothing business. The property has a frontage of seventy-five feet on Bedford Avenue and 102 feet on Broadway.

This transaction gives credence to frequent reports that notwithstanding the plaza of the new East River Bridge will be at Havemeyer Street and Broadway, all the big financial institutions, such as the First National Bank, Williamsburg Trust Company, Dime Savings Bank, Williamsburg Savings Bank, Manufacturers' National Bank, and the Nassau Trust Company, will remain where they are, in the lower section of Broadway, near the East River water front.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, April 17.

ALEXANDER AV, n w corner of 136th St, 19x75; Mary E. Bell to Mary A. Howley. $13,000

ARTHUR AV, widened, e s, 442 ft s of road from West Farms to Fordham, 50x100; Michael Connell or O'Connell, and wife to Conrad and Elizabeth Zeler, joint tenants..... Exchange

CHRYSTIE ST, 225, w s, 20x100; Abraham Cohn to Nathan Greenberg and another..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, 584, w s, 46 ft n of 88th St, 27x95; Henrietta Schwerin to Joseph E. Siter..... 1,000

DELANCEY ST, 127, 20x68x irregular; Rachel Weinberg to Michael Josephsohn

DOVER ST, 12, 20.1x28.2x19.9x27.11; Frederic R. Coudert to Mary A. Harrington..... 1

FOX ST, w s, 194.6 ft n of 165th St, 16.8 x100; Henry B. Culver, referee, to John M. Lyon..... 2,000

HALL PLACE, s e s, at s w s of 167th St, runs s w 43.1 x s e 25.5 x s e 30.6 to Intervale Av, x n 37.3 to 167th St, x n w 39.4; Fred E. Lockwood to Max S. Boehm..... 1

HALL PLACE, s e s, at s w s of 167th St, runs s w 43.1 x s e 25.5 x e 30.6 to Intervale Av, x n 37.3 to 167th St, x n w 39.4; Ian Brejcha to Fred E. Lockwood..... 100

HOUSTON ST, 290 East, 20x80; also 288 East Houston St, leasehold, ½ part; Blakeslee Barnes to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 1

HOUSTON ST, 290 East, 20x80; also 288 East Houston St, ½ part; also 61st St, s s, 91 ft w of 1st Av, ¼ part; Blakeslee Barnes to Morris Weinstein..... 1

LAFONTAINE AV, s e s, at n e s of Talmadge St, 65x100; Conrad Zeller to Michael O'Connell..... Exchange

LITTLE 12TH ST, 125, s e corner Washington St, 81.10x32.11x90.2x69.3, partition; William J. A. McKim, referee, to Thomas P. Lawless..... 15,000

LOT 251, map of portion of Hunt estate; Julia Muller and another to Christian Muller..... 1

LOT 191, Block E, map of Mapes estate; Patrick Gormley to Peter Lennon..... 650

LOTS 77 and 80, map of portion of Hunt estate; George Muller to Christian Muller 1

MADISON AV, w s, 75.9 ft n of 117th St, 25x85; Julia Fleischmann to Mary Els.. 100

MADISON AV, w s, 25.9 ft n of 117th St, 25x85; Julia Fleischmann to Samuel Kind..... 100

NEW CONCOURSE, e s, 154.9 ft n of 165th St, 26x81.6x28x81; Janet McAdam and another to Thomas W. Smith..... 4,000

NEW CONCOURSE, e s, 102.9 ft n of 165th St, 26x80.5x26x79.8; Isabella G. Gregory to Alexander W. Melvin and another..... 4,000

PYNE ST, e s, 460 ft n e of Bayard St, 50x158.6x50x158.10; Gottfried Oethinger to Augusta Limbacher..... 8,000

PROSPECT AV, w s, 43.9 ft n of Dawson St, 18.9x101.11x18.9x101.4; William J. Smith to Celia Snydecker..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 63 ft n of 79th St, 28.4x54.9x28x59.4; the Riverside Building Company to George A. Stimpson..... 65,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, or Av, e s, 63 ft n of 79th St, 28.4x54.9x28x59.4; George A. Stimpson to the Riverside Building Company..... 65,000

RUTGERS ST, 53, 25x100, with all title to alley; Herman Kahrs to Charles Goldstein..... 1

RUTGERS ST, 53, 25x100, with all title to alley; Herman Kahrs to Herman Kahrs, quitclaim..... 1

RUTGERS ST, 53, e s, 25x100; Charles Goldstein to Max Cohen..... 1

SETON AV, w s, 100.5 ft s of 1st St, 60x24x62.8x239; Patrick Connolly to Michael Gleason and another..... 1,833

STEBBINS AV, w s, 120 ft s of 169th St, 20x100; Thomas Farley to E. B. Winteremith..... 1

SOUTH ST, s w corner of Jackson Square, 100x— being bulkhead near n e corner of Pier 53, East River; Charity Mould, individually and as executrix, to A. C. Sprague..... 1

TIMPSON PLACE, s e s, 159.3 ft s e from s w s of 149th St, 25x100; Anthony McOwen to Michael T. and Elizabeth A. Reedy..... 1,350

TREMONT AV, n s, 46.1 ft e of Crotona or Franklin Av, 25x90.7; Eben F. Oliver to Gilbert Vandersmissen..... 1

TREMONT AV, n s, 71.1 ft e of Crotona or Franklin Av, 25x90.7; Eben F. Oliver to George E. Neuhaus..... 1

UNION AV, s, 206 ft s of proposed 151st St, 20x100; William Wsinwright to Jacob Feger..... 1

5TH ST, n s, 307.8 ft e of Avenue C, 16.11x irregular; also 5th St, n s, 324.8 ft e of Avenue C, 16.5x irregular; Samuel J. Ruth and another to Wolf Grebinar..... 100

12TH ST, 326 and 328 East, 37x irregular; Tobias Krakower to Abraham M. Bernstein..... 1

19TH ST, 218 West, 20.5x92; Charles A. Parr and others to Charles W. B. Fisher, ¾ part..... 1

26TH ST, n s, 150 ft s of 11th Av, 25x98.9; 26th St, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Samuel V. Speyer, referee, to John Williams..... 7,900

27TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Henry Keilus to Emma Schorer... 1

28TH ST, 344 West, 21.5x98.9; Helen B. Shaw to Alexander C. Bridges..... 1

61ST ST, 340 East, 28x100.5; Blakeslee Barnes and another to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine, ½ part..... 1

67TH ST, s w corner of Park Av, 20x80; Henry Dale to Martin J. Dewey..... 1

84TH ST, n s, 201.8 ft w of 2d Av, 20x102; Louis Bogner to Rosa Kamber.... 13,500

87TH ST, 62 East, 25.6x100.8; Catharine E. Fitzpatrick to Betsy Solomon..... 1

99TH ST, s s, 77.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.8x58.4x33.4x58.4; George R. Clark to Jessie C. McBride..... 1

107TH ST, 11 West, 25x100.11; Charles La C. Hoff to Elizabeth S. Arnold..... 100

111TH ST, n s, 204.2 ft e of 2d Av, 20.10x100.11; John M. Klett to Charles Klett and another, 1-3 part..... 1,500

113TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; James B. Connelly to Martin Bingham..... 2,000

122TH ST, 26 East, 25x99.11; Henrietta Schwerin to Carrie I. Shotwell..... 100

130TH ST, s s, 317.5 ft w of 6th Av, 16.6x99.11; Louise Rosenberg to William Schwind..... 1

155TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Melrose Av, 25x100; Francis K. Thayer to Arnold Thayer..... 13,000

157TH ST, n e corner of Melrose Av, 21x100; Isaac Metzger to Thomas D. Malcom..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ABRAMS, Nathan, to Nathan Kaminsky; Madison St, 106, 3 years..... $2,900

BENJAMIN, Julia K., to Arthur Blue; 3d Av, n w s, 103.6 ft n of 12th St, 26x100, 21 years..... 1,300

DIENER, Alois, to Charles Schmidt; 39th St, 413 West, 5 years..... 1,416

GOMEZ, Horatio, executor and trustee, to Michael F. Farley; Greenwich Av, 101, corner of 12th St, 4 years from May 1, 1896..... 1,500

GOMEZ, Horatio, executor and trustee, to Michael F. Farley; Greenwich Av, 101, corner of 12th St, 4 years from May 1, 1900..... 1,400

MANN, Prestonia, to Mary E. Knapp; 41st St, 133 West, 5 years..... 2,400

MORRIS, Robert C., to Solomon Antokoletz and wife; Rutgers Place, 23, 3 years..... 3,225

MORRIS, Robert C., to Solomon Antokoletz and wife; Rutgers Place, 21, 3 years..... 3,225

REICH, Bernard, to Thomas Sharkey; 14th St, 144 East, 5 years..... ....

ST. MICHAEL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH to Charles A. Tatum and others; Vesey St, 56, 5 years..... 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY of St. Louis, Mo., with the American Linseed Company, car lease, &c., 100 tank cars, 15 years..... $72,332

AVERILL, Cornelia K., to New York Life Insurance Company; 120th St, n s, 125 ft w of Mount Morris Av, 5 years.. 18,000

BACHRACH, Solomon, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 19 East 94th St, 1 year..... 20,000

BECKER, Jennie T. B., to the Trust Company of America, as trustee; 80th St, n s, 134 ft e of 4th Av; also, property in Long Island City and Astoria, due..... 24,000

BERGEN, William C., to George H. Purser, Jr., executor, &c.; Anthony Av, s w corner of 181st St, 58.11 to Grand Boulevard and Concourse x9.8x137.8x54.4 to avenue x148.10 to beginning, 3 years. 3,500

BINGHAM, Mary, to Mercantile Mortgage Company; 113th St, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 15,000

BLAKE, Israel O., to Cordelia E. Yvelin, administratrix; 89th St, n s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... 17,000

BLUNDELL, Elizabeth, to Helen A. Kuolich; Southern Boulevard, w s, 50 ft s of 167th St, 3 years..... 13,000

CAHILL, Patrick, to Nancy R. Miller; n ½ of Lot 35, map of Upper Morrisania, 3 years..... 1,000

CUMING, John T., to Teachers' Building and Loan Association; 134 East 93d St, 3 years..... 8,000

DEWEY, Martin A., to Charles F. Ballard; 67th St, s w corner of Park Av, 3 years..... 32,500

ECKERT, Samuel, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 274 Stanton St, 2 years.. 5,000

EHLERS, Herman D., and wife to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 35th St, n s, 80.6 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 2,500

ELS, Mary, to Julia Fleischmann; Madison Av, w s, 75.9 ft n of 117th St, 2 years..... 2,000

FEGER, Jacob, Lena, and Peter, to William Wainwright; Union Av, w s, 206 ft s of proposed 151rt St, installments..... 1,841

GOLDSTEIN, Charles, to Herman Kahrs; 53 Rutgers St, 5 years..... 18,000

GOULD, John H., and another to Mrs. M. Heritage; 144 West 20th St, 1 year.. 2,000

GREBINAR, Wolf, to Samuel J. Ruth and another; 5th St, n s, 307.8 ft e of Avenue C; also 5th St, n s, 324.8 ft e of Avenue C, installments..... 4,000

GRAHAM, George, to Elizabeth Taylor and another; 69 Pleasant Av, William's Bridge, 5 years..... 800

GREENBERG, Nathan, and Morris, to Abraham Cohn; 225 Chrystie St, due October, 1900..... 500

HARRINGTON, Mary A., to Daniel J. Harrington; 12 Dover St, 3 years..... 4,000

HASBROUCK, Melinda and Frederick, to New York Savings Bank; Central Park West, w s, 40.4 ft s of 84th St, 5 years. 15,000

HOWLEY, Mary A., to Mary E. Bell; 191 Alexander Av, 10 years..... 10,000

HAUSHATTER, Mary, and another, executors, &c., to American Historical Association; 68 Prince St, 3 years..... 4,500

HUNTLEY, Robert, to Grace C. Marvin; Woodruff Av, n s, 100.4 ft e of Crotona Av, 1 year..... 1,600

ISAACS, Barney, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 1st Av, n w corner of 112th St, ¼ year..... 10,500

ISAACS, Barney, to Bradley & Currier Company; 1st Av, n w corner of 112th St, ½ year..... 8,800

JACOBSON, Morris, to Harry Kaufman; 333 and 335 East 16th St, 1 year..... 8,000

JACOBSON, Morris, to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; 333 and 335 East 16th St, 3 years..... 50,000

JOSEPHSOHN, Michael, to Rachel Weinberg; 127 Delancey St, installments..... 1,583

JUDSON, Spencer C., to Clarence F. True; 34 Nicholas Av, n e corner of 114th St, 1 year..... 10,000

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Franklin Savings Bank; 97 and 98 Central Park West, 5 years..... 140,000

LAWLESS, Thomas P., to Ferdinand R. Minrath; Little 12th St, s e corner of Washington St, lease, installments..... 9,000

LAING, David W., to M. L. Ida Bierling and another; Lyman Place, n w s, 31.11 ft s w of Freeman St, 3 years..... 6,500

LABERTON, Herman W., to George W. Van Siclen; 87th St, s s, 275 ft e of Avenue A, demand..... 262

LOCKWOOD, Frederick E., to J. Brejcha; Hall Place, southerly corner of 167th St, extends to Intervale Av, 3 years.... 1,750

LEWIS, Mary, to Frederic D. Shear; 525 West 150th St, 1 year..... 2,500

MALCOM, Thomas D., to Isaac Metzger; Melrose Av, n e corner of 157th St, ¼ year..... 21,750

MARX, Max, to People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company; Macomb's Dam Road, e s, 386.6 ft s of Goble Place, 3 years..... 1,000

MARX, Max, to People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company; Vanderbilt Av, e s, 250 ft s of Fleetwood St, 3 years..... 1,000

MELVIN, Alexander W., and wife to George W. McAdam, executor, &c.; New Concourse, e s, 102.9 ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 3,000

O'CONNOR, Roberts, to East River Savings Institution; Boston Av, e s, 62.7 ft s of 169th St, 1 year..... 22,000

O'NEILL, Paul F., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Horatio St, s s, 174.9 ft w of 4th St, 2 years..... 14,000

OUTERBRIDGE, Elizabeth N., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 47 East 75th St, 1 year..... 25,000

REYNOLDS, Sylvanus, and Elizabeth A. Demarest to James McClenahan and others, executors, &c.; 1,545 Broadway, 5 years..... 25,000

SHOTWELL, Carrie I. and Townsend W., to Henrietta Schwerin; 26 East 120th St, 1 year..... 500

SHOTWELL, Carrie I. and Townsend W., to Agnes M. Strebeigh; 26 East 129th St, 3 years..... 7,500

SMITH, Thomas W., to George W. McAdam; New Concourse, e s, 154.9 ft n of 165th St, installments..... 675

SCHWIND, William, to Louise Rosenberg; 130th St, s s, 317.5 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years..... 12,000

SMITH, Thomas W., to George W. McAdam, executor and trustee; New Concourse, e s, 154.9 ft n of 165th St, 5 years..... 3,000

STRAUSS, Henry S., to Gabriel L. Blow; all title to estate of which Ricka Strauss died seized, due as per bond..... 7,500

STRAUSS, Samuel, to Sarah Strauss; all title to estate of which Ricka Strauss died seized, due as her bond..... 7,500

STONE, Samuel, to Margaret H. Black; 195 and 197 Canal St, ¼ part, 4¼ years. 500

THE RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; 74 Riverside Drive, n e corner of 97th St; 80th St, 320 West, ½ year..... 100,000

VAN LIEW, Harry A., and wife to Louisa P. Norton; 56th St, n s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 15,000

WARD, William, to Thos. Design; 347 West 11th St, saloon lease, demand.... 3,300

WAUE, Frederick W., to Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls; 3d Av, new line, n e corner of Rose St, 3 years.... 30,000

WINTERSMITH, Ernest B., to Thomas Farley; Stebbins Av, w s, 120 ft s of 169th St, installments..... 1,200

ZELLER, Conrad, and wife to John Rosenbohm; Arthur Av, widened, e s, 467 ft s of West Farms to Fordham Road, 5 years..... 700

Assignments of Mortgages.

EERNSTEIN, Saul, to Emanuel Levi.... 1,000

BIOW, Gabriel L., to Sarah Strauss.... Nominal

BUTZEL, Schanette, to Meyer Butzel... Nominal

CULLEN, Elizabeth, to Tarrytown National Bank of Tarrytown..... 1,800

ERDMAN, Albert, to Augustus May.... Nominal

GOBLE, Joseph F., and others, executors, &c., to Joseph F. Goble..... 345

KAUFMAN, Henry, to Harris Solomon.. 8,000

MOORE, Stephen H. V., administrator, to Charles D. Williams..... 2,500

PETERS, William M., to Bertha Steuer, 2 mortgages..... Nominal

SHEA, Thomas, to Frank T. Murphy.... 200

WYNKOOP, Gerardus F., and others, executors, to Abraham Meserole..... 8,500

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x100; Charles A. Christman against Clarence A. Lent, owner; Orison M. Dickinson, contractor..... 147

BROADWAY, n w corner of 95th St, 75 x100; Eugene C. Hinkle against Theresa Reinhart and others, owners and contractors..... 2,348

BROADWAY, n w corner of 98th St, 100.11 x100; The Simpson Fo

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.70¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.09⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08 3-16
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.44
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	23.50
Iron, Southern No. 2 soft	20.75
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron warrants	Nominal
Lake copper, ingot	17.00
Tin	31.30
Exchange lead	4.70
Spelter	4.75
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.06¼
Pork, mess	13.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07½
Lard, prime	7.70
Butter, Western creamery	.18
Brokers' price for lead	4.70
Brokers' price for spelter	4.75

CHICAGO, April 17.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 61¼@64¼c; No. 2 red, 69@70c; No. 2 corn, 38⅝@39¼c; No. 2 oats, 24½@24½c; No. 2 white, 27@27¾c; No. 3 white, 25¾@27¼c; No. 2 rye, 56c; No. 2 barley, 41@44c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.73; prime timothy seed, $2.35@2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $12.20@$13.05; lard, per 100 lb, $7.20@$7.35; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.15@$7.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.40@$7.50; whisky, basis high wines, per gallon, $1.25½; sugars, cut-loaf, $6; granulated, $5.40; clover, contract grade, $7.75.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton was more active, with liquidation the leading feature. The variations in price worked within a range of 16 points. Trading was chiefly local, though some foreign selling developed. The market had an irregular opening, with prices unchanged to 4 points lower. The general tendency of prices was downward, at times violently, for the rest of the session. There was dissatisfaction with the cables, public and private, from Liverpool. Not for a time the market was more or less disturbed by unfavorable accounts from the cotton belt, more particularly from the central sections, which were declared to be suffering from excessive rains. At the same time receipts at ports and interior towns had a slight look to them. Later weather advices improved a little, and estimates were pointing toward larger receipts for to-morrow, while the Wall Street contingent, heretofore the principal support of the Summer months, not only withdrew as buyers, but took to selling the Southern positions. Later there was a more general disposition to take the short side of the account. Private cables from Liverpool were somewhat confusing, some of them charging manipulation in the interest of the parties on this side as tangled up in their relations to the old crop months. The local market was dominated, as heretofore, by fears of some sudden surprise growing out of the settlements between the longs and shorts before the movement of new cotton shall have become a controlling factor. The market was finally quiet and steady at a net decline of 2 to 15 points. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9⅛c for middling upland and 10¼c for middling Gulf. Sales were 1,888 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Savannah quiet at 9 7-16c, ½c higher; Charleston firm at 9⅜c; Wilmington quiet at 9½c; Norfolk steady at 9¼c; Baltimore nominal at 9¾c; Memphis steady at 9¾c; Augusta quiet at 9⅝c; St. Louis quiet at 9⅜c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April...	....	....	....	9.45@9.47
May...	9.58	9.59	9.43	9.45@9.46
June...	9.49	9.53	9.45	9.46@9.47
July...	9.48	9.54	9.40	9.41@9.42
August...	9.29	9.34	9.21	9.23@9.24
September...	8.43	8.47	8.41	8.41@8.42
October...	8.13	8.17	8.11	8.12@8.13
November...	7.97	8.01	7.97	7.97@7.98
December...	7.97	8.01	7.96	7.96@7.97
January...	7.99	8.02	7.95	7.97@ ...
February...	....	....	....	7.99@8.00
March...	8.06	8.07	8.05	8.03@8.05

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—Spot cotton dull, but steady; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 12,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; Middling upland, 5¼d; futures steady; 2-64d advance on near and 1-64d advance on distant positions; at 1:45 P. M., dull but steady at 2@2¼-64d higher on near and 1@1¼-64d higher on far months; closed quiet at 1@2-64d net higher; December-January, 4.26s; January-February, 4.24½s; April, 5.25@5.26; April-May, 5.22b; May-June, 5.19¼b; June-July, 5.17b; July-August, 5.14½b; August-September, 5.05¼b; September-October, 4.46b; October-November, 4.34½b; November-December, 4.28½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	74	74	73⅝	73⅝
July	73⅝	73⅝	73½	73½
September	74¼	74¼	74	74
Corn—				
May	45	45⅝	44½	44⅝
July	45	45⅝	44 13-16	44⅝
September	45½	45½	45½	45½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	66 11-16	66 11-16	66⅛	66⅛
July	68	68	67 7-16	67½
September	68⅝	68⅝	68 3-16	68⅜
Corn—				
May	39¾	39¾	38⅝	38⅝
July	40⅝	40⅝	39¼	39½
September	41	41	40	40
Oats—				
May	23⅝	23 11-16	23¼	23½
July	23⅝	23⅝	23	23½
September	22⅞	22⅞	22 13-16	22½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market was unsettled and weaker, especially in the afternoon, when general unloading took place and prices sold off rapidly, having no support from the local bull contingent nor any inspiration from influences either at home or abroad apart from unexpected late firmness at Paris. The latter market after opening 5@15 points lower than Saturday, recovered all of the decline, closing firm. This was more in line with the character of crop news which has lately been coming in from France than was the early weakness, which, taken in connection with a decline of ⅛@¼d in the English markets made a very disappointing array of foreign news at the opening of our market. Once under way the bear movement progressed rapidly during the day, being influenced by heavy unloading in corn and favorable crop news from the West. Considering the bullish talk about a possible cold wave coming down from Northwestern points, which was heard on Monday, yesterday's map was a distinct disappointment to bull traders. The area of low temperatures had scarcely moved over night, and ideal conditions still prevailed in all parts of the Winter wheat States, promoting very favorable reports, chief among which was the Kansas statement making condition 100 per cent. The world's stocks of wheat according to Bradstreet's showed a decrease of 2,375,000 bushels for the week. Very little interest was taken in the speculative market by foreign houses during the day, but a decline in cash wheat premiums let in about 30 loads for export at the various seaboard points. News from the West indicated that the large grain fleet at Chicago was about ready to start East. Private stocks of wheat in Chicago aggregate 3,843,000 bushels, and with the stock in public stores amounts to 16,665,000 bushels. Last prices of the day in the local market were ⅝@⅞c net lower, and about at the weakest point of the day. Northwest receipts were 271 cars, compared with 174 cars last year. Philadelphia advices noted the fact that there are 50 vessels under charter to load grain for export and that the prospects now are favorable to a record-breaking year.

DULUTH, April 17.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 68¾c; May, 68⅞c; July, 70c; September, 68c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66⅝c; May, 66⅞c; July, 67½c; September, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 64¾c; No. 2 Spring, 61¾c. Oats, 24½@25c. Corn, 36½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 17.—Wheat, in store: April, 65¾c; May, 64¼@64⅝c; July, 65⅞@66c; September, 65½c. On track: No. 1 hard, 66⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 65⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 63¼c.

MILWAUKEE, April 17.—Wheat, lower: No. 1 Northern, 66½@67c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼@65½c. Rye, easier, 55c. Barley, dull; No. 2, 43@44c; sample, 40@42½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 45¾c for both elevator and delivered, and 46⅜c for free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 28½c; No. 3 oats, 28c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29½c; track mixed, 28¼@29½c; track white, 30@34c; No. 2 white clips, 30½c.

RYE—Western, 62½c, and No. 2 Western, 62c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 44½@45c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.95; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.70@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.90@$3; no grade, $17.25@$17.50 per ton, spot and to arrive. Rye flour—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.35, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 86@89c. Feed—Spring, spot, $16.25—as to grade. Winter, spot, 200-lb, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $18@$19.50, latter white; middling, $16@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $16.50; oil meal, $26.75; linseed oil, cake, $25.50; corn oil, cake, $18.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 17.—Flour, first patents, $3.65; second patents, $3.45; first clears, $2.85.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $13.25@$13.75; family, $14.25@$15; short clear, $13.50@$15. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12@$13.50; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $18.50@$22. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¾c; 10-lb, 7¾c; 16-lb, 7½c; 20-lbs, 7¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 8½c; 10-lb, 8c; 12-lb, 7¾c; 14-lb, 7¼@7⅝c; pickled shoulders, 7c; pickled hams, 10¼@11c. TALLOW—City, 5¾c; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—$7.70; city lard, $7.25; refined lard, South America, $8.25; Continent, $8; Brazil, kegs, $9.50; city, 6¾c; Western, 6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 8c; city lard, stearine, 8¼c.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Port Washington Electric Light, Heat and Power Company; capital, $7,500. Directors—Charles F. Lewis, L. B. Smull, J. O'Brien, John J. McDermott, and John H. Burtis of Port Washington.

Gum and Sweetmeat Company of White Plains, to sell and exchange automatic vending and weighing machines; capital, $40,000. Directors—John Brandt and W. D. Baldwin, New York City; John Walter, Brooklyn.

The Arkport Canning and Preserving Company at Arkport; capital, $9,000. Directors—Hiram Ellis and Charles G. Loots, Arkport; Stephen Hills, New York; Daniel C. Hopkins, Almond.

The Rudolph Aronson Opera Company of New York City, to buy and sell the right to produce operas; capital, $25,000. Directors—Rudolph Aronson, Morris Borowitz, James C. La Mare, and Mitchel Levy, New York City.

The Buffalo Real Estate Contracting Company of New England; capital, $100,000. Directors—Charles V. Busch and Fred A. Busch, Buffalo; George J. Ott and Wilfred S. Plaskett, Clinton, Mass.

The H. Pearson Company of Brooklyn, for the general manufacture and sale of cabinet and stair work; capital, $10,000. Directors—Henning Pearson, Oskar Strom, Alma Strong, and Minnie Pearson, Brooklyn.

The Algonquin Red Slate Company of Truthville, Washington County, with quarry in Granville; capital, $20,000. Directors—Robert A. Hall, Elizabeth H. Hall, and Caroline R. Hall, Truthville; Albert J. Park, Worcester Mass.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., April 17.—Certificates of incorporation were filed here to-day as follows:

The Federal Exploration Company of New York City, to acquire and operate mines. Incorporators—H. E. Simmons, Summit, N. J.; J. M. Jones, H. A. Crosby, New York City; F. H. White, Brooklyn; E. S. Irvin, Oakland, Cal. Capital, $600,000.

The Olaucho Mineral Company of Newton and Philadelphia, to acquire mines and mining rights in Central America. Capital, $500,000.

The Hondrum Manufacturing Company of Reidsville, N. C., to manufacture horse collars and pads. Capital, $75,000.

Are You Going to Incorporate?

If so, send to the LAWYERS' INCORPORATION CO., 149 Broadway, for blank forms—charters—waivers of notice—reports, and a synopsis of the laws of NEW JERSEY, WEST VIRGINIA, and DELAWARE, which will be furnished at once on application. Tel. 1243 Gortlandt.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. Henry Bischoff Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of April, 1900, and filed on said day with the Clerk of the County of New York at his office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the undersigned, Francis Higgins, as receiver of the North River Bank, in the City of New York, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, on the 20th day of April, 1900, at twelve o'clock M., all his right, title, and interest in forty-eight shares of the capital stock of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, a bond and mortgage of C. Willis Lord, to secure the payment of One Thousand and Fifty Dollars ($1,050.00) or the sum that may be due thereon, a safe, certain judgments, promissory notes, drafts, claims for overdrafts, and other instruments and certain bonds, stocks, and other securities, a list of which may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, Number 11 Pine Street, or at the office of the Receiver, Number 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Room 707.

Dated New York April 5, 1900.

FRANCIS HIGGINS, Receiver.

DURNIN & YATES, Attorneys for Receiver, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,281.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ISIDOR BRUCKS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isidor Brucks, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 10, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 17, 1900.

NO. 2,317.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. CORNISH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George H. Cornish, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 17, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 17, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS S. FIRETAG and ABRAHAM FIRETAG, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis S. Freitag and Abraham Firetag of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Firetag and Abraham Firetag were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 17, 1900.

NO. 103.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB LEWIS and MARTIN M. LEWIS, surviving members of the firm of Charles Lewis & Brothers, bankrupts.

To the creditors of Jacob Lewis and Martin M. Lewis, surviving members of the firm of Charles Lewis & Brothers, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Jacob Lewis and Martin M. Lewis, surviving members of the firm of Charles Lewis & Brothers, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 16, 1900.

NO. 2,143.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MOSES MICHEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Moses Michel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 10, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 17, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JEROME SULZBACHER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jerome Sulzbacher of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Jerome Sulzbacher was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 17, 1900.

NO. 2,245.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROBERT REUBEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Reuben, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 11th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy; and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 17, 1900.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—THEODORE H. PRICE, William G. McCormick, Ralph G. M. Stuart Wortley, and Walter W. Price, as members of and composing the copartnership of Price, McCormick & Co., plaintiffs, against CHARLES E. TRICE, (whose first name is unknown to the plaintiffs, the name "Charles" being fictitious,) and John Doe, as members of and composing the copartnership of C. E. Trice & Co., and C. E. Trice & Co., defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 16, 1899.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Attorney for Plff., Office and Post Office Address, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Mary Oister, one of the defendants above named:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of March, 1900, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the said County on the 13th day of March, 1900.—Dated March 30, 1900.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 27 William Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap4-1aw6wW&My16

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HONE, SUSAN J.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN J. HONE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1900.

KATHARINE H. AUERBACH, Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Susan J. Hone, deceased. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap18-1aw6mW

COX, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA COX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1899. ISABELLA VACHE COX, Executrix. MARY ELIZA COX, Executrix. WM. H. HOPKINS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o18-1aw6mW

COWMAN, EDWARD D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. COWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1900 GEORGE G. CARTER, MATTHEW V. B. SCHRYVER, Executors. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for the Executors, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. ff-1aw6mW

DOWDALL, THOMAS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary A. Davin, Rose Tie Cator, Kate Brennan, Anna McCarthy, and Kate Carolan, the heirs and next of kin of THOMAS DOWDALL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry E. J. Davin of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas Dowdall, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 4th day of May, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 9th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

mh14-1aw6wW

EGLESTON, THOMAS.—In pursuance to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS EGLESTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frank Tilford, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of April, 1900. JOHN H. CASWELL, ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Executors. NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap18-1aw6mW

FRIES, JOHN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES FRIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jno. Alex. Beall, their attorney, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. LOUISA FRIES, LOUIS A. RODENSTEIN, Executors. JNO. ALEX. BEALL, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. o24-1aw6mW

GIGLIO, SILVESTRO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRO GIGLIO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1900. PROVIDENCE GIGLIO, Executrix. ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Executrix, 93 Nassau Street, New York City. 24-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BULL, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. BULL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Clinch, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1900. WILLIAM BULL, Administrator. EDWARD S. CLINCH, Attorney for Administrator, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap18-1aw6mW

GUILBEAULT, HENRI.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the heirs and next of kin of HENRI GUILBEAULT, deceased, if any, and to the husbands and widow, if any, of any of them who may have died, whose names and residences are unknown and cannot after due diligence be ascertained; the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, send greeting:

Whereas, Norman Scott Towner of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henri Guilbeault, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 5th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HOPKINS, WOOLSEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOOLSEY HOPKINS, late of the City of Stamford, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Lauterbach & Stein, No. 25 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, 23th day of March, 1900. ARCHIBALD A. McGLASHAN, JOSEPH G. DEANE, Executors. mh28-1aw6mW

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, before the 21st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator. E. M. Wight, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. n15-1aw6mW

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Marbury & Fox, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1899. JOHANNA M. WILLIAMS, Administratrix; JAMES S. BEARNS, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators, No. 3 Broad Street, New York. o25-1aw6mW

WILLITS, GEORGE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE S. WILLITS, late of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost and Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1900. MAUDE H. WILLITS, Executrix. CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mW&fjy11

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF HON. HENRY A. Bischoff, made and entered herein March 10, 1900, all persons interested in a certain mortgage given by JOHN PENDLETON and HESTER PENDLETON, his wife, to ALBERT EAMES, dated Sept. 15, 1857, and recorded at Liber 548 of Mortgages, Page 190, upon the property known as No. 4 West 22nd St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-second Street, distant one hundred and twenty feet from the southwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street; thence running westerly along Twenty-second Street twenty-six feet three inches to the centre of a party wall; thence southerly on a line parallel with Fifth Avenue and through the centre of the said party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-second Street twenty-six feet three inches; thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning, are hereby required to show cause on the 26th day of April, 1900, before one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at Part I., Special Term of the Supreme Court, held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, why said mortgage should not be discharged of record.

JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, New York City. mh14-1aw6wW

Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold, $15,795.88, with interest thereon from March 15th, 1900; also interest, $468.81, with interest from March 22, 1900, and expenses of sale; approximate amount of taxes, etc., to be paid by referee, $360, and interest.

Dated New York, April 24, 1900.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee. STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap4-2aw3wW&F&ap25

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ABRAHAM EYDENBERG, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH W. KIERST et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the third day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All the premises known as Numbers 478, 480, 482, and 484 Cherry Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, namely: Commencing at a point on the northerly line of Cherry Street, distant twenty-one (21) feet west from the northwesterly corner of Cherry and Corlears Streets; running thence westward along the northerly line of Cherry Street eighty-three (83) feet eight (8) inches; thence northward on a line parallel with the westerly line of Corlears Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, fifty (50) feet; thence eastward on a line parallel with the northerly line of Cherry Street eighty-three (83) feet eight (8) inches to a point distant twenty-one (21) feet from the westerly line of Corlears Street; thence southward on a line parallel with the westerly line of Corlears Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 11th, 1900.

FRANCIS JOHNSTONE HOPSON, Referee. HENRY M. FLATEAU, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 478, 480, 482, and 484 Cherry Street:

Cherry Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,451.88, with interest thereon from the 28th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $304.15, with interest from April 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred and fifty dollars and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage now covering the entire plot, amounting to the sum of fifteen thousand dollars and interest thereon from March 18th, 1900.

Dated New York, April 11th, 1900.

FRANCIS JOHNSTONE HOPSON, Referee. ap11-2aw6wW&fmy3

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of William T. Church and William M. Kinder, a majority of the Directors of the GEORGE W. CHURCH CO., for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation.—Supreme Court, County of New York: In the matter of the dissolution of the George W. Church Co.—Notice is hereby given that I will render an account of my proceedings as receiver of the George W. Church

A Great Name

is a guarantee of superior worth

In baking powder, in these days of unscrupulous adulteration, a great name gives the best security

There are many brands of baking powders, but **"Royal Baking Powder"** is recognized at once as the brand of great name, the powder of highest favor and reputation. Everyone has absolute confidence in the food where Royal is used.

Pure and healthful food is a matter of vital importance to every individual.

Royal Baking Powder assures the finest and most wholesome food.

Avoid alum baking powders.
They make the food unwholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Ladies' Suits.

Tailor-made Dresses,—new model Eton Coats. Colors,—blues, tans, greys and black.
$17.00.

Cheviot Serge Dresses,—with collarless Eton or Fly-front Coats. Spring colors and black. Lined with silk.
$22.00.

Light-weight Homespun Gowns. Collarless Eton Coats, finished with steel buttons and satin binding,—Mess Coat with braided Taffetas edging or Double-breasted Eton Coats, with stitched Satin edge. New flare Skirts. Colors and black. Lined with Silk.
$27.00.

Golf or "Rainy-Day" Skirts, double-faced Cloth,—with wide stitched hem.
$5.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

O'Neill's.

Exceptional Value in

Dress Goods!

10,000 YARDS OF BANNOCKBURN SUITINGS,

all wool, 56 inches wide, Tans, Grays and other desirable colors.
☞ Regular Value, $1.25, **59c.** yard.

Silks!

New and exclusive designs in Foulards, Indias and Liberty Satins.

Special
Double Warp Japanese Silks,
36 inches wide and worth 1.00 yd.,
89c. yard.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

ELEVATED AT THE BATTERY

Removal of the Tracks from the Park Soon to be Settled.

Park Board and Road's Officials Consider Final Plans for Company's Decision on Tuesday.

Vice President Alfred Skitt of the Manhattan Railway Company, Julien T. Davies, counsel for the same organization; De Lancey Nicoll, President Clausen of the Park Board, Willis Holly, Secretary of the board; John De Wolf, the landscape architect; Edward A. Miller, the engineer, and N. J. Rose, the Park landscape gardener, met at noon yesterday in President Clausen's office in Central Park. The meeting was of an executive nature, the conference being in relation to the long-discussed question of the removal of the elevated road structure from Battery Park.

At the close of the conference President Clausen gave out a statement in which he said that of the plans prepared by both sides two were considered. Both provided for a station in the northeast corner of Battery Park and preserved the present facilities leading to South Ferry. The report further says:

"One plan provided that the road should leave the northeast corner of the park, turning into State Street, north of Bridge Street, and through State Street to the southeast corner of the park. The other plan provided that the road should be placed upon the westerly sidewalk of State Street.

"The Manhattan Railway Company offered to the Commissioner to adopt the latter plan, and with the co-operation of the Commissioner to ask for legislation that would insure the permanent occupation of the route. The Commissioner, however, did not consider that the plan offered by the Manhattan Company sufficiently removed the road from the park, and insisted that the plan by which the structure was placed in State Street should be agreed to by the Manhattan Company.

"The Manhattan Railway Company, while conceding that the State Street plan was practicable from an engineering and operating point of view, and that it had been prepared in conference between its engineers and those of the Park Department, pointed out to the Commissioner the legal difficulties and the opposition of property owners that would be made to its being carried out, and claimed that the obstacles rendered the plan impossible of execution, but failed to convince the Commissioner.

"The result of the conference was that the situation was agreed to be submitted next Tuesday to the Executive Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company and at which time it was promised that a written communication would be sent to the Commissioner, stating precisely what the Manhattan Railway Company would undertake, it being understood that the Commissioner absolutely refused to agree to the proposition made by the Manhattan representatives to adopt a plan by which the structure was to be placed upon the sidewalk of State Street unless it appeared impossible to place the road in State Street. It was understood that any new erection to take the place of the structure now in use should be adapted for electrical operation only, so that the annoyance of gas, cinders, and smoke would be permanently done away with.

"Vice President Skitt stated that it was expected that the Manhattan Railway Company at the south end of the line would be operated by electricity in about a year."

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities acknowledges receipt of the following amounts in answer to the appeal for a fund to maintain a young girl in the incipient stages of consumption at a mountain sanitarium:

"A."	$5.00	Miss E. B. Low	$25.00
"H. S."	1.00	Cash	.50
A. D. M.	1.00	Dorothy D. Tyson,	1.00
M. E. Stanton	1.00	"S. R. J."	5.00
E. S. King	1.00		
Total			$40.50

At least twenty dollars more is required for this fund. Contributions may be sent to the central offices, No. 69 Schermerhorn Street.

Ambulance Wrecked in a Runaway.

A Flower Hospital ambulance, while hurrying on a call to the stables of the American Express Company yesterday, was badly wrecked on its way down Third Avenue. At Fifty-eighth Street the horse became frightened by a passing elevated train, and at Fifty-third Street the ambulance struck an elevated road pillar, breaking the king bolt. The driver, Frank McKenna, and Dr. Peckham, the surgeon, received scalp wounds and other bruises. They were taken back to Flower Hospital in an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital.

Gen. Ludlow Returns from Havana.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday by the steamer Mexico from Havana was Gen. William Ludlow, who proceeded at once to his home in Flushing, L. I. He will go to Washington Monday. Mrs. Ludlow is in Constantinople with Mrs. Griscom. Gen. Ludlow's duties at Havana end May 16. He will be connected with the new War College.

CHANCELLOR McGILL TO RETIRE.

Owing to Ill-Health, He Will Send in His Resignation.

It was announced in Jersey City yesterday that the condition of Chancellor Alexander T. McGill had greatly improved within two or three days But with this came the further announcement, made by a close friend of the Chancellor, who did not wish his name mentioned, to the effect that Mr. McGill had decided to send his resignation to Gov. Voorhees on or before June 1.

The Chancellor could not be seen, but his brother, Dr. John D. McGill, practically confirmed the report. He said that, so far as he knew, the Chancellor had not yet decided to hand his resignation to the Governor at any particular time, but that he, as his brother's medical adviser, had told him two months ago that there would be very little chance of saving his life unless he did resign. When he is able to work at all, it is only for two hours a day.

Dr. McGill said that the Chancellor had become so emaciated that he now weighs only ninety pounds. All that he is allowed to do is to examine reports prepared by the Vice Chancellors and affix his name to decrees. On Monday he signed thirty-eight decrees, which were forwarded to Trenton. His term does not expire until May 3, 1901.

LEGAL NOTES.

TO CALL A MAN A "SCAB" IS LIBELOUS.—The Socialistic Co-operative Association, publisher of the New Yorker Volks Zeitung, has secured from the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court a reversal of the judgment awarded against it to Samuel Prince, who claimed to be damaged by the publication in the Volks Zeitung of an alleged libelous letter addressed to the members of the Cigarmakers' International Union. In this letter his manner of conducting business was criticised, and he was called a "tenement house boss" and a "miserable scab." Justice Beekman of the Appellate tribunal referred to the fact that testimony was given on the trial as to the significance of the word "scab," as indicating a person who was an outcast to be shunned by his fellows. It was unnecessary, he said, to have recourse to evidence of that description. The term was one of ancient origin in its application to persons of disrepute, meaning "paltry or shabby fellow." It was entirely free from doubt, the Court said, that the publication was libelous per se. The reversal was ordered, mainly, because of the improper admission in evidence on the part of plaintiff of the report of a committee favorable to him in reference to certain charges. It was also held that the Court's instruction to the jury that even though they should be satisfied from the proof that there was no actual malice, and that the libel was not published wantonly or recklessly without due inquiry, they might still award punitive damages, was improperly prejudicial to the defendant. The exception to this charge was held, however, not to have been sufficiently definite in its nature to properly advise the Court of the insufficiency or error in the charge upon this question.

COULD NOT LEGALLY SERVE BOTH SIDES.—John R. Brierly recovered judgment in his suit in the Municipal Court, Borough of the Bronx, against Martin Connelly, for services rendered the latter in negotiating the exchange of his farm in Westchester County for a house and lot in this city, belonging to a Mr. Schneider. The terms of the exchange were ultimately agreed upon between Schneider and Connelly, but the latter refused to sign the contract. On the trial, Connelly's counsel tried to show that the plaintiff had an agreement or understanding with Schneider by which he was also to receive commissions from him upon the transaction, and that this arrangement was unknown to Connelly at the time the negotiations were being conducted. Schneider was called by the defendant as a witness, and was asked whether he was to pay Brierly commission. The question was excluded. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, on appeal, has now reversed the judgment, holding that the exclusion of this evidence was improper. The trial Justice considered that even if the defendant established the fact that there was a secret agreement between the plaintiff and Schneider for the payment by the latter of a commission, it would not affect the right of the plaintiff to recover. Justice Beekman, giving the opinion of the Appellate Term, holds that this was a mistaken view. "The plaintiff, holding such a relation to the defendant, was bound," he said, "to exercise the utmost good faith toward him; an obligation which was violated by an undisclosed arrangement, if any there were, with the other party, for the payment of a commission upon the transaction by the latter."

Legacies for Adopted Boys.

Surrogate Thomas yesterday admitted to probate the contested will of William Arenfred, which gives nearly $300,000 to William Gart, a boy he had adopted. Mr. Arenfred was eighty-three years old when he died. He had at various times adopted a number of boys, and then quarreled with them. In his will, however, he remembered several of them with $20,000 each. The Gart boy was the last and luckiest. Twenty-eight cousins of the old man contested the will, on the ground that he was of unsound mind.

Sailor Killed by an Ice Wagon.

John Belley, thirty-five years old, a ship's carpenter on the bark Lord Shaftesbury, which sails to-day for Sydney, Australia, was run over and instantly killed yesterday morning on Avenue A between Seventh and Eighth Streets by a wagon driven by Abraham Jones of 9 Minetta Street, who is employed by the American Ice Company. Belley was crossing the avenue and fell in front of the wagon. His body was taken to the morgue. Jones was arrested and held in $1,000 bail to await the inquest.

POLICEMAN'S NOVEL REQUEST.

Asks General Sessions Trial to Escape Police Board Action.

Policeman John D. Cameron, through counsel, made a novel request to Judge Foster, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday morning, where he may be tried on a charge of assault preferred by Samuel Fuchs, a peddler, of 734 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. He asked that the case be transferred to that court from Special Sessions, giving as his reason that if it were not he would endanger his position on the force under Rule No. 49 of the Police Department.

This rule states that if a policeman charged with misdemeanor is not tried by a jury, he must also stand trial before the Police Commissioners. Decision was reserved.

EPISCOPAL BISHOPS TO MEET.

Missions for Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

About fifty of the eighty-two Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church will assemble in this city to-day at the Church Mission House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Bishop Doane will preside.

It is thought that Bishop Potter may have in his possession the consent of Bishop Willis, the English Bishop of Honolulu, and as the Archbishop of Canterbury has given his consent the way may be clear for the Protestant Episcopal Church to select an American Bishop for that diocese. A Bishop of Porto Rico may also be chosen at this meeting, as a result of the recent trip of Bishop Whipple to that island.

It is regarded as certain the resignation of the Right Rev. H. M. Jackson, Bishop Coadjutor of Alabama, will be accepted.

The Bishops, it is expected, will probably issue a pastoral letter on missions, relating especially to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

James B. Kellogg to Appeal.

James B. Kellogg, who was sentenced to seven years and six months imprisonment by reason of his connection with the E. S. Dean Company swindle, yesterday made an application in the Supreme Court for a stay pending an appeal. His counsel, Vernon M. Davis, argued before Justice Fitzgerald that Recorder Goff erred in submitting the charge of embezzlement to the jury. W. M. K. Olcott, who is acting as Special District Attorney, opposed the motion. Decision was reserved.

Guard the lives of your little ones by protecting them against colds; but if the colds will come, cure them with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Black Dress Goods.

2nd Floor.

8,000 yards. All wool Grenadine, 38 inches wide,—various patterns. Fast black, durable fabric. Recommended for Separate Skirts, Waists or Gowns.

25 cents per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Linen Department.

Hemmed Huck Towels, $1.50 per dozen.

Hemstitched Huck Towels, size 22x40 ins., $3.00 per dozen.

Turkish Bath Towels,—with fringed ends, 20x46, $2.00 per dozen.

Fine grade, hemmed Turkish Towels,—24x48 inches, $3.00 per dozen.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets,—2½x2¾ yards, $3.75 per pair.

Hemstitched Pillow-Cases,—22½x36 inches, 75 cents per pair.

Bleached Damask Table Cloths,

8x8	. . .	$1.75 each.
8x10	. . .	2.25 "
8x12	. . .	2.65 "

Dinner Napkins to match $2.75 per dozen.

Damask Tray Cloths, 25 cents each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Sale of

Oriental Rugs.

Fine Persian Hall Strips,
$25 & $35.

100 Large Antique Guendji & Karabagh,
$12.50,
formerly $18.00.

100 Karabaghs,
$9.00.
formerly $13.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

7.00 Shoes at Half.

Wing Tip Russet Oxford, heavy soles, **3.49.**
Patent leather (button) **3.49**
Oxford Bluchers (patent leather), flat lasts and spade shanks, **4.98**

Best Hats, biggest variety, lowest prices.
Derbys, 1.90, 2.35, 2.90, 3.40.
Silk Hats, 3.90, 4.80, 5.80.
Alpines, 1.90, 2.90.
Crush Hats, Rough Riders Golf Hats and every fashionable novelty.

Man's laziness or woman's assertiveness? The fact remains that women are largely the buyers of men's underwear, and naturally turn to women's stores smart enough to keep men's things for women to buy.

This is a man's store, and there must be some men who don't belong to any woman who can buy underwear for them. To such men we appeal.

Underwear of every size, short-armed, long-legged; for any kind of arms or legs.

Of all sorts of fabrics, from the thinnest of the thin to the heavier sort some hypochondriacal bachelor must have.

Of the usual sorts and the unusual new and eccentric kinds—all kinds.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

We fill orders by mail.

STERN BROS

West 23d Street.

Fur Storage

and the repairing of

Furs and Fur Garments.

When you are ready to have the Furs, or the Fur-lined Garments, put away for the season, say the word and we will send for them, keep them safe from moths or hurt of any kind, insure them against fire, and return them when you wish.

If there is Remodeling or Renovating of any kind to be done the Spring and Summer months are very favorable for it, and the cost will be much less than if you wait until the rush-time comes; especially as the price of Skins is advancing.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"GLITTERING IN GOLDEN COATS."
(Henry IV.)

Our magnificent drawing-room pieces—heavily and richly gilded—perfect wedding gifts. Gold and onyx tables, at $22.00. Tasteful pedestals, with supports and bases attractively carved, the tops formed by exquisitely marked onyx.

Gold cabinets and curio tables—suites and odd divans and chairs. An artistic armchair, at $13.00, has satin brocade seat, and back, combined with gold spindles.

Every Easter Bride will appreciate your gift, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN—LAST 4 DAYS
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Greatest Circus Season Ever Known.

GREAT 4-PAW & SELLS BROS.' COLOSSAL CIRCUSES.

MENAGERIE ON EXHIBITION IN BASEMENT BEFORE AND AFTER PERFORMANCES.
Open 1 and 7 P. M. Performances 2 and 8. Box office open at 9 A. M. daily.
The Circus Does Not Exhibit in Brooklyn.

WALDORF-ASTORIA
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC MATINEE
In aid of the New York ORTHOPAEDIC DISPENSARY & HOSPITAL.
Friday afternoon, April 20th, 3 to 5 o'clock.
MARIE BREMA, MACKENZIE GORDON, LEO. SCHULZ, and WALTER DAMROSCH and Orchestra.
VICTOR HARRIS, Accompanist.
Concluding with
DAVID BISPHAM,
Assisted by
HILDA SPONG,
and other members of Daniel Frohman's Company in the play entitled **Adelaide**
Res. seats, $5. Gallery, $1. Now on sale at Schuberth's, Schirmer's, Tyson's, 5th Av. Hotel, and H. M. Hirschberg, Townsend Bldg., 1123 B'way.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Daniel Frohman.....at 8:30 Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAT. & TO-NIGHT,
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.
Thursday Eve. and Saturday Matinée,
THE MANEUVERS OF JANE.
Friday and Saturday Nights,
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.
(Sat. Mary Mannering's farewell night.)
NEXT MONDAY:
THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO.,
A RUNAWAY GIRL,
with Jas. T. Powers and 65 others. Seats ready.

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
Charles Frohman's London Company.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.
REAPPEARANCE OF ELLALINE TERRISS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Last 4 Nights. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
A MAN AND HIS WIFE. PRECEDED BY THE BUGLE CALL.
April 23d—Empire Co. in "Lord & Lady Algy."

Charles Frohman's **Criterion Theatre.** B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15.
James K. HACKETT Mats. To-day & Saturday. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
"The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald.
Evgs., 8 o'c. Mats. To-day & Sat., 1:50.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EVGS., 8. MAT. SATURDAY.
WM. GILLETTE In His New Play Sherlock Holmes.

Song Recital MENDELSSOHN HALL. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30, MISS MARIE BREMA
Res. Seats $1.50& $2, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

WALDORF-ASTORIA GRAND BALLROOM.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3.
EARL GULICK TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Every Afternoon. TIM MURPHY in "THE CARPET BAGGER." SAPHO in JAPANESE and CHING LING FOO. ONLY NIGHTS

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
LAST 4 WEEKS. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44-45th Sts. Ev. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Bargain Mat. To-day. All reserved seats 50c.
F. C. Whitney's Successful QUO VADIS.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way. Mats. & 30th. Tues. & Sat
Last 3 Weeks of WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest laughing success, SAPOLIO
Seats for the last performances now on sale.

CHILDREN'S EASTER FESTIVAL
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Admission, 50c. Children Half Price.
Open from 11 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Stuart Robson In OLIVER GOLDSMITH. Mat. Sat. 8:15.

THE CASINO GIRL! 24 Month at the CASINO!
The New Town Beauty! Greatest of Casino successes

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—SPECIAL. Sale of seats begins to-morrow morning for the FAREWELL GALA PERFORMANCE of GRAND OPERA, SEASON 1899-1900. (Under the Direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU,) to be given on Wednesday Evening, April 25, at 8, when all the artists of the company will make their last appearance in America (previous to their departure for Europe) in the following programme:
1. IL FLAUTO MAGICO, (The Magic Flute,) Act II.
2. CARMEN, Act II.
3. TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, Act III.
4. IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA, Act II.
Regular prices will prevail, except the entire Family Circle, which will be reserved at $1.50.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

50 Cents to $1.00 CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Afternoon, April 19, at 3,
FAREWELL TO AMERICA OF
DE PACHMANN
CHOPIN
Preludes—Etudes—Mazourkas.
Res. seats, 50c. to $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE At 3 Daily This Week. **LYCEUM**
Children's Week. The Jack Giant Killer Elaborate Production of A Whimsical Visit to Dreamland & Old King Cole.
Reserved seats, 50 and 75 cents, now on sale.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Av.
April 19, 20, and 21, at 8 o'clock.
COURSE OF MODERN PLAYS.
An Irish Play, "THE HEATHER FIELD."

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c. 25c. 50c. Mlle. CORNILLE, Fred Bond & Co., Ryan & Richfield; CarrieScott, Panzer Trio, Mov. Pic.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Thorne & Carleton, Cont. Perf. Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, 15c. 25c. 50c. McWatters & Tyson, Bisson & Wallace, Jane Whitbeck, Burton & Brooks, 6th

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. & Matinée Sat. at 2.
OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S To-night, Mat. Sat., The Superb Ballet Spectacle, PROGRESS.
300—People—300.
Preceded by the Best Vaudeville Bill in Town.

EDEN MUSEE Open 10:30 A.M. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. The Great Success To-Night "Moss Roses"

COMIQUE B'WAY & 29TH ST. Mat. To-day. Res'd seats, 25c. & 50c.
THE REAL SAPPHO From the Book of Alphonse Daudet.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Victoria EVGS. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30
THE RAYS IN A HOT OLD TIME.
PRICES: 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, AND 2.00.

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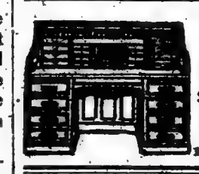

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; fresh to brisk southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,687. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 73¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47¾c; cotton, middling, 9⅝c.

CONGRESS.—The House debate on the Naval Appropriation bill took on a political aspect yesterday, the President's attitude in connection with the Porto Rican bill being the subject of argument which arose from an effort to have the contingent fund provision stricken from the bill. The President sent a message to Congress saying that appointments in Porto Rico could not be made before May 1. The Senate discussed the Alaskan bill, Senator Teller declaring during debate that Republicans were trying to aid Nome claim-jumpers.—Pages 3 and 5.

FOREIGN.—British movements near Bloemfontein are impeded by heavy rains. Some 2,000 men are in the field hospitals, most of them sick with dysentery and enteric fever. Large quantities of stores are being moved southward on account of the operations about Wepener, the blockade of which continues. The Boers offered to loan Portugal $5,000,000 to settle the Delagoa railroad awards, but the offer was declined. There are persistent rumors in London that Gen. Warren has been recalled. Comment on Lord Roberts's report continues. The British Governor of Ashanti is calling for relief. Delay will make the situation very grave. The Chinese Government has issued an order for the protection of native Christians. London is surprised at the reported marriage of Earl Russell in Colorado. Turkey says she will increase duties despite protest of Ambassadors. Plague killed over 4,000 in Simla last week. It is reported that forty-four Russian naval officers have been arrested for irregularities and embezzlement.—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

Over 300 Yaqui Indian prisoners were brought to Guadalajara by Mexican troops.

Joseph H. Manley of Maine expressed the opinion yesterday that the Republican Vice Presidential nomination will go to Secretary of the Navy Long, or, if not, that some man in the far West will get it.

Admiral Dewey's candidacy, it is declared at Washington, is now in the hands of shrewd political managers, whose identity is being carefully guarded. It is believed these politicians will devote their first effort to getting Dewey delegates in the South.

Steel and Wire common lost 3½ points and the preferred stock 4 points on the stock market yesterday. It was reported that the affairs of the Steel and Wire Company itself have been wretchedly mismanaged, and there were talk of meetings yesterday looking to relief.

Page 2.

Sheriff Mollov of Westchester County may be incarcerated in his own jail if he should fail to pay fine and costs in proceedings over the release of a prisoner in which he was held to be wrong.

The strike at the Cornell Dam may come to an end through the action of the contractors for the wor... who have expressed their willingness to increase the wages of their hand drillers.

Page 3.

There is no likelihood now of drastic action by the United States in the matter of American claims against Turkey, growing out of the Armenian riots, but a more urgent demand for payment may be addressed to the Sultan.

The President sent to the Senate several important Filipino documents, including a letter believed to be from Aguinaldo, urging the Spanish commander at Manila to join forces with him against the Americans.

Page 9.

Lemuel Ely Quigg will not resign the Presidency at to-night's meeting of the Republican County Committee.

The Republican State Convention of Vermont elected delegates to the National Convention and indorsed the President.

Page 14.

District Attorney Gardiner and his staff held a conference yesterday regarding his defense on the charges brought against him by the City Club.

The Court of Appeals has affirmed judgment of the lower court confirming the title of Eugene F. O'Connor to property valued at over $2,000,000, the ownership of which was contested by his sister.

At the meeting of the State Railroad Commission the New York and Brooklyn Union Transportation Company submitted for approval plans for a tunnel under Canal Street and the East River to Brooklyn. The project was opposed by the Rapid Transit Commission.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

CATHOLIC CONDEMNS HARVARD.

Father Brosnahan Says Young Men Fritter Away Four Years.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The President and curriculum of Harvard University were sarcastically scored by the Rev. Father Timothy Brosnahan to-day before the Catholic educators of the United States and Canada, who are holding a convention here.

Father Brosnahan had for his subject "The Relative Merits of Courses in Catholic and Non-Catholic Colleges for the Baccalaureate," and did not mince words in referring to the action of Harvard University in ruling against the Jesuit College of Boston and Holy Cross College of Worcester as associated accredited schools for entrance to Harvard Law School. He said:

"Comparing the rigid courses of our Catholic schools with the elective courses of Harvard, we find that students may graduate from the latter university with absolutely no knowledge of the principles of law, psychology, and ethics, and of the 1,600 graduates of the institution last year only nine had taken any courses of study in Christianity. Is this education?

"We find that young men have frittered away four years in Dr. Eliot's college with the French drama of the eighteenth century, and lectured upon the private life of Athenians with stereopticon views. There are no recitations, but conferences, and it may be said that a conference is when a student, if he feels like it, goes to his professor and has a talk upon his studies.

"The studies of the senior class at Harvard are positively trivial compared with those in Catholic Universities. There is no principle, no unity of purpose, in what are called the large, loose, vague and plausible fallacies of President Eliot's elective system."

THE TENNESSEE SITUATION.

Brownlow Men in Control of the Republican Convention To-day.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 18.—On the eve of the Republican State Convention, to be held to-morrow, the forces of Pension Commissioner Evans and Congressman Brownlow are as far apart as ever, and a split seems inevitable. The Brownlow men have a large majority of the uncontested delegates, and claim 250 of the 337 contested votes. They undoubtedly will control the convention. The Evans men are bitter in denunciation of methods which they say were used to bring about this result, and threaten to make a contest before the National Convention unless they receive what they consider just treatment.

At its session to-day the State Executive Committee decided to recommend Congressman Henry R. Gibson for temporary Chairman of the convention. A protest, filed by the Evans members against the majority of the committee preparing a temporary roll and deciding who shall vote in the temporary organization of the convention, was tabled. It is expected Congressman Brownlow will be chosen permanent Chairman.

Fast Trains Are the Order of the Day.
The train service of the Pennsylvania Railroad between the East and Middle West is unsurpassed. Six fast trains daily afford excellent service and leave at suitable hours.—Adv.

SHREWD POLITICIANS MANAGING DEWEY BOOM

Believed They Are Laying Plans to Capture the South.

BACKERS' IDENTITY GUARDED

Their Names, It Is Said, Will Cause Great Surprise—Dewey's Statement Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Admiral Dewey's candidacy has entered upon a new stage. He has allied himself with certain prominent public men, who have taken charge of his boom and will direct it henceforth. The first stage was that in which the Admiral simply announced his candidacy and stood alone, waiting to see what the public thought of it. He is no longer alone, and his candidacy has passed out of his own hands and into those of expert political managers.

This was learned to-day from the most reliable sources. The identity of the Admiral's managers is a secret which is being guarded very carefully. They are not ready to disclose themselves, and therefore the plan of campaign to be followed cannot yet be ascertained. It is known, however, that they are men of such political skill and experience that the men who decried the Dewey boom as futile because of the Admiral's inexperience in politics can no longer safely take that ground. It is also known that his boom is not in the hands of one political manager, but of several.

In other words, the Admiral is no longer handicapped in his contest with old politicians by his inexperience in their arts and by his direct way of doing things. He is in receipt of advice from sage political managers who for the present prefer not to pose in public as the custodians of the Admiral's boom. When they come out from under cover there may be a surprise in store for some of the observers who have been laughing at Admiral Dewey's candidacy.

One of the first things the new managers did was to convince the Admiral that he would better follow the usual custom of candidates and refrain from talking for publication. His statement of his political opinions, which he originally intended to issue at once, consequently, is indefinitely postponed, and it will not be issued without being submitted to the managers. When it comes out it will be in a more informal way than was originally intended. It is extremely unlikely that a complete platform will be issued and made a target for the Bryanites and Republicans who are on the lookout for flaws.

The managers are thought to be aiming their masked batteries Southward. There is a belief that they are too shrewd to expect that they can defeat Bryan by working up an opposition purely in the East, which was tried and failed in 1896. There is going to be some shrewd playing of politics in Dewey's behalf, and observers will be much surprised if it is not played chiefly in the South.

CHICAGO INVITES MISS GOULD.

Committee in Doubt as to How She Should Be Received.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Miss Helen Gould has been invited to attend the Dewey celebration, and has signified her intention of accepting it. Now Mrs. Bryan Lathrop and the other members of the Ladies' Reception Committee want to know whether she is to have the same reception as Mrs. Dewey, or to be treated as all other officially invited guests. Mrs. Lathrop said this morning that she had just learned that Miss Gould had been invited, and that the only instructions received from the Executive Committee were to prepare entertainment for Mrs. Dewey.

"We certainly will be very glad to entertain Miss Helen Gould," said Mrs. Lathrop. "The matter has not been presented to the committee, and will not be until the next meeting at the Auditorium on Saturday noon."

Charles A. Plamondon of the Reception Committee said he did not know that Miss Gould had been officially invited to attend the celebration. "She ought to be royally entertained if she comes," said he, "and I see no reason why she should not receive the same attention as Mrs. Dewey."

PORTRAITS OF THE DEWEYS.

Gift of C. M. Schwab to the Couple—M. Chartran the Artist.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 18.—Admiral George Dewey and his wife have been tendered portraits in oil of themselves by President Charles M. Schwab of the Carnegie Company, and M. Chartran, the well-known French portrait painter, who has been commissioned by Mr. Schwab to do the work, has been in Washington some time engaged in making the paintings. The price to be paid, it is estimated by local artists familiar with the figures obtained by the Frenchman on work he has done in this country, will be not under $5,000 apiece.

M. Chartran, while in Washington, has been much of the time the guest of M. Cambon, the French Ambassador.

JOHN R. McLEAN IN TOWN.

Dewey's Brother-in-Law Refuses to Discuss the Admiral's Candidacy.

John R. McLean of Cincinnati is at the Waldorf-Astoria, and when a NEW YORK TIMES reporter saw him last night he was conversing with John W. Bookwalter of Springfield, Ohio.

Both Mr. McLean and Mr. Bookwalter have been the Democratic nominees for Governor of the Buckeye State, but Mr. Bookwalter made the better showing, being beaten in the year of Garfield's death by less than 21,000.

Mr. McLean is the brother-in-law of Admiral George Dewey, but he declined to say anything with relation to the Admiral's candidacy for the Presidency. He denied that he had told anybody for publication or in private conversation that Admiral Dewey would run for President regardless of the action of the National Conventions.

Mrs. Dewey Makes a Request.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Mrs. George Dewey has asked Chicago women to serve her in a simple way on Dewey Day. She told Mrs. Bryan Lathrop about it in a letter received yesterday. 'I shall be with the Admiral as much as I can," wrote Mrs. Dewey, "and would ask you to refrain from elaborate entertainment for me."

CONDEMN W. J. BRYAN.

Missouri Middle of the Roaders Also Show No Enthusiasm for Dewey for President

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 18.—The Middle-of-the-Road Populists, at their mass convention to-day, effected a permanent State organization and adopted a new name—the Progressive People's Party. The name will be presented to the National Convention for ratification.

The platform demands legislation on lines indicated in the Omaha platform, urges the reduction of State and county salaries to correspond with the prices paid for products, denounces both the old parties for failure to enact initiative and referendum legislation, for the protection of corporation interests, and for legislation for the protection of National banks; condemns William Jennings Bryan and John D. Rockefeller for their alleged connections with trusts, and especially censures the Democratic State Administration, because of its "disregard for paramount interests of the people."

The delegates to the Cincinnati Convention were instructed to vote for Wharton Barker for President and Ignatius Donnelly for Vice-President.

A full State ticket, headed by Richard Thomas of Saline County for Governor, was named. Capt. W. C. Alldridge, a farmer of California, Mo., who was the favorite candidate for Governor, declined the nomination. The convention elected twenty-five delegates to the Cincinnati Convention and sixteen Presidential electors.

A feature of the convention was an address by Carl Brown, of Coxey Army fame. Mr. Brown created consternation among the adherents of Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania, when he strongly advocated Admiral Dewey as head of the Populist National ticket.

"Barker," declared Brown in his characteristic manner, "is up against the iron will of conditions, and defeat for him is inevitable. The head of the ticket should be the popular idol of the people, Admiral Dewey, with Wharton Barker or Ignatius Donnelly for Vice President."

There was a show of stopping the speaker as he uttered these remarks, but he was permitted to continue.

"With such a ticket," declared he, "we will stand some show of knocking out both the ticket dominated by the money power and headed by President McKinley, and that headed by William J. Bryan."

Silence marked the close of his address.

TO ABOLISH HORSESHOE CURVE

President Cassatt Plans a Straight Line Down the Mountains at Enormous Cost.

ALTOONA, Penn., April 18.—President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad has planned to build a straight line of railway between Gallitzin, at the top of the Allegheny Mountain, and Altoona, the base, cutting the distance from twelve miles to seven.

These plans, which are very extensive, do away with the famous horse shoe curve. Tremendous engines or great power could be used on the line without curves, and great speed would be the rule.

The improvement will be one of the most prodigious works ever undertaken in the railroad world, and will cost millions of dollars.

YAQUI PRISONERS BROUGHT IN.

Over 300 of Them, Including Women and Children, at Guadalajara.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 18.—A dispatch from Guadalajara, Mexico, says that another lot of Yaqui prisoners, numbering over 300, were brought to Guadalajara today by a guard of Mexican troops direct from the Yaqui Country by way of Manzanillo. About 100 of them are women and children. They will be divided into smaller lots and distributed among the interior cities of Mexico, where the children will be placed in industrial schools, and the men and women given employment. This is the third large lot of Yaqui prisoners to arrive here within the past two months.

The army officers in charge of these prisoners report that good progress is being made toward subjugating the Indians, and that the war is now being conducted on the guerrilla plan, the rebels having divided their two main forces into a number of small bands.

CONFIRMS READE'S REPORT.

Col. Bacon's Charges Against Gov. Roosevelt Upheld by Major's Secretary.

A statement was made yesterday by the amanuensis of Major Philip Reade, United States Army, whose report on Col. Roosevelt was published in Col. A. S. Bacon's defense of the Seventy-first Regiment. The amanuensis is Thomas C. Hughes, who served in Company B of the Seventy-first Regiment, before Santiago, and was detailed to act as Major Reade's secretary, when the Major was acting as Inspector General of Gen. Kent's division.

Regarding the correctness of the report, in which Major Reade quoted Col. Roosevelt as saying that 25 per cent. of his men were so weak that any terms the Spaniards might propose should be accepted, Mr. Hughes said there could be no doubt. He spoke of a visit of Col. Roosevelt to Major Reade, and said:

"I could hear as I worked," said Mr. Hughes, "Col. Roosevelt's voice in earnest, emphatic talk. Suddenly Major Reade came into the tent where I was and wrote down a minute of the remarks made by Col. Roosevelt, and directed me to copy it into his report. I do not believe that Major Reade thought his statement would ever be used to disparage Col. Roosevelt. I believe that he had it put into his report to show how the men were suffering."

At the Seventy-first Regiment Armory yesterday the recommendation of the Washington authorities for a brevet in the case of Col. Roosevelt was discussed, and suggestions were made of sending to Washington a petition of protest against the recommendation.

ACQUITTAL FOR MORRISON.

Court Directs the Verdict in the Trial for Wife Murder.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 18.—The trial of Alfred E. Morrison, indicted for the murder of his wife, with whom he lived at Mount Vernon, was finished to-day before Judge Marean, at this place, and ended in an acquittal, no evidence of a positive nature being adduced against him.

Morrison claimed that he shot his wife, while under the influence of a dream, in his sleep.

Mrs. Grace O'Neill, daughter of Mrs. Ellenburger, the latter a sister of Mrs. Morrison, was called as a witness by the prosecution and she testified that she had visited the Morrisons for twelve years. On one occasion when she called at Morrison's house he had a quarrel with Mrs. Morrison and slapped her face. The witness said she took up a small coal shovel to defend Mrs. Morrison.

On cross-examination Mrs. O'Neill admitted that she did not consider the quarrel a severe one and she regarded it more as a family jar.

Mrs. Johanna Stephenson, who lived next door to the Morrisons for eight years, said Morrison frequently quarreled with his wife, but she never knew them to have what she considered any serious trouble.

Judge Marean at the close of the testimony, directed a verdict of acquittal and the jury was out less than five minutes. Morrison had many friends in the courtroom and when the verdict was announced it was received with applause. Morrison thanked the Judge and the jury and his aunt, who had been faithful to him since the trial began, embraced ex-Judge Appell, Morrison's counsel, and kissed him.

Morrison left the court-room and departed on the 3 o'clock train. His first wife met him on the stairs outside of the Court House after the acquittal and kissed and hugged him. His daughter, Flora, went with him on the train to Mount Vernon.

GOV. TAYLOR SEES SENATORS.

They Say He Should Have Surrendered Kentucky Governorship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A dark man, with a pallid complexion and heavy black mustache, spent several hours in the Senate marble room to-day in conversation with Senator after Senator of the Republican side, who were brought to him by Senator Debos of Kentucky. The visitor was W. S. Taylor, Republican Governor of Kentucky, who is here awaiting the action of the Supreme Court in the case involving his right to office.

The reports of conversations with several Senators indicates that he was simply presenting the facts of the case as they appear to him, and justifying his determination not to yield his office until the last effort has been made to retain it. He found the Republican Senators inclined to believe that he would have acted wisely if he had surrendered the office before Goebel was killed and gone to the people for a vindication at the next election.

The Most Comfortable Route to Toronto
is via the Lehigh Valley R. R., leaving New York 5:55 P.M., and arriving Toronto next morning, without change. Dining Cars; a la carte service for supper and breakfast.—Adv.

MR. MANLEY FAVORS LONG

Considers the Secretary Strong Candidate for Vice President.

If He Should Not Be Chosen, Far West Will Be Favored—Believes Gov. Roosevelt.

That the Republican Vice Presidential nomination will go to Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, or, if not, that some man in the far West will get it, was the opinion expressed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night by Joseph H. Manley of Maine, a member of the Republican National Executive Committee. Mr. Manley is the Chairman of the delegation from Maine to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia.

"Who will be the Republican Vice Presidential nominee?" Mr. Manley was asked by a reporter last night.

"That is something I want to know, and I am here seeking information," he replied. "Do you think Gov. Roosevelt will accept it?"

"I do not. He has stated very firmly that he will not take the nomination. I believe him to be sincere in his refusal, and I am going to take his word for it."

"Do you think New York can name the man?"

"Yes, if New York can agree upon anybody; but it seems to me that this State does not want it. I have no information to convince me on that point, and I do not care to discuss it."

"How about John W. Griggs of New Jersey? He is from Garret A. Hobart's State."

"It does not follow because New Jersey named the Vice President in 1896 that she can control the nomination in 1900. I am advised that Attorney General Griggs would not accept the Vice Presidential nomination under any circumstances."

"Well, what is your opinion?"

"I can't say that I have any positive opinion. There has been a good deal of talk of late about John D. Long of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy. He has intimated that he would accept, and he would make an exceptionally strong candidate, if he is not selected, then I think some man in the West will be named."

"What do you mean by the West?"

"I mean some point west of the Mississippi and the nearer the Pacific Coast the better."

"How about Senator Shoup of Idaho?"

"He is a good fellow, but I do not expect to see him named."

WEST URGES ITS CLAIMS.

Its Men Hard at Work to Secure Second Place on the Republican Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Western men now talk with redoubled eagerness about a Western man for President. Some Republicans, without naming any particular person, would even go as far West as the Pacific Coast to get a man. But the fact is born in mind that Secretary Long has signified his unwillingness to refuse a nomination, and it is assumed that he would not have gone so far as that without first consulting the President as to the propriety and sense of the suggestion. That a Massachusetts man is not improperly mentioned is seen to be the fact when it is remembered that Gen. Leonard Wood, a Massachusetts man, was spoken of until it was learned that the President is unwilling that he should be taken from Cuba until he has had a chance to show how thoroughly he can fit that island for independence.

A Western argument to secure the Vice Presidency is that the blundering of the Congress in Porto Rican legislation has made it necessary to cultivate that section in order to restore Republican loyalty and co-operation in the next campaign. The correspondence of Republicans in Congress, and newspapers expressions in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa, reveals a public sentiment in those States that seems alarming to men who are entirely unused to hearing such expressions from people they have always looked upon as loyal.

Consideration of this public sentiment was not sufficient to defeat the Porto Rican bill in Congress, but now that the policy has been put into effect the most earnest thought is being given to the question of how the political consequences of offending public sentiment may be avoided. It is this that leads to the agitation of the question of "a strong Western man" for the Vice Presidential nomination.

The expression of alarm is not limited to this, but goes further. The suggestion is being made seriously by men of high standing in Congress that the platform adopted at Philadelphia must not fully commit the party as to the permanency of the insular policy, the idea being that the course adopted toward Porto Rico may be excused on the ground that conditions do not warrant our concluding definitely, as yet, what disposition we are to make of our new possessions, and that as soon as that has been settled the policy will be adjusted to suit the conditions.

Gen. H. G. Otis for Vice President.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 18.—Discussing National politics, R. C. Kerens of St. Louis, who is a member of the Republican National Convention and of its Executive Committee, said last night that Gen. Harrison Gray Otis of this city has been seriously considered by the Eastern party members as a candidate for Vice President.

NANCY HANKS'S MEMORIAL.

Arrangements to Preserve the Grave of Lincoln's Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKPORT, Ind., April 18.—Gov. James A. Mount and the Indianapolis members of the Nancy Hanks Memorial Association met the Spencer County Commissioners and the citizens of Rockport and Lincoln County to-day and agreed upon the purchase of sixteen acres of original forest surrounding the grave of the mother of Abraham Lincoln.

The county will purchase the land and the association will then ask the next Legislature to appropriate a sufficient amount to park the grounds.

Mr. Adee to Sail for Europe To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Second Assistant Secretary of State Alvey A. Adee left Washington to-night for a two-months tour in Northern Europe. He sails from New York to-morrow on the Columbia for Cherbourg. He purposes making a tour awheel in northern France, along the Rhine and through the Black Forest, returning to Washington about July 1. Mr. Adee is in search of recreation and pleasure, and goes to Europe absolutely free from any diplomatic missions.

Indiana Wheat Outlook Bad.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 18.—Reports from every county in the State indicate that Indiana wheat will yield only 25 per cent. this year. The wheat condition in Indiana has been estimated variously from 30 per cent. to half a crop.

Philippine Receipts.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—According to a statment made to-day by the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department, the receipts in the Philippine Islands for the months of January, February, and March, 1900, were: January, $563,509; February, (cable,) $426,428; March, (cable,) $679,446. The customs receipts for March alone reached the sum of $574,995. The total receipts for the three months were $1,669,379. The receipts of March exceeded those of either of the two previous months by $115,936.

Pure Spring Water Free.
The drinking water served in the New York Central Dining Cars is from the Celebrated Polaris Springs at Boonville, on the R., W. & O. Division, in the foothills of the Adirondack Mountains, and is absolutely pure.—Adv.

DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS IN STEEL AND WIRE

Reports of Mismanagement in the Big Wire Company Itself.

A BIG DROP IN THE STOCK

Some Banks and Trust Companies Refuse to Accept It as Collateral —Mr. Gates Silent.

As on the previous day, the Steel and Iron stocks were yesterday the dominating influences in the market, and by far the most extensively traded in. And, as was not unnatural in view of the developments, the Steel and Wire shares were the most conspicuous of the group. Indeed, if the Street hears it aright, Steel and Wire will for some time to come furnish the sensation for the Stock Exchange. The report yesterday was that it was not so much the steel and iron industry that is in a bad condition as it is the Steel and Wire Company itself—that, in short, the affairs of that corporation are in such a wretchedly tangled condition that all its mills are to be closed down. Chairman John W. Gates, approached on the subject, said he had nothing whatever to say.

Certain elements in the Street, assuredly, whether justifiably or not, believe that developments in connection with the affairs of the company may in the immediate future so astound the stockholders that heroic measures will needs be taken. There was even talk yesterday of meetings that were held to consider action looking to relief in the matter, but nothing official could be gotten. The fact is that the controlling Directors of the company all belong to one speculative clique and are credited in Wall Street with being aggressively committed to the bear side of the stock market. Inasmuch as they know the inside affairs of the company, their position is regarded as significant.

President Lambert of the company has been summoned to New York and will arrive to-day.

The recent pyrotechnics of the stock have so influenced financial sentiment in the Street that bank and trust companies alike are in many cases refusing to accept the stock as collateral, while in other cases it is accepted only at much below its market value. Federal Steel and other steel and iron stocks likewise are being discriminated against.

As for the movements of the stocks yesterday, there is little to be said of any save Steel and Wire, all the others being more or less stable. Tennessee Coal fell off ¾, Federal Steel ¼, Colorado Fuel and Iron ½, and American Tin Plate ⅝.

Steel and Wire, however, made up for the comparative quiet and inactivity of the others in the group, over 64,000 shares of the common changing hands at a net loss of 3¼ points, and over 16,000 of the preferred at a net loss of 4 points. The loss was almost all scored in the afternoon, short covering in the morning having held the quotation well up. In the afternoon, however, on comparatively few sales, the price steadily receded.

One of the features of the day's trading was in the late afternoon. The stock was quoted at 44¼, when Mr. Louis Wormser went on the floor and bid 44 for 1,000 shares. He was promptly accommodated by Mr. Jacob Field, who on the Stock Exchange is credited with acting for inside interests. Mr. Wormser thereupon bid the same price for another 1,000 shares, and was again accommodated by Mr. Field. Once more a like bid was made; once more it was accepted. Mr. Wormser was surprised.

"How much more are you willing to sell?" he inquired of Mr. Field.

"Oh, a matter of 7,000 shares to begin with," quietly answered Mr. Field.

Mr. Wormser left the floor—and the stock in a few moments sold down to 41¼. The close was at 41¾.

Shortly after the market closed, officers of the Steel and Wire Company were quoted as saying that in spite of denials, some of the mills of the Federal Steel Company would be closed down this week. This story has several times been denied by the Federal Steel officers.

Rogers, Brown & Co., in a circular issued by them, say:

"The iron trade in this vicinity has been treated to a new sensation in the week under review. The making and selling of iron and steel has always been a legitimate and conservative business, and never before have the Erie Railroad methods of the Gould and Fisk days been introduced into it. It is needless to say that the management of the companies who are attending to the interests of their stockholders and are not working Wall Street, feel that a stigma has been put upon the whole business. How far the injury done may extend to legitimate business is a question. It is much less of a question, however, than it would have been had it happened before the character and methods of the chief operators became so well known."

Dealing with the iron and steel situation, The Iron Age will to-day say:

"Those who have been working to secure lower prices for iron and steel have been ably reinforced from an unexpected quarter during the week. It is quite unusual for men representing large producing interests to come out plainly and say that the trade is suffering from overproduction, and that heavy reductions in prices are to be expected. Ordinarily, such conditions are concealed as long as possible, and concessions are made secretly, so as not to alarm the trade generally. But we are now being treated to an apparently frank admission of a serious congestion in important branches of production, so serious as to require heroic treatment. A round dozen wire nail factories and wire mills have been shut down to enable an accumulation of stock to be worked off. They were not all shut down at once, as erroneously reported, but during a period of a week or more.

"Representatives of other important branches of the iron and steel trades deny the right of wire manufacturers to speak for them, and claim that iron and steel prices generally have not been threatened with the danger of a collapse. Reductions have been made, but they have been brought about gradually and naturally without disturbing the trade, and no sharp tumble in values is expected unless this development in the wire trade should produce such an effect.

"The week in other respects has brought forth indications of improving business. Large Western consumers of foundry pig iron have placed heavy contracts for extended deliveries, among the buyers being some of the shrewdest members of the trade. The movement thus begun was reasonably expected to spread to other consuming interests. Even in the East, where buyers have been least inclined to anticipate their wants, a disposition to purchase in greater quantities was being manifested. Orders for export have been larger. This business will probably be checked for a little time, as the new conditions here were promptly cabled abroad. But if it is found in time that prices have not been demoralized by what has happened, it is believed that the endurance of this trying experience will have quite a reassuring effect on both home and foreign trade.

"The most important event of the week in finished steel was the placing of a contract for approximately 80,000 tons of plates, shapes, &c., required for the construction of the rapid transit tunnel in New York City, which was secured by the Carnegie Steel Company. The price is not disclosed, but the statement is made on good authority that it was close to ruling rates.

"The reduction in the West of $5 per ton on merchant steel bars and bar iron, announced as a proof of rapidly declining prices, was merely an open acknowledgment of what several manufacturers have quietly been doing for some little time."

WIRE MILLS TO REOPEN.

President Lambert Says All Will Start Up Within a Short Time.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 18.—President John Lambert announces that probably all the mills which the American Steel and Wire Company has shut down will be reopened soon, possibly within a fortnight. From other sources it is hinted that the plants will resume operations as early as next Monday.

This only goes to confirm the belief that there is nothing serious the matter with the steel business, and that the closing down was but part of a stockjobbing deal.

It is understood that Mr. Lambert has little sympathy with the recent actions of the Gates-Edenborn-Ellwood faction of the management. The general opinion is that the board, which will probably meet in New York this week, will order the retirement of the preferred stock, which has been gained by the recent campaign, according to the vote of the shareholders at the annual meeting.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 18.—Suspension of the wire mills of the Steel and Wire Company mills in this district, over which there was much anxiety, has been brief. The wire departments of the works are in operation again, while the nail mills will probably be idle for some time. Orders have been issued for the resumption of the Ninth Street, Braddock, wire plant. All the wire drawing and rod departments are to begin at once. The nail mill is not expected to resume for several weeks, as it is claimed the nail market is stagnated. The Rankin mill will not close. It is reported at Braddock that the other mills will resume in a short time.

PRICE OF STEEL BARS CUT.

Reduction Equal to $5 a Ton Made—No Danger of General Slump.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 18.—It was learned to-day that at a meeting of the Bar Mill Association held in Pittsburg last Friday, the price of steel bars was cut from 2¼ cents a pound to 2 cents, equal to a reduction of $5 a ton. One of the causes for this reduction is that the Eastern manufacturers have been selling steel bars in this market at 2.15 cents a pound, and had secured several good contracts.

Several manufacturers who were seen said there is no danger of a general slump in steel prices, and that while Bessemer steel billets may be bought at $32.50 in some cases, the price still remains at $33 a ton.

Condemns President Gates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Except through the press, I do not know how possibly J. W. Gates, President of the American Steel and Wire Company, could learn of the estimation in which he is held in financial circles. Condemnation and denunciation of him and his methods is heard on all sides in the bitterest terms. Anything so utterly scandalous, defiant, and stupid lives not within memory. "Robber," "bandit," "thief," are the terms commonly applied to him by men most prominent in Wall Street, one of whom suggests that he be tarred and feathered and expelled the city. But there is a consensus of opinion as to the necessity of his separation from the management of the Steel and Wire Company for the company's good and because of his evil influence on the Street.

I take this opportunity of expressing my personal thanks and warm admiration for the prompt and consummate ability shown on the financial page of THE NEW YORK TIMES in support of the iron and steel properties as against those who aim at their depreciation. T. H. H.

Industrial Steel Colony at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, April 18.—In connection with the purchase of fifty acres of additional land for the $20,000,000 plant of the Lackawanna Steel and Iron Company, now under construction on the lake front at South Buffalo, it is stated that it is proposed to utilize this newly acquired territory as the site of an industrial colony for the army of workmen. The plan is said to be similar to that of the series of model villages built by the Krupps at the great gun works at Essen.

BOATS IN CITY STREETS.

New Orleans Voters Gotten Out in Skiffs, Rafts, and Dry Goods Boxes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—The election in New Orleans yesterday was marked by many unique features. There was never any doubt in the minds of the Democratic leaders as to the way the voting would go, but to take no chances orders went out early in the morning to the "boys" to hustle things up. The rain, which had been falling in torrents for twelve hours, continued to fall unabated, and by 9 o'clock A. M. the streets and bywalys were submerged to a depth of several feet. This condition was as unexpected as startling to the bosses, who saw danger ahead. More carriages were called for from nearly every precinct in the city, but the water in many places was so deep that the vehicles had to be abandoned and for an hour or two during the morning no voters could be gotten to any of the booths.

At this stage of the storm, the bosses and "heelers" bestirred themselves with the result that every available boat, skiff, raft, and even large dry goods boxes were manned and impressed into service, and by this means the voters were paddled to and from the voting places. Where boats were not available, stalwart men were employed to carry the voters on their backs, and it was a common sight to see a big negro wading waist deep through the sea of water with a bundle of rubber clothes and mackintoshes in the middle of which was a voter, wending his way to the ballot boxes. A stretch of water five feet deep had to be crossed to reach one voting place in the lower part of the city.

Notwithstanding the great hardships under which the politicians labored they succeeded in polling a little more than half of the registered vote of the city.

The official ballot carried an amendment to the State Constitution to permit the City of New Orleans to issue $14,000,000 of bonds to pay for a complete system of sewerage and drainage for the city. The need of drainage was forcefully illustrated during the election yesterday, and the city voters, almost to a man, voted in favor of the amendment. In the country the floods kept many voters away from the polls. Those who succeeded in braving the elements sympathized with New Orleans and cast their votes for the amendment too. Had the day been a beautiful one, such as this part of the world generally enjoys, the "moss backs" would undoubtedly have voted against the amendment.

BRITISH HARD PRESSED.

Governor of Ashanti Asks for All Available Relief—Delay Will Make Situation Grave.

ACCRA, Gold Coast Colony, West Africa, April 18.—News has been received here that Kumassi is closely invested, and that the situation will become exceedingly grave if relief is delayed. The Governor, Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, is asking for all available forces.

A British officer, who is in command of an important station north of Kumassi, says that unless relief is forthcoming soon, it will be impossible to hold out.

The first relieving force is expected to arrive at Kumassi to-day, and it will attempt to force the cordon. Natives here are convinced that French influences are operating against the British.

$45,000 Bequest to Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 18.—President Patton announced to-day that the university had recently received the sum of $45,000 by the will of Augustus Van Wickle of Hazleton, Penn. The gift was made in honor of Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, who gave the ground on which the college was originally built. Mr. Van Wickle is a graduate of Brown University and he gave a similar bequest to it, also $30,000 to Lafayette College.

More Than an Hour Shorter Than Any Other Route.
New York to Cincinnati in 21 hours and 30 minutes via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leave New York (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets) 10:00 A. M. every morning.—Adv.

MR. CLEVELAND TO ANTI-BRYAN DINERS

His Letter Read at Brooklyn Democratic Club Banquet.

ATTACKS FALSE LEADERSHIP

Democratic Principles So Simple, Error Is Soon Discovered—Judge Willett Condemns Bryan—Ex-Gov. Boies's Letter.

The dinner given by the Brooklyn Democratic Club in honor of the one hundred and fifty-seventh anniversay of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, for the purpose of making a protest against the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for the Presidency, took place at the house of the Germania Club, 120 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, last night. Over a hundred members of the club, which is identified with the Shepard faction of the Democratic Party of Brooklyn, took part in the dinner, though Edward M. Shepard, the leader of the faction and the Vice President of the club, because of ill health and social obligations, was unable to attend.

MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

It had been the desire of the club to have ex-President Cleveland deliver one of the speeches, but Mr. Cleveland could not be present. Instead, he sent the following letter:

Princeton, April 12, 1900.

Louis F. Burchard, Esq., Chairman, &c.

Dear Sir: I regret that I am unable to accept your invitation to attend the dinner to be given by the Brooklyn Democratic Club on the 18th inst. to commemorate the birth of Thomas Jefferson.

"When those who profess the Democratic faith meet to celebrate the bir

Hogg of Texas, who awakened a great deal of enthusiasm by declaring for the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform and the renomination of Mr. Bryan. Mindful of his last experience, Judge Willett, before beginning his address last night, inquired with mock seriousness, "Is Gov. Hogg of Texas here?"

"No, no," the reply came from several parts of the room.

"Then," Judge Willett exclaimed, "I guess I'm safe."

Judge Willett began by declaring that he had voted for Mr. Bryan in 1896 and would vote for him again if he were again nominated this year. He called attention to the fact that the recent municipal elections in the West had resulted in Republican victories and argued that there was little hope for better days for the Democratic Party unless it settled its disputes. This was possible, he said, only by relegating to the rear the questions on which the party is now divided and by getting together on issues on which it is united.

"Unquestionably," he said, "the silver question split our party open, and, as it is settled for four years now, it should be relegated to the rear. The great danger is the apathy of the North and the splendid material development which is going on in the South, which has withdrawn the minds of the people from politics.

CONDEMNS THE CANDIDATE.

"But say that we relegate silver to the rear and agree upon the platform, how about the candidate? It is clear to my mind we cannot nominate Mr. Bryan and relegate the silver question. He is the very incarnation of that question, and the very name of Bryan throughout the whole country means free silver, 16 to 1. It would be illogical and against his wishes, not to say absurd to adopt a conservative platform and nominate Mr. Bryan upon it. The man in this case would be the platform.

"It is said 'the stars in their course fought against Sisera,' and truly the stars have fought against Mr. Bryan since 1896. His Cassandra-like prophecies have failed of fulfillment and the country was never more prosperous than to-day. His argument about the intimate and indissoluble connection between the prices of silver, cotton and wheat now seems positively ludicrous in the light of recent experience, while his present cry of calamity and the horrors of falling prices awakes our genuine and unrestrained mirth when we see prosperity on every side and prices jumping into the sky. It is as good as a show. How can you elect a man of whom the whole commercial world is making fun?

"Mr. Bryan is no longer regarded by any considerable body of men in the South as either a statesman or as a profound man. His strength comes from his having been the leader of a great party in 1896, from his fatal facility of speech, and from the great purity of his public and private life. He has the commercial and manufacturing classes arrayed against him, and even the politicians who are shouting for him admit it is impossible to elect him with this handicap.

"Our National Committee has prostrated itself into a machine to promote the aspirations of one man. Why, this committee, I am told, has just sent out a circular telling Democrats that they should support only one man, and that any one who encouraged the Presidential aspirations of another man would be deemed renegade. Is it any wonder we have fallen so low in influence and power?

ISSUES FOR DEMOCRATS.

"Fortunately for us, we have several issues on which we can unite. There is the tariff issue and its resultant, the trust question. After building a tariff wall about the industries of the country, the Republican Party created trusts, and never was there greater need for reform. Trusts have thrown thousands of drummers out of employment These drummers, if organized in our behalf, would be more terrible than an army with banners. They could be organized for Augustus Van Wyck, but not for Mr. Bryan. Then there is the issue of anti-imperialism.

"We can only fight the battle of 1900 by opposing the well-paid, well-disciplined troops of the Republican Party by organization and union. We have tried fusion, but it has failed, and has almost wrecked our party. We are never so strong as when we command our own ship and fly our own colors, and never so weak as when we seek fusion with other parties."

Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio responded to the toast, "The Restoration of Jeffersonian Democracy." Jefferson, he said, had stated with great precision the distinction between ratio and coinage, and so long as the Democracy adhered to the distinction he had drawn it was victorious.

EX-GOV. CAMPBELL SPEAKS.

"In 1896," ex-Gov. Campbell said, "the Democratic Convention grasped at the shadow and threw away the substance, and determined to go to the country on the question of ratio The Populist Party, with its curious jumble of truth and fallacy, had gained a footing, and the Chicago convention unwisely undertook to cater to this element, which can never be merged with true Democracy. The attempt to combine Democracy with Populism may have been well intentioned, but the result in November did not indicate that it was born of sound judgment.

"A majority of the electors of the country were bimetallists, but they did not favor the free coinage of silver at a ratio that must result in silver monometallism. Forced to choose between the two forms of monometalism, they selected gold, and thus they were saddled with not only the gold standard but also with a financial bill that creates the most dangerous of all trusts—a money trust. Whether they chose wisely it is too late to discuss. It is sufficient to know that '16 to 1' is dead, and that so long as we proclaim our intention to resurrect it just that long will our resurrection be postponed.

"This may be our last stand. Let the Party of Plutocracy once more succeed, and the census and the election statistics will become the powerful weapons whereby the Democratic South shall be deprived of her rights under the tattered remnants of the Constitution. At the last election Republican Ohio polled an average of 37,000 votes to a Congressional District, while, in Democratic Mississippi, the average was less than 4,000. It is easy to draw the conclusion. If the men of the South love Populism more than they love truth, let them adhere to it; let them again fling to the breeze the banner of the 'Lost Cause of Sixteen to One,' and once more—and for all—drive the knife into the vitals of Jeffersonian Democracy. Their day of repentance will come, but it will then be everlastingly too late.

A GLIMPSE OF LIGHT.

But this evil day must not come. A glimpse of light, which may herald the rising sun of Jeffersonian restoration, dawned a few days ago in the State of Pennsylvania. There the representatives of a half million Democrats gathered under the skillful leadership of one who was sagacious enough to blaze the path which leads to the broad road of success. That wise convention proclaimed the gospel of 1900.

"No mention was made of the Chicago platform; nothing was said about sixteen to one, but gathering from highway and byway events shred of Jeffersonian doctrine, they constructed a creed that no true Democrat dare repudiate. Let us hope and believe that this may be the harbinger of what shall occur at Kansas City on the Nation's birthday, and that under the broad banner flung to the breeze a century ago by Thomas Jefferson a regenerated Democracy shall redeem the country, and restore the reign of the common people."

When ex-Gov. Campbell finished his speech he was cheered again and again, and he was hailed in song as "A jolly good fellow" till he blushed with pleasure. As he resumed his seat a man in the room cried out, "Has Gov. Campbell any choice for the nominee for the Presidency?"

Ex-Gov. Campbell arose, and, laughing heartily, replied: "No. So long as I do not get the nomination myself I don't much care where it goes."

The speech, in response to the toast "The Brooklyn Democratic Club," was delivered by Louis F. Burchard.

ON DEWEY'S CANDIDACY.

F. W. Hinrichs responded to the toast "Thomas Jefferson." He said Bryan had had an opportunity to become President, but that recently it had been found that he did not possess the qualities that go to make up a great statesman. He said that it was a fact that many of the successful candidates for President had been military men, and added that, while he neither advocated nor opposed the candidacy of ex-Justice Van Wyck, he wanted to advise those who desired to see Bryan beaten that Dewey was a popular hero, and that under his leadership the Democratic Party was sure to win.

Farmer Pays $4,000 for "Gold Bricks."

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 18.—As the result of his confidence in the honesty of two strangers Daniel Leonard, a middle-aged farmer of Feeding Hills, near this city, is poorer by $4,000, and richer by seventy-five pounds of gilded metal, supposed by him to be gold. There is no clue to the swindlers, who promptly left town.

Gov. Roosevelt to Speak in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Gov. Roosevelt of New York will be the guest of the Marquette Club Thursday night, April 26, at the sixth and last of the series of dinners given at the clubhouse. The dinner will be preceded by a reception, and at its conclusion Gov. Roosevelt will address the members and guests. A special effort is being made by the committee in charge to make the occasion a notable one.

CONTRACTORS MAY END BIG STRIKE

Announce Their Willingness to Increase Hand-Drillers' Pay.

STRIKERS' VIEW OF OFFER

Regarded by Some as Subterfuge—Position of Other Laborers—Little Active Work—Seventh Now at Camp Roosevelt—Governor's Proposed Visit.

The contracting firm of Coleman, Breuchaud & Coleman may after all end the strike at the Cornell Dam and its quarries by adding $16 a day, or less, to its pay roll, as it made known yesterday its willingness to give the laborers classed as hand drillers $1.50 a day of ten hours, just the compromise rate asked by the strikers. The firm insists that this is not "concession," but that had the men not struck this would have been paid them. The strikers had not last evening arrived at any decision in regard to the offer.

The whistle announcing the resumption of work at the Cornell Dam was blown yesterday morning in the works of the company. Some skilled workmen reported for duty with a few laborers, but no active work was done at the dam. Stone, however, was moved to it from the quarry. The "dinky" engines were operated on three tracks, and cement was carted from Croton Landing under the escort of cavalry. At the noon hour laborers who went to lunch were persuaded or frightened into remaining away, but a number of Gen. Roe's staff sought them out in the stronghold of the strikers and told them that if they chose to work they would be fully protected.

Eight of the ten companies of the Seventh Regiment, headed by Col. Appleton, arrived at the Cornell Dam at noon yesterday, and were heartily received. The companies were distributed in four camps, so as to amply protect the new dam and its surroundings and the quarries of the contractors back of Peekskill. The militia at Camp Roosevelt, the designation of Gen. Roe of the temporary quarters of the members of the National Guard called out to hold the Cornell Dam strikers in check, were, last night, in spite of the dismal weather, fairly comfortable and well provided for.

A DISPLAY OF FORCE.

After a night of comparative quiet, except for the pattering of the rain and the frequent hails of "Halt, who goes there?" and the accompanying answers, the troops at Camp Roosevelt on guard at the Cornell dam and the works about it, turned out early yesterday morning to make its display of force that had for its object the discouragement of any effort to interfere with the resumption of work. Seventeen days of idleness, however, appeared to have fostered habits of luxury among the strikers, for only a few of them looked down from their settlement in "Little Italy" on the hill or up from the row of tenements on the "Bowery" to the camp where all was bustle in the preparations to resist any attack on the men, who, it was expected, would take the places of the strikers. Even the blowing of the whistle at the works, which took place, according to schedule, at 7 o'clock, aroused no special interest, and the soldiers at no time had to face anything that gave promise of bringing about trouble.

Reveille sounded from the camps in the valley and on the hills on either side of it at 5 o'clock and preparations began to meet any emergency. During the night Major Gen. Roe, whose arrangements for covering all points of disadvantage were seriously interfered with by the non-arrival of the Seventh Regiment, ordered the Third Troop of Squadron A to take a position along the hills on the northerly side of the railroad which connects the quarry with the new dam and to patrol the entire length of the railroad from the limits of Troop C's picket line. The cavalrymen moved up and down the line, to prevent any attempt to cripple the railroad service, either by placing obstacles on the tracks, or by tampering with the numerous trestles. The First and Second Troops of Squadron A continued their patrol of the line of the aqueduct, thus interposing a guard between "Little Italy" and the works in the valley, and the battalion of the First Infantry protected the works. This was the situation at 6:25 o'clock, when the preparatory signal was blown on the whistle at the engine house.

THE SIGNAL FOR WORK.

As soon as this whistle sounded there was a noticeable scurrying of men in working garb toward the works from all points of the compass, and to those who viewed the scene from Gen. Roe's headquarters, at Camp Roosevelt, it appeared as though the strike had collapsed. As these men gathered about the engine houses and sheds, however, it became apparent that the signal had summoned few or none of the unskilled laborers. Of the two hundred men who so clustered about the works, only a few were Italians, the remainder being principally Irishmen, but all were skilled workmen—not the $1.25 a day variety. They were bosses of gangs, train hands, engineers, stonemasons, and stone dressers. When the whistle blew "Go to work" at 7 o'clock, the men who were at hand formed groups and talked over the prospects of the resumption of work, but few of them seemed optimistic, for the laborers who help the masons were wanting.

Finally, an Italian boarding house keeper came up, followed by a dozen or more men, who, he said, were willing to work. After this man had talked with Superintendent Goldsborough, his party melted away until not half of them remained. A delay of a few minutes, in which the Superintendent consulted with some of his subordinates, resulted in the order going out for all hands to go to the dam and start operations. Men who ordinarily get $3 a day as skilled mechanics were told off into gangs to accompany the masons, and within five minutes the top of the structure presented the appearance of intense activity. But it was only a semblance, for save here and there not a blow was struck, and the masons' trowels were not noticeably busy. One gang took out all the "dinky" engines used on the little railroad, and there was a great puffing and blowing in the yards and along the valley, while another set to work with a huge steam crane and lifted rocks from one pile to another and back again, as though business were rushing and time short. A third ran the aerial trolley back and forward above the dam without apparently accomplishing any result.

TROOPS ENTER THE WORKS.

While these scenes of counterfeit activity were going on about the dam the soldiers of the First Regiment, camped on "Molloy's Bluff," were not idle. A guard detail of twenty-five men, with a Lieutenant in command, formed and marched into the works, much to the surprise of the few sleepy deputy sheriffs who lounged about believing that they were competent to keep the peace. No one knew what the soldiers were to do except their commander, and he was taciturn. Finally, after fifteen minutes of waiting, a "dinky" engine attached to three inhospitable-appearing flat cars, backed down and the guardsmen were ordered aboard. Two long benches made of planks constituted the entire complement of furniture of the miserable troop train, but the soldiers, many of whom had been on picket duty during the night, for the first time in their lives, found the "soft side of a plank" a most welcome resting place. Another "dinky" was hitched on for pushing purposes, and the train started, cautiously at first, but more boldly later, for the quarry, nine miles back in the hills and immediately in the rear of Peekskill. In and out, around curves that seemed to be dangerously sharp, but which were navigated in good shape by the short engines and cars, the train proceeded until about two miles from its destination it was held up by a sharp cry of "Who goes there?" uttered by a tall trooper of Squadron A.

The engineer had neglected to learn the formula of response, but he knew enough to shut off steam and call for the conductor, who explained to the sentry that his was a troop train. The Lieutenant in command made a further explanation which satisfied the sentry, and the train started again. A short distance further another cavalry picket halted the train, and Lieut. Huntington, who commanded the detail, came up and released it.

At the quarry there were sixty men standing about waiting for orders from the office of the contractors, and among them a number of Italian stonecutters, but no strikers. Ordinarily this part of the works gives employment to 150 men, the majority of whom are laborers. When the train came to a halt Gen. Roe was called up on the telephone and he ordered a detail of ten men and a non-commissioned officer to take post at the quarry and the remainder to return to camp. The receipt of this order was followed by another for the men to go to work, and immediately the cutting of stone began.

NOT A HOSTILE FACE SEEN.

On the way up to the quarry not a hostile face was seen, and only in the settlements, at distances of about a mile from the several works, could a striker be discovered These gathered in groups with their women folk about them, and stared at the train and its blue-clad passengers, but made no sign of even ordinary interest.

The afternoon was eventful in more than one respect. When at noon the lunch hour arrived, about twenty-five laborers on the works went to get a meal on the plateau of South hill, and did not return. Gen. Roe learned that when they arrived at "Little Italy" they were bullied or cajoled into remaining away. As the absence of laborers crippled the operations of the skilled workmen, he detailed Col. S. H. Olin to go to the stronghold of the strikers with some cavalrymen and infantry and an interpreter and foreman to identify the men who staid away, and to assure them that they need fear no one, and that they would be fully protected if they returned to work.

Col. Olin performed this duty, but the men did not return. They may do so to-day, and it is possible that the strike will end before the week is out, because of a concession of decided importance made by the contracting firm, Coleman, Breuchaud & Coleman. J. S. Coleman, one of its members, said that it had long been the intention of the company to increase the pay of the laborers of the grade of hand drillers, who got $1.30 a day, to $1.50 a day, on April 1 inst., but the strike was declared by these men at the Millstone quarries, and the intention was not carried out. "Now," continued Mr. Coleman, "we will pay these wages to all hand drillmen without any consideration of the fact of their having struck. As to the other laborers, we can do nothing in the way of going beyond the classification rates of from $1.25 to $1.45 a day, according to ability."

WILL IT END THE STRIKE?

"But," Mr. Coleman was asked, "is not this a concession that will end the strike?"

"No, I do not consider it a concession. It would have been done in the natural course of affairs here but for the strike. As to its ending the strike, we shall see how many men respond to the whistle to-morrow. If it is fine, there will be more than there were to-day."

Several of the strikers and their leaders discussed the offer of the firm, but took no action on it, and would give no inkling of their intention, except to intimate that they regarded it as a possible subterfuge. "Anyway," said one of them, "this only affects the hand drillers. What does it do for the other laborers? Nothing."

Taking eighty as a liberal estimate of the number of hand-drill men employed by the company, it would, were its concession to end the strike, accomplish this end by increasing its pay roll by but $16 a day. It was, however, suggested that this increase of pay would be only likely to stimulate demands for like benefits from other classes of its workmen.

Gen. Roe, who caused the Croton watershed camp to be officially designated as Camp Roosevelt, was very anxious about the Seventh Regiment, and he was delighted when, shortly after noon a commotion in the camp of Squadron A was found to be due to the arrival of Col. Daniel Appleton and eight of the ten companies of his regiment, A, B, D, E, G, I, and K. Col. Appleton dashed down the south hill to Major Denike's camp, and the boys of the Fourth and Eleventh Separate Companies made the air ring in their welcome of the regiment. Col. Appleton said that after all, the experience of his command on the Putnam Railroad did his men no harm, and they were dryly housed in very bad weather. They reached Croton Lake station at 5:30 A. M., and Major Abrams's battalion of Companies B, D, and H was broken up and he was left with Company C, Capt. McDougall, and Company F, Capt. Steele, to guard the old dam. This done, Col. Appleton marched the other companies three miles from the old dam and halted to bivouac for breakfast. March over the muddy and badly kept roads to the Cornell dam was resumed at 10 o'clock.

DISPOSITION OF THE SEVENTH.

After a conference with Gen. Roe the disposition of the Seventh was made as follows: Company D, Capt. Fisk, to camp on the bench between Major Denike's detachment and the base of the south hill, regimental headquarters to be on the north cobb anchorage road above Gen. Roe's headquarters and opposite the camp of Troop C, with Company I, Capt. Landon, and Company K, Capt. McLean; Company G, Capt. Underwood, and Company H, Capt. Lydecker, to camp to protect the company's railroad bridge over the Croton River above the dam, and Companies A, B and E, Capts. Townsend, Schuyler and Davidson, in the order named, to protect the Millstone Quarries with a troop of Squadron A. The camp equipage of the companies, with the exception of that of Col. Appleton, had been brought along and the regimental headquarters camp was soon comfortably pitched and fires were going. Company D was by this time luxuriating in the comforts of its commissariat.

The troops who were on the ground on Tuesday night slept in wet camps, but they were jolly and contented yesterday, and spells of cessation from drizzle permitted of the getting of dry straw and shaking it down in the tents. Separate Companies Four and Eleven were happy over a meal of fresh beef, which they said was good meat. Squadron A's camp had dried out before the rain of last night set in, and the men said that they needed little to make them comfortable. The troopers of Troop C were very snug in their camp on the Van Wyck farm. Gen. Roe's camp, at the office building of the contractors, has not been entirely finished.

THE CONTRACTORS SATISFIED.

J. Breuchaud said that his firm had all the cement that they would have expected before the strike hauled yesterday, and that fifteen to twenty full carloads of stone had come safely over the company's railroad from the Millstone Quarries, which taking the weather into consideration, the resumption of work on the dam had been satisfactory.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Kipp of the Seventh Regiment was excused from duty at Croton Lake and went home to New York at 10 A. M. to be present last night at the wedding of his daughter.

Arrangements were made yesterday by which, if Gen. Roe remains at the Cornell Dam over to-day, he will be provided with facilities for communicating with the outer world by telegraph instead of having to transact the business of the National Guard of the State by messages carried by soldiers to Croton Landing or Sing Sing.

It was reported yesterday that Governor Roosevelt will visit the camp on Saturday next.

ROTELLA VISITS CONTRACTOR.

Rotella, the accredited strike leader, who has again and again disclaimed leadership, claiming to be an interpreter, visited J. F. Coleman, one of the contractors, yesterday. Rotella said he wished to impress upon all that he was not the leader, and was not unfriendly. He said he wanted to go to work, and talked in a most pacific strain.

Mr. Coleman replied: "You say you want to go to work, prove it by going to work."

Rotella insisted that it would be dangerous for him to do so, and repeated his willingness to work. He was assured by Mr. Coleman and the military authorities that he or any other man going to work would be protected.

The Rev. Father Garofalo of St. Michael's parish, Brooklyn, visited the camp yesterday and had a talk with the strikers, and then a long conference with Mr. Coleman. He failed to bring about any settlement.

Sheriff Molloy yesterday sent home all but thirty of his deputies, deciding that as stated, they were no longer needed since the troops came.

It was reported late yesterday that there is a division of the strikers, and that the moderate party, under the leadership of Rotella, is willing to go back to work sooner than see their places taken by outsiders. The remainder refuse to yield or let the moderate ones yield.

QUIET AT MIDNIGHT.

The situation at Cornell Dam at midnight last night was quiet. The men at work during the afternoon quit at the usual hour and went quietly to their homes. They were not molested, and at 6 o'clock last night sixteen workmen were put to work on the shift just above the dam, removing dirt and filling in. They were on the east bank of the river and were closely guarded by five deputy sheriffs. They were between the camps and close to both of them, but complained that they were still liable to attack from the river. None of these was an Italian.

SHERIFF MOLLOY'S PERIL.

Must Pay Large Fines and Costs or Go to Jail.

By a decision of the Court of Appeals, handed down on Tuesday, Sheriff William V. Molloy of Westchester County may soon become a prisoner in his own jail at White Plains. The predicament in which he finds himself grows out of an action brought in April, 1899, by lawyer Jacob Marks of 170 Broadway, before Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County, in behalf of Laura Legget and others against Mrs. Susie Slater Weeks for alleged embezzlement as executrix of the estate of her grandmother, Lauretta Slater. The estate is valued at $3,000. Mrs. Weeks is the widow of Count W. Weeks, a well-known horse-trainer.

Surrogate Silkman issued an order directing Sheriff Molloy to arrest Mrs. Weeks, commit her to the jail at White Plains, and keep her there until the fine of $935, alleged to be due Lawyer Marks's client, or until she was discharged according to law. Marks himself delivered this order to the Sheriff, who arrested Mrs. Weeks, in her home, at Mount Vernon and placed her in jail.

On May 31, 1899, David H. Hunt, a Westchester County lawyer, began habeas corpus proceedings in behalf of Mrs. Weeks before County Judge Smith Lent. It is alleged that he falsely represented to Judge Lent that he had given notice to Marks of these proceedings. The County Judge made an order directing Sheriff Molloy to release Mrs. Weeks. The Sheriff did so. The first that Marks knew of it was when he read it in the newspapers. He thereupon began proceedings to have Sheriff Molloy punished for releasing Mrs. Weeks.

Surrogate Silkman made three orders in the charges, requiring the Sheriff to appear before him and show cause why he should not be punished. After hearing argument, the Surrogate fined Sheriff Molloy $250 in each of the three proceedings, or a total of $750, and directed that, in default of payment, Sheriff Molloy should be committed.

Sheriff Molloy, however, through his counsel, J. F. Cowles, obtained a stay and took an appeal to the Appellate Division, which reversed the action of the Surrogate by a unanimous decision, holding that the Sheriff was justified in obeying the order of the County Judge.

Lawyer Marks then appealed to the Court of Appeals, and the case was argued in February last. This court now reverses the Appellate Division and sustains Surrogate Silkman. Lawyer Marks said yesterday that the total amount of costs and expenses thus far to the Sheriff, including the fines, is about $1,500. In default of payment, Sheriff Molloy will have to be committed to his own jail. No further appeal can be taken.

The only officer who can arrest the Sheriff is the Coroner of the county. As soon as possible Lawyer Marks will call upon the Coroner to enforce the order of the Court. Sheriff Molloy must pay the $1,500 or go to jail.

FUND FOR MRS. DOUGLASS.

Plans to Aid Murdered Sergeant's Widow in Westchester.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 18.—In order to raise money for the benefit of the widow of Sergt. Robert Douglass of the Mount Vernon company of the First Regiment, who was killed at Cornell Dam, by a striker while on guard duty on Monday, prominent residents of Mount Vernon and other parts of Westchester County to-day started a subscription fund. Foremost in this movement are Mayor Edwin W. Fiske, who is First Lieutenant of the Mount Vernon company, and Sheriff William V. Molloy of Westchester County.

The Sheriff heads the list with $50, while Mayor Fiske has given $25. Each of Sergt. Douglass's comrades has also contributed one day's pay, which amounts in the aggregate to $275. The Mount Vernon Daily Eagle has been made the custodian of the Westchester County subscriptions. Manager Patrick J. Ring of the Mount Vernon Opera House is making arrangements for a big entertainment to be given there to raise money for Mrs. Douglass. He will furnish the Opera House and talent free of charge and will turn over every cent raised to the widow.

All arrangements for the funeral of Sergt. Douglass, which will be held in the Mount Vernon Armory on Friday at 2 P. M., have been completed. The Rev. A. F. Tenney, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Pelham Manor, and Chaplain of the Mount Vernon Company, will officate. The music will be rendered by the Seventh Regiment Band, while detachments of the First Regiment and delegations of other military organizations of New York will be in attendance. It is understood that the county will offer a large reward for the capture of Sergt. Douglass's assassin.

Fund for Sergt. Douglas's Widow.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing in your paper of this date that one of your subscribers had sent you a check for $100 for the widow of Sergt. Douglass, who was killed in the performance of his duty, I beg to inform you that an informal meeting was held last evening to create a fund for the purpose specified in the letter of the sender of the above amount. There will be another meeting this evening when, no doubt, plans will be perfected for this purpose, of which you will be apprised in due time.

JOHN N. HOFFMANN.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., April 18, 1900.

Cloth Examiners Threaten to Strike.

The 100 cloth examiners employed in the fifteen cloth sponging houses in this city threaten to strike against a reduction of wages, and a curtailment of Saturday half holidays. The men were paid $24 a week, and were promised, they say, half holidays for five months in the year. Their wages were reduced to $20 a week, and the half holiday period to three months by the Spongers' Association, of which Alderman John W. Fleck is President. Five of the latter's employes have quit work, but Mr. Fleck says he can easily replace them. All the examiners are members of a union.

European Chess Player Dead.

BUDAPEST, April 18.—Charousek, the well-known chess player, is dead.

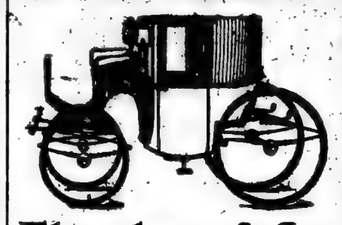

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Some Second Hand, Nearly All Styles.

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All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales 3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts

Note Our Special Silk Offer To-day.

The Ladies' Bicycle and Bowling Skirts & Suits.

Ladies' Bicycle and Bowling Skirts, of Oxford, brown and black suiting, stitched inverted plait back, eight rows of stitching on bottom, special value at 3.49

Ladies' Divided Bicycle Skirts, of above mentioned materials, suitable for diamond frame wheels; special 4.25

Ladies' Bicycle and Bowling Skirts, of all-wool black and white plaid-back material, in Oxford, steel gray and black, either Watteau or saddle backs, with rows of tailor stitching around bottom, lengths 34 to 41; excellent value at 6.98

Sateen Bloomers, special 98

Ladies' Bicycle Suits of Oxford and Castor Suiting, natty Eton coat, all lined, stitched inverted plait back, skirt with eight rows of stitching on bottom, extraordinary value at 6.98

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

A Negligee Shirt Sale.

Advance sale of Men's and Boys' Negligee Shirts of Woven Madras Cloth at remarkably low prices.

Negligee Shirts in men's and boys' sizes; made in our own factory; every shirt cut full: neckbands to match with detached cuffs; similar shirts sell elsewhere at $1.00; our price, men's sizes, 79

Boys' sizes, 69

Negligee Shirts of woven Scotch Madras, laundered neckband, wristband and separate link cuffs, made from exclusive patterns; duplicates of these can be bought at haberdashers' shops for $1.50; immense assortment, our price, 98

Main Floor, 60th St. Corner.

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An instance where handsome SATIN FACE FOULARD SILK sells for the price of an ordinary cotton material!

Styles and colors are all new. The very latest effects. These silks were imported to retail at 59c. yard. We obtained this large lot at about half price, and mark it accordingly at, yard, 27

Main Floor.

Great Grocery Specials.

Flour, fancy patent, none better, 24½-lb. bags, but 1 to a customer, 49

Sugar Corn, finest Maine, our 12-cent kind, not more than one dozen to a customer, per can, 8

Tomatoes, our Fancy New Jersey solid pack, 10c. kind, big cans, 8

Tomatoes, our 13c. kind, extra fine quality and extra large cans, 10

California Asparagus, fancy, 17, 26 and 31

Appetit Sild, our regular 19c. cans, 14

Spiced Anchovies, best from Norway; our former price, 37c.; per keg, 27

Rolled White Oats, our highest grade, regular price 9c.; not more than four cartons to a customer; 2-lb. cartons, 6

French Macaroni, Spaghetti, Vermicelli and Alphabets, best imported, our regular price 12c., 1-lb. package, 10

Jams, extra fine, strawberry, raspberry, quince, damson and all others, 1-lb. cans, 9

Puree De Fois Gras, our 17c. kind, can 13

Pates De Fois Gras, our 45c. terrines, 39

Brilliant Buhler Metal Polish, half price, 7

Figs, best layers, our 27c. boxes, 23

Highest Grade Jams, made from pure fruit and sugar, reduced from 18c.; Apricot, Red Currant, Peach, Raspberry, Quince, Strawberry, Raspberry and Currant, 1-lb. glass jars; this sale, 15

Our 50-Cent Ceylon Tea, delicious, per lb. 40

Our 40-Cent Ceylon Tea, delicious, per lb. 34

Table Salt, best, 5-lb. bags, 4c.; 10-lb. bags, 8

Table Salt, best, 56-lb. bags, 44

Ground Floor, 59th Street Section.

PRESBYTERIANS ASK REVISION.

Overtures Addressed to the General Assembly for New Creed.

MILWAUKEE, April 18.—At a meeting to-night of the Milwaukee Presbytery, which embraces a large portion of the State, the following overture was passed:

We, the Presbytery of Milwaukee, hereby overture the General Assembly to appoint a committee of one minister and one elder from each synod to formulate a declaration of the essential truths of the Gospel of Christ, appropriate to the needs of the present time, and make it a test of admission to and good standing in the ministry and eldership of the Presbyterian Church.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 18.—At a meeting of the Chemung Presbytery it was unanimously voted to urge the General Assembly to formulate a short creed on the grounds that the old Confession of Faith contains several statements which are no longer believed by any one, and that it is too extensive a document to be of practical use as a statement of doctrine.

HOLLY, Mich., April 18.—The Detroit Presbytery, in session here, adopted an overture to the Presbyterian General Assembly, saying:

The time has come to formulate a short creed for use in our churches, without seeking to change or do away with the time-honored Westminster confession of faith. This creed should be irenical rather than polemical, emphasizing those doctrines generally known as evangelical and believed and preached by the Presbyterian Church. We respectfully ask that the General Assembly initiate some other action in the matter.

IRWIN, Penn., April 18.—Blairsville Presbytery, one of the largest bodies of Presbyterians in Pennsylvania, to-day unanimously adopted an overture to the General Assembly asking for a revision of the confession of faith. The document claims that the present creed is too long, not up to date, and is not being lived up to by members of the denomination.

NEW JERSEY CONTEST AVERTED.

Senator Kean's Withdrawal Insures Harmony in Republican State Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., April 18.—The expected contest between Gov. Voorhees and County Clerk Barker Gummere in to-morrow's Republican State Convention for fourth place as delegate at large to the Republican National Convention was averted to-night by the withdrawal of United States Senator John Kean as one of the candidates.

The announcement of Mr. Kean's withdrawal was made by United States Senator Sewell, who said that Mr. Kean did so in the interest of party harmony, and in order that the Governor might be elected a delegate without a contest.

The four delegates at large will be United States Senator Sewell, Gov. Voorhees, State Chairman Franklin Murphy, and Barker Gummere.

Before the announcement was made by Senator Sewell a contest seemed inevitable, and a careful estimate indicated that the Governor would win. The convention, which will be called to order at noon to-morrow, will be presided over by William M. Johnson, President of the Senate, who was selected to-night for that purpose by the Republican State Committee.

Capt. Goddard to Take Legal Action.

Papers have been prepared by John H. Hammond, counsel for Capt. F. Norton Goddard, in legal proceedings to review the action of the Twelfth Congressional District Convention on April 5, when, it is alleged, anti-Goddard men illegally deprived two legally elected delegates of their seats. Charles A. Hess went to Washington yesterday, and it was stated at his headquarters that no papers had been served. Proceedings are also being instituted against John Sabine Smith for violating the primary law by his course as temporary Chairman of the Twelfth Congressional Convention.

A Present for Mme. Dreyfus.

PARIS, April 19.—The editor of Le Siecle, on behalf of readers of The London Morning Herald, has presented a casket to Mme. Dreyfus. Her husband, who is well, is said to have been much moved by this mark of sympathy.

COUNTESS FESTETICS IS ALIVE.

Berlin Dispatch Telling of Her Death by Drowning Proves False.

The dispatch which came late Tuesday night by cable from Berlin to the effect that the Lokal Anzeiger of that city had received word of the drowning of the Countess Festetics in the Persian Gulf through an accident to Count Festetics's yacht was happily proved false.

The receipt of this dispatch was known in the clubs and other up-town resorts by midnight Tuesday, and was generally credited, for although the Countess has spent the past Winter in this city with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Haggin, she has been so little seen that it was generally understood she had rejoined her husband. She came home last Autumn, and while here remained quietly at her parents' apartments, 28 Fifth Avenue.

Her presence in this city and her long separation from Count Festetics have not been generally known. There have been rumors during the past two years to the effect that the Countess had tired of her husband's roving yachting trips, and in consequence had rejoined her parents. Neither Mrs. Haggin nor her daughter could be seen yesterday.

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T. M. STEWART.

BRITISH IMPEDED BY RAIN

Their Sick in the Field Hospitals Number 2,000.

STORES MOVED SOUTHWARD

Boers Planning Retreat Through Swaziland—Gen. de Negrier May Command a Foreign Legion.

LONDON, April 19.—Heavy rains impede the movements of the British columns. The blockade of Wepener continues, although relief is near. Large quantities of stores are being moved southward from Bloemfontein, which is a reversal of the course of freight for the last six weeks. These shipments are made necessary by the operations in the southeast of the Free State.

There are 2,000 sick in the field hospitals, most of the cases being of dysentery and enteric fever.

With the exception of these facts the embargo upon war intelligence is almost complete. The special correspondents send trivialities or statements which obscure, rather than explain, the situation in their efforts to prepare matter that will pass the censor. Here and there a phrase indicates an expectancy that large things are about to happen.

What is to be done with Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Charles Warren occupies everybody's attention. The papers continue to comment earnestly upon Lord Roberts's censure of these commanders. They ask if more errors are not likely to occur, together with fruitless waste of life, in the event that men who have been declared incompetent by their superior continue to command 40,000 troops. It is now generally accepted that the Government had a purpose in the publication of Lord Roberts's dispatch, and that the recall of Gen. Buller and Gen. Warren has probably been decided upon.

According to Boer reports there is a steady flow of foreign volunteers to the Transvaal. Hitherto these adventurers have been attached to the various commandoes. Now, it is said, they are to be formed into a special legion, with Continental officers; and there is a rumor that the command will be given to a distinguished French soldier, lately retired, who is now in the Transvaal, or is nearing the end of the journey thither.

Presumably the officer referred to in this report is Gen. de Negrier, former member of the French Supreme Council of War, who was removed from the active list last July by the Marquis de Galliffet as a disciplinary measure during the excitement arising from the Dreyfus court-martial.

Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post to-day criticises the delay in the British offensive operations caused by the Boer raids in the southern part of the Free State and the necessity of relieving Wepener. He regards the raids as designed to recommandeer the surrendered Free Staters, and adds:

"These Boer measures can only be effectively stopped by defeating and destroying the Boer army in the field. Delay in offensive operations is, as a rule, equivalent to a victory for the defenders, and the present general halt has lasted a long time."

Mr. Wilkinson proceeds to criticise the omission to supply the needful remounts, clothing, boots, and stores, and the rolling stock to convey these to Bloemfontein. Precisely the same reasons, he remarked, have prevented the relief of Mafeking. He cites Gen. Morgan's raid into Kentucky in 1862 as an instance of the possibilities against the Boers if the British had a sufficient number of horses, and he concludes thus:

"But fate is against the British Army, and one would like to know who helps fate in these affairs."

The Morning Post has the following from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday:

"In view of the advisability of a retreat through Swaziland, emissaries of the Boers are now endeavoring to purchase secret information concerning caverns in the Greystone country, which are only known to the natives, with the object of accumulating provisions and ammunition.

"Large quantities of British forage and stores were dispatched to the south yesterday."

The town has been drenched with rain during the last three days, which has caused the greatest discomfort, especially as the Thirteenth Brigade is not provided with tents."

The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"Two hundred and fifty Boers started today from Watervalender, marching through the Zoutpansberg district, to intercept Gen. Carrington's force."

BRITISH LOSSES AT WEPENER.

MASERU, April 17.—Col. Dalgety's casualties since he has been besieged at Wepener have been 20 killed and 100 wounded. The Boer losses are reported to have been considerably heavier.

After the night attack on April 12 the dead were left on the field, where they still lie unburied.

There is a conflict of opinion among the leaders. Some want to attack again, while others refuse to do so. Desultory cannon firing and "sniping" continue.

The Caledon is rising, which alarms the Boers, who are now on both sides of the river, and might be cut off if the stream were to become flooded.

Five Boer guns are believed to be disabled.

PRETORIA, April 17.—The latest official reports from the Orange Free State are to the effect that Gen. De Wet is still surrounding Brabant's (Dalgety's?) forces, though the British are strongly intrenched in Boer fashion, indicating that they are colonials.

Commandant Fronemann reports that he chased 400 troops across the river in the direction of Aliwal North, capturing several prisoners.

It is said that Bethulie bridge has been blown up.

BOERS' OFFER TO PORTUGAL.

PRETORIA, April 18.—As soon as the Berne award in the Delagoa Bay Railroad arbitration was published the Transvaal Government offered to lend Portugal the amount she was condemned to pay, ($5,000,000,) which, however, was courteously declined, the statement being made that the money was already provided.

The Government is receiving many memorials from burghers on the subject of sending the Boer prisoners to St. Helena, and will formally protest to Great Britain on the subject.

Secretary of State Reitz says the Transvaal Government is not taking any resolution regarding the destruction of the mines.

Mauser Rifle a Humane Weapon.

BERLIN, April 18.—The Munich Medicinische Wochenschrift publishes a mass of evidence collected from South African military sources by Prof. von Bruns, going to show that the Mauser small-calibre gun is more humane than the others. The argument concludes as follows:

"In the interest of humanity we may joyfully declare that the experiences of the present South African war have clearly demonstrated the more humane character of the small-calibre solid projectile."

Col. Crofton Retired.

LONDON, April 18.—Col. Crofton, who was in command at Spion Kop from the time Gen. Woodgate was wounded until Col. Thorneycroft was appointed to the position, and whose heliograph messages to Gen. Warren caused Gen. Buller to appoint Thorneycroft to the command, was placed on half pay to-day.

RUMORS OF WARREN'S RECALL.

LONDON, April 18.—It is persistently stated in military circles that Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Warren, the commander of the Fifth Division of the South Africa field force, has been recalled and ordered to return home. It is now even said that a peremptory order for Gen. Warren's return was cabled to South Africa this morning.

The War Office declined to give any information in regard to the reports.

Chicago Ambulance Men to Fight?

LONDON, April 19.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques, nearly half the members of the Chicago Ambulance Corps, when offered Mausers on their arrival at Pretoria, tore off their Red Cross badges. Adelbert S. Hay, United States Consul, notified the Transvaal Government that he must report the circumstance to Washington.

The Queen Receives Addresses.

DUBLIN, April 18.—The Queen enjoyed a comparatively quiet day to-day, the only public function in which she took part being the reception of a number of addresses at the Vice-Regal Lodge from the Sheriffs and Mayors of Dublin and Cork and various Irish counties. Later her Majesty took a two-hour drive.

No German Aid for Boers.

BERLIN, April 18.—The Berliner Tageblatt, in an inspired article, says: "If the Boer Peace Delegation really expects European interference, it will not be spared the same disappointment that M. Thiers met with in 1870, when on a similar mission."

Muravieff to Join the Czar.

PARIS, April 19.—Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is going to join Emperor Nicholas at Moscow. This is looked upon here as being possibly connected with some idea of intervention in South Africa.

CASINO LESSEE GONE.

Zellner Brewing Company, the Heaviest Creditor, in Charge.

Frederick Mayser, lessee of Zellner's Morrisania Park and Hotel, at One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, has not been seen there since Monday. He is the son of a wealthy hat manufacturer in Germany, and took a long lease of the property which is part of the Zellner estate, about a year ago. The property includes a park half a block square, a hotel, and one of the largest halls in the Borough of the Bronx. He made many alterations and refurnished the hotel.

Two weeks ago, when a check was returned to a certain wine dealer stamped no funds, many of Mayser's creditors began to appear at the Casino. There was much excitement Monday when Mayser's thirty employes discovered that Mayser had left without paying them their wages, which in some cases were several weeks overdue.

They were pacified by representations of the Zellner Brewing Company which immediately assumed charge of the business. The Zellner Brewing Company is the heaviest creditor.

A representative of the Zellner Brewing Company said to a reporter yesterday that Mayser's affairs were in such a tangle that it was hard to tell how they stood, and that Mayser was heavily indebted to the company.

Louis Rosenthal, who was Mayser's headwaiter, said yesterday that Mayser had made plenty of money during the past Winter, but that he nevertheless owed many persons, and that since Mayser left on Monday there had been a constant stream of creditors looking for him. When asked if Mayser owed him anything Rosenthal said that he did not, for the reason that every night, when the place was closed up, he demanded his days wages, and if he did not get them he deducted them from the receipts of the dining room.

FOR SEVENTH DAY OBSERVANCE.

Public Meeting of Hebrews in the Temple Shearith Israel.

The first public meeting of the Sabbath Observance Association of New York was held last evening in the Temple Shearith Israel, Central Park West and Seventieth Street, when a number of prominent Hebrews spoke against the prevailing disregard of the seventh day of the week held sacred by their religion.

Dr. Mark Blumenthal, the President, in welcoming the large gathering said that, although the association was only organized Feb. 11, it had already about 300 members. Rabbi S. S. Wise, who delivered the first address, said that it was a particularly appropriate time for such a meeting because of the Passover. He scored in sarcastic language Rabbi Hirsch of Temple Sinai in Chicago for allowing the day of the Passover to go by without a service in his synagogue, announcing that a special Passover service would be held there the following Sunday.

Daniel P. Hays of the Executive Committee, speaking for the laity, said: "As a Jew I say that it has been the observance of the Sabbath which has preserved Judaism through all the centuries of persecution and which has made the Jewish home and the Jewish woman an emblem of sanctity and purity which has been held up to the admiration of people of every religion."

The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes said that very recently the University of New York had postponed an examination of candidates for admission to the bar set for Saturday until another day out of regard for this sentiment, and that a bill was now before the Legislature which would give Hebrews who kept their own Sabbath protection from arrest on Sunday.

Charles Steele a Lehigh Director.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—The Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad to-day elected Charles Steele to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the death of C. H. Coster. Mr. Steele is a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Garrett B. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Barton H. Grundy, Richmond; Frank F. Olney, Providence; P. W. Moen, Worcester; John R. McLean, Cincinnati.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron Fava and Baroness Fava, Italian Embassy, Washington.

HOLLAND—A. P. McCord, Pittsburg; Don Alexander, Cincinnati; Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence; Secretary of State John Hay, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—H. M. Doolittle, Painesville, Ohio.

PARK AVENUE—C. S. Merrill, Albany.

IMPERIAL—Col. H. McCoy, Baltimore; Judge J. W. Glendening, Akron, Ohio.

GRAND—R. Lincoln Lippitt, Providence; Major F. S. Dodge, United States Army.

VICTORIA—Robert Swan, Pittsburg.

PLAZA—H. K. White, Syracuse; John Knox Tibbits, Concord, N. H.

NETHERLAND—O. A. Hills, Wooster, Ohio; Thomas Clark, Buffalo.

SAVOY—W. H. Corbett, Portland, Ore.; ex-President Prado of Peru.

BUCKINGHAM—Col. G. C. Kitson, Military Instructor Colonial Army, Kingston, Ontario; Henry M. Rogers, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Jasper Whiting, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—Bishop Whipple, Minnesota; Joseph H. Manley, Augusta, Me.

ALBEMARLE—J. D. Underwood, Baltimore; Walter L. Cutting, Pittsfield, Mass.; Bishop Lawrence, Diocese of Massachusetts.

HOFFMAN—Hughlett Hardcastle, Baltimore; J. J. Willett, Anniston, Ala.

GILSEY—Noah Brooks, Castine, Me.; Ben I. Wagner, Philadelphia.

STURTEVANT—Cramer Sexton, Nashville.

EMPIRE—A. W. Browne, New Orleans; E. Wallerstein, Albany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. McKittrick, linings; 115 Worth Street.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Ordway, Jr., dress goods; 346 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. B. Fling, furnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Cumberland Dry Goods Company, Cumberland, Md.; A. R. Lewis, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Pemberton, Cordes & Mosby, Richmond, Va.; E. H. Dietrich, notions and fancy goods; A. F. Cordes, notions and furnishing goods; 495 Broome Street; Pabst Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; J. H. Farnham, house furnishing goods; 487 Broadway; Continental Hotel.

Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; K. Marks, millinery and ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Steifel Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Steifel, clothing and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Gelershofer, Henry, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Gelershofer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Greene, L. E., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Greene, millinery; Hoffman House.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Snellenberg, woolens; Hoffman House.

Auerbach, I., Washington, D. C., furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Nugent, B., & Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; G. C. Passmore, notions, fancy goods, books, and games; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Louchelm & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Louchelm, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Gutman, silks and trimmings; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. Hengerer, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Bass.; M. A. Heilbrun, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. S. Munger, prints and ginghams; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Netherland.

Meyer, Julius, & Son, Richmond, Va.; A. H. Meyer, notions and fancy goods, hosiery and gloves; J. Wells, dry goods; 51 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Pfaelzer, Sutton & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. M. Pfaelzer, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Stix, C. H., Cincinnati, Ohio; woolens; Hotel Savoy.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. R. McCarthy, shawls; 454 Broome Street; Westminster Hotel.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. L. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, fancy goods, and laces; R. J. Calm, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss A. M. Smith, notions, fancy goods, ladies' and infants' wear, and millinery; Hotel Albert.

Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Rubens, clothing; 377 Broadway.

RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

No Likelihood Now of Drastic Action by the United States.

MAY APPLY MORE PRESSURE.

Still Believed that American Claims for Outrages in Armenia Can Be Amicably Adjusted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The statement published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Tuesday morning concerning the condition of American affairs in Turkey covers the situation to-day. There has been no suggestion to the Turkish Minister that he is to receive his passports, and it is not expected that the United States will sever diplomatic relations with the Turkish Empire. The utmost that can be said is that the time approaches when the United States Government, unembarrassed by the conditions that restrain the nations of Europe in the compact to protect Turkey, may feel obliged to press Turkey more urgently than has been done before to carry out her admitted obligation to pay the indemnity on account of missionary property destroyed in the Armenian riots of 1895, and to rebuild some schools, according to the requests preferred by Minister Straus.

The Department of State was satisfied, some months ago, that Minister Straus had obtained everything in the way of promises that could be expected. But the department had advised the Minister that when he should report, after a reasonable time had been allowed to the Sultan to pay, as he had promised, that all diplomatic effort was exhausted, the Government of the United States would then resort to other measures to secure attention to its respectful and moderate demands. The Department of State has never been convinced that the promises of the Sultan were to be performed. But there were so many reasons for hoping that they might be fulfilled that the experiment has been tried of refraining for months from bothering the Turkish Government about it in any way. Representative Hitt, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, in speaking this morning of the report that the Turkish Minister might be presented with his passport, said he doubted the accuracy of that report.

"That would mean," said he, "that our representative at Constantinople would in turn be brought home, and as a consequence of abandoning official representation in Turkey our Consuls would also be called home. The missionaries and their property, now under the protection of the Consuls in different parts of the empire, would then be not only exposed to disorders that might be attributed to a state of ill-feeling, but they would have no one through whom to communicate to secure relief from bad conditions."

All this was brought out some years ago when Secretary Herbert objected to the suggestion of missionary representatives in Washington to constitute the employed to compel the Sultan to promptly pay the indemnity demanded for property losses during the massacres in Armenia. The specific course advised was to send a man-of-war to Smyrna, to seize the city or bombard it, until the indemnity was paid. Secretary Herbert said that would mean war, and if followed by another refusal to pay the indemnity it would be necessary, perhaps, for Russia had done, when it assembled 500,000 troops at Plevna to compel Turkey to comply with its demands. Mr. Herbert did not believe that the United States desired to make such a war in order to obtain redress for the loss of something like $100,000 of property.

The opinion in the Committee of Foreign Affairs is that the United States may be able to convey to the Sultan its views concerning his unfriendly delay in refusing to pay the indemnity after he had promised to do so, without provoking a breach of friendly relations. In the case of the Mora indemnity, Spain delayed paying $1,500,000 for many years after it had offered payment of that amount. Successive Administrations reminded Spain of its delinquency without success, and it was not until Secretary Gresham wrote a peremptory demand, which was sent by Acting Secretary Uhl after Mr. Gresham's death, and when Spain was very anxious to avert our interference in Cuba, that the money was finally paid over to the claimant. It does not appear to the committee that circumstances are so favorable in Turkey as they were in Spain to a similar settlement of the claim for injuries in Armenia.

SULTAN MUST NOT EXPECT AID.

LONDON, April 19.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"By further resistance to the claims of the United States the Sultan will expose himself to grave consequences which he probably has not foreseen. The United States Government is not accustomed to indulge in empty threats.

"If the Sultan for a moment supposes that he would find protection from any European power, let him remember Spain."

COLUMBIA FELLOWSHIPS.

Twenty-one Awards Made by the University Council.

At a meeting of the University Council of Columbia University, held Monday, the fellowships, twenty-one in number, for the college year 1900-1901 were awarded as follows:

THREE HONORARY FELLOWSHIPS.

W. Maitland Abell, New York, Yale, '87, Fellowship in Political Science.

Jesse Eliphalet Pope, Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, '95, Economics.

Franklin Zeiger, Columbia, '98, Philosophy.

EIGHTEEN REGULAR FELLOWSHIPS.

Hartley Burr Alexander, Philadelphia, University of Nebraska, '97, Fellowship in Philosophy.

Allen Perry Ball, Passaic, N. J., Amherst, '92, Latin.

Robert Henry Bradford, Salt Lake City, University of Utah Metallurgy.

William Austin Cannon, Palo Alto, Cal., Leland Stanford University, Botany.

Israel Davidson, New York, College of the City of New York, '95, Scientific Languages.

Robert Heywood Fernald, Cleveland, Mechanical Engineering.

George Irving Finlay, New York, Harvard, '98, Geology.

James Wilford Garner, Peoria, Ill., Political Science.

William Harry Heck, Raleigh, N. C., English.

Alvin Saunders Johnson, Dakota City, Neb., University of Nebraska, '97, Economics.

Thomas Jesse Jones, Greenfield, Ohio, Marietta College, '97, Sociology.

Austin Flint Rogers, Lawrence, Kan., Kansas State University, '99, Mineralogy.

M. Schuy, Jr., New York, Columbia, '99, Indo-Iranian Languages.

Charles W. Spencer, Hamilton, N. Y., Colby University, '90, American History.

Earl Evelyn Sperry, Syracuse, N. Y., Syracuse University, '98, European History.

Harry Beal Torrey, Berkeley, Cal., University of California, '93, Zoology.

Albert C Whittaker, New York, Leland Stanford, Jr., University, '99, Economics.

Clark Wissler, Columbus, Ohio, Indiana University, '97, Psychology.

COMMODORE PECK DEAD.

One of the Organizers of New York and New Haven Steamboat Line.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 18.—Commodore Richard Peck, Secretary of the New Haven Steamboat Company, and one of the oldest and best-known steamboat men in the country, died here at the home of his son, Richard A. Peck, to-night, in his eighty-fifth year. Death was due to hemorrhage of the bowels.

Mr. Peck was a native of Flushing, L. I., and came to this city in 1842 in command of the steamer Bill. A short time afterward he, together with C. H. Northam and Chester W. Chapin of Springfield, Mass., organized the New York and New Haven steamboat line and he was made Captain of the Connecticut of that line.

In 1850 he was made Superintendent of the company, which position he held until 1895, when he resigned. After his resignation as Superintendent, he became Secretary of the company, and held the office up to his death. He was commodore of the company's line of steamboats, and one of their most famous ones is named after him. He is survived by a wife, two sons, and two brothers.

Cissie Loftus Prostrated at Boston.

BOSTON, April 18.—Miss Cissie Loftus, who is filling a theatrical engagement in this city, is prostrated by nervous trouble and has been ordered to cancel her engagements by her physician.

FILIPINO DOCUMENTS SENT TO THE SENATE

Letter to Spanish Commander at Manila Urging Co-operation.

ORDER TO ATTACK AMERICANS.

Instructions to Filipino Commissioners Sent with Troops to Iloilo—Other Papers Captured.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In further response to the Senate resolution of Jan. 17 last, the President to-day sent to the Senate additional documents bearing upon the insurrection in the Philippines. The papers are all important. One of them is a report of Col. Armes Blanco of the Philippine Army, to the "General Commanding the Second Zone" of the events of Feb. 2, 1899, in Tondo. He says that on hearing the alarm of fire he immediately ordered twenty men who gathered to hold themselves prepared. He continues:

When the designated hour arrived they would be ready to go to Meisic, where the American barracks are, and set on fire the houses about there in order to interfere with their coming out from the barracks, as was agreed upon in the meeting with D. Rosend Limon. The result was that on marching to the scene of operations we found the Calzada of Azcarraga was filled with Americans and with them were a number of country people who cried out: "Brothers, to the strife! For now is the hour!" This is what men were saying to that crowd, and at the proper time they sounded the call of our army, "Advance and fire." The sight of that strange scene threw us into confusion, for we believed that all that we had prepared from the beginning as well as what we saw was prepared by the enemy and his spies.

He then ordered a retreat, and when they met the Americans the Colonel says the latter gave his forces two volleys. He adds that his men with their daggers in a hand-to-hand conflict forced the Americans to retire.

Another letter dated at Tarlac, Oct. 23 last, signed by J. M. Leyba, commends an unnamed Filipino officer, of whom the writer says that "he will go to Manila ocmmissioned by our Government to throw some dynamite bombs and set fire to the houses and the principal buildings, especially those occupied by foreigners."

Among other documents is an unsigned letter to Gen. Rios of the Spanish Army, who was in command at Iloilo, dated at Maloios, Oct. 25, 1898, apparently inspired by Aguinaldo. In this letter the writer says that his desire is to "yet save from shipwreck the sovereignty of Spain in these islands." He then proceeds:

I am informed that you are considering surrendering the place to us or to the Americans; after six months of vigorous siege and of total abandonment I understand how you can prefer us to the others. The way to make this surrender is to join us and proclaim the federation of the Filipino Republic with the Spanish Republic recognizing the chieftainship of our honorable President, Senor Emilio Aguinaldo; a fraternal embrace will take place between Filipinos, Visayans, and Spaniards. There will be hurrahs for Spain and the Filipinos united as a federal republic; your troops will pass into the common army; you will be promoted to a Lieutenant General. Those who want to can go back at our expense and the flags of Spain and Filipinos will float side by side. You will give an account of this to Madrid, and in the meantime we shall fight the Americans together. We shall conquer, and then we shall wait and adjust our future relations.

The surrender of the heroic column you command is the greatest outrage which can be inflicted upon those valiant men, since they have suffered the humiliation which their unfortunate companions suffer here; and you, the able and upright and valiant General, are you going to sign a treaty with the Americans? God preserve you from it, Sir. Your transfer to our side does not really involve treason to Spain, since the moment sovereignty passes to the Americans you are free to transfer your allegiance. This is in accordance with the principles of national honor, and it would serve as the first base of the new alliance between Spain and the Filipinos and then from both come honor and applause for you as having been the one fortunate enough to effect it.

Both the preceding document and the one immediately following were on paper used in the private office of Aguinaldo, but neither of them bore any signature. The second document in this connection, which is not dated, is apparently a letter of instruction to Filipino Commissioners who were to accompany the American troops to Iloilo. They were told not to recognize the sovereignty of the American Government, and upon disembarking the Commissioners were to prepare the Filipino forces to attack the Spaniards, "some hours before the Americans can enter the place." They are told that in case either the Spaniards or the Americans want to treat and make promises, to "believe nothing and pay attention to nothing, but press the attack until you die or conquer both of them." If the attack should not take place until after the entry of the Americans, the Filipinos were instructed that they "must continue to enter the city, preparing to occupy it and taking possession of the ground, but without firing a shot unless the Americans commence." In case the Americans should begin the Filipinos were to "attack immediately and not to give up until killed."

In this connection the Iloilonos were assured that the Americans were valorous only in appearance, and would soon yield if met with valor. If the Filipinos should get possession of Iloilo before the disembarkation of the Americans then the Filipinos were instructed as follows:

Conceal yourselves well in order to deceive the Americans and make them think that we are more than we are in fact. In this case, let them approach, and when they are in due range of our rifles there should be a general discharge so that as many men as possible will be killed at once. We can calculate one of our soldiers being worth four of theirs, so that in the hour of victory after the combat we should have less losses than theirs.

Another document relates to a conference sought by Gen. Otis with Filipino leaders relative to the expedition to Iloilo, and says that Gen. Otis tried to secure a deputation of natives to accompany the expedition in order to conciliate the insurrectionists there. There is a note with this document saying that Gen. Otis had indicated that it was the purpose of the United States to annex the Philippines, but that the General admitted that there were two parties in the Senate.

A proclamation, signed by Aguinaldo on the 24th of May, 1898, says:

I see the Spanish Government is unable to struggle with certain elements which constantly oppose the progress of this country, and now since the powerful and great North American Nation has come showing a disinterested protection which will enable us to secure the liberty of this country, I come to assume the command of all forces, ready to assume the attainment of our revived aspirations.

He said he would first establish a dictatorship and afterward a Government with a Cabinet.

The papers are all translations of documents captured from the Filipino forces.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

President Counsels Delay Until After the Walker Commission Files Its Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Committee on Rules is face to face with the controversy made conspicuous in the last Congress by the persistent hostility between Representative Hepburn and Speaker Reed.

Representative Hepburn has presented the committee with a list of signatures of some 125 members on the Republican side, and Representative Adams has submitted a similar list of Democrats, all asking that the Committee on Rules fix a day on which Mr. Hepburn may make a motion that the Nicaragua Canal bill be taken up for consideration. The committee will not discuss its probable action, but the signers to the application assume that, having ascertained the desire of so large a number of members, the committee will grant the request.

The Speaker spent some time at the White House to-day, and it has been asserted that his talk with the President was about the course to pursue toward the bill. Some embarrassment is likely to be felt by the Administration in advising a course that will be opposed to the one it has already indicated through the State Department. Secretary Hay has not concealed his desire that no legislation shall be enacted touching the Nicaragua Canal until the negotiations with Great Britain to get rid of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty shall have been ended. As that has not been opposed by the administration, it is not known how the President can consistently reverse his tacit acquiescence that the course of Secretary Hay was wise and should be adopted.

At the same time, the President to-day stated to several Congressional delegations from Pacific Coast States, who called in behalf of the canal, that he was earnestly in favor of the canal, but thought it now would be wise to wait until the Walker Commission should report. He said that it would be very embarrassing should Congress take some definite action, and the commission afterward make a report against what had already become law. He made no particular point about the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

The demand of the House may be complied with, but when the bill gets to the Senate it is probable that the advocates of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty will prove to be too strong to allow the Canal bill to go through until after the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is acted upon favorably.

F. W. HACKETT SUCCEEDS ALLEN.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The President to-day nominated Frank W. Hackett of New Hampshire to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

CAPT. CHAPMAN LECTURED.

Inspector Thompson Rebukes Him for Hancock Street Conditions.

The Hancock Street raid of Tuesday night, conducted by Inspector Thompson, was followed yesterday, on the one hand by the arraignment of the prisoners in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and on the other by the calling of Capt. Chapman, in whose precinct the raid was made, by his superior officer, to Police Headquarters, and by the pronouncing upon the Captain of further strictures by the Inspector.

"It is simply the old story," said Inspector Thompson. "These Captains are willing to let an Inspector do all the work until he gets tired. I am tired of it now."

"Will you prefer charges against the Captain?" the Inspector was asked.

"No," he replied, "but if he doesn't do better, I will pretty quick. He has got to clean up that precinct."

Capt. Chapman, responding to a summons, arrived in haste, and was closeted with Inspector Thompson for some time.

"I don't see," he said afterward, "just why it was thought necessary to come into my precinct in this way. I have made 200 arrests in eight months. I have been all through Hancock Street myself and made any number of arrests, but the prisoners were discharged in court. I got the promise of these people to move May 1, and I also notified the Low estate about them."

It was thought at Headquarters that Inspector Thompson's action was preliminary to a transfer or other disciplinary measures to be taken against the Captain, but there was another story to the effect that the sudden activity in cleansing Hancock Street was due to a report that the Parkhurst society was going to take action as the result of a complaint made by a large firm about to build on Hancock Street property, whose members wished first to improve the environment by getting rid of unsavory residents.

At the police court the nineteen women and six men arrested the night before were arraigned in two batches of nearly equal numbers. Those in one batch were fined $10; those in the other placed under $100 bonds to keep the peace for one month.

Inspector Thompson made the complaint and Magistrate Brann said that he would clean Hancock Street or know why he couldn't. Inspector Thompson said that the District Attorney's office some time since had threatened to prosecute owners of houses used for immoral purposes unless the tenants were dispossessed.

The Inspector said that he could bring up witnesses on whose evidence both Mrs. Mary Buckley and Mrs. Jennie Kelly, each of whom had four houses on Hancock Street, could be convicted. Magistrate Brann yesterday adjourned the hearing till to-day in the case of Mrs. Buckley, who appeared in court with a baby in her arms. Mrs. Kelly's hearing was adjourned till next Tuesday.

THE ROST-WILSON ARRESTS.

Investigation of the arrest of Mrs. W. W. Wilson and Mrs. Ernst Rost by Patrolmen Glennon and Barry on March 30 for "loitering" was indefinitely postponed yesterday. At the hearing both policemen were present with witnesses. Neither of the women appeared.

Bernard York, President of the Police Board, which had ordered the investigation, announced that he had received a letter from Mrs. Wilson's husband and had talked with Mrs. Wadsworth, her mother. He had in addition examined a number of witnesses. The result was such that he postponed indefinitely further proceedings.

Mr. York declined to express himself further.

Wheeler Asks for Special Election.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 18. — Gen. "Joe" Wheeler of the Eighth Congressional District has requested Gov. Johnston to call a special election to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation as a member of Congress.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Joint Passenger Committee Fails to Meet the "Soo" Line Cut.

The hopes of those who expected much of the meeting of the Joint Passenger Committee yesterday were rudely shattered, for no settlement of any kind was reached of the burning question of Eastern co-operation with Chicago-St. Paul lines in meeting "Soo" line's reduced rates. The failure was due wholly to the inability of the committee of lines out of Chicago eastward to submit its report at the morning session.

The committee explained that it had not reached a conclusion, and further time was granted to it to consider the matter. Meanwhile, Canadian Pacific officials have been conferring in Chicago, and it may be that the disagreement will be settled where it originated.

REMEDY FOR CAR FAMINES.

A Pool with Central Distributing Bureaus Suggested.

Officers of Western lines have suggested as a remedy for the car famine, which is making itself felt in Chicago and other points, that a car pool be established as a means of protecting roads against scarcities in equipment.

By the proposed plan, which is said to be strongly advocated by President Stevens of the Chesapeake and Ohio, all box freight cars are to be distributed from central bureaus. The cars are to be placed under the supervision of this bureau irrespective of ownership, so that for each car used by another line, the road owning that car would be supplied with another one. Adjustment of mileage could be made without much difficulty at stated periods. Such a plan is at present in full operation, and has been successfully used by the New York Central the Lake Shore, and the Michigan Central.

"We adopted this plan nearly two years ago," said Car Accountant Ewings of the New York Central yesterday. "We use cars of the other two lines as if they were our own, and vice versa, and we adjust the mileage at the end of each month, and there seems to be no reason why it should not be used on a larger scale."

NEW YORK CENTRAL DIRECTORS.

D. O. Mills the New Member of the Board—West Shore Election.

ALBANY, April 18.—The New York Central stockholders to-day elected the Board of Directors. William Rockefeller takes the place of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and D. O. Mills succeeds Horace J. Hayden, resigned.

Over $80,000,000 stock was represented. Senator Depew voted the American proxies and George S. Bowdoin the $12,000,000 London proxies.

The present West Shore Directors were also re-elected with but two changes, viz.: Hamilton McK. Twombly, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Robert Bacon to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles H. Coster.

The same Board of Directors was re-elected for the Mohawk and Malone Railroad Company, a branch of the New York Central, with but one change, Hamilton McK. Twombly to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Sale of Northern Pacific Lands.

The Northern Pacific is said to have completed negotiations for the sale of all its lands in Minnesota to a syndicate headed by O. A. Robertson of St. Paul. No information as to the terms of the sale are obtainable. About 500,000 acres are said to be involved in the purchase.

St. Louis and San Francisco Extension.

A report based on a statement attributed to Henry Seligman, the banker, to the effect that the St. Louis and San Francisco would build a line into Denver, was denied yesterday by Mr. Seligman, who said that the statement he made had reference to the new construction in Indian Territory planned some time ago by the "Frisco" line. This construction is now being rapidly pushed forward.

Erie's Telegraph Superintendent.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 18.—President Roberts of the Erie Railroad has appointed F. L. Blendiger to be Superintendent of Telegraph, with offices in New York, in place of W. J. Holmes, deceased.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Michigan Central is building 250 extra large furniture cars at its own shops.

A United States mail box which is emptied every two hours has been placed in the buffet library and smoking car of the Chicago and Rock Island limited.

A. E. Mitchell, Superintendent of motive power on the Erie, and William Renshaw, holding the same position on the Illinois Central, have been appointed jurors of railway appliances at the Paris Exhibition.

L. F. Loree, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburg, has been appointed a delegate to the International Railway Congress at Paris.

Reported Passing Burning Vessel.

The British steamship Thornhill, Capt. Annison, which arrived in Quarantine last night from Dunkirk, France, after a tempestuous voyage of seventeen days, reported passing on April 2, when forty-eight miles west by south of Bishop's Rock, a burning brigantine of about 300 tons. There were no signs of life on board, the crew apparently having abandoned ship.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy; fresh to brisk southwesterly winds.

Rain continued during Wednesday in the Atlantic Coast States, and heavy rains in the Gulf States were followed by clearing weather. To-night fair weather prevails generally west of the Alleghanies, except over Eastern Lake Superior and on the Texas coast, where rain is reported.

The temperature has risen decidedly in the Northwestern States and is 20 to 25 degrees above the seasonal average in the Red River Valley.

The storm centre which occupied Wisconsin Tuesday night has disappeared north of Lake Superior, and a depression has moved eastward over the British Northwest Territory to Manitoba.

There are indications of a storm development near the mouth of the Rio Grande River. Anticipating this development, storm signals have been ordered from New Orleans and Port Eads to Brownsville, and rain has been forecast for the Southwestern States.

In the Atlantic Coast States the outlook for the next two days is uncertain and unsettled weather is likely to prevail during that period. Over the central and western districts the weather will continue fair, with rising temperature over the greater part of the Ohio Valley and the lake regions.

Along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk from southwest. On the South Atlantic Coast fresh southerly winds will probably shift to easterly.

On the Gulf coast the winds will increase in force from the east.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours

The Wanamaker Store

Fine Cotton Dress Goods

It has not been many years since cotton stuffs were resorted to merely because they were light and cool for summer wear. There were few sorts, and their chiefest merits were their fresh, clean look; or, if for service, that they were in colors that would not soil easily. You remember that, of course,—and yet it is hard to believe it to-day, when the daintiest of fabric beauty and the most charming of costumes are of cottons.

There is marvelous variety—no longer the crude patterns and commonplace colorings; but effects produced by most skilled designers—wonders of weave and color play.

This season our showing is broader and more beautiful than ever—the sorts shown are almost numberless, and prices are most tempting.

Splendid variety from 10c to 25c a yard—but that shall be another day's story. This hint of finer sorts to-day—

Fancy Embroidered Swiss Muslins—
Over 400 varieties of this class of cottons alone are gathered here. The designs are in figures, stripes and dots—some exceptionally pretty vine patterns. They are in white and black on tinted grounds and in various colors on black.
50c to $1.75 yd.—Embroidered figures.
65c to $1.65 yd.—Embroidered stripes.
$1.50 yd.—Plisse Bayadere stripes with embroidered figures.
65c and 75c yd.—Embroidered figures—all black.
75c yd.—Black and white embroidered figures.
37½c and 50c yd.—Embroidered dots—all black.
45c yd.—Embroidered white dots on black.
45c and 60c yd.—Embroidered white dots on navy blue.
37½c and 45c yd.—Embroidered black dots on white.

Printed Irish Dimities—
We believe this to be the largest collection in one line of printed goods ever shown. Over 600 attractive designs are ready for viewing to-day. Stripes, dots, scrolls, leaves and flowers—chiefly white on colored grounds. Printed corded dimities at 22c a yard. Printed check dimities at 25c.

Silk and Cotton Fabrics—
These are among the season's most favored stuffs. The weave is soft and clingy, the lustre high, much like that of pure silk. The following have been in most lively demand:
25c yd.—Printed silk-and-cotton Foulards.
37½c yd.—Silk-and-cotton Batiste with self-colored satin stripes.
50c yd.—Mousseline de Soie, with self-colored embroidered figures.
50c yd.—Silk-and-cotton Crepe, with self-colored satin stripes.
50c yd.—Dimities, with printed satin stripes.
60c yd.—Mousseline de Soie, with self-colored satin stripes.
60c yd.—Satin Cloth with printed stripes.
75c yd.—Silk-and-cotton Canvas in shepherd's checks.

French Printed Cottons—
The French makers excel all others in the printing of cottons. This season they've outdone all their own previous efforts. The designs of plumetis and organdies are wonderfully close imitations of various flowers. In the new gathering here are these:
40c yd.—Organdie carreaux.
40c yd.—Organdie bayadere.
40c yd.—Organdie Pekin.
40c yd.—Tape striped organdie.
45c yd.—Plumetis.

Dress Ginghams—
This season's leader among the cotton dress fabrics. Have sold more of them so far this spring than during all of last year. They're more attractive than ever before, both in design and coloring. And more durable, too. There's a splendid assortment here, priced as follows:
20c, 25c and 30c yd.—Scotch corded striped ginghams.
37½c yd.—Satin striped ginghams, in checks and stripes.
45c yd.—Silk-and-cotton gingham, checks and stripes.
50c yd.—Tamboured striped ginghams.
50c yd.—Persian broche striped ginghams.

Mercerized Cotton—
A mere infant in the cotton family. Yet, like many another baby, of vast importance, and inspiring great hopes for its future. Its resemblance now to its patrician cousin, silk, is most striking. And with succeeding seasons that likeness is expected to become more nearly perfect. Some of the newest kinds now shown here are:
45c yd.—Printed Mercerized Foulards, in designs of white on colored grounds; also in plain colorings.
37½c yd.—Fancy woven Striped Mercerized Surah Twills.

Fine Woven Cottons—
Pineapple Gauze Grenadines—Fashioned after the silk grenadines. These are woven of hard-twisted, highly-polished yarns, and bear a strong likeness to the all-silk fabric. Finely woven, too, so that they will not slip in seams. Corded stripes and checks and plain colorings in large variety. 45c yd.
25c yd.—Corded Cotton Tissue, in pretty designs of corded stripes and check combinations in colors.
50c yd.—Tamboured Striped Grenadine, in white stripes on colored grounds.
60c yd.—Grenadines, with mercerized corded stripes and embroidered polka dots.

Piques—
The ideal warm weather fabric. Popular during many summers, it will be, if anything, in higher favor than ever this season. Numerous qualities and styles, priced like this:
25c to 50c yd.—Self-colored French.
35c yd.—Self-colored fancy corded.
37½c yd.—French printed piques—flowers, stripes, figures, dots.
45c yd.—Self-colored embroidered polka dot figures.
45c yd.—Self-colored embroidered dotted striped piques.

The Wanamaker Store

Books for Summer Study or Pastime

ALL AT PRICES TO TEMPT POSSESSION

BOOKS carry the thoughts of man far forward toward the gates of immortality. Homer, the man, is unknown. The Iliad and Odyssey will live while man lives. He who gives to the world a worthy book speaks to the coming ages; and he who has written a poem, a history, a story, or a scientific treatise of wide popular interest, may be heard to-day by whoever buys his book, though he died a thousand years ago.

For half a dollar Homer will recite his immortal tale of Troy. Scott will tell his matchless romances---all of them---to whoever pays the paltry sum of three dollars, to-day.

Shakespeare will rehearse his entire repertoire, and carry his readers through many countries and through scenes that cover more than a thousand years---all for a dollar and a half---the price of one seat ticket.

Literature at any time costs wonderfully little for the refined entertainment, and the knowledge that it imparts; but to-day we inaugurate a sale that **cuts usual costs in half.** On many books the reduction is still greater. And almost every class of literature is included. Let the titles tell:

Recent Successful Fiction. Published at $1.25 and $1.50 a volume. In a dress of our own at 50c. each.

The Sowers. Henry Seton Merriman.
Dross. Henry Seton Merriman.
Adventures of Capt. Kettle. Cutliffe-Hyne.
Saracinesca. F. Marion Crawford.
Ziska. Marie Corelli.
A Dash for a Throne. A. W. Marchmont.
Phroso. Anthony Hope.
The Pride of Jennice. Edgerton and Agnes Castle.
Mistress Nancy Molesworth. Joseph Hocking.
Soldiers of Fortune. Richard Harding Davis.
Adventures of Francois. S. Weir Mitchell.
The Prisoner of Zenda. Anthony Hope.
The Cruise of the Cachelot. Frank T. Bullen.
Sorrows of Satan. Marie Corelli.
Gloria Mundi. Harold. Frederic.
The Manxman. Hall Caine.
Trilby. George Du Maurier.
Under the Red Robe. Stanley Weyman.
Forest Lovers. Maurice Hewlitt.
The Lady of Castell March. Owen Rhoscomyl.
Caleb West. F. Hopkinson Smith.
A Lady of Quality. F. Hodgson Burnett.
Equality. Edward Bellamy.
The Continental Dragoon. R. N. Stephens.
The Road to Paris. R. N. Stephens.

At 20c., published at $1.

"The Duchess."—Jerry and Other Stories. Lady Branksmere. A Maiden All Forlorn. In Durance Vile. Loys, Lord Berresford, Marvel, A Modern Circe, Lady Valworth's Diamonds, Mrs. Geoffrey, A Mental Struggle, A Life's Remorse.
MRS. FORRESTER.—My Lord and My Lady, Once Again, Viva, June, Roy and Viola, Diana Carew.
MRS. H. LOVETT CAMERON.—This Wicked World, A Life's Mistake, A Devout Lover, Worth Winning, The Cost of a Lie.

Popular Books for Young People. Published at $1; price, 15c.

August and Elvie. Children of the Great King. Fairy Legends of the French Provinces. Granville Valley. Hubert, Hunter and Tom. Joanna. Juno on a Journey. Lea's Playground. Mary Osborne. Mutiny of the Leander. Ollie and the Boys. Posie. Prudence Winterburn. Red Carl. (Messmer.) Schooner Mary Ann. Search for the Star. Tover Tangle. Two Families. Walter in Damascus. What Fido Remembers.
A History of King Philip's War. Richard Markham. Published at $1. Price, 25c.
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Tom Brown at Oxford. Thomas Hughes. Published at 75c. Price, 15c.
Tom Brown's School Days. Thomas Hughes. Published at 75c. Price, 15c.
Robinson Crusoe. Daniel De Foe. 12mo. 75c. Price, 15c.

Other Popular Fiction.

The Enchanted Stone. By Lewis Hind. Published at $1.25. Price 25c.
Rachel. Jane H. Findlater. Published at $1.50. Our price 25c.
The Comte de la Muette. By Bernard Capes. Published at $1.50. Price 25c.
Young Lives. Richard Le Gallienne. 12mo. Published at $1.50. Price 35c.
Stories of the Cherokee Hills. Maurice Thompson. Published at $1.50. Price, 35c.
Martyrs of Empire. Herbert C. McIlvaine. Published at $1.25. Price 35c.
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The Two Magics. Henry James. 12mo. Published at $1.50. Price 65c.
A Beautiful Alien. By Julia Magruder. Published at $1.25. Price 50c.
Struan. By Julia Magruder. 12mo. Published at $1.50. Price 50c.

Books in Sets.

Kipling's Works, (containing all except the latest work, "Stalky & Co.") 15 vols. Published at $15; price, $6.50.
The French Revolution. A History by Thomas Carlyle; 200 Illustrations by Joseph M. Gleeson. 3 vols. Published at $3; price, 85 cents.
The Rise of the Dutch Republic. By John Lothrop Motley. Illustrated. 2 vols. Published at $2.50; price, $1.
Literary Essays. By James Russell Lowell. Comprising "Among My Books," 2 vols., and "My Study Windows," 1 vol. Published at $6; price, $3.75.
Waverley Novels, 12 vols., good edition, $3.
George Eliot's Works, 6 vols, $1.15.
Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales, $1.25.
Clark Russell's Popular Novels, 3 vols., 55c.
New National Cyclopedia, 4 vols., illustrated. Published at $16; price, $2.50.
Shakespeare's Works, handy volume edition, 12 vols.; $1.50.
Shakespeare's Works, pocket edition, each play in a separate volume, 39 vols.; $5.
Allibone's Dictionary of Authors. A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors, Living and Deceased. S. Austin Allibone, LL. D. With Supplement by John Foster Kirk, LL. D. Containing over 37,000 Articles, (Authors,) and Enumerating over 93,000 Titles, thus extending and bringing down to the latest practicable date one of the great literary enterprises of the century. The entire work containing the Names and History of over 83,000 Authors. 5 volumes. Half-Russia. Published at $50.00; price, $12.50.
Chambers' Book of Days. Chambers' Book of Days. A Miscellany of Popular Antiquities in connection with the Calendar. Edited by Robert Chambers. 2 volumes, 8vo. Half-Russia. Published at $12.00; $3.75.
Funk & Wagnall's Standard Dictionary, 1 volume edition, bound in full-sheep binding, $9; price, $6, with thumb index, $6.50.

Miscellaneous.

Sketches in Egypt. Charles Dana Gibson. Regular edition published at $3. Price 50c.
The United States of Europe. W. T. Stead. Published at $2. Price 40c.
English Literature. Burns, Byron, and Scott. Volume 1 of Books for the Home Study Circle. Published at $1. Price 35c.
First Course in Mathematics. Volume 2 of Books for the Home Study Circle. Published at $1. Price 30c.
Sergeant Burgogne. Memoirs of 1812-13. Compiled from the original manuscript by Paul Cottin. Published at $1.50. Price 30c.
The Viking Age. The early history, manners, and customs of the ancestors of the English-speaking nations. Illustrated from the antiquities discovered in mounds, cairns, and bogs, as well as from the ancient Sagas and Eddas. With 1,866 illustrations and map. 2 vols. Published at $7.50. Price $2.
Common Sense in the Nursery. Familiar talks to mothers on the management of children. Marion Harland. Published at $1. Price 25c.
The Pilgrim's Progress. John Bunyan. Illustrated by the Brothers Rhead. Edition de Luxe. Quarto. Printed in several colors. Published at $5. Price $2.
Bird Neighbors. An introductory acquaintance with eighty birds commonly found in the woods, fields, and gardens about our homes. Neltje Blanchan. With an introduction by John Burroughs, and twenty-four plates of birds in natural colors. Published at $1. Price 50c.
Songs of Rest. Edited by W. Robertson Nicoll. Published at $1.50. Price 25c.
A Guide to Biblical Study. By A. S. Peake. Published at $1.50. Price 25c.
My Lady's Slipper and Other Verses. By Dora Lyerson. Published at $1. Price 25c.
Frondes Agrestes. Readings in modern painters. John Ruskin. Published at $1. Price 15c.
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Outline History of England. James R. Joy. Published at $1. Price 25c.
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From Chaucer to Tennyson. By Henry A. Beers. Published at $1. Price 25c.
Classic French Course in English. W. C. Wilkinson. Published at $1. Price 25c.
Worcester's Household Dictionary. Half Russia. Price 85c.
The Life of Samuel Johnson. James Boswell, edited by Augustine Birrell, with illustrations by Alexander Ansted. 6 vols. Published at $6; price, $2.90.

Brief News Items All Around the Store

There are stylish dresses to be sold under price in the Women's Suit Store to-day — the ones and twos of the smartest styles of the season, are to be closed out as quickly as sharply reduced prices can take them. Quite a variety of cloths and trimmings, many silk lined throughout, worth up to $27.50, now marked $17.50.

Suede lisle gloves are handsomer than ever this season. The lisle is finished to fit and look almost like the soft suede kid. Shown in all the popular shades, 25c, 50c and 75c a pair.

Some new and attractive designs are shown in Printed Shanghai Silks —those interesting block printings from London, that combine quite original and odd effects. 21 designs shown for the first time to-day, and shown only at Wanamaker's, $1.10, $1.25 and $1.50 a yard.

Bath Sponges look seasonable. A particularly good variety is shown —bleached and unbleached, many sizes, and as a rule less than usual in cost. 20c to $3.25.

The friction bath cologne is an invigorating adjunct for the bath. Quite a generous sized bottle for 98c.

A pure white Floating Soap for the bath is selling for 5c a cake.

The Spring season doubles interest in the Queen Mary preparations. They are pure and delightfully refreshing always. Floadora at 35c, 55c and $1.30 a bottle; Sisi—a whiff of violets—at same prices; and Cowslip—fragrant and lasting, at 45c and $1.50 a bottle—tempt us to recommend them just now.

Travelers and people in apartments where fires have gone out, find Alcohol Lamps wonderfully convenient for a dozen needs. Quite an interesting variety is shown in the basement. Prices 50c to $5.

Do the warm days suggest more frequent airings for the baby? A splendid line of Carriages and Go-Carts is ready. For the older tots, there are Garden Tools, Wheelbarrows, Marbles and Tops, Dolls' Carriages and Go-Carts, as well as Velocipedes and Tricycles for the boys. Everything to make them happy out doors, and happiness and fresh air are nature's prescriptions for sturdy limbs and good health.

Clothing for the little folks is wanted, and there is a most delightful collection in the children's store. Hats and Bonnets of every quaint, pretty sort, American and Foreign, 25c to $22.

The Millinery Store has had an early harvest of fruits. They share equal prominence with the flowers and foliage in the trimming of spring hats. You would call them out of season, if Paris wasn't raging over them. You'll hear more of these fruits very shortly, for the swellest hats in Paris look more like baskets of fruit than women's headwear. Cherries, grapes and gooseberries are ready, 75c to $3.50 a bunch; but all the flowers are here in abundance, as well, and the leaves and foliage.

There is quite a delightful display of flouncings and yokings for spring dresses of Liberty Silks and Chiffons, with plaitings and rufflings, insertions and various other stitchings and trimmings. They will show them to you freely. Let us assure you that they are well worth looking over.

The new Veils show many pretty effects—and spring zephyrs are very provoking. The pretty protectors will be used for some time yet. Newest imported patterns, 65c to $3.50 a yard. Real lace veils, $1.50 to $4.75 each. Many for less, of course.

Have you looked over the Women's Neckwear counter lately? There are beautiful stocks and jabots. The imported sorts range in price from $2.25 to $12.

Handkerchiefs are making tremendous threats about advancing in price. We are doing all we can to disprove the prophecy—selling them at the old prices, and are going to continue to sell them at old prices as long as we can—all linen every thread, you know. Very practical sorts for men at $1 and $1.50 a dozen, and for women at 60c, $1 and $1.50 a dozen; all of these are hemstitched, some are initialed.

Have you seen the exquisite Embroideries that are shown in the window of the Broadway entrance? Some of the most beautiful things that have come from St. Gall are displayed there.

Have you thought of new wrappers for spring? There are many pretty kinds in both percale and lawn shown on the second floor, 85c. to $4.

Is there a new dress in mind? Before deciding on the style, take a look among the beautiful garnitures shown in the Trimming Store. You will get some excellent suggestions. The Blouses and Boleros range in price from $3.50 to $38.

There is some interest at the Ribbon Store to-day occasioned by the sale of manufacturers' seconds of double-faced satin ribbons. You'll hardly find the hurts, and you won't mind them when you do find them. All light shades, from No. 5 at 12c a yard, to No. 60 at 58c—regularly worth about one-half more.

Artists will find all the materials needed for their work in their special store in the basement. It is too long a list to tell all that is here. Just think of what you want, and depend upon finding it, always at the best and fairest prices.

We are selling an excellent Bond Typewriter Paper, 500 sheets to the ream, for 60c a ream.

Some very pleasing Landscape Water Colors are shown in the Picture Store, in neat black frames with a strip of gilt to brighten them. Very effective. $1.25 and $2 each.

The Velvet Grip Hose Supporters have many points to recommend them. Most important is the fact that they do not tear the stockings. Quite a variety of styles, 13c to $1.25.

Have you seen the Hungarian Point Cushion Tops and Scrap Baskets? They are to be embroidered. The effects are most attractive and original. With the materials for completing, $6.50 to $12.

Women's Spring Underwear? Expect nothing less than every good sort, and be sure of lowest prices.

Men's Fancy Half Hose for half a dollar. Are you interested? Here are hundreds of color combinations that the careful man will like to look over.

The display of Neglige Shirts continues. The man who did not see it yesterday, will find it worth his while to drop in to-day. The best makers of America and Europe are represented.

Here's an Overcoat item that will interest men who have not yet bought a Spring Overcoat. A lot of $12 Oxford Grey Overcoats and some of Black Cheviot, some of them silk-lined, at $8.50 each, to-day.

If you love Music go up to the Piano Store and ask to hear the Angelus. They will play whatever you suggest.

Here's news for Housekeepers—2,000 dozens of fine Blown Table Tumblers, in pretty needle-etched patterns, are offered at 65c a dozen, worth $1.25. Sold on the Tenth street aisle.

Down in the Basement they are selling to-day, $10.50 Chamber Toilet Sets, of 11 pieces, at $6; and $11.50 Sets, of 12 pieces, for $7.

The Jewelry Store offers Cut Glass Inkstands with Sterling tops, worth $2.50 to $3.50, at $1.75 each.

The Bedding Store has some handsome Comfortables to-day, at less than the usual cost to make them. A delightful light weight, very fluffy, with top of figured silk and back of plain silkoline, at $2.90 each.

A Group of Silks at 35c

Values 85c, 75c and 50c yard

The best value first. They are all-silk Liberty satins, strong and pretty, and ideal for summer dresses. Shown in white, cream, two blues, two pinks, two yellows, two greens, beige and black. A good 85c quality—price 35c a yard.

Then come the Printed Silks—an offering hardly less attractive. They are all silk, firm and light and in tasteful designs. Scroll, dotted, and ribbon patterns mostly—white on navy blue and black on white. A dress pattern of fifteen yards costs but $5.25—a 4-yard waist pattern at $1.40. They're shown under the bright light of the Rotunda for a little while—they'll not be ours for long. Regularly 75c—price 35c a yard.

And then the Japanese Washable Silks. These are in the prettiest checks and plaids—copies of the exquisite French silks. A wide variety of styles. Blue-and-white, pink-and-white, lilac-and-white, green-and-white, and so on. Just the kind most wanted for children's dresses. Will bear washing like linen. They are regularly 50c—price 35c a yard.

A Most Unusual Offering of Lamps

DECORATIVE AND NEEDFUL FOR SUMMER COTTAGES

Some very fortunate purchases, added to some most interesting movements in our own stocks, provide news of Lamps that is of great importance to furnishers of summer cottages and hotels. There are included some twenty-five hundred Lamps and Hanging Lanterns, from 25c hand lamp at 15c, to a handsome $30 piano lamp for $15.

Widest variety of thoroughly good and perfect Lamps at

One-third to One-half Under Price

These are the kinds and prices:

Iron and Hanging Lamps

Wrought iron piano lamps, $10 to $15.
Wrought iron reading lamps, $2 to $6.
Wrought iron hanging library lamps, $3.50 to $12.
Wrought iron porch lanterns, $3.50 to $20.
Venetian iron lanterns, $1.50 to $6.
Lawn lanterns, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.50, $4.50 to $6.50.
Bracket lamps, 30c, 45c, 65c, $1.25 to $4.50.
Hand lamps, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c to $1.
Hand lanterns, 25c, 40c, 50c, 75c, $1 to $2.50.
Princess lamps, 75c, $1.50, $2.50, $3.50 to $6.
Night lamps, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.

Reception Lamps and Globes

At $3, worth $5—
Squat shape, decorated with roses, apple-blossoms and nasturtiums on dark grounds, 10-inch globes to match.
At $4, worth $8—
Decorated with tulips, roses, pansies, apple-blossoms, on squat shape with plain spun mountings, 11-inch globes to match.
At $6, worth $12—
Larger body, beautifully decorated with orchids, poppies, snow-balls, peonies, 12-in. globes to match. Half high shapes.
At $10 to $25, worth $20 to $50—
Handsome lamp, mounted in gold-plated trimmings, decorations and work of the best lamp artists.

Lamp Globes

At $1, worth $1.50 to $2.50—
10, 11 and 12-in. globes, hand-painted on dark grounds, with pretty floral decorations.
At $2.50, worth $4 to $6—
11 and 12-inch globes, handsomely decorated on rich dark grounds, with poppies, orchids, peonies, snow-balls.
At $4.50 to $10, worth $9 to $20—
10, 11 and 12-inch globes from the famous Baccarat factories of France; every one a work of art.

Paper Lamp Shades

A large variety in newest styles and various colors, $2, $3, $3.50 and $5.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Shoe Comfort

Comes from wearing *correct* shoes only. Our Shoes are built upon correct hygienic principles—fit the feet naturally—no cramping—no crowding—no "breaking in."

$2.95

buys here the regular $3.50 grade. Box Calf, Wax Calf, Patent Leather, Russia Leather and Vici. Made in all styles.

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street
125th Street, Corner 3d Av.

Mothers, Needing Stimulants

Should have the purest. No other can be as good as

Old Crow Rye,

because it's a *straight*, HAND-MADE, SOUR MASH Kentucky Whiskey.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, New York.

THIS LABEL ON ALL THE CELLULAR CLOTHING CO. LTD. AERTEX LONDON GARMENTS

"AERTEX" Cellular Underwear

IS MADE IN ENGLAND,

where it has been worn and indorsed for its healthful qualities by the great people and leading physicians.

Cellular Underwear does not interfere with the healthful action of the skin, for it is porous and therefore permits of perfect evaporation.

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POLITICS ENTER THE NAVAL BILL DEBATE

Democrats Refer to President's Attitude on Porto Rico.

MR. GROSVENOR MAKES REPLY

Says the Bill Enacted Is Practically a Free-Trade Measure — Contingent Fund Cause of Trouble.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The debate on the Naval Appropriation bill under the five-minute rule to-day drifted into politics, and for a good portion of the afternoon members fought hammer and tongs across the political aisle.

The partisan rancor almost culminated in a sensational scene between Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, the champion of the Administration, and Mr. Williams of Mississippi. Some of the Democrats began worrying Mr. Hawley of Texas by pointedly asking him if the President had not changed his mind on the Porto Rican tariff question, and Mr. Grosvenor finally threw himself into the breach. Mr. Williams made an interruption that drew a sharp rejoinder from the Ohioan about the "unfair" advantage taken by the Mississippian. This aroused the wrath of the latter, and, after Mr. Grosvenor had concluded, he made a stinging response, in which he said parliamentary language would not permit him properly to characterize Mr. Grosvenor's offense.

Later, Mr. Grosvenor disclaimed intentional affront, and there the matter ended.

Some progress was made with the bill, but most of the controverted points went over. A motion to strike from the bill the contingent fund of $500,000 for the Navy Department was defeated. A point of order against the appropriation of $350,000 for the new naval academy at Annapolis was pending when the House adjourned.

General debate having closed, the bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule. Mr. Kitchin, (Dem., N. C.,) a member of the Naval Committee, made a point of order against the provision in the bill appropriating $500,000 to be expended under direction of the President to meet unforeseen contingencies. Mr. Foss argued that the appropriation was in order under the general provision for the maintenance of the navy.

Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) who was in the chair, overruled the point of order, and Mr. Kitchin took an appeal from the decision. The chair was sustained—94 to 70. Mr. Kitchin then moved to strike the appropriation from the bill. Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ky.,) supported the motion. He was unwilling, he said, to place a half million dollars in the hands of the President to use at his discretion without an accounting. He said this without desiring to be offensive.

TROUBLE BEGINS.

Mr. Foss read from the hearing given by the committee to Secretary Long detailing the necessity for this emergency appropriation. As a general principle, Mr. Foss said, he would not advocate so large a contingency appropriation, but he thought present circumstances warranted it.

Mr. Kitchin said that if William J. Bryan were in the Executive Mansion to-day not a member on the other side would be willing to place $500,000 at his disposal for use in his discretion. It was bad policy and bad precedent.

During some remarks by Mr. Hawley (Rep., Texas,) in eulogy of the President's course, Mr. Kitchin asked him if the President had not denied that the Constitution, the greatest of all blessings, followed the flag.

"That is a technical question," replied Mr. Hawley.

"In order not to embarrass the gentleman, I withdraw the question," observed Mr. Kitchin, amid laughter. Later Mr. Hawley challenged Mr. Wheeler to give the name of the officer of the United States who, as he yesterday expressed the opinion, was responsible for the armor plate trust.

Mr. Wheeler replied that he had expressed that opinion, but he did not give the name of the officer whom he had in mind. Later on Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) and Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss,) became involved in a sharp controversy. Mr. Williams quoted an alleged interview with the President of a Western university, in which, speaking of the President's position on the Porto Rican bill, he had said that while it might be proper to speak of Peel and Gladstone having changed their minds on public questions it would be more precise to say that President McKinley "had permitted his mind to be changed for him."

"Does not the gentleman know that the purported interview was utterly repudiated by its alleged author?" asked Mr. Grosvenor.

"The gentleman does not know it, but if it was repudiated the anecdote is just as true on my own responsibility," replied Mr. Williams, who proceeded to ask whether it was not true that the President had changed his mind on the Porto Rico question.

There was considerable fencing, Mr. Wheeler taking a hand in trying to force the Ohioan. At last Mr. Grosvenor made an allusion to Mr. Williams's method of interrupting him, which the latter resented with an emphasis that portended a personal quarrel on the floor, but Mr. Williams finally allowed Mr. Grosvenor to proceed, reserving his reply until the Ohioan had finished.

"Does the gentleman deny that the President has changed his mind?" asked Mr. Kitchin, addressing Mr. Grosvenor.

MR. GROSVENOR'S EXPLANATION.

"As soon as it became manifest to the President that money had to be raised in some way, and that the Ways and Means Committee of this House had brought in a tariff bill providing for 15 per cent. or 20 per cent.," replied Mr. Grosvenor, "the President recognized the right and power of this House to originate that tariff bill. Up to the very last moment of the passage of that Porto Rican bill gentlemen on the other side insisted that the President was still in favor of free trade in Porto Rico, and newspapers from one end of this Continent to the other claimed that we, on this side of the House, were in a contest with the President, that the President never had changed his mind, that he was still in favor of free trade.

"But I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that in the message of the President he gave no sign or indication of when he desired that free trade measure should go into effect. We, by our vote, put it so that within the next sixty days, ninety days, four months, any time after the organization of the civil government the people of Porto Rico can have free trade. The President has signed it, and thereby given his approval to it."

WHAT THE PUBLIC THINKS.

"The gentleman says the President bows to the will of Congress," interposed Mr. Wheeler. "In the debate on the Porto Rican question, when the gentleman appealed to his colleagues to support the pending bill, he charged it to be true that the President of the United States was then in accord with him."

Mr Grosvenor—I say so now.

Mr. Wheeler—He changed his opinion—

Mr. Grosvenor—I say he did not change his opinion in any material respect. He simply changed from the original idea of free trade to what was almost the condition of free trade that we appended to the measure. The country understands it. Congressman after Congressman who stood here in defense of the bill has gone to his constituents just when the Democratic noise was the loudest and has been sent back here with a unanimity almost unparalleled in the nomination of Congressmen. And the great body at Philadelphia, the Manufacturers' Association, on yesterday approved of the Porto Rican bill, the very body that a few weeks ago was quoted on this floor as opposed to it. And, from one end of this country to the other, the people of this country are taking care of it.

ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES.

The Republican Party will not lose any votes in the coming election because of its action on the Porto Rican bill. Look at the liberal, generous, Christian laws that we have bestowed upon the people of Porto Rico. Look at the fact that but for the intervention of a few men on this side of the water we should have extended the same benefits of the Constitution, the same liberty of American citizenship in embryo at least, to the people of the Philippine Islands.

"But we would not consent that you should drive us to admit that the people of Porto Rico and the people of the Philippine Islands were upon an equal footing with the people in the United States. We would not consent that millions and millions of Malays and all those people might come over here and march into our labor markets, and we will make it warm for you before the campaign is over.

"You voted that the Constitution carried equal citizenship to the Malays and the Chinese of the Philippine Islands, and that is your position to-day. It is your complaint that we would not let you do it, but in due time, under the wisdom of the Republican Party and under the blessings of God, we will send liberty and equal rights as rapidly as they can comprehend them, to the people of Porto Rico and to the people of the Philippine Islands."

MR. WILLIAMS'S REBUKE.

When Mr. Grosvenor took his seat Mr. Williams demanded an opportunity to reply, and time was accorded him.

"Mr. Chairman," said he, speaking with deliberation, "as a man grows old he learns something. I have learned something to-day. I will never again while a member of the American Congress undertake to ask a question of any member on this floor who is not sufficiently well versed in the ordinary courtesies of human intercourse as to be capable of returning at least a polite reply to a polite inquiry. Further than that it would be almost impossible for me, without a breach of parliamentary rule, to express myself upon that particular subject.

"I asked the gentleman from Ohio a question which he either could not answer, or would not answer, or in his usual lawyerlike, politician style desired to evade. That question has not been answered yet. The gentleman said on this floor that the President of the United States had not changed his mind upon the Porto Rico question. Remember, I did not charge that he had. What I charged was that he had permitted others to change his mind for him, which in my opinion was not a thing of which any man could at any time be proud.

"But in charity to the President and in charity to many of the members of this House, I asked the gentleman, when he denied that the President had changed his mind, that he permit me to ask a question, and he yielded. I asked him whether the President had not in a public message announced that he was in favor of free trade between Porto Rico and the balance of the United States, and also whether various members of this House had not risen one after another to say that the President had told them in private conversation subsequently that he was at the time of the conversation in favor of the bill which passed the House. There was nothing rude in that inquiry; there was nothing personal in it; there was nothing discourteous in it; there was nothing unprecedented in it; there was nothing in it that could have stirred up wrath in the breast of any man except one who felt as if he had to break up the convention in a row in order to keep from arriving at an election. That is all."

Mr. Grosvenor disclaimed any intention of affronting Mr. Williams, and there the matter ended.

Mr. Kitchin's amendment was lost.

DEBATE GOES ON.

When the provision relating to the appropriation of $100,000 for ocean and lake surveys was reached Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) reserved a point of order against it, and by arrangement debate upon the section went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) made a point of order against the appropriation of $350,000 for the construction of the new Naval Academy at Annapolis and increasing the limit of cost to $2,500,000. He read the language of the last two acts to show that $1,220,000 had been appropriated for the Naval Academy in language that specifically limited the cost of the new buildings to that sum. He contended that the proposed appropriation was not within the authorization, and therefore subject to the rule.

Mr. Mudd (Rep., Md.,) argued that a similar point of order had been overruled in the last Congress and should be overruled now. The appropriation simply enlarged a project already authorized. Without deciding the point of order, the committee rose.

Wants to Buy Dock from Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Senator Hale to-day reported from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill authorizing the President to purchase from the Government of Spain for a sum not to exceed $200,000 the ten-thousand-ton steel floating dry dock belonging to that Government and now in the Harbor of Havana.

DEBATE ON ALASKAN BILL.

Mr. Teller Declares Republicans Are Trying to Aid Scoundrels and Claim Jumpers.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—During almost the entire session of the Senate to-day the Alaskan Civil Code bill was under consideration. In this connection Mr. Stewart (Sil., Nev.,) delivered an address upon the mining laws of the United States and their relation to the proposed amendment of Mr. Hansbrough as to the rights of alien locaters of claims. He defended the rights of Laplanders, Swedes and Norwegians who had located claims. Mr. Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) and Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) discussed the pending amendment at length, both Mr. Nelson and Mr. Teller being particularly vigorous in their denunciation of it.

Mr. Nelson said the locators of the claims in the Cape Nome district were all either declared citizens of the United States or people who honestly had intended to become citizens of the United States. He declared there was no reason in equity, justice, or common sense why any discrimination should be made against the Swedes, Norwegians, and Laplanders. The Law and Order League, he said, had attempted to drive the people from the Cape Nome district, and had been prevented from so doing only by the United States military forces. As a result the league had asked the removal of the commander of the United States troops in that district.

The proposition reduced to its ultimate analysis, he said, was simply one to fortify claim jumpers as they never before had been fortified.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) agreed with Mr. Nelson in what he had said of the rights of the Swedes, Norwegians, Laplanders, and Finns, and speaking of the Hansbrough amendment said that "Senators ought to take it by the nape of the neck and kick it out of the Senate."

Mr. Carter made an earnest and forceful appeal that the American miner, either native born or properly naturalized, should have the first claims upon the mining land of the United States. He said in the course of his remarks that he had no desire to change the mining laws, but intimated that Mr. Teller and others were trying to change them.

In a heated reply Mr. Teller declared that Mr. Carter "under a pretended zeal for the American miner" had attempted to shift upon him the responsibility of a desire to change the mining laws of the United States.

"I resent that statement," interjected Mr. Carter, and was about to explain further when Mr. Teller declined to yield.

The Colorado Senator said nobody had proposed any change of the mining laws except Mr. Hansbrough and Mr. Carter, who by their proposed legislation were protecting the scallawags and scoundrels and blackmailers who were making a business of jumping claims. In this manner he referred to the "Law and Order League" of Cape Nome.

"These people," declared Mr. Teller, with emphasis, "are blackmailers or thieves, and since mining was begun in this country they have been the curse of every mining camp. They are among the worst scoundrels that ever went unhung."

Without further debate the bill was laid aside.

TO PROTECT NEGRO VOTERS.

New Bill Prohibits Restriction of Right of Franchise.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Senator Chandler to-day introduced a bill "for the prevention of the denial or abridgment of the right of citizens of the United States to vote on account of color."

In presenting the bill, Mr. Chandler said that he did so by request, and was not yet prepared to press its consideration. He said, however, that he had drawn the bill himself. It provided that "any requirement of any qualification for suffrage, prescribed by any State in its Constitution or laws which directly or indirectly by express words or by any device or subterfuge is made to apply in its terms or in its operation to the great body of the colored citizens of the State, while it is not made to apply to the great body of the white citizens, is hereby declared to be unconstitutional, null, and inoperative."

Other sections of the bill authorize colored citizens to vote regardless of race or of State restrictions. Colored citizens are also given the right of action of damages against Registration Boards refusing them the right to register.

FRAMING AN EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

House Sub-Committee Decides on Form of Gardner Measure.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The House subcommittee on labor, in charge of the Gardner Eight-Hour bill, reached a decision today on the final form of the bill and on several amendments, all of which will be reported to the full Committee on Labor next Friday, when it is expected that final action will be taken.

The bill has attracted much attention in labor circles, being actively urged by the American Federation of Labor, and has been energetically opposed by many large steel armor, shipbuilding, and ammunition concerns doing business with the Government, as the measure will have the effect of fixing an eight-hour day on armor and like commodities and in the building of warships.

The amendments made to-day are intended to overcome objections raised during recent extended hearings. One of them provides that the act shall not apply to transportation. This is to overcome the objection that goods en route to a factory where Government work was being done might be held up because the train hands did not conform to the eight-hour rule. Another amendment provides that the act shall not apply to goods bought by the Government in open market. This is to overcome the objection that the eight-hour restriction could be carried back to the mines, lumber camps, and all points producing raw material which later goes into Government articles.

These and other amendments are designed to free the measure from the chief objections brought against it, and some of them were drafted by the Federation of Labor authorities. The action of the sub-committee was not unanimous to-day in ordering a report.

MR. HOAR CONGRATULATED.

Anti-Imperialists Commend His Philippine Speech.

BOSTON, April 18.—The following telegram from Erving Winslow, the Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, was sent to Senator Hoar to-day:

"Congratulations. If Republican Party rejects this tremendous appeal it is doomed. We shall follow your inexorable logic, supporting no party or candidate not standing with you on this paramount question. Everything else insignificant."

Bill to Advance Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Representative Grosvenor of Ohio introduced a bill to-day authorizing the President to appoint three volunteer officers as Brigadier Generals with a view to their retirement. The bill is an Administration measure, having been presented by Mr. Grosvenor after conference with Administration officials, and at their request. It is designed to benefit Gens. Joseph Wheeler, Fitzhugh Lee, and James W. Wilson, all of them volunteer officers, who by the terms of the bill would be given rank as Brigadier Generals in the regular service and subsequently retired.

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I now feel called upon to send you a second letter of thanks for your promptness in capturing two burglars who broke into my premises last night. Two burglaries on the same premises in two months is rather a "swift" record for the burglars, and the two captures are highly creditable work on the part of your Company.

Respectfully,
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AT $12.50—Cambridge, Oxford and Black rough faced Cheviots, English Cutaway Coat and Vest, value $15.00.

AT $15.00—Grays and Black Undressed Worsted, a rough faced Cheviot Cutaway Coat and Vest, value $20.00.

AT $20.00—Black and Cambridge Vicuna Cutaway Coats and Vests, silk lined throughout, value $25.00.

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PORTO RICO IS NOT FOR CARPET BAGGERS

Natives, so Far as Possible, Will Be Appointed to Office.

Politicians Rush to the White House to Find Places for Their Constituents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—It is learned that the Administration has anticipated the critics who feared that the Civil Government of Porto Rico would fall into the hands of carpet baggers. Repeated assertions that the island and its Government were to be thrown open under civil government to the adventurers who desire to exploit its resources for pecuniary purposes only have been read by the President with great concern, and in the Cabinet meetings he has discussed the methods to be adopted to check these unfavorable reports.

The appointment as Civil Governor of ex-Assistant Secretary Allen of the Navy Department was the first step taken to discredit the injurious and disquieting reports. Mr. Allen is a business man of high character, in whom the President has full confidence, both as to his wisdom and his integrity. He will have full control of the organization of the island government, and it is impressed upon him that the Cabinet fully shares with the President the determination that Porto Rico is not to be colonized by carpet baggers even to the most limited extent.

Already there has been a run on the White House by politicians desiring to find the best places or "something equally good" for protégés in their States. Mention of these visits and their purpose has been made every day in the local papers. At the last Cabinet meeting the announcement was made that instead of finding places in Porto Rico for needy persons without qualifications for ruling anybody Mr. Allen would be expected to fill offices in Porto Rico, as far as possible, with Porto Ricans, men of character and patriotism, who are competent to develop the desire for wise home rule.

The Porto Rico bill provides for a good deal of patronage, and some of it will be given to citizens of the United States. But if Mr. Allen proceeds like the business man he is it is the belief of the President that none of these American occupants of office in Porto Rico will be such men as to provoke a shout of rage in opposition to carpet baggers from America.

PRESIDENT ASKS FOR TIME.

Sends Message to Congress Saying Porto Rican Appointments Cannot Be Made Before May 1.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The President to-day sent to Congress the following message:

"The time remaining before the 1st of May, when the act of April 12, 1900, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide revenue and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes,' will take effect, appears to be insufficient for the careful inquiry and consideration requisite to the proper selection of suitable persons to fill the important civil offices provided for by the act.

"The powers of the present Government will cease when the act takes effect, and some new authority will be necessary to enable the officers now performing the various duties of civil government in the island to continue the performance of these duties until the officers who are to perform similar duties under the new government shall have been appointed and qualified. That authority cannot well be given at present by temporary appointments of the existing officers to positions under the act for the reason that many of the existing officers are officers of the army detailed to the performance of civil duties, and Section 1,222 of the Revised Statutes would prevent them from accepting such temporary appointments under the penalty of losing their commissions.

"The selection of the new officers and the organization of the new government under the act referred to will be accomplished with all practicable speed, but in order that it may be properly accomplished, I recommend the passage of a joint resolution to obviate the difficulty above stated."

To carry into effect the President's message, Mr. Foraker, Chairman of the Porto Rican Committee, introduced this joint resolution: "That until the officer to fill any office provided for by the act of April 12, 1900, entitled, 'An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico and for other purposes,' shall have been appointed and qualified, the officer or officers now performing the civil duties pertaining to such office may continue to perform the same under the authority of said act; and no officer of the army shall lose his commission by reason thereof; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be held to extend the time for the appointment or qualification of any such officers beyond the first day of August, 1900."

On motion of Mr. Foraker the resolution and message were referred to the Committee on Porto Rico.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate yesterday adopted a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to have struck bronze medals for distribution among certain officers and men of the North Atlantic Squadron, commemorating naval engagements between the forces of Spain and the United States in the late war. The measure appropriates $25,000.

In the Senate yesterday a resolution was offered by Mr. Hoar directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate how many inmates of the National Soldiers' Homes were colored men or Indians. In explanation Mr. Hoar said it was his desire simply to ascertain whether there were a sufficient number of colored inmates of such homes as to warrant separate institutions. Mr. Pettus of Alabama asked that similar data concerning the National insane asylums be asked for by the resolution. This was agreed to and the resolution was adopted.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day agreed to a favorable report on the convention between the United States and Spain extending for six months the time in which Spanish residents of the Philippine Islands can elect whether they will remain citizens of Spain or become citizens of the Philippines.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA—Twenty-fourth District, E. F. Acheson, (Rep.)

OHIO—Tenth District, Stephen Morgan, (Rep.)

MISSOURI—Fourteenth District, N. A. Mosely, (Rep.)

KANSAS—Seventh District, Chester I. Long, (Rep.); Claude Duval, (Dem.); I. P. Campbell, (Pop.)

ILLINOIS—Twenty-first District, Fred J. Kern, (Dem.)

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The commanding officer of the depot battalion of the Second Infantry at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, will transfer from that battalion to the active battalions of the regiment ninety-two men who are well instructed and otherwise suitable for service in Cuba and who have not less than one year to serve in their present enlistments, and will send them under charge of First Lieut. William J. Lutz, Battalion Adjutant, Second Infantry, to Cuba, where the detachment will be reported to the regimental commander for distribution to companies of the active battalions and the band.

A board of medical officers, to consist of Major Walter Reed, (Surgeon,) Major George E. Bushnell, (Surgeon,) and Major Edward C. Carter, (Surgeon,) is appointed to meet in Washington to examine Capt. Jacob H. Culver, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, as to his present physical condition and fitness to perform the duties of his rank. Capt. Culver will report to Major Reed, President of the board, for examination.

Capt. John P. Finlay, Ninth Infantry, is transferred from Company B to Company G of that regiment.

Capt. William A. Burnside, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant, Fourteenth Infantry,) is honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the United States only, upon tender of his resignation, to take effect this date. He will join his regiment.

Capt. Frank Taylor is transferred from the Fourteenth Infantry to the Eighth Infantry, Company F; Capt. Fred W. Sladen, from the Eighth Infantry to the Fourteenth Infantry, Company E.

Second Lieut. Charles A. Romeyn, Tenth Cavalry, is transferred from Troop H to Troop F of that regiment.

First Lieut. Curtis W. Otwell, Battalion Adjutant, Seventh Infantry, will proceed to Seattle, and there enter upon duty with Company G, Seventh Infantry, now under orders to take station in Alaska Territory.

First Lieut. Charles C. Todd, Twentieth Infantry, now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and enter the general hospital at that post for surgical treatment.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. G. Evans's order of April 12 is modified; he will proceed home when detached from the Marblehead and be ready for sea duty.

Ensign J. H. Roys will proceed to Norfolk for duty on the Kearsarge as watch and division officer.

Lieut. A. Gleaves is detached from the Washington yard on completion of compass instruction duty in connection with the Alabama.

Lieut. J. P. McGuinness is ordered to duty on the Independence at the Mare Island Yard.

Lieut. Commander W. F. Low is detached from the Chicago on reporting of relief and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. Commander E. F. Qualtrough is detached from inspection duty at Elizabethport, N. J., and ordered to the Chicago as executive, sailing from New York to join ship May 5.

Naval Cadet C. W. Forman is ordered to duty on the Iowa when discharged from Mare Island Hospital.

Assistant Naval Constructor W. G. Dubose is detached from the Bureau of Construction and Repair, April 28, and ordered to the construction and repair department at the Portsmouth Yard.

Assistant Paymaster H. R. Insley's order of March 26 is modified; he is ordered to the Asiatic Station for such duty as may be assigned him instead of to the Bennington.

Chaplain W. F. Morrison is detached from the Monongahela and ordered to the Richmond.

Lieut. Commander D. H. Mahan is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Yokohama Hospital.

W. S. Hogg is commissioned Lieutenant Commander.

W. S. Turpin is commissioned Lieutenant.

H. H. Hough is commissioned Lieutenant.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Potomac arrived at Boston this morning from Nipe, Cuba.

The Wilmington sailed yesterday for Rio, on her way to join Admiral Schley's squadron.

The tug Osceola was put in commission at Boston to-day.

The transport Sumner arrived at Malta this morning in good condition.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The President has nominated First Lieut. S. D. Sturgis of the Sixth Artillery to be a Captain.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THEY OBEY THEIR MASTER.

While it is true that Mr. PLATT has absolutely dominated this convention, it is also true that his platform could not have commanded unanimous acceptance did it not accord with Republican sentiment in this State. Four years ago he carried his point, but only at the cost of showing the strong popular disapproval of his course. Now he has come around, and in voicing the undoubted Republican sentiment of satisfaction with the Administration, pride in its achievements and support in its dealing with the difficult Porto Rican and Philippine problems, he meets with not even an unofficial note of dissent. Whatever the Republicans of New York may think of the machine which so frequently misrepresents them, and of Mr. PLATT'S methods of playing with candidates, they are all devoted to the party, loyal to its great policies, and determined to place New York's Electoral vote in the right column.—The Tribune.

No doubt they are devoted, loyal, determined. They are also perfectly obedient to the boss, and they will continue to obey him, in spite of the adjurations of our neighbor The Tribune until such time as it shall please him to take his hands off.

It is useless to look for much individual loftiness of soul and independence of mind in a party that so dearly loves the offices. As often as the opening of a campaign is at hand, PLATT says that they must present a united front to the enemy, and they do, always under his undisputed leadership. There is no great harm in it, perhaps, when there is a Bryan to be swept to defeat, but it is different when a Low is in the field and all the Platt legions are led against him, enlisted in the service of Tammany.

STEALING BRYAN'S THUNDER.

The Republicans have basely plagiarized Mr. W. J. BRYAN'S anti-trust issue. We long ago warned him that he would be quite unable to make political capital out of the octopus, as the other side would express a degree of campaign horror and alarm at the aspect and habits of the creature that even he, with his prodigious facilities for utterance, could not hope to equal. The most athletic pair of jaws in the universe may well quail, so to speak, before the combined declamatory power of a Republican Congress re-enforced by the Public Printer and the franking privilege. Early predictions of the worthlessness of the anti-trust issue as an aid to the Bryan canvass have come true. A sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee has forged two thunderbolts against the trust monster either one of which would make it as manageable and harmless as a Spring lamb.

Judge RAY, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has kindly exhibited and explained to the press working models of the thunderbolts. The first is a simple amendment to the Constitution giving Congress power to define, control, regulate, prohibit, or dissolve trusts, monopolies, or combinations. The second consists of these amendments to the Sherman Anti-Trust act:

First—Requiring the branding or marking of trust-made goods shipped out of a State, so as to be easily identified as the product of a trust.

Second—Prohibiting the inter-State traffic of trust-made goods not so branded, and making them subject to seizure and condemnation.

Third—Requiring corporations having a capital over $1,000,000, or doing an annual business of $1,000,000, to file a report of their affairs with the Secretary of State.

Fourth—Providing the process of injunction against combinations sending trust-made goods from State to State, or to foreign countries.

Fifth—Prohibiting the use of the mails to concerns and their officials proved to be trusts.

Mr. BRYAN is a demagogue of no mean attainments, but his most reckless appeals to ignorance, envy, prejudice, and Socialistic superstition have been less wild and crazy and less drunk with the ardent spirits of Populism than these projects of law gravely proposed by a Republican committee of the House of Representatives. It will at once be perceived that this committee has mistaken the shadow of the evil for the substance. No attempt is made to discriminate between organizations of industries or combinations of capital that pay high wages to labor and make low prices to consumers and that other class of so-called trusts that by favor of tariff protection or by secret contracts with railroads attain to the status of a monopoly and abuse their power by putting extortionate prices upon their products. There is a popular impression, said this committee, that a trust is a bad thing. Therefore, we will make laws against all trusts. It is the name that is odious in their eyes.

They declare that all corporations having a million of capital or doing annual business to the amount of a million are to be blacklisted. They are put under surveillance. Goods made by trusts must be branded—with a red-hot iron, presumably—and the use of the mails is to be prohibited to persons in the service of trusts.

Every one of these pains and penalties might with equal propriety be imposed upon all farmers detected in the act of cultivating farms of greater extent than five hundred acres, or in keeping and annually shearing more than two hundred sheep; or against corner grocers who sell yearly a number of gallons of molasses judged by the Judiciary Committee to be excessive, octopian, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

The manifest absurdity of this bunch of thunderbolts shows that they were forged, not to destroy the trusts, but to discomfit W. J. BRYAN and take the wind out of his sails. There is a cruel significance in the very date at which the act is to take effect—June 30, 1900, four days before the assembling of the Bryan convention at Kansas City. What boots it how many of the planks of their platform the Bryanites hurl at the octopus? They cannot surpass the sweeping savagery of the Republican attack. There is nothing in the issue. The people do not awaken to it, and votes cannot be made out of it. The Republican managers know this perfectly well, but they are astute and will not leave to BRYAN the undisturbed possession of even this phantom issue.

THE BRITISH OFFICER.

On the face of it, and without reference to the motives which impelled it, the publication of Lord ROBERTS'S report on the affair at Spion Kop is "a blazing indiscretion" upon the part of the British War Office. It is not only an injury to the officers censured. It is with great difficulty distinguishable from an insult. If Gen. BULLER and Gen. WARREN and Major THORNEYCROFT had been deprived of their commands and ordered home, and if they had then remonstrated against this treatment, and asked what they had done to deserve it, it would have been in order to publish the report of their common commander. They could then have demanded a court of inquiry and a more deliberate investigation than Lord ROBERTS had power to make. At least that would have been the procedure in our service, and something analogous to it must obtain in every army of which the Commander in Chief is not also an absolute monarch. But to publish official statements by a superior officer that subordinate officers are unfit for their commands, and still to leave them in those commands, is like putting them in the pillory to be jeered at by the men under them. Nothing could be more utterly subversive of discipline than the gratuitous publication of such a report in advance of any action upon it. Without doubt it will elicit the resignations of the officers inculpated, and it seems that it has been intended for that purpose. In that case, it is not too much to say that it is a cowardly and even a blackguardly attempt to do by indirection what the War Office dares not do directly.

Such a mode of dealing with officers against whom nothing worse than errors of judgment is charged is enough to demoralize any army that was ever assembled. The tendency of such publications is distinctly not "to encourage the others." On the contrary, it is to make every officer in the British Army afraid to act upon his judgment or assume responsibility, when the penalty of a mistake is such as ought to be reserved for the infamous crimes of the soldier, cowardice and treachery, when, for losing a fight fought according to his lights, he is, as the late ROSCOE CONKLING put it, to be "gibbeted for nothing at the cross roads of public condemnation."

It is unlikely that Lord ROBERTS volunteered this report upon an action outside of the theatre of his own operations. It is at least more likely that he was asked for it by the War Office, with the view of making of it precisely the unfair and disreputable use which has been made. It would at any rate be unjust to visit the indiscretion of publishing it upon the author, who was quite within his rights. It is upon the War Office that the indignation of the British Army and the British public ought to fall for demoralizing the army and exposing before the world the incapacity of the British officer. For that is really what this report does. The General in command of an army, the General in command of a detachment, the officer in charge of a storming party, are all weighed in the balance of the Commander in Chief and all found wanting. And these three offending officers must give a fair, if not a more than fair, average of the professional competency of the British Army. The affair at Spion Kop was no more unsuccessful than had been the previous attempts of the British in Natal upon the Boers. All of them failed through causes which apparently might and should have been known and obviated beforehand. And the British operations under Gen. BULLER in Natal rise into positive military distinction alongside of the operations in Cape Colony under Lord METHUEN. There was distinctly less circumspection, less reason and judgment in his "frontal attacks" than in those of Gen. BULLER. He seems to be very much nearer the intellectual grade of Lord CARDIGAN, of Balaklava, of whom KINGLAKE remarks that nobody could meet him without having impressed upon him that it was an outrage that the lives of British soldiers should be intrusted to such a man.

If there is no reason for supposing that Gen. BULLER and Gen. WARREN and Major THORNEYCROFT are below the average of British officers of their respective ranks in knowledge of their business, nothing is to be gained by putting in their places men whose credentials for command must be of the same kind as theirs. It is the competency of British officers in general that Lord ROBERTS has arraigned in arraigning these three specimens of the output of the British military machine. When purchase was abolished, it was expected that the professional character of British officers would rise. But in fact, the composition of the British Army list seems to be essentially as aristocratic as ever. And in England this means that the average officer is an amateur and therefore necessarily an incompetent. It does not mean this in Germany or in Austria, where the army is as aristocratic a profession as it is in England, but where the fact of belonging to the aristocracy is by no means held, as it is held in England, to dispense a man from studying and knowing his business. There are of course British officers who know their business as well as it is known by the officers of any other country. But they are not "in the ring," and they are not thought of when it is a question of selection for high commands. In modern times there have been just two Englishmen who have made European reputations as commanders, MARLBOROUGH and WELLINGTON. It seems likely that the name of ROBERTS may be added to the list. He will have done his country an enormous service when he has "smashed" the Boers, even though it takes as many British soldiers as the total of the Boer populations. But Lord ROBERTS is almost unique in having won his rank and his command by having "served up to it," by unquestionable merit and not in the least by favor. For the rest, it seems that the average of professional competency has not advanced during the half century that has elapsed since the invasion of the Crimea, or even during the century and a half that has elapsed since the Continental wars of which CARLYLE said that "the British officers behaved in their usual manner, without knowledge of war or fear of death," and that the British notion of a General was "a courageous wooden pole with a cocked hat on top." That will continue to be the case until war is recognized in England as a very serious trade, which requires as severe an apprenticeship as any other. Until then, in spite of British valor, British prestige will continue to suffer whenever a British army is put into the field against a civilized enemy.

DEFECTIVE PERSPECTIVE.

Senator HOAR yesterday, in his impassioned appeal to the Republican Party to change its policy toward the Philippines, indulged in the following eulogy of AGUINALDO:

He deserves to be remembered with that small band who have given life, and everything dearer than life, to their country in a losing cause. He shall live with KOSSUTH, with Oom PAUL, with JOUBERT, with EMMET, with EGMONT and HORN, with NATHAN HALE, with WARREN, with all the great martyrs of history.

This is a curious jumble of historic and contemporaneous names. They are lumped under the general title of "great martyrs," but some of the men referred to neither were nor are martyrs at all, and some of them cannot by any stretch of enthusiastic imagination be called great. And it is not quite plain what is the analogy of most of them with AGUINALDO. We do not object to any reasonable admiration for the kind of courage or capacity the Tagal leader has shown, though there is no convincing proof as yet that it is a very high kind. But it is disagreeable to find the venerable Senator, who enjoys distinction in the body to which he belongs for culture and careful study, making so confused and untenable a statement as the one quoted. What can now be expected of younger and more reckless men?

THE CZAR AND BULGARIA.

Hitherto the pulse of the Balkans has been a pretty fair indicator of the health of "the Sick Man of Europe." Just now, however, when the Sultan seems to be approaching one of his periodic terms of grave foreign complications, the sentiment in the Balkans is curiously torpid. It was understood that the prolonged silence of Servia and Montenegro was merely owing to their jealousy of Bulgaria with her Russianized army and her ardent desire of freeing Macedonia from the Turkish yoke. A month ago the Government organs in Sofia gleefully intimated that the days of the Macedonian's thralldom were numbered, that the slender thread which bound their principality to the Porte would soon be severed, and that Bulgaria would then take her place among the independent nations of the world. A word from the Czar, however, has cut short these ambitious dreams, while the jealousy of the neighboring States has been turned into ridicule. But their silence is still unbroken.

There can be little doubt that the ominous nature of the advices from Sofia had caused the powers to bestir themselves and to think of their own unpaid debts against Turkey. But now in the rapidly augmenting complications the voice of Bulgaria is stilled, as it were, by the official denials which are poured in upon her from St. Petersburg, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. The restraining hand of NICHOLAS II. has been placed upon the feverish pulse of the principality. The Czar has declared that on no account must the status quo of the Balkans be disturbed.

It really seems as though the Vienna critics were correct in their assumption that Russia had been using the Bulgarian armament as a cat's paw to pull some choice railway and strategic concessions out of the Turkish fire. During the period of military reorganization the Bulgarians had every reason to believe, or supposed that they had every reason to believe, that the Czar looked with favor upon their ambitions; that, at least, action against the Turk would receive his moral support. They now know differently. Russia having received the coveted chestnuts, coolly insists that the treaty of Berlin must be maintained. The humiliation of Prince FERDINAND, who aspired to a kingly crown, and of his Government, is only rendered the more bitter from the realization that the Russianization of Bulgaria has gone too far for them to make overt objections.

And this is why in the rising turbulence of international complications at Constantinople the Balkans are acting as silent witnesses. Whatever rôle they may assume in the future, we may be sure, will be directed from St. Petersburg. What this rôle will be rests solely upon Russia's view of the claims of the other powers.

UNSOLD COPIES NOT RETURNABLE.

On and after Monday, April 30, the weekday editions of THE TIMES will be sold to newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies. The issue of Saturday, containing THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, has for some months been sold without this privilege. It has now been determined, for business reasons, to withdraw it altogether for every day of the week, except Sunday, when a limited number of returns will be permitted.

As the orders of newsdealers will naturally be readjusted to the measure of their average daily sales, it is not improbable that readers wishing to buy a copy of THE TIMES will find sometimes that their newsdealer has sold out his supply. The remedy is within everybody's reach. Readers of THE TIMES should order their paper in advance, having it delivered at their residences or places of business or reserved by the newsdealer until called for. If advance orders are given no inconvenience will be occasioned by the discontinuance of the return privilege, and it will be a distinct advantage to the newsdealers.

COLUMBIA AND COMMERCE.

The increasing demand for the special instruction of young men in the methods of the commercial world has been recognized by the Chamber of Commerce. A movement is now on foot to establish in Columbia University a Chair of Commerce for the purpose of enlightening the students in the mysteries of a practical branch too much neglected in the university scheme of education. The demand for such instruction has already been fulfilled in Europe and it is making itself widely felt in this country by reason of the extension of our trade and commerce and the incorporation of new lands under our political system. Aided by the Boards of Trade, the Chambers of Commerce, and the business men generally, the larger universities elsewhere are preparing to establish special courses of instruction in commerce.

New York being the financial and commercial centre of the country it is fitting that the first practical steps should be taken here, and it is equally suitable that they should be taken at Columbia, where so much has already been done for political and economic education. A special committee of the Chamber of Commerce prepared last April an exhaustive report on the subject, and on the basis of this report the Chamber suggested the advisability of establishing a course in commerce in Columbia. This university has in the meanwhile extended the scope of her School of Political Science to meet the new demands and is ready to add courses in commerce, accounting, and the like when the necessary funds are available.

To this end the Chamber of Commerce has started a subscription list, which already shows an encouraging growth. The promoters of the idea are in hopes that sufficient funds will be forthcoming this Spring to make it possible to establish the required courses next Fall. This project is one which will surely commend itself to the business community. The broadening of the scope of the university will be beneficial and the throwing open of higher instruction in the methods and theories of commercial intercourse will be invaluable to young men who do not wish to become scholars so much as men of affairs. The project is worthy of generous support, and it is wholly probable that it will receive it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"It may be said" is the phrase, wisely or amusingly cautious, according to how one looks at it, with which the Washington correspondent of The Baltimore Sun begins a statement of his theory of Admiral DEWEY'S political programme. Of course, anything "may be said" on any subject, with the inevitable understanding that the credibility of the utterance is a matter for the hearer to decide for himself. But out of the infinitude of the possible the Baltimore man selects the following: "It may be said that Admiral DEWEY will come out as an advocate for the ultimate independence of the Filipinos, unless they, in the meantime, indicate a desire to remain under the American flag, and will announce himself as a sound money Democrat. As the Admiral believes the silver issue to be dead he wishes to preserve the country in a prosperous condition. While he is sanguine of obtaining the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, he is determined, in case he should fail to secure it, to run as an independent candidate. In this manner he expects, with a three-cornered contest, to win." This has its attractive features, and most attractive of all, perhaps, is the delightful vagueness of an "ultimate independence," mitigated by an intervening desire not to be independent. We don't ascribe any particular value to guesses of this sort, but they make interesting enough reading, and there is always the chance that any individual specimen may be a "trial balloon," sent up to ascertain the direction of the prevailing winds of public opinion. When they are of that nature they tell not a little about what is going on in the place whence they arise.

—There is something intensely pathetic in the news that the "Transvaal Government is relying strongly on American intervention, and great results are expected from the campaign of WEBSTER DAVIS." To be sure, the news may not be accurate, and if the Boers are anywhere near as "slim" as their enemies credit them with being, they have not made such ludicrous mistakes as these. The report comes from Lorenzo Marques, however, and somebody must believe it, even if the Boers do not. So the pathos remains. Just think of it—"great results are expected from the campaign of WEBSTER DAVIS"! Why, even the late Mr. MACRUM can afford to smile again at that. He did at least have his little day of rapt attention. Mr. DAVIS has had to go without so much as half an hour of it.

—When the Illinois Legislature passed a law practically forbidding the use of the National flag or any representation of it for purposes not strictly patriotic, the citizens of the State were for the most part content with the action taken, though many of them probably had their doubts about the wisdom of what in reality was simply an attempt by statutory enactment to compel observance of the canons of ordinary good taste. As soon as enforcement of the law began, however, it was discovered that it prevented reputable business men from using pictures of the flag in ways disturbing only to people of the most exaggerated sensibilities, and the resulting prosecutions became so much of a nuisance that the course of the Illinois Supreme Court in declaring the law unconstitutional is likely to be received with composure and even with general satisfaction. That National emblems are sometimes treated with shocking disrespect by would-be advertisers is not to be disputed, and it would be more than well if this could be prevented, but it is hard to draw a hard and fast line between the proper and the improper. Separating the two is a debatable ground of considerable extent, and this can be narrowed only by the advance of education and refinement. Many of us, perhaps the majority of us, still fail to see that there is any particular harm in wrapping a slate pencil in red, white, and blue paper, or in printing an American flag on a cigar box or a can of tomatoes. These were punishable offenses under the Illinois law. In other words, the law, while presumably well-intentioned, went to absurd lengths. If the Illinois patriots try again, they will do enough if they prevent the mutilation of the flag and its defacement by commercial or political inscriptions. Incidentally, they might call attention to the disrepute brought on our standard wherever, in foreign lands, it flies over an American Consulate occupied by an incompetent, ignorant, vulgar, or drunken product of the spoils system. That is infinitely worse than the slate-pencil and tomato-can outrages, and definite responsibility for it could be much more easily fixed.

—It was only forty-seven years ago that to reach Mecca a man not a Moslem had to be a Richard Burton, marvelously familiar with Eastern languages and customs, and possessed of a fine indifference to the certain death that awaited him in case of detection. For years after that the holy places of Arabia remained forbidden ground for all except followers of the Prophet. Now it is announced that the Sultan has consented to the building of a railway and telegraph line straight to the Prophet's tomb, and presumably hereafter anybody with money, enough to pay his fare will be able to make, without difficulty or danger, the journey that was such a remarkable achievement in Burton's early days. There is much more in this than a mere opportunity to satisfy globe-trotting curiosity. A railroad to Mecca means the penetration of modern ideas to a region where they are woefully needed, and where their absence has constituted a standing menace to the rest of the world. For centuries the Holy City has been constantly receiving and distributing fatal infections on a wholesale scale. The civilized nations have hesitated to interfere effectively with the annual pilgrimages, and after the pilgrims started into the interior they were left entirely to their own devices, which of course have never dealt with anything so irreligious as sanitation. A railroad in such a locality must mean some measure of reform.

Disfiguration of Riverside Drive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What about the unsightly black railing about ten feet high that Mrs. Clarke is putting up around her residence on Riverside Drive? She opposes something that will be an ornament to the drive, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. Let the Commissioner of Parks take action to stop the unsightly railing from being erected. J. McK.

New York, April 17, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Sensitive.

"You move every Spring, don't you?"

"Yes. When I've impoverished myself buying coal all Winter I can't stand it to stay and see that house get red hot in Summer for nothing."—Chicago Record.

Kept on the Jump.

"That tall man seems to be the busiest person around the establishment. What does he do?"

"It is his duty to see whether the others are working or not."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Heavy College Expenses.

"Isn't your son's college education expensive?"

"Oh, very. You see he has to have silver monograms on every baseball bat he owns."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Trouble with Slankins.

"I haven't heard anything from Slankins for a long time. He went out West and got to be a County Treasurer or something of that kind. How was he getting along at last accounts?"

"His last accounts, I am informed, didn't balance."—Chicago Tribune.

Not Responsible for Any of Them.

"Say, what right have you got to kick?" asked the man.

"You never vote."

"That's just the reason I have a right to kick," said the tall man with the unhappy look. "As long as I don't vote I am not to blame for the actions of the fellows that are elected."—Indianapolis Press.

SPRING SYMPTOMS.

From The Boston Courier.

I know that Spring is in the air
By hints that meet me everywhere,
From sheltered fenceways breaking through
The vernal grass plays peek-a-boo;

A courier zephyr now and then
Brings distant bird note to my ken;
A sunbeam looks at me askance
To warm me with assuring glance.

And yesterday my good wife said—
With quite imperious toss of head
And accent rather far from meek—
"That carpet must come up next week."

TURKEY DEFIES POWERS.

Will Increase Duties Despite Protests of Ambassadors.

CONSTANTINOPLE April 18.—The Porte to-day replied to the third of the collective notes of the powers on the subject of an increase of 8 per cent. in duty. The note announces the intention of the Government to adhere to the plan of increasing the duties on account of the bad condition of Turkish finances.

The Ambassadors have decided to address another note to the Porte, again stating the objections to such an increase without a previous understanding with the powers.

The tenacity of the Porte threatens to lead to serious conditions.

NAVAL OFFICERS IN TROUBLE.

Forty-four Russians Are Said to be Under Arrest.

VIENNA, April 18.—Two Russian Admirals and forty-two Russian naval officers of high rank are reported to have been arrested at Sebastopol, owing to irregularities in the construction department and to the embezzlement of millions.

All the ships in Black Sea harbors are being ordered to Sebastopol for inspection. To this movement is attributable the recent rumor of Russian naval mobilization in the Black Sea.

STUDENTS DROWN IN THE RHINE.

Thirteen Out of Twenty Lost When Their Boat Capsized.

BINGEN, April 18.—A boat on board which were twenty members of the Catholic Students' Association, while crossing the River Rhine yesterday from this place to Ruedesheim, was capsized and thirteen of its occupants were drowned.

STARVATION IN JAMAICA.

Failure of Banana Crop Causes Widespread Suffering.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 18.—It is announced here in the local press that in consequence of the failure of the banana crop in the Parish of St. Thomas, widespread and acute suffering exists in that place and a number of deaths from starvation have occurred among the people there.

German Miners Favor American Meat.

BERLIN, April 18.—The Congress of Organized German Miners, now in session at Altenburg, has adopted resolutions declining to join the Socialist Party, pronouncing against the importation of cheap foreign labor for the mines, declaring in favor of embodying an eight-hour clause in the German Mining Bill now before the Reichstag, and vigorously antagonizing any exclusion of American meats from imports.

No More Trouble in Shan-Tung.

BERLIN, April 18.—According to advices from Kiao-Chou, Shan-Tung, the German officials there have succeeded in obtaining guarantees from the new Governor General of Shan-Tung against native riots and native interference during railroad construction. It is also asserted that everything there is quiet now.

King Oscar Arrives in London.

LONDON, April 19.—King Oscar and the Queen of Sweden and Norway have arrived in London.

Plague Kills Over 4,000 in a Week.

SIMLA, April 18.—The deaths from plague throughout India during the past week slightly decreased in number, but the aggregate is still more than 4,000.

The Plague in Red Sea Ports.

CAIRO, April 18.—The bubonic plague is reported to have made its appearance at several ports on the Red Sea.

DUKE DE ARCOS IS SATISFIED.

The Explanation of Chicago Mayor's Blunder Is Accepted.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—It is learned that no instructions were sent from Washington to Mr. Storer, the United States Minister at Madrid, relative to the presentation of regrets for the extension to the Duke de Arcos, the Spanish Minister here, of the invitation to attend the celebration in Chicago of the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Harbor. Mr. Storer acted on his own responsibility.

The officials are careful to make it clear that Mr. Storer did not make an apology in the name of his Government, and they are confident that the Madrid dispatch conveys an erroneous impression on that point. Inasmuch as the offense, if there has been any offense, was perpetrated by a municipality, for whose actions the United States is in no sense responsible, it would not be proper for the United States Government to make an apology. On the other hand, it was entirely competent for Mr. Storer to personally explain the matter to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Inquiry to-day discloses the fact that many of the members of the diplomatic body received invitations to attend the demonstration in Chicago. The Spanish Minister is satisfied with the explanation of the affair that has been made by Mayor Harrison, and he says that he will not make the incident the subject of any representations to the State Department. So that is the end of it.

The whole occurrence, however, has had the effect to emphasize in the minds of the officials here the propriety of remitting to the State Department any exchanges between the diplomatic body here and the promoters of enterprises and celebrations, whether these latter are National, State, or municipal.

SCIENTISTS SAIL FOR SIBERIA.

Jesup Expedition of the American Museum to be Gone Two Years.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Three scientific men, comprising the Jesup Expedition sent out by the American Museum of Natural History of New York to explore the unknown portions of northwestern Siberia, have sailed from this city. They are Norman C. Buxton, an American, and two Russians, Waldemar Gogaras and Waldemar Jackelson.

One object of the trip will be to determine whether or not the American Indian is descended from Asiatic stock. The Russians will devote themselves mainly to the ethnological problems, studying the native language and songs, customs, and physical characteristics of almost every tribe that inhabits the northwestern section of Siberia. Buxton will confine his work mainly to the zoological field, making a new collection of birds and mammals for the museum on Manhattan Square. They expect to be gone for at least two years.

WANT TO BUILD RUSSIAN ROAD.

Americans After Contract for St. Petersburg-Odessa Line.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—E. F. Walker of this city and J. H. McCleary of Richmond, representing prominent capitalists of Philadelphia and Richmond, sailed to-day from New York on the steamship New York for Southampton. They are authorized to pledge bonds for any amount of money necessary to secure the contract for building the projected railroad from St. Petersburg to Odessa, which will traverse more than half the Russian Empire from north to south.

The American agents will go to London, where a conference will be held with Russian military officials. They will then proceed to Paris and Berlin for conferences with other Russian officers.

It is understood that the new railroad cannot be constructed at a cost of less than $90,000,000. Should the contract come to this country, the responsible positions in the actual construction of the railroad will be filled by Americans. All heads of departments for the planning and all foremen required for the laying of the roads will be taken from American offices and workshops, and only American material will be used.

EASTER FESTIVAL POPULAR

Mrs. Gould's Pony a Bright and Particular Star.

BEAUTY CONTEST GROWING

The Mistresses Mary Quite Contrary Artful in Gathering Customers —New Features Daily.

The bright and particular star of the children's Easter festival for the Cuban orphans most of the time is the $1,000 polo pony presented by Mrs. George Gould. The pony stands in the lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House, and the only reason that he is not always a shining light is because occasionally he has to go to his lodgings to eat and have his toilet made. When he is present he is surrounded most of the time by a crowd, sometimes of women and sometimes of small boys, and the women say pretty things to him until the little jockey, who has him in charge, shakes his head sadly and says he has an awful fear the pony's head will outgrow the rest of his body and spoil his beauty.

The pony is to be sold by chances. There is a book at the English table where these are registered, and where Mrs. George Gould, who presides most of the time, and Lady Mary Sackville sell autographed photographs of actors and actresses, letter paper, and all sorts of useful things beside taking the names of would-be owners of the pony. Three young men, whose names are down, are the Gould boys, Jay, Kingdon, and George J., Jr.

At the Beauty Book contest at 6 o'clock last night, Lady Mary Sackville had seventy-six votes, the greatest number cast; Mrs. Donald McLean had twenty votes, and Emma Eames eighteen. Mrs. McLean is the well known Regent of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is at the Scotch booth. She says that she has taken part in all sorts and kinds of things before in her life, but this is her first experience in a beauty contest, and she thinks it delightful. At this booth, of which Miss Margaret Cameron, daughter of Sir Roderick, is Chairman, are all sorts of fine golf sticks and accoutrements. John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of State, took a chance on a handsome plaid golf bag with clubs yesterday afternoon. One of the features of the booth is a quantity of white heather. It is the lucky heather which the servants in Scotland always present to their new mistress when she crosses the threshold of her new home as a bride, to bring her good luck.

But what are golf clubs to loves of Easter bonnets? That is what they ask at the French booth, which has more breathing room than any other in the festival, for it occupies the whole of the lobby of the Thirty-ninth Street entrance to the house. And it has the prettiest of hats, made by the best milliners of the city, and all sorts of things for the neck and hair, to say nothing of French china and embroidery. Every man who goes into that booth wishes for once in his life that he was a woman, to have a hat tried on by the amateur milliners in charge. It was Brooklyn Day in the booth yesterday, and Mrs. Andrew J. Perry, the Brooklyn Chairman, was in charge, with the girls of her own particular club, the Urban, in attendance. There were Mrs. Osborn Phillips, Mrs. Walter H. Meserole, Mrs. George H. Iler, and Mrs. Leonard Dakin for matrons, and Miss Phillips, Miss Marion Barron, Miss Agnes Phillips, and Miss Maud S. Perry among the others dispensing pretty hats and other things.

MISTRESSES MARY QUITE CONTRARY.

This is the last booth at the left on the main floor as one enters the building, and on the other side to the right are the Mistresses Mary Quite Contrary. There are any number of them, and they are most enthusiastic young women. They say modestly that they are the most popular dispensers of ten-cent mysteries at the festival, and their pretty little flower decked room is full most of the time.

"You see," said one of the Marys, "we let people feel around among the packages a good deal to find what is what. It is one of Mary's contrary ways."

From time to time a contrary Mary will stroll forth into the main hall of the festival carrying a big banner telling of the charms of her bower, and she always comes back with a trail of customers after her.

The army table has real khaki suits for sale, besides the material itself, which may be purchased. Yesterday there was a new lot of hats just in from the Philippines—straw hats, that could be bought for $1 each. They look exactly like the little mixed straw hats the country boy wears and buys for 5 cents. But they are not, and they have associations. And things are not high at the fair. Everything has been donated, and many things which are really rare and interesting can be bought lower than at the shops.

At the booth where beautiful India stuffs and embroideries are sold they have a magnificent collection of beautiful things, which are sold at a very low price. There are interesting bead jackets and curiosities also at the Alaskan booth, and the attendants have sold so many bead moccasins that they have come to the conclusion that bead shoes are to be the fashion for the Summer.

The jinrikshas furnish one of the most attractive means of spending 10 cents. There are two of them on the floor, with appropriately dressed coolies in attendance. The young women at the Japanese booth themselves can't withstand the temptation of a ride, and when one of the Japanese ladies steps in she always carries a big Japanese flag with her to wave. The Japanese street is crowded all the time. It is particularly attractive. Mrs. Horace Mansfield, the Chairman, who has spent some time in Japan, has arranged a perfect little Japanese house. In the tearoom they have those charming little branches of cherry blossoms that one sees in everything Japanese. As dispensed here, the refreshment is in the form of a pink water ice called hazu. This was 15 cents, but the little room was so crowded all the time that the price was put up to 25 cents a plate to reduce the numbers.

THE JAPANESE ARTISTS.

Another feature is the Japanese artist who paints charming floral and bird scenes on white satin in seven minutes to order for a dollar. The unfortunate artist looked warm yesterday, but the work is most attractive, and there were six or more orders ahead most of the time. Mrs. C. N. Harding and Mrs. Caldwell are the managers.

There was no picture in the place prettier than a charming young woman in costume, short sleeves, and a 'kerchief around her neck, sketching profiles, which are sold, cut out or blackened, with the artist's signature, for 50 cents. The artists yesterday were Miss Virginia Hargraves Wood, Miss Emily Nichols Hatch, Miss Alice Russing, Mrs. Edwin R. Quinby, and John R. Bacon. Pen-and-ink portraits at $1 each and water color portraits at $5 were new features of the day. There are many beautiful pictures by prominent artists given for the cause, and selling at very reasonable prices, in the department. Every day develops new things at the festival.

The attendance at the Opera House last night, notwithstanding the rain, was the largest since the fair opened and progress on the floor was at times impossible. The largest crowds were at the English and Swiss booths. At the former Mrs. George Gould, in a remarkable gown of black net and lace with a picture hat of blue chiffon, sold many articles. Mrs. Gould at 9:30 o'clock went out into the lobby, where the polo pony presented to the fair has his stall, and there, assisted by Miss Greta Pomeroy and Lady Mary Sackville, sold hundreds of chances on the pony.

At the Swiss booth there were present during the evening Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. Hoffman Miller, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman and Mrs. Joseph Stickney.

A feature of the evening was a vaudeville performance given in the assembly room by a company of newsboys from the Newsboys' Lodging House.

Dr. Andrews Likely to Accept.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews will accept the proffered Chancellorship of the University of Nebraska unless conditions which have not entered into his consideration present themselves. He stated last night that he was favorable to acceptance of the position, but had not notified the Regents of the University of his decision, preferring not to consider it final yet. Aside from questions of taste, Dr. Andrews said his attitude was forced by the state of his health.

EARL RUSSELL, BIGAMIST?

Reported He Married Mollie Cooke in Reno, Nev., Sunday.

His First Wife, from Whom He Is Not Divorced, a Music Hall Performer in London.

LONDON, April 18.—The cabled announcement in the marriage columns of The Times this morning of the wedding of Earl Russell to Mollie Cooke, at Reno, Nev., April 15, has created a sensation here, as it appears that Earl Russell, according to the English law, is still legally married to the first Countess Russell, who is now performing at the Tivoli Music Hall. The Star thinks the announcement, which also appeared in this morning's Standard, may be a hoax, for, it says, by marrying another woman the head of the noble house would render himself liable to imprisonment for bigamy on his return to England.

The Westminster Gazette suggests Earl Russell may have secretly secured an American divorce. But, it is pointed out, that this would not save him from the penalties of the English law courts.

When Countess Russell was interviewed this afternoon on the subject she was almost prostrated, and is arranging to postpone her appearance on the boards this evening. She was accompanied by her mother. All the Countess knew of the affair was the announcement in the papers. She said:

"When I saw the news the blow was terrible. It seems such a dreadful addition to all my troubles. It is terrible, if it is true, that a man can go to another country and get married after the courts of this country have decided against him. It is quite untrue to say Earl Russell obtained a judicial separation. When the House of Lords heard the case it was decided against him."

Lady Scott said she and her daughter knew the Earl had been in America about a year, but they had heard nothing from him. She added:

"Lady Russell has placed the matter in the hands of her solicitor, and is not at all inclined to resign herself to the acceptance of her noble husband's family motto, which is: 'What will be, will be.'"

A close friend of Lord Russell, in confirming the announcement of the Earl's marriage, adds:

"For some time Lord Russell felt that his years of suffering and annoyance had released him from all obligations, moral or otherwise, connected with his first marriage, and, therefore, that he was free to do as he desired. I do not believe the question of bigamy will be raised; but, at any rate, Lord Russell and his Irish bride are returning to England next month."

RENO, Nev., April 18.—A marriage license was issued to John Francis Stanley Russell and Mollie Cooke in this city, Saturday, April 14. They stopped at the Riverside Hotel Saturday night, and were married Sunday by Judge Benjamin Curler. They left Sunday night for the East, their destination being unknown.

Mollie Cook, the bride, appeared to be a woman of forty. When the couple procured the marriage license the groom gave his age as "over eighteen." The marriage ceremony was witnessed by A. Holmes and Miss Fernandes. The bride's son, about twenty-three years of age, was with the couple. They came to Reno from Glenbrook, Nev., a small Summer resort on the shores of Lake Tahoe.

THE EARL'S MARITAL TROUBLES.

The marital troubles of Earl and Countess Russell have been publicly aired in one way or another on many occasions in the courts during the last ten years, the most celebrated action connected with them having been the application of the Countess for a divorce, which was tried in London in the Autumn of 1891. The affair was a cause celebre of the first water, and brought out a number of dramatic incidents, among them the complete justification of the Earl, and the consequent shifting of public sympathy from one side to the other. The suit, after some days' trial of the case, was completely broken down, and Mr. Justice Butt of the Probate and Divorce Division made a decision unparalleled in the history of that court. He not only found for the defendant, but condemned Countess Russell to pay the whole costs of the case, amounting to over £5,000.

A little more than three years later the Countess commenced another suit, this time for the restoration of her conjugal rights. She lost this case also, and subsequently she was sued by H. A. Roberts, Master of Bath College, on account of allegations she had made about him when the divorce case was tried. Mr. Roberts obtained £3,000 damages.

In October, 1896, Earl Russell obtained a warrant for the arrest of his mother-in-law, the celebrated Lady Tina C. Scott, on a charge of criminal libel. She was proved to have made allegations against him of the same character as those made by her daughter at the divorce hearing, and after a long trial she was, on Jan. 8, 1897, sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

In March, 1899, the Countess had still another surprise for London society. She announced that she was going on the stage; that she was going to "start life anew." She made her first appearance in Plymouth a few days later, and has been almost constantly on the boards ever since.

Earl Russell attempted to obtain a judicial separation in 1895. A decree was granted to him, but the Countess appealed, and the litigation was ended by the Court of Appeals refusing relief to either party, so that they are still, according to English law, man and wife.

WARNS BRITISH MANUFACTURERS.

LONDON, April 19.—The Times to-day begins a series of articles on "American Engineering Competition," written by a special correspondent, who dilates upon the "indifference displayed by British manufacturers toward the immense developments in America," and upon the certainty of a "serious rivalry so soon as the present excessive home demand in the United States slackens up."

Commenting editorially upon the opening article and emphasizing the "grave importance of the matter," The Times says:

"The difference between English and American workmen is the same as the difference between the mechanical discipline of our soldiers and that reliance upon individual training and intelligence which is now recognized as necessary in other armies.

"In fact, our workmen are too much like their masters in thinking that what has been done in the past will do very well in the future. We trust that these letters on American engineering may help to dispel this illusion in time to prevent a rude awakening."

Order to Protect Chinese Christians.

PEKING, April 19.—The Government has issued an edict directing all Viceroys and Governors to warn armed organizations that they must refrain from acts of hostility toward native Christians. These officials are also instructed to punish severely any infractions of the order.

"GEORGE DEWEY" IN COURT.

In looking over the list of prisoners to be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, Clerk Merz was much surprised to see the name "George Dewey" on the melancholy roll, and called the attention of Magistrate Zeller to it.

"Where is he?" said the Magistrate.

"Right here, Your Honor," said Policeman Birmingham of the Leonard Street Police Station, as he pushed to the railing a fairly well-dressed young man, whose face still showed the evidence of recent heavy potations. The policeman explained that he had found the man in Franklin Street helpless from liquor late Tuesday night.

The prisoner said he was thirty years old, and insisted that he had given his right name, although he refused to say where he lived. He caused another sensation in court by declaring that he was born in Spain, and had never heard of the hero of Manila Bay.

"Imagine a Spaniard christened George Dewey," said the Magistrate. "You are fined $3 for using the name."

The amount was beyond the prisoner's resources, and he was led away to the Tombs.

$3,000 for the Wise Memorial Fund.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—Mount Carmel Lodge, No. 2, of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith to-night voted $3,000 to the Isaac M. Wise Memorial Fund, started since the recent death of Dr. Wise, for the Hebrew Union College, founded by him.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There were numerous dinners last evening, among them one of twenty-two covers given by Mrs. William A. Duer at her residence, 17 West Twenty-first Street; one of fourteen covers given by Mrs. A. R. Flower of 500 Madison Avenue, in honor of F. S. Flower, who sails for Europe to-day; one of twenty covers given by Miss Wright for her niece, Mrs. J. N. Conyngham, daughter of Mrs. J. Hood Wright, at 613 Fifth Avenue, to celebrate Mrs. Conyngham's wooden wedding. There were also several smaller dinners.

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Mrs. J. G. Neeser of 5 East Sixty-fifth Street took a party of twelve people to the theatre last evening, and Mrs. J. B. Trevor of 21 East Thirty-seventh Street also took a party of the same number to the theatre.

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The organization known as the Century Dances had their Easter cotillion at Delmonico's last night. There was a large attendance of members and guests. The patronesses were Mrs. Edmund L. Keyes, Mrs. J. Edward Simmons, Mrs. Wagstaff, and Mrs. Church. Among the managers were Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., Arthur Gouverneur Morris, Dr. H. C. Cabell, and Sheppard Homans. The cotillion was led by Thomas Coleston Kinney of Virginia and Miss Blanche Rumsey. Among the dancers were Miss Mary Wagstaff, Miss Eleanor Keyes, Miss Julie Parsons, Miss Edith Root, Miss Alberta Sturges, Miss Baylison Myles, Miss Mattie B. Quarrier, Miss Marie Vernon Brown, Miss Jessie V. N. Voss, Miss Helene Trenholm, Miss Louise Jackson, Miss Lucy Carter Byrd, Miss Helen Aiken, Miss Agnes Adams, Miss Mildred Dix, Miss Pauline M. Cory, Miss Caroline De Billier, Miss Ethel Edson, Miss Harper, Miss Louise E. Jones, the Misses Inman, the Misses Potter, Miss Josephine Roe Miss Caroline Thompson, Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence, and Messrs. J. S. Auchincloss, Lawrence Adams, Cornelius R. Agnew, William Alexander, Thomas F. Bayard, Goldsborough Banyer, C. Ledyard Blair, J. Gerald Benkard, St. John Chilton, Richard S. Chisholm, Edward H. Cary, Henry B. Cannon, Walter Coles Cabell, Lamont Dominick, Dr. J. Clifton Edgar, Stuart Duncan, Dr. Harwood Huntington, James L. Johnson, Philip Kearny, Dr. O. L. Jones, George H. Sullivan, and Heth Lorton. Supper was served at small tables in the small ballroom after the cotillion.

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Mrs. George Gould and Lady Mary Sackville are doing good work at the English booth of the Cuban festival, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's occasional presence also adds to the interest of that booth. On Tuesday Lady Mary during the day was gowned in a gray mixed cloth costume, with a sailor collar, covered with lace, and wore a large hat of black tulle, with a tulle veil. In the evening she wore a gown of black lace and the same hat. Mrs. Gould wore a gown of black spangled net, with a large picture hat of black, trimmed with pale blue plumes, and about her neck a superb gold chain, set with enormous pearls. Yesterday Lady Mary was in black, with a picture hat, and Mrs. Gould was in white, with a white hat and veil, and wore about her neck a boa of white ostrich feathers. The grand march on Monday night is to be repeated on Friday evening.

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At the meeting of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club yesterday afternoon at the Tennis Building the prize was a glass flower bowl, with silver rim. There were Easter favors for the women, tiny ducks with yellow plumage, rabbits, &c. Among the guests present were Mrs. W. H. Pell, Miss de Seint-Seigne, Marion Peters, L. H. Williams, Blanche A. Williams, Lillie W. Valentine, Miss Schoonmaker, Miss Irwin Martin, O. L. Jones, Jr., Henry Middleton, and of the members, Mrs. G. H. Church, Miss Emily Coddington, Miss Sylvia Green, Miss Brice Gray, Mrs. William McN. Purdy, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Miss Hewlett, Miss Johnson, Miss Van Schaick, Miss Edith Tighiman, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, and T. P. Cooper, William McNeven Purdy, Walter Rutherfurd, Dr. Van Schaick, and C. F. Goodwin. There were about 100 people in attendance.

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Among the numerous weddings scheduled for to-day will be those of Samuel S. Walstrum and Miss Mary E. Price, daughter of Mrs. William H. Price, and Edward Morrison, Jr., and Miss Isabel James, daughter of John B. James, and of Alfred Elliot Dieterich and Miss Edith Young, daughter of Mrs. Alfred Young. Miss Young is the daughter of the late Alfred Young of Richmond, Va., who owned the plantation called Westbrooke, near Richmond. After her father's death Miss Young came into the possession of a large amount of stock in one of the leading tobacco manufactories of the South, and it is said that the Tobacco Trust recently purchased this from her for a sum mounting into millions. Miss Young and her mother came last year to New York and bought the house owned by Gen. John Watts Kearny at 19 East Fifty-fourth Street. Mr. Dieterich was graduated last year from Columbia, and is a member of the Metropolitan Club. He is a son of Charles F. Dieterich. The wedding of this young couple will be very quietly celebrated at the residence of the bride's mother.

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The engagement is announced of Robert Munn of Boston and Miss Margaret Crosby, daughter of the late John Crosby and a sister of Mrs. Edward Nicoll of Cambridge, Mass., and of Mrs. Robert J. Hare Powel of New Brighton, Staten Island. Miss Crosby is an author and some years ago achieved a decided reputation for her short stories in different magazines. The engagement is also announced of the Rev. Thomas Worrall of Burlington, Vt., and Miss Lydia Malcolm, daughter of Mrs. Charles Howard Malcolm, whose country place at Annandale-on-the-Hudson is known as the Cedars.

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On the Columbia, sailing to-day for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg, there are booked among others Alvey A. Adee, Assistant Secretary of State; Mrs. Clarence Cary, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Corbin, Prof. Michele Gordigiani, Prof. Edward Gordigiani, Albert Innes, R. M. L. Walsh, Mrs. Mary R. Talmage, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Talmage, Miss Louise Parkhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe Penzhorn, Miss Oakley and Miss S. Oakley. On La Gascogne, sailing to-day for Havre, are booked among other passengers Richard J. Barry, H. H. Campbell, Mrs. H. Campbell, Mrs. Girard and child, Jules Guillaume, Eliot Gregory, F. Henry, Baron d'Hallewyn, Baroness d'Hallewyn, and child, Chandler Robbins, Sylvain Guy Roosevelt, George A. Roosevelt, Mr. Stump, and Mrs. Stump and child.

On the Bremen there arrived yesterday Mrs. Baxter of this city, Mrs. M. Kingsley, and Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Robinson. On the United States transport Sedgwick, which arrived from Cuba yesterday, there came among others Col. Calvin De Witt, Mrs. De Witt and child, Major F. S. D. Dodge, Major W. F. Carter, Mrs. Carter and son, Lieut. A. W. Chase, Mrs. Chase, Lieut. W. Young, and Gen. W. D. Whipple.

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Among the announcements of the week was that of the arrival of the stork in London, in the household of Mr. and Mrs. "Lulu" Harcourt. They are the happy parents of a young daughter. Mrs. Harcourt is a niece of J. Pierpont Morgan, and her wedding last Spring in London, at which Miss Pierpont Morgan was one of the bridesmaids, was one of the fashionable events of the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who will leave early in May for Europe, will attend a large concert given in their honor in London by Mrs. John W. Mackay, who arrives there next week with her daughter, the Princess Colonna, from the Riviera. Mrs. Mackay will remain in London until June, and will then go to Scotland. Her daughter and daughter-in-law will go with her. Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck has announced her intention of giving several large entertainments in London next month in honor of her sister, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and to bring out her daughter, Miss Cavendish Bentinck. Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills will sail the first week in May.

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Among the recent arrivals in Paris are Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who are at the Elysée Hotel. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Mrs. Michael Herbert, Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, have been at Monte Carlo. Mrs. Arthur Paget is also in the Riviera, and has been much at Monte Carlo and at Cannes. At a recent dinner given by the Grand Duke Michael at the Cercle Nautique, in Cannes, Mrs. Arthur Paget wore a white silk gown, profusely embroidered in diamonds. Mme. de Charette (Miss Polk) was also of the party.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 18.—Word was received by the caretakers of the Drexel villa on Ochre Point to-day from Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel to close their cottage, as they would not come to Newport this season, owing to the death of Mrs. Drexel's father, William P. Troth, in Philadelphia. The absence of the Drexels from the social gayeties here will be very much regretted, as for the past three seasons they have been among the leaders in the entertaining, both at their villa and aboard their yacht. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel will shortly go to Europe for a long visit.

Miss Grosvenor has arrived at her cottage for the season and has as her guest Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor.

Miss E. M. Packer of Philadelphia has arrived at her cottage in Jamestown for the season.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Towne—Swenson.

John Henry Towne and Miss Eleonora Swenson, daughter of Mrs. Svante M. Swenson, were married yesterday noon in St. Bartholomew's Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. David H. Greer, rector of the church. The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her brother, Eric P. Swenson, was gowned in white satin timmed in point applique. This lace also formed the sleeves from elbow to wrist. Her veil was of tulle, fastened with orange blossoms and a diamond sunburst, the bridegroom's gift. She carried a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Grace Allen, wore a gown of white mousseline de soie, with lace over satin. She also wore pink at waist and throat, and carried pink roses. The bridesmaids, the Misses Antoinette Montgomery, Cora Barnes, Lillian Underhill, and Augusta White, wore white mousseline over pink silk, and carried Mme. Testout roses. Both the maid of honor and the bridesmaids wore hats of Etruscan straw trimmed with pink roses. Mr. Towne's best man was his brother, Frederick R. Towne, and the ushers were John Dearborn, Henry Forbes Bigelow, and John Bacheider, all of Boston; Lawrence Mauran of St. Louis, Henry Huributt of Stamford, Conn.; Robert Thorne, S. A. Swenson, and Thomas Curtis Clark, Jr., of this city. The church decorations, by Aldred, were very handsome. Bunches of bridesmaids' roses were laid on each pew, and the chancel was a solid bank of palms and pink and white flowering plants. The ceremony was followed by a breakfast at the house of the bride, 20 East Sixtieth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Towne will spend the Summer in the Adirondacks on Upper Saranac Lake.

Starr—Danforth.

Howard White Starr, son of Theodore B. Starr, and Miss Henrietta Delaplaine Danforth, daughter of Mrs. G. H. Danforth, were married at 12:15 o'clock yesterday in the Central Presbyterian Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, by the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith. The bride entered the church on the arm of George H. Danforth, her brother. Her gown was of white satin, trimmed with point lace, her veil of tulle was caught with orange blossoms, and her shower bouquet was of white orchids and orange blossoms. About her neck she wore a single string of pearls and a pendant of large diamonds. The bridesmaids, who wore dresses of tucked white mull with yokes and sleeves of lace, and white straw hats trimmed with chiffon and white flowers and who carried Easter lillies, were the Misses Isabel Danforth, sister of the bride; Jeannette Hughes, Grace Jenkins, Therese Hollander of Boston, Emma Hyatt of Plainfield, and Elizabeth H. Williamson of Wyoming, N. J. All wore slender gold chains about their necks and handsome pendants of pearls with emerald centres. These were the gifts of the bride. The ushers were William K. Payne of Auburn, N. Y., the Rev. Shaw Newell, Dr. Theodore G. White, Anson Wood Burchard, Herman Thomas and the bride's brother, Francis J. Danforth. The church decorations were palms, Southern smilax, Easter lilies and marguerites. There was a breakfast at the residence of the bride's mother, 104 West Fifty-eighth Street, for the bridal party, after the ceremony. The house was decorated with Southern smilax, white hyacinths, Easter lilies, and asparagus fern.

Hope—Kipp.

Miss Florence Kipp, daughter of Lieut. Col. William H. Kipp of the Seventh Regiment, was married last evening in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church to Clarence A. Hope, son of Charles E. Hope, by the Rev. George R. Van De Water, Rector of the church. The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her father, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with point lace. Her veil was of tulle, and she carried a shower bouquet. Miss Margaret Jones was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Daisy Hope, sister of the groom, and Miss A. Annette. Corp. William F. Robertson of the Seventh Regiment was best man, and the ushers were Sergt. Burdett Kipp of the Seventh Regiment, a brother of the bride; Rathbun Kipp, and Charles G. Kipp, cousins of the bride; Charles William Trask, Theodore Hope, a brother of the groom, and Charles Villade. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, 20 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. Lieut. Col. Kipp, accompanied by his son and the best man, arrived in town yesterday afternoon from Croton Dam on furloughs.

Shibe—Brown.

John Devine Shibe of Philadelphia and Miss Jessie Crighton Brown, daughter of Morell O. Brown of 110 Riverside Avenue, were married last evening at 8 o'clock at Sherry's. The Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge performed the ceremony. The bride's father gave her away. Her princesse gown was of white Renaissance lace, her veil was of tulle, and her bouquet was of white roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Grace L. Bently of Philadelphia was the maid of honor, and the Misses May Squires and Harriette Pratt of New York, Estelle Rodgers of Brooklyn, and Jeanne McLoughlin of New Brunswick, N. J., were the bridesmaids. Mr. Shibe's best man was Albert Diesinger of Philadelphia, and the ushers, all of whom were Philadelphians, were J. Terrance Leonard, Edward A. Chengeon, Louis Warne, and J. T. Hickman. After the marriage ceremony there was a large reception, also at Sherry's.

Palmer—Wilkinson.

Miss Violet Wilkinson, daughter of Col. J. B. Wilkinson, ex-General Appraiser, was married last evening to William H. Palmer, Jr., of the Seventh Regiment, and son of Capt. Palmer, in St. Michael's Church, by the Rev. J. P. Peters, rector of the church. Until yesterday it was a question whether the wedding would be celebrated on the day fixed, because of the bridegroom having to go to Croton Dam on strike duty, but at the last minute he received a two weeks' furlough. The bride entered the church on the arm of her father. Miss Laura B. Turner of Virginia was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Florence Ketchum, M. Dorman, Bertha Palmer, sister of the bridegroom, and Edith Martin. The ushers were Marcy Wilkinson, brother of the bride; Bruce Ford, Herbert Lehman, and Deveraux Elms. A small reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 2 West One Hundred and Third Street.

Ellis—Adams.

George A. Ellis, Jr., of Brooklyn, and Miss Florence Vance Adams, daughter of Thomas Adams, were married yesterday at 5 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Grace McCreery of Knoxville, Tenn., and the bridesmaids were the Misses Jessie Case and Ethel Adams. The ushers were Garry Adams, Frank Stevenson, Frederic Gans, and Louis Adams, and the best man was Edward Hutton. The bride's gown was of white satin, her veil was of point lace, and her bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was in white crepe de chine, trimmed with lace and pearls. She wore a large white hat with white feathers, and carried white roses. The two bridesmaids wore white point d'esprit over white silk, and carried white rosebuds.

Robbins—Hayward.

Prof. Edmund Yard Robbins of Princeton University and Miss Emeline Place Hayward, daughter of J. Kilbourne Hayward, were married yesterday afternoon in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin by the Rev. George M. Christian, rector of the church. Miss Hayward entered the church on the arm of her brother, who gave her away. Her gown was severely plain and of white satin, her veil was of tulle, and she carried a single spray of white blossoms. Her sister, Miss Hayward, was the maid of honor. She wore white organdie, trimmed with ecru lace, and a black straw picture hat, and carried American Beauty roses. Prof. Robbins's brother was best man, and the ushers were Prof. Katzenbach of Trenton, Prof. Vreeland of Princeton, and Mr. Robbins and Mr. Sullivan of New York.

Stearns—French.

Albert Lester Stearns and Miss Ethel Lillian French, daughter of Darwin G. French, were married at 7:30 o'clock last evening at the residence of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Anthony J. Evans, of the West Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a white satin dress with trimmings of point lace, chiffon and orange blossoms. Her veil was of tulle and her only ornament a diamond brooch, the bridegroom's present. Miss Ines E. French, the maid of honor, was in white taffeta veiled with white lace and carried white flowers. The bridesmaids, the Misses May Tuttle and Grace Higgins, wore the same style of gowns and carried pink roses. The ceremony was followed by a reception. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns will spend their honeymoon on the Pacific Coast.

Haskins—Lathrop.

Miss Marian Graves Lathrop, daughter of Levi Chapman Lathrop, and Henry Stanley Haskins were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Brick Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. Erdman of Morristown, N. J. The maid of honor was Miss Florence Lathrop, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Edith Hull of Morristown and Miss Ethel Moses of this city. The best man was Robert Emmet MacAlarney, and the ushers were Rufus and Sydney Mather, Paul and Donald Attenzellar, Hugh McDougall, and Otis Harsen. The reception was held at Sherry's, and the bride and groom left last night for a trip in the South.

Corbett—Webster.

Miss Ethel Webster, daughter of A. A. Webster, was married last evening to William H. Corbett of Portland, Ore., at the home of her parents, McDonough Street, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church. Miss Adele Walton was the maid of honor and Miss Marion Walbridge and Miss May Corbett were the bridesmaids. Charles Haight was best man. The ushers were Albert C. Ball of Manhattan, Augustus Walbridge, Clarence Webster, and Charles Corbett of Brooklyn. The couple will make their home in Portland, Ore.

Lawson-Johnston—Dunlap.

John Ormiston Lawson-Johnston of London and Miss Fannie R. Dunlap, daughter of Robert Dunlap, were married at 8:30 o'clock last evening in St. Thomas's Church. Miss Evelyn Lawson-Johnston was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Lily Altenbrand, Ethel and Bertha Lawson-Johnston, Nettie Nichols, Mary B. Leavy, and Alida Backus. George Lawson-Johnston was best man, and the ushers were Edward Lawson-Johnston, H. B. St. John, Frank Keebel, Frank Lazenby, and Malcom Gordon of London, and Frederick Morgan of New York. A reception at Sherry's followed the wedding.

Reeves—Schaefer.

At the Church of the Redeemer, West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, the marriage took place yesterday of Miss Frances C. Schaefer, daughter of John Schaefer, and H. Bernard Reeves. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. Everett Johnson, the rector of the church. Breakfast was served at Hollender's, immediately after which the bridal couple left for a tour through the South. On their return to the city they will make their residence at 174 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

Munn—Price.

H. Tileston Munn was married yesterday afternoon to Miss Emma Fuller Price, daughter of David S. Price, at Maywood, N. J. The wedding took place at the home of the bride, which was elaborately decorated with palms, lilies, and roses. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. J. Connelly. There were no bridesmaids. The ushers were Herbert F. Munn, Frederick Jaeger, George Price, and Benjamin Price. The groom is a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, and a son of Abram G. Munn.

Day—Burchell.

Miss Florence Burchell was married last night to Irving G. Day of Newark, N. J., at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Burchell, 465 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, by the Rev. George Clarke Peck, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Mount Vernon, N. Y. Mrs. Harry T. Round, a sister of the bride, was matron of honor and Miss Hattie L. Day, a sister of the groom, was bridesmaid. Henry B. Smith of South Orange, N. J., acted as best man. The ushers were James C. Day, Frederick K. Huff, and Ralph M. Smith, all of Newark, N. J.

Hunt—Stevens.

Miss Katharyne B. Stevens, daughter of Walter B. Stevens of 137 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, and Charles H. Hunt were married last evening in the Reformed Church-on-the-Heights, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Douglass Adam, the pastor of the church. Miss Maysie Morton was maid of honor, and Arthur Hunt, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Misses Helen Thomas, Veda Hunt, and Helen Nielson.

Bryan—Rawson.

Miss Mary A. Rawson, daughter of ex-District Attorney Sydney F. Rawson of Richmond County, and Dr. William Bryan of West Brighton, S. I., were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 156 Heberton Avenue, Port Richmond, by the Rev. Pascal Hanover of the Church of the Ascension, West Brighton. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Louise W. Rawson, and the best man was David E. Riordon.

O'Sullivan—Palmer.

Miss Henrietta Fitz-Stephens Palmer of Carlton Combe, Surrey, England, daughter of the late John Palmer of Bonnaw, County Kerry, Ireland, and Eugene O'Sullivan of this city, were married yesterday by Archbishop Corrigan, who was assisted by the Rev. Martin Carroll and the Rev. Charles H. Colton. The wedding took place at the residence of the Archbishop.

Disborough—Smith.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., April 18.—Frederick Augustus Disborough and Miss Laura Adair Smith, daughter of William Krymer Smith, were married to-night at the First Baptist Church by the Rev. Frank Austin Smith, assisted by the Rev. W. Stockton Cranmer. Dr. Frank L. Adair played the "Lohengrin" wedding march. The bride was gowned in white silk poplin, trimmed with chiffon and duchesse lace. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses. The maid of honor, Mabel L. Ennis of Morristown, wore green crepe de chine trimmed with cluny lace and fringe. She carried American Beauty roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Grace Garretson of Somerville and Miss Mattie S. Eastback of Shirley, N. J., wore white point d'esprit over pink silk trimmed with ribbons, and they carried pink roses. Bogart T. Conklin was best man, and the ushers were Harry Herbert Smith, Eugene R. Clark, Dr. Charles Fool, and Charles W. Moore. A reception followed.

Bingham—Dodd.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 18.—The wedding of Miss Mary Condit Dodd and Dr. Arthur Walter Bingham was celebrated this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 56 North Clinton Street. Miss Mary H. Bingham of Los Angeles, Cal., sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor and the best man was Dr. A. A. Hussey of Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. James F. Riggs performed the ceremony. Dr. William L. Bradley of New York and George M. Van Name of Newark acted as ushers. The bride wore white satin and carried roses and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor wore lavender chiffon over silk of the same hue, and carried white carnations. The wedding ceremony was followed by a reception.

Story—Abert.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Miss Jane Slone Abert, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Slone Abert of this city, was married at noon to-day to John Patten Story, Jr., the only son of Major John P. Story, Seventh Artillery, U. S. A., of Governors Island, N. Y. The ceremony took place at noon at the Church of the Epiphany in the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage.

The bridesmaids were Miss Glover, Miss Alice Hay, daughter of the Secretary of State, and Miss Higbee of New York, the latter a cousin of the groom. Horace Westcott was best man and the following were the ushers: Baron Herman of the German Embassy, La Barron Russell of Boston, F. O. Horstmann, Jr., Reynolds Hitt, and Robert Wallach. A breakfast and reception at the K Street residence of the bride's parents followed the ceremony.

Gabrill—Gorman.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Miss Hattie Gorman, daughter of ex-Senator Gorman of Maryland, was married at noon to-day to Stephen N. Gabrill of Boston. The ceremony took place at the Gorman home, K and Fifteenth Streets, and was witnessed by a small company of relatives and intimate friends. There were no bridesmaids, but John Sanford of Baltimore attended the groom as best man. The Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church officiated.

Shippen—Blount.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Miss Bessie Blount and the Rev. Eugene Shippen of Dorchester, Mass., were married this evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Blount of the Oaks, Georgetown. The groom is pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Dorcester and son of the Rev. Rush Shippen, formerly of this city.

Webb-Marshall.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 18. — Miss Grace Elina Marshall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Marshall, was married to William David Webb by the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong at the home of the bride's parents at 4 o'clock to-day. Miss Aimee Keilholz of Brooklyn was maid of honor, Andrew W. Merton of Brooklyn best man, and Albert S. Mead and Harry A. Webb ushers.

Miss Marie Brema's Song Recital.

At Mendelssohn Hall last night Miss Marie Brema, the popular Wagner singer, gave a song recital for the benefit of the orphans of Fritz Plank. He was also a prominent Wagner singer. Although he never visited the United States, his admirable work was known to many Americans who had heard him in Germany. The audience was one of fair size, and would no doubt have been much larger had the evening been such as is usually the concert going. Miss Brema, who had been associated with Mr. Plank in some of his work, endeavored to give her audience an artistic entertainment. She sang an early seventeenth century song, "Entlaubet wird's im Walde," a sixteenth century German song, Rameau's "Minuet Chanté," Scarlatti's "Gia il sole dal Gange," the old English song, "Come, Lasses and Lads," Schumann's cycle of eight songs, entitled "Frauenliebe und Leben," Schubert's "Der Atlas," Brahms's "Der Frühling," Bruneau's "Happy Vagabond," Natalie Curtis's "An den Frühling," Alfred Ernst's "Dorfmusik," Tschaikowsky's "Der Kuckuck," and Maud Valerie White's "Demain."

The songs of Miss Curtis and Mr. Ernst were heard for the first time, and the former proved to be melodious and pleasing. Miss Brema's manner of singing is so well known that it calls for little comment now. The luscious quality of her voice always makes the judicious hearer regret that she does not sing with more continence in tone-production, more care in phrasing, and more reposeful mastery of the technics of expression. She suffers from excessive revelation of emotion. But as last night's concert was for a most worthy object, it may perhaps be better to-day to rejoice in Miss Brema's enthusiasm and to hope that some substantial benefit may accrue to the orphans.

MISS HELEN BERTRAM ILL.

Said to be Prostrated Over the D'Essauer Forgery Charges.

Miss Helen Bertram, the leading prima donna of the Bostonians who are filling an engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre in "The Viceroy," is seriously ill at her home in West Eighty-fourth Street. It was said at the theatre last evening that Miss Bertram's condition was occasioned by information conveyed to her after Tuesday night's performance that she was charged with being implicated in the alleged bond forgeries of which S. George D'Essauer is accused of perpetrating on the Northwestern Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago.

Miss Mertram's rôle, that of Tivolini, was assumed by Miss Estelle Wentworth, a débutante, who had never before appeared professionally. She sang and acted the part in a decidedly clever manner. She possesses a rich and powerful soprano voice.

Another change in the cast was the substitution of Frederick Knight in the rôle of Luigi. Mr. Knight had not appeared in the part during the engagement in this city, but had repeatedly alternated with Frank Rushworth when the company was on tour.

Change of Bill at the Lyceum.

It was learned last evening that the engagement of Charles Frohman's London Comedians in "My Daughter-in-law" at the Lyceum Theatre would end one week from Saturday night. The attraction will be followed by the new drama "Bordersside," a play of Maryland life, by Mrs. Eva Foster Riggs. It was produced in Baltimore last Monday evening. The leading part will be taken by Virginia Calhoun. It will be one of the closing features of the theatrical season.

Mlle. de Rohan's Recital.

Mlle. Marie de Rohan announces a vocal recital in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, under the direction of Mr. Lewis Coleman Hall. Mlle. de Rohan will have the assistance of Mr. Dudley Buck, Jr., and Mr. Henry Waller.

Mrs. Bernard Beere Again Married.

LONDON, April 18.—The newspapers today announce the marriage in this city, yesterday, of Mrs. Bernard Beere, the actress, to C. W. Olivier, a former private secretary of Lord Lonsdale.

This is Mrs. Olivier's third matrimonial venture, she having married Bernard Beere some time after the death of her first husband, Capt. E. F. Dering. She played in this city in the Fall of 1892, appearing at the then Manhattan Opera House in "Lena Despard."

The Marvin R. Clark Benefit.

Mme. Camille Darville is the latest volunteer for the benefit to Marvin R. Clark, "the blind journalist," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre next Sunday night. The sale of seats begins at the theatre this morning.

MANHATTAN SCHOOL BOARD.

Evening High School for Women to be Established on East Side.

The School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx, at its meeting last night was requested to apply to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to transfer $20,000 for reading rooms and the Summer schools, the present appropriation being insufficient.

There was considerable discussion over the report of the Committee on Special and High Schools, favoring the establishment of an evening high school for women in Public School 159, One Hundred and Ninteenth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. This building is used as a training school, and its Principal, Augustus S. Downing, through Borough Superintendent Jasper, declared that an evening school there would seriously interfere with his pupils. Mr. Jasper asked that action on the report be postponed to allow Principal Downing a chance to be heard by the committee. The motion to postpone was lost by a vote of 11 to 4. Then Commissioner Ivins moved that while it be decided to establish such a school in that locality no particular building be named at present. This motion was carried by the same vote.

The requests of Principals Albert Shields, John Doty, and James M. Kieran that their salaries be advanced from $2,500 to $2,750 each was denied.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry Perrine Townsend.

Henry Perrine Townsend died on Tuesday night at his home, 306 Madison Avenue, after a short illness. He was born in Illinois seventy-four years ago, and in 1849 went to California, drawn by the "gold fever." During the two years of his stay there he made and lost a f

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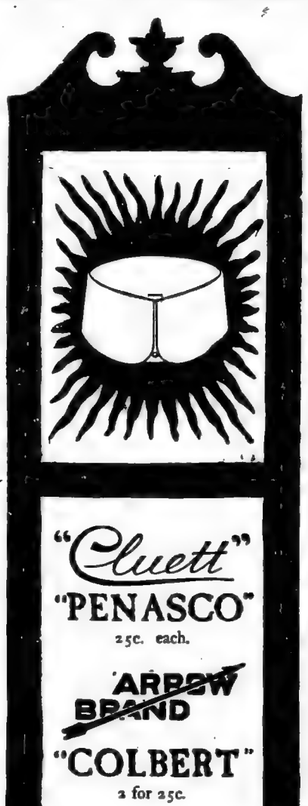

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SCHOOLBOYS HAVE A GOLF TOURNAMENT

H. B. Hollins, Jr., Leads in the Preliminary Rounds Play.

CUTLER SCHOOL IN THE VAN

Match is for the Interscholastic Championship on the Garden City Links, and Continues for Two Days.

H. B. Hollins, Jr., made the lowest score in the preliminary round of the interscholastic golf championship tournament. The contest, which will continue to-day and to-morrow, began in the rain yesterday morning on the Garden City links. The match was played over the lengthened eighteen holes, the course now being practically the same as it will be in July, when the amateur championship of the United States will be played there.

The length is 6,070 yards, about 400 yards longer than when the Metropolitan event was held there a year ago. Hollins did the course in the low score of 82 strokes, only 6 strokes above bogey, which has been fixed at the difficult figure of 76 strokes. A bet reaching into the hundreds has been made that no club member will equal bogey within a year. The excellence of Hollins's score may best be judged by comparing its figures with the distances and bogey score for the individual holes:

Holes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Yards	279	129	355	489	266	294	335	424	312
Bogey	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	4
Hollins	4	3	4	6	4	4	4	5	5
Holes	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Yards	338	408	200	500	338	378	446	434	150
Bogey	4	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	3
Hollins	4	4	5	6	4	4	6	6	4

The Cutler boys, who had twelve representatives in the match, also captured second and third places, J. Gordon Douglas coming in with 88 and G. Owen Winston with 90. The latter won the championship last year in the tournament at St. Andrew's, beating Hollins by one hole in a thirty-eight-hole round. Hollins and Winston, with four other Cutler School golfers, will go to Harvard this year. Edward Bell, Jr., who won the medal last year for the lowest score, but who did not compete yesterday, being another of the party.

Of the sixteen who qualified for the match play contests Cutler got in 6 men, St. Paul's of Garden City, 5; St. Paul's of Concord, N. H., and Blake School, 2 each, and Berkeley, 1. Following are the scores of the players:

	Out.	In.	Total.
H. B. Hollins, Jr., Cutler	39	43	82
J. Gordon Douglas, Cutler	41	47	88
J. Owen Winston, Cutler	41	49	90
F. Reinhart, St. Paul's, Concord	42	52	94
C. H. Seeley, Berkeley	47	49	96
N. Mallouf, St. Paul's, Garden City	44	52	96
P. A. Proal, Blake	45	52	97
H. Mehl, St. Paul's, Garden City	44	54	98
Paul Murphy, St. Paul's, G. C.	47	53	100
L. M. Richmond, Cutler	47	53	100
L. P. Hull, St. Paul's, G. C.	48	53	101
S. G. Wylie, Blake	46	55	101
A. R. Parsons, Jr., St. Paul's, G. C.	48	54	102
R. M. Acosta, Cutler	50	52	102
H. R. Sedgwick, Cutler	52	52	104
M. L. Smith, St. Paul's, Concord	48	56	104

On the tie-off for last place Holmes lost and he fell into the non-eligible class with the following:

	Out.	In.	Total.
A. Holmes, Cutler	48	56	104
R. D. Paterson, St. Paul's, Concord	49	56	105
P. H. Jennings, St. Paul's, Concord	49	56	105
F. K. Burnham, Lawrenceville	53	54	107
F. C. Talmadge, St. Paul's, Concord	52	56	108
R. C. Carroll, Cutler	48	62	110
J. H. Auerbach, Cutler	52	58	110
J. B. Naething, Columbia Institute	52	59	111
D. Clarke, Jr., Englewood	52	58	111
J. W. Jaffray, Cutler	57	62	113
M. L. Cornell, Cutler	61	69	120
Paul Moore, Cutler	56	69	125

In the afternoon the first match play round was finished. Murphy beat Smith 8 up and 6 to play, Mallouf beat Sedgwick 5 up and 4 to play, Douglas beat Parsons 5 up and 3 to play, Seeley beat Mehl 4 up and 2 to play, Hollis beat Wylie 8 up and 6 to play, Reinhart beat Richmond 1 up, Hull beat Acosta 6 up and 5 to play, Winston beat Broad 2 up and 1 to play.

The opponents in the round this morning will be Murphy and Mallouf, Douglas and Seeley, Hollins and Reinhart, Hull and Winston.

LAKEWOOD'S GOLF TOURNEY.

How the Experts Are Paired for the Preliminary Rounds.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWWOD, N. J., April 18.—The Handicapping Committee of the Golf Club of Lakewood met at the Laurel House this evening and drew the pairs for the preliminary round of its big tournament. The list contains the names of the best-known golfers in the country, and the luck of the draw brought these together:

J. W. Chick and A. H. Tucker; H. W. Slocum and Grierhersh; D. H. Lloyd and F. W. Taylor; N. Bell and Paul Waterman; L. H. Littlefield and Ralph Hickox; Edmund Pendleton and George Bird; H. E. Avery and G. F. Metcalf; C. H. Murphy and Harry Suydam; Irving Brokaw and C. W. O'Connor; Maturin Ballou and A. M. Reed; Arthur E. Hedstrom and T. S. Eeckwitz; Dr. Munn and Dr. Tappin and Ernest Thompson; H. S. Curtis and P. M. Metcalf; E. C. Green and T. H. Conklin; W. C. Cushman and W. C. Chick; Parker Syms and Howard A. Colby; Fayette Brown and R. H. Syms; F. G. Brathwaite and George C. Dutton; John Moller, Jr., and H. B. Billings; C. E. Halstead and C. S. Byington; Edmund C. Cluett and S. B. Ferris; F. H. Bohlen and Sydney Carpenter; Findlay S. Douglas and Frank M. Freeman; Fred F. Kimball and J. S. Gillespie; H. M. Forrest and Jasper Lynch; Walter J. Travis and W. H. Davis; Craig M. Hamilton and R. C. Watson, Jr., R. W. Houghton and A. W. Black; T. C. Ennever and A. F. Southerland; C. L. Tappin and A. T. Dwight; H. L. Pratt and C. S. Ransom.

CHENEY'S NEW GOLF RECORD.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 18.—John P. Cheney of South Manchester, Conn., broke the nine-hole golf record here to-day by going afound in 34. On April 10 he made eighteen holes in 34 and 39, respectively, which established a new eighteen-hole record for amateurs.

Vardon's Play in Boston.

BOSTON, April 18.—Harry Vardon, the English champion, this morning defeated the best ball of Arthur H. Fenn and Robert Stronner 3 up and 2 to play on the new links of the Wollaston Golf Club. His score of 80 was a record for the course of 2,688 yards. Fenn's score was 89 and Stronner's 87, the best ball being 84. In the afternoon Vardon defeated the best ball of Alexander Campbell and C. J. Brewer—the latter an amateur—1 up in 18 holes.

ACTAEA TO BE MOVED OVERLAND.

Capt. John J. Phelps, whose trip around the world with his stanch schooner yacht Brunhilde in 1888 and 1889 made his name famous among yachtsmen, has sold his steam yacht Actaea through the A. Perry Bliven agency to M. L. Williams of Montreal. It is the intention of the Actaea's new owner to use her on Lake Memphremagog, which lies partly in Vermont and partly in Canadian territory. As the lake is inaccessible by a water route, it will be necessary to take the Actaea overland to her new home. She will be loaded on flat cars at her present berth, the Ayers yard at Nyack, within one week, and shipped over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and the Central Railroad of Vermont.

Championship Pool Match.

Alfred De Oro and Jerome Keough will meet to-night for the first game of the series in their 600-point pool match, 200 points each night, at Maurice Daly's. The match is for the championship of the world and $150 a side.

RACING AT AQUEDUCT.

Favorites Won Five of the Six Events Racing Over a Very Heavy Track.

It was a favorites' day at the Aqueduct track yesterday, as five of the six choices were first past the judges. The track was heavy and holding, and the weather so cold and uncomfortable that the spectators shivered throughout a dreary afternoon of alleged sport.

THE SUMMARIES:

FIRST RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; for two-year-olds; selling. P. S. P. Randolph's br. c. Lambkin, by Darebin-Lambayeque, 107, (McJoynt,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won easily by a length and a half; J. H. Carr's Dandy Boy, 110, (O'Connor,) 6 and 2, second by three lengths; W. Lakeland's Fair Rosamond, 107, (Frash,) 30 and 10, third. Time—0:59 1-5. Lizard, Antithesis, St. David, Russian, Lord Roberts, and Little Tim also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; for three-year-olds and up. Westmore & Meehan's ch. c. Meehanus, 4, 107, (McIntyre,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, won handily by four lengths; R. Bradley's Boney Boy, 4, 126, (O'Leary,) 3 and even, second by one length, N. Bennington's Olea, 3, 105, (Mitchell,) 7 and 2, third. Time—1:09 4-5. The Kentuckian and Sensational also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; about seven furlongs; selling. T. J. Healey's b. g. Carbuncle, by Stuyvesant-Garnet, 3, 107, (O'Leary,) 6 to 5 and out, won easily by three lengths; J. C. Stewart's Sweet Caporal, 4, 110, (Mitchell,) 6 to 5 and out, second by ten lengths; B. Pfifferling's Golden Sceptre, 3, 104, (McIntyre,) 20 and 5, third. Time—1:30. Ben Ronald and Mr. Kaltenbach also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; one mile and seventy yards; handicap. Wait Not, J. H. Carr's ch. c., by Fonso-Wait-a-While, 4, 119, (O'Connor,) even and out, won in a drive by a head; W. Lakeland's Ten Candles, 3, 104, (Hamilton,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by six lengths; P. S. P. Randolph's Knight of the Garter, 6, 120, (McJoynt,) 2 to 1 and out, third. Time—1:49 2-5.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and up; six furlongs; selling. W. L. Oliver's b. g. Rinaldo, by Leonatus-Dahlia, 5, 112, (McJoynt,) 8 and 3, won in a drive by a head; J. McLaughlin's Diminutive, 4, 110, (O'Leary,) 3 to 1 and even, second by a length and a half; P. Sullivan's Lindula, 4, 110, (Cooper,) 12 and 5, third. Time—1:18 3-5. Protus, Laudeman, Bessie Taylor, Leedsville, and Dutch Comedian also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; five furlongs. J. R. & F. P. Keene's blk. c. Unmasked, by Domino-Mere Hill, 111, (Spencer,) 6 ot 5 and out, won handily by a length and a half; A. J. Joyner's Mercer, 111, (Mitchell,) 5 to 2 and even, second by a half length; W. C. Whitney's Long Isle, 114, (H. Lewis,) 8 and 3, third. Time—1:05 1-5. Christmas Carol, Kipling, Scorpio, Millstone, Loo Kate, Basilisk, and Shamokin also ran.

Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For mares 3 years old and up; six furlongs. L'Allouette and Lambent, 112 pounds each; Lady Lindsay, Winepress, 110; Prejudice, 104; Her Ladyship, Star Chime, Dangerous Maid, 93 each; The Amazon, Golden Rattle, Jamaica, 87 each.

SECOND RACE.—For 3-year-olds and up; selling; one mile and 70 yards. Bannock, 116 pounds; The Gardner, Rare Perfume, 114; Tony Honig, 112; Double Dummy, 109; Hold Up, Tyrshens, and Judge Magee, 105; Robert Bonner, Mouzeltoff, 103; Expelled, 101.

THIRD RACE.—For 3-year-olds and up; handicap; about 7 furlongs. Boney Boy, 126 pounds; Charentus, 117; Kris Kringle, 116; Bonneville, 114; Maximo Gomez, 112; Elfin Conig, 110; Mr. Kaltenbach, 100; Robert Metcalfe, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—Rose Stakes for 2-year-old fillies; four and a half furlongs. Ida Carboy, Anecdote, Educate, Ashes, Maugs, Infallible, Zanaid, Ondurdis, Egotism, 112 pounds.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens 3 years old and up; selling; five furlongs. Goodale, Purifactor, Kimmage, 108 pounds; Touraine, 105; Hopbrook, 101; George Simons, Allowance, 100, Christmas Carol, Proal, 97; Lady Harriet, Maggie Doyle, 95; Rose Trelawney, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—For 2-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Vouch, 111 pounds; Horsa, The Golden Prince, Billionaire, Dr. Barlow, Australia, Connie, Himself, 104 each; Light Ball, The Loafer, Shawnee, 101.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

MEMPHIS, April 18.—Four and one-half furlongs—Denman Thompson, 106 pounds, (Winkfield,) 1; Zack Ford, 110, 2; Gibson Girl, 105, 3. Time—0:58. Five furlongs—Elsie Venner, 104, (Dominick,) 1; Incidental, 111, 2; Glen Lake, 109, 3. Time—1:04½. Mile and a quarter—Atlantus, 99, (Rose,) 1; Schnell Laufer, 94, 2; Ben Chance, 87, 3. Time—2:10¾. Mile and seventy yards, purse—Knight Bannert, 102, (Wedderstrand,) 1; the Conqueror, 112, 2; Dissolute, 102, 3. Time—1:48¼. Five furlongs—Odnor, 98, (Mason,) 1; Dick Burgers, 93, 2; Wall, 98, 3. Time—1:04½. Six furlongs—Judge Wardell, 97, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Maggie Davis, 90, 2; Dr. Walmsley, 104, 3. Time—1:15¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Four and a half furlongs—Grafter, 107, (Powell,) 1; Elkarn, 104, 2; Brighton, 107, 3. Time—0:55¾. Six Furlongs—Afghan, 106, (Buchanan, 1; Theory, 101, 2; Amasa, 106, 3. Time—1:13¾. One mile—Mortgage, 88, (Ranch,) 1; La Goleta, 107, 2; Rostnante, 107, 3. Time—1:41½. Mile and a sixteenth—Captive, 110, (Buchanan,) 1; Opponent, 107, 2; Gauntlet, 106, 3. Time—1:49. Five furlongs—St. Casimir, 121, (Buchanan,) 1; Dr. Sheppard, 139, 2; Miss Rowena, 134, 3. Time—1:00¾. One mile—Decoy, 117, (Buchanan,) 1; March Seven, 102, 2; Expedient, 114, 3. Time—1:44. Mile and a sixteenth—Sir Gampton, 88, (Logue,) 1; Einstein, 104, 2; Rosalbra, 107, 3. Time—1:50.

ACTOR CRANE'S LAUNCH SOLD.

Ulna Commercial Company of Puerta Cortez Has Bought Tantalus.

The many sales of light draught launches made this season to Americans residing in Central and South America for use along the coast and in tide water streams has been supplemented by the purchase for commercial use of one of the best known of the smaller steam yachts in these waters. Negotiations were completed by A. J. McIntosh yesterday for the sale of the Tantalus, formerly owned by W. H. Crane, the actor, to the Ulna Commercial Company of Puerta Cortez, Honduras. The Tantalus is a screw schooner, built by Frederick W. Harding at East Boston in 1889. She measures 52 feet 6 inches over all, 46 feet on the water line, 10 feet in breadth, and draws 4 feet of water. About one year ago she became the property of Jacob S. Cornwell of the Atlantic Yacht Club. Her last owner was A. Mugford of Hartford.

Within a few days the Tantalus will sail for her future home, proceeding over the inside course, recently covered by the racing sloop Maris, and as far as Beaufort, N. C. The remainder of the voyage will be made outside. The entire trip to Puerta Cortez, including stops, is expected to take eighteen or twenty days. The Tantalus's seaworthiness has met many previous tests, Mr. Crane having made several voyages to Montreal during his ownership of the yacht.

INDOOR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONS.

Competition at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory Last Night.

A good set of athletic events was run off at the armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment in Brooklyn last night, it being the first indoor championship meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club's representatives easily carried off the honors, scoring 51 points. Their nearest competitors were the Pastime Athletic Club, with 19 points. The New York Athletic Club was third, with 16 points, being unable to produce the full strength of its team, as several of its best performers are members of the Seventh Regiment now doing strike duty. In two events, the 440-yard run and the 220-yard hurdle race, the Knickerbocker A. C. won first, second, and third places.

P. J. Walsh won two firsts for the New York A. C., scoring in the 100 and 220-yard races. In both events, he won from A. H. Kent of the Pastimes, by a few inches. J. Gray, a brother of the champion shot putter, won that event for the New York A. C. from a strong field. Summaries:

100-Yard Dash—Won by P. J. Walsh, New York A. C.; A. H. Kent, Pastime A. C., second; W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—0:10 2-5.

880-Yard Run—Won by W. F. McLaughlin, New West Side A. C.; R. L. Sanford, Knickerbocker A. C., second; A. L. Newton, New York A. C., third. Time—2:05.

440-Yard Run—W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., first; H. W. Garthe, Knickerbocker A. C., second; W. Cohen, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—0:54 4-5.

120-Yard High Hurdle Race—Won by G. M. Reimer, Knickerbocker A. C.; R. H. Hatfield, Knickerbocker A. C., second; P. J. Corley, New West Side A. C., third. Time—0:17.

One-Mile Run—Won by W. E. Grady, Pastime A. C.; A. L. Newton, New York A. C., second; A. McKenzie, Jr., Pastime A. C., third. Time—4:46 1-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot—Won by J. Gray, Knickerbocker A. C., with a put of 48 feet 8½ inches; P. J. Dinan, Pastime A. C., 45 feet 6 inches, second; A. H. Buschman, Star A. C., 41 feet 11½ inches, third.

Five-Mile Run—Won by G. P. Fitzgerald, Knickerbocker A. C.; J. H. Kelly, Pastime A. C., second; T. G. McGirr, New York A. C., third. Time—27:43 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by G. M. Reimer, Knickerbocker A. C.; P. A. Sayles, Knickerbocker A. C., second; C. McClellan, Jr., Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—0:29 4-5.

220-Yard Run.—Won by P. J. Walsh, New York A. C.; A. H. Kent, Pastime A. C., second; J. F. Miller, St. George A. C., third. Time—0:25 2-5.

Pole Vault—Won by D. Ruess, Knickerbocker A. C., 10 feet 3 inches; R. Hatfield, Knickerbocker A. C., 10 feet, second; R. G. Paulding, New York A. C., 9 feet 6 inches, third.

Running High Jump.—Won by C. V. Powell, Knickerbocker A. C., 5 feet 9 inches; D. Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C., 5 feet 8 inches, second; D. J. O'Sullivan, Xavier A. A., 5 feet 7 inches, third.

BASEBALL SEASON OPENS TO-DAY.

Brooklyns to Play New Yorks at the Polo Grounds at 4.

Weather permitting, the National League baseball season of 1900 will open to-day with games on the Polo Grounds in this city between New York and Brooklyn, between Boston and Philadelphia in Boston, Pittsburg and St. Louis in the latter city, and Chicago and Cincinnati in Cincinnati.

Rusie, upon whose pitching much of the success of the local team is expected to depend, left Indianapolis yesterday, and is expected here to-day. He may not pitch, however, as Manager Ewing expected last night to have either Carrick or Seymour "in the box." Following is the batting order in this afternoon's game here, which will begin, if it is pleasant, at 4 o'clock.

NEW YORK.	BROOKLYN.
Van Haltren, cf.	Sheckard, lf.
Mercer, 3b.	Keeler, rf.
Frisbee, rf.	Kelley, 1b.
Davis, ss.	Jones, cf.
Doyle, 1b.	Daly, 2b.
Selbach, lf.	Dahlen, ss.
Gleason, 2b.	De Montreville, 3b.
Grady or Warner, c.	McGuire, c.
Carrick or Seymour, p.	McGinnity or Kennedy, p.

Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

"Tim" Hurst, the associate of prizefighters and referee at prizefights, will not be allowed to act as umpire either here or in Cincinnati, as Messrs. Freedman and Brush object to having a man of that type associated with their grounds, where ladies and gentlemen watch the games. So a schedule of umpires has been arranged which keeps him away from here, for which Mr. Freedman and Mr. Young are jointly to be thanked.

Gettig, the New York pitcher, who refuses to play in Chicago, has been suspended from playing privileges for the season.

EASTERN BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Washington and Baltimore will not be included in the Eastern League of baseball clubs. This was decided at the meeting of the association at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. A new constitution was adopted and a five years' agreement signed by the eight clubs composing the League. These are Syracuse, Rochester, Montreal, Toronto, Springfield, Worcester, Hartford, and Providence.

FORDHAM, 21; U. OF VERMONT, 3.

Fordham's baseball team had little difficulty in defeating that from the University of Vermont yesterday by a score of 21 to 3. Mullen, the local pitcher, proved so puzzling to the Green Mountain batsmen that but six hits, well scattered, were all they could get. The score:

FORDHAM.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, ss.	3	3	6	4	2
Walsh, 2b.	1	0	0	2	0
Reilly, 1b.	2	1	9	1	0
Murphy, cf.	3	3	0	0	1
Slattery, c.	2	3	4	1	0
Mitchell, rf.	2	1	0	0	1
M'Kenna, lf.	2	3	0	1	0
Connors, 3b.	3	2	3	0	0
Mullen, p.	3	3	2	1	0
Total	21	19	24	10	4

VERMONT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Wasson, c.	1	1	3	0	2
Murray, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Hutch'n, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Howe, 2b.	1	1	1	0	0
White, 1b.	0	0	9	1	1
Lanson, lf.	0	0	1	1	0
Reid, 3b.	0	0	2	1	2
Putnam, ss.	1	1	0	1	3
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	0	4
Total	3	6	20	4	12

*Connors hit by batted ball.

Fordham	2 5 3 0 7 2 2 .—21
University of Vermont	2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Fordham, 18. First base by errors—Fordham, 4. Left on bases—Fordham, 9; Vermont, 4. First base on balls—Off Mullen, 3; off Taylor, 4. Struck out—By Mullen, 3; by Taylor, 3. Two-base hits—Slattery, Mullen, McKenna, Wasson, Hutchinson. Sacrifice hits—Connors, Reilly, McKenna, Murray, Putnam. Stolen bases—Clarke, (3,) Walsh, Murphy, Slattery, (2,) Connors, (2,) Mullen, Putnam. Wild pitches—Taylor, 3. Passed balls—Wasson, 2. Umpire—Mr. Barington.

N. Y. A. C. Dues to be Increased.

At the next meeting of the New York Athletic Club an amendment to the constitution will be offered that will increase the annual dues from $50 to $60. The athletic membership dues are to be reduced from $25 to $10.

Oarsmen Lost Baseball Game.

A baseball team composed of members of Columbia's victorious freshman crew came to grief yesterday at the hands of the regular Columbia freshman nine. The score:

1903	1	1	2	0	1	7	5	4	3—24
Crew	3	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2—9

COLUMBIA'S FRESHMEN BEATEN.

Two of Tuesday's Victorious Crew Rowed in Other Boats.

Despite the inclemency of the weather yesterday the Harlem River presented its usual busy appearance with the crews from Columbia University and the various boat clubs that have now reached the stage of strict training.

There were five Columbia crews boated during the afternoon, and the freshman crew that had been so successful in the races of the two preceding days was out to clean up the river. But the glory acquired was destined to be short-lived, for a major portion of the crew, at least, as in their several brushes yesterday they were beaten. In justice to the crew it must be said that two of the good men were included in other crews. A scrub 'Varsity eight and a mixed crew were the opponents of the freshies yesterday. The best work of the day was done by a mixed crew composed as follows: Vulte, bow; Nash, 2; Lawrence, 3; Mount, 4; Falconer, 5; Irvine, 6; Boyesen, 7; Huffaker, stroke; Bogue, coxswain. This crew defeated a second mixed crew as well as the freshmen. The Mines freshmen were also out, but were not raced, as they were the odd crew and had no crew to oppose them.

Dr. Peet stated yesterday that he expected to have the men rowing in shells next week, though the removal to the Hudson River house will not be made until next month.

Eights from Atalanta Boat Club, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and Bohemians were also on the river.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

A postponed series was bowled in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night, with the following results:

FIRST GAME.

Chase No. 1—Haynes, 186; Martin, 152; Freed, 144; Mitchell, 140; Booth, 162. Total, 734.
Plaza—Ahrens, 186; Blackledge, 122; Bouton, 143; Meyer, 122; Ackerman, 145. Total, 718.

SECOND GAME.

Plaza—Ahrens, 127; Blackledge, 148; Bouton, 168; Meyer, 141; Ackerman, 126. Total, 710.
Mount Morris—McKeever, 172; Torbush, 124; Benedict, 142; Timpson, 174; Wendell, 168. Total, 780.

THIRD GAME.

Chase No. 1—Haynes, 155; Martin, 158; Freed, 155; Mitchell, 179; Booth, 162. Total, 809.
Mount Morris—McKeever, 140; Torbush, 106; Benedict, 146; Timpson, 150; Wendell, 165. Total, 707.

FOURTH GAME.

Chase No. 1—Haynes, 178; Martin, 127; Freed, 142; Mitchell, 123; Booth, 176. Total, 746.
American Exchange—A. G. Armstrong, 195; Haigh, 124; Lee, 143; Ferdon, 123; Kennedy, 221. Total, 806.

SPORT WITH THE FOILS.

Fencers' Club Team Won a Cup From Columbia.

Fencers from the International Fencers' Club had but little difficulty in winning the Championship Cup in the contest held at their club rooms last night, in which teams from Columbia and the New York Turn Verein also competed. The individual honors fell to S. L. Ware of Columbia, who won all six of the bouts in which he competed. The teams entered were made up as follows:

Columbia—S. L. Ware, G. A. Lawrence, and W. P. Baxter.

New York Turn Verein—A. Eckhart, A. Engel, and P. Benzenburg.

International Fencers' Club—G. T. Conti, E. C. Villaverde, and A. A. Borgia.

The total number of points scored by each club was:

International Fencers' Club, 11; Columbia, 8; New York Turn Verein, 8. The number of bouts won by each contestant were: Ware, 6; Villaverde, 4; Borgia, 4; Engel, 3; Benzenburg, 3; Conti, 3; Lawrence, 2, and Eckhart, 2.

WET WEATHER FOR COACHING.

Rainy weather yesterday left the would-be passengers on the Ardsley coach Pioneer indoors, but the stage left the Holland House on time, driven by George R. Read. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has engaged the coach for a party of friends for next Tuesday. On the 30th Hamilton W. Cary will be the host and Fred B. Pratt of Brooklyn has booked all the seats for May 1.

Ansel Batonyi, with G. L. Boissevain on the box seat, left the Waldorf-Astoria on the coach Good Times in the afternoon, for Inwood, and, despite the uncomfortable drizzle, a merry party was aboard, including Mr. and Mrs. Woolsley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Windrim, and E. B. Webster.

Fraley Wins Pool Championship.

W. Fraley, by defeating J. T. Beckwith, 125 to 86, in the pool tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night, won the club championship.

MATTRESS FACTORY FIRE

Employe of Rogers & Co. Thought to be Dead in Ruins.

Fire Started in Basement and Rapidly Spread—Coolness of a Boy Possibly Prevented Large Loss of Life.

One life is thought to have been lost in a fire which started yesterday morning in the mattress and bedstead factory of C. P. Rogers & Co., at 161-165 West Eighteenth Street. Henry Hughes, a machinist, who was working in the basement, has been missing since the alarm was given.

The blaze was discovered by the engineer and Charles Scales, a boy employe, in the cellar near the engine room in 163, which, with 161, is seven stories high. No. 165 is six stories high. The boy at once ran to the third floor, where there were thirty girls at work under the supervision of Louis Kopins, whom he told of the fire. Kopins, without betraying excitement, said to the girls:

"Girls, the place is afire. Be quiet and self-possessed and go out."

The girls were flurried, but there was no panic, and led by Kopins they descended the stairs to the street, arriving safely. Most of them, however, did not wait to get their wraps.

There were also eighty men in the building. Some of them tried to fight the fire, but the heat drove them out.

Chief Croker sent in a second and third alarm, and a force of men was sent to prevent the flames from setting fire to the six-story furniture factory in the rear at 154 and 156 West Nineteenth Street of George C. Flint Company, the wind being strong in that direction.

The flames shot up the elevator shaft to the seventh floor of the Rogers factory and spread out, attacking nearly all the other floors. Water Tower No. 2, with many engines, sent a number of streams into the building, in which was $75,000 worth of stock, machinery, and furnishings.

Hughes was not missed until last evening, when he failed to return to his home at 436 West Twenty-fifth Street, where he lived with his wife and child. As he always returned home promptly after his work, his wife became alarmed when the usual hour of his homecoming had passed. When she heard of the fire her fears were greatly increased.

Early in the evening, two young men reported to the police of the West Twentieth Street Police Station that they feared Hughes had been burned to death. The police told them to wait until midnight, and then, if he did not appear, to report his disappearance to Police Headquarters.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning Hughes had not returned to his home, and a partial search of the basement was made by the owners of the property without result.

The police said it was not their business to search for bodies in burned buildings.

An incident of the fire was the removal of a body from Lowd's undertaking establishment two doors from the building. He feared the walls would fall, and ordered his assistants to carry the casket to a hearse near by.

Mr. Rogers estimated his loss on stock at between $40,000 and $50,000. The loss on the building was about $25,000. The fire was kept from 165 effectually and from the furniture factory in the rear. The building is owned by the estate of A. J. Rous.

The insurance on the Rogers property was distributed at follows: Home, $4,000; Scottish Union and National, $4,000; Continental, $2,500; North River, $2,500; Manufacturers' Lloyds, $2,500; Vernon, $1,500; Franklin of West Virginia, $1,500; Michigan Millers', $1,500; Alexandria, $1,500; American of Philadelphia, $1,500; New York Underwriters', $1,500; Imperial, $1,500; Merchants' Lloyds, $1,500; Citizens' of New York, $1,250; India Mutual, $1,250; Globe and Rutgers, $1,000; Firemen's of Baltimore, $1,000; Insurance Company of North America, $1,000; Williamsburg City, $1,000; Manchester, $1,000; Erie, $1,000; Agricultural, $1,000; Associated Manufacturers', $1,000; Western of Pittsburg, $1,000; Prussian National, $1,000; Lion, $1,000; Cincinnati, $1,000; Union of London, $1,000; Law, Union and Crown, $1,000; Niagara, $1,000; Security, $1,000; Indiana, $750; National Union, $600; Hanover, $500; British America, $500; Greenwich, $500; Teutonia, $500; Dutchess County, $500; Boston, $500; Western of Toronto, $500; total, $53,250. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

THE TURK SOLD FOR $7,800.

The highest price on record for a harness horse was paid last night at Tichenor & Co.'s sale. The Turk a magnificent bay gelding, sired by a son of Belmont, went under the hammer to C. F. Kimball of Chicago for $7,800. This is $2,800 above the previous highest price paid five years ago in the same ring, when A. H. Moore of Philadelphia paid $5,000 for the famous Magnum. Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston millionaire, paid $5,000 for My Lady and His Grace, a chestnut mare and gelding, and $4,800 for Ideal and Perfect, a standard-bred pair of bay geldings.

The forty animals sold last night brought an aggregate of about $44,000, an average very near the $1,100 mark. The following were the most important sales, besides those noted:

Atlas and Globe, 8 and 9 years, 15.3 hands, S. R. Guggenheim $1,600
Ideal and Perfect, 6 and 7 years, 15.1 hands; Thomas W. Lawson 4,800
Melwood and Norward, 6 and 7 years, 16.1 hands; H. R. Bishop 2,600
Brolin and London, 6 and 7 years, 16 hands; H. R. Bishop 2,500
Pilot and Mate, 6 and 7 years, 15.1½ hands; James E. Stillman 2,000
Lion and Unicorn, 6 and 7 years; O. Jennings 1,900
Rainbow, 7 years, 15 hands; T. Meagher .. 1,600
Landseer, 5 years, 15.1½ hands; T. W. Lawson 1,250

Freight Train Kills Ohio Lawyer.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, April 18.—Judge Isaac Johnson of Wooster, Ohio, was killed by an Erie freight train at the Union Station here this afternoon. He was standing on the track, and did not see the cars approach. He was sixty years of age, and, besides being a successful lawyer, was well-known as a leader in the Republican Party.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:16	Sun sets...6:43	Moon rises..11:27

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:19	Gov. Isl'd..10:30	H. Gate... ...
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:41	Gov. Isl'd..11:00	H. Gate...12:26

Outgoing Steamships.

T

MR. QUIGG TO HOLD OVER

Federal Objection to Collector Bidwell as His Successor.

William Brookfield May Yet Be Chosen as Head of the Republican County Committee.

Lemuel E. Quigg will not resign the Presidency of the Republican County Committee at the meeting of that body at the Murray Hill Lyceum to-night. He was expected to do so, but, as has been frequently intimated in THE TIMES, there are obstacles in the way to the election of George R. Bidwell, Collector for the Port of New York, who had been slated to succeed him.

Now it is said that Mr. Bidwell will assume the Presidency of the committee at the May meeting. The probabilities, it is declared, are strong that he will do nothing of the kind.

Mr. Bidwell's friends say that he will not take the office to-night because he does not want to accept the position until appointments have been made for places created by the recently adjourned Legislature. Some of the bills have been signed; others still await the approval of the Governor. Mr. Quigg is said to have made recommendations of persons willing to serve the State. Mr. Bidwell yesterday corroborated this view of the case.

Although Mr. Quigg, within a week, personally told a reporter of THE TIMES that he would resign to-night, he said yesterday:

"I did not fix the date for my resignation. The reporters did that for me. My original statement is here to-day. I shall resign; I shall not conduct the local campaign this year. But I shall not leave my position until the committee is quite ready to relieve and replace me."

The fact of the matter is, it may be stated on the best authority, that Quigg did intend to quit to-night, but the authorities at Washington have strongly intimated that, on the eve of a Presidential election it would not be creditable to the Federal Administration to have so prominent an office holders as the Collector of the Port of New York at the head of a partisan committee in the greatest city on the continent.

Republican leaders do not admit that this is the case; neither will they deny it. They are sparring for time, and Mr. Quigg must hold over.

Postmaster Van Cott has been suggested for the place, but the same objections that are made to Collector Bidwell apply with equal force to him.

A shrewd Republican politician said yesterday: "It would not surprise me if Quigg remained at the head of the Republican County Committee until after the primaries in August. Things are shaping themselves for the return of William Brookfield as a member of the committee. His election to the Presidency, while it might not satisfy some of the machine men, would be very satisfactory to the rank and file, and would be regarded by the public as an indication that Republican factional disputes in the City of New York had been ended."

None of the prominent leaders of the organization in town will discuss the probability of Mr. Brookfield's succeeding Quigg.

Corroboration is given to this statement by the announcement yesterday of James W. Perry, the present member of the County Committee from Mr. Brookfield's district. He said:

"It is well known that I do not desire the place and will be glad to retire in favor of Mr. Brookfield if he so desires. I have not heard definitely that Mr. Brookfield wants to succeed me."

Mr. Brookfield is traveling in the South. He has served as Chairman of the County Committee and also of the State Committee.

STATE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Seating of Quigg and Payn—the Executive Committee.

The new Republican State Committee met for organization yesterday, and the feature of the gathering was the placing on the Executive Committee of Louis F. Payn and Lemuel E. Quigg. They are not friends in politics.

There was a full attendance. B. B. Odell, Jr., of Orange was unanimously re-elected Chairman. Col. Reuben L. Fox of Otsego and Edwin A. McAlpin of New York were respectively re-elected Secretary and Treasurer by a unanimous vote.

After the organization had been perfected the first matter taken up was the contest in the Ninth Congress District.

Patrick J. O'Brien, a Deputy Factory Inspector, on Tuesday contended that he had been chosen a State Committeeman from the district. John Stiebling of the Twelfth Assembly District, who has been on the State Committee for some time, disputed the statement. In the State Convention on the roll call each had seven votes, but there was one absentee.

Mr. O'Brien did not put up any fight yesterday and the seat was given to Stiebling.

The following Executive Committee was chosen:

Chairman—William Barnes, Jr., Albany; Secretary—Reuben L. Fox, Otsego; George W. Dunn, Broome; George W. Aldridge, Monroe; John F. Parkhurst, Steuben; John R. Hazen, Erie; Cornelius Van Cott, New York; Francis Hendricks, Onondaga; W. W. Worden, Saratoga; John T. Mott, Oswego; Clarence W. Meade, New York; Michael J. Dady, Kings; Lemuel E. Quigg, New York; John G. Denbert, Kings; William J. Glenn, Allegany; Louis F. Payn, Columbia; William H. Ten Eyck, New York; Isaac V. Baker, Washington.

This is an increase of three in the membership.

Chairman Odell and Treasurer McAlpin are ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

While nothing was done with relation to an Advisory Committee the present members of the latter will serve. They are Senator Platt, Senator Depew, and Edward Lauterbach of New York, ex-Senator Hiscock of Onondaga, and Frank S. Witherbee of Essex.

The committee then adjourned subject to the call of the chair. Chairman Odell will leave for the Pacific Coast to-day to be absent five weeks.

The Executive Committee will not meet until after the Fall Convention.

GOV. ROOSEVELT PLEASED.

Deeply Appreciates Reception of His Name by State Convention.

ALBANY, April 18.—Gov. Roosevelt said to-day in reference to the result of the Republican State Convention held in New York City yesterday to nominate delegates to the National Convention and the generous treatment he had received at the hands of the delegates:

"I am very much pleased with the result of the convention, and very deeply appreciate the allusions made about me by Senator Elsberg and Congressman Sherman and the way in which they were greeted."

ALLEGED SLIGHT TO WOODRUFF.

Lieutenant Governor's Friends Incensed at Chairman Sherman.

Republican politicians talked a good deal yesterday about a slight alleged to have been placed upon Lieut. Gov. Woodruff by Permanent Chairman Sherman at the State Convention Tuesday. On the very eve of adjournment Mr. Woodruff took the floor. Chairman Sherman saw him, but did not recognize him. Owing to his small stature Mr. Woodruff was not visible from the press tables owing to the dense crowd in the hall. A member of the Kings County delegation called attention to the matter last night, and while he did not contend that Mr. Sherman's slight was intentional, he expressed his disapproval of the action in strong terms.

Another complaint made about the management of the convention was that many of the exits were barred by locked doors and guarded by the police. A fire with the resultant panic would have been attended with awful disaster, it was said.

Ex-District Attorney W. E. Kisselburgh was in one of the boxes, and when a recess was ordered he started to leave the room. He found the door to the exit locked and a crowd surging against it. Mr. Kisselburgh is a big, portly man of great strength, and when some one suggested the forcing of the door he placed his shoulder to it and the fastenings gave way. A police officer sought a conversation with Mr. Kisselburgh and manifested a desire to detain him, when some one shouted:

"Don't bother that gentleman, officer. He is Deputy Attorney General Kisselburgh."

"I beg your pardon, Sir," said the policeman to Mr. Kisselburgh, who passed out as the bluecoat gracefully retired.

SENATOR SULLIVAN'S CONDITION.

Said to be Very Ill—Not to be Turned Down by Croker.

Word has been received in this city that State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, who is at Hot Springs, is a very sick man, and his friends express considerable alarm over his condition. It is said that the Senator is suffering from an affliction which is practically incurable.

Tammany politicians smiled yesterday over a published report that Richard Croker was displeased with Senator Sullivan because of the repeal of the Horton boxing law, and that upon his return he would take steps to discipline the east side leader. The report was not taken seriously in Tammany circles.

There has been considerable talk that Mr. Sullivan would not again be a candidate for Senator, but would retire in favor of his nephew, Assemblyman Timothy P. Sullivan, who is regarded as his political heir. One of the Senator's friends said yesterday that if his health would permit it, Senator Sullivan would go back to Albany for another term.

VERMONT REPUBLICANS MEET.

State Convention Selects Delegates and Indorses the President.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 18.—The Republican State Convention for the selection of four delegates and four alternates to the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia next June was held here to-day, and resulted in the choice of Gen. J. G. McCollough of Bennington, Lieut. Gov. Henry Clay Bates of St. Johnsbury, Edward Wells of Burlington, and Lamont M. Read of Bellows Falls as delegates. The alternates elected were George B. Chaffee of Rutland, George T. Howard of Shaftsbury, J. G. Hines of Vergennes, and Curtis E. Emery of Chelsea. The delegates were not instructed.

The resolutions adopted reaffirmed allegiance to all the "great historic principles for which our party has stood from its foundation as the consistent advocate and champion"; expressed belief in the policy of protection, with such reciprocal trade relations with friendly nations as seem wise; favored the "upbuilding and protection of the American merchant marine, an adequate and constantly improving system of coast and harbor defenses, a firm, vigorous, and dignified foreign policy, the reasonable regulation and restriction of immigration, and a just and liberal administration of the pension laws," advocated the continual improvement and enlargement of the navy, an isthmian canal under American control, and a cable across the Pacific.

Concerning the Philippine question, the platform said:

"We believe that this country should manfully accept and shoulder the increased duties and responsibilities that have come to it during the present Administration, through the wish and free choice of the peoples concerned in the accession of the Hawaiian Islands, through the fortunes of war, and as the glorious fruit of the heroic achievements of American sailors and soldiers in the island possessions that became ours by the terms of our treaty with Spain. We unhesitatingly proclaim our conviction that from over no inch of this newly acquired territory, where the Stars and Stripes have flown, carrying their promise of enlightenment and freedom, should that flag be lowered or that promise be withdrawn.

"So long as any of the inhabitants of any of these islands continue in acts of insurrection against the authority of the United States, it is the duty of the Government to quell such insurrection and to establish there tranquillity and order. Whether or not the Constitution follows the flag, we believe that the good faith of the American people must stand unquestioned wherever the Stars and Stripes are seen, and that we are bound by justice and humanity to deal with the questions arising out of our new possessions in the spirit of American institutions and American civilizaton."

The resolutions concluded as follows:

"We indorse most heartily the wise, able, and patriotic Administration of our great President. Nothing could afford the Republicans of Vermont more pleasure and satisfaction than to be permitted once again to lead the vanguard of the Republican forces to victory in the coming National contest under the banner of William McKinley."

FUSION FAILS IN KANSAS.

Democrats and Populists Name Rival Candidates for Congress.

GREAT BEND, Kan., April 18.—The hope of the Fusionists in the "Big Seventh" Congressional District have been shattered by the action of the Democratic and Populist Congressional conventions. Both conventions adjourned this morning after rival candidates had been named. The Democratic convention nominated Claude Duval of Hutchinson, a well-known commercial traveling man. The Populists nominated L. P. Campbell of Wichita. This action was taken after both conventions had appointed conference committees, and these committees had failed to agree upon the terms of fusion.

Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson was not a candidate for the nomination. His political associates were active workers in behalf of Duval as a Fusion candidate, with an understanding that he should have the Populist support, and that in return the Democratic vote in the next Legislature should be cast for Simpson for United States Senator.

The Populist convention empowered its Executive Committee to effect a fusion later with the consent of the convention's candidate, and upon this action some hope of fusion is still based.

SENATOR CHILTON WITHDRAWS

Congressman Bailey Has a Clear Field for Texas Senatorship.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 18.—Political circles here were surprised yesterday by the announcement that Senator Horace Chilton had withdrawn from the United States Senatorial race, leaving Congressman Joseph Bailey a clear field. Senator Chilton's withdrawal is based upon ill health and an inability to make a canvass of the State.

Monday Congressman Bailey carried Travis County, in which the State capital is located, for the race for Senator by about 1,200 majority. Primaries held within the last week or two in about a dozen counties had given Bailey a lead in the race. The announcement of Senator Chilton's withdrawal was made to-day by his campaign manager.

WHARTON BARKER'S IDEA.

Populist Candidate for President says Bryan Will Lose Nomination.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 18.—Wharton Barker of Philadelphia, Populist candidate for President, said in an interview last night: "I am firmly convinced that Bryan will not be the Democratic nominee for President. Even should he have a majority of the delegates on the first ballot, I am satisfied that he will never secure the two-thirds majority which the Democratic Convention requires to nominate.

"I do not know who will carry off the prize, but at present I think most of the chances of Gorman, with Cleveland and Olney as good possibilities."

Mr. Loudenslager Renominated.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 18.—Congressman Henry D. Loudenslager was unanimously renominated to-day by the Republicans of the First New Jersey Congress District. Mr. Loudenslager has served four terms in Congress.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE MAYOR.

Barren Island Penitentiary Bill Vetoed —Tuberculosis Hospital.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday gave a hearing on the bill passed by the Legislature providing for a hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis in this city. Drs. Biggs, Cosby, Lewis, and Girdner spoke in favor of the measure, and a letter was received from Dr. Nelson H. Henry urging the Mayor to approve the bill. Dr. Henry is on the staff of Gen. Roe at the Cornell Dam, and so could not be present. The Mayor took the measure under advisement.

The Mayor vetoed a bill passed by the Legislature removing the Kings County Penitentiary to Barren Island. Commissioner of Corrections Lantry opposed the measure, saying that the county had a number of available sites for a penitentiary when a new one was needed, and that the purchase of the island was unwarranted.

CITY MARSHALS' BILL OPPOSED.

ALBANY, April 18.—There was a large attendance at the hearing before Gov. Roosevelt to-day on Senator Ford's bill relative to the serving of dispossess notices by Marshals of the municipal courts. Should it become a law, only the Marshal of the district could serve warrants for that district. The Governor's desk was littered with protesting letters written by real estate and insurance men, and twenty-one of twenty-seven Marshals sent a protest against the signature of the measure.

Ex-Assemblyman Conkling appeared against the bill in behalf of the real estate men and the Marshals. Mr. Conkling called the bill a measure "to create a Marshals' trust," and said the Bar Association opposed it. The bill, it was declared, would work great hardship to real estate owners.

David A. L'Esperance, representing attorneys for real estate owners, opposed the bill because it takes from municipal courts power to deputize Marshals to serve processes in summary proceedings.

Senator Ford answered the Governor's questions about the objections. He said that the bill, for one thing, would prevent Tammany Judges giving all the business to Democratic Marshals whom they deputized, although ousted. He presented a letter from Marshals alleging that forged deputizations were common. Senator Ford said that Marshals who had pull enough to hold over under Tammany rule were the only Republicans who appeared in opposition.

William Klingenstein appeared for the Marshals who favor the bill. The Governor took no action.

City to Sue Railroad Companies.

Corporation Counsel Whalen announced yesterday that he was preparing to bring suit against a number of railroad companies operating within the limits of the city for the payment of money due from them for paving between tracks, franchise tax, and other indebtedness. Controller Coler has repeatedly urged this action, and last week made public a list of the companies who are indebted to the city. They have been communicated with at frequent intervals, but have paid no attention to the city's demands. The total amount involved approximates $1,000,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

UNITED STATES MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Murray received two attachments yesterday against the United States Motor Vehicle Company of 1,123 Broadway aggregating $542 for services which were obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation. One attachment was obtained in this city by Augustus G. Pace for $300, and the other was obtained in Brooklyn by Harold B. Atkins for $242, for salary as assistant engineer. The company was incorporated in September last with a capital stock of $1,500,000.

O'NEILL & SMITH.—Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has appointed Thomas J. Smith receiver of the assets of the firm of O'Neill & Smith, truckmen, in a suit brought by Mr. Smith against Jennie O'Neill as committee of the estate of Frank T. O'Neill, who was the partner, for a dissolution of the firm. It was stated that Mr. O'Neill was committed to Ward's Island Jan. 15, as incompetent. The bond of the receiver was placed at $10,000. The assets consist of outstanding accounts and trucks stored at 382 West Twenty-first Street and 31 Mangin Street.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN BRODBECK.—John Brodbeck of 815 Sixth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,727 and no assets.

GEORGE W. FALK.—George W. Falk of 31 West Fifty-eighth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $137,410 and no assets. He was formerly a partner in the firm of I. L. Falk & Co., manufacturers of clothing at 691 Broadway, which went into the hands of a receiver Dec. 9, 1899, and most of the debts are on account of that firm, his personal debts being only $528. There are 123 creditors. Isaac L. Falk, the other partner, died in August, 1896. The petitioner's life is insured for $10,000 in favor of his mother.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to twenty-three bankrupts, among whom are Walter Sanford, theatrical manager, of 1,440 Broadway, whose liabilities were $35,080; Charles E. Bonte of 9 Warren Street, formerly of Cincinnati, liabilities $107,982, and Bacher & Dreyfus, formerly of Philadelphia, liabilities $59,692.

JOSIAH MACY'S SONS' FAILURE.

Western Competition and the South African War Responsible.

The assignment of Josiah Macy's Sons, manufacturers of lard oil, &c., at 191 Front Street, was a topic of conversation in trade circles yesterday, and various interesting incidents in the long career of the house were recalled. It was remarked that for many years there had been a gradual reduction of capital, as various members of the firm retired from the business and withdrew their capital, and from $1,000,000 which the house was reported to have when in its prime, the amount had been reduced to $100,000, which the present firm was reported to have in the business during the last few years. Then they had to meet the aggressive competition of Chicago and other Western manufacturers, such as the Armours, Cudahys, and the cotton oil concerns. Joseph Agostini, the assignee, said yesterday that the suspension was caused by the competition of large Western manufacturers, who are able to produce at a less cost than can be done in this city, losses in running the business, and the South African war, which cut off a large portion of the firm's business. Mr. Agostini was unable to give any figures as to the assets and liabilities, but the schedules were being prepared and the condition of the firm would be known soon. It was too early to say how the affairs would turn out, but he expected that they would be good.

Thermo Electric Company.

The Thermo Electric Company has applied to the Supreme Court for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, and Justice Fitzgerald has appointed Louis Wendel referee to inquire into the merits of the application. It was stated that the company ceased to do business in September last, and has no assets, and the only liability is a claim of the City and County of New York for $4,920 personal taxes.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AVALLONE, Raphael, Frances, and Joseph—Michael J. Dempsey	$186
BELL, George—John S. White	705
BERNAY, Rose—F. L. Sheppard and another	231
BLUMENBERG, Anne—M. J. Jackson	78
BROADHURST, Thomas W. and George H.—Le Grand White	112
BRIGHAM, Arthur L.—John Parchen and another	62
BEARD, Ira P.—Charles D. Wright	41
BERGER, Manny E.—Morris Lowenstein and another	60
CONSTANTIAN, Raphael, and Meradith J. Murray—Simon Josephson	736
COHAN, Samuel—C. F. Gastmeyer and another	1,529
CROW, Moses R.—William H. Duckworth	3,190
CROW, Moses R.—William H. Duckworth	3,852
CARENTHEIL, Georgian C.—N. L. Stokes and another	125
CAMPBELL, James E., and the Investment Corporation—F. Kiernan	243
COTTON, Mary G.—Ellen Long	124
COMATOS, George, and Basil A. Hagidakis—The Columbia Folding Paper Box Company	53
COONEY, Daniel—The L. A. Williams Publishing and Engraving Company	57
DU BOIS, Louis S.—A. F. Stanley and another	497
FAICCO, Maria A.—F. Pappacella	232
FRIED, Herman—Julius Kaufman	100
FISH, John—Benjamin Van Leuwen	270
GELATOTE, Louis M., and John W. Morris—John Boyle	809
GRISWOLD, Charles—G. A. Seixas	271
GILL, William H.—Henry Miles and another	1,216
GUTMANN, Richard—Astor National Bank, New York	1,357
HART, Max—Ronalds & Johnson Company	323
HOES, William M., public administrator, &c.—Margaret M. Peteler	7,661
HEIN, Egger—John E. Irwin	144
JACKSON, Joseph—H. Feyerstein	38
KURSHEEDT, Manuel A.—S. P. Cahill	977
KLEIN, Leopold—Eastmans Company of New York	148
KNAPP, Waldo E., and William T. Ritch—William J. McCarty	21,215
KETCHAM, Hayward J.—A. F. Winkie	81
LAWRENCE, J. Melville—The L. A. Williams Publishing and Engraving Company	82
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Ellen Flynn	545
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—James F. McKernon	404
MILNE, Frances E.—C. F. Doehler	102
MAHER, Edward A., Jr.—The L. A. Williams Publishing and Engraving Company	15
MAGUIRE, Peter W.—The Farmers and Merchants' National Bank of Huntsville, Ala	274
McELROY, William—Mary E. Kavanagh and another	203
McPHERSON, William—Mary E. Kavanagh and another	109
O'DONLON, Philip F.—Andrew W. Gerlach	80
PASCAL, Jacob—Hirsch Wilkenfeld	138
PECK, Edward M.—Duncan S. Wyllie and (others)	122
RHODDEN, Ernest—Annie Booth, administratrix, &c	80
RUSK, John—John H. Reinhardt	181
RANDALL, Rolla J.—E. H. Leggett and others	78
ROCKEFELLER, Edmond, Jr.—W. Crossley and others	113
STREET, Louis—Morris Kalsbo	918
STEPHENS, George W.—John M. Beers and another	140
SWEBSTER, Samuel L.—A. Schreiber	425
STERNFELD, Christian, William Riegler, SIMON, Abraham and Fannie—C. F. Gastmeyer and another	934
STEVENS, Mark E., and Arthur C. Harlo—The Union Surety and Guaranty Company, against each	603
TICHET, Maurice F.—The Crandall & Godley Company	3,019
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company—Heinrich Lange	84
THE UNION RAILWAY COMPANY—Ellis Holland and others	334
THE H. B. LOUNSBURY COMPANY—John F. Sarle	415
THE CITY TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT and Surety Company of Philadelphia—Patrick McDonald	105
VAN TASSELL, Benjamin—L. A. Williams Publishing and Engraving Company	410
VAN LINDA, Frank—Floyd Grant and another	82
WRIGHT, Charlotte—J. E. Linde Paper Company	49
WARREN, Aldice G.—John J. McBride	17
WATSON, Andrew—M. H. France	571
WEBER, Charles—Simon M. Rosenblatt	214
WALTERS, Annie M.—Edward S. Aulpaugh and others	112
YOUNG, Lasalle—C. Gildersleeve, administrator, &c	1,239
ZIMMERMANN, George—Mary L. Young and others	314
ZANGWILL, Israel—The Sun Printing and Publishing Association, costs	288

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.09⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.50
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig-iron warrants	16.00
Lake copper ingot	17.00
Tin	31.12½
Exchange lead	4.70
Spelter	4.77½
Brokers' price for lead	4.70
Brokers' price for spelter	4.77½
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	13.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07½
Lard, prime	7.67½
Butter, Western creamery	.18

CHICAGO, April 18.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 60½@64½c; No. 2 red, 69@70c; No. 2 corn, 39½c; No. 2 oats, 24½c; No. 2 white, 27¼c; No. 3 white, 26@27c; No. 2 rye, 56c; No. 2 barley, 41@43c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.73; prime timothy seed, $2.40@2.45; mess pork, per bbl, $12.25@13; lard, per 100 lb, $7.15@7.30; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.10@7.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.70@7.80; whisky, basis of high wines, per gallon, $1.25½; sugar, cut loaf, 5¾; granulated, $5.44; clover, contract grade, $7.75.

COTTON.—The ups and downs in cotton were governed largely by local conditions. After opening steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points on covering, the market turned weak, but was variable, more or less, throughout the session. The early improvement followed unsatisfactory weather and crop accounts from the cotton belt; those from sections east of Texas were particularly unfavorable. Later, however, the market gave way in the absence of outside support. Selling pressure was, for a time, quite heavy; local sentiment was bearishly predisposed. From the opening prices there was a decline of 4@10 points. Liquidation and selling for short account became quite active. Still later, however, the market again took a higher level on indications of smaller receipts and renewed interest on the part of Wall Street in the way of buying, principally toward the new crop positions. Selling by the Wall Street contingent (August contracts) was detected later, and the market had very little backbone whenever left to itself. The public cables from Liverpool were about as expected, while private advices indicated that the Liverpool weakness was somewhat due to a slackening demand from Manchester for spot supplies. Throughout the session there were unmistakable indications of manipulation by the same parties who have been engineering the market for a long time. This intimidated the room traders and deterred operations in general. At the close the market was quiet and steady at a net advance of 1@3 points, having rallied late on covering and Wall Street support. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9⅝c for middling upland and 10¼c for middling Gulf. Sales were 562 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet at 9¼c; Mobile nominal at 9 5-16c; Savannah quiet at 9 7-16c; Charleston firm at 9⅝c; Wilmington steady at 9¼c; Norfolk firm at 9½c; Baltimore nominal at 9½c; Memphis steady at 9⅝c; Augusta quiet at 9⅝c; St. Louis quiet at 9⅝c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	9.45	9.49	9.39	9.47@9.49
May	9.45	9.49	9.39	9.47@9.48
June	9.45	9.45	9.35	9.43@9.44
July	9.46	9.46	9.35	9.43@9.44
August	9.26	9.29	9.17	9.24@9.25
September	8.43	8.44	8.40	8.43@8.44
October	8.13	8.17	8.09	8.15@8.16
November	7.98	7.98	7.95	7.98@7.99
December	7.97	7.98	7.95	7.98@7.99
January	7.97	7.98	7.97	7.98@7.99
February	8.01	8.01	8.01	8.01@8.03
March	8.02	8.06	8.02	8.05@8.06

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 37,000 bales; American, 36,000 bales; middling upland, 5 7-16d; futures opened 1-64d to 2-64d decline; 1:45 P. M., steady; 2@3 1-2-64d net lower; closed quiet, at 1½@4-64d net decline; December-January, 4.24½d; January-February, 4.22½d; April, 5.21½d; April-May, 5.18½d; May-June, 5.15½d; June-July, 5.13d; July-August, 5.14d; August-September, 5.02d; September-October, 4.43½d; October-November, 4.33d; November-December, 4.26½d. Manchester—Yarns, quiet but steady. Cloths move slowly.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	73¼	73 9-16	73	73⅜
July	73 5-16	73½	73 1-16	73⅛
September	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
Corn—				
May	44⅜	44⅜	44¼	44⅜
July	45⅛	45⅝	44 12-16	45⅝
September	45⅝	46	45⅝	46

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	66	66½	65½	66
July	67⅛	67½	66 13-16	67⅜
September	68⅛	68 3-16	67⅝	68⅛
Corn—				
May	38⅛	39 3-16	38⅛	39⅛
July	39⅝	40 3-16	39¼	40⅜
September	40	40⅝	40	40⅝
Oats—				
May	22 3-16	22½	22½	22½
July	22¼	23⅜	22	22⅝
September	22⅝	22 3-16	22 3-16	22⅛

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—During half the session wheat was subjected to a severe pressure of May liquidation under which prices broke fully half a cent, reaching 73c for May. At this point, however, surrounding influences became a little more bullish and there was a prompt rally in prices, especially throughout the last half hour, when nearly all of the loss was recovered except ⅛c on May. First market impulses were derived from a weakness abroad, and the exceptionally favorable crop outlook over Western States being the influences principally responsible for the unloading referred to. The English markets, which were weakest of all, closed ½@1d net lower, and Paris markets 5@10c under yesterday's "nights" close. Antwerp was unchanged, but there was also a decline of ¼ mark at Berlin. An advance of 6 points at Budapest was the only firm spot in the European news. Private advices intimated that there were so many cargoes of wheat off the English coast awaiting sale that prospects for any important rally abroad were not encouraging at the moment. The renewed activity in export circles, nevertheless, did something to overcome the bearish advices from abroad. The entire business worked to about 2,000,000 bushels, while yesterday's transactions reached about 40 loads at the various points, with more rumored but not confirmed. Other influences of a domestic nature were what had more or less effect upon the market yesterday were the late strength in corn, a better cash demand for wheat at Chicago, and very small receipts in the Northwest—only 187 cars compared with 310 cars last week and 195 cars a year ago. Arrivals at Chicago were likewise very small. The last upturn in our market was accompanied by active covering among local shorts who had sold earlier in the day. The cold weather which has been hovering over the Northwest for some days disappeared yesterday except in Middle Nebraska where frosts were noted. Other parts of the wheat belt experienced mild conditions and light rains under which the plant is understood to be making excellent progress.

CORN.—No. 2 corn closed at 47½c, elevator and delivered and 47¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS.—No. 2 oats closed at 28¼c; No. 3 oats, 28c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29½c; track mixed, 28½@29½c; track white, 30@34c; No. 2 white clips, 30½c.

RYE.—No. 1 Western, 43½c, and No. 2 Western, 42c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 44½@45c, and malting, 50@53c, both cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.95; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.70@3.90; Spring clears, $2.80@3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@2.75; no grade, $17.25@17.50 per ton, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $2.90@3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.20@2.35, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 80@89c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16.35; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.25@16.50; coarse Winter bran, $18@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $16.50; oil meal, $26.75; linseed oil cake, $25.50; corn oil cake, $18.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $13.25@13.75; family, $14.25@$15; short clear, $13.50@$15. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@11; family, $12@$13.50; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $18.50@$22. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7½c; pigs, 7¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 8½c; 10 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 7¾c; 14 lb, 7½@7¾c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10¼@11c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5½c. LARD—$7.07½; city lard, $7.25; refined lard, South American, $8.25; Continent, $8; Brasil, kegs, $9.50; compound, city, 6¾c; Western, 6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 8c; city lard stearine, 8¼c.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Beef—Extra India mess, 78s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 67s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 51s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 37s 3d; American refined, in pails, 39s 9d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 46s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 44s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 42s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 42s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 39s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 43s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 38s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 56s 6d; American finest colored 63s. Tallow—Prime city, 28s; Australian, 1st London, 29s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, May-August, 22s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed oil, 27s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 5s 9d. Hops at London, (Pacific Coast,) £3 5s@£3 15s. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter, 7s 6d.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

KRAKAUER

As special bargains we offer this week a lot of used Upright Pianos of various makes at very low prices, some as low as $85 all in perfect order. Also, some slightly used KRAKAUER PIANOS at a great reduction, in order to make room for our NEW STYLES.

Cash or installments. Pianos to rent at Summer rates.

KRAKAUER BROS., 113 E. 14th St.

THE OPERA PIANO,

New and elegant designs, in different woods, also several slightly used. Write for Bargain List.

Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

SOMERSET INN

and eight cottages.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.

Opens May 2. Closes Oct. 22. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher Street Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.

257 WEST 93D STREET, NEW YORK.

For particulars, address the Principal, Miss Emma G. Sebring, A. M.

NEW YORK, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, on the Hudson. Miss C. FULLER, Principal.

BOARDERS WANTED.

39 WEST 32D ST.—Rooms with board; parlor dining rooms, near Broadway; central location; terms reasonable.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A strong, young, competent kitchenmaid, understanding bread making and care of milk, to work with accomplished cook; Swedish preferred. Apply 37 5th Av., Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Young man in private family to do some waiting, help in dining room and pantry, and willing to make himself generally useful; best reference as to character. Apply at 1 East 78th St.

WANTED—First-class specialty salesmen; must furnish good references. 142 Chambers St., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK, WAITRESS, &c., LAUNDRESS, &c.—A family wish to secure situations for three good servants, cook, waitress and chambermaid, and laundress and chambermaid; will be disengaged May 1, and can be seen any day after 3 P. M., from Saturday, April 21, at present employer's, 33 West 25th St.

COOK.—By active woman; understands all kinds of New England cooking; no objection to country; the best of city references. McAdams, 429 East 66th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches; to go out by day, week, or month; best references. Mrs. Gardner, 301 East 61st St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; all kinds cooking, baking; city references; city or country. 904 6th Av., third bell.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By young French lady of education and refinement as resident governess for young children. Inquire at present employer's, 2 West 53d St., between 1 and 2 o'clock.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As maid to a lady going abroad in return for passage; no wages; only passage; can be seen at present employer's. B. Breadon, 32 West 39th St.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By a French girl

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
ISSUE
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available in all parts of the world for use of Travelers, Tourists and those intending to visit the Paris Exposition.
Foreign Exchange. Cable Transfers.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 31 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn

New York Telephone, 4314 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

The Norfolk Railway & Light Company
OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
First Consolidated mortgage Fifty Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds. Interest May 1st and November 1st.

This Company owns and operates, under a Special Act of the Virginia Legislature, the Street Railway, Electric Light, and Power Plants in the City of Norfolk, Virginia, and suburbs—population, 100,000. The earnings of the Company for the last 6 months prior to consolidation show a surplus of 50 per cent. over and above all fixed charges. We offer:

$400,000 OF THESE BONDS AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Descriptive circular and copy of mortgage on application.

PEMBERTON & McADOO,
15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

We herewith beg to inform our customers that, for the convenience of Travelers, Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London, have just opened a branch office at the West End.
Address: 123 PALL MALL, S. W.
Cable Address: "SHIPHRAH,"
Brown, Brothers & Co.,
59 WALL ST., N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co

Notice is hereby given that the following FOURTEEN bonds have been designated by lot for
REDEMPTION
pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the mortgage at 105 per cent. and interest:
Nos. 35, 57, 61, 127, 137, 161, 196, 235, 218, 291, 524, 388, 399, 420.
The above bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the trustee on OCTOBER 1ST, 1900, at which date interest thereon will cease.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
General Office, Broad Street Station,
PHILADELPHIA, April 10th, 1900.
INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES R. R. CO.
SECOND MORTGAGE 6% COUPON BONDS, MATURING MAY 1, 1900.
Holders of the above Bonds are hereby advised that they will be redeemed by the PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. at maturity, on presentation at the office of THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 16 to 22 William Street, NEW YORK CITY.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

WANTED.
Ohio Southern 1st Ctfs.
G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 Broad St., New York.
Members N. Y. Stock Exch. Telephone No. 1904 Cortlandt.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. B. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Pres't. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

$12,000,000.

The New York & Harlem Railroad Co.

3½% Gold Bonds,

DATED MAY 1ST, 1900. DUE MAY 1ST, 2000.
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.

Bonds issued in coupon or registered certificates.
Deliverable May 1st, when the present mortgage (now bearing 7 per cent.) will be paid and cancelled, this issue then becoming the First and only Mortgage on the property.

Having sold $11,500,000 of the above bonds, we offer for sale the remaining

$500,000.

Price 115.82 and interest, yielding 3% upon the investment.

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS.

HARVEY FISK & SONS
New York. 20 NASSAU STREET.
Boston. 10 CONGRESS STREET.

$3,266,000
CITY OF PROVIDENCE
3 PER CENT. 30 YEARS
GOLD BONDS.

Office of the City Treasurer,
Providence, R. I., April 14, 1900.

Sealed Proposals addressed to D. L. D. GRANGER, CITY TREASURER, PROVIDENCE, R. I., each indorsed "Proposal for Loan," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday, April 24, 1900, for the whole or any part of the following loans to the City of Providence on the following described bonds of said City:

Water Refunding Loan: Two million six hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars, ($2,666,000,) bearing interest at the rate of Three (3) per centum per annum.

Highway Loan: Three hundred thousand dollars, ($300,000,) bearing interest at the rate of Three (3) per centum per annum.

Sewer Loan: Three hundred thousand dollars, ($300,000,) bearing interest at the rate of Three (3) per centum per annum.

The bonds to secure the above loans will be dated May 1, 1900, and become due May 1, 1930. Interest as above set forth will be paid semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each year. Both principal and interest will be payable in gold coin of the United States, equal to present value of fineness and weight. Either coupon bonds of $1,000 each or registered bonds in sums of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, or $20,000 each, as desired, will be issued for the whole or any portion of said loan, and coupon bonds may at any time thereafter be converted into registered bonds of the above denominations at the option of the holder. The principal and interest of coupon bonds will be payable at the Treasury in Providence or at the National City Bank of New York. The City of Providence now transmits by mail interest on all registered bonds, if desired. Registered bonds will be ready for delivery May 1, 1900. Coupon bonds on or about May 10, 1900. Certificates of sale will be given on day of sale.

Attention is called to the fact that the debt of the City of Providence, less the sinking fund and water debt, is 3.53 per centum upon the assessed valuation of the city.

The proceeds of the sale of the water refunding loan will be sufficient, with the accumulated sinking fund provided for that purpose, to pay the $4,000,000 water bonds, bearing 5 and 6 per cent., and due July 1, 1900, and cause a saving to the city for interest of $128,000 per annum.

The issue of the proposed Highway and Sewer loans will be used to reduce the floating debt.

Proposals should state whether bid is for the whole or any less portion of said loans, or for both, should include accrued interest, and should be accompanied with a certified cheque payable to the order of the City Treasurer for 1 per cent. of the par value of the bonds bid for. No bid for less than par can be accepted. Further information can be obtained of the undersigned. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

D. L. D. GRANGER,
City Treasurer.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.
DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE COMPANY.

The undersigned, on request of holders to a large amount of the stock of this Company, have consented to act as a Protective Committee to inform themselves as to the organization, methods of capitalization, and business management of the Company, with a view to recommending such changes or proceedings as may seem for the best interests of the stock. The annual meeting of the Company, it is expected, will be held on May 7th, 1900, and the Committee invites stockholders to deposit their stock, properly endorsed, accompanied by a proxy to vote the same at such meeting, with the City Trust Company, 40 Wall Street, New York, which will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

An appropriate form of proxy will be furnished by said Trust Company upon application.

If, after investigation, a formal protective agreement shall be deemed necessary, the same will be submitted to the stockholders, and any stockholder who shall refuse assent to such agreement, or to the recommendations of the Committee, may withdraw his stock without expense.

April 18th, 1900.

FRANK TILFORD, GEORGE R. SHELDON, A. R. PICK, } Protective Committee.

WANTED—By a young man, 17 years of age, of good family, employment in banker's or broker's office; reference furnished; salary no object. Address B., P. O. Box 427.

To Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for the Common Stock of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of the outstanding Voting Trust Certificates for common stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, registered as such on the books of the Voting Trustees at the closing thereof on April 21, 1900, may purchase at the price of $80 per share New Voting Trust certificates for common stock to the par amount of $6,898,900, in proportion to their present holdings of such outstanding Voting Trust certificates for common stock; that is to say, at the rate of one share of new Voting Trust certificates for common stock for every six shares of outstanding Voting Trust certificates for common stock. Subscriptions must be made at the office of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in the City of New York, ON OR BEFORE MAY 7, 1900; and no subscription for a fraction of a share can be received. The purchase price will be payable $10 upon the making of a subscription, and the balance of $70 on October 1, 1900. All cash payments accompanying subscriptions will be forfeited if the balance of the purchase price is not paid on or before October 1, 1900; but such forfeiture will not, at the option of the Company, release subscribers from liability for the balance of the purchase price. The Voting Trust certificates for common stock so to be sold are not to be entitled to dividends, if any, declared upon the common stock for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Interim receipts will be delivered upon receipt and acceptance of subscriptions.

Dated April 11, 1900.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
By J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Referring to the foregoing notice of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the undersigned Trustees under the Voting Trust Agreement of June 22, 1898, hereby give notice to holders of the Voting Trust certificates issued thereunder for common stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company that the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of April, 1900, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of May, 1900.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
ABRAHAM WOLFF,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE,
Voting Trustees.

Dated New York, April 11, 1900.

Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company.
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of Mercantile Trust Company Certificates issued to depositors of Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburgh Coal Company First Mortgage Bonds, under the Bondholders' Agreement dated January 25th, 1897, and to the holders of such Bonds who have not yet deposited the same.

Notice is hereby given that the Reorganization Committee constituted by said Agreement of January 25th, 1897, has adopted a Plan of Reorganization for said Coal Company dated April 11th, 1900, which has been signed by the said Committee and filed and lodged with the Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York, at its office, 120 Broadway, in said city. Copies of said Plan have been left with said Trust Company and the members and Secretary of the Committee for distribution to bondholders who can obtain the same upon application therefor.

Bondholders who have not yet deposited their bonds under said Agreement of January 25th, 1897, may deposit the same with said Mercantile Trust Company on or before the 10th day of May, 1900, and obtain the negotiable receipts of the Trust Company therefor. Deposits of bonds after that date will only be received upon such terms as the Committee shall determine.

New York, April 19th, 1900.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
M. D. WOODFORD,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, 120 Broadway, Secretary.
ALMON GOODWIN, Counsel.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND mortgages in sums to suit; New York or New Jersey; 4 to 6%. Applications direct only considered. FIRST MORTGAGE COMPANY, 1,133 Broadway, corner 26th St.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

PROPOSALS.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Co.
4½% Series "A" Equipment Gold Bonds.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Sealed proposals will be received up to 3:30 P. M., Tuesday, May 1st, 1900, by the undersigned, at 65 Cedar Street, New York City, for the sale to it, as Trustee, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above-described bonds to exhaust the sum of Seventeen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars ($17,550.) Proposals should be in sealed envelopes, addressed Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and indorsed Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Company Sinking Fund.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
By GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2nd Vice President.
New York, April 2nd, 1900.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, April 10th, 1900.

Sealed proposals will be received at the New York State Arsenal, Seventh Avenue and 35th Street, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, April 20th, 1900, at which time and place bids will be opened for furnishing 380 SHRAPNEL and 240 SHELLS for 3.2-inch breech-loading rifles. The State reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bids must be sealed and addressed to the Adjutant General, S. N. Y., Seventh Avenue and 35th Street, New York City, and plainly marked "Proposals for Projectiles."

EDWARD M. HOFFMAN,
Brig. Gen'l and Adjutant General.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.
THE STATE TRUST COMPANY.

Whereas, an agreement for the merger of the Morton Trust Company into The State Trust Company has been made and entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies under their respective corporate seals, which agreement provides for the issue of stock of The State Trust Company, then by said agreement to have the name Morton Trust Company, and its stock having been increased to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) in exchange for stock of the present Morton Trust Company, at the rate of share for share, and also prescribes the further terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The State Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the 23d day of April, 1900, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval, and also to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said State Trust Company from One million dollars, ($1,000,000,) consisting of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100) each, to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) to consist of twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100,) each, the object of said increase being to carry into effect the said agreement of merger, the new or additional shares to be issued share for share for the stock of said Morton Trust Company.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of April, 1900, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M., on the 24th day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, March 28th, 1900.
By order of the Board.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Thomas F. Ryan,	Joel B. Erhardt,
J. E. Duke,	Andrew Mills,
R. A. C. Smith,	W. A. Nash,
P. A. B. Widener,	F. H. Parker,
Elihu Root,	J. N. Hallock,
Anson G. McCook,	George Foster Peabody,
H. A. McAlpin,	Majority of Trustees.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed Amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.

New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

International Hydraulic Company.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the INTERNATIONAL HYDRAULIC COMPANY for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of April, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Transfer books will close on the 16th day of April, and will open on the 27th day of April, 1900.

C. T. SCOVILLE, Secretary.
New York, April 19th, 1900.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio.

CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, April 11th, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1, 1900, the same to be paid June 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1900, and reopened at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street,
New York, April 11th, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1900.

On June 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

American Car & Foundry Co.
St. Louis, Mo., April 3, 1900.

Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 4

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared, and paid on Tuesday, May 1st, 1900, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10, 1900. Transfer books will close Tues., April 10, 1900, and reopen Wed., May 2, 1900.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Ry. Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. and St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Saturday, April 21, 1900, at 12 noon, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due May 1, 1900, and will reopen May 2, at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 14, 1900.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 per cent. registered bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. & Ga. R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Saturday, April 21, 1900, at 12 noon, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due May 1, 1900, and will open May 1, at 10 A. M.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Secty. Southern R'y Co.
New York, April 14, 1900.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTered First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, April 20th, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1900, and will reopen May 1, at 10 A. M. C. E. POTTS, Treas'r.
Richmond, Va., April 12, 1900.

HAWAII'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Exports Show an Increase of $5,000,000 —Big Machinery Imports.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Consul General Haywood, at Honolulu, has transmitted to the State Department the report of the Collector General of Customs of Hawaii for 1899, which shows the increased commercial prosperity of the islands. Goods to the amount of $15,020,830 were imported from the United States, while the value of the exports to this country amounted to $22,517,758. Trade with other countries was comparatively slight, although imports to the amount of $1,774,655 came from Great Britain. The remainder of the export trade was carried on with China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada.

Machinery was imported to the amount of $2,089,278, nearly double the importation during 1898, and imports generally showed a material and in some cases a remarkable increase over those of the preceding year. Sugar to the amount of over $21,000,000 was exported, but the rice exportation was greatly below that of 1898.

The total exports of the year amounted to $22,028,741, being an increase of about $5,000,000 over last year's trade. During December the largest amount of imports ever recorded for a single month was received at Honolulu, 45,000 tons of general cargo arriving at that port, besides 22,850 tons of coal, and lumber amounting to over 9,000,000 square feet.

The revenue from import duties in 1899 was $400,000 in excess of that of the preceding year.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 18	529,250
To date this year	43,781,150
Corresponding date last year	69,335,558

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 18	$1,834,080
To date this year	$206,338,570
Corresponding date last year	$376,885,910

Money rate: Collateral loans on call 2½@3½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. pf.	½	General Electric	3⅜
Am. Smelt. & R.	1½	Gt. North. pf.	1
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Hocking Valley	1⅜
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Ill. Cent. leased lines	1½
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	Int. Silver	1½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Mexican Central	½
Anaconda Copper	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Nat. Biscuit	½
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	Nat. Tube	½
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Nat. Steel pf.	2
Chi. Gt. West.	⅝	N. J. Central	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi. Term. T. pf.	½	Pacific Mail	1½
C., L. & W. pf.	3	Rep. Steel	½
Denver & R. G. pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Texas & Pacific	⅞
G. & El. of B. Co.	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Met. Street Ry	8½
Am. Steel & Wire	3¼	Mobile & Ohio	⅝
Am. S. & W. pf.	4	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1¼
Ann Arbor pf.	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Canada South.	⅝	Nor. & West.	½
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	2⅝	Pere Marquette	1⅜
Chi., I. & L. pf.	½	Pullman Co.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	2	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Iowa Central	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Laclede Gas.	2	U. S. Leather	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Manhattan	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. D. & Imp. 5s.	1⅝	Ev. & Ind. con. 6s.	4½
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf., inc.	1	Ill. Cent., St. L. Div. 3½s	1¼
C. & E. Ill. s. f. 6s.	1½	Kansas C. & Pac. 1st	4
C. & Na. W. deb. 5s, 1933	1	Rio G. South. 1st	1
C., C., C. & I. gen. 6s	4	Ulster & Del. 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

Adams Ex. 4s	1	C., Ind. Coal Ry. 1st	1½
C. B. U. P. 4s	2	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1½
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	1	West. Nor. Car. 6s	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Stock market irregularity continues—and all because of iron and steel stock incendiarism. Federal Steel quotations changed yesterday but fractionally, and most of the other issues altered slightly; American Steel and Wire shares, however, out a more interesting figure—the common dropping over 3 points and the preferred 4. Inside selling there was in evidence all day.

Much criticism is heard of the extraordinary campaign for depression which insiders are pursuing in the steel and iron stocks. Honest men are fairly dazed at some current performances. Jay Gould never attempted anything akin to what is now parading. Claude Duval and Dick Turpin were but the modest advance agents of Mr. John W. Gates.

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Here and there are evidences that the Steel Wire Trust conspiracy may actually result in conditions which will be seriously disturbing—it being stated, for example, that a high officer of the Federal Steel Company is allied with the Steel and Wire gamesters, and that some Federal Steel mills will close, that some Federal Steel price lists will be cut, that some Federal Steel influence will be exerted to make it appear that Steel and Wire stock jobbery is less scandalous than really it is.

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It is not merely in the security market that the Steel and Wire incident hurts—trade conditions are gravely affected. Even the Carnegie Company cuts prices—for no better reason, apparently, than that there is apprehension of Steel and Wire competition. Both Philadelphia and Pittsburg dispatches to Wall Street yesterday afternoon presented suggestions of disturbance in schedule prices in every branch of the iron and steel trade. A "quiet" cut of $4 per ton in steel rails was among the afternoon announcements.

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Thus the situation reflects a variety of new factors, all traceable or attributable to the buccaneering game whose preliminary has appeared in the wholesale shutting down of Steel and Wire Trust mills throughout the West. It is stated that some of those mills are resuming business. It is likelier that more will close. The stock jobbery game now being played is in no sense infantile; for the distinguished "financiers" projecting the present conspiracy aim at larger game than can be bagged within a day or two. The conspiracy dates back months; it happens now merely to be disclosed.

What could be more flagrant—just by way of example—than the semi-official announcement sent circulating through Wall Street after the close of business yesterday that dividends on American Steel and Wire stock are for the remainder of this year to be paid not in cash but in script?

The talent at work is of the petty larceny sort; but the strut and the stakes are up to the dignity of bank burglary. These degrees in robbery are of much academic interest.

And it would have been ignoble for Chicago to have sent into Wall Street others than the choicest of its confidence "operators."

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One of the sorry phases of this scandal appears in the unwarranted damage it does to the good name of important banking interests, whose representatives stand seemingly benumbed by the spectacle of the prestige of their reputation being used and abused in unscrupulous stock jobbery.

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The railway list was not strong yesterday, the metal industrials exerting depressing influence upon the whole market. Yet nothing bad showed anywhere businesswise. Such developments as appeared were encouraging. Money stays easy and bankers predict continuance of low interest rates. London buys stocks at concessions.

Standard Oil interests show rather aggressive disposition to accumulate Missouri Pacific and Texas Pacific shares.

GOLD AND STOCK BONDS.

It was officially announced yesterday that the Western Union Telegraph Company has completed arrangements for extending $500,000 5 per cent. bonds of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company for five years from May 1, 1900, at 4½ per cent. The bonds originally were 6s.

STRENGTH OF THE PACIFICS.

The Pacific stocks yesterday showed signs of substantial strength, and any effort to depress the quotations was in each case vigorously resisted.

Missouri Pacific at one time touched as high as 60⅜, but in the afternoon, on profit taking, receded to 59½, at which figure the stock had closed on the previous day. Russell Sage yesterday sold privileges on the stock good for three months at 50 and 68. Earnings of the road in the second week of April increased $34,000 over the same week last year.

Union Pacific was well bought by the same banking interests who for some time have been supporting the stock, and a much better feeling was manifested when it was officially announced that the differences with the Burlington had been satisfactorily adjusted, and that that road, instead of paralleling Union Pacific, as it had threatened to do, had entered into a traffic arrangement with it satisfactory to the officials of both roads. London bought the stock freely.

Northern Pacific was the strongest of all the Pacifics, appreciating ⅝ on sales of 11,000 shares. There was good buying from Chicago.

Southern Pacific was during the day supported by insiders, who now are understood to be working together.

ATCHISON WELL SUPPORTED.

London was a steady buyer of the Atchison shares yesterday, with the result that the preferred advanced ⅝ on sales of 23,000 shares, while the common, much less dealt in, held its own. An official of the system was quoted from Chicago as saying that the next statement should equal, if indeed not surpass, the March statement. General business was reported to be excellent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

It was said in the Street yesterday that the bull pool in Baltimore and Ohio stocks had resumed operations—a report that was given color to by the large dealings in both issues, 17,000 shares of the common changing hands at a net advance of a point, and 10,000 of the preferred at a fractional net loss, induced by profit taking toward the close of the market.

TRACTION STOCKS IRREGULAR.

The movement of the traction stocks was very irregular yesterday, with declines in Metropolitan and Manhattan—in the former case of 3½ and in the latter of ½—a gain in Brooklyn Rapid Transit of ⅛ and no change in Third Avenue. All the issues were sold by the room traders. The selling of Metropolitan was apparently influenced by the talk of the issue of $7,000,000 new stock. Manhattan found good support around 94 and 95.

GRANGERS AND COAL STOCKS.

The Grangers fared much better yesterday than in recent days, and, instead of declines, gains were in nearly every case recorded. Among the advances were: Burlington, ⅝; Great Western, ¾; St. Paul, ¼; Northwest, ½; Rock Island, ⅛, and Great Northern preferred, 1.

In the coal stocks, Jersey Central advanced ⅛, Delaware and Hudson ¼, Erie first preferred ⅛, second preferred ½, and Reading second preferred ½. Norfolk and Western declined ⅛ and Pennsylvania ⅛.

It was a noticeable fact that all the issues showed substantial strength whenever any aggressive movement was directed against them.

SUGAR GOES UP.

The reopening of the Brooklyn refineries of the American Sugar Company, and the report that prices were no longer being secretly cut, but were being maintained at the scheduled rates, were responsible for the strength of Sugar Trust stock yesterday. On sales of about 50,000 shares, the stock, after selling down to 104, rose to 106⅝, a net gain of 1½ points.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE.

Wheeling and Lake Erie issues were strong yesterday on the published statements of earnings of the road for the second week in April, which showed an increase at the rate of nearly $1,500 a day as compared with the same week a year ago. The road will shortly have 1,000 or more additional cars in operation, and, with the higher coal rates, it is said that dividends on both the first and second preferred stock are assured within the present year.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S GAIN.

The marked strength of General Electric yesterday, an advance of 3⅜ points on sales of 5,600 shares being recorded, was on the report of much better earnings, due to largely increased business. There was talk, also, of an extra dividend.

PACIFIC MAIL ADVANCES.

Short covering by interests who have been steady sellers since the quotation was above 40 was responsible for the rise of 1¼ points in Pacific Mail yesterday. The Directors of the company are to meet here in the course of a few weeks.

TOBACCO UNDER PRESSURE.

American Tobacco was again under pressure yesterday, the issue declining practically on sales of about 9,000 shares. There was no news to explain the decline, other than that, as an industrial, the stock naturally suffered with the other industrials.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Current reports that the Burlington will not build to Ogden, as a traffic arrangement has been made with the Union Pacific.

Arrangements completed by the Western Union for the extension of $500,000 5 per cent. bonds of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company for five years from May 1 at 4½ per cent.

Contracts given out by the Northern Pacific for sixty miles of new line between Cassel ton and Dickey, N. D.

Southern dispatches stating that all the larger breweries of Louisville have sold out to a New York-Chicago syndicate.

Over $80,000,000 stock out of the full capital of $115,000,000 represented at the annual meeting of the New York Central.

Boston Stock Exchange closed to-day in celebration of Patriots' Day.

Statement that the Great Northern has 100 miles of new road under construction.

Arrangement made by the Reading and Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg for an interchange of freight traffic.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Traders attempted unsuccessfully to hammer the cotton market a bit yesterday morning. It showed a strength and steadiness in the face of Liverpool weakness which was good evidence that the sharp reaction of the previous day had about reached its limit. Liverpool was 2 to 2½ points off at the local opening, its heavy tendencies being undoubtedly due in large measure to New York weakness on Tuesday, and it closed with a net loss of 1½ to 4 points. Cotton opened a point off, to 2 points up here, and after the bears had tried in vain to force liquidation of some long cotton, the market improved and closed with a net gain of 1 to 3 points. Receipts continue light. They were 8,755 bales yesterday, as against 10,488 of a week previous, and 11,752 of a year previous. Trading amounted to perhaps 100,000 bales. Final bid quotations were: April, 9.47; May, 9.47; June, 9.43; July, 9.43; August, 9.24; September, 8.43; October, 8.15; November, 7.989; December, 7.98; January

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Extreme dullness prevailed in most outside stocks yesterday and at times during the day there was practically no trading on the curb. A few stocks showed a little life, and in one or two instances transactions amounted to as much as a thousand shares, but the two or three issues that were traded in to this extent supplied about half of the day's business. In the matter of prices the market was still irregular, but declines were less general than on Tuesday, and at the close there were a fair number of stocks which showed some improvement for the day. For the first time in several days Amalgamated Copper enjoyed a substantial advance, and one or two other issues that were much depressed on Tuesday regained part of their losses and helped to strengthen the tone of the market. It still seemed that a certain amount of liquidation was forced, but there was much less pressure on the market than on the previous day. Apart from the slight strengthening of the market the day's trading was without feature, and transactions in particular stocks reflected little of interest.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, helped by some improvement in the Boston copper market, where some sharp advances occurred, sold up fractionally and closed with a net gain of three-quarters of a point, at 93 bid. Transactions in the stock amounted to over a thousand shares, which was a larger total than the trading in this stock had assumed in a number of days. Purchases made during the day seemed to absorb most of the stock offered, for at the close, although 93 was the best bid, no stock was in the market within a point of that figure. Recently the market for copper stocks has been somewhat depressed, but seemingly without any unfavorable developments in the copper trade, and it seems to be the opinion that recent predictions of much higher prices for Amalgamated made by persons close to the management of that company will prove to have been fully warranted. Everything points to a continuation of good demand for the metal, and it is said that the price is likely to be maintained. The declaration by the Boston and Montana Company of an unusually large dividend for the present quarter leads to the belief that the earnings of other companies also will be larger this year than heretofore, and is accompanied by the hope that improvement in the price of copper stocks, including Amalgamated, will result.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common, which sold on Tuesday at 25, sold yesterday to the extent of 100 shares at 27, and closed at 26¼ bid, a net gain of 2 points. Practically no change occurred in the preferred stock or the bonds. Very little of either issue of the stock was offered, and at the close none of the common was to be had within 4 points of the previous day's closing bid. The scarcity of the stock seems to give some confirmation to the statement that for some time past the stock has been steadily absorbed by strong interests.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s were traded in to the extent of $85,000, all the sales of the day being made at 86. The preferred stock sold at 71¼ and 71¾ and closed at 72 bid, with no stock offered. The common was unchanged at 24½ bid. Since the bonds were distributed about a week ago, the market for them has been strong, and large offerings of the bonds have been readily taken. The stocks have also been strong, notwithstanding that they are to be distributed to-day.

NATIONAL SALT sold from 46 up to 48, closing at 48 bid, a net gain for the day of 3 points. No change in the preferred stock occurred.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1¾
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	1¾	4
New Amsterdam	26½	28¼
New Amsterdam pf	45	50
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	93	98½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	--	29
American Agri. Chem. pf. ex div	--	78
American Bicycle	10	13
American Bicycle pf	39	43
American Bicycle bonds	--	86
American Chicle	55	65
American Chicle pf	85	95
American Woolen	20	29
American Woolen pf	76	77
Cast-Iron Pipe	5½	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	45¼	48
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11	12
Distilling Company of America	8	8¼
Distilling Company of America pf	27	28
Electric Boat	25	28
Electric Boat pf	40	46
Havana Commercial	16	17½
Havana Commercial pf., ex div	58	60
International Power	28	35
International Pump	20	22
International Pump pf	66	67½
National Enameling & Stamp	--	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf	80	84
National Graphophone	41	44
National Salt	43	49
National Salt pf	77	79
Otis Elevator	28	28
Otis Elevator pf., ex div	85	87
Royal Baking Powder pf	90½	91½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30	35
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	78½	79½
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div	--	67¼
Standard Oil of New Jersey	543	546
United States Flour Milling pf	--	7
United States Flour Milling Londs	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	¾

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93	94
American Air Power	40	42
Arizona Lead	14	14½
Asphalt Company of America	8½	9
British Columbia Copper	10½	11½
California Copper	--	3
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf	52	57
Chicago & Alton sub. 6s div	107½	--
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	40	45
Electric Vehicle pf	80	95
Electro-Pneumatic	2¼	2½
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	26
General Carriage	9¼	--
Illinois Transportation	2	2½
†Lady Helen Copper	78	79
†Markeen Copper	6¾	7½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	15½	16½
Mexican Ry	97	--
New England Transportation	6¼	6¾
New York Transportation	10¾	11½
†Pande Basin	7	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
Republic subs. 5s 58-100 p. c. repaid	85	--
St. Louis Transit	24½	26
Storage Power	12¾	13¾
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A	4	4½
Tennessee Copper	17	--
Test Company of America	209	212
United Railways of St. Louis pf	72	--
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	86	87
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	19	22
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	80	81

*Selling 10 dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	--
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	231	232
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	104
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	--
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	--
Columbus Railway pf	83	--
Con. Traction of N. J	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	83
42d St., Man & St. Nicholas	50	65
42d St., Man & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	93
Jersey City, Hoboken & Patterson	21	23
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf	96	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	113½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31	32

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	105
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	--	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	--	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	82	88
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	--	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	235	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	17½	18½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	68	72
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	59
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph, Mo	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	116
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	113	117
Syracuse Gas stock	--	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	96½	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104½	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	26
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	87½	88
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111½	113
Hoboken Ferry	67	68½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	--
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7½	8¼
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	--	88
Cramps' Shipyard	72	74
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	118	122
Lorillard Company pf	98	101
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	--	130
Standard Coupler	33	37
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	48	52
Tripler Liquid Air 6s	5¾	5¾
Union Typewriter	29	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	113	115

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel	104	108
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	4½	5

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 59½c; Mexican silver dollars at 47⅝c.

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.20, and 100 Standard at 8.50.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Alice sold at .66, 1,000 Alamo at .16½, 500 Argentum Juanita at .21, 300 Adams Consolidated at .20, 20 Arizona Copper at .10½, 1,700 Brunswick at .30@.32, 1,000 Cosmos at .01, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .13½, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.80, 100 Dunkin at .10, 500 Golden Age at .04, 100 Isabella at 1.25, 500 Pharmacist at .14, and 100 Potosi at .33.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Anaconda	.35	Leadville Con	.07
Alice	.56	Little Chief	.19
Adams Con	.32	Mexican	.29
Belcher	.21	Moulton	.25
Best & Belcher	.29	Ontario	8.00
Bruns. Con	.30	Ophir	.72
Caledonia	.50	Plymouth	.12
Chrysolite	.06	Phoenix G. M. Co	.10
Challar	.20	Potosi	.27
Con. Cal. & Va	1.60	Quicksilver	1.50
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Quicksilver pf	7.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Savage	.12
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Sierra Nevada	.50
Deadwood Terra	.60	Standard	3.50
Eureka Con	.14	Small Hopes	1.05
Father De Smet	.07	Union Con	.28
Golden Fleece	.32	Victor	1.00
Gould & Curry	.26	Yellow Jacket	.30
Hale & Norcross	.33	Argentum Juanita	.19
Homestake	50.00	Isabella	1.30
Horn Silver	1.20	Mollie Gibson	.20
Iron Silver	.68	Portland	2.30
La Crosse	.14		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 18.—Montana was the great bull card to-day, rising from 305 to 321¼ on belated appreciation of the prospects of the company. It was curious that the stock sold off some 12¾ yesterday, in the face of a quarterly dividend declaration of $10, where $8 had been declared three months before.

Butte opened off 2, at 73, then ran up to 78, later to 75. Arcadian rallied 2⅛, to 23; Baltic ½, to 20⅜; Calumet 2, to 747. Cochiti lost ⅜, to 11½; Osceola lost 1, to 67½; Parrot gained 2, to 46; Quincy 4, to 139; Utah 2, to 32; Isle Royale 2, to 28; Old Dominion ⅜, to 20.

In the general list, Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western 4s were up ½, at 94½; Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham incomes 1, at 63; Chicago and West Michigan 5s ½ lower, at 100¾; West End Street Railway down 1, at 114, common holding at 93¾; Père Marquette, off ½, at 25. Cotton Yarn preferred sold at 103, United Fruit at 133, and Street Railway and Illuminating Properties at 18.

A few loans were made at the local Clearing House to-day, and these were all at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at 10c and 12½c discount.

Call money is almost begging for borrowers at from 3½ to 4½ per cent., with the most of the business doing at 3½ and 4 per cent., and with reports of a few choice loans being made as low as 3 per cent. Time money is still ranging nominally from 4 to 5 per cent., with, however, 4 and 4½ per cent. the more general quotations.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	5	Old Colony		4½
Allouez	--	2	Old Dominion	19½	20
Arcadian	21½	23	Osceola	67½	68½
Arnold	6½	7	Parrot	45¾	46
Ash Bed	.50	1	Pioneer	.50	1
Atlantic	25	25½	Quincy	138	139
Baltic	20½	--	Rhode Isla'd	4¾	5½
Bost. & C. C.	15	--	Santa Fe	5¾	6
Butte & Bos.	75	75½	Santa Ysabel	1	2
Cal. & Hec.	745	750	Tamarack	190	194
Centennial	21	22	Utah Cons	31½	32
Franklin	15½	16	Washington	1	1½
Humboldt	--	--	White Knob	15	25
Isle Royale	27	27½	Winona	4½	5¼
Mohawk	16½	17½	Wolverine	40¼	40¾

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	245	246	Fitchburg pf.
Bost. & Low.	249	--	N. Y. & N. E. 6s
Bost. & Me.	190	195	
Bos. & Prov.	300	--	N. Y. & N. E. 7s
Bost. Elev.	144	146	
Bost. Gas 6s.	90	82	West End
C. Mass. pf.	63¾	--	

	131½	132
	115	--
	93	93¼

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	317	318	Mex. Tel	2⅜	2¾
Chi. Sk. Yds.	137	138	U. S. Oil	18½	19½
Dom. Coal	44½	45½	West. Elec.	45	45½
D. Coal pf	115½	--	West. El. pf.	61	--
Erie Tel	104	104½			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The sales of Biscuit were not half so large as those of yesterday. The common opened at 33¼, sold off to 33, and closed at 33½. The preferred opened at 86 and sold to 87½c, closing at 87¼. American Radiator common was nervous on small sales, opening at 45½, and closing at 42. Carbon preferred closed at 82, a point loss. Metropolitan preferred sold sparingly at 80¼. These were about the chief transactions of the day.

	High.	Low.	Close.
1,630...American Linseed	13¼	12⅞	13¼
200...American Linseed pf	57⅞	56⅞	56⅞
143...American Radiator	45½	42	42
25...American Strawboard	32	32	32
10...Am. Tin P. pf., ex div	79	79	79
16...Chicago Telephone	180	180	180
70...Chicago Brewing	3¼	3	3
197...Chicago Brewing pf	13	12	13
20...Chicago Edison	148	148	143
200...Diamond Match	124½	123	123½
110...Lake Street Elevated	9¼	9	9½
180...Lake Street El. certfs	8⅝	8	8⅝
187...Mil. & Chi. Brewing	4	3¼	4
106...Met. Elevated pf	80¼	80¼	80¼
1,665...National Biscuit	33½	33	33½
424...National Biscuit pf	87½	86	87½
150...National Carbon	16½	16½	16½
180...National Carbon pf	83	81½	82
60...Shelby Steel Tube	66	66	66
44...South Side Elevated	99	99	99
100...West Chicago	109¾	109¾	109¾
20...Street's W. S. C. line	20½	20½	20½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Generally a trifle better as to quotations, the Philadelphia market to-day was so dull and narrow as to neutralize the improvement. The Cambria Steel Directors amply fulfilled expectations by declaring the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents and an extra one of $4.50, both payable May 1, the latter to be used in meeting a call for the same amount on the same date. In other words, shareholders get 50 cents in cash and their stock, now $4.50 paid, will be marked "$9 paid." These dividends make $10.50 paid to the shareholders in cash and credits on the stock in the last eleven months. Lehigh Valley found a good market at 27. A revival of the rumor that the Pensylvania Railroad Company soon would be found in control caused an advance in Western New York and Pennsylvania.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20⅞	21	Phil. Trac.	96¾	97
Choctaw	34	34¼	Union Trac.	38½	38¾
Con. T., Pit.	25½	25⅞	U. Gas Imp.	117½	118
El. Co. of A.	11¾	12	Welsbach Lt.	42½	45
Lehigh Val.	27	27½	W.N.Y. & P.	7½	7¾
Marsden	8¾	9¼			

Pennsylvania Directors to Meet.

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to consider the question of the semi-annual dividend will be held at Philadelphia, May 1. The dividend which may be declared will be payable to the shareholders as they stand registered on the books of the company at 3 o'clock P. M. April 30, 1900.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, April 18, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
120	..	25	Adams Express	120	120	120	120	.....
14	14½	40	Am. Car & Found. Co.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	.....
63⅝	64¼	825	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	63½	64	63¼	64	− ⅛
36	36¼	900	American Cotton Oil	36¾	36¾	36¼	36½	− ⅛
47⅞	48	1,040	American Ice Co	48	48	47¾	47⅞	+ ⅛
13	13½	400	American Linseed Co.	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	.....
56	56½	171	Am. Linseed Co. pf	56½	56¾	56¼	56¾	.....
20	21	130	Am. Malting Co. pf	20½	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ¼
37⅜	37⅝	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37¾	38	37⅝	37⅝	+1⅛
89	89⅜	777	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	88⅝	90	88⅝	89¼	+ ¼
27½	28	2,160	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	28	29	27⅝	28	.....
73	74	1,185	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	74	74	73½	73½	+ ⅛
41¼	41⅞	64,005	American Steel & Wire	46	46	41¼	41⅞	−8⅛
76⅞	77	17,182	Am. Steel & Wire pf	80½	81½	77¼	77¼	−4
106⅝	106⅞	45,625	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	105	107½	104	106⅝	+1½
..	..	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	.....
29	29¼	470	American Tin Plate	29½	29¾	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
79⅜	80	350	American Tin Plate pf.	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
102¼	103	9,195	American Tobacco	103¼	103⅝	102¼	103	+ ⅛
48½	49⅜	180	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
44	46	110	Ann Arbor pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	− ⅛
26⅞	26⅞	6,870	At., T. & S. F	26½	27	26½	26⅝	.....
70¼	70⅝	22,750	At., T. & S. F. pf	70⅝	71	70⅜	70⅝	+ ⅜
86½	86⅝	17,759	Baltimore & Ohio	86½	87⅜	85½	86½	+ ⅛
87⅞	88	11,042	Baltimore & Ohio pf	88¾	88¾	87⅞	88	+ ⅛
73⅞	74	19,635	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	73½	74⅜	72¾	74	+ ⅜
9½	9¾	100	Brunswick City	9¼	9¼	9½	9¼	− ⅛
54	54½	450	Canada Southern	55	55	53½	54¼	− ⅛
31⅞	32¼	4,150	Chesapeake & Ohio	32¾	32¾	32	32	− ⅛
126¼	126⅜	10,083	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125⅝	126½	125¼	126⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	14	1,900	Chicago Great West	14¼	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
78	78¼	130	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	78½	78½	77¾	77¾	.....
39¼	40	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	39½	39½	39½	39½	−2⅜
87½	88¼	200	Chi. Gr. West. deb	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	.....
26½	27	1,000	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	27¼	27¾	27	27	+ ⅛
56	57	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	56½	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ⅛
121⅛	121⅝	15,170	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	122	122	120¾	121¼	+ ⅛
161	162	100	Chicago & Northw	162	162	162	162	+ ⅛
110½	110⅝	3,006	Chi., R. I. & Pac	110½	110⅝	110¼	110½	+ ⅛
11	12	400	Chicago Term. Trans.	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
35½	37	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36	36	36	36	+ ⅛
62	62¼	1,850	C., C., C. & St. L.	62⅜	62⅞	62¼	62½	+ ⅛
70	72	700	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	65	70	65	70	−3
43¼	43½	755	Colorado Fuel & Iron	44¼	44¼	43¼	43¼	− ⅛
126	130	10	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	132½	132½	132½	132½	.....
6	6¼	100	Colorado Southern	6½	6¾	6½	6½	+ ¼
43	43¼	20	Col. Southern 1st pf	43¼	43½	43¼	43¼	.....
183	185	200	Consolidated Gas	183	183	183	183	.....
28⅞	29¼	4,385	Continental Tobac. Co.	29½	29½	28⅞	29	− ⅛
81	81½	325	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	81	81½	81	81½	+ ⅛
115½	117	131	Delaware & Hudson	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	+ ⅛
20¼	21¼	1,300	Denver & Rio Grande	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
71½	71⅝	120	Denver & R. G. pf	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	+ ⅛
5	5½	100	Dul. S. S. & At.	5	5	5	5	− ⅛
15	15½	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	15	15	15	15	.....
13⅜	13⅞	200	Erie	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	.....
41⅞	41½	211	Erie 1st pf	41⅞	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
21	22½	200	Erie 2d pf	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
42⅝	43	25,678	Federal Steel	43	44	41⅞	42⅝	− ⅛
69½	70¼	2,690	Federal Steel pf	69⅝	70½	69⅞	70	+ ¼
18½	19	500	Ft. Worth & R. G.	19	19	19	19	.....
..	..	300	Gas & E. of Bergen Co	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	+1
138	139	5,720	General Electric	135⅝	139½	135	138⅝	+8⅝
48½	49	765	Glucose Sugar Ref.	49	49	48¾	48¾	− ⅛
159	160	300	Great Northern pf	160	160	159	159	+1
110	112½	100	H. B. Claflin Co	110½	110½	110¼	110½	− ¼
39	40	370	Hocking Valley	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+1¼
114¼	115	90	Illinois Central	114½	114½	114¼	114½	.....
102	..	108	Ill. Cent., leased line	102½	102½	102¼	102½	+⅛
21	22	100	International Paper	22	22	22	22	.....
63	64	425	Int. Paper pf	65	65	64	64	+ ⅛
9	9¼	600	International Silver	9¼	9¼	9	9	+1⅛
18	18½	1,110	Iowa Central	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
52	54	20	Iowa Central pf	18	18	18	18	− ½
51⅜	51⅝	1,200	K.C., P. & G., full as. pd.	51⅜	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	.....
72	74	100	Laclede Gas	18¼	18¼	18	18⅞	+ ⅛
31	31½	1,220	Lake Erie & West	72	72	72	72	−2
94	97½	15	Lake Erie & West. pf	32	32	31	31⅝	− ⅝
84¼	84¾	3,770	Louisville & Nashville	93	93	93	93	.....
94½	94⅞	7,575	Manhattan Elevated	84¾	84¾	84¼	84⅜	− ⅝
158½	159	12,072	Met. Street Railway	96	96	95	95⅞	−3½
79	80¼	40	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	161½	161½	158	158½	.....
14½	14⅝	5,285	Mexican Central	81	81	81	81	.....
4⅛	4⅜	1,000	Mexican National ctfs.	14¼	14¾	14	14½	+ ⅜
65	65½	300	Minn. & St. Louis	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	.....
23½	25	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	65	65	65	65	− ⅛
38	38½	6,650	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	24	24	24	24	+ ⅜
59⅜	59⅝	39,215	Missouri Pacific	38¾	39¼	38¾	38¾	− ⅛
45	46	250	Mobile & Ohio	59⅞	60⅜	59⅝	59⅝	.....
33½	33⅝	335	National Biscuit Co	45	45¼	45	45¼	− ⅛
88	88	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	33½	33½	32¾	33¼	− ⅛
39	39¼	3,600	National Steel	88½	88½	88¼	88¼	−1⅝
90¼	91¼	477	National Steel pf	39¼	39¼	39	39	.....
49½	50¼	1,575	National Tube	90	91	90	91	+2
90½	91	765	National Tube pf	50½	50¾	50	50	+ ⅛
116	116½	400	New Jersey Central	90⅝	91	90¼	90½	+ ⅛
135⅝	136	625	New York Central	116⅞	116⅞	116½	116½	+ ⅛
212	214	181	N. Y. N. H. & H.	135⅝	135⅝	135½	135½	+ ⅛
..	..	2,050	N. Y., Ont. & West	212½	212½	212½	212½	+ ⅛
24⅜	24⅝	18,125	Norfolk & Western	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
39¼	39½	350	Norfolk & West. pf.	40	40½	39¾	39¾	.....
78	78½	11,125	Northern Pacific	78½	78¾	78½	78½	+ ⅛
59⅜	59⅝	1,090	Northern Pacific pf.	59⅝	59⅝	59¼	59½	+ ⅜
76¼	76½	40	Pacific Coast	76½	76½	76	76½	.....
51¼	52½	1,220	Pacific Mail	51¼	51¾	51¼	51⅞	.....
33¼	34	10,330	Pennsylvania R. R.	34½	34½	33¼	34½	+1½
137⅝	137½	12,710	People's Gas, Chicago	137½	138	136½	137½	− ⅞
103⅝	103⅞	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans	103½	104	102¾	103⅝	+ ¼
3	5	700	Père Marquette	3	3	3	3	.....
24½	25	50	Pressed Steel Car	25¼	25¾	24	24⅞	−1⅝
49½	50	83	Pressed Steel Car pf	50	50	50	50	.....
81	83	45	Pullman Company	81¾	81¾	81½	81½	.....
180	182	385	Quicksilver	182½	182½	182	182	− ⅞
1⅜

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyer at Pell Estate Auction Fails to Complete His Purchase.

Senator Clark Buys on Fifth Avenue—Young Estate's Auction a Success—Other Dealings.

What appears to have been another case of bidding at an auction sale by an irresponsible party or by one who had no serious intention of carrying out his purchase has developed in connection with the sale of the plot on the east side of Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second Street, at the Pell estate auction on Tuesday. The property was struck down for $261,000 to John Heitman, who gave his address as 99 Nassau Street. After the sale no John Heitman could be found at 99 Nassau Street, which is the Bennett Building, and the Superintendent there said that he knew of no such person. The City Directory afforded no satisfactory clue to the purchaser's identity, the only John Heitman appearing in it being a grocer on Webster Avenue, near the Southern Boulevard

Yesterday it was learned that no memorandum of purchase had been signed in connection with the sale, and that the 10 per cent. cash demanded of all purchasers at auction had not changed hands. Franklin B. Lord, who was the referee in the partition suit under which the property was sold, declined to say anything in regard to the matter yesterday.

Nobody attempts to assign a motive for the entire proceeding, but it may be stated that active measures have been adopted to locate the man who bid $261,000, with a view to compelling him to carry out his purchase or to dealing with him summarily under the law provided in such cases.

Dealings at Private Contract.

Rowland A. Robbins has sold to Senator W. A. Clark of Montana 962 Fifth Avenue, 25.6 by 100, now occupied by a four-story brownstone-front dwelling. The property adjoins the new residence which Senator Clark is building at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. With the purchase of No. 962 he controls a plot fronting 77 feet on Fifth Avenue and 200 feet on the street, and will, it is understood, have the plans for his residence altered so as to take in the lot just acquired.

Edward Kelly, eldest son of the late Eugene Kelly, was the buyer of the plot 52.6 by 100.5 on the north side of Fifty-first Street, 115 feet west of Madison Avenue, sold last week for the Barney-Sheldon syndicate by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. The plot adjoins on the west that recently bought by Mr. Edward Kelly's brothers, Eugene and Thomas.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold to Max Marx the lot on the west side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 45 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 30 by 85 by 30 by 90.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the five-story tenement 193 Norfolk Street, 25 by 100, and the one-story building, on a lot 25 by 100.11, at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street.

Leopold Hutter has sold to a Mr. Hochbaum, for $12,000, the three-story brick and frame building 1,485 Fulton Avenue, on a plot 19 by 150 by 75 by 142.

Clemenine Drudbeck has bought, through Albert Miller, for $15,400, the five-story double tenement 1,018 Avenue A, 25 by 79.8.

The Auction Room.

Competition was at no time lively at the sale of the Young estate's holdings, conducted by Auctioneer Sherman, at 111 Broadway, yesterday, but the entire offering was disposed of for a total of $827,725. The properties were all situated in the middle section of this borough from Twenty-third Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and were of that moderate value to render them attractive to the small investors and operators. The latter were out in force, but the general run of prices was a little too high to suit them, and their purchases were few.

The most desirable parcels, 4 East Thirty-ninth Street and 647 Madison Avenue, brought out the best bidding. T. Foster Gaines also bought several other parcels, at $56,200, and the latter at $69,000. Mr. Gianes also bought several other parcels, but declined to say whom he represented. Hugh D. Smyth and C. M. Shepard were also heavy buyers. Good prices ruled throughout the sale, and on almost every parcel the bid exceeded the expectations of those in charge of the offering.

Complete results of yesterday's auction dealings are given below:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Partition Sale.

1,422 Second Avenue, east side, 22 feet north of Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 80, four-story brownstone-front flat, with store; to Hugh D. Smyth.....$14,800

[illegible] West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 350 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 99.11, four-story brownstone-front building, with store; to James McClenahan 27,000

[illegible] East One Hundred and Tenth Street, south side, 53.4 feet east of Madison Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story, brownstone-front dwelling; to Hugh D. Smyth 8,100

4 East Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, two-story stable; to T. Foster Gaines 56,200

647 Madison Avenue, east side, 50.5 feet south of Sixtieth Street, 25 by 89.11, four-story brownstone-front building; to T. Foster Gaines 69,000

108 East Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front flat, with store; to Hugh D. Smyth..... 27,500

[illegible]45 to 349 East Fiftieth Street, north side, 115 feet west of First Avenue, each 20 by 100.5, four 4-story brownstone-front flats; to Sigmund Grabenheimer.. 63,200

[illegible]74 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-first Street, 24 by 64.10, five-story brownstone-front flat; to C. M. Shepard 26,300

1,084 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street, 20.9 by 78; 1,086 Second Avenue, 19.9 by 78; 1,088 Second Avenue, 19.9 by 78; 1,090 Second Avenue, 19.9 by 78, and 1,092 Second Avenue, 20 by 78, five-five-story brownstone-front flats, with stores; No. 1,084 to Hugh D. Smyth 37,900

No. 1,086 to Timothy Donovan..... 16,100

Nos. 1,088 to 1,092 to Louis Frankenthaler 47,100

1,052 Second Avenue, east side, 20.6 feet north of Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 63, three-story brownstone-front flat, with store; to Joseph Louber..... 9,275

943 and 945 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Fiftieth Street, 20.5 and 20, respectively, by 70, two three-story brownstone-front flats, with stores; No. 943 to C. M. Shepard 16,600

No. 945 to Mrs. Hellman..... 10,450

828 and 830 Second Avenue, east side, 37.5 feet north of Forty-fourth Street, each 18 by 70, two four-story brick flats, with stores; to Hugh D. Smyth..... 28,000

304 East Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 12.10 by 98.9, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; to R. H. Jones 8,200

222 and 224 East Twenty-third Street, south side, 284.9 feet east of Third Avenue, 16.5 and 16.8, respectively, by 98.5, two four-story brownstone and brick dwellings; to T. Foster Gaines... 28,200

574 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-third Street, 23.5 by 75, four-story brick flat, with store; to T. Foster Gaines 40,000

[illegible]63 West Thirtieth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brownstone-front flat, with store; to Hugh D. Smyth..... 22,800

455 and 457 West Forty-third Street, north side, 600 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 30 and 20, respectively, by 100.5, two five-story brownstone-front flats; No. 455 to C. M. Shepard 33,000

No. 457 to C. M. Shepard..... 22,000

158 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 187.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front building; to T. Foster Gaines..... 16,000

27 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 345 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with store-extension; sale by order of guardians, to William McCue..... 39,000

132 West Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 116 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension; public auction sale; to E. A. Whitefield 30,000

158 East Forty-sixth Street, south side, 156 feet west of Third Avenue, 17 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension; public auction sale; to P. McDonnell 13,000

417 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 275 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, one-story brick and frame dwelling; executor's sale, to John Smith 4,025

By William Kennelly.

Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 27.10 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to Samuel Warren 39,000

Summit Avenue, west side, 936 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, running through to Lind Avenue, 21.8 by 175, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Maria J. K. Cooke..... 3,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

168 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 190 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to David H. Hyman..... 18,000

By McVickar & Co.

125 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 211.3 feet west of Park Avenue, 18.9 by 100.10, three-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to S. Friend 7,000

2,012 Third Avenue, east side, 84.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 28.2 by 86.4 by 25 by 73.8, four-story frame tenement, with stores; partition sale, to George H. Gaffney..... 14,050

Washington Avenue, west side, 285.9 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 100 by 145, four four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Gibson Putzel 15,000

Ogden Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 90, two-story frame dwelling, public auction sale, to Alonzo J. Perine..... 4,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

144 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 460 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 34.6 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John B. Hoyt 53,500

2,789, 2,791, and 2,793 Eighth Avenue and 301 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 99.11 by 100, four five-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff William Rankin 93,550

175 Ludlow Street, west side, 172.10 feet south of Houston Street, 25 by 87.6, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frederich Krauss 3,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Charles W. West, referee, 248 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $15,952; subject to another mortgage for $42,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Emile Beneville, referee, 64 West Seventieth Street, south side, 70.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 18.2 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,322.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 586 Water Street, north side, 113.6 feet west of Montgomery Street, 20.7 by 56.10, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,010.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Augustus C. Brown, referee, 190 West Street, and 213 and 215 Duane Street, being the block front on the north side of Duane Street, between West and Caroline Streets, 24.2 on West Street, 83.2 on Duane Street, 44.9 on Caroline Street, by irregular, five-story brick tenements; Adolph Goldsame to Antonia Anzalone and another 1,000

115TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Regine and Louis W. Dinkelspiel to Herman C. Griswold 1,006

110TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 75x100.11; Louis Lese to Henry Schmidt and another 100

122D ST, 109 West, 19x100.11; Irving M. Dittenhoefer, referee, to Charles Mayne [illegible]d 17,750

122D ST, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11; John J. Babcock to Henry E. Klugh 4,454

130TH ST, 100 and 100½ West, 40x99.11; Henry Schmidt and another to Louis Lese 100

142D ST, n s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; David Thomson, referee, to Della McGovern 18,000

154TH ST, 671 and 675, 25x100; Edward Steiglitz to Charles Froehlich 4,550

Recorded Leases.

ALTER, Solomon, to G. De Cesare; Houston St, 178 West, 5 years..... $3,400

FUNK, Dorothea, executrix, to Jacob Wagner; 1st Av, 421, 5 years..... 1,224

CRAMER, Henry, to August Koenig; Courtland St, 722, 3 years..... 650

DOREMUS, Arieanna M., to Louis H. Tietjen; Waverley Place, 202 and 204, 5 years 1,500

JOKINSKY, Celia, to Herrman Luft; Essex St, 311, 1½ years 300

KRAINDEL, Henry, to Michael Cohen; Broome St, 239, 1 year..... 420

KRUMDIECK, Frederick C., to August Does; Willis Av, 140, 5 years.....$420 to 480

MEHRBACH, Solomon, to Minna Kaiser; 2d Av, 1,681, 5 years.....$480 to 540

MUNZER, Eugene, to Maurice Muller and another; 3d Av, 2,614, 3 years..... 900

SCHUCHARDT, Julia F., to Peter L. Wuelfrath; Avenue D, 56, 5 years..... 1,100

THE CHELSEA, a corporation, to Frank K. M. Rehn; 23d St, 216 to 228 West, Room 112, 10th floor, 48 years..... 1,060

Recorded Mortgages.

ANZALONE, Antonia, and Anna Sabbarese to Bernard Galewski; 440 East 115th St, 5 years..... $4,500

ADELSON, Thomas, and Moses A. Slone, to Cecilia de Medina, executrix, &c.; 609 East 6th St, 5 years..... 22,000

AITLAGH, Gil, to John W. to Louise Trost; Popham St, s s, 150 ft n w of Fleetwood Av, 3 years..... 2,600

BERNINGER, Valentine, and wife to Consumers' Brewing Company of New York, Limited; 71st St, n s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years..... 9,000

BRETT, Sarah F., to Mutual Loan Association; 108 West 103d St, assigns rents to secure 400

CHACE, Wade, to Francis Speir, Jr.; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 121st St, 1 year..... 11,377

CHANCE, Wade, to Francis Speir, Jr.; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 121st St, 1 year..... 10,422

CHANCE, Wade, to Francis Speir, Jr.; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 121st St, 1 year..... 10,422

CHANCE, Wade, to Francis Speir, Jr.; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 121st St, 1 year..... 8,026

CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES COMpany to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 1st Av, n e corner of 64th St, 200.10 ft to 65th St, 1 year..... 160,000

DANNHAUSER, Paul, to James W. Campbell; Clinton Av, n w s, 79.2 ft s of 182d St, 3 years..... 1,616

FORD, Francis H., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 5 Mount Morris Park West, 3 years..... 18,000

FROELICH, Charles, and wife to Henry Froelich; 671 East 154th St, 1 year..... 1,900

GARD, William H., to Charles L. Peacock, trustee; Lots 17 to 20, Block 2,912, map of the Bathgate estate, 1 year..... 14,596

GARD, William H., to Thomas O'Meara; Lots 1 to 6, 39 to 43, Block 2,912, map of the Bathgate estate, demand..... 5,000

GEIS, Katharina, to Charles Hegelein; Washington St, w s, Lot 444, map of Unionport, 100x216 to Jackson St, 3 years..... 2,000

GREGG, Robert G., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 2d Av, n e corner of 114th St, 3 years..... 25,000

GREENFIELD, Rosie, to Bernard Wishart; 126 Broome St, 1½ years..... 1,000

GRISWOLD, Freeman C., to Regine and Louis W. Dinkelspiel; 115th St, n s, 245 ft w of 7th Av, installments..... 1,109

HARRIS, Henrietta, and others to the Franklin Savings Bank; 2,176 2d Av, 5 years 15,000

HARRIS, Herman, and another, to Thomas F. Taylor, trustee, &c.; 174 Thompson St, 5 years..... 30,000

HAUSHALTER, Mary, to Michael Lapp; 68 Prince St, 1 year..... 1,111

HOFFMAN, Fletcher P., to Ann A. Lynde, trustee; 113 East 24th St, ½ part, 2½ years 1,000

HOLLANDER, Herman, to Sigmund Cohn; Houston St, n s, 64 ft w of Goerck St, 1 year..... 500

HOLLANDER, Herman, to Sigmund Cohn; 227 East 28th St, 1 year..... 1,000

HOLMES, John A., to William M. Corner; 3d Av, s, 60 ft s of 38th St, 1 year..... 1,750

HUTCHINSON, Cordelia M., and Richard W., to the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association; 184th St, n s, 475 ft w of 11th Av, installments..... 3,500

KESSER, Minna, to George Ehret; 1,681 3d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 3,500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Peter Moller, Jr., and others, trustees; 2d Av, w s, 50.7 ft s of 100th St, 3 years..... 13,000

KAUFFMAN, Hannah, to Rosalie Corn; 334 East 47th St, 3 years..... 7,000

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Edward Oppenheimer; Central Park West, w s, 50.6 ft n of 69th St, 2 months..... 10,000

LAING, David W., to Robert E. Seiffert; Lyman Place, n s, 31.11 ft s w of Freeman St, 3 months..... 400

LANDWEHR, Richard, to Henriette Bauer; 419 East 78th St, 5 years..... 10,500

LAZAROWITZ, Abraham, to John G. Weber; 74 Rivington St, 2 years..... 12,000

LAZAROWITZ, Abraham, to John G. Weber; 74 Rivington St, 2 years..... 1,000

LIVINGSTON, Philip, to Ambrose K. Ely, as trustee; 17 West 26th St, 3 years 40,000

MATTHEWS, Lottie, to Catherine R. Fierz; 115 West 63d St, 2 years..... 11,500

MARVIN, Alfred H., to Charles M. Rosenthal; 118th St, s s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 30,000

McCRACKEN, William, and others to August Oppenheimer; Madison Av, s w corner of 34th St, demand..... 25,000

McCOY, Mary A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 140 Mulberry St, 3 years..... 3,000

McGOLDRICK, Thomas, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Horatio St, s s, 199.11 ft w of 4th St, 3 years..... 11,000

MEISE, Henry L., to Henry H. Meise; Hull Av, w s, 250 ft s of Scott Av, 1 year..... 1,500

MILES, John, to Ellen M. Gibbs; Lots 9 to 12, map 31, lots on Jerome Av, between 184th St and High Bridge Road, 1 year. 3,500

MORTIMER, George, to Land Company of C. Edenwald to George Mortimer..... 600

RIVINGTON ST, 74, 21.9x75x21.9x75; John G. Weber to Abraham Lazarowitz..

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 325 ft n of Home St, 50x100; Abraham Kaufman to Ettie Kaufman 1

2D AV, w s, 50.7 ft s of 100th St, 25.3x80, Jonas Weil and another to Leopold Kaufmann 1

3D AV, w s, opposite Spring Place, 22x irregular; Susan Duryea and others to Andrew Vacarezza 8,500

3D AV, n s, 138.4 ft e of 4th St, 33.4x114, Wakefield; Mildred A. Becker to James Myers..... 1

3D AV, e s, 60 ft s of 28th St, runs e 84x s 27.11x w 84.9x n 15.10; James W. Golden to John A. Holmes..... 1

8TH ST, s s, 203 ft w of Avenue A, 25.10 x97.6; Annie Gross to Minnie Gross, ½ part 1

19TH ST, 274 and 276 West, 40x123.5x 40.3x128.2; Samuel A. Robinson to Samuel Levinson..... 1,000

20TH ST, 426 East, 21.6x92; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Margaret K. Yarrington 7,000

28TH ST, 227 East, 25x98.9; Franz Ruhl to Herman Hollander 32,850

28TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 8th Av, 29.6x —x31x98.0; Samuel A. Robinson to Joseph Fabian 1

39TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Helena Rexer to Kate Johnsen.... 1

47TH ST, 234 East, 20x100.5; Samuel Engle to Hannah Kauffman..... 1

56TH ST, n s, 170 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Charles Donohue, referee, to Sarah E. Schmeckenbecher 6,900

63D ST, 115 West, 16.8x100.5; Katharine R. Fierz to Lottie Mathews..... 1

64TH ST, 304 West, 25x100.5; Louisa E. Cox to Harriet L. Hooper..... 20,000

71ST ST, n s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 54.4; Charles Strauss, referee, to Valentine Berninger 3,000

71ST ST, 165 West, 20x102.2; John A. Holmes to Walter C. Burbank..... 1

71ST ST, 165 West, 20x102.2; Thomas J. McLaughlin to John A. Holmes..... 1

78TH ST, 410 East, 25x102.2; Henriette Bauer to Richard Landwehr..... 1

80TH ST, 109 West, 20.4x102.2; Walter C. Burbank to John A. Holmes..... 1

82D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 17x100; William Van Wyck Graham to August Oppenheimer 50

82D ST, s s, 149 ft w of Park Av, 16x 100; William Van W. Graham to August Oppenheimer 1,800

84TH ST, s s, 255.7 ft w of 3d Av, 25.7x 102.4x25.5x102.4; 96th St, s s, 337 ft e of 3d Av, 32x100.8; 96th St, s s, 369 ft e of 3d Av, 32x100.8; 96th St, s s, 395 ft e of 3d Av, 32x100.8; 105th St, s s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Arthur C. Searles to Arthur C. Searles, executor and trustee 1

93TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 25x 100.11; Martin C. Monaghan to William G. Robinson 1

114TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Lenox Av, 16x 100.11; Freeman C. Griswold to Regine and Louis W. Dinkelspiel 1

115TH ST, 440 East, 16.8x100.10; Adolph Goldsame to Antonia Anzalone and another 1,000

115TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 7th Av, 20x 100.11; Regine and Louis W. Dinkelspiel to Freeman C. Griswold 1,006

157TH ST, 500 West; Frederick P. Hulbig against George R. Schieffelin, owner; J. Apgar, contractor 75

161D ST, 109 West, 19x100.11; Irving M. Dittenhoefer, referee, to Charles Mayne [illegible]d 17,750

175TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11; John J. Babcock to Henry E. Klugh 4,454

130TH ST, 100 and 100½ West, 40x99.11; Henry Schmidt and another to Louis Lese 100

142D ST, n s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; David Thomson, referee, to Della McGovern 18,000

154TH ST, 671 and 675, 25x100; Edward Steiglitz to Charles Froehlich 4,550

SIMMONDS, Charles M., to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger; Hewitt Place, n w corner of Leggett Av, duo..... 2,500

STRICKER, Henrietta, to John H. Ryer; Central Av, w s, Lot 92, map of Monterey, Upper Morrisania, 7 years..... 2,000

THE RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to John J. Hughes; 101 and 107 Riverside Drive, 1 year..... 6,750

VACARREZZA, Andrew, to Mary Molia; 3d Av, new line, w s, at line between Lots 33 and 41, map of Morrisania, 5 years 6,500

WAUE, Frederick W., to John J. Collins; 3d Av, new line, n e corner of Rose St, demand 1,232

WAUE, Frederick W., to the American Mortgage Company; 3d Av, e s, 25 ft n of Rose St, 3 years..... 20,000

WAUE, Frederick W., to the American Mortgage Company; 3d Av, e s, 25 ft n of Rose St, 1 year..... 2,000

WUELFRATH, Peter L., to Obermeyer & Liebmann; Avenue D, 56, saloon lease, demand..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

HANLY, Frank, to Mary Geary..... $4,000

HARTFIELD, Henry, to William Hartfield ..... Nom.

HERRMANN, Katherine C., and another, executors, &c., to Katherine C. Herrmann and another, as trustees, (two mortgages) ..... Nom.

LEONARD, Crosby, to Lillian F. Page.. 400

RAEGENER, Louis C., as guardian, to Felix Schwemer, as guardian..... Nom.

RAEGENER, Louis C., as guardian, to Felix Schwemer, as guardian..... Nom.

SCOFIELD, Sarah A., to John G. R. Lillendahl 2,500

SPERO, Jonas V., to Anna C. S. Hassey. 4,500

THE SECURITY TRUST AND LIFE INsurance Company to the Insurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania, as trustee.. Nom.

THE SCHERMERHORN BANK, BROOKlyn, to Gouverneur M. Carnochan..... 7,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Louis C. Raegener, as guardian, &c. 4,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Louis C. Raegener, as guardian, &c. 4,000

THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMpany to Anna S. Van Riper..... 3,000

VALENTINE, Samuel T., executor, &c., to Oppenheimer Tilton..... 1,800

VALENTINE, Samuel T., executor, &c., to William Tilton..... 1,800

WADSWORTH, Addie F., to James Fitzsimons and another 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

NASSAU ST, w s, extends from Fulton to Ann St, 117x74.8x125.2x75.6; William Doyne against Morgan Ashbus, owner; George T. Easton, contractor $432

WEST END AV, s w corner of 107th St, 50x100; Mulhern Steam Heating Company against F. Klingman & Co., contractors and owners 892

4TH AV, 220 to 233, s e corner of 19th St; William H. Meserole against Mrs. John H. Parker, owner; M. A. Colleran & John H. Parker Company, contractors

8TH AV, 349; Bradley & Currier Company against George H. Sicken, as executor, owner; Reilly & Gavigan, contractors 1,006

157TH ST, 500 West; Frederick P. Hulbig against George R. Schieffelin, owner; J. Apgar, contractor 75

161D ST, n w corner of Jerome Av, 75x 100; William D. Grant against Martien & Feick and another, owners and contractors 130

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

LEGGETT AV, n w corner of Hewitt Place, 26.7x86.3x56.0x89.6; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger, with Charles M. Simmonds, — payments..... $2,500

118TH ST, s s, 340 ft w of 4th Av, 60x 100.10; Lillian B. Woodruff, with Francis J. Schnagg, 9 payments 25,000

156TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 75x irregular; Atlantic Dock Company, with Samuel Siegman, 7 payments 18,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x100; Charles A. Christman against Clarence A. Lent and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. S. Decker.

BAINBRIDGE AV, s e s, 22 ft n e of 184th St, 25x127; Leopold Vath against Henry Richter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Thomas J. Heiderman.

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Jones St, 27.1x 80x28.9x80.1; Herman Richter and another against Mordecai S. Kaufman and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Hebrew Technical School.

BROOME ST, 96.7 ft south of 168th St, 53x95, (three actions;) Clara Frankenberg against Herbert A. Shipman and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, J. & T. H. Troy.

COLLEGE AV, n e corner of 145th St, 50x85; John T. Hubbard, executor, &c., against Essie Morgan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. V. N. Philip.

DAWSON ST, s w corner of Union Av, 25x100; the Mulhearn Steam-Heating Company against Frederick C. Burlingame, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. T. Easton.

MADISON ST, 329 to 333, and 21 and 23 Scammel St; Edward Barbig against Felecie Schapira, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. Hearman.

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 78.5 ft s of 121st St, 15x80; Benjamin Barker, Jr., trustee in bankruptcy, against Israel Lesser and others, (action to set aside deeds, &c.;) attorneys, Anderson & Anderson.

ROBBINS AV, e s, 79 ft n of Dater St, 150x 100; John C. Orr against John J. Ottstadt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

2D AV, n w corner of 97th St, 24.11x100; American Mortgage Company against Marguerite E. Alger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

6TH AV, n s, e ½ of Lot 684, map of the village of Wakefield, 50x100; Samuel Keeler against Maggie D. Patterson and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, C. D. Rust.

8TH AV, w s, 75.8 ft s of 112th St, 25.1x100, ½ part; Mabel E. Thain against Stefano Greco, (action to recover amount, &c.;) attorney, J. B. Shope.

9TH ST, 30 West; Frederic R. Coudert, executor, &c., against Rosalie Schoenberg, individually and as trustee, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

25TH ST, s s, 122.6 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; 8th Av, 446; 31st St, 336 West; 37th St, s s, 337.6 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x98.9; 6th St, n s, 100 ft e of Avenue D, 25x90.10; 7th St, s s, 100 ft e of Avenue D, 25x90.10; 3d Av, n w corner of 21st St, 50x75, (two actions;) Sherman C. Weed and others against Samuel A. Weed and others, (partition;) attorney H. B. Weed.

34TH ST, 264 West; Anna M. Vail and another against Rosalie Schoenberg, individually and as trustee, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

50TH ST, s s, 117.3 ft w of 8th Av, 17.3x100.5, leasehold; Benjamin Barker, Jr., trustee in bankruptcy, against Tobias Lesser and others, (action to set aside deeds, &c.;) attorneys, Anderson & Anderson.

114TH ST, s s, 67.6 ft w of 4th Av, 37.6x100.11; Mary A. Sonntag against Herbert Egerton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ludlow, Townsend & Sedgwick.

121ST ST, 130 East; Department of Buildings against Henry Weiss, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

125th St, s s, 201.3 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.11; Matilda F. Rhinelander against Burke-Bolton Building Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson & Koss.

127TH ST, 115 and 117 East; Lawrence S. Folger and another against Thomas J. Jenkins, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. G. Macy.

128TH ST, 208 and 210 East; Department of Buildings against Joseph J. Gleason and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

124TH ST, s s, 493.3 ft w of 5th Av, 16.7x99.11; Mary I. W. Simpson against Elizabeth Lohr and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson & Koss.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—United States Supreme Court:

The Chief Justice announced that the Court would suspend the call of the docket for the term on Friday, April 27.

247—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William Howard et al.—Argument continued by R. Ross Perry for the defendant in error and concluded by Leigh Robinson for the plaintiff in error.

248—Newman Erb, as receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Otto J. Morrasch et al.—Submitted by B. P. Waggener and A. H. Horton for the plaintiff in error and by George B. Watson for the defendant in error.

250—The Wabash Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Peter Touroille.—Submitted by Wells H. Blodgett for the plaintiff in error, with leave to counsel for the defendant in error to file brief within ten days.

195—L. Sing, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Argument commenced by W. C. Beecher for the petitioner and continued by Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the respondent.

Call for Tuesday: 195, 251, 253, 256, 257, 258, 103, 259, 260, and 262.

Calendar for Thursday, April 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

125—Green vs. Compagnia Generale Italiana.
148—Sprague Elec. Ry. vs. Nassau Elec. Ry.
157—Fuller vs. Huff.
158—Fabriken vs. U. S.
159—Same vs. same.
167—Pickhardt vs. same.
160—Adrian, Platt & Co. vs. Nat. Harrow Co.
161—Roche vs. Bliss.
162—Munson vs. Straits of Dover SS. Co.
165—Rickard vs. Du Bon

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 24, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Government (jury) cases.

8550—Auffmordt vs. Robertson.
9139—Same vs. same.
9375—Same vs. same.
10141—Same vs. same.
10748—Same vs. same.
9850—Same vs. same.
11132A—Same vs. Heddenden.
11558—Same vs. same.
9966—Same vs. Robertson.
11761—Same vs. Hedden.
11934—Same vs. same.
12024—Same vs. Hedden.
12021—Same vs. Hedden.
12244—Same vs. same.
12245—Same vs. Magone.
12330—Same vs. same.
12614—Same vs. Hedden.
12741—Same vs. Magone.
13052—Same vs. Robertson.
13104—Same vs. Magone.
13275—Same vs. Hedden.
13684—Same vs. Robertson.
13745—Same vs. Magone.
14097—Same vs. Robertson.
14095—Same vs. Hedden.
14291—Same vs. Magone.
14489—Same vs. Robertson.
14505—Same vs. Hedden.
15314—Same vs. Robertson.
15320—Same vs. Magone.
14629—Same vs. same.
15630—Same vs. Robertson.
16036—Same vs. Erhardt
15230—Same vs. same.
16254—Same vs. Robertson.
16285—Same vs. same.
16238—Same vs. same.
16490—Same vs. Hedden.
16501—Same vs. Magone.
16330—Same vs. Robertson.
16901—Same vs. same.
16902—Same vs. same.
16698—Same vs. Magone.
16779—Same vs. Hedden.
16781—Same vs. Magone.
16974—Same vs. Erhardt
16975—Same vs. Hedden.
16980—Same vs. Magone.
16981—Same vs. same.
16982—Same vs. same.
16983—Same vs. same.
16984—Same vs. same.
16985—Same vs. same.
17112—Same vs. Erhardt
17115—Same vs. Hedden.
17464—Same vs. Erhardt
17417—Same vs. Magone.
17418—Same vs. same.
17052—Same vs. Erhardt
17314—Same vs. Robertson.
17872—Same vs. same.
17780—Same vs. Magone.
18287—Same vs. Hedden.
18299—Same vs. Robertson.
18309—Same vs. Magone.
18402—Same vs. Hedden.
18613—Same vs. Robertson.
18614—Same vs. Hedden.
18615—Same vs. Magone.
18616—Same vs. Erhardt
18660—Same vs. Robertson.
18837—Same vs. Magone.
16852—Same vs. Erhardt

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 449, 310, 301, 329, 254, 363, 703, 483.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, Ingraham, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—McDonald vs. Fiss.
2—O'Brien vs. Keating.
3—Socialistic Co-op. P. Assn. vs. Kuhn.
4—Palmer vs. Truman.
5—McClellan vs. Goodwin.
6—Megru vs. Taylor.
7—In re Tuska.
8—Akeley vs. Hering.
9—Dargeon vs. Woolsey.
10—Tuoti vs. same.
11—King vs. City of N. Y.
12—Thorn vs. Webb.
13—In re Johnson Mining Co.
14—Schuhi vs. Hillebrand.
15—Hammel vs. Washburn.
16—Kaughran vs. Donnelly.
17—Nelson vs. Hatch.
18—Cochrane vs. Gifford.
19—Shapiro vs. Shapiro.
20—Ryan vs. Duffy.
21—Haffey vs. Lynch.
22—In re Milleman.
23—Murphy vs. Standard Paint Co.
24—Fyvie vs. Barr.
25—Minturn vs. Egerton.
26—Livingston vs. Reiss
27—In re Welde.
28—Kenyon vs. Davis.
29—In re Grote St.
30—In re Morris Av.
31—In re Clinton Place.
32—In re Walton Av.
33—In re Bathg

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as guardian of the estate of Catharine Mary Sanders, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. CRONIN, Nannie Barrow Waddingham, Alice W. Mills, Mary Emma Waddingham, Robert W. Waddingham, Charles Stanley Waddingham, Lillian Waddingham, Barrow Waddingham, Katharine Waddingham, John E. Waddingham, John E. Barrow, Henry H. Jackson, Adrian H. Jackson, and Stephen H. Jackson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Peter A. H. Jackson, deceased, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Dated New York, February 5th, 1900.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City and County, N. Y.

To the defendants Charles Stanley Waddingham and Alice W. Mills: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county.—Dated New York, April 5th, 1900.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City and County, N. Y.

ap19-law6wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—ALFRED F. BERTYN against WILLIAM WEILAND, Morris J. Simon, and "Rachel" Simon, his wife, the name "Rachel" being fictitious, the real first name being unknown to plaintiff; Annie Aaron, The Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company, Albert Krumenacker, Edward B. Dench, Gustav Haselhraut, Max Permansky, Barnet Schmith, Jacob Propos, Israel Matz and Henry B. Cohen, composing firm of Matz & Cohen; Jacob Rosenberg, Jacob H. Levine, Henry Abegg, Adolph Rusch, and Henry A. Rusch, composing firm of Abegg & Rusch; J. E. Linde Paper Company, Moritz Klein, Herman Harf, Bernard Silverblatt.—Trial Desired in New York County.—Summons as Amended.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated N. Y., Sept. 13th, 1899.

H. A. VIEU, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

To defendant, Annie Aaron: The foregoing summons, as amended, is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of March, 1900, and filed with a copy of the complaint as amended on the 7th day of March, 1900, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said County.

Dated New York, March 7, 1900.

H. A. VIEU, Plaintiff's Attorney, 320 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

mh8-law6wTh&Ap19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ARCHER V. PANCOAST, as trustee of George Pancoast Bliss, plaintiff, against CECILIA CASSEL, wife of Henry R. Cassel, and the said Henry R. Cassel, Cecelia Mendel, Armin Stark, and Fannie M. Burke, otherwise known as Fannie M. Burke, defendants, Place of trial, County of New York.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Dated New York, January 31st, 1900.

HUBBARD & RICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office address, 55 Liberty Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Cecilia Cassel, wife of Henry R. Cassel, and the said Henry R. Cassel: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of March, 1900, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

HUBBARD & RICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office address, 55 Liberty Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

mh3-law6wTh&Ap10

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HANNAH R. HACKES, plaintiff, against HERMAN WOLFF, Fannie Wolff, Michael Chisling, Sarah Chisling, Solomon Cohen, Frederick J. Middlebrook, William H. Barth, William H. Dewey, Hannah Reiter, Abraham Hirschman, Samuel D. Rosenfeld, Isaac Goldberg, W. H. McWhirter Co., Morrin Levin, Richardson & Boynton Co., Charles Essig, Louis Farber, defendants.—Summons.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 1st, 1900.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Hannah Reiter, Abraham Hirschman, and Isaac Goldberg, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., dated the 14th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of March, 1900. SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

mh15-law6wTh&ap26

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—BESSIE STEINHAUER, Plaintiff, against ELIAS STEINHAUER, also known as Harry Steinhauer, Defendant.—Summons.—Action to annul a marriage.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, February 5th, 1900.

WESCHLER & BURSTEIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff,

Office and Post Office Address, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

To Elias Steinhauer, also known as Harry Steinhauer, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 14th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 14, 1900.

WESCHLER & BURSTEIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff,

Office and Post Office Address, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. mh15-law6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —GEORGE SCHUSTER and William Schuster, as executors, &c., plaintiffs, against MAX HEYMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Houston Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on said southerly side of Houston Street, distant seventy feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Houston and Lewis Streets, running thence easterly along Houston Street twenty feet, thence southerly and on a line parallel with Lewis Street and part of the way through a party wall fifty feet, thence easterly parallel with said Houston Street ten feet, thence southerly parallel with Lewis Street twenty-five feet, thence westerly and parallel with Houston Street twenty feet, thence northerly parallel with Lewis Street twenty-five feet, thence westerly parallel with Houston Street ten feet, and thence northerly and parallel with Lewis Street fifty feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, April 2, 1900.

S. MORRILL BANNER, Referee.

EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 11 Avenue A, corner of Houston Street.

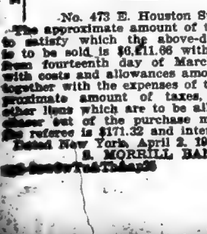

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,611.06 with interest thereon from fourteenth day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $302.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $177.32 and interest.

Dated New York, April 2, 1900.

S. MORRILL BANNER, Referee.

ap9-law6wTh&Ap26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALBERT G. HEINCKEN, plaintiff, against HENRY G. SILLECK, Jr., et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1900, at 12:00 o'clock noon that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, known as part of lot number seven (7) on a "Map of Central Morrisania," being part of the Bathgate Farm, situated in the Manor of Morrisania, Town of West Farms, County of Westchester, New York, dated February, 1851, surveyed by Andrew Findlay, and by reference to said map, is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Railroad Avenue at the division line between lots six and seven on said map; running thence easterly along said division line and parallel with Twelfth Street, now one Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Railroad Avenue fifty feet, to the division line between lots seven and eight on said map; thence westerly along said division line, one hundred and twenty-five feet, to the easterly line of Railroad Avenue, now Park Avenue; and thence northerly along said easterly line of said avenue, fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 18, 1900.

BENNO LEWINSON, Referee.

BALDWIN & BLACKMAR, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

174th Street.

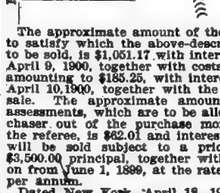

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,051.17 with interest thereon from April 9, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $185.25, with interest thereon from April 10, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $62.01 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $3,500.00 principal, together with interest thereon from June 1, 1899, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, April 18, 1900.

BENNO LEWINSON, Referee.

ap19-2aw3wTh&F&my10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALBERT W. PETRIE, plaintiff, against KATE E. URQUHART and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-eighth day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27TH DAY OF APRIL, 1900, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed to be sold by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, distant fifty feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Fifth Avenue; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and thirty-first Street and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet; thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and thirty-first Street and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-four feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less. Said premises being further known by the street number 2149 Fifth Avenue.—Dated New York, April 4th, 1900.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 2149 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan City of New York:

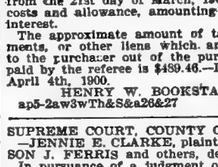

The approximate amount of the mortgage lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $19,886.75, with interest from the 21st day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $342.20, with interest.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $489.46.—Dated New York, April 4th, 1900.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

ap5-2aw3wTh&S&a26&27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JENNIE E. CLARKE, plaintiff, against NELSON J. PERRIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and the westerly side of the Boulevard, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, sixteen feet eight inches; thence northerly and parallel with the westerly side of the Boulevard, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets; thence easterly and parallel with the westerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence southerly and parallel with the westerly side of the Boulevard, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, April 12th, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 681 West 148th St.

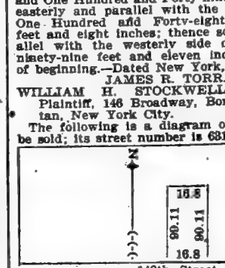

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,352.50, with interest thereon from the 3d day of April, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $333.35, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $361.17 and interest.—Dated New York, 12th day of April, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAGGERTY, FRANCIS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. HAGGERTY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson Lee Cannon, Jr., No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1900, next. Dated New York, the 20th day of December, 1899. CHARLES J. MURPHY, HARRY GREEN, Administrators. WILSON LEE CANNON, Jr., Attorney for Administrators, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d21-law6m

MACDUFF, ALEXANDER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elizabeth Stevenson Clifford and James Allen Macduff, the heirs and next of kin of ALEXANDER MACDUFF, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Emily Macduff of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date March 28th, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Alexander Macduff, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 31st day of May, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 9th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 62 William Street, New York City. ap12-law6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

1,999 MADISON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—GRACE EVELENE GLAZE, plaintiff, against EDGAR B. GOODWIN and Annie May Goodwin, his wife; William L. Hazen, Theodore E. Lyons, composing the firm of Barnard School, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date 7th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1900, at 12:00 o'clock noon that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, known as part of lot number seven (7) on a "Map of Central Morrisania," being part of the Bathgate Farm, situated in the Manor of Morrisania, Town of West Farms, County of Westchester, New York, dated February, 1851, surveyed by Andrew Findlay, and by reference to said map, is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Railroad Avenue at the division line between lots six and seven on said map; running thence easterly along said division line and parallel with Twelfth Street, now one Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Railroad Avenue fifty feet, to the division line between lots seven and eight on said map; thence westerly along said division line, one hundred and twenty-five feet, to the easterly line of Railroad Avenue, now Park Avenue; and thence northerly along said easterly line of said avenue, fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 18, 1900.

BENNO LEWINSON, Referee.

BALDWIN & BLACKMAR, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

174th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,051.17 with interest thereon from April 9, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $185.25, with interest thereon from April 10, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $62.01 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $3,500.00 principal, together with interest thereon from June 1, 1899, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, April 18, 1900.

BENNO LEWINSON, Referee.

ap19-2aw3wTh&F&my10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALBERT W. PETRIE, plaintiff, against KATE E. URQUHART and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-eighth day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27TH DAY OF APRIL, 1900, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed to be sold by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, distant fifty feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Fifth Avenue; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and thirty-first Street and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet; thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and thirty-first Street and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-four feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less. Said premises being further known by the street number 2149 Fifth Avenue.—Dated New York, April 4th, 1900.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 2149 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan City of New York:

The approximate amount of the mortgage lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $19,886.75, with interest from the 21st day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $342.20, with interest.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $489.46.—Dated New York, April 4th, 1900.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

ap5-2aw3wTh&S&a26&27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JENNIE E. CLARKE, plaintiff, against NELSON J. PERRIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and the westerly side of the Boulevard, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, sixteen feet eight inches; thence northerly and parallel with the westerly side of the Boulevard, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets; thence easterly and parallel with the westerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence southerly and parallel with the westerly side of the Boulevard, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 12th, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 681 West 148th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,352.50, with interest thereon from the 3d day of April, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $333.35, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $361.17 and interest.—Dated New York, 12th day of April, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—MARIE MURRAY, plaintiff, against JAMES W. McDERMOTT and FRANCIS F. MURRAY, as sole acting executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Ellen M. Murray, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made herein and dated March 17th, 1900, and entered in the above entitled action on the 21st day of March, 1900, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings on the 21st day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of April, 1900, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises situate in the Borough of Manhattan, and directed in said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

Parcel 1. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of Maiden Lane, at the centre of a party wall, distant thirty-seven feet ten and one-half inches southeasterly from the easterly corner of Maiden Lane and Nassau Street; running thence northeasterly through the centre of said party wall as the same runs and to the rear of said lot eighty-eight feet and three inches; thence southeasterly, parallel with the northeasterly line of Maiden Lane, as heretofore held by Peter Murray the elder, deceased, and formerly a part of his estate under a lease from the Minister, Elders, and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, ten feet and seven inches; thence in a southerly direction westerly direction along the northwesterly line of said last mentioned lot and through the centre of the party wall ninety feet two inches, to the northeasterly side of Maiden Lane, and thence along the same eighteen feet two and one-half inches to the place of beginning, as the same is shown on a survey and map thereof made by Austin D. Ewen, City Surveyor, dated July 24th, 1855, the said premises being known as Number 33 Maiden Lane, and being the same premises conveyed by said Peter Murray by Isabella Weyman, sole surviving executrix and trustee under the last will and testament of William Weyman, deceased, by deed dated August 1st, 1855, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1855, in Liber 893 of Conveyances, page 610, on August 2nd, 1855.

Parcel 2. Premises known as No. 177 Greenwich Street, in the City of New York, in said Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the easterly side of Greenwich Street, between Cortlandt and Dey Streets, in the Third Ward of the City of New York, now known by the street Number one hundred and seventy-seven, formerly one hundred and sixty-three Greenwich Street, containing in breadth in front on Greenwich Street twenty-five feet; in the rear twenty-three feet two inches; on the northerly side fifty-four feet, and on the southerly side forty-nine feet six inches, be same several dimensions more or less, bounded westerly in front by Greenwich Street; in the rear by property formerly of Doctor Van Solingen; on the southerly side by property late of Mr. Stewart, and on the northerly side by property late of Mrs. Willett.

Parcel 3. Premises known as No. 46 Harrison Street, in the City of New York, in said Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Fifth Ward of the City of New York, and known by the street number forty-six Harrison Street, and being butted and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of side of Harrison Street distant fifty-three feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Washington Street with the northerly line or side of Harrison Street, running thence northerly and parallel with Washington Street seventy-five feet; thence running westerly and parallel with Harrison Street twenty-one feet; thence running southerly parallel with Washington Street seventy-five feet to the northerly side of Harrison Street, and thence running easterly along the northerly side of Harrison Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Parcel 4. Premises known as 111 Clinton Place, in the City of New York, in said Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map of property in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York belonging to the estate of William W. Gilbert, deceased, made by Thomas E. Ludlum, City Surveyor, dated December, 1832, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the eleventh day of February, 1833, by the number ninety-four, and street number one hundred and eleven, and which said lot is bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning on the northeasterly line of Eighth Street, or Clinton Place, at a point distant five hundred and fifty-four feet five inches northwesterly from the northwesterly corner of Eighth Street (or Clinton Place) and Fifth Avenue; running thence northeasterly at right angles to the line of Eighth Street aforesaid and through a party wall of lots number one hundred and nine and one hundred and eleven Eighth Street, (the one-half of said party wall, or six inches thereof, belongs to lot number one hundred and nine and the other half or six inches of the said party wall belongs to lot number one hundred and eleven Eighth Street,) ninety-three feet and eleven inches to the fence or centre line of the block between Eighth and Ninth Streets; and thence northwesterly along said fence or centre line and parallel with said side of Eighth Street twenty-three feet to the boundary line and party wall of lots numbers one hundred and eleven and one hundred and thirteen Eighth Street, (the one-half of said party wall, or six inches thereof, belongs to lot number one hundred and eleven, and the other half, or six inches of said party wall belongs to lot number one hundred and thirteen Eighth Street,) the latter lot number one hundred and thirteen being now or lately the property of William P. Furniss; thence southwesterly along said line and through the middle of said party wall between lots numbers one hundred and eleven and one hundred and thirteen Eighth Street, and of Eighth Street aforesaid, ninety-three feet and eleven inches, and thence southeasterly and along said line twenty-three feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Parcel 5. Also the leasehold property known as No. 35 Maiden Lane, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, which is described in a certain lease, being a renewal of a prior lease made to said Ellen M. Murray, and which subsequent lease is dated Fourth day of fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, made by the Ministers, Elders, and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, to James W. McDermott, Francis F. Murray, and Francis C. Murray, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Ellen M. Murray, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the eighteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, in Block series, (Conveyances,) Section 1, Liber 28, Page 52, and indexed under block number 67 on the Land Map of the City of New York and in said lease described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and containing as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Maiden Lane distant fifty-five (55) feet six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Maiden Lane and Nassau Street; thence running northeasterly seventy (70) feet two (2) inches; thence northerly nineteen (19) feet eight (8) inches; thence southeasterly twenty-one (21) feet two (2) inches to other land belonging to the said parties of the first part; thence southerly along said last mentioned land ninety-three (93) feet two (2) inches to the northerly side of Maiden Lane; thence northwesterly along the northerly side of Maiden Lane aforesaid twenty-four (24) feet five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several courtents and dimensions more or less, said premises being known by the street number thirty-five (35) Maiden Lane, in said city.—Dated March 23d, 1900.

DAVID F. MANNING, Referee.

CHARLES J. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 155 Broadway, Manhattan.

HERMAN R. BAKER, Attorney for Defendants Ryan.

L. AUSTIN JOHNSON, Attorney for Defendants Executors.

CHARLES H. OTIS, Attorney for Defendant Davenport.

M. JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Guardian ad litem.

JAMES D. BELL, Attorney for Defendant P. M. Oldner.

JAMES E. SCRIMGEOUR, Guardian ad litem.

DAVID THORNTON, Guardian ad litem.

EDWARD B. MOWBRAY, Guardian ad litem.

Parcel 1.

Known as No. 35 Maiden Lane, Manhattan, City of New York.

John St.

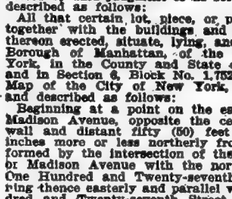

Parcel 2.

Known as No. 177 Greenwich Street, Manhattan, City of New York.

Dey St.

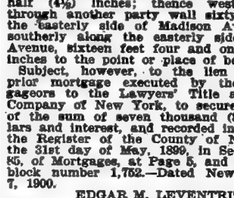

Parcel 3.

Known as No. 46 Harrison Street, Manhattan, City of New York.

Franklin St.

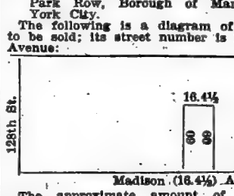

Parcel 4.

Known as No. 111 Clinton Place, Manhattan, City of New York.

W. 9th St.

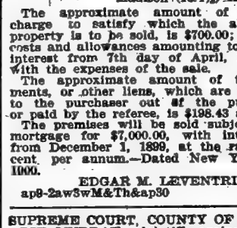

Parcel 5.

Being the leasehold property known as No. 33 Maiden Lane, Manhattan, City of New York.

John St.

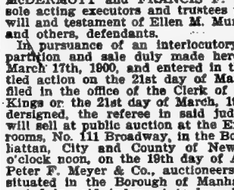

Parcel No. 2 will be sold subject to the rights and easements of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company in Greenwich Street in front of or adjoining said premises.

Parcel No. 5 will be sold subject to the rents, covenants and restrictions in said lease contained.—Dated March 23, 1900.

DAVID F. MANNING, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, plaintiff, against CHARLES KERVAN and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land lying, situate, and being in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, 27 feet 10½ inches south of the point formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue and the southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-fourth

AFFIRMS O'CONNOR'S TITLE

Court of Appeals Decides in Family Suit Involving Millions.

Sister of ex-State Senator Sued After Partition of the Father's Large Estate.

After seven years of litigation with his sister, Eugene F. O'Connor, ex-State Senator from Kings County and at one time Republican candidate for Secretary of State, has had his title to real estate worth over $2,000,000 confirmed by the Court of Appeals.

The litigation began in 1893, when Mrs. Ruth A. Johnstone, a sister of Mr. O'Connor, alleged that her brother had illegally obtained possession of all of the real estate left by their father, Owen O'Connor.

Benjamin F. Tracy was referee in the case, and he decided in favor of Mr. O'Connor. The Appellate Division sustained the referee, and now the Court of Appeals affirms the lower court.

Owen O'Connor, the father of the litigants, lived in Brooklyn up to the time of his death in November, 1883. He owned at the time of his death considerable real estate in both Manhattan and Brooklyn. He had several valuable pieces on Fifth Avenue, Third Avenue, and West Fifty-ninth Street, including the Boulevard Hotel property. He left no will, and his widow, Catherine O'Connor was appointed administratrix. At that time Eugene O'Connor was, as he now is, a practicing lawyer. He applied for a partition of the estate, and it was as an outgrowth of this partition action that Mrs. Johnstone started the suit.

Mrs. Johnstone alleged that, up to the time of her father's death and for a short time afterward, Eugene O'Connor was on the best of terms with his mother, two sisters, and a brother. It was after the partition suit was started, she affirmed, that he advised the rest of the family to engage James A. Brady, a clerk in his office, as their counsel. He was selected, and at the time of the sale of the property Eugene O'Connor bought it in for $615,750. Mrs. Johnstone claimed that the property was then worth $1,078,000, and was increasing in value. She claimed a two-fifths interest in it, and wanted her brother to pay the difference. There had been several other heirs, including the widow of Owen O'Connor, who had died before the litigation began.

Mr. O'Connor denied his sister's charges.

The hearing before the referee took several months. E. C. Boardman and Charles J. McDermott of Boardman & Boardman appeared as counsel for Mr. O'Connor and ex-Surrogate William D. Veeder of Kings County and John L. Hill for Mrs. Johnstone.

The contention was that, by his actions, Mr. O'Connor had really become a trustee for the other heirs when he purchased the property. He was compelled to give the complete history of his life from the time he enlisted in the army and was wounded in the Virginia campaign down to his return home, in 1870, and his relations with his family from that date to the time of the suit.

There was considerable bitterness shown throughout the whole proceedings.

TO REMOVE EXECUTOR GERDING.

His Yoran Estate Accounts Badly Mixed, the Referee Says.

The report of Samuel T. Carter, Jr., Referee in the matter of the estate of Frank Yoran, a real estate dealer who died in 1897, filed in the Surrogates' office a few days ago, is the basis of a motion which will be argued in the Supreme Court tomorrow, for the removal of Benjamin F. Gerding, a lawyer at 141 Broadway, as one of the executors of the estate.

The present legal complications came about through the effort of Charles J. McDermott, counsel for E. C. Benedict and Hamilton H. Salmon, to collect money due his clients from the estate.

The referee says that while Mr. Gerding and Mrs. Lillie F. Yoran were the executors Mr. Gerding did all the work, that he employed a young man as bookkeeper at $12.50 a week, paying a total of $212.50 for his services.

"There were no records of some six or seven thousand dollars of receipts," says the referee, "and the stubs of the Knickerbocker Trust Company checkbook showing withdrawals of over $10,000 by the Executor between his appointment and May 11, 1898, could not be found." The referee finds there are sufficient funds in the estate to pay the claims on which the action is founded.

VERDICT FOR THE CITY.

Interesting Point of Law Brought Out by Justice Beekman.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the jury in the case of Benjamin C. Levy, who sued the city for $25,000 damages for injuries received by being struck by a bundle of election booths June 4, 1898, while walking past the Centre Market Building, returned a verdict for the city under the direction of Justice Beekman.

Four city employes were engaged in getting the election equipments ready for service when the bundle of booths was dropped, and Levy based his suit on their alleged negligence. The Justice in directing the jury, declared that the injured man had failed to establish a cause of action against the city.

The alleged negligence, the Justice said, was the negligence of the city employes engaged in performing a governmental duty imposed upon them by statute, from which the city derived no benefit whatever in its corporate capacity and for which the city could not be held responsible.

BISHOP THOBURN ILL.

May Not Attend Ecumenical Conference After Long Journey from India.

Bishop J. M. Thoburn of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India, arrived in this country ten days ago to attend the Ecumenical Conference in this city. He landed at San Francisco and started on his journey eastward, but upon arriving at Kingston, Ontario, the home of his relatives, because so ill that a physician was called in. It was then found that Bishop Thoburn was suffering from mental exhaustion. It is not likely that he will be able to attend the Ecumenical Conference.

Bishop Thoburn, who is now over sixty years of age, went to India as a missionary in 1859, and has been there ever since. In 1884 he was made Bishop. In 1897 he was the head of the Interdenominational Committee, which took charge of the American fund for the relief of the famine sufferers in India.

ACCIDENT ON THE ELEVATED.

Collision on the Sixth Avenue Line Causes Much Inconvenience.

A collision of two elevated railroad trains just south of Rector Street at 9:30 yesterday morning caused no little worry to several hundreds of business men who were on their way down town at the time. Trains on the Sixth Avenue line were blocked in a continuous string as far up town as the Bleecker Street station. Passengers on cars that stopped at platforms hastened to get off and rush for the surface cars, while those who were so unfortunate as to be caught between stations were prevented by the gatemen from walking along the tracks. The delay lasted for seventeen minutes.

The engines in collision were Nos. 107 and 174. A south-bound train, full of passengers, was attached to the former, while the latter was drawing some empty coaches across a switch. The switchman tried to throw the rails into the proper position as the two trains were both moving toward South Ferry, but the mechanism was out of order, and the engines struck each other at an acute angle. No. 174 was derailed and the passengers on the train behind No. 107 were badly shaken up, but no one was injured.

Army of the Potomac Reunion.

The thirty-first annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac will be held at Fredericksburg, Va., May 25 and 26. Reduced rates have been granted by the railroads. Gen. Sickles will be the orator. A visit to the battlefields and a trip to Richmond on the 26th are included in the programme.

A Correction.

Bishop Potter did not attend the Herald Square Theatre Tuesday night, as was stated in THE TIMES yesterday on the authority of the press agent of the theatre.

MRS. GOULD'S DEFENSE.

Fifth Avenue Modiste's Suit for Pay for a Waist.

Mrs. Howard Gould was in court yesterday to put in her defense in the suit brought by Mme. Mirabella, a Fifth Avenue modiste, for a dressmaker's bill, amounting to $85. Justice Steiner in the Eighth District Municipal Court reserved his decision. Mr. Abraham H. Hummel, who defended Mrs. Gould, said that the "blue panne velvet waist," which was in dispute, did not fit his client.

Mme. Mirabella testified at length as to her business acquaintance with Mrs. Gould. When the blue panne velvet waist, which Mrs. Gould had refused to receive or pay for, was put in evidence, Mme. Mirabella became eloquent, and many of her remaarks were stricken out on the ground that they were more in the nature of oratory than of evidence.

"I am so unaccustomed to being in court, your Honor!" she cried. "So unaccustomed. But I would like to show what justice is!"

Mrs. Gould testified that she had seen a waist in Mme. Mirabella's window, and had gone in to buy it.

"Mme. Mirabella showed me the model of another," said Mrs. Gould. "I told her I never bought from models, though I thought that one pretty. She then offered to make one similar, and I said that if I did buy it she must send to me for fittings, as I never had that done out of the house."

When the blue panne velvet waist at last came home, Mrs. Gould said, she sent it back with a note.

"Why?" she was asked.

"Because the back was too long. The shoulders did not fit, and the neck made me do like this."

Mrs. Gould illustrated her grievance against the neck of the dress by bending her own neck forward.

"I want to prove that ill-health might have affected Mrs. Gould," said Leon Laski, Mme. Mirabella's lawyer, nervously. Then he walked up to Mr. Hummel and whispered.

"Ahem! Ahem! Ahem!" said Mr. Hummel. "Let's see; no, I do not think that would be an indelicate question. We all know that the ladies wear—"

There was a pause.

"Corsets," said Mr. Hummel, "Corsets."

Mightily encouraged, Mr. Laski asked:

"And, Mrs. Gould, did you have on the same corsets all the time?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Gould briskly.

"Um-m," said the lawyer. "You—ah—you always wear the same ones?"

"No," said Mrs. Gould.

"Well—ah—but," said Mr. Laski, gathering himself together again; "are they always the same size?"

"They are," said Mrs. Gould, "and I always put them on myself."

GEORGE S. MORRISON HERE.

He Is the Last of the Isthmian Canal Commissioners to Arrive.

George S. Morrison, the last of the Isthmian Canal Commissioners to return home, came in yesterday on the Panama Railroad steamship Finance. He remained behind his companions in order to complete the survey of the Isthmus of Darien. Much work still remains to be done by the commission, he said yesterday, and it is probable that some of its members will return to the isthmus.

Another passenger on the Finance was ex-President Gen. Prado of Peru. With him was his family. They are on their way to Paris.

LEGAL NOTES.

TRIP FAMILY TICKET USED BY A VISITOR.—Angeline Odell who was injured while attempting to alight from a train of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company at a station called Ludlow, in Westchester County, sued the company for damages. A question arose upon the trial as to the character of the ticket upon which she was riding. The company had sold to A. R. Heath what is termed a "fifty-trip family ticket" between New York and Tarrytown, with coupons attached. The ticket provided that "each undetached coupon of this ticket will entitle A. R. Heath, a member of his or her immediate family, or a visitor to, or a servant therein, to one continuous passage in either direction between New York and Tarrytown," and also that "It will be forfeited if presented for transportation of persons other than those indicated on its face." This ticket was used by the plaintiff, who was not a member of the family of Heath, nor employed as a servant there, but was a neighbor having social intercourse with that family, and in the habit of visiting it. The action was dismissed upon the trial, but the Second Appellate Division directed a reversal and new trial. The Court held that the plaintiff was not a "visitor" to the Heath family, within the meaning of that term as used in the ticket; that the term as used was confined to persons visiting the family at the time, and becoming temporary members of the family as "guests." If, however, the plaintiff, in the use of the ticket, acted in good faith, and in the honest belief that she was entitled to ride upon it, the company would be liable for an injury occasioned to her by its negligence; and the question of good faith should be decided by the jury. On the company's appeal to the Court of Appeals, the judgment below has now been affirmed, and judgment absolute ordered for the plaintiff.

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ACCORD AND SATISFACTION.—William J. and Frank J. Logan entered into a contract with Marshall T. Davidson, respecting the construction and delivery of a number of boilers and the performance of other work. A dispute having arisen respecting the sum which was due from Davidson to the Logans, the question of the amount of the indebtedness was by consent of the parties submitted to an arbitrator. Mr. Davidson subsequently sent to Logan a check for $1,859, the amount of the award, accompanied by a written statement that it was "in full settlement of account to date." The letter of acknowledgment by the Logans stated that the check had been placed to Mr. Davidson's "credit on account"; that they had further claims against Davidson, and "must decline to accept the payment as final." A verdict rendered in favor of the Logans in their suit against Davidson for the alleged balance was reversed by the Appellate Division of the Second Department, and that decision is now upheld by the Court of Appeals, which decides that the payment must be considered as made upon the condition of its acceptance in satisfaction of the debt, and the acceptance and acknowledgment in writing of the check, constituted an accord and satisfaction and cancellation of the claim, which was not affected by the statement in the letter of acknowledgment that the check had been placed to the debtor's credit on account.

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FALSE IMPRISONMENT.—Edward J. Swords caused the arrest of Richard Cousins for having unlawfully tortured his horse by whipping it with a double lash, "thereby causing the animal unjustifiable physical pain and suffering." Mr. Cousins having been discharged in the City Magistrate's Court, Fifth District, in this city, sued Mr. Swords for $10,000 damages for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. Judgment was given in plaintiff's favor at Special Term, overruling a demurrer to the complaint. That decision was reversed by the First Appellate Division, and the judgment of that tribunal has recently been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, which adopted the opinion of Justice Rumsey below, holding that the complaint was defective in that it did not allege either that the imprisonment of plaintiff was illegal or was procured without a warrant. The Court held that in such an action the plaintiff must allege and prove that there was no probable cause for the prosecution, and that it was instituted through malice; and a mere allegation that the defendant maliciously charged the plaintiff with crime did not relieve the latter from alleging a want of probable cause; an allegation that the charge was false and that the plaintiff was acquitted was held not to be enough.

No Clue Yet to Auersperg Robbery.

Nothing has been heard as yet of the thief who robbed the Princess Auersperg of her jewels, Tuesday, at her home, 328 West Seventy-eighth Street. Prince Auersperg said yesterday that the value of the jewels was not more than $1,500, instead of $10,000, as at first reported. Capt. McClusky has two detectives at work on the case.

Harlem Council C. B. L. Anniversary.

The Harlem Council, No. 211, C. B. L., will hold its twelfth anniversary on Friday evening at the Lexington Avenue Opera House. The feature of the evening will be the presentation of the "Big Ethiopian Minstrel Company," consisting of a chorus of seventy-five, after which a reception will be held.

THE GARDINER DEFENSE

District Attorney Holds a Long Conference with His Staff.

Mr. McIntyre's Attack in Murder Trial—Justice Fursman Declared Indictment Was Unwarranted.

No hearing in the proceedings against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner was held yesterday, as at the last session of the commission an adjournment was taken until April 25, but references to the case and the defense were heard in various parts of the Criminal Court Building.

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre attacked the City Club in a murder trial before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, and Col. Gardiner and his full staff of assistants held a conference, which lasted for several hours, late in the afternoon, to consider plans for his defense on the charges against him.

Mr. Peckham, for the Attorney General, and Mr. Untermyer, for Col. Gardiner, yesterday submitted their briefs to Judge Foster in the matter of expunging the presentment of the March Grand Jury from the record.

Mr. McIntyre's outbreak came when Cornelius J. Coakley was placed on trial for his life for the murder of George Halgrove, night clerk in a hotel in Eighth Avenue, but a few steps away from the famous Devery corner, at Twenty-eighth Street, on the night of Dec. 12 last. Coakley was jointly indicted for the crime with James Sweeney, who will be placed on trial to-day. The Chief of Police was on his corner, as usual, at the time, and took an active part in arresting the men as they ran, leaving Halgrove dying from a bullet wound.

Seven witnesses were examined yesterday, but not one of them connected Coakley with the shooting, and Justice Fursman asked why the man was tried.

"I want to say this right in connection with this case," said Mr. McIntyre. "Everything that the District Attorney of this county has done for the last two years has been impugned by the City Club. If the District Attorney recommends the dismissal of an indictment to the Court, he is brought before the commission and charged with misconduct and tried for it.

"Here is an indictment charging the crime of murder in the first degree. In the face of the charges which have been made against the office, in the face of the accusations made by the City Club, and in the face of accusations made by counsel for the complainants against the District Attorney, and in the face of the fact that they have charged that we have dismissed improperly 1,500 indictments, and, by innuendo, intimating from time to time that there are corruption and misconduct and mental and moral unfitness on the part of the officials in the District Attorney's office, I will assure your Honor now that, had I taken the responsibility in this case to recommend a discharge, charges against the District Attorney now pending before Commissioner Wilcox would have been further amended and proofs would have been taken, and it would have been said that I was derelict in the performance of the public duty.

"It was for that reason that I desired the entire evidence should be put before the Court and jury."

"Was this all the evidence that was before the Grand Jury?" asked Justice Fursman.

"Yes, Sir."

"There never should have been an indictment," said the Justice.

"The March Grand Jury acted without the advice of the District Attorney," said Mr. McIntyre. "The other day I was compelled to try an indictment before your Honor where there was not a shadow of evidence against the man. Coakley, however, was not indicted by the March Grand Jury."

Justice Fursman then directed the acquittal of the prisoner.

None of those concerned at the District Attorney's conference would say just what took place when it finally broke up, shortly before 6 o'clock, but Mr. McIntyre said that every member of the staff assured Col. Gardiner of his entire fealty, and expressed a willingness to go upon the stand and testify in his behalf should the idea find favor with Col. Gardiner's counsel.

ASPHALT FOR BROADWAY.

Resolution Passed by the Board of Public Improvements.

Broadway, from Fourteenth Street to Forty-second Street, is to be paved with asphalt if the Municipal Assembly can be prevailed upon to approve the resolution passed yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements. The estimated cost of the improvement is $290,000, and it has been petitioned for by all the Broadway merchants between the cross streets named. Money is available from the repaving appropriation of $1,000,000. Commissioner Keating said that with the weather and the Municipal Assembly in his favor he expected to complete the work by September.

At the board meeting, Michael R. Stack, an Inspector of Sewers, complained that James Reddy, a contractor on the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street sewer, had violated the law by requiring his men to work more than eight hours a day. Reddy, who was present, accompanied by counsel, was questioned by President Holahan, and the subject was referred to the Corporation Counsel. A similar complaint against Contractor William J. Moore of the Bronx was laid over for two weeks on motion of Mr. Coogan.

TREATMENT BY HOT AIR.

Bellevue Hospital Furnished with New Apparatus—Modified Turkish Bath.

There have just been placed in Bellevue Hospital Sprague apparatus of the newest pattern for the treatment of rheumatism, sprains, sciatica, gout, and various other diseases. By one apparatus hot air up to a temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit can be applied to the whole body, while a separate apparatus is for a single leg or arm.

Until now the hot-air treatment, which is becoming more and more used by physicians for the cure of various disorders, has been applied at Bellevue Hospital by means of a simple thermostadt manufactured on the premises. Only a comparatively low temperature could be secured by this means.

The hot-air treatment is a modification of the Turkish bath, the great advantage in the former being the non-respiration of the heated air by the patient, and the consequent possibility of securing a much higher temperature. In the apparatus now in use at Bellevue Hospital the patient's head is uncovered, and this also allows of frequent applications of damp cloths to the forehead.

ALLEGED SWINDLER HELD.

Prisoner Said to Have Operated Under the "Miller Syndicate" Plan.

Charles F. Smith, twenty-eight years old, who comes from a good family in Flushing, L. I., where he lives, was a prisoner in the Centre Street Police Court on the charge of having carried on a swindling scheme similar to that of the Franklin Syndicate. He was arrested by Central Office Detective McConville, who produced as evidence a number of circulars which, he charged, were sent out by Smith under an assumed name, and which promised large weekly returns to those who would invest money with him. He was held in $5,000 bail for further examination.

Smith was said to have had an office at 32 Broadway, which he closed last October after doing business for about one month.

71st Veterans' Annual Dinner.

The twenty-ninth annual dinner of the Seventy-first Regiment Veteran Association, in commemoration of the departure of the regiment for the war in 1861, will be given at the Hotel St. Denis Saturday evening. Major Wright D. Goss, President of the association, will be the toastmaster. A number of prominent army officers will respond to toasts.

Henry Bogart Admitted to Bail.

Henry Bogart, the last of the six men to be arrested upon indictments found by the Special Grand Jury appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to investigate the alleged manipulation of Brooklyn Rapid Transit securities by the circulation of false reports concerning the company's affairs, was yesterday admitted to bail in $1,000 by Judge Foster in the Court of General Sessions.

Frankly we don't sell half as much underwear as we should. If one-twentieth of the men of New York City knew the sorts of underwear that are here, we would hardly do anything but underwear business.

There's nothing in the usual everyday sorts that's lacking; there's nothing the would-be benefactors of mankind bring out that we don't put in stock, if it has any merit.

There's nothing that any man of any turn of mind or body can't find here in the shape of underwear.

Good underwear, mind you.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d
We fill orders by mail.

ANOTHER TUNNEL PROJECT.

State Railroad Commission Asked to Approve the Plans.

The State Railroad Commission yesterday gave a hearing to representatives of the New York and Brooklyn Union Transportation Company, which seeks the privilege of building a cross-town tunnel under Canal Street and beneath the East River to Broadway, Brooklyn, with approaches, loops, and spurs. Commissioners Ashley W. Cole, Frank M. Baker, and George M. Dunn were present, and Frank M. Glover of 55 Liberty Street appeared for the tunnel company.

A. B. Boardman was present in the interest of the Rapid Transit Commission, and addressed the Railroad Commissioners first. He explained that the Rapid Transit Commission had now full power to extend the system to any of the boroughs and had already developed an intricate and complex system, and he hoped that no franchise would be granted to a private company which might conflict with the fullest development of a comprehensive scheme by the Rapid Transit Commission. Col. Cole said that he was of the same opinion.

Mr. Glover then explained his tunnel scheme. The tunnel was to begin at the junction of Canal, Sullivan, and Varick Streets, extend to West, through Canal and Watts Streets, and back through Vestry Street to Canal; thence east to East Broadway and under that thoroughfare to Grand Street; thence to the East River, and under it to Brooklyn; up Broadway, Brooklyn, to Wythe Avenue, South Eighth Street, and Kent Avenue. A spur from Canal Street through Rutgers Street to Rutgers Slip is also part of the plan.

Col. Cole asked if the company had received a franchise from the city. Mr. Glover said that it had not, though application had been made for one. Col. Cole said that the board could not consider the application unless a franchise from the city was first obtained.

The names appended to the application to the State Railroad Commission were as follows: George Wilson, President, 320 West Fifty-eighth Street; J. F. Wallace, W. A. Armstrong, Charles N. Downes, H. N. Clover, A. Muller, John La Burt, and Albert L. Foulke.

The Commissioners did not seem to be much impressed with the proposition. Col. Cole said laughingly that it was one of great breadth and tremendous scope, but it would be more easily understood if the request was accompanied by some illustrations.

STREET RAILWAY CHANGES.

Metropolitan Asks Permission to Use Electricity on New Lines.

H. A. Robinson appeared yesterday afternoon before the State Railroad Commission in behalf of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and asked for the approval of the introduction of underground electric motive power for the Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company, a road not yet built which is to extend from One Hundredth Street along Broadway to One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, with a spur on One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, to the Harlem River. The petition was taken under advisement.

The same company asked for permission to build a line from Sixth Avenue through West Tenth Street to connect the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines with the Christopher Street Ferry. The company also requested permission to change from horse to underground electric power the road on the Boulevard between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fourth Streets. This is now used by the Forty-second Street line. When the power is changed, it will enable the company to send its Sixth and Amsterdam Avenue cars directly up the Boulevard instead of making the detour through West Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue. Decision in these cases was also reserved.

B. F. De Freece applied for the board's approval of electric power for the King's Bridge Railroad Company. The road has a franchise for a road from Manhattan Street, along Broadway to Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Riverside Avenue, and thence to Yonkers. Decision was reserved.

RAPID TRANSIT BOARD MEETING.

The Question of Pipe Galleries Expected to be Taken Up To-day.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners will meet at 3 P. M. to-day at their offices at 320 Broadway. It is expected that the question of pipe galleries along Elm Street, plans for which were submitted by Chief Engineer Parsons at the last meeting, will be considered.

Mr. Parsons said yesterday that the matter of the Battery extension and tunnel to Brooklyn had not been sufficiently advanced for him to report on it. It was learned yesterday that the bids of sub-contractors for cement and waterproofing for the entire rapid transit system were based on units and not for a lump sum. This is because the quantities of the material to be used will depend upon the character of formations encountered beneath the surface, and which cannot be accurately allowed for before the excavations are made. It was estimated yesterday by such data as could be obtained, the bids themselves being kept a profound secret, that approximately 660,314 barrels of Portland cement, and 400,000 barrels of natural cement will be required. The former at $2.10 a barrel would amount to $1,386,659, and the latter at $1 a barrel to $400,000. These materials are to be supplied by the United Building Material Company.

The Carnegie contract for structural steel and iron does not include rails for the road. An unsuccessful bidder vouchsafed the opinion that the Carnegie contract was for not less than $4,500,000.

CONDITION OF THE ELEVATED.

Sanitary Inspector Says a Part of the Ninth Avenue Line Is Dangerous.

The alleged dangerous condition of the elevated railroad structure in Ninth Avenue, between Fifteenth Street and West Broadway and Vesey Street was the subject of inquiry yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Health.

"What is the condition of the road between the points named?" asked President Murphy.

"It is extremely dangerous," replied Sanitary Inspector Gardner.

"What would you suggest should be done?" asked Mr. Murphy.

"Immediate work is necessary," said Mr. Gardner, "to prevent an accident. The roadbed of the structure is in a very poor condition, and owing to the continual and heavy traffic it is becoming more dangerous every day."

An assistant, representing counsel for the road, asked for an adjournment in the absence of his superior, which was granted, and the matter was set down for Wednesday next.

Acrobat Nicholl's Condition Critical.

The condition of Frank Nicholl, the acrobat, whose neck was broken Tuesday afternoon at the Dewey Theatre in an attempt to turn a triple somersault, was said yesterday at Bellevue Hospital to be critical.

Thursday, April 19.

Silk Dep't.

Special Offerings in

Foulards,

75 cts.,

per yard, formerly $1.00.

Ground colorings with white figures; various designs in all the leading shades.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Furs.

Cold Storage.

We are prepared to receive for cold storage and insure against loss or damage by fire or moth furs of every description, Fur Lined and Fur Trimmed Garments, Mounted Rugs and Robes.

Repairs.

Special attention given to the remodeling and repairing of Furs. Estimates given.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DECORATIVE RUGS

suggestive of sea or country—scroll effects in sea-shell tints—dainty blossoms and foliage—transporting one into the realm of nature's Spring glories.

WILTON AXMINSTERS,

8.3 x 10.6 ft. . . $27.50
9 x 12 ft. . . . 32.50

(regular prices $37.50 & $42.50.)

Dainty Summer effects in furniture enamelled and natural light-woods handpainted, to match any style of decoration you may select. Artistic economists always

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45, AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

American Hosiery Co.,

Wholesale Salesrooms, 108 Franklin St., N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS

High-Class Knit Underwear and Hosiery.

Don't buy Foreign Knit Underwear when there is none better in the world than ours. Red, Blue, and Black stamps show relative qualities.
All the different weights and mixtures.
ASK FOR IT; TAKE NO OTHER.

The Grippe.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A tonic and vitalizer for the relief of nervousness and exhaustion following Grippe. Creates a good appetite.

The ways and the songs of birds rejoice the lovers of nature never more than in Springtime. This fact gives the timely quality to an interesting article, to be published in The New York Times on Sunday next, entitled "The Pranks of Some of Our Feathered Friends." The author, the Rev. Leander S. Keyser, writes from personal observation and with a knowledge of, and sympathy for, the subject. He is known as the author of "In Bird Land" and other works dealing with the feathered songsters.

Another contribution of note will be "Reminiscences of the Building of the Academy of Design," by Peter B. Wright, the architect of the building.

These are in addition to the usual features, which have made the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES the most readable of all the Sunday papers, and "All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

Weekdays, ONE CENT Per Copy.
Sundays, THREE CENTS Per Copy.

In Our Ladies' Department
(at Broadway and 13th Street Store).

We are making most attractive offers of excellent values in Ladies' Suits—among them a

Black Cheviot Suit,

Which we shall place on sale Thursday morning, April 19th, at

$15.00.

Jacket is silk-lined—high collar—wide revers—all stitched on black silk taffeta. Skirt perfect hanging and stylishly shaped—percaline lined. Really a $25 suit.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

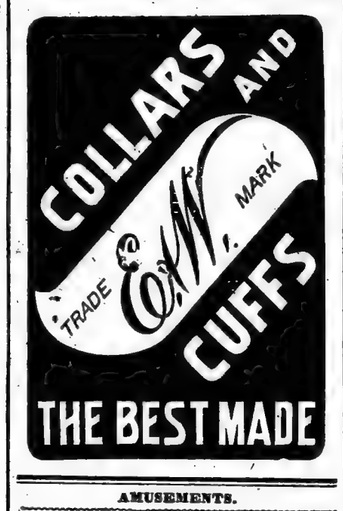

O'Neill's Hats!

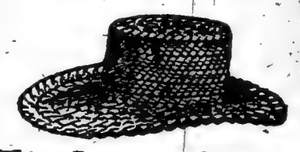

The Latest Shapes and Braids

are shown here in profusion, together with many new and novel designs not to be seen elsewhere. When you see the "O'Neill" Stock you see all that is new and correct for this season's wear.

Popular Prices!

Choice Novelties in Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, and Millinery Ribbons.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN—LAST 3 DAYS
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Greatest Circus Season Ever Known.
GREAT 4-PAW & SELLS BROS.' COLOSSAL CIRCUSES.
MENAGERIE ON EXHIBITION IN BASEMENT BEFORE AND AFTER PERFORMANCES.
Open 1 and 7 P. M. Performances 2 and 8. Box office open at 9 A. M. daily.
The Circus Does Not Exhibit in Brooklyn.

WALDORF-ASTORIA
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC MATINEE
In aid of the New York ORTHOPAEDIC DISPENSARY & HOSPITAL.
To-morrow (Friday) aft. 3 to 5 o'clock.
MARIE BREMA, and MACKENZIE GORDON, WALTER DAMROSCH LEO SCHULZ, and Orchestra.
VICTOR HARRIS, Accompanist.
Concluding with
DAVID BISPHAM, Assisted by HILDA SPONG, and other members of Daniel Frohman's Company in the play entitled Adelaide
Res. seats, $5. Gallery, $3. Adm., $3. On sale at Schuberth's, Schirmer's, Tyson's, 5th Av. Hotel, and H. M. Hirschberg, Townsend Bldg., 1123 B'way.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—SPECIAL.
Sale of seats begins this morning for the FAREWELL GALA PERFORMANCE of GRAND OPERA, SEASON 1899-1900.
(Under the Direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU) to be given on Wednesday Evening, April 25, at 8, when all the artists of the company will make their last appearance in America (previous to their departure for Europe.)
1. IL FLAUTO MAGICO, (Magic Flute.) Act II.
2. CARMEN. Act II.
3. TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Act III.
4. IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Act II.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

50 Cents to $1.00 CARNEGIE HALL. This Thursday Aft. at 3 FAREWELL TO AMERICA OF DE PACHMANN CHOPIN
Preludes—Etudes—Mazurkas
Res. seats, 50c. to $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. Mlle. CORNILLE. Fred Bond & Co., Ryan & Richfield; Carrie Scott, Panzer Trio, Mov. Bis.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. Thorne & Carleton, Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, McWatters & Tyson, Sisson & Wallace, Jane Whitbeck, Burton & Brooks, etc.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Matinée Sat. at 1.
OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S To-night, Mat. Sat. The Superb Ballet Spectacle PROGRESS. 300—People—300. Preceded by the Best Vaudeville Bill in Town.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Victoria Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30
THE RAYS IN A HOT OLD TIME.
PRICES: 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, AND 2.00.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Group. CINEMATOGRAPH. The Great Success To-Night "Moss Roses" Open 10:30 A.M.

Children's Easter Festival
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Admission 50 cents nights. Half price for children. Open from 11 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

CUBAN ORPHAN FAIR
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Admission 50c. nights. 25c. afternoons. 10c. for Children. Everybody will be there.

COMIQUE B'WAY & 29TH ST. Mat. To-day. Res'd seats, 25c. & 50c.
THE REAL SAPPHO From the Book of Alphonse Daudet.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs at 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15
BOSTONIANS IN THE VICEROY.
THE NEW HERBERT & SMITH OPERA.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Bway. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
Last 3 Weeks of WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest laughing success, SAPOLIO
Seats for the last performances now on sale.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. FADS & FOLLIES CO. The World's Trio, Florence Troupe.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL. 34th St. & Broadway. MAT. TO-DAY 25 & 50c. High-Class Vaudeville. Robt. Hilliard & Co., "The Littlest Girl." Grapewin & Chance, Press Eldridge, and 10 Stars.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. ADOLF ZINK. JOHN W. RANSONE. ISABELLE URQUHART, FILSON & ERROL.

14th St. Theatre, Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
As Played 200 Nights at Daly's Theatre. LAST TIMES IN NEW YORK. THE GREAT RUBY

THE CASINO GIRL! 2d Month at the CASINO!
The New Town Beauty! Greatest of Casino successes.

Herald Square Theatre. QUO VADIS

HURTIG & SEAMON'S, 125th St. & 7th Av.
CAMILLE D'ARVILLE & 10 OTHER ACTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. A GUILTY MOTHER
Next Week—"MAN'S ENEMY."

Baseball Opening Champ'ship Season.
POLO GROUNDS TO-DAY, 4 P. M.
BROOKLYN vs. NEW YORK. ADM., 50c.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Lincoln, Oregon Monitor; Wilson, Expansionist. Theo., 2 Co.'s.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB, AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Every Day at 2:30 P. M.
Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00.
Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30 P. M., and Flatbush Av. 11:04 A. M., 1:00, 1:50 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. El.

DALY'S WALLACK'S AND HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
GRAND OPERATIC, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
TUESDAY AFTERNOON MAY 1, 1 O'CLOCK
THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF MANILA.
BENEFIT OF THE NAVAL ARCH.
STARS AND ATTRACTIONS FROM EVERY THEATRE IN NEW YORK APPEARING AT THE ABOVE HOUSES.
Sale of Seats and Boxes will begin on Tuesday next at 9 A. M.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $2.00 and $2.50.

5th Ave Theatre. Evs. 8:15; Mat. Sat. 2:15. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
All this week except Sat. night, RIP VAN WINKLE. Sat. night, THE RIVALS.

BENEFIT NEXT SUNDAY EVE. AT THE 5TH AV. THEATRE IN AID OF THE BLIND
MARVIN R. CLARK, JOURNALIST.
Remarkable List of Volunteers, Including
Joseph Jefferson, Sam Bernard, Camille D'Arville, Geo. Fuller Golden, Minnie Seligman, Leo Ditrichstein, Elita Proctor Otis, Odell Williams, Anne Sutherland, Way Down East Quartet, Minnie Dupree, Weiseman Serenaders, Anna Teresa Berger, Louise Truax, A. Margaret Wagner, and many others.
Maude Courtney,
Sale of Seats 5th Ave. Theatre This Morning.

DALY'S B'way & 30. To-night 8:30. Farewell Week. 2 of the Greatest Successes
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY
To-night at 8:30 and at the Saturday Matinée, Matinée. THE MANEUVERS OF JANE
FRIDAY and SATURDAY Nights at 8:15, TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.
(Sat. Eve. Mary Mannering's Farewell Night.)
NEXT MONDAY Daniel Frohman Presents The Augustin Daly Musical Co.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:30. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
Charles Frohman's London Company.
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.
REAPPEARANCE OF ELLALINE TERRISS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, S

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain, cooler; winds shifting to fresh northeasterly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,688. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 70c. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 47c. Cotton, middling, 9⅞c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate the Foraker resolution to provide an ad interim Government in Porto Rico was passed. The Alaskan Code bill was debated. In the House debate continued on the naval bill and the appropriation for surveys of the Islands was cut from $100,000 to $10,000. Representative Levy introduced a bill to repeal the war tax law.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Lord Roberts is said to be ready to resume his advance, the requisite remounts and equipments having arrived. Gen. Methuen is disarming the rebels and has forbidden civilians to carry arms. Heavy rains at Bloemfontein have solved the water problem for a time. The Queen of Holland granted an audience to the Boer envoys. United States Consul Hay reported to the State Department the alleged action of the Chicago Ambulance Corps in taking up arms for the Boers. The story is not credited in Chicago. A Russian nobleman is reported to have been killed at the same time as Gen. Clareuil. The American messenger boy who is taking a message to President Krüger arrived in Paris. On account of dissensions among the members, a new Spanish Ministry has been formed. It includes, however, some of the members of the old Ministry. The Earl of Londesborough died yesterday. The Prince of Wales is on his way home from Denmark. He was met by the German Emperor at Altona, Prussia. The rising in the Gold Coast Colony is growing more serious. The Governor has telegraphed that other tribes besides the Ashantis are in rebellion, and he asks for help. J. A. J. Falguière, the noted French sculptor and painter, died in Paris yesterday. It is reported that Germany is planning to detach the Southern Brazilian States and form a State, consisting of them and Uruguay, under her protection. R. A. M. Stevenson, the artist, a cousin of Robert Louis Stevenson, died yesterday. An employe of the Chicago Stock Yards has written to German newspapers saying that meat inspection in Chicago is farcical, and that the Meat Inspection bill would be, if passed, a blessing both to Germany and the United States.—Pages 2 and 6.

Page 1.

James R. Willard, the well-known Chicago broker, failed with liabilities of $845,000 and assets nothing.

President and Mrs. McKinley arrived at Paterson, N. J., yesterday, where they will stay as the guests of Vice President Hobart's widow until to-morrow, when they will come to this city.

Developments in the affairs of the American Steel and Wire Company led yesterday to the report in financial circles that John W. Gates was to be ousted from the company to make way for H. C. Frick.

It is not expected at the State Department that it will be necessary to go to extremities to make Turkey pay the indemnity demanded by the United States. Considerable interest is being taken in the matter in England.

The Rapid Transit Commission yesterday took action designed to prevent interruption to the work of the contractor for the construction of the tunnel, and approved the plan of constructing pipe galleries in the tunnel in Elm Street.

Page 2.

The Democratic State Committee will meet to-day to fix the time and place of the State Convention.

With the assistance of the military, Sheriff-Mollov yesterday made many arrests of alleged leaders of the strikers at the Cornell Dam and searched the quarters of the Italian workmen for concealed weapons.

Page 3.

Controller Coler addressed the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia on "Financial Control of Public Service Corporations." He advocated uniformity of accounting methods of all such corporations and inspection of their books by the Controller.

Page 5.

Arrangements have been completed to retire the Porto Rican money and replace it with American currency.

Page 8.

A report that treaties have been made with Costa Rica and Nicaragua by which those republics cede to the United States a strip of land along the proposed canal is in circulation in Washington.

Page 7.

A prize fighting cock and other belated attractions from Cuba reached the Easter Festival at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday.

Page 14.

The bronze statue group of Washington and Lafayette, presented to the city by Charles Broadway Rouss, was unveiled yesterday with appropriate ceremonies at the site chosen for it at the junction of Morningside and Manhattan Avenues.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 6.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 13.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

WOMEN DELEGATES TO PARIS.

Mrs. Henrotin Surprised that Mrs. Sewall is Appointing Them.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Mrs. Ellen Henrotin expressed her surprise to-day that Mrs May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis is appointing American delegates to the congresses of women to be held at Paris during the Exposition.

"I have nothing to say except as to my position," said Mrs. Henrotin. "Mrs. Palmer and Prof. Gore, Chairman of the congresses at the exposition, asked me to carry on the correspondence with the women specialists in this country. I am not appointing delegates. That is to be done in Paris. As to whether I am named as delegate at large from this country, I know nothing further than what was contained in a short cable dispatch from Mrs. Palmer saying she had appointed me.

"I shall continue with the correspondence, with the aid of the Secretary left me by Prof. Gore, until I am told to cease. In my correspondence I have heard nothing of any other person carrying on similar work."

BIG BALTIMORE DEAL?

Gas and United Railways and Electric Companies May Combine.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Proposals have been made for a deal between the Consolidated Gas Company and the United Railways and Electric Company. It was reported to-day that the gas company had asked the United Railways and Electric Company to fix a price for the $2,000,000 common stock of the Electric Light Company. This would give the gas company absolute control of the lighting of the city. The United Railways secured the electric light company's stock by giving its common stock in exchange.

On the street it was said that the gas company and the railways and electric company would probably be combined, and in the event of the consumation of the deal the combined properties would be turned over to out-of-town interests. The Whitney-Widener-Elkins syndicate was mentioned as likely to become interested. This syndicate controls gas and electric light plants in several cities, and is anxious to enter this.

The Electric Light Company is now earning at the rate of 5.66 per cent. on its common stock after paying 5 per cent. on its $1,000,000 preferred stock, and it is claimed that the net earnings could be largely increased by operating the electric light and gas companies under one management.

A Station for Mid and Upper New York

The New West 23rd Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, together with the excellent cab service maintained, places the complete facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad at the doors of the residents of Manhattan.—Adv.

MAY OUST GATES IN FRICK'S FAVOR

Wall Street Discusses Developments in Steel Interests' War.

FEDERAL STEEL'S MOVEMENT

A Controlling Interest in American Steel and Wire Reported to Have Been Acquired.

Developments in the affairs of the American Steel and Wire Company follow fast upon one another—developments, Wall Street hears, of such consequence and so generally unexpected that they surprise, it is asserted, even John W. Gates, the Chairman of the board of the company, whose policy lately has given the financial world much cause for comment. One of these developments came to light yesterday afternoon shortly after the close of business, when it was rumored in quarters not generally given over to idle gossip that Mr. Gates had overshot his mark and was to be ousted from the company, in order to make way for H. C. Frick of the Carnegie Company, who would assume the active management and control of the Steel and Wire corporation.

While nothing official in the way of confirmation could be learned of the matter, the report, as it was repeated in Wall Street in the late afternoon yesterday, was considered so plausible that it received more than respectful consideration, and was, in fact, regarded as possible, and even probable.

ACTING FOR MR. FRICK.

According to the report, when the inside interests in Steel and Wire were so liberally and so persistently selling their stock short and depressing the quotation, other interests, glad of the opportunity to get the shares at the low figures, were quietly picking them up in the open market. These interests were acting, it is said, for H. C. Frick and the Federal Steel Company, the Federal Steel people, advised beforehand of the threatened war against them, having first approached Mr. Frick, to ascertain from him if he would take the management of the Steel and Wire Company were control of the property assured to him. An affirmative answer being given, the Steel and Wire stock was acquired in the open market this week while the tremendous short selling was in progress, with the result that the Frick-Federal Steel interests are now said to have enough of the stock to assure to them control of the Steel and Wire Company. Further, it is understood that Chicago and New York stockholders not in sympathy with Mr. Gates, and who have not parted with their holdings, have offered to vote their stock in Mr. Frick's favor.

In answer to the statement that Mr. Gates is established in the company's control and cannot be ousted between annual meetings, the response given is that the courts have ample power in the matter, and that sufficient facts are at hand to warrant an appeal to the courts.

As on previous days, however, those people most immediately concerned in the matter were most unwilling to talk. Mr. Gates absented himself from his office during the day, and his secretary said that there was nothing to be given out. Directors of the company said that they did not care to rush into print, and would neither confirm nor deny the report that Mr. Gates's retirement was being sought after.

PRESIDENT GARY'S STATEMENT.

At the office of the Federal Steel Company the only statement that could be gotten was this from President Gary—and it referred to general reports, and not to the Frick side of the case:

"I have never suggested to any Director or any one else the advisability of shutting down any of the mills of any of the constituent companies of the Federal Steel Company. A sufficient tonnage has been booked to keep our mills running full for five or six months from the present time. There has been no material change in any of the lines of our business. Whether or not the action of the Wire Company will interfere with the iron and steel business generally, I do not undertake to predict. The Wire Company has been a purchaser of steel billets and steel rods from some of our companies, and at the present time has contracts for about 55,000 or 60,000 tons not yet delivered. If deliveries on these contracts shall be postponed it will to some extent interfere with the running of the rod mill of the Illinois Steel Company, at Joliet, but that is a comparatively small part of our business.

"From the statements which have been published concerning the business of the Wire Company, it seems to me the trouble arises from the fact that the Wire Company is becoming a large finished product, which ordinarily at this season of the year is in the possession of jobbers. Possibly this condition arises from the fact that the jobbers have believed prices were rather high. While I do not undertake to express an opinion as to the future, I have seen nothing in our lines of business up to the present time that is at all discouraging. Our business and earnings for the year up to the present time have been satisfactory, and much better than our previous expectations. I doubt if the managers of the iron and steel industries generally coincide with the pessimistic expressions which are said to have emanated from the Wire Company.

"The question of cutting prices has not even been considered by any of the officials of the Federal Steel Company or its constituent companies."

PETITION AGAINST STOCK?

During the day the report of the day previous was revived that a petition was being circulated to strike the Steel and Wire stock off the Stock Exchange list, but nowhere could confirmation of the report be had. W. H. Granberry, Chairman of the Stock Listing Committee, refused to discuss the matter, but other members of the committee said that they had no knowledge of any such petition. Stockholders of the Steel and Wire Company known to be antagonistic to Mr. Gates said they had nothing to say on the subject one way or the other.

During the day the movements of the stocks of Steel and Wire and Federal Steel were watched with much interest, but none of the accustomed pyrotechnical displays was forthcoming. On the contrary, the movements of the issue were more or less regular—probably due to the absence of Mr. Gates and to the fact that Jacob Field, who is popularly supposed to act for Mr. Gates, was not on the floor of the Exchange.

On sales of 56,000 shares, Steel and Wire common, after selling as low as 41½, advanced to 45⅝, receding in the last hour of the day to 43¾, a net gain of two points. The preferred stock, 32,000 shares of which were traded in, fell as low as 75⅜, rallied to 81¼, and finally closed at 80, a net gain of 2½ points.

Federal Steel, in comparison, was quiet. Only 18,000 shares of the common stock were traded in, the range of prices being from 44⅞ to 42½, with the close at 44, a net gain of 1¼. About 3,800 shares of the preferred changed hands, the quotations ranging from 69¾ to 72, with the close 71, marking a net gain of 1 point. The advances were attributed solely to short covering.

A MEETING OF DIRECTORS.

President John Lambert of the American Steel and Wire Company came on to this city from Chicago yesterday, and went to the Waldorf-Astoria. There were, in fact, several of the Directors of the corporation at that hotel last night. The Directors from out-of-town are here for a meeting of the board, which will take place at 11 o'clock this morning. It is said that the meeting will result in important developments in the situation.

President Lambert last night apparently could not be reached by cards sent to his room, although several persons were seeking him. James Hopkins of St. Louis, one of the Directors when questioned about the affairs of the company, was unwilling to talk.

"There are rumors flying about to the effect that Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Frick have bought the control of the American Steel and Wire Company," was suggested to Mr. Hopkins.

"I know nothing about it," said he. "They may have done so. I can't tell."

Judge W. H. Moore, who organized the American Steel Hoop, American Tin Plate, National Steel, and American Sheet Steel Companies, and whose relations with H. C. Frick are close, was yesterday reported to be in a syndicate with Messrs. Frick and Carnegie for the acquirement of the control of American Steel and Wire. He was asked about it last night at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"I do not talk for publication," he smilingly said.

"Well, do you care to deny it, Judge?" he was asked.

"All I will say is," he replied, "that I do not talk for publication."

Tank Plate Producers May Form Pool.

PITTSBURG, April 19.—The steel markets in Pittsburg continued firm to-day, and no breaks in prices were reported. It was learned to-day that an effort is being made by the largest producers of tank plates, which have dropped in price, to form a pool, or "gentlemen's agreement," similar to the rail and billet agreements between producers now in force. Something will be done in this matter soon, and it is probable that the scheme will go through. If it does the Carnegie Company, Jones & Laughlins, the Park Steel Company, and others will become parties to a price agreement. The latter will probably raise quotations to 2 cents a pound on large orders and 2.1 cents on smaller lots. The price is now 1.9 cents.

AGAINST LONG'S CANDIDACY.

Gen. Agnus Thinks His Attitude Toward Schley Bars Him.

Gen. Felix Agnus of Baltimore, one of the most prominent Republicans in Maryland, thinks the nomination of Secretary of the Navy John D. Long for the Vice Presidency would be a great mistake. He said to a TIMES reporter at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday:

"There is a well found belief in Maryland that Secretary Long did Rear Admiral Schley a great injustice. While Maryland is a debatable state the nomination of Secretary Long would certainly lose its Electoral vote to the Republicans because Rear Admiral Schley has hosts of friends there and throughout the South.

"McKinley carried Kentucky and Tennessee in 1896, but Schley's friends there would resent Long's nomination. The Germans like Rear Admiral Schley and regard him as one of their race. They do not like Long for his treatment of Schley.

"I know Rear Admiral Schley well. I am satisfied he would not accept a Vice Presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket."

GERMANY AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Former Said to be Planning to Acquire Southern Brazilian States.

RIO JANEIRO, March 28.—Advices from the frontier of Brazil and Uruguay show that a large amount of arms and ammunition, including Krupp guns and Mauser rifles, together with large quantities of other material for a campaign, have been imported into the State of Rio Grande do Sul, in the extreme south of Brazil.

Federalist newspapers here and there assert that a well-made plan is on foot to detach the Southern States of Brazil, and to form a confederacy with Uruguay under the protection of Germany. The three Southern States suspected of this project are Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, and Santa Catharina.

The recent visits to that section of the German Minister to Brazil, Count Arco-Valley, and the German Consuls are said to be connected with such an undertaking, which, according to the Federalist press, is being promoted under cover of a pretended separation of Rio Grande do Sul from the rest of Brazil.

The Gazeta de Noticias and the Ciudad de Rio have both published a series of articles dealing with supposed plans of Germany to take advantage of any future difficulties of the United States in order to protect the southern part of Brazil. The former journal points out that the territory in Brazil now inhabited exclusively by Germans is far more extensive than all Germany, and the Ciudad has recently shown that the Germans have published maps of Southern Brazil entitled "Antarctic Germany."

DEWEY'S CANAL TRIP.

The Admiral to be Spared the Journey by Way of Chicago River.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 19.—When Admiral Dewey comes here he will not go to the drainage canal by way of the Chicago River, but by rail. This was decided to-day after the recent trip on the South Branch by the Drainage Trustees. They came to the conclusion that there were a few things which they would rather the Admiral did not see.

The sight of the rotting wharves, the sunken tugs, the shanties, and dwellings tumbling into the stream, and the riot of advertising signs nailed to the old piers, would, they thought, not be edifying to the Hero of Manila Bay.

They therefore arranged to have him go to Willow Springs by the Santa Fé road and from there make the trip on the canal on their boat, the Joliet.

DEWEY DENIES A STORY.

Did Not Characterize Democrats as He Is Said to Have Done.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—In reply to a letter from the editor of The Hamilton Democrat, Hamilton, Ohio, relative to a paragraph which has been going the rounds of the newspapers, Admiral Dewey to-day sent the following communication:

Washington, April 19, 1900.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. asking if I am correctly reported as saying "Well, I'll tell you what a Democrat is: In time of war a Democrat is a damned traitor; in time of peace he is a damned fool."

In reply I have to state that this is one of the thousands of lies uttered concerning me, to attempt to contradict all of which would require more time than is at my command. However, since you extend the opportunity, it gives me pleasure to state that I have never said or thought of such a thing as the foregoing statement accredited to me.

I have a very fond remembrance of thousands and tens of thousands of "war Democrats" whom I knew, and who were some of the best fighters this country ever saw.

GEORGE DEWEY.

ANGRY AT MINISTER STORER.

Chicago Officials Resent Apology for de Arcos Invitation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Mayor Harrison and members of the Dewey Committee are indignant at Minister Storer for apologizing to the Spanish Government for the invitation to the Dewey celebration sent to the Duke de Arcos. The Mayor is angry because, as he understands it, in the Minister's apology the blame for the diplomatic breach is put upon him. The committeemen are indignant because a small matter has been made into an incident of international importance.

Mayor Harrison said: "I had no more to do with sending the invitation than a Digger Indian. Through my official position, however, I attempted to smooth the incident over, and find I'm getting it from all sides."

Travel a Luxury.

The "ROYAL LIMITED," "Finest Day Train in the World," leaves New York, South Ferry and Foot of Liberty St., daily 8 P. M., arrives Washington, 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service. Royal Blue Trains for Washington leave South Ferry 8, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 1.30, 3, (Royal Limited,) 4:55, 5:55 P. M., and 12:10 Nt. Leave Liberty St. 8, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 1:30, 3, (Royal Limited,) 5, 6 P. M., and 12:15 Nt.—Adv.

Ride an "O'Neill" Bicycle.

They are safe wheels to ride, and are the best value in New York. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS

Board Approves Pipe Galleries in Tunnel in Elm Street.

Warning to All Companies Seeking Privileges Not to Interfere with Contractor McDonald's Work.

The Rapid Transit Commission held its weekly meeting yesterday at its rooms, 320 Broadway. Its meeting was in executive session, and its most important action was the passage of a resolution designed to protect the interposition of obstacles to the carrying out of the contract made by John B. McDonald and approval of the pipe gallery plan in Elm Street.

The requests made to the State Railroad Commission by paper companies for privileges which are on their face designed to supply transit wants, which the commission has the power to meet, and further the plans of the Empire City Subway Company, which has projected subways across Fourth Avenue at Eighteenth Street, were regarded as calling for action by the commission, and it yesterday adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the counsel of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners be directed to request the Corporation Counsel to formally advise the various departments of the City Government that no permits can lawfully be issued for the construction of any work underground or overground which shall interfere with the complete and convenient performance by John B. McDonald of the work included in the rapid transit contracts between him and the city.

The plans of Chief Engineer Parsons for pipe galleries along Elm Street were next considered, together with a resolution introduced some time since by Commissioner Langdon relating to the building of pipe galleries. Mr. Parsons submitted a report setting forth that at the time of the preparation of the detailed plans it was deemed possible to avoid constructing galleries under sidewalks, but since then there had been radical changes made in the sub-surface structures materially altering the situation. Provision must be made, it was explained, for the 30-inch water main and a 30-inch main of the Consolidated Gas Company. The cost of the galleries, Mr. Parsons estimated, would be $400,000.

Mr. Langdon's resolution was adopted. It was as follows:

Resolved, That the President, in the name of the board, give notice to the contractor, John B. McDonald, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 11 of the contract, dated Feb. 21, 1900, that this board requires from the contractor the performance of additional work and the furnishing of additional material as follows:

The construction along Elm Street, between the lower side of Worth Street and the north side of Astor Place, of galleries for the accommodation of the pipes, wires, sewers, and other sub-surface structures necessary to be removed or disturbed in the course of construction of the Rapid Transit Railroad, along such part of Elm Street, such galleries to be constructed pursuant to the general plan and the details of plans and specifications to be furnished by the chief engineer of the board, as hereinafter provided.

Resolved further, That the Chief Engineer prepare detailed plans and specifications for such galleries, which shall be approved by the board before such requisition upon the contractor, and copies of which shall be transmitted to the contractors therewith.

No additional sub-contracts were let yesterday by the construction company.

HOT FIGHT IN TENNESSEE.

Evans Faction May Bolt the Republican State Convention To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 19.—W. P. Brownlow, member of Congress from the First District, and Chairman of the State Executive Committee, called the Republican State Convention to order at the Capitol to-day. There were in attendance several hundred delegates, each of whom had been admitted by ticket under the ruling of the committee that only those delegates whose seats were not contested were to be allowed on the floor. Outside the hall were hundreds of other delegates whose claims had been submitted to the Committee on Credentials for action. The pillars in the hall were decorated with bunting, and President McKinley's picture occupied a prominent position.

The first move made in the fight between the supporters of Congressman Brownlow and H. Clay Evans, United States Commissioner of Pensions—the latter being a candidate for delegate from the State at large to the National Convention, and whose candidacy is strongly opposed by Mr. Brownlow's friends—was the presentation of a protest by the Evans men. They protested against the exclusion of delegates, declared that the majority of the committee had no right to place on the contest list twenty-one counties in which no real contests existed, and claimed that the preparation of a temporary roll by the committee was unauthorized.

The protest, being promptly declared out of order, the convention elected Congressman Henry R. Gibson of the Second District temporary Chairman. Mr. Gibson, in speaking of the general prosperity of the country, predicted that Mr. McKinley would be re-elected President.

The convention adjourned, after the appointment of the Committee on Credentials, until to-night.

The hall of the House of Representatives, which had been guarded all night to prevent it being taken possession of, was also well guarded to-night when the convention reassembled. The announcement that the report of the Committee on Credentials would not be ready until morning was followed by the adjournment of the convention until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The Committee on Credentials has finished the consideration of contests in only a few districts so far. The First and Second Districts have been decided in favor of the Brownlow delegates by a vote of 8 to 2.

The feeling between the Brownlow and Evans factions is very strong, and it is not improbable that there will be a bolt by the Evans men, and a separate convention to-morrow, at which a candidate for Governor will be nominated and delegates to the National Convention selected. The Evans men will wait until the report of the Credentials Committee is made and acted upon, and if it is not satisfactory to them they may decide to hold a convention of their own.

In case the Evans men withdraw and hold another convention, it is stated that they will nominate Charles R. Evans for Governor, W. F. Rogson and James Trimble for Electors for the State at Large, and W. L. Tipton for Railroad Commissioner. It is stated that John E. McCall would not accept the nomination for Governor in case there are two conventions.

JAMES R. WILLARD FAILS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Asserting that he owes $845,000 and has not a dollar in the world, James R. Willard, a broker with offices at 10 Pacific Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. Four years ago Willard permitted Elmer and Jay Dwiggins to do business under the firm name of J. R. Willard & Co., and thereby the Dwiggins men obtained credit from W. H. Osterhout of Pennsylvania to the extent of $541,000.

In 1897 the firm was charged with doing a bucket shop business, and Mr. Willard was expelled from membership in the Board of Trade. Thereupon the Dwiggins men went to New York and still using the former firm name, contracted other debts, bringing the total up to the sum scheduled by Mr. Willard, who says he does not know the names of all his creditors.

Soon after the New York firm went into the hands of a receiver Mr. Willard was reinstated by the Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Unequalled Service.

The New York Central has eight trains every day to Chicago; six to Cleveland; three to St. Louis; two to Cincinnati; two to Toronto; four to Montreal; five to Detroit; twelve to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, including the famous Empire State Express; sixteen between New York and Albany and Troy.—Adv.

QUIGG DOES NOT RESIGN

Gets an Ovation at Republican County Committee Meeting.

Talk that in Certain Contingencies He May Be Executive of State Committee—What Gruber Says.

The meeting of the Republican County Committee at the Murray Hill Lyceum last night was one of the shortest on record. The feature of the gathering was an ovation accorded Lemuel E. Quigg when he brought down the gavel and called the assemblage to order. The cheering lasted for fully five minutes, and neither Abraham Gruber nor his friends attempted to stop it.

When order was finally restored, Secretary George R. Manchester read the minutes of the preceding meeting. Then Mr. Quigg said:

"I have no business to present for the consideration of the committee."

"That being the case," remarked Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, "I move we adjourn."

The motion was adopted, and the members filed out of the hall.

It had been promised that Mr. Quigg would resign the presidency of the committee last night. He did not do it, and his remarks when interrogated indicated that no date for his resignation had been determined upon.

It is now positively known that Collector of Customs George R. Bidwell will not succeed him. Neither will Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott. The opinion prevailed last night that Mr. Quigg may hold on indefinitely, although he has stated that he will not manage the coming Fall campaign. Shrewd politicians declare that Senator Platt will keep Mr. Quigg at the head of the County Committee as long as possible.

Several candidates to succeed him have been talked of. Among them are Gen. Francis V. Greene, Col. J. J. McCook, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, William Brookfield, and Alexander T. Mason. Col. McCook favors Mr. Brookfield, and Capt. Goddard has publicly declared himself in favor of Mr. Mason. Gen. Greene was not at home last night.

There is plenty of gossip in local Republican circles, and much of it is to the effect that not only will Mr. Quigg remain at the head of the County Committee, but that in certain contingencies he may be the executive of the State Committee.

Many Republicans still believe that the Vice Presidential nomination will be forced on Gov. Theodore Rosevelt. The corporations are said to be opposed to his continuance in the Gubernatorial Chair, and believe the Vice Presidency the best means to get him out of the way.

"No man ever yet refused a Republican Vice Presidential nomination," declared a Republican very close to Senator Platt, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. "And Gov. Roosevelt will not break the rule, no matter what his feelings may be."

Other well-informed Republicans, however, are positive that Gov. Roosevelt will not accept a Vice Presidential nomination.

What the Governor will do will, it is said, in a large degree determine the fate of Mr. Quigg. With Gov. Roosevelt out of the way for a renomination to his present office, State Chairman L. B. Odell, Jr., is regarded as the most probable nominee for the Governorship. The Gubernatorial nomination given to Mr. Odell would mean his retirement from the Chairmanship of the State Committee, and it is claimed that in such a contingency Senator Platt would insist on Mr. Quigg as his successor.

That is the gossip, and while leading Republicans will not discuss the matter for publication they admit in social conversation that there is a good deal of probability in the stories afloat.

With Mr. Quigg at the head of the State Committee he would resign the Chairmanship of the county body, and the best-informed politicians predict that either Mr. Brookfield or Mr. Mason will succeed him.

Secretary Manchester last night declined to discuss the report that if Quigg left the County Chairmanship a new Secretary would be chosen. But Mr. Manchester did say, with some warmth, "The published statement that I have talked 'out of meeting' is absolutely false."

After the meeting of the County Committee Abraham Gruber said:

"I am very well pleased with the situation. It could not be better to suit me. There is trouble everywhere for the party, and due warning has been given. The fact is, the old man (Platt) put Quigg on the State Committee, and his purpose is to make him Chairman of it. His intention is well understood up the State, and it will make trouble galore. I don't know much about Quigg's possible successor on the County Committee, but you can gamble that the old man is keeping him at the head of it for spite. People up the State don't like the outlook."

Then Mr. Gruber drew a roll of manuscript from his overcoat pocket and said with a chuckle:

"I am going to make a speech before the People's Club next Thursday and I will give them some hot stuff. Let you see it? Oh, no, I can't do that now."

Mr. Quigg declining to discuss Mr. Gruber's statement that he was slated for the Chairmanship of the State Committee.

Asked about the report that William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee, had expressed dissatisfaction with the report that he (Quigg) was to be chairman of the State body, Mr. Quigg showed some interest and inquired:

"What did Barnes say?"

"He is reported," was the answer, "to have said that the report that you were slated for Chairman was spread for the purpose of creating trouble up the State."

"That does not interest me at all," replied Mr. Quigg, with a smile.

QUIGG SEES GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Talks with Him Concerning Bills Which Interest Politicians.

Chairman L. E. Quigg was in Albany yesterday, and saw Gov. Roosevelt concerning pending legislation.

The bills in which politicians are taking a great deal of interest are the Ford measure relating to city Marshals, and the act providing for the appointment of eight Appraisers in the Counties of New York, Kings, and Erie to appraise estates under the collateral inheritance tax law.

The best information is that Gov. Roosevelt will disapprove the Marshals bill and sign the other.

GODDARD-HESS CONTROVERSY.

Justice Scott Issues a Writ in Twelfth District Convention Fight.

Justice Scott of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order on the application of counsel for Capt. F. Norton Goddard requiring Charles A. Hess and others to show cause why a writ of certiorari shall not issue to review the proceedings of the Twelfth Congress District Republican Convention. The order is returnable on Monday.

Criminal proceedings, so the Goddard people say, are being instituted against John Sabine Smith for his part in the proceedings. When a TIMES reporter interrogated him on the subject last night Mr. Smith said:

"I don't get in jail very easily. No papers have been served on me, and as I am not in the confidence of the Goddard men, I do not know what they are doing. Of course, I have heard they intend to, if possible, have the proceedings of the convention reviewed. I am not at all alarmed." Mr. Hess is in Washington.

GERMANY THREATENS CHINA?

Gunboat Said to Have Gone to Taku for a Naval Demonstration.

BERLIN, April 19.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that the German gunboat Iltis has been sent to Taku.

It is added that the purpose is for the Iltis to take part in a naval demonstration.

ASHANTI RISING SERIOUS.

Governor Says Other Tribes Are Rebelling, and He Wants Help.

ACCRA, Gold Coast Colony, West Africa, April 19.—The Governor, Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, wires from Kumassi that the other tribes are rising, and asks for assistance.

The loyal Bekuis have been attacked by the Ashantis, and 500 of them have been killed. It is feared that this will compel them to join the rebellion.

Evidently the matter is extremely serious, and was minimized by the authorities until it was too late.

GOV. TAYLOR INDICTED?

Persistent Rumor in Frankfort that He Has Been—True Bills Against Davis and Golden.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 19.—It is persistently reported here to-night that Gov. Taylor has been indicted by the Grand Jury, and that the indictment was returned to-day along with indictments against John W. Davis and Green Golden, but that this indictment will not be given out until Gov. Taylor returns from Washington.

Davis and Golden are indicted as accessories to the murder of Gov. Goebel.

Golden is a cousin of Wharton Golden, who turned State's evidence. Davis was a policeman on Capitol Square, and tried to escape from Frankfort with Caleb Powers.

The case against W. L. Haslipp, who was accused of complicity in the Goebel shooting, was dismissed.

Judge Cantrill has fixed April 30 for the arraignment of Harlan Whitaker and "Tallow Dick" Combes, indicted as principals in the Goebel assassination, and Secretary of State Caleb Powers and Capt. John Davis, indicted as accessories. The attorneys on that day will ask for bail and file petitions and affidavits asking for a change of venue. The date for the arraignment of the others has not been fixed.

DR. PATTON AGAINST REVISION.

Sees No Need of Altering the Westminster Confession.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 19.—President Patton of Princeton University has come out flat-footed as an "anti" in the movement to revise the Westminster Confession of Faith. Early this week, when Dr. Duffield tried to get a resolution passed by the New Brunswick Presbytery recommending such revision to the General Assembly, President Patton said he failed to see any pressing need for it, but admitted that there might be at present a stronger feeling for revision than when the attempt was made in 1892.

To-day, in an interview, he said:

"If the Presbyterian Church ceases to be a Calvinistic church, it will not need the Calvinistic creed. If the Presbyterian Church is a Calvinistic church, as I believe it to be, then there is no need of revising the Confession of Faith. The creed needs no revision. No church member is required to subscribe to the creed at all. No minister is required to sign the creed in Ipissimis verbis. The Confession of Faith is a very good expression of the Calvinistic system of belief. Agitation on this subject is entirely unnecessary, in my judgment."

THE PRESIDENT AT PATERSON.

Is Mrs. Hobart's Guest—Coming Here To-morrow with Mrs. McKinley.

PATERSON, N. J., April 19.—President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Hobart, widow of Vice President Hobart; her son Garret A. Hobart, and the President's Secretaries Cortelyou and Barnes, arrived here at 3:50 this afternoon. The Presidential party left Washington on the regular 10 o'clock train on the Pennsylvania Road, occupying the private car Olympia, which was attached to the train. At Jersey City the Olympia was attached to a train on the Susquehanna Line and brought to this city.

As the train passed Park Avenue, it slowed down, and the President appeared on the platform and bowed repeatedly to the great crowd assembled there and which cheered enthusiastically. The party alighted from their car at the Broadway Station, where they were received by E. P. Bell, President of the First National Bank, and Albert A. Wilcox, who was Vice President Hobart's law partner.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart entered the Hobart carriage, and were driven to Carroll Hall, Mrs. Hobart's residence. They were followed by Garret A. Hobart in his automobile. The President and Mrs. McKinley will be guests of Mrs. Hobart until Saturday morning, when they leave for New York to attend the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions to be held in Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening. To-morrow night they will probably attend the fair at the armory.

Shortly after midnight on Sunday the President will leave New York for Canton, Ohio, but will stop at Washington for several hours on Monday to sign bills and transact other important business.

BRYAN IN GOOD HEALTH.

Telegraphs from Texas that He Never Felt Better.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 19.—The following dispatch from W. J. Bryan was received this afternoon from Austin, Texas:

"You may state for me that the stories that I am in ill health are untrue. I have never felt better in my life. I speak to-night at the University Auditorium and Next Saturday at Yeargin's Grove, this county, and on next Tuesday at Wichita, Texas."

Mr. Bryan's message is a reply to a dispatch sent out from Washington last night in which it was said his friends had had disquieting reports about his health. According to the Washington story Mr. Bryan had become almost worn out by his exertions in the lecture field and was in such a condition that he might be compelled to give up his Spring engagements and remain quiet with his Texas friends until he should recover his health.

RECEIVED $7,000 FOR SECRETS?

Alleged that the Government Paid for Betrayal of Steel Company.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Mrs. C. E. Sill of Braddock, Pa., while on the stand in Justice Porter's court, testifying in a case of abandonment brought by her against her husband, declared that Sill, with two other men, received $7,000 for betraying secrets of a Pittsburg steel company, in relation to the alleged attempt on the part of the company to palm off on the Government several years ago defective armor plates.

Sill at the time was working for the Pittsburg and Western Railway Company, and according to the deserted wife he was employed by the Government in ferreting out the secrets of the steel company. A year ago he came to Chicago and for a time sent her money. Suddenly papers in a divorce suit were served upon her and she came to Chicago and defeated the suit. A compromise, Mrs. Sill claims, was effected between her and her husband whereby he was to contribute to the support of herself and their two children. Receiving no money she returned to Chicago last week just in time, she says, to prevent Sill from marrying another woman.

The evidence was heard by Justice Porter to-day, and the question of jurisdiction coming up, the case was continued to Saturday to allow the attorneys time to furnish their arguments.

CONFLICT WITH TURKEY NOT THOUGHT LIKELY

It Is Expected, Instead, that the Indemnity Will Be Paid.

TURKISH MINISTER MISTAKEN

His Statement Means that Mr. Straus Did Not Understand the Sultan—No Alarm About Sulu Islands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—All Ferrough Bey, the Turkish Minister, took advantage of the usual diplomatic reception day to call this afternoon upon the State Department. He did not find Secretary Hay there, but met Assistant Secretary Hill, and had a long conversation with him. While neither the Minister nor the Secretary will talk about the conversation, it was understood that the Minister went to the department to satisfy himself about the accuracy of the published reports that he was about to be presented with his passports. Such a report, if uncontradicted, would be regarded as a reflection upon his sovereign, and was properly the subject of inquiry on his part.

The Turkish Minister did not get his passports or an intimation that they were being prepared for

RAID ON HOMES OF THE STRIKERS

Military Cordon, Miles in Extent, Forms a Trap.

THE LEADERS UNDER ARREST

Sheriff Believes He Has Assassin—Few Weapons Found—Jeers for Seventh's Men—Companies Ordered Home —Many Italians Depart.

Special to The New York Times.

CROTON LANDING, N. Y., April 19.—An elaborately arranged plan for breaking the backbone of the strike among the Italian laborers at the Cornell Dam was put into execution here to-day by Major Gen. Roe, commanding the State militia. The plan consisted in arresting all the alleged leaders of the strikers, and a cordon of troops extending in its formation a distance of six miles up and down the river kept every person in the district confined for several hours within this circle of bayonets, which steadily contracted.

Sheriff Molloy of Westchester County and his deputies, accompanied by a detachment of soldiers, scoured the home quarters of the Italians, and amid the jeers and hoots of the populace gathered in twenty-six men, all of whom, it is alleged, were active in the events of the past week. Among this number, the authorities are confident, is the assassin of Sergt. Robert Douglas of Company A of Mount Vernon, who was shot down last Monday evening within a few hours after the troops had arrived.

ARMED WITH WARRANTS.

The extraordinary military coup began in the morning soon after the arrival here of Sheriff Molloy with a batch of warrants for the arrest of strike leaders, and search warrants for the discovery of arms unlawfully secreted, which had been issued late yesterday afternoon by County Judge Smith Lent at Sing Sing. Although the contemplated service of the warrants had been kept secret as far as possible, the news reached the Italian quarters about the works last night, and before morning nearly 100 of the strikers had gathered up their belongings and left the district. An early morning train carried many from Croton Landing, while others journeyed afoot over the hills to near-by towns. Many more were preparing to leave with the first actual movement of the troops, but none was prepared for the extent and celerity of the raid.

The first movement in the formation was begun shortly after 8 o'clock with the advance of a company of the Seventh Regiment stationed near the General Headquarters on the west bank of the river, which moved quietly, but swiftly, southward toward the "Bowery" on the river side. At the "Bowery" Bridge this line of bluish gray joined the lines of the companies of the First Regiment at the bridge, and this line in turn stretched northward again on the east side of the river until it was met by lines of Seventh Regiment men. Back of these infantry lines deployed the cavalry, Troop C on the west side of the river and Squadron A on the east side. The cavalry lines stretched from the railroad bridge, three miles above the dam, to a point about three miles below and a mile to the south of the "Bowery" on the road to Croton Landing. This movement was executed without the sound of a bugle call.

HOUSE TO HOUSE SEARCH.

When the order was passed that all was in readiness, Sheriff Molloy and twenty-five deputies left headquarters, accompanied by Company D of the Seventh Regiment, commanded by Capt. Fiske, and went directly to the "Bowery," a half mile to the southward. Arriving there sixteen soldiers were stationed at each end of this picturesque thoroughfare, and soldiers were stationed at almost every door. Then began a house to house search. From the windows above men and women watched in silence the progress of the officers.

The first arrest made was that of Samuel Pettinato, a hack driver, who had come within the lines with a visitor. He was searched and a revolver fully loaded was taken from his pocket. The next stop was made at the saloon of Marcello Rotella. He and his two sons, Angelo and Antonio, are regarded as the leaders of the strikers. Marcello and his son Antonio were found inside and handcuffed. As they were led out of the house imprecations in Italian were showered upon the Sheriff and deputies from the windows all along the thoroughfare.

It was then learned that Angelo Rotella, said to be the brightest and most influential of the family, had escaped a few moments before the pickets had closed in and had gone toward Croton Landing in a carriage. A lieutenant of Company A, with Deputy Sheriff Breese, jumped into a wagon and drove rapidly in pursuit of the escaping leader. He was overtaken a short distance from Croton Landing Railway Station and brought back. He only shrugged his shoulders, smiled, and said nothing.

Little resistance was offered by the strikers as their homes were entered and searched, but many of the women became excited and cursed the officers in Italian. Several of them recognized the soldiers of the Seventh Regiment, and one woman, ensconced in an upper window, cried out, shrilly:

"Ah, thata the Seventh Regiment; thees the kind of war they lika; hurrah for the whita, red and blue." Then followed jeers from other women and many bitter jests in Italian.

GUARDED BY LIEUT. MAZET.

In all eight arrests of "Bowery" residents were made. These were, besides Pettinato and the three Rotellas, already mentioned, Emelio Guzzi, Antonio Martagrano, Domenico Mastagravo, and Guiseppe Satto. The prisoners as fast as arrested were led out into the street, handcuffed in pairs, and taken into a hollow square commanded by Lieut. Robert Mazet. Here they were held until the search was completed, when they were marched across the "Bowery" to the west side of the river, and placed in the guardhouse.

A civil and military search party then scaled the hill on the east side of the river, and entered the settlement known as "Little Italy." Here the same routine was followed as in the "Bowery," and the same scenes were re-enacted. One man, Tomasso Lemontie, showed fight, but was quickly overpowered. As this settlement has been the centre of disturbances during the strike, extraordinary precautions were taken to gather up every discoverable weapon. Every house in the settlement was approached in turn.

The method followed was the entrance of two Deputy Sheriffs, preceded by a soldier with fixed bayonet. Every article of furniture was searched, and even the bedding was upturned, in an effort to find concealed weapons. The officers did not confine themselves to the dwellings, but even searched pig sties and probed woodpiles. It was said by one of the officers that a similar search by soldiers has not been conducted in this country since the civil war.

ARRESTS WITHOUT WARRANTS.

The arrests made were not confined to men for whom warrants had been issued. In many cases strikers who were recognized by deputies as having been active during the recent demonstrations were promptly seized and handcuffed.

The result fell far below expectations. Only two pistols were found in "Little Italy," and but one weapon of this character had been gleaned from the "Bowery." While nearly all the Italians were provided with pocket knives of generous proportions, only two dirks were found during the day. Eighteen arrests were made in "Little Italy," and the men were hurried off to the guardhouse.

Meantime Capt. Lydecker, commanding the Second Battalion of the Seventh Regiment, stationed at the extreme northern end of the cordon, had gathered the men of Company G together and hurried to the settlement near the stone quarry, far above the dam. A thorough search was made, which, however, proved fruitless.

A pathetic incident occurred during the search which served to further embitter the Italians against the troops. The infant child of Marcello Rotello was believed to be dying during the forenoon, and as the father was led away to the guardhouse he kissed it good-bye and with tears in his eyes left word that the child should be baptized before it died. A neighbor was dispatched to Croton Landing to summon the priest. The man reached the picket line and explained his errand to the Sergeant of the guard.

"I'm sorry, but I can't let you pass," was the reply. Later the mother of the child appeared on the lines with the sick child in her arms. She fell on her knees and begged the soldiers to let her pass. The soldiers sent her back, weeping, to her home. The child fortunately lived until the search was finished and the priest summoned.

SHERIFF MOLLOY CONFIDENT.

Sheriff Molloy said late in the afternoon that he felt confident that among the twenty-six men arrested he had the leaders of the strike, and possibly the assassin of Sergt. Douglas. He regarded the trouble as nearing an end.

The prisoners were kept in the guardhouse until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when seven men, against whom no warrants had been issued, were taken to Croton Landing for arraignment before Justice of the Peace Baker. The prisoners were charged before the Justice with inciting to riot, and in some cases with carrying concealed weapons. One man—Giuseppe Saiuri—was charged with assault in the first degree. All were held for examination to-morrow, and were confined in the village lockup under a guard of ten soldiers.

The remainder of the prisoners were kept in the guard house at the Dam until late in the afternoon, when the order was given for Companies A and B of Mount Vernon and Yonkers, respectively, to break camp and accompany the prisoners to the White Plains jail. The soldiers, who had already become heartily sick of the duty of camp life, by 7 o'clock were on the march with the prisoners. They reached Croton Landing and took a special train for Tarrytown, thence to proceed by trolley to White Plains.

The two companies, after landing the prisoners in jail, will proceed thence to their respective cities, where they will be kept in their armories under orders for the present. The companies will attend the funeral of Sergt. Douglas in Mount Vernon to-morrow. It is the general impression that they will not be recalled to strike duty, as it is the opinion of the officers that the strike is now practically ended, so far as the need for troops is concerned. No time has been set, however, for the departure of the cavalry and the Seventh Regiment.

FEW RETURN TO WORK.

There is little real evidence, however, that the strikers intend to go back to work. The work on the dam was continued today with about two hundred men, the same as yesterday. But there were few of the strikers among the number. There is a belief that the strikers may remain quiet until the troops are withdrawn, when they will again attack the workmen.

Shortly after the Sheriff's posse and escort left the "Bowery" with their prisoners four strangers, one of whom walked with the aid of crutches, made a circuit of the saloons in the locality. They addressed the men assembled in these places, and urged them not to return to work, but to fight it out. At "Little Italy" they also harangued the loungers in the saloon, and repeated their incendiary speeches. This was reported to Gen. Roe, who ordered that the men be arrested if they should cause any trouble.

Troop C to-night held a camp fire and invited all the officers of the camp. The blazing fire on the hill near Troop C's quarters illuminated the valley. A vaudeville performance was given, and there was great enjoyment.

The Seventh Regiment's experiences at Camp Roosevelt have their lights and shadows. A dark side of the situation is a moderate epidemic of tonsilitis caused by the bad weather that has continued every day since the regiment's arrival until today. There are nearly a score of cases in the camp at present, and three members suffering from the malady have already left for their homes on sick leave.

MAY BE WEDDING IN CAMP.

Another case of misery which is likely, however, to be soon followed by sunshine, is that of Sergeant Reid of Company G. His wedding to a New York girl was to have taken place on Monday next, and many of the prespective bridegroom's comrades in arms had been invited to witness the ceremony. The call to duty caused a great deal of regret, but as a majority of the invited guests are Seventh Regiment men, there is a rumor that if the regiment should remain here until next Monday there may be a wedding in camp, strike or no strike. If the ceremony is solemnized in Croton Valley it is promised that it will be followed by the biggest camp fire on record.

It was stated to-night by the contractors that the attempt to carry on the work at the dam will not begin in earnest until next Tuesday. It is declared that the operations will be resumed in every department with 800 or 900 men at the usual rate of wages. These men will be imported from New York.

The Adjutant General, acting for Gov. Roosevelt, to-day sent a congratulatory message to Gen. Roe on the work he had accomplished.

ITALIAN PAPER'S COMMENT.

L'Araldo Italiano in its issue of to-day will say editorially regarding the strike:

"The reactionary Princes who infested Europe, ere Napoleon the Great dethroned them by the force of cannon, and by the theories of the encyclopaedists, are being rehabilitated in the presence of history.

"Under their absolute regime that which happened upon the threshold of the twentieth century on the soil of free America, within the great Empire State of New York, pro-consul Col. Roosevelt ruling, would not have been possible. And the shameful behavior of the authorities in the Croton Dam strike is there to prove it.

"The strikers were at all times calm and dignified; their behavior was such as becomes people who are conscious of their rights and who know their duties. Not one single cent of damage was done to the property of the contractors; but—and they had an irrefutable right in the matter—they refuse to work for the scant wages—now that all the necessaries of life have gone up in price—insufficient to their needs, and with which the contractors intended to pay for their labor.

"Inasmuch as the strikers were and intended to remain in the strictest legality, the intervention of the military was not only unjustified, but also illegal and contrary to the Constitution.

"I have been among the strikers these last three days, and I have not heard any one of them utter a word of violence or vengeance as attributed to them by the metropolitan press. The arrests made yesterday are a barefaced violation of the citizen's rights, a cowardly act committed by the authorities in the interest of capital."

For the Douglass Family.

THE TIMES has received a check for $5 from S. H. D. for the assistance of the widow and children of Sergt. Douglass, who was killed at Cornell Dam Monday by a striker. The amount was forwarded to Mrs. Douglass.

WOMEN'S WAR ON UNIONS.

Wives of Workingmen to be Led by Mrs. J. S. Robb of Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Mrs. J. S. Robb, whose testimony before the Congressional Industrial Commission in this city created a sensation on account of her stand against labor unions, has given out the details of a plan by which she expects to organize thousands of wives of workingmen throughout the country, together with the non-union men, in a movement against "trades union tyranny."

Mrs. Robb's plans were disclosed at the meeting of the Blue and the Gray Woman's Auxiliary at the Great Northern Hotel. She declared she is still receiving scores of letters from every part of the United States from employers, workingmen, and their wives.

Within a few days thousands of cards will be distributed among the employes of non-union employers, setting forth the scope of the movement and requesting signatures to a monster petition to the city, State, and National Governments for the maintenance of the constitutional rights of workmen and insisting that protection be given to non-union workmen. Mrs. Robb plans to hold a mass meeting at some large down-town hall, where workingmen's wives and others may voice their protest against "the mob rule of the union pickets."

Strike Stops Work on Newark Building.

NEWARK, N. J., April 19.—The iron workers, stone cutters and laborers on the new Prudential Building went on strike to-day out of sympathy with the carpenters, who have been on strike since April 1. About two hundred men in all quit work. Owing to the strike of the iron workers and stone cutters the masons also had to stop and all work on the big building is in consequence at a standstill.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

State Committee Meets To-day to Fix Time and Place.

May Be Held at Academy of Music, This City, in June—Views of ex-Senator Hill and Others.

New York's Democracy will take the first steps to-day in the Presidential and State campaigns. The Democratic State Committee will meet at noon at the Hoffman House to fix a time and place for the holding of the State Convention to elect delegates to the Democratic National Convention, which will meet at Kansas City on July 4.

Late last night it looked as if the State Convention would be held in this city, possibly at the Academy of Music, on either the first or second Tuesday in June. Ex-United States Senator David Bennett Hill thought that Wednesday, June 6, would be about the right time to hold the convention, but ex-Mayor Francis J. Molloy of Troy, who represented ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy, and State Senator Patrick H. McCarren, the representative of Hugh McLaughlin of Kings County, both declared in favor of the latter date, and the impression prevailed that the committee at its session to-day would agree with them. Mr. Molloy said that Mr. Murphy would not be here to-day.

Albany and Rochester both want the convention. Senator Hill said that while he personally favored Albany, his home, he thought that New York could have the gathering if it wanted it. Chairman Frank Campbell expressed the opinion that New York would be decided upon. Committeeman William H. Tracey of Rochester said he was prepared to enter the claims of his city, but he appeared to share the opinion of the others that it would come to New York.

Not only the delegates at large, but the Congressional district delegates will be elected at the State Convention. A new State Committee will also be chosen. There is some doubt as to whether the Presidential Electors will be named at the first convention, but a majority of those who were at the Hoffman House last night thought that the Electors would not be selected until the nominating convention in the Fall. This was done four years ago.

There was some talk as to who would be the four delegates at large. The names of ex-Senators Hill and Murphy and Richard Croker were mentioned, and it was said that the fourth man would be named by Hugh McLaughlin. The latter will not go to the convention himself because of poor health. The names of ex-Supreme Court Justice Augustus Van Wyck and James Shevlin were heard in connection with Kings County's representation. Senator McCarren said that no decision had been reached, and that he was not certain that Kings County would name one of the delegates at large, but he thought that it would be recognized.

Ex-Senator Hill reached the hotel shortly after 6 o'clock. He found waiting for him, Chairman Campbell, Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Committeeman James H. Flannigan of Oneida; William H. Tracey of Monroe, William Simon of Erie, and Frank J. Illig of Erie. After greeting them he hurried to his rooms. After dinner he received visits from many Democrats who were at the hotel.

One of his callers was Dr. John H. Girdner, who is regarded as the personal representative in this city of William J. Bryan. Dr. Girdner wants the convention to instruct the delegates for Bryan, but it is believed that the delegation will go to Kansas City unpledged. It was announced that the committee at its session to-day would not adopt any sort of resolutions.

Ex-Senator Hill was not inclined to talk for publication. When asked what he thought would be done at the convention he said:

"I have no idea what will be done. That is a question that will have to be answered by the convention. Our convention will not be a cut and dried affair such as was the gathering of the Republicans last week. Our committees will have some work to do."

Chairman Campbell, in discussing the situation, said:

"I believe that the convention should be held about the middle of June. The indications are that New York will get this convention, although Albany is making a hard fight for it. We will probably give the Fall convention to one of the cities up the State. Buffalo wants it and is already in the field.

"I have talked with many influential Democrats in this State and I have not found any sentiment in favor of the nomination of Admiral Dewey. If Bryan should be dropped now the party would lose more than it could possibly gain from the opposition to Bryan. It is true that the State Convention will probably send its delegation to Kansas City without instructions. That will not mean that the convention will be opposed to Bryan, but that the convention is following the custom which has long prevailed, of sending an unpledged delegation to a National Convention, unless New York has a candidate of its own.

"There is a much different feeling from the apathy which existed in 1896. The Democrats are ready for a lively fight. They are united on the new issues—McKinley's Philippine policy, the Porto Rico question, and the growth of the trusts. Then we are going to have much help from State issues. The extravagances of the three last State Administrations, which have increased the expenditures of the State about $8,000,000 in five or six years, will be a heavy load for the Republicans to carry in the coming campaign.

"The people of this State cannot be scared into voting for McKinley this year by the free silver bugaboo as they were in 1896."

Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, who is one of Mr. Bryan's supporters, does not agree with Mr. Campbell that no instructions should be given to the National delegates. In conversation last night he said:

"You can say that Mr. Bryan's friends believe that the convention should give instructions to its delegates."

Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck was at the hotel during the evening in company with Judge Willet of Alabama. Mr. Van Wyck did not call on Senator Hill, and the latter said he did not expect him.

Senator Hill is not a member of the State Committee, and he said last night that he did not know whether he would be present at to-day's session or not. It was said that if he wanted to attend he would not experience any difficulty in securing a proxy.

There was a good deal of talk heard of Gubernatorial candidates. Committeemen Simon and Illig headed a delegation from Buffalo who were in charge of the boom of State Senator William F. Mackey, who is already in the field. The Buffalo people buttonholed everybody. They said that the sentiment in the western part of the State was strong for Mackey and that the Counties of Erie, Niagara, Genesee, Orleans, Allegany, Livingston, Wyoming, Chautauqua, and Cattaraugus were solid for him.

State Senator William J. La Roche of Kings County has come out for Mackey, and is working for his nomination. Other names mentioned in connection with this place are those of John B. Stanchfield, ex-Assemblyman George M. Palmer, Controller Bird S. Coler, and Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse.

Delegates from Sixteenth District.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 19.—The adjourned convention in the Sixteenth Congress District reconvened to-day at this place and elected Mayor Leslie Sutherland of Yonkers and William H. Ten Eyck of the Borough of Bronx, which is part of the Sixteenth District, as delegates to the National Convention. They go uninstructed.

Early Primary Bill Signed.

ALBANY, April 19.—Gov. Roosevelt today signed the Lewis bill providing that the primary day to select delegates to a State Convention in a Presidential year to nominate State officers shall be held on the tenth instead or the seventh Tuesday before election.

WEDDING'S LIVELY SEQUEL.

Bridegroom's Too Zealous Friend Worsted in Fight with A. D. T. Boy.

An exciting incident followed the wedding of Miss Mabel Potter to Henry S. Thompson at St. Thomas's Church last night.

The bridegroom was fearful that some of his friends would carry out a threat to follow the nuptial coach with a second carriage and by means of tin horns, much showering of rice, and throwing of old shoes give notice to the public that a newly-wedded pair were going before. To avoid this he called on several of his intimate friends to prevent any such conduct. Among them was John Williams, a young builder, who says his office is at 48 State Street. With three or four others he took his station a block above the church to watch developments.

As the coach with the bride and bridegroom passed where Williams was posted he noticed an American District Telegraph messenger boy on a bicycle pull in behind it. Back of the boy a heavy truck was moving.

Williams thought the messenger boy had some sinister design on the occupants of the bridal carriage. One of his friends below had the same idea.

"Catch him! Catch him!" the friend shouted to Williams. Making a dash in between the carriage and the truck, and before the messenger boy could realize what it was all about, Williams jerked him from his wheel. The truck passed over the machine, grinding it to scrap iron and came within a few inches of going over the boy and Williams.

Johny Kelly, sixteen years old, of 585 Lenox Avenue, was the messenger. When he came to his senses and saw his damaged wheel he uttered a howl of rage, and dropping his head to a level with Williams' waist, butted him into the gutter. Williams struggled to his feet and got a punch in the nose that colored his evening dress and expansive white shirt bosom.

Policeman McAuliffe saved Williams from another attack. There was an attempt at explanation, but McAuliffe took all to the East Fifty-first Street Station. On the way over some of Williams's friends got hold of Kelly and, with a couple of $5 bills and the promise of a new wheel, his feelings were solaced. He refused to make a complaint when the station house was reached, and the prisoners were discharged.

FIRE IN GREENE STREET.

Heating Apparatus Supposed to Have Set Fire to Clothing—$20,000 Damage.

Early this morning fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the six-story brick and stone building 200 and 202 Greene Street, which is occupied by Adolph Cohen, manufacturer of clothing. The firemen quickly extinguished the flames. Tailors employed in the building worked late last night, and it is thought that some heating apparatus was left near the clothing.

Chief Croker estimates the damage at $20,000.

BEAT HIS GIRL BABY.

Teehan Struck and Bruised Her Because She Cried—Held for Trial.

Lawrence Teehan, a milkman of 459 Court Street, was held for trial by Magistrate Lemon, in the Butler Street, Brooklyn, Police Court yesterday for beating his eighteen-months-old girl baby.

He said that he struck the child because it cried. Dr. Jerome Walker of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children examined the child and reported that the right side of the face, including the ear, was black and blue. Under both eyes were black and blue spots. President Jones of the society said it was the saddest case that had come under his notice in twenty years. The mother says that the baby was restless.

The father got out of bed and hit the baby four or five times with his hand.

Chests of Sterling Silver FORKS AND SPOONS

either alone or in combination with MATCHED CUTLERY AND SERVING PIECES

THE NUMBER OF NEW DESIGNS which have been brought out this season, and the very moderate prices at which GORHAM STERLING SILVER FORKS AND SPOONS can be purchased, make them of special interest to those who are looking for

WEDDING GIFTS

of unquestioned superiority. The patterns are all copyrighted, can be matched at any time, and are sold by the single dozen or in chests containing complete outfits of Knives, Forks, Spoons and all the serving pieces.

The GORHAM MFG. *Co.*

Silversmiths

Broadway and 19th Street New York

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS

Delegates at Large Chosen by State Convention.

Senator Kean's Withdrawal Produces Harmony—Chairman Johnson Says Dewey Is Too Late.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 19.—The New Jersey Republicans to-day, in State Convention, chose four delegates at large to the National Republican Convention—Senator W. J. Sewell, Gov. Foster M. Voorhees, Franklin Murphy, Chairman of the State Committee, and Barker Gummere, Clerk of Mercer County.

The bitter contest between Gov. Voorhees and Barker Gummere was kept out of the convention by Senator Kean withdrawing, and thus making room on the delegation for both men, but it had an appreciable effect on the gathering, and prominent politicians predict that it will have far-reaching results, in that Senator Kean's action, taken in the interest of party harmony and without any stipulations, made him the idol of the convention, and it appears to have done much to put him in the place so long occupied by the late Garret A. Hobart, making him the recognized leader of the North Jersey section of the party and insuring his selection as Mr. Hobart's successor on the Republican National Committee, unless he chooses to step aside in favor of Franklin Murphy.

Notwithstanding his announced withdrawal, Senator Kean was nominated for National delegate by Col. S. D. Dickinson of Jersey City, and the Hudson and Union delegations insisted upon voting for him, but the four men agreed upon were elected.

The following were chosen as alternate delegates at large—E. W. Woolley of Hudson, Henry J. Irick of Burlington, John I. Blair Reilly of Warren, and ex-Senator Robert Williams of Passaic.

The convention was called to order in the Taylor Opera House at 2 P. M. by State Chairman Franklin Murphy. There were 606 delegates present.

Senator W. M. Johnson of Hackensack presided, and made a speech referring in glowing terms to the public services of the late Vice President, Garret A. Hobart, and of Attorney General John W. Griggs. He referred to the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country, its territorial expansion, and the problems of colonial government. He said:

"A fierce and exciting political campaign is before us. I am not one of those who think that ours is to be an easy victory. The campaign of 1896 must be fought over again. It is already settled who are to be leaders of the two great parties. Unfortunately, the gallant Admiral who has just nominated himself, is too late. He has discovered how easy it is to discharge the duties of the Presidency, but he did not discover that he was a Democrat soon enough to capture the Democratic nomination.

"No political party was ever more thoroughly discredited that the party of Bryan four years ago. Not only did it go down to an overwhelming defeat, but it went down most ingloriously. Never was such a vicious assortment of political principles promulgated by a National Convention. Thousands of self-respecting Democrats repudiated the platform and the candidate and cast their votes for honest money and National integrity. In the coming campaign we shall face a foe grown more wily. The platform will be more politic."

The State Committeemen from the twenty-one counties were announced, making up the following committee:

At Large—State Chairman Franklin Murphy, United States Senator W. J. Sewell, William Bettle, Commissioner of Banking and Insurance; William Walker, Clerk in Chancery, and Congressman Charles N. Fowler.
Atlantic—Congressman John J. Gardner.
Bergen—C. E. Breckenridge.
Burlington—Robert C. Hutchinson.
Camden—Sheriff David Baird.
Cape May—Senator Robert B. Hand.
Cumberland—Senator E. C. Stokes.
Essex—Ex-Sheriff Henry M. Doremus and Henry A. Potter.
Gloucester—Congressman H. C. Laudenslager.
Hudson—Edward Fry and Col. S. D. Dickinson.
Hunterdon—Richard B. Reading.
Mercer—Ex-Senator William H. Skirm.
Middlesex—Henry H. Banker.
Monmouth—Senator C. Asa Francis.
Morris—Senator Mahlon Pitney.
Ocean—Capt. A. W. Bradshaw.
Passaic—Ex-Senator Robert Williams.
Salem—John C. Ward.
Somerset—Major Edward J. Anderson.
Sussex—Dr. Harvey D. Van Gasbeck.
Union—United States Senator John Kean.
Warren—A. Blair Kelsey.

The platform, which was reported by Senator Cross of Union, referred eulogistically to the late Vice President Hobart and indorsed President McKinley, "not only in his able and courageous support of the party principles as defined at the time of his election, but in the wisdom and exalted statesmanship with which he has dealt with new and complex problems of great National consequence, which have since arisen."

Legislation was demanded "for the National defense, for the reinforcement of the navy, for the enlargement of our foreign markets, for the employment of American workingmen in the mines, forests, farms, mills, factories, and shipyards," so that American-built, American-owned, and American-manned ships may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce."

The administration of Gov. Voorhees and the course of the Republican Legislature were approved.

EARL RUSSELL'S MARRIAGE.

A London Paper Gives Some Particulars as to His Bride.

LONDON, April 20.—The Daily Chronicle, referring this morning to the announcement of the marriage of Earl Russell to a daughter of the late George Cooke of Cumbernauld, Scotland, says:

"Miss Mollie Cooke first married a Scotchman named Watson, from whom she obtained a divorce. She then married Mr. George Somerville, an electrician, of Aberdeen. By Mr. Watson she had a son and by Mr. Somerville two daughters."

LOSS BY MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.

Damages to Railroads Over $1,000,000—Passengers Waterbound.

MERIDIAN, Miss., April 19.—It will be three and possibly four days before the Northeastern, the Alabama Great Southern, the Southern, and the Alabama and Vicksburg Railroads and the Mobile and Ohio can resume business through this section. The wash-outs were more disastrous than the officials anticipated. A million dollars, it is believed, will not cover the damages to these roads from floods and suspension of business.

A man reached this city to-day from a water-bound Mobile and Ohio passenger train at Quitman, having ridden through the country. He reports the passengers faring well, through the hospitality of the citizens and the efforts of the road. The train has been at a standstill, surrounded by water, three days and three nights. A heavy rain is falling to-night.

JACKSON, Miss., April 19.—A dispatch from McComb City states that 700 passengers brought in over the Illinois Central are tied up at that place waiting for the first train out for New Orleans. The officials are unable to say when they will get a train through, as over nine miles of track has disappeared beneath the water just below Chatawa.

Catholic Educators' Conference.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The convention of Catholic Educators of the United States and Canada to-day elected the Right Rev. Mgr. Conaty President for the ensuing year, and the Rev. John M. Conway of Washington secretary. The next session of the conference will be held Easter Week, 1901, in Chicago.

Virginia Congressman Elected.

RICHMOND, Va., April 19.—Francis T. Lassiter, Democrat, was to-day elected to Congress from the Fourth Virginia District to fill the unexpired term of Sidney P. Epes, deceased. The vote was light, and Mr. Lassiter had practically no opposition.

Clay Bird Shooting Handicap.

Preparations are now under way for holding a Grand American Handicap for clay bird shooters. The Inter-State Association has decided to hold such an event during the week of June 11. At Inter-State Park, Queens, Long Island. $1,000 will be added to the purses, and it is announced that manufacturers' agents and paid representatives of the various dealers in sportsmen supplies will be barred from participating in the division of the purses.

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Middy Suits, made of smooth blue serge, shield embroidered in red or white. Short Trousers, $4.85. Long Trousers $5.50.
Russian Blouse Suits, hand embroidered, 3 to 8 years, $6.75 to $9.50.
Double-breasted Suits, fancy cheviots, all wool, $5.00 to $8.50.
Youths' Long Trousers Suits, $10.50 to $15.50.
Spring Covert Cloth Overcoats, $5.50 to $10.75.
All Wool, Blue Cheviot Reefers, 3 to 13 years, $5.00 to $8.75.
Wash Suits, made of galatea, duck, crash, linen, Madras, and seersucker; ages 3 to 13 years, $2.25 to $5.00, according to quality.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Count de Lafayette Entertained.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—At the beautiful country residence of Capt. and Mrs. Story, "Saxonholm," on the lower coast, Count de Lafayette, a near relative of the famous General, was the guest of honor to-night at a brilliant reception. The Count has been a visitor at New Orleans for some weeks past. There was something in the nature of reaffirming old ties in to-night's reception, as Gen. Lafayette was entertained at Waterloo, Va., by Sallie Ashton Alexander, the great grandmother of Mrs. Story. The guests at "Saxonholm" to-night included scores of prominent people.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—C. Moris Vicuna, Chilian Minister, Washington; J. Hester Ladd, Portland, Ore.; Stanley Field, Chicago; George A. Cramp, Philadelphia; Sir W. C. Van Horn, Montreal.

MURRAY HILL.—G. Dallas Baird Turner, Montana.

CAMBRIDGE.—Emburgh Swoaringen, Louisville.

HOLLAND.—Benjamin P. Obdyke, Philadelphia; S. G. Curtice, Rochester; G. H. Mifflin, Jr., Boston; Pope Yeatmen, St. Louis.

IMPERIAL.—A. von Haake, Washington; Benjamin Lacey, Baltimore.

GRAND.—Col. I. L. Goff, Providence; E. B. Barber, Raleigh, N. C.

GILSEY.—William Beckman, Sacramento, Cal.

NEW AMSTERDAM.—Bishop Francis, Indianapolis.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis; Gen. Benjamin Flagler, Niagara Falls; W. Eddis, Rangoon, Burmah; H. Allan Morgan, Manchester, England.

ASTOR.—George W. Ang, Chicago; Asa W. La France, Elmira; Railroad Commissioner Frank M. Baker, Owego.

BUCKINGHAM.—F. G. Du Bignon, Chairman Georgia Democratic State Committee; Robert Oxnard, San Francisco.

MANHATTAN.—P. A. Field, Boston; State Senator H. J. Coggeshall, Waterville, N. Y.; F. S. Proctor, Vermont; Bishop Vincent, Cincinnati; H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg.

NETHERLAND.—Lawrence Addicks, Philadelphia.

PLAZA.—Percival Bonney, Portland, Maine; Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.

VICTORIA.—O. A. Miller, Brockton, Mass.; W. Goulding, Toronto.

HOFFMAN.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill, Albany; Frank Campbell, Chairman Democratic State Committee, Bath.

ALBEMARLE.—H. R. Shaw, Boston; A. M. Coats, Providence.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Robinson, A. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. D. Robinson, notions and laces; Hotel Imperial.
Read, J. R., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; J. R. Read, notions, cloaks, and fancy goods; 340 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Friedman, fancy goods; 42 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Babcock, shawls; 115 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; E. B. Odell, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Galphin, B. F., Atlanta, Ga.; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. R. Thompson, carpets; 648 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. W. Stein, upholstery goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.
Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Field, underwear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mrs. L. J. Hildesheim, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. E. Bell, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Graff, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Graff, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.
Schenck, C., Lebanon, Penn., dry goods; Hoffman House.
George & Lowe, Knoxville, Tenn.; E. George, notions; Hotel Criterion.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; Mary L. Currier, millinery, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. F. Sisson, Jr., gloves; Hotel Cadillac.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Coyne, trimmings and art novelties, Broadway and Tenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.
"Fair, The," Cincinnati, Ohio; J. A. Kohner, domestics, dress goods, linens, laces, carpets, and upholstery goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Williamson, H. S., Reading, Penn.; W. Shumaker, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Steinfeld, J., Cleveland, Ohio; woolens; Hotel Savoy.
"Currans," Waterbury, Conn.; Miss M. Curran, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Sible, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. J. Harkness, holiday goods, 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens and handkerchiefs, Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

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ROBERTS READY TO MOVE

Requisite Remounts and Equipments Have Arrived.

METHUEN DISARMING REBELS

Civilians Also Forbidden to Carry Arms —The Water Problem Solved for a Time.

LONDON, April 20.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"The requisite remounts and equipments have arrived, and all the infantry divisions are now supplied with tents.

"The Boers, in the immediate neighborhood are quiet, but both sides are steadily preparing for the coming struggle. Lord Roberts is now ready.

"Several lots of concealed arms and ammunition have been discovered here this week.

"The epidemic of enteric fever is abating."

The correspondent of The Morning Post, telegraphing Wednesday from Bloemfontein, says:

"This city of canards has been breeding impossible peace rumors during the last few days. Every one now awaits eagerly the announcement of a renewed advance.

"The latest arrivals of remounts show an improvement on the earlier ones."

Spenser Wilkinson, dealing with the probabilities of the military situation, in The Morning Post, says:

"Probably the silence, after what has been published concerning the movements of Gens. Brabant, Barton, and Rundle, as well as Sir Herbert Chermside, indicates that operations are in full progress, but that precautions are being taken to prevent the enemy learning of the British movements.

"There will necessarily be a great shrinkage in the numerical strength of the army as Lord Roberts advances through a hostile country, leaving men to protect his communications. The Government should not relax for a moment the renewal of supplies, as respect both men and materials."

Gen. Hunter, from Natal, commanding the newly formed division, arrived at Bloemfontein yesterday, (Thursday,) and left immediately after conferring with Lord Roberts. To what point he proceeded is not mentioned, but it is understood that he will operate west of Bloemfontein.

A dispatch to The Morning Post from Kimberley, dated Wednesday, says:

"Lord Methuen has issued a proclamation forbidding civilians to carry arms without military permits, and ordering rebels to surrender all serviceable modern arms by May 6.

"At present the military here are mainly occupied in collecting arms and arresting rebels, but everything points to an early resumption of activity."

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 19.—During the last ten days there has been constant rain, and an enormous quantity of water has fallen. These conditions, although extremely uncomfortable so far as the soldiers are concerned, have had their advantages, for every dam in the country round about is filled, and the question of water, which hitherto during the march of the army has been one of great difficulty, is now practically solved. The troops will be able to move in any direction with a certainty of finding a sufficiency of water.

The whole regular and volunteer drafts have arrived, and the Highland Brigade is now at its full strength.

Lady Roberts and her daughters have arrived at Bloemfontein.

ROYAL AUDIENCE FOR BOERS.

THE HAGUE, April 19.—The Boer Peace Commissioners, headed by Dr. Leyds, had an audience of Queen Wilhelmina this afternoon, lasting a quarter of an hour.

The delegates, apparently, were much gratified by the affability of her Majesty. Subsequently they were received in private audience by the Queen Mother.

NEW GERMAN MINES MENACED.

BERLIN, April 19.—The Deutsche Colonial Zeitung publishes a statement from Dr. Passarge, the well-known German colonial, to the effect that the De Beers Mining Company recently secured a controlling interest in the properties of the Southwest Africa Company, on whose soil, near Gibeon, Great Namaqua-Land, diamond blue clay beds have been found.

Dr. Passarge also asserts that the De Beers Company will, if possible, prevent the working of these new mines, fearing competition and a fall in prices. He calls upon the German members of the company to tell the full truth regarding the matter, as there is a prospect of grave injury to the interests of the German colony in Southwest Africa.

Trade with Part of Free State.

LONDON, April 19.—A proclamation issued at Cape Town to-day allows trading between Cape Colony and the occupied portions of the Orange Free State to be resumed. Two Germans who recently arrived at Cape Town have been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for having suspicious possession of 100 rifles and 200 cordite cartridges.

Cardinal Logue Dines with the Queen.

DUBLIN, April 19.—Queen Victoria today reviewed fifty jubilee nurses in the Vice Regal grounds, after which she drove thirteen miles through Clontarf, on the north side of Dublin Bay, and was received by Lord and Lady Ardilaun at St. Anne's, Clontarf. Cardinal Logue dined with her Majesty this evening.

RESTRICTING TOURIST TRAVEL.

LONDON, April 20.—In consequence of Sir Alfred Milner's dispatch to Mr. Chamberlain urging a cessation in the stream of tourist travel to South Africa, the various tourist companies have withdrawn their prospectuses of trips to the South African battlefields.

The Daily News says: "On the urgent request of Lord Wolseley explicit instructions have been issued by the Government for the restriction of travel to South African ports."

Bishop Hartzell Supports British.

LONDON, April 19.—Bishop Hartzell, Bishop of the American Methodist Episcopal Church for Africa, who will sail for the United States Saturday by the St. Louis, says that he considers Great Britain has been entirely right in the South African trouble from the outset, and he expressed the hope that Dutch South Africa will be converted into British South Africa. While speaking kindly of the Dutch leaders and crediting them with many fine and robust traits, he says: "I wish to see England win, because her victory will mean progress, better treatment for the blacks, and greater welfare for the Boers."

American Messenger Reaches Paris.

PARIS, April 20.—Le Journal announces the arrival in Paris to-day of James Francis Smith, the American District Telegraph boy, who is bearing to President Krüger a message of sympathy from Philadelphia and New York schoolboys.

Russian Nobleman Killed.

LONDON, April 20.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Pretoria, dated Monday, April 16, says: "Prince Baratrion Morgaff, a Russian nobleman, was killed at the same time with Gen. de Villebois Mareuil."

Roberts's Report at Ladysmith.

LONDON, April 20.—The Ladysmith correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated Wednesday, April 18, says: "The news of the nature of the dispatch of Lord Roberts to the War Office regarding the Spion Kop operations has created much comment locally, but no registrations are yet mentioned."

BRITISH PRAISE OF THE BOERS.

LONDON, April 10.—A. C. Hales, who was taken prisoner by the Boers, writes to The Daily News describing his captors as he found them in the field. "I was only a prisoner in their hands for about a month," he says, "yet every moment of that time was so fraught with interest I fancy I picked up more of the real nature of the Boers than I should have done under ordinary circumstances in a couple of years.

"I was moved from laager to laager along their fighting line, saw them at work with their rifles, saw them come in from more than one tough skirmish, bringing their dead and wounded with them; saw them when they had triumphed, and saw them when they had been whipped; saw them going to their farms to be welcomed by wife and children; saw them leaving home with a wife's sobs in their ears and children's loving kisses on their lips. I saw some of these old grayheads shattered by our shells, dying grimly, with knitted brows and fiercely clinched jaws; saw some of their beardless boys sobbing their souls out as the life blood dyed the African heath. I saw some passing over the border line which divides life and death with a ring of stern-browed comrades about them, leaning upon their rifles, whilst a brother or a father knelt and pressed the hand of him whose feet were on the very threshold of the land beyond the shadows. I saw others smiling up into the faces of women—the poor, pain-drawn faces of the dying looking less haggard and worn than the anguish-stricken features of their womankind who knelt to comfort them in that last, awful hour—in the hour which divides time from eternity, the sunlight of lusty life from the shadows of unsearchable death.

"Those things I have seen, and in the ears of English men and women let me say, as one who knows and fain would speak the plain, ungilded truth concerning friend and foe, that not alone beneath the British flag are heroes found. Not alone at the breasts of British matrons are brave men suckled; for, as my soul liveth, whether their cause be just or unjust, whether the right or the wrong of this war be with them—whether the blood of the hundreds that have fallen since the first rifle spoke defiance shall speak for or against them at the day of judgment—they at least know how to die; and when a man has given his life for the cause he believes in he is proven worthy even of his worst enemy's respect. And it seems to me that the British Nation, with its long roll of heroic deeds, wrought the world over, from Africa to Iceland, can well afford to honor the splendid bravery and self-sacrifice of these rude, untutored tillers of the soil. I have seen them die.

"Once as I lay a prisoner in a rocky ravine, all through the hot afternoon, I heard the rifles snapping like hounds around a cornered beast. One sight I saw which will stay with me while memory lasts. They had placed me under a wagon beneath a mass of overhanging rocks for safety, and there they brought two wounded men. One was a man of fifty, a hard old veteran, with a complexion as dark as a New Zealand Maori. The beard that framed his rugged face was three-fourths gray; his hands were as rough and knotted by open air toil as the hoofs of a working steer. He looked what he was—a Boer of mixed Dutch and French lineage.

"Later on I got into conversation with him, and he told me a good deal of his life. His father was descended from one of the old Dutch families who had emigrated to South Africa in search of religious liberty in the old days when the country was a wilderness. His mother had come in an unbroken line from one of the noble families of France, who fled from home in the days of the terrible persecution of the Huguenots He himself had been many things—hunter, traitor, farmer, and fighting man. He had fought against the natives and had fought against our people.

"The younger man was his son, a tall, fair fellow, scarcely more than a stripling, and I had no need to be a prophet to tell that his very hours were numbered. Both had been wounded by one of our shells, and it was pitiful to watch them as they lay side by side, the older holding the hand of the younger in a loving clasp, while with his other hand he stroked the boyish face with gestures that were infinitely pathetic.

"Just as the stars were coming out that night between the clouds that floated over us the Boer boy sobbed his young life out, and all through the long watches of that mournful darkness the father lay with his dear laddie's hand in his. The pain of his own wounds must have been dreadful, but I heard no moan of anguish from his lips. When at the dawning they came to take the dead boy from the living man, the stern old warrior simply pressed his grizzled lips to the cold face, and then turned no further sign."

PRIMROSE DAY CELEBRATED.

LONDON, April 19.—Primrose Day, the anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield, was observed throughout the country to-day. Primroses were thick everywhere, and the Beaconsfield Statue here was even more elaborately bedecked than usual. Beautiful wreaths, shields, crowns, and other tokens from clubs and Unionist organizations were scattered in profusion around its base, attracting thousands of spectators. Queen Victoria sent a massive wreath of primroses to be laid on Lord Beaconsfield's grave, at Hughenden.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, responding to the toast to the Government at the Primrose Day banquet at Bristol, said he could not tell when a general election would be held, and he was quite certain that nobody else knew, but if the war did not extend beyond the natural life of Parliament, the Government would not appeal to the constituencies until it was in a position to know the policy which it would recommend.

"Lord Beaconsfield," continued the speaker, "was one of the first to appreciate the advantages of empire. Imperial federation is a delightful dream, and it may become more, but we must not attempt to force the pace. The colonies have, however, given an earnest of a future time when there may be some form of common organization for themselves and the motherland, which might control the imperial policy and give the colonies an adequate share in the responsibilities and defense of the empire.

"As to what the results of the war will be to South Africa, none can say, but the war bids fair to have the greatest results for the empire and the world. Let Great Britain follow Lord Beaconsfield's example and see to it that when the war is over, it shall never, if we can help it, occur again."

AN ENGLISHMAN'S DIARY.

The Frontier Guardsman of Dordrecht has reappeared after a period of enforced suspension caused by the occupation of the town by the Free State burghers and rebels. It gives the following amusing extracts from a diary kept by an Englishman during the early days of occupation:

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE, MOTHER.—Great scene in Dordrecht. Boer scouts seen in the vicinity. Oom Piet kills the fatted calf. Great excitement among the few English.

NEXT MORNING, 5 O'CLOCK.—The writer in bed—loud knocking at his bedroom door, and a boy shouting, "Baas, de Boer mensen kom aan." The whole town out in a moment to see the motley crowd. Proclamation read on the Market Square. Enthusiastic singing of the Volkslied, which two out of the 600 seemed to know. Great uproar. Most of the English unwell after this.

A LITTLE LATER.—Great demand for passes to leave the Free State. Commandeering commenced in earnest. Writer, pure-bred Englishman, commandeered by local Dutchman to appear at the Court House with horse, saddle, and bridle, and eight days' provisions. He objects very strongly, but objections prove futile—he is in the Free State now; must go. He protests that all he has in the world is a clothes horse; won't wash at all, has to appear.

SUNDAY.—Oh, day of rest and gladness! Bells at the Dutch Church ringing jubilantly; a number of genie wearing yellow puggarees and no socks swaggering about; Mausers, Schneiders, and Martinis galore.

MONDAY.—Commandeering in earnest. Appeared before the Landdrost, Piet Zwaart Oog. The writer trembles, for twelve months ago he used words worthy of twenty shillings. To what vile indignities may we not be subjected to now. He soliloquizes thus: "Doctor, doctor, why did you pull Piet Zwaart Oog through that attack of typhoid? We should have been happier without him." Result of interview—fourteen days to clear, or sign neutrality.

NEXT MORNING.—Summoned to appear before Zwaart Oog; about fifty of the local unwashed gaping in a horrified way at the writer; visions of thumb screws. Ushered into the presence of the Landdrost, whose attempted expression of dignity is ludicrous. Get a pass from that rascally Hollander clerk to clear out in twelve hours; no reason given; Free State justice very fine.

A LITTLE LATER.—Upon the representation of a member of the Legislative Assembly, time extended to forty-eight hours; read an official account of the Boer victory at Belmont, in which the Boers killed 7,000 English; very interested. To doubt the version would be sudden death. Mauser rifle carefully examined; intense desire to seize it and do for the Landdrost, but discretion prevails.

TWO OR THREE MORE DAYS.—Local Dutch joining and being sent over to Jamestown; warriors buying tickey lots of sweets and umbrellas; wonderful fairy tales by the Reimschoen; thousands of Rooineks shot dead and only two Boers. Allemachtig!! Wonderlyk!!!

SUNDAY, DEC. 10.—Great excitement! 250 troopers seen at Clark's Siding; Landdrost Zwaart Oog preparing for flight, sends in to town to tell us we must protect ourselves. Great trek of the Poor Whites, who a day or two before robbed the Police Camp.

NEXT MORNING.—No troops and no commando; yellow puggarees worn by local Dutch conspicuous by their absence; coast clear. Three prominent citizens ride out into the country, and return to find Dordrecht again occupied by the Boers, and are therefore dragged up before the Landdrost, charged with going out to lead the troops. They loudly protest their innocence. Result—Let off with a warning.

Piet Zwaart Oog at the writer's store with two armed Indwe railway gangers. He has come to commandeer some clothing for himself. No tape measure will go round him; doesn't matter, he'll take the nearest, so he does. He takes 47 worth, and will give neither a receipt nor an order; put it down to profit and loss.

NEXT DAY.—The Landdrost in fine feathers—new clothes, new boots—but you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. Spies to right of us, spies to left of us. Commando going out; commissariat arrangements, forty tins of sardines and twenty pounds of dates commandeered—fine materials to fight on.

LAST DAY.—A big commando in town; jubilant over the Stormberg disaster. War council in the Court House; calling out volunteers to fight at Molteno; over sixty willing, the other 140 would rather be home.

5:30 SAME DAY.—Farewell, corruption; leave all we have and clear out; atmosphere becoming too thick. Hope to return soon.

RED CROSS MEN'S ACTION.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—United States Consul Hay, at Pretoria, has notified the State Department by cable of the reported action of the members of the Chicago Ambulance Corps, in taking up arms in the Boer army, instead of continuing with the hospital corps, to which they had pledged themselves upon leaving the United States.

Apparently the Portuguese authorities at Lorenzo Marques had doubts as to the actual neutrality of these men, for the party was detained many days at the port before they were allowed to proceed over the railroad to Pretoria. The dispatches stated that a letter from Miss Barton turned the tide in their favor. Miss Barton was said to have declared that certain members of the party were known to her and believed to be going under true colors.

The officials here say that nothing can be done by the Government to prevent such violations of faith as are reported from South Africa. The men did not go out with arms, and so did not fulfill the legal description of a filibustering party, which would have enabled the United States authorities to prevent their departure.

Similarly, the Portuguese authorities probably found themselves obliged to let the unknown men pass through Lorenzo Marques, and it would appear that unless the British Government can induce the Portuguese to take a different view of their obligations, Portuguese South Africa will remain an open doorway for rescruits entering the Transvaal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Much indignation was expressed here to-day among Irishmen at the report that Chicago men who joined the Red Cross and went to Africa had taken off their badges and taken up arms against the British. Each man, before leaving, took a solemn oath that he would not engage in battle, and that these men would deliberately violate their oaths and enter the Boer Army is not believed for a moment.

John F. Finerty, one of the leading spirits in the organization of the corps, said today: "I do not credit the report that the members of the ambulance corps have taken up arms. I have the pledges of all the men on file, in which they declare they go to the Transvaal solely as members of a hospital corps, and not for the purpose of fighting the British. That is all I can say at present except that I do not believe a word of the report."

Other prominent Irishmen expressed similar sentiments.

SWINDLING SUSPECT HELD.

Man of Aliases Bought $21,000 Worth of Goods in Brooklyn.

Detective Sergeants Roche and Murphy last night placed under arrest as a suspicious person an individual whom they had been looking for and came across at Bond Street and Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. The man was known to them as Charles Turner, alias Charles Hilton. He is about fifty-six years old, has gray hair and mustache, is of medium height, and dresses plainly but well.

Under the name of Hilton, he appeared at the employment agency of Mrs. Lehman, at 369 Atlantic Avenue; said he was a millionaire, had just bought a house at Eighty-first Street and Riverside Drive, Manhattan, for $80,000; that he had a daughter about to arrive from California, who was going to the Paris Exposition, and that he wanted to employ a companion for her. He would pay $500 and expenses for the trip. Mrs. Lehman offered to take the position herself, but demanded advance payment. After several interviews Hilton disappeared.

Under the name of Turner he rented a room at 397 Pacific Street a week ago, and subsequently made the acquaintance of two young women who lived with their mother on Dean Street. He told them that he had purchased the Riverside Avenue house, and wanted to furnish it for his daughter. He took them to the house, which was in charge of a caretaker; then he took them to Berri's store in Brooklyn and purchased carpets and furniture to the amount of $4,600; then to Latimer's furniture store, where he made purchases valued at $6,500, and then to Loeser's dry goods house, where he invested to the amount of $10,000. One night sent men to the New York house to take measurements for carpets, Turner meeting them and showing them around.

A brother of the young women, suspecting something wrong, asked for references. The man gave Howe & Hummel as references, but the brother found they did not know the man. He had told the young women that he lived at the Park Avenue Hotel, but it was learned that he did not. The brother reported the case to the police, and their inquiries brought out that the man had not purchased or leased the Riverside Drive house. He had promised to be at Loeser's to pay $5,000 at a certain time. He failed to appear. The detectives instituted a search, which resulted in the arrest last night. The prisoner had six cents in his possession. He said that he was acting for another person, and the police were unable to get further information from him. They held him pending further investigation.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON HERE.

Will Preside at Ecumenical Congress—Refuses to Talk Politics.

Ex-President Harrison is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He refused to discuss politics.

He will act as Honorary President of the coming Ecumenical Council, and said he expected to remain in the city about two weeks.

REPUBLICANS NOMINATE SIBLEY.

BRADFORD, Penn., April 19.—The Republican Congressional conferees representing McKean, Warren, Venango, and Cameron counties, comprising the Twenty-seventh district, met at Kane to-day. J. C. Sibley of Venango was nominated for Congress on the first ballot.

Mr. Sibley is at present representing the Twenty-seventh District in Congress, having been elected as a Democrat. His nomination by the Republicans to-day is due to his recent announcement in Congress that he might be counted as an adherent to Republican principles.

DINNER TO HONOR DADY.

Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee, will be fifty years old next Tuesday. In honor of the occasion his friends will give a dinner at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn. The invitations will be limited to fifty persons. Those who will be present will be the twenty-one members of the Executive Committee, the two Brooklyn Senators, and the nine Assemblymen.

Senators Platt and Depew, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee have also been invited.

The Appletons Not in a Book Trust.

In a statement issued yesterday J. Hampden Dougherty, Receiver for the publishing firm of D. Appleton & Co., specifically denies that the business has become a part of a book trust which has been said to be in process of formation, and declares that he has no knowledge of any such combination of publishing interests.

Old Fisher Howe Mansion Sold.

The old Fisher Howe mansion, 128 to 134 Willow Street, Brooklyn, has been sold by Leonard Moody, real estate broker, to a Mr. Ball of Manhattan. It is believed that the price paid was $45,000. The house was built seventy-five years ago by Fisher Howe, and is on the brow of the hill, which was the site of the famous Jackson farm homestead. The old house will be razed and a new building erected in its place.

Have You Seen "O'Neill's" 1900 Bicycles?

They are the best value in New York, and they guarantee them for the calendar year. 4th Av., 50th to 51st St.—Adv.

MUNICIPAL CONTROL OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Discussed by Academy of Political and Social Science.

VIEWS OF CONTROLLER COLER

Advocates Uniformity of Accounting Methods, and Inspection of Corporation Books.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—The first session of the fourth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science opened here to-day. This year's meeting is devoted to discussion of the topic of corporations and public welfare, and more than the usual number of well-known men will make addresses at the several sessions.

About 500 members attended to-day's session, which was presided over by Prof. Leo L. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania. The special subject of the day was "Control of Public Service Corporations," and one of the principal addresses was that of Controller Bird S. Coler of New York City, who spoke on "Financial Control, Capitalization, Methods of Accounting, and Taxation."

Controller Coler began by saying that overcapitalization of corporations is frequently resorted to as a means of covering up exorbitant profits. The capitalization of public service corporations, he asserted, becomes of great moment to the municipality exercising control, where the cash return to the municipality is based upon the net earnings of the corporation.

Continuing, Mr. Coler said: "If the policy of basing the city's revenue upon the entire gross receipts of public service corporations could be universally adopted and adhered to, there would seem to be little necessity for anxiety or concern in regard to the question of capitalization, excepting where a readjustment of percentages is deemed necessary or municipal ownership of these corporations is proposed.

"The City of New York would seem to have achieved a large measure of success in respect to conserving to the public the value of public franchises in its scheme for the construction of the great subway of the Rapid Transit Railroad."

Mr. Coler said it is a matter of importance that the books of accounts of all public service corporations should contain a true, perfect, and complete record of their finances, so that reliable statements of condition can be easily extracted therefrom. As a means to this end he suggested uniformity of accounting methods, to be prescribed by the Controller, for corporations engaged in the same business, and that books of account should at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the Controller.

Prof. Leo S. Rowe spoke upon "The Possibilities and Limitations of Municipal Control." He said that during the last decade influences have been at work which have tended to place the municipality in a different relation to the class of corporations under consideration from that which it has heretofore occupied. These influences came from the rapid growth of suburban districts, offering opportunities for the extension of gas, water, and street railway services beyond city limits. As regards water, the movement had been strengthened by the necessity of seeking sources of supply at great distances from distributing centres.

In the case of street railways, the change from horse to electricity had completely revolutionized the service. What was only a purely local means of transportation bids fair to establish a network of communication throughout the States.

As the difficulties of State control over transportation companies doing an interState business brought about National control, said Prof. Rowe in summing up, so the extension of the municipal public service industries beyond the limits of municipal control will force the substitution of some larger administrative unit—possibly the State itself—as the controlling authority.

Prof. John H. Gray of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., delivered an address on "Difficulties of Control as Illustrated in the History of Gas Companies." He declared there are no State or Local Governments to-day capable of dealing satisfactorily with existing evils under any form of ownership or control, and that there will be none until the mixed population of the cities realizes that non-partisanship, permanency of tenure, and high scientific qualification are requisite to successful administration of government. Prof. Gray took up the development of the gas supply in Massachusetts, referring to J. Edward Addicks's operations as "the most unique scheme to evade the corporation laws of a State which can be found in all industrial history," the organization of the New England Gas and Coke Company, "a voluntary association, which, not being a corporation, and being virtually exempt from supervision, nobody but the Trustees know how much investment the plant represents." The most salient advocate of commission control could not, he declared, for a moment maintain that the relation of the gas supply to the public in Massachusetts is reasonably satisfactory.

"Municipal Government has certainly proved a failure in the large cities, as far as the gas supply is concerned," said Prof. Gray. "The movement towards civil service reform and the concentration of power in the hands of the Mayor is now the sovereign cure in the popular mind for existing evils. This popular tendency is probably worthy of encouragement. But so long as the office of the Mayor is not a professional one which satisfies the ambition of the incumbent, and so long as partisanship on National party lines dominates municipal elections, we ought not to forget that the Mayor has the same motives for playing politics and appealing to the ignorance of the voter that the members of the Council had before the movement for this concentration of power set in. Furthermore, whatever may be the individual judgment or knowledge of the members of the Legislature, all disinterested students recognize that legislative action will never, in our circumstances, rise in honesty, stability, or excellence above the grade of intelligence, skill, and honesty set by the average voter. So long as this remains true, and so long as the framework of our Government and our political practices remain substantially what they now are, so long will the managers of great corporations and industrial enterprises continue to stampede the voters and lawmakers for private advantage. The only possible remedy is the political, administrative, and industrial education of the voter and through him of the legislator."

"Regulation of Cost and Quality of Service as Illustrated by Street Railway Companies" was the subject of an address by Dr. Frederic W. Spiers of Philadelphia, who said that the public is now paying the penalty of ignorance and recklessness in the bestowal of franchises, in the form of excessive profits, systematic corruption of legislative bodies, and of general overcapitalization, which demoralizes the stock market and justifies the statement that current investments in railway securities must be classed as extra hazardous.

"Our experience," said Dr. Spiers, "would seem to indicate that the ideal system of adjusting the relations of the municipality and street railway corporations, if we are to retain private management, is public ownership of tracks with private operation under a term contract for a period not exceeding twenty years. The contract should stipulate the lowest possible fare which promises a reasonable return on investment, and should provide for a progressive tax on gross receipts."

The speaker said the much-discussed Ford bill of New York is an admirable measure as applied to street railways, since the railways have not paid an adequate price under local contract for their monopoly rights. But under a term contract framed on the lines of the Toronto or of European agreements the payment for franchise right is exacted more easily.

"Manifestly a prime essential of effective public control is publicity of accounts. A State Commission seems to be the best device for control in spite of certain obvious defects, and the Massachusetts Commission is a good type. The regulation of fare, the number and frequency of cars, &c., should be vested in the Local Councils, with possibly a conservative provision for appeal to the State Commission. If these measures are not generally adopted with reasonable promptness, the reaction against corporate abuses will speedily carry us over to municipal ownership and operation."

The evening session was devoted to the annual address, delivered by Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, who spoke on "The Influence of Corporations on Political Life." He said in part:

"The Union rests on a firmer basis today than ever before. The danger to the perpetuity of free institutions, if such danger there be, does not grow out of expansion. If imperialism is to supersede the principles of free government the revolution, when it comes, will be traceable to internal and not to external causes."

Regarding the charges that corporations contribute to campaign funds, Senator Lindsay asserted that as a rule these contributions were not made voluntarily. "So long as the active opponents of trusts continue to treat all corporations as equally bad," he declared, "just that long they will reinforce the monopolists with allies who have no sympathy for, but are compelled to make common cause with them, in order to protect themselves in the war they are being foolishly and unjustly required to defend."

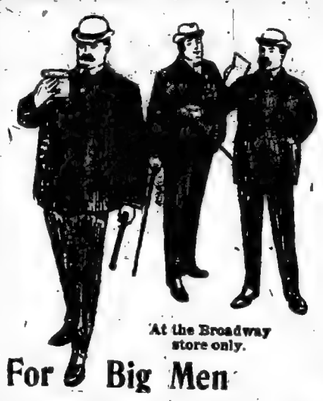

At the Broadway store only.

For Big Men

we have reduced a lot of Black Worsted Diagonal Coats and Vests, extra sizes, and what are termed "stouts" and "extra stouts"—sizes 42, 44, 46 and 48.

Single-breasted Sacks, Double-breasted Sacks, and Cutaways.

Special price for coat and vest,

$6.50

Former price $10, $12 and $15.

(Some satin lined.)

This sale at the Broadway store only.

Brill Brothers

Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street.
125th Street, Corner 3d Ave.

A REVOLT AGAINST HANNA.

Republicans of the President's Home County Reject Administration Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

CANTON, Ohio, April 19.—Stark County Republicans in convention to-day took the first step in the State to overthrow Charles Dick as dictator in Ohio politics. In doing this the Republicans of the President's home county also declared that no political boss shall hereafter rule County Conventions. This refers to Senator Hanna, who four years ago had the Republicans of this county under his thumb.

Stark County has twenty-two delegates to the State Convention. They were to-day instructed for Howard D. Mannington of Columbus as candidate for Secretary of State. This was done by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates to the County Convention, but not until a sharp fight had been fought.

Letters were brought to the convention hall addressed to the county delegates in care of the convention. These letters were sent by Charles Dick. They appeal to the delegates to stand by the State and Federal Administrations, and declared that the McKinley and Nash candidate is Charles C. Laylin of Norwalk.

The convention refused to allow the letters to be delivered until after its business had been transacted. Leading Republicans, including the Senator and Representatives of this district, said that the time had come to throw off the yoke of dictatorship. They say that Hanna and Dick must no longer make terms to the party.

HILL ON BIMETALLISM.

Explains, with Smiles, Visits from Belmont and Altgeld.

Ex-Senator Hill declined last night to say what had been discussed between Perry Belmont and himself at Albany on Wednesday. He told an incident, however, in connection with the matter.

"One of my newspaper friends in Albany came into my office yesterday and said to me," began Mr. Hill, "'Say, look here, Senator, what do you mean; what are you trying to do. Here you are entertaining John P. Altgeld, the High Priest of free silver, one day, and then you turn around and have Perry Belmont, a gold bug, at luncheon the next day. I cannot figure you out at all.'

"I laughed," continued the Senator, "and then I said, 'Well, that is all right, isn't it? Silver one day, gold the next; that is bimetallism, I think.'"

Chairman Odell Takes a Vacation.

NEWBURG, April 19.—B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, with his wife, two children, and a party of friends left here to-day on a special car for California. He will be gone five weeks, and will return by way of Canada.

SHELL FOR COLUMBIA'S CREWS.

Four of the Freshman Squad Were Weeded Out Yesterday.

Columbia's aspirants for rowing honors found a surprise awaiting them upon their arrival at the Union Boat Club house yesterday afternoon in the shape of one of their cedar shells which the launch had towed around from the Hudson River house early in the afternoon. It was viewed with mingled delight and apprehension by some of the candidates whose rowing experience has been confined to the barges, but was welcomed by the old timers. Both the first and the second 'Varsity crews were worked in it during the afternoon, but the four or other crews had to keep to the barges. Another shell will be brought around in a day or two, so that the two 'Varsity crews can be raced on even terms.

The weeding out of the ineligibles was begun yesterday by the dropping of four of the freshman candidates. No change in the 'Varsity squad is contemplated at present. It is proposed to hold another inter-class regatta on the Hudson on May 5, as the crews will all be rowing in shells then.

DE ORO IN THE LEAD.

Keough Beaten in the First Night's Play for Pool Championship.

Alfred De Oro of this city led Jerome R. Keough of Scranton, Penn., by 25 points at the conclusion of their first night's play of 200 points, in the match for the championship of the world at 600 points and a purse of $150, which began last night at Maurice Daly's Academy. The score for twenty-six frames stood 204 to 179 in De Oro's favor, he having scratched four times to Keough's three. De Oro was far in the lead at the end of the fifteenth frame, after a series of brilliant plays that brought him 111 points in eight innings. At this stage of the game his play fell off, and Keough took a brace that would have been dangerous to De Oro had it come earlier in the game. The second series of 200 points will be run off to-night, and the match will be concluded to-morrow night. Last night's score follows:

De Oro—1 7 9 14 0 14 0 15 11 12 13 15 15 15 15 6 0 11 10 0 5 0 1 9 4 6. Scratches, 4. Net total, 204.
Keogh—14 8 6 1 15 1 15 0 4 3 2 0 0 0 0 9 15 4 5 15 10 15 14 6 1 1 9. Scratches, 3. Net total, 179.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St., from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

On account of the murk and humidity, the drip and the drizzle, nearly all the bargains advertised Sunday are still on sale.

Men's and Boys' Clothing—Annex.

Our Clothing advertising inspires thrifty buyers in much the same way that blasts from a bugle affect soldiers on the field. Both spur to action. Wish we could give types a stentorian tone. Our values justify a noise—a *loud* noise. These terse, modest paragraphs are inadequate to inform you fully. Come see.

Men's Spring Top Coats, made of the popular shades of Oxford cheviots, sleeves lined with satin, faced to edge with silk, value $14.00; our price, $9.99.

Men's Raglan Overcoats, made of Oxford gray cheviots, nobby and fashionable, lined throughout with pure dye silk, value $25.00; our price, $18.74.

Men's Sack Suits, made of pure worsteds and all-wool cheviots, newest checks and stripes, thoroughly tailored, hand-finished lapels, lined with fine-quality Farmer's satin, value $14.00; our price, $9.49.

Men's Sack Suits, double-breasted vests, made of fine quality Oxford cheviots, hand-finished, lined with mohair serge, value $16.00; our price, $13.49.

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, made of imported unfinished worsteds, hand-finished and lined throughout with pure dye silk, value $20.00; our price, $14.99.

Boys' Spring Top Coats, made of the popular Oxford gray cheviot, perfect fitting, carefully finished, sizes 4 to 15 years, value $4.00; our price, $2.98.

Boys' Two-piece Suits, double-breasted coat, made of Scotch cheviot and fancy cassimeres, dressy and durable, sizes 7 to 15 years, value $6.00; our price, $3.74.

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of garnet, red, navy and electric blue serge, trimmed with hand embroidery, heavy silk tie, value $6.00; our price, $4.38.

Boys' Vestee Suits, silk faced, and with fancy vests, made of serges and fancy cheviots, hand-embroidered shields, value $6.00; our price, $4.38.

Boys' Three-piece Cutaway Suits, double-breasted vests, made in newest styles of cheviots and cassimeres, sizes 10 to 16 years, value $6.00; our price, $4.99.

Boys' Two-piece Suits, double-breasted coat, made of strictly pure worsteds, sizes 7 to 15 years, value $7; our price, $5.32.

$2.75 English Squares at $1.49

The swellest and richest of Neckwear. We imported the Squares from London and had them made up by the foremost local manufacturer. Beautiful silks in all the most ultra designs and colors. Similar styles are on sale in the most exclusive stores at $2.75; our price, $1.49.

LA FERNANDINA
CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR
Many cigars advertised as clear Havana are not clear Havana.
La Fernandina *is* a clear Havana cigar and the best sold—
Superior in quality, aroma, and shape.
Different sizes. 10-15-20-25c.
Sold at all leading cigar stores and hotels.
MICHAELIS & LINDEMAN 459 Broadway N.Y.
BERNARD STAHL & CO., Makers. DISTRIBUTORS.

THE CENSUS PREPARATIONS.

Care Taken to Appoint Only Competent Persons as Enumerators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The preliminary details incident to the taking of the census have been so systematically planned and carried out that Director Merriam could be ready on May 1 to begin work. This is many months in advance of any previous census.

Even the enumerators have nearly all been selected. Heretofore it has been the practice to appoint enumerators without due regard to their educational attainments, and the result has been very disastrous. During the last census thousands of enumerators' sheets were thrown aside and valuable statistics lost because of the illegibility of the returns. So when the question of appointing enumerators came up this year a plan was devised whereby intelligent persons could be secured. The tests which they are required to pass call first for a personal application made in the handwriting of the applicant, giving Christian name, citizenship, residence, educational advantages, and such other information as would tend to give the officials an insight into his or her availability.

As a further test, and a practical one, since it gives the applicant a thorough idea of what has to be done, a test schedule is submitted to be filled out.

There are to be 52,000 enumerators appointed. Applications have been received from 298,604 persons for these places. Up to the present time 41,146 nominations from supervisors have been received. Of this number 882 have been rejected and thirty-seven have withdrawn. There have been 37,356 appointments of enumerators, and there are still 2,871 applications to be considered. There still remain 11,783 nominations to come in, and how many of these will be appointed no one is able to state, although it is believed that not more than 2 per cent. of them will be rejected for incompetency.

One of the features of the twelfth census will be the part women take in its practical compilation. Aside from the fact that a large majority of the clerks to be employed in the office here at Washington will be women, there will be a large number of them engaged in the actual taking of the census.

Already the list shows a total of 939 appointments of women as enumerators, which is almost double the number engaged in similar work during the last census. There are several States yet to be heard from in the matter of appointments, and it is believed the number will foot up to about 1,500.

Illinois leads the list of all the States in the appointment of women, the aggregate showing a total of 201 female enumerators, the First District of Illinois alone furnishing 153.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., April 19.—The Wallace Tannery, at Roaring Branch, owned and operated by the American Tanning Company, was destroyed by fire late last night. The loss is estimated at over $100,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

7:05 P. M.—72 Division Street; Samuel Hapern; damage slight.

8:40 P. M.—225 Rivington Street; Henry Schulsky; damage slight.

9:45 P. M.—215 Rivington Street; Henry Zansky; damage slight.

Notice

The Wanamaker Store

Paris Notes

FROM THE OFFICE OF

John Wanamaker

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES,
PARIS, April 6, 1900.

Paris is looking very fair and smiling just now; the city is very full and one wonders what the traffic will become during the months of the season and the Exhibition. The "Ville Lumiere" is indeed a worthy setting to such a marvelous monument to the world's glory as the coming Exhibition will be. The workmen are busy at their work night and day, and the roadway is now laid in front of the imposing facades of the magnificent new palaces, and a most wonderful vista, showing the new bridge, and in the distance the gilded dome of the Invalides, is open to view from the Avenue des Champs Elysees.

Apart from the interest of the Exposition, the Parisiennes are, all, without exception, giving themselves over to the joy of clothes, which at this season is inciting them to extravagance, now that sombre-hued winter has given place to the gaily-hued garments of spring. Among the novelties in this direction are the fine cloth polonaises, or redingotes, which, tightly-fitting, and for the most part plaited, are made to be worn over lace skirts. A notable model made by one of the Rue de la Paix artists is a pale tender-green cashmere trimmed with deep-pointed lace incrustations, which reach half-way up the skirt. Both neck and arm-holes are set forth with the lace points on a smaller scale, while vaporous plaitings of green chiffon, matching the gown, are again bordered with a deeper shade of the green; all of which, edging the skirt, give it a floral effect that is quite charming. A black tulle scarf, tied at the top, falls in long ends to the ground in front. Another dress for afternoon wear is of the palest pink cloth, with a silk mousseline flounce of the same tone, on which narrow ribbons to match are run on close together. A flounced fichu similarly ornamented appears on the shoulders, forming a berthe, and terminating in long ends. Miles of bebe ribbon must have been used on this gown. In fact, the use of narrow ribbon trimmings laid on or strung through lace, is destined to be a popular form of embellishment this season, and amazing quantities of both are used on the very smartest gowns.

The new Foulards are delightful, and in exquisite colorings, the pastel tones serving as a groundwork to the newest designs. Pink, pale blue, and pale green and mauve Foulards will take the place of the simpler ideas of the Foulards of the last two or three summers. Combinations of pink, light blue and mauve with white, will be much favored; yet in spite of the long vogue which navy blue and other dark blue Foulards, figured with white, have enjoyed, they continue to be patronized by many of the best couturiers. Black and white are popular this season in dress as well as in millinery.

The best blouse to be seen at present in the windows of the Rue de la Paix, are built of Russian lace, very coarse in texture and dyed almost to a butter tint, and mingled with gathered or kilted chiffon. A veritable profusion of tiny plaits and stitchery of every sort and kind, characterizes the silk shirt and blouse of the present moment. Never have they been more beautiful, yet at the same time, simple. They are made of soft silks, batiste and Venetian satin, all more or less garnished with lace.

Lace, indeed, is the trimming "par excellence" of the season. There does not seem to be one "chic" blouse or shirt that is not more or less trimmed with it. The couturiers build quite elaborate toilettes out of simple voiles and crepes, with the help of lace, flying it on in a hundred different ways and then cutting away the material from behind. For silk dresses, the lace applications are usually merely laid on, yet some satin Foulards, with little or no pattern to speak of, are treated in the way described. Doucet has a very effective method of using lace decorations, and that is by combining it with the pattern on the silk. So popular is lace, that the great novelty to be noted in the season's silks and soft figured satins, are the realistic imitations of lace and embroidery. Sometimes the ground will appear to be covered with Point de Venise beneath arabesques, or stripes. Plain colored taffetas have designs in white sewn open-work, giving the appearance of inserted lace or embroidery, and Crepe de Chines are treated in the same way. Naturally, gowns made of these materials do not require much additional trimming, although the tendency is to overdo the decorations and superpose ornament upon ornament.

Every possible liberty is allowed in the matter of headgear this season, and the modistes are jumbling the products of autumn, winter, spring, and summer together, with, however, very attractive results. Tulle and straw, crinoline and chiffon, stitched in alternate lines, or the one over the other, build up many of the most tasteful shapes, and the best departures of fashionable art are trimmed with velvet cherries in every color but Nature's. The tulle and chiffon chapeaux are all exceedingly light and vaporous to look at. There is quite a feeling once again to turn broad brims up in front directly off the face and down at the sides. This style allows the carefully-waved halo that is the latest fashion in the "coiffure" to be seen advantageously and is also decidedly becoming to the Parisienne's type. Many of the brims are pressed down closely to the head at the back, which imparts a flat, cut-off appearance from the side view which is essentially stylish.

The modistes have not adopted any particular line of coloring, and show almost equal favor to all shades and tints. It is noticeable, however, that they are paying less attention to green than they were a little time ago, and exhibit a decided partiality for pink, especially pink roses, for light turquoise blue, pale beige and straw shades, and combinations of black and white. Indeed, the latter are so conspicuous everywhere that one might almost suppose that the Parisiennes had some reason for going into half-mourning.

A great deal of curious frosted-looking pastel foliage is being employed. The vogue of using foliage and flowers apart is very pronounced and is being used extensively by the best modistes. Crowns of leaves fashion most chic toques. The quill of the condor is the craze of the moment. This is a broad, bold, accentuated feather in natural colorings of a delicate fawn and dove, shading off to gray, but frequently it is dyed to meet the extreme and extravagant views of the modistes.

The "petit chapeau" is the term of the Parisian modiste to express that larger thing that is not exactly a toque and not quite a big hat; this style of headgear is favored just at this particular between-season period, till the time arrives for the flowery crinoline hats of the Louis Seize revival to be generally worn. Such a hat lately came out of the skillful hands of one of our artists in millinery, made of fine black chip, with two white plumes most cleverly swirled around, and a simple bow of black velvet, an "ensemble" infinitely striking and simple.

A good deal of elaboration is in vogue for the ball and dinner coiffure; jeweled ornaments seem less a vogue now than floral wreaths, chiffon wired bows, and feathers for the hair. Even diamond tiaras are sometimes flanked by elaborate posies or wired-lace loops. At a smart dinner recently given, a well-known Parisienne had frocked herself in the Empire fashion down to the smallest detail, and wore a large jewel over the middle of her forehead between the parted wavy locks.

Pre-Outing Sale of Books

AT FRACTIONAL PRICES

Here is a splendid opportunity for all sorts of readers—for pastime or study. We have made some fortunate purchases from publishers, and have reduced many books from our own stocks.

Many are Reduced to a Half—
Some to a Quarter of Regular Price

And there are thousands to choose from—many of the quite popular new books are included. A little money goes far in book buying to-day.

Yesterday's longer list and these:

HISTORY, TRAVEL, FICTION, ETC. —All copyright editions—

Sketches in Egypt. Charles Dana Gibson. Regular edition published at $3. Price 50c. Edition de Luxe. Published at $10. Our price, $1. 40 copies signed by the author. Price $1.25.

The United States of Europe. W. T. Stead. Published at $2. Price 40c.

English Literature. Burns, Byron and Scott. Volume 1 of Books of the Home Study Circle. Published at $1. Price 35c.

First Course in Mathematics. Volume 2 of Books for the Home Study Circle. Published at $1. Price 30c.

Sergeant Burgogne, Memoirs of 1812-13. Compiled from the original manuscript by Paul Cottin. Published at $1.50. Price 30c.

The Viking Age. The early history, manners and customs of the ancestors of the English-speaking nations. Illustrated from the antiquities discovered in mounds, cairns, bogs, the ancient Sagas and Eddas. With 1,366 illustrations and map. 2 vols. Published $7.50. Price $2.

The Pilgrim's Progress. John Bunyan. Illustrated by the Brothers Rhead. Edition de Luxe. Quarto. Printed in several colors. Published at $5. Price $2.

Military Career of Napoleon the Great. An account of the remarkable campaign of the "Man of Destiny." Montgomery B. Gibbs. Published at $1. Price 25c.

Seats and Saddle. Bits and Bitting, and the Prevention and Cure of Restiveness in Horses. Francis Dwyer. Published at $1.25. Price 10c.

An Outline History of Rome. John H. Vincent and James R. Joy. Published at 75c. Price 10c.

A Tangled Web. Walter Raymond. Published at $1.25. Price 25c.

Tales of Space and Time. H. G. Wells. Published at $1.50. Price 25c.

Michael Rolf, Englishman. Mary L. Pendered. Published at $1.25. Price 30c.

Rachel. Jane H. Findlater. Published at $1.50. Price 25c.

At a Winter's Fire. Bernard Capes. Published at $1.25. Price 25c.

The Forge in the Forest. An Aladdin Romance. Chas. G. D. Roberts. Published at $1.50. Price 25c.

A Sister to Evangeline. The Story of Yvonne de Lamourie. Chas. G. D. Roberts. Published at $1.50. Price 25c.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN—Board Covers. Illustrated.

At 10c Each—

Animal Stories and Pictures	Daisy Stories
Santa Claus Story Book	Merry Mates
Our Baby's Darling	Little Sunbeams
Homespun Yarns	Seashore Chats
Christmas Greeting	Blossom Stories
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At 15c Each—

Pussy's Party	Playmates
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What a Beauty	Pleasing Pictures
Summer Fun	Fairy Favorites
Dolly's Dressmaker	Christmas Cheer
Nelly and Fido	Country Sketches
Home Pleasures	Merry Moments

At 18c Each—

Rays of Sunshine	Good Cheer
Youth's Sunny Days	Mamie's Playfellows
Happy Hours	Butterfly Days
Story Time	Under Mistletoe
Wide Awake	Merry Pranks

Miscellaneous—

Chatterbox for the years 1893, 1895, 1896 and 1898; usually 75c; these 40c each.

Little Folks' Illustrated Annual. Stories and poems for little folks; illustrated; quarto boards; $1.50. Our price, 50c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

The Wanamaker Store

Men's Clothes

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Dress

Advice frequently counts in the cost of clothes—and it is worth something to the man who does not make an exhaustive study of dress, to be guided to right selections.

This is a matter of course in this store. We can give you the most expert advice and the most becoming clothes, made in the handsomest manner the tailor knows. Widest selection of fabrics to meet all tastes, and to conform to all figures.

The very best and best-looking clothes for all occasions at most reasonable prices.

For Morning Dress—

Suits of Oxford gray cheviots, fancy cheviots and stripe flannels—very wide variety—with the popular single-breasted sack coat and double-breasted vest. $10 to $30.

For Afternoon Dress—

The Prince Albert coat and vest, with striped worsted trousers; of black thibet, serge lined, silk faced to button-holes. $20. Of same goods, silk lined throughout, at $25. Of imported black Vicuna, silk lined throughout, at $35. Of Oxford gray cheviot, serge lined and silk faced, at $20. Of Oxford gray Vicuna, silk lined throughout, at $28.

Striped worsted trousers in many different patterns, at $5 to $7.

For Evening Dress—

Full-dress suits at $25 to $45. Tuxedo coats, serge lined and silk faced, $12; silk lined, $18. Full-dress vests of white pique, double-breasted, $3.50 to $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

All Around the Store

This is the interesting news from the Umbrella Store to-day: Men's 28-in. all-silk umbrellas with fancy handles, worth $5, at $3.

Perhaps the Dog wants a new spring costume. All sorts of collars are shown for all sorts of dogs; 15c to $5.

Ties for outing shirts are made of madras and cheviot in the Batswing shape, in various styles, delicate spring colorings; 25c each.

Mocha Gloves are best of spring outing wear; these two-clasp styles for women are in tans, grays and black at $1 and $1.50 a pair.

The traveling outfit should include: Smelling Salts Jar. Many sorts are shown; some of Cut Glass with Sterling Silver Top for $2.50. The Toilet Goods Store is full of needs for travelers, Puff Boxes, Cologne Bottles, Vinaigrettes and other articles.

Lace trimmed handkerchiefs always look dainty. They are not necessarily expensive. Many sorts shown at 12½c, 25c and 50c each. Men's handkerchiefs are beautified only with initials. These are shown at 12½c, 25c, 50c and $1.

Some very pretty striped Taffeta Ribbons, 3¼ inch wide, in light shades, are being sold at 15c a yard.

The Art Needlework Store offers this suggestion for summer cushions. Very pretty cretonne Pillow Slips, with double ruffle, for 25c; and a muslin covered Pillow to fit it, for 35c; the whole costing 60c. Pretty and comfortable for summer cottages.

Madam Thompson's Waving and Curling Pins seem to offer a more comfortable way of beautifying the hair. Too many reasons to explain all, we will tell the rest when you look at them. 25c a box.

Pretty cards to send by mail are illustrated with views around New York; a pack of 12 assorted, for 10c. There are postal card albums to hold them, with space for 52 cards, for 15c.

Boston Bags are most convenient for shopping as well as traveling; neat in appearance, but roomy. Many varieties are shown in various sorts of leathers, $2.25 to $4.50.

Chafing Dishes are great summer conveniences and a very thoughtful wedding present, as well. Many varieties are shown in the Jewelry Store. Quadruple silver-plated, $10 to $24; chafing dish spoons and forks, $1.35 and $1.50 each. Alcohol Flagons, $3.25 and $3.50.

April rains suggest good door mats, we have a most complete stock of the most effective kinds, of cocoa, rubber, cork and linoleum.

The Linen Store is a most attractive place for tasteful housekeepers. The fresh crisp linens are doubly tempting at this season. Many beautiful sorts of table linens are shown—pure linen every thread, and there are many beautiful fancy linens displayed. Notably a new lot of Hungarian hand-embroidered centerpieces and scarfs. They are well worth a visit to look over.

Beautiful white stuffs are ready for the fancy shirt-waists that are being made. There are lace striped lawns, dotted Swiss muslins, white piques and French Embroidered Swiss muslin, prices range from 15c to $2.50 a yard.

There are very pretty plaid homespuns, selling at 40c, though well worth 50c. All wool and 38 inches wide, in 15 attractive designs. There are very handsome possibilities in these pretty stuffs, low as the price is.

The silk store is offering some rich white brocade satins and silks with satin stripes, cords and polka dots, all new and fresh, but selling at $1.25 a yard.

Here is an item for mothers of little tots of 2 to 4 years. About 200 Reefers in Red, Brown, Cadet Blue and Tan, good styles, trimmed with braid, worth $2 to $4.50, now marked $1.40 to $3.25.

The demand for Summer Underwear increases with every rise of the thermometer. There is splendid variety in every good sort ready in this store. Very good and very pretty combination suits for women, of white lisle thread, ribbed, handsomely trimmed, and finished with silk, at $1.50 a suit. Light weight plain merino vests and drawers, 75c each.

The Summer Home or Cottage will need Table Covers to give pleasing decorative effect. Some very pretty styles are shown in the rich Victoria velour, and there are some special prices. 2 yards square at $5, worth $7.50; 2x2½ yards at $7.50, worth $10. Also some French Velour Covers from $3.75 to $10, worth $5.50 to $15.

Some Early Spring Price Concessions on Fine Black Dress Stuffs

Sixty lines of the choicest imported Black Dress Goods receive new prices to-day, which are fifty cents to a dollar and a half below our prices of yesterday. And our regular prices were considerably less than usual askings because of orders placed before prices went up, thus doubling the reductions, which are most remarkable for the middle of April, just when wear-time is beginning.

It is an illustration of our policy to do decisive things early—to make reductions when you can profit most largely by them; and we will have clean stocks before you are through supplying summer outfits.

These are the very finest French fabrics, of the most stylish sorts, in magnificent variety of artistic weaves. The details tell just what:

Black Silk-and-wool Grenadines—

At $1.50, from $2—Silk-and-wool Mexican Mesh Grenadine.

At $1.50, from $2—Silk-and-wool Plaid Grenadine.

At $1.50, from $2.25—Valenciennes lace striped silk Gauze Grenadine.

At $1.75, from $2.25—Silk Figured Faille Striped Silk-and-wool Grenadine.

At $1.75, from $2.25—Silk-and-wool Crepon Plaid Gauze Grenadine.

At $2, from $3.50—Silk-and-wool Lace Striped Corded Gauze Grenadine.

At $2, from $2.50—Silk-and-wool Novelty Plaid Grenadine.

At $2.50, from $3—Silk-and-wool Crepon Striped Grenadine.

At $2.50, from $3—Crepon Figured Faille Striped Silk-and-wool Grenadine.

At $3, from $3.50—Silk-and-wool Crepon Plaid Gauze Grenadine.

At $3, from $3.50—Crepon Figured Striped Silk-and-wool Check Grenadine.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Black Silk-and-wool Grenadines—

At $3.50, from $4—Silk-and-wool Novelty Plaid Gauze Grenadine.

At $3.50, from $4—Silk-and-wool Plaid Gauze Grenadine.

Black Eoliennes and Voiles—

At $2, from $3—Brocaded hemstitched striped silk-and-wool Eolienne.

At $2, from $2.75—Silk-and-wool figured striped Eolienne.

At $2, from $2.50—Silk-and-wool corded Eolienne.

At $2.25, from $2.75—Silk-and-wool figured Eolienne.

At $1.75, from $2.25—Silk-and-wool Crepe de Chine.

At $2, from $3—Mohair fringed figured Voile.

At $2, from $2.50—Silk-and-wool corded Voile.

At $2, from $2.50—Silk-and-wool armure striped Voile.

At $2, from $2.50—Silk figured Faille striped Voile.

Black Eolienne and Voiles—

At $2.50, from $3—Silk-and-wool plaid camel's-hair Grenadine.

At $2, from $2.50—Drawn lace striped camel's-hair Grenadine.

Black Silk-and-wool Novelties and Crepons—

At $2.50, from $3—Silk-and-wool striped Crepon Etamine.

At $2.50, from $3—Silk-and-wool Crepon Epingle.

At $2.50, from $3—Silk-and-wool Matelasse Epingle.

At $2.75, from $3.50—Silk-and-wool Polka dot Crepon.

At $2.75, from $3.50—Silk-and-wool Crepon Velour.

At $3, from $4—Silk-and-Crepon Figured Cords.

At $3, from $3.50—Silk-and-wool Crepon Velour.

At $3, from $3.50—Silk-and-wool Bedford Cords.

Eton and Bolero Jackets

Of Black Silk

Effective, stylish, and not burdensome. This new gathering is much admired. The jackets are going to be in lively demand without doubt. And soon, too. We've collected a large assortment of them. All the prettiest styles that we could find. Prices begin at $10 for an attractive Eton jacket of excellent black taffeta. Other Etons at $12.50, and several styles at $15. Boleros as low as $15, —some exceptionally pretty and well-made garments at that price.

Other qualities—both Eton and bolero—up to $48.

Second floor, Broadway.

Going-Away Golf Capes

If you're going to travel any, own a golf cape, by all means. Own a good one and a stylish one while you're about it. You'll find assortment here of the pretty and practical garments from which a choice will not be difficult. A style all your own, if you wish. We have many styles made exclusively for us.

Cheviots and Montagnacs in handsome plaids, all double-faced, at $18 to $30 for imported kinds; at $6 to $15 for the domestic garments.

Second floor, Broadway.

About Interior Decoration

High-Class Wall Papers

An interesting feature among the recent ideas is the exquisite French panel style with floral borders and corners. This decoration was the vogue half a century ago. It's handsome enough to gain favor again—doubtless will. The collection, however, is unusually interesting throughout. We've brought from France, Germany and England many specimens of their most elegant productions. Gathered extensively, too, among America's best makers. There are silks and moires and damasks, and antique and modern tapestries, Florentine velvets, and so on in splendid assortment. Tastefulness in the selection everywhere, whether at 10c a roll or $20.

If there are improvements contemplated in city homes or country cottages write us. We'll send a competent man to advise and estimate on painting, paper hanging and interior decoration generally.

Third floor, Fourth avenue.

More Reduced-price Furniture

This time it's women's desks and dressing tables, parlor tables and hall benches. All excellent goods, in recent styles. Some have new prices but little more than half the regular value, others cut a full third—none reduced less than a fourth. The list:

Women's Desks—

Oak—$8, now $6 Oak—$10, now $7
Oak—$9, now $6 Oak—$11, now $8
Oak—$12, now $9

Dressing Tables—

Mahogany—$27, now $18
Birch— $29, now $18.50
Mahogany—$30, now $20
Mahogany—$40, now $25

Parlor Tables—

Mahogany—$15.50, now $8
Mahogany—$30, now $20
Mahogany—$40, now $25
Mahogany—$45, now $22.50
Mahogany—$45, now $30

Hall Benches—

Oak—$14, now $8 Oak—$48, now $25
Oak—$17, now $14 Oak—$65, now $35
Burnt Wood—$70, now $35

Fourth Floor.

Boys' Clothing---Seasonable, Reasonable

We don't know of a clothing store anywhere that takes more pains with its boys' stocks than we do. The boy must be pleased with the general looks of the clothing—the parent must be satisfied with its durability and the price. And all three—style, worthiness and cheapness—go ever hand-in-hand in this Boys' Clothing Store. Here is corroborative testimony:

$3.85—Double-breasted jacket suits of all-wool blue cheviot; extra trousers with each suit; sizes 7 to 16 years.

$5 to $10—Vest-jacket suits—the most popular of the season. Of fancy cheviots and blue serges. 8 to 16 years.

$5.50—Sailor suits of blue serge; some have plain collars with silk stars; others with 9 rows of silk soutache, white or black; extra trousers with each suit. 3 to 12 years.

$7.50—Russian blouse suits; of serge, in blue, brown, light blue; with extra white collars. 2½ to 7 years.

An especially good value in boys' top coats. Of covert cloth, Oxford gray cheviot and blue serge. Values up to $5. 200 to close at $3. 3 to 16 years.

Boys' all-wool knee trousers of fancy cheviots —65c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some Notable Shoe Offers

And Word of Some Notable Shoes

We have made some space changes in the Fifth floor shoe store, and are having a clean-up sale to-day. The occasion will mean large savings for some hundreds of shoe buyers.

Men's $3 and $3.50 Shoes at $1 pair—

Balance of several lots from the bargain store—tan and black shoes marred a little by handling, but perfect in wearing quality. 477 pairs in sizes 7 to 10 mostly, but a few of the other sizes.

Fifth floor.

Children's $1, $1.50 Shoes at 50c pair.

Black kid and box calf; fine, well-made, sturdy shoes, at half their cost to make. Only 565 pairs.

Men's and Women's 75c House Slippers at 25c—

Velour tops with carpet soles; vamps and backs; red and green patterns; sizes 3 to 10.

This word of the regular lines of splendid spring shoes:

Women's patent leather Oxford ties at $3, $4 and $5.

Women's tan Russia calf welted Oxford, at $3 and $4.

Women's tan buckskin Oxford with extra thick rubber sole—for steamer wear, tennis or golf; $3.

White canvas Oxford with tip of same; easy to clean and just the thing for Summer gowns; $1.75.

Black kid Oxford with plain common-sense toes; $2 and $3.

Lounging slippers, of tan, red and black kid and natural linen, with medium heel and buckle; $1.35.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Men's Leather Goods This refers to that class of leather goods that men carry in their pockets—cases for cigars, for cigarettes, for matches, for cards and bill folds and pocket-books. The newest of everything of course,—novelties in all the leathers. The assortment is large—the prices small.

Bill folds, all leather, at 25c.

Bill folds, of pigskin and morocco, at 45c; and of seal with pockets at small price.

Bill folds, of alligator and seal at $1 to $1.75.

Card cases, of grain seal, alligator and pigskin at 50c to $3.75.

Cigar cases of genuine Russia leather at $1.

Cigarette cases of Russia leather at $1.25.

Match cases, various leathers, 35c to 75c.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Various Toilet Articles Here's a lot of brushes, ebonoid, with sterling silver shields. Military brushes, cloth, hair, and complexion brushes. 50c each for either kind. And here, some needfuls for the traveler, all at a half dollar each. Tooth powder bottles, soap bottles, perfume bottles, all with nickel tops. Then a group of bath-room accessories: Soap holders at 40c, tooth-powder boxes at 50c, brush racks at 85c and soap and sponge racks, combined, at $1.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Nut Butter Gems

Another new Candy is ready to-day—never made before. The best hand-shelled, hand-picked shell-barks, walnuts, almonds, and other nuts are ground up, and boiled with pure sugar and butter, to a clear candy and flavored with chocolate and vanilla. A delightful confection.

20c a pound

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Wm Vogel & Son

Seen Them?

It is the unanimous opinion of those who have that this offering is the Overcoat Occasion of the year. It means your choice of a lot of

Spring Overcoats

AT

$12.50 value $16.

You can make your selection from Grays, Oxfords, Tans, Coverts, and Blacks in the new Raglan,—Short Box Coat—or Regular Spring Overcoat styles. All cut in this season's latest smart Spring designs and thoroughly well-tailored.
Every garment in this offering is a full $16 value.

Broadway cor. Houston Street.
Store Open Saturday Till 9 P. M.

To Women

As a physical need, when recommended, we offer for the use of women

Hunter Baltimore Rye

The Purest Type of the Purest Whiskey

Because It Is the Purest Tonical Stimulant.

Endorsed by Leading Physicians.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

Nerves Make the Man

Strong, steady nerves are essential to good health and enjoyment of life. Without strong nerves you are sure to fall in the battle of life. Their is a food for the nerves that has been made for over fifty years, and is known from one end of the world to the other—Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. It feeds and nourishes the nerves, makes them strong and healthy. If you are in an unnerved, run-down condition, try

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

It's health-giving, strengthening properties will be felt at once in new blood, increased vigor and a general strengthening of the system.

Johann Hoff's brings good appetite, cures dyspepsia and makes flesh and blood.
Don't be misled by the cheap, so-called malt extracts offered by dealers for the sake of a few cents extra profit. They are absolutely worthless. Get the genuine Johann Hoff's and you will not be disappointed.

PROF. KOCH'S LYMPH
INHALATION CURES
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION.
Call for free examination and booklet at
DR. KOCH'S SANITARIUM, 119 WEST 22D ST., next to EHRICH'S.
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Established 1875. Telephone 306 Columbus.
Altering and Relaying.
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EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.

"BAD EMS"

GERMANY, STATION OF THE NASSAU R. R., NEAR COBLENZ.
ALKALI SALT THERMAL WATERS
22-40 DEGREES R.

Old renowned international watering place connected by mountain railroad with mountain resort "Hohenmalberg." Season begins May 1st. Remedies: Spring and water cure, Inhalations, Electricity, Pneumatic Cabinets, Massage, cold water treatment, walking cure, cow and goat milk, whey. Diseases which are curable at Bath Ems: Chronic catarrh of the nose, throat, larynx, trachea, and its branches, of the stomach, intestinal canal and gall; also catarrhs which very frequently remain after an attack of Influenza, Grip, whooping cough, and inflammation of the lungs. A pre-eminent cure are the Emser Springs for several female diseases. Prospectus can be obtained through "The Kurcommission."
Entertainments: Conversation, reading, and play rooms, theatres, concerts 3 times daily; dancing, boating, hunting, fishing. Leading meeting place of tourists visiting Lahn, Rhine, and Mosel. SEASON BEGINS MAY 1ST.
St. R. C.

BADGASTEIN

The strongest Alpine thermal waters of Europe, with 18 springs of 39 deg. R. (equal to 120 deg. F.); maximum temperature in the midst of the most magnificent Alpine and glacier region in the Dukedom of Salzburg, and used with great success in disorders of the nervous system, of local or general nature, particularly neuralgia, furthermore in GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISORDERS of the bladder and kidneys, and in exhaustion of the nervous system (marasmus senilis) and convalescence after severe illness. Comfortable lodgings in 56 hotels and lodging-houses. Baths in all houses. Season from May 1 to September 30; before middle of June and after middle of August prices are greatly reduced. For particulars address the Cur-commission, Badgastein, Austria. Prospectus gratis. Shipment of Thermal waters by Heinrich Mattoni, Vienna.

GASTEIN SPA (AUSTRIA),
HOTEL STRAUBINGER WITH DEPENDANCE AUSTRIA.
In the centre of the city; beautiful situation; 220 elegant furn. salons and bedrooms; lift, electr. light; baths from the celebrated Gastein Thermal Spring; greatest comfort; moderate prices.

FORAKER MEASURE PASSED

Senate Adopts Porto Rican Administration Resolution.

FOR AD INTERIM OFFICERS

Mr. Bacon Raises Question Whether Army Officers in the Island Draw Pay as Civil Officials Also.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Foraker resolution providing for the administration of civil affairs in Porto Rico pending the appointment of permanent officials under the recently passed Porto Rico law was passed by the Senate to-day.

The resolution created considerable friendly discussion. After Mr. Foraker had answered a few questions as to the operation of the measure, Mr. Chandler expressed the hope that Senators would introduce resolutions of inquiry if they desired information and permit the pending resolution to pass.

In response to this thrust, Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) made a characteristic speech. After adverting to what he said was Mr. Chandler's effort at all times to rush measures through the Senate, he drew a picture of the inauguration of Gov. Allen of Porto Rico on May 1.

"We are," said he, "to have a grand pageant on May 1, when the new Governor is to be inaugurated. This inauguration is to take place with the greatest ceremony ever seen in any part of the United States. I imagine that the purpose of this display is to impress the islanders with the grandeur and greatness if the United States, as well as to impress the people of the United States with the new policy of imperialism by which an American pro-Consul is to take possession of the island.

"After a while, of course, we will have another Governor sent to the Philippines, and he will be of so much greater importance than the Governor of the little island of Porto Rico that I suppose he must have the navy escort him across the Pacific; and must have umbrellas held over him, like the Bey of Algiers and the Sultan of Morocco. We will have him attended by our subject Princes in the Sulu archipelago, with Mohammedan body guards and all that sort of thing. If that is the purpose of keeping these army officers in Porto Rico, I will interpose no obstacle to the passage of the resolution."

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) inquired whether United States army officers were in receipt of salaries as civil officials in addition to their pay as army officers.

Mr. Foraker replied that the army officers were prohibited by law from accepting such additional pay.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) thought Mr. Bacon's statement was very important. If it were true Congress ought to know it. He therefore suggested that Mr. Bacon offer a resolution of inquiry as to the subject.

Mr. Bacon, in the course of some remarks said he had understood it to be the purpose of the leaders of the dominant party in Congress to adjourn early in June. In view of this fact he thought it inadvisable that the limit of the tenure of office of temporary officials should be so far removed as Aug. 1, as al. these officers would have to be confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Foraker expressed the opinion that most of the appointments at least would be made before the adjournment of Congress.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) after expressing his obligation to Mr. Bacon for informing the Senate when Congress would adjourn, was about to proceed when he was interrupted by Mr. Bacon, who explained that his information came from the newspapers, which stated that the leaders of the dominant party had been informed by the President of his desire for an early adjournment.

Mr. Platt replied with some heat that he was not aware that the President expressed his desires through the newspapers.

"I think I ought to say," said Mr. Platt, "that whatever the President may think about the wisdom of an early adjournment, with due regard to the business of the country, so far as I know the views of Senators, they are all in favor of an early adjournment, and I think, so far as I know the sentiment of the country, that the people will be glad to have us adjourn even before June."

"I think the Senator is entirely correct," said Mr. Bacon. "Nothing can be done at this session of Congress except by the dominant party, and the less work it does the better. And the sooner we adjourn without doing any more of that work the greater the gratification of the country will be." [Laughter.]

"I think, on the contrary," said Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) "that the country expects us to remain here to do whatever is necessary and important."

After one or two unsuccessful efforts had been made to amend the measure it was passed without division.

TO RETIRE PORTO RICAN MONEY

Arrangements Completed to Substitute American Currency.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Treasury Department has completed the arrangements for the retirement of Porto Rican money and the substitution of American currency. James A. Sample, the Chief of the Issue Division of Treasurer Roberts's office, and W. P. Watson of New York, an expert accountant, have been selected to go to Porto Rico to make the exchange. Mr. Watson was appointed Auditor of Customs for Cuba when the United States took charge there, and remained in that work until his health failed. He has now recovered and has accepted the appointment offered him.

The work is to be done under the Porto Rican bill recently passed by Congress, which provides for the retirement of the Porto Rican peso and all other money on the island and the exchange therefor of American money.

It is estimated that there are 10,000,000 pieces of silver and other metallic currency in the island and now in circulation. These pieces are worth 5,000,000 pesos. Congress has decided that the exchange shall be made on the basis of 60 cents for the peso. About $3,000,000 of American money will therefore be required to take up all the minor money in Puerto Rico. The first shipment of American money will be made to the island between now and May 1. Mr. Sample and Mr. Watson will go the last of this week or the first of next. The money which will be used in making the exchange will be taken to Porto Rico in an army transport, and the Porto Rican money will be brought back here and recoined as it is taken up.

The exchange will be made largely through the Porto Rican banking and business institutions. It will be a long time before all of the Porto Rican money is turned in, but the bulk of it probably will go out of circulation within a few months.

Treasurer Roberts says he will send gold, silver certificates, and subsidiary coins to Porto Rico to replace the pesos and other coins. The silver certificate is the only form of United States currency which will be used at present in the island. The amount of each kind of money to be sent at once is as follows: Minor coin, $15,000; subsidiary silver, $60,000; silver certificates, $200,000, and gold coin, $165,000, making $500,000 in all.

PORTO RICAN COURT MEASURES.

No Provision for Sessions of Provisional Court After May 1.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 19.—At a meeting to-day of the members of the bar of the Provisional Court it was decided to draft and submit to President McKinley resolutions recommending legislation continuing the powers of the Provisional Court until the establishment of the new courts and also recommending that the new courts should convene within thirty days after their creation.

The meeting also decided to recommend the retention of the present court officials.

The Foraker Law provides for the termination of the Provisional Court on May 1, but does not provide for sessions of its successor until October. No provision has been made for the interval.

The resolutions will be submitted to Gen. Davis for approval.

To Push Porto Rican Census.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Gen. Sanger hopes to be able to have the census returns from Porto Rico complete by October next, in which case the erection there of municipal government by popular vote can be effected before next Winter.

TO REPEAL THE WAR TAX LAW.

Representative Levy Explains the Bill He Has Introduced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Representative Jefferson M. Levy, who some time ago introduced a bill to reduce the internal revenue taxes, to-day introduced another to repeal the entire war tax of 1898. Regarding his reasons for proposing this substitute, Mr. Levy said:

"When I introduced my original bill to reduce war taxes—H. R. 8,490—I called attention to the fact, which was not generally admitted at that time, that the surplus from this form of taxation would amount to at least $72,000,000, and by my bill I sought to reduce it by about $60,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury contended that the surplus would not amount to more than $40,000,000, or as he put it, between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000, but when I had carefully computed the actual and possible income from internal revenue sources I came to the conclusion that his estimate was entirely too low. Now, the statement of the Treasury Department on April 16 shows the available cash balance in the Treasury to be $151,000,000, and the excess of receipts over expenditures for the fiscal year $56,224,314 to date; internal revenue receipts have increased more than $20,000,000 for the current fiscal year, while customs receipts have increased $26,879,546.78.

"Government expenditures, on the other hand, have decreased nearly $100,000,000. This condition of the Treasury surplus recalls the stringency of last Fall, which was due to the accumulation of a vast surplus in the Treasury, as I pointed out at that time. It is a condition which calls for prompt relief, and members of both parties, as well as the Secretary of the Treasury, should take immediate steps to relieve the Government of this burdensome surplus and the people of the burdensome tax which is responsible for it.

"If it were not for the fact that large disbursements are being made on account of the refunding plan, the same disastrous result would follow this accumulation of the people's money. The Secretary of the Treasury cannot go on indefinitely purchasing bonds. Posterity must take care of this debt. The people of to-day are building for our descendants such a Nation as the world never dreamed of. We are laying the foundation for a lasting and wonderful prosperity, which will be the wonder of all countries. Posterity can take care of any debt we might accumulate, and would gladly do it for the heritage we will leave.

"When I introduced my original bill, I did not seek to repeal all of these stamp war taxes, because I did not think the surpus would amount to so much within one year. But now I introduce a bill to repeal all of the stamp taxes increased or levied by the war revenue bill, and I think the condition of the Treasury warrants such a bill.

"There is another item of revenue which will eventually come to our Treasury, or, rather, I should call it a return of money loaned for a special occasion. I refer to the money expended by this Government in securing for Cuba a gorious independence. I believe that Cuba, when her revenues increase, will be eager to repay the United States for the vast sum expended in her behalf.

"I am sure no member on the Democratic side of the House would obstruct or object to the immediate consideration of a bill to reduce these taxes."

TAX ON EXPRESS SHIPMENTS.

Merchants' Association Sends a Protest to Washington.

Aroused by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, rendered by Justice White, in the matter of the stamp tax on express shipments, the Merchants' Association of New York has sent to Sereno E. Payne, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, at Washington, a memorial address recommending that the stamp taxes on express shipments, railroad and steamship shipments, and telegrams be abolished. In any event, it is contended, the tax on express shipments should be removed from the shipper, on whom it had been placed by the decision of Justice White, and placed on the express companies. The address says, in part:

The people of the United States are now subject to needless war taxes which are unevenly distributed, inequitable, oppressive, and destructive to certain classes. This is especially true of the tax on transportation and particularly of transportation by express companies. This tax, which is now added to the already excessive express charges, sometimes equaling the value of the goods, frequently destroys the profit of the merchant and, instead of its being paid by the express companies, as Congress intended it should be, it is paid by the shippers, who are compelled in many cases to send goods by express.

The rates of these companies are not subject to public control like those of railroad and steamship lines, but are arbitrary and unfair. This is due to the fact that the express service is performed by a few corporations or joint stock associations who hold a monopoly of rapid transportation for merchandise by virtue of exclusive contracts with certain railroads and a mutual agreement for a division of territory. Such an unrestrained monopoly, exercising quasi public functions, should not be permitted to escape its due share of taxation and thereby increase the already burdensome charges on the shipper.

But the amount of the tax on express shipments is in itself disproportionate to the money value of the service or commodity, and therefore unjust. If continued at all this tax should be at least considerably reduced. Furthermore, it should be removed from the shoulders of the shipper and it should be imposed upon the express companies in a lump sum, which should bear a reasonable relation to their earnings or capital. If it were to remain to the present extent it would be as unjust to the express companies as it now is to the shipper.

For Redemption of Spoiled Stamps.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A bill passed the Senate to-day authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to redeem or make allowance for internal revenue stamps. In brief, the measure provides: "That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may, upon receipt of satisfactory evidence of the facts, make allowance for or redeem such of the stamps issued under authority of law, to denote the payment of any internal revenue tax, as may have been spoiled, destroyed, or rendered useless or unfit for the purpose intended, or for which the owner may have no use, or which through mistake may have been improperly or unnecessarily used, or where the rates or duties represented thereby have been excessive in amount, paid in error, or in any manner wrongfully collected."

For Repeal of War Tax on Drugs.

The drug trade section of the Board of Trade and Transportation held its regular monthly meeting yesterday. Thomas F. Main, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, reported that the committee obtained a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress on April 17, upon the bill introduced by Congressman Boutell of Illinois to repeal the stamp tax on medicinal preparations, perfumery, etc. Resolutions were adopted calling upon Congress to immediately repeal the tax, on the ground that it is signally oppressive upon the drug trade.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The President to-day nominated Postmasters as follows:

CONNECTICUT—Hiram Jelliffe, Saugatuck.
NEW YORK—James S. Merritt, Port Chester; C. M. Alvord, Livonia; J. H. McGrath, New Lebanon; E. A. Cowles, Patchogue; O. H. Tuthill, Rockville Centre; Anna V. T. Smith, Bronxville; Francis Worden, Coxsackie.

Congressional Nominations.

Ohio.—Seventh District.—Thomas B. Kyle, (Rep.) Thirteenth District—D. W. Locke, (Rep.)
Missouri.—Fifteenth District—M. E. Benton, (Dem.)

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill to provide for the construction of a revenue cutter at Philadelphia at a cost of $50,000.

The Senate yesterday passed the joint resolution authorizing the exhibit of Government relics at the New York Printing Expositicn.

Mr. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts offered in the House yesterday a resolution to appropriate $50,000 for a monument in Washington to the "embattled farmers" who resisted the British at Concord, in the first battle of the Revolution. The resolution was referred.

A bill relating to the allowance of exceptions was passed by the Senate yesterday. The bill recently passed the House. It amends Section 953 of the Revised Statutes so as to provide that in case of the death or disability of the trial Judge in any cause, his successor may hear and pass upon motions for a new trial and allow and sign bills of exceptions. The bill is intended to remedy a defect in the law pointed out recently by the Supreme Court, which held that a Judge who did not preside at a trial could not perform these functions, thus often preventing the review of causes by a higher court.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

HOUSE DEBATES NAVAL BILL

Appropriation for Island Surveys Cut Down to $10,000.

ABILITY OF NAVAL OFFICERS

Mr. Cannon Says, as Regards Civil Duties, They Are "Most Incompetent and the Most Expensive."

WASHINGTON, April. 19.—When the House resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill to-day a point of order raised by Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, was pending against the appropriation of $350,000 for the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Decision upon it was waived temporarily, and the section relating to ocean and lake surveys, which was passed over yesterday, was taken up under an arrangement for an hour's debate on each side.

Mr. Cannon offered as an amendment to the section (which appropriated $100,000 for surveys of the Island of Guam, Hawaii, Philippines, Porto Rico, and Cuba and charting the obstructions of the great lakes) a simple provision appropriating $10,000 for continuing ocean surveys.

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) advocated the amendment. He pointed out that the proposition in the bill was designed to create a rival of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Navy Department. The navy had sought many times to control it. Commissions had been appointed. All had reported against it. To place a portion of the work under the control of the military, he said, would be the first step in the wrong direction, and should be resisted to the end. To yield would be to incur the first danger of militarism, so much dreaded.

Coast survey work, he said, properly belonged to the sphere of civil life. He cited the case of the Naval Observatory to prove that there was not proper administration of scientific work under naval officers. He contrasted the cost of the work at the Greenwich and Harvard Observatories with that at the Naval Observatory in Washington. The work of the Naval Observatory was, he said, the laughing stock of the scientific world. Every man to his own trade.

Mr. Foss (Rep., Ill.,) replied that it was not the purpose of the committee to abolish the Coast and Geodetic Survey, but simply to confine it to the jurisdiction originally given to it under the Revised Statutes. He contended that the navy, from the days of John Paul Jones, had always conducted the ocean surveys. The right of the navy to make ocean surveys and surveys of the islands of the sea had never been disputed hitherto. The survey of the harbor at Guam had already been made under the direction of the Navy Department. A vessel had been at work along the coast of Porto Rico. Several small vessels were engaged in the work in the Philippines. Why should not the ships on these stations do the work?

Mr. Corliss (Rep., Mich.,) interrupted to say that the Navy for ten years had been duplicating the work of the War Department on the Great Lakes.

Mr. Foss said that he was not so much concerned with the Great Lakes as he was with the waters of the islands of the seas where American officers were compelled to take big battleships and be responsible for their safety. Was it fair to hold officers responsible for ships sailing over seas by civilians? Every foreign navy in the world made its own surveys.

A lively debate followed. Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.,) supported the amendment. Mr. Littlefield (Rep., Me.,) opposed it in a vigorous speech, in which he eulogized the navy and rebuked Mr. Moody for ridiculing the word of Naval Officers at the Naval Observatory. Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) also opposed the amendment, arguing that the proposed surveys should be made by the navy, not by a semi-political bureau like the Coast and Geodetic Survey. He poked fun at the Superintendent of the Survey, who, he said, flew his own flag while afloat like a flag officer of the navy. He read a letter from a man now in the Survey who had served twenty years at sea. The letter described the work as "pie."

Mr. Cannon concluded the debate in favor of the amendment. The officers of the navy were educated to fight, he said, not to perform civil duties. "In the performance of civil duties," he continued with great emphasis, "they are the most incompetent and the most expensive." In the burst of applause that followed this utterance some one cried out something about "Dewey."

"Oh, I am not talking politics," responded Mr. Cannon. "I am talking dollars and cents and an efficient Survey. I am a great admirer of Admiral Dewey and all the other officers and men who served in the Spanish war. I love them so well that when I see men trying to set them to work at something at which they cannot sustain themselves I call a halt." [Laughter and applause.]

After a protracted debate under the five-minute rule, in which many members on both sides participated, Mr. Cannon's amendment was adopted—91 to 40.

The Chair then overruled the point of order pending against the appropriation of $350,000 for the new Naval Academy at Annapolis. Mr. Cannon thereupon moved an amendment to limit the total cost of the proposed improvements at Annapolis (including the money already expended and appropriated in this bill) to $6,000,000.

Mr. Mudd (Rep., Md.,) reserved a point of order against the amendment. Mr. Cannon said he had been informed that the architects' plans for the improvement complete involved a total expenditure of $12,000,000. The cadet barracks, which were to house 245 boys, were to cost $2,500,000. This was beyond all reasons, he said, and he modified his amendment to provide also for the reduction of the limit of cost of the cadet barracks from $2,500,000 to $1,000,000.

Mr. Mudd defended the proposed improvements at Annapolis. The navy wants to grow. There would be more cadets at the academy, and it was proper that the institution should be worthy of the great service into which the young men were to graduate.

Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.,) supported the amendment and assailed the extravagance of the committee.

Mr. Dayton (Rep., West Va.,) defended the committee. He said the House was responsible for the great expenditure proposed at Annapolis. Congress had embarked upon the project, and if it was to be carried out the appropriation in the bill must stand. The committee had not approved of the original project. In the course of his remarks Mr. Dayton said the architect, if he received 5 per cent. of the cost of the buildings, would get between $700,000 and $800,000.

After considerable debate, Mr. Cannon offered a substitute for his original amendment to appropriate $350,000 for the cadet barracks, providing that before any money was expended plans should be submitted and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, which would keep the cost of the whole improvement within $6,000,000, including the $1,200,000 already appropriated, and the sum carried by the bill. The substitute was agreed to, 76 to 44. Mr. Mudd gave notice that he would demand a separate vote on the amendment in the House.

Without completing the bill the committee rose.

THE ALASKAN CODE BILL.

Debate in the Senate—United States Army Officer Accused.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Senate to-day gave a portion of its time to the Alaskan Code bill, the pending question being the Hansbrough alien miners' amendment.

Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) in charge of the measure, replied to the speech of Mr. Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) delivered yesterday, in which the Colorado Senator denounced the men who had jumped the claims originally located by some Laps, Swedes, Norwegians, and Finns.

Mr. Carter maintained that mere denunciation of the men was not sufficient to destroy their rights. The injured parties ought to be permitted to go into the courts to contest legally for their claims. Mr. Carter read a petition from the "Law and Order League" of the Cape Nome district, in which serious charges were made against the United States Army officer in command of the district—charges which indicated that he was personally interested in the claims located by the so-called aliens.

Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah,) asked if it were not a fact that this United States Army officer had dispersed at the point of the bayonet a regularly organized miners' meeting in the Cape Nome District.

Mr. Carter replied that he had been informed that soldiers of the United States had dispersed a meeting of American citizens called together to make rules and regulations for the government of mining in the district. And subsequently, he said, some of these men had been taken to St. Michaels and lodged in jail.

"That this action of the United States Army will be subject to a rigid investigation there can be no doubt," said Mr. Carter, "and the investigation must be searching and thorough. The facts will out in time, and if guilt exists, the guilty man may well begin to tremble now."

Mr. Carter offered a substitute for Mr. Hansbrough's amendment, and delivered a speech in support of it. The substitute follows:

That nothing in this act contained shall be constructed as changing the existing mining laws of the United States, but in any suit, action, or proceeding hereafter commenced involving the validity of an unpatented mining location on the public domain, any party alleging an interest in the subject matter may put the competency of the locator in issue and the court shall determine whether the locator was a citizen or had declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States at the time the location was made.

This amendment, Mr. Carter said, was fair and just. The opposition to it was not from the miners of ice-bound Alaska, who were not represented in the Capitol, but from the band of speculators who had rounded up all the claims they could get hold of and were represented by a lobby in Washington. "I am for the American miner," Mr. Carter declared, "and believe he should be given precedence in the location of mining claims over the aliens who do not even declare their intention of becoming American citizens. That is all there is to my amendment."

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) opposed the amendment, and declared that the charges made against an army officer could have nothing whatever to do with the question at issue. As to the amendment offered by Mr. Carter, he said, it would affect, not only people in Alaska, but, because of its wording, might also greatly injure the American miners now operating in Canada. The proposition of the amendment, in his opinion, was abhorrent to every fair-minded man. It was retroactive legislation affecting the rights of people throughout Alaska. It was a proposed change of existing law, as the Supreme Court had held that only the Government of the United States could call into question the citizenship of a locator of a mine. Mr. Spooner pointed out that the suits now pending could be easily dismissed and again instituted, thus enabling an individual to call into question the citizenship of a mine locator.

As Mr. Carter admitted that his amendment would apply to all the Territories of the United States, Mr. Spooner challenged its right to be put upon a civil code bill for Alaska, where, he declared, it had no business. He maintained that the rights of the original locators of claims in the Cape Nome district ought to be determined, not by Congress, but by the courts acting under the law as it existed when the rights were acquired.

Mr. Tilman (Dem., S. C.,) urged Congress to take no action that might deter the Finns from leaving Russia and settling in Alaska, thus affording a good population for the district.

The bill was then laid aside.

CLARK AND QUAY CASES.

Committee Report in Former Not Ready—Quay's Probable Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate was confidently expected to report to-day its findings in the Montana case, but did not do so. It is learned that the report as completed was not regarded as pointed enough in many particulars, and that a sub-committee was requested to supply the deficiencies complained of.

It is now asserted that it will be finished and submitted before Tuesday next. The persons who are interested in the Pennsylvania case, and who hoped to see Mr. Clark vote to seat Mr. Quay, have dropped Mr. Clark's vote from their canvass. This is accepted by the men who are following the fortunes of Mr. Quay as indicating a belief that Clark will be unseated as soon as the report against him is presented, and that he will not have any ground for complaining that he was not properly rejected because he was not unseated by a two-thirds vote.

The Quay people insist that Mr. Quay will be given his seat by a majority of from three to five.

TO PENSION GEN. LONGSTREET.

Bill Introduced Does Not Mention His Confederate Services.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Senator Gallinger, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Pensions, to-day introduced a bill in the Senate granting a pension of $50 a month to Gen. Longstreet.

The bill gives the General's service as that of Major in the Eighth United States Infantry during the Mexican war and makes no reference to his connection with the Confederacy.

WILL CARRY AID TO INDIA.

Navy Department Secures Ship to Take Supplies for Famine Victims.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Navy Department has secured a five-thousand-ton steamer to carry the wheat and other food supplies collected by charitable organizations in New York to the plague and famine sufferers in India. Secretary Long was informed by telegraph to-day by Pay Director Denniston that he had found a suitable vessel, and replied as follows:

"Close option at the lump sum of $40,000 if The Christian Herald approves, subject to inspection under the commandant, (of the New York Navy Yard,) with whom I will communicate. Department trusts donors will fill the vessel to her full capacity."

The last sentence was added because the stores collected at New York are not sufficient to exhaust the capacity of the ship.

NAVAL PROGRAMME AT NEWPORT.

North Atlantic Squadron to Attend During War College Sessions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 19.—Word comes from Washington that Newport is to be a centre of naval importance during the coming Summer, and the plans of the Navy Department, although not fully matured, are well enough advanced to give an outline of the naval programme so far as Newport is concerned.

The North Atlantic squadron will come here during June to allow the officers to attend the sessions at the war college, which will begin during the latter part of that month with a large class from the navy, six officers from the army, two from the revenue marine service, and probably two officers of foreign navies.

The fleet will put to practical tests some of the problems of defense which have been prepared at the war college during the Winter and Spring by the President, Capt. C. H. Stockton, and the faculty. The war in South Africa and the defenses of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts will be among the subjects, and some of the leading specialists in this country will be heard, including Capt. Mahan.

The torpedo flotilla is to be sent here, and a class of officers will have a practical course in torpedo and torpedo-boat work, with the co-operation of the North Atlantic squadron. The course will cover all branches of the work, including attacks upon the fleet at night with torpedo-boats and attacks on the torpedo station at night, the station being defended by a searchlight.

A large class of seamen gunners will be detailed for similar instruction. The men of the fleet will be enabled to carry on a complete routine of harbor drills and landing parties.

During the session of the war college the officers from Fort Adams, when their duties will permit, will attend.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. George W. Van Deusen, Seventh Artillery, will report at the headquarters of the army for assignment to temporary duty.

The retirement from active service, April 18, of Capt. Stephen O'Connor, Twenty-third Infantry, upon his own application, after over thirty years' service, is announced.

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. Alexander D. Schenck, (Second Artillery,) Capt. Cassius E. Gillette, (Corps of Engineers,) and First Lieut. John L. Hayden, (First Artillery,) will meet at Fort Screven, Ga., April 26, for the purpose of reporting upon and making recommendation in regard to the acquisition of certain additional land at that post as a site for officers' quarters.

Navy.

W. J. Manion is commissioned Lieutenant (J. G.)

Ensign R. Z. Johnston, Jr., is detached from the Oregon and ordered home.

Insane Patient Escapes.

Michael Cummings escaped from the insane asylum at Ward's Island on Wednesday night by climbing out of a window on the first floor. He was last seen going toward the East River, and it is not known whether he attempted to swim across the river or is in hiding upon the island. Cummings was a trusty, his condition having improved so much that it was expected he would be discharged within a week. Previous to his confinement he was employed on a brick barge plying between this city and Haverstraw.

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TUMULT AT BARGE OFFICE

Eager Relatives of Immigrants Harshly Treated by Police.

Men and Women Who Passed the Curb to Embrace the Newcomers Beaten and Flung Back.

After the arrival yesterday of the steamship Teutonic, with more than 1,000 immigrants aboard, there was a continuous scene of tumult about the Barge Office until late in the afternoon. Several hours before midday a crowd of relatives and friends of the newcomers began to assemble, and numbered 800 or 900 persons by 3 o'clock. There were people of many nationalities—French, Irish, Italians, Germans, and swarthy Orientals. Three police officers were kept busy restraining the crowd, for whenever a new face appeared in the Barge Office door two or three men and women would rush forward and attempt to embrace its owner.

The policemen's way of keeping order was not marked by sympathy and gentleness. They marched up and down the sidewalk, along some parts of which ropes were drawn above the curb, and the throng of people who were on the lookout for their friends were prohibited from passing beyond the edge of the gutter. Every time any one attempted to pass that limit the officers pushed him back. If two or three rushed forward at once they were lashed violently with small canes.

Each policeman had one of these canes. Once a young Italian, rushing forward and kissing a male relative who was issuing from the Barge Office, found himself suddenly flying through the air over a pile of rubbish that lay in the gutter. One of the policemen had hurled him over bodily. Another eager man was beaten harshly while attempting to reach some friend on the sidewalk. In numerous other cases men who pushed over the line were whipped severely, receiving sometimes as many as ten blows of the policeman's cane.

Harsh treatment was not confined to the male members of the crowd. One of the three policemen, weighing nearly 200 pounds, rushed into a woman to force her back into the middle of the street. She would have fallen to the ground, but was caught in the arms of a man behind her. Other women received similar treatment.

The intensity of the crowd was about the same all the afternoon. Not fifteen minutes elapsed at any time without some commotion, always ending in blows for the men and rough knocks for the women. Most of the people who were subjected to "punishment," as one policeman called it, made no resistance. A large proportion of them evidently could not speak English. Occasionally, however, some man who was more spirited than the rest rebelled, with the result that he was beaten more than ever. But in no case did such resistance entail a trip to the police station.

TEACHERS' SALARIES BILL.

School Board Contradicts Statements Made to Governor.

ALBANY, April 19.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day stated that he had received a communication from the School Board of New York City stating that under the Davis Teachers' Salary bill the salaries of the New York school teachers will be raised to the amount asked for by the School Board under the provisions of the Ahearn law.

This is in contradiction to statements made at the hearing given on the bill last week.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, April 19.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day signed the following new laws:

Mr. WEEKES—Providing for an additional Justice of the City Court of New York City and additional attendants.

Senator ELSBERG—To secure equal rights to colored children in the public schools, and abolishing separate schools.

Senator FORD—Making it a misdemeanor to manufacture gunpowder or any other explosive in a dwelling house.

Senator WILCOX—Authorizing the State Superintendent of Prisons to index and classify the Bertillon system.

Mr. DE GRAW—Amending the tax law so as to provide that every foreign banker doing business in the State shall pay an annual tax to the Treasurer of 5 per cent. on the amount of interest earned on money loaned.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Appointing Public Administrators in counties where the office of County Treasurer has been abolished.

Mr. RIERDON—Making it a misdemeanor for any unauthorized person to wear badges of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States or the badge of Spanish war veterans.

Mr. STEVENSON—Giving clerks of the Surrogates' Courts the right to administer oaths and take affidavits the same as County Judges

Mr. ELLIS—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the service of summonses in Justices' courts.

Senator GRADY—Amending the law providing for the establishment of a Court House for the use of the First Appellate Division by outlining the jurisdiction of the court over the building, naming the attendants and their salaries, and fixing the salaries of the attendants in the Law Library.

Post Office Thief Confesses.

John J. Lyng yesterday confessed to Commissioner Shields that he was guilty of robbing the mails. Lyng lives at 442 Ninth Avenue, and has been employed in the Second Division of the General Post Office for three years. A number of downtown jewelers have for the past six weeks been complaining that valuable parcels mailed by them have failed to reach the persons to whom they were addressed. An investigation of the complaints resulted in the arrest of Lyng. He waived examination, and was committed to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $2,500 bail.

Lakewood Hotel Will Close May 1.

Owing to the large number of requests from guests and intending visitors, Gen. Wentworth has decided to keep the Lakewood Hotel open until May 1, a week longer than the date of closing originally set.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

N. Y. CENTRAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Track Extension and New Switch System at the Terminal in This City.

Among the many improvements which are being made by the New York Central Railroad are the extension of its tracks in Grand Central Station and the installation of an electro-pneumatic switch and signal system. The extension of the tracks at the north end of the trainshed in Grand Central Station will be made in order to accommodate the long sixteen-car trains which now nearly reach over and occupy the laterals, interfering with the switching of cars and trains, and generally hampering the tra

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THE PROTEST AGAINST BRYAN.

It may be already too late for that "brave and early Democratic protest" which Mr. CLEVELAND advised in his letter read at the dinner of the Brooklyn Democratic Club. Certainly it is too late if the party has not the courage and the political wisdom to undertake an examination of its positions which might enable it to avoid disaster, and in that case it makes little difference whether BRYAN or another shall lead in the march to defeat. A party in that position, like a man who has not the courage to strike a trial balance in his business, is already doomed and far on the road to bankruptcy.

Yet it is almost inconceivable that a great party should be so lacking in saving sense and competent leadership. Look at the picture of the present situation presented in the speech of Judge WILLET of Alabama:

> Our great danger just now lies in the apathy of the North and the splendid material development which is going on in the South and which has withdrawn the mind of its people from politics and from a jealous regard for the welfare of our party and the country. The men of the South are now more interested in building cotton factories and furnaces and mining coal mines than in nominating and electing Presidents. This apathy, however, is fraught with danger to the party in both sections, for a sweeping Republican victory will cause you to lose your State and municipal elections and thoroughly disorganize you as a party in the North, while it will probably result in a serious reduction of the South's representation in Congress and in the Electoral College, in accordance with the second section of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and thus place it out of our power to elect a President for many years to come—a wish ever near and dear to the Republicans. There is now a bill pending in Congress to that effect, and if this were not a Presidential election year, you would see it pushed vigorously with the united Republican Party behind it.

The very sources of the danger here pointed out should be also the source of the uprising for defense. If the South is prosperous, what in the name of madness and folly does it want of WILLIAM J. BRYAN? There is no sort of prosperity, there is no kind of business, that "goes with" BRYAN. If the South is perfectly sick of making money, we can well understand its craving for this Populist demagogue and promoter of calamity, but not otherwise.

Again, is the South really bent on getting its representation in the House of Representatives and in the Electoral College reduced? If it is so determined, its devotion to BRYAN and continued Republican rule in the White House and both houses of Congress is intelligible. No other explanation explains, nor will anything excuse such insane politics.

The "early protest" has been made repeatedly for four years. The South will not heed it and the West resents it as insolent. Yet it does seem as if there was no lack of material for successful opposition to BRYAN's renomination.

DECENT SERVICE IN PORTO RICO.

The President has done well to ask of Congress that the army officers now detailed for civil duty in Porto Rico may continue to perform such duty without imperiling their commissions, as, under a strict interpretation of the law, they would do. The resolution introduced by Senator FORAKER in agreement with the recommendation of the President fixes the limit of the operation of this exemption at Aug. 1. It would be better to extend it to Jan. 1. Three months is too short a time to allow for the proper and careful selection of the men who will take the places of the army officers now at work. Some time should also be included for breaking in the new men by these officers. All accounts agree that the services of army men have been of a high order both in skill and in integrity and fairness. The well-defined standard of conduct in the army has been maintained, and there has been no temptation to indulge in politics, since the officers' whole career lies in another direction.

There is one plain inference to be drawn from the experience we have had in the excellent civil work done by so many of our army men in the last two years. It is that men carefully selected and advanced for actual merit, with a tenure independent of changes of political parties, are sure to be more efficient and more honorable than those who are chosen from party favoritism, whose tenure is uncertain and whose future depends largely on party success and on their own standing in their party. Now there is not the slightest reason why the best military qualities should not be got in the civil service of what we call, for lack of a better name, the colonies. It is perfectly practicable to organise a civil service on the main lines of the army service, while securing the greater adaptability and elasticity needed for the more varied duties to be assumed. For that matter, our officers have shown that the strict army system has not rendered them stiff or clumsy in the performance of work to which they are not accustomed. All that is needed to get the best sort of work out of them is care in the choice for particular places. In order to organize a civil service with the merits of the military service we have but to treat appointments as a business matter and not as political patronage.

It is a pity that Congress did not take this view of the subject, but it would have been very surprising if Congress had, and therefore it is as well that the policy to be pursued is left in the hands of the President. We note with the greatest pleasure that he has authorized the statement that as many offices in Porto Rico will be filled with natives as possible. That of itself will be a safeguard of some value. Natives will feel a closer sense of accountability to the people of the island, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, their superiors will be apt to enforce a stricter standard than in the case of Americans in like positions. The Governor General, Mr. ALLEN, is a business man, with no pronounced party ambition, with a high reputation to sustain, and with a strong desire to serve both the people with whom he is to work and the Administration of which he is the selected and trusted representative. This he can do best by the most severe exclusion of party politics from the service of the island. He also may well hope in the new field on which he is entering to set an example and provide a model that will be of the greatest value in the other possessions that have fallen to us. That is an object worthy of any man's aspirations. In pursuing it, Gov. ALLEN may rely on the earnest support of all right-minded Americans.

THE NAVAL DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

That has been an instructive debate in the House upon the naval appropriation. At least it was so before Messrs. GROSVENOR and WILLIAMS concluded that it offered a favorable opportunity for talking politics in general and Porto Rican politics in particular. But the speeches delivered in behalf of the bill by members of the Naval Committee were really to the point and constituted an illuminating contribution to the discussion.

Perhaps the debate contained the best exposition that has been made of the question of armor plate. The facts have been given before. But evidently they cannot be given too often, so long as Congressional and popular misconceptions on the subject are allowed to interfere with the efficiency of the navy. That they have evidently done, since the newest of our ironclads have been "held up" as to their armoring, insomuch that they would not have been ready for service if the emergency they were hurried to meet had arisen. They would not be ready to meet it if it should even now arise. And the reason for the delay is the insistence of Congress upon getting armor below the market price and below the cost of production.

It was upon this point of the cost of armor and upon the point of the construction of men-of-war in the navy yards that the whole controversy arose in the debate. Messrs. DAYTON and CUMMINGS gave reasons for the course of the committee relating to these two points, which must have been quite conclusive to an intelligent and candid mind. That we cannot buy the best armor for less than the price for which the committee recommends that it shall be bought is fully proved by the proposal of the opponents of that course to build a factory for armor plate in which it shall be made regardless of expense. The only excuse for such an undertaking would be the consideration that, although the Government would have to pay more for the armor than private contractors would furnish it for, yet private contractors would not in that case make profits which certain members of Congress regard as exorbitant, without at all knowing what they are. This notion of a Government armor plant is, it seems, a fixed idea on the part of some members, although it is denounced and ridiculed by everybody who knows anything about the matter. Mr. CUMMINGS showed again, in detail, what has been shown before, that under the arrangement proposed by the committee we shall be getting the best armor cheaper than it is got by any European Government.

The question about armor is really the question about shipbuilding. The Government has no pretense of a plant for making armor. But it has, at each of its navy yards, some pretense of a plant for building men-of-war, and a plant which is really adequate for repairing them. There cannot be a single member of Congress who is ignorant that ships built by the Government would cost more than ships built by private builders under Government inspection. It is inconceivable why any member should propose the more costly method unless he intends to get control for himself of some of the "patronage," which chiefly makes it more costly. Secretary LONG, in his testimony on the subject, put the case, as the figures indicate, with moderation when he said that a man-of-war turned out of a navy yard "cost twice as much and took twice as long" as one built in a private yard. Moreover, it was shown in the debate to be of the utmost importance that the same force should be continually employed in the navy yards, and consequently the same amount of work kept going. This can be approximately done when the yards are confined to the work of repairing, and evidently cannot be done when they are also put at building.

The density of ignorance of the subject which may exist in the mind of a Congressman was amusingly shown by one opponent of the bill, who demanded of Mr. DAYTON to know whether the Government yards were kept busy "on home work or foreign." But in general a Congressman entertains only such misconceptions as he believes to be popular. It would not pay him to entertain any other kind. He could not use them in his business. Therefore a debate like this, which dispels so many illusions, is a public service, and the report of it ought to have the widest possible publicity.

BAD IN PRINCIPLE.

For a legislator of good reputation Senator ELSBERG permitted his name to be connected with too many bad bills during the last session of the Legislature. We called attention the other day to the really ignoble little grab at patronage and pay concealed in the bill giving the Controller at Albany the power to appoint Tax Appraisers under the inheritance tax law in New York, Kings, and Erie Counties. That bill was introduced by Senator ELSBERG. He also introduced SENATE BILL No. 816, which transfers to Albany the power to appoint Municipal Civil Service Commissioners. The present law gives to the Mayors of cities the power to appoint these Commissioners. Senator ELSBERG's bill engrafts upon the law as it now stands the following amendment:

> Whenever a Municipal Civil Service Commissioner has been removed by the unanimous vote of the three State Commissioners, with the written approval of the Governor, or whenever any Municipal Commissioner shall resign or be removed by the Mayor pending an investigation by the State Commission of the administration of the civil service of the city for which such person is a Municipal Commissioner, or whenever any Municipal Commissioner shall resign or be removed by the Mayor pending a hearing by the State Commission of charges preferred against such Municipal Commissioner, the State Commission and not the Mayor of such city shall have power to appoint persons to fill such vacancies, and such persons so appointed by the State Commission shall hold office as Municipal Civil Service Commissioners of such city until the expiration of the term of the Mayor then in office and until their successors are appointed and qualify.

The State Civil Service Commissioners, we understand, are divided over this amendment. It would be creditable to them if they were of one mind about it, for it is bad. The reform of the civil service is important, but the principle of home rule has also many convinced advocates. The charter and all our recent efforts to get better government for cities have been based upon the assumption that the true method is to concentrate power in the hands of the Mayor and then hold him responsible, and hold his party responsible. Not only is this principle inherently sound and sensible, but the opposite plan, the plan of lodging at Albany the powers of the City Government, has been proved by innumerable experiences to be vicious and disappointing.

If any good man justifies this bill in his own mind he must manifestly be actuated by the consideration that we have in New York a Mayor not supposed to be in sympathy with civil service reform and who would possibly delight to "queer" the Municipal Commission by some grotesque appointment. Whether or not that is a misjudgment of the Mayor, it is plainly a misjudgment of the means to the desired end. We shall not always have angels of light for Mayors in this city, but we shall never have good and decent government if we continually put on our hats and run to Albany for special legislation to fit all the special cases of apprehended misuse of power as they arise. A body of law for the government of a municipality patched all over with exceptions and grants of authority to outside powers would be absurd and unworthy.

Mr. ELSBERG's bill runs counter to all the principles of rational government for cities, and is an absolute denial of the virtue and efficacy of the home rule principle. The bill is in the hands of the Governor. We hope he will withhold his assent.

REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Congressman J. P. DOLLIVER of Iowa contributes to Leslie's Weekly a vigorous article urging the immediate repeal of the bankruptcy law.

Mr. DOLLIVER'S arguments are not at all in the line of the usual opposition to this kind of legislation. He holds no brief for the "debtor class." He is not particularly sensitive to the sufferings and wrongs of men compelled to give up all their assets before being permitted to wipe out the share of debt that their assets will not pay. Nor, on the other hand, is he especially impressed by the troubles of the creditor class. He objects to the present law that it does not serve the interests or the rights of either class, and that it does provoke deceit and trickery. He holds that a system of voluntary and a system of involuntary bankruptcy cannot work together:

> When they are joined the value of compulsory bankruptcy to the mercantile world is to a great extent destroyed, since persons about to fail, knowing their own circumstances better than anybody else, are able to anticipate the movement of their creditors, and find little difficulty if disposed to be dishonest, in scattering or concealing their property. For that reason every law which includes both processes becomes in effect a system of voluntary bankruptcy only.

This, he believes, has been practically the case with the present law:

> It has added little or nothing to the security of creditors, while it has already filled the courts of the United States with an atmosphere of fraud and perjury fatal to the integrity of American business. It is not denied that some good has been done by it. The army of unfortunate debtors, for whose relief Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce have been shedding their tears for so long, has had its day in the bankruptcy courts. Every month that it now remains upon the statute books it ministers to the spirit of speculation which already threatens to destroy National prosperity. It is the ally of fraud, the silent partner of dishonesty, the secret motive of reckless and spendthrift dealing. I denounce it in the name of the upright and solvent merchants of America.

That the law needs amendment is generally conceded, and the changes should be directed to precisely the evils pointed out by Mr. DOLLIVER. We are persuaded that these could be avoided, and that repeal is not required. But the primary provision of the law should be for positive, affirmative proof of honesty in business as the condition precedent to release from debt. Thus changed, we think that it would promote honesty, and not dishonesty.

AN EQUINE "RECORD."

There was a sale of horses in this town on Wednesday, from which there are at least two obvious and consolatory morals to be drawn. A bay gelding was sold for $7,800. This price was paid for him by an owner who simply desired to appear behind a handsome and creditable animal in Central Park. It is said that this horse can trot a little, or even more than a little, but the price paid for him does not seem to have taken into account his speed, or his breeding, if indeed the breeding of a gelding is a matter of any importance to anybody but himself, or anything else but his looks and his "style," which term, when applied to a horse, means nothing but his looks when in motion. Under such conditions this is said to be the record price, and we can readily believe it. What would a pair of him have brought? For it is familiar knowledge that the price of a pair of well-matched animals of high quality is much more than twice the price of one of them. Probably $20,000. Indeed, there was one pair at this sale which brought $5,000 and another which brought $4,800.

The first moral is that there is a good deal of money to spare about New York. That is a moral which may be drawn from every sale of high-class pictures, books, and jewels, as well as horses. But the fact that the competition of our rich men extends into so many fields not only bears witness to the abundance of their riches, but also, in GIBBON'S phrase, "attests the variety of their inclinations."

The other moral is that there is no occasion for the horse to be too much troubled about his "future," which to certain philozoists, contemplating the prevalence of bicycles, trolley cars, and automobiles, looks gloomy. It is quite true that it is not worth the while of anybody to breed plugs, nor of plugs to be bred. But when a horse can command $7,800 simply on the score of his looks and his manners, there is no occasion for him to worry about his coming extinction, nor for those humbler brethren of his who can yet bring $2,000 and upward in the open market when equally yoked together.

ELECTIONS BY DIRECT VOTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your paper of the 14th inst. a note from Washington relative to amending the Constitution to provide for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

That is very good. It should have been done long ago. While they are at it, why not amend the Constitution so that the President and Vice President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people?

It seems to me that the day has gone by for the cumbersome, not to say senseless, method of electing Presidential Electors, who in turn elect a President and Vice President—a method by which a small minority can elect both President and Vice President. Why not by direct vote of the people?

J. W. CROSBY.

New York, April 15, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Small Spoils.

Many men who go bear hunting come back with sparrows.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Happy Escape.

Bobbs—Ragger and Chewer got into a big argument this morning.

Dobbs—Who got the better of it?

Bobbs—I did. I left as soon as it started.—Baltimore American.

Financial Difficulties.

"Pa, what is financial difficulty?"

"Well, it is having so much money you don't know what to do with it; or having so little money that you can't do a thing."—Detroit Free Press.

Frank Criticism.

Pennington—Two of my latest poems appeared in the last issue of Duffer's Magazine.

Inkerly—Yes, I noticed them.

Pennington—And what did you think of them?

Inkerly—Well, to be candid, I thought the first awfully simple and the second simply awful.—Chicago News.

Plum Pudding.

"How full of mismomers our language is," said the first patron of the quick-lunch counter. "For instance, that which is called plum pudding never has a plum in it."

"Ah!" replied the other, "if you will consult the dictionary you will find Webster defines a plumb as 'a little mass or weight of lead.'"—Philadelphia Press.

EXPECTANCY.

From The Washington Star.

Some day, some day 'twill all come right.
The tangled skein will all unwind
And we will grasp the colors bright
And leave the somber threads behind.
The sun is slow and rest is sweet,
Yet fears draw round us when it sets
And sorrow comes with winged feet
And joy but heralds new regrets.

Even while we taste, sweet draughts will turn
To bitterness that hurts us sore;
We learn to love and, loving, learn
To feel the loved one's loss the more.
And yet, when "reason's" light grows pale
There shines through darkness still a ray
Of faith untaught which cannot fail
And leads us onward to some day.

CUBAN ELECTION JUNE 16

Census Shows Number of Negroes Is Only 32 Per Cent. of Total.

POPULATION IS 1,572,797

20,478 Spanish—140,000 Qualified Native Cuban Voters—Only 15.7 Per Cent. of Adults Married.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The following cablegram was received at the War Department to-day from Gen. Wood at Havana:

Census returns and electoral law will be published late this afternoon. Election June 16.

The compilation of the Cuban census returns was made in Washington under the personal direction of Gen. Sanger. The figures were dispatched to Havana by mail last Saturday.

The electoral law spoken of by Gen. Wood was prepared by him and submitted to Secretary Root for approval during the recent visit of the latter to the island. The date set for the Cuban elections is six weeks later than was originally contemplated, the postponement being made on account of the impossibility of proceeding without census figures as a basis.

Gen. Sanger to-day made public some of the results of the Cuban census. The figures are very instructive, and, in the opinion of the War Department officials, fully justify the decision of the Administration to allow municipal suffrage in Cuba at this early stage. The officials are gratified to find that the native Cubans constitute so large a portion of the population, that the whites greatly outnumber the blacks, and that a large proportion of the native population can read and write. In their opinion, there seems to be no room for the objection that the proposed basis of suffrage would result in turning the island over to the control of Spain.

The total population of Cuba is 1,572,797, including 815,205 males and 757,592 females. There are 447,872 white males and 462,926 white females of native birth. The foreign whites number 115,760 males and 26,458 females. There are 111,898 male negroes and 122,740 female negroes. The mixed races number 125,500 males and 145,305 females. There are 14,694 male and 163 female Chinese. The population of Havana City is 235,981, and of the Province of Havana 424,304. The population of the Province of Matanzas is 202,444, of Pinar del Rio 173,064, of Puerto Principe 88,234, of Santa Clara 356,536, and of Santiago 327,715.

Of the total population of the island, 1,108,709 persons are set down as single, 246,351 as married, while 131,787 live together by mutual consent. There are 85,112 widows.

Of the total population, according to citizenship, 20,478 are Spanish, 1,296,367 are Cuban, 175,811 are in suspense, 79,528 are of other citizenship, and 618 are unknown. The Spanish by birth number 129,240. Of the children ten years of age and over 49,414 have attended school. Of the total population 443,426 can read and write, and 19,153 have a superior education.

The table on citizenship, literacy, and education is regarded as specially important as forming the basis of the suffrage about to be conferred. Because so many citizenships are still in suspense, and for other reasons, the returns are not quite complete, but the conclusion is drawn that there will be at least 140,000 qualified native Cuban voters under the proposed basis of suffrage, and as against this there will be 55,767 Spaniards whose citizenship was in suspense when the census was taken, less the number who have since declared their intention to preserve their Spanish citizenship and plus illiterate Spaniards, not declared, who are the owners of property. It is not believed that there will be any great number of the latter class, as the total number of illiterate Spanish males over twenty-one years old is 17,428. The comparison shows a much greater preponderance of Cuban voters than was expected. There are 187,826 white adult males who were born in Cuba as against 96,083 born in Spain; 6,794 born in other countries, and 127,300 colored.

The tables which are to be published simultaneously in this country and in Cuba, while in the nature of a compendium, contain much detailed information of interest as to the character of the population. For instance, it is shown that males are in excess in the total population, except in Santiago, though the female whites outnumber the male whites, except in Pinar del Rio. Among the negroes and mixed races the females are in excess, while among the foreign whites the males are largely in excess.

The negroes are in the minority in Cuba, constituting only 32 per cent. of the population, being most numerous in Santiago, where they constitute 43 per cent. The native whites constitute more than one-half the population or 58 per cent. The proportion of children under five years of age is unusually small, but the proportion under twenty-one years is normal; about one-half the population. Only 15.7 per cent. of the adults were married. Nearly nine-tenths of the inhabitants were born in Cuba. Nine-tenths of the children less than ten years of age do not attend school; 43 per cent. above ten years are literate.

MGR. SBARRETTI'S APPOINTMENT.

His Nomination for Havana Bishopric Approved by the Pope.

ROME, April 19.—The Pope held a secret consistory to-day and preconized a number of bishops.

The bishops preconized included Mgr. Donato Sbarretti, for Havana; Mgr. Kloley, for Savannah, and Mgr. Bertrandorth, for Vancouver.

Tablet to British Consul Ramsden.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Secretary Long has undertaken to have a bronze tablet cast at the Washington Navy Yard and erected in Santiago de Cuba, at a point to be designated by Governor General Wood, in commemoration of the services of the late Frederick W. Ramsden, who, while British Consul at Santiago, during the Spanish-American war, rendered valuable services to the United States in protecting American interests there during the siege, and who died while at his post of duty. The tablet will bear an artistic inscription, recounting the services of the deceased.

Cockfighting to be Stopped in Cuba.

HAVANA, April 19.—Cockfighting will be prohibited throughout the island after June 1 next, under a penalty of $500.

THREE FILIPINOS SENTENCED.

Gen. Otis Reduces Their Punishment for Guerrilla Warfare.

MANILA, April 19.—The Military Commission, which tried three Filipinos at Lealiamba for guerrilla warfare, has found all three guilty, and has sentenced two of them to life imprisonment, and one to thirty years' imprisonment. Maj. Gen. Otis has approved the findings, but has reduced the sentences to fifteen years for each man.

Two ladrones, convicted of murder, have been sentenced to be hanged at Odonnel.

ACCUSES CHICAGO MEAT FIRMS.

Stock Yards Employe Tells German Papers Inspection Is Farcical.

BERLIN, April 19.—The Agrarian newspapers print a letter from a German employe of the Chicago Stock Yards, whose name is not given, in which the concerns of Armour & Co., Nelson, Morris & Co., and Swift & Co. are charged with conducting meat inspection in a farcical fashion.

A number of alleged facts are cited in corroboration, and the writer says the adoption of the German Meat Inspection bill would bring a blessing to both countries.

The journals which publish the letter comment editorially upon it.

Jews Accused of Ritual Murder.

BERLIN, April 19.—The local authorities at Konitz, Prussia, have summoned 200 reservists to preserve the peace of the district, which is threatened by a suspicion that the death of a boy named Winter, who was murdered just before Easter, is attributable to the Jews of the district. In popular superstition at Konitz the Jews are suspected of ritual murders, and there are some circumstances tending to explain the death of the boy in this way. Various small riots have occurred, and the authorities have ordered all saloons closed at sundown.

GREAT BRITAIN BARS DOGS.

Their Temporary Entrance from Abroad Is Rigidly Forbidden.

LONDON, April 10.—American tourists who usually take their pet dogs with them cannot bring them into this country this year. The Board of Agriculture has put into rigid enforcement an old order forbidding the temporary entrance into England of foreign dogs.

Rabies has been exterminated in the United Kingdom. The last case known was in Wales last November. Only seven cases are recorded for the preceding year. Eleven hundred deaths of human beings from hydrophobia have been recorded in Great Britain during the last fifty-one years. Under the measures taken by the Government the yearly number of deaths and cases has dwindled to nothing. Now that the disease has vanished, the determination is to keep the disease out of the country by keeping foreign dogs out except for breeding purposes, when they may be brought in subject to six months' quarantine, or as pets, provided they are brought for permanent residence, in which case they will be admitted subject to three months' quarantine. Owners of pet dogs must depose that the dogs have been healthy for three months.

The absolute character of the prohibition has been brought to the attention of the American Embassy through Henry White, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, trying to bring in a fox terrier. Mr. White was informed that in his particular case he could take it dog from the ship and carry it ashore by constructive violence, as the diplomatic privileges that hedge him would protect him from arrest. But this Mr. White would not do.

Mrs. Foxhall Keene, some time ago, when the order was not stringently enforced, brought in a dog under three months' quarantine, and so did Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Mrs. Keene had rented a house here and the Board of Agriculture granted her a permit to bring in her dog under the impression that she intended to reside permanently in England. After she had lived here three months she applied for a permit to take the dog to France, thence to Rome, and then to England again, for a short stay previous to going to the United States. This the board would not allow. Mrs. Keene, it is understood, took her dog to Rome and sent it from the Continent to the United States.

Michael Cudahy was in Dublin three weeks ago, and he caused some amusement by dictating to a stenographer in the Shelborne Hotel a long cablegram to his Chicago manager in regard to sending over a favorite dog. The idea of supposing that a dog could be gotten in at all is held by Dubliners to be the point of the story, which is told to illustrate the sublime confidence of Americans.

The Board of Agriculture claims that France has two hundred cases of rabies a month among dogs, Paris having an average of two a day. Rabies exists in all Continental countries.

The board has reports of rabies among dogs and human hydrophobia from various parts of the United States, particularly from Denver, Col.

NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.

Personnel of Council Partly Changed Owing to Dissensions.

MADRID, April 19.—On account of dissensions among its members, the Minister and Council has been displaced by a new one, the composition of which follows:

President of the Council and Minister of Marine—Señor Silvela; Minister of Foreign Affairs—Marquis Aguilar Campo; Minister of Justice—Marquis Vadillo; Minister of Finance—Marquis de Villaverde; Minister of the Interior—Señor Dato; Minister of War—Gen. Azcarraga; Minister of Public Instruction—Garcia Alix; Minister of Agriculture and of Public Works—Señor Gasset.

No disturbances followed the change of Cabinet.

Four of the newly-appointed Ministers were members of the retiring Cabinet, which was made up as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Señor Silvela; Minister of Justice—Count Torreanaz; Minister of War—Gen. Azcarraga; Minister of Marine—Admiral Gomez Imaz; Minister of Finance—Marquis de Villaverde; Minister of the Interior—Señor Dato; Minister of Agriculture and Public Works—Marquis Figol.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH DEAD.

He Was One of the Richest Peers in the United Kingdom.

LONDON, April 19.—The Earl of Londesborough is dead.

William Henry Forester Denison, first Earl of Londesborough, was one of the wealthiest peers in the United Kingdom. He was the eldest son of the first Baron Londesborough, and succeeded his father in the barony in 1860. In 1887 his title was raised to a Viscountcy, and a short while afterward to an Earldom.

Lord Londesborough was born in 1834. In 1863 he married the Lady Edith Somerset, youngest daughter of the seventh Duke of Beaufort. Before succeeding his father as a peer he was for two years a Liberal member of Parliament for Beverley, but he afterward became an ardent Conservative. He was well known as a race horse owner, important races having many times been won by his animals. He was Vice Admiral of the Yorkshire Coast, and an officer of yeomanry.

The title and about 58,000 acres of valuable land, a London house, and three splendid country houses, pass to Lord Londesborough's eldest son, Viscount Raincliffe, who married a daughter of the twelfth Earl of Westmoreland.

R. A. M. STEVENSON DEAD.

Was a Well-Known Artist and a Cousin of R. L. Stevenson.

LONDON, April 19.—Robert A. M. Stevenson, the artist, is dead.

Robert Alan Mombray Stevenson was a cousin of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, both being grandsons of the famous Robert Stevenson, builder of the Bell Rock Lighthouse.

The artist who has just died was born in 18— at Edinburgh. He was educated at Windermere College and at Cambridge, and studied painting under Auguste Ortmans at Fontainbleau, at the School of Art, Edinburgh; at the Beaux Arts, Antwerp, and in the atelier of Carolus Duran, in Paris. He held the Roscoe Chair of Fine Arts in the Liverpool University College from 1889 to 1893.

Mr. Stevenson was well known as an author and illustrator as well as through his pictures. For a time he was the art critic of The Saturday Review, and he wrote a volume on the art of Velasquez, which was most favorably received.

SCULPTOR FALGUIERE DEAD.

One of His Works Is the Lafayette Monument at Washington.

PARIS, April 19.—Jean A. J. Falguière, the sculptor and painter, died this afternoon. He had just finished a statue of Alphonse Daudet when he was seized with illness, but he insisted on being present at the unveiling of the work at Nimes, which aggravated his condition. This statue of Daudet is considered one of his masterpieces.

Jean Alexandre Joseph Falguière was one of the best-known of modern French sculptors, and was also a painter of considerable reputation. He was born at Toulouse in 1831, and, after studying at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, won, in 1857, the Prix de Rome. He had exhibited at the Salon two years previously a small work, which attracted considerable attention, and was produced in marble for another exhibition eight years later.

It would be impossible, in a limited space, to give even a partial list of M. Falguière's well-known sculptures and paintings. He was a constant exhibitor at the Salon, and was represented by fine works at the Exposition of 1878. One of his recent works was the monument to Lafayette in Washington.

Among the public works executed by M. Falguière may be mentioned the "Gambetta," at Cahors; the "Admiral Courbet," at Abbeville, and the colossal "Triumph of the Revolution" on the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile. The artist received many medals and decorations. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Academy in the place of his former master, Jouffroy.

Sweden Increases Fighting Strength.

STOCKHOLM, April 19.—The Riksdag has voted 8,000,000 kroner for ammunition and rifles, 12,000,000 kroner for new field artillery, 320,000 kroner for volunteer rifle associations, and has agreed to increase the naval construction estimates for 1901 to 1,725,000 kroner.

NICARAGUA CANAL RUMORS

Report of Treaties Ceding Ten-Mile Strip of Land Revived.

READY TO SEND TO SENATE?

Representatives of Costa Rica and Nicaragua Refuse to Confirm the Story.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A report is in circulation that the President is about to send to the Senate treaties with Costa Rica and Nicaragua by which the latter countries propose to cede to the United States a strip of territory five miles in width on each side of the proposed canal where it is constructed on the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and a similar area when it is wholly in Nicaragua.

In the absence of the President and the Secretary of State, and of admitted knowledge in the State Department, it is difficult to verify the report. Neither the representatives of Costa Rica nor of Nicaragua will confirm the report, but it is not denied that a proposition has been considered, which, if adopted, would give the United States Government the right to protect a canal built under circumstances suggested in such a concession. The United States would have the right to police the canal, Nicaragua and Costa Rica would be permitted to move troops across the neutral strip, but neither country would be permitted to place fortifications upon it or engage in military operations on the grounds described as neutral. But the United States would be authorized to place troops on the territory ceded in sufficient numbers to protect the canal, together with barracks, storehouses, and material necessary to military operations.

The treaties will, it is further reported, guarantee the neutrality of the canal to the shipping of the world. It is asserted by those who have endeavored to learn the reason for the refusal of the House Committee on Rules to fix a day for taking up the Nicaragua Canal bill that the Speaker's hesitation is caused by the request of the President that legislative action be delayed until these treaties can be completed and considered by the Senate.

Some doubt is cast upon the reports by the declaration made recently and positively by competent authority in the State Department that no concession had been obtained from Nicaragua touching a right of way for a canal, coupled with the assurance that none would be sought or accepted until the Hay-Pauncefote treaty had been ratified and the doubt about the validity of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty resolved. One member of the Foreign Relations Committee said to-night that it seemed to him, without fuller information about the report, that the treaties seemed to fly in the face of the convention negotiated by Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote, and would not, if ratified, secure anything more than could have been obtained under that treaty, if amended as proposed or ratified without amendment.

HOUSE OF BISHOPS MEETS.

Episcopal Church Work in New Possessions Considered.

At a special meeting of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in the board room of the Church Missions House on Fourth Avenue, yesterday, resolutions were framed looking to the extension of church work with the expansion of territory under the United States flag. The Bishops after the meeting took luncheon with Bishop Potter, as his guests, at The Players, of which he is an honorary member.

As Bishop Clark of Rhode Island, the senior Bishop, was not able to attend the meeting, Bishop Whipple of Minnesota, assisted by Bishop Doane of Albany, presided.

The Bishops adopted a resolution placing on record their "keen sense of the grave and extraordinary conditions" existing in territory recently acquired by the United States. Particular attention was called to the conditions in Porto Rico and the Philippines, and attention was called to the responsibility resting on the Episcopal and all other Christian churches, in connection with the work of enlightening and helping the people in these islands.

Several of the Bishops united in bearing testimony to the exceptional character and work of Chaplain Pierce, at present in charge of the Episcopal Church at Manila. The Bishops commended him unreservedly to the confidence and support of all Christian people.

Bishop Potter spoke of the Philippines and church work and missions there:

"I should not feel at liberty to give you any details of his speech," said a Bishop who heard it. "But in a general way I may say that he spoke of the importance of the work, recommending or suggesting that importance to the people of the Church. I think we are all agreed that it is a very necessary thing to establish a diocese in the Philippines, but it cannot be done until the convention meets.

Bishop Whitaker spoke of missions in Cuba.

The Bishops adopted a resolution expressing gratification at the fact that Bishop Doane of Albany has accepted the appointment of the Archbishop of Canterbury to preach the opening sermon at the two hundredth anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Lands. The Bishop of Kentucky, the Right Rev. Dr. Dudley, has also been invited by the Archbishop to act as one of the preachers.

The Bishop accepted the resignation of Dr. Henry Melville Jackson, Bishop coadjutor of the Diocese of Alabama. None of the Bishops would talk publicly of the resignation further than to say that there were good reasons for its presentation and acceptance.

PRINCE OF WALES ON WAY HOME.

The Kaiser Goes Unexpectedly to Altona and Meets Him There.

COPENHAGEN, April 19.—The Prince of Wales started homeward this morning. Previous to the departure of his Royal Highness all the members of the royal family went to Roskilde and visited the tomb of the late Queen of Denmark.

ALTONA, Prussia, April 19.—Emperor William arrived here unexpectedly to-day and cordially greeted the Prince of Wales, with whom he conversed for a considerable time while the Prince was waiting to continue his journey homeward.

Precautions Against Cattle Disease.

LONDON, April 19.—The Board of Agriculture has issued a notification at Deptford, the landing place for cattle, near London, ordering all arrivals of cattle from South America to be slaughtered within thirty-six hours, and arrivals from the United States to be slaughtered within five days. It is presumed that this action has been taken in connection with the discovery of foot-and-mouth disease among South American cattle.

Art Historian a Plagiarist?

BERLIN, April 19.—Dr. Emil Hannover, the Danish art historian, charges Prof. Richard Mucher of the University of Breslau with gross plagiarism in his latest book, "The History of Painting." The charges have caused considerable excitement among art experts here.

How Germany Will Pay for Warships.

BERLIN, April 19.—The Government, after looking into various Reichstag propositions for raising taxes to meet the expenses of the Naval Augmentation bill, now says that the only taxes available for this purpose are those on lotteries and bourse transactions.

German Professor to be "Disciplined."

BERLIN, April 19.—Prof. Theodor Lippe of the University of Munich, who recently publicly expresed a doubt as to the fairness and impeccability of the German judiciary, has now repeated this statement in a more vigorous form, and will be disciplined.

EASTER FAIR FEATURES

Belated Articles from Cuba and Porto Rico Arrive at Last.

FIGHTING COCK CUBAN MASCOT

Is a Rival of Mrs. Gould's Polo Pony for Popularity—Attractions of the Colonial Tea Room.

The crowing of a chanticleer was the most conspicuous music at the children's Easter festival at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday. The sound was a herald of good luck to Cuba, as it is represented at the festival. Poor Cuba has been having a hard time. It was planned to have a large number of real genuine Cuban products and manufactures. They were sent for in time, and the boat containing them arrived in the harbor a week ago Wednesday. But then there was the Custom House to consider, and it was only yesterday that Cuba was itself and the goods were taken to the fair. The long-expected Porto Rican goods also arrived, and from the time they were in place the booths were crowded with purchasers.

The chanticleer is a native of Cuba. He is, in fact, a refugee, and his history, according to Dr. J. R. Alvarez at the booth, is interesting. He is a $1,000 Cuban fighting cock. His name is Gen. Maceo, and he is the gift of Michel Miyares. He has slain 20 opponents in his day, and, in fact, there is not one of his kind who can stand before him. He has won $10,000 at the national sport, and now that American influence has banished that, he has come to America to see if there is a chance for him.

"They have abolished cock fighting in Cuba and man fighting in America," says Dr. Alvarez, "so perhaps he can make a place for himself here instead of having men pound each other."

They have many more interesting things at the booth, and yesterday every woman was wearing one of the straw hats which the Cuban soldiers, all of whom knew how to plait straw, made for themselves during the war. There are interesting plaited baskets, quaint fans made of real skeleton leaves and embroidered with gold, articles made of bark, cocoanuts as they are picked, tortoise shell, and all kinds of sweets and preserves, with coffee and cigars.

The Cuban women at the booth do not all speak English. Besides Dr. Alvarez, there were there yesterday Mrs. and Miss Alvarez, the Misses Agrimonti, Miss Ferrer, Miss de John, Miss Tanco, and Miss Chartrand, and six little girls, in red liberty caps, were on duty outside the booth.

Chanticleer, as the mascot of the booth, appears indifferent to the peculiar sights around him, and sends up a clear, challenging note at frequent intervals. He has, in infant parlance, almost "broken the nose" of Mrs. Gould's popular polo pony—he can make so much more noise. But Orphan, the pony, has been having a circus parade all by himself up Fifth Avenue and in the vicinity of the Opera House, decorated with English and American flags and placards to tell who and what he is. Orphan was not given to the fair by Mrs. Gould, as has been asserted. He was given by her to a friend at one time, and this friend returned him to her for the fair. He is one of the most popular attractions, and about 250 chances have already been taken on him at $1 a chance.

The Alaska and Indian booth presents a special attraction every evening, in front of it Thursday night a real wild Sioux Indian, dances every night. They are having a run on Indian dolls at the booth, and they have all kinds of quaint and curious Indian and Alaskan pottery, bead and basket work and curios. The booth is at the farther end of the main hall, near the falls of real water which visitors would be sure were the falls of Minnehaha if they were not directly under the Dewey arch, which gives them a familiar New York appearance. Mrs. T. V. Johnston is in charge of the booth, assisted by Mrs. Charles Merritt, Mrs. Charles Mosher, Mrs. Ortgies, Mrs. Strauch, and Mrs. March.

The Columbia University boys have a jolly time in their blue and white booth at the extreme end of the lower corridor at the right. The booth is decorated with busts from the university library, and they dispense autographed books, the university magazines, and Miss Columbia herself, who is a popular young person. She is a true blue maiden in cap and gown, put on paper by Hopper Lenox Mott, and the reproductions are selling with a rush.

The Columbia booth is a good place to find the Barnard College girls, too. They are good patrons, for they have a proper fraternal feeling. Each class at the college is represented every day. Among the collegians there yesterday were, besides Mr. Mott, L. Westervelt, George Middleton, Charles Osborn, Kenneth Faile, and John C. Gerster.

The Colonial tea room is one of the most popular rooms at the festival. It is hung with an interesting lot of banners, copies of the old ones belonging to the provinces of Holland. They were loaned by Justice Bookstaver, and at the close of the festival are to be placed in a room in the Van Cortlandt mansion now used as a museum. They are a part of the outward and visible signs of the tea room. Others are the pretty blue Canton china and the girl attendants in Colonial dress. The cakes are delicious, made from original receipts a hundred years old or more. There is a famous Hartford election cake, with a sponge cake made from a receipt of the old Connecticut Huntingtons. American tea is on sale from the Somerville plantation, where the negro workers are educated when the tea season is over.

Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald is the Chairman in charge. Mrs. John McBurney assists her, and Miss Ruth Hoe, Miss Anna Paige, Miss Lahens, Miss Schefer, Miss Davis, and Miss Edith Johnson are some of the young women in costume.

The United State battleship, which has guns which fire packages, is doing a flourishing business, making $50 or more a day. It has real orderlies on duty outside, some of whom were at Santiago, sailors and innumerable amateur attendants, with small boys who call "ship ahoy" at intervals to attract attention. To-day is to be battleship day, with the vessel arrayed in flowers. Mrs. J. N. Miller, wife of the Rear Admiral, was on duty there yesterday. Col. T. W. Higginson and Mrs. Robert Osborn were some of the guests who tested the shot of the guns.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, the King's Daughters of the church, Cornelius Bliss, H. H. Vreeland, and P. F. Collier were some of the visitors yesterday.

The British Indian booth went out of commission. Everything at the festival is given, and when the managers of the festival found that they were to receive only commissions from the Indian booth, they made objections, and the firm in charge of the booth became angry and packed up the goods and departed.

The door and booth receipts of the first two nights of the fair, all that have been made up so far, amounted the first night to $1,570.18, and on Tuesday to $3,085.50. This is the money turned in each night, and does not include any of the outside receipts. It was more than doubled on Wednesday.

FOUR POLICY SHOPS RAIDED.

Arrests Made by Police and Representatives of F. Norton Goddard.

Four policy shops on the west side were raided yesterday afternoon by Edward J. Reardon and other representatives of F. Norton Goddard, assisted by four policemen of the West Side Court squad. The party was driven in a carriage to 565 Eleventh Avenue, 413 West Forty-sixth Street, 321 Ninth Avenue, and 207 West Twenty-ninth Street.

Benjamin Endee, a clerk, was arrested at 565 Eleventh Avenue; John Edwards, a driver, of 208 West Sixty-first Street, at 413 West Forty-sixth Street; James Sullivan, clerk, of 458 West Thirtieth Street, at 321 Ninth Avenue, and James White, colored, chimney sweeper, of 422 West Forty-first Street, at 207 West Twenty-ninth Street. All the places were in the rear of tenement house stores, and in all of them were found policy books, manifold sheets, and other policy paraphernalia.

The prisoners were held in $500 bail each for examination Tuesday afternoon. They were bailed out immediately by Adolph Jantzon, Jr., a friend of Al Adams.

Texas Veteran, 81 Years Old, Marries.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, April 19.—The reunion of Texas veterans, the survivors of the wars for Texas independence, fought from 1831 to 1836, which is in progress in this city, started off with a romantic marriage this afternoon. Joseph Smith of Matagorda County, aged eighty-one, who was with Gen. Sam Houston in the memorable battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, was married at 4 o'clock this afternoon to Mrs. Josephine Humphries of Veville, a widow of one of the Miers prisoners. Mr. Smith is a well-to-do ranchman in the coast country. All of the old Texas veterans, the youngest of whom is seventy-nine years of age, attended the marriage.

"THE HEATHER FIELD."

Another "Independent" Performance at Carnegie Lyceum.

Whatever "The Heather Field," by Edward Martyn, may be in Dublin (or in a book) it was awfully wearisome stuff in Carnegie Lyceum last night. An Irish idealist, who forever hears voices, and is fond of saying his waking existence is a dream, and that (being an Irishman) he is only awake when he is asleep, devotes all his fortune, and vast sums he borrows on the security of his landed property, to reclaiming a wild tract. Just at the moment when the sale of the so-called heather field itself seems the only way to avert ruin, "wild nature reasserts itself and breaks through," and the reblossoming of the banished heather is symbolical of the wreck of a life. He becomes a raving maniac.

In the acting only one scene in this work was tolerably interesting, that in which the impatient, practical, unsympathetic wife of the idealist endeavored to have him proved insane, to save the property, and was prevented by the interference of the idealist's vociferous friend.

Miss Caroline Keeler's acting as the wife was coherent and interesting throughout. It comprised no sweep of emotion. Vexation, contempt, alertness, suspicion were expressed in the moods denoted, and the portrayal was really noteworthy, in the circumstances, for its graphic quality, for the suggestion of a strong will it conveyed to the spectator, and for its plastic repose. The veteran, J. B. Wilkes, was excellent in his sketch of an old-fashioned physician.

The rest of the acting was better in intention, doubtless, than in effect. Mr. John Keilerd's portrayal of the idealist inevitably had a few impressive periods, but was, as a whole, monotonous and unilluminative, while the actor's speech was too frequently incoherent to folks in the rear of the audience room.

A new translation of Coppée's "Le Passant," by M. L. Churchill, called "The Troubadour," was gracefully and daintily presented by Miss Martia Leonard as Zanetto and Miss Antoinette Ashton as Sylvia.

M. DE PACHMANN'S FAREWELL.

The Russian Pianist's Final Recital at Carnegie Hall.

M. Vladmir de Pachmann, the Russian piano virtuoso, gave a recital at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. It was set forth that this was to be his farewell to the American public, though he has yet to appear at a benefit entertainment. As a formal adieu the recital was less to M. de Pachmann's credit than almost any other he has given in the entire season. His programme was composed of compositions by Chopin, whose especial interpreter he has been named by hysterical persons not at all acquainted with the written text of Chopin's music, and therefore not able to detect the gross impositions practiced by this technical trickster.

M. de Pachmann was heard yesterday by a large audience, which received his distortions of the immortal Pole's music with demonstrations of joy. The spectacle was not an encouraging one to those who hope to see a real and wide musical culture in this metropolis. The audience, however, was in no sense representative of the musical taste of New York. Even so erratic a creature as de Pachmann knows when and where he may indulge in his most inexcusable extravagances. He was pleased yesterday to play tricks with the rhythms, and in some instances, as in one of the mazurkas, even with the written notes of the music. He began his recital in a sensible mood, but he did not remain in it, and the performance came to a close with a reading of the familiar A flat valse, Opus 42, which was simply wicked. The distinctly written theme in dual time, which the composer so beautifully works against the triple rhythm of the composition, M. de Pachmann transformed into a lilting six-eighth movement, and he played pranks with bass notes not intended to be emphasized.

The second theme of the A flat ballade, which was also on his programme, he played in a similar manner, making it sound like an extract from a set of lanciers. The only numbers which he played in a manner in any respect pleasing to a friend of Chopin were some of the preludes and études. If M. de Pachmann is anything at all, he is a Chopin technician. He excels in those pieces in which his suavity of style and his mellow tone are well displayed. He played the set of preludes well, especially the No. 23. In the études of Opus 10 he was at his best in Nos. 3 and 4. The echo effects in No. 9 were well read, but the grandeur, the passion, the elemental force of tumultuous rhythm in the great C minor étude were utterly buried under a mawkish and puling effeminacy, which was an insult to the memory of Chopin and the intelligence of the audience.

The voice parts in the Opus 25, No. 3, were obscured by bad pedaling. The No. 7 of this opus was sickly enough to please the most morbid of feminine Chopinists, but the "Butterfly" was performed with a nimble lightness of touch wholly suitable to its character and much to be preferred to the frate manner in which some pianists attack it. The C sharp minor valse was near the end of the programme, and as the pianist had by the time he reached it flown to the extremity of his vagaries, it was literally slaughtered, its contours blurred, and its harmonic scheme transformed into chaos. And yet there are persons who call this man the greatest of Chopin interpreters!

HANLAN BROTHERS' NEW COMEDY.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 19.—To-night at the Empire Theatre "A Lively Legacy," the Hanlon Brothers' new comedy, received its first production on any stage.

The piece is in three acts, with all the scenes laid in Florida. The story is of a young couple who have difficulty in getting married, the ceremony being interrupted several times, until the last act, when matters are straightened out to the satisfaction of all concerned. The chief characters, a widow, a Portuguese nobleman, a German maid servant, an Irish lawyer, an electrician, a doctor, a society girl, and the prospective bride, were acted by Laura Joyce Bell, William Blaisdell, May Vokes, Stephen Maley, Charles B. Hawkins, Lotta Linthicum, Thomas Magrane, and Elsie Esmond.

The play proved highly acceptable to the audience, and was vigorously applauded. There are no transformations or acrobats. The scenic and mechanical effects are elaborate. "A Lively Legacy" received many curtain calls.

"MANOEUVRES OF JANE" AGAIN.

Revival of the Comedy Well Received at Daly's Theatre.

"The Manoeuvres of Jane" was revived last night at Daly's Theatre before a large audience, and the comedy met with the same cordial reception it received when seen at this house last December. The production last evening is identical with that seen before, with the exception of a few changes in the cast.

William F. Owen played the part of Mr. Nagle, father of Jane, in place of Charles Harbury, and Ethel Hornick was the Lady Bapchild, the rôle played by Mrs. Thomas Whiffen. The comedy will again be given at the Saturday matinée.

EDNA MAY SEEKS DIVORCE.

Justice Stover Intimates that the Case Is "Rather Flimsy."

The suit for divorce brought by Edna May of the American Beauty company against her husband, Fred Titus, the bicycle rider, who wants to be a policeman, was called for trial before Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. The actress was represented by A. H. Hummel. She was not in court. W. Russell Osborn appeared for Mr. Titus.

Only one witness was called. Lionel E. Lawrence, who told of Mr. Titus's trip on the road with "The Belle of New York" company, when he appeared to be very attentive to Margery Ward, a chorus girl.

Justice Stover intimated that the case seemed to be "rather flimsy."

By agreement further hearing in the case went over until next Wednesday.

MAYOR'S ACTION REGRETTED.

The Committee of Fifty of the Manufacturers' Association of New York met at 198 Montague Street, Brooklyn, last evening to consider Mayor Van Wyck's veto of the Wagner bill for the depression of the tracks of the Long Island Railroad Company on Atlantic Avenue.

Ludwig Nissen, President of the association, offered a resolution expressing the association's disapproval of Mayor Van Wyck's veto of the bill. Several members spoke in favor of toning down the resolution, which was then amended so as to express regret at the Mayor's action. In this shape the resolution was adopted. A general vote of thanks was given to those who had aided in the passage of the bill.

HOUSE PAINTED ON WAGER

"Pony King" Long Bet It Couldn't Be Done in Two Hours.

Oberland's Men Made Coney Island Land Mark Gorgeous in 91 Minutes, and He Won $500.

Herbert Long's big wooden house in Neptune Avenue has for twenty years been a landmark of Coney Island. An appearance of general dilapidation has been its distinguishing characteristic. Those who see it to-day won't recognize it. It was painted yesterday for the first time since it was built, and the owner paid Gus Oberland, painter, of Brooklyn, $500 for the job. He expected to have it done for nothing.

Herbert Long is known as the "Pony King" all over Coney Island, because he owns those little animals which trot up and down Surf Avenue and the beach all through the season with ambitious youngsters astride of their plump backs. Mr. Oberland is the contracting painter for the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, and just now is painting the Brighton Beach Hotel as a side enterprise.

The Pony King has long wanted to have his house painted, but local knights of the brush cared too much for their trade reputations to undertake the apparently hopeless task of making the old, weatherbeaten structure look presentable. He mentioned his trouble to his friend, Mr. Oberland, about ten days ago.

"Oh, pshaw!" replied the painter. "Why, I could paint that house of yours in two hours."

"Bet you $500 you can't," said the King.

"I'll go you," said Oberland.

Weather conditions were not considered propitious until yesterday, when the hot sunshine dried out the rain-soaked boards. The news had spread, and every Islander who could do so flocked to the King's house with their women folks and children. Hundreds of visitors quitted the trolley cars and joined them.

Joseph Burckhardt and Gus Michels were the judges, and Oberland was on hand with thirty-seven of his best men from the big hotel. Ordinary paint pots were too small for such an effort as this, and the men carried their ready mixed paint either in iron coal scuttles or big wooden water pails. One of Mr. Long's fleetest ponies was pressed into service to bring a constant, fresh supply of paint from a dealer's store, about half a mile away, where it was being mixed.

The house is 35 by 20 feet, two stories high, with high gable roof and basement, and it has three doors and fifteen windows. Mr. Oberland had made a careful advance survey, and each man had minute instructions as to which point was to be the object of his first attack, and in which direction he should work.

At precisely 5:35 o'clock the word was given, and the men made their first rush. In two seconds there was a man framed by every window and every door. Some of the remaining nineteen ran through the structure, and began at the rear, while others threw ladders against the walls and began to paint from the eaves down.

The crowd gave a mighty cheer and an enterprising bookmaker who had been making a few quiet bets in the crowd leaped on a barrel and began to shout his odds. Ten minutes passed and the look of confidence began to fade from the Pony King's face. He had hired painters before, but he had never seen any work like this. Half an hour went and then his eyes brightened with an idea. He went to a saloon nearby and in a few minutes reappeared with a bartender rolling a keg of beer. They trundled it up close to the house, broached it, and then Mr. Long told the painters it was theirs.

The work slackened as the eyes of the workers turned yearningly to the frothy stream flowing out into the crystal schooners. It was a moment of suspense. Even the bookmaker was stilled. But not a man left his work, and in five minutes it was seen that the plot had failed, and the bookmaker offered 100 to 1 on the painters and got no takers.

This crisis past, the brushes swept steadily on and man after man came down from his ladder. At last all stopped and the judges passing around the building found one little spot hardly bigger than a man's hand under the eaves which had not been touched. Two painters ran upstairs, one slid down the roof and while the other held him by the heels he hung over the edge and finished the spot. Then it was but a few seconds' work to brush over the space where the contact of their clothing had rubbed the paint off the roof. The judges declared the work complete in every part at 7:06, or in an elapsed time of ninety-one minutes, and the old house stood forth resplendent, its walls painted a beautiful light buff, all the blinds and doors a brilliant green, and the roof and basement a rich brown hue.

The money was paid over, the beer was disposed of, and then Mr. Oberland invited the men who had stood steadfast to his interest through toil and temptation to a great big clambake, which was held just as soon as the good things could be made ready.

MISSIONARY DELEGATES HERE.

Many missionary delegates to the third Ecumenical Conference, which begins to-morrow in Carnegie Hall, arrived on the Teutonic yesterday morning.

They were the Rev. W. T. A. Barber, Lees School, Cambridge, Missionary to China; Dr. D. G. Barkley, Secretary of the Irish Missionary Society; Dr. and Mrs. Borchegrevink of the Norse Board of Missionaries; Miss Budden and the Rev. W. E. Cousins, London Missionary Society; Bishop W. R. Ridley of Caledonia; Joel Cadbury, Friends' Foreign Missionary Society; the Rev. Henry T. Chapman, Secretary of the United Methodist Free Church Missionary Society; the Rev. W. Dale and Mrs. Dale, Presbyterian Missionary Society; H. C. Duncan, President of the Students' Volunteer Missionary Union of England; the Rev. A. Ewbank and Mrs. Ewbank, South American Missionary Society; the Rev. F. Galpin of China; T. Morgan Harvey, late Treasurer of the Wesleyan Missionary Society; G. A. King, representing several British organizations; the Rev. T. Wakefield of Tribe, Africa; the Rev. George Owen of Peking, China; the Rev. Maurice Phillips of Madras; the Rev. Eugene Stock of London; the Rev. C. T. Wilson, delegate for the Church Missionary Society; Misses Emily Bristow, L. H. Barnes, and Wade, all of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.

The Rev. Dr. Borchegrevink is a cousin of the Arctic explorer of his name, who is said to have discovered the "Magnetic South Pole." The Doctor said he had not heard from his cousin in some time.

Eugene Stock, who is to be the guest of the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington while here, was met at the pier by Fire Chaplain Johnson of Grace Church. Alexander Hadden, acting for the Episcopal Committee on Hospitality, met all the delegates.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE MEMBERS.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The National Academy of Science to-day honored the following-named persons by electing them as members: James E. Keeler, the astronomer of Lick Observatory; Henry F. Osborn, the biologist and paleontologist of Columbia University, New York; Samuel L. Peffield, the mineralogist of New Haven, Conn., and Franz Boaz, the anthropologist of Columbia University, New York.

The academy awarded the Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen, the inventor of the X ray, the Bernard medal. This medal is presented only once in five years, and is given to the person making the most important scientific discovery during that period.

Notice to Readers of The Times.

On and after Monday, April 30, the week-day editions of THE TIMES will be sold to newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies. The issue of Saturday, containing THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, has for some months been sold without this privilege. It has now been determined, for business reasons, to withdraw it altogether for every day of the week, except Sunday, when a limited number of returns will be permitted.

As the orders of newsdealers will naturally be readjusted to the measure of their daily sales, it is not improbable that readers wishing to buy a copy of THE TIMES will find sometimes that their newsdealer has sold out his supply. The remedy is within everybody's reach. Readers of THE TIMES should order their paper in advance, having it delivered at their residences or places of business or reserved by the newsdealer until called for. If advance orders are given, no inconvenience will be occasioned by the discontinuance of the return privilege, and it will be a distinct advantage to the newsdealers.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Easter festival for the Cuban orphans and the numerous weddings take up so much of the day's programme that there is little left for other social engagements, except luncheons and dinners. A feature of the Orphans' fair is the numerous supper parties given afterward at the different restaurants. Among those who entertained quite a party was Mr. Rutherford, the son of Mrs. George Crocker. The fair, which is a beautiful and pleasant spectacle, has two days more to run.

***

A preliminary meeting was held yesterday morning at the residence of Miss Leary, 4 Fifth Avenue, to determine the plans for the festival in aid of the Bellevue library fund. On Sunday there will be another meeting, when the names of the patronesses and ushers will be given in full, and the complete plans for the entertainment will be arranged. The affair will take place in the large ballroom of the Astoria. On the afternoon of May 2, from 2 to 6, there is to be a children's fête, at which "Red Riding Hood" and "Boy Blue" are to be acted. There is to be a well from which children's presents are to be drawn. There will be a tea table, over which Mrs. Oscar Livingston will preside, after the fête is over, and in the evening there is to be a concert, at which Mme. Nordica and Ben Davies will sing. The concert will be followed by dancing, which will be led by a number of young society people. Among the patronesses of this affair are Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. Vas Brugh Livingston, Mrs. de Navarro, Baroness de Seint-Seigne, Mrs. Edward Ladew, and Mrs. Edwin Gould, and among the patrons are Archbishop Corrigan, Mgr. Farley, Papal Delegate Martinelli, Van Brugh Livingston, John Jacob Astor, and Elbridge T. Gerry.

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The musical matinée for the benefit of the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital will take place this afternoon in the large ballroom of the Astoria from 3 to 5 o'clock. The artists, all of whom are giving their services, are David Bispham, Miss Hilda Spong, Perry Averill, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, and Mrs. Charles Walcott, who are to present the musical play "Adelaide"; Mackenzie Gordon and Mme. Marie Brema, who are to render several songs; Walter Damrosch and his orchestra, who will give the "Leonore Symphony," and Victor Harris, who will play several accompaniments. An interesting feature of the stage setting of "Adelaide," Beethoven's love story, will be a genuine antique mustard instrument, on which Beethoven himself played. The grand tier boxes have been sold, but there are still several second tier boxes for sale, the price of which is $25 each. Boxes and tickets can be procured from Mrs. C. B. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street; Mrs. R. F. Cutting, 24 East Sixty-seventh Street; Mrs. Charles de Rham, 24 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. S. B. French, 15 West Fifty-first Street, and at Schuberth's, Schirmer's, and at Tyson's. Among the patronesses are Mesdames James A. Burden, M. Dwight Collier, R. Fulton Cutting, H. E. Howland, Stanley Mortimer, Henry Marquand, Whitelaw Reid, Douglas Robinson, Jr., W. D. Sloane, and Miss Whitney.

***

There was a large attendance at the Easter meeting of the Bellevue Sewing and Knitting Class yesterday morning at Miss Leary's. Heinrich Meyn sang and Bruno Huhn played. There are to be three more meetings of this class, one on April 26 at Mrs. Shrady's, 8 East Sixty-sixth Street; one on May 3 at Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren's, 20 West Fiftieth Street, and the last, May 10, at Miss Leary's, 3 Fifth Avenue.

***

The last meeting of Mrs. Philip Sands's Dancing Class will take place to-morrow evening. Mrs. Sands herself has been at the Virginia Hot Springs, and it is doubtful whether she will be present. With the dance will close the season of the dancing classes, all of which have been very successful.

***

To-morrow will also be a gala day for weddings. There will be three in town, each of which will occupy the attention of fashionable society, and two of which will be in the Newport set. The wedding of Miss Maud Ludlow Hall, daughter of Mrs. Valentine C. Hall, and Lawrence Waterbury will be a very quiet home affair. James Waterbury, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury have been at Hot Springs, Va., and have arrived in town for the ceremony. Only relatives and intimate friends will be present. The wedding of Miss Caroline Hunter Kane, the daughter of Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane, and Edgar Morris Phelps at the Church of the Incarnation will be a large and fashionable function. At the bride's home, 126 West Twelfth Street, Miss Ellen Rollins Lindsey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Delauer Lindsey, and Borden Stanley Harrison will be married.

***

The Students' Dramatic Club gave the last of their series of three plays at the Carnegie Lyceum last night. The others were presented Dec. 5 and Feb. 27, respectively. The Cinderella Cotillion had its Easter dance at Dodworth's last evening also, and to-night, at Delmonico's, in the large ballroom the Knickerbocker Dancing Class will have its Easter dance. Mrs. Philip J. Sands's class to-morrow evening will meet in the same place, and in the small ballroom Mrs. Erhardt's class, otherwise known as the Saturday Junior Cotillion, will have its last dance of the season.

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The Wednesday Cotillions for the season of 1900-1901 will take place on Dec. 3, 1900, Jan. 2 and Feb. 13, 1901, respectively, at Delmonico's. The patronesses are Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. John W. Boothby, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, and Mrs. Samuel Spencer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will remain in California about ten days longer. Joseph D. Grant gave a luncheon in honor of Mr. Reid and D. O. Mills at the Pacific Union Club last Wednesday. Among the guests were Collis P. Huntington, H. E. Huntington, Claus Spreckels, and Irving M. Scott.

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Among the passengers who sailed yesterday on the Columbia were Mrs. Clarence Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gwynne, Mr and Mrs. W. D. Corbin, Alvee A. Adee, and Mrs. D. H. Bacon. Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones and son will sail on Saturday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. for Gibraltar.

***

T. Suffern Taller, who for many years as a gentleman of leisure has been devoting himself to outdoor sport, especially at Tuxedo, where he has been regarded as a species of master of ceremonies, is going to be a stock broker, and in a few days will begin his career on the Street. Although this does not prohibit his handling the ribbons or owning a Tuxedo cottage, it will curtail his stay at that resort. Mr. Taller has been living in town this Spring, having taken the house of Oliver Harriman, Jr., and has been preparing himself for a début in the business world.

***

The Philadelphia contingent is coming back from Aiken, and the Philadelphians themselves are getting ready for the suburbs. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. John Cadwalader, and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Harrison are out at Jerkintown. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan, who have been all Winter at Aiken, will be at Newport this Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin were registered at the Hotel Ritz in Paris last week.

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The Princess Hatzfeldt will give a brilliant garden party at her London residence in June, and she will make it a charitable entertainment, the proceeds to go to the Maine Fund.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Senator Depew and his niece, Miss Paulding, gave a brilliant reception at Corcoran House to-night, when fully 800 guests were entertained. The spacious residence was decorated throughout with red roses, Easter lilies, and fragrant Spring blossoms. The Marine Band played behind a wall of palms and roses in the corridor just outside the ballroom. The company included members of the Cabinet, Diplomatic Corps, both houses of Congress, and all resident society, in which the host and his niece have become extremely popular.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root gave their last official dinner of the season to-night, when their guests of honor were the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller. Covers were laid for twenty-two. Among the guests were Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, and Mrs. Slater. The entire company later attended the reception at Senator Depew's.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 19.—The report that Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt have decided to pass the Summer at their place on the Hudson instead of at Newport, has been revived. Several shipments of household wares have been made from their cottage, Rough Point, to the Hudson.

Mrs. F. F. Garrettson and family have returned from New York. They will pass the Summer in the former Tuckerman cottage, which Mr. Garrettson recently purchased and had renovated.

Max Norman has returned from Boston.

Lewis Quenfin Jones has returned to New York, after spending a week here preparing for the opening of his cottage early in May.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss of New York will arrive for the season to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant of Toronto, Canada, who for several seasons occupied Boothden, are here cottage hunting.

J. J. Wysong paid a flying trip to Newport to-day to inspect the improvements to his cottage, of which, with Mrs. Wysong, he will take possession next month for the season.

The Casino Club opens on May 1.

Mrs. Logan has rented her cottage in Jamestown to Frederick W. Paramore of St. Louis for the season.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club arrived frm New York this evening.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Dieterich—Young.

Alfred Elliot Dieterich, son of Charles F. Dieterich, and Miss Edith Young, daughter of Mrs. Young, were married very quietly at high noon yesterday at the residence of the bride's mother, 19 East Fifty-fourth Street, by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Ralph Bridges of Islip, L. I. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, George Arenta, wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace, and a veil of point lace. Dorothy Brown, a little cousin of the bride, was the maid of honor. Her dress was of Irish lace. The ushers were Lewis C. Young, Samuel Thorn, Richard Bigelow, and William Philips, and the best man was Dr. Carl Clemmons. The floral decorations were by Thorley. The library, in which the wedding took place, was decorated with palms, Easter lilies, and azaleas, and on either side of the prie dieu the electric light standards were so arranged as to appear like huge torches of Easter lilies. The entrance to the library was decorated with the lilies formed a bridal arch. After the ceremony a breakfast was served at small tables to 100 guests. The table decorations were of daisies, pink moss roses, white tulips, and maidenhair fern. The wedding was a small and quiet one, owing to the comparatively recent death of the bride's father, and only relatives and intimate friends were present.

Walstrum—Price.

Samuel Stribling Walstrum of Prescott, Arizona, and Miss Mary E. Price, daughter of Mrs. William Henry Price of 154 West Fifty-eighth Street, were married yesterday afternoon in the Central Presbyterian Church, West Fifty-seventh Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward M. Deems, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith. Miss Price entered the church on the arm of her brother, Theodore H. Price. Her gown was of white satin and her veil of tulle. Two little nieces of the bride, Elsie and Virginia Deems, were the flower girls. The maid of honor, Miss Bessie Allyn, of Norfolk, Va., was gowned in pink taffeta, trimmed with Renaissance lace, and wore a picture hat of black, trimmed with pink roses, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Walter Price was the best man, and Gerardus Wynkoop, George Sullivan, Harry Adams, and Robert Bridges were the ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Walstrum will live in Prescott, Arizona.

Morrison—James.

Edward Morrison, Jr., and Miss Isabel James, daughter of John Booth James, were married very quietly at the residence of the bride's parents, 127 West Seventy-fifth Street, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Richard Cobden of Larchmont. Owing to the ill-health of the bride's father, her cousin, V. Everett Macy, gave her away. She wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace. Her veil was of tulle, and her spray bouquet of white orchids and lilacs. The maid of honor, Miss Caroline James, a sister of the bride, was gowned in white mull and her flowers were Bridesmaids roses. John Morrison, brother of the bridegroom, was his best man. There were no bridesmaids or ushers, and the ceremony was witnessed only by relatives and a few intimate friends. Following the wedding there was a large reception. The parlor, where the marriage took place, was so banked and hung with palms, Southern smilax, and Easter lilies as to form a bower of vines and flowers.

Thompson—Potter.

Henry Softe Thompson and Miss Mabel Potter, daughter of Asa P. Potter, were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, 58 West Forty-eighth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's. The bride's gown was of white satin, with yoke of lace, and her veil of tulle was caught by lilies of the valley. Miss Maude Potter, a sister of the bride, was her maid of honor, and Miss Thompson, sister of the bridegroom, was the bridesmaid. Both of the bride's attendants wore gowns of tucked mousseline de soie of green taffeta, and carried armfuls of white pinks. The best man was Raymond B. Thompson, a brother of the bridegroom, and Robert K. Potter and Asa P. Potter, Jr., were the ushers. A reception followed the ceremony.

De Westfelt—Collins.

Otto Gerhard Jacob de Westfelt of Stockholm, Sweden, and Miss Florence Julia Collins were married at 5:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Sheldon Collins, 117 East Seventy-second Street. The wedding was a small one, and only relatives and intimate friends were invited. The bride's dress was of white satin and duchesse lace. Her veil was of point lace. The maid of honor, Miss Caroline Morgan, was gowned in pale blue satin, trimmed with lace, and carried Bridesmaids roses. Baron Herbert was best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan. Mr. and Mrs. de Westfelt will make their permanent home in Sweden.

Willett—Thompson.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., April 19.—Miss Rosamond Wilson Thompson, daughter of the former township President, Joseph P. Thompson of East Orange, and Wallace Willett, were married in the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church at East Orange last evening by the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, the pastor of the church. Miss Lucy Olivia Thompson, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor, and the best man was Hillary C. Messimer of New York. The bridesmaids were Miss Emita Ryan of East Orange, Miss Susan B. Taylor of Brooklyn, Miss Edith Roberts of Cambridge, Mass.; and Miss Margretta Fort, Miss Louise Clary, Miss Rachel Willett, and Miss Grace Stooking of East Orange. The ushers were Herbert Thompson, the bride's brother; Merrick F. Willett, Robert L. Messimer, and John P. Kreischer of New York, Allan S. Whitman, and William Rasmus of Brooklyn, and William O. Ludlow, and Frank Coursen of East Orange. A reception at the home of the bride's mother in Prospect Place followed the ceremony.

Hunt—Maguire.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 19.—Frederic Hunt, the tenor of Christ Church of Greenwich, and Miss Katharine Maguire, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Maguire of Stamford, were married at St. Luke's Church, Stamford, this afternoon at 3 o'clock by the Rev. D. L. Ferris.

Funeral of Frederic Bronson.

The funeral services of Frederic Bronson of this city, who died from pneumonia at Palermo, Sicily, on March 29, will be held at 9:45 o'clock to-morrow morning at Grace Church.

Hannawa Falls Canal Wrecked.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 19.—The canal and power house of the Hannawa Falls Water Power Company has been wrecked by the Racquette River rising and overflowing the dam. The loss will amount to $100,000 at least.

TRAINING SHIP BUFFALO SAILS.

To Cruise in European Waters—Crew Will Visit Paris Exposition.

The training ship Buffalo, which has been in commission about a month, left the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning for a five months' cruise in the Mediterranean. She carries 283 officers and men, most of the latter being young landsmen. Her first stop will be at League Island, Philadelphia, where 90 more landsmen will be taken aboard. She will then proceed to Norfolk, where 250 more landsmen will be shipped.

This will complete her complement, and she will then sail for Fayal in the Azores, thence going to Gibraltar. When Havre is reached her crew will be allowed to visit the Paris Exposition.

W. L. Douglas

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WATERBURY, CONN.
Having worn your $3.50 shoes for the past two years, I take great pleasure in saying that they are equal to those I used to pay $5.00 and $6.00 for. JAS. O'NEIL.

UNION MADE **$3.50 SHOES** BEST IN THE WORLD FOR MEN.

WE MAKE AND SELL MORE $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER TWO MANUFACTURERS IN THE U.S.

A $5.00 Shoe for $3.50.

The real worth of our $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $5.00. The magnitude of our business, a perfect system of manufacturing, and our method of selling direct to the wearer at one profit, through our 60 retail stores in the large cities (eliminating all middle profits), enables us to produce a higher grade shoe for $3.50 than can be had elsewhere. Our modern styles are appreciated by the young men everywhere.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because **THEY ARE THE BEST.**

Factory, Brockton, Mass. Shoes sent anywhere for $3.75.

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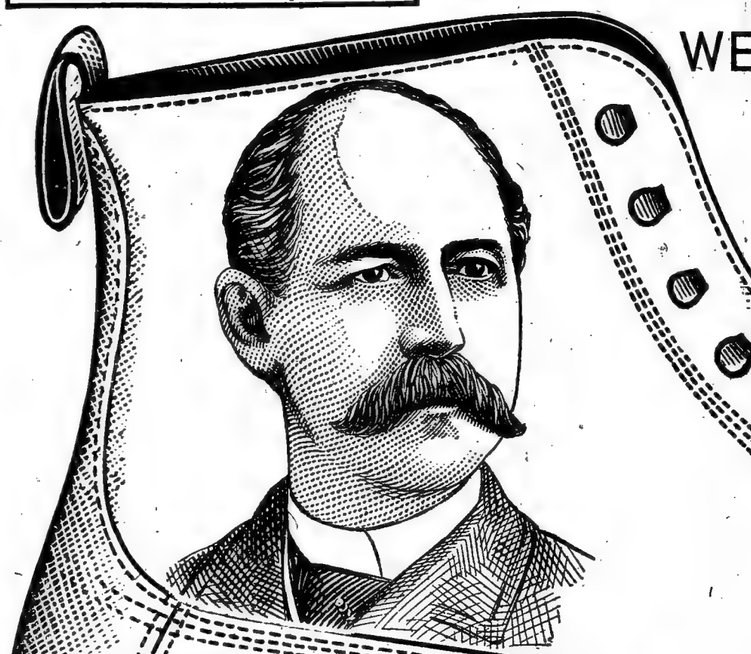

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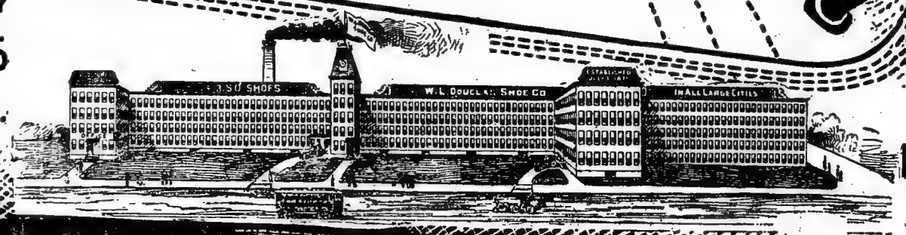

THE WORLD'S LARGEST $3.50 SHOE FACTORY.

WE USE FAST-CO

Made in Calf, Box Calf, French Patent Calf, Willow Calf, Russia Calf, French Enamel, Black and Colored Vici, etc., in Congress, Lace and Button, and Oxfords.

THE KINDERGARTEN UNION

School Methods Denounced at the Mothers' Conference.

Mrs. Chadwick Says the Gymnasium Is a Delusion—Much Useless Material in the Curriculum.

The International Kindergarten Un[ion] which is holding its convention this w[eek] Brooklyn, held a number of meeti[ngs] yesterday.

At the Adelphi College there was a mothers' conference. Mrs. Charles N. Chadwick of Brooklyn spoke on the subject "Kindergarten and the Home."

She said that the great educational problem of to-day was the application of Froebel's principle to the whole development of the character, and not alone to the early training of the child. She described the modern school as a great octopus, reaching out and grasping the little children, dragging them from the home and sphere of mothers' influence and making them prisoners under cruelly rigorous discipline, with dwarfing and blighting effect.

She protested against what she said was the delusion of the gymnasium as a school institution on the score of restraint and confinement, and declared that the time used for exercise there might far better be employed in the open air. She also spoke against the vast mass of absolutely useless material crowded into the school curriculum, citing the excess of arithmetic as an especially objectionable feature.

President Charles H. Levermore of Adelphi College said that Mrs. Chadwick's remarks about the gymnasium had especial significance coming as they did from the mother of Yale's strongest man, Charles Chadwick, formerly guard on Yale's football eleven. He emphasized the importance of training girls for the duties of motherhood, and said that all of them should have the kindergarten included in their course of studies.

Mrs. Theodore W. Birney of Washington said that her own daughter had had one year's training in a kindergarten, and that if she was to become a mother this preparation was of more value than several years in college. Mrs. Birney then extended greetings to the conference from the National Congress of Mothers. The meeting rose en masse to vote a return greeting to the Mothers' Congress.

Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster of Brooklyn spoke upon the subject of the religious training of the child in the home. Other addresses were made by Mrs. Maria Kraus-Boelte, Mrs. M. B. B. Langgettel, Mrs. J. H. Stannard, Mrs. M. L. Karl Kirk, Mrs. James L. Hughes, Mrs. Cornelia E. James, and Mrs. Richard H. Wyman.

At Pratt Institute of training teachers there was a conference at which the various phases of the subject of free play and simplicity were discussed by Mrs. Maria Kraus-Boelte and Dr. Jennie B. Merrill of New York, Miss Susan E. Blow of Cazenovia, Miss Laura Fisher of Boston, Miss Patty Hill of Louisville, Miss Lucy Wheelock of Boston, Mrs. Mary Boomer Page of Chicago, Miss Geraldine O'Grady of New York, Miss Mary J. Garland of Boston, Miss Virginia Graeff of Cleveland, Miss Alice E. Fitts of Brooklyn, Miss Emilie Pouisson of Boston, Miss Ada Van Stone Harris of Newark, and Mrs. Bertha Hofer-Regner of Chicago.

In the afternoon at Plymouth Church the Kindergarten convention, presided over by Miss Fanniebelle Curtis, discussed "The Kindergarten in the School." Among those who took part in the discussion were Dr. W. N. Hailmann, Superintendent of Schools, Dayton, Ohio; Miss Laura Fisher, Supervisor of Kindergartens, Boston; Marcus White, Normal Training School, New Britain; Dr. Jennie B. Merrill, New York; Miss Ada Van Stone Harris, Newark; Miss Cynthia P. Dozier, New York; Miss Mina B. Colburn, Jamestown, and Mrs. Mary H. Baker, Worcester.

At the Pouch Mansion, in the evening, a reception to the visiting delegates was tendered by the Brooklyn Kindergarten Union.

FEDERATION OF DAY NURSERIES.

Officers Elected for the Year and Papers Read.

At the second biennial conference of the Federation of Day Nurseries yesterday the following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, New York; First Vice President—Mrs. E. C. Dudley, Chicago; Second Vice President—Mrs. W. W. Frazier, Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. N. B. W. Gallwey, New York; Recording Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Frances C. Sturgis, Boston; Executive Committee—Miss Lallah B. Pingree, Boston; Mrs. I. H. Metcalf, Providence; Mrs. Henry Marquand, New York; Mrs. M. E. Boyd Woltzel, Philadelphia; Mrs. William R. Conger, Chicago; Mrs. C. M. Woodward, St. Louis; Mrs. Hugh Miller, Kansas City, and Mrs. C. P. Walford, Richmond, Va.

All with the exception of Miss Sturgis and Mrs. Walford were re-elected.

The financial affairs of the organization were reported to be in good condition. Several papers were read and discussed at the conference.

POLO TEAMS FOR LAKEWOOD.

Those Who Will Play in the Tournament and Their Handicaps.

Seven polo teams are entered for the opening tournament of the Lakewood Polo Club, which will begin to-morrow on George J. Gould's polo field at Georgian Court, Lakewood. Mr. Gould has secured sufficient players to put three teams in the field. He will play on the first and second teams, and his associates on the former will be J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Benjamin Nicoll, and Robert F. Collier.

Two sets of cups are offered for the coming tournament, the donors being Mrs. George J. Gould and H. L. Herbert. The Herbert cups will be played for first between teams, whose aggregate handicap does not exceed 16 goals. Rockaway and Lakewood, third, will open the contests to-morrow. The players, with handicaps, will be:

Rockaway—W. A. Hazard, 3; Rene La Montagne, Jr., 3; Albert Francke, 4; P. F. Collier, 3. Total, 13.

Lakewood 3d—Raymond L. Herbert, 2; Seward Cary, 4; James Converse, 2; George F. Woodman, 2. Total, 10.

Philadelphia and Lakewood 2d will meet on the 25th, the players being:

Philadelphia—J. L. Harrison, Jr., 2; W. Hinckle Smith, 4; A. E. Kennedy, 5; J. F. McFadden, 4. Total, 15.

Lakewood 2d—George J. Gould, 2; R. J. Collier, 3; R. L. Beeckman, 4; H. L. Herbert, 2. Total, 11.

On the 26th Staten Island will play the winning team in Saturday's game:

Staten Island—Charles Pfizer, Jr., 2; J. C. Wilmerding, Jr., 1; Emil Pfizer, 3; W. Morton Smith, 2. Total, 8.

The final game for the Herbert cups will be played Saturday, the 28th.

The teams entered for the Georgian Court Cups, given by Mrs. Gould, are: Philadelphia, same as above, with the exception of Harrison. Rockaway, same as above. Lakewood 1st—Gould, 2; Waterbury, 6; Collier, 3; Nicoll, 8. Total, 19. Devon—C. R. Snowden, 5; G. W. Kendrick, 3d, 7; Charles Wheeler, 6; George McFadden, 6. Total, 24.

HARVARD'S CREWS GRADED.

Guy Bancroft May Be the Final Choice for 'Varsity Stroke.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, April 19.—The Harvard 'Varsity squad may be fairly said to be picked, although the selection of the eights will not be made for two weeks yet. The sixteen men who are on the first Weld and Newell crews are the men who will make the 'Varsity and second eights.

This number includes all of the 'Varsity oars of last year except Harding, who took the entire college vacation of a week. He was back yesterday, but did not row.

Guy Bancroft was put in at stroke on the first Weld with his brother at No. 5, and this may mean that he will have a place on the 'Varsity. He is rowing a long, easy stroke, and handles his crew well. It would not be surprising if Higginson, who dislikes to stroke in addition to his duties as Captain, put Young Bancroft into the place and took some man out from the bow of the boat.

The freshmen eights will have their races next week, and then the regular and second eights will be picked. The two senior eights were made up as follows:

Weld—Guy Bancroft, stroke; Ladd, 7; Tilton, 6; H. Bancroft, 5; Shuebruck, 4; Wood, 3; Evans, 2; Dubois, bow; Boothby, coxswain.

Newell—Higginson, stroke; Sheafe, 7; J. Lawrence, 6; MacConnell, 5; Fitzgerald, 4; Henderson, 3; Gale, 2; Goodell, bow; Howe, coxswain.

Only One Chess Game Concluded.

LONDON, April 19.—The fifth round of the tournament under the auspices of the City of London Chess Club was played this evening and was remarkable for the fact that only one game was concluded, between Mason and Gunsberg, which was won by the former. The games between Teichmann and Physick, Jones and Lee, Passmore and Tietjen, Blackburne and Lawrence, and Ward and Van Vliet were left unfinished. Blackburne, however, won his adjourned game against Teichmann. In the play to-day Loman had a bye.

TICHENOR HORSE SALE ENDS.

The Total for the Two Nights' Bidding Amounted to $70,900.

Tichenor & Co.'s sale of harness horses, which closed last night, proved to be one of the most successful ever held at the American Horse Exchange. The eighty-three animals that went under the hammer brought $70,900, an average of nearly $855. The attendance last night was again unusually large, and the prices paid were fair, although the average was much under that of the opening night. Webster and Worcester, a good-looking pair of brown geldings, five and six years old, and 16.1 hands high, brought the best price of the evening, E. F. C. Young paying $1,800 for the two. The other sales of interest were:

Enst and West, dark b. g., 5 and 6 years, 15.2½ hands; Walter Lee, Black Rock, Conn.	$1,500
Raleigh and Ralston, seal br. g., 5 and 6 years, 15.3 hands; Walter Lee	1,500
Jeannette and Gertrude, b. m., 5 years, 15.3 hands; C. Carpenter	1,200
Trooper and Dragoon, b. g., 6 and 7 years, 15.3 hands; George Saportas	810
Imporialist and Royalist, blk. g., 8 years, 15.2 hands; A. Hecht	700
Herman and Raymond, dark ch. g., 6 and 7 years, 15.3 hands; A. Brown	700
Magic and Mystery, gr. and blk. cobs, 6 years, 14.3½ hands; George Saportas	620
Pride and Poem, b. m., 5 and 6 years, 15.1½ hands; T. James	585

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

W. C. Johnson's keel cutter Rajah is being overhauled and refitted, preparatory to commission, at Robertson's ship yard, City Island.

Ralph N. Ellis's fin keel sloop Hera has been scraped and repainted at the Piepgras yards, City Island. She will shortly be made ready for commission.

The steam yacht Elsa II., with her owner, Evans R. Dick of Philadelphia, and a party aboard, has arrived at Havana, where she will remain several days.

F. W. Chesebrough's new sloop, now building by Saunders at Bristol, has been named the Gwyn. She is almost completed, and will probably be launched before May 1.

W. R. Hearst's steel screw schooner Buccaneer has been uncovered at her berth in Manning's Basin, South Brooklyn, and is now being overhauled preparatory to commission. She will be ready for service in two weeks.

The swift little steam yacht Brownie, owned by J. C. Gillette of Syracuse, has been prepared for commission in Manning's yacht basin, and will leave Tuesday for Lake Ontario by way of the Hudson River and Erie Canal.

Capt. Kirby, who is taking the racing sloop Maris to Charleston, S. C., has reported to Designer C. H. Crane her safe arrival Tuesday at Moorhead City, Va. Unfavorable winds and threatening weather delayed her prompt departure from that point.

Work on ex-Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, preparatory to commission, was begun Monday at her berth in Manning's Basin. Her sides have been chipped in readiness for a new coat of paint and a large number of men are engaged in the usual overhauling processes. The Corsair is not expected to be ready for service until June.

The steam yacht Seneca, owned by Charles Fletcher of Providence, is undergoing the overhauling process at Manning's Basin. She will not be ready for commission for several weeks.

The work of renovating the screw schooner Anita, recently purchased by George B. Wilson of Philadelphia from John H. Flagler, has progressed rapidly and the yacht will be ready for service in about ten days. No sailing orders have yet been received by her commander.

A general exodus of the yachts lying at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, was begun this week in response to a notice sent out by the Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock Company that they must be vacated by May 1, when work on the company's new dry dock will begin. About twenty of the yachts will be taken this week to McIntosh's basin, at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street. The others are seeking new berths, and all will probably be removed within ten days.

The auxiliary yawl Natka, New York Yacht Club, is undergoing many alterations and repairs at Durn's ship yard, Baltimore. A new bow has been put on, increasing her length over all seven feet. The original bow was rather full, which caused her to act badly in a heavy sea. The Natka was built by L. J. Nilson at Baltimore in 1897, and has done a great deal of coastwise cruising. Her original dimensions were 68 feet over all, 45 feet 9 inches on the water line, 16 feet beam, and 6 feet draught.

Freshmen Win at Lacrosse.

Columbia freshmen added another victory to their list yesterday by defeating the sophomores in a fast game of lacrosse at Columbia Field by the score of 3 to 0. The line-up:

Freshmen.	Position.	Sophomores.
Alexander	Goal	Duden
O'Dwyer	Point	Meakes
Baldwin	Cover point	La Roche
McIntyre	First attack	Hutton
Cozens	Second attack	Collins
Tibbais, Wild	Third attack	Pfeitchinger
Crocker	Centre	Roguet
Biglow	Third defense	Cowen
Major, Rau	Second defense	Rosenblatt
Gunther	First defense	Inglehart
Coggeshall	Outside home	Hays
De Witt	Inside home	Clark

Goals—Biglow, Gunther, and Coggeshall. Mr. Barlow, Referee. Time of halves—20 and 25 minutes.

FEW PATRONIZE THE COACHES.

On account of the perfect weather yesterday it might reasonably have been expected that heavier bookings for the two coaches now making daily runs to the suburbs would have resulted, but such was not the case, and George R. Read, who tooled the "Pioneer" from the Holland House to Ardsley, was quite alone in his glory going up, though he brought down a party on the return trip. To-day Reginald Rives will occupy the cushion, and, with other members of the Coaching Club, will entertain the Philadelphia Four-in-Hand Club.

George B. Hulme was whip of the "Good Times" from the Waldorf-Astoria to Inwood and return, and had Mr. Morrison with him on the box. The other members of the party were G. H. Gilman and Mrs. Gilman, James T. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, and Miss Stewart. To-day Henry T. Boody will be the whip, and for Saturday Mr. Boldt has reserved the entire coach.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:13	Sun sets...6:44	Moon rises.. ....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:12	Gov. Isl'd..11:25	H. Gate.... ....
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:35	Gov. Isl'd..11:55	H. Gate....1:21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Santo Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

Ragusa, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Adirondack, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellaura, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Concho, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Marengo, Newcastle	....	....
Madiana, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	....	9:30 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SUNDAY, APRIL 22.

Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

Belgravia, Hamburg	....	1:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Maria Theresa, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Rio Janeiro. Mail for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates—Hongkong, March 19; Shanghai, March 24; Yokohama, March 31, and Honolulu, April 10, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, April 22.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 20.

Arara, Cardiff, April 5.
Excelsior, New Orleans, April 10.
Georgia, Naples, April 4.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, April 8.
Kaiserin Maria Theresa, Bremen, April 13.
Runo, Sunderland, April 3.
Palatia, Hamburg, April 5.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, April 5.
Thomas Turnbull, Gibraltar, April 4.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

Exeter City, Swansea, April 7.
Grenada, Trinidad, April 14.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, April 18.
Ivernia, Liverpool, April 14.
La Touraine, Havre, April 14.
St. Paul, Southampton, April 14.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, April 7.
SUNDAY, APRIL 22.
El Norte, New Orleans, April 17.
Mae, San Juan, April 16.
Michigan, Hamburg, April 8.
Statendam, Rotterdam, April 12.
Tauric, Liverpool, April 12.
Tennis, Colon, April 12.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

Bélivia, Gibraltar, April 8.
Bordereer, Lisbon, April 18.
Columbia, Liverpool, April 11.
Critic, Dundee, April 8.
Louisiana, New Orleans, April 18.
Maracaibo, Curacao, April 14.
Marquette, London, April 12.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

Alene, Port Limon, April 17.
Archimede, Gibraltar, April 12.
Comal, Galveston, April 18.
El Mar, New Orleans, April 19.
Farringford, Gibraltar, April 9.
Noordland, Antwerp, April 14.
Panama, Bordeaux, April 10.
Peconic, Gibraltar, April 11.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

Athos, Colon, April 10.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, April 14.
Peconic, Gibraltar, April 11.
Trave, Gibraltar, April 16.

Arrived.

SS (supposed) St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Pugh, Antwerp April 7, to Sanderson & Son. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:41 A. M. 20th.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool April 11 and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:48 P. M. 18th.

SS Helios, (Nor.,) Siluesen, Guantanamo April 12, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Capri, (Ger.,) Ebert, Santos, &c., March 25, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Caven, Liverpool April 6, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:48 P. M. 18th.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Barclay, Bristol March 31 and Swansea April 3, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. 18th.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Hogemann, Genoa, &c., April 5, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) Hansen, Port au Prince, &c., April 3, with mdse. and one passenger to the Cameron Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Richmond, Satharine, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah April 17, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Graham, Rio de Janeiro, &c., March 29, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans April 14, with mdse. to C. H. Van Sickle.

SS City of Everett, La Verge, Carteret, N. J., to Leibig Manufacturing Co.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Payne, London April 6, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah April 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 19, 9:30 P. M., west, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Alamo, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Reading, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Vala, (Br.,) for Newport News.
SS Amaranth, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Hispania, (Ger.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Salasia, (for Baltimore.
SS Inca, (Br.,) for Havre, &c.
SS Columbia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Rhein, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS San Juan, for Ponce, &c.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Prins Willem V., (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS City of Philadelphia, for Baltimore.
SS Daphne, (Nor.) for Philadelphia.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Chattahoochee, (from Boston,) for Savannah.

Spoken.

SS Ausilio, (Ital.,) Cerase, from Alexandretta for New York, was spoken April 13 off Cape Gata.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 19.—SS Kaiser Friedrich, (Ger.,) Capt. Baur, from New York for Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 9 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 6:40 A. M. to-day.

SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) Capt. Simon, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 6:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Cartwright, from New York for Gibraltar and Venice, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New York for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Segrove, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS James Turple, (Br.,) Capt. Wishart, from New York for Bordeaux, arr. at Pauillac yesterday.

SS Ardandearg, (Br.,) Capt. Kinley, from New York via St. Michael for Manila, &c., arr. at Singapore previous to to-day.

SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) Capt. Nilsen, from New York for Trinidad, arr. at St. Thomas to-day.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Jespersen, from New York for Malmo, &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Harrassowits, from New York for Genoa, arr. at Naples at 9 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Lacroma, (Aust.,) Capt. Circich, sld. from Fiume for New York April 14.

SS Linda, (Br.,) Capt. Young, sld. from Porto Empedocle for New York April 14.

SS Ralsby, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, sld. from Porto Empedocle for New York April 14.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LOUIS STREIT.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an execution for $923 against Louis Streit, bookbinder and leather goods, at 109 Nassau Street, in favor of Morris Kalaba, and a keeper was put in charge of the place.

EDWIN A. CURRIER.—The fixtures and utensils of Edwin A. Currier's restaurant at 144 Fulton Street have been sold out by Louis Levy, City Marshal, by order of the assignees, and the sale realized $1,168. There were 398 lots in the sale.

UNITED STATES MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Murray received another attachment yesterday against the United States Motor Vehicle Company of 1,123 Broadway for $679 in favor of the United States Projectile Company.

S. SLOMKA'S SONS & CO.—S. Slomska's Sons & Co., manufacturers of sportsmen's canvas and leather goods at 79 Chambers Street, composed of Jacob, Max, and Adolph Slomka, made an assignment yesterday to Louis Stern without preference. The business was established in 1886 by their father, Solomon Slomka, who died in 1892. They manufactured baseball gloves, catcher's masks, canvas and leather leggings, overgaiters, and school bags. Cowen & Herzog, the attorneys, said that the liabilities are $16,000, nominal assets $3,500, and the failure was due to dull business and bad seasons. At a meeting of their creditors yesterday they offered 20 cents on the dollar, 10 cents cash and 10 cents unsecured notes, but nothing definite resulted.

Out of Town.

THE W. H. TALBOT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The W. H. Talbot Manufacturing Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., makers of baking powder and flavoring extracts, have filed an assignment. No statement of liabilities and assets is given.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HENRY MAASS.—Henry Maass, a tiler of 961 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $6,296 and no assets. He has been in this line for the past ten years.

JOSE RODRIGUES.—Jose Rodrigues, painter at 70 Ludlow Street and 400 Sixth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $77,877 and no assets. The liabilities are principally on realty mortgages and mechanics' liens. He has been in the painting and decorating business since 1883, and a few years ago became interested in some building operations.

WILLIAM C. DREYER.—William C. Dreyer, a general broker residing at 177 West Twenty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $20,103 and no assets. Of the liabilities $1,908 are secured by 2,190 shares of stock of the Pedigree Yeast Company and 100 shares of the Bradley Electric Power Company, and $22,690 is a liability as an underwriter of the Lloyds of New York City.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to John H. Haverly, the well-known theatrical manager and minstrel man. He filed a petition in bankruptcy on Aug. 19, 1898, and the schedules showed liabilities of $327,749, which are now wiped off the slate.

Judge Brown has also dismissed the involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed against Warren Blanchard, a dealer in wagons at Spring Valley, N. Y., on Dec. 30, 1898, by the Binghamton Wagon Company, with $20 costs.

ANTONIO RASINES ASSIGNS.

Ex-Bank President's Liabilities Put at $52,294, and Assets Nominal.

Antonio Rasines of 102 West Seventy-fifth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $52,294 and assets nominal. Mr. Rasines was formerly President of the Canal Street Bank, Vice President of the Twelfth Ward Bank, and an officer of the following corporations: Edward Barr Company, Insurers' Automatic Fire Extinguishing Company, New York; Economical Printing Company, Rome Street Railroad Company, Newburg Street Railroad Company, American Exhibitors' Company, and Commercial Company of America. Of the liabilities, $18,417 are secured, the value of the securities being placed at $19,716; unsecured, $31,277, and accommodation paper $2,600. In the unsecured debts is a liability as an underwriter in the Mutual Lloyds to the amount of $12,800.

Among the creditors are the Plaza Bank, $6,100, secured by 68 shares of stock of the Twelfth Ward Bank, valued at $8,500; Twelfth Ward Bank, $2,316, secured by 495 barrels of Elk Rum whisky, in bond at Louisville, Ky., valued at $5,956; equity in 68 shares of Twelfth Ward Bank, after the lien of the Plaza Bank, $2,400; 100 shares of stock of the old Harlem Democratic Clubhouse, $900, and the guarantee of Amelia Rasines, Laura Le Couteux de Caumont, $15,259, who obtained a judgment against him as accommodation maker of notes.

His assets consist of 107 shares of the Canal Street Bank, deposited with Joseph F. Stier, attorney for Mrs. De Caumont as collateral for notes, upon which she obtained judgment, of no value, and a ten-thousand-dollar life insurance policy, also assigned to Mr. Stier; a half interest in equities of 114 and 116 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and 1 East Eleventh Street, in trust, under the will of Amelia Rasines, (the property is valued at $55,000, mortgaged for $13,000, and his interest valued at $800 per annum,) and 314 shares of stock of various corporations in which he was interested, of no value, including five shares of Keely Motor Company stock.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARNOT, John—Louis Wannemacher	167
BRODIS, William—Allerton Clarke Company	362
BRITBART, Henry—Edward R. Garnier and another	63
BARTON, Harry A.—Albert J. Clason	701
BARHAM, John A.—Pierre M. Brown	121
BLAKE, Lucy E.—Louis A. Williams—Frederick Gerken, costs	75
BERCOWITZ, Marx—Louis Leibson	72
CAMPBELL, George T.—L. Nordlinger	173
CRANE, William—Belle Cahn	90
CRAIGHEAD, Horace—The Bank of New Amsterdam	198
CRONKITE, Bernard F.—Nettie Siegel	75
CUNAHAN, Winifred—Alvin Destowgeur	18
CCAR, Joseph—The Tribune Association	225
Conklin, Henry A.—Robert Hodgson	97
DEMMERLE, Theodore—Joseph Hiawatsch	45
DOWD, Cornelia—Judge Company	270
ELECTRICAL UNDERTAKINGS, Limited—Patrick Kelly	1,110
FOX, Magnus—Herman	142
FAULHABER, Frederick—Henry Schmidt	67
FISH, Irving—George A. Quinby, as Committee, &c	7,495
GREEN, Hyman H.—Allweyer	97
GRAECEN, Robert A., Sophia, and James P., Executors, &c.—William Kuhn	763
HUNTINGTON, Alice—F. Rodman	1,328
HOFHER, Charles—F. Miranda and another	386
HOFFMANN, Joseph—H. Allweyer	142
HELLER, Marietta—T. G. Hood and others	3,749
HARLEM, Edward M., and David Silverstein—David E. Dunham	734
HART, Max—Angelo Capolupo	51
ISAACS, Bernard—Mary E. Gugel	813
KELLY, George L.—Wilber Mercantile Agency	22
LEWIE, Henry—Adele Lewie, costs	129
LATHROP, John M.—Arthur W. Jaffray, costs	61
LAVELLE, Sarsfield H.—Dimock & Fink Company	75
LEVY, Ernest—Louis J. Boniface	238
LAWRENCE, James V.—The Mayor, &c., costs	111
LAYTON, Beatrice, otherwise Mrs. A. B. Morgan—George Mohn, Jr., and another	117
MAAS, Henry—F. S. Provis	177
MORRISON, Davis—H. Allweyer	97
MATHEWS, Robert H.—R. Fitzpatrick	166
MARTIN, Howard—Cora Sanders	129
MATTHEWS, Robert H.—B. B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers	227
McQUADE, Patrick P.—Mary C. Pardine	95
O'BRIEN, Margaret—Joseph Seeman and others	154
PARNALL, George—L. Nordlinger	74
PALMER, Albert M.—Timothy Hayes and others	901
PARKER, Franklin E.—C. W. Gaudineer	189
PEARSON, William E., and Francis I. and Isaac P. Vanderbeek—Arthur E. Hemmel, costs	266
ROOSSIN, Louis—H. Allweyer	97
REEVE, Frank H.—Standard Agency Company	418
RYMAN, Addison—S. Salomon and others	259
ROACH, Mary—H. B. Claflin Company	167
RISLEY, Arthur B.—James W. Arthur and others	314
SCHREIBER, Ezekiel—Consolidated Ice Company	55
SHOECRAFT, Mathew J., and William W. Tucker—Produce Exchange Trust Company	208
SMITH, William H.—George M. Weeks	1,469
SICKLES, Francis—William H. Mount and another	466
SOTELDO, Abbie S.—S. A. Sloman and another	53
STAUFFER, Louise—William J. Roome	111
TROXELL, Joseph—Anna M. Bainbridge	80
THE TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE Company of New York—Thomas J. McGrath	163
THE CONGREGATION ADATH JESHURON—David Neumark	171
THE UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF New York—Albert Gardunh, costs	194
VON WAGNER, Thomas J.—Anna Schumacher, administratrix, &c	471
WEBER, Harris and Samuel—C. A. Casavello	70
WAXMAN, Abraham—The Lee Sash Company	98
WOLFE, Jacob—R. Grunsky	95

LEAGUE BASEBALL SEASON IS OPENED

A Great Crowd at the Polo Ground to See the Game.

BROOKLYN, 3; NEW YORK, 2

The Reorganized New York Team Made a Good Impression as a Fast Team.

It fell to the lot of the Brooklyns to win the opening baseball game of the season at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. The score—3 to 2—does not fully tell how close and interesting the game was. Dahlen, the Brooklyn shortstop, practically won the game for his team. He dropped a timely base hit into left field in the eighth inning when both the second and third bases were occupied and two men were out, and the two runs that resulted won the game. To a great many it looked as if the hit was a piece of good luck, as Dahlen appeared to have hurled the bat at the ball, which was one of Carrick's slow ones. But it is too early in the season to begin to tell hard luck stories.

Everything that could be wished for to make this opening game successful was had by the management. The weather was most propitious, the attendance large, and the game so close that the result was in doubt until Dahlen retired Gleason, New York's last hope. There have been larger crowds at opening games here, but then invitations were sent out broadcast and "dead heads" made up the greater part of those in attendance. Yesterday all but a favored few paid the price of admission. The viaduct and the Speedway were thronged with those satisfied to have a bird's-eye view of the game.

It was the same appreciative crowd that has made New York one of the most popular cities with ball players, for it was always ready to cheer a good play, whether made by a home player or one on the visiting team. The usual band concert and parade of players were omitted, but early arrivals were treated to some good practice by the Brooklyn team. The New Yorks walked down the field a few minutes before 3:30, and were heartily applauded. The bulky figure of Amos Rusie was missing, but those who go to Brooklyn to-morrow will probably have a chance to see him pitch against the champions.

The game, next to the eleven-inning contest in Brooklyn last year, was one of the best opening games ever played on a local diamond. It abounded in brilliant fielding and pitching. All the players showed up in excellent form. It was rather remarkable that such a sharp fielding game was played, for the grounds, while they appeared to be in splendid condition, were really soft and soggy, making the running uncertain. Ground hits broke badly for the players, making the fielding very uncertain. The New Yorks outbatted and outfielded their opponents, but were outplayed when it came to base running. Mercer, in the third inning, for example, lost a run for the New Yorks because of some very bad judgment in this respect. While the Brooklyns made fewer hits, they did the most timely batting. They bunched four hits in two innings which, coupled with a base on balls and a passed ball, did the business for them.

As to the pitchers, Kennedy resorted to speed, with an occasional curve, while Carrick, in his inimitable way, "mixed 'em up." His slow ball, with the same delivery that he uses when pitching a speedy ball, was a puzzling proposition for six innings. Kennedy seemed to improve as the game progressed, for after the third inning there was very "little doing" against his delivery. He retired seven batters on strikes.

Gleason and Dahlen carried off the fielding honors, with George Davis running them closely. Gleason gave about as fine an exhibition of how much ground an ideal second baseman can cover as was ever seen on the grounds. In the fourth inning he made a sensational catch of an apparent base hit from Kelley's bat. The ball was hit on a line for centre field, about ten feet in the air. Gleason rushed over toward second base, jumped and clutched the ball. The crowd broke into a roar of applause at this feat of fielding. In the third inning Davis, Gleason, and Doyle completed a fast double play. Dahlen covered a lot of ground, securing every put-out in the last inning. Frisbee and Mercer showed up strong, the latter being very fast in fielding ground hits. Frisbee, too, is every bit the batter he is cracked up to be. He is good on bunt hits, and also showed himself capable of "lining 'em out." Selbach batted well, but once so badly misjudged a hit of McGuire's that what should have been an easy out resulted in a two-bagger. Selbach's mistake did not figure in the Brooklyn's victory, however. A noteworthy feature was the throwing to second base by McGuire, for he caught five men trying to pilfer that bag. The New York team as a whole showed up very strong, and the crowd was well pleased, even though the team lost.

The New Yorks were the first to score. In the second inning Doyle cracked out the first hit of the game. Selbach sacrificed, and Gleason struck out. Grady then came to time with a hit to centre, scoring Doyle. Carrick followed with a hit, but Van Haltren forced him at second, retiring the side. In the third inning Mercer led off with a hit. Frisbee bunted, and Kennedy, in a futile effort to get the ball to first, made a bad throw. Mercer started for second when Frisbee hit the ball, and did not know that the ball was thrown wildly. So he stopped at second. When Frisbie saw the ball bound into right field he started for second. Mercer was shouted at to keep on to third, and when he finally did start Dahlen got in his way, and when the ball was finally returned Mercer and Frisbee were both at second, and Mercer was touched out. A protest was made against the blocking by Dahlen, but Umpire Emslie would not allow it. Had Mercer kept on to third, two runs would have been scored, for Davis, the next man at the bat, hit safely. As it was Frisbee was the only one to score.

The Brooklyns got their first run in the seventh. Dahlen got in a scratch infield hit and stole second. Gleason made a splendid catch of Dement's high fly to short right field. McGuire's out placed Dahlen on third, and he scored on Kennedy's hit to right. After one man was out in the eighth inning, Jennings got a base on balls, and reached second on a passed ball. Kelley hit a fly to Frisbee. Daly then hit safely and easily stone second. Then followed the hit by Dahlen that sent in the two winning runs.

The same teams will play at the Polo Grounds to-day. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sheckard, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	V. Hal'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	1	0	1	0	Mercer, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Jennings, lb.	1	0	4	0	0	Frisbee, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Kelley, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Davis, ss.	0	2	2	5	1
Daly, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0	Doyle, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	2	0	2	0	Selbach, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Dement, 3b.	0	0	0	3	2	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	5	5	0
McGuire, c.	0	1	8	5	0	Grady, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Kennedy, p.	0	1	1	1	1	Carrick, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total	3	7	27	13	3	Total	2	10	27	14	1

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3
New York	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Van Haltren, McGuire. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1; New York, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; New York, 5. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 1; off Carrick, 1. Struck out—By Kennedy, 7; by Carrick, 2. Sacrifice hits—Frisbee, Selbach. Stolen bases—Doyle, Sheckard, Daly, Dahlen. Double play—Davis, Gleason, and Doyle. Hit by pitcher—Jennings, Sheckard. Passed ball—Grady. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—2:05.

PHILADELPHIA, 19; BOSTON, 17.

BOSTON, April 19.—About 10,000 people saw the opening game here to-day, in which the home team was defeated after ten innings. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilt'n, cf.	4	4	4	0	0	Thomas, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0	Slagel, lf.	2	2	2	0	0
Long, ss.	2	3	1	6	1	Delehan'y, 1b.	1	1	13	1	0
Stahl, rf.	2	3	1	0	0	Lajoie, 2b.	4	4	5	4	0
Collins, 3b.	2	2	2	1	0	Flick, rf.	3	3	3	0	0
Duffy, lf.	2	2	5	0	0	McFarl'd, c.	3	1	5	1	1
Lowe, 2b.	2	1	4	3	1	Miers, 3b.	3	2	2	0	0
Clarke, p.	1	3	2	0	2	Cross, ss.	2	2	2	3	1
Willis, p.	1	1	0	0	0	Orth, p.	0	2	0	4	0
Bailey, p.	1	1	1	3	0	Bernha'd, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Freeman	1	1	0	0	0						
†Barry	0	2	0	0	0						
Sullivan, c.	0	0	2	0	0						
Nichols, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	17	25	30	13	5	Total	19	19	30	17	2

*Batted for Clarke in ninth. †Batted for Bailey in ninth.

Boston	1	2	0	0	1	0	3	1	9	0—17
Philadelphia	5	5	0	2	0	2	2	0	1	2—19

Earned runs—Boston, 11; Philadelphia, 8. Two-base hits—Thomas, Lowe, (2,) McFarland. Three-base hits—Bailey, Stahl. Home runs—Cross, Freeman. Stolen bases—Lajoie, Flick. Double plays—Orth, Miers, Delehanty, and Cross; Orth, Lajoie, and Delehanty. First base on balls—By Willis, 5; by Bailey, 2; by Orth, 3; by Nichols, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Willis, 1; by Orth, 1. Struck out—By Bailey, 2; by Orth, 3; by Nichols, 1. Passed ball—Clarke. Wild pitches—Willis, Bailey. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

CHICAGO, 13; CINCINNATI, 10.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Before a throng of almost 12,000 people Cincinnati was beaten by Chicago in the opening game of the season. The locals found Griffith easy, but Menefee kept the hits scattered. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, rf.	3	1	0	0	1	Ryan, lf.	3	1	2	0	0
Corcor'n, ss.	0	2	2	3	0	Childs, 2b.	1	1	5	3	0
McBride, cf.	1	1	5	0	0	Mertes, cf.	4	3	3	0	1
Smith, lf.	0	2	1	1	0	McCar'y, rf.	1	2	1	0	1
Beckley, 1b.	2	1	10	3	0	Everett, 1b.	2	1	13	0	0
Steinfe't, 2b.	1	2	1	2	0	Wol'ton, 3b.	2	1	1	1	0
Irwin, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0	Cling'an, ss.	0	1	0	2	1
Peitz, c.	1	1	6	2	0	Donahue, c.	0	3	2	2	1
Phillips, p.	1	1	1	3	1	Griffith, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Scott, p.	0	0	0	2	1	Menefee, p.	0	1	0	2	0
*Crawford,	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	10	13	27	18	3	Total	13	14	27	14	4

*Crawford batted for Scott in the ninth inning.

Cincinnati	1	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	1	—10
Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	4	5	2	0	—13

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 2. Two-base hits—Mertes, McCarthy. Stolen bases—Barrett, (2,) McBride, Corcoran, Ryan, Mertes, McCarthy. Double plays—Irwin and Beckley; Phillips, Beckley, and Peitz. First base on balls—By Phillips, 2; by Scott, 3; by Griffith, 2; by Menefee, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Griffith, 1; by Menefee, 3. Struck out—By Phillips, 1; by Menefee, 1; by Scott, 2. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

ST. LOUIS, 3; PITTSBURG, 0.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Cy Young proved a veritable stumbling block to the Pittsburg team to-day in the opening game of the season. He allowed but five hits, struck out nine men, and fielded his position brilliantly. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burdett, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	Beaum't, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Jedrick, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Clarke, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Williams, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Keister, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0	Wagner, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	1	16	1	0	Ely, ss.	0	0	2	3	2
Wallace, ss.	0	2	2	2	0	Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0
Cross, 3b.	1	0	0	3	1	Dillon, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0
O'Connor, c.	0	1	7	4	0	Zimmer, c.	0	0	6	3	0
Young, p.	0	0	0	6	0	Leever, p.	0	0	0	2	0
						Waddell, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total	3	7	27	19	1	*O'Brien.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	0	5	24	17	2

*Batted in place of Waddell in the ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits—McGann, 1; Beaumont, 1. Three-base hit—Wallace. Hit by pitcher—McGann. Struck out—By Young, 9; by Waddell, 4. Umpire—Mr. Hurst. Time—One hour and fifty minutes.

DE LA SALLE, 19; COLUMBIA G. S., 8.

The first game of baseball in the New York interscholastic championship series was played yesterday at Columbia Oval, with this result:

DE LA SALLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	COLUMBIA GRAM.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Reid, ss.	2	2	1	2	2	Bullw'kle, rf.	0	0	1	0	1
T Thorpe, rf.	2	1	0	1	1	O'Brien, ss.	2	1	2	0	4
Kirke, 2b.	0	0	0	2	2	Herche, 2b.	1	1	5	0	1
Ridder, 2b.	2	2	2	0	1	Flam'r, p., cf.	0	1	4	0	1
Carr, p.	2	2	1	2	2	Sutton, 1b.	1	1	1	0	0
Corbett, c.	2	1	12	2	2	O'Brien, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Delany, 3b.	2	2	1	2	1	Ashley, 3b.	0	0	1	0	3
Connolly, 1b.	2	2	7	0	0	Pearsons, c.	2	1	1	0	6
Meehan, cf.	2	2	2	0	0	McKenna, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Herrara, cf.	1	0	1	0	0	Dalsh'mer, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy, lf.	2	2	0	0	1						
Total	19	16	27	11	13	Total	8	7	17	0	17

De La Salle	3	1	2	0	0	6	1	0	0	—19
Columbia Grammar	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	—8

Stolen bases—De La Salle, 13; Columbia Grammar, 7. Struck out—By Carr, 12; by Flammer, 5. Left on bases—De La Salle, 4; Columbia Grammar, 9. Bases on balls—By Flammer, 8; by Carr, 5; by Dalsheimer, 5. Passed balls—By Pearsons, 5; by Corbett, 2. Two-base hits—Reid, Murphy, and Connolly 2. Wild pitch—By Dalsheimer.

Columbia, 1903, 14; Betts, 9.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 19.—The Columbia freshman baseball team defeated the Betts Academy nine here to-day by this score:

											R.	H.	E.
Columbia, 1903.	3	4	0	1	0	1	4	1	0	—14	11	2	
Betts	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	1	2	—9	7	6	

Batteries—Columbia, B. Smith and F. McLintock; Betts, Newman and Wolf.

Holy Cross, 5; Brown, 2.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 19.—Inability to connect with Griffin's pitching caused Brown's defeat. Score:

									R.	H.	E.
Holy Cross	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	—5	8	3
Brown	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2	5	5

Batteries—Griffin and Brennan; Eaton and Whittemore.

Other Games.

At Springfield, Mass.—Providence, 11; Springfield, 7.

At Worcester—Worcester, 8; Holy Cross, 1.

At Portland—Portland, 22; Bates College, 8.

At Brunswick, Me.—Bowdoin College, 11; Brunswick, 10.

At Philadelphia—University of Pennsylvania, 17; University of Vermont, 0.

American Association Games.

At Detroit—Buffalo, 8; Detroit, 0.

At Kansas City—Minneapolis, 9; Kansas City, 8.

Indianapolis-Cleveland game postponed, rain.

LAKEWOOD GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Craig M. Hamilton Won the Low Score Cup in the Qualifying Round at Lakewood Yesterday.

Craig M. Hamilton, who last Fall surprised the talent at the Baltusrol Golf Club by winning the amateur championship from the former holders of that title, Tyng and H. P. Toler, won another victory yesterday by capturing the silver cup given for the lowest score in the qualifying round of the Lakewood Golf Club tournament. The contest was a long one, thirty-six holes, and those who qualified in the first sixteen will meet at match play this morning for the Lakewood Club Cup.

Hamilton led a field of fifty-nine starters, and his winning figures were 171 strokes for the double round. It was a close victory, for right in his track came Findlay S. Douglas, with 173, followed by Walter J. Travis, with 174. The limit of the qualifying figure for the chief cup was 193, four men tying at that mark for the sixteenth place.

Since Hamilton returned from Florida, he has been practicing at Lakewood, and his game was characterized by supreme steadiness, 85 and 86 being his scores for the two rounds. Travis made an 83 for the eighteen holes in the morning, and Douglas did the same thing in the afternoon, but unsteadiness in their other rounds put them just beyond the leading place.

Only one 2 was made during the day, and that honor fell to George C. Dutton of the Oakley Country Club, Boston. He did it in the morning on the sixteenth hole, 185 yards.

Fifty-seven golfers turned in complete cards, and they were divided into three sets of sixteen for separate cups, leaving nine inconsolables. The respective sets, with the scores, are:

LAKEWOOD CUP ELIGIBLES.

C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol—

Out	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	—43		
In	5	5	5	5	6	4	3	5	4	—42	—85
Out	4	4	7	5	5	5	4	4	6	—44	
In	6	7	6	4	5	3	3	5	3	—42	—86—171

Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield—

Out	4	5	7	6	5	6	5	5	5	—48	
In	5	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	—42	—90
Out	4	5	6	5	4	5	4	3	5	—41	
In	5	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	3	—42	—83—173

1st 2d

	Rd.	Rd.	Total.
Walter J. Travis, Garden City	83	91	174
H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia	86	90	176
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	89	90	179
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook	90	91	181
T. D. Beckwith, Cleveland	95	86	181
F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia	83	99	182
A. M. Reed, Lakewood	88	97	185
George C. Dutton, Oakley	93	92	185
H. A. Colby, Essex County	91	95	186
H. B. Billings, Essex County	89	98	187
J. S. Gillespie, Fairfield	96	93	189
Maturin Ballou, Apawamis	91	99	190
Sydney Carpenter Philadelphia	97	95	192
W. H. Davis, Lakewood	92	101	193
C. F. Ransom, Albany	93	100	193
C. E. Tappin, Westbrook	94	99	193
E. C. Green, Chicago	96	97	193

SECOND SET.—A. T. Dwight, Yale, 96—98—194; F. M. Freeman, Fairfield, 97—97—194; L. H. Conklin, Deal Beach, 94—100—194; A. E. Hedstrom, Buffalo, 96—99—195; John Moller, Jr., Lakewood, 98—97—198; Ernest Thompson, Lenox, 94—103—197; C. H. Murphy, Princeton, 103—97—200; J. B. C. Tappan, Nassau, 105—96—201; G. F. Metcalf, Jr., St. Regis, 103—97—202; C. E. Halstead, Crescent, 103—100—203; A. W. Black, Lakewood, 104—99—203; H. L. Pratt, Nassau, 108—96—204; W. C. Chick, Oakley, 103—101—204.

THIRD SET.—E. S. Curtiss, Lakewood, 102—105—207; Harry Suydam, Lakewood, 108—106—208; H. W. Slocum, Baltusrol, 108—101—209; N. B. Coles, Ardsley, 106—104—210; F. M. Metcalf, St. Regis, 99—111—210; George Bird, St. Regis, 99—112—211; Fayette Brown, Ardsley, 103—109—212; R. W. Houghton, Milwaukee, 108—105—213; S. B. Ferris, Lakewood, 109—104—213; Fayette Brown, Montreal, 110—104—214; Irving Brokaw, Norwood, 109—105—214; Grier Hersh, Lakewood, 108—107—215; J. W. Mack, Oakley, 107—110—217; D. H. Lloyd, St. Andrew's, 106—111—217; F. G. Brathwaite, Lakewood, 105—112—217; A. F. Southerland, Lakewood, 101—116—217.

The drawings for the first round at match play this morning are:

First Sixteen—Billings and Colby, Ballou and Lynch, Hamilton and Beckwith, Douglas and Reed, Dutton and Gillespie, Forrest and winner of tie, Watson and Carpenter, Travis and Bohlen.

Second Sixteen—Hedstrom and Conklin, loser of tie and Dwight, Murphy and Metcalf, Freeman and loser of tie, Halstead and Moller, Black and loser of tie, Pratt and Thompson, Tappan and Chick.

Third Sixteen—Metcalf and Curtis, Chick and Hirsch, Brown and Brokaw, Lloyd and Coles, Suydam and Bird, Braithwaite and Slocum, Syms and Southerland, Ferris and Houghton.

FINE GOLF BY HOLLINS.

Will Meet Seeley in the Finals for the Interscholastic Championship.

H. B. Hollins, Jr., of the Cutler School and C. H. Seeley of Berkeley will meet this morning on the Garden City links to determine the interscholastic championship for the coming year. Hollins made 88 in his match in the morning with F. Reinhart of St. Paul's, Concord, whom he beat by 7 up and 6 to play, and in the afternoon defeated J. Owen Winston, the present champion, by 2 up and 1 to play, their totals being 90 and 91, respectively. Following are the results of the two rounds;

Second Match Play Round—N. Mallouf, St. Paul's, Garden City, beat Paul Murphy, St. Paul's, Garden City, 1 up; C. H. Seeley, Berkeley, beat J. Gordon Douglas, Cutler, 1 up; H. B. Hollis, Jr., Cutler, beat F. Reinhart, St. Paul's, Concord, 7 up and 6 to play; G. Owen Winston, Cutler, beat L. B. Hull, St. Paul's, Garden City, by default.

Semi-final Round—Seeley beat Mallouf, 7 up and 6 to play; Hollins beat Winston, 2 up and 1 to play.

Besides the final round there will be a team match with four boys on each team.

RACING AT AQUEDUCT.

The Rose Stakes Won by the Walden Filly, Educate.

Neither Anecdote nor Educate, the two fillies in the stable of R. W. Walden & Sons, showed up yesterday at the Aqueduct races as the crack fillies it has been claimed they were, for although Educate won the Rose Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, and Anecdote captured third money, the former had all she could do to beat out Mauga by a head, while Anecdote, supposed to be the better of the pair, tried unavailingly to get up when McJoynt, who rode her, saw that Educate was in danger. The latter was first away, and hugged the rail for all of the four-and-one-half-furlong journey. Anecdote trailed last, and Ashes and Mauga stuck steadily to the leader. In the stretch Educate showed signs of distress, and O'Leary rode Mauga after her as hard as he knew how. She crept up, inch by inch, and then Anecdote took a hand, but she was unable to get up to them. Educate and Mauga passed the judges' stand almost locked, with the Walden filly a nose in front and Anecdote third a length away.

The day was another good one for favorite players, for four of them won, and the layers of odds had a tale of woe to tell at the end of the day. An almost perfect Spring day brought out a large crowd, and their trouble was worth the pains, for they saw some well-contested events. Charentus, in the handicap at about seven furlongs, had the most hollow victory of the afternoon. He simply played with Boney Boy and Elfin Conig, and won as he pleased by four lengths.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For mares, three years old and upward; selling; three-quarters of a mile. J. J. MacKessey's Jamaica, b. f., 3, by Kingston-Fonsetta, 89 pounds, (Slack,) 10 and 4, won in a drive by half a length; G. B. Morris's Star Chime, 3, 93, (Dongman,) 3 and 6, second, by a head from J. McLaughlin's Lady Lindsey, 4, 110, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:19 2-5. Prejudice, L'Alouette, Winepress, Dangerous Maid, and Lambert also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and seventy yards. Plate & Co.'s Tyrshena, ch. c., 4, by Tyrant-Shena Van, 105, (Phelan,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, won easily by three lengths; J. Underwood & Co.'s Rare Perfume, 4, 114, (O'Leary,) 9 to 2 and 9 to 5, second by eight lengths from F. Frisbie's Double Dummy, 6, 109, (Mitchell,) 5 and 2, third. Time—1:51 3-5. Robert Bonner, Tony Honig, Hold Up, Judge Magee, Mouzelitoff, The Gardner, and Exploit also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, about seven furlongs. O. L. Richards's Charentus, b. g., 6, by Charaxus-Contenta, 117 pounds, (Maher,) 2 and 4 to 5, won easily by four lengths; Mrs. R. Bradley's Boney Boy, 4, 126, (O'Leary,) 8 and 3, second by a neck from U. M. Clancy's Maximo Gomez, 5, 112, (O'Connor,) 5 and 2, third. Time—1:29 2-5. Robert Metcalf, Elfin Conig, Benneville, and Kris Kringle also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Rose Stakes, with $700 added for fillies two years old; four and a half furlongs. R. W. Walden & Son's Educate, b. f., by Russell-Edith, 112 pounds, (Slack,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, won in a drive by a head; Miss M. Oliver's Mauga, 112, (O'Leary,) 100 and 20, second by a length from R. W. Walden & Son's Anecdote, 112, (McJoynt,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, third. Time—0:58 2-5. Ondurdis, Zenaide, Ashes, and Ida Carbry also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; selling. Five and a half furlongs. W. H. Sands's Purifactor, ch. c., 3 years, by Candlemas-Alice May 108 pounds, (O'Leary,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won easily by two lengths; Cohen & Snyder's George Simons, 4, 100, (O'Connor,) 20 and 8, second, by a length from Turney Brothers's Goodale, 3, 108, (McJoynt,) 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:12 2-5. Hopbrook, Christmas Carol, Maggie Doyle, Rose Trelawny, Prosit, Touraine, Allowance, and Lady Harriet also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Four and a half furlongs. Mrs. R. Bradley's Light Ball, ch. g., by Blitzen-Lady Greenaway, 101 pounds, (Mitchell,) 5 and 2, won in a drive by a neck; R. W. Walden & Son's Touch, 112, (McJoynt,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by a length from W. C. Daly's Connie, 101, (Slack,) 4 and 5 to 5, third. Time—0:58 3-5. Himself, Shawnee, Australia, The Loafer, Dr. Barlow, Billionaire, The Golden Prince, and Horsa also ran.

Entries for To-day's Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Mixer, 116 pounds; Lambkin and Gracious, 111 each; Ikey Diddy, 106; Robert Waddell, 105; Dandy Boy and Glenwood, 104 each; Alard, 99.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; about seven furlongs. Buffoon, 114 pounds; Sweet Caporal, 113; Impartial, 112; Harry Reed, 111; Mail Bag, 109; Ross Clark and Dear Heart, 90 each.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Della Cee, Appreciation, Hija, Audacious, Princess Ottillie, Lady Edith, Alzors, and I Know, 105 pounds each; Mudder and Novelty, 100 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Daily Report, 112 pounds; Sir Christopher, 111; Pink Domino, 107; G. E. Wightman, 106; Grandeur and Matt Simpson, 100 each; Mike Strauss, 99; The Amazon, 97; Insurrection, 95; Bermuda Hundred, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Owas Queen and Conrover, 109 pounds each; Sparrow Wing, 107; Manitoban, 106; The Corinthian, 104; Ready and Russello Walden, 102 each; Cupidity, 101; Candia, 95, The Laurel, 92.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Gaze, 110 pounds; Counsellor Werrberg, 107; Zanone, 105; Goldone, 106; All Gold, 105; Monmouth Boy, 102; Pau Puk Keewis, 100.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—One mile—Romany, 98, (Logue,) 1; Alaria, 95, 2; Glengaber, 101, 3. Time—1:42¼. Mile and a sixteenth—Homage, 110, (H. Shields,) 1; Diderot, 110, 2; Gaylon Brown, 102, 3. Time—0:54¼. One mile—Rosomonde, 109, (Ames,) 1; Catastrophe, 108, 2; The Fretter, 114, 3. Time—1:40¾. Mile and an eighth—Sardonic, 102, (Buchanan,) 1; Donator, 106, 2; Terrence, 96, 3. Time—1:55¼. Five and a half furlongs—True Blue, 116, (Bassinger,) 1; Sardone, 99, 2; Sly, 100, 3. Time—1:06¾. One mile—Bishop Reed, 105, (Stuart,) 1; Storm King, 105, 2; Montanus, 106, 3. Time—1:41½.

MEMPHIS, April 19.—Seven furlongs—Georgetown II., 97, (Talley,) 1; Sidtilla, 101, 2; Harry Yocum, 100, 3. Time—1:29¾. One mile—Free Hand, 103, (Winkfield,) 1; Windward, 104, 2; Bequeath, 100, 3. Time—1:43¼. One mile—Great Land, 104, (Crowhurst,) 1; Belle of Memphis, 108, 2; Crocket, 103, 3. Time—1:42. Four and a half furlongs, (The Lumberman's Stake)—Odnor, 104, (Crowhurst,) 1; Farmer Bennett, 104, 2; Sand, 102, 3. Time—0:56. Mile and a quarter, (Hurdles)—Arquebus, 139, (Hueston,) 1; University, 128, 2; Joe Bell, 138, 3. Time—2:22. One mile—Chopin, 106, (Weber,) 1; The Sluggard, 111, 2; Thomas Carey, 96, 3. Time—1:43.

American Jockeys in Front.

LONDON, April 19.—Richard Croker's Gramcrip won a selling race at five furlongs at the Newmarket Craven meeting to-day, Lester Reiff riding, Sloan and Rigby running second and third, with Felicita and Galveston, respectively, three American jockeys thus getting all the money. Mr. Croker's Eileen Violet, a two-year-old, by Silver Fleece—Merry One, won second in a race for two-year-olds, L. Reiff also riding. Reiff also won the Column Produce Stake with Victor Hugo, and was third in a two-year-old race won by Sloan with a filly by Melton-Schoolbook. Sloan won a sales stake with Irresistible, "Skeets" Martin won the Wood Ditton Stakes with J. Musker's Downham, but was disqualified for allowing his horse to crowd in on other runners.

Bolting Won from Ryan.

FALL RIVER, April 19.—C. Stewart Bolting of Providence won the fifteen mile motor paced race, with Everett G. Ryan of Waltham, on the local cycle track, this afternoon, the time being 28:32 2-5. The other events resulted as follows: Mile, open, won by F. J. Caldwell: time, 2:55 2-5. five-mile, handicap, won by Joseph Turgin; time, 12:54 2-5. At the finish of the race Caldwell of Hartford challenged Bolting for a race of any length up to one hour, for any part of $1,000.

Frank L. Taylor Clothing Co.

Broadway, Cor. Chambers St.,
(Stewart Building).

Suits and Overcoats,

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CAP. AND SUR. $10,000,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $1,800,000. UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. — Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave. — Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.
Home Bank Branch, 42nd St., near 8th Av.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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Daily Market Letter on application.
Also our New Book giving full explanation.
"HOW TO SPECULATE SUCCESSFULLY IN WALL STREET."

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Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BUY & SELL ALL STOCKS & BONDS FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.

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37 William St., New York. — 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS. BONDS. GRAIN. COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

Storage Vaults for *Old Books,* VOUCHERS, ETC.
Produce Exchange
Safe Deposit & Storage Co

Office of The Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore City.

Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., May 10th, 1900, for the purchase of from $900,000 to $1,000,000 of the 5 per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company. These Bonds are of denomination of $1,000, dated July 1st, 1889, maturing July 1st, 1939, interest payable semi-annually, and are not subject to call before maturity. They are to be issued to retire $1,000,000 6 per cent. Bonds of the Chesapeake Gas Company of Baltimore City, maturing June 1st, 1900. Bonds to be sold will have Coupon dated July 1st, 1900, attached. Company reserves right to reject any and all bids.

By order
JOSEPH W. CLARKE, Treasurer.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT SINKING FUND.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, will receive offers of the Equipment Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Series A, dated May 1, 1899, to the aggregate amount of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) par value, at or under par.

Tenders may be made until 12 M. Tuesday, May 1, 1900.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, April 3, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Holders of Erie & Pittsburg Co. Stock
are requested to communicate with the Provident Life & Trust Co., 401 Chestnut St., Phila.

PROPOSALS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, April 10th, 1900.

Sealed proposals will be received at the New York State Arsenal, Seventh Avenue and 35th Street, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, April 20th, 1900, at which time and place bids will be opened for furnishing 300 SHRAPNEL and 240 SHELLS for 3.2-inch breech-loading rifles. The State reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bids must be sealed and addressed to the Adjutant General, S. N. Y., Seventh Avenue and 35th Street, New York City, and plainly marked "Proposals for Projectiles."

EDWARD M. HOFFMAN,
Brig. Gen'l and Adjutant General.

FINANCIAL.

To Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for the Common Stock of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of the outstanding Voting Trust Certificates for common stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, registered as such on the books of the Voting Trustees at the closing thereof on April 21, 1900, may purchase at the price of $80 per share New Voting Trust certificates for common stock to the par amount of $6,398,900, in proportion to their present holdings of such outstanding Voting Trust certificates for common stock; that is to say, at the rate of one share of new Voting Trust certificates for common stock for every six shares of outstanding Voting Trust certificates for common stock. Subscriptions must be made at the office of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in the City of New York, ON OR BEFORE MAY 7, 1900; and no subscription for a fraction of a share can be received. The purchase price will be payable $10 upon the making of a subscription, and the balance of $70 on October 1, 1900. All cash payments accompanying subscriptions will be forfeited if the balance of the purchase price is not paid on or before October 1, 1900; but such forfeiture will not, at the option of the Company, release subscribers from liability for the balance of the purchase price. The Voting Trust certificates for common stock so to be sold are not to be entitled to dividends, if any, declared upon the common stock for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Interim receipts will be delivered upon receipt and acceptance of subscriptions.

Dated April 11, 1900.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
By J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Referring to the foregoing notice of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the undersigned Trustees under the Voting Trust Agreement of June 22, 1898, hereby give notice to holders of the Voting Trust certificates issued thereunder for common stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company that the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of April, 1900, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of May, 1900.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
ABRAHAM WOLFF,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE,
Voting Trustees.
Dated New York, April 11, 1900.

Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company.
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of Mercantile Trust Company Certificates issued to depositors of Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburgh Coal Company First Mortgage Bonds, under the Bondholders' Agreement dated January 25th, 1897, and to the holders of such Bonds who have not yet deposited the same.

Notice is hereby given that the Reorganization Committee constituted by said Agreement of January 25th, 1897, has adopted a Plan of Reorganization for said Coal Company dated April 11th, 1900, which has been signed by the said Committee and filed and lodged with the Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York, at its office, 120 Broadway, in said city. Copies of said Plan have been left with said Trust Company and the members and Secretary of the Committee for distribution to bondholders who can obtain the same upon application therefor.

Bondholders who have not yet deposited their bonds under said Agreement of January 25th, 1897, may deposit the same with said Mercantile Trust Company on or before the 10th day of May, 1900, and obtain the negotiable receipts of the Trust Company therefor. Deposits of bonds after that date will only be received upon such terms as the Committee shall determine.

New York, April 19th, 1900.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
M. D. WOODFORD,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, 120 Broadway, Secretary.
ALMON GOODWIN, Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Trust Certificates of Stock OF THE Colorado Midland Railway Company.

The voting trustees have received from responsible persons an offer to purchase the stock of the Colorado Midland Railway Company represented by voting trust certificates outstanding on July 24, 1900, at $30 per share for Preferred Stock and $12.50 per share for Common Stock.

Under the terms of the voting trust agreement, the voting trustees are empowered to sell said stock upon the written consent or approval of the majority in interest of stock trust certificates outstanding at the time of such sale. This approval has already been indicated by the holders of a large amount of trust certificates, and it is believed that the necessary majority will readily be obtained.

The voting trustees recommend the offer to the favorable consideration of the certificate holders.

Transfer books for voting trust certificates will be closed on May 18th, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and remain closed until June 18th, 1900.

Registered holders of voting trust certificates are requested to send a written approval of sale to the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY. Blank forms of consent may be obtained from the Trust Company, or from OSCAR BUNKE, SECRETARY, 41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, to whom inquiries may be addressed.

F. P. OLCOTT,
HENRY T. ROGERS,
ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
WILLIAM LIDDERDALE,
GEORGE HERBERT PEMBER,
Voting Trustees.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. — T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. — ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott	Augustus D. Juilliard
James Stillman	Henry O. Havemeyer
Anthony N. Brady	William A. Nash
Alwyn Ball, jr.	James N. Jarvie
John D. Crimmins	James H. Post
Michael Coleman	Frederick Southack
Ernest Ehrmann	Hugh J. Grant

Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. — WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. — HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. — LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE COMPANY.

The undersigned, on request of holders to a large amount of the stock of this Company, have consented to act as a Protective Committee to inform themselves as to the organization, methods of capitalization, and business management of the Company, with a view to recommending such changes or proceedings as may seem for the best interests of the stock. The annual meeting of the Company, it is expected, will be held on May 7th, 1900, and the Committee invites stockholders to deposit their stock, properly endorsed, accompanied by a proxy to vote the same at such meeting, with the **City Trust Company**, 40 Wall Street, New York, which will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

An appropriate form of proxy will be furnished by said Trust Company upon application.

If, after investigation, a formal protective agreement shall be deemed necessary, the same will be submitted to the stockholders, and any stockholder who shall refuse assent to such agreement, or to the recommendations of the Committee, may withdraw his stock without expense.

April 18th, 1900.

FRANK TILFORD,
GEORGE R. SHELDON,
A. R. PICK,
Protective Committee.

To the Stockholders of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company:

In order to prevent the alarm that might otherwise result from the extraordinary advertisement appearing above the names of Frank Tilford, George R. Sheldon, and A. R. Pick, Protective Committee, I deem it incumbent on me to say that the financial condition of the Company is sound, its credit excellent, and its business prosperous. If the above-named gentlemen had given themselves the slight trouble of presenting to me their request for information concerning the matters about which they are apparently so eager to inform themselves before taking an action so damaging to the investment value of your shares and so injurious to the business of the Company, I should have been glad to have furnished it to them.

In this connection it is proper for me to say that when a short time ago I was tendered, on part of the Board of the Company, the office of President, I conditioned my acceptance on an examination of the books by the Audit Company of New York. The result of this examination I intended to embody in my report to the stockholders at the annual meeting on May 7th, where it properly belongs; under the circumstances, however, I feel it essential to depart from this usual course, and present the same herewith as follows:

THE AUDIT COMPANY of New York.
ISAAC L. RICE, Esq., President,
Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.
40 Wall St., New York City.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to your instructions, we have made an audit of the books and accounts of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company from the beginning of that Company, July 1st, 1899, to December 31st, 1899.

Attached please find the following statements: Adjusted Profit and Loss Statement, July 1st, 1899, to December 31st, 1899; Statement of CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, December 31st, 1899.

These statements are based upon the reports of the branch offices made to the New York office, which branch offices we have not examined, with the exception of the New York City branch, selected and audited by us.

The Company's books show no debts, either fixed or floating, beyond the Accounts Payable, as shown in the statement of Current Assets and Liabilities.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
THOMAS L. GREENE, Manager.
New York, March 24, 1900.

ADJUSTED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, JULY 1, 1899, TO DECEMBER 31, 1899.

1899. July 1.	By balance		$117,197 16	
Dec. 16.	By bad debts of prior to July 1 recovered		130 63	
Dec. 31.	By profit of Imperial Branch prior to July 1		1,268 42	
Dec. 31.	By income account—July 1 to Dec. 31		104,602 07	
1899. Sept. 1.	To dividend	60,000 00		
Dec. 1.	To dividend	60,000 00		
Dec. 31.	To balance, carried down	103,178 18		
		$223,178 18	$223,178 18	
1900. Dec. 31.	To balance brought down		$103,178 18	

CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Due from branches (stock, accounts, and cash)	$205,107 17	
Accounts receivable	134,043 77	
Notes receivable	14,200 10	
Cash in bank in New York and elsewhere	407,300 43	
		$870,037 47
CURRENT LIABILITIES.		
Accounts Payable		80,225 60
Excess of current assets over current liabilities		$781,428 07

It is only necessary to add that the first three months of the present year show an increase of 60 per cent. over the gross earnings of the same period of last year.

I think it will be evident from the above that this whole matter is one of the series of attempts of a rival corporation to obtain control of your extremely valuable property at an absurdly low price—an effort which has been consistently resisted by your management, and of which, I fear, the above-named gentlemen have unwittingly become the instruments.

ISAAC L. RICE,
President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
New York, April 18th, 1900.

The seventieth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Station, New York City, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 25th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 16th.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio

CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY.

Whereas, an agreement for the merger of the Morton Trust Company into The State Trust Company has been made and entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies under their respective corporate seals, which agreement provides for the issue of stock of The State Trust Company, then by said agreement to have the name Morton Trust Company, and its stock having been increased to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) in exchange for stock of the present Morton Trust Company, at the rate of share for share, and also prescribes the further terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The State Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the 23d day of April, 1900, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval, and also to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said State Trust Company from One million dollars, ($1,000,000,) consisting of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100) each, to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) to consist of twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100,) each, the object of said increase being to carry into effect the said agreement of merger, the new or additional shares to be issued share for share for the stock of said Morton Trust Company.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of April, 1900, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M., on the 24th day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, March 23d, 1900.
By order of the Board,
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Thomas F. Ryan,	Joel B. Erhardt,
J. B. Duke,	Andrew Mills,
R. A. C. Smith,	W. A. Nash,
P. A. B. Widener,	J. H. Parker,
Elihu Root,	J. N. Hallock,
Anson G. McCook,	George Foster Peabody,
E. A. McAlpin.	Majority of Trustees.

The Western National Bank OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.

New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Germania Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, April 19, 1900.

The annual meeting of shareholders for the election of fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 190 and 194 Bowery, on Tuesday, May 1st, 1900.

The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
Broadway and 39th St.,
New York, April 20th, 1900.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900.

The polls will be open from 9:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from April 20th until the morning of May 3d, 1900.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of American Ice Company,
133 East 23d Street.
New York, April 19th, 1900.

A dividend of 1 per cent. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable May 15th, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business May 1st, 1900.

The Transfer Books of the Common Stock will be closed from 3 P. M., May 1st, 1900, until May 16th, 1900.

J. T. SPROULL, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Ry. Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. and St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Saturday, April 21, 1900, at 12 noon, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due May 1, 1900, and will reopen May 1, at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 14, 1900.

Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company.
April 10, 1900.

The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on May 1st, 1900, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., April 20th, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2d, 1900.

C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS R'Y CO.
C. F. Cox, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIDATED First Mtge. 5 per cent. registered bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. & Ga. R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Saturday, April 21, 1900, at 12 noon, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due May 1, 1900, and will open May 1, at 10 A. M.

JOSIAH F. HILL,
Sec'y, Southern R'y Co.
New York, April 14, 1900.

The Mexican National Railroad Co.,
New York, March 17th, 1900.

Holders of Second Mortgage "A" Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from the earnings of 1899, on account of past due interest, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 5 and 6 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 20th, 1900.

WILLIAM BURCKEL, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, April 20th, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1900, and will reopen May 1, at 10 A. M. C. E. POTTS, Treas'r.
Richmond, Va., April 12, 1900.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Between 79th St. and Amsterdam Av. and Central Park, brown suede TIFFANY PURSE fastened with turquoise button; contained $14 turquoise watch fob and lady's card. Finder will be liberally rewarded on returning to FRANK HART, 172 West 79th St.

WATER SUPPLY TEST CASE.

Commissioner Keating Sued by Receivers of Westchester Company.

Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court heard argument and reserved decision yesterday in an application for a mandamus against James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, John P. O'Brien and William H. Ellis, receivers of the New York and Westchester Water Company, want an order compelling Commissioner Keating to allow them to open the highway at West Farms Road and Madison Avenue so that they can shut off the water from a house at that point. It is a test case.

Anna R. Conklin occupied the house and she was originally named in the action as the tenant who would not pay the water rent. She has since married Henry C. Henderson, who came into the action prepared to defend it. A number of people taking water from the company have refused to pay the rent, claiming that the company gets the water from the city free of charge and then assesses the occupants of the houses.

Postage Stamps to Be Had in Books.

Postmaster Van Cott yesterday received from Washington the first lot of the small bound books containing one, two, and four dozen two-cent postage stamps. Only 1 cent extra is charged for a single book, and 1,000 of the twelve-stamp books can be bought for $250, the same number of twenty-four-stamp books for $490, and a like supply of the forty-eight-stamp books for $970. As soon as practicable the sale of the new stamp books in any quantity desired, Mr. Van Cott says, will be extended to all the branch and sub-stations of the Post Office in this city.

Stock Exchange Membership.

W. R. Houston of Kansas City was yesterday elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Another membership has been posted for transfer to T. Suffern Tailer, who is a well-known society man.

American Spirits Company.

Edson Bradley, H. J. M. Cardozo, P. Lewis Anderson, R. C. Ronn, C. H. Wentworth, C. C. Turner, and Raymond G. Shipman have been elected Directors of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company for the ensuing year.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 19	551,450
To date this year	44,332,600
Corresponding date last year	60,901,126

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 19	$1,879,500
To date this year	$208,218,070
Corresponding date last year	$380,914,810

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Federal Steel	1¼
Am. Dist. Tel	½	Federal Steel pf	1
Am. Malt. pf	½	General Electric	1¼
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Glucose Sugar	⅝
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	⅝	Hock. Valley pf.	¾
Am. Steel H. pf.	1½	Illinois Central	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Int. Paper pf.	¾
Am. S. & W. pf.	2½	Long Island	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	⅛	Minn. & St. L.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¼	Nat. Tube pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	2⅝	N. J. Central	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	Reading	⅛
Canada Southern	1¼	Read. 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Read. 2d pf.	⅝
Chi., L. & L. pf.	1	Rep. Steel	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr.	¾	Tenn. C. & I.	1¼
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅝	Wis. Cent. pf.	½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits	⅝	Nat. Steel	⅛
Am. Sugar Ref.	2	N. Y. Central	¾
Am. T. Plate pf.	½	Norf. & West	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Consol. Gas	1	Pennsylvania	⅛
Del., L. & W.	1	Southern Pacific	½
H. B. Claflin	¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Met. Street Ry.	¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	¾
Mo. Pacific	½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Exp. 4s	1	Ill. Cent., St. L. Div. 3s	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1½
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. 7s	5½	Wabash, Deb. A	1
C. & H. V. ext. 4s	1½	N. Y. & P. gen.	2½
Det. City Gas 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & O., P., J. & M. Div., 3½s	2	Chi. & N. W. ext. 4s	1⅛
B'way & 7th Av. con. 5s	1¼	Iowa Cent. 1st	1
		St. P. & Dul. 1st 5s	2½
		St. P. & Dul. 2d 5s	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Business is restricted. Barely more than half a million shares made up the total of yesterday's business. Commission house buying orders have so much fallen off as to cease for the time to have influence. Ninety per cent. of commission house business during yesterday, and on immediately preceding days, represented liquidation. Investors have been made to feel insecure. An actual scare has been developed. Stocks have been sold by people who were a week ago enthusiastic over market value prospects.

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Of course, chief interest on the Stock Exchange continues to centre in the extraordinary manipulation which shows in iron and steel stocks. All the shares in this group were strong yesterday, some of them advancing sharply. This was not because bearish sensationalism was lacking, for throughout the day there were crowding tales of troubles present and threatened—the bear clique in that part of the market having become wholly reckless, being willing to invent and circulate any sort of a yarn, provided only it could be made to look disturbing.

In American Steel and Wire stock—where the most vicious bearishness is—there was early raiding, followed by hurry and scurry upon the part of shorts anxious to cover. Something quite out of the ordinary seems about to happen in the American Steel and Wire Company's affairs—something not at all upon the demoralization programme as officially arranged.

It is the confident anticipation of important interests in the property that a change of management can be brought about.

If H. C. Frick can be installed as the controller of the property, a quick revolution in investment sentiment may be depended upon. The American Steel and Wire Company is making money, has been making money largely, can be depended upon to continue making money under any honest administration. With the direction of Mr. Frick, the fortunes of the property would increase vastly forthwith. Thus it is altogether natural that investment interests in and out of Wall Street are ready to offer their proxies unreservedly for the installation of Mr. Frick as managing Director of the corporation. It is a Wall Street theory that Mr. Frick and his personal friends in the current smash have been large buyers of Steel and Wire stock on invitation of important independent inside interests; and, in answer to the suggestion that the present stock jobbing controllers of the property cannot be displaced between annual meetings, the plump assertion is made that they can be ousted, if need be, through the courts, on the ground of shameless malfeasance of administration.

It will be found that the self-respect of the house of Seligman has not disappeared.

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The general market stands up well. London buys some more stocks. Money stays easy. Saturday's bank statement is already forecast as exceptionally favorable. Aside from the fabrication of bear factors, which can only have temporary effect, and aside from manipulation which is reckless rather than effective, there is not a single thing in the security market situation other than encouraging.

STRONG INTERESTS COME IN.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, nevertheless that a number of large Western operators are at present in the city and have ranged themselves on the bull side of the market in opposition to those Steel and Wire interests whose sole purpose appears now to be to depress the market. Indeed, Western interests generally deplore the tactics of the Steel and Wire manipulators—a fact evidenced by this statement, made by one of the Westerners yesterday:

"Outside of a few Steel and Wire men, there is no doubt expressed that the action of the Steel and Wire management was not justified by the facts in the situation, and seemed to be the result of a panic on the part of those who had to deal immediately with a situation. The West is buying stocks. The country is rich, money is easy, and people are looking for safe places in which to put that money to good advantage."

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Of more significance is the fact that strong local financial interests have become largely interested in the markets, and are, as the days progress, to become even more conspicuous and influential. Nor, under the circumstances, is this surprising. The stock manipulators who have come out of the West have openly boasted that they could control the markets as they willed—could depress or could advance quotations as they pleased. Their pleasure lately has apparently been to depress, a procedure not altogether to the liking of the moneyed people of the Street, whose interests are rather in the investment than in the speculative line, and who do not believe in letting gamblers run amuck to the detriment and hurt of sound stocks and legitimate business.

And so the financial interests on the Street are understood to have gotten together to resist any further raids on investment securities: have united to prove that they are not altogether so powerless as professional depressors of prices affect to believe. The future course of the market will not improbably reflect their presence.

TENNESSEE COAL AN IRON.

Tennessee Coal and Iron was strong yesterday, advancing 1¼ points, on good buying prompted by the splendid report of earnings which the company put out for the month of March. This statement made a phenomenal showing, a surplus of $300,800 being reported for the month, as compared with a surplus of $14,600 in the same month a year ago—a gain of no less than $286,200.

From Jan. 1 the surplus is $819,400, an increase of $757,400.

Officers of the company say that business is eminently satisfactory, and add that they are paying little heed to the reported trade war.

BREAKING FROM INDUSTRIALS.

One of the assuring signs in the market yesterday was the pronounced disposition of the railroad stocks to break away from the uncertain and by no means satisfying influences of the industrials, and particularly the steel and iron group—or, rather, those issues in the group whose management and methods the Street has lately much discussed. This disposition was shown early in the trading, and became more marked as the day progressed, a fact which the general course of the stocks and their final figures clearly demonstrate.

Predictions had been made in the Street that this separation of the sound from the unsound stocks would surely manifest itself in due time; but few people believed that evidence of the change would be forthcoming in so short a time. The fact that it has come about much sooner than expected is accepted as proof of the inherent and substantial strength of the general market.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Baltimore and Ohio issues were easily the features in the railroad group yesterday, the common stock advancing 2⅛ points on sales of 37,000 shares and the preferred ¾ on sales of 33,000 shares. The heavy buying was said to be for the same interests who some time ago were conspicuous as purchasers, and was accompanied by reports of favorable dividend developments. It was stated, indeed, that at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the company earlier this week action along dividend lines was taken, and is soon to be officially announced.

At the same time it is understood notice of the retirement of the preferred stock on a basis approximately its par value will be given.

HOW PACIFIC STOCKS FARED.

All the Pacific stocks were active and largely traded in yesterday, and, with the exception of Southern Pacific, all showed underlying strength. Southern Pacific, however, was given a vicious hammering by room traders about noon, one house alone selling 10,000 shares, said to be for inside interests. The result was that the quotation was forced down from 39½ to 38, later rallying to 38¾, a loss of ⅞.

Not unnaturally, the other stocks in the group—theretofore strong—were affected by Southern Pacific's decline, but in each case the final decline was only fractional.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

The money market shows signs of continuing ease. The banks were yesterday again credited with large gains from the Sub-Treasury on account of the conversion of Government bonds and through pension payments. Call money yesterday loaned as low as 2½ per cent., while time money was only in moderate demand and with liberal supply.

The North American Trust Company has received $530,000 in French gold from Cuba.

PACIFIC MAIL'S EARNINGS.

Pacific Mail's weakness yesterday was on the publication of the statement of earnings for February, which was distinctly disappointing. A deficit of $23,990 was reported for the month, as compared with a surplus in the same month a year ago of $6,500. For the ten months ended Feb. 28 a decrease in earnings of $289,800 is reported over the same period in the preceding year.

WABASH AND THE VANDERBILTS.

The old story of Vanderbilt control of Wabash was revived in Wall Street yesterday, but nothing official on the subject was forthcoming, nor was the stock affected one way or the other by the report. Only 3,100 shares of the preferred were traded in, with no change over the previous day.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

Louisville and Nashville advanced yesterday on the official statement that the earnings of the road for the second week in April showed an increase of more than $37,000 over the same week in 1899.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Dullness was again the principal characteristic of the outside market yesterday, and in some parts of the list trading was even less active than on Wednesday. Strength, however, was shown in several stocks that were not in good demand within the last two or three days, and several net gains of consequence showed in the day's closing quotations. In one or two of the industrials sharp advances were made on very light transactions, and elsewhere also there was evidence of the fact that offerings of stocks are not heavy. Speculative issues show considerable irregularity and seem to be easily depressed, but in most of the more substantial issues no great weakness has appeared.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common sold up, to 8⅝, and closed at 8¼ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point. The preferred stock enjoyed a larger advance, closing at 28¼ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. A meeting of the Investigating Committee was held yesterday and another is to be held to-day. It is expected that the committee's report will be handed to the stockholders within the next few days, and yesterday's advances in the Distilling stocks were attributed to purchases made in the anticipation that the committee's report will show the company to be in satisfactory condition.

NATIONAL SALT sold early in the day at 47. The next sale, made just before the close, was at 49¼, an advance that showed the scarcity of the stock at prevailing figures. What is true of this issue may be said equally as well of several other issues, and in this is found satisfactory proof that conditions in the outside market are really not unfavorable. Events of the past week have led to considerable hesitancy on the part of intending buyers, but the way in which some stocks are steadily taken and the sharp advances recorded, sometimes on very light transactions, show that there is no marked disposition to let stocks go.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of only 100 shares, which sold at 93¾. The closing bid was 93, which was unchanged from the previous day's final figure. Some of the other copper stocks were more active than Amalgamated, and ended the day at fractional advances.

UNION COPPER was actively traded in between 6 and 6⅞. It closed at 5¾ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. On May 10 the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held in Jersey City, and for the purpose of the meeting the transfer books of the company close to-day.

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE.—For some time past there has been very little trading in Consolidated Tire, and the stock has remained more or less unnoticed. Yesterday attention was drawn to it by the announcement that a protective committee had been formed which requested the deposit of stock with the intention, if such course should be found necessary, of drawing up a formal stockholders' protective agreement. It was stated as the purpose of the committee to inquire into the management of the company with a view of recommending such changes or proceedings as might seem for the best interests of the stock. This called forth a statement to the stockholders from Isaac L. Rice, President of the company. Included in the statement is a report of the company's condition at the beginning of the present year, prepared by the Audit Company of New York, which showed that at that date the company's profit and loss account showed a balance of over $103,000, and that the excess of current assets over current liabilities amounted to over $780,000. In addition, President Rice states that the earnings of the company during the first three months of this year were in gross 60 per cent. over those of the same period last year.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP preferred sold to the extent of about 500 shares, up to 68, and the issue closed at 67½ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. The common stock sold at 21, and closed at 20 bid.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common was in demand at 27½, an advance of 1 point. At the close 47 was bid for the preferred stock, which showed a gain of 2 points.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	27½	28½
New Amsterdam pf	47	50
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	98	99

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	..	29
American Agri. Chem. pf. ex div	..	76½
American Bicycle	10	13
American Bicycle pf	39	43
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	55	85
American Chicle pf	81	85
American Woolen	19	20
American Woolen pf. ex	75½	77
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	..
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	45¾	46½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11	12
Distilling Company of America	8¼	8⅝
Distilling Company of America pf	28½	28⅝
Electric Boat	23½	28
Electric Boat pf	46	50
Havana Commercial	16	17½
Havana Commercial pf., ex div	58	60
International Power	28	35
International Pump	20	21¼
International Pump pf	67½	68½
National Enameling & Stamp	..	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf	80	84
National Gramophone	45	51
National Salt	48	49
National Salt pf	77	79
Otis Elevator	26	28
Otis Elevator pf., ex div	85	87
Royal Baking Powder pf	90	91
Rubber Goods Mfg	29¼	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	78½	79½
Sloss-Sheffield	25½	27
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div	65½	67
Standard Oil of New Jersey	543	546
United States Flour Milling pf	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Tube Collar	⅛	⅜

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93	93½
American Air Power	40	42
Arizona Lead	14	14½
Asphalt Company of America	7	8½
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11¾
California Copper	..	3
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf	52	57
Chicago & Alton sub., ex div	107	108
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	98
Electric Vehicle	40	45
Electric Vehicle pf	80	95
Electro-Pneumatic	..	2¼
Fleming-ton Coal & Coke	24	26
General Carriage	9	9¼
Illinois Transportation	2	2½
‡Lady Helen Copper	78	79
*Markeen Copper	..	6¾
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	15½	16½
Mexican 5s	97	..
New England Transportation	6¼	6¾
New York Transportation	11¼	11¾
‡Pande Basin	7	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
Pittsburg Coke	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	24½	26
Storage Power	12¾	13¾
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4	4½
Tennessee Copper	15½	17
Trust Company of America	210	214
United Railways of St. Louis pf	73	..
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	86	87
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	19	22
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60	61

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. ‡Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1s	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	231	232
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	104
Central Park N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	83
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	50	65
42d St., Man & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	115
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Jersey City, Hoboken & Patterson	21	21¾
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf	90	94
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¾	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31	32

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103¾	105
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	103	..
Consolidated Gas of N. J	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	82	86
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	..	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	295	325
Nassau (Wis.) stock	81	83

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅜d. per ounce, and in New York at 59½c.; Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,500 shares of Alamo sold at .16, 100 Alice at .67, 20 Arizona Copper at 10.75, 500 Brunswick at .33, 500 Belcher at .27, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .15, seller 10; 50 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.80, 100 Isabella at .120, 200 Jack Pot at .83, 100 Little Chief at .20, 300 Mollie Gibson at .25, 300 Pharmacist at .14, 300 Potosi at .84, 300 Standard at 3.75, and 500 Work at .32.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.15	La Crosse	.14
Anaconda	.35	Leadville Con	.07
Alice	.66	Little Chief	.19
Adams Con	.13	Mexican	.32
Belcher	.28	Moulton	.25
Best & Belcher	.22	Ontario	8.00
Bruns. Con	.31	Ophir	.73
Caledonia B. H	.50	Plymouth	.12
Chrysolite	.06	Phoenix G. M. Co	.10
Chollar	.10	Potosi	.26
Con. Cal. & Va	1.60	Quicksilver	1.50
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Quicksilver pf	7.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Savage	.08
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Sierra Nevada	.48
Daly	1.45	Standard	3.45
Deadwood Terra	.60	Small Hopes	1.05
Eureka Cons	.14	Union Cons	.28
Father De Smet	.08	Victor	1.00
Golden Fleece	.32	Yellow Jacket	.28
Gould & Curry	.22	Argentum Juanita	.19
Hale & Norcross	.31	Isabella	1.15
Homestake	50.00	Mollie Gibson	.22
Horn Silver	1.20	Portland	2.35
Iron Silver	.69		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 19.—About the only feature of the market this morning was a pressure to sell Carbon, under the influence of which 1,585 shares of the common opened at 16⅝, sold to 16½, and declined to 15¼ at the close. There was some demand for the brewing stocks, at 4 for Milwaukee common and 3 for Chicago Brewing common. Metropolitan Elevated common sold at 35, and the preferred at 70¾.

	High.	Low.	Close.
575...American Linseed	13¾	13	13¾
507...American Linseed, pref	59⅞	58¼	59⅞
200...American Radiator	41	41	41
10...Am. Radiator pref	108	108	108
4...American Strawboard	32	32	32
830...American Tin Plate	29⅝	28¼	29
100...Chicago Brewing	3	3	3
20...Chicago Telephone	190	190	190
520...Chicago Union Traction	23	22	22½
88...Chic. Union Traction pf	73	73	73
130...Diamond Match	124	123¼	123½
100...Lake St. L	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
50...Lake St. L. ctfs	8¼	8¼	8½
50...Met. L	36	35	35
100...Met. L. pref	70¾	70¾	70¾
106...Milwaukee Breweries	4¼	4	4
863...National Biscuit	33⅞	33¼	33⅝
253...National Biscuit pref	87½	87	87
1,585...National Carbon	16¾	15¼	15½
105...National Carbon pref	82	81½	82
50...Shelby Steel Tube	15	15	15
125...Shelby Steel Tube pref	66	65½	65½
100...West Chicago	109¾	109¼	109½
10...Western Stone	25¼	25¼	25¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Pursuing its lcng established course, the Philadelphia market to-day reflected little change. Western New York and Pennsylvania extended the improvement noticed yesterday. Cambria Steel advanced a point above yesterday, which was only a feeble response to the $5 cash and credit distribution. Pennsylvania stock was up a fraction. The Asphalt issues were about steady. Electric of America was up a fraction; so was American Cement. For Philadelphia and Erie 23¼ was bid.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21⅜	21⅝	Union Trac.	38½	38¾
Chocta	34	34½	United Gas		
Con. Tr., P.	25¾	26½	& Imp.	117½	118
El. Co. of Am.	11½	12	Welsbach Lt.	42	45
Lehigh Val.	27¼	27½	W. N. Y. & P.		
Marsden	8¾	9	Penn.	7⅛	7¾
Phila. Trac.	96⅝	96⅞			

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, n., w. iss.	103	104	K. & D. M. pf.	16	18
2s, r., 1891	99½	..	K. I., C., pf.	..	70
3s, r., 1918	109	109¾	Lacl. Gas	72	74
3s, c., 1918	110	110¼	Lac. G. pf.	98	101
3s, 1918, sm.	110	111	L. Ed. & W. pf.	93	97½
4s, r., 1907	114½	115	Mah. C. R.	150	200
4s, c., 1907	114¾	115	M. C. R. pf.	110	..
4s, r., 1925	133	134	Man. Beach	10	14
4s, c., 1925	134	135	Md. Coal pf.	70	82
5s, r., 1904	112¾	112¾	M. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	79	81
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114½	Mich. Cent.	108	..
D. C. 3-65s	122	—	M. & St. L. pf.	79	82
Adams Exp.	119	..	Minn. & St. P. & S. M.	23½	24½
Alb. & Sus.	195	..	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	65½	67
Am. Coal	140	150	Mob. & Ohio	45	46
A. C. O. pf.	97	99	Mor. & Es.	188	190
Am. Exp.	145	150	N. C. & St. L.	45	..
A. I. Co. pf.	75	77	Nat. Lead	23	23½
Am. Tob. & C.	90	96	N. Cent. C.	35	38
Am. Tob. pf.	133	138	N. Y. & N. H.	212	215
Ann Arbor	16½	17	N. Y. C. & St. L.	13	13½
Ann Arb. pf.	44	40	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	79
B. A. L. pf.	106	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	35	38½
B. Va. Gas	153½	153½	N. Y., L. & W.	13¾	..
B., R. & P.	61	—	Ont. Mining	5½	5¾
B., R. & P. pf.	105	—	Pac. Coast	51½	52½
B. C. R. & N.	124	..	P. C. 1st pf.	83	85
Can. Pacific	96¾	97¾	P. C. 2d pf.	62	64
Cap. Tract.	100	..	Penn. Coal	400	..
Chi. C. Tr.	35	40	Peo. & East.	6¾	6½
C. & E. Ill.	101	103	P., C. C. & St. L.	..	..
C. G. W. pf.	..	..	St. L. pf.	85½	86
C. G. W.	77¾	78	P., Ft. W. & C.	186	..
C. G. W. pf.	90	96	P. & W. pf.	..	14
C. G. W., d.	88	88½	P. S. C. pf.	82	83
C. & N. W.	197	200	Quicksilver	1¾	3
C. & N. I.	..	..	Quicksil'r pf.	8	8½
D. & R. G.	1½	2	Rens. & Sar.	195	200
D. pf.	..	3½	R. W. & O.	133	136
C. F. & I. pf.	126	130	Rio G. W.	53½	60
Col. Mid. pf.	29½	29¾	St. J. & G. I.	6	6¼
C. So. 2d pf.	16½	17½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	41	44
Com. Cable	195	..	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	..	..
Cons. Coal	50	..	St. L. & S. F.	13	16
D. M. & Ft.	..	..	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70	71
D.	13½	17	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36½	36¾
D. M. & Ft. pf.	100	..	St. L. S. W.	12½	12¾
D., S. S. & A.	5	5¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	32½	33
D., S. S. & A. pf.	15	15½	Stl. b. ctfs.	60¼	61½
Eighth Av.	375	425	Sixth Av.	200	225
Erie 2d pf.	21¼	22½	Tol. & O. C.	25	..
Ft. W. & R.	..	..	Tol. & O. C. pf.	45	..
G.	18½	19	T. P. & W.	9	..
Gluc. S. pf.	95	100	T. C. R. T.	62	65
H. B. Claflin	..	..	T. C. R. T. pf.	140	142
2d pf.	104	..	Union Pac.	48	50
Homestake	73	75	U. S. Exp.	..	2
Ill. C.	1.102	..	U. S. F. M.	..	..
Iowa C. pf.	51½	52½	U. S. F. M. pf.	..	12
Joliet & Chi.	175	..	U. S. R.	160	..
K. C. So. pf.	..	..	Wabash	8	8¼
w. Int.	41¼	42	W. & L. E.	..	..
Kan. & Mich.	15	16	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	55	56½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, April 19, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14¼	14⅜	960	Am. Car & Found. Co.	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
63¾	64	904	Am. Cot. & R. Co. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ⅛
36	36¼	1,050	American Cotton Oil	36¼	36¼	35¾	36	— ¼
97	99	30	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	100	100	100	100	....
27	31	300	American District Tel.	27	27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ⅛
47⅞	48¼	800	American Ice Co.	47⅞	48	47⅞	48	+ ⅛
12⅝	13½	300	American Linseed Co.	12⅝	13	12⅝	13	....
56½	56⅝	10	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56	56	56	56	....
4	4¼	100	American Malting Co.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
21	21½	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
37½	38	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	38⅝	39	37⅝	38¼	+ ⅛
89¾	90	510	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	90	90	89⅝	89⅝	+ ⅛
2¾	3½	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
28	28½	2,950	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	27½	28¾	27¼	28	....
74½	75	874	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	74½	75	74	75	+1½
43¾	43⅞	55,437	Am. Steel & Wire	41⅜	45¾	41½	43⅝	+1⅞
80	80¾	34,255	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	77	81½	75¾	80	+2½
104⅝	104⅞	40,150	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	107⅞	108¾	104⅝	104⅝	—2
110	111	12	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112	112	112	112	....
29⅝	32½	1,345	American Tin Plate	29	30	28½	30	....
79	79½	560	American Tin Plate pf.	79½	79½	79¼	79¼	+ ⅛
104	104¼	5,103	American Tobacco	103⅝	104¾	103	103⅞	+ ¼
48⅜	49	400	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	49	49⅝	49	49⅝	....
26½	26⅝	6,750	At., T. & S. F.	26¾	27	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅛
71	71⅛	19,100	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70¾	71¾	70⅝	71⅛	— ⅛
88¾	89	38,826	Baltimore & Ohio	89½	89⅞	88¾	88¾	+2⅜
88⅝	89	42,569	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	88⅝	89⅞	88	88¾	— ⅝
73⅞	73¾	10,230	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73¾	74⅜	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅝
9¼	10	310	Brunswick City	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	....
55	55¼	1,100	Canada Southern	54½	55⅝	54½	55½	+1¼
31⅞	32⅛	5,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	32	32⅝	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
126⅝	126¾	12,380	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	126½	127⅜	126½	126⅝	+ ⅝
139	140	900	Chicago Great West.	139	141	139	141	+1
27½	28	1,000	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	26¾	27¾	26¾	27½	+ ½
57⅝	58	220	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	59¾	57½	56¾	57½	+1
121¾	121½	6,625	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	121½	122	121	121¾	+ ⅛
173½	174	850	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173½	173½	173¼	173½	....
161	162	200	Chicago & Northw.	162	162	162	162	....
110¾	110⅞	2,325	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	110¾	111	110	110¾	+ ⅛
11	12	600	Chicago Term. Trans.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
35	36	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36	36	36	36	....
62½	63	820	C., C. C. & St. L.	62¾	62⅝	62¼	62⅝	— ⅛
70	72	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	72	72	72	72	+2
44	44½	2,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43¼	44½	42⅝	44	+ ½
12	12½	820	Colorado Midland	11⅞	12¾	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
6	6½	10	Colorado Southern	6	6	6	6	....
43¼	44	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ⅛
17½	18½	150	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	18	18	18	18	— ⅞
182	184½	335	Consolidated Gas	182¼	182¼	182	182	—1
28¾	29	1,472	Continental Tobacco Co.	28½	29	28½	29	....
81⅝	82	550	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	81	82	81	81⅝	+ ⅛
115½	117	100	Delaware & Hudson	115½	115½	115½	115¾	+ ⅛
179	180	100	Del., Lack. & West.	179	179	179	179	—1
20⅞	21¼	200	Denver & R. G.	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅛
71⅝	72	700	Denver & R. G. pf.	71⅝	72	71⅝	72	+ ⅝
13⅜	13⅞	70	Erie	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	....
41⅜	41½	100	Erie 1st pf.	41½	41¾	41½	41½	+ ⅛
51	51¼	100	Erie 2d pf.	51½	51½	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
94¼	95	223	Evans. & T. H. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅛
44	44¼	19,629	Federal Steel	42½	44⅞	42½	44	+1¼
70¼	70½	3,806	Federal Steel pf.	69¾	72	69	71	+1
139½	139⅝	3,920	General Electric	140	140¾	138	140	+1¼
49	50	1,410	Glucose Sugar Ref.	49	49½	47⅞	49¼	+ ⅝
159½	161	20	Great Northern pf.	158¾	158¾	158¾	158¾	....
110	112¼	135	H. B. Claflin Co.	110	110	110	110	+ ½
39¼	40	1,650	Hocking Valley	39	40	38	40	+ ½
66¾	67	100	Hocking Valley pf.	67	67	67	67	+ ¾
115⅞	116	1,962	Illinois Central	115	116¾	115	116¾	+1⅞
21	22	20	International Paper	22½	22½	22½	22½	....
65	66	425	Internat. Paper pf.	64	65	64	65	+1
6½	8½	100	International Silver	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
18	18½	225	Iowa Central	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	....
18	20	500	K.C., F. & G., full as. pd.	18	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
14	18	100	K. C. So., when iss.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	....
31	32	300	Lake Erie & Western.	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
205	206	40	Lake Shore	205	206	205	205	....
60	62	300	Long Island	61	61	60¾	60¾	....
84⅝	84¾	3,491	Louisville & Nashville.	84¼	84⅞	84¼	84⅞	+ ⅛
94	94⅜	7,080	Manhattan Elevated	94	94¼	93⅝	94¼	+ ⅛
157½	158	7,700	Met. Street Railway	158	160	157½	157¾	— ¼
34½	35¼	50	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	....
14¼	14⅜	420	Mexican Central	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
4	4¼	200	Mexican National ctfs.	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
65½	66	820	Minn. & St. Louis	65	66	65	66	+ ⅝
11¾	12¼	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅝	12⅜	11⅝	12⅜	+ ⅝
38	38½	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	38	39	38	38¼	....
58⅞	59½	20,840	Missouri Pacific	59¼	59⅝	58⅝	59	+ ⅛
33⅛	33⅝	550	National Biscuit Co.	33⅜	33⅝	33¼	33½	....
87¾	88	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	88	88	88	87⅝	— ⅛
104⅞	105	242	National Lead Co. pf.	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	....
38¼	39¼	3,500	National Steel	39¼	39½	38½	38¾	— ⅛
90¼	91	780	National Steel pf.	90¼	91	90	91	....
49½	50	1,100	National Tube Co.	50	50	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
90¼	91	145	National Tube Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	— ½
117½	118	800	New Jersey Central	116½	118¾	116½	118¾	+2
125	130	25	New York Air Brake	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	....
135	135¼	4,163	New York Central	135	135¼	134½	135	— ¾
24½	24¾	1,285	N. Y., Ont. & West	24½	24¾	24	24¾	— ⅛
38¾	38⅞	14,190	Norfolk & Western	38⅝	39½	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
77⅞	78	772	Norfolk & West. pf.	78	78⅜	77⅝	78⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	15½	2,010	North American	15½	15⅝	15	15⅛	....
59⅝	59½	5,000	Northern Pacific	59⅝	59½	59¼	59⅜	— ⅛
76¼	76⅜	562	Northern Pacific pf.	76½	76⅝	76¼	76⅜	....
33⅝	34	585	Pacific Mail	33½	34	33⅝	34	— ⅛
136½	136¾	11,580	Pennsylvania R. R.	137⅜	137⅝	136⅜	136⅝	— ⅛
103⅞	104	6,885	People's Gas, Chicago	104	105	103	104	+ ⅛
2⅝	3	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	....
63	67	50	P., C., C. & St. L.	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	....
49	49¼	600	Pressed Steel Car	49¼	49¾	48¼	49¾	....
181	183	322	Pullman Company	182	182	182	182	....
18¾	19¼	750	Reading	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
60½	60¾	7,480	Reading 1st pf.	59⅝	61½	59¾	60¾	+ ½
32	32¼	900	Reading 2d pf.	32	32⅝	32	32½	+ ⅛
19½	19⅝	1,640	Republic Iron & Steel	19	19¾	18⅞	19½	+ ⅜
62	63	702	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	62	63	62	62½	+1
32½	32⅝	630	St. Louis Southw. pf.	32¾	33	32½	32¾	....
38¼	38¾	45,990	Southern Pacific	39	39½	38	38¼	— ⅛
13⅞	14	1,174	Southern Railway	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
58¾	59¾	1,260	Southern Railway pf.	58¾	59	58¾	58¾	....
6¼	6⅝	480	Standard R. & T.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 8 Park Place Sold to Adjoining Owners—Deals on Canal and Forty-second Streets—Auction Sales.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co have sold for Mary Smith and Martha H. Campbell the five-story building 8 Park Place. The buyers are Frederick B. Jennings, Trenor Park, and John G. McCullough, who recently bought 6 Park Place through Kennelly & Co., and who already owned 234 Broadway, adjoining the Park Place parcels at the rear. Their holdings now form an "L" around the property of the National Broadway Bank—the Broadway part of the "L" being 35.7 by 121 and the Park Place part about 50 by 78. No. 6 Park Place was recently leased for five years, and no immediate improvement of the plot is contemplated.

Daniel E. Seybel has resold, through Horace S. Ely & Co., the dwellings 5 and 7 East Forty-second Street, 60 by 100.5, recently purchased by him from Frederick J. De Peyster and Daniel B. Freedman. The buyer is H. M. Austin, acting, it is understood, as the representative of several investors, who will erect a ten or twelve story building on the plot.

W. Butler Duncan, Jr., as executor, has sold, through Ogden & Clarkson, the four-story building 324 Canal Street, 25 by 98. The buyer gives other property in part payment, the whole transaction involving about $30,000.

Bernstein & Windman have sold for John Kafka to an investor, the two six-story tenements 250 and 252 East Fourth Street, 60 by 96.6.

It is reported that Eugene H. Pomeroy has sold the four-story dwelling 48 West Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.

Joseph Oussani, who recently sold the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street to President Randolph Guggenheimer, took title yesterday to the plot, 75 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 275 feet east of Seventh Avenue. The grantors of the latter parcel are Harry L. Toplitz and others. A three-year mortgage for $35,000 in favor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was also recorded in connection with the transfer.

Duff & Brown have sold for Robert M. Goldman to Frederic H. Walker the lot 25 by 100, with a two-story building, on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

T. Scott & Son have sold for the estate of H. H. Hingslage the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 131 East Seventy-fourth Street, 17 by 50 by 102.2.

Daniel B. Freedman has sold the three-story dwelling 555 West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.

Herbert B. Rexer reports that he has sold for Otto Ocker the four-story flat 401 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 20 by 100, and has resold the property to a client. The same broker has also sold for Kate Johnsen the five-story double tenement 312 West Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Emil Ginsberger will erect detached frame dwellings on the plot 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Prospect Avenue, just purchased by him from Theresa M. Carr, through Broker William Stonebridge. The price paid for the lots was $4,100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's list of offerings contained a partition sale of a number of attractive business properties, but little interest was shown in the event, owing to bidding by interested parties. Complete results of the day's business in the salesroom are given below:

By George R. Read.

248 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Fannie Mendelsohn $61,150

By William Kennelly.

586 Water Street, north side, 113.6 feet west of Montgomery Street, 20.7 by 56.10, three-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Robert I. Murray and another, trustees 7,500

2a West One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 251.8 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sarah C. Morrill.. 8,675

190 West Street, and 213 and 215 Duane Street, being the block front on the north side of Duane Street, between West and Caroline Streets, 24.2 on West Street, 89.2 on Duane Street, 44.9 on Caroline Street, irregular, five-story and three-story brick tenements, partition sale, to Franklin Bien 121,000

621 Hudson Street, northeast corner of Jane Street, 19 by 5.3 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to Franklin Bien 24,000

211 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 421 feet west of Second Avenue, 15 by 92, four-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to Franklin Bien 15,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

114 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 185 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 19.11 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; public auction sale, to Lowenfeld & Co 5,925

167 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 160 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story single flat; executor's sale, to M. J. McMahon 11,250

506 East Thirteenth Street, south side, 96 feet east of Avenue A, four-story front and rear brick tenements; executor's sale, to Simon Herman 13,350

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Partition Sale.

38 Maiden Lane, north side, 37.10 feet east of Nassau Street, 18.2 by 88.3 by 10.7 by 90.2, five-story brownstone-front building; to Louise M. Creamer 55,500

335 Maiden Lane, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 24.5 by 93.10 by 21.2 by 90.2, leasehold five-story brownstone-front building; to Elias M. Cohen. 7,500

121 Clinton Place, or West Eighth Street, north side, 254.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 23 by 93.11, four-story brick building; to S. H. Stone 12,500

177 Greenwich Street, east side, 81.4 feet north of Cortlandt Street, 25 by 49.6 by 25.2 by 54, four-story brick building; to Wilhelmina Loster 18,900

46 Harrison Street, north side, 53 feet west of Washington Street, 21 by 75, five-story brick building; to Francis F. Murray 15,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

317 Front Street, southwest corner of Gouverneur Slip, 25 by 63.6, three-story brick building, with store, and a brick stable on rear of lot; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Frank Smith 10,300

1,107 Westchester Avenue, northwest side, 162 feet northeast of Prospect Avenue, 20.1 by 56.3 by 21.4 by 63.6, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William H. Field, as trustee.. 6,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel V. Speyer, referee, 695, 697, and 699 Jackson Avenue, west side, 236.6 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, each 18.3 by 74, three three-story frame flats; and 703 Jackson Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, each 18.3 by 74.5, two three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $21,456; subject to other mortgages for $8,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 705 and 707 Jackson Avenue, west side, 162 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, each 18.3 by 74.5, two three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $8,745; subject to other mortgages for $4,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 709 Jackson Avenue, west side, 144.8 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 18.3 by 74.9, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $4,328; subject to other mortgages for $4,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 711, 713, and 715 Jackson Avenue, west side, 90 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, each 18.3 by 74.10, three three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $12,943; subject to other mortgages for $4,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 152 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 151.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 22.7 by about 98 and irregular, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $14,517.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Mortimer B. Howe, referee, 73 West Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 70.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 18.2 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,645.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Henry B. Wendelman, referee, 502 to 508 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 99.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $17,252.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

High Bridge Road, south side, 10 feet east of Tiebout Avenue, for a one-story frame stable, 32 by 15 by 24; Delia McNamara of 1,081 Park Avenue, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $500.

Grand Street, southwest corner of West Broadway, for a one-story brick store, 34 by 84; Livingston estate of 17 Broadway, owner; A. B. Foons of 107 West Sixty-second Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

West Farms Road, west side, 418 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for a frame shed, 12 by 9; J. W. Taylor, owner; cost, $10.

Alterations.

Canal Street, southwest corner of Eldridge Street, to a five-story brick factory; S. D. Babcock of 32 Liberty Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 110 and 116 Nassau Street, to a twelve-story brick office building; Levi P. Morton, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $500.

No. 90 John Street, to a seven-story brick office building; Phelps-Dodge Company of 262 Madison Avenue, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $3,000.

Columbus Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-eighth Street, to a seven-story brick flat; H. B. Auchincloss of 101 West Seventy-eighth Street, owner; A. F. Leicht, architect; cost, $300.

Marmion Avenue, east side, fifty feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Charles Sterling, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $500.

No. 42 Division Street, to a five-story brick tenement and shop; H. and S. Hepner of 73 Division Street, owners; Horenberger & Straub, architects; cost, $300.

Madison Avenue, Fourth Avenue, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, to Madison Square Garden; Madison Square Garden Company, owner; cost, $900.

No. 142 Fulton Street, to a five-story brick store; Ellen S. Auchmuty, owner; W. H. Conover, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 914 to 918 Broadway, to three four-story brick stores; Mrs. E. L. Phelps, owner; Elward Smith & Co., architects; cost, $4,500.

No. 1,838 Madison Avenue, to a brick dwelling; Cohen & Levy, owners; cost, $75.

Nos. 13 and 15 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick hotel; Williamson & Collender, owners; Holmes & Barry, architects; cost, $200.

No. 49 West Forty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Frank Leslie of 143 Fifth Avenue, owner; E. W. Granert, architect; cost, $600.

Centre and Walker Streets, northwest corner, to a two-story brick store and lofts; George P. Labatul of 461 West Twenty-second Street, owner; cost, $400.

St. Ann's Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a two-story brick office; Anton Hupfel's Sons, owners; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $800.

No. 711 Westchester Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Rosalie Garnbart, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $500.

No. 47 East Eighteenth Street, to a one-story brick office; Mr. Wehrle, owner; H. H. Ritter of 70 Trinity Place, architect; cost, $125.

Forty-second Street, north side, 320 feet east of Eighth Avenue, to a one-story-and-basement brick church; the German Evangelical St. Luke's Church, owner; H. Horenberger, architect; cost, $1,400.

No. 249 East Broadway, to a four-story-and-basement brick tenement; Max Davidson, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $5,000.

Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, to a two-story and three-story brick stable and office; J. M. Cornell and J. T. Williams & Son, owners; H. H. Forsyth, architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, April 19.

CHARLTON ST, 15, 23.4x100; Cyprien Gousset to Louise Darrow $1

CHARLTON ST, 17, 23.4x100; Cyprien Gousset to Florence Gousset 1

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 81st St, runs w 20.6x s 34.10x e 20.8 to Av x n 37.8; Robert W. Drummond to Mary E. Beekman 1

COMMERCE ST, 48, w s, 19.11x55.9x irregular; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Charles D. Blesch 100

COMMERCE ST, 46, w s; Pincus Lowenfeld to John Blesch, Jr 100

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 142.1 ft n of centre of 162d St, if extended, 25.4x120.5 x25x116.4; Edgecombe Av, e s, 167.6 ft n of centre of 162d St, if extended, 25.4x 121.10x25.1x120.5; Edgecombe Av, e s, 192.10 ft n of centre of 162d St, extended, runs e 121.10x n 21.1x124.9x25.4; Edgecombe Av, e s, 218.3 ft n of centre of 162d St, extended, 25.4x126.4x25.2x 124.9; Edgecombe Av, e s, 243.7 ft n of centre of 162d St, extended, 25.4x126.4x 25.2x126.4; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Marie Weddigen 13,500

HENRY ST, 214, 23.7x100x23.6x100; Morris Jacobson to Sophia Gruenstein 1

HILL AV, e s, 250 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Otto Ocker to Kate Johnsen 1

HOE AV, w s, 206.8 ft s of Freeman St, 35.5x8.2x33.5x79.9; Frank E. Brugman to Katie Green 100

JACKSON AV, w s, 300 ft n of Columbia Av, 50x100; John W. Smith to Rebecca C. Rice 1

KING AV, w s, 100 ft s of Beach St, 50x100; Annie C. King and others to Frederick Price 900

LOT 36, map of a part of Oak Tree Plot; Catherine M. Vonder Bosch to Sophia Halpin 1

LOTS 1 and 2, parcel No. 1, map of property of Thomas Scofield estate, City Island; George A. Scofield to Anna M. Dayton 1

LUDLOW ST, n w s, Lot 49, map of Leander Farm, 25x87.6; John E. Brodsky, referee, to Frederick Krauss 3,000

MADISON ST, 289, 23x100; Maurice Burstein to Edward Harris, quit claim. 1

MAPES AV, n w s, 508 ft n e of 180th St, old line, 1x150; Otto Platz to Emil J. Kossmann 1

MORTON ST, 57, n s, 25x100; Horace Russell and another, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

MORTON ST, 53 to 57, n s, 75.2x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Leopold Kaufmann 1

MORTON ST, 53 and 55; Commerce St, 46 and 48; Helen C. Butler and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

PRINCE ST, 137 to 141, 60x71.3; Cyprien Gousset to Louise Darrow and Florence Gousset 1

PROSPECT AV, 1,350, e s, 25x100; William T. Lavelle to Charles J. Betzig 8,000

READE ST, 146, n s, 25x53; also strip 25x10; William S. Livingston to Frances L. Oliver 1

STANTON ST, 33½, s s, 24.6x100x irregular; Flora Marks to Thomas Reynolds. 1

WEST BROADWAY, 451, 23.9x114; Cyprien Gousset to Louise Darrow and Florence Gousset 1

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 50 ft n of Grand St, 25x50; Augustus T. Gillender to Harry Wolfe 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 75th St, 22.2x80; Henry C. Maillard to Josephine B. Clopton 1

WOOSTER ST, 201, and part of 203, 36.9x100; Charles H. Lyman to Morris J. Simon 1

1ST AV, w s, 125.10 ft s of 112th St, 25x100x irregular; Henry Von Bergen to Davis Karp 1

2D AV, w s, 50.7 ft s of 100th St, 25.3x80; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another 1

3D AV, e s, 112 ft n of 139th St, 23.3x 93.1x25.4x105.8; Mary C. Steele to Annie H. Haft 1,000

3D AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of Teasdale Place, 25.2x93.5x25x90.6; Henry Marks to Frederick C. Scheele 1

3D AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of Teasdale Place, 25.2x93.5x25x90.6; Henry Marks to Frederick C. Scheele 1

3D AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of Teasdale Place, 25x105.3; Mary Steele to Annie H. Haft 1

3D ST, e s, 50 ft n of 60th St, 25x105; Wakefield; Augusta Hawlitscheck and others to William Klinger 1

5TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Avenue G, Unionport, 50x108; Joseph Miller to Kate Weber 1

8TH AV, 2,492, e s, 25x100; Frederick C. Scheele to Henry Marks ..... Exchange

117TH AV, s s, 75.4 ft n of 167th St, 0.6x80; John P. Leo to Frank E. Brugman. 100

11TH AV, 831, 25.2x100; Thomas P. Conway to Benjamin Hart 15,000

11TH A 329, 25.2x100; Charles H. Allen to Benjamin Hart 15,000

17TH ST, n s, 178.7 ft w of 2d Av, 29x104; D. Maitland Armstrong and another, executors, &c., to Elizabeth S. Howard and others 1

27TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of 3d Av, 51.4x98.9; 42d St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 41.8x98.9; 4th Av, s w corner of 31st St, 63.2x60; 31st St, s s, 60 ft w of 4th Av, 20x63.2; 30th St, n s, 48.6 ft w of 4th Av, 38.2x irregular; William Laimbeer to Josephine L. De Forest, ½ part 100

39TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Kate Johnsen to Otto Ocker 1

39TH ST, 131 East, 18x83; Charles W. Truslow to William M. Laffan 5,000

42ST ST, 348 and 350 West, 50x98.9; Robert H. Hutchins, trustee, to Harris Mandelbaum and another 23,500

41ST ST, 348 and 350 West, 50x98.9; Harris Mandelbaum and another to John Frick 1

45TH ST, s s, 365 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.4; Mohawk Realty Company to Julian M. Pinkney and others 1

47TH ST, 334 East, 20x100.5; Hannah Kauffman to Samuel Engle 1

52D ST, s s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; E. L. Striker to William S. Budworth 1

52D ST, s s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker, executor, to William S. Budworth 100

53D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 4.6x 100.5x2.3x100.9; Horace S. Ely, executor, to Lina Bergin 1

53D ST, 356 West, 29.6x100.9x21x100.5; Alois C. Muller and others to Lina Bergin 184

53D ST, 356 West, 29.6x100.9x21x100.5; Alois C. Muller and others, executors, to Lina Bergin 100

55TH ST, 108 East, 18.9x100.5; F. D. Baylor and another, trustees, to Rudolph I. Coffee 12,000

55TH ST, 108 East, 18.9x100.5; Theodora M. Baylor to Rudolph I. Coffee 1

55TH ST, 108 West, 18.9x100.5; Rudolph I. Coffee to Rachel Frank 1

56TH ST, n s, 142.6 ft w of Madison Av, 27.6x100.5; Cornelia S. Wray to Julia Wray ..... Gift.

60TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; William Meldrum, referee, to Thomas Cowman 16,000

67TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 125x100.5; Edward W. Kilpatrick and wife to William D. Kilpatrick 1

67TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 125x100.5; William D. Kilpatrick to Adelaide A. Kilpatrick 1

70TH ST, s s, 443.6 ft w of West End Av, 21x100.5; Henry C. Maillard, individually and as executor, to Josephine B. Clopton 1

76TH ST, 155 West, 19x102.2; George H. Cole to Elisha H. Janes 100

92D ST, 45 West, 20x100.8; Thomas Reynolds to Flora Marks 1

98TH ST, 152 East, 25x100.11; Adolph Zimmerspitz to Joseph Rosenberg 1

100TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 75.7; Jonas Weil and Bernard Mayer to Leopold Kaufmann 1

101ST ST, 217 East, 25x100.11; Bernard Havanagh to Abraham Schelnsky 1

110TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 100.11; Harry L. Toplitz to Joseph Ousani 1

110TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 100.11; Harry L. Toplitz and another to Joseph Oussani 1

122D ST, n s, 78 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.11x irregular; Otto Ocker to Philipina Daiker 1

156TH ST, s s, 255 ft w of Lenox Av, 15x 99.11; Howard Mercer to Robert J. Blake 1

136TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 125x100; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to H. W. Gilbert 5,450

Recorded Leases.

BOUCHELLE, Mary E. to William Wenderoth; Grand St, 419, 4 years $900

CASSENS, Christofer, to Samuel Bleisch; Robbins Av, 563, 5 years 360

COOPER, Harriet C., to Louisa Cox; 64th St, 204 West, 5 years 13 days 1,300

DARROW, Louise, to Cyprien Gousset; Charlton St, 15, life lease 1

DARROW, Louise and Florence, to Cyprien Gousset; Prince St, 137, 139, and 141, life lease 1

GOUSSET, Florence, to Cyprien Gousset; Charlton St, 17, life lease 1

LOVELL, William B., trustee, to Isaac N. Phelps Stokes; 22d St, 116 East, 5 years 1,000

MAY, Leopold, to Davis Mann; Henry St, 117, 2 years 2,700

QUEERN, Mary, to George Wilding; Willis Av, 232, 5 years 1 500

Recorded Mortgages.

BERGIN, Lina, to John C. Barr; 52d St, s s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year $9,000

DETZIG, Charles J., to George Stark; 1,550 Prospect Av, 2 years 2,000

BLESCH, Charles D., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 48 Commerce St, 5 years 4,000

BLESCH, John, Jr., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 46 Commerce St, 5 years 3,500

BROWN, Mary C., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 49th St, s s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 25,000

COFFEE, Rudolph L., to Anne D. Thomson; 108 East 55th St, 5 years 10,500

CORN, Rosella, to Ernest Ehrmann; 21 East 76th St, 3 years 55,000

COWMAN, Thomas, to Sarah H. Powell; 209 West 60th St, 1 year 2,000

COWMAN, Thomas, to Frances S. Major, executrix and trustee; 207 West 60th St, 3 years 11,000

DAUER, Philipina, to Kate Johnsen; 122d St, n s, 75 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 250

DUNNE, Rose and Michael, to Eliza Dunne; Arthur Av, w s, part of Lot 512; map of property of S. Cambreling and others, 81 Fordham; 1 year 500

FRANKE, Gustav, and Gustav Voight, to Rudolph Matheshelmer; Jefferson Av, n e corner of Seton Av, 5 years 1,580

FRICK, John, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 41st St, 348 and 350 West, 1 year 8,500

GREEN, Katie, to Frank E. Brugman; Hoe Av, w s, 206.8 ft s of Freeman St, 3 years 3,000

GREEN, Katie, to John P. Leo; Hoe Av, w s, 206.8 ft s of Freeman St, 3 years 750

HAFT, Annie H. and Jacob S., to Emma Bleiweiss; 3d Av, e s, 112 ft n of 139th St, 5 years 9,000

HALPIN, Sophia, to Catharine M. Von der Bosch; Lot 36, map of part of Oak Tree plot, Tremont, 1 year 500

HAPPEL, Adam, to Adam Schulz; 121st St, s w corner of Park Av, 5 years 15,000

KAISER, John F., and wife to George W. McAdam, executor and trustee; Ogden Av, e s, 75 ft n of Devoe St, 3 years 3,000

KARP, Davis, to Henry Von Bergen; 1st Av, w s, 125.10 ft s of 112th St, 1 year. 7,800

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 53 to 57 Morton St, demand ... 20,000

KAUFMANN, Mary A. Dupee, to 16 Rutgers (Monroe St) Place, 5 years .. 35,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to William R. Wilder et al., trustees; 100th St, s s, 90 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 15,000

KOSSMANN, Emil C. and wife to Martin Vonderlinden; Manes Av, n w s, 508 ft n e of 180th St, old line, 3 years. 2,500

KRAKOWER, Tobias, to Annie Peyser; 255 East 61st St, 1 month 2,000

LILLY, Mary, to Jane McMannus; 150 East 103d St, 5 years 4,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, and Robert Friedman to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 215 Thompson St, 1 year 10,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to American Mortgage Company; 53 to 57 Morton St, 1 year 7,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to American Mortgage Company; 53 to 57 Morton St, 1 year 33,000

MAILLARD, Henry, to Josephine B. Clopton; 14th St, s w corner of University Place, leasehold; also University Place, n e corner of 13th St, leasehold, and 9th St, n s, 103 ft e of University Place, leasehold, 1 year 50,000

MALTBY, Mary B., to Virginia L. Milbank; Sedgwick Av, e s, 274.10 ft n of 183d St, 5 years 7,000

MALTBY, Mary C., to Frederick J. H. Merrill; Sedgwick Av, e s, 274.10 ft n of 183d St, 1 year 1,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to Robert H. Hutchins, trustee; 348 and 350 West 41st St, 1 year 18,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, to the German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 100th St, n s, 227.6 ft w of Lexington Av, demand 7,000

MARKS, Flora, to New York Savings Bank; 92d St, n s, 385 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years 10,000

McDONALD, Joseph, to United States Trust Company; 37th St, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, demand 3,000

MICHAELSON, Samuel, to Charles J. Scott; 354 and 356 3d St, s w corner of Manhattan St, 3 years 31,000

MICHAELSON, Samuel, to Hiram V. V. Braman and another, trustees, &c.; 3d St, s s, 31 ft w of Manhattan St, 3 years 25,000

OCKER, Otto, and wife to Kate Johnsen; 39th St, s s, 200 ft n w of 10th Av, 1 year 900

OUSSANI, Joseph, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 110th St, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 35,000

PLATT, Otto, and wife to Martin Vonderlinden; Manes Av, n w s, 488 ft n e of 180th St, old line, 3 years 2,500

PRENTICE, Edward A., to Isabella M. Embury; Spring St, s w corner of Mott St, 1 year 5,000

PRENTICE, Edward A., to New York Life Insurance Company; Spring St, s w corner of Mott St, 3 years 24,000

RAPP, John, to Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 45th St, s s, 365 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years. 110,000

RICE, Rebecca C., to Charles H. Colby; Jackson Av, w s, 300 ft n of Columbia Av, 5 years 1,500

ROBERTSON, John, and William Gammie to Frank and William F. Dunning, trustees; Prospect Av, n w corner of Ritter Place, extends to Jennings St, 15T years 2,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Matag to William T. Hookey; Park Av, n e corner of 157th St, ¼ year 3,000

SCHNUGG, Frances J., to Lillian B. Woodruff; 118th St, s s, 340 ft w of 4th Av, 1½ years 25,000

SOKOLSKI, Dora and Harris, to Susan W. Carle; 289 Madison St, 5 years 15,000

STILWELL, Nelson D., to the City Mortgage Company; 115th St, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 1 year 4,000

TAYLOR, Marx, and wife to Henry Sturz; 72d St, s s, 138 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years.. 3,000

TAYLOR, Marx, and wife to Henry Sturz; 72d St, s s, 113 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 3,000

TOMPKINS, Jennie M., to the Heights Club of the City of New York; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 146th St, 5 years 10,000

WAGNER, Peter, to Fanny Magina; 29 West 59th St, 1 year 2,500

WENDT, Herman, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 68 East 121st St, 1 year.. 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARKER, Varian, to John H. Dye $9,000

BENDHEIM, Adolph M., to Frederick Happel 4,000

BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to William Wetterer 23,485

COLLINS, Lucy, to Agnes Karlsion ..... Nom

COWMAN, Joseph, to Washington A. Bunker ..... Nom

HASBERG, Estelle, to Regine Dinkelspiel 2,000

MARX, Max, to Arnold Cohn ..... Nom

SIEGMAN, Richard, to Marguerite Siegman 20,000

SOUDER, Joseph, to Rosalie Corn ..... Nom

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Frederick Happel 2,000

THE TWELFTH WARD BANK to Martin Berg 2,000

TUCKER, Carlos P., guardian, to Varian Barker ..... Nom

WILLETS, John T., trustee, to William M. Bowne and another, trustees 10,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to the City Mortgage Company, assigns three mortgages. 100

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 99th St, 100x 100; Olsen & Co. against William M. Hyne & Co. and Orrin D. Person, owners and contractors $50

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, extends from King's Bridge Road to Garden St; David Shuldiner against Catherine Reilly and others, owners; Henry Schopper, contractor 184

8TH AV, 2,057; Francisco Locascio against Pasquale Tavolacce, contractor. 14

8TH AV, 349; C. Fraser & Co. against George W. Van Siclen, executor, &c., owner; Reilly & Gavigan, contractors.. 1,221

8TH AV, 2,057; Pietro Frisina against Salvatore Longiglio, owner; Pasquale Tavolacce, contractor and owner 16

17TH ST, s s, 233 ft e of Avenue A, 76.2x 92; George I. Roberts & Brothers against Katie Lersch, owner and contractor 391

111TH ST, n s, corner of 8th Av, 50x100; the Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Company against James Cassidy and another, owners; James Cassidy and Francis H. Clark, contractory 184

117TH ST, 9 East; George G. Clark against Charles B. Hoagland, owner and contractor 73

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

THOMPSON ST, 215; Israel Lippmann and Robert Friedmann with Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern, two payments 10,000

Lis Pendens.

ELDRIDGE ST, 64, and 105 Hester St; Herman Gruft and another against Bernard Reich and another, (reformation of deed, &c.;) attorney, L. A. Smitken.

MARION AV, w s, 296.5 ft n of 184th St, 60.6x 106.7x50x101.6; Tiebout Av, e s, 374.8 ft n of 184th, 50x150.1; Decatur Av, e s, 252.1 ft n of 200th St, 50x120; Decatur Av, e s, 352.1 ft n of 200th St, 50x120; Lorillard Av, w s, 181.8 ft n of 200th St, 50x100; Decatur Av, w s, 400 ft n w of Jacob St, 48x102; Webster Av, n w corner Travers St, 48.11x89.9; Pelham Av, s w corner of Hoffman St, 105.8x212.2x105.8 x201.4; Jerome Av, e s, Lots 57 to 59, on map of building lots at Fordham, part of farm of Charles Berrian, 75x100; James G. Patton against James J. Phelan and others, (action to declare four mortgages void, &c;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

WATER ST, 32; Sarah A. Mathews and others, trustees, &c., against William G. Rose and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. A. Irish.

107TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 3d Av, 25x84.6x25x75; Joseph C. Levi, trustee, against Jacob Antopolsky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Simpson.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Supreme Court of the United States:

195—Ex Sing, petitioner vs. the United States.—Argument continued by Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the respondent, and concluded by W. C. Beecher for the petitioner.

251—Georgette A. Chamberlin et al., appellants, vs. Horatio Browning et al.—Argued by O. B. Hallam for the appellants, and by Arthur Peter and A. A. Birney for the appellees.

253—Ada F. McDonnell, plaintiff in error, vs. Llewellyn Jordan.—Argument commenced by Lawrence Cooper for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Friday: 258, 256, 257, 208, 103, 259, 260, 262, 263, 265.

Calendar for Friday, April 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

148—Sprague Elec. Ry. vs. Nassau Elec. Ry.
157—Fuller vs. Huff.
158—Fabriken vs. U. S.
159—Same vs. same.
167—Pickhardt vs. same.
160—Adrian, Infant & c., vs. Nat. Harrow Co.
161—Roche vs. Bliss.
162—Munson vs. Straits of Dover SS. Co.
165—Rickard vs. Du Bon
166—Atlas SS. Co. vs. Columbian Land Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.—Motion calendar. Adjourned cases. Cases noticed.

1—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. Christiansen Engineering Co.
2—Stevens vs. Mo., K. & T. Ry. Co.
3—Same vs. same.
4—Bolton vs. U. S. Flour Milling Co.
5—Callahan vs. Friedman.
6—Scott vs. Blackburn.
7—Blackburn vs. Scott.
8—Edison vs. Blackten.
9—Masseo vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Lehman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11—Masso vs. same.
12—Marks vs. Enclosed Arc Light Co.
13—De Haven vs. Standard Metal Strap Co.
14—Weber Medical Tea Co. vs. Kirschstein.
15—Schweible vs. Travelers' Ins. Co. of H.
16—International Tooth Crown Co. vs. Hanks Dental Assn.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Admiralty cases.

39—Goddard vs. Ship Cornet.
45—Merritt & C. D. Co. vs. City of N. Y.
29—Law vs. Tug A. W. Booth.
78—Bowning vs. SS. Ady.
84—Brainerd vs. Tug Stephen Decatur.
86—Smith vs. Davies.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 301, 329, 154, 382, 703, 483, 451, 462.

Supreme Court—Appellate Term.

By Beekman, Giegerich, and O'Gorman, JJ.

Stone vs. Smith.—Order affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

White vs. Holding.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Shapiro vs. Goldberg.—Judgment reversed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Segall vs. Friedland.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, Ingraham, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

2—In re Price.
3—Eagan vs. Eagan.
4—Delahunty vs. Int. Elev. Co.
5—Lassall vs. Pati.
6—Domestic & F. Missionary Socy. vs. Goodwin.
7—Raegener vs. Breitwieser.
8—Same vs. Kelliher.
9—Same vs. Parsons.
10—Same vs. Jacob Dold Packing Co.
11—

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red ..... .79
Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... .47
Oats, No. 2 mixed ..... .28½
Flour, Minnesota patents $3.80
Cotton, middling ..... .09⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio ..... .06⅛
Sugar, granulated 5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime ..... .44
Beef, family 12.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry 22.00
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft 20.50
Steel rails 34.00
Pig iron, warrants 16.00
Lake copper, ingot 17.00
Tin 30.92½
Exchange, lead 4.70
Spelter 4.75
Brokers' price for lead 4.70
Brokers' price for spelter 4.75
Beef hams 21.00
Tallow, prime ..... .05¼
Pork, mess 13.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb ..... .07½
Lard, prime 7.05
Butter, Western creamery ..... .18

CHICAGO, April 19.—No. 2 red wheat, 68¼@69½c; No. 2 corn, 38¼@38⅝c; No. 2 oats, 24¼@24½c; No. 2 white, 27½c; No. 3 white, 26@27½c; No. 2 rye, 55½@56c; No. 2 barley, 41@44½c; No. 1 and Northwestern flaxseed, 78c; prime timothy seed, $2.40@2.45; mess pork, per barrel, $12@13.05; lard, per 100-lb, $7.20@7.30; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.10@7.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7c; anort clear sides, (boxed,) $7.60@7.70; whisky, basis of high wines, per gallon, $1.25½; sugars, cutloaf, 8½; granulated, $5.44; clover, contract grade, $7.75.

COTTON.—Speculative operations in cotton were made within very conservative lines. Local traders hesitated to make ventures on their own account, owing to continued evidences of "one man power," which have so long had a restraining influence upon speculation at large in cotton. This interest gave support to the market at various times. The first call developed a quiet and steady feeling, with prices 1 point lower to 3 points higher, followed by a general recession of a point or two, after which the market rallied on covering, chiefly in response to manipulative tactics, but supplementing also more or less conflicting crop accounts and disappointing receipts at most of the ports. There was no general speculation, and the transactions for the entire session represented a generally dull market. At the best level of the day the advance was 3@7 points, with the market finally quiet at 1 point lower to 5 points net higher, having eased off near the close under local selling, started by rumors of weakness in Southern spot markets. According to private cables the English market, which closed at a net advance of 2½@2-64d, was favorably influenced by an improved demand for spot cotton, like the trade there is dominated by misgivings and the uncertainties respecting the possibilities of the present abnormal relations between the old crop and the new crop positions, with August at a premium of about 1@1¼c over the new crop months. Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s cotton letter says: "Speculation is waiting for new developments, either an increase in the demand from spinners, or further advices regarding the coming crop."

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9¾c for middling uplland and 10¼c for middling gulf. There were no sales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet at 9½c; Mobile nominal at 9 5-16c; Savannah quiet at 9 7-16c; Charleston firm at 9¾c; Wilmington steady at 9½c; Norfolk firm at 9½c; Baltimore nominal at 9¾c; Memphis steady at 9½c; Augusta quiet at 9¾c; St. Louis quiet at 9¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	...	...	...	9.46@9.48
May	9.50	9.50	9.45	9.46@9.47
June	9.44	9.48	9.44	9.43@9.44
July	9.43	9.48	9.43	9.43@9.44
August	9.23	9.30	9.23	9.28@ ..
September	8.42	8.49	8.42	8.47@ ..
October	8.16	8.20	8.16	8.18@8.19
November	7.99	8.05	7.99	8.02@8.03
December	7.99	8.05	7.99	8.02@8.03
January	8.00	8.05	8.00	8.03@8.04
February	...	...	...	8.06@8.07
March	8.06	8.11	8.06	8.08@8.10

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Spot cotton in moderate demand; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 7,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; middling uplland, 5 7-16d; futures quiet at a partial 1-64d advance; at 1:45 P. M., quiet and steady at a net advance of 1@1¼-64d; closed steady at 2½@2-64d net advance; December-January, 4.27½b; January-February, 4.25½b; April, 5.24s; April-May, 5.21s; May-June, 5.18½s; June-July, 5.16s; July-August, 5.13½s; August-September, 5.04½s; September-October, 4.46½s; October-November, 4.36s; November-December, 4.29½s. Manchester yarns quiet but steady. Cloths, very little doing.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
May	73	73½	72¾	73
July	73 1-16	73¼	72 13-16	73
September	73 7-16	73½	73⅛	73½
Corn—				
May	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅜
July	45	45	44⅝	44⅝
September	45½	45½	45⅛	45⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
May	65½	65⅝	65 5-16	65½
July	66⅞	67⅛	66⅝	66⅞
September	67⅝	68	67⅜	67⅝
Corn—				
May	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	38⅛
July	39 13-16	39⅝	39⅜	39½
September	40½	40½	40⅛	40⅜
Oats—				
May	23⅝	23 7-16	23⅛	23⅛
July	23⅞	23⅝	23	23⅛
September	22½	22 7-16	22⅛	22⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—A sharp decline in wheat at the opening was not recovered at any time during the day, although there were occasional periods of steadiness, notably at the close, which was fairly steady, although ⅜@½c lower than the previous night. Taken as a whole, it was a very narrow market throughout the entire session, subject to more liquidation of May wheat, continued excellent crop prospects, and unsatisfactory cables. The latter was the leading influence at the opening because our rally at the close Wednesday had led traders to expect a stronger opening abroad. But instead of this theory being realized, English market opened ½@⅝d lower, and at the close had increased the loss to ⅞@⅝d, while the wires and floor quotations showed 5@15 points lower. Berlin and Budapest markets, the only firm spots in European news, closed ½@¾ mark and 6 points higher, respectively. A little foreign selling of July wheat occurred at Chicago, but little or no trading on foreign account in this market. The English visible supply statement, generally received on Monday, came in to-day, showing an increase of 536,500 bushels. The domestic visible supply was scheduled to show some decrease on Monday, although just how much is a matter of doubt because of the opening of navigation. Northwest stocks will probably decrease about 300,000 bushels. Export trade at the seaboard was again light, amounting to about 20 loads. Chicago worked 250,000 bushels No. 1 Northern and 50,000 bushels No. 2 red for shipment. The features of home crop developments included most satisfactory reports from the Winter wheat belt, where bright sunshine and fairly high temperatures make the position of growing wheat a satisfactory one. Few complaints of drought in the Dacotas and poor conditions in Indiana were received, but had little effect upon the market. Northwest receipts were 257 cars, compared with 282 cars the previous week and 209 cars a year ago. The Price Current report mentioned a most favorable week for the crops, with beneficial rains, although a large area of wheat has been turned to other crops.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 19.—Wheat in stores—No. 1 Northern, April, 64⅞c; May, 63⅜c; July, 65⅜@65¾c; September, 65c; on track, No. 1 hard, 66⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 64½c; No. 2 Northern, 56¾c. Flour in good demand. Bran unchanged.

DULUTH, April 19.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 66c; May, 63¾c; July, 63½c; September, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66c; May, 66¼c; July, 67⅝c; September, 66½c; No. 2 Northern, 64c; No. 3 Spring, 61c. Oats, 24½@24c. Corn, 36¾c.

MILWAUKEE, April 19.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 66¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65@65¾c. Rye—No. 1, 58. Barley—No. 2, 43@43½c; sample, 38½@42c.

CORN—No. 2 corn was quoted at 46¼c, elevator and delivered, and 47c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 28@28½c; No. 3 oats, 27½c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29½c; track, mixed, 28@29½c; track, white, 30@34c; No. 2 white clips, 30½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 52½c, and No. 2 Western, 52c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 44½@45c, and malting, 50@53c, both cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@3.80; Winter straights, $3.45@3.50; Winter patents, $3.70@3.80; Spring clears, $2.60@3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@2.75; no grade, $17.25@17.50 per ton, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $2.90@3.20; choice to fancy, $3.30@3.40. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.20@2.35, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 86c@$1; coarse, 86@89c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.25@16.50; coarse Winter bran, $16@$16.50, latter for white; middlings, $16@16.50; city bran, $16.50@17; hominy chop, $16.50; oilmeal, $28.50; linseed oil cake, $25.50; corn bil cake, $19.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $13.25@13.75; family, $14.25@$15.00; short clear, $13.50@15.50. BEEF—Steady; $10.50@11 for family; $10@10.50; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $18.50@22. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¼c; pigs, 7½c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies aleady; quoted: Smoking bellies, 8¼c; 10 lb, 12 lb, 14 lb, 7½@7¾c; pickled shoulders, 7c; pickled hams, 10¼@11c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—$7.65; city lard, $7.25; refined lard: South America, $8.25; Continent, $7.95; Brazil kegs, $9.50; compound: 6¾c; Western, 6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 8c; city lard stearine, 8½c.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 67s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 51s. Lard—Prime Western in tierces, 37s 3d; American refined in pails, 39s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 48s 6d; short rib, 16 to 22 lb, 44s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 34 lb, 43s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 43s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 39s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 38s 6d. Butter—Finest and good United States nominal. Shoulders—square, 12 to 14 lb, 33s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 58s 6d; American, finest colored, 59s. Tallow—Prime city, 28s; Australian, in London, 28s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, May-June, 28s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 4s. Rosin—Common, fs. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed Oil—27s 9d.

COFFEE.—The coffee market was a little disturbed by a rumor suggesting a suspected case of bubonic plague at Rio. The rumor said "A suspected case"; this did not seem to justify any particular alarm in the coffee trade, although the immediate effect of it was an advance of 5@10 points on small transactions. By noon the market was unchanged to 5 points higher, as compared with the closing figures of the previous day, having opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points. During the forenoon July sold from 6.05c up to 7.05c. But the average of cable accounts was not satisfactory. The Havre market helped a little by recovering ¼f of a ¾f loss reported at the opening; but as the final cable failed to continue the improvement the Havre advices, as a whole, were disappointing. Hamburg closed at a net loss of ⅜@½ pfg. Santos was reported barely steady under heavy receipts, while Rio reported firmness at an advance of 75 reis. The cables fell flat. The market had little, if any, outside support. Warehouse deliveries in the United States were unexceptingly large, footing up 15,464 bags; but they were offset by receipts amounting to 16,000 bags at Rio and Santos. The afternoon phases of the market were bearish, with prices off sharply under local selling for both futures and spot. The scarcity of buyers. The market closed barely steady at a net loss of 5@10 points. Total sales, 22,750 bags. Spot Brazil coffee was in moderate demand and steady at about unchanged prices. We quote No. 8, 7¾c; No. 7, 8¼c; No. 6, 8¾c; No. 4, 8¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	...	...	...	6.35@6.90
May	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.90@6.95
June	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.90@6.95
July	6.95	7.05	6.95	6.90@7.00
August	7.00	7.05	7.00	6.95@7.05
September	7.10	7.15	7.05	7.05@7.10
October	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10@7.15
November	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.10@7.20
December	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.35@7.40
January	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.40@7.45
February	...	...	...	7.45@7.50
March	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.50@7.55

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9$100; receipts, 13,000 bags; stock, 378,000 bags. Hamburg—¼ to ½ pfennig net lower; sales, 40,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged; total sales, 37,000 bags. January, 47.75; February, 48.00; March, 48.00; April, 45.50; May, 47.75; June, 46.00; July, 46.25; August, 46.50; September, 46.75; October, 47.00; November, 47.25; December, 47.50. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 9$400; exchange, 6⅝d; receipts, 8,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 1,000 bags; cleared for Europe 2,000 bags; stock, 271,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 1-16c; muscovado, 3⅞@3 31-32c; molasses, 3⅝@3 25-32c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.25, and in bulk, $6.60; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.20, and in bulk, $6.55; refined cases, New York, $10.45; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude barrels, 30c; prime crude, summer yellow, 39c prompt; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 39c; prime white, 40@41c; prime Winter yellow, 40@42c; city linseed, American raw, 63@64c; American boiled, 65@66c; Calcutta raw, 71c; city boiled linseed, in quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 55@58c.

METALS.—Lead, $4.67½ bid, and $4.72½ asked. Spelter, $4.72½@$4.77½. Pig iron warrants at $16. The brokers' price for lead was $4.70, and for spelter $4.75. Tin, $30.92½; copper, 17c; steel rails, 34c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, 22c; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.50.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, barrels, $3.90; spirits turpentine, 51@51½c; resin, common to good trained, $1.70; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2.15; K, $2.30; M, $2.60; N, $2.80; W G, $3; W W, $3.25.

CHARLESTON, April 19.—Turpentine, 45½c; sales, none. Resin—Sales, 100 barrels; B, C, D, $1.23; E, $1.35; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.60; I, $1.70; K, $1.75; M, $2.05; N, $2.10; W G, $2.25; W W, $2.55.

WILMINGTON, April 19.—Spirits of turpentine, 47@47½c; receipts, 13 casks. Resin unchanged; receipts, 190 barrels. Crude turpentine, $1.85@$3.15; receipts, 6 barrels. Tar, $1.80; receipts, 178 barrels.

SAVANNAH, April 19.—Spirits of turpentine, 47¼c; receipts, 984 barrels; sales, 756 barrels; exports, 1,096 barrels. Resin—Unchanged; receipts, 1,604 barrels; sales, none; exports, 3,335 barrels.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No trading. CALVES—Veals, $4.25@$6; city-dressed veals, 8@10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $5@$6; clipped sheep, $5.25; clipped wethers, choice, $5.75; unshorn lambs, $6.25@$6.10; culls, $4@$5; clipped lambs, $5@$6.10; Spring lambs, $2@$5 each. HOGS—State hogs, $5.90@$6; mixed Western, $5.80@$5.80; Western pigs, $5.30@$5.50.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL BECKER, bankrupt. No. 2,285.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Becker, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 13, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 19, 1900.

NO. 2,261.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY LUIS ROBERT CRONEMEYER, sometimes known as ROBERT CRONEMEYER, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Henry Luis Robert Cronemeyer, sometimes known as Robert Cronemeyer, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Henry Luis Robert Cronemeyer, sometimes known as Robert Cronemeyer, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 18, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS S. FIRETAG and ABRAHAM FIRETAG, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis S. Firetag and Abraham Firetag of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Firetag and Abraham Firetag were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 17, 1900.

NO. 2,444.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH HEINEMAN, individually and as a member of the firm of Isaacs & Heineman, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Heineman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Heineman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 19, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—SIGMUND JONAS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Sigmund Jonas, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 16, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 19, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—SIGMUND JONAS, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Sigmund Jonas, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Sigmund Jonas was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 19, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,439.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALVIN T. PECK, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Alvin T. Peck, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Alvin T. Peck was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 19, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BERNARD TRAYNOR, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Bernard Traynor, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 18, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 9th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 19th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL WILLIAMS, bankrupt. No. 2,304.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Williams, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 16, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 19, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

APPLETON, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. APPLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of D. Appleton & Co., No. 72 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1900. WILLIAM W. APPLETON, MARY APPLETON, DANIEL APPLETON, Executors. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Attorney for Executors, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-law6mF

BRIGGS, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE C. BRIGGS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1900. EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Executor. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh9-law6mF

FREDRICKS, JOHN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. FREDRICKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of McCrea, Somerville & Taylor, Nos. 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated N. Y., February 6th, 1900.

SUSAN E. O. FREDRICKS,
ADAM OHLWEILER,
Administrators.

McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrators, 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. fb-law6mF

GRAY, SARAH E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Gray Hatch, Henry Selden Gray, Alfred G. Gray, William Gray, Sarah S. McDonald, Margaret T. Gray, Mary Brownlow Hatch, Virginia Gray, Bertha Gray Hatch, Mary Margaret Gray, Sarah Elizabeth McDonald, and to all persons interested in the estate of SARAH E. GRAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 29th day of May, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Adolphus D. Pape, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 2d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. ap6-law7wF

HALSTEAD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HALSTEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lilian Herbert Andrews, No. 33 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. HANNAH C. WIBIRT, Executrix. LILIAN HERBERT ANDREWS, Executrix. HENRY C. Prentiss, Executrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-law6mF

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of the estate of Henry Hilton, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HORACE RUSSELL, EDWARD D. HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City. d23-1aw6mF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City. n5-law6mF

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 429 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n8-law6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 1001, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

NORTON, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. NORTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 607-612, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of April, 1900. ADELAIDE G. NORTON, Administratrix. HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap20-law6mF

ODELL, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. ODELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herman A. Heyde, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated New York, he 14th day of February, 1900.

GEORGE W. ODELL,
RALPH E. TOWNSEND,
Executors.

HERMAN A. HEYDE, Atty. for Executors, 11 Pine St., New York City. fb14-law6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RANFT, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RANFT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August, 1900.—Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1900. EDWARD F. SCHROEDER, Administrator. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. f23-law6mF

ROBINSON, IDA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Sarah Hoberer, Oberdorf bei Boppfinger, Wurtemberg, Germany, the heir and next of kin of IDA ROBINSON, late of New York County, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert J. Adams, Jr., of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated Jan. 19, 1898, and two codicils thereto, the first codicil it dated Jan. 9th, 1899, and the second is dated Feb. 20th, 1900, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ida Robinson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 22d day of May, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

mh30-1awTwF

SCHROEDER, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA SCHROEDER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, viz., at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, known as Number 1 West 136th Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 136th Street distant two hundred feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and West 136th Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 136th and 137th Streets; thence eastwardly along said centre line of the block twelve feet six inches; thence southwardly, again parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the northerly side of 136th Street, and thence westwardly along 136th Street twelve feet six inches to the point the place of beginning, the said premises being located in Block No. 1,021, Section No. 7, on the land map of the City of New York. Together with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the said party of the first part in and to said premises.—Dated New York, March 20, 1900.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 36 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 157 West 136th Street:

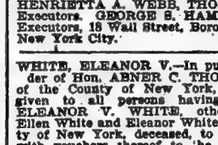

136th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $11,484.31, with interest thereon from the 27th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $332.60, with interest from March 29, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $162.20 and interest.—Dated New York, March 30, 1900.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

ap8-2aw3wTuF&ap24

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDITH N. WHARTON, plaintiff, against MATILDA JORD

NEW STATUE IS UNVEILED

City Accepts Bronze Group of Washington and Lafayette.

President Guggenheimer, French Consul General, and Gen. King Speak—The Gift of Mr. Rouss.

The bronze statue group of Washington and Lafayette, by Bartholdi, which has been presented to the city by Charles Broadway Rouss, was unveiled yesterday afternoon in West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, at the junction of Morningside and Manhattan Avenues.

The group has been erected in a position which displays it in a more conspicuous manner than the majority of the public statues of the city. It is on a plain pedestal, at present without inscription, and is surrounded by a circular inclosed space prettily laid out with flower beds. There was a large concourse of people present at the unveiling yesterday. The speakers and a few others were on a small stand, but the majority had seats in front of the monument.

W. D'H. Washington acted as presiding officer, and in the course of some brief introductory remarks said that the group was designed to perpetuate an immortal friendship, a friendship builded and warmed on the altar of liberty. Mr. Washington then introduced Gen. Horatio C. King, who presented the group to the city on behalf of the donor.

In the course of an address, which was frequently interrupted with applause, Gen. King outlined the story of the coming of Lafayette to America. In speaking of the condition of affairs when Lafayette arrived in this country, Gen. King said:

"It was such as to shake the confidence in final victory of the most sanguine. The campaigns in New York and New Jersey shrouded the bravest hearts in gloom, while [illegible] in vast numbers abandoned the cause of liberty [illegible] their allegiance to their oppressors. The fire in the rear has always been more depressing to the loyal patriot in every war in the life of this Nation than the armed enemy at the front. History repeats itself, and there have been found, down to the present day, vast numbers who stand ready to embarrass the Government in its efforts to sustain the honor of the flag."

Speaking of the help that France extended to the American Revolutionists, Gen. King said: "The memory of those days never ought to be, and never will be, forgotten. However strained our relations with France may become, I do not believe that we shall ever go so far as to cross swords with her."

Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council, in accepting the group on behalf of the city, said that he was glad to be able to state that it was a distinct addition to the art treasures of New York. Mr. Guggenheimer went on to say:

"No greater benefit, from a public standpoint, can be conferred upon an American community than that which marks in imperishable bronze or marble the glory of our historic past. The pre-eminence of the American spirit and the stability of our institutions depend upon the inspiration which has come down to us from the founders of the American Republic. The star of American republicanism and prosperity will set in darkness when American boys and girls will cease to be instructed in those superb lessons of self-reliance and National independence which were taught to America and the world by the united genius of Washington and Lafayette.

"This beautiful statue is a National object lesson the value of which cannot be overestimated. It represents and keeps alive our memories of the historic relations of friendship and mutual esteem which existed between the French and the American revolutionary forces. It will proclaim with voiceless eloquence the unforgotten fact that France sent not only a message of cheer across the Atlantic to the first Republic of the Western World, but expended, on behalf of this Nation, its richest blood and treasure. The American people will never be so ungrateful as to forget the services rendered to America in her hour of need by the gallant General whose name is perpetuated in almost every city throughout the United States beside that of the first President of this Republic.

"In behalf of the City of New York I officially accept this statue and transfer it to the care and custody of the Park Department."

It had been expected that Ambassador Cambon of France would be present, but he was prevented at the last minute from attending, and asked Edmond Bruwaert, the French Consul General, to represent him. In the course of a short speech, M. Bruwaert mentioned the usual habit of a debtor of crossing to the other side of the street when he sees his creditor approaching. The United States, the speaker declared, was not like this kind of debtor. It showed gratitude, which was as rare a thing among countries as among individuals, and such a spectacle as was to be seen on the present occasion was possible nowhere else in the world.

The statue was then unveiled by Mr. Washington and M. Bruwaert amid loud applause.

In the evening members of Revolutionary and historical societies attended a meeting in Carnegie Hall, where addresses were made commemorating the anniversary of the battle of Lexington and Lafayette's departure for America. Gen. Horatio C. King presided in place of William B. Hornblower, who was ill. Addresses were made by Mrs. Donald McLean, Edmond Bruwaert, the French Consul General; Gen. Henry Kyd Douglass of Baltimore, and Prof. Adolphe Cohen. Edward Markham read an original poem, and Earl Gulick, the boy soprano, sang several solos. Expressions of regret at not being present were received from President McKinley, Père Hyacinthe, and William J. Bryan.

ALLEGED FORGER ON TRIAL.

Charged with Raising $100,000 on Unused Virginia Bonds.

Julius Schroeter, who has been in the Tombs since December under indictment for forgery in the first degree, was placed on trial before Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The day was spent in securing eleven jurors.

Schroeter is forty-three years old and lives at 4 Tiffany Park, Forest Hill, N. J. He is charged with forging the signatures of an ex-Treasurer and an ex-Auditor of the State of Virginia to blank printed bonds and raising nearly $100,000 upon them. These bonds were ordered printed by the Virginia State authorities eighteen years ago, but through some misunderstanding the work was not accepted from the printers and was in course of time sold by them for waste paper.

Schroeter is alleged to have obtained $38,000 from Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., and amounts almost as large from the Seaboard National Bank and the Importers and Traders' National Bank. Mrs. Grace Greensward, who was his housekeeper, and who was referred to as the "mysterious woman" in the case during the time she was held at the House of Detention, is to be a witness for the prosecution.

MAN CRUSHED BY ELEVATOR.

Firemen Had to Cut Woodwork Away to Release the Body.

James Crocker, an elevator conductor in the Franklin Building, 186 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, was crushed to death there yesterday morning. He was fifty years old, and lived at the Gilbert House, Park Row, Manhattan.

The elevator did not run smoothly, so, after carrying up one load of passengers, Crocker climbed to the top of the car, on the eighth floor, to fix things. That was the last seen of him alive. The other elevator, run by Charles K. Cazlett, took Miss Katie Chamberlain, a stenographer, up to the fourth floor at 9:20 o'clock. She noticed that Crocker's car was stalled between the fourth and fifth floors, and that the legs of a man were dangling over the top of the car. She gave the alarm. The body was found to be so firmly wedged between the elevator and the shaft that the services of the men of Fire Truck No. 10 had to be requisitioned to chop away the woodwork and release it.

Mrs. Blake of New Bedford, Mass., an accident to Crocker, went to Brooklyn on Wednesday night to place her son in the navy. Yesterday she sent her son with a note to Crocker saying she was stopping at the Cortland House, and would like to see him before she returned home. Young Blake reached the Franklin Building just as the firemen were removing Crocker's body from the elevator.

Ecumenical Congress Tickets.

Delegates and missionaries, who are attending the Ecumenical Conference, are expected to exchange their delegates' card for special admission tickets to the National welcome meeting Saturday night and the other meetings of the conference. The exchange may be made on Friday between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. and Saturday between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. at the headquarters of the Hospitality Committee, in Carnegie Hall.

DRAMATIC SCENE IN COURT.

Witness Appears Unexpectedly and Contradicts a Defendant.

After swearing that he had received a letter which might have cleared him from the charge of grand larceny had it come to him at the time he said, John J. Brookman was confronted in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday with the writer of the letter, who was supposed to be almost a hundred miles away, and the latter testified that he had written it but a few days ago, and had dated it back almost a month at the prisoner's request. Magistrate Zeller immediately committed Brookman to the Tombs under $2,500 bail, and refused to accept any bond for him, saying that would be a matter that the District Attorney would have to pass upon, as well as upon the apparent perjury.

Brookman, who is fifty-five years old and lives at 547 Madison Street, Brooklyn, was, prior to March 26, employed by Ernest L. Blake, who conducts a collecting agency at 20 Broad Street. Just before that time he had collected $58.20 from Franklin Eberhart & Co. of 18 Exchange Place upon an order from A. D. Atkins, a lawyer, of Kingston, N. Y., for which he made no return to Blake, who sued him for the amount in the Eleventh District Civil Court. His defense was that he had a letter from Mr. Atkins authorizing him to collect the money, and that he did not know whether to turn it over to his former employer or to send it to Mr. Atkins. Decision in the civil suit is still pending, and Mr. Blake had him arrested then on the criminal charge.

Bartow S. Weeks appeared for Blake. Brookman identified the letter and Mr. Atkins's signature, and said he knew him well. He could not produce the envelope with the postmarks, but he swore that he received the letter, which was dated March 26, in the latter part of March.

"Is it not a fact," asked Mr. Weeks, "that on last Saturday you went to Kingston, N. Y., and went to the Eagle Hotel, where you inquired for Mr. Atkins, and that later you introduced yourself to him and told him you had been elected President of the On 'Change Collection Agency, and that you could collect this account, and wanted a power of attorney, and that you saw him the next day, when, at your request, he wrote the letter and dated it back?"

"No, it isn't so," said the prisoner.

"Mr. Atkins!" called Mr. Weeks, in loud tones.

The door opened, and the lawyer, who had been waiting in the corridor, walked into court and corroborated all that Mr. Weeks had said, and further testified that he had never met Brookman until last Saturday.

Brookman turned white when Atkins appeared, and was trembling as he was led off to prison.

FAILED TO MAKE GOOD HIS BID.

Heitman's Dispute Over Strip of Land Two and a Half Inches Wide.

A dispute over a strip of land two and one-half inches wide, in a sale involving nearly an entire block, bid in at $261,000, may cause John Heitman, "address unknown," to be punished for contempt of court for not "making good" his bid. He was the highest bidder at a sale of a portion of the Pell estate on Tuesday last.

Peter F. Meyer, the auctioneer, is the complainant in the action, which was brought before Justice Fitzgerald in Part I., Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. Mr. Heitman gave his address as 99 Nassau Street. He is not known there, and his name does not appear in the City Directory. When the case came up yesterday before Justice Fitzgerald, he was represented by his counsel, E. F. James of 96 Broadway, who, however, declined to say anything about him.

It appeared from his affidavit and the argument of his counsel, that during the sale of the property, which consisted of two lots on the east side of Broadway between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, Mr. Heitman made the highest bid, which was $261,000. At the close of the sale, however, he refused to sign either the memorandum of sale or pay the customary 10 per cent. cash.

Mr. Heitman, through his counsel, yesterday, alleged that after he had made his final bid, he learned of an encroachment on the stated lines of the property of two and one-half inches, and, as this might impair the title and cause endless disputes, he declined to take the property.

In answer Mr. Meyer declared that prior to asking for bids the auctioneer stated the nature of the encroachments, and that every person in the auction room had a full description of the property. Mr. Meyer therefore demanded the right to hold another sale and charge the difference in price, as well as the expenses, against Mr. Heitman, at the same time holding him for contempt of court.

The Justice decided to allow the parties until this afternoon to file further affidavits.

LEGAL NOTES.

FREIGHT TRAIN STANDING ON CROSSING.—Elizabeth Laible, who, with her sister, was on her way to attend church service one Sunday morning in the village of Lyons, N. Y., and was driving a gentle horse, accustomed to railroads, crossed the railroad tracks of the Fall Brook Railway Company, and within a short distance approached the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, on which stood a freight train, preventing passage over them. There was no gateman at the crossing, and the gates were open. The freight train continued to obstruct passage over the street for some twenty minutes, although the waiting wagon was in full sight of the employes. At the end of this time a train approached the street behind the wagon upon the tracks of the Fall Brook Railway, and crossed it, without giving any indication by whistle or bell, or other signal, of its approach. The horse was being held by the head by the driver, but, becoming frightened, jumped to the right, overturning the wagon and injuring Miss Laible. Her suit against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, which controlled the traffic management of the Fall Brook Railway was dismissed on the trial, but a reversal was ordered by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, and that decision was recently affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The Court held that the question as to whether the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence was clearly one for the consideration of the jury. It was held also that the question as to whether the New York Central Company was negligent in obstructing the crossing for an unreasonable length of time, and the question whether the Fall Brook Company exercised reasonable care in conducting its train across the street without giving any signal of its approach, and without stationing any person on the front of the train, should have been submitted to the jury.

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LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Edward R. Emerson hired premises of Erastus Hamilton by a written lease, which provided that the lessor should not be "responsible for any latent defect or change of condition in the premises, or for any damage to the same, and the rent shall not be withheld or diminished on account of any such defect, change, or damage." After Emerson had entered into possession and paid one month's rent he moved out and refused to pay more. His defense to a suit brought in the City Court by Hamilton for recovery of subsequently accrued rent was that a parol agreement on the part of the lessor, that the premises were in a tenantable condition and fit for occupancy, was part of the consideration and condition for the making of the lease. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has reversed judgment of the City Court, General Term, of the affirming judgment given on the trial in favor of the defendant. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice O'Gorman, that the admission of proof of such an oral agreement was erroneous, under the rule that where there was no express covenant, the tenant was without remedy, even if the demised premises were unfit for occupancy.

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SUIT UPON A CHECK.—Harry Goodman drew a check upon the German Exchange Bank for $197.03, payable to the order of S. Brinn. In a suit in the Municipal Court by Harris Linden against Goodman upon the check, he alleged that Brinn indorsed the check to S. Levy, who indorsed it to Mary Brinn, and she assigned it to Linden before the suit was begun. Goodman claimed he had paid the check to the payee, S. Brinn, while he held it and before it was transferred to plaintiff. Testimony offered by him that he paid the amount, together with other sums, to Brinn while the check was in his possession was excluded. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has ordered a reversal of judgment given in favor of plaintiff, holding, by Justice Giegerich, that, having shown the check was in the payee's possession subsequent to the alleged transfer to other parties, it was manifestly proper and relevant for the defendant to show payment of the check to the payee while he was holder of it.

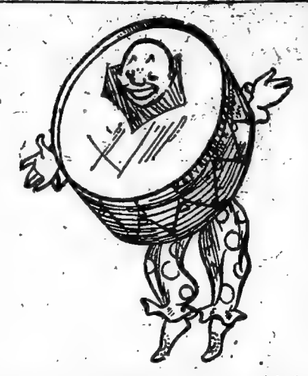

It's a pleasure to chronicle that there's a decided reaction from the sombre hues of Winter to lighter gayer tones.

London with her war and consequent mourning has been putting a dark imprint upon the clothes of the world; but with Spring's advent, is now shaking off the trappings of woe, and bids fair to go to the other extreme.

Light colored suits here in plenty.

Not a case of second sight—we try to have everything that man or boy should wear or want to wear.

Spring Overcoats, too.
Spring Hats.
Spring Shoes.
Spring Furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d
We fill orders by mail.

MRS. GOULD'S DRESSMAKERS.

Wins in Suit Brought by One—Her Husband's Answer in Another.

Mrs. Howard Gould was victorious in her defense in the suit brought against her in the Eighth District Municipal Court by Mme. Mirabella, a dressmaker, to recover $85 for a silk waist.

While Justice Stiner was giving his decision in the case yesterday, counsel for Mr. Howard Gould was filing an answer to another dressmaker's suit in the City Court. This action was brought against Mr. Gould by Mary E. Smith and Margaretta Dillon, dressmakers, doing business as Smith & Dillon. They have sued Mr. Gould for $1,035, which they claim is due them for clothing made for Mrs. Gould, from Nov. 20, 1899, to March 24, 1900. The original bill was for $2,185, on which the plaintiffs admit a credit of $250.

Mr. Gould files an answer to each specific charge on the bill. The first item being "one white panne velvet waist, $85," Mr. Gould says that this waist did not arrive in time, and that it is not worth $60. A batiste gown delivered Dec. 12, he declares, did not fit. For this gown, he asserts, also, Mrs. Gould furnished material worth $130, which was spoiled. A tan cloth gown delivered in March was ordered in November. As a result Mrs. Gould refused to accept it. A white lace gown, for which Mrs. Gould had furnished, as alleged, material worth $250, did not come in time. Other gowns and waists did not arrive in time, or did not fit.

Mr. Gould further asserts that $1,010 had been paid the plaintiffs in the case. He, therefore, asks judgment in his favor in addition to claiming $470 for material furnished by Mrs. Gould, which, he declares, was ruined by the dressmakers.

FIERCE BATTLE AT COLUMBIA.

Freshmen's Plan to Have Their Class Picture Taken Had to be Deferred.

Columbia freshmen had their plans completely upset yesterday morning when they came together for the purpose of having their class picture taken. They had endeavored to keep their plans secret from their old enemies, the sophomores, but somehow the latter discovered what was going on and turned out in full force.

The first thing the sophomores required was a casus belli, and this they speedily found in the person of J. L. Haas, a freshman from Alabama, who appeared on the campus smoking a pipe contrary to an edict of the upper classmen. The sophomores made a rush for Haas, overpowered him, and wrested the bowl of the pipe from him. He managed to hold on to the stem, however, and put it in his trousers pocket.

By this time a large crowd of freshmen had collected, and they dashed to the rescue of their fellow-classman. Haas and his precious pocket became the centre of a struggling crowd composed of about fifty freshmen and as many sophomores. Round and round they swayed, trampling the green turf into mud, breaking down bushes and ornamental shrubs, falling over benches and walks and coming up smeared with the mud they had made.

At length a hastily collected posse of university proctors arrived on the scene and separated the combatants. Haas came out bruised and battered, with lips cut open and trousers split from hip to knee, but still holding on to the much-coveted stem. Several of the recently vaccinated students came off with bleeding arms, and many lips, noses, eyes, and ears were in need of repairs. Wherefore the freshmen decided to put off having their pictures taken until next week.

FERRYBOAT ACCIDENT IN FOG.

The Bergen Bumps Into Red Star Pier—Early Traffic Hampered.

An almost impenetrable fog enveloped the harbor yesterday morning, but, as far as reported, only one accident resulted from it. That was the crashing of the Hoboken ferryboat Bergen into the Red Star Line pier at Barclay Street at 5 o'clock. A few passengers were aboard, but there was considerable excitement among them. The side of the men's cabin was stove in, and the delay of repairing the boat will keep her out of commission for about a week.

All the river craft were considerably hampered by the fog, and people crossing between here and Jersey City found themselves greatly delayed. In the East River also there was trouble of the same kind, and race of the Sound steamboats was about an hour late.

VICTIM OF THE ROGERS FIRE.

Body of Henry Hughes Found in the Mattress Factory Basement.

As feared, the fire at 161-165 West Eighteenth Street, in the bedstead and mattress factory of Charles P. Rogers & Co., on Wednesday, cost the life of one man; that of Henry Hughes, who was reported as missing in the account of the fire which appeared yesterday in these columns.

Hughes, who was a cotton packer, lived at 486 West Twenty-fifth Street with his wife and one child. His body was found yesterday at 4 A. M. beneath a 700-pound bale of cotton in the basement near the machine at which he worked. It was badly burned.

Concert in Aid of Hospitals.

The Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, in charge of St. Francis's Hospital, on Fifth Street, and St. Joseph's Hospital, on East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, have been compelled to appeal to the public for aid in maintaining and supporting these institutions. For this purpose a grand jubilee concert will be given at the Academy of Music Sunday evening, April 29. Francis X. Diller of 224 East Thirteenth Street has charge of the arrangements for the concert.

Burglars Rob Delaware Post Office.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 19.—The Smyrna Post Office was robbed early this morning, the safe door being shattered by explosives. Postmaster Biggar thinks the loss may reach $700 in stamps and money.

Broadway and 11th Street.

LADIES' SUITS.

On Friday and Saturday April 20th and 21st.

500 Model Suits,—Manufacturer's Stock.
Tailor made, latest cut and designs.
Silk lined,—Eton, tight fitting Double-breasted, Fly-front, or collarless "Mess" Coats.
Skirts with Box or Inverted pleat back,—flare gore front.
Made of Broadcloth, Cheviot, Homespun, Zibeline—Cheviot and Scotch mixtures,

$16.75;
Value $22.50 to $30.00.

Lined throughout with Silk,

$19.50;
Value $30.00 to $40.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th Street.

Registered Trade Mark.

When to Change Underwear?

With those who wear wool, silk or cotton this is a serious question. A too early change may lead to an annoying Spring cold—a wait for steady warm weather means many days of discomfort.

This martyrdom is unnecessary. You can change to

Dr. Deimel's
Linen-Mesh Undergarments

at any time, in any climate, under any condition of health, and it is always a change for the better.

The garments or booklet and samples of the fabric at

"The Linen Store."
James McCutcheon & Co
14 West 23d Street.

Sale of
Men's Bicycle & Golf Hose.

Scotch and English manufacture; all wool and fine worsteds; legs of plain colors and heather mixtures with fancy tips,

$1.00
per pair,
value $1.50 to $2.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

American Hosiery Co.,
Wholesale Salesrooms, 108 Franklin St., N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS
High-Class Knit Underwear and Hosiery.

Don't buy Foreign Knit Underwear when there is none better in the world than ours.
Red, Blue, and Black stamps show relative qualities.
All the different weights and mixtures.
ASK FOR IT; TAKE NO OTHER.

SNATCHED PURSE FROM INFANT.

Magistrate Calls Connolly the Meanest Thief Ever Before Him.

Magistrate Zeller, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday, denounced Thomas Connolly, fifty-five years old, of 729 Eighth Avenue, in these terms:

"You are the meanest thief that has ever been arraigned before me in the whole period of my judicial career."

Connolly was charged with snatching the pocketbook of Mrs. May Curran of 112 Hester Street from the hand of her infant as she was wheeling the little one through the street, near her home, in a baby carriage, yesterday afternoon. He was captured, after a long chase, in which a large crowd of citizens joined, some of whom came to court to testify against him with what breath they had left.

The Magistrate committed him to the Tombs to await trial in default of $500 bail.

Sunday Schools' May Walk.

A May walk is being planned by the Sunday School Association of the Borough of the Bronx for Friday afternoon, May 25, and it is expected that fully 10,000 children will participate. J. W. Everett has been appointed Grand Marshal, J. W. Martin, Marshal, and J. H. Halloway, J. J. Patton, Charles Sinclair, Dr. Andrews, and David W. Gillet, aides. There are to be three divisions of the parade, in order to accommodate the widely scattered districts. Rallies will be held in the various Sunday schools prior to the parade, and entertainments will follow it.

STERN BROS
West 23d Street.
Fur Storage
and the repairing of
Furs and Fur Garments.

When you are ready to have the Furs, or the Fur-lined Garments, put away for the season, say the word and we will send for them, keep them safe from moths or hurt of any kind, insure them against fire, and return them when you wish.

If there is Remodeling or Renovating of any kind to be done the Spring and Summer months are very favorable for it, and the cost will be much less than if you wait until the rush-time comes; especially as the price of Skins is advancing.

Stern Bros
West 23d Street
New Importations of our celebrated
Classique Corsets
in the latest models and exclusive materials for summer wear
And another shipment of the Paris Novelty
"Le Mystere"

Ladies' Waists.
2nd Floor.
Made of every variety of fashionable wash fabric, including Mercerized Sea-Island Cotton,—pastel tints and new Spring colors.
Elaborate Bodices of Silk, Chiffon, Lace and Novelty Materials for Theatre or general Evening wear.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

The ways and the songs of birds rejoice the lovers of nature never more than in Springtime. This fact gives the timely quality to an interesting article, to be published in The New York Times on Sunday next, entitled "The Pranks of Some of Our Feathered Friends." The author, the Rev. Leander S. Keyser, writes from personal observation and with a knowledge of, and sympathy for, the subject. He is known as the author of "In Bird Land" and other works dealing with the feathered songsters.

Another contribution of note will be "Reminiscences of the Building of the Academy of Design," by Peter B. Wright, the architect of the building.

These are in addition to the usual features, which have made the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES the most readable of all the Sunday papers, and

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.
Weekdays, ONE CENT Per Copy.
Sundays, THREE CENTS Per Copy.

WEBER PIANOS
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., New York.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way. Mats. & 29th. Tues. & Sat. Last 3 Weeks of WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest laughing success, SAPOLIO. Seats for the last performances now on sale.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. ADOLF ZINK. JOHN W. RANSONE. ISABELLE URQUHART. FILSON & ERROL.

Friday and Saturday Specials! | Friday and Saturday Specials!

O'Neill's.

Girls' and Misses' Dep't.

This Department is filled with the latest and best styles for Misses and Children. As none but the best makers are represented in our stock, every garment is correct in style, thoroughly well made and made of good, durable material.

These Specials for Friday and Saturday:

CHILDREN'S SAILOR SUITS trimmed with Fancy Braid and finished with Silk Bow Tie, 6 to 14 year sizes,
Special. 2.98.

CHILDREN'S REEFER JACKETS of Red, Blue or Brown Cloth, with deep Braid Collar, in sizes from 6 to 14 years,
Special. 3.98.

CHILDREN'S MILITARY CAPES in Cadet and Navy Blue, lined with Red,
Special. 3.98.

CHILDREN'S BOX REEFERS of Covert Cloth, Satin lined, 6 to 14 year sizes,
Special. 4.98.

MISSES' JACKETS of Covert Cloth, Tan, Oxford and Black, 14 to 18 year sizes,
Special. 4.98.

MISSES' TAILOR-MADE ETON JACKETS of Covert Cloth, Satin lined, 14 to 18 year sizes,
Special. 6.98.

MISSES' TAILOR-MADE ETON SUITS in Gray, Brown and Tan Homespun, 14 to 18 year sizes,
Special. 9.98.

MISSES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS of Venetian Cloth, Eton style, Reveres faced with Silk, 14 to 18 year sizes,
Special. 15.00.

All the Latest Novelties in Infants' Dresses, Coats and Caps

A Superb Collection of Children's Trimmed Hats, Showing all the New Effects for this Season's Wear.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

Clothing store deception destroys confidence. Integrity wins it. Our Suits, like everything else we sell, help us retain it. Dependable for cut and material. Dependable for right price & service.
Suits, $10 to $30.
Top-Coats, $10 to $35.
Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH. To-night, 8:15 and Saturday Night, "Trelawny of the Wells." Sat. Mat., "The Maneuvers of Jane." (Sat. Eve., Miss Mannering's Farewell Night.) NEXT MONDAY—A RUNAWAY GIRL.

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St. ..... At 8:30. Daniel Frohman ..... Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15. Charles Frohman's London Company. MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW. REAPPEARANCE OF ELLALINE TERRISS.

DALY'S, WALLACK'S AND HERALD SQR. THEATRES. A Grand Operatic, Dramatic, and Musical Festival to be given simultaneously at these theatres Tues. Aft., May 1st, 1 P. M., (anniversary Battle of Manila.) Benefit of the Naval Arch. The most eminent artists in the city will appear in the reigning attractions. Sale of seats and boxes Tuesday next at 9 A. M. Prices $1.00, $2.00, and $2.50.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, SUNDAY EVE., APR. 22d. Grand Farewell Concert. BEFORE EUROPEAN TOUR. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. Blanche Duffield, Soprano. Bertha Bucklin, Violinist.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Last 2 Nights. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15. A MAN AND HIS WIFE. PRECEDED BY THE BUGLE CALL. Monday—Empire Co. in "Lord & Lady Algy."

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. James K. HACKETT Mats. Wed. and Saturday. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. EVGS. 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play Sherlock Holmes.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. "The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald. Evgs., 8 o'c. Mats Wed. & Sat., 1:30. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mats., 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. Mlle. CORNILLE. 15c., 25c., 50c. Fred Bond & Co., Ryan & Richfield; Carrie Scott, Pantzer Trio, Mov. Ps.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Thorne & Carleton, Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, 15c., 25c., 50c. McWatters & Tyson, Sisson & Wallace, Jane Whitbeck, Burton & Brooks, oth

KOSTER & BIAL'S To-night, Mat. To-morrow, The Superb Ballet Spectacle, PROGRESS. 300—People—300. Preceded by the Best Vaudeville Bill in Town.

5th Ave Theatre. Evs. 8:15; Mat. Sat. 2:15. JOSEPH JEFFERSON. All this week except Sat. night, RIP VAN WINKLE. Sat. night, THE RIVALS.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. and 7th Av. TO-NIGHT & Saturday Evening at 8 o'clock. COURSE OF MODERN PLAYS. An Irish Play, "THE HEATHER FIELD."

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. "A Gay Glimpse of Jolly Japan." 3d Yr. Ev. 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed., Sat. MIKADO. NXT. WK., The Black Hussar.

14th St. Theatre, Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST TIMES IN NEW YORK. Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman, 100 others. The Great Ruby

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. FADS & FOLLIES CO. The World's Trio, Florence Troupe.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Place. 23D WEEK. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—THE DANCING GIRL.

Herald Square Theatre. QUO VADIS

THE CASINO GIRL 2d Month at Matinée. The CASINO. To-morrow. The New Town Beauty! Gt'st of Casino Successes!

HARLEM OP. HOUSE STUART ROBSON in Oliver Goldsmith. 8:15. Sat. Mat. Next wk: CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. A GUILTY MOTHER. Next Week—"MAN'S ENEMY."

BASEBALL, POLO GDS., TO-DAY, 4 P. M. BROOKLYN vs. NEW YORK. Adm., 50c.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN—LAST 2 DAYS
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Greatest Circus Season Ever Known.
GREAT 4-PAW & SELLS BROS.' COLOSSAL CIRCUSES.
MENAGERIE ON EXHIBITION IN BASEMENT BEFORE AND AFTER PERFORMANCES.
Open 1 and 7 P. M. Performances 2 and 8. Box office open at 9 A. M. daily.
The Circus Does Not Exhibit in Brooklyn.

WALDORF-ASTORIA
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC MATINEE
In aid of the New York ORTHOPAEDIC DISPENSARY & HOSPITAL.
THIS (Friday) Aft., 3 to 5 o'clock.
MARIE BREMA, and MACKENZIE GORDON, WALTER DAMROSCH and Orchestra.
LEO SCHULZ, VICTOR HARRIS, Accompanist.
Concluding with DAVID BISPHAM, Assisted by HILDA SPONG, and other members of Daniel Frohman's Company in the play entitled ADELAIDE.
Res. seats, $5. Gallery, $3. Adm., $3. On sale at Schuberth's, Schirmer's, Tyson's, 5th Av. Hotel, and H. M. Hirschberg, Townsend Bldg., 1123 B'way.

CHILDREN'S EASTER FESTIVAL
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
ONLY TWO DAYS MORE
NEW GOODS
NEW ATTRACTIONS
MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN EVER
Admission 50c. Children half price.

MANHATTAN, 33d & B'way. The Great $30,000 Melodrama. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. WOMAN AND WINE
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY.
ENORMOUS HIT. FOR BENEFIT OF THE INSTITUTE OF HOLY ANGELS.
Lillian Russell, Chauncey Olcott, Minnie Seligman, Tim Murphy, Amelia Summerville, Ching Ling Foo, Way Down East, The Carpet Bagger, Joseph Haworth, Amorita.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—SPECIAL. Wednesday Evening, April 25, at 8 o'clock. FAREWELL GALA PERFORMANCE of GRAND OPERA, SEASON 1899-1900. (Under the Direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU,) when all the artists of the company will make their last appearance in America, (previous to their departure for Europe.)
1. IL FLAUTO MAGICO, (Magic Flute,) Act II.
2. CARMEN, Act II.
3. TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, Act III.
4. IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA, Act II.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Matinée Sat. at 2.
—OLGA— —IN—
NETHERSOLE SAPHO
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

EDEN MUSEE Open 10:30 A.M. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. The Great Success. To-Night "Moss Roses"

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Victoria Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30. No smoking or drinking at Matinées. MATINEE PRICES, 50, 75 & $1.00. THE RAYS IN A HOT OLD TIME. PRICES: 50, 75 1.00, 1.50, AND 2.00.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. TIM MURPHY ONLY. NIGHTS In "THE CARPET BAGGER." Every Afternoon SAPHO in JAPANESE and CHING LING FOO.

COMIQUE B'WAY & 29TH ST. Mat. To-day. Res'd seats, 25c. & 50c. THE REAL SAPPHO From the Book of Alphonse Daudet.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST 4 WEEKS. NEXT MATINEE SAT. AT 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Ev'gs at 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. BOSTONIANS IN VICEROY. THE NEW HERBERT & SMITH OPERA.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44-45th Sts. Ev. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Bargain Mat. Wed. All reserved seats 50c. F. C. Whitney's Successful QUO VADIS.

SCHLEY HALL. MAT. TO-DAY 25c & 50c. 34th St. & Broadway. High-Class Vaudeville. Robt. Hilliard & Co. "The Littlest Girl." Grapewin & Chance, Press Eldridge, and 10 Stars.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat. The Great Hit. MLLE. NITOUCHE

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

SOUVENIRS TO ALL
TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
ELKS' STREET FAIR
Frank C. Bostock's Mighty Midway Carnival,
BROADWAY AND HALSEY ST.
SATURDAY—SPECIAL.
Knights of Columbus and Catholic Orphan Asylum Band.
ADMISSION . . . . 10c.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Every Day at 2:30 P. M.
Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00. Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:30 A.M., 1, 1:30 P. M., and Fleetbush Av. 11:04 A. M., 1, 1:30 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; fresh easterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,689. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

SIXTEEN PAGES

WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 78¾c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 48¾c.; cotton, middling, 9 15-16c.

CONGRESS.—There was a wrangle in the House yesterday during the naval appropriation discussion. As a result of points of order made by Democrats two provisions of the bill were stricken out—one authorized contracts for armor at $545 per ton, and the other repealing the $300 limit. Mr. Hepburn said yesterday that the Nicaragua Canal bill would be considered May 1 and 2 and then passed. The "fortifications" clause has been stricken out. In the Senate, Mr. Bacon introduced a resolution inquiring if army officers were drawing salaries for the performance of civil duties. A substitute Pacific Cable bill to take the place of the bill passed by the Senate was reported to the House.—Pages 1 and 10.

FOREIGN.—It is reported that the Boers are leaving Natal to oppose Gen. Roberts's advance. A British force of 20,000 men is moving slowly south of Bloemfontein; it is much impeded by deep mud. Cecil Rhodes is to return to Africa to-day. Another Ambulance Corps is to be sent out from Chicago. It is reported that heavy fighting is in progress at Karee Siding. The Prince of Wales has returned to London from Copenhagen. Fighting is reported from Kumassi. It is said by the London press that "Zaza" may be suppressed. A correspondent of a London paper at Yokohama says anti-American feeling is growing in Japan.—Pages 3 and 9.

Page 1.

Minister Ali Ferrouh Bey yesterday insisted that an amicable settlement with Turkey could be arranged.

The Evans faction of the Tennessee Republicans yesterday bolted the State Convention and held a separate convention. Two Republican tickets were nominated.

Senator Wellington of Maryland will withdraw from the Republican Party on account of its attitude on the Philippines and Porto Rico.

At the meeting of the Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company yesterday the policy of John W. Gates, Chairman, was denounced by the faction in the board opposed to him.

The Consolidated Gas Company announced that it would enter into competition with the Central Union Company in the Bronx as soon as pipes could be laid, and that it would cut the rate to 65 cents a thousand feet.

The outlook for completing the "Dewey," or "Naval Arch Fund," is dubious. The fund officials attribute a recent falling off in subscriptions to what they call Admiral Dewey's loss of popularity resulting from his candidacy for the Presidency.

Page 2.

Republicans are said to fear that the prevailing conditions among the trusts forebode evil to the party.

An outward aspect of calm prevailed at the Cornell dam yesterday, where striking Italian laborers are held in check by troops.

The State Committee yesterday decided that the Democratic Convention to choose delegates and alternates to the National Convention should be held here on June 5.

The home of A. Havemeyer's Mountainside [illegible] house at Mahwah, N. J., was [illegible] of $3,000 worth of firearms and [illegible] by two men, one of whom [illegible] watchman who surprised them.

Page 3.

[illegible] Theatre property will be conveyed and the building razed as a result [illegible] construction of the rapid transit [illegible].

In the course of an address before the Pennsylvania Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia on "Industrials as Investments for Small Capital," James B. Dill scored stock jobbers and stock jobbing in the strongest terms.

Page 6.

President Seth Low delivered an address at Colgate University on the college and the university, defining the differences between them and their relations.

At a hearing on the Doughty Barren Island garbage-burning bill yesterday Gov. Roosevelt said that if he signed the measure it would be because the city officials had made no effort to find a remedy.

Page 8.

Justice of the Peace Dunster of Barnardsville, N. C., has been indicted on the charge of compounding a felony.

Marie Dinse, who failed in a boarding-house venture, attempted suicide by jumping from Brooklyn Bridge. She was picked up by a tug and will probably recover.

Page 9.

Twelve sacks of letters addressed to "Divine Healer" Truth have been seized by the postal authorities, and will be returned to the writers.

An edict from Mrs. E. B. Grannis and a number of other women, aided by the Gerry society, stopped the dancing at the Children's Easter Festival. Mrs. Grannis pronounced the dancing immoral.

A legal contest took place in the Supreme Court yesterday over the appointment of a committee to care for the estate of Mrs. Alma Louise Larner, once a New York belle, and now alleged to be incompetent to care for her own interests.

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 14.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 10.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

STRIKE ON CHICAGO ROAD.

Union Men Working on Northwestern Elevated Go Out.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Another serious obstacle to the opening of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad to the traveling public was developed when a strike of 158 union workmen employed on the structure was begun. By this the owners of the road may have to double their monetary forfeiture to the city, the ordinance requiring that, in addition to the $100,000 given up the first of the year, another $100,000 be paid into the municipal treasury in case the line is not completed and in safe operation May 31. The strike was called by the unionists because the firm of Angus & Gindell, contractors for the construction of stations, persisted in employing non-union carpenters under police protection.

Motor Cycle Company Chartered.

NORFOLK, Va., April 20.—The Motor Cycle Company was chartered here to-day; capital, $50,000 to $15,000,000. The officers are Ansel L. White of New York, President; Frederick Stewart of New York, Treasurer; Benjamin J. Downer of Montclair, N. J., Secretary. These, with Ernest Hopkinson of East Orange, N. J., and Joseph Kling of New York, compose the Board of Directors.

President Harper's Son a Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Samuel Harper, the oldest son of President R. W. Harper of the University of Chicago, will be an exposition guard at Paris this Summer. To-day he received a telegram from President Harper, who is at present in Paris, announcing the appointment. Director General Peck is a Trustee of the university.

From 7 A. M. to Midnight

There is a through train every hour leaving Grand Central Station by the New York Central. Two-cent mileage tickets are good.—Adv.

GATES DENOUNCED BUT NOT OUSTED

Faction in American Steel Board Condemns His Policy.

ATTITUDE OF FRICK EXPLAINED

Would Not Act with Mr. Gates and Present Directors—Federal Steel to Enforce Contracts.

The Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company held, at the offices of the corporation, in the Empire Building, 71 Broadway, yesterday the meeting to which Wall Street had been looking forward and at which startling developments were expected. The recent action of Chairman John W. Gates of the board in closing down mills of the company was condemned, as was admitted, but the anti-Gates faction, though its sentiments were freely expressed, could not oust Mr. Gates from his official position. None of the Directors withdrew from the board, or was it disclosed that the Federal Steel Company and the friends of H. C. Frick had secured control of the Steel and Wire Company.

The meeting lasted from 11 A. M. till after 3 P. M., without an adjournment even for luncheon, and at its conclusion the following official statement, prepared by Max Pam, General Counsel of the company, was given out:

The Board of Directors discussed the general business situation and unanimously decided that until the overproduction of goods and materials has been disposed of, the Executive Committee may make such reduction in prices as they may find necessary to accomplish this, and resume operations at idle plants. The meeting was adjourned to reconvene May 7.

ANTI-GATES MEN ATTACK HIM.

This meagre statement, however, as has been intimated, does not tell the whole story. The four-hour session was not altogether featureless, though exactly what transpired is being guarded by those who were present. From one of the conferrees, who does not care to be quoted, it was learned that the recent action of Chairman Gates in ordering twelve of the mills of the company closed was vigorously denounced by several of the Directors, who have for some time been opposed to Mr. Gates. The board, however, is known in Wall Street as a "Gates board," and the denunciations ended as they began, in talk.

Judge E. H. Gary, President of the Federal Steel Company, paid a visit to the conference not long after it began and went out soon afterward. Later he returned, bringing with him H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company and Robert Bacon of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., both of whom are members of the Federal Steel Directorate, to which J. Pierpont Morgan also belongs. These Federal Steel Directors remained till the close of the conference and their presence was the occasion for the spreading of rumors to the effect that the Federal Steel and American Steel and Wire Companies were going to consolidate, or at any rate come into much closer relations.

The actual fact which caused the presence of the Federal Steel men at the meeting was that the Federal Steel Company has contracts to deliver 55,000 or 60,000 tons of billets to the American Steel and Wire Company at prices so high as to make the transaction unprofitable to the buyer now. Mr. Gates is believed to have claimed for his company the right to cancel or postpone the contracts. Judge Gary would not agree to this, and brought Messrs. Rogers and Bacon into the conference that they might assure the American Steel and Wire Directors that the Federal Steel Company would enforce the contracts.

STANDARD OIL MENTIONED.

The reason for the visit of the outsiders was not generally known at the time, and was not only taken by some to mean a closer relation between the companies, but gave rise as well to the report that the Standard Oil and Morgan interests had purchased Steel and Wire stock in the open market and were now to get representation in the Directorate. The story that H. C. Frick was coming in was again revived. It was authoritatively denied yesterday by a friend of Mr. Frick, who explained that he would under no circumstances enter the Steel and Wire Board while Mr. Gates was a member of it.

Color was lent to the story that Mr. Frick was to enter the Steel and Wire Directorate in a way regarded as ludicrous. One of the many reporters who stood for hours in the Empire Building, waiting for the conferrees, saw an office boy whom he recognized.

"Say, did you see that fellow?" he exclaimed. "He's one of the people from J. B. Dill's office."

Mr. Dill is the well-known corporation lawyer, who reconciled Messrs. Carnegie and Frick, and who might easily be expected to be somewhat concerned in the matter if they were going into any further big steel project. So a few moments after the passing of the office boy, urchins were busy carrying to the offices of subscribers to a news bureau slips bearing the statement that "a representative of J. B. Dill is attending the conference of the American Steel and Wire Directors," with the additional information that this was taken to mean that Mr. Dill, who was out of town, had been sent for. The stock rose directly.

When inquiry about the story was made at the office of J. B. Dill, his secretary said: "This office has absolutely no connection with that conference. We don't know anything about it. We did send one of our office boys over to the Empire Building on an entirely different matter, and somebody saw him and started that story."

When the conference broke up James Hopkins of St. Louis was asked if the meeting had been harmonious. He said that he never talked for publication.

Mr. Gates came out rather late, and was at once asked what he could tell.

"I can tell you," he replied, "that I'm going to luncheon.' And he headed rapidly for the elevator.

THE STOCK MOVEMENTS.

As for the movements of Steel and Wire stocks in the market, they were again erratic yesterday, though they furnished nothing sensational. Over 58,000 shares of the common were traded in, the quotations ranging from 42¼ to 45⅝, with the close at 44¼, a net advance for the day of ⅛. About 28,800 shares of the preferred were traded in, with prices ranging from 77½ to 80½, and the close at 78⅝, a net loss of 1¼ points.

Federal Steel stocks were comparatively quiet, only 11,700 shares of the common stock changing hands, without any final change in price, while the preferred appreciated ½ on sales of 1,600 shares.

Asks Receiver for Weir Frog Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 20.—Attorney C. W. Baker, for Caroline L. McKechney, to-day filed suit in the United States court against the Weir Frog Company and the estate of the late Fred C. Weir. The plaintiff, who resides in Chicago, sets forth that she was induced by Weir to contribute money toward the formation of a company to manufacture certain patented improvements in frogs and switches for railroads. A company was formed, she contributed, and it was agreed, she alleges, between Weir and herself that he was to transfer all the patents to the company for $10,600. She charges that, while President of the company, the defendant transferred to himself many shares of the capital stock without giving an equivalent until he had secured 1,600 shares. She asks that an injunction issue against the parties defendant from transferring the property, and that a receiver be appointed.

O'Neill's 1900 Bicycles

Are the best value in New York. Don't buy until you've seen them. 6th Av., 30th to 31st St.—Adv.

GAS WAR IN THE BRONX.

Consolidated Company to Enter the Field and Cut Prices.

Residents of the Bronx are interested in what is considered a fair prospect for a gas war. It was stated yesterday on good authority that the price of gas north of the Harlem River would soon be reduced almost 50 per cent. within a very short time.

The Central Union Gas Company, which has its works at Port Morris and its offices at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Alexander Avenue, is charging customers $1.10 a thousand cubic feet of gas. It has had a monopoly of the business in the lower end of the borough for several years. Recently the Consolidated Gas Company began to lay pipes in the Central Union Company's territory, at the same time announcing that it would furnish gas to consumers as soon as the mains were connected and pipes laid at the rate of 65 cents a thousand feet.

This notice was hailed with delight by consumers, and unless the Central Union Company decides to cut its prices it will have several wagon loads of meters to collect. At the offices of the Consolidated Gas Company it was said yesterday that a large force of men were at work in the Bronx laying pipes, and that the main would be laid across the Harlem River at Madison Avenue. It was said that the company would be ready to furnish gas by July 1.

Secretary Reichert of the Central Union Company said yesterday: "I don't say that we won't cut the price to 65 cents, but as yet no definite action has been taken. The Consolidated Company, I understand, will not be able to supply gas before July 1. Whatever happens then there is not the slightest doubt that the Central Union Gas Company will take care of its consumers and hold them."

HINTON TO BE AN EARL?

Reported the Earl Poulett Will Resign in Favor of the "Noble Organ Grinder."

LONDON, April 21.—The Daily Mail makes the following announcement:

"We learn that an arrangement is on the eve of conclusion permitting Viscount Hinton, the organ grinder, to become the Earl of Poulett, the younger son by the late Earl's third wife abandoning his claim to the title, but receiving an annuity to be paid out of the estate."

The story of Viscount Hinton was briefly summarized by himself in an appeal which he made in behalf of the poor of London. It was as follows:

"I am Viscount Hinton, William Turnour Thomas Poulett, eldest son of Earl Poulett of Hinton St. George, Somerset, hence my title. On the death of the present Earl, against whom I hold no enmity whatever, I expect to inherit Hinton St. George, still a magnificent domain of 20,000 acres. The estate is worth £12,000 per annum, which I shall some time enjoy.

"Through certain affairs, which must be nameless, my parents lived apart, my mother enjoying a good income, which died with her. Her illness and death took place at Southsea, in August, 1871. Being her constant companion, I was inconsolable at my loss. The Earl shortly afterward took another wife, who lived for some time. After she left this world he took unto himself another. Certain affairs took place, and I was thrown on my own resources.

"Friends took care of me and kept me going for a time. I was advised by an old friend to try to win a living in the streets. An organ was procured for me, to which I am compelled to stick, not being able to turn my hand to anything else. The work is very hard, especially during the Winter months. Some people think and say it is an idle life. Let them try it. I am earning an honest living with my piano organ.

"I am also learning a phase of life among the London populace which I believe few members of the nobility have had a chance to know. When I take my seat in the House of Lords I think I shall come equipped with a better understanding of its duties toward the public than had I squandered a patrimony or idly wasted an inheritance. As one of the thousand or more organ grinders in London, I should say that the proper housing of the poor was more important just now than the multiplication of warships or the adoption of new races of men."

The late Earl Poulett conscientiously involved himself in debt, sold every family possession he could sell, and mortgaged the remainder up to the limit, in order that "the noble organ grinder," in the event of ultimate succession to the title and entailed estates, might benefit as little as possible. At one time the courts refused him a certificate of discharge in bankruptcy on the ground of unjustifiable extravagance in living. He made no secret of the reason for his prodigality. The old Earl's hatred for him whom he called "the impostor" was intense, and his animosity extended to the wife of the claimant, who has invariably accompanied him with the piano-organ about the streets of London.

Some years ago the claimant and his wife were in the habit of taking the organ each day to a position in front of the Earl's town residence, at 60 Queensgate, and playing airs which, whether the organ grinder intended it or not, had a peculiarly maddening effect upon the Earl. Lord Poulett died uncertain as to what would be the outcome of his lifelong efforts to defeat the aspirations of Elizabeth Newman's son. The child was born in wedlock, and the claimant's legal advisers have all along assured him that his claims to the succession cannot be defeated.

ACCEPTS CALL TO NEW YORK.

The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell Resigns from Boston Church.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 20.—The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Cambridge, resigned to accept a call unanimously tendered him by the Pilgrim Congregational Church of New York.

SLOANE'S CHICAGO STORE.

Nine-Story Building to be Erected for the Carpet Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Holabird & Roche have completed plans and contracts are shortly to be let for the mercantile structure to be erected upon what is known as the Rutter property, at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Madison Street. The building is to be nine stories and basement, covering the entire lot, 79½ by 150½ feet, and will be of fireproof construction, with steel skeleton and facades of pressed brick and terra cotta.

The principal part of the building will be occupied by the wholesale and retail carpet firm of W. & J. Sloane & Co. of New York. The ground was leased last year by the Rutter estate to John Sloane of New York for ninety-nine years, from Nov. 1, 1899, at $30,000 ground rent a year, or 4 per cent. on a valuation of $750,000, being $10,500 a foot Wabash Avenue frontage and a little less than $70 a square foot. Subsequently Mr. Sloane purchased from four heirs, residing in New York, a one-fifth interest, for which he paid $150,000.

Students Make Professor a Prisoner.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Because Prof. H. S. Llewellyn questions the honesty of his students, the members of the senior class of the Chicago Homeopathic College refused to take an examination under his supervision and locked him in his private office for two hours. For two hours the strictest vigilance was maintained by the students, but as the novelty of the situation wore off the watch relaxed. The prisoner took advantage of the opportunity, lowered himself from the window of his office, and called the police. Three students who supported the unpopular professor were badly beaten.

Prominent Villager Guilty of Arson.

ROCHESTER, April 20.—Josiah G. Fisk, a well-known resident of Penfield, was convicted of arson to-day for setting fire to a number of buildings owned by him in that village. Much interest has centred in the trial, on account of Fisk's prominence.

TURKEY MAY SETTLE INDEMNITY CLAIMS

Minister Ali Ferrouh Bey Says Trouble Can Be Adjusted.

Still Insists Mr. Straus Was Wrong, but State Department Stands by Its Representative.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Judging from the tone of conversation at the State Department to-day about the Turkish situation, the talk about it has been too "tall" in some quarters, and the whole matter, it is believed, will be allowed to drop for a while until the talk about dispatching an ultimatum and a fleet to Turkey has been proved to be wild conjecture.

If Minister Straus does not return to Constantinople it will not be because he would be persona non grata at the Sultan's Court, but because he had reported that he had exhausted his resources in a diplomatic way in endeavoring to bring about a settlement of the indemnity, and did not feel that he could be of no further use near the Sultan.

It is admitted that the unauthorized rash talk of the last few days has embarrassed the Government somewhat, for time must be lost in assuring the Turkish Government that there has been no intention to send warships to Smyrna or anywhere else to exact indemnity. As was correctly stated last week in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the United States Government intended to show to Turkey that it held an opinion touching it's failure to pay the indemnity after it had repeatedly promised to do so, and that respect for itself and for its representative at Constantinople required that the Government should not appear to be indifferent to implied disrespect for our sincerity and determination.

Ali Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish Minister, said to-day that he probably would hear from his Government in a short time concerning the claims. He insists that an amicable settlement can be arranged, and repeats his statement already published, that in view of the high esteem in which he was held by the Sultan, and the fact of his acting in a diplomatic capacity, Minister Straus was not justified in making the assertion that the Sultan had broken his promise in regard to the settlement of the claims.

It is noticeable that there is no disposition at the State Department to find fault with Minister Ali Ferrouh Bey for his earnest protestation against the charge that his sovereign has not told the truth, but the authorized statement from the department that Minister Straus is believed, and that he had better information than the Turkish Minister, is accepted as supporting him in his position if not in freely communicating that information to the press.

The approval which the State Department's latest action seems to have received in Europe was anticipated, it being realized here that several of the Continental powers having claims similar to our own against Turkey, being themselves prevented from initiating any forcible demand upon the Turkish Government by reason of the jealousy of their neighbors, are entirely willing that the United States Government shall act as pioneer in this matter, and clear the way for a prosecution of their own just claims.

It also is believed here that the European powers are hopeful that the attitude assumed by the United States in the present instance may indirectly serve to deter the Turkish Government from the proposed arbitrary increase of 3 per cent. in customs dues, which it seeks to make in defiance of the joint protest of the European powers. It appears that our Government is lending its moral support to this protest, for, while not joining with the others in the combined note, our Chargé, Mr. Griscom, has been instructed to make representations on our own account in opposition to the increase of duties.

COMMENT IN EUROPE.

LONDON, April 21.—The Daily Chronicle, commenting upon the Turko-American tension, says: "Many worse things might happen for the world than an object lesson taught by American warships in Turkish waters."

The Times, remarking that "it is not likely Turkey will pay much attention to a collective European protest concerning the duties," says:

"Disputes with a single power, which knows what it wants and is determined to get this, always give the Porte far greater concern than matters which have to be arranged by collective action. It is just possible, for the sake of Oriental notions of dignity, that some hint of force may be needed, but the money will be forthcoming. In any case the United States will have the entire sympathy of England in energetically prosecuting a just demand."

The Morning Post says: "The question is a simple one, and should certainly be capable of arrangement without the intervention of force. We trust a naval demonstration will not be necessary."

BERLIN, April 20.—The news regarding the friction between the United States and Turkey has caused little comment in Berlin. The Tageblatt says:

"We do not believe the European powers would apply the Monroe doctrine to Turkey. Nevertheless, a large American naval demonstration in European waters would be a fact which Continental powers could not regard without serious attention."

Russian Paper Suggests Intervention.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.—In discussing American-Turkish affairs, the Novoe Vremya to-day says: "The Porte could easily avoid undesirable reprisals by asking for the friendly mediation of neighboring European States. In the present international conflict friendly intervention is possible upon the basis of the Hague Convention, and such intervention would both serve the cause of peace and save Turkey from troublesome complications."

INDICTED FOR ARSON.

Cincinnati Wholesale Grocer Charged with Burning His Store.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 20.—The Grand Jury to-day returned a sealed indictment against W. W. Thomas, charging him with burning his wholesale grocery, which was insured for $80,000, on Nov. 7.

Attorney J. Hartwell Cabell, representing the Vermont insurance companies interested, testified, as did several expert accountants, who had examined Thomas's books. The jury also heard the evidence of a number of men who, for Cabell, have been trying to trace goods which, it is charged, Thomas shipped away before the fire. Attorney Cabell also offered as proof the sworn statement of losses made by Thomas to the insurance companies. None of the insurance has been paid. A well-known Cincinnati attorney, who has been making an investigation, told a startling story to the jury.

The proceedings were kept so quiet that witnesses were not subpoenaed, nor were they allowed to appear in the corridors of the Court House. The insurance companies wanted to indict Thomas, as well as a number of others whom they suspect of being implicated. Thomas sent word through John Coffey, his attorney, that he would appear and give bond if wanted. The insurance companies have offered $5,000 for any person who can prove that the burning of the Thomas store was not the result of an accident. New York firms are largely instrumental in forcing the issue in this case, as many of them were involved in various ways with the Thomas affair.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!

Drink the purest natural spring water known. —Adv.

TOBACCO TRUST'S ENEMY

Retailers' Association to Push Independent Makers' Goods.

Open Meeting to Induce Outsiders to Join—Bitter Attacks on the American Company.

"The man behind the counter sells the goods" is the motto of the Retail Tobacconists' Protective Association, which has for its prime object the bringing to terms of the Tobacco Trust.

The association held an open meeting last night in Maennerchor Hall, East Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue. The object of the meeting was to induce other retailers to join. About 200 persons were present. A number of lively speeches were made by dealers who believe that by pushing anti-trust goods they can force the American Tobacco Company to terms.

John E. Kenyon, President of the association, said in part:

"At our first meeting we organized with a membership of ten, and in the past four months we have grown to a membership of over 300, which is very encouraging and shows that the object of this organization is understood by retailers. It will prove a great benefit to all of us, if we come to the front, as we realize how our business has been jeopardized by the American Tobacco Company, which has us at its mercy at present. Unless we put our shoulders to the wheel we shall be pushed to the wall, as a great many have already.

"This organization is not composed of a few men who represent any particular firm or firms, but we are an association comprised of the retailers of the City of New York, and our officers are men who were chosen from among the retailers, and who have the interests of the association at heart. They are men who have been in business a great many years and know just what is needed to benefit us financially."

A number of the dealers in short speeches advocated immediate action in fighting the trust goods.

Joseph Adler, who said he was rather green in the business, as he had been engaged in it only fifty years, declared that the members ought to make their own cigarettes. "We control the trade," he said. "It is the men behind the counters who sell the goods and we can push those articles not made by that confounded trust.

"We needn't support that great monopoly just because it can afford to give $30,000 to elect McKinley again.

"When there was a bill in the Legislature to tax those who sold cigarettes $50 a year the trust raised the price on their goods, and in one week had enough to buy up the hayseed Legislature and stop the bill."

A number of new members joined the association last night, and the President announced that canvassers would visit all the dealers in Greater New York.

The meetings hereafter will be held twice a month in secret.

CHASTISED A SCHOOL TEACHER.

An Ohioan Beats the Man Who Had Beaten His Son.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—Because, it is asserted, Prof. Wade, a teacher in the Latonia graded school at Millvale, chastised the son of Theodore Wetterstern, the latter to-day entered the schoolroom and without any explanation began to beat the professor. When he had done so to his satisfaction he proceeded to the police station and gave himself up.

MISS LOFTUS ALMOST DROWNED.

Actress Falls Off the Pier at Old Point Comfort.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 20.—Cissie Loftus, the English actress, who arrived at Old Point Comfort yesterday, had a narrow escape from drowning at 10 o'clock last night. She was walking on the pier at that hour, when a splash in the water apprised a sailor of the United States training ship Monongahela, who was near by, that some one had fallen in. He jumped in after Miss Loftus and brought her to the pier. She was taken to the hotel.

There are those here who believed that Miss Loftus made a deliberate attempt to end her life, as it is asserted that several of her wraps were found on the pier after she had been rescued. Neither Miss Loftus nor any of the hotel people will speak of the occurrence.

It is understood that Miss Loftus came here to rest after closing her engagement in Boston Wednesday, her physician having then declared that she was on the verge of nervous prostration.

TO OPERATE ON GOV. TANNER.

Illinois Executive's Illness Not Due to His Stomach.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, April 20.—Gov. Tanner's physicians have finally reached the conclusion that the Executive is suffering because of the presence of gall stones instead of stomach trouble, and have decided that he must undergo a surgical operation for their removal before he can be restored to health.

The announcement of their decision was made to-day after the local doctors, L. C. Taylor and J. N. Dixon, had held a consultation with Dr. Nicholas Senn of Chicago, who was called here for the purpose of advising with them. The local physicians had suspected the presence of gall stones for some time, but they did not inform the Governor of their suspicions until after his return from the South. They felt certain it would be necessary sooner or later to have a surgical operation performed, but previous to the time he went away the Governor was too weak to withstand such an ordeal.

When the operation will be performed depends largely on the condition of the Governor during the next few days. It is not improbable that he will designate the time himself.

Red Light for Congressmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Col. Ransdell, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, has introduced an innovation in the north wing of the Capitol which is proving a great convenience to members of the House of Representatives. He has placed over the south door of the Senate a red electric light, which is lighted whenever the Senate is in executive session. Members of the House starting to visit the Senate can see this signal from the door of the House, 600 feet away, and they are saved the trouble of walking entirely across the building in order to learn that the doors of the Senate are closed to them.

To Abandon Universalist Institute.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, April 20.—The Executive Committee of the State Universalist Convention has decided against the rebuilding of the Clinton Liberal Institute, at Fort Plain, and after the present school year what is left of the institution will be transferred to and made a part of the St. Lawrence University, Canton, St. Lawrence County. The Fort Plain institution is one of the largest secular schools in the State, and is directed by a board of trustees, subject to the State Universalist Convention. The institute building was much damaged by fire about two months ago.

Eight Per Cent. Investment.

Real Estate Security. Better than first mortgages. C. L. Mitchell, 150 Nassau St., N. Y.—adv.

MR. WELLINGTON'S POSITION.

Maryland Senator Leaves Republican Party Because of Its Attitude on Philippines and Porto Rico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—"The facts are," said Senator Wellington of Maryland to-day when asked concerning the attitude he will take in the coming campaign, "I have been opposed to the acquisition of the Philippines as a permanent colony. I was opposed to the 15 per cent. duty on Porto Rican imports into this country. This being my position, I do not see my way clear to support the Philippine policy of the President and the policy of laying a duty on Porto Rico when they are embraced in a National platform. I will simply step aside.

"I do not intend to support a platform that is against my convictions in such important particulars. I do not intend to remain a member of the National committee, nor do I intend to attend the Republican National Convention."

This declaration does not mean that Mr. Wellington will support any candidate in opposition to the nominee of the Republican Convention. He merely intends to withdraw from any affiliation with his party for a time.

THE PRESIDENT AT PATERSON.

With Mrs. McKinley, He is the Guest of Mrs. Garret A. Hobart.

PATERSON, N. J., April 20.—President McKinley, who, with his wife, is the guest of Mrs. Hobart, widow of Vice President Hobart, at Carroll Hall, the Hobart family residence, took advantage of the beautiful Spring weather this morning and went out for a ride in the electric automobile of Mrs. Hobart's son. The President and Mr. Hobart occupied the front seat, the latter managing the machine, while Dr. Rixey and Mr. Cortelyou, the President's secretary, were in the rear seat. The party rode to the East Side Park and back to the Hobart residence. On his return the President said he had greatly enjoyed the trip.

After his morning ride the President spent a few quiet hours at the Hobart home, after which, with Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart, he took a drive in Mrs. Hobart's carriage. Soon after dinner he visited Barnert Memorial Temple and for a short time listened to the concert there. Upon his return to the Hobart home he found awaiting him the committee from the General Hospital fête at the First Regiment Armory. Companies C, K, and M, Second New Jersey, in full-dress uniforms, were waiting to act as escort.

The President was received with applause as he entered the armory. Fully 5,000 persons were present. President McKinley remained a few minutes and then returned to the hobart residence.

To-morrow morning President McKinley and his wife, together with Dr. Rixey and Secretary Cortelyou, will go to New York.

SPLIT IN REPUBLICAN RANKS.

Evans Faction in Tennessee Bolts the State Convention—Two Tickets Now in the Field.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 20.—The fight between the supporters of Congressman W. P. Brownlow and United States Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans resulted in the Evans delegates to the Republican State Convention bolting to-day, and separate conventions were held. Each nominated candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioner, and selected delegates to the National Convention and Presidential electors.

The bolt occurred immediately after the adoption by a very large majority of the report of the Committee on Credentials, which recommended the seating of Brownlow delegations from sixteen counties, and both Brownlow and Evans delegations from thirteen counties. The bolt was led by Col. W. S. Tipton of Bradley County, who called upon the Evans men to leave the hall, and amid considerable disorder and much hissing they departed, the Brownlow men rising to their feet and watching them with interest.

When outside the convention hall Col. Tipton made a speech, and, led by a fife and drum corps, the Evans delegates marched to Amusement Hall. Arriving there, they were called to order and Col. Tipton was elected temporary Chairman. He spoke in condemnation of the action of the other faction, and the convention took a recess.

The Brownlow convention meanwhile proceeded with business, although efforts were made by some leaders to secure an adjournment in order to induce the bolters to return. The effort failing, the convention nominated a candidate for Governor and Railroad Commissioner, chose delegates to the National Convention, selected Presidential electors, instructed for Congressman Brownlow for National Committeeman, adopted rules for settlement of contests hereafter, and adjourned sine die. John E. McCall of Henderson was nominated for Governor by acclamation and accepted the nomination. W. D. Hornby of McMinn County was declared the nominee for Railroad Commissioner. The delegates were instructed for Mr. McKinley for President.

The session of the Evans convention was quite lively. Five hundred delegates were present, and when Mr. Evans entered the hall he was greeted with great enthusiasm. He made a speech, in which he denounced the tactics of the opposing side. Never before, he said, had he been insulted and refused admission to a convention. J. R. Walker of Gibson County was then elected permanent Chairman, and business was rapidly dispatched. W. F. Poston of Alamo was unanimously nominated for Governor. Col. W. S. Tipton was nominated for Railroad Commissioner. The convention adjourned sine die, after a two hours' session. The platforms adopted by the conventions indorse President McKinley's Administration and favor expansion.

The delegates to the National Convention elected by the Brownlow convention are Henry R. Gibson of Knox, Foster V. Brown of Hamilton, G. N. Tillman of Davidson, and John E. McCall of Henderson. The Evans convention elected as delegates to the National Convention H. A. Mann, H. T. Campbell, J. C. Napier, and James Jeffries.

RUFUS WRIGHT'S WILL.

Man Killed in Chicago Left $1,000 to L. M. Royce of Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The will of the late Rufus Wright, who was so mysteriously killed at the Leland Hotel last week, was probated to-day. The personal property is placed at $600,000 and the real estate at $200,000.

Among the personal bequests is one of $1,000 to L. M. Royce of Brooklyn, an intimate personal friend. To the servants $1,800 is given.

GRAIN TIED UP AT CHICAGO.

Vessels Unable to Leave Chicago River Because of Low Water.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 20.—It is estimated that nearly 2,000,000 bushels of grain are tied up in the Chicago River by reason of the low water level, and a great part of this is due to the inability of the large vessels to pass the Washington and La Salle Street tunnels. The value of the grain cargoes waiting in the river is estimated at $1,000,000, while to this must be added the value of the merchandise carried in addition to the grain, interest on the money invested, and capital tied up because of the tunnels and low water level.

It is estimated that there are forty vessels in the river waiting to get out. Some of these are tied up simply because the captains prefer to wait for some of the more venturesome and larger vessels to break through the ice up the lake, but there are a number of the big fellows which are unable to get over the tunnels, and the vessel men are complaining loudly over the conditions.

The sanitary district is criticised severely, and the city comes in for its share in permitting obstructions such as the tunnels to remain in the river. The Drainage Trustees say in reply that much of the trouble is due to vessemen overloading.

DUBIOUS OUTLOOK FOR "DEWEY ARCH" FUND

Admiral Loses Popularity Since His Candidacy, Officials Believe.

MONEY NOW COMES IN SLOWLY

Suggested Interest May Be Revived by Dedicating It to the Soldiers and Sailors—May 1 Benefits.

The official advance notices of the simultaneous performances to be given on May 1 at Daly's, Wallack's, and the Herald Square Theatres announce that they are for the benefit of the "Naval Arch Fund." As the fund for the perpetuation of the arch erected at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street in connection with the welcome to Admiral Dewey has hitherto been known as the "Dewey Arch Fund," inquiry was yesterday made of the Citizens' Committee for Perpetuating the Dewey Arch as to whether, as the result of recent events, it was intended to change the nominal purpose of the undertaking.

Charles H. Nicoll, the Secretary of the Citizens' Committee, declared that the term "Naval Arch" used in the notices was not ordered by the committee, but was used without authorization by the press agent of the benefit performances.

In spite of this, however, the officials of the Citizens' Committee say that within the last few weeks contributions to the fund have been coming in at a very slow rate, and that the candidacy of Admiral Dewey for the Presidency has apparently had the effect of causing an almost entire loss of interest in the scheme. It is realized that some change in the plans will have to be made if the permanent arch is to be built, but nothing has yet been done in this direction except the making on the part of members of the Executive Committee of some suggestions for modifying the purpose of the monument.

The committee is even, for the first time, considering the possibility that the entire scheme may be a failure, and it is regarded as a gratifying circumstance that the expenses have been so slight that it would be possible to return every dollar to the contributors who have already paid. The expenses of the offices in the St. Paul Building, salaries, &c., could be paid out of the receipts of the concert at Carnegie Hall and the interest on the cash in hand.

Col. William C. Church, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, was seen yesterday by a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES with regard to the present outlook for the fund. He said that the calling of the organization the "Citizens' Committee

STRIKERS QUIET IN FACE OF MILITARY

Arrest of Alleged Leaders Denounced by Croton Residents.

CRITICISE SHERIFF MOLLOY

The Contractors Say that Men Must Return to Work Monday or Depart Finally.

Special to The New York Times.

CROTON LANDING, April 20.—There was an outward aspect of absolute peace and quiet to-day in the vicinity of the Cornell dam, the scene for a week of stirring incidents connected with the strike of Italian laborers. And yet, such is the peculiar nature of this strike, that Gen. Roe, commanding the military forces here, has no idea of withdrawing his troops at present, and there is no certainty that the end of the strike is drawing near. It is the general belief, however, that there will be no more armed demonstrations by the strikers in the near future, as the display of military force has had a marked effect on the minds of the Italians.

The twenty-seventh arrest of alleged leaders of the striking laborers was made at 7:30 o'clock this morning. Angelo Casalo, a hack driver, for whom a warrant was issued on Wednesday evening by Judge Lent at Sing Sing, was taken into custody at Croton Landing by a Deputy Sheriff and lodged in the village lockup, charged with inciting to riot. He will be examined before Justice Baker to-morrow morning. The deputies were unable to find either him or his son William during the extensive raid of yesterday. A warrant had also been issued for the son. The latter's wife visited the military headquarters this afternoon and said that her husband was in New York and did not know that he was wanted. She said she would notify him and he would return.

SOME ARRESTS DENOUNCED.

Many residents of standing in Croton Landing denounce the arrest of Angelo Casalo as a piece of unwarranted stupidity. They say that the old man has been well known here for years and has been one of the most peaceable and well-behaved men in the place. Many other men among the twenty-six arrested yesterday as being leaders in disorder are said, also, by the townspeople here to be peaceable and of good character, and the opinion is freely expressed that Sheriff Molloy acted with undue haste and lack of judgment in gathering in his suspects.

The seven men of the twenty-six arrested yesterday for whom no warrants had been issued were arraigned before Justice Baker here this morning. The prisoners were examined through an Italian Deputy Sheriff, who acted as interpreter, prosecutor and adviser all in one. The first two prisoners arraigned waived examination and were committed to the Peekskill Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The other five demanded an examination and expressed a determination to defend themselves to the end.

Several of these men are Italian subjects, one of the number, Pietro Mazza, having arrived here less than a month ago. Their examination was set for to-morrow morning, and a lawyer, said to have been secured through Consul General Branchi, will arrive here from the city to look after their interests. The Italians are raising a defense fund for all their comrades who have been arrested, and several residents of Croton Landing have contributed to the fund.

Sheriff Molloy states that there will be little if any attempt to serve the remaining warrants in his possession, as he is satisfied that the men wanted have left the vicinity.

TROOPS ALONE IN CONTROL.

All the Sheriff's special Deputies who have been guarding the works since the beginning of the strike left this evening for their homes. Only two or three Deputy Sheriffs will remain at the dam to represent the civil authorities. The situation now is practically in the hands of soldiers. To-morrow, it is believed, will witness the final crisis in the strike, when the monthly payment will take place at the contractors' office. About $30,000 will be paid out, and all the strikers to whom wages are due will be expected to report in person for their money. In the case of the men who are now imprisoned the contractors stated yesterday that they would not be paid at present, but that their families would be looked after.

The members of the firm of Coleman, Breuchard & Coleman, the contractors, held a conference to-day and agreed that the last chance the strikers have of going back to work would be next Monday morning. Word was sent out that men who did not report for work when the 6 o'clock whistle blew that morning would never again be allowed on the works. James S. Coleman, the senior member of the firm, said to-day:

"We have lost enough time already, and now we are going to get back to business. We will have men ready to go to work in every department on Monday, and once we put them to work they will not be laid off. We do not propose to raise the rate of wages at present, and the strikers may as well understand that now. The general impression that the men are striking for an advance over $1.25 a day is erroneous. That rate is the lowest we pay. It runs up from $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75, to $2 for laborers, and the mechanic rates run as high as $5 a day. We may some time raise the rates, but not at present. This is final."

PRIEST PLEADS WITH MEN.

The Rev. John Milo of the Church of San Roch, on East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, New York, visited "Little Italy" to-day, and gathering together as many strikers as possible, exhorted them to return to work for the present, at least, while yet there was time. Several of the men said they were willing to go back to work, but were afraid, as the leaders, who had gone away, threatened to come back and kill all who had returned to the works. They said they had no intention of causing trouble. Father Milo then went to the contractors and asked that they raise the wages even a few cents, to furnish an excuse for the strikers to return. The priest was met with a polite but firm refusal.

Superintendent Goldsborough said to-day that 139 men had gone to work at the quarries, an increase of 62 over yesterday's force. At the dam 137 men were at work, which was a few more than yesterday. These men, he said, represented about half the number who were working before the strike. The strikers deny that even half this number of workmen are now employed.

Some excitement was caused in camp this afternoon by the finding of what is believed to be the bullet that killed Sergt. Douglas, who was shot down on the east side of the valley, near the cable station, last Monday night. Michael Saula, who lives in a shanty 200 feet from the cable house, delivered to the picket squad of Squadron A a bullet which he said his nine-year-old daughter, Nita, had found slightly imbedded in the side of the house facing the woods whence the bullet that passed through Douglas's body was supposed to have come. The bullet appeared to be from a 38-calibre revolver, and Col. Thurston of the general staff fitted it in the hole through the dead Sergeant's order book made by the fatal shot. It fitted perfectly. The Italians continue to deny vehemently that any of their number fired the shot at Douglas. They say they have no animosity whatever against the troops.

TO DOUGLAS'S MEMORY.

A tribute was paid to the dead guardsman to-day on the "Bowery," where the infant of Marcello Rotella, one of the alleged strike leaders, was baptised. The child was believed to be dying yesterday, when the home was entered and the father was arrested and taken to jail. The mother pleaded in vain to be allowed to pass out of the line of soldiery to summon a priest to baptise the child before it died. It lived, however, and to-day, the cordon having been relaxed, the priest came. The infant was christened Antonina Douglas Rotella. Many of the soldiers were touched by this tender tribute to their dead comrade.

Gen. Roe to-day visited the camp of Squadron A and congratulated the men on their work in the big raid of yesterday. Later, he and his staff visited the quarries and found everything quiet.

Throughout the day the banks of the river were lined by troopers more or less in dishabille trying to wash the dust off in the clear water. In the afternoon the botany class of Croton, consisting of fifty young ladies, under Superintendent Fox, appeared on the road and created a wild stampede among the shy militiamen.

It was rumored among the officers at headquarters yesterday that the Seventh Regiment and the cavalry troops, in view of their service at the dam, will not go into the Peekskill Summer camp this season.

BARON FAVA SEES GOVERNOR.

Deplores Murder of Sergt. Douglas—Gov. Roosevelt's Reply.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20.—Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, was among those who paid the Chief Executive a friendly call yesterday. In the course of their conversation the Croton Dam strike was referred to by the Baron, who said he deeply deplored the murder of Sergt. Douglas.

The Governor told the Baron that the militia was there to preserve order and no violence of any kind would be tolerated for a moment. He trusted that Italy's representative would see the men and impress upon them the fact that no murderous or other assaults would be permitted.

ACCUSED STRIKERS PLEAD.

The Alleged Leaders Arraigned in Court at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 20.—The Italian strikers who were brought from Croton last night to this place under military guard were arraigned this afternoon before Judge Smith Lent.

The accused men were informed through an interpreter that the charges made against them were inciting to riot, carrying concealed firearms and other weapons, and threatening lives and property.

Speaking through the interpreter, all the men arraigned pleaded not guilty. Their examination was set down for 9:30 to-morrow morning.

The men are accused under Section 149 of the Penal Code. This recites that any person convicted of inciting to riot, engaging in a riot, carrying concealed weapons, and threatening the live and property of others, shall be punished by imprisonment for five years, or by a fine of $1,000, or by both.

SERGT. DOUGLAS BURIED.

Company B, First Regiment, and Other Organizations Attend Funeral.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 20.—The funeral of Sergt. Robert Douglas of Company B, First Regiment, New York National Guard, who was shot from ambush last Monday night while on guard duty at the Cornell Dam, the scene of the Italian labor troubles, took place from the armory of the company at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The services were conducted by the Rev. A. F. Tenney of Christ Episcopal Church, Pelham Manor, who was recently elected Chaplain of the First Regiment.

Company B arrived late last night from Croton Landing and the members were all present at the obsequies of their late comrade. The Sergeant was very popular among his fellow-soldiers, and many expressions of sorrow at his untimely end were uttered to-day by his comrades. Besides the members of Company B, all the military and veteran organizations in the city turned out with full ranks to attend the funeral.

Long before the hour set for the services crowds of people began to move in the direction of the armory, but only a comparatively small number were able to secure entrance into the building, as the presence of the troops and the various military organizations made it necessary to exclude hundreds of citizens who desired to enter.

The body of the Sergeant lay in a coffin over which had been draped an American flag. At the conclusion of the services it was carried to the street and placed on the caisson in waiting, which was draped with flags. As the remains were carried out the troops which had preceded them, and had formed in the street, presented arms. The guard of honor was headed by Lieut. Fiske, Mayor of Mount Vernon. The procession started with the band of the First Regiment at the head, playing a dirge. Company B acted as special escort to the body and was followed by the various military and veteran organizations of the city.

The interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery. When the body had been lowered into the grave "taps" were sounded, a firing squad of the dead soldier's comrades fired the last salute, and the ceremony was over.

The fund which has been started by the Mount Vernon Daily Eagle for the benefit of the widow and family of Sergt. Douglas has reached nearly $1,000 and is increasing rapidly. If there is not an act already in force under which Mrs. Douglas can receive a pension it is the intention to attempt to have a special law enacted for that purpose.

For the Douglas Fund.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday received $5 from William Horace for the assistance of the widow and children of Sergt. Douglas, who was killed at the Cornell Dam Monday by a striker. The money has been forwarded to Mrs. Douglas.

ARMOURS USING ELECTRICITY.

New Plant in Chicago Packing House Cost Over $1,000,000.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Electricity supplanted steam in the operation of the big packing houses of Armour & Co., at the Union Stock Yards, to-day. The new plant, which cost over $1,000,000, constitutes the largest individual set of electrical power-giving machinery ever put into service.

Ice machines, refrigerators, and motors, supplying power to all hoisting contrivances, meat trolley lines, machine shops, and the like, are included in the service to be rendered by the new apparatus.

ANTI-TRUST CORPORATION.

To Assist Tax Boards to Discover Real Estate and Other Property.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Articles of incorporation for the Equitable Tax Association of America were granted to-day by Secretary of State Rose to C. F. Merry, B. S. White, and C. C. Ingraham of Chicago. The organization is an outgrowth of the anti-trust conference and the object is to assist the various taxing boards in getting all the real estate and personal property on the assessment books and to assist the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the State Railroad Commissions in securing maximum freight rates.

The officers are: President—C. F. Merry, Chicago; First Vice President—E. J. Brown, Kansas City; Second Vice President—C. C. Cole, former Chief Justice of Iowa; General Counsel—Frank S. Monnett, Ohio; Secretary and Treasurer—B. S. White, Chicago; Assistant Secretary and Actuary—James R. Brown, New York.

It is intended to organize local associations in every county seat in the Union.

Negro Laughs Himself to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Bud Ferguson, a negro, twenty-six years old, laughed himself to death yesterday because the St. Louis baseball team had defeated the Pittsburg nine and he had won a large sum of money staked on the result. He was returning to his home on a street car, when he met some friends. In telling them of his good fortune he laughed so heartily and continuously that he caused a hemorrhage of the lungs, and he died on the street car before aid could be summoned.

Boy Killed in Boxing Bout.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Ohio, April 20.—Elmer Harris, seventeen years old, fell dead last night at the end of a friendly boxing bout with George James and Charles Greenbach in a shed fitted up for a gymnasium behind the Harris home. Coroner McHenry held an autopsy this afternoon and found death to be due to hemorrhage of the brain caused by a blow. He exculpates Harris's young antagonists, however, and it is not likely that they will be arrested.

Folding Bed Was Fatal.

CLEVELAND, April 20.—Dr. A. B. Allyn, a prominent physician of Chadron, Ohio, has died of injuries received a few days ago by being shut up in a folding bed. Dr. Allyn had been in Cleveland for the past two months receiving treatment for nervous prostration.

Alleged Gambling House Raided.

Detectives Bissert and Bonnoll of the East Fifth Street Station last night raided an alleged gambling house on the second floor of 113 Second Avenue and arrested the supposed proprietor, Emil Condes, and five men. The prisoners were locked up in the East Fifth Street Police Station. The police captured a red and black table, a dozen packs of cards, and 200 chips.

STATE DEMOCRATS TO MEET IN JUNE

Committee Decides that the Convention Shall Be Held Here.

MR. CROKER WILL ATTEND IT

Hill and Carroll Confer—Bryan Men at Work—Speculating on Dewey's Chances.

It required but fifteen minutes yesterday for the Democratic State Committee to issue a call for the State Convention to select delegates and alternates to the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City on July 4. The committee voted to hold the convention at the Academy of Music on June 5. Before the meeting ex-Senator Hill had talks with members of the committee from this city and from the up-State counties. The New York men argued that the Democrats in Greater New York would be subjected to great expense this year because of the long trip to Kansas City and the necessity of sending a large delegation to the State Nominating Convention in the Fall, and for this reason they wanted the first convention held here. They carried their point. It was announced that the convention would have been called for June 12, but it was impossible to secure the Academy of Music for that date.

Ex-Senator Hill did not attend the meeting of the committee, but remained in his room in the Hoffman House. He held a long conference with Chairman Frank Campbell and Executive Chairman Danforth, and it was apparent that Mr. Hill's influence dominated the meeting. There were no attempts made by the friends of Mr. Bryan to offer any resolutions indorsing their favorite, and there were no contests of any kind.

THE CONVENTION CALL.

Chairman Campbell presided, and after stating the objects of the meeting, he asked for suggestions. Ex-Mayor Francis J. Molloy of Troy, who acted as the representative of ex-Senator Murphy, who was not present, then presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this committee be directed to issue a call for a State Convention to meet in the City of New York at the Academy of Music at 11 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, June 5, 1900, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the National Convention, to be held in Kansas City July 4, 1900; also for the purpose of selecting members of the State Committee and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

The resolution was seconded by District Attorney Z. A. Dyer of Albany, who said:

"In seconding this resolution I want to say in behalf of Albany that I hope New York will second a resolution to hold the next State Convention in Albany. We will take good care of you."

On motion of State Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn it was decided to hold a meeting of the State Committee on Monday night, June 4, at 8 o'clock, at the Hoffman House.

THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

The members of the committee who were present or who were represented by proxies were:

1—Perry Belmont.
2—John P. Madden, (absent.)
3—John McCarty, proxy for Hugh McLaughlin.
4—John W. Webber.
5—Luke D. Stapleton, proxy for Michael J. Coffey.
6—James Shevlin.
7—Patrick H. McCarren.
8—Anthony J. Burger.
9—Edward Glinnen.
10—Isaac Fromme, proxy for Patrick Divver.
11—William Sohmer, (absent.)
12—John T. Oakley, proxy for William Sulzer.
13—James W. Boyle.
14—Charles F. Murphy.
15—John F. Carroll.
16—John J. Scannell.
17—Daniel F. McMahon.
18—Thomas H. Campbell, proxy for Thomas J. Dunn.
19—Edward C. Sheehy, proxy for Lawrence Delmour.
20—John Whalen.
21—Thomas Lynch, proxy for Louis F. Haffen.
22—William J. Graney, proxy for Andrew C. Fields.
23—Arthur A. McLean.
24—R. E. Connell, proxy for Storm Emmons.
25—Clarence B. Bloodgood.
26—Elliot Danforth.
27—Benjamin F. Sprakes
28—H. D. Brewster, proxy for Edward D. Cutler.
29—Zeb Dyer, proxy for T. J. Van Alstyne.
30—Francis J. Molloy.
31—James P. Cunningham, (absent.)
32—Abner E. Hoyt, proxy for Thomas J. Whitney.
33—H. B. Witherstine, proxy for Clinton Beckwith.
34—John W. Potter, proxy for James H. Flannigan.
35—John N. Carlisle.
36—John F. Gaynor.
37—Lake McEwen, proxy for Charles N. Bulger.
38—Stephen C. Normile.
39—M. P. Conway.
40—Sylvester S. Taylor, (absent.)
41—Frank Campbell.
42—John Flanigan.
43—Edwin T. Hickey.
44—William H. Tracey.
45—George W. Batten.
46—Norman E. Mack, proxy for Harry W. Breckenridge.
47—John J. Kennedy.
48—William Simon.
49—Frank J. Illig.
50—George W. Bristol, proxy for Thomas H. Dowd.

HILL AND CARROLL CONFER.

Before the conference John F. Carroll visited Mr. Hill, and the two were together some time. Neither gentleman would say what they had talked about, but it was rumored in the corridors that Mr. Carroll had told Mr. Hill that Richard Croker, who is now in Europe, would be home in time to attend the State Convention.

The corridors were filled with prominent Democrats during the morning. Perry Belmont talked with one group and then with another. It is understood that Mr. Belmont favors the candidacy of Admiral Dewey and will support him for the nomination against Mr. Bryan. None of the committeemen seemed to think that Admiral Dewey would be nominated at Kansas City, but that the convention would name Bryan once more. More than half of the members of the committee wore Bryan buttons in their coat lapels, and appeared to think that his nomination was a foregone conclusion. Mr. Bryan's missionaries were kept busy during the morning, getting members of the committee in comfortable corners where they could talk without interruption. The tenor of their conversation was that the New York State delegation to the National Convention should be instructed to support Bryan. They were told by the party leaders that this was a matter for the State Convention to decide. Chairman Campbell and others who are identified with the regular organization have declared that in their judgment the New York delegation should go to Kansas City without any instructions. It is the opinion of many well-informed politicians that the latter programme will be carried out, although it would not surprise them if Mr. Bryan's friends made a contest in the State Convention.

GAYNOR MAY RETIRE.

One of the many stories heard about the hotel during the day was that John F. Gaynor, Treasurer of the State Committee, would not serve in that capacity during the coming campaign. Mr. Gaynor, it was said, would retire at the time the new committee is elected. No one in authority could be induced to discuss this matter or say who would be the Treasurer of the new committee should Mr. Gaynor step down and out.

State Senator William J. La Roche of Kings County, who has announced that he favors the nomination of State Senator William F. Mackey of Buffalo for Governor, was here, there, and everywhere relating to Democrats from all parts of the State the many good qualities which, in his opinion, would make Mr. Mackey a strong candidate at the head of the State ticket. He was assisted in this work by the Erie County committeemen. It was said yesterday that in the event of Mr. Mackey failing to secure the Gubernatorial nomination, he might be named for some other State office.

BRYAN'S FRIEND WITHDRAWS.

Dr. Girdner and Chicago Platform Democracy's State Committee.

The State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy, which recently threatened to send a contesting delegation to the National Convention in Kansas City, held a meeting last night and received a number of reports, which, the spokesman for the committee said, indicated that the National leaders of the Democratic Party are in favor of the movement. Willis J. Abbot was the author of one of these reports. Mr. Abbot wrote that all the National Committeemen whom he had seen had expressed themselves as sympathizing with the Chicago Platform Democracy's plans for a contesting delegation.

Dr. John H. Girdner, who was one of the first men to identify himself with the movement, sent in his resignation from the State Committee. In a statement given out two weeks ago, the Chairman of the committee said that Dr. Girdner would likely be one of the contesting delegates at Kansas City. Dr. Girdner is a warm personal friend of William Jennings Bryan, and he denied that his name had been used with his permission. He feared that the use of his name might be construed as indicating that Mr. Bryan approved of the idea of a contesting delegation, hence he withdrew from the committee.

Hill to Speak at a Jefferson Dinner.

Ex-United States Senator David Bennett Hill is to deliver an address next Monday night at a "Jefferson dinner" in Syracuse. The subject upon which he is to talk is not known, but the politicians are looking forward to what he has to say with a great deal of interest. There is much speculation as to whether or not Mr. Hill will touch upon National or State issues, and, as he has not defined his position on any of the questions which are now uppermost in the public mind, they want to see if he will make public his views on any of these matters.

SUIT TO DEFINE SOLVENCY.

Action Begun in Brooklyn Court Said to be Without a Parallel.

A case without a parellel in law records, it is said, was on trial yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. The suit was that of Henry O. Pearce against the executor of the will of his father, Hosea O. Pearce, and four children of the plaintiff, to have the principal of a trust fund, amounting to $84,000, paid over to the plaintiff.

Hosea O. Pearce, who was a manufacturing hatter in Brooklyn, died in 1887, leaving an estate amounting to over $250,000, which he divided by will between his three children. Henry O. Pearce at that time was insolvent, and the will provided that he should not receive his third of the estate until he was solvent. In the interval he was to have the income from the third. The whole of the Pearce estate is in marketable securities. The plaintiff's children are made parties to the suit because in the event of their father's death they would succeed to his rights as remaindermen.

The case is peculiarly interesting to lawyers because, as it is claimed, the issues involved have never been tried out.

The plaintiff in 1890 went to Massachusetts to reside, and he remained insolvent until the passage of the Bankruptcy act in 1898. On the advice of his lawyers he went through the bankruptcy court as a voluntary bankrupt and was discharged from his debts. He then brought the suit to obtain the principal of his share in his father's estate, claiming to be solvent within the meaning of the will. The trustee under the will declined to part with any of the trust, except under a judgment obtained in this State.

The point to be decided is whether a discharge under the Bankruptcy act is equivalent to solvency. It is asserted there is no decision in any court on the essential point involved in the suit. Justice Dickey adjourned the hearing until June.

There are No Duplicate WEDDING GIFTS in MARTELÉ SILVERWARE

IN choosing silverware for gifts, the assurance that the object selected is not only representative of a distinctly original art but unique, in its being impossible to duplicate it by any of the ordinary imitative mechanical methods, is a great satisfaction.

This, of course, is only possible when each piece is the work of an individual artist, whose inspiration is at the command of the house employing him. To this end the Gorham Company, Silversmiths, have for the past four years been training men especially for their needs; in fact, they have established a unique school of design in which an appeal is made, to each member to express, under the guidance of an accomplished leader, his art ideals in silver. It is in this way that a distinct art atmosphere is created, and to its influence we owe the, as yet, comparatively few examples of the beautiful Martelé that can be seen at the Gorham Company's warerooms.

GORHAM COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
Broadway and Nineteenth Street

REPUBLICANS ARE UNEASY

Politicians Predict that Trusts' Affairs Forbode Trouble.

Much Speculation on Gov. Roosevelt's Future Course—Corporations Would Force Him from State Politics.

In spite of the assertions that Gov. Roosevelt will be renominated for Governor, in the face of the declarations that he will not, under any circumstances, accept a nomination for the Vice Presidency, well-informed Republicans are becoming more and more positive that the Governor will be named at Philadelphia as McKinley's running mate, and that he will accept.

Such practical politicians as George W. Aldridge of Rochester, ex-Superintendent of Public Works, and National Committeeman Fred S. Gibbs, while declaring that the renomination of Gov. Roosevelt is a certainty, will not deny that he may be named for Vice President.

The troubles of the United States Milling Company, of the Brooklyn Warehouse Company, the American Malting Company, and the present difficulties in the iron and steel trade are, it is strongly asserted, alarming Republicans, and many of the politicians about the clubs and hotels are whispering that the trusts are raising Cain with the Republican Party.

Two prominent Republicans, who declined to permit the use of their names, said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that "a very few more troubles in industrials before November will knock President McKinley higher than Gliderey's kite."

John W. Bookwalter of Ohio is considered one of the best-informed men in the country on trade conditions, and he said to a TIMES reporter:

"Mr. Gates of the American Steel and Wire Company undoubtedly told the truth when he said there was overproduction. So many industrials have been floated and there has been such an overissue of stock that trouble is bound to come. In my opinion, manufacturers cannot be too careful. It is not a difficult matter to sell goods, but it is sometimes very hard to collect the money."

In the inner political circles it is conceded that the corporations are very desirous of getting Roosevelt out of the Executive Chamber at Albany. The corporations, the politicians say, do not care about the politics of a Governor so long as he is a safe man for them. They are back of the scheme to force Roosevelt into the Vice Presidency.

"No man is too big for the office of Vice President of the United States," remarked a Republican politician at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. "If Roosevelt is named at Philadelphia he will not dare refuse the nomination."

The average Republican politician in New York is, as one of them expressed it yesterday, afraid to sneeze until Senator Platt takes snuff. Chairman Odell's statement that he is in no sense a candidate for Governor is regarded in political haunts as having a string on it. He will not be a candidate if Roosevelt escapes the Vice Presidential nomination. But if Gov. Roosevelt is named for the Vice Presidency, the opinion is very strong among Republicans that Mr. Odell will be named for Governor at the September convention. Senator Platt wanted him as a candidate in 1894, but Louis F. Payn outwitted him and secured the nomination of Frank S. Black.

STOP CHARITY WHIST PARTY.

Ocean Grove Authorities Enforce Ruling Against Card Playing.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, April 20.—A progressive whist party for charity, which was to have taken place at the home of Mrs. Albert D. McCabe of this place this afternoon, was prevented by the Camp Meeting Association authorities. The party, which met at 2:30 P. M., included prominent society women of Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

Smiles of greeting were changed to looks of scorn, and pleasant gossip was abandoned for withering criticism, when Mrs. McCabe entered the parlor, and with uplifted hands, said: "Oh, dear, ladies, would you believe it? These preachers have actually prohibited the game, and we must go elsewhere!"

She then read letters from Vice President A. E. Ballard and Chief of Police John C. Patterson, who defined the laws of the association and said that if the whist party took place the land lease held by Mr. McCabe must be forfeited, as card playing and dancing are amusements forever prohibited within the confines of the camp-meeting resort.

Not daunted, however, Mrs. McCabe told her guests that they would go to a hall in Asbury Park, where Puritanism did not prevent card playing for charity. The women formed in line and marched to Winckler's Hall, in Asbury Park, where they had a spirited game of whist.

The action of the Camp Meeting Association's representatives has caused much excitement, and the general sentiment is antagonistic to the association. One association official justifies their action by saying that Mrs. McCabe knew the rules, having been a resident of Ocean Grove for a number of years. Said one of the authorities:

"Had the lady been a stranger here, we would simply have called on her and informed her of the rules; but we believed that this case was one that required heroic action. Hereafter we purpose to enforce the rules, no matter who the offenders may be."

Mrs. McCabe and her guests compose the Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Auxiliary of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, at Long Branch.

FOES UNITE AND STRIKE.

Thrilling Kinetoscopic Battle Scene Threatened for a Time.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., April 20.—For two hours this afternoon a mimic battle arranged by a kinetoscope company, to be fought before a moving picture camera, was delayed because both armies revolted and went on strike for an increase in their pay. The command of both armies being united in one man, he agreed to the higher rate of wages, and the men who had joined in common cause were charging and fighting each other with rifle, lance, and bayonet, seemingly eager for each other's destruction.

The battle was arranged as a reproduction of the action of Colenso, in the South African war, and will be shown as such before future audiences in places of amusement. The scene selected was on the farm of Thomas Vincent, between the First and Second Orange Mountains, in the valley of Pleasantdale, West Orange. The opposing armies consisted of about 150 foot soldiers and 50 cavalry, recruited from the streets of Orange, costumed, on the British side, as grenadiers, lancers, Highlanders, and yeomanry, while the Boers and Free State burghers wore weather-stained gray suits and whiskers of every conceivable color, shade, and shape.

Mason Mitchell, who was an actor before he went to Cuba, and received a wound while with Roosevelt's Rough Riders, planned the battle and led the British in person, wearing the uniform of a United States Volunteer.

For miles around the country the news of the coming battle had spread, and farmers and their families took a day off and 500 or more camped out on the outskirts of the battlefield and made a picnic of the occasion.

Murmurings began early in the ranks of both armies. Thomas Burns, a big carpenter, wearing the uniform of a Royal Lancer, stepped out into the road.

"Men, will you risk your lives for a paltry nine shillings?" he demanded. "All two-dollar men step out here in the road and form in line. You cheap swabs can fight if you want to, and we'll give you more when you get through."

Nearly every man in both armies stepped into the road and a column was formed, headed toward [illegible]. Then the manager of the kinetoscope company told a committee he would [illegible] rather than spoil the battle, and [illegible] $1.25 and been the price agreed upon.

The opposing [illegible] again faced each other, and the battle went on, to the delight of the spectators.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE.

Spring Styles Now Ready

Silk Hats, $5 and $6
Derbys, $3 and $4
Alpines, $3 and $3.50

199, 299, 605, 1197, 1361 Broadway, N. Y.
ONLY BROOKLYN STORE, 371 FULTON ST., OPP. CITY HALL.

DEATH IN SOUTHERN FLOODS.

Rushing Waters Engulf Plantation Hands—Loss of Stock and Damage to Farms Great.

MERIDIAN, Miss., April 20.—A dispatch from Enterprise says that place is now completely surrounded by water. Late last night the Wanita Cotton Mill dam, six miles above Enterprise, gave way. A body of water fifteen feet deep and covering ten acres rushed down through the Chunky River swamp. Many plantation hands are reported to have lost their lives in a wild rush for higher ground. Many buildings in the path of the flood were thrown from their foundations and destroyed.

No relief has yet been afforded the thirty-five passengers aboard the water-bound train at Quitman.

The town of Hickory, on the Alabama and Vicksburg Railway, is completely surrounded by water. Hundreds of cattle and hogs have been drowned. Farm property was destroyed over a wide area in the vicinity of Hickory. The river rose here two feet during the night. Railway traffic throughout the State is paralyzed.

Advices from Pearlington say the Pearl River is higher than since 1874. The timber booms are breaking, and thousands of dollars worth of timber is being swept out to sea. The water is on a level with the first floors of all stores.

MOBILE, Ala., April 20.—The flood situation on the Mobile and Ohio has not improved. To-day, however, has been fair and it is believed the flood has reached its limit. The railroad company has 500 men at work in the flooded district repairing breaks, and the officials are confident that through trains will be run by Monday.

A special from Buckatunna, on the Mobile division, says that the loss of stock and damage to farms are enormous, many of the farms being ten feet under water. Families have been forced to seek the hills for safety.

AUTOMOBILE'S WILD DASH.

Nurses and Children Narrowly Escape Serious Injury.

Two nurses and four children, of whom none was over four years of age, narrowly escaped injury yesterday afternoon by a steam automobile at Riverside Drive and West Ninety-first Street. The children were Vera and Herbert Forster, son and daughter of William Forster, President of the Kress Brewing Company, and living at 626 West End Avenue, and Margaret and Albert Strauss, children of Albert Strauss of 311 West Ninetieth Street.

Though none of the persons was injured bodily all were prostrated by shock and required the attention of physicians. Baby Strauss had the narrowest escape, being seated in a carriage, which was jammed up against the wall along the Drive next the river's edge after the two front wheels had been wrenched off. The nurses, Ellen White, employed by Mr. Forster, and Jane Wilton, employed by Mr. Strauss, were both thrown into hysterics by the fright which they received.

The nurses were seated on a bench and the children running about on the narrow strip of sod next to the bicycle path, when down Riverside Drive came a steam automobile, in which were seated Morris B. Thair of 124 Lexington Avenue, an employe of an automobile company, and James M. Stauer, a merchant of Bloomsburg, Penn., who is staying at the Broadway Central Hotel. Stauer was operating the vehicle and was running it so fast, the police say, that it could be seen to swerve from side to side. When it was within a short distance of the little party the vehicle suddenly swerved to the right and dashed across the trotting path, over the bicycle path, and right into the centre of the group gathered about the bench. The wheels struck the river wall with a crash and threw both of the occupants to the ground.

The screams of the nurses and children attracted the attention of Mr. Forster, who lives near by. Mr. Forster caused the arrest of Thair and Stauer. The men were taken to the West One Hundredth Street Station, where they were bailed out by Dr. Cyrus Edson of 56 West Fiftieth Street. They will be arraigned in the West Side Court this morning on the charge of driving an automobile in a reckless manner.

TOOK LAWYER FRIEND'S NAME.

Freund's Transactions Resulted in Action Against Him by the Attorney.

Lawyer Emanuel M. Friend yesterday pressed to a successful conclusion in the First District Court a case which came to his attention in a peculiar way. For some time he had been receiving from all manner of sources bills for goods and services he had never received and from persons whom he did not know. Sometimes it was a telephone message demanding immediate payment for the balance of a note. One demand came from a west side wholesale grocer for the $25 balance of a $75 note.

Mr. Friend investigated and the result was that he undertook the collection of the note for the grocery firm, and began suit against one Emil Freund. The evidence brought out that Freund had been in the grocery business. He left that to become what was termed an "ambulance chaser." This occupation involved the getting of names of persons injured and when the case offered a promise of a damage suit against the city or individual he secured it for a lawyer in whose employ he was. The lawyer with whom he had taken employment was Ernest M. Welch, recently prosecuted for subornation of perjury.

Freund about this time became Friend, and in due course his first name became Emanuel, and between the first and last names was inserted the letter M. His dealings led also to an investigation by the District Attorney's office.

The evidence in court yesterday led to judgment and costs against Freund in the grocer's note case.

Dr. Kennedy's Appeal Not Dismissed.

ALBANY, April 20.—The Court of Appeals denied the motion of District Attorney Gardiner to dismiss the appeal of Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, who was convicted of the murder of Dolly Reynolds in a New York City hotel. The motion is denied, subject to these conditions: Time to settle case is extended to and including Saturday, May 19, 1900, if stipulation is entered into by the parties to argue the case at the next June

Facts Are Resistless Arguments!

It is a fact that thousands of colds have been cured by

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

It is harmless, non-narcotic and palatable.

25 cents, 50 cents, $1.00; the largest size cheapest.

At all druggists'.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute

HAVEMEYER FARM ROBBERY

Thieves Shoot Watchman and Take $3,000 Worth of Booty.

Mountainside Country House at Mahwah, N. J., Plundered of Hunting Arms and Silverware.

MAHWAH, N. J., April 20.—Two masked burglars entered the residence of Theodore A. Havemeyer's Mountainside farm here last night at midnight and obtained about $3,000 worth of plunder. They shot and wounded Charles Mahn, a watchman, and after forcing him to aid them in carrying part of the booty to a distant point, they bound him to a tree and disappeared.

Mahn was going his rounds on the midnight trip, and was passing the rear of the house, when he heard a shot inside. To-day a bullet was found in the woodwork in the corridor where the booty was obtained, and it is supposed that one of the burglars accidentally discharged either his own revolver or one of the guns which he was taking.

When Mahn heard the shot he ran around to the front of the house, and as he ascended the steps two men wearing masks stepped out of the hall door. One of them commanded him to throw up his hands, but Mahn fired at the men. The bullet did not hit either of them, and immediately a shot was fired by the man who had commanded Mahn to throw up his hands. The bullet hit Mahn in the left leg, inflicting a painful wound. The thieves then overpowered Mahn and took from his pockets a small amount of money and his watch.

The man who had fired then sent his companion back into the house, while he stood guard over Mahn. The man who went in soon emerged with his arms filled with rifles and shotguns. He brought out more on a second trip, and also some silverware. These were placed on the veranda. Mahn was compelled by the men to carry some of the guns while they took the rest, and the silverware.

The firearms were all fine pieces, costing from $300 to $400 each. There were twelve guns in all.

Mahn demurred against aiding in the carrying away of the property, but a revolver was placed at his head, and when he heard the trigger click he decided to obey. He was forced to walk ahead of the burglars. According to Mahn's statement, one of the men asked the other what he intended to do with Mahn, and received the reply:

"He'll carry those guns down to the Hollow, and then I'll blow his brains out. That will prevent him recognising us."

On reaching the hollow, Mahn was ordered to place the rifles he had been carrying on the ground. His overalls were then taken from him and torn into strips. His suspenders and the strap of his watch, Mahn's clothes were also taken off, and with them and the strips he was bound to a tree. A gag was placed in his mouth and a bandage over his eyes, after which the men departed.

Mahn, after an hour's work, freed himself and limped back to the house, where he found the shots had not alarmed the two women in the house. Mahn's wound is not serious. Two rifle and two pieces of silverware were found in the hollow where the thieves left Mahn.

ATLANTA CONCERN FAILS.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 20.—The Southern Agricultural Works, a large farm implement manufacturing company of this city, was placed in the hands of a receiver to-day. George W. Parrott was named by Judge Newman of the United States District Court as receiver. He is instructed to investigate the financial condition of the company and report to the court whether a trustee should be appointed.

It was stated in court to-day there was a large number of unsecured creditors. The liabilities are estimated at $300,000, including $100,000 in bonds. It is thought the assets will cover the amount of the liabilities.

Messrs. Slaton and Phillips, attorneys for the company, stated to-day: "The point was reached where the concern was unable to continue business. It was unable

THE BOERS LEAVING NATAL?

May Be Withdrawing to Oppose Gen. Roberts's Advance.

A LARGE BRITISH FORCE MOVES

Chermside and Rundle Have 20,000 Men South of Bloemfontein — Advance on Wepener.

LONDON, April 21.—The Ladysmith correspondent of The Standard says:

"There is good reason to believe that the Boer raids are intended to cover the enemy's withdrawal from Natal, in order to help the Boers in opposing the advance of Lord Roberts."

The correspondent of The Daily News at Ladysmith says:

"The Boers in Natal are already commencing a guerrilla warfare. Both the Transvaalers and the Free Staters are compelling the natives to bear arms.

"Gen. Buller has ordered all the farmers between Ladysmith and the Drakensberg Range to retire to Estcourt."

A dispatch from Elandslaagte, dated Thursday, says:

"Yesterday the British patrols discovered another party of Boers on the British left, in the same position from which the enemy recently fired on the South African Horse. In this instance, however, there was no firing.

"Native deserters confirm previous statements with respect to the fortifications and strength of the Boers along the Biggarsberg Range. The enemy has recently established a large hospital, which is already filled, and similar hospitals are being established by them at the various railway towns.

"The Boers are losing many horses. The rank and file are not allowed to forage for supplies. Their sugar is exhausted, and only bush tea is available.

"The Boers are reported to wish to leave the Biggarsberg and to take up a position at Majuba, but the commandants refuse."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Friday, says:

"The weather is now fine. The enemy still holds the waterworks, and our scouts report that the Boers have a line of outposts and small commandoes fifteen miles east of Bloemfontein, from the Modder River to the Kaffir River."

On Thursday the Bloemfontein correspondent of The Morning Post telegraphed:

"There is already a thirty-foot flood of the Caledon River, which is reported to be still rising. All the drifts on the Modder River are impassable. Traffic is temporarily interrupted southward, the water having washed the ballast from the line of the railway.

"The country about Bloemfontein is so deep in mud that the farmers' carts are unable to reach the town. We had a heavy rain last night. To-day the weather is improving, but progress will be impossible until the roads are in better condition.

"Strenuous efforts are being made to rearrange the transport to meet the requirements of the enlarged army.

ments of the enlarged army. This task is one of considerable difficulty, necessitating the transference of transport animals and causing consequent sadness to those who have spent the last five weeks in getting their own beasts into condition. However, there is no other solution of the problem possible.

"In view of the impending advance anxiety increases among the troops concerning the future of the garrison at Bloemfontein, every one disliking the thought of being left there.

"There has been no increase of sickness."

According to the latest dispatches Gen. Chermside and Gen. Rundle are moving slowly over the sodden roads. Rain was still falling when they went into camp Thursday afternoon eighteen miles west of De Wets Dorp. They hold the railway and the southern frontier of the Free State with 20,000 men.

How many are going with the Generals who will engage the Boers at Wepener is not mentioned in the latest dispatch from Corlogspoort, where the British bivouacked Wednesday night. The field telegraph ends there. On Thursday the Boers still had Col. Dalgety closely penned in.

The Government's reason for publishing Lord Roberts's Spion Kop dispatches was explained last evening at Hull by Walter Hume Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, who said that the country was entitled to receive all the information the Government could give.

"The Government is told," continued Mr. Long, "that, having published the dispatches, it is bound to deal immediately with the Generals affected, but in following such a coure, the Government might have to dismiss every General the moment he made a mistake. Had such a policy been pursued in the past, many most glorious deeds would not have been performed.

"The Government used its discretion in publishing the dispatches. From the beginning of the campaign her Majesty's Ministers have not swerved from the rule of leaving the conduct of the operations to the discretion and judgment of the Commander in Chief."

REPORTED FIGHTING AT KAREE.

LONDON, April 20.—A dispatch from Bloemfontein, under yesterday's date, says firing is reported to be in progress south of Karee Siding, six miles north of Glen. The strength of the Boers is not known. The British infantry, supported by artillery, hold a strong position on a large dam.

The report may be the first news of the progress of the British advance on Pretoria. But even if this were only an unimportant skirmish there are many other indications that Lord Roberts is either starting or has already started for the northern goal.

A dispatch from Cape Town, under today's date, says "the censorship restrictions have been greatly increased owing to the movements of the troops." All the dispatches bear traces of the strenuous efforts of the correspondents to give their papers an inkling of what is afoot.

British Works in the Hills.

BRANDFORT, April 19.—Gen. Delarey has returned from a reconnaissance in force east of the railroad to the Modder River. He reports that he only met a few scouts, but that he saw British fortifications all along the hills.

SITUATION AT WEPENER.

LONDON, April 21.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Jammersberg, dated Thursday, April 19:

"The investment of the British position on the east and south has been relaxed. A majority of the enemy are supposed to have left for the purpose of intercepting the relief column, leaving one gun and about 1,000 men on the west to prevent our co-operation. Our casualties are about 150.

"No sound of the relief column has yet been heard."

ALIWAL NORTH, April 20.—Capt. Little of Brabant's Horse, Lieut. Holbeck, and Mr. Milne, a Reuter correspondent, fell into the hands of the enemy while they were trying to reach Wepener a week ago. Everything was taken from the prisoners, who were sent to Pretoria.

Their native servants, who escaped from the Boer laager near Wepener, say that there were four guns disabled, and that the Boers had lost 100 in killed alone.

It is also ascertained that the Boers made a night attack on April 11, but were discovered, while creeping along a deep ditch, by Cape Mounted Rifles, with Maxims, who fired into them at a distance of 200 yards, with the result that the Boers lost five wagonloads of killed and wounded.

A simultaneous attack in other quarters was repulsed by the British, who used their bayonets.

The Boers still surround Wepener, but there has been little firing lately.

MASERU, Basutoland, April 19.—The Boers continue to move freely around Wepener, going in all directions from which relief columns are expected. Desultory cannon fire and sniping have been going on all day, with scarcely any reply from Col. Dalgety's force. Some reinforcements have arrived for the Boers, coming apparently from Thaba N'Chu, or that direction.

Our casualties up to date are believed to have been 25 killed and 110 wounded.

Owing to the heavy rain and clouds heliographing has been impossible for the last two days.

The Boers who lately surrendered in the Wepener district have been forced again with violence to fight. Ten of their leaders have been arrested.

President Steyn has issued orders to the Boer forces to hold tight to the grain districts of Wepener, Ladybrand, and Ficksburg, from which they draw their food supplies, and also to prevent the British forces from getting the rich supplies now in those districts.

Major Babtie Gets Victoria Cross.

LONDON, April 20.—The Gazette announces that the Queen has conferred the Victoria Cross on Major William Babtie of the Army Medical Corps for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Colenso. He went to the assistance of wounded gunners, in the face of a heavy rifle fire, during the fighting Dec. 15, and later in the day assisted in bringing in Lieut. Roberts, son of Lord Roberts, who lost his life while attempting to rescue the guns.

Schalk-Burger and Botha Promoted.

PRETORIA, April 20.—Major Gen. Schalk-Burger has been gazetted Vice President, (in succession to the late Gen. Joubert,) and Gen. Louis Botha has been gazetted Acting Commandant General, (succeeding Gen. Joubert in command of the Transvaal forces.)

Steyn Denounces Roberts.

CAPE TOWN, April 20.—At a meeting of the Volksraad of the Orange Free State at Kroonstad to-day President Steyn denounced Lord Roberts's proclamation as "treachery," and declared that, as Great Britain's object "was their destruction, their last hope was to appeal to the civilized powers to intervene."

Gen. White for Governor of Gibraltar.

LONDON, April 21.—Gen. White, if not required in South Africa, will go as Governor of Gibraltar toward the end of May.

Queen Visits Irish Convent.

DUBLIN, April 20.—Queen Victoria, after visiting the Zoological Gardens this morning, where she seemed much interested, paid a visit this afternoon with the Princesses to the Convent of St. Mary of Loretto, where she was presented with a bouquet in the shape of an Irish harp. The return to the Vice Regal Lodge was made amid many scenes of enthusiasm.

German Report on Gen. Joubert.

BERLIN, April 20.—Capt. Reitzenstein of the German Army, who went to South Africa to prepare a special report for Emperor William upon the military operations, will on his return to Berlin write an important military technical work, incorporating his official reports and developing his critical estimates of the late Gen. Joubert, which is understood to be rather unfavorable. He is spending the remainder of his leave of absence in Italy, and is expected here on May 5.

Germans Complain of Their Consul.

BERLIN, April 20.—The German Foreign Office and a number of German papers have received detailed complaints from Germans in Cape Town respecting the alleged subserviency to British prejudices displayed by the German Consul General there, Dr. Eocke. The Norddeutsche Allemeine Zeitung will print a reply.

PRETYMAN'S FIELD EXTENDED.

LONDON, April 21.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Friday, says:

"Major Gen. Pretyman has been appointed Military Governor of the whole territory which hitherto belonged to the Free State.

"This extension of our authority has become necessary to preserve law and order. The arrests of suspected Free Staters continues."

RHODES RETURNS TO AFRICA.

LONDON, April 20.—Cecil Rhodes returns to Cape Town to-morrow. The announcement of his departure was unexpected. Never has a man so prominently connected with the vital questions of the day paid such a quiet visit to London.

It is learned that the so-called "Empire Maker" came to England purely on business connected with the British Chartered South Africa Company and the De Beers Mines Company. He has accomplished his objects, and, disliking inaction and not wishing to meet people or freely express his views, he has suddenly determined to return to South Africa, where he will watch the interests of these two companies.

Mr. Rhodes has absolutely refused to be interviewed, though privately he has expressed scathing comments on several of the Generals still holding commands at the front.

Lady Gatacre will be a fellow-passenger of Mr. Rhodes. She is going as far as Madeira to meet her husband, the British General who has been sent back to England.

MORE CHICAGO RED CROSS MEN.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Despite the report that the Chicago Boer Ambulance Corps deserted the Red Cross in South Africa, Chicago Irish-Americans stated to-day that another ambulance corps will be fitted out and sent to the scene of war. The promoters are now working hard and an expedition of fifty men, it is said, will be sent to the Transvaal, fully equipped, within a month.

The same persons who organized the first expedition are superintending the recruiting of the new corps. Physicians will be among them. Like its predecessor, this corps will be equipped by means of popular subscriptions. John Keating is one of the leaders in the movement. The corps will travel under the Red Cross and proceed in the same way that the first expedition did.

ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

Colombia's Representative on the Commission Advocates Its Construction.

J. T. Ford, General Manager of a railway and steamship line in the United States of Colombia, was at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Mr. Ford is an engineer, and represented Colombia on the Panama Canal Commission. He has been in Washington for a week or two, and is much interested in the report which is to be made by the commission. He strongly favors the building of the Panama Canal, and gave the reasons for his position to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night.

"I was with the commission for some time," said Mr. Ford, "and I have given a great deal of time and study to this canal question, which is a vital one to the American people. I favor the building of the Panama Canal, and I think that if it is done the people of the United States will be the gainers.

"There is only one thing, according to my mind, which complicates the matter, and that is the franchise question. The French company owns the rights of concession, and it will undoubtedly demand a stiff price for them. These concessions have still four years to run, and, in my opinion, that will prove to be the one drawback to legislation favorable to the building of the Panama Canal.

"In every other respect, I think, the building of the Panama Canal would prove more beneficial than that of the Nicaragua Canal. The Panama Canal would be 47 miles long, while the route of the Nicaragua Canal would cover a distance of 185 miles. Then, again, there are good harbors, well known to commerce, at both ends of the Panama Canal, while it is a grave engineering problem if the ports at the ends of the Nicaragua Canal can ever be converted into good harbors.

"The building of the Panama Canal would not take nearly as long as that of the Nicaragua Canal. Then again look at the saving in time for vessels. It would require the daylight of three days for a vessel to pass through the Nicaragua Canal, while it would only take a steamship eight hours to go through the Panama Canal.

"I firmly believe that the building of the Panama Canal would prove to be a saving of at least $10,000,000 to the United States."

Mr. Ford will sail for Europe to-day.

FERRYBOAT SINKS A TUG.

Seven men, including the Captain and Chief Engineer, had to swim for their lives from the tugboat Harry W. Temple in the East River yesterday morning. Their boat was struck by the Williamsburg ferryboat New York and went to the bottom within a few moments. The tug Success picked up the crew.

When the collision occurred the New York, loaded with passengers, was on her way to Williamsburg. According to her Captain she signaled the tug, but the latter attempted to cross abeam of her. They came together opposite East Fourteenth Street. Work on floating the wreck was begun a few hours later by McGirr & Son of 4 Eleventh Avenue, who are the owners of the tug.

JOBBERY IN STOCKS STRONGLY DENOUNCED

Address of James B. Dill Before Political Science Academy.

THE TARIFF ALSO DISCUSSED

R. P. Porter on the "Tariff in the New Possessions" and Charles R. Miller on Tariff Reform.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The general subject under consideration at to-day's first session of the American Academy of Political and Social Science was "The Combination of Capital as a Factor in Industrial Progress." Theodore Marburg of Baltimore presided, and a large audience of professional and business men was present. The addresses were of great interest.

James B. Dill of New York City spoke on "Industrials as Investments for Small Capital." He said that industrial combinations, when dishonestly organized, were an evil. Honest corporations properly organized, whose capital is widely distributed, he declared, were a lesser evil; even if all could not agree there was a positive good. The industrial movement, he said, as a movement must stand or fall by the simple proposition whether industrials are or are not to become an investment for the smaller capitalists.

"No one can safely disagree with the proposition that if the great industrial enterprises of this country are to be put and kept in the hands of promoters and speculators for the purpose of speculation," said Mr. Dill, "the inevitable result must be not only a financial panic, but a social and industrial revolution.

STOCK JOBBERS CONDEMNED.

"If it be possible for any one man or body of men controlling as officers any industrial corporation, to close any factory or number of factories, to throw out of employment, either temporarily or permanently, 20,000 people; if it be possible that this may be done for the mere purpose of stock speculation, then, if this be the fact, it certainly follows that there is just cause for fearing a social revolution as well as what writers have heretofore called a mercantile evolution.

"That combination whose energies through its Board of Directors and officers is mainly given to the Wall Street end of the proposition is not an industrial in the true sense of the word." Mr. Dill said the fact that the stock of any company was largely the subject of speculation was an argument against its soundness and its integrity.

The relation of labor to great combinations of capital was largely solved when the laboring man owns and holds as investment the stocks of the corporation. He thought that such an investment on the part of the laboring man was wiser than a real estate investment, contending that the laboring man who owned his own home is so tied down that he is not able to avoid the cutting down of his wages or to move elsewhere if higher returns are offered for his labor. The converse of this proposition, however, appeared when the laboring man held the stock of a concern as an investment. A decrease in the amount received in labor possibly might mean an increase in the amount he receives in the way of dividends.

Mr. Dill said that it is the salvation of the industrials themselves, as it is for the country itself, that the small capitalists shall hold the control of the company through its stock rather than to see it in the hands of the few, or possibly the one. By the small capitalist Mr. Dill said he meant that class who have from $100 to $10,000 to invest.

"Pennsylvania," said Mr. Dill, "has given to the world the best example of an honest, upright, strong, corporate organization as an industrial combination in the organization of the Carnegie Company, which has placed the mark for true industrial combinations far above that of any other organization of industrials heretofore created."

Addresses were made also by John Wanamaker on "The Evolution of Mercantile Business," and by William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad, on "The Interest of Labor in the Economics of Railroad Construction."

"The Future of Protection" was the subject under discussion at the final meeting held to-night at the New Century Club. Dr. Charles C. Harrison, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, presided. Robert P. Porter of New York, who was to have read a paper on "The Tariff Policy of Our New Possessions," was not present, and his paper was read by Stuart Wood of this city.

TARIFF PROBLEM FOR THE COLONIES

Mr. Porter said the tariff policy must be framed to fit the conditions in the respective colonies. The possessions must not be exploited for the advantage of the United States. As to Porto Rico, he said that from an economic point of view the difference between absolute free trade and a small rate of duty was hardly worth discussing. Porto Rico needed revenue, and the simplest method of raising it was by a tariff for revenue. The question of trade relations with the Philippines was more complicated. The Republican Party had wisely fought for a free hand in laying our commercial policy there. That policy must, first of all, be a flexible one. It should be a policy that will give sufficient revenue and at the same time not endanger the "open door" in the East.

The tariff policy as to Cuba would depend altogether on the future status of the island. Cuba, Mr. Porter believed, would become self-governing, but would never give up its alliance with the United States. "Whether the result be treaty, alliance, or annexation, absolute reciprocity of trade between the United States and Cuba is the only ultimate future tariff policy for Cuba.

"Not only must our trade with these territories be secured and maintained by vigorous competition with our commercial rivals," said Mr. Porter in conclusion, "but to greatly enlarge it we must make sacrifices and relinquish hopes at home."

NEXT STEPS IN TARIFF REFORM.

The other speakers were Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, who spoke on "The Industrial Ascendency of the United States," and Charles R. Miller, editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who discussed "The Next Steps in Tariff Reform." Mr. Miller said: "The next steps in tariff reform, like all the steps of the past, must be educational. While one of the great parties forbids any move toward reform, and the other, under new leaders, has abandoned its one-time principle of a tariff for revenue only," he continued, "the only recourse is to bring plainly into the view of the great and small Captains of industry the path to a broader market and richer opportunities."

While the protectionist points to the immense and growing manufacturing interests of the country as the product of the tariff, the real vital forces in the present commercial situation, argued Mr. Miller, are the great combinations of capital and the reduction in cost affected by them. "The growth of manufactured exports," he said, "whatever it may argue for the part of protection, destroys the argument for its future." He pointed out that the American manufacturer, once the object, is now the victim, of protection, and he predicted that the manufacturer would demand the revision of those schedules of the tariff that put an added cost upon crude articles entering into manufactures. Mr. Miller fortified his argument by references to the recent course of foreign trade and home industrial development, especially in the field of iron and steel production. (Mr. Miller's address in full will be found in THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES.)

After the meeting a reception was tendered to those who participated in the various sessions at the Manufacturers' Club.

TOMBS PRISON OVERCROWDED.

460 Persons Awaiting Trial—General Sessions Court Busy.

To be committed to the Tombs these days involves more suffering than a term of the same length in the penitentiary, for the city prison is so crowded that prisoners are shut in two and even three in a cell, and the prospects are that conditions may be worse before they are better, since for some time prisoners have been arriving faster than their cases can be disposed of. The prison census yesterday showed a total of 460.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said yesterday that there were seventy cases on the day's calendar in the Court of General Sessions alone, which certainly made it appear that the District Attorney's Office was doing its duty, and those at the prison said that such crowding seemed to be usual at this time of the year.

FREIGHT RATES AND THE TRUST PROBLEM

Discussed by Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Prouty.

DANGERS OF DISCRIMINATION

Vigorous Plea for Rigid Enforcement of the Inter-State Commerce Laws —Public's Interests.

HOUSTON, Texas, April 20.—Charles A. Prouty of Vermont, one of the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, made the principal address before the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress on this the closing day of the meeting, his subject being "Freight Rates." He said in part:

"The overshadowing problem for the United States is the adjustment of the relations between wealth and commonwealth; how to put, upon the one hand, some limit to the greed of riches, and to protect, upon the other hand, the due rights of property. The most prominent question of to-day is the trust. Probably no one factor is so potential in the perpetuating of these great combinations which succeed in defying law and public opinion as discrimination in freight rates. Indeed, it may be doubted if any trust in the necessities of life need be greatly feared if absolute equality in the freight rate could be secured.

"The freight rates ordain where cities shall be built and communities maintained. This may be illustrated by the case of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. of Pueblo, Col., which aimed to sell its products upon the Pacific Coast. Its competitor was Pittsburg. A keg of nails, worth $2 at the mill, cost the Pittsburg manufacturer 66 cents to transport to the Pacific, while it cost the fuel company $1.60. Under these conditions there could be no competition. That case differs in no respect in principle from cases in all parts of the United States.

"The freight rate determines not only who shall do business and where business shall be done, but the lines upon which our social development shall proceed. The uniform tendency of the present condition of rates is to build up the city at the expense of the country, for the reason that the rate, the rebate, the concession of every sort is always in favor of the city where competition is sharp. This is not for the National good.

"Manifestly, transportation by railway is a thing of such transcendent importance to the public that it should be subject to public regulation. Transportation by railway is in its nature quasi-public. The railways are in a measure a public servant. If this were not so they never could have been constructed and could not be operated. When the Legislature confers upon the railway extraordinary powers, it may fix rates of fare, say that those rates shall be the same to all individuals, and that they shall be reasonably adjusted between all communities. This may be done upon the further ground that when any service comes to be rendered under such circumstances as to be in a manner a public service, the public may regulate its exercise. So in the case of railroad transportation, the State may interfere in self-protection.

"It should be noted that this power is possessed by the several States in case of transportation wholly within the State, but that with reference to transportation from one State to another or from the United States to a foreign country, the National Government alone can act. Most transportation is inter-State, and from this it follows that the National Government is the only authority which can deal effectively with that question.

"The first attempt in this direction was in 1887, when the Inter-State Commerce act was passed. Its principles are universally admitted to be right; the machinery upon trial has broken down. How shall the benefit of these principles be secured? Why not leave it to the courts? There are two controlling reasons.

COURT AFFORDS NO REMEDY.

"1. The court has no power to apply the only effective remedy. Damages afford no practical relief. The farmer sells to the middleman, who is the only person who could sue to recover. What damages can a community obtain whose existence has been snuffed out by a rate discrimination? But the Supreme Court has held that the fixing of a rate is an administrative function which cannot be delgated to a Federal court, but which must be exercised by Congress itself or by a commission.

"2. If courts could be vested with the necessary power, who is to act as the plaintiff? In many cases the shipper would not dare to begin proceedings. Courts are powerless. There must be an expert commission, which has power when it finds a wrong to make it right.

"Just this was undoubtedly the purpose of the original act. It is certainly the purpose of the amendments. The railways object to that bill because they say that it puts into the hands of the commission the making of the rates for the 180,000 miles of railway in the United States. That is not true. The commission has no rate-making power in the ordinary sense of that term. The railways can put in effect whatever rates they see fit. If complaint is made that rates are in violation of law the commission hears that complaint.

HOW FREIGHT RATES ARE MADE.

"Who makes the interstate rates? Is it the acute and high-priced traffic managers? Mr. George R. Blanchard, testifying before the Senate Committee recently, said in substance that the great line was at the mercy of the weak line. These high-priced and high-souled gentlemen who are anxious to do the public absolute justice are completely at the mercy of some scamp who does not receive more than $2,500 a year and who considers only the revenues of his company.

"The offenses in railway transportation have been for many years public property. The time has come when an ounce of effective law is worth many pounds of publicity. Our railways to-day amount in value to one-tenth of all the property of the United States. There can be no such thing as National prosperity if our railways are not prosperous, and any unfair treatment of them is a National calamity.

"But in the making of those rates the public has an interest which must be protected. To-day the railway is the sole judge between itself and the public. Some tribunal should be devised from which the public can obtain relief. If the Inter-State Commerce Commission is not a competent body to discharge that duty, abolish it and put something in its place. If it is, give it the authority necessary to discharge the duty which the statute of this land imposes upon it."

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Before the congress adjourned it adopted a plan for organization on a permanent basis. Resolutions were adopted calling on the National Congress to foster the sugar industry; urging the passage of the Nicaragua Canal bill; calling on the National Government to open the Gilsonite reservation in Utah; indorsing the St. Louis Exposition; recommending exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo; urging a systematic plan for improving waterways; indorsing various propositions for improvements of waterways; recommending opening of Indian reservations, and favoring irrigation and settlement of reclaimed lands.

A resolution was adopted favoring the bill to amend the Inter-State Commerce act, but recommending the amendment of the Cullom bill in certain particulars.

Commissioner Shields's Service.

Commissioner John A. Shields had been in the service of the Federal Government forty-five years yesterday. He was a boy of fourteen on April 20, 1855, when he became an assistant in the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court of this district. His appointment as a United States Commissioner was made in 1880, and since 1888 he has been the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court.

Franchise Tax Writs of Certiorari.

ALBANY, April 20.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners has turned over to Attorney General Davies the writs of certiorari secured by the Commercial Telegraph and Cable Company for the review of the assessments made on its franchises in Buffalo, Rochester, Jamestown, Ithaca and Gloversville. The Attorney General will defend the board in this and in all other suits brought against it in the administration of the franchise tax law.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from most highly refined ingredients and free from alum and ammonia.

Royal Baking Powder may cost a little more per can, but it insures perfect, wholesome food. In fact, it is more economical in the end, because it goes further in leavening and never spoils the food.

Royal Baking Powder used always in making the biscuit and cake saves both health and money.

Care must be taken to avoid baking powders made from alum. Such powders are sold cheap, because they cost but a few cents per pound. Alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS

Carnegie Company May Build Viaduct Sections of the Subway.

The Germania Theatre Property to be Condemned and the Building Razed as a Result of the Tunnel.

No additional sub-contracts were let by the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company yesterday. It was learned that the remaining portion of the subway route for which contracts are to be let will be let in sections as follows:

Section 3—Four-track tunnel from Great Jones Street to Thirty-third Street at Fourth Avenue.

Section 4—Four-track tunnel from Thirty-third Street, beneath the Park Avenue railroad tunnel, to Forty-first Street.

Section 5—Four-track tunnel from Forty-first and through Forty-second Street from Park Avenue to Broadway and up Broadway to Sixtieth Street.

Section 6—Four-track road under Boulevard (Broadway) from Sixtieth Street to One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Section 12 is a viaduct from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, on Broadway, crossing the Manhattanville Valley; Section 15 covers the elevated structure from Hillside Avenue, Fort George, to King's Bridge, and Section 10 covers the elevated structure in the Borough of the Bronx from Brook Avenue along Westchester Avenue, Southern Boulevard, and Boston Road to Bronx Park.

There was a report that the construction of the viaduct and elevated portions of the road, materials for which were included in the successful bid of the Carnegie Steel Company, will be done by that company. While in well-informed circles there appears to be a belief that the construction will be done by the Carnegie Company, it could not be learned yesterday whether the work was included in the original bid or is to be made the subject of a separate bid. None of the sub-contracts, it was learned yesterday, has yet been signed.

Chief Engineer Parsons said yesterday that he had as yet not developed the plans for the pipe galleries along Elm Street. Excepting in Lafayette Place, no vaults will be encountered. There are to be no connecting openings between the galleries and the rapid transit subway. The galleries will be reached from manholes in the cross streets.

At the head of Lafayette Place the subway is to pass through private property to Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street. While it would have been possible to have tunneled beneath the buildings here, as will be done at the turn at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Broadway, owing to the cheap character of the buildings in this plot, the property will be condemned and the structures razed. They include the Germania Theatre and some smaller buildings. After the subway has been finished the space over it will be sold, the purchasers having the privilege of building and using the subway walls for foundations.

Edward M. Shepard of counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission said yesterday that he would, within a day or two, send to the heads of the municipal departments the notices he was instructed by the Rapid Transit Commission to prepare asking that permits be withheld on all applications from private concerns where proposed surface or subway work would conflict with the rapid transit subway.

TAYLOR INDICTMENT RUMORS.

No Confirmation of Report that Grand Jury Has Returned True Bill Against the Governor.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 20.—Political circles were much disturbed this afternoon over the conflicting rumors regarding the Grand Jury action in the Goebel murder case, and it was generally reported that, despite denials, an indictment had been returned against Gov. Taylor. Various stories were afloat concerning alleged sensational scenes in the Grand Jury room during the voting on the indictment, but neither court nor State officials would discuss the matter this afternoon.

It was rumored early to-day that the Taylor indictment had been returned, but would be suppressed pending the service of a bench warrant. This story was also frequently and emphatically denied during the day. It was also stated that the Taylor indictment would be held up until the Governor's return from Washington, but this story, like the others, lacked confirmation.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The friends here of W. S. Taylor, the Republican Governor of Kentucky, deny that he is unwilling to return to Frankfort, where, it is rumored, an indictment has been returned against him for conspiracy in the murder of William Goebel. The Governor is engaged in supervising the preparation of the argument in his contest before the Supreme Court. When his labors are finished, his friends say, he will return to Frankfort, irrespective of the conditions there.

Controller's Experts to be Paid.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate the Controller was authorized to issue $521,636 in bonds for the payment of awards for land taken for "Little Italy Park," at One Hundred and Eleventh Street and the East River. Contrary to expectations, the resolution providing for the issue of $75,000 in revenue bonds for the payment of the experts employed in the Finance Department was adopted without opposition.

ALLEGED WAR HERO JAILED.

Believed to Have Received Bullet Wound While Robbing a Flat.

Henry H. Nelson, twenty-eight years old, of Bayne Falls, Mich., was locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station yesterday afternoon on the charge of robbing the flat of Albert Taussig, at 1,883 First Avenue, near East Ninety-fifth Street.

Nelson says he enlisted in the First United States Artillery at Buffalo and that he served with Admiral Dewey at Manila. He has been suffering from a bullet wound in the right hip and says that he received the wound while fighting in the Philippines and was discharged from the service on account of it. Last Sunday the man was admitted to the Red Cross Hospital in West Eighty-second Street, where he related his story. He said he had been sent there by Dr. Cook of the Polyclinic Hospital in East Thirty-fourth Street, and that Dr. Cook had his certificate of discharge from the army. The suspicions of the physicians who examined Nelson were aroused because they were convinced that his wound was of too recent a date to have been received in the Philippines.

Yesterday morning Nelson wanted to leave the institution, and when told that he could not do so as the physicians wanted to examine him he became abusive. It was decided that Nelson was well enough to be discharged, and the case was reported to the police.

Nelson was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, where Sergt. McNaight recalled the fact that a man answering Nelson's description had been shot while robbing a flat at 1,883 First Avenue at midnight April 1, and notified the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station. Albert Taussig, who lives in the flat, and who shot the burglar, was sent to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, and positively identified Nelson as one of the men who tried to rob his flat. Nelson was then transferred to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station and locked up.

When identified by Taussig Nelson said he could prove an alibi as he was in Troy on the night of the robbery.

DIED IN HIS FATHER'S ARMS.

Consumptive Succumbs in a Cab on the Way to His Home in Boston.

George Thomas Heywood, twenty-five years old, who had been, for about a year, living at 420 West Nineteenth Street, died last evening in his father's arms in a cab on his way to a Fall River boat for his home. Heywood had been ill with consumption, and on Thursday a telegram was sent to his father, William Heywood of 59 Mount Vernon Avenue, Dorchester, Mass., to come on at once. Mr. Heywood arrived yesterday morning and hastened to his son's bedside. Then he made hurried preparations for removing the young man to his old home.

Young Heywood collapsed when the cab was in front of 260 Washington Street, and the vehicle was stopped and Policeman Berryman of the Leonard Street Station was appealed to. He called up Hudson Street Hospital, but all their ambulances were out, and St. Vincent's Hospital was then notified, but when Surgeon Ford arrived the man was dead.

Heywood was a sign painter. His father will take the body home to-day.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain; fresh easterly winds.

The Gulf storm has advanced to Kentucky, and showers have occurred from the Middle and Lower Mississippi and Ohio Valleys over the Atlantic Coast States from Virginia to Florida. Showers have also occurred in Central and Southern California. In the Gulf States showers have been followed by clearing weather.

The temperature continues high from the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley over the Middle and Upper Missouri Valley, and a maximum temperature of 90 degrees was reported at Bismarck yesterday. Over the British Northwest Territory the temperature has fallen rapidly, and a reading of 32 degrees is reported at Prince Albert.

During to-day the storm which occupies Kentucky will move northward, and cloudy weather with showers will prevail from the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley to the Middle and South Atlantic Coast. Showers are also indicated for the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain districts and the States of the Middle and Upper Missouri Valley.

The streams in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States will continue to rise, and warnings of dangerous stages during the next two days have been issued.

Along the New England Coast the winds will shift to east and southeast and become brisk. On the Middle Atlantic Coast brisk easterly winds will prevail. Along the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk, to southeast to south.

The display of storm signals will be resumed on Lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario to-day.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	42	56	58
6 A. M.	42	57	57
9 A. M.	50	59	62
12 M.	51	64	68
4 P. M.	49	64	72
6 P. M.	46	62	66
9 P. M.	43	57	61
12 P. M.	44	58	59

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62⅞
Weather Bureau	59¼
Corresponding date, 1899	46¾
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	50

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.15, humidity 74. At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 30.15, humidity 52. The maximum temperature was 67, at 3 P. M. The minimum temperature was 52, at 3:40 A. M.

The ways and the songs of birds rejoice the lovers of nature never more than in Springtime. This fact gives the timely quality to an interesting article, to be published in The New York Times to-morrow, entitled "The Pranks of Some of Our Feathered Friends." The author, the Rev. Leander S. Keyser, writes from personal observation and with a knowledge of, and sympathy for, the subject. He is known as the author of "In Bird Land" and other works dealing with the feathered songsters.

Another contribution of note will be "Reminiscences of the Building of the Academy of Design," by Peter B. Wright, the architect of the building.

These are in addition to the usual features, which have made the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES the most readable of all the Sunday papers, and "All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

Weekdays, ONE CENT Per Copy.
Sundays, THREE CENTS Per Copy.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Stewart Shillito, Cincinnati.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Hux Hausen, German Minister at Port au Prince; Baron von Bodenhausen, Berlin.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. E. J. Baldwin, Montgomery, Ala.; Prof. Goldwin Smith, Toronto.

GRAND—Commissary General J. F. Weston, United States Army; Adjut. Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Mayor F. J. Molloy, Troy.

HOLLAND—John R. Vanderlip, Minneapolis; W. Caryl Ely, Buffalo; Count and Countess Matuschka, Germany; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts.

IMPERIAL—Charles Major, Shelbyville, Ind.; Col. D. C. Robinson, Elmira; Judge D. A. Orr, Harrisburg.

MANHATTAN—William E. Miller, Cleveland.

MURRAY HILL—George W. Pepper, Cleveland.

NETHERLAND—Theodore N. Vail, President of the Bell Telephone Company.

PLAZA—Prof. William W. Smith, Trinity Hall, Washington, Penn.; the Rev. Dr. Daniel E. Appleton, Philadelphia; ex-Speaker C. E. Patterson, Troy.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—S. E. Dewey, Detroit; A. Murray, Montana; G. W. Kline, San Francisco; Count Tarnowski, Washington; Gen. A. F. Arnold, United States Army.

VICTORIA—Guy F. Whiting, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Horsfall & Rothschild, Hartford, Conn.; L. Horsfall, hats and caps; Hotel Earlington.

Holdman, F. K., Tiffin, Ohio; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Nathanson, R., Washington, D. C.; S. K. Behrend, notions and fancy goods; Hoffman House.

Hollender, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss H. Moore, laces and dress goods; 290 Fifth Avenue; Murray Hill Hotel.

Mace, L. M., Greensburg, Penn.; clothing, hats, and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.;

All Around the Store

Very pretty neckwear is a collar with revers, made in one piece of lawn and lace. They are to be worn outside of jackets; colors of white and ecru. The prices range from $1 to $8 each. Lace barbs of imitation Point d'Alencon are also shown. These are to be worn with shirt waists. Prices, 25c to $1.75.

The Jewelry Store shows fine variety of cuff links and waist sets for summer garments; every part guaranteed 10k. gold. Gold links, $1.50 and $2; gold waist sets, $3.50 and $4.

Quite a variety of pretty gilt Clocks suggest very suitable wedding gifts; some are set with rhinestones. Prices $1.75 to $15. Clock sets of three pieces, $15 to $100.

Various styles of Gloves for women are shown at 75c; two-clasp glace and two-clasp suede gloves.

Very pretty Coaching Parasols are shown at $3.50. They have black Whangee handles with silver caps. Also Sun Umbrellas, in various colors, of quite unusual quality at same price.

The correct cane this spring is a very thin stick, quite plain and silver mounted. The plain Weischel sticks at 75c, Weischel or Patridge sticks, silver trimmed, $1 to $2.75; light Whangee sticks with silver caps at 25c and 50c.

Some fine old English Sporting Plates are shown in the picture store. They are unframed and priced at $4 to $7. We will frame them to your order at very moderate extra cost.

Had you thought of a box couch for the Cottage Bedroom or cozy corner? They are very convenient to throw things in, and add a bit of comfort wherever placed, $10.50 to $38.

We have just received quite a lot of beautiful Japanese Cotton Rugs; green and white, in all sizes. Another Summer Cottage suggestion. 35c to $30.

And by the way don't forget a whisk for the Summer Outfit. 10c to 80c in the basement.

Very pretty Summer Upholstering are made of the fresh cool looking Ducks and Denims. The curtains, $4.65 to $18 a pair; cushions, $1.65 to $2.75. Upholstery Store.

In the Art Needle Work store they have pretty 36-in. denim table covers, fringed, at $1.10; and pillow skeletons of the same material at 85c.

The Hookon Hose Supporter seems to offer an improved method for holding the stockings. Seen in the Notion Store.

A very pretty assortment of white Lawn Aprons is on display at the white goods counter, main aisle, Broadway. Very dainty sorts at 25c, others for as much more as you wish to pay.

The demand for Handkerchiefs increases with the warmer weather. Some French linen handkerchiefs for women with dainty colored hems and initials at 25c; some colored French handkerchiefs for men, very handsome at $1 and $1.25.

A splendid variety of women's vests, some prettily trimmed around neck and shoulder straps. Quilts a variety for 25c, others at prices up to $7.50 each. These last are all silk and hand-crocheted.

Some quite new designs in women's stockings show new lace effects; the cotton sorts begin at 25c and prices go up to $10 for all silk.

The latest ribbon for trimming sailor hats is a polka-dot satin Liberty, in combinations of white and colors. The result is very effective.

There is quite a variety of the pretty and practical hats for the younger children; Tam O'Shanters at 65c to $3; Alpines and Telescope Hats at $1.25 to $2; then the Garden Hats, Yachting Caps, Golf Caps and Straw Hats. Every sort and widest variety in each.

There is a delightful variety of flowers for millinery trimming. This suggestion of what 25c will buy. A bunch of six roses, or rosebuds with foliage; bunch of three poppies; or clover or daisies or violets or carnations, 25c for either.

Some very pretty Pillow Shams have just arrived from Ireland. They are hemstitched and hand-embroidered in beautiful designs. Prices $2.50 and upwards. Shown in the Linen Store.

There is a splendid variety of those handsome Black Lace Capes that we have brought over from abroad. They are variously trimmed with ribbon, chiffon and plaited silk, over foundations of black taffeta, overlaid with net, embroidery and lace. The lengths range from 10 in. deep to the long three-quarter cloaks. Prices $9 to $70.

The Wanamaker Store

Clothing for Children for the Sunshiny Season

THE merry, romping, laughing children have deserted the nursery, to add their brightness to the warm spring sunshine out of doors. The thermometer, up to 72 degrees on Thursday, suggests many springtime changes in clothes for the comfort of the little folks.

We are anxious that parents should know what preparations we have made to meet every clothing want of childhood. From the first clothes and basket for baby, every garment is ready—and there has been marvelous improvement in the neatness and beauty of children's clothing.

We have brought over many beautiful dresses, coats and bonnets from Paris, for the very little folks — then we have collected beautiful sorts made here at home; and America stands at the head of the world in the dressing of children.

The full spring stocks are ready—Infants' Clothes, Boys' Suits and Girls' Dresses, and Underwear. Stockings and Shoes for all — the prettiest, best and most comfortable sorts, at fairest prices always.

The Infants' Store—

Long slips of cambric, nainsook and fine lawn; hand and machine made; lace or embroidery trimmed, at 25c to $30.

Long skirts of nainsook, at 50c to $6.

Long flannel skirts, plaited and embroidered, at $1 to $5.

Caps of lawn, chiffon, lace and ribbon, and of real lace; 12 to 16 in.; 50c to $12.

Bonnets of lawn, organdie, chiffon, point d'esprit and straw, at $1.25 to $35. Hats of same materials, at $1 to $12.75.

Dresses for little boys; of percale, linen and pique; kilt style, or with Russian blouse and bloomers, $1 to $6.75.

White dresses of nainsook, lawn, pique and net; bishop style, Hubbard or with waists; all prettily trimmed; 6 months to 4 years. 50c to $22.50.

Colored washable dresses of percales, ginghams, chambray, lawn, dimity; with yoke, waist or guimpe effects; 1 to 4 years; 50c to $13.75.

Reefers of Broadcloth, Bedford cord and pique; short or three-quarter lengths; of cloth at $1.40 to $18; of pique at $1 to $11.50.

Short coats of Bedford cord, cashmere and silk, at $3.25 to $56. Of pique at $2.75 to $38.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's Hosiery—

Every desirable style of socks, three-quarter hose and long hose; cotton, lisle thread and merino.

SOCKS—English cotton; white grounds with colored stripes; pretty designs; sizes 4½, 20c; 5 and 5½, 25c; 6 and 6½, 30c; 7 and 7½, 35c.

English white lisle thread; open work, silk-embroidered fronts; 40c a pair. Same, in cotton, 35c a pair.

STOCKINGS—Fast black cotton; plain, with double knees, toes and high spliced heels; sizes 5 and 5½, 20c; 6 to 7½, 25c; 8 to 9, 30c a pair.

Fine ribbed fast black cotton; full fashioned; double knees, heels and toes; sizes 6 and 6½, 20c; 7 to 8½c, 25c; 9 to 10, 30c.

Fine ribbed fast black, tan or navy blue, with white polka dots; sizes 5 to 6, 30c; 6½ to 7½, 35c; 8 and 8½c, 40c a pair.

Misses' fast black lisle thread; all over open work, sizes 5 to 6, 45c; 6½ to 7½, 50c; 8 to 9, 55c a pair.

Misses' English fast black lisle thread; lace all over; sizes 5 to 9. Size 5, 90c; advance 5c on each increasing size.

Broadway.

Children's Underwear—

Plain cotton balbriggan and merino vests, pantalettes and drawers; ribbed cotton or lisle thread vests and pantalettes; all made and finished after our own patterns. Underwear for children that will fit, and be comfortable, as most garments are not. A variety of quality in infants' bands and wrappers.

MEDIUM WEIGHT—

White cotton vests, pantalettes and drawers; sizes 16 to 34, 20c to 35c each, according to size.

White merino vests; long or short sleeves; pantalettes and drawers, knee or ankle length. Vests, size 16, 25c; pantalettes, size 18, 35c; drawers, size 24, 50c; advance 5c on each increasing size.

Fine white merino vests, long or short sleeves, size 16, 50c; pantalettes, knee or ankle length, size 18, 60c; drawers, short or long, size 24, 75c; advance 5c on each increasing size.

Fine quality white gossamer merino; regular made and fashioned; vests, long or short sleeves, 55c to $1.35; pantalettes, ankle length, 75c to $1.35; drawers, ankle length, $1.05 to $1.45; according to size.

LIGHT WEIGHT—

Ecru balbriggan shirts, pantalettes and drawers; shirts have long or short sleeves; pantalettes and drawers, knee or ankle length, 25c each. Same, in better quality, 38c. Fine French balbriggan, as above, 50c.

White cotton vests; low neck, ribbed arm, short sleeves; high neck, long or short sleeves; sizes 18 to 24, 20c; 26 to 34, 25c. Knee length pantalettes and drawers, to match, 30c.

Fine English white gauze merino; low necks, short sleeves, size 16, 65c; high neck, short sleeves, size 18, 75c; high neck, long sleeves, size 16, 85c; advance 5c on each increasing size.

Broadway.

Girl's Reefers for 6 to 12 Years.

$5—Tan and red; double-breasted front; fancy collar and revers, trimmed with rows of white silk braid.

$7.50—Reefer; brown and navy blue serge; large sailor collar of white; venetian cloth, trimmed with brown and white, lined with red satin serge.

$9—Tan homespun; ¾-length garment, lined with red satin serge.

$12—Covert cloth; double-breasted box front; stitched seams; four large pearl buttons; lined with brown satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

Children's Shoes—

Baby shoes of best kid; pink, blue, white and red; size, 1 to 3½, $1; size 4 to 6, $1.25.

Baby shoes of black and tan kid; $1.

Slippers, with one strap; red, white, blue, pink, tan and black kid and patent leather. Babies' size, 1 to 5, 75c; 5½ to 8, $1; 8½ to 10½, $1.25; 11 to 2, $1.50.

Children's black kid button or lace boots, with tips and spring heels; size, 8½ to 10½, $1.20; size, 11 to 2, $1.40.

Black and tan Oxford ties of kid, Russia calf and patent leather, $1.50 and $2.

Shoes for small boys; mannish lasts and patterns; straight tips; hooks and eyelets; spring heels; tan Russian calf, $2. Patent leather, $2.50.

Black kid spring heel shoes, with cloth tops and patent leather tips; very pretty and durable; size, 8½ to 10½, $1.65; 11 to 2, $2.

Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

Girls' Summer Dresses—

At 75c to $13.50—Dresses of lawn percale-dimity; madras and pique; guimpe, sailor and one-piece styles—all prettily trimmed with lace, embroidery and braids; sizes 4 to 12 years.

At $12 to $21—Dresses of challis; Persian and other figured designs; guimpe and one-piece styles, with trimmings of lace and velvet ribbon; sizes, 8 to 14 years.

At $20—Eton suits of white serge; deep sailor collar and revers of light blue, red or navy blue silk; jackets, lined with white satin; skirts percaline lined; sizes, 10 to 14 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Girls' Capes—

$6—Navy blue serge; lined with red or cadet blue cloth; deep hood lined.

$6.75—Broadcloth; large collar and double shoulder capes; edged with white braid.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Jackets for 14, 16, 18 Yrs.

$7.50—Royal blue covert; fly-front; lined with satin serge.

$10—Tan covert; double-breasted reefer front; six smoke pearl buttons; lined with tan taffeta.

$11—Black pebble cheviot; Eton; flare collar and revers; scalloped edges; finished with rows of stitching; lined with black taffeta.

$13.50—Admiral blue venetian cloth; Eton roll collar and revers; faced with black taffeta; lined with fancy stripe taffeta.

$15—Black kersey; Eton flare collar and revers; scalloped and faced with black peau de soie; gun metal buttons; lined with striped taffeta.

Second floor, Broadway.

Boys' Clothing—

Boys' Vestee suits; sizes 3 to 7 years; in fancy and Oxford gray cheviots, blue serges and light color worsteds, $3.50 to $9.

The "Irene" suit for boys, 3 to 8 years; made with fancy shields, and belt of same material as suit, $5 to $9.

Russian blouse suits, 2½ to 7 years; of navy blue and red serges; silk anchor on shields; with leather belts; $6.50.

The handsomest stock of boys' washable suits that we have ever shown; in sailors and Russian blouses styles.

Second floor, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Saturday Among the Shoe Bargains

They're up in the Fifth Floor Shoe Store—and there's a host of them—genuine bargains, too. Some for men, some for women, some for boys. And they're not only almost absurdly low in price, but they're seasonable as well. It takes the two facts to constitute a bargain.

Here are to-day's three leaders:

Men's $3.90 and $5 Shoes, $1.50

252 pairs only. Tan and black, in various leathers. All desirable styles, but mostly in narrow widths.

Women's $3 and $2.50 Shoes, $1

238 pairs only. The most wanted sizes. Remainder of lots that have sold as bargains at $1.70 and $1.90. The little lot won't last long at $1 a pair. Be prompt.

Boys' $1.50 and $2 Shoes, $1

All black calf and cordovan, laced. Solid leather all through. Sturdy, good-looking shoes, at about half their value. Sizes 12 to 5½—all with heels.

And these among the other attractive offerings:

Men's patent leather shoes at $2.65 instead of $3.50. And Oxfords at $2.30 instead of $3.50. Also patent leather, kid, and boxcalf at $2.30—worth a half more.

For women—$2 black and tan Oxford shoes at $1.25. $2.50 black kidskin button boots at $1.50. And fine black kidskin button boots at $2.35.

And for boys—Excellent $1.50 spring heel shoes at $1. Shoes with heels, good-looking and durable, at $1.50.

For men, women and boys—Outing Oxfords of canvas, with rubber soles sewed on, at 30c a pair.

Fifth Floor.

Men's Spring Overcoats

There seem to be too many low-priced top coats here. We'll make them still lower—take off several dollars, at least—though in all fairness they were cheap enough.

200 Oxford gray cheviot, black cheviot and Oxford worsted overcoats, some silk-lined, mostly good $12 values, are now $8.50.

And there are almost equally good values among the higher priced sorts. Take these three styles at $15. The first—a wholly new one just in—is an Oxford gray cheviot, cut short, with cuffs, and velvet collar; very stylish. Another at $15 is an Oxford gray cheviot, Raglan style, long, loose, handsome. The third, of black unfinished worsted, lined throughout with pure silk, faced to edge,—a $22.50 value.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The New White Waists

A wholly fresh collection is now on view. All in the latest cut and the newest designs. Dainty embroidery, fine laces, hemstitching and plaiting are effectively employed in the trimming. One dollar for an attractive waist of white lawn. Another of lawn at $1.25—another $1.50, and in like little advances up to $2.50.

Pretty waists of white linen at $2.50, $3.25.

Pique waists in excellent assortment at $1 to $3.75.

Waists of dotted Swiss muslin at $5 and $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Important Sale of Books Continues

Thousands of good books—recent copyright fiction, history, travel, books of reference and so on—at wonderfully little prices. A brief list is appended, but there are hundreds of other even better bargains than these.

In the Book Store and all along Main aisle.

25c. Books—values up to $1.50—

A Tangled Web. Walter Raymond. Published at $1.25.

Tales of Space and Time. H. G. Wells. Published at $1.50.

Outline History of England. James R. Joy. Published at $1.

The United States and Foreign Powers. William E. Curtis. Published at $1.

Walks and Talks in the Geological Field. Alexander Winchell. Published at $1.

From Chaucer to Tennyson. Henry A. Beers. Published at $1.

Classic French Course in English. W. C. Wilkinson. Published at $1.

Clara Hopgood. Mark Rutherford. Published at $1.25.

At a Winter's Fire. Bernard Capes. Published at $1.25.

The Enchanted Stone. Lewis Hind. Published at $1.25.

The Comte de la Muette. By Bernard Capes. Published at $1.50.

50c. Books—Recent Successful Fiction published at $1.25 and $1.50 a volume. In a dress of our own, at 50c each—

The Sowers. Henry Seton Merriman.
Dross. Henry Seton Merriman.
Adventures of Capt. Kettle. Cutliffe-Hyne.
Saracinesca. F. Marion Crawford.
Ziska. Marie Corelli.
A Dash for a Throne. A. W. Marchmont.
Phroso. Anthony Hope.
The Pride of Jennico. Edgerton and Agnes Castle.
Mistress Nancy Molesworth. Joseph Hocking.
Soldiers of Fortune. Richard Harding Davis.
Adventures of Francois. S. Weir Mitchell.
The Prisoner of Zenda. Anthony Hope.
The Cruise of the Cachelot. Frank T. Bullen.
Sorrows of Satan. Marie Corelli.
Gloria Mundi. Harold Frederic.
The Manxman. Hall Caine.
Trilby. George du Maurier.
Under the Red Robe. Stanley Weyman.
Forest Flowers. Maurice Hewitt.
Caleb West. F. Hopkinson Smith.
A Lady of Quality. F. Hodgson Burnett.
Equality. Edward Bellamy.
The Continental Dragoon. R. N. Stephens.
The Road to Paris. R. N. Stephens.
The Heart of Princess Oxra. Anthony Hope.

15c. each; value 50c.; about 100 titles.

Adventures of a Brownee. Mulock.
Addresses. Drummond.
Auld Licht Idylls. J. M. Barrie.
Abide in Christ. Rev. Andrew Murray.
Bracebridge Hall. Washington Irving.
Confessions of an Opium Eater. De Quincey.
Cranford. Miss Gaskell.
Drummond Year Book.
Frankenstein. Shelley.
House of Seven Gables. Hawthorne.
Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow. Jerome.
Idylls of the King. Tennyson.
Jesus Only. Selected Daily Texts.
Kings' Stratagem. Stanley Weyman.
Midshipman Easy. Captain Marryat.
Paul and Virginia. Saint Pierre.
Princess. Tennyson.
Pilgrim's Progress. John Bunyan.
Queen of Air. John Ruskin.
Representative Men. Emerson.
Romance of a Poor Young Man. Octave Feuillet.
Samantha at Saratoga. Marrietta Halley.
Scarlet Letter. Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Tillylass Scandal. J. M. Barrie.
Ten Nights in a Bar Room. T. S. Arthur.
Water Babies. Kingsley.
With Christ. Rev. Andrew Murray.
After Bread. Sienkiewics.
Dr. Ox's Experiment. Jules Verne.
In Black and White. Kipling.
Let Us Follow Him. Sienkiewics.
Mine Own People. Kipling.
On the Sunny Shore. Sienkiewics.
Prue and I. G. W. Curtis.
Phantom Rickshaw. Kipling.
Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Fitz Gerald.

Handsomely Tailored Suits for Women

AT PRICES THAT AVERAGE HALF

One of the best offerings that we have yet made is announced for this morning. A large number of stylish suits from a high-class maker, with additions from our own stocks. The materials include broadcloths, homespuns, serges, and other cloths---all splendidly made and finished in smartest styles.

The suits are divided into two lots:

$18 to $27 Suits for $12

$28 to $40 Suits for $15

Most of the fifteen dollar suits are lined throughout with silk.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Men's Furnishings---Special Saturday Sales

SHIRTS, NECKWEAR, SUSPENDERS

That these occasional announcements of exceptionally low-priced offerings are looked for and thoroughly appreciated, is fully attested by the throngs that fill this Men's Furnishing Store each time in response. Our position in the men's furnishing business is simply this: We are buyers of very large quantities for two very large outlets. Manufacturers naturally turn toward us if eager to close out their products. If the goods are absolutely right in every respect and the price low enough a deal quickly ensues. Then we invite you to share the advantage. A case or two in point:

Shirts—

White or Negligee. Of the former about 60 doz. remain from a recent sale. Values $1 to $1.50. All at the one-price now, 50c. A variety of good styles and sleeve lengths, and all sizes, excepting 15.

The negligee shirts are all of excellent madras, in new, desirable patterns; most of them have detachable cuffs. In every detail a dollar shirt—a good shirt for that money. Choose at 50c., which is an October or November price just as wearing-time begins.

Neckwear—

This lot comprises puffs, tecks, imperials and four-in-hands, perfectly made goods in the best patterns, light and dark. 25c for any selection you may make, though every one is a full half dollar value.

Suspenders—

Have 500 dozens of a certain very good sort. They're made by the maker of our regular 50c quality. Short ends left from holiday business were made up for us, and they're here at 25c a pair.

Men's Goods—First floor, Ninth street.

Summer Corsets

We know of no better make than the Lillian. It's ours alone. Made for us exclusively by one of Europe's leading Corset makers. Some exceptionally good summer grades have just arrived. One at $1.75—this of strong net, in long or short waist, two side steels. Another at $2.25—very fine net, long waist. A third, of batiste, at $3.

Then there's the Nemo, at $2.50; self-reducing corset; of strong net; light and cool. And the J. B., of batiste, at $1.

Some Bargains in Corsets—

At $1—The L. R., in white, drab and black; long waist; some with spoon steel for stout figures; values up to $2.

At $1.50 to $1.75—C. P., imported corsets, of coutil; white, drab, pink and blue; long and short waists; values $2.75 and $3.50.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

Do You Know These Things Are Sold in the Candy Store?

Wedding Cake Boxes in a variety of sorts and sizes, at 3c to 7c each. Monograms, 2 to 4c extra.

Jack Horner Pies—lots of fun for little folks, and older folks, too. We make the pies with prizes of your selection, at 25c a string. If you don't understand this, we'll explain Jack Horner Pies when you come.

New lot of French Conserved Fruit just received—our own carefully selected importation. Half a dozen varieties, assorted. $1.50 for box of five pounds.

Basement.

Silk Waists and Petticoats

Exceptionally Good Values.

The waists are of an excellent taffeta, strong and lustrous, in all the new shades, and black. The entire body, front and back, is covered with rows of neat cording and hemstitching tops of sleeves, likewise; flare cuffs and detachable collar. $5 each, though you'd think $6 very reasonable.

Several styles in this lot of petticoats. They, too, are in the latest shades and black. The colored garments are made with deep flounce and 3 small ruffles. Those of black, with either deep flounce and two small gathered ruffles, or with one deep accordion plaited ruffle. $5 for choice. Easily worth $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Underwear

FOR NOW AND BY-AND-BY

Whatever may be your preference—whether underwear of cotton, of lisle thread, of merino, of silk—it's here in thoroughly reliable grades. Depend upon honest goods here always. Be assured that prices are right. Assortments of spring and summer underwear have been growing larger and larger for weeks past—we may safely call it complete.

MEDIUM WEIGHTS—

$2.50 a garment—English Llama wool shirts and drawers; full fashioned and regular made; drawers have spliced and reinforced seats.

$3 a garment—Silver gray all-wool shirts and drawers; guaranteed unshrinkable; made in England; drawers have spliced fronts; seats spliced and reinforced; size 34 shirts, $3; 30 drawers, $3; advance 15c on each increasing size.

LIGHT WEIGHTS—

75c each—Fine English white cotton; long or short sleeved shirts; silk fronts; drawers in long or short inseams; spliced and reinforced. Drawers with taped leg seams, $1.

$1.75 each—English lisle thread, white or brown; long or short sleeved shirts; two lengths of inseams in drawers; spliced and reinforced seats.

Fine English white merino; full fashioned and regular made; shirts have long or short sleeves; drawers spliced fronts and seats; two lengths of inseam. Shirts, size 34, $2; drawers, size 30, $2.20; advance 10c on each increasing size.

$2.50 each—Crepe de Sante underwear; a crinkly woven fabric; all silk; shirts in short sleeves; drawers reinforced fronts, backs and seats. Same, in lisle, at $1.50 a garment.

White gauze English silk-and-wool merino; shirts, size 34, $3.15; advance 25c on each increasing size; drawers, size 30, $3.30; advance 20c on each increasing size.

Broadway.

Good Awnings at Reasonable Prices

The class of work we've been doing in the making of awnings is the sort that wins strong commendation. They're made and put up in a thoroughly workmanlike manner—no skimping in the material, no slighting of details. We're making many for homes, and not a small number for office buildings. Owners of the latter may find it to their advantage to let us estimate on their work. The charges are uniformly low. A postal card will bring quick response.

Third floor.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WOMAN JUMPS FROM BRIDGE

Miss Dinse Had Business Troubles and Wanted to Die.

PICKED UP BY TUG TACOMA

Will Probably Recover — Her Transaction with F. Naudin, a Boarding House Keeper.

Marie Rosalie Dinse, unmarried, and late of 314 West Twenty-third Street, goes on record as the second woman to jump from the Brooklyn Bridge. Twenty-six men and Clara McArthur preceded her in leaping to the East River to end their lives or to win fame or wagers, the first being Robert E. Odlum, who was killed May 19, 1885. Mrs. McArthur sought a place in a museum to earn money to support her husband, a railroad man out of work. She was thwarted in an attempt on Aug. 30, 1895, but jumped Sept. 6 of the same year, and was little injured.

The woman who yesterday made the plunge was "rashly importunate" because of ill-fortune in a boarding house venture. She was promptly picked up in the East River and sent to the Hudson Street Hospital. Last night it was reported that she had received, so far as could be ascertained, neither fracture of limb or internal injury, and that her chances of recovery were fair.

Marie's attempt to commit suicide in this heroic fashion was characterized by deliberation and ready wit, and many who studied her plan believe trat she had at least once gone on the bridge and rehearsed her scheme to make away with herself. It was necessary to have a vehicle to reach a spot on the middle span of the bridge where she could jump off, and she started to execute her design by hiring Cab 280 at the City Hall stand just before 2 P. M. The driver, Thomas Moss of 521 Hudson Street, is lethargic and slow of observation, and did not remark much about his fare except that she spoke with a German accent and asked him to drive her to 112 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He did not discuss the charge for the drive with the woman and drove to the entrance of the south carriage way of the bridge. Here the ticket taker held out his hand mechanically at the cab driver for money for the nickel toll. Moss turned in his seat when the hack had been delayed longer than appeared necessary and found that the woman was parleying with the ticket taker. She said she had no money, and he refused to take as security for the toll a moonstone ring which she took from her finger.

"I should have been warned by this," said Moss; "in fact, I made up my mind that I had a fare that might give me trouble, and I turned my horse half around to go back. But I had blocked the way for several drivers, who were yelling at me, and the woman said that her friends at 112 Fulton Street would pay me as soon as I got there, so I gave the ticket taker 5 cents and drove on. I paid no more attention to the woman."

Moss's hack had gone to about 60 feet west of the Brooklyn tower when there were sudden exclamations from people on the driveway behind it and from passengers on the walk above. The right door of the vehicle had opened suddenly, the woman in it jumped out, went without faltering to the guard rail, climbed over the crosspiece with the neatness of an acrobat, and in six seconds from the time of leaving the hack was hurtling down to the water. Many persons saw her jump, but none could get near enough to stop her. As soon as she had jumped the roadway was well filled with an excited crowd from trolley cars and wagons watching her descend to the water.

TUG PICKED HER UP.

When the woman started in her descent the ferryboat Long Island City was on its way to Long Island City and just below the bridge, and Capt. Roy and many of his crew and some of the passengers saw her fall. She turned over at least three times in her descent, and just before she struck the water her clothes acted as when she first began to fall and served as a parachute so that she did not come into violent contact with the water, but struck it when her body was feet downward, but at an angle. She went under for a couple of seconds and Capt. Roy blew his whistle. At this time the tug Tacoma, Capt. Briggs, was passing down the river under the bridge. Capt. Briggs saw a general commotion on the shore and on the ferryboat, and several boats were putting out.

Divining what had happened, he held his craft until he saw where the woman had risen, and in a few moments he was so near her that one of the crew of the tug caught her clothes with a boat hook. She was then moving her hands feebly, but entirely unconscious, and blood was oozing from her nose and mouth. As soon as she had been dragged on the deck of the Tocoma, the tug was speeded for the Clyde's Philadelphia pier at the foot of Dover Street. On it were two expressmen, W. Meserole and C. P. Dorman. They took the unconscious woman from the tug, procured a wagon, and started promptly for the Gouverneur Hospital. They were halted, however, by Officer M. F. O'Neil of the Steamboat squad, who by telephone summoned an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital, where the woman was taken.

Moss was halted at the east end of the bridge by Policeman Joseph Bohn, who took him before Sergt. Brophy at the Fourth Precinct Station House and searched the cab. He found the ring offered as security for the bridge toll and a woman's silk umbrella, with a white handle. On the band of the ring was inscribed "M. Dinse, 11 Mai, '87." When Moss told his story of being hired by Miss Dinse he was allowed to return to New York.

When Miss Dinse arrived at the hospital her condition was regarded as desperate, as her vitality appeared to be at the lowest ebb. She railied, however, to treatment, and was hysterical and tearful for half an hour, when she was able to talk incoherently to Roundsman R. R. Craig, who followed the ambulance to the hospital.

SHE WANTED TO DIE.

"What," he asked "was the cause of your going off the bridge? Were you in any trouble?"

"Yes," replied the girl dreamily. "I was in trouble, business troubles. Lost a lot of money. A man owes me more than $100. What do they do to people here who go into the water? Do they punish them?"

"It's a crime here," replied the Roundsman. "They punish attempts at suicide by imprisonment."

"It's not so in Germany," remarked Miss Dinse. "They do as they please there. Who got me out of the water, you?"

"No; but are you not glad you were saved?"

"No, I ought to have staid there. What will be done to me?"

"I'm not the Judge. I can't tell what will be done to you. Are you going to learn a lesson from this or are you going to try to end your life again if you get the chance?"

The girl did not answer, but smiled sarcastically and bit her lips. Craig says that she is a plain-featured brunette, but "a neat little body." She wore a dark dress and jacket and a plain hat. She had no money, but in her dress pocket was a roll of documents which were taken to Pier A Station and were found to have the essential facts of her life history.

She was born Marie Rosalie Hinzmann at Dantsic. Her mother was Gertrude Hinzmann, and a sea Captain, Charles David Michael Muller, was her guardian. March 6, 1879, she was adopted legally by another sea Captain, John Charles Dinse, and his wife. Capt. Dinse and his wife two days later filed their last will and testament in the City Court at Dantsic. Capt. Dinse died in 1887 and his wife two years later. From them she inherited a fortune of 12,000 marks.

DEALINGS WITH NAUDIN.

Other papers drawn up in America indicated that two years ago Miss Dinse landed in Hoboken with the bulk of her step-parents' legacy and that she had several transactions with Frederick Naudin and his English wife, who kept a boarding house there. At any rate, there was a copy of a contract—worthless as a legal document—between Miss Dinse and F. Naudin, dated Aug. 1, 1899, in regard to a boarding house at 312 West Twenty-third Street, New York. By it it appeared that Marie paid $400 in cash for one-third interest in the place. There was to be a settlement every month, and a disagreement was to annul the contract. Other memoranda established that in March, 1899, Miss Dinse lent Naudin $190 on a piano and agreed to liquidate the debt by allowing $8.50 a week for her board. There was also, July 13, 1899, a transaction by which Marie paid Naudin $90 and agreed to pay him $200 more by Nov. 1.

Miss Dinse and the Naudins were known in the neighborhood of Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, and were much discussed last evening. The young woman was spoken of with entire respect and was regarded as singularly unfortunate in her dealings with the Naudins. The boarding house was so little of a success that it was abandoned March 1 last. The owner of the house, A. L. Blanchard, instituted dispossess proceedings and Naudin last Wednesday went with his wife to 205 West Twenty-first Street. Miss Dinse also went away, but returned to Mrs. Blanchard's on Thursday. She was unable to make an arrangement to retain her room there and it is not known where she passed Thursday night. Naudin would not last night discuss his dealings with Miss Dinse.

Late last night it was reported at the Hudson Street Hospital that there had been no change in Miss Dinse's condition. No one who claimed to be a friend of the girl called to inquire about her.

When buying a Typewriting Machine get the best. There are none so good as the Blickensderfer; while the cost is one-half that of other standard machines.

BLICKENSDERFER MANFG. CO., 325 Broadway.

Send for descriptive catalogue.

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59 & 60TH STS

Our Cloak and Suit Dept. Offers Five Special Bargains for To-day, as Follows:

LADIES' FLY FRONT SUITS, made of Scotch homespun; light gray, Oxford, tan, blue and brown, or black or blue cheviot serges. The jackets are lined with fine quality taffeta silk; skirt has the new 8-gored effect, with inverted plait back; best percaline lining and velvet binding. Finest tailoring. A stylish and beautiful suit; cannot be duplicated in New York for less than $20.00. Our special price for to-day, 10.00

Sizes in black and navy, 32 to 46; in other colors, 32 to 40; none to dealers. None C. O. D.

LADIES' SKIRTS of Oxford gray, bluish gray, black and brown homespun cheviot, inverted back, panel side, tailor stitched, percale lined, velvet bound; our usual price is $5.98; to-day $4.49

LADIES' ETON JACKETS, black broadcloth, blazer or double-breasted style; high Medici collar and rolling revers, appliqued with satin and silk embroidered, taffeta lined and best finish; regular value $15.00; to-day, $10.00

LADIES' GOLF CAPES of medium weight Oxford rugs, black and white plaid backs, made in up-to-date styles, 32 inches long; regular price $7.50; to-day, $5.00

LADIES' CAPES of fine quality broadcloth, black, blue and castor, 24 inches long; lined with finest china silk, 12 rows of tailor stitching on yoke effect, and 7-inch circular flounce at bottom; regular price $10.00; Saturday special, $7.98

Ladies' Neckwear Specials.

NET TIES of plain and point d'esprit nets, applique effects of renaissance, braid, &c., upward, 25

Attractive line of BLACK LACE BARBES, 98c. to 4.98

BLACK LIBERTY POMPADOUR COLLARETTES, full and fluffy, with long plaited ends, were $2.50, 1.75

GAUZE SHIRRING RIBBONS, ½ inch to 4 inches wide, for dress trimming and millinery purposes, values up to 25c. yard; yard, 6

FEATHER BOAS, values up to $5.98; 1.98 and 2.98

Fancy white JABOTS, with and without Stocks, $1.25 to 4.90

LIBERTY SILK TIES, trimmed with juby, fringe ruffle and applique effects.

Main floor, 59th St. Section

TENEMENT HOUSE COMMISSION.

Holds Its First Meeting and Elects Robert W. De Forest Chairman.

The Tenement House Commission, recently appointed by Gov. Roosevelt, held its first meeting last night in the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. The meeting was called to order about 9 o'clock. All the members of the commission were present, except Dr. E. R. L. Gould, F. Norton Goddard, and Alfred T. White. The newspaper men were asked to leave the meeting room, and then an executive session was held.

It was not over until 11 o'clock. It was then announced that Robert W. De Forest had been elected Chairman; that a special committee, consisting of Paul D. Cravath, I. N. Phelps Stokes, and Myles Tierney, had been appointed to choose the other officers of the commission, and that it had been decided to hold the next meeting on next Thursday evening. It was said that nothing else of public interest had been done.

CHARGED WITH BOND SWINDLES.

Schroeter on Trial for Securing Large Amounts on Bad Securities.

Julius Schroeter, who is accused of securing $88,000 from various bankers of this city on bonds purporting to have been issued by the State of Virginia, was on trial yesterday before Judge Newburger, in the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Cowan, in opening the case, said that he would not try to prove that Shroeter had forged the signatures to the bonds, but that he had passed them, knowing that they were forgeries.

Josiah Ryland, Jr., Second Auditor of the State of Virginia, and H. H. Dyson, who formerly held that position, and whose name appears on the bonds, testified that the signatures were forgeries. The evidence shows that the bonds were ordered printed by the State of Virginia in 1882, but, for some reason, were not accepted from the printer, and were afterward sold for waste paper. The specific charge, upon which Schroeter is now standing trial, is that he obtained $38,000 from Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.

SOLDIERS GO TO BALTIMORE.

Forty-seventh of Brooklyn Will Be Guests of Fourth Maryland.

The Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn went to Baltimore last night, where they will be the guests of the Fourth Maryland National Guard until to-morrow night.

About 400 militiamen and officers assembled in the armory, at Marcy Avenue and Heyward Street, and under the command of Col. John G. Eddy marched to the foot of Broadway, where, in a slip of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company, was a ferryboat of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in which the regiment was taken to Jersey City. On the arrival of the regiment in Baltimore it will be received by the Fourth Maryland and also by a deputation of Baltimore citizens, who will escort the visitors to the armory of the Fourth Regiment.

The visiting regiment will participate in the opening ceremonies to-day of the new Fourth Regiment Armory, and will return to Brooklyn on Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—The boys of the Forty-seventh New York Regiment will find a hearty welcome awaiting them on their arrival in the Monumental City early to-morrow morning. Weather permitting, the parade will be the finest military turnout seen in Baltimore since the conclusion of the war with Spain. All of the commands will be in full dress uniforms except the visitors, who will wear the fatigue uniforms they wore in Porto Rico. The banquet will be spread in the administration room of the armory of the Fourth Regiment, whose guests the Forty-seventh will be.

Gov. Smith will review the troops at the Maryland Club. With him on the stand will be Adjt. Gen. John S. Saunders, Brig. Gen. Lawrason Riggs and staff, Brig. Gen. James McLeer, Gen. Meserole, the original Colonel of the Forty-seventh, and Gen. Felix Angus. Souvenir bottles of old Maryland rye will be presented to the New Yorkers.

RECKLESS DRIVERS WARNED.

Justice Jacob, in Passing Sentence, Makes a Vigorous Speech.

Solemn warning was given to reckless drivers in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday that it is time for them to reform, when Frederick Stickane of North Bergen, N. J., driver of a grocer's wagon, was found guilty of running down Thomas J. Brown of 110 East Fortieth Street, at Eighth Avenue and One Hundredth Street, on April 10. Mr. Brown stepped out from the curb in order to board a trolley car, when Stickane drove rapidly around the rear of the car. Mr. Brown, who is sixty years old, could not get out of the way, and was severely injured. Stickane was sentenced to thirty days in the Tombs.

Justice Jacob, in passing sentence, said: "This is a familiar illustration of the neglect or refusal of a driver of a vehicle to recognize the supreme right of way of a foot passenger in crossing the street, and the resulting consequence. This court has endeavored to correct this evil before by the imposition of fines, but its efforts have not been attended with success. Street navigation in the City of New York has become a science, depending largely upon agility and experience. It is not easy of acquirement because of the element of chance which can never be entirely eliminated.

"Circumstances surrounding this case are peculiarly aggravated. The complaining witness was crossing the street to board a car which had come to a full stop when the defendant bore down upon him with the horse and wagon, striking him with the shaft and thereby inflicting upon him painful and serious injuries.

"If the sentence we are about to impose will act as a deterrent to others something will be accomplished for a patient and long-suffering public."

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE INDICTED.

Barnardsville (N. J.) Official Charged with Compounding Felony.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., April 20.—John B. Dunster, a Justice of the Peace at Barnardsville and a prominent citizen of Somerset County, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday for compounding a felony. He was arraigned before Judge Schenck this morning.

He is charged with exacting money from parties arrested and brought before him and then letting them go. His indictment has caused a big sensation. He pleaded not guilty and gave bail in $500, his brother, Frank A. Dunster, going on his bond. The trial was set down for May 10, and he has engaged ex-Judge John D. Bartine and James J. Bergen to defend him.

BOY MURDERER ACQUITTED.

Killed Companion for "Gossiping About Him" to a Negro Girl.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 20.—Several weeks ago at Rockville Bud Jenkins stabbed Sylvester Jones to death. Both were boys about twelve years old. Jones charged Jenkins with "gossiping about him" to a negro girl of their own age. They went to her house, and there the quarrel ensued.

The evidence of murder against the Jenkins boy was complete, but the jury this week acquitted him because of his "infancy."

Pastor Sues for His Salary.

The Rev. William Green, colored, pastor of Zion Baptist Church, Jersey City, yesterday brought suit against the Trustees to recover $250 due him for salary. The case was heard in the First District Court before Judge Otto Crouse, who gave judgment for the full amount claimed. The only defense offered was that the Trustees had deposed Pastor Green, but it was shown that this had not been done legally, and Judge Crouse ruled that he was still the pastor.

Alleged Burglar Jumps, Breaks a Leg.

Two alleged burglars were surprised by the police of the Oak Street Station late Thursday night as they were carrying away $5,000 worth of Key West tobacco from the warehouse of Bates & Williams at 300 Water Street. One of them, Charles Birchell of 71 Horatio Street, jumped from a second-story window and broke one of his legs. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the other, George Curtis of 33 Bowery, was yesterday held in $5,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Zeller, at the Centre Street Police Court.

Grand Chinese Wedding in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., April 20.—William Hong, forty years of age, the wealthiest Chinaman in this city, was married at his home, 16 Fair Street, to-night to Lee Hoo, eighteen years of age, of 19 Mott Street, New York. Wing Ong, a high priest, performed the ceremony. Many Chinamen and women from New York and this city and several local officials and their wives were present.

The Great Question-Answerer

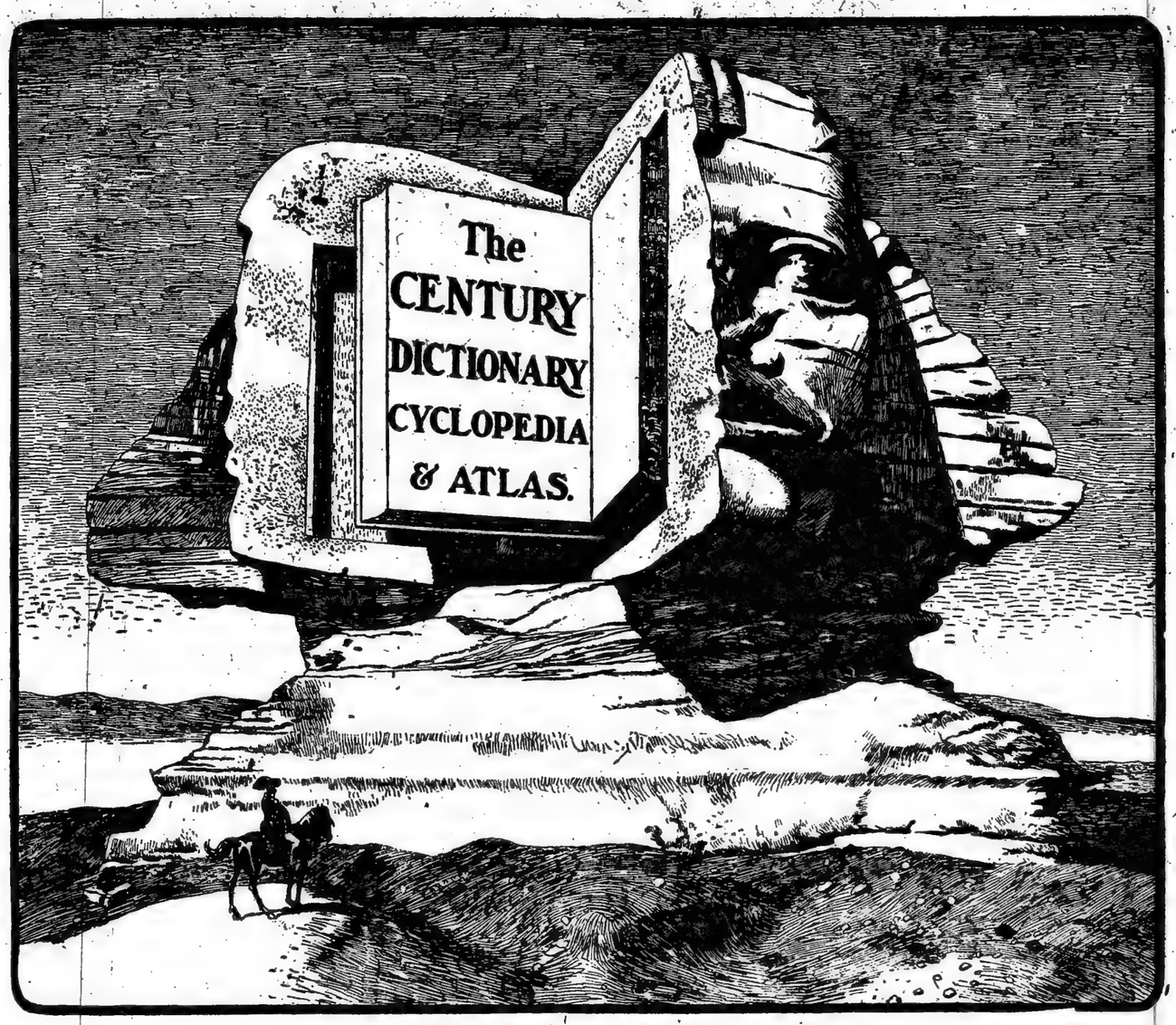

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T—21

CONFERENCE FOR MISSIONS

Welcome to Delegates from All Parts of the World.

OPENING CEREMONIES TO-DAY

Sessions to Last Until May 1—Nearly Seventy Meetings Scheduled—Programme of the Proceedings.

The Ecumencial Council on Foreign Missions, which will be in session in this city from Monday morning until the evening of May 1, will be welcomed to the United States to-day in meetings in Carnegie Hall this afternoon and evening. At the earlier meeting the clergy and missionaries alone will speak. The evening meeting will be dignified by the attendance of President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt, who are to extend greetings, respectively, on behalf of the Nation and the State. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison will open the afternoon meeting, and in the evening he will respond to the addresses of the President and the Governor. This formality will install Gen. Harrison as President of the conference. Morris K. Jesup, as Chairman of the evening meeting, is expected to speak for the city.

President McKinley, on reaching Jersey City, to-day, will be met by a committee, consisting of Mr. Jesup, Cornelius N. Bliss, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee of the conference. He will proceed to the Hotel Manhattan, to remain until time to go to the evening meeting.

In addition to the elaborate programme arranged for the conference, including nearly seventy meetings, with several hundred speakers, arrangements are in hand for the social entertainment of the delegates. On Monday evening the Presbyterian Union will receive the delegates of that denomination at the Hotel Savoy, and the Congregational Club of Brooklyn will welcome the Congregational delegates at the Pouch Mansion. On Friday evening of next week the Methodist Social Union will have a reception for delegates at the Hotel Savoy, and the Baptist delegates are to be entertained at the Hotel Manhattan on the evening of May 3 by the Baptist Social Union. A movement was started yesterday for similar courtesies to British, Colonial, and Canadian delegates by British, Colonial, and Canadian residents of the city. The affair will be undenominational. It is planned that it shall enlist the co-operation of St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. David's, and St. Patrick's Societies, and possibly others, and that the British Minister, the British Consul General, the Governor General, and the Premier of Canada shall be among the entertainers. The President will also be invited. No date has been set for the reception, but it is proposed to hold it at Sherry's on April 30.

An invitation was sent yesterday to Senator William P. Frye to preside at the laymen's meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall next Friday evening. Arrangements were made yesterday providing that the greater part of the missionary exhibit to be shown throughout the conference in the chapel of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 332 West Fifty-sixth Street, shall be transferred for safekeeping to the Museum of Natural History. Another item in yesterday's news budget came from Arthur W. Milbury, who undertook the task of raising funds to pay the Conference expenses. He reported that $36,000 had been collected. An additional $5,000 will be necessary. Miss Helen Gould gave $1,000 toward this fund.

About 300 pulpits in the city and vicinity will be occupied to-morrow by delegates to the Conference. Among the churches at which visiting ministers will preach are the following:

Marble Collegiate, the Rev. Dr. Jacob Chamberlain, morning service; West End Collegiate, the Rev. Dr. John G. Paton of New Hebrides; Madison Avenue Reformed, the Rev. Dr. L. R. Scudder; Brick Presbyterian, the Rev. J. H. Laughlin of China, evening service; Central Presbyterian, the Rev. J. Fairley Daly of Glasgow, Foreign Secretary of the Free Church of Scotland, evening service; Fifth Avenue Presbyterian, morning service, the Rev. Dr. Joseph King, missionary in Australia under the London Missionary Society; Madison Square Presbyterian, evening, Dr. King; morning, the Rev. W. E. Cousins of Madagascar; Park Presbyterian, morning, the Rev. Richard Lovett of the Religious Tract Society, London; evening, the Rev. Dr. McNair of Japan; Scotch Presbyterian, morning, the Rev. G. W. Chamberlain of Brazil; evening, the Rev. W. S. Sutherland of India; Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian, Brooklyn, morning, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Baird; evening, the Rev. James Cunningham of London; Madison Avenue Baptist, the Rev. Dr. William Ashmore of China. Epiphany Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, the Rev. Dr R. J. Willingham of Richmond; Manhattan Congregational, morning, the Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, Secretary of the London Missionary Society, who will speak at the Broadway Tabernacle at 4 to-morrow afternoon, and at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening; Clinton Avenue Congregational, Brooklyn, the Rev. D. G. Barkeley of Belfast, Ireland; Eugene Stock, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society of London, the largest missionary organization in the world, will speak to-morrow morning in St. George's, Stuyvesant Square, to-morrow afternoon in Holy Trinity, Harlem; Grace Church, morning, Bishop Sterling of the Falkland Islands; Church of the Incarnation, Canon Edmonds of Exeter Cathedral, England; Church of the Heavenly Rest, Bishop Ridley of Caledonia; All Angels', the Rev. C. T. Wilson of Palestine; St. Thomas, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, the Rev. J Addison Ingle of China.

The formal programme of the conference is as follows:

TO-DAY.

2 P. M.—Carnegie Hall—Welcome: Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, Honorary President of the conference, presiding; Address of Welcome, the Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., Boston; Responses, the Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, England; the Rev. Drs. Merensky and Schreiber, Germany; the Rev. Joseph King, Australia; the Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, for the missionaries. Report of General Committee, the Rev. S. L. Baldwin, New York.

8 P. M.—Carnegie Hall—National Welcome: Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce, presiding. Prayer by Bishop Henry C. Potter. Addresses of Welcome: President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt, Response by ex-President Harrison.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

10 A. M.—Carnegie Hall—Authority and Purpose: "Authority and Purpose of Foreign Missions," the Rev. Augustus H. Strong, D. D., LL. D., President Rochester Theological Seminary; "Baptist:) "The Source of Power," the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, China, Superintendent China Inland Mission; "The Supreme and Determining Aim," Robert E. Speer, M. A., Secretary Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in United States of America; the Rev. William Perkins, London, Secretary Wesleyan Missionary Society, England; discussion.

2:30 P. M.—Survey of Fields: Ten sectional meetings: (1) Calvary Baptist Church, Japan, Korea; (2) Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, China; (3) Central Congregational Church, Assam, Burma, Siam; (4) Central Presbyterian Church, India, Ceylon; (5) Broadway Tabernacle, Oceania, Malaysia, Australasia, Hawaii, Philippines; (6) Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Mohammedan Lands: (a) Turkey, (b) Persia, (c) Syria, (d) Arabia, (e) Egypt; (7) Union Methodist Church, Africa; (8) Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, South America, Central America, West Indies, Mexico; (9) Chamber Music Hall, Carnegie Hall, North America, Greenland, (10) Chapter Room, Carnegie Hall, Hebrews in all Lands.

8 P. M.—Carnegie Hall—A Century of Missions: "Review of the Century," Mr. Eugene Stock, London, Editorial Secretary Church Missionary Society; "Centennial Statistics," the Rev. James S. Dennis, D. D., author of "Christian Missions and Social Progress"; "The Superintending Providence of God in Foreign Missions," the Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D., Editor in Chief, "Missionary Review of the World."

Central Presbyterian Church—Review of the Century, alternate meeting: the Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, London; the Rev. John G. Paton, D. D., Oceania; the Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., LL. D.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

10 A. M.—Carnegie Hall—Evangelistic Section: Evangelistic Work: "Character, Importance, and Conditions of Success"; the Rev. J. M. Thoburn, D. D., India and Malaysia, Missionary Bishop, Methodist Episcopal Church; author ill, paper read; "Manner and Form of Presenting the Gospel to Non-Christian Peoples so as to Persuade and Win," the Rev. W. F. Oldham, D. D., Malaysia, Missionary, Methodist Episcopal Church; "Personal Dealing with Unconverted and Inquirers" the Rev. M. L. Gordon, D. D., Japan, Missionary, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; "General Pervasive Influence of Christianity," the Rev. Henry Richards, D. D., Africa, Missionary, American Baptist Missionary Union; discussion.

Calvary Baptist Church—Woman's Evangelistic Work; "Methods of Presenting Christian Truth to Women and Children," Miss Jessie Duncan, India, Missionary, Presbyterian Church in Canada; "The Work of Native Christians," Miss Alice E. Belton, Japan, Missionary, Methodist Church in Canada; "General Public Work on Behalf of Women," Miss Agnes E. Baskerville, India, Missionary, Baptist Church in Canada.

Madison Avenue Reformed Church—Woman's Work—Giving: "Giving, One of the Foundation Stones of Missionary Work," Mrs. Henry H. Forsyth, Chicago, President Woman's Presbyterian Board, Northwest; "Bible Doctrine of Giving," Mrs. J. E. Knowles New York, Methodist Episcopal Church; "Need," Mrs. Fanny Corbett Hays, Chatfield, Minn., formerly Missionary, China, Presbyterian Church, United States of America; "The Relation of Money to Salvation," Mrs. A. L. Frisbie, Des Moines, Iowa, Board of the Interior; "Facts and Figures," Mrs. Belle McPherson Campbell, Chicago, Secretary Woman's Presbyterian Board, Northwest; "Hearts and Influence," Mrs. Anna Shaeffer, Findlay, Ohio, General Society, Church of God; "Time and Talents," Mrs. E. M. Spreng, Cleveland, Ohio, Evangelical Association; "Money Given by Women and Children: A Story," Emily Huntington Miller, Evanston, Ill., Dean Northwestern University; "Business Methods," Miss M. D. Wingate, Chicago, Secretary Board of the Interior; "Systematic and Proportionate Giving," Mrs. E. C. Armstrong, Centre Valley, Indiana, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Friends; "Prayer and Gifts," Mrs. J. F. Randall, St. Paul, Minn., Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.

Central Presbyterian Church.—Woman's Educational Work — "Kindergartens," Mrs. E. W. Blatchford, Chicago, Secretary Board of the Interior; "Primary and Village Schools," Mrs. D. J. Bellamy, India, missionary, Church Missionary Society; Industrial and Manual Training," speaker from Great Britain; "Higher Education of Women," Miss Isabella Thoburn, India, missionary, Methodist Episcopal Church; Mrs. S. L. Baldwin, Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly missionary to China, Methodist Episcopal Church; "Training of Bible Women and Other Workers," Mrs. Theodore M. McNair, Japan, missionary, Presbyterian Church, United States of America; Mrs. J. M. Francis, Indianapolis, formerly missionary in Japan, Protestant Episcopal Church.

2:30 P. M.—Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church—Native Agency in Evangelistic Work: "Relation to Missionary," the Rev. H. Mar M. Hackett, M. A., Principal Diocesan Theological College, Montreal; "Training of Evangelists and Preachers," the Rev. E. W. Parker, D. D., India, Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church; "Development of Native Leaders," the Rev. S. H. Chester, D. D., Secretary Executive Committee Foreign Mission, Presbyterian Church in United States; discussion.

Central Congregational Church—The Missionary Staff: "Selection—Preparation—Support—Limited or Life Service—Unmarried in Initial Years of Service," the Rev. R. P. Mackay, Toronto, Presbyterian Church in Canada; "Life on the Field—Effect of Surroundings—Personal Influence—Home," the Rev. J. H. Correll, D. D., Japan, missionary, Protestant Episcopal Church in United States of America; "Relation of Missionary to His Own Government and to Government of People Among Whom He Labors—Indemnities," David G. Barkley, LL. D., Joint Convener Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church of Ireland; discussion.

Central Presbyterian Church—Woman's Work: Literature, "Christian Literature for Women in Mission Lands," Mrs. H. G. Safford, Newton Centre, Mass., Secretary Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society; Mrs. S. B. Capron, Boston, Mass., formerly missionary, India. A. B. C. F. M.; Miss S. C. Easton, India, Woman's Union Missionary Society; "The Systematic Study of Missions—A Uniform Scheme for all Woman's Organizations," Miss A. E. Child, Boston, Mass., Secretary W. B. F. M. Congregational Church; Mrs. W. A. Montgomery, Rochester, N. Y., Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society; Miss C. Butler, Newton Centre, Mass., W. B. F. M. Methodist Episcopal Church; "The Distribution of Missionary Literature and Circulation of Magazines," Mrs. Joseph Cook, Boston, Mass., W. B. F. M. Congregational Church; Mrs. A. H. Studebaker Brooklyn, N. Y., Evangelical Lutheran Church, General Synod; Mrs. L. A. DeMerritt, Ocean Park, Me., Free Baptist Church.

Madison Avenue Reformed Church—Woman's Medical Work: "The Relation of Home Churches to Medical Work," Mary Bryan, M. D., India, Missionary, Methodist Episcopal Church; "The Legitimate Field of a Medical Missionary," Grace M. Kimball, M. D., Resident Physician Vassar College, formerly missionary, Van, Turkey; "Medical Missions as a Spiritual Agency," Mrs. J. Howard Smith, New York, Women's Union Missionary Society.

Calvary Baptist Church—Work for Young Women and Children: "Value of Foreign Missions as an Educational Agency in Training Young People," Mrs. W. E. Norvell, Protestant Episcopal Church; "Relation of Young People to the Foreign Missionary Work of the Church," Mrs. A. J. Wheeler, Woman's Missionary Union, Southern Baptist Convention; "The Economic Value of Foreign Missions in Training Young People," Mrs. J. W. Childress, Southern Presbyterian Union for Missionary Work; "Most Effective Methods of Training Young People," Mrs. John M. Gaut, W. B. F. M., Cumberland Presbyterian Church; "Junior Organizations Distinct from the Senior," Mrs. J. M. Leech, W. F. M. S., Methodist Episcopal Church, South; "Value of Public Meetings, How Conducted?" Mrs. C. M. Ingram, American Christian Convention.

Central Presbyterian Church—Woman's Work—Literature: "Systematic Study of Missions—A Uniform Scheme for All Woman's Organizations," "Christian Literature for Women in Mission Lands," Mrs. S. B. Capron, Massachusetts, formerly missionary, India, A. B. C. F. M.; "Publication of Books—A Uniform Scheme for All Woman's Organizations," "Distribution of Literature and Circulation of Magazines."

Chamber Music Hall—The Mission: Its Administrative Problems: "Organization, Government, Conferences, Location, and Strength of Stations," the Rev. W. H. Findlay, M. A., India, Missionary Wesleyan Missionary Society; "German Methods of Missions," the Rev. A. Merensky, D. D., Berlin, Germany; discussion.

8. P. M.—Carnegie Hall—Literary Section—Bible Translation and Distribution: "The Translation and Distribution of the Bible," the Rev. Canon W. J. Edmonds, B. D., London, British and Foreign Bible Society; "Addresses by Missionaries," the Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, M. D., D. D., India, Missionary, Reformed Church in America; the Rev. William Ashmore, D. D., China, Missionary, American Baptist Missionary Union.

Central Presbyterian Church—Alternate meeting: "The Bible and Evangelistic Work," the Rev. John Fox, D. D.; the Rev. E. W. Parker, D. D., India; the Rev. Joseph King, Australia.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

10 A. M.—Carnegie Hall—Educational Work: "Place of Education in Christian Missions," the Rev. W. T. A. Barber, M. A., B. D., Headmaster Leys School, Cambridge, England; the Hon. William T. Harris, LL. D., United States Commissioner of Education, Washington; "Necessity for Training in Teaching," the Rev. John W. Conklin, Springfield, Mass., Professor of Sociology and Missions, Bible Normal College; discussion.

2:30 P. M.—Union Methodist Church—Wider Relations of Missions: "Discovery, Geography, Commerce, Colonization, Diplomacy," G. A. King, M. A., London, Religious Tract Society; "Philology, Science, Philosophy," the Rev. Gustav Warneck, Germany, Professor of Missions, Halle; discussion.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church—The Native Church and Moral Questions: "Standard of Admission—Discipline," W. B. Sloan, Secretary China Inland Mission, London; the Rev. John McLaurin, D. D., American Baptist Missionary Union; "Organization and Administration of Mission Churches," the Rev. H. T. Chapman, Secretary United Methodist Free Churches, England; Joseph Taylor, India, Missionary, Friends Foreign Missionary Association; the Rev. Frederick Galpin, China, United Methodist Free Churches, England; discussion.

Chamber Music Hall, Carnegie Hall—Medical Training of Natives: "Whether Advisable—How and Where Should They Be Trained," Edwin Sargood Fry, M. D., Scotland, Superintendent Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society; Albert P. Peck, M. D., Pang Chuang, China, Dean Medical Department, North China College, Tungchu; John G. Kerr, M. D., Wuchang, Mass., formerly Missionary A. B. C. F. M., Japan; discussion.

Madison Avenue Reformed Church—Vernacular Literature: "Preparation of Vernacular Literature," (paper,) Rev. John Murdoch, LL. D., Madras, Christian Literature Society, India; "Educational Literature as a Means of Moral Culture," Rev. Henry O. Dwight, LL. D., Constantinople, Missionary A. B. C. F. M., Turkey; "Responsibility of Missions for Providing Pure Reading Matter," Rev. John Husband, F. R. C. S. E., C. I. E., India, United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, Discussion.

Central Presbyterian Church—Normal Training: "Ideas of Special Value to Teachers," David Murray, LL. D., New Brunswick, N. J., formerly Adviser Educational Department, Japan; Rev. Myron T. Scudder, Ph. D., Professor New Paltz Normal School; discussion.

8 P. M.—Carnegie Hall—Missions and Governments: "New Problems in Relation to Missions and Governments," James B. Angell, LL. D., President University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Addresses by Missionaries, Rev. Joseph C. Hartzell, D. D., Africa, Missionary Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Maurice Phillips, India, Missionary, London Missionary Society; Rt. Rev. Bishop Ridley, Caledonia, B. C., Missionary, Church Missionary Society.

Central Presbyterian Church—Alternate Meeting: "Education and Literature," Rev. Richard Lovett, M. A., London; Rev. George Washburn, D. D., Constantinople; Rev. Robert Laws, M. D., D. D., Africa.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26.

10 A. M.—Central Presbyterian Church—Woman's Day: Woman's Work in Foreign Missions; Work Among Young Women and Children," Miss Belle H. Bennett, Richmond, Ky., Methodist Episcopal Church, South; "Giving," Mrs. Moses Smith, Chicago, W. B. M. I. Congregational Church; "Literature," Miss Abbie B. Child, Boston, W. B. F. M. Congregational Church; "Medical Work," Mrs. H. C. Campbell, Allegheny City, Penn., United Presbyterian Church; "Educational Work," Miss Frances B. Hawley, New York City, W. B. F. M. Presbyterian Church in United States of America; Address, Mrs. J. Fairley Daly, Glasgow, W. B. M. S. Female Education in India and South Africa; "Evangelistic Work," Mrs. E. S. Strachan, Hamilton, Ont., Methodist Church in Canada; Address, Miss Corrinna Shattuck, Turkey, Missionary, W. B. F. M. Congregational; Address, Mrs. J. Howard Taylor, China, Missionary, China Inland Mission.

Carnegie Hall—Unity and Division of Fields: "The Spirit and Limitations of Missionary Comity," the Rev. H. M. King, D. D., Chairman Executive Committee American Baptist Missionary Union; "Union and Co-operation Practicable and Desirable," the Rev. T. M. Lindsay, D. D., LL. D., Free Church of Scotland, Glasgow; "A General Summary," the Rev. Alexander Sutherland, D. D., Secretary Missionary Society Methodist Church in Canada; discussion.

2:30 P. M.—Carnegie Hall—Mass Meeting for Women: Address of Welcome, Mrs. Harriot Todd, Boston, Mass., Woman's Union Missionary Society; Responses, For Great Britain, Mrs. George Kerry, for Australasia, Mrs. Robert Ross for Missionaries, Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick; "The Value of Women's Societies Among Evangelizing Forces," Mrs. Moses Smith, Chicago, Ill., W. B. M. I. Congregational Church; "The Results of Woman's Work in the Home Churches," Mrs. M. N. Waterbury, Boston, Mass., Secretary W. F. M. S. Baptist Church; "Methods and Opportunities," Mrs. W. M. Baird, Korea, Missionary, Presbyterian Church in United States of America; "A Physician's Opportunity," Dr. Ida Faye Levering, India, Missionary, W. F. M. S. Baptist Church; "The Importance and Use of Missionary Literature," Miss Irene H. Barnes, London, Church of England Zenana Missionary Society; Introduction of Missionaries, Mrs. A. J. Gordon, Boston, Mass., W. F. M. S. Baptist Church.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church—"Co-operation and Division of Fields in Occupied and Unoccupied Territory," Dr. Harry Guinness, London; "Regions Beyond" Missionary Union; the Rev. John W. Butler, D. D., Mexico, Missionary, Methodist Episcopal Church; discussion.

Central Presbyterian Church—Higher Education: "Higher Education in Mission Fields," the Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, D. D., New York, Secretary Trustees Syrian Protestant College, Beirout; the Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, D. D., Tungchu, President North China College; the Rev. George B. Smyth, D. D., Foo Choo, China, Missionary, Methodist Episcopal Church; discussion; Comity in Educational Work," Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., Secretary Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Chamber Music Hall, Carnegie Hall—Mission Presses: "Their Conduct and Management," the Rev. George Kerry, London, Baptist Missionary Society; the Rev. A. W. Rudisill, D. D., India, missionary, Methodist Episcopal Church; "Co-operation in Mission Presses," Gilbert McIntosh, China, missionary, Presbyterian Church in United States of America; discussion.

8 P. M.—Carnegie Hall—Women's Meeting, Prayer, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickerson, New York City, Methodist Episcopal Church; "A Great Need," (a paper,) Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, London, Read by Mrs. Joseph Cook, Boston, Mass.; "The Responsibility of Women in Foreign Missions," Mrs. Duncan McLaren, Edinburgh, United Presbyterian Church of Scotland; "The Power to Be Educated to Womanhood," Miss Isabella Thoburn, India, Missionary, Methodist Episcopal Church; "The Results of Higher Education," Miss Lilavati Singh, B. A., India, Professor of English Literature, Lucknow College, India; "The Outlook in Woman's Foreign Missionary Work," Mrs. W. Montgomery, Rochester, N. Y., W. F. M. S. Stewart Church; Introduction of Christian Women from Mission Fields, and Closing Service, Mrs. S. L. Keen, Philadelphia, Penn., Methodist Episcopal Church.

Central Presbyterian Church—Alternate Meeting: "Comity and Division of Fields," the Rev. Alexander Sutherland, D. D.; the Rev. Thomas W. Pearce, China; Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, Spain; Mrs. James D. Eaton, Mexico.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

10 A. M.—Carnegie Hall—Self-Support by Mission Churches: "Principles and Methods of Self-Support," (paper,) the Rev. H. N. Barnum, D. D., Harpoot, Turkey, missionary, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; "Present Status of Mission Churches," the Rev. W. R. Lambuth, D. D., M. D., Secretary, Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South; "Object Lesson in New Field," (paper,) the Rev. H. G. Underwood, D. D., Korea, missionary, Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; "Adjustment in Old Fields," (paper,) the Rev. D. S. Spencer, Japan, missionary, Methodist Episcopal Church; discussion.

2:30 P. M.—Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church—Self-Support: "In Evangelistic and Church Work." "In Educational Work," "In Medical Work."

Central Congregational Church—Missionary Boards and Societies; "The Need and Value of Such Organizations," the Rev. George Scholl, D. D., Secretary Board of Foreign Missions, General Synod Evangelical Lutheran Church, United States; "Their Relation to Denominational Bodies," the Rev. James M. Buckley, D. D., New York, editor of The Christian Advocate; "Their Relation to Missions and Missionaries—Interdenominational Conferences — Deputational Visits," the Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, London, Secretary London Missionary Society; discussion.

Central Presbyterian Church—Elementary Schools: "Controlling Ideas in Curricula," Frank Morton McMurry, Ph. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Teaching, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York; the Rev. J. Fairley Daly, M. A., B. D., Glasgow, Free Church of Scotland, Deputation to India, 1888; discussion.

Union Methodist Church—Industrial Training: "Industrial Training of Natives," the Rev. James Stewart, M. D., D. D., Lovedale, S. Africa, missionary Free Church of Scotland Missions; the Rev. J. O. Spencer, Ph. D., Japan; Missionary, Methodist Episcopal Church; Watson Grace, Secretary Friends' Foreign Missionary Association, England; discussion.

Central Presbyterian Church—"The Training of Missionaries," Mrs. J. Fairley Daly, Glasgow, Free Church of Scotland; "Training Schools—Conduct, Management, Purpose, Value"; discussion.

8 P. M.—Carnegie Hall—Meeting for business men.

Central Presbyterian Church—Alternate meeting: "Self-Support by Mission Churches—Importance, Methods, Incidents," the Rev. William Ashmore, D. D., China; O. R. Avison, M. D., Korea.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

10 A. M.—Carnegie Hall—Students and other young people: "The Achievements, Present Position and Significance of Missionary Movements Among Students Throughtout the World," Prof. J. Rose Stevenson, Vice Chairman Executive Committee, Student Volunteer Movement, U. S. A.; H. C. Duncan, M. A., Chairman of the Student Volunteer Missionary Union, Great Britain; "The Young Men of the Future Ministry—How Fire Them With the Missionary Passion and Make Them Leaders of Missionary Churches," the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., President Union Theological Seminary, New York; discussion.

Central Presbyterian Church—Non-Christian Religions: "The Right Attitude of Christianity Toward the Non-Christian Faiths," the Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., LL. D., President Oberlin College; "The Religious Condition of India, as Seen from the Missionary Standpoint," the Rev. W. S. Sutherland, M. A., Edinburgh, Church of Scotland; "The Ethical and Philosophical Systems of China and Japan," the Rev. George William Knox, D. D., Union Theological Seminary, New York; "Mohammedanism and Christian Missions," the Rev. C. T. Wilson, Palestine, missionary, Church Missionary Society.

2:30 P. M.—Carnegie Hall—"Organized Movements Among the Young People of the Church—Their Extent and Missionary Possibilities," the Rev. B. L. Whitman, A. M., D. D., Columbian University of Washington; "How to Foster and Utilize Among the Vast Army of Young Men and Women in the Various Young People's Movements a Missionary Spirit Adequate to the Opportunities of Their Generation," S. Earl Taylor, Organizer of Campaign Work Among Young People, U. S. A.; D. Brewer Eddy, A. B., Leader of the Yale Band; discussion.

Central Presbyterian Church—"Apologetic Problems in Missions," the Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., LL. D., Princeton, N. J.; the Rev. George Robson, D. D., Perth, United Presbyterian Church of Scotland; discussion.

8 P. M.—Carnegie Hall—"The Solemn Responsibility of the Church in the Light of the Working of God's Spirit Among the Students and Other Young People," the Rev. W. F. McDowell, D. D., ex-Chancellor of the University of Denver; "The Peculiar Obligation and Opportunity for this Generation to Obey the Command to Preach the Gospel to Every Creature," Eugene Stock, London, England, Editorial Secretary Church Missionary Society; Joan R. Mott, General Secretary, World's Student Christian Federation.

Addresses in the churches, New York and vicinity.

MONDAY, APRIL 30.

10 A. M.—Carnegie Hall—Medical Section—Medical Work; "Relation to Missionary Work as a Whole—Practical Proofs of Its Value—Importance — Limitations — Results," the Rev. George E. Post, M. A., M. D., D. D. S., Beirut, Professor of Surgery, Syrian Protestant College; C. F. Harford-Battersby, M. D., Livingstone Medical College, England; "Qualification for Medical Work," William H. Thomson, M. D., New York; F. Howard Taylor, M. D., discussion.

2:30 P. M.—Central Presbyterian Church—Hospitals and Dispensaries: "When Should They be Established?—Their Conduct—Management Under Various Conditions—Relation of Clerical Men to Medical Work"—the Rev. R. C. Beebe, M. D., Hankin, China, Missionary Methodist Episcopal Church; John Cross, M. D., China, Missionary, Presbyterian Church in England; the Rev. L. R. Scudder, M. D., India, Missionary, Reformed Church in America; "Comity in Medical Work," O. R. Avison, M. D., Seoul, Korea, Missionary, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.; discussion.

Central Congregational Church—Educational Philanthropic Work: "Widows in India," Miss Anstice Abbott, Bombay, Missionary, A. B. C. F. M., India; "Work for Orphans," Miss Corinne Shattuck, Oorfa, Turkey, Missionary, A. B. C. F. M.; "Deaf Mutes and the Blind"; discussion.

Madison Avenue Reformed Church.—Literary Work—"Extent and Value," the Rev. Timothy Richard, Shanghai, China, Secretary Society Diffusion Christian and General Knowledge Among Chinese; "Literary Workers," the Rev. K. S. McDonald, M. A., D. D., Calcutta, India, missionary, Free Church of Scotland; "Contributions of Book and Tract Societies," the Rev. Richard Lovett, M. A., London, Secretary Religious Tract Society; discussion.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church—Home Work Section—Missionary Literature for Home Churches: "Periodicals and Reports of Societies—General Missionary Literature—Religious and Secular Press," the Rev. E. E. Strong, D. D., Editorial Secretary American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; Mrs. J. T. Gracey, Secretary Women's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. A. Woodruff Halsey, D. D., Secretary Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church, United States of America; discussion.

8 P. M.—Carnegie Hall—Social Progress and Peace: "The Relation of Foreign Missions to Social Progress and the Peace of the World," the Rev. C. D. Hartranft, D. D., LL. D., President Hartford Theological Seminary; the Rev. Charles Williams, Accrington, Baptist Missionary Society, England.

Central Presbyterian Church—Alternate Meeting: "Medical Work," C. F. Harford-Battersby, M. D.; the Rev. William E. Cousins, M. A., Madagascar; the Rev. William Perkins, London.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.

10 A. M.—Carnegie Hall—Home Work for Foreign Missions: "Effect on Churches of Supporting Foreign Missions," the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D. D., Brooklyn; "Reflex Influence of Foreign Missionaries on Other Benevolent Enterprises," the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., New York; "Enthronement of the Missionary Idea," the Rev. George Wilson, Edinburgh, Church of Scotland; "Possible Power of Pastor," the Rev. George F. Pentecost, D. D., Yonkers. Discussion.

2:30 P. M.—Central Presbyterian Church—The Bible Societies: "The Bible Society —Its Work," the Rev. Edward W. Gilman, D. D., Secretary American Bible Society; "Difficulties and Achievements," the Rev. James Thomas, London, British and Foreign Bible Society; "Scotland and Bible Diffusion, 1860-1900," W. J. Stewart, Glasgow, National Bible Society of Scotland. Discussion.

Central Congregational Church—Evangelistic philanthropic work: "Work for Famine Victims," the Rev. John Husband, F. R. C. S. E., C. I. E., United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, the Rev. B. C. Patterson, China, Missionary Executive Committee Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in the United States; "Work Among Lepers and Other Special Classes," Wellesley C. Bailey, Secretary and Superintendent Mission to Lepers in India and the East, Miss Mary Reed, India, Mission to Lepers in India and the East; discussion.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church—Support of Missions by Home Churches: "Stewardship—Systematic Prayer and Beneficence," the Rev. William Perkins, Secretary Wesleyan Missionary Society, London; "Ways and Means—Special Appeals," the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., New York, Samuel B. Capen, LL.D., President American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; discussion.

8 P. M.—Carnegie Hall—Outlook and Demands: "The Present Situation: Its Claims and Opportunities," the Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., New York; Rev. W. T. A. Barber, M. A., B. D., Wesleyan Missionary Society, London; "Outlook and Demands for the Coming Century," the Right Rev. W. C. Doane, D. D., Bishop of Albany, Vice President Foreign Missionary Society Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America; Farewell.

Central Presbyterian Church—Alternate Meeting: "Home Church and Outlook for Coming Century," the Rev. George F. Pentecost, D. D.; Eugene Stock, London; the Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D.

Call for a Special Meeting.

BOSTON, April 20.—A call bearing the signature of many prominent missionary workers is being circulated for a meeting similar to one which was held at the close of the World's Missionary Conference in London on "The opium traffic as a reproach to Christian nations and a hindrance to missions," to be held in New York on the afternoon of April 29, after the close of the Ecumenical Conference, at which missionaries will speak from their own observations on "the liquor traffic as a hindrance to missions."

ART OBJECTS IN SILVERWARE.

Gorham Manufacturing Company's Exhibit at Paris.

An effort to show that this country possesses art craftsmen capable of turning out work comparable in beauty of design and fineness of execution to that of the Renaissance period has been made by the Gorham Manufacturing Company by means of its exhibit at the Paris Exposition. The silverware it shows there has been not only wrought in the old manner, but many pieces were designed by the craftsmen who executed them.

Among the objects shown is a toilet table and seat entirely of silver, together with a set of toilet articles. Every detail has been wrought by hand, and the whole work has taken many months to execute. The table and seat are in their general design of a Louis XV. pattern, but a number of figures in relief give the production a distinctive tone. Another notable object is a chalice of gold and silver, in the decoration of which enamel and jewels have been used.

Go to O'Neill's for Bicycles Sundries.
You can buy them cheaper there than in any other store in New York. Special bargains today. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

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See That Hole?
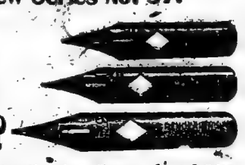
Insert a pencil to jerk the pen from holder. Prevents ink flowing back and soiling fingers. Samples on receipt of return postage. Ask for 37
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COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY

President Seth Low Defines Their Differences and Relations.

FIELD FOR SMALL COLLEGES

They Should Return to the Work They Did a Generation Ago—Cannot Train Specialists.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, N. Y., April 20.—President Seth Low of Columbia delivered an address to-day to the Faculty and students of Colgate University defining the differences between the college and the university, their relations to each other, and to secondary education, and the true place of each in the American educational system.

"Thirty years ago," he said, "such a discussion would have been almost entirely theoretical; for, although the two names had been long domesticated in this country, they were practically exchangeable terms. A college, at that epoch, and before, was called a university very much as Sam Weller said that his name might be spelled, 'according to the taste and fancy of the speller.' Ten years ago, there was no clearly defined opinion as to the difference between the two. Even now, I am not sure that there would be unanimity of opinion, even among educators, as to the distinction between a college and a university in the United States.

"The American college, as a historic institution, calls for no definition at this moment. But what is an American university, and how does it differ, except in name, from the American college? You will have noticed that I have used the phrase 'the American university.' This is because, in every country, the word 'university' has come to have a significance peculiar to that country. In England, for example, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are collections of colleges. Almost all of the instruction is given by the college, but the degree is granted by the university, which has only incidentally and by way of supplement, as it were, a teaching function. In Germany, on the other hand, the chief aims of the university are to investigate and to teach. Such a thing as a college, in either the American or the English sense, is unknown. Most of the instruction is given by lecture, and no effort whatever is made to compel students to come up to certain requirements. The relationship with the professor is close and intimate. The facilities for study and research are unsurpassed, and the traditions of a century help to inspire and lead on. In France the word 'university' has a very different significance. The University of France comprises all of the educational institutions of the country—those for primary and secondary education as well as those for the higher education. As in Germany, the University of France is under Government control, and in both countries the only roads open, leading to the professions, including the profession of the teacher, and to many departments of the public service, is through the university.

"It is evident that the American university can be nothing like any of these things. Here education has its support from the people, rather than from the Government; and if, as in some States, the university is supported by the Government, that is only because the people wish it so, and not because the Government has imposed it upon the people. In Europe, also, the universities are older than the common schools. In America, the university is distinguished from the college, is the development apace having broadly, of the last thirty years. The American college, in its beginnings, was simply an English college transplanted to American soil, where it has taken on characteristics peculiar to itself. For the purposes of this discussion it is enough to say that the American college, during

A COLLEGE CHESS CONTEST

American Players Pitted Against Those of Great Britain.

ONE GAME WON BY AMERICANS

Hopkins of Harvard Defeated Soddy, Captain of the Oxford Team, Who Played Here.

At the close of the first day's play in the international intercollegiate chess match between representatives of Harvard, Columbia, Yale, and Princeton, representing American universities, and Cambridge and Oxford, representing England, America had assumed the lead by virtue of a victory by Hopkins of Harvard over the Oxonian, Soddy. This particular game was played over the board in this city, as Soddy is here on a visit on his way to Toronto. The story of this game is soon told. The Englishman, in rather daring spirit, sacrificed a piece right at the outset, but although he obtained two pawns and eventually a third one in compensation, his position became disorganized, and his king subject to an attack. The Harvard man pressed his advantage with great skill, forcing his opponent to a second sacrifice of a piece. With two knights to the bad, Soddy played on until shortly before adjournment, when Hopkins, with a few well directed moves, brought about a mating position.

Notwithstanding the victory of Hopkins the outlook for the American team is not as serene as could be desired. Hunt of Princeton and Cook of Yale have a hard road to travel, and it is more than likely that these two games will have to be put down to the credit of the Englishmen. Austell of Yale had an apparently winning game, but he frittered away his advantage at the last moment, and at the close of the session found himself in difficulties. The game between Rice of Harvard and Tattersall of Cambridge stands perfectly even, inasmuch as the position does not admit of any breaking through on either side with impunity. The game between Sewall and Ellis has no perceptible advantage for either. Thus the outlook is for an even break, provided Austell pulls through.

The American end of the contest was opened with a brief address by Dr. Louis Cohn, Vice President of the Manhattan Chess Club, to the players. As soon as the English team had reported as being in readiness for play Mr. Libeire, the American manager, and Stanley H. Chadwick, umpire for the British team, tossed for the move, which resulted in the American players playing white on the even and black on the odd-numbered boards. Sir Henry Henniker, M. P., consented to act as umpire for the American team in London.

The House Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club had put the entire first floor of the building, including the theatre, at the disposal of the chess players, telegraph operators, and those who came to witness the games. The progress of the six games was illustrated on as many big chess boards on the stage of the theatre.

The following table gives the pairings, with the names of the players and the openings adopted:

Bds.	America.	Gt. Britain.	Openings.	Moves.
1.	Rice	Tattersall	P—Q4	33
2.	Hunt	Softlaw	French	29
3.	Sewall	Ellis	Petroff	27
4.	Cook	George	K's gbt. dec.	28
5.	Hopkins	Soddy	K's bishop	32
6.	Austell	Wiles	Bishop's gbt.	26

The scores of the games follow:

FIRST BOARD—Q P OPENING.

	Rice. Harvard. White.	Tattersall. Cambridge. Black.		Rice. Harvard. White.	Tattersall. Cambridge. Black.
1.	P—Q4	P—Q4	18.	BxKt	BPxB
2.	P—K3	P—K3	19.	Kt—KB4	Q—R3
3.	B—Q3	Kt—KB3	20.	P—KKt3	QR—KR
4.	QKt—Q2	P—QB4	21.	Q—QB2	B—KKt4
5.	P—QB3	Kt—B3	22.	B—Q2	BxKt
6.	P—KB4	B—K2	23.	KPxB	Q—Kt3
7.	QKt—KB3	Kt—K5	24.	QR—KB	Q—K
8.	KKt—K2	P—KB4	25.	R—Kt2	B—R5
9.	B—Q2	Castles	26.	Q—B	R—B4
10.	Castles	B—Q2	27.	B—K	R—R4
11.	B—K	K—R	28.	QR—B2	Q—Kt3
12.	P—QR3	P—B5	29.	B—Q2	Q—B4
13.	B—QB2	R—KKt	30.	B—K3	R—R6
14.	K—R	P—KKt4	31.	Q—Q2	R—R3
15.	R—KKt	P—Kt5	32.	Q—K	R(R3)—Kt3
16.	Kt—K5	Kt—Kt4	33.	R—Q2	P—KR4
17.	BPxKt	Q—KB		Adjourned.	

SECOND BOARD—FRENCH DEFENSE.

	Softlow. Cambridge. White.	Hunt. Princeton. Black.		Softlow. Cambridge. White.	Hunt. Princeton. Black.
1.	P—K4	P—K3	16.	P—R5	Kt—R
2.	P—Q4	P—Q4	17.	KR—R2	PxKtP
3.	Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	18.	QxKtP	Kt—B4
4.	P—K5	KKt—Q2	19.	R—Kt2	Q—K2
5.	P—KB4	P—QB4	20.	K—K2	P—KR3
6.	PxP	Kt—QB3	21.	Kt—QR4	B—R2
7.	P—QR3	BxP	22.	B—Kt4	Q—QB2
8.	Q—Kt4	Castles	23.	BxKt	KxB
9.	Kt—KB3	P—KB4	24.	BxKt	PxB
10.	Q—R3	R—K	25.	Q—Kt3	QxPch
11.	B—Q3	Kt—B	26.	Kt—Q2	Q—B2
12.	B—Q2	P—QR3	27.	R—QB	Q—K2
13.	P—KKt4	Kt—K2	28.	P—Kt4	B—Q2
14.	Q—Kt3	KKt—Kt3	29.	Kt—B5	B—Kt4ch
15.	P—KR4	R—KB		Adjourned.	

THIRD BOARD—PETROFF DEFENSE.

	Sewall. Columbia. White.	Ellis. Oxford. Black.		Sewall. Columbia. White.	Ellis. Oxford. Black.
1.	P—K4	P—K4	15.	B—Q2	BxKt
2.	Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	16.	PxB	P—K3
3.	QKt—B3	Kt—QB3	17.	P—Q4	B—Q3
4.	B—Kt5	B—Kt5	18.	P—KB4	P—QB4
5.	Castles	Castles	19.	PxP	B—KPch
6.	P—Q3	P—Q3	20.	B—K3	Q—Q3
7.	BxKt	PxB	21.	QR—Q	Q—Kt3
8.	Kt—K2	P—KR3	22.	BxB	QxBch
9.	Kt—Kt3	R—K	23.	K—R2	P—B4
10.	Q—K2	B—Kt5	24.	Kt—R	Q—Q3
11.	P—KR3	B—K3	25.	P—KKt4	P—B4
12.	Kt—R4	P—Q4	26.	Kt—Kt3	P—Q5
13.	Kt(R4)—B5	Q—Q2		Adjourned.	
14.	P—QB3	B—B4			

FOURTH BOARD—KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

	George. Oxford. White.	Cook. Yale. Black.		George. Oxford. White.	Cook. Yale. Black.
1.	P—K4	P—K4	15.	RxB	K—K2
2.	P—KB4	B—B4	16.	PxP	PxP
3.	Kt—QB3	P—Q3	17.	B—Q2	QR—KKt
4.	B—B3	Kt—QB3	18.	QR—KB	R—Kt3
5.	Kt—QR4	B—Kt3	19.	B—B3	KR—KKt
6.	KtxB	RPxKt	20.	P—KKt3	K—K3
7.	B—Kt5	B—Kt5	21.	R—B5	Kt—Q2
8.	P—Q3	Kt—KB3	22.	RxBP	R(Kt)—Kt2
9.	Castles.	P—KR3	23.	RxR	RxR
10.	Q—K	Kt—Q2	24.	R—B5	P—B4
11.	P—KR3	B—K3	25.	P—KKt4	P—B4
12.	Kt—R4	P—Q4	26.	Kt—Kt3	P—Q5
13.	Kt(R4)—B5	Q—Q2		Adjourned.	
14.	P—QB3	B—B4			

FIFTH BOARD—K B OPENING.

	Hopkins. Harvard. White.	Soddy. Oxford. Black.		Hopkins. Harvard. White.	Soddy. Oxford. Black.
1.	P—K4	P—K4	18.	Q—R4(ch)	P—B3
2.	B—B4	B—B4	19.	QxB	P—KB4
3.	P—QB3	Kt—KB3	20.	Q—R4ch	K—B
4.	P—Q4	PxP	21.	QR—K	RxR
5.	P—K5	PxP	22.	RxR	P—QKt3
6.	PxKt	QxP	23.	Q—K7	Kt—K4
7.	Q—K2(ch)	K—Q	24.	KtxKt	QxP
8.	PxP	R—K	25.	Kt(5)—B3	K—Kt2
9.	P—K3	BxB	26.	Q—B7	R—Q
10.	PxB	P—Q3	27.	Q—Q6ch	K—R3
11.	Kt—KB3	B—K3	28.	Kt—Kt5	Q—Kt7
12.	B—Q3	P—KKt3	29.	R—K3	Q—R8ch
13.	Castles	P—KB4	30.	Kt—K	P—B4
14.	Kt—Q4	Q—K4	31.	Kt—B7ch	K—R4
15.	Kt—Qch	K—Kt	32.	R—R3ch	Resigns
16.	QKt—B3	QxP(ch)		Adjourned.	
17.	Q—B2	QxB			

SIXTH BOARD—K B OPENING.

	Wiles. Cambridge. White.	Anstell. Yale. Black.		Wiles. Cambridge. White.	Anstell. Yale. Black.
1.	P—K4	P—K4	15.	Q—R4	Q—Kt3
2.	P—KB4	PxP	16.	P—Q3	Castles
3.	B—B4	P—Q4	17.	P—R5	Kt—Kt3ch
4.	BxP	Q—R5(ch)	18.	BxKt	Q—K5
5.	K—B	P—KKt4	19.	R—K	PxB
6.	Kt—QB3	Q—R4	20.	P—QKt3	BxKP
7.	P—KR4	B—Kt2	21.	KtxB	QxKt
8.	Kt—QB3	P—KR3	22.	K—Kt	PxP
9.	P—Q4	Kt—K2	23.	Q—B6	P—Q5
10.	P—K5	Kt—B4	24.	R—Q	KR—Q
11.	Kt—K2	Kt—QB3	25.	RxP	RxR
12.	BxKtch	PxB	26.	QxRch	K—Kt2
13.	P—QB4	P—QR4		Adjourned.	
14.	B—Q2	B—R3			

Tissot Paintings on View.

At the old building of the National Academy of Design, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, there was opened yesterday an exhibition of the paintings by James Joseph Jacques Tissot, illustrating the life of Christ. The pictures are the originals of the illustrations reproduced in the well-known "Life of Christ." M. Tissot spent three years in Palestine, and each picture was painted on the spot traditionally associated with its subject.

The exhibition is under the management of Major Pond. It will remain open for a fortnight.

Recreation Pier and Revenue.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has written to President Guggenheimer of the Council urging him to have the Municipal Assembly repeal a resolution adopted by the Common Council of Brooklyn giving to James Mulholland the privilege of selling refreshments on the recreation pier at the foot of North Second Street, so that the Dock Board may let the privilege for revenue. Under the resolution the city gets no compensation from the holder of the privilege.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S TRIP.

Change in Date of Sailing Interferes with Farewell Greeting.

About a thousand of the friends of Archbishop Corrigan, members of the clergy and laity, had expected to meet this morning on board the steamboat Cepheus to accompany the Archbishop as far as the Scotland Lightship and there wish him bon voyage on his journey to Rome, where he is going to visit Pope Leo XIII.

The Archbishop has engaged passage on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., which was scheduled to leave this port to-day, but the sailing has been postponed until to-morrow. This has resulted in the abandonment of the plan to accompany the Archbishop down the bay, as the steamship will sail just at church time.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for April 29, 1900.

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SUBJECT—Jesus and John the Baptist. Luke vii., 18-28.

GOLDEN TEXT—He hath done all things well. Mark vii., 37.

"Art Thou He that should come, or look we for another?"

This was the question which John the Baptist asked of Jesus of Nazareth. It was, and is, a very important question. On its answer depend eternal destinies. It concerns all persons, and every individual person, in every age, in every place, and in every condition. In its full significance it inquires whether the world found its Saviour and Redeemer in Jesus of Nazareth, or, whether it can be saved in some other way, or by some other means than through Him? If He was not the promised seed of the woman who should bruise the serpent's head, (Genesis, iii., 15)—the Lamb "foreordained before the foundation of the world" (First Peter i., 20)—He "whom God hath set forth" or "purposed" (R. V., margin) "to be a propitiation through faith in His blood, for the remission of sins" (Romans iii., 25)—if He is not the One who "should come" according to the Scriptures, or as the Revised Version states it, "He that cometh," then every man not only may, but must, look to something else, or to some one else for eternal life. But if He is, then "there is none other name under Heaven given among men," or ever will be given, "whereby we must be saved." (Acts, iv., 12.) Men are shut up to God's plan of redemption by His own Son, as it was foretold in the Scriptures, and manifested in the life and death of Jesus of Nazareth.

Now, this is not a speculative question. It is a Scriptural one. It was evidently inserted in the Gospel narrative for a definite purpose. It was asked by John the Baptist himself; his disciples were simply his voice, as he was "the voice" of God. They said simply what he sent them to say. What led him to send them we are not told. The Gospel narratives very seldom reveal the motives influencing those of whom they speak. They simply state facts. The meaning of those facts can be learned only by the teaching of the Holy Ghost. (John, xiv., 26.)

JESUS ANSWERS THE QUESTION.

It is very significant that this question was asked by John the Baptist, and not by the multitude, or by John's disciples, or even by the disciples of Jesus. As individuals, each of them was as much interested in knowing the true answer to it as was John himself as an individual. It is equally significant that it was answered directly and clearly by Jesus Himself—so directly and clearly that there was no room for argument or debate in the mind of John or his disciples. Not a word of objection to it was raised by any one that heard it.

At the time when John asked this question he was a prisoner, kept in the strong fortress of Machaerus. He had been there, some students think, for at least six months—some for more than a year. This fortress was built on the heights east of the Dead Sea; on one of the ridges where Moses stood when God showed him, just before his death, the full extent of the promised land. (Deuteronomy, xxxiv., 1-5.) It occupied a very commanding and impregnable position. At the foot of one of these ridges Herod Antipas had built a strong city as a frontier defense against the Arabs. The citadel on the summit overlooked the city, and was a place for safe retreat in case of necessity.

Not far from this citadel or fortress, at the other end of the ridge, Herod built a splendid palace "with rows of columns of a single stone apiece, halls lined with many colored marbles, magnificent baths, and all the details of Roman luxury, not omitting huge cisterns, barracks, and storehouses with everything needed for defense in case of a siege. The detached citadel was the scene of John's imprisonment; a stern and gloomy keep, with underground dungeons, still visible, hewn down in the living rock. Beneath this stronghold, perched on the top of the highest summit of the wild region, the valleys sunk in unscalable precipices on three sides, to such a depth that Josephus is well nigh excused for thinking that the eye could not reach the bottom. The fourth side was only a little less terrible." (Gelkie.)

Josephus says that the incarceration of John in this citadel was because Herod, fearing "lest the great influence John had over the people might put it into his power and inclination to raise a rebellion, (for they seemed to be ready to do anything he should advise,) thought it best to prevent any mischief he might cause." So he shut him up and afterward put him to death. The Scriptures, however, say that Herod "bound him in prison for Herodias's sake, his brother Philip's wife. For John had said unto Herod. "It is not lawful for thee to have thy brother's wife." (Mark vi., 17, 18.)

JOHN'S LIFE IN PRISON.

Although John was kept a close prisoner, he was not forbidden to see his disciples or other friends. Apparently, they had free access to him at all times. Probably, also, as Felix often sent for Paul, his prisoner, to commune with him, (Acts, xxiv., 26,) so John was often brought—although for a different reason—into Herod's palace to instruct him and his court. His ministry was thus to a higher class, as men grade society, but to a smaller number. Although a prisoner, he was, therefore, still a man of power, for Herod knew "that he was a just man, and an holy, and observed him; and when he heard him, he did many things and heard him gladly." (Mark, vi., 20.)

What the effect of this life was upon John we are not told. But it has been a very general conclusion that he must have been very much depressed and disappointed. For men judge of him just as they judge of themselves, or of any ordinary man in similar circumstances. And so it is very natural for most men to suppose that this sudden and ruthless stoppage of his work, when he was the idol of the people and rising rapidly in power and influence, when he was awakening the whole country and stirring up the people to a higher standard of living, must have seemed perfectly inexplicable to him and very disappointing to his hopes and ambitions. As nearly every man in such a case would be cast down and inclined to question whether he had in reality been called of God or not—whether he had not, in fact, been greatly deceived, or at least had made a great mistake—so they think John must have felt and thought.

Then they think, very naturally, that this despondent feeling and thought must have been intensified by what he saw of the natural effect of all that had happened to his disciples. Before his imprisonment they had come to him greatly puzzled at Jesus's rising importance, saying, "Rabbi, He that was with thee beyond Jordan, to whom thou bearest witness, behold, the same baptizeth, and all men come to Him!" (John iii., 26.) And now that he was shut up, they were constantly bringing word of what Jesus was doing, and how the people were everywhere saying of Him, "That a great prophet is risen up among us, and that God hath visited His people." (vv. 16, 17.) In their estimation John was the greatest man in the world, and had the most important mission. He awakened men to a sense of sin, and brought them into a better and purer life. Was this Jesus of Nazareth greater than he, and His work more important? They could neither understand it nor believe it.

WHY JOHN SOUGHT INFORMATION.

So men say that John sent two of their number to Jesus to receive from His own lips explicit information which would explain matters to himself, or remove doubts from them, or perhaps do both. In other words, that the inquiry was made simply for personal considerations, to satisfy his own mind or that of his disciples. This is a very natural, but it is a very human way of looking at it; a bringing of it down to the low level of the thoughts and feelings of ordinary men, influenced by worldly maxims and habits.

But John was not an ordinary man, any more than was Jesus of Nazareth. To be sure, so far as men could see, both appeared like other men. In form and feature, in private conversation, and in public address, in personal character and conduct, in social and civil conditions and responsibilities, they were just like others, only perhaps with higher and purer moral ends and ideals always before them than were common to others. Even their own disciples probably did not discern much other difference.

The Scriptures, however, reveal much that was very different. From his very birth John was "filled with the Holy Ghost," (Luke, i., 15,) illumined by, and walking in fellowship with, the third person of the Godhead. He must have seen everything, therefore, and judged of every event from a very different standpoint than that of other men. He knew in a sense that none others could know, that his one work was to "go before the face of the Lord to prepare His ways; to give knowledge of salvation unto His people by the remission of their sins," (Luke, i., 76, 77.) When Jesus came to him to be baptized a special revelation of His nature and work was also given to him. He saw Him as the very "Son of God." And not only so. To him also He was revealed as the very "Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world," (John, i., 29-34,) the One whom God had appointed to make atonement for sin "by the sacrifice of Himself." (Hebrews, ix., 26.) No wonder, therefore, that when his disciples in a moment of petty jealousy called his attention to the growing popularity of Jesus, he at once emphatically declared: "He must increase, but I must decrease," for "He that cometh from above is above all." (John, iii., 26-36.)

Moreover, John himself—as our Lord declared—was no weak, flexible "reed," easily bent this way or that by varying currents of events or opinions. Neither was he a man of worldly ambitions desiring personal ease or pleasure—to be "clothed in soft raiment," and to "live delicately," (vv., 24-26.) He was God's messenger to prepare the way before His own Son—greater in mind and heart and life than any other man living—even greater than any prophet that ever had lived. Such a man—with such a knowledge of God's plans and of his own work—would hardly be possessed by any low spirit of disappointed hopes, or troubled by the little jealousies of others! Men of such mold—enlightened and sustained by the Spirit of God—are not apt to be moved by considerations which easily disturb and influence men of poorer fibre. And there is no more evidence in the narrative that John sent this inquiry to Jesus because he was cast down and disappointed than there is that Paul and Silas were cast down when thrust "into the inner prison" at Philippi, (Acts, xvi., 24, 25,) or that Luther was filled with doubt and disappointment in "the Wartburg."

On the contrary, is it not better understanding to consider that the embassy was sent and the question asked for the sake of God's people in every age, rather than for the sake of John himself or for the sake of his disciples? Evidently the incident was recorded, as John says all other incidents in the Gospel narratives were recorded, "that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing, ye might have life through His name." (John, xx., 31.) For there is no record of any influence it may have had upon John or upon any of his disciples, or upon the surrounding multitude. Jesus Himself used it only to point out clearly the great proofs that He was indeed the One who "should come." That was a matter to be settled by visible, historical facts, "and all the people that heard Him, and the publicans, justified God, being baptized with the baptism of John," (v. 29.) In other words, all that had been awakened to a consciousness of sin were satisfied with the proofs given concerning Jesus Himself and with the character ascribed to John.

POWER OF JESUS REVEALED.

Jesus Himself thus rested the proofs that He had divine power, and if the power, a divine nature, upon the facts of His daily life with which men were perfectly familiar. John's messengers were to tell him simply what they had themselves actually seen and heard. The argument of the blind man of Jerusalem was pertinent to every case of healing. "Why herein is a marvelous thing, that ye know not from whence He is, and yet He hath opened mine eyes! Since the world began was it not heard that any man opened the eyes of one that was born blind. If this Man were not of God, He could do nothing." (John ix., 30-33.)

To these same facts in His daily life Jesus Himself at a later date again appealed as the proofs that He was indeed the One who should come as man's Redeemer. "If I do not the works of my Father," He said, "believe me not. But if I do, though you believe not me, believe the works, that ye may know and believe that the Father is in me, and I in Him." (John, x., 37, 38.) This was spoken to men who had seen His miracles. They were doing the evidences of their own senses or else admit His claim. Men must do the same to-day. For He is still opening blind eyes, unsealing dumb lips, cleansing polluted lives, and raising the "dead in trespasses and sins."

Moreover, there was great significance in the fact that this question was asked by John the Baptist. His great work was to measure men by the law of God—to call them to a true repentance and to a new life. But he never failed to tell them that reformation was not enough. He always pointed to Jesus of Nazareth as One who should come after him—who should be mightier than he—"whose shoes," he said, "I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose; He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost." (Mark, i., 7, 8.) His disciples, however, were disposed to rest in simply repentance and a new life. They desired nothing more. (Acts, xix., 1-5.) There are many like them even yet.

But Jesus' answer confirmed John's teaching that it was not enough, and never could be. There must be a new birth, by the Holy Ghost, through faith in Him who should come as "the Lamb of God." (John, i., 36,) "to put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself." (Hebrews, ix., 26.) There is no other way revealed by which sin can be taken away. John himself, in effect, asked if there was, and Jesus answered No. And He added, "Blessed is he whosoever shall not be offended in me," (verse 23,) or stumble at this great fact.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the great question of this lesson, and what is said of it?

What is said of the nature of this question, and what are its significant features?

Where was John the Baptist at this time, and what is said of the fortress and of Herod's palace?

Why was John imprisoned, and what is said of his life in the prison house?

What is a common conclusion as to the effect of his imprisonment upon John?

What is thought to have intensified this feeling, and what is said of the result thus reached?

What is said of John and of Jesus as men?

What, however, made John to differ from other men?

What was the character given to John by Jesus, and what is said of it?

What is the more probable reason why John asked this question, and why?

What was the argument contained in every miracle of healing?

How did Jesus afterward appeal to the same miracles, and what is said of it?

Why is it significant that this question was asked by John the Baptist, and how did Jesus' answer confirm John's teaching?

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KINDERGARTNERS ADJOURN.

Convention Closes with the Election of Officers.

The seventh annual convention of the International Kindergarten Union, which has been in session in Brooklyn since Wednesday morning, was brought to a close yesterday afternoon with a reception to the delegates and their friends at the Pratt Institute.

At the business session of the convention in Plymouth Church yesterday, the following Board of Officers was elected for the ensuing year: President—Mrs. Caroline T. Haven of New York; First Vice President—Miss Laura Fisher of Boston; Second Vice President—Miss Elizabeth Harrison of Chicago; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Mary D. Runyan of New York; Recording Secretary—Miss Bertha Payne of Chicago; Auditor—Miss Nina C. Vandewalker of Milwaukee. Miss Amilie Hofer of Chicago, now traveling in Europe, was appointed a delegate from the union to the Paris Exposition, in accordance with a request made by Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Among the speakers at yesterday's session was Mme. Kraus-Boelte of this city. She gave some interesting reminiscences of her experience in kindergarten work. Mme. Kraus-Boelte was a pupil and intimate friend of Frau Froebel, widow of Frederick Froebel. Frau Froebel died last January. Mme. Kraus-Boelte read some interesting extracts from the last letter written to her by Frau Froebel. A resolution expressing the deep sorrow felt by the members of the union at the death of Frau Froebel and their appreciation of her work for children was adopted.

Mme. Kraus-Boelte and Miss Susan E. Blow were elected life members of the union. Chicago was selected as the place for holding the next convention.

CHURCH FIRE INCENDIARY?

Burning the Alleged Result of Dissensions—Fireman Killed.

MUSKEGON, Mich., April 20.—The Immanuel Holland Reformed Church burned to-day. Nicholas Carey, driver of a hook and ladder truck, was killed by the falling of the rear wall, and Ben Peterson, who with Carey was on a ladder, was seriously injured.

It is believed that the fire was incendiary and an outcome of troubles within the church organization. The loss is about $4,000, uninsured.

Dr. Luce Accepts Oberlin Position.

OBERLIN, Ohio, April 20.—President John Henry Barrows of Oberlin University has announced that Dr. Alice H. Luce of Wellesley College has accepted the election as Dean of Oberlin.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. John G. Paton, D. D., of the New Hebrides. Admission by card until 4:30.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH Avenue and 20th Street, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. It is expected that Rev. Copeland W. Bowie, Secretary of the British and Foreign Association, London, will preach at 11 o'clock. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 68th Street.—At 11 A. M., Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach before the Actors' Church Alliance, on "The Church's Message to the Theatre of To-day"; the rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, giving a brief address of welcome to the alliance. Rev. R. M. W. Black will preach at 8 P. M.

AMERICAN MISSION TO THE JEWS, 424 Grand Street, Hermann Warszawiak, Missionary and Supt.—Meetings held every night at 8 o'clock. To-day, (Saturday,) Bible class at 2 P. M., conducted by Wm. Cowper Conant, and preaching by Mr. Warszawiak at 3 P. M. Subject to-day, "The Jewish and the Christian Passover." Meetings constantly crowded. All are welcome.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor; Rev. A. Lambert, the Redemptorist priest who was converted in Christ's Mission in 1894, preaches; subject: "Gross Delusions of the Catholic Church."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Pastor, Rev. C. H. Eaton, D. D., Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. Jas. M. Pullman, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, Broadway & 68th St.—The Rev. Wm. C. Stinson of Chillicothe, Ohio, will preach on 2nd inst. at 11 A. M. "The World-Wide Purpose and Triumph of Christianity." Evening at 8, "Sowing and Reaping."

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and 37th St.
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., pastor.
Services Sunday, April 22.
Rev. J. H. Laughlin of Chining Chow, China, will preach at 11 A. M.
Dr. Babcock at 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young men's Bible class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; at 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, D. D., of Teking, North China; 4 P. M., service of song; Cecilia Bradford Trio; address by Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, D. D., Secretary of the London Missionary Society; Bible class, conducted by William H. Thompson, M. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8; subject, "Foreign Missions." Addresses by prominent missionaries.

CENTRAL CONG'L CHURCH, (SHERMAN Square Hall,) Amsterdam Av., between 70th and 71st Sts.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach. Morning, "Unselfish Immortality." Evening, lecture, "The City of Zurich, Switzerland; Memories of Zwingle, the Great Swiss Reformer."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 220 West 57th St., near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service, preaching by Rev. James Cunningham, D. D., of London; 4:30 P. M., afternoon service, Rev. John Hood Laughlin, D. D., will preach; 8 P. M., evening service, Rev. J. Fairley Daly, D. D., will preach; Sunday school, 3 P. M.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8; Christian Endeavor, Monday evening, 8.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. & 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Children's service, 3 P. M.
Musical service, 8 P. M.
Easter music will be repeated at each service.
Sittings free.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; solemn vespers, 4. Easter music repeated.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches 11 A. M. "The Presbyterian Dilemma."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, Above 45th Street, Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., holy communion.
11 A. M., morning prayer; sermon by the Bishop of Caledonia.
4 P. M., evening prayer; special sermon before the St. George's Society of New York. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Chaplain.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH, PARK AV. —Service, 11 A. M.; Dr. Minot J. Savage will preach; subject, "Learning to be Content"; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance Park Av.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, East 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, pastor. Sunday School 9:45 A. M. Services 11 A. M. Preaching by the Rev. Lewis P. Mercer of Chicago.

Church of the Strangers, West 57th Street, Near 8th Av.
At 11 A. M. } Rev. Thos. C. Hall } Will preach
7:45 P. M. } } morn. & eve.
All seats free. Deems Bible class, 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St. Communions, 7 and 8 o'clock. CHORAL CELEBRATION, Gounod's St. Cecilia. MESSE SOLONNELLE, orchestral accompaniment, Rt. Rev. Dr. Cortland Whitehead, Bishop of Pittsburg, will preach at 10:30. EVENSONG, Mann's Magnificat, two anthems and SOLEMN PROCESSION, 4 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. W. W. Rutherfurd, and EASTER CAROLS, 8 o'clock.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (CHRISTIAN.)
DR. B. D. DENHAM, Pastor,
323 W. 56th St.
8 P. M., "Simon Peter." 10:45 A. M., President E. V. Zollarz of Hiram College will speak.

DR. MADISON C. PETERS,
Calvary Church, West 57th St., 11 and 8.

EASTER CAROLS BY THE CHILDREN OF the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt., will be repeated on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Public invited.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor—Service, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Ecumenical Missionary Conference.

Delegates and foreign missionaries attending the Ecumenical Conference are reminded that they are expected to exchange their delegate's card at the Headquarters of the Hospitality Committee in Carnegie Hall, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Friday, and 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Saturday, for special admission tickets to the National Welcome meeting Saturday night, and the other meetings of the Conference. Those

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PARIS EDITION
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THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THE CLAIMS AGAINST TURKEY.

The tone of the comments of the English papers with regard to the reported intentions of our Government in collecting the indemnity due from Turkey is natural, but it might be a little different if the writers had followed more carefully the history of the course of our Government in such matters. The American Government has not been in a "brusque hurry," and is not now, and if there have been any "threats," they have not been reported from the State Department.

There is, of course, a limit to the patience with which a Government awaits a payment the justice of which has clearly been acknowledged, and which has over and again been promised. But there is no evidence that it will be necessary to resort to force in the collection of the claim which the Turkish Government has admitted, and certainly force would be resorted to only when all other means had been exhausted, and then with due deliberation, and after all proper warning. As a general rule, Governments do not collect claims at the cannon's mouth, unless there has been some action on the part of the debtor Government involving an offense to the national honor of the creditor Government or a violation of other than the pecuniary rights of its citizens. There are instances, some of them quite recent, in which the collection of damages has been made the pretext for the use of force with the intention of securing substantial political or other advantages. But that policy is not even to be suspected in the present case, and our Government will certainly observe toward Turkey all the conventional usages that would be observed toward any other power.

We are not blind to the habitual procrastination of the Sultan's Government or to the motives by which European diplomatists explain it. Turkey is very, very poor, and debts of all sorts are hanging over her head. They are for the most part due to powers which will not act together and will not ordinarily permit one to act without the assent of the others. Under these conditions, it is not surprising that the day of payment is put off. With the Government of the United States the poverty of Turkey is considered as it ought to be, and it has induced our Government to be extremely indulgent both as to the amount of our just claims and as to the urgency with which they have been pressed. But, on the other hand, the Turkish Government must understand that when all possible forbearance has been exhausted, the United States will be under no necessity acknowledged or implied to consult the opinions or the sentiments of any other Government or group of Governments as to the timeliness of the action it may decide to take. Nor will there be the slightest desire on the part of any other power to prevent or control that action. For these reasons we expect to see our just claims against Turkey satisfied within no very long time.

HANDLING THE STRIKE.

It will be generally conceded that the authorities both civil and military have handled the strike of the Italian laborers in Westchester County with much good judgment and on sound principles. The Sheriff has been firm, active, and prudent, and has done his part well. He was quite right in calling promptly on the Governor for the aid of the militia, and the Governor showed excellent judgment in turning the entire affair over to Gen. ROE, with authority to use his discretion. The General has followed the idea advanced by him in the first instance, and employed force enough to prevent serious resistance, instead of resorting to it later, when resistance had to be overcome. The murder of Sergt. DOUGLAS, though deeply to be regretted, cannot be regarded as showing a failure of the plan to prevent violence; it was one of those incidents that may occur in any dealing with ignorant and excited men, such as the Italians were.

Had the strike been on private work, it would probably have required much less force to make sure of preventing serious consequences. All that would have been necessary would have been to keep the peace. But in this case the danger to public property of a peculiar value and character had to be considered and provided against. Undoubtedly the work has been very expensive. It may have been unavoidable in the circumstances actually existing, and there is no criticism to make of the way in which it has been done. But it ought to be the subject of serious inquiry whether such cases cannot in the future be guarded against. It is a fair question whether contractors engaged on a public work involving great risk for the community from disorders arising from a strike should be left to the uncontrolled management of their relations to their employés. The public may very reasonably claim the right through its officers to supervise and if need be to regulate such relations. If this shall lead to greater expense for the contractor than would be otherwise required, a fair compensation for such expense could be provided. But it is clearly unsatisfactory and unreasonable that a dispute involving a very small additional cost should be permitted to impose on the community so large an expenditure and such grave perils to the public property and peace as in this case.

Meanwhile, it is well to remark that the efforts of the Italian Consul, and, as reported, the Italian Ambassador, to secure a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the workmen and their employers, though not strictly within the field of their official duty, are regarded with approval. But it must be added that criticism on their part as to the policy of the State in calling out the military, or the use made of the military in making arrests, is, to say the least, premature and not calculated to produce a favorable impression.

TRUTH AMID A FOG OF ERROR.

The sunlight of true principle and common sense occasionally breaks through the rolling mists that becloud the field of debate over the relations between municipalities and public service corporations, and the darkening counsel of many sincere but short-sighted friends of man is for the moment swept aside. The opening address of Prof. LEO S. ROWE at the fourth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia on Thursday was of this enlightening quality. He treated of the possibilities and limitations of municipal control and was led by the train of his reasoning to the suggestion that as the public service industries extend their field beyond the boundaries of municipalities the State instead of the city may ultimately become the controlling power. We are not so much concerned with Prof. ROWE's conclusions, however, as with one or two of his statements of foundation principles. These are concisely set forth in the abstract of the address prepared for the press:

> Although the relation between the municipality and the public service corporations has been the subject of endless discussion, we seem to be as far from a satisfactory solution as when the question first presented itself. Most of the changes which have been suggested, however, have laid exclusive emphasis upon the possibility of securing for the public treasury a larger return for the franchises granted. This view has been strengthened by roseate descriptions of European municipalities, where, we are told, taxes are gradually disappearing because of careful and business-like management in the granting of franchises. Although these statements are without foundation in fact, the interest which they arouse indicates the phase of the question toward which public attention is directed.
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> The danger of this interpretation lies in the fact that it gives undue prominence to the least important of the factors which should determine the relation between the municipality and the public service corporations and entirely ignores the more important, viz., the quality and cost of service. It ignores the important part which the street railway, gas, and water service play in the industrial and social life of the community. A reduction of street railway fares from 6 to 5 cents, or the introduction of a new motor power which increases the speed from seven to fifteen miles an hour, may work a revolution in the housing conditions of the community by permitting the distribution of population over a larger area. If such a reduction is prevented, or even delayed, as it will be, when the municipality lays exclusive emphasis on the money return received for the franchises, the most important interests of the community are sacrificed. Under such a system the most that can be accomplished is a slight reduction in taxation, which, however desirable to the taxpayer, does not deeply affect the permanent interests of the community

In the noisy clatter of the Socialists and the Populists and the demagogues of every variety who have been discussing this subject two notes have been clearly distinguishable. One was the demand for municipal ownership and operation, of which Mayor JONES of Toledo is a leading exponent, and the other, heard constantly at Albany and other State capitals during legislative sessions, was the cry for laws that would pile an increasing load of taxation upon the public franchise corporations. Every candid man must admit that corporations cheat the Treasury when they escape any part of their just share of taxation. But the basic assumption of most of the bills imposing taxes on public service corporations or seeking to regulate and control them has been the false principle pointed out by Prof. ROWE, the principle that the question of prime importance is how to get the last possible penny of tax money out of these corporations, not how to get the best service for the public. For instance, the receipts of the gas, electric lighting, and transportation companies of this city for service rendered to their patrons amount to very many times the sum they pay in annual taxes, yet the legislative mind wears itself out in devising schemes to get more tax money, while about the only attention paid to the vastly more important question of service is the annual no-seat-no-fare bill.

Another phase of the relation of the corporations to the city and to the public was considered by Prof. ROWE. It is the fashion to say that this city has given away franchises worth millions from which it gets no return. Prof. ROWE points out the error in this class of statements:

> If, however, we examine the problem as a relationship between the whole community of consumers and the corporation, we are forced to recognise that the absence of provision for adequate pecuniary return for the privileges granted has not been without incidental advantages. It has fostered a readiness to introduce improvements, to welcome the use of new appliances and motor forces; in short, to keep alive a spirit of enterprise, through which the community has been greatly benefited. We are not to conclude that the fewer the conditions connected with a franchise grant the greater will be the benefit to the community, but rather that the conditions prescribed should relate, first, to the quality of the service, secondly, to its cost, and only after these requirements have been fulfilled should the money payment to the City Treasury be considered.

The public service corporations are one of the most powerful creative influences in building up cities. The declaimers say that the growth of population enriches them by a great unearned increment. They should first take note of the fact that but for these forces of development the growth of population would have dragged or long ago have ceased altogether.

The fundamental error in this discussion springs from the disposition to look upon the public service corporations, first, as a public enemy to be brought under subjection, and second, as a cormorant who must be made to disgorge. It must be said that the corporations themselves have done much to bring these attacks upon their reputations and their treasuries. It is salutary, however, to have their true relation to the public pointed out.

CANDIDATES FOR PORTO RICO.

It might have been expected that, as soon as the bill for the civil government of Porto Rico was made law, every American citizen who could not earn a living at home, but who was acquainted with a member of Congress, should imagine himself just the man to serve his country in its new possession. That, it seems, is what is happening. The President will have, within the next few weeks, to undergo a great deal of "pressure," which is passed on to him by members of Congress who find themselves unable to resist it, but who will nevertheless lose their respect for him in the precise proportion in which he shows himself as weak as they.

The President is entitled to the sympathy of those of his countrymen who have no desire in the matter except that he may administer the island to his own credit and to that of the country, and in such a manner as shall give hope of success in the much more important and extensive work he will have to do hereafter in the Philippines. Such citizens know that he is foredoomed to a disgraceful failure if he makes the appointments according to the importunity of the applicants or of their backers in Congress. They have a consolatory hope that he will be equal to the occasion, which is founded upon the manner in which he filled the vacancies in the new regiments of the army. In the main those appointments were made for merit, or upon the fairest presumption of merit, that the circumstances admitted. The result has been that the great majority of the new officers have done credit to their commissions. The most flagrant of the mistakes that were made we may expect to be corrected by simply leaving them to be dealt with by the discipline of the army. It remains true that the manner in which those vacancies were filled is the achievement of his Administration upon which, thus far, the President has most reason to look with pride. If he does as well with the civil appointments to the new possessions, we shall all have reason to congratulate him.

It is to be expected that the very largest possible proportion of the new appointments will be made from among the Porto Ricans themselves. The President is fortunate in having at his command, in regard to these, the information and advice of the army officers stationed in the island. When he has exhausted their recommendations and admitted the natives "to the utmost participation" in their own government, he will probably find that he has very few places left to dispose of. And in regard to these, it is to be trusted, as well as hoped, that he is aware how ruinous it would be to allow "politics" to prevail in the selection. It is not only his Administration, it is the capacity of our Government for governing people to whom it is not directly responsible that is "on trial."

INNOVATIONS IN CRIME.

There is no more frequent remark among men of business in these days than that JOHN W. GATES "ought" to be in jail. We have not encountered any dissent from the proposition. GATES himself, who seems to be a clear-headed man of business, would probably not dissent from it, in private, where he was sure that it would not be used against him to deprive him of his liberty. As for his reputation for integrity, he can no longer regard that as an asset. The remark, in fact, may be accepted as a truism, not to say a platitude. The trouble with it is that it seems to be so purely academic. Not only has nobody taken any steps toward putting it into execution, but nobody has suggested any way by which it can be put into execution. It does seem anomalous that we should maintain places of incarceration and leave GATES at large. But it is necessary to have some law for putting a fellow-man in jail. And GATES seems to have avoided the violation of any penal statute, either because he has been acting under good legal advice in his recent operations, or because he has such an instinct for his personal safety as is equivalent to a legal training.

It is no doubt true that some crimes escape punishment because no Legislature has ever contemplated the possibility of their being committed. According to so good a lawyer as the late FITZ JAMES STEPHEN, such a crime was that of THOMASSEN, who set some clockwork on board of a steamship, with the intention that it should explode an infernal machine in the middle of the Atlantic and sink the ship. According to Judge STEPHEN, it would have been impossible, under English law, to draw an indictment for this crime that would hold. And the offense of which GATES seems to have been guilty is in the same class. The Legislature has never considered the case of a man who depreciated his own credit for the purpose of selling himself short, so to speak. If GATES made false statements about the condition of his company, to the injury of the stockholders thereof, they would doubtless have a civil remedy. But it does not appear that he did even this. He took actions which spoke louder than words, and he accompanied them with explanations in the form of statements of opinion which were superficially imbecile, and which it would be difficult to prove were essentially rascally.

It is no discredit to the law that it does not foresee offenses which have never been committed. But really this offense is not new, although GATES'S application of it may have some points of ingenuity and novelty. In its main features it has been worked by many unfaithful officers of corporations for their own profit. It is quite twenty years since a railroad President, after circulating stories about the condition of his railroad which had made its securities very cheap, suddenly declared a dividend which sent them up again. Upon being demanded by an indignant ex-stockholder who had sold out to tell why he had not given notice of the dividend, the good man explained that he "really couldn't afford it." There "ought" to be some law by which such unfaithful officials could be brought to account. Crimes which have been frequently committed should be anticipated by the law, and the perpetrators of them circumvented. The general sentiment of disappointment and disgust that a man like GATES should be at large is really an arraignment of the Penal Code of the State of New York.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A dispatch from Pretoria announces that when the so-called ambulance corps recruited in Chicago for service with the Boer Army reached the Transvaal capital half the members of the organization immediately enlisted, and, tearing off their Red Cross badges, accepted the Mauser rifles provided for them by the pious burghers. Consul HAY immediately expressed his discontent with this episode to the Boer Government and informed it that he would report its details to his superiors in Washington. Such action on his part was eminently proper, and it is to be hoped that it will lead to the taking of effective precautions against any further abuse of Red Cross privileges. While Consul HAY is about it, he might well make a thorough investigation of all the various bodies nominally composed of would-be nurses that have left this country with the avowed purpose of caring for the wounded Boers. In more than a few cases these philanthropic persons, even before they started for South Africa, have talked in a way to justify the suspicion that if opportunity offered they would make more wounds than they cured, and yet they have all been allowed to depart practically unquestioned. Their connection with the Red Cross Society has been of the most dubious sort, and often they did not have any recognition from its responsible officers. Of course, the Boer Army has gained no great number of recruits in this way—certainly not enough to prolong the war appreciably or to affect its result—but the effect of such irregularities cannot fail to be harmful to the Red Cross. That most admirable organization will find its future work seriously hampered if it permits men wearing its symbols to violate their pledges of neutrality, and to use its immunities as a means of aiding one belligerent against another. National responsibilities, too, are involved in the matter, and England may well complain if her enemies are allowed to recruit soldiers here.

—As has been noticed, doubtless, by many of our readers, THE TIMES has yielded to governmental compulsion, and now uses the spelling "Porto Rico" when it has occasion to refer to our new possession. We are still firmly convinced that the form "Puerto Rico" is, or rather was, the better of the two, but official action of such a definite and conclusive kind has been taken on the subject by Congress that continued resistance to the change would be useless, and therefore highly unwise. Fortunately, the question is one of only academic interest, and without any particular moral bearing. Considered merely as an arbitrary title, "Porto Rico" does well enough. Etymologically, it is a corruption, the product of careless ignorance, but the four syllables are sufficiently harmonious. For people who do not know Spanish they wear a Spanish air, and so will keep the history of the island in mind, and they have also the decided merit of preventing any ambitious carpet-bagger from trying to immortalize his own name by fastening it on that part of the map. In language, whatever is is right, and, thanks to Senator FORAKER and certain other misguided statesmen, "Porto Rico" now is. A competent and authoritative body has so declared, and as stability and uniformity in nomenclature are desirable, it is to be hoped that those of our contemporaries that have assisted us in the endeavor to preserve "Puerto Rico" will yield gracefully and immediately to the inevitable.

—We notice with grief that Harper's Weekly, a paper rarely chargeable with lack of sophistication, discusses with something like an approach to seriousness the recent demonstration in favor of the Boers nominally made by the schoolboys of Philadelphia. "The children of Philadelphia," says our neighbor gravely, "have very decided opinions of their own, and they do not hesitate to express them. If the grown-up people of the United States have not the courage to come out in manful fashion and proclaim their sympathy with the Boers in their present difficulty with Great Britain, the youth of Philadelphia have no such timid misgivings," and so on, and so on, at considerable length. Now, that is just nonsense. There was no substance or sincerity to the laboriously advertised incursion into international politics of the Quaker City boys, except in so far as it brought profitable notoriety to the newspaper that concocted, executed, and exploited the silly scheme. There is not the slightest reason to believe that Philadelphia boys know or care any more about the Boers than other boys do, but of course they eagerly seized upon the opportunity adroitly provided for them to play a new game. They met in the hall hired for them, passed the resolutions drawn up for them, served on the committees that brought their names into print, and had so much general fun and excitement that possibly enough some of them really came to believe in their own importance—to believe that what they had done would have some mysterious influence on the course of events in South Africa. If many of the guileless youth were thus deluded, the episode was offensive to more than good taste, but its ill-effects are not likely to last long. Discreet parents and sarcastic companions can be trusted speedily to teach the suckling statesmen their proper place in the community, and to impress anew upon them the wisdom of the old rule that children should be seen and not heard.

—Much that is hopeful for the future of Cuba can be found in the figures of the census just completed. While the absolute accuracy of the statistics obtained is open to some reasonable doubt, it is safe, considering the auspices under which the enumerators worked, to assume that there has been no intentional misrepresentation of facts, and that such errors as have been made are small enough to be negligible. Easily first in importance of the information secured is that in regard to the racial divisions of the island population. With a ratio of white to black inhabitants as sixty-eight to thirty-two, there is no slightest probability of negro domination, and the consequent creation of a greater and therefore worse Haiti. Even in Santiago Province, where the negroes are most numerous, they form only 43 per cent. of the population, and the remaining 57 per cent. must be Caucasians, poor, indeed, if they cannot do much more than hold their own in the contest for supremacy. The figures given correspond with the previous guesses based on observation, but it would be interesting to know at just what point the enumerators drew the line between black and white, or rather between white and "colored." That is a matter on which opinions differ, and in Cuba the chance for difference is especially large. Claims to identification with the superior race pass without audible question there that would never be admitted in this country, where the evidences of an eighth or even a sixteenth of African blood close as many doors as those of a half or a quarter. The census reveals that illiteracy is not quite so common as was supposed. Twenty-eight per cent. of the inhabitants can read and write, it seems, instead of only 15 per cent., as was estimated by Mr. FRYE. Possibly his standard of literacy was more severe than that of the census takers. Certainly children not far advanced in their teens should not, in existing circumstances, be ranked among illiterates. With the desire for education now manifested, they soon will read, if they cannot at present.

—Capital punishment is again the subject of wide and earnest discussion in Massachusetts. The Committee on Judiciary of the lower branch of the State Legislature has just made a favorable report on a bill abolishing the death penalty, and the opponents of legalized killing have hastened to present anew all the arguments, good and bad, against it that have been so often heard before. As might have been expected, The Springfield Republican is particularly vehement—and reckless—in its advocacy of the proposed change. It calls capital punishment a mere executing of vengeance on the murderer, and says of "our hangings and electrocutions" that "they but formulate and render reverend the same temper which in less orderly communities expends itself in lynch law." The conviction has long been growing, it asserts, that the State has no right to take a life, even though its possessor has taken one, but only the right to restrain the killer from further killing. This is going far. There is no doubt, however, that the utility of capital punishment is more and more questioned as the years go on, and disinclination to have a part in its infliction probably sets free many a murderer whom jurors would unhesitatingly condemn to lifelong imprisonment. Since the death penalty was abandoned in Rhode Island, 63 per cent. of those charged with murder have been convicted, while in Massachusetts the percentage of convictions is only 17. The bill under consideration guards carefully against misuse of the pardoning power by making impossible the exercise of that power until after a hearing and favorable action by the Supreme Court.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that the American people in these later days are so apt to drift aimlessly into a Presidential campaign, as they do usually into war? Except from the old machine leaderships there seems to be no voice to lead the voter; and very few notes are yet sounded that suggest a hopeful struggle. It is taken for granted that we must either support for President a peripatetic dime museum candidate on a platform framed by pithecoid intelligence, or else accept as a defense against this possibility a Chief Executive with a jellyfish invertebrae, who has one ear to the ground and the other open only to the commands of a greedy commercial boss.

Meantime there arises here and there a Vice Presidential boom for this or that Little Mediocrity of whom no one has heard much or should care to hear anything. Is it possible serious-mined people can forget that the Vice Presidency is a good deal more than the simple Chairmanship of a debating club, and not know that it is to be filled by one who will be a possible successor of Washington and Lincoln?

Since the meeting of the Brooklyn Democratic Club on Wednesday evening and the publication of Mr. Cleveland's ringing letter, it would seem as if there might be found a way to relieve Democrats from voting for an avowed Populist and hysterical demagogue without falling back for relief upon one whom Thomas B. Reed picturesquely terms the "Emperor of Expediency." It should yet be possible to deodorize and destroy the last Chicago platform, of which Altgeld said at Albany: "We fling new banners into the air." Yes; you did. It was a betrayal as base as any that American politics records. To do this once was a masterly stupid blunder; to do it again would be an unpardonable crime. The Nebraska pretender was not even fairly nominated at Chicago. By a suppression of the true delegates from Michigan, because they were pledged to an honest dollar, he got, to be sure, a formal two-thirds vote; but not the actual two-thirds vote that was necessary to nominate him lawfully.

Now that twenty and more Populist Conventions in Kansas alone have named Bryan as their choice for President, why not let these hydrocephalic crowds possess him exclusively, so that he can be where he rightfully belongs? As Emerson says, so it would be sure to be with this deliverance accomplished:

> "When half-gods go
> The gods arrive."

We could then think of a far different Nebraskan in J. Sterling Morton, with whom could be put such a man as our New York Edward M. Shepard for Vice President. There are a plenty of good Democratic names for the two high offices; and even the great Admiral may be found an infinitely better leader than either of the two to one of whom previous events have threatened to hopelessly commit us.

Only let New York really speak her true purpose and belief, and she will find soon a flock of commonwealths to follow her. The time is ripe for action, and the 12 o'clock hour of opportunity has struck. The South will not be disfranchised unless it deliberately elects belittlement, and it will much prefer a real Democratic victory to another defeat with Bryan and dishonor. Besides all this, just think of a Bryan Cabinet, with Altgeld and Eugene V. Debs in it!
JOEL BENTON.
Poughkeepsie, April 19, 1900.

BRYAN SHOULD STAND ASIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Bryan had an active campaign before the people in 1896. He attracted great attention on account of the novelty of his views, and the personal advocacy which he made almost everywhere of the silver plank of the Chicago platform. He was very badly defeated in many States. In the State of New York he was defeated by 268,469 votes; in the Democratic City of New York by 20,000 votes; in the State of New Jersey by 87,692 votes; in the State of Massachusetts by 173,285 votes, and by over 50,000 majority in Connecticut. Even Delaware and Maryland threw a majority against him. In Dutchess County 5,453 majority was against him—a county usually close in Presidential years. He ran at a time when the monetary affairs of the country and the sales of farm products were at their lowest point. The people were anxious for something new with which to relieve the situation.

At the present time money is abundant in the United States. The natural products of the country sold in Europe bring gold here. It is proved that the country did not need silver so much as it needed markets for grain and other products. It does not seem that this is the time for Mr. Bryan to run over the country and stir up defeated and dead issues.

The people who do the honest toil of this country do not want to be deprived of silver money, issued as it should be, without limitation as to quantity, but at the honest commercial ratio. But Mr. Bryan says, "Coin silver at 16 to 1," when all the world knows that the proper ratio would be nearer 32 to 1. Is it wise to ask the nomination of a leader who advocates a plain absurdity?

Do the Democrats wish to continue the devious ways of this Administration? The Standard Oil Company, the American Sugar magnates, have been by it fairly enveloped and covered and hidden with millions and millions of Government money, handed over to their banks to the exclusion of all others on the Atlantic seaboard. They get it to loan out and get interest upon, and to help them carry out by such concentration of capital wicked schemes of speculation in the stock market and in other ways. Twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars were handed to them to take care of for the Government. They knew what to do with it, and added to their millions.

What honesty and fairness is there in the Porto Rico affair? We gained that land and made it a part of our country. Eighty million people here want the Porto Rican sugar, tobacco, and molasses. The people in Porto Rico are to be taxed in order to keep the price of tobacco up for 200 or less people who raise tobacco and sugar in the United States. We do not like to see these islanders leaving for other lands because we are destroying their living.

We want a Democratic candidate who has not been so hugely snowed under. There are good men to nominate. Iowa has one; there is Stone of Missouri; Daniel of Virginia; Pennsylvania has a good Democrat, once elected Governor in that State. George Dewey announces himself a Democrat and a candidate. Give us a man whom we can elect and to whom we can give a House of Representatives. Mr. Bryan was not well treated, but the advocacy of an impracticable coinage, and persistence in this idea, will injure him if nominated. New York is really a Democratic State if we have a candidate to suit our party.

A DUTCHESS COUNTY DEMOCRAT.
Poughkeepsie, April 16, 1900.

THE DEMOCRACY AND 16 TO 1.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Democratic Party must not, it cannot, go to the country in the coming Presidential contest with any hope of success if handicapped by the financial plank of the Chicago platform.

The only standing which the adherents to the 16 to 1 fallacy have before the people is in their false contention that such doctrine is Jeffersonian Democracy and in accord with the teachings of Thomas Jefferson.

If it can be shown that such policy is in fact diametrically opposed to Jefferson's teachings, then their whole fabric in the minds of Democrats must fall to the ground, and no self-respecting Democrat who claims to be a follower of Thomas Jefferson will longer continue to be a party to the false pretense.

I here appeal to you to print just what Jefferson said on the subject of the ratio between the two metals for coinage purposes, and ask, through THE TIMES, every Democratic editor in the United States who believes in Jefferson to carry at the head of his editorial columns for two weeks at least the exact language of the father of Democracy, written by him on this subject.

In most, if not all, of the cities of the United States can be found the writings of Thomas Jefferson. By reference to Vol. III., Page 452, (April, 1784,) of his writings will be found the following from his carefully prepared statement:

"The proportion (ratio) between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether.

"Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether; to inquire into the market price of gold, in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce, and to take an average from them. Perhaps we might with safety lean to a proportion somewhat above par for gold, considering our neighborhood and commerce. It is not impossible that 15 for 1 may be found an eligible proportion. I state it, however, as a conjecture only."

At the time the above was written, Jefferson says:

"The Financier states it at present as at 14½ for 1."

At the time of the adoption of the Chicago platform (1890) the legal proportion between the two metals was 16 for 1, while the market value proportion was about 31 for 1. It is to-day more than 34 for 1. From this time forward, therefore, let every man who favors unlimited coinage at 16 to 1, while the market price ratio is more than 34 for 1, forever hold his peace, or else courageously and manfully admit that he is not a believer in the honesty, wisdom, or teachings of the founder of Democracy.

Is it any wonder that Jefferson said: "Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether"?

Why, I ask, should any man in the United States be compelled by law to accept sixteen ounces of silver for his one ounce of gold, which he may have parted with in good faith, when the whole world stands ready to give him thirty-four ounces for it?

JAMES J. RUSSELL.
New York, April 19, 1900.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent in your paper to-day, referring to what he calls "the cumbersome, not to say senseless, method of electing Presidential electors, who in turn elect a President and Vice President," inquires, "Why not by direct vote of the people?"

Permit me to state, in answer to this inquiry, that, under the present system, the States their reserved rights, such as local box, and it was in order to secure to the State their reserved rights, such as local self-government by suffrage, and keep their autonomy intact in every way, that Electoral Colleges were ordained. Under a direct vote the State or States would soon lose that right and the Federal authorities would control the whole machinery of election. Now each State watches the count; then, that supervision being removed, the popular interest could be so diffused that general frauds would creep in and very soon would follow the destruction of the rights of the State and absolute Federal centralization. Under the present provision of the Constitution the people of the States are sovereign in the election of their local officers. They vote directly for their agents at home. What appears to be an indirect vote for President and Vice President is a direct one after all; for the people nominate and ballot for electors, who act both for the States and themselves, and who now indorse the popular will. It is the electoral system which binds together the States in a common fraternal union and in still preserving the integrity of the States preserves our institutions.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL.
New York, April 20, 1900.

A REPLY TO DELEGATE THIMME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I regret to see that Delegate Thimme of the so-called "Druggists' League" is quoted in your issue of April 16 as representing the drug clerks. The organization with which this man is connected is not representative of any branch of the drug trade. The man himself is neither a druggist nor a drug clerk, and in allowing him to pose as a representative of the drug trade in the report of the "Social Progress League" you have inflicted a grave injustice upon the retail drug clerks and retail druggists of New York City. It is barely possible that there may be some drug clerk or some druggist who entertains no higher thought for the public welfare than that given expression to in the remarks which you attribute to Delegate Thimme. If there be such, however, you may rest assured that they constitute the infinitesimal minority of the drug trade in this city. The druggists of this city no doubt rejoice, as do all good citizens, at the prospect of real rapid transit. They no doubt anticipate, as do all other business men, an improvement in the retail business through the dispersion of large sums for labor, but they are too good citizens as a class and too self-respecting to gloat over anticipations of general ill-health in the revolting manner which Delegate Thimme assumes. It is high time that the reputable press of this city put a stop to the unjust and unfair representations which this man has succeeded in getting before the public through his sensational utterances, first in the Central Federated Labor Union, from which I am informed he was obliged to withdraw, and now in the Social Progress League, which in its anxiety to "progress" is possibly a little indiscriminate as regards its membership.

CASWELL A. MAYO, Editor American Druggist.
New York, April 17, 1900.

The Immigration Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the great County of Westchester overrun by hordes of ignorant foreigners, a large majority of whom, I am informed, cannot speak the language of our country, but who are openly defying the laws of the land, and compelling the taxpayers of the State to stand additional taxes to meet the expense of the large contingent of State troops ordered out to protect life and property, it seems opportune to inquire why the Lodge Immigration bill has never been passed. This bill would have debarred seven-tenths of this mob from entering the country, and when first offered, during the Administration of President Cleveland, was so favorably received that it passed both the House and Senate by large majorities, and when, delaying action until the last hour of his Administration, he vetoed the bill, the House, waiting for his action, arose in its might to the occasion and passed it over his veto by an almost unanimous vote. The Senate adjourned before it could reach its hands. Many voters of our country have not forgotten the action taken by our Representatives at that time, and, it being a Republican measure and indorsed by a large majority of the Democratic Party, have wondered why, with a Republican President in the White House, this seemingly very important measure should not have had immediate attention on the reassembling of Congress with the election of President McKinley. With this example before us, would it not be wise for Congress to emphasize its former action by passing the Lodge bill at once, to take effect from the date of its receiving the President's signature?

MANHATTAN.
New York, April 19, 1900.

Senator Hoar and Aguinaldo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES says this morning, referring to Senator Hoar's classing Aguinaldo with various other names of heroes as martyrs of history, that "it is disagreeable to find the venerable Senator making so confused and untenable a statement." This is so or not so, according to the light in which a person views the subject, and does not mean by any means that THE TIMES is right and the venerable Senator wrong, as THE TIMES's article would seem to imply; in fact, there may be one or two of THE TIMES's regular readers that are rather inclined to the venerable Senator's views on the subject, and further cannot agree with THE TIMES that some of the names quoted cannot be called great. They are all names that will live in history as long as freedom and right are respected.
F.
New York, April 19, 1900.

Navy's Scarcity of Officers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very much surprised to read that we have not enough officers to man our ships. But more so to read that we are spending so much for coast defense, and no men to look after the guns. Will you please state how much money has been spent thus far for these big guns, and how much they are deteriorating for want of care? Surely Congress should make sufficient appropriations, and the Secretaries of the Navy and of War should have authority to recruit the necessary men. Of course, the officers must come from West Point and Annapolis. But now, if we are to take Smyrna and keep William out of Brazil, we must be ready.
T.
New York, April 20, 1900.

The Times's Paris Edition.

From The Electrical Review.

Our excellent contemporary, THE NEW YORK TIMES, is to print on the grounds of the Exposition at Paris, a daily issue. The whole process, typesetting by machinery, stereotyping, and printing on an elaborate electrically driven perfecting press, will be shown to visitors. A more interesting illustration of American newspaper methods and enterprise could not well be imagined. It is fortunate that American newspapers are to be represented abroad this Summer by THE TIMES, which is an exponent of the best in journalism, dignified and clean, and entirely representative of its city and country.

NUGGETS.

After the Honeymoon.

She—You married me for spite.

He—Well, if any one heard you talking to me nowadays he'd say I hadn't married in vain.—Syracuse Herald.

The Situation.

"Is a man influenced more by heredity or by environment?"

"Humph! If heredity brings a man money he can make his own environment."—Chicago Record.

Literary Men's Methods.

"Stubbs, why don't you clean up all this litter on your writing table?

"I can't; I'm too busy."

"Busy at what?"

"Making more litter."—Indianapolis Journal.

His Brush.

Dukane—My friend Standoff has drawn the sword many a time.

Gaswell—I did not know he had been a soldier.

Dukane—No, but he's an artist, and noted for his military subjects.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Rural Impudence.

Quinn—He has more nerve than any man I ever met.

De Fonte—In what way?

Quinn—Why, he went over to his neighbor's to borrow a gun. Said he wanted to shoot a cat.

De Fonte—Where does any nerve come in?

Quinn—It was his neighbor's cat he wanted to shoot.—Chicago News.

A VERNAL DREAM.

From The Boston Courier.

I dreamed a dream the other night when all
around was still,
I dreamed that Spring arrived without a
hint of drug or pill,
That on the houses everywhere my wondering glances met
Not e'en a semblance of that vernal sentiment, "To let."

I dreamed that waves of ambient air with
sweet repose were linked,
That organ-grinders and stentorian huckasters were extinct,
That I could give my nostrils play beneath
the arching sky
And get no noxious blast from burning garden rubbish nigh.

Unto my dulcet hush there came no jar of
moving van,
Along my fenceways lurked no junk nor old
tomato can,
My household goods and chattels stood in
undisturbed repose,
And not a clothesline waved with freight of
carpets and old clothes.

Unknown to all the land were broom and
mop and whitewash brush,
In slippered feet I walked immune from saponaceous slush,
The hallways no collisions bred with scourers and scrubs,
And not a single meal was served on stationary tubs.

But from this velvet trance, alas! I woke
with muscles sore
To find myself in chaos prone upon the garret floor,
And hear a vocal dagger stab my unsuspecting ear,
With, "John, get up and stir yourself! The moving van is here."

EASTER FESTIVAL DOINGS

Jerusalem and Mrs. Grannis Stopped Children's Dancing.

But Commodore Gerry Aided—Fair's Popularity Continues and Much Money Will Be Made.

It was an edict from Jerusalem which put a stop to the vaudeville dancing at the Children's Easter Festival for the Cuban orphans, at the Metropolitan Opera House. It was Jerusalem and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, who is Honorary Chairman of that department of the festival, with the aid of Commodore Gerry. The dancing by the children in vaudeville was a great feature. It was going on merrily when Mrs. Grannis chanced, on Tuesday, into the room. Mrs. Grannis was shocked.

"It is immoral dancing," she said. "I have never seen anything worse on the Midway Plaisance at Coney Island or in the lowest dives or concert halls of New York."

Then Mrs Grannis called a war council of a number of worthy matrons. There were Mrs. F. T. Gardner, on the Jerusalem Committee, a member of the Mothers' Club, and a number of other women representing other organizations. Mrs. Grannis solemnly told them what she had seen. They, too, went to the vaudeville show, and quite agreed with Mrs. Grannis. Then in some way the Gerry society became cognizant of the affair and set the wheels of the organization in motion. Now there is no more children's dancing, and little Miss Christian League Woolyear, Mrs. Grannis's diminutive colored protégée, who is a feature of the Jerusalem exhibit, goes every day to the vaudeville rooms to see the innocent Punch and Judy show, and, it is just possible, to act as censor.

"The children were dancing on their toes and kicking over their heads," says Mrs. Grannis. "It was the lowest phase of dancing, similar to that performed at dives on the Bowery. I did not want children to see anything of that kind. The ladies all agreed with me. I don't know that Mr. Gerry saw the dancing, and I don't know that the names of people who objected to it were sent to him, but he knew it was immoral. I objected to it both for physical and moral reasons."

A strong feeling has developed concerning Mrs. Grannis's action, but no one would give voice to definite disapproval. She is the President of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, of which Commodore Gerry is what is called a "one-hundred-dollar patron." Commodore Gerry was present at the Fair Thursday afternoon with his family, but he is reported to have looked around with an air of general disapproval, and left without making purchases.

But this affair of the dancers is only a small matter, and the festival is going merrily on and growing more and more popular. Thursday night the door receipts were $1,000. All the booths report making great sales, and some are nearly sold out, which has caused a little change in the arrangements of things.

Germany has received a new installment of goods, and has had to take a second booth. The Porto Rican booth has sold out all its red and white straw hats, which women may wear, and women are coming back to get more, and going away disappointed. There are some men's panama hats, which women will take if the men do not buy them up first, for they are popular. The walking sticks made of native woods meet also with popular favor.

The great American bargain counter makes over $100 a day, and it has real bargains. The idea of the bargain table is to sell to children things they will like at prices within their means. At other fairs children have said there was nothing they could buy that was not a grab or done up in a package so they couldn't see it. So during Lent a sewing class was formed, and all sorts and kinds of things for dolls were made, little gowns, underclothes, bonnets, table and bed linen, and they are sold regardless of the real value. Little handkerchiefs for dolls are dainty and pretty, all handwork, and fill the little girls with delight.

Among some of the bargain sellers are the Misses Leverich, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Miss Morris, Mrs. A. M. Hunter, the Misses Hollins, Miss Elizabeth Belknap, and Miss Stimpson.

The Red Cross nurses had a real patient worthy of their skill yesterday. This was one of the heroes of the United States battleship at the fair, Midshipmite Raymond Folsom, who is some seven years old. It was probably one of those cases of a gun going off prematurely in the heat of battle of many buyers, and there was a real and painful blood blister on one finger which the Midshipmite took immediately to the hospital tent, where he had his hand bandaged and put in a sling. The wounded hero marched off bravely, but in a minute he was back again.

"No," he said. "I can't wear this. If people should see my arm in a sling they would not patronize our ship."

The army booth is talking nothing but khaki and selling nothing else. It is the real military article, supplied by the same contractor who supplies the Government for the men's uniforms. It is practically water proof, it won't shrink, it won't fade, and it will wash, they say at the army booth, and what more can one ask?

There were at the booth yesterday, all wives and daughters of army officers, Mrs. J. M. Brown, Mrs. Rodney Smith, Mrs. J. C. Rogers, Mrs. W. Newcomb, Mrs. C. Irwin, Mrs. S. E. Allen, Mrs. Von Schroeder, Miss Gibson, Mrs. Blunt, Mrs. Burbank, and Miss Maus.

One of the most attractive booths at the festival is the Dutch windmill. The Holland caps are picturesque, and nowhere are there handsomer women or prettier girls, and nearly all possess good old Dutch names. Mrs. French Chadwick is Chairman for New York, and Mrs. Milton Haxtun for Brooklyn.

The Colonial tea room has now a big guessing cake, "Lady Madison's Whim," made from an old recipe by a member of the Verplanck family.

The beauty contest waxed mildly exciting. At the close of the evening the Princess Auersperg had 170 votes and Mrs. Lillian Wright Hester 180. But a man with a determined air was heard to remark that eventually Emma Eames would win. Mrs. George Dewey had 2 votes.

The real excitement of the night was the arrest of a colored sneak thief, too drunk to even give his name. A few silk flags were found in his pockets.

Germans Want No Trouble in Brazil.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—With reference to the telegram from Rio de Janeiro published this morning, credited to Federalist newspapers, about certain alleged German aspirations in South Brazil and Uruguay, the German Ambassador to-day authorized a distinct denial of the salient features of the dispatch. The Ambassador ridicules the idea that the Germans in the Brazilian territory chiefly occupied by them have any intention or desire to organize a revolution against the existing Government.

Anti-American Feeling in Japan.

LONDON, April 21.—The Daily Mail publishes a letter from Yokohama describing the "growth of anti-American feeling" in Japan. The writer says: "This development is due to the harsh treatment the Japanese have received in Hawaii, and to the belief that the United States will stop Japanese immigration to Hawaii. The feeling is calculated to lead to a deplorable war of tariffs and to retaliatory restrictions."

American Cattle Not Diseased.

LONDON, April 21.—Mr. Wray, United States Inspector of Animals in London, writes to the morning papers emphatically denying the assertion that foot and mouth disease is imported into England from the United States. He says that the few cases that have developed in American cattle now at Deptford are due to accidental exposure to affected Argentina cattle, and that the disease has never existed in the United States.

German Schoolship on Trial Trip.

BERLIN, April 20.—The cadet schoolship Herzogin Sophie Charlotte, formerly the Albert Reckmers, which was equipped by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, with Lloyds Insurance Company behind it, left Bremerhaven to-day for Philadelphia on her trial voyage. From Philadelphia she will go to Yokohama, returning in fourteen months.

Greater Distress in India.

SIMLA, India, April 20.—The distress among the people is spreading, and 5,500,000 persons are now receiving relief."

PRINCE OF WALES AT HOME.

Enthusiastically Received by Thousands of Persons On His Arrival in London.

LONDON, April 20.—The return of the Prince of Wales to this city this evening was made the occasion for an unorganized and spontaneous demonstration of enthusiasm by thousands of persons who thronged the Charing Cross Railroad Station and its approaches, waiting patiently to show their gladness at the heir apparent's escape from death. The whole route to Marlborough House, especially Pall Mall, was thick with people, and around the Charing Cross Station the police had the utmost difficulty in controlling the crowds. The Duke of York awaited his father's arrival on the platform of the station, and when the train bearing the Prince drew in a mighty shout went up from the mass of spectators outside the barricades. By that time the King of Sweden, now on a visit to England, his white head inches above the waiting crowd, had joined the Duke of York.

When the Prince of Wales stepped out of the train he was affectionately greeted and congratulated by his son and the visiting sovereign, and then, amid tremendous cheering, he entered a closed carriage and drove off with the Duke of York. His Royal Highness bowed repeatedly as he passed through the cheering ranks and went by the omnibuses which had been stalled for several blocks and which were then used for grand stand purposes.

The heir apparent appeared to be in excellent health and was dressed in a light tweed suit. Behind his closed vehicle was an open carriage containing King Oscar, who received an ovation which almost equaled in enthusiasm that of the Prince of Wales and to which his Majesty replied by vigorously waving his hat, which urged the crowd to still further enthusiasm. All along the route similar scenes occurred, the crowds around Marlborough House being particularly large.

The spectators of the Prince's home-coming consisted chiefly of the well-dressed and eminently respectable elements. From their comments it was evident how genuine and heartfelt was the gladness over the Prince's escape from Sipido's bullet. The most common remark was "How well he looks," and from the women "What a blessing he has come back safe and sound."

King Oscar's unexpected appearance and demonstratively expressed enthusiasm created intense delight and made that monarch quite the hero of the hour.

FIGHTING IN ASHANTI.

Engagement On Near Kumassi—Trouble in the Gaman Country.

ACCRA, April 20.—Heavy fighting is reported in progress near Kumassi.

LAGOS, British West Africa, April 20.—Three hundred Nigerian troops have been dispatched overland to the Gaman country, northwest of Ashanti, where the British Resident reports a recrudescence of the troubles which necessitated the expedition of last year. One hundred and fifty other troops are proceeding from the Gold Coast.

There are unconfirmed rumors here of trouble with the French at Meko, in the Yoruba country, in the neighborhood of the Dahomey frontier. Owing to the distance, however, this can hardly be connected with the troubles in Ashanti and Gaman.

KAISER BACK FROM ALTONA.

Papers Comment on His Visit to the Prince of Wales.

BERLIN, April 20.—The Kaiser returned from Altona, where he met the Prince of Wales, at 7:45 o'clock this morning. Soon after he took his customary morning walk with the Empress in the Thiergarten. The Agrarian papers express displeasure, the semi-official organs approve, and the other journals do not comment upon the visit.

The semi-official Berliner Post says the Prince of Wales cordially expressed his joy in meeting the Emperor, and his appreciation of the imperial greetings. Curiously enough, the fact is being generally overlooked that the British Ambassador, Sir Frank Lascelles, accompanied the Kaiser on the trip.

That the Emperor and the Government wish it to be understood that the trip was intended to impress the world with the friendly sentiments of Germany toward England becomes evident from the manner in which the news has been disseminated, and it is especially significant that the official Reichsanzeiger makes the visit the subject of comment.

RUSSIA'S SIBERIAN RAILROAD.

Work Is Being Pushed on Stretch to Eastern Terminus.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Minister Conger reports that the Russians are working with feverish activity to finish the railroad between Moukden and Vladivostock, the eastern terminus of the Siberian Railroad, and he says the belief is that Russia's two great strategic points in the Far East, Port Arthur and Vladivostock, where she is said to have garrisons variously estimated at from 120,000 to 200,000 men, will be connected by rail not later than August of this year.

As a matter of fact, there is already uninterrupted steam communication between St. Petersburg and the Pacific over the Siberian Railroad, though at present it is necessary to use the river route on the Shilka for that part of the distance between Stretensk and Khabarovsk. The schedule from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock is nineteen days. It is expected that the gap in the railroad now covered by the water route will be completed in about eighteen months.

Minister Conger also reports the completion of the Chinese railroad from Tien-Tsin to Nieu-Chwang, 348 miles long. The new line from Tien-Tsin to Chin-Chow is already paying 14 per cent. on the investment, and it is expected that the entire line, when opened, will return 30 per cent.

The London-Paris Coaching Trip.

PARIS, April 20.—It is announced that the Rocket Coach, which left London on April 9, has arrived at St. Germain. The coach had a good run and the roads were found to be excellent. It will arrive in Paris today, and will return to London almost immediately. Among the six passengers are Miss Lucy Fay and Miss Woodruff of Pittsburg, Mass. Another coach, driven by an American lady, is coming on by easier stages.

Santo Domingo's Public Improvements.

SANTO DOMINGO, April 20.—Congress has passed, by a vote of 18 to 9, the Government improvement contract. But the Belgian bondholders have reserved the right, through Signor Vicini, the Italian Consul, who is a creditor to a large amount, to protest against the new contract on the ground that they are thereby deprived of collecting a certain part of the duties granted some time ago against the amount due the bondholders. Public opinion is opposed to the contract.

No Naval Demonstration at Taku.

BERLIN, April 20.—At the German Foreign Office to-day the report that the gunboat Iltis had been sent to Taku to join in a naval demonstration was denied. A high official said it was not yet known whether the Iltis would join in a naval demonstration or whether the latter would be necessary.

Gomez in Santo Domingo.

SANTO DOMINGO, April 20.—Gen. Maximo Gomez arrived here from Cuba to-day and met with a brilliant official and public reception. He landed under a salute fired from the fort, was met by committees at the landing place, the streets were decorated in his honor, and he will be serenaded this evening.

Pilgrims See the Pope.

ROME, April 20.—Twelve thousand pilgrims, among whom were 3,000 foreigners, attended the papal reception at St. Peter's Cathedral to-day. The Pope, who was supported by forty Cardinals, looked wonderfully well. He pronounced the benediction in a clear voice.

Ex-Capt. Dreyfus at Geneva.

GENEVA, April 21.—Ex-Capt. Dreyfus arrived here at noon yesterday and drove with his nephew, M. Paul Valabregue, to Cologny, where he has taken a villa for the season.

Spanish Miners on a Strike.

MADRID, April 20.—Eight thousand miners have gone on strike at Santa Paulina, near Santander.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is a good cough cure and helpful in all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.—Adv.

WOMAN'S TROUBLED LIFE

Court Proceedings Disclose Facts About Former New York Belle.

Mrs. Larner's Third Husband and Other Friends Fight to Care for Her Large Estate.

There was a legal contest in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon over the appointment of a committee to look after the estate of Mrs. Alma Louise Larner, who has been declared incompetent to transact her own affairs. Relatives of her first husband, Clifford Coddington, wanted one of their family named. Her third husband, Albert Larner, a young man, to whom she was married last June, thinks that he should be appointed, and his attorneys asked that Justice Fitzgerald select him. Mrs. Larner has her own opinions, and through her attorney asked that J. H. Piper, who had been looking after her property for several months, be named. The argument grew acrimonious at times, and many charges and counter charges were made.

Mrs. Larner was the daughter of the late Homer Morgan, who was an active member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and a wealthy man. She was considered a belle in her younger days, and was extremely active in social life. Now, according to the testimony given at the inquest as to her sanity, she is almost a complete physical wreck from overindulgence in liquor. She was married to Clifford Coddington about twenty years ago. Her husband died in February, 1892, leaving considerable property. Shortly after his death, as the papers state, she began to drink to excess. Several times she was found in her home, 344 West Eighty-eighth Street, in an unconscious condition. In the early part of 1894 she began to go to restaurants, hotels, and stores, and to her dressmakers in an intoxicated condition.

Then her husband's relatives, for the sake of her four children, decided to have her examined as to her mental condition, and the hearing before a Sheriff's Jury began in May, 1894. Three sessions had been held and considerable testimony taken. When the jury convened on the fourth day her counsel stated that on the night before Mrs. Coddington had married John W. Fellows, a member of the New York Stock Exchange. It was then decided to abandon the proceedings in the hope that her husband could restrain her. She, however, continued to drink periodically, as alleged, until her second husband's death in January, 1899.

At the time of her first husband's death Edward W. Larner of College Point, L. I., was looking after the woman's real estate, and he continued to manage her business matters up to a short time ago. He has a son, Albert L. Larner, who is twenty-two years of age. The son met Mrs. Fellows, who is forty-six years old, and in June, 1899, Mr. Larner, Sr., was surprised to hear of her marriage to the young man.

The couple did not live together, and in September last Mrs. Larner suddenly disappeared. Nine days later she was found in Philadelphia indulging in liquor without stint. In December she engaged J. H. Piper to look after her property, and gave him a power of attorney.

Mr. Piper considered that the woman was not competent, and he, therefore, made an application to the Supreme Court for a commission in lunacy. The application was indorsed by the relatives of the woman and her first husband; E. C. Goodwin, Mary M. Wesson, Clifford C. Goodwin, Howland Pell, Angie King Hicks, Henry L. Goodwin, and Frank C. Moore.

All these facts came out in the preliminary argument before Justice Fitzgerald.

C. T. C. Crane, representing Albert L. Larner, the young husband, insisted that as a natural and legal right his client should be selected. The other applicants opposed this.

William C. Beecher, representing Mrs. Larner, declared that this would be an outrage, and that Mrs. Larner wanted Mr. Piper to be the committee, as she had faith in him.

At this point Mr. Beecher brought out the fact that there is at present a suit pending against Mr. Larner, Sr., to recover a large sum which, it is alleged, he appropriated from the rents and other property of Mrs. Larner. This was done while Mr. Larner was agent for the estate, the income from which is about $13,000 a year.

Louis S. Phillip, as counsel representing the relatives, declared that all the relatives and the four children wanted E. C. Goodwin, a cousin, named as the committee.

The fact was brought out that while Mrs. Larner was away in September she met a woman who succeeded in getting her to sign a contract to invest $25,000 in a mining lease. The woman had obtained $6,000 in cash, and Mrs. Larner had nothing to show for the money.

All that was finally agreed upon was the amount of the bond which the committee should give. It was decided that $65,000 would be a sufficient bond, and then Justice Fitzgerald took the various papers submitted by each counsel and reserved his decision.

SUIT AGAINST MRS. LANGTRY.

Actress Seeks to Recover $1,500 for Alleged Breach of Contract.

Mrs. Hugo De Bathe, who is better known to the public as Mrs. Langtry, was served Thursday night, at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, where she is appearing in "The Degenerates," with papers in a suit brought by Gertrude Wolfe, an actress, to recover $1,500 for alleged breach of contract. Miss Wolfe asserts that about four years ago Mrs. Langtry made a contract with her for a season's engagement, and that after she had rehearsed with the company for two weeks in this city Mrs Langtry decided to give up the tour she had planned.

Henry B. Harris, Mrs. Langtry's manager, last night said that Mrs. Langtry did not remember Miss Wolfe and knew nothing of her claim. The matter, he said, had been referred to Mr. Hummel of Mrs. Langtry's counsel.

"ZAZA" TO BE SUPPRESSED?

The Possibility Is Intimated by the London Newspapers.

LONDON, April 20.—Owing to the avalanche of criticism of the play "Zaza," the Lord Chamberlain has ordered a further investigation of the text of the version as now presented here, with the view of comparing it with the copy originally submitted. The possibility of the suppression of "Zaza" is intimated by the newspapers.

Mr. Lestocq, the manager for Charles Frohman, says that he does not anticipate any trouble with the censor in connection with the production of "Zaza." The present text, he says, has been submitted to that official with the expression of a desire to eliminate anything considered in any way objectionable. Nothing, he added, has thus far reached the management in support of the suggestion that the play may be suppressed.

Mlle. Marie de Rohan's Recital.

The small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria was crowded yesterday afternoon, when Mlle. Marie de Rohan, a singer, who has lately been attracting considerable notice in this city, gave a recital under the direction of Mr. Lewis C. Hall. For a vocal recital the programme was perhaps of a somewhat too heterogeneous character, but nearly all of it was particularly well received, especially Mlle. de Rohan's sympathetic singing of a Brahms song, "Liebestreu;" Nevin's "Nightingale's Song," "Viens, Mon Bien Aimé," by Chaminade, and a little Swedish song, with English words. Her other selections included the "Bel Raggio" from "Semiramide," a scena from an operetta by Henry Waller and Young E. Allison, and the third act duet in Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," with the usual number of encore pieces. Mlle. de Rohan's associate artists in the concert included Mr. Dudley Buck, Jr., and Mr. Waller.

French Comedies at Barnard.

The combined Sociétés Françaises of Barnard College and Columbia University will present at the Brinckerhoff Theatre at Barnard College to-day at 2:30 an 8:30 P. M. and also on Monday at the same hours two French comedies. The first is Meilhac and Halévy's "L'Eté de la St. Martin" and the second is "Les Deux Sourds," by Jules Moinaux. The rôles in the former will be interpreted by Messrs. Philip Coan, Victor De Beaumont, and the Misses Spencer and Gruening. Those in the latter will be interpreted by Messrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., Ramsay Hoguet, Edwin J. Walter, and Miss Newcomb.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Easter week closes with Spring really here, and with more than a suggestion of the coming Summer in its weather conditions. With the exception of the weddings, the festival or fair in behalf of the Cuban orphans, and the final meetings of the dancing classes, it has been, from the fashionable social standpoint, the dullest Easter week in many years. The orphan festival, fortunately, gave the week character and afforded diversion to a large number of persons, while, of course, the children revaled in it.

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This morning the fashionable element will attend the funeral of Frederic Bronson at Grace Church. His untimely death at Palermo, Sicily, last month is deeply and sincerely regretted. Out of respect to Mr. Bronson's memory the road coach Pioneer will be taken off the route between the Holland House and Ardsley to-day, and its managers, with their fellow-members of the New York Coaching Club, will attend the funeral of their late President.

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There are two weddings of fashionable importance to be celebrated to-day, and these will fill the early afternoon hours. Lawrence Waterbury and Miss Maude Hall, daughter of Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, will be married quietly at the residence of the bride's mother, 11 West Thirty-seventh Street, at noon. James M. Waterbury, Jr., will be his brother's best man. The wedding will be attended by relatives and intimate friends only. The other fashionable wedding of the day will be that of Edgar Morris Phelps, son of Henry D. Phelps, and Miss Caroline Hunter Kane, daughter of Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane of Newport. Miss Kane's attendants are to be the Misses Lily Oelrichs, Whiting, Gertrude De Coppet, Dunn, Edgar, and Dorothy Kane, and the ushers are to be Messrs. Grenville Emmet, J. Searle Barclay, Johnston Livingston, Jr., Beverly W. Robinson, Augustus Jay, Jr., Alexander Keogh, and Woodward Babcock. Mr. Phelps's best man will be his brother, Gouverneur M. Phelps. The bride's uncle, S. Nicholson Kane, will give her away. The ceremony is to take place at 3 o'clock in the Church of the Incarnation, and will be performed by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, who will be assisted by the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone of Newport.

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The musical matinée yesterday afternoon in the Astoria ballroom for the benefit of the Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital was a decided success, both socially and financially. The Damrosch String Orchestra opened the concert with the overture to Beethoven's "Leonore," and Mr. Mackenzie Gordon and Mme. Brema gave several charming songs, for which Mr. Victor Harris played the accompaniments. Leo Schulz, the 'cellist, played. The feature of the afternoon was the one-act play, "Adelaide," adapted from the German by Hugo Muller, by David Bispham. This little play was first presented in New York at the first Bagby musical morning in December, 1898, and its second presentation was at the Lyceum Theatre, also in 1898. Yesterday afternoon David Bispham played Beethoven, as at the first production; Mrs. Charles Walcot played the landlady, and Ciara, the landlady's daughter, was impersonated by Mrs. W. H. Thompson, (Kitty Cheatham.) Mrs. Thomas Whiffen was the washerwoman, Frau Sepherl, and Perry Averill was Franz, the musician, while the title rôle, Adelaide, was played by Miss Hilda Spong. In the original production Miss Julia Opp acted the title rôle. The play yesterday was charmingly and sympathetically presented and acted. Among those who bought boxes were Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, who were present; as were also Miss De Forest, Miss Rutherford, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Howland Pell, Angie King Hicks, Henry L. Goodwin, and Frank C. Moore.

Among those who bought boxes were Mrs. Henry Marquand, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., Mrs. Warren, Miss Lila Sloane, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Munn, Mrs. S. Walter Suydam, Miss Carola De Forest, Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mrs. Marion Story, Mrs. W. A. Perry, and Mrs. Murray.

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The Knickerbocker Dancing Class held its Easter dance last night in the large ballroom at Delmonico's. There was a large attendance, and the dancing began and ended early. This has been a popular class during the Winter, and numbers among its members Frank J. Gould. The class was organized last Fall and will be continued next season.

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Among the passengers booked to sail today on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. for Genoa are Miss Susan Travers, Mr. and Mrs. J. Richard Steers, Mrs. E. Gilbert Jones and E. Gilbert Jones, Jr., Miss Appleton, Frank P. Abbott and Miss Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Moore, T. L. Tazzi, Henry Beales, Miss Beales and Charles Beales, Mrs. H. N. Higinbotham and the Misses Higinbotham of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton Stewart and the Misses Stewart of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Petrie of Philadelphia, Mr and Mrs. Irving Moulton of San Francisco, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson.

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On the Campania, which sails for Liverpool, are booked Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bonner, John B Cozzens, Mrs. D. Parker Morgan, H. A. Moreau, Robert Rutherford of Chicago, Matthew Astor Wilkes, W. J. Wright, Mrs. William E. Hoag, H. Hemingway, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Hopkins, Mrs. J. N. Field of Chicago, Henry Higgins of London, Frank Croker, Richard Croker, Jr., and Herbert Croker, and Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse L. de Martigny of Montreal. On the Kaiserin Maria Theresia, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, were Mr. and Mrs. William Barnwell, Edward Morgan, A. W. Archer, and Duane Du Bary of Baltimore.

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As this morning will begin the polo tournament at Lakewood, following closely upon the golf contest, the hotels there will be crowded with fashionable people. The polo tournament will be held on the grounds of Georgian Court, and Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will have a large house party for the week.

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Mrs. William A. Street of 43 Park Avenue has issued cards for a reception Monday in honor of Bishop Satterlee of Washington and Mrs. Satterlee.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Wendell Jackson of 673 Madison Avenue gave a children's dance last evening for their daughter, Miss Lulu Jackson. A number of the boys and girls who are not yet out, and who are home from school on their Easter vacation, were present. There was a cotillion, with some pretty favors.

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Mrs. James Hude Beekman will give tomorrow evening a dinner in honor of Mrs. Bower Ismay, Miss Constance Schieffelin, and Miss Ismay. Miss Ismay will sail for England next Wednesday. Mrs. Bower Ismay will remain in this country some time longer.

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Among the entertainments of the week was a large supper party, followed by a musicale, given by Mr. and Mrs. De Young of San Francisco at the Waldorf on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest La Montagne gave a supper party the same evening.

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The last official hunt of the Meadow Brook Club will take place this afternoon. The meet will be at Syosset Cross Roads. E. S. Reynal has announced a meet of the Westchester hounds at Rye, also for this afternoon. The other meets will be at Port Chester Tuesday, at White Plains Saturday, and at Ophir Farm May 1. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who have been in California, are expected home, and may arrive in time for the meet.

AMERICANS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, April 20.—Mrs. James O. Murray, professionally known as Louise Nikita, to-day gave a musicale, which was attended by a distinguished company, including Ambassador White and Mrs. White.

John B. Jackson, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. Jackson have just returned to Berlin after a visit to the Riviera.

United States Consul General Mason has gone for a short trip to Thuringia.

Lieut. Col. W. R. Livermore, United States Military Attaché at Stockholm, is in Berlin.

Rickey-Feist Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Ethel Feist, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Feist, to F. De Watt Rickey of Basking Ridge, N. J., was celebrated on Thursday evening, April 19, by the Rev. Stephen Granberry at the home of the bride's parents, 47 Roseville Avenue, Roseville, N. J.

FAITH HEALING ATTACKED

Christian Science Denominated as a "Psychopathic Epidemic."

Dr. Huber, Before Quid Nunc Club, Likens It to Alchemy, Mesmerism, and Hypnotism.

"Christian Science: A Psychopathic Epidemic," was the subject of a paper read last night by Dr. John B. Huber at a meeting of the Quid Nunc Club at the school of Mrs. Merington, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. The reading of the paper was followed by a discussion opened by W. A. Purrington. It had been intended to have Christian Science represented in the discussion, but Carol Norton, who had been invited, had written suggesting that he be permitted to appear at another meeting.

Dr. Huber spoke of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy as a lady, now past her eightieth year who laid claim to the discovery of Christian Science in 1866, which she sets forth as a religious system altogether adequate for human needs, in which the power of God is manifested through Mrs. Eddy as His agent, she and her disciples having received power directly from Jesus Christ to heal the sick and perform miracles. Alluring statements such as these, Dr. Huber said, had attracted many among those of a temperament well understood by the student of mental pathology. There were said to be more than a million in the cult, which had emanated from a region resourceful in the production of cults—Boston. The doctor said he had noticed a dearth of young men and women among the members, which he attributed to the fact that youth is likely to be normal in its mentality.

"Most Christian Scientists, I have found," said he, "are in middle or advanced life. They seem in their earlier years to have found it difficult or inconvenient to conform their minds and bodies to the universal scheme. Through selfishness or cowardice, or other moral weakness, they did not or they could not 'resolutely face the world as it is.' Ease, happiness has been their summum bonum, and, because of this attitude toward life, they have endeavored to shirk and to circumvent the undoubted hardships of existence.

"Then have as a result, met with experiences entirely at variance with their hopes and philosophy. They have taken up and discarded one after another faith cure, mind healing, Spiritualism, magnetic healing, and any among the hundreds of such fads, and finally they are trying Christian Science—to cast it aside as soon as its delusions become as manifest as its predecessors.

"These unfortunates seem to be especially numerous in these times of unsettled problems. In all hard-fought battles it is the hangers-on and the camp followers who rod the wounded and the dying in the fight; and it is such mercenary movements as this so-called Christian Science which stand ready to gather whatever is materially profitable in the religious controversies of these times."

The speaker said it was not agreeable to contemplate to what depths these people had descended. With no other assistance than the incantations pronounced over pain-racked bodies they had, at the behests of their "healers" let their little children even die without so much as putting water to their lips.

Christian Science, the doctor said, resembled, in its essentials, the innumerable epidemics of abnormal mentality, from witchcraft to alchemy, mesmerism, animal magnetism, hynotism, and countless others. The student of these movements observed certain common characteristics. They appealed to the emotional and hysterical, and one of the most remarkable facts in connection with them was the ease with which they seized upon communities. Evidently delusions were contagious.

A point worthy of consideration was that from their very absurdity such movements were disregarded by the reasonable portion of a community until they had developed an enormous capacity for mischief.

The doctor said that he had investigated Christian Science from the medical viewpoint. He wished to learn to what extent the "healer" had been successful in such cases as typhoid fever, malaria or pneumonia, and cases believed by physicians to be incurable. He had examined twenty alleged cures. For the most part they were cases of hysteria, neurasthenia, hypochondria, nervous dyspepsia, alcoholism, the tobacco habit, and of such maladies as have their origin in the sufferer's lack of self-control. The doctor said he had found none of the other kind of cases.

He called attention to the fact that the four Christian Science Churches were all in the neighborhood of the well-to-do. There were no missions by which the professed blessings of Christian Science might be disseminated among the poor.

Mr. Purrington spoke in ridicule of the pretenses and repeated some of the exposures which he has heretofore written and spoken of. He described Christian Science as vain, greedy, ignorant, vulgar, and profane. As an instance of its vulgarity, he quoted Mrs. Eddy's reply to a question as to whether medicine might be used also, that it was "difficult to know where one was divided between catsup and Christ."

"DIVINE HEALER'S" MAIL HELD.

Twelve Sacks of Letters, with Much Money, to be Returned to Writers.

BOSTON, April 20.—Twelve sacks of mail addressed to Francis Truth, the "divine healer," who was arrested recently charged with fraud, have been impounded by the United States Government under the usual "fraud order." Many of the thousands of letters contained in the sacks carry money for "absent treatment." Truth's usual charge was $5 for absent treatment, so that necessarily the amount of money contained in the letters is very large.

The mail was seized by the United States authorities when Truth was arrested on a charge of using the mails for illegal purposes. Truth made an effort to have it returned to him, and the decision was received only this morning, when the Government sent word that the mail should not be delivered to Truth.

The decision means that the twelve sacks of mail will be opened by the postal authorities. The letters which bear names and addresses on the envelopes will be returned to the writers. The other letters will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington to be opened. What money is contained in the letters will be returned with the letters to the writers.

EARL RUSSELL DIVORCED.

Procured a Decree the Day Before He Married Mollie Cook.

RENO, Nev., April 20.—It has been learned that both Earl Russell and Mrs. Somerville, formerly Mollie Cook, who were married here Sunday last, were granted divorces on Saturday by Judge C. E. Mack in the District Court at Genoa, in this State. Mrs. Somerville charged her husband with extreme cruelty. It is understood that Earl Russell alleged desertion in his complaint.

Alphonse Milne-Edwards Dead.

PARIS, April 21.—M. Alphonse Milne-Edwards, the distinguished French naturalist and Director of the Museum of Natural History, died suddenly at 2 o'clock this morning, in his sixty-fifth year.

Notice to Readers of The Times.

On and after Monday, April 30, the week-day editions of THE TIMES will be sold to newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies. The issue of Saturday, containing THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, has for some months been sold without this privilege. It has now been determined, for business reasons, to withdraw it altogether for every day of the week, except Sunday, when a limited number of returns will be permitted.

As the orders of newsdealers will naturally be readjusted to the measure of their daily sales, it is not improbable that readers wishing to buy a copy of THE TIMES will find sometimes that their newsdealer has sold out his supply. The remedy is within everybody's reach. Readers of THE TIMES should order their paper in advance, having it delivered at their residences or places of business or reserved by the newsdealer until called for. If advance orders are given no inconvenience will be occasioned by the discontinuance of the return privilege, and it will be a distinct advantage to the newsdealers. —Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Napoleon J. Haines.

Napoleon J. Haines, the founder of the firm of Haines Brothers, piano manufacturers, and one of the organizers of the Union Dime Savings Institution, died of apoplexy at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Mary F. Disbrow, One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, on Thursday morning. He was born in London, England, Feb. 22, 1824, and came to this country with his father in 1831. His first employment was with the New York Pianoforte Manufacturing Company. In 1851, with his brother, he began business at Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue. Of late years the firm has occupied the factory which Mr. Haines built on the Boulevard at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. He was the inventor of several improvements in piano-making. In 1893 he disposed of his interest in the business to his youngest son, Albert M. Haines, who, with two cousins, George K. and Alfred Haines, founded the firm of A. M. Haines & Co.

In 1858 Mr. Haines was appointed a Trustee of the Union Dime Savings Institution, and afterward became Chairman of its Finance Committee, its Vice President, and its President.

In 1864 he was one of the founders of the Fifth National Bank. As President of the Union Dime Savings Institution he was the first man to offer the Government a loan when the civil war began. In 1872 he was instrumental in calling a meeting of financiers at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to devise means of relieving the money market, and, as a result of his suggestion, the Government issued bonds releasing a large amount of bills and currency held in the Treasury.

In 1845 Mr. Haines married Mary Esther Husteed of this city. She died in 1895. Six children survive Mr. Haines, three sons and three daughters. The funeral will be held to-day.

Obituary Notes.

Major THOMAS J. CHEW, Jr., a wealthy citizen of St. Joseph, Mo., and part owner of The St. Joseph Herald, died yesterday in that city. Major Chew was a brother-in-law of Major John L. Bittinger, United States Consul to Montreal.

PATRICK NOLAN died at his home, 130 Manhattan Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, from pneumonia. He was a brother of Street and Water Commissioner James E. Nolan. He was thirty-eight years old. He is survived by a widow and one child. His father died three weeks ago.

FRANK H. SCHENCK, a well-known auctioneer of this city, and a descendant of a family of auctioneers, died yesterday at his home, 71 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, from consumption. For more than twelve years he was a member of the Seventh Regiment. He leaves a wife.

HORACE CUTLER died yesterday at Newton, Mass. He was born in Amherst, Mass., in 1816; and was educated in the public schools of that town. He was Postmaster of Amherst for twenty-nine years, and Town Clerk for several years. He later resided in Plainfield, N. J., and Brooklyn, N. Y., going to Newton in 1882.

Miss HARRIETT PATTEN died yesterday at the Home for Aged Women, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, in her eighty-seventh year. Miss Patten was for forty years a Sunday school teacher and worker in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Sixteenth Street and Stuyvesant Square. She is survived by a nephew and a niece.

NELSON H. BAKER, District Attorney of Westchester County for twelve years, died yesterday at Sing Sing, N. Y., aged fifty-five years. His great-grandfather, Nelson H. Baker,

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$12.50

You men, who think that your suit must be made-to-order to fit—see the perfectly tailored fashionable suits that are here ready-to-fit—no delays—no irksome "try-ons"—but ready-to-wear now—

$15

Your tailor will not return money if you are not pleased. WE WILL.

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WRANGLE OVER NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Democrats Defeat Republicans on Points of Order.

TWO CLAUSES STRICKEN OUT

One Authorized Armor Contracts at $545, the Other Provided for Repeal of $300 Limitation.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—As a result of a protracted struggle in the House to-day the provision of the Naval Appropriation bill to enable the Secretary of the Navy to contract for armor for the battleships Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, now awaiting their armor equipment, at $545 per ton, the price asked for Krupp armor, is out of the bill, as is the provision to repeal the three-hundred-dollar limitation placed upon the price of armor by the current law.

The fight came at the end of the consideration of the bill. Although the provision was obnoxious to the rule, all the minority members of the committee had agreed to it, but to-day, when the majority declined to allow the discussion of a proposition for the establishment of an armor-plate factory, they retaliated by raising a point of order against the two provisions above referred to, and they were ruled out.

The exact effect of the action of the House to-day is disputed. The appropriation of $4,000,000 under the head of "armor and armament" remains in the bill, as well as the language of the provision authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for armor of the best quality for the Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, the words stricken out being "at a cost not to exceed $545 a ton including royalties." It is contended by some that this empowers the Secretary to contract for the armor without regard to cost. By others it is claimed that the provision will be ineffective until the Senate inserts the price.

So much bad feeling was aroused by the wrangle over the armor-plate provision that Mr. Underwood of Alabama began a filibuster after the bill was reported to the House, and finally forced an adjournment without final action on the bill.

Before the armor-plate question came up, two amendments to modify the provision for the increase of the navy, which authorizes two battleships and six cruisers, were defeated. One proposed to add a provision for six gunboats and the other to strike out the provision for the battleships. The question of building ships in Government yards did not reach a vote, as the amendment offered to this end was ruled out on a point of order.

The clash was brought about when Mr. Vandiver, (Dem., Mo.,) a member of the committee, offered an amendment to appropriate $2,000,000 for the erection of a Government armor plate factory and for the appointment of three officers of the navy to select a site for such factory.

Mr. Bayton (Rep., West Va.,) made a point of order against the amendment, and insisted upon it despite the protest of Mr. Underwood, (Dem., Ala.,) who said it was outrageous that a proposition involving the whole question of armor plate which has been agitated for five years should be strangled. He said the fifty minutes offered by the other side was manifestly inadequate and in effect was a decision that the House was to be led like a bull by a ring to the bar of the House and made to vote.

Mr. Vandiver charged that the agreement made earlier in the debate was in effect that there should be an hour on a side for the discussion of the armor plate question, and that the agreement was being violated. To throw out this amendment, he said, would be to place the Government again at the mercy of the armor plate trust. The Chair sustained the point of order, from which decision Mr. Underwood promptly appealed.

Mr. Underwood, reviewing the history of the armor plate controversy, proceeded to show the situation which confronted the country. Under existing law Congress could not buy armor except at $300 per ton, and the provision in the bill to pay $545 for the armor of the Maine, Wisconsin, and Missouri, he claimed, was a change of existing law and therefore out of order. He was called to order several times by Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) for not speaking to the appeal, and finally, amid increasing excitement and confusion, Mr. Hepburn made the point that when called to order Mr. Underwood must take his seat.

This the member from Alabama did, whereupon Mr. Bartlett (Dem., Ga.,) moved that Mr. Underwood be allowed to proceed in order. Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) moved to close the debate.

A question arose as to the precedence of these motions, which after much wrangling the Chair decided in favor of the motion of Mr. Bartlett. The motion prevailed, 81 to 73, and Mr. Underwood proceeded. He was again called to order and the Chair recognized Mr. Dalzell to move to close debate upon the appeal. Debate was closed, 96 to 82, and the Chair was sustained, 97 to 83.

Mr. Vandiver then made the point of order that the provision to pay $545 a ton for armor of the Maine, Ohio, and Missouri was a change of existing law, and, therefore, out of order. The act of March 3, 1899, he said, limited the cost of armor plate to $300 a ton. The act of the previous year limited the cost to $400 a ton. The point of order was debated at length, and finally was sustained by the chair.

The Democrats greeted the decision with applause.

Mr. Bingham, (Rep., Penn.,) speaking to a pro forma amendment, denied, on the authority of Mr. Cramp of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, that there ever had been a proposition for a combination between his firm and the Carnegie Company on the subject of armor plate.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ky.,) said the minority had not desired to defeat the provision to pay $545 for armor for the Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, but they were driven to raise the point of order by the refusal of the majority to allow a test of the sentiment of the House on the question of establishing an armor plate factory.

The provision for the repeal of the restriction of $300 a ton in the current law went out on a point of order.

An amendment offered by Mr. Roberts (Rep., Mass.,) to authorize the construction of a metal workers' shop at the Boston yard and appropriating $100,000 therefor was adopted.

Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, asked unanimous consent for a modification of the language of the amendment adopted yesterday relative to the Naval Academy. The proposed modification made only one substantial change in the amendment, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, after the plans have been approved, to contract for all or part of the improvements at Annapolis within the $6,000,000 limit. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Foss offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance should not be an officer below the rank of Lieutenant Commander. Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., N. Y.,) offered an amendment to build four of the ships authorized by the bill in Government yards. Mr. Foss raised a point of order against the amendment, which, after prolonged debate, was sustained. Mr. Fitzgerald then appealed from the decision, and the Chair was sustained, 82 to 74.

Without further amendment the bill was reported to the House. Mr. Underwood demanded a separate vote on each amendment and on the first roll call made the point of no quorum. The Speaker was unable to count a quorum, whereupon Mr. Underwood moved an adjournment. The motion was lost, but the quorum failed on the next vote, and without finally disposing of the bill the House adjourned.

EXTRA PAY FOR ARMY MEN.

Mr. Bacon Wants to Know If They Draw Salaries in Civil Positions.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) offered two resolutions, one, inquiring of the Secretary of War whether army officers had received or were receiving salaries for the performance of civil duties in addition to their regular pay; and the other inquiring about the expenditures made for rent of officers' quarters, equipages, and all similar expenses.

Mr. Bacon said the first resolution was introduced in response to a challenge, made yesterday by Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.) He had no specific information upon the subject, and indeed, had received assurances that no such extra salaries were paid.

As to the second resolution Mr. Bacon said he did not wish to be understood as preferring charges of extravagance against either the Administration or the army officers. He had no definite information respecting expenditures of officers in Porto Rico and Cuba, but prejudicial rumors regarding those expenditures were afloat. It had been said that more lavish expenditures had been made on the quarters and furnishings for our officers in Porto Rico and in Cuba, and for the other expenses, than had been made for the comfort and convenience of the former Spanish Governors of those islands. He did not vouch for these statements, but thought they ought to be investigated. Both resolutions were objected to, and went over.

ANOTHER PACIFIC CABLE BILL.

House Committee Substitutes One for Measure Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The House Committee on Commerce to-day substituted the Sherman bill for the construction of a Pacific cable in place of the bill recently passed by the Senate.

The Sherman bill had been previously reported to the House, but to-day's action puts it in the form of a substitute for the Senate's measure. It differs from the Senate bill in providing construction by private contract under Government supervision, while the Senate bill provides for Government construction and operation.

CLARK AND THE QUAY CASE.

Montana Senator May Refrain from Voting—Committee's Report.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The inability of the Senate committee to report on the Clark case before next week will render it practically impossible to dispose of it before the vote is taken in the Quay case, as some Senators had expressed a desire to have done, but there is a general understanding about the Senate that all questions on this point will be settled by Senator Clark's refraining from voting in the Quay case.

The principal difficulty in agreeing upon a report is found in the treatment of the episode connecting the Montana Supreme Court with the Clark contest. There are also some differences as to the method of treating Congressman Campbell's and ex-State Senator Whiteside's connection with the matter. The majority of the committee are disposed to use the testimony concerning the State Court as strongly corroborative of the general charges against Mr. Clark, while Senators Pettus, Harris, and McComas take the position that as there was no proof connecting Mr. Clark with the alleged approaches to the court, this testimony should not be used as desired by the majority.

There is an effort in progress to adjust these differences of opinion, but if this is found impracticable, the three Senators mentioned will, while agreeing in the general verdict, express dissenting views on this point. There also is a possibility of dissent upon the methods of Campbell and Whiteside. But in no event will there be any division as to the recommendation that the seat occupied by Mr. Clark shall be declared vacant.

The parts of the report upon which there will be unanimity of opinion are those dealing with the general charges against Mr. Clark. Especial stress is laid upon the testimony concerning the business dealings with members of the Legislature, such as McLaughlin, Woods, and Warner, and the present to Mr. Day, and to the acknowledged use of large sums of money. Considerable attention is given to the fact that Senator Clark's committee disregarded the laws of the State in failing to make reports of expenditures in the campaign.

In the matter of the Whiteside exposure, including his handing over to the State $30,000 alleged to have been paid by Clark's friends for votes, there is a frank avowal of difference of opinion. The incident is therefore related without any specific conclusion as to its bearing on the result.

HAWAIIAN BILL DISCUSSED.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) called up the conference report on the Hawaiian Government bill and made a general explanation of the work of the conferees. A long discussion took place over a provision requiring the payment by residents of Hawaii of a poll tax of $5 before voters could be registered. The provision was opposed by Messrs. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Teller, (Silver Rep., Col.,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Stewart, (Sil., Nev.,) and others. Mr. Cullom, in charge of the report, said that if it were sent back to conference he would favor the elimination of the poll tax provision.

In conclusion of his explanation of the measure, Mr. Cullom summarized the advantage to this country of the annexation of Hawaii. He presented a general review of the resources of the Hawaiian Islands and showed that since they came under the Stars and Stripes they had experienced the greatest material prosperity. He thought no citizen of the United States need ever feel any doubt as to the intellectual, moral, or financial standing of the Hawaiian Islanders.

"These people have brought with them a splendid educational system," he said, "and a prosperous agricultural establishment, and all classes of rice, sugar, and coffee planters are engaged now in business profitable to all concerned."

The report was laid over until to-morrow, when, Mr. Cullom said, he hoped to be able to dispose of it.

Will Report "Grand Army Bill."

WASHINGTON, April 20.—After extended conferences the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, of which Representative Sulloway of New Hampshire is Chairman, finally determined to-day to report to the House Senate Bill 1,477, which has attracted widespread attention in Grand Army circles and is known as the "Grand Army bill." The final draft of the bill aggregates the disabilities under which application may be made for pension under the act of June 27, 1890. The other radical change in existing law is the changing of the rate of income of a soldier's widow from the present rate of $96 per year to an "actual net income of $250 per year."

Warships to Come Home.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Philadelphia arrived at Panama to-day. She will be ordered home at once, as will also the Detroit, which has been lying at Chiriqui Lagoon, on the Gulf side of the isthmus. The reports received at the Navy Department are to the effect that the occasion for the presence of the warships no longer exists, the revolutionary troubles on the isthmus having subsided, perhaps, in part, owing to the unexpected appearance there of the American cruisers. The Detroit will sail within a day or two for Portsmouth, N. H., where she is to be extensively repaired, and put out of commission.

1,000 Japanese Land, More Expected.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury Department has received a telegram from the Immigrant Inspector at Port Townsend, Washington, in which he states that 1,000 Japanese immigrants were landed at that port yesterday, and 2,200 are expected to arrive to-morrow. In consequence of this sudden increase in the arrival of Orientals he is unable to make the necessary examinations unaided, and asks for authority to employ additional help. Mr. Taylor has wired him authority to employ three emergency assistants.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

President pro tempore Frye announced in the Senate yesterday the appointment of Mr. Carter of Montana and Mr. Harris of Kansas as members of the Board of Visitors to West Point.

The Alaskan Civil Code bill was considered for a brief time in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Bate delivered a speech in opposition to the pending Hansborough amendment relating to the rights of alien miners.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Foraker presented resolutions expressive of the sorrow of the Senate at the death of Lorenzo Danford, late a Representative from Ohio, and members the eulogy. The resolutions were adopted, and as an additional mark of respect the Senate at 4:40 o'clock adjourned.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs yesterday reached an agreement to report the bill for the reorganization of the army with a number of amendments. The bill confers the rank of Lieutenant General upon the senior Major General and that of Major General upon the Adjutant General of the army.

Official Denial from Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 20.—The Diario, the official organ of the Nicaraguan Government, declares editorially today that President Zelaya and the members of his Cabinet, in their recent interviews with the members of the United States Canal Commission, did not express any disposition to cede or sell sovereignty over any portion of Nicaraguan territory for a canal route. The paper also asserts that the Government is not disposed to sell its sovereignty over the route.

Banker Michael of Lima, Ohio, Indicted.

LIMA, Ohio, April 20.—An indictment was returned by the Grand Jury to-day against N. L. Michael, ex-Vice President of the American National Bank, which was mysteriously robbed here two years ago of $18,000. Michael declared some time ago that the efforts to connect him with looting the now defunct bank were being made for the purpose of blackmail.

Save a Dollar

by buying your Spring Derby here—same shapes, same shades and same quality as the three-dollar hats of the "exclusive" hatters.

$2.00

Every kind of *good* head covering for man and boy—hats and caps—at a third less than you would pay elsewhere.

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279 Broadway, Near Chambers
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich.
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DATE FOR CANAL DEBATE

House to Consider Nicaragua Bill May 1 and 2 and Pass It.

"FORTIFICATIONS" DROPPED

Committee Abandons That Provision and Adopts Sections Providing for Acquiring Land.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Representative Hepburn, in charge of the Nicaragua Canal bill, announces that a definite arrangement has been reached by which the bill will be considered by the House on May 1 and 2. He says the passage of the bill is certain.

The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce to-day made an important change in the bill, striking out the provision for the "fortifications," thus providing what is expected to be a compromise. The amendment was proposed by Representative Barham of California. The Chairman of the committee was instructed to offer the same at the proper time as a committee amendment thereto. The amendment was agreed to with some expressions of reluctance, but with a view to overcoming opposition and securing action. In its new form the section reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., that the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to acquire from the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua for and in behalf of the United States, control of such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua as may be desirable and necessary on which to excavate, construct, and protect a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movement of ships of the greatest tonnage and draught now in use, from a point near Greytown, on the Caribbean Sea, via Lake Nicaragua, to Brelo, on the Pacific Ocean; and such sum as may be necessary to secure such control is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 2.—That when the President has secured full control over the territory in Section 1 referred to, he shall direct the Secretary of War to excavate and construct a canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Caribbean Sea, near Greytown, by way of Lake Nicaragua, to a point near Brelo, on the Pacific Ocean. Such canal shall be of sufficient capacity and depth so that it may be used by vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest depth now in use, and shall be supplied with all necessary locks and other appliances to meet the necessities of vessels passing from Greytown to Brelo; and the Secretary of War shall also construct such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal and such provision for defense as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said canal and harbors.

The main dissent to the change in the bill came from Mr. Adamson of Georgia, who desired to have the words "fortify" and "defend" retained as against any doubtful or compromising phraseology. Mr. Barham, upon whose motion in committee the changes in the bill were effected, said: "The changes are designed to overcome objections which have been raised, and I have reason to believe they will accomplish that end and make the bill generally acceptable. The words 'fortify' and 'defend' appeared to invite controversy and diplomatic complications, and in view of the action of the Administration in negotiating the Hay-Pauncefote treaty it appears entirely needless to raise a diplomatic issue with England simply on the use of words.

"In the amended form ample authority is given to police and protect the canal against destruction by evildoers, and by the time the canal is completed, six or eight years hence, there will be full opportunity to determine whether it should be permanently protected by fortifications or by our navy. For the present we avoid a needless issue in no way bearing on the main question of construction of the waterway."

Representative Adamson said the changes in the bill were suggested, as he understands, by the Rules Committee. In answer to the petitions filed for the consideration of the Hepburn bill. Mr. Adamson presented to the committee the petition of 125 Democratic members favorable to the original bill at the same time that Mr. Hepburn presented the petition of the Republican members. The only answer to the petition received by Mr. Adamson was the statement made to him by Mr. Hepburn that if the bill were amended an official rule for the consideration of the measure could be secured. To this Mr. Adamson dissented, stating that the petition was for the original bill.

He again objected to the change when Mr. Hepburn made known to-day that the rule for consideration could be secured if the amendments suggested were authorized by the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce. Under the circumstances, Mr. Adamson said he will oppose on the floor of the House the amendments omitting the words "defend" and "fortification," as he says "the amendments emasculate the bill and surrender the case, leaving the bill consistent with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty."

Following the meeting Mr. Shackleford of Missouri, a member of the committee, filed with the House his dissenting views on what had been done. He proposes a new section to the Hepburn bill, providing that the act shall not go into force until after the Senate has taken action on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and not then if that treaty is ratified. The minority report which he submitted says in part:

The undersigned, while concurring in the vigorous American policy, so ably and tersely stated by Mr. Hepburn on behalf of the majority of the committee, nevertheless do not concur in the recommendation that the bill do pass in the form presented.

The act of Congress which authorizes the building of the canal should contain an explicit and direct assertion of the right of the United States to build, own, and control said canal, absolutely free from European dictation.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as is so clearly shown by Mr. Hepburn, long ago ceased to have any binding force by reason of the conduct of Great Britain. That being true, we should strictly adhere to the Monroe doctrine and stand by our traditional policy that Europe will not be permitted to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs. It is to the Monroe doctrine that we, as a Republic, must look for safety. We should never, under any circumstances, even tacitly, admit that Europe has the right to so much as interrogate us on American questions, much less to limit our action.

After citing Mr. Blaine in support of this view the report adds: "This is the fundamental principle of our National independence, and no exigency should be sufficient to cause us to even momentarily lose sight of it."

NO TREATIES OF CESSION.

Reports of Agreements with Costa Rica and Nicaragua Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Secretary Hay disposed to-day of the report heard yesterday that treaties of cession were in preparation by which a ten-mile strip through Costa Rica and Nicaragua was to be acquired for the construction by the United States of a ship canal across the isthmus. "No foundation for the report," he said.

The Administration has not been urged to send any more treaties to the Senate. There are now before the Senate, lacking the approval of that body, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty concerning the Nicaragua Canal and the several reciprocity treaties negotiated with France and some of the West Indies for the development of American trade. The Senate has stopped the French treaty for this session, at least, and has laid aside the Nicaragua treaty, after amending it.

"30 Minutes in Havana."

To discriminating cigar smokers La Preferencia prove a pleasant surprise and a relief from common cigars, many of which sell at a higher price.

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10c. and upward. At high-class dealers.

Trade supplied by {E. C. HAZARD & CO. 117 Hudson Street. / THE SEIDENBERG CO. 9 E. 42d Street.} Distributers for Greater N. Y.

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THE HAVANA-AMERICAN CO., MAKERS.

Preferencia is stamped on every cigar to protect you from substitution.

PRIVATE EDITION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Senate Inquiry Into Congressman Richardson's Venture.

SECURED DUPLICATE PLATES

Further Public Editions of "Messages and Documents of the Presidents" Were Opposed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Just when the Senate will begin its investigation into the subject covered by the resolution adopted yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Chandler, and endeavor to learn all the facts about the publication of the compilation known as "The Messages and Documents of the Presidents," depends somewhat upon the ability of Senator Platt to get his committee at work upon the inquiry. Representative Richardson of Tennessee, who is principally interested in the inquiry, expresses anxiety to have the investigation proceed at once as thoroughly as possible.

When the arrangement was first made by which Mr. Richardson was to receive a duplicate set of the plates of the book, the House was not fully convinced that this unusual action would commend itself to the public, but out of that spirit of generosity that often prevails there, the act making the gift of the plates for ten volumes was passed. It was not until after the copyright of the book had been obtained in Mr. Richardson's name that questions were raised about the distribution of the private edition under the "auspices" of Assistant Librarian A. R. Spofford.

Further comment was indulged in when several members who desired to secure the publication of a new edition for Congressional distribution fancied that some opposing influence was at work to prevent the reporting of such resolutions from the Committees on Printing of the House and the Senate. Inquiry led to the discovery by some new members that many of the volumes printed at the time the first edition was issued had become the property of Mr. Richardson, and that a larger "fragment" of the second edition had been acquired by him to be sold for the profit of himself and his associates

There was never any secrecy about the gift to Mr. Richardson. It is assumed that he changed his mind about copyrighting the book after he had assured Mr. Dingley that he did not intend to do so. What Mr. Platt's committee will endeavor to do will be to ascertain, if possible, the result of the permission to a private person, being a member of Congress, to set up a competition with the Government in the distribution of a public book; what methods have been adopted by the private owners of the duplicate plates to dispose of their copies of the book, the circumstances of copyrighting, the relation of the Assistant Librarian of Congress to the private distribution scheme, and incidentally the real cause of the opposition to the propositions to print new editions for gratuitous distribution.

Now that the question has provoked criticism and invited unfavorable comment on Congress and the persons about to be investigated, it is evident that the course of the Congress meets with disapproval as both unusual and unwise. The facts have been before Congress, in part, for three years. It was not until complaints began to be heard that peculiar methods were resorted to by the "Distribution Committee," in parading circulars having the authoritative look of Congressional documents, that inquiry seemed to be invited. Mr. Richardson was a voluntary compiler of the book, and received no compensation for his editorial work. The plates, valued at something like $3,000, were regarded as payment to him for his services. He has had introduced recently a resolution authorizing him, at his own expense, to print a book of Confederate papers, and to enable him to compile them he is to be permitted access to the archives of the Government. That resolution has not yet been acted upon.

It is not known how much money has been obtained by the private publishers of the messages and documents of the Presidents, and this information may be obtained during the inquiry now to be made. Some curiosity is expressed about how 500 copies of the first edition and 1,500 copies of the second edition, intended for gratuitous distribution, were not used to gratify a large demand for copies, and that, instead of being given away to those who wished to obtain them free, they were given to the owner of plates intended to be used to produce an edition to be sold.

Ruling as to Brewers' Taxes.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has held that brewers, under the law, are required to pay a special tax as malt liquor dealers for each and every place at which they are engaged in selling bottled beer, and must take out a separate special tax stamp for each distinct and separate place at which such sales are made.

CANNED MEAT FOR SOLDIERS.

Refrigerated Beef Can No Longer Be Sent to American Troops in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—War Department officials have been compelled to resort to the use of canned roast beef for subsistence of the army in the Philippines. This is due to the fact that it is absolutely essential that the soldiers shall be served with fresh meat and because of the impossibility of providing refrigerated beef or cattle on the hoof under existing conditions.

When the bulk of the army was located near the seashore and at easily accessible points, there was difficulty in providing them with fresh meats, but conditions have now changed, and the army is scattered among 160 posts in various parts of the archipelago, a great many of them at considerable distance from the nearest shipping point. There are no cattle available, and the refrigerated beef which has heretofore formed the principal basis of subsistence for the troops cannot be preserved in good condition long enough to reach many of the inland points. Consequently it became necessary to look for some suitable substitute, and the American canned roast beef was the only thing found to meet the requirements.

The suggestions for its use came originally from the subsistence officers in the Philippines, and the chief commissary officer at Manila recently cabled a requisition for an immediate delivery of about 100,000 cans of roast beef, and subsequent deliveries at the rate of about 50,000 cans a month. Acting Commissary General Weston presented the matter to the Secretary of War, with a strong indorsement of the proposition.

As a measure of extreme caution, however, Secretary Root decided to get a personal opinion from Major Gen. Otis before taking final action. A cable message of inquiry was forwarded at once, and Gen. Otis's reply was received to-day. Its text was not made public, but its general character may be clearly inferred from the fact that instructions have been sent to Col. Alexander, the commissary officer at Chicago, to arrange for the immediate dispatch of a large quantity of roast beef to San Francisco for shipment to Manila by the first available steamer. Special precautions will be taken to secure the best quality of beef and to insure its proper care and preservation at all stages of its long journey to the Philippines.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Calvin De Witt, Deputy Surgeon General, will report to the Surgeon General of the Army for further instructions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas W. Jackson will report to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy for temporary duty.

Lieut. Col. William F. Hall, Assistant Adjutant General, will reporte to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for assignment to duty as Adjutant General of that department.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert E. Caldwell is relieved from temporary duty at Alcatraz Island, California, and will proceed to Seattle and report to the commanding officer of the transport Rosecrans for duty as transport surgeon.

Capt. Charles R. Krauthoff, Commissary of Subsistence, now at Kansas City, Mo., upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, will proceed to San Francisco and report to Major William H. Baldwin, Commissary of Subsistence, purchasing commissary at that place, for duty as an assistant in his office, to relieve Major George W. Ruthers, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers. Major Ruthers upon being thus relieved will proceed to Manila accompanied by his authorized clerk, and report to the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Brig. Gen. William Ludlow will proceed from New York City to Washington and resume his duties as President of the board of officers convened for the purpose of considering regulations with a view to the establishment of a war college for the army.

Lieut. Col. William H. Boyle, Nineteenth Infantry, is to be assigned to duty as Acting Inspector General of the Department of the Colorado and the Department of Missouri.

The following-named officers of the Corps of Engineers will report upon notification that their presence is required to Col. Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Harry F. Hedges, First Lieut. Spencer Cosby, and Second Lieut. Lytle Brown.

Major Frank Heath, Ordnance Department, is appointed a member of the Board of Officers of the Ordnance Department convened Feb. 8, vice First Lieut. Kenneth Morton, Ordnance Department, who is relieved on account of sickness.

Navy.

Assistant Naval Constructor J. W. Powell is detached from the Bureau of Construction and Repair, April 23, and ordered to the navy yard at New York April 25.

Lieut. W. K. Harrison will report for duty at the navy yard, Washington, in the Ordnance Department.

Lieut. J. M. Pickrell will proceed home when discharged from Mare Island Hospital, and will have sick leave for three months.

Commander G. E. Ide's order of March 22 is modified; he is detached from the Yosemite immediately and ordered to command the New Orleans.

S. W. Terry is commissioned Rear Admiral.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The tug Potomac sailed from Boston yesterday towing the Chesapeake, which is going to Annapolis to serve as a training ship for the naval cadets.

The Adams has arrived at Santa Barbara.

The Scindia has arrived at Manila.

The Alliance is at Guantanamo.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Frank L. Weaver has been appointed Michigan State agent of the Allemannia Insurance Company.

It is reported that a legal reserve life insurance company, with a capital stock of $100,000, is in process of organization at Fort Wayne, Ind.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company has been formally admitted to membership in the Western Factory Insurance Association.

The Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department has instructed the special Newark committee to confer with the General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five in regard to the advisability of taking action relative to the restoration of fixed fire insurance rates in Newark. This step was taken because Middle Department special agents have feared that action on their part in Newark might be overruled by some of the companies doing business in that city.

President I. Remsen Lane of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, whose resignation as President, to take effect May 1, was tendered to and acted upon by the Board of Directors on Thursday, stated yesterday that, contrary to the announcement of Thursday afternoon that his resignation was due to ill-health, his health was good, and that his resignation resulted from dissatisfaction with several members of the board. He declined to say anything about the causes of the dissatisfaction beyond that they were related to the general policy of the company. Mr. Lane did not resign from his seat in the Directorate of the company.

The insurance on the stock and machinery of M. Scheller & Co. at 202 Greene Street, which was damaged by fire Thursday night, was distributed as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, $5,000; Home, $5,000; Phoenix of London, $2,500; Insurance Company of North America, $2,500; Indemnity, $2,500; Magdeburg, $2,500; Netherlands, $2,300; Spring Garden, $2,500; Western, $2,500; Stuyvesant, $2,500; Norwich Union, $2,500; German-American, $2,000; Thuringia-American, $1,500; Orient, $1,500; Atlanta Home, $1,500; Lumbermen's, $1,500; American of Newark, $1,500; American Central, $1,500; London Assurance, $1,250; Citizens' of Pittsburg, $1,250; Scottish Union and National, $1,250; North American of Boston, $1,000.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul will reduce its running time between Chicago and Kansas City by from three to four hours. At present the distance on this line between these points is 530 miles, the longest of any of the roads connecting the two cities.

The construction of a cut-off between Ottumwa and Davenport, Iowa, will reduce this distance by forty-seven miles. In addition the entire road bed has been rock ballasted, and the old, light rails are being replaced by heavy rails, thus enabling the line to run its trains at a much higher rate of speed. When this work is completed, a new fast train will be put on and the road will be able to compete successfully with the other lines for through passenger business.

To Cut Chicago-Boston Time.

The Lake Shore will reduce the time between Chicago and Boston by one hour and a half, April 23, when a new train between these cities will be placed in service. The present time is twenty-seven and a half hours for the run. The train will consist of a combination buffet and library car, a dining car, two sleepers, a day coach, and a baggage car. The train will leave Boston at 10:50 A. M. and Chicago at 2 P. M. daily.

Brief Railroad Items.

The merchants and manufacturers of Kansas are in favor of the Cullom amendments to the Inter-State Commerce law.

The office of the Chief Engineer of the Lehigh Valley will be moved to the headquarters of that road in this city.

The Philadelphia and Reading will erect a new passenger station at Wayne Junction, Philadelphia.

George S. Cheney, formerly of the Indiana, Decatur and Western, has been appointed assistant engineer of the New York Central, with headquarters at Buffalo.

Passenger service has been begun on the extension of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois from Marion to Thebes.

The Mobile and Ohio has acquired new terminals and opened a new passenger station at Columbus, Miss.

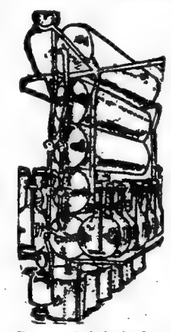

The Koch Inhalation.

Prof. Koch of Germany cures Bronchitis, Consumption, Catarrh, and Asthma.

The original Koch Lung Cure, at 48 West 22d Street, New York, established their offices at this number over two years ago.

The above cut is the invention of Dr. Edward Koch. It has cured thousands of patients in this city. Call and see the testimonials, then call on the cured patients. Consultation is free.

CHAMPIONS BEATEN BY NEW YORK'S NINE

Home Team Scored 12 Runs and the Brooklyns 8.

ONLY EIGHT INNINGS PLAYED

Seymour Gave the Visitors Five Runs in Two Innings—Kitson Batted Out of the Box.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Philadelphia	2	0	1.000
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
New York	1	1	.500
Brooklyn	1	1	.500
Pittsburg	0	1	.000
Cincinnati	0	1	.000
Boston	0	2	.000

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 12; Brooklyn, 8.
Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 4.
St. Louis-Pittsburg and Chicago-Cincinnati games postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Boston in Philadelphia.
Chicago in Cincinnati.
Pittsburg in St. Louis.

New York's rejuvenated baseball team clearly outplayed the champion Brooklyns at the Polo Grounds yesterday in a game that was called in the eighth inning on account of darkness. The New Yorks used up two of the Brooklyn's pitchers and they are certainly batting the ball in a fashion that is encouraging to their friends.

Seymour, who started in to pitch for the New Yorks, was so wild that he was taken out after five runs had been scored in the first two innings, most of them due to his inability to control the ball. After Doheny replaced him things took on a different phase. The New Yorkers pulled themselves together and not only fielded like ball players, but in the two succeeding innings batted Kitson "out of the box," gaining a lead that they never relinquished.

Two bases on balls and a wild throw by Gleason enabled Brooklyn to score in the first inning. In the second inning the first two batsmen were easily retired, and it looked as if Seymour had settled down. But he hit the next batter—De Mont—with a pitched ball. A passed ball placed him on second. Then came a base on balls for McGuire, and a double steal followed. Kitson lined a safe hit to left that Selbach failed to check, and both De Mont and McGuire scored. Sheckard got a base on balls, and Selbach got into trouble by muffing Keeler's puny fly. This blunder accounted for Kitson's run, and also for Sheckard's reaching third. Keeler stole second, and then came another base on balls. Kelley made a scratch hit to Mercer, and Sheckard came home. This ended Seymour, and he was replaced by Doheny.

The New Yorks did some run-getting in their third inning. Grady got a base and Doheny bunted safely. Van Haltren slammed the ball safely into centre, scoring Grady and sending Doheny to third. Van Haltren took second on a wild pitch. Kitson made a mess of Mercer's drive and Doheny scored. Frisbie sacrificed. Daly took the throw at first and was upset. During the mix-up Mercer made a dash for third. The ball was thrown to De Mont to head off the runner. He caught Mercer, but failed to hold the ball. Davis then hit safely into left field and Mercer ran home. Three more men came to the bat but no more runs were scored.

Sheckard's single, Keeler's sacrifice, and Kelley's hit gave Borooklyn a run in their half of the fourth. In the New Yorks' half Grady again began the proceedings by waiting for a base on balls. Doheny's attempt to sacrifice resulted in Grady being forced out at second. Van Haltren hit safely to short left field. A wild pitch enabled each to advance a base. Then Mercer got a base, and all the corners were occupied. The crowd was wildly enthusiastic by this time, and the noise apparently had a demoralizing effect upon Frisbie. He struck out, and there was just one hope left—that Davis would hit safely. He did, sending a two-bagger into left that cleared the bases. This gave New York the lead, and took all the nerve out of Kitson. Doyle made a hit that sent Davis home, where he was compelled to doff his cap several times in acknowledgment of the applause.

In the following inning, after one man was out, singles by Gleason, Grady, and Doheny scored two runs for the locals. In the seventh a base on balls to Selbach, an error by Dunn in fielding Gleason's bunt, and a long fly by Grady to Kelley brought Selbach in with a run. The Brooklyns got a brace of runs in the eighth through a stupid play of Gleason's. Dahlen started with a scratch hit. De Mont hit a fast grounder to Gleason. The latter instead of throwing to Davis, for a chance to make a double play, tried to run De Mont down. He missed him, and when he finally sent the ball to first, Doyle dropped the throw. McGuire followed with a safe drive, scoring Dohlen and De Mont. The New Yorks' run in the eighth resulted after two men were out. It was quite dark, and as Dunn could not locate the plate, Davis got his base on balls. Doyle followed with a hit that sent Davis to third. Doyle then started for second, and when the ball was thrown Davis dashed for the plate and scored. The game was called a few minutes later. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	2	2	3	1	1	0	0
Mercer, 3b.	2	2	1	2	2	5	0
Frisbee, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	2	3	3	3	7	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	2	1	1	0	1	0
Selbach, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	2	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	3	3	4	1	0
Grady, c.	2	1	2	1	2	0	0
Seymour, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doheny, p.	2	2	2	0	2	0	0
Total	12	13	24	12	19	4	

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Sheckard, cf.	3	1	0	2	0		
Keeler, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Jennings, 1b.	0	0	0	2	0		
Kelley, lf.	0	2	3	0	0		
Daly, 2b.	1	2	1	1	2		
Yeager, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0		
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	1	1	0		
De M.3b&2b.	2	6	3	1	1		
McGuire, c.	1	2	8	1	0		
Kitson, p.	1	1	0	2	2		
Dunn, p.	0	0	1	0	1		
Total	8	7*	23	11	4		

*Two out when game was called on account of darkness.

New York	0	0	4	4	2	0	1	1	0		12
Brooklyn	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	8

First base by errors—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 6. Two-base hit—Davis. Struck out—By Doheny, 2; by Kitson, 2; by Dunn, 1. Base on balls—By Seymour, 5; by Kitson, 4; by Dunn, 2. Base hits—Off Seymour, (two innings,) 2; off Doheny, 5; off Kitson, (four innings,) 9. Sacrifice hits—Frisbee, Gleason, Keeler. Stolen bases—Davis, Doyle, Gleason, Doheny, Keeler, De Montreville. Double play—Van Haltren and Davis. Wild pitches—Kitson, 2. Passed balls—Grady, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Seymour, 1; by Doheny, 1. Balk—Kitson. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

PHILADELPHIA, 5; BOSTON, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The baseball season opened here to-day under auspicious circumstances. The attendance was of the holiday order, and the spectators had the satisfaction of seeing Philadelphia defeat Boston in a closely contested eleven-inning game. Boston's defeat was the result of two consecutive errors by Lowe in the eleventh inning. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hamil'n, cf.	0	1	1	1	0	1	
Tenney, 1b.	0	2	16	1	0		
Long, ss.	0	0	2	3	0	2	1
Stahl, rf.	2	2	2	1	0	0	
Collins, 3b.	1	1	1	7	0		
Duffy, lf.	1	2	3	0	1		
Lowe, 2b.	0	1	1	4	2		
Clarke, c.	0	0	4	0	1		
Sullivan, c.	0	0	4	0	1		
Nichols, p.	0	0	1	1	2	0	
*Freeman.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	4	9	31	17	5		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	1	3	0	0		
Slagle, lf.	1	2	2	0	0		
Delehanty, 1b.	0	0	21	1	0		
Lajoie, 2b.	1	2	2	6	0		
Flick, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
McFarl'd, c.	0	0	0	0	0		
Myers, 3b.	2	1	0	3	0		
Cross, ss.	0	1	2	5	1		
Fraser, p.	0	0	2	5	1		
Total	5	7	33	20	2		

*Batted for Clarke in eleventh inning. †One out when winning run was scored.

Boston	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—5

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hit—Myers. Sacrifice hit—Delehanty. Double plays—Lajoie, Cross, and Delehanty; Delehanty, (unassisted.) First base on balls—Off Nichols, 1; off Fraser, 4. Struck out—By Nichols, 4; left on bases—Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 7. Time—2:05. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Other Games.

At Lexington—Richmond College, 6; Washington and Lee University, 0.
At Binghamton—Rochester, 9; Binghamton, 7.
At Allentown—Allentown, 13; University of New York, 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

At Detroit—Buffalo, 6; Detroit, 4.
At Indianapolis—Cleveland, 7; Indianapolis, 6.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 4; Minneapolis, 2.

Opening the Season in Brooklyn.

The scene of the Greater New York baseball series will be transfered to Brooklyn this afternoon. It will be the opening game at Washington Park. A new flagpole has been planted at the park, and on this will be hoisted, before the game begins, the pennant won by the Brooklyns last year.

The management has made elaborate preparations for the opening. The stands will be decorated, and beginning at 2 o'clock there will be a concert by the Twenty-third Regiment Band. The game will begin at 3:30 o'clock. The main entrance to the park is at Third Street and Fourth Avenue. A large contingent of enthusiasts are expected from this side of the bridge, and the "rooting" contest that will result will be an interesting part of the day's programme.

Wilson Vail Forfeited to Berkeley.

The second match for the interscholastic baseball championship schedule to take place at Columbia Oval yesterday between teams representing Berkeley and Wilson Vail, did not occur. The Berkeley nine appeared, but three of the Wilson-Vail team, Reilly, Allers, and Crilt, were not on hand, and the game was forfeited to Berkeley.

GOLFERS AT LAKEWOOD.

C. M. Hamilton Defeated Findlay S. Douglas and Travis Was Beaten by R. C. Watson, Jr.

That golf is a game prolific of surprises was illustrated yesterday, to the complete satisfaction of every person of golfing tendencies in Lakewood. Walter J. Travis, winner of the Atlantic City event, was put out of the race in the afternoon by R. C. Watson, Jr., the Westbrook golfer, who has just come up from Florida with a score of cups and medals in his gripsack. To this surprise was added the defeat of the former champion, Findlay S. Douglas, by the young Baltusrol champion, C. M. Hamilton. The latter won by the high figures of 6 up and 5 to play, the severest defeat for Douglas in a long time.

Douglas putted miserably, and while he made some long shots, as a rule they lacked in accuracy. Hamilton was steady, but not brilliant. He led by 4 at the end of the nine, and closed the game on the 13th green. The scores were:

Hamilton, out	5	5	6	5	4	5	4	4	6		—44
Douglas, out	5	5	7	6	4	6	5	5	5		—48
Hamilton, in	5	5	5	4							—19—63
Douglas, in	5	6	5	6							—22—70

Hamilton had the closest kind of a call to keep in the tournament in the morning when he met T. S. Beckwith, who holds the championship of Cleveland. The game was even on the fifteenth green. The sixteenth, 185 yards, was halved perfectly in three, and Beckwith made the seventeenth from a neat put. Hamilton's only chance lay in winning the home hole, and his success brought out a storm of applause. The excitement was intensified when both the nineteenth and twentieth holes were halved. On his second shot to the twenty-first, Beckwith sent his ball into the bunker, while Hamilton lay on the green. The Cleveland golfer made three ineffectual efforts to raise his ball from the sand pit, and then abandoned the hole, giving Hamilton the match by 1 up. The cards:

Hamilton, out	4	4	6	5	4	5	5	4	5		—42
Beckwith, out	3	5	5	4	5	5	6	4	6		—43
Hamilton, in	5	5	5	5	6	4	3	5	4		—42—84
Beckwith, in	5	6	5	5	5	3	3	4	5		—41—84

Extra holes: Hamilton, 5, 5; Beckwith, 5, 5, the latter giving up the twenty-first hole on the fifth stroke.

Douglas's lowest score of the day, 81 strokes, was made in his match with A. M. Reed, whom he beat by 7 up and 6 to play. The card was:

Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield—											
Out	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	3		—40
In	4	5	6	5	5	4	5	5	3		—41—81

Watson defeated Travis by 2 up and 1 to play. Travis made the eighth hole, 170 yards, in 2. The scores:

Watson, out	5	6	7	5	5	6	4	4	5		—47
Travis, out	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	2	7		—46
Watson, in	5	7	5	4	6	4	4	4			—39—86
Travis, in	6	6	6	6	4	3	5				—42—88

The hopes of the Lakewood members were badly shattered when Howard A. Colby of Essex County beat Jasper Lynch of the home club by 4 up and 2 to play. W. H. Davis, however, upheld the honor of the club by putting J. S. Gillespie, a former Canadian champion, out of the match by 4 up and 3 to play.

In the semi-final round this morning Colby will play Hamilton, and Davis will meet Watson. The survivors for the second cup are A. E. Hedstrom of Buffalo, who will play C. H. Murphy of Princeton, and E. C. Green of Chicago, who is to meet W. C. Chick of Boston. For the third cup Grier Hersh of the home club plays D. H. Lloyd of St. Andrew's, and George Bird of St. Regis will meet A. F. Southerland of Lakewood.

The results of the match play rounds for the three cups were:

LAKEWOOD CUP.—First Round—Howard A. Colby, Essex County Country Club, beat H. B. Billings, Essex County Country Club, by 3 up and 2 to play; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, beat Maturin Ballow by 6 up and 5 to play; C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, beat T. S. Beckwith, Cleveland, by 1 up in 21 holes; Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield, beat A. M. Reid, Lakewood, by 7 up and 6 to play; J. Stuart Gillespie, Fairfield, beat George C. Dutton, Oakley Country Club, by 4 up and 3 to play; W. H. Davis, Lakewood, beat H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia Country Club, by 1 up; R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, beat A. Sidney Carpenter, Philadelphia Cricket Club, by 8 up and 6 to play; Walter J. Travis, Oakland, beat F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia Country Club, by 5 up and 4 to play.

Second Round—Colby beat Lynch by 4 up and 2 to play; Hamilton beat Douglas by 6 up and 5 to play; Davis beat Gillespie by 4 up and 3 to play; Watson beat Travis by 2 up and 1 to play.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—First Match Play Round—Arthur E. Hedstrom, Buffalo Country Club, beat L. H. Conklin, Deal Beach, by 1 up in 19 holes; C. S. Ransom, Albany Country Club, beat A. T. Dwight, Yale, by default; C. H. Murphy, Princeton, beat G. F. Metcalf, St. Regis, by 5 up and 4 to play; C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, beat Frank M. Freeman, Lakewood, by 4 up and 2 to play; C. E. Halsted, Crescent Athletic Club, beat John Moller, Jr., Anawamis, by 3 up and 2 to play; E. C. Green, Chicago, beat J. W. Black, Lakewood, by 5 up and 4 to play; Herbert L. Pratt, Nassau Country Club, beat Ernest Thompson, Lenox, by 1 up; W. C. Chick, Oakley Country Club, beat J. B. Coles Tappin, Nassau Country Club, by 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Round—Hedstrom beat Ransom by 4 up and 3 to play; Murphy beat Tappin by 2 up; Greene beat Halsted by 5 up and 3 to play; Chick beat Pratt by 2 up and 1 to play.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—First Match Play Round—Harold S. Curtiss, Lakewood, beat P. M. Medcalf, St. Regis, by 5 up and 5 to play; Grier Hirsh, Lakewood, beat J. W. Chick, Oakley Country Club, by 1 up in 19 holes; Irving Brokaw, Deal Beach, beat Fayette Brown, Montreal, by 5 up and 3 to play; D. H. Lloyd, St. Andrew's, beat M. B. Coles, Ardsley, by 3 up and 1 to play; George S. Bird, St. Regis, beat Harry Suydam, Dyker Meadow, by default; F. G. Brathwait, Lakewood, beat H. W. Slocum, Baltusrol, by 2 up; A. F. Southerland, Essex County Country Club, beat R. H. Byrns, Ardsley, by 2 up and 1 to play; S. B. Ferris, Lakewood, beat R. H. Houghton, Milwaukee, by 6 up and 5 to play.

Second Round—Hersh beat Curtiss by 2 up; Lloyd beat Brokaw by 3 up and 2 to play; Bird beat Brathwait by 1 up; Southerland beat Farris by 1 up in 19 holes.

Besides the finals to-day there will be an all day open handicap. An informal open tournament for women will be held on Monday and Tuesday. The qualifying round Monday morning will be 18 holes, two sets of 8 being eligible for two cups.

Many Golf Games To-day.

Golfers in the metropolitan district will have a number of events to-day to claim their attention, besides the open handicap at Lakewood, The St. Andrew's members will take part in a club ball sweepstakes, and an informal handicap will be played on the Dyker Meadow links, near Fort Hamilton; the Marine and Field Club course, near Bath Beach, and the Crescent Athletic Club links at Bay Ridge will be alive with golfers, the Boody Cup competition being the chief attraction for the Marine and Field golfers. A pick-up team match will be played by the Richmond Hill Club members. The Westchester Golf Club, near West Farms, will hold a ball sweepstakes, and the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, will open its course for the season with a handicap contest for three prizes. The Hillside Tennis and Golf Club and the Park Golf Club, both of Plainfield, N. J., will open their improved courses with handicap games. Many informal games will be held on other courses, and the public links at both Van Cortlandt and Sunset Parks, the latter in Brooklyn, will be in excellent condition for those who wish to enjoy the pleasures of the sport without any prize-winning inducements.

HOLLINS IS THE CHAMPION.

He Defeats C. H. Seeley for the Highest Interscholastic Golf Honors.

H. B. Hollins, Jr., of the Cutler School won the interscholastic championship tournament yesterday by defeating C. H. Seeley of Berkeley School in the final round on the Garden City links by 6 up and 4 to play. Hollins lost the championship last year after a close match with G. O. Winston of the same school, but this time the latter was put out by Hollins in the semi-final round.

A fair "gallery" of schoolboy golfers was on hand to watch the start. Hollins took the first hole in a perfect 4, Seeley practically losing a stroke by hitting a telegraph pole on his second shot. Hollins outplayed his opponent to the green on the second, winning in 3 to 4. Four holes were then halved in ordinary golf, and then Hollins spurted for a lead, winning four holes in succession. Poor putting by Seeley, his weakest point, lost him possible chances to halve the eighth and ninth holes. The eleventh and twelfth holes were halved, and the long thirteenth was made brilliantly by Seeley in 5 to 6 for Hollins. It was the only hole that Seeley won in the match. When Hollins won the fourteenth in 4, that finished the game and won the interscholastic championship for the year. The cards were:

Hollins, out	4	3	5	6	4	6	4	5	5		—42
Seeley, out	6	4	5	6	4	6	5	6	6		—48
Hollins, in	4	6	4	6	4						—24—66
Seeley, in	5	6	4	5	5						—25—73

The team match in the afternoon was won by the Cutler team, represented by Hollins, Winston, Douglas, and Holmes, with a total of 280 strokes. St. Paul's School of Garden City was second, with 397. Its team was Mallouf, Murphy, Mehl, and Parsons.

The interscholastic handicap was won by John Auerbach of Cutler with a net score of 74. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
John Auerbach, Cutler	99	25	74
A. R. Parsons, St. Paul's	86	8	78
C. H. Seeley, Berkeley	96	6	90
S. Fairchild, Cutler	110	17	93
A. D. Holmes, Cutler	93	10	83
F. C. Talmadge, St. Paul's, Concord	96	12	84
G. O. Winston, Cutler	88	2	86
J. G. Douglas, Cutler	88	2	86
H. R. Sedgwick, Jr., Cutler	101	15	86
D. Clarke, Jr., Englewood	100	14	86
M. L. Smith, St. Paul's Concord	97	10	87
G. Wylie, Blake	96	9	87
P. A. Proal, Blake	91	4	87
L. M. Richmond, Cutler	97	10	87
J. B. Naething, Cutler	106	16	90
H. B. Hollins, Jr., Cutler	93	0	93
N. Mallouf, St. Paul's	101	9	92
R. M. Acosta, Cutler	110	15	95
F. Rinehart, Jr., St. Paul's, Concord	94	4	90
R. D. Paterson, St. Paul's, Concord	105	10	95
V. Maehle, St. Paul's	105	8	97
P. H. Jennings, St. Paul's, Concord	107	9	98
Paul Murphy, St. Paul's	105	5	100

Golf at Knickerbocker F. C.

The beautiful links of the Knickerbocker Field Club in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn were opened for the season yesterday with two very interesting competitions. George K. Jarvis and A. B. Boyd tied for the main honors in the men's bogie tournament, and the tie will be played off later in the season. The scores:

Dr. Atkinson, 2 down; Dr. Lazarus, 6 down; P. T. Acheson, 1 down; George K. Jarvis, 1 down; A. H. Everett, 4 down; F. L. Starns, 7 down; F. S. Cowperthwait, 1 down; W. L. Tyler, 3 down; A. B. Boyd, 1 down.

Miss E. Cowperthwait captured the premier honors in the first general handicap of the season for women players of the club. Mrs. E. S. Salt was the runner up. The scores follow:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Miss E. Cowperthwait	53	3	50
Mrs. H. S. Salt	74	15	59
Mrs. A. Cowperthwait	67	8	59
Mrs. Fisher	77	11	66
Miss Bollinger	95	26	69
Mrs. Cowperthwait	95	24	71
Miss Brenner	80	9	71
Miss Robb	76	8	73
Mrs. Boyd	94	18	76
Mrs. Brewster	183	80	103

RACING AT AQUEDUCT.

Starter Pettingill's Poor Work with the Flag Was the Feature.

Some horses win races at Aqueduct because they are possessed of a greater turn of speed than others, and some because they are gamer than others, but neither of these good qualities was responsible yesterday for the victory of Manitoban in a five-and-one-half-furlong race. The colt was virtually given the race by Starter Pettingill, whose work has always called forth adverse comment. Any one of half a dozen other horses in the race would have given the winner a good race if they had got an even break, but the flag went down when all but the well-played Manitoban were standing flatfooted, and before the jockeys other than Bullman could realize that it meant a start, Manitoban was ten lengths to the good and in full motion. There were jeers and groans from the grand stand, but the fact few who had played the winner down from 10 to 1 to 4 to 1 were in ecstasies.

Princess Ottillie had a tight fit to win her maiden race for two-year-old fillies, for Hija and Della Cee closed fast on her toward the end.

Charles F. Dwyer tried to emulate his father, in the days of the latter's prosperity, during the twenty minutes before the first race was run. His filly Glenwood, by St. Leonards-Glen Fairy, was quoted at 10 and 12 to 1 in the ring, but young Mr. Dwyer's heavy play drove her price down to 4 to 1 at the close. She won all the way, after she had been given the best of a poor start, but she would have won in any event with an even break.

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; four and a half furlongs. C. F. Dwyer's Glenwood, br. c., by St. Leonards-Glen Fairy, 104 pounds, (Bullman,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won easily by a length and a half; R. W. Walden & Sons' Gracious, 111, (McJoynt,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a neck from Mrs. Robert Bradley's Robert Wendell, 106, (Mitchell,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—0:57. Dandy Boy, Alard, Lambkin, Mixer, and Ikey Diddy also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; about seven furlongs. G. A. Muller's Buffoon, br. g., aged, by The Sailor Prince-Oolah, 114 pounds, (Mahon,) 7 to 1 and 4 to 5, won in a drive by a length; F. Regan's Alex, 3, 98, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by a head from J. C. Stewart's Sweet Caporal, 4, 113, (Mitchell,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:26 3-5. Bear Heart, Imparial, Harry Reed, and Ross Clark also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; selling; four and a half furlongs. Turney Brothers' Princess Ottillie, b. f., by Wawekus-Bink, 105, (Mitchell,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won in a drive by half a length; Edward Kelly's Hija, 105, (O'Leary,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by a head from Cahill & Anderson's Della Cee, 105, (Shaw,) 40 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—0:57. I Know, Mudder, Lady Edith, Novelty, and Appreciation also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $400; selling; five and a half furlongs. C. Ganz's Sir Christopher, br. g., by Pontiac-Calypso, 111, (Mitchell,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won in a drive by a neck; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Pink Domino, 3, 107, (Spencer,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by half a length from P. J. McCue's G. E. Wightman, 3, 106, (McJoynt,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:08 1-5. Grandeur, Matt Simpson, The Amazon, Mike Strauss, and Insurrection also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $400; selling; five and a half furlongs. C. Steinmann's Manitoban, ch. c., 3, by Kismet-Plaissance, 106, (Bullman,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won under a drive by four lengths; L. Richards's Cupidity, 5, 104, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a head from A. White's The Corinthian, 3, 104, (McIntyre,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Candia, Sparrow Wing, The Laurel, Connover, Gwas Queen, and Russella Walden also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; $1,000 added; half furlongs. W. L. Oliver's All Gold, ch. c., 3, by Goldfinch-Abilone, 105, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won handily by three lengths; M. Corbett's Zanone, aged, 115, (Maher,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second, half a length from G. B. Morris's Golone, 3, 108, (Bullman,) 11 to 10 and 1 to 3, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Counsellor Wernberg, Monmouth Boy, and Pau Puk Keewis also ran.

The Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—About seven furlongs. Flax Spinner, 115 pounds; Bannock, 113; The Jefferson and Ben Ronald, 110; Lindula and Post Haste, 106; Robert Bonner, 105; Emigry and Coriolis, 103; Sporeham, 102; Magic Light, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Favoriette, Billionaire, Yorkshire Boy, Kerxes, Frank Hall, and Far Sight, 110 pounds; Lillian Hoffman, Anice, The Loafer, Ford, and The Regent, 107; Audacious, 105.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Box, 120 pounds; Charentus, 119; Warrenton, 118; Wait Not, 114; Bangor and Tyrshena, 104; Goldone, 100; G. E. Wightn an, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—About seven furlongs. Mordrine and Eltin Conig, 113 pounds; Royal Sterling, Unmasked, Silver Garter, Ten Candles, and First Whip, 106; Kamara, 101; Carbuncle and Tourney, 95; Gold Lace and Dissenter, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Mechanus, 120 pounds; Doublet, 114; Silver Garter, 110; Lady Lindsey, 106; Loedsville, 107; Revonah, 106; Unmasked, 104; Olca, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Pincher, Picardy, Goodale, and Hesitation, 110 pounds; Mortonville Kid, Mercer, Godfrey, Hungarian, Knights Council, George Le Bar, and Kipling, 107; Lillie Simmons, 105.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

MEMPHIS, April 20.—Four and a half furlongs—Dandy Jim, 113 pounds, (Vandusen,) 1; Fancy Wood, 105, 2; Darlene, 110, 3. Time—0:58¾. Six furlongs—Great Bend, 109 pounds, (Vandusen,) 1; Andes, 111, 2; Maud Wallace, 96, 3. Time—1:15¼. Mile and a quarter—Crockett, 105 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 1; Handpress, 108, 2; Jimp, 112, 3. Time—2:13. Seven furlongs—Tom Collins, 96 pounds, (Dominick,) 1; Celtic Bard, 90, 2; Verity, 108, 3. Time—1:31¾. One mile—Thrive, 112 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 1; Dramburg, 103, 2; The Monk, 113, 3. Time—1:46¾. Six furlongs—Cathedral, 115 pounds, (Vandusen,) 1; Shillingburn, 110, 2; The Light, 110, 3. Time—1:08¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—Six furlongs—Carbo, 107 pounds, (Glenn,) 1; Artilla, 108, 2; March Seven, 109, 3. Time—1:17¾. Mile and an eighth; Isabelle-Viking, 189 pounds, (G. Wilson,) 1; Lomo, 149, 2; Durwad, 140, 3. Time—2:11. Half mile—Bavassa, 107 pounds, (Bassinger,) 1; Ada N., 107, 2; Princess Titania, 108, 3. Time—0:50¼. Mile and a sixteenth—Lady Meddlesome, 100 pounds, (Buchanan,) 1; Scotch Plaid, 108, 2; Captive, 109, 3. Time—1:51¼. Six furlongs—Matt Hogan, 104 pounds, (Ames,) 1; Proclamation, 106, 2; Marella, 97, 3. Time—1:16¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Ace, 106 pounds, (Ames,) 1; Acrobat, 107, 2; Don Luis, 112, 3. Time—1:48.

American Jockeys Keep Winning.

LONDON, April 20.—The American jockeys continued their triumphs at Newmarket to-day. The Second Welter Handicap was won by The Nipper ridden by Sloan; Taxaros, with L. Reiff in the saddle, finished third. The Double Trial Plate was won by Mr. R. Sherwood's Ripplestream fully piloted by Martin; L. Reiff again finished third in this event, on Lord Ellesmere's Encombe. The Flying Handicap resulted in a dead heat between Edge and Myakka, the former ridden by Sloan and the latter by J. Reiff. When the tie was run off Myakka won. The Rosy Red colt won a selling plate; Broken Melody, with Sloan up, was second, and the Hawk Weed colt, ridden by Martin, was next.

CHANGES IN YALE'S CREW.

In Yesterday's Practice the Best Form of Season Was Shown.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, April 20.—Yale's 'Varsity crew went down the harbor to-day in a decidedly new rowing order. The first crew in the spin yesterday was composed of stroke, Cameron; 7, Blagden; 6, Allen; 5, Auchincloss; 4, Wickes; 3, Niedecken; 2, Warmouth, and bow, Atkinson. Only three of these men remain in their old positions because of the shake-up.

In the practice this afternoon the form displayed was the best of the season. In all probability the present make-up of the crew will constitute the boat that will compete with Annapolis next month. Changes may take places, however, before the race with Harvard on the Thames. Cameron, who was shoved into the second boat about six weeks ago, was taken back to stroke the regular crew. In consequence of the change, Warmouth, who filled the position, was not taken out of the boat, but was given a chance at 2. Kunzig, who has been rowing at 5, is replaced by Niedecken, who has been two years on the Yale crew. Capt. Allen has got the crew in such good shape that within a few days he will send them four miles daily in practice instead of two.

COLUMBIA CREWS QUIT BARGES.

Selections for the 'Varsity Eight Will Be Made Next Week.

Another shell was brought around yesterday from the Columbia University boathouse, on the Hudson, to the Union Boat Club house, on the Harlem, where the Columbia oarsmen are temporarily situated, but as it was not rigged it could not be used for the practice until to-day, when the barges will finally go out of commission, and the crews will row only in the shells. The low-class men will report this morning at 10:30 o'clock for their first trial in the shells. In the afternoon the 'Varsity candidates will take their practice.

Most of Dr. Peet's attention was given to the candidates for the 'Varsity crew. It is now expected that the selections for the two 'Varsity crews will be announced next Tuesday, and the removal to the Hudson River clubhouse will take place on the following Monday.

Among the Harlem crews noticed on the river yesterday were the Atalanta, Union, Dauntless, and two First Bohemian eights, a Nonpareil junior four, a Union four-oared barge, and a number of doubles and singles.

DOINGS OF COLLEGE ATHLETES.

Twenty men turned out for the initial Spring football practice at Yale Thursday. The work consisted of running, kicking, and signal play. Coach Williams and ex-Capt. McBride directed the practice.

Frederick W. Smith, the newly elected President of the Boston Athletic Association, is one of Harvard's best-remembered oarsmen. He rowed at No. 7 with the 'Varsity crews of 1877, 1878, and 1879 that defeated Yale.

Brown will meet Harvard, Pennsyl

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CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,500,000. 222 B'way.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange—
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

New York Telephone, 4514 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Central Railway Company,
Office of the Treasurer,
Baltimore, April 3d, 1900.

To the Stockholders of the Northern Central Railway Company:

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was on motion adopted:

"RESOLVED, That for the purpose of providing a portion of the funds needed to pay the bonds of the Company maturing April 1st and July 1st, 1900, and amounting to the sum of $3,930,000, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe at $70 per share, between April 16th and May 10th, 1900, on which latter day the privilege will cease, for one-third of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on April 10th, 1900. Payment in full for such stock must be made between June 11th and 20th, inclusive. At the time of such payment certificates of stock for whole shares and scrip certificates for fractions of shares will be delivered.

"The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder.

"Scrip certificates issued for fractions of shares will not bear interest or dividend, but will be convertible into stock before January 1st, 1901, when the fractions presented make whole shares. Scrip presented after January 1st, 1901, will be redeemed in cash at the price originally paid the Company for the same."

Stockholders will receive official notice of this allotment by circular, giving full information in regard thereto, and also a warrant showing the number of shares for which they are entitled to subscribe, which will be forwarded shortly after April 10th, 1900. Any further information desired in connection therewith can be obtained upon application to this office.

A. W. HENDRIX,
Treasurer.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.
Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.
Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
George R. Sheldon,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
Edward Eyre,	Albert G. Jennings,
Peter Doelger,	William H. Gelshenen,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Edward N. Gibbs.	Frank R. Lawrence.
	Jas. Ross Curran.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1899.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMissioners, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1899, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 695, 489, 346, 49, 1083, 1036, and 544 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1900, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

BOSTON UNITED GAS BONDS.
FIRST SERIES.

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the Trust Agreement, dated January 1, 1899, sealed proposals for the sale of Boston United Gas Bonds to the amount of $90,000 will be received at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1900, at a price not exceeding five per cent. premium and accrued interest.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
Dated April 2, 1900.

WANTED—A man thoroughly familiar with the high grade investment security business to inaugurate and manage such a department for a New York Stock Exchange house. Address, with references and full particulars, BONDS, P. O. Box 1505.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.

GENERAL MORTGAGE 3½ PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

DUE NOVEMBER 1, 1948.

Guaranteed Principal and Interest by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Authorized issue $10,000,000, of which $8,000,000 are outstanding, including the bonds now issued to retire the consolidated sinking fund 7s, due November 1, 1900. With the retirement of this consolidated issue, the mortgage securing the bonds becomes a first lien upon the railroad, equipment, franchises, and property of the company.

The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1871 for 999 years, at a rental of seven per cent. on the capital stock, interest on the bonds, sinking fund, and organization expenses.

The capital stock of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh is $11,247,500, the value of which at present market quotations exceeds $20,000,000.

The gross earnings for the year ending December 31, 1899, were $4,586,496; net earnings, $1,465,169, and surplus, after payment of interest on bonds, $1,113,562.

WE OFFER SUBJECT TO SALE $1,500,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT 106 AND INTEREST, TO YIELD 3¼ PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

BLAIR & CO.,
33 WALL STREET.

To Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for the Common Stock of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of the outstanding Voting Trust Certificates for common stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, registered as such on the books of the Voting Trustees at the closing thereof on April 21, 1900, may purchase at the price of $80 per share New Voting Trust certificates for common stock to the par amount of $6,398,900, in proportion to their present holdings of such outstanding Voting Trust certificates for common stock; that is to say, at the rate of one share of new Voting Trust certificates for common stock for every six shares of outstanding Voting Trust certificates for common stock. Subscriptions must be made at the office of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in the City of New York, ON OR BEFORE MAY 7, 1900; and no subscription for a fraction of a share can be received. The purchase price will be payable $10 upon the making of a subscription, and the balance of $70 on October 1, 1900. All cash payments accompanying subscriptions will be forfeited if the balance of the purchase price is not paid on or before October 1, 1900; but such forfeiture will not, at the option of the Company, release subscribers from liability for the balance of the purchase price. The Voting Trust certificates for common stock so to be sold are not to be entitled to dividends, if any, declared upon the common stock for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Interim receipts will be delivered upon receipt and acceptance of subscriptions.

Dated April 11, 1900.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
By J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Referring to the foregoing notice of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the undersigned Trustees under the Voting Trust Agreement of June 22, 1898, hereby give notice to holders of the Voting Trust certificates issued thereunder for common stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company that the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of April, 1900, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of May, 1900.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
ABRAHAM WOLFF,
J. KENNEDY TODD,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE,
Voting Trustees.

Dated New York, April 11, 1900.

Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company.

REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of Mercantile Trust Company Certificates issued to depositors of Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburgh Coal Company First Mortgage Bonds, under the Bondholders' Agreement dated January 25th, 1897, and to the holders of such Bonds who have not yet deposited the same.

Notice is hereby given that the Reorganization Committee constituted by said Agreement of January 25th, 1897, has adopted a Plan of Reorganization for said Coal Company dated April 11th, 1900, which has been signed by the said Committee and filed and lodged with the Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York, at its office, 120 Broadway, in said city. Copies of said Plan have been left with said Trust Company and the members and Secretary of the Committee for distribution to bondholders who can obtain the same upon application therefor.

Bondholders who have not yet deposited their bands under said Agreement of January 25th, 1897, may deposit the same with said Mercantile Trust Company on or before the 10th day of May, 1900, and obtain the negotiable receipts of the Trust Company therefor. Deposits of bonds after that date will only be received upon such terms as the Committee shall determine.

New York, April 19th, 1900.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
M. D. WOODFORD,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, 120 Broadway, Secretary.
ALMON GOODWIN, Counsel.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
Consolidated Rubber Tire Company:

The undersigned, representing large holdings of the stock of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company, which is a very prosperous concern, the gross earnings for the first three months of the present year showing an increase of 60 per cent. over the gross earnings for the same period last year, which increase was accomplished under the present management, in view of the fact that the stockholders are requested by a protective committee to deposit their holdings with the City Trust Company, herewith invite such holders to communicate with them before taking steps for the deposit of their stock with the protective committee.

PIERSON, BRAND & CO.,
NO. 11 WALL ST.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

$3,266,000
CITY OF PROVIDENCE
3 PER CENT. 30 YEARS
GOLD BONDS.

Office of the City Treasurer,
Providence, R. I., April 14, 1900.

Sealed Proposals addressed to D. L. D. GRANGER, CITY TREASURER, PROVIDENCE, R. I., each indorsed "Proposal for Loan," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday, April 24, 1900, for the whole or any part of the following loans to the City of Providence on the following described bonds of said City:

Water Refunding Loan: Two million six hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars, ($2,666,000,) bearing interest at the rate of Three (3) per centum per annum.

Highway Loan: Three hundred thousand dollars, ($300,000,) bearing interest at the rate of Three (3) per centum per annum.

Sewer Loan: Three hundred thousand dollars, ($300,000,) bearing interest at the rate of Three (3) per centum per annum.

The bonds to secure the above loans will be dated May 1, 1900, and become due May 1, 1930. Interest as above set forth will be paid semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each year. Both principal and interest will be payable in gold coin of the United States, equal to present value of fineness and weight. Either coupon bonds of $1,000 each or registered bonds in sums of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, or $20,000 each, as desired, will be issued for the whole or any portion of said loan, and coupon bonds may at any time thereafter be converted into registered bonds of the above denominations at the option of the holder. The principal and interest of coupon bonds will be payable at the Treasury in Providence or at the National City Bank of New York. The City of Providence now transmits by mail interest on all registered bonds, if desired. Registered bonds will be ready for delivery May 1, 1900. Coupon bonds on or about May 10, 1900. Certificates of sale will be given on day of sale.

Attention is called to the fact that the debt of the City of Providence, less the sinking fund and water debt, is 3.53 per centum upon the assessed valuation of the city.

The proceeds of the sale of the water refunding loan will be sufficient, with the accumulated sinking fund provided for that purpose, to pay the $4,000,000 water bonds, bearing 5 and 6 per cent., and due July 1, 1900, and cause a saving to the city for interest of $128,000 per annum.

The issue of the proposed Highway and Sewer loans will be used to reduce the floating debt.

Proposals should state whether bid is for the whole or any less portion of said loans, or for both, should include accrued interest, and should be accompanied with a certified cheque payable to the order of the City Treasurer for 1 per cent. of the par value of the bonds bid for. No bid for less than par can be accepted. Further information can be obtained of the undersigned. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

D. L. D. GRANGER,
City Treasurer.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 25th, 1900,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
24 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$10,000 Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery R. R. 6 p. c. Cfts. of Ind'bt'ness.
400 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
35 shs. Mutual Bank.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
140 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
$9,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 4s, 1937.
$4,000 Illinois Central R. R. 1st 4s, 1951.
$3,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Prior Lien 4s, 1997.
$10,000 Chicago & North Western R. R. Consld. Skg. Fund 7s, 1915.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
2 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$15,000 Long Island R. R. Unified 4 p. c. Bds., 1949.
15 shs. City Trust Co.
17 shs. Bank of America.
20 shs. 9th National Bank.
10 shs. 9th National Bank.
20 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
50 shs. German-American Bank.
25 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
19 shs. Irving National Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
40 shs. Western National Bank.
25 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
684 shs. American Spirits Manf'g Co., Prefd.
1,376 shs. American Spirits Manf'g Co. Commen.
200 shs. Michigan Central R. R. Co.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
40 shs. City Trust Co.
15 shs. Nassau Trust Co.
18 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
30 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
7 shs. Central Park, North & East River R. R.
100 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
$2,000 Union Gas Light Co. of B'klyn 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1905, (Underlying Bonds Brooklyn Union Gas.)
106 shs. Windsor Co. Prefd., North Adams, Mass.
$10,000 Long Island R. R. Unified 4 p. c. Bds., 1949.
20 shs. New York Cab Company.
$300 N. Y. Athletic Club 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1903.
90 shs. General Liquid Air & Refrigerating Co.
60 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
10 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
23 shs. Nassau Trust Co.
5 shs. Warren R. R.
2 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
$9,000 Southern Light & Traction Co. 5 p. c. Bds.
45 shs. Southern Light & Traction Co.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
General Office, Broad Street Station,
PHILADELPHIA, April 10th, 1900.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES R. R. CO. SECOND MORTGAGE 6% COUPON BONDS, MATURING MAY 1, 1900.

Holders of the above Bonds are hereby advised that they will be redeemed by the PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. at maturity, on presentation at the office of THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 16 to 22 William Street, NEW YORK CITY.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

10,000 SHARES
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co.

We have bought of the Company the above-mentioned shares and offer them for sale, commending them especially to Institutions, Trustees and Conservative Investors.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
BOSTON.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.
THE STATE TRUST COMPANY.

Whereas, an agreement for the merger of the Morton Trust Company into The State Trust Company has been made and entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies under their respective corporate seals, which agreement provides for the issue of stock of The State Trust Company, then by said agreement to have the name Morton Trust Company, and its stock having been increased to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) in exchange for stock of the present Morton Trust Company, at the rate of share for share, and also prescribes the further terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The State Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the 23d day of April, 1900, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval, and also to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said State Trust Company from One million dollars, ($1,000,000,) consisting of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100) each, to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) to consist of twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100,) each, the object of said increase being to carry into effect the said agreement of merger, the new or additional shares to be issued share for share for the stock of said Morton Trust Company.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of April, 1900, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M., on the 24th day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, March 28th, 1900.

By order of the Board,
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Thomas F. Ryan,	Joel B. Erhardt,
J. B. Duke,	Andrew Mills,
R. A. C. Smith,	W. A. Nash,
P. A. B. Widener,	F. H. Parker,
Elihu Root,	J. N. Hallock,
Anson G. McCook,	George Foster Peabody,
E. A. McAlpin.	Majority of Trustees.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.

New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Office of the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company,
37 and 39 Liberty Street.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, May 7th, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company, 37 and 39 Liberty Street, New York, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer books will be closed on April 23d, and reopened on May 8th.

ROBERT G. HONE, Secretary.
New York, April 21st, 1900.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Germania Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, April 19, 1900.

The annual meeting of shareholders for the election of fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 190 and 194 Bowery, on Tuesday, May 1st, 1900.

The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio

CHARLES F. COX,
Secretary.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
Broadway and 39th St.,
New York, April 20th, 1900.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, May 23, 1900.

The polls will be open from 9:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from April 20th until the morning of May 3d, 1900.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

The Pullman Company.
Dividend No. 113.

A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earning has been declared payable May 15th to stockholders of record at close of business May 1st, 1900. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer books close May 1st and reopen May 16th, 1900.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, April 20th, 1900.

The Germania Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, April 20, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three Per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after May 1st next.

Transfer books will remain closed to May 2d, 1900.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The American Exchange National Bank,
115 Broadway, New York, April 20th, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st proximo, to stockholders of record at close of business April 20th, 1900.

EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 20.—An advance of 10½, to 328½, in Bell Telephone was the principal feature of the trading; to-day there was a recession to 322. Cochiti Mining strengthened ½, to 11½; Parrot eased ¾, to 45¼; United States Mining lost 1½, to 8½, later 9. Good buying continued in New York, New Haven and Hartford, which rose ½, to 213, with other home railways firm though quiet. West End Street was up ¼, at 93¼, and Boston and Main at 191. Bonds were in good request, without notable price changes. Boston and Montana lost 6, to 309. Arcadian was 1 lower, at 22; Butte held at 75; Baltic lost ⅞, to 20½; Dominion Coal was up 1, at 46; Gas and Coke rose 1½, to 19½; Mexican Central 4s gained ½, to 80, second incomes selling at 14½.

The comparatively few loans made at the Clearing House were all made at 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at 10 and 12½ discount.

Call money is ranging from 3½ to 4 per cent., with the latter figure the more general quotation. Time loans are being made at from 4 to 5 per cent., with 4½ per cent. the usual rate. Collateral and names are the determining factors in fixing the rates in most cases. Mercantile paper is quoted at from 4 to 4½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	5	Old Dom	20	20⅝
Allouez	2	2¼	Osceola	67½	69
Arcadian	21½	22	Parrot	45	45¼
Arnold	6	6½	Pioneer	..	1
Ash Bed	50	60	Quincy	138	139
Atlantic	25	25½	S. Island	4¾	5½
Baltic	20⅝	20⅞	Santa Fé	5⅞	6
Bos. & C. C.	.15	..	S. Ysabel	1⅛	1¼
Butte & B.	74	75½	Shoe	32½	33
C. & Hecla	750	755	Tamarack	190	193
Centennial	21	21½	Utah Con	31½	32
Franklin	16	..	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	.75	1	White Knob	18	27
I. Royale	27½	..	Winona	..	5¼
Mohawk	16	17	Wolverine	40½	41
Old Colony	4	4½			

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	243	244	C. Mass. pf.	63	..
Boston & L.	..	240	Fitchburg pf.	133	133½
Boston & Me.	190	191	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	111	..
Boston & P.	300	..	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	115	..
Bost. Elev.	145	146	West End	93½	94
Boston G. 5s.	80	82			
Cent. Mass.	13	..			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	320	..	Erie Tel	103½	105
C. Stk. Yds.	135½	137	U. S. Oil	18	20
Dom. Coal	45⅞	46½	West. E. pf.	61	..
D. Coal pf.	116	..			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The chief activity to-day was in Lake Street Elevated securities. This buoyant feeling caused the circulation of the story that the Lake Street Elevated people had effected a settlement with Mr. Ziegler on his claim for interest on the par value of his bondholdings. The Ziegler matter has caused considerable litigation which has been pending in the Federal courts several years. Great difficulty was experienced by those who sought to verify the story of the settlement on account of the absence from the city of those most interested. Lake Street Elevated income 5s opened at 29 and sold to 35, closing at 34½; over $50,000 worth changed hands. The road's debenture 5s sold to the extent of $38,500, opening at 94 and closing at 95. The trust certificates opened at 10, sold to 11, and closed at 10½. The stock opened at 10, sold to 11¼, and closed there.

Carbon preferred closed at 80, a loss of 2 points. Metropolitan preferred opened at 80, and after selling up ½, declined to 79⅞ at the close. The bonds brought 97½@97⅝. There was little change in other stocks.

	High.	Low.	Close.
695 American Linseed	13⅞	13¼	13½
450 American Linseed pf.	58⅞	57¼	57⅝
20 American Radiator pf.	108	108	108
25 American Tin Plate	30	30	30
380 Chicago Union Traction	22½	22	22¼
15 Chicago Union Trac. pf.	72	72	72
1 Diamond Match	123	123	123
220 Lake Street Elevated	11¼	10	11¼
350 Lake Street Elev. pf.	11	10	10½
195 Metropolitan Elev. pf.	80½	79½	79½
50 Milwaukee Breweries	3¼	3½	3½
50 Milwaukee Breweries pf.	15	15	15
325 National Biscuit	33⅜	33¼	33⅛
50 National Biscuit pf.	87⅜	87½	87⅜
50 National Carbon	15½	15½	15½
205 National Carbon pf.	82	80	80
18 South Side Elevated	99½	99½	99½
100 Union Loop	92⅝	92½	92⅝
70 West Chicago	110	109½	110

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Prices hardened in the market to-day. There was a trifling improvement, too, in trading, although it was still narrow. Western New York and Pennsylvania continued strong on the story of Pennsylvania control, now generally believed. A bullish interview with President Snowden sent Electric of America above 12. Marsden also was buoyant. So was Lehigh Valley. The steel shares were steady and quiet. All the Reading issues looked up. In a word, the whole list was strong.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21½	21⅝	Phila. Trac.	96⅝	96⅞
Choctaw	33	34	Union Trac.	38⅝	..
C. T., Pitts.	25½	26	Un. Gas Imp.	117½	118
El. Co. of A.	12¾	12¼	W. N. Y. & Penn.	7⅝	7⅞
Lehigh Val.	27⅞	28			
Marsden	6¼	6⅝			

$250,061,300 in Bonds Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The amount of bonds so far exchanged at the Treasury for the new 2 per cents is $250,061,300, of which $40,346,700 were received from individuals and institutions other than National banks.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 20	471,229
To date this year	44,803,829
Corresponding date last year	70,391,683

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 20	$1,958,500
To date this year	$210,176,570
Corresponding date last year	$384,871,910

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2⅛@2¾ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Exp.	4½	Hock. Val. pf.	½
Am. Ice	½	K. C., P. & G.	½
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Lake Erie & West.	½
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Long Island	7
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Met. Street Railway	2½
Am. S. Hoop pf.	4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Nat. Steel	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	Nat. Tube	⅝
Am. Tobacco	⅝	N. J. Central	3½
Brunswick	½	N. Y. Central	½
Canada South.	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	½	North. Pac. pf.	⅝
Chi., L. & L. pf.	½	Pacific Coast	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Pennsylvania	⅝
Consol. Gas	1	Reading	1
Del. & Hudson	1⅝	Read. 1st pf.	2⅝
Del., L. & W.	3	Read. 2d pf.	1¼
Den. & Rio G. pf.	½	South. Ry. pf.	⅝
Federal Steel pf.	½	U. S. Leather	½
Glucose Sugar	½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Gt. North. pf.	1	West. Un. Tel.	¾
Hocking Valley	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & W. pf.	1¼	Illinois Central	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	1	Iowa Cent. pf.	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Anaconda Copper	2⅜	Nat. Lead	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	½	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1	Pressed Steel Car	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	St. L. S. W.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
General Electric	1	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	1

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of N. J. gen. 5s.	1½	Louis. & N., St. L.	
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st.	1	Div. 6s	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P. con. 7s	¾	Rio Gr. So. 1st	⅝
Knox. & Ohio 6s	1½	St. L. & S. F. g. 6s.	1
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	2
		W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1⅝

Bonds Declined.

C. of N. J. gen. 5s.	1	Ev. & Ind. con. 6s.	2
D., M. & M. l. g.	3½	Wilkes. & East. 1st.	1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Yesterday's stock market was almost featureless, less than half a million shares being traded in. A variety of conflicting tales went the rounds touching iron and steel manufacturing matters; but few facts were disclosed. Two or three "important meetings" were held, one of them by the Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, out of which extraordinary results were to proceed, according to Wall Street bulletins, but the net result was only the usual nausea. The stock jobbery game is not ended. Wall Street's idea that Mr. Gates's employes were going to put Mr. Gates out of the control of the affairs of the American Steel and Wire Company ceased to be amusing. People relying upon such stuff and nonsense could be looked upon with sympathy by the inmates of a paresis asylum.

Some ado was made on the Stock Exchange over the appearance at the Steel-Wire meeting of representatives of the Federal Steel Company, traders rushing to the conclusion that decent financial interests identified with the Federal Steel Company were about to assume control or accept financial interests in the management of the Steel-Wire combination. The truth is that the visit of Federal Steel's representatives to the Steel-Wire meeting was merely by way of an official notification to the Steel-Wire Company that contracts with the Federal Steel Company must be kept, that contracts could not be repudiated, that the Federal Steel Company could not be juggled into a stock jobbery partnership.

Friends of Mr. H. C. Frick, moreover, authorized distinctly the declaration that he has not, and will not have, any connection with the American Steel and Wire Company at present, or at any time in the future, in partnership or association with the sort of people who are now pushing the property into discredit.

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Aside from the influence which Steel-Wire shamelessness exerts not one bad thing shows in the market. To-day's bank statement is likely to wield market influence.

ANTHRACITE ISSUES STRONG.

Favorable trade reports and buying by Morgan interests were responsible for the exceptional strength of the anthracite issues yesterday, all of which scored substantial gains.

Conspicuous among the issues was Jersey Central, which made a net gain of 4¼ points on sales of 10,000 shares. Lackawanna advanced 2 points, Delaware and Hudson 1⅝, Reading common 1, first preferred 2⅜, and second preferred 1⅜. Further talk of developments in the big coal

entity are unchanged. Steel billets are weak at the decline reported last week, and bar steel and plates are likewise lower. The strength of the raw materials, particularly coal, coke, and ore, and the recent advances in wages are expected to prevent anything like a perpendicular drop in values. The other metals have shown a reactionary tone this week, and anthracite coal remains seasonably weak, but talk of impending labor troubles has hardened bituminous coal at most markets."

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On the same subject Dun's Review says:

"Formal reduction of $5 per ton in prices of plates and bars and closing of mills by the American Steel and Wire Company to avoid reduction in prices have filled the week with surprises. In the stock market and in the market for steel and iron products changes have begun the end of which cannot well be foreseen. Apart from the disturbance in speculation there has been produced a measure of distrust regarding prices that are maintained by the great combinations which may for the present tend to deter buying. In the iron business the formal reductions were almost wholly anticipated in actual sales, of which this paper has given record. To that extent they only recognized existing facts. But anthracite No. 1 Lehigh has sold here at $22.75, against $25 in January, and eastern forge sells for $20 at Pittsburg, against local Grey Forge at $20.75, while Bessemer from the East or from small mills sells at $24.50, against $24.90 asked by the association. Thus pig iron averages 6 per cent. lower than at its highest point, and finished products average 7.4 per cent. lower. Some urgent and important contracts have been made, including that for the New York tunnel, requiring 70,000 tons at prices not stated, but it is known that many others have been deferred until the prospect is clearer. Even while the rigid holding of prices has caused failure to sell 30 per cent. of the output of wire and wire nails, according to an officer of the company, and also caused the stoppage of a dozen works to avoid reduction of price, the new sheet combination is said to demand an advance of $8 per ton in its products."

THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS.

Reports to the commercial agencies of the country this week tell of generally healthful business conditions.

Bradstreet's notes that more rather than less irregularity in the trade and price situation is to be noted this week, partly the result of weather conditions, but partly, as in the case of the iron and steel trade, because of the continuance of those missionary efforts in the direction of lower prices which have been such a feature of the iron and steel trade of late. That the basic conditions of trade remain on the whole favorable is, however, evidenced by a number of features. Railroad earnings continue heavy, and the decrease noted in bank clearings is chargeable largely to religious and other holiday observances, and to restricted stock speculation. Heavy rains and cool weather early in the week had a depressing effect on trade and collections, but, with the advent of a warm Spring temperature, improved conditions of retail demand, which is at present a most important element in the general trade situation, have been noted.

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Dun's says that the textile industries have large orders yet to be filled, which keep many of the mills busy, but there are many others less fortunate, and their hunt for orders without much regard for prices causes irregularity in the lines not of established position. The staple woolen and worsted goods hold steadily, as the makers need no more contracts, but in less favored lines, both for men's wear and in dress goods, the business is by no means satisfactory. Wool has been inactive, without change in prices. Cotton goods are by some sold at concessions for future delivery, as all realize that present prices will not long control cost of production.

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Of cereals and some general lines Bradstreet's notes that it has been a weather market for the cereals and most agricultural products, these advancing early in the week, but weakening toward the close. The strength of pork products and the small movement has stimulated corn, and there is less weakness in this than in the other cereals. Wheat crop prospects continue good in the sections formerly reporting favorable conditions, and Spring wheat seeding is going forward satisfactorily in the Northwest, with considerable of the new grain above ground. Stormy weather and flooded water courses at the South have checked or retarded cotton planting, but this feature and the statistical strength of the market have not been sufficient to produce any outside bull movement, while the quietness in dry goods and the weakness noted in cotton yarns have been additional discouraging features. A heavy increase in the spindle capacity of the country, particularly at the South, is a feature bearing upon the future outlook in this business. A favorable feature is the improvement noted in some branches of the boot and shoe trade, in sympathy with which leather is strong and at some markets slightly higher. Backward weather conditions have affected the lumber trade demand, but in this as in a number of other lines the advanced prices demanded are credited with checking business."

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According to Dun's there is a slightly better demand for hides at Chicago, attributed to their improving condition, but the distribution of boots and shoes does not keep all the factories at work. Some are closed, many more are running part time, and very few of those in operation have orders for a single month. There is no room for doubt that greatly restricted buying has been caused by the high prices asked, which the makers declare unavoidable until prices of leather yield. The shipments from Boston in three weeks have been 31,152 cases, or 11.9 per cent. smaller than last year, and a little less than in 1898. Yet a large business is claimed in leather, which is still held without yielding, and satin is quoted half a cent higher.

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Of trade in particular localities, Bradstreet's says that relatively the best trade reports this week come from the Pacific Coast, where general business has improved and Alaskan and Asiatic business is increasing. Following bad weather early in the week, also, have come reports of improvement in retail distribution throughout the West and Northwest. St. Louis reports clothing houses working night and day to forward shipments of goods. A bad spot is found in local trade at Chicago. The building strike in that city is now in its eleventh week. Specially good reports as to the statistical strength of the iron trade come from that city. Country buying is better at Kansas City, and live stock receipts and demand are very heavy. Duluth reports that navigation will soon begin, and special activity is noted in the working of old and opening of new iron mines. Collections are reported slightly improving at a number of Northwestern points, but are still below expectations, partly the result of a rather unsatisfactory Winter lumbering season, and partly because of the activity in farming operations. Heavy rains in the Gulf States and in the lower Mississippi Valley have checked cotton planting and trade distribution. Birmingham reports the coal trade very active and coke in heavy demand. Rather less demand for cotton goods is noted at some Southern centres. Wool is easier at Philadelphia and at Boston, but at the latter market manufacturers are said to be making more inquiry. Bearish iron and steel trade reports have affected the lumber market at Pittsburg, while Baltimore reports that while the Spring season in dry goods was, on the whole, satisfactory, the latter part was unfavorably affected by the weather. At New York retail distribution is improving, raw silk is dull, with the quality of recent arrivals specially complained of, and the distribution of paints and oils is light, owing to higher prices. Expectations are that the carriage trade, which last year saw the most prosperous season for thirty years, will be affected by the higher prices both for home and foreign demand.

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Wheat, according to Dun's, has declined a fraction in price and corn advanced a fraction, both markets being rendered comparatively inactive by certainty that the remaining foreign requirements will be easily met. Atlantic exports in three weeks, flour included, have been 5,796,806 bushels, against 5,622,714 bushels last year, and Pacific exports 2,347,927 bushels, against 1,152,069 bushels last year. The increase in exports of corn continues surprising, in three weeks having been 9,304,792 bushels, against 3,809,746 bushels last year.

CANADIAN TRADE.

News of Canadian business, as reported to Dun's Review, continues to grow more cheering. Weather conditions favor business, and after a satisfactory Easter season the regular Spring trade is resumed with encouraging prospects. At Halifax wholesale houses report a heavier volume of business than for the same time last year, with collections satisfactory and prospects bright. River navigation has opened at St. John and the lumber mills have commenced work. Both events have a splendid influence on general trade. Travelers have started from Montreal and weather conditions are more favorable to dry goods dealings, while business on the whole shows improvement and collections are fair to good. Money is steady at 5½ per cent., but bankers are not disposed to lend freely. Wholesale business continues to improve at Toronto, with the volume in excess of previous years, and payments satisfactory. Seasonable goods are moving freely at Quebec, and collections are very fair. British Columbia reports are less encouraging. Vancouver stating that both wholesale and retail trade is dull in all lines, except lumber, and collections are reported slow, with much paper renewed, while Victoria states that trade is only fair and collections quiet.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Final argument in the suit for a receiver for the Boston and Montana Copper Mining Company to be begun to-day at Helena, Mont.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange $8,249,250 additional Pennsylvania Railroad stock, making the total amount listed $187,552,500.

Increase of $648,061 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $892,052 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Minneapolis and St. Louis, Illinois Central, and Missouri Pacific Railroads to establish on May 1 a through passenger train service between Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Kansas City, without change of cars.

Western dispatches stating that officials of the Burlington say that implements of every description are being shipped in large lots to all farming sections in the West.

Shipments of 129,000 ounces of silver by to-day's steamer.

Reports from Chicago that the St. Paul will complete plans for its Des Moines-St. Paul line this year.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Another day of small trading, and a moderate recession in present crop prices, with firmness in next crop options, were the conditions of the cotton market yesterday. A slight increase in receipts was responsible for the heaviness of present crop months. The receipts were 8,619 bales, nearly 5,000 more than on Thursday. On Friday of last week they were 12,663. Cotton opened 3 points up to 2 points off yesterday, and closed 2 points up to 4 points off. Final bid quotations were: April, 9.42; May, 9.43; June, 9.43; July, 9.42; August, 9.24; September, 8.47; October, 8.19; November, 8.04; December, 8.04; January, 8.04; February, 8.06; March, 8.09.

The coffee market opened steady at a decline of 10 to 20 points, sales at call being 2,250 bags, and closed 15 to 25 points off. Havre was ¾f. lower. Sales were 27,500 bags and receipts at Rio and Santos were 14,000 bags.

The bears ruled on the Produce Exchange yesterday. Cables were weaker, and there was plenty of news suggestive of good crops. May wheat closed at 72⅝c bid and May corn at 44c. Exporters took over 400,000 bushels of corn on this coast. Oats were weak on Chicago liquidation of May contracts, which closed at 27c.

Cotton Exchange Applications.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange will meet on the first Thursday in May to act on several applications for membership. Among the applicants are Albert O. Brown of C. I. Hudson & Co., John Dupee of Schwartz, Dupee & Co.; John Carpenter of Carpenter & Co., Natchez, Miss., and H. H. Shearson. Memberships are now quoted at about $2,000 bid.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2½@2¾ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3¾@4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $179,297,836; balances, $12,092,678; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,282,314.

Money on call in London nominal, 3¾@4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4@4⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84½; demand, $4.88; cables $4.88¾; commercial bills, $4.83½@$4.84½.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅝ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94½ and 95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—10@12½c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 20.—American securities opened on the Stock Exchange at about parity level, and remained steady throughout, with Norfolk and Western and Union Pacific shares the features. There was very little demand.

Consols for money, 100 15-16; consols for the account, 101⅛; Canadian Pacific, 99⅝; Erie, 14; Erie first preferred, 42⅝; Illinois Central, 118½; Union Pacific preferred, 77⅛; St. Paul, 124⅝; New York Central, 138½; Pennsylvania, 70½; Reading, 9⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 78⅜; Atchison, 27⅝; Louisville, 86⅞; Grand Trunk, 8¼; Anaconda, 10¼.

Bar silver quiet at 27⅝d per ounce.

Money, 3¾@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 4@4⅛ per cent.

Rand Mines, 36½.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £19,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 27.65; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 6.70.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 20.—Business was dull on the Bourse to-day on realizations. International securities were weaker, and Turks were freely offered, owing to the dispute with America. Rio Tintos relapsed sharply on sales for London account. Kafir shares closed heavy. Spanish stocks opened firm, but reacted in sympathy with the rest of the list. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 7½c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 19½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 74.15.

BERLIN, April 20.—Prices were fairly firm on the Boerse to-day. Spanish 4s were harder on Paris advices. Mine shares made a good recovery, as a result of repurchasing by the bears. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were quiet. Bank shares were good, especially those of the Deutsche Bank. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51½ pfennigs for checks. Discount Rates—Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅝ per cent.

MADRID, April 20.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 79.50. Gold was quoted at 27.40.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 59½c; Mexican silver dollars at 47⅝c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .16, 500 Argentum Juanita at .25, 20 Arizona Copper at 10.50, 300 Brunswick at .32@.33, 1,000 Comstock at .04@03¼, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.70, 100 Iron Silver at .69, 200 Mollie Gibson at .25, 100 Plymouth at .15, and 1,000 Tornado at .48.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.15	La Crosse	.14
Anaconda	.35	Leadville Con	.07
Alice	.50	Little Chief	.19
Adams Con	.20	Mexican	.50
Belcher	.18	Moulton	.23
Best & Belcher	.22	Ontario	8.25
Bruns. Con	.30	Ophir	.68
Caledonia B. H	.50	Plymouth	.12
Chrysolite	.06	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Challenge	.25	Potosi	.22
Con. Cal. & Va	1.55	Quicksilver	1.50
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Savage	.08
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Sierra Nevada	.48
Daly	1.50	Standard	3.70
Eureka Cons	.14	Small Hopes	1.00
Father De Smet	.07	Union Cons	.28
Fortuna	.32	Victor	1.00
Golden Fleece	.24	Yellow Jacket	.25
Gould & Curry	.30	Argentum Juanita	.19
Hale & Norcross	.30	Isabella	1.15
Horn Silver	1.20	Mollie Gibson	.23
Iron Silver	.68	Portland	2.40

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

As on the earlier days of the week, trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was in very limited amount. The irregular and somewhat uncertain market of the previous day was continued, and net changes for the day were about equally divided between advances and declines. Practically no decided movement was in evidence in any quarter of the market, and, except in two or three issues, no interest attached to the day's course of prices. New Amsterdam Gas was strong and in large demand, Amalgamated Copper was more active than on the previous day and advanced fractionally, and among the industrials were several strong issues. Some advances recorded during the early part of the day were reduced during the last hour, when the market sold off fractionally.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS attracted considerable attention by reason of the large demand which appeared for the stock, although, owing to the light offerings, there was relatively little trading in either issue of stock. For some time past the amount of stock offered has been very small, and specialists have reported that there has been practically no stock for sale within several points of recent bids. Yesterday brokers who all along have been accumulating the stock made bids for any amount of stock that might be offered. In the case of the common stock the bid was at about the figure at which this issue has been in demand during the past few days, while in the case of the preferred a bid of 50 for any part of 5,000 shares was made, which was an advance of 3 points over the previous day's closing bid. These bids for large amounts of the stock did not seem to have special significance, but they served to emphasize the fact that the New Amsterdam stocks are now very much more closely held than they were a few months since. Quiet absorption of both issues has been reported for some time, and in quarters supposed to be well informed in the matter it is said that these purchases will soon be supplemented by developments indicating that a change of control has been effected.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, on transactions amounting to 500 shares or more, sold up to 93⅞ and closed at 93¼ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point. The advance in price early in the day seemed to call out a fair amount of stock, which caused the price to recede to about the previous day's figure.

BAY STATE GAS was more than usually active, but no change occurred in the price of the stock. Upward of 10,000 shares sold at 1½, and a good deal more stock was in demand at this figure.

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE common sold at 8 and closed at 6½ bid. A sale of 50 shares of the preferred stock was made at 35.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares between 2 and and 2¼. It closed unchanged at 2⅛ bid.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was fairly active, and ended the day with a net loss of 1 point. It ended the day at 8 bid.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was in good demand early in the day, and sold as high as 12¾. Subsequently offerings of the stock brought the price down, and at the close the best bid was 11½, a net gain of only a quarter of a point.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred declined fractionally, closing at 28 bid, while the common stock closed unchanged at 8¼. The Investigating Committee has appointed a sub-committee to draw up its report to the stockholders on the condition of the company, and it is said that this final work will probably be completed within the course of a few days. Before the end of next week, it is said, the report will be in the hands of the stockholders.

LADY HELEN COPPER sold at 82 and closed at 81 bid, an advance of 3 points over recent quotations for the stock.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	26¾	27
New Amsterdam pf	50	53
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	98	99

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	..	29
American Agri. Chem. pf. ex div	75	77
American Bicycle	11	13
American Bicycle pf	41	43
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	65	65
American Chicle pf	81	85
American Woolen	19½	20
American Woolen pf	76	77
Cast-Iron Pipe	5¾	6¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	45	46¾
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11	12
Distilling Company of America	8¼	8¾
Distilling Company of America pf	28	28½
Electric Boat	25	27
Electric Boat pf	40	46
Havana Commercial	15¾	17
Havana Commercial pf., ex div	58	60
International Power	29	35
International Pump	20	21
International Pump pf., ex div	66	67
National Enameling & Stamp	..	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf	80	84
National Gramophone	..	45
National Salt	47½	49¾
National Salt pf	77	79
Otis Elevator	27	28¾
Ot's Elevator pf., ex div	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	90	91½
Rubber Goods Mfg	25¾	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	78½	79½
Sloss-Sheffield	..	28
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div	65½	67
Standard Oil of New Jersey	541	544
United States Flour Milling pf	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Tr se Collar	⅛	⅜

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93¼	93¾
American Air Power	40	42
Arizona Lead	14	14½
Asphalt Company of America	7	8¼
British Columbia Copper	11½	12
California Copper	3	3
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf	52	57
Chicago & Alton sub., ex div	107	108
Chicago & Alton 3s (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	..	12
Electric Vehicle pf	50	95
Electro-Pneumatic	2	2¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	..	20
General Carriage	8	8¼
Illinois Transportation	2	2¼
†Lady Helen Copper	81	83
*Markeen Copper	..	6⅝
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	..	15½
Mexican 5s	..	97
New England Transportation	..	5¾
New York Transportation	..	11½
†Pande Basin	..	7
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	..	21
Pittsburg Coal	..	28
Pittsburg Coal pf	..	83½
Pocahontas Oil	..	22
St. Louis Transit	..	24
Storage Power	..	12¾
Superior & Boston Copper	..	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A	..	4½
Tennessee Copper	..	14¾
Trust Company of America	..	210
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	..	86
United Railways of St. Louis pf	..	73
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	..	19
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	..	60

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	231	232
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	104
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	28	..
Columbus Railway pf	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	98
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	50	65
42d St., Man & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	..	21½
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction pf	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf	..	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¾	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	35	38
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31	33

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	105
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	82	86
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	106¼	108
Denver Gas	..	32
Denver Gas 5s	70	72
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	295	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18	19
New England Gas & Coke bonds	68	72
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102¾	106¾
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph, Mo	98	98
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	98	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	26
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	87½	88
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111½	113
Hoboken Ferry	68	69½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6½	8
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	34	35
Cramps' Shipyard	72	74
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	115	122
Lorillard Company pf	100	102
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	..	130
Standard Coupler	35	37
Trenton Potteries	9	10
Trenton Potteries pf	48	52
Union Typewriter	29	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	122
Worthington Pump pf., ex div	110	112

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel	104	108
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	5½	6¾

MONEY MARKET NOTES.

Ease in the money market seems secure for the present. Call money was loaned at 2 per cent. yesterday. Time money was 3½@4 per cent. for periods of sixty days to eight months. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 4@5 per cent.

The banks gained from the Sub-Treasury $3,930,000 in the week ending Thursday night, and $556,821 by express from the interior. This indicates a total gain to the local banks of $4,486,821. Refunding operations seem likely to continue for a good while, and the old bonds reach the Sub-Treasury for refunding purposes in large amounts. Pension payments are thought likely to drop off during the rest of the month.

There will be shipped to Europe to-day 400,000 ounces of silver. Of this amount M. Guggenheim's Sons will ship 276,000 ounces, the United Metals Selling Company 100,000, and Zimmermann & Forshay 25,000 ounces.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
28,570..Am. Steel & W.	45	45½	42½	43⅝
10..Am. S. & W. pf.	79	79	79	79
14,810..Am. Sugar Ref.	104½	106½	103¾	105⅝
160..Am. Tobacco	104¾	104¾	103	103
20..At., T. & S. F.	27	27	26¾	26¾
850..At., T. & S. F. pf.	71½	71½	71	71½
730..Balt. & Ohio	87⅝	88	86½	86½
160..Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
18,690..Brook. R. Tr	75¾	76¼	73¾	75⅝
500..Ches. & Ohio	34¼	34¼	32¾	32¾
4,630..Chi. R. & Qy	126⅞	127⅜	126½	127¼
2,380..C., Mil. & St. P.	121⅝	122⅝	121½	121⅞
390..C., R. I. & P.	110¾	111½	110¾	111
10..Col. Fuel & I	44½	46¾	44½	44¾
40..Cons. Tobacco	28¾	29¼	28¾	28¾
3,130..Federal Steel	44⅛	45¼	43¾	44½
40..Hock. Valley	41¾	41¾	41¾	41½
90..Louis. & Nash.	85	85½	84⅝	84⅝
1,140..Manhattan	95	95	94⅝	94⅝
10..Met. Street	160	160	160	160
20..Mex. C. & T. pf.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
3,810..Mo. Pacific	59	59½	58⅝	58⅝
50..N. Y. Central	135	136	135	136
210..N. Y., O. & W.	24½	25½	24½	24½
180..Norf. & West.	39	39	38¾	38¾
200..Nor. Pac.	59¾	59¾	59¼	59¼
20..Nor. Pac. pf.	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
120..Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	31⅞	32
3,040..People's Gas	104	105¼	104	104½
400..Reading	19¾	20	19¼	20
12,130..Read. 1st pf.	90¾	93	90¾	93
160..Read. 2d pf.	33½	33½	33	33
1,980..Southern Pac.	38½	39¼	38¼	38⅜
30..Southern Ry pf.	59¾	59¾	58¾	59¼
360..Tenn. C. & I.	76½	76½	75¾	76¼
50..Texas Pacific	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
4,650..Union Pacific	57⅞	58¾	57½	57⅝
50..Union Pac. pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
290..U. S. Leather	12	12	11⅝	11⅞
10..U. S. Leath. pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71½
10..Wabash pf.	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼
103,700				

Bonds.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$7,000..A. & N. W. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000..St. L. So. 2d	62¼	62½	62½	62½
10,000..Wis. Cent. 1st	92½	92½	92½	92½
$18,000				

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,540	1,524	1,524
2d week April	$97,919	$99,627	$73,431
From July 1	5,065,518	4,828,806	4,654,249
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	547	537	538
2d week April	76,111	69,124	63,012
From July 1	3,265,918	2,669,258	2,608,959
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
2d week April	14,454	11,896	10,015
From July 1	573,654	465,853	.....
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,372	1,195	1,195
2d week April	98,227	74,632	.....
From Jan. 1	1,288,061	962,538	.....
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
2d week April	23,585	19,507	17,901
From Jan. 1	325,483	254,888	228,045
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	343	343	365
2d week April	74,182	60,683	64,485
From July 1	2,740,838	2,517,704	2,376,641
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week April	9,245	8,442	7,246
From July 1	417,500	387,886	329,115
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week April	17,386	14,835	.....
From July 1	865,953	734,977	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week April	49,069	43,844	38,060
From Jan. 1	735,692	638,069	559,582
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	644	642	642
2d week April	98,400	65,000	57,500
From July 1	3,002,801	2,577,453	.....
CINCINNATI, NEWPORT & COVINGTON for March—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	59,224	52,881	6,343
Operating ex	22,585	22,303	778
Net earnings	36,639	29,518	7,121
Gross, 3 months	168,882	147,934	21,048
Net, 3 months	102,857	78,977	23,380
*Decrease.			
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN for the year ended Dec. 31—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	3,904,177	3,467,378	3,439,397
Operating ex	2,110,812	2,002,685	2,205,250
Net earnings	1,793,365	1,464,693	1,234,147
Prop. ex. to gross	54⅛	57¾	61¼
Charges	783,971	745,420	1,209,500
Surplus	1,009,394	719,287	24,647
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for March—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	225,345	192,814	32,731
Operating ex	110,619	96,343	14,276
Net earnings	114,725	96,271	18,454
Charges	71,451	67,356	4,095
Surplus	43,274	28,915	14,359

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$152,356,181
Gold	83,895,190
Silver	8,572,933
United States notes	9,956,342
Treasury notes of 1890	508,545
National bank notes	4,529,422
Total receipts this day	1,670,823
Total receipts this month	29,947,293
Total receipts this year	457,111,066
Total expenditures this day	1,885,000
Total expenditures this month	27,940,000
Total expenditures this year	400,801,852
Deposits in National banks	119,178,026
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	374,327
Government receipts from internal revenue	950,400
Customs	694,984
Miscellaneous	25,438

The condition of the Treasury divisions of issue and redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bull

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Castle Apartment Hotel Sold—A Fifth Avenue Lease—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

N. Brigham Hall & Son, in conjunction with Howard G. Badgley, have sold for Thomas Frazier the Castle Hotel property, at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, a seven-story structure, on a plot 101.10 by 118, with an addition 30 by 100. The buyer, John Broughton, will make extensive alterations and improvements in the property.

Burrill Brothers of 189 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, report the following sales: 180 Seventh Avenue, near First Street, four-story double flats and stores, 30 by 100, for Christian M. Shaen, $20,000; 180 Seventh Avenue, near Garfield Place, three-and-a-half-story brownstone house, 20 by 100, for Frederick J. Griswold, $20,000; 193 St. John's Place, near Eighth Avenue, three-story brownstone house, 20 by 100, for M. J. Hagan, $18,500; 507 Third Street, near Seventh Avenue, three-story brownstone house, 17 by 100, for Charles Merritt, $10,500; house and lot corner Eighty-fourth Street and Thirteenth Avenue, Dyker Heights, 70 by 120, for Walter L. Johnson, $10,000; plot of lots, 60 by 100, on Twenty-third Street, near Bath Avenue, Bensonhurst, for M. MacNiel, $2,000.

Henry Hellman has leased for Margaret Kirby to Maxwell S. Mannes, for a term of ten years, 495 Fifth Avenue, with a right of way at the rear to Forty-second Street. The building will be altered, the change completing the transformation of this block, between Forty-first and Forty-second Street, into a business one.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for A. B. Kight to W. R. George of Brooklyn, for $40,000, the new five-story American-basement dwelling, with extension, 319 West Eighty-sixth Street, 16 by 80 by 100.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for John T. Williams, for $20,000, the five-story building 36 Front Street, 28.6 by 68.

It is reported that Hallett Alsop Borrowe has bought the four-story dwelling 9 East Eightieth Street, 20 by 102.2.

The Bronx Manor Association, through its representative, J. Offenbach, has sold to William Cooper a large stone dwelling, with a tract of seventy-five lots, at Bronxville.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

695, 697, and 699 Jackson Avenue, west side, 225.6 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, each 18.3 by 74, three three-story frame flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George G. Dutcher $13,120

701 and 703 Jackson Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, each 18.3 by 74.5, two three-story frame flats: foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Helvetia B. Dutcher... 8,746

705 and 707 Jackson Avenue, west side, 162 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, each 18.3 by 74.5, two three-story frame flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Martense B. Story, as trustee 8,746

709 Jackson Avenue, west side, 144.5 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 18.3 by 74.9, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to S. G. Thomas.. 4,873

711, 713, and 715 Jackson Avenue, west side, 90 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, each 18.3 by 74.10, three three-story frame flats; foreclosure sale, to S. G. Thomas 14,120

By John T. Boyd.

502 to 508 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 99.11, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Simon Adler and another 25,875

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Park Avenue, northwest corner of Flower Street, for a frame shed, 15 by 6; J. Polchinski, premises, owner; F. J. Gunther, architect; cost, $25.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, for a four-story brick tenement and store, 30.6 by 95; James O'Toole of 1,064 Elsmere Place, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $20,000.

Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 25.5 by 95 and 25 by 84; Daniel Hennessy of 799 Madison Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $49,000.

No. 450 Canal Street, for a frame shed, 15 by 10; John Corse of 129 West Ninety-fourth Street, owner; W. S. Boyd, architect; cost, $50.

Alterations.

Pearl Street, east side, 24 feet north of Pine Street, to a four-story brick loft building; J. J. Curtis, owner; O. Lowinson, architect; cost, $650.

No. 149 Mercer Street, to a one-story brick store; L. Monet, premises, owner; G. B. Hunt, architect; cost, $25.

No. 171 Ludlow Street, to a three-story brick stable; Charles Sender of 179 Norfolk Street, owner; L. C. Brown, architect; cost, $900.

No. 314 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling; C. A. Bristed, owner; J. E. Bush, architect; cost, $50.

No. 42 West Ninety-ninth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and factory; W. G. Robinson of 1,697 Broadway, owner; W. D. Hunter, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 69 and 71 East Eighty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and stable, 25 by 35; William Salomon, owner; Trowbridge & Livingston of 287 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $45,000.

No. 451 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling; Joseph Smith, premises, owner; Charles Baxter & Son, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 500 Hudson Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; John Corse of 129 West Ninety-fourth Street, owner; W. S. Boyd, architect; cost, $50.

No. 217 West Broadway, to a three-story brick restaurant and shop; E. N. Little, owner; J. C. Hankinson, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 433 East Twenty-third Street, to a three-story brick office building; Mrs. J. E. Cameron, owner; Youngs & Cornell of 281 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 131 to 136 East Twenty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick shop; Mrs. J. E. Cameron, owner; Youngs & Cornell, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 14 Vesey Street, to a five-story brick store and offices; E. P. Meeks of 30 Vesey Street, owner.

No. 738 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling and shop; David Tetzlaff, owner; M. Bernstein, architect.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, April 20.

ALLEN ST, 186, e s, 22.11x67.5x23x87.6; Allen St, 186 e s, 22.11x87.7x23x87.5; August Ruff to Louis Isaac $42,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 52.2 ft n of 90th St, 25x85; Lena, wife, and Herman Solomon to Henry Solomon 1

ARTHUR ST, s s, Lots 1,030 to 1,036, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge; Cecilia Hirschbach to Harry B. Davis and another 1

BEDFORD ST, 107, 12.3x82.7x13.5x—; Mary F. Norton to Benjamin F. Fithian, Sr 6,700

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 152.3 ft n of 177th St, runs n 47.3 x s e 31.6x65 x n e 30 x s e 54.3 x s e 205.2 to the Bronx River, x s w 47.6 x n w 306.6 x n w 64; Westchester Av, now 177th St, n e s, 100 ft s e of the Bronx Leather Manufacturing Company's lands, runs n e 100 x s e 30 x s w 100 to the avenue, x n w 30 to the beginning; Barbara Keller to Alfred A. Keller 1

BROOME ST, s w corner of Cannon St, 20.4x56; John H. Rehse to Julius A. Ellis 33,500

BROOK AV, e s, 186 ft n of 139th St, 40x100; James Fulton to Jeannie F. Seymour ..... Exch.

BROOK AV, e s, 208.6 ft n of 139th St, 22.6x100; Thomas J. Fulton and others, by guardian, to James Fulton 538

BROOK AV, e s, 208.6 ft n of 139th St, 22.6x100; Pauline M. Carey and others to James Fulton 3,462

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 474, w s, 24x100; Patrick McMorrow to Ellen P. Kellogg 1

CLIFF ST, 51, n s, 27.1x83.4x20.6x82.11; James H. Fraser to George L. Feit 100

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 67.6 ft n of 139th St, 16x36; Ellen P. Kellogg to Patrick McMorrow 1

JACOB ST, s s, Lots 291 and 292, map of the property of S. Cambreling, 50x100; Stephen J. Wright to James J. Freaney.

JACOB ST, s s, Lots 291 and 292, map of the property of S. Cambreling, 50x100; William K. Lancaster to James J. Freaney 100

LENOX AV, s w corner of 113th St, 25.2x75; Michael J. Keenan to Peter Peterson and wife 100

LOTS 139 and 140, map of Lott G. Hunt estate, near Van Nest station; Sarah A. Rauch to Frank W. Gordon and John Gillingham 1,200

MADISON AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 117th St, 25x85; Julia Fleischmann to Mary Ellis.. 1

MADISON AV, 953, n e corner of 75th St, 20.10x65; Samuel Stenson and another, executors, to Agnes E. Tracy 42,500

MADISON AV, 953, n e corner of 75th St, 20.10x86; Eliza Pringle to Agnes E. Tracy 1

MADISON AV, w s, 75.9 ft n of 117th St, 0.2x85; Mary Eis to Julius Fleischmann 1

MADISON AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 117th St, 25x85; Julia Fleischmann, by attorney, to Henry J. Flohr and wife 100

MONROE ST, 270 and 272, 50x irregular; [illegible] and Israel Palei to Della Burnham 1

PARK AV, 1,122 to 1,124, n w corner of [illegible] x irregular; Henry H. [illegible] to Simon Miller 1

PARKER AV, w s, Lot 41, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; James M. Davis to Hudson P. Rose 1

PARKER AV, w s, Lot 41, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to James M. Davis 1

RAILROAD AV WEST, s w corner of 160th St, 135x—x120x96.6; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Isaac White 9,000

RUTGERS PLACE, (Monroe St.,) 16, 25.7x125.11; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 187th St, runs n 50x w 100x n 49.5x 525x s 86.10x e 132.8; John McLeavy to Mary McLeavy 1

STEBBINS AV, w s, 120 ft s of 169th St, 20x100; Ernest B. Wintersmith to Alfred C. Eckert and another 6,100

UNIVERSITY PLACE, s e corner of 12th St, 48.6x82.6x irregular; James Stanley to T. Joseph Bartley 1

WALL ST, n s, 77.9 ft w of Forest Av, 19.4x88; James R. Crosmon to Lizzie Crosmon 1

WALNUT ST, w s, part of Plot 6, map of the Arden property, 25x100; Lily L. Shirmer to Peter Cullen 450

WALNUT ST, w s, part of Plot 6, map of the Arden property, 25x100; Lily L. Shirmer to Mary A. Cullen 450

WILLIS AV, w s, 61.3 ft n of 143d St, 13.9x70; Joseph A. Hoyt to Louisa F. Waxner 1

2D ST, e s, 100 ft n of Opdyke Av, 50.6x100 x54.7x100; Opdyke Av, e s, 100 ft w of 2d St, 150x100; Lydia E. Saame to May Merry 1

2D ST, e s, 100 ft n of Opdyke Av, 55.6x 100x54.2x100; also, Opdyke Av, s s, 100 ft w of 2d St, 150x100; Ida F. Smith to Lydia E. Saame 1

6TH ST, 30 West, 25.4x98.11; also 34th St, 284 West, 19.6x98.9; Harold Nathan to Benedict H. Gruntal, quit claim 1

9TH ST, 30 West, 25.4x93.11; also 34th St, 284 West, 19.6x98.9, 1-3 part; Solomon Rosenfield and others to Harold Nathan, quit claim 1

17TH ST, 327 West, 24.6x92; Julius Dreyfus to Joseph L. Buttenwieser 100

24TH ST, 207 East, 21x98.9; Hannah Cohen, executrix, to Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company, ½ part 5,500

24TH ST, 207 East, 24x98.9; Moses Baumgarten to Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company, ½ part 5,500

37TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Lexington Av, 32x98.9; Charles Duggin to Sarah Lazarus 1

45TH ST, s s, 365 ft w of 6th Av, 35x100.4; Julian M. and Francis M. Pinkey and another to Monawk Realty Company 1

49TH ST, 19 East, 22.3x100.5; Thomas Stokes to Elizabeth C. S. Vatable 1

54TH ST, 339 West, 25x84.5x25.2x37.6; Charles O. H. Fritzsche to James Milliken 9,000

57TH ST, 501 West, 25x100.5; Morris B. Baer to Ella F. Cook 100

58TH ST, s s, 70.5 ft e of 1st Av, 18x100.4; Sophia Gruenstein to Morris Jacobson 14,000

76TH ST, s s, 900 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Jeannie F. Seymour and another to Percy C. Long 1

76TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Percy C. Long to James Fulton.. Exch.

84TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x102; also 3d Av, e s, Lot 155, map of Harlem Commons, 25x100; Barbara Keller to Alfred A. Keller 1

87TH ST, 40 West, 22x100.8; Ella F. Cook to Morris B. Baer 100

89TH ST, 418 East, 24.11x100.8; Louis F. Schneider, executor, &c., to Louis Noll and wife 19,200

89TH ST, 418 East, 24.11x100.8; Emma Rusco to Louis and Caroline Noll, quit-claim 1

100TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, 22x75.7; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another 1

103D ST, 131 West, 18.9x100.11; Eva P. Graff to Lulie B. Barney 1

134TH ST, 78, e s, 16.8x100.11; Peter Peterson to James Reynolds 1

115TH ST, 475 East, 20x75.7; Margaret D. Fitzpatrick to the Church of the Lady of Mount Carmel 1

113TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 82.3 ft to St. Nicholas Av x100.11x144.2x 100.11; Asa R. Davison to James H. Fraser 100

149TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Broadway, 16.8x99.11; Thomas F. Roys to Annie Jacobs 1

159TH ST, n s, Lot 112, map of the village of Melrose, 50x100; Thomas D. Adams, referee to Thomas Lenane 18,000

167TH ST, n s, 10.11 ft w of Anderson Av, runs e 49 to centre of Anderson Av x n — to w s of Marcher Av x n 24x n w 22.2 to w s of Anderson Av x n w 25.11x s 540.5x w 0.9x s 41.5x e 81; Henry D. Cochrane, executor, to William K. Lancaster 1

Recorded Leases.

ATKINSON, Elen, to Charles A. Spivacke; 8 Attorney St, 1st floor, 3 years.. $360

APPEL, Louis, to Philippe Kaufmann and wife; 510 6th Av, 5 years.. 2,600 to 2,700

BOSCH, Claus, to Charles Berg; 3,803 3d Av, 1st floor, 5 years ..... 720 to 960

BIRCH, Peter P., to Jacob Reimann; 177 Prince St, 5½ years 3,000

JACKSON, Catharine, to Peter and Joseph Conti; 220 Willis Av, store, &c., 3 years 510

PRICE, Hattie R., to James T. C. O'Donohue; 438 St, 335 West, 3 years.. 900

MANDEL, Leon, to Paul Truppner; 98 Cedar St, store, &c., 2 years 1,350

PIERSANTE, Giuseppe, to Pietro Colietti; 332 East 115th St, store, &c., 1 1-3 years 396

PLATE, Johanne, to George Stormінger; 580 Courtlandt Av, store, &c. 3 years.. 264

ROEDER, Sabina, to Henry Ketchum; 2d Av, 1,632, store, 5 years 540

SABERSKI, Isidore, to Beney Goodfriend; 29 Chrystie St, store, &c., 5 years 600

SCHELL, Edward P., executor, &c., to William Thon; 108 Varick St, store, &c., 3 years 600

STANTON, James M., to Frederick S. Justice; Amsterdam Av, 1,470, 3 years. 1,200

THE HAMMERSTEIN AMUSEMENT Company to Joseph E. Heimerdinger; 7th Av, n w corner fo 42d St, 100.4x131, except roof, 1 year, 11 months, 16 days.... 6,900

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, Mary E., to Euphemia Allan; Quarry Road, Lot 7, map of part of Oak Tree plot, Tremont; also Lot 31, map of part of Oak Tree plot, Tremont, advances $3,000

BAUER, Constantine, and wife to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 465 and 466, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years.. 900

BRUNING, Henry, to Noah B. Shute; Willis Av, e s, 50 ft n of 137th St, 5 years 17,500

COOK, Ella F., to Jacob Elias; 87th St, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, due 400

COOK, Ella F., to Morris B. Baer; 551 West 57th St, 2 years 15,000

DAIKER, Joseph and Philipina to John Ottendorfer; 109th St, s s, 195.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year 1,000

DAVIS, James M., to George A. Meyer and another, executors, &c.; Parker Av, s w s, 25 ft n w of Rose Place, 3 years.. 2,200

DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 132 West 20th St, demand 18,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Harriette W. Goelet and another, executors; 327 West 17th St, 5 years 28,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Harriette W. Goelet and another, executors; 132 West 20th St, 5 years 30,000

ECKERT, Alfred C., and John W. Herrman to New York Building Loan Banking Company; Stebbins Av, w s, 120 ft s of 169th St, installments 6,500

EIGHMIE, George D., to Hamilton Bank; 125th St, n s, 322.6 ft w of Lenox Av, demand 15,000

ELLIS, Julius A., to John H. Rehse; Broome St, s w corner of Cannon St, 5 years 15,000

ELLIS, Julius A., to John H. Rehse; Broome St, s w corner of Cannon St, 5 years 15,000

ELLIS, Julius A., to Louis Lese; Broome St, s s, 25.1 ft w of Cannon St, 5 years 10,000

ELLIS, Julius A., to Louis Lese; Broome St, s s, 25.1 ft w of Cannon St, installments 2,000

FARLEY, John T., to the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 22 and 24 East 50th St, and 439 Madison Av, 2½ months 40,000

FELDMANN, Frederick, and wife to Henry C. and John S. Mapes; Boston Post Road, s e s, 100 ft s of road from West Farms to Westchester, 3 years.. 500

FERGUSON, Mary A., to James McClenahan and others, executors, &c.; Hudson St, e s, Lot 208, map by Edward Doughty, 5 years 5,000

FERRIS, Nelson J., to Patrick H. Lynch; 141st St, n s, 446.1 ft e of Broadway, 1½ months 1,500

FRASER, James H., and others to Ambrose K. Ely; Beekman St, n w corner of Gold St, 3 years 32,000

GAIGE, Wilber M., to George B. Turrell; 69th St, n s, 345 ft w of 10th Av, 2½ years 10,000

HAMPE, Theresa E. and Herman A., to Edward H. Cole; King's Bridge Road, w s, 88 ft n of High Bridge Road, 3 years.. 2,300

HILLEBERT, James E., to Daniel C. Moyrichan; Jerome Av, e s, 229.2 ft n of 177th St, ½ year 275

ISAAC, Louis, to August Ruff; 188 Allen St, installments 2,000

ISAAC, Louis, to August Ruff; 186 Allen St, installments 2,000

JACOBS, Annie, to J. Henry Alexander; 149th St, n s, 250 ft e of Broadway, 3 years 10,000

JACOBSON, Morris, to Abram Kraner; 58th St, s s, 430 ft e of 3d Av; also 58th St, s s, 75.5 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year.. 3,500

LA COSTE, Charlotte L., to George F. Doerinckel; Main St, Lot 316, partition map of William Adee, Westchester, 3 years 1

LANCASTER, William K., to Mary F. Place; 167th St, n s, 19.11 ft w of Anderson Av, proposed, 2 years 5,500

MARINO, Francesco, to Pasquale Caponigri; 109th St, s s, 357 ft e of 2d Av; also interior strip, adjoining on rear, 2 years 3,000

McCAHEY, or McKahy, Margaret A., to John Bussing, Jr.; Lots 694 and 735, also gore Lot 93, map of Village of Wakefield, 5 years 5,000

McMORROW, Patrick, to John H. Screven and others, trustees; Edgecombe Av, e s, 67.6 ft n of 139th St, 3 years 7,000

MILLER, Simon, to Henry H. Eckel; 1,120 to 1,124 Park Av, 2 years 28,000

MILLIKEN, James, to Charles O. H. Fritzsche; 339 West 54th St, 3 years 4,000

MILLIKEN, James, to Charles O. H. Fritzsche; 341 West 54th St, 3 years 2,000

MOHAWK REALTY COMPANY to Rapp & Speidel Iron Works; 45th St, s s, 365 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year 15,000

MOORE, Martha, to Henry B. Wilson and another, executors, &c.; 421 to 435 West Broadway, 1-7 part and all title, 3 years 2,080

O'CONNOR, Francis J., to Jane J. Thayer and others, executors, &c.; 42 and 50 Roosevelt St, re-recorded, 5 years.... 30,000

and another, trustees; 52 Roosevelt St, 5 years 30,000

PETERSON, Peter, to Herman Watjen; 2d Av, n e corner of 82d St, 3 years 10,000

POWER, Hearn J., to Sarah M. Stricker; 89th St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 3,000

SCHENDEL, Samuel, to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York; 1,978 3d Av, 5 years 10,000

SIEGMAN, Samuel, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger; 156th St, n s, 173 ft e of Westchester Av, demand 1,000

STODDART, Thomas A., to Harriet S. Wakeman; 84th St, n s, 40 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 1,500

THE RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to Metropolitan Improvement Company; 71 and 73 Riverside Drive, demand 3,000

VOSS, Frederick, to William L. Potter, executor, &c.; 185th St, n s, $83.1 ft e of Broadway, 3 years 5,000

WARD, James J., to Bowery Savings Bank; Washington Av, s e corner of 165th St, 5 years 3,000

WARD, James J., to Patrick Skelly; Canal St, n w corner of West Broadway, widened; Washington Av, southerly corner of 165th St, 1 year 27,279

WEBER, Sarah T., to Henry L. Arnow; Lot 65, Block B, map of Mapes estate, 8 years 1,000

WHITE, Isaac, to George W. Wood; Railroad Av, s w corner of 100th St, 1 year.. 7,000

WOOD, Robert C., to Virginia B. Rogers and others, trustees; 183d St, n s, 25 ft e of Grand Av, 3 years 4,000

WOOD, Robert C., to Anna N. Rogers; 183d St, n s, 100 ft e of Grand Av, 3 years 4,000

WOOD, Robert C., to Virginia B. Rogers; 183d St, n s, 50.1 ft e of Grand Av, 3 years 4,000

WOOD, Robert C., to Libbie N. Lyon; 183d St, n s, 75 ft e of Grand Av, 3 years 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AIKMAN, Julia, executrix, &c., to Jane A. Aikman $2,500

BOWMAN, Eugene M., and another to Charles P. Hallock 3,650

BRADLEY, Daniel L., to Ellen M. Hennessy 5,875

BURNSTINE, Delia, to Herman and Israel Palei ..... Nom.

DOHER, Daniel, to Henry Krakower 5,000

FOSTER, Etta, as guardian, &c., to Raymond C. Foster ..... Order of Court

FRIEDLANDER, Sarah, to Mary C. Steele 4,068

ISAAC, Louis, to August Ruff 7,000

KNAUF, Charles, to T. Emory Clocke.... 920

LORD, Franklin B., executor, to Frederick H. Gans 8,750

LYNCH, Patrick H., to Hamilton Bank ... Nom.

RUTH, Samuel J., and another to David and Joseph Ravitch 4,000

SACKETT, John T., to Nathaniel Wise... 15,000

SCHEER, Dora, to Lambert Suydam, ½ part 3,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Young Men's Christian Association 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Nellie A. Crossman..... 30,000

WANDELL, Townsend, to John F. Halsted and others, trustees 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

1ST AV, n e corner of 107th St, 100x113; Philip Leizerkowitz against Tobias Krakower, owner and contractor 1,375

87TH AV, 249; Patterson Brothers against George W. Van Siclen, executor, &c.; owner; Reilly & Gavigan, contractors.. 403

6TH ST, 609 East; David Amolsky against Thomas Adelson and Moses A. Stone, owners and contractors 4,012

53D ST, 2 West; Samuel J. McKelvey against Daniel S. Lamont, owner; Holland Emslie & Son, contractors 600

69TH ST, 169 East; Eugene Staubsandt against Matthew B. Byrnes and others, trustees; Matthew B. Byrnes, contractor 100

69TH ST, 65 West; John Simpson against John A. Dempsey and others, owners and contractors 85

116TH ST, 123 East; P. & F. Corbin against Rosaline Finkle, owner; Alexander I. Finkle, contractor 275

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

GRAND ST, 451 to 455, and 286 to 270½, Division St; Sender Jarmulowsky with Samuel Mandel and others, 8 payments. 30,000

MADISON AV, 439, and 22 and 24 East 50th St; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company with John T. Farley — payments $40,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 84th St; James D. McEntee, on J. M. & W. R. Stewart to Crane Company $500

102D ST, n w corner of Broadway, 125x 100; James D. McEntee, on Daily & Carlson, to the J. L. Mott Iron Works.. 1,750

Lis Pendens.

BURNSIDE AV, e s, 229.4 ft n of 178th St, 25.8x—x26.1x102.3; Richard D. Upham against Antoinette B. S. Fiucker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. F. McNamara.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 50x100; John R. Thompson against Etta Bilan, (notice of attachment;) attorney, C. Dussler.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 99th St, 100.11x 100; August Oppenheimer against Thomas Graham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Einstein & Townsend.

PEARL ST, s w corner of Vandewater St, 33.8x 67.7x34.6x68.5; the Berger Manufacturing Company against James Trainor and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, R. W. Keene.

23D ST, s s, 210 ft e of 1st Av, 22x98.9; the Berger Manufacturing Company against Arthur Block and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, R. W. Keene.

60TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x73.5; Rose Soiner against Charles H. Reilly, executor, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Herrmann.

138TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of Boulevard, 15x89.11; Agnes Patterson against Ira L. Willets and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. Cooley.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN RIPPEL.—Schedules of John Rippel, manufacturer of carpets at Stanwick, N. J., and who resides at 305 Alexander Avenue, this city, show liabilities of $16,567, nominal assets of $36,131, and actual assets of $29,554, consisting of machinery, $14,000; accounts, $8,500; stock and materials, $2,690; cash in bank, $3,031, and interest in real estate, $1,333.

WARD & DRUMMOND.—Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday sold out the contents of the bookstore at 7 West Nineteenth Street, conducted by James L. Drummond under the style of Ward & Drummond, under an execution for $1,904, in favor of the William A. Wilde Company, against Mr. Drummond. The sale realized $743. The business was started about forty years ago by W. B. Ward, whose son, S. H. D. Ward, and Mr. Drummond succeeded to the business in 1879. They continued together until May, 1897, when Mr. Ward retired, and Mr. Drummond continued alone under the old firm style. Of late he made a specialty of Sunday-school books.

Out of Town.

ADAMS & FAIRCHILD.—Adams & Fairchild, who have been established as a grocery firm in Morristown, N. J., for the last twenty-seven years, yesterday announced their assignment for the benefit of creditors. Their liabilities are estimated at about $40,000. The assets are not yet known.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Dr. EBEL L. LUSK.—Dr. Ebel L. Lusk of Rockaway Beach yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy. He schedules debts amounting to $13,277, and assets valued at $265.

M. JOSEPH & CO.—A meeting of the creditors of M. Joseph & Co., wholesale dealers in clothing at 90 Prince Street, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Peter B. Olney, at 31 Nassau Street. Thirty-one claims were filed, aggregating about $13,000, and Isaac Engle was elected Trustee

VICTORIA DAVIDOW.—Victoria Davidow of 1,142 Madison Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $11,190 and nominal assets $3,581, consisting of uncollectible accounts of no actual value. The debts were contracted in 1896, when she was in the wholesale jewelry business at 53 Maiden Lane.

DIELMANN & LINCKS.—A meeting of the creditors of Dielmann & Lincks, manufacturers of piano cases at 517 and 519 West Nineteenth Street, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Stanley W. Dexter, at 71 Broadway. Forty claims were filed by creditors, and Marshall S. Hagar was elected Trustee. The liabilities are $71,346 and assets $18,873.

WILLIAM F. FREDENBERG.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed here against William F. Fredenberg, a miller and general storekeeper at Thompsonville, Sullivan County, N. Y., by Katie A. McGovern of this city, who obtained a judgment against him Feb. 23 for $4,540 for money lent to him. It was alleged that he had committed an act of bankruptcy by transferring while insolvent his real estate to his sister and father, giving them a preference.

SIMON ROBBINS.—Simon Robbins of Mallis & Robbins, manufacturers of purses at 125 and 127 Grand Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, Abraham Mallis, the other partner, refusing to join in the petition. Mr. Robbins said that Mr. Mallis had appropriated all the cash of the firm, and permitted Samuel Merman to obtain a judgment, on which the Sheriff made a levy on the firm's property. The liabilities are $885 and assets $600; in stock, $250; fixtures, $280, and accounts, $70.

FREDERICK MAYSER.—Frederick Mayser, manager of a hotel at 3,690 Third Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday through his attorneys, Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner. His total liabilities are $23,760, of which $8,000 is secured by chattel mortgage, and assets of $920, in debts due him, of which $800 is from persons with the Zeltners. The largest creditor is the Henry Zeltner Brewing Company, $14,849, of which $8,000 is secured by a chattel mortgage on the fixtures and furnishings of the place, worth $12,000, and $6,849 is unsecured for beer and rent. There are eighty other creditors, whose claims range from $3 to $625, for merchandise, borrowed money, music, gas, advertising, and telephone. Mr. Mayser was formerly manager at the Central Opera House, in East Sixty-seventh Street, and leased the Morrisania place about two years ago.

ALEXANDER C. COMSTOCK FAILS.

Petition in Bankruptcy with Liabilities $42,692 and No Assets.

Alexander C. Comstock, a theatrical manager of Hoboken, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday at Trenton, with liabilities of $42,692, and no assets. The debts include rent due for Niblo's, the Comedy, and Herald Square Theatres, New York, and other theatres in various parts of the country for seasons from 1893 to 1900; salaries of numerous actors, chorus girls, and other persons during the same period, sums owing for royalties on plays, for decorations, wigs, board, printing, gas supplied, and on loans and bills owed to dramatic papers and agencies.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 161 failures in the United States during the week, against 151 for the previous week, and 187, 224, 216, and 240 for the corresponding weeks of 1899 to 1896. The Middle States had 46, New England 36, Southern 18, Western 34, Northwestern 12, Pacific 11, and Territories 4. Canada had 19, against 35 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLINGER, William — William J. McKeown, costs $106

ANDERSON, Martin—Jacob G. Braun.... 248

ABBOTT, John F.—John H. Blake..... 300

BURNS, Walter F.—S. G. Patterson..... 2,140

BUDLONG, George H.—G. I. Burr..... 38

CONSTANTINE, Raphael, and Meredith Murray—John Boeft and another..... 474

CHARAU, William, and John L. Smith —F. R. Horn 140

CURTIS, Mary—William R. Salmon..... 267

CESTARA, Michael—The A. F. Ghiglione Macaroni Company 40

CROSHER, Annie H.—Consolidated Gas Company of New York 46

CODY, Joseph W., and Albert J. Adams, Jr.—A. B. D'Esplen, against each..... 5,401

DE ERCOLE, George—Seaboard Milling Company 72

DI SALVIA, Frank—The A. F. Ghiglione Macaroni Company 22

FITCHETT, William J., Jr.—John Carson 34

FIASCO, Rosa—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs..... 122

FIGUNDO, William—Julius Kessler..... 97

FOX, Morris—Jacob Jacoby..... 539

GOLDHAMME, Leopold—J. F. H. Meyer. 498

GRANBERY, William H.—William Gardner and another, costs..... 118

GERATY, Frank W.—American Exchange National Bank 157

HALBERT, Thomas U.—Louis C. Raegener, receiver, &c..... 505

HALL, Katherine F.—George Ross..... 48

HENDERSON, HULL & CO., LIMITED—James D. Putnam..... 68

HENDERSON, HULL & CO., LIMITED—James D. Putnam..... 68

JACOBS, Philip—David Zabriskie..... 65

JOHNSTON, Robert E.—Western Union Telegraph Company 165

JACKSON, Charles S.—Robert H. Neamann 36

JONES, Robert H.—James V. Lawrence. 313

KRUM, Clarence—John Hammalian and others 159

KOCH, Joseph—Nettie B. Jacobs, executrix 733

KLEPNER, Elias—John B. V. Rapp and another 40

KRAUS, Theresa—Charles Guntzer, costs. 71

KRAKOWER, Tobias—Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company..... 426

LAUER, Edward W.—O. J. Dodds..... 63

LINDSLEY, Augustus N.—G. S. Van Pelt. 64

LA GRANGE, George C.—The Berger Manufacturing Company..... 28

LINK, Fred, Jr.—Consolidated Gas Company of New York..... 262

MARKS, Mary E.—Manhattan College.... 353

MARKUS, Ida—The Frank Brewery..... 312

MOORE, John—Harry D. Hanson and another 15

McADAMS, John J.—Anthony Darmstadt. 30

NATHAN, Isadore—John Maher..... 107

NAYLOR, Richard—C. M. Foulke..... 198

O'ROURKE, Elizabeth—Michael Mcclinn. 358

PETERMAN, John—William Morse..... 198

PARISER, Joseph—The Rapid Safety Filter Company of New York..... 79

REEVE, Edward H.—L. C. Raegener, receiver 505

STARN, John H.—Minnie G. Reynolds, costs 115

SPEAR, George W.—Manley E. Sturges, costs 92

SULZBERGER, Morris—William Thompson, costs 41

SCHNITZER, William H. — Densmore Typewriter Company 133

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —I. Simonofsky 400

THORNTON, Margaret—Jacob Werner and another 87

TYLER, John G.—Frank V. Almlee and others 396

THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company—Isidor Jena..... 106

THE THIRD AVENUE RAILRO

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.09 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	21.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.00
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig-iron warrants	15.50
Lake copper ingot	17.00
Tin	30.90
Exchange lead	4.70
Spelter	4.72½
Brokers' price for lead	4.70
Brokers' price for spelter	4.70½
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	13.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07½
Lard, prime	7.55
Butter, Western creamery	.18

CHICAGO, April 20.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@64c; No. 2 red, 68¼c; No. 2 corn, 38¾c; No. 2 oats, 24¼@25c; No. 2 white, 27@27½c; No. 3 white, 25¾@27½c; No. 2 rye, 55c; No. 2 barley, 42@45c; No. 1 and Northwestern flaxseed, $1.73; prime timothy seed, $2.40@$2.45; mess pork, per bbl, $11.90@$12.95; lard, per 100 lb, $7.37½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7@$7.25; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 7.55@7.65c; whiskey on basis of high-wines, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25½; sugars, cutloaf, $6; granulated, $5.44; cloves, contract grade, $7.75.

COTTON.—Speculative operations in cotton were conducted within cautious lines again. After opening steady at 1 point decline to 3 points advance, chiefly owing to uncertain weather conditions in the South, the action of the market was anything but satisfactory to traders, who have been looking to the unquestionably strong position to advance prices. There was a decided lack of public appreciation and the market soon turned weak. There was little, if any, evidence of the manipulation which has characterized the market for several weeks past, and the room traders took the short side of the account with more confidence than for some time past. Long cotton commenced to come out quite freely, and prices sold off several points. Accounts from dry goods centres were not so good, and still later in the day there was a change for the better in weather conditions in the South. From the best prices of the morning there was a decline of 2@6 points. There was talk of an early elimination of the May short interest as a factor; attention was turned more particularly to August. The market closed quiet, 2 points higher to 4 points net lower. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 1-16c lower, on the basis of middling uplands 9 13-16c and 1-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 700 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet at 9¾c; Mobile nominal at 9 5-16c; Savannah quiet at 9 7-16c; Charleston firm at 9¾c; Wilmington quiet at 9¼c; Norfolk firm at 9¼c; Baltimore nominal at 9⅞c; Memphis steady at 9¾c; Augusta quiet at 9¾c; St. Louis quiet at 9⅞c.

Contract prices, ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	9.46	9.46	9.45	9.42@9.44
May	9.43	9.47	9.41	9.43@9.44
June	9.43	9.43	9.40	9.43@9.44
July	9.45	9.45	9.40	9.42@9.43
August	9.27	9.28	9.23	9.24@9.25
September	8.48	8.48	8.45	8.47@8.48
October	8.21	8.21	8.18	8.19@8.20
November	8.05	8.05	8.03	8.04@8.05
December	8.05	8.05	8.02	8.04@ ..
January	8.05	8.05	8.03	8.04@8.05
February	8.07	8.07	8.06	8.06@8.07
March	8.10	8.10	8.09	8.09@8.10

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—Spot cotton quiet and firm; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 16,000 bales; American, 13,000 bales; mid-uplands, 5 15-32d; futures quiet, partial 1-64d decline on near and unchanged for far months at 1:45 P. M., quiet, ½ to 1d lower on near and unchanged to ½-64d advance on distant. Closed quiet, unchanged to 1-64d lower. December-January, 4.27½d; January-February, 4.25½d; April, 5.23d; April-May, 5.20d; May-June, 5.17½d; June-July, 5.15d; July-August, 5.12½d; August-September, 5.04d; September-October, 4.46½d; October-November, 4.35½d; November-December, 4.29½d. Manchester—Yarns dull and easier. Cloths very little doing.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	72⅝	72 11-16	72 7-16	72⅝
July	72 11-16	72½	72 9-16	72⅝
September	72 15-16	73½	72⅞	73
Corn—				
May	43⅝	44	43⅝	44
July	44½	44½	44¼	44½
September	44⅝	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	65¼	65 5-16	65	65¼
July	66½	66⅝	66⅛	66⅜
September	67¼	67 9-16	67¼	67½
Corn—				
May	38¼	38½	38 1-16	38⅝
July	39¼	39⅝	39	39¼
September	39¾	40 1-16	39⅝	40
Oats—				
May	23¼	23¼	22⅞	23
July	23	23	22⅞	23
September	22½	22½	22	22½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—For a period of about two hours the wheat market was in such a stagnant condition that prices did not vary more than 1-16c either way, and the scalping element stood around with practically nothing to do, except to make a bearish forecast of the situation, in line with the present character of home and foreign news. The monotony was not broken until the last half hour, when an upturn in corn brought in such traders as had gone short of the market during forenoon operations. May 72⅝c May wheat stood all the morning and a good part of the afternoon, followed by an advance to 72 11-16c, the close being 72⅝c, representing a steady undertone, in spite of the bearish surroundings. The influences most prominently connected with the bearishness in local circles were large Argentine shipments and lower cables, supplemented by the brightest kind of home crop prospects. Of these factors, possibly the Argentine figures, reaching 3,760,000 bushels, were the most important, for to them was largely due the break of ½@⅝d in English markets. Last week the exports from that country were only 2,792,000 bushels, while a year ago at this time they were 1,464,000 bushels. Since Jan. 1 the Argentine has shipped 33,184,000 bushels, whereas for the last year these same months it had exported only 19,008,000 bushels. The Continental markets, following closely the lead of Liverpool, and having no offset in the way of fresh crop-damage news, also showed positive weakness. Paris quotations were down 20@30 points, Berlin 1¼@1½ marks lower, Budapest 20 points off, and Antwerp ½@¾f lower. Early in the day foreign houses traded a little on both sides of the local market. This was the only noteworthy outside business of the entire session. In the Southwest some steadiness was noted early in the day, St. Louis showing but little decline from the previous night, and reaching a point only ½c under July wheat at Chicago. The export trade, as on previous days, was rather light, reaching about 30 loads at the various ports. Northwest receipts amounted to 262 cars, compared with 271 cars last year.

DULUTH, April 20.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 67¾c; May, 68¼c; July, 69¾c; September, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern cash, 65¾c; May, 66¼c; July, 67¾c; September, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 63¼c; No. 3 spring, 60¾c. Oats, 24½@25c. Corn, 37½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 20.—Wheat, in Store—No. 1 Northern, 64¾c; May, 63¾c; July, 65¼c; September, 64½c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, 64¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¼c.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 66½c; No. 2 Northern, 64½@65c. Rye—No. 1, 57½@57¾c. Barley—No. 2, 43c; sample, 38@42c.

CORN—No. 2 corn, 46¾c, elevator and delivories, and 47¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats, 28c; No. 3 oats, 27½c; No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 29c; track mixed, 29@29c; track, white, 29½@34c; No. 2 white clips, 36c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62½c, and No. 2 Western, 62c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York cat lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 44½@45c, and malting, 50@55c, both cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.70@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.75; no grade, $17.25@$17.50 per ton, spot and to arrive. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3.90@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.35, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 96c@$1; coarse, 90@98c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $19.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lbs, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $18@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $16.50; oil meal, $26.50; linseed oilcake, $25.50; corn oilcake, $19.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 20.—Flour—First patents, $3.50; second patents, $3.30; first clears, $2.55; second clears, $2.05. Bran, in bulk, $11.75@$12.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $13.50@$13.75; family, $14.25@$15; short clear, $13.50@$15. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12@$13.50; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $18.50@$22. SMITH HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7½c; pigs, 7¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 8¼c; 10 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 7¾c; 14 lb, 7½@7¾c; pickled shoulders, 7c; pickled hams, 9c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c asked; country, 4¾@4¾c. LARD—$7.55 city basis; $7.37 refined lard, South America, $8.25; Continent, $7.85; Brazil, kegs, $9.50; compound, city, 6¾c; Western, 6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 8c; city lard stearine, 8¼c.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—Beef—Extra India mess, 78s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 57s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 51s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 37s 3d; American refined, in pails, 39s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 48s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 44s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lb, 42s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 42s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 39s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 42s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 38s 6d. Butter—Finest and good United States nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 52s 6d; American finest colored, 53s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s; Australian, in London, 28s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, May-August, 22s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 42s. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7¾d. Linseed oil, 23s. Pease—Canadian, 5s 9d. Hops at London, (Pacific Coast,) £3 5s@£3 15s. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter, 7s 3d.

COFFEE.—The market for coffee gave way 5@10 points on the opening call and ruled quite active throughout the session under liquidation of long accounts and increased selling for short account, which increased the decline to 15@20 points. The advance was decidedly unsatisfactory. Havre declined ½@¾f. Santos, 9 milreis, Rio 75 reis, and Santos 100 reis. In addition to this pressure receipts at Rio and Santos were heavy, (14,000 bags,) and while warehouse deliveries in this country were upon an encouraging scale, (16,490 bags,) the open market for spot supplies showed leading weakness and there was a pretty general disposition to realize in both departments. On the opening call there were sales of 3,250 bags, up to 12 M. 14,500 bags, and for the entire session 27,500 bags, with the market finally steady at a net decline of 15@25 points. Havre reported a stock of 1,735,000 bags, including 1,304,000 Brazilian against last week, respectively, 1,753,000 and 1,327,000 bags. We note that the American visible supply is gradually falling away, although still a little above the million bag mark. We could not learn of anything new in the way of crop matters. The absence of public speculation was the marked disadvantage to the market. The demand for spot coffees was generally below quotations, buyers being quick to retreat on a declining market for futures. Spot prices were more or less nominal at any figure. We quote: Rio, No. 7, invoice lots, 8c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	..	..	..	6.70@6.75
May	6.80	6.80	6.75	6.75@6.80
June	..	..	..	6.90@6.75
July	6.85	6.85	6.75	6.75@6.80
August	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.75@6.85
September	6.95	6.95	6.85	6.85@6.90
October	6.95	6.95	6.90	6.90@6.95
November	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.90@6.95
December	7.25	7.25	7.15	7.10@7.15
January	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20@7.25
February	..	..	..	7.25@7.30
March	..	..	..	7.30@7.35

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9$000; receipts, 7,000 bags; stock, 369,000 bags. Hamburg, ¾ pfennig net lower; sales, 15,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged; total sales, 27,000 bags. January, 47.00; February, 47.25; March, 47.50; April, 44.75; May, 45.00; June, 45.25; July, 45.50; August, 45.75; September, 46.00; October, 46.25; November, 46.50; December, 46.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 9@25 exchange, 8 5-16d; receipts, 7,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 5,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 3,000 bags; stock, 271,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3¾c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.25, and in bulk, $9.60; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.20, and in bulk, $6.55; refined, cases, New York, $10.45; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 30c, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 33c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 39c; prime white, 40@41c; prime Winter yellow, 40@42c; city linseed, American, raw, 63@64c; American, boiled, 65@66c; Calcutta, raw, 71c; Western linseed oil quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 55@57c.

METALS.—Pig-iron warrants, $15@$16; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22@$23; lake copper, $17; tin, $30.75@$31; lead, $4.67½ bid and $4.72½ asked; spelter, $4.70@$4.75; the brokers' price for lead was $4.70, and for spelter $4.72½.

NAVAL STORES.—TAR—Regulars, $1.90; do, oil barrels, $3.90. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—51@51¼c. RESIN—Common to good strained, $1.70; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2.15; K, $2.30; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $3; W W, $3.25.

SAVANNAH, April 20.—Spirits of turpentine, 47¼c; receipts, 979 casks; sales, 328 casks; exports, 372 casks. Resin—I and above quiet; H and below firm; receipts, 2,000 bbls; sales none; exports, 713 bbls.

WILMINGTON, April 20.—Spirits of turpentine, 47@47¼c. Resin unchanged; receipts, 28 casks. Crude turpentine, $1.85@$3.20; receipts, 69 casks. Tar, $1.30; receipts, 76 casks.

CHARLESTON, April 20.—Turpentine, 46½c; sales none. Resin unchanged; sales none.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.60@$5.60; bulls, $3@$4.35; cows, $2.20@$4.10. CALVES—Veals, $3.75@$5.65; tops, $5.75@6; city-dressed veals, 7@9½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Unshorn sheep, $5.50@$5.55; clipped do, $4.50@$5; unshorn culls, $4@$4.50; unshorn lambs, $6.50@$7.70; clipped do, $5.25@$6.50; Spring lambs, $4 per head. HOGS—State hogs, $5.90; mixed Western do, $5.70.

LEGAL SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF THE power and authority given to and vested in me as assignee for the benefit of creditors of HARRIET RUTH TRACY, by the terms of a deed of assignment, duly executed and delivered to me by the above-named Harriet Ruth Tracy, dated the 17th day of December, 1895, and duly filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the same day, I, the undersigned, Amos T. French., as such assignee, by Adrian H. Muller, auctioneer, shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, on the 2d day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all my right, title, and interest as such assignee in the following described property:

An undivided four-tenth interest in the following United States Letters Patent issued to Harriet Ruth Tracy, covering sewing machines and devices to be used in connection with the same:

No. 413,212, dated October 22, 1889, Improvement in Sewing Machines.

No. 429,897, dated February 23, 1892, Improvements in Sewing Machines.

No. 470,796, dated March 15, 1892, Improvements in Loop-Takers and Actuating Mechanism.

No. 471,035, dated March 15, 1892, for Loop-Takers for Sewing Machines.

No. 471,036, dated March 15, 1892, Feeding Mechanism for Sewing Machines.

No. 471,037, dated March 15, 1892, Shuttle-Actuating Mechanism for Sewing Machines.

No. 470,959, dated March 15, 1892, Sewing Machine Tables.

An undivided one-half interest in the following Letters Patent of the United States issued to Harriet Ruth Tracy, covering improvements in sewing machines and elevators and devices to be used in connection therewith:

No. 434,849, dated August 19, 1890, Improvements in Elevators.

No. 470,960, March 15, 1892, Improvement in Safety Devices for Elevators.

One design Patent for Sewing Machines F Frame No. 22,544, dated June 13, 1893.

Registered Trade-Mark for Sewing Machines, No. 23,222, registered June 13, 1893.

An undivided four-tenth interest in the following Foreign Patents for Sewing Machines and Improvements thereon, issued to Harriet Ruth Tracy:

Great Britain, No. 16,647-89, dated October 22, 1889, for Original Sewing Machine.

New South Wales, No. 1790, dated December 19, 1889, for Original Sewing Machine.

Great Britain, No. 3,525-92, dated February 23, 1892, for Long Arm Loop-Taker.

Portugal, No. 1671, dated March 23, 1892, for Long Arm Loop-Taker.

Russia, No. 22,314, dated December 28, 1894, for Long Arm Loop-Taker.

Canada, No. 42,813, dated May 3, 1893, for Long Arm Loop-Taker.

Mexico, No. 278, dated June 11, 1892, for Long Arm Loop-Taker.

Tasmania, No. 1,036-10, dated February 23, 1892, for Long Arm Loop-Taker.

Victoria, No. 9480, dated February 23, 1892, for Long Arm Loop-Taker.

South Australia, No. 2720, dated February 23, 1892, for Long Arm Loop-Taker.

New South Wales, No. 3608, dated February 23, 1892, for Long Arm Loop-Taker.

Queensland, No. 2001, dated February 23, 1892, for Long Arm Loop-Taker.

Hong Kong, No. 1460, dated July 2, 1894, for Long Arm Loop-Taker.

India, No. 210-93, dated February 23, 1892, for Long Arm Loop-Taker.

Great Britain, No. 5,119-92, dated March 15, 1892, for Peripherally Driven and Indented Loop-Taker.

France, No. 220,169, dated June 25, 1892, for Peripherally Driven and Indented Loop-Taker.

Belgium, No. 98,819, dated March 31, 1892, for Peripherally Driven and Indented Loop-Taker.

Germany, No. 70,844, dated May 3, 1893, for Peripherally Driven and Indented Loop-Taker.

Portugal, No. 1715, dated September 22, 1892, for Peripherally Driven and Indented Loop-Taker.

Denmark, No. 3201, dated February 27, 1893, for Peripherally Driven and Indented Loop-Taker.

Canada, No. 42,983, dated May 20, 1893, for Peripherally Driven and Indented Loop-Taker.

Mexico, No. 274, dated May 16, 1892, for Peripherally Driven and Indented Loop-Taker.

Tasmania, No. 1,047-19, dated March 15, 1892, for Peripherally Driven and Indented Loop-Taker.

Victoria, No. 8420, dated March 15, 1892, for Peripherally Driven and Indented Loop-Taker.

South Australia, No. 2189, dated March 15, 1892, for Peripherally Driven and Indented Loop-Taker.

New South Wales, No. 3648, dated March 16, 1892, for Peripherally Driven and Indented Loop-Taker.

Queensland, No. 2020, dated September 15, 1892, for Peripherally Driven and Indented Loop-Taker.

Great Britain, No. 4,930-93, dated March 7, 1893, for Shuttle-Driving Mechanism.

An undivided one-half interest in the following Foreign Patents for Elevators and improvements thereon, as follows:

Great Britain, No. 13,045-90, dated August 19, 1890, Improvements in Elevators.

France, No. 207,703, dated December 8, 1890, Improvements in Elevators.

Canada, No. 35,576, dated March 24, 1892.

Also all my right, title, and interest in:

Application of Harriet Ruth Tracy for United States Letters Patent for Reversible Shuttle Sewing Machine, Serial No. 635,330, filed January, 1895.

Application of Harriet Ruth Tracy for United States Letters Patents for Elevators, serial number unknown, filed about January, 1895.

Twenty-two (22) boxes containing tools and appliances relating to and appropriate for the manufacture of Sewing Machines under the Letters Patent hereinbefore described, which are at the Abingdon Storage Warehouse, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, upon which the charges for storage now amount to a considerable sum.

A claim to an assignment from one Francis H. Richards, of certain Letters Patent relating to Sewing Machines.—Dated New York, February 27th, 1900. AMOS T. FRENCH, Assignee.

STRONG & CADLADER, Attorneys for the assignee, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BREMER, ISIDOR.—The People of the State of New York.—To all persons interested in the estate of Isidor Bremer send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in Supreme Court of New York at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 23th day of May, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of John H. Braun, assignee of above-named Isidor Bremer, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Judge of the said court, this 6th day of April, 1900.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.

LEWIS H. ALLEN, Att'y for Assignee, No. 68 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BOWER, NELSON M.—Pursuant to an order made by the Hon. James Fitzgerald, on the 10th day of April, 1900, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Nelson M. Bower, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Nelson M. Bower, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of Britton H. Tabor, No. 149 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.

OLIVER K. TABOR, Assignee.

BRITTON H. TABOR, Attorney for Assignee, 149 Broadway, New York City.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,882.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE B. COBB and GEORGE B. COBB, Jr., individually and as members of the firm of George B. Cobb and Company, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that George B. Cobb and George B. Cobb, Jr., individually and as members of the firm of George B. Cobb and Company, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated April 20th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 20th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR ELLIOT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Arthur Elliot of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Arthur Elliot was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at Room 703, 40 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 20th, 1900.

NO. 2,330.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN H. GAULT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John H. Gault, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 20th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 20, 1900.

NO. 2,213.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—XAVIER HERME, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Xavier Herme, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 20th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and others persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 20th, 1900.

NO. 2,305.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ISAAC HIRSCHFIELD, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Hirschfield, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 14, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 20th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FERDINAND LANDMANN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ferdinand Landmann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 18th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 20, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT McARTNEY, individually and as sole surviving partner of the firm of McARTNEY & ROBINSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Robert McArtney, individually and as sole surviving partner of the firm of McArtney & Robinson, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Robert McArtney was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at Room 703, 40 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 20th, 1900.

NO. 1,842.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—RICHARD A. SAALFIELD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Richard A. Saalfield, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 6th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 20, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARY SHERRICK, Bankrupt.—No. 2,283.

To the creditors of Mary Sherrick, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Clarence B. Smith, the trustee herein, will sell at public auction, at the auction rooms of Joseph Shongood & Sons, Number 26 Lispenard Street, New York City, on the third day of May, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all of the effects of the said bankrupt, consisting of hats, fixtures, and implements connected with trade, hat blocks, hat conformer brushes, &c. A catalogue of the goods to be sold will be found with the auctioneer before and on the day of sale.

Dated New York, April 16th, 1900.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ARNOLD WEISS and HERMAN WEISS, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Arnold Weiss and Herman Weiss, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated April 16th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 20, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—EMANUEL WISE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Emanuel Wise, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 9th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 20, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DEFOREST, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE DEFOREST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward G. Whitaker, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1900.

WILLIAM T. COLBRON, ISABEL DEFOREST COLBRON, Executors.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Attorney for Executors, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KIP, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE KIP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1899. EVA L. KIP, Administratrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attys. for Administratrix, 618-law6mS

KIRKLAND, ANNE P. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE P. R. KIRKLAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. BENJAMIN R. KIRKLAND, Executor. WM. CLARKE STEWART, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

n11-law6mS

KLOTZ, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA KLOTZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the law office of L. S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1900. MARTIN Y. GOEBEL and GEORGE A. GROSSMAN, Executors. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE RECTOR, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Matthew's Church in the City of New York against EDWARD JUDSON, Kate or Katie A. Judson, Warden E. Dennis, Walter Bush, Ensign O. Beale, Edwin B. Stanton, Fanny Bressant, Samuel Woolf, Robert S. Levy, Frieda Hart, Max Hart, Stanley Hod Elevator Company, Abraham H. Cohen, and Ebenezer H. Phillips, composing the firm of Cohen and Phillips; Jacob S. Hamburger, Henry L. Hurburger, Gustave Mendelson, Jacob Prokesch, and Saul Hotchner, composing the firm of Prokesch and Hotchner, and Tillie Woolf. Supplemental summons.

To the defendant Tillie Woolf:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 23, 1900.

IRA BLISS STEWART, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office Address and Office, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Tillie Woolf:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of March, 1900, and filed with copies of the complaint and amended complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at New York City, on the 16th day of March, 1900. The originals of said complaints were filed in said Clerk's office as follows: The complaint on January 18, 1900, and the amended complaint on March 1, 1900.—Dated Bor

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Tours . . . By the Brookside
Pianola.
(a) Godard . . . Berceuse
(b) Popper . . . Tarantelle
Mr. Tausig.
(a) Chopin . . . Nocturne Op. 9, No. 2
(b) Chopin . . . Impromptu
Pianola.
Chaminade . . . Elevation
Æolian Orchestrelle.
(a) Schumann . . . Traumerei
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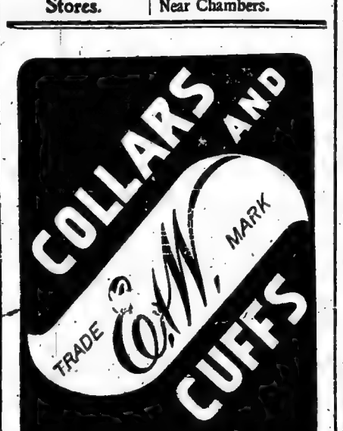

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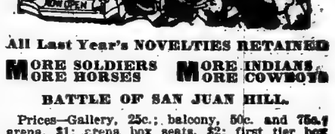

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1. IL FLAUTO MAGICO, (Magic Flute,) Act II.
2. CARMEN, Act II.
3. TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, Act III.
4. IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA, Act II.
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Sale of seats and boxes Tuesday next at 9 A. M. Prices $1.00, $2.00, and $3.50.

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WALLACK'S — B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Matinee To-day at 2. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO. SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

5th Ave Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Mat. to-day, 2:15. JOSEPH JEFFERSON. Mat. To-day, RIP VAN WINKLE. To-night, THE RIVALS.

KNICKERBOCKER — B'way & 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. BOSTONIANS IN VICEROY. THE NEW HERBERT & SMITH OPERA.

EDEN MUSEE — Open 10:30 A.M. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. The Great Success To-Night "Moss Roses"

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THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. FADS & FOLLIES CO. The World's Trio, Florence Troupe.

HARLEM OP. HOUSE — STUART ROBSON in Oliver Goldsmith. To-day. Next w'k: CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

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QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB, AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Every Day at 2:30 P. M.
Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00. Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A.M., 1, 1:30, 1:50 P. M., and Flatbush Av. 11:04 A. M., 1, 1:30, 1:50 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. L.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1900. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle, whose latest book, "The Green Flag," is just issuing from the press of McClure, Phillips & Co., is preparing for the same publishers a history of the South African war. This work will be published as soon as hostilities cease. Dr. Doyle, who is now an assistant volunteer surgeon with the British forces in Natal, writes modestly of his experiences, which others color in a most dramatic manner. His book about the war will be a plain narrative from beginning to end, and is expected to be one of the most valuable contributions to the history of the present war. Although this particular history is being written as it is made, so to speak, the author is keeping his matter well up to date, and will give it a final revision in the light of official criticism before publication.

Apropos of these days of nature books, an important announcement is made by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is of a new and revised edition with colored plates of that pioneer among popular nature books, Frances Theodora Parsons's "How to Know the Wild Flowers." The color work, which will include forty-eight full-page plates, will demonstrate the latest achievements of the three-color process of photography. There will also be over one hundred line drawings. The colored illustrations are the work of Miss Elsie Shaw, while the line drawings are by Marion Satterlee. In revising the book, many parts have been entirely rewritten, and several important additions have been made. This edition of "How to Know the Wild Flowers," which will be ready in May, will bring the book up to the sixtieth thousand.

The initial steps have been taken in a scheme which will eventually produce a complete history of the United States through a series of original biographies of men, whose careers have been most identified with the development of the Nation. Doubleday, Page & Co., who have the matter in hand, propose to publish this series, which shall differ essentially from any other series in several important qualities. These biographies will not be the mere detailed life of famous men, but will have a distinct historical character. Each will be written in an attractive style and by a special student of the subject and period treated of. The volumes will be illustrated, as far as possible, with rare portraits, fac similes of important documents, copies of historical paintings, &c. The authors of the work are now being selected.

Dr. Charles C. P. Clark will publish next month, through G. P. Putnam's Sons, a book containing his final discussion of the problem of rule by bosses and popular elections. Many authorities have greeted Dr. Clark's scheme as the most practical suggestion for the proper treatment of a growing evil. The work will be entitled "The Machine Abolished."

Owing to the deeply rooted controversy which occupied the last days of the late St. George Mivart, renewed interest has been awakened as to the actual status of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches on several important points. A certain phase of the discussion is treated of at length in W. H. Mallock's new book, which will be published in May by The Macmillan Company under the title of "Doctrine and Doctrinal Disruption." The work is addressed primarily to the members of the Church of England who believe that certain supernatural doctrines are essential parts of Christianity, but it enters into no discussion of the truth or falsehood of the particular doctrines in respect of which the various Anglican parties so widely differ from one another.

After May 1 Harper's Bazar, which for more than thirty years has been a recognized authority on the fashions and domestic matters, will appear in a new dress as a weekly magazine for women. The form of the new Bazar will be similar to that of Harper's Monthly Magazine, with handsome ornamented covers and with a high quality of letter press, on finely finished super-calendered paper, with wide margins. Many new features of a distinctly literary and artistic character will be introduced. Among the contributors already secured for the coming months are Mrs. Humphry Ward, Dr. Van Dyke, Stephen Crane, Mme. Marchesi, W. D. Howells, and Mary E. Wilkins. The illustrations will be by the leading artists of the day. The new Bazar, as a weekly magazine, will certainly have a unique position to maintain.

"Four Years Nine" is the somewhat enigmatical title of a book by an author who calls himself Bart. Wynderse, which Frederick A. Stokes is about to publish. "Bart. Wynderse" is said to be the pseudonym of a famous criminal, and the "Four Years Nine" refers to the four years nine months that the author spent in prison. Also, for obvious reasons, the real name of the prison is concealed. But the pictures of human life in the little world behind walls and bars are said to be both interesting and instructive.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press two volumes by Elisabeth Knight Tompkins, which will be published in May. The first is "Talks With Barbara," which is a fresh and clever dialogue dealing with the opportunities and restrictions met with by young men and women of the present day. The second, entitled "The Things That Count," will appear in the Hudson Series of paper novels. Miss Tompkins is a graduate of Vassar, class of '89. Her first achievement in literature was a story published in Scribner's Magazine in 1892, entitled "The Sharpness of Death." Some of her life has been spent on a California ranch, and her fund of experience is by no means limited.

"Municipal Engineering and Sanitation," by M. N. Baker, will shortly be added to The Macmillan Company's Citizen's Library, edited by Prof. Richard T. Ely. The work deals with ways and means of communication, municipal supplies, such as water, markets, slaughter houses, light, heat, and power, collection and disposal of waste, including sewage, garbage, ashes, street dirt, protection of life, health, and property. There will also be discussions of administration, finance, and public policy.

Rand, McNally & Co. have almost ready for publication the 1900 edition of their "Business Atlas and Shippers' Guide of the United States, Canada, and Mexico." This edition will contain several new maps of America's recently acquired possessions, and will show as well the latest changes in the commercial geography of the continental portions of the United States and their immediate neighbors. About 4,500 miles of railroads built in the year 1899 are to be shown correctly on the maps of this edition, and all the new stations, Post Offices, &c., correctly indexed, with a list of population figures.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith has written an introduction to Col. A. K. McClure's "Our Presidents, and How We Make Them," which Harper & Brothers are shortly to publish.

TRUSTS.

Richard T. Ely's Volume Dealing with Them and with Monopolies.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

PROF. EDWARD W. BEMIS,

Of the Bureau of Economic Research, Author of "The Municipal Ownership of Gas," &c.

Prof. Ely of the University of Wisconsin has just assumed the editorship of a most promising series of volumes on economic and social questions known as the Citizens' Library, which is to be published by The Macmillan Company of New York. The first volume of this series, that on "Monopolies and Trusts," by the editor, is the most comprehensive book upon the subject which has appeared, and is worthy of high praise.

In the midst of so much loose writing on the subject throughout the country, it is refreshing to find here the work of a trained economist. The essence of monopoly is declared to be such a degree of unity of management in any line of business as will give a large amount of control of prices. The monopoly may be more or less complete, according to the proportion of the industry that comes under this unity of management. The possibility of using substitutes, as automobiles for street railways or underground and electric roads for either, instead of destroying the monopoly character of any of the industries affected, leads rather to the formation of allied groups of monopolies under common control. "It is not unnatural," he writes, "that the kerosene oil industry should reach out for control of gas and electricity, exhibiting, in fact, an inclination to secure a monopoly of all illuminants save the sun and moon."

A valuable discussion is given of the natural results of monopoly upon prices. While the tendency is to raise them in most cases above what would be true under competition, there are instances where the economies of combination and the profitableness of extending the market through reduction of prices may lead to the adoption of the latter policy. A monopoly can not only raise, but it can lower, prices unexpectedly and temporarily, or withhold supplies and accommodations, or furnish them irregularly, until would-be competitors are destroyed. The power of monopoly is shown to increase with the general increase of well-being among the people, and with their disposition to spend their incomes freely, as also with the extent to which a monopolized article has become a necessity. Thus there is every reason to believe that the power of monopoly is growing and will continue to grow, for more comforts are becoming necessities, and more people are able and willing to spend money freely, although large numbers may be greatly injured in ability to spend because of the abuses of monopoly.

Again, it is shown that taxation on the net income of monopoly is less easily shifted upon the consumer than taxes upon its gross income, which increases its expenses of operation. In urging public ownership and operation of such so-called natural monopolies as railroads and city monopolies, the author takes pleasure, naturally, in referring to how he found comparatively little sympathy a few years ago in such a policy, but now finds himself "standing among those who would be regarded as the conservative element," because of "a change of sentiment on the part of others, coupled, perhaps, with a slight lessening of ardor on his own part," although still advocating a gradual assumption of such industries by the people, and he holds, as did Mr. R. Fulton Cutting in his admirable article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 1, that such a development will tend to purify and improve government and secure greater equality of opportunities for private business than under the present system. It is well held that the owners of so-called natural monopolies usually secure larger results from cash investments than are averaged in competitive business requiring no more risk and managing ability. This in itself creates an unjust discrimination and builds up large fortunes unfairly. Government regulation without ownership seems unable so to control prices as to prevent this superiority of income in the case of monopolies.

Greater interest, however, will probably attach to the treatment of the trusts. The smashing of the trust is tabooed. To confine the rights of incorporation, as would Prof. Henry C. Adams, to railroads and banks and a few other such quasi-public enterprises, would, it is thought, give a still greater opportunity than now to the few men of great wealth who have unlimited credit. Taxes discriminating against the trust are also considered inadequate, although to some extent worthy of trial. It is the part of timidity simply to await fuller knowledge before doing anything, and yet those who would solve the matter by public commissions that should regulate the methods of trusts are criticised in

*MONOPOLIES AND TRUSTS. By Prof. Richard T. Ely, Ph. D., LL. D. New York: The Macmillan Company. 12mo.

...ished. While a full advocate of factory legislation in the broadest applications, Prof. Ely writes:

"We must limit regulation of private business if private business is to be carried on successfully. Some of us can be regulated by all of us, but how everybody is going to be regulated indefinitely by everybody cannot well be explained. The attempted regulation becomes burdensome; there is opposition to it all along the line, and the struggle is attended with political corruption. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that if it has become necessary to appoint a commission to regulate all the great businesses of modern times, the present economic order has become bankrupt."

The real remedial measures that he urges are the spread of economic education, (in which, by the way, most of our State universities, save half a dozen or so, are woefully deficient,) the reform of our patent and tariff laws, and public ownership and operation of railroads, and public ownership, though not necessarily operation, of mines, in order to stop the favoritism and special rates that private ownership of these enterprises secures to the great industrial and mercantile combinations of today. This is the keynote to Prof. Ely's book, and is in complete harmony with the views of the last anti-trust conference in Chicago last February, which was so grossly misrepresented in the press. One might wish that the author had devoted more time to this relation of railroad favoritism to the big shippers.

In opposition to the Socialists of all schools, and to many others, he does not believe that, after the removal of Government and railroad discriminations and the settlement of the mineral question, there will be found any tendency for manufacturing industries to become monopolies. "To admit this [that competition is gradually becoming self-annihilating] is, so far as the present writer can see, to admit the claims of Socialism, but he does not believe that we must admit this. This is the reason why he is not a Socialist. * * * It is strange that some conservative economists apparently fail to see that what they concede to the advocates of the superiority of monopolized businesses, implies an abandonment of the fundamental position of economics concerning the advantages of competition, and is a virtual surrender to the theory of Socialism."

Some will not consider the above and other discussions that follow it in the book a complete answer to the claim that, owing to the enormous and specialized character of modern aggregations of capital in machine industries, there arises an inevitable tendency to cutthroat competition, and consequent combination to prevent ruin. This question, however, is still so much of an academic one, and so unlikely to be reached through any forms of legislation, until the railroad, pipe line, telegraph, and kindred problems are settled, that those who differ with Prof. Ely in this need not press the matter now.

As regards manufacturing and mercantile pursuits, the author introduces the suggestion of the leader among conservative economists of the country, Prof. John B. Clark of Columbia, that potential competition may be relied upon as sufficient remedy for the direct trust question, after the so-called natural monopoly and taxation problems are settled. Prof. Clark, it should be added, unfortunately, does not emphasize the railroad problem as much as does Prof. Ely, but has contributed to current discussion an original suggestion regarding legal prohibition of discrimination in charges by trusts the same as nominally prevails with regard to railroads—a suggestion, however, whose practicability is not yet satisfactorily established.

It is held in monopolies and trusts that since land is not now owned by a few individuals or corporations in practical unity of management, and since, as might have been added, the principles governing its rent can perhaps be better studied independently, land should be classed by itself and not under the term monopoly. Investigations by the students at the University of Wisconsin seem to confirm the studies of Dr. Charles B. Spahr that there is no consolidation going on in agricultural production in the West, so far as area is concerned, although there possibly may be as regards the value. In opposition to the view of Henry George that rent receivers would absorb all the benefits of reduction in street railway fares, it is declared that "if the price of urban and suburban transportation falls, of course the amount of available land supply is increased, and rents tend to fall in that way. But doubtless a portion of it would be absorbed by rent or by other monopolies."

The book suffers greatly from lack of an index and of a sufficiently full table of contents, but is very attractively bound. On the whole, it is an admirable introduction to the Citizens' Library. It is interesting, as are all of Prof. Ely's writings, and should be studied by all who would lead the thought of the country upon the questions there treated.

EDWARD W. BEMIS.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing today "The Grip of Honor," a new historical romance, in which there is much that concerns John Paul Jones, by Cyrus Townsend Brady; "The Touchstone," by Edith Wharton; "Toomey and Others," by Robert Shackleton; "The Builders, and Other Poems," by Henry Van Dyke; "On the Eve of the War," being a journey through South Africa, from September, 1899, to January, 1900, by Evelyn Cecil, and "Art in Needlework," by Lewis F. Day and Mary Buckle, with many photographs and text illustrations.

Interesting Memoir Relating to the Revolution and Napoleon.*

The memoir of Cecile de Courtot is so interesting, so like fiction, and gives such a strikingly true picture of current events, for true it might seem for one who had not had the benefit of the perspective afforded by the passage of the years, to be founded on actual facts. However that may be, the memoir will be found most interesting reading, not only from the story of the Baroness Cecile's own life, but for the peaceful outcrop of the life history of the Alvensleben and the introduction of events connected not only with the French Revolution, but with the early days of Napoleon, and the various events preceding the first empire. The book, whether actually founded on fact or not, gives an interesting account of the happenings of that time, which are so told as to have all the charm of a good historical novel.

The introduction, by the compiler of the book, Moritz von Kalsenberg, the great grandson of the Frau von Alvensleben, to whom Cecile's letters were addressed, accounts for the discovery of such letters in an exceedingly natural manner. Among the treasures in an attic room of the old family home stands a carved oak chest, dated 1692, brought into the family by a bride of those early days, which contained all sorts of relics belonging to the von Alvenslebens—old gowns trimmed with rare old point lace, old ivory fans, pompadour bags, tabatieres, old-fashioned albums containing manuscript poetry, illuminated prayerbooks; in fact, all the treasures of a long line of Alvenslebens, placed there for safe keeping, as the chest descended from generation to generation. When this chest finally came into the possession of the compiler of the memoir, it was one of his greatest delights to linger over its contents; finding there one day, with a quantity of other documents, a bundle of papers inscribed "Cecile's letters—1801-1802," which was followed by the discovery of a red velvet album that at first seemed to be simply a commonplace book containing poetry and all sorts of things which had taken the fancy of its owner, Frau Anna Gottliebe von Alvensleben, Cecile's friend, which soon assumed the character of a diary, and in connection with Cecile de Courtot's letters, are said by the compiler of the memoir to give:

A faithful picture of those times and the people mentioned. The Baronesse Cecile de Courtot lived for eight years in the home of my great-grandparents at Kalve-on-Milde. She had been an eyewitness of the French Revolution, a sorely tried victim in the days of the Terror, and her position and rank brought her in contact with the Emperor Napoleon and many famous personages of that period.

The castle of Kalve, the old home of the Alvensleben family, had been in their possession since 1324, and here, in June, 1793, came a young bride, Annaliebe von Loë, the wife of Werner von Alvensleben. The manor house of Kalve was a great rambling abode, one story high, in parts still thatched with straw, but there were quantities of room in it, and its pleasant attic bedrooms were usually well filled with company:

High thinking and gentle manners had ever been the rule in the dear old house, but the style of living was of the plainest. The long wars under Frederick the Great had drained the pecuniary resources of the country, and life on one of these baronial estates differed in those days in hardly any respect from that of the plain burgher households. There was no question of a great retinue of servants; an old coachman, Johann, who had been twenty-five years in the family, and a few maids formed the entire establishment, and the scale of living was proportionately simple.

The account of the first entry of this young couple into this old house in July, 1793, and their happy life there, is charmingly written, both from family tradition and from the pages of this old diary, in which the first entry is dated July 3 of that year. But for the fact that the present book is really a memoir of Cecile de Courtot, there would be the strongest inducement to linger over the idyllic life there pictured:

Those were still the "good" old days—the days of blythe and simple home life, of the cultivation of an exaggerated sentimentality and perfervid romance, such as is hardly conceivable in the present day.

The family friends are described for us, and the daily happenings in this quiet German family, and then comes an account of an afternoon when the Alvenslebens and some of their friends were assembled in the manor house garden for coffee:

In the middle of the big garden table stood the tall coffee pot under an embroidered cozy, and encircled by dainty little cups and a crystal sugar bowl. Beside it on a tray were black country bread, fresh butter, and golden honeycomb—cakes and the like were reserved for high days and holidays. The gentlemen were smoking long pipes. The great tobacco box, filled with Dutch canaster, stood on the table, and beside it a very simple contrivance, two little bottles filled respectively with phosphorus and sulphur, and a small bundle of match sticks—for lighting the pipes.

Once a week a Berlin paper arrived, and the postal rates being very high, and deliveries slow, it was a great event in a country neighborhood, and on the day of its coming the Alvenslebens expected the families of the two pastors to coffee. Here, then, one afternoon in the late Summer of 1793, while the gentlemen were discussing the news and the ladies talking over their cups, came a letter from Major von Rauchhaupt, a cousin of the Alvenslebens, who was with the army in Holland, asking them if they would be willing to shelter:

A young French lady, a refugee here, Baronesse de Courtot by name, whom I should greatly like to confide to your kind

*THE MEMOIRS OF THE BARONESS CECILE DE COURTOT, LADY IN WAITING TO THE PRINCESS DE LAMBALLE, PRINCESS OF SAVOY-CARIGUAN. Compiled from the Letters of the Baroness to Frau von Alvensleben, née Baroness Loe, and the Diary of the Latter by Her Great-Grandson, Moritz von Kalsenberg. (Moritz von Berg.) Translated from the German by Jessie Haynes. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1900. $2.

...a similar parallel in the guillotine. She actually on her way to the scaffold she was rescued by a miracle, and then fled the country and took refuge here. * * * A Vicomte d'Ambleuse had begged for shelter for a lady whom he had saved out of the terrible Whirlpool of Paris, and the terrible thing was that the lady's fiancé, a Vicomte de Treilliszake, had lost his life while contriving her escape.

An answer was at once dispatched saying the Baroness would be gladly received.

Annaliebe's diary showing what eager preparations were made for the stranger's comfort, who arrived in September, 1793, only to be at once stricken down with brain fever, from the fatal effects of which she escaped only through the most careful nursing on the part of the Alvenslebens. The young Baroness spent the next eight years calmly enough, and with a certainty of slowly increasing happiness, in the Alvensleben family; during which time she told not only her own sad history, but also a multitude of details concerning the Reign of Terror, Marie Antoinette, the Princesse de Lamballe, the Diamond Necklace, the sad days in the Temple, her own final rescue, and the death of Hector de Treilliszake, her fiancé, just as he had succeeded in saving her from the guillotine.

The history of the eight peaceful years passed by these two friends makes a very pretty story in itself; interrupted only by occasional visits from and to friends in the neighborhood, by a visit to Helgoland for seabathing, and a trip to Berlin in 1796, where Cecile became very popular, the two friends becoming much interested in Queen Louise and her Court.

In the meantime Cecile had written to an old friend in Paris, the Duchesse Edmée de Brancas, as to the probability of the former being allowed to return to France, and as to the proper steps to be taken for the recovery of the de Courtot property. After long correspondence, it was decided that the Fall of 1801 was the best time for such attempt, and after a sad parting between these two friends who were never to meet again, Cecile started alone to face the uncertain future which Paris might have to offer her.

Shortly after her arrival, Cecile went to stay with her old friend the Duchesse Edmée, and all sorts of events followed thick and fast through the rest of her life. Accounts of the society of Paris, details of the Bonaparte family, of the theatres, the changes in manners and in public sentiment as well as in modes of life are clearly pictured, as are Talleyrand's sympathy and aid, Cecile's first visit to Malmaison and meeting with Josephine, whom she had formerly known. Of the latter, the Baroness writes her friend Annaliebe:

Her wavy chestnut hair may have become somewhat thinner with time, but who is to say nowadays where nature leaves off and art begins? Her peculiar ivory-pale complexion, which I remembered of old, may have grown a little faded and yellow, but I was unable to judge, for the red and white was so artistically mingled and laid on that her skin was like lilies and roses. But the charming mouth, the bewitching, slightly retroussé nose, the almost night-black eyes, with their long lashes and the glance that flashed out so strangely at times, were unaltered, and her voice has a most enthralling sweetness. Her figure is, if anything, more beautiful than ever. She is slender, yet admirably round, and no tight lacing trammels the grace and freedom of her movements. Altogether, she reminds one, in her languid, exquisite grace, of a full-blown rose—a rose that must ere long drop its petals.

Cecile, being cordially received by Josephine, a meeting with Napoleon was easily arranged, and the interview resulted so favorably that her family estates were once more her own. How the Baroness Cecile contrived to bring about this fortunate result it would seem a pity to reveal, for the reason that this whole episode is one of the most interesting portions of the whole book, and so should be left for its reader's full enjoyment.

The happiness that crowned the short remainder of Cecile de Courtot's life can only be hinted at for the same reason; but on the 26th of May, 1803, she died, and the entries in Frau Alvensleben's diary end abruptly. The entire volume will be found of much interest, mainly through the great human interest centring around the friendship of these two devoted women, Cecile and Annaliebe, as well as through the historical details introduced, which are all graphically and fully treated.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

"A. L.," Jersey City, N. J.: "What are some of 'Rolf Boldrewood's' recent novels, and who publishes them?"

"Plain Living; a Bush Idyll," Macmillan Company, $1.25; "A Romance of Canvas Town and Other Stories," Macmillan, $1.75; "War to the Knife; or, Tangata Maori," Macmillan, $1.50. Macmillan & Co. have just published in London Browne's latest novel, "Babes in the Wood," at 6s.

G. W. Cooke, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "What is a good edition of Mrs. Browning's 'Aurora Leigh,' and where can I get, in cheap form, her husband's Men and Women'?"

The Macmillan Company published at 50 cents an edition of "Aurora Leigh," edited by H. Buxton Forman, and an edition, edited by Swinburne, is published by Charles Scribner's Sons at $1.40. "Men and Women," edited by Forman, may be had from the Macmillan Company for 50 cents.

T. L. Blake, Portland, Me.: "I have a copy of Swinburne's 'Queen Mother and Rosamond,' 1860, with Moxon's name as publisher. Is this the first edition? I think it is, but a friend tells me the book was first issued by Pickering in the same year. Please straighten this out for me."

The copy our correspondent possesses is the second issue of the first edition. The facts are these: In 1860 the book appeared, with the following title page, "The Queen-Mother. Rosamond. Two Plays. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. London. Basil Montagu Pickering, Piccadilly. 1860." Only twenty copies had passed into circulation when the book was withdrawn and the title page canceled. Upon the eve of publication, and before any but a few "review"

...Burton, who turned it to much further daily. The sheets of the Pickering issue were used, but the title page was replaced with the following:

"The Queen Mother and Rosamond. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. London: Edward Moxon & Co., Dover Street. 1860."

In 1888 the original sheets passed into the possession of John Camden Hotten, who exhumed Moxon's title page, replacing it with one bearing his name, and again issuing the book. Thus there are three issues of the first edition, but only the first, Pickering's, possesses great value. The second edition of the book was published in 1889 by Hotten.

"F. H." New York City: "Will you kindly translate the following, which appeared in THE SATURDAY REVIEW in an article about one of Grolier's books: 'Portio Mea De Mee Sit In Terra Vi Venti Vat.'?"

Let my portion be in the land of the living, O Lord!

E. Selborne, Germantown, Penn.: "Can you tell an admirer of Richard Jefferies's 'Gamekeeper at Home' something about its author, and also give a list of his works?"

Richard Jefferies was born at Choate Farm, near Swindon, England, in 1848. He began his literary career by writing rural sketches for The North Wilts Herald, of the staff of which paper he was also a member for several years. His first work in book form was a memoir of the Goddard family, which appeared in 1873, and his first novel, "The Scarlet Shawl," in 1874, but it was not until 1877, when "The Gamekeeper at Home" appeared, that he took his place among the popular authors of the day. He died at Goring, in Sussex, in 1887, after a series of painful illnesses. After his death a civil service penston was bestowed on his widow, and there is a monument to his memory in Salisbury Cathedral and his bust is in the Shire Hall at Taunton. Walter Besant's memoir of Jefferies, which was published in 1888, under the title of "The Eulogy of Richard Jefferies," is a good book for an admirer of this charming writer to have. Publications: "A Memoir of the Goddards of North Wilts," 1873; "Reporting, Editing, and Authorship," 1873; "Jack Brass, Emperor of England," 1873; "The Scarlet Shawl," 1874; "Restless Human Hearts," 1875; "Suescide; or, How Miss Britannia Bought a Dirty Puddle," 1876; "World's End," 1877; "The Gamekeeper at Home," 1878; "Wild Life in a Southern County," 1879; "The Amateur Poacher," 1879; "Round About a Great Estate," 1880; "Hodge and His Masters," 1880; "Greene Ferne Farm," 1880; "Wood Magic: a Fable," 1881; "Bevis; the Story of a Boy," 1882; "The Story of My Heart: My Autobiography," 1883; "Nature Near London," 1883; "Red Deer," 1884; "The Life of the Fields," 1884; "The Dewy Morn," 1884; "The Open Air," 1885; "After London; or, Wild England," 1885; "The Dove's Nest, and Other Tales, by Joseph Hatton and Richard Jefferies," 1886; "Amaryllis at the Fair," 1887, (this last novel;) "Field and Hedgerow; Being the Last Essays of Richard Jefferies," 1889; "The Toilers of the Field," (reprinted magazine sketches,) 1892.

A. B. D.—"Will you please answer the following question in your SATURDAY REVIEW for the benefit of some of the young ladies who attend the Brooklyn High School, and also to decide a controversy?

"When is it proper, and why, to use 's in the plural—for instance, 'Ladies' Collars,' 'Boys' Shoes,' &c., and 'Jones's Farm,' 'Lyons's Shoe,' 'Files's Hotel,' &c. Some of the scholars claim that both are right, but there must be a right and a wrong to all things. The argument advanced by some of the scholars is that the editors of the great daily newspapers are competent dictators as to the manner in which our language should be spoken and written, and they all, without exception, use the double plural possessive.

The possessive case in early English was indicated by the letters es, and the use of the Latin apostrophe was meant to indicate the dropping of the e. Possessive words ending in s, in any strict construction of grammar, ought still to have the additional s along with the apostrophe. Custom, convenience, and typographical considerations alone can explain the omission of the second s from such possessive words.

Wanted and to Exchange.

W. B. Harison, 3 West Eighteenth Street, New York City: "I wish to exchange for other good books the following: A complete set of Maspero's 'History of the Ancient Peoples of the Classic East,' ('Geschichte des Alten Aegyptens,') from Oncken's series, 'Allgemeine Geschichte in Einzeldarstellungen,' Berlin) Volume I. by Dr. Johannes Dumichen, 1879; Volume II. by Dr. Edward Meyer, 1887."

J. H. Richardson, 88 Second Street, South Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have for exchange these books: 'History of Columbia College, by N. F. Morse, ninth President, 1846, 126 pages, 70 rare portraits, inlaid to quarto; 'Laurels of the American Tar in 1812,' by Edward S. Maclay, 16 pages, inlaid to quarto, 35 rare naval portraits; Irving's 'Bracebridge Hall,' uncut, with 3 full pages of the original manuscript and 285 plates, four volumes; an account of the New York Hospital, printed by Mahlon Day, 84 Water Street, New York, 1820, with the two original folding plates and 42 portraits, &c.; Century Club's 'Eulogies on the Death of Gulian C. Verplanck,' address by the late Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, 78 plates."

Robert W. Rainey, Petersburg, Va.: "I would like to buy Volume II. of Howison's 'Virginia,' Volume II., Smith's 'Virginia,' (Richmond, 1819;) also Dr. Slaughter's 'Parish Histories.'"

F. W. Seward, Times Building, 41 Park Row, New York City: "A recent notice in your valuable paper secured for me copies of Valentine's Manual for 1851 and 1852, May I ask you to kindly repeat my request for an 1850 edition?"

George L. Parmele, 65 Pratt Street, Hartford, Conn.: "I desire to obtain one copy each of Nos. 2 and 3, Volume V., (January and February, 1899,) of 'The House Beautiful.'"

F. H. Ames, 303 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I would like to secure copies of 'The Waverley Novels,' published by E. J. Hale & Son, New York, 1875, cloth binding. Will pay cash or give books in Chautauqua Reading Circle in exchange."

C. Thomas, 64 West Ninety-eighth Street, New York City: "I want to secure back files of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of THE TIMES, complete and bound, if possible. An incomplete set or two might do, as I could then make complete files from date of first issue. Must be in good condition. Will pay cash or exchange standard books for same. Also would like to get files of 'Bookman,' 'Critic,' 'Book News,' 'Current Literature,' 'Book Buyer,' 'Literary Digest,' and clippings on literary subjects from the magazines for some years back."

ELLEN GLASGOW.

Her New and Striking Novel, "The Voice of the People."*

It is not a little remarkable that within a few months two novels full of the stress and strain of life should have come from what Mr. Henry James is pleased to call "the land of the relaxed," and each from the pen of a young woman not yet in the maturity of her power. "To Have and to Hold" belongs to historic, "The Voice of the People" to contemporary, fiction. The former deals with the doughty deeds of the brave days of old, the latter with the social and political conditions of the present. One is built upon history, the other holds material for history building. Differing widely in their general trend, they are alike in originality, virility, distinction of style. Virginia has long been conspicuous for her pride of ancestry. Boasting now of Thomas Nelson Page, of Amélie Rives, of Mary Johnston, of Ellen Glasgow, and of many other less known but successful writers, she may indulge an equal pride in her living children.

Scarce three years have passed since the anonymous novel, "The Descendant," proclaimed the advent of a new and vivid pen. It is, as its title imparts, a study of heredity, and, although uneven and in parts crude, it strikes a new note in fiction and displays abilities of a high order. It is a tale of intense action and of unusually strong characters, and it is replete with fine, terse, quotable sayings. Since the scene is laid in New York, and the dramatis personae are the most untrammeled of bohemians, great was the amazement when the writer was revealed, a young girl of Virginia, of singularly secluded and sheltered life. Curiosity was piqued and expectation stimulated. It was, perhaps, a natural consequence that "Phases of an Inferior Planet," taking the reader into the same world of Bohemia, should, upon the whole, prove a disappointment. It seemed to be a sort of defiance to certain conservative critics of "The Descendant." Containing much both powerful and beautiful, there is something lurid and unwholesome about the tale; it is a little burdened by pedantry, disfigured by what Macaulay used to call "purple patches." Moreover, the characters have some distorted, not to say repulsive, features. Therefore the reader greatly feared that the author's genius was about to flash in the pan, and one, at least, of those "beings of unknown species who perpetrate newspaper reviews," (vide Mr. Andrew Lang,) was moved to write words of warning to a young novelist too gifted to forsake nature for the footlights.

Of course it would be the height of arrogance for such beings to suppose that any word of theirs has been heard or heeded, but it is evident that Miss Glasgow's inward monitor has spoken effectively to the same purport, for in "The Voice of the People" she has not only avoided the rocks and quicksands pointed out by the critics of her second novel, but she has done so many things so marvelously well that it is not easy to know where to begin to praise nor where to leave off.

"The Voice of the People" is a story of compelling interest. Sometimes sparkling and sometimes sombre, there is not a dull page in the book. It is so irradiated with humor, so filled with genial characters and pleasant, homely happenings, that the tension of a strenuous plot is constantly relieved. The hero is so truly great and we love him so much that we cannot forgive him for not being just a little more lovable. We wish he had been more sparing of "the universal adjective," and we find his implacable spirit toward the man who, not from malice, but from cowardly weakness, had blighted his life, a jarring note. To hesitate when his broken enemy lay in his power should have been impossible to Nicholas Burr. Very touching and tender are the relations between him and the toil-worn, querulous, sympathetic stepmother, Marthy Burr. There is something of Tolstoy's magic in the way this illiterate woman is made to take hold of one's heart strings. The old Judge, "from his classic head to his ill-fitting boots," is one of the noblest of Virginia gentlemen; Gen. Battle, a Colonel during the war, but "raised to the rank of General by the unanimous voice of his neighbors upon his return home," is not less fine after his own fashion. His whimsical denunciation of his negro dependents and his shame-faced and open-handed ministry to their needs are capitally depicted. Miss Glasgow's children are very real in their winsomeness and their unconscious cruelty, genuine children, not grown-ups masquerading. The negroes are simply perfect, not to be exceeded in lifelikeness by those of Mr. Harris himself. None of the women are as lofty in soul and as richly endowed as the Rachel of "The Descendant." They are high-bred, fascinating Southern women, belles before marriage, loyal wives, and devoted mothers thereafter. These are not the women given to heroics and to introspections, not the women to figure in the triplicate tragedy so dear to the modern novelist; but they are the women who make life wholesome and happy, in whom the hearts of their husbands do safely trust, and whose children rise up and call them blessed.

With some glimpses of Richmond in its political and uniquely delightful social aspect, the chief theatre of the story is ancient and historic Williamsburg, thinly veiled under the name of Kingsborough. The dreamy old town with its quaint customs makes a restfully sweet picture; while in sharp contrast the lobby of the Richmond Capitol, with its circle of spittoons around Houdin's statue of Washington, and its group of tobacco-ejecting statesmen, is as present to sight and smell as the corridor of Maslooa's Russian prison. The line of cleavage between the poor and the impoverished whites, the subtle law of "like unto like," which impels the reluctant feet of the well-born maiden to the mate of her circumstance rather than of her soul, the married serenity existing just because of the absence of fervid emotion and exacting love, the power of baby fingers to press from a true woman's heart all thought of passion for any other than the father of her child, these things Miss Glasgow portrays with unerring insight and conclusive art. She has done well, too, in that "The Voice of the People" is not a sex-novel, but observes the values and proportions of real life. Carlyle was certainly in acid and dyspeptic mood when he called "the whole concern of love a beggarly futility," but he was right in declaring it "altogether false and damnable" to represent "the thing people call love as spreading itself over our whole existence and constituting the one grand interest of it," instead of being "but one thing to be attended to among many infinitely more important things." Miss Glasgow gives due weight to the influence of love, but she puts it into right relations with life as a whole. Miss Chris, busy and helpful, was "happy for forty years with a broken heart"; Nicholas, full of personal ambitions and of large interests, often forgets the love of his youth for months at a time; and Eugenia, recognizing the mistake of her girlhood and the limitations of her marriage, can yet feel sure that she will go on "happily, neither regretting nor despairing, but filled to the finger tips with the cheerful energy of a busy life." All this is as it should be, natural and sane. There really are in this great world of ours other things than the relations of men and women, and it is good to find more than one recent novel joining the revolt against "the sex-conscious school in fiction."

The book abounds in the terse and forceful sayings, little searchlights into life, for which the author's former novels are remarkable. But all else is subsidiary to the study of the career of a homely son of the soil, with his squalid surroundings, his burning ambition, his indomitable will. It is this career which is the occasion of the masterly presentation of Virginia politics. We are made to see "the very pulse of the machine" in another sense than Wordsworth's! We see, too, the insidious temptations from friend and foe which beset the political aspirant, and, at the same time, the great possibilities which await "the man with the conscience," who can say to self and to party:

> I could not love thee, dear, so much,
> Loved I not honor more.

Must Nicholas Burr be always an ideal portrait? Must the realm of politics be forever independent, we will not say of Christian principles, but of the common laws of truth and righteousness? With the glow of this story upon us, it is hard to think so, and yet the writer hints that a political career is soon closed to the man who will not swerve from the right, "as it is given him to see the right." She is fain to choose another way to fulfil the aspirations of Nicholas Burr. "He was a great man—but if he had lived, would he have had the Senatorship? Who knows? After all, it is, perhaps, better that he should have died just now. He would have tried to lift us too high, and we should have fallen back. He was a hero, and the public can't always keep to the heroic level." And so, in a superb moment of apotheosis, not tragedy, he faces a mob of lynchers and gives his life to maintain the majesty of law. He died, not for a doomed brute, but for his State, for a lynching is never half so much a murder as it is the suicide of civilization. And this crowning act of Virginia's great Governor reminds one of those sacrifices of self that ended for all time the bloody shows of the Roman arena, and that made way through the bristling spears of Austria for the liberty of Switzerland.

Without doubt one might find flaws in "The Voice of the People." The author lingers rather too long over the early years of her leading characters. Her hero is in spots hard, of a temperament too suggestive of the more pardonably brutal "Descendant." The mistake which shattered the romance of Burr's life seems, after all, absurdly ineffectual, though that may have been with intention, since the "little rift" had shown itself before the catastrophe in the lovers' fatal difference of caste. But it is more pleasant to rejoice in a novel of very rare and high qualities, charming as a story, valuable as a study of character and conditions, and, read between the lines, vital with sincere and noble purpose, a genuine contribution to both literature and life.

*"THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE." By Ellen Glasgow. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

When the Flowers Talk.*

Sylvia is the brightest kind of a girl, and intent on the acquisition of knowledge. She thinks that for a young person of her age she is fairly well up in botany. Sylvia goes into the fields, when a fox-glove interrogates her. That flower soon convinces the girl that she has but the faintest idea of the many wonderful things in nature. The fox-glove introduces Sylvia to the ferns. The ferns declare that they are the oldest of all growing plants, and prove their assertions. "Here we are, in the coal-beds, and you wouldn't have any coal if it had not been for us," they say. Little by little Sylvia gathers in information. There are many smart jokes and quibbles introduced into the text. You can at once understand that it is always leap year for a frog.

Young people, in reading Linda Gardiner's pleasant story, will gather a great many facts of a botanical character, some of which might escape them in books of a more abstract or purely scientific kind.

*SYLVIA IN FLOWERLAND. By Linda Gardiner. With 16 Illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

ARCHDEACON BRADY will add materially to his reputation as a writer of stirring patriotic romances by his new work, "THE GRIP OF HONOR," the first large edition of which was exhausted before the book was published. The author is already well known as a novelist through his two earlier successes, "For Love of Country," now in its 6th edition, and "For the Freedom of the Sea," of which 30,000 copies have bean sold. "The Grip of Honor" is an absorbing story, full of dramatic action and picturesque incidents. John Paul Jones's career in the *Ranger* and the *Bon Homme Richard* furnishes the background of the story, the hero of which is one of Jones's lieutenants; and the climax of the tale occurs in the scene in which love and duty come in conflict when he is tempted to betray his captain. (With pictures by Gibbs. 12mo, **$1.50.**)

Readers of Mrs. Edith Wharton's stories in her earlier volume, "The Greater Inclination," will be prepared to find her new novel, "THE TOUCHSTONE," what it is, a very unusual and brilliant story of a singular situation, the interest of which is tense. Critics everywhere pronounced "The Greater Inclination" to be one of the most remarkable books of short stories published for years, and Mrs. Wharton's new book, which is marked by the same searching accuracy and psychological detail which characterized her first work, is sure to advance her fame among lovers of literature as well as readers of fiction. (12mo, **$1.25.**)

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers, New York.

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Illustrated BY HOWARD PYLE and Others

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Miss AGNES REPPLIER, in The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia, writes:

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THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY 78 Fifth Ave., New York.

Studio Gatherings Thirty Years Ago—New York's Former Bohemia.

"Where is the world," (cries Young at eighty,)
"Where the world in which a man was born!" Alas!
Where is the world of eight years past?
'Twas there,
I look for it—'tis gone—a globe of glass,
Cracked, shriveled, vanished, scarcely gazed at, ere
A silent change dissolves the glittering mass.
Statesmen, chiefs, orators, queens, patriots, kings,
And dandies, all, all gone, on the wind's wings.
—Don Juan.

The death of this eminent artist brings to the memories of those who knew him and who were permitted to visit his studio when he was painting "Niagara" and the "Heart of the Andes," a different city from this in which we live and now jostle all mankind. Mr. Church was a singularly handsome man, with a pale face and refined, quiet, almost a Quaker manner. He was the first of the artists to receive in his studio on a stated day, and give us chocolate, which he made in the South American fashion.

As his dear friend, Mrs. Osborne, in whose house he died, appropriately says of him, "he had dipped his brush in every atmosphere, tropical, arctic, the rainbow of Niagara, and the mists of the sea." Nature had no secrets from this lover of her great surprises.

I remember him with Darley and Kensett, Jack Ehninger, the two Giffords, McEntee, and Eastman Johnson. In the old studio at Tenth Street, that most agreeable resort of a refined and respectable Bohemianism, where they foregathered, Mr. Bierstadt following him, stretching his noble, great canvases in the same room. The artists were generous entertainers in those days, and could, in a way, bring more agreeable people together than any set of men; also, often with the authors at the Century Club, in its modest house on East Fifteenth Street, they really made the high road to good society, Bryant, Bancroft, and Huntington, the wits, poets, and painters seeming one and inseparable and holding the key to the innermost social sanctum.

Perhaps no event ever brought them into more picturesque combination than the birthday of Mr. Bryant, which was celebrated with song and story in 1865, with visitors from all the cities and the country of the illuminati, wherever that may be. The artists gave Mr. Bryant a volume of their sketches, and Daniel Huntington made the address. Oliver Wendell Holmes delivered the poem, which Mr. Bryant most felicitously answered. In those days Church was at the very height of his splendid reputation.

Before he retired to his lovely home on the Hudson, Mr. Church had lived three or four lives, gained an immortal fame, and had received the highest prices ever paid to an American artist for his pictures. Theodore Winthrop, the poet, hero, and novelist, had written a beautiful account of the "Heart of the Andes," which was a picture in itself. Every evening we read in The Evening Post, which we took with our dinner, the accounts of these men and what they were doing in art and history, in poetry, and the drama; and Bayard Taylor and George Boker of Philadelphia were writing "The Love Song of the Bedouin Arab" and the "Drama of Francesca di Rimini." Can any one do anything better to-day? Are there better novels than "Hannah Thurston," "The Scarlet Letter," and "Cecil Dreeme"?

It was a small city, New York. It could easily, the best of it, be gathered of an evening in the old Academy of Music, to hear Nilsson sing, and a very respectable contingent could be crowded into the Bryant parlor, home of wit, poetry, and learning. Miss Lynch, afterward Mrs. Botta, had weekly receptions of a Saturday evening which brought the older and younger celebrities together. We heard great things and went to great feasts, at the house of Cyrus W. Field as the cable came to materialize. I remember when "a piece of the first cable," which was lost, was a fashionable paperweight. Gramercy Park was an elegant up-town, rather out-of-the-way suburb, which was principally famous as leading to the home of Peter Cooper, philanthropist and millionaire. We did not quite believe it when we heard how rich Mr. Cooper was. I suppose Mr. Carnegie could have put that fortune in one of his waistcoat pockets to-day; so have ideas changed.

Artists no longer paint those great canvases, such as Church and Bierstadt painted in New York; perhaps they do in Europe, but even the little Meissonier, who used to walk across his canvases, painting in paragraphs, got tired of his "1807" and other grand "sides-of-the-house" pictures, so I suppose they have gone out of fashion.

That picture of Napoleon between Austerlitz and Wagram I last saw on the walls of A. T. Stewart's now deserted castle at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. I believe Judge Hilton gave it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It was the custom of the merchant prince to invite people in on Sunday evening after his great dinners to see his gallery, which always had a bright light over Napoleon. Stewart had a hero worship for the little Corsican. Just then Mr. John Taylor Johnston had formed a most wonderful gallery. Like Stewart, he had a great fondness for French pictures, and had departed from his early determination to encourage only American artists. Marshall O. Roberts, who had bought so many bad pictures "to encourage American artists" that Church said of him that "there was a long lapse between and James W. Gerard, a wit of the period, and long after, said, in Mr. Johnston's gallery, that gloomy transept of it where he kept Cole's "Progress of Empire," "Not live Coles—only ashes of pictures, dingy old daubs," and American art suffered a temporary eclipse.

The young geniuses, Mr. Church and Mr. Kensett, had not inherited Cole's gloomy tones. They dashed in the sunsets and the rainbows. Strongly, peculiarly American, they painted what they saw, and were as far removed from romanticism as they were from the pre-Raphaelite, as far from the impressionists as from either. They stood on their own feet, and one may look at their pictures to-day in the beautifully arranged gallery of Mr. Jesup nor find in the work of either master a shadow of failure or of fading. When the famous picture by Turner, "The Slave Ship," bought by an American lady, was exhibited in New York, I remember standing with Mr. Church and trying to make him talk about it. "I could not," he said. "I never talk about art—I do not know enough about it;" but after a little while he did talk.

"Some one says that Turner threw his pot of paint at the canvas," said a gentleman present.

"Yes, he did, and he hit it," said Church. But he advanced the idea then, which was not otherwise suggested until long after, that Turner was color blind. Church did not, in those days, quote Ruskin or care much for him. He abhorred affectation. Indeed, he did his work before there was much talk of how to do it, and he would say, "I believe that an artist should paint what he sees." How bravely, after looking at "Niagara" and the "Temperate Tropics," he went off and painted the "Ruins of the Acropolis"—as great a variety as in Shakespeare's plays, in which I have heard it suggested as a reason that Shakespeare did not write Shakespeare, that the difference between "As You Like It" and "Julius Ceasar," between "Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Henry V.," was such that no one man could have written all those various wonders.

So in Church's pictures, he did all in a masterly way. Yet that is the secret of genius. Here was this American who could not have talked with Ruskin or the pre-Raphaelites an hour about art without being floored, who could go and do the thing.

Where has the American landscape painting gone? Men now do portraits and figure painting. They cover the walls of the Capitol and the Boston Library and of the Appellate Court with figures, but they do not meddle with the "Heart of the Andes" or the "Heart of the Rockies." Is it that the photograph has done all that for them? Shall we have no more Churches or Kensetts or Giffords or Bierstadts? It seems a gloomy outlook. Has the same thing happened in literature, and must we give up the "Vision of Sir Launfal," or the earlier vision of the "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," to that unscrupulous wonder who calls himself Kipling and takes away our breath with "The Absent-Minded Beggar"?

Much as I admire him, however, I wish, in a fatigued hour, that "The Kipling Would Cease from Kipling"; I remember how I felt when I was asked to leave the finished calmness of Church and to try to admire an impressionist. I feel so about Kipling now and then, and occasionally we must all remember Byron's fine résumé:

Where is the world of eight years past?
'Twas there,
I looked for it, 'tis gone—a globe of glass.

However, if we only hold on to our idols they will come back, like the fashion of the ten-year-old bonnet, which is to-day obsolete. If we can last ourselves and not get too fatigued with the new novels, the new theories, the stupendous change, the lack of sincerity in artistic theory, the way she contradicts herself, here to-day and gone to-morrow, until we ask, in reading the life of Millais and the story of the pre-Raphaelites and the contradictions of Ruskin and the wildness of Whistler, or the grim troubles of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, as to whether there is any post to tie up to in art? We must pray for patience, and not forget our old loves, although we are asked to take on with the new before we are perhaps ready to do so.

Art has been called almost anything, especially a jealous mistress. Probably that would best describe her. Caprice is her gospel and change is her law. She is long, and she is fleeting, and she is a great many other things. That determined step which she took when William Hunt bravely put his splendid horses on the wall at Albany was a conception so vast that it broke down the council chamber and has been lost to the country. That dashing group was the first concession of American painting to architecture, the painter became the servant of his brother the builder, and it looks as if his slavery was for life. Perhaps the doom of the landscape painter was hurried by the false ghost "Chromo Lithograph." Who does not remember when a chromo of Church's "Niagara" was considered a very handsome wedding present? Alas! he who saw it fade out would not give that vanishing rainbow now, but he takes, in its place, a photograph of Sargent's "Moses and the Prophets" to the bride. That powerful handwriting on the wall, our mother's sampler, is left, and it has for us now (I do not know under what head) a real artistic attraction; but a very good and a very pretty view of the Hudson River has, in oils, no value at all, unless it falls from the hand of a master. It has gone out of fashion for a period.

Washington Allston was a poetical painter. When we look at his "Hand of Spolatro" we see that there was genius, that does not fade before fashion, but the man who painted it, our first great painter, went out, nor gained his name and fame, nor his right to a living. That is something to be who had a friend who had, and Kensett left a large fortune. The men and their time were fortunately at one, for there is a fashion in these things, and many of our landscapists made money.

So, in 1900, Frederick E. Church, now an old man, seventy-five years old, weighed down with rheumatism and suffering, brood every year to spend his Winters in Mexico, to leave his beloved brush, passes away from a world which he infinitely decked with his genius and out of which he gathered the snow-white flower of a blameless life, and that more rare exotic—success. His name brings back so many others, gone before, who knew him and whom he knew, that we feel that every life of threescore years and ten is a golden clasp which holds so many books, so many volumes of memories, so many works of the imagination, so much history, so much exploit and scientific research, and so much, let us hope, of improvement to the human race, that every man is a library in himself.

Let us think what the seventy-five years of Church covered. The boy Church painted his first picture by a tallow candle after the sun went down. He traveled by slow and wearisome means of locomotion. He knew American luxury in its infancy. He bought his paints, not of Knoedler, but of some neophyte who did not know much about anything but prussian blue. I remember that he used to laugh at that pigment and say, "Come now, the prussian blue has got loose; let us shut up the studio and go home, and look the door tight lest it get out and do damage." His paints were mixed with brains. He found the rainbow in them, the sunlight which falls on Athens, and the prismatic hues of the ice. How much the artists of his day painted the American Autumn, and how rarely they paint it now. Walter Palmer paints the snow incomparably, with shadows of bright blue or delicate lilac, but there is no Church to paint the scarlets.

Where is the conclave of the landscape painters? We do not hear of "a herd of buffalo speeding over the prairies" to-day, the work of Bierstadt's powerful industrious hand; McEntree paints no more lovely sunsets, not a wild bit of forest and brook. These American artists of that day did for America what Millet did for France. They embodied a type of the climate, the country, the atmosphere; now the artists let that alone.

The mountains are too large to paint. They are photographed. Who will preserve for us those opaline tints, as Church would have done, or as Kensett the rich russets of the big trees? I fear that many a delightful effect is being lost by the unpopularity of oils and the fear of a big canvas. In those early days young married women dabbled in oils very much and studied with these landscape painters. Some achieved success, and a pretty copy or an original oil landscape was not an unfamiliar present to a husband at Christmas. Now the young women artists do good work in chalks, crayons, and water colors; they paint fine miniatures; they do very little study in oils, apparently.

It seems to me always that while English landscapes should be painted in water colors, the American rich effects are more easily mastered in oils. I remember an American Autumn by Hamilton Wilde, dead and now forgotten, perhaps, which was of a boy dragging a scarlet bough through an alley in the forest. I never, except in the Cathedral at Chartres, saw such scarlets; it was glorious; and we had these treats at every Spring exhibition in the old Academy. I have been through many emotions, pre-Raphaelites, impressionists, Ruskinism, Whistler symphonies, but nothing which can make up for the lost American landscape of the twenty years between 1855 and 1875.

Those men were our Corots and our Daubignys; they have a delightful home in our hearts; Cropsey, Stone, Huntington, Lang, Kensett, Benson, Durand, Leutze, McEntee, Vaux, Church, Hazeltine, Moran, Coleman, Hall and Hunt. They helped us through the sorrows of our civil war of 1861-65. There was also our Winslow Homer, especially our painter of the soldier boys. Leutze, a most interesting man, a German, was entirely Americanized as to his genius. His "Washington Crossing the Delaware" was the great ornament of Mr. Marshall O. Roberts's gallery. Where is it now? Some fine frescoes in the Capitol fell from his gifted pencil.

But Church was the commanding genius of that day, as of many that came after it, and I wish very much that the hospitality of the studio might be again what it was in the days of Mr. Ehninger, who brought his ideas of the way to entertain from European ateliers. That aroma of artist life was delicious, little informal spreads, where the artists did the cooking. How much "Trilby" afterward reminded me of it! I seemed to see handsome Darley and Church in the two big friends, and the Laird, and Little Billee in Kensett and Ehninger. We thought then that Church's studio was too handsome and splendid and rich for the true artistic conception. He had a blue tropical butterfly there which came from the very heart of the Andes, a keynote of color.

Who shall rehabilitate the brilliant company who followed the rainbow? We have not lost genius from out our artistic ranks. The wall painter speaks to the crowd. John La Farge, the Tintoretto of to-day, with infinite apprehension, adorns the glass, the wall of the church, the fresco, and the tablet with equal felicity and wondrous power; Simmons, the Michael Angelo of the library at Washington, whose "Melpomene" is the goddess with a more spiritual note than even her great sisters; Blum shows rare delicacy, his gift being the definiteness of an Anglo-Saxon with the dreaminess of the Italian; Blashfield conquers the dome of the Capitol. These men, with many others, wear the laurel crown which the landscapist has dropped, and for them there can be no extinction, for the sun cannot steal their pencils. Nor indeed need we despair of nature's copyist while Robert Minor brings back to us the Barbizon culture, or while Alexander Harrison catches the last curl of the wave as it leaves the glittering shore.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Features of This Year's Great Art Show.

PARIS, April 10.—There is less space, and there will be a smaller crowd, at the Paris Salon this year. Only the Société des Artistes Français is exhibiting, the Société des Beaux Arts having decided to let the exhibition go by before again seeking the public suffrage. And added to this the Salon which subsists is only one-half the size of what it used to be. The artists who are hors concours have, almost without exception, reserved themselves for the exhibition. There are a few exceptions, of course, such as Benjamin Constant and Jean Paul Laurens, but their efforts do not help much to destroy the general effect of youthfulness and inexperience which characterizes the majority of the pictures. In the year of the last exhibition the Salon opened as usual. It was, in fact, one of the best which had made its appearance for many years. Exhibitions and Salons are not forced in Paris to clash with one another. But a wave of lassitude has passed over the Paris studios of late years, and I miss the energy and ambition and self-confidence which marked French art a decade ago. Doubtless foreign influence has much to do with this. The best pictures this year are the work of foreigners. Of course, the Salon had to be held, for there are money prizes to be distributed, distinctions to be awarded, and an inextricable legal complication would arise should the Salon fail to open—the right of way, as it were, upon the path of official glory could no longer be claimed by the aspirants to medals prix de Rome and other such honors. This is not the case with the Salon of the Beaux Arts, where honorific distinctions are despised. So the most progressive of the two great art shows of the French capital does not manifest this year.

Amid much foreign work which is worthy of notice, and amateur performances which might do credit to the walls of Julian's Academy, but are hardly worth putting forward as specimens of national art, I have not found at this year's Salon a single work of commanding genius. The exhibition stamp is visible in a gigantic canvas by Beroud, representing the Ville de Paris symbolized by a shrieking woman, who is being borne down the Seine in a pleasure boat hung with flowers, her companions a riotous crew of satyrs and nymphs—an atrocious work, which Paris will have to be ashamed of one of these days, for its coarse, strident coloration and hopelessly vulgar sentiment are a libel on her delicate beauty and subtle intellect. It is curious to note how of late years the Salon has reflected the stage and the stage has reflected the Salon. In M. Gorguet's vast panel representing the entry of King Jean the Good into Douai the grouping, the very newness and tinsel of the dresses and armor, suggest a stage representation. The houses are the height of the "flies" of a theatre; they appear to be made of pasteboard and as if they could be easily converted into the presentment of a modern drawing room at a signal from a stage manager. Thus an immense amount of technical skill and historical knowledge have been expended to produce not a picture, but a bit of stage scenery which must ultimately find the fate of all old theatrical properties. A later generation will see nothing in it, having invented for itself an entirely new, though perhaps equally false, formula of mimic show. Our actresses and actors study their scenic effects from popular prints—Sardou and Rostand are the worst offenders in this respect—and our artists draw their inspiration from across the footlights. This throwing of the ball from one side to the other has the worst possible effect upon both dramatic and pictorial art.

A painter who has done better on previous occasions, M. de Conninck, contributes a Jeanne d'Arc which might suit the organizers of tableaus vivants in a Nationalist drawing room, but which is deplorably meaningless as a work of art. Rouffet's Napoleonic canvas—a vast thing in which thousands of soldiers in every kind of uniform are waving flags at a distant figure of the Little Corporal—is detestably theatrical, though the drawing and color both show real talent.

Henner's red-haired girl who has been lying prone for so many years has at last decided to sit up. She still wears the same clothing, and her complexion is like old silver. M. Camera shows himself to be one of our best modern painters of horses. Pinta's "Last Supper" is inconceivably conventional and poor, and Mr. Frick may be certain that so far Dagnan's laurels have not been disturbed. Achille Gros's grotto scene is sufficiently suggestive of Courbet to make it a very fine work. Henri Tenré's watered park and Sinibaldi's landscape are both choice things. A painter named Lewis-Smith contributes a quay scene in the style of Manet, which, though a little too imitative of the older master, is still a very fine effect of movement and color. Frank Green's cows are deserving of all praise. Pertier's gigantic effort to bring a cyclone in the Dauphiné Mountains on to the walls of the Salon oversteps the boundary between a panorama and a picture. Its realism is most striking, but art has so little to do with it that one wonders whether the grass growing among the crags may not be genuine turf. René Choquet's cattle market deserves careful attention. It is an excellent piece of work which will live. There is a picture of an old woman seated in a church, by Jacquet, which nobody should miss. The character in the withered features is wonderful. Horton sends some admirably drawn sheep passing through an umbrageous meadow, and Claude Firmin is facile princeps in the delineation of pigs. Didier Pouget is making us a little weary with his panoramic purples—long stretches of pink, heather-grown moor, rose tipped with the dawn—for, beautiful as they are, we have seen them so often before. Boyden's landscape, in a sombre note, is one of the best.

ROWLAND STRONG.

MARRIAGE.

Addresses at the Ceremony Delivered by English Clergymen.*

A rubric to be found in the Church of England Prayer Book provides for the delivery of a sermon during the marriage ceremony itself on the duties of man and wife. Original addresses are frequently substituted for the Prayer Book homily, so that the Rev. Mr. Wardell-Yarburgh, vicar of St. Mary's, Tewkesbury, has made this collection of sermons delivered by well-known men; the profits from the sale of the volume to go to the Clergy Sustentation Fund.

The clergymen whose addresses have been chosen, represent all schools of thought, and the sermons included in the volume have been divided into two general classes—those for "the educated" and "simpler addresses" delivered to the poorer congregations. A number of marriage hymns, some of which were still unpublished, have also been added, as well as valuable suggestions for the arrangement of choral weddings, the latter being by the Rev. James Baden-Powell, precentor of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.

As would be expected, these addresses having been carefully chosen from among those made by some of the best-known clergymen of the Church of England, the language used and sentiments embodied will be found very beautiful. The Rev. Mandell Creighton, Bishop of London, in the course of his sermons says:

It is human love which is the great teacher of the mystery of personality. It shows us that there is something in ourself beyond the sum of our qualities, our capacities, and our activities—something which binds all these together and gives them a connected meaning. You have learned that this self grows larger by being merged in that of another. It does not grow by observation from without, but by a revelation from within. This revelation can best be gained by perfect intimacy with another. It needs the guarantee of inseparable companionship in all things. Its success depends upon the completeness of mutual intercourse. This intercourse, this companionship, must grow with your growth and become the centre of your soul's progress. For this purpose fancy must be turned into something which may endure, and the gossamer threads of sentiment must be woven into the homespun stuff of daily life. This process is only possible if, from the very beginning, you fully recognize its necessity and its importance. Constant intimacy demands perpetual self-discipline for the purpose of self-surrender. Only so does one soul grow nearer to another, because each feels that it is helped by the other to grow into an ever-widening world.

Dean Hole, whose lectures in America revealed to us a most agreeable personality, makes a very strong point in his address when he points out the reason why certain unions end disastrously:

Why do we see so many unhappy marriages, so much wicked rebellion against the Divine decree, "Those whom God hath joined together, let not man put asunder"? Because they are too often made impetuously, from passionate admiration, for social position, increase of income, even from pique and disappointment, without consideration of character, temper, education, or religion. Because marriage is regarded by some as a civil contract, and not as a Divine ordinance. Because the solemn service of the Church is too often regarded as a mere form—the words fly up, the thoughts remain below. Nay, we have that service mutilated, at the suggestion of those who have not the love which thinketh no evil, who cannot understand that to the pure all things are pure, and by those who, ignoring the vows of obedience to the Church, make their timid concessions to the world.

Again we find the Rev. Mr. Barker, Canon of St. Paul's, summing up very completely what should be a wife's aims and a husband's hopes and duties in the relationship they are about to enter, telling us that a woman's highest aim should be to merge her own interests, hopes, and ambitions in those of her husband—all separate or independent life going toward the weakening, if not the actual destruction, of the sacred idea of marriage. To the man he points out that married life is in its highest sense self-sacrificial, bidding him learn to be patient, forbearing, and chivalrous.

Unselfishness and true manliness win from the woman more and more, as the stream of life broadens and deepens, that deeper affection and trust which are the true glory of the woman, as they are the strength of the man. If a meek and quiet spirit is like a necklace of pearls around a woman's neck, so courage and patience, unselfishness and love are like a crown of glory round about a man's brow.

Canon Rawnsley's address is not only beautifully worded, but contains very valuable advice, as will be seen from the following:

We all bid you God-speed, and tell you in the quaint words of the old homily to have no fear with any amazement, for though the world is all before you where to choose, you go forth upon a most adventurous journey, and the good angels will go with you to guide you into all peace, on this one condition, that the spirit of self-sacrifice is yours. The spirit of self-sacrifice, mark you, for married life is not all dreams; it has its hard realities. The way of married life is not all smooth; it has its ups and downs; nor is it all roses. It is give and take from first to last. * * * It is your privilege. God helping you, to make this earth a little more like heaven. * * * The late master of Balliol, Dr. Jowett, said: "Marriage is the greatest event of life; it is also a new beginning of life. It is a home for the lonely, a haven of rest for those who have been too much tossed by the storms of life. It is the best and most lasting thing. It is heaven upon earth, to live together in perfect amity, and disinterestedness, and unselfishness, to the service of God and man, until our life is over."

The Canon of Liverpool, the Rev. J. W. Willink, introduces a beautiful and unusually appropriate simile into his address:

There will, of course, be trials and difficulties to face. What life is free, or ought to wish to be free, from them? But, as in the great ocean it is found that, no matter how the storms may roar and the waves may toss upon the troubled surface, the deep underlying depths are ever in peaceful calm, so it is with wedded life and love; under the surface of life, possibly to be ruffled or storm-tossed by sorrow and sickness and disappointment, there are the depths of mutual confidence and loving faith which no trouble can reach, no storm assail, and the peaceful calm of your wedded love will but grow and expand till time be merged in eternity, and the heavenly rest of the Father's home above opens out before you in all its fullness of unending glory.

But in a portion of an address delivered by the Rev. F. L. Boyd, Vicar of St. Albans, Teddington, will be found the most important, perhaps, of all the advice anywhere offered.

Further, we should all like to say that if a marriage is to mean the foundation of a happy home, the home must be for each the centre of personal happiness. It is a matter of common observation that there are homes which are mere lodging houses, in which those who are most concerned have real pleasure and interest in other quarters—where the husband finds the essential qualities of life in business or in public duties—or at his club; when the wife feels that her real satisfactions are obtained in "society," or in artistic or charitable work, the home, in any true sense of the word, ceases to exist. Home is the place where the heart dwells; within whose sacred walls are treasured the joys, the hopes, the fruits, and the purposes of life; it is the starting point of all the ideals and efforts, the desires and ambitions which go to make us what we are; from it we go forth into the world to enter into whatever tasks and duties, whatever relaxations and enjoyments, God may set before us, and to it we return bearing with us the choicest results of our external life and labors, as the gleaner in his bosom bears back to his family the precious sheaves. All this, and much else, that is involved in it, the Church and the world agree to say, solemnly and earnestly, to those who are married.

The simpler addresses are not expressed in such beautiful language, but make up for what they lose in charm of diction by being strong, direct, and to the point. The Rev. Spencer Jones, Rector of Botsford, makes some very good points in the address from which the following is an extract:

Learn how to differ without quarreling, and how to argue without sneering. * * * Our differences, representing as they do different points of view, make life interesting and keep it always fresh. * * * But there must be moments of clash and conflict, and then you must know how to give and take. It is what are called small worries that fret, and if we are not careful, they will produce a cleavage all the more serious for being so gradually felt. * * * Remember to give and take, and when you cannot be kind, learn to hold your tongue. And, last of all, as it is God who has made you one, it only God who can keep you so. Remember all divorces are not proclaimed in our courts of justice. It is the undercurrent that is so dangerous, the temptation to separate without saying so, to acquiesce in some miserable low level of live and let live. It is not this that you are undertaking today; a mere existence such as this is a marred and not a married life.

*MARRIAGE ADDRESS AND MARRIAGE HYMNS. By Various Authors. Edited by the Rev. O. P. Wardell-Yarburgh, M. A., Vicar of the Abbey Church of St. Mary, Tewkesbury. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1900.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE ROMANCE OF ROBERT BURNS. A pastoral of the present and drama of the days lang syne. 12mo. Pp. 328. New York: Wright & Co.

BIG PEOPLE AND LITTLE PEOPLE OF OTHER LANDS. By Edward R. Shaw. 12mo. Pp. 128. Illustrated. New York: American Book Company. 30 cents.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1899. Vol. I. In six books. 8vo. Pp., about 842. Washington: Government Printing Office.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE TRANSVAAL WAR. By Louis Creswick. Illustrations and maps. In six volumes. Vol. 1 12mo. Pp. xi.-300. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

AMERICAN BAPTIST YEAR BOOK. 1900. J. G. Walker, D. D., editor. 8vo. Pp. 225. Philadelphia: The American Baptist Publication Society. 25 cents. Paper.

RETRIBUTION AND OTHER ADDRESSES. By Samuel G. Smith, D. D. 12mo. Pp. 152. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.

ISRAEL'S MESSIANIC HOPE TO THE TIME OF JESUS. A Study in the Historical Development of the Foreshadowings of the Christ in the Old Testament and Beyond. By George Stephen Goodspeed. 12mo. Pp. x.-315. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

JEWISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE. A Course of Lessons from the Rise of the Kabbala to the Expulsion of the Jews by Spain. By Dr. Maurice A. Harris. The fourth syllabus in the course in the Chautauqua System of Education, Department of Jewish Studies. 16mo. Pp. 55. Philadelphia: Jewish Chautauqua Society.

LESSONS FROM THE DESK. Containing five series of lessons on the Bible suitable for normal classes or supplemental lessons, with illustrative diagrams. By Harold Kennedy. 16mo. Pp. 100. Philadelphia: The American Baptist Publication Society.

THE EMPIRE OF THE INVISIBLES. By H. E. Orcutt. 12mo. Pp. 80. New York: The Metaphysical Publishing Company. 75 cents.

URIEL'S STATIONS. Two Simple Methods of Making the Way of the Cross. 24mo. Pp. 53. Baltimore: John Murphy Company. Paper. 10 cents.

AN ESSAY TOWARD FAITH. By Wilford L. Robbins. 12mo. Pp. xii.-163. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

ESSAYS AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

BOOKS WHICH HAVE INFLUENCED ME. By W. E. Gladstone, R. L. Stevenson, Walter Besant, W. T. Stead, John Ruskin, P. G. Hamerton, H. R. Haggard, &c. 16mo. Pp. viii.-123. Imported. New York: James Pott & Co. 50 cents.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE ENGLISH NOVEL. By Francis Hovey Stoddard. 12mo. Pp. v.-235. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE PROSE OF EDWARD ROWLAND SILL. With an Introduction Comprising Some Familiar Letters. 16mo. Pp. vi.-349. Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

THE FORMS OF PROSE LITERATURE. By J. H. Gardiner. 12mo. Pp. viii.-408. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE WORLD'S BEST ORATIONS. Official Edition. From the Earliest Period to the Present Time. David J. Brewer, editor. Edward A. Allen, William Schuyler, associate editors. In 10 volumes. Vols. 3, 4, and 5. 8vo. Pp. 2,028. St. Louis and Chicago: J. F. Kaiser.

WHAT IS POETRY? By Edmond Holmes. Author of "The Silence of Love." Square 4to. Pp. 98. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

NEW EDITIONS.

ON HEROES, HERO WORSHIP, AND THE HEROIC IN HISTORY. By Thomas Carlyle. The Temple Classics. Edited by Israel Gollancz. 18mo. Pp. 297. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

THE WORKS OF EDWARD EVERETT HALE. Library edition. A New England Boyhood and other bits of autobiography. 12mo. Pp. 500. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

FICTION.

OLD NORSE STORIES. By Sarah Powers Bradish. 12mo. Pp. 240. Illustrated. New York: American Book Company. 45 cents.

RED BLOOD AND BLUE. By Harrison Robertson. 12mo. Pp. 324. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

POETRY.

THE SEARCH OF CERES AND OTHER POEMS. By Sarah Warner Brooks. 12mo. Pp. ix.-98. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.25.

AMERICA AND OTHER POEMS. By Bertrand Shadwell. 12mo. Pp. viii.-62. Chicago: R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company. $1.

FICTION.

IN LONDON'S HEART. By George R. Sims. 12mo. Pp. vi.-495. New York: 9 and 11 East Sixteenth Street, F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.25.

THE STORY OF PHILADELPHIA. By Lilian Lee Rhoades. 12mo. Pp. 384. Illustrated. New York: American Book Company. 85 cents.

GARTHOWEN. A Story of a Welsh Homestead. By Allen Raine. 12mo. Pp. v.-330. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Paper.

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NEW YORK: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, April 14.—Tolstoi's new novel, "Resurrection," will probably be hailed by his worshippers as one of the greatest novels of the age. It is the misfortune of Tolstoi that so many people blindly adore whatever he writes. They will not permit us to admire what is really great in Tolstoi, but they insist that we shall admit that whatever he has done is the greatest achievement of man. Naturally this irritates those of us who are not quite satisfied to accept without hesitation the opinions of others. I confess that I find it sometimes difficult to be just to Tolstoi in the presence of an admirer who tells me that "Peace and War" is the greatest, as well as the biggest, novel ever written. Nobody dreams of denying that there are pages in that enormous book which are incomparable, but are there not many other pages which could have been omitted to the great benefit of the book?

"Resurrection" reminds one in its construction of the sermons of certain popular preachers who inculcate doctrines by means of anecdotes. Tolstoi's object is to convince the reader that prisons are wrong and punishment a crime. He preaches a long sermon on this text, and through it all runs a series of connected anecdotes illustrative of his subject. The anecdotes, for the most part, are admirably told, but a combination of anecdotes and doctrinal preaching does not make a novel. It may make an interesting book. It may awaken our admiration for the maker of the book, but it cannot be classed as a work of literary art. "Resurrection" is undoubtedly good of its kind, but it would be a mistake to call its kind romance. However, nothing is more certain than that those who confess that they find the book tedious will fall under the anathema of the Tolstoians. I should not be surprised if some day the Tolstoians should read the temperance lectures of the late John B. Gough, with their wealth of well-told anecdote, and should suddenly discover that Gough was a great novelist, the greatest, perhaps, that the world has ever known, with the single exception of Tolstoi.

***

Mr. Justin McCarthy has lately asserted that Trollope, Reade, and one or two other recent English novelists are rapidly passing into oblivion. This is probably true of Trollope, but it certainly is not true of Reade. Trollope's books will not live, for the very good reason that they lack vitality. They belong to the school of novels in which nothing happens, and hence they seem tedious to readers of the present day. Reade's books, on the contrary, were full of incident, which was the very reason why they never received the appreciation which they deserved. Reade wrote at the wrong time. His contemporaries held that incident in a novel was synonymous with vulgarity. They said that Reade wrote only penny dreadfuls of a more than usually pretentious sort. But now that public taste has discarded the novel in which nothing happens and asks only for novels of incident, Reade's books are certain to have a new hearing, and they will at no distant day become genuinely popular.

***

The new literary and political weekly, The Londoner, seems to be doing well. It is certainly very readable, and its price—2d.—is extremely low. If it continues to be as good as it is at the start it ought to succeed. While there seems to be no end of room for new daily papers and new monthly magazines, it is rather odd that there are so few weekly papers of the general character of The Spectator. I have never seen any adequate explanation of this fact, but there can be no doubt that it is a fact.

***

Already the market promises to be flooded with stories of the Transvaal war. From this time on they will be published at the rate of one or two every week until the public will suddenly rise and proclaim its determination never to read another word about the Boers. The same thing happened after our civil war. Everybody hastened to write stories about the war. The noble Union soldier and the objectionable Confederate and the utterly demoniacal Copperhead were found in at least nine-tenths of all the stories written in America at the time. Finally, the public grew sick of the war stories, and there was a sudden end of them. Editors of magazines and book publishers would have nothing whatever to do with war stories, and even at this day no man or woman dreams of writing another story of the civil war.

***

Mr. Le Gallienne is soon to publish his book on Kipling. Thank heaven, he cannot call it a "Ken of Kipling," and he will not sign his name "Dick Le Gallienne." It will be written with great attention to beauty of language, and it will probably condemn what Mr. Le Gallienne must regard as the coarse-unspeakable-silly bias. I make bold to admire unlimited admiration of and delight in Kipling that I am never even annoyed when some serious person finds fault with him. Such faultfinding cannot possibly injure Kipling, and it may amuse him. But when a man deliberately writes "A Ken" of Kipling it seems to me that the time for toleration is over and the moment for massacre has arrived.

***

Mr. Morley Roberts's new novel, "The Plunderers," may possibly be a reminiscence of the Jameson raid. At any rate, although the story does not in any way follow that of the raid, it deals with the same class of men as were those who brought that wonderfully stupid attempt at highway robbery about. People who admire Mr. Cecil Rhodes and believe that because he is a millionaire and a powerful political personage at the Cape he is therefore a great man never seem to ask themselves how a man with the least particle of greatness about him could have been concerned in such an idiotic venture as an attempt to conquer the Boers with a few hundred men and one Maxim gun. However, Mr. Rhodes does not figure in "The Plunderers" as conspicuously as he did in the "Colossus," and if one of the leading characters of the former novel suggests Mr. Rhodes, it may be due solely to the fact that the character in question is an unscrupulous adventurer. The book is simply full of adventure, and there can be no donbt that it will be one of the successful books of the year.

***

Mr. Anstey has a new serial running in The Strand which will be eagerly read when it appears in book form. It is a combination of the "Arabian Nights" and the prosaic life of a modern Londoner. From the few chapters that I have read I should think that it would prove to be one of Mr. Anstey's most successful books. Mr. Anstey is far and away the most clever humorist of the day, with the solitary exception of Mark Twain. And yet he dislikes the work of writing humorous books. He proved when he wrote the "Giant's Robe" that he might make an enviable name as a writer of serious novels, but the public will insist that he should furnish it with amusement. So he has to spend his time in writing precisely the sort of work that he does not care to produce. Mark Twain also has this desire to be known as a serious writer, and he made the attempt to write seriously when he wrote his "Joan of Arc." But he could not keep his peculiar humor out of the book, and probably he recognizes by this time that he must remain Mark Twain, and nobody else, for the rest of his days, which, however, ought to give him no regret, for there never was but one Mark Twain, and there probably never will be another.

***

Lord Wolseley has settled that the war is to be over on the 15th of May, and he has hitherto been a good military prophet. So sure does every one feel that the war cannot last many weeks more that publishers are being inundated with manuscripts of books for the coming season. Another reason for the anxiety of authors to get into print just now is the uneasy feeling that a war with France and Russia is daily drawing nearer. When that does happen there will be no market for books for many weary months. We shall probably have an enormous quantity of new books this Spring and Summer, and then when the Autumn comes, if it does not bring another war, we shall have still more new books.

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Punch is going to have a new office, owing to the tearing down of his present premises in consequence of the widening of Fleet Street. The offer, by one of the daily newspapers, of the first fifty volumes of Punch for 15 guineas has apparently reminded Punch that some of his earlier pictures might be reproduced with good effect to-day. In the last issue I saw one of the best of the earlier pictures—the one illustrating the anecdote of the boy who said that the ancient Greeks had only one wife each, and that this was called "monotony." The more often Punch reproduces anything as good as this the better.

***

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome has returned to England from his sojourn in Germany, and goes on the staff of The Sun as a writer of paragraphs. I do not hear that he has lately written anything of consequence, except his new cycling serial, now running in To-Day. Mr. Louis Becke, whose South Sea sketches have attracted much attention, has a novel ready, to be called "Edward Barry, South Sea Pearler." Mr. Becke lived for so many years in the Pacific and went through so many adventures that he cannot fail to write an interesting South Sea novel. Dr. Barry, whose name is suggested by the title of Mr. Becke's romance, has written a novel called "Arden Massiter," which deals with modern Italian politics. It is hardly necessary to say which side of the struggle between United Italy and the Papacy Dr. Barry takes. His book will be published within a week.

***

Lord Ernest Hamilton has just written a patriotic poem, which contains good poetry as well as patriotism. He is a writer who may be reasonably sure of growing steadily in popularity. It is rather against an author to be a lord, but Lord Ernest Hamilton belongs to a house where literature is prized, and, like Lord Frederick Hamilton, the editor of The Pall Mall Magazine, he is a man of admirable literary taste.

W. L. ALDEN.

Views of J. Henry Harper and George Haven Putnam as to Its Workings.

A successful law is one the repeal of which would be to the perpetual disadvantage of a large majority of persons in the various walks of life affected by the law. During the nine years in which the international copyright law has been in operation most of the objections raised by authors and publishers at its inception have failed to be substantiated by facts. While it is freely admitted that the law in its present form is far from an ideal measure, yet the lines along which its success has been won invite further legislation in the right direction. THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 25 last contained copious extracts from an article by Mr. Ripley Hitchcock entitled "In the Ninth Year of the International Copyright." After recording four or five books of current fiction which had gone above the one-hundred-thousand mark, the writer came to this conclusion:

"It is an obvious deduction that the number of books sold is more significant than the number of titles published." This is the opinion of the literary adviser of D. Appleton & Co. His point of view is that of his particular position. Still, he only spoke of authors and publishers. He made no attempt to show the effect of the law upon the mechanical part of bookmaking; although intelligent persons might draw adequate conclusions in this respect from his words.

In accordance with a resolution recently adopted by Congress the United States Department of Labor is now interrogating publishers all over the country in order to ascertain what has been the effect of nine years of international copyright law, not only in regard to publishers and authors, but also as to the effect produced upon those employed in the mechanical part of bookmaking. A series of questions is put to each publisher, and the answers recorded by the department for presentation to the committee, which has the investigation in charge. We present to-day the questions asked and the answers made by Mr. J. Henry Harper of Harper & Brothers:

1. Has the international copyright law been determined as beneficial to publishers or book manufacturers? If so, in what respect?

It has been beneficial to American publishers in the following respects:

A. It has opened the market for American books, which are not now handicapped by inferior reprints of current foreign books.

B. It has made the publishers' investment in foreign books more secure and not given them simply a few days' priority. In the absence of international copyright, the works of foreign authors were printed at low prices, with a view to discouraging competition. Prior publication, by arrangement with foreign authors, was respected by the leading houses, but there was always the probability of an unauthorized and poorly manufactured edition making its appearance.

The American publisher, being now protected by copyright, can make his prices for foreign works correspond with their importance, thereby placing the works of American authors on an equal footing commercially with foreign works, to the encouragement of American literature. The benefit of international copyright to American authors is obvious to any one who examines the list of successful works published in this country during the last year or two.

In regard to compositors?

Compositors are benefited by the international copyright law, as all foreign books must be set up here, and it is not an uncommon thing now to manufacture plates for both markets in this country, the English copyright law not requiring the composition and manufacture of the book in Great Britain.

Bookbinders, pressmen, and employes are not materially affected by the international copyright law. What they lose in the discontinuance of some of the very cheap issues of non-copyrighted English works they gain in the growing popularity of America works and in the superior quality of books manufactured.

As to foreign authors?

The most prominent writers do not have such an extended sale as under the old régime; but, being protected, they always receive compensation for their works in the form of outright payment, or royalty on sales; their market here is now secure; and new authors have a better opportunity to dispose of their works.

In regard to the book-purchasing public?

Although libraries such as the Franklin Square and Seaside have entirely disappeared, other forms of cheap publications have taken their places, so that uncopyrighted volumes are still manufactured and sold at lower prices than ever before.

Taking cloth-bound novels as a standard, the selling prices of copyrighted works, including American and foreign productions, are lower than they were. This is partly due to the large discounts allowed by publishers to booksellers, and, on their part, shared with the public. These increased discounts have been rendered necessary by the lively competition between well-made books.

2. Do American and English publishers exchange plates?

It is unusual for English publishers to send plates for the American market, on account of the law requiring a book to be set up and printed in this country; but, on the other hand, the custom is growing to supply the English publishers with American plates.

3. In what respects should the international copyright law be amended or changed?

There are modifications and improvements which should be made in the present international copyright law. One of the most desirable amendments is to indicate clearly that a foreign work in its English translation, when duly copyrighted here, is fully protected against any unauthorized translation.

J. HENRY HARPER.

Mr. George Haven Putnam of G. P. Putnam's Sons, and Secretary of the Publishers' Copyright League, has also sent answers to the above questions. In responding to the first question in the affirmative, he said: "Under the conditions which obtained prior to the international copyright law, American publishers were not in a position to purchase the control of any literary material produced on the other side [illegible] American publishers made the necessary international arrangements either directly with the authors or through foreign publishers or in co-operation with foreign publishers, under which they are able to secure the preparation by experts in each division of knowledge of the best and most authoritative works in such division. The amount of payment to the author, being divided between two or more markets, becomes a proportionately smaller charge upon each edition produced of the book. * * * In connection with the development of the business of selling in the United States authorized American editions of works by English and Continental authors, there has also been a development in the sale of Great Britain and on the Continent of authorized editions of works by American authors."

In speaking of the benefits wrought by international copyright to those concerned in the mechanical part of bookmaking, Mr. Putnam said: "My individual opinion is opposed to the conclusion that any substantial advantage has come to the American book-manufacturing trades as a result of the provision in the law making American manufacture a condition of American copyright. * * * Irrespective of the manufacturing condition included in the copyright law, the importation of English editions of books for American buyers would not have become considerable enough to interfere with American book manufacturing interests. American book buyers have their own special tastes and requirements, and the style in which books are manufactured in England does not, as a rule, meet these requirements. There is also, under the present conditions of duty, no sufficient advantage in the importation of English editions or of English plates as compared with the cost of typesetting, making plates, or printing the books on this side."

"G. P. Putnam's Sons are (in their Knickerbocker Press) themselves book manufacturers. It is their belief—a belief that is shared by a number of concerns having to do with higher class book manufacturing—that in the present conditions of American workmanship the workmen engaged in the different divisions of book manufacturing do not need to dread the competition of European workmen. There has been a steady advance in the methods of bookmaking on this side, and these improved methods and our more effective machinery give to the American workman, in connection with his own skilled labor, a very substantial advantage to offset the lower cost of living in England or on the Continent."

Mr. Putnam believes that "the piracy conditions as practiced prior to 1891 were beneficial in a measure only to the very cheapest grade of printers"; "the enactment of the Copyright act brought the business of a number of them to a close, while others, more intelligent and more enterprising, changed their methods and have since secured under copyright conditions a more assured position and more substantial returns."

Mr. Putnam believes that the present law should be changed by (1) increasing the term of copyright, at least to the life of the author and thirty years thereafter, and (2) "The manufacturing condition should be eliminated from the law."

"As some little time will probably be required before any change can be brought about in the manufacturing condition, immediate steps should be taken to remove the special grievance now existing on the part of European authors whose works require to be translated. France, Germany, Italy, and Spain have extended to American authors the privileges possessed by their native writers, while the United States has given to the authors of these countries no privileges which are in any way equivalent. The law should provide (in retaining the manufacturing condition and the condition of simultaneous publication) that an exception to this requirement for simultaneous publication should be made in the case of a work originally issued in a foreign language. Such a work could be registered for copyright in regular course with a title page in English and with two copies of the original text submitted for purposes of identification as preliminary deposits, with the provision that within a specific term, say, twelve months after the date of such registration, publication be made of the English version, an edition of which should be printed, according to the manufacturing condition, from type set within the United States."

Neglect of the Poets.

H. G. SAHLER, New York, commenting on the school tendencies toward materialism in studies for immediate reward, writes:

"It is the tendency in college and out to value only what is of practical use to turn men into specialists and experts; to confine one's intersts to what is solely for the aid of business or professional life.

"It may be of more value to the workingman, business man, and citizen to familiarize himself with books of political economy, labor problems, industry, and commerce, than with the works of the poets; but to man as man the reading of poetry will be an indispensable factor of his education if it aims at a well-rounded development.

"It would be well for us Americans if we had some of that hearty contempt which the old Greeks cherished for those studies which were pursued for the sake of their immediate and practical reward. Let us think with Aristotle that it is the part of the great-minded man 'to acquire what is beautiful and unproductive rather than what is productive and profitable, this being rather the part of a man who is sufficient to himself.'"

A second volume in the series of Side Lights on American History, by Henry W. Elson, is promised by The Macmillan Company for publication within a fortnight. More than half of the new volume is devoted to the subject of the civil war.

MARK TWAIN.

His Plea for Perpetual Copyright Before the House of Lords' Committee.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) made a plea for perpetual copyright before the Select Committee of the House of Lords when that committee met in London April 3 to consider the copyright bills pending in the House. Lord Monkswell presided, and there were in attendance Lord Knutsford, Lord Farrer, and Lord Thring. Mr. Clemens's argument in the main was a serious presentation of opinions clearly well rooted. When he had finished, he submitted to various questions, which showed that he had certainly interested, if he had not convinced, some of the committee. In the colloquy, when asked how copyright property might be taxed, he introduced the first humor at the hearing by his reply that the tax gatherers had found him easily enough, although he was pained to discover that they had scheduled his literary property as "gas works."

Mr. Clemens said that he thought the copyright laws of England and America only needed the removal of the forty-two-year limit and the return to perpetual copyright to be perfect. With regard to the reasons advanced in justification of limited copyright, he was convinced that one of them at least was fallacious—namely, that which made a distinction between an author's property and real estate and pretended that the two were not created, produced, or acquired in the same way, thus warranting a different treatment of the two by the law.

The source whence both forms of property proceeded was the same. It was usually urged that a book was merely a "combination of ideas"; that that was but a nebulous thing upon which to base a property right, and that, therefore, it was just and fair that such a property right should not be permanent. But there was, in fact, no property of any kind which was not a result of the application of some man's intellectual gifts, some man's labor of brain as well as hand, some man's successful combination of ideas. The man who purchased a landed estate had to earn the money by the superiority of his intellect at the bar, in trade, in manufactures, or the like. His land was what a book was—the result of his brain work, of combination, and exploiting of ideas. There was no difference between the two. All property, of whatever kind, stood for the same thing—some man's successful exercise of his intellectual forces—and the law allowed him to hold it and to transmit it to his posterity forever.

The only exception which the law made was in the case of a book. Why? For reasons of public policy. But were these reasons sound? He believed not. People imagined that when a copyright died the law gave the book to the public as a free gift. It did not. It merely gave the author's profit in it to the public; the profit of the publishers remained theirs. That was another unfair discrimination. He did not believe that in the long run copyright or no copyright governed the price of a book. Book prices followed the natural laws of trade, and the public demand determined the price, not the publisher and not Parliamentary legislation. A publisher would make any honorable sacrifice that had money in it. He did not differ from the rest of this thoughtful human race. He worked his intellect and combined his ideas in the interest of the landed estate—endowed with perpetual copyright—which he meant to buy some day. If Shakespeare were restricted to a single publisher today with perpetual copyright, you could have him in twenty-five styles at twenty-five prices, just as at present; and if the public wanted him at 6d. there would be enough of the public to make the 6d. profitable to the publisher, and that as yet unknown edition would appear.

Permanent editions of deathless books would be assured by perpetual copyright. This he judged from human nature and from a certain impressive object lesson, the English Bible, the only existing book, so far as he knew, which possessed the fair and honorable grace of perpetual copyright. Had that deprived the public of marvelously cheap editions? Clearly it had not. As to the value to the nation of terminable copyright, when the State set the example of disregarding a commonly accepted moral law in the material interest of the public, it should make sure that the commercial advantage accruing to the people would be great enough to outweigh the injury done to the nation's sense of honor and justice. The State should never lower the standard of morality in this way except after deep and prayerful consideration of the possible results, and the full persuasion that the money gained would be worth more than the morals. And if the State, after thus lowering the standard, found later that the dereliction was not paying a sufficient profit above cost, it would be merely plain business wisdom to abandon that policy.

His plea for a return to perpetual copyright was that terminable copyright did not take pennies enough out of the pockets of an author's heirs to make the thing worth while. If the State were going to take China he would say: "That is an immense matter and the financial grandeur of the seizure justifies it. Let the morals go, China will be better off than she was before, the general world will be advantaged, and there's plenty of morals left." But the taking of pennies was quite another thing: there was no dignity in it, and no money in it, either.

How many Britons were there whose books, issued in the present century, had outlived the forty-two-year limit? At a liberal estimate, he would say sixty-five. Out of the works of each of them, ten volumes, perhaps, outlived the forty-two years. That made a total of 650 limit-surviving volumes in 100 years. If they allowed to each in its old age an annual sale of 1,000 copies, with an average royalty of eighteenpence on each volume, they would get an annual total of about £10 royalty upon each volume, and a total per year to each of sixty-five families of orphans of £100. It was this trifling sum of £6,500 which, by grace of limited copyright, the richest nation on earth annually took out of the pockets of the children of the little handful of illustrious authors whom she had produced in a century. Was it matter for pride, was it matter for congratulation, that this ancient and moldy wrong should be suffered to continue?

Great Britain issued 5,000 new books per year. None of these, except six and a half, would reach the forty-two-year limit and need the committee's help. The bulk of them would be dead and gone within five years. The committee need not concern itself about their salvation; no legislation could achieve that. The question was how to save the six and a half. In a century 650 volumes out of a total of 500,000 were produced which outlived the forty-two years. Perpetual copyright could save them from harm and do them honor.

There was never a time in modern history when a five-year limit would not have amply protected 99 books out of every 100 published. Consequently, there was never a time when a time-limit of any kind was worth considering or establishing. It would not matter to the publishers what was done about these six and a half books a year. They issued 5,000 new books a year, and it was from them that their profit came. The six and a half books were of no consequence. No one on the whole earth was interested in what was done concerning the six and a half volumes, except the widows and orphans of the men who wrote them. If Parliament should so amend the law as to say that every book should have copyright from the day of its issue without term or limit, so long as it was kept in print and on sale and for two or three years after it had been allowed to get out of print, that amendment would only affect the pockets of a total of sixty-five authors and their heirs in a century.

"In America," said Mr. Clemens, "when the number of slaves subject to the lash equaled the population of London to-day, a woman wrote a book which aroused humanity, swept slavery out of existence, and purged the fair name of America from reproach. The author is now dead; the copyright is dead; the children live and the book lives; but the profits go to the publishers."

In answer to the Chairman, Mr. Clemens suggested that at the end of any limit Parliament might fix the author should be compelled to provide an edition of his book at one-eighth of the published price, and that if he allowed the book to be out of print for a year he should lose the copyright. It would, perhaps, be better that some authority appointed for the purpose should fix the price of the cheap edition rather than to fix it arbitrarily at one-eighth.

Lord Knutsford asked if Mr. Clemens thought, considering the extraordinary difference in books, that all should be put on the same footing. Mr. Clemens replied that Parliament might make separate provision for books abounding in engravings or showing evidence of great research, such as Herbert Spencer's works. Lord Knutsford said that the pending bills proposed to assimilate English law to laws in Germany and France. He inquired if Mr. Clemens had ever put forward the doctrine of perpetual copyright in the United States.

"I have never known any one to object to it," was the reply, "when he came to consider how small an affair it is and that it is of no use to rob a man unless you can rob him largely."

Asked whether he had considered in what way the property of a literary man could be taxed at death, he said that he was himself taxed by the English Government some years ago. They found out how to tax him. He was curious to know how it was he had escaped so long, and he wrote and received an explanation—a number of documents which showed that nothing had been overlooked. Everything was taxable except copyright in books. He looked to see what his literature was taxed under, and he found it was taxed as gas works. It was literally true, and it hurt him.

Lord Thring repeated Lord Knutsford's question about efforts for perpetual copyright in the United States, to which Mr. Clemens responded:

"We should be delighted to get such a bill as this in the United States. I have not had anything to do with any copyright measure for years. We used to go down and persecute Congress in the interest of international copyright. We got that in 1891, but I have had nothing to do with the matter since."

"The author is the person we have to consider mainly," said Lord Knutsford, as the hearing closed.

"I am glad to hear you say that," Mr. Clemens rejoined. "I was only suggesting that if a book lives so long as the author's life and thirty years afterward there is no question that it will pay to bring out a cheap edition.

"It seems to me that you are bleeding our till altogether," added Lord Knutsford.

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On his return the Laird searches for the letter, but cannot find it. The lady disappears. Her absence cannot be accounted for. The husband follows every possible clue. He goes to France. Just then the Revolution breaks out. The Laird returns without his wife, and is apparently bereft of reason. The Lady's long absence, her trials, the story of her sufferings, are all explained. She had believed that her first husband was dead, when the news came to her that he was alive. The conclusion is a happy one. The dramatic situations are clearly defined, and particularly the episodes of the Reign of Terror in Paris.

*KENNEDY OF GLENHAUGH. By David Maclure. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1900.

THE COURSE OF STUDY AT HARVARD.

We feel sure that after sober reflection Father Timothy Brosnahan will regret his hasty and harsh criticism of the Harvard curriculum before the convention of Roman Catholic educators of the United States at Chicago. At least the liberal-minded prelates of the Church will not be slow to perceive that Father Brosnahan's attack upon the course of study at Harvard University was both unjustified and impolitic.

We would not in turn be guilty of the injustice of imputing unworthy motives to Father Brosnahan, but the severe terms he used in referring to the decision of the Harvard authorities that the Jesuit College of Boston and Holy Cross College of Worcester cannot be included in the association of accredited schools whose certificates admit to the Harvard Law School, suggests that a feeling akin to the odium theologicum may have prompted this counter attack on Cambridge.

If Father Brosnahan knows anything at all about Harvard University he must know that bigotry finds no lodgment there. It is the home of liberality, of broadmindedness, and keeps the "open door" to all good things spiritual and secular. If Harvard declines to place Holy Cross and the Jesuit College on a plane with other colleges that give the Bachelor's degree, we may be sure that considerations of religious faith had not the slightest part in shaping the decision; and it might be more profitable to forego criticism of the Harvard course until some inquiry had been had to determine whether the teaching at Holy Cross and the Jesuit College is everything that can be desired.

But whatever may have been the motive of Father Brosnahan's attack, the matter of his criticism was unfortunate. Contrasting the "rigid courses" of the Catholic schools with the elective courses at Harvard, he expressed astonishment that students could be graduated at Harvard "with absolutely no knowledge of law, psychology, and ethics," and of 1,600 graduates last year "only 9 had taken any course of study in Christianity." No rational mind will deplore very much the first described condition, even if it exists. There are a great many intelligent and educated men who attach small value to formal teaching of psychology and ethics. The psychologists have not yet formulated a system. Each one of them has his own, and the student who has mastered the principles according to one system would be looked upon as profoundly ignorant by the inventors of all the others. And so of ethics, except that no student with any moral basis of character ever was graduated at Harvard or at any other university or college without an excellent grounding in ethical knowledge. It comes of good and edifying associations, and that is where nine-hundred-and-ninety-nine-one-thousandths of all the men in the world get all they ever know about ethics. Law is no proper part of the baccalaureate course, and Father Brosnahan's reference to a course in Christianity at Harvard would apply with equal force to nearly all if not quite all American colleges.

"We find that young men have frittered away four years in Dr. ELIOT'S college with the French drama of the eighteenth century, and lectures upon the private life of Athenians with stereopticon views," said this strenuous critic; also "there are no recitations, but conferences, and it may be said that a conference is when a student, if he feels like it, goes to his professor and has a talk upon his studies."

Surely, in a university devoted to the humanities as well as to the utilities and the spiritualities, time devoted to the French drama is not exactly "frittered away." We have always looked upon the French Club of Harvard University as a most praiseworthy adjunct to the teaching force. It enables those students who wish it to acquire not only a knowledge of French literature, but a working knowledge of the language, and in these days French is no longer a mere accomplishment. It counts as a "tool of trade" or of the profession, and in science is, of course, indispensable. The young gentlemen at Harvard who have the opportunity to hear courses of lectures by French men of letters and to see or take part in plays are by no means unprofitably occupied. And is it not worth while, too, to know something about the private lives of the Athenians? They were a most interesting people. If any one should deprecate as a waste of time the study of the writings of St. Thomas Aquinas, Father Brosnahan would object that that was a narrow view. We should agree with him. Yet if a class of young gentlemen at Cambridge should express a desire to study the Summa Theologiae we have no doubt that they would be promptly accommodated. At a great university anything may properly be studied—even the French drama.

There is a difference of opinion about the elective system, and about "conferences" as a substitute for recitations. Many educators, we presume, would agree with Father Brosnahan that modern reform has been carried too far at Harvard. But no informed educator would approve his assertion that "there is no principle, no unity of purpose, in what are called the large, loose, vague, and plausible fallacies of President ELIOT'S elective system." That sort of criticism is flippant and carries no weight.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE LECTURE.

Now and again, in the letter of some "Old Reader," there comes to us a gentle plaint over the passing of the lecture as those of us knew it whose boyhood days were cast in the period of continual and fruitful ferment "before the war." That indeed was the palmy youth of a practice of extreme utility in the vigorous National life of that day, to which men of great and varying talent gave much of the best they had to give. A list of their names includes many now forgotten which, nevertheless, were justly honored, and some also that will not easily fade from the pages of American history.

Of the four who were for some score of years before the outbreak of the rebellion most often heard and most widely—Beecher, Curtis, Holmes, and Emerson—probably only the last can be counted as, let us say, relatively immortal, but the influence as well as the charm of the others was substantial, lasting, and unquestionably elevating.

"There are some of us," Mr. Lowell wrote in 1868, "who would hardly consent to be young again if it were at the cost of our recollection of Mr. Emerson's first lectures during the Consulate of Van Buren. We used to walk in from the country * * * through the crisp Winter night, and listen to that thrilling voice of his, so charged with subtle meaning and subtle music, as shipwrecked men on a raft to the hail of a ship that came with unhoped-for food and rescue." This sounds a little extravagant to-day, a little incomprehensible, we fear, to the youth who can hardly think of any one human voice speaking of the "things of the mind" as the hail of the rescuer from shipwreck. But that was the spirit in which in a thousand towns, little and big, from the lakes to the Atlantic—though never, alas! south of the Ohio—young and old in that time did eagerly attend the voices that brought them the living word as it was not in any other way offered to them. It was a very needful and, on the whole, a very great and vivifying work which the lecturers of that period wrought. It is not now needed, perhaps, and Heaven knows who now could do it in the same way, but what the young Nation fed upon may not be disregarded because the strength it nourished no longer requires that kind of food.

And in reality, what seems like the passing of the lecture, regretted of the "Old Reader," is but a phase of its evolution. There are many more lectures more even in proportion to the population. But they have, with the growing complexity of our life, become specialised. We no longer go to the "Lyceum" once a week in Winter to hear general deliverances; but we—or at least our children, our younger brothers and sisters—may on every evening of the week in many months of the year hear some one talk on a definite subject as to which he is entitled to be heard. It may be science, or some corner of the field of letters, or war in distant seas, or a phase of social reform; it may be, and oftenest is, something as to which the marvels of the lantern slide are enlisted to enchain our attention, and not infrequently the audiphone repeats for us barbaric songs from far-off savage islands; while all over the land, in "teachers' institutes" and "Summer schools" the vacation days are filled with the instructive and—let us hope—pleasing voices of innumerable lecturers. Surely, though, the symptoms are different, the healthy fever of youth still stirs in the veins of our people and the ferment is as continuous and fruitful as when the "Old Reader" was yet young.

A QUICK RESUMPTION.

The announcement, in this issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, of a list of new books from the press of D. Appleton & Co. will be welcomed by all readers. Certainly never were the consequences of a technical "failure" more speedily and, to all appearance, more completely overcome. But it is to be borne in mind that the embarrassment of the house was not, in any proper sense, a failure in publishing. That is to say, it did not at all denote a failure to produce what the market required, the sense of which is the most necessary part of the equipment of a publisher. On the contrary, the ancient house had never brought out a larger proportion of striking successes than in the few months before its suspension was announced. What happened was the result, it may almost be said, of too great a success in publishing. Such a success was adapted to breed overconfidence in the absorbing capacity of the market. It did lead to engagements which were not justified soon enough after their making to bring in time the outlay that had been made upon the faith of them. The miscalculation belonged, however, to the department of finance rather than to that of publishing.

It is by no means a bad thing for a long established house that it should be compelled, by a short season of enforced quiescence, to "return upon itself," to revise its traditional and inherited methods of doing business, to have a vacation, in short, for the purposes of a material and mental "taking stock." The tendencies which might have led to much more serious consequences but for a timely warning in the shape of a temporary embarrassment are cheaply checked at the cost of such an embarrassment. In the case of Messrs. Appleton it is most satisfactory to learn that the result of the minute and disinterested inventory of all their affairs which has been completed has not only left no doubt of the substantial soundness of the house as a business enterprise, but that the promise of the first statement of their affairs has been increased by the subsequent examination. There seems no reason to doubt that the firm will continue to play as great a part as it has played heretofore, perhaps even a greater part, in the intellectual life of the United States. And that is good news to all American readers and to all American writers.

It is an old saying that misfortune is the test of friendship. In no other business is "good will" a larger part of the assets of a firm than in publishing. In scarcely any other is it so large. Messrs. Appleton have received assurances of the reality and importance of this branch of their assets since it was announced that they were in trouble such as they could scarcely have derived from many years of peace and unbroken prosperity in the same full measure. Such an assurance is of a value not merely sentimental, though in that aspect it must be very gratifying, but it is valuable in the strictest commercial sense. All readers who seek in their reading to combine instruction and mental and moral stimulation with their amusement will rejoice that the firm which purveyors of literature marked with those qualities is to continue to provide it with equal, perhaps with superior, facilities for its provision to those they have had heretofore.

COLLEGE MAGAZINE LITERATURE.

The advent of daily newspapers in the colleges and universities some years ago was believed by some to herald the downfall of the college magazine. This prediction of evil has fortunately not been fulfilled. We say fortunately, because the college magazine has a distinct and valuable purpose in the life of an institution for the higher education. The college newspaper has kept itself strictly in the field of news journalism. This has been the outcome of necessity, perhaps, as much as of inclination. The students have neither the time nor the means to embark on the adventurous career of manufacturers of news, as the sensational newspapers do, nor have they the money necessary for the employment of famous writers on special topics. Consequently their papers have properly and profitably confined themselves to the publication of college news, and in the procurement and preparation of such news the young journalists have found plentiful employment for their activities.

Nevertheless, the influence of the newspaper is felt by the university magazine. It has been brought more closely into touch with the actualities of life and more near to the real purposes of literature as they dominate in our time. One finds less and less of the old-fashioned sophomoric essay on Wordsworth, or "The True, the Beautiful, and the Good." One finds fewer reproductions of the material procured in the classrooms and more courageous attempts to enter the domain of originality in writing.

This manifests itself in two classes of literature in the college magazines. In the first place, the undergraduate essayist is now oftener found with his pen in his hand for the purpose of expressing his opinions on the larger questions of contemporaneous human interest. The Greek and the Roman concern him less than the East Indian, the Boer, and the Filipino. The writings of Virgil and Homer do not so often claim his attention as those of the latter day romanticists and the younger poets. Thus, instead of rehashing the ideas of older essayists, he endeavors to put forward his own. In doing this he fulfills the mission of the university magazine, which is, after all only an instrument among many for his training and preparation for the later work of real life.

In the second place, one finds a larger percentage of imaginative writing in the college magazine now than he did formerly. In the earlier days the student contented himself with weak and puerile verses. Now he writes more fiction. Indeed, the college magazines are prolific in attempts of the young men to emulate the examples of Stevenson and Barrie. To be sure, the stories found in the college magazines are not of a high order. That would be too much to expect. But the fact that there are so many stories is encouraging. It shows that the boys are leaning less and less heavily upon the shoulders of their elders and trying more and more to produce the fruit of their own minds. But as yet there is not great evidence that they have penetrated beneath the surface of fiction and got at the methods of the writers who have made their marks upon the time. Perhaps a little judicious help in this matter might be extended to them by their professors.

BOOKS THAT ARE "BOOMED."

The recent system of "booming" books has made many changes in the publishing trade, but it seems to be all but confined to the sale of novels. A publisher makes up his mind that a certain novel he is about to publish can be widely circulated and devotes all his commercial skill to "booming" it. An extra large edition is printed and the book generally seems to be in great demand from the very day of its publication. Doubtless this seeming is sometimes deceptive, but certainly there has been something of a revolution in the book trade so far as the circulation of novels rather better than the average is concerned.

The wonder is that so many worthy

books are permitted to fall flat in the market without an attempt at "booming." Take the case of two recent works of fiction by Henry James. "The Awkward Age" was brought out with a flourish of trumpets. Much was expected of it, commercially; more, we fancy, than was realized. On the other hand, that incomparably finer work of literary art, "The Turn of the Screw," was treated with comparative contempt by the publishers. No work of fiction in these recent years received finer "notices," the reviewers "appreciated" it at its worth, but the publishers deliberately let it languish.

It seems, also, to folks not connected with the publishing trade, who consequently know just how that business ought to be conducted, that not enough attention is given to the "booming" of books that are not fiction. Of course, two of the best selling works of last season were the Stevenson letters and the Browning letters, but they were books of a class apart, books of such rare literary value and interest that they were bound to "sell themselves," as the expression is.

An ironical English critic has recently attributed the large sales in this country of such works as "Richard Carvel" and "Janice Meredith" to the seriousness with which the American women take themselves and their eager desire to acquire "information." There may be more than a grain of true wheat in this chaff. In the present rage for historical study, with public interest so keen for books relating to certain epochs, it seems that serious history itself might be worth a little of the publishers' "booming." Prof. Charles H. Peck's "Jacksonian Epoch," brought out by the Harpers last Spring, is a work as readable as and certainly more informing than any historical romance lately off the presses. Hilaire Belloc's wonderfully graphic, impartial, and dramatic "Danton; A Study," published by the Scribners about the same time, has not been surpassed in interest by the writing of any narrator of imaginary tales.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OUTPUTS OF BOOKS.

Dr. E. C. Richardson, Librarian of Princeton University, read a very interesting and important paper on the subject of the relative importance of the annual American and foreign book output, at a joint library meeting held in Washington, D. C., on March 31 last. Dr. Richardson's opening statements were based on figures taken from a paper by Percy Parker, which appeared in The Independent last Fall, Mr. Parker's article being in turn founded upon another paper by Roland Smith, which came out in a London journal about six months earlier.

As would appear from a study of these two last-mentioned articles, the world's annual output of books—as evidenced by the figures therein quoted—shows that Germany, France, and Italy rank in the order above stated, first, second, and third in productiveness, England, or Great Britain, taking the fourth place, while the United States ranks fifth, until, finally, we come to the country whose publications are least extensive of all, Egypt, whose poor little output consisted of 164 books only, as opposed to Germany's 23,988 volumes. Dr. Richardson says that every year about the same statements go the rounds of the press, as, for instance:

> Great Britain produces less than a third of the new books produced by Germany, not very many more than half of the new books produced by France, and considerably less than the total production by Italy. As a matter of fact, there is no civilized country in Europe of any size, not even excepting Russia, which does not match or overmatch the literary production of the United States.

Dr. Richardson, both from a proper sense of National pride and because such statements are absurd on their face, after having made a careful study of the actual facts connected with the matter, takes up the cudgels for England and America, particularly, perhaps, because the present time has been unusually prolific of such distorted statements, many of which, originating in the London papers, afterward went the rounds of the press, both in America and on the Continent, one French paper even going so far as to say that the output of books in British India was greater than in either Great Britain or the United States, the publications of the latter country being very nearly equaled by those of Turkey!

Dr. Richardson thinks it would be exceedingly hard for one who was not acquainted with the true condition of the world's annual output of literature to gather from the figures quoted in such articles just what is really the actual condition of affairs—that either Great Britain or the United States publishes, on the lowest possible safe estimate, more books than any other nation, while together these two countries, "the Anglo-Saxon race," produce more than all the Continental nations of Europe put together.

The compiler of one of the aforementioned papers remarks that the figures given therein should aid in taking the conceit out of the Anglo-Saxons. It might seem a matter of very little importance to us that the books published by the English-speaking race should be so underestimated, but we find Dr. Richardson showing why such statements should be corrected, when we find him writing:

> It may seem, perhaps, a matter of no great importance whether America produces more or less books than other countries, and it contributes, no doubt, to humility on the part of the Anglo-Saxons to be annually told of their illiteracy, but every one has a right to his own, and the fact is that for many years we have been robbing our Italian, French, and German friends of this valuable discipline in humility. And then it does matter scientifically, when Reclus's "Europe," which gives substantially these figures, remarks that Russia actually publishes more works than either Great Britain or Austria-Hungary; it means that culture-historians are going to measure the civilization of the various countries by these standards. It does, therefore, matter, if history matters, if National honor and prestige are anything, if patriotism is honorable, and extends beyond wars and commerce to matters which concern the mind.

On this latter ground we must surely all agree that Dr. Richardson's position is well taken, and that there must be some reasonable explanation for at least a portion of the apparent discrepancy. In the first place, on examination, it is found that about 4,000 of the so-called Italian books are books containing less than twenty-five pages each, while 6,000 of the German volumes placed to the credit of that country were actually neither printed nor published there, while some of the French books also fall under the less-than-twenty-five-page class. Some consist of four pages or under, while a very few show a single page only, many being thus mere pamphlets under the American definition. Therefore, it will be readily seen that the responsibility for such distorted statements really lies in the different classifications adopted by the various countries. For instance, some nations include periodicals and pamphlets in their count, the Spanish listing in their output each and every number of current magazines and reviews. British and American lists, on the other hand, exclude almost entirely periodicals and pamphlets, the American list being constructed on such narrow lines as to exclude not only bound volumes of periodicals and annuals—which England does admit—but also "books of local, minor, or temporary interest, such as directories, school books, subscription books, paper-covered books, local histories, as well as sermons, tracts, college catalogues, and other school publications, town reports, legislative bills, reports of societies, extracts from periodicals, and other matters included in the Continental lists." If such matters, on the other hand, were to be included in our own lists, it is easy to see how the aggregate would be swollen.

Dr. Richardson mentions three distinct methods for the preparation of accurate lists of the output of books of the various countries, which would afford a clear basis for accurate calculation. The first method is to include actual books only, leaving entirely out of the question periodicals, pamphlets, or other publications of such nature, the second method being to add pamphlets and bound volumes of periodicals in addition to the books listed under the first classification, while the third classification would be based upon linguistic instead of upon a National output.

The official report of the Librarian of Congress shows that nearly 60,000 publications were copyrighted in America in 1896, which, of course, includes all sorts of literature, in addition to actual books. As regards pamphlets and periodicals included in the second method of listing, America ranks easily first, Dr. Richardson thinking it quite safe to say that not less than 30,000 volumes of periodicals are published yearly in the United States, to which may be added at least 10,000 pamphlets annually, so that on the basis of this second method of listing, America produces nearly four times as much as Germany, five times as much as France, and eight times as many as Italy. The third method of listing would produce even more gratifying results to our National pride, the Anglo-Saxons publishing annually about 100,000 volumes, excluding all books of under twenty-five pages, an output probably much larger than that of all the Continental nations put together.

Figures, it is said, cannot lie, but that they may be distorted is proved by a candid investigation of Dr. Richardson's very able paper, and we gladly welcome the conclusions drawn from the actual application of such figures, that we produce more books than any other known nation, except, perhaps, Great Britain, and if periodicals are to be included, probably even more than does the latter country. Dr. Richardson's concluding paragraph will also be found very interesting and worthy of indorsement:

> All this is a matter of quantity, to be sure, and that is all that we really have to do with here, since it was a question of quantity which was raised. But in case you are inclined to say, as some have done, "How about quality?" I add that the average American product is not so far behind the average Continental as it is often represented to be. If it is true that Germany still excels us in that highest class of original research work, which in the last analysis is absolutely necessary to progress in civilization, I believe it to be true, also, that we excel in that mass of good literature which tends to produce a large number of reasonably intelligent individuals.

UNEXPECTED TROUBLE FOR A HISTORIAN.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I don't know whether I feel as happy this morning over the notice that you gave to the Clinton Papers in your SATURDAY REVIEW of April 14 as I did yesterday after seeing the paper. If any one labors under the impression that THE SATURDAY REVIEW of THE NEW YORK TIMES is not read, I wish that he had been in this office for the last two days. We are simply overwhelmed with letters, some of them from as far away as Buffalo, demanding copies of the work, from the notice that appeared in THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

Inasmuch as THE SATURDAY REVIEW is the only paper that had then received a copy of this work, I feel as if I am not committing a mistake in holding you responsible for the additional duties that have fallen on me. The result is not only surprising, but extraordinary. I send you this because I feel that you will be gratified to know of such results from the wide circulation of THE REVIEW as well as of the manifest appreciation by its readers of the work that THE REVIEW contains.

HUGH HASTINGS, State Historian.
Albany, N. Y., April 17, 1900.

TONE AS THE END OF TECHNIQUE.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES and one that delights in your SATURDAY REVIEW, let me say that your editorial article headed "Tone as the End of Technique" met with my old-fashioned ideas. I remember asking my father, who was a pupil of the great English violoncellist, Lindley, what it was that made Mr. Lindley's reputation, and the reply was his tone and his intonation, although his execution was also marvelous. Gervais, the great Belgian 'cellist, said when he heard Lindley it was like hearing the tones of an organ so deep and pure.

AN OLD-FASHIONED MUSICIAN.
New York, April 18, 1900.

German Women and Books.

T. P. HUSTON, writing from Mulheim, Germany, and asking indulgence because he has not spoken English for nearly fifteen years, joins, as a foreign reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, in the discussion of "Women and Books."

"I have lived among the upper educated classes of Germany for many years," he writes, "and being fond of books myself naturally take note of the propensities of my acquaintances in this field. It has always struck me that, generally speaking, no woman here has an inborn love of higher literature or a knowledge of the German classics beyond what she imbibed at the Hoerer-Toechterschule or High School for Young Girls, nor does she seem ever to take them to hand again after leaving that institute. But on the other hand she is up to date in respect to light, ephemeral, sentimental, watery poetry and novels, and she almost invariably reads the latter by beginning to peruse the last chapter as a criterion of the satisfaction and paying qualities to be derived from the whole book. Some ladies here make now and then a desperate attempt at parties and dinners to rise above the small talk and to touch upon social and political topics. But their logic is often more difficult to digest than some of the German courses served at such symposia.

"I have always had an eye to the book collections of the female inmates of the houses where I associate, but, alas, I must confess that with rare exceptions I have never found among them a book that a man would much care to read."

Reminiscences of Steevens.

CHALMERS ROBERTS writes that George Steevens's book "From Cape Town to Ladysmith" recalls his personal relations with Steevens when both were war correspondents, Steevens a veteran and Roberts a beginner. Steevens had great admiration for the United States and was uniformly kind to Americans. Mr. Roberts visited Steevens's home, Merton Abbey, and through him made many desirable acquaintances.

"It was through his good words," Mr. Roberts writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, "that I went to the Spanish-American war as The Daily Mail correspondent. And again last Summer, when I had returned to London from Egypt, where I was sent by the Harpers to go over his own recent famous field, he was much interested in my resulting work. And even though grown into a personage whose time was almost completely occupied with ovations, he was not too busy to continue his kindness to all manner of 'Little Brothers' of the craft. Particularly was this directed to young Americans. One party of sixteen which spent Sunday at Merton in June contained ten Americans, ranging all the way from a well-known Canadian poet to some young men who sang coon songs in drawing rooms.

"With his sympathetic wife, he made this famous old house a centre of thoroughly interesting life. Only those who have been its guests can realise the vacancy his death has made, can know the bright hopes which have perished. He made war correspondence a new art. He raised journalism into closer touch with literature. His kindness, without effusion, was wholly of a dependable sort and meant something. Success did not spoil him. He was of the stuff from which the world's great are molded. Only those who knew him can understand how well the gods must have loved him."

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

BY ELLEN GLASGOW.

A NOVEL OF GREAT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL FORCES IN MODERN VIRGINIA.

Every publisher and bookseller knows that a new book makes its way and finds its friends, as any other member of society does, by what people say and write to one another about it. The progress of a book is really a social achievement. A number of persons in good literary society have written enthusiastically about "The Voice of the People." These are a few of the opinions expressed:

"I write to express my admiration of Miss Glasgow's story, which, to my mind, is one of the remarkable productions of the year and is bound to take a high rank."

"It is, far and away, the best picture of Virginia life that has yet been written. The picture is absolutely true to the old civilization that still remains in parts in the South—the persistent lingering of the old before-the-war ideals and ideas among a modern environment that is destructive and aggressive to it. It is an astonishingly strong book, it seems to me. Miss Glasgow has those qualities almost unknown in American literature, color, warmth, passion, and the power to picture the real instincts under the fictitious 'social' life. Her style is 'simple, sensuous, passionate.' One scene, from page 227 to page 234, is perhaps the finest love confession I know of."

"Besides its literary value this remarkable book has a special charm for us who know Williamsburg so well."

"It is a very strong, direct, and unaffected piece of work. I don't know of any one who is writing more seriously."

The critics write with similar enthusiasm:

The Louisville Evening Post:

"Here is humor . . . here are care and freedom and freshness in the portrayal of characters . . . here is an exuberance of life, a mighty rejoicing in strength and in struggle such as only George Eliot in modern days has shown . . . Altogether here are met the elements of a great work."

The Brooklyn Eagle says:

"It is a novel of such unusual quality and is so full of vivid and sustained interest, that it must be regarded as one of the foremost works of fiction issued this season. . . . It is on a high level; she never descends to claptrap; there is not a page on which it flags. It is the most vivid and lifelike portrayal of certain social conditions characteristic of a wide section of our common country that has yet appeared between the covers of a book."

The Indianapolis News:

"Besides being a perfect picture of Southern life, in various grades of society, it is a stirring story, a tale of heroic endeavor and achievement. It contains elements which are certain to make it a popular book."

The Richmond (Va.) Times:

"Virginians must necessarily find the book fascinating. It describes the people of this generation. Neither the good nor the bad features of Virginians are spared, and should the novel prove offensive at times, it will sting because it smacks of the truth."

Cloth, $1.50.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., New York.

"Twelve Great Actors" and "Twelve Great Actresses," by Edward Robbins, which G. P. Putnam's Sons are shortly to publish, will be the first two volumes in a new series to be entitled the Top Rung Series. The volumes of the series will include illustrated sketches of the careers of prominent men and women who have achieved more than ordinary fame in the various walks of life.

First Folio Variations.

CHARLES A. BIRDSEY, New York, commenting on variations in typographical errors and in paging in the First Folio of Shakespeare, writes of the Daly copy:

"The most extraordinary thing about the Daly copy, and one which is certain to give it a unique interest and value, is the strange mispaging of 'As You Like It.' In all copies of the First Folio heretofore noted the pagings and mispagings have been tolerably uniform, certain variations being confined to a few copies only, while others occur in every known copy. Lowndes and other authorities note only one mispagination in 'As You Like It,' where Page 159 is misprinted 187, but the Daly copy has in addition these numerous variations: Page 196 is misprinted 197, and has the signature Hh; Page 198 is misprinted 198, and has the signature R, while Pages 197, 198, 199, 201, and 202 are misprinted, respectively, 196, 196, 201, 199, and 200! America has for many years been the home of two copies of the First Folio, one in the Boston Public Library, the other in the Lenox Library of this city, which are unique in that both contain two canceled leaves in this same play, affording evidence beyond question that some effort was made toward correcting errors of the press, for the speech 'A ripe age,' &c., is given to Orlando and the next line to the Clown in both copies. Page 214 of 'Taming of the Shrew' is paged correctly, while in most other copies it is misprinted 212; and on Page 229 of this same play nearly all copies bear the signature of Vv, the Daly copy being one of the few that bears the signature V. A. Few copies, including the Daly, also have the misprint in Richard II. of Page 39 for 37. Page 210 is misprinted 3 0, as though the ink had failed to take in the figure 1. This has been noticed in no other copy. Lowndes's collation needs further correcting in that he omits to mention that on Page 229 of 'Henry VII.,' the signature X² is omitted in all copies, a fact first pointed out by the late Mr. Lenox.

"Judged by the 3 'Henry VI.' test, the Daly copy is one of those issued at the third printing, it being certain that there were that many impressions of the First Folio. This test, first announced in Notes and Queries in 1856, is so little known and yet so important, that it is worth reprinting here. The first issue has these mispagings: 163 for 153, 154 for 164, 167 for 165, and 168 for 166, and on Page 172, second column, Lines 25 and 27, 'and' is misprinted 'add' and 'kis' is misprinted 'tis.' The second issue has these mispagings: 167 for 165 and 168 for 166, together with the same two verbal variations. The third issue has all pagings and mispagings uniform, but the verbal variations are finally corrected. That the Daly should be one of those last printed and still contain such numerous mispagings in 'As You Like It,' wholly unknown in other copies, but adds to the mystery with which everything connected with the poet and his work is enshrouded, and it is a matter for regret that the exigencies of the sale and its precedent exhibition precluded a comparative examination of the text of this particular play, the textual purity of which has been much discussed by critics, whose opinions have been widely divergent."

Comments are many in England on the Daly sale. One leading London paper prints this: "English book collectors are in a bad humor owing to the failure of their efforts to get the library transported to England." It is questionable whether the prices the Daly collection brought in New York would have been advanced in London. Matters in England are not exactly satisfactory just now. The disposition to spend money has been held under control. The chances are that the general English public will have a great deal of money to pay to meet the expenses of the war. As far as can be learned, very few of the treasures of the Daly collection were taken for English account.

"Meaningless Illustrations."

THOMAS D. SUGDEN, Flushing, referring to THE SATURDAY REVIEW editorial article upon "Meaningless Illustrations," says he was pleased to see the letter on this subject by E. W. Kemble, "a name well known to me, for I have handled hundreds of his plates. I fully agree with him when he calls your attention to the fact that the publishers are to blame for the so-called meaningless illustrations. They won't pay the price. Of course, there are exceptions. The most of our publishers do the right thing and get good work, but it is a well-known fact that there are places in New York City where cheap plates are sold at a profitable gain, so that those who are getting up a cheap publication of any kind can procure any quantity of plates at a smaller cost than they could have them engrave themselves for. If the illustrations are too large, they cut them down. But really I am telling secrets that the public don't know anything about, and I may be taken to task about it. But as I have been there myself, I know something about it. These people who are in this business give from 10 to 15 cents a square inch to the poor wood engravers to do the work, which if it were done as it should be would be worth from 50 cents to $1 per square inch. The work is mostly done from transfers. These are kept as stock blocks, from which are taken electrotypes, from time to time, as they are wanted by customers. It happens that the same illustrations may be seen in various other books of an entirely different story. This is what I should call books illustrated by machinery. Of course, such plates come in good where a publisher is simply making a cheap picture book for children, where he can make the text agree with the plate, as this is a cat or a dog—or a Winter landscape, &c. Then there are plenty of plates suited to Bible stories which can be made use of to the publisher's advantage, &c., but when a respectable publisher resorts to such work as putting illustrations in his books that don't agree with the text, he is simply committing an outrage on the public, or employs inferior talent. He is going to do himself an injury. The fact is just this: if the publisher could get out of putting any illustrations in his books he would do it, because of the extra expense, but, as competition is life, he is obliged to follow those who are leading in that way. The public of to-day is looking for books that are illustrated more than it used to."

Defects in the Average Novel.

JAMES M. GILLRAIN, Providence, R. I., criticises the average historical novel on the ground that the characters do not seem adequate to the event in which they figure. "There seems to be a dearth of characters in fiction of the present day which stamp themselves on the mind and the memory of which will revive on the happening of a kindred event in real life. Of course, it may be said that they are the recorded observations of persons who crossed the path of the novelist. However that may be, they are powerful pictures and linger long in the memory of the reader.

"The great painters of fiction dealt largely in the pathetic and tragic, and their work has a saddening and sobering influence on readers; a sort of purifying and ennobling effect, as it were. After reading 'Paul and Virginia,' or 'Eugénie Grandet,' or 'Adam Bede,' one is apt to rise above self and to reflect that perhaps hundreds in the world around us are battling against fate or cruel circumstance and displaying fortitude and virtue worthy of all praise, but unhappily unknown to their more fortunate fellow-beings. In this way the altruistic emotions are stirred up and eventually lead to practical action to relieve distress, to exercise generosity, and to make allowance for the shortcomings of others. The note which does not seem to be struck in present-day fiction is the tragically pathetic, and that fact may account for the success of so many novels being only ephemeral. They do not contain the stuff of which great novels are made, and so they do not endure."

An Opinion of "Tigiath."

MRS. THOMAS YARRELL, Belton, Texas, has her opinion of "Tigiath" and the literary cosmetics used by the women he knows. "Whether a woman gets real enjoyment from a 'real book' is equivalent to doubting her capacity. We get very impatient with this tiresome harangue on the intellectual defects and inferiority of women and have come to the conclusion that they originate from pessimistic ideas from brains too saturated with conceit to get beyond the first person singular."

Treasures Outside of Business.

"L. E. G.," Ithaca, N. Y., has no patience with the correspondent who regrets having read every poet from Chaucer to Tennyson, because the reading was of no use to him in his business. It is doubtful if he ever found this reading a delight and charm. He probably read to keep up with his college mates and had no genuine appreciation of that which ennobles the prose of life.

"I do not wish to be understood as undervaluing the knowledge that is, and should be, a part of every business man's capital, which he must have if he would be successful; but I do protest against all ideals being considered empty because not found in Wall Street or are unknown, more's the pity, to business men and men of affairs. Matthew Arnold was quoted as having said, on his last visit here, 'I perceive that with all your wealth you have no leisure class. At dinner parties, even, financial enterprises and the stock market your richest men discuss as topics of absorbing interest. 'It is not so with us; even our men of business who have their fortunes yet to make when at home discard with their business suits subjects that belong to the counting house.' A courteous way of saying that our nouveaux riche could not forget the shop, were not cultivated enough to talk about anything else. Their ideas were bounded by their own little, monetary mundane sphere, outside of which all was a world of mist to them, in which they felt 'exceedingly stupid' if they strayed out of it. There is a large world outside of even Greater New York, and rare mental treasures not contained in Bryce's 'American Commonwealth.'"

Farmhouse Kitchen Talk.

MILLIE W. CARPENTER, Stephentown, N. Y., is reminded of her childhood home by recent articles on "An American Salon." The home was a log cabin, where neighbors met at night to talk, in front of the blazing fireplace, of topics of current interest.

"The War of the Revolution was not so far away then that they could not talk of it with zeal while discussing Cooper's book, 'The Spy.' Some of them remembered and had spoken with Lafayette. The big blue Lafayette dinner plates were all the fashion then. The novels were historical, like 'The Recluse of Norway.' Sometimes, but that was later, my aunt spoke of Mrs. Sigourney's poems, the only time I ever heard that estimable writer quoted.

"Some of these books, through the death of older ones, have fallen to me. A volume of essays by a French country gentleman, a little ragged copy of a novel by Mlle. Collin, 'Elizabeth ou Les Exiles de Saberie.' Oh, what gentle sorrows and adventures! Was it on aliment such as this that the 'Precieuses Ridicules' were nourished?

"It is a far cry from this old house to the Hotel de Rambouillet, with Mme. la Marquise wrapped in bearskin holding her Court. But I have often thought there was the making of a salon in the talk in that farmhouse kitchen. There was the always dignified good language, the play of quick, responsive minds. Sometimes my uncle would sing—he had a good voice—and, being a Scotchman, tracing his ancestors away back, his songs, if not rousing ones about our American victories in the wars, were apt to be about 'Bonnie Prince Charlie' or Bonaparte."

Count Tolstoi's New Message.

ERNEST H. CROSBY, New York, complains of The Independent of March 29, which, in an extended review of Count Tolstoi's new novel, "Resurrection," makes the charge that the Russian author "attempts to throw dust into his reader's eyes by loosely connecting his vicious story with a strain of moral reasoning apparently supported by the teachings of Christ," and goes on to speak of this alleged method of the novelist as a "trick." Such an accusation deserves no answer, Mr. Crosby says, but it is interesting to note that in its issue of Jan. 3, 1856, the same Independent, in another book review, referred to Lloyd Garrison as an "infidel of a most degraded class."

"It is, perhaps, more than a coincidence," continues Mr. Crosby, "that Tolstoi's views on non-resistance and government by force are identical with those of Garrison. Is The Independent still employing the same sagacious reviewer? In conclusion I may quote the words of your own journal as to 'Resurrection': 'The reader who approaches it with an open and a reverent soul can scarcely avoid the conclusion that here are the words of a prophet of right-

day writers are not equal to those of a century or half century past? Almost every one acknowledges that the world is advancing, and therefore it would seem that bookmaking is advancing, too. At least that is the opinion of a boy of twenty. But it is in a measure consoling to those who, like myself, can get but very few of the new books, to think that, after all, the old books are the best, for they are not copyrighted and obtainable in a five-cent edition if one doesn't feel like going any higher. I think Hugh Wynne one of the most wholesome boy characters I have met in literature, and I don't know why he hasn't as much right to immortality as some of those antediluvians."

Fiction and History.

C. J. G., New York, pays his respects to "Iconoclast" touching the relation of fiction to history as follows: "If Victor Hugo's 'Description of the Battle of Waterloo,' by which, I suppose, Mr. Carrington means his account of an imagined incident in one part of the battlefield, were the best example that could be given of 'historical facts' to be learned from fiction, 'Iconoclast's' denunciations of the worthlessness of such fiction would be fully deserved. Nor would the quotation 'almost verbatim' (in French?) of this specimen of Hugo's inventive powers 'by some of our public speakers' be sufficient with most of those who are acquainted with public speaking as well as with history to save it from being condemned to a place with those other marvelous specimens in 'L'Homme Qui Rit.'"

Sparing with the Infinitive.

M. L. D., Kansas City, finds a sparing use of the infinitive a characteristic of American writers, and asks: "Why is it that we Americans always say 'help do,' whereas the English writers always say 'help to do'? Is it not more elegant to repeat the word 'to' before another verb? And yet our best newspapers and writers almost invariably omit the word when one verb follows another. Having observed it so long and never having seen it noted by any one, I ventured to call your attention to it. It almost amounts to 'a shibboleth,' for when I find the word omitted I know it is an American work, and vice versa."

Mr. Markham Can Stand Without a Hoe.

A. VON W. LESLIE, Waco, Texas, objects to the continual association of Edwin Markham's name with "The Man with the Hoe." He writes:

"Mr. Markham can do nothing, say nothing, write nothing, anywhere, but that the news of it all is involved in the everlasting legend, 'the author of "The Man with the Hoe."' I really believe that most of us poor benighted readers have had ample opportunity to learn ere this that Edwin Markham is the author of 'The Man with the Hoe,' and if some of us have not, those poor people are just too stupid to learn. Further, Mr. Markham has some title to our notice besides the fact that he has written this one beautiful poem. I question whether any man, as well known as Mr. Markham, can be content to continue to be forced to lean on a hoe, or, rather, on a 'Man with the Hoe.' Candidly, do you not think it is about time for

Endless Work on Maps.

THOMAS LEITS of the Lenox Library, writes concerning the collection of National maps in the library, and says: "The Government maps of Great Britain and Ireland on the scale of one inch to the mile alone exceed 1,000 sheets, but they were completed some years ago. The possible completion of the work in 1902 refers to the larger maps of 25 inches and 5 and 10 feet to the mile, of which England alone requires 272,000 sheets to represent it. Concerning the new topographic map of the United States, which has been in hand since 1883, about 1,500 sheets have already been issued, and, basing my estimate on the area to be covered, compared with Great Britain and Ireland, I considered that it would take from 100 to 200 years to complete it."

Observations by a Boy.

ORVILLE A. WILLIAMSON, West Township, N. Y., cannot understand the disparaging criticism of historical novels. "Are we to understand," he asks, "that present-day writers are not equal to those of a century or half century past? Almost every one acknowledges that the world is advancing, and therefore it would seem that bookmaking is advancing, too. At least that is the opinion of a boy of twenty. But it is in a measure consoling to those who, like myself, can get but very few of the new books, to think that, after all, the old books are the best, for they are not copyrighted and obtainable in a five-cent edition if one doesn't feel like going any higher. I think Hugh Wynne one of the most wholesome boy characters I have met in literature, and I don't know why he hasn't as much right to immortality as some of those antediluvians."

Would Contribute Toward Translation.

JOHN M. KENDALL, Worcester, Mass., wishes to read the works of the Abbé de Brantôme, but can find no English translation. "There are several French editions extant," he writes, "but unfortunately I read that language with so much difficulty that the practice becomes a task and not a pleasure. Do you think any publisher could be induced to bring out an edition of Brantôme's works in English, and to whom would you advise me to apply? I don't know whether so small a sum would be ridiculed, but I would cheerfully subscribe $50 (I can afford no more) toward paying the expense of the undertaking. It seems as if the memoirs of a man who was in the intimate Court circles of France and Scotland during the eventful sixteenth century ought to meet with a reasonably brisk demand. I shall be grateful for any advice or help in this matter."

Aiming for Past Neglect.

T. Y. BRIERLEY, London, England, wishes to be put right in regard to Herman Melville. Peter Taft, in the issue of March 17, 84 him an injustice, he says, in attributing to him ignorance of that writer. He recalls that Mr. Taft loaned him "Moby Dick," which he devoured at a sitting. "Since then," he writes, "I have tried hard to atone for my unconscious neglect of one of the greatest masters of sea literature by recommending all and sundry whom I meet with to read 'Moby Dick.' I cannot honestly say that I think so highly of 'Typee,' 'Omoo,' or 'Mardi,' but 'The Whale' is a masterpiece, and I am astonished at the oblivion into which it seems to have fallen."

Eugene Field's Touching Dedication.

CHARLES A. POSE, Cleveland, Ohio, is impressed that few book dedications come from the heart. As an exception to the practice of insincere dedication, he commends as pathetically beautiful the lines of Eugene Field's inscription to his sister of "A Little Book of Western Verse":

A dying mother gave to you
Her child a many years ago;
How in your gracious love he grew,
You know, dear patient heart, you know.

The mother's child you fostered then
Salutes you now and bids you take
These little children of his pen,
And love them for the author's sake.

To you I dedicate this book,
And as you read it line by line,
Upon its faults as kindly look
As you have always looked on mine.

Tardy the offering is and weak,
Yet were I happy if I knew
These children had the power to speak
My love and gratitude to you.

A Much Overworked Word.

A. W., New York, has this to say of the use of "got": "We have got into the habit of getting suspicious of the purists. Here for example is an English novelist of the present vogue who has got a right-minded prejudice against such vulgarisms as 'parties,' in the sense of 'persons,' but gets 'the same' (meaning 'him,' 'her,' 'it,' or 'them') about once in every thousand words, and gets 'got' into service as often as convenient. What has 'got' got to do with a simple remark like 'I have got a headache'? Does it mean that the speaker has intentionally sought a headache and got it? Or why has one 'got to' do something unpleasant?

Had Mr. G. W. Moon or the shade of the late Richard Grant White got (or gotten) hold of or got (or gotten) foul of the book I have just got, and got (or gotten) the notion of reviewing it, the author in question would think she had 'got it in the neck'—to use a forcible phrase unknown to and hence unavailable by Addison, Steele, Lamb, De Quincey, and others who lived too soon. One gets the fancy that poor 'got' must get tired of getting so overworked.

Looked for Barbara Frietchie.

WILLIAM H. BREARLEY, New York, was with the Seventeenth Michigan which entered Frederick, Md., the day the Barbara Frietchie incident occurred. He never heard of the incident until he read the poem. The people received the troops with every demonstration of pleasure. Coffee was distributed at every halt. "Through open doors," Mr. Brearley writes, "could be seen the loaded tables to which we were urged to go and help ourselves, while the windows along our line of march were thronged with girls arrayed in red, white and blue. The town seemed to be given over to a very delirium of joy at the sight of the Union troops. Amid all the thousands of waving flags, and the great excitement of the day, it is barely possible that the one flag held by the now immortal Barbara Frietchie may have actually had its place.

"I have visited Frederick several times since the war, and have inquired concerning the authenticity of the story, but have failed to find any one who either knew anything about it, or even believed in it."

Are Only Christians Gentlemen?

M. F. L., Philadelphia, referring to the article on "True Ladies and Gentlemen" in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of March 31, in which H. B. H. quotes an author as saying that "a true gentleman is a synonym for a polite Christian," writes: "I cannot see what Christianity has to do with the subject, or what connection there is between it and a perfect illustration of good breeding. I am sure in my time I have met many a true gentleman whose religion was an unknown quantity, and, on the other hand, I have met others who sat high in the synagogue who were brusque and boorish, rough hurters of feelings.

"If your anonymous writer is correct, none but a professor of Christianity can be a gentleman. If only a Christian can be a gentleman, no Jew can be a gentleman, and if no Jew can be a gentleman, then Paul may not have been a gentleman till he changed from apostate to apostle. Indeed, even Jesus of Nazareth himself, with all his gentleness of character, could not have been a 'true gentleman,' because he was a Jew."

Cannot Find Right Companions.

"Friendless" sympathises with the young woman correspondent who has been unable to find companions wholly acceptable in this city. The same experience has fallen to "Friendless," who is an Englishwoman engaged in teaching. She has been here five years. At the church which she attends the people are willing enough to make use of her for church work, but do not recognize her outside. "I have an idea," she writes, "that this is because I am a self-supporting woman, and yet it does not seem possible that in democratic America this distinction should be made, when even in aristocratic England I was received by cultured men and women of high position on the comon ground of birth and education, without any reference being made to the fact that I was earning my own living.

"I await with anxiety the answer to this question, which is of real moment to many like myself."

"JANICE MEREDITH"

By Paul Leicester Ford. (13th Edition.) 233,000 Copies.

At All Bookstores.

Dodd, Mead & Co., Publishers, New York.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Bradford Imprints and Kelmscott Books—$600 for the Chaucer.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week Bangs & Co. held the most important sale they have had this season, a number of Bradford imprints, first editions of Kipling, and a complete set of the Kelmscott Press books being offered.

The Kelmscott books sold well, the Chaucer fetching $600, which is a record price, Edelheim's best copy having brought $485, his other copy $435, and Daly's copy $450. The latter, it is said, has since been resold for $600 at private sale. Other important prices are as follows:

Andrews's "Eulogy on Thomas Cramford," New York, 1865, $15. Bought by S. B. Luyster, Jr.—Andrews's edition of Halleck's "Fanny," 1866, $30. Bought by S. B. Luyster, Jr.—Andrews's edition of Halleck's "Lines to the Recorder," 1866, $31. Bought by S. B. Luyster, Jr.—Andrews's "Bradford Map," 1893, $47. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons, (the record price.)—"A Stray Leaf from the Correspondence of Irving and Dickens," 1894, $40. Bought by S. B. Luyster, Jr., (the record price, a copy having fetched $35 Feb. 20.)—Andrews's "Among My Books," 1894, $30. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.—Andrews's "Old Booksellers of New York," 1895, $11. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.—Andrews's "Essay on the Portraiture of the Revolutionary War," 1896, $18. Bought by Mr. Rains.—Andrews's "Prospect of the Colleges in Cambridge in New England," 1897, with the extra set of the plates, $32. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.—Andrews's "New Amsterdam," 1897, one of thirty copies on Japan paper, $93. Bought by Frederick W. Morris, (the record price, a copy having fetched $92.50 at Libbie's in February.)—Andrews's "Journey of the Iconophiles Around New York," 1897, $42.50. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.—Andrews's "Trio of French Engravers in Miniature," 1898, $25. Bought by Mr. Rains.

Wood's "Sketch of Huntington," Washington, 1824, half morocco, $22. Bought by William Terry.—Williamsburgh Directory for 1847-8, the first published, $16. Bought by George D. Smith.

Carlyle's Works, Library Edition. 1869-71, with much Carlyeana, altogether fifty-nine volumes, half morocco, by Zaehnsdorf, an interesting collection, $265.50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Daggett's "Rights of Animals," Sag Harbor, 1792, blue morocco, by Bedford, said to be the first book printed on Long Island, $23 Bought by George D. Smith.

Manuscript poem by Eugene Field. "The Twenty-third Psalm," framed, $27. Bought by George H. Richmond.

GROLIER CLUB PUBLICATIONS.

"Rubalyat," 1885, $165. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $160.)

Irving's "New York," 1836, $128. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. (Edelheim's, $114.)

Bury's "Philobiblon," 1889, $96. (Edelheim's, $87.)

Flameng's etching of Grolier in the House of Aldus, framed, $26.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

KELMSCOTT PRESS PUBLICATIONS.

Morris's "Glittering Plain," 1891, $160. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $210; Daly's, $150.

Morris's "Poems by the Way," 1891, $130. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $170.)

Morris's "Defense of Guenevere," 1892, $70. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $80 and $70.)

Mackail's "Biblia Innocentium," 1892, $130. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $105.)

"Reynard the Foxe," 1892, $75. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $70.)

Ruskin's "Nature of Gothic," 1892, $55. Bought by Mr. Bristow. (Edelheim's, $100.)

Morris's "Dream of John Ball," 1892, $67.50. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. (Edelheim's, $95.)

Lefevre's "Recuyell," 1892, two volumes, $78. Bought by George D. Smith. (Edelheim's, $105.)

Voragine's "Golden Legend," 1892, three volumes, $105. Bought by Mr. Hart. (Edelheim's, $180.)

Morris's "News from Nowhere," 1892, $53. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. (Edelheim's, $50.)

Blunt's "Lyrics and Love Songs of Proteus," 1892, $78. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim had no copy.)

Meinhold's "Sidonia," 1893, $75. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $85.)

"Book of Chivalry," 1893, $40. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.—Another copy, bound by Zaehnsdorf, $50, same buyers. (Edelheim's, original binding, $42.50.)

Cavendish's "Life of Wolsey," 1893, $45. Bought by Mr. Lang. (Edelheim's, $45.)

Shakespeare's "Poems," 1893, $120. Bought by "Globe." (Edelheim's, $110, and Daly's, $100.)

More's "Utopia," 1893, $70. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $70.)

Caxton's "Godfrey of Bologne," 1893, $51. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $80.)

Tennyson's "Maud," 1893, $38. Bought by Woodward & Lothrop. (Edelheim's, $37.50.)

Morris's "Gothic Architecture," 1893, $25. Bought by Mr. Hill. (Edelheim's, $25.—"Gothic Architecture," second issue, $17.50. Bought by C. A. Brown. "Gothic Architecture," third issue, $11. Bought by Woodward & Lothrop.

"King Florus and the Fair Jehane," 1893, $57.50. Bought by Mr. Bristow. (Edelheim's, $70.)

Keats's "Poems," 1894, $180. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $175.)

Morris's "Glittering Plain," 1894, $90. Bought by Mr. McMartin. (Edelheim's, $77.50.)

"Psalmi Penitentiales," 1894, $29. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $27.50.)

Swinburne's "Atalanta in Calydon," 1894, $80. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $80.)

Morris's "Wood Beyond the World," 1894, $65. Bought by Mr. Hart. (Edelheim's, $70; Daly's, $55.)

Rossetti's "Ballads and Narrative Poems," 1893, and "Sonnets and Lyrical Poems," 1894, $125. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $150.)

"The Book of Wisdom and Lies," 1894, $45. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $45.)

"Tale of Emperor Constans and of Over Sea," 1894, $22.50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $25.)

"The Friendship of Amis and Amile," 1894, $80. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons, (Edelheim's, $82.50.)

Shelley's "Poetical Works," 1894-5, three volumes, $216. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $240.)

Morris's "Jason," 1895, $85. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $77.50.)

Herrick's "Poems," 1895, $100. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $110.)

"Tale of Beowolf," 1895, $43. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $40.)

Morris's "Child Christopher," 1895, two volumes, $34. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $35.)

"Syr Perecyvelle of Gales," 1895, $28. Bought by Woodward & Lothrop. Two other copies, both bound by Zaehnsdorf, $37 and $35, respectively, to Mr. Hart and George D. Smith. (Edelheim's, $30.)

Rossetti's "Hand and Soul," 1895, $32.50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.—Another copy, $21, same buyers. (Edelheim's, $35.)

"Laudes Beatae Mariae Virginis," 1896, $40. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $40.)

Coleridge's "Poems," 1896, $47.50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $52.50.)

Spenser's "Shepheard's Calendar," 1896, $40. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $45.)

"The Floure and the Leafe," 1896, $27.50. Bought by Mr. Bristow. (Edelheim's, $30.)

Morris's "Well at the World's End," 1896, $75. Bought by Mr. Hart. (Edelheim's, $72.50.)

"Romance of Sir Degrevannt," 1896, $28. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $27.50.)

Chaucer's "Works," 1896, $600. Bought by Mr. McMartin. (Edelheim's copies, $485 and $435; Daly's, $450.)

Morris's "Earthly Paradise," 1896-7, eight volumes, $128. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $120.)

Morris's "Sundering Flood," $50. Bought by Mr. McMartin. (Edelheim's, ($47.50.)

Morris's "Love Is Enough," 1897, $80. Bought by Mr. McMartin. (Edelheim's, $80; Daly's, $70.)

Morris's "Water of the Wondrous Isles," 1897, $55. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $52.50.)

"Romance of Syr Isambrace," 1897, $20. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $20.)

Morris's "Sigurd," 1898, $140. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $140.)

"Savonarola," privately printed for C. Fairfax Murray, $55. Bought by S. B. Luyster, Jr. (Edelheim's, $60.)

"Some German Woodcuts of the Fifteenth Century," 1897, $22.50. Bought by S. B. Luyster, Jr. (Edelheim had no copy.)

Two trial pages of the projected edition of Froissart, on vellum, $85. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $92.50.)

"A Note on the Aims of the Kelmscott Press, 1898, $37.50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Edelheim's, $32.50.)

Kipling's "United Services College Chronicle," the paper to which he contributed while at school, the 46 numbers, in one volume, $300. Bought by Mr. Lang.

Kipling's "Schoolboy Lyrics," Lahore, 1881, half calf, $250. Bought by E. A. Denham.

Kipling's "Echoes," Lahore, 1884, paper, $85. Bought by E. A. Denham.

Kipling's "Quartette," Lahore, 1885, paper, $30. Bought by E. A. Denham.

Kipling's "Departmental Ditties," Lahore, 1886, paper, $58. Bought by Mr. Lang. Another copy, $32.50. Bought by S. B. Luyster, Jr.

"The Week's News," with contributions by Kipling, 33 numbers, $49. Bought by Mr. Lang.

Kipling's "Letters of Marque," Allahabad, 1891, $28. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," London, 1807, calf, by Riviere, first edition, two volumes, $110. Bought by Mr. Buch.

Lamb's "Elia," 1823-33, first editions and first issues, the second volume being Barry Cornwall's copy, with a letter from Lamb to Procter laid in, $86. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Jay Gould's "History of Delaware County," Roxbury, 1856, morocco, $18.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

Iconophiles Publications: First series, $75. Second series, $27.

"A Decree of Starre-Chamber Concerning Printing," London, 1637, $120. Bought by Mr. Lang.

Stevenson's "Inland Voyage," 1878, cloth, $26. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Stevenson's "Treasure Island," 1883, $18. Bought by George D. Smith.

Swinburne's "Laus Veneris," London, 1866, morocco, by Riviere, first edition, $102. Bought by George D. Smith.

Tennyson's "Poems," 1842, two volumes, morocco, $90. Bought by Mr. Buch.

Tennyson's "Timbuctoo," 1829, paper, first edition, $26. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure.

Thackeray's "An Interesting Event," London, 1849, calf, $160. Bought by George H. Richmond. (Daly's copy sold for $215 and no others have been sold here publicly.)

Dickens and Thackeray Sale.

The first important sale of Dickens and Thackeray items since the Daly auction occurred at the rooms of John Anderson, Jr., last Tuesday evening. In general the market prices were maintained, although in some instances they exceeded those realized at the Daly sale. Quite recently Mr. Anderson changed the time of his sales from the afternoon to the evening. This has been followed by the most promising results. At the sale on Tuesday evening the attendance was large, and taxed the seating capacity of the rooms to its utmost. Here are the items, with the prices realized:

Dickens's "Pickwick," in original parts, with all wrappers, &c.	$65.00
Dickens's "Memoirs of Grimaldi," pink cloth, uncut, 3 volumes.	36.00
Dickens's "Oliver Twist," with Pailthorpe's etchings, colored, 3 volumes	51.00
Dickens's "Nicholas Nickelby," in original parts.	19.00
Dickens's "Master Humphrey's Clock," Gibson's etchings, bound in 3 volumes	48.00
Dickens's "Christmas Stories," first editions, 5 volumes.	50.00
Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," in original parts.	26.00
Dickens's "Child's History of England," 3 volumes.	18.00
Dickens's "Bleak House," in original parts	15.00
Dickens's "Little Dorrit," bound by Morrell	13.00
Dickens's "Plays and Poems," 2 volumes	21.00
Pailthorpe's etchings to "Oliver Twist"	20.00
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The annual meeting of the National Academy of Design, which falls early in May, will probably be the most important and interesting in the history of that organization. During the past year the opposition in academy circles alone to the building of a new structure on the up-town site at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue has developed proportions that must be seriously reckoned with. The opponents of the move far up town have renewed their opposition and are arguing that as the midwinter exhibition held this year in the Fine Arts Galleries in West Fifty-seventh Street was fairly successful, this fact proves that the academy should establish itself in a more central location than that at Bloomingdale. The added fact that the influence of the Society of American Artists is so strong in the academy government, through the election of the more forceful men in the former organization to the latter body, and that these society men are interested in the Fine Arts Galleries, will also make the fight for a central location and also for a coalition of the two organizations stronger.

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The older academicians, while they are not all in favor of building on the far uptown site, and might look favorably upon a proposition to hold an annual exhibition, for a time, at least, in the Fine Arts Galleries, are still opposed to any coalition with the Society of American Artists. They have not forgotten the enmities and jealousies so rampant when in earlier days the society fought the academy, and they also argue that as the academy is in a comparatively good financial condition and the society is reported not to be, that there is no reason why they should give the results of their long years of labor and experience to the maintenance or further building up of a younger organization, which, even if its members are to-day in harmony with the academicians were for years their bitter enemies. The situation is, therefore, an interesting one, and the outcome of the matter will be awaited with interest.

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The art public of New York, as well as of the country, which until recent years, at least, has looked upon the older academy and the younger society as the two representative art organizations of the United States, were their collective and individual opinion to be asked, and could a vote be taken, would probably decide in favor of a coalition of the academy and the society. That portion of the New York art public which has been familiar with the development of both institutions, and has followed their annual exhibitions and movements for the past twenty-five years, if one may judge from expressions heard on all sides, is almost unanimous in the belief that it is time for the two organizations to combine. Such a combination, if properly managed and with the right men at its head, would give New York and the country at least an annual exhibition which might be called the American salon, and it would under such a combination be possible to hold one or two supplementary or subsidiary exhibitions during the year. Such a combination would strengthen both organizations artistically, would do away with the old customs and traditions which have kept the academy back, and would stimulate the society to better work than it has done in the past two or three years. Such a coalition it is possible the "Ten American Painters," the "Society of American Landscape Painters," and even the Water Color Society might be induced to join. In brief, the idea of such a combination opens up a splendid prospect for the future of art in America.

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The Art Students' League of New York purposes celebrating May 9 to 12, the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation. One of the leading features will be an exhibition of work by members and former students of the league who have attained prominence in the artistic profession. The list of old league students includes a majority of the men and women who are now prominent in American art. Such names as those of Frederick MacMonnies, C.D.Gibson, F. S. Church, C. Y. Turner, R. F. Zogbaum, Oliver Herford, Edward Penfield, Howard Pyle, and Peter Newell are readily recalled. Among the instructors who have taught or who are now teaching at the league are Augustus St. Gaudens, William M. Chase, and George De Forest Brush, H. Siddons Mowbray, Kenyon Cox, and Edward H. Blashfield. All former and present instructors, as well as all former pupils of the league, have been invited to contribute to the exhibition of this year, which will be held, not as ordinarily in the league rooms, but in the galleries of the Society of American Artists. It is believed that in no manner can the value of a good professional art school be better demonstrated than through a retrospective showing of the works of its pupils. The league has grown from a mere handful of students, who on May 21, 1875, organized themselves into a democratically governed art class, into one of the leading art institutions of the world, with a financial budget aggregating $50,000 per year. The present celebration and exhibition will be a fitting expression of what has been done in the first quarter of a century of the life of the league.

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The art gallery at the children's Easter Festival in aid of the Cuban orphans, which has been in progress during the week in the Assembly Room at the Metropolitan Opera House, and will close to-night, was one of the most interesting features of the affair. Art galleries or studios have for many years been features of New York public affairs. They have usually been [illegible] by [illegible] artists, and that often for the sake of the advertisement; or, have been hung with fine foreign canvases loaned by collectors, the fairs receiving benefit from the price of admission tickets. It was therefore a surprise to the art lovers, and even to the public in general who visited the fair, to find its art gallery filled with pictures of good quality by some of the best American artists. This was gratifying, in that it proved the advancement in art during the past few years in America, and also the patriotic and charitable dispositions of the better painters. Among the ninety-nine exhibits shown, and which included ten architectural decorations, pen and ink drawings by C. D. Gibson and E. H. Blashfield, all the rest being oils, are a large and fine Bolton-Jones, "The Meadow Brook"; a characteristic and good coast scene by Howard R. Butler, and excellent examples of Edward Potthast, Worthington Whittredge, R. M. Shurtleff, George Innes, Jr., E. A. Bell, Carleton Wiggins, Maria Brooks, W. C. Fitler, Henry Prellwitz, Georgina Howland, F. de Haven, J. H. Dolph, Lydia F. Emmet, Frederic Remington, A. L. Wyant, A. H. Wyant, R. W. Von Boskerck, Irving R. Wiles, W. Merritt Post, A. B. Abbott, Appleton Brown, Walter Satterlee, Jennie Brownscombe, J. Carroll Beckwith, C. B. Comans, J. C. Nicholl, F. S. Church, T. W. Wood, Louis Loeb, G. R. Barse, Jr., and J. Alden Weir.

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The Society of American Landscape Painters will hold its third annual exhibition at the American Art Galleries on May 2 to 26 next. The display this year will be larger and will contain more important examples than any preceding exhibition. This will be the last public exhibition of the season, with the exception of that to be given in the East Parlor of the Astoria by the Press Artists' League during the week beginning May 14.

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There was a sale at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries on Thursday and again last night of 194 oils by seventy American artists. The sale called for no especial mention in advance and was similar to several others held in the same galleries during the season, although, perhaps, better in the quality of its exhibits, as in it were three pictures by Homer Martin, fair examples; eight by Gilbert Gaul, ten by Henry P. Smith, and two by Henry Mosler. There were also pictures by Charles Warren Eaton, A. C. Howland, H. Bolton-Jones, Carleton Wiggins, Arthur Parton, Douglas Volk, and Louis Moeller.

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A. T. Bricher, the well-known painter of marine and coast scenes, held his annual sale at the Matthews Art Gallery, 17 Cedar Street, Thursday and yesterday afternoons. Mr. Bricher is an artist of reputation, and paints with sympathy and appreciation. Lovers of the New England coast are especially found of Bricher's work, and there are few collections of American paintings that have not at least one example from his brush.

***

The sale to Mr. Thomas Kelly, son of the late Eugene Kelly, of a portrait of Gen. Washington by Charles Wilson Peale, at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries last week, interested historians and antiquarians, as well as art lovers. The few original portraits of Washington by the Stuarts and the Peales are naturally appreciating in value all the time, and Mr. Kelley is not thought to have paid too much ($3,700) for this excellent portrait and good example of one of the earliest and best of American painters.

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There are now hung in the gallery of the National Arts Club a number of color reproductions of well-known old masters and other foreign paintings, made by the special process owned by the Royal Society of Art Patrons of Berlin, of which Dr. Carlotta is the delegate to the United States. These color reproductions are called heliotints, and are soft and pleasing in color and excellent for educational purposes. The society's object, it is stated, is to diffuse art knowledge through the medium of these color reproductions of the more famous paintings in foreign galleries. The society proposes to reproduce Leutze's "Washington Crossing the Delaware" and other historical American paintings.

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Mr. William Ordway Partridge, the Boston sculptor, showed on Monday last a number of his recently completed works, at 289 Fourth Avenue. A notice of these will appear later.

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The canvases exhibited in the gallery of the Salmagundi Club are limited to 30 inches in longest dimension, and cabinet sizes such as were sold so readily at the late auction sale are growing in favor. The details of the two competitions are yet to be decided upon, but the encouragement to exhibitors and the improvement in the tone of the exhibitions will be sure to follow. The generosity of the two gentlemen who have established these purchasing funds will be otherwise far-reaching in its influence upon the popularity and growth of the club. The dinner recently given by the club was one of those delightful affairs patterned after the annual dinner which Mr. Shaw gives to the winner and past winners of the $1,500 society prize. In this case Mr. Proctor's picture and that of Mr. E. Irving Couse were the only prizes on the wall, but each succeeding year will add another, and it is to be hoped that it will be many years before there will be a vacancy in the ranks of the successful competitors like that of the [illegible] is the line of the society's winners. A framed photograph of Mr. Proctor's picture bearing the thirty-two names of the men at dinner was presented to each guest. Among those present were L. Frances Murphy, Bruce Crane, L. C. Earle, Charles Frederick Naegele, William H. Howe, George H. McCord, F. K. M. Baker, Rudolph Bauer, Charles Baker, Alexander T. Van Laer, P. Bailard Williams, Edwin Potthast, William Verplanck Birney, George Elmer Browne, Alexander C. Morgan, Joseph A. Thompson, E. L. Ferguson, Dr. Leigh Hunt, Alfred Klots, Herbert A. Levy, William F. Reeves, Louis Paul Dessar, W. J. Whittemore, W. C. Filler, Henry Ihlefeld, J. Z. Adams, and William Henry Shelton.

***

David Neal, the well-known American genre and portrait painter, who has taken the studio in Carnegie Hall recently occupied by Henry Mosler, is at work on portraits of the twin daughters of Mr. Ogden Mills, Miss Beatrice and Miss Gladys Mills, which he began last Spring, and hopes to complete this Summer. Both portraits, which are full-length seated ones, are painted with all the artist's characteristic force and breadth, and he has caught the sweet refinement of his fair young sitters' budding womanhood in a most satisfactory way. Both young women, who are blondes, are depicted full face, clad in simple, high-necked white gowns. Miss Beatrice Mills is seated in a corner of a Louis XV. flower brocaded sofa, leaning against a yellow silk cushion, and against a background of a delicate shade of red. The details are cleverly painted, and the picture is essentially decorative. Miss Gladys Mills Mr. Neal has painted seated in an old-fashioned chair, holding a King Charles spaniel with her right arm, against a dark green background.

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The coming Press Artists' League Loan Exhibition, which as at first outlined was to be a black-and-white display of originals of famous cartoons, caricatures, portraits, and comics, will, it is now announced, include water colors, colored drawings, oils, and wash drawings. The wall space of the East Parlor of the Astoria, where the exhibition will be held during the week beginning May 14, will be augmented by the use of screens on which these pictures may be placed in the best light. The catalogue will be unique, and will furnish a key to the most important and interesting cartoons. The names of all the personages who are depicted will be set out under the general title of the picture. The leading publishing houses have volunteered an interesting addition to the work of the press artists in the loans of drawings used for illustration in their most popular novels. Cards of admission may be had on application to Mr. George M. Baxter at the headquarters of the league, Room 24, World Building.

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The second annual library dinner of the Salmagundi Club, followed by the sale at auction of the usual twenty-four decorated mugs, limited, registered, and signed, took place on the evening of Friday, April 13. Mr. Charles Volkmar, the potter of the club, was fittingly selected as the guest of the evening, and as such received an illustrated souvenir of the occasion, containing the autographs of all the gentlemen present. George H. McCord, President of the club, presided, with the librarian on his left, and the two guests of the evening were William T. Powell of the Grolier Club, and Francis W. Halsey.

Bruce Crane took the hammer promptly at 9 o'clock and the first choice of the mugs was knocked down to George Inness, Jr., for $100. The mug selected was No. 22, by Charles Frederick Naegele. The decoration showed two female figures, three-quarter length, clasping hands. Mr. W. E. Baillie of Bridgeport, Conn., begged Mr. Inness to allow the mug to be put up again so that the bidding could be continued. This Mr. Inness declined to do, but afterward very graciously transferred the mug to Mr. Baillie at the original price. No. 1, by President George H. McCord, was bid off for $50 for J. Sanford Lattus, now in Paris. No. 20, a beautiful landscape decoration, by Charles Warren Eaton, in which the slender stems and crisp branches of pines were used with fine effect, brought $50, to George Inness, Jr. No. 15, signed by Edward Potthart, and decorated with mermaids sporting in the sea, went to William T. Evans for $45. No 9, by L. C. Earle, showing the head of an old man reading, was sold to W. E. Baillie for $36, and No. 13, by Harry Fenn, decorated with the book plate of the library, to Samuel T. Shaw, for $35.

The sum realized from the sale was $613.53, against $397 last year. This sum will be expended by the librarian, William Henry Shelton, and the new members of the Library Committee, Thomson Willing and James B. Carrington of Scribners' Magazine.

This sale is not a charitable affair, but a custom of the club whereby members at the annual library dinner contribute to the support of the library through the pleasant fiction of buying a mug. At the same time the mugs are many of them distinguished pieces of delft, signed by prominent painters, and will naturally be coveted by collectors. There is no bar to outside buyers, but they must come with long purses and great determination if they expect to take desirable mugs away from members of the club. Most of the outside bids were snowed under this year, but Mrs. Lionel Sutro secured the five mugs by George Elmer Browne, No. 10.

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The annual meeting of the Art Students' League was held in the rooms of the society on Wednesday evening last. There was an unusually large attendance of members. The officers elected were: President—C. T. Turner; Vice Presidents—Charles D. Graves and Alice M. Simpson; Members Board of Control—Harriett Clark Walter G. Ball, and Walter M. Hardy. These officers appointed the other six officers of the Board of Control, making twelve in all who have the direction of the school for the next year. A majority of the Directors are students at work in the classes. A notable feature of the annual meeting was an exhibition of the work of a number of prominent illustrators who were formerly members of the league—Howard Pyle, Louis Loeb, Fred C. Yohn, and W. A. Clark. Among other artists represented were J. Hambidge, A. Castaigne of Paris, and Maxfield Parrish. This interesting exhibition will be open to the public until April 22.

***

The utter futility of collecting pictures by even good painters of second-rate quality was never better illustrated than by the results of the sale of the effects of "The Studio," the "old English chop house," in Sixth Avenue last Tuesday. Mr. Ingalls, the owner of this establishment, spent his life in acquiring pictures and antiques. He sold a great many during his lifetime, but a large number remained in the Sixth Avenue house, and the prices brought by many of these can hardly have paid the expenses of sale. A picture by William M. Chase, by no means a bad specimen of this artist's work went for $7, and a head by Madrazo was knocked down for $37.50. The highest price of the day's sale was only $100, for "The Proposal," by Detaille, which Mr. Ingalls would not have sold for $1,000.

Books from the Club Bindery.

On Monday, April 16, Dodd, Mead & Co. placed on exhibition at their new store, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, an exhibition of bindings done at The Club Bindery. Dodd, Mead & Co. announce that, through the courtesy of some of their patrons, they have been enabled to gather for exhibition about seventy examples executed by The Club Bindery within the past two years, and that this is the first adequate exhibition of the work of this bindery. It is more, however, for all true lovers of artistic bindings will acknowledge it to be the most important exhibition of modern work held anywhere within recent years. And the especially interesting fact about it, and one that carries great significance with it, is that the lovely book coverings shown were executed here in New York, where it was so often claimed that no good work had been or could be done. As is well known, the existence of The Club Bindery is due to the fact that a few years ago some members of the Grolier Club determined upon the establishment of a bindery in New York that should at least rank with the best in Europe, thus no longer exposing valuable books to the vicissitudes of transportation by sea and land, avoiding the delay this involved, and the impossibility of giving the personal counsel and instructions often necessary to the production of good work and the selection and proper execution of appropriate and tasteful designs. So an association called The Club Bindery was formed, and work was begun about four years ago. The proper development of the undertaking and the attainment of a high standard of excellence in the execution of the work required time, patience, and experience only to be had from practical experiment; but success came, and now for completeness of equipment and the artistic nature of its work The Club Bindery is probably inferior to no establishment of its kind, either at home or abroad.

Among the many beautiful specimens shown perhaps the most striking, and certainly the one that attracts the most attention, is a copy of Aesop's Fables, probably printed in Nuremberg, by Koburger, about 1476, which is in beautiful green morocco binding, most richly and elaborately tooled in gold after an original design, inlaid in interlacing bands of black morocco, and with broad border and ornamentation of heavy gold tooling. The doubleure is of green morocco, with a border of similar style, but differently worked out with the same tools. Next to this (and an example of a noble book finely bound) is a copy of Caesar's Commentaries, Rome, Sineynheym, and Pannartz, 1469, in light brown levant morocco, inlaid after an elaborate original design, similar to the bindings of the period in Italy, with complicated interlacing bands of dark brown, outlined by gold lines and touched up and strengthened by occasional bits of white morocco. It is doubled with vellum.

Particularly interesting is the copy of the first edition, with Greek text, of the Odes of Anacreon, printed upon vellum, Paris, Stephanus, 1554, and the only copy known to Brunet and other bibliographers, which is in brown morocco, inlaid with interlacing bands of blue, light brown and black. The design is partly original, but is based upon the style of inlaid, or painted, sixteenth century binding. An excellent catalogue of the exhibition is to be had. The bindings will be shown for two weeks.

"Unleavened Bread," Robert Grant's new novel, which Charles Scribner's Sons are to publish May 12, is said to contain a new type in fiction—the woman of superficial education and of slender mental equipment, who imagines that she is not appreciated at her real worth in the domestic circle and who is ambitious to achieve a higher social position and to win independent recognition in the larger intellectual life of her time. Such is the individuality of Selma White.

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BEST BOOKS OF 1899.

Librarians of this State and Others Select Fifty from a List of 500.

For the last three years a feature of the special Spring number of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has been the report of the librarians' vote on the best books published during the preceding year, conducted under the direction of the State Library in Albany. Although the report for 1899 did not arrive in time for publication in the recent Spring number of THE REVIEW, it is herewith set forth. Its interest will be found as varied and suggestive as ever. The results have been obtained in the following manner: A list of 500 of what would readily be conceded to be the leading books of 1899 was submitted to the librarians of the State and others by the Director of the State Library, Mr. Melvil Dewey, with the object of obtaining expressions of opinions respecting the best fifty books on the list that might be added to a village library. One hundred and thirty-six librarians met the conditions prescribed. Eleven books not in the original list of 500 received each one vote. Below is presented the list of the fifty having most votes, arranged in order of the number of votes received. They may be classified as follows: Thirteen as fiction; 6, biography; 5, juvenile; 4, natural science; 4, essays; 3, description and travel; 3, American history; 2, history of foreign countries; 2, social science; 2, philosophy and ethics; 2, religion; 1, books of reference; 1, poetry; 1, useful arts; 1, fine arts.

Rank.		Votes.
1	CHURCHILL, WINSTON. Richard Carvel, Macmillan.....$1.50—	125
2	FORD, P. L. Janice Meredith..... Dodd $1.50—	110
3	CRAWFORD, F. M. Via Crucis: a Romance of the Second Crusade.. Macmillan $1.50—	99
4	FISKE, JOHN. Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America. 2v..... Houghton $4—	88
5	BRYCE, JAMES, and others. Briton and Boer: Both Sides of the South African Question..... Harper $1.25—	79
	HILLEGAS, H. C. Oom Paul's People..... .....Appleton $1.50—	79
7	FISKE, JOHN. Through Nature to God..... ...Houghton $1—	72
8	VAN DYKE, H. J., Jr. Fisherman's Luck..... .....Scribner $2—	70
9	MITCHELL, D. G. "Ik Marvel" pseud. American Lands and Letters: "Leather Stocking to Poe's Raven"..... .....Scribner $2.50—	69
10	MARKHAM, EDWIN. The Man With the Hoe, and Other Poems.. Doubleday net $1—	62
	STEVENSON, R. L. Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson to His Family and Friends. 2v..... Scribner net $5—	62
12	PARSONS, MRS. F. T. (DANA.) How to Know the Ferns..... Scribner net $1.50—	61
13	BURNETT, MRS. F. H. In Connection With the De Willoughby Claim..... .....Scribner $1.50—	60
14	LEONARD, J. W. ed... Who's Who in America.....Marquis $2.75—	50
15	WHITEING, RICHARD. No. 5 John St..... ..Century $1.50—	58
16	BULLEN, F. T. Cruise of the Cachalot..... .....Appleton $1.50—	57
17	EARLE, MRS. A. M. Child Life in Colonial Days..Macmillan $2.50—	56
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"A Woman's Paris," intended for the use of the American lady who is about to go to Paris, and who wishes while she is there, to quote the author's preface, "to do the agreeable things there are to do and to avoid the disagreeable things there are not to do." The author is herself an American woman, who knows her Paris, and who has tried to take up, systematically but readably and entertainingly, the questions of living, of servants, of cabs, of churches and theatres, of shopping, of dressmakers, of sports, of prices, and a dozen other things, and to point out to her countrywomen just how they may everywhere have the best and pleasantest experience possible. The book is illustrated, and contains, as a kind of appendix, chapters on the Exposition and on "Fair" prices.

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Aline Gorren Not Enough for the "Cynic."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Do you really believe, Mr. Editor, that you would "decide beyond appeal the quarrel between 'Cynic' and his fellow-letter writers" by merely printing the doubtless excellent book of Miss Aline Gorren, which you review so favorably in your issue of to-day? Do you really believe, Mr. Editor, that our feminine swallow maketh a Summer all by herself?

Do you likewise believe that the exception not only proves the rule, but is a whole rule in its little self; in the slang of the day, is the entire shooting match?

What, however, I am prepared to affirm without fear of contradiction or opposition from any competent literary authority, is that the entire contribution of woman to literature is practically nil. I affirm most positively that one may have an extensive library on every subject of human interest, and that if it did not contain a single book written by a woman the deficiency would not in the smallest degree impair its value as a whole.

I did, however, recently read a book written by a woman which seemed to me to indicate original thought and to measure a distinct improvement on the average feminine literary production.

I refer to Mrs. Marholm's "Studies in the Psychology of Women," (Stone, Chicago, 1899.)

Now, read what she says of the intellectual ability of her own sex, (Page 256:)

I know no woman who has shown a capacity for pure knowledge, by which I do not mean to say that I have not known dozens in public and private life who affirm themselves possessors of this gift in high degree.

The wholly feminine capacity of assimilating the most varied and incompatible mental food without disturbance or indigestion, and of giving it forth with a certain accuracy, her brain is like a photographic plate upon which the exposed picture is clearly and mechanically printed.

These characteristics, the quick perception and exact repetition are frequently praised by professors who examine feminine students, and many have declared that in eagerness for knowledge and ability to acquire it, women excel men. In these characteristics they excel most men, and it would be a pity if most men excelled them, for these characteristics rest upon the lesser power and capacity for original thought, independent situation, and deeper affinity to the appropriated idea; they depend upon a mechanical instead of an organic process.

Verily, here is a feminine Daniel come to judgment! CYNIC.

New York, April 9, 1900.

"High Aims Tending Toward Lombroso."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of April 7 there was a review of "The Redemption of David Corson" under the heading "High Aims Tending Toward Lombroso." I read it, as I do all book notices in THE SATURDAY REVIEW—read it with interest, with interest so great that I am going to break over a long maintained resolution never to join the ranks of the "Old Subscriber," and address you a controversial letter. I have just finished the reading of David Corson and his redemption, and am so impressed with the story as a story, as well as a moral guidepost, that I cannot hold my peace while your critic shoots his arrow o'er the house. I shall feel better when I have had my say.

The story is not "absurd," it is not "impossible." Given the heredity, the environment, the temperament, and nothing is more likely to happen. But this is not a story of the average man in the average situation. It is allegorical. It is the placing of an unusual man in an idealistic situation and then subjecting him to the usual temptations of a very realistic world. The story tells us what we all profess to know, that the boasting of a man untempted is a vain thing. That without the wisdom of the serpent, the harmlessness of the dove shall avail us naught.

Fortunately the novel reader, for whose benefit this discussion has been carried on, if you are willing to dignify it by that term, will not take the words of your critic as final, nor will he accept my views as ultimate. He will read the book and pass his own judgment, and if he gets from it the pleasure I did he will not care very much whether it is to be "seriously considered as having any relation to life as we know it" or not.

HEWITT HANSON HOWLAND.

Indianapolis, April 9, 1900.

Authenticity of Balzac Letters.

In confirmation of Miss Wormeley's claim that the Vicomte de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul has admitted spurious, garbled, and forged letters into his recent publication of "Lettres à l'Etrangère," we find the following in Le Figaro of March 4. The Figaro had sent its representative, M. Jules Huret, to Brussels to inspect M. de Lovenjoul's collections, and this is a passage from his report:

"But how," I asked of my astonishing interlocutor, [M. de Lovenjoul,] who ended by seeming to me like one of Balzac's own heroes, unreal and impossible, "how have you managed to collect all this?"

"Forty years running have I searched, ferreted, begged importunately, supplicated, bought. I am even something of a receiver of stolen goods, [recéleur.] * * * But I wish to know nothing. Where does it come from? That is nothing to me [cela n'est égal;] I control the authenticity and I buy it; I am not a Commissary of Police. * * * I have suffered many insults, [avanies.] Balzac's cook shut her door against me for two years; finally she yielded * * * and I wrenched from her eighty pages of letters to Mme. Hanska."

Obviously, letters obtained in such a manner cannot be considered trustworthy in the face of such evidence as Miss Wormeley has produced to disprove them, and they seem to justify her remark that those she considers spurious are the "vaporings of a shop boy [or scullion?] to his female kind." Miss Wormeley informs us that the list of the Balzac papers given by M. Jules Huret in Le Figaro of March 2 is the same (but with five or six fewer titles) as that given to her by M. de Lovenjoul in 1889, when he was anxious to get them sold in America.

It seems only fair, however, to print an extract of a letter received from Calmann Lévy, the Paris publisher of "Lettres à l'Etrangère," even though the case of the Vicomte is not supported by proof therein. M. Lévy writes:

Nous donnons un démenti formel à cette allégation qui est de nature à nous causer un préjudice matériel et surtout moral que vous comprendrez facilement.

Toutes les lettres publiées par nous sont absolument authentiques; les originaux sont entre les mains de M. le Vicomte de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul (27, Boulevard du Régent, à Bruxelles) qui consentirait certainement à les communiquer à toute personne autorisée qui lui en ferait la demande.

Books and Their Makers.

Admirers of that editorial boy story, "Bob, Son of Battle," will be interested to know that the publishers, the Doubleday & McClure Company, have a portrait of Bob, which will appear in photogravure copy on the front cover of the new edition of the book.

Mrs. Chamberlain, the wife of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, is contributing an article to a forthcoming number of The North American Review, which will be entitled "An Obligation of Empire." It should be said, however, that the article has nothing to do with the present war, except in an academic and indirect way. It is an appeal on behalf of the Colonial Nursing Association, an organization founded four years ago. The association has already sent about sixty trained nurses to various parts of Greater Britain, in particular to the tropical colonies.

David D. Wells's "His Lordship's Leopard," which has been awaited with eager interest by those who have laughed over "Her Ladyship's Elephant," will appear next week from the press of Henry Holt & Co. It is a wild Anglo-American extravaganza. The hero is a lively English novelist, who, suspected while in New York of being a Spanish spy, flees from this city with some strange companions, including the "Leopard." The cover design of "His Lordship's Leopard" was drawn by Miss Amy Collier, who also designed the cover of Mrs. Voynich's "The Gadfly" and of Pugh's "King Circumstance." It is symbolical and striking.

Now that Capt. Joshua Slocum has sailed around the world and has told the world how he did it, another hardy sailor has proclaimed his intention of attempting to do the same thing. It would not be surprising if, before long, transatlantic liners would have to steam at half speed to avoid running down would-be Slocums trying to circle the globe alone. Apropos of "Sailing Alone Around the World," it may be added that the gallant tar made his trip a self-supporting one, and adopted as one of his pot-boiling devices, the giving of talks on his travels. Thus he contracted what may be called "the lecture habit," which has since clung to him, and now gives evidence of assuming an acute stage again. Capt. Slocum, it is said, is preparing a series of lectures which will be delivered in the principal cities of the country next Winter, in which the Captain will tell "how he did it."

Mr. R. Brimley Johnson, whose name has hitherto been associated with editing fine English reprints, has joined the ranks of London publishers. He has been appointed the London representative of The Century Company, and will shortly bring out a second series of "Essays in Liberalism," by a group of Oxford men who represent the advanced wing of the English Liberal Party.

"The Farringdons," by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, author of "Concerning Isabel Carnaby" and "A Double Thread," will be published in this country by D. Appleton & Co. next week. It is a story of Methodism, love, and society, and the action takes place in Mereshire, "which," we are curiously told, "is in the middle of England." The dedication of the book runs as follows:

For all such readers as have chanced to be
Either in Mereshire or in Arcady,
I write this book, that each may smile and say,
"Once on a time I, also, passed that way."

George V. Hobart, who wrote "Dinkelspiel: His Conversations," is just now experiencing the emotions characteristic of a successful playwright. His publishers, the New Amsterdam Book Company, recently wrote to him to "hurry along some more copy." This is a fragment of the response:

Owing to your briefly hinted at onslaught my brain is still a seething mass of belated but bejeweled thoughts, which have their Dutch trousers rolled up and are ready to spring forth on the slightest provocation, but—To make matters worse, "Broadway to Tokio" is now engaged in the pleasant pastime of chasing me around the town from early morn till dewy eve. I have now on my desk the following memoranda, to wit: "Write at once four verses for quintet in second act—fix trio in second scene, first act—get good idea for topical song—fix up scene between Italian and Scandinavian in second act." Sometimes the solemn thought steals o'er me that those who go softly down to the streets with shovels have their recompense, after all.

John Strange Winter's latest novel, "The Money Sense," while very successful in England, has not yet been brought out in this country, for the reason that the American publishers, the Lippincotts, have the idea that the work must be toned down in order not to prejudice the American admirers of this author's former work. John Strange Winter, who in private life is Mrs. Arthur Stannard, has told her American publishers to change the text wherever they may see fit, or to pass the work on to another house. Mr. Stannard recently wrote us from Dieppe concerning the disinclination of the American publishers to bring out the book. He said:

They may be right, but the author does not sympathize with them, and feels that to substantially "bowdlerise" the story would destroy its force and artistic balance. She believes that readers will mostly read it aright, and that her reputation will not greatly suffer; if it does she must put up with the consequences. She has never professed to write for the "young person" or for any one class of readers, though no doubt her works have their chief vogue in home circles, as her taste has always led her to choose very wholesome themes. Her main idea is to tell a story the right way

Robert Barr, who has raised a row of late in this country, by discussing the sins of publishers with his pleasantly Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, (who, by the way, is not related to him,) took passage for Genoa a week or so ago. Before sailing will be visited his old home in Detroit, and there said things which have greatly distressed his friends north of the St. Lawrence. On the other hand, the comments of certain Canadian newspapers on Mr. Barr, because of his plain statements regarding the Dominion's preference for whisky rather than literature, have in turn caused the author to threaten libel suits. Mr. Barr has great faith in the ultimate supremacy of the British Empire in South Africa.

James M. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, is now selling in its one hundred and second thousand. "Wild Animals I Have Known," by Ernest Seton-Thompson, has reached its fifty-first thousand; "In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim," Mrs. Burnett's latest novel, is in its forty-fifth thousand, while of Henry Van Dyke's "Fisherman's Luck," published last Autumn, 22,000 copies have been sold. "Stevenson's Letters," edited by Sidney Colvin, is still in its thirteenth thousand. These figures from a single publishing house are suggestive as showing the popular taste in varied branches of current literature.

English bibliophiles are denying that the manuscript copy of Sheridan's "School for Scandal," recently sold at the Daly sale in this city, is the original manuscript of the play. Says a correspondent of The Athenaeum of London:

The late Mr. Augustin Daly did not possess the original manuscript of "The School for Scandal." . . . Mr. Daly told me that his copy in manuscript was prepared by Sheridan for presentation to Mrs. Crewe, but the original manuscript, of which Moore gives an account, and from which he makes some extracts in his "Life of Sheridan," is now the property of Sheridan's great-grandson, and, with the original manuscripts of other plays, is among the treasures of Mr. Algernon Sheridan's library at Frampton Court. An amanuensis made several copies of "The School for Scandal," and, late in life, Sheridan began to revise and correct one of them with a view to publication. A copy was given to his elder sister, Mrs. Lefanu, which she sold, and the printed version of the play was made from it. This version, however, differs in many particulars from the original manuscript, owing to changes made for stage purposes in the first copy, which were followed in all the others.

Admirers and friends of the late William Black are informed that £200 is still required to cover the estimate for the memorial to William Black, which will take the form of a lighthouse on Duart Point in the Sound of Mull. Contributions may be sent to the hon. Treasurer, care of Messrs. Coutts, 59 Strand, London.

As Mr. Justin McCarthy included the name of Charles Lever in his recent North American Review article among the "disappearing authors," the authorized publishers of Mr. Lever's works in England, Downey & Co., have offered a remonstrance, saying that during the last few years "the public has paid for editions of Lever's novels issued by us about £9,000. Considering that several of his books are our copyright, and that there are numerous editions of these non-copyright books in the market, we should be inclined to regard Charles Lever as an author who was 'disappearing' with a flourish."

Items of the Day.

Treasures of Four Great Libraries.

The cause of Richard Garnett's retirement from the librarianship of the British Museum, a post he held for nearly half a century, has at length been revealed. Mr. Garnett, collaborating with Alois Brandl, professor of literature in the Imperial University of Berlin, and Léon Vallee, librarian of the National Library of France, is engaged upon a stupendous work to be known as "The Universal Anthology," which will be simultaneously published in English, French, and German. This "anthology," the fruit of years of research, will deal with the treasures of the four great libraries of the world—the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, the British Museum, the German National Library, and the Library of Congress in Washington. In that part of the work touching the last-named the editors will be aided by the former librarian of America's National library, Mr. Ainsworth R. Spofford. Taken together, these four national libraries include copies of practically all the printed or written literature which exists in the world to-day. "The Universal Anthology" is a gathering together of the most valuable items in the great collections. The order of arrangement is so contrived as to give a panoramic view of the world development of literature, extending from the cuneiform tablets of Assyria to the latest works of authors of the present day. Eminent Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen, and Americans have been engaged to contribute special articles which will explain the importance of the bibliographical selections. In a word, "The Anthology" is designed to afford a general view of all literatures to those who already possess a considerable knowledge of books and authors. The broad knowledge of specialists may be rounded out by it. As an addition to the most extensive private library it will be of infinite value, while to

Good Books for Visitors to Paris.

Harper's Guide to Paris and the Exposition of 1900, published by Harper & Brothers, is about the best book that we have yet set eyes on on the subject. In the first place, it is coherent and comprehensive, containing much valuable and heretofore omitted information, not only concerning Paris but New York as well. It would be useless to attempt to enumerate its various features, but the highest praise is intimated when it is said that, while the most helpless and inexperienced traveler will find a sure and trustworthy guide therein, experienced globe trotters may be surprised to discover much that will be of actual service to them. "The Adviser: Indispensable Book for Visitors to the Paris Exposition," written by A. R. Cavalier of the Cavalier School of Languages, is also an extremely suggestive book for American tourists, particularly those who do not understand French. It contains matter of conversation in French with French pronunciation and English translation likely to be needed in hotels, restaurants, Post Office, stores, theatres, and with shopkeepers, cabmen, &c. There are also several pages devoted to directions, following which the inexperienced traveler cannot possibly go astray.

A Book About Historic Portsmouth.

"The Portsmouth Book" is the title of a handsomely illustrated brochure which has just been published by George H. Ellis of Boston. This is not the Portsmouth, England, but the Portsmouth on the coast of New Hampshire, which, because of its navy yard, established during the Revolution and perpetuated with great value to the Nation during the war of 1812 and the civil war, has a history which cannot fail to be of interest to all students of American history to whom this book will be found a most valuable footnote. The work consists of twelve articles, most of them written by citizens of Portsmouth who have reached an eminent position in some profession. These articles are very varied in character, but are invariably intended to contrast the old town with the new. We have everything from "Old and New Taverns" to "Bicycling Around Portsmouth." The article on "The Navy Yard," by Capt. T. H. Low, United States Marine Corps, informs us that John Paul Jones's noted ship Ránger was built there, and the author gives some interesting bits of personal history concerning America's "first Commodore" that have been overlooked by many biographers and historians. The illustrations of the book consist of half-tone reproductions of photographs.

A French Poole's Index.

The second annual publication of that most useful volume known as the "Répertoire Bibliographique des Principales Revues Françaises," edited by D. Jordell, has just appeared in Paris, and can be obtained in this city from the American agents, Lemcke & Buechner. The contents comprise the titles with descriptions of several thousand articles published in 257 reviews and magazines during the year 1898. A given article or essay may be reached by either of two methods: by the alphabetical arrangements of subjects or by the names of authors, which are also alphabetically arranged. The method of indexing is similar to that employed by the editors of "Poole's Index."

Chicago Conferences on Trusts.

The Civic Federation of the City of Chicago has just published a paper-covered volume entitled "Chicago Conference on Trusts," being the speeches, debates, resolutions, list of delegates, committees, &c., concerning the conference which was held in the "Windy City" on Sept. 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1899. It will be recalled that this congress consisted of duly appointed delegates, who met under the auspices of the Civic Federation of Chicago. These delegates were appointed by Governors of various States and by leading industrial, commercial, and labor organizations. Besides the features of text already noted, the volume before us contains eighty-one half-tone portraits of participants. As may readily be conceived, the report, which occupies more than 600 pages, is the expression of many minds upon a subject of vital importance to all citizens.

Education for the Busy.

The first five volumes of the Doubleday & McClure Company's Home Study Circle have been issued; the remaining ten will appear about the middle of July. Already 2,500 sets, of fifteen volumes each, in leather, and 2,500 in cloth, making 75,000 volumes altogether, have been sold. The list of contributors to the literature volumes includes such names as Edward Everett Hale, Hamilton W. Mabie, Brander Matthews, John Ebenezer Bryant, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Vida D. Scudder, Albert S. Cook, Lewis E. Gates, Bliss Perry, Harriet Prescott Spofford, and many others. The Home Study Circle volumes are edited by Seymour Eaton and are well bound and well printed in uniform library editions. It is the aim of the Circle to educate those who, from any reason, cannot pursue their studies at school or college. The following list gives an idea of the great practical value of the series: 1, "The World's Great Scientists"; 2, "Up-to-Date Business: Banking, Transportation, Trade"; 3, "Mathematics for Mechanics and Beginners"; 4, "Governments of the World To-day"; 5, "English Literature," (Burns, Byron, Scott;) 6, "English Literature," (Johnson to Dickens;) 7, "English Literature," (Chaucer to Goldsmith;) 8, "American Literature," (Irving, Cooper, [illegible] "Chapters of French Literature," 12, "Popular Studies of Ancient Peoples," 13, "Popular Studies in Science," Nature, Physical Geography, Astronomy; 14, "The World's Great Musicians," and 15, "The World's Great Artists."

New York Society Library.

A large attendance is expected at the annual meeting of the New York Society Library, which is to be held on the evening of April 24 at 8 o'clock. Many improvements and repairs have been made, including a new heating apparatus and telephone connection, together with new furniture. The surroundings will be as comfortable and luxurious as a club. Many valuable and expensive purchases of books for the "Green Alcove" have been made abroad during the year. This library is the direct successor of the oldest public library in the United States. It has on its shelves to-day the collection of books given to the public library of the Province of New York by the Rev. John Sharp about 1700, and the copy of the first volume of Bradford's New York Gazette, given in 1726. There is also a copy of the first edition of Bradford's laws of 1694. This copy contains more pages than the copy sold at Bangs's last Wednesday. This Rev. John Sharp, in a letter written to England and dated New York, March 11, 1712-13, says:

There is hardly anything which is more needed in this Country than learning, there being no place I know of in America where it is either less encouraged or regarded. The City is so conveniently situated for Trade and the Genius of the people so inclined to merchandise, that they generally seek no other Education for their children than writing and Arithmetick.

New War Books Published in London.

The number of books on the war continues to increase in London. Most of them are merely newspaper articles strung together and characterized by that oracular method and utterance which the modern special correspondent has adopted. Mr. Winston S. Churchill's book is not yet out. This is said to be a much more serious undertaking than many of the others, which make little attempt to be permanent histories, but are simply mémoires pour servir. Among those published in the week ending April 7 were "From Cape Town to Ladysmith," by G. W. Steevens; "To Modder River with Methuen," by A. Kinnear; "The Natal Campaign," by Bennet Burleigh, (Chapman & Hall;) "Toward Pretoria," by Julian Ralph, (Pearson, Limited;) "Queen or President? An Indictment of Paul Krüger," by S. M. Gluckstein, (Grant Richards;) "War with the Boers," by Harold Brown, (Virtue & Co.;) "The Transvaal in War and Peace," by Neville Edwards, (Virtue & Co.,) and "The Transvaal War," by J. Westlake of Cambridge University, which has just been published in this country by The Macmillan Company.

Rare Books Free to Philadelphia.

Appropriate exercises are to be held in Philadelphia May 8, when the public will gain what will be known as the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, situated at Broad Street and Girard Avenue. Alterations will be made in the building in order to make it fit for students who are expected to resort there in order to carry on special studies with the aid of the collection of valuable books. There are many choice specimens in this collection, the result of many years of persistent labor by an eminent London bibliographer, and the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale, and other great libraries of the world would gladly have possessed them. The five hundred works have a special value as exhibiting and illustrating the early history and the progress of printing. Every part of Europe has been laid under contribution, and there are specimens of no less than 314 different presses and types. Some of the specimens are unique, and whether this is so or not, no copies are known to exist outside of public libraries. The gift is estimated at $1,000,000.

What to Do with Boys.

Booklet the first of "The Boy-Savers' Series," by the Rev. C. E. Quin, has just been published by the Sacred Heart Library of this city. The author is a Jesuit father, who has had much experience in the training of boys. He gives the answer of an experienced worker to the question, "What will we do for our boys?" The little book has for frontispiece a picture of 400 boys, comprising the Sodality of St. Aloysius, St. Joseph's Church, of Troy, N. Y. The writer lifts the boys' organization out of the sphere in which personal magnetism is the only, and rare, attraction, and places it as an institution that can be established by any one who will add method to zeal and fair ability. The little book is sure to be utilized by workers of every creed.

The Real Value of the Douai Bible.

It is now said that George D. Smith, the bookseller who bought the famous extra-illustrated Douai Bible at the Daly sale, secured the volumes as a speculation, and not on behalf of somebody else. It may occur to Mr. Smith that he would be more certain to make a profit on his investment were he to take the books to pieces and sell the thousands of treasures in the way of drawings and prints they contain separately. There can be little doubt that if this were done the result would be highly satisfactory from a financial point of view, however much it might be deplored by book lovers. The prints by Dürer alone ought to be worth a good round sum, and the drawings by Raphael, Reynolds, and other old masters would find a ready sale in London or Paris. American collectors do not at present seem to appreciate drawings by famous masters, but in Europe the demand for them has steadily increased in the last two or three decades, until now an authentic drawing by, say Leonardo or Borticelli, has a value as well assured as

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that of a rare print by Rembrandt in an early state. The sale of the De Goncourt collection opened people's eyes to this fact.

An entirely new set of plates has been made for "The Leavenworth Case," the detective tale by which Anna Katherine Green first won a numerous reading public. G. P. Putnam's Sons will shortly present it in a new form and with a new cover design both in a cloth and a paper edition. The book is now selling in its one hundredth thousand.

"The Cardinal's Snuff Box," a romantic Italian novel by Henry Harland, author of "Comedies and Errors," is about to come from the press of John Lane.

"An Essay Toward Faith," by Wilford L. Robbins, Dean of the Cathedral of All Saints, Albany, is just ready from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. The substance of the volume was first embodied in a series of Lenten sermons preached in the cathedral last year.

"Cotton Tails" is an illustrated book of humorous rhymes, by George A. Beckenbaugh, which R. H. Russell is publishing. The volume contains forty-eight full-page drawings in black and white.

A story of life in English upper classes, "Adam Grigson," by Mrs. Henry de la Pasteure, will be published next Tuesday by Harper & Brothers.

The current number of The International Studio, published by John Lane, might be called a "Ruskin number." Mr. E. T. Cook has an illustrated article on the great art critic. This includes reproduction in colors of several drawings by Ruskin: "Fondaco de' Turchi, Venice," "Rheinfelden Bridge," and "Roslin Chapel." The number also contains a tinted reproduction of John S. Sargent's "David in the Camp of the Philistines." The work of Mr. Sargent is discussed by A. L. Baldry. Studio Talk, including letters from the great art centres of the world, is more than ever interesting, and considerable space is devoted to the first exhibition of the works (with portraits of artists) of the Société Nouvelle de Peintres et de Sculptures.

"Mistress Content Cradock," a story of the Bay Colony, by Annie Eliot Trumbull, and illustrated by Charles Copeland, has just passed into its third edition at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s.

"An Opera and Lady Grasmere," by Albert Kinross, which the Frederick A. Stokes Company has in press, is a tale of London society. The hero, a composer, falls in love with an aristocrat and determines to give up writing. An opera, which represents the work of three years, he is about to destroy, but finds that it has been stolen from him. Some time after he goes to hear this opera produced, and has the satisfaction of telling the thief why it is doomed to failure.

Henry Holt & Co. will publish next week a new edition from new plates of Champlin's "Young Folks' Cyclopaedia of Persons and Places," in which all the articles have been revised and many new ones, especially on American subjects, included. About three-quarters of the illustrations will be new.

"As Seen by Me," by Lilian Bell, author of "Love Affairs of an Old Maid" and "The Under Side of Things," will be published May 8 by Harper & Brothers. The volume includes pictures of men and places seen by the author while traveling in England, France, Germany, Poland, Russia, Turkey, and Greece, and up the Nile.

To the four volumes containing respectively specimens of Argumentation, Description, Exposition, and Narration, Henry Holt & Co. will immediately publish a fifth, "Specimens of the Forms of Discourse," edited by Prof. E. H. Lewis of Lewis Institute, Chicago. At the same time they will issue Tennyson's "The Princess," edited by Prof. J. A. Sherman of the University of Nebraska. The feature of this edition will be questions, similar to those which Prof. Sherman has used in his "Macbeth," designed to develop literary appreciation in the student by making him do his own thinking.

The second and third volumes of John Lane's series of famous poems, "Flowers of Parnassus," will be respectively Stephen Phillips's "Marpessa," with illustrations by Philip Connard, and Robert Browning's "The Statue and the Bust," with nine illustrations by the same artist.

"The Book of Omar and Rubaiyat," being published by M. F. Mansfield of the Riverside Press, is a miscellany, including reproductions of portraits, localities, and of certain unique documents issued by the Omar Khayyam Club of London. It is issued in parts of thirty-six pages each.

A "Condensed History of Modern Times," by Victor Duruy, and a "Condensed History of the Middle Ages," by the same author, are about to be published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Both these volumes have been revised by Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor of Amherst College, and contain finely engraved colored maps.

"Arden Massiter" is the title of a new novel by Dr. William Barry, author of "The Two Standards," which will be published before long by The Century Company. This romance is said to be wholly different from Father Barry's previous work in characters, scenes, and plot.

The Macmillan Company has just issued a new edition of Thomas De Quincey's "The Confessions of an English Opium Eater," edited by Arthur Beatty, Ph.D.

The Critic for May will contain the first of a series of articles on "Women Illustrators and Their Work." These articles will be illustrated with pictures by the subjects.

D. Appleton & Co. are publishing to-day "The Last Lady of Mulberry," a story of Italian New York, by Henry Wilton Thomas; "Garthowen," a Welsh story, by Allen Raine, and "The Immortal Garland," a novel of American life, by Anna Robeson Brown.

"Wuthering Heights."*

The appearance of the fifth volume of the new Haworth Brontë, containing two novels, the work respectively of Ellis and Acton Bell, with Mrs. Ward's interesting introduction, as well as a biographical notice of the younger sisters by Currer Bell, first published in 1850, an editor's preface to a new edition of "Wuthering Heights," also from the pen of Charlotte Brontë, is really a very noteworthy addition to the Spring books.

It would seem quite safe to say that where twenty people will be found out of every hundred who are perfectly familiar with the work of Charlotte Brontë, hardly one in a hundred knows Emily Brontë's work, and probably fewer still the work of the younger sister, Anne. And yet there are many who rank Emily Brontë's work far beyond that of her better-known sister. One thing would seem quite certain, that never were books written by three sisters which so thoroughly revealed the widely differing characteristics of members of the same family, nor work more strongly individual, nor in which more of their creators appears.

Those to whom this volume serves to introduce Emily Brontë will find her work assume new charm and meaning should they first become familiar with Mme. Darmestetter's study of Ellis Bell, which forms part of the Famous Women Series—a book written by a charming writer, who was not only thoroughly familiar with her subject, but who also had a loving sympathy for Emily Brontë, who, both as an artist and as a human being, is said to have been "stronger than a man, simpler than a child." Mrs. Ward's introduction to the present volume is in some ways the most satisfactory of any which have so far appeared. Speaking of the Brontë novels generally, she writes:

The romantic inequality, the romantic alternations of power and weakness which these books show, appeal to those deep and mingled instincts of the English mind which have produced our rich, violent, faulty, incomparable English literature. * * * Emily Brontë's genius was the greater of the two, yet of a similar quality and fibre. It provokes even more vivid reactions of feeling in the reader, and yet, in those who have felt her spell, she wins an ultimate sympathy and compels an ultimate admiration so strong, that no one wishes to examine the stages of his own conquest. We passionately accept her or we are untouched by her. And if we passionately accept her, we are apt to forget our own critical wrestles by the way; we are impatient of demurs, of half-words, and all mere ingenuities of opinion concerning her and that work which is her direct and personal voice.

Mrs. Ward quotes some of the varying opinions concerning "Wuthering Heights"—"this strange novel"—which she thinks has not yet taken its rightful place; but while one may be of those who "passionately accept" Emily Brontë, still there would seem to be every reason for the existing lack of popularity to continue. We wonder that the great similarity between Emily Brontë's work and the strong novels written by Elisabeth Stoddard has never, at least so far as we know, been commented on publicly. The same strong, unconventional, wildling flavor will be found in the work of both these writers.

Reading Mr. E. C. Stedman's introduction to the revised edition of Mrs. Stoddard's "Two Men" we find the former employing Mrs. Ward's adjective "passionate" in about the same manner; also adding, "style, insight, originality make books like 'Two Men' and 'Temple House;' additions not merely to the bulk of reading, but to literature itself, as distinct in their kind as 'Wuthering Heights' and 'Margaret.'" Mr. Stedman also claims that in all her work—novels, short stories, and poems—Mrs. Stoddard's most striking characteristic is individuality; they could not have been the work of any other writer. This strong individuality both of characters and treatment is also entirely true of Emily Brontë. Her people are sometimes repulsive, but they are always strong, virile, actual creations, for which reason her book will find enthusiastic admirers.

Mrs. Ward thinks the literary output of the sisters, and especially Emily's portion, to have been the outgrowth of their retired life, and the direct influence of "Blackwood's" and "Fraser's." Emphasizing the fact that these girls who were so shut off from the world were readers of "Christopher North, Hogg, De Quincey, and Magin in 'Blackwood,' of Carlyle's early essays, and translations in 'Fraser's,' of Scott and Lockhart, no less than of Wordsworth, Southey, and Coleridge," she thinks the peculiar force of Emily Brontë's work will be found to lie in the grafting of European traditions upon a mind richly stored with English and local realism, possessing at command a style at once strong and simple. "Wuthering Heights" Mrs. Ward thinks the outcome of a romantic imagination strongly influenced by German literature, combined with local knowledge and a degree of realism which has seldom been surpassed:

Emily Brontë is never flurried, never self-conscious; she is master of herself at the most rushing moments of feeling or narrative; her style is simple, sensuous, adequate, and varied from first to last; she has fewer purple patches than Charlotte, but—at its best, her insight is no less than her power of phrase is of a diviner and more exquisite quality.

The Haworth edition of the Brontë novels is attractively and clearly printed on sufficiently good paper, just leaded enough to make the page easy reading. The volumes open well, are prettily bound, and the illustrations add much to the interest of the novels for Brontë lovers, as showing just how far realism entered into the descriptions of places and buildings described by the Brontës.

*WUTHERING HEIGHTS. By Emily Brontë (Ellis Bell) and Agnes Grey. By Anne Brontë (Acton Bell); with an introduction by Mrs. Humphry Ward. Illustrated. Haworth edition. Two four vols. Harper & Brothers.

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Books at Auction.

Among the books offered at a sale held by Bangs & Co. on April 10 was a copy of the Roycroft Press edition of Rudyard Kipling's "Dipsy Chantry," East Aurora, 1897, which was suppressed. It brought $10.50. Two other Roycroft books, "The Message to Garcia" and "A Persian Pearl," fetched $5 and $6, respectively. On the preceding day, Bangs & Co. sold a collection of letters of leaders in the great civil war. Among the important items were the following:

A. L. S. of Jefferson Davis, dated London, 1869, written while in exile in England, $17.50. Bought by S. J. Swarts.

A. L. S. of Robert E. Lee, camp, 1863, to Mrs. Randolph, $21. Bought by Mr. Dixon.

L. S. of Lee to Gen. Grant, dated Headquarters, 1865, $31. Bought by Mr. Dixon.

A. L. S. of Leonidas Polk, dated Tompkinsville, 1862, $13. Bought by Mr. Dixon.

A. L. S. of R. Kirby Smith, dated Shreveport, 1864, $14. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

L. S. of Gen. Grant, dated La Grange, 1863, to Gen. C. S. Hamilton, $25. Bought by Mr. Dixon.

A. L. S. of O. M. Mitchel, Murfreesboro, Tenn., $12. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

A collection made during the war of $18 signatures of the leading Union and Confederate Generals, in a gilt-covered album, $31. Bought by W. R. Benjamin.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN

Story of His Life and Times, Told by His Grandson.*

A well-made and attractive volume from the Riverside Press is Charles Eugene Hamlin's life of his grandfather, Hannibal Hamlin. The public career of that distinguished American was so intimately connected with the group of National celebrities that occupied the stage of political life from the period of the Mexican war to that of the rebellion that his biography must be largely a history of his times.

From John Quincy Adams to Lincoln, through the years when the increasing clamor of the approaching conflict engrossed more and more the attention of statesmen, Hamlin grew in strength and influence. He threw himself heartily into the conflict, according to his nature, and gave his prime to it. Prof. Fiske has called another era "The Critical Period of American History," but the phrase may be quite as justly applied to that time when the strongest men of the North and the South were preparing for the disruption or the preservation of the Union. In these pages we have more than a glance at one of the prominent men of the important past. The names of his illustrious contemporaries crowd the pages—Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Benton, Stephens, Fessenden, Sumner, Seward, Chase, Chandler, Douglas—names that are a part of our National history and heritage.

The author's presentation of his facts shows that the material collected from many sources, through years of study, was well digested. There is, within the larger scope of a biography, an avowed purpose to show particularly the part taken by Mr. Hamlin in the struggle against slavery. It is no drawback to the interest or the value of the work that it has been done by the appreciative hand of a descendant of the first Republican Vice President. Out of that vast and chaotic mountain of material mined by the industry of Messrs. Hay and Nicolay it is probable that something has been drawn for this book, and the private correspondence of Hannibal Hamlin has been of inestimable value to the author. The least interesting portion, at least to the general reader, is the opening chapter, genealogical in character. A man's ancestry is mainly attractive to his descendants, rarely to the general public.

Born in Maine, Hamlin became in turn farmer, printer, and law student. He rose in his profession after having been admitted to the bar, and was looked upon as a young man of uncommon promise, but the allurements of political life led him to abandon the practice of his chosen profession and to accept public service. His first term of office was in the Twenty-eighth Congress, associated in public life with such men as John Quincy Adams, Joshua R. Giddings, Alexander H. Stephens, Thomas H. Benton, Robert C. Winthrop, and others of almost equal prominence. Hamlin was then, and for a number of years subsequently, a Jackson Democrat in politics.

A true index of the attitude of public men of the day toward slavery is to be found in the records of this House on the question of retaining or abolishing the twenty-first rule, known as the "infamous gag law." * * * The slave power had passed in Congress a rule to table without discussion any petition relating to slavery.

On this question Mr. Hamlin came prominently to the front in debate, and throughout his career was reckoned as a ready and fearless opponent of the slave power. Especially in the matter of the partition of Oregon and subjects relating to the Mexican war he gave promise of leadership, and betrayed so fearlessly the radical side of his character that, after five years' service in Congress, he was defeated by the pro-slavery men in Maine in his candidacy for the Senate. The seat in the Senate was only delayed. Mr. Hamlin was a member of that body in time to participate vigorously in the struggle over the compromise measures proposed in 1850.

Mr. Clay's measures of compromise not only at first provoked a heated controversy, but also caused a serious breach in his own party. President Taylor vehemently opposed Mr. Clay's plan and the Southern extremists. Mr. Calhoun's last speech, which was read for him in the Senate, rejected the Clay compromise proposition and predicted the coming of disunion. Benton threw his powerful weight against Clay; Webster was for compromise. Mr. Hamlin * * * repudiated the Clay compromise bill * * * on general principles. Mr. Hamlin had little faith in "the glue of compromise." The Clay compromise measures he regarded as bad and dangerous; the proposed fugitive slave law was to him an atrocious thing, and he would have opposed the omnibus bill on that account alone.

In his fight for re-election to the Senate at the expiration of his first term Mr. Hamlin had not only the opposition of the Whigs, but the slavery party among the Democrats fought bitterly in opposition to his success. After one of the hottest campaigns ever known in Maine the Senator won. The election included a dramatic incident in the carrying of Lorin D. Hayes, who was ill with typhoid fever, to the Assembly chamber in his sick bed to cast the deciding vote for Hamlin. This victory was virtually the defeat of the pro-slavery men of Maine.

How Mr. Hamlin left the Democratic Party to become one of the founders of the Republican Party is too long a story to tell in a short review. To many readers the most interesting portion of the narrative will be that which presents the subject of the biography as the associate in office of Mr. Lincoln. The Maine candidate for the Vice Presidency was nominated not only without any wire pulling on his part, but actually without his knowledge. The election of Lincoln and Hamlin, the first meeting of Mr. Hamlin with his great chief, the storm and stress period of the rebellion are well and graphically presented.

After the emancipation proclamation the most important act of the Administration in relation to the colored people was the organization of black regiments, the arming of the negroes. The direct responsibility of this, of course, rests with President Lincoln, but, according to the author of Hamlin's biography, it was the Vice President whose urgent appeals led his chief to this fruitful decision. The result was ultimately to add 200,000 good troops to the Federal Army. The most vigorous war measures were those which met the instant and vigorous support of the Maine statesman. His opposition to Gen. McClellan, even while he acknowledged that soldier's great service as an organizer, was based upon what he considered the blunders of the Peninsular campaign, and won for him a host of enemies.

As Collector of the Port of Boston and afterward as Senator again, Mr. Hamlin was always one of the vigorous, forcible men before the public eye, but the summit of his power and strength was reached during Mr. Lincoln's first term. He took his seat as Senator for the last time during Grant's Administration.

These pages present reading that one is loath to lay down. Of later years there is not space to speak here. Toward the end of the volume there is a picture of a fine, manly, kindly face of a man of eighty years, a chapter concerning the last years of Hannibal Hamlin. He died in 1891, full of years and honors, and the book that is here noticed is commended to young Americans as the record of a successful life.

*THE LIFE AND TIMES OF HANNIBAL HAMLIN. By his grandson, Charles Eugene Hamlin. Illustrated. Published by subscription. 8vo. Pp. xi.-627. Cambridge: The Riverside Press. New York: James Pott & Co.

George Eliot and Her Remedy for Suffering.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Magda Canel's request in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 20 to Clara Conway, or others, to write more of George Eliot, and the repies thereto, appeal strongly to one who for years basked in the sunshine of that marvelous woman's books.

Read at first simply as stories they charmed and were pored over as such before life's problems were dreamed of or "moral significance" aught but a meaningless phrase.

Your correspondent recalls—to take one instance—the heartsick feeling which accompanied and followed the reading of "The Mill on the Floss." Yet the real tragedy of the lives of Philip and Maggie was hidden from her eyes. Philip's lonely life, his hopeless, disinterested love; Maggie's starved nature, her valiant struggle and resolute rejection of a personal satisfaction which included, if accepted, the sacrifice of those who loved and trusted her, suggested no questions, stirred no sympathy beyond that indulged in by youthful readers for themselves when an interesting book ends badly.

In later years the stories faded into comparative insignificance, and life was lived with the help of the characters portrayed in those pages. Who has not felt stronger for Maggie Tulliver's and Janet Dempster's victories over temptation? Is not Dorothea's "agony of unavailing pity" for her unhappy, self-centred husband a power? Does not her desiring and attempting a positive good for others, although hope for herself seemed dead, "speak to us in appealing tones," and "draw us after [her] with gentle compulsion, as flame is drawn to flame"? [Silas Marner.]

"I only thought of myself, and I made you grieve," writes the erstwhile selfish Gwendolen to Daniel Deronda, the anguish of parting over. "It hurts me to think of your grief. You must not grieve any more for me. It is better, it shall be better with me because I have known you," and one lays down the book conscious of having assisted at the birth of a soul.

But—pardon the word, admirers of George Eliot!—what is her final remedy for a suffering world? Romola voices it thus: "We can only have the highest happiness * * * by having wide thoughts and much feeling for the rest of the world as well as ourselves. * * * No man can be great—he can hardly keep himself from wickedness—unless he gives up thinking much about pleasures or rewards and gets strength to endure what is hard and painful." And what is the source of this strength, the motive for self-abnegation?

The "highest happiness" comes from keeping the first and second great Commandments. Concerning either as a Commandment, George Eliot is conspicuously silent. Why, then, should a "great soul" "place the George Eliot books next to the Epistles of Paul"?

J. R. T.

Westfield, N. J., April 9, 1900.

At a Girl's College.*

They are all nice, well mannered, and good looking young persons at Vassar. Grace Margaret Gallagher in her "Vassar Stories," takes note of happy days in that centre of learning. There is plenty of honest fun in the volume, with little clever touches introduced. There is the new girl. Who shall be her roommate? Shall it be "the brown bun of a girl"? That new comer never could have had anything to do with a young person who "cries without any pocket handkerchief."

When Molly gets finally settled she writes to her family at home. Here is a P. S. to one of her letters: "Do you think grandma would think me a nervy 'cit,' if I send her my stockings to be darned?" Molly comes across a young woman with the tastes of a naturalist. The new girl wants to scream. She sees frogs, toads, and a rattlesnake. "Take them away!" she cries. It is explained to her that they are all dead. "What do I care if they are! It's the sight—oh, don't!" Molly runs away. The many ceremonials of Vassar are pleasantly described.

A new book on wireless telegraphy is being issued by The Macmillan Company. It is entitled "Wireless Telegraphy and Hertzian Waves," by S. R. Bottone. The work is fully and suggestively illustrated.

*VASSAR STORIES. By Grace Margaret Gallagher. With many illustrations from photographs. Boston: Richard G. Badger & Co. $1.50.

ABOUT NEW BOOKS

A Study of the Spirit World and a New Novel or Two.

If you read the April number of Harper's Magazine you were interested in Professor Hyslop's remarkable paper on The Results of Psychical Research.

In commenting upon the attitude which the world in general takes on such subjects, you remember that Professor Hyslop asks "Why is it so noble and respectable to find whence man came and so suspicious and dishonorable to ask and ascertain whither he goes?"

This is exactly the view which Camille Flammarion takes in his remarkable book,

THE UNKNOWN,

which was published a few days ago.

He claims that the study of these phenomena of the spirit world tends toward proving the immortality of the soul.

M. Flammarion has studied the subject for more than thirty years, and has been in correspondence with thousands of persons all over the world who have gone through some supernatural experience.

His won observations, together with the statements of many of these persons, make a book which must be of the greatest interest to every one.

It is not only as fascinating as the most fantastic of Poe's stories, but it sets one thinking—a practice not too much indulged in by some of us.

For example, Flammarion states that in more than 90 per cent. of the cases which were reported to him where a premonitory apparition was seen, or (if you are skeptical) was said to have been seen, the death of the person was coincident with the appearance of the apparition.

Now, that is startling to the most hardened unbeliever, and it is backed, moreover, by the recent finding of an English committee that the percentage of such coincidences was 350 times larger than the law of chance requires.

But this is only one of many important points covered in the book.

Another book of decidedly different sort is

THE CONSPIRATORS,

by Robert W. Chambers, who wrote "Lorraine" and "A Maker of Moons."

It is a romance of to-day and one which we fancy would make it rather unpleasant for the author if he took it into his head to visit Germany and travel under his own name.

Mr. Chambers has a good deal of fun with His Imperial Majesty the Kaiser and takes the liberty of introducing the girl queen of Holland right into his story.

Altogether if plenty of adventure and a strong love story make for the success of a book THE CONSPIRATORS is destined to a great career.

It may be that you won't be able to find "The Conspirators" at your book store. If so we must ask your indulgence for a day or two.

Although the book was published only last Tuesday, two editions have already been exhausted, and we are having difficulty in filling the incoming orders.

Before the end of the week, however, we shall be able to supply the demand.

And then "to come back to Broadway" once more, there is Brander Matthews's story of New York Life,

THE ACTION AND THE WORD.

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LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Troubles of the British Empire Are Fast Multiplying.

THE SPION KOP DISPATCHES

Publication of Censures on Generals Strongly Condemned.

Retention of Buller and Warren Is Made Inadvisable—Australia Wants Appeals to Privy Council Abolished.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 21.—Yesterday the Prince of Wales was pleasantly astonished at the cordiality with which he was greeted by the crowd, quite spontaneously collected, on his return from Denmark. He is always popular because, whatever his faults, he knows how to behave like a gentleman and with courtesy and good feeling to the populace, but it is long since he met with a sympathetic ovation such as was given to him yesterday by a crowd that lined the route from Victoria Station to Marlborough House.

The Queen's visit to Ireland, now drawing to an end, has also been a success, and not least because of the care which the Irish Nationalists have displayed to avoid any cause of offense. There have been no hostile demonstrations in public, nor anything worth mentioning at all to mar the harmony with which her Majesty has been welcomed. Whether her visit will change the temper of the Celtic majority or stimulate recruiting for the British Army are quite other subjects, on which I am incapable of giving any valuable opinion.

***

ANXIETIES OF EMPIRE.

This empire business is full of vexations and disappointments, and, as one of your well wishers, I cannot help feeling a kind of regret that you have begun to compete with us in such a vexation-causing line.

Just look at our troubles; they come up faster than thistles in the sluggard's garden. We are getting thoroughly into the dumps, if the truth must be told, about this South African campaign. Perhaps it is unfair to confess this, true though the statement may be, because the country keeps up a brave show, and all its recognized organs of warlike opinion are still as full of martial fury as ever. But privately the tone is much subdued, and in the more reflective circles of political society, of whatever shade of feeling, apprehensiveness amounting almost to dread is beginning to prevail.

It is not so much because we have been baulked so often and have had such cuffs and reverses, as that an appalling immobility seems to have come over our troops. We cannot understand it, and are more and more disposed to blame the War Office.

This is perhaps in some degree unjust, because the climate and the season of the year must in no small measure be responsible for the obstacles that now confront our Generals in the field at all points. Still, there is no denying that our optimism has allowed us to commit many irretrievable blunders, some of which are almost being intensified in their evil effects by the frantic haste with which our officials are now trying to remedy them.

It is useless to say more on this subject, now that the curtain has been rung down on South Africa to prepare for the next act of the drama and we are told to wait and hold our breath until the sound of great events now impending is allowed to reach us. I trust this may be so, and that the conflict may soon be brought at least to such nearness to conquest as would enable us to make a reasonable peace.

***

THE ASHANTI OUTBREAK.

Absolute, complete, and final conquest would be a matter of years; that is becoming quite evident, and years we cannot afford. For here we are with disturbances in West Africa to worrit over. Really that continent seems as though it is going to be the ruin of Europe, for we are all in it—Great Britain, France, Germany, and Belgium, not to speak of Portugal and poor crippled Spain, and possibly Russia.

It is most inconvenient at a time like the present that these Ashanti troubles should have broken out, because unless we take native troops from India or still further denude our fleet of men we have no available means of putting the rebellion down. But so it is, and the job of managing an empire scattered and mixed up and full of contradictions as is ours often proves to be as difficult as Paddy found it to lead his litter of pigs.

Behold the Indian famine curse, to crown all, with a horror as of darkness that may be felt gathering blacker and blacker here. It is kinship indeed that your people and Canada proclaim in the help being sent by them, and grateful I am to see it.

***

LORD ROBERTS'S CENSURES.

As if troubles from outside were not enough we must go and create them spontaneously for ourselves. What else can the publication of those dispatches about Spion Kop mean than that a deliberate effort has been made by some reckless person to throw our military operations in the field into dire confusion?

The opinion of most people as to this extraordinary step is almost entirely at one with that expressed by THE NEW YORK TIMES and cabled to London one day this week. Everybody feels that, whatever Gen. Buller's shortcomings may have been, and whatever the effects of Gen. Warren's temper and intellect on his judgment, both men have been abominably used.

So strong is this feeling that many people violently accuse Cecil Rhodes of being at the bottom of this seemingly spiteful trick. He expressed himself so contemptuously about Buller's capacity as a General the moment he [Rhodes] got clear of the Boers at Kimberley that people are naturally disposed to jump to the conclusion that he persuaded the War Office to do this in order to gratify his revengeful mind.

I do not believe this for one moment. If there is any human being that the War Office hates with a perfect hatred just now it is Rhodes. All sections of that hotbed of cabals are united on that point, and during the few days of his stay in this country—he is just off again—he has been cut and ignored not only by the military caste but by many of his friends among the soldierly side of our aristocracy.

To do him justice Rhodes is not the kind of man to care a straw for that. As he probably would say if asked "They will all come back to me when they want to make money."

***

WAR OFFICE CLIQUE TO BLAME.

But I do not think it necessary to look in this direction, or in any quarter outside the War Office itself for the source of this astounding blunder, not to say treacherous crime. As I have just stated the War Office is full of cliques and rival factions, and Buller headed one of these while acting as deputy to the Duke of Cambridge in the latter years of that gentleman's Commander in Chiefship. Buller is away now, and the others, his rivals, are to the fore, giving an opportunity for somebody to aim a blow at him calculated to drive him from the army.

He has met the attack in the only way possible to a man of self respect and personal dignity—with absolute silence. Reports have been flying about that Warren has been recalled and that Buller has sent in his resignation. Neither is so far true, and from all I hear is not likely to be true. The two Generals will wait to be dismissed, and for the present the most wretched feature of the incident is that the Government must recall these men or else make up its mind to see the dash and even efficiency of the troops in Natal more than half destroyed because led by men discredited.

Our "Tommies" are no longer the kind of beings who took the Queen's shilling in former days, as food for powder, ignorant and half savage. They can read, and, if one may judge by the letters that appear in print from privates now at the front, a good many of them can put two and two together shrewdly enough. Is it to be supposed that soldiers capable of ascertaining for themselves what the Commander in Chief thinks about their commanders can be trusted to be enthusiastic in carrying out operations planned by the men they are told not to believe in?

***

A BLOW TO THE CAMPAIGN.

A deadly blow has been dealt to the whole expedition in South Africa, and what makes it even more sinister is that Lord Roberts's other criticisms and comments, which have been frank and severe, upon Methuen's conduct of the battle of Magersfontein, and his equally stinging observations on Lord Kitchener's blunder at Paardeberg—a blunder that uselessly cost us some 1,500 men—are suppressed or only known in an underhand, sneakish way.

What can the world think of us when it beholds our councils divided and mother-eaten with favoritism in this manner, and the Government responsible to the nation so weak as to be unable to call anybody effectually to account? If these Generals have blundered in the manner stigmatized by the Commander in Chief they ought to have been quietly deprived of their commands the moment the truth was brought home to the authorities. To allow them to retain the positions and responsibility they now hold, and at the same time to show them to mankind as incompetent bunglers, forms an exhibition of ineptitude to which there is, to the best of my recollection, no parallel in our history.

***

THE GOVERNMENT'S WEAKNESS.

Many people, old Tories as well as others, have been for some time roundly declaring that the present Government is about the weakest of the Queen's reign. That is an exaggeration, but it is unquestionably a Government without capacity to make up its mind, and that is shown not only in such disgraceful episodes as those regarding Buller and Warren, but often in the smallest administrative and legislative details. No difficulty is faced squarely and dealt with clean through, and consequently nothing is ever really settled.

We just put off and put off, and the great distinction of this Government promises to be its skill in permissive legislation. "You can do this if you like," the Ministers perpetually say or enact, "but we are not going to order you to do it."

***

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION BILL.

When Parliament meets again next week one of the first pieces of work it must undertake is to pass the Australian Federation bill. It has been brought to this country cut and shaped to the last syllable by the delegates from the five colonies that seek to form a federal union, modeled on the lines of the United States more than on those of Canada.

What these men ask is that the bill shall be passed without amendment. "We have no power to amend it at all," the delegates say, "nor has Mr. Chamberlain or other members of the Government, nor have the Premiers of the various colonies. The bill has been the product of long cogitation and many conferences, and it has been passed by a popular vote modeled on the Swiss referendum; therefore, as it stands it must receive her Majesty's signature."

But a disturbance of harmony has arisen over the question of appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Practically the bill takes away from the inhabitants of the new federation the right of making appeal to this great English court, except under strict limitations on disputes partly extra-colonial. If the bill passes as it stands, therefore, it may be said to cut the painter altogether, so far as the unity of legal system is concerned or the dependence of the new dominion upon English courts of justice.

Many people are up in arms over this change, and clamor for the retention of absolute control over the judgments of the colonial Supreme Court which is to be called into existence.

I have small sympathy with this view, and think the colonies perfectly right. If they are to be allowed to set up a federal government, with complete power to make laws, they have an equal right to possess a court of their own endowed with the capacity to interpret those laws without being subject to supervision by any tribunal in the United Kingdom.

***

A UNIQUE COURT.

Sentimentally, doubtless, the change is to be lamented, especially when one considers what a court of majestic attributes the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is. Among lawyers it is nicknamed the "Dowdy Court," or "Dingy Court," because the Judges composing it put on no more state trappings than one of your Police Magistrates. They stroll or cab down to a room in Whitehall not particularly well furnished, dressed in any clothes they care to put on, in bowler hats if they so please, and sit around a green table listening to bewigged and gowned lawyers, arguing before them appeals from all the ends of the earth, in the most informal style possible.

Nevertheless, the tribunal was until lately the ablest, and in its attributes is still the most remarkable imperial institution this world ever saw. Rome had nothing to equal it, and its judgments—which are always given, as if unanimous, by one member of the tribunal, not by three or four as is the habit with the House of Lords—have had far-reaching effects—have, for instance, altered the Hindu law of succession.

***

CASES FROM MANY LANDS.

Just think of it! These quiet gentlemen must be familiar with Hindu, Mohammedan, Turkish, French, Spanish, Roman, Singalese, Chinese, and until lately Japanese law, not to speak of obscurer customs in all parts of our dominions. In the days of Robert Collier and of Lords Herschell and Watson there was no court on earth whose judgments were more weighty or more unquestioningly obeyed than those of the Judicial Committee. It is weaker now in its personnel, having been of late years neglected and left unrecruited from among the ablest of our judicial minds, yet its attributes are the same, and one cannot contemplate the loss of prestige which the withdrawal of Australian appeals would mean without a certain sentimental regret.

For all that, the Australians are right, and will have their way, I doubt not.

As usual, however, with the present Government, some efforts at compromise to save appearances are being made, to enable it to enjoy credit for firmness and wisdom to which it has no claim. If it would frankly say to the colonies, "Very well; this is not pleasant to us, but it is quite within your rights, and the sooner the measure is law the sooner will the criticism and press cackle be over," we could understand.

But intriguing is going on, and cable messages are flying backward and forward, in the hope that some trivial verbal modification may be introduced, of no benefit to us and most likely of none to the colonies.

***

AMERICA AND TURKEY.

We are very uncharitable here, and disposed to insinuate that the sudden desire of Mr. McKinley to make Sultan Abdul Hamid pay up is of the nature of a political red herring. My advice to you would be to try to keep your hands out of that hornet's nest as long as you can.

Abdul can pay up, doubtless, if he cares to find the money out of his private purse, because he shares the backsheesh with his minions and has, I am credibly informed, private resources in abundance. But his Treasury is empty enough, and in trying to get money out of him all the nests of wasps and scorpions in Southeastern Europe may be stirred up, with consequences dire.

A. J. W.

PECULIAR WILL CONTEST.

New York Girl Claims as Her Mother a Baltimore Decedent Believed to Have Been Childless.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 21.—Miss Delia Flynn of New York has filed a caveat to the will of Miss Mary Moran in the Orphans' Court of this city. She learned of the death of Miss Moran through a maid in the employ of Mrs. Richard Croker. Miss Flynn asserts that the so-called Miss Moran was in reality Mrs. Flynn, her mother. Her story as told by her attorney is as follows:

"Mary Moran executed her will March 17, 1899, and died April 14 following. In the will she stated that she was unmarried and that she bequeathed her property principally to charitable institutions for the reason that she had no one who had any claim on her, and had no near relatives living. As a matter of fact, away back in 1848, Mary Moran was married to Patrick Flynn at Gurthmadden, County Galway, Ireland. Delia Flynn was their only child and she was born in Ireland in 1849. About two or three years after her birth her mother left Ireland, as it was supposed, for New York, in a sailing vessel. The plan was that she should get into service in this country, and later the father and daughter would come over. For a number of years they never heard from her, and they thought she was dead. Some years later the father went to England, and finally came to this country, where he died in 1883.

"It seems that after coming to America Mrs. Flynn conceived an intense dislike for her husband, which dislike or antipathy extended to everybody by the name of Flynn. The daughter, Delia, came to America about 1867, and visited her mother, who was then living in Richmond, Va. After remaining with her mother for some time she went to New York, where she has since resided. After leaving Richmond the mother and daughter corresponded for some years, but the letters of the mother were filled with complaints of one kind or another against the Flynns, and so bitter was her antipathy to them that she would inclose clippings from newspapers reflecting upon various Flynns in different sections of the country. There is no doubt this bitterness, constantly increased with age, until it so affected her that she really believed that she was an unmarried woman, and that her name was Mary Moran and not Mary Flynn, and that, inasmuch as she had cast aside her husband, Flynn, together with all the other Flynns, she had no near relatives living at the time of the execution of the will."

Letters on the estate of Miss Moran or Mrs. Flynn were granted April 17, 1899, to the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore, whom she named as executor. Her estate was valued at about $18,000. Among the bequests in her will were $10,000 to the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., as an endowment to the Celtic Chair to preserve the Gaelic language; $1,800 to the Convent of Mercy in Portumna, Ireland, and $1,000 to the cathedral of the town of Loughrea, Ireland, to be used for a memorial window to the Morans of Gurtymadden. The residue of the estate was left to St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys in Baltimore.

SECRETARY'S BIG SHORTAGE.

Union Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis Loses $25,116.31.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 21.—The report of Insurance Experts C. B. Fitch and C. W. Neal to State Auditor Hart on the condition of the Union Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis was filed this morning, and shows a shortage of $25,116.31 in the accounts of former Secretary J. S. Anderson. D. W. Howe, attorney for the company, will begin a civil suit at once for the recovery of the money, and the report will be handed to the Grand Jury next week for investigation. It is said to be likely that a criminal prosecution will follow.

Notwithstanding the large shortage the company is perfectly solvent. The report shows its assets, all of which are good, to have been last Dec. 31, $44,813.50, with total liabilities of $4,520.57 for death claims, payment of $1,000 of which is resisted. The total amount of insurance in force is $2,119,500.

Old Nyack Resident Buried.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., April 21.—Henry V. Johnson was buried from his home in this place to-day. He was a native of Dutchess County, where he was born in 1827. He came to Nyack fifty years ago and for forty years had been identified with the shoe industry. He was one of the oldest Odd Fellows, having joined Oneko Lodge of Nyack in 1859. He leaves two children and a brother, E. B. Johnson, of Hackensack, N. J.

HEAVY LOSS FROM FLOODS

$3,000,000 Worth of Property in Mississippi Swept Away.

Breaking of a Log Boom Threatens a Railroad Bridge—Waters Still Rising in Many Places.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 21.—The drawbridge of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad over the Pascagoula River, near Scranton, Miss., is in great danger and is momentarily expected to give way. This would effectually destroy through communication over the road for some time, as repairs could not be made in less than a week or ten days. The waters of the Pascagoula, swelled by the heavy storms in Mississippi, have risen to the highest point known in many years, causing the breaking loose of hundreds of thousands of logs, which have jammed against the boom protecting the bridge.

To-night a special train carrying several hundred workmen was hurried to the scene of trouble and every effort to save the bridge is being made. Every laborer available has been pressed into service by the railroad company. A dispatch from Mississippi Point, Miss., late to-night says:

"There is a jam in Pascagoula River of at least 200,000 logs. It extends several miles and represents at least $300,000. As many steel and rope hawsers as can be used are now in place, and every effort will be made to hold this timber. The river is now rising fast and the worst is expected by Monday. Advices from Basin, thirty miles above, reported the rise at five inches an hour yesterday. Should the boom break, it would carry away the Louisville and Nashville bridge at Scranton, besides the loss to the mills of the timber.

The floods have already caused at a conservative estimate fully $3,000,000 loss in Central and Southern Mississippi, to say nothing of the damage sustained by the railroads. The extent of the losses have not yet been fully realized, and it may be some days before an accurate total can be reached, because communication has been totally cut off from those localities which have suffered most. In Louisiana, too, the damage done by the unprecedented rains was very great.

At Columbia, Miss., the loss is $500,000. Many farm houses were carried away, the occupants barely escaping with their lives and the number of cattle destroyed was great. A great many gin and mill houses were washed away, and nearly every bridge around Columbia was swept down stream.

Honey Island, which has for years been one of the natural game preserves of the South, is covered by twenty feet of water. Hundreds of deer were drowned.

Log booms near Pearlington were all carried away. Hickory, Miss., is completely surrounded by water and inundated in many places. Hundreds of hogs and cattle have been drowned. At Enterprise the losses have been heavy and destitution prevails. From the Chunky River swamps, near Enterprise, comes the news of heavy loss of life.

The Illinois Central Railroad is still crippled badly. The New Orleans and Northeastern, the East Louisiana, and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley are as yet unable to move trains, and the Mobile and Ohio is also a heavy sufferer.

DANGEROUS FOREST FIRES.

Unchecked Flames Near Winnipeg May Cost Many Lives.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 21—Twenty-five or thirty lives may have been lost in forest fires that are burning for miles along the Southeastern Railway tracks, although definite news is not yet at hand. Early to-day the delayed regular Southeastern mixed train reached this city with about twenty-five passengers, mostly lumbermen, who have been working in the different camps. They fully confirmed all reports as to the serious nature of the fire, and expressed fears as to the safety of many of the men at Keith's camp.

The fire started last Tuesday, but for several days it burned slowly on account of the light winds. Thursday evening the wind rose and the flames gained headway at an astonishing rate. Before many hours it was sweeping a strip three miles wide, destroying everything before it.

Some idea of the fierceness of the flames may be gathered from the fact that the water tank at Bassar Siding was destroyed, though it was of metal and filled with water at the time. Those coming in on last night's train say that not a stick of either Kieth's or Buchanan's outfits was saved, and that in all probability a great many horses perished.

One man declared that the men had no time to escape from their camps owing to the rapidity with which the fire traveled, and that they were compelled to fight back the flames from the open space around their camping places. He thinks they are hemmed in, and that their chances of escaping are slim. This view, however, was not shared by others.

In addition to the immense quantity of standing timber destroyed it is said that 5,000 cords of ties have gone up in smoke. Physicians have gone to the scene on a special train.

PRAIRIE FIRES IN MINNESOTA.

Many Farmers' Homes Destroyed—Girl's Bravery Saves Children.

Special to The New York Times.

STEPHEN, Minn., April 21.—A great prairie fire is raging in Kittson County, this State, and already a large number of homes have been destroyed. The fire is most severe near Beaton, eight miles from here, and every settler in that locality has lost all he owned. Annie Erickson, the twelve-year-old daughter of a farmer, to save her twin sisters in a race with the flames, carried with her on horseback the two babies, with whom she was alone in the house when the fire surrounded the place.

Before the child realized it the house was surrounded. Getting a horse out of the barn she wrapped the babies in a wet quilt, mounted the horse's back, and started through forty rods of fire. Nearly 100 farmers are now out fighting the flames, but unless rain falls soon the fire will continue to spread, destroying everything in its path. Numerous prairie fires are also reported in various portions of North Dakota.

ALASKAN RAILROAD BUILDING.

White Pass Extension to be Finished to Closeleigh by Aug. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, April 21.—The extension of the White Pass Railroad to the White Horse copper fields, now controlled by the Rothschilds through the London Exploration Company, has begun. Contractor M. J. Heney, when in Skaguay recently, stated that he had sent agents to Puget Sound cities to secure 2,000 additional railroad laborers. He hoped to begin laying rails about April 20. Concerning his plans for the extension work, Mr. Heney said:

"Every man that applies is being engaged. It is the intention to rush the work, and we hope to have the track completed so that cars can go through from Skaguay to Closeleigh by the latter part of July.

"Five thousand eight hundred tons of rails, nearly all that will be needed in building the extension beyond Bennett, are now on the ground at Bennett and Caribou. More rails are on the way. In all there will be 6,000 tons. In track-laying beyond Caribou we shall put down thirteen miles at first, and then have seven more miles put down a little later. I shall have everything in readiness for the finishing of the tracklaying beyond Caribou just as soon as navigation opens on Lake Bennett. Twenty-four hours after the lake is opened we shall have the tracklaying finished to Closeleigh."

R. CROKER REPORTED DEAD

Rumor Current in London Cannot Be Traced to Its Source.

Friends of the New Yorker Have Received No Authentic News of His Death.

LONDON, April 22.—The rumor of the death of Richard Croker, the origin of which cannot be traced, was the sole topic of conversation in the places where Americans most congregate, last night, (Saturday.)

J. P. Andrews of the Irish Granite Company, of which Mr. Croker is a Director, said that he had heard the report. He added:

"If it is true, Mr. Croker must have died suddenly late on Saturday, otherwise I would know."

Dr. Thomas T. Reynolds, one of Mr. Croker's physicians, in speaking of the report, said that he has had no intimation of Mr. Croker's death.

"I saw him within a few days," said Dr. Reynolds. "Mr. Croker was then well. I recently examined him and found him physically sound. If he has died, it must have been the result of an accident. Some time ago I operated on Mr. Croker for carbuncles. I have heard nothing of his death, and I think if he had died I should have been the first person notified."

THE RUMOR IN THIS CITY.

Report of Mr. Croker's Death Not Believed by John F. Carroll.

A rumor to the effect that Richard Croker had been stricken by sudden death in London obtained considerable circulation yesteray afternoon, and in consequence political circles were greatly perturbed. The report, it appeared, first became prevalent at the Aqueduct race track, and was communicated to this city by telephonic inquiries as to its truth.

One or two of the late editions of the evening newspapers printed the rumor, qualifying it as much as was possible, but it apparently received a good deal of credence, as there were many anxious inquiries at the Democratic Club as to whether or not the report had been confirmed.

John F. Carroll, Mr. Croker's deputy, said last night that if there had been any truth in the report some of Mr. Croker's friends in England would have cabled the news to this side. A similar rumor, Mr. Carroll added, had been circulated on Thursday night. While no message had been received from Mr. Croker for several days, Mr. Carroll said, the last one indicated that he was well and in good spirits and expected to return to this city early next month, though no date had been set.

TAKING THE ALASKA CENSUS.

Dog Teams Used by Enumerators—Locating the Sixtieth Parallel.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, April 21.—W. A. Kelly, Superintendent of Census for Southeastern and Western Alaska, has arranged to get horses from the War Department for use of the enumerators, who will work in the Copper River and White River countries. Work is now in progress in Southeastern Alaska, and will be completed June 1. The entire work will be completed Oct. 1. Enumerators began taking the census inland from Cook Inlet by traveling from place to place with dog teams. It will cost $30,000 to take the census of Western and Southeastern, Alaska. Twenty-five enumerators are employed.

George White-Fraser and two assistants have arrived at Skaguay en route to the interior to ascertain the exact location of the sixtieth parallel of latitude from Lake Bennett westward, to the boundary line between Alaska and Canada. This parallel is the boundary between the new Yukon Territory and Northern British Columbia. According to Mr. White-Fraser, a joint commission, comprising W. F. King, the Chief Astronomer for the Dominion Government, and a United States Commissioner will reach Skaguay in May to delimit and mark the physical course of the celebrated modus Vivendi international boundary, along the disputed territory claimed by the United States and Great Britain.

CUT CHICAGO-NEW YORK TIME.

Nickel Plate and the Lackawanna Arrange for a Fast Train.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Officers of the Nickel Plate announced to-day that on May 13 a new Chicago-New York limited train would be put in service over their line in connection with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to make the run in twenty-six hours, one and one-half hours quicker than any train on this road has ever covered that distance. The new train will depart from Chicago at 4:30 P. M.

The action of the Nickel Plate may start considerable trouble among the Chicago-New York lines. In addition to its twenty-six hour train, the Nickel Plate will continue to quote lower fares than are charged by roads making no faster time. The move will undoubtedly cause all roads the trains of which consume over twenty-six hours between the two cities to bring their schedules down to that of the Nickel Plate. It may also cause trouble between the Michigan Central and the Nickel Plate over differentials.

BEET SUGAR CONCERN FAILS.

Receiver for First New York Company—Farmers Lacked Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, April 21.—Edwin B. Smith was to-day appointed receiver of the First New York Beet Sugar Company by Justice Scripture. The application was made on behalf of the Directors of the company, who ask that its affairs be settled and the company dissolved. The capital stock of the company is $300,000. Its outstanding liabilities are not large, although the plant at Rome is mortgaged for $110,000.

Central New York farmers have not taken up sugar beet production as readily and as extensively as was anticipated, and the company has been obliged to rely on Western New York for its beets. Sugar beet production was exploited by outsiders without sufficient resources. Local financial aid, it is understood, was given, but this has gone so far that further personal sacrifice by the Directors and others is not considered wise. The farmers have been paid in full for their beets, and the principal indebtedness of the company is for money advanced by Directors.

It is understood that the business will be continued at Lyons, the centre of a profitable beet raising section.

LYONS, N. Y., April 21.—Articles of incorporation were signed to-day by the Wayne County Sugar Beet Company, auxiliary to the Empire State Company, which is erecting a beet sugar plant here. The corporation was capitalized at $25,000. The Directors and stockholders are H. T. J. Fuehrman, Theodore Hapke, H. C. Joehnk, all of Chicago; Orlando F. Thomas, Lyons, and William Buchheit and Seymour Scott, New York City.

Train De Luxe for Cleveland.
Leaves New York every day at 5:30 P. M., arrives Cleveland next morning for breakfast via New York Central—Lake Shore. No excess fare. —Adv.

MR. CROKER ON COMMITTEE.

Democrats Demand His Active Aid in National Campaign.

It was announced on unquestionable authority yesterday that when the Democratic State Committee is reorganized after the convention, Frank Campbell of Bath would be re-elected as Chairman, and that Richard Croker, if he so desired, would represent New York on the National Committee. All factions of the party favor Mr. Campbell's retention as Chairman, it was said, though it had been decided that in view of the fact that there will be a great deal of work to be done, because of the National and State campaigns, it was desirable to have Mr. Campbell relieved of his duties on the National Committee.

Ex-Senator Hill, it was said by one of his friends, worked to have Mr. Croker become National Committeeman, and only the Tammany leader's refusal to accept the place would prevent the success of this plan. All of Mr. Hill's friends are enthusiastic in their desire to have this plan carried out, for, despite the contention between the up-State leader and Mr. Croker, the latter is regarded as a politician whose advice will be extremely valuable during the campaign.

That Mr. Hill is regarded as being sincere in his desire to aid in encompassing the election of the Democratic candidate for President was evidenced yesterday, when Clark Howell, National Committeeman from Georgia and editor of The Atlanta Constitution, paid a long visit to Mr. Hill, whom he has attacked in his newspaper for his failure to support Mr. Bryan in 1896. After this conference Mr. Howell said that these attacks would cease, and that he felt that Mr. Hill would do his utmost to bring about Mr. Bryan's election.

SENATOR ALLISON'S AMBITION.

Does Not Covet the Vice Presidency—Prefers to be a Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Regarding the gossip in which Senator Allison is mentioned as an available Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency, men in Washington who are best acquainted with the Senator do not think there is any likelihood of his consenting to be a running mate for Mr. McKinley. Mr. Allison has been ambitious to be President, and has felt himself to be close to the nomination on at least one occasion, but that has passed, and all his friends know that there is no position other than the one he now holds that has any attraction for him.

As Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, his influence is greater than that of the Vice President. Mr. Allison holds the ranking position of his party in the Senate, and he resisted the importunities of President Harrison and President McKinley to leave the Senate to enter the Cabinet. At the end of his present term, if he lives, he will have served thirty years in the Senate without a break. He will then be seventy-four years and one day old, having been born March 2, 1829. It is said that if he lives there will be no difficulty in the way of his being re-elected to succeed himself in 1903.

Senator Gear, his colleague, who is about four years his senior and by no means as robust, has just been re-elected for another term of six years. When his present term expires Senator Allison will be a year younger than his colleague now is. A man who has long been very closely associated with him says that his ambition now is to have a record of the longest continuous service in the Senate. At the end of his present term his service will equal in length that of Senator Benton, and if he is then re-elected, as he will be if he lives and desires it, his time of continuous service will pass that of Senator Morrill. Thirty-six years' service in the Senate would bring Mr. Allison to the age of eighty. Senator Morrill was about eight years older than that when he died while yet in the Senate.

ENTHUSIASM FOR WILLIAMS.

Massachusetts Delegates Cheer Him as Vice Presidential Choice.

BOSTON, April 21.—The mention of the name of George Fred Williams as a Vice Presidential possibility was greeted with great enthusiasm at the meeting to-day at the American House of nineteen out of thirty delegates from this State to the National Democratic Convention, together with a number of alternates, to arrange the details of their trip to Kansas City. No formal resolutions indorsing Mr. Williams or any other candidate for any office were, however, adopted.

The entire second floor of the Hotel Baltimore was hired for the use of the New England delegation, giving accommodation for 160 people, at a total expense of $800 a day. Two clubrooms will be taken for headquarters purposes, at a cost of $100 a day.

George Fred Williams was elected permanent Chairman of the delegation. Information from other New England States was to the effect that their delegations would accompany the Massachusetts men. The following Democrats were invited to accompany the party to the convention: Alexander B. Bruce of Lawrence, Robert Treat Paine, Jr., of Boston, Thomas J. Gargen of Boston, Gen. P. A. Collins of Boston, John R. Murphy of Charleston, and P. J. Day of Boston.

WOODRUFF CONGRATULATED.

Republicans at Syracuse Hope He Will Be Nominated.

SYRACUSE, April 21.—The Republicans of the Twenty-seventh Congressional District to-day elected Hendrick S. Holden of Syracuse and Francis Gates of Madison County delegates to the National Convention. The alternates are James W. Upson of Baldwinsville and Eugene H. Sisson of Hamilton.

The administrations of McKinley and Roosevelt were indorsed and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was congratulated upon the favor with which his candidacy for Vice President was received and the hope expressed that he would be nominated.

NEW STRIKE AT CAPE NOME.

Great Excitement and a Stampede Follows Rich Gold Finds on a Small Creek.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 21.—The steamer Cottage City has arrived from Skaguay. She brings five men who left Cape Nome on Jan. 24, ten days after the latest previous information. They are C. P. Dam, Capt. E. E. Heckman, J. D. Morgan, J. H. Fredericks, and C. E. Erickson. They went overland to Katami, thence by steamer to Sitka, where they transferred to the Cottage City.

They bring a story of a new strike across the divide, 100 miles east of Nome. The strike was made on a small creek. The first several pans ran about $25 to $35. As bed rock was scraped the amount reached $40. Great excitement followed. A stampede has taken place from Nome, but only those who were free took part in it, the rest believing that they had as good property as they wanted.

Mr. Morgan said to-day: "Cape Nome and the contiguous country is richer than people have estimated. It will be this Summer the greatest mining camp the world has ever seen."

C. B. Dam, well known in Seattle, says that other new discoveries of gold have been made at Bonanza, twenty-one miles this side of Nome, which promise to outrival the great gold camp. He says there is not enough gold to warrant a big stampede from the United States. Nome is quiet and orderly, and no one seems to anticipate any trouble with claims this season.

The Marshal at Juneau has arrested two counterfeiters with an outfit and seized 600 coins which were Canadian and United States half dollars.

Rudyard Kipling.

The New York Herald published yesterday the first instalment of Kipling's first article from South Africa. It was intensely interesting and thoroughly characteristic of the only Kipling. Second and third instalments of the series will appear in The Herald Monday and Tuesday next. —Adv.

NATION GREETS MISSION SOCIETIES

Delegates Welcomed by President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt.

CROWDS AT CARNEGIE HALL

Gen. Harrison Intimates the Governor Consulted Him About Vice Presidency, and Makes Allusion to Dewey.

President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt welcomed the delegates to the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, at Carnegie Hall, last evening, and they received, in turn, a most cordial greeting. The promised attendance of these two representatives of Nation and State had drawn an audience thoroughly representative alike of the evangelical Churches and of the mission sentiment which the conference typifies.

It filled to the walls the ground floor and every tier of the spacious auditorium, and at the doors outside there yet remained a multitude large enough for an overflow meeting as strong in numbers as this one. Desire to witness a ceremony partaking of official character and inability to refuse tickets of admission to persistent applicants worked a result in this respect disappointing to hundreds of ticket holders and to the zealous managers, who had not reckoned on the limitations of the hall in the generosity of their ticket distribution.

In all other respects the meeting satisfied every expectation. It was a gathering of people such as could never before have been brought together, and quite worthy of the most distinguished speakers. If all of the 2,500 delegates to the conference did not attend, at least enough of them were there to impress the lookers-in that the spectacle at hand had world-wide significance and participation.

COSTUMES OF MANY NATIONS.

The dress of many peoples characterized it, varied as it was, from the severe garb of the European and American emissaries of the Gospel to the bright-hued robes of converts who have become preachers in the Orient. The Caucasian prevailed, but the Indian and African faces appeared with frequency sufficient to denote how far-reaching has been the mission awakening.

While the crowds were pressing outside to get in, there was no delay in setting in motion the programme set for the stage. President McKinley arrived in ample season. He found awaiting him the special deputation summoned to welcome him. Promptly at 8 o'clock he was escorted within to find the hall already packed with an enthusiastic assembly. Morris K. Jesup, who was to preside, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee, acted as his escorts. The audience rose as he entered and tendered him the Chautauqua salute. The Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, Chairman of the General Committee, followed with Gov. Roosevelt, who won recognition almost as cordial as that extended to the President. Ex-President Harrison was with Cornelius N. Bliss, and Bishop Potter with William E. Dodge.

SOME OTHERS PRESENT.

In close procession followed Seth Low, John S. Kennedy, John Crosby Brown, Gen. Wesley Merritt, Admiral Philip, John J. McCook, John Sloane, the Rev. Dr. J. F. Goncher of Baltimore, the Rev. Dr. Henry Cobb, the Rev. Dr. Ellenwood, the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stoddard, the Rev. Dr. George L. Spining, the Rev. Dr. E. E. Strong, the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, the Rev. Dr. Willard Parsons, the Rev. Dr. Edwin M. Bliss, the Rev. Dr. C. W. Millard, President John H. Burrows of Oberlin College, Prof. F. K. Sanders of Yale University, Prof. Shields of Princeton, Controller Bird S. Coler, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, and C. C. Creegan, Secretary American Board of Missions.

Among the box occupants who rose to greet the stage gathering were Mrs. Gen. Merritt, John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Abner McKinley, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Mrs. John Sloane and Mrs. James Stokes, Mrs. Arthur J. Brown, Alexander Maitland, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, James G. Cannon, Gen. Wager Swayne, William J. Schieffelin, R. Fulton and W. Bayard Cutting, Alexander Hedden, the Rev. Drs. Greer and Huntington, Mrs. William McKinley, the Rev. Dr. Paxton, Cleveland Dodge, and Miss Helen Gould.

AUDIENCE STIRRED BY SPEAKERS.

Brief as was Mr. Jesup's introductory and dignified air it must appear in type, his earnest manner stirred his hearers and when he presented the President the audience broke forth again in the warmest demonstrations. The President's dignified utterance brought out abundant expressions of the same nature, which were in turn transmitted to Gov. Roosevelt, who was apparently so much carried away by them that he ignored or forgot the request in Mr. Jesup's introduction of him that he extend a welcome for the city as well as for the State.

Gen. Harrison relieved somewhat the intensity of the audience by adopting a light vein in a portion of his response as President of the conference, to the President and the Governor, in which he intimated quite plainly that the Governor had consulted him about accepting the Vice Presidential nomination, and that the speaker had agreed with the Governor.

When the proceedings ended, both the President and Governor found their exit blocked by a crowd of people who had reached the stage from the body of the house and wished to shake hands with them. Each held quite a reception while making his way off the stage.

THE EVENING'S PROCEEDINGS.

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...ates of the Ecumenical Conference who have come from all parts of the habitable world, and many of them meet for the first time on this American continent and in this, its chief city.

"If I understand aright the object of this assemblage—of this council—it is that they may report to us and others in this great country the progress that missionary effort has made during the past year, and by their counsel and consideration of the great questions of the day advise as what can best be done to diffuse the blessings of Christianity throughout the world.

"At the close of this century, when steam and electricity have bound the nations of the world almost as one, and when the brotherhood of man has become not an ideal conception but through these agencies a reality, it is proper that this country, which has always recognized liberty, brotherhood, and Christian love and charity, should be made the meeting place where these friends can be received, and it is also most important and a source of great congratulation that the President of this great Nation, whose heart has always been open to the cause of right and justice [applause] should have left the duties of his high office for a day and come here with his sympathy and with cheer and his counsel to give on behalf of the Nation a welcome to these distinguished men and women.

"And now it is my pleasing duty to introduce him to you. What presence can be more potential, what voice can utter welcome with more grace and dignity and force than his?"

The audience arose and greeted the President with loud and prolonged cheers, and the hall was a mass of waving hands and handkerchiefs from the floor to the roof.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

It was some moments before the President was allowed to begin his speech. Then he said:

"Mr. Chairman, Members of the Ecumenical Conference, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"Words of welcome are unnecessary here. This representative gathering, this earnest and sympathetic assemblage, presided over by one of America's most illustrious statesmen, Gen. Harrison, is your true and best welcome. It attests the profound pleasure and satisfaction which all of us feel that the representatives of more than two hundred societies engaged in the work of foreign missions in every part of the globe are guests within our gates. To them are extended the hospitalities of our homes and the devotion of our hearts in acknowledgment and encouragement of their faithfulness and unselfishness in the great movements for uplifting the races of men, teaching them the truth of the common fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and showing that if we are not our brothers' keepers we can be our brothers' helpers.

"I am glad of the opportunity to offer without stint my tribute of respect to the missionary effort which has wrought such wonderful triumphs for civilization.

"The story of the Christian missions is one of thrilling interest and marvelous results. The sacrifices of the missionaries for their fellow-men constitute one of the most glorious pages of the world's history. The missionary, of whatever church or ecclesiastical body, who devotes his life to the service of the Master and of men, carrying the torch of truth and enlightenment, deserves the gratitude and homage of mankind.

AMONG THE WORLD'S HEROES.

"The noble, self-effacing, willing ministers of peace and good-will should be classed with the world's heroes. Wielding the sword of the spirit, they have conquered ignorance and prejudice. They have been the pioneers of civilization. They have illumined the darkness of idolatry and superstition with the light of intelligence and truth. They have been messengers of righteousness and love. They have braved disease and danger and death and in their exile have suffered unspeakable hardships, but their noble spirits have never wavered. They count their labor no sacrifice. 'Away with the word in such a flew and with such a thought,' says David Livingston, 'it is emphatically no sacrifice, say rather it is a privilege.'

"They furnish us examples of forbearance and fortitude, of patience and unyielding purpose, and of a spirit which triumphs not by the force of might, but by the majesty of right. They are placing in the hands of their brothers less fortunate than themselves the keys which unlock the treasures of knowledge and open the mind to noble aspirations for better conditions. Education is one of the indispensable forms of mission enterprise and in some form must precede all successful work.

"The labors of missionaries, always difficult and trying, are no longer so perilous as in former times. In some quarters indifference and opposition have given place to aid and co-operation. A hundred years ago many of the fields were closed to missionary effort. Now almost everywhere is the open door, and only the map of the world now marks the extent of their thought and action.

CONTRIBUTION TO PROGRESS.

"Who can estimate their value to the progress of the Nations"? Their contribution to the onward and upward march of humanity is beyond all calculation. They have inculcated industry and taught the various trades. They have promoted concord and amity, and brought nations closer together. They have made men better. They have increased the regard for home, have strengthened the sacred ties of family, have made the community well-ordered, and their work has been a potent influence in the development of law and the establishment of government.

"May this great meeting rekindle the spirit of missionary ardor and enthusiasm to go and teach all nations'; may the field never lack a succession of heralds who shall carry on the task—the continuous proclamation of His gospel to the end of time."

The audience applauded for some time. Finally when Mr. Jesup could make himself heard he said:

"I shall take the responsibility upon myself and change the programme somewhat. I wish the audience would rise and sing 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee.'"

This request was complied with, and the English delegates, who did not know the words, were familiar enough with "God Save the Queen" that they aided in carrying the air. As a result Carnegie Hall rang with a volume of patriotic music.

Mr. Jesup next introduced Gov. Roosevelt, and in doing so said:

"We have a royal good President of a great Nation, and we have equally as good a Governor of a great State. I hope that he will not only speak to you of our State, but that he will also say something about our imperial city."

GOVERNOR ON INDIAN MISSIONS.

The Governor met with a reception equal to that given to the President.

Gov. Roosevelt said, in part:

"I am glad to have the chance to take part in welcoming you here to-night—you, the men and women who not only have preached, but have done; who have made action follow pledge, performance square with promise. It has not been my good fortune to see at close range the work done in foreign missions technically so termed, but it was once my privilege to see close up the work done in any branch of missionary work that is in every but a technical sense foreign work—no, I am not talking about New York City [laughter]—but of work among the Indian tribes on the Indian reservations, where I had at one time the honor, Gen. Harrison, of being one of your subordinates when you were President, in carrying out the work that you allotted to me. Sir, and was sure of your heartiest support if I did my work well.

"I had to go to visit certain Sioux reservations—the Pine Ridge and Ogallalla—and then, coming on through the reservation in South Dakota up into North Dakota, into those big tracts of land lying just west of the Missouri. I had not intended going upon missionary work—not in the narrowest sense of the term—but I got enlisted in missionary work very rapidly when I was out there, because I think that, after all, any effort to further civic righteousness is missionary work, and the effort to see that the Indians get a square deal is, at any rate, an adjunct to missionary work. And I expended twice the time I intended to because I became so interested that I again traveled all over the reservations, to see what was being done, especially by the missionaries, because it needed no time at all to see that the great factors in the uplifting of the Indians were those who were teaching the Indian to be a Christian citizen.

MISSIONS' PRACTICAL WORK.

"And when I came back I wished it had been in my power to convey my experience to those people—often well-meaning people—who speak about the inefficacy of foreign missions. I think if they really could realize but a tenth part of the work that is being done and the work that has been done out there they would realise that no more practical work, no work more productive of fruit for civilization could exist than that work being carried on by the men and women who give their lives to preach the Gospel of Christ to mankind.

"Of course, out there you saw every grade represented of the struggle of the last 2,000 years. You saw every grade, from the painted, heathen savage looking out with unconquerable eyes from the recesses in which he was penned—held there only by the fear of the military power, thirsting still for the old, wild, lawless life and its bloodshed and strife—from him through his nearest kinfolks till you came to the Christian worker of the dusky skin, but as devoted to the work, as emphatically doing his duty, as it was given to him or her to see that duty, as any one here to-night.

"I saw a missionary gathering out on one of those reservations of the same kind, but not the same grade, as that here to-night, and it was a gathering where 90 per cent. were Indians, where all the details of practical missionary work were being carried out by the Indians themselves, but helped, as was right, by the missionary men and women workers. They were doing it mostly for themselves, however, subscribing out of their little all they could that the work might go on among their brethren who yet were blind."

Here Gov. Roosevelt told of a number of instances of charitable and Christianizing work done by the people of the reservations, instancing particularly that done by a woman storekeeper, who, an Indian herself, had married a white man, and who did much to reclaim those of her own race who had started upon the wrong path after receiving an education at the Government schools. He mentioned no names, however.

"You who go out to face what the fathers of all of us faced 100 years ago," he continued, "you who see in real life the dangers that to us are but names, I know that each of you feels only the emotion of scorn for the men who would pity you.

PITIES MAN WHO PITIES WORKER.

"Woe to the man who pities the worker. I am not sorry for the worker; I am sorry for the man who pities him. The most certain way of failing to have any pleasure in life worth the gaining is to set yourself down to pursue pleasure as your occupation in life. The life worth living is the life of the man who works, who does, who strives, and who at the end can look back and say: 'I know I have halted, I know I have stumbled, I have left undone things which I should have done, I have done things which I should not have done, but as strength was given to me, I strived to leave the world a little better and not a little worse because I had lived in it.'

"You are doing the greatest work that can be done. It is my privilege to greet you here to-night in the name of the great State of New York, which includes within its boundaries the greatest city of the Western Hemisphere. I bid you welcome, and I extend to you who lead hard and dangerous lives, to you who have given up so much that most deem attractive in life, to you who have sacrificed so much that many—that most—hold dear, not commiseration, not sympathy, but the heartiest admiration and good will. I thank you."

GEN. HARRISON HUMOROUS.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, the presiding officer of the conference, was then introduced as the one selected to reply to the addresses of welcome of President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt. His speech had many humorous points. In speaking of President McKinley, he referred to "those duties that some have called 'simple,' meaning Admiral Dewey, and his remarks about the Presidency, whereat there was much laughter. Gen. Harrison said:

"I felt that it would have been more appropriate, if some of these distinguished foreign guests had been assigned to the pleasant duty of acknowledging here to-night the generous, kindly interest which has been shown by the President of the United States and by the Governor of New York in this great council.

"It seems to me that it was an occasion that one of these foreign gentlemen might have improved by saying some very complimentary things about the United States. [Laughter.] It did not seem appropriate that I should indulge in that line of, remark.

"I think there has been an impression in many foreign countries, which now, I think, is disappearing, by reason of the more intimate relations which the steamship has established between this country and Europe, that we were given over here to talking a great deal about ourselves.

"Ladies and gentlemen, in your behalf, as delegates who from near and far have gathered in this conference, I return to the President of the United States our most hearty thanks for his presence here to-night. [Applause.] Could anything be more grand and majestic than the mere presence of an American President?

"We are not quite unprepared, Sir, because you were known to your fellow-countrymen as a Christian gentleman, to have you extend to those who are assembled here the sympathy and fellowship of one who is part with them in setting up God's kingdom in the world. But it was kind, Sir, that leaving aside those duties which some have recently called 'simple,' [laughter]—that our President should leave these and undergo the labor of travel that we might witness here the expression of sympathy in his presence with this great foreign mission movement.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S CONSULTATION.

"Of course it was no trouble for Gov. Roosevelt to come here. I think he rather likes to get away from Albany. He is not infrequently here for the purpose of consultation (laughter in which the Governor joined heartily). He availed himself of the few moments we spent together in the reception room to consult with me about a certain matter, and when I had given him my opinion, he said: 'Well, that's what I was going to do anyhow, no matter what you said.' So that I felt very lucky that I had hit upon the conclusion upon which his mind had already arrived before he gathered me into his confidence. We are glad to have from him his hearty words of commendation. I think what he has said has been received as truth. In my observation of him he has always shown a passion for truth.

"The only trouble I ever had with managing him was that it seemed to me that he wanted to put an end to all the evil in the world between sunrise and sunset. Though we never differed as to the end that was to be attained, he wanted to get there very quickly, and I am, perhaps, a little conservative and slow, but it is pleasant to have present one who is known to all of us to be so thoroughly a soldier of righteousness.

"But if their personal sympathy was less thoroughly given to this cause, it would be quite in line with our officers that they should come and speak to the Christian assemblage here to-night and encourage the working spirit of Christianity throughout the world. Upon what conservative element is it, that the security and peace of our community depends? Out of what come those maxims of life that maketh peace, that curb passion, that bind together men in common purpose for the security and happiness of the community?

"It is reported that the aged German Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, recently said that, as he looked about the world at its struggles, strifes, distress, and griefs, as if that geological era had returned when the gigantic saurians walked the earth in their devouring way. He was speaking to an assembly of scholars, and he turned to scholarship as giving him hope for the world.

MUST TURN TO CHURCH FOR HOPE.

"Ah, my friends, not scholarship and not invention, not any of those notable and creditable developments of our era, not to these, but to the Word of God and the Church of the Lord Jesus must we turn for that hope. [Applause.] 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' that great command of our Lord; is our deliverance from this condition of which Prince Hohenlohe spoke.

"These missionaries going into foreign lands incite no rebellion, but instill the principle of the Gospel of Christ that God has made of one blood all people. They will yet bring in the kingdom that is promised. 'Love thy brother as thyself—thy neighbor as thyself.'

"Do we count the growth of the Church only by the membership rolls? Has the Gospel done nothing more? Ah! think for a moment, my friends, if you blot out of your statute book, your Constitution, your family life, all that is taken from the Sacred Book, what would there be left to bind society together?"

At the conclusion of the speech Mr. Jesup asked the audience to arise and sing "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name." Then the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith dismissed the assembly with the benediction.

Delegates to See Tissot Pictures.

Invitations have been sent to the delegates to the Ecumenical Conference to visit the exhibition of paintings by J. J. J. Tissot, illustrating the life of Christ, at the old Academy of Design Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

An account of the afternoon session of the conference will be found on Page 23.

Opposed to a National Art Commission.

The Fine Arts Federation of New York on Friday adopted a resolution to the effect that the bill for the creation of an Art Commission of the United States, proposed by the Public Art League, was an impracticable measure, which, if made a law, would have little or no effect, and that its effect, if any, would in the judgment of the Federation be injurious to the best interests of art in the United States.

Rudyard Kipling.

The New York Herald published yesterday the first installment of Kipling's first article from South Africa. It was intensely interesting and thoroughly characteristic of the only Kipling. Second and third installments of the series will appear in The Herald Monday and Tuesday next. —Adv.

PRESIDENT IN THE CITY

Received by a Committee of the Ecumenical Conference.

ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE

Mrs. McKinley Indisposed on the Train Coming from Paterson—President at Cuban Fair.

President McKinley and his party arrived at Jersey City at 10:47 o'clock yesterday morning, having come from Paterson on a special train made up of the parlor car Olympia and a combination car, over the Susquehannah branch of the Pennsylvania Road. In the party were, besides President McKinley, Mrs. McKinley, Dr. Rixey, Secretary Cortelyou, Stenographer Leonard, and a man and a maid servant.

Mrs. McKinley had been feeling very much indisposed, and Mrs. Hobart sought to detain her in Paterson, but Mrs. McKinley insisted on making the trip with her husband. Mrs. Hobart gave her on taking leave a large bunch of her favorite La France roses, tied with a broad white satin ribbon. Mrs. McKinley was somewhat overcome on the trip, and during a stop at the junction of the branch with the main line it was said that tonics were administered to her.

A Reception Committee, headed by the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee of the Ecumenical Conference, reached the station in Jersey City shortly before the train arrived. It included Morris K. Jesup, Cornelius N. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, and W. S. Hawk of the Hotel Manhattan. Wallcott Jackson, resident manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, joined the party.

REPLIES TO THE GREETINGS.

When the train drew in quite a number of persons gathered to see the Presidential party pass. The reception party boarded the car bearing the President, and soon after the President came out, he and Mr. Bliss assisting Mrs. McKinley to alight and into an invalid chair. Walking up the platform the President leaned on the arm of Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. McKinley being wheeled behind them, and the others of the party following. The President doffed his hat repeatedly to those who stood at either side with hats raised.

Four open carriages awaited the party at the foot of the elevator ready to convey them to the Hotel Manhattan. In the first carriage rode Mrs. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, and Mr. Hawk. Sitting with the driver was Detective Foye of the Central Office. The President rode in the second carriage, ex-Secretary Bliss sitting beside him, while opposite to them sat Mr. Jesup and the Rev. Mr. Brown. Detective Funston rode on the box of the President's carriage. The others of the party rode in the other carriages.

The carriages drove aboard the Twenty-third Street ferryboat Philadelphia at 11 o'clock. While crossing the river a little girl ran up to the carriage in which sat Mrs. McKinley and stretched out her hand. She was assisted upon the step and Mrs. McKinley, taking the little one's face between her hands, leaned over and kissed her. The child was a pretty little miss, with lots of light curls. She proved to be Adelaide, the eight-year-old daughter of Mrs. H. D. Entwhistle of Jersey City. Little Hazel White, a ten-year-old, who was with her mother, a resident of Reynoldsville, Penn., seeing this, ran up to the President's carriage and said: "Mr. President, please shake hands with me."

The President, speaking to his secretary, who stood beside the carriage, said: "Hold her up, Cortelyou, and I will shake both hands," and Mr. McKinley stood up and shook both of the child's hands.

WELCOMED BY CHILDREN.

Four mounted policemen awaited the party on the New York side and escorted the carriages through West Twenty-third Street to Eleventh Avenue, Twenty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, to Forty-second Street, and thence to the hotel entrance. A crowd of children recognized the President as the carriage passed along Twenty-fourth Street, near Seventh Avenue. One little urchin, taking off his shabby cap, cried out: "Here's the President! He's all right! Three cheers!" and all the others joined in the cheers. The President lifted his hat, and that seemed to please the boys tremendously.

Another group greeted the party by raising of hats at the hotel, the entrance to which was decked with the President's flag and the National ensign. Another committee greeted the President in the hotel parlor. It included William E. Dodge, John S. Kennedy, J. C. Brown, Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, Rear Admiral J. C. Philip, Col. John J. McCook, John Sloan, Bishop H. C. Potter, and the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington. Miss Mabel McKinley greeted her aunt.

After luncheon the President went for a drive with Mr. Jesup, while out visiting the Cuban Orphan's Fair, and on his return he remained at the hotel receiving callers during the late afternoon.

THE PRESIDENT ALARMED.

A little stir was caused in front of the hotel when the President returned in the afternoon. One of the horses slipped just as the carriage drew up near the entrance and fell, while the other horse reared and plunged so that the driver was nearly flung from his seat, and the President stood up in some alarm. A policeman caught the plunging horse by the bridle, and the other immediately jumped to his feet.

The Presidential party dined in their private dining room at 6:30. Shortly before 8 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Bliss and Mr. Jesup, the President started for the Ecumenical Conference. In the party were also Dr. Rixey, Secretary Cortelyou, Abner McKinley, and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hawk and Miss Hawk. Mrs. Abner McKinley and her daughter, Miss Mabel, remained with Mrs. McKinley, who did not feel strong enough to accompany the President to the meeting.

The President and his party returned to the hotel at 10 o'clock. The President expressed himself as being much gratified at his reception at Carnegie Hall, and said that the sentiment of the meeting impressed him deeply. He spoke of his visit to the Cuban Fair, and said it was one of the most pleasing things he had ever witnessed. He retired shortly after returning to the hotel.

This morning the President will attend church services at the Brick Presbyterian Church with Mr. Jesup.

AUSTRIA AND MACEDONIA.

Emperor Francis Joseph Said to Want to Occupy the Territory.

LONDON, April 22.—A special dispatch from Vienna, dated April 21, says:

"It is reported and believed in diplomatic circles that Emperor Francis Joseph, during his visit to Berlin, will ask the consent of the Kaiser to the occupation of Macedonia by Austria.

"This project has been the subject of communication for months between the Austrian, Russian, and German Foreign Ministers. Italy has been kept advised, but has made no protest."

71st Veterans' Association Dinner.

The Veterans' Association of the Seventy-first Regiment last night gave its twenty-ninth annual dinner, in commemoration of the departure of the regiment for the civil war, thirty-nine years ago. The dinner was given at the St. Denis Hotel. Following were the toasts of the evening and those who responded to them: "The Day We Celebrate," Col. Albert L. Mills; "Our Country," Job E. Hedges; "The City of New York," Bird S. Coler; "The Seventy-first Regiment," Col. William G. Bates; "The Veterans," Edwin T. Greenfield, Grand Marshal of the New York Grand Army of the Republic, and "The Volunteer Soldier," Major Gen. Francis V. Greene. Capt. Wright D. Goss proposed the toast, "Our Departed Comrades," and this was drunk in silence.

For Alleged Pool Selling.

Howard Brown, forty-six years old of 705 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, was arrested by Detectives Maher and Sheehan of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station last night, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, on a warrant sworn to by J. E. Thompson, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. The charge against Brown is conducting a poolroom at 2,378 Third Avenue. It is alleged that he is the proprietor of the place. Brown strenuously denied this.

WAR IN RUBBER COMPANY

Shareholders of Consolidated Tire Concern Threaten Legal Action.

CHARGES AGAINST PROMOTERS

Unreasonable Prices for Patent Rights Alleged—Inkling of the Fight—President Rice's Statement.

Trouble is reported to be brewing in the affairs of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company, and it is now declared that certain dissatisfied stockholders will carry their grievances into court. This statement is made by a stockholder, who says that the legal recourse is the only one which these dissatisfied owners think feasible as a means of restoring the company's securities to a proper basis.

An inkling of the fight, which goes back to the organization of the company, when Isaac L. Rice, now its President; Emerson McMillin, S. W. Ehrich, Stephen Peabody, Martin Maloney, and young Mr. Elkins, (son of W. L. Elkins, the Philadelphia capitalist,) were instrumental in promoting it, cropped out a few days ago in an advertisement in which George R. Sheldon, A. R. Pick, and Frank Tilford announced that they were a committee to protect the interests of shareholders of the company, and requested all holders of stock who cared to take steps for the helping of the company's securities to deposit their holdings in the City Trust Company, subject to the control of the aforesaid committee.

This committee, it was learned yesterday, has in mind, provided it can get sufficient cooperation from stockholders, the bringing of a legal action to compel the repayment of funds which fell to the lot of the promoters when the company was organized in April, 1899. These funds, the committee alleges, were larger than the company's promoters had a just right to expect for their services.

THE PROMOTERS ACCUSED.

When the company was organized, taking in the principal hard rubber tire factories of the country, (the chief one being at Springfield, Ohio,) the promoters controlled the chief patents for making hard tires. Many of the companies which were absorbed had had to shut up shop because the courts had just decided that they were infringing these patents. By controlling them the promoters were in a position to make an effective, working consolidation, and they accordingly organized the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company, with $4,000,000 of common stock and $4,000,000 of 6 per cent. preferred stock, and this corporation swallowed up the minor ones.

The patent rights were "turned in" to the new company by the promoters at a value of over a million dollars. As they are alleged to have cost them only $60,000 in actual cash, many of the stockholders have since been grumbling. The promoters took the view that they had a right to make their own terms in organizing the company. The dissatisfied shareholders contended that the promoters had acted in a fiduciary capacity in securing the patents and perfecting the organization, and that therefore they had no right to charge the company any more for the patents than they cost them.

The stock was distributed among well-known interests. The Seligmans took a good-sized block of it, Edward Sweet took $100,000 worth, Talbot J. Taylor & Co. took $50,000 or $100,000 worth, and Lee, Higginson & Co. took $500,000 worth. These are, of course, only a few of the stockholders. The disagreement with the original promoters fomented, as reported, much ill-feeling, particularly as both the common and preferred stock (although the original subscriptions for them were quoted at a premium) began to fall in value. In the outside securities market the common stock is worth about $6 or $7 a share and the preferred $35 or $35 a share, although the company has regularly paid its dividends on the preferred and earned enough to have paid something on the common.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

"Dissatisfied shareholders increased the decline in the stock's market value by denouncing it as a fake," said President Rice yesterday. "As a matter of fact, it is an excellent property. My common stock cost me about $20 a share.

All of the promoters were at length besieged by shareholders to surrender to the company the profits they had made in turning in the patent rights. The former refused to admit that they did not have a perfect legal right to retain such profits, exorbitant as they might seem, as reported, but finally all but one agreed, in order not to have the matter fought out in the courts, to pay back what they had made out of the patents.

The one who held out was Mr. Elkins. He stoutly refused to give up a cent, and said that if they thought they could beat him in the courts they were welcome to try. It is now asserted that the Protective Committee will try.

President Rice has declared the company's finances sound, and says that the Protective Committee in its campaign against the stock is unwittingly playing into the hands of another corporation, which wants to hammer down the price of Consolidated Rubber Tire stock so as to buy it in cheap.

Mr. Rice refused yesterday to mention the corporation alluded to, but it was learned elsewhere that it was the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, a corporation which pays large attention to pneumatic tires, but makes hard rubber tires in a proportionately small amount. The Consolidated Rubber Tire Company claims to make 90 per cent. of the hard rubber tires manufactured in this country.

The Rubber Goods Manuacturing Company some time ago proposed to the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company a plan for uniting the two concerns into a $10,000,000 corporation, each of the merging companies to own $5,000,000 of the stock. The $4,000,000 preferred stock of the Consolidated was to be exchanged for $4,000,000 of stock in the proposed new concern and its $4,000,000 common stock for $1,000,000 of the new stock, and it was to be guaranteed 3 per cent. on its $5,000,000 of stock in the proposed new company before the other constituent company got a cent. What was left of the earnings after this 3 per cent. payment was to be divided equally between the two constituent concerns.

THE POSSIBLE EARNINGS.

It was calculated that the proposed new company would earn $900,000 yearly. Three per cent. on $5,000,000 would be $150,000 to go to the Consolidated Rubber Tire interests first of all. This would leave $750,000, enough to give each concern a 7½ per cent. yearly dividend. Thus, according to the scheme, the $5,000,000 of stock owned by Consolidated interests would pay 10½ per cent. yearly, (adding in the extra 3 per cent.,) and the Rubber Goods people would get 7 per cent. yearly. The Consolidated Rubber Tire Company refused to go into the project.

OLD GUARD DINNER.

Gov. Roosevelt Arrives in Time to Speak on the American Citizen.

The anniversary dinner of the Old Guard was held last night in the armory at Broadway and Forty-ninth Street. About 200 guests were present. Preceding the dinner officers were installed.

Gov. Roosevelt arrived soon after 10 o'clock to respond to the toast "The Empire State." He said:

"The American citizen does his share of governing the State in time of peace and fighting for it in time of war. People must stand up in time of war for what they want; for not only what represents them, but represents the Government. In the Old World empires the individual has not the same share in the Government that we have, but with us, the individual citizen is the arbiter of what must be done or must not be done. In the long run what you really want must be done. What the people want they are sure to get."

Here some one shouted, "A man like you for President!"

"I have my hands full in being Governor," replied the Governor, amid laughter.

"We must," he continued, "insist on having absolutely pure government, and you will have it as you did during the great civil war."

As the Governor sat down some one cried, "Three cheers for the man who is destined to become the President of the United States," and three cheers were given.

Rear Admiral Entwistle spoke on "Our Navy at Manila." He said it was one of the greatest naval battles in history.

It is not possible to get the style, fit and finish in a Ready Made Suit that we put in our MADE TO ORDER SUITS—and we charge you no more. The largest assortment of high-class woolens in the city.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.

Sun Building, near Brooklyn Bridge.
Broadway, near 28th Street.

RUN DOWN BY CABLE CAR.

Mrs. Warren Stebbins Injured in Broadway—Escorts Knocked Down.

Mrs. Warren Stebbins of 19 Verona Place, Brooklyn, was knocked down and injured by Broadway Cable Car No. 115 at the Mall Street crossing about 10:30 o'clock last night. She was attended by Surgeon Smith of the Hudson Street Hospital, and later was taken to her home in a cab.

Mrs. Stebbins was in the company of the Rev. Arthur J. Pierson of 1,127 Dean Street, Brooklyn, and Charles Burton of 1,255 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, at the time of the accident. Together with a large number of Brooklyn people, who had been attending the official reception to the delegates of the Ecumenical Conference at Carnegie Hall, they left a Sixth Avenue elevated train at the Park Place station to go over to the bridge. They crossed the southbound track of the Broadway cable line in safety, but had to stop suddenly in order to allow a northbound car to go by.

Mrs. Stebbins failed to see the car in time, and was run down and knocked sprawling in the street. Her escorts, Mr. Pierson and Mr. Burton, their efforts to rescue her, were also knocked over in the street. The gripman put on the brakes and the cable car was brought to a standstill in short order.

Mrs. Stebbins was found to be covered with blood and suffering with contusions of the right eyebrow and the right side. The injuries caused her intense pain, and she was also much affected nervously by the shock.

An ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital was summoned by Policeman Morris Cohen, and Dr. Smith, who responded to the call, wanted to take the injured woman to the hospital, but she objected strongly. The surgeon then dressed her wounds, and she was placed in a cab and taken home by her friends, who were highly incensed at the accident and Mrs. Stebbins's condition.

Mr. Pierson was covered with mud and slightly bruised from his fall, but did not require any aid. It was raining at the time, and the clothes of all three persons were bedraggled and besmeared in the mud and wet.

The cable car was in charge of gripman No. 515, and a policeman went uptown on the car in order to place him under arrest at the end of the trip. The gripman's name was said to be George Boylan.

ORLEANS IS HOUSE-HUNTING.

Forced Out of England, He Looks for Home on the Gulf of Quarnero.

PARIS, April 22.—The Duke and Duchess of Orleans arrived yesterday at Fiume to look at a chateau on the Gulf of Quarnero.

The Duke of Orleans is looking for a new home because he has been virtually forced out of England on account of his letter of congratulation to the French artist, Willette.

The latter produced a number of cartoons insulting Queen Victoria in the most disgusting manner, and the Duke wrote to him, complimenting him upon his work. As a consequence the Duke was made to resign from the London clubs to which he belonged, and was given to understand that he would in future not be received in English society.

It was supposed that the Duke would take up his residence either in Belgium or Italy, but as Fiume is in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, together with the islands and seaport towns along the Gulf of Quarnero, he has probably obtained permission from Emperor Francis Joseph to live in that country. The gulf is at the north of the Adriatic, Fiume being about 40 miles southeast of Trieste.

NEGRO UPRISING FRUSTRATED.

One Man Committed Suicide After Killing a White Man, and Two Others Were Lynched.

Special to The New York Times.

SHREVEPORT, La., April 21.—W. T. White, foreman of Allen Brothers & Wadley's sawmill, was shot and instantly killed this morning by "Jeff" Rist, a negro lumber grader in his employ. The murderer escaped to his cabin, but, realizing that his capture was inevitable, he sent a bullet through his own head, expiring at once.

Prompt and careful investigation of the crime developed the fact that the murder was the beginning by the negroes of what was meant to be a war of extermination against the white people of that district. Enough evidence was found to show that John Hughly and Ed Amos, two negroes employed at the mill, were ringleaders in the plot.

They were at once shot by the enraged citizens, whose prompt and vigorous action averted the threatened danger of a race war. Knowledge that such a plot existed came as a complete surprise to the white employes of the mill, who constitute almost the entire white population of Allentown.

CIRCUS GONE, WILD WEST HERE

The off wheel of the rear chariot in the race which closes the Forepaugh-Sells Circus at the Garden, had scarcely thrown the last bit of the arena sawdust into the eye of an irritable old gentleman, when there was a movement aloft. Out along the electric light defined girders gray forms moved. The stripping of the Garden of every piece of circus apparatus had begun.

Down in the sawdust arena male and female performers, with overcoats and long cloaks over their ring dress, were superintending the taking down of their peculiar paraphernalia. Kilpatrick, the bicycle rider, still in his red golf coat, with the flush of quick motion down the inclined stairway, hobbled about on his crutch, directing the "razorbacks" engaged in lowering his wooden pathway to popular applause.

A trapese performer, in her street dress, hung at a head-swimming height, taking apart personally the strip of wood upon which she swings nightly, just as she had put it there. Her task completed, the woman swung lightly down a rope, bowing in mock show when she reached the bottom at the red-coated employe who held the line.

"Ah, Sam," she remarked in a voice suggestive of eagerness, "we're going on the road now under the dear old flapping canvas. The Garden's all right, but it isn't the big tent and the open country."

"Do you know," Sam told the reporter later, "that woman was born under the canvas on the road. She's never easy a minute when the season opens until we are under the big tent. It's kind of queer, but most of us are the same way, too."

Long before the close of the show camels and elephants were led through the streets to the West Twenty-third Street ferry. The wagons loaded with personal luggage and properties came next. Last of all the animal wagons were taken from the Garden basement. By 1 o'clock the Garden had seen the last of the circus, and its trains were rushing along to Baltimore, where the next engagement is to begin.

By 4 o'clock the vanguard of Buffalo Bill's show, which opens to-morrow evening, had appeared at the Garden.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander announced yesterday the engagement of her niece, Miss Mary Crocker, to Francis Burton Harrison. Miss Crocker is the daughter of the late Charles F. Crocker of California. She made her debut in society this Winter in New York, and has passed the season with Mrs. Alexander and her cousin, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. Mr. Harrison, who is a lawyer, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison of this city and a member of the Knickerbocker Club.

The Countess Boni's Gift to Paris.

PARIS, April 22.—The Archbishop of Paris will to-morrow bless the building erected by the Countess Boni de Castellane, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Gould, on the site of the Bazaar Charité, which was burned with the loss of many lives.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Shirt Waists For Girls.

Our assortment of these goods includes a more complete line of styles and sizes than is carried by the general stores, enabling us to fit every girl neatly and comfortably. They are dainty and simple, and have an air of youthful prettiness that stamp them for what they are—shirt waists made especially for misses and children.

Pretty colors in bias or straight effects, adjustable collars and attached cuffs, 75c.

Percales in large variety, fronts cut on bias, tucked at top, high collars, 98c.

Very fine percales in beautiful colors, straight plaited backs, high detachable collars and round cuffs, $1.33.

Fancy white materials, corded stripe effects, bias fronts, straight plaited backs, detachable collars, $1.45.

Also a large assortment of more expensive styles and materials—imported linens, chambrays, madras, and fancy white materials, from $2.75 to $4.50.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Some Facts About

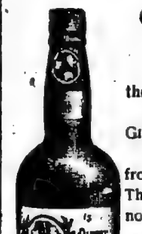

Glenlivet Whiskies, in answer to recently published statements.

Glenlivet Whiskey was famous before any licensed distilleries existed in the district (previous to 1823.)

The district of Glenlivet contains many distilleries using the word Glenlivet.

One firm raised an action at law in 1883 to prevent the other distillers from using the word, but failed in the attempt (see Ridley's Circular.) Their bottlers' admissions under oath as to the vatting of their goods were not notably flattering as to their purity.

Our shippers guarantee the Whiskies sent us to be wholly the product of this district, from pure malt only; they are the best we ever saw.

When you drink a Whiskey see that it is genuine, like the

BONNIE BRIER BUSH

(very old) or the

SOUVENIR OF SCOTLAND

(medium age) which we import and offer in bond or from store, in casks or cases, not vatted or blended; absolutely pure.

H. B. KIRK & CO., N.Y.

MINING MAN DISAPPEARS

Friends at Hoffman House Anxious About J. W. Moyle.

MISSING FOR ELEVEN DAYS

Wealthy, Temperate, and a Gentleman—Known in Wall Street—Senator Jones's Statement.

Much anxiety is felt at the Hoffman House over the fact that J. W. Moyle of San Francisco, who has been a guest there at intervals for nearly eighteen years, has not been seen or heard of for eleven days. Mr. Moyle, who is well known in mining circles in Wall Street, left the hotel on April 10, without any baggage, and since that time none of his friends have seen anything of him. Chief Clerk Peacock, who has known Mr. Moyle intimately, said last night to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I cannot account for the disappearance of Mr. Moyle. I have known him for eighteen years, and have no idea where he has gone, or what has happened to him. He left the house without any baggage, and we have not heard a thing from him. He has been coming here for years, as he was largely interested in mining ventures. He has been in the habit of going to London, Boston, and San Francisco, the latter city being his home, but he never before went away without leaving his address with me. We have not notified the police of the disappearance, and do not know what to do. I have been waiting from day to day to hear from him, or something of him, but each day has brought a fresh disappointment.

"Mr. Moyle was a man of temperate and regular habits, and, while he was well known in Wall Street circles, he made very few friends among those who live here in the house, although he always had a smile and a pleasant word for everybody he met. He was as genteel a man as you can imagine. Modest in his dress and demeanor, he possessed in the highest degree that air of gentleness and refinement which age brings to a thorough gentleman. He was about sixty-eight years old, although he did not appear to be more than fifty.

"As I said before, I cannot account for his actions, and am greatly worried over his strange disappearance. I have no theory of any kind to offer. It has been suggested that something may have happened to him, but there is nothing to base this upon. So far as I know, and I have been as well acquainted with him as anybody, he has no relatives in this part of the country. If he has any family or relatives in California, I have no knowledge of it.

"There is only one thing that I can say about his disappearance, and that is that it is one of the strangest things that I recall in my experience behind the hotel desk. Mr. Moyle seldom went out, his chief pleasure being to remain here in the house, reading the daily newspapers."

United States Senator John P. Jones, himself a mining man, knew Mr

CONTINUED FIGHTING AROUND WEPENER

Roberts's Last Message Says Engagement Was in Progress.

BOERS MAY BE SURROUNDED

Wording of One Dispatch Seems to Indicate This.

President Steyn Spurs on the Burghers by Telling Them that Intervention Is Certain—A Fight Near Ladysmith.

LONDON, April 22.—Dispatches arriving from the seat of war, though meagre and unsatisfactory, clearly indicate renewed activity at all points where the British and Boer forces are in striking distance of each other.

Interest for the moment centres at De Wets Dorp and Wepener, where fighting is evidently in progress.

A dispatch received from Aliwal North, dated April 21, says that there was heavy firing on the previous day between De Wets Dorp and Wepener, and around Wepener yesterday, but that no particulars have yet been received.

A special dispatch from Maseru, dated Saturday, says:

"The investment of Wepener continues. The Boers seem determined to do their utmost to capture the garrison before relief arrives. Severe fighting appears imminent."

The activity of the Boers at Elandslaagte apparently has failed to draw Gen. Buller, if that was its object, into doing more than repel the attack made on his advance posts.

The War Office received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts yesterday:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, April 21.—Rundle's force came in contact with the enemy yesterday four miles southwest of De Wets Dorp. They occupied strong positions covering the town. The yeomanry and mounted infantry seized another position, which enabled Rundle to drive the enemy off and occupy the high ground the enemy had been holding.

"Rundle advanced this morning early, and is now again engaging with the enemy. Our casualties yesterday were two men severely and Lieut. O'Connor and seven men slightly wounded."

A dispatch from Bloemfontein says:

"Continuing their march on Friday, Gens. Chermside and Rundle came into contact with the Boers near De Wets Dorp at noon. The fighting continued until dark and was principally carried on by the artillery, which temporarily silenced two of the Boer guns.

"The British command the hills for miles around the Boers, who are reported to hold strong positions.

"The casualties on the British side were slight, and most of them occurred among the yeomanry and mounted infantry. None of the British troops were killed."

A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, dated April 21, says:

"The Boers around Wepener have been reinforced, and are now stronger than ever. The firing of cannon and rifles was heard to-day in the direction of De Wets Dorp, which was looked upon as meaning that relief was approaching. Heavy firing is hourly expected. Two large Boer forces left the vicinity of Wepener this morning, one going in the direction of De Wets Dorp and the other toward Rouxville.

"The Boers are excited and jubilant in consequence of President Steyn's assertion that foreign intervention is certain, and that it is only necessary to continue the struggle for a short time. Gens. De Wet and Olivier are inspiriting the burghers with inflammatory patriotic speeches.

"Several houses have been filled with the Boer wounded, and others have been sent to Ladybrand.

"Field Cornet Bouwer, who surrendered to the British and afterward rejoined the Free Staters, has been arrested by the Boers. His wife offered £600 bail for his appearance, but it was refused."

PRETORIA, April 20.—President Krüger has received through President Steyn an official report sent by Gen. De Wet, under to-day's date, to the effect that the latter still surrounds Gen. Brabant's Colonials at Wepener, and that he has captured eleven prisoners, including the chief artillery officer. The report adds that the British, coming from Aliwal North, are destroying farmhouses on the way.

ROBERTS SNUBS KITCHENER ?

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LONDON, April 21.—Lord Kitchener is not spared in the present outbreak against the British Generals. There is a story going the round of the clubs that the "great man of the Soudan" has been severely sat upon by the "little man of Afghanistan," and specific instances of disagreement between them are quoted. Once, so gossip says, with mysterious references to private letters and such inner sources of information, Lord Roberts felt constrained to put Lord Kitchener in his place.

"I wish you to understand," Kandahar is reported to have said to Khartoum, "if you please, that I command this army. You are my Chief of Staff. I don't seek your advice, and I shall decide myself on what is to be done and shall issue my orders accordingly."

No documentary evidence has been obtained to prove the truth of this, and it may be pure invention, but it has already been printed in London, and originated in much the same way as the first stories regarding the fiascos of Gens. Gatacre, Buller, and Methuen, which were only too fully borne out by later official and detailed accounts.

With regard to Lord Kitchener, there is another story current which insists that after the Colenso disaster the Queen demanded that Buller be superseded by the conqueror of the Khalifa, and that the Cabinet protested, but compromised by sending Lord Roberts as a figurehead. This is considered rather improbable, but, if true, the Cabinet has caught a Tartar in the shape of Lord Roberts.

It is marvelous to note the whole-heartedness of the British public's trust in this old General. Not one paper has attached to his criticism of Gen. Buller—his predecessor in the command—one iota of unfairness or self-interest. This, perhaps, is explained by the universal recognition of the fact that the Field Marshal has little to gain by this campaign, and that he gave up all to which long and brilliant service entitled him in order to serve his country. Whatever the outcome of the Boer war may be, Lord Roberts's name will stand in Great Britain's military annals as one of the most successful and best-loved of her commanders. This fact is ever before the public, and they believe their commander in chief in South Africa to be miles above any jealousies or rivalries that might actuate other Generals.

THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

LONDON, April 22.—Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the situation in South Africa, says at midnight:

"The Boers admirably understand how to suit their tactics and strategy to the country. Their art consists in compelling the British to attack and make exhausting marches across a country ill-provided with roads. Thus their first step is to surround in superior force any isolated party of British. This compels the British, if they try to escape, to attack under conditions which give all the advantages of cover and defensive use of rifle fire to the Boer force. The British Commander in Chief is then forced to send a relief expedition from a distance, the Boer force interposes, and the British, in order to get forward, are again compelled to attack.

"This is the history of Wepener, where Col. Dalgheity has 1,500 men surrounded by Boers. Gen. Brabant from the south, and Gen. Rundle from the west, have to fight their way to the relief of Dalghety.

"Gen. Rundle has part of his own and Gen. Chermside's divisions, which, if fully present, would make 18,000 men. His plan should be to try to surround the Boers in front of him, but as they ride and his men walk, he may find this impracticable, and have to push them back slowly by a combination of a flank with a frontal attack.

"The Boers are using their small forces with great energy. A day or two ago they were reconnoitring Gen. Roberts's positions north of Bloemfontein. Next they attacked Methuen, who was retiring toward Boshof.

"Lord Lansdowne's action in publishing the Spion Kop dispatches is explicable with our present knowledge only on the theory that he wants to be assured of the support of public opinion in shortly recalling Gen. Buller. Ministers of late years have never dared to act until they first felt the pulse of public opinion.

"Gen. Buller has many powerful friends. He was selected by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, late Secretary of State for War, to be Commander in Chief on the resignation of the Duke of Cambridge. Lord Lansdowne is officially responsible for Gen. Buller's selection for the South African command, and he may hesitate to order him home. The publication of the dispatches is an invitation to the public to pronounce their verdict.

"It is remarkable that Lord Wolseley should lend himself to so strange a course as the delayed publication of censure unaccompanied by recall. The nation is gradually growing angry with the head management of the War Office, and it is about time."

BOER WOMEN FIGHT AS MEN.

LONDON, April 21.—A letter from a nurse in a hospital at Cape Town corroborates an unpleasant feature of the war. The writer says the medical officers, for sanitary reasons, forced a number of Boer prisoners to bathe in the river behind the hospital. Two of them absolutely refused to strip, and when forced to do so it was found that they were women in men's clothes. The writer adds:

"Quite a number of the dead on battlefields have been found to be women similarly disguised, and, worse than all, it has often been these women who have been guilty of atrocities, killing the wounded, &c., mentioned in the dispatches."

BRITISH TROOPS' CONDITION.

Some light on the causes of the British delay in the advance from Bloemfontein is furnished by the letter of a trooper who was with the Tuli force, printed in a Cape Town newspaper. The same conditions obtain in Lord Roberts's main army. The writer says:

"We are heartily sick of this job, and will be glad to roll up for our discharge sheets. Once we rather prided ourselves on looking a smart corps, but you should see us on parade now. Many wear odd socks; some are minus putties, some of the latter are tied on the legs with string; shirts are torn, hats have no shape, boots are worn out, and our trousers at once remind us of pots and pans. A handkerchief one never sees, except when an officer has occasion to use one."

The same soldier has this to say with regard to the manner in which the Boers treat the British dead:

"The way the Boers treated our dead was disgusting. Whenever they got the chance, they stripped them of everything of value, and in many cases took most of the clothing. One Boer we shot whom we found in the act of carrying off a fellow's boots and putties."

With reference to rations the writer says: "We draw our rations by messes, and often have breakfast, dinner, and tea in one meal. The rations are principally meal, or flour and meat. A large breakfast cup of meal is calculated to weigh one pound, and this is one man's bread for the day."

TO PRESENT BRITISH CASE.

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LONDON, April 21.—Efforts to put the British case in South Africa before the American people are increasing. It is learned that the Rev. Charles Phillips, who arrived at Boston on April 20, represents many prominent people who are anxious to retain American good-will. He will lecture throughout the country in an attempt to show the justice of the British claims.

Mr. Phillips is a well-known Congregationalist of Johannesburg, from where he lately returned. He has spent eleven years in South Africa, and has frequently been interviewed and quoted in the British press as an authority on the Boer-British controversies.

Dr. Joseph C. Hartzell, the American Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Africa, who sailed on the St. Louis, has also taken up the British side, and will speak thereon at the Methodist Conference at Chicago May 3. Many influential English people have been co-operating with Bishop Hartzell in founding a great industrial mission in Rhodesia. To get men and money for this the Bishop returns to the United States.

TO BUY 10,000 HORSES ?

British Representatives Ask Chicago Firm for Estimates.

CHICAGO, April 21.—A British Army Captain and a special Commissioner called upon a firm of horse dealers at the stock yards yesterday to ascertain what they would charge for 10,000 horses for service in South Africa. The firm submitted estimates, and they were sent to England by cable.

The Englishmen told the dealers that if the British Government believed the South African war would continue for any length of time the animals would have to be purchased. It is believed here that even if the war does not keep up the British will buy a number of horses for use in England.

It is declared that if the sale of 10,000 horses goes through they will cost in the neighborhood of $1,500,000.

THE BOERS' CLAIMS.

KIMBERLEY, Friday, April 20.—Boer official notices have been found placarded at Campbell and elsewhere saying that in the recent battles the Boers captured 13,000 troops, eighteen cannon and 300 wagons, and setting forth that the Burghers were full of valor, that the outlook was bright, and that confirmation had been received of the report that Russia had invaded India with two and a half million men.

Another official Boer notice appoints Gen. Liebenburg to command Griqualand-West and warns all Burghers to join under penalty of punishment in accordance with the martial law of the Free State.

Dr. Talmage on America's Attitude.

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LONDON, April 21.—The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmade preaches his first sermon this year in England to-morrow, at Manchester. He is looking forward with keen interest to addressing crowds of similar enormous proportions to those which heard him when he last visited England. Referring to the war, Dr. Talmage said to-day: "Regardless of the merits of the belligerents, I can certainly assert one thing here, and that is that there is no disposition in the United States to interfere with Great Britain in her war with the Boers. We remember the civil war too keenly. We did not want any outside interference then. Hence we can understand Great Britain's attitude now."

Special Court to Try Rebels.

LONDON, April 21.—The Law Journal says a Special Court will be constituted for the trial of rebels in South Africa, of which the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell of Killowen, will be a member.

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

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LONDON, April 21.—The polite warning of the British High Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, that English ladies are not needed at Cape Town, forms the basis of a scathing article in The Saturday Review, which says:

"It is barely a year ago that the English press teemed with comments far from complimentary on the extravagant outbursts of New York society over the apotheosis of Dewey and his sailors. But the harm effected by that ridiculous spectacle was limited to its personal results. There was no interference with military operations, and the policy of the United States was in no way hampered because certain young ladies made themselves and their victims laughing stocks.

"Though, morally, the fruit of this same sickly sentimentalism and love of notoriety this descent of English society on the shores of South Africa is far worse, this rush to the front is only a particularly repulsive exhibition of a general outburst of unhealthy sentimentalism, for which the war has afforded the opportunity. This sickly exotic, matured by the Kiplingism of the music halls and cherished by idle hands, bids fair to obscure its vigorous, sturdy brother which is spreading its roots throughout the empire."

The Saturday Review goes on to say that if the women do not take Sir Alfred Milner's hint, the world will know what to think of them.

FIGHTING NEAR LADYSMITH.

ELANDSLAAGTE, April 21.—A commando of 1,000 Boers came through Wessels Nek this morning. They crossed Sunday's Bridge and advanced to the crest of a ridge, but fell back when they saw the mounted infantry, who opened fire.

Later the Boers shelled Elandslaagte colliery. Ten shells fell close to the mine, but did no damage. The work at the mine was stopped, but, it is hoped, will be resumed to-morrow.

The British guns opened fire. The Naval Brigade on the right sent a few shells in the direction of the Boers' guns, which were posted on a long ridge 4,000 yards to the right of the bridge. They were difficult to locate, but the Boers were soon seen retreating over the hill toward Wessels Nek. Several of the shells caught them and must have done some damage.

On the left the squadron of African Horse was engaged all day in exchanging shots with the Boers. No casualties are reported.

Late in the day the Boers showed activity in the trenches on the ridges in front of Elandslaagte. A few shells forced them to relinquish their works. This position was only 4,800 yards distant from Elandslaagte. It is difficult to understand the Boers' object. Native deserters say that they contemplate attacking in force, others state that they are preparing to retire.

METHUEN REPULSES ATTACK.

BOSHOF, Orange Free State, April 21.—At midday yesterday Gen. Methuen's field force at Swartz Kopjes Fontein was ordered to return to Boshof. Its convoy extended over six miles. The escort took up a position on a hill, commanding the road, just in the nick of time, as a force of 2,000 Boers, with two guns and a pompom, suddenly appeared in the vicinity and opened a very heavy fire.

The British, however, held them in check until the column reached a point of safety, when they retired. The Boers fought determinedly, and must have suffered considerably, as they once advanced to within 300 yards of the hill, whence a concealed detachment of the British opened a heavy fusillade on them.

LONDON, April 22.—A special dispatch from Swartz Kopjes Fontein, dated April 21, says:

"This morning fifteen hundred Boers made a determined attack on a convoy returning from Boshof. The British succeeded in repulsing the attack, and their fire became so heavy and well sustained that the Boers fell back with considerable loss.

"The British casualties were sixteen killed and wounded. The convoy reached Boshof safely."

A NEW FORM OF TOAST.

LONDON, April 21.—Responding to the toast, "Our Imperial Forces," at the annual Press Club dinner to-night, Lord Strathcona said that this form of toast was a great improvement over the old one of "Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces," as it showed that there was an empire, and that the United Kingdom alone did not form the empire, as without the colonies there could be no empire.

The colonies, Lord Strathcona said, recognized this, but they did not desire special praise. The men from Canada, he added, would be the last to assume that they had done more than their simple duty.

To Administer the Free State.

LONDON, April 21.—As Governor of the Orange Free State, Major Gen. Prettyman is organizing a corps of mounted police and dividing the country into sections, to be administered by commissions, probably army officers.

Uortuguese Troops Reach Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, April 21.—The transport Portugal, with 800 troops from Lisbon, has arrived at Lorenzo Marques. The presence of these reinforcements will make Portugal feel easier regarding the Boers' protest against the British use of Beira.

FRENCH WARSHIP AT ST. HELENA.

ST. HELENA, April 21.—Much excitement and conjecture have been caused by the signaling of a French warship in Prosperous Bay on Thursday. The vessel was first seen close to the shore in Sandy Bay, south of the island, where it remained until late in the day. It then steamed in the direction of Jamestown and has not been seen since.

Gen. Cronje, with his wife and staff, have been living in a nice little country house. Later they will remove to a larger one.

The transport Lake Erie has arrived with 394 prisoners, including 34 officers. The health of the prisoners generally is good.

REVIEW BY QUEEN IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, April 21.—Special trains brought thousands of visitors to this city to-day to witness the Queen's review of the naval, cavalry, and infantry brigades, and the boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School. Fifteen acres of Phoenix Park were occupied by troops under the command of the Duke of Connaught.

It is estimated that 200,000 persons witnessed the review of the 10,000 troops and blue jackets. The Queen passed down the line shortly after 4 o'clock, and it was 6 o'clock before the evolutions of the troops were completed. The cheering everywhere was tremendous, especially for the Naval Brigade.

William Redmond, M. P., writing in The Evening Herald to-night, asks, Why are cheap flags flying and why are little children taught to sing praises to loyalty? A visitor from another planet, he says, might think that these things were caused by a victory or by the prevalence of peace and plenty.

"For half a year past," Mr. Redmond adds, a bloody, hideous war has raged in South Africa, but so far it has yielded no great victories at which England can rejoice, while the list of killed, wounded, and missing numbers 25,000.

"Is this why flags are flying in Dublin and children are taught to sing the anthem? It is in mourning that all lovers of justice and Christianity should be, instead of rejoicing.

"The Queen must know that there can be no reality in the Nationalist greeting until Ireland enjoys her long-delayed rights. Those who endeavor to prove that Ireland is contented will only injure Ireland's dearest aspirations."

EX-SOLDIER TURNS BURGLAR.

Assaults and Robs Two Women, and Is Quickly Captured.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 21.—Martha A. Raynor, fifty-five years old, and Frances E. Raynor, aged sixty years, wealthy spinsters living alone on their farm, near Glenmere Lake, on the road between Florida and Chester, Orange County, were assaulted at 7 o'clock this morning by a young man armed with a knife.

The man entered the house through a window. The women were working in the kitchen and heard the noise made by the intruder. Both started toward him and he attacked them, knocking them down and beating them severely. One sister, Martha, was badly cut about the head. The thief forced the women to divulge the hiding place of their money, and, after getting $50, he fled to the woods.

The Sheriff and a posse of citizens found the robber hiding in the woods near the Raynor farm. He was taken before Martha Raynor, who identified him, and he was lodged in jail at Chester. He is a discharged soldier named Amos Gerish.

Martha Raynor is in a serious condition as a result of the assault. She and her sister are believed to have a large sum of money in the house. They own three farms near Glenmere Lake. In the Spring of 1894 neighbors who went to the Raynor house found the brother, William, and the two sisters, Martha and Frances, critically ill, and another sister, Elizabeth, sitting in a chair dead. They had taken pneumonia from insufficient food and clothing, it is said. Two years ago William Raynor died.

It is said that the Raynors are the last remaining members of a colony of twelve Southern families who came to Orange County before the Revolution, and settled about Glenmere Lake. They were loyalists or Tories during the war, and at its close refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. They had accumulated great wealth, but their property was confiscated by the Government.

Purchase of Tobacco Plants Denied.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 21.—E. C. Venable denies that he represented the American Tobacco Company through the International Tobacco Company in the purchase of leading tobacco plants of this city. He is the head of the S. W. Venable Tobacco Company in this city, one of the plants said to have been purchased

STRIKERS PAID AT THE CORNELL DAM

Troops Guard Paymasters, but No Disorder Is Threatened.

CONTRACTORS MODIFY TERMS

Old Men Will Be Taken Back—More Italians Constantly Arriving—Accused Leaders Held.

Special to The New York Times.

CROTON LANDING, N. Y., April 21.—To-day was pay day at the Cornell dam, and the contractors having charge of the great works extending up and down the Croton valley for miles disbursed nearly $30,000 under the watchful eyes of troops, who since the beginning of the strike have looked forward to this day with some concern. The money was distributed among about 800 workmen of all grades and classes, the number including a large percentage of the Italian strikers. Once more they surprised the military and civil authorities by preserving perfect order.

The laborers came trooping over the valley singly and in picturesque groups from their homes to the contractor's office, attired in their best, accompanied by their wives, and occasionally by a child or two. They received their envelopes with smiles and bows, counted over their wages carefully, and returned in cheerfully gesticulating groups to their homes in the "Bowery," "Little Italy," and the various little outlying hamlets high up on the hills.

In the cases of the men who have been arrested, the wives or other relatives appeared, and, after being identified, received their money. These women came in groups. Among them was a pretty-faced girl of sixteen, the bride of Carmeno Totilo. They were married last Monday in New York, and the workman brought his bride back to "Little Italy." The husband was arrested Thursday, and is now in jail. The bride had dried her tears yesterday and blushed when the pay clerk offered condolences as he handed her the $30 due her husband.

James S. Coleman, the senior member of the contracting firm, stated that although many men were still absent from the works, the number was not composed entirely of actual strikers. Many of them, he said, had quit work at the beginning of the strike simply to avoid the trouble that they knew would follow. Mr. Coleman stated that the firm was now convinced that the actual number of strikers was not over forty men. He stated, further, that the company had concluded that any old employe who had not actually taken part in the demonstrations of the past week could apply at any time and be sure of being taken back. This is looked upon as a still further concession by the contractors. They issued to-day the following signed statement explaining their position:

"The wages per day for employes for the month of March were as follows: $1.25, $1.30, $1.35, $1.40, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.25, $3.50, $4 and $5. Monthly men, from $55 to $150 per month. Our payments for service vary according to the merits and services of the employes. Our firm has paid and does pay as high wages as are paid in the United States for similar services.

"The Italian has not been discriminated against. All employes have been treated equally for similar service, no matter what their nationality may have been. No employe was forced or constrained to board in any particular boarding house; they could board wherever they wished, or occupy a house in the works or off the works just as they preferred. The boarding houses and store on the works were merely for the convenience of the employes, which they were at liberty to occupy or use at their pleasure. The boarding houses and store were not operated by the company.

"Our work to-day is probably more in the nature of a trade school than any other work in the country. For example, we have men in our employ who are receiving $3.50 a day who started as boys at boys' pay four years ago."

It had been asserted that the company store situated inside the works charged exorbitant prices for provisions.

There were about 400 men employed on the works to-day, an increase of 75 over yesterday. On all the trains running into Croton Landing there were many Italians who acknowledged that they were going to work on the dam. There is reason to believe that a full force will be at work on the dam on Monday morning.

The five strikers who have been held for examination before Justice Baker at Croton Landing were arraigned this afternoon. They were represented by Lawyer John J. Tarpey of Peekskill. Only one was examined, and after he had been committed in $2,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, the others waived examination, and were committed. One of the number, Giuseppe Saluri, gave bail. The others were taken to the White Plains Jail.

This removes the last exciting element of the strike, and Gen. Roe stated to-day that everything is assuming its normal state. Orders were issued to Major Denike's two companies, A and B, of Yonkers and Mount Vernon, relieving them of their duty.

"In all probability," said Gen. Roe, "there will be no further changes in a military way before Monday."

There is a terrific furbishing up going on to-day among the troops in anticipation of a great influx of visitors to the camp to-morrow. Gen. Roe said that all visitors would be welcomed to-morrow, and there was a tremendous run of outgoing telegrams summoning mothers, wives, and sweethearts from the city.

Among the distinguished visitors to the camp to-day were Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and Adjt. Gen. Hoffman. Gen. Hoffman dropped off on his way to Albany and congratulated Gen. Roe on his pleasant camp location and upon the work his men had done during the week. He was asked by Col. Appleton if the application for promotions of various members of the Seventh Regiment, now before the Governor, were assured of being approved. The assurance was given that they were and this news when spread among the companies created great enthusiasm.

Company K immediately held an election for a successor to Second Lieut. T. Barron, who has been advanced to the staff as Battalion Adjutant. First Sergt. J. A. Barnard was chosen as Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster A. W. S. Cochrane was elected First Sergeant, and Private J. W. Cary, Jr., was chosen Quartermaster.

By special arrangement with the postal authorities there will be a mail delivered at Croton Landing to-morrow, an unheard of thing in this peaceful village, for the accommodation of the troops. There will also be a special express delivery, which is to bring in vast quantities of dainties, according to report.

The telegraph office will also be kept open all day. In other words, the village will be kept wide open, and Constable Slinker, the sole member of the village constabulary, is quaking in his boots in anticipation of a flagrant and abandoned desecration of the Sunday calm.

LONDON PAPER ON THE STRIKE.

Believes Restriction of Immigration Will Be Necessary.

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LONDON, April 21.—The Croton, (N. Y.,) strike calls forth many expressions of opinion. The Spectator deals with it lengthily as, perhaps, the first outbreak of the long-predicted war between labor and capital the world over and says it believes the United States will eventually be compelled to adopt more severe restrictions on immigration and strengthen its available forces for the "immediate suppression of incipient insurrections," adding:

"America, to remain as she is, must cease to be the refuge of destitute mankind."

PLEADING FOR STRIKERS.

Judge Lent Hears Argument and Holds Alleged Leaders.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 21.—The twenty strikers who were brought here from the scene of the labor trouble at Cornell Dam were arraigned before County Judge Smith Lent to-day to plead to charges of inciting to riot, of engaging in a riot, of carrying concealed weapons, and threatening lives and property. David H. Hunt and Antonio C. Astarita appeared as counsel for the strikers. The State was represented by District Attorney George C. Andrews and Justice Cowles as counsel for Sheriff Molloy.

Jules Breuchard of the firm of contractors whose men are are on strike at the dam was the first witness called. He told the story of the strike from its beginning up to the present time. Sheriff Molloy and his deputies also testified and identified the prisoners.

The attorneys for the strikers moved for the dismissal of the prisoners on Constitutional grounds. They pointed out that Article II. of the Constitution of the United States gives citizens the right to bear arms, and declared that that right shall not be infringed. They claim, further, that there is no statute prohibiting the carrying of arms outside of an incorporated city or village, and that Croton Dam is not incorporated.

Judge Lent refused to discharge the prisoners. They were held in $2,000 bail each, to await the action of the Grand Jury, which meets in May.

New York Central Truckmen Strike.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 21.—Seventy truckmen employed at the New York Central freight house struck last evening for an increase in pay from 13 to 15 cents an hour. Ten more of the company's truckmen detailed to transfer nursery stock at Brighton also went out. The men presented a petition to the company April 1, and were asked to wait two weeks. No reply being received at the end of that time, the strike was decided upon. The freight house is crowded, and although a few new men were put to work to-day, little headway was made. The strikers made no effort to interfere with the employment of new men.

Lake Seamen's Wages Raised.

CLEVELAND, April 21.—A schedule of wages for the opening of the season was adopted by the Executive Committee of the Lake Carriers' Association to-day and it is thought that all the men will be satisfied with the new card. The wages of the firemen, wheelsmen, lookouts, and seamen were advanced from $42.50, which was paid last Fall, to $45 a month, and the wages of mates on consorts and sailing vessels were marked up from $65 to $75 a month. Otherwise the schedule is the same as the closing card of last year. Fully six thousand men are benefited by the advance.

RATS DRIVE STUART ROBSON OUT.

Landlord Sues for Rent of Premises Vacated, but Loses His Case.

Rats, Welsh rarebits, and a landlord who wanted his rent caused Stuart Robson, the actor, to be a defendant in a Municipal Court action. Civil Justice Murray, who presides over the court, decided yesterday that rats are a sufficient cause for a tenant to vacate the premises.

Mr. Robson occupied apartments in the Edenborough, West Eighty-seventh Street, for thirty days, and then moved out. The landlord, Edgar Bennett, sued him for $300 rent, claiming that he had a lease for six months. In his answer Mr. Robson recited a tale of midnight stampedes of rats, roaches, and other pests. Incidentally, he claimed that he was a "homeless actor," that is, he had no home in this city, and so could not be reached in the district court. The landlord's attorney declared that the rats were attracted to the premises by the Robsons, who indulged in suppers composed of Welsh rarebits and other things which were especially attractive to the rodents.

The Justice did not go into a general discussion as to rats and rarebits, but merely handed down a decision in favor of Mr. Robson. Counsel for the landlord said yesterday that he would appeal the case to the higher courts.

"MARSOC OF GASCONY" IN LONDON.

Author-Actor Well Received in New Play—Support Is English.

LONDON, April 21. — Edward Vroom's "Marsoc of Gascony" was presented at the Drury Lane Theatre to-night, William McKinley Osborne, Consul General to London; Robert P. Porter, Gen. Samuel Thomas, and other prominent Americans being conspicuous in the audience.

Mr. Vroom in the title rôle gave a finished rendering of a romantic, youthful swordsman of the Richelieu period. Miss Eva Moore was the leading woman, and there was a large and exclusively English cast. The audience was pleased with the American author-actor, who was repeatedly recalled. Mr. Vroom proposes playing in America next season.

BISHOP PARET MARRIED.

Venerable Churchman and Mrs. Henry Tudor Haskell Quietly Wedded at Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 21.—The Right Rev. William Paret, the venerable Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland, was married to-day, the bride being the widow of Henry Tudor Haskell of Chicago, who died seven years ago. She is forty-eight years old. The Bishop is seventy-three.

The marriage was a great surprise to the clergy, the Bishop's friends, and everybody. So quietly were the arrangements made that the friends and the relatives of the Bishop and Mrs. Haskell in other cities knew more about the important event than the churchmen with whom the Bishop is associated in Baltimore.

The ceremony took place in St. Peter's Church. Bishop Satterlee of Washington officiated. The best man was the Rev. Dr. J. Houston Eccleston, rector of Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church. There were no bridesmaids. The bride was given away by her brother, William H. Hayden of Newark, N. J. The church was not decorated, and it was intended to have the wedding as private as possible. The ring service was used.

After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the bride's residence, on Madison Avenue, which is not far from the Episcopal residence. The drawing rooms and halls were banked with roses and jonquils. The Bishop, smiling and happy with his bride by his side, sat at the head of the table, and on either side were the children and grandchildren of the Bishop, the daughter and other relatives of the bride.

The little party included the Rev. F. W. Harriman of Connecticut, William H. Hayden, brother of the bride, and Mrs. Hayden of Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Baker and Miss Baker of New York, Mrs. Baker being a sister of the bride.

The bride belongs to an old New England family. She is the daughter of Judge Sidney Hayden of Windsor, Conn. This afternoon the Bishop and his bride left for Lakewood, N. J.

FORTY-SEVENTH IN BALTIMORE.

New York's Soldiers Royally Entertained by Fourth Maryland.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—About 350 officers and men of the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., invaded Baltimore this morning. They were met at the Mount Royal Station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway by the Fourth Regiment of Maryland's National Guard, and an unconditional surrender to the Maryland forces was the result.

The invaders were escorted, under guard, to the new armory of the Fourth Regiment, where they were treated to a sumptuous breakfast, after which they were released on parole for an informal tour of inspection through the city. In the afternoon they reassembled, and, escorted by both the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of the Maryland troops, paraded through the principal streets, which were lined with people and gaily bedecked with bunting and National flags. Gov. Smith reviewed the parade at the Maryland Club.

The visitors will remain in Baltimore until to-morrow night, and the programme includes a banquet at the Fourth Regiment Armory to-night, a trolley ride through the suburbs to-morrow, and various minor functions. The occasion of the visit is the dedication of the new armory of the Fourth Maryland Regiment.

Collision Causes Fatal Injuries.

John Ricker, sixty-eight years old, of 100 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, died in Harlem Hospital last night of concussion of the brain received in a collision yesterday morning between a furniture van, which he was driving, and a Third Avenue trolley car at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. Patrick Dunn, the motorman, was arrested, and arraigned in the Harlem Police Court on the charge of assault. He was not examined. He will be rearraigned this morning on the charge of homicide.

Czar Surprises Moscow Congregation.

MOSCOW, April 21.—During the celebration at the Uspenski Cathedral of the Good Friday service, the Czar and Czarina and Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Serge unexpectedly entered and kneeled among the people. The Czar's taper was extinguished twice, but he relit it with the taper of a poor man who was worshipping next to him. An immense impression has been caused at Moscow by this unusual mixing with the crowd.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St., from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Women's Hosiery.

Fast Black Cotton; Richelieu, Rembrandt, plain and fancy ribbed, 19c.

Plain Tan and Cadet Blue Cotton with white polka dots, 19c.

Fast Black Ingrain Lisle Thread; plain, Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed, all-black feet or with white split soles, 29c.

Fine quality Fancy Cotton, our own importation; Richelieu and fancy ribbed, black boots with striped uppers and striped all over, 29c.

Fast Black Lisle Thread, lace ankles and all-over lace effects, 38c.

Men's Hosiery.

Cotton, plain tans, slates, navy and cadet blues, polka-dotted, fancy striped, all black and black with unbleached split feet, 19c.

Fine Cotton and Lisle Thread, vertical and horizontal stripes, others ask 40c.; our price, 24c.

Fancy Cotton, vertical and all-around stripes, and solid colors with silk-embroidered fronts, 44c.

Women's Underwear.

Ribbed Cotton Vests, finished with silk tapes and lace edging around neck and armholes, others ask 20c.; our price, 12c.

Genuine Swiss Ribbed Lisle Thread Vests, square neck, short sleeves, 49c.

Genuine Swiss Mercerized Lisle Thread Vests, fine and Richelieu ribbed, low neck, sleeveless, 43c.

Mercerized Lisle Thread Ribbed Vests, cream, pink and sky blue, low neck, sleeveless, finished with silk tapes, lace edging around neck and armholes, 39c.

White Swiss Ribbed Lisle Thread Vests, square and V-shaped necks, front and shoulders finished with fancy hand-crocheted lace, others ask $1.25; our price, $1.09.

Swiss Ribbed Silk Vests, cream, pink and sky blue, square and V-shaped neck, front and shoulders finished with hand-crocheted lace, size 4, $1.99; size 5, $2.09; size 6, $2.19.

Men's Underwear.

Balbriggan Shirts, French necks, pearl buttons; Drawers to match, suspender tapes, double reinforced gussets and extension bands in back, 29c.

Genuine French Balbriggan Shirts, long and short sleeves; Drawers to match, pearl buttons, double gussets, and extension bands in back, 49c.

Silk-finished Swiss Balbriggan Shirts, long sleeves, pearl buttons; Drawers to match, double gussets, 89c.

Mercerized Lisle Thread Shirts, warranted fast blue, lavender and salmon, silk fronts; Drawers to match, pearl buttons, suspender tapes and double "Otis" gussets, $1.24.

$1.50 Men's Shirts at 89c.

These Shirts are leading bargains. They merit strong, special and vigorous emphasis. We accord it with confidence. Have never seen better values in our whole experience of Shirt manufacturing, Shirt buying and Shirt selling. Made of choicest madras cloth; large assortment, attractive patterns, in finest colorings, laundered neckbands and detached cuffs. Ideal for negligee wear.

Similar qualities will Cost you $1.50 elsewhere. Our Price 89c

Laundered Shirts, made in our own workroom of fine percales, beautiful, new striped designs, two pairs detached cuffs, elegantly made and finished, others ask $1.50; our price, 94c.

Silk Negligee Shirts, choice designs and colorings, self cuffs, laundered neckband, others ask $5.00; our price, $3.74.

RUGS.

Extra fine Wilton Rugs, woven in one piece. Oriental colors and designs, 9x12 ft.; others ask $45.00; our price **$35.98**

Sanford & Son's Best Quality Axminster Rugs.

$1.99 instead of $2.75 for size 27x63 in.
$3.49 instead of $4.50 for size 36x72 in.
$22.49 instead of $30.00 for size 9x12 ft.

Iran Wilton Rugs.

$11.49 instead of $15.00 for size 8½x10½ ft.
$13.99 instead of $20.00 for size 9 x12 ft.

Extra Heavy Brussels Art Squares.

$5.67 instead of $7.00 for size 2 x3 yds
$7.09 instead of $8.50 for size 2½x3 yds
$8.51 instead of $10.00 for size 3 x3 yds
$9.93 instead of $12.00 for size 3 x3½ yd.
$11.34 instead of $14.00 for size 3 x4 yds.

Blue-and-White and Green-and-White Double-faced Colton Smyrna Rugs.

$7.24 instead of $10.00 for size 6 x 9 ft.
$11.74 instead of $15.00 for size 7½x10½ ft
$14.49 instead of $18.00 for size 9 x12 ft.

MRS. CAROLINE HASKELL DEAD.

She Made Liberal Gifts to Chicago Public Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell, who gave liberally to the University of Chicago, the Hahnemann Hospital, and other Chicago institutions, died to-day in Michigan City, Ind.

Mrs. Haskell, at the death of her husband, Frederick T. Haskell, shared his large fortune with her nephew, Frederick T. Haskell, and gave thousands of dollars from her part to charitable and educational organizations. Her husband made his fortune in Chicago real estate, in which he was a pioneer. She came to Chicago with her husband, and was the only member of the immediate family to survive him except her nephew.

Objected to Marriage by Priest.

MOUNT KISCO, April 21.—A large number of friends had been invited by Mr. Enright of Katonah to witness the marriage yesterday morning of his daughter, Miss M

EXTRA ALLOWANCES FOR ARMY OFFICERS

Bacon Resolutions Under Debate in the Senate.

ADMINISTRATION ARRAIGNED

Democratic Senators Declare that Officers in Cuba Have No Right to Money Other than Salaries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Some of the Democrats at the Capitol think that they have a new issue for the coming campaign. Pending the passage by the Senate of the Senate resolutions offered by Mr. Bacon of Georgia, to discover whether officers of the army of the United States in Cuba have been and are receiving more than their pay and allowances as officers, Secretary Root admitted, when asked if there were instances of this kind, that there were. He did not apologize for them, but insisted that it was right; that his predecessor had adopted the plan of advancing certain allowances to a small number of officers required to bear heavy expenses, and that the Attorney General had given an opinion that the expenditures out of the revenues of Cuba were justifiable.

The Senate listened until after 2 o'clock to discussion of the facts, and the powers of the President under such circumstances, some of the Senators talking as if they believed that officers were living in magnificent palaces and in Oriental luxury at the expense of Cuba. The most impressive speech was that of Senator Daniel, who declared that the course of the Administration in permitting the expenditures alluded to proved that we have reaped "the rotten fruit of absolutism."

The debate was opened by Mr. Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.,) who delivered a characteristic address in support of the resolutions. He criticised vigorously the statements made by the President and War Department in response to his resolutions, maintaining they were not complete or satisfactory.

DEFEND THE ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, resented the statements of the South Dakota Senator as "reckless and unwarranted," and asserted that all information required by the Senate would be furnished in due time.

Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) in an explanation of the subject which he had investigated, said that additional salaries had not been granted to army officers on service in Cuba or in Porto Rico. When the United States assumed the functions of Government in Cuba and in Porto Rico, army officers were assigned to perform civil as well as military duties. These officers, Mr. Carter said, were thrust into positions where their expenses necessarily were considerably increased.

Mr. Carter cited the case of an officer of his own acquaintance who found it impossible to meet this additional expense out of his regular pay. He therefore asked to be relieved from duty in Cuba or be given an allowance for expenses. He was given an allowance of $1,800 a year, because the Secretary of War and the President felt that the officer ought not virtually to be fined for the performance of duties to which he was assigned.

In response to an inquiry from Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) as to the sort of expenses which made the allowances to officers necessary, Mr. Carter replied that there were scores of expenses attendant upon official position, which no gentleman could or would refuse to meet. This was true of the President of the United States, and it was true of the Governor General of Cuba. It was evident that the officers in Cuba needed the additional money for expenses, which they would not incur in the discharge of their regular military duties. There was no pretense, so far as the Senator knew, that the allowances made to officers were to be regarded as additional salaries.

TILLMAN "ON THE OTHER SIDE."

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) suggested that it might be well to wait until the resolutions were answered before entering upon a discussion of them. "We on the other side," said he, "want to know something on this question, and have not had the advantage of information from the War Department."

"How can the Senator know he will be on the other side," interrupted Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) "until he hears the evidence?"

"I'm always safe in being on the other side from the Senator from New Hampshire," retorted Mr. Tillman.

Mr. Stewart (Silver, Nev.,) supported the War Department in making allowances to the officers in Cuba for extraordinary expenses made necessary by reason of their duties.

Mr. Bacon, the author of the resolutions, discussed them at length. He dissented strongly from the proposition that the President could collect and disburse, according to his unrestrained judgment, the revenues of Cuba. He did not have that unlimited power. He maintained that the law of the United States expressly forbade giving to army officers and additional compensation above their regular pay. If allowances were necessary by reason of their assignment to duty in Cuba, the matter ought to have been brought, in his opinion, to the attention of Congress. He believed it was a dangerous precedent for the executive branch of the Government to fall into the habit of violating the law thus openly.

THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS.

In an extended discussion of the subject Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) expressed the opinion that it would be found that no officer had received an additional salary. Allowances probably had been made, and he deemed such allowances as perfectly proper. He pointed out that Cuba was not now, and probably never would be, a part of the United States. It was foreign territory. It was occupied by the army of this country under command of the President in consonance of international law. In this case, he said, the military authority was supreme, and was limited only in its administration of the affairs of the island by the provisions of international law. The President was the chief power on the island, and there could be no other power there.

"We have heard something," said Mr. Platt, "about regal extravagance in Cuba. I think there has been nothing of the kind. There has been no extravagance. I have been there. The public building, or palace, as it is called there, was put in shape fit to live in. Nothing more was done. If Congress desires the information, of course, it can ascertain how much Gen. Brooke paid his cook, and how much he paid his chambermaid, but I do not think extravagant expenditures have been made."

Mr. Platt said that if there had been extravagance it ought to be remedied, but Congress had no control over the present administration of Cuba. It was under military executive, and not legislative control.

"Can we not direct the President to withdraw the army from Cuba?" inquired Mr. Tillman.

"That is one thing we can do," replied Mr. Platt.

"Do not the acts of Congress control in Cuba?" asked Mr. Daniel, (Dem., Va.)

"No," replied Mr. Platt, sharply.

"Do not the laws of the United States as to the pay and emoluments of army officers apply in Cuba," persisted Mr. Daniel.

"As to the pay and emoluments of army officers, yes," replied Mr. Platt. "But as to what shall be done in Cuba, no. Our occupation of Cuba is military, and is under executive, and not legislative, authority."

"Where does the President get this great authority?" again asked Mr. Daniel.

"From the Constitution," replied Mr. Platt. "As Commander in Chief of the army, the President has authority far beyond the power which may be conferred upon him by Congress."

MR. DANIEL'S REPLY.

Mr. Daniel, replying to Mr. Platt, expressed surprise at the statements made by the Connecticut Senator. It was the first time, he said, that he had ever heard the doctrine of the absolutism of the President asserted on the Senate floor.

"Such a doctrine," said he, "should not go unchallenged here. The President of the United States is given certain specific powers under the Constitution. Beyond this his executive duty is to see that the laws are faithfully executed."

"Isn't this simply the blossoming of the imperialistic tree?" suggested Mr. Tillman.

"It is not the blossoming of the tree," continued Mr. Daniel. "It is far beyond that. It is the perfection and the rotting of the fruit. It will fall from the tree of its own weight. In falling, I trust it will do something to remind the people of the country of the fearful precipice on the brink of which they are standing."

Continuing, Mr. Daniel declared that no person, be he Bey or Sultan, had power to override definite and recognized authority and law. If, he maintained, in defiance of law, the President had authorized the payment of additional salaries to the army officers in Cuba, it was an exhibition of such absolutism as never had been known in this country, and the defense of the action by the Senator from Connecticut was extraordinary.

Mr. Chandler agreed with Mr. Platt that the President could make allowance for the military officers in Cuba, but he did not believe that he could legally increase their salaries. He hoped that when the reply came it would show a satisfactory condition of affairs, and as for the decorations he apprehended that only the public buildings had been touched, and that these had only been cleaned, whitewashed, and fumigated to make them habitable. Possibly on the palace $75,000 had been expended, and he hoped that Gen. Gomez would be elected as the first President of the island, and that he would enjoy his life in the palace as renovated by Gen. Brooke.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

On the question of the control of the military, Mr. Chandler dissented from the views of Mr. Platt. He held that military officers serving in foreign territory were subject to the control of the laws passed by Congress, and quoted the Constitution in support of this view.

Mr. Tillman considered the discussion as premature, and thought it had been sprung by the Republican Senators as a sugar-coating to the pill of the acknowledgment of the Secretary of War that he had been making additional payments to army officers which were unwarranted. Nor did Mr. Tillman accept the dictum that we must emulate Spain in our government of the island. He was willing that the palace should have been fumigated of all Spanish ideas of tyranny, but if the officers were to receive double pay and allowed to live in palaces, they never could be gotten out of the island.

As to the item of whitewash, he did not take exception, but he apprehended that the Republican Party would need a considerable quantity of that article before they succeeded in convincing the people that the proceeding in question was regular and proper.

The resolutions were then agreed to without division.

SECRETARY ROOT'S STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Secretary Root made a statement at the War Department to-day in reference to the charge that extravagant allotments had been made to the principal army officers serving in Cuba for the maintenance of their establishments out of the revenues of the island. The question of providing for extra expenses out of the revenues of the island was suggested by Secretary Alger, and the Attorney General was called upon for an opinion on the subject. The latter held that there was no legal objection to such a procedure, and his opinion was approved by the then Secretary of War.

Secretary Root said that, while the payment of extra allowances to some of the army officers serving in Cuba originated with Secretary Alger, he had continued it in force because he thoroughly approved of it. He did not think the allowances paid were extravagant. "In fact," he added, "I think that, with both their salaries and the extra allowances, they have pretty hard sledding to get along."

Mr. Root was asked whether, as has been suggested, the necessity for the extra allowance arose from the fact that the army officers in question live in palaces and are obliged to keep up a palatial state. He smiled and said that that was not the reason. "The palaces," he said, "are palaces only in name. These officers are not living in a very palatial fashion."

Mr. Root also said that no allowances similar to those granted in Cuba had been granted in Porto Rico or the Philippines. There was no necessity for it in Porto Rico and in the Philippines civil government had not been sufficiently advanced for such a question to arise.

When the allowances were originally made, Gen. Brooke was authorized to draw an allowance equal to his salary as Major General, $7,500. Gen. Ludlow's allowance amounted to $5,000. Col. Bliss, the Collector of Customs, received $1,800. These were the only officers entitled to allowances under Mr. Alger's original order, but Major Ladd, the Treasurer of the Island, was later added to the list.

"There was a story this afternoon that Gen. Brooke had never drawn his allowance, but Mr. Root said he knew nothing about that. The four officers named are the only ones who have ever been entitled to draw allowances, except that Gen. Wood, who has succeeded Gen. Brooke, now draws the allowance. Gen. Ludlow's office has been abolished.

The allowances are not made to cover the expenses of repairing and altering the so-called palaces. These expenses are borne by the Government. The allowances are made because the officers in question cannot live in Cuba on their salaries alone. The Alger order was approved by President McKinley.

SPEAKS IN FAVOR OF QUAY.

Mr. Perkins Thinks, However, that People Should Elect Senators.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Quay resolution was taken up in the Senate to-day and Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) spoke in favor of the seating of Mr. Quay as a Senator from Pennsylvania on the appointment of the Governor. He said that he was not actuated in assuming this position by mere personal motives, but that he was controlled by the law and the Constitution.

Mr. Perkins contended that the Governor of a State ought to have the power to appoint a Senator in the event of the failure of the Legislature to elect and in the case under consideration he believed he had that power and that the appointment of Mr. Quay was entirely proper. To his mind the case indicated the need of a change in the method of electing United States Senators. He believed that year by year it was becoming more obvious that Senators should be elected by the people, and he expressed the belief that Congress should submit to the Legislatures a Constitutional amendment to that end.

At the conclusion of Mr. Perkins's speech the case was laid aside until Monday.

LONG PRAISES ALLEN.

Expresses Appreciation of His Aid in the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Secretary Long has written the following letter to Gov. Allen of Porto Rico, expressive of the regret with which his resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Navy has been received:

"My Dear Mr. Allen: I write to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to the President, to be transmitted by me to him, tendering your resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

"I cannot perform this duty without expressing to you the very highest appreciation of the services which you have rendered in that position. You have discharged its duties with unfailing courtesy and ability. You have been more than an assistant, for there never has been a time when I have not felt that I might leave the department in your hands.

"I regard your departure with the greatest regret, but I recognize that the new and still more responsible office upon which you are about to enter has come to you by reason of your personal and official merit, and I congratulate you most sincerely upon the deserved distinction which you have thus earned. Believe me, sincerely yours,

"JOHN D. LONG."

HOUSE PASSES NAVAL BILL.

Measure Provides for Two Battleships, Three Armored Cruisers, and Three Protected Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The animated controversy over the Naval Appropriation bill, which began yesterday, was not resumed to-day, and after brief consideration this imporatnat bill was passed.

Mr. Underwood, (Dem., Ala.,) whose filibuster had brought affairs to a temporary standstill, explained that there was no purpose to delay, but merely to insist that time be given for consideration and that a vote be taken on the government armor factory proposition. Mr. Vandiver (Dem., Mo.,) submitted this proposition in a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to the Naval Committee to frame a provision for a Government factory. The instructions were ruled out and subsequently the motion to recommit was disagreed to without division. The bill was thereupon passed without a record vote.

As finally adopted the measure provides two battleships, three armored cruisers and three protected cruisers, and the $545 figure on armor is stricken out.

The house entered upon the consideration of the bill immediately on the opening of the session. Mr. Underwood withdrew his demand for a separate vote on each amendment. He made an explanation of his course, saying the minority felt it had not had a fair opportunity to debate the armor-plate proposition contained in the bill.

Mr. Foss, (Rep., Ill.,) the Acting Chairman of the Naval Committee, said the course of the minority made it impossible to come to an agreement. The amendments to the bill, made in committee of the whole, were then agreed to without division.

Mr. Vandiver moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to provide for an armor-plate factory.

Mr. Foss made a point of order against the motion.

The Speaker sustained the point on the ground that the instructions contained a provision subject to a point of order.

Mr. Vandiver then moved to recommit without instructions, which was lost—55 to 95. The bill was then passed without division.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Isthmian Commissioners Say They Cannot Report Until December.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Isthmian Canal Commissioners have concluded that, with all possible expedition, they cannot complete their report upon the examinations of the various Isthmian routes for a canal before next December. They could, of course, make the roughest kind of a preliminary report earlier, but they would do this only upon absolute direction and with reluctance.

The exchanges that took place between the Commissioners and the heads of the Central American Governments during the visits of the body to that part of the world did not commit any of the Presidents to a relinquishment of sovereignty over any of the projected canal routes in favor of the United States, according to one of the Commissioners. But this point of sovereignty is, after all, inconsequential at this stage, in the belief of the Commission, the members of which do not see that any particular benefit is to result from an assertion of sovereignty over the soil as long as the right of the United States to protect the canal line is conserved in the treaties.

The proposed action of the House of Representatives in amending the pending Nicaraguan Canal bill, by striking out the provision for the erection of fortifications along the route of the canal is regarded as making the measure far more acceptable to the Administration, but it is still believed to be absolutely necessary to make the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty a condition precedent to the adoption of any canal bill.

MR. WHITE SAILS FOR HOME.

Secretary of the Embassy at London Coming on Leave.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—It was said at the State Department to-day that Mr. White, the Secretary of the United States Embassy at London, sailed to-day from Southampton for New York on leave of absence from his post. Mr. White has been at the Embassy steadily for the past two years without the customary leave. It is stated positively that his visit to the United States has absolutely no official significance, and particularly that it is not connected in any manner with any proposition looking to mediation between the British Government and the Boer Republics, as has been suggested in some quarters.

Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, who has been making a visit on the Continent, has returned to London, and will himself direct the business of the Embassy during Mr. White's absence.

Against Sherman Pacific Cable Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Representative Corliss of Michigan to-day filed the minority report of the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce against the substitution of the Sherman Pacific Cable bill for the Senate measure. The report follows the lines of that heretofore made on the original House bill, urging that the cable can best be constructed by the Government.

New Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW JERSEY—Anderson, R. M. Thomas; Plainville, J. V. D. Pumyer.

NEW YORK—Wellesley, H. B. Moore.

Foreign Consuls Recognized.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following Consular officers have been recognized by the President:

Friedrich Philippi, Vice Consul of Germany at Mayaguez, P. R.; H. C. Fritz, Vice Consul of Germany at Ponce, P. R.

Friedrich Kruger, Consul of Germany at Manila for the Philippine Islands.

M. Istrou, Vice Consul of Greece, at Lowell, Mass.

Chow Tsz-Chi, Consul of the Chinese Empire at New York.

Adolph Frederick Lawson, Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major James B. Houston, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to St. Louis and report to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for temporary duty in that city, to relieve Major Bradner D. Slaughter, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers.

Major William D. Crosby, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army,) is relieved from further duty in the division of the Philippines, and on the expiration of his present sick leave of absence will proceed to New York City for duty as Attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits, to relieve Capt. William Stephenson, Assistant Surgeon, and will report by letter to the commanding General, Department of the East. Capt. Stephenson, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty.

The following-named medical officers are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the army at the ninth annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, to be held at York City May 30 to June 2: Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General; Capt. William C. Borden, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Charles M. Grandy, Assistant Surgeon.

Capt. James M. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Department of California, to take effect May 10, and will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation on the first available transport for Manila, where, upon arrival, he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

The following-named medical officers are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the army at the meeting of the American Medical Association, to be held at Atlantic City June 5 to 8: Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General; Capt. William Stephenson, Assistant Surgeon, and Capt. Euclid B. Frick, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy.

Lieut. W. W. Buchanan is detached from the Vermont, April 21, and ordered to inspection duty under the Bureau of Equipment, Elizabethport, N. J., and Morris Heights, N. Y., April 23.

Assistant Naval Constructor D. H. Cox is ordered to additional duty as Superintending Constructor at Wilmington, Del.

Paymaster's Clerk A. Gaw is appointed on the nomination of Pay Director George Cochran.

Changes of officers, Asiatic Station: The following named are detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Baltimore: Capt. J. M. Forsyth, Lieut. Commander A. Ward, Lieut. S. S. Wood, Lieut. F. Marble, Ensign E. H. Watson, Lieut. W. S. Crosley, and Passed Assistant Surgeon L. Morris.

Lieut. H. G. Macfarland is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Concord.

Capt. C. M. Thomas is detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Paymaster S. L. Heap is detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Oregon.

Capt. J. T. Myers, United States Marine Corps, is detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Oregon.

Assistant Surgeon T. M. Lippitt is detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Oregon.

Lieut. C. M. McCormick is detached from the Bennington and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. Commander C. B. T. Moore is detached from the Bennington and ordered to the Monterey.

Ensign M. St. C. Ellis is detached from the Bennington and ordered to the Monterey.

Passed Assistant Surgeon James Stoughton is detached from the Bennington and ordered to the Castine.

Ensign W. H. Reynolds is detached from the Bennington and ordered to the Isla de Cuba.

Lieut. B. B. Bieser is detached from the Bennington and ordered to the Yosemite.

Lieut. De W. Blamer is detached from the Monadnock and ordered to the Concord.

Capt. Edwin Longnecker is detached from the New Orleans and ordered to the Yokohama Hospital.

Lieut. F. C. Bleg is detached from the New Orleans and ordered to the Concord.

Lieut. E. H. Scribner is detached from the Concord and ordered to the New Orleans.

Ensign C. T. Owens is detached from the Concord and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. Commander B. O. Scott is detached from the Concord and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Ensign A. T. Chester is detached from the Concord and ordered to the Baltimore.

Lieut. A. N. Mayer is detached from the Concord and ordered to the Yosemite.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Thompson is detached from the Castine and ordered to the Bennington.

Lieut. Commander J. H. Bull is detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Bennington.

Ensign H. Laning is detached from the Isla de Cuba and ordered to the Bennington.

Lieut. Commander H. T. Cleaver is detached from the Yorktown and ordered to the Bennington.

Cadet E. C. Kalbfus is detached from the Furet and ordered to the General Alava.

Lieut. W. V. Pratt is detached from the Newark and ordered to the Bennington.

Ensign F. H. Brumby is detached from the General Alava and ordered to the Scindia.

Lieut. T. S. Rodgers is detached from the Scindia and ordered to the Bennington.

Lieut. F. Boughter is detached from the Yosemite and ordered to the Concord.

Lieut. Commander S. J. Boush is detached from the Yosemite and ordered to the Concord.

Lieut. J. E. Craven is detached from the Yosemite and ordered to the Concord.

Assistant Surgeon A. G. Grumwell is detached from the Yosemite and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Capt. J. H. Russell, United States Marine Corps, is detached from the Yokohama Hospital and ordered home.

Ensign J. B. Henry, Jr., is detached from the Yokohama Hospital and ordered home.

Cadet J. E. Matthews is detached from the Yokohama Hospital and ordered to Mare Island Hospital.

Ensign C. M. Tozer is detached from the Yokohama Hospital and ordered to the Baltimore.

Lieut. J. L. Jayne is ordered to the Newark.

Lieut. Commander H. Minett is ordered to the Monadnock.

Lieut. C. H. Hayes is ordered to the Monadnock.

The following named acting Assistant Surgeons are ordered to San Francisco for temporary duty, and probably will be ordered to the Philippines: Thomas C. Ball, at Waveland, Ind.; James L. Day, at Lebanon, Mo.; Paul T. Dessez, at Washington; Robert L. Felts, at New York; Alva R. Hull, at New Sharon, Iowa; F. W. Hulseberg, at New Haven, Conn.; F. C. Jackson, at Columbus, Ohio; W. A. Jones, at Westerville, Ohio; James V. May, at Philadelphia; S. B. McClure, at Cincinnati, Ohio; L. E. Porter, at New Haven, Conn.; T. L. Rhoads, at Boyertown, Penn.; John L. Shepard, at Galesburg, Ill.; John M. Shepherd, at Brooklyn; E. D. Shortlidge, at Wilmington, Del.; E. R. Tenney, at Kansas City, Kan., and Charles S. Sanborn, at Willard, N. Y.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The United States cruiser Buffalo arrived at League Island Navy Yard this afternoon. She will take a number of naval apprentices on a practice cruise.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Dixie has arrived at Port Said, Egypt.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The House spent the afternoon in listening to eulogies on the late Representative Settle of Kentucky.

A bill was passed by the House yesterday fixing the compensation of United States Commissioners in Chinese deportation cases.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill authorizing the purchase of the old Corcoran Art Gallery property in Washington at a cost of $332,500.

Representative Kluttz of North Carolina introduced a bill repealing the bankruptcy law and repealing the war revenue stamp taxes.

Representative Livingston of Georgia yesterday introduced a resolution reciting the recent decision of Judge Brown of New York declining to allow the removal of Messrs. Gaynor and Greene to Georgia, and inquiring of the Attorney General what further steps had been taken to secure such removal.

Mr. Sherman (N. Y.) yesterday sought to pass the bill adjudicating the claims growing out of the collision of the dispatch boat Dolphin and the ferryboat New York, in New York Harbor, but Mr. Cannon objected on the ground that a Naval Court of Inquiry had passed on the matter, and that the bill carried an indefinite appropriation.

Senator Culberson of Texas introduced a resolution in the Senate requesting the President to supply the Senate with information concerning the various commissions appointed by him in reference to the foreign relations of the territories of the United States, or to inquire into the conduct of the war with Spain, giving the compensation paid each Commissioner in all cases and the total amount paid each and all of them.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

PASSENGER AGENTS' COMMISSIONS.

Sir W. C. Van Horn Doubts the American Lines' Good Faith.

The report that an agreement in regard to the question of commissions to passenger agents had been reached between the American lines and the Canadian Pacific at their Chicago conference caused somewhat of a surprise in view of the ideas in regard to such agreements expressed by some of the Canadian road's officials. Whether or not this agreement will last is the question which is now occupying the minds of the interested agents and passenger officials.

Sir William C. Van Horn, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific, said yesterday that he did not believe it would be maintained by the American lines, and that it would probably be broken on the first possible pretext. In regard to the controversy over "Soo" line rates, Sir William said the matter would probably be adjusted. He did not, however, seem to expect that either settlement would be of any duration.

G. B. REEVE'S RETIREMENT.

Grand Trunk's Traffic Manager to be Succeeded by J. W. Loud and W. E. Davis.

Although not yet officially announced, it may be stated on the best authority that George B. Reeve, the retiring General Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, will be succeeded by John W. Loud, at present General Freight Agent, and W. E. Davis, at present General Passenger Agent, who will be known as General Freight and General Passenger Traffic Managers, Mr. Reeve's office thus being divided. The successors to these gentlemen have not yet been chosen.

Mr. Reeve yesterday, on the fortieth anniversary of his entry into the service of the Grand Trunk, received a silver service and an illuminated address, costing $1,800, from the seventy-five officials of the road, who had come from all over the country to take part in the presentation, at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal. Mr. Reeve will retire to his fruit ranch in Southern California.

New Passenger Traffic Rules.

Four new rules on through east and west bound tickets, stop-over regulations, and round-trip rates have been recommended by the Committee on Rules for the better enforcement of the joint passenger agreement, and the first two of these have been adopted by the Joint Passenger Committee. The other two are now being considered by the Central Passenger Association. An addition has also been made to the arbitration paragraph: "Pending arbitration, either party to the contention may ask for a ruling from the Secretary of the committee, (Commissioner Farmer,) which must be rendered within ten days, and shall be binding upon both parties."

Sleeping Cars on Second-Class Rates.

Passenger officials of the Central Passenger Association are greatly disturbed over the question whether or not holders of second-class tickets, issued on the Pacific Coast, should be permitted to occupy sleeping or parlor cars on lines east of Chicago. These lines receive a first-class proportion on such tickets, and therefore, it is claimed, must treat such passengers as if they held first-class tickets. A plan which is to limit the privileges under such tickets is now being considered.

Atlantic Coast Line Consolidation.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 21.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Coast Line, held here to-day, the plan of consolidating the lines of the company was ratified. W. G. Elliott was elected President, Harry Walters First Vice President, Alexander Hamilton Second Vice President, and C. S. Gadsen Third Vice President. The action taken to-day was identical with that taken at Richmond and Wilmington within the last few days.

President J. J. Hill Going to Europe.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 21.—President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern, with his family, left last night for New York, en route for Paris, where they have taken a place for the year. Mr. Hill will visit Berlin for consultation with the German stockholders of the Great Northern Railway in regard to several proposed extensions in the coast States with a view to opening up new mining sections.

Brief Railroad Items.

Western and Southern lines are making experiments in tree growing for the purpose of preventing a possible future famine in material for railroad ties.

A decision has been rendered by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis by which counties may sell for taxes such portions of railroads as lie within their boundaries.

A complaint has been filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission charging railroads out of New York with rate discrimination in favor of Brooklyn and New York as against Jersey City.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 21.—A fire in the Fuller Building, occupied chiefly by jewelry manufacturers, to-day caused damage of about $35,000. The fire started in the shop of Clark & Coombs, makers of plated rings, whose loss is estimated at $30,000, covered by insurance. Provan & Sons, copper roll engravers and the owners of the building, share in the loss.

HILL'S HAND WILL BE FELT.

June Democratic Gathering Compared with the 1888 Convention.

The Democratic State Convention to be held at the Academy of Music, in this city, on Tuesday, June 5, will be the first gathering of the State Democracy in this city since 1888, when the Democrats held their convention in the Academy on May 15 of that year, and sent a delegation to the St. Louis Convention pledged to the renomination of Grover Cleveland for President. Since that time the Democrats have held their conventions in up the State cities, although their Republican opponents have gathered more than once in this city.

The Democratic leaders do not regard this city as an ideal place in which to hold a convention, because, as they say, "New York is so large, the convention is lost in it." Ex-Senator Hill expressed the feelings of the party leaders a day or two ago, when he said:

"You have to look all over the city for people you want when a convention is held in New York. There are so many hotels, so far apart, that the delegates get separated, and it takes too much time to find them. I remember the convention of 1888 very well, and we had a great deal of trouble at that time. The convention was held in the Academy of Music, and a recess was taken before the Chairman had directed the Secretary to make an announcement of the time and place for the holding of some of the committee meetings. The result was that there was the greatest difficulty in locating the members of the various committees in order to hold meetings. In the cities up the State the delegates congregate in one or two places, and can be easily found at all times."

From present indications, Mr. Hill will find the coming convention somewhat different from the gathering twelve years ago. At that time he was forced to take a seat in the background, the friends of ex-President Cleveland being in full control of the convention, while the Hill men were little more than spectators. This year it looks as if Mr. Hill's influence will be felt, and his wishes carried out in most things.

NEW NAME FOR POLITICAL PARTY.

Silver Republicans to be Known as Lincoln Republicans.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 21.—Formal announcement of the proposed change in the title of the Silver Republican Party was made to-day in a document setting forth the party platform, issued by Executive Agent Corser. The announcement states:

"Lincoln Republicans are to succeed Free Silver Republicans, and the National Silver Republican Party is to give way to the Lincoln Republican Party. The party of one issue is to become the party of several issues, and the issue to which it owes its origin is to be pushed into the background. While changing its name, it becomes more Democratic than ever, and, its leaders hope, more able to render effective service to 'The Regenerated Democracy' than in 1896."

The transformation scene is to take place at Kansas City July 4, when the National Conventions of both the Free Silver Republican and the Democratic Parties are in session. It is alleged in the statement that the Republicans of to-day are different in all but name from the Republicans of Lincoln's time.

E. S. Corser, who issued the manifesto, has acted in the capacity of official intermediary between the National organizations of the various anti-Republican parties, and believes that the result of preliminary work accomplished by the Lincoln Republican League will lead to adoption at Kansas City by the Silver Republicans of a platform, the planks of which have already been formulated, glorifying Lincoln's memory, incidentally excoriating President McKinley and his Administration, and predicting the nomination of Bryan and Towne by the Democratic Convention.

Lincoln Republican League workers have been especially active in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Minnesota, the latter State being the centre of the movement.

POPULAR VOTE FOR SENATOR.

London Paper Comments on Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

(Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.)

LONDON, April 21.—The Spectator, dealing with the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of Senators by popular vote, declares the Senate "now swarms with millionaires who are believed to purchase their election by large gifts to campaign funds," and who make it nearly impossible for the President to have a foreign policy, adding:

"The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, for example, was blocked not because its provisions were disliked, but because it might help McKinley's candidature. The people are growing weary of this, and the vote of the House marks their desire to make in some way a radical change in the composition of their House of Lords."

DE ARCOS THANKS HARRISON.

Spanish Minister Tells Chicago's Mayor He Is Satisfied.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The Duke de Arcos Dewey invitation incident has been closed, according to the following received by Mayor Harrison from the Spanish Minister at Washington:

"It was very kind of you to send the letter I received this morning. From the first moment I felt assured that all about the invitation was a mistake, and that there was no intention whatever of an offense. At the same time I felt that I could not drop the matter until noticed. Now it is a closed incident, and I thank you again for your very courteous answer."

"I thought the explanation I sent was sufficient to convince the Spanish Minister the matter was an oversight," said Mayor Harrison, "and this letter shows the Duke is satisfied with the outcome of an incident that is to be regretted deeply."

CITY OF MEXICO, April 21.—Correo Español, the organ of the resident Spaniards, says:

"The insult offered to the Duke de Arcos in the matter of the celebration of Manila Day at Chicago, was deliberate and intentional, although Mayor Harrison was doubtless not guilty in this matter, but some individual took it upon himself to insult the representative of the Spanish nation. The Mayor naturally got out of the affair in the manner obligingly suggested by the Minister, and the incident is at an end. But if this is true in a diplomatic sense, it will not be easy to forget for a long time so great an act of rudeness, which we repeat is quite in consonance with Yankee usages and customs, as the Duke of Veragua and the Infanta Doña Eulalie can testify."

NEW TRUSTEE IN LAW ESTATE.

J. G. Affleck to Assist His Father in Its Management.

James Gelston Affleck has been appointed by Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court as one of the trustees of the estate of George Law, Sr. The trust fund of the estate amounts to $3,157,939.

Since the death of George Law, Jr., in July, 1896, James Affleck, the father of the new appointee, has been handling the affairs of the estate alone. Mr. Affleck, Sr., is seventy years old and he decided that it would be better to have assistance in managing the trust.

George Law, Sr., died in November, 1881. After making certain bequests to his son, George Law, Jr., he created a trust of a large portion of the estate for the benefit of his son Samuel Law and his daughters Sarah Williams and Anna F. Wright. George Law, Jr., and James Affleck were appointed executors and trustees under the will.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:45 A. M.—344 West Thirty-seventh Street; Annie Golden; damage slight.

9:30 A. M.—87 Henry Street; David Rently; damage slight.

11:30 A. M.—Foot West Thirty-fourth Street; E. Washburn; damage, $5,000.

1 P. M.—1,007 Second Avenue; A. Buckow; damage slight.

2 P. M.—Pier 10, East River; Schooner Clara A. Phinney; damage, $100.

3:05 P. M.—2,061 Eighth Avenue; A. Williams; damage slight.

3:30 P. M.—225 West Sixtieth Street; Edward Briggs; damage, $50.

5:30 P. M.—56 Norfolk Street; Jacob Slitzerman; damage, $100.

5:50 P. M.—29 New Chambers Street; U. Freel; damage, $5,000.

6:20 P. M.—198 Broadway; Dennison; damage slight.

B. Altman & Co.

(Third Floor.)

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

EIGHT HUNDRED YARDS OF TAPESTRY, FOR FURNITURE COVERING WILL BE OFFERED ON MONDAY AT LESS THAN HALF ORIGINAL PRICES.

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO RE-UPHOLSTER FURNITURE (DURING THE SUMMER SEASON ONLY) IN WORKROOMS ON THE PREMISES.

SILK COVERS MADE TO ORDER OF IRISH LINEN AND FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRETONNES, COTTON DAMASKS, ETC.

LACE CURTAINS CLEANED AND STORED DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

(First Floor.)

WHITE NAINSOOK ROBES (Unmade),

EMBROIDERY, AND LACE AND EMBROIDERY COMBINATIONS,

$4.25, $6.50, $7.90, $9.85

Heretofore $7.00 to $23.00

IMPORTED NAINSOOK ALL-OVERS,

EMBROIDERY AND LACE COMBINATIONS,

95c., $1.25, $1.45, $1.75, $2.25

Heretofore $1.25 to $4.50

(Second Floor.)

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

(OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE)

VERY DESIRABLE STYLES OF THE BETTER GRADES WILL BE OFFERED AT

$1.35, $1.95, $2.25, $3.50

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF.—H. P. Lasch, London; H. M. Bate, Ottawa; Lewis Hartley, London; Elisdoro Infanto of the Chilean Legation, Washington; W. G. Irwin, Honolulu.

HOLLAND.—Norman James, Baltimore; James Beckett, Waco, Texas; Alexander G. Barrett, Louisville.

IMPERIAL.—Col. A. M. Marshall, Duluth; Judge Seymour Dexter, Elmira; M. B. Hibbs, Washington; Col. T. C. Calkins, Atlanta.

GRAND.—L. Locke, Baltimore; M. Delgorowkoff, St. Petersburg, Russia.

GILSEY.—George Nell, Waterford; John W. Wray, Fort Worth, Texas.

PLAZA.—J. K. Burham, Kansas City; C. C. Brown, Springfield, Ill.; John W. Flint, Bellows Falls, Vt.

NETHERLAND.—James Hall, Buffalo; Dr. Mary Mills Patrcek, Constantinople, Turkey; Dr. J.

BELGIUM FACES A CRISIS

Coming Elections May Result in Unseating Present Government.

SOCIALISTS SEEK CONTROL

In Event of Their Success Germany May Get Flemish Provinces and France the Walloon.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, April 7.—It is most probable that, owing to the momentous events in other parts of the world, but little attention will be given abroad to the coming electoral campaign in Belgium. The elections for the House of Representatives will be held next month, and upon the result depends the fate of the present Government, which has been in power since 1884.

These elections will be by far the most important which have taken place in Belgium since the country entered upon an independent existence seventy years ago. They are important from a two-fold point of view. They must, in any case, have a marked influence on the future of the Belgian nation, but should they result in the overthrow of the Government, then it can only be a question of time when international complications must follow. This may at first sight seem a somewhat startling statement, but it can easily be proved to be true, by glancing at the political situation in King Leopold's Kingdom.

If the elections are unfavorable to the Conservative Party then the present Government must of necessity resign, bct by what will it be replaced? That is the question. The extraordinary coalition of opposition parties now united to overthrow the Government could not possibly form a Government of their own to take the reins of power from the Conservatives. Never before in the history of Parliamentary régimes, not even in the most troubled days of the Third French Republic, has an Opposition existed consisting of such an extraordinary conglomeration of hostile factions—Moderate Liberals, Radicals, Collectivists, Christian Democrats, and Socialists, united only in their hatred for the Conservative Government.

Without attempting to excuse the mistakes made by the Conservatives since their advent to power sixteen years ago—and is there a government which would not make mistakes during such a long lease of life?—it may be stated that, on the whole, the rule of the Conservatives has been a good one, and that the country has prospered under them. From the conglomerate Opposition no good government can, under present conditions, be evolved. What is wanting in Belgium is a strong Liberal Party, but the Liberals, after playing such a leading part in the government of the country for over sixty years, are now only represented by a small faction in Parliament.

"The coming elections, which may possibly result in the novelty of a Socialist Ministry, will take place under the system of proportional representation. With the exception of certain Swiss cantons, this is the first time that Parliamentary elections have been held in Europe under this system of voting. However, under these circumstances, this experiment of proportional representation loses much of the interest it would otherwise have, for the paramount question is not to know whether the rival political parties will be exactly represented in Parliament according to their numerical strength in the country, but whether Belgium is to be governed by a regularly constituted Government, or by a band of revolutionary fanatics.

For it is well within the range of possibility that the present Conservative Ministry may be defeated, and that the heterogeneous coalition of the opposition parties have a majority of three or four votes. This Parliamentary majority would consist, first and foremost, of a strong faction of Socialists, led by two remarkable men, Emile Vandervelde and Anseele, the rank and file of which faction consist for the greater part of demagogues and ignorant Utopists, of a contingent of Radicals whose political programme is somewhat vague, of a dozen moderate Liberal bourgeois, last relics of the once powerful Liberal Party, whose hatred of the red flag is only exceeded by their antipathy for the Roman Catholic Church, and, finally, of four or five Christian Democrats of the Abbot Daëns stamp.

It would hardly be possible to imagine a Government to be supported by such incongruous elements in Parliament. For, even if the Socialists and Radicals were to form a temporary compact, the Liberals would soon separate from them and ally themselves with the Conservatives at the first attempt directed against private property.

But it would then probably be too late to prevent a revolution, for the Socialists and Radicals, once having tasted the sweets of power, would not hesitate to make use of illegal means to control the ship of state. Under such circumstances there can be but little doubt that one or more of the great powers would intervene to put a stop to anarchy in King Leopold's dominions.

Should the Socialists win at the coming elections, the full importance of their victory may be realized by glancing at the political programme recently made public by Mr. Vandervelde. In this statement of his political faith the Socialist leader declares that all property should belong to the State, since wealth is the product of the labor, whether mental or manual, of preceding generations. The ideal State can only be established, says Mr. Vandervelde, by the destruction of the present class system and the nationalization of all landed property.

Should the present crisis in Belgium result favorably for the Socialists, it is more than likely that this result will be made a pretext by Germany to further her long-cherished scheme of annexing the Flemish provinces of the kingdom. For it must not be forgotten that the existing crisis, the contest between Conservatives and Socialist, is closely connected with the prevailing race war in the country. In this matter of racial strife Belgium is divided into two hostile parties, corresponding to the racial divisions of the kingdom—Flemish and Walloons. The Flemish are, almost without exception, represented in the House of Representatives by Clerical Conservatives and the Walloons by Socialists and Liberals.

According to the programme of the Pan-German party—and it is well known that the German Government is only waiting for the opportunity to realize this programme—the Flemish provinces must be annexed to the Vaterland. As a compensation, France would receive the Walloon, French-speaking provinces. Whether consciously or not, the interests of Germany have been greatly furthered during the past five years in Belgium by "the Flemish movement," which culminated in the too famous "Flamingante law," by which the Flemish dialect was placed on terms of perfect equality with French. Now, as Flemish is, notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, merely a Germanic dialect, the gain made by Germany, thanks to the Flemish movement, is obvious.

But the results of the coming electoral campaign will not be confined to Belgium and the neighboring great powers. They will extend to that great African dependency of Belgium, the Congo Free State. The Socialists are well known to be opposed to the annexation of the Free State and to favor the cessation of the union between Belgium and the State. It will be remembered that under its present organization the Free State is only bound to Belgium by the personal union of King Leopold. The existing form of government of the Free State is, however, only temporary, and by the terms of the convention of July 3, 1890, Belgium has the right to annex the State during the present year. Should the Conservative Party obtain a victory at the polls, then in all probability the Congo State will become a Belgian colony, thus making Belgium one of the great colonial powers. But in the event of a Socialist victory the Free State would cease to exist as such.

The attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales by young Sipido will, if it has any political results whatever, be detrimental to the Socialist cause at the forthcoming elections. There is a widespread feeling in the country, alike among Conservatives and Liberals, that recent speeches of certain Socialist leaders, and notably that delivered last week by Mr. Vandervelde at the Maison du Peuple in Brussels, are of a kind to arouse the worst instincts in degenerates of the Sipido type.

The feeling of hostility harbored by the Belgian masses against the English people has increased of late, and there is much uneasiness in consequence among the English colony in Brussels. It is well to observe for the benefit of intending American visitors to the Belgian capital during the coming Summer that the pro-Boer Belgians seem to make no distinction in this matter between Americans and English.

B. C. DE W.

Army Reservation Near Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Major Gen. Miles has announced that certain land, comprising about 148 acres, situated on North Point, near Baltimore, Md., recently purchased, has been set aside as a military reservation.

GOV. ALLEN DEPARTS.

Leaves Washington for Porto Rico on the Dolphin—Got a Rousing Farewell.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Promptly at 1 o'clock this afternoon, in a fine, drizzling rain, the United States ship Dolphin cast off from her dock at the Washington Navy Yard and steamed down the Potomac carrying Gov. Allen of Porto Rico to the scene of his new duties. As the Dolphin sailed away the Marine Band played "Auld Lang Syne," the yard batteries boomed a parting salute, a detachment of marines, under command of Major Dickins, drew up at "Present arms," and handkerchiefs waved from the friends and onlookers gathered on the shore.

Secretary and Mrs. Long, who were to be the guests at luncheon of Capt. Southerland, in command of the Dolphin, arrived on board about noon, and were followed almost immediately by Gov. Allen and his party, consisting of Mrs. Allen, Miss Allen, Mr. Wheeler Howell, private stenographer to the Governor, and a small corps of servants.

Among those who were present to take leave of the new Governor were Secretary Root, Secretary and Mrs. Long, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, Admiral Terry, Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, and others. There were many floral remembrances for Gov. and Mrs. Allen. Among the donors were President and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary and Mrs. Root, and Secretary and Mrs. Long.

Capt. Southerland expects to make the trip to San Juan in six days, arriving at Porto Rico on April 27.

PORTO RICO WOMEN TO VOTE?

Treasury Official Says They May Unless Prohibited by Military Orders in Force March 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—A Treasury official who has been studying the different features of the Porto Rican bill thinks it probable that women may be allowed to vote under this measure. He says:

"A careful reading of the bill that provides a temporary government for the Island of Porto Rico has a strange provision as to the qualification of voters. Section 7 of the bill provides that all inhabitants who were Spanish subjects in April, 1899, and then resided in Porto Rico, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of Porto Rico.

"Section 29 of the bill, relative to the election of delegates, provides that at the elections in Porto Rico all citizens shall be allowed to vote who have been bona fide residents for one year and who possess the other qualifications of voters under the laws and military orders in force on the first day of March, 1900.

"Now, unless the laws and military orders in force on March 1, 1900, prohibit their voting, are not women entitled to vote in Porto Rico? It will certainly be a novel and refreshing sight to see the gayly dressed senoras and senoritas when they line up to vote at San Juan and Ponce."

Official Spelling of Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Secretary of War has issued a general order saying that in accordance with the provisions of the act for a civil government for Porto Rico which fixed the spelling of that island as "Porto Rico," that the Military Department will hereafter be borne on all returns and referred to in all correspondence, orders, &c., as the "Department of Porto Rico."

To Refund Duties to Porto Ricans.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Senator Burrows to-day introduced by request a bill directing the Secretary of War to refund the duties on the flour, rice, pork, bacon, codfish, and lumber imported into the Island of Porto Rico since the occupation by the United States and held in stock by the importers on Oct. 21, 1899, when these articles were placed on the free list.

GEN. RIVERA TO RESIGN.

He Tells Governor General Wood He Prefers to be Free to Speak His Mind.

HAVANA, April 21.—Gen. Rivera, Secretary of Agriculture, had a long interview with Governor General Wood to-day regarding the letter which he wrote urging a union of political parties and a unanimous demand for independence by the end of 1901. Gen. Rivera will probably resign early next week from his official position.

The Cubano predicts that the remaining Secretaries will do likewise, as it is recognized that Gen. Rivera holds a powerful influence. Other Secretaries who have been seen, however, say that the resignation of the Secretary of Agriculture will not affect them. They give it as their belief that the National Party will be benefited by Gen. Rivera's resignation, as his official position has hampered his usefulness as a campaigner.

In the course of the interview to-day, Gen. Rivera informed Gov. Gen. Wood that he had not meant any personal discourtesy, but that he is of the opinion that he would prefer to be untrammeled by office, so that he might speak his mind on political matters without embarrassing the Government.

Gov. Gen. Wood has issued an order that appeals against his decisions can only be made through the Secretary of War. He has also ordered that all appeals which are now pending under the order of Gen. Brooks, which allowed appeals to be made to a certain body of law officers, cease immediately. This order was issued on account of a dispute over certain mining claims, which Gov. Gen. Wood on appeal had decided. He found that a previous decree, as instanced by this particular case, gave his own appointees power to override his decisions.

INSPECTION OF MANZANILLO.

Col. Whiteside Reports that the District Is Self-Supporting.

MANZANILLO, April 21.—Department Commander Col. Whiteside inspected Manzanillo Thursday and Bayamo Friday. He found both posts in excellent condition, and that a large amount of public work had been accomplished. He will recommend increased appropriations for road building.

Col. Whiteside was greatly surprised at the improved condition of the Cubans, who are now entirely self-supporting. The district produced 128,000 pounds of tobacco and 30,000,000 pounds of sugar during the season. There is little indication of political trouble, the people being not generally aware that the municipal election is approaching.

Bayamo is the home of Gen. Rabi, who will probably lead the black party. He refused the sinecure position of Forest Inspector at $250 a month under the American Government. He is regarded as the most dangerous man in the island.

Col. Whiteside started for Jucaro to-night.

Army Prisoner Dies at Pinar del Rio.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Governor General Wood at Havana informed the War Department to-day that a general prisoner named Frank Walker, formerly a private of Troop G, Seventh Cavalry, died at Pinar del Rio barracks on the 20th inst. of pernicious malarial fever.

Notice to Readers of The Times.

On and after Monday, April 30, the week-day editions of THE TIMES will be sold to newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies. The issue of Saturday, containing THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, has for some months been sold without this privilege. It has now been determined, for business reasons, to withdraw it altogether for every day of the week, except Sunday, when a limited number of returns will be permitted.

As the orders of newsdealers will naturally be readjusted to the measure of their daily sales, it is not improbable that readers wishing to buy a copy of THE TIMES will find sometimes that their newsdealer has sold out his supply. The remedy is within everybody's reach. Readers of THE TIMES should order their paper in advance, having it delivered at their residences or places of business or reserved by the newsdealer until called for. If advance orders are given, no inconvenience will be occasioned by the discontinuance of the return privilege, and it will be a distinct advantage to the newsdealers.—Adv.

AN AMERICAN IN COLOMBIA

Obstacles to Travel in the Land of Revolutions.

Passage from Brooklyn Bridge to the Tropics on a Small Norwegian Fruit Steamer.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTA MARTA, Colombia, March 12.—There is at present only one way of coming from New York to this little city, 2,000 miles to the southward, for they have a revolution in Colombia just now. Central America is famous for revolutions. They seem to succeed one another almost as periodically as do the seasons 2,000 miles further north. Some of the South American lands have acquired such a fame for revolution that the very mention of South America in general often provokes a smile and a facetious allusion to bodies of Government and rebel troops scurrying about in mountain passes in constant efforts to keep out of each other's sight.

Just why there is a revolution here now and what will be the probable issue of it are topics that had better not be discussed until I get away from the country. Suffice it to say that Santa Marta is now loyal and that all loyal citizens are supposed to stay within doors after 9 o'clock in the evening, else they may be saluted with a sudden:

"Halto! Quien vive?"

Then they may look up under the light of the perpendicular moon and see a small, dark soldier brandishing a gun from the roof of a caserne and evincing intense and sudden interest in the personality of the solitary pedestrian who tramps his perspiring way through the middle of the street below.

But let us look away from this hot and militant atmosphere and remember how we came here from the frozen north. At ordinary times access to Colombia is had by a line which goes by way of Kingston, Jamaica, straight across the Caribbean Sea to Barranquilla. That is to say, it does not go to Barranquilla at all, for Barranquilla is seventeen miles inland, and its port is Puerto Colombia, near the mouth of the Magdalena River.

AT PUERTO COLOMBIA.

For some reason best known to the makers of names of things, the long wharf at Puerto Colombia seems to have a name all its own, and the steamer arriving at Puerto Colombia will be reported as having touched at Savanilla. Arriving at Barranquilla, all the traveler has to do is to embark in a very dirty and generally uncomfortable boat some hot evening—though all evenings are hot for that matter—and travel about in the Magdalena River and the swamps near the mouth of it as far as a Hottentot-looking town called Plenaga, or as near as the steamer can come, and then take a little railroad for twenty odd miles to Santa Marta.

But during the revolution this soiled and uncomfortable boat ties up for good at Barranquilla, and one can only get across by hiring a canoe and rowing the entire way. At the present time, therefore, the traveler from New York will be wise to come all the way from New York on a steamer. The steamer arrives at intervals of from two to four weeks. As my letter will go back by such a steamer, the God of Battles will have to be consulted to discover when this missive is to reach New York. A gunboat may happen to blockade this harbor any day. What sort of thing a Colombian man-of-war is I may say at another time.

LEAVING NEW YORK.

The question now is how I got here. The only way is by a fruit steamer that visits a half dozen ports in Haiti. I left New York on the coldest day of the Winter, Feb. 27. The little steamer Belvernon, Capt. Hansen, 1,002 tons gross, had been congealing for several days at its berth under the Brooklyn Bridge. Its steampipes had burst so that the only way to warm it was by diminutive coal stoves that could scarcely burn enough coal to warm themselves.

I was the only passenger on this little Norwegian ship, and was permitted to wander at all times wherever I would from the bridge down. Most of the staterooms, with the little dining cabin, were in the stern where the hammering and pounding of the ship in the riotous waters could be appreciated to the utmost. But amidships was another funny little stairway that led down into a second little cabin, with two staterooms opening out of it on each side. That is to say, there would have been two on a side only that one of them, occupied by the steward, opened into a tiny hallway at the foot of the stairs just outside the little cabin.

The room adjoining the steward's was my home on the southern journey. It was unusually large for an ocean steamer, and had a four-post bed in it. Of the two rooms opposite, one was occupied by the purser and the other by nobody. We had the comfortable little cabin, with its two little tables and its benches and sofa all to ourselves, and its little coal stove too, where the purser thawed out his ink and mucilage the first morning and cracked the bottles.

It was a homelike cabin, with its great sideboard full of mysterious drawers that were never opened, and its portraits hung on either side of the sideboard, the one of Mr. Harald Irgens of Bergen, Norway, the owner of the boat, and the other displaying the broad and benevolent face of Mrs. Irgens, who must certainly have lived many years of kind and devoted wifehood and motherhood to have developed all those attractive face lines under the long hair smoothed back from that great forehead. It was a deep comfort to lie there on the sofa those wildly turbulent days and look at the good and placid face of Mrs. Irgens.

IN HEAVY WEATHER.

The wind started in to blow the first night. And it blew and blew and blew! It was a head wind or very near it the entire way until we were considerably inside the tropics. One twenty-four hours by constant struggling we made fifty-three miles. We were loaded to the limit of safety, and the deck was, except for one small passage along a part of the starboard side of it, piled with lumber, joists, and dove-tailed boards up to the gunwales. When some of those ponderous seas lifted themselves in the night and fell on the lumber outside my window, I was brought into a sitting position and a strong suspicion of the arrival of the day of final judgment. One sea filled the bridge up to the Captain's waist. That night we lightened ship by discharging from sixty to seventy tons of the fresh water in our hold.

It was a long wait for warm weather, and Winter clothes were necessary down inside the tropics, but at last the change came, when we had rounded the Island of Inagua, in latitude 21 degrees. Inagua is the southernmost of the Bahamas, and in common with the other Bahamas, or most of them, belongs to England. It is, of course, a coral island and is consequently low. The population is about 1,500, and includes only five white families. Some sisal hemp has been raised here, and in the old time considerable quantities of salt were exported. As salt, formed by evaporation of water let in from the sea, is produced too expensively for modern methods, the salt industry at Inagua has been abandoned and the two little railroads that lead from the village to the salt licks are rotting away. The eastern end of the island is said to abound in wild horses, wild cattle, and wild pigs.

EXPERIENCES IN INAGUA.

I was informed by the United States Consul, who, by the way, came years ago from the very different climate of Machias in the State of Maine, that he caught one pair of these wild horses and they proved so good after training that he sold them for $200 in gold. Some of the wild cattle are also said to have been occasionally domesticated into ordinary and very peaceable cows. The natives also assert that there is excellent shooting in the form of canvas-back ducks and wild pigeons.

Although Inagua is to the southeast of Cuba, I was informed that the maximum temperature of the year is only 78 degrees. Some of this mildness may come from the trade-wind, which blows almost continually. The trade-wind is more than an ordinary breeze. We reached the island at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and all the time, about an hour and a half, while we were discharging cargo on the lighters the stiff wind chilled the air to the extent that the evening seemed like an early October evening in the North.

At this point our quiet ship grew into a noisy village, for the principal object in calling at Inagua is the taking on of a couple of dozen negroes who are to load and unload the cargo at the various ports and do whatever work is given them between times.

Perhaps the two people who welcomed us most at Inagua were two men who had been stranded there for twelve days. They had arrived with what they supposed to be a bountiful supply of bottled beer and other luxuries not easily obtainable in tropical lands, and the steamer which was to take them away and had been due there nine days before our arrival had not yet been heard from. Their bottled beer was gone.

STOPPING AT HAITI.

The next morning purgatory had vanished and we were sailing through heaven. When I awoke the sea was like a river, and there was just enough breeze to temper the warmth into a delicious Summer heat.

On our right lay a long, heavily-wooded island which I first imagined to be Cuba, but soon learned was Gonaives. It rose from the water into undulating hills painted in a heavy, dusky green. I was informed, but cannot vouch for the truth of the rumor, that some Americans have bought this island for its timber. It would certainly take them a long while to cut the timber, for there must be from forty to fifty miles of it.

On our left and also at a long distance ahead was Haiti. The part of Haiti toward which we were sailing is that long projection that starts near the south and runs straight toward the west for 150 miles or so, looking for all the world like a gigantic handle by which some giant might have held the island as he set it down to sizzle and steam in the edge of the Caribbean Sea. A short distance back from the low coast line the land rises suddenly into mountains densely covered with timber and sufficiently lofty and precipitous to give an idea of grandeur.

Slowly we steamed along between the islands through quieter and still quieter waters, until as the Haitian landscape flattened into a broad swamp-like plain, ending in distant mountains, we anchored before the Haitian capital, Port au Prince.

L. H. A.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN LUZON.

Mayon, a Volcano, in Active Eruption for Three Days.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The first volcanic eruption of great magnitude that has occurred in the Philippines since the American occupation is reported to the War Department by Col. Walter Howe, Forty-seventh Infantry, from the headquarters of that regiment, under date of Legaspi, March 4 last. It is said that there is a certain periodicity noticeable in the eruptions in the Philippines, and it has now been about six years since the preceding volcanic outbreak, which did great damage.

The place where the latest eruption occurred is at the extreme southeastern extremity of the Isand of Luzon, in the Province of Albay. There are several extinct volcanoes in this province, but Mayon has always been more or less active. The capital of the province, the town of Albay, lies just at the foot of the volcano, which is high and dangerous of ascent, so it may be that the town has had a more severe experience than did the town of Legaspi, from which place Col. Howe observed the eruption. In his report he says:

"I have the honor to report an eruption of the volcano Mayon, eight miles from Legaspi, commencing on March 1, in the afternoon about 2:30 o'clock. At this time with the naked eye large stones could be seen thrown out.

"The eruption fluctuated from time to time, but gradually grew worse until large streams of red-hot lava could be seen at night flowing down the mountain, one of which apparently reached the sea about six miles from here. For one day and night the eruption was accompanied by a rumbling noise, at times increasing to a roar, which was very terrifying; all the houses in Legaspi shook, windows and doors rattling. On the morning of March 3 this vibration and noise was very trying—there was no wind, and the clouds of smoke could be seen reaching far into the heavens, perhaps five miles or more above the top of the volcano. This spread out and covered the town; the sun became obscured, and a thin cloud of ashes fell constantly.

"It cleared in the afternoon sufficiently to show about one-half the crater at sunset, but the rumbling and roaring, with the flow of lava, continued all night. This morning the eruption seems to be practically over, although smoke obscures the mountain and steam is still rising from the hot lava."

MORE PLAGUE IN MANILA.

Disease Breaks Out in the Market in the Centre of the City.

MANILA, April 21.—The sudden deaths of Filipinos and Chinamen in Quiapo Market have led to an investigation showing that fifteen cases of the plague, fourteen of which were fatal, have occurred within a week. The market is situated in the centre of the city. There, in black, rotten wooden buildings, the keepers of the stalls live with their families, huddled together in great filth. Some of the victims were stricken and died within an hour. There have been several deaths in other sections of the city recently, which have been traced to infection from the market.

After all the market people had gathered together to-day the health officers threw a guard around the buildings, and will keep the inmates quarantined there for a fortnight. They will then burn the market. The total number of bubonic deaths is 119 Chinamen and 66 Filipinos.

The plague elsewhere has been suppressed. Not one infected person has been in the Chinese district for ten days past.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Gen. Otis's latest casualty list is as follows:

Killed—Luzon, April 11, Orion, Company C, Thirty-second Infantry, Donald McDonald, Harry E. Easter; April 16, Batac, Company G, Thirty-fourth Infantry, Oscar F. Johnson, Quartermaster Sergt. Hardus Linstad; April 17, Pullian, Company M, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Robert G. McKinnish; April 18, Mutuantium, Company B, Thirty-fifth Infantry, John Orth, artificer; April 8, Nueva Caceras, Company K, Forty-fifth Infantry, Richard Eisenach; Feb. 6, Legaspi, Company F, Forty-seventh Infantry, George E. Meade, Company H, Forty-seventh Infantry, Frank Kutschinsky. Samar—March 23, Calbagog, Company H, Forty-third Infantry, Adam Unstium. Mindanao—April 7, Cagays, Company L, Fortieth Infantry, Rallie B. Killough, Company K, Fortieth Infantry, Frederick Brendel, Charles E. Guyer.

Wounded—Luzon, March 17, Cabiao, Company I, Twenty-second Infantry, Charles W. Ray, Sergeant, head, serious; April 17, Pullan, Company M, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Andrew P. Ledoux, First Sergeant, arm, serious; April 18, Grion, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Second Lieut. John P. Hasson, leg, moderate; Samar, March 31, San José, Company I, Fifty-third Infantry, Charles Dolloff, chest, serious; Leyte, March 29, Malitbog, Company K, Forty-third Infantry, Edward Hill, arm, serious; Mindanao, April 7, Cagayan, Company L, Fortieth Infantry, Benjamin F. Welch, abdomen, serious; Phineas F. Hustead, hand, slight; George Meagan, leg, slight; Clarence V. Taylor, chest, slight; Alfred Coad, both legs, moderate; Company M, Fortieth Infantry, Capt. William J. Watson, foot, moderate; Elmer E. Shaffer, thigh, serious; Company I, Fortieth Infantry, Claude A. Adams, Corporal, thigh, serious; Frank E. Farrow, shoulder, moderate; Charles Marshall, Sergeant, thigh, serious.

MISSOURI TO BE A TRANSPORT.

Special Board Finishes Investigation of Hospital Ship.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Secretary of War has received a telegram from Gen. Bates, Chairman of the special board appointed to inspect the hospital ship Missouri, at San Francisco, indorsing the recent recommendation of Surgeon General Sternberg that the vessel be discontinued as a hospital ship, and turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for use as a transport. The report of Gen. Bates's board is the result of a thorough inspection of the vessel.

The Missouri was fitted out as a hospital ship at New York at great expense several months ago, and has since made a trip from that port to Manila, and thence to San Francisco. On the second half of the voyage she carried a large number of sick and wounded soldiers. Throughout the entire voyage there was constant friction between Major Arthur, the medical officer in charge, and the master and other officers of the vessel. Soon after her arrival at San Francisco the charges made by these officers against each other were officially investigated, with the result that Major Arthur was sustained and the civilian officers were dismissed from the transport service.

Still, the scandal would not down, and it was alleged that the vessel was in a deplorable condition; that she required extensive repairs and alterations before she could make another trip. The board, of which Gen. Bates is President, was especially appointed to investigate the condition of the ship and report as to her seaworthiness. Before the departure of the board from this city, Surgeon General Sternberg notified the Secretary of War that, in view of the long time required to put the Missouri into condition, he thought it might be better to transfer her to the Quartermaster's Department, and that the sick and wounded in the Philippines be brought home whenever required on the regular transport sailing every two weeks, these vessels being suitable for carrying a small number of patients.

The action of the board in approving the recommendation for the transfer of the vessel to the Quartermaster's Department is accepted at the War Department as an indication that she can be fitted out as an army transport without great expense.

Will Ask Filipinos to Surrender.

MANILA, April 21.—Col. Hardin and Major Case, with a battalion of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, have sailed for the Islands of Marinduque and Mahbeto. It is reported the insurgents have 250 rifles and 7,000 rounds of ammunition. Dr. Burgos, a prominent native of Marinduque and a supporter of the Americans, accompanies the expedition to try to convince the inhabitants of the wisdom of surrender.

THE STEAMBOAT ABSORPTION.

President Hall of the New Haven and Hartford Tells of New Haven Steamboat Deal.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 21.—President Hall of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to-day gave out a statement regarding the announcement by the New Haven Steamboat Company of its absorption by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, in which he said:

"It is true that the control of the New Haven Steamboat Company has passed into the possession of this company. The steamboat company now occupies a position relative to this company that it should have held twenty-five years ago.

"This line was always popular in New Haven and throughout the valley of the Connecticut for both freight and passengers. Its relations with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad have generally been very cordial. Last year, without any notice to us, the steamboat company made a new departure, and established a line to Providence, entering into competition with this company for New York and Providence passengers and freight business.

"From the day the New Haven Steamboat Company started to compete with this company for business at Providence I directed that not a passenger or freight rate should be changed to protect our business, preferring to cease to do the business rather than do it at a loss. Inevitable loss resulted to the steamboat company from attempting the competitive business, although, of course, this company lost considerable business from the operation of that line.

"This situation, however, could not last longer without danger of warfare between the companies, and as a result of perfectly friendly negotiations and conferences, principally by Mr. Chamberlain and myself, I was enabled last Saturday to make a proposition to our Board of Directors which was unanimously accepted, and under which the transaction was completed yesterday.

"As to the future, I can only say that this company proposes to restore the old popularity and public convenience of the New Haven Steamboat Company within its original chartered sphere of action. I believe this property can in many ways be of great advantage to our company, of which it is naturally a part.

"It will relieve congested local freight business at the Harlem River and enable us to land much of our local freight from the Hartford, Northampton, Valley, Air Line, and possibly from the Naugatuck divisions of our road more promptly than we can get it to our other piers by rail, and more economically.

"I suppose that the Narragansett Bay line will disappear and no longer run on the waters of the Narragansett. The boats of the New Haven Line, however, will for the present continue their trips between New York and Providence for the accommodation of the people of Providence who desire to go to and from New York by water, until our regular line begins its Summer service. These boats will hereafter probably leave the docks of the Providence Line and sail direct to Pier 19, instead of Peck Slip, at the regular rates in force on the Providence Line. The boats from New Haven will go to Peck Slip as usual, and the old service at New Haven will be restored to all the old patrons of the line."

CORPORATIONS' TAX PROTEST.

Buffalo Assessors Value Properties at Franchise Tax Figures.

BUFFALO, April 21.—Just previous to the closing of the books of the City Tax Assessors to-day, several large corporations filed protests against assessments, amounting to over $13,000,000.

The filing of these protests developed the fact that the Assessors had taxed the property of these corporations—pipes, conduits, tracks, poles, and wires—as real estate for the same amount as that the State Board of Tax Commissioners assessed them under the Ford franchise law.

The assessments were made under the tax laws of 1896 and 1897, and should the Ford law be ultimately declared constitutional, the Assessors will probably cancel the assessments.

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Ribbon Sale Extraordinary.

One of New York's leading importers sold us, for cash, and at about half the cost of importation, his entire stock of glistening Silk Ribbons. Of course he had an object in view—people do not accept such a heavy loss without some sufficient cause or object, but we haven't the slightest idea as to what it may have been. Nor do we care—nor do we care, for that matter.

All we can say is that miles and miles of these beautiful Silk Ribbons will be on sale here—beginning with Monday and until every yard is sold—at prices that will pale into insignificance anything yet seen or heard of in Ribbondom.

At 12½c. per yard. 25,000 YARDS OF ALL SILK SUPERIOR QUALITY METALLIC TAFFETA RIBBONS, 3 1-4 inches wide; colors White, Black, Cream, Blues, Pinks, Violets, Reds, Turquoise and Navy—in fact every new shade shown this season. 20c. per yard is the standard selling price of this quality.

At 15c. per yard. UPWARD OF 50,000 YARDS ALL SILK FANCY RIBBONS, 3 to 4 1-2 inches wide; a showing of superior magnitude and attractiveness. These ribbons must be seen to be appreciated. They are being sold in a regular way to-day at prices ranging from 29c. to 59c. per yard.

At 29c. per yard. HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS YARDS BEAUTIFUL ALL SILK FANCY RIBBONS. Superb novelty patterns gathered from the world's most famous ribbon makers, in exquisite spring and summer colorings, 4½ to 7 inches wide; ribbons in this collection being worth up to $1.00 per yard.

BLACK ALL SILK SATIN BACK VELVET RIBBONS. Just 500 boxes go on sale to-morrow at prices we don't expect to be able to make again this year. The ribbons are a beautiful black and of superior quality.

Width Number 5, worth 12c.; price per yard,	8c	Width Number 16, worth 27c.; price per yard,	18c
Width Number 7, worth 15c.; price per yard,	10c	Width Number 22, worth 29c.; price per yard,	22c
Width Number 9, worth 18c.; price per yard	12½c	Width Number 40, worth 35c.; price per yard,	25c

Width No. 12, worth 22c.; price per yard, 15c.

This sale takes place in a special section—Main floor, Rear of Fountain.

Silverware and Clocks. Low prices on good tableware and timekeepers.

ROGERS' SILVERINE DINNER KNIVES AND FORKS—Set of six Knives and six Forks, fully warranted, worth $3.00; on sale to-morrow at 1.95

500 MARBLEIZED IRON AND PORCELAIN 8-DAY CLOCKS, richly decorated with mountings of fine gilt, strike the hour and half hour on a cathedral gong; originally priced at from $7 to $10; your choice to-morrow for 3.95

Jewelry.

On sale to-morrow, a manufacturer's sample line of 1,000 LINK CUFF BUTTONS, for men and women, a large variety of designs, gold filled, enamelled or stone set, worth up to 98c.; a choice to-morrow for 25c

A lot of BUCKLES, in the pulley and clasp styles, of cut steel; enamelled, jewelled and jet, in many handsome designs, none worth less than 50c. apiece; a choice of the entire assortment to-morrow for 25c

Meet Me at the Fountain.

Stationery. Second Floor, Centre.

Good writing materials at lower prices than the regular stationers charge for the same goods:

FOUNTAIN PEN, 14 karat gold, self-filling and self-cleaning; made to sell at $2.00. Special price, 75c

MANILA PAY ENVELOPES, box of 500. Special price, 25c

STANDARD WRITING TABLET, renewable; made of superfine wedding cream wove. Special price, 15c

1,000 boxes of Hurd's fine WRITING PAPER (24 sheets of Paper and 24 Envelopes), in satin finish and linen. Special price, per box, 15c

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Our Manicure and Hair Dressing Rooms,

on the 2d Floor, centre, are the finest and most complete in New York City. They are well-lighted, well-ventilated, cozy and comfortable, as well as quiet and secluded. Only the most skillful operators are employed, each operator a specialist.

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ALL CHARGES REASONABLY LOW.

Meet Me at the Fountain.

Wines and Liquors.

To-morrow will begin the last week of that big Special Sale of the stock of the National Wine & Liquor Co., recently bought by us at a fraction of its real value, and now on sale at correspondingly low prices. It's really too good an opportunity to let slip by you. Look over a few of the prices and you will think so too.

Hunter Baltimore Rye Whiskey, 2 bottles only to each customer, per bot.,	85c
Double Stout; equal to imported, per doz., 90c.	
Pale Ale, XXX finest American Brew, per doz.,	1.15
Creme de Menthe, large bot.,	59c
200 bots. Old Crow, regular price 90c., special,	59c
300 bots. Port and

FORAKER ON PORTO RICO

Senator Tells Philadelphians of the Island's Status.

Says Recent Legislation Was Proper, and Supreme Court Will Settle Questions Involved.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Senator Foraker of Ohio to-night addressed a meeting of the Union League on the subject of Porto Rico. His speech was one of a series recently instituted by the league, to be delivered at stated intervals by men of National prominence.

Mr. Foraker said that the criticism of the legislation in respect to Porto Rico was due to two misapprehensions. First, as to the attitude of the President, and, second, as to the legal relation of Porto Rico to the United States.

The President, he said, recommended free trade, but as the provisions of the bill passed are a substantial and almost literal compliance with his recommendations, he earnestly favored it. In so far as the bill fails to strictly comply with his recommendations there was a necessity therefor, recognized by the President and all engaged in framing the legislation that has been enacted. Senator Foraker then reviewed the conditions prevailing on the island, and showed the necessity for the passage of the bill, which is now a law.

The Senator took up the question of whether or not Porto Rico is a part of the United States, and said:

"I have observed that not only the Democrats, but many Republicans, have assumed the affirmative of this proposition to be true. Such is not the case. Porto Rico belongs to the United States, but it is not the United States, nor a part of the United States.

"The act by which we annexed Hawaii declares in express terms that the Hawaiian Islands shall become and be a part of the United States. But no such provision was incorporated in the treaty of Paris as to Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, and if there had been it is safe to say that treaty would never have been ratified.

"The Constitution provides that a treaty shall be a part of the supreme law of the land. This provision, therefore, gave to Congress an undoubted right to incorporate the inhabitants of these islands into the Union of States as was provided in the Louisiana, Florida, and Mexican treaties, or to leave them outside, as it might deem advisable to impose on them the same burdens of taxation that are imposed on the people in the States and Territories of the United States or different burdens."

Senator Foraker then took up the manner in which the new possessions were ceded to the United States and added that "if the Constitution is in effect in Porto Rico as a result of mere acquisition, so is it in effect in the Philippines.

"The legislation that has been enacted for Porto Rico raises all these questions, and it is fortunate that it does, for, sooner or later, and the sooner the better, they must find their way to the United States Supreme Court, where, and where alone, they can be authoritatively settled."

Senator Foraker concluded by saying that the Porto Rican legislation is commendable. "The civil government provided for Porto Rico," he said, "is far more liberal than were any of the early Territorial Governments established for our own people, and quite as liberal as our responsibilities will allow."

CORPORATIONS IN PORTO RICO.

Restrictive Amendments Are Added to the Forsker Resolution by the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The House Committee on Insular Affairs voted to-day to amend the Foraker resolution on Porto Rico so as to make franchises and concessions inoperative until approved by the President; also placing rigorous restrictions on charters to private corporations. The text of the amendments as adopted is as follows:

Section 2. That all franchises, privileges, or concessions mentioned in Section 32 of said act shall be approved by the President of the United States, and no such franchise, privilege, or concession shall be operative until it shall have been so approved.

Section 3. That all charters of private corporations shall provide that the same shall be subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal; shall forbid the issue of stock or bonds, except in exchange for actual cash or property at a fair valuation, equal in amount to the par value of the stocks or bonds issued; shall forbid the declaring of stock or bond dividends, and in case of public service corporations shall provide for the effective regulation of the charges thereof, and for the purchase or taking by the public authorities of their property at a fair valuation.

No corporation shall be authorized to conduct the business of buying and selling real estate, of issuing currency, or of engaging in agriculture, or permitted to hold or own real estate, except such as may be reasonably necessary to enable it to carry out the purposes for which it is created. Banking corporations, however, may be authorized to loan funds upon real estate security and to purchase real estate when necessary for the collection of loans, but they shall dispose of all real estate so obtained within five years after receiving the title. Corporations other than those organized in Porto Rico and doing business therein shall be bound by the provisions of this section so far as they are applicable.

The original resolution coming over from the Senate simply carried out the recent recommendation of the President, extending the terms of officers now serving in Porto Rico until their successors are appointed. There was no division on that, the main question being as to whether this resolution should carry the franchise restrictions.

The first amendment offered by Representative Crumpacker of Indiana was unanimously agreed to, for without this authority for Presidential approval of franchises, these would have to remain inoperative until next December for Congressional approval, according to the Porto Rico territorial law recently enacted.

The Cooper amendment, Section 3, was then discussed with considerable animation. The vote was 8 to 5 in its favor. Messrs. Cooper, Hepburn, Moody, and Towney, Republicans, and the four Democratic members voted in the affirmative. Five Republicans voted in the negative. After the meeting Mr. Cooper said:

"The restriction on corporations is designed to raise a safeguard before it is too late. Instead of waiting for fictitious capitalization and watered stock, we seek to avoid the possibility of 'bailout' enterprises, and to place restrictions which the various States have put in their laws."

It was stated by those who voted against the amendment that this indicated no opposition to the amendment itself, as the feeling was substantially unanimous in favor of it, but that simply as a matter of expediency it was deemed inadvisable to incumber the resolution carrying out the President's recommendation with amendments relating to franchises.

It was stated, in this connection, that the original resolution would be jeopardized in the Senate, and might not pass before May 1, the date on which it is essential the act shall become operative. But Mr. Cooper replied that if this occurred the responsibility would be placed on the Senate.

FAVORS CUBAN ADVISORY BOARD.

Senor Pierra Upholds the Policy of the Democratic Union Party.

HAVANA, April 21.—Señor Pierra, one of the leaders of the Democratic Union Party, has written a letter to the newspapers, in which he says that the policy of the party in wishing Cubans to elect an Advisory Board to represent them during the period of intervention is a most sensible policy, as, he declares, it is very doubtful whether the coming municipal elections will demonstrate the capacity of the Cubans for self-government. As a consequence, the United States would wait until the Cubans showed better proof of being able to govern themselves. He asks what guarantee the Cubans have that the United States Government will cause a National Assembly to be constituted, even should the municipal elections demonstrate the capacity of the Cubans for self-government.

It is far better, he declares, for the Cubans to have a voice in the management of the country during the undefined period of intervention, which can be secured by the election of an advisory board.

La Lucha says that the electoral law insures honesty, equity, and rapidity, and has won the approval of the people.

La Nacion also heartily indorses the electoral law.

HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT BILL.

Conferees Reach a Second Agreement on the Measure.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The conferees of the two houses of Congress to-day reached a second agreement on the differences on the bill providing a Government for the Hawaiian Islands. In this agreement all provisions in reference to taxes previous to registration are stricken out, and imprisonment for ordinary debt or on account of taxes is prohibited. A provision also was agreed to making it certain that the laws of the United States in relation to seamen are extended to Hawaii.

AGREEMENT ON 8-HOUR BILL.

House Committee Prepares the Gardner Measure for Action.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The House Committee on Labor to-day took up the Gardner eight-hour bill as recently completed by a sub-committee, and after making several amendments, put the measure in form for a final vote on its adoption at the next meeting. The amendments struck out Sections 1 and 3, making it unlawful for any officer of the United States to employ men over eight hours, as it was deemed best to rely on a recent court interpretation of the eight-hour law of 1892, so far as it applied to officers.

This leaves Section 2 as the main enactment. This applies to contracts, and requires that "every contract made for or on behalf of the United States, or any Territory, or the District of Columbia, which contract may involve the employment of laborers, workmen, or mechanics, shall contain a stipulation that no laborer, workman, or mechanic in the employ of the contractor or any sub-contractor doing or contracting to do any part of the work contemplated by the contract, shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day."

The penalty was changed so as to make it $5 for each day each laborer is required to work over eight hours. An exception was made of contracts for transportation, and a new provision was inserted that the act shall not apply "in time of extreme emergency caused by fire and flood, or danger to life or property, nor upon public military or naval works in time of war or when war is imminent."

Chairman Gardner said the measure had been made so acceptable that he did not believe there would be a minority report.

MR. RICHARDSON'S PUBLICATION.

Senate Committee Will Investigate Upon Chairman Platt's Return.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Senate Committee on Printing, charged with the duty of investigating the circumstances following the grant to Representative Richardson of Tennessee of a set of electrotype plates, the right to print a private edition of the Government publication "Messages and Documents of the Presidents," and to sell an unknown number of volumes left after the two gratuitous distributions, will not take up the work until after the return of Senator Platt, Chairman of the committee, who is expected here next Tuesday.

In the meantime the committee will collect all the accessible information and be prepared to press the inquiry intelligently. It is considered possible that all the needed information will be obtained from Assistant Librarian A. R. Spofford, Representative Richardson, and James S. Barcus, who is associated with the two first named as an agent for distribution of the private edition.

It is probable that an effort will be made to ascertain how resolutions offered to authorize editions for gratuitous distribution have been stopped in committee, notwithstanding a general desire in Congress for such a supply.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

Substitute Measure Reported in the Senate—Provides for Corps of Artillery.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Senator Proctor from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day reported a substitute for the original Army Reorganization bill.

The bill provides that hereafter any vacancy in the staff officers, except in the position of chief of Staff, shall be filled by details, which are to be for four years. Vacancies in the line caused by transfers to the staff are to be filled by promotion in the line, and officers are to be returned from staff to line duty with the actual rank held by them. When none of the present staff corps are left to choose from, the President is authorized to select chiefs of staff corps from the officers of the army not below the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The artillery arm of the army is designated as the artillery corps, the regimental organization being discontinued. There are to be two branches of this corps, to be designated as the coast and the field artillery. The chief of the artillery corps is to have the rank of Brigadier General, and there are to be thirteen Colonels of artillery. The aggregate number of enlisted men for the artillery is placed at 17,448.

The senior Major General is given the rank of Lieutenant General and the Adjutant General the rank of Major General. There is to be one Chaplain for each regiment, and the position of Post Chaplain is abolished. The President is authorized to appoint thirty cadets to West Point from the country at large.

Second Lieutenancy Examinations.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—By direction of the President a competitive examination of enlisted men for promotion to the grade of Second Lieutenant, U. S. A., will be held in each geographical department June 1 next, in lieu of the usual examination in September. The time for the examination is advanced with a view to filling vacancies which may exist July 1. Soldiers who have completed two years of service and are under thirty years of age are eligible for the examination.

SOLDIERS SAVE THEIR MONEY.

One Company in the Philippines Has $30,000 Laid By.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Major Theodore Sternberg of the Pay Department, stationed at Iloilo, has written a private letter to a friend in this city in regard to the situation in the Philippines. He says that the soldiers are making large deposits of their money and that he received $202,940 on that account during the six months ended Dec. 31 last.

"I am only one paymaster," writes Major Sternberg, "and these deposits represent the troops only on Panay and Negros islands. Of this amount one company of the Thirty-seventh has about $30,000; the richest company in the world. This $30,000 represents the capital these men will have when their term of service expires to engage in developing these islands, for most of the men who reënlisted in the volunteers did so with the intention of remaining here.

"I must impress on you my opinion as to education. Here is a field for the man or woman with a mission. Kindergartens are the practical way of getting at the working people, of making them understand that the coming of the Americans means real elevation to them. The ordinary native must be reached and helped, or every ambitious sprig of wealthy classes, every escaped desperado, can in the future take to the mountains with a following of bolomen to live by plunder or keep alive political factions."

THE BROKEN MANILA CABLE.

Gen. Greely Says the Break Is Due to an Earthquake.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the army, has positive information that the interruption of the cable between Iloilo and Manila, announced by the cable companies several days ago, was caused by an earthquake, and not by the insurgents, as has been reported. Gen. Greely explains that the break occurred in the deep sea, and nothing short of a seagoing vessel fully equipped for the purpose, which the insurgents do not possess, could possibly grapple and cut the cable.

The break occurred about a week ago and the Signal Corps is now at work on it. It is expected that communication will be restored by May 1. In view of the fact that breaks in the cable are likely to occur at any time from the earthquake shocks, an alternative line is now being laid from Manila to Cebu along the north coast of Luzon, which is thought will practically insure communication at all times between these points.

State Pan-American Fair Building.

BUFFALO, April 21.—At the meeting of the State Board of Pan-American Managers to-day State Architect Heins, who has contended that he had the right to design the State building at the Pan-American Exposition, withdrew from the contest and the board was left free to choose the design for the building from the six plans submitted by New York and Buffalo architects.

GLUB'S YEARLY HONOR TO SENATOR DEPEW

Montauks of Brooklyn Greet Their Guest with Cheers.

HE REFERS TO MR. WOODRUFF

Gives a Strong Picture of Society in Washington—Says Senate Is No "Millionaires' Club."

The ninth glad year, we greet you here,
You're younger and you're brighter as they flow,
Since we celebrate
Your birthdays at this rate.
We're wiser and we're better as they go,
You show us where the light is,
And you point us where the right is,
Till the world seems all aglow.
Whether to the Philippines or to Boston and her beans,
We cry, "Please take us with you where you For—go."

CHORUS.

We'd leave our happy homes for you,
Depew, Depew,
You're the nicest man we ever knew,
Depew, Depew,
If you take us and just break us how to live like you,
We'll leave our happy homes for you,
Depew, Depew.

—SONG OF THE MONTAUKS.

For the ninth time in as many years, the Montauk Club of Brooklyn last night gave a birthday party to Chauncey M. Depew, and 200 of the club members sat down at dinner to do honor to the Senator.

It was sixty-six years ago that Chauncey M. Depew first saw the light in Peekskill, and the Dinner Committee managed it so that the guest of the evening should be continually reminded of his childhood days. Just in front of his seat was a model in sugar of the old home of the Depews and the souvenirs of the evening were framed photographs of the same historic spot.

Charles A. Moore, the President of the Montauk Club, is in Europe, and from Florence, Italy, he sent a greeting to the guest of the evening and his fellow-members. In his absence Vice President John M. Rider presided.

On his right sat Senator Depew and on his left Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, while with them at table were Judge Goodrich, John W. Vrooman, Thomas E. Stewart, C. L. Tossiter, Silas B. Dutcher, Major E. S. Fowler, George A. Price, Capt. Henry W. Lyons, United States Navy; M. Furst, Thomas H. Troy, R. R. Appleton, Desmond Dunne, Mr. La Roche, and C. C. Knowlton.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The festivities opened when Henry Allan Price sang the above song, all of the 200 members joining in a rousing chorus. Mr. Price then made the address of welcome, saying, among other things:

"The brightest spot on the calendar of the Montauk Club is now. One robin does not make a Spring. One swallow does not make a Summer. But, regardless of wind and weather, it takes but the one and only Depew to bring sunshine to our wigwam.

"We have left office, shop, and politics outside, and once again with undiminished joy we meet to welcome, not Dr. Depew, not Railroad President Depew, not millionaire Depew, not Statesman Depew, not Senator Depew, not even Mr. Depew, but Depew in all his glory, stripped of all his titles, just plain You, our fellow-brave, Depew.

"We now give ourselves to the pleasure of the hour. The house is entirely yours. Traditional custom of the Montauks makes you the historical solitaire gem of the evening. We will now sit and listen while you tell us all about it. All hail to the harbinger of happy thought!"

When Senator Depew rose to make his speech he received a flattering welcome. He had a speech all prepared, but, as usual, he delivered only a very small part of it, his address being for the most part extempore.

In his opening sentences Senator Depew referred to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. "I wonder how it would feel," he said, "to be called to order in the most august assemblage in the world by a Brooklyn boy as Vice President of the United States?"

"What's the matter with Tim Woodruff?" came the chorus.

"He's all right," was the ready response from the 200 throats, and then Senator Depew went on. He said that the inspiring message which the Montauks had given him for nine successive years, the 'God bless you and good luck to you,' had been to him a fetich which had always answered his purpose.

SOCIETY AND THE SENATE.

Senator Depew then went on to speak of the differences between social life at the capital and in the metropolis, and of the inside of the Senate as it is, and not as it is pictured. He said that such discussions were perilous, but that at a birthday "everything went."

"People are gregarious," said Senator Depew, "and love to meet each other to agreeably pass away time, some for mutual improvement and others for pleasure. Neither of these classes can criticise the other, and the world is large enough for all.

"The society of the National capital is more interesting than that of great financial and commercial centres. Government and governing and the rewards and honors of public life attract to the capital ambition, genius, and beauty. Official position and the official class with their recognized precedence at both public and private functions so level or lift, as you please to view it, social standards that brains and achievements are welcome at the most exclusive gatherings and receive honor and recognition from those whose position is founded on ancestry or money."

ON RANK IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. Depew then spoke of the people in Washington and how the tremendous game of politics being played there made them suddenly feel a deep interest in the great questions being discussed. There, he said, again ancestry had no call, unless there were something more behind it. Wealth was accorded no rank. In Washington they took their places behind the Cabinet Minister, the Senator, and the Representative, and it made no difference whether the latter came from Oshkosh or Podunk. It was the democracy he said, which leveled up or leveled down.

In Washington, Senator Depew said, the men and women of society stood side by side and sat side by side with the men and women who had none of society's graces, and by this rubbing the rough diamond in time took on the sparkle and the brilliancy of the Kohinoor. The speaker then told of one of his theories of life and his enunciation of it brought out great applause.

"'Life is worth living,' he said. "Take care of your heart and keep it light. Take care of your stomach and keep it right. Take care of your head and keep it straight and the Lord will let you stay here a good long while. Trouble is like the weeds. They want to be rooted up. Many a time my father has set me to work in the garden back of that house you see before you hoeing up the weeds, and sometimes it gave me a crick in the back. Now when I go to birthday dinners and my rheumatism bothers me, the next day my friends tell me it was the champagne I drank the night before. But I say no, its the same old crick that has stuck to me in pulling up the weeds in the garden."

"THE MILLIONAIRES' CLUB."

Senator Depew then switched the theme of his discourse to the United States Senate. "The Senate," he said, "is constantly represented as the millionaires' club.

"The persistent repetition of this statement has created a general impression that its membership is composed of men of large wealth. The reverse is the fact. There are ninety Senators. Ten of them, according to general belief, are worth more than a million of dollars. Ten more may be able to live upon the income of their accumulations. But more than three-fourths of the Senators have little or no property and no income beyond their salaries and what they can gain in addition by limited opportunities from their public duties for the practice of their professions, contributions to magazines, and other literary efforts. Many of them gave up years ago lucrative and rapidly increasing incomes from their professions from a profound sense of public duty and fondness for public life. They have reached their present position and prominence by hard work and ability to do something better than their rivals. Industry has become a habit.

"There are conspicuous instances on both sides of Senators whose long service, familiarity with the needs of government, exhaustive labors upon public measures, intimate knowledge of the subjects before the Senate, and critical examinations of bills which get on the calendar, make them invaluable, and their disappearance from the Senate would be a calamity.

"The statement has become common that the Senate has deteriorated since the days of Webster, Clay, and Calhoun. A careful comparison of the conditions then and now will demonstrate that this is not so. The Congress of their time was legislating for thirty millions of people and the wants of a territory lying between the Atlantic ocean and the Rocky mountains, while the welfare of seventy millions, the development and protection of a country of continental area, the governing of distant possessions and alien races, and complex international obligations, because of cantact with the grett powers and the need of markets for our increasing surplus, are the problems of to-day.

THE PATIENT SENATE.

"The Senate is patient and long suffering and will stand anything but eloquence. The Senator who has something to say and says it lucidly and incisively is sure of a respectful hearing, even if halting in speech and awkward in manner. It is the matter which is wanted, though preparation and the graces of good English, cultured style, and fine delivery, are appreciated. It is a most considerate body, and there is a continuing courtesy and deference to the wishes or the convenience of a Senator making a request, which is found in no other deliberative assembly.

"The election of Senators by the Legislatures of the States, which was devised by the founders of our Government, so that the sovereign Commonwealths in the Union might be equal in the upper and the people represented directly in the lower house, subjects the candidate to selection by the members and Senators of the State Legislatures who are themselves the survival of the fittest in their districts. No Senator is the accident of a State Convention sitting for one day, but must necessarily be a prominent and popular leader in his State to command an election by the Legislature.

"Contact with Senators soon reveals the special ability and characteristics which account for their importance at home and their presence in the Senate, and the more its ways and work are studied, the more the student will be convinced that the Senate of the United States is equal to the lofty position and imposing power which it holds in our Government."

Senator Depew, in nearing the conclusion of his speech, said that he hoped he had not wearied his hearers with these familiar confidences of his new experience. "The philosophy of your greeting," he said, "and my response is the happiness which is derived from broader opportunities for diversifying our careers and enriching our lives.

LESSONS IN FUNERALS.

"It may seem a grewsome thought, but many lessons are learned at funerals. My club, political, social, and business relations devolve on me a frequent necessity for attendance. I recall a man of many millions, whose career was concentrated on accumulation. He was a power in his way, and its exercise was his sole enjoyment. The club, society, the festive gatherings where all are equal and human, and public activities, knew him not. There were neither regrets nor tears at his grave. I heard his relatives discussing behind the backs of their mourning hands the extent of his wealth and its disposition, and the poor relation whispered to her neighbor while all heads were bowed in prayer: 'I hope he has remembered all his family. He had such a lot.' His life was mud.

"I tried in vain to check or guide a youth of large fortune who sought what he thought was pleasure in the excesses of every dissipation which money can buy and was a physical, moral, and intellectual wreck before he learned that true pleasure leaves neither sting nor pain. I knew a genius who became the slave of drink. Bankrupt in mind, in position, and in friends, he died as the fool dieth. I stood beside a glorious good fellow in his last hours. At the ebb of the tide he left his friends this message: 'The world owes me nothing. I have got out of life all there is in it.'

"We all, I trust, reverently bow to the spiritual duties of life. But this occasion is not a pulpit. The work-a-day problems of rest, and labor, of recreation with and in spite of worry and work, are the thought of this hour. After the peace of the little prayer we learned and repeated at our mother's knee, and become children again in its nightly iteration, may we be able ere sleep comes, to face the world at the close of each day and say with my gallant friend, 'Dear old world, you have treated me fair; you owe me nothing. I have got out of life all there is in it.'"

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN TOWN.

Entertains President Low and Prof. Butler—Will Confer with Senator Platt To-day.

Gov. Roosevelt came to the city from Albany yesterday afternoon in order to be present at the Ecumenical Conference and to meet Senator Platt, with whom he wished to talk regarding the disposition of some of the thirty-two bills now awaiting executive action and the make-up of the Charter Revision Commission.

Senator Platt, who was in Atlantic City on a visit to his wife, who is in ill-health, did not reach his apartments in the Fifth Avenue Hotel until it was too late for a conference with the Governor, and it was decided that the matters referred to would be discussed this morning, when the Governor will breakfast with the Senator at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gov. Roosevelt entertained Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler and President Seth Low of Columbia University at luncheon at the home of his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, at 1 o'clock. He declined to say what subjects had been discussed, or to talk on public matters further than to say that he did not expect to appoint the Charter Revision Commission until all pending legislation had been gotten out of the way.

There are now on the Governor's list of available appointees the names of nearly a hundred men of prominence of all shades of political belief, and no selections will be made until the merits of all the candidates have been thoroughly canvassed.

MISS MANNERING'S FAREWELL.

Complimentary Poem by Grand Stewart Read at Daly's.

An interesting farewell and one that will probably be remembered by Miss Mary Mannering as long as she lives took place last evening at Daly's Theatre after the third act of "Trelawny of the Wells." After the curtain had been raised six times in response to the applause, John Mason, surrounded by the entire company, stepped to the footlights. He addressed the audience in a brief speech, saying that Grand Stewart had written a few verses, which he would read, commemorating Miss Mannering's last appearance. The verses are as follows:

TO MARY MANNERING.

When the crossroads of Life are encountered,
Each Pilgrim must choose her own Path;
For the time turn aside from her comrades,
From the friends and companions she hath.
As you pause to look down on the Highway,
On the Road where together we've played,
The landmarks you see on your journey
Are the faces of friends you have made.

The song of the breeze floating 'round you,
With hope and encouragement filled,
In the voice of the friends that surround you,
A voice that shall never be stilled;
For, if ever your footsteps should falter,
If your work should seem toilsome and vain,
The song of the breeze will not alter—if you
Hearken you'll hear it again.

If the beacon that blazes before you,
Should e'er for a moment grow dim,
If the sky should seem lowering o'er you
And the future look barren and grim,
Look back! You will see in the valley
A glow that is mellow and bright!
'Tis the glow in our hearts where we rally
To wish you godspeed in your flight.

You will rise! who knows better than we do
Who have worked with you here so long!
All good wishes go with you to speed you
From the friends you have played among!
And when, as a steller attraction,
In the world you've created a stir,
Each of us, with a keen satisfaction,
Will say: "I once acted with Her."

At the conclusion of the reading it was observed that Miss Mannering was deeply affected by the sentiments expressed by Mr. Stewart, making it absolutely impossible for her to respond. The curtain was lowered and raised many times, and each time bunches of violets were thrown at her.

As a compliment to Miss Mannering, Mr. Frohman presented the play last evening as a fitting rôle for his leading actress's farewell appearance. She has been under Mr. Frohman's management for three years, during which time her career has been exceptionally bright.

OUTLET FOR CUBAN TOBACCO.

Batabano-Pinar del Rio Steamship Line Revived.

HAVANA, April 21.—An old steamship line running from Batabano to the tobacco ports of Pinar del Rio has been revived. It is expected that this line will be of great service in the transportation of tobacco. New wharves will be built at Batabano.

President Bock of the company says that this year's tobacco crop is excellent, although it is not the best in twelve years, as has been stated. He says that he believes that all the best lands in Cuba for tobacco raising have been taken up and that Cuba in the future will not be able to increase the output of first-class cigars. However, much good land still remains fit for the cultivation of tobacco.

AMERICAN STEEL AFFAIRS

Stock Loses Much Ground Through the Cut in Prices.

Judge Gary of Federal Steel Denies that American Is in Any Desperate Condition.

The American Steel & Wire Company has made public a new schedule of prices as a result of the meeting of the Directors on Friday, at which it was determined to reopen the idle mills, and cut the prices of products at the discretion of the Executive Committee. The cut put into effect is intended to reduce the stock of goods with which the company is loaded, and is subject to change without notice. It applies only to the so-called "common" products of the company and it amounts to from about 26 to about 31 per cent. The change in prices is shown by the following schedule:

	Old Price.	New Price.
Nails, per keg	$3.20	$2.20
Plain annealed fence wire per 100 pounds	3.05	2.15
Barbed fence wire per 100 pounds	3.65	2.65
Galvanized fence wire per 100 pounds	3.90	2.80

These prices mean free on board cars at the several towns where the company's mills are situated. To obtain the prices free on board vessels at this port the regular all-rail tariffs must be added to these prices. They show a cut of $1 a keg in nails, 90 cents a hundred in plain annealed fence wire, $20 a ton in barbed fence wire, and $1 a hundred in galvanized wire. The prices of the company's other products are unchanged.

Chairman John W. Gates of the American Steel and Wire Directorate telephoned early to the office yesterday that he was going out of town. President Lambert of the company paid a visit, however, to President E. H. Gary of the Federal Steel Company. Judge Gary visited the Steel and Wire Directors' conference on Friday with H. H. Rogers and Robert Bacon, to insist that the Steel and Wire people fulfill their contract with the Federal Steel Company and pay for billets delivered to them by the latter corporations. This payment, amounting to $500,000, was made by Mr. Lambert yesterday. Judge Gary later issued the following statement:

"The committee, consisting of Messrs. Rogers, Bacon, and myself, visited the Board of Directors of the Wire Company for the purpose of considering questions growing out of the business relations between the Wire Company and one of the constituent companies of the Federal Steel Company. The Wire Company is under contract to receive about 60,000 tons of steel, not yet delivered, and it was indebted in a large sum, which had matured, for steel already delivered. All questions between the two companies were satisfactorily adjusted, the Board of Directors of the Wire Company acceding in every particular to the request of the Federal Steel Company. The indebtedness was promptly paid and an arangement made for a temporary cessation of deliveries of steel.

"I understand the wire company is considering the propriety of making a substantial reduction in the prices of some of the finished materials, for the reason that the quantities on hand are larger than usual. Such reduction can, perhaps, be made to advantage, and yet leave prices large enough to enable the wire company to realize reasonable and satisfactory profits. From the information I have received, I think the business of the wire company is far from being in a desperate condition. Thoughtful and careful management should place the property and business of that company among the very best steel industries."

American Steel and Wire Company stock lost much ground yesterday, as a result of the publication of the Directors' decision to reduce prices, and its weakness affected the whole list. There was intense excitement over the dealing in Steel and Wire, and through the two hours of the market the crowd about the Stock Exchange trading post where it is bought and sold was tremendous. The steel stocks, save for a moderate rally ascribed to some short covering, declined steadily, even a favorable bank statement doing practically nothing to stay their course.

American Steel and Wire common was the most active stock by all odds on the list. Not far from 50,000 shares of it changed hands. It opened with sales of 4,300 shares from 40¾ to 42, sold up to 42⅝ and then down to 37¼, and rallied near the close. The final sale was 38⅝, a net loss of 5⅜ points. Steel and Wire preferred opened at 77, fluctuated between 77¼ and 76, and closed at 77, a net loss of 1¾ points for the day. Federal Steel common, which was traded in to the extent of about 20,000 shares, closed at 39⅜, a net loss of 4⅝ points, after fluctuating between 42⅜ and 39. The preferred opened at 70¼, sold up to 71, and closed at the low figure for the day, 69, a net loss of 2½ points.

WIRE AND STEEL IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Noonan to Present Investigation Resolution on Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Congress will be besought Tuesday to investigate the Wire and Steel affair. Representative E. T. Noonan will ask the House to appoint a committee of investigation. Mr. Noonan will start for Washington to-morrow morning. Tuesday morning he will offer a resolution, the purport of which will be to probe the international scandal that emanated in Wall Street.

The Congressman feels that the Government should take measures to preclude the recurrence of a "coup" that has been made for a serious disturbance of the country's business. He says the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange have been tried frequently, and have always been wanting in consummating a plain duty. He adds:

"In my opinion, the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange have power to regulate the evils arising from the management of the large corporations whose stocks and bonds are handled in Wall Street."

Orders to Cut Prices 20 Per Cent.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 21.—Local jobbers in wire and nails this morning received orders from John W. Gates of the American Steel and Wire Company ordering a cut of 20 per cent. in all prices. Telegrams received here say that the cut was ordered at midnight by the Board of Directors and went into effect immediately.

COL. COLSON ACQUITTED.

Kentucky ex-Congressman Receives an Ovation from His Friends.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 21.—Ex-Congressman David G. Colson, who has been on trial here for the last four days for the murder of Lieut. Ethelbert Scott and Luther W. Demaree, was acquitted this evening. The jury was out only eighteen minutes. Although it was long after the usual time for adjournment, a large part of the crowd remained in the courtroom waiting for a report from the jury room.

When the verdict was read the crowd sent up a cheer. Col. Colson, the defendant, was standing near the witness chair. The crowd took no notice of the court officers, who rapped vigorously for order, but climbed over the railings surrounding Colson and insisted on shaking hands with him. They gave an ovation to the jury and Col. James Andrew Scott, Colson's chief counsel. The cheering kept up till Col. Colson left the courtroom, and, as he did so, it was taken up by the Beckham soldiers in front of the Court House, to whom the Colonel returned a salute.

GOV. W. S. TAYLOR HERE?

Dispatch Announcing His Coming Not Confirmed.

A dispatch from Washington yesterday stated that Gov. W. S. Taylor of Kentucky had come to this city for the purpose of consulting lawyers regarding the preparation of papers in an appeal to the Supreme Court in his election contest, and that he will return to Washington about the middle of this week.

Inquiries at the leading hotels last night failed to show that he had registered at any of them.

The Washington dispatch quoted the friends of Gov. Taylor as saying that, while they have no information of any indictment having been found against him in Kentucky, he will, however, as soon as the Supreme Court hears his election case, return to Kentucky and meet all charges without hesitation.

Wants $20,000 for Wife's Affections.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., April 21.—Jay G. French has brought suit against Alva J. Zimmer for $20,000 for alienating Mrs. French's affections. The parties are prominent in society and church circles.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales 3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts

A Good Awning of the ordinary size, made and hung, $1.85.

Spring Sale of Dressmaking Supplies Begins To-morrow.

Sale of Ribbons.

Indications point to an increase in the extensive use of RIBBONS for all sorts of purposes. It is a Ribbon Season in every ense of the word.

The newest and handsomest plain and fancy Ribbons make the most beautiful Shirt Waists; fancy Ribbons of all kinds are used for Neckwear, Millinery and Dress Trimmings.

In view of these facts we have made most elaborate preparations to supply our patrons with everything that is new and desirable at lower prices than they can be bought elsewhere.

A Special Sale begins to-morrow of over twenty thousand yards plain and fancy RIBBONS, at one-third less than regular prices. They consist of plain and hemstitched Satin Liberties and Taffetas, in all new colorings; also very brilliant high lustre Metalique Taffetas and Glace Effects; various other styles are included in the collection, and have been arranged in four different price lots, according to width, quality and style; values up to 75c per yd., at

15c., 18c., 25c. & 29c.

Main floor, 59th St. Section.

Kimonas and Tea Gowns.

Long KIMONA, of china silk; pink, blue or lavender; square tucked yoke, wide flowing sleeves; white border . . . $8.98

TEA GOWNS, of wool cashmere; square tucked yoke, trimmed with two ruffles of Venice lace, edged with satin and velvet baby ribbon; standing collar, velvet streamers. . . $9.98

TEA GOWNS, of cashmere; Watteau backs; silk embroidered revers, trimmed with four rows of shirred ribbon; collar and sleeves trimmed the same way; satin ribbon streamers at waist; lined throughout . . . $11.98

CHILDREN'S HATS, fancy braid mixtures, Tam o' Shanter crowns, have white brims, trimming of velvet, and rosette to match crown; two handsome quills run through crown; the cheapest this hat was ever sold was for $1.98; choice to-morrow . . . $1.29

BABY STRAW HAT, fluted brim, full bow in front, with straw trimmings, assorted colors, in brown, white, blue, cardinal; handsome, stylish hat at the special price, for to-morrow. $1.75

2d floor, 59th St. Section.

Ladies' Underskirts.

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS of good quality taffeta silk; made with umbrella flounce, trimmed with rows of cording; flounce faced and velvet bound; black and colors; special . . . $4.98

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS of best quality taffetta silk; made with knee flounce, trimmed with three corded ruffles, in black and latest colors; special . . . $7.98

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS of best quality taffeta silk; made with graduated accordion plaited flounce, edged with ruche, and having drop skirt, with dust ruffle,

$15.98, 13.98, 12.98.

2d floor, 59th St. Section.

Parasol Covers for Babies' Coaches.

Direct from the hands of our own special corps of designers and workers.

The styles cover a variety of patterns, made from such materials as Point d'Esprit and plain Brussels Nets, with ruffles of same edged with various styles of laces, of which we briefly describe a few of our many desirable creations.

Please note the very low prices:—

PARASOL COVERS, plain net, with 3 ruffles; worth $1.50, at . 98c

PARASOL COVERS, Point d'Esprit net, 2 ruffles and insertion, worth $2.00 at $1.25

PARASOL COVERS, mull and plaited net ruffles . . $1.75

PARASOL COVERS, Brussels net, 3 ruffles, edged with baby Val. lace $1.75

PARASOL COVERS, Point d'Esprit and Brussels net, 3 ruffles, edged with Duchesse lace $2.50

Main floor, 59th St. Section.

Groceries, Wines, &c.

These very special prices for Monday and Tuesday only:—

Coffee, highest grade Java and Mocha mixed; our regular price 29c.; bean, ground or pulverized; for this sale only at, per lb . . 24c

Coffee, Java, Mocha and Maracaibo mixed; our regular price, 25c.; bean or ground; for this sale only at, per lb . . 19c

Golden Santos Coffee, very excellent, fine flavor, bean or ground, per lb . . 14c

Tomatoes, red ripe, solid pack, only 3 cans to any customer, per can . . 5c

Our 50-Cent Ceylon Tea, delicious, per lb 39c

Our 40-Cent Ceylon Tea, delicious, per lb. 33c

Genuine Lemoine Sardines, finest from France, our regular price 16c., per can . . 13c

Visit our Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Department.—Celery, Lettuce, Cucumbers, Radishes, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, &c., &c., &c. Finest grades at very lowest prices.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Genuine Pepper Whiskey, none better three times this price; only 4 bots. to a customer; per bottle, . 39c

Manhattan Cocktail, Whiskey Cocktail, extra fine, none better, per bottle . . 49c

Beef, Iron and Wine, our 39c. bot. for 19c

California Port, Sherry, Sweet Catawba, Angelica, Muscatel, very fine, half gallon, 44c.; per gallon, . 79c

California Claret or Zinfandel, highest grade, dozen bottles, $2.75

G. H. Mumm's Champagne, pints, $1.27; quarts, $2.47

California Port or Sherry, extra fine, half gallon, 69c.; per gallon . $1.35

California Burgundy, highest grade, dozen bott

PARIS EXPOSITION IS FAR FROM READY

Over a Month Must Elapse Before Exhibits Will Be Placed.

A CITY OF NEW HOTELS BUILT

Good Accommodations May Be Had at Reasonable Prices Close to the Grounds.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 14.—At least six weeks must elapse before the Paris Exposition will be worth visiting. The exposition of eleven years ago was in a far more advanced stage on the day of inauguration, but then the constructors had a full fortnight longer in which to work. To-morrow will witness the exposition's formal opening, and yesterday companies of soldiers were laboring with spades and brooms trying to get the paths flattened down and the dust cleared away. Their efforts, however, were not rewarded by much visible result. The dust rose in one corner and fled to another. The crowd of exhibitors was so dense that the workmen planing and chiseling and plastering could barely move. Four square miles of Paris were overhung by a thick cloud of white dust, for nearly everything in the exposition buildings which is not iron is plaster. This morning came hail and light snow, and heavy raindrops to beat down this choking atmosphere of dust into a half-foot layer of yellow mud. There was also a wild wind which swept shavings and litter across the scene, and exhilarated everybody with the first scents of Spring.

BUSTLING SCENES OF PREPARATION.

All about the exposition buildings the animation was extreme. At last the great orchestra of bustle and business seemed to have struck up. Thousands of tricolor flags fluttered in the streets. The tricolor flag is as decorative as any in the world. Its three simple colors are always in harmony with their surroundings. They blow as do the red poppies and the blue cornflowers in a wheat field—so differently from that venerable but far too complicated Union Jack. Officials, messengers, watchmen, and errand lads had donned their brand-new uniforms and were hurrying hither and thither. Every road in the vicinity of the exhibition was hopelessly blocked with great carts and drays loaded, not with goods, but with palms and flowers, and bits of Titanic statues in plaster, and republican symbols in painted wood, and chairs and tapestry and the thousand and one bits of theatrical property needed for the opening ceremony. An army of soldiers was busy in the great Salle des Fêtes sweeping up a quarry of lime dust and hastily fitting wooden benches around the vast arena. It seemed impossible to me, as I watched them work, that they could ever be ready.

The Salle des Fêtes has been built of stucco, plastered into light iron wiring, in the centre of the old Machine Gallery, and with its circular roof of brilliantly stained glass and elaborately colored walls, in which a dead-gold tint prevails, it is a most gorgeous arrangement. Bright-colored paintings decorate the interior of the domes, and the corridors are hung with old Gobelin tapestries which are of priceless value. One of them was lying on the ground as I passed by, and I noticed a track of dirty footmarks across it. In the hurry and confusion, workmen with mud-plastered boots had tramped calmly across this glorious work of art, worth at least $200,000.

The opening ceremony will have little importance, and be interesting chiefly from the color combinations provided by the uniformed Diplomatic Corps. But official funerals have accustomed us to this picture, which never varies. Afterward, at least a month must elapse before the public can be certain of seeing everything there is to be seen in comfort. A wise act would be to close the show temporarily for at least two weeks, for in the present condition of affairs the public will see little or nothing for its money, and its presence in numbers will enormously impede the final operations. However, it seems that the Government does not dare to adopt this policy, which a portion of the press has strongly recommended.

The Director of one of the chief railroad organizations here—the Wagon Lits—tells me that, according to his calculations, the first two months of the exhibition will be monopolized by the Parisians, then the provincial contingent will begin to arrive some time in June, and the foreigners—the Americans in particular—may be expected between the middle of June and the beginning of July. The question of hotel accommodation will then enter an acute stage.

A CITY OF NEW HOTELS.

During the last exposition very little attempt was made to add to the already vast number of hotels, which are one of the most characteristic features of Paris. The consequence was that hundreds of visitors had to put up with sordid surroundings and pay exorbitant prices, even then. This time much more enterprise has been shown, and one of its most striking manifestations is the vast network of new buildings erected close to the Trocadéro, just overlooking the exposition, and to which the collective name of the Trocadéro Hôtels has been given. Here an entire quarter of Paris has been metamorphosed. What was formerly—indeed, when I saw it last—a dark and noisome site, half suburban, half slum, consisting almost exclusively of disused stone quarries, the night resort of cut-throats and vagabonds, has suddenly been converted into a new and brilliant quarter, rivaling in freshness and beauty the most fashionable faubourgs in Paris. Five gigantic blocks have started up from the ground as if by magic, and the wielders of the magic wand are the Directors of the Wagon-Lits Company—Messrs. Nagelmackers, Lechat, and their energetic assistant—and Redfern—who, in combination with the Bon Marché and the Boulloné-Duval, have created this mass of hotels—a veritable little city of itself—which contains 1,800 rooms, and can give hospitality to at least treble that number of guests. One of these blocks has, I hear, been already hired in its entirety by a big party of Russians for almost the whole period of the exposition. Here the public can be certain of seeing everything there is to be seen in comfort. A wise act would be to close the show temporarily for at least two weeks, for in the present condition of affairs the public will see little or nothing for its money, and its presence in numbers will enormously impede the final operations. However, it seems that the Government does not dare to adopt this policy, which a portion of the press has strongly recommended.

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SUPERB EXPOSITION VIEWS:

But what will delight people most in these hotels, I think, is the admirable view which extends from the front windows of the two blocks facing the river, right across the exposition, with its countless minarets and towers and gilded domes, away to the forest of Saint Cloud and Versailles. Through this wondrous panorama the river shoots like a silver bow. No prettier site could be found anywhere in Paris than that which sweeps across the surrounding woodlands and valleys to these turreted palaces perched on the summit of the steep Passay slopes. And these slopes, which were mere terrains vagues, nameless and shapeless rubbish heaps, a few weeks ago, have been transformed into lovely gardens, with well-watered lawns, rushing fountains, and countless flowers. The exposition is across the road. When it is illuminated at night the view from the upper windows of the Trocadéro Hotels will be fairylike—the great Eiffel Tower flashing its brilliant light across the joyous city and rising a column of flame from out of an ocean of luminous color.

Of course there are many good hotels in Paris, and some which appeal more directly to the widely traveled and experienced class than do these splendid new establishments at Passy. But to the foreigner ignorant of the country and to any one who is anxious to combine reasonable economy with comfort and be close to the exposition, which is an economy in itself, I should unhesitatingly recommend the Trocadéro Hotels. I have been very much questioned by my friends as to which are the best places to stop at in Paris during the exposition, and that is my advice.

R. S.

AMERICAN PAVILION AT PARIS.

May 10 Formally Designated as Installation Day—The Midway Already a Popular Feature.

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PARIS, April 21.—The American Pavilion at the Paris Exposition is nearing completion, although work on the interior still continues. May 10 has been formally designated as Installation Day. After the opening of the American National buildings, the other structures erected by the United States will be inaugurated, in the following order and at brief intervals: The Publishers', Agricultural, Forestry, Merchant Marine, and Machinery.

The Italian Pavilion, which is generally recognized as the largest and most artistic and ornate of all the foreign structures, will be opened to the public to-morrow.

Although the work goes on incessantly night and day, the installation of exhibits at the exposition is still greatly retarded. The gates are closed to visitors at 6 o'clock in the evening, when freight cars and wagons loaded with exhibits are allowed to enter the grounds; and from that time on the exposition resembles a vast workshop, with its clanging hammers and swarms of French workmen busily engaged on the completion of the interior of the buildings and in arranging the exhibits. Even during visiting hours the work inside the palaces goes steadily forward.

The immense crowds present on the opening two days—Easter Sunday and Monday—have now dropped to about half their number, but the exposition authorities declare themselves thoroughly satisfied, as the figures still exceed those of the opening days of the exposition of 1889. The attendance now averages about 100,000 daily, about one-half of whom pay for admission.

The emptiness of the real exhibition buildings has been a source of increased revenue to the numberless "Midway" shows, the managers of many of which were clever enough to have their spectacles ready last Sunday and are already reaping a satisfactory harvest. Many of these side shows are extremely attractive and realistically mounted, such as the Swiss village, which exhibition is an education in itself. The Colonial section is especially fruitful in these lively places of amusement, in which the figure and Oriental dances are even more risque than the now famous "danse du ventre." Whatever may be the name eventually given to this side of the Exposition, it will undoubtedly prove as great an attraction as the similar quarter known as the "Midway" at Chicago, judging from its popularity up to this time.

The rolling sidewalk, copied from the original of the Chicago World's Fair, promises to be a great feature, taking the place of the Eiffel Tower of 1889. It is crowded all day long by Parisians, who regard it as much a source of amusement as a means of locomotion. The sidewalk is erected on a structure similar to those of the elevated railroads in New York and Chicago and makes a complete tour of the Exposition. It consists of two platforms, one moving three miles and the other six miles an hour.

President Loubet next week will begin a series of visits to the Exposition, section by section, as they are completed, and he will accept all invitations to attend the inauguration of the various foreign exhibits.

MAINE'S INDIAN MUSICIAN.

Young Passamaquoddy to Accompany Carlisle School Band to Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., April 21.—The Passamaquoddy Indian village of Pleasant Point, five miles from Eastport, will be represented at the Paris Exposition this year by a young and talented Indian musician, Bennett N. Frances. When he was only eight years old, Frances began his musical career, playing on a snare drum at Bar Harbor with his parents, who camped at that resort, selling baskets and curios to the tourists. That Summer he began taking lessons in music, and also studied hard to master the English language. The next Spring he took lessons on the cornet from a bandmaster in Eastport, and soon he was the most accomplished player in the Passamaquoddy Indian Band.

Last September Frances went to the Carlisle Indian School, in Pennsylvania, where he remained a few months, and while there he played solo clarinet in the school band. This band will make a tour of Europe this Spring, visiting the principal cities on the Continent, giving a series of concerts in Paris, and Frances will go with them. The Passamaquoddys are very proud of their young tribesman.

LAFAYETTE STATUE UNVEILING.

Young American Women to Take Part in Paris Ceremony.

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PARIS, April 21.—Arrangements for the unveiling of the Lafayette statue on the Fourth of July are progressing rapidly. President Loubet, M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other French dignitaries are expected to be present at the ceremonies.

The idea to have young women representing each State in the Union pull simultaneously upon cords, which will cause the unveiling, is a popular one, and there is some rivalry to secure this honor. Among the selections thus far made are Miss Porter, daughter of the United States Ambassador, for New York; Miss Truman for California, Miss Peck for Illinois, and Miss Jones, daughter of United States Senator Jones, for Nevada.

The committee is desirous of having names suggested for this honor by the citizens of each State from those intending to visit Paris on the date of the unveiling. Mr. Frank J. Thompson, Secretary of the Lafayette Monument Committee, can be addressed upon the subject.

PARIS COMMISSION EXPENSES.

Gen. Peck Says "Conscientious Economy Has Been Practiced."

PARIS, April 21.—Regarding the demand in Congress for a detailed statement of the expenditures of the United States Paris Exposition Commission, Commissioner General Peck said to-day:

"The statement sent to Congress was prepared under the act of Congress by the official disbursing officer, who has had long experience in Treasury Department matters. As to my personal traveling expenses, I have visited Paris before the present in the performance of my official duties just twice since my appointment, twenty months ago, at a cost to the Government of less than $500, instead of the large amount published, which probably referred to traveling expenses of the heads of department and experts in the United States and to Paris.

"We have been obliged to collect our exhibits in every part of the United States, involving, necessarily, considerable traveling expense to the corps of experts. This does not apply to any other great nation, their territories being comparatively small and near Paris and saving large freight expense. Yet the appropriation of the United States is less in proportion to our exhibit areas than the amount provided by any other great nation. There has been most conscientious economy practiced throughout."

AMERICAN FORESTRY BUILDING.

Leaves Chicago, in Sections, on Its Journey to Paris.

CHICAGO, April 21.—A train bearing a building in sections and the workmen to put it together has been sent from Chicago on its way to the Paris Exposition.

It will be the first structure in the history of the country ever shipped across the ocean in its entirety. The house which is to have this distinction is the American Forestry Building. Even the nails with which it is to be fastened will be American, while the workmen who will drive them will be United States carpenters.

Spain Fortifies the Canaries.

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LONDON, April 21.—Spain is apparently scared by post-bellum publications showing how many authorities thought the United States would have been well advised immediately to attack the Canaries, for Premier Silvela's Ministry is now sending to these islands a number of heavy guns for defensive purposes. One of the most frequent comments heard in English naval circles is that America should have captured the Canaries at the outbreak of the Spanish war.

Rudyard Kipling.

The New York Herald published yesterday the first installment of Kipling's first article from South Africa. It was intensely interesting and thoroughly characteristic of the only Kipling. Second and third installments of the series will appear in The Herald Monday and Tuesday next. —Adv.

LEGISLATION IN GERMANY.

It Is Believed Meat Bill Will Not Come Up This Session.

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BERLIN, April 21.—If the Reichstag, which reconvenes during the coming week, seriously attempts to dispose of all the work yet awaiting it, the session will be prolonged until midsummer. Hence it has been agreed among the party leaders that the Naval bill, the acceptance of which is now to be reckoned certain, will be dispatched. Next comes the Supplementary budget, including the African Line Subvention bill. Then will come the bill regulating certain trades, including obligatory shop closing on holidays and Sundays throughout Germany and forbidding domestic shopwork on those days.

It is not believed now that either the lex Heintze or the Meat bill will reappear this session unless, in the case of the latter, the Government really succeeds in effecting a compromise with the Reichstag majority, which for a time seemed sure, but which is now unlikely. All other important measures, including the Compulsory Accident and Insurance bills, will be laid over for next Winter.

FAMOUS BRIGAND DEAD.

Remarkable Career of Bella Coscia, Corsican Outlaw, Ended.

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PARIS, April 21.—The most famous of Corsican brigands, Bella Coscia, died this week at the ripe age of seventy-six years. His life of outlawry was inaugurated in true Corsican fashion by the murder of his rival in love. This led to a vendetta and unpleasant police attentions, necessitating a forty years' sojourn in the "heather."

Bella Coscia was a great favorite with the peasantry, who fed and protected him, and he finally became their recognized arbitrator in all disputes between themselves on account of his honesty and judicial mind.

He and a brother fought six battles with gendarmes in 1887. He was four times condemned to death, but at last participated in an amnesty granted. When President Carnot visited the Island of Corsica Bella Coscia was presented to him as the head of the republic.

AUTOMOBILE "SCORCHING."

French Police Decide Dangerous Practice Must Be Stopped.

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PARIS, April 21.—The wrath of pedestrians in Paris and the suburbs, backed by indignant protests from various points in the country, against the furious and reckless driving of automobile "scorchers" has finally resulted in police action. The Prefect of the department in which Paris is situated has decided to tolerate no further automobile racing over the roads in his territory. The Minister of the interior, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, acquiesced in this action, and has sent a request to Prefects throughout France to prohibit all such racing. This will put a stop to many newly created, long-distance contests, which have recently become the craze, including international runs.

The measure is generally approved by the press, in view of the alarming frequency of avoidable accidents due to the illegal rate of speed of the automobilists, who dash through country villages at the rate of forty miles an hour without a thought of slackening their speed. Paris streets have become positively dangerous because of inexperienced or heedless drivers, who whirl along the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne, and even through the crowded central thoroughfares at a breakneck rate.

Only yesterday an automobile dashed at full speed into a wedding procession, seriously injuring two children. Many instances are reported of automobilists pursuing their journeys after similar accidents without even stopping. Within Paris Prefect Lepine has formed a special police corps on bicycles to chase and arrest all persons exceeding the legal speed limit.

GERMANS FRIENDLY TO BRITAIN.

Anglophiles Plan a Meeting to Show Their Good Will.

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BERLIN, April 21.—The parliamentarian, Dr. Barth and other Anglophile leaders of public thought here, are now planning a thoroughly representative gathering whose object and following show that the Liberal and Radical portions of the German people have remained friendly to Great Britain, wish her well, and have undiminished admiration for the land and people, but, that even they disapprove of the present course of British politics and consider that leaders like Joseph Chamberlain are not safe and are likely to provoke quarrels with other nations.

This projected meeting is intended to enlighten public opinion in Great Britain regarding the real state of feeling here. The meeting will probably be called within a month, and the participators will be Germany's leaders in politics, sciences, arts, commerce, industry, and banking, thus making it essentially representative.

RELIEF REACHES KUMASSI.

Situation in Ashanti Considered Very Much More Hopeful.

ACCRA, April 21.—The official announcement is made that Capt. Middlemist and the relieving troops have reached Kumassi. No details are given, but the situation is considered very much more hopeful, although there is still great uncertainty as to the outcome of the uprising.

A quantity of ammunition for the Maxims is being forwarded to Cape Coast Castle and to the front.

Kaiser Nicknamed "Wily Willy."

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BERLIN, April 21.—An amusing incident is told in Court circles of one of the Emperor's Aides-de-Camp who was paying a visit here to an English family. One of the latter showed him an English paper in which his Majesty was called "Wily Willy." The officer laughingly took the paper and showed it to the Emperor, who laughed heartily, saying: "I am always glad to know my last English nickname."

Trinidad Accepts Reciprocity.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 21.—The Trinidad Legislature has formally ratified the second reciprocity treaty with the United States. The merchants are hostile to this, preferring reciprocal trade relations with Canada. Antigua is so crippled financially, that Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, says the island will be unable to incur the loss of revenue involved in the proposed treaty with the United States.

Germans Take to Clams and Chowder.

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BERLIN, April 21.—Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, has during the season successfully introduced in the highest Court and diplomatic circles American culinary delicacies such as clams, clam-chowder, terrapin, and California wines and fruits, &c., which have now become quite the rage in certain exclusive circles.

Maud Gonne Sues for Libel.

DUBLIN, April 21.—In a police court today Miss Maud Gonne, known as the Irish Joan of Arc, secured a summons for malicious libel against Mr. Colles, editor of The Irish Figaro, for publishing a statement that Miss Gonne was a pensioner of the Government, and therefore a Government spy. The hearing was fixed for April 26.

Lieut. Commander Colwell Ill.

LONDON, April 21.—Lieut. Commander Colwell, United States Navy, the former United States Naval Attaché here, is lying in a hospital in this city. He has been successfully operated upon for a serious affection of the throat, and is now out of danger.

American Sculptress Exhibits Work.

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BERLIN, April 21.—Mrs. Cadwallader of the Guild of American Sculptresses publicly exhibited her latest work Friday. She sails for America Monday.

B. H. Warner Ill in Berlin.

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BERLIN, April 21.—B. H. Warner, Sr., the Washington real estate broker, is lying ill here at the Palace Hotel.

LONDON THEATRICAL NEWS.

Press Declares Against Both "Zaza" and "Cyrano de Bergerac."

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LONDON, April 21.—This has been a week of unusual interest in the theatrical world to Americans, as two plays were submitted to the London public on which America had long since pronounced favorable judgment—"Zaza" and "Cyrano de Bergerac." In both cases the American verdict was reversed. "Zaza" is responsible for an outbreak in London similar, though on a smaller scale, to New York's "Sapho" agitation. Here it has taken the form of general dissatisfaction at the attempts to translate French plays rather than an attempt to suppress Mrs. Carter's rôle.

The afternoon newspapers are particularly hard on "Zaza." The Globe declared that "America has shown herself intolerant to more than one play we have sent her, but we declare 'Zaza' is more crude, more sensual, and more objectionable than any piece of home growth we can recall."

The Westminster Gazette is still more scathing, saying: "When a piece is stupid and ill-written throughout, coarse and animal; when a mass of indelicate detail utterly unnecessary is introduced, it is our duty to make some protest."

Mr. Wyndham's "Cyrano de Bergerac," produced at his London theatre, Thursday, is treated somewhat similarly, though in a more kindly vein than "Zaza." The Times voices the general impression by lamenting the "loss of force and art which ensues from the translation of French masterpieces."

CANNIBAL CAPTAIN DEAD.

Thomas Dudley, Who Killed a Boy for Food, Dies of Plague.

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LONDON, April 21.—The recently announced death of Thomas Dudley from bubonic plague at Sydney recalls the terrible story in connection with the loss of the yacht Mignonette, of which he was the master, in 1884, when she foundered. Dudley, with two other men and a boy, was adrift for many days in an open boat. During this time the men killed the boy and tried to eat his body, for which, after their rescue, they were sentenced to death in England. This sentence, however, was subsequently commuted to six months' imprisonment.

The yacht Mignonette sailed from Southampton for Australia, May 19, 1884, and foundered in a storm about 1,600 miles from the Cape. Three men, Capt. Thomas Dudley, Edward Stephens, the mate, and another sailor named Brooks, and a boy, Richard Parker, escaped in a boat, without provisions. July 5, after the castaways had become greatly reduced by hunger, it was proposed that one of the party be killed by lot, but this was rejected by Brooks. On July 20, however, the boy was killed by the Captain and a portion of his body was eaten.

The men were picked up by the German bark Montezuma, July 24, and carried to Falmouth. Capt. Dudley and Mate Stephens were tried for murder at Exeter and were convicted, sentence of death being passed on them Dec. 9 following. On Dec. 13, however, their sentence was commuted to six months' imprisonment, without hard labor.

DEATH OF HEINRICH VOGL.

Well-Known Interpreter of Wagner Passes Away at Munich.

MUNICH, April 21.—Heinrich Vogl, the opera singer, is dead. Apoplexy was the cause of his passing away.

Heinrich Vogl was born in 1845 at Au, near Munich. He gave promise at an early age of possessing a magnificent voice, and received a thorough musical education. He was the pupil in singing of Franz Lachner, and in acting of Jenk of the Royal Theatre, Munich. It was at this theatre that he made his début, in 1865, as Max in "Der Freischutz." His success was immediate, and he was at once attached to the permanent staff of the theatre, in which position he remained all his life.

Herr Vogl's chief triumphs were in the Wagner operas. He played Loge on the production of "Das Rheingold" in 1869, and Sigmund when "Die Walküre" was produced the following year. On the production of the "Trilogy" at Baireuth, in 1876, he again played the part of Loge, and received many favorable criticisms both for his acting and singing. In 1882 Herr Vogl visited England for the first time, playing Loge and Siegfried at Her Majesty's Theatre. He was also heard at concerts in St. James's Hall.

In 1846 Herr Vogl married Therese Thoma, who, under her married name, made as great a reputation as her husband as a singer. She also became famous as an impersonator of Wagner's characters, and took part in the first productions of many of his operas.

NOTES OF SOCIAL EVENTS.

Mrs. Theodore Sutro gave her last "at home" for the season at her residence, 320 West One Hundred and Second Street and Riverside Drive, on Wednesday last. For the past seven months Mr. and Mrs. Sutro have been entertaining on Wednesdays. Mrs. Sutro has given several small dances, and the young people of the upper west side have enjoyed these occasions. Among those who took part in the programme on Wednesday were Mrs. Olga Burgtorf, who sang a number of Tyrolean melodies; Miss Catherine Schlosser, the blind pianist, a protégé of Mrs. Sutro; Lewis Williams, baritone, accompanied by Miss Magdalen Worden; Miss Mattie Dorlon-Lowe, the oratorio singer; George Seymour Lenox, tenor; Miss Adele Rafter, soprano and elocutionist; Mr. Ehrhardt, 'cellist, and Miss Lucy Madison Lehmann of Louisville, Ky., who sang at many of these musical "at homes" during the past seven months.

Miss Fanny Pollatschek and Mr. Hugo Strauss were married at Zitzler's Palace Garden, 149 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last Tuesday. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Cohn. The bride wore a gown of ribbon lace over taffeta silk richly trimmed with duchesse and Valenciennes lace. The yoke was adorned with a rare collection of precious stones. Very handsome was the bridal bouquet, which contained about fifty white roses and big bunches of lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were the Misses Levy, Lobel, Reiss, Minnie Pollatschek, Myra Solomon, and Powell, and the ushers Henry Powell, K. Solomon, Herman Lobel, and S. Powell. A. Heilbronn acted as master of ceremonies, and was also best man. Scores of telegrams came from all parts of this country and Europe. About 100 guests were present at a dinner, while at least 150 more arrived later in the evening, when a reception was held. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. I. Pollatschek, B. Pollatschek, Mr. and Mrs. K. Solomon, Mrs. and Miss Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. Max Weller, Mr. and Mrs. S. Powell, Henry Powell, Herman Lobel, Mr. and Mrs. Liebman, Miss A. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Manhan, K. Pollatschek, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Berg, Miss C. Lobel, Mrs. J. Lobel, Mr. and Mrs. Jaretzki, Miss L. Riess, R. B. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Freund, Miss H. Rosenberg, Max Schneider, Carl Steinberg, Max Freund, S. Rosenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Greenwald, Miss B. Metzler, Mr. and Mrs. A. Heilbronn, and A. Solomon, (the grandfather of the bride.) Immediately after the wedding dinner the young couple left for Niagara Falls.

Spinners' Strike Closes Mills.

JAMESTOWN, N. H., April 21.—The striking spinners at the Jamestown Worsted Mills were joined to-day by seventy-five men from the combing department of the factory. The mills were shut down and notices posted on the doors that they would resume operations at the pleasure of the management. This throws 1,000 men and women out of employment. The striking operatives do not belong to a union.

Notice to Readers of The Times.

On and after Monday, April 30, the week-day editions of THE TIMES will be sold to newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies. The issue of Saturday, containing THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, has for some months been sold without this privilege. It has now been determined, for business reasons, to withdraw it altogether, for every day of the week, except Sunday, when a limited number of returns will be permitted.

As the orders of newsdealers will naturally be readjusted to the measure of their daily sales, it is not improbable that readers wishing to buy a copy of THE TIMES will find sometimes that their newsdealer has sold out his supply. The remedy is within everybody's reach. Readers of THE TIMES should order their paper in advance, having it delivered at their residences or places of business or reserved by the newsdealer until called for. If advance orders are given no inconvenience will be occasioned by the discontinuance of the return privilege, and it will be a distinct advantage to the newsdealers. —Adv.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Phelps—Kane.

Edgar Morris Phelps, son of Henry D. Phelps of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Miss Caroline Hunter Kane, daughter of Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane of Newport, were married yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, assisted by the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone of Newport, R. I. The bride entered the church on the arm of her uncle, S. Nicholson Kane. Her gown was of plain white satin, and her tulle veil was fastened to her coiffure with a cluster of orange blossoms, and the same flowers were on her corsage. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids, who were Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss Whiting, Miss Gertrude De Coppet, Miss Dunn, Miss Edgar, and Miss Dorothy Kane wore white liberty satin gowns, with pink sashes and pink poke bonnets, with two nodding pink roses. These bonnets had long full strings of tulle tied in large bows at the left side of the neck. The bridesmaids carried pink roses. Mr. Phelps's best man was his brother, Gouverneur Phelps, and the ushers were the Messrs. Beverly W. Robinson, Scott Cameron, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., Johnston Livingston, Jr., Augustus Jay, Jr., Alexander Keogh, Woodward Babcock, and Grenville Emmet. The guests at the ceremony and the reception which followed at the residence of the bride's mother, 35 East Sixty-first Street, included the members of the Newport and Westchester sets in New York society. The wedding of Mrs. Kane, the mother of Mrs. Phelps, and W. E. Glyn of England will be celebrated at an early day.

Waterbury—Hall.

Lawrence Waterbury, son of James M. Waterbury, and Miss Maude Ludlow Hall, daughter of Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother, 11 West Thirty-seventh Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. C. P. Rhoades of the Marcy Avenue Church, Brooklyn, a personal friend of the bride's family. The bride's gown was a superb robe of silver cloth, veiled with Irish point lace, and her veil was of the same lace. Her ornaments were of diamonds, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. Miss Edith Hall, the bride's sister, was her only attendant. Her gown was of white tulle over white silk. Valentine G. Hall, the bride's brother, gave her away. The best man was the bridegroom's brother, James M. Waterbury, Jr. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin, Mrs. John T. Hall and the Misses Hall, Miss Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hall, and E. de P. Livingston. The wedding was a small and quiet one. Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury will spend the honeymoon on the Pacific Coast, and will later reside at Westchester.

Coward—Bigelow.

Miss Jessie L. Bigelow, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George W. Bigelow of 18 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, and William Millers Coward of England were married on Thursday evening last at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Messiah, Greene and Clermont Avenues, by the rector, the Rev. St. Clair Hester. The bride was attended by Miss Florence Pennwarden of Brooklyn as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Daisy Croft of Manhattan and Miss E. Phyllis Gilmour of Brooklyn. Horace L. Mann of Buffalo was best man. The ushers were Thomas C. Connor and Charles S. Pennwarden of Brooklyn, H. G. Landbeck of Manhattan and S. Covas of New Brunswick.

Harrison—Lindsey.

Roden Stanley Harrison, son of the Rev. David John Harrison of Penzance, Cornwall, England, and Miss Ellen Rollins Lindsey, daughter of E. Delano Lindsey, were married yesterday, at the residence of the bride's parents, 126 West Twelfth Street. The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer of All Souls' Unitarian Church officiated. The bride's gown was of white chiffon and her veil of tulle. She had no attendants, and her father gave her away. The bridegroom's best man was his brother. The wedding was a quiet one, and only relatives and intimate friends were invited.

Parmalee—Maury.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The marriage of Miss Alice Maury, youngest daughter of Judge William A. Maury, Assistant Attorney-General under ex-President Cleveland, to James Parmalee of New York City, took place at noon to-day at the Massachusetts Avenue residence of the bride's parents, in the presence of a distinguished company. The bride was attended only by four little children, the son and daughter of the late Major John A. Logan, Jr., with the niece and the nephew of the groom acting as flower bearers.

William G. Mather of Cleveland, Ohio, was best man and the ushers were: Naval Constructor Washington L. Capps, Capt. John C. Wilson, U. S. A., Charles G. McRoberts, and T. C. Trescott. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith of St. John's Church officiated, and Judge Maury gave his daughter away.

The wedding gown was of white satin, with which was worn a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms and a pearl necklace, the gift of the groom. Another ornament worn was a jewel of pearls and diamonds given by the Czar Nicholas of Russia to the bride's grandfather, Commodore Matthew F. Maury, who was decorated by half the sovereigns in Europe for his extensive contributions to the naval and scientific discoveries of his day.

Among the guests attending the wedding and breakfast, in addition to the immediate relatives of both parties, were: The Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller and all the Supreme Court families; the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Smith, the Attorney-General and the Misses Griggs, the Solicitor-General and Mrs. Richards, and Senator Hanna, besides a large contingent of personal friends from Cleveland and Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Parmalee left for New York, but will make their home in Cleveland, Ohio.

Appleton—Goodman.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Samuel A. Appleton of Warrenton, Va., and Miss Mary Patterson Abercrombie Goodman of Chestnut Hill, a suburb of this city, were married to-day at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Chestnut Hill. Mr. Appleton is a grandson of Julia Webster, who is a daughter of the late Daniel Webster. The bride is a great-granddaughter of the late Gen. Robert Patterson, and granddaughter of the late Gen. Abercrombie. Mr. and Mrs. Appleton will reside at Warrenton.

MISS BENEDICT INJURED.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUND BEACH, Conn., April 21.—Miss Helen Benedict, daughter of E. C. Benedict of Indian Harbor, Greenwich, who is to become a bride on April 30, sprained her right arm at the shoulder this afternoon, narrowly escaping dislocating it. She and a young woman friend from New York City took advantage of the fine weather to drive to this place and make a tour through the park owned by William L. Marks.

Some wild flowers by the roadside attracting Miss Benedict's attention, she stopped the horse which she was driving to a high carriage and both alighted. While Miss Benedict held the spirited animal's head, her friend began picking the flowers. Suddenly the horse gave a sudden jerk of its head, and Miss Benedict felt a severe pain in her shoulder. She pluckily held the horse, however, and calling to her companion they stepped back into the carriage. Though suffering from the pain in her right arm, Miss Benedict with her left arm drove back to Indian Harbor.

Arriving there the family physician was summoned and the injured arm was placed in a sling. Miss Benedict insisted on remaining about the house, and it is expected that her injuries will in no way interfere with the plans for the elaborate wedding. A score of workmen are now employed in the Benedict mansion decorating it and putting it in first-class condition for the wedding reception.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Charles Beecher.

The Rev. Charles Beecher, a brother of Henry Ward Beecher, died yesterday at Haverhill, Mass. He was born in Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 7, 1815, and was the fifth in order of birth of the Rev. Lyman Beecher's seven sons, all of whom become Congregational clergymen. He was also the last surviving son. Of Lyman Beecher's eleven children Mrs. Isabella Hooker is the only one now living. Thomas K. Beecher and Mrs. Mary Foote Beecher Perkins both died March 14 last, the former at Elmira, N. Y., and the latter at Hartford, Conn.

Charles Beecher studied at the Boston Latin School and the Lawrence Academy at Groton, Mass. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1834, and after a theological course in Lane Seminary, Ohio, was ordained and became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Fort Wayne in 1844. He was dismissed in 1851, and became pastor of the First Congregational Church in Newark, N. J., where he remained three years. In 1857 he took charge of the First Congregational Church in Georgetown, Mass. From 1870 until 1877 he resided in Florida, where for two years he was State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

He was a fine musician, and selected the music for the "Plymouth Collection." He wrote "The Incarnation or Pictures of the Virgin and Her Son," "David and His Throne," "Pen Pictures of the Bible," "Autobiography and Correspondence of

BERLIN'S WEEKLY GOSSIP

Mysterious Murder Leads to Jew Baiting in Prussia.

WORKING ON THE MEAT BILL

Agrarians Doing Their Utmost to Bar American Canned Product—Preparations for Passion Play.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 11.—The anti-Semites have succeeded in provoking an outbreak of Jew-baiting by exploiting the mysterious murder of Ernst Winter at Konitz as a so-called ritual crime. Ernst Winter was a schoolboy of thirteen, who disappeared one Sunday afternoon and was thought for some time to have merely run away from home. This hypothesis was demolished by the discovery in a lake of a package containing certain human remains, which were ultimately identified as those of young Winter. His right arm was subsequently discovered in the Protestant cemetery at Konitz, but the head and certain parts of the body are still missing.

The identification of the remains as those of Ernst Winter is based on an examination of the stomach, which contained, in an undigested condition, pork and cucumber. Winter had partaken of these edibles at his midday meal, and the authorities therefore decided that the remains are certainly those of Winter, and that he was murdered within a few hours after leaving his parents' house. Beyond that the police could not get, but the Berlin Staatsbürger Zeitung immediately declared that the crime is the work of Jews, "who require Christian blood for East...."

The result of the incitation of the anti-Semitic press is that at Konitz and in many other places in West Prussia grave anti-Semite excesses are occurring daily. The windows of synagogues and of business houses belonging to Jews are broken and placards are nosted on the walls attributing to the Jewish sect the responsibility for the "bloody deed" of Konitz. It is impossible to predict a speedy ending of these excesses, as the police are without any real clue to the murderer, and the anti-Semites are flooding the whole of West Prussia with incendiary literature, and have sent professional agitators from Berlin to direct the Jew-baiting campaign.

The Danziger Zeitung, the leading organ of the province, publishes a long story to the effect that Ernst Winter must have been the victim of a love affair, and that the dismemberment of his body was due to superstition.

The people of the province are imbued with remarkable superstitions. In the neighborhood of Dantsic graves are often desecrated for the purpose of securing portions of the human body, which are chopped up, cooked, or otherwise prepared and administered to sick persons as "sympathy remedies." One local superstition generally accepted is that a murdered person's soul haunts its assassin so long as its right hand does not rest in God's acre. It is urged that belief in this superstition was the motive for concealing young Winter's right arm in the cemetery. It will readily be understood that in a district where such superstition is general, the Jew-baiting campaigners easily incite excesses. Meanwhile the authorities do nothing.

THE PASSION PLAY.

Oberammergau gives its Passion Play this year, and the municipality has just issued the official programme. The "dress rehearsal" is fixed for May 20, and the regular performances will take place on May 24, 27, June 4, 10, 14, 17, 24, 29, July 1, 8, 15, 18, 22, 29, August 5, 8, 12, 15, 25, 26, September 2, 8, 9, 16, 23, and 30. If more visitors are present than can be accommodated in the newly erected theatre, the full performance will be repeated the following day for the benefit of the overflow of spectators. The play begins at 8 o'clock A. M. and lasts until 5:30 o'clock P. M., being interrupted at noon by a pause of an hour and a half for luncheon.

Since the last performance the villagers have had a covered hall erected, at a cost of 200,000 marks, to shield the audience from wind and rain. The stage remains open at the back, so that the setting of natural scenery is maintained. Four thousand persons can be accommodated in the hall, which covers 2,100 square meters. Seats cost 10, 8, 6, 4, and 2 marks each. There is now a railway station at Oberammergau, enabling visitors to reach the village easily and also get away without so much bother as formerly.

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S VISIT.

The projected visit of Emperor Francis Joseph to Berlin on the occasion of the coming of age of the Crown Prince has provoked an avalanche of sensational comment. The astute statesmen who edit the Berlin yellow press are convinced that the Balkan question has reached an acute stage, and that on Germany will devolve the rôle of an "honest broker" between Austria and Russia. They say that the prospect of a Russo-Bulgarian military convention, of Prince Ferdinand's conversion to the Greek Church, and of his possible marriage with the Grand Duchess Hélène, have convinced the aged head of the Hapsburg dynasty that it is high time to checkmate Russian intrigues in the peninsula, and that he is coming to the German capital to secure Emperor William's co-operation.

It may be regarded as certain that during his sojourn on the banks of the Spree the Emperor of Austria will discuss the political situation with his Hohenzollern brother. But it is equally certain that the Berlin editors, who assert that the visit is due to Russian manœuvres in the Balkans, have discovered a mare's nest. Emperor Francis Joseph has not visited this city since 1889, and, although approaching his seventieth birthday, does not dislike traveling. He is merely coming to Berlin to reciprocate the German Emperor's visit to Vienna on the occasion of the Empress of Austria's funeral, and to participate in the family festivals held to celebrate his godson's majority.

AGAINST CANNED MEATS.

Count Mirbach and Baron von Manteuffel, leaders of the Conservative Party and prominent Agrarians, have incurred the wrath of the ultra-protectionist Agrarians by advising a compromise on the Meat Inspection bill, in the interests of the agriculturists themselves. Count Posadowsky and Minister von Miquel are said to favor a compromise whereby pickled pork, &c., shall continue to be admitted, but canned meats excluded. Their reason is said to be a conviction that the United States will be less disposed to retaliate against the exclusion of canned goods than against that of cured meats. In the Freissinige Zeitung Eugen Richter protests against this proposal and asks why should the consumers be forced to renounce the use of imported canned meats for the benefit of the Agrarians?

In 1899 Germany imported 3,977,400 kilograms of canned meats, of which 2,538,500 kilograms came from the United States. Ever since their introduction, some thirty years ago, canned meats have been steadily growing in favor in Germany, and are welcome even on imperial and royal tables. For picnics and hunting and boating parties they are considered indispensable. The military and naval authorities are regular purchasers of American canned meats, much to the displeasure of the Agrarians.

On March 28 Dr. Oertel again lamented bitterly in the Reichstag that the vessels sent to China were all stocked with American canned meats. The naval authorities assured him that the Deutschland and the Gefion were provided with "only" 2,400 pounds of canned meats and that any purchased during their station in Chinese waters was bought by the Provisions Commission on board, after rigorous examination by the ship's doctor. The naval authorities further declared that in the event of mobilization the navy could not use native canned meats, because the foreign goods are considerably cheaper.

It is stated in the Government introduction to the Meat Inspection bill that during its preparation canned meat is submitted to such intense heat that any disease germs it might possibly contain are thereby killed. Moreover, canned meats from America are accompanied by a Government certificate to the effect that the meat comes from cattle which have been examined and found sound.

AGRARIANS' DEMANDS.

The pretension of the Agrarian League that canned meats from America, Australia, and other foreign countries are dangerous to health is simply humbug. The real objection is that although the foreign product pays a duty of 20 marks per 100 kilograms, it can be sold far cheaper than home-canned meats and is preferred by rich and poor alike to the native article. It, therefore, the Government should assent to the exclusion of canned meats it will do an injustice to the German public as well as to the American and Australian packers, and will further encourage the Agrarians to press for the total or partial exclusion of other products.

How far the Agrarian demands go is shown by the resolutions submitted by the Prussian Agricultural Council to the Minister in its recent sittings. The adoption of the Council's policy by the Government would render absolutely impossible the conclusion of new treaties of commerce to replace those about to expire. In view of the increasing importation of American horses, which are chiefly purchased for the army, the Council demands that henceforth all imported horses shall be branded with the letter E, the first letter of the name of the country of origin, and the date of importation. In addition they shall undergo six weeks' quarantine and afterward be placed under veterinary police observation during six months.

RETALIATION FEARED.

Last year Germany imported 118,086 horses. Of these only 4,862 came directly from the United States, though many American horses were probably included in the 22,516 which entered the country from Belgium and the 8,054 which came from the Netherlands. Russia sent 36,034, Denmark 19,929, and the Austrian Empire 16,188. All these countries would take retaliatory measures if the Agricultural Council's wishes were carried out.

The Agricultural Council wishes the German farmer to compete with the Southern sun by means of forcing houses, and therefore demands a duty on fresh fruit, flowers, and vegetables hitherto free. Of 180,776,900 kilograms of fresh fruit imported last year 2,608,500 kilograms came from the United States, while Austria-Hungary sent 78,712,500 kilograms, Switzerland 71,527,200, Italy 9,176,900, and the Netherlands 7,006,800 kilograms. The four last-mentioned countries are also the chief providers of imported flowers and vegetables, and would certainly take retaliatory measures.

Another desideratum of the Agricultural Council is an increased duty on corn. There is a growing fear in liberal circles that the Agrarians will be able to force the Government to consent to this demand. Count Kanitz, whose ardor for a high wheat tax caused the name of "Kanitz leaves" to be given to bread rolls in Berlin when the rise in the price of corn caused the bakers to diminish the size of the rolls, says that the tariff is the cow which must be milked to meet the cost of the Emperor's naval programme. He demands a high tariff from Jan. 1, 1904, to replace the present treaties of commerce, and says that the corn duty in force until 1852 would have given in 1898-9 not less than 45,000,000 marks in excess of the actual receipts. He urges that high duties on meats, lard, and other fats, horses and cattle, should also be levied.

J. P.

ART NOTES AND NEWS.

The annual Spring exhibition of paintings by noted American artists opened at the Katz gallery, 314 Columbus Avenue, yesterday morning. There was a press view on Friday. For some years Mr. Katz has given the residents of the upper West Side an excellent display of American paintings at this time of the year, and the exhibition this year is even better than its predecessors.

There will be a private and press view on Tuesday evening next in the rooms of the Art Students' League in the Fine Arts Galleries in West Fifty-seventh Street of the pictures and sketches contributed to the annual "fake" show which is a feature of the year in the Art Students' League. The exhibition will be open to the public in the same rooms on Wednesday and Thursday evenings during the day and evening. A costume dance has been arranged for Thursday evening, and on Friday afternoon the festivities of "Fakirs' " week will close with an auction sale of all the fake pictures. As many who have enjoyed a laugh with the "Fakirs" know, the collection consists in caricatures on the pictures in the current exhibition of the S. A. ., and a catalogue is issued, which in addition to the numbers and titles of certain distinguished works, is full of merry jests at the expense of the artists and the students. As an incentive to making fakes, the well-known art collector, Mr. Samuel T. Shaw, has for years offered $50 in prizes, and the jury which is to make the awards this year is composed of the following artists: Irving Wiles, Bruce Crane, Francis Murphy, L. C. Earle, and Augustus Vincent Tack. The students' aim in holding this exhibition is not a mercenary one, as they think that fun is worth having for its own sake, but every year a tidy sum is realized from the admissions and sale of catalogues and fakes. This season the profits will be added to the fund for endowing a scholarship in the league. There will be on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, during the early part of next week the original water color and oil paintings from which were reproduced the colored pictures of naval and military scenes published in Truth during the recent war with Spain. These paintings are by such well-known artists as James G. Tyler, Howard Chandler Christy, Gilbert Gaul, H. Reuterdahl, Thure de Thulstrup, and others. They are to be sold at auction on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, April 25 and 26.

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The National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, has opened a small exhibition of different kinds of printing in colors, with the special purpose of showing to persons interested in the decoration of schools what there exists in this field. An entire wall of the gallery is devoted to the remarkable reproductions of old masters and other paintings by the Royal Society of Art Patrons, Berlin and Dresden. This society is like the old Arundel Society, in that its products are not for sale to the outside world, but exclusively to its own members. The works of old masters like Titian, Raphael, and da Vinci are beautifully reproduced, and moderns are given with equal faithfulness. Some specimens of the Arundel Society publications may be compared here with those of the German society, for a number of specimens have been sent in by Wunderlich & Co. There is also a fine showing of the beautiful typogravures of Goupil & Co. of Paris, among others, a selection from the colored prints in Prof. Sloane's "Life of Napoleon." One sees the original water colors by Myrbach along with the small colored prints that appear in the volumes of the life.

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Different in process, but most exquisite as to the results, is the work of S. Arlent Edwards of New York, who has revived the process of a hundred years ago, and pleases himself with reproducing the works of Reynolds, Gainsborough, and others. His colored engravings are printed with one impression only and not retouched. But perhaps the finest work of all is that from the Prang Press, consisting of a number of plates from the great edition de luxe of the treasures in the Walters Gallery at Baltimore. These reproductions of Oriental porcelains, giving as they do the softness and brilliancy of the originals, may fairly be called the top-notch of colored printing in modern times.

The exhibition of color reproductions will be open for two weeks to the members of the club and their friends. Others wishing to see the collection should write for cards to the Chairman of the Art Committee or the Secretary of the club.

BRONX BUILDING BILL FAILURE.

Disappointment in the Northern Borough that It Did Not Pass.

There is considerable dissatisfaction in the Borough of the Bronx over the failure of the Legislature to pass the bill providing for a branch office of the Department of Buildings and a Commissioner of Buildings for that borough. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator R. H. Mitchell and in the Assembly by Assemblyman W. E. Morris, both Democrats, and had also the support of A. W. Cooley, the Republican member from the Bronx. It was referred to the Committee on Cities, and a public hearing was accorded it, yet, although a number of architects and others interested appeared in favor of it and none against it, and it had the approval of all public-spirited bodies and of the leaders of both parties, the committee failed to report it.

It was said in Albany that the Department of Buildings opposed it, and that it was also included among a list of bills condemned by the City Club on the ground that it provided an additional office for Tammany Hall. Architect Albert E. Davis, Vice President of the North Side Board of Trade and one of the promoters of the bill, said yesterday:

"Fifty per cent. of the building plans filed last year at the Manhattan office were for the Bronx. Each of these, however small the building, required from three to six visits to the Manhattan office, which is six miles from the lower and thirteen from the upper end of our borough. Each visit consumes about half of a business day's time. It is a great inconvenience to subject us to this unnecessary loss of time, as much so as it would be to require Brooklyn architects to file their plans at the Manhattan office. We are not at all discouraged by the failure of the Legislature to pass the bill, for Gov. Roosevelt has promised to appoint a Bronx Borough man on the Charter Revision Commission, and we confidently expect relief from this quarter."

SOME HINTS ON MEN'S DRESS.

As the season advances and the first warm weather arrives it would seem as if, should there be a movement to employ gay combinations of brilliant colors, this would be the time when they would appear. So far, the dressing has been very sober, and even at the Easter day parade on Fifth Avenue last Sunday, when it was expected that there would be some odd sights, it was the women, and not the men, who donned outlandish apparel. A few very young fellows, here and there, were seen in light gray suits and brilliantly figured four-in-hand ties, tan shoes, and white felt alpine hats, but this was the exception.

Some of the very cheap tailors are selling some remarkable flannels of a very vivid blue, with rather large white diagonal stripes, and these combinations seem to find favor on Broadway, particularly in the region between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets. There has also been a slight tendency to burst forth in rather eccentric evening dress, and on the last nights of the opera more than one man wore with a dinner coat a white waistcoat with black buttons and a black tie.

A well-known entertainer who is here from London, and who appears in many of the drawing rooms there during the season, has also a method of dressing which has rendered him somewhat conspicuous, and which cannot be approved by London tailors. He wears in the evening an evening coat with a suspicion of braid, very wide evening trousers with very conspicuous braid down the sides, and a double-breasted white linen waistcoat, with the buttons beginning at the waist in an apex and widening at the top of the waistcoat. This is an old effect, sometimes employed in the double-breasted fancy waistcoats, to give an idea of great breadth of chest. The entertainer's waistcoat has, moreover, a wide collar, and it is one of the most bulky and unbecoming garments ever seen. The man is short and stout, and the waistcoat accentuates his want of height. Like many Londoners, he wears the one shirt stud, and that a turquoise set around with diamonds, and evidently on a screw. In the afternoon he has a London fog Park suit, with coat in the cutaway fashion, worn unbuttoned, and a glaring khaki waistcoat, double-breasted. Perhaps this combination would look well on a tall, thin man, but a stout and short man should never take such liberties with his appearance.

Some dealer has persuaded a certain class of man that when Spring and Easter arrive he must immediately wear tan shoes of the most vivid yellow. One saw some twenty pairs or more of these in one day on Fifth Avenue. They were painfully new, and looked painfully tight. The toes were not rounded, and there was a suggestion of a point. A tight shoe of this description is truly agony, and besides, it is hideous. Tan shoes can be worn in town, but they must be of dark saddle or russet color, and if the yellow shoes are purchased, they may be stained a darker shade by the constant use of lemon and vaseline. All toes should be well rounded, and the broad, comfortable shoe or boot is the only one well dressed men are wearing this year. I have seen in one of the most expensive shops a few at $6, very well shaped, with rounded toes and of black leather. The soles were, of course, blackened, as a pair of these gleaming in the sunlight make the feet look flat and large.

Of actual novelties, there have not been a great assortment in the shops. Tailors are importing more gray than ever, and even the small gray checked cloths of a few seasons ago are coming back into favor. One haberdasher shows a window of waistcoats made of gray cloth with a small black check, double breasted, and rounded at the bottom, but they are not very attractive in appearance, and I have not seen many worn.

I have been talking with a number of the ready-made clothiers, and I find that each year they are perfecting their stocks and paying more attention to detail. The clothes have not the machine made look of other years, and if one has the collar of the coat altered—in nearly all ready-made clothes it goes up in a point in the back—it would be impossible to tell whether a suit were made to order or not.

At some of the ready-made clothing places I have seen excellent suits in gray cheviots and worsteds, the former in stripes and checks and dark mixtures, and the latter also in small figures, at prices varying from $15 to $35. These are single-breasted sack suits, very well made, and for a man who is not difficult to fit, they look and will wear as well as clothes which cost about three times those amounts. As a rule the frock coats are not as much of a success as the business suits. The tendency is to have the facings of silk so near the lapels as to give the coat rather a common look. Yet I have seen some in black Oxford and in cheviot, quite rough, double-breasted, with a good long waist and broad shoulders, which were very stylish. A good house will charge for a coat of this kind—which can be altered to fit—from $28 to $35. These prices and those which follow are authentic. A coat of this kind made to order on Fifth Avenue costs not less than $75. The charge made by Poole for a double-breasted frock coat was £9, and this was considered by Americans a marvel of cheapness. And so it was.

A very well-fitting evening suit of the latest cut and in unfinished worsted, can be purchased ready made for $45. This is the top price. The most fashionable of the Fifth Avenue tailors charges $125 for his best creation in this line. One can get an evening suit as low as $27, and dinner jacket suits from $25 to $40.

I have been looking over underwear. After the first of May one may venture to remove the heavy weight and put on the medium, but not until after June should fine lisle underwear be worn. Cashmere underwear, medium weight, is excellent in its way. Blue and white and brown and white striped are among the favorite combinations. These can be had for $7 and $8 a suit, two pieces. Sometimes, as at present, you will see a bargain offered in the window of prominent haberdashers, and you can obtain good underwear as low as $4, but I would not advise you to try to get it for less. Cheap underwear is not economy. It tears in the wash, and in these days, when it is almost certain that the average bachelor trusts to laundries, it takes a good stout cloth to resist the acids which are used in these places, especially a fearful compound known as Eau de Javelle.

What is known as mercerized cotton can be purchased at $5 and $6 a suit. Some of the department stores, however, have been having sales of excellent underwear at prices lower than this, and it would be well for a man at this time to watch the advertisements carefully. Frequently excellent bargains can be made.

Pajamas hold their own. There have been vast consignments of inferior goods selling at very low figures, but a good pair of trousers and jacket of Madras would cost all of $4.50 or $5, while the Oxford cheviot is slightly cheaper. Silk pajamas are a luxury, and one cannot obtain a suit at less than $10 or $12, while some great beauties are as high as $25 and $30.

There are still a number of people who have prejudices against pajamas, and cling to the old nightshirt. The silk nightshirt is an abomination. However, there are a few who care for this garment in that material. They are only seen in two colors, usually, pink or blue, although there are some beautifully embroidered in field flowers and poppies. These latter are at all prices. The plain silk garment costs $7.

The kimadas linger with us, and some of these Japanese creations in cherry-colored silks, in blues and pinks, and in all sorts of figured patterns, are very aesthetic and lovely. They are extremely useful and are certainly picturesque. They supply the gaps—so to speak—between the old-fashioned dressing gown and the bathrobe. A man is absolutely dressed with a kimona, and he does not look as unwieldy as the personage seen in the comic newspapers of Europe who sticks to the old wadded dressing gown.

Kimonas cost about $15, all the way up to $50. The plain bathrobe is a very convenient dressing gown, and this can be purchased at all prices, from $3.50 to $15. A very useful crash Turkish bathrobe of blue and brown would cost about $4.50, and would last quite a long time.

How the Queen Came to Go to Ireland.

From The London News.

Erroneous reports on the subject having got abroad as to the circumstances in which the Queen announced her intention of going to Ireland, I am permitted, says the lobby correspondent of an Irish journal, to make public the following authentic statement on the subject: Early in March the Queen and her granddaughter, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, were seated in one of the drawing rooms at Windsor when Her Majesty, who had been thoughtful and silent for some minutes, suddenly said: "Do you know, my dear, I've got the wildest idea into my head? You would never guess what it is." "Oh, what is it, grandmamma?" asked the Princess. "You'll think," answered Her Majesty, "that there never was such a wild idea, I should like to go to Ireland, but I'm afraid they will not let me do it." By "they" the Queen meant, of course, her Constitutional advisers. "Let us talk to Aunt Beatrice about it," suggested Princess Victoria; and, Princess Henry of Battenberg coming in soon, the idea was placed before her. She warmly approved, and it was thereupon decided among the three illustrious ladies that the Queen should go to Ireland if her Ministers did not offer any serious objection. They offered none, but expressed pleasure, on the contrary, that the sovereign had decided to visit the sister kingdom, their only anxiety being lest she should find the experience too fatiguing. "I don't mind the fatigue," Her Majesty is reported to have said, when this consideration was put before her.

BRITISH CHESS TRIUMPH

Cable Match Ends in Disaster for the Americans.

STRENGTH OF OXFORD'S TEAM

Wins Two Games Out of Three—How Cambridge Scores—Yale and Harvard Men's Struggles.

The second annual match between the American universities—Harvard, Columbia, Yale, and Princeton—and the British universities of Oxford and Cambridge, played by cable on Friday and yesterday, ended last night with a decisive victory for the British by the score of four and a half to one and a half, as against three and a half to two and a half in 1899. The Oxford team proved to be more strong than was expected, winning two games out of three, while Cambridge scored two and a half.

The Americans resumed hostilities yesterday morning, burdened with the dead weight of two hopeless cases, viz., the second and fourth games. Hunt of Princeton was first to go down, which made the score a tie. Cook of Yale held out longer, although his struggle merely tended to delay the inevitable. The cup of bitterness was brought to overflow when Columbia's champion succumbed to Cambridge's second best player, Softlaw. This was the most cruel blow, for the assumption that this game would end in a draw formed the basis of all calculations to tie the match. Little fault can be found with Sewall's play; the starting position was somewhat against him, and the Englishman exploited his advantage in a manner which would reflect credit upon any chess master.

The burden of saving the match was thus thrust upon the shoulders of Rice. Harvard's first representative did nobly in holding his own against a player of Tattersall's calibre. The attempt at winning at all hazards was almost suicidal; still there was no choice left to tie the score.

The game on the sixth board between Wiles and Austell was of a most thrilling description. The Yale man brought a brilliant sacrifice, keeping the opponent in constant danger of being driven into a mating net. After the exchange of queens Austell had a most powerful chain of pawns, supported by a bishop, while the hostile rook was shut out from action. Eventually, however, Austell missed the winning combination, and, after Wiles extricated his rook, shut off Black's king and posted his own king in front of the dangerous pawns. It looked as if this game, too, would fall to the lot of the Britishers, but Wiles in turn missed his strongest style of play, and Austell again had a clear road to victory, but went amiss once more, whereupon he could do no more to stave off the game. This of course made it impossible for America to overcome the British.

But the worst was yet to come. Overreaching himself, Austell gave his opponent a chance to return the exchange, break up the pawns, and queen his own pawn without hindrance.

Appended is a complete summary of the match, including openings and results:

America.	Great Britain.	Openings.
Rice..... ½	Tattersall.. ½	Queen's Pawn.
Hunt.....0	Softlaw....1	French.
Sewall.....0	Ellis.....1	Petroff.
Cook.....0	George.....1	K.'s Gbt. dec.
Hopkins.....1	Soddy.....0	K. B. Opening.
Austell.....0	Wiles.....1	Bishop's Gbt.
Total.....1½	4½	

The Americans played white on the odd-numbered boards.

Last year's match was won by Oxford and Cambridge, by scores of 3½ games to 2½.

FIRST BOARD—Q P OPENING.

Rice. Harvard. White.	Tattersall. Cambridge. Black.	Rice. Harvard. White.	Tattersall. Cambridge. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	29. Q—Q2	Q—B4
2. P—K3	P—K3	30. B—K3	R—R8
3. B—Q3	Kt—KB3	31. Q—Q2	R—R3
4. QKt—Q2	P—QB4	32. Q—K	R(R3)—Kt
5. P—QB3	Kt—B3	33. R—Q2	P—KR4
6. P—KB4	P—QR3	34. B—B2	B—K6
7. QKt—KB3	Kt—K5	35. Q—K3	Q—B2
8. KKt—K2	P—KB4	36. Q—K	Q—Q2
9. B—Q2	Castles	37. B—K3	Q—R5
10. Castles	B—Q2	38. Q—KB	Q—Q2
11. B—K	K—R	39. R(Q8)-KB2	R—KB
12. P—KR3	P—B3	40. P—Kt	R—B4
13. B—QB2	R—KKt	41. P—R3	R—R3
14. K—R	P—KKt4	42. R—R2	Q—Kt2
15. R—KKt	P—Kt5	43. R(Kt)-Kt2	PxP
16. Kt—K5	KtxKt	44. RxP	Q—Kt5
17. BPxKt	Q—KB	45. R—Q2	R—R2
18. BxKt	BPxB	46. K—R2	R—Kt2
19. Kt—Kt4	Q—R3	47. Q—KR	K—Kt
20. P—KKt3	QR—KB	48. Q—K	B—R5
21. QB2	B—KKt4	49. R—R4	Q—Kt8
22. B—Q2	BxKt	50. R—Kt2	Q—B2
23. KPxB	Q—Kt3	51. Q—K2	R—B
24. QR—KB	Q—K	52. K—Kt	K—K2
25. R—Kt2	B—R5	53. K—B2	K—Q
26. Q—K	R—B3	54. P(Kt2)-R2	B—K
27. B—K	R—R4	55. Q—Q	Q—Kt3
28. QR—B2	Q—Kt3	Drawn.	

SECOND BOARD—FRENCH DEFENSE.

Softlaw. Cambridge. White.	Hunt. Princeton. Black.	Softlaw. Cambridge. White.	Hunt. Princeton. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	20. K—K2	P—KR3
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	21. P—QR4	B—R2
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	22. B—Kt4	Q—QB2
4. P—K5	KKt—Q2	23. BxR	KxB
5. P—KB4	P—QB4	24. BxKt	PxB
6. PxP	Kt—QB3	25. Q—Kt3	QxPch
7. P—QR3	B—K2	26. Kt—K2	Q—B2
8. Q—Kt4	Castles	27. Q—QB	Q—Q2
9. Kt—KB3	P—KB4	28. P—Kt4	B—Q2
10. Q—R3	R—K	29. Kt—B5	B—Kt4ch
11. B—Q3	Kt—B	30. K—K	BxKt
12. Q—Q	P—QR3	31. RxB	B—Q
13. P—KKt4	Kt—K2	32. R—R2	B—Q
14. Q—Kt3	KKt—Kt3	33. Kt—B3	Kt—B2
15. P—KR4	R—KB	34. Kt—Q4	Kt—Q3
16. P—R5	Kt—R	35. RxP	B—B2
17. KR—R2	PxKtP	36. RxKt	RxR
18. QxKt	Kt—Kt2	37. Q—R2	Q—B2
19. R—Kt2	Q—K2	38. QxP(ch)	Resigns.

THIRD BOARD—PETROFF DEFENSE.

Sewall. Columbia. White.	Ellis. Oxford. Black.	Sewall. Columbia. White.	Ellis. Oxford. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	21. QR—Q	Q—K3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	22. BxB	QxBch
3. Q—K2	Kt—QB3	23. K—R2	P—B3
4. B—Kt5	B—Kt5	24. Kt—R	Q—Q3
5. Castles	Castles	25. P—KKt4	P—B4
6. P—Q3	P—Q3	26. Kt—Kt3	P—Q5
7. BxKt	PxB	27. P—B4	P—K6
8. Kt—K2	P—KR3	28. P—B3	QR—Q
9. Kt—Kt3	R—K	29. R—Q3	Q—B2
10. Q—K2	B—Kt5	30. R—B	Kt—K5
11. P—KR3	B—K3	31. KtxKt	RxKt
12. Kt—R4	P—Q4	32. K—Kt3	P—Kt4
13. Kt(R4)—B5	Q—Q2	33. PxP e.p.	PxP
14. P—QB3	B—B4	34. R—R3	R(Q)—K
15. B—Q2	BxKt	35. R—K	P—Kt4
16. PxB	P—K5	36. R—K2	RxP
17. P—Q4	B—Q3	37. Q—Q5ch	R—B2
18. P—KB4	P—QB4	38. K—Kt2	R—K4
19. PxP	BxKtPch	39. Resigns.	
20. B—K3	Q—Q3		

FOURTH BOARD—KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

George. Oxford. White.	Cook. Yale. Black.	George. Oxford. White.	Cook. Yale. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	15. RxB	K—K2
2. P—KB4	B—B4	16. PxP	PxP
3. Kt—QB3	P—Q3	17. B—Q2	QR—KKt
4. Kt—B3	Kt—QB3	18. QR—KB	R—Kt3
5. Kt—QR4	B—Kt3	19. B—B5	KKt—Kt
6. KtxB	RPxKt	20. P—KKt3	K—K3
7. B—Kt5	B—Kt5	21. P—B5	Kt—Q2
8. Q—Q3	Kt—KB3	22. RxBP	R(Kt)—Kt3
9. Castles	P—KR3	23. RxR	RxR
10. Q—K	Kt—Q2	24. R—B5	P—B4
11. BxKt	PxB	25. B—Q2	Kt—KB3
12. Q—Kt3	BxKt	26. BxP	R—Kt3
13. QxB	B—B3		
14. QxQ	KtxQ		

FIFTH BOARD—K B OPENING.

Hopkins. Harvard. White.	Soddy. Oxford. Black.	Hopkins. Harvard. White.	Soddy. Oxford. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	17. Q—B2	QxB
2. B—B4	B—B4	18. Q—R4(ch)	P—B3
3. P—QB3	Kt—KB3	19. QxB	P—KB4
4. P—Q4	PxP	20. P—R4ch	K—B
5. P—K5	PxP	21. QR—K	RxR
6. PxKt	QxP	22. RxR	P—QKt3
7. Q—K4(ch)	K—Q	23. Q—K7	Kt—K4
8. PxP	B—K	24. KtxKt	QxP
9. B—Kt3	PxB	25. Kt(K5)-B3	K—Kt2
10. PxB	P—Q8	26. Q—B7	R—Q
11. Kt—KB3	B—K3	27. Q—Q5ch	K—R3
12. B—Q3	P—KKt3	28. Kt—Kt5	Q—Kt7
13. Castles	Kt—Q2	29. R—K3	Q—R8ch
14. Kt—Q4	Q—K7	30. K—K	BxKt
15. Kt—B3	Kt—K4	31. RxB	B—Q
16. Q—Kt3	KKt—Kt3	32. R—R2	B—Q
17. KR—R2	P—KR4	33. Kt—B3	Kt—B2
18. P—KR4	R—KB	34. Kt—Q4	Kt—Q3
19. P—R5	Kt—R	35. RxP	B—B2
20. P—KKt4	Kt—R	36. RxKt	RxR
21. P—Kt5	Kt—Kt2	37. Q—B2	Resigns.

SIXTH BOARD—K B GAMBIT.

Wiles. Cambridge. White.	Austell. Yale. Black.	Wiles. Cambridge. White.	Austell. Yale. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	30. PxQ	B—Kt2
2. P—KB4	PxP	31. R—R3	P—KR4
3. B—B4	P—Q4	32. K—B	K—B3
4. BxP	Q—R5(ch)	33. K—K2	P—B5
5. K—B	P—KKt4	34. R—R2	K—K4
6. P—KB3	B—R4	35. R—Kt3	B—B3
7. P—KR4	B—Kt2	36. R—Kt	B—B4
8. Kt—QB3	P—KR3	37. P—QR3	B—K
9. P—Q4	Kt—K2	38. R—Q	BxP
10. P—K5	Kt—B4	39. R—Q5(ch)	K—B3
11. Kt—Kt2	Kt—KB3	40. RxRP	B—B2
12. BxKtch	PxB	41. R—R6(ch)	B—K3
13. P—QB4	P—QR4	42. R—R8	P—Kt5
14. B—Q2	B—R3	43. R—Q8	PxP(ch)
15. Q—K4	Q—Kt3	44. KxP	K—Kt4
16. P—Q5	Castles	45. K—Kt2	P—R4
17. P—R5	Kt—K6ch	46. P—R4	P—R5
18. BxKt	Q—K5	47. P—R5	P—R6(ch)
19. R—K	PxB	48. K—B	K—Kt5
20. P—QKt3	BxRP	49. P—R6	P—R7
21. KtxB	QxKt	50. R—KB	P—QB
22. K—Kt	PxP	51. P—R7	B—Kt3
23. Q—B6	P—Q5	52. R&RP	K—Kt6
24. R—Q	KR—Q	53. R—R8	B—Kt7ch
25. RxP	RxR	54. K—Kt	P—B6
26. QxRch	K—Kt3	55. R—KKt8(ch)	K—R6
27. Kt—R	QxKt	56. RxB	P—K7
28. Q—Q8	Q—B5	57. R—P	Resigns.
29. Q—KB8	QxQ		

CONTROL OVER ANGRY SEAS.

French Invention Designed to Take the Place of Oil.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—A. M. Thackara, United States Consul at Havre, reports, under date of Feb. 22, to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State, a method of diminishing the force of waves and surf. The method is the invention of Baron Benvenuto d'Alessandro, an Italian, residing in Paris. He thinks it will afford protection to vessels at sea, to harbor entrances, and to lighthouses, and that it will be more efficient than the use of oil.

His invention consists in retaining on the surface of the water an unsubmergible floating net by means of outriggers when used to protect vessels in storms at sea, and by attaching it to buoys when used to protect lighthouses, hydraulic works in construction, entrances to harbors, &c.

He bases the idea of his invention upon the principle that in covering the surface of the sea with a thin, flexible, light, and floating body of whatever nature, the part covered forms a crust under which the molecules of the imprisoned mass of water cannot move in the same manner as the surrounding body of uncovered water, the result being that even the most violent waves, upon reaching the edge of the crust, instead of climbing over it, of breaking or of dostroying it, will pass under it as if there were a fall or difference of level, become flattened out, and lose much of their force.

The net used in the recent experiments at Havre was made of a thin hemp fibre, knitted in square meshes of four centimeters, (1.57 inches,) and afterward waterproofed by the application of a solution of powdered cork and pure rubber. The material of the finished net was 3 millimeters (0.12 inch) in thickness, and light, weighing only 120 grams (4½ ounces avoirdupois) per square meter, (10.76 square feet.)

The net was 110 meters (360.9 feet) long and 15 meters (49.2 feet) wide, made in

ATHLETIC PROBLEMS IN THE UNIVERSITIES

Columbia Football Managers Must Raise Some Money.

TRACK TEAM MANAGERS WORRY

What Has Been Done During the Week —Prospects for the Big Relay Race.

Financial difficulties have broken out afresh in Columbia athletics. This time it is the football association that presents a deficit in last season's expense account and lacks money to meet its current obligations. This announcement came as an unpleasant surprise to Columbia undergraduates, who had been led to believe from the statement made at last Monday's meeting by Graduate Treasurer Sargent that all the branches of athletics were now in a fair financial condition. It has been discovered, however, that last season's football "surplus," which was turned into the general treasury, has been used almost solely to defray the outstanding debts of the other teams. This leaves the football management with unpaid bills amounting to $400 as a legacy from last season, and with no funds to draw upon for the Spring practice, which, it is estimated, will require at least $1,500. As a result of this state of affairs Manager Shoemaker was compelled to borrow money early last week to pay Coach George Sanford the first installment of his salary, which, by the way, is alleged to have caused by its amount a collision between the Graduate Advisory Committee and the undergraduate managers. Strenuous effort will be made to bridge over the financial troubles of the football team by collecting a sum sufficient for current expenses from among the students. Manager Shoemaker has appointed committees of collectors in each department of the college for this purpose.

The football practice itself was badly hampered last week by rain. But even Friday's sunshine failed to bring out many candidates, and Coach Sanford did not keep the squad long on the field. This failure of men to appear for the Spring practice, upon which great count for the development of new material had been placed, is a sore disappointment to Sanford. In a college like Columbia where the game is comparatively new, much more work is required of a football squad than at an institution where trained players are found in the freshman class. Spring practice is therefore of vital importance at Columbia, for many aspirants have to be drilled in the football primer. Unless more men join the squad this week, Coach Sanford will prolong the practice late into the season. Even this persistence, however, cannot force football laurels upon an institution where apathy is shown by the undergraduates. The football blood of a college must be strengthened every year by an infusion of vigorous new material

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An estrangement between the Graduate Advisory Committee and the football management was referred to as arising from the salary paid to Coach Sanford. This is a rumble of the old trouble that ended in the resignation and expatriation of Manager Mitchell. It is understood that Mr. Sanford was engaged at a salary of $5,000 a year, and that certain members of the Graduate Committee deem this excessive and unwarranted by the athletic finances. Be the latter count as it may, the former is by no means proved by its mere statement. Experience, ability, and energy must be combined in a coach expected to make of material lacking homogeneity, and in many cases experience, a team that can in one season play its way to the top notch of football, and these are qualities that in any trade or business command a high price. However ex-Manager Mitchell's policy may be condemned with reference to certain transactions, and even those had the merit of frankness, his contract with Coach Sanford should not hastily be dubbed careless or rash. Columbia has literally "a price to pay" if her football ambitions are to be realized, and the item of Coach Sanford's salary may at the end of a year prove a wise expenditure of a portion of this price.

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Pennsylvania's athletic carnival will be held Saturday on Franklin Field, and all of the entries, with the possible exception of a few in the special events, and of Chicago University in the one-mile relay championship, have been received. The extraordinary number of entries in the relay events and the probable make-up of the most important teams have previously been referred to in these columns. The special events have now also filled satisfactorily, and as they bring together the best track men in the country, will furnish the rarest of sport. In the 100-yard dash, Kraenzlein, Tewkesbury, and McClain of Pennsylvania; Duffy and Minnehan of Georgetown, Prinstein, Lee, and Waite of Syracuse, and a Carlisle Indian whom Coach Warner has not yet named, will be the contestants. Jarvis of Princeton will run if his physical condition permits. These entries make the race one of the most notable sprints of the year, and leave room for much speculation as to the outcome. Kraenzlein, Tewkesbury, and Duffy have warm supporters, while Capt. Lee of Syracuse is also considered a strong contestant. Jarvis, if he starts, will doubtless make a strong bid for a place. In the shot-put, McCracken and Hare of Pennsylvania, Sheldon, the present champion, and Wright of Princeton are entered. The contest for first place will of course be between McCracken and Sheldon, and between the two it will be keen. The same four will also meet in the diskus throw. Hare has been pushing McCracken closely in this event, and Wright has thrown 115 feet in practice. In the broad jump Kraenzlein and McClain of Pennsylvania will meet Prinstein of Syracuse. Kraenzlein hopes for a new record, as he made 23 feet 6 inches on his first day of practice this Spring. Prinstein has been jumping well at Syracuse, having cleared over 24 feet in practice. He hopes to beat his last year's conqueror. McClain has done 23 feet 4 inches. The smallness of the entry list is doubtless due to the well-known superiority of these men. The high jump will be equally exclusive. Baxter of Pennsylvania, Carroll of Princeton, and Prinstein of Syracuse being the sole contestants. Carroll and Baxter seem to have the better chance for first place. If the weather is favorable, the winner will have to jump at least 6 feet 1 inch. In spite of the great number of events and, literally, hundreds of contestants, the games will be run off with expedition, and there is no likelihood that interest will fail because of monotony. Every detail of the programme has already been arranged. The track events will begin at 2:30 P. M., and are not expected to last more than three hours. The weights and jumps will be contested during the same hours on the inner field.

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Within a few days ten of the University of California's enterprising athletes will leave Berkeley for their trip across the continent in search of honors at the expense of Eastern track men. Princeton has invited the Californians to accept her hospitality during their stay in the East, and training quarters have been prepared for the Berkeley men on old Nassau's grounds. There the visitors will make their headquarters. Three dual meets are scheduled for the Western team in addition to the intercollegiate meet at Mott Haven. On May 5 they meet Yale at New Haven. One week later the Tiger track men will be met at Princeton, and on May 21 the Californians are to try their speed and strength against Pennsylvania on Franklin Field.

On account of the great expense involved in bringing a large team from California, it has been a great bone of contention between the Berkeley managers and their competitors in the dual games that only two men shall be entered by either contestant in each event, and only first and second places shall count for points. California will send only 10 men, but they will be a versatile lot, and the Westerners will furnish two entries in every event. Capt. Drum, in the sprints, and Alfred Plaw, whose work with the hammer has been a source of uneasiness even at Philadelphia, are the only two men now known here as certain to be found among the ten. The opportunity of accompanying the team East has been held open to all Berkeley track men up to the last moment, so that the competition might bring out the best efforts of the best men.

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Yale's Spring meet will be held at New Haven Saturday, and her men will accordingly not appear in any of the events at Philadelphia on the same day. Training of the track men at New Haven has been unusually sub rosa this year, and but little has been learned of the Blues' real hopes and prospects. Harvard men, in particular, are looking forward with great interest to the games at New Haven Saturday. At Cambridge gloom hangs over Holmes Field and apathy seems to have a hold upon some of the track men who might prove point winners. The past week has brought no change in the situation as reviewed last Sunday. Now that the Easter vacation is over, Trainer Lathrop hopes to bring about the long-wished-for brace. The Crimson track men have come to the "now or never" point for the dual meet with Yale. The most important track event of the year in the estimation of both contestants is less than three weeks distant.

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Columbia track athletes continued their daily work on Columbia Oval last week. Interest centred in the trials for the selection of a relay team, to represent the university in the one-mile college championship race at Philadelphia Saturday. Johnson, Bishop, Marshall, and "Maxy" Long were finally chosen to run in the order given. The first three are fast men, and will put up a strong race for Columbia, but Long, the champion half-miler, is placed last to make up any ground which they may have lost. Fairly good work was done by the weight men last week. Wright seldom fell short of forty feet, and from present indications will be in the race for a point at Mott Haven. Weekes, the energetic freshman, has habitually put in the neighborhood of thirty-seven feet.

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Georgetown has an extraordinary squad of sprinters and middle-distance men in training this Spring. Duffy's indoor records justify the claim that he is well in the fore of the fastest sprinters under 120 yards. He has done the 100 yards four times in 0:09 4-5. E. J. Mulligan has a record of 0:21 4-5 in the 220 yards and of 0:50 in the quarter mile. W. J. Holland has run a quarter mile in 0:51 1-5. Charles Kernan is expected to pair with Mulligan when he adds experience to his natural ability. W. J. Coad has a record of 1:59 3-5 in the half mile, and is being pushed by Theodore H. Dessez. Edward Minnehan, who won in almost record time the fifty-yard handicap at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club games last February completes the list.

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The Southern trips of the Yale, Princeton, and Harvard baseball squads have now been completed, and the final stage of training preparatory to the triangular championship games has begun. The Tiger players returned to Princeton well satisfied with their experience, although they won a bare majority of the games played. The Southern tours of the Northern colleges are undertaken primarily for practice, and defeat by the more seasoned teams is consequently taken less to heart than many observers of the tabulated results suppose. Capt. Hillebrand and the Princeton coaches have good reason for congratulation on the team play shown by the nine. Individual form will consequently be given greater attention in the practice of the next two or three weeks, and Coach "Lady" Jayne of the '07 nine will endeavor to remove the defects noticeable in the individual players during their Southern games. He will be joined by Jerome Bradley in about ten days.

Yale has less cause for congratulation than Princeton, although the ability of her players at the bat has been pretty clearly demonstrated. Ragged fielding and weakness in the box are the two bugbears which Capt. Camp will now endeavor to relegate to history. The latter is, of course, the more obstinate and discouraging of the two evils. With the removal of Quinby to second base and of Brown to third, the make-up of the nine seems to be definitely settled. Sullivan's hard hitting and Cunha's weakness in the throw to second seem to have assured the former's retention of his place as first choice behind the bat. Sharpe is a fixture at first, and Cook will be welcomed as the premier pitcher if he can remove his academic conditions.

Competition for positions on the Harvard nine is still very sharp. Stillman and Kernan will be the Varsity pitchers, although Coburn and Macdonald are still working with the squad. Coolidge at short-stop, George Clarke at third, and Loughlin at centre field will keep their positions. Fincke is distancing George at second base, owing to his superior hitting and stronger throwing, although George is the prettier fielder. D. Clark and Kendall are a tie for first base. In the outfield, Wendell and Jaynes are both clumsy and slow, and are not batting strongly. Ewer is hitting hard and is likely to supplant Wendell. Christenson is second to Loughlin in fielding, and has greatly improved since coming South. If he could hit a little more safely he could easily replace Jaynes in left field. The whole team is far more advanced than it was at this time last year.

WATSON WON LAKEWOOD CUP.

It Required an Extra Hole for Him to Snatch the Honors from Hamilton of Baltusrol.

R. C. Watson, Jr., of the Westbrook Golf Club, carried off the leading honors yesterday in the closing rounds of the Lakewood Golf Club tournament. In the final round for the chief trophy, the Lakewood Cup, he defeated C. M. Hamilton, the young Baltusrol champion, by one hole. It took nineteen holes to decide the last round, and the magnificent finish was seen by a large gallery. Hamilton had been picked by the majority to win, and he held the lead through the twelfth hole. On the fifteenth green Watson got his first decided advantage by a perfect three, and he did the next in the same number. Hamilton made the seventeenth in three, 240 yards, and by winning the home hole tied the game, but Watson won the extra hole in four to five, and took the match. The cards were:

Watson—										
Out	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	—43
In	5	6	7	4	6	3	3	4	5	—43—86
Hamilton—										
Out	4	4	5	5	5	4	6	3	6	—42
In	5	7	6	5	6	4	4	3	4	—44—86

Extra hole—Watson, 4; Hamilton, 5.

Hamilton won his semi-final round in the morning over H. A. Colby by 2 up and 1 to play, and Watson beat W. H. Davis by 4 up and 3 to play. The present victory is the second one for Watson in the Metropolitan district. He won the Knollwood Club Cup one year ago.

A. E. Hedstrom of Buffalo won the second cup and Grier Hersh of the home club got the third cup.

Over eighty competitors started in the handicap and the cup was captured by Clarence M. Robbins of the Lakewood Country Club. C. M. Hamilton got the cup for the lowest gross score, 82 strokes. The players who finished are, with handicap:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Clarence M. Robbins, Lakewood			
Country Club—			
Out...6 5 6 4 5 5 5 3 5—	44		
In...6 6 5 5 5 5 5 3 4—	44		
Total	88	8	80
H. W. Slocum, Baltusrol	99	18	81
J. W. Chick, Oakley	100	18	82
C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol	82	0	82
H. A. Colby, Essex County	87	4	83
Paul Waterman, Lakewood	101	18	83
Duncan Hunter, Lakewood Country	102	18	84
H. L. Pratt, Nassau	92	8	84
John Moller, Jr., Lakewood	94	10	84
F. G. Bonthwaite, Lakewood	94	10	84
W. C. Chick, Oakley	95	10	85
P. M. Metcalf, St. Regis	101	16	85
A. M. Reed, Lakewood	91	5	86
C. S. Ransom, Albany	96	10	86
C. S. Byington, Lakewood	104	18	86
Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield	87	0	87
A. W. Block, Lakewood	99	12	87
Fred. V. Kimball, Lakewood	91	4	87
Harry Suydam, Dyker Meadow	97	10	87
D. G. Lee, St. Andrew's	101	14	87
F. B. Pratt, Nassau County	99	12	87
L. H. Conklin, Oakley	96	8	88
A. F. Southerland, Lakewood	102	14	88
H. S. Curtiss, Lakewood	100	12	88
A. E. Hedstrom, Buffalo	95	6	89
J. S. Clark, Oakley	99	10	89
H. B. Billings, Essex County	96	7	89
George S. Bird, Lakewood	103	14	89
J. S. Gillespie, Fairfield	96	6	90
A. S. Carpenter, Philadelphia	99	9	90
J. B. C. Tappan, Nassau	102	12	90
George W. Stockly, Lakewood	103	13	90
George C. Dutton, Oakley	98	8	90
R. W. Houghton, Milwaukee	106	16	90
L. H. Littlefield, Lakewood	108	18	90
H. R. Rea, St. Regis	105	14	91
F. M. Freeman, Lakewood	101	10	91
C. H. Murphy, Princeton	99	8	91
H. S. Hadden, Lakewood	109	18	91
T. S. Beckwith, Cleveland	93	2	91
H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia	96	4	92
S. B. Ferris, Lakewood	106	14	92
Grier Hersh, Lakewood	104	12	92
Parker Syms, Ardsley	111	18	93
F. T. Parsons, Lakewood	111	18	93
A. D. Compton, Westchester	101	6	95
Frank D. Beard, Lakewood	117	18	99
R. M. Littlejohn, Oakland	113	12	101
R. H. Syms, Ardsley	119	14	104
N. B. Coles, Ardsley	122	14	108

The results of the semi-final and final rounds in the three cup contests were:

Lakewood Cup—Semi-final Round—C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, beat Howard A. Colby, Essex County, 2 up and 1 to play; R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, beat W. H. Davis, Lakewood, 4 up and 3 to play.

Final Round—Watson beat Hamilton, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Consolation Cup—Semi-final Round—A. E. Hedstrom, Buffalo, beat C. H. Murphy, Princeton, 2 up; W. C. Chick, Oakley, beat E. C. Green, Chicago, 1 up.

Final Round—Hedstrom beat Chick, 5 up and 4 to play.

Third Cup—Semi-final Round—Grier Hersh, Lakewood, beat D. H. Lloyd, St. Andrew's, 1 up; A. F. Southerland, Lakewood, beat George Bird, St. Regis, 2 up.

Final Round—Hersh beat Southerland, 1 up, (20 holes.)

Play Begun at Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 21.—The golf season began in Plainfield this afternoon, when the links of both the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club and the Park Golf Club were opened for play. The opening at the Park Golf Club course was marked by a "kickers' handicap" tournament, open to club members, nine holes. The winning score was selected by lot from between 42 and 52, 44 being drawn. Aubrey C. Hull won by making that score exactly. State Senator Charles A. Reed and W. J. R. Thiers were tied for second place. There were twenty entries for the competition. The best scores were:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
Aubrey C. Hull	69	25	44
W. J. R. Thiers	62	16	46
Charles A. Reed	76	30	46
Herbert S. Rogers	71	24	47
Joseph H. Howell	64	14	50
W. J. Buttfield	78	25	53
William R. Faber	71	18	53
W. W. Beekman	66	12	14

A competition for the best gross score was held on the Hillside links during the afternoon. The course was in good condition and a large crowd attended. There were twenty-five entries, and the best scores were: F. C. Talmadge, 90; F. O. Reinhart, 94; T. R. Van Boskerck, 95; J. W. Baker, 98; Willard Wadsworth, 100; Morris Dumont, 103; W. T. Kaufman, 106; F. C. Ard, 108; Olaf Saugstad, 110; Howard Right, 116; C. W. Abbott, 116; D. H. Barrows, 130.

Intercity Golf Match.

The committees which were appointed a short time ago from the Metropolitan and Philadelphia Golf Associations, to arrange the first series of home and home intercity team matches, have agreed to hold the first contest for Saturday, May 5. This match will be played on the Philadelphia Country Club links, and the return match, which may be held on the Garden City course, will be in the Fall. The following twelve men will probably constitute the New York team: Walter J. Travis, Findley S. Douglas, H. M. Harriman, R. C. Watson, Jr., F. W. Menzies, John Reid, Jr., Arden M. Robbins, T. M. Robertson, C. M. Hamilton, Devereux Emmet, H. B. Hollins, Jr., and Jasper Lynch. The Philadelphians will be picked from Francis H. Bohlen, the local champion; William M. McCauley, H. M. Forrest, A. H. Smith, Charles P. Lineaweaver, J. Wilmer Biddle, R. E. Griscom, Marion F. Wright, J. D. Wimeor, Jr., Clayton G. Dixon, W. P. Smith, George D. Fowle, Isaac Starr, and Louis Biddle.

Knickerbocker Field Club Cup.

J. G. Atkinson, with the lowest scores, both gross and net, won the cup at the Knickerbocker Field Club's sporty little course in Flatbush yesterday. The cards of the competitors were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Atkinson	86	12	74
Tompkins	92	16	76
Dr. Lazarus	90	9	81
W. F. Holmes	106	22	84
Halstead	98	13	85
De Lanole	118	28	90
G. K. Jarvie	107	15	92
Cowperthwait	116	23	93
W. F. Moore	136	32	94
F. L. Storms	116	20	96
G. H. Woolley	122	25	97
C. H. Acheson	105	8	97
Marinas	135	37	98
E. W. Haskins	124	22	102
W. S. Fogg	132	28	104
W. W. Whitlock	131	25	106
G. H. Martin	140	30	110

Marine and Field Golfers.

Charles Biddle won the three points in the Boody Cup competition yesterday on the Marine and Field Club's links. His net score was 68, but the best gross score was 93, made by D. A. Fuller. The players were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
C. Biddle	98	32	66
M. Schenck	100	31	69
D. A. Fuller	93	17	76
L. H. Smith	105	28	77
A. D. Stevens	104	25	79
H. B. Hollins	100	18	82
Hamilton Holt	103	20	83
C. A. Boody	110	25	85
W. L. Gerrish	120	34	86
W. N. Childs	106	20	86
E. R. Aldridge	115	19	96
Percy S. Mallett	115	18	97

Crescent Club's Handicap.

With the lowest gross and net score to his credit, Jay S. Jones won the golf handicap at the Crescent links yesterday. The cards:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Jay S. Jones	93	7	86
C. P. Van Brunt	99	8	92
J. R. Edwards	112	16	96
F. B. Gurney	116	20	96
George S. O'Flyn	101	3	98
F. D. Kalby	121	20	101
H. A. Tucker	106	4	102
C. J. Meserole, Jr.	106	3	103
C. J. Wilson	118	14	104
J. Havenden	113	9	104
Sidney Kirkman	123	18	105
H. S. Bowns	106	1	105
George Beckel	117	12	105

Golf at Westchester.

J. G. Graham, Jr., won the ball sweepstakes handicap played yesterday afternoon on the Westchester Golf Club's links, near West Farms. The scores turned in were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
J. G. Graham, Jr.	92	7	85
H. B. Tiffany	103	12	91
J. A. Beebe	108	14	92
G. Fox Tiffany	95	0	95
A. B. Craigie	104	8	96

Vardon at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Harry Vardon, the English golf champion, to-day played a 36-hole match against the best ball of Harry Gullane, the professional of the Philadelphia Country Club, and William Thompson, the professional of the Huntingdon Valley Golf Club, on the links of the Philadelphia Country Club near here. On the first round of 18 holes the English champion was 1 down, but on the second round he played excellent golf and won by 156 strokes to his opponents' 160.

Singer Wins Raritan Cup.

Mortimer M. Singer won the fortnightly competition yesterday for the Raritan Cup on the Laurence Harbor links, near Morgan, N. J. His gross score of 92 was also the best of the day. The players were:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
M. M. Singer	92	6	86
George Armstrong	97	8	89
John M. Ward	100	10	90
William Freeland	99	8	91
Joseph F. Stier	110	18	92
John Hill	116	24	92
J. Morgan	106	12	94
F. H. Ordway	113	18	95
Hunter Wykes	122	24	98
William S. Downey	124	24	100

OF INTEREST TO GOLFERS.

The Laurence Harbor Golf Club has offered a silver cup valued at $250 as a prize for the winner in an intercollegiate golf tournament. Teams from Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and possibly other colleges will compete for it.

When the links of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove are reopened on April 28, the chief attraction will be a team match with the Richmond Hill Club. There will also be a members' handicap at eighteen holes.

The dates for the open tournament of the Baltusrol Golf Club, at Short Hills, N. J., have been fixed for May 30, 31, and June 1 and 2. One of the novelties will be a Scotch best ball foursome, the professional and a leading amateur of the same club playing together.

Harry Vardon has been matched to play the best ball of Walter J. Travis and James Douglas, the latter the Oakland professional, on the Oakland links, on Tuesday, April 24. A match is also being arranged between Vardon and George Low, the Dyker Meadow professional, on the Dyker Meadow links, either May 2 or 3.

The Newark Athletic Club has been very successful in raising the $5,000 it asked for with which to improve its links. All but $200 had been secured last week, and under the supervision of Alexander Finlayson the course has been put in excellent condition. A number of team matches with neighboring clubs will be arranged.

At the new Park Golf Club at Plainfield, N. J., a series of club events for both men and women will begin in May. George T. Rogers is Chairman of the Greens' Committee, and with him are S. St. John McCutcheon, H. D. Hibbard, and Gifford W. Cooley. The House Committee consists of Mrs. Charles A. Reed, Mrs. Walter M. McGee, and Meredith Dryden.

Mrs. Edgar Mortimer Cannick, Mrs. Edward F. Sandford, and Miss Georgiana Wilmerding have been appointed the Ladies' Golf Committee of the Essex County Club, Orange, N. J. A women's foursome match will be held on May 1. Dr. Leslie D. Ward has offered two cups for the event. Howard A. Colby, the new Captain of the club's golf team, will arrange a series of team competitions early in May.

Cutler School will send thirty-nine students to Harvard this year, and of that number eleven are golfers. Among them are H. B. Hollins, Jr.; G. Owen Winston, Jr., Edward Bell, Jr., T. M. Manson, H. R. Sedgwick, R. M. Acosta, and W. J. Goudis. H. Akin and M. L. Hitchcock of the same school will go to Columbia, and I. M. Richmond and B. J. Viefor to Yale.

The Hillside Tennis and Golf Club of Plainfield, N. J., has arranged a members' scratch tournament for May 12, and May 19 the women will play their first match for the Van Herwerden Cup. This trophy is to be played for once a month during the season, and the individual winners will play off in the finals on Oct. 27. The Chapman Cup, offered for medal and match play competition by men, will have the qualifying round on May 26, the final round at match play coming June 2. Lewis E. Waring is Chairman of the Greens Committee.

Herbert A. Sherman has retired from the Captaincy of the Apawamis Golf Club team, and Maturin Ballou has been appointed to that office. Professional Willie Davis is still at work on the greens, and until May 1 temporary ones will be in use. Some changes in distances of the first few holes is being made, so as to prevent an overcrowded condition of the links on big days. The first hole is being lengthened to 375 yards, from 240 yards, and this will insure more speed in getting players off. The next four holes will be respectively 300, 335, 350, and 170 yards, the present distances being 342, 162, 300, and 332 yards.

YESTERDAY'S BALL GAMES.

Brooklyns Defeat New York, 5 to 2, in the Opening Game at Washington Park.

How the Clubs Stand.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	3	0	1.000	Pittsburg	1	1	.500
Brooklyn	2	1	.666	Cincinnati	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500	New York	1	2	.333
Chicago	1	1	.500	Boston	0	3	.000

Faultless base running and some timely batting enabled the Brooklyns to win from the New Yorks in the opening game at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon by a score of 5 to 2.

At about 3 o'clock the players of both teams marched to the western side of the grounds, headed by the Twenty-third Regiment Band, and at a signal the Brooklyn players seized the halyards on a new pole erected for the purpose and broke out the pennant won by the Brooklyn team last year.

The game was well played throughout. There was not as much sharp fielding as in the two previous games between these two teams, but the interest was just as intense. The Brooklyns easily carried off the honors, fielding without the semblance of an error. Their base running was daring and clean. Sheckard was the star at this. The New Yorks, on the other hand, did not make a very good showing, both Mercer and Davis making misplays that resulted in runs for the Brooklyn team. While by the score the Brooklyns were again outbatted by the New York team, they made most of their hits when they were needed to get runs.

President York of the Police Board tossed out a new ball a few minutes after 3:30 o'clock, and the game was on. The Brooklyns got a run across the plate in their half of the first inning. Hawley gave Sheckard a base on balls. Keeler sacrificed and Sheckard, by the best kind of base running, reached third. He scored while Davis and Doyle were retiring Jennings.

In the third inning the New Yorks started by getting a man to first, but he was stopped at second as Selbach had been in the first inning, by a pretty throw to second by McGuire. Davis was to blame for the run scored by Brooklyn in the fifth inning. Demontreville opened the inning with a bunt hit. He started for second just as McGuire hit sharply to Doyle, and before the latter, with the aid of Hawley, could retire the batter, Demontreville was on his way to third. The next batsman struck out, and then Davis had an easy chance to field Sheckard's grounder, but made a mess of it, and the batter was safe and Demontreville scored.

Brooklyn scored a brace of runs in the sixth by good batting. After Van Haltren had made his sensational catch Kelley rapped a three-bagger into left field. Casey followed with a single to right, scoring Kelley. Dahlen rapped a single to right, and Hickman, by a splendid throw, caught Casey in his attempt to reach third on the hit. In the excitement around third base Dahlen sneaked down to second, and scored on Demontreville's single to centre.

The New Yorks saved themselves from a shut-out in the eighth inning. Gleason began with a safe hit to right. A wild pitch gave him a chance to get around to third. Grady got a base on balls, and Hawley came to the rescue with a drive over Keeler's head, the ball hitting the fence. Grady, thinking that Keeler would catch the ball, stopped, and could therefore only reach third base on the hit which netted Hawley two bases. Grady came home while Van Haltren was being retired on his grounder to De Mont. Mercer's grounder to Dahlen forced Hawley at the plate, and he was himself retired when he tried to steal to second.

The Brooklyns scored a run in their half of the seventh. McGinnity hit one of Hawley's inshoots into left field for two bases. Sheckard struck out. Mercer gathered up Keeler's bunt cleverly enough but made a poor throw to first, Kelley reaching third on the play. Keeler stole second. Jennings hit a grounder to Davis, and Kelley was run down between third base and the home plate. While he was being chased up and down the line Keeler got to third. Then Kelley hit the ball to Mercer, who lost his head, and before he made up his mind what to do with the ball, the batter was resting on first and Keeler had crossed the plate. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	0
Mercer, 3b.	0	2	2	3	3	0
Hickman, rf.	0	2	1	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	1	3	1	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	11	2	0	0
Selbach, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	0	0	2	3	0
Grady, c.	0	1	1	3	1	0
Hawley, p.	0	1	2	4	0	0
*Foster	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	9	24	16	8	0

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Sheckard, cf.	1	0	1	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	0	3	1	0	0
Jennings, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0	0
Kelley, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	0
Casey, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0	0
Dahlen, 2b.	1	1	1	3	3	0
De Mont, 2b.	1	2	5	2	0	0
McGuire, c.	0	0	3	5	0	0
McGinnity, p.	0	1	2	3	3	0
Total	5	8	27	14	6	0

*Batted for Hawley in the ninth inning.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	.—5

First base by errors—Brooklyn, 3. First base on balls—Off Hawley, 3; off McGinnity, 5. Struck out—By Hawley, 2; by McGinnity, 1. Three-base hit—Kelley. Two-base hits—McGinnity, Hawley. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Stolen bases—Sheckard, (2,) Keeler, Dahlen. Double plays—Hawley and Doyle; Keeler and Jennings. Wild pitch—McGinnity. Hit by pitched ball—Grady, Casey. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—2 hours 10 minutes.

PHILADELPHIA, 5; BOSTON, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Errors by the Bostons and opportune hitting by Philadelphia won to-day's game for the home club. The contest was devoid of sensational features. Both Dineen and Bernhard pitched well, and the latter's support was perfect. The score:

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hamil'n, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0	0
Long, ss.	0	0	2	1	1	0
Stahl, rf.	0	0	4	0	0	0
Collins, 3b.	1	1	1	2	1	0
Freeman, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	0
Lowe, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0	0
John Hill	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dineen, p.	0	0	0	3	1	0
Total	2	6	24	10	4	0

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	0
Slagle, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	0
Delah'ty, 1b.	0	0	1	0	0	0
Chiles, 1b.	1	0	12	0	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	2	2	4	4	0	0
Flick, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	0
McFarl'd, c.	0	2	4	0	0	0
Titus, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cross, ss.	1	2	2	5	0	0
Bernhard, p.	0	0	1	3	0	0
Total	5	8	27	16	0	0

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2
Philadelphia	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	.—5

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Hamilton, Flick. Sacrifice hits—Slagle and Chiles. Stolen base—Long. Double play—Dolan, Lajoie, and Chiles. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 2; off Bernhard, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 7. Struck out—By Dineen, 3; by Bernhard, 2. Passed ball—Clarke. Balk—Dineen. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

PITTSBURG, 4; ST. LOUIS, 3.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—St. Louis made a great rally in the eighth inning. With the bases filled Keister made a double and tied the score. Williams, Wagner, and Ely made hits in the ninth, and Pittsburg won out. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	0
H'drick, cf.	1	0	3	1	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	0
Keister, 2b.	1	1	4	3	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	0	13	1	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	1	2	6	0	0
Cross, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1	0
Criger, c.	1	1	3	0	2	0
Jones, p.	1	1	0	1	1	0
*Dillard	0	0	0	0	0	0

EASTER FESTIVAL CLOSES

Song and the Plaudits of Thousands Greet President McKinley.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, $30,000

The Left-Over Articles to be Sold at the Waldorf-Astoria This Week —Closing Scenes.

The Cuban Orphans' Fair, so far as the brilliant function at the Metropolitan Opera House is concerned, came to an end last night, in a blaze of light and glory and confetti—a general carnival, in which, amid the scenes transplanted from as distant parts of the globe as are the varied possessions of the United States, there mingled the gay throngs in native costumes, gorgeous in the glare of the varicolored calciums.

William T. Wardwell, the Treasurer, estimated that the fair had taken in $30,000, and the end was not yet, for it was arranged that all the articles left over, and there were enough to stock a big variety store, shall be sold at an auxiliary sale to be opened to-morrow night in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, and to continue Tuesday and Wednesday, day and evening.

The chances on the pony presented by Mrs. George Gould and on the machine and the truck all go over till the end on Wednesday, but the result of the beauty contest was reached last night, with Mrs. Henry Siegel the victor by 110 plurality, her total being 660, while the Princess Auersperg was second, and Mrs. Donald McLean third. To the victor goes the book, "The Woman Beautiful." Maude Adams won the forty-dollar poster as the most popular actress.

The feature of the day was the visit of President McKinley.

"HAIL COLUMBIA" GREETS PRESIDENT.

It was an unexpected feature of the President's drive that a stop at the fair was made. It had been arranged unknowingly to him, but the fair managers had made provision, and when he entered the opera house he was greeted by a crowd that filled every inch of footing on the floor and in the balconies.

A chorus of 100 boys was grouped on a platform that had been erected during the morning, and they greeted him with "Hail, Columbia." The President was accompanied by Morris K. Jesup, Cornelius N. Bliss, and his brother, Abner McKinley. The party was met by a committee composed of Mrs. Frederick L. Eldridge, Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, Alfred Tuckerman, and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald.

The President was led to the prow of the battleship, near the entrance, and Mrs. Tuckerman, stepping up, pinned upon the lapel of his coat one of the fair badges. This incident drew out renewed applause, to which the President replied by bowing, and, as he then withdrew, the boys sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and the whole audience sang with them. The presence of the war President was commented on as completing the scene, and an occasion so closely associated with the most historic feature of his Administration.

Though it was the last day of the fair gifts continued to come in, and from the appearance yesterday of the constantly replenished booths, the fair might have gone on indefinitely, and from the size of the crowd with continuing success. J. Pierpont Morgan sent in the usual liberal consignment of flowers, and the Chinese booth received from Frederick Hamlin Mills a sword which had been through four Chinese wars, while from Ireland there arrived a consignment of Derry pipes, blackthorn sticks, boxwood pigs, harps, and tripod camp kettles. The Holland booth received a handsome mirror from Miss Van Wyck.

Mrs. De Witt Hay of the Murray Hill Hotel purchased for $85 one of the jinrikshas for her grandchildren at the Chime Towers, Tarrytown. Mrs. M. Borland of 116 East Thirty-first Street received the Cuban doll. The contrary Marys were fortunate in finding a purchaser whose name was withheld for all leftover stuff, which he directed should be sent to a children's hospital.

Princess Auersperg was radiant at the Austrian booth, where the fortune tellers did a thriving business. The guns on the battleships were an equally good drawing card, and were kept shooting, noiselessly but profitably, throughout the day. The battleship, it was said, had held up patrons for a ransom which amounted throughout the fair to about $1,000.

Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald announced that the Colonial Tea Room had also made $1,000, and similar profits were announced from the Swiss booth, whose Tyrolean singers proved a great attraction. Other individual booths failed to make their returns last night.

GIFT FOR MRS. WILLARD.

Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, Chairman of the Central Committee, was the recipient last night of a chain made up of sapphire hearts, a heart for each sub-committee. The presentation, by Secretary John P. Faure, was to have been made from the prow of the battleship, but at the recipient's request it was made privately. Duff G. Maynard, who took hold of the fair at the beginning, was the recipient of many congratulations, and a word of praise was spoken for the boys, nearly 400, of the many schools, who have acted as ushers and contributed so much to the convenience of patrons.

The carnival, which began at 10:30 last night, was a remarkably picturesque event in a remarkably picturesque setting. All the costumed maidens, representing many climes, sought the floor, and upon them were thrown the lights of many colors from the upper gallery. The effect in light was that of a gorgeous sunset after a sun shower, when the banked up clouds take on all the colors of the rainbow.

Then the long coils of colored paper ribbon began to unreel from hundreds of hands in balcony and boxes. They rippled over the green festoons that canopied the orchestra and formed a tangled web that filled the upper space, and then the confetti was thrown in showers that deluged all below. In true carnival fashion, the lads and lassies tangled themselves in the meshes of the tape, and older folk became children for the nonce.

Among those at the fair yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Miss Morgan, Miss Rhett, Miss Adele Fields, Lady Sackville West, Mrs. Arthur Twombly, William Allen Butler, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, Miss Gridley, daughter of the late Capt. Gridley; Frank Jay Gould, and Admiral Philip and Miss Philip.

HOSTILITY TO BANKRUPTCY LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attitude of THE TIMES is usually so correct on important questions that it is nothing less than distressing to read your lukewarm editorial in to-day's issue. Mr. Dolliver's hostility in regard to the bankruptcy law will at once become intelligible to any one who will look at a list of the Representatives in the Fifty-sixth Congress, with their present vocation. The words "J. P. Dolliver, lawyer," explain the gentleman's antagonism to the present law. It is from the legal fraternity that the opposition to the National bankruptcy law comes, not because the law has faults, but because gentlemen of the robe are, as a rule, opposed to any National bankruptcy law whatsoever.

The present law, having remedied the chaotic condition which existed when the diversified State laws alone were operative, has necessarily lessened the income of many attorneys, and, naturally, they would be very glad of its repeal. As to the defects in the present law, they exist undoubtedly, but it is to your Dollivers that these defects are due. The act was necessarily a compromise measure, those who desired and worked for the enactment of a suitable and perfect law being compelled to make concessions in order to obtain the passage of any National bankruptcy act at all.

The present law, though defective in certain particulars for the reason named, has heartily commended itself to the major portion of the business community, and I believe I am correct in predicting that if you will canvass reputable business houses in this and other cities you will find them almost a unit for its retention.

Of course "repeal is not required," except by certain attorneys. The word "repeal," in fact, ought not to be heard in connection with the present law. It has already in many instances proved a great protection to creditors; and if, as is urged by its bitter and interested opponents, a number of merchants unfortunate in the past have been relieved by it of their disabilities, this operation of the law is merely temporary. The National law makes it a great deal hotter for the dishonest debtor and gives the creditor much more opportunity to punish him than do the State statutes under which so many merchants have been robbed in recent years.

S. H. DITCHETT.

New York, April 20, 1900.

SENATOR HANNA AND THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article of Senator Marcus A. Hanna that was accorded large circulation commences with the following:

"If every American citizen could take the time to acquaint himself with the provision of the Subsidy bill before Congress I believe that not one in five hundred would then oppose it. The thing the friends of the measure most court is a fair discussion of the subject."

Years of patient and careful investigation into the subject leads me to fairly and impartially state that were the voters of the Republican Party fully conversant with the underlying motif, not one in one thousand would support it. The bill is most difficult for the uninitiated to comprehend, but the handwriting is plainly visible when once the subject is properly analyzed. Every provision bears directly to and for the benefit of the shipbuilders and the navigation companies, all of which are in a most flourishing condition. No better evidence of this could be presented than the fact that the estimated amount of work now under way and under contract by the Delaware River shipbuilders amounts to $25,000,000, while the navigation companies have large orders placed abroad for steamers, in addition to those contracted for at home; consequently all of this array of work must come to an ultimate completion irrespective of the fate that may befall the Subsidy bill; we can therefore feel confident that the industries mentioned will for some years to come be quite competent and able to sit up and take nourishment.

The bill has been bitterly opposed by the press of the country, upon the broad general lines that a subsidy will not cure the malady now so generally admitted to exist regarding the decay of our mercantile marine. Concession after concession has been granted to those of the minority in committee to bring the bill to a satisfactory condition, but, with all admissions conceded, the bill is still as strenuously opposed as heretofore.

Senator Hanna states that work in this country is not constant in our shipyards. Senator Hanna is wrong. Never in the history of shipbuilding have the yards turned out the tonnage now under way and under contract to be put under way; the work is constant and steady and will so continue.

Senator Hanna mentions the fact that we pay increased wages over other countries; again is the Senator wrong. The wages paid for deep-sea navigation are as follows: All steamers engaging men in any port pay the wages of the port—in other words, the rate of wages prevailing in that port for seamen is settled by the supply of men and the demand for them. In some ports, New York and San Francisco, for instance, the keepers of sailors' boarding houses and others have combined to keep wages up, not on account of any love for the sailor boys, but because their profits will be more.

In other ports sailors' unions have had something to do with the rate of wages, though this seldom has any effect on the wages of the deep-water navigation sailors, but is more directly applicable to the sailors on our coasting vessels.

In Hongkong the port wages are generally very low, $10 a month for able-bodied seamen. American vessels engaging men there would pay this $10, as likewise would all foreign vessels.

In New York the wage rate for deep-sea water or foreign trade, as distinguished from coasting wages, is about $18 monthly.

The Senator further states "there is the economic unwisdom of sending $200,000,000 out of the country each year to pay our bills for ocean transportation." Again is the Senator wrong, radically wrong, as I shall fully explain.

The value of the ocean-carrying trade of the United States for the year 1899 can be conservatively estimated at $174,000,000, but the loss of gold occasioned to the country can only be calculated at $88,000,000, owing to the fact that while the purchase of our imports, plus the freight, indicates absolute loss of gold to the country in payment of the said freights, the freight paid on exports should not be so calculated as a direct loss of gold, or indeed as having any bearing upon international exchange, for the reason that the foreign purchaser of merchandise pays the freight. Senator Hanna's conclusion is that of many others, but investigation into the subject will conclusively demonstrate the correctness of what I write.

Senator Hanna cites as an additional argument why the bill should pass the last two reports of the Bureau of Navigation. "Nonsense." The true reports of the Commissioner of Navigation were written in 1894, 1895, 1896. At that time he reported the truth and wrote with the courage of his convictions, but then he was under President Cleveland; now he is swayed by a different Administration, in consequence of which "he changed his course and he trimmed his sails to catch the favoring breeze."

As a Republican I cannot but feel that comprehensive reason may yet come into play to defeat the bill. We are upon the eve of a Presidential election. I sincerely believe, however, we can yet call a halt upon the party, and therefore not be compelled to defend the action taken in the interest of the shipbuilders and navigation combinations to furnish our opponents the opportunity to prove the truth of Mr. Havemeyer's assertion that the protective tariff is a breeder of trusts.

It is therefore necessary that the party decide whether diplomacy and common sense shall predominate or we shall go before the country and defend their legislative acts in favoring that which has all the potentiality of a trust.

The Subsidy bill permits the purchase of vessels abroad, and grants American registry thereto on condition that vessels of similar tonnage are constructed in the United States, and the said foreign-built ships shall receive half of the subsidy awarded to their American sisters. So far so good, but the bill goes further and explicitly states that the foreign constructed ships must have been contracted for previous to Jan. 1, 1900. Can Senator Hanna explain why himself and others have strenuously opposed the amendment offered that the privilege should be accorded to all Americans to purchase ships abroad through the year 1900 and thus be permitted to participate in the subsidy? The natural inference is, that the combination have placed their orders for the foreign steamers prior to Jan. 1, 1900, and a general fear may prevail among them that should the amendment be made, there might not be enough of the subsidy to go around. The sop thrown to the cargo carriers is simply absurd; no steamer is applicable to subsidy below eleven knots. Great Britain's magnificent array of tramp steamers will not average above nine knots. Never will there be economies in competing with these vessels on long-distance voyages with the lowest speed steamers that are admissible under the bill.

Senator Hanna lays special stress upon the opportunities offered to our mercantile marine through the open door of China. It will be for the American people to decide if a race that has been ostracized from our shores is liable to purchase from us except at liberal concessions in price. Day by day does investigation reveal the fact that a rehabilitation of the American mercantile marine can only be accomplished by permitting the people to purchase ships in the cheapest market and thus be able to compete with the world for a share of the deep sea trade. Senator Hanna may well bear in mind the advice of Hamlet:

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in your philosophy.

G. WEAVER LOPER.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1900.

LONG A TEMPERANCE CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some people appear to be disturbed by the reappearance of Secretary Long's boom and no one seems able to account for it. To those who are behind the scenes it is not so mysterious.

Secretary Long has been a pronounced temperance man for many years, and his action in prohibiting liquor in the navy has won for him the approbation of all good men. The disturbance in the ranks of temperance Republicans caused by Mr. McKinley's persistence in holding on to the canteen in the army has reached such a point that something must be done to allay it.

I have it on the best authority that months ago a member of the Republican National Committee stated privately that the plan of the managers was to nominate Mr. Long on the same ticket with Mr. McKinley, so as to placate both the friends and foes of temperance.

The attempt to ride two horses at once has often resulted disastrously, and the above plan, if carried out, will probably be no exception to the rule.

C. M. MATHER.

New York, April 17, 1900.

PARIS BAGGAGE NUISANCES

Money and Vexation Saved by Those Who Carry Little.

Fees in Demand Whichever Way One Turns—Points on Hiring Cabs—Home Travel Much Superior.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 7.—Perhaps the most perplexing question for the traveler who goes to Europe for the first time is that of baggage. A good rule in all cases is to take just half what you think absolutely essential. If pleasure is an object, take little; if money is an object, take less. It is quite safe to assume that in traveling on the Continent you pay for everything. The allowance for weight is too absurdly small to figure in your final reckoning. You pay extra on a steamer trunk.

For the visitor to the exposition, whose time is probably limited, and who wishes to save all his patience and nervous energy for the fair, the lighter he travels the pleasanter will be his stay. There is enough friction for the weary army of sightseers without the baggage nightmare. Of course the ideal traveling equipment is a comb and a toothbrush, but this absurd ultra-civilization of ours insists upon more. Yet with all the power of a nation famous for "volanté," as the French call it, I would struggle against taking anything larger than a steamer trunk. Our great American trunks are like mountains on this side of the ocean. The people do not know how to handle them; they are too big for cabs, too big for doorways, too big for narrow staircases, too big for bedrooms; in short, the City of Paris was built before the American invasion, and until we level it to the ground and rebuild it to fit them, we had better leave the trunks that hold a skirt without folding at home.

The English method has its advantages. The British matron starts with one infant trunk and purchases hold-alls, hampers and what-not along the line of her journeyings to carry home her ever-increasing possessions. You see, all her surplus is not spent in extra "baggage" charges. The allowance of weight on a railroad ticket is forty kilograms; for half fare, children from three to seven, twenty kilograms. When you figure out that forty kilograms is eighty-five pounds, it may strike you forcibly that "everything pays" in France. After you pay 50 centimes a "tonne" per "kilometer." That is, 16 cents a ton for every mile you travel. You had better leave the calculation to the baggage master, but rest assured it will be steep.

CUSTOMS EASILY OVERCOME.

There is one ordeal that need cause little worry—passing through the customs barriers of France. We came by way of England, our hand bags were examined before entering the train at the French seaport, our trunks at the station in Paris. Both examinations if gone through at all are mere forms; you are asked if you have tea, matches, or tobacco. The penalty on smuggling through matches is appalling. On a wheel you pay something like 12 cents, and receive a certificate exempting you from the wheel tax for three months. After nine months' stay my certificate has never been called for, and it has not seemed worth the trouble to renew it. This also is a mere formality.

It is simple to enter France, but it is complicated to travel about in it. If you are going from Sèvres, which is half an hour by train from Paris, to Neuilly, one of the suburbs, and your trunks are checked right through, it is necessary to pass through the octroi or municipal Custom House of Paris at the Gare St. Lazare, where you change cars. This is again merely a form, but a very necessary one, for not knowing this detail you may wait forever for your baggage at Neuilly, while the octroi official stands guard over it at St. Lazare.

But a large majority of the exposition visitors will escape such entanglements. On reaching any of the large railway stations of Paris, provided with plenty of 50 centimes (10 cent pieces) and some francs, they are equipped to struggle with porters and cabmen. Owing chiefly to Americans, the natives say porters expect 50 centimes each for handling trunks. This sounds modest enough, but it isn't before you are through. You find your baggage in the customs rooms; when you have passed the verbal examination of an official it is chalked, and you may choose a porter and hunt up a cab or omnibus, which are always found standing in line about the doors. To those who speak no French there is a Cook agent on the spot, always ready to tend to these details for you for a consideration. He is not above taking a franc.

SMALL CHANGE A NECESSITY.

Omnibus and cab rates are as follows: Two-horse omnibus of six places, 5f.; after midnight, 6f.; twenty-two places, 12f.; after midnight, 15f.; for a stop on the way, 1f.; for a detour, 2.50f.; two-horse carriage, place for baggage, the course, (the course must be less than an hour,) 2f.; two-horse carriage, place for baggage, the hour, 2.50f.; after midnight, course and by hour, 4.50f. The pourboire for the cabman is 25 centimes the course, for the omnibus men 50 centimes; if either helps with luggage, double is given. On arriving at hotels, the porters, of course, attend to your trunks, and here 50 centimes are again busy. At small pensions, if there is not a man in the house for the purpose, the concierge will carry your trunks in for you. It is well in such cases to make an agreement beforehand.

It certainly has no place in the baggage problem, yet all strangers in a foreign city are confronted with the necessity of tipping the servants of the house in which they are staying. For those of limited means, who are unwilling to pay through the nose because they happen to be Americans, it may be instructive to know that at our modest pension our landlady settled in advance, without any expressed desire on our part, that we should pay her for the servants who attended to our rooms and waited on the table, 5f. a month per capita. It is certainly enough, though in some respects not too much. It may be at least somewhat of a guide for the altogether uninitiated. Mind you, I am not saying the natives would pay it.

CHOOSE THE YOUNGEST DRIVER.

There is one thing every one finds out in time about the cab. The humane start in by choosing the youngest horse, the stickler for style searches for the most presentable cab, but all end, sadder but wiser, in choosing the youngest cabman. If you are in search of trouble, pick out an old cabman, red nose and purple cheeked preferred, not otherwise. He will lash his horse—they all do it, but the old ones are the worst—he will dispute his fare, he will grumble over his tip. It takes an amount of energy to grapple with the sodden ill-humor of an antiquated cabby that is staggering even to an American.

Another method of handling baggage in Paris is by the "Voyages Duchemin" Company. It is run by the railroads, and comes nearest our express system. It will take your baggage from your domicile and land it at the railroad station where you desire to stop, or vice versa. Your stuff is weighed and you pay for transportation at the station of your departure, at the office of the company. The drawbacks are that an order must be left at the office twenty-four hours in advance and your trunks must be in readiness twelve hours in advance. There is no saving in expense, and most strangers prefer the cab infliction.

If a trip to Paris does nothing else, it will make you appreciate some hitherto unnoticed blessings at home; above all, the ease, comfort, and comparative cheapness of our traveling facilities.

B. D. F.

What Gas Costs in Yonkers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning's issue of your paper speaks of the price of gas to the wretched Bronxites, but what do you think of the $1.35 per thousand that the miserable Yonkers people have to pay?

Talk of 65 cents! We should be quite content to pay $1, which is all that the rubbishly illuminant is worth, at the highest figuring.

ONE OF THEM.

New York, April 21, 1900.

A Plea for Dewey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Government of this great country, with McKinley as President, Mark Hanna and Steve Elkins will continue to rule; with Bryan as President, "Silver" Jones and Stewart of Nevada will rule; with Admiral Dewey as President the whole country will govern. In him we can have a high-toned, honorable gentleman and patriot, and not a mere tool for party schemes. For God's sake, let us have him.

I. R. B.

New York, April 20, 1900.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES

Kansas Committeeman Outlines the Platform of the Party.

It Will Denounce Trusts, McKinley, Colonialism, and Carpet Baggism, and Demand Tariff Reform.

PEABODY, Kan., April 21.—J. G. Johnson, Democratic Committeeman for Kansas and Vice Chairman of the National Executive Committee, to-day, in response to a telegram from a New York paper propounding five questions relating to the coming campaign, telegraphed that paper as follows:

Question 1—"On what issues will the Democrats go into the fight for President?"

"Denunciation of the money trust with its policy of currency contraction by the retirement of greenbacks and the establishment of the gold standard; denunciation of the Republican abandonment of the Republic and the inauguration of the empire, with colonialism and militarism and carpet-baggism and world alliances rampant; denunciation of commercial and industrial trusts and monopolies, the outgrowth of McKinley's tariffs and the foster children of McKinleyism, past, present, and future; for tariff revision and Democratic officials to crush the trusts; demand for income tax that he who has may share the governmental burdens with him who must have, and demand that interstate corporation employes be protected by National legislation from coercion, blacklisting, and kindred outrages.

Question Two—What change, if any, will be made in the patform of 1896? Answered above.

Question Three—If Dewey runs as an independent candidate for President, what effect will his candidacy have on the Democratic Party?

"Difficult to estimate. Am certain Mr. Bryan will be elected anyway."

Question Four—What do you think Bryan's vote will be on the first ballot at Kansas City?

"Think no name but Mr. Bryan's will be presented to the Kansas City Convention for President and that he will be nominated by acclamation."

Question Five—Who is your choice for Vice President?

"I have no present choice for Vice President, any good man who is an ideal Democrat, viz.: One who insists that this shall be a Government of and by the people, and not dominated by influences which use the Government to help them traffic in the necessities of the common people, will suit me and the allied forces which expect to elect him."

NEGOTIATING WITH TURKEY.

All Ferrouh Bey Calls on Secretary Hay and Mr. Griscom Sees the Sultan.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—All Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish Minister, had another conference with Secretary Hay at the State Department to-day, which, in his opinion, tended to still further enhance the prospect of a complete and amicable settlement of the disputed American claims upon Turkey.

The Minister refused to discuss the conference, beyond expressing the belief that the negotiations respecting the American claims are fast nearing a satisfactory conclusion. He also refuses to divulge any information which he may have received from his Government as to how the present agitation is regarded in Turkey, or any instructions received by him regarding the course he shall pursue as diplomatic representative at Washington.

From the character of the inquiries made by him at the State Department it is believed that he is seeking information rather than imparting it. It is certain, too, that his visit has not changed the status of the claims in any degree, for it is stated that they remain in the same position as they occupied yesterday and the day before.

It is understood that the Turkish Minister has communicated to his Government by cable the substance of his recent interview with Assistant Secretary Hill, and he is looking for some response that will convey an idea of the position taken by his Government in this matter. It is believed here that the Minister's cablegram was really the basis for the interview between the Porte and the United States Chargé at Constantinople, reported to have taken place this morning. This sign of awakened interest in our representations on the part of the Turkish Government is noted with gratification here.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 21.—Lloyd C. Griscom, United States Chargé d'Affaires, to-day had a long private audience with the Sultan, who was very cordial. Such an audience with the American Chargé d'Affaires is unprecedented, and is, therefore, considered important in the present circumstances.

The United States Legation is without information as to the state of the indemnity question at Washington, while the Porte officials declare they are unaware of the strained relations said to have resulted over this question.

EUROPE WILL STAND ALOOF.

Powers Not Inclined to Meddle in Affair with Turkey.

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LONDON, April 21.—Inquiries made regarding the attitude of Great Britain and other powers toward the American-Turkish difficulty reveal the fact that no one has the slightest intention of interfering in any way. The British Government officials do not disguise their delight at the firm stand taken by Washington, and hope the Sultan's obstinacy will for once fail to accomplish its ends. Great Britain herself, during past years, has had much trouble in exacting payment of debts from the Sick Man of the East, and appreciates the irritation displayed at Washington.

The British Ambassador at Constantinople has informed the Foreign Office of the conditions existing, merely verifying what has already been published. So far Lord Salisbury has sent him no instructions, but it is officially stated that Great Britain and the other powers who are now making joint representations regarding the increase in the Turkish tariffs have no intention of pooling their issues upon the American claims or in any way associating the tariff matter with that dispute. The possibility of serious results attracts general interest and much comment in England. The Spectator says:

"It is earnestly to be desired Pharaoh should harden his heart. But there is little chance of such an advantage to the world. The Sultan will doubtless pay the money. If he does not Dewey may go afloat again, to do work rather less easy and much more important than the capture of Manila."

The Outlook suggests the United States might take the customs of Smyrna as a guaranty but inclines to the belief that the Sultan's new friend, Emperor William, will whisper "pay" and the incident will be ended.

The Birmingham Post is responsible for the statement that Turkey has placed several important commissions with the Krupps, to be completed before the end of the year, which include better machine guns than are at present used by any European power, and 100,000 Mausers, which, immediately upon their receipt, will be delivered to the Turkish First Army Corps.

Responsibility for Indian Famine.

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LONDON, April 21.—Sir William Wedderburn, known as an authority on Indian affairs, writing to The Speaker on the subject of the famine, declares that the British Government is responsible to a great degree for the awful sufferings, owing to unfair taxation and the revolutionary business methods arbitrarily imposed on the natives.

Thirteenth Regiment Veterans Celebrate

The Veteran Association of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn celebrated last evening the thirty-ninth anniversary of the departure of the Thirteenth Regiment for the front in the civil war, with a reunion and dinner at the Germania Club, Brooklyn. The diners numbered about 100. The speakers included Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. James McLeer, Col. Alexander S. Bacon, and the Rev. Dr. W. C. P. Rhoades, Chaplain of the regiment.

ROTHENBERG & CO.

Formerly LUDWIG BROS. West 14th Street. YOUR MONEY BACK IF A PURCHASE IS UNSATISFACTORY.

Spring Sale of Household Wares!

Prices of Startling Littleness for High-Grade Goods.

A most aggressive occasion. Full of interest and of timeliest economy, particularly now when so many thousands are thinking of moving, or else intend to replenish the kitchen, the pantry, the laundry, the bathroom and other divisions of the household with newer and better necessaries. Everything is priced to cause a thrill of surprise and wonderment. The new chief who has assumed charge of our attractive Basement Store has rearranged the stocks, bulwarked the weak places, and brought the assortments up to top-notch. To give this remarkable sale an added impetus he has marked *hundreds of things at cost; hundreds of others are below cost.* With such attractions and such prices the Basement Store ought to be packed with buyers this week. Rothenberg's stands supreme in its offerings of reliable merchandise at least prices.

Housekeeping Helps.

Brooms, the 30c. kind, 2 for . . 25c
Dusters, long handle, each . . 10c
Scrub Brushes, 10c. kinds, each . 3c
Curtain Stretchers, $1.00 sort, each 60c
Mop and Combination Handle, complete, each 15c
Pails, wooden, painted, each . . 12c
Pails, galvanized iron, each . . 18c
Pails, best quality fibre, each . 23c
Carpet Sweepers, Bissell's . . 99c
Carpet Beaters, rattan, each . . 5c
Carpet Tacks, all sizes, per paper . 3c
Tack Hammers, good ones, each . 5c
Tack Pullers, each 4c
Picture Wire, 25 yards for . . 3c
Moulding Picture Hooks, per doz. . 3c
Dust Pans, japanned, each . . 4c
Sponges, for housecleaning, each . 10c
Oil Cans, gallon size, glass . . 25c
Slop Jars, assorted colors . . 23c
Washboards, 20c ones . . . 10c
Gaslighting Torches and Box Tapers 10c
Coffee Mills, warranted . . . 15c
Chopping Bowls, maple, each . . 7c
Flour Sieves, large size, each . . 5c
Bread Boxes, stencilled . . . 25c
Bread Raisers, ventilated covers, each 39c
Saucepans, long handle, each . 8c

Very Strong Specials.

Mismatched Dinner and Tea Sets.
Dinner Sets, decorated, consisting of cups and saucers, dinner and breakfast plates, soup bowls, preserve and butter dishes, meat platters, vegetable and bone dishes and gravy boat, set . . 2.98
Tea Sets, not perfect enough to be put in our regular stock, but good enough for ordinary use, the set, 1.90, 2.50 and 3.98

China and Glassware.

Dinner Sets, complete service for 12 people thin porcelain, assorted decorations 5.75
Dinner Sets, thin American porcelain, chrysanthemum and rose decorations, large platters, gold lined . 9.98
Dinner Sets, decorated in green and brown, fancy shape and large pieces, set 112 pcs. for 7.00
Austrian China Dinner Sets, thin transparent china, very neat and pretty, complete service . . 13.97
Dinner Sets, French china, handsomely decorated in pink, lavender, red and blue, pretty odd shapes, complete service 19.98
Tea Sets, 56 pcs., thin Carlsbad china, new shapes, regular $6.00 sets 4.98
Tea Sets, 56 pcs., Austrian china, forget-me-not and violet decorations, $7.00 sets 5.79
Tea Sets, thin transparent Carlsbad china, decorated violet, rose and forget-me-not, $8.50 sets for . . 6.48

The Best Refrigerators.

The *best*, bear that in mind. The preservation of perishable food and the economical use of ice are vital points to be considered when purchasing a refrigerator. WE GUARANTEE EVERY REFRIGERATOR WE SELL. Here are three conspicuous specials.

New Columbia, cleanable, removable ice chamber and water pipe; can be kept sweet and clean; special . . 10.00
An A1 **Refrigerator,** suitable for small families, holds 25 lbs. ice 4.98
Apartment-house or flat **Refrigerator,** finished in golden oak, highly polished; a limited number for, each 11.00

35 Sample boxes sent us for our inspection from the different manufacturers. We have been told to sell them. Some are Jewets, Glazier, Alaska, Gurney and La Belle.

Oil and Gas Stoves and Ovens

500 2-Hole Gas Stoves, every one warranted to give satisfaction, should be $1.20, for 79c
500 Gas Stoves (the Beauty), large surface and high legs, no better stove for use, should be $1.59, for . . 1.15

Other Great Bargains.

Condensed Milk Jar Holders, three pieces, each 45c
Croton Sets, decorated china; set . 55c
Tea Pots, decorated, fireproof pots, each 23c
Cups and Saucers, a large lot; cup and saucer for 5c
Plates, decorated, a large lot, each . 8c
Cuspidors, each 25c
Gas Globes, several styles, each . 14c
500 Coffee and Tea Pots, enamelled, worth 50c., go at . . 20c
100 Kitchen Tables, each . . 98c
75 Bird Cages, worth $1.00, now marked 59c

Soaps, Paints and Other Timely Necessaries.

Babbitt's Laundry Soap, 4 for . 10c
Fels Naphtha Soap, 3 for . . 10c
Pride Soap, Swift's, 4 for . . 10c
Borax, extra quality, package . . 3c
Ammonia, extra strong, bottle . . 4c
Pearline, Pyle's, package . . . 3c
Bluing, large Jumbo bottle . . 10c
Varnish Stains, cans . . . 5c
Paints, mixed, all colors, can . . 5c

DAILY DEMONSTRATIONS in the Basement of Peerless Ice Cream Freezers and "Cort" Gas Ranges. Samples of ice cream and cookery given away free.

Electrifying Upholstery Sale.

The sordid impulses of trade would with some stores dictate high prices at a time when they are easiest obtained. But that would be at variance with our iron-clad policy to sell you the best merchandise at the least possible prices. This upholstery sale is remarkable for its variety of selections; its unquestioned excellence and modesty of prices. Why pay a great deal more somewhere else when you can get precisely the same here for less money?

Lace Curtains.

Very striking assortment of patterns that will appeal irresistibly to the most cautious and critical purchaser.

Nottingham Lace Curtains.
300 prs., formerly 60c.; now, pr., 39c
200 prs., formerly $1.25, now, pr., 75c
500 prs., formerly $1.75, now, pr., 1.00
375 prs., formerly $2.25, now, pr., 1.50
Irish Point Lace Curtains.
100 prs., formerly $4.50, now, pr., 2.98
300 prs., formerly $6.00, now, pr., 3.75
250 prs., formerly $7.50, now, pr., 4.98
100 prs., formerly $8.98, now, pr., 5.98

50c. for $1.00 Sateen Lambrequins.

250 Figured Sateen Lambrequins; knotted fringe, full length and width. An offer not to be duplicated anywhere else 50c

Portieres and Draperies.

Portieres—250 pairs reversible Armnre Portieres; heavy knotted fringe top and bottom; red, green, blue, rose and terra cotta. Real value $4.50; but this special sale, per pair 2.75
Tapestry—1,000 yards Moorish striped reversible Tapestry; extra heavy quality; 50 inches wide; real value 75c.; this sale 49c
500 yards damask finish French Tapestry; Oriental pattern; 50 inches wide; worth 59c.; this sale per yard . . 39c

Wonderful Spring Carpet Offer.

We will make, line and lay, free of charge, all carpets you purchase from us. This proposition embraces our entire stock of the newest, handsomest and most strikingly designed Spring Carpets. You save from $5.00 to $10.00 on every carpet you purchase. WE ARE DOING A PHENOMENAL CARPET BUSINESS.

Ingrain Carpets, per yd., 25c., 48c. and 59c.
Tapestry Carpets, best makes, 75c., 69c., 59c., and 55c.yd.
Velvet Carpets, from 75c., 85c., 90c. to 95c. yd.
Axminster Carpets, famous brands, 90c., 95c., 1.10 and 1.25

Linoleums and Oilcloths.

Lot 1—Genuine English Cork Linoleums, 2 yards wide, splendid selections of patterns; superior to anything yet offered; worth fully 75c. per yard, but specially offered, per yard, at 49c
Lot 2—Sampson's Famous Floor Oilcloth, in 1, 1½ and 2 yards wide; 12 different patterns, special per square yard 22½c

Newest, Freshest Mattings.

Chinese Mattings—40 yards to roll; worth $8.00, at . 5.98
Japanese Mattings—40 yards to roll; worth $9.98, at . 6.98
Two offers unparalleled. Very latest colorings.

Bromley Rugs.

30x60 size, 98c. | 7.6x10.6 size, 7.98
36x72 size, 1.75 | 9x12 size, 9.98
6x9 size, 4.98 | 12x15 size, 19.75

Agate Art Squares,

Durable and Reversible.

Size 6x9 . . . . 1.49 | Size 10.6x9 . . . 2.98
Size 7.6x9 . . . . 1.98 | Size 12x9 . . . 3.49
Size 9x9 . . . . 2.48 | Size 9x15 . . . 3.98

Uncommon Spring Furniture Sale.

Prices That Will Arouse Liveliest Interest.

Were this an ordinary furniture sale, measured by the uncertain standards of some stores, it wouldn't create much of a stir. But it happens to be a very unusual sale for many reasons. The Furniture Department on the fourth floor covers an area of 25,000 feet. It is a veritable forest of excellent and up-to-date furniture at prices so low they cannot be touched by the keenest competitors. If you are going to furnish a room, house, cottage, hotel or anything else, you will find this opportunity positively unparalleled. **Furniture delivered promptly and free within 100 miles of New York City, or held in storage until wanted, a great convenience to many customers.** A few hints.

$45.00 Parlor Suits at $29.50.

Beautiful 5-piece inlaid parlor suit, like cut, upholstered with best steel springs and covered in silk damask. A rich, luxurious and magnificent suit for the money. Would be a genuine bargain at $45.00, but a specially tempting feature of this sale at 29.50

500 Reed Rockers at $2.98 Each.

Large and comfortable **Rocker,** like cut, heavy roll back, worth $5.00; special at 2.98

$3.98 for Golden Oak Chiffonier.

A 5-Drawer Chiffonier, like cut; golden oak finish; well constructed; worth $6.00; our special sale. 3.98

$6.98 for $12.50 Tufted Couch.

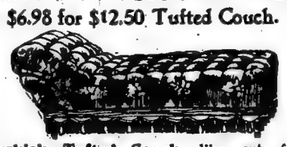

Turkish Tufted Couch, like cut; full spring edge; covered in figured velour; any color you may select. This special sale only . . . 6.98

$5.98 for $10.00 Steel Beds.

Handsome Bow Foot Bed, like cut, with heavy brass rails and spindles; full brass mounts, all sizes; special at 5.98

Upholstered Rockers at $1.25,

worth $2.50; golden oak brace arm **Rocker,** like cut, each upholstered with figured velour, high back, very special at 1.25

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-MORROW EVG., AT 8:15,
CHARLES FROHMAN ANNOUNCES
For the final weeks of the Season.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY
IN THEIR GREATEST TRIUMPH.
LORD AND LADY ALGY
R. C. Carton's Famous Comedy,
PRECEDED BY
The Charming One-Act Play,
THE BUCLE CALL
By L. N. Parker & Addison Bright.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8. Matinées, 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
7TH CROWDED MONTH.
Charles Frohman Presents
William Gillette
In his new four-act drama,
SHERLOCK HOLMES
Seats one month in advance.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN .....Manager
3D RECORD-BREAKING MONTH.
"BIGGEST KIND OF A HIT."—HERALD.
Nearing the end
of its great run.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S $40,000 PRODUCTION
of Cecil Raleigh's Great Play,
HEARTS ARE TRUMPS
300 People on the Stage.
Presented as produced by Arthur Collins at the THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, LONDON.
FAR SUPERIOR
In all respects as well in
Massiveness—Gorgeous Scenery,
Intense Dramatic Moments,
Powerful Acting—Magnitude of Cast,
to any play ever seen here.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Begins 8:15. Matinees, 2.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
DANIEL FROHMAN PRESENTS
JAMES K. HACKETT
in a Melodramatic Romance by Abby Sage Richardson and Grace Livingston Furniss,
THE PRIDE OF JENNICO
Basil Jennico.....J. K. HACKETT
The Princess Ottilie.....BERTHA GALLAND
Founded upon the chief incident in that novel.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
LAST WEEK.
Last Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
Funniest Farce
This Season.
BROADHURST'S GLEEFUL PLENITUDE
WHY SMITH LEFT HOME
by George H. Broadhurst,
with its
GREAT BIG ORIGINAL
LAUGH COMPELLING CAST.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. One Block East Grand Cen. Depot. Mat. 2. Ev. 8:15.
SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR.
MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY
HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
This Week **SWEET LAVENDER** This Week
This Week. By A. W. PINERO This Week
EVENING 25-35-50 PRICES
Subscribers' Seats Reserved Each Week Without Extra Charge.

DALY'S, WALLACK'S AND HERALD SQ. THEATRES.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY FIRST,
THE GREATEST OPERATIC AND DRAMATIC FESTIVAL EVER GIVEN!
BENEFIT OF THE NAVAL ARCH.
ALL THE FAMOUS STARS AND ATTRACTIONS APPEARING.
Sale of seats Tuesday morning; prices, $1, $2, and $2.50.

BEATRICE HERFORD, KALTENBORN, SMOCK,
WALDORF-ASTORIA,
MONDAY, APRIL 23, 8:15.
Tickets, $2.00, at Waldorf-Astoria. For Benefit of Wellesley College Endowment Fund.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. | **MAN'S ENEMY** Pop. Prices! Wed. Mat. 25c. & 50c.

DALY'S THEATRE.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
THE AUGUSTIN DALY
MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
IN
A RUNAWAY GIRL
With JAMES T. POWERS and 65 others
HAVE YOU HEARD THE MUSICAL GEMS—
"Follow the Man from Cook's,"
"The Pickaninnies,"
"The Boy Guessed Right,"
"Oh, I Love Society," and many others!

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
....LAST WEEK....
....LAST WEEK....
Charles Frohman's London Company.
in their London and New York Success,
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.
(REAPPEARANCE OF ELLALINE TERRISS.)
Monday, April 30, a New Play, Written by Mrs. E. F. Riggs, entitled
.....BORDERSIDE.....

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS and FIGURES
LIFELIKE HEROES OF THE
BOER WAR
This Afternoon and Evening
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS and ORCHESTRA
COMMENCING TO-MORROW NIGHT,
SECOND MUSICAL PLAY
TALLY-HO!
By the
EDEN OPERETTA COMPANY.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:00. Mat. Sat., 2.
—Telephone—
2,000 Madison.
MR. THEO. MOSS.....Proprietor & Manager
OLGA
NETHERSOLE
Direction MARCUS R. MAYER.
PRESENTING Clyde Fitch's DRAMATIZATION OF DAUDET'S
SAPHO
Seats Secured 4 Weeks In Advance.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th, 45th Sts. Eve'gs at 8:15. MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2.
TO-NIGHT VAUDEVILLE STARS IN A GREAT CONCERT
MONTGOMERY & STONE, HEWES, THE WHITE YOGI; FIELDS & WARD, & 15 Big Acts. Adm. 50c
TO-MORROW EVENING & MATINEES.
THE QUO VADIS
BARGAIN MATS. WEDNESDAYS. All Seats reserved, 50c.
EVENING POPULAR PRICES 25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. NO HIGHER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs
LAST—3—WEEKS
OF THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND DRAMA,
Way Down East.
Prices: 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. 8:15.

BIJOU. Evening at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
LAST WEEK of the great success,
TIM MURPHY
IN THE CARPET BAGGER,
by Opie Read & Frank Pixley.

QUO VADIS.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
—SIXTH WEEK—
Of the Big, Brilliant Pantomime Ballet,
PROGRESS 300 PEOPLE.
TOGETHER WITH A SUPERIOR PROGRAMME OF INTERNATIONAL VAUDEVILLE.

KEITH'S

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.

FLO IRWIN AND WALTER HAWLEY in the Uproarious Farce, "The Gay Miss Con."
FILSON & ERROL in "Women vs. Men."
RIXFORD BROS., Great Acrobatic Act.
EDWIN LATELL, Musical Comedian.
BIOGRAPH: Pictures Relating to Philippines, South Africa, and Croton Dam Strikers Under Arrest.
ADOLF ZINK, 2nd Week of Novel Act.
SAM, CLARA AND KITTIE MORTON in High Class Dancing and Character Change Specialties.
MAZIE KING, Marvelous Toe Dancer.
DILLON BROS., Original Parody Singers

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM 10 CTS. TO ALL.
THE LEADING FAMILY MUSEUM AND THEATRE OF AMERICA.
EVERYTHING NEW. PRIZE BILL OF THE SEASON.
3 EQUINE WONDERS.
LINUS II. The OREGON WONDER. valued at $100,000.
The Handsomest Horse in the World.
Foretop, 10 ft. long. Mane, 16 ft. long. Tail, 17 ft. long.
3-LEGGED BOER HORSE. Only Horse in existence born with 3 legs.
Direct from South African Boer farm.
MASCOT, TALKING HORSE. Answers questions put to him in different languages. Solves mathematical problems, etc.

20 Other Big Features. Double Stage Company. 20 STARS. SUNDAY CONCERTS.

5th Ave Theatre, B'way & 28th St. Edwin Knowles, Sole Manager
Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
WEEK OF MONDAY, APRIL 23,
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
PRESENTING
Mon., Tues., Wed. & Thurs. Nights,
CRICKET on the HEARTH
AND LEND ME 5 SHILLINGS.
Friday & Saturday Nights,
THE RIVALS.
Wednesday & Saturday Matinées,
RIP VAN WINKLE.
NEXT WEEK AND LAST
Monday, Tuesday & Thursday Nights, and Wednesday & Saturday Matinees,
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Wednesday & Friday Nights,
THE RIVALS.
Saturday Night,
CRICKET ON THE HEARTH
AND LEND ME 5 SHILLINGS

AMERICAN 42nd ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE.
TO-MORROW NIGHT, A Superb Spectacle ! !
THE BLACK HUSSAR
Reginald Roberts, Frank Moulan, William Pruette, Charles Meyers, Richard Ridgely, D. Eloise Morgan, Guelma Baker, Carrie Godfrey, and the "Best Light Opera Chorus in the World."
—Harper's Weekly.
THE MARCH OF THE BLACK HUSSARS.
Eve's 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 Nothing Higher.
Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
WEEK. A NIGHT IN VENICE. by Strauss.
NEXT A POSITIVE NOVELTY.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 W. 40TH ST.
TUESDAY EVG., APRIL 24, AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Orchestral Concert
Compositions by Miss Helen C. Crane,
Conducted by the Composer
Tickets $1.50 & $1 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

WEBER & FIELDS MUSIC B'way HALL. &30th. Mats. Tues. &Sat. and the Latest Laughing Success, Sapolio
Last 2 Weeks of WHIRL-I-GIG
Seats for the last performances now on sale.

HUBER'S CASINO & HOTEL, Jerome Av. & 162d St. Over 7th Av. Bridge.
Special attractions. Concerts Sun. aftern'n & Evg.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
FAREWELL CONCERT
SOUSA

AND HIS BAND
Official American Band at Paris Exposition.
Brilliant and Popular Programme.
BLANCHE DUFFIELD, Soprano.
BERTHA BUCKLIN, Violiniste.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—SPECIAL
Wednesday Evening, April 25, at 8 o'clock.
FAREWELL GALA PERFORMANCE OF GRAND OPERA, SEASON 1899-1900,
(Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU,)
when all the artists of the company will make their last appearance in America (previous to their departure for Europe) in the following programme:
1. IL FLAUTO MAGICO (The Magic Flute,) Act II.
2. CARMEN—Act II.
3. TRISTAN UND ISOLDE—Act III.
4. IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA—Act II.
Regular prices. Seats now on sale.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

SPECIAL!
NORDICA
MORIN-OLDEN
MANTELLI
DAMROSCH
MARTEAU
BERTRAM
PEROTTI
GERMAN
LIEDERKRANZ
Metropolitan Opera House.
Thursday Evg., April 26.
Event of the Season.
NATIONAL RELIEF CONCERT
TO AID THE
Boer Widows and Orphans.
Orchestra, $2. Balcony, $1. Other seats 75c & 50c. Tyson's—Box Office—St. James Building, Broadway, cor. 26th St.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Ev'gs at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mat. at 2.
JACOB LITT .....Proprietor
LAST 3 WEEKS.
ENGAGEMENT ENDS SAT., MAY 12TH
TO-MORROW EVENING.
22D | 178 TIMES. | WEEK.
Klaw & Erlanger's Great Production.
BEN-HUR
Mail Orders, Accompanied by N. Y. Draft, or Postal Orders payable to Jacob Litt, Will Receive Prompt Attention.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evenings at 8:15. Mat. Sat. only at 2:15.
Engagement Extended.
THIRD MERRY WEEK OF THE
BostonianS
LAST TWO WEEKS OF
The Viceroy.
Victor Herbert's Latest Musical Triumph.
Week May 7—"ROBIN HOOD."
Week May 14—"THE SERENADE."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S
MUSIC HALL. TO-NIGHT,
Camille D'Arville
Lewis & Ryan, Stanton & Modena, Arthur Deagan, Grant & Norton, Melville & Stetson and Others.
WEST 125TH ST. NEXT WEEK,
WILLIAMS & WALKER
The Two Real Coons in "The Policy Players," and Their Own Gigantic Company.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT.
Monday, "MLLE. NITOUCHE."
Tuesday, Benefit for the Treasurers, THE MAN IN THE MOON.
Frid., Wed. & Thursday, Benefit Miss Ada Merito, and Sat. Mat. (Pop. pr.) IM WEISSEN ROESS'L & ALS ICH WIEDERKAM.
DIE WAISE AUS LOWOOD.
Jane Eyre.....Ada Merito
Eve. Benefit to Mr. Julius Strobl, "AUF DEM GARNISONSHALL" AND JUGEND, BY MAX HALBE.
Sat.

MANHATTAN THEATRE 33d & B'way. Ev'gs at 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat.
ENORMOUS MELODRAMATIC SUCCESS.
Brady & Ziegfeld's Superb Spectacular Production.
WOMEN and WINE
A Melodrama with a Moral Purpose.
CROWDED TO THE DOORS!

14TH ST. THEATRE Near 6th Ave. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Prices 25c. to $1.50. Good Reserved Seats, 50c.
6TH ENORMOUS WEEK and
LAST TIMES IN NEW YORK
of AUGUSTIN DALY'S magnificent production,
THE GREAT RUBY As Played 200 Nights at Daly's Theatre.
"A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS."—N. Y. Journal.
Big Cast—RoseCoghlan, Minnie Seligman—100 oth's.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. One Week Only. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
CORALIE & CO., Dressmakers
Apr. 30—Chauncey Olcott in a Romance of Athlone

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN OPENS MONDAY NIGHT, TWICE DAILY THEREAFTER. APRIL 23

THE ROUGH RIDERS OF ALL NATIONS

Now united in the Crowning Equestrian Exhibition of the age,

BUFFALO BILL'S
WORLD-FAMOUS WILD WEST
AND CONGRESS OF
ROUGH RIDERS
All time's greatest and most fascinating civic martial and pioneer school of
LIVING OBJECT LESSONS
This season surpassing its own stupendous self, and presenting, as a fitting climax, to a previously complete and patriotic performance, the great military masterpiece of the

BATTLE OF SAN JUAN HILL
with a detachment of the heroic Rough Riders from Roosevelt's command, to truthfully re-enact the valorous deeds of an immortal day.

GREATER, GRANDER Than Ever BEFORE
a grand example of expansion and international perfection, showing the feats, skill and
HORSEMANSHIP OF ALL NATIONS
AND THE HISTORIC
PIONEER PAGEANTS OF THE PLAINS

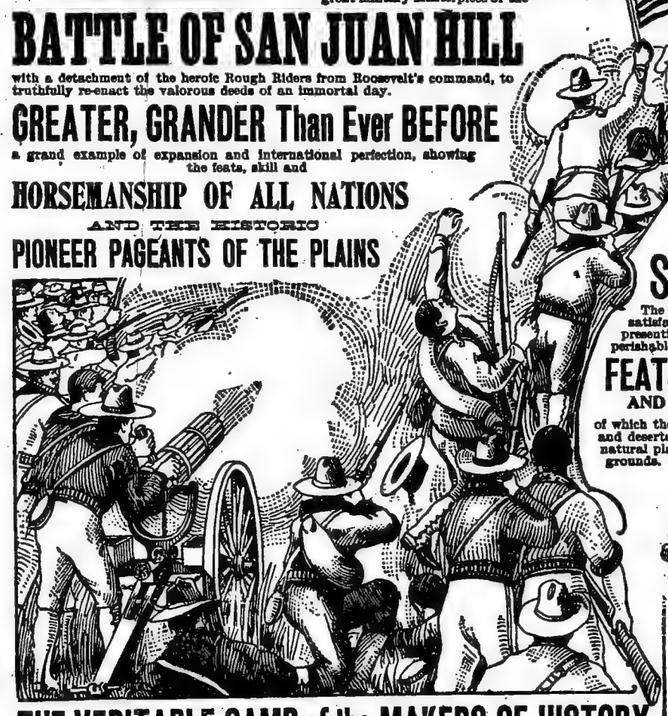

Each and every division of its extensive programme, an
Epoch in History
from the primevial days up to the present time. Beginning with the untutored savage, and following all along up the line of eventful episodes to
THE CHARGE ....UP.... SAN JUAN HILL
The most colossal, strange, interesting and satisfactory exhibition ever dreamed of, and presenting in quick succession the reality of imperishable deeds,
FEATS OF FEARLESS SKILL
AND HAZARDOUS PASTIMES,
of which the great plains and deserts are the natural playgrounds.

THE VERITABLE CAMP of the MAKERS OF HISTORY
in which the most noted Marksmen, Warriors, Rough Riders, Wild and Semi-savage Races, Athletes, Lariat and Bolas Kings, vie with each other for supremacy. It towers alone in Solitary and Magnetic Grandeur, HAVING MORE HORSES THAN ANY OTHER EXHIBITION EVER OWNED; more Chivalrous Characters and Peerless Riders than all others combined could gather; more magnificent Equestrian Reviews; more Brilliant and Colossal Warlike Pageants and Maneuvers; more Thrilling, Glorious and Realistic Reproductions of Battle Scenes, Savage Forays and Mortal Combats; more Strange People, and Phenomenal Races and Performances; more Illustrations of Free Frontier Life than were ever before revealed to public view, until
COLONEL CODY MADE TWO WORLDS TOUCH HANDS
ACROSS THE SEA
THE GRAND STREET CAVALCADE AND REVIEW OF THE ROUGH RIDERS
will take place to-morrow (Monday) morning (weather permitting) at 9 o'clock, passing over the following route: Madison Ave., to 24th St., to Lexington Ave., to 58th St., to Fifth Ave., to Waverley Place, to Astor Place, to Fourth Ave., to Garden.
PRICES: GALLERY, 25c.; BALCONY, 50c. AND 75c.; ARENA, $1.00; BOX SEATS, $2.00; ARENA BOXES, SEATING SIX, $12.00; FIRST TIER BOX SEATS, $1.50.

TO-NIGHT ANOTHER GREAT "POP."
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FRIDAY EV'G APRIL 27TH AT 8:15 **BANJO CONCERT**
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Racing Every Day at 2:30 P. M.
Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00.
Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 1:50 P. M., and Flatbush Av. 11:04 A. M., 1, 1:23, 1:50 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. L.

IN MRS. STOKES'S FAVOR

Referee in Her Divorce Suit Files Report and Findings.

Counsel Refuse Again to Give Information—Indications as to the Attitude of the Defense.

Ex-Justice William N. Cohen, as referee in the divorce suit of Rita Hernandez de Alba Stokes against her husband, W. E. D. Stokes, has filed his report and findings in the Supreme Court. The same secrecy which has prevailed throughout the progress of the case was again manifested yesterday, when the testimony and findings in a sealed package were taken to the Court House and deposited with the County Clerk, who locked them in his safe.

While the referee declines to say anything about the case, and the counsel on both sides are equally reticent, it is known that the referee has found in favor of Mrs. Stokes, and all that remains is for a Justice in Special Term to pass upon the findings and sign the decree.

It is just a month lacking two days since the case was actually at issue, as it was on March 24 that Mr. Stokes filed his answer to the complaint. The application for the appointment of a referee was made before Justice Fitzgerald, in Part II., Special Term, of the Supreme Court, late on the afternoon of April 3. In order to prevent any publicity, the necessary affidavit was made by a law clerk in the office of Sherrill & Lockwood, counsel for Mrs. Stokes. After ex-Justice Cohen was appointed the papers were held out until the next day, and then only the formal order and the law clerk's affidavit were accessible.

Henry B. B. Staples, counsel for Mr. Stokes, and the attorneys for Mrs. Stokes were unanimous in refusing to give any information as to the case. They would not say when the referee would take it up or what the charges were which led Mrs. Stokes to apply for an absolute divorce.

It now appears that little time was lost in taking the evidence. Since the action was begun there have been various rumors to the effect that Mr. Stokes would oppose the granting of the divorce. The fact that the case has been closed so quickly is believed to indicate, however, that no contest was made.

The Justice hearing the motion for the decree will take the papers and look them over, after that they will be resealed, and under the rules of court provided for such cases, can only be opened by the consent of the parties interested.

Mrs. Stokes is the daughter of Ricardo de Acosta of 48 West Forty-seventh Street, who owns large estates in Cuba. She was nineteen years old when she was married to Mr. Stokes, on Jan. 3, 1895. Mr. Stokes is about fifteen years her senior.

Not the Taussig Burglar, He Says.

Henry H. Nelson, arrested in the Red Cross Hospital, in West Eighty-second Street, on suspicion of being the burglar that Albert Taussig shot at his home, 1,883 First Avenue, April 1, denies that he is the man. Nelson was in the hospital suffering from a wound of the abdomen. Taussig says he is the man whom he found in his home April 1, and who escaped. Taussig says he fired at the man, and by a trail of blood left, believes he shot him. Nelson says he was in the Samaritan Hospital, Troy, April 1. He asserts that he was with the Seventy-eighth United States Volunteers in the Philippines. He is now in Bellevue Hospital.

Mayor Hoos Gives Two Sons Offices.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday made a number of appointments to fill vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the terms of the incumbents. The only surprise was the appointment of Robert J. Hoos, a son of the Mayor, to be a Tax Commissioner. It had been known that the Mayor intended to appoint to a Police Justiceship his eldest son, Edward H. Hoos, who, in fact, received his commission and was sworn into office on Friday.

FREDERIC BRONSON'S FUNERAL.

The Services at Grace Church—Burial in Connecticut.

Funeral services for Frederic Bronson, who died March 29 at Palmero, Italy, of pneumonia, were held yesterday at Grace Church. The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of the diocese, and the rector of Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, officiated. The mortuary casket of cedar, covered with black cloth, with silver trimmings, was banked with flowers and floral tributes from individuals and associations of which Mr. Bronson was a member.

The chief mourners, Mrs. Bronson and her daughter, Miss Elsa Bronson, were escorted by Hollis Hunnewell of Boston and Egerton L. Winthrop. The honorary pallbearers were F. K. Sturgis, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Dr. Francis Delafield, W. Bayard Cutting, George L. Rives, Johnston Livingston, A. J. Cassatt, Charles Gould, John Nish, and F. Delano Weeks.

In the church were the Governors of the Knickerbocker Club and delegations from the City Club and the many other social organizations of which Mr. Bronson was a member, as well as a large representation of Columbia University and of Mr. Bronson's business interests. Also present were Victor Sorchan of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Frederic B. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, George R. Read, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. David King, and Alexander E. Orr.

The choir service was under the direction of Choir Director J. M. Helfernstein. Of the selections rendered were, "Lord, This Has Been Our Refuge," "Father, Whate'er of Earthly Bliss," "I Heard a Voice," and "Lead, Kindly Light."

Burial is to be in the Bronson family plot, near Mr. Bronson's country seat, Verna, Southport, Conn.

LAW CLASS ALUMNAE.

Reunion at New York University—$26,500 in Gifts.

The annual reunion of the Alumnae of the Woman's Law Class, at the University Building yesterday, had its usual features of progress and interest. The President of the association, Miss Isabella M. Pettus of the New York bar, received in the council room, which was decorated in pink. She was assisted by Mrs. John P. Munn and Miss Helen Gould, who are, respectively, the President and Vice President of the Woman's Legal Education Society, and others. Tea was poured at 5 o'clock. At the reception were:

Chancellor and Mrs. H. M. MacCracken,	Miss M. Vaughan,
Dr. Clarence D. Ashley,	Mrs. St. Clair McKelway,
Dean of the Law Faculty;	Mrs. Harry Wallerstein,
Dr. John P. Munn,	James Stokes,
Mrs. F. St. John Gaffrey,	Prof. and Mrs. Frank A. Erwin,
Mrs. H. W. Bookstaver,	Mrs. Esther Herrmann,
Mr. and Mrs. Willis Fletcher Johnson,	Mrs. Alma Webster Powell,
Mrs. Henry Siegel,	Miss Jessie A. Fowler,
	Fritz von Briesen.

Addresses were delivered in the lecture room by F. W. Hinrichs and Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell. In introducing Mr. Hinrichs, who spoke of the enlarging field for woman's usefulness, her present opportunities, her rivalry with man, and the value of legal knowledge to her, Miss Pettus said that in the past year $26,500 had been given to the university to sustain the work of the Woman's Law Class.

Prof. Russell spoke of the endowment for the lectureship as making an epoch in the society, adding:

"Our new resources bring us a new burden of obligation. Our standard of scholarship, always high and ever advancing, will undoubtedly be raised. We must be judged generously by those who look for some sudden and remarkable expansion as the result of our new endowment; if this is most unlikely, it is to be explained by the fact that the Woman's Law Class has never suffered for lack of anything that money can buy since the present administration of the Woman's Legal Education Society took office."

Hebrew Association Concert.

The twenty-third annual concert and strawberry festival of the Young Men's Hebrew Association will be given at Lenox Lyceum on Saturday evening, May 5. The concert, which will be up to the usual standard of entertainments given by the association will be the principal feature of the occasion and will be followed by dancing and refreshments. The entertainment promises to be a success both socially and financially.

Trustee for Franklin Syndicate Property

A trustee for the estate of the Franklin Syndicate it is expected will be chosen tomorrow morning at a meeting of the creditors of the concern. The trustee will take charge of the effects of the syndicate now in the hands of John B. Lord, the receiver, and settle up the estate.

ACCUSES POLICE CARTORS.

Mr. Shea Charges False Arrest—Why He Whistled in Cell.

Frank D. Shea, stenographer of 2,575 Marion Avenue, alleges that the story told by the police of the Morrisania Station about his arrest, which was published in THE TIMES, was untrue.

"I was on my way home late at night," he said yesterday, "and, not finding a Fordham car, took a West Farms car, intending to transfer at West Farms. I had a transfer with me to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street. When the car arrived at West Farms all the electric lights were out. I asked the policeman on duty there if he would tell me where I could get a Tremont Avenue car. His answer was, 'Why, get out of here, — — —. I've seen you before.'

"I answered that I naturally looked to him for information, and that I had a right to remain there. He went away, but came back saying: 'I'll show you your car.' We got aboard a car and then he said, 'You're my prisoner.'

"He took me to the station house near Bronx Park. In going there he fell down twice. The Sergeant, I understood, told him to put me on a car going to my home. Instead he took me to the Morrisania Police Station. I asked the Sergeant to be allowed to send for Mr. Corbett, the Democratic leader; Police Commissioner Abell, or some other friend, or even for my wife. I was told I would have to pay $1, but I hadn't that much about me.

"It is true I whistled in my cell, but it was to attract some one's attention. I did not whistle British airs, as the police say, because I knew they were Pro-Boer. Such a statement is absolutely false. Next morning in the Morrisania Court I was honorably discharged. I intend to prefer charges against the police for arresting me without cause."

Woman Bridge Jumper Recovering.

Marie Rosalie Dinse, who attempted suicide by jumping into the East River from the Brooklyn Bridge Friday afternoon, is steadily improving, at the Hudson Street Hospital. None of her bones was broken, and it was stated at the hospital last night that she will recover. She is still somewhat dazed, however, and is quite nervous. Miss Dinse told Policeman Lynch that she did not know what she was doing when she jumped from the bridge. She asked him if she would have to go to court, and when told that she would, said in that case it would have been as well if she had been left in the water.

Sloanés to Have No Chicago Store.

The firm of W. & J. Sloane of this city correct the statement, printed in a Chicago dispatch to THE TIMES yesterday, to the effect that they are to occupy part of a new nine-story building to be erected in Chicago. The firm states that it is not interested in the building, and will not occupy it as a carpet warehouse or for any other purpose. The only member of the firm personally interested in the building is John Sloane.

WILD WEST SHOW IN TOWN.

Buffalo Bill's Congress of Rough Riders at Madison Square Garden.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Congress of Rough Riders will open in Madison Square Garden to-morrow night for a two-weeks' stay. The programme this season will not be materially changed from that presented last Spring, and will contain all the features which make it interesting and distinctly different from the ordinary show.

The Cossacks, Arabs, Indians, Mexicans, and the military features have been retained. Johnny Baker and Annie Oakley will display their expertness with pistol, rifle, and shotgun. Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) will also give exhibitions of his ability as a marksman. The usual stage coach robbery and other frontier scenes in which Indians and cowboys take part will be given. The reproduction of the Battle of San Juan Hill will be as historically accurate as possible.

During the week many of the army friends of Col. Cody who were with him on the frontier when he was chief of scouts will attend the performance. Among those who have intimated that they will be present are Gen. Miles, Gen. Merritt, Col. Mills, Commandant at West Point Military Academy, and Adjt. Gen. Henry C. Corbin.

During the forenoon of Monday a grand street parade of all the attractions of the show will be made through the principal thoroughfares, starting from the Garden at 9 o'clock.

CITY HISTORY CLUB EXHIBITION.

Work of the Year to be Shown at the University Settlement.

The work of the City History Club during the past year will, on the afternoons and evenings of Friday and Saturday, May 4 and 5, be attractively shown at the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street.

A cordial invitation to inspect this work is extended to the public. A Reception Committee will be in attendance to explain the features of the annual exhibition and to welcome guests.

Of the exhibits will be the notebooks, maps, charts, and drawings prepared by the children, examples of original work done by the teachers, and collections of pictures and graphic materials used in class instruction.

Disabled Steamer Californian Here.

The disabled steamer Californian, which ran into Ram Island Ledge two hours after leaving Portland, Me., early in the morning of Feb. 25, arrived here yesterday, being towed to this city from Boston. The Californian remained on the ledge until March 31, when she was pulled off. The hole in her bottom was patched up as well as it could be under the circumstances, and she was towed to Boston. Owing to the lack of dry-docking facilities in that city, she was brought here and taken to the Erie Basin.

IN MEMORY OF DR. WISE.

Public Service to be Held Next Sunday in Temple Emanu-El.

A public service in memory of the Rev. Dr. I. M. Wise, which is intended to be an expression of the sentiments of the community upon his life work, will be held at Temple Emanu-El next Sunday morning. This service is undertaken by the New York Board of Jewish Ministers, and the following programme has been arranged:

Organ prelude	Max Spicker
Anthem	Choir
Psalms 90 and 113	Rev. L. Nelson
Prayer	Rev. Dr. D. Davidson
Quartet	Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Voit, Mr. Rappapat, Mr. Galloway.
Address	Rev. Dr. K. Kohler
Address	Louis Marshall
Hymn	Choir and congregation
Address	Rev. Dr. R. Grossman
Address	Rev. Dr. J. Silverman
Solo	Rev. W. Sparger
Memorial prayers	Rev. Dr. G. Gotthell

Ex-Rough Rider Charged with Murder.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 21.—James Redmond, alias Michael Sevill, who served with the Rough Riders in Cuba and later enlisted in the regular army and served with the Sixth Artillery in the Philippines, reached this city to-day in irons, charged with complicity in the murder of Emma Schumacher. Detectives have trailed Redmond continuously since the murder, which occurred here in 1897. He was arrested in Manila a month ago. Miss Schumacher was killed in an attempt to defend her grocery store against two robbers, who escaped.

Archbishop Corrigan Sails To-day.

Archbishop Corrigan, who sails to-day by the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., will leave his residence at 9 o'clock this morning. He will be accompanied to the dock by Bishop Farley, Father Lavelle, Father Connolly, and other priests who can leave the morning service to see him off. The plan to accompany him down the bay had to be abandoned owing to the delay in the sailing of the steamer.

Victim of Street Car Accident.

A man whose name is thought to be Jacob Klobatschwit, but whose address is unknown, died in the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday afternoon as a result of injuries received by being knocked down by a south-bound Third Avenue car at Park Row and Pearl Street, at an early hour yesterday morning. He is thought to have been a laborer. The motorman of the car, Martin Tallon, was arrested.

Cymric to Resume Regular Sailings.

It was announced yesterday at the office of the White Star Line that the steamer Cymric, which has been transporting troops to South Africa for some time, has been released and will resume her regular sailings from this port on June 12.

WEBER PIANOS
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., New York.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SCULLY CASE REVIVED.

Philip Scully Forcibly Ejected from His Wife's Home.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 21.—Another chapter in the famous Scully case, which has grown out of the domestic troubles of Philip Scully, a coachman who married Jessie Barnard, daughter of a prominent and wealthy family here some years ago, was begun to-day when a Deputy Sheriff and his assistant were called to eject Scully from his wife's home and who, on being threatened with a gun by Scully, handled the latter so roughly that he was compelled to place himself under the care of a trained nurse.

Mrs. Scully maintains that

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

FACTS about PIANOS.

We believe that the truth modestly stated is more convincing than self-praise or purchased testimonials.

Our reputation permits us to make only such statements as we can verify.

We have acquired undisputed leadership in the piano trade, because we have earned it, and we shall keep it by continuing to deserve it.

Others may make flowery statements and deceptive claims, but the **reputation** the **old** and **reliable**

STERLING

has attained in its 40 years before the public, remains unquestioned by musical critics throughout the world.

Here's plain facts, quickly told, which are worthy of your consideration:

We have **made** and **sold** more than **128,000** Sterling instruments.

We have sold more than **7,500** in the City of Brooklyn.

We manufacture **every part** of every piano we sell (except those we take in exchange for Sterlings).

We use the best materials obtainable and employ only skilled workmen.

There are pianos that cost more than Sterlings, but there are none better and few as good.

STERLINGS are MODERN

and up to date in every respect, and contain many improvements and devices not found in other makes.

Our Patent Practice Attachment allows our Pianos to be continually used without harm or wear for many years.

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permit those of moderate means to purchase a good Piano on very easy terms.

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a large stock of used Pianos of our own and other reliable makes at greatly reduced prices

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in perfect repair, fully guaranteed for 5 years. Delivered on first payment,

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Handsome Chickering Grand, **$200.**

20 Square Pianos.

Some are as good as new,

$25, $40, $60, $75.

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Wholesale and Retail Warerooms

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536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

Look for the name STERLING.

DRUG TRADE BOWLERS.

New York and Chicago Teams Tied for the Championship.

New York and Chicago were tied at the conclusion of the final series, for the championship of the American Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association, bowled at Reid's alleys yesterday. Each team bowled two series of three games. The Chicagos won all the games of their series with the New Yorks and Baltimores. The New Yorks, on the other hand, made a clean sweep in their series with the Baltimore drug men.

The New Yorks made the best showing on Friday, winning five out of six games, including three victories over the Chicagos. The games won and lost by the three teams at the conclusion of the series were as follows: New York won 8, lost 4; Chicago won 8, lost 4; Baltimore won 2, lost 10. A game to decide the tie and championship will be played this morning.

The Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association entertained the Baltimore and Chicago bowlers at a banquet last night at the Drug Trade Club, 100 William Street. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago—Armstrong, 160; Bauer, 156; Storer, 187; Baker, 181; Thomas, 178. Total, 812.
New York—Howe, 150; Barnes, 168; Judge, 171; Smith, 151; Ruddiman, 153. Total, 802.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago—Armstrong, 172; Bauer, 164; Storer, 177; Baker, 182; Thomas, 237. Total, 932.
Baltimore—Goldsborough, 210; Davis, 152; Covey, 168; Waters, 166; Dohme, 179. Total, 875.

THIRD GAME.

Baltimore—Goldsborough, 212; Davis, 110; Covey, 131; Waters, 160; Dohme, 138. Total, 751.
New York—Howe, 178; Barnes, 170; Judge, 202; Smith, 191; Ruddiman, 158. Total, 899.

FOURTH GAME.

Chicago—Armstrong, 198; Bauer, 166; Storer, 129; Baker, 177; Thomas, 146. Total, 816.
Baltimore—Goldsborough, 171; Dohme, 146; Covey, 141; Waters, 174; Lockwood, 165. Total, 797.

FIFTH GAME.

Chicago—Armstrong, 175; Bauer, 191; Medbery, 154; Baker, 158; Thomas, 210. Total, 888.
New York—Howe, 167; Barnes, 187; Judge, 181; Smith, 140; Ruddiman, 182. Total, 877.

SIXTH GAME.

Baltimore—Goldsborough, 175; Dohme, 155; Corey, 126; Waters, 178; Lockwood, 150. Total, 784.
New York—Howe, 196; Barnes, 203; Judge, 165; Smith, 164; Ruddiman, 177. Total, 905.

SEVENTH GAME.

Baltimore—Goldsborough, 191; Dohme, 128; Corey, 140; Waters, 162; Lockwood, 135. Total, 756.
New York—Howe, 150; Barnes, 148; Judge, 103; Smith, 175; Ruddimen, 222. Total, 888.

EIGHTH GAME.

New York—Howe, 138; Barnes, 164; Judge, 160; Smith, 133; Ruddiman, 165. Total, 760.
Chicago—Armstrong, 152; Bauer, 140; Medbery, 140; Baker, 191; Thomas, 154. Total, 782.

NINTH GAME.

Chicago—Armstrong, 155; Bauer, 164; Medbery, 151; Baker, 192; Thomas, 165. Total, 827.
Baltimore—Goldsborough, 166; Dohme, 137; Covey, 145; Waters, 166; Lockwood, 172. Total, 786.

ON THE SPEEDWAY.

The Saturday afternoon gathering of horsemen with their favorite animals on the Speedway was unusually large yesterday, and in order to make matters interesting several very lively races were run off between horses with and without records. About the most interesting brush was a three-cornered one between David Lamar, driving Edward D.; N. T. B., driven by Mr. Kennedy, and the mare Gretchen, with Mr. Massoth handling the ribbons. There were several false starts, and finally the two got away, leaving Edward D. at the mark. Not in the least discouraged, Edward D. started off at a terrific pace to overtake his opponents.

The quarter was reached before he struck his gait, but as soon as he did the gap between the leaders began to close, and at the half he was on even terms with them. Then followed a nip and tuck race for a lead, which finally resulted in Edward D. showing in front and then making a spurt that carried him at least a length ahead, which he increased to three or four before he was taken in hand.

Pansy Blossom, Charles Weiland's handsome mare, showed herself to be in prime condition by winning about every heat she entered. One of the most exciting of them was with a gray mare driven by C. C. Schildwachter. Pansy Blossom started on even terms with the mare and to the half mile post it was a neck and neck go, but from there on Pansy Blossom had things pretty much her own way.

After winning a number of brushes with Edward D., Mr. Lamar appeared behind The Dude, whose first opponent was Drex, driven by B. Kearns. On the start Drex had the best of the race, but was unable to keep pace with the burst of speed shown by The Dude at the half-mile post.

Gretchen was matched against Nettie C., driven by W. H. Clark of Yonkers. The start was a good one, but Nettie C., who has only been on the Speedway a couple of times this Spring, proved very unsteady and no match for Gretchen.

If the weather proves favorable to-day there will be a series of five brushes between Honor Bright, 2:22¾, driven by Col. J. F. Cockerill, and Rialto, a green mare, owned and driven by Mr. Lamar. The first brush will be started at 11 o'clock. Both gentlemen believe that the race will be a very close one and the result uncertain. Mr. Lamar's little bay mare Ada P., 2:09½, will also be ready to meet all comers.

Among the many out yesterday were Mr. Rose, driving Sir Eld, 2:14¾, and Island Belle to pole; Mr. H. D. Hyde, behind his handsome chestnut mare Nerva; George Huber, driving a team of blacks; J. W. Cornish, behind David B., 2:09¼; Col. Cockerill, driving Honor Bright and Swift to pole; Jack Currey, driving Richard Croker's favorite Chanty, and A. Newberger, driving Smilax

Fraud in California Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—It is currently reported in racing circles that Jockey Hennessey has exposed the plans of an alleged ring which caused Jockey Piggott to be barred from Oakland. For some time the erratic going of some of the horses has attracted the attention of the racing associations and an investigation was started which, it is said, has resulted in a confession being obtained from Jockey Mike Hennessy, who was suspended recently for a suspicious ride on Lucidia. Hennessey, it is said, has told the officials that a ring existed which included Jockey Joe Piggott, ex-Jockey Willie Martin, himself, and several other jockevs, besides Trainer Danny Lynch and at least one bookmaker whose name cannot be learned.

Hard Knot, controlled by Lynch, would seem to have been the horse upon which the combination relied. Hard Knot is now on the way to Chicago, where he is booked to race. Hennessey in his confession is said to have stated that Hard Knot and other horses have been pulled at times and at other times been allowed to win. The combination had representatives in the betting ring, who, it is said, cleaned up a large sum of money. Willie Martin is credited with having taken $30,000 out of the ring.

YACHTS NEAR COMPLETION.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 21.—August Belmont's seventy-footer Mineola was hauled away from the wharf at Herreshoffs' yesterday, and moored to a buoy in the stream. Her spars and rigging are in place, and all that remains to be done before a trial spin is the bending of her sails. Sparred and rigged as the Mineola now is, she presents a handsome appearance, and in nearly every part reminds one of the Columbia. The peak halyards are connected with the gaff by means of double bridles, similar to the Columbia's rig. Her first trial spin will be made within a few days.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's seventy-footer, the Rainbow, came off the marine railway yesterday, and was moored to the wharf, where she will receive her spars. The bowsprit has already been hipped and rigged. The Rainbow had been on the railway for more than a week. She received two coats of paint, and some work was done in her cabin. The seventy-footer in the north shop is planked to a point above the turn of the bilges, each strake becoming longer. The remainder of the planks will not be fastened so quickly as the lower ones have been. Progress is being made in framing the last of the seventy-footers in the south construction shop, but there is yet a month's work to be done on the hulls of these two boats.

The two forty-six-footers, Sirocco and Altair, are being fitted up inside near the wharf, but are yet without spars. One of the twenty-one-footers is nearly finished in the north shop. A mahogany sheathed racer, about eighteen feet on the water line, was launched early in the week. She has a pole mast, flush decks, a small cockpit, and is finished bright. She was rigged and had a trial spin the latter part of the week. The sloop yacht Petrel, J. V. R. Kennedy of New York, having been painted, was put overboard the first of the week from the Walker's Cove yard.

The masts of the steam yacht Florence were stepped a few days ago. They rest in a countersunk plate on the deck and do not extend into the hold. The craft is schooner rigged. Her owner, Mr. Alker of New York, inspected her on Monday. Two thirty-five-foot composition sloops are to be built next month, but as yet the frames are not bent. The sparmakers are busy getting out new spars for ten racing boats, large and small.

FENCING FOR TROPHY.

Representatives of the New York Fencers Club had little trouble in taking first place in the tournament held at their club rooms last night for a trophy. The Fencers Club has won the cup two years in succession, and if they win next year it will be their undisputed property. The New York Athletic Club team was the only one to appear against the Fencers Club. It was expected that the Boston Athletic Association would send a team, but none put in an appearance. The highest individual score made in last night's bouts was that of F. Townsend of the Fencers Club, who won all of his bouts.

The teams entered were made up as follows: New York Athletic Club—W. D. Lyon, Cecil Lyon, and Charles Bothner. New York Fencers Club—A. V. Z. Post, Charles Tatham, and F. Townsend. The summary:

A. V. Z. Post defeated C. Lyon, A. V. Z. Post defeated C. Bothner, Charles Tatham defeated C. Lyon, F. Townsend defeated W. D. Lyon, F. Townsend defeated C. Bothner, W. D. Lyon defeated A. V. Z. Post, W. D. Lyon defeated Charles Tatham, C. Bothner defeated C. Tatham.

Yesterday's Coaching Trip.

The usual trip of the coach Pioneer from the Holland House to Ardsley was omitted yesterday in deference to the memory of Frederic Bronson, one of the proprietors, whose funeral was held yesterday.

The Good Times made the usual trip from the Waldorf-Astoria to Inwood and return, and was occupied by a party given by Manager Boldt in honor of Miss Bethune of Toronto, a niece of Lady Holland. Mr. Boldt was the whip, and Miss Bethune had the seat of honor on the box. The other members of the party were Mrs. Boldt, Miss Helen Hammond, Miss Dorothy Hammond, Miss Grace Wellington, Edward K. Crook, and Townsend Hornor.

CRESCENTS WIN AT LACROSSE.

Stevens Institute boys went down to Bay Ridge yesterday for a practice game with the Crescent Athletic Club's champion lacrosse team. The college boys got their practice, but that was about all, for the Crescents won by 12 goals to 1. The line up:

Crescent A. C.	Positions.	Stevens Institute.
Garvin	Goal	Sinclair
M. Rose	Point	Layatt
Miller	Cover Point	Wolf
De Cassanovs	First Defense	McDonald, Capt.
Jewell	Second Defense	Sanders
Griffin and Moses	Third Defense	Botchford
McLean	Centre	Bennett
Kennedy and Drakely	Third Attack	Meyers
Dobby	Second Attack	Clarke
Wall	First Attack	Fitch and Brooks
Curry, Captain	Outside Home	Hoffman
G. Rose	Inside Home	Durrie

Goals—Wall, (3,) Curry, (2,) Dobby, (2,) G. Rose, (2,) Kennedy, Jewell, Drakeley, and Brooks 1 each. Time—Twenty minute halves. Referee—Louis J. Doyle, Crescent A. C. Umpires—L. De Casanova, Crescent A. C.; F. J. Thomas, Stevens Institute.

Lecture on the Automobile.

Dr. R. H. Thurston, Director of the Sibley College, Cornel University, will lecture at 8:30 on Saturday, April 28, at the Automobile Club room, in the Waldorf-Astoria, on "The Trend of Progress in Automobile Construction." Dr. Thurston will present the conditions that impede and those which favor the permanent and successful establishment of the automobile in the commercial field.

Insurance Ball League.

A Life Insurance Baseball League has been organized with the Equitable Life, Prudential Life, and the Fidelity and Casualty Companies as members. Games will be played every Saturday, beginning May 5.

The following schedule has been arranged: May 5—Prudential vs. Equitable, at Newark; 12—Prudential vs. Fidelity and Casualty, at Newark; 19—Equitable vs. Fidelity and Casualty, at New York; 26—Fidelity and Casualty vs. Prudential, at New York; June 2—Equitable vs. Prudential, at New York; 9—Fidelity and Casualty vs. Equitable, at New York.

College and School Games.

At Bridgeport—Yale freshmen, 8; Park City, 5.
At Exeter—Phillips Exeter, 6; Tufts, 4.
At Brunswick—Bowdoin, 16; Lewiston Volunteers, 6.
At Providence—Providence, 5; Boston College, 2.
At Williamstown—Williams, 17; North Adams, 3.
At Andover—Phillips Andover, 9; Boston Law School, 1.
At Princeton—Princeton Preparatory, 16; Newark Academy, 0.
At Princeton—Villanova School, 8; Lawrenceville, 0.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

Each Department Has Something Each Week That Always Makes SHOPPING PROFITABLE AND INTERESTING to Come for, Even if Not Wanted for Present Use.

Important Sale of Women's Shoes

1,200 Pairs of $3.50 and $4.00 Shoes to go at $1.90 a Pair.

This offering for Monday will prove one of the best of the many splendid shoe chances you've had from us this season. 1,200 pairs of Women's Custom-made Shoes, as desirable a lot as were ever made, go on sale here at a little more than one-half their retail value.

These Shoes have come to us from one of the best makers of fine Shoes in Rochester, and are made in glazed and Vici kidskin with welted extension and of flexible, hand-sewed, turned soles, a choice of spring weight, welted soles or thin-sewed flexible soles for street or dress wear, kid tips; the making, fitting and style of them are the very best, the toeshapes are the newest and most approved spring styles, and, as we say, they are the best Shoe offer of the year.

Every size, 2½ to 7, all widths, A to E, are represented here in one or the other styles. $3.50 and $4.00 shoes, every pair of them here Monday, at . . . . . **$1.90 a pair.**

Unusual Opportunity to Buy Office Furniture.

This is the time for changing and fixing up offices. For months past we have been preparing for this and have just received two car loads of Roll and Flat Top Desks, High Bookkeeper's Desks, Office and Directors' Tables, with large assortment of Office Chairs at 30% below usual prices.

ROLL TOP DESKS

Solid Oak, 42 inches long, row of drawers one side, $15.00 kind **$11.75.**
50 inches long, row drawers both sides, $17.00 kind **$12.75.**
50 inches, flat top, drawers both sides, $12.75 kind **$8.75.**
42 inch flat top, drawers one side, 10.00 kind **$6.75.**

High standing book-keepers' desks, $14.00 kind, **$10.75**; $16.00 kind, **$12.00**; $20.00 kind, **$16.00.**
Oak Office Tables, 48 inch top, with drawer, $8.00 kind, **$5.75.**
60 inch top with drawers, $10.00 kind, **$7.00**; 72 inch top, with drawer, $12.00 kind, **$8.75.**
Directors' tables, 5 feet long to 8 feet long, from **$7.00** to **$50.00.**

OFFICE CHAIRS.

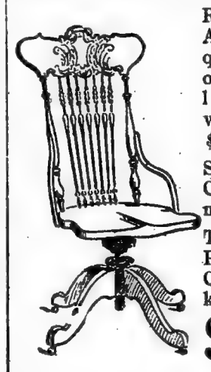

Rotary Spring Arm Chair, quarter sawed oak, polished leather or wood seat, $4.98.

Standing Arm Chairs to match, $2.75.

This style, Piano Polished Chair, $5.00 kind,

$3.98.

Hale & Kilburn Folding Beds.

These beds are guaranteed in every way, cannot possibly close up while in use, will admit of nearly a full thickness mattress; made in single, half, three quarter and full size, from

$24.98 to $100.00

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston & Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

BOOKS

Cloth-bound, 12mos., gilt top, by both standard and popular authors, in single volume and two volume sets, usually sold for $1.25 per set; our price, 25c. per volume.
Little Classics, by best authors, 12c.
A good line of cloth-bound books by standard authors, such as Vanity Fair, by Thackeray; Kenilworth, by Sir Walter Scott, etc., in box, usually sold for 69c.; our price, 45c.
Standard Encyclopedia, 2 vols. in set, publishers' price, $2.50; our price, 79c. per set.

NEW BOOKS.

Biography of a Grizzly, by Ernest Seton Thompson.
The Alabaster Box, by Sir Walter Besant.
A Guide to the Trees, by Alice Loundsberry.
A Master of Craft, by W. H. Jacobs.
All the latest fiction at lowest popular prices.

STATIONERY.

Extra Wove Finish Writing Paper, square and octavo, 10c. per pound.
Envelopes to match, 4 packages for 10c.
A large variety of tints in wove linen and bond, square, octavo and commercial sizes, 5c. per quire. Envelopes to match 5c. per package.
A Large Assortment of Boxes Fancy Writing Paper, in the new Spring tints, such as pastel, khaki, etc. Also cabinet boxes, from 15c. up.
Sterling Silver Desk Furnishings, Letter Openers, from 12c. up.
Cutters and Erasers, 15c. each.
Mucilage Pots, with sterling silver top, 39c. each.
Ink Blotters, with sterling silver corners, 25c.
Sterling Silver Pencils, 25c. each.
Sterling Silver Pencil Tops, 45c. and upward.
Ebonoid Erasers and Seals, 12c. each.

ENGRAVING DEPT.

Wedding Invitations, Visiting and Business Cards, in the newest styles, block and Old English script type.

Phonographs, Graphophones and Records.

A visit to our phonograph department will convince every lover of Phonograph music that we have the largest and best assortment of Edison records in Greater New York.
Edison records are the best made; they are loud, distinct and are perfection as to lasting qualities.
We mention a few of our choice selections:

QUARTETTES.

Sleigh Ride Party, Farm Yard Medley, Church Scene from the Old Homestead.

SACRED.

Holy City, Beulah Land.

BAND SELECTIONS.

Peace Forever March, Under the Double Eagle, American Patrol, Battle of Manassas, Lanciers, with figures called; Uncle Josh's Talking Records; Piccolos, Cornets, Banjo and Xylophones.
We call special attention to our Violin Record, National Polish Dance.
Special sale in Horns, Stands, and Record Boxes.
Our Special Oak Cabinet, 75 peg, highly polished, matches any phonograph case, $8.00.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

Cold Air Storage. A Perfect System and a Price Saving.

Just to be perfect in store service. That is why the system of cold air storage has been added to our customary facilities for the safeguarding of fur and cloth garments and textiles during the summer months.

For more than thirty years we have cared each summer for the furs and valuable textiles of our patrons; in fact, this was the first great store in America to provide such accommodation. Many millions of dollars' worth of furs and other valuable goods have been left in our care during that long period, and we have yet to record the first case of dissatisfaction.

The cold air system is the latest device and as it is a good one, we have made it a supplement of our present excellent method of caretaking. The building we have selected is conceded to be the most perfect of its kind in the world; fire and burglar proof. The most valuable articles can be stored in it with absolute safety and back of this surety is the "A. and S." guarantee.

Now, as ever, prices are the lowest anywhere—two per cent. on your own valuation for the usual method; three per cent for cold storage. A telephone call or a postal will have the promptest response.

Second Week of the Matchless Sale of Muslin Underwear.

Dainty and pretty as good workmanship can fashion fine materials; low priced—far below what such garments bring elsewhere. These are reasons why this sale offers rare opportunity to lay in the Summer's supply of wanted pretty things. There is widest variety to choose from, the certainty that everything is generously made and rightly made and the temptation of the prices. Concededly no such values are to be found anywhere else:

Gowns. Excellent quality muslin Gowns, V neck, with four insertions of choice embroidery and clusters of tucks in yoke, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves 59c

Cambric Gowns, Empire, prettily trimmed with insertions and ruffle of cotton Torchon lace and ribbon; others, muslin, V neck, trimmed with embroidery, 79c

Cambric Gowns, V neck, with six insertions of choice embroidery and cluster of tucks in yoke; others with two wide insertions and ruffles of embroidery; also a pretty Empire Gown, hemstitched effect 97c

Cambric Gowns, Empire, with two insertions of fine embroidery and cluster of tucks across front, and four insertions and tucks at side, with ruffle of fine embroidery around yoke, embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves, $1.23

Cambric Gowns, Empire, with insertion of Maltese lace and embroidery, and revers with insertion and ruffle of Maltese lace, others trimmed with hemstitching and Point de Paris laces, $1.59

Nainsook Chemise Gowns, low, round neck, with insertion and ruffle of fine Val lace, with full ruffle of lace over shoulder, short sleeve, trimmed with lace $2.25

Nainsook Gown, prettily trimmed with insertions of fine lace and embroidery, also ribbon run beading, and full ruffle of lace; also Chemise Gowns, Empire trimmed, with Point de Paris lace, $2.69

Corset Covers. Good quality muslin Corset Covers, high neck, felled seams, pearl buttons perfect fitting 8c

Corset Covers, V necks, trimmed front and back with embroidery 25c

Round neck Corset Covers, embroidery and ribbon trimmed, draw string at waist 34c

Corset Covers, V neck, trimmed with hemstitched tucks and embroidery, 48c

Nainsook Corset Covers, low round neck, with insertion and edge of Torchon lace, and trimmed with ribbon run beading, finished off at waist 59c

Lawn Corset Covers, low round neck, with three insertions and edge of Point de Paris lace back and front, finished off at waist with embroidery, beading and ribbon 97c

Walking Skirts. Muslin Walking Skirts, with three insertions and edge of cotton Torchon lace, others with full umbrella ruffle trimmed with embroidery, also dust ruffle 97c

Walking Skirts, full umbrella ruffle, trimmed with fine embroidery, others with lawn ruffle, with five insertions and edge of lace, also dust ruffle. $1.69

Cambric Skirts, tucked lawn, unbrella ruffle, with deep ruffle of fine embroidery, also dust ruffle, others with two wide insertions and dep ruffle of Torchon lace, also dust ruffle $1.98

Cambric Skirts, lawn flounce with two insertions of lace, also full ruffle with insertion and deep edge of lace, also dust ruffle $2.48

Under Skirts — Good quality muslin Under Skirts, with cambric ruffle and tucks above 29c

Muslin Under Skirts, with ruffle of embroidery and tucks above 48c

Cambric Under Skirts, with lawn umbrella hemstitched ruffle 69c

Drawers—Excellent quality muslin Drawers, with hem and cluster of tucks 19c

Muslin Drawers, with ruffle of fine embroidery and tucks above 49c

Cambric Drawers, tucked lawn umbrella ruffle, trimmed with Torchon lace . . 59c

Chemise — Masonville muslin Chemise, with corded band and pearl buttons, 29c

Lawn Chemise, round neck, with two wide insertions and edge of Maltese lace, and ribbon run beading, ribbon and embroidery, beading at waist, tucked ruffle at bottom, trimmed with lace $1.98

Second floor.

Dainty Shirt Waist Excellence.

Dainty fresh and smart, the Shirt Waists crowd to the showing. There is style in every one, and yet the variety seems unlimited. Perhaps there are two alike—it doesn't seem so.

Mid-season at the beginning of need time will make them hurry away to-morrow. Of silk, of flannel, of cotton; no sorts are missing, no good styles of any sort.

The Silk Ones. Special mention for three good styles made of taffeta silk in a variety of colors. Some have pleats back and front and on the shoulders, some are tucked all over and others are corded all over. The regular value of these Waists is $7.50; the price here is $5.45

The Flannel Ones. These are made of imported plaid flannel in a wide variety of colors. They are full in front, have a French back and a collar of the same material. No daintier Waists were ever sold for the price $1.98

The Cotton Ones. 1,500 Shirt Waists, made of the best grades of percale, in nine different patterns, including the "Standard" and the "Faultless" makes; value $1.00 and $1.25, at . . 49c. and 59c.

1,000 Shirt Waists, made with fine embroidery insertions between clusters of tucks; hemstitched front, dress sleeves, and laundered collar 97c

1,200 Shirt Waists of corded madras, colored pink and blue and oxblood; full fronts, dress sleeves, and stock collars. 97c

300 Shirt Waists of fine madras; made in surplice effect, with white tucked vest and collar $1.25

Special values in colored and white lawn Waists made by the most prominent manufacturers . . $1.25, $1.48, and $1.75

Second floor.

Sale of Fine Foulard Silks.

Prices Unequaled Anywhere This Season.

Ten thousand yards of fine printed Foulard Silks will make the Silk Store a point of chief interest to-morrow. This is the entire stock of a prominent manufacturer, the finest quality he makes. Every piece has the rich, bright satin lustre which characterizes the best grades of Foulards, and only the best grades. The designs are all new this season and the choicest of the season's production. The colors are the wanted ones and the shades are practically without number.

Foulards will hold full sway in the Silk Store to-morrow and, though the quantity is a large one, the price is small enough to make even 10,000 yards insufficient at . . . . . 55c a yard

Main floor, New Building.

Special Values in Home Furnishings

Carpets and Furniture.

This Store is a wonderfully satisfactory place in which to ramble—to choose—to buy. Especially is this so among the Summer furnishings, the Carpetings, the Furniture. There is wondrous variety of choice, novelty on every side; good taste everywhere; in every yard of Carpet or Matting, in every piece of Furniture.

Back of all and governing all are the low prices. Here, too, the Store is unique, unrivalled. Furniture and Carpetings, specially for the Summer needs, are ready for to-morrow's choosing. Let them speak for themselves of their matchless values:

The Furniture.

Brass Bed, bow foot, extra heavy 1½ inch post, ¾ and ⅝ inch filling, with heavy T ball mounts throughout, height of head-board 66 inches, foot-board 45 inches, handsomely finished, all sizes, made to sell for $45.00; our price $33.00

Brass Beds, 1 inch, 1½ and 2 inch post, made to sell for $18.00, $26.00, $38.00, $53.00, $70.00; our price **$12.00, $18.00, $29.00, $38.00, $49.00.**

Oak Bedroom Suit, highly polished, 3 pieces, full size bed, with neatly carved headboard, bureau with French plate bevel mirror, base with 2 quartered oak swell top drawers, and 2 large drawers, large washstand, all trimmed with cast brass handles, made to sell for $35.00; our price $25.00

Ash oak finish Bedroom Suit, 3 pieces, with 3 ft. 6. 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 bed, bureau with bevel mirror, washstand with splash back, made to sell for $18.00; our price $12.90

3 ft. White Enamel Iron Bed, with woven wire spring, short hair mattress and feather pillow, complete $7.80

Oak Sideboard, top with 32x18 inches French bevel plate mirror, base 48x24 inches, 2 swell top-drawers, 1 lined, large table cloth drawer and 2 cupboards $19.00

Oak China Closet, 48 inches in width and 66 inches in height, twist column on front, 4 grooved moveable shelves. $23.50

Parlor Furniture, in mahogany and mahogany finish, 3 and 5 pieces, inlaid and carved, and all upholstered, covered in assorted colorings of satin damask and tapestry, made to sell for $40.00, $50.00, $65.00, $85.00, $90.00, $110.00, $125.00, $160.00; our price **$28.00, $36.00, $45.00, $55.00, $60.00, $75.00, $80.00, $100.00.**

Divan, Sofa and Reception Chairs, made to sell for $12.00, $20.00, $25.00, $30.00, $45.00, $60.00; our price **$6.00, $10.00, $12.50, $15.00, $24.00, $30.00.**

Quartered Oak front Wardrobe, 88 inches in height, 45 inches wide and 18 inches deep, base has two drawers, made to sell for $26.00; our price **$18.50.**

Reed and Rattan Rockers, made to sell for $3.75, $5.00, $8.00, $10.00, $11.00; our price **$2.50, $3.50, $6.00, $7.75, $8.50.**

Large assortment of Piazza Chairs and Rockers in green, maple and red splint and reed seats.

High Back Rocker, with reed seat and back, heavy frame, in maple, green and red $2.75

Sewing Rockers in red, maple and green, 65c

Garden Settee in light red and green, 69c

Woven wire Spring, with reinforced cable attachment, all sizes $1.25

Metal or iron Spring, with woven wire, all sizes $2.45

French Mattress, made of superior extra white drawing lamb wool, top and bottom, made up full size, 40 lbs., in the A. C. A. ticking, regularly $40.00, our price $26.50

Extra quality of mixed hair, made up in A. C. A. ticking, 40 lbs., full size, regularly $15.00, our price $11.00

Black drawing horse hair Mattress, 40 lbs., full size, made up in A. C. A. ticking, regularly $28.00, our price, $21.50

Fourth Floor.

The Carpets.

2,000 yards of the celebrated Lowell and Hartford Body Brussels Carpets, in 18 handsome new Spring designs, have just arrived from the mills. You will like to see them; there is nothing more beautiful in these weaves. Regularly they should be priced at $1.35 and $1.50 a yard, actually they will be priced here to-morrow at 85c. and 95c. a yard

No more of them at the same price when these are gone, so in early choosing there is opportunity.

Summer and Cottage Rugs. The best of all wool Ingrain Art Squares, Japanese jute and cotton Rugs and John Bromley & Sons' Rangpur jute Smyrna Rugs will make the Rug Store a worthy place to visit to-morrow, for they are priced remarkably low. Every Rug is in new design and color combination and they are just the sort to harmonize with Mattings, or, in fact, with any Summer furniture.

All wool Ingrain Art Squares:		Japanese Cotton Rugs:	
3x2 yds.	$3.60	18x36 in.	75c
3x2½ yds.	$4.50	26x54 in.	$1.65
3x3 yds.	$5.40	30x60 in.	$2.10
3x3½ yds.	$6.30	36x72 in.	$2.95
3x4 yds.	$7.20	4x7 ft.	$4.65
3x4½ yds.	$8.10	6x9 ft.	$8.85
3x5 yds.	$9.00	7.6x10.6 ft.	$13.15
		9x12 ft.	$17.75

Japanese Jute Rugs:		Rangpur Smyrna Rugs:	
4x7 ft.	$2.15	30x60 in.	$1.15
6x9 ft.	$4.15	36x72 in.	$1.75
7.6x10.6 ft.	$6.25	6x9 ft.	$5.10
9x12 ft.	$8.25	7.6x10.6 ft.	$7.65
10x14 ft.	$11.25	9x12 ft.	$10.25

Straw Mattings. 500 40 yd. rolls of straw Mattings in all the latest novelties of design and color. Fresh and perfect every one.

Fancy seamless China Matting, worth $7.35, at $5.25

Heavy, fancy, seamless China Matting, worth $8.50, at $6.25

Fine, fancy, extra quality, seamless China Matting, worth $10.50, at $7.50

Fancy seamless cotton warp Japanese Matting, worth $9.00, at $6.75

Fancy seamless cotton warp Japanese Matting, worth $9.50, at $7.25

Fancy seamless cotton warp Japanese Matting, worth $10.50, at $7.75

Fancy seamless cotton warp Japanese Matting, worth $12.50, at $8.25

Third floor.

Women's Low Priced Tailored Suits.

Three lots at three prices, each price a bargain, will join here to-morrow in the choicest offering of the season of tailored Suits for women. There is half to be saved on some, less than that on others, but all are here at prices that mean quick departure, for every newest touch of Fashion's favoring is in them.

The first lot is composed of black and blue cheviots; coat, Eton effect, lined and faced with black taffeta and with silk revers finished with eighteen rows of stitching, open or closed effect; skirt in the new cut, gored and pleated at the bottom, and percaline lined $14.95

The second lot contains 86 Suits of different materials and in a variety of styles, such as Etons, fly front, double-breasted and tight fitting coats; skirts in the newest cuts. Coats and skirts are silk lined throughout. Sizes are 34, 36, 38, and 40, and the Suits regularly would be priced from $30.00 to $40.00. To-morrow the price here for them will be $20.95

In the third lot are Suits cut after a new model, the coat without lapels and with a turn-down collar; an Eton effect, trimmed with taffeta silk all around and stitched several times. It can be worn open or closed. The skirt is the new cut, with double inverted pleat and folds at each gore. The materials are handsome serges and camel's hair homespuns, and every Suit is silk lined throughout. Sizes 32 to 42, at $27.50

Second floor, front.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

POLO SEASON OPENS ON LAKEWOOD FIELD

A Brilliant Crowd Present to See the Game.

LAKEWOOD DEFEATS ROCKAWAY

George Gould's Polo Grounds Thrown Open for the First Game for the Herbert Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 21.—To the Lakewood Polo Club, one of the youngest but also one of the most progressive of the twenty-three clubs that constitute the Polo Association, belongs the credit of opening the polo season of 1900. As an additional feature the contest to-day marked the formal opening of George J. Gould's magnificent polo fields at Georgian Court. The game was played on one of Mr. Gould's three polo fields, and attracted nearly all the fashionable element here, while a number of polo enthusiasts came from a distance to witness the entire series in the Lakewood Club tournament.

Rockaway and Lakewood Third were the competing teams. The former allowed the latter two goals by handicap, but each team earned the same number, six goals, so, notwithstanding the fact that the weaker team lost three-quarters of a goal by penalties, the victory rested with the home team by 7¼ goals to 6. The Lakewood sympathizers were naturally jubilant that the orange and black colors could claim the first triumph over the Georgian Court polo fields.

Those colors were very much in evidence. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gould wore the knotted ribbons as boutonnieres. Young Kingdon and Jay Gould, who pranced actively up and down the polo field, were adorned with the emblems, while the colors flaunted promiscuously from nearly every trap on the far side of the field. The home players wore yellow silk shirts with black sleeves which made a vivid contrast against the Rockaway's dark blue. The line-up was:

ROCKAWAY.	Hd'c'p.	LAKEWOOD 3D.	Hd'c'p.
1. W. A. Hazard	3	1. James Converse	2
2. Rene La Montagne	3	2. W. Mannor	3
3. Albert Francke	4	3. Seward Cary	4
Back. P. F. Collier	3	Back. G. F. Woodman	2
Total	13	Total	11

The field that was used was the second of the three. The big one, upon which thousands of dollars have been expended, will probably be used for the game on Wednesday between Philadelphia and Lakewood second. The grass is the richest possible green, and the field is as smooth as a billiard table. The one that was used to-day is only 50 feet smaller, being 950 feet long and 450 feet wide. It is situated close to the little clubhouse, which is the old house of the Lakewood Golf Club.

The third Lakewood team is an entirely new one. Mannor is a Bostonian, while Seward Cary is well known as one of Buffalo's crack polo players, and a veteran at the game. Converse is a good cross country rider and huntsman, but has not appeared on a polo field for years. Woodman has not been prominent lately in tournaments, but he was a tower of strength for his team, and shared the honors of the day with Cary. The team, however, had a tendency to run for the ball wherever it could be found, without accurate regard to position, and, to speak frankly, the poor playing of their opponents contributed materially to Lakewood's victory. Wild swipes at the ball lost Rockaway at least half a dozen glorious opportunities to score. Rene La Montagne, a mere youth, barely twenty years of age, and Albert Francke made up the sinew of the wearers of the blue.

When Referee Fred Allen blew his whistle for the start, Mannor got the ball, and Converse, finding a clear field for the yellow posts, put the ball through for a goal in 40 seconds. A long period of ordinary play followed, closing with Cary, who was well mounted on one of John E. Cowdin's ponies, carrying the ball up the field, where a clever back stroke by Converse made a second goal. The ball was in Rockaway's territory when the gong sounded time, and Hazard counted one for his side by knocking it between the posts 10 seconds over the limit.

The second period was slow, Cary making the only goal, but Francke won the spectators' applause by a lucky hit at the ball while in the air, driving it several yards toward his goal.

The third period began slowly with a squabble over the ball in Rockaway's corner of the field. Francke finally got the ball out into the open, but Converse took it away from him, and with two powerful strokes carried it well down the field. Collier, who had been racing like mad to stop the ball's career, succeeded in temporarily backing it, but Cary was on it in a flash, and soon had a goal. Francke scored for the visitors five minutes later, and Hazard made two goals, Converse making one.

The game was getting close, but although Rockaway made two goals in the final period, they could not cut down the handicap allowance. Collier warmed up to the sport and made some spectacular gallery plays, but the white sphere persisted in running outside instead of between the posts. The match ended in a mild April shower, and the traps quickly scurried for home.

Mrs. George Gould watched the sport from the front seat of a drag stationed near the little clubhouse, and commanding an unobstructed view of the field. In the interval between one of the periods she served tea to a party of friends, among whom were Mrs. Charles Snowden, Miss Pomeroy, Mrs. James Converse, Mrs. Harry Converse, H. L. Herbert, G. W. Kendrick, and R. Livingston Beeckman. Among others who saw the game were Dwight Harris, Mrs. Charles S. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, Miss Edith Kane, Mr. and Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Beard, Miss Allen, Mrs. Rene La Montagne, Jr., L. L. Benedict, Jr., Morton W. Smith, Park E. Bell, Algernon S. Bell, the Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Soarks, Dr. Paul Kimball, E. C. Green, H. W. Slocum, Arthur Claflin, and George Cary.

The summary:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by and Team.	Time.
1	James Converse, Lakewood	0:40
2	James Converse, Lakewood	7:35
3	W. A. Hazard, Rockaway	3:35

Knock-out, 10 seconds over time.

SECOND PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by and Team.	Time.
1	Seward Cary, Lakewood	12:35

Knock-out, 5 seconds over time.

THIRD PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by and Team.	Time.
1	Seward Cary, Lakewood	2:00
2	Albert Francke, Rockaway	5:20
3	W. A. Hazard, Rockaway	1:30
4	James Converse, Lakewood	5:35
5	W. A. Hazard, Rockaway	0:45

Goal knocked 10 seconds over time.
Penalty of ½ goal against Lockwood for a safety by Mannor.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by and Team.	Time.
1	W. A. Hazard, Rockaway	6:00
2	Seward Cary, Lakewood	1:00
3	Albert Francke, Rockaway	8:45

Goal knocked 45 seconds over time. Penalty of ½ goal against Lakewood for a foul by Woodman.
Summary.—Goals earned—Lakewood, 6; Rockaway, 6. Lost by penalties—Lakewood, ¾ of a goal for one foul and one safety. Allowed by handicap—Lakewood, 2. Total—Lakewood, 7¼; Rockaway, 6. Referee—F. H. Allen, Westchester Country Club. Timer—W. A. Hamilton, Lakewood Country Club.

The game was the first in a series of four for cups given by H. L. Herbert.

COLLEGIATE GAMES AT PRINCETON

Orange and Black Athletes Won First Honors with Thirty-five Points.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, April 21.—The eleventh annual open handicap games were run off this afternoon before a comparatively small university crowd.

The games were distinctly disappointing, when compared with those of other years. Last year a number of records were established, and Tewksbury equaled the world's record in the 100-yard dash. To-day was chilly and raw, and records hung high above the times and distances achieved. A great deal of interest had been manifested over the two distance races, because of Alexander Grant, Orton, and Cregan being matched together, the two former being scratch men, but interest petered out when Orton failed to appear at all and Grant entered only the one mile and Cregan the two mile. Moreover, Cregan was beaten badly by Bowen of Philadelphia. The summaries follow:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by W. H. Lilley, Jr., Pennington Seminary; W. L. Smith, University of Pennsylvania, second; H. Whetman, Johns Hopkins, third. Time—0:10.

880-Yard Run.—Won by E. S. Woodruff, (55 yards,) Johns Hopkins; W. Reeder, (50 yards,) Haverford, second; W. M. Van Cise, (45 yards,) Columbia, third. Time—1:58 1-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by W. P. Remington, University of Pennsylvania; J. H. Forney, Princeton, second; R. W. Leary, third. Time—0:16.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by C. W. Stevens, (35 yards,) Rutgers; J. S. Westney, (24 yards,) University of Pennsylvania, second; R. Jearnay, (25 yards,) University of Pennsylvania, third. Time—0:48 3-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by E. S. Woodruff, (100 yards,) Johns Hopkins; G. A. Chamberlain, (65 yards,) Princeton, second; A. R. Earnshaw, (70 yards,) University of Pennsylvania, third. Time—4:30.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by J. E. Floy, (18 yards,) Haverford; R. W. Leary, (18 yards,) Rutgers, second; H. P. Brokaw, (10 yards,) Rutgers, third. Time—0:26 1-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by P. L. Van Nuis, Rutgers; W. L. Smith, University of Pennsylvania, second; E. A. Moulton, Pennington Seminary, third. Time—0:21 4-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by A. W. Bowen, (160 yards.) University of Pennsylvania; J. F. Cregan, (30 yards,) Princeton, second; J. M. Perry, (70 yards,) Princeton, third. Time—9:48 4-5. Cregan's time was 9:57 1-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by A. J. McElhone, (10 inches,) Columbia University; W. R. Remington, (4 inches,) University of Pennsylvania, second; G. W. Curtiss, (5 inches,) Princeton, third. Distance, 5 feet 8¼ inches. G. P. Serviss, Princeton, jumped 6 feet.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by R. S. Young, Princeton; W. P. Remington, University of Pennsylvania, second; Harold Keith, Lawrenceville, third. Gross distance, 22 feet 11¼ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by W. W. Curtiss, (16 inches,) Central High School, Washington; A. W. Coleman, (15 inches,) Princeton, second; D. S. Horton, (20 inches,) Princeton, third. Distance, 12 feet 2⅜ inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by J. L. Dewitt, Lawrenceville, (9 feet 8 inches;) S. G. Craig, Princeton, (8 feet 1 inch,) second; F. G. Beck, Yale, (8 inches,) third. Distance, 40 feet 4 inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by G. S. Stillman, Yale, (45 feet;) S. G. Craig, Princeton, (45 feet,) second; A. V. Gude, Yale, (40 feet,) third. Distance, 137 feet 4 inches.

Points—Princeton, 35; University of Pennsylvania, 34, and Rutgers, Johns Hopkins, Yale, Haverford, Lawrenceville, Pennington, Columbia, and Central High School scored in the order named.

COLUMBIA CLASS GAMES.

Columbia sophomores outclassed the freshmen yesterday in the annual class games held at Columbia Oval, scoring 81 points to 62 for the freshmen. Powers and Johnson were the principal point winners for the sophomores, while Weekes and Caldwell did good work for the freshmen. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by H. S. Johnson, 1902; H. H. Weekes, 1903, second; W. H. Powers, 1902, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

220 Yards.—Won by H. S. Johnson, 1902; H. H. Weekes, 1903, second; H. R. Steeves, 1903, third. Time—0:22 4-5d.

440 Yards.—Won by H. S. Johnson, 1902; O. M. Bishop, 1903, second; J. A. McAnerney, 1902, third. Time 0:52 4-5.

880 Yards.—Won by A. R. Dorman, 1903; J. A. McAnerney, 1902, second; C. E. Scharps, 1903, third. Time—2:06 4-5.

Mile Run.—Won by J. C. Caldwell, 1903; J. P. Richmond, 1902, second; W. L. Glenny, 1902, third. Time—5:25.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by J. C. Caldwell, 1903; Crocker, 1902, second; Richardson, 1903, third. Time—11:20.

120 Yards, Hurdle.—Won by W. H. Powers, 1902; A. Hardenburg, 1902, second; C. A. O'Rourke, 1902, third. Time—0:17 2-5.

220 Yards, Hurdle.—Won by W. H. Powers, 1902; A. R. Dorman, 1903, second; J. T. Hannemann, 1902, third. Time—0:27 3-5.

Broad Jump.—Won by H. C. Brenneman, 1902; V. Earle, 1903, second; B. W. Heyer, 1902, third. Distance—19 feet 10½ inches.

High Jump.—Won by H. C. Brenneman, 1902; B. W. Heyer, 1902, second; W. Wallace, 1903, third. Height—5 feet 3¼ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by J. Smalwood, 1903; H. McLintock, 1903, second; H. Dyrsen, 1903, third. Height—9 feet 3 inches.

Shot Put.—Won by H. H. Weekes, 1903; L. E. Mahan, 1902, second; V. Earle, 1903, third. Distance—34 feet 7 inches.

Hammer Throw.—Won by L. E. Mahan, 1902; H. S. Johnson, 1902, second; H. H. Weekes, 1903, third. Distance—93 feet 4 inches.

Total points: Sophomores, 81; freshmen, 62.

TRIP OF THE IDA BELLE LOUNDS.

After a plucky cruise in Southern waters the little auxiliary sloop Ida Belle Lounds, owned by Capt. Thomas I. Madge, was tied up yesterday morning at Pier 1 North River. Capt. Madge was himself in command of the yacht, and the only other voyagers were his engineer, Cain Johnson, and a cabin boy. The yacht attracted much attention at her dock during the day. She is only forty-one feet in length, sloop-rigged, and fitted with a small auxiliary gasoline engine.

Capt. Madge, whose home is in Greenwich, Conn., is a retired naval officer, bearing the grade of Lieutenant Commander. He commanded the monitor Wyandotte during the war with Spain, at the conclusion of which he resigned his commission. His cruise with the Lounds was undertaken with the original intention of going as far as Havana, but this was given up, and Savannah was the extreme Southern point reached. The return voyage from Charleston was made in five and a half days, an average speed of nearly nine knots being developed. Her sail power was used exclusively, except on the last day. During the sloop's out trip from this port she was lost in a fog, and her supply of gasoline had to be replenished by a passing steamship.

CUTLER SCHOOL GAMES.

The Athletes from This School Won Most of the Events.

Cutler School boys were successful in a majority of the events at its annual open games at Berkeley Oval yesterday. The summaries.

One-third Mile Bicycle—Won by Leroy See, Berkeley; R. Strange, Columbia Grammar, second; C. Warren, Cutler, third. Time—0:41 4-5.

100-yard Dash, Novice—Won by R. Ayres, Montclair High; E. Spielman, Mercersburg Academy, second; Dabney, Cutler, third. Time—0:11.

100-yard Dash, Senior—Won by T. Manson; E. Bell, Cutler, second; Miller, Mercersburg Academy, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

100-yard Dash, Junior—Won by N. Fried, Harlem Preparatory; Dorman, Montclair High, second; McDonnell, Columbia Grammar, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

880-yard Run—Won by T. Manson, Montclair High; Fosdick, Cutler, second; Spalding, Montclair Military, third. Time—2:01 2-5.

440-yard Dash—Won by Manson; Seller, Horace Mann, second; Mills, Horace Mann, third. Time—0:54 2-5.

One Mile Bicycle.—Won by Le Roy See; Strange second McReady, Mercersburg, third. Time—2:50 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by Weir, Mercersburg; Silleck, Barnard, second; Patten, Newark Academy, third. Time—0:28 2-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by McCoy, Newark Academy; McKenzie, Dwight, second.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Godwin, Trinity; Weir second, Bell third. Distance, 19 feet 4 inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by Spraker; Victor, Cutler, second Carter, Newark, third. Distance, 5 feet 3¾ inches.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by Rogers, Trinity; Strangland, Horace Mann, second; Connolly, De La Salle, third. Distance, 44 feet 2 inches, which is a new school record.

POLY PREP SCHOOL GAMES.

Point Contest Resulted in a Tie Between Weidmann and Jones.

The Polytechnic Preparatory School held their annual outdoor games yesterday on the grounds of the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn.

In the point contest O. W. Weidmann and W. Jones tied with 13 points each. The summaries:

Quarter-Mile Run—Won by A. Barlow, N. Fladrean second, R. Chase third. Time—0:57 2-5.

60-Yard Dash, for Boys Under Fifteen Years of Age—Won by E. Leward, C. Reynolds second, H. Torrye third. Time—0:08.

220-Yard Hurdle Race—Won by H. Roberts, W. Jones second, C. Burns third. Time—0:31 2-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by I. Miller, H. Williamson second. Distance, 35 feet 9½ inches.

Half-mile Run—Won by A. E. Barlow, L. E. Murphy second, R. B. Litchfield third. Time—2:27 2-5.

Running Broad Jump—Won by O. W. Weidmann, H. Roberts second, H. Halstead third. Distance, 17 feet 4 inches.

Running High Jump—Won by R. Fraser, and M. Smith tied for first with a jump of 5 feet.

220-Yard Dash, Senior—Won by O. W. Weidmann, R. Fraser second, A. Schierenbeck third. Time—0:27 3-5.

220 Yards, Junior—Won by W. Jones, H. Roberts second, C. Rounds third. Time—0:28.

100-yard Dash, Senior—Won by S. Steinhardt; O. Weidmann, second; H. Halstead, third. Time—0:11 1-5.

100-yard Dash, Junior—Won by W. Jones; P. Wakeley, second; H. Roberts, third. Time—0:11 1-5.

60-yard Dash for Boys Under Thirteen Years of Age—Won by H. Van Kleeck; L. Hull, second; J. C. Van Cleaf, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

JOSEPHTHAL TROPHY SHOOT.

The Josephthal Trophy fell for the second successive year to the possession of the Second Division of the First Naval Battalion as a result of the concluding match shot yesterday at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory rifle range by the third teams of the Second and Fourth Divisions. The trophy, which was given to the battalion last year by Paymaster Louis M. Josephthal, is contested for annually by the members of the four divisions, each division being represented by three teams of ten men each. Provision was made in the deed of gift that the trophy should remain permanently with the division winning it three successive times. The Second Division will therefore obtain permanent possession of it if they are again successful next year. The following is a summary of the scores made in this year's contest:

	First Team.	Second Team.	Third Team.	Total.
First Division	425	381	297	1,103
Second Division	444	479	513	1,436
Third Division	430	383	415	1,228
Fourth Division	455	354	438	1,247

The scores made by the third teams of the Second and Fourth Divisions yesterday in the concluding match of the series follow:

SECOND DIVISION.

	200-Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Gunner's Mate E. V. Stebbins	26	27	53
Boatswain's Mate H. D. Rogers	27	27	54
Gun Capt. E. Crawford	27	28	55
Seaman J. G. Phipps	27	22	49
Ensign R. F. Maguire	24	25	49
Seaman F. S. Kellogg	25	23	48
Gun Capt. C. S. Langdon	25	27	52
Gun Capt. R. Weed	25	25	50
Gun Capt. E. C. De Kay	28	31	59
Seaman J. Fast	20	22	42
Total			513

FOURTH DIVISION.

Seaman G. W. Fearing	23	14	37
Gun Capt. C. R. Carter	23	27	50
Seaman G. J. Lancaster	22	25	47
Seaman W. B. Sutton	17	13	30
Gun Capt. J. Diercks	26	18	44
Seaman A. E. Smith	24	25	49
Seaman H. P. Leman	22	20	42
Gun Capt. Hannigan	24	11	35
Gun Capt. G. A. Conover	29	18	47
Seaman C. D. Sinclair	27	30	57
Total			438

A volley match between teams of eighteen men from the four divisions will be shot at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory ranges Saturday. Five shots will be fired by each man, with a team time limit of twenty-five minutes. On May 1 a revolver match will be held with a team of five men from Battery A of the Boston Light Artillery. The Naval Battalion men will shoot on board the United States steamship New Hampshire, which lies in the East River, at Twenty-eighth Street, the interests of Battery A being represented by Lieut. R. H. Sayre. The artillerymen will shoot at their armory, in Boston, the battalion being represented by Lieut. Frothingham of the United States Marine Corps. The First Naval Battalion's team will probably be composed of Gunner's Mate E. V. Stebbins, Seaman A. E. Colgate, Gun Capt. R. Weed, Gun Capt. E. C. de Kay, and Seaman P. Meigs. The probable substitutes are Seamen H. Slack and H. Brandt, Gun Capts. W. B. Waite and E. Crawford, and Boatswain's Mate H. D. Rogers.

NO RACES BY COLUMBIA CREWS.

Most of the Day Was Spent in Coaching Freshman Candidates.

Columbia rowing enthusiasts who journeyed to the Harlem yesterday afternoon with the expectation of seeing some lively brushes between the various scrub crews, met with a disappointment, as a broken outrigger on one of the practice shells which could not be repaired in time, kept that boat in the house, and made the continued use of one of the barges necessary. Consequently there was no speeding or racing, and the day was spent with the usual coaching.

The forenoon from 10:30 until 1 o'clock was devoted to the freshmen, who had not received quite so much attention as the 'Varsity candidates during the week. The champion freshman crew, which was a little stale from too much racing, and in consequence was twice defeated on Wednesday, have entirely recovered their form, and showed up yesterday in excellent shape. They are now rowing in the following order: Boyesen, bow; Lefferts, 2; Bates, 3; Bartholomew, 4; Warren, 5; Smithers, 6; Coffin, 7; Earle, stroke; Dodge, Coxswain. The School of Mines crew, composed of Moen, bow; Miller, 2; Wissman, 3; Cornell, 4; Hull, 5; Wolff, 6; Bradley, 7, and Clark, stroke, is also doing excellent work.

The candidates for the 'Varsity crew, who were out in the afternoon, were given the usual careful coaching, and were not called on for speed, the stroke being not higher than 24 at any time. The ragged edges are fast wearing off in the general work of the crews as a consequence of the able coaching they have been given. There will soon be but two crews instead of a double quota of candidates, and with the selection of a first crew and the assignment of regular positions the practice will enter upon its most important and interesting phase. As yet the crews are not rowing in any regular order. Yesterday 'Varsity crews were made up as follows: First Crew—Vultè, bow; Nash, No. 2; Lawrence, 3; Mount, 4; Falconer, 5; Irvine, 6; Boyesen, 7; Huffaker, stroke; Bogie, coxswain. Second Crew—Gilsey, bow; Burt, No. 2; Coerr, 3; Southack, 4; Bradley, 5; Mackay, 6; Maclay, 7; Jackson, stroke; Dodge, coxswain. There will be no practice to-day.

The manager of the crew stated yesterday that the financial question is not yet solved, about $1,500 of the necessary $3,000 has been subscribed, and it is expected that the balance will be obtained, but it is not yet in sight. Collectors are working in all of the classes, and the Alumni also are being called upon for assistance.

Other crews noticed on the river yesterday were: Knickerbocker, Atalanta, Union, Dauntless, and Bohemian eights, the Nonpareil and Bohemian fours and numerous smaller craft.

DE ORO WON AT POOL.

The Champion Defeated Keogh by a Score of 600 to 481.

Alfred De Oro of this city won an easy victory over Jerome R. Keogh of Scranton, Penn., in the continuous pool match at 600 points for the championship of the world and a purse of $300, which was concluded at Maurice Daly's academy last night. De Oro finished his play with a difficult double kiss and split shot, which was the most sensational of the evening. Keogh was 119 points behind De Oro at the finish, his score being 481.

Twenty-four innings were necessary to complete the score last night, twenty-five having been played on Friday evening and twenty-six on Thursday evening, a total of seventy-five. The totals for the three evenings' play were:

				Total.
De Oro	204	203	193	600
Keogh	179	159	143	481

Last night's play dragged for the first half-dozen innings, during which time Keogh cut down De Oro's opening lead of 69 to 47. Then De Oro woke up and ran 86 points in six innings out of a possible 90, which gave him a lead of 130 points. At the twelfth inning the scores were: De Oro, 526; Keogh, 396. The play of the next eight frames was very uneven, but the advantage was with De Oro, and at the end of the twenty-first inning, in which Keogh scratched twice and De Oro made the entire fifteen, the champion was 147 points to the good, the scores being De Oro, 598; Keogh, 451. Keogh then braced up and made a run of 30 in the next two frames, but finally had to yield to De Oro, who then made his two points and won the match. The score:

De Oro—(407,) 8 *0 6 14 0 *7 13 15 13 15 15 15 0 15 5 9 2 12 ***14 4 15 0 0 2. Scratches, 5. Total, 600.

Keogh—(338,) 7 15 9 1 15 8 2 0 2 0 0 *0 15 0 10 6 13 3 **1 11 **0 15 5. Scratches, 5. Total, 481.

*Scratches.

London Chess Tournament.

LONDON, April 21.—Eight adjourned games from earlier rounds of the chess tournament were concluded to-day. Teichmann defeated Physick, Lee defeated Jones, Tietjen defeated Passmore, Teichmann defeated Lee, and Lawrence defeated Tietjen. The games between Blackburne and Lawrence, Ward and Van Vliet, and Ward and Mason were drawn. The record up to date is as follows:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Teichmann	6	1	Mason	2½	2½
Blackburne	4½	1½	Tietjen	2½	3½
Ward	4	2	Jones	2	4
Gunsberg	2	2	Lawrence	2	4
Loman	2	2	Physick	1	4
Van Vliet	3	2	Passmore	1	5
Lee	2½	2½			

Harvard's Trip Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The game between the baseball teams of Harvard and Georgetown Universities, scheduled for to-day, was not played on account of rain. The Harvard team will leave to-night for Boston.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:10	Sun sets	6:48	Moon rises 12:56

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	12:37	Gov. Isl'd	12:57	H. Gate 2:53
P. M.		P. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	1:21	Gov. Isl'd	1:44	H. Gate 3:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) APRIL 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

Belisaura, La Plata Countries		9:00 A. M.
Talisman, Martinique and Guadeloupe	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

Belgravia, Hamburg		1:00 P. M.
Beivernon, Inagua, Haiti, and Santa Martha	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Maria Theresa, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Neustria, Marseilles		
Seneca, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Rio Janeiro. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after April 28 and up to May 12, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York May 12, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates—Hongkong, March 19; Shanghai, March 24; Yokohama, March 21, and Honolulu, April 10, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, April 22.

The mails from Australia which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, April 25. Mails for Australia will close at the General Post Office as advertised.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) APRIL 22.

El Norte, New Orleans, April 17.
Excelsior, New Orleans, April 10.
Exeter City, Swansea, April 7.
Grenada, Trinidad, April 14.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, April 8.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, April 18.
Ivernia, Liverpool, April 14.
La Touraine, Havre, April 14.
Mae, San Juan, April 16
Mandalay, Gibraltar, April 4.
Michigan, Hamburg, April 8.
Runo, Sunderland, April 3.
Statendam, Rotterdam, April 12.
Tauric, Liverpool, April 12.
Themis, Colon, April 12.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, April 7.
Thomas Turnbull, Gibraltar, April 4.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, April 8.
Borderer, Lisbon, April 9.
Columbia, Liverpool, April 11.
Critic, Dundee, April 8.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, April 22.
Louisiana, New Orleans, April 18.
Maracaibo, Curacao, April 14.
Marquette, London, April 12.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, April 20.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

Alene, Port Limon, April 17.
Archimede, Gibraltar, April 12.
Comal, Galveston, April 18.
El Mar, New Orleans, April 19.
Farringford, Gibraltar, April 9.
Noordland, Antwerp, April 14.
Panama, Bordeaux, April 10.
Peconic, Gibraltar, April 11.
Seminole, Jacksonville, April 21.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

Athos, Colon, April 10.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, April 14.
Roraima, St. Kitts, April 19.
Trave, Gibraltar, April 16.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26.

Duchess, Gibraltar, April 11.
El Paso, New Orleans, April 21.
Germanic, Liverpool, April 18.
Holbein, St. Lucia, April 19.
Saale, Bremen, April 17.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

Buffalo, Hull, April 15.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, April 19.
Laurentian, Greenock, April 14.

Arrived.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton and Cherbourg April 14, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:11 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, a Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Hildur, (Nor.,) Mussans, South Amboy, to W. D. Munson.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Russ, Genoa April 2 and Naples 4th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Dalidorf, Amsterdam April 5, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 P. M.

SS Editor, (Br.,) Hoskins, Hamburg March 28 and Rotterdam 31st, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Pugh, Antwerp April 7, to Sanderson & Son. Off Fire Island at 8:52 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 21, 9:30 P. M., east, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) for Venice, &c.
SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) for London.
SS Ragusa, (Ger.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Orinoco, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Evelyn, for Norfolk.
SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS St. Germain, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Campania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Adirondack, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Anchoria, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Vera, (Br.,) for Beaufort, S. C.
SS Andes, (Br.,) for Cape Haitien, &c.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Philadelphia, for Ponce, &c.
SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Dunstan, (Br.,) for Barbadoe, &c.
SS Lampasas, for Key West and Galveston.
SS El Rio, for New Orleans.
SS Madiana, (Br.,) for St. Thomas, &c.
SS Maraval, (Br.,) for Trinidad, &c.
SS Saginaw, for Wilmington, N. C., &c.
SS George W. Clyde, for Charleston, &c.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Marengo, (Br.,) for Newcastle, Eng.
SS Curityba, (Ger.,) for Matanzas, &c.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS Hudson, for New Orleans.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 21.—SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 4:52 P. M to-day and proceeded.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, sld. from Bremen for New York via Southampton to-day.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt. Young, sld. from Glasgow for New York to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from Liverpool for New York, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, from New York for Antwerp, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKeer, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Cape Town, April 18.

SS Thordis, (Nor.,) Capt. Wilhelmsen, from New York via Singapore, &c., arr. at Japan port previous to to-day.

SS Borgvin, (Nor.,) Capt. Leading, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New York for Venice, &c., arr. at Gibraltar to-day.

SS Fluminense, (Br.,) Capt. Harvey, sld. from Para for New York April 18.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Alix, sld. from Havre for New York at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Curtis, from New York via Macelo, &c., arr. at Rio Janeiro April 19.

SS Nubia, (Ger.,) Capt. Rorden, sld. from Stettin for New York April 19.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, sld. from Rotterdam for New York yesterday.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, (from Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 5:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, sld. from Antwerp for New York to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Asanna, (Br.,) Capt. Fothergill, from New York and Norfolk via St. Michael's for Manila, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Cartwright, from New York for Venice, arr. at Gibraltar to-day. Was weatherbound.

SS Royalist, (Br.,) Capt. Tierney, from New York via St. Michael's for Singapore, &c., arr. at Aden to-day.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

**Plenty of light and air,

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TRUSTEES' SALE.
Estate of Thomson Price, Deceased,
6-story brick building, with lot,
NO. 13 SPRUCE STREET,
Between Nassau and William Streets
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TRUSTEES' SALE,
Choice and Valuable Property
CONSISTING OF
6-story and basement brick building, with lot,
No. 156 William Street,
Northeast Corner Ann Street.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF
Julien T. Davies, Jr., William Edmond Curtis and Dora M. Coogan, Executors of THOMAS A. DAVIES, Deceased.
CHOICE AND VALUABLE
Columbia College Leasehold,
CONSISTING OF
3-story, basement and mansard roof brick and stone dwelling, with lease of large plot of land, 40.5x125,
No. 610 5th Avenue
Northwest Corner 49th Street.
For maps, &c., apply to DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, 32 Nassau St., and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES OF THE
LORILLARD SPENCER ESTATE
AND OTHER INTERESTS.
7 3 and 5-Story Brick and Frame Buildings, WITH LOT,
No. 71 Mercer Street,
Between Broome & Spring Streets.
5-Story Brick Tenement, with Lot,
No. 227 East 43d Street
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Choice and Valuable Property,
CONSISTING OF
4-story brick building and large plot of land formerly known as
DELMONICO'S,
Located on corner of
Broadway,
5th Ave. and 26th St.
For maps, &c., apply to EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Esqs., Attorneys, 32 Wall Street, or to DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO., 55 Liberty Street, and 300 Madison Avenue, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Choice and Valuable Investment Property
CONSISTING OF
4-story and basement brick building on lot
32.6x141.10,
known as
No. 27 Union Square West,
BETWEEN 15th AND 16th STREETS.
70 per cent. may remain on Mortgage for 1, 2, or 3 years at 4½ per cent. interest.
For maps and further particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Esqs., No. 64 Cedar Street, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City,
By Order of the Executrix of Archibald Bruce Schermerhorn, deceased, Caroline W. Astor and Benjamin S. Welles.
106
Choice & Valuable Lots
COMPRISING A PORTION OF
SCHERMERHORN ESTATE,
ON
3d, 4th and 5th Avenues, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st & 37th Sts.
8th WARD, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN
70 per cent. may remain on Mortgage for 1, 2, or 3 years at 4½ per cent. Titles guaranteed by Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. free of charge to each purchaser.
For book-maps and further particulars apply to William Cruikshank's Sons, 51 Liberty Street, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway, New York City.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, MAY 1ST, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
2-story brick private stable in front and 2-story in rear, with lot,
No. 164 East 77th Street.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

270 FEET ABOVE THE HUDSON OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB

GRANTWOOD ON THE HUDSON.
On the crest of Palisades—high—dry—in summer cool; in winter, cozy—all street improvements—restrictions—the IDEAL. Houses built to order, payments to suit purchaser. Ferry at either 14th or 42d st., and Hudson Traction Co.'s Railroad, 20 minutes; or 125th st. ferry and trolley, 15 minutes.
Write for Prospectus.
Columbia Invest. and Real Estate Co., Agts., 1133 BROADWAY (St. James Building,) New York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY
AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, May 9th, 1900,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y.
EXECUTORS' SALE
Of 38 Parcels.
By order of John B. Burggraf and Eliza Honeywell, Executors of the Estate of
Oscar T. Marshall, Dec'd,
To be Sold in Separate Parcels.
1390 THIRD AVENUE,
N. W. COR. 79TH ST.
Four-story brick building; size, 24.6x69.
1392 THIRD AVENUE,
Four-story brick single flat, with store, size, 21.2x69.
1394 THIRD AVENUE,
Four-story brick single flat, with store, size, 21.2x69.
1396 THIRD AVENUE,
Four-story brick single flat, with store, size, 21.2x69.
1398 THIRD AVENUE,
Three-story frame building, with store and photographer's gallery; size, 22x90.
183 EAST 79TH ST.,
NEAR 3D AVE.,
Four-story and basement brick dwelling; size, 21x88.
Amsterdam Ave., running through to St. Nicholas Avenue,
BETWEEN 155TH AND 150TH STS.,
Size, 50x165.9.
154th St., S. E. Cor. Park or Vanderbilt Ave.
2 lots; size of plot, 55.9x74.8½, irregular.
145th St., running through to 146th Street,
BETWEEN 3D AND COLLEGE AVES.
8 lots; size of plot, 100x200.
S. E. Cor. Melrose Ave. and East 154th St.
One lot; size, 20.49x100.
Cambreling Ave., near 183d Street.
3 lots; size of plot, 75x100.
Third Av., nr. Bassford Av.
(23D WARD.)
Two choice lots; size of plot, 51x48.1x124, irregular.
East 183d St., nr. Adams Pl.
Nine lots; size of plot, 168.1x120.
177th St. (Tremont Ave.) running through to 178th Street.
BET. PROSPECT AVE. & CLINTON AVE.
Four lots.
STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street,
EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street,
Attorneys for Executors.
Maps and further particulars of the Attorneys or Auctioneer, No. 66 Liberty St. (After May 1, 7 Pine St.)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
(BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.)
will sell at auction,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Choice Waterfront
SERGEANT CRAM LEASEHOLD.
THE WATSON ELEVATOR CO. PROPERTY,
West Side Harlem River, between 135th and 136th Sts.,
This property consists of a three-story brick grain elevator, capacity of 40,000 bushels, and with elevator machinery, &c.; also a steel tank, capable of holding 60,000 bushels; two one-story iron warehouses, with hoisting engine, and a stable containing eight stalls and loft; there is about 350 feet of wharfage; size of plot, 240x240x95x irregular.
This property can be used for building or many other lines of business.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's offices, 63 Liberty St.; after May 1, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1900,
at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By order of Edward C. Strittmer, Esq., Executor of the Estate of Christian Strittmer, Esq., Dec'd.
NO. 109 WEST 134TH ST.
5-story brick and brownstone double apartment containing 10 rooms and bath to each apartment; size of lot, 25x99.11.
Messrs. Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, Attorneys for Executor, 115 B'way, New York City.
Maps and further particulars with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 66 Liberty St., after May 1, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
314 WEST 47TH ST.,
3-story and basement brick dwelling; size of lot, 25x100.6.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneers' offices, 66 Liberty St.; after May 1, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
Supreme Court, Partition Sale,
Charles H. Russell, Esq., Referee,
at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, NOON,
PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
33 MADISON AVE.
East side, about 74 feet north of East 25th Street, four stories, brick and brown stone; lot 24.8½x100.
Maps and particulars with Edward W. Sheldon, Pitt's attorney, 45 Wall St., and James L. Wells, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Meserole Property
AT RIDGEFIELD, N. J.
Nine miles from Jersey City on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. High elevation. Fine view. High-grade public school. Good roads and sidewalks. Boating and fishing. Eight and ten room cottages, with all modern improvements, for sale or to rent. Convenient to depots, stores, and churches. For further information apply to agent. J. C. THOMSON,
HUSTON & DALE, 19 Whitehall St., N. Y.
412 Columbus Av., or
ELLIOTT UNDERWOOD, Ridgefield, N. J.

NUTLEY and AVONDALE, NEW JERSEY.—Attractive Colonial house; large lot, beautiful and healthy location; gas and electric light; near either station; 47 minutes from New York via Erie Railway; rent, $45 to acceptable tenant. Also cozy cottage; modern conveniences, $30. Apply to HILL, Owner, 26 and 28 Union Square, New York City.

ENGLEWOOD—HIGHWOOD—TENAFLY
Houses to let furnished or unfurnished for season or year. Houses for sale, some special bargains if taken before May 1st.
P. MORANGE, Tenafly, N. J.

FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE, "NEARLY FINished," 6¾ miles from Central Park; on two railroads and one trolley; fare to New York 5 cents; terms, $100 down and $10 per month. SELVAGE, 29-31 Liberty Street, New York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct'rs,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
TUESDAY, APRIL 24,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
342 West 23d St.,
3-story and basement, high stoop, brick dwelling and lot, 26x55x98.9.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.
44 East 75th St.,
4-story and basement brownstone high-stoop dwelling, with 2-story butler's pantry and bath extension. Size 18x55x extension x102.2. Chandeliers, gas fixtures, gas logs, fenders, etc., included. Can be seen from 1 to 3 only.
THURSDAY, APRIL 26.
Central Park West, Northwest Cor. 75th St.
The very valuable plot of
5 LOTS
Size 123.9½x102.2.
Will be sold in one parcel.
90 per cent. on mortgage at 4 per cent.
FRIDAY, APRIL 27.
166 WEST 72D ST.,
NEAR AMSTERDAM AVENUE,
4-story and basement brownstone dwelling, with 2-story butler's pantry and bath extension and lot. Size, 20x58x extension x102.2; sanitary plumbing, &c. Gas fixtures and chandeliers included. Liberal terms.
TUESDAY, MAY 8,
By order of EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
58 AND 61 ORCHARD ST.,
5-story basement and sub-basement brick building, covering plot 50x87.10.
56 AND 58 ALLEN ST.,
5 and 1 story brick buildings, covering lots 20x88 ft. each.
Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
sells Tuesday, April 24, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Supreme Court Partition Sale,
Southeast corner
CENTRE AND LEONARD STS.,
88 AND 90 CENTRE ST.,
southeast corner Leonard St.—Five-story iron and stone Office Building; lot 57 feet 6 in. on Centre St. by 40 feet on Leonard St., known as the Clipper Building.
TITLE GUARANTEED BY TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
EDWARD H. FALLOWS, Esq., Referee.
BENJAMIN YATES, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney.
Maps, &c., from PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 Pine St.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock noon,
THURSDAY, MAY 3d, 1900,
By order of J. HARSEN PURDY & B. AYMAR SANDS, Esqs., Executors of the Estate of CATHARINE PURDY, dec'd,
S. S. 72d ST.
425 FT. WEST OF WEST END AVE., opposite RIVERSIDE PARK and at ENTRANCE to RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
4 Valuable Building Lots, size, each, 25x102.2. 70 % may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 4 %, payable on 30 days at purchaser's option. BOWERS & SANDS, Esqs., Attys. for Executors, 31 Nassau St.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 149 B'way, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE NEW AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES, 18 to 22 FEET WIDE, NOW APPROACHING COMPLETION, ON 49TH AND 50TH STREETS, NEAR MADISON AVENUE (OLD COLUMBIA COLLEGE PLOT). ARTISTIC AND MODERN IN EVERY SENSE AND THE ONLY LOW-PRICED NEW HOUSES FOR SALE BELOW 59TH STREET. PRICES FROM $38,000 UP. AN OPPORTUNITY THAT WILL NOT OCCUR AGAIN. PLANS AND PARTICULARS OF THE OWNER AND ARCHITECT, CHARLES BUEK, 109 WEST 42D STREET, OR ANY BROKER.

A CONTRACT FOR BUILDING LOTS ON Jerome Av., the future Broadway of New York City; lots were bought at a bargain; purchaser unable to continue payments; worth $250 each; $60 has been paid; will sell contract for $25; balance of $100 payable $5 monthly. Address "PROMPT," 1,242 Broadway.

PARK AV., IN THE EIGHTIES.—THREE Apartment Houses, with 81 feet frontage; excellent condition; can be bought at a figure that will insure good investment. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty.

A 38-FOOT FRONT FIVE STORY TWENTY family Apartment House, fully rented, in 100th St., near Amsterdam Av., can be bought at a bargain. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

A Bargain—Two modern five-story double apartment houses on West 137th St., near 7th Av., in complete order at over 10% on price asked. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

A.—27-FOOT STONE-FRONT MODERN DWELLing below 155th St.; Amsterdam Av. electric cars convenient; opportunity quick buyer. C. H. BATTERMAN, 2,040 Amsterdam Av.

A.—NO. 29, MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST.—Three-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 26x55x80; price, $22,000. Permit only of D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., 111 Broadway.

HOTELS.

Sherman Square Hotel,
Boulevard, Cor. West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR REFINED PEOPLE OF MODERATE MEANS
A HOME

Right in price and style, within your means, magnificently built and finished. Sold on plain business-like terms as liberal as any Building Loan Association. Splendidly located as regards neighborhood, surroundings, accessibility and health.

This and twenty other houses now ready at Ingleside, FLUSHING, Borough of Queens, New York, in the midst of the finest social, religious and educational environments.

Only thirty minutes to 34th Street and Broadway, Manhattan. Low fare. Perfect building sites for investment or immediate improvement, or with liberal loans on easy terms.

Write or call for particulars. Or take any Flushing L. I. R. R. train to Main or Bridge St. Depots, thence by New York and North Shore Trolley (or our carriage) to our Office, cor. Central and Franconia Aves.

Realty Trust 60 and 62 Liberty St.

Don't Live in a House
unless you know that it is safe to live in.
BUILDING AND SANITARY INSPECTION COMPANY,
874 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE 559 18TH

Cash Payment Small,
MONTHLY PAYMENT
$30

buys and pays for this two-story and cellar frame dwelling, located in best section of
TREMONT,
contains 8 nice rooms and bath, all of which are decorated. The improvements are of the best, and include all that should be in a first-class home—furnace in cellar, sewer connections, etc.
Only a few left of these. Now is the time to buy, before the Rapid Transit certainty puts the price up.
NEW YORK BUILDING LOAN BANKING COMPANY,
111 Fifth Ave., or
R. H. JONES,
4221 Third Avenue.
Can be seen Sunday and Evenings.

$6.00 PER WEEK TOTAL COST.—A model house; meeting every requirement for refined people; splendid neighborhood; in the city; with all conveniences, but above all, LOW IN PRICE and offered on TERMS WHICH WILL INTEREST YOU; costing to carry less than rent. These are new—8 to 10 rooms; gas, electricity, running water; only 30 minutes from Manhattan business centre; they are out of the common, and worthy of your consideration. Write for full particulars to I., P. O. Box 2,673, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LORD'S COURT BUILDING
CORNER EXCHANGE PLACE AND WILLIAM STREET.
One Large Suite of Offices Suitable for a Corporation.
A few smaller suites and single rooms.

OFFICES FOR RENT.
MORTON B'LD'G
116 Nassau Street.
$25,000 AND UPWARDS.
ALSO FLOOR SPACE UP TO
7200 SQUARE FEET,
DIVIDED TO SUIT TENANT.
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR LARGE CORPORATIONS.
BUILDING ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF, GRANOLITHIC FLOORS, ETC.
FRED'K ZITTEL, AGENT.

Home Life Ins. Co.
BUILDING,
257 BROADWAY,
Op. City Hall Park.
Offices suitable for lawyers and others; well arranged and lighted, and with best and most efficient service. (7992)
For particulars apply on premises or to
GEO. R. READ,
60 Cedar Street, near Nassau Street.

202 BROADWAY
Entire First Floor.
LARGE SHOW WINDOW.
Will divide; low rent. Also few small offices.
McVICKAR & COMPANY,
24 NASSAU ST.

CORNER BUILDING TO LET.
No. 171 Duane St., corner Staple; five stories; will be altered to suit tenant; immediate possession. Apply Owner, 62 William St., Room 65.

A.—142 FULTON ST.—LARGE STORE, BASEment and sub-basement, and a five-story rear building; an unusual opportunity to combine salesroom and factory. Was for many years occupied as a restaurant.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

6TH AV., 238.—Large Floors; elevators, steam heat, show window, showcase; dressmaker, corset, shirtmaker, fur, diamond setter, broker's offices. Ring janitor's bell.

1,124 Third Av., near 65th St. A large store, double windows; rent $750.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

OFFICES IN LESLIE BUILDING; FINE BUSIness location; convenient to every activity. Apply HORTON'S 142 West 125th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT, UNFURNISHED.
NO. 3 WEST 37TH STREET.
A very attractive full-width four-story dwelling, with unusual open rear. Will rent at reasonable figure. (7939)
Permits of
GEO. R. READ,
Head Office, 60 Cedar St. 751 Fifth Avenue, at 58th Street.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR LET.

TO RENT.
SEA GATE,
New York Harbor.
Most highly developed seashore residence property, fronting Atlantic Ocean and Narrows; furnished houses for the season, $700 to $1,500; exclusive agency.
WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY.
208 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOMECREST
BY THE SEA.
Now Is the Time to Select a Home.

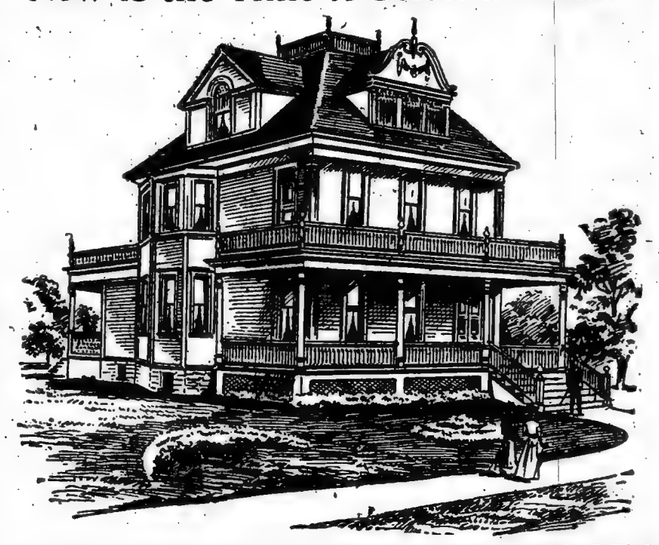

VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL HOUSES WITH 2 LOTS
$3,650 and up—ready for the buyer. Sold on Easy Payments—same as rent.
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HANDSOMEST VIEWS ON THE COAST.
Bathing, Boating and Fishing within 10 minutes walk of the property.
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For particulars, apply to the
HARBOR AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION,
34 and 36 Wall Street, New York.

NEW UTRECHT TERRACE.
HOUSES. LOTS.
If you want to buy a practical, stylish detached suburban house for $3,750 to $5,000, take a trolley ride to NEW UTRECHT TERRACE by the 5th Av. "L" to 36th St., thence via Bay Ridge trolley to office; property fronts on 14th Av. and side streets from Bay Ridge Av. to 86th St. Office open every day, 71st St., near 13th Av. New houses just finished. A few houses to rent.
EASY TERMS.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES.
PRICES LOW, TERMS TO SUIT.
NEW MODERN STONE HOUSES NEAR PROSPECT PARK.
Midwood Street, near Flatbush Av., 30 minutes from New York. Swell and square front, box stoop. Foyer or saloon parlors; up to date to the smallest detail; hardwood trim, open plumbing, tiled bath rooms. Same house in New York would cost three to five times what I am asking. Can be seen any day. W. A. A. BROWN, owner, corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open evenings until 9. Sundays and Holidays all day.
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TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, WILL BE SOLD LOW. Factory Property on Gowanus Canal and Smith St., between Hamilton Av. and 9th St., 225 feet on Canal dock; plot averages 275 feet deep; on premises are good three and four story brick buildings, with 25,000 feet of floor space. HAGERTY BROS. & CO., 10 Platt St., New York City.

HAMILTON'S ELEGANT ROW OF SWELL-front, fancy, brick, 2-story and basement houses; all the latest improvements; overlooking N. Y. Bay; healthiest location in Greater N. Y.; price, $5,300; terms easy; don't fail to see them; on 52d St., between 5th and 6th Avs., Brooklyn.

THREE SOLD OUT OF SIX.—Elegant new three-story double Apartment Houses; all large, light rooms, and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; decorated; rented, $1,872 year; cash $5,000, balance to suit. Inquire or address OWNER, 793 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

1, 2 and 3 Family Houses,
all improvements; good neighborhood; high, healthy; price, $6,000.
Only 8 minutes' walk from 6th Av. "L" station at 155th St.
Terms easy. Apply on premises. E. OSBORNE SMITH, Ogden Av. and 165th St.

NEW PRIVATE HOUSES, $900 to $1,000, AT 450 W. 145th St., between Convent and Amsterdam Avs.; also at 158th St. and Boulevard Lafayette, (one block from Amsterdam Av. electric cars;) also one double corner mansion, $1,400. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

We have only a few unrented houses on 68th and 69th Sts., east of 3d Av.; three-story high-stoop, modern in every way and handsomely decorated; rents, $800 to $1,100. Caretakers in 202 E. 68th St. and 228 E. 69th St. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av.; 41 Liberty St.

116 East 19th St., near Irving Place, twenty-five foot, four-story high-stoop residence, eighteen rooms, three-story extension, rent moderate.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.
H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St.

A. 50 WEST 36TH ST.
Four-story English basement to rent; newly decorated; open plumbing; rent reduced. OWNER, 36 West 47th St.

99 4TH AV.—Entire upper part; three floors; thirteen rooms and store rooms; rent, $900.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

265 WEST 81ST ST.,
(near Broadway.)
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
New nine-story apartment house; Suites of 7, 8, and 9 rooms and bath. The equipment includes every modern improvement; elevators for passengers and servants; electric lights, &c.; service of the very best, both day and night; convenient to elevated station and all surface cars.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,550.
Apply on premises or to
ALBERT E. GIBBS & CO.,
Agents,
451 Columbus Av., near 81st St.

FRONTING PLAZA. TROUVILLE Private house neighborhood
West Side of Broadway, (BOULEVARD,) between 107th and 108th Sts.
New apartment house, having all modern improvements, such as electric elevator, parquet floors, etc. Suites of 8 large, light rooms and bath. Convenient to colleges. Moderate rents.

THE BERENGARIA,
152 EAST 48TH ST.
NEAR LEXINGTON AV.
A first floor and basement.
Apartment of 8 rooms and bath, and one of seven rooms and bath on second floor; rents moderate; all rooms large and light. H. S. LINES, 126 East 41st St., or Janitor.

140-144 W. 105TH ST.
No shafts. High ground.
Elegant apartments, 4, 5, and 7 rooms and bath. All improvements.
Rents $25 to $40.

101 PARK AVENUE.—A large and elegant suite, first floor, fronting avenue; freshly decorated; parquet floors. Inquire of Janitor.

84TH ST, 19 WEST.—Third floor; seven rooms; bath and all improvements; handsomely decorated; splendid neighborhood; $45.

143-145 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR WASHINGTON Square.—Four rooms, with and without bath; also basement.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.— THE PENDLETON, —A.
No. 253 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.
Absolutely fireproof Apartments.
Suits on the first, second, and third floors of five and six rooms; rent $27 to $32.50. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

CORNER FLAT, NO. 317 W. 121ST ST., N. E. COR. MANHATTAN AV.—Second floor, 7 rooms and bath; steam and hot water, light, and well ventilated; location desirable; rent, $45 per month. Apply to janitor or J. C. HULL, Jr., agent, 175 2d Av.

ONLY ONE LEFT.—HIGH-CLASS APARTment of seven rooms and bath, with every modern improvement; restricted neighborhood; rent, $45. 100 Convent Av., corner 146th St., or POCHER, 596 Lexington Av.

1,040 PARK AV., NEAR 86TH ST.—Apartments of six large rooms; steam heat; rents $24 and $26; location convenient and desirable, and house extremely well kept. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET:
Gentleman's Country Seat, near Greenwich, Conn., consisting of 14 Acres of Land, with magnificent Residence, recently built, of massive rustic stone, large, sumptuously furnished and handsomely decorated, adapted to both Summer and Winter occupancy. Gardener's Cottage, Stable, Carriage House, Greenhouse, and Icehouse; all constructed of the same material and in harmony with the residence. The buildings are lighted by electricity, and contain modern improvements. Abundant water supply is obtained from the Putnam Lake Reservoir.
For full particulars address
M. R. O'LOUGHLIN,
17 West 13th St., New York.

ON GREENWOOD LAKE, Orange County, N. Y. Handsome and beautifully situated, furnished Cottage; has a fine stable on place; also dog kennel, chicken houses, separate cottage; fine supply of water from private spring and reservoir; can be rented or purchased. Address DANIEL F. LEWIS, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Rent for season $800, may be shaded to first-class parties.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT—At Como, now North Spring Lake, on Jersey sea coast, fully furnished cottage, most desirably situated, including, if desired, the use of a horse and surrey, and a cow and the services of a man paid by the owner; attractive opportunity; moderate rent. Apply to F. H. CHURCH, Army and Navy Journal, office Bennett Building, corner Fulton and Nassau Sts., New York.

SAUGATUCK, CONN., ON THE SOUND.
Handsome country place; large shore front; all outbuildings; completely furnished; rent for the season.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. and 570 5th Ave.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES,
(Cape Cod,) Harwich, Mass.; furnished homes; bathrooms, etc.; abundant pure water by windmills; meadows and pine forests directly on seashore; delightful bathing; no tramps; circular. J., 71 East 87th St.

Adirondacks.
Keene Valley, Essex Co., for the Summer; fully furnished house; ten bedrooms, laundry; modern conveniences; icehouse, (filled,) stables; mountain spring water laid on. Address Post Office Box 528, Morristown, N. J.

TO RENT—For season near Highland Mills, Orange County, N. Y., furnished cottage; 10 rooms; hot and cold water; barn and wagon house; about three acres of ground; shade and fruit trees. Address ORANGE, Box 124 Times Office.

A.—FOR RENT—One of the handsomest places on Long Island, near Shinnecock Hills, directly on water; every improvement; completely and handsomely furnished; 25 acres; fine vegetable garden planted. Apply OWNER, 729 Park Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS.
West Falmouth, Telegraph Hill.
FOR RENT—A modern cottage; 12 rooms; 7 minutes from station and 10 minutes from bathing beach.
FOR SALE.—House lots on Telegraph Hill. Apply to EVERETT FRAZAR, 63 Wall St., New York.

DOUGLASTON ON LITTLE NECK BAY, 12 miles, 30 minutes, by railroad; cottage to rent. 1,200 feet from station; 12 rooms; rent, $400. Address H. C. PLASS, 234 Broadway, New York.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY TO LET.

ELBERON, N. J., HOLLYWOOD, NORwood Parks, Monmouth Beach, Seabright, Rumson Road—Sale or rent; desirable furnished cottages, $400 to $4,000. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch Station.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Auction Activity Causes Poorer Showing at Private Contract.

NEW BROAD STREET BUILDING

Latest Sales by Brokers — The Young and Pell Estate Auctions—This Week's Large Offerings.

With attention so generally directed toward the auction market as it has been during the last week, it is not surprising that business at private contract should have suffered slightly. During a week of so numerous and so varied offerings in the salesroom there is always a noticeable tendency among buyers to hold off with a view either to buying at auction or of availing themselves of such information on values as can be obtained only at an auction sale.

In spite of this condition, however, the week's business has not been wholly devoid of interest. The purchase of 8 Park Place by the owners of No. 6 and of the adjoining parcel, 234 Broadway, would seem to foretell a building operation, although perhaps not in the immediate future. Existing leases, it is learned, are liable to block any such plan for some time to come. It is to be wondered at that modern buildings have not claimed those two fine corners at Broadway and Park Place before this, and it is equally certain that a break will soon have to come in those two solid blocks of antiquated structures from Barclay to Murray Street.

The sale of the Castle Hotel, at One Hundred and Third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was the only deal of the week involving an apartment house property, but it is worthy of notice, as it is a strictly investment transaction with an all-cash consideration. Of the ordinary run of small business there has been a fair amount. Two residence builders have added to their sites —Senator Clark taking a house adjoining his new mansion, at Seventy-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, and Joseph Pulitzer increasing the frontage of his plot in East Seventy-sixth Street to 98 feet by buying No. 15. In this connection may also be mentioned Edward Kelly's purchase on the north side of Fifty-first Street, just west of Madison Avenue, adjoining the plot recently bought by his two brothers.

The New Broad Street Building.

What is believed to be the largest real estate and building operation ever undertaken in the world was consummated yesterday by representatives of the Alliance Realty Company and those of the George A. Fuller Company. It involves the improvement of the property now owned by the Alliance Realty Company at the southeast corner of Broad Street and Exchange Place, and including 25 to 33 Broad Street and 44 to 58 Exchange Place.

The Fuller Company has purchased a half interest in the enterprise, and will have entire control of it during the period of construction. The building will be a twenty-story fireproof structure, for which Architects Clinton & Russell have prepared plans and which will be the largest office building in the world. The entire operation will involve an outlay of about $7,500,000. The Alliance Company having already paid in the neighborhood of $3,000,000 for the ground.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Oppenheimer & Hirsh have sold the block front on the east side of Lexington Avenue, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets, 200 by 95.

William Ziegler has bought the five-story building 36 Maiden Lane, 23.4 feet front by 68 feet deep by 40.7 feet at the rear. The property abuts on 47 and 49 Liberty Street, already owned by Mr. Ziegler. The price paid for the Maiden Lane parcel is reported at $130,000.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Mrs. Adelaide Pell the four-story dwelling 56 East Sixty-first Street, 19 by 100.5.

Folsom Brothers and J. V. Graham have sold to F. Schuler the five-story flat 426 St. Nicholas Avenue; also, to A. Guthman, the four-story building 21 East Fourteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

Julius Fleischmann & Son have sold the five-story flat on the south side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, 19 by 100.

George Keller has bought from Samuel Josephs and resold to H. E. Fisler the five-story flat, with stores, at the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 25 by 100.

J. A. Roberts has sold the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 122 East Seventy-third Street for Isaac Goldstein to a Mr. Carroll.

Otto Diedrich has sold for E. E. Huff the five-story single flat 173 West Seventy-eighth Street.

The Auction Room.

The auction market was put to a very severe test last week, and on the whole the results must be regarded as satisfactory. The Pell estate sale easily outranked all recent auction room events, both in the lively character of its competition and in its prices. At the Young estate sale a large number of the properties were taken by two purchasers, who declined to tell in whose interest they were acting, and who, it may be assumed, were buying for individual heirs. Outsiders, however, participated in the bidding for every parcel, and if the heirs were buyers, it is certain that they had to bid full market value for whatever they took.

Subsequent developments in the matter of the sale, or, rather, the knocking down, of the plot on Broadway, between Forty-first Street and Forty-second Street to John Heitman for $281,000, have contributed in a rather unfortunate manner to the importance of the Pell estate sale, and Justice Fitzgerald's decision in the matter is awaited with general interest by the auctioneers. The price obtained for the small lot at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street was a surprise to everybody present. One broker, who prides himself on the number of hats and boxes of cigars that he has won by backing his real estate opinions, bet that the bid would go above $150,000. The first offer was $75,000, and it appeared to be a very long road to $150,000. Around $140,000 the bidding lagged in a way that made the shrewd broker rather uncomfortable. The price struggled along up to $150,000, and then by one of those unexplained freaks in auction bidding, went up to $173,500 in the liveliest kind of competition. The broker had added another trophy to his long list—this time a new hat.

What promises to be the salesroom's banner week with those events about which everybody has been talking for the last two months is finally at hand. The Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Madison Square Theatre, the old Delmonico's, 27 Union Square West, the residence of the late Gen. Thomas A. Davies, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street—these are the properties any one of which would ordinarily serve as a distinctive feature in a week's schedule, but which are now crowded into one week.

Offerings of such high value as any of these are always regarded with uncertainty, and the predicting of results is if anything a more unsatisfactory process. Gossip of the last few weeks as to who would buy the Fifth Avenue Hotel and as to who has no intention of buying it would fill a fair-sized volume. The belief is general that that property will go the way of many others of the Eno holdings—into the ownership of one of the individual heirs. But many others in quarters usually well informed predict a surprise, as they term it, or in other words the purchase of the property by an outsider.

With the Delmonico parcel, owned by the Montgomery estate, which has been in the market at private contract for two years, the prospect is equally uncertain. The Davies house at Fifth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street is on a Columbia College leasehold. The present ground lease, with a rental of $4,624, runs until 1909, with privileges of two renewals for terms of twenty-one years. The property is directly in the line of advancing business up Fifth Avenue, and, while its usefulness for residence purposes has doubtless been outlived, the purchase of it for remodeling into stores and offices or studios seems more probable. In speaking of the property recently one of the executors of the Davies estate called attention to the adaptability of the large residence to club purposes and the sale of it to some organization which would like to be on Fifth Avenue without spending $500,000 for a site is also among the possibilities.

The old Clipper Building, at Centre and Leonard Streets, will be sold in partition by Auctioneer Smyth on Tuesday. This property was sold something over a year ago under similar proceedings, but the sale was invalidated and no transfer was effected. At that time it was struck down to a firm of operators on a single bid of $50,000.

Auctioneer Meyer will conduct on Tuesday a trustee's sale of 13 Spruce Street, 156 William Street, northeast corner of Ann Street, and 71 Mercer Street, between Broome and Spring Streets. On Wednesday William M. Ryan will sell by executor's orders several east side parcels on Water, Division, Rivington, Sheriff, and Stanton Streets. For Thursday Auctioneer Harnett announces the sale of the vacant corner of Central Park West and Seventy-fifth Street, 102.2 by 122.9.

There were recorded last week 315 mortgages for $4,391,501, of which 106 for $1,397,689, were at 5 per cent.; 158, for $1,491,712, were at more, and 69, for $1,520,200, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 455 mortgages for $6,593,078, of which 152, for $1,927,815, were at 5 per cent.; 165, for $2,130,453, were at more and 138, for $2,534,810, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 228 Seventh Avenue, west side, 49.4 feet north of Twenty-third Street, 19.9 by 80, four-story brick building, with stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 153 and 155 Convent Avenue, east side, 18 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, each 17 by 85, two three-story brick and stone dwellings, with extensions.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 100 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick and brownstone double flat.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 108 Varick Street and 530 Broome Street, being the southeast corner of those streets, 21 by 60, three-story brick-front frame building, with a four-story brick tenement at the rear.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.—By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Edward H. Fallows, referee, 88 and 90 Centre Street, southeast corner of Leonard Street, 57.6 by 40 by 57 by 39.10, five-story stone-front building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert Sturgis, referee, 355 West Fortieth Street, north side, 120 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 20 by 98.9, three-story brick tenement, with three-story brick factory at the rear. Due on judgment, $1,989.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward H. Schell, referee, 146 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 366.8 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,736.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 220 and 222 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 258.4 feet west of Seventh Avenue, each 33.4 by 99.11, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $22,217.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Arnon L. Squiers, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 72 feet north of the land of Charles Chesebrough, near One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 36 by 150, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,907.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 542 West Twenty-third Street, south side, about 225 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 610 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-ninth Street, 40.5 by 117 by 32.5 by 125, Columbia College leasehold, four-story brick and stone dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., trustee's sale, 13 Spruce Street, north side, 148.4 feet east of Nassau Street, 24.5 by 74.9 by 24.3 by 79.4, six-story brick building, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., trustee's sale, 156 William Street, northeast corner of Ann Street, 27.1 by 100.4 by 27.2 by 103.3, six-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., trustee's sale, 71 Mercer Street, west side, between Broome and Spring Streets, 25 by 100, seven-story brick building, with two and three story brick and frame buildings at the rear: 227 East Forty-third Street, north side, 199.1 feet west of Second Avenue, 27.11 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement.

By James F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 410 and 412 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 115 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 15 by 98.9, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $12,788.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.—By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 628 Water Street, north side, 48.4 feet east of Gouverneur Street, 24.8 by 71.6 by 24.4 by 72.6, three-story brick-front frame dwelling; also,

280 Division Street, also known as 409 Grand Street, south side, 65.5 feet east of Gouverneur Street, 21.9 by 49.2, two-story brick dwelling; also,

251 Stanton Street, south side, 50 feet west of Sheriff Street, 25 by 75, three-story brick building; also,

305 Rivington Street, southwest corner of Lewis Street, 20 by 60, frame sheds; also,

57 Sheriff Street, west side, 170 feet north of Delancey Street, 30 by 100, three-story brick stable, with rights in a ten-foot alley along its southerly side.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 180.6 feet east of King's Bridge Road, 25 by 150, vacant.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 49 and 51 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 305 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 39.6 by 99.11, four-story brick and stone double flat, with two stores.

By William Kennelly, partition sale to close a partnership, 170 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 17.2 by 99.11, three-story brick and brownstone-front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, A. Walker Otis, referee, 40 West Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 326.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 22 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,024; subject to another mortgage for $30,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 549 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Broadway, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,592.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, 1,517 and 1,519 Third Avenue, east side, 76.7 feet north of Eighty-fifth Street, 51.1 by 100, two six-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $13,360; subject to other mortgages for $48,200.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 154 and 156 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 188 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 44.4 by 98.9, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $48,536.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William N. Cohen, referee, 403 Central Park West, 50.5 feet north of One Hundreth Street, 50.6 by 100, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $30,475.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 44 East Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 232 feet east of Madison Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Charles H. Russell, referee, 37 Madison Avenue, 74 feet north of Twenty-fifth Street, 24.8 by 100, four-story brick and brownstone dwelling.

By Herbert Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 621 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Jane Street, 19 by 55.3 and irregular, four-story tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,802.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, 1,672 Park Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 80.6, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $16,285.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 347 East Thirty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store. Subject to a mortgage for $5,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, 157 West One Hundred and Third-sixth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment $11,817.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, James M. Ward, referee, 33 and 35 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 360 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $45,175.

By John T Boyd, foreclosure sale, S. Morrill Banner, referee, 473 East Houston Street, south side, 70 feet east of Lewis Street, 20 by 75 and irregular, four-story tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,514.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, the block front on Fifth Avenue and Broadway, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, being 215.2 feet in depth on Twenty-third Street, and 265.3 feet on Twenty-fourth Street, a plot of about nineteen and three-quarter city lots, now covered by the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the Madison Square Theatre.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, the block front on the south side of Twenty-sixth Street, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway, being 56.5 feet on Fifth Avenue, 60.5 feet on Broadway, 156.7 feet on Twenty-sixth Street and 154.1 feet on its southerly line, four-story brick building, formerly known as Delmonico's.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 27 Union Square West, 32.6 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 32.6 by 141.10, four-story brick building, with one-story brick extension.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 384 Cherry Street, and 45 and 47 Scammel Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 24.11 by 100.1 and irregular, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,621; subject to other mortgages for $26,600.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Thomas H. Baskerville, referee, 103 Water Street, east side, 146.7 feet south of Wall Street, 18.6 by 39.8, five-story brick building.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 450 West Forty-third Street, north side, 125 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $2,515; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Emile Reneville, referee, 44 West Seventieth Street, south side, 70.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 18.2 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,822.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 311 and 313 Bleecker Street, east side, 17.1 feet south of Grove Street, 40 by 75, three-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,399; subject to another mortgage for $18,500.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, Central Park West, northwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street, 102.2 by 122.9, vacant.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles L. Van De Water, referee, 72 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 156.3 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,055.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Whalen, referee, 35 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 350 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat; 44 and 46 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,459.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George C. Blanke, referee, 243 and 245 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 175.1 feet east of West End Avenue, each 24.11 by 100.6, two four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on each, $9,587.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 2,119 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 19.11 by 80, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,712.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, 2,140 Fifth Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 24.11 by 99, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,031.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Mortimer M. Brown, referee, 73 West Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 79.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 18.2 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,645.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 152 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 151.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 22.7 by about 98 and irregular, five-story brick tenement with storps, and four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $14,517.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 219 West Fifty-seventh Street, for a one-story brick riding ring, 50 by 100.5; Frank J. Gould of 105 Broadway, owner; York & Sawyer of 156 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $20,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 87; Solomon Jacobs of 1,847 Madison Avenue, owner; Thomas Graham, architect; cost, $54,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 150 and 300 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for three frame sheds, 16.3 by 15.3 and 18 by 18; Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, owner; Naughton & Co., builders; cost, $350.

Randall's Island, opposite One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for a one-story steel tank; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $7,000.

Spencer Place, east side, 300 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, for two four-story brick flats, 27.6 by 108.9 by 60; Michael O'Connell of 751 Third Avenue, owner; C. W. Miller, architect; cost, $44,000.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 141.10 feet south of Tremont Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement and store, 20.6 by 60; Ignaz Rosenberg, owner; Arthur Bochmer, architect; cost, $6,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 49.10 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, for two four-story brick tenements, 25 by 85; Niels Hansen of 1,770 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; E. L. Angell, architect; cost, $44,000.

Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 280 feet west of Second Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 88.8; Moses K. Wallack of 240 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $28,500.

No. 22 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 86.6; Brady & Hauptman of 1,538 Madison Avenue, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $28,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a frame shed, 30 by 80; John Kingston of 749 Columbus Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $400.

Southern Boulevard, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a frame shed, 33.2 by 12; Emile Blaessus, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $150.

Seventy-first Street, south side, 503.6 feet west of West End Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 49.6 by 115; C. C. Brown of 69 Liberty Street, owner; W. H. Boylan, architect; cost, $165,000.

Alterations.

No. 218 West Fifty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame stable; Frank J. Gould, owner; York & Sawyer, architects; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 523 and 525 West Thirty-second Street, to a four-story brick factory; Poll & Macy of 80 Broad Street, owners; J. P. Smithers, Jr., architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 680 Eagle Avenue, to a one-story frame factory; Angelo Mannello, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $500.

Broadway, southeast corner of Thirty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick office and store; D. H. McAlpin, owner; F. Gehlen & Sons, architects; cost, $200.

Sixteenth Street, north side, 335 feet east of Avenue C, to a one-story brick hospital; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $3,000.

Randall's Island, opposite One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a brick gas purifier, 40 by 50; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 44 to 48 Wooster Street, to an eight-story brick store; L. F. Dommerich of 34 West Seventy-fifth Street, owner; cost, $1,200.

No. 120 Fourth Avenue, to a three-story brick store and lofts; Charles Chesebrough of 33 Howard Street, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $200.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, to two three-story frame tenements; Howard Cooper, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $1,200.

Sixth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Henry Ruhlke of 411 Sixth Avenue, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 221 Wooster Street, to a four-story brick shop and store; Elise Hiams of 239 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, owner; Fred Ebeling, architect; cost, $750.

No. 459 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; M. Kennedy, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $500.

Crotona Park North, north side, 25 feet north of Prospect Avenue, to move dwelling; Henry Hunneke, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $1,000.

Arthur Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; John McNulty, owner; L. A. Soule, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 64 to 68 Wooster Street, to an eight-story brick store; L. F. Dommerich, owner; the Rusling Company of 26 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 721 and 723 Ninth Avenue, to a four-story brick flat; Frederick Krute, premises, owner; cost, $160.

No. 60 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; estate of D. Slawson, owner; C. W. H. Elting, architect; cost, $50.

No. 180 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a one-story brick store; M. G. Kopper, owner; C. W. H. Elting, architect; cost, $100.

Compressed Air Company's Mortgage.

A general mortgage for $500,000 was placed on record in the Register's office yesterday by the Compressed Air Company covering all its property, franchises, and rights. The mortgage is in favor of the State Trust Company, as trustee, and secures an issue of twenty-year gold bonds for the amount mentioned.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, April 21.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 25 ft n of Bush St, 19.5x86.3x18.5x92.8; William E. Brooker and wife to Ida C. Weide..... $100

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 144th St, 100.6x21.7x99.11x32.3; Bernard Karsch to J. Louis Schaefer..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 118th St, 100.11x100; Leopold Kahn Company to George L. Felt..... 100

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 121st St, 25.11x95; Julia A. Riley to Edward F. Riley..... Gift

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 50 ft n of 158th St, 50x100; Edward Donohue to Lawrence Davis and another..... 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n w s, 162 ft n e of Prospect Av, 20.1x63.6x21.4x56.3; Isaac B. Brennan to Sophie M. A. Hoffmann.... 6,000

10TH AV, 401 and 403, w s, 38.8x80; Lana Harper to George Hommel..... 700

8TH ST, s s, 348 ft e of Avenue B, 19.9x97.6; Abraham Rosenberg to Isaac Peyser..... 1

17TH ST, n s, 220.6 ft e of Avenue A, 100x92; Edgar B. Goodwin and others to Edward B. La Fetra..... 1

30TH ST, 321 West, 23x98.9; Emeline W. Armstrong to Elizabeth Newhall..... 1

34TH ST, 333 West, 15x98.9; Emeline W. Armstrong to David McAdam..... 1

50TH ST, 300 East, and 2d Av, 934 to 942; Martin Hakoun to Morris Rose..... 1

60TH ST, 309 East, and 2d Av, 934 to 942; Morris Rose and wife to Martin Hakoun..... 1

49TH ST, 337 West, 25x100.5; David McAdam and wife to Emeline W. Armstrong..... 1

87TH ST, 341 West, 20x100.8; Edward S. T. Kennedy and wife to Margaret H. Woodhouse..... 1

154TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Charles D. Olendorf to Apolonia Reigel..... 500

169TH ST, n s, 40.2 ft s e of Barretto St, 60x80.10x irregular; Louis Wirth to Jacob Wirth..... 1

Recorded Leases.

HOGG, James R., and another, executors, to Bernard McManus; 7th Av, n w corner of 17th St, 5 years..... $1,700

KERBY, Margaret, to Maxwell S. Manner; 8th Av, s s, 124.7 ft n of 41st St, 10.8x100, 5 years..... 3,000

SCHULLENBERG, Zenaide D., to Joachim Detjen; Willis Av, e s, 25 ft s of 147th St, 25x84, 5 years..... 1,000

SHEEHY, Caroline F., to Henry Ulman; 76th St, 311 East, 2 years..... 420

Recorded Mortgages.

CLEMENTS, Mary L., to Mary Culligan, guardian, &c.; 20th St, s w s, 160.8 ft s e of 9th Av, collateral..... $3,000

COMPRESSED AIR COMPANY to the State Trust Company, trustee; all franchises, rights, property, &c., 20 years, gold bonds..... 500,000

DONLON, Bernard, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 7th Av, 118, saloon lease, demand..... 3,000

FELT, George L., to Leopold Kahn Company; Manhattan Av, n w corner of 118th St, 1 year..... 25,000

HOFFMANN, Sophie M. A. and Julius C., to Margaret M. Hawes; 1,107 Westchester Av, 1 year..... 5,500

JACOBS, Solomon, to Eloise O. Carhart; Water St, 278, 3 years..... 10,000

KAKOUN, Martin, to Louise Deas; 50th St, s e corner of 2d Av, 5 years..... 23,000

KLEPPER, John, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 149 Amsterdam Av, saloon lease, demand..... 2,000

MAY, Benedict P., to Susie D. Ritch; Bay Av, s s, 276.8 ft w of Main St, City Island, 3 years..... 1,200

PACHER, Konrad C., to Henry Ahr; Union Av, s e corner of 160th St, 1 year 800

PACHER, Konrad C., to James H. Young; Union Av, s e corner of 160th St, 2 months..... 1,100

PETSER, Isaac, to Abraham Rosenberg; 8th St, s s, 348 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year..... 2,250

WOODHOUSE, Margaret H. and Claiborne O., to Edward S. T. Kennedy; 341 West 87th St, 3 years..... 24,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEAM, William H., trustee, &c., to Julia S. Bryant..... $22,275

BILLINGS, Franklin N., to Oliver P. C. Billings and others, executors, &c..... Nom.

BROWN, Sophia E. C., to Anna J. B. Jenks..... 5,080

CARDWELL, Tillie, administratrix, to Robert and Nancy Jackson..... 950

CLARKE, Dumont, to Samuel E. Kilner, executor, &c. and another..... Nom.

JENKS, Anna J. B., to Samuel W. Bridgham, trustee, &c..... 5,082

JOHNSON, William E., to Samuel E. Kilner and another, trustees..... Nom.

LEONARD, William A., trustee, to Georgiana C. Stone..... 22,000

WESTFALL, Daniel M., executor, &c., to Mary O. Eckerson..... Omitted

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 2,609 to 2,615; Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. against John H. Storer and Hattie W. Smith, owners; William M. Ryne & Co., contractors $3,765

BROADWAY, 740 and 742; John C. Gabler against Samuel N. Wood and others, owners; Levine & Meyer, contractors. 725

MADISON AV, 1,435 to 1,441; Louis Abbott against Max Freund, owner and contractor; Cogan Engineering Company, contractor..... 37

MADISON AV, 1,435 to 1,441; Peter G. Abbott against Max Freund, owner; Cogan Engineering Company, contractor 41

WALES AV, w s, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x180.5x86.9x86.11; Simon Josephson against Meredith J. Murray and others, owners and contractors... 610

3D AV, n e corner of Wendover Av, 39.5x100x43.11x100.1; R. M. Gilmour Manufacturing Company against Thomas M. Smith, owner; Smith & Co., contractors 57

5TH AV, s e corner of 21st St, 80x30; Paul Peterson against John McCready and others, trustees; Henry A. Reukauff, contractor..... 1,600

52D ST, 62 West; John Langley against James F. McKernon, owner and contractor..... 5,483

76TH ST, 209 West; Byron R. Bryson against the heirs of William H. Clark, owners and contractors..... 190

107TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x75; Abraham Steers Lumber Company against Jacob Antopolsky, owner; Max Chisling, contractor..... 379

116TH ST, 123 East; Isaac Rothfeld against R. Finkle, owner and contractor 397

169TH ST, n e corner of Prospect Av, 25x95; Brohmer Brothers against Michael Lally, owner and contractor..... 450

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

41ST ST, 348 and 350 West; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine, with John Frick, 8 payments..... 20,000

Lis Pendens.

WOOSTER ST, 203; Adolph M. Bendheim against Morris J. Simon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Rohn & Ullman.

11TH AV, s e corner of 138th St, 39.10x100; Emily A. Smith against Louis Haberstroh, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorneys, Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

15TH ST, 230 West, 1-5 part; George T. Hanning, trustee in bankruptcy, against Edmond J. Fitzpatrick, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorney, J. C. Thomson.

43D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 20.8½x block, 15-100 part; Charles S. Andrews against Alice A. Williams and others, (action to debar claim, &c.;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

73D ST, 155 East; Clara Bryce against Joseph N. Goldbacher, executor, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clarke & Culver.

73D ST, 155 East; William Bryce, Jr., against Joseph N. Goldbacher, executors, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clarke & Culver.

Capital Stock Increased.

TRENTON, N. J., April 21.—The Consolidated Electric Company to-day filed papers with the Secretary of State increasing its capital from $100,000 to $4,000,000. The articles were signed by William F. Eidell, President, and C. W. Gouert of Philadelphia, Secretary.

Denver Made a Reserve City.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Controller of the Currency to-day issued his certificate declaring Denver, Col., a reserve city under Sections 5,191 and 5,192 of the Revised Statutes.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., April 21.—A certificate of incorporation was filed here to-day for the Acadia Canal Company of New York City, to construct and operate canals. Capital, $100,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers, fresh easterly winds.

The gulf disturbance has moved northward and dissipated over the middle Mississippi Valley, and the barometer is low over the middle and northern Rocky Mountain districts.

Showers have occurred along the Atlantic Coast from New York to Florida and from the southern lake region over the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys and Tennessee. From the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains fair weather has prevailed. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been cloudy with scattered rains.

The temperature continues high in the Northwestern States and has risen decidedly in the British northwest territory. In Utah, Nevada, and Arizona there has been a fall in temperature of 14 to 24 degrees since Friday night.

In the flooded districts of the Southern States rain has been followed by fair weather. Dangerous stages of water will continue, however, in streams in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States during the next two days.

During Sunday the weather will be generally fair east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the North Atlantic States and the lake regions, where showers are indicated. In the Rocky Mountain region showers and lower temperature will prevail Sunday.

By Monday the temperature will rise generally east of the Mississippi.

Along the New England Coast and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk from the southeast. On the South Atlantic Coast fresh southerly winds will prevail.

As announced Thursday and Friday the display of storm signals was resumed on Saturday, the 21st inst., on all the great lakes, except Lake Superior.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
8 A. M.	44	58	58
6 A. M.	46	55	57
9 A. M.	48	55	65
12 M.	50	62	72
4 P. M.	52	63	70
6 P. M.	50	60	67
9 P. M.	44	60	59
12 P. M.	44	57	56

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	63
Weather Bureau	58½
Corresponding date 1899	47½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	52

At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.18, humidity, 74. At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 30.03, humidity, 78. The maximum temperature was 64 at 3:10 P. M. The minimum temperature was 53 at 6:15 P. M.

BOARDERS WANTED.

22D ST., 215 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined; well kept; French boarding house; modern conveniences; Parisian cooking.

39 WEST 32D ST.—Rooms with board; parlor dining rooms, near Broadway; central location; terms reasonable.

434 MADISON AV.—Desirable third floor room with board; Summer prices; also arrangement for Fall; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

BEEKMAN PLACE, 18, CORNER EAST 50TH St.—Three light rooms with steam heat, gas range, and light; private house; small family.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GOLD MINE DISCOVERED.—THE OPPORTUNity of a lifetime; finest location for hotel and Summer garden; 18 miles out, six from city limits, on lovely bay, near depot; perfect train service; building on property adjoining dock, water front for enlarging, large yacht club near, rendesvous for yachts of other clubs; regattas during season; splendid boating, bathing, and fishing; other business

Horner's Furniture.

Style, Refinement, Durability and Inexpensiveness are the Characteristics of our stock.

A still further advantage is the incomparable variety and choice presented in each and every line, whether wanted for city or country homes.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers.
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

DYING WIFE HIS VICTIM

Husband Accused of Using Sick Child as a Weapon.

Court Listens to Charges of Cruelty Against a Conductor—Insurance on Woman's Life.

An extraordinary story of alleged brutality was disclosed in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, when Michael J. Kairns, a conductor employed on the bridge railroad, who lives at 130 Nassau Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Bristow. The charge against Kairns was simply one of intoxication, but there were neighbors in court to tell that he had beaten his dying wife, using his sick baby daughter as a club. Kairns's arrest was brought about by the Rev. Father Tierney of the St. James's Pro-Cathedral, on Jay Street, who had been called to Kairns's home to administer the last rites of the Church to Mrs. Kairns.

The story of Kairns's alleged brutality was unfolded to Magistrate Bristow by Detective O'Brien of the Adams Street Station and Mrs. Kohli, from whom Kairns rents apartments. According to the story, Mrs. Kairns is dying from pulmonary consumption, and her physician believes her end is but a matter of a few days. The other members of the family are Kairns himself, Mamie, twelve years old, and Alice, four years old. The younger child, like her mother, is a consumptive, and is not larger than an eighteen-month-old infant.

Father Tierney visited Mrs. Kairns on Friday, gave her absolution, and went away. Soon afterward Kairns came home. It is alleged that he had been drinking and was in an ugly mood. He abused his wife, it is asserted, and drove her sister, who was at the bedside, from the room. Then, it is alleged, he picked up the child, Alice, and struck the dying woman with the little girl. He then, as alleged, threw the child at the mother on the bed. Mrs. Kairns's cries brought Mrs. Kohli and the latter's brother to the room. Mrs. Kohli, who is strong and plucky, seized Kairns by the arms and threw him back against a hot stove.

A neighbor in the meantime had informed Father Tierney of what was going on, and he sent to the Adams Street Police Station for a policeman. Detective O'Brien went around to Kairns's rooms and arrested the man.

When the prisoner was searched at the station house two insurance policies on his wife's life were found in his pocket.

Magistrate Bristow sent Kairns to jail for ten days on the charge of intoxication, and said that he would try to have a charge of assault preferred against the prisoner.

COLLAR BUTTON IN HER THROAT.

Child Chokes to Death While Mother Vainly Seeks a Doctor.

Ethel Hubbard, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Hubbard of 172 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, was choked to death yesterday afternoon by swallowing a pearl collar button.

Ethel had induced her mother to take her out for a walk, and shortly after noon, while Mrs. Hubbard was getting ready, the child amused herself in various ways. In one of the bedrooms she found a pearl collar button, which she played with for several minutes.

Mrs. Hubbard missed Ethel, and, alarmed by her quietness, called to her. The only answer she received was a gasp. Rushing into the parlor, where the sound came from, Mrs. Hubbard saw the child stretched out on the floor almost black in the face from suffocation. She at once divined what had happened, and catching the child up in her arms was able to discover the button lodged in the throat. Her screams for help brought several neighbors, and one ran out for a physician. None could be found, and the neighbor returned breathless.

Mrs. Hubbard was almost distracted, as her efforts to get the button out of the child's throat were of no avail, and, seizing the little one in her arms, she rushed out of the house to find a doctor herself. As she neared a drug store near her home Dr. Paterno of 507 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street happened to be coming along the avenue. He saw at once that something was wrong, and taking the child carried it into the store.

By this time Ethel showed no signs of life. The physician worked over her for half an hour, knowing that further effort was useless. Mrs. Hubbard collapsed completely when he turned and informed her that the child was dead. She was taken home by friends.

Later the collar button was discovered in the hallway of the house near the front door. Mrs. Hubbard believes that the child was dead before she left the house with it in search of a doctor and that the button dropped out of its throat as she was carrying it head downward from the house and slapping it on the back.

Nut in Child's Throat Causes Death.

A small piece of hickory nut lodged yesterday in the throat of Amelia Akucawicz, the two-year-old daughter of Mrs. John Akucawicz, who lives at 50 North First Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Akucawicz set about to remove the obstruction. She pressed the nut further down the child's throat until it lodged in the larnyx. The child began to gasp, and Mr. Akucawicz ran with her to the Eastern District Hospital. Dr. Silas C. Blaisdell extracted the nut, but the child had become so weak that she died soon after the operation was performed.

To Aid Soldiers' Widows and Orphans.

The National Society for the Relief of Dependent Widows and Orphans of the Officers and Enlisted Men of the Regular Army, which was organized at the residence of Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont last month, has sent out an appeal to the American people explaining its objects. The society purposes to raise a fund from which to provide relief in cases of emergency to widows and orphans. Attention is called to the fact that since the recent war with Spain there has been great need for this work. Col. Daniel S. Lamont and Levi P. Morton are Trustees of the fund. The wives of a number of prominent army officers have taken an active interest in the movement.

Child Falls Five Stories.

Maggie Holstein, three years old, living with her parents on the fifth floor of 135 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, fell to the basement from the airshaft window at her home yesterday afternoon. She was taken to the Harlem Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the left leg, contusions of the right eye, and a possible fracture of the skull. She had been left alone with her brother, seven years old.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

NOTABLE SUIT DISTRIBUTIONS.

Week follows week, yet our suit offerings unfailingly grow in value. To-morrow brings exceptional specials in Suits of unexceptionable quality.

$18.00 SUITS, $13.50.
First time the $18.00 price has been broken. Fine all wool covert cloth Suits, mode, tan and black, well tailored, double breasted Eton Coat lined with self-color taffeta; skirt lining is an excellent percaline.

$29.75 SUITS, $20.00.
Of homespuns, cheviots or Venetians, Eton, loose and tight-fitting Coats, silk lined throughout; high-class tailor finish.

DRESS SKIRTS, gray and Oxford Homespuns and black cheviot; best styles; rapid sellers at 7.50

GOLF SKIRTS, in extra good grade reversible cloths of various shades 7.50

SILK COATS, Eton style, of bound taffeta, tucked or finely tailored; $29.50 values . . 22.75

The Immense Popularity of CAPES Gives Extra Emphasis to Monday's Items.

Capes of Peau de Soie, Russian and Brussels Net, heavily embroidered with jet or silk appliqued, Ordinarily $27.00 at 18.00

Capes of Black Broadcloth, silk appliqued, inverted pleat back, taffeta lined. $18.75 styles at 13.50

Capes of black camel-hair or broadcloth, plain tailored or appliqued and braided, satin rhadame lining, ruched or plain collar 10.00

Capes of fine Kersey, tan, castor, brown and black, hoods lined with fancy plaid taffeta 8.75

Golf Capes.
Commend themselves alike to Tourists by land or water, and to Ladies interested in athletic pursuits.

Surprising Values.
In black, Oxford, navy and brown, worth nearly twice 5.00
In plain or ruffled effects, navy, gray, black and brown 8.75
Of Imported Rugs, finely tailored, extra long and full, black and colors, commonly command $14.50, at 10.75

ACQUISITIONS TO DRESS GOODS.

The vogue of soft fabrics brings us from abroad many distinguished Novelties—
Penne Crepes—Silk and Wool Eoliennes—Queen's Satin Cloth—Crepe de Chines—French Vailes and Veilings (for illustration).
They introduce new tints of gray, castor, jaune, exposition, Cœur de rose, royale, bluet, navy, nile, helio, and admirably summarized the trend of Paris innovations.

75c. Dress Goods at 55c
One of the best liked fabrics, a pure worsted 45-inch Suiting in wide wale and clay diagonal twills; clean, desirable and high grade in every way. This long, up-to-date color-list is a further attraction—gray, castor, rose, reseda, ruby, helio, bluet, navy, brown and black. 5,000 yards—every yard uniformly good.

IMPORTED COTTON NOVELTIES.
Embroidered St. Gall Swiss, Mousselines St. Germain, Mercerized Suitings, Embroidered Mulls, Foulardines Elysee, Scotch Zephyrs and Madras, Irish Dimities, show how impartially we seek novelties at all European fountain heads.

Regular 19c. English Dimities---15c.
7,500 yards English Dimities, daintily figured or printed in bright floral designs. English Dimities at 15c. is enough.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FLOCK MONDAY TO THE BASEMENT

Every special deserves close attention. This sale caters indiscriminately to the summer hotel-keeping element, to owners of summer cottages, and all home providers, on any scale whatever.

Damask Cloths.
Bleached Satin Damask, extra weight, choice line of patterns:
2 by 2 yards . . . . 1.75; worth 2.25
2 by 2½ yards . . . . 2.10; worth 2.75
2 by 3 yards . . . . 2.45; worth 3.25

Napkins to Match.
Breakfast size . . 1.85 dozen; worth 2.25
Dinner size . . . 2.75 dozen; worth 3.25

Bleached Table Damask.
Bleached Satin Damask, 66 in. wide, pure linen, yd. 55c
Bleached Double Damask, 72 in. wide, choice patterns, yd . . . 1.00
(Breakfast and dinner napkins to match.)

Hemstitched Tea Cloths.
Plain Linen, with hand-drawn open work.
36 by 36 inches, 95c. each
45 by 45 inches, 85c., 95c. and 1.25 each

Table Napkins.
Warranted strictly pure Linen,
20 inches . . . 1.25 doz.; value 1.55
22 inches . . . 1.50 doz.; value 1.98
24 inches . . . 1.95 doz.; value 2.50

Towels.
250 dozen all linen Huck Towels, each. 12½c
500 dozen all linen Huck Towels, extra size, knotted fringe and hemmed ends, all white, or with colored borders, each 22c

19th St. SIXTH AVENUE 20th St.

HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Bernhard Muench's Injuries May Be Fatal—Horse Impaled on Fence.

Bernard Müench, fifty-six years old, President of the August Moll Silk Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, received probably fatal injuries yesterday afternoon by being thrown from a light runabout to which he was driving a spirited horse. The animal took fright from a passing bicyclist at Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street and dashed madly along Bedford Avenue. The thoroughfare was filled with bicyclists and vehicles at the time and there were many narrow escapes. At Keap Street the animal made a short turn to the right, throwing Mr. Müench to the street.

The horse cantered along Bedford Avenue for two blocks to Hooper Street, where he attempted to jump the iron fence fronting the courtyard of the residence of Henry Gilbert, and was impaled on the pickets.

In the meantime Mr. Müench had been carried unconscious into the office of Dr. David Myerle, 572 Bedford Avenue, and a call was sent to the Eastern District Hospital. It was found that Mr. Müench had sustained several scalp wounds, three broken ribs, and internal injuries. He was taken to his home, 207 Van Buren Street.

The horse was pried from the fence by a truck pole. It will probably be shot.

Mr. Croker's Sons to Meet Their Father.

Among the passengers that sailed yesterday by the steamer Campania were Frank and Herbert Croker, the sons of Richard Croker, who are going to meet their father and go with him to the Paris Exposition. Frank Croker said his father had not made up his mind when he will return to New York. Among those who went to see the young men off were Assistant District Attorney McCann, Edward Jerome Conley, Sheridan S. Norton, Thomas Brennan, Peter F. Meyer, and John C. Roebling.

Appeal in Cortland Murder Case.

CORTLAND, N. Y., April 21.—Notice of appeal has been given in the case of John Trick, convicted of murder in the first degree and now in the condemned cell at Auburn Prison. The date of his execution was fixed for the week beginning April 29. The appeal will act as a stay. Trick's attorneys, who defended the case, had decided not to appeal and John M. McCrahan, an attorney of Syracuse, took the appeal at Trick's request.

Threatened with a Long Sleep.

MONTREAL, April 21.—Eva Roch, the French Canadian girl who slept for two months, beginning about Christmas, is apparently about to go into another of her long sleeps, and at the earnest request of her physicians has consented to be taken to the Hotel Dieu Hospital, where electrical as well as all other known treatments will be resorted to to prevent her from going into a trance.

Major Frank Rockwell Palmer Dead.

ALBANY, April 21.—Major Frank Rockwell Palmer, commanding the Tenth Battalion, and Controller of the City of Albany, died yesterday at his home here. He was thirty-two years old. He served as Captain of Company A in the First New York Volunteers in the war with Spain. A general order was issued from Third Brigade Headquarters deploring Major Palmer's death and recognizing his services to the State and country as a soldier.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is a good cough cure, and helpful in all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.—Adv.

FIRE IN A PAWN SHOP

Apparent Attempts at Robbery Foiled by the Police.

Fourth Ward Hastens to the Exciting Scene—Freel, the Pawnbroker, Old Resident—His Loss.

Fire was discovered at 5:45 o'clock P. M. yesterday in the cellar of the four-story brick and stone building occupied as a pawnbroker's shop and dwelling by Hugh Freel and his wife and three children and a servant, at 29 New Chambers Street.

Mr. Freel and his son and three clerks were busy redeeming pledges and loaning money to several customers in the business office on the first floor when he smelled smoke, and on looking around saw volumes of thick black smoke coming from the cellar stairway.

Mr. Freel seized a pail of water and, going down stairs, threw its contents in the direction of the flames. He was soon driven out of the cellar by the smoke. Then he turned in an alarm. By the time the firemen arrived the whole building was filled with smoke and flames were running along the light and air shaft to the top floor.

The pawnbroker's wife and two daughters soon reached the street, carrying some effects, and a citizen ran up stairs and rescued two canary birds in cages.

Detectives Allen and Distler of the Oak Street Station, who were near by, also ran to the scene and drove out a number of suspicious looking men who had run into the store.

The detectives, aided by several policemen, then hurriedly took watches, diamonds, and money which the cash drawer contained and ran to the station house with them, where they were deposited for safe keeping. Mr. Freel's books and papers containing his records were also taken to the police station.

The building runs through to 435 Pearl Street, and several unidentified men tried to gain an entrance there but were driven away by the police, and finally a fire line was established, and thousands of homegoers watched the progress of the firemen from a distance.

The Madison Street horse cars were blocked, and many passengers got out and walked home.

The cellar, where the fire started, Mr. Freel said, was used for storing unredeemed pledges of clothing, and he could not estimate his loss, nor would he say how much insurance he carried. Battalion Chief Duane estimated the loss at about $5,000.

For many years Mr. Freel has been in the pawnbroking business. He has lived fifty years in the Fourth Ward. He said this was his first fire.

WORK WITH FLAMES NEAR.

Disastrous Fire in Great Hemp Storage House in Greenpoint.

The immense hemp storage department of the American Manufacturing Company's jute mill, in Greenpoint, wherein nearly 4,000 bales of recently imported hemp were piled, was badly damaged by fire yesterday, entailing a loss on building and stock of fully $50,000.

The plant is operated by the Cordage Trust and covers two square blocks, from Milton Street to Noble and from Noble Street to Oak and thence from West Street, a length of about 1,000 feet, to the East River. Since a disastrous fire in the same mill about three years ago walls have been put up to separate each department, and it was due to these walls that yesterday's fire was prevented from getting beyond that part of the building in which the hemp was stored.

Policeman Walsh of the Greenpoint Avenue Station was passing the mills on the Oak Street side shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday morning when he discovered a fire in the hemp storage department. He ran to a firebox at West and Noble Streets, where he turned in an alarm. On the arrival of the firemen the flames, it was found, enveloped the storage house and they were obliged to stretch lines of hose through the engine room and other departments on the ground floor. The fire was reached through the iron doors in the wall. The smoke was so thick that many of the firemen were badly affected and were obliged to fall back. It was a welcome relief when the flames burst through the roof of the three-story structure, driving out nearly all the smoke.

The first alarm of fire was followed by three others, which brought ten engines, four hook and ladder companies, and the fireboats Boody and Seth Low. Chief Croker, on his arrival, took charge. The fire was confined to the storage house and three hours after it was discovered it was under control. It continued to smolder all day.

Not in any way, however, did the fire interfere with the operations in the mills. The machinery was started at 7 A. M., as usual, and all the employes began their labor as if nothing was amiss. An investigation of the fire by officials of the company satisfied them that its origin was due to spontaneous combustion.

The fire three years ago did damage estimated at more than $60,000.

F. L. Sutton's Country House Burned.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., April 21.—The country residence of Frank L. Sutton, situated about a mile east of Bedford Station, was destroyed by fire this morning. The flames started in a small building used as a kitchen and spread to the house in a short time. Nothing was saved beyond some clothing and jewelry. The loss is $8,000; no insurance. Mr. Sutton is a brother of James F. Sutton of the American Art Association of New York City.

Fire in Broadway Cellar.

Fire was discovered in the cellar of 198 Broadway, occupied by the Dennison Manufacturing Company early last evening. It was started in the space under the sidewalk by some one dropping a lighted cigar or cigarette through a "dead eye." The flames were put out with an extinguisher by the firemen as soon as they arrived by prying open the cover of the sidewalk elevator shaft and without entering the building, which was locked up for the night. The loss was trifling.

St. Louis Newspaper Plant Burned.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—The plant of The St. Louis Chronicle, occupying the three and four story buildings 14 to 18 North Sixth Street, was practically destroyed to-day by a fire that is supposed to have originated in the boiler room. The interior of the building is a complete wreck and the typesetting machines, the stereotyping machines, and whole fonts of type in the advertising department of the paper were destroyed. The loss is $50,000 and the insurance $21,000.

SEATS FOR WAITRESSES

Must Now Be Provided at Restaurants and Hotels.

Some of the Possible Effects of the Ambler Law as Apprehended by Puzzled Proprietors.

Senator Ambler of Chatham Four Corners became impressed with the woes of the waitress and had a bill passed, which the Governor has just signed, amending the labor law by requiring hotel and restaurant keepers to provide seats for waitresses.

In spite of the assertions of the general managers of two of the largest restaurant companies in this city, in whose places more girls are probably employed as waitresses than in all the other places in the city combined, that the Ambler bill will not cause a revolution here, it is nevertheless asserted in other quarters that the troubles of the "quick lunch" diner and the man with the "coffee and sinker" habit are about to begin in earnest, and there has been some talk of forming an association to be known as "The Society for the Protection of Quick Lunch Dyspeptics" to fight the requirements of the law to the bitter end.

It is doubtful just what steps the proprietor of an establishment can take to compel a girl to wait on a hungry customer if, at the time of his entrance, the young woman is enjoying a rest in the armchairs that are to be provided for her comfort. If the prospective diner pleads that he wants to catch a train and the employer uses any untoward measures to compel the waitress to do her duty by him, she can plead the law in her favor and refuse to pipe her cheery call of "one in the dark" and "brown the wheats, 19." until her siesta is finished.

If matters come to this pass, one of the managers of a large lunch institution said yesterday that he would provide the girls with high "lookout" chairs in front of each table, where it would be necessary only for them to exercise their vocal organs in favor of the diner, and that the food would be distributed by means of trolleys to the different seats. As soon as this becomes necessary the diner, instead of the waitress, will be known by a number, and Miss Annie Johnson, presiding over table No. 1, will merely have to call out "Ham an' for 22," and the trolleys will do the rest.

Senator Ambler has returned to Chatham Four Corners, and it was impossible yesterday to find out what caused him to come to the relief of the waitresses. It is rumored, however, that the proprietor of the principal hotel in Chatham Four Corners recently overworked the two waitresses, who appealed to the Senator. It is said that a large sum was collected by the waitresses to influence legislation in their favor, but no confirmation of this fact could be obtained.

Speaking of the matter seriously the managers of two large establishments said yesterday that the law was entirely useless so far as they were concerned. In one of these places the girls are allowed to sit at the tables at any time when they are not engaged in serving an order, and the rush hours are only between noon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. In the other place every girl has half an hour for dinner, and an extra half hour in the forenoon and afternoon, when she may go to a spacious room which is provided for her comfort, and there converse with her associates or read the latest magazines and daily papers, which are provided for her use. In both of these places no girl works over eight hours a day, and all are paid from $6 to $7 a week.

There are places, however, where these privileges are not enjoyed to such a large extent, and in these the waitress, it is supposed, will be able to exercise her prerogative of waiting on the hungry or remaining seated, as she may elect.

ALLEGED GAMBLER HELD.

Clerk Accused of Running Poolroom—Discharge of Others.

Julian P. Wilson, thirty-two years old, a clerk of 614 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, was held in $1,000 bail for trial before Magistrate Cornell in Harlem Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of keeping a poolroom at 2,378 Third Avenue.

The complainants, John E. Thompson and Paul Leintenberger, agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, swore that they had played in the alleged poolroom and that all the money was handled by Wilson. Wilson denied the charges.

Emil Codnes of 113 Second Avenue, who, with six others, was arrested at 11 o'clock Friday night by Detectives Bissert and Bonnoll of the Fifth Street Police Station, for alleged gambling, was arraigned with them before Magistrate Mayo in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning.

Two women, on the night in question, went to the Fifth Street Station and made complaint that they heard noises like gambling and the fall of chips next door to their home. Capt. Diamond then ordered the raid.

In court the men said that they were not gambling but were playing "hearts" for their own amusement, and that it was a friendly game. They were discharged.

WEST SIDE FLAT RAIDED.

Alleged Proprietress and the Agent of the Property Captured.

Acting Captain Kear of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station and Detective Saver yesterday procured warrants from Magistrate Deuel, in the West Side Court, for the arrest of the reputed proprietress and agent of an alleged disorderly house at 20 West Sixty-fifth Street. Last night they arrested Bertha Rubelot, twenty-four years old, the alleged proprietress; Lillian Birth, twenty-three years old, who said she lived in Boston, an inmate, and William H. Marcy, the agent, of the property.

The accused persons were all locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, and will be arraigned this morning before Magistrate Deuel. Acting Captain Kear stated that he would notify the owner of the property to dispossess the tenants.

Stern Brothers

West Twenty-third Street

Second Floor
Special Offering
Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

Blue and Black Cheviot Serges, silk lined throughout, Eton Jacket with Appliqued Lace Collar, Latest style skirt, Regular value $40.00 — **$32.50**

Ladies' Cloaks
For To-morrow

Ladies' Walking Coats of Black Cheviots or Tan Covert Cloths, Fancy Silk Lining, **$10.50**

Ladies' Taffeta Silk Eton Coats With Lace Collars, **$14.75**

With Strapped Folds of Taffeta and Arabe Lace Collars, **$21.50**

Long Garments, Tailor-made Coats, Jackets and Wraps, Copies of the Latest Paris Models

Summer Silks
Desirable qualities and designs, greatly below regular prices

1550 Yds. Printed Liberty Satins Pastel shades, Value $1.00 yd. **68c**

2800 Yds. Lyons Printed Foulards Navy and White, Black and White, Value 75c yd. **59c**

500 Lyons 27 & 30 inch Squares Taffetas & Foulards, Cashmere & Roman Borders, For Waists, Former price $2.98 **$1.75**

Ladies' Shirt Waists
(First Floor)

75 Doz. Colored Striped Madras Waists, **93c**

100 Doz. White Lace Striped Lawn Waists, with dress sleeves, **98c**

White Lawn Waists, Lace and Satin Striped Effects, **$1.35**

Duchesse Lace Cover Parasols
Also our exclusive novelty
"The Rose Petal"
And the following special values

Taffeta Silk Parasols in plain and fancy effects Value $3.75 to $4.50 — **$2.65, $2.95**

Gros Grain and Taffeta Silk Parasols, in striped, flowered and polka dot designs, Value $4.75 to $5.75 — **$3.95, $4.95**

Misses' Waists and Suits

Waists of Albatross and English twill Flannels, *(unlined, for summer wear, lighter in weight than cotton waists,)* 14, 16 and 18 yrs. Value $4.50 **$2.95**

Silk Waists of corded and tucked taffeta silk, 14, 16 and 18 yrs. Value $5.95 & $7.50 **$3.98, 4.95**

Girls' Sailor Suits of English Galateas and Linen, 3 to 12 yrs. Value $3.95 **$1.85**

Girls' Eton Suits of grey, brown or blue homespuns, revers tucked taffeta silk, 8 to 14 yrs., Value $10.75 **$6.95**

Boys' Summer Clothing

Russian Knickerbocker Suits of English Galateas, Linen, White Duck and Pique, 2 to 10 yrs., Value $3.75 & $5.00 **$2.95, $3.95**

Sailor Suits of Galateas, Chambray, Linen and White Duck, 3 to 12 yrs., Value $2.25 & $3.50 **$1.38, $1.95**

Boys' Single-Breasted Suits of English Striped Flannels, 8 to 16 yrs., Value $7.50 **$5.95**

Large assortments and exclusive styles of
Boys' and Children's Imported Straw Hats

John Daniell Sons & Sons

An Important Ribbon Sale

without parallel thus early in the season.
All Spring and Summer Ribbons, the most desirable yet shown.

VELVET RIBBONS.

Lyons Satin Back Velvets, fine quality, much below import cost.
Inch . . . ½ ¾ 1 1¼ 1½ 1¾ 2¼ 2½ 3¼
Yard price, 5c., 7c., 9c., 12c., 14c., 17c., 19c., 24c., 27c.

Linen back silk face black velvet, narrow widths only,
Inch . . . . . ⅛ ⅜ ½ ⅝ ¾ 1
Per piece, 10 yds. . . . . 22c., 27c., 35c., 45c., 49c., 58c.

RIBBONS.

4¼ inch white, also black, rich, double face Liberty Satin, a fifty cent quality, at . . . . . 27c. yard.

Highest grade black double face satin, with cord edge, at half price,
Inch 1 1¼ 1¾ 2 2½ 2⅞ 3¼ 5
Per yard . . . 7c., 10c., 14c., 17c., 19c., 22c., 25c., 29c.

White and Black and Black and White in satin and velvet, stripe, Plaid and brocade in corded taffeta and satin effects, also 9,000 pieces of fancy colors . . 5c. yard, 50c. per piece.
All are less than half price.

5½ inch Ombre Taffeta Metalique, in ten beautiful pastel shadings, for fine millinery, were 60c. yard, at . . . 29c. yard.

A High Novelty, 7-inch, handsome printed warp satin bar Taffeta, imported this season to sell for $1.50, at . . . 48c. yard.

5-inch plain Taffeta Metalique, black, choice colors and white . . . . . 19c. yard.

The Spring season's output from three of our best manufacturers of fine Millinery Ribbons, an enormous assortment, 4,500 pieces, 3 to 4 inches wide, at . . . . . 19c. yard.

A Lot of Loom Ends and Remnants, all kinds, 1 to 2½ inches wide, at . . . . . 5c. yard.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

S. Koch & Sons WEST 23d ST.

High-Class Millinery.

Exclusive designs and dainty effects in Walking Hats, Carriage Hats, Evening Hats.

The shapes are as varied and fetching as the trimmings. Each a masterpiece of the designer's and milliner's art. Richness and exclusiveness at specially attractive prices.

In UNTRIMMED DEPARTMENT exclusive Novelties in Chiffon, Maline, Mousseline de Soie and Straw Braid Hats in all the newest effects.

Choice line of Tuscan Hats ranging from $1.75 to $4.50.

FLOWERS and FRUITS. The most beautiful productions of Flowers and Fruits, including our new American Beauty Rose.

Hair Ornaments. New designs in Hair Ornaments for evening wear for the coming season, in charmingly pretty effects.

S. KOCH & SONS, West 23d Street, New York. Fulton St. and Elm Pl., Brooklyn.

WATERS PIANOS

There are few pianos made that possess such all-round excellence as the superb WATERS PIANOS for 1900. For purity of tone, tenacity of keeping in tune, durable construction, beauty of style and finish, and especially for reasonableness of price, the WATERS PIANOS present the strongest claims to popular favor. You will find also that the best pianos are the easiest to buy if you will send a postal for our new catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

CARPETS.

New Spring Styles
in all the various grades.

Special Sale!
BEST BODY BRUSSELS.
500 Rolls of the Oldest and Most Celebrated Makes from **95c.** the yard.

New Weave Ingrains,
in Brussels effects; novelties never before exhibited.
Odd patterns **INGRAINS** (old weave), to go at uniform price of **25c.** the yard.

SOMETHING NEW!
OUR SANITARY AMERICAN Floor Mattings,
and
SUMMER FURNITURE,
MADE FROM AMERICAN GRASS.
Especially Adapted for Hotels, Cottages and Summer Residences; Artistic and Very Durable.

This Grass product is not only made up into Floor Coverings and Furniture, (consisting of Chairs, Rockers, Settees, &c., for Verandas,) but also into Hampers, Fancy-Work Baskets, Market and Waste Paper Baskets, &c. In addition, we call attention to its use for Decorating purposes. The opportunities for use in this manner are practically unlimited, and for Summer decoration it is especially desirable, as the material is self-colored in cool, quiet olive tones.

A practical demonstration of its use for wall decoration, combined with wood-work and color effects, may be seen in our New Decorative Department, on the 2d floor of our 14th Street front.

China & Japanese Straw Mattings
(Our Own Importation)
from **$5.00** per roll of 40 yards.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

TELLING COLORS FOR SUMMER.

Outdoors and indoors should harmonize. Quiet tones to rest the eye, but only as a background—against this, the eye, accustomed to the excitement of strong light, demands the stimulus of bright colorings. Here is a special lot of monotoned WILTON VELVET FILLINGS at $1.50 a yard. For the needed brilliant color accents our Oriental Rugs from $5.00.

Our reed, rush, and wood pieces give the right idea. Mingling with the natural greens of the sedges are dashes of the most daring flower hues.

Notice this bébé blue divan—the reed enameled a pure, rich monotone, cushioned with hyacinth blooms. See that square Chinese chair colored as gay a red as any cardinal flower.

All through the gathering rich accents are rampant at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Sunday
April 22-1900

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 17-30

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Republicans Pondering Over Vice Presidential Nomination.

IDOLATRY OF BRYAN PASSING

Party Courage Admiral Dewey's Principal Dependence—Washington's Grand Opera Season.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—One who begins an investigation among the Republicans who are supposed to lead the minds of the rank and file of that party in the way they should go to reach success, must have come to the conclusion after a search this week for the preferred and official candidate for Vice President that he really cannot be named. He is not admitted to be Gov. Roosevelt; Mr. Woodruff does not seem to be the man; Secretary Long's name is apt to be mentioned with a shiver, and the "good Western man" is so multitudinous that if he has any following it must be different in every State beyond Ohio. Apparently, the experiment has been permitted of testing, by mention, the popularity and availability of many favorite sons. An explanation has been offered for the suggestion of Secretary Long's name that has been construed by New York Republicans to indicate a disposition somewhere, perhaps at one end of the avenue and perhaps at the other, opposed to gratifying the ambition of a popular citizen of New York to be Vice President. But it will be found that this suspicion is harbored only by men who can believe that the President has time and inclination to indulge in political byplay to divert Republican minds from their idols. If Mr. Long is put forward, as has been intimated, simply to draw away Eastern support from Gov. Roosevelt, the lack of interest displayed in Mr. Long's candidacy comes pretty near to demonstrating it to be a failure. The fact is that a great many Republicans were inclined to shout "No" very loudly when Mr. Long's name was mentioned with his approval. The admitted objection to him as Mr. McKinley's partner on the ticket was that he represents, whether he would say so or not, the Schley-Sampson controversy. So dangerous is that controversy to Republican peace of mind that it has not been and will not be revived during the present session of Congress, in an attempt to promote Admiral Sampson a grade higher than that occupied by Schley, or even to advance him to a place in the rank of Rear Admiral one above Schley. Possibly some of the very zealous partisans of Rear Admiral Sampson would be willing to have the fight made in the Senate, even at the risk of inflicting damage upon the Republican Party in the next campaign. They will not be gratified. Hoping to carry Maryland for McKinley, the Republicans will avoid doing anything to Schley that would provoke the pride of all men in that State in Schley and his achievements. No matter how honest and earnest may be Secretary Long's championship of Rear Admiral Sampson, the Philadelphia Convention will not make a nomination that will look like indorsement of it.

***

There has been a rapid and steady development during the week among leading Democrats here of the tendency to a recovery from the blind idolatry of Bryan and the platform of 1896 that set in so late that it may be doubted whether it will result in restoration to sanity and sense before the meeting of the convention at Kansas City. Men who were so addicted to Bryan and Bryanism a few weeks ago that they were still inclined to make loyalty to him and his platform the test of soundness in Democracy are peeping a little in opposition, but admit that they are yet too much afraid of their people to venture to lead them away from the candidate and his tangle of opinions. With some of these men the name of Dewey suggests only the sadness of the "might have been," when they discuss the prospect that might have been provided if the Admiral had earlier admitted his willingness and put himself in touch and grooming for the regular nomination. The confession of lack of leadership, of the courage to sneak out what is uppermost in the minds of some very much cured and convinced Democrats is deplorable, and almost compels the opinion that if only the brave deserve to win the Democrats lack one qualification for winning in 1900. It would be gratifying to be able to quote the name as well as the conversation of a prominent Southern Democrat with the writer a day or two ago. He was a very enthusiastic and loyal supporter of Bryan at the Chicago Convention and in the campaign. To the writer he expressed the opinion, just after Bryan had been nominated, that he would "sweep the country" as no candidate, Republican or Democratic, had swept it before. He believed it. A short time ago he was asked to write for a newspaper an article on "What Should Be the Platform of the Democratic Party in 1900?" After reflection he declined to write it. When he was reminded that the way was still open, he said:

"No; I have some opinions, but I will not write them. This I will say to you: That the platform for 1900 should be that suited to the needs of this year, not of four years ago or of twenty years ago. The Democratic Party is not organized to perpetuate the fame of any candidate or to insist upon an antiquated platform. It is organized to maintain sound Democratic principles and to illustrate them by administration after success at the polls."

***

A warm admirer of Admiral Dewey has insisted upon holding on to the hope that the Admiral may be able to win at Kansas City if, with an access of courage, the Democrats in a few States can be prevailed upon to court success rather than defeat in November by organizing an opposition to Bryan that will compel the convention to turn to another candidate. His hope is based upon the possibility of getting a sufficient number of States to refuse to support Bryan's candidacy, to deprive him of the two-thirds necessary to get a nomination in a Democratic National Convention. In most States the unit rule is adhered to, thus giving to the majority in a delegation the power to throw the whole vote of a State. It has been figured out how Dewey's admirers, who should be all those who would rather be victorious with Dewey than beaten with Bryan, and who believe that Dewey would draw out of the woods many Democrats who have concealed themselves while Mr. Bryan's standard warned them away, can prevent the nomination of Bryan. Bearing in mind the victory won in Alabama by Senator Morgan, who has publicly admitted that he does not consider Bryan's candidacy essential to Democratic success, this observer says that it might be counted upon to assist in forming a line to prevent the two-thirds vote for Bryan. Florida, which has been assumed to be tied to the fated chariot wheels, is alleged to be weary of Bryan and defeat. The whole vote of the convention will be 918. To get a nomination Bryan must have 613 votes. This would be rendered impossible if the following fifteen States would refuse to instruct their delegates to vote for Bryan and would permit them to vote for Dewey when it was found that Bryan was a dose not to be forced a second time:

Alabama	22	New Hampshire	8
California	18	New Jersey	20
Connecticut	12	New York	72
Delaware	6	Ohio	46
Florida	5	Texas	36
Maine	12	Vermont	8
Maryland	16	Wisconsin	24
Minnesota	18		
Total			320

The problem before the Dewey managers is to get these 320 votes.

***

Washington's season of grand opera began Thursday and ended to-night, four performances being given by Mr. Grau's company. The coming of the Metropolitan aggregation had been liberally advertised, and the programme of operas, "Aida," "Don Giovanni," "Carmen," and "Faust," with casts similar to those with which the patrons of the Metropolitan have been familiar, might have been regarded as sufficiently attractive to secure the largest patronage here. The first performance proved that liberal patronage was justified, but it was not extended. The sales for Saturday night, when Mme. Sembrich was promised for "Faust," were larger than for such comparative novelties here as "Don Giovanni," but there was nothing like the crush that characterized some former performances by the company of Mr. Grau, and memories of the old Mapleson days made the partly unoccupied houses seem dreary enough. The prices were like those in New York, except that the low-priced seats were not so numerous. The utmost elaboration of presentation, consistent with the dimensions of the house, and the most complete mise-en-scene practicable with a moving company, gratified those who attended, and elicited some surprise because former treatment of operas furnished opportunity for flattering comparison. Nothing was lacking except the appreciation that would have been made known by crowded houses. The indifference shown cannot be attributed to lack of appreciation in Washington of good music. When the Boston Symphony Orchestra came here regularly its concerts were superbly patronized. Musical plays are highly favored. The great pianists crowd halls to their capacity. The secret of the avoidance of grand opera is that the people have been too often badly fooled and are resentful. An organized band of speculators, following the former tours, seized the best seats and made purchases a struggle for life with high prices for the ordeal. Singers were unfortunately ill on many occasions, the great stars were displaced by lesser ones, and the result was disappointment and coolness toward grand opera. And New York is so near that those who have plenty of money to spend for it can comfortably hear the best singers under the most favorable circumstances as an incident of the trip to the metropolis.

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Two of the most gifted speakers in the House of Representatives are Mr. Dolliver of Iowa and Mr. Clark of Missouri. The first is a Republican, while Mr. Clark is a Democrat. Both have the gift of humor in considerable degree, but neither gives himself up to it unreservedly. They are both good talkers, Mr. Clark employing a large familiarity with Scripture to give a quaint turn to his arguments and illustrations. Mr. Dolliver has a fund of anecdotal illustrations that are very apt and catchy. Neither is ill-natured, even in partisan debate, although both are extreme partisans. Mr. Clark has a double in the House in Representative Sibley, who also employs the use of Scriptural language in his speeches. The physical resemblance is so great that one is frequently taken for the other, but Mr. Clark is not likely to turn Republican, as Mr. Sibley has recently done. Dolliver and Clark have fixed up a bi-partisan partnership that is proving comfortable to both. They lecture together, on the divided-time plan, taking the subject of "Imperialism" and debating it each from his own point of view and, of course, make it hot for each other to the satisfaction of everybody who has not heard the lecture before. Having tried the arrangement on the road a few times, they have entered into engagements along a line of towns reaching from Pittsburg to Kansas, and may prolong their performances indefinitely into the Summer. They are not doing this talking "for their health." They demand and receive a good round sum per night for their joint appearance, and one of the gentlemen said a day or two ago that he had no doubt that with good management they would be able to "clear up" $10,000 between the adjournment of Congress and the election. There probably are not two other members of the House who could be so well matched for this sort of debate as Dolliver and Clark, for, besides having pretty well-balanced abilities, they are "good fellows," who can get along with each other and with their audiences without any effort.

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Senator Morgan of Alabama was right when he said some time ago, when asked about the significance of some primary elections in his State, reported as indicating a victory in the Senatorial race for his opponent: "Merely picket firing, in which a General takes small interest. The battle is to come." It was to come and has been fought, and Senator Morgan will be chosen for another six years. In spite of many characteristics which hinder the admirers of the Alabama Senator from indulging in unquestioning delight in him, his propensity in committee and in the Senate to prolonged speaking of the most mellifluous and monotonous sort, poured out of the fullest storehouse of information in the Senate, he is highly respected, and his triumph is appreciated by his associates almost without exception. Morgan is a severe man in appearance, as straight as an Indian, as punctilious as a Spaniard, is a great reader, and a stanch Democrat. His Senatorial brethren believe that he beat Gov. Johnston in Alabama in their first joint debate merely by the exhibition of a sort of courage that Johnston lacked. It was at Athens, Alabama, I am told, that they both talked to an audience in which there were many negroes. When it came to be Morgan's turn to talk, he spoke to these black men. He told them that he was in favor of depriving them of the suffrage. Johnston had signified his favor of an educational qualification for the negroes, possibly to catch their votes. But Morgan, declaring that the State was burdened with them, "the poorest race of people created by Almighty God," stood out for non-suffrage for them. The joint debates stopped soon after. Morgan has remained here to discharge his duties as a Senator, allowing the Governor of the State to enjoy such advantage as he fancied he would enjoy by occupying the field in person. Morgan will begin his fifth term of six years next March.

***

Last year the Fourth of July holiday was made odious by the common use of giant firecrackers. The dealers in firecrackers, warned beforehand that this detestable squib, with the noise-making power of a six-inch gun and the fire-making ability of a wood-burning locomotive, was so loudly condemned by parents with mutilated children and by the owners of houses not covered by insurance, that it would not be permitted to be sold, have inquired of the Commissioners of the District to know whether they may put it in stock. The people are willing to give them a vote of thanks for deciding that it is prohibited. But now the Commissioners seem to be relenting, for they are about to allow a new sort of big firecracker, three inches long and half an inch in diameter to be sold. It is not filled with gunpowder, but with a chemical explosive that blows the pasteboard wrapper into fragments, but does not ignite it. The difference in the noise made by this new toy and the old one is that the new firecracker goes off with a sharp report instead of the deep booming of the cannon firecracker. The dealers are to be prohibited from selling any that are larger than the sizes prescribed by the District Government rules. The boys disapprove of the decree absolutely. They prefer to have the greatest possible noise bottled up in their firecrackers.

E. G. D.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

OUR COLD STORAGE applied to YOUR FURS banishes moths, recuperates run-down garments, is at once a preservative, a guardian and a benefit. The cost of storing and insuring is inappreciable.

Our facilities are exceptional for repairing and remodeling—our charges distinctly moderate at all times, especially reasonable now.

19th St. SIXTH AVENUE. 20th St.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Woolen
Dress Stuffs.

French Barèges, Wool Grenadines, Nun's Veilings,
Crepons, Crêpe de Paris, Henriettas,
Serges and Camel's Hair

Mixed Suitings.

Wool Poplins, Fancy Plaids.

Embroidered Robes.

Broadway & 19th Street

DEWEY ARCH NOT ABANDONED.

Mr. Windmuller Hopes to Revive Interest After Election.

Louis Windmüller, a member of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Committee for Perpetuating the Dewey Arch, expresses confidence that enough money will be raised to insure the erection of the permanent arch, and asserts that the remarks of Col. William C. Church, the Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, must not be taken as indicative of the opinion of other members.

Col. Church, as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, intimated that interest in the scheme had recently fallen off, and that Admiral Dewey's Presidential aspirations might be responsible for this. Mr. Windmüller, on the other hand, told a TIMES reporter yesterday that subscriptions began to fall off long before the Admiral announced that he was a Presidential candidate, and that the committee never anticipated that they would continue to come in at the same rate as at first.

"After the elections are over next November," said Mr. Windmüller, "we shall make a great effort to revive interest in the undertaking, and others are already making plans to do this, and we shall probably have a big art exhibition immediately after the Presidential election.

"There is a good deal of difference of opinion as to whether it would be advisable to make the colonnade permanent. If we decide not to perpetuate that feature we shall save an expense of half a million dollars, and be much nearer the possibility of beginning work on the arch."

EX-FIANCES IN A LEGAL FIGHT.

Both Lay Claim to Money Deposited with a Trust Company.

Pauline Ascher and Kaufman Moses were to have been married on March 4, but they had a disagreement. Now there is a legal tangle over $2,674, the balance of $3,000 which Miss Ascher deposited payable to their joint order with the United States Trust Company on Feb. 19, when the marriage contract was signed. The tangle was such that yesterday the Trust Company obtained permission from Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court to pay the money over to the City Chamberlain.

As a preparation for the wedding Miss Ascher and Moses drew out $336 from the fund. She alleges that he wanted her to draw out more and she refused to do so, hence the quarrel which stopped the wedding. She assigned her interest to her sister Mina, who tried to get the money out of the Trust Company. As she did not have Moses's signature to the order she failed to get the money and threatened to sue. Meanwhile Moses had tried to get the cash and had also failed. The company, through its counsel, came into court and declared that it knew nothing about marriage contracts or any other special arrangements as to the deposit except that it held the money on the joint order of Pauline Ascher and Kaufman Moses, and could only pay it out on their joint order.

The Justice gave the Trust Company the necessary relief and bids Miss Ascher and Moses will have to fight out the ownership of the cash between themselves.

STEAMER DOLPHIN SOLD.

She Will Ply Between Seattle and Cape Nome.

The old fishing steamer Dolphin, now lying off Hoboken, has been sold to the Alaska Steamship Company for passenger service between Seattle and Cape Nome. A. Perry Bliven of 32 Broadway negotiated the sale for the vessel's former owners, Loewer's Brewing Company. A valuation of $125,000 was put upon the Dolphin by the sellers, but the amount paid for her was about $100,000.

Launched in 1892 at Wilmington, Del., the vessel was first called the Al Foster, which was the name of her first captain. Later he bought a ship of his own, and then the Al Foster became the Dolphin. She is 225 feet long, 32 beam, 15 deep, 10 draught, has compound engines, twin screw, and horizontal steel boilers of 1,600 horse power. Her speed is eighteen knots, and she is licensed to carry 1,200 passengers.

Thirty Japanese Refused Admittance.

SEATTLE, Washington, April 21.—Thirty of 526 Japanese brought by the steamship Rio Jun Maru have been refused admittance to the United States by the Commissioners, and if their opinion is concurred in by a board of inquiry they will be returned to Japan.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

SALE ALL THIS WEEK.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

AT LARGE REDUCTIONS.

FINE GRASS BLEACHED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS AND TOWELS.

TABLE CLOTHS:

2	yds. long,	2	yds. wide,	$1.50	1.95	2.95	4.50	each
2½	" "	2	" "	2.00	2.50	3.50	5.50	"
3	" "	2	" "	2.50	2.95	4.50	6.50	"
3½	" "	2	" "	2.95	3.50	5.50	7.50	"
4	" "	2	" "	3.95	5.50	6.50	8.50	"

BREAKFAST AND DINNER NAPKINS:

⅝ by ⅝	$1.50	1.95	2.95	3.50 dozen
¾ " ¾	1.65	2.75	3.95	5.00 "

BEDROOM AND BATH TOWELS:

$1.20 1.80 2.40 3.00 3.75 6.00 dozen

HEMSTITCHED LINEN PILLOW CASES:

69c. $1.00 1.25 1.75 2.00 pair

HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS:

$3.75 4.95 6.50 8.50 pair

Extra fine Double Damask Table Cloths, 2 and 2½ yards wide, and from 2 to 5 yards long, slightly soiled. Also Table Cloths, without napkins to match, to clear out at

HALF PRICE.

And Hemstitched and Embroidered Lunch Cloths, Doilies, Scarfs, Shams, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bedspreads, &c., on sale much below their value.

Le Boutillier Brothers

WITH THE CAVITE SQUADRON.

American Naval Strength in the Philippines Was Augmented from an Unexpected Source.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAVITE, Philippine Islands, March 10.—The long-deferred expedition of the marines under Col. Elliot's command to capture and occupy Port Royalist, the capital of Palawau Island and adjoining districts, has once again been put off, very greatly to the disgust of all concerned. The insurgent flag of Aguinaldo still flies defiantly over the town, and has greatly exasperated the officers of our men of war that have from time to time visited the place. It has been decided not to establish a civil government there at present, and unless this is done and backed up by some force there is no use wasting powder and shell in bombarding the place, although naval men are very indignant to find the flag of defiance raised every time they come within sight of the beautiful bay on which the town is located.

Cavite town itself shows marked improvement in many ways over its condition six months ago. It is not only cleaner and consequently healthier, but it is far more orderly.

Col. Meade is doing all he can to drive beyond the town limits the bad element that came with our earliest troops and took possession of the grog shops. It has been a hard, up-hill fight, for here, as elsewhere, the liquor element is a most powerful one, and seems able to take advantage of the very laws that are made to suppress it. The Colonel is almost ready to declare that it is possible to send "jackies" ashore on liberty from the ships without having a large percentage of them return to the vessels inebriated.

The navy has been very materially increased lately, and from a somewhat unexpected source. The Villa Lobos, the Quiros, and the General Alava, three Spanish vessels that lately came here from the Caroline Islands, were put up for sale to the highest bidder. Gov. Gen. Otis hearing that the navy wanted vessels of the classes represented by these ships, bought them, and then turned them over to the navy. By this happy thought two new gunboats and a lighthouse supply tender have been added to the fleet.

The gunboat Villa Lobos has been placed in command of Lieut. Simpson, formerly of the Brooklyn, and the Quinos in command of Lieut. Werlich, who has recently come over from Hongkong, where he was attached to the monitor Monterey. The General Alava falls to Lieut. Commander Fox, formerly executive officer of the Helena. Her duty, which is an extremely important one, will be to visit all the lighthouses about the islands and keep them supplied with stores of all kinds. One of the measures recently pushed forward has been the relighting of almost all the principal lights, so that navigation at night, once extremely hazardous, has been rendered comparatively easy.

At last the Hongkong gunboats have so far neared completion as to admit of one of them reporting to Admiral Watson for active duty. The Isla de Luzon, Commander John N. B. Bleecker, came over a few days ago, and anchored off the navy yard not very far from where she was sunk on Dewey Day two years ago. By so doing she disproves the old Spanish saying that a vessel that departs from a harbor in which she was sunk will never again return to it. She has been practically rebuilt, but the Spanish-American combination which she now represents does not seem to evoke much enthusiasm on the part of those on duty on board of her.

The Baltimore has also just returned from repairing at Hongkong, and she looks as spruce and tidy as you please in her new white coat with buff trimmings. She, with the Brooklyn, Newark, Concord, Oregon, and New Orleans will, for the next few months, represent us in Japanese and Chinese waters. For cruising among the islands, where so many dangerous shoals are to be found and where so little accurate surveying has been done, these large vessels draw rather too much water for safe knocking about. A large number of smaller craft fill the bill far more satisfactorily.

At last Admiral Watson has gone on the tour of inspection among the southern islands that has been spoken of for so long. He is visiting Iloilo, Zamboanga, Port Isabella, Cebu, and other central places, and when he returns, goes to Hongkong in the Brooklyn, which is still here, the Admiral having for the time being hoisted his flag on board the Zafiro.

Mrs. Cornwell, wife of Commandant Cornwell of the Cavite Naval Station, recently gave a tea to the ladies and officers about Cavite. It was an unusually large and very attractive gathering. The officers of H. M. S. Centurion, who were ashore for a football match, were also present. Our British cousins quite put us to the blush in all athletic matters. They are constantly ashore for hockey, football, or other field sports, and it is a novel sight to most of us new-comers to see the men playing with the officers indiscriminately—sometimes mixed teams and sometimes, as recently, officers versus enlisted men. Democratic America is here afforded a most suggestive object lesson.

CHANCELLOR McGILL DEAD.

His Notable Work as a Jurist in New Jersey—Had Been Ill a Year.

Chancellor Alexander T. McGill of New Jersey died yesterday, after a year's illness, at his residence, in Barrow Street, Jersey City. About a year ago he broke down through the effects of overwork. Last Summer he took a trip to Europe, and his condition was thought to be somewhat improved on his return; but a short time ago he had a relapse, and gradually sank till the end came.

Chancellor McGill was born in Pittsburg fifty-seven years ago. When he was in his eighth year his father was elected to a chair in the Princeton Theological Seminary and moved to New Jersey, in which State his son remained all his life.

After being graduated from Princeton in 1864, the future Chancellor, who had determined on a legal career, attended the Columbia Law School, whence he was graduated two years later. He then entered the office of Theodore of Edward W. Scudder, once Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court. He maintained his relations with that jurist until he formed a business partnership with the late Robert Gilchrist, afterward Attorney General of New Jersey.

He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1867, and three years later as a counselor. His public career began in 1874, when he was chosen as Counsel for the City of Bayonne. The same year he was elected to the New Jersey Assembly to represent the First District of Hudson County. He remained in the Assembly the following year and, with John W. Griggs, took a leading part in the framing of the general laws under the Constitution.

He became Prosecutor of the Pleas in Hudson County in place of Abram Q. Garretson when the latter was appointed Law Judge of the county in 1877, and he succeeded Judge Garrettson on the bench when the position became vacant by its holder's resignation in 1882. From this position he was promoted to the Chancellorship by Gov. Green in 1887, his nomination being unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He was reappointed by Gov. Werts in 1894. His term would have expired on May 1, 1901, but he had determined to resign on account of ill-health on June 1 of this year.

Chancellor McGill was nominated for Governor of New Jersey on the Democratic ticket in 1895, and was defeated by John W. Griggs.

Chancellor McGill was called upon to adjudicate in several matters of the highest importance. Notable among these was the matter of the coal combination, which was destroyed by his decision. Another well-known case was that of the "Big Four" of the Guttenberg race track, in which the Chancellor, as a member of the Court of Pardons, voted against pardoning the prisoners. By this act he gained great popularity among the citizens of the State.

As a proof of Chancellor McGill's success as an equity Judge, it is recorded that few of his decisions have been reversed by the Court of Errors and Appeals. He was said to be one of the hardest workers in his profession.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary to be Celebrated in October.

The Chancellor, Board of Trust, and Faculty of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn., have arranged to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the university Oct. 21, 22, and 23 next. The completion of a quarter century of continued and growing work and the simultaneous completion of the new large dormitory, Kissam Hall, the gift of William K. Vanderbilt, have determined the date of the occasion.

The first public exercise will take place Sunday, Oct. 21, in the university chapel. There will be a sermon by Bishop E. R. Hendrix of Kansas City. At 3 o'clock P. M. on the same day Bishop R. K. Hargrove of Nashville, President of the Board of Trust, will deliver a memorial address on the founders and organizers of the university.

Monday will be devoted to welcomes, an address by Senator Sullivan of Mississippi, and an intercollegiate game of football. On Tuesday there will be a university procession, an address by Prof. Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, and the report of the university's work by Chancellor J. H. Kirkland. The exercises will close with a university banquet in Kissam Hall.

F. J. GOULD'S NEW RIDING RING.

Two City Lots to be Used—Building to Cost $20,000.

Frank J. Gould has decided to use as a riding ring the two lots which he recently purchased on the north side of Fifty-seventh Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, and yesterday filed plans with the Building Department for a one-story structure to be erected thereon.

The lots are at the rear of Mr. Gould's stable, which is at 218 West Fifty-eighth Street. Plans for minor alterations to the latter, costing $1,000, were also filed yesterday. The riding ring building will cost about $20,000, according to the estimate of Architects York and Sawyear.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

To-morrow, and continuing until lots are sold, we offer the following

Exceptional Values in This Season's

Most Desirable Dress Goods

9,000 Yards Spring Novelties

All Wool Homespuns—
All Wool Etamines—
Satin Figured Berbers—
Satin Figured Pebble Cloths—
Light Spring Plaids—
Wool Cashmeres—
All These At .29

The above represent an assortment of more than One Hundred Styles and Colorings Light, dark and medium, also Black. Widths vary from 36 to 44 inches. The majority worth 50 cents.

3,000 Yards Spring Novelties

Checks, Herringbone Stripes and Melanges—40 and 44 inch full line of tints; also Mohairs, all wool Serges and Steam Shrunk Cheviots—Black and Navy—Worth 65 and 75 cents— All These At .49

Imported All-Wool Foules

46 inch—Beautiful quality; Worth 1.25; also Polka Dot Henriettas—Imported—46 inch—Best shades—plain cloth is worth 98 cents These At .69

Lovers of Fine Ginghams

will be interested in the following:

To-morrow we will offer 300 pieces

High Class
Scotch Zephyr Ginghams;
Dundonald Madras Ginghams;
and
English Novelty Ginghams
at
SEVENTEEN CENTS a yard

until now sold at 29 and 35 cents.

Corded and plain effects in a wonderful variety of novel and uncommon designs—handsomest styles, choicest colorings of this season.....To ensure reliability of colorings the yarn is dyed before woven into Cloth, and both before and after subjected to such severe tests that they can be recommended as the most durable colorings possible to produce.

In Silk Department

We offer the results of recent large and advantageous purchases, of which the following are but a few examples:

FOULARDS AND INDIA SILKS—24 inches wide—Old Rose, Hello, Violet Cardinal and Blue in all the desirable shades—in a large variety of spots, detached and all over figures—very desirable, neat styles, as well as elaborate effects—worth .59 to .75..... .49

SILK POPLINS—Exquisite evening shades—also Tan, Gray, Brown and Gobelin—have the lustre of silk and softness of crêpe—worth 98 cents..... .59

PLAIN COLORED TAFFETA SILKS—White, Cream, Black and all fancy and staple shades—bright, soft finish—will not crack or pull..... .59

NEAT STRIPE TAFFETAS—Hairlines and Fancies—for children's dresses and fine linings; worth .75..... .49

SATIN FIGURED NOVELTY WASHABLE TAFFETAS—Beautiful goods, uncommon effects in designs and color blendings—also Hemstitch Stripes in White and Colored Combinations..... .49

BLACK NOVELTY SATINS—Very handsome, heavy quality—in fact, made to sell at two dollars a yard—Suitable for rich Skirts or Waists—We are also selling them freely for the fashionable Silk Eton Jackets—Two-dollar value..... .98

BLACK SILK GRENADINES—45 inch special values at.....98 and 1.25

Ribbon stripes, plaids and fancy mesh—20 Styles!

WHITE SILKS—For confirmation and other wear. Plisse, Hemstitch, Corded and Broche.....59 to 1.25

White Washable Habutais—27 to 36 inch.....49 to .98

Great offering of French Printed Flannels

Elsewhere 59 to 70 cents..... .39

Finest quality in over a hundred styles and colorings—pink, blue, cadet, olive, cream, tan, gray, etc., with dots and fancy figures.

Our Stock of Lace and Cottage Curtains

was never so attractive.....A visit to department will demonstrate more forcibly than words how well we are prepared to meet demands....Read these prices—descriptions are but short—they cannot picture qualities and bewitchingly dainty effects represented—you must see them.

Dainty Cottage Curtains of white, fancy stripe and spot muslin—3 yards long—fluted ruffle..... .79

Filmy Net Curtains—lace edge..... 1.29

Sheer White Organdy Curtains—lace and inserting..... 1.49

Fine Bobbinet—strong mesh—6 inch lace ruffle..... 1.98

Fancy Bobbinet Curtains—duchesse lace inserting and edge..... 3.98

Fancy Bobbinet—deep lace frill—embroidered Tambour border..... 4.98

Fancy Snowflake and Silk cross stripe Curtains—every coloring—lightest to darkest tintings, that temper, but do not exclude light—matchless variety.....1.19 to 6.98

Also

600 pair Nottingham Lace—Cluny and Guipure effects—54 to 60 inches wide..... .98

Ladies' Ready Made Garments.

Here are over a dozen items that represent at least fifty others equally as good.

Rainy day Skirts—double face stitched hem—box plait back..... 3.98

Homespun Tunic Dress Skirts—wide accordion pleat ruffle..... 6.98

Rough Cheviot and Serge Skirts—satin trim'd or tailor stitched seams.. 4.98

Tailor made Suits—Rough Cheviot—col'd and black—Eton or fly front jacket—box or inverted pleat skirt.... 9.98

Oxford and Cloth Tailored Suits—Eton or satin lined fly front jackets.. 8.98

Covert Cloth Jackets—double breast and fly front—satin lined..... 4.98

Tan Covert Jackets—stitched seams—velvet collar—col'd taffeta silk lined.. 8.98

Eton Jackets—black and colors—tailor finished—col'd satin lining..... 4.98

Black Cloth Capes—full shirred—satin ribbon and lace trim—fancy neck ruche..... 6.98

Taffeta Silk Waists—corded front and back—dress sleeves—all leading shades and black..... 3.98

Fine Taffeta Waists—all over tucks and hemstitching—fancy scallop front..... 4.98

Fine Flannel Waists—all new colors, light, medium and dark..... 2.29

Fine Cashmere Teagowns—best colors—ribbon trim'd yoke or shoulder ruffles..... 4.98

Fine Scotch Flannel Dressing Sacques—silk emb'y and ribbon trim... .98

Cambric and Lawn Wrappers—light and dark—with and without yokes—flounced skirt..... .98

Some Things for Babies and Little Children

that you will find in great assortments in our famous Infants' Department.

Babies' Cashmere Shirts	.25	to	.75
Silk and Wool Mixed Shirts	.49	to	.98
Cashmere Bands	.19	to	.47
Hand Knit Bootees	.9	to	.98
Hand Knit Sacques	.25	to	1.49
Net Veils	.25	to	1.49
Honeycomb Bibs	.3	to	.25
Quilted Bibs	.7	to	.49
Hand Embd. Bibs	.29	to	.98
Silk Bibs	.29	to	.49
Long Flannel Skirts	.59	to	1.98
Short Flannel Skirts	.39	to	1.69
Short Domet Skirts	.25	to	.39
Long Domet Skirts	.25	to	.39
Flannel Barrows	.39	to	.59
Domet Barrows			.15
Flannel Bands	.12½	to	.24
Flannel Sacques	.49	to	2.98
Flannel Wrappers	.98	to	4.98
Flannel Shawls	.69	to	2.98
Oilcloth Bibs and Feeders	.7	to	.39
Turkish and Linen Feeders	.12½	to	.49
Babies' Cambric Yokes	.39	to	.69
Nainsook Yokes	.59	to	.98
Carriage Pillow Covers	.49	to	1.98
Pique Carriage Covers	.98	to	4.98
Elderdown Covers	.98	to	2.98
Quilted Diapers			.29
Rubber Diapers	.19	to	.39
Stockinet Diapers	.29	to	.49
Nursery Pads	.24	to	.46
Cotton Diapers	dozen		.59
Linen Diapers	dozen		.98

Great Offering of Cutlery,

including special kinds for Hotel use....No seconds—all first grade goods....If you have a present or probable need.

Now is the Time to Buy.

Prices are exceptionally low.

DINNER KNIVES—half dozen.

Rubber handle—best steel	1.49
Celluloid handle—best steel	1.38
Bone handle—best steel	.98

DINNER KNIVES AND FORKS—set of six each.

Fancy handle—best steel	1.39
Fancy handle—best steel	1.14
Fancy handle—excellent steel	.97
Fancy handle—good steel	.57

CARVER AND FORK—pair.

Genuine stag handle—best steel	1.98
Genuine stag handle—scimitar blade	1.79
Rubber handle—best steel	1.49
Stag handle—good steel	.98
Stag handle—scimitar blade	.75

CARVING SETS—3 pieces.

Celluloid handle—best steel	2.49
Genuine stag—sterling mounted	2.98
Others—heavy sterling mount	5.98

COOKS' KNIVES.

6 inch	.49	9 inch	.79
7 inch	.59	10 inch	.89
8 inch	.69	12 inch	.98

all best quality steel.

MEAT SLICERS.

10 inch	.98	14 inch	1.19
12 inch	1.14	16 inch	1.24

all best quality steel.

BREAD AND BUTCHER KNIVES.

All high grade steel—about twelve styles—all sizes.... .15 to .39

POCKET AND JACK KNIVES.

Bone, Pearl, Stag and Shell handles—two blades—good steel	.12
Stag, Bone and Buffalo handles—two and three blades—good steel	.19
Westenholm Jack Knives—Pearl Stag and Bone handles—3 and 4 blades	.29

At the Play and With the Players

There has been much talk since Tuesday of the lovely pictorial effect of the balcony scene in "Romeo and Juliet," at the Tarleton Testimonial and much admiration of the stately Romeo of Mr. Hackett and the charming Juliet of Miss Mannering is in the air. The girls and boys in the house fairly "went crazy," as the saying is, over these latest representatives of Shakespeare's lovers, but I should be sorry to see Miss Mannering put the great love tragedy in her repertory for her next season's tour, all the same. The passion, the perfect ingenuousness, the utter simplicity of Juliet are not suited to her manner.

She is a lovely Juliet to look upon, of course, but still not exactly Juliet even in looks. Her voice lacks the infinite variety one's ear demands in the voice of a tragic heroine uttering the loveliest words that ever dramatic poet penned in the illumination of young love, but, to be sure, rich, well-modulated voices are extremely rare on the stage at this moment, and the latest successful actress of Juliet, Maude Adams, is more deficient in that respect than Miss Mannering. But the simple earnestness, the reality of Miss Adams's acting in the balcony scene were lacking in Miss Mannering's. Our charming Rose Trelawny, our inimitable Mrs. Castello, our piquant Jane Nangle, would better stick to comedy, in my opinion.

As for Mr. Hackett, the first essential in the portrayal of Romeo is that he shall seem fervently, unalterably in love with Juliet. There have been stage Romeos, of course, and those of some distinction, who have seemed incapable of being in love with anybody but themselves, and I should not care to class Mr. Hackett with that sort. There is little passion in his utterance, however, while his demeanor suggests Titus in "The Fall of Tarquin," or the good Trebonius, "last but not least" among Shakespeare's conspirators in "Julius Caesar," or, perhaps, some estimable personage in Mr. Addison's "Cato"; surely not Romeo.

In the Tarleton performance, too, there was another notable item, a piece compiled by W. H. Post, called "An Affair of Hearts," which ought surely to have been named "For the Sake of a Maxim." A gambler had forced upon his wife's lover a preposterous compact which no well-salted lover of another gentleman's better half would have assented to. The game of cards had been finished, and though the aforesaid lover was nine points ahead when the last hand was dealt, it seemed that the gambler won out by cutting a king, and the lover's hour had sounded. It was "up to him" then to blow out his brains. But he paused long enough to write a letter to his mother, who would doubtless have been glad to hear from William, and to thank the gambler for the first opportunity he had given his rival to produce emotional effects. It showed, remarked the lover, that there was honor among thieves. Here was the pivot of the play. The gambler, struck by the comparative novelty of the remark, siezed the pistol and blew his own brains out, remarking after he had done so, ("Time was that when the brains were out, the man was dead,") "I cheated." So the gambler, having the game entirely in his own hands, threw it up and died to prove that a maxim was true.

An unauthenticated, dubious maxim, too! Who first declared that there is honor even among thieves? Who knows? The invaluable Mr. Bartlett does not. And is the saying true? Probably not. Still men have died often enough for the sake of untruths.

This little artificial play gave Blanche Bates an opportunity to express in speech, gesture, and facial play a great variety of emotions, and her acting was remarkably graphic and interesting.

One thing is certain about Augustus Thomas's recent condensation of his dramatization of Hopkinson Smith's "Colonel Carter of Cartersville." It possesses a potent and lasting charm. The distinctness of the portrait of the delightful protagonist, the mild but sufficient variety of the incidents, the novelty and quaintness of the talk all tell with an audience capable of appreciating anything less rudimentary than blood-and-thunder melodrama and knockabout farce. Why, then, should not Mr. Thomas think it worth while to work over the piece a bit, to make its conduct reasonable and natural? A few words of explanation in the very beginning about the discovery of coal on the Colonel's estate and the splendid offer of the English syndicate, and some alteration of the talk about the projected railroad in the dinner scene, and the thing would be vertebrate. Of course, the great blemish in the dramatization of "Colonel Carter" always was in the assumption that the Colonel's idea of a railroad from his inland estate to the sea was preposterous, while the land was declared to be full of coal veins. If there were coal on the land, the railroad would surely be needed, and in this new version of the one-act sketch Mr. Thomas ought to fix up some day that indisputable fact should be recognized.

With a work of dramatic art of such rare and positive value as Edmund M. Holland's portrayal of the Virginia gentlemen at hand, a revision of the vehicle is essential. There is no character study now in sight on the American stage more dexterous in its execution, richer in humor, truer in pathos than this, and it certainly should be seen oftener. Mr. Holland has been in sight a great deal this season, and has easily kept up his reputation as a versatile actor and a stage humorist of exceptional skill. But, what with his aged dotard, counting the wash and flirting with the laundress, and his Whitechapel money lender, we had almost forgotten his capacity for higher and better work. Colonel Carter is easily his masterpiece, though his Colonel Moberly in "Alabama" presses it hard, and he has contributed to our entertainment many other impersonations of character which would have given him great public distinction and perhaps Court recognition in Germany.

A second view of Carton's smart but unsatisfying "Wheels Within Wheels" at Daly's confirmed one's impression that the strength of the comedy is all in its brilliant first act. The situation there is odd and novel, and it is worked out with fine skill, but it leads only to confusion in Act II., which contains some of the least reasonable stuff Carton has ever given to the stage, with its absurd misunderstandings, its artificial equivocations, its impossible spinster "feeder" with her tiresome photograph album, and her boy with a drum and a far-away look. Oh, that dreadfully strained joke about the Venetian blind leading the blind!

The third act pulls up a bit, to be sure, but it is not nearly so good as the spontaneous, dexterous, audacious, continuously diverting Act I. How easy it is, though, to write a good first act and then go to pieces! "Wheels Within Wheels" is not good comedy because it turns out to be utterly impossible. The silence of Mrs. Bulmer, after the risk she has taken to save her sister-in-law, is not explainable. The attempts to explain it fall utterly. The toleration of Blagden by the lady and her brother, even conceding the Lord Eric's treatment of him to be understandable, cannot be accepted by the spectator's imagination. The performance of the play by Daniel Frohman's company, however, was admirably brisk, polite, and effective.

It is gratifying to learn from indisputable authority that Mr. Daniel Frohman's first season at Daly's, the most expensive theatre in this country to run, closes with a money balance on the right side of the ledger. The term has not been particularly noteworthy in an artistic sense, in comparison with some of Mr. Frohman's years at the Lyceum, but the reputation of the well-established house as the abiding place of polite comedy has been maintained. Good new plays are scarcer than ever, and Mr. Frohman found none to produce at Daly's fit to compare with the delightful "Trelawny of the Wells," the revival of which was one of the season's most notable incidents. But "The Manoeuvres of Jane," "The Ambassador," and "The Interrupted Honeymoon" served, in the absence of finer things, as rational entertainment at least, and the artistic standard of the company was not lowered.

"The Heather Field," by an Irish enthusiast, who is doubtless a literary artist and a patriot, but is a most depressing playwright, served to close the first year of the Carnegie Lyceum series of modern European plays, supposed to be better than other plays. Its moral seemed to be that one's doll is often stuffed with sawdust, but consideration of its symbolism and its story, based on any impression derived from the performance would be futile. The only interesting acting was done by Miss Carrie Keeler in a rôle which was technically easy. There was no sweep of conflicting passion and emotion to lend utterance to, and the moods of Mrs. Tyrrell were always quiet. But Miss Keeler's acting was beautifully expressive, while its artistic dignity and repose were as gratifying as its verity. An old friend of veteran playgoers, Joseph Wilkes, managed to make an episodic physician lifelike, but otherwise the acting ranged from the level of merely "well meant" to that of hopelessly bad. Miss Keeler's reappearance, however, was most gratifying, and an actress of her comeliness, intelligence, and skill ought surely to find congenial work in the commercial theatre.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

This Week's New Bills.

Miss Millward Again as Lady Algy, "A Runaway Girl," and German Plays.

Carton's "Lord and Lady Algy" will be revived for a few performances, to finish the season, at the Empire Theatre to-morrow night. Miss Millward's finely thought-out, dashing, and effective portrayal of Lady Algy will be seen again with pleasure, and Mr. Faversham's return to a congenial and satisfying rôle will not be overlooked. He has done nothing better than his Lord Algy. Mr. Standing, Mr. Crompton, Mr. Backus, and Mr. Wheelock will be on hand to act their original rôles, while Rose Eytinge, Edwin Stevens, and Mrs. Whiffen will also be in the cast. "The Bugle Call" will be kept in the bill and performed before Carton's comedy every night.

"A Runaway Girl" will begin the supplementary season at Daly's Theatre to-morrow night. James T. Powers will be seen and heard again as Flipper, the misplaced jockey, while Rachel Booth will be Alice, his nimble sweetheart, and Marie Celeste will sustain the title rôle. Paula Edwardes will repeat her delightfully droll impersonation of the cockney, Carmenita, while May Baker, as Dorothy Stanley, will sing "Listen to the Band." Van Rensselaer Wheeler will have the tenor part and George Lesoir will reappear as the wicked brigand, Pietro.

This will be the last week of the season at the German playhouse on Irving Place. To-morrow the last performances of Meilhac and Millaud's vaudeville "Mamzelle Nitouche" will be given. Tuesday night, for the benefit of the Treasurers, and on Wednesday, "Der Mann im Monde," ("The Man in the Moon,") a musical farce in three acts by Jacobson, will be presented. Thursday Ada Merito will have her testimonial, when Charlotte Börch-Pfeiffer's "Orphan of Lowood" will be given, with the beneficiary as Jane Eyre. The same performance will be repeated at the last matinée Saturday. Friday will be the last performance at popular prices, when both of Blumenthal and Kadelburg's amusing comedies, "Im Weissen Roess'l," and its sequel, "Als ich Wiederkam," will be repeated.

Saturday evening will be the benefit performance of Mr. Julius Strobl and the farewell appearance of the star, Carl Wagner and Emmy Schroth. The programme will include the one-act farce, "Auf dem Garnisonsball," and Max Halbe's three-act play, "Jugend." The closing performance of the season will take place on Monday, April 30, when four members of the stock company will make their farewell appearance, namely, Anna Braga, Elly Collmar, Rudolph Senius, and Julius Strobl. The play on that night will be Schoenthan and Koppel-Ellfeld's "Comtesse Gucki."

Mr. Jefferson's engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre will be continued throughout this week. To-morrow, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights he will appear as Caleb Plummer in "The Cricket on the Hearth," and the remaining two nights of the week as Bob Acres in "The Rivals." With the Dickens play, "Lend Me Five Shillings" will be acted, Jefferson appearing as Golightly. Two afternoon performances of "Rip Van Winkle" will be given, Wednesday and Saturday.

In a Stock Company.

Georgia Welles of the Murray Hill Theatre Talks of Her Experiences.

If any woman on the stage has an excuse for being "worn to a frazzle," as the Southern women say, at the end of a season, it is one who plays in a stock company, and particularly a stock company like that at the Murray Hill Theatre. There are matinées every day, in addition to the evening performances. There is a new play, too, every week, and that means a rehearsal every morning, sometimes at 9 and sometimes at 10, to say nothing of parts to be studied. But there are different ways of looking at things.

Miss Georgia Welles, the pretty little woman who plays ingenue and juvenile rôles at that theatre, looks upon it something as a continuous course of champagne without the unpleasant after effects of that uplifting beverage.

"It's exhilarating," she said the other night, talking of stock work in her dressing room, with enthusiasm. "You are continually looking forward to Monday. You dread it, and you don't want it to come, and yet you long for it and wonder what you are going to do with the new part, and by Thursday you are so tired of the old one that you can hardly play it. And to think of playing one part for months! It would seem almost impossible, unless it was a very, very good one."

Then she stopped a moment to make a cup of tea.

"I do like tea," she said, "and it is refreshing in the middle of the performance."

The water was boiled in a nice little smoky pot which had the comfortable look of having been used before. Just enough water for two cups of tea was poured on to just the right quantity of English breakfast tea, it steeped just so many minutes, then it was stirred—that seems to be rather a new feature in tea making—stood again for a moment and then was poured, and it was very good tea indeed.

Miss Welles is not at all worn to a frazzle. She looks extremely well and plump and rosy. The expression "rosy" is a relative term, meaning that the one to whom it is applied is in the glow of physical health.

"I suppose I am tired," she went on. "When I go home to dinner I feel sometimes as if I could not come back in the evening and go through it all again.

SOME OF THE COMPENSATIONS.

"But stock company work, if it is hard, has its compensations. It is very nice to have a home. I have my mother with me for the first time this Winter, and it is very pleasant to go home after the play and find some one who is interested to hear about everything that you have done, to know there is one place that you can go where all the interest centres in you.

"I'm afraid I'm an old maid. I like to have one dressing room all the year and have all my things here, my couch and my tea. Then it is very nice to be in New York. It does not make any difference what any one does anywhere else, it never counts except in New York. You will get better known playing one year in New York than a long time outside, no matter what you do.

"I've been interested in the stage ever since I was a little girl three years old, and I have given recitations and taken part in entertainments. I was taken when I was very small to see a great many plays. I was really stage-struck, perhaps more than I am now. My mother wanted to go on the stage. She never did. At that time it was considered a dreadful thing; it was something that could hardly be mentioned. I suppose I inherited my liking for the stage from her.

"My first experience was in playing Mary in 'Ten Nights in a Barroom' when I was a little girl. I played that all around, off and on, for a year. Then I went to Boston to study, though more for a reader than for the stage. I think my mother thought she would switch me off. Then I came to New York to study in one of the regular dramatic schools, but I had to leave to go into regular work.

"This is my third year of stock company work. Last year I was in T. Daniel Frawley's company, with Blanche Bates in California in the Winter, and in Milwaukee and Washington in the Summer. That was very pleasant.

"We had only two matinées a week there, though in California we played Sunday nights, but it was nearly as hard, for we had long rehearsals, lasting almost all day. In the Summer we repeated most of the plays we had been giving during the Winter, but most of the company was new, except Miss Bates and me, so we had to have rehearsals for the others, though it was not quite so hard for us. There was more real satisfaction in that work; for you were able to do more justice to it.

SOME OF THE DRAWBACKS.

"What can any one expect, with two performances a day and a rehearsal every morning for the play of the coming week? And I do not have much trouble learning the parts, for I have a good memory. I learn them at rehearsals, and sometimes I put them up before me on the dressing table when I am making up. But that is where I am fortunate. Those people who don't learn as easily have to sit up late after they get home at night to study. There is not much time to get home after the play and have a little luncheon. It is 1 o'clock before you know it, and there is rehearsal the next morning.

"Parts? No, you can't do anything unless you have good parts. I believe any one could go on playing poor parts forever and never do anything. There would be nothing in the parts to stimulate them and bring out what there was in them. And I believe, too, that by playing good parts all the time one becomes a good actor. Any one would become a good actor, that is, of course, any one who had it in them at all.

"I like this part I am playing now in 'The Dancing Girl.' I am the lame girl, and there is so much in her character. At first she is very lame and uses two crutches, and she is bitter and cynical. You can see it in everything that she does. Then she is better, and she throws away one crutch and she is less bitter, and when she is able to get along without either of them her whole disposition is changed.

"There is a satisfaction in playing a part where there is something to get out of it. There is so little in most of the parts for the ingenue rôles, and there is no good trying to study and get something out which isn't there, because you make the parts strained. I like the part of 'Sweet Lavender' that I have in the play next week, and I liked my parts in 'The Wife' and 'The Charity Ball.'

I liked the one very much that I played last week. It was in a little one-act play written by Mr. Stuart of our company, 'The Peacemaker.' Perhaps, I liked that particularly because I was the only woman in it, and had the leading rôle," Miss Welles added with a little laugh.

"Ambitions? Yes, I suppose every one has them, but it sounds rather foolish to tell about them. I should like to work into 'leading juvenile rôles.' There is no place for a woman as an ingenue after she is thirty. It is hard to think of growing old on the stage; there is no place for old people. I don't know as there is any where. One has to have something to build upon to do character work. If a woman keeps just a slender, ordinary figure while her face grows old, she is not good for such work. If she grows very stout, or if she is very large, she has something to build upon. She has to have something, don't you think so? They even like young women to play old women's parts."

But the conversation was growing very serious. Miss Welles is young and pretty, with blonde hair and soft brown eyes, and the time when she will have to grow stout or very big to do character work looks far off.

"One bad thing about stock company work," she went on, "is that people will persist in comparing our work with that of other people who are playing the same plays. And only think, we have twelve hours' rehearsals for our new plays, and they have as many weeks, or six any way. There can be no fair comparison, but they always do it."

Fraulein Ada Merito.

The Ambitious Young Actress of Conried's German Company.

Fräulein Ada Merito, who made such a success recently in Grillparzer's "Hero and Leander" at the Irving Place Theatre, is to have a benefit next Thursday at that theatre. The Irving Place is conducted somewhat on the plan of the old-time American theatres, and the benefit to the player is one of the provisions of the contracts made with the actors. Fräulein Merito is to appear at that time as Jane Eyre in "The Orphan of Lowood," and this appearance marks one of the differences between the German and the American actress in America and perhaps in any country. An American actress would be likely, in having a benefit performance, to appear in some rôle with which she was very familiar and in which the audience knew and liked her. Fräulein Merito will act Jane Eyre for the first time when she plays at her benefit.

There are reasons for this, which would not exist in an American theatre. Ada Merito has been only four years on the stage, and has spent two of them in New York. In a theatre conducted as the Irving Place is, so many plays are given that the performers do not become closely associated in the public mind with any individual rôle. But Jane Eyre is a good part, Miss Merito likes it thoroughly, and she is ambitious. Her first choice was Gretchen in Goethe's "Faust," but for various reasons it was not possible. That she says, in talking of the theatre, is her favorite rôle, and she laughs vivaciously as she says it, for that is another rôle which she knows well, but in which she has never acted.

"But what can one expect?" she says. "In the smaller cities of Germany they have the opera two nights at the theatre that there is little time—two nights in the week—for the plays, and that gives one very little opportunity."

Miss Merito is not a real German girl. Her father was an Austrian and her mother, who is with her in this country, a charming little Italian woman, though she speaks German usually and has many German affiliations. Miss Merito was educated at an Italian school in Udine, Italy, and it was there that she had her first histrionic experience, when little plays were given at Christmas.

Then she had English friends at Trieste. They were wealthy people interested in private theatricals. They had a small stage in the parlors of their own house, where Miss Merito made her début before a society audience.

"You have great talent; you should go on the stage," said a gentleman who saw her there. She had always been fond of the stage, but her relatives, knowing that there were no theatrical people in the family, were doubtful.

"But you can't have talent," they said, "there is no one from whom you could have inherited it." Miss Merito herself believes that acting is inherent in Italians, and that the characteristics of the race are in that direction.

"Why, if you go to Italy and watch the people on the streets," she says, "they are all acting. They are vivacious; they act in everything they do; they have temperament.

"The Americans are like that; they are vivacious, they are so different from the English."

"Yes," says Fräulein Merito's pretty mamma, "the English are like this," drawing down her face with her hands until it was very long and sober.

"The Americans, the French, and the Italians make better actors than the Germans or the English, I think," Fräulein Merito continued, "because they have more temperament. That is, the actors of the middle class, not the great actors. Ah, they are wonderful! There was Charlotte Wolter. I admired her more than any one in the world. She played Sappho"—this is the Greek poetess Sappho—Medea, and Lady Macbeth. Those are the rôles I should like to play."

Miss Merito plays now what she calls the youthful sentimental rôles, and naturally some others, for in Mr. Conried's theatre there is wide scope for acting. She has played Roxane in "Cyrano von Bergerac," the original of Val Osprey, the part that Ada Rehan played in "The Railroad of Love," and with Sonnenthal, Schweighofer, and Carl Wagner, the well-known actors who have come to New York "als Gast."

The training an actress receives in Germany is not at all such as is given here. Fräulein Merito went to Prof. Kracher of the Königlicher Hof Theater in Vienna, when she decided to go on the stage. She went to his house to receive her lesson, and there was thoroughly drilled in the text of the plays, but, as she herself says, "Nie, nie, in der Bewegung."

There was no study of the action at all. She did not learn to sit or stand or walk. She did not learn that such an action would represent such an emotion.

"That must all come from within," she says, with her hands on her breast. "I have to do what comes to me to do. I could not make a motion one way or another as people tell me."

It was in the autumn of 1895 that she went on the stage, and her second rôle was Hermia in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." She played for two years in Germany, and then came to America, and she likes it here thoroughly. She says that with a strong emphasis. She would enjoy playing on the English stage, but she does not speak English.

She had intended to spend this coming Summer in America and devote herself to English, but she had a severe attack of grip this Spring, from which she has not recovered, so she will return to Germany to some of the baths to recuperate.

"I have so little time to study," she says. "There is so much to do, so many parts to learn. On the English stage they will have one play for seven or eight months, and in that time I will have twice that number of plays perhaps."

The small number of rehearsals which are given for the German plays would be a surprise to the American actresses. There were only eleven rehearsals before "Cyrano von Bergerac" was put on the stage. In many plays there are only three or four, and when Fräulein Merito played with Sonnenthal in Schiller's "Wallenstein" she had had only one renearsal.

Fräulein Merito is an attractive, vivacious young woman, with dark hair, and does not at all resemble many of the rôles she has played, the lame daughter, for instance, who saves the family fortunes in a play in which she appeared with Schweighofer, or as the sad young woman with a broken life, as she appeared in the rôle of Anna Berndt in "Hans."

She and her mother occupy a pretty little apartment within walking distance of the theatre, with a tiny little dog, which Fräulein Merito calls sometimes her "einzigest Freund" for a companion.

Various Dramatic Topics.

Two more "Quo Vadises" have lately come into the field. This makes ten altogether. The play founded on the Sienkiewicz romance used at the Castle Square Theatre in Boston was put together by Marie Dorval. The version used at the Alcazar in San Francisco is unsigned.

The Madison Square Theatre will be largely devoted to farce from the French again next season. Charles Frohman will produce there in September a version of the savory "Maris de Leontine," now running at the Nouveautes in Paris.

Viola Allen has a new play by Leo Ditrichstein, which she will "try," before she closes her present season, in Chicago. Its story concerns the love of a European Crown Prince and a lady whom he makes his morganatic wife to the disgust of the Court.

Mr. Dixey's exceptional skill as an entertainer was again manifested at the Tarleton testimonial in Daly's last Tuesday afternoon. He had very little new material for his "monologue," and that was not of much account, but his manner was everything. He kept a large audience, of a kind not often satisfied by music hall humor, in a laughing condition for a quarter of an hour without apparent effort. The one-armed ballad singer, who used his artificial member so effectively in gesticulation when singing "Good-bye, Sweetheart," again excited roars of laughter, and the wonderfully exact imitation of Sir Henry Irving was as effective as ever. And, when Mr. Dixey casually swallowed his gloves, with a glance of apology at the spectators for taking so long a time to get them down, it seemed verily that the "amusing rattlesnake" Belvawney of Mr. Gilbert's "Engaged," who could swallow a live rabbit and presently produce it, smothered in onions, from his left boot, had returned to charm us. Mr. Dixey is enjoying new fame just now. His acting of Garrick in "Oliver Goldsmith" won instant recognition. It is a pity that his voice is still so husky, for his mimetic skill and dramatic ability were never in better shape.

Notes of the Week.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—But one more week of the run of the Rays in "A Hot Old Time" remains.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"Quo Vadis" appears to be growing in popularity with each succeeding performance.

BIJOU THEATRE.—Tim Murphy as Melville Crance in "The Carpet-Bagger" has extended his engagement until May 5.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Sweet Lavender," by Arthur W. Pinero, will be revived by the Donnelly Stock Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Sapho" will remain in New York until the close of the season, and the attendance continues to be as large as ever.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Way Down East" will be withdrawn for this season on May 12, after a record of 427 performances in this city.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Williams and Walker's company in "The Policy Players" will be the attraction for Harlemites the present week.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"The Great Ruby" has proved one of the greatest successes seen at this house in recent years.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—To-morrow evening "Man's Enemy," an English melodrama, will be given for the first time in this house.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Charles Frohman's comedians in "Coralie & Co., Dressmakers," will be this week's attraction. The original cast will appear at the Opera House.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—The farce comedy, "Peck's Bad Boy," will be offered to the patrons of this house during the present week. The play is made up of specialties, catchy music, and the pranks of the Bad Boy.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The end of the run of "Ben-Hur" is rapidly approaching, and but three more weeks remain of its present season. The closing performance will occur Saturday evening, May 12, and under no circumstances will it be continued longer.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—The authorized version of "Quo Vadis" enters upon the third week. Miss Gilder has made some changes in the play, and rehearsals have been taking place almost every day during the past week to perfect these attractions.

CRITERION THEATRE.—James K. Hackett enters shortly upon the third month of his engagement in "The Pride of Jennico," and he and Miss Bertha Gallard have distinguished themselves in a play that can readily rank as one of the chief successes of the season.

DALY'S THEATRE.—Daniel Frohman begins his first musical comedy season at Daly's Theatre to-morrow night by presenting "The Runaway Girl." James T. Powers continues in his part, and sixty-five others are announced as making up the force of the company.

DEWEY THEATRE.—"Wine, Woman, and Song" will hold the boards this week. Besides the burletta, an excellent olio will be presented. It includes Kine and Gotthold, the Rackett brothers, Mazuz and Mazett, the Jenny Trio, the Burke brothers, and Bennett and Rich.

GARDEN THEATRE.—The announcement made during the middle of the week that the big melodrama "Hearts Are Trumps" would go to Chicago or an all-Summer run carries with it the inference that only a few weeks more of its New York engagement are left.

WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL.—Two weeks from to-morrow night the doors of this theatre will close for the season, and the stock company will depart on its theatrical pilgrimage to other cities. The season has been the most successful one in the history of the manager-comedians.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Ample entertainment is offered this week in a bill which includes such vaudeville artists as James Doian and Ida Lenharr, Newell and Shevette, Thomas J. Ryan and Mary Richfield, Carrie Scott, assisted by Little Monk; Marion Winchester, and the Magnileys.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—The ballet "Progress" remains the prominent feature, and will be preceded each evening by a programme of vaudeville, including Carola Biedermann, Elsa Ran and Gilbert and Goldie, Sharp and Flatt, Farrell and Stark, the Everett Trio, and Fish and Quigg.

EDEN MUSEE.—Harry Dodd and his company will produce for the first time in this country at the Musée a one-act operetta entitled "Tally-Ho." A pretty little love story, with comedy relief is told in the course of a hunting morning. The music is by Sir Jules Benedict and Alfred J. Caldicott.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—This house will close its season next Saturday night. The success with which the theatre opened was the funny farce "Why Smith Left Home." This farce returned to the stage of the Madison Square two weeks ago and will remain on the theatre's stage for the last week.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—A number of excellent features are included in this week's programme. They are Henri French, the juggler; Sydney Wilmer, Walter Vincent and company in a comedietta, "A Strange Baby"; Smith and Campbell, Farnum and Seymour, Edith Kingsley, McWalters and Tyson, John and Etta Gilroy, Gilbert Sarony, Alferno, and others.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This will be the last week of Charles Frohman's London Comedians and "My Daughter-in-Law." The Comedians came over from London after a success there in "My Daughter-in-Law" to present the comedy here for four weeks. Their reception, however, was a success and the demand for their performances so insistent that the weeks became months.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Linus, the horse, which is noted for the extraordinary length of his tail, mane, and foretop, will continue to be the leading attraction. In addition to him will be found the three-legged Boer horse, which performs a number of tricks. In addition to these features in the curio hall will be found Rattlesnake Jack, Balbroma, Sam Furst, Allen's Punch and Judy, James Irving, and many others.

CASINO.—This week "The Casino Girl" will be the attraction for several large theatre parties, among which will be a body of New York Life Insurance Company agents, who have reserved 350 seats. There will be several new introductions in the piece, which will undoubtedly prove advantageous. Notably, some new musical compositions by Ludwig Englander, a new comedy scene for the four comedians, and a specialty to take the place of the dancer La Petite Adelaide, who is to join one of Mr. Lederer's road companies.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—To-morrow night Victor Herbert will introduce a new ensemble in the shape of a barcarolle in "The Viceroy." Miss Estelle Wentworth, the débutante, who made her first appearance on Wednesday night with considerable success, has signed a contract for the balance of the season. The engagement of this company has been extended two weeks, the present opera continuing two weeks longer, to be followed by a revival of "Robin Hood" for a week, followed by a revival of "The Serenade" for the final week.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL.—This is the last week of the music hall, it closing for the season on April 29. Manager David Kraus has prepared an especially strong bill for the closing week. It includes Hayes and Lytton, who will be seen in "A Wise Guy"; James O. Barrows and company, assisted by John Leicester and company, who will appear in their sketch; George Evans, "The Honey Boy"; Edna Bassett Marshall and company, in "Sunshine and Shadow"; Bertie Fowler, the monologuist; the Stewart sisters, Ed Estus, the equilibrist; Stanley and Wilson in a new sketch, and the vitagraph, showing new pictures.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—"Flo" Irwin and Walter Hawley in their farce, "Gay Miss Con," and the marked success of Adolph Zink, who will fill an extra week at this house, are the leading features offered by the management for this week. Associated with them in the bill are Filson and Errol, "Men vs. Women"; Sam, Clara, and Kittie Morton in dancing and character change specialties; Rixford Brothers, acrobats; Mazie King, toe dancer; Edwin Latell, musical comedian; Dillon Brothers, parody singers; the Bruet Riviers, French duetists; Dunbar and Harris, acrobatic comedy; Claude Thardo, black face comedian and singer; Dolline Cole, and Carl Charles, equilibrist.

Notes of the Foreign Stage.

"A Message from Mars," by Robert Ganthony, a comic piece which has been barely heard of this side of the Atlantic, has made one of the biggest hits of the season in London. It has been performed more than 100 times at the Avenue Theatre, and that means it will surely be seen here next Fall.

Leonard Boyne has revived Wilson Barrett and Clement Scott's drama called "Sister Mary" in London under the title of "Captain Leigh." He acted in that play at the American Theatre in this city when Julia Arthur, Maxine Elliott, and Elsie De Wolfe were also in the cast.

Edward Terry has put a dramatic version of the trial of Pickwick in his regular bill at Terry's Theatre, in London, acting Serjeant Buzfuz. This has often been an admired item in benefit bills, but has never before been offered in the regular programme.

James Welch, Yorke Stephens, and others are concerned in a series of matinée performances beginning this week in London of "You Can Never Tell," one of Bernard Shaw's "pleasant plays," according to the author's own classification, and assuredly one of the dullest things he has written.

A titled and presumably wealthy young gentleman in London is the newest sponsor of the oft-discussed plan of a matinée theatre. The idea seems to be that there is a large enough leisure class of cultivated playgoers to support artistic plays in the afternoons. It is a return to old principles with a vengeance. The performances of the Elizabethan theatre were all given by daylight.

Because of his prolonged visit to this country Sir Henry Irving will not return to the Lyceum Theatre in London until June 2. He has given up his idea of producing an English version of "Die Blutbochzeit" this year, and will revive "Olivia" for his short London term.

The husband of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the London actress, was killed lately at Twelfontein, in South Africa. He was Sergeant Patrick Campbell of the Bucks Yeomanry.

The performance, or to say better, a public recitation, of Milton's "Samson Agonistes," was lately given at South Kensington Museum, London, by the Elizabethan Stage Society. Music was provided by Arnold Doltmetch.

Otis Skinner's New Play.

The story of Otis Skinner's new play, "Prince Otto," to be produced in Chicago to-night, follows with considerable fidelity the story of the Robert Louis Stevenson novel, from which it has been adapted by Mr. Skinner to the uses of the stage. Two of the episodes of the novel he has retained in their entirety, but there was much of the Stevenson matter which was not available. The locale of the first act is the cottage of one of the peasant-farmers of the principality of Kronefeld. It is here that the Prince meets his wife, and discovers that she is a very lovable woman.

In the second act, which is placed in the Princess's salon at the palace at Lauterheim, the Prince, returning from the hunt unexpectedly, finds that one of his guests has been accused of being a spy by his Prime Minister, and his effects seized. Among them is a diary, which, upon being read, is found to contain a most minute account of the sayings and doings of the Court, and many personal observations which anger the Prince to that extent that he orders the traveling carriage of his guest. There has been a plot on foot, aided by the Prime Minister, to overthrow the principality and place himself at the head of a republic to be formed. This has been discovered by the Prince in the first act, and in the third act, which is placed in the Council Chamber at the palace, he uncovers the plot to the Princess, who is but a puppet in the hands of the Prime Minister.

Her marriage with the Prince has been a loveless one, contracted for reasons of state only, she being the daughter of a neighboring Grand Duke, while the Prince has been a pleasure-loving mortal, and has turned over to her the entire care of his principality. The Prime Minister is half in love with the Princess, and in the fourth act, which is placed in one of the state apartments of the palace, he proceeds to tell her so. She, insulted beyond measure, and awakening for the first time to the fact that she really loves the Prince, having no other means at hand, snatches a dagger from a stand of arms and stabs her persecutor. As the Prime Minister falls he calls for help, and the cry is answered by the guards of the palace, who are in his pay, and the Prince. The latter takes the situation in at a glance, and, as an attempt is made to arrest the Princess, takes the blame upon himself. The Prince is sent to the fortress of Drachenstein, which is the first scene of the last act, and is rescued by the Countess von Malten, the mistress of the Prime Minister, who brings him a free pardon signed by her lover, for Kanderberg is not seriously wounded, and is now in power. The Princess has been driven from the palace and has gone out into the world. The Prince, the moment he is restored to freedom, goes to find the Princess.

They meet at the cottage of the farmer, which is the scene of the first act, as well as the second scene of the last act. All is forgiven and forgotten, and the play ends in as pretty a love scene as can be wished for. The scenery is very elaborate, the costumes and properties very handsome, and the company a large and well-balanced organization. The leading parts are to be played by Mr. Skinner, Nannette Comstock, Grace Filkins, Maud Durbin, William Pascoe, Frank L. Sylvester, and E. A. Eberle.

Puritanism and the Theatre.

William Archer has been writing lately about the occasional outcropping of the Puritan prejudice against the theatre.

The Puritan party, he admits, fails to discriminate between what is noble in the theatre and what is base, but can we reproach them, he asks, while we ourselves attempt no such discrimination?

"It may rather be said that many of us—and by 'us,' I mean people of reasonable education and of decent instincts—discriminate in favor of the lower order of entertainments. Take such a piece as 'The Belle of New York,' for example—probably the greatest success of recent years. What was it but one long glorification of the vulgarest order of debauchery? In so far as it meant anything at all, it meant approval and admiration for drunkenness and all the other diversions of a recklessly 'fast' life. But was it the vicious or even the congenitally, fundamentally vulgar section of society that kept it running to full houses for eighteen months? Not at all. This section of course contributed its full quota to the devotees of the 'Belle,' but she also attracted in their thousands people of education and breeding, of decent life and presentable manners.

"Some of them fully realized the clotted vulgarity of the entertainment and reveled in the sense of superiority involved in that very realization. Others exercised that peculiar faculty possessed by many worthy Britons of 'letting on' that a spade is not a spade so long as no one calls it by its downright Saxon name. To none of them did it occur that they were countenancing the degradation of the stage and justifying, so far as in them lay, the anathemas of the Puritans.

"Vulgar entertainments there will always be so long as there are people of vulgar tastes to be catered for. But their popularity, in England, at any rate, would be much less overwhelming if people of culture and refinement did not affect and even parade in regard to the theatre a vulgarity of taste which they would blush to own in regard to any other department of art or of life. Many Oxford and Cambridge men, for example—not merely irresponsible undergraduates, but dons and dignitaries—when they run up to town for a few days, rush eagerly to 'The Gaiety Girl' or 'The Circus Girl,' or 'The Belle of New York,' and can scarcely be dragged to any higher form of entertainment.

"They may allege, perhaps sincerely, that this is because the higher entertainments are so apt to be bad and boring in their kind; but if so, it is partly their own fault for failing to take an intelligent interest in artistic effort and encourage what is really good. They do not hang crude comic oleographs on their walls; they do not read papers of The Flash Bits or Spicy Scraps order; but why should they countenance these journalistic dainties, while making a boast of their relish for the 'spicy scraps' of the theatre? Is vulgarity any less vulgar because you put on a white necktie and pay half a guinea to assist at its orgies?"

The Position of the Actor.

Address of Mr. H. B. Irving Before the London Playgoers' Club.

Sir Henry Irving's elder son, Henry B. Irving, a member of the St. James's Theatre company, in London, has been lecturing before the Playgoers' Club on "The Art and Status of the Actor." Mr. Irving said that if they were to pay attention to one or two writers they must believe that what these gentlemen regarded as the self-inflation of the actor had arrived at a state of tumefaction. It was not unnatural that the rapid advancement of a calling long regarded as deserving of contempt should fill some breasts with alarm and resentment. It was sometimes said that the art of acting was steadily deteriorating because the stage had been invaded by well-bred and well-educated ladies and gentlemen. If, however, the ordinary level of acting appeared depressed, which he doubted, it was not because of these well-bred and well-educated recruits, but because the actor of to-day did not enjoy opportunities of thorough training as much as his predecessors. If this stock of new blood did not directly improve the art of the actor, it would at least do so indirectly.

At the hands of his detractors the actor might receive much ill-usage; but he could console himself with the fact, too often forgotten, that a wealth of testimony from the greatest writers had been recorded on his side. The art of the actor came down to us stamped with the approval of the most illustrious geniuses. The commonest of fallacies was that the art was nothing but mimicry, a view condemned by the fact that the best mimics made the worst actors.

Some Happenings in Good Society.

Congratulations may be extended this week upon the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Foster Cary, (Miss Madeleine Lewis,) April 30, 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Jaffray, (Miss Azuba Barney,) April 21, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gallatin, (Miss Emily Lorillard Morris,) April 28, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Taylor, (Miss Lelia Thorn,) April 28, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Davidson, (Miss Marion Chesebrough,) April 28, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Babcock, (Miss Mary V. Knevals,) April 28, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hawkins, (Miss Julia Floyd Clarkson,) April 28, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jay Phelps, (Miss Rosa Hutchinson,) April 26, 1888.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles R. Shepard, (Miss Emma Schenck,) April 29, 1886.

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A week of weddings has just passed, and there are now ten days more in which there will still be many marriages. After this, the so-called "Spring season," which only exists on paper and is not a reality, will be over, and already busy preparations are being made for the suburban season and an early opening at Newport. In fact, the coming month is the only time of the year in which society may truly be said to rest. The suburban events consist of golf and house parties and polo, and there will be no formal dances or any other affairs of a large character until the regular opening of the Newport season, in July. Newport in May is pleasant and very restful, and Newport in June is frequently liable to be damp and foggy and very disagreeable. Little sets of people living near one another will naturally ask each other to dine or to have luncheon, and perhaps there may be some golf at the Country Club or a few little pastimes of almost a truly rural nature. But the correspondent will be already on the field, and from his ecstasies in print one who does not know his or her Newport would be led to believe that even in May it is the scene of wild and almost riotous gayety, while in truth it is deadly dull.

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The Hudson has its charms just now, and Long Island and Westchester and the piny woods and the hills of New Jersey are beginning to show faint promises of Spring. It is now the season of arrivals and departures Each outgoing ship takes away many well-known people, and familiar faces are greeted on the arrival of each one inbound. The Oceanic on Wednesday had a very large passenger list. Tuesdays and Wednesdays are the favorite days for sailing, although yesterday there was quite a crowd on the European steamships from this port. There seems still to be some doubt as to the season in London, and at present many are avoiding Paris. There has not been an unusual outpouring of fashionable people abroad this Spring, and when the muster for Newport in July will be made it will be found that many have remained quietly in this country and that the majority will have returned during the next thirty days. There is always, of course, a certain element in London and Paris from May to July, and there is a sufficient representation to make a very good showing for New York society.

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The Vanderbilts are more or less homebodies this season. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt do not seem to wish to leave Biltmore. Mrs. George Vanderbilt's brother-in-law and sister Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, sailed this past week for a very short visit to France. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, as previously announced, will not go abroad. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond will be at Scarborough, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are busy with their new home, at Hyde Park on the Hudson. Already last week they had much furniture removed from their Newport villa and shipped to the Hudson place. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt of late years have not made long stays at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. "Tom" Howard live very near their uncle and aunt, and frequent visits of Mrs. Post and Miss Daisy Post form the nucleus of a family circle.

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There is no doubt but that both Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., anticipate an early homecoming, and that Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and Valiant will be here soon. Varuna, Eugene Higgins's yacht, and Valiant have both the surprise habit, and they glide in silently and anchor off one's very piazza before one knows it.

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With a programme on which are still numerous weddings, the last meeting of the Monday Evening and the Knickerbocker Bowling Clubs, the polo tournament at Georgian Court, the opening of golf at the various country clubs, and the preparations for the charitable entertainment arranged by Miss Leary, the second Easter week will pass away. Then the subsequent events through May will be so closely allied with sporting news, coaching, polo, golf, and other out-of-door pastimes that a narration of them will more properly belong to another column.

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To-morrow evening at the Astoria an entertainment is to be given for the benefit of the Wellesley College Endowment Fund. Miss Beatrice Herford is to give several of her original monologues and Franz Kaltenborn is to play. Among the patronesses of this affair are Mesdames Seth Low, C. Cuthbert Hall, Henry C. Potter, Anson Phelps Stokes, Louis C. Tiffany, Ruth McEnery Stuart, David H. Greer, and Miss Grace Dodge. Tickets can be obtained at Schirmer's, Union Square.

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Mrs Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. George J. Gould, and the latter's guest, Lady Mary Sackville, were the star attractions of the English booth at the Cuban Fair on Monday evening, and Mrs. Gould and Lady Mary worked there faithfully until Thursday, when Mrs. Gould left for Lakewood to attend the polo tournament there, in which Mr. Gould is interested. Lady Mary, however, remained behind and was at the booth on Thursday. Both Mrs. Gould and Lady Mary were picturesque figures in their striking gowns of spangled net or white, the former wearing either a large black picture hat with soft, pale blue plumes laid flat about the crown, or a smaller and high white hat, with white feathers, and Lady Mary a black tulle confection perched on her reddish golden hair. Mrs. George Crocker was seen for a time behind the counter of the Swiss booth on Wednesday evening, gowned in black spangled net, with steel paillettes, and a gray hat trimmed with steel. Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffmann, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, and other well-known women were also in attendance for a short time on Wednesday evening.

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The plan of having Mrs. George Gould lead the polo pony through the main floor of the Opera House on Wednesday evening was abandoned, and the pony was exhibited in the lobby instead. Mrs. Gould went out then, and for the space of perhaps one minute held his bridle in her hand. This was the extent of the so-called "polo pony parade." It was really impossible to lead the pony about, owing to the booths being so close together and also to the crowds of people. The newsboys' entertainment of Wednesday night was one of the most attractive of the fair's features, and the boys certainly "did themselves proud" and were the recipients of much applause, which they deserved, as they had been working hard for two months to make their contribution to the Cuban children a successful one.

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Thursday evening the representation of scenes in Jewish life at the booth of Jerusalem, gotten up by Mrs. Lydia von Finkelstein Mountford, was very clever and interesting. Dressed in national costumes the performers went through the different phases of their daily life in Jerusalem, while Mrs. Mountford, also in the National garb, gave a lecture on the manners and customs of the people. In fact, there was not a single booth or place at the festival that was not interesting and attractive, and while it seems a little invidious to mention a few and not all, the lack of space forbids this being done.

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The past week's three most prominent features socially were the weddings, the fair, and the Easter dances of the various dancing classes. On Monday Miss S. Agnes Havemeyer (daughter of Mr. James Havemeyer of 50 West Thirty-seventh Street) and Mr. Fenelon C. Cattus were married in the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street, by the Rev. Andrew Longacre. On Tuesday Miss Sylvia Caesar, a granddaughter of the late Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt and a cousin of Cornelius Vanderbilt, was married to Surgeon Dudley Newcomb Carpenter, United States Navy, at St. James's, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, at which wedding a number of the Vanderbilt contingent were present. On the same day Miss Maude Eden, daughter of Dr. J. H. Eden of 16 West Forty-sixth Street, was married to Ralph T. Rokeby, a son of Henry Ralph Rokeby of Arlingworth Manor, Leicestershire, England, in St. Bartholomew's, and a third marriage was that of Miss Mabel S. Adams, daughter of Capt. H. H. Adams, and Albert B. Ashforth, at St. Thomas's.

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On Wednesday John Henry Towne and Miss Eleanora Swenson, daughter of Mrs. Svante Swenson of 20 East Sixty-ninth Street, were married in St. Bartholomew's by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, and Howard White Starr, son of Theodore B. Starr, and Miss Henrietta D. Danforth were married in the Central Presbyterian Church. There were also a large number of smaller weddings, Wednesday having had by far a larger number of these events than any other day of the week.

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On Thursday Miss Edith Young, daughter of Mrs. Albert Young of 19 East Fifty-fourth Street, and Mr. Alfred E. Dieterich, son of Mr. Charles F. Dieterich of 963 Fifth Avenue, were married at the residence of the bride's parents. Miss Mabel Potter, daughter of Mr. Asa P. Potter of 50 West Forty-eighth Street, and Mr. Henry Soffe Thompson were married at the bride's residence by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown of St. Thomas's. The gowns of the attendants at this wedding were especially springlike, being of tucked mousseline over pale green taffeta, each girl carrying an armful of carnations. Another pretty home wedding was that of Miss Isabel James, oldest daughter of Mr. John B. James of 127 West Seventy-fifth Street, and Edward Morrison, Jr. The Rev. Richard Cobden of Larchmont performed the ceremony. There was only one attendant, the bride's sister, Miss Caroline James, who wore a girlish gown of white mulle. The decorations were simple but effective at the Central Presbyterian Church for the wedding of Mr. Samuel S. Walstrum and Miss Mary E. Price, a sister of Mr. Theodore Price, whose engagement to Miss Dyer, formerly of Washington, was recently announced.

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The musical and dramatic performance in aid of the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital given Friday afternoon in the Astoria ballroom was exceptionally successful in every way. This annual entertainment in behalf of these institutions is especially favored by and popular in New York society, and so the seats and boxes were filled with well-known people. The programme was made up of a number of musical selections rendered by the Damrosch String Orchestra, Mackenzie Gordon the tenor, Mme. Marie Brema, Leo Schultz the 'cellist, and Victor Harris accompanist. The one-act play, "Adelaide," a romance of Beethoven's life, adapted from the German of Hugo Muller by David Bispham, was the feature of the afternoon. It was first produced here in December, 1898, in the same ballroom and on the same stage at the first Bagby musical morning of that season. Miss Nita Carrite at that time impersonated Clara, which role was played on Friday by Mrs. W. H. Thompson; Mr. Mackenzie Gordon was Franz, impersonated Friday by Percy Averill, and Miss Julie Opp took the part of Adelaide, played Friday by Miss Hilda Spong. The play had its second representation at the Lyceum Theatre at a matinée performance two years ago, when Mlle. de Treville played Clara. Mr. David Bispham again played Beethoven on Friday. Mrs. Thomas Whiffen played Frau Sepherl, a washerwoman, and Mrs. Charles Walcot Frau Fadinger, the landlady. The play, which is dainty and affecting, was charmingly produced. Mr. Bispham acting with his usual sympathy. Miss Hilda Spong was very beautiful as Adelaide, the love of Beethoven's youth, but was hardly as satisfactory in the part as Miss Julie Opp. Mrs. Thompson was a good Clara, and Mr. Percy Averill as Franz sang Beethoven's exquisite song "Adelaide," on which the play centres, with much expression. The remainder of the programme was well interpreted, Mme. Brema and Mr. Mackenzie Gordon in particular delighting the audience. Mr. Gordon sang "Thy Beaming Eyes" and "I Love Thee," and Mme. Brema Schubert's "Doppelganger," a cradle song by Somerville, Alfred Ernst's "Dorfmusik," in which she was accompanied by the composer, and selections from Godard and others. The Damrosch Orchestra played Beethoven's overture to "Leonore," and his "Serenade" for strings. The piano on which Mr. Averill played his own accompaniment in "Adelaide" was once owned and played upon by Beethoven himself.

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The Heights Club, which is one of the youngest of the social organizations in Harlem, but a very progressive one, held a house-warming and reception on Tuesday night in its new home, at 725 St. Nicholas Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. The club has recently purchased this new property and moved in two weeks ago. The house is a four-story one, containing all the conveniences for enjoyable club life. A special reception room for women has been provided. The decorations, which are handsome but not over elaborate, have been wisely arranged under the supervision of Charles W. Thom, F. C. Brown, Franklin C. Elder, Arthur Schrenkeisen, J. R. Taylor, W. J. Dwyer, and Henry Kimbel. There are about 150 members, and the officers are: President—Newell Martin; Vice President—Charles W. Thom; Treasurer—Robert J. Hoguet; Secretary—J. R. Taylor. The Board of Directors is made up of J. P. Baiter, Henry C. Bates, E. C. Brown, Franklin C. Elder, Charles L. Guy, Robert J. Hoguet, William Travers Jerome, Newell Martin, Philip H. Rhinelander, Arthur Schrenkeisen, Victor C. Seggermann, J. R. Taylor, Charles W. Thom, W. J. Van Pelt, and William F. Weeks.

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For the benefit of the Peabody Free Home for Aged Women a matinée musicale will be given at the Waldorf on Friday, April 27, at 3 P. M. An excellent programme has been arranged under the direction of Bruno Huhn, and among the artists to appear are Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood, Miss Ethel Stewart, Miss Evelyn Harris, Hobart Smock, and Franz Listemann. Tea will be served after the performance.

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The Yale Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Club's concert and dance will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria Wednesday evening, April 25. This annual concert is for the benefit of the Yale crew, and as in former years is eagerly looked forward to, not only by the loyal supporters of the New Haven university, but also by society in general. This year the management has arranged to round out the evening's entertainment with dancing, which will greatly add toward making the occasion a social success. Among the patronesses are Mesdames H. D. Auchincloss, Henry B. Barnes, Edmund Coffin, Henry W. Curtiss, Julian W. Curtiss, Francis Delafield, William P. Dixon, Arthur M. Dodge, Robert W. De Forest, W. P. Eno, William M. Evarts, Robert M. Gallaway, Burton Harrison, Henry E. Howland, Brayton Ives, O. B. Jennings, Miss Jennings, O. G. Jennings, Morris K. Jesup, Cyrus Field Judson, J. Frederick Kernochan, Luther Kountze, J. Culbert Palmer, William Rockefeller, Gustav H. Schwab, G. P. Slade, John Sloane, W. D. Sloane, Anson Phelps Stokes, Thomas Thatcher, Louis C. Tiffany, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, M. M. Van Beuren, Harry Payne Whitney, and Buchanan Winthrop.

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The Wednesday cotillions for the season of 1900-1901, as announced in this column last week, will be on Dec. 4, 1900, and Jan. 2, 23, and Feb. 14, 1901, at Delmonico's. The patronesses are Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. John W. Boothby, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones. There are several new names among the Governors, but those whose names have long been identified with this dancing set remain, among them being George H. Sullivan, James L. Johnson, and Harry C. Adams. Heth Lorton remains as Secretary. A Membership Committee of five has been appointed to make out the invitation list, &c. The board is composed of Arthur Gouverneur Morris, Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., Dr. Fielding Lewis Taylor, Richard Francis Goldsborough, and Robert Gilman, Jr.

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A glance over the voting lists of Newport shows the following listed among the taxpaying voters and, of course, citizens of Newport: Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Paul A. Andrews, Samuel F. Barger, Harold Brown, Robert M. Cushing, William Cutting, F. S. G. d'Hauteville, F. S. G. d'Hauteville, Jr., Paul d'Hauteville, William Grosvenor, John H. Mahoney, A. Livingston Mason, Edwin D. Morgan, Hugh L. Willoughby, Theodore W. Phinney, John Hare Powel, Lorillard Spencer, Edmund Tweedy, Andrew B. Almon, Christopher M. Bell, John Nicholas Brown, I. Townsend Burden, Royal Phelps Carroll, Thomas F. Cushing, Daniel B. Fearing, George R. Fearing, Elbridge T. Gerry, I. Goodwin Hobbs, Admiral Stephen B. Luce, Prescott Lawrence, L. L. Lorillard, L. L. Lorillard Jr., Lewis B. McCagg, Gordon McKay, Edward M. Neill, James Brown Potter, W. Watts Sherman, Henry A. C. Taylor, James J. Van Alen, George Peabody Wetmore, Richard L. Willing, C. Wyckliffe Yulee, William Binney, C. C. Churchill, J. McPherson Creighton, Edwin C. Cushman, Arthur B. Emmons, Theodore K. Gibbs, J. J. Mason, Samuel Powel, Frederic P. Sands, James A. Swan, Addison Thomas, Gabriel M. Tooker, John S. Tooker, Henry Bedlow, W. McCarty Little, William Benton Greene, and John H. Caswell.

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The villa which Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind are building on Bellevue Avenue, Newport, will, when completed, be one of the largest there. The cellar and foundation measurements are the same as those of the "Breakers," and a feature of the new house will be the ballroom, to be the largest in Newport, while the reception and morning rooms and open hallway will be among the handsomest and largest there. The villa will not be completed until the early part of next Spring, and while Mr. and Mrs. Berwind are abroad they will select the furniture and fittings for their new home.

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The automobiles continue to arrive daily at Newport, and already about forty of these machines are installed in the automobile depot and ready for delivery. The depot is one of the most complete in New England, with every sort of repair implements and an "ambulance" equipped and ready for service at a moment's notice. The depot will have by the end of June about seventy automobiles, locomobiles, and gasoline carriages. The fastest automobile record from the Casino around the Ocean Drive is still held by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and was made with his locomobile.

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There is a report at Newport to the effect that it is quite possible that the little steamboat bewteen Narragansett Pier and Newport may be discontinued during the coming Summer, simply for the want of proper support. If she should be withdrawn it will be very generally regretted by the Summer visitors at the Pier as well as at Newport. Newport will be well taken care of this Summer as to water transportation from New York, as both the Fall River and the Narragansett Bay Lines are making strong efforts to capture the freight and passengers traffic to that place. One of the line's steamers may touch at Jamestown, directly opposite Newport.

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The Newport Street Department is hard at work on the principal roads for use of the cottagers during the season's traffic. A public coach will be run from the Newport Casino to the Stone Bridge Cottage during the month of July. Five seasons ago the late Henry Astor Carey drove a coach over that route, and it was largely patronized.

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Visitors during the week at Newport included Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rives, Max Agassiz, Gordon McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bull.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her son William Cutting, have arrived at Wee Bush for the season, while the other cottagers who have arrived for the season include Mrs. Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Shaw, Mrs. Henry A. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, and Miss Grosvenor.

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The prospects for the London season—in which so many Americans are interested—must be seriously considered. In London itself the outlook is brighter. The keynote will be charity, and that to Tommy Atkins. Already a great number of plans are being made for different bazaars to be held during the month of June. In all of them American women will have stalls, American women will sell and participate in various ways, and Americans generally will heed the cry of the "Absent Minded Beggar," and will pay most cheerfully. In England the advent of the numerous bazaars is hailed with delight. It was once a snobbish reproach to the British nation that it was one of shopkeepers, and this trait really has always prevailed even among the most conservative. There is nothing the British aristocracy enjoys so much as playing at shop. From the beginning to the end of the London season there is simply one long list of sales of various industries, with motives semi-charitable, under royal patronage, and bazaars and fairs of all descriptions. The mania prevails in the suburbs and in the country, and the description of the charity bazaar in "Red Pottage" is very true to life. The wily Rebecca, in her dowager state, masquerading as "Lady Crawley," devoted the end of her stormy career to one round of these festivities, and in a quaint forgotten paper by Dickens the same interesting conditions are described as existing in the middle classes.

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According to a forecast of the London season, recently published, it is stated that "The American ladies in England set a magnificent example in the matter of the Maine Hospital Fund, and then under the clever management of Lady Georgiana Curzon, the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital was started," and so on through a long list of different affairs, all of which show the "splendid patriotic spirit aroused in every rank of life." The first big social and charitable event in the season's calendar is the National Bazar, which takes place in the Empress Rooms of the Royal Palace Hotel on May 24. As this is to be given in celebration of the Queen's birthday, a large sum is expected to be raised, which will be given "in her name" to the various war funds. Americans are expected to contribute liberally—also "in her name." The Duchess of Marlborough, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Ronalds, and the entire coterie will take part. Mrs. Brown Potter, who has been making a specialty of bazaars, will preside at the American bar, and perhaps the young Duke of Manchester can be again persuaded to show himself as a mixer of drinks. Mrs. Brown Potter will also recite the "Khaki" poem, and there is to be a most effective sweets stall, in which everything will be in the coloring of red, white, and blue.

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On the Queen's Accession Day the Royal Naval and Military Bazaar will be held at Olympia. This will last three days, beginning June 19. It will be absolutely military in plan, fashionable women dressed as vivandières will dispense iced drinks at the canteen, and each stall will be arranged as a square, with regimental trophies and colors. The Duchess of Marlborough will again be one of the patronesses; Mrs. Brown Potter will recite or serve drinks, and there will be an American stall and an American bar.

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The loyal Canadians will have a bazaar at the Carlton Hotel, and there will be a concert, with Mme. Albani and American stalls and an American bar. This so far is only a partial list of the public entertainments already planned out. But there are others, and every woman who has a country seat or a town house will do something for Tommy Atkins. The Princess Hatzfeldt, as already announced, will give a garden party for the hospital ship Maine fund, and Mrs. Arthur Paget will have a second performance of the celebrated tableaus for the same purpose.

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Other entertainments are at present in the background. There will be few dances, as there are a scarcity of men. Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck will entertain for her daughter, and Mrs. Arthur Paget will also give a cotillion and some dinners—with bridge whist afterward—for her daughter. Mrs. Harry Higgins intends to entertain for her daughter, Miss Eloise Breese, and Coleman Drayton will bring his daughter out. In fact, there are quite a number of American or Anglo-American débutantes. Miss White, who did not have a coming out last Spring on account of the illness of her mother, will be fêted this year, and both Henry White and Mr. and Mrs. Choate will entertain for her.

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The Duchess of Marlborough, while her husband has gone to the wars, is figuratively—as in the old French nursery song—sitting in her tower and weeping and watching. The plans for the house on the site of the Curzon Street Chapel make very slow progress. The Duchess's mother and stepfather have been in London lately, and the former will visit her daughter at Blenheim. Mr. Vanderbilt was en route for Paris at last accounts.

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Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin are very much disappointed at not getting into their London house this Spring. In fact, it will not be finished before the late Autumn. They have been in Paris for a little while at the Hotel Ritz, where there has been quite a gathering of Americans. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maitland are in London, and Mr. Maitland was one of the passengers on the trip of the coach Rocket from London to Paris. He did not cross the Channel with the coach, but drove on the old Brighton Road quite a long way, and showed the English whips the most approved style of American tooling.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have reached Paris. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet are to meet them there. Mrs. Goelet and her sister, Mrs. Michael Herbert, have been at Monte Carlo, where it has been most gay in the American colony, although the sudden throwing into mourning of Mrs. Anthony Drexel has interfered with many plans. Mrs. Robert Goelet has been cruising along the Riviera. William Waldorf Astor and Miss Astor have been passing a few days in Paris.

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To-morrow will commence the celebration of the nuptials of Miss Harriet Wright, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, and Count Mercati at Cannes. As before stated, there will be only two bridesmaids, Miss Mercati and Miss Alberta Sturgis. There will be three ceremonies, and entertainments after each, and the celebration will last about the same number of days, finishing with a garden party. The Grand Duke Michael and the Countess Torbay, Mr. and Mrs. de Charette, Mrs. Arthur Paget, and Louis Hoffman will be among the guests. The Cannes season is nearly over, and departures are already en règle. The Count and Countess de Pourtales have already gone away. It has not been very gay this year, but the British press has tried to decry the place in rather a ridiculous manner. There have been a great many visiting Russians, Germans, and Americans, and a number of royalties, and quite a collection of English people who have always been partial to Cannes.

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Mrs. Pullman, described as "the rich widow of the American car inventor," seems to have impressed the people on the Riviera with her great wealth. It is almost a new thing for Mrs. Pullman to entertain constantly and lavishly, and not even during the unmarried lives of her two daughters did she go so much out in society as she has recently done. At Monte Carlo she occupied the Villa Alexandre, and in Paris, where she arrived at Easter, she has a splendid apartment and intends to entertain during the whole season of the Exposition. The Higginbothams of Chicago are also to be much in evidence this Spring, and they will make a tour of Spain and be entertained by royalty.

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Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer seem to be among the few Americans who have stopped in Paris during the first week of the Exposition. The city is said to be in a frightful condition, and streets are torn up in all directions. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin will not occupy their hotel until June. Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett will sail in the middle of May, and on their arrival in Paris their hotel will be opened. Mrs. James P. Kernochan and Miss Elizabeth Smith Clift return to Paris the first week in May, when it is hoped that many of the tram lines now in process of construction will be laid down and the streets put in better order.

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The British colony has been rather depressed at Pau, owing to numerous deaths and sad news from South Africa, and the season there has not been rendered very gay by their presence. "But," says a London letter, "if the English colony has been smaller than usual, there has, I think, been a marked increase in the number of French and Americans, who have among them several good sportsmen and hard riders, who have shown themselves well at home over the pastures of Leicestershire. Mr. Henri Ridgeway, who is almost as much French as he is American, has been showing good sport with the foxhounds, the mastership of which he shared with the Baron d'Este. Mr. W. K. Thorn has also been hunting at Pau, as usual, though he is so interested now in the motor car that he is scarcely as keen for a gallop across country as he used to be; and so have Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Morgan. While among other Americans at Pau are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. Frank Griswold, Mr. Winthrop Rutherfurd, and Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Lawrance, whose daughter, Lady Vernon, is still in bad health. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrance have just had their three nieces, the Misses Carner, as they were, on a visit, these being the Marquise de Breteuil, Lady Gordon-Cumming, and Countess von Moltke; but they have not entertained much at their house in the Rue de Lycée, which is close to the new Casino or Palais d'Hiver, a sumptuous building, with all the modern improvements, an elegant little theatre, spacious baccarat rooms, and every facility for playing that fascinating game of 'petits chevaux,' the profits of which enable these luxurious casinos to be erected and kept going."

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Those few who have ventured to Paris were guests at a number of small entertainments, among the most notable of which was a reception given by Mme. de Tredern, who is the mother of the Duc Cosset-Brissac, and who was at Newport some seasons ago. The opera "Armida," by Gluck, was given, with the hostess, who sings superbly, in the title rôle.

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The English and foreign newspapers are filled with glee at a story concerning the adoption of uniforms by the American Embassy at St. Petersburg. Charlemagne Tower, whose name seems to be a delicious morsel to foreign writers, gave his first official reception in St. Petersburg with himself and his entire force attired in the new habiliments. It seems that, last Summer, the Prince and Princess Vladimir Alexandrovich celebrated their silver wedding with a garden party, and requested all their guests to appear in "full dress." Mr. Tower and his associates—so the story runs—did not wish to have the same provincial criticism leveled at them as in Chicago at Mr. Higginbotham, so they would not wear their evening clothes at an afternoon party, and appeared in frock coats. The Ambassador was upbraided by the Princess, who was shocked. This lady was so very frank in her criticism that Mr. Tower is reported to have said, "In Europe it is always customary to wear a frock coat at garden parties." To which the Princess replied, "In Europe, did you say! Are we then in Asia?" Commissioner Peck very rightly appeared in evening dress at the opening of the Exposition, and all Americans follow the customs of the country and do as "Romans do." Mr. Higginbotham followed the strict etiquette of the Spanish Court when he received the Princess Eulalie by appearing in evening clothes. It seems that the hint of the rather rude Russian Princess had an effect, and the American members of the Embassy now have uniforms. All of this, however, must be taken with the customary grain of salt.

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The hunting season in England is about over, and the racing season has begun. The meeting at Melton Mowbray was one of the first of the season, and many crossed the channel from the Continent to be present at it. The Duchess of Marlborough, who had been at the Hotel Ritz with her mother, was one of these, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin arrived for a short English visit about the same time. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin were the guests of Bettine, Lady Wilton, and Mr. Arthur Pryor at Egerton Lodge.

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W. W. Astor opens Cliveden about May 1. His yachting trip extended over a period of two months, and he cruised in the Mediterranean and went as far East as Constantinople and the Piraeus. Mrs. Robert Goelet is still cruising in the South.

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The engagement of Mrs. Elizabeth Elkins Bruner, widow of Edward E. Bruner and second daughter of United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins, to Mr. William Caner Wiederseim is announced. Mrs. Bruner was married to the late Edward E. Bruner at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Nov. 16, 1883. She was a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. Cardinal Gibbons performed the ceremony. Mr. Bruner died in 1895. Mrs. Bruner has one child, a little girl. Mr. Wiederseim is from Philadelphia. Mrs. Bruner has passed several Winters in New York and Brooklyn, and has a large circle of friends in this city.

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An entertainment will be given to-morrow afternoon by a number of well-known women for the benefit of the Endowment Fund of Wellesley College. It will be held in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Miss Beatrice Herford will give monologues, Mr. Herbert Smock will sing, and Mr. Franz Kaltenborn will play the violin. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Miss Helen Gould, Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. George A. Plimpton, Dr. A. A. Anderson, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mrs. David H. Greer, Mrs. Frank Mason North, and Mrs. Candace Wheeler. Tickets can be had at Schirmer's and at the residences of Mrs. Plimpton, Mrs. Franklin S. Billings, Miss Louise Brown, and Miss Annette Finnagan.

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The University Glee Club will give its twelfth private concert on Thursday evening in the large ballroom of the Astoria. Miss Carrie Bridewell and Martin Johnstone will be the soloists. The club, which is composed of college graduates, will sing a number of concerted pieces. Mr. Noah H. Swayne is President, and the other officers are Messrs. Arthur M. Cox, Frederick A. Parkhurst, and Philip M. Brett.

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This afternoon the patronesses and the ushers of the Library Fund entertainment, which is being organized by Miss Leary, will meet at her residence to complete the arrangements. As has already been stated in THE TIMES, the entertainment will take place on May 2 at the Astoria. In the afternoon the story of Little Red Riding Hood will be given in tableaus, and other nursery rhymes will be represented. Little Boy Blue will have charge of the Old Oaken Bucket, and will bring up from the depths of the well all sorts of pretty prizes. There will be also the house in which Red Riding Hood dwelt, and all sorts of wonderful things. Booths will be placed in the large ballroom, and a number of useful and fancy articles will be sold. Mrs. Oscar Livingston has promised to take charge of the tea table. In the evening there will be a concert, with Mme. Nordica, Mr. Ben Davies, and the Kaltenborn Orchestra. This is to be followed by a May pole dance, in which some of the great beauties of the season will take part. After this there will be informal dancing. Among the patrons and patronesses are Mgr. Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate to the United States; Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Farley, Miss Annie Leary, Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Thomas Wren Wardy, Mrs. Edward Ladew, Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Burrall Hoffmann, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Shrady, the Baroness de Saint Seigne, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Mme. de Navarro, the Countess Lanza, and Messrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Elbridge T. Gerry, Thomas Hugh Kelly, Amos R. Eno, J. Montgomery Strong, and Col. John Jacob Astor.

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Mrs. Robert Cambridge Livingston and the Misses Livingston were at Venice at Easter. Mrs. Leiter and the Misses Leiter were in Italy en route for Paris and London at the same date.

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The great Easter festival in aid of the Cuban orphans, and which was organized by the Cuban Orphan Society of this city, closed at midnight yesterday. It is as yet too early to know what the gross receipts amounted to, and necessarily too early to learn what of profit there will be for the benefit of the deserving charity for which the festival was organized. There are some pessimists among those connected with the management of the festival who go so far as to express the fear that the residuum, after the very heavy expenses of the event have been paid, will amount to little, while others take an optimistic view and predict that the affair will realize some $20,000 for the orphans of Cuba. Whatever may be the result in dollars, the festival has been socially a tremendous success, and has been a perfect carnival for the children of the city, numbers of whom have spent their Easter vacation days in reveling in its delights. As the real title of the affair was the Childrens' Easter Festival, it successfully proved its title in this respect at least. The festival itself was of such vast proportions and so many prominent women were interested in it in various ways that it could not be adequately reported. Many incidents were passed over as far as newspaper notice was concerned, and if the reporters had approached the fair in the same way as they do the Horse Show and had described the fair women and their gowns at the various booths, the public would have been present in even larger numbers than they were. It is perhaps fortunate that this was not done, as during the last three days of the week the crowd was too great for comfort.

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The greatest crowds of the week centred around the English, Dutch, Swiss, Scotch, Norwegian, and Cuban booths, respectively, and were found in the Japanese street, the art gallery, and the Colonial Tea Room. The prow of the model battleship was also a centre of attraction at all times. The women who had charge of these booths, and who were, as a rule, very faithful in their attendance, were, at the English booth, Mrs. George J. Gould, Lady Mary Sackville, Mrs. Chester R. Richards, Miss Greta Pomeroy, and Mrs. Robert C. Morris; at the Dutch booth, Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, Miss Emily de Peyster, Mrs. W. T. Cox, Miss Helen de Peyster, and Mrs. William B. Beekman; at the Swiss booth, Mrs. Hoffman Miller, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Mrs. E. L. Short, and Mrs. Louis Bertschmann; at the Norwegian booth, Mrs. Lanman Bull, Mrs. A. T. Ashmore, Mrs. F. B. Wesson, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr., and Mrs. N. W. T. Hatch; at the Scotch booth, Miss Margaret Cameron, Miss Isabel Cameron, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. Richard Trimble, and Miss Diana del Monte, and at the Cuban booth, Mrs. Dr. Alvarez, Miss Dolores Alvarez, and the Misses Mantilla. The Japanese Garden was presided over by Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. I. H. Cary, Mrs. Fred B. Platt, and Mrs. E. Holden Smith, and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, assisted by a number of young women, was in charge of the Colonial Tea Room.

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The women on the Battleship Committee who did the most work were Mrs. Admiral Philip, Miss Haldane, Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman, Mrs. John Martin, Mrs. Theodore Kane, Mrs. James F. Ruggles, Mrs. H. H. Piffard, Mrs. H. Duncan Wood, and Mrs. Sidney de Kay. Mrs. Westervelt, who has done much preliminary work, was unable to be present except on Monday night, owing to illness. On the Auxiliary Cruisers Committee, Miss Frances Davidge, Miss Edith Donald, and Miss Pauline Roolnson were devoted workers. These are only a few of the prominent women who might be mentioned, and this mention does not reflect upon the many others who were equally devoted in their efforts to make the festival a success.

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The last dance of the children's class taught by Miss Adeline Robinson, daughter of the late Beverly Robinson, and her assistant, Miss Sawyer, took place on Wednesday last in the small ballroom at Sherry's. This class was gotten up by Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Benjamin Welles, and several other prominent women, and is composed of the children of many of New York's most prominent families. This Easter dance was a charming affair. There was a cotillion led by Manse Robinson, son of Douglas Robinson, Jr., and Miss Margaret Roosevelt, daughter of Mr. Emlen Roosevelt. The children brought their own favors to the cotillion, and these consisted of toy rabbits, ducks, eggs, wands, &c. All of the little people danced extremely well, reflecting much credit on their teachers, and many parents were present to enjoy the pretty sight.

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Miss Helen Gould gave a large afternoon reception on Tuesday at her residence, 579 Fifth Aven

Themes and Topics
In the Musical World

At the close of a more than ordinarily active season of music the thoughtful observer of humanity cannot help feeling that profound discouragement which comes from the contemplation of men and women of a frivolous world in the presence of great thoughts and great deeds. It seems altogether pitiful that so many thinkers, so many deeply beautiful minds, so many painters of the super-sensuous loveliness of the soul, should become mere amusement-providers for the people who live to eat dinners and to dance. Yet over all the glorious world of art falls the shadow of Philistinism, the dread penumbra of Society. The goddess of judgment for singers and players and composers is the Woman with the Lorgnette, the woman who looks with an amused smile upon the palpitating interpreters of the most stupendous tragedies, who has the same mental attitude toward Chopin and Wagner as she has toward a dance at Mrs. Somebody's.

What for the rulers of Society are the splendors of the passionate Pole or the gorgeous glooms of the pathetic Tschaikowsky? What for her are the drab dreams of Brahms, dreamed afar on the snowy peaks under the clear sunlight? What for her are the Old-World visions of Beethoven, probing the depths of human joy and woe with the sympathy of a master sufferer? And what for her are the interpreters of them are personalities under the influence of earthy passion which feeds her fancy and awakes her sighs. And she, the queen of life in this community, sits a satin-robed incubus on the breast of true art, making a god of the performer. And the silly world goes dancing at her heels, because in New York one must either be of Society or of the lost. "Ye cannot worship God and Mammon!" Nor can ye worship Art and Mammon. But here Mammon is the supreme power, and Art, to her own degradation, is become the handmaiden of plutocracy

The imposition on the life of Art of this social influence is the chief cause of the worship of performers instead of the thing performed. A thousand can tell you when a piano composition is well played to one who has a thought as to whether it was worth playing. Ten thousand have notions about singers to one who has ideas about song. The virtuoso sits astride of the narrow world like a huge Colossus (to paraphrase Shakespeare) and we petty men must creep about between his legs. The opera singer is the chief deity in the Olympus of the musical Pagan. And he is made so because the opera is the haunt of Society. It is the fetid atmosphere of sumptuous Philistinism in the Opera House which prevents the perfume of Art from floating to the nostrils of the true lover. Philistinism lies prostrate at the feet of the singers. They are the heroes and the heroines. And so the entire community rallies to the glorification of these singers, whose littleness, vanity, childish jealousy, and deep ignorance of the true æsthetics of their own Art are in most instances enough to make angels weep.

No wonder that Wagner, realizing that a somewhat similar condition existed in the German theatre in his day, was disgusted with himself that he had ever permitted his "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin" to be prostituted before the Philistines for the want of money. See him away back in 1854 writing to Liszt:

"In addition to your very kindly notice of the Leipsic 'Lohengrin,' I received also that of the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, and discover in it the scornful punishment inflicted upon me for the crime I committed against my being and my inmost conscience when two years ago I became unfaithful to my rightful determination and consented to the performance of my operas. Alas! how pure and consistent with myself was I when I thought only of you and Weimar, ignored all other theatres and entirely relinquished the hope of any further success. Well, that is over now. I have abandoned my purpose, my pride has vanished, and I am reduced to humbly bending my neck under the yoke of Jews and Philistines.

"But the infamous part is that by betraying the noblest thing in my possession I have not even secured the prize which was to be the equivalent. I remain after all the beggar I was before."

Barring the foolish fling at the Jews, who, in Wagner's mind were concentrated in the person of Meyerbeer, that passage is the type of an outcry which is too often wrung from the soul of the creative artist. Oh, if he could only live without selling his beautiful thoughts in the market place where there is never a buyer to take them for their true worth! Does it glad the heart of a dreamer like Turner when his "Slave Ship" is bought by a Government and put into a national museum as a curiosity of Art? Does it rejoice the soul of a Wagner when his "Tristan" is performed in a commercial theatre to become a bone of eternal and snarling contention on the street corners? Is it for this that great souls are sent into the Invisible? And when the creative artist is a musician, what is the nature of the public chatter about his work? "Do you like van Dyck's last act in 'Tristan' better than you do Jean de Reszke's?" And was it for this that Wagner made his immortal canticle of tragic love?

Imagine the aristocratic artist-soul of Chopin in the presence of the crude Salons of Paris, even Paris where Art thought she had at last found a resting place after the decadence of Florence, only to learn that she must go without clothes if she wished to live. Think of Frederic, the fastidious, the supremely original, in this theatre of nude Philistinism. Was it a wonder that his aesthetic virginity became so soiled that he fancied he saw the fathomless wisdom of a seer and the transcendental virtue of an untrammeled soul in the ebon eyes of George Sand? For what was Chopin to the outer world of Paris? A piano player who had a unique style! Did the people who heard him know what was the revolutionary potency of his études and preludes? Did they comprehend that they were in the presence of an epoch-maker any more than do the lachrymose sentimentalists who bedew the carpets of Carnegie Hall with their tears when Pachmann plays the funeral march or Paderewski the D flat nocturne? Liszt knew, and Schumann, away off in Leipsic, knew, and so Chopin had that small, sweet recompense which comes to the intellectual worker:

"The intellectual life can offer you but one satisfaction," says Hamerton; "for all its promises are reducible simply to this, that you shall come at last, after infinite labor, into contact with some great reality—that you shall know, and do, in such sort that you will feel yourself on firm ground and be recognized—probably not much applauded, yet recognized—as a fellow-laborer by other knowers and doers."

Here at the end of the season, as we look back over its manifold activities, the conviction forces itself home upon us that the performer, the interpreter of other men's creations, has earned all the applause and all the pecuniary profit, and the maker of dreams to feed the heart of humanity has claimed only the recognition and the gratitude of a few deeper students of the tone art and a little band of professional critics, who, despite their many failings, are nevertheless always on the side of the maker of thoughts. Criticism, unpopular as it always will be because it refuses to rejoice the petty parasites of singers and players by lauding these interpreters, right or wrong, is still true to its mission. To be sure, too much is written about the performers, but that condition is unavoidable. Musical criticism is almost wholly written in newspapers. The magazines are distinctly below the level of daily journalism in this department, for their musical articles are always of the most elementary "popular" kind. They print literary criticism, but they are afraid of musical criticism. Because, then, musical criticism is printed in newspapers, it must be guided to some extent by the demands of such periodicals for a consideration of the news value of events. Otherwise it would not be printed at all. And because the public elects to worship performers, the newspapers are compelled to publish much about them. But the critics, I am proud to say, have never receded from their position that Art is more important than artists.

It seems futile to hope that the public will ever reach that desirable state in which the personality of the artist is not the most influential element. Only last Thursday an excellent instance of this artist worship was afforded. M. Vladimir de Pachmann gave what he was pleased to call a farewell piano recital at Carnegie Hall. The audience was to all appearances one of the most flattering ever seen at a piano recital. To be sure there are some of us who have grown skeptical about these huge assemblies. One learns in the flight of years to know the faces of the music lovers of New York. They are not so numerous that they cannot be counted, and there are certain leaders of musical appreciation who are never absent from things worthy of attention. However, that is aside from the present purpose. M. de Pachmann had a large audience, and he was applauded as man seldom is for anything except the performance of music or a political trick. At the close of the entertainment there was a rush of ecstatics to the altar rail, and the pianist's nostrils were refreshed with the perfume of the intimate worship which is so dear to the interpreter of music.

And all of this took place at a concert devoted to the performance of the music of Chopin after one of the most culpable displays of a lack of respect for the intent of the composer. M. de Pachmann had distorted the music of the master whose disciple he is said to be in a manner simply maddening to real lovers of the wonderful Pole. No one in that vast audience seemed to care for poor Chopin. All were present to worship Pachmann, and for what? For an exhibition of cheap trickery of the most vulgar and unmusical kind. The personality of the performer had some sort of hypnotic influence on these people, and they paid the tribute to Pachmann which was denied to Chopin. The newspapers of the following day found fault with the manner of the pianist, and the result was the usual freight of complaining letters to the editor. No one cared that Chopin had been butchered to make a Pachmann holiday; every one was concerned that the sacred personality had been subjected to the rude buffets of honest and intelligent criticism. I trust it may joy these good people to know that, so far as I am concerned, what I have written of M. de Pachmann's Chopin "interpretations" is but a very faint replica of what I really think of them. And I am prepared to say that the same thing is true of what my confrères write. Cold type is peremptory in its demands upon decorum. One may say many things that would not look well in print, and he may even think things that would not be seemly to say.

In the Opera House it is not Wagner nor Gounod nor Verdi who is the object of public worship. There is no thought of the innocent white soul of a Marguerite stained with the bruise of sin, or the heart pangs of an All-Father forced by the virtue of outraged law to part forever from the child of his heart. The vast Aeolian sweeping of heartstrings is lost upon the operagoer, for to such there is nothing in the Opera House but the glory of the evening stars as they sing together, and the firmament of Art is filled only with the radiance of Calvé, and Eames, and Nordica, and Sembrich, and Scotti, and Plançon, and the rest. Remember the plaint of the suffering spirit of Wagner:

"Our modern stage materializes the ruling spirit of our social life and publishes its daily record in a way that no other branch of art can hope to rival; for it prepares its feast night in and night out in almost every town of Europe. Thus, as the broad-strewn art of drama, it denotes, to all appearance, the flower of our culture."

And our social lights elect to sit at the feet of these singers, to float them in frankincense and myrrh, to anoint their hair with spikenard, and to quiver synchronously with the ululations of their larynxes. Does any one think of the broken, "dream-haunted" Tristan? No, it is of van Dyck. Does any one sink his soul in the depths of Wagner's Isolde? No, he asks himself whether Nordica or Ternina is the better in the part. The temple of art is a huckster shop for the display of the wares of Vanity Fair, and there rages the eternal contest between the adulation of the singers and the praise of the gowns in the boxes. A few solitary spirits sit in the grip of the masters, when the self-consciousness of the singers permits it, but they feel themselves out of key with the whole. They too sympathize with the Wagner of 1854 wailing to Liszt because he had to let his operas be performed for mere hire in the commercial trading places of a prostituted art.

Will the case be bettered by the introduction of opera in English? Alas! "Art is Beauty energized," said Wagner. Do we really look for much energizing of beauty in this English opera scheme? For if the present system of operatic performance at the Metropolitan Opera House lives by the adulation of artists, the coming plan will fail by reason of the contempt of them. Unless the managers can cater to that taste which Mr. Grau has spent some years in cherishing, that taste which must have highly spiced vocal food, the English opera plan cannot hope to live. A sort of grim lex talionis lies in wait for this project. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a singer for a singer. There are communities where the opera unadorned is adorned the most, but they are across seas from New York, and are at least some hours' travel from London.

Nothing would be better for Art in the long run than the establishment of English opera on a rational basis, and some time ago, when the plan was first formally announced, the present writer was at some pains to predict what would result if the project was carried forward on ideal lines. But it is not to be an opera of vocal virtuosi, for these are pearls of great price and are not to be thrown before any but the social elect. Those who cannot pay for the stars must take the cheap singers and make the best of them. But the public to whom these inferior singers are offered has learned to regard the opera wholly as an exhibition of vocalists. It is not educated to the conception of the opera as a form of poetic drama to be loved for its own sake. How, then, is the public to be induced to go to the opera when it is not fashionable and when it is not a field of exercise for the famous voices of the earth?

O König, das
kann ich dir nicht sagen;
Und was du frägst,
das kannst du nie erfahren.

The glorification of virtuosity in music is no new thing, but it seems to be growing to a pitch quite intolerable. There must be a struggle against it, or even that which is artistic in the manner of performance will be forgot and we shall find our public worshipping only the outré, the bizarre, and the banal. With people sitting agape in wonder when Pachmann plays the finale of Chopin's G minor ballade, piano, when van Dyck extemporaneously edits the scores of Wagner in the presence of the audience, (and does it without changing the expression of his face!) when basses sing as low and tenors as high as they can, and when sopranos astound by the width of their répertoires rather than the depth of their emotion, it is time to adopt the formula of the politicians and "view the situation with alarm," lest we all fall into the state of the man mentioned in Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World":

"A gentleman showing me his collection of pictures stopped at one with peculiar admiration: 'There,' cries he, 'is an inestimable piece.' I could see none of those graces with which he seemed enraptured; it appeared to me the most paltry piece of the whole collection. I therefore demanded where the beauties lay of which I was yet insensible. 'Sir,' cries he, 'the merit does not consist in the piece, but in the manner in which it was done. The painter drew the whole with his foot, and held the pencil between his toes. I bought it at a very great price, for peculiar merit should ever be rewarded."

W. J. HENDERSON.

Announcements For the Week.

SUNDAY—Sousa Concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.—"The Black Hussar," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.—Helen Crane's Orchestra Concert, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—Farewell opera performance, Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY.—Marteau-Pachmann charity concert, Fifth Avenue Theatre, 2:30 P. M. Bach Singers, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:30 P. M.

SOUSA AT THE METROPOLITAN TONIGHT.

To-night Sousa and his band and soloists of the tour now closing will appear in concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, the last Sousa concert in this country until the tour of 1900-1901. The entire Summer is filled with European bookings, beginning at the Paris Exposition, and this fact may give to the affair of to-night some additional interest over the usual Sousa concert. To give it as bright an environment as possible, the famous director has provided a spirited programme, and one need not grope long in doubt over what the encore music will be that is sure to follow the programme numbers. Every Sousa audience is well versed in that part of it beforehand. Nevertheless, Sousa has a way of springing neat and palatable surprises in his encore music, and he is said to have a store of them in hand, in view of the foreign tour.

The soloists are Miss Blanche Duffield, a young New Yorker, who achieved most creditable success on the late Sousa tour by her singing, her voice being, it is said, a soprano of remarkably pure quality; Miss Bertha Bucklin, a violiniste of unusual merits, and Mr. Arthur Pryor, trombone. The programme:

Overture, "Imperial," (new).....Haydn-Westmeyer
Trombone solo, Air and Variations.....Pryor
Mr. Arthur Pryor.
Slavonic Dance No. 2.....Dvorak
Hungarian Dance No. 6.....Brahms
Soprano solo, waltz, "Maid of the Meadow".....Sousa
Miss Blanche Duffield.
"Capriccio Italien," (new).....Tschaikowsky
Idyl, "Ball Scenes," (new).....Czibulka
"Rondo de Nuit," (new).....Gillet
March, "The Man Behind the Gun," (new)..Sousa
Violin solo, "Adagio and Moto Perpetum," from third suite.....Ries
Miss Bertha Bucklin.
Fantasie, "Good-bye".....Sousa

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

"The Black Hussar," Millöcker's melodious, military, comic opera, will be revived by the Castle Square Opera Company on a spectacular scale at the American Theatre this week. The opera takes its name from the dashing central figure, Colonel von Helbert of the Black Hussars, who endeavors to incite the inhabitants of a German village to an insurrection against the French and Russians. His adventures, disguised as a chaplain, furnish the hilariously amusing complications of the plot. Much of the humor is contributed by Hackenback, the town magistrate; his housekeeper, Barbara, and his man-of-all-work, Piffkow. The wives of Hackenback's daughters, Minna and Rosetta, for the Black Hussar and his companion, Walderman, adds a tender heart interest to the story. Millöcker's score is written in his best vein, and is replete with dainty ballads, swinging martial choruses, and topical songs. The march of the Black Hussars incidental to an action of the opera will introduce an attractively gotten contingent of the "best light opera chorus in New York" in a series of military evolutions. The cast is as follows: Helbert, Reginald Roberts; Walderman, Richard Ridgeley; Hackenback, William Pruette; Piffkow, Frank Moulan; Thorilliere; Charles Meyers; Minna, D. Miloise Morgan; Rosetta, Guelma Baker; Barbara, Carrie Godfrey. On Tuesday evening, April 24, and on Wednesday evening, April 25, benefit performances of "The Black Hussar" will be given under the auspices of Island City Lodge, No. 586, of Long Island City in aid of the building of a Masonic temple. "A Night in Venice," by Johann Strauss, which has not been heard here within the past decade, will be given an elaborate production with a big cast, chorus, and ballet for the week of April 30. "Lohengrin" will inaugurate the Spring grand opera season on Monday, May 7.

MISS CRANE'S CONCERT.

Helen C. Crane will conduct at the orchestral concert of her compositions to be given on Tuesday evening at Mendelssohn Hall, a symphonic suite for orchestra, a symphonic poem "The Last Tournament," and a serenade for orchestra. Miss Crane studied composition for three years in Berlin under Philipp Scharwenka, and the symphonic suite for orchestra was played at a concert in the Berlin Philharmonic two years ago under Rediitschek. Katherine F. Hinrichs is to sing a group of German and English songs composed by Miss Crane. George Falkenstein will play "Spring Song" and "Novelette" of Miss Crane's composition, which have been published by Breitkopf & Haertel. A quartet of Miss Crane's in E flat major was played last year at a concert of the Manuscript Society. Miss Crane began her musical studies here under Xavier Scharwenka. The orchestra on Tuesday night will comprise forty-seven musicians. Gustav Hinrichs will conduct the overture to "Hänsel und Gretel," which is the only work on the programme not composed by Miss Crane. The programme:

Overture, "Hansel und Gretel"....Humperdinck
Songs.
Symphonic suite for orchestra.
Piano solos.
Symphonic poem, "The Last Tournament."
Songs.
Serenade for orchestra.

THE OPERATIC FAREWELL.

The Maurice Grau singers will bid us farewell in a special performance at the Metropolitan Opera House on Wednesday evening. The programme is as follows: "Il Flauto Magico," Act II., Mmes. Sembrich, Eames, De Vere, Mantelli, Adams, Messrs. Dippel, Camparari, Plançon, and others; "Carmen," Act II., Mme. Calvé, M. Saligmac, and Signor Scotti; "Tristan und Isolde," Act III., Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink, Messrs. Dippel, Bertram, and Lemprière Pringle; "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," Act II., Mme. Sembrich, M. Saignac, Signor Campanari, and M. Edouard de Reszke.

DE PACHMANN AND MARTEAU.

Vladimir de Pachmann, the Russian pianist, and Henri Marteau, the French violinist, will be the chief attractions of a musical benefit to the International Sunshine Society, to be given Thursday afternoon, April 26, in the Fifth Avenue Theatre, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. De Pachmann had fully decided not to play again in public prior to his return to Europe, but he made this exception with the consent of his manager, Henry Wolfsohn, merely because of his interest in the unique work of the Sunshine Society. The benefit will be under the direction of William R. Chapman, and another of its leading features will be the singing of the Rubinstein Club, a chorus of seventy-five women's voices. Mr. Chapman is the regular conductor of this chorus, and Mrs. Chapman is the club's business manager and chaperon. All its members belong to the Sunshine Society. They have not been heard in public this season, though they have given their usual private subscription concerts at the Waldorf-Astoria.

THE BACH SINGERS' CONCERT.

The second concert of the Bach Singers will take place at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday at 8:30 P. M. The programme:

Excerpts from cantata "O Ewigkeit, du Donnerwort."
First movement from cantata "Weinen, Klagen, Sorgen, Zagen."
Sanctus in D major, (by request.)
"Schweight stille, plaudert nicht," otherwise known as "The Coffee Cantata."
Bass aria, with chorus from cantata "Halt im Gedachtniss Jesum Christ."

Musical Matters Abroad.

Mr. Horatio W. Parker, whose "Hora Novissima" was such a success at the Worcester Festival, has been invited to write a new work for the forthcoming Hereford Festival. The composer will cross the ocean in July to conduct his "Hora Novissima" at the Chester Festival, which has been fixed for July 25, 26, and 27. But why do the Chester people want to hear Perosi's "Transfiguration"? It was thought the priest-composer's music was shelved as far as England is concerned.

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Mr. Percy Pitt, the clever young composer, has just been given the chance of his lifetime. Mr. George Alexander has commissioned him to write the music for Mr. Stephen Phillips's "Paulo and Francesca." The play offers many an opportunity to a composer, and Mr. Alexander is going to be very liberal in his expenditure on the band. As a rule, theatrical managers do not give a composer half a chance. It is impossible to write modern music for a small theatre band.

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A Vienna correspondent writes to London of a remarkable quintet for clarinet, piano, violin, viola, and 'cello composed by Joseph Labor, and recently performed by Herr Mühlfeld, the great clarinetist. The first performance aroused the blasé Viennese to an unusual pitch of enthusiasm. Herr Mühlfeld will introduce the composition to London when next he visits it.

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Mr. Joseph Bennett says: "I was not awate till the other day that Dvorak had written a 'Dumky' trio. But it seems that he has, and a very curious work it must be. The following description of it is taken from a Cheshire paper: 'Part Two consisted of a "Dumky" trio for piano, violin, and 'cello, and began with a brilliant lente maestoso (allegro) which was much appreciated. This was followed by the intricate poco adagio, (vivace,) and then the audience would willingly have listened to a repetition of the lights and shades of the succeeding andante, (vivace non troppo.)'" Now if that had appeared in an American paper!

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Gen. Guatelli-Pasha, whose death at the age of eighty-four is announced from Constantinople, had for more than half a century been Director of the military music to the various Sultans of Turkey, and he held the rank of General of Division. He was a native of Parma, and in 1848 he succeeded, as Musical Adviser to the Sultan, Giuseppe Donizetti, brother of the composer of "Lucia." Although more than once threatened with disgrace, he managed to keep his post, and indeed at the time of his death he was probably one of the oldest members of the royal household of Turkey. Among his pupils was the present Sultan, who, it is well known, is an excellent pianist.

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Mme. Calvé, it is confidently hoped, says a London paper, will, after all, be able to appear at Covent Garden during the opening week of the opera season. It was feared that owing to the fatigue of a long tour in the United States her engagement would have to be deferred; but she has just had a short holiday, and is now, as we learn, in excellent health, so that she hopes to sing three of her most famous parts, namely, Carmen, Santuzza, and Marguerite, during the first fortnight of the opera season, taking her vacation a little later on. Her appearance in "Carmen" is at present fixed for the first Thursday of the season, and as Mme. Melba is expected to open the season on May 14 as Juliette, the performances during the first week promise to be of a more than ordinary brilliant character.

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News comes from Vienna of the production on March 22 of Tschaikowsky's "lyric opera in one act," "Iolanthe." The work was received with great favor by the Viennese, and from the descriptions of the critics would seem to be an expression of the great Russian's genius in its happier aspects.

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Mr. Ivan Caryll, who is the latest naturalized British subject, is the well-known composer and conductor at the Gaiety Theatre. By birth he is a Belgian, his surname there being Tilkins. He was actively associated with the long run of "La Cigale" at the Lyric from October, 1890, to December, 1891, and it was on Easter Monday of the latter year that he married Miss Geraldine Ulmar, the American vocalist, who was playing the principal part. Mr. Caryll has written many popular songs, and his sister is Mrs. Andrew Black.

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The last of the present season of the London Crystal Palace serial concerts took place on Saturday, April 7. Mr. Manns will take his benefit on the 28th, after which the Crystal Palace orchestra, as at present constituted, will be a thing of the past. Nobody will miss the daily performances, which, it seems, cost about £140 a week, and were certainly not worth it. As to the Saturday concerts, although rumors are very diligently being spread that they have been abandoned, they are really to be resumed next October. Indeed, an official announcement to that effect has now been made, and among the artists who will probably be engaged are Herr Rosenthal and M. Ysaye.

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The Chester Triennial Festival has been fixed for July 25, 26, and 27. The special novelty will be a "requiem" composed expressly for the occasion by Dr. J. C. Bridge, organist of the Cathedral, and this will form part of a funeral service in memory of those who have fallen in the war, the programme also including Berlioz's symphonie "Funèbre et Triomphale." This little-known work was composed in 1840 for the tenth anniversary of the Revolution of July, and it is laid out for 200 wind instruments, stringed orchestra, and chorus; the first movement being a funeral march, the second an adieu to the illustrious dead as the bodies were lowered into the vault, and the last an apotheosis or Hymn of Glory. The other works to be performed at the festival are "Elijah," Gade's "Zion," Beethoven's Mass in C, Schubert's "Song of Miriam," Saint-Saëns's "Deluge," Berlioz's "Faust," "Messiah," Perosi's "Transfiguration," and Parker's "Hora Novissima."

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Dr. Richter has definitely resigned the office of Hofkapellmeister, and has thus brought his twenty-five years' connection with Vienna to a close. He, of course, takes the pension to which his long services in the Austrian capital entitle him, but he has announced his intention of henceforth residing in England.

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Although the time for entries for the choral contests at the Paris Exhibition has been extended, and competitors are no longer bound to sing exclusively in French, it is very doubtful whether any of the leading English choirs will be tempted across the Channel. A Welsh choir has, we believe, entered, and there is talk of sending a choir from the West of England. But this is all. For one thing, the expense of taking a choir of fifty to eighty voices to Paris at exhibition time will be considerable; and for another there is little to be gained by it. In 1878 Leslie's choir visited Paris, of course at its own expense, and very easily carried off the first prize at the international competition. But the honor was almost a barren one, and two years later this famous choir was disbanded.

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A Chair of Music has just been founded at the University of Munich, and Herr A. Sandberger of the Bavarian Royal Library has been appointed first professor. If this implies that degrees are to be granted, they will, we believe, be the first ever given in music at the great German universities. Many Continental musicians, from Mendelssohn to Liszt downward, have held the honorary degree of "Dr.," but it has been in the Faculties of either philosophy or science. If, however, degrees in music are granted at Munich, the movement will certainly extend to Berlin, Leipsic, and other cities.

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Dr. Hanslick pays his respects to Richard Strauss in the following characteristic manner: "In the case of Strauss is it not difficult to avoid the suspicion that he is occasionally enjoying himself at the expense of his admirers? How the brilliant man must smile in secret when he sees the attendants on his concerts nervously hunting through their programmes in order to discover at which measure Eulenspiegel is drawn up on the gallows, or where, in 'Zarathustra,' the place where the Dwellers in the Rear World end and 'the Chapter of Science' begins, or where they are to make ready to perceive the 'Holy Laughter,' and the 'Motive of Contempt.' I had been finally convinced that the famous author of so many symphonic picture books has long stood far above praise and fault-finding, and looked down with the equanimity of the genuine German upon the individual cases of critics who do not agree with him. This seems, however, not to be the case."

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The music of Chaminade has become very popular, particularly her songs. Here is a description of the composer: "She is as sweet and unaffected as is her work. She is absolutely lacking in pose or self-consciousness—most strangely so when one reflects how widespread is her fame, and that many months of every year of her life have been spent on the concert platform. She is a tiny woman, with a dainty, well-rounded little figure, and quick, birdlike movements. Her hands are the prettiest imaginable—white, smooth, with long, nervous fingers, but small. Her dark hair is cut in short curls, parted on one side, and her skin is fair and fresh. Her face has a boyish look and it is decidedly gentle and mobile. She has but one great enthusiasm and that is for work. She practices but little now—only when preparing her programme for a concert tour or on the days when she is to play in public. Her efforts are directed toward composition, and the playing of the piano is with her a secondary thing."

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Mr. Harry Field, "the Canadian pianist," gave a concert in Leipsic a month ago. It appears that he is well and favorably known there. His programme included a "Heroic" sonata, new and in manuscript, by "the American composer," Louis Campbell Tipton, of which the Signale said: "A piece in one movement, that is neither fish nor flesh, that is to say, neither sonata nor heroic, and the musical thought contained therein is of only slight importance.

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"Brigeite," a German version of Messager's "Veronique," was produced at the Theater an der Wien, Vienna, March 10. "The music is finely made and piquant."

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A new operetta, Fräulein Präsident," by Alfred Müller-Norden, was produced at Hamburg March 10, while the next day saw at Erfurt the first performance of an opera, "The Winter's Tale," text founded on Shakespeare's play, music by Baldwin Zimmermann, who is a conductor there.

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The operetta chosen for the farewell performance at the Carl Theatre, Vienna, was "The Geisha."

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The prelude to Hans Pfitzner's opera, "Die Rose vom Liebesgarten," was played in a concert given last month by the Society for the Advancement of Art in Berlin. Otto Lessmann described it as the emptiest, most platitudinous, and at the same time bombastic work that he had heard for many years.

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The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra will make a long concert journey, beginning April 19—Breslau, Graz, Venice, Milan, Turin, through Switzerland, Alsace, Baden, and Hanover—with Hans Richter as conductor.

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Enrico Bossi's new cantata, "Canticum Canticorum," dedicated to the Queen of Italy, was performed for the first time March 14 at Leipsic by the Riedel Choral Society. The text consists of passages from "The Song of Solomon," which the composer takes in the old theological sense as symbolical of the love of Christ for the Church. The cantata is praised highly for the workmanship displayed and for natural elegance of feeling and expression.

"THE MESSIAH" ON THE PRAIRIE.

Handel's Oratorio an Inspiration Among the Western Swedes.

From The Detroit Free Press.

From Europe Handel's great oratorio, "The Messiah," has followed the star of empire to the prairies of Kansas, and become the annual treat of thousands of music-loving people, who in many cases travel twenty and thirty miles by wagon to hear a chorus of 400 trained voices render it at Lindsburg, the centre of a Swedish colony, during holy week. Four performances will be given this year, the last being on Easter Sunday.

The little town of 2,000 people during that week will be the Mecca of 10,000 visitors who have journeyed there annually. They retain much of the inspiring music, and return to their farms to sing it in the harvest fields and at the plow.

The majority of the population for miles around Lindsburg are Lutherans, a devout people, who look forward to Good Friday and Easter as events of great importance. Excursion trains bring people from 200 miles around, and the auditorium is taxed to its utmost extent to accommodate the crowds.

The Swedish colony was founded in 1867, when Dr. Olof Olson, a minister living in Sweden, through his friends, purchased of the railroads 20,000 acres of land and brought a colony of Swedes, who were to found a town that should be without vices or saloons. The Swedes are settled up and down the Smoky Hill Valley for miles, and the church has over three thousand communicants.

Dr. Olson brought out from Rockland, Ill., in 1876 a company of young men, and they held a service in Lindsburg. One of them was Carl Swensson, who succeeded to the pastorate of the church, and founded Bethany College in 1881. It had three pupils that year. Now it has property worth $125,000, all paid for, a handsome brick building with all modern conveniences, 500 students, and nine departments.

In 1881 Dr. Olson visited London and heard "The Messiah." His race had been singing to God for ages, and he said: "They can sing this." In 1882 the first rendition was given in the chapel. He talked to Prof. Swensson, and he talked to the farmers of the Smoky Hill Valley. They gave of their slender means to pay the expenses. Mrs. Swensson drilled the chorus of forty young people, the soloists came out from Rock Island, Ill., as did the orchestra and organist. It was a success, and the proceeds from that year and others paid for a small building for the college. "God and the Constitution" was made the motto of the college, and the effort of the managers was to make it truly American in every particular. Larger buildings came, one after another, until 1886, when the boom enabled them to put up the large structure that is now one of the show buildings of Central Kansas. While times were hard and Central and Western Kansas were struggling with adversity the college grew and "The Messiah" became more popular. The chapel of the college was too small to accommodate the crowds.

Five years ago an auditorium was built, seating 4,000 people. In this the renditions have since been given. A five-thousand-dollar three-manual pipe organ was purchased at a cost of long months of effort in raising funds. The last $1,000 was paid by selling organs for the company from which the pipe organ was purchased, the members of the school going out among the farmers of the vicinity and disposing of the instruments on a commission.

Bach and His Organ Music.

J. F. Runciman in The Saturday Review.

What the organist believes, and apparently wishes the whole world to believe, is simply this: that Bach's organ works differ from Bach's other works in being mere contrapuntal exercises or noisy showpieces; that it is impossible to play them in any other way than the customary utterly inartistic way; that this way is authoritative, having been handed down by tradition from Bach himself. This creed is a mass of balderdash and lies. Its existence is only to be explained by the fact that the organists who hold it are the most ignorant of all musicians. As a rule they know no more of the bare history of music than is necessary to pass the examinations of the College of Organists or of some university. They know nothing of Bach's artistic purposes, or for that matter of the purposes of any of the other musicians. They seldom know the difference between music and counterpoint, as is shown by the fact of their dividing the stuff they play into music which they enjoy—the vulgar, rowdy, music-hall-tuney, French offertories, andantes in G, and the rest—and music which they call "scholarly," anything in which counterpoint is used—Bach for example, or Hesse, or Rheinberger. They play this scholarly music just as the Kensington person reads and sometimes quotes Browning: It is a sign—generally the only sign—of culture.

When I said that organists believed Bach's organ music to be different from his other music, I did them a serious wrong. As a rule they don't know this; as a rule they know little of Bach beyond his organ music. If I could pass a trawl net, specially contrived, over London, I am prepared to stake my life that out of every hundred organists I caught not more than three or four would be able to pass an examination in the form and structure of say half a dozen of Bach's church cantatas or his writings for harpsichord and clavichord. It never occurs to these people that Bach, when he sat down to write a fugue, was not likely to forget and neglect, even if he had been able to do so, the poetry and passion which he put into his other music, which, indeed, he lived to express. The notion is quite preposterous. Besides, the preludes and fugues written for the organ are not more showy than those written for the clavichord, and not nearly so learned.

In the most important there is not a genuine stretto; there is little double counterpoint; and the free use Bach makes of bogus entries of the subject (I mean cases where the subject enters and presently drifts off into mere counterpoint and is not really continued) and devices of the sort shows that whatever else he was aiming at, he certainly was not aiming at perfect arithmetic. Any one who knows his Bach, and will take a careful look at the organ fugues will see in a moment that the music is precisely the same kind of music as he wrote for other instruments and combinations of instruments; it is expressive music; and in the absence of any evidence whatever to the contrary I assume that he meant it to be expressive. That being the case it must be played expressively—as expressively as the nature of the organ permits, and using every device possible on the organ to achieve expression.

The average organist says this is impossible, or at any rate that the result will not be effective, which is the same thing. With that I shall deal in a moment; but let us first take the organist's last argument, that the manner of playing Bach which he affects is the traditional and true manner. I want to know through whom these traditions have come down to us. If through German players, then it is odd that the German method of playing him should be entirely different from the English method, and, I may add for the consolation of English organists, infinitely more barbarous than the English method. But if not through German musicians, then through whom? To this question there is no answer. As a matter of fact there are no Bach traditions earlier than Mendelssohn. Further, if there were dozens of them we must remember what Wagner said on the subject.

Siegfried Wagner in Paris.

Siegfried Wagner has had a tremendous success at Paris. A dispatch from that city says:

"Every seat was occupied and enthusiasm was almost boundless. The young composer was called to the front five times in succession after the overture, and he received a second ovation at the end. Every number on the programme was Wagnerian, with the exception of the Mephistopheles waltzes, by Liszt. Siegfried Wagner's maternal grandfather."

M. Colonne says of young Wagner: "I regard him as destined to become one of the foremost of modern orchestral directors. Not only has he acquired—or, perhaps, I should say, inherited—all the tricks of individuality possessed by his father as a leader, but he has a character of his own. Every move of his hand and arm magnetizes the orchestra, just as was the case with his father. He is thoroughly wonderfully familiar with the works of the elder Wagner, as was shown by his conducting 'The Meistersinger' overture without a score. The familiarity counts for a great deal."

Chamber Music and Form.

In commenting on the performance of a trio by Schütt, the critic of The London Daily Mail says, very wisely: "Assuming, as we must, that his acceptance at one time of a Wagnerian conductorship in Vienna implied intellectual and artistic assent to the principles of the music he undertook to expound, this consideration might easily lead amateurs to expect that his compositions would be of the 'advanced' order. As to the fact, we cannot positively speak; his works for the orchestra—and such things are the criterion nowadays—being unknown to us. This, however, is not material to the present question, which actually arises out of the fact that the Trio played by Miss Margolies, Mr. Arbos, and Mr. Paul Ludwig on Saturday night, in respect of form and general character, be the work of any classical master.

"Noting this, we touch a very curious and interesting consideration, namely, that contemporary German composers of distinction, however daring their excursions in orchestral music, are, as to music for the chamber, content to remain on the old road; moving forward, it is true, in so far as they exercise greater freedom with discretion, but essentially bound to the illustrious past of their art. This seems to have the force of a law, for even Richard Strauss, whose orchestral music may be compared to a primeval waste of waters over which no forming spirit will ever move—even he, in essaying chamber music, runs along the groove cut by illustrious predecessors. Take as an example his Sonata in F, for pianoforte and 'cello.

"It may be profitable, and would certainly be interesting, to inquire into the reason of this; to ask whether the almost absolute freedom of chamber music from revolutionary influences is due to the fact that it demands artistic qualities of the highest kind, and rejects all other. A composer, writing for an orchestra, can beguile attention from poverty of thought and imagination, and even from some forms of technical skill, in various ways. He can dazzle his audience with tone-color, thrill them with sudden assaults upon the nerve centres, stimulate them to frenzy by a Wagnerian crescendo, and so on.

"But the chamber composer knows that no such means are at his command. He must be essentially musical, all melody, all play of fancy, all truth and charm—that, or nothing. The fact is recognized, and, in his C minor trio, Eduard Schütt declares its influence—so far declares it that the least careful of cultivated listeners can discern evidence of intimate relations with masters who demonstrate the necessary qualities in their highest form. The Trio may not set before us anything very new, but it is a most enjoyable composition, full of melody, wrought out with skill and transparent clearness, displaying no little beauty of style, and evidencing ample resource. We hope that Mr. Chappell will see his way to a repetition of the work."

MUSIC IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Permanent Orchestra Question Again Under Discussion.

The Philadelphia Press says: "At the end of each musical year the subject of a permanent orchestra crops up with great regularity. Last year the subject was agitated with considerable energy: meetings were held, committees were formed, and an

Women Here and There—
Their Frills and Fancies

The nice little Sunday school boy for once has come to grief. The trouble was that he got out of the book where he has lived so long and grown to be an antiquated small boy. Now there are two small urchins in New York who are not Sunday school boys at all. They are uncommonly human little chaps, with the imitative quality well developed. And—this is something that the Sunday school book boy would never have done—they sometimes see the illustrated papers of the week and they enjoy them to the height of the not-quite-four and not-quite-six year-old ability. Naturally for some time past they have had an opportunity to see pictures of combats of various kinds, usually of the duel kind which belongs to civilized life, and it has struck them as being particularly delightful and worthy of reproducing. This they have done with vigor, much to the disgust of peace-loving feminine relatives, especially a fond grandmother. But, as may be expected, objections did not defeat their ambitions, and upon all occasions the youngsters pummel each other with delight, and when there seems to be no cause they speedily search for one worthy of bringing about a battle. There was one of the joyful engagements in the park the other day. The park being a proper rendezvous for all the properly brought up youngsters of the neighborhood, the little boy who should have been in the Sunday school book was there. The two little chaps who read the pictures in the papers were having one of their savage encounters and the nurse of the other little boy looked sadly on. Evidently she said something like this:

"Now, Mr. Charlie, dear, just see those two wicked little boys fighting. That is very, very naughty. Perhaps you could tell them how naughty they are and get them to stop."

Accordingly the good little boy approached the two little pugilists and with great gentleness and amiability urged them to stop. And they did. But the result was not what might have been expected. They were on the war path, and it did not make much difference to them whether they made the attack upon each other or a stranger and an enemy. Altogether they thought that it would be rather nicer to join forces against a common enemy. It was no sooner thought than executed, and when that nurse took that nice little boy out of the mêlée he had to go immediately home to be straightened out. The relatives of the two little pugilists were sincerely shocked. In fact, their father tells the story with something that may be tears in his eyes.

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According to the theatrical teachings there is no chance for grace or expression in a woman's body when she wears corsets. In the dramatic schools, if a young woman pupil appears ready for lessons wearing corsets, she is sent back immediately to dispose of them. Elsie de Wolfe never wears corsets. Ethel Hornick of Daniel Frohman's company wears instead of the regulation corset something in the line with a corset waist, an odd little thing which slips on over the head and is only a little boned band around the waist. She has firm flesh, due, perhaps, to much outdoor exercise, which makes this possible.

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The lost purse stories are still coming in. Here are three in a bunch, all from one woman, but the loss was not in any of them on her side. They are all worth repeating. In the first instance, the woman was going down town early one morning and she had left the surface car and was stepping upon the sidewalk when she heard a voice calling after her: "Ma'am! Ma'am!" but she hardly had time to turn when the conductor of the car she had just left was beside her, breathless, and thrust into her hand a purse. She had in that same hand her own small purse, and she looked at the second one, dazed for a moment; then she in her turn started on a wild chase, calling after the conductor, whom she reached, and thrust into his hand the purse which was not hers.

"I sat next a poor working girl in the car," she said later, "and I felt that the purse must be hers, and in that short time I realized that if I didn't give that purse back quickly she might have no luncheon that day. I have wondered since if I was wise and if I had not better have kept it and taken it to the lost and found station myself, to be sure that it was safe where she would get it."

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Of the next purse adventure the woman was only an eye witness. This also was in the place of so many lost purses—the street car—and a laboring man had picked up a woman's little fancy purse. The conductor wished to take it from him, but the man persisted in keeping it. He said he had found the purse and he should take it to the lost and found department of the road to make sure that it was in a place where the owner would get it, and he would not give it up to the conductor. The conductor persisted that he should have the purse, which was found in his car. The two men became excited and several of the men passengers finally interfered. They said the man was right; he had found the purse, he could not be compelled to give it up. He was evidently honest and wished to take the purse where its owner could find it, and he had every right to do so and that settled the matter. The question of possession there was interesting.

The third purse story was the most interesting. The woman, with her husband, was taking a walk one Sunday afternoon in Westchester when they found a purse. It was a shabby purse, a woman's apparently, made of imitation alligator skin, and it contained $20. There had been a big Irish funeral in the neighborhood that day, people from all the surrounding towns had attended, and the finders of the purse came naturally to the conclusion that one of these people was the loser. Notices were put up in the stations along the road at different places, and one day as the woman was sitting by the window of her house sewing, a big Irishman walked into the yard, came to the door, and rang the bell. He had come for the purse, and he described the contents—two banknotes and the receipt for some money sent to the old country.

"Ah, little cratur," he said with affection as he looked at the purse lying in his hand, "I niver tho't to see you agin. Ah, but you'h a foin lady," he continued, turning to the woman who had returned it to him. "I came to the funeral and I got to the cimitery and put me hand in me pocket and me little purse was gone, and I didn't enjoy it a bit afther that."

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Many people who consider the Metropolitan Opera House prices too high for their purses unless they occupy top gallery seats, enjoyed themselves at the Cuban Orphans' Festival last week. The names of the box owners are on the doors of the boxes, and they went into the Astor box and the Gould box and all the other boxes belonging to people whose names they know as representing the wealth and society of the city, and sat in their seats and had a "real nice time" thinking how it would seem if there was an opera in progress before them.

"Let's just try and see how it seems," said one woman to her companion as they entered a box.

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The Brooklyn Life has one particularly interesting picture in its Easter number. It is called the "Bird's Easter Anthem." The central figure is that of a woman walking, supposedly in Easter garb, her hat trimmed with lifelike, life-size birds. On either side and above her on the branches of trees that are lightly outlined are birds singing, after the style of elaborate musical creations, the anthem, "Where Did You Get That Hat?" "Where did you," sing two little birds together; "get that hat, where did," continues another; "did you get," chants a third; "that hat," sings a fourth, while others take up the refrain, "where did—did you get that—did you—get that—hat—where—where—where did you get that hat, where did—" and so on. It is an amusing and suggestive picture. The only trouble is that the hat is out of date, because birds, and feathers even, are very, very little used in millinery this year, and there was probably not a woman in New York or Brooklyn who wore a hat approaching the pictured one.

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At one of the lost and found offices of the street railroad companies they say that sometimes large sums of money left in the cars by passengers are returned to them. It was only recently that a boy on his way to the bank left a satchel containing $1,500 in a car, and it found its way to the office, and a woman lost several thousand dollars, a good part of the amount in checks, in a car. As to the matter of rewards for the finding of such things, undoubtedly honesty should be its own reward, but people can't help feeling that it is well to encourage the spirit of honesty by some little remembrance. The losers do not always feel this way when their money is safely returned. The loser of the several thousand dollars did not. She was a rich woman and did finally leave a small reward for the man who had returned her money, but she did not do it with the spirit of the cheerful giver.

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"I received a lesson the other day," says a woman, "in attending to my own affairs and leaving my neighbors to attend to theirs. It was on Fifty-ninth Street, where one changes for the cross-town car, and I was waiting with a number of other people. As the car came along my attention was taken by a stupid woman—that was what I called her—who stood directly in the way of the car. Would she get out of the way or would she make the car stop to avoid running over her? She did finally step away before the car reached her, and I was drawing a long breath of relief with a Pharisaical feeling that I was not as other women are, when just at that moment a little girl took me by the coat sleeve and drew me out of the way of a heavy wagon drawn by two horses whose passage I was blocking, and I became aware that the shouts of which I had been dimly conscious in my absorption had been directed at me. It is well to see the beams in one's own eyes occasionally."

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Those most immaculate housekeepers, irreproachable characters, and ridiculously dressed young—not so very young—women known in Brooklyn bicycle circles as the "Heavenly Twins" are out in all the gayety of their Spring wheeling attire. The knickerbockers are apparently not new this year, for they are of the same lively plaid that the twins wore last year, and it is hardly possible that they would have had two sets so nearly alike. They have different head coverings for every day in the week. That is, for the six days of the business week, for as good Methodists they never ride on Sunday, and they have their opinions of people who do. The hats vary from derbys to worsted skull caps of black, each with a big yellow worsted chrysanthemum on the side. Then there are Tams and Alpines and other varieties. The girls wear blue box coats to complete their costumes. People who object to these should show a little charity, for in a woman good housewifely qualities ought to cover a multitude of sins. The house where the girls live with their father, and which they keep in apple-pie order, is considered the most attractive on the block, with its pretty, light curtains outside the shades and another set inside. People passing are prone to speak of it, as it presents such an attractive appearance.

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If the children who visited the matinées of "Jack the Giant Killer," presented by Franklin Sargent for the edification of the little people of New York last week, had nerves the matinée must have been hard on them, particularly at the close of the first scene, when the little New York girl who has been shut up in her room falls asleep. The transition from the room scene to dreamland is accompanied by terrific howling. The curtain is not lowered, and the theatre and stage are enveloped in darkness, and from this come the most blood-curdling sounds, as if all the menageries of the country were let loose and all the victims of all the wicked giants in fairy books were shrieking for relief. It was enough to make the chills play hide and seek along grown-up spines, and if the little people in the audience had set up a competitive howl no one would have been surprised. But they didn't. Apparently most of them enjoyed it. One little gentleman of about ten, talking with a little lady of the same age whom he called upon between the acts, found this part of the show particularly delightful.

"How did you like the yellings?" he inquired, with enthusiasm. "I thought it was great fun, but a little girl back of me was so scared that they had to take her out. I like the grizzly parts. They make you feel as if you were right in it."

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It would be interesting to know the details of the offerings of the women of the East Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, Ohio, who denied themselves new Easter gowns and bonnets this year to raise the church debt. They raised the debt, $1,600, and that was worth while. But it would be interesting to know how many women were at work, how much they allowed each for a bonnet and a gown, if the richer women gave in as good proportion as the poorer ones—people do not give always according to their possessions—or if there was a sum set by a committee as being a general average for an Easter bonnet and gown. What is the average cost of an Easter gown?

What is called the Easter gown is a real necessity for most women of moderate means. It is not necessary that they have it exactly at Easter, but it is the Spring gown which by the time the season opens they usually need, and it lasts them for a thick street gown all Summer. How did they manage it? A special story of the experiences of the women who put their Easter bonnets and gowns on the contribution plate would be interesting.

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A woman who is going up in the mountains of New York State to help her fellow men and women, largely women, by providing the necessities of life for them this Summer, and incidentally, if possible, to make a reasonable profit for herself, has struck a rock at the beginning of her venture. She has found that a good many of the women who are to be her guests, coming in from the houses around, have planned to take only their dinners in the middle of the day with her, and they set as the price for that meal a very moderate sum. The woman is a practical housekeeper, and she struck immediately.

"Yes," she said, "I know all about these light housekeepers. Their housekeeping will be very light indeed. They will have coffee and rolls in the morning, and rolls and berries, with tea perhaps, at night. They will not have time to prepare more elaborate meals than that, for they will spend most of the days in the open air, getting healthy and strong, and—cultivating very large appetites. Now, I believe in that, and when people are living with me I like to see it. But when they take one meal only with me and bring to that the appetite of three and do not pay for half a meal it cannot be. In a boarding house people always expect second helpings of everything, and no matter what they pay, if they are paying regularly for meals, they will expect a good and regular bill of fare, no cold meats and no made-over dishes. No, it can't be done. I like to see people eat, but I must have money to furnish the provisions."

FEMININE FRILLS.

A pretty way in which a barb is used is around a little yoke which is cut down square in front, like the old-fashioned square neck that was seen so much at one time. The barb is carried around the neck in the back, and outlines the yoke in the front, being caught with a little fold once or twice, and is fastened at the left-hand corner of the square, where the ends are simply crossed. The lace is real, not particularly fine, but showy.

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The little French cotton waists are charming in their simplicity. One pretty blue one has a little square-cut yoke or guimpe, with a stock of fine white tucking, around which the waist of blue is embroidered in white, a simple little scroll design cut out on the edges, while below it are a few embroidered dots. The sleeves are joined to the body with a little lace beading in white, which also joins the little flaring cuff to the sleeve. The edge of the flare has the same little simple scroll in embroidery for a finish.

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A pretty little pale blue English separate waist has a pretty variety of the undersleeve. There is a flaring cuff slashed on either side, which comes down almost to the wrist, and inside this is the pretty little undersleeve of fine tucked muslin and lace insertion. There is a band made of three tucks on either side of a strip of the insertion. The undersleeve is short and droops well over the hand. The cuff and a band which outlines the yoke of the waist is of corn-colored silk with white silk cord and black silk thread embroidery.

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Linen and cotton are combined with many handsome silk gowns. A pretty little corn colored silk bodice has collar and cuffs of white linen, with applications of black velvet. Embroidered cream batiste is charming for chemisettes and yokes with silk or cotton gowns of contrasting shades.

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"Nid d'Abeilles," nest of bees, is the name of a pretty printed silk up town. It has a basket weave and comes chiefly in blue and white, stylish designs something on the order of foulards, and is 35 cents a yard. It is only twenty-one inches wide, but it will make up into charming gowns and is worth while.

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Beautiful undergarments from France have a union suit, skirt, and corset cover made entirely of inch and a half wide lace insertion, and the same width fine mull between running around the figure. There are no sleeves to the corset cover, and it finishes straight around under the arm.

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A charming little corset cover is made of half-inch moire ribbon in pale blue and lace the same width. The ribbon and insertion are set in on the bias in the back, meeting in a centre seam. The front is also bias, and is gathered in at the waist with a narrow blue ribbon set under a band of insertion.

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Many women will not use anything but genuine French underwear. It is made of a fine mull that is not imported to this country in the piece, and there is a satisfaction in wearing only hand-made garments. The plainer pieces are remarkably reasonable in price. A chemise, the fullness plaited in to the band in groups of tiny hand-made graduated tucks with a beading and finished with a hand-embroidered scallop, is $2. A night dress with a square of tiny hand-made tucks at the neck, a ruffle around the neck and down the front to below the waist line, edged with torchon lace, is $5.75. Another made with a similar little square of tucking at the front, though not quite so deep, has a deep embroidered ruffle at the neck and sleeves and is $5.50. That is the price of another, which has a pointed yoke outlined with lace insertion. Point d'esprit with a plain edge is one of the trimmings that is used with excellent effect on underclothes. It is as serviceable as pretty.

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One feature of French underclothes is that they are never made with yokes. They are fitted with darts, and where fullness is necessary it is gathered in with a ribbon or tape.

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Some of the most elaborate chemises are made with revers, in which are insertions of lace in the familiar pattern of bow knots.

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There is no fullness in underwear, and has not been for two or three years. One way to attain this, which seems new, is the circular flounce. Heretofore ruffles on underwear have been tucked at the upper edge, instead of gathered, to get this flat effect, but cutting the ruffle circular gets the effect without even the slight bulk of the tucks. A circular ruffle will be cut in points, three or four in a ruffle, to give a ruffle-like swing to it. Then it is edged with a pretty, narrow lace.

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A charming little skirt, which is really made for dancing, is of soft silk and insertions of blond. The whole skirt is made up of lengthwise tucks. In the upper part of the skirt they form a snug yoke of, say, pink silk. This is fastened to the body of the skirt by a beading of white. The skirt is made of alternate rows of the silk and inserted blond, the tucks being continued and stitched down tightly to below the first three rows of insertion, from where they fly. There is in the same garment a little divided skirt made of tucks and insertion in the same way, and fitted at the top underneath.

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Very simple little wrappers come in the French goods in pale colors striped with white, and simply made with a fichu effect in the front. Simple embroidered little dimity wrappers have wide collars and cuffs falling in handkerchief points. There is a white band at the edge of these, which in its turn is edged with a band of plain color to match the color of the dimity, and which has a little embroidered edge. These come in pink, blue, and lavender.

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Mousseline de soie is used for trimming on many silk petticoats in place of chiffon. One skirt, which is trimmed with it has the mousseline edged with a wash blond lace and made up with a Tom Thumb fringe of the silk.

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Long points appear in matinées and in the trimming and overdress effects in many ways, the use of corn color and blue is to be noted, and the Empire gown is popular.

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All these features are to be found in a beautiful negligée gown of tucked white mousseline and lace insertions over white silk. The insertions which are separated with their own width of the mousseline are a deep cream, and run up and down. The gown is high in the neck, with a regular stock. An Empire waist is marked by a band of blue ribbon under insertion fastened with turquois buckles just below the bust. There is an open panel to the skirt in front, on either side of which falls the mousseline and insertion in long points. An elaborate pattern in lace over yellow gives the effect of corn color in the applications. At the head of the ruffle which finishes the lower skirt there is a band of blue ribbon under lace, with loops at either side. The sleeves are formed into a little puff at the top by a band of blue similar to that around the waist, below which there is a fall of lace in a deep point underneath and short on top. There is a blue bow at the back of the stock.

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EASTERTIDE IN HAVANA

Ceremonies and Customs of Holy Week in the Cuban Capital.

SCENES IN THE CHURCHES

One Day Given Up by the Population to Visiting All of Them—Cuban Women's Gowns.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 15.—To-day—Easter Sunday—we do not appear in new gowns and bonnets in Cuba, nor does the Cuban Spring date from to-day, for Spring has just about given way to Summer, and the warm days have begun in earnest.

Our new Spring gowns appeared last Thursday afternoon when we visited the churches, for every one goes to all or most of these edifices at that time, "Visitantes de Iglesias," the visitors are called. This is a custom that has obtained here for many years, and, unlike some of the others, has not been dropped with the outgoing of the Spaniards and the incoming of the Americans. Evidently few or no Americans knew of the custom, for during the entire afternoon I did not see one making the rounds.

There were beautiful Parisian gowns worn for the first time, and hats that were from that city of fashion also. Even the babies in their nurses' arms wore rich new robes, the lace on some of them eight or ten inches wide and of great value. There were a great many babies out. The children from the asylums were in their best clothes, and it was a pleasure to watch their bright, intelligent faces. While I was in one large church the girls from the Beneficencia came in and we others stood aside for them. There were so many that as they knelt they filled the greater part of the large edifice. In their uniform of white with the ribbon belts, blue bows in their hair and black mantillas thrown over their heads, they made a pretty picture, to which the nuns in their black gowns, scattered here and there, gave an added charm. They knelt in this church a few minutes, then marched away to another one.

BEAUTIFUL CHURCH INTERIORS.

All of the churches have tiled floors, and some of those worshippers kneeling were evidently doing penance for some sin, judging by the length of time they knelt on the hard stone. None of the churches has fixed seats, nor have they many temporary ones. I have not seen any in which there are more than a dozen benches and probably as many chairs. On Thursday afternoon most of these were moved aside to make room for the visitors, who walked about or knelt in prayer. Some of the churches are very beautiful, both inside and out. The style of architecture is a combination of Spanish and Gothic, the many spires of white telling of a beautiful interior. In the most fashionable church, where many weddings are celebrated, is a beautiful altar of decidedly Moorish style, above which are exquisite representations of Biblical scenes painted on the arched ceiling. In this church, as in the others, there were hundreds of huge candlesticks in silver and gold, and vases with flowers. The flowers may have been real, but from their appearance I think not. In many vases there was only a single blossom, of brilliant red, yellow, or some other bright color.

Most of the churches have retained some of the usages of mediaeval times, especially in the use of hundreds of images. These images are everywhere and represent the various Apostles, angels, &c., all of which are dressed or painted in vivid colors. The most progressive Cubans would approve of less brilliancy than there is. I saw an image of Christ, reclining, surrounded with sofa cushions of many colors and covered with a white lace curtain.

Every one walked, in visiting the various churches, although a considerable distance separates the churches from each other. I did not see any one driving, though I saw many people in whose houses one or more carriages stand. It is probably the only day when the Cubans show so much energy, and this year there was no necessity for it, since the old Spanish law forbidding vehicles on the streets from 10 o'clock on Thursday morning until 10 o'clock Saturday morning of Holy Week is no longer enforced.

During those two days the city was formerly as still as could be. No carts were heard rumbling their heavy wheels over the rough cobblestones, the shouting and singing of the cartmen were silenced, the cabs were kept in the stable, and for that time no pesetas flowed into the cabman's pocket. None of the wealthy were to be seen driving through the streets in their elegant turnouts; no delivery wagons were abroad. Physicians' carriages were the only vehicles to be seen, excepting the tramways. Americans recognize no such law interfering with traffic, and so the Cubans learned last year when they stopped some army wagons to inquire the meaning of their being abroad, and even tried to interfere with the mail wagons. This year the cabs were out in full force, but force of habit was strong, and most Cubans walked. Everywhere there were great numbers of handsomely dressed people walking, who on other days would not think of going afoot. There were few carts and few delivery wagons. For the same length of time, the stores are supposed to be closed and no business whatever done. Formerly this was literally the case, but this year some shopkeepers had their doors thrown as wide open as usual, while others were closed, but not hermetically, for if there were two entrances, one stood half way open, and if there was only one door it stood a trifle ajar. A very few were closed tightly.

CEREMONY OF WASHING THE FEET.

At early mass Thursday morning the ceremony of the washing of feet took place, in imitation of Christ's doing this for the Apostles In the cathedral the Bishop performed this function, priests being the recipients of the attention; in the other churches the twelve were boys, preferably ragamuffins. This ceremony was not carried out in all the churches, seemingly not being obligatory. Great crowds attend this service, so it was necessary for one to be early if one wanted to see it.

Friday, from 12 o'clock noon until 3 o'clock, there was delivered in each church a sermon on the same text, the last seven words that Christ spoke on earth. The sermon lasts for three hours, during which the hearers either sit on the hard benches, or as there are very few of these, stand. On Easter Sunday the music is always beautiful in these churches, in some of which there are magnificent pipe organs. Besides the music and flowers, there is nothing to mark Easter Sunday as distinct from others.

One ceremony, now obsolete, was the funeral of Jesus, always celebrated on Friday afternoon. The priests carried a casket supposed to contain Christ's body through the streets of the city, visiting each of the churches, and finally depositing it in the cathedral, where the body of Columbus was formerly interred. This custom fell into disuse some years before the American occupation.

The churches have the advantage of those in our Northern cities when Palm Sunday is to be celebrated, for in this land of palms it is an easy matter to obtain enough to cover the walls, as well as the altars; and on last Sunday the churches were a veritable bower of palms. Palms that had been blessed were given to every one, and those who had rendered the church any service and prominent members received palms woven into fantastic shapes—baskets, crosses, and ornaments of various kinds. The inside of the royal palm was used for making these.

HAVANA'S FAREWELL TO GEN. LUDLOW.

The past week has seen a great change in the political affairs of Havana, for this department has been broken up, and on May 1 will cease to exist entirely. Gen. Ludlow, under whose command it was, has returned to the United States, the Ward Line steamer Mexico carrying him back, leaving here yesterday. His ship was followed out beyond the harbor by the engineer tug with the Second Artillery Band on board playing the National air and other patriotic airs. The tug returned in time to follow the transport Sedgwick out, wishing it "bon voyage" in the same musical language. The transport had on board many army people, leaving Havana for the Summer months, mostly officers' wives and families, with a sprinkling of the officers themselves.

As Gen. Ludlow steamed out of the harbor the saluting battery at Cabaña fired the Brigadier General's salute of eleven guns. The week was well taken up with farewell dinners in his honor. The public gave him the first one, the second was given by the members of his staff, and Gen. Wood was the host of the third one. At the dinner given by the staff there were just thirteen present, a fact which did not in any way affect those present, except to furnish food for a toast.

Gen. Ludlow's command will fall to Gen. Lee, but the latter will not move his headquarters from where they now are at Quemados, evidently preferring to remain outside of the city. At present the understanding is that the building now vacated by Gen. Ludlow will become an office building for some one of the departments. The breaking up of this department means changes for a number of officers—all of the personal and offical staff of the departing General. Some of them are to return to their regiments in other of the island possessions.

Gen. Chaffee is another general officer who is about to leave Havana. He goes to Santiago May 1 and the beautiful house on the Prado which the Government is renting for $3,000 a year will be turned over to some one else.

The American colony has been very gay during the past Winter, but with all of these changes and still others that will in all likelihood follow next season will be quite different.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

CUT RATES IN HATS.

How a Derby with a London Label is Sold for $1.50.

A down-town business man, who wanted a mourning band put on his hat, stepped out of his office and looked around for a place where he could have it done. Seeing a large canvas sign with the word "hats" on it hanging in front of a building, he entered the place.

The whole second floor of the building was filled with hats in show cases, the derby and Alpine predominating. While waiting for the hatter, who was doing a brisk business for a young man, to put on the band, the customer entered into conversation with him.

"How much are your hats?" was asked.

"One dollar and a half for any hat in the place, except a silk hat, which is $3."

"And how long would a $1.50 derby last? About a week, I suppose," said the customer.

"Last you as long and look and wear as well as any $3 or $4 hat you ever had," replied the hatter. "The secret of this business is that all these hats are made by large manufacturers for the regular trade. But they are all what are known in the trade as 'seconds.' That is, each one has some slight imperfection, which no one but an experienced hatter could discover, but which leads to their being classed as 'seconds' instead of 'firsts.'"

The visitor examined several of the hats, and found that some of them had the labels of prominent London hatters in them. He was unable to discover any imperfections about them, and they certainly looked all right.

"Here's your band," said the brisk young man; "if you had gone to the Broadway store where you got your hat they would have charged you 50 or 75 cents for it. I only charge you 35 cents, although I have to pay the same price as they—33 1-3 cents each. But I believe in small profits and quick sales. Come in any day and I'll fit you out with as good a hat for $1.50 as the one you have, which cost you $4."

Left Fortune for Orphan Children.

CHICAGO, April 21.—A dispatch to The Chronicle from Milwaukee says: "The will of Samuel Howard leaves practically his whole estate, valued at upward of $200,000, in trust for the support, maintenance, and education of orphan children. He had no near relatives here, and in his lifetime expended large sums in the same direction."

Monthly beating (the old method) may remove moths from
FUR GARMENTS,
but Wear and Tear is avoided by placing them in
COLD STORAGE.
Estimates furnished at residence on request.
LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
32-34 EAST 42D STREET, NEW YORK.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
of Every Description Stored in Separate
FIRE PROOF ROOMS.
Warehouses
ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF.
Burglar Proof Vaults for Silver Plate.
Send for estimate.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.
— 125th Street, West.

Of Unlimited Value to You

are the announcements of this great store. You can save TIME, through promptness of service—RISK and WORRY, through our well known guarantee which makes amends for possible mistakes—MONEY, because by actual comparison a dollar will go further here than elsewhere; take these as examples:

Big Reduction in Ladies' Suits and Waists

LADIES' SUITS of imported Broadcloth, Zibeline or Venetians, Eton or semi-fitting fly-buttoned coats, elaborately trimmed with silk, entire suit lined with heavy quality silk, black and all the newest shades, were $65.00 to $85.00, reduced to 45.00

LADIES' SUITS of navy or black Cheviot Serges, also of imported Covert cloths, Eton or tight-fitting Jackets, some silk trimmed, others handsomely tailored with stitching, entire suit lined with self-colored taffeta silk, were $47.50, reduced to 35.00

LADIES' SUITS of imported Homespuns, Venetians or Cheviot Serges, plain or trimmed with silk applique, others with satin bands, most of these suits are silk-lined throughout, were $37.50, reduced to 25.00

LADIES' SUITS of Venetians, Homespun Cheviots or Covert cloths, silk lined tight or semi-fitting Jackets, new flare skirt, were $25.00 . . . . . 15.00

LADIES' SILK WAISTS of first quality Taffeta, entire waist made with cluster tucks, separate fancy stock, all this season's shades, were $10.50 . . . 6.90

Trimmed Millinery.

A magnificent showing of the productions of the most famous Parisian modistes and exclusive ideas of our own skilled designers. From this great collection we have selected fifty of the most exquisite creations, formerly priced from $14.50 to $18.00, and have marked them for Monday and Tuesday at 10.00

Untrimmed Hats.

On Monday and Tuesday we shall offer the entire sample line of a prominent manufacturer of Straw Hats at startling prices—a large variety of shapes and colors, including black—all this season's, none worth less than $1.00, choice . . 59c

SOMBRERO OR PRAIRIE HATS—ready-to-wear—the latest fad of the season, a very nobby hat for Misses, our own exclusive idea 1.48

Flowers.

A fresh importation of everything that is new and seasonable, such as wreaths, montures, large sprays, American Beauty roses, fruits, berries and all the new foliages.

Specials:
Silk Bluets and fine Muslin Poppies, reg. 48c. per spray . . 25c
Choice American Beauty Roses with foliage, reg. 75 cents per spray . 39c

Black Velvet Ribbon.

The most desirable and greatest in demand of all ribbons for Millinery, Dress Trimmings, etc. We shall offer on Monday and Tuesday a lot of high grade, all silk, satin back Velvet Ribbon, made in France, at less than present cost of importation, 1 inch, 10c.; 1½ inch, 15c.; 2¼ inch, 19c.; 2¾ inch, 25c.; 3½ inch wide, per yd. 29c.

Muslin Underwear.

LADIES' GOWNS of cambric, nainsook or muslin, V, square or Empire effects, trimmed with insertions and ruffle of fine torchon lace or embroidery, finished with ribbon drawn through beading.
LADIES' SKIRTS of cambric, with insertions and ruffle of torchon and Val. lace, also of muslin, umbrella shape with deep embroidered ruffle.
LADIES' SKIRT CHEMISES of lawn or cambric, round neck with insertions and ruffle of lace, finished with ribbon, skirt trimmed with lace.
LADIES' DRAWERS of cambric, prettily trimmed with insertions and ruffle of torchon and Point de Paris lace, or with deep ruffle of emby.
LADIES' CORSET COVERS of nainsook, round neck, trimmed front and back with bow knot pattern of lace insertion and ruffle, some trimmed lengthwise, all with ribbon.
Regular $1.50, at 98c

A Sale of Corsets.

THE "ELAINE," our own special make, long waist, white or drab French coutil, well boned, trimmed with lace and rib bon, also various styles of Z. Z. Corsets, colors black, blue, rose or white, both styles in nearly every size; regularly $3.00 to $4.50 . . . . 1.98

CORSETS, various styles, in such well known makes as Sonnette, H. & S., Nemo and P. N., white, drab or black; regularly $1.50 to $2.00 . . . . . 98c

Carpets, Rugs, Mattings

AXMINSTER CARPETS, extra quality, soft, rich colorings, borders to match; regularly $1.25 per yard . . 89c

WILTON VELVET CARPETS, choice designs and colorings, borders to match; also hall and stair patterns; regularly $1.35 per yard 90c

HEAVY TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, all in handsome color effects, borders to match; regularly 85c per yard . 65c

SMYRNA RUGS, best quality, Oriental colorings and designs,
6x9 ft., reg. 14.50, 9.50;
9x12 ft., reg. 25.00, 19.75;
7½x10½ ft., reg. 19.00, 14.50.

JAPANESE JUTE RUGS, hand made, extra heavy, blue and white.
6x9 ft., reg. 6.50, 4.00;
9x12 ft., reg. 12.00, 8.00;
7½x10½ ft., reg. 8.50, 6.00.

CHINESE MATTING, just received, unique weaves and colorings,
Reg. 6.50, 8.75, 10.00, per roll 40 yds.
At 4.50, 6.25, 7.50, per roll 40 yds.

JAPANESE MATTING, fresh, clean goods, latest novelties,
Reg. 8.50, 10.50, 12.75, per roll 40 yds.
At 6.25, 8.25, 9.50, per roll 40 yds.

Silks. Bargain Events for two days.

Colored Silks.	Reg.	At
Printed India Foulards,	75c.	55c
Plain Colored Taffetas,	75c.	59c
Persian Striped Taffetas,	1.00	79c
Plain Colored Plisse,	1.25	85c
Plain Peau-de-Soie,	1.25	98c
Black Silks.	**Reg.**	**At**
Pure Dye Taffetas,	65c.	49c
Satin Duchesse,	85c.	69c
Figured India Silks,	89c.	73c
27-in. Pure Dye Taffetas,	1.25	85c
Peau-de-Soie,	1.35	98c

Dress Goods. A Big Cut for 2 days.

Colored Dress Goods.	Reg.	At
Fancy Checked Homespuns,	50c.	39c
French De Beige Suitings,	75c.	59c
Camels' Hair Tailor Suitings,	89c.	69c
Homespun Suitings,	1.00	75c
French Poplins,	1.25	98c
Black Dress Goods.	**Reg.**	**At**
All Wool French Henriettas,	55c.	39c
All Wool French Batiste,	85c.	59c
All Wool Cheviots,	98c.	65c
All Wool Whipcord Suitings,	1.19	89c
All Wool Broadcloths,	1.25	98c

Bedroom Furniture.

DRESSING CASES in fifteen patterns, solid oak with carved uprights, large, fancy shaped French plate mirrors, regularly $19.50 to $26.00 . 15.95

100 CHIFFONIERS of solid oak, five drawers, large beveled mirrors, regularly $8.25 . . . . 5.45

50 COMBINATION WASHSTANDS of solid oak, well made and finished, regularly $4.25 . . . . 2.95

ENAMELED STEEL BEDSTEADS, very heavy, elaborately trimmed with fancy brass scrolls, regularly $12.50 to $16.00 . . . . . 10.45

ENAMELED STEEL BEDSTEADS, full size, brass rails, mounts and vases, regularly $7.25 . . . . . 4.45

ENAMELED STEEL BEDSTEADS, full size, well made and finished, regularly $4.25 . . . . 2.98

Curtains, Etc.

RUFFLED BOBINET LACE CURTAINS, lace insertings and edging, full size,
Reg. 1.85, 2.50, 2.95, 3.50 per pair.
At 1.35, 1.85, 2.25, 2.50 per pair

COLORED CROSS STRIPE COTTAGE CURTAINS, soft, delicate tints, full size,
Reg. 2.00 2.75 3.95 per pair.
At 1.25, 1.75, 2.95 per pair.

ORGANDY CURTAINS, figured or dotted, with ruffle, full size, regularly $1.35 per pair 95c

PLAIN ORGANDY CURTAINS, with ruffle, full size, reg. 95c. pair . 49c

TAPESTRY CURTAINS, Oriental colorings and designs, heavy tassel fringe,
Reg. 4.50, 5.50, 7.50 per pair.
At 3.75, 4.50, 5.50 per pair.

TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, Turkish designs and colorings, exact copies of the Oriental goods, heavy tassel fringe,
Reg. 2.75, 4.50, 6.50 per pair.
At 1.95, 3.50, 4.75 per pair.

A complete assortment of Utility Boxes, Window Seats, Screens and Tabourettes.

Awnings, Shades and Slip Covers to order at the most reasonable prices in the city. Estimates gratis.

China—At a Sacrifice.

On Monday and Tuesday.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 101 pieces, including Soup Tureen, floral decorations, gold stippled, regularly $27.50, for 2 days 18.47

CARLSBAD CHINA DINNER SETS, 100 pcs., including Soup Tureen, decorated with sprays of flowers, gold stippled, were $17.00 . . . . 11.47

FRENCH PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, 118 pieces, with Soup Tureen, new shapes, Passiflore decorations, underglazed, in blue and brown, were $12.00, for 2 days. 8.93

ENGLISH PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, 101 pieces, with Soup Tureen, cobalt blue fleur-de-lys decorations, underglazed, were $11.00, for 2 days, 6.98

French and English Porcelain Tea and Dinner Ware at positively less than half value.

All odd pieces, decorated in Wild Rose, Sully blue, Mignon, Bryonia, Fruitidor, Lilly red, etc.

Fruit Dishes	5c	Bowls	7c
Cups and Saucers	10c	Plates	5 & 10c
Vegetable Dishes	17c	Celery Trays	39c
Covered Dishes	39c	Platters	69c

A magnificent assortment of Art Bric-a-Brac, suitable for Wedding

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

There is good fishing just now at Glenwood Landing, which can be reached by the Oyster Bay Branch of the Long Island Railroad. The excursion fare is $1, and fishing boats may be had for 50 cents a day. Sand worms are 10 cents a dozen, clams, 25 cents a peck, and later on, when the black fish commence biting, fiddlers may be had for 20 cents a quart, so it will not be necessary for the fisherman to take his bait with him. Hahn's Fishing Station is located about 75 feet from the water, and board may be had there at $1 a day or $7 a week. Hempstead Harbor, which opens on Long Island Sound, is the bit of water on which this resort is located, and the fisherman will be apt to find pretty good sport there.

Speaking of Long Island, it will not be long before the pickerel season starts in, and the mill ponds at Riverhead are a good place for this fish. In addition, Wildwood Lake and the Peconic River contain numbers of this fish, which may be obtained by either still fishing, trolling with live bait, or casting the spoon or minnow. Some fishermen descend to the level of using pork rind, but this is almost too plebeian to be mentioned, although I am fain to confess it often gives good results. Live bait may be had there at 25 cents a quart. The excursion fare to Riverhead is $3.70. In event of the fisherman wishing to stay over night, he can put up at the Griffin House, close by the station, at from $2 a day to $10 a week, or at the Long Island House, an eighth of a mile from the station. The millponds are all within easy walking distance of the station. Wildwood Lake is about two miles away, and a single rig to reach there may be had for $2 a day.

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Some time ago I mentioned the Raunt at Jamaica Bay as a good place for flounder fishing. Last week one fisherman down there caught thirty flounders in a little over one hour's fishing on the last of the ebb and the first of the flood tide, using blood worms for bait. The fish were a pretty good size, running from 1¼ to 1¾ pounds.

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Up at Katonah, N. Y., some trout fishing may be had in Cross River, Angle Fly Brook, and Kildoe Brook, but a fisherman had best take bait with him, as none can be easily procured there. The trout will also rise fairly well to flies. None of the streams are posted. There are a few more brooks in the vicinity where free fishing may be had, though they are not as good as the three named. Cross River is about a half mile from the station, and Kildoe Brook one mile, while Angle Fly Brook is two and a half miles distant. A single rig can be had for $3 a day, but even the most remote bit of water is scarcely too much of a walk. There is a hotel opposite the railway station, where board may be had at $2 a day, and the proprietor, Mr. Hoyt, will give fishermen points as to the most likely place on the streams. Katonah is forty-two miles out on the Harlem Railroad and the excursion fare is $1.75 from New York City.

Stroudsburg, in Monroe County, Penn., is another good objective point for anglers. Located ninety-five miles from this city on the Lackawanna Road, there are many small streams and creeks in the vicinity where trout are fairly numerous. Fishermen will find angle worms and flies the best lures. Neither guides nor boats are needed, and good board may be had at the local hotels at from $1 to $1.50 per day.

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I saw a lancewood rod the other day with a comparatively new finish, which consisted of a covering of silk thread, winding each joint from end to end and completely covering the rod. The silk had been treated by some process to render it transparent, so that the grain and color of the wood was plainly shown through it. It was then varnished, and it would have required a glass to discover that the wood had any covering beyond the varnish. This idea applied to a split bamboo would probably be even better, as it would prevent the cement joining the strips from being affected by atmospheric changes, and the cement is the weak part of a split bamboo rod.

Speaking of split bamboo rods, I want once more to make the point that it is the most absolute folly a fisherman can commit to buy the cheap trash in the market at prices ranging from $1 to $4. A split bamboo, when properly made, is an expensive affair, and only the very best of skilled laborers can be trusted to turn out one worth having. If a man only wishes to spend a moderate amount let him buy a rod of lancewood, which can be had at a reasonable figure and will give four times the service of the cheap split bamboo. I have a lancewood fly rod, the original cost of which was $4.50. It has seen hard service for the last thirteen years and it is still in good condition. The only repairs that have been made beyond rewrapping and revarnishing have been a couple of new tips, which cost 75 cents each, and the rod is to-day straight, without set, and capable of doing as good work as when I received it. Of course, the rod has had good care and was treated well when not in use.

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A man who goes into a tackle store and asks for a 100-yard reel may get one that will hold 300 feet of the line he desires to use. But he is just as likely to get one that will either hold too much or too little. If the former he is not much the worse off, but in the latter case he is put in a rather awkward predicament. Reels when put upon the market are usually stamped on the bottom of the reel plate with the number of yards of letter "G" braided silk line they will hold. Now a "G" line is only twenty-five-one thousandths of an inch in diameter, and is the smallest diameter fishing line usually to be had. An "E" line—the size usually used for salt water fishing—is thirty-five-one thousandths of an inch in diameter, and a reel which will hold 300 feet of "G" will accommodate but 180 feet of "E." A reel which will accommodate 300 yards of "E" line should be 2⅝ inches in diameter, with a spool 1⅝ inches long. This reel, if fitted with a "G" line, will hold 125 yards. In other words, a man who wishes to buy a reel for salt water fishing should calculate that he will only be able to get about four-fifths the amount of line on it that is stamped on the indicating figures on the bottom of the reel plate. I have gone into this rather fully, as I know a prominent fishing tackle dealer who advises his customers to get a reel of twice the indicated capacity. This may be simply a typographical error of his printer, but it is bad to lead the trusting customer into overloading himself with an unnecessary amount of metal on his reel seat.

There is another thing about the average fishing reel of large size which many anglers dislike and which could be easily remedied. I allude to the click with which the reel is furnished. For salt water fishing casting can be satisfactorily made only from a free-running reel, and the spool be kept from running too fast and entangling the line by manipulation of the thumb as the spool revolves. The fisherman often wishes to lay his rod down in the boat or stick it in the sand for a few moments while he fills his pipe, arranges his tackle, or eats his luncheon. Now should he set the adjustable click it will usually be found to work so hard that a heavy fish, taking the bait, would be apt to pull the rod overboard or knock it down before overcoming the resistance of the click. If the click spring was made so weak that, instead of retarding the revolution of the reel to so appreciable an extent, it would simply cause it to sing melodiously, as the ratchet jumped from cog to cog, the fisherman would be informed when he had a bite, and the free revolution of the reel would prevent any damage or the possible loss of a rod. A hard-working click is all right on a trout fly reel, but it is the only place where it has any excuse for being. Some of the high-priced Kentucky reels are fitted with a weak ratchet spring, which acts more as an alarm than a click, and there is no reason why the makers of other patterns should not get them out similarly.

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Gunners may now find some pretty fair white and yellow leg snipe shooting down at Tremely Point, in New Jersey. Take the Central Railroad of New Jersey from the foot of Liberty Street—excursion fare, 55 cents. Change at Elizabethport to the Short Branch Line, and get out at Short Branch. At Connolly's Hotel, which is a three minutes' walk from station, blinds and decoys may be had, as well as accommodation for staying over night. The season for these birds opened the 15th of this month and lasts until the middle of October. Rubber boots and a sweater will form a necessary portion of one's equipment.

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There is some duck shooting among the islands of the Shrewsbury back of Gallilee, N. J. The river is pretty broad there, and used to be a splendid ducking ground. During the last couple of seasons the ducks have been coming back in moderate numbers. No very large bags are made at present, but a good hunter may secure six or eight. There are two ways of reaching this place. One is via the Central Railroad of New Jersey to Branchport, changing there for Seabright, the other by the Patten Line boats, which stop at Seabright, where rowboats may be had. From Seabright to the shooting grounds is a row of about a mile. None of the hotels at Seabright are open yet, so overnight accommodations will have to be secured at some private house. The crew of the boat or conductor on the train can give information as to the best places for board and lodging.

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A tackle case I saw the other day struck me as being an extremely good illustration of multum in parvo. The case was made of heavy japanned tin, and its outside dimensions were 2⅜ by 5 by 10½ inches. Both top and bottom were hinged at the back, and fastened when shut by bolts of heavy wire sliding in metal loops. The case, therefore, really consisted of two shallow boxes of unequal depth, back to back, divided by a fixed bottom, one of the boxes being used for tackle, the other for hooks and leaders. The tackle section, which was 1¾ inches deep, was divided into five compartments, one 3 by 5 inches, to accommodate two large floats for salt water fishing, or for phantom or other artificial minnows when used on fresh water. There was also room in this compartment for a good sized disgorger for releasing a hook that had been swallowed by a too voracious fish. One compartment, 2 by 3 inches, held two small adjustable floats for fresh water fishing. Another compartment, 2¼ by 3 inches, was divided at the bottom into two equal sections to hold swivels and small skittering fly spoons, while a tray, divided into three sections, fitted into the top of this compartment and held various sizes of sinkers and split shot. A compartment measuring 6 by 2 inches held trolling spoons, St. Lawrence gangs, or squids, while the last compartment, measuring 4⅜ by 2 inches, was divided by a shallow partition to hold a small screw driver and flat oil can, while a shallow tray resting on top of the partition held a pair of small fisherman's scales and a combination knife, containing corkscrew, reamer, and punch. Fastening down the lid and turning the box over, the other case was found to be a trifle less than one inch in depth. Across the short way of this part of the box, three-quarters of an inch from each end, ran two strips of cork, securely fastened to the bottom. Into this the points of the hooks were fastened. The distance between the strips, eight inches, allowed plenty of room for long snells, while low longitudinal partitions allowed eight sizes of hooks to be kept separate. Resting upon the low partition and hinged to the upper edge of the back of the box was a shallow tray, 7 inches long by 4⅜ wide, divided into two compartments. This held leaders, which were kept in place by two wires running diagonally across the top of each compartment. This tray being hinged and lifting up out of the way, gave easy access to the assortment of hooks. A wire handle which folded flat when not in use, was attached to the back of the case, and three square tin loops—one on each end and one in the centre of the front—were arranged so that a three-quarter-inch strap could be run through them should it be desirable to sling the box over one's shoulder when riding a wheel or following the banks of a stream or pond. The owner had this case made to order for $4, and having used it for both fresh and salt water fishing for the last ten years has never experienced any desire to make a change in its size or arrangements.

"But there is no place for a reel," you may say. Most emphatically there is not. The only place for a reel, when unattached, is in a chamois bag, closed with a draw string, and which may be carried in the pocket. The chamois will keep the reel in good condition, while carrying it in a tackle case will do it any amount of injury.

In answer to inquiries received, I would say that the talk on the rod and reel, which was to have been given by Frederick Etz at the meeting of the Protective League of Salt Water Fishermen last Monday, was postponed until May 21, owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Etz.

E. T. KEYSER.

HINTS FOR WHEELMEN.

Among the majority of riders the ordinary oils now being sold and used as lubricants do not give entire satisfaction. The average rider does not care to use the thin oil, and by those who have made the easy running of a machine a study a thick solution provides the best running medium, particularly in the bearings. Vaseline is considered by many riders to be of the most practical use. There are some who argue that vaseline is too thick, and even when thinned down by heating goes back to a sticky state after the machine has stood idle for a while. It is safe to assume, however, that very few wheels stand idle during the riding season, but as a precaution against this stiffness a veteran rider says: "Take the ordinary vaseline, warm it until it runs clearly, and then add a few drops of methylated spirits. Once in the bearings, it will be found that they will run smoothly, and if any stiffness is felt at any time, a few additional drops of spirits will mend matters."

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If bicycle riders didn't have elastic imaginations, the business of the repair man would be somewhat lessened. There are hundreds of cyclists, particularly those who have just become devotees of the sport, who are always imagining that there is something wrong with the running of their machines. A prominent repair man, in discussing this question recently, said: "Should this imagination trade ever fail us, it would put a pretty big hole in our business. A rider starts out in the early Spring, and, being handicapped by poor roads, a head wind, or probably lack of condition, is able to do much less than he expected. A peculiar part of the whole matter is that the rider never stops to think of placing any blame on himself or the conditions of the weather or roads. He invariably comes to the one conclusion—his machine is not right. He knows that something must be wrong or it wouldn't run so hard. It needs a thorough overhauling, he says, or there is something worn out or broken.

"I may happen not to be very busy at the time and will go over the machine just because he is so sincere in his belief that something is wrong. If I find everything in good order, as happens ninety-nine times out of a hundred, it would never do to tell the customer so; that would cut down the charge. I sometimes have to say that I found a cone cracked or a ball broken, or that the wheel is out of true. Instead of swearing at his supposedly ill-luck, he appears to be pleased, and will rejoice over the fact that he knew something was wrong." "Does your conscience ever bother you when you resort to this so-called gold brick method?" he was asked. "Not a bit," he replied. "A customer insists upon the work being done. I get the money, and—well, I suppose he gets the experience and satisfaction."

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It has been noticed, now that the riding season is well under way, that a better class of riders are seen on the road than has been the case in previous seasons. That champion nuisance, the scorcher, no longer has a place, as the "bike cop" has eliminated this evil. The grocery and butcher boy who gets out on Sunday on a machine either too large or too small for him, and wabbles from one side of the road to the other, is still in evidence, but not in such great numbers as heretofore. The "minion of the law on wheels" is hot after this class, particularly on the Coney Island Cycle Path. It is best to avoid these "ragtime" riders by getting ahead of them, for if one of them happens to touch your rear wheel, it will be he and not you that will walk home, that is, if he is fortunate enough to escape with whole bones.

***

There is no longer that wall from riders over the weight of machines. The demand for light wheels in past seasons came from all classes of riders. In 1895 and 1896 the demand for featherweight machines was great. Since then, however, riders have begun to realize that makers have added weight intelligently and for justifiable reasons. Nowadays a rider will not insist upon weighing a machine when about to make a purchase. This season wheels are a little heavier, but this is due in most cases to the coaster-brake, and there is not a rider who has ever used this new device that condemns the little extra weight. This is one instance where extra weight has been added intelligently.

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Most riders nowadays do not get the proper pleasures out of cycling. This is because riding is confined too much to local courses. Ask the average rider to take a long spin into the country and the answer invariably will be, "Oh, it's too much work." The real enjoyment of cycling is to be had in a ride across the open country. One can take a thirty or forty mile ride at an average pace of ten miles an hour and thoroughly enjoy the outing, for it does not require scorching to get over the ground at this rate of speed, and all the beauties of nature and the beneficial effects of the exercise will be appreciated. This branch of the game is especially recommended to the person tied down to business in the city all week. An old-timer's advice is to start out alone, or if there is a riding partner, agree to meet at a certain place. To stick together all the way, he says, may produce more dissatisfaction than if the ride had not been taken.

FOR WHEELMEN'S RIGHTS.

L. A. W. President Sams's Scheme for Obtaining Beneficial Results at the Polls.

President Conway W. Sams of the League of American Wheelmen, in a recent interview on local organizations of wheelmen, gives some interesting facts about reforms that are soon to be carried into effect in this city. The Maryland Division of the league is one of the most beneficial to wheelmen in the country.

In New York there was at one time a local organization, but interest in it was lost because of the fact that a few were compelled to shoulder the burden of the work. Mr. Sams, in speaking of the plan so successfully followed in Maryland, says:

"Consuls were appointed in every ward of Baltimore City, with a senior Consul at the head of affairs. Each ward Consul appointed precinct Consuls, who were instructed to get the names of every voting wheelman, so that some organization for cycling interests could be effected for political purposes. By this means the wheelmen of Baltimore secured concessions for the good of their city and themselves which could not have otherwise been obtained. The work was actively prosecuted, and 10,000 names were secured by the wheelmen. With this array of pledges, politicians were bound to respect the wants and necessities which were asked for in the name of good government."

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR TENNIS.

Play for the International Cup Will Take Place in Hoboken.

Both the Lenox and West Side Tennis Clubs threw open their courts last week, and the local season is fully under way. In other sections of the country the outlook is fully as bright as here in the metropolitan district, and, taken all in all, the approaching tournament season promises to be the best we have had in many years. The latest mail advices from England show that the British authorities have taken a keen interest in the establishment of the new Davis International Challenge Cup, and the first match for its possession is expected to take place at the St. George Cricket Club ground, in Hoboken, during the week beginning July 31. This will be the first international match in lawn tennis that has ever been officially recognized, and the Englishmen will not be able to discredit its outcome if their representatives are beaten.

The "circuit" of tournaments in the metropolitan district promises this season to be both longer and better than ever before, and more importance will necessarily be attached to the results of the local matches in making up the official ranking at the end of the year. It has been decided by the Lawn Tennis Committee of the New York Athletic Club to hold an open tournament at Travers Island this Spring, and the week of June 4 will probably be selected as the time date. The annual Spring athletic games of the club will be held on Saturday of that week, and this will permit the finals to be held in connection with the games.

Should this plan go through as expected it will complete the metropolitan schedule with an unusually long "circuit" this Spring. The New York Athletic Club tournament would be followed during the week of June 11 by the New Jersey State championship at the Orange L. T. C., after which in turn would come the open tournament of the Lenox T. C. during the week of June 18, the Metropolitan championship at the West Side T. C., during the week of June 25, and the Middle States championship at the Orange L. T. C. during the week of July 2.

There is also an effort being made at New Haven to revive the New England championship this Spring, and if this is done it will be held the week before the New York Athletic Club meeting, allowing those of the local players who care to travel up to New Haven for the matches there still another week of tournament play. Another plan is on foot in Baltimore to resurrect the old series of tournaments held at the Catonsville Country Club some years ago, and if the New England tournament does not take place during the week of June 28 it is probable that Baltimore may announce its meeting for that week. This date immediately follows the Southern championship tournament, which is to be held at Washington during the week of May 21.

Another attractive feature promised for the approaching season will be the presence of a team of experts from the Pacific Coast in some of the most important Eastern meetings, particularly at Newport, for the National championship. The Eastern team that went out the Far West in the Fall met with a most hospitable reception, and the Hardy brothers, the Parific Coast champions in doubles, promised to return the visit this season. It is probable that they will reach the East a few weeks before Newport, in order to get used to strange conditions before playing for the National championship. They may stop over in Chicago on the way East, and play for the Western championship there, or they may come straight through in time to reach Boston for the Longwood tournament, and play for the Eastern championship in doubles as well as singles. In order to play for the National championship in doubles at Newport they would have to qualify by winning at Chicago or Longwood in the Western or Eastern sectional doubles.

LONG CRUISE FOR NIAGARA.

Howard Gould's steam yacht Niagara is being prepared for another long voyage at her berth, at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Gould with a small party of friends will sail for Europe early next month. Queenstown will be the first objective point, the party disembarking there for a short jaunt through Ireland. Rejoining the Niagara, they will proceed to Southampton, where the yacht will again be deserted for a visit to London. From Southampton the Niagara will convey her party to Cherbourg. Mr. and Mrs. Gould, with their guests, will then go overland to Paris, where some time will be spent. Plans beyond this point are still indefinite. A Mediterranean cruise may follow, or the Niagara may be headed northward for a cruise along the Scandinavian peninsula, winding up with a run to Iceland.

INDRA'S HANDSOME APPOINTMENTS.

Perhaps the most luxurious sailing cruiser built this Spring is the new schooner Indra, now being completed at Lawley's for ex-Commodore John M. Richmond of the Rhode Island Yacht Club. The Indra will be 71 feet 6 inches over all, 45 feet 9 inches water line, 15 feet beam, 8 feet 3 inches depth of hold, and will have a draught of 10 feet. It will carry 2,450 square feet of sail area, the mainmast extending 50 feet above the deck, and the foremast 45 feet. Her keel, stern, sternpost, frame, and deck beams will be white oak, with planking of Georgia pine in long lengths. The deck is to be of clear white pine, with cockpit rail and skylights, companionway and cabin fittings of mahogany, of which about four tons will be used in the construction of the boat. The companionway lands in a passage with a stateroom on the starboard side, and a chart locker and a toilet room on the port side. Aft is a double-berthed stateroom, and forward is the main cabin, with a berth and transom on the starboard side, and a sofa with a bookcase over it on the port side. The cabin finish will be mahogany and the fittings will be as handsome as on the Priscilla II., where the lamps were of silver, and the blankets on the berths of the best camel's hair. The galley and Captain's stateroom will be forward of the main cabin, and the forecastle, with four hanging berths, will be still further forward.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

Trite though the observations may have become, some comment upon the promise of unusual sport in the local yachting world this season can scarcely by withheld. The best part of it all is that no cause for fear of disappointed anticipations has appeared. On the contrary, new developments have served to increase the certainty that something of the old-time volume as well as keenness will characterize the sport this Summer. First came the itinerary of the New York Yacht Club, with events previously absent from the schedule. The Larchmont Yacht Club's programme followed, larger than ever, and bearing the announcement of new prizes that could scarcely fail to attract, in each class, every available yacht with reasonable racing aspirations. The Seawanhaka schedule, though still incomplete, has already provided for a series of races in the latter part of June for four classes, including the new 70s and 30s. The Atlantic's schedule, still unannounced, is also expected to reflect the general activity. New aspirants for racing honors will be plentiful, as every one up in yachting news knows. Herreshoff alone will turn out many smaller boats in addition to the much-discussed 70-footers and 46-footers. Webber is also turning out a 46-footer to be known as the Hussar II. for James Baird of Philadelphia, which will likely try for distinction in her class. The older boats are also preparing for active work. Commodore Ledyard will enlist his schooner Corona, formerly Commodore Postley's Colonia, in contests with William E. Iselin's Emerald, now being fitted out at City Island, and two famous skippers will have charge of these big yachts. The Emerald will be sailed by Capt. Rhodes, who commanded the Defender last year, while the Corona will be directed by Capt. John Barr, who sailed the Thistle against the Volunteer for the America's Cup in 1887. The smaller schooners Amorita, owned by W. Gould Brokaw, and Quissetta, owned by H. F. Lippitt, will meet again this year, and many alterations, details of which have been announced, are being tried on both boats with the purpose of increasing their speed. In the small classes events are arranged by the various clubs which will assure the racing enthusiast all the sport he can find time for in one season.

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All the new boats building this Spring will not be used in racing. From the yards of C. and R. Poillon, at South Brooklyn, there will shortly be launched a schooner yacht for Maximilian Agazzis of the New York Yacht Club. The new yacht, which will be known as the Kirin, was designed by J. Beavor Webb. Intended primarily as a cruiser, the materials used in her construction have been selected with unusual care, and she will be able to withstand the heaviest weather without strain. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 98 feet; on the water line, 70 feet; beam, 18 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 9 inches; draught, 11 feet 6 inches. The Kirin will claim Newport as her home port.

At the Piepgras yards, City Island, a new keel cruising yawl designed by Clinton H. Crane for Austin Fox Riggs of this city is rapidly nearing completion. The new boat measures 48 feet over all, and has a 26-foot water line. Her cabin accommodations assure comfort aboard. In general appearance, the yacht's model resembles the Endymion, Latona, and other cruising boats designed by Mr. Crane.

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Probabilities are that Capt. Edward Sycamore, who, according to reliable report, has been selected to sail the Erin, now being designed by George L. Watson for Sir Thomas Lipton as a challenger for the America's Cup, will be her sole skipper in the trial races with the remodeled Shamrock. Although Designer Watson remains silent on this point, as on all others concerning his commission, Capt. Sycamore's dislike of the "dual skipper" system is so strong that his acceptance of other than the sole command of the Erin is unlikely. John Fearon, the well-known British yachting writer, reports him as saying, in reference to the plan of sailing a challenger with two skippers: "It looks all right in theory, but it will never work out in practice. No matter how well two men may get on together, they cannot go through a race both believing themselves in command, without some little trouble arising. It is argued that two heads are better than one, and that it steadies a man in an important race to be able to refer some point on which he may be doubtful to some one else in whom he can have full confidence. This may be so, but in that case one of the skippers should be shipped either as mate or pilot or consulting skipper, or anything else you like—except skipper. I do not suppose that any keen sailor ever lost a close race without wanting to swear at himself for not having done something else than what he did do at some part of the race. If a man feels like that toward himself, you can easily believe that he will not be any more ready to forgive any one else who may have counseled the doing of whatever it was that seemed to spoil their chance of the race. It becomes very much worse if there has been a difference of opinion on the matter, and one has insisted on having his way against the advice of the other. So far as my experience goes, I should say that the only satisfactory method is to have one man in command—one man whose decision is final, and who knows that he will be entirely responsible for the sailing of the boat."

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Work was begun Monday on the addition to the College Point house of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, and unless expectations fail the remodeled structure will be ready for use early in May. The plans of the new addition show a dining room on the first floor, sleeping rooms on the second, and an observatory on the third floor. The porch will be extended almost completely around the house. The estimated cost of the improvements is $5,000. Races have been arranged this year for new classes of boats, and the many prizes offered will probably make the Knickerbocker Club's anchorage one of the liveliest places along the Sound during the Summer. The club will go formally into commission on Memorial Day, and the event will be celebrated with an interesting programme of sports.

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Another threatened disruption of the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts has been averted. The Executive Committee has hit upon a solution of the tangled question of the twenty-five-foot-class championship that seems likely to prove satisfactory to all concerned. By this plan the territory of the association has been divided into three circuits, one north of House Island, Manchester, one between House Island and Minot's Ledge Light, and one south of the latter point. A series of non-conflicting dates for the three circuits will be arranged for all championship races, so that it will be possible for an owner to sail in all races of the class. To win the championship of the whole class it will be necessary for a yacht to sail at least five races in the Boston Bay series and three in each of the others.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

The colors of the Friendship Boat Club will be seen in the Harlem Regatta this year in several events. There is considerable new blood in the club and all the men are anxious for rowing honors.

J. W. Trainor has been elected Captain of the Dauntless Rowing Club, to succeed William Mulcaire, resigned. The club will boat a junior eight for the Harlem Regatta and possibly a junior four gig crew.

The Seawanhaka Boat Club of Long Island has ordered a paper four-oared shell from Waters. When completed the boat will be used by the intermediate crew that will represent the club in the National regatta.

At the next regular meeting of the Union Boat Club, the names of fourteen proposed members will come up for consideration. The limit of membership of this club is fast being reached; in fact, there is not a club on the river whose membership is not on the jump.

Capt. Canavan of the Nonpareil Rowing Club is training a junior four-oared gig crew for the Harlem Regatta, and a centipede four will go on the water in a few days. Hoffman and Crawford, the club's intermediate double, have decided not to row any races before the National Regatta.

There has been a change made in the First Bohemian Boat Club's senior eight-oared shell crew which many oarsmen believe is a very poor one and may prove disastrous to the crew. Capt. Chastil, one of the 1894 champions, who has rowed bow for the past six years, has given up his seat in order to give new men a chance to try for the position.

A meeting of the local committee of the Harlem Regatta Association having in charge the details of the 1900 National regatta will be held to-morrow evening at the Hotel Minot, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue. Important reports are expected from the Course, Transportation, and Reception Committees. The Committee on Prizes will also submit samples of medals. The question of dredging certain portions of the speedway course will also come up for discussion. Donations for the Paris fund are beginning to come in rapidly.

The Nassau Boat Club has reached its membership limit of 100, and at present there are several on the waiting list. The club will move its three boathouses to Macomb's Dam Park, on the Westchester shore of the Harlem River, shortly, and it is said that one or two other clubs now occupying sites in "Scullers' Row" will follow suit.

"Jack" Nagle, Captain of the Harlem Rowing Club, and Rumohr, the Canadian sculler, who won the Association championship at the 1899 National regatta, are to be seen on the river every evening in a double shell. They are training for the senior double shell event of the National, and promise to make a pair that will be hard to beat. Rumohr will probably row in the senior single event also.

Capt. Brown of the Atalanta Boat Club has decided to enter four members of the junior eight-oared shell crew now in training the junior and intermediate four-oared-gig events of the Harlem Regatta, providing the races are a couple of hours apart. The men are Knox, Costello, Reynier, and Hunt. A gig is being rigged for them and they will divide their time between that and the eight-oared shell.

Hoboken Rowing Association.

At the annuel meeting of the Hoboken Amateur Rowing Association, held at the Valencia Boat Club, Hoboken, the following clubs were represented: Active Boat Club, Atlantic Boat Club, Germania Boat Club, Rosedale Boat Club, and Valencia Boat Club. Officers to serve for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President—A. Burfeind; Vice President—Charles Saenger; Secretary—Harry Walker; Treasurer—Albert E. Heyne.

TO OFFICE IN A YACHT.

Daily Park Drives and Walks Replaced by Spins on Water.

There is one steam yacht in these waters that does not experience those long periods of Winter rest that fall to the lot of other pleasure craft. She is the Theresa, owned by Gustavus Sidenberg of the Atlantic and American Yacht Clubs. With the exception of a few days, usually in February, when necessary repairs require her docking, this trim little craft is never out of commission.

Early in the morning she may be found in the Hudson River at Forty-ninth Street awaiting her owner, who appears a few minutes before 8 o'clock, then follows a spin up the river or down the bay of an hour's duration, ending by setting Mr. Sidenberg ashore at some point down town convenient to his office in Wall Street. The yacht then ties up at Pier 6 North River, and waits until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. Sidenberg again boards her for his second spin. This programme is followed every day in the year, except when the river is filled with ice and during a portion of the Summer when longer cruises are taken.

This daily programme is the result of a physician's advice given Mr. Sidenberg when threatened with a serious illness more than ten years ago. Mr. Sidenberg's first boat was the Volante, which previously, under Jay Gould's ownership, bore the name of Rosalind. Four years ago Mr. Sidenberg bought the Theresa, which is a screw schooner, measuring 95 feet over all, and built from Henry J. Gielow's designs at the Poillon yards in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HORSE SHOW ENTRIES.

Three Hundred Nominations Fill the Thirty-five Classes.

Entries for the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club's eighth annual horse show, which takes place on the 26th, 27th, and 28th, closed with 300 nominations. All of the thirty-five classes filled, the entries being well distributed among the various events.

The open-to-all events for harness horses will have such noted performers as W. H. Barnard's Whirl of the Town, Sporting Life, Kopella, and Kitchener. W. L. Beadleston's Ace o' Spades and Cake Walker will also compete, as well as candidates from the stables of E. K. Austin, J. R. Beard, Reginald H. Sayre, Theodore F. Miller, Mrs. W. L. Candee, W. M. V. Hoffman, Theodore Offerman, Miss Beatrice Barnes, Mrs. W. J. Steele, E. H. Barnes, T. S. Williams, Ira A. Kip, Jr., Miss Grace L. Lawrence, Sylvester Ross, Hird S. Coler, C. F. Cartledge, James Hefferman, Henry T. Stokes, James Turner, and W. M. Fleitmann. E. D. Beard's Perfection, and W. A. Hazard's Xenophon, will try conclusions over the high jump.

Polo ponies will be shown by Morton W. Smith, J. E. Cowdin, J. C. Wilmerding, Jr., H. M. Earle, Emile Pfizer, and P. A. Clark.

In the harness classes for club members nearly all the exhibitors are named in the open contests.

The club members who will show hansom cabs are F. S. Jones, J. H. Schults, Jr., W. N. Dykman, and Irving T. Bush. Included among the saddle horse exhibitors are Miss Ruth Wellington, Miss Adelaide Doremus, H. T. White, Mrs. W. N. Dykman, Miss Emily Bedford, and Mrs. W. L. Candee. Ponies have been entered by Miss Mary Lattin, Miss Dorothy Hubbs, Master Jack Dykman, and Frank S. Page.

TO RUN ACROSS COUNTRY.

Championship Races to be Run Over the Jerome Park Course To-day.

The annual cross country championships of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union are to be held at Jerome Park this afternoon at 3 P. M. The distance will be eight miles. Each club will start an unlimited number of men, and the first five at the finish will constitute a team. Following is the complete list of entries for the race:

STAR ATHLETIC CLUB.—R. W. Kennedy, G. T. Fitzgerald, S. J. Rottger, H. W. Scheel, J. H. Donahue, F. Hussey, W. Hugg, J. Cronin, P. J. Grant, R. W. White, J. White, D. Lynch, P. McCabe, J. Shevlin, H. Westhoff.

XAVIER ATHLETIC CLUB.—A. J. Walsh, C. A. Brady, J. F. Tobin, W. F. Ryan, G. Holshauer, C. A. Fean, T. Vogelius, J. J. Malloy.

SHAMROCK HARRIERS.—E. Estoppey, Jr., S. A. Mellor, E. A. Trede, Robert Todd, L. Schrenkelsen, D. A. McMahon, E. C. Clark, H. Marks, H. Reed, M. Judas, G. H. Fussel, W. H. Masters, C. E. Fuessel, L. Liebgola, A. M. Corbett, H. J. Trede, A. Hamilton, A. Falvella, C. Sharp.

FORDHAM COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

The Outlook in All Branches of Sport is Encouraging.

Fordham athletes will make a special effort to win fame this year in all other branches of athletics as well as in baseball. During the Easter vacation the members of the 'Varsity nine remained at the college and worked faithfully for two hours each day. The advantage of this extra work was shown in the University of Vermont game, in which Fordham's fast fielding and heavy hitting were pronounced. Next week will be a busy one for the baseball men. On Wednesday they meet Lafayette, the Albany League team is scheduled for Friday, and on Saturday they will meet the strong Holy Cross College team.

The Invincibles and the Tyros of the preparatory department have the strongest teams that have represented these divisions in years. The Invincible team is made up as follows: Catchers, V. Heiser and E. O'Brien; pitchers, Charles Seitz and R. Woollett; first base, Charles Nurm; second base, W. Murray; short stop, M. Linnehan; third base, E. Healey; left field, W. Hinchliffe; centre field, J. Teevan; right field, C. Dady; substitute, J. Radel.

In track athletics, Fordham hopes to surpass all former efforts. About thirty men are in training, under the direction of Coach McCarthy. The men who will represent the college in the sprints, runs, hurdles, putting the shot, and throwing the hammer will be chosen next week. The Alumni Athletic Committee has contributed liberally this year and has shown that it is heartily in accord with every movement.

SPORTS ON UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.

Much Athletic Activity Among the Students at New York University.

Interest in athletics at New York University is increasing rapidly. Yesterday morning the trials for the Philadelphia relay team were held on the new track at Ohio Field, and ten men toed the scratch when the pistol was fired. A pretty race ensued, Capt. Denchfield taking the lead and never changing his pace, which brought him across the line a winner by three yards. G. M. Trede was second, with R. J. Reese third. The fourth man selected for the team was S. T. Barrow, 1900. G. Rullson, Law, was chosen substitute. Last year the team won first place in its group, and the men expect to do the same this year.

The trial race was followed by a 100-yard dash, which resulted in a victory for F. A. Grasmuck, 1903, in 0:11 2-5. E. M. Simpson, 1903, was second, and W. A. Young, 1901, third. The half-mile run resulted in an easy victory for G. M. Trede, 1903. C. E. Funk, 1903, being second. M. E. De La Mater, 1901, won the hammer throw, with H. B. Fernald, 1901, second.

Manager MacCracken announced last week that it would be impossible to hold the interscholastic games on May 4, inasmuch as Princeton University holds its annual "prep" school games on May 5. In order to fill out the programme for that day, Manager MacCracken has arranged a dual meet between the freshmen and sophomores. The date of the dual meet with Hamilton College has been set for May 12 at Utica. The dates for the meets with Lehigh and Lafayette will be settled next week.

During the past week invitations were extended to all of the preparatory schools in New York to make use of Ohio Field for training purposes. As a result on Friday six members of the Morris High School track team, ten from Dwight School, and four from the Yonkers High School began work there.

The baseball team has begun to feel the need of another pitcher to alternate in the box with Taylor. So far Taylor has pitched four games in succession, and at Cornell last week his arm gave out, and Van Vleck, an untried man, was called on. Eaton, the pitcher from the Law School, is unable to leave his law work regularly, and cannot be depended upon to be present on Saturday trips out of town.

There has been no let-up in the football practice during the past week in spite of the rain. Every afternoon from eleven to twenty-five men are out, and the team is being practiced in signals at present.

Intercity Cricket Matches.

At a meeting of the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia held recently the following dates were scheduled for the intercity matches between New York and Philadelphia: July 3 and 4 at New York and Sept. 1 and 3 at Philadelphia. This action reverses the dates offered to the Philadelphians by the Metropolitan District Cricket League, and as no official communication has yet been received by the New York Secretary nothing further has been done in the matter.

The Associated Clubs have accepted the proposition of the Canadian Cricket Association to have the annual match between the United States and Canada take place at Philadelphia on Sept. 21 and 22. The Philadelphians will also play three intercity games with Baltimore this year. Two of these will be played in Baltimore and one in Philadelphia. The dates are May 19 and June 23 in Baltimore and July 21 in Philadelphia.

Interclub Baseball.

Delegates from the various clubs interested have arranged for a series of baseball games between teams representing their memberships during the Summer. Dates have been arranged as follows:

May 26—Knickerbocker Field Club vs. Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge; Columbian Club vs. Invincible Club at Prospect Park.

June 2—Crescent Athletic Club vs. Columbian Club at Bay Ridge; Knickerbocker Field Club vs. Invincible Club at Prospect Park.

June 9—Crescent Athletic Club vs. Invincible Club at Bay Ridge; Columbian Club vs. Knickerbocker Field Club at Prospect Park.

June 16—Crescent Athletic Club vs. Knickerbocker Field Club at Bay Ridge; Columbian Club vs. Invincible Club at Prospect Park.

June 23—Crescent Athletic Club vs. Columbian Club at Bay Ridge; Knickerbocker Field Club vs. Invincible Club at Prospect Park.

June 30—Crescent Athletic Club vs. Invincible Club at Bay Ridge; Columbian Club vs. Knickerbocker Field Club at Prospect Park.

A. G. Spalding, Athletic Director.

Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General of the United States at the Paris Exposition, announced yesterday that he had appointed Albert G. Spalding of this city as

FOREIGN MISSIONS CONFERENCE OPENS.

Carnegie Hall Filled with Delegates from All Parts of the World.

GENERAL HARRISON PRESIDES

Ex-President Evokes Enthusiasm by Demanding that Nations Combine to Suppress Rum Traffic in Heathen Lands—The Afternoon Session.

Delegates to the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, who have been reaching the city from all quarters for the last few days, came together for the first time yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The assembly had been designated in the programme as one for informal introductions, but the proceedings included a carefully prepared address by ex-President Benjamin Harrison, who presided, and various responses calculated to emphasize at the outset the importance and scope of a gathering designed to occupy a high place in the history of the world's missionary movement.

From early morning delegates had been flocking to the building, and as few of them were attracted elsewhere, the vicinity presented an animated appearance hours before the time for the meeting. The great hall was completely filled when Gen. Harrison arrived. On the stage were representatives of every land in which missions are maintained, the privilege of a seat there having been tendered to each of the speakers at the various meetings to be held throughout the conference.

GEN. HARRISON'S ESCORT.

The Rev. Judson Smith of Boston, Chairman of the General Committee, acted as Gen. Harrison's immediate escort. In the attending party were the Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson of Great Britain, the Rev. Drs. Merensky and Schreiber of Germany, and the Rev. Joseph King of Australia. Then followed representatives of the Christian Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the London Missionary Society of England, the American Board of Foreign Missions, the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the Methodist Missionary Society, and the American Baptist Missionary Society.

The stage occupants included Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions; the Rev. Dr. Jacob Chamberlain, India; the Rev. Charles Herr, Jersey City; the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, Brooklyn; the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor of the China Inland Mission; the Rev. James L. Barton, Boston; the Rev. Charles H. Daniels of Boston; Dr. Henry Foster, Clifton Springs, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost, Yonkers; the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon and the Rev. Dr. D. Gregg, Brooklyn; William D. Murray, Chairman of the Foreign Mission Work of the Young Men's Christian Association in the United States; the Rev. Canon W. J. Edmonds of Exeter Cathedral, England, and a delegate of the British and Foreign Bible Society; the Rev. J. Madison Hare of Jersey City; the Rev. Harlan P. Beach, formerly of China; Paul de Schweinitz, Germany; William Ashmore, China, and Eugene Stock, London, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society.

No decorations brightened the hall, but across the rear of the stage hung a map of the two hemispheres, covering a space 50 feet broad by 27 feet high, painted on Russian linen in fifteen colors, indicative of the general religious beliefs of the world. "Go ye unto all the world and preach the gospel to the whole creation" was painted in the left upper corner; "And they went forth and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them," in the upper right corner, and over the centre, "The Field is the World; the Good Seed are the Children of the Kingdom."

THE OPENING EXERCISES.

At 2:30 o'clock exercises began with the singing of three stanzas of "Coronation." The Rev. Dr. H. C. Mable of Boston offered prayer, invoking God's blessing on a unified Church. A photographer who had tried a flashlight on the stage a few minutes earlier reported that he had not obtained the picture he wished, and all those on the stage rose while the audience witnessed another and apparently successful attempt. Then the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith introduced Gen. Harrison, who was heartily greeted. He read his address, beginning in a low tone, but soon raising his voice until he could be heard in the further parts of the hall. The audience broke its restraint as the speaker's earnestness increased, his prayer that the great nations might unite to crush the rum traffic in heathen lands as they had crushed slavery evoking a demonstration that was vociferous and long continued.

GEN. HARRISON'S ADDRESS.

"I count it a great honor—a call to preside over the deliberations of this great body. It is to associate one's self with the most influential and enduring work that is being done in this day of great enterprises.

"My assignment is to the chair—not to the speaker's desk. The careful and comprehensive programme that has been prepared for the convention will, in its orderly development, bring before you the whole subject of foreign missions in all its aspects. Gentlemen whose learning and special experiences will give not only interest, but authority, to their addresses will discuss the assigned topics.

"We shall have the arithmetic of missions—the muster roll, the book increase, the paymasters' accounts; some will need these. We shall have before us some veterans from the mission outposts—men and women who have exhibited in their work an unsurpassed steadfastness and heroism, whose courage has been subjected to the strain of time. They have been beleaguered; they have known the weariness of those who look for success. From them we shall hear what the Gospel has done for tribes and lands; and, best of all, what it has done for the individual man and woman. These reports will be consolidated reports of the whole mission work of all the detachments of the evangelical Protestant army.

"Hours for devotional exercises are assigned. The greatest need of the foreign field is a revived, reconsecrated, and unified home Church. And this conference will be fruitful and successful in proportion as it promotes those ends. There will be, I hope, much prayer for an outpouring of God's spirit.

"The gigantic engines that are driving forward a material development are being speeded as never before. The din of the hammer and the axe, and the hum of wheels have penetrated the abodes of solitude—the world has now few quiet places. Life is strenuous—the boy is started in his school upon the run, and the pace is not often slackened until the panting man falls into his grave.

"It is to a generation thus intent—to a generation that has wrought wondrously in the realms of applied science—that God in His Word and by the preacher says: All these are worthy only, and in proportion as they contribute to the regeneration of mankind. Every invention, every work, every man, every nation, must one day come to this weighing platform and be appraised.

THE PURPOSE OF IT ALL.

"To what other end is all this stir among men—this increase of knowledge? That these great agencies may be put in livery and lined up in the halls of wealth to make life brilliant and soft; or become the docile messengers of a counting house or a stock exchange; or the swift couriers of contending armies; or the couriers who wait in the halls of science to give glory to the man into whose hand God has given the key to one of His mysteries? Do all these great inventions, these rushing intellectual developments, exhaust their ministry in the making of men rich, and the reinforcing of armies and fleets?

"No. These are servants, prophets, forerunners. They will find a herald's voice; there will be an annunciation and a coronation. The first results seem to be the stimulation of a material production and a fiercer struggle for markets. Cabinets, as well as trade chambers, are thinking of the world chiefly as a market house, and of men as 'producers' and 'consumers.' We now seldom have wars of succession, or for mere political dominion. Places are strategic primarily from the commercial standpoint. Colonies are corner stalls in the world's market place. If the product tarries too long in the warehouse the mill must shut down and discontent will walk the streets.

"The propulsion of this commercial force upon Cabinets and nations was never so strong as now. The battle of the markets is at its fiercest. The great quest of nations is for 'consumers.' The voice of commerce is: 'And my hand shall find as a nest the riches of the people, and as one gathereth eggs that are left will I gather all the earth.'

"But with the increase of commerce and wealth the stress of social difficulties is not relieved, but increases in all of the great nations. The tendency is not to one brotherhood, but to many. Work for the willing at a wage that will save the spirit as well as the body is a problem of increasing tangle and intricacy. Competition forces economical devices and names wages that are, in some cases, insufficient to renew the strength expended. It suggests, if it does not compel, aggregations of capital, and these in turn present many threatening aspects. Agencies of man's devising may alleviate, but they cannot cure this tendency to division and strife and substitute a drift to peace and unity. Christ in the heart and His Gospel of love and ministry in all the activities of life is the only cure.

"The highest conception that has ever entered the mind of man is that of God and the father of all men—the one blood—the universal brotherhood. It was not evolved, but revealed. The natural man lives to be ministered unto—he lays his imposts upon others. He buys slaves that they may fan him in sleep, bring him the jeweled cup, dance before him, and die in the arena for his sport. Into such a world there came a King, 'not to be ministered unto, but to minister.' The rough winds fanned His sleep; He drank of the mountain brook, and made not the water wine for Himself; would not use His power to stay His own hunger, but had compassion on the multitude. He called them. He had bought with a great price no more servants, but friends. He entered the bloody arena alone, and, dying, broke all chains and brought life and immortality to light.

THE PERFECT ALTRUISM.

"Here is the perfect altruism; here the true appraisal of men. Ornaments of gold and gems, silken robes, houses, lands, stocks, and bonds—these are tare when men are weighed. Where else is there a scale so true? Where a brotherhood so wide and perfect? Labor is made noble—the King credits the smallest service. His values are relative; He takes account of the per cent. when tribute is brought into His treasury. No coin of love is base or small to Him. The widow's mite He sets in His crown. Life is sweetened; the poor man becomes of account. Where else is found a philosophy of life so sweet and adaptable—a philosophy of death so comforting?

"The men who like Paul have gone to heathen lands with the message we 'seek not yours but you' have been hindered by those who coming after have reversed the message. Rum and other corrupting agencies come in with our boasted civilization, and the feeble races wither before the hot breath of the white man's vices.

"The great nations have combined to suppress the slave trade. Is it too much to ask that they shall combine to prevent the sale of spirits to men who, less than our children, have acquired the habits of self-restraint? If we must have 'consumers,' let us give them an innocent diet.

"The enemies of foreign missions have spoken tauntingly of the slowness of the work and of its great and disproportionate cost, and we have too exclusively consoled ourselves and answered the criticism by the suggestion that with God a thousand years is as one day. We should not lose sight of the other side of that truth—one day with Him is as a thousand years. God has not set a uniform pace for Himself in the work of bringing in the Kingdom of His Son. He will hasten it in His day. The sloth of His Church will be so quickened that commerce will be the laggard. Love shall outrun greed. He exacts faith. He will not answer the demand to show a course of stone in His great cathedral for every thousand dollars given.

"But it may be justly asked that the administrators of our mission treasuries justify their accounts; that they use a business and economy; that there be no waste; that the workmen do not hinder each other. The plowing and the sowing must be well done. These may be and should be judged; that is men's part of the work. But the care of well-planted seed is with God. We shall have reports from the harvesters showing that He has give the promised increase—some thirty and some an hundred fold.

"Gifts to education are increasingly munificent. University endowments have been swelled by vast single gifts in the United States during the last few years. We rejoice in this. But may we not hope that in the exposition of the greater needs of the educational work in the mission fields, to be presented in this conference, some men of wealth may find new suggestion to endow great schools in mission lands? It is a great work to increase the candle power of our educational arc lights, but to give to cave dwellers an incandescent may be a better one.

EVIDENCE OF CHRISTIAN UNION.

"Not the least beneficent aspect and influence of this great gathering will be found in the Christian Union that it evidences. The value of this is great at home, but tenfold greater in the mission field, where ecclesiastical divisions suggest diverse prophets. The Bible does not draw its illustrations wholly from the home or the fields, but uses also the strenuous things of life, the race, the fight, the girded soldier, the assault. There are many fields; there are diverse arms; the battle is in the bush, and the comrades that are seen are few.

"A view of the whole army is a good thing; the heart is strengthened by an enlarged comradeship. It gives promise that the flanks will be covered and a reserve organized. After days in the brush the sense of numbers is lost. It greatly strengthens the soldier and quickens his pace when he advances to battle, if a glance to right or left reveals many shennons, and a marshaled host moving under one great leader to execute a single battle plan.

"During the Atlanta campaign of our civil war the marching and fighting had been largely in the brush. Sometimes in an advance the commander of a regiment could see no more than half of his own line, while the supports to his right and left were wholly hidden. To him it seemed as if his battalion was making an unsupported assault. The extended line, the reserve, were matters of faith.

"But one day the advancing army broke suddenly from the brush into a savannah—a long, narrow, natural meadow, and the army was revealed. From the centre, far to the right and left, the distinctive corps, division, brigade, and regimental colors appeared, and associated with each of these was the one flag that made the army one. A mighty spontaneous cheer burst from the whole line, and every soldier tightened his grip upon his rifle and quickened his step. What the savannah did for that army this world's conference of missions should do for the Church."

DR. SMITH'S SPEECH OF WELCOME

When Gen. Harrison finished speaking he presented Dr. Smith as Chairman of the General Committee of the Conference, who welcomed the delegates in the following speech:

"In the service assigned to me I scarcely know which to deem the greater, the burden or the privilege, the burden to find words that befit the occasion and are equal to your worth, the privilege of speaking for the Protestant Christendom of America and of welcoming to this missionary gathering the Protestant Christendom of the rest of the world.

"In the name of the committees that have invited you and prepared for your coming and of the foreign missionary societies of the United States and Canada, I extend to you, brethrer of every name and land beyond the seas, most hearty welcome and salutations in the Lord.

"You who come from the United Kingdom, honored representatives of English-speaking peoples, foremost in the missionary service and glories of the century, what words of welcome can equal your spirit and fitly measure your world-famed deeds? To these shores that were first discovered by your great sailors, that have caught their light and inspiration from your life and history, we, of many bloods and many tongues, bid you welcome as if none but English blood were in your veins, as if our lips knew no other speech than your imperial tongue. You from the great States of Europe, and from the colonies still more remote, of ancient and honorable lineage, of noble deeds and history, you, too, we welcome with open heart and hand; no words that tongue can frame exceed our love and reverence, our welcome and our joy! America rejoices in your presence, is honored by your coming, and feels the uplift and inspiration of your great deeds and heroic patience.

"And you, missionaries of every name, from every continent and island and tribe of Asia and Africa and Oceanica, part of 'the far-flung battle line' of the Christian host, who come from posts of hardship and danger, of great plans and wisest statesmanship, some of whom bear in your persons the marks of the well-fought fight, who give our spirits heroic aims and lift our life from common dust to mingle with immortal light and hope—what words of human speech can tell the homage we owe, the pride we feel, the love and the welcome we give! To these rare days you bring no common gift; to these assemblies you lend a lustre above all earthly pomp and power.

"And so to you all from all lands the wide world round, who honor us by your presence and who with us have a new sense of the unity of the human race and of the Kingdom of God on earth, to you one and all, 'Grace, mercy, and peace from God the Father and from the Lord Jesus Christ.'

ORIGIN OF THE CONFERENCE.

"Some of us who sat in the great conference in Exeter Hall twelve years ago, many of us said to ourselves: 'This scene must be repeated, and its dimensions enlarged, on the other side of the sea.' Accordingly, in January, 1896, the representatives of the American foreign missionary societies appointed a committee to consider the expediency of convening an Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions in this country within the next four years. A year later, on report of this committee, it was voted to convene such a conference in the City of New York in 1900, in the month of April, and to invite every Protestant foreign missionary society in the world to participate. A year later the acceptance of this invitation by the great majority of societies was reported, and the work of preparation was laid out in detail, assigned to various committees in this country and in Great Britain, and has been pressed with the utmost diligence, vast labor, increasing prayer, and at no little cost of time and resources, until to-day witnesses the preparation complete, your presence the joyful reality, and the conference which closes one pregnant century of foreign missionary history and opens a century destined to far greater glory is here convened.

"We do not forget the conferences of 1854, 1860, 1878, and 1888 in England when we speak of this as the greatest of all. We remember noble conferences in India, China, and Japan when we claim for this a higher promise and power. By as much as foreign missions to-day exceed those of all preceding days in breadth, efficiency, achieved results, and glowing promise; by as much as the Church throughout the whole world exceeds the Church of any single land—by so much does this auspicious assembly surpass all missionary councils and conventions that the world has ever seen. May the blessing of Almighty God be upon it from first to last and crown it with an unearthly and unfailing power!

"What a century it is that lies behind us! How fruitful in discovery, in invention, in social progress and political changes! What a record of missionary growth! Nearly 400 societies, great and small, in place of a half dozen when the century began. The few score of missionaries then have multiplied to 16,000, at work in every continent and nation and island of the globe. And the missionary enterprise is the dominant movement of the day. It already records great successes and signal triumphs; and the preparation is complete for a far wider reach and more rapid growth than the world has yet seen. The Bible speaks to-day in their own tongue to the vast majority of the human race. The Church of Christ is rising in India and China, and in all the unevangelized portions of the world, and its membership of a million and a half is increasing at an unprecedented rate. Native laborers, pastors, preachers, and teachers, already five times as many as the missionaries, are making ready for widened responsibility and leadership. What an accumulation of experience and knowledge, and power, and materials and agencies, for the expansion of this work in the coming decades! It is well that we survey the field, the force, the work, and see the prodigious gains, the inspiring outlook for the years to come.

"We meet not like our fathers at Nicaea and Chalcedon, to fashion a creed and define a polity, but to rehearse the deeds of God in many lands, to draw out in order the majestic story of Christ's advancing kingdom, more grand and stirring than any epic human genius has formed or human fancy conceived. We compare experiences and discuss methods and state principles, and set in order this supreme Apologetic of our times, the facts which demonstrate the truth and power of the Gospel of Christ. We exhibit and define the deep, underlying convictions or belittling denominational distinctions, we hold up in impassive, impregnable fullness and power the majestic fact of unity. One Lord, one faith, one baptism, one glorious Redeemer, and one adorable and Divine Redeemer we all honor, we all alike profess—with all our hearts we long to see triumphant in all the earth. We move on different lines; we use each our own equipment and armor; we employ our several methods. But the goal we seek is one; the victory of each is the victory of all, and the triumph of our Lord in all the earth, among the nations, is as sure and irresistible as the flash of the sunlight, as the sweep of the heavenly globes.

"'One God, one law, one element,
And one far-off, divine event,
To which the whole creation moves.'

LIKE BRITISH EMPIRE'S UNITY.

"Lately we have seen a new and wonderful thing. In the war of the British against the Boers, men from Canada and India and Australia have stood with those from Britain and proved at once their valor and their loyalty. The unity of the British Empire on every continent in both hemispheres is thus revealed and confirmed. So, at the front in this missionary campaign we find Protestants of every name and land, standing shoulder to shoulder and moving as one. The unity of Christ's earthly kingdom stands forth to the view of all and deepened to a changeless and resistless power.

"The times are most auspicious for our gathering. In God's providence we are entering on an era of missionary opportunity and power such as the world has never known. The recent expansion of American territory and responsibility so striking as to make this an epoch in our National history; the fierce war of brave peoples in South Africa fixes the gaze of the world, and in which the destinies of great states, of a continent, are at stake; the ferment and apparent break-up of China, in which the great powers of Europe and of one-fourth of the human race are intimately involved; that convention of the great powers at The Hague, planning in concert for the peace of the world; these are great events and may seem to some to suggest that they do not constitute the most significant fact of the times. And yet we look beneath the surface we discover a deeper drift, a wider movement, which includes them all. The greater nations are making ready for a larger part in the world's affairs. Lands of dense populations, China and Africa, are moving out of seclusion into the open currents of the life of the times. The great powers are learning to think of themselves and to act as one commonwealth. The Christian powers possess the leadership in the affairs of the world. We behold a Divine preparation, as plain as that which made ready for the coming of the Lord, of a missionary movement that touches the wide, wide world. And we gather here to rehearse what God has done in the century past, to marshal anew our Christian forces, and to await the call of God for the century to come. His purpose is plain; the field is open; the march has begun; and it rests with us what share we shall have in the glorious toil and yet more glorious victory.

"'He is sounding forth the trumpet that
shall never call retreat.
Oh, be swift my heart to answer Him, be
jubilant my feet;
Our God is marching on.'"

FOREIGN DELEGATES RESPOND.

Dr. Smith's address was heartily applauded. Gen. Harrison then successively introduced representatives of the British, German, and Australian delegates, and of the missionaries, who responded to the welcome.

REV. R. W. THOMPSON'S THANKS.

On behalf of the British delegation, the Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson responded. He said:

"After the wonderfully suggestive and able and skillful address with which this conference has been opened this afternoon, and the eloquent words of welcome which have been given to us by Dr. Judson Smith, I, a plain man of affairs, feel myself in a peculiarly awkward position in having to be the first speaker in behalf of those who come to your shores as visitors. There are men on this platform who would much more worthily have taken this position. I need not enumerate them, and yet I may mention two.

"We have here Dr. Hudson Taylor, one of the most inspiring and most exceedingly honored and blessed missionary leaders of our time, and we have a representative historian of the society which we in Great Britain, differing as we do from each other in many respects, are all proud to acknowledge as the premier society connected with us. I mean Mr. Eugene Stock, the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society. I could have wished that either of these gentlemen might have been appointed to be the speaker in behalf of the British delegates on this occasion. I owe the honor of this to the simple fact that I happen to be the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangement from Great Britain working with your committees. I am proud to be here as a representative of one of the oldest societies in Great Britain, the London Missionary Society, with the history of 105 years behind us. [Applause.]

"I am here to thank you on behalf of fellow-delegates for the welcome you have given us; if it were not in America, and in the United States of America, I would say, 'the right royal welcome!' [Applause and laughter.]

APPLAUSE FOR THE QUEEN.

"The fact is that we in Great Britain have no expression which more completely conveys the ideas of all that is best, for our Queen is no mere figurehead. [Loud applause.] Anything that is associated with her and that we can call right royal means to us the very best, and you have given us a right royal welcome to this great city. We thank you for all the careful preparation you have made for us. American business habits and alertness of intelligence and keenness in statistics and hunger for information have almost overpowered us. During the last two years the committees, large and able and presided over by men who have had no rest by day or night for many months, have designed and sent out to us schedules and forms of inquiry and papers of questions and other documents which we have in our humble way tried to fill up, and I can only say that if you have displayed as much care in collating the information as in collecting it we shall have out of these conferences some of the most valuable information that can be desired by those who are engaged in carrying on the missionary enterprise.

"I am very sorry that we have so small a delegation from the other side. Our hearts are with you, but there are various reasons to prevent and bar us from coming. In the first place we are a great maritime power, and consequently we all have a great fear of sea sickness. [Laughter.] Then there is what is the real reason—the meetings of our missionary societies and the great assemblies of the Presbyterian churches in Scotland and England in the month of May. The result is that many who would fain have been here have been prevented by their duties. I shall myself be obliged to leave the conference before it ends.

"Although there are many who are not able to come, I speak in their name, and I say that their hearts are with you. I am empowered by the Board of Missions of my own society to convey to the members of this Conference their heartiest Christian salutation, their assurance that they are one with you in this great gathering, and their earnest prayer and desire that God's rich blessing may come on all its proceedings, and from this meeting may go forth influences and results into all the churches which may be felt for many days to come.

"We come to this conference with great hope and expectation of a great demonstration of the unity of Christ's Church. We have many individual views and likes and dislikes and differences of opinion which might become in many causes antipathies; but we are here as Christian men and women, and rejoice in being able to let the world know that below all the differences there is the Church's one foundation, Jesus Christ our Lord, and that we are one in him.

FORMER RESULTS DISAPPOINTING.

"Reference has been made to that great conference which assembled at The Hague last Summer. One of the most remarkable events of modern times, it seemed a promise of the millenium. Some of us have very sore spots in our hearts to-day at the speedy change in the attitude of affairs directly after that conference. But we are only learning that no human conference, convention, or 'arrangements' will suffice to overcome selfishness or to remove differences between the peoples. The individual conscience must come under the rule of Jesus Christ and be inspired by the spirit of Christ. Only in that will there be power to overcome and swamp and sweep away those causes of jealousy which now so often engender strife, and we rejoice and thank God that the members of the Church of Christ, of the many families named in his name, meet together and let the world know that if we have our opinions and ideas and are different branches of the service, when we have to face the foe we are all one, and mean to be one under the banner of Jesus Christ our Lord. [Applause.]

"We rejoice in this demonstration, and believe it will have a profound effect on the lukewarm, of whom, unfortunately, some are still to be found in the Church of Christ."

Dr. Thompson described the effect of the sunshine, with its promise and glowing light, striking a distant peak of the Himalayas at dawn.

"The lord of day," he added, "is shining on it. And now I bid you to look at the mountaintop. I bid you hear the sounds down in the valley. You will, as you come to the meetings next week, hear again and again the story of the movements in heathendom; the cry of pain and hunger; the child wanting the father's care; the men in the darkness still, who are needing the light of day and who need to hear from the missionaries that the dawn has come, and thank God that it is the dawn, and if we will only work and wait and pray, this century which is now upon us, shall see the whole world flooded with the glorious light and Christ Himself shall reign."

DR. SCHREIBER'S SPEECH.

The Rev. Dr. Schreiber responded on behalf of the German delegation. He said that he regretted that the German missionary societies were not fully represented, because their work, he thought, was of enough importance to justify a comparison with that of other countries. Germany, he said, maintained 15,000 missionaries and had to its credit 350,000 converts. If this conference had no other result than to demonstrate the unity of evangelical people throughout Christendom it would not have been held in vain.

REV. MR. KING'S REMARKS.

The Rev. Joseph King, in his response for the Australian delegation, said:

"German, Scandinavian, French, Swiss, British, and American missions have all had their places at former conferences, but Australia as such was not made known as a home of foreign missionary work. The change now is very significant. The world is not standing still. God is working in his infinite wisdom, working toward the world evangelization, and he is now permitting another Christian commonwealth to come into existence on the other side of the Atlantic—Australia. It is God who is filling the world with Christian States, which, if they are mercenary, as, alas! they are, are also missionary.

"America, thank God, is a land of missions, and the Christian missions of America constute America's chief glory, and at this same time her safety. [Applause.] God is now permitting Australia to take part in this great work, and that is why I am here. I am sorry that the delegation from Australia is so small. I have no authority to speak for Australia as a whole, but can simply speak for the committees which appointed my dear wife and myself to represent them here today. But I know the Australian colonies so well that I know they are in deepest sympathy with the objects accomplished by the conference. It is remarkable how ignorant people are about Australia."

The speaker talked of the enterprise of Australia and of its advancement in Christian endeavor.

DR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. Dr. Jacob Chamberlain, who is a medical doctor as well as a doctor of divinity, responded for the missionaries, and, in their name "and in the name of the millions of communicants and adherents that have been brought to the army of the cross through missionary effort," he returned thanks for the welcome accorded to those who had come to this "conference for the pushing on of the kingdom." He continued:

"It is not alone for the words of welcome you have addressed that we thank you. We thank you, we thank the Chairman of the Executive Committee of this conference, we thank all the loyal workers, your colleagues, for the three years of herculean work you have put forward since the inception of the idea to bring this conference to pass."

Dr. Chamberlain talked eloquently of the "impetus of enthusiasm."

"Many of you remember," said he, "the stories of the papers of the day of a terrible fire in the tenement district of New York, where the four stories of a tenement building were in flame, and a fireman, climbing on a mission of rescue in the fifth story, was halted at the fourth by the difficulty of his task. He paused a moment, when a man in the street cried, 'Cheer him! Cheer him!' and the crowd on the street cheered with a will, and through the fire he dashed, and, seizing a little girl, bore her down the ladder to safety and placed her in her mother's arms. It was the impetus, the enthusiasm caused by that cheer that caused him to conquer the fire.

"Now let us give a cheer that shall cause Jericho's walls to fall down before the oncoming hosts of our Joshua, Jesus. And yet we know we may fail to seize upon some tactics that would aid us in the victory. We know here in this conference that you are, as it were, viewing the battlefield as from a captive balloon, and may well point out methods of attacks. We hope that, as one of the results of this conference, there will be a great wave of unity. As it is, there is probably nowhere less jealousy and unholy rivalry than among missionaries, and yet we do mourn over some matters. Some missionary bodies are elbowing each other in one territory, while they are allowing territory to remain unoccupied—territory where one of the bodies would do better and larger service.

"There was a Hindu poet who wrote centuries ago, when he was surrounded by the votaries of Buddha, Mohammed, and other creeds. He said that six blind men once described an elephant that stood before them all. One passed his hand over and appreciated only one portion of the anatomy, and another another part, and when each drew the beast, six ideas stood revealed; so, said the poet, six religions stand revealed, but they tell the wondrous tale that God is one."

The speaker said that in this "world council" the missionary bodies were acting as one and with a common object.

"Locking arms as never before," he said. "God's Church, of many names, but all with one object, one homogeneous army, under one Commander, we shall press forward to conquest."

GENERAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Robert E. Speer read the report of the General Committee, presented by the Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin, who was not present.

Dr. Baldwin in the report recounted the work done by the various committees charged with the organization of the conference, and said that this work had resulted in bringing together 1,666 general delegates, more than 750 missionaries and representatives of various societies, making a total of fully 2,500. All the great foreign missionary societies were represented, and many minor societies.

Mr. Speer in behalf of the committee read several notices informing delegates that the Hospitality Committee would take care of the entertainment of delegates not already assigned; that a Bureau of Information was available for all purposes of the delegates, and that a Post Office had been established in Carnegie Hall, which office already contained several thousand letters awaiting delivery.

The day proceedings were closed with the singing of the Doxology and the pronouncing of the benediction. Foreign delegates were then invited to the stage to meet and greet Gen. Harrison, and many availed themselves of the invitation.

An Account of the Evening Session of the Conference Will Be Found on Another Page.

HOW TO BECOME A CITIZEN.

Naturalization Bureau in the Court House a Busy Place.

The busiest place in the County Court House is a small room on the top floor of the building. It is in this room that the first and last step in the making of an American citizen is taken. Just now the room is filled every day with a crowd of men anxiously seeking the certificates of their citizenship.

Two things have caused this sudden rush. One, and probably the most important, is the fact that extensive work on the rapid transit tunnel will soon be started. Laborers who want to get a share of this work must show that they are citizens. The other is that signs of a Presidential campaign have already developed, and many are desirous of being in time to express their will at the ballot box.

The making of a citizen in the State courts is just now hampered by considerable red tape, as compared with the procedure in the United States District Court, where a man can obtain his final papers by one trip to the Federal Building.

The scene in the little room at the County Court Building is lively enough to satisfy any person craving excitement. In fact, perched away up under the eaves of the Tweed Court House, it reminds one of the Tower of Babel. Here from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon are gathered representatives of nearly every race, each nationality talking as vigorously as possible in its own tongue.

It takes two weeks for a man to receive his final papers in the State Supreme Court. Providing he has declared his intention of becoming a citizen within the time prescribed by law before his application for final papers, he calls at the Naturalization Bureau with a witness who can swear to his residence and his good moral character. After waiting in line for his turn he marches up to the desk of one of the clerks and the affidavits are prepared.

When these affidavits are sworn to, the applicant takes them and makes a journey down stairs and across the Park to the basement of the City Hall, where, after due search he finds the notice clerk. For the sum of 50 cents this clerk gives the applicant a certificate to the effect that he has made an application for his final papers. Armed with this certificate the applicant makes a return trip to the Naturalization Bureau, where he files this certificate, and receives a notice card telling him when to appear before a Justice of the Supreme Court and take the oath of allegiance.

The law requires that fourteen days must elapse between the application and the granting of the final papers. Meanwhile notices of the applicant's intention are posted in the City Hall and in the Court House.

At the end of the fourteen days the applicant, with his witness, appears on a Monday, Wednesday, or Thursday in Part II., Special Term of the Supreme Court ready to receive his final papers, providing he can pass the oral examination required. As a rule this is limited to two questions.

"What form of government do we have?" and "Have you read the Constitution?"

"Republican" and "Yes" are the answers required. Once in a while the applicant reverses the answers to the questions, and then he is assured of trouble ahead, and he is put through a more extended examination by the Justice. When the oath is administered to him by the Clerk of the court, he returns to the Naturalization Bureau and obtains the certificate which entitles him to work on public contracts and to vote.

It is at this time that the applicant gets his first insight into direct taxation.

He is required now to go the County Clerk's office and pay 10 cents for the revenue stamp on his certificate, as well as another 50-cent fee, making the total expense of naturalization $1.10. That is, this is the total direct expense, but, according to the system in vogue, the applicant and his witness both lose two days' time from their labor, and, as a rule, the witness expects compensation for this.

There has been a marked falling off in the naturalization work done by the Supreme Court of New York City. Prior to 1895, the average was 9,000 new citizens a year. Since then the results are as follows: 1896, 1,688; 1897, 1,002; 1898, 1,925; 1899, 1,964.

Two things have caused this falling off; one is that the long-drawn-out plan of obtaining the papers has sent many into the United States Courts, and the other, and possibly the principal reason, is the effect of the new Constitution, which requires a man to have his final papers at least ninety days before election.

Under the old law only thirty days' time was required. As a result, in September and the early part of October of each year, when there was a hotly contested election in prospect, politicians and district leaders were hustling to get every man in their districts naturalized.

The courts were crowded with men brought there in large companies, and one witness might certify to from twenty-five to fifty applicants. All this is changed now, as the applicants are not worked up to the proper political frenzy three months before election.

Again, the system, while somewhat intricate and lengthy, is now so simple, as compared to what it was formerly, that the applicant only needs to go to the Naturalization Bureau with his witness and tell what he wants, and one of the three clerks, John W. Güntzer, Joseph H. Brown, or John H. Loos, will make out all of the necessary papers and give the applicant such instructions that, if he has intelligence enough to become a citizen, he can make no mistake in the way to do it.

Mr. Güntzer, who has been in the Bureau for twenty years, has compiled for the applicants a small pamphlet, which clearly tells them all they need to know about naturalization, and the laws of the State and Nation.

There is only one drawback to the present system, and that is the apparently useless journey of the applicant to the City Hall after he has prepared his affidavit in the Naturalization Bureau. He takes the affidavit there only to have it returned to the bureau later in the day by the notice clerk. While the law requires that notice should be given to the City Clerk, it could easily be done in some other way, and it is this one thing that causes considerable confusion. Oftentimes applicants will start out with their affidavits and, failing to find the proper office, will carry them in their pocket until the expiration of the two weeks, when they will return to the courts expecting to be naturalized, and find that they have got to wait two weeks longer.

Historic Printing Exhibit.

A historical and loan exhibit has been obtained for the Printing Exposition to be held at the Grand Central Palace next month. The exhibit promises to be the star attraction of the show. It will be in charge of a committee including Gov. Roosevelt, Seth Low, Amos J. Cummings, John W. Keller, John E. Milholland, Joseph J. Little, Theodore L. De Vinne, Angus F. Mackay, and Owen Kindelon. The contributions to this instructive and interesting collection will include rare typographical works of art, archaic manuscripts, old books and documents, and primitive presses.

SKIRTING SOUTHERN CUBA

Charms of Travel in a Boat Stocked for Comfort.

Everything Free on Board After Passage Is Paid—A Sugar Plantation Visited—Towns Along the Route.

Staff Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CIENFUEGOS, Cuba, April 3.—The sooner visitors to these regions become reconciled to the inadequacies of transportation the better it will be for their peace of mind. One who comes to Cuba expecting to get about with anything like the dispatch, comfort, or cost of travel at home has certain disappointment in store. Possibly existing conditions in this respect explain in part why a land of infinite resource and ample territory for a prosperous and intelligent population of 10,000,000 provides indifferent support to 1,500,000 malcontents, four-fifths of whom live from hand to mouth and do not know the alphabet.

Such comfort as may be had is by water travel, the railroads being an abomination. A survival of the best furnished in the old days, when no one hurried and travelers, mainly planters, made a junket of a trip, is the line of steamers along the south coast from Santiago to Batabano, a distance of about 500 miles. The trip consumes four days. Batabano is the southern terminus of a railroad to Havana, thirty-eight miles away.

Planters never liked to be bothered with details after they got aboard ship. Consequently the steamship company charged fare enough to include extras, and from sailing to landing no passenger had to pay for anything the ship's storeroom carried. The fare for the full sail is $44. That from Santiago to this port, 330 miles, is $30.80. Boats sail weekly. A competing line, which does business only in the Winter season, makes trips bi-weekly. As south coast freight east of this point must be carried by water, the regular line is said to yield its stockholders dividends of 25 per cent.

One has no fault to find in the appearance of the boats, which are painted white, kept clean, and bear general resemblance to the craft that carry passengers and freight on the Hudson. An introduction to the Captain, if not essential, is one of the desirable things. It gives an insight before the voyage begins into what is meant by ordering extras at will without paying for them. The Captain orders in great variety, until a stranger to this phase of life must put the brakes on for the ship's sake, if not for his own. He recalls that the harbor channel is narrow and that he has come aboard for the primary purpose of getting safely out rather than of passing the night on a too-friendly reef. Another advantage in being friendly with the Captain is that, as the sailing time is 5 o'clock, one wishing a final view of Santiago's Morro and a glimpse of the Oquendo and Viscaya wrecks, westward of the harbor entrance, cannot waste time below at the regular dinner hour. The Captain dines later, likes company, and his table is always superior.

The Oquendo comes first into view, an hour or more out from Morro. It hugs the hilly shore. Breakers have washed away its upper works aft. Enough of the forward portion is left to make it look like a rock ocean tugboat laying by for orders. No more is visible of the Vizcaya, which tried to enter a false harbor a few miles further on. Her commander hoped to get inside and escape by landing. The two wrecks as they now appear will probably withstand the seas for several years. They excite no interest except for their association with the war. Divers expect to recover guns from them yet. There the elements may have them. The Colon is too many miles westward for a daylight view.

Dinner on board suggests the spread laid out in the private room of the Executive Committee of a Bavarian Volksfest, with some variations. Instead of tall Rhine wine bottles there are carafes of Spanish red wine at every elbow. The table is piled with garnished dishes, meats in various forms, fish, pâtés, olives, vegetables, salads, and unnamed compounds redolent with curry and garlic. At least twenty different dishes are offered at once. They were brought on singly, many of them hot, but the practice of filling the table before summoning the diners has cooled them. In order to get really fresh cooking, a guest must convert his food passage into a rapid transit tunnel. Experience with native eating usually cultivates the faculty of selection so that one may make a meal sufficient, at least, in quantity, that is not wholly cold.

With the service subsequent to this initial wholesale delivery, more deliberate treatment is possible. It includes figs, dates, nuts, cakes, cheese, and coffee. Among the extras reserved for the Captain's order is champagne, passenger privileges being confined to rum, whisky, gin, cognac, cordials, Apollinaris, and lemonade. Champagne helps out the first dinner in generous quantities. The brand has been chosen to suit the Cuban taste for sweets.

Smoking breaks in upon the courses according to individual wishes. Some passengers light up early, others late, so that the dining saloon is permeated with smoke before dinner is half finished. Eventually everybody has become a smokestack. After matting down the food with co

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

GUARDING THE SENATE.

Despite the heavy majority it received in the House, the Constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by the people is not likely to get any further at this session. The Senate Committee is decidedly opposed to it. The Senate itself is probably not less so. Even if the feeling for the amendment in the Senate were very strong, the proposition would hardly be taken out of the hands of the committee. That very rarely happens in that highly disciplined body, which resembles a club in this, that growling is easy and constant and rebellion almost unknown.

The revival of the agitation for the popular election of Senators is due, more than to anything else, to recent scandals in the conduct of Legislatures. The long and futile struggle over the election of QUAY, with the abundant evidence of the utterly corrupt and unscrupulous character of the candidate and of his agents, aroused deep disgust throughout the country. The later shameful developments in the case of CLARK of Montana—the worst, on the whole, as it is the latest, of the wretched Senatorship sales—strengthened the feeling awakened by QUAY. The Populists, who have always been very keen for any advantage of this sort, renewed the movement for popular elections and forced the hands of both the regular Democrats and the Republicans in the House. But as we have said, the Senate is pretty sure to block the movement.

Not that the Senate is unsensitive to the ill-repute these and like scandals have brought upon it. It is, on the contrary, growing more and more sensitive. But Senators are not generally convinced that the corrupt or half corrupt domination of a Legislature is any easier than like treatment of popular elections. QUAY, for instance, has tighter hold on the electoral machinery in his State than he has on the Legislature. He could get his Governor from his party when a majority in the Legislature was not to be had; and in the elections following the disgraceful exhibition at Harrisburg he has had no trouble in winning whatever he set out to win.

On the other hand Senators say it is not best to tinker the Constitution to get something you can get without tinkering it. Any State that really wishes a substantially popular election of its Senators can get it through nominations for the Senate by the political parties. That has been done in the past—the famous campaign of DOUGLAS and LINCOLN on the eve of the civil war was a case in point—and it can be done now just as easily if there are candidates who are interesting enough. Indeed, it has practically been done this Spring in Alabama.

But what influences Senators in opposition to this movement more than anything else is the strong feeling many of them have for the complete integrity of State representation in the Senate. To most of us that is a good deal of a political nuisance. We know that it exists, but we don't esteem it, and often feel that it interferes with the progress of the Republic. We recall the tremendous mischief it did when the "mining camp Senators," with only a handful of constituents, were able to block the way to the gold standard for long and weary years. We remember that it was the same concentration of power in the Senators of small States that made possible the perfidy of the Senate on the tariff legislation under Mr. CLEVELAND. But even the Senators who have suffered most from this obstruction, made possible by the equal representation of little and big States, are still closely wedded to the principle and will do nothing to impair or imperil it.

The most anxious of these guardians of State rights is, curiously enough, Senator HOAR of Massachusetts. He regards the amendment as to the election of Senators as the nose of the camel of the opposition to State rights, and he means to keep it out of the tent of the Constitution. It is not easy to see wherein the danger lies. Senators chosen by the people are just as much the representatives of their States, and have the same rights in the Senate as if they were chosen by the Legislatures of the States. But Mr. HOAR reasons otherwise. He believes this to be the first step toward the adoption of the general principle of representation of numbers and not of States, and within the boundaries of the old Union he is firmly opposed to that principle. It may seem a little inconsistent with his attitude in the Filipino matter, but the Senator is at once an idealist and a conservative. He stands very stubbornly for the res adjudicata and has for it something of the veneration he has for his religious doctrines. The Constitution has established the present system, with all its puzzling incongruities and its practical difficulties. He will not, if he can prevent, have it changed. It is the ark of the political covenant and no man shall lay irreverent hands on it with the Senator's consent. It is safe to say that there will be no change in the provisions of the Constitution as to the Senate while he remains a member of that body.

THE STATUS OF UNWELCOME MISSIONARIES.

It has been stated that the Sultan of Turkey said to our Minister, Mr. STRAUS, in reply to the respectful insistence of that gentleman that the claims pressed by the United States for indemnity to American missionaries for property destroyed by rioters be settled forthwith, that they would be paid promptly and with great pleasure if the Sultan could be assured that every missionary would at once leave Turkey; and that if they were once out he would proclaim a law making similar demands impossible by excluding missionaries from Turkey in future. If the Sultan did say this those inclined to condemn him would do well, if possible, to consider the subject from his viewpoint. He may be quite mistaken in his estimate of the advantages to his empire of having it overrun with missionaries; but it is not to be wondered at that he feels as he does, in view of the choice of alternatives with which he is confronted, that of draining his already depleted treasury to pay $100,000 missionary indemnity, or having a fleet of our warships sent to Smyrna to collect it or do a good many times its value in damage to that city. It may very well be that the able and distinguished representatives of the American Board have done a great and permanent work in Turkey, Syria, and other parts of the Sultan's empire; that the missionary schools and Robert College have been of invaluable service to large numbers of the Sultan's subjects, and that the American Medical College at Beyroot has put him and the nation under obligations beyond a money valuation. But he may not think so, and we very much doubt if he does. What he is reported to have said to Minister STRAUS is certainly what he would like to say if he deemed it quite discreet; and we commend his thought, whether spoken or not, to the serious consideration of the Ecumenical Conference of Missionaries. It is instructive.

We also commend to this august body or its members a sober consideration of the events now shaping in the Far East, in which a war, or what those who speak after the manner of men call a "bluff," which may lead to war, is the outgrowth of the determination of strong Governments to collect indemnity for the property of missionaries destroyed by the I Ho Ch'uan, or "Righteous Harmony Fists," popularly known as the Boxers of the Chinese provinces of Northwestern Shangtung and Chihli. In this instance it is pretty well understood that the four allied powers making the demand upon China for indemnity and the suppression of the Boxers care very much less for the missionaries whose claims they are pressing than they do for the check their action will give to the organized opposition to foreign encroachments in these and other provinces. With this in view, the misfortunes of the missionaries are a convenient pretext for bringing such pressure to bear upon the Government at Peking as will induce the Dowager Empress to dissuade Gen. TUNG FU-HSIANG from carrying out his incautiously expressed purpose of driving all foreigners out of Northern China.

In these incidents of international policy there is food for thought. There is a growing sentiment among thinking people that when missionaries go where they are not wanted, and establish the machinery of a religious propaganda on lines running distinctly counter to the habits, sentiments, and traditions of peoples not sufficiently civilized to be tolerant of strange creeds and customs, it is asking a good deal of any Government—our own, for instance—that it shall extend to them a very much more effective and costly protection than it extends to its citizens visiting or temporarily residing in foreign countries, and presumably minding their own business. In view of the ostensible errand of the missionaries and of the means by which they must accomplish it, the wonder is that the rulers of any semi-civilized or barbarous nations let them come in at all. The avowed purpose of the missionary is to subvert, as far as he is able, local institutions, such as they are; to discredit the local religion and make its priests as ELIJAH made the priests of Baal at Mount Carmel; to change the habits of the people in everything; to attract the children to his schools that he may educate them in strange doctrines and customs, and, generally, to upset the results of centuries of evolution. The missionary offers to the native people a God which is to them an abstraction, a creed which they consider subversive of manhood, and an ethical code which they think better fitted for slaves and women than for warriors, who hate their enemies and punish them when they can. They see their young men proselyted and unfitted for the "strenuous life" of the barbarian; they see their maidens taught the arts of enervating peace, and alienated from their natural affections thereby. At first they may be attracted by almost childish curiosity to see what these singular people are about; but when their curiosity is satisfied they, naturally enough, come to doubt the disinterestedness of those who journey so far on an errand so seemingly profitless as teaching them what they do not want to know, and who receive from remote and mysterious sources the means to build churches and schools, the permanent character of which portends more formidable inroads in the future. Thus regarded, as they are and must be in many countries, why need it occasion surprise that these rude children of nature occasionally fall upon the missionaries and smite them hip and thigh? That they do not do this oftener shows that in some things "the heathen in his blindness" has clearer ethical perceptions than can be claimed for our own people in every instance. In different parts of the United States we have, within the past few years, seen a number of violent local outbursts of religious intolerance, resulting in murder and arson. Our generally well-behaved and tolerant people are liable to contract very strong, and often quite unreasonable, prejudices against the teachers of unpopular creeds, and are occasionally led by such prejudices to commit deplorable crimes against persons and property.

With this in mind, is it not asking too much of the savage, the barbarian, and the heathen, to expect that they will recognize the right of missionaries to establish themselves as teachers and preachers in their countries, or that they will show them any greater consideration than our people would show their priests, medicine men, witch doctors, or what not, should they come here to teach, by exoteric exemplification, the rites which have for them the sacred character of religious functions? The police would "run them in," the Board of Health would cause their arrest and prosecution for violations of the Sanitary Code, mobs of intolerant bigots and hoodlums would stone them from the streets, and they would stand a very good chance of martyrdom, or at least of six months on the Island, followed by deportation.

In what precedes we have merely reflected a well-defined phase of public opinion, which is at least entitled to a respectful hearing. As to the status of missionaries in foreign fields there is a growing conviction among practical men that they should not expect the same kind of protection in establishing and conducting their work in barbarous or semi-barbarous countries, as this Government, in theory at least, extends to its citizens traveling or temporarily residing in civilized countries. Much as we may admire or perhaps reverence the beautiful spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion which prompts good men and women to consecrate themselves to a service which is sublimed by absolute unselfishness, it should not be forgotten that there are large numbers of people in the countries from which they go who do not believe what they believe, who regard them as mistaken teachers of false doctrines with Quixotic ambitions to accomplish the impossible, and are unalterably opposed to their receiving any encouragement or recognition from the Government in what many deem a mistaken errand. Probably no one would care to stop them or to place any obstacle in their way; but a very large minority, at least, of the American people object to having this Government assume any responsibility for them, and still more strongly to having the navy used to collect claims for damage to their property. The occasion for such interference would seem to be most easily and certainly avoided by not forcing a premature missionary propaganda upon such people as the Turks, for example, who not only do not want it, but who are, to all appearance, unalterably opposed to it.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED.

The recent revival, in the Presbyterian Church, of the not very manly sport of heresy hunting has had consequences that could not have been anticipated by the hunters. It is likely to be they who are to become the hunted. Dr. PARKHURST of this city and a number of other Presbyterian ministers of similar standing have not only made known their sympathy with the particular quarry of the hunters, but have said plainly that it is time that the creed of the Presbyterian Church should be revised, and that the Westminster Confession should be put in its proper place as a historical document, reflecting the state of mind of some more earnest than enlightened men of the sixteenth century, and not as a confession of faith binding forever upon the Christian Church or the Presbyterian branch of it.

If the question in dispute were a new question, it would evidently not be in dispute. Suppose that there were none of the glamour of an inherited tradition about the Westminster Confession, and a plain man of the end of the nineteenth century were asked as to what he thought of such a "plank" as this:

> The rest of mankind God was pleased, according to the unsearchable counsel of His own will, whereby He extendeth or withholdeth mercy as He pleaseth, for the glory of His sovereign power over His creatures, to pass by, and to ordain them to reprobation and wrath for their sin, to the praise of His glorious justice.

Such a person might say, in the language of the legendary American who was confronted with the doctrine of eternal damnation, "Why, Sir, our people wouldn't stand it." Or he might reply, in the authentic language of the late JOHN STUART MILL, "There is one thing that a God of that character, omnipotent as you call him, cannot do, and that is to compel me to worship him." Such a modern man would regard it as an impeachment of his own character for humanity and decency that he "believed in" such a God. It is not alone that the Deity of the Westminster Confession has grown incredible, it is also that He has grown revolting to the modern man.

This fact ought to stay the hand of the heresy hunters. They would be socially discredited if it were generally believed that they really believed what they are trying to punish other persons for not pretending to believe. It appears from the memoir of the late Dr. JOWETT that he deprecated any inquisition into the sincerity of the belief of clergymen of the Church of England in the thirty-nine articles, upon the ground that such an inquisition would tend to keep good men out of the Church and to let bad men in. This is even truer of the Westminster Confession, for the reason that the thirty-nine articles, however ridiculous many of them may appear to the modern mind, are at least not inhumane, as the Westminster Confession so evidently is. The theory of the thirty-nine articles accepted in the Anglican communion is that they are "articles of peace," which, two centuries ago, they doubtless were, and that the subscription of them does not denote that the subscriber believes in them, but only that he pledges himself not to preach against them. It might be a good thing if the Presbyterian Church should put on record a similar theory of the Westminster Confession. Whether it does or not, it must be evident that the persons responsible for troubling the peace of that Church are not the heretics, but the heresy hunters. It is their "pernicious activity" that mainly needs to be repressed.

THE DANGERS OF THE HIGHWAY.

There is a clear lack of discipline in the cases of some of the policemen who are assigned to look after the safety of persons on foot at the crowded crossings.

An observation by any police officer of the higher rank of the work of the patrolmen stationed at the bridge entrance and those at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street will show to him at once what is the difference between good work and bad. At the former point, which is one of greater difficulty because of the electric cars and the stream of vehicles going to or coming from the bridge, the conduct of the policemen is all that can be asked for in vigilance, coolness, helpfulness, and good judgment. At the latter point nearly the reverse is true. The detail does not seem to be continuous here, as it is not uncommon to note the entire absence of policemen. When one is on duty he is sometimes seen in conversation with one of the waiting cabmen, his back to the crowd, quite indifferent to the difficulties or dangers of the pedestrians. Yet it would seem that protection at such points is as easy to provide as it is important.

There is plenty of good material in the police force for such duties, and the instance at the bridge is one of many to prove it. The trouble is in the direction and discipline. How that originates no one need be in doubt. The nearer the inquiry gets to the head of the force, the clearer it appears.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Possibly enough Senator HOAR'S bill for the protection of birds from the reckless and relentless pursuit of the hunters who supply the demand for ornamental feathers is marred by the presence of lines that reveal the inspiration of those who carry regard for animal life to grotesque extremes, but the general purpose of the bill is excellent, and its opponents materially reduce the likelihood of having its imperfections removed when they attempt by gross falsification of facts to persuade the public that there is no need at all for legislation of this sort. There is need, and much need, not only on sentimental and aesthetic grounds—which, by the way, are as good as any other—but also because birds occupy a highly important place as maintainers of natural balances, and disastrous effects of the most practical kind invariably follow their destruction. The pretense that only the feathers of domestic fowl and of wild birds killed for food are of commercial value is insolently mendacious, and it is no less irritating when put forward by women who, with or without justification, speak as the representatives of workers in fear of loss of employment, than when presented by the masculine manufacturers of and dealers in millinery supplies. Say what these people will, the facts remain, and they are known by everybody who has taken any pains to investigate the subject. Vast numbers of song birds and of other birds with either no food value or very little are killed annually, simply because their feathers can be sold for decorative purposes. If other proof of this were lacking it would be demonstrated beyond question by the rapid diminution of many bird tribes that have no dangerous enemies except the feather hunters. Now there is no more real objection to the use of feathers for ornament than to the use of the flesh of birds for food, but against the extermination of whole species merely to satisfy a freak of fashion there is the greatest objection. And the feather workers themselves, if they only knew it, are of all people the most concerned in the passage of reasonable protective laws. They say they would be ruined by the passage of the Hoar bill, since it condemns them to idleness. Admitting this, how much better will their position be if the bird-hunting continues unchecked a few years longer, and no birds are left either to kill or to protect?

—A timber raft 650 feet long and containing 14,000,000 feet of lumber is building on the shore of Puget Sound, and when completed the plan is to tow it across the Pacific Ocean to Japan. The undertaking is a bold one, and in some ways attractive, but it is causing a good deal of uneasiness among the navigators of the western waters, for they have learned by disastrous experience that in case of storms such rafts have a habit of going to pieces, each fragment becoming an especially dangerous obstruction for ships. The Coast Seamen's Journal of San Francisco pertinently observes that the Pacific Ocean is an international highway, and that, although the ever-indulgent Government of the United States has hitherto permitted this system of transportation from point to point on our own seaboard, in spite of all protests to the contrary, it is doubtful in the extreme whether other nations will remain passive in view of the added danger to their ships and shipping. Continuing, the writer says: "If would be well within the province of any naval commander if he found such a structure navigating the ocean highway, to cause the same to be seized and brought into some port or place where it would cease to be a menace to ships and shipping. We predict that the other Governments having as much right in the Pacific Ocean as we have will speedily put an end to this method of transportation." The matter is one for the decision of experts, but the scheme is obviously rich in the possibilities of troublesome complications.

—Oblique light is thrown on the progress of events in South Africa by a letter which appeared in a recent copy of The London Times. The writer of it does not sign his name, but he says that he is a retired Colonel of thirty years' military experience, "four years in command of a splendid regiment." As he also now has twenty-five horses of his own, all in tip-top condition, the Colonel claims the right to propound a theory as to the cause of the slow progress making by the British armies. The trouble, he declares, lies in the cavalry, and it could all be remedied by giving the horses proper rations. If the commanding officers were as wise as The Times's correspondent, it seems that "foreign oats and foreign hay would not find favor, as all officers know they cannot condition their hunters on such rubbish. This would give an impetus to English, Irish, and Scotch agriculture, and the country would find they have got their money's worth in the shape of a lot of horses in splendid hard condition, fit to go anywhere and do any amount of hard work. I know what they require in food to bring them to this—viz., the best old English oats and hay and no foreign." There is a fine patriotic stupidity about these remarks and a contempt for things not British that are full of significance. This old Colonel probably believes that oats and hay raised elsewhere than in two little islands are almost worthless as equine food.

—In discussing "Christian Science" as a "psychopathic epidemic," Dr. J. B. HUBER showed all of the real scientist's moderation of language, and yet he demonstrated clearly the identity of this new delusion with a dozen more that had their brief day in the past and are now almost forgotten. A striking passage in his address, perhaps the most striking, to the doctor's lay hearers, was that in which he called attention to the fact that every one of the so-called churches of the sect in this city is situated among the residences of the well-to-do. There were, he said quietly, no missions by which the vaunted blessings of Eddyism could be disseminated among the poor. This is the case everywhere. Question a "Christian Scientist" on the subject, and the reply will be that poverty, like disease, is a "mortal thought," the very existence of which is to be strenuously denied. The self-styled healers never heal except for hire. They are cynically frank in placing a money value on their services, and they waste no time in preaching their doctrines among people whose conversion does not mean an increment of revenue. Money, it seems, is not a "mortal thought." "Christian Science" books are expensive, and so are "Christian Science" ministrations. They are not for the poor.

TO UTILIZE DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am reminded by the difficulties experienced by the recipient of an income of $4,200 to find suitable accommodations within this income in the city for himself and wife, of the very much greater difficulties which must be experienced by the great majority of residents whose incomes are from three-fourths down to one-fourth of that of the gentleman in question. And in this connection I avail myself of the opportunity to serve landlords and tenants alike by the suggestions following:

Find an architect who can suitably divide a building horizontally at what we now know as the floors of the various stories so that each story will be, or can easily be made, wholly independent of every other story, the division partition to be solid, and fire, water, and sound proof, the various stories to be entered from the outside from continuous, slowly revolving stairs, suitably inclosed. This arrangement will permit the landlord to let the first story, entered as now from the street, and, perhaps, one or two stories connecting, for business purposes, and let the third to the tenth on the European plan to lodgers and for light housekeeping.

It must be known to many that there are thousands of buildings in this city, mostly those used for wholesale business, which are unoccupied above the first to the third stories. It is quite true that these buildings are mostly down town and out of the present resident district, but if they could be utilized also for residence in the upper stories, without interfering with or endangering the goods or business in the first to the third stories, there are thousands upon thousands of clerks and others of small income who would occupy them with their families, and be glad to do so, and the time would be short when there would be no discredit in such a residence, which would be within their means, have all the advantages which go with a residence in the city, and be near to their business and without loss of carfare and time in traveling back and forth.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

New York, April 16, 1900.

DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Accepting in good faith the statements of the feather workers, which have recently appeared in your paper, to the effect that they employ only the plumage of domestic fowls and game birds in their trade, I would suggest that these same feather workers visit the American Museum some Sunday afternoon in quest of a little ornithological information. If they will enter the main bird hall, in the second floor of the north wing, and examine the contents of cases B, C, E, I, and L, they will discover that grebes, gulls, terns, egrets, buzzards, eagles, hawks, and owls are neither domestic fowls nor game birds, and doubtless on returning to their work the following morning they will recognize among the so-called "chicken feathers" about them the plumage of most of the birds observed in the museum the preceding afternoon.

Their somewhat vehement declaration that they use no wild birds must be attributed to ignorance, for we cannot believe that any mentally sound person would deny that wild birds are killed for millinery purposes, when, in whole or part, they may be observed on the head of almost every other woman. If additional evidence be required we can supply it, we regret to say, in unlimited quantities. We not only have the original orders sent to the hunters by the feather dealers, but we have the hunters' confessions of tens of thousands of birds killed in a single season, and when we visit localities where certain birds were once abundant, their comparative scarcity, or entire absence, is testified to by our own eyes.

It is true that at present song birds are rarely worn. But what of that? Is a bird's song its only claim to our protection? As a matter of fact, less than one-half our birds are song birds; but does it follow that we are justified in destroying the remaining fifty-odd per cent? The truth is, as every ornithologist knows, that many birds which lack the power of song are even more useful, and fully as beautiful, as our most-prized songsters. The economic value of hawks, owls, and buzzards is beyond question, while the services rendered by gulls in freeing the waters of our coasts, harbors, and lakes of dead forms of animal life cannot be overestimated; and certainly the grace of the tern, the daintiness of the egret, and the grandeur of the eagle make them as deserving of our care as if they had the voice of the nightingale itself.

In asserting that the abandonment of feather-wearing would throw thousands of women out of employment, the feather workers take a narrow, but, under the circumstances, wholly natural view of the question. When, however, it is realized that a large proportion of the feathers used are worn just as they were taken from the bird, it is obvious that the total abolition of feathers in millinery and their consequent replacement by various artificial ornaments would result in giving employment to a much larger number of persons than are at present engaged in the feather trade.

FRANK M. CHAPMAN.
Chairman Executive Committee New York State Audubon Society.
American Museum of Natural History, New York, April 16, 1900.

Presidential Elections—A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The duplication and misplacement of a type line in my communication, headed "Presidential Elections," in this morning's TIMES must have much confused every one who attempted to read it. If for the third line in the paragraph commencing "Permit me to state," &c., the words, "States have in their own hands the ballot," are substituted, according to the copy, the communication will be much more comprehensible.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL.
New York, April 21, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Overheard.

"Paid $15,000 for his seat? Why, that's no price at all. I've known men who had to put up more than four times that—"

"Oh, we're not talking of a United States Senatorship. I was telling him of what it cost a man to get into the Board of Trade."—Chicago Tribune.

Pegasus Has His Opportunity.

"His poetry," the public complained, "smells of the lamp!"

At this Pegasus reverted to his equine side and indulged in a horse laugh.

"I guess it's the odor of the automobile he tied up to after I bucked and threw him!" chuckled the fabled steed.—Detroit Journal.

His View Different.

Director—Mr. Cashman, the company has come to the conclusion that they can dispense with your services; you will be expected to tender your resignation this evening.

Mr. Cashman.—You may call it tender, but for my part I cousider it extremely tough.—Boston Courier.

Born to It.

McJigger—Jigsby should go into politics. He's a born diplomat.

Thingumbob—Think so?

McJigger—Yes, indeed. He was Chairman of a committee of ten to get up a church entertainment, and he immediately provided for nine sub-committees and made each of his associates a Chairman.—Philadelphia Press.

Our Case Against Turkey.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By JOHN FOORD.

The claims of the United States against Turkey had their origin in the destruction of eight buildings of the Euphrates College at Harpoot, and of several buildings belonging to the American missionaries at Marash during the Armenian massacres of 1895. When Dr. Angell resigned as Minister to Turkey in 1898, the relations between the two countries were decidedly strained, because of the refusal of the Government of the Sultan to entertain any claim for indemnity for these losses. Mr. Oscar S. Straus, by reason of the success in dealing with the Porte which had marked his previous mission, and his proved capacity for delicate negotiation, was selected by the President as the man best fitted to bring about an adjustment of all the questions at issue between the two Governments. The most difficult of these related to the payment of compensation for the missionary buildings destroyed and property looted as well as to the permission required to rebuild. The Turkish Government, shortly before the departure of Dr. Angell, had denied all liability for the buildings and property destroyed. A similar reply was sent to the Ambassadors of England, France, and Italy, who had presented similar claims.

The Turkish Government took the position that its denial of liability in such a case had ample precedent in the refusal of the Government of the United States to admit responsibility for outrages committed within its own territory on the subjects of friendly powers. One case cited was the violence to which the Spanish Consul and other citizens of Spain had been subjected by riotous mobs in New Orleans and Key West in 1851; another was the massacre of twenty-eight Chinamen, with attendant pillage of Chinese property, at Rock Springs, Wyoming, in 1886, and a third was the lynching of eleven Italians by a mob of rioters in New Orleans in 1891. As a matter of fact, the outrages in Asia Minor were not parallel cases, because the presence of bullets and cannon balls in the walls of the wrecked buildings at Harpoot were indisputable evidence that Turkish soldiers had participated in their destruction. But the record of the United States in the three cases referred to was a perfectly clear and correct one, and could confidently be commended by our Minister at Constantinople to the imitation of Turkey.

The first case was settled in accordance with the following resolution of Congress of March 3, 1853: "Resolved, that the President of the United States be, and is hereby, requested to cause an investigation to be made of any losses that may have been sustained by the Consul of Spain and other persons residing at New Orleans or at Key West in the year 1851, and who at that time were subjects of the Queen of Spain, by the violence of individuals arising out of intelligence then recently received at those places of the execution of certain persons at Havana, in Cuba, by the Spanish authorities of that island, and that such losses, so ascertained, to persons at that time subjects as aforesaid, on the certificate of the Secretary of State that the same are proved to the satisfaction of the President, together with the reasonable costs of the investigation, shall be paid to those entitled, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The second case, that of the Wyoming massacre, was disposed of in conformity with the following statement communicated by Secretary Bayard to the Chinese Minister: "I am frank to say that the circumstances of the case under consideration contained features which I am disposed to believe may induce the President to recommend to the Congress, not as under obligation of treaty or principle of international law, but solely upon a sentiment of generosity and pity to an innocent and unfortunate body of men, subjects to a friendly power, who, being peaceably employed within our jurisdiction, were so shockingly outraged; that in view of the gross and shameful failure of the police authorities at Rock Springs, in Wyoming Territory, to keep the peace, or to make proper efforts to uphold the law or punish the criminals, or make compensation for the loss of property pillaged or destroyed, it may reasonably be a subject for the benevolent consideration of Congress whether, with the distinct understanding that no precedent is thereby created, or liability for proper enforcement of police protection in the Territories, they will not, ex gratia, grant pecuniary relief to the sufferers in the case now before us to the extent of the property of which they were so outrageously deprived, to the discredit of republican institutions.

"I trust you will recognize in what I have herein suggested the desire of the United States to carry into effect the 'golden rule' recited in the treaty to which you have made reference, and that in such action you will perceive our wish and purpose to confirm and perpetuate the friendship and amity which, I trust, may long exist between our respective countries. You will, I am sure, agree that in good faith, and in compliance with their obligations, the Government of the United States is strenuously asserting its power to secure the protection of your countrymen within its jurisdiction."

The third case, that of the New Orleans riots, was alluded to in President Harrison's message of December, 1891, as "A most deplorable and discreditable incident." The President added that it did not have its origin in any general animosity to the Italian people nor in any disrespect to the Government of Italy, but that the fury of the mob was directed against these men as the supposed participants or accessories in the murder of a city officer. He did not intend by this allusion to mitigate in any degree the offense which had been committed against law and humanity, but merely to indicate the character of the international questions which grew out of it. In a communication to the Marquis Imperiali, of April 12, 1892, Secretary Blaine congratulated the Italian Minister on the fact that the difficulty existing between the United States and Italy growing out of the lamentable massacre at New Orleans was about to be terminated. He went on to say: "The President, feeling that for such an injury there should be ample indemnity, instructs me to tender you 125,000f. The Italian Government will distribute this sum among the families of the victims." While the injury was not inflicted direct by the United States, the President had no hesitation in recognizing the necessity to make some substantial reparation.

The case of the United States against Turkey was, necessarily, first submitted to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, then to the Council of Ministers, who made their report to the Sultan, and, finally, it became a question of direct negotiation between the Sultan and the Minister of the United States. At an audience on Dec. 8, 1898, the Sultan informed our Minister he had directed that the claims preferred by the United States should be paid. The claims were examined with great care, and it was agreed that the basis of settlement should be a simple indemnity for the actual value of the property destroyed. There can be no question that to the payment of this the Sultan explicitly and unequivocally agreed. The promise to pay has been twice repeated since December, 1898—the last time just before the departure of Mr. Straus for the United States. The situation, therefore, is practically this: Our Minister has succeeded in obtaining judgment upon these claims by confession made by the Sultan himself, but the execution remains unsatisfied. There has been a double breach of faith on the part of the Sultan, for not only is the money payment evaded, but the promised irade or permit for the reconstruction of the burned buildings is, on one pretext or other, still delayed. As the buildings were originally erected under the protection of our treaties with Turkey, the right obviously exists to restore them without special permission. But, considering that the buildings were destroyed by the connivance, if not with the assistance of the troops of the Sultan, the expediency of securing an irade for their reconstruction is not open to question.

The case is obviously not one that lends itself to arbitration. There is nothing to arbitrate. It is simply a question of whether the word of the Sovereign of Turkey is to be kept, and what shall be the course of the Government of the United States, to whose representative the word was given, in the event of a persistent refusal to make it good. With manifest propriety, the President has declined to accept the resignation of Minister Straus, because to send a new envoy to Constantinople would be merely to give the Sultan another chance to repeat the tactics of evasion and delay which have already consumed nearly five years. To order Mr. Straus to return to Constantinople would be equally inadvisable, till there is some decided change in the status of the controversy. Under the able guidance and direction of Secretary Hay our Minister has carried the negotiations to their logical conclusion, and has done everything possible to bring to the Sultan's attention the seriousness of the situation, and there is absolutely nothing more to be done in that direction. Diplomacy has exhausted itself in this negotiation, and arbitration is impossible. Were the issue one which involved our National honor, war would, under such conditions, be inevitable. As matters stand, several courses are open before resorting to extreme measures. If we break diplomatic relations, our diplomatic interests could be placed in charge of France, Italy, England, Germany, or any nation our Government may select. If this should not have the desired effect, we could impound the customs revenues of Salonica or Smyrna. The Sultan has respect only for force, and by this means Austria some two years ago, after years of fruitless negotiations, collected £125,000 due for transportation on the Oriental railways. But this result was not reached until Baron Calice, the Austrian Ambassador, had packed up his effects preparatory to his departure, while an Austrian man-of-war arrived at Smyrna. Witbin the past year Italy also collected a claim for damages for the detention and robbing of one of her merchant ships in the Red Sea. Diplomatic negotiations failed until an Italian man-of-war made her appearance.

JOHN FOORD.

RESIGNATION.

James W. Foley, Jr., in Bismarck Tribune.

A broken mother to the Buddha brought
A lifeless child; with hands outstretched besought
That mighty prophet to recall the breath
Forthflown, and steal away the sting of death.
Tearful she pleaded and with piteous gaze,
The Buddha stooped, from her bent knees to raise
The stricken mother; took from her the child
And spake in gentle accents, soothing, mild,
That hushed her grief and checked the flooding tears:
"Be still thine heart, and quieted thy fears.
Thy child shall be restored again to thee
When thou has sought and found and brought to me
A grain of corn from hovel, hut, or home.
(No limits give I in thy quest to roam.)
Whence Death has stolen parent not, or child."
Eager she heard, and her distress beguiled,
Lighted her eyes, the Buddha's name she blessed
And turned and sped fleet-footed on her quest.

Sped on the years and yet she sought in vain
With eager voice inquired, and sought again,
But here a parent gone and here a son,
And here a daughter, always finding one
Forever absent; still, with footsteps fleet,
She sped, to find some circle quite complete.
Asked at each door with mutely pleading eyes
And hungry yearning for the ordered prize
Despairing not, till worn with toil and time,
With patience tireless and with hope sublime.
Again the Buddha in her anguish seeks,
Recounts her journeys and her failure speaks.

The Buddha softly, sadly, speaks again:
"Hast thou not learned thy search would not be vain
Were there the power thou wouldst have me declare?
Dost thou not see that Death is everywhere
But in that circle of Eternity
That comes with only waiting patiently?"

The Next Steps in Tariff Reform.

Address Before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, at Philadelphia, Friday Evening, April 20, 1900.

By C. R. MILLER.

WHAT is the proposition which the advocates of tariff reform submit to the people of the United States? It is that they hear and determine the question whether the doctrine of protection is of continuing force, and, like the Monroe doctrine, "applicable to every stage of our National existence"; or whether it is not now time, in our changed industrial conditions, that we sit down to re-examine the basis, the justification, and the wisdom of that creed. They ask the American people if the maintenance of the highest protective tariff known to the nations of the earth is to be considered a permanent National policy, or whether they will not now decree a substantial reduction of such duties as shall appear to be no longer necessary to the development of any industry, and the removal altogether of certain taxes on raw material of our industries that raise the cost of production and hamper the efforts of our manufacturers to gain a foothold in foreign markets.

Times change and tariff reformers change with them. During three decades they have championed the cause of the mass of consumers against oppressive laws that bestowed the property of the citizen "upon favored individuals to aid private enterprise." They now make their plea in behalf of the American manufacturer, once the object, now the victim, of protection, whose margin of profit and of opportunity in the world's markets is sensibly diminished by two factors of cost, high wages and taxed raw materials, both peculiar to our industrial system, and of which only the latter is subject to cancellation. The advantage which low wages gives to his foreign competitor he must meet, he has met, not by wage reductions, but by his genius for economical production, for the standard of comfort established by a high wage rate must be maintained. But the tariff policy which forbids or discourages an exchange of products with other nations and taxes him upon the very materials of his industry is, in the opinion of tariff reformers, unwise, injurious, and dispensable. It hampers our industries, checks our commerce, retards the accumulation of National wealth, and diminishes the opportunity for the profitable use of capital and the regular employment of labor.

But when we are asked to indicate the next step in tariff reform we are confronted upon the one hand by a great party that fills quite the whole of the road with its imposing bulk and forbids that any step whatever in tariff reform shall be taken; while the other great party, under new leaders and devoted to other pursuits, has abandoned its ancient attachment to the cause of a tariff for revenue only. It is plain that the next step, like all the steps of the past, must be educational. The chiefs of party must be made to see the light of the new day, and the path to a broader market and richer opportunities must be brought plainly into the view of the great and small captains of industry.

The country has been amazed and made not a little ashamed by the demonstrations of devoted attachment to protection during the debate on the Porto Rican tariff. There are not many protectionists who have taken the long step that brings them near to the advanced position of the tariff reformers. But the President is one of them. It is our plain duty to give Porto Rico the benefits of free trade, said William McKinley in his last annual message. Portentous words, that to many an old-fashioned protectionist must have sounded like an apostate renunciation of the faith by the high priest himself. But the pews outdid the preacher in devotion to the outworn creed, and the Republican House and the Republican Senate have decided that free trade with little Porto Rico, our own adopted child, could not be enacted without peril to American industries, the representatives of which converged upon Washington with the old appeals if not quite in the old numbers, to protest against the blow that threatened their ruin.

A blind and heedless devotion to protection, too, is exhibited in the strenuous opposition to the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with France, negotiated by President McKinley with the aid of some of his former fellow-workers in high tariff building. A protest against the French reciprocity treaty was recently sent out by the Association of American Knit Goods Manufacturers, in which it was declared that the treaty "aims a deathblow" at the fashioned hosiery branch of the knit goods trade and that "the protection now afforded is no more than is absolutely necessary to a fair protection to our industry." Yet I have the high protectionist authority of the Hon. Robert P. Porter for a counter-declaration, which shall be made in his own words:

"The reduction which the French treaty accords French cotton hosiery and knit goods will in no way harm American industry, because the average rate on all hosiery imported after reductions will still be 51½ per cent. ad valorem; because upon the one largest class of hosiery imported from France there will still remain a duty of over 57 per cent., and lastly because upon all goods coming from Germany, (whence we get nine-tenths of our imports of cotton hosiery and knit goods,) and indeed from all other countries except France, the average duty will still be 64.2 per cent. ad valorem, and on some classes nearly 71½ per cent. Protection beyond this is unrighteous."

Emotions of unusual joy fill the heart of the tariff reformer, his pulses quicken, and hope kindles anew within him at the unexpected avowal that there is a rate, even though it be 7½ per cent., above which protection is unrighteous. If the axe of horizontal reduction were laid in that spirit, not at the root, but at the tops of the Dingley tariff, the ch would be strewn with the brushwood of unrighteous surplusage from many lofty schedules, and the woolen schedule that kisses the very heavens with its audacious rates of 280 per cent., 235 per cent., 195 per cent., and 184 per cent., pierces the blue vault with one lone projection of 379 94-100 per cent. and carries an average impost of 86 54-100 per cent., would emerge from the visitation in a truncated and lopped-off condition that would evoke loud cries from the beneficiaries of those sinful taxes.

I shall thrash none of the old straw of the long contention between protection and free trade. If the protectionist points to our immense and growing manufacturing interests that now supply $400,000,000 of our exports and says, "This we have built up by our tariff," his old antagonist will only ask with due humility that some slight credit be given to the natural resources of the country and the productive genius of its people. He will not forbear, however, to invite the attention of the defender of the high-tariff policy to the influence upon our industrial development and our export trade of the most conspicuous and most deeply interesting economic phenomenon of our day, the amazing multiplication of trusts and great combinations of capital. There is the vital fact in our present commercial situation; there is the greatest creative force at work under present conditions to change the methods and shape the future of manufacturing in the United States. More potent than tariff protection, it has built up industries into which protection failed to breathe the breath of life. Whether this new industrial system be permanent or transitory we cannot say, nor can we say whether the people will conclude that its advent is for good or for evil, but beyond all question, the concentration of capital, the formation of manufacturing corporations with large resources, able to command the highest business ability, to control their business at every stage of its progress, from the source of the material to the distribution of the product, to discard antiquated processes and install the best modern machinery—we know, I say, that this concentration eliminates waste, obviates needless duplication of effort, substitutes the economy of the large operation for the high expense ratio of the little shop, and effects a substantial lessening of the cost of production. To the reduction of cost thus effected we owe more than to our protective tariff the immense impulse of development in our manufactures in recent years. And it is this elimination of factors of cost that has enabled our manufacturers, in spite of the high rate of wages, in spite of tariff taxes that are no longer a help, but a burden, to overleap the wall that girdles us about and send their goods out into foreign markets, where they are selling at the rate of $400,000,000 a year in competition with the manufactures of Great Britain, of France, and of Germany.

What is it that has quadrupled our production of iron and steel in twenty years—increasing it from 5,000,000 tons in 1880 to 20,000,000 tons in 1899? What is it that has caused our imports of iron and steel to dwindle from $53,000,000 in 1891 to $12,000,000 in 1899?

Was it the protective tariff? Seek the answer along that busy highway of lake and rail transportation that connects the Michigan ore beds with the Pittsburg furnaces and rolling mills, or in the Birmingham district, where the coal mines, the coke ovens, the ore beds, and the furnaces are so closely associated that almost the entire transportation charge of the operating companies is for switching engines. Nature in the South and the art of man in the North have reduced the cost of production to its lowest terms. It would be good for the soul of a protectionist who doubts the ability of the American manufacturer to take care of himself to study with care the wonderful array of labor-saving and cost-saving devices that has been created by the great corporations that convert the ore of Michigan into iron and steel near the coal fields of Western Pennsylvania. Their chain of control is unbroken—the mines, the steam shovels that lift the ore, the cars, the very railroads sometimes; the lake steamers, the docks, the smelters and converters, the rolling mills and steel works, are theirs. No middleman's profit lessens their own, and from the beginning to the end of the chain economic gain is skillfully secured, arising, says Mr. Taussig, "mainly from consistent planning of every stage, the nice intercalation of operations, the sweeping introduction from end to end of expensive and rapid-working machinery, continuously supplied, under homogeneous administration, with the huge quantities of material which alone make possible effective and economical utilization of the great plant."

If it is protection that has swelled our production of pig iron 422 per cent. from 2,500,000 tons in 1872 to 11,750,000 tons in 1898, why is it that almost the entire increase, as Mr. Taussig points out, has been west of the Alleghanies or in the Birmingham region, the Middle States lying east of the Alleghanies, where the shelter of a protective tariff was most essential, and likely to be most stimulating, showing an increase of barely 200,000 tons? I asked an ironmaster the other day, a very large producer, if his business any longer needed the protection of $4 a ton on pig iron. "If it did," he replied, "I should not be now on my way to Europe to sell iron in England, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy." Whatever argument may be made to show that without the favor and encouragement of protective duties capitalists would never have ventured their money in the great plants, transportation facilities, and costly machinery that have produced these results, the truth is plain that our iron trade is now independent of the tariff. It can stand alone, and the business of iron and steel production is industrially fundamental. There is no large manufacturing business in which a low price of iron and steel is not reflected in reduced cost of production. I am speaking, of course, of normal trade conditions, not of the extraordinary condition that has prevailed for some months past, in which an iron and steel famine, due to an unusual volume of orders, has had the effect of doubling prices.

I now wish to adduce further evidence of important industrial growth in the United States independent of the tariff, yes, in spite of the obstacles it opposes. The great increase in our exports of manufactures in recent years has resulted from two conditions, large production and low prices. In the first place, we have had surplus goods to sell; in the second place, our prices were satisfactory to the foreign buyer. Why were our industries so productive, why were prices so low?

Again the stern finger of fact points to the concentration of capital and ability as the chief cause of both phenomena. Concentration increases capacity and diminishes cost. An oversupply of the home market and an overflow into the foreign market follow necessarily. Our exports of manufactures in the fiscal year ending 1899 reached the unprecedented total of $338,-667,794. Three-fourths in value of this export of manufactures were the products of industries dominated or controlled by trusts and combinations of capital. They tell us that it is the Dingley tariff that has raised our exports of manufactures to this great figure, amounting in the last fiscal year to 28.13 per cent. of our entire export trade. Why not look the facts in the face? The tariff may glut the home market, but the tariff does not make low prices—there are no economies in it. It is saving of cost that makes the price, and the price makes the market.

Take another point of view. How many years is it since we began to congratulate ourselves upon the sudden prominence of manufactures in our tables of exports? Only during the last four years, and those are the years that have witnessed the formation of nearly all the trusts and combinations, the certificates of incorporation of five-sixths of which bear a date later than 1895. Manufactured exports increased from $126,000,000 in 1875 to $183,-000,000 in 1895—twenty years to gain fifty-seven millions. For the five succeeding fiscal years the figures are: 1896, $226,571,178; 1897, $277,285,591; 1898, $290,697,354; 1899, $338,675,558; and for the current year ending June 30 next $400,000,000, according to the estimates—five years to gain 172 millions. The trusts and the Dingley tariff came hand in hand, of like age, and devoted to like pursuits—the promotion of our productive industries. The impartial world will judge which of the two has been the more effective and influential in doubling our exports of manufactured merchandise in four years. But it is a barren futility to point out these conditions unless we are willing to read what they teach and profit by the lesson. It is of no avail to lay stress upon the significant coincidence between the sudden growth of our export of manufactures since 1895 and the sudden multiplication of trusts and combinations in the same period, nor does it profit us to adduce that other highly significant piece of testimony, the fact that three-quarters of these exports are the products of industries under the dominance of associations of capital, unless we heed the answer to the next question, What do these things mean?

They mean that we have entered upon a new period in our industrial history, and that new economic conditions must be recognized in our laws and in our trade customs. Mr. Richard Olney in his striking and philosophical article on "The Growth of Our Foreign Policy," says that prior to the late Spanish war there were two distinguishing manifestations of our policy toward other countries: "One of them was the Monroe doctrine, so called, directly affecting our relations with foreign powers. The other was a high protective tariff aimed at sequestering the home market for the benefit of home industries, and, though legally speaking of merely domestic concern, in practical results operating as the most effectual of obstacles to intercourse with foreign peoples."

Out of this condition of aloofness and sequestration we have emerged so abruptly that few of our lawmakers and not many of our people have been able to adjust their thinking to the large requirements of the new condition. We have come suddenly into full relations with the world and have not had time to put aside our homespun manners or don clothing fit for such grand company. We are giving a lawn party, but have forgotten to take down the sign "Keep Off the Grass."

Wherever in these years of trade expansion we have sold manufactured goods in other markets we have displaced a foreign competitor, either one actually in possession or one seeking to take possession. The weapon with which we have overcome him is low prices. Quality and other things being equal, the lowest price commands the market. Our manufacturers have been able to make a low price through labor-saving inventions and reductions in cost effected by concentration of industrial forces. But what are our foreign competitors going to do, the manufacturers of England, France, and Germany, whom we have robbed of a part of their market? Believe me, they will not give up the fight, they will do something to regain the lost ground. And on what they do hangs immediately the prosperity of our export trade in manufactures, and next the fate of our Dingley tariff. The foreign manufacturers will fight us with our own weapons—low prices. Skillful methods and a better understanding of the wants of their customers in the East, in Africa, and in South America will serve them to some extent, but in the broad sense nothing will help them to reconquer the lost territory but the ability to undersell us. It is not for us to inquire by what economies the foreign manufacturer will command the ability. It is vastly more important for us to take thought about our own condition. Baffled by our old competitors using the arm of low prices to which they have long been accustomed, and by which they have, until recent years, kept us altogether out of many fields, what shall we do? There is but one resource—we must make lower prices, we must undersell our competitors or lose the market. But how can we reduce prices? The trusts and combinations have well-nigh exhausted the resources of boundless capital, of human skill, and business ability in saving the last fraction of a cent of cost at every stage of every process they control. Their peculiar relations with railroads have enabled them to command the lowest living rates for transportation of their products to the seaboard. You cannot reduce an irreducible minimum. There are three other possible sources from which the potentiality of lower prices may be gained. They are, first, the pay roll—that is wages; second, the profits of capital, and third, the cost of material. The American manufacturer is most reluctant to seek to make himself whole at the cost of his men. He knows that wages are higher in this country than in any other in the world. He is painfully aware of the immense advantage that low wages, pauper labor, as we call it, confer upon his foreign competitor. But he knows, too, that well-paid labor and a high standard of comfort for workingmen make for good citizenship and increase the demand for consumption in our home market. A reduction of wages is the last resource against business loss, and then only as the alternative to shutting down the works.

But there is the profit account. I need make no argument to convince you that the manufacturer will turn with no great gayety of heart to the expedient of reducing his own dividends. The changeless principles of human nature and the powerful instinct of self-preservation stand opposed to that so long as any other way is open. There is another way, the third resource—reduction in the cost of material.

In that anxious moment of his quest for relief there rises upon the vision of the hard-beset American manufacturer the towering heights of the Dingley schedules, not glory crowned, not glistening in the sunlight of prosperity, not singing Mennonian psalm tunes of cheer in his complacent ears, but beetling, black, disastrous; obstacles to his progress, the menace of his ruin. God help the protective tariff when the American manufacturer shall confront it in that terrible mood. But as I wished to make the suggestion of the remedy follow immediately upon the diagnosis of the disease, I have omitted one stage in this process of economic development—the dark and saddening stage of industrial depression, waste of capital, stagnation, and hard times that follow inevitably upon the loss of a market and the cessation of a demand. When our manufacturers begin to find themselves in turn displaced in their new-found foreign markets by cheaper goods made in Germany and elsewhere, they will not at once go to Washington to get the tariff reduced. Hope springs eternal, and hoping for a favorable turn, they will continue to run their mills on full time and to pile up unsold goods in the warehouses. Overproduction has one inevitable result—business loss. Let any man with the material of the computation at his command attempt to picture forth the condition of trade stagnation, financial depression, contraction of credits, and business disaster that would ensue upon the cutting off at the seaboard of any considerable part of the annual outflow of four hundred millions of our manufactured goods.

Through this stage of industrial gloom we must pass in the nature of things before our producers come to understand what has hurt them, what hampers them, and puts them at a disadvantage in the struggle for the possession of the foreign market. Then, at length, when the interests that once demanded protection and made the tariff shall appear imploring relief from its burdens and asking for freedom to buy where they must sell, in the broad markets of the world, then we shall be ready for the next step in tariff reform, and it will be quickly taken.

If apprehension is expressed that industries laboriously built up by the favor of protection until they have come to possess the semblance of a vested right to a duty approaching or exceeding the unrighteous level of 71 per cent. will be ruined by a free trade foray on the tariff, I reply that no uneasiness need be felt. The influence of the protectionist sentiment is still too powerful at Washington over both parties to permit any abrupt and ruthless demolition of the tariff shelter. The danger is indeed of a too great reluctance, of a reform too deliberate in its movement. Against reductions demanded for the support of manufacturing interests that have shown energy and capacity for development, that have made them important contributors to the National wealth, the plea in behalf of imbecile helplessness will not and should not avail. It is protection that is now demanded, protection for the American manufacturer against oppressive conditions that threaten his existence from the foreign market, upon which his prosperity depends; protection for the American workingman against the reduction of his wages, a calamity that will surely befall him if it be not averted by provisions made in other ways for the manufacturer's relief. How can the experienced protectionist campaigner, who, though grizzled, bronzed, and scarred, has within his bosom a heart that beats warmly for our struggling industries and for the American wage earner, how can he resist the insistent appeal of his own protégés for needed help? The growth of our manufactured exports, whatever it may argue for the past of protection, destroys the argument for its future, for it demonstrates that we have established for the products of our industries a parity of price with foreign products. We are equals, and an equal demands no favors.

He has the right, however, to demand, and he will insist that his friends do not wantonly hamper him in his contests. The American manufacturer must have for his own protection, in his struggle with foreign competitors, the freedom to buy the materials of his industry, not only in the cheapest market without artificial additions to cost, but he must have perfect freedom to choose his market. The skillful merchant is equipped with modern facilities which enable him to know from hour to hour the quotations in all the great markets of the world. He might as well be without the facilities if he cannot have freedom to use for his gain the information they bring him.

Those schedules of the tariff that put an added cost upon crude articles entering into the processes of manufacture, and on articles partly manufactured, that are the raw materials of other manufactures which give profitable employment to labor, are the lamb of the sacrifice. Upon them the manufacturer is going to ask that the hand of the revisor be laid. The people will ask somewhat loudly that it be laid also upon every duty in any schedule giving protection to a greedy trust or combination of which advantage is taken unduly to raise prices.

There need be no fear about the revenue. That old cry has lost its potency since the business of the country has demonstrated its capacity to yield three hundred millions of internal revenue, a tribute which it could increase without complaining of the burden; while the judicious reduction of the tariff schedules to the revenue point would provide the Treasury with abundant income from customs derived from luxuries and those classes of imports upon which a just system of taxation permits a moderate impost.

But the first step, the step immediately before us, is a completion of the educational process. The manufacturer will finish his education before the statesman and the politician are out of the primary class. Hard necessity will be his teacher, and the pupil will learn with a surprising rapidity when his attention has been once fixed upon the instructive page. Some precocious scholars are even now ready for graduation.

The Pranks of Some of Our Feathered Friends.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By THE REV. LEANDER S. KEYSER,

Author of "Bird-dom," "In Bird Land," "News From the Birds," &c.

THE prince of American ornithologists, Dr. Elliott Coues, has somewhere said that he would travel a long distance to discover a new kind of bird, or even to ascertain a new fact about a familiar species. I would applaud and echo that sentiment, for by all means let us have bird news that really is news, instead of revamping the familiar facts again and again. While I am unable to report the discovery of any new species, I have made note of a number of pleasing facts relative to the behavior of several of my little neighbors of featherland, and these incidents will, I think, prove to be of some general interest.

There is the companionable white-breasted nuthatch, which goes scudding up and down the tree trunks with as much ease and aplomb as a fly glides over a window-pane—a kind of woodland tobogganist. I had long been aware that he wedged grains of corn, sunflower seeds, and kernels of nuts in the crannies of the bark, but one day he invented a trick that was a surprise to me. It occurred at a Summer resort in Northern Indiana, where I once spent several weeks in watching the birds. One day I noticed a nuthatch hitching up and down and around the slender stem of a sapling, pausing at intervals to thrust something into the crevices of the bark. My curiosity being stirred, I determined to find out what he was doing. Stepping smartly forward, I drove him away, not heeding his vigorous protest of "Yank, yank," and examined the bark of the sapling. A few moments' inspection disclosed the birds' little scheme. A colony of black ants were scuttling up and down the tree, apparently more or less excited, and here and there I found one of these insects tightly crammed into a chink of the bark, often doubled up into a bow or an angle. They were not killed—at least, not all of them—for they still helplessly wiggled their legs and antennae, but they were evidently benumbed, or some of their backs were broken, and they were fastened so securely in the fissures that they could not escape.

Mere theorizing, I concede, is of small worth, but my opinion is that the nuthatch had eaten as much dinner as he cared for at the time, and thought it a provident act to lay by a supply of provision for his luncheon by and by. It cannot be denied that the nuthatch is at all times a thrifty and forehanded little fellow.

One day a family of wood pewees visited the dooryard of my tent. A regiment of gnats were circling about in the air, and seemed to be precisely to the taste of the pewee parents and their hungry bairns. The latter sat chirping in the saplings, or flitted from twig to twig, twinkling their wings in that coaxing way which is characteristic of many young birds, while the papa and mamma swung out into the air, nabbing insects on the wing, and then flew back to the trees, describing many circles, ellipses, loops, and festoons of rare grace and beauty. The snapping of their mandibles could often be heard as they closed upon the fated insects. Most of the gnats thus captured were thrust into the mouths of the young birds, the parents dashing up to them and inserting the tidbits into their open mandibles without alighting. Lavish a minstrel as the pewee pater familias is under most circumstances, he was too busy that morning even to tune his wind harp.

It is always interesting to the ornithologist to compare the conduct of the same species of birds in different localities. The Winter of 1897-8 was spent in Northeastern Kansas, where I kept both eyes on my feathered comrades and learned more than one lesson in comparative ornithology. The song sparrows—wittingly or unwittingly, I know not which—proposed an enigma for my solution. In Ohio, where I formerly lived, they were the most lavish singers in the out-door chorus, chanting their sweet lays every month in the year, Summer or Winter. Indeed, their most vigorous recitals were given in February and March, when there was dearth of other bird music.

But what about the song sparrows of Kansas? The Winter and Spring passed, and yet in all my numerous rambles to their haunts these birds did not regale me with a single first-class concert. A few feeble, half-hearted wisps of melody on especially mild days were the only vocal effort they vouchsafed. The fact is, I have never yet heard a first rate song sparrow chanson in the Sunflower State. Nor is that all. Many of the Ohio sparrows were disposed to be sociable, often selecting their dwellings near our suburban homes, visiting our dooryards, and singing their blithe roundels on the ridge of the barn roof or a post of the garden fence.

Quite different are the habits of their Western cousins, which I have never seen in town or near a human residence, but have found only in the matted copses on the banks of the Missouri River or in the thickets of the deep hollows running back from the broad valley. In these sequestered haunts they are quite wary, usually scuttling out of sight at my approach. True, in Ohio certain individuals also preferred out-of-the-way places for habitats, but how often even there they would mount to the top of a bush or a sapling in plain sight and trill sweetly by the hour, with never a quaver of fear.

Wondering at the reticence of the Kansas sparrows, in the Spring of 1898 I wrote to a friend living in Springfield, Ohio, and inquired what the song sparrows were doing in that locality. His reply was that, as usual, they had been singing with splendid effect on almost every day since the middle of February. What is the reason of this marked difference in the song habits of the Eastern and Western birds? Perhaps I have found a clue. In Kansas the song sparrows are only Winter residents, passing further north when the breeding season arrives; only at rare intervals does a pair decide to remain in this State through the Summer; whereas in the Buckeye State these birds are abundant residents both in Summer and Winter, and, therefore, must feel very much at home, enough so to tune their lyres at all seasons. On the other hand, being only Winter visitors in Kansas, they do not seem to be able to overcome their shyness. As a matter of fact, the migrating birds seldom sing a great deal in their Winter homes, their best lyrical efforts being husbanded for their breeding haunts. I once spent part of the month of June in Minnesota, almost directly north of my present home, and there I found these charming minstrels as tuneful and cordial as the most exacting bird lover could wish. Perhaps some of the very sparrows that spend the Winter in silence in Northeastern Kansas trill their finest arias and rear their interesting families in Summer on the shores of Lake Minnetonka or in the boggy hollows in the region of Duluth.

My Winter rambles—and Winter is almost as good a time for avian study as Spring—have enabled me to note some variety of temperament in the bird realm. Most birds are more or less gregarious in Winter, many species living on the most cordial terms with one another. Seldom have I found the juncoes in some favorite haunt without also finding a complement of tree sparrows, black-capped chickadees, tufted titmice, song sparrows, cardinal grosbeaks, and, perhaps, one or two downy woodpeckers. A walk of half a mile might not reveal a single bird, and then, as I was beginning to feel that the birds were quite scarce, I would suddenly stumble upon a company of these feathered socialists. (I use that word in its very best sense.) It is possible that the birds roam about the country in flocks for purposes of mutual cheer and protection—partly that, and partly, no doubt, to gratify their social instincts, as few feathered folk are disposed to live the life of recluses.

More than that, in bitter weather they closely hugged the sheltered hollows, finding coverts in the thickets and avoiding the hilltops, which were exposed to the nipping winds blowing from the western prairies. As Spring approached and the weather became blander, they gradually moved up the hillsides, many of them finding toothsome berries and seeds on the summits.

However, note the difference in avian temperament. On the bitterest days of Winter I would sometimes leave the sheltered hollows and lowlands and clamber to the summit of a wind-swept hill, and, oddly enough, on their exposed heights I occasionally flushed a solitary bird, which would spring up from the weeds or copses and dash away with a frightened cry. More than likely it would be a bird of the same species as some of the more sociably disposed tenants of the low grounds, but for some cause, what I know not, it preferred the life of an anchorite; it did not care for society, even of its own kind. Invariably, too, these feathered recluses were extremely shy, scuttling away pell mell as I approached their hiding places.

These observations stir several queries in one's mind. Is there such a thing as social ostracism in the bird world? Might these hilltop hermits have committed some crime or some breach of decorum that effected their banishment from respectable avicular society? Or were they simply of a sullen or a retiring disposition, choosing seclusion rather than the company of their kind? These questions I must leave unanswered, much as I regret to do so. Most frequently the lone bird was a song sparrow. Once a brilliant cardinal was found trying to conceal himself in a clump of bushes and weeds far up the hillside, acting very much like a social outcast.

If the song sparrows of Eastern Kansas belie their name and seldom fall into the lyrical mood, the like cannot be said of the robins, which in the proper season are lavish of their minstrelsy, their favorite time for singing being just at the "peep of dawn." How often their ringing carols break into one's early morning dreams! Have you ever noticed the tentative vocal efforts of the robins in the early Spring, at the beginning of the song season, before they have got their harps in full tune? It is interesting and amusing to listen to their rehearsals, of which they seem to need quite a number before they acquire control of their voices. This is their modus operandi: Starting off on a tune, they will keep it up until their voices break, when they will stop a while to recover themselves, and then make another attempt with similar success. Sometimes their voices will carry well for a little while, but will go to pieces sooner or later, making another pause necessary. By and by, however, they gain perfect vocal control, and are able to sustain their songs for an hour without mishap. When the voice breaks, it seems to run too high in the scale, just as a sixteen-year-old boy's voice does far too frequently for his own comfort and that of his friends.

Another fact about robin ways is of some interest to the close observer. In the early Spring these birds are very musical, as that is their time of courtship, pursuing their vocation with a steadfastness and fervor that are certainly worthy of a good cause; then will follow a few weeks of comparative silence, lasting while the eggs are being hatched and the nestlings reared. At this period, it would appear, the husbands are too busy or too wary to sing. But when the youngsters have flown from the nest and are able to take care of themselves, the silence in robindom is again broken, and a floodtide of melody flows from their tuneful throats from early morning until eventide. The lyrical period lasts until a second nest is built and a second clutch of eggs well on the way of incubation, when the choralists again relapse into comparative silence.

Speaking of bird songs, I desire to say that few feathered minstrels are more lavish of their melody than the orchard oriole. A ringing voice he possesses, with a saucy note of challenge running through it and a decidedly human intonation that makes the song quite attractive. All day long he sings his cheery solos, scarcely pausing for breath or food, now sitting on the topmost twig of a dead apple tree in the orchard, now amid the foliage of a maple in the yard, and anon on some other perch that strikes his fancy. But where is that modest little personage, the madame, whose voice is so seldom heard? That is a question that is not always easy to answer. Very likely she is sitting on her nest somewhere in the trees, but it is so deftly hidden that you would have great difficulty in finding it. In the Spring of 1898 a pair of orchard orioles took up residence about my house, the male singing his brisk overtures, the female seen only at infrequent intervals, as she silently pursued her quest for insects amid the foliage. But, look as I would, I could not find the nest, so well was it concealed in the verdure of one of the numerous trees. I could not even discover a clue to its whereabouts—not until Autumn came, long after the orioles, old and young, had taken their flight to a balmier clime, and the trees were stripped of their leaves, when the nest appeared in plain view in one of the trees on the opposite side of the street, the very place where I had not thought of looking for it.

In the same way, a pair of Baltimore orioles led me many a fruitless chase, but when the leaves fell the nest was discovered in the midst of a tall cottonwood tree in my back yard quite close to the house. Frequently these orioles—that is, Lord Baltimore and his cousin—hang their pendant cottages on the outer branches of the trees, and then they are easily found; but in the two cases cited the birds seemed to be more secretive and wary than usual, selecting sites right in the midst of the thickest foliage.

One cannot be an inveterate rambler without stumbling upon some exceedingly odd avian pranks, as the following incident will prove: One day I was sitting on the steep bank of a wooded ravine watching a number of rare litle birds, in the hope of finding some of their nesting places. Presently I heard the susurrus of the humming bird, and then two hummers, a male and a female, flashed into view in the declivity below me. The tiny madame settled upon a twig near the ground, when her ruby-throated spouse performed one of the quaintest antics that I have ever witnessed in all my jaunts in featherland. He began to swing back and forth in an arc of almost half a circle, the diameter of which was at least twelve feet, just grazing his mate whenever he reached the lowest point of his concentric movements.

Back and forth he gyrated at least a dozen times, looking like a tiny pendulum, suspended by an invisible cord, swinging in an immense arc, and, oddly enough, the arc seemed to be perfectly formed every time. Had the bird wheeled entirely around he would, I feel sure, have described a circle and not an ellipse. The movement was exceedingly swift, and might well be called the embodiment of grace. Suddenly, as the diminutive acrobat reached the highest point of his arc, he dashed off to the right, followed by his mate, and both disappeared. Whether other observers have been witnesses of this curious hummer gambol I am unable to say.

Of all the maiaperts of birddom none excel and few equal the white-eyed vireo for volubility and downright audacity. All his songs—and he has quite a respectable repertoire—seem to be either a protest or a challenge; a protest against your intrusion into his precincts or a challenge to find him and his nest if you can. The other day I had occasion to creep into the covert of several of these birds among the thick bushes of a steep hillside, and such a scolding as I received was enough to keep me humble all the rest of my days. A virago could not have done better—that is, worse. Three or four of these white eyes flitted about in the bushes and saplings above my head, and called me all the names they could recall from their overresourceful vocabulary. Regular little spitfires they were. Occasionally one of them would come quite close to me and glare into my face with his impudent little eyes for a few moments and then dart away and resume his objurgations.

Search as I would, however, I could not find their nests, and hence it seemed as if they were making a good deal of ado about nothing. Like all the vireo tribe, the white eyes suspend their nests by the rim to the fork of a horizontal twig, where it resembles a tiny felted basket ready for the pearl-like eggs that are to be deposited. The nest is somewhat bulkier than the compact little cup of the red-eyed vireo, and is apt to be more carefully concealed in the bushes, and hence is quite difficult to find. But the red eye is a mild-mannered bird in comparison with his pert little white-eyed cousin, proving again the trite adage that "there are many birds of many kinds."

LEANDER S. KEYSER.

Reminiscences of the Building of the Academy of Design.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By PETER B. WIGHT,

Architect of the Building.

YOU ask me how the Academy building came to be what it is, and why I made it so; and I feel inclined to ask in reply, (being of New England descent,) Why should that interest the present age when most of the work of our architects is the expression only of the fashions of the day, and is accepted as such by a complaisant public, while the building in question has been relegated by the architectural profession in general to the museum of "back numbers"?

First, let me say that, twenty years ago, while it seemed to have attracted more attention than any other building erected during the so-called "Gothic revival," still "there were others." There were several architects who had practiced according to the principles accepted by the Gothic revivalists long before I came upon the scene, and many who followed them long after I was called away to other fields of activity. But there were also hundreds of others who never understood the movement and became only imitators, just as there are hundreds to-day who claim to serve up the real "Simon-Pure" Parisian architectural confection, the ideal Greek or the romantic Francis I. styles, who do not know whence they came or why they were born. Those are the same men who thought the Gothic movement was only a fashion and made it ridiculous by their capers. But I regret to see that in recent years most of my contemporaries, still in the harness, who recognized the principles underlying the "Gothic movement," have, through the tyranny of fashion and patronage, abandoned the principles as well as the forms to which they gave expression thirty years ago. Some of them have surrendered utterly to the influences of modern French art, and it looks as if rationalism in architecture is to be practiced only by a later generation, who will not make the mistake of supposing that it can only find expression in the old Gothic forms. That was the commoner error of the Gothic revivalists, who could not see any way to express rational ideas in architecture except through the medium of what was once a rational style. But experience has demonstrated that a rational use of modern materials and methods of construction does not necessarily find its expression in Gothic forms. Neither is it found in any other historical styles, and time is now being wasted in experimenting with exotic styles, while we are waiting for the true evolution of the architecture of our own time and country. Therefore I make no claim to having originated anything more in this building than the proportions of its parts, and I cannot conceive why it should once have attracted so much attention, except from the novelty of seeing an earnest effort to be honest and truthful at a time when such performances were rare.

But I have only answered your question partially, and the rest cannot be told without personal reminiscences, which I hope to give with pardonable brevity. When a boy, the first buildings that interested me were Trinity Church, nearing completion, and the New York Hotel, just being commenced. I thought I liked Trinity best, though I did not know why, and that was the first influence to which I yielded. When later I was a student at the City College, All Souls' Church was being erected from the designs of the late Jacob Wray Mould, and it was from seeing his exquisite working drawings, to which the builders gave me access, and the work as carried out after them, that I first realized what an architect was. I had to pass the site of the church and the vacant lot at the northwest corner of Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue in going to and fro daily. The more I studied those plans the more I built air castles on that vacant lot.

The first thing I ever put on paper was a design for the front of a church with a great spire, inspired by Antwerp Cathedral, but I had to go to Trinity for my details. The last year in college I designed a brick factory and a stone country house for pay. The latter was erected, so I was a professional architect before I knew it. After taking my degree at an age too young to meet the legal requirements or to do credit to my preceptors, I went back to take a post-graduate course and to read up architecture until I could find an opening with some active architect. Then followed a year and a half divided between the offices of the architects of mediocre ability, and as they trusted all details of construction to me I was absolutely compelled to learn as I worked, or see the work go wrong and myself disgraced. I was "fired" from my last place, and at nineteen years of age resolved never again to work for an architect. I worked on books at the Astor Library until I got my first "job." That being finished just after I had reached my twentieth year I went to Chicago, and remained nearly through the year 1859. Here I reconstructed a large business block, and that was about all I did until in the Fall of that year I came back to New York for a visit, and staid just twelve years. I heard through a student at the Academy of Design, who had been my classmate in college, that it had bought the lot on which I had set my heart years before, and had called for architects' designs. I applied for the privilege to compete and was accepted. I did not know that five eminent architects were already competing as well as many more beginners like myself. My designs were sent in time, and a few days later the Council sent for me. I did not see any of the familiar faces that I had known as a boy when the Sketch Club of old sometimes met at my father's house, so I had to get acquainted. They told me that they liked my design best, and were evidently taken with the color, for it showed two colors of brick, one of stone, some mosaic, and polished marbles. Then they gave me $100, which they said put me on a par with the five "eminent" competitors, and added that as they had no control of their property, having put it into the hands of Trustees with whom they were dissatisfied, they could not engage me then. It took the Council just two years to fight it out with their Trustees, and the battle ended in favor of the Council. Meanwhile, I had made a second design, which had been exhibited at the Academy, and had commenced the third and last one—that which was subsequently carried out. The Council sent for me and wanted to build my second design, which they had seen at their exhibition, but only to find that I was working on the third one. When it was done it took a great deal of argument and several weeks' time to convince them that my last was the best. Meanwhile, the civil war had commenced, and my engagement to build the Academy compelled me to set aside my preparations to serve my country in the field, and the country lost a good soldier.

My first work was to remodel the plans that had been prepared by the Trustees, to which all the designs for the exterior had been adapted. In this I eliminated the shops that they had wanted on the east side and made more room for the schools. The artists were impatient, and the work on the drawings had to be rushed, but the exterior, the evolution of two years of study, only had to be copied. The work on the building, however, was done deliberately and occupied two years. It was commenced in the Spring of 1863 and finished April, 1865. Work on the foundations was interrupted for a few weeks by the "draft" riots of 1863. The Council gave me full scope from the beginning, and treated me as one artist treats another. It was an ideal experience for a young architect, and I shall never forget the kind and fraternal treatment I received from Mr. Huntington, then President, and Henry Peters Gray, Vice President and Chairman of the Building Committee, all of whose work he performed alone. President Lincoln was assassinated the night before that on which the Academy was to have been dedicated. The event was postponed until after the funeral, and on the first day appointed I had already commenced to drape the building in mourning. Those who are thus inclined may see in this an evil omen, but I take no part in such superstitions. I can only see in the fate now awaiting this structure an illustration of the fact that in this age art must always give way to the power of commercialism.

Nothing happened from the beginning to the end of the erection of this building to prevent its being a labor of love on my part. The Council allowed me to keep all the carving out of the contracts, and to employ whom I desired to execute it. I determined that it should not be done from my own detail drawings, and gathered together such marble carvers as I could find, none of whom had ever done what I wanted. But they were greatly interested in their work from the beginning, and were willing scholars as well as faithful workmen. Only one of the "corridor" capitals was completed when the time came for opening the building to the public, and it was many years afterward that the remaining seven and the corbels over them were executed as the result of efforts made by J. Q. A. Ward, who, with six others, contributed the money for the purpose. Fortunately, they were done by those eminent carvers, Ell

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American Wireless Telephone & Telegraph Co.
(Parent Company)
1343 ARCH ST., PHILA., PA.
CAPITAL STOCK - $5,000,000
50,000 Shares. Par Value $100 Each.
FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE. NO BONDS OR PREFERRED STOCK.
This company owns Letters Patent for improvements in Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony, and has Patents pending in foreign countries, whereby messages and signals can be transmitted, without wires, providing an economical and practical method for commercial purposes. The holders of this stock will share in all the profits resulting from the operations of the various Subsidiary Companies.
SUBSCRIPTION—10,000 shares of the Capital Stock are offered for public subscription, at the OPENING PRICE of
$20 Per Share, Par Value $100
IMMEDIATE application is necessary to secure stock at this price. Application will be made to list the stock.
Make all subscriptions payable for the full amount by check, draft, express or money order, registered letter, etc., to the order of the Registrars and Fiscal Agents of the Company.
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Second Ave. R. R. Co.
1st Consolidated 5% Gold Bonds
DUE 1948.
Principal and interest guaranteed by METROPOLITAN STREET RY. CO.
(which company also guarantees 8% per annum on stock.)
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE.
Full particulars on application.
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WANTED.
BANK OF METROPOLIS STOCK.
FOR SALE.
Block of 42nd St., Man. & St. N. Ave. 2nd Mtge. Bonds.
TOBEY & KIRK,
8 Broad St., N. Y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.
THE STATE TRUST COMPANY.

Whereas, an agreement for the merger of the Morton Trust Company into The State Trust Company has been made and entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies under their respective corporate seals, which agreement provides for the issue of stock of The State Trust Company, then by said agreement to have the name Morton Trust Company, and its stock having been increased to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) in exchange for stock of the present Morton Trust Company, at the rate of share for share, and also prescribes the further terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The State Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the 23d day of April, 1900, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval, and also to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said State Trust Company from One million dollars, ($1,000,000,) consisting of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100) each, to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) to consist of twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100,) each, the object of said increase being to carry into effect the said agreement of merger, the new or additional shares to be issued share for share for the stock of said Morton Trust Company.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of April, 1900, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M., on the 24th day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, March 28th, 1900.
By order of the Board,
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Thomas F. Ryan, J. B. Duke, E. C. Smith, P. A. B. Widener, Elihu Root, Anson G. McCook, E. A. McAlpin, Joel B. Erhardt, Andrew Mills, W. A. Nash, F. H. Parker, J. N. Hallock, George Foster Peabody, Majority of Trustees.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.

New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H A SMITH, Cashier.

The Germania Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, April 19, 1900.

The annual meeting of shareholders for the election of fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 190 and 194 Bowery, on Tuesday, May 1st, 1900.

The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New York, March 16th, 1900.—For the purposes of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office in Chicago, on THURSDAY, June 7th, 1900, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, May 5th, 1900, at noon, and reopened on Friday, June 8th, 1900.

M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The Germania Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, April 20, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three Per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after May 1st next.

Transfer books will remain closed to May 2d, 1900. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street devotes itself largely to the iron and steel stocks, to iron and steel trade conditions. Sensational incidents have been projected. One of the great metal properties has been kept under vigorous attack by its own managers, who, incidentally, strive to have it appear that every one of the iron and steel properties is in bad business shape. Wall Street does not believe representations of this sort, or at least professes not to believe. But the market record shows for the week a decline of about a dozen points in American Steel and Wire common stock, and 8 points in the preferred, a decline of 8 points in Federal Steel, with declines practically in every other metal stock, including 7 points in Tennessee Coal and Iron.

Such exhibits help along bear campaigning materially. Where there is smoke there must be fire—so Wall Street argues, in the ordinary superficial way of the whole world. The American Steel and Wire Company's oracles make ado over what they claim to have discovered in the way of trade demoralization. They announce loudly that business is congested, that production has outrun consumption, that cuts in price lists must be made, that disturbances of many serious sorts impend. Other iron and steel authorities disagree with these representations. It is freely declared—and Wall Street does not hesitate so to believe—that they who are most influential in the affairs of the American Steel and Wire Company are merely working the stock market, and that in due season (probably soon) a very marked cheerful change will show in the attitude even of those who now are most ejaculatorily pessimistic.

However this may be, it is beyond question that a nervous feeling has been brought into Wall Street. Even were trade conditions good, the announcement of trouble by representatives of a great producing corporation could not fail to exert a depressing influence; and not only in Wall Street but in actual trade conditions declines are now showing—naturally enough. Officers of the American Steel and Wire Company are bulletining intentions to go into half a dozen departments of manufacture with which hitherto they have not been identified; and they declare vehemently their purpose to demoralize prices—threatening to sell steel rails from $10 to $12 per ton under what have recently been current quotations, and to mark down a variety of finished products from 20 to 50 per cent. This sort of promise or threat—phraseology does not count much—claims justification in the theory that the disturbing corporation has plants which it needs to keep busy and which cannot be kept profitably going in face of the present outlook—there being need to seek new branches of business.

Of course all such stuff is pretense, with stock market disruption schemes chiefly in sight; but there is a consequence in the threats as they go, which, under all the circumstances, cannot be sensibly ignored. Even if bad trade conditions do not exist in the iron and steel trade, a big producer by affecting distrust, anxiety, nervousness, may be able to bring about disagreeable situations. Thus the bad element at present is not that any of the iron and steel properties are losing money or, indeed, failing to make money largely, but that they may be sacrificed to serve the purpose of a John Gates holiday.

Investors in the shares of most of the iron and steel corporations are not merely safely situated, but have prospects exceptionally bright—except for the fact that they can be threatened with betrayal.

Aside from shamelessness shown in the manipulation of the iron and steel stocks nothing bad anywhere appears businesswise. Railway earnings rise higher than the standard that has been set, and reports from practically every industrial and commercial quarter uniformly are encouraging. This is true not merely of New York, but of the whole country.

None the less it pleases the speculators of the Stock Exchange to be pessimistic, to join in hammering campaigns, to distribute widely every discrediting suggestion. This disposition is, of course, in testimony to the fact that an extraordinary short interest exists throughout the whole stock market.

It is not at all improbable that we shall have an exceptionally weak "opening" to-morrow, not improbable that the speculative fraternity will do their utmost to bear quotations, distributing every manner of doleful misrepresentations. But stocks bought in any such disturbance will be well bought. This country is not immediately going to the demnition bow-wows.

Yesterday's bank statement was better than had been forecast. Deposits increase tremendously, business interests become more substantial borrowers as prosperity progress naturally warrants, and surplus reserves grow largely.

Upon the Wall Street curb much has been heard during recent days of gold export threats. Some of this talk has been not only brisk but explicit, as well as emphatic. Yet not an important international banking house can be found willing to suggest that there is even the slightest probability of consequential gold shipments. Thus goes glimmering one of the bear arguments most hippodromed—goes as most other such "arguments" have gone or are bound to go.

DIVIDENDS.

The American Exchange National Bank,
115 Broadway, New York, April 20th, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st proximo, to stockholders of record at close of business April 20th, 1900. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The H. B. Claflin Company.
Corner of Church and Worth St., N. Y. City, April 21st, 1900.

The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid May 1st.

Transfer books for the preferred stocks only will be closed at 3 P. M. April 24th, and reopened at 10 A. M. May 2d, 1900.

D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

German Exchange Bank, N. Y.
The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 12% payable on and after May 1st, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed until May 1st.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.
New York, April 13, 1900.

SATURDAY.

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 21	415,492
To date this year	45,220,520
Corresponding date last year	70,698,122

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 21	$1,784,100
To date this year	$211,946,670
Corresponding date last year	$387,319,730

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@2¾ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tin Plate pf	1	Int. Paper pf	½
Canada South	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	⅝	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1⅝	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Steel Hoop	2	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2
Am. Steel H. pf.	3½	Missouri Pacific	2⅞
Am. Steel & Wire	5⅝	National Steel	2¾
Am. S. & W. pf.	1¾	National Steel pf.	2
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅞	National Tube	⅛
Am. Tin Plate	1⅝	National Tube pf.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	2½	N. J. Cnetral	1⅝
Anaconda Copper	1	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Ann Arbor pf.	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅛
At., Top. & S. F.	⅛	Norf. & West.	1¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	2	Northern Pacific	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1⅞	North. Pac. pf.	½
Brooklyn R. T.	2⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pennsylvania	1⅛
Chi., B. & Q.	2	People's Gas, Chi.	2¼
Chi., Ind. & L.	¾	Reading	1⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Read. 1st pf.	2⅜
Chi. & N. W.	⅞	Read. 2d pf.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅞	Rep. Steel	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	3
Col. F. & I.	2	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1½
Col. & H. C. & I.	¾	Southern Pacific	⅞
Cont. Tobacco	¾	South. Ry. pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1	Texas & Pacific	¾
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Third Avenue	2
Federal Steel	4⅝	Twin City R. T.	2½
Federal Steel pf.	2½	Union Pacific	1¼
Hocking Valley	½	Union Pacific pf.	¾
Hock. Val. pf.	½	U. S. Leather	⅝
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Leather pf.	2
Iowa Central	½	U. S. Rubber	1¾
Lake Erie & W.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Louis. & Nash.	1	Wabash pf.	½
Manhattan	1¼	West. Union Tel.	½
Met. Street Railway	2½	Wheel. & L. Erie	½
		Wis. Cent. pf.	¾

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	Flint & P. M. 6s	2½
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1½	Gas & El. of Bergen Co. 5s	1¼
F. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s	1½	Ore. S. L. 6s	1¼
		W. N. Y. & P. gen.	2

Bond Declined.

Detroit City Gas 5s	1

WHY THERE IS NO MOVEMENT OF GOLD ABROAD.

[FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

It is sometimes assumed that there is stress in the London money market on account of a lack of the usual supply of gold, but those who are concerned with international monetary operations declare that there can be nothing serious in it, because the Bank of England could easily draw gold from this side if there was urgent need of it. It is only a question of a trifling profit for those who are ready to ship it. Exchange has been hovering a little below the shipping point for some time, and strengthening a trifle, and it would not be at all surprising if there should be a movement of gold from here to London very soon. It is only a question whether London wants it badly enough to make a bid.

There is ordinarily a movement of gold from here in this part of the year to settle balances, and it would only be a normal condition for it to develop now, but there are some unusual elements in the situation which conflict somewhat with each other. London is deprived of some of its usual supply from other quarters, while the demand for use is greater than usual. At the same time, our commercial trade balance keeps above the customary level for this time of the year, but besides the ordinary offsets there is preparation for an uncommon volume of letters of credit and expenses abroad on account of the Paris Exposition. The buying and selling of American securities for foreign account enters into the problem, and, taking all the factors together, it is evident that we have thus far had no occasion to send gold abroad to make payments on our own account. If there had been such occasion or any profit or advantage in exporting gold, exchange would simply have gone to the shipping point, which is now somewhat under 4.89, and the gold would have gone. In ordinary circumstances it would be sent when there was anything to be made or served by it.

On the other hand, London would be drawing gold from here without regard to our occasion for payments, if it felt the need of doing so. The agency by which this is done, to relieve any necessity that may exist, is the Bank of England, which only has to make an offer for eagles or double eagles or for bars, enough above the exchange rate to be an inducement for shipping, and it requires only a trifling fraction. The fact that it has not done so is a sure indication that the need is not urgent. London has continued to get gold from Australia, and there are indications that it has drawn some from Russia, and the last report of the bank shows a considerable increase in its reserve. Though the discount rate continues rather high and the open market is kept on a limited supply of funds, the Governors of the bank have seen no reason for offering even a slight premium for American gold. One reason, probably, is a belief that a normal flow of gold in that direction is very likely to take place, and they can afford to wait. They wish particularly to avoid making the situation appear serious, when it is not so, by a special effort to relieve it.

One thing is certain. We have reached a point where we can see gold go from here to relieve any stress or supply any need in London, not only without disquietude, but with an assurance that there is gain in it for us. Gold goes abroad only to pay for something we want or in response to an inducement in which there is a profit. Our supply is abundant, and we can spare from it for any legitimate want of our own or of other people. The stock in the country considerably exceeds $1,000,000,000. The Treasury holds, besides the $150,000,000 redemption fund, some $215,000,000 against gold certificates, and $60,000,000 in its general fund. The New York banks have about $160,000,000 in their reserves, and the other banks of the country more than as much more, and much of it is surplus. In other repositories and in private hands there is from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 in addition, and our main sources of supply are more prolific than ever. If London and the financial agencies which work through it are in need of more gold, the Bank of England knows where it can be had, and will take means to get it whenever in the judgment of its officers the situation demands it.

New York, April 20, 1900. A. K. F.

GOLD EXPORT TALK.

The strength of the exchange market last week again led to much discussion of the probability of gold exports in the immediate future. In quarters where the subject of foreign exchange is not very carefully studied the opinion was expressed that exports were certain in the early part of the present week. In financial houses, however, that opinion is not to be found. On the contrary, while it is admitted that exports may be probable, they certainly are not now; indeed, may not be nearly so close at hand as on the surface appears.

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Discussing the matter, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. said: "We do not look for gold exports at present. The rates will have to go higher. There is no great demand for exchange, and what demand there is has been met. It should be remembered that London is not now offering the same inducements as it did when we exported gold last Summer, and the rate, therefore, will have to be above the point at which we exported it then in order for it to be profitable."

***

Lazard Freres said: "There is little likelihood of any exports just now. When the rate reaches 4.89 or 4.89¼ it will be time enough to talk about it. Certainly it is not probable that any gold will go out this week. Of course, London wants our gold, and we have it to spare."

***

Zimmerman & Forshay said: "While there is no immediate prospects of exports it is not safe to predict that there will be no shipments. It is true there is a very big balance of trade in favor of this country, but, on the other hand, there is a big demand for exchange because of the travel to Paris, and it is for bills that have to be met at sight. However, even if there should be exports it will not be this week."

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Other foreign banking houses talked along similar lines, but did not care to speak for publication. Whether there were exports or not, it was very generally agreed that the home market was in so healthy a condition that it could spare gold to London.

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In their weekly review touching on the exchange situation C. Schumacher & Co. say, referring to the advance in rates:

"This upward course is the natural one at this season of the year, and requires no special explanation. Exchange naturally goes up in the Spring, after our exportable products are exhausted—and down again in Autumn, when the new crops begin to move. It is very seldom that we ever deviate from this course. When we do, it is always due to unnatural causes, such as the several silver scares of the past decade, particularly that of the year of our last Presidential election of 1896. This year no danger from that source exists. The silver question is settled, and gold now definitely our standard. Of gold, moreover, we have now a larger stock in the country than ever before, and if called upon to help out our friends in Europe can spare them $50,000,000 this Summer without feeling it very much since it would represent but little over a half of our own yearly production. In order not to be felt, however, the Government will have to find some way of returning to circulation the fast accumulating surplus revenue as fast as it comes in, otherwise values must suffer. We are fully convinced that the Government is disposed and willing to prevent the accumulation, but the ways and means of preventing it are evidently not very easy in a country full of demagogues, ready to denounce it for favoritism and partiality to the National banks which might be chosen as its depositaries."

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business made a better showing even than that of the previous week, which had been one of the best of the year. Surplus reserves increased $3,944,075, specie increased $4,596,100, legal tenders $1,423,200, loans $5,800,900, and deposits $8,300,900.

The large gain in currency reflected the influx of money from the interior, while the increase in specie is due to the large pension disbursements and the payments on bond premium account by the Sub-Treasury.

The increase in loans was somewhat larger than had been expected in view of the extensive liquidation by commission house interests that was understood to have been going on all week, and is explained by bankers as due to "special transactions." It would seem, however, that the liquidation has not been as great as was supposed. In the light of the large increases in specie and legal tenders, and the increases in deposits, the gain in the surplus reserves naturally followed.

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Previous to the publication of the statement, a vicious drive had been made at the entire market, aided by the weakness and uncertainty of the steel stocks. When the statement came out, however, a somewhat better feeling was manifested, and many of the quotations advanced. In the later trading, however, another raid was made, and final prices were quite generally the lowest of the day.

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$767,473,300	$760,623,700	$572,646,300
Deposits	842,629,400	884,399,600	661,217,200
Circulation	21,390,100	14,028,000	14,079,900
Specie	161,889,600	189,716,400	155,417,200
Leg'l tenders	63,712,100	56,559,400	53,412,200
Total reser.	$225,551,700	$245,275,800	$208,829,400
Reserve req'd	210,657,350	221,099,900	165,804,300
Surplus res.	$14,894,350	$24,175,900	$43,525,100

SAVINGS OF WORKINGMEN.

Probably no better or more convincing proof of the country's general prosperity, about which so much has been said and written, can be presented than in the increased deposits of the working classes in the savings banks of the country. Last week Wall Street read with interest a dispatch from Cincinnati in which the head of one of the largest savings institutions there was quoted as saying that the deposits in his bank of the working people were the largest in the history of the institution. That in New York a like hopeful and healthful condition exists is borne out by the statements of the Presidents of three representative savings banks, as follows:

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President William C. Sturges of the Seamen's Bank for Savings: "The increase in the aggregate of deposits has been very large this year, and it has come mostly from the wage earners. The reason of this is apparent. The laboring people are getting better employment and higher wages, and are therefore able to save more money. I think that this is a general condition—true of the North and the South, the East and the West.

"There is prosperity all over the country, and, so far as I can see, there is no present likelihood of any change. Of course, periods of inflation are followed by periods of depression, but there is no indication, in the natural course of events, of any depression now."

***

President Trimble of the Bank for Savings: "We have a rather larger proportion of small deposits now than we have had, and I do not doubt that this is due to the better condition of the working people. There is no doubt about it that these people are better off—earning more money and getting more employment. Therefore their surplus money is going into the savings banks."

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President John D. Hicks of the Bowery Savings Bank says: "Deposits are more numerous with us, and I think it is a correct inference to say that the reason for it is because the laboring classes are better off and are able to save more money. It is beyond peradventure that they have been sharers in the general prosperity; it is written on every record. The better condition of the people, in fact, is a reflex of this prosperity."

SOME MARKET OPINIONS.

Stock Exchange brokers are somewhat loth at present to discuss for publication the market condition and its outlook. It seems to be the opinion that in the present generally unsettled state of affairs, predictions in the matter might go altogether awry by reason of untoward developments. Should, however, nothing out of the ordinary happen, it seems to be agreed that the general market, and particularly the railroad stocks, will break away from the influences of the uncertain industrials, and, though perhaps with some slight hesitation, will go higher. On the subject some views are herewith presented:

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Charles Minzesheimer: "My opinion is that the general market will cut loose from the industrials, and, when it settles itself, will go higher. Certainly, there is no sound reason why the depression of the industrials should prejudice the entire situation. The railroads of the country are all doing well, and the business of the country generally is in good shape. First-class securities and bonds are scarce, are in good demand, and will go higher."

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Alfred de Cordova: "It does not seem to me feasible that the utterances of any single individual, whether optimistic or pessimistic, could have any lasting effect on a stock market, built on a foundation of facts, such as good railroad earnings, easy money, and the acquirement and concentration of interest brought about by either actual ownership or consolidation. If the march of prosperity continues it is bound to be reflected in higher prices.

"The public is not in the market, but I have seen professional markets verify my predictions."

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F. M. Dick: "The appreciation of the fact that the Presidential campaign will have a strong sentimental influence on business is shown by the market of the past ten days. While nearly all believe that the Republican Party will be successful, it is more than probable that speculators and business men both from now on until after McKinley's election is assured will incline toward conservatism. This means a slackening off in business, and decline in prices. At present we are trading on the highest range of values that the country has ever seen."

GOOD TIMES IN THE WEST.

Daniel O'Dell, just returned from a trip through the West, speaks most enthusiastically of general business conditions in that section of the Union. He says:

"The people of the West are feeling good and doing well. Business is very large. Every merchant finds plenty of customers, and the farmers are getting good prices for their products. Wheat, though injured somewhat in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, is generally very good, and the crop should be a large and paying one. Where it has been injured they are plowing it up and putting it into corn. If we can maintain the present political conditions, we are in for a long period of business prosperity.

"Of course in the West just now there is a feeling of distrust toward certain industrials because of developments here, and for that reason, I think, speaking of the market, it will be a very discriminating one. Of course I believe in the industrials, but not for speculation. It certainly seems a pity that because of the course of stocks the mistaken notion should prevail that it is due altogether to poor business."

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James Hopkins of St. Louis, Mo., a Director of the American Steel and Wire Company, who came to the city to attend the board meeting of that company, discussing the commercial situation in the West, says:

"I think it is a safe proposition to say that the Western prosperity of which so much is said is a living, present fact. Certainly merchants are doing a splendid business, farmers are getting good prices for their products, and the railroads are rushing on to greater prosperity.

"The strikes in the West have, of course, materially retarded building operations, and have for that reason cut down the demand for structural material. But this should be only temporary in its effect, and I look to see a return to the generally good times."

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On the same subject, Max Pam of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf says:

"The more I see of the West the more am I convinced of its prosperity. Everywhere in that part of the country are good times. The railroads, especially, are doing well, and it looks as if they would make more money than ever this year. Certainly the outlook is very bright."

STEEL AND WIRE'S AFFAIRS.

In his weekly Financial Review, Henry Clews has this to say of the recent developments in Steel and Wire's affairs:

"The stock market has been treated to another surprise among the industrials, the latest being American Steel and Wire. Manipulation of the character recently witnessed is seriously hurtful to the industrial properties, as it destroys confidence in them with investors. The introduction of such speculation into the big industrials has its dangers to both capital and labor, and is a vastly more serious matter than when attempted upon the railroads, disastrous as it proved there in times gone by.

"Unscrupulous speculation has done damage enough to railroads, as history abundantly testifies; it can do still greater harm to the great corporations which employ thousands of hands and are more closely interdependent with each other than railroads. Disaster to an industrial may mean a shut-down indefinitely and wholesale discharge of employes. Disaster to a railroad is usually confined to its security holders, for the railroad must run and employes be paid because of peculiar privileges and obligations which do not apply to the industrial. There is perhaps no remedy for such abuses, except a strong and elevated public opinion which utterly discredits parties to such operations, or else stockholders rising to the occasion and turning out unscrupulous managers.

"For a period after this experience the public will be discriminating in their attitude toward the industrials, which, as at present conducted, cannot compare with the railroads in ability and integrity of management. As a rule, our railroads are now managed by professional railroad men who have no large interest in stock speculations, while many of the industrials, on the other hand, are managed by men who have primarily organized them for speculative purposes only. There are, of course, many notable exceptions to this statement, I am glad to say."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2½@2¾ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼ @5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $200,681,804; balances, $13,819,936; Sub-Treasury debt balance, $981,914.

Money on call in London nominal, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4 1-16 per cent. for short and 4@4⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¼; demand, $4.88; cables, $4.88¾; commercial bills, $4.83¼@$4.84½.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94½ and 95½; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—10@12½c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½ premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 21.—American railway shares were fairly steady to-day, but business was limited to professional traders. At the close the tone was steady.

Consols for money, 100 13-16; consols for the account, 101; Canadian, 99⅝; Erie, 14; Erie first preferred, 42⅝; Illinois Central, 118½; Union Pacific preferred, 77⅞; St. Paul, 124⅜; New York Central, 138⅜; Pennsylvania, 70½; Reading, 30½; Northern Pacific preferred, 78½; Atchison, 27⅜; Louisville, 88⅞; Grand Trunk, 8¼; Anaconda, 10; Rand Mines, 36½.

Bar silver quiet at 27¾d per ounce.

Money, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4 per cent., and for three months' bills 4@4⅛ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.20; Madrid, 27.40; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 6.70.

Spanish 4s closed at 73.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 21.—Business commenced dull on the Bourse to-day owing to London advices. Rio Tintos recovered sharply in consequence of covering purchases for London account. Spanish 4s were firm in spite of the reported strikes in Spain. Kafirs were quiet but steady.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 5c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 74.32½.

BERLIN, April 21.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day, but the prices of the majority of the stocks were maintained. Mine shares relapsed sharply owing to realizations prompted largely by unfavorable reports regarding the American iron market.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 52 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅜ per cent.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Final transactions for the week in the market for outside securities brought about no change in the conditions which prevailed on the earlier days. In a number of issues further recessions in price occurred, and generally the market was weak, although some few issues remained in fairly good demand. No disposition was shown on the part of traders to carry stocks over to next week, and the liquidation that was in evidence for several days was still a characteristic of the market. Only a few issues showed activity, most of the list being almost entirely neglected. Among the features of the market was a sharp decline in Amalgamated Copper just at the close, which drove that stock down about 2 points. Some of the electric stocks were also subjected to pressure and declined substantially.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares. The opening sale of the day was made at 93½, and the stock remained dull some time after this sale. At the close, induced, seemingly, by the weakness of the Stock Exchange market, a number of selling orders in Amalgamated appeared, and execution of them broke the stock to 91¾. On the way down the stock was bought on a scale, seemingly by brokers representing inside interests, and this support helped to stay the downward movement. At the close the stock was offered at 92¼, and 91¾ was bid, a decline of 1¼ points from the previous day's quotation. No news in regard to the stock came to hand to explain the selling orders that appeared in the market.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold early in the day at 12⅝, where about 600 shares changed hands. After these sales the stock showed some irregularity and declined to 12⅜, closing at 12 bid.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE was more active than it had been in many days. After selling at 40, the stock declined, on transactions amounting to about 600 shares, to 38, and closed at 37 bid. The last previous sale of Electric Vehicle was several points above last night's closing quotation. With the exception of New York Transportation, none of the other electric stocks showed any activity.

RUBBER GOODS sold to the extent of about 500 shares between 29 and 29½. It closed at a fractional advance for the day, at 29 bid. No trading in the preferred stock was reported.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS, which showed so much strength on Friday, was in less demand yesterday, and in the common stock sold off a full point. Transactions, however, were not in large amount. The common stock closed at 25½ bid, a decline of 1¼ points. The preferred stock was quoted 1½ points lower, at 48¾ bid.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares at 2 and 1⅞. It closed at 1⅞ bid, a net loss of half a point.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was traded in at 8¾, but, with the rest of the market, the price declined at the close. It ended the day at 8 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¾	4
New Amsterdam	25¾	26
New Amsterdam pf	48½	51
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	98	99

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	..	29
American Agri. Chem. pf. ex div	75	77
American Bicycle	11	13
American Bicycle pf	41	43
American Bicycle bonds	85	86
American Chicle	63	65
American Chicle pf	81	85
American Woolen	19	19¼
American Woolen pf	76	77
Cast-Iron Pipe	5¼	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	44½	46
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11	12
Distilling Company of America	8¼	8⅝
Distilling Company of America pf	28½	29¼
Electric Boat	25	27
Electric Boat pf	40	46
Havana Commercial	16	17
Havana Commercial pf., ex div	58	60
International Power	29	35
International Pump	20	21
International Pump pf., ex div	66¼	69¾
National Enameling & Stamp	24	..
National Enameling & Stamp pf	80	84
National Gramophone	45	51
National Salt	48	49½
National Salt pf	77	79
Otis Elevator	27	29¾
Otis Elevator pf., ex div	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	90	91½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	78½	79½
Sloss-Sheffield	27	28
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div	63½	67
Standard Oil of New Jersey	541	544
United States Flour Milling pf	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	91¾	92¼
American Air Power	40	42
Arizona Lead	14	14½
Asphalt Company of America	7	8½
British Columbia Copper	11½	12
California Copper	..	2½
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf	52	57
Chicago & Alton sub., ex div	107	108
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	37	39
Electric Vehicle pf	80	90
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	2
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	2⅝
General Carriage	8	8¾
Illinois Transportation	2	2½
†Lady Helen Copper	81	83
*Markeen Copper	6¾	7½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	15½	16½
Mexican 5s	97	..
New England Transportation	..	6¼
New York Transportation	12	12½
†Pande Basin	7	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf	84½	86
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	24	25
Storage Power	12¾	13⅝
Superior & Boston Copper	3-16	⅜
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	4	4½
Tennessee Copper	14½	16
Trust Company of America	213	218
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	86¼	87½
United Railways of St. Louis pf	74	..
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	10	22
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60	61

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	231	232
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	104
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	82	83
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	21½	..
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf	86	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31	32

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	105
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	18
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	90	93
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	..	33
Denver Gas 5s	70	72
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	102
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18	19
New England Gas & Coke bonds	68	72
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102¾	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	39	42
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	110	116
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	90½	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104½	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	26
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	87½	88
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111½	113
Hoboken Ferry	63	69½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6½	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	35	38
Cramps' Shipyard	72	74
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	118	122
Lorillard Company pf	101	103
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	120	123
Standard Coupler	33	37
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	48	52
Union Typewriter	29	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf., ex div	110	111

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel	104	108
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	5½	0

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅜d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝c; Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Alamo sold at .16, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.70, 150 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 100 Daly at 1.50, 100 Horn Silver at 1.25, 100 Isabella at 1.25, and 300 Mollie Gibson at .25.

CALIFORNIA'S GOLD OUTPUT.

Decrease of $570,447 in 1899, While Silver Showed an Increase.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The Superintendent of the United States Mint at San Francisco has forwarded to the Director of the Mint at Washington a report showing that the gold and silver product of California in 1899 amounted to $15,840,043, of which $15,336,631 was gold and $504,012 silver.

The silver is quoted at its commercial value, its coining value being $1,106,573. Compared with 1898, gold decreased $570,447, and silver increased $89,957. Owing to the dry season many mines were shut down.

Receipts of Alaskan gold at mints, assay offices, refineries, smelters, &c., for 1899 were $5,602,012, and silver $229,343, a total of $3,190,844 more than 1898.

Receipts at mints, assay offices, private refineries, and smelters for 1899 from the Northwest Territory (the Klondike) were $15,896,627 gold, and $267,390 silver, an increase over the previous year of $5,028,198.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S coup, 3s, small bonds 109½
U S 3s, registered 1,000 109
Virginia Fund Debt 2-3s 5,000s20F 90⅞
Am Spirits Mfg 6s 8,000 75
Am Tobacco scrip 2,500 100
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s 10,000 ..... 84⅞
Gen 4s 20,000 ..... 100⅝
5,000 ..... 100½
26,000 ..... 100⅝
Aus & N'w'n 1st 5s 11,000 ..... 93⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s 1,000 ..... 100⅞
10,000 ..... 100⅝
5,000 ..... 100⅞
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s 2,000 ..... 90½
Cent of Ga con 5s 18,000 96
5,000 ..... 95⅞
12,000 96
9,000 ..... 95½
1,000 ..... 95⅞
Cent of Ga 2d inc 1,000 ..... 14½
Cent of N J gen 5s 4,000 123
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 100,000 ..... 85½
Cent Pac gtd 4s 5,000 ..... 99⅞
5,000 ..... 99⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000 100
1,000 ..... 99⅞
1,000 100
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s 10,000 ..... 105½
Chi, Bur & Q, Ill Div 3½s 3,000 ..... 104⅜
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 2,000 ..... 107⅞
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 15,000 98
Col Fuel & I gen 5s 2,000 94
Col Mid 1st 2-4s 4,000 ..... 78½
Col & South 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 84¼
Del, Lack & W 7s 10,000 123
Detroit City Gas 5s 1,000 97
Det, M & M l g 3½s 5,000 35
10,000 ..... 35½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Div 5s 3,000 117
Erie 1st con 4s 6,000 ..... 90½
Erie 1st gen 4s 1,000 ..... 74½
19,000 ..... 74⅝
Flint & P M, Pt H 5s 5,000 110
10,000 109
Flint & P M con 6s 3,000 108
Ft Worth & Rio Gr 1st 3-4s 1,000 58
Gas & Elec Co of Bergen Co con 5s 6,000 ..... 107½
4,000 108
3,000 ..... 107⅞
5,000 ..... 108½
5,000 ..... 108½
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B 20,000 ..... 7⅛
Hock Val 1st con 4½s 3,000 ..... 102⅜
Hous & Tex Cent gen 4s 7,000 ..... 84⅞
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 2,000s20F 104¼
Ill Cent, St. Louis 3s 1,000 92
Int & Gt Nor 3d 4s 5,000 ..... 58⅞
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s 5,000 101
Mahoning Coal 5s 15,000 ..... 129¾
Mex Cent 1st inc 4,000 ..... 27⅝
8,000 ..... 27½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 20,000 ..... 69¼
15,000 ..... 69⅜
10,000 ..... 69¼
60 ..... 69¼
5,000 ..... 69¼
10,000 ..... 69¼
10,000 ..... 69½
5,000 ..... 69¼
10,000 69
5,000 ..... 69¼
Mo, K & T ext 5s 6,000 ..... 94½
Total sales $1,784,100

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
21,440	Am. Steel & W.	42⅞	42⅞	37¼	38⅝
8,220	Am. Sugar Ref.	104½	105¾	104	104
700	Am. Tobacco	102¼	103	101½	101½
20	At., T. & S. F.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜
1,150	At., T. & S.F.pf.	70⅞	70⅞	69⅝	69⅜
190	Balt. & Ohio	86¼	86¼	85	85
11,020	Brook. Rap. Tr.	73⅛	76¼	73¼	73⅝
20	Cent. of N. J.	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼
240	Ches. & Ohio	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
2,940	Chi., Bur. & Q.	127⅜	127⅝	125½	125½
30	Chi. Gt. West.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
2,600	Chi., M. & St.P.	121⅛	121⅝	120½	120½
730	Chi., R. I. & P.	110⅝	110⅝	108¾	108⅝
110	Cont. Tobacco	29	29	28¾	29
5,670	Federal Steel	42¼	42⅝	39	39
20	Fed. Steel pf.	70	70	70	70
350	Louis. & Nash.	84⅝	85	83⅜	84
910	Manhattan	94	94¼	92½	92⅞
50	Mexican Central	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
30	Mo., K. & T. pf.	38	38	37	37
9,450	Mo. Pacific	58⅜	58⅝	55½	55½
20	N. Y. Central	135¼	136	135½	136
20	N. Y. O. & W.	24½	24½	24½	24½
250	Norfolk & W. pf.	38¼	38¼	37⅝	38
510	North. Pacific	68⅜	69⅛	68¼	68¼
110	Pacific Mail	32	32	31½	31⅞
120	Pennsylvania	136⅛	136⅝	136½	136⅝
3,030	People's Gas	104¼	104½	102¼	102¼
300	Reading	20	20	19	19¼
2,480	Reading 1st pf.	62¼	62⅝	60½	60½
20	Reading 2d pf.	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33½
640	South. Pacific	38¾	38¾	37¾	37¾
160	Tenn. C. & I.	84	84⅜	83¼	83¼
20	Texas Pacific	20	20	20	20
1,720	Union Pacific	57½	57½	56½	56½
110	Union Pac. pf.	75¼	75¼	75	75
210	U. S. Leather	11⅞	11⅞	11¼	11⅜
30	U. S. Leath. pf.	71	71	70	70
50	Wabash pf.	22¼	22¼	22	22¼
80	West. Union	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
75,790					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
11,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	64½	64¼	64¼	64¼
9,000	Wabash 1st	119	119	119	119
$25,000					

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, April 21, 1900.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
120	125	100	Adams Express	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	– ⅛
62¾	63	70	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	63	63⅝	62¾	62¾	.....
47⅞	48	1,100	American Ice Co.	48¼	48¼	47⅝	47⅞	– ⅛
37⅜	37½	620	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	– 1⅛
89¾	89¾	60	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
26⅞	27	1,240	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	26	27⅛	26	27	– ⅛
74¾	77	700	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	75	75½	75	75½	– 3½
38⅝	39	49,446	American Steel & Wire	40¼	42⅝	37⅛	38⅝	– 5⅝
76½	76⅝	8,665	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	77	77½	76	77	– 1½
104	104⅛	14,720	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	104⅞	105⅝	103⅝	104	– 1⅝
28	29	100	American Tin Plate	28½	28½	28½	28½	– ⅛
78	79	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	79	79	79	79	+1
101¼	101⅝	8,410	American Tobacco	102⅝	103⅛	101¼	101⅛	– 2⅛
45¾	46	1,720	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	47	47	45½	46	– 1
44	45	100	Ann Arbor pf.	44	44	44	44	– ½
26½	26¾	3,970	At., T. & S. F.	26⅜	26	26	26	– ⅞
69⅝	69⅞	15,845	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70⅞	71	69½	69⅞	– 1¼
84⅝	85	8,690	Baltimore & Ohio	86½	86½	84½	85	– 2
1¼	1⅝	14,100	Balt. & Ohio, rights	1⅜	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	.....
86⅞	87	10,750	Balt. & Ohio pf.	88	88	86⅝	87	– 1⅛
73	73⅝	19,490	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75½	76	73	73	– 2⅞
56¼	57½	3,410	Canada Southern	56⅝	58¼	56⅜	57¼	+ ⅞
31⅝	31⅞	1,450	Chesapeake & Ohio	32	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	– ⅞
125⅞	125⅞	8,275	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	127⅝	127⅞	125⅞	125⅞	– 2
13⅞	14	100	Chicago Great West.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	– ⅛
26⅞	27	800	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	27⅝	27⅝	27	27⅛	– ⅛
58	58¼	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅜	57⅜	– ⅛
120¼	120⅜	5,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	121⅜	121⅞	120¼	120½	– 1⅝
173⅜	174	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174	174	174	174	+ 1⅞
161½	163	100	Chicago & Northw.	161½	161½	161½	161½	– ⅞
108¾	109	4,670	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	110⅝	110⅝	108¾	109	– 1⅛
11	12	10	Chi. Term. Trans.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	.....
35	38	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	35	35	35	35	.....
62	63	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	62	62	62	62	– 1
27	30	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	27½	27½	27½	27½	.....
41½	41¾	1,450	Colorado Fuel & Iron	41½	41¾	41	41¼	– 2
12	12½	1,000	Colorado Midland	12	12	12	12	– ¼
29½	29¾	700	Colorado Midland pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	– ¼
42½	43	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43	43	43	43	– ¼
17	17¾	200	Col. & H. C. & I.	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼	– ⅜
28½	28⅝	1,797	Continental Tobac. Co.	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	– ⅜
81⅜	82	250	Con. Tobacco pf.	82	82	82	82	+ ⅛
115½	116	210	Delaware & Hudson	116½	116½	115⅝	115⅝	– 1½
180	182	220	Del., Lack. & West.	182	182	182	182	.....
20½	21	500	Denver & Rio Grande	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	– ⅜
71¼	71⅜	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	– 1
16	16½	200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15	15	15	15	.....
13½	13¾	500	Erie	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	– ⅛
40⅜	41	420	Erie 1st pf.	41½	41½	40⅜	41⅛	.....
21	22	21	Erie 2d pf.	21	21	21	21	– 1½
39¼	40	20,730	Federal Steel	42½	42⅝	39	39⅜	– 4⅝
69	69¼	4,210	Federal Steel pf.	70¼	71	69	69	– 2⅞
138½	139	3,050	General Electric	139½	139⅞	138	139	.....
49½	51	230	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50	50	50	50	.....
157½	160	61	Great Northern pf.	160	160	159½	159½	.....
40	41	1,120	Hocking Valley	41½	41½	40½	40½	– ½
66¾	67½	100	Hocking Valley pf.	67	67	67	67	– ½
111½	115¼	100	Illino's Central	115	115	115	115	– 2⅞
22½	23½	250	International Paper	23⅛	23⅛	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅞
65¼	66	400	International Paper pf.	65	65½	65	65½	+ ⅞
17	17½	1,600	Iowa Central	18	18	17½	17½	– ⅛
18	20	300	K.C.,P. & G. full as.pd.	18½	18½	18	18¼	– ⅛
31⅜	32	1,680	Lake Erie & West.	32¾	33½	31⅜	31½	– ⅝
83⅝	83⅞	4,780	Louisville & Nashville.	84½	84⅝	82⅞	83⅝	– 1
93	93⅛	6,200	Manhattan Elevated	94½	94½	93	93	– 1½
157½	158¼	2,455	Met. Street Railway	159¾	160	157½	157½	– 2½
13⅝	13⅞	600	Mexican Central	14	14	13⅜	13⅜	– ⅛
64	65	200	Minn. & St. Louis	65	65	64½	64½	– 1
36	36½	3,650	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	37⅜	38	36	36	– 2
55⅞	56	52,710	Missouri Pacific	58½	58¾	55½	55⅝	– 2⅞
33	33¼	365	National Biscuit Co.	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	.....
22¾	23½	500	National Lead Co.	23	23	22	22⅞	– ⅛
36	37	3,195	National Steel	38¼	38⅝	36	36	– 2⅝
90	91	1,170	National Steel pf.	90¾	91	90	90	– 2
49⅞	50	4,475	National Tube	50½	50¾	49	50	– ½
90	91	272	National Tube pf.	90½	90¾	90	90	– 1
120½	121	3,610	New Jersey Central	121¾	122⅜	120¼	120½	– 1¾
134⅜	134¾	1,485	New York Central	135¼	135⅞	134¼	134⅜	– 1⅛
13	13¾	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅞
21¾	...	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+1
23⅞	23¾	2,150	N. Y. Ont. & West.	24⅜	24½	23⅞	23⅞	– ⅛
37½	37⅝	8,436	Norfolk & Western.	38½	38¾	37½	37½	– ⅝
78	78½	488	Norfolk & West. pf.	78¼	78¾	78	78	– ½
15¼	15⅜	900	North American.	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15¼	– ⅛
58⅝	58⅝	3,600	Northern Pacific	59	59⅜	58¾	58⅝	– 1
76⅛	76¼	400	Northern Pacific pf.	76½	76¾	76¼	76¼	– ⅛
51½	52	100	Pacific Coast	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	– ⅛
32	33	500	Pacific Mail	32	32	31½	31⅝	– ⅜
136¼	136½	13,670	Pennsylvania R. R.	136⅝	137¼	136¼	136¼	– 1⅛
101⅞	102	9,150	People's Gas, Chicago.	104¾	104¾	102	102	– 2¼
24¼	25	100	Pere Marquette	24⅞	24⅞	.....	24⅞	– ⅛
19	19½	3,155	Reading	20	20½	19	19	– 1⅜
60½	60⅝	12,425	Reading 1st pf.	62½	62⅝	59⅜	60½	– 2⅜
32	33	600	Reading 2d pf.	33⅝	33⅝	32½	32½	– 1⅞
18	18½	1,345	Rep. Iron & Steel.	19	19	18	18	– 1½
59¼	60	1,440	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	61	61	59	59½	– 3
10⅝	10⅞	400	St. L. & San Fran.	10⅞	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
31	31⅜	2,725	St. Louis Southw. pf.	32½	32½	31	31	– 1½
37⅞	38	9,120	Southern Pacific	38¾	38¾	37¾	37⅞	– ⅝
13⅝	13⅞	750	Southern Railway	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	– ⅛
58⅝	59	955	Southern Railway pf.	59	59	58⅝	58⅝	– ⅝
83½	84	1,980	Tenn. Coal & Iron	85⅞	85	83½	84	– 2
19½	19⅝	2,685	Texas Pacific	20	20	19¼	19¼	– ⅞
111¾	112½	470	Third Avenue	112	112	111¾	112	– 1⅝
64	70	200	Twin City R. T.	63½	63½	63½	63½	– 2½
56⅝	56⅞	10,065	Union Pacific	57½	57¾	56½	56⅝	– 1½
75	75⅞	3,315	Union Pacific pf.	75¾	75⅞	75	75	– ⅝
49	50	80	United States Express.	49⅝	49⅝	.....	49½	.....
11¼	11½	2,490	United States Leather.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11⅜	– ⅛
68¾	70½	460	United States Leather pf.	71½	72	70	70	– 2
32½	33¼	235	United States Rubber.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	– 1⅜
97	98	10	U. S. Rubber pf.	97	97	97	97	.....
7⅞	8¼	200	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	– ⅛
22¼	22½	2,825	Wabash pf.	22⅞	22⅞	22	22¼	– ⅝
81	81½	3,272	Western Union Tel.	82	82	80⅝	81	– 1½
10¼	10¾	180	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	– ¼
28⅞	29	900	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	29¼	29⅜	28¾	28¾	– ½
50	51	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	51	51	50½	50½	– ¾
Sales		415,492						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | B

MARKETS IN THE SPRING

Tempting Displays of Fresh Fruits, Vegetables, and Meats.

Supplies Come from Widely Separated Points to Satisfy the Great City's Demands.

The markets just now make one feel that Spring is here with its own peculiar succulant dainties in vegetables, fruits, and meats. Tender-looking quarters of Spring lamb, snipe, and squab broilers hanging over heaps of crisp lettuce, bunches of radishes, fresh celery, string beans, new potatoes, egg plants, and greens in abundance, including dandelion, are seen. Then there are cucumbers, mint, watercress, cabbages, sprouts, tomatoes, and rhubarb. At the fish market shad is the feature of the season.

A walk through one of the big markets is worth one's while just now, if for no other reason than to get up an exceptionally fine appetite. Of course, all of the dainties are not from the immediate neighborhood of New York. The shad come principally from the Delaware, and only to a small extent from the Hudson River as yet. Philadelphia contributes her capons. The celery is from as widely separated points as California and Florida, asparagus from Charleston, lettuce from nearby hothouses and from the South, green peas from South Carolina, tomatoes from Florida and local hothouses, beets from Charleston and from Boston hothouses, egg plants from Florida, and cauliflower from hothouses and from France.

These are some prices picked up haphazard in Washington Market yesterday afternoon: Asparagus, 40 to 75 cents a bunch; French artichokes, 25 cents each; Jerusalem artichokes, 15 cents a quart; string beans from Florida, 25 cents a quart; wax beans, 25 cents a quart; beets, 25 cents a bunch; carrots, 5 cents a bunch; cauliflower, 40 to 50 cents a head; flat bunch celery, 30 cents; round bunch, $1.25; escarole, 10 to 15 cents a head; lettuce, 10 to 15 cents a head; egg plants, 25 cents each; mushrooms, 75 cents a pound; potatoes, $2.50 a sack and two quarts for 25 cents; Bermuda onions, two quarts for 25 cents; Spring lamb, fore quarter, $1.75 to $2.25; hind quarter, $2.50 to $3.50; Winter lamb, fore quarter, 12½ cents a pound; hind quarter, 16 cents; lamb chops, 20 cents; veal, now in good season, 10 to 25 cents, according to cut; cutlets, 25 cents a pound, and roast from 12 to 16 cents, and roast beef from 12½ to 18 cents.

The only fresh killed poultry now are fowls—chickens a little over a year old, and capons. The fowl sells for 14 cents and the capon for from 22 to 25 cents. Broilers are from $1.25 to $1.50 each. Fresh ducks bring 12 cents and pork tenderloin 20 cents.

Cabbages which come from Louisiana sell at 12 to 14 cents. Cherries from California are selling at $1 a pound. Strawberries vary from 30 to 60 cents, according to quality, and they change in price from day to day. They are coming now from Florida and South Carolina. Fine apples from Florida bring 65 cents and from Havana 30 cents.

Delaware shad bring 35 to 50 cents. North River, 60 cents. Hawkers who cry out North River shad at 25 cents are selling another article.

LEGAL NOTES.

CERTIFICATION OF CHECK BY MISTAKE.—Justice McAdam has just given an interesting decision in reference to the liability of a bank upon a check which it had certified to be good by mistake. On Saturday, Jan. 6, William Rankin had a check for $1,500 drawn on the branch of the Colonial Bank, at One Hundred and Fourth Street, by William Lipkin, who was his agent for collecting his rents. The check had been returned as not good. Rankin then went to the branch and asked about Lipkin's account. Lipkin had just deposited some money, and Rankin was told there was enough money in the bank to pay the check. He asked the teller if he would certify the check if he brought it, and was answered "Yes." Rankin then got another check from Lipkin for $1,617.08, went to the Colonial Bank, at Eighty-third Street, and had it certified. He deposited that check in his own bank about 11 o'clock, and then went to the branch at One Hundred and Fourth Street and had the $1,500 check certified. The teller did not know of the certification at Eighty-third Street, which had made Lipkin's account short. On Monday morning the cashier of the bank told Rankin of the mistake, and demanded correction. Rankin refused, and brought suit against the bank to compel payment of the $1,500 check, on account of its certification. Justice McAdam has given judgment in favor of the plaintiff for only $861.51, to which the bank conceded he was entitled, being the balance which Lipkin, the drawer of the check, had on deposit at the time of the certification. The controversy was as to Rankin's right to recover any more than this amount. Justice McAdam, in his opinion, said; "If the plaintiff's position had been changed to his prejudice by reason of the certification, or the check as certified had found its way into the hands of a bona fide holder for value, and the action had been brought by him, different questions would be presented. The defendant's deposit did not operate as assignment of the funds in the hands of the defendant, and if the latter had not certified the check, no liability whatever would have attached in favor of the plaintiff. The small deposits made by Lipkin subsequent to the certification do not increase the defendant's liability. The defendant might have refused even to certify check held by the plaintiff, but the plaintiff cannot compel the defendant to make such application, the relation occupied by the bank and its depositor in respect thereto being that of debtor and creditor. The plaintiff claims that if the check had not been certified he would have discharged Lipkin from his agency at once, and in that way prevented the collection of further rents by him, whereby loss might have been prevented. But such damages are altogether too remote to be recoverable against the defendant."

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QUESTION OF SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.—After Peter W. Felix had contracted with Jeremiah Devlin, as trustee, to buy certain premises for $23,000, there arose some dispute as to the title and quantity of the land. They were unable to agree, and Felix sued Daniel C. Devlin and others, Jeremiah Devlin's successors, to obtain a specific performance of the contract, with compensation for certain defects in the land. The only question presented on the trial was whether the defendants were entitled to have the contract performed precisely as it was made or whether Felix was entitled to a specific performance, with a diminution in the purchase price by way of compensation for certain defects in the title and deficiency in the quantity of the land sold. The judgment roll in an action brought by one Meldon against Devlin and others, in which Felix was permitted to intervene for the purpose of protecting his interests as purchaser of the land, was received in evidence, and the Court held that the determination in that case operated as a conclusive adjudication upon the rights of Felix and against his contention, and dismissed the complaint. The Appellate Division, by Justice Rumsey, has now ordered a reversal, holding that as in the Meldon case a complete and final adjudication could be had and was had, without considering in any way the rights of Felix as against the persons with whom he had contracted to purchase the land, the judgment in that action did not necessarily involve the rights of Felix.

***

ERRONEOUS CHARGE IN NEGLIGENCE CASE.—A verdict of $400 was recovered by John Noonan in his suit against the Obermyer & Liebmann Brewing Company to recover for the loss of the services of his daughter, and for money expended because of the injuries she received in October, 1897, by being run over while crossing a street and injured by a team of horses attached to a heavy wagon belonging to the company. Her injuries consisted of a fracture of the right arm, a contusion of the right thigh, and cuts about the face and fingers. The First Appellate Division has reversed the judgment upon the ground that the trial court erroneously charged the jury that if plaintiff was entitled to recover it could award "damages for loss of services of the child to the time of the trial, for loss of prospective services during the period of her minority, and for the medical expenses actually and necessarily incurred by reason of the injury." Justice McLaughlin, giving the opinion of the court, says there was absolutely no evidence showing that the injuries sustained by the child were of a permanent character, or that the plaintiff in the future, by reason of such injuries, would be deprived of her services to the slightest extent. It was also held that the trial court erred in refusing to charge that at the time of the accident the girl was sui juris. Justice McLaughlin holds that being at the time twelve years of age, of ordinary intelligence, she was in law sui juris.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

There was manifest disappointment among the organizations of the Guard not ordered out in connection with the suppression of disorder at Croton, and expressions of regret at not being selected for the duty were heard on all sides.

The quickness and ease with which the troops ordered on duty assembled, fully equipped for the field, demonstrated the thorough organization of the Guard and its reliability as a State force. The eagerness of officers and men to respond to the call of duty, and the discipline manifest is worthy of note, and the statements made some time ago by Major Gen. Roe as to the readiness of the Guard for service have been verified in the most practical manner.

***

Dates for practice at Creedmoor Range for organizations of the Guard armed with rifles and carbines have been assigned as follows: First Brigade, May 8, 14, and 19; Second Brigade, May 9, 10, 11, 12, and 21; Third Brigade, May 21; Fifth Brigade, May 7, 15, 16, 17, and 18. The First, Second, and Third Batteries, Second Signal Corps, will practice with revolvers on May 3 and 4, and Squadron A and the First Signal Corps will practice on May 3 and 5. As already stated in this column, the marksmen's decoration will be delivered to the winner on the range as soon as won, an innovation that will be popular with the men. The following dates are assigned for supplementary practice at Creedmoor: Marksmen and sharpshooter class, Aug. 4, 11, and 18, Sept. 3 and 22, Oct. 6, 13, and 20. Expert class only, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, Oct. 27, and 31. The competition for the State First, Second, and Fifth Brigade Prizes will be held at Creedmoor on Thursday, Sept. 13. The Governor's and Adjutant General's matches will be held at Creedmoor on Friday, Sept. 14. The Fourth Brigade Prize will be competed for at Tonawanda on Saturday, Sept. 1. The Third Brigade Prize will be competed for at Rensselaerwyck Range on Saturday, Sept. 8. Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, I. S. A. P., National Guard, is placed in charge of the range at Creedmoor, and the practice there will take place under his supervision.

The new skirmish match, which has been decided upon, will prove very popular and instructive, and was inaugurated to develop the efficiency of good shots. In brief the conditions are as follows: Sixteen of the best marksmen are to be selected from each company, to be known as the company skirmish team, and at the conclusion of class firing, on the day assigned to the organization, the teams will compete as skirmishers, advancing from 500 yards down to 300, and firing a designated number of shots. Firing will also be practiced moving to the rear. Ten minutes will be allowed each team to complete its shooting. Each skirmisher before advancing will be assigned to a target consisting of a group of three silhouette figures, (one prone, one kneeling, and one standing figure,) which will be his individual target, and firing he may aim at any one of the three figures composing this group, and take any position he desires. Not more than the designated number of shots (two) will be fired at each firing point, i. e., advancing two shots at the 500-yard firing point, two shots at the 400-yard firing point, and two shots at the 300-yard firing point; firing two shots at 350 yards and two shots at 450 yards; making ten shots in all. The hits on the figures will count as follows: Prone figure, five; kneeling figure, three; standing figure, two.

***

An election for a Colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment will be held to-morrow night. It is expected that it will result in the unanimous choice of ex-Lieut. Col. Ezra De Forest. Gen. McLeer will preside.

***

Col. Jarvis of the Eighth Regiment has ordered the First Battalion to drill at the armory next Thursday night, and the Second Battalion next Friday night. There will be a regimental drill on April 30, and also a guard mount. Considerable interest is already manifest in the review of the regiment to be held on May 2.

***

The Second Regiment, commanded by Col. James H. Lloyd, whose headquarters are in Troy, will go on a practice march in the latter part of June or the 1st of August. The Third Signal Corps will accompany the regiment.

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The non-commissioned staff of the Seventy-first Regiment has appointed a committee to arrange for the decoration with plants and flowers of the graves of Sergt. Majors A. I. Roberts and W. Pierson, who died during the Spanish-American war. The graves will be decorated probably on the Sunday before Memorial Day. Company A will shortly arrange for a Spring outing. Company C expects to go to Staten Island on May 30, where it may give an exhibition drill and otherwise enjoy itself.

***

Col. Dyer of the Twelfth Regiment has received a handsome bronze trophy from an admirer of the regiment's work while it was in the volunteer service during the Spanish war. The trophy will probably be offered for shooting. Sergt. Major Meehan, an old and valued member of the Twelfth, who served as a Lieutenant of volunteers, has received his discharge at his own request, much to the regret of his comrades. Adjt. Gen. Hoffman will review the regiment on May 2, and will be entertained at dinner at the Knickerbocker Club. Company E, Capt. Morris, has a full membership of 103 officers and men, with a waiting list of 15. Charles Meyer, from civil life, has been elected a Second Lieutenant in the company. Company G has 91 men on its rolls, and expects to take 100 men to camp. The Spring games of the regiment will be held at the armory next Wednesday night, and a reception will follow. A large number of entries have been received and an interesting evening of sport is anticipated.

***

In the Twenty-second Regiment, Company A will hold an informal reception and hop at the armory to-morrow night. The competitive examination in this company for Corporal was won by Private Walter H. Weeks, who received 92.7 per cent. Corp. Weeks has already passed the Examining Board, together with Sergts. Ralph E. Hawes and Theodore Gibbons. At the review by Adjt. Gen. Hoffman last Monday the regiment turned out twelve commands of twelve files each, in its distinctive uniform, and made a most excellent showing. The First Battalion was in command of Major Hotchkin, the second in command of Major Hart, and the third in command of Capt. Lilliendahl. Col. Bartlett was in command of the regiment, and was highly pleased at the showing of the command, as were other military officers present.

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Adjt. Gen. Hoffman will review the Thirteenth Regiment to-morrow night. At this time marksmen's badges will be distributed.

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Battery B will on May 9 give a "rag euchre and cakewalk," an entertainment which, for novelty, it is said, will be remarkable. All guests will be requested to make as near an approach to "Rag-tag Tom" in personal "get-up" as it is possible for them to make.

***

Recent qualifications for armory sharpshooters in the Twenty-second Regiment show some high scores, among which are the following: Capt. Lilliendahl, 66; Private Hutcheson, 68; Capt. Burton, 68; Private Johnson, 66; Corp. Wendel, 68, and Sergt. Merritt, 66. These scores were made out of a possible 70 points. The Morse Trophy, open to teams of eighteen, has been won by Company H for the third time consecutively. Company H has also won the team-of-twelve contest for the Rifle Club Trophy, with a score of 654 points, Company G being second, with 636 points. Corp. Wendel captained the winning teams, and showed excellent judgment in his position.

***

The Ninth Regiment, Col. Morris, at its review last Monday night by Gen. McLeer turned out ten companies of sixteen files each, and made an especially good showing, both in the ceremonies and the regimental drill. The field music, under the veteran Drum Major, George W. Hill, was excellent. The "Tattoo" was very good, and something entirely different from that played in other regimental drum corps, and more suitable to the soldiers who love good music. The rendering of the fife solo of twenty-four first and second fifes, in "Old Black Joe," was very fine and highly applauded by the large assembly present. Drum Major Hill was complimented by Brig. Gen. McLeer and staff, Col. Morris, and Adjt. Garff. The Drum Major, in his capacity as Armorer and Drum Major of the regiment, has proved himself a very valuable man. On April 1 he passed his thirty years' continuous service in the Ninth.

***

Members of the Ninth still make complaint against the Colonel's order which prohibits men of the regiment from looking over the gallery rail on to the drill floor below, and the janitors have a busy time of it chasing the gallery rail spectators off the forbidden ground. In other armories there seems to be no trouble in this respect. It is understood, however, that the railing is weak, and that the Colonel's order is to save possible funeral expenses. If this is so, it is held that no time should be lost in making the railing safe. In the Seventy-first Regiment Col. Bates allows his men the utmost freedom in looking over the gallery rail in front of the company rooms, and finds no trouble through so doing.

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Companies A, C, I, and H, comprising the First Battalion of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, will be inspected at the armory tomorrow night, and Companies G, D, E, and K of the Second Battalion will be inspected next Tuesday night.

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The Yankee Calking Club will hold its second annual dinner on Thursday evening next at the Arena, West Thirty-first Street. Covers will be laid for about 100. The club is a society of the Spanish-American war. It was organized on board the United States Steamship Yankee in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on Aug. 23, 1898. The membership is limited to the officers of the United States Navy and the officers and men of the First Naval Battalion, who formed the complement of the ship's company, and who were actively engaged with the enemy while members of that ship's company.

Among those who have accepted invitations to be present as the guests of the club are the following: Rear Admiral Sampson, to whose command the Yankee was attached; Rear Admirals Philip and Higginson, and the Captains who were in command of the ships at the bombardment of Santiago with the Yankee; Capt. Jacob W. Miller, commanding the Naval Militia of the State, and Lieut. Commander William B. Franklin, commanding the First Naval Battalion.

Among the members of the club who will attend the dinner, which is given on the anniversary of the mustering-in as part of the United States Navy of the crew of the Yankee, are Capt. Brownson, United States Navy, commanding the Alabama, and formerly commanding officer of the Yankee; Lieut. Commanders John Hubbard and William G. Cutler, United States Navy; Lieut. Raymond E. Sawyer, United States Marine Corps; Lieut. John B. Sanford, United States Army; W. Butler Duncan, Jr., John H. Barnard, Louis A. Frothingham of Boston, William De W. Hinlock, Charles L. Andrews, Richard W. Meade, Henry T. Maury, Eugene S. Willard, W. Irving Zerega, Telfair M. Minton, Effingham Lawrence, Henry C. Rowland, Warrick Greene, Rufus King, E. Vail Stebbins, H. King Coolidge, Elbert F. Wilmerding, Eckford C. De Kay, Henry Slack, Charles N. Fairchild, Stephen H. Pell, Edward A. Willard, Jr., Alexander Van Rensselaer Barnewall, Rushton Peabody, Douglas Eldridge, Stuart Pragg, Reginald M. Thompson, James Weeks, James M. Mitchell, Thomas B. Cumming, Theodore L. Bogert, and Stephens Vail.

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There will be an important meeting at the headquarters of the First Naval Battalion next Saturday evening of delegates from the Naval Militia of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and this State, to form an Interstate Naval Militia Association to encourage competition in boat racing, shooting, and other sports among the Naval Militia of the various States.

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The battalion dance for the benefit of its athletics will be held on Friday evening next on board the United States ship New Hampshire. Tickets, costing $3, can be had from the Entertainment Committee. Preparations for the Summer boat work have begun. The cutters have all been brought to the ship, and to-day the second division will take out a cutter, leaving the New Hampshire at 9:30 A. M. and returning about 5 P. M. Luncheon will be had at some near-by resort, either on Staten Island or up the Sound. Squads of men from the several divisions will compete in a volley firing match at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment next Saturday afternoon.

***

Company B of the Seventy-first Regiment has won the Zabriskie rifle shooting contest, and tied its own best-on-record score, made two years ago. The scores made in the last contest were as follows:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Aggregate.
Lieut. Beekman	21	22	43
Private Ecclestir	22	24	46
Private Sherer	17	23	40
Sergt. Johnes	23	25	48
Sergt. Kavanagh	17	22	39
Corp. Eben	21	24	45
Private Gordon	22	25	47
Corp. Tindell	24	20	44
Private Cesev	21	25	46
Private Daube	21	24	45
Total	209	234	443

Earl Russel and Wife Leave Denver.

DENVER, Col., April 21.—Earl Russel and his wife left this city to-day, accompanied by Stanley Watson, en route to London, expecting to reach that city within three weeks.

Regarding the threatened action of the English courts, the Earl expressed the opinion that a charge of bigamy would hardly hold.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THOMAS YOUNG.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received two executions, aggregating $5,088, against Thomas Young of 1,123 Broadway, in favor of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, as indorser on notes of the New York China, Glass and Toy Company of 37 and 39 Murray Street, which company is in bankruptcy.

FLEMING J. HEFLING.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment against Fleming J. Hefling, who kept the Hotel Monterey, at 656 and 658 Sixth Avenue, corner of Thirty-eighth Street, for 1,672, in favor of Samuel Marks, and a levy was made there. The attachment was obtained on the ground that he had disposed of his property. The Sheriff received a third party claim from Kneeland, La Fetra & Glaze, representing Margaret Boyde, who claimed that she is the owner of all the furniture, fixtures, and chattels in the hotel by virtue of a bill of sale dated April 14, and she put a valuation on the property at $10,000. Mr. Hefling was for many years a hotel manager in Chicago, and leased the Hotel Monterey in December last, and some improvements were made to the premises.

Out of Town.

THE CALIFORNIA PACKING COMPANY.—The California Packing Company of San Francisco, of which E. J. Cote is President, has assigned for the benefit of creditors. It is said claims aggregating more than $80,000 are out against Cote, who says that his assets will reach $40,000. The California Packing Company's liabilities are chiefly for supplies furnished by large pickle factories and canneries.

WHALEN CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY.—John W. Gibbs, D. L. Staples, and F. R. Ferguson of Chicago; William Whalen of Eureka, Nevada; George W. Leighton, Walter Jewett, and others of Grand Rapids, Mich., have filed suit in the Circuit Court at Chicago asking that a receiver be appointed for the Whalen Consolidated Copper Mining Company. The company's capital stock is $2,500,000. Its mines are in Eureka County, Nevada. Plaintiffs allege a conspiracy to discredit the company and depress the value of its stock.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN.—A receiver was appointed yesterday for the property of Lazarus Silverman, formerly a banker and now in the real estate business in Chicago. Silverman made an assignment in 1893 and in the bill of complaint, it is alleged that after the transfer of assets aggregating $1,500,000 by Silverman and the cessation of the assignment proceedings, Silverman transferred the remainder of his property to different members of his family to hinder the collection of debts and judgments against him. Property aggregating $200,000 is affected. The bill was filed by Daniel V. Gallery, a judgment creditor for $30,855.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

OTTO METZ.—Otto Metz, carpenter at Evelyn Place and Grand Avenue, Fordham Heights, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,759 and nominal assets $1,708, of which $6 is cash in bank and $1,702 debts due him. A receiver was recently appointed for his property on supplementary proceedings.

ADOLPHUS H. CORWIN.—Adolphus H. Corwin, clerk at 641 Washington Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $13,124 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1889 when he was in the grocery business at 1,231 Broadway, in partnership with Louis K. Cotton under the firm style of A. H. Corwin. They made an assignment on Nov. 23, 1889.

JACOB LEVIN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Jacob Levin, cloak manufacturer, formerly at 97 Wooster Street, now at 38 Suffolk Street, by Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield for the following creditors: Simon Israel & Co., $1,039; Boessneck, Broesel & Co., $115, and the H. B. Claflin Company, $310. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Dec. 29 committed an act of bankruptcy by transferring merchandise and accounts amounting to $1,000 to his brother, Adolph, upon a pretended and alleged antecedent indebtedness.

Judgment Against Henry Murray.

Judgment for $6,059 was entered yesterday against Henry Murray, coke dealer, of 603 West Forty-second Street, in favor of Joseph F. Sweasy for balance due on twenty-four notes made on March 7, 1898 to the order of John W. Sterling, trustee, payable in monthly installments of $253, which notes were indorsed by Mr. Sterling as trustee to Mr. Sweasy. Mr. Murray has been in the coke business for forty years, and was formerly a power in west side politics, having been a Police Justice for many years. He said yesterday that about thirteen years ago he bought a residence at 21 East Seventy-third Street from the Osborn estate, with a mortgage on it. There were arrears of taxes on the property which were paid off by Sherman & Sterling, the attorneys for the estate. Mr. Murray gave notes for the arrears of taxes, some of which he paid, and two years ago gave more notes, which are the ones sued upon.

Property on Seventy-third Street has lately increased in value considerably, and he had made arrangements to borrow $43,000 on the property to pay off everything against it. He had talked with Mr. Betts of Sherman & Sterling's office on Wednesday about the amount necessary to clear off everything, and the attorney was to let him know the next day the exact amount, but instead telephoned that they would not accept the money to pay off the incumbrances. Mr. Murray said that he thinks some one wanted to get the house, but he would fight the matter to the end.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMSON, John—Francis F. Murray, general guardian	$386
BLUM, Albert—Jacob Lowenthal	116
BRUMM, Charles, Paul Bimar, Jean Lestienne, and Theodore C. Whicher—Mary A. Gilbert, costs	97
BLOCH, Jacob and Meyer—Jane McFadden, costs	91
COLES, William F.—The Green Island Improvement Company	156
DAVIS, John, Ferdinand Forsch, and Henri Fouchaux—John Sheridan and another	451
FALLON, Owen—F. J. Bernstein	25
FLAHERTY, Robert—John W. Murray and another	117
GOLDBERG, Louis and Abraham—N. Forman	227
GANZHORN, John L.—M. C. Henley, costs	104
HANDSCHUR, Frank—The Crocker Chair Company	133
HILDEBRANDT, Frederick W.—P. H. Abbott and others	52
KOHN, Louis, and Joseph Leavy—E. F. Klenie	322
KENNY, William W.—S. Rosenbaum	68
KILPATRICK, T. Judson—K. Windolph	226
LEMKEN, William—Mary Doscher	341
MASSAS, Staveo—Henry Kuhl	421
MURRAY, Henry—Joseph F. Sweasy	6,595
MONTAG, Michael, and Herman Schmuck Henry Kelfus	534
NELLIS, Endora—United Real Estate Agents	252
O'BRIEN, Charles—John Leonard	185
SOTELDO, Abbie S.—P. W. Engs & Sons Company	388
STONE, Henry A.—C. H. Durves	285
THOMPSON, William—Sarah I. Owens	5,139
TOWNSEND, Margaret L. D.—Nelson Morris and others	262
THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILroad Company—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company—Lizzie Olivella, costs	105
THE PITTSBURG, SHENANGO AND Lake Erie Railroad Company—John D. Cheever, costs	180
THE UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF New York City—John W. Dunican	1,177
THE NATIONAL PROVIDENT UNION —C. M. Ellis, costs	94
WOLF PAPER BOX COMPANY—Jacob Lorllard and others	224
WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE Company—Eugene Rau, costs	141
WHITEHEAD, Lazarus—J. A. Philbrick and others	120
YOUNG, Thomas—National Shoe and Leather Bank of New York	2,556
YOUNG, Thomas—National Shoe and Leather Bank of New York	2,532
ZUHR, William L.—Cashriel Paper Company	43

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.70¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.09 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.44
Beef, family	12.75
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	22.00
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron warrants	15.50
Lake copper, ingot	17.00
Tin	30.90
Exchange, lead	4.70
Spelter	4.72½
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.05⅝
Pork, mess	13.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07½
Lard, prime	7.45

CHICAGO, April 21.—Flour, dull; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.70; straights, $2.95@$3.40; clears, $2.70@$3.20; Spring specials, $3.80@$3.90; patents, $3.10@$3.45; straights, $2.80@$3; bakers', $2@$2.45; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@64¼c; No. 2 red, 68¼@69c; No. 2 corn, 38¼c; No. 2 oats, 23¾@24½c; No. 2 white, 27½c; No. 3 white, 25¾@27c; No. 2 rye, 54c; No. 2 barley, 41½@45c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.73; prime timothy, $2.45; mess pork, per bbl, $11.75@$12.80; lard, per 100 lb, $6.85@$6.97½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.85@$7.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6½@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.05@$7.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25½; sugars, cutloaf, $6; granulated, $5.44; clover, contract, $7; No. 2 yellow corn, 38¾c.

FLEMING J. HEFLING.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment against Fleming J. Hefling, who kept the Hotel Monterey, at 656 and 658 Sixth Avenue, corner of Thirty-eighth Street, for 1,672, in favor of Samuel Marks, and a levy was made there. The attachment was obtained on the ground that he had disposed of his property. The Sheriff received a third party claim from Kneeland, La Fetra & Glaze, representing Margaret Boyde, who claimed that she is the owner of all the furniture, fixtures and chattels in the hotel by virtue of a bill of sale dated April 14, and she put a valuation on the property at $10,000. Mr. Hefling was for many years a hotel manager in Chicago, and leased the Hotel Monterey in December last, and some improvements were made to the premises.

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COTTON.—There was rather a small market for cotton futures, both as to volume of business and the scope of valuations, the latter being confined to about 11 points on the more active positions, while some of the deliveries were quite neglected. The first call showed the market to be quiet at unchanged prices to a decline of 2 points, with outside orders not a feature. Parties recognized as market leaders, particularly the concern heretofore chiefly responsible for the ups and downs in prices, were not much in evidence. The crop news, while conflicting, was not of a sufficiently positive character to disturb preconceived opinions as to the natural direction of affairs in the near future. Cables were equally destitute of feature, if anything, disappointing. There was an absence of outside speculative interest, either one way or the other; the bear contingent claimed that manipulation and the fear of manipulation was responsible for the present apathy of speculation in cotton, on the theory of low prices. The bulls referred to the strong statistical position, to the conflicting character of the weather and crop news, and to the small movement of cotton, but they failed to give the market support, and prices gradually sagged with the close quiet at a net loss of 3@11 points, this being about the lowest level of the session. Europe, the South, and Wall Street sent in a few buying orders, but the local traders met demand and continued to sell in the expectation of lower cables Monday. The weather outlook, according to the official bulletin from Washington, was encouraging, leading to expectation of larger receipts in the immediate future, as well as a change in the character of crop accounts. Belief that the Southern markets would prove very sensitive to any improvement in the crop testimony induced bears to increase their obligations, more particularly as the weakness in the stock market resulted in mind the sympathetic heavy break in cotton following the panicky conditions in money circles some months ago. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged, with middling upland quoted 9 14-16c, and middling Gulf 10 1-16c. Sales were 213 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.35@9.37
May	9.42	9.42	9.36	9.36@9.37
June	9.41	9.41	9.35	9.32@9.34
July	9.40	9.40	9.33	9.32@9.33
August	9.22	9.23	9.18	9.19@9.20
September	8.45	8.45	8.41	8.41@8.42
October	8.18	8.19	8.15	8.15@
November	8.04	8.04	8.00	8.00@8.01
December	8.04	8.04	7.99	8.00@
January	8.03	8.05	8.00	8.01@
February	8.03	8.04	8.03	8.02@8.04
March	8.07	8.08	8.07	8.05@8.07

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 19,000 bales; American, 12,000; middling upland, 5 15-32d; futures opened quiet, sellers at last night's prices; closed quiet at ¼@21-64d lower on near and ½-64d higher on distant positions; December-January, 4.28s; January-February, 4.25v; April, 5.22½s; April-May, 5.15b; May-June, 5.14½b; June-July, 5.14b; July-August, 5.12s; August-September, 5.03s; September-October, 4.47s; October-November, 4.36s; November-December, 4.30s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	72 11-16	72⅝	72 11-16	72⅝
July	72⅝	72 15-16	72⅝	72⅝
September	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
Corn—				
May	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
July				44⅝
September				45⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	65 5-16	65 11-16	65¼	65¼
July	66⅝	67¼	66 11-16	66⅝
September	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
Corn—				
May	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38¼
July	39⅝	39 11-16	39½	39½
September	40⅜	40⅜	39⅞	39⅞
Oats—				
May	23	23¼	22⅝	22⅝
July	23 3-16	23¼	22⅞	22⅞
September	22⅝	22 3-16	22	22

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market was higher by ¼c than it had been on the previous day, and possibly a trifle more active, influenced by stronger cables from English and Continental points than any one had expected to find. Especially from Paris was this noticeable, as wheat and flour there were up 5 to 20 points and at Budapest 10 points higher. English markets did about ½d better than the previous night, and Berlin closed ½@½ mark higher, but Antwerp showed ½d decline, which was the only weak spot in European news. Quick to respond to this array of bullish market influences, because of the well sold-up condition in which most local traders found themselves, the market maintained a relatively strong position all the morning and closed officially at ⅛c net advance. Home crop news, a prospective increase of 600,000 bushels in world's shipments for the week, and other bearish factors brought out by scalpers in an effort to check the rising tendency of prices were ignored by the market, especially on the curb, when best prices were attained on further covering. As far as private dispatches went, the crop outlook in Western States retained all of the favorable features which were prominent during the week, and disclosed no prospects for any change in present Springlike temperatures. The Southwest was a moderate buyer of wheat during the day. Spring wheat receipts amounted to 227 cars, in comparison with 350 cars a week ago and 291 cars last year. For the week the arrivals amounted to 1,610 cars, in contrast with 2,288 cars the week before and 1,446 cars last year. Export business at the seaboard amounted to about 18 loads. During the latter part of curb trading the local market eased off a little from the top point, under realizing, and was finally unsettled.

DULUTH, Minn., April 21.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 68¼c bid; May, 68¼c bid; July, 69¾c; September, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66¼c bid; May, 66¾c; July, 67¼c; September, 66¼c bid; No. 2 Northern, 64¼c bid; No. 3 Spring, 61½c bid. Oats, 24c bid. Corn, 30½c bid.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 21.—Wheat—In store, No. 1 Northern, 64⅔c; May, 63¾@63¼c; July, 65¾c; September, 64¾c. On track—No. 1 hard, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, 64¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¼c.

MILWAUKEE, April 21.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 66¾@67c; No. 2 Northern, 65@66c. Rye—No. 1, 67¼@68c; barley, No. 2, 43c; sample, 37½@42c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 46¾c, elevator and delivered, and 47¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 28c; No. 3 oats, 27½c; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 29c; track mixed, 28@29c; track white, 29½@34c; No. 2 white clips

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Signs of Spring.

The snow has left the open field a month
or more ago,
I've found the yellow cowslip where the
meadow brook runs slow,
And all along the intervale the blushing
snowdrop twines;
The crows are shy and silent—they're
nesting in the pines—
But Winter'll maybe come again: you're
never sure 'twill not
Till you hear the cuckoo calling in the
pasture lot.

"Cuckoo, cuckoo," softly calling you,
Down behind the pasture bars
All the warm day through
"Cuckoo, cuckoo," shy and sleek of wing,
He's the low-voiced harbinger
That makes us sure of Spring.

No use to look for orioles, they haven't
come as yet,
Although I've heard a linnet and the quail
has cried "More wet."
Good Uncle Zenas Tompkins has been out
and planted pease—
He "doesn't think 't'll hurt 'em if we
have another freeze;
But don't you put in corn or beans (for if
you do they'll rot)
Till you hear the cuckoo calling in the
pasture lot."

'Way over in the scrub-oaks you can hear
the partridge drum,
The girls are playing hop-scotch and the
boys say "tops have come."
Miss Abigail is making soap—that's pretty
nearly sure
That pleasant weather's right at hand and
likely to endure.
We're only lacking one more sign—and
hark, 'tis on the spot!
Don't you hear the cuckoo calling in the
pasture lot?

"Cuckoo, cuckoo," softly calling you,
Down behind the pasture bars
All the warm day through
"Cuckoo, cuckoo," shy and sleek of wing,
He's the low-voiced harbinger
That makes us sure of Spring.
—Harper's Bazar.

Value of Dead Celebrities.

From The Cornhill.

Statisticians tell us that the hairs of our head are numbered, and they further state that the average head of fair hair consists of 143,000, of dark hair 105,000, and of red 90,000; therefore, if we allow our celebrity 100,000 hairs, or, say, 500 (relic trade) locks, we shall have some data upon which to estimate the value of his hirsute adornment. A lock of Edward IV.'s hair last July fetched £8 8s.; in 1806 some tresses of Marie Antoinette's hair were, brutal as it sounds, knocked down for £36; two locks of Napoleon's hair, one of which is in the possession of Lord Sheffield, sold recently for £90 (the price included a letter showing that it was a well-authenticated memorial) and £5, respectively, while a watch and a lock of Sir Walter Scott's hair realized £26 5s.; if we value our celebrities' locks at £8 apiece, or £4,000 for the head of hair, no one with the above figures to guide him can accuse us of exaggeration. A "part" of the beard of George III. last August only realized 35s., but then George was never really popular among relic hunters, and we have no doubt that our celebrity would command better prices. As a "part" is so vague a measure, and as the statistician, as far as we know, has so far failed to number the hairs of our beards, we feel obliged to estimate the value of the celebrity's beard and mustache at the nominal figure of £250—a very alarming sacrifice, we feel sure.

The Climax.

From The Homiletic Review.

During the civil war, when my regiment was guarding the defenses of Alexandria, I frequently preached to the colored people. One evening I preached as well as I could, and during the sermon a colored brother in the Amen corner became very "responsive." The sermon being ended, an after meeting followed, and while some visitor was praying earnestly the responses from the Amen corner were vigorous, rising in rhetorical climax as to tone of voice and strength of words used. He began in moderate tone, "Amen!" then "Amen!" then "Thank the Lord!" then with an explosive voice, "Glory!" I thought he had reached the climax, but he went still higher with "Hallelujah!" I said to myself, "He is at the top now," but lo! I knew not of the heights yet to be attained till he shouted out in a clear, shrill voice, "Bully!" Was I to be blamed for laughing out in meeting?

Situation of Whiskers.

From Notes and Queries.

From "Robinson Crusoe": "My beard I had once suffered to grow till it was about a quarter of a yard long, but as I had both scissors and razors sufficient, I had cut it pretty short, except what grew on my upper lip, which I had trimmed into a large pair of Mahometan whiskers, such as I had seen worn by some Turks at Sallee, for the Moors did not wear such, though the Turks did; of these mustachios, or whiskers, I will not say they were long enough to hang my hat upon them, but they were of a length and shape monstrous enough, and such as in England would have passed for frightful."

From Wilson's "History and Antiquities of the Dissenting Churches": "Joseph Jacob, in independent preacher at Turner's Hall, Philpot Lane, in the beginning of the last century, made a church of his own. He past an order obliging the whole of the congregation to stand during the time of singing. This, though by no means an uncommon thing in the present day, was then looked upon as a great novelty. In this reformed church all periwigs were discarded; the men members wore whiskers upon their upper lips, in which Mr. Jacob set them an example."

From "Hunter's Travels in 1792": "They [the Hungarians] shave their beards, except the upper lip, which is generally adorned with a pair of huge whiskers."

Spanish Names.

From The International Magazine.

In addition to three or four Christian names (nombres de pila) the Spanish child bears the combined family names of his father and mother. Our readers have probably noticed that Spanish surnames are often double, or connected by the particle y, meaning "and." For example, Castro y Serrano, Pi y Margall, Menéndez y Pelayo, Rius Rivera, Pérez Galdos. The first is the more important one, and the only one that may be taken alone. It often happens in the United States, however, that the last is erroneously used. Tomás Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate, was always alluded to by the press as Mr. Palma, whereas his countrymen know him as Mr. Estrada. Palma is his mother's name, which need not be given at all, although it is de rigueur in official documents to mention both surnames. The author of "Don Quixote" is universally known as Cervantes, but on the title page of his immortal book may be seen Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, the last being his mother's surname. Likewise the full name of the great dramatist is Lope de Vega Carpio, the last name being omitted in the abbreviated form.

The penultimate surname, therefore, and not the final, is the important one, and that which goes to posterity. Father and son bearing the same dubbing are not distinguished by "senior" and "junior," nor "père et fils," but each takes his own mother's name as a distinctive, the father being, for instance, Pedro Diaz y Castillo and the son Pedro Diaz y Blanco.

Kind Word for the Drummer.

From Passages and Wandering Life. By Thomas Arnold.

Once at dinner at Mr. Forster's Cobden talked admirably. Somehow the conversation fell upon commercial travelers, and my brother, who was present, spoke heedlessly of the insufferable character of "the British bagman." Cobden took up the matter with perfect coolness. "I was once a commercial traveler myself," he said, "and while so employed, I must say that I met with many excellent and intelligent men, nor do I think that, as a class, they deserve to be severely spoken of." All present were struck by the philosophic calmness, yet firmness, with which this vindication was uttered.

Dalton and Color Blindness.

From Henry Hart Milman, Dean of St. Paul's.

To-morrow a degree is given to old Dalton, a Quaker and a great chemist. Fortunately there are no oaths on taking an honorary degree; the only difficulty was the putting on a scarlet gown, but it so happens that the old man has an optical defect in his vision, from which he cannot distinguish red colors; so he may mistake it for drab. Is this not very lucky and convenient?

Our Vast Productive Power.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright in Gunton's Magazine.

Mr. Mulhall has undertaken to calculate the energy or working power of the people of this country since 1840. He reduces these things to foot-tons, a foot-ton being a power sufficient to raise one ton one foot in a day, and in this calculation he finds that in 1840 the energy of the people of the United States was represented by 17,346,000 foot-tons daily, or 1,020 foot-tons per inhabitant; in 1860, 30,005,000 foot-tons, or 1,240 foot-tons per inhabitant, and in 1895, 128,700,000 foot-tons, 1,850 foot-tons per inhabitant. This shows that the collective power of our population has more than trebled since 1860, steam power having multiplied five-fold in the thirty-five years of his calculation; the strength being shown approximately in horse power of steam, in 1895, including fixed engines, locomotives, and engines used on steamboats, at 10,940,000, or 240 horse power per 1,000 of the population. Two hundred and forty horse power represents the energy of 1,452 men supplemental to each 1,000. According to Mr. Mulhall, this energy is more than double the European average, so that it may be said that 70,000,000 of Americans represent as much working power as 150,000,000 of Europeans

Sophistications.

Senator Mason in The North American Review.

There is a vast field for discussion under the head of "Sophistication"—including those articles of food which are simply cheapened by substances which are in themselves perfectly healthy, but frauds. If milk is diluted by water, the only danger to health is lack of nourishment, but it is also a fraud upon the consumer. If, however, it is preserved, as it is in some cases, by the use of acids, it becomes a menace to public health; and jellies and jams, when manufactured, as they are manufactured by the thousands of pounds, by the use of gelatine, vegetable dyes, and natural acids, are simply a fraud; but when they are manufactured through dangerous acids, which have no place in the human economy, then a different rule should apply. Thousands of barrels of maple syrup and honey are sold that do not contain 10 per cent. of maple syrup or honey, and yet the article known as glucose, and which is used to sophisticate goods, is regarded by the experts as a perfectly safe, healthy, and nutritious food. This mixing or blending simply sells to the consumer what he did not intend to buy, but it does not endanger the public health. This is probably true of the adulteration of spices. From 20 to 80 per cent. of the ground spices and peppers, &c., that we get are made up of nutshells—certainly not a very desirable article of food, and yet the amount taken being so small it may not work a danger to public health.

The Bearded Vicar.

From "Lighter Movements from the Notebook of Bishop Walsham How."

The vicar of an East London parish was one of the first London clergymen to grow his beard. The then Bishop of London wished to stop the practice, and, as he was going to confirm in that church, sent his chaplain to the vicar to ask him to shave it off, saying he should otherwise select another church for the confirmation. The vicar replied that he was quite willing to take his candidates to another church, and would give out next Sunday the reason for the change. Of course, the Bishop retracted.

The Traces of the Beasts.

From Blackwood.

On every side in the Malay wilds the traces of the beasts—which here live as secluded, as safe from molestation, as did their ancestors in pre-Adamite days—are visible on tree trunk, on beaten game path, and on the yielding clay at the drinking places by the hurrying stream. Here a belt of mud nine feet from the ground shows that an elephant has rubbed his itching back against the rough bark of a tree; and see! coarse hairs are still sticking in the hardened clay. There a long sharp scratch repeated at regular intervals marks the passing of a rhinoceros. Here again is the pad mark of a tiger, barely an hour old; and the pitted track of deer of all sizes and varieties surround the deeply punched holes which are the footsteps of an elephant.

The Children of the Blood.

Is this the North Wind sweeping down to
snap the storm-bent pine,
Or the South Wind whirling spindrift from
Fuego to the Line?
No! East or West, fling out your best
against the sea cliff sheer;
Far clearer than your storm-wind is the
call that greets us here.

Where'er the Three Cross Banner waves
you hear the summons roll.
From mountain crest to river bed, from
Tropic to the Pole.
It floats o'er the lonely veldt, across
the prairie grass;
It strikes the busy merchant's ear where
hurrying thousands pass;
Then crashing o'er the granite peak, it bids
the hillman come;
The stockman gathers from the plain, the
dalesman from his home.
Men hear it in the workshop as it echoes
down the street,
It stirs the ready hand to arm, the loyal
heart to beat,
It peals out o'er the desert waste, it thunders o'er the flood,
The Free Land's call to Free Men, to the
Children of the Blood.

Where'er that brave old Banner flaunts our
Triple Cross on high,
Where'er the Lion's cubs are reared, rings
out the stern reply—
"We hear thy voice, Great Mother, and we
answer to thy call,
The offspring of thy mighty loins, spread
o'er the seagirt ball.
We stand with thee in union—Lord God, be
Thou our guide,
Wield Thou the Sword of Justice, but this
link let none divide!
We bring our lives, a free gift, for the land
all freemen love,
For liberty and equal law, our charter from
above."
And as, when dark clouds low'red of old,
our Fathers grimly stood,
So now, before the Nations, stand the Children of the Blood.
—C. M. in The Spectator.

Regimental Nicknames of the British Army.

From Notes and Queries.

"Geraniums" is a name for the Thirteenth Hussars.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) are formed of the former Twenty-sixth Foot (Cameronians) and Ninetieth Light Infantry. The latter were often called "Gray Breeks."

The Thirteenth Hussars were styled "Great Runaway Prestonpans," in allusion to the panic which seized some of the men in the fight with the Jacobite rebels.

"Guise's Geese" is the nickname for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

"Macraes" was a name given to the first battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders, because there were so many of that surname in it.

The Royal Irish Fusiliers are made up of the former Eighty-seventh and Eighty-ninth Regiments. It has been known as the "Old Fogs," from the war cry "Faugh a ballagh," ("Clear the way.")

The Cultivated Rubber Tree.

From Modern Mexico.

Native Indian gatherers, intent only upon present gain, cannot be expected to be more thoughtful of the future of a tree than they are of their own, and they either cut so deep as to injure the woody fibre of the tree, or leave it with great gaping wounds that cannot heal. It is inadvisable to draw too heavily from the tree, for other reasons than the direct injury that results from the loss of its life-sustaining fluid. Owing to the soft nature of the tree, a clean incision made in it will drain but a comparatively small area before the swelling wood closes the wound and stops the flow. In order to drain the trees more completely, the short-sighted natives do not stop at making a cut but chop out a piece of the bark to prevent the wound filling up. Such an injury soon renders the strongest tree a prey to water, fermentation, ants, and beetles that enter the wound and get under the bark.

In a plantation where proper supervision is possible, scientific culture will doubtless do much to overcome many of the evil results of the crude methods of the forests. If even a small per cent. of the results obtained from isolated trees can be secured in a rubber plantation, the investment will be a good one. Those who hold out the bait of 1,000 per cent. profits in rubber culture have no means of knowing that such results can be obtained. Experienced planters, who have faith in rubber culture, who are planting rubber trees and who have no land to sell are not contemplating any such profits. A conservative planter, who has had years of experience in the tropics of Mexico, figures that at the end of eight years his rubber trees will yield one pound of rubber to the tree. With 275 trees planted to the acre, and his estimated profit of 40 cents gold per pound, it is easy to figure out a profit of more than $100 per acre. After eight years, as the trees grow older, the yield will gradually increase until it may reach two pounds. This many look upon as the limit to which a tree may be tapped without danger of injuring the tree and curtailing its life, or at least the production the following year.

Khaki for the Million.

Since khaki has proved such an excellent
dress
For our brethren to march and to fight in,
Pray, why shouldn't we who are not at the
front
Its advantages likewise delight in?
Its wearers are all of them loud in its
praise,
Not a voice can be heard to abuse it,
Then, why in the name of the comfort we
seek,
Shouldn't we be permitted to use it?

For many of us, though non-combatants
called,
Are surely engaged with persistence
In fighting that fight, daily growing more
fierce,
Which has now to be fought for existence.
And how can we hope to a triumph obtain,
Or complain that Fate doesn't supply one,
When we go through the fray in a padded
frock coat,
And a hat which perforce is a high one?

Too long we have groaned 'neath the burden we bear,
Content to be mere idle railers;
Too long we have hugged our sartorial
bonds,
The impotent slaves of our tailors;
But now for the changing of words into
deeds
Of time this is surely the true nick,
So, instead of the trews, let us put on puttees,
And replace the frock coat with the tunic!

So down with the hat that is heavy and
hard,
Of our comfort the long-endured balker!
And up with the shape that implies the
most ease—
Be it helmet, or cap, or deer-stalker!
'Tis in war time, we know, that men oft
overturn
What has been a revered institution,
Let us not, then, delay if we mean to
achieve
The long-desired dress-revolution!

In those places where Londoners chiefly resort
There are rumors persistently floating
Which report that a club has already been
formed
For the wearing of khaki promoting.
Be this as it may, if we wish to get rid
Of the garb which is merely for show
meant,
If for freedom in khaki we mean to go in,
Why, this is the psychical moment!
—In The London Truth.

Former Game Bags.

From The Fortnightly Review.

A game book is a very old institution, and one of the most interesting passages in an old and too little known work, published in 1812, "Daniel's Rural Sports," tells of the record preserved at the royal domain of Chantilly in the days of the old Kings of France, before the great Revolution. During thirty-two years previous to 1779, the average annual bag of partridges was nearly 4,000, and of pheasants nearly 3,000, besides astounding quantities of hares, rabbits, and other small game, and a very respectable number of fallow and roe deer and wild boars. That the game was exceedingly plentiful we can well believe, but what does astound one is the amount of execution that was done. It is to be presumed that the royal Princes and their friends did not spend their whole time in shooting, and when they did go out, that they did not work very hard. Naturally they had the best of guns, but the best flint-lock fowling-piece of that day would appear to a modern gunner as a very indifferent weapon with which to fill a bag.

We must certainly give the old-world sportsmen credit for being able to use the tools that were put into their hands with an effect that our best modern professors would find hard to surpass. The Rev. Mr. Daniel tells also that at the château of Prince Adam D'Auersperg, in Bohemia, ten guns, in 1788, in two days shot 3,258 head of pheasants, partridges, and hares, and he also adds significantly that all the birds were shot on the wing. Really, in the face of such statistics, modern sportsmen, who are provided with all modern appliances, need not think that their best performances are so very wonderful, and indeed they might profitably consider whether a big bag is, after all, the summum bonum of a day's shooting, or whether, under many conceivable circumstances, more real reward may not be found by the mere gunner in a form of sport where a special personal effort of mind and body is required as well as the proficiency in the use of a highly perfected firearm.

Sheep in Spain.

From The Spectator.

In Spain there are some ten million of migratory sheep, which every year travel as much as two hundred miles from the plains to the "delectable mountains," where the shepherds feed them till the snows descend. These sheep are known as transhumantes, and their march, resting places, and behavior are regulated by ancient and special laws and tribunals dating from the fourteenth century. At certain times no one is allowed to travel on the same route as the sheep, which have a right to graze on all open and common land on the way, and for which a road ninety yards wide must be left on all inclosed and private property. The shepherds lead the flocks, the sheep follow, and the flocks are accompanied by mules carrying provisions and large dogs which act as guards against the wolves. The Merino sheep travel four hundred miles to the mountains, and the total time spent on the migration there and back is fourteen weeks.

College Slang.

From The Chautauquan.

Class rivalry is still intense, though the old manifestation of it in hazing is dying out somewhat. Still the annual cane rush or spree is general, and many customs, more or less local, keep up the spirit. An amusing example is shown by the use of the word fruit at Yale. The fruit of a freshman is the tag of the shirt where the laundry mark is usually placed; the sophomores endeavor to remove these vi et armis, and preserve them for trophies as Indians did scalps. * * *

Finally, the custom of co-education gives a large and sometimes amusing vocabulary. The female student is known as a co-ed. This word serves as noun and adjective; the verb to co-educate means to converse with a person of the opposite sex.

Hen is a common term for the female student. It is used in various compounds, such as hen-medic for a female medical student, hen-roost for a dormitory for women, (quail and quail-room are common variations;) at Cornell, Sage College is the name of the women's dormitory, and an inmate is a sage-hen, while a male student who calls there frequently is a sage-rooster. Calico or calic is a sort of generic term for the female sex and is used in various connections, such as, to take calic is to escort a lady to a place of entertainment or social function; a calico course is a course which is much attended by "hens," or in which their presence makes the social element prominent; this term is also used figuratively for a flirtation or love affair more or less serious. A co-educational walk is one made of two planks with rough stones between, far enough apart to prevent too close proximity of two persons using them. A cushioned window seat (or sometimes a hammock) is known as a spoon-holder. A cottage course is the term used when a young couple leave college before graduation to get married.

Gantelope. Gantlet.

From Notes and Queries.

Not many years ago, when a soldier was sentenced to imprisonment and discharged with ignominy, it was customary to form the regiment in two lines facing each other, and the culprit had to march down this lane escorted by a guard with fixed bayonets and preceded by a drummer and a fifer playing the "Rogue's March." Neither a voice nor a hand was allowed to be raised; it was simply the last the regiment saw of the man; his march ended in a prison, where his military discharge was carried out. But no doubt the idea of this ignominious procession down a lane of soldiers had its origin in the gantelope.

A curious mode of running the gantlet in civil life is thus described in an entertaining little book about Tranent, a town which is close to the battlefield of Prestonpans:

"The last case of gantlet-running in Tranent occurred nearly a century ago. * * * At a given time the people assembled in the guilty man's house, when, disrobing him of all save his shirt, they tied him to the back of a pony cart which stood in readiness, and into which his cast-off clothes had been previously thrown. In this manner he was made to march or run through the town, followed by a hooting crowd, who soundly belabored him all the way. This continued till the procession reached the top of the 'muir,' where the fellow's hands were unloosed and his clothes flung at him, when he was allowed to return or depart as he chose."—"Tranent and Its Surroundings," Edinburgh, 1894, Page 259.

The Cornish Pasty.

From Chambers's Journal.

The devil, they say, has always been afraid to venture across the Tamar lest he should appear to the natives merely as a something which had not hitherto been used for this particular purpose and meet at once with an ignominious fate. Certainly the pies of Cornwall are—or, rather, were—compounded strangely enough to justify some saying of the kind.

The pasty in its most delicious form contains beef cut small, with sliced onions and potatoes; if is cooked to a delicate brownness, and is so delicious when it comes straight from the oven that one marvels not a little that any one had ever the patience to wait and find out that it is even more delightful when it has had time to get cold. If ever you are in the West and are going a long and lonely walk along the cliffs, or are adventuring upon the sea, you will do the wisest thing possible if you entreat your hostess to make you a goodly store of pasties after this fashion. They are of such a shape that they go easily into pocket or knapsack, and they create an appetite more surely than any tonic ever invented by the doctors.

A story is told at the expense of Cornish cooks which may be worth repeating. A miner had gone to work for the first time, taking for sustenance a pasty made by his young wife, who was very eager to please. He had no sooner returned home than she asked him how he had enjoyed his food. "Never had no such pasty in my life," he replied indignantly. "In fact, I shouldn' call it a pasty myself. I dropped en, and 'twas broke in pieces. Dedn' drop but three fathom, and 'twas broke in pieces. Why, when I was living with mother I used to have pasties you could drop five fathom or ten, and they'd be as good after as they was before. They was pasties!"

The Birds That Return.

From The New Lippincott's.

The sole business of a migratory bird's sojourn in the Summerland of its choice seems to be the rearing of a family. This accomplished, the thoughts of the birds seem to turn immediately to the South—to the warm, fruitful, indolent latitudes, where harsh winds and chilling rains and fading leaves never benumb bright spirits. Then conjugal ties break, fathers forsake mothers and offspring, and the latter follow as fast as strength permits. Thus again, as wave after wave sweeps down to us from Canada, as if on the wings of Autumnal breezes, it is noticeable that old males are leading the hosts of each species, and that only later—sometimes much later—come females and young. I am careful to make this matter of the succession of ages clear, because of its notable significance in the problem: How do birds find their way? The old answer was short and easy: Instinct tells them. This means, if it means anything, that a bird is born with an intuitive knowledge of a road he has never seen, perhaps crossing an ocean. Moreover, migration routes are rarely straight lines north and south, to which the little creatures might be kept by some mysterious "sense of polar direction," but are usually somewhat roundabout, often crooked, and sometimes squarely east and west for a large part of the course.

How the Girl Was Saved.

From "Among the Man-Eaters," by John Caggin.

One day, on a Solomon beach, a little girl ran to me, and before I was aware of it, placed my foot on her neck. One knows what this means well enough. In hot war it means that if a chief allows his foot to rest on the defeated one's neck the man's life is safe, but he is a slave forever, rescue or no rescue. I was puzzled at the child's action. It was soon explained. Shortly afterward down came a lot of villagers, and insisted on taking the youngster. I told them what she had done. They said they did not care; her mother was being cooked in the town, and the child should go to the ovens with her.

"Never," I said. "What, we, who had eaten betel nut together many times to quarrel for a mere child, to whom I had granted life in their own way!" I swore they should kill me first. They replied:

"Oh, that was an easy thing to do."

A bold front was the only thing now. Luckily, I had my sixteen-shooter. Springing back, and putting a mark on the sand with my foot, I swore I would shoot the first man who crossed it. I said before, the natives do not care to face an armed white in open. They knew I could answer for a dozen of them or so, and, although clubs were up and bows bent, they hesitated—as well they might, and I knew I had mastered them. Then one proposed I should buy the child fairly; they cared not to fight a friend. To this I at once agreed, and a muss was thus avoided, and a mission axe—worth tenpence—made me a slave owner. Tell it not in Gath.

Trained Lions.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Quite recently there was a great outcry at the pitting one against the other of a bull, lioness, bear, and panther at Madrid, in the course of which mêlée the proprietor of the circus lost control of his gun and wounded a score of the audience with small shot. We even condemn the sport of cock-fighting, still so popular on the Continent and in the East. But we permit performing lions, sensational spectacles in which trainers of more than ordinary nerve frolic with brutes that were better shot, and even carry them on their shoulders. A morbid sensationalism is at the root of the whole growth. The instinct that bids a crowd gather to watch a street accident or a house in flames may be irrepressible, but it is scarcely to be artificially encouraged. I would not exactly say that the majority of the audience attends such shows in the unspoken hope of some ghastly fatality, for most would probably recoil with horror from such a prospect. But there is the chance of a dreadful sight, and there are also numbers of people who like the smell of battle without any of its danger. To sit behind high bars and watch a man risking his life offers attractions almost as great as those that appeal to the witnesses of a duel.

I recollect seeing a Danish lady at Earl's Court, who used to put her head inside the mouth of a full-grown lion, and it always struck me throughout the performance that the lion looked far more nervous than the lady. Reflection suggests that the unfortunate beast knew from practical teaching what treatment would await 't if its teeth but grazed her skin, and the continual effort of keeping the jaws open to their full extent must have been discomforting in the extreme. There could be no possible use in such an exhibition. Not Una, Daniel, or Androcles, or any of the other innumerable heroes and heroines who have, in every creed and every folklore, been associated with fearlessness of wild beasts, ever tried such fine fooling.

From the Sanskrit of Bhartaihari.

One sayeth, "Surely this is Paradise
To lie close tented in her tender eyes";
And one, "For me the nightingale and
rose";
And one, "For me the converse of the
wise."

Yea, all these things are pleasant in man's
sight;
But those there are that hunger for the
might
Of silence and the brotherhood of stars
In cool, calm spaces on the mountain height.
—THEODOSIA GARRISON in The New Lippincott.

The Boer Pony.

From The Fortnightly Review.

In guerrilla warfare the Boer is helped by his pony, which is a marvelously clever and docile animal. It is unshod, and is able to climb about the mountains and follow his rider, if he dismounts and leads it, up to the most inaccessible places. Any one who has, like the writer, ridden up these mountain paths on a Basuto pony, will testify to its cleverness and adaptability. The Boers themselves wear veldtschoens, which are fitted for climbing work, and are noiseless and soft. Pitted against an agile rider like this it is easy to see how utterly hopeless an English horseman must be. His horse cannot possibly follow where the African pony leads, and will probably soon stumble and fall. The African pony is very sure-footed. It is also wonderfully hardy, and, after doing a long and weary journey, perhaps of fifty or sixty miles, carrying a heavy man, will content itself with a roll and with what it can pick up on the veldt itself. An English-bred horse has very often to be fed on compressed hay and oats, and is, therefore, very expensive, besides being at times absolutely useless. The African pony is an ideal shooting pony, and on every Boer homestead there are two or three trained to stand the report of a gun. The Boer and his pony are really the product of the South African veldt itself, and have been so trained and exercised as to form together a most valuable unit in a quickly mobilizing force. Surely the only way to meet a Boer is to adopt his own methods and to follow his own tactics. He never intends to meet a cavalry shock in the open veldt. This is the very last thought. Indeed, why should he?

Song.

We are so jolly, contented, and gay,
Enid and I and the baby;
What do we care for the Appian Way,
Enid and I and the baby?
Politics, wars, and the tariff may go,
Little we reck how the fickle winds blow,
We'er a triumvirate, mighty and low,
Enid and I and the baby.

Climb up, my little son, here to my knee—
Enid and I and the baby,
Isn't he sturdy and brave as could be?—
Enid and I and the baby;
Take him, my dear, he is weary with play,
See how he blinks in that Sleepy-town way,
Here is a kiss all around, and hurra—
Enid and I and the baby.
—ROBERT LOVEMAN in The New Lippincott.

The Tamahac or Tomahawk.

From "The Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution."

Tamahac eventually came to designate the "war hatchet" of the Indian, supplied by the military commanders of the whole continent in equipping the warriors on the many expeditions in which French and English were constantly engaged, and was furnished the Indian allies of the English in our War of Independence. This weapon was either in the form of a spear or hatchet blade on one side, while upon the opposite side there was a cup-like cavity with a small hole extending into the eye of the weapon, into which a tough handle of wood was fitted 18 inches or 2 feet in length. The handle was perforated almost its entire length, and below the hollow of the bowl it was bored at right angles to this perforation, a suitable stemhole for the passage of the tobacco smoke when the implement was in use as a pipe. The tomahawk pipe was not only attractive and popular in trade, but, like the earlier trade pipe, was given as a present at councils and ratifications of treaties; it was a pipe, a hatchet, and a mace or hammer all in one, and answered an important military requirement in lessening the weight and incumbrances of the warrior, who otherwise would have tenaciously held to the stone pipe, which, in itself, was heavier than the tomahawk.

The Porta Santa of St. Peter's.

From The American Catholic Quarterly Review.

The characteristic ceremony which distinguishes the Holy Year is the opening and shutting of the Porta Santa, or Holy Door. It was suggested by the ordinance appointed for the Jews in Ezekiel, (ch. xlvi.,) "The gate of the inner court, that looketh toward the east, shall be shut the six days, on which work is done, but on the Sabbath Day it shall be opened, yea, and on the day of the new moon it shall be opened."

The Porta Santa is one of the five doors of the basilica of St. Peter, and of the three other Patriarchal basilicas, St. Paul, St. John Lateran, and St. Mary Major, which is only opened during the year of the jubilee and walled up till the next. The ceremony with which it is opened and shut is a link with the ancient discipline of the Church dealing with penitents. At the beginning of Lent it was the custom solmenly to exclude from participation in the sacred mysteries, and even from the church's precincts, those who by the canons were subject to public penance. On Good Friday, if duly repentant, they were absolved, and admitted again to communion with the faithful. The jubilee rite indicates the opening and closing of the Church's spiritual treasury, the satisfaction and merits of the Redeemer, from whose bounty pardon of sin and remission of punishment are dispensed to those who qualify themselves, by fulfilling the prescribed conditions, to receive the indulgence of the Holy Year.

Going on the Stage.

Francis Wilson in Collier's Weekly.

It is my honest conviction, based upon no little observation, that nine-tenths of the desire to go upon the stage proceeds from vanity—vanity pure and simple. What does the average young person know of the requirements of the stage, of the difficulties that beset it? Nothing! He visits the theatre and sees the handiwork of some clever dramatist presented by skillful actors with an ease which it seems absurd for the audience to applaud. Of the natural aptitude, the long training, the nerve-destroying rehearsals, the struggles and the heart-burnings—he knows nothing, of course. He sees only that it must be a glorious thing to be in the glare of the footlights, with fine feathers and heroic or humorous speeches, the observed of all observers, with the plaudits of the multitude ringing in his ears. It looks an easy, delightful way of earning a living—a fortune, and—like the child in the moon—he wants it!

There is no royal road to success on the stage. It is an exacting profession. No man, no woman reaches success without a great deal of hard work and many hard knocks at the unrelenting hands of experience—no dainty task-master.

In a century there are perhaps but two exceptions to this rule—David Garrick and Mary Anderson—to both of whom success came with comparative ease.

Death Is Painless.

From The Spectator.

Death is nearly always painless. Man dies generally from the cessation of the heart's functioning, whatever the more remote cause may have been. The nerve cells may have ceased to act, the muscles may have been worn out, or the heart may have been directly attacked by acute or chronic disease. But in any case want of oxygen is the determining factor, except in the case of poisoning with prussic acid, in which case the whole body is dead before the heart ceases to beat. In every other case the cessation of the heart's action comes first, the general death of the body afterward. Before the heart ceases to function consciousness ceases. Even in the most awful death known, death by burning, mortality is rendered painless at an early stage by suffocation. It is the first moment of experience of the heat that is so terrible; we think, in imagination, that we could never endure it, and wonder how martyrs faced it with such calm. But, apart from their state of spiritual ecstasy, their sufferings were soon mercifully ended by Nature herself, which appears to set very real limits to physical torture. Thus, Livingstone, when seized by a lion, tells us that he felt little pain or apprehension, while Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace asserts that the seeming tragedies of animate nature, such as the killing of birds by beasts of prey, are not at all so awful as they appear in our imagination.

We see with painful vividness the outward fact, but we do not see the merciful anodyne furnished by nature. So is it at a death bed. The observers see the clammy brow, the gasping for breath, the rigor mortis, sometimes the contorted features—all painful to behold. But, with perhaps the exception of the difficult respiration, the dying man knows nothing of this, and before he has actually expired nature has given him a relief which the dearest friend or most skilful physician could not have imparted. There are also forms of death in which, long before death arrives, the "will to live" has ceased, the patient resigns himself, and life gradually sinks to a vanishing point. Thus death is physically and psychologically painless.

Woad.

From Notes and Queries.

Most of us have a slight acquaintance with woad from early childhood, having been taught that the early Britons smeared themselves with this dye, either for the purpose of terrifying their enemies or beautifying their persons. Curiously enough, the Latin historians differ as to the color, one pronouncing it to be blue, another black, a third green. As a matter of fact, they were all correct. Though blue is the usual extraction, sometimes the material will come out green, while the hands of the woadworkers become as black as niggers' hands, and are only restored to the natural hue with a change of skin.

In the middle of the sixteenth century came the importation of indigo, and, though attempts were made to shut it out in the interests of the home trade, these attempts were only partially and temporarily successful, and eventually indigo superseded woad, being both a cheaper and more brilliant dye. But now a curious thing happened. It looked for all the world as if woad had been crushed out of existence, and could never raise its head again. And, indeed, most of the factories had to put up their shutters, so that nine people out of ten are probably ignorant of the fact that woad is still used by dyers. Experiments, however, proved that the addition of a certain percentage of fermented woad to indigo produced a much faster dye, and consequently all the best blue materials, such as policemen's and naval officers' uniforms, are dyed with a mixture of woad and indigo.

Fires in Natal.

From The Cornhill.

In Natal fire still continues to be one of Winter's perils. After months of drought plantations become so much tinder, and should by chance any field take fire and a "hot wind" be blowing, the devastation wrought is widespread if not ruinous. One "Black Monday" nearly thirty years ago will long be memorable for the destruction wreaked through two counties by the ruthless firefiend. "Fire-breaks" of trees or bare spaces, combined with vigilance in suppression, have greatly lessened the risks of conflagration, but the dangers of grass fires will long be a menace to the tree planter and pastoralist in the upper districts. Natal has been described as a "vast meadow." Its hills are clothed from foot to brow with crisp and waving grass. The latter often overtops a man's head. From the earliest recorded times it has been the fashion, and a wasteful barbarous fashion it seems, to burn these luxuriant pastures.

Old navigators, passing along the seacoast during the Winter months, wrote of Natal as a "land of smoke." To-day the exquisite atmosphere of that season is blurred by the smoke that hangs or broods, like a brown veil, over the prospect. Efforts are made by the farmers and encouraged by special laws, to regulate the practice, by confining it to certain seasons, and heavy penalties are imposed upon the willful firing of grass. But it is difficult to prevent either accidental or wanton transgression. Should a fire break out when a high wind is blowing it is vain to try and stem its progress. On it sweeps over hill and dale, licking up any inflammable thing that may be within its track, leaping over roads, attacking tree plantations, destroying buildings, should they interpose; after dark lighting up the heavens with the lurid glow of its encircling flames, and girdling the mountain sides with the contortions of its blazing outlines. It is the aim of most good farmers in these days not to burn their grass until the Spring rains have fallen and a new growth is assured; and thus it came to pass the other day that Gen. Joubert's column of raiders, by firing the grass between themselves and our own forces, was able to advance behind the smoke, unseen and unmolested, into the heart of our ravaged uplands.

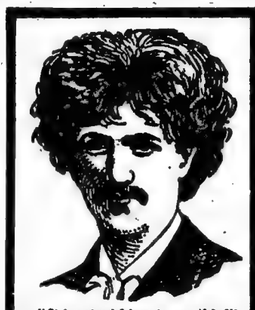

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Any one can play the Piano.

It can be used with any grand, square or upright piano.
It will play any piece of music ever composed.
In spite of claims to the contrary *The Pianola is the only piano player that has been endorsed by musicians.*

You are cordially invited to call at our warerooms and examine these instruments. The same courtesy will be extended to the merely curious as to intending purchasers.

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When not in use the Pianola may be easily rolled away from the piano and moved to another part of the room.

Price $250

The Pianola can be bought by monthly instalments if desired.

The

THE GOSSIP OF CHICAGO

Has Dr. Andrews Quit the "Frying-pan for the Fire"?

MISS GOULD'S EXPECTED VISIT

Chicago Women to Arrange a Reception in Her Honor—May Be Two Dewey Stands.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Superintendent E. Benjamin Andrews has at last given up the fight against the politicians of the School Board and resigned to become Chancellor of the University of Nebraska. Those who pretend to know say that he has simply exchanged the fryingpan for the fire, for it is claimed there is not a worse hot-bed of political intrigue at the present time than the university at Lincoln. Chancellor McLean was glad to give up the place, and his predecessor relinquished it as willingly to become the head of the State University of Ohio. The people who are taking Mr. Andrews to Nebraska know less about him than did the Chicago men who brought him here. His admirers in the West are asking him there because of his alleged leanings toward free silver, rather than for any ability on his part as an educator. Already there has developed a feeling against him at Lincoln because of his political views of several years ago, and the Republicans, although in the minority, are preparing to make it hot for him on his arrival.

Dr. Andrews's stay in Chicago has been anything but pleasant. Not only has his wife been in bad health during the entire period, but he has been hampered in every move he has tried to make by the politicians in and out of the School Board. There is no doubt that when he came here he had some verbal assurance that he was to have a free hand in the management of school affairs, but in this he found that his friends who gave him this assurance had spoken without due authority, and that not only were the majority of Trustees opposed to the reforms he contemplated, but that many of the people took a like position. He did not make his ideas clearly understood, and what he did say about his plans was misinterpreted by the public. His idea of making his position that of a one-man power was hotly resented, and he soon found himself opposed by the press, the people, and the board. His powers were curtailed, restored, and then curtailed again. He never knew where he was "at" from one week's end to the other, and he has been in continual hot water from the day he landed in town. The School Board has passed some complimentary resolutions at his departure, but it is generally conceded that his going relieves the members from a knotty problem, and that they will welcome the coming of some one whom they can more easily manage, even if his ideas on education are not so advanced.

THE DE ARCOS INVITATION.

Chicago's proposed reception to the hero of Manila Bay has already taken on an international aspect through the blunder of some one connected with the local committee. In sending out the invitations there was turned over to a clerk the list of the foreign Diplomatic Corps at Washington, and he was told to send invitations to each on the list. That list included the Duke De Arcos, the Spanish Minister, and to him one of the gaudy cards was sent. The blood of a thousand grandees boiled in the Duke's veins when he received it. Back came the invitation with a tart letter to Mayor Harrison. The Mayor promptly apologized for the clerical error and supposed that the incident was closed. The next heard of it was when Bellamy Storer, the American Minister at Madrid, told Minister Silvela how it all occurred. When this news reached Chicago, there was quite as much indignation as the original "bull" caused at Washington. Mayor Harrison is highly incensed that the matter should have been deemed sufficiently important to be taken up by the American Minister and the clerk's error thus heralded to the world.

ANXIOUS FOR MISS GOULD'S VISIT.

It is likely that if Miss Helen Gould accepts the invitation to be present during the Dewey festivities, as it is expected she will, she will be the recipient of nearly as much honor as Mrs. Dewey The kind-hearted New Yorker is dearly loved by thousands here who have heard of her patriotism, and they would delight to show her their appreciation. The women's clubs will probably take up the matter and arrange for a reception in her honor.

The three chief events of the celebration in honor of the Admiral will be the trip down the canal, the ball, and the parade. They promise to be more than the ordinary events of the kind, so far as Chicago is concerned, and every one hopes that there will be nothing to mar them. The ball is probably what will attract most attention, and as it is in the hands of Hobart Chatfield-Chatfield Taylor and Mrs. Arthur Caton, it will likely be a social success.

THE DEWEY GRAND STAND ROW.

It seems probable, however, that the Admiral will be dragged into the local labor war. The carpenters' strike, which has paralyzed building here for so many weeks, has become mixed up with the reception to Dewey, and it may be that he will be called upon to decide whether he is to review the parade from a union or a non-union grand stand. While the bosses and men were wrangling over their disagreements, a committee of contractors went to the local Reception Committee and offered to erect a grand stand without cost. As this would save about $3,000, the offer was thoughtlessly accepted. It now appears that the tender was less a matter of saving the committee money than it was an effort on the part of the bosses to keep the union men out of making that much wages, for of course it will be erected by non-union men, that is, if the strikers do not kill them while they are putting the structure up. Now the labor unions refuse to march in the industrial parade, at least past the grand stand, and the union brass bands say they will not play a note when they are passing the stand put up by men who do not belong to organized labor. It is now conceded that the contractors acted in bad taste in making the offer and that the committee was too hasty in accepting it. It is probable that the only way out of the difficulty is to build two grand stands, one of which will be unmusical and the other bear the union label.

BURYING THE WIRES.

Within the next six months thirty miles of overhead telephone, electric light, and telegraph wires will be removed and placed underground. The cost of this work will be $500,000, and as from 100 to 180 separate wires are on the lines of poles which are to be removed the total length of wire actually put underground will be over 4,500 miles. Under the direction of Superintendent Ellicott 20 miles of overhead circuits are being removed now. The city will pay $10,000 for the removal of the wires of the fire alarm system. There are now about 500 miles of pole lines within the city limits, carrying about 10,000 miles of separate wires, and the work of the next six months will, it is asserted, be only the beginning of a campaign which will reduce the overhead mileage by one-half within a few years. The telephone and telegraph companies have at last withdrawn their opposition, and have consented to the change, which, it is thought, will save them much in the end, just as track elevation has saved the railways, which at first strenuously opposed the move. The burden of the cost will fall upon the Western Union Company, owing to its many lines entering the city. The Postal Company has only one entering line. The city will be put to considerable expense for iron standards supporting the electric lights in place of the wooden poles which now do the work.

CHICAGO LOSING LAKE TRADE.

Marine men and shippers generally have come to realize how they are handicapped by the shallow and narrow condition of the river here, through the figures showing the state of the various Lake Michigan ports. They now see that every little port around the lake is being built up at the expense of this city, whereas they should be tributary to Chicago. The Government has spent money on them until they have deep water and clear channels, and can handle the largest vessels. And they are getting the trade. Manitowoc, for instance, has to-day in storage vessel hulls 2,000,000 bushels of grain ready for the opening of navigation. Other ports are getting similar trade. Coal is going to Milwaukee because vessels cannot unload here for the western wholesale trade. When Chicago was built the conditions were such that the city had to get everything. The northern country was not developed. But when the pine woods vanished from Northern Wisconsin, and the railways were built from the Mississippi Valley to the lake, the era of trade for the smaller harbors began. Chicago was unwilling to give the Government a chance here, and so the ports along the lake stole a march on this city and secured deep water first. The Northern Grain Company and other concerns of the kind have taken notice of this, and have built elevators up there where they can get a short rail haul and a short water haul, saving several hundred miles over Chicago.

Chicago has only one advantage now. Vessels will not go where they can get only a one-way cargo. The smaller lake ports cannot take the big loads the vessels would bring in. It is easy for them to run into Milwaukee to discharge and then load at smaller ports. But with a good harbor and vessels coming in, it will not be long before the manufacturers take the imports there also. In order to save her carrying trade Chicago will have to make her river deeper and wider. R. B. P.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE CAUSE OF THE ASHANTI UPRISING.—Recent cable dispatches from Accra, in the Gold Coast Colony of West Africa, tend to show that the rising of the Ashanti tribes in the district in which the capital, Kumassi, is situated is more serious than the Colonial Office in London had at first supposed. All the trouble grew out of the attempt of the British Governor to obtain possession of the "golden stool" upon which the exiled King and all his predecessors had been crowned. After the Ashanti rebellion of a few years ago it was believed that the "golden stool" had been destroyed. About the middle of March, however, the British Governor, Sir Frederick M. Hodgson, learned that it had been found near Kumassi. Under the guise of making one of his periodic visits to the capital, he determined to secure it. Ever since the fall of King Prempeh the tribes have cherished the idea that the ex-King would some day be allowed to return, or that another ruler would be placed on the "golden stool," and if once they lost possession of this unique throne no King could reign over them.

Sir Frederick M. Hodgson reached Kumassi March 26, accompanied by a strong force of the colonial police, which was to search for the "stool." He had been there only a few days when the Kumassis, having obtained knowledge of the quest, organized opposition, and several skirmishes took place between the police and the tribesmen, in which several on both sides were killed and wounded. As the situation became grave, and realizing that if he withdrew his retreat would have the appearance of flight, Sir Frederick ordered several companies of Hausas to reinforce him, drawing upon the levies in the northern territories and those at Accra. At the same time he appealed to the King of Bekwai, who has always been loyal to the British. This chief, whose villages are only one day's journey from Kumassi, can put in the field 5,000 men. Already, according to a cable dispatch, 500 of his warriors have fallen before Ashanti bullets.

Sir Frederick is now practically besieged in Kumassi. He has with him about 500 Hausas, reinforced with the Kekwai warriors from without. The town, which has been completely changed since the British occupation, is now commanded by a strong stone and masonry fort, in which are stored six months' provisions, and is protected by six seven-pounders and four Maxims. The largest British force of white troops nearest to him is the garrison of 600 under the command of Major Morris, at Gambaga, which is about 400 miles distant.

The Kumassis, who are the leaders of the revolt, are the most powerful tribe in Ashanti. They are all armed with flint-lock muskets, which are capable of doing considerable damage at short range in the thick bush.

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SIGNIFICANCE OF EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH'S VISIT TO BERLIN.—The visit of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary to Berlin in May, when the German Crown Prince attains his majority, is the subject of much comment in European diplomatic circles. In London the announcement is hailed with the utmost satisfaction in official circles. Francis Joseph is believed to be the most powerful friend that Great Britain has on the Continent, and at no time have the long-standing and traditional ties between the reigning houses of Austria-Hungary and Great Britain been closer and more satisfactory than they are at present. It is expected that after the visit German neutrality in the South African war will have a decided pro-British front.

Diplomats consider that if the occasion were not bound to have certain far-reaching political results, the Emperor, in spite of his friendship for the German Kaiser, would send a representative to the birthday celebration and not go himself. It is also pointed out that the Austro-German entente is merely a military convention. So far as the world knows, its obligations still hold good, but in any case its reaffirmation or imminent rupture, it is believed, would hardly induce Francis Joseph to seek a personal interview with the German Kaiser, particularly as the motives for wishing a continuance of the Dreibund are all on Germany's side, as opposed to the passive toleration of Austria and the indifference of Italy. It is for these reasons, therefore, that the British Government is justified in regarding the visit as an event the results of which will greatly benefit British prestige on the Continent.

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AN IMPORTANT UNION LEAGUE MOVEMENT IN PARIS.—For some time the employes of the Bon Marché, Louvre, and Samaritaine in Paris have been quietly organizing a labor union, the actual existence of which was announced in the week preceding the opening of the exposition. In spite of the leagues of laborers and of fancy operators in France, there has heretofore been almost no organization among the trades employes in Paris. Trades unionism has been violently opposed by the revolutionary wing of the Socialist Party, and proprietors of stores, frightened by the name of "syndicate," have done all in their power to discredit the movement. Thus recently when the news was published that 3,000 assistants of the great shops of Paris were discussing the question of trade unions, and even holding a congress at the Bourse du Travail in order to organize a league, the middle-class organs vociferously remonstrated, accusing the store clerks of desiring to emulate the miner and the factory hand.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, has come in for a large share of abuse, being charged with encouraging the store clerks to support the ideas of the Minister of Commerce, who, with M. Jaurès, is the leader of the Parliamentary wing of the Socialist Party which favors trades unions. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, however, has never concealed his sympathy with labor organizations and with the development of trades unionism. His law of 1884 has done much to benefit the workingman of France. Quite recently he wrote a preface to a treatise on the whole subject of trades unions, by M. Belcour. It is expected in Paris that a rational, non-aggressive, and protective policy of trades unionism will do much toward augmenting the strength of the present Cabinet.

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AN ENTERPRISING RAILWAY SCHEME OF THE GREEKS.—If a railway bill which is now before the Chambers in Athens becomes a law, the journey from every European capital, with the exception of Constantinople, to Egypt will be reduced so that sixteen hours will be saved. This bill makes provision for the completion of the railway from Piraeus, the port of Athens, to Demerli and its eventual extension to the Turkish frontier. It is then proposed to establish a connection with the Continental railway system by a junction with the Salonika-Nish line. An agreement has already been made, in the event of the success of the bill, for the running of two expresses weekly between the European capitals and the Piraeus, with steamboat connections to Alexandria.

The scheme has been formulated by the Eastern Railway Construction Syndicate, although a new company will be formed for the direct operation of the line. This company, according to the bill, will be entitled to 6 per cent. interest, derived from the receipts of the line, on a capital of 10,000,000 drachma, 15 per cent. of which is to be paid immediately, the remainder being called up at various stages of the progress of the works. The price of the construction of the line to Demerli, with branches to Chalcis and Lamia, is fixed at 40,985,000 drachma and 12,500,000f. gold. Eight million drachma are provided from the capital of the company, and the remainder by a 4 per cent. loan of 43,750,000f. nominal issued by the Government and taken up by the company at 80. The net proceeds of the loan will be deposited in Paris, London, Berlin, and Frankfort, and paid over in fixed annual installments to the National Bank of Greece. The time for the completion of the line to Demerli, which is 358 kilometres in length, is four years. The concession for working the line is ninety-nine years.

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Nine Thousand Pairs of Nottingham and Irish Point At Much Less than even the Cost to Make.

Just another link in the chain of our merchandising achievements. You may say that such a sale is unusual in the spring. That's true. But a certain happening in the market put us in possession of this enormous lot of perfectly new up-to-date lace curtains at prices lower than have ever been known.

Over Two Hundred up-to-date Patterns

It gives you the advantage of everything there is in it, and advertises us. It means more than

25 to 50 per cent. Less than Regular Prices.

And then, now is a handy time to prepare for the Summer Cottage. But such curtains at such prices are a snap to buy and lay aside even if you don't need them until Fall.

The Hotels, the Boarding Houses and the trade generally should take advantage of this offer. There are curtains at 75 cents a pair that will astonish you. Think of $1.79 buying a pair of beautiful Irish Point Curtains, full length and width, too. The sale will continue while the curtains last. There will be more to choose from to-morrow than later in the week.

Upholstery Department, Third Floor.

59c. for $1.00 Printed Foulard Silks.

The demand for these $1.00 Printed Foulard Silks at 59c. was so great last week that we again offer 3,500 yards at the same extraordinary price. All this season's newest patterns and sold by the leading New York houses for $1.00, and have never been shown in Brooklyn except by us. In addition we offer the following, remarkable prices every one of them:

49c. for 65c. Bright Black Taffetas.
49c. for the best Japanese Corded Silks.
79c. for $1.25 Fancy Silks.

$1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 for Imported Supple, Bright, Meteore Black Taffetas for Coats, Jackets, etc.

Women's Tailored Suits Cheap.

In Fact, Averaging 40% Less than Regular.

A special gathering for to-morrow, 150 of them, the models of one of the very best makers in this country, materials, colors and designs thoroughly up-to-date.

Lot, 1, $13.75, regular value up to $24.00
" 2, 19.25, " " " " 35.00

Also 40 superb costumes, many of them original examples of the best Parisian dressmakers, others are modified by American ideas, all beautiful.

Silk, cloths and novelty effects, an assortment of colors, such as tans, greys, pastel shades, black, etc. Were selling formerly from $85.00 to $149.00, now marked $58.00 to $98.00.

Cold Storage for Furs.

There is no other plant than ours in Brooklyn for preserving Furs, Clothing of all kinds, Rugs, Draperies, etc., by the cold storage system. Our guarantee covers loss or damage from any cause. And if you want your garment in a hurry we can give it to you in a few minutes. Write us and we will promptly send for anything you wish stored.

All the Newest Shirt Waists.

Second Floor.

Silk Flannel, Albatros and Cotton, made up in charming shapes and alluring colors. Lots of them, but at the prices they cannot last the day out.

THE SILK—

AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $5.00—Taffeta Silk Waists, black, lavender, cerise, turquoise, blue, cardinal and gray, 2 styles, pretty corded effects, dress waist sleeves.

AT $4.98 INSTEAD OF $6.50—Taffeta Silk Waists, assorted colors and black in a number of styles; also one pretty style dotted, with hemstitched strips in blue and cardinal, and pretty satin waists, assorted colors.

AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $3.98—150 assorted Jap Silk Waists in black, helio, lavender, cerise, light blue and navy, made front box-pleated, also back; stock collar, dress sleeves.

THE FLANNEL—

AT $2.98, REGULAR $3.98—French Flannel Waists in light blue, pink, cardinal, navy, gray and tan, full front, French back.

THE COTTON—

AT 49c., REGULAR 79c.—Pretty Percale and Lawn Waists in neat stripes, every seam felled.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.45 AND $1.59—Percale and Lawn Waists, all of the best makers, some stripes, others figures; also some with 4 rows of embroidery and black and white effects; tucked fronts.

Shoes at $2.49 Instead of $3.50.

The remaining sizes of that lot of hand-sewed welt shoes, which have given so much satisfaction to purchasers the past week. There are three kinds; to-morrow will finish the sale of them.

AT $2.49 INSTEAD OF $3.50—Glace Kid Button Shoes, patent leather tips.
AT $2.49 INSTTAD OF $3.50—Glace Kid Button Shoes with kid tips.
AT $2.49 INSTEAD OF $3.50—Glace Kid lace Shoes, kid tips.

Handspun "Khaki" 10c. Yard.

Second Floor; take Revolving Stairway.

Thirty inches wide, too. This is not the Government standard Khaki (some offer it as such) but a firmly woven, pliable, medium weight, in the genuine Khaki color, grey, black, blue, pink and cardinal, also a number of attractive stripes. The colors are fast and the weight much better adapted for women's wear than that used for military purposes. If made to-day could not be sold for less than 19c.—We offer 200 pieces at 10c. yard.

Colored Dress Goods.

Second Floor.

AT 49c., REDUCED FROM 75c.—English Glace Mohair in spring colors. Neat jacquard figures. Very silky in effect; 47 inches wide.

AT 59c., REDUCED FROM 89c.—Bannockburn Homespuns in the approved Scotch mixtures, all wool, 54 inches wide.

AT 75c., REDUCED FROM 98c.—All-wool Tweeds in hair-line stripes, broken checks, &c., in correctly combined colors for walking skirts, bicycling and golf suits.

Black Dress Goods.

Second Floor.

AT 29c., REGULAR 39c.—All-wool Etamines Bunting, light, firm and dust resisting.

AT 39c., REGULAR 50c.—Black Silk Stripe Challie, all-wool grounds; much in demand.

AT 59c., REGULAR 75c.—"Mohair Cable Cords," lustrous as silk and thoroughly durable.

AT 75c., REGULAR 89c.—50-inch All-Worsted Storm Serge.

Again the Ribbons for Little.

Right of Main Entrance.

This is another flurry among the Ribbons, a lot that's even better in real worthiness than those that caused such a stir last week.

AT 12c. INSTEAD OF 28c. YARD—Bayadere stripe Ribbons, 2⅛ inches wide, made just right for belts and hat bands.

Satin Ribbons, mostly white and cream.
10c. instead of 17c., Number 9, 1½ inches wide.
15c. " " 23c., " 16, 2¼ " "
17c. " " 29c., " 30, 2⅞ " "

AT 22c. INSTEAD OF 33c.—Double-faced Satin, cord edge, Number 22, 2¼ inches wide, blue, turquoise, cardinal, cream, brown, violet, ivory and cerise.

Broken Prices in the China Store.

Some half prices for to-morrow; in fact, some of the prices are less than half, including Dinner Sets, Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac, Lamps, as well as many other wares of practical interest.

Dinner Sets.

AT $15.00 INSTEAD OF $30.00.—Fine Limoges China Dinner Sets, four rich floral designs. These sets are of the best French China and of the best shapes. The decorations are not stinted in any way. An evidence, in fact, is that the insides as well as the outsides of the covered dishes are fully decorated. Each set has three platters and soup tureen and is composed of 100 pieces. The handles are heavily trimmed with gold.

$15.00 Lamps for $5.98.

A lot of beautifully decorated Lamps, large globes to match, fitted with the best burners that money can buy. The metal parts are mostly gold plated, the decorations in best of taste. There are twenty-five regular $15 Lamps and twenty-five of the best $10 Lamps in the lot, all at $5.98.

Cut Glass at Half—About.

A lot of beautiful, sparkling, Rich Cut Glass of the best quality, all of the newest and best cuttings, and polished and finished in the very best possible manner:

Bowls $3.98 instead of $7.50
" 6.98 " " 12.00
" 7.98 " " 15.00

Sugar and Cream Sets, $5.98 instead of $9.00.

Flower Vases:
8 inch $1.98 12 inch $3.75

Stockings and Underwear.

Right of main entrance.

And this is an offer in which men, women and children may participate, at advantages in prices of 50% less than the present market rates.

STOCKINGS—

AT 9c. INSTEAD OF 15c.—Children's extra heavy black ribbed cotton Stockings, spliced heels and toes, with double knees, just the thing for school wear. Sizes, 6 to 9½.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c. to 45c.—Children's black ribbed cotton Stockings, spliced heels and toes and double knees; also fine rib black lisle thread. Sizes, 6 to 9.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Women's colored lisle thread and cotton Stockings, tan, striped, extracted and stainless black, plain and ribbed.

UNDERWEAR—

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 19c.—Women's fancy ribbed white cotton Vests, low neck, short and no sleeves, tape in neck and arm. Size, 4, 5, 6.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Men's fine grade ecru balbriggan Shirts, self fronts, long and short sleeves; with Drawers to match. Sizes, 34 to 44; Drawers 30 to 40.

AT 39c. INSTEAD OF 59c.—Men's ecru balbriggan Shirts, French necks, long sleeves; also Drawers with double gussets, strap backs and suspender tapes, to match. Sizes, Shirts, 34 to 44; Drawers, 30 to 40.

Best Linings for a Little.

A good house built on a poor foundation would be waste—but no more so, except in degree, than using poor lining for a good dress. We always have the best.

AT 8c., REGULAR 12½c.—1500 yards of Fast Black Percaline, a strong and serviceable dress lining, 36 inches wide.

AT 12½c.—38-inch lining lawns, in all the Spring colors, for use under sheer fabrics; we also have fast black.

AT 10c. YD.—Summerette, made expressly for lining shirt waists and wrappers. 38 inches wide.

69c. for $1.00 Corsets.

A summer Corset of excellent make—450 pairs of them, they are the well known Sonnette; made of imported netting, medium, long, corded bust, silk edged, heavily boned, 18 to 30, at 69c., regular, $1.00.

For the Baby.

AT $2.79, REGULAR $3.50—Pretty Cloth Reefers, 1 to 3 years sizes, round and square sailor collar, braid trimmed.

AT 23c., 39c.—Infants' Lawn Caps, tucked, and all-over embroidery.

Corded Sun Hats, buttoned crown, in white, blue and pink, 49c.

Dainty Leghorn Hats, lace and ribbon trimmed, $1.79.

Pretty Nainsook Dresses, 6 months to 2 years, neatly trimmed with embroidery and hemstitching, at 98c.

Petticoats, Wrappers, Dressing Sacques.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59.—Black Sateen Petticoats, in Black, Helio, Lavender and Cerise, made umbrella shape and finished with 12-inch accordion pleated flounce.

AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.98—Fine Mercerised Sateen Petticoats, in black and colors, 2 styles; one accordion pleated flounce, the other finished with three ruffles braid above.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.45—Fancy Percale Wrappers, in light colors, cape over shoulder, finished with Spanish flounce, also navy effects, similar style, both at 98c.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.59—White Lawn Dressing Sacques, Empire effects, trimmed with hemstitched ruffle.

Very Uncommon Prices for Linens.

Here are some of the very best opportunities in Linens we've ever offered. Lots that we've gotten together specially for your benefit to-morrow. But after all this is only a part of the large measure of advantages our linen store affords every day of every week.

Cream damask, extra good, plain and red borders, 43c. yard instead of 50c.

Extra heavy cream damask, 72 inches wide, 75c. instead of 89c.

Fine bleached Irish table damask, 70 inches wide, 59c. yard instead of 69c.

Superior quality bleached damask, 72 inches wide, 89c. yard instead of 98c.

24-inch napkins to match, $2.79 dozen instead of $2.98.

Barnsley Bleached Table Linens—Table cloths 2 yards long, $2.79 instead of $3.29.

2½ yards long, $3.50 instead of $4.25
3 " " $4.50 " " $5.25

Napkins, 20 inches square, $3.50 dozen instead of $4.25.

Barnsley Bleached Table Damask—70 inches wide, $1.20 yard instead of $1.39.

20-inch napkins, $2.25 dozen instead of $3.00.

Glass toweling in red and blue check, 9c. yard instead of 12½c

Brown kitchen toweling, 9c. yard instead of 12½c.

Beautiful Embroidered Linens.

An Innovation for Shirt Waists.

The latest French Novelty Linens for women's shirt waists and dresses, too, and here first and here only. The embroidered figures are very tasteful in both design and color, spots, stars and crescent, bow knots, shamrock, Fleur de Lis, etc., different colors as well as both black and white.

Timely Parasols and Umbrellas.

AT $2.99 FOR A $6.00 PARASOL—One hundred Parasols covered with Taffeta silk, all over embroidered; all the new colors, and of course, all white and all black This year is going to be a parasol year—we start the season with a $6.00 Parasol for $2.99.

AT 25c.—Two Hundred and fifty Parasols for the little girls, 12-inch, covered with figured Foulards, ruffled.

AT $2.99 FOR A $5.00 UMBRELLA—Sun Umbrellas, 24-inch, covered with the best quality of imported silks; the kind we guarantee. An assortment of beautiful Pearl and Ivory Handles, mounted with Sterling Silver.

Merchant Tailoring Offer.

A Good Suit for $21.50.

Our merchant tailoring store can give you just as many conveniences and advantages as can the regular tailor, plus many others. We buy more cloths and can buy them cheaper—we make more clothes and can make them for less. A dry goods store, of course; but why should that keep you from saving many dollars on each suit of clothes? One of our $21.50 suits made to your measure will agreeably surprise you. Your choice of fine Worsteds, Cassimeres or Cheviots, the newest patterns and weaves for spring; the trimmings, making and fitting guaranteed to be right.

Take a look at our Business Suits to order at $15.00. They are better than the price. Fifteen different styles. All-wool cloths. Features same as the better suits.

Big Sale of Trunks.

Many at 25 Per Cent. Off.

We have an assortment of trunks which cannot be duplicated anywhere. Their quality is excellent and every trunk is fully warranted. Just compare our trunks; we believe you will buy of us every time. This sale includes: Dress Trunks, Hat Trunks, Theatrical Trunks, Shirt Waist Trunks, Steamer Trunks, French Exhibition Trunks. We call particular attention to our Innovation Trunk. We are sole Agents in Brooklyn.

89c. for $1.25 and $1.50 Body Brussels Carpets.

A fortunate trade happening enabled us to buy 150 rolls—about 8,500 yards—of these carpets at a price to give you this great advantage. The carpets are made by the most popular maker in this country. Choicest patterns and best quality Body Brussels 89c.; our regular price is $1.25 to $1.50 yard.

THE MATTINGS, TOO—The largest variety at the lowest prices to-morrow. 250 Rolls Extra Heavy Reversible Mattings that usually sell for $8.00 and $9.75 roll at $5.79 roll of 40 yards. 300 Rolls Choice Japanese Cotton and Linen Warp Mattings that regularly sell for $9.75 to $11.75 roll at $6.97 roll.

Rug Buying Incentives.

Our collection of Oriental Rugs is a picture of Eastern color, design and charm. The very atmosphere of Turkey and Persia. Then, all our Rugs are bought and sold on the same small percentage of profit as our regular merchandise. You save the so-called rug fancier's profit. To-morrow we offer both Oriental and Domestic Rugs at prices that are incomparable and that will make one of the most notable sales of the season. Most everything in stock is marked at a special price, a few of which we mention:

Reversible Cotton Mats, 15x30 inches, 39c.

Bordered Ingrain Rugs, 36x72 inches, 65c.

Reversible Jute Rugs, best quality, very pretty patterns:
6x9 ft., 7.6x10.6, 9x12 ft., 12x15 ft.,
$5.10. $7.75. $10.25. $17.95.

The heaviest all one piece Axminster Rugs made, three sizes only, at one-half price:
6x9, 7.6x10.6, 9x12,
$12.50. $17.50. $24.00.

200 Fine Antique Mossouls and Kazaks, size 4 to 4.6 wide, 6 to 9 feet long. Any one of the rugs is regularly worth $30.00; we offer them at $17.95 each.

One extra Persian, about 7x10.5, $45.00 instead of $70.00.

One extra Aushack, about 8.6x11.6 ft., $62.50 instead of $110.00.

One extra Ghiordes, about 13x15 ft., $69.00 instead of $130.00.

Porch Screens, sizes 4x8 ft., 6x8 ft., 8x8ft., 8x10 ft., 10x8 ft., 10x12 ft.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers; light variable winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,690. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1900.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—General Brabant's advance guard, after a severe fight, captured the Boer position at Bushman's Kop, twenty miles from Wepener, to which place an open plain extends. It is reported that Gen. De Wet has been killed. The strength of the Boer army is said to have been over 100,000 at the beginning of the war. It is announced in Germany that it will be useless for the Boer envoys to come to Berlin. Mr. Croker is in good health at Wantage, England. Boston people are figuring on establishing a shoe factory in Mexico. Reports of a rich gold find come from Australia.—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

CONFERENCE.—The real work of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions begins to-day. The great exhibit illustrating the mission field of the world will be placed in the American Museum of Natural History when the conference comes to an end.

Page 2.

The Rev. Dr. Crowe, Universalist, in a sermon yesterday, severely criticised the Presbyterian Church and the Ecumenical Congress.

Admiral Dewey will make no formal statement of a platform, but will let his views be known from time to time.

Page 3.

Senator Platt broke silence yesterday, and said in his opinion that Gov. Roosevelt will not be called to the Vice Presidency by the Republicans, but that a Western man will get the nomination. The Charter Revision Commission has been agreed upon.

Page 5.

Max Golb, a tailor, who had been rejected by his fifteen-year-old sweetheart, shot her four times, she will recover.

Prof. Felix Adler and others addressed an east side mass meeting at which Chief Devery was scored, and plans were made for a crusade against flagrant vice in that part of the city.

Page 6.

Meyer Guggenheim and his sons have given 200,000 to Mount Sinai Hospital for the erection of one of the proposed new buildings. The gift is for a memorial to Mrs. Guggenheim.

Page 7.

John Hughes of Syracuse yesterday shot and killed his wife as she was leaving St. Vincent de Paul's Church.

President McKinley and his party spent yesterday in the city and returned to Washington on a night train.

Many visitors from this city and other places visited Camp Roosevelt, at the Cornell Dam yesterday. There was a review of the troops, and many of the strikers looked on with delight.

Page 8.

Members of the Central Federated Union proposed yesterday to condemn Gov. Roosevelt and Gen. Roe for their action in the Cornell Dam strike, but decided to first investigate.

Page 9.

The coal production in 1899 shows an increase over 1898 of 38,000,000 tons, and in value $51,000,000. Pig iron will show probably an increase of $130,000,000.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

MORE RAIN IN THE SOUTH.

Rivers Continue to Rise and Many Towns Are Under Water—Loss Amounts to Millions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—The flood situation in Mississippi and Louisiana, instead of growing better, is really growing worse, for heavy rains have fallen continuously in many sections since the terrible storm of Monday. Every railroad in Eastern and Northern Louisiana has been tied up for days, and in Mississippi the tracks and bridges have been washed away to such an extent that there have been no through trains on any of the main lines for a week.

With this state of affairs staring the people in the face, additional rains have fallen in the last two days, resulting in many more track slides along the Illinois Central and other roads. The property loss amounts to millions of dollars, for the farms have been devastated all over the storm-swept district.

At the little town of Enterprise, Miss., a tabulated list of the losses incurred shows thirty-seven residents to have lost over $20,000. There are a dozen towns in Mississippi where the same condition prevails. Hundreds of farms have been devastated. Five hundred bridges have been swept away, and it is estimated that at least 2,500 miles of fencing are down.

To-day and to-night heavy rains have flooded the streets of New Orleans. It is estimated that the damage to the levees along Southern streams will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The immense quantities of drift that came down the Pascagoula River last night had this morning knocked the Louisville and Nashville bridge at West Pascagoula, Miss., eight inches out of line. It was stated by the railroad men that were working on it that they could straighten it out in two minutes if they could remove the drift.

At 2 o'clock they reported the task hopeless, as the immense quantities of logs that had piled up against the bridge was more than it could stand, the piling giving away beneath it. At this time the Louisville and Nashville began transferring its passengers from Scranton to West Pascagoula by the steamer Valeda.

This morning the water was higher than it has been since the great storm of 1893, and at 6 o'clock it had risen two feet more. Lowery Island, between Scranton and West Pascagoula, is one solid sheet of water.

The steamer Valeda came down the head waters of the Pascagoula this evening and reports that the water is 9 feet over the town of Merrill and that the entire country is covered with water.

On the Mobile and Kansas City Railroad water is even with the bell of the locomotive that was caught on the track by the rising river. The waters of the river here are rising rapidly.

Bishop Tobias Mullen Dead.

ERIE, Penn., April 22.—The Right Rev. Bishop Tobias Mullen died to-day. The Bishop was stricken with paralysis May 19, 1897, and never recovered from the attack. He was eighty-two years old, having been born in Ireland in 1818, and had labored in this diocese for fifty years, thirty-three of which he served as Bishop. The priests of the entire diocese, 150 in number, all the Bishops of this province, Cardinal Gibbons, the papal delegate, Archbishop Martinelli, and many other noted Catholic Church dignitaries probably will attend the funeral, which will take place Thursday.

American Shot and Killed in Mexico.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, April 22.—News has just reached here of the killing of Jordon L. Cooke at Acatlan, Oaxaca, Mexico. Cooke was in charge of a railroad construction gang at that place, and was standing in a group of half a dozen men, when a bandit rode up and fired several shots, killing young Cooke. His father, who is ex-Sheriff Cooke of Maverick County, Texas, has taken the matter up with the Mexican authorities.

On Either Side of Lake Erie.
Take your choice and go either North or South of Lake Erie on your next trip West. New York Central Lines take you either way.—Adv.

GEN. ROE ATTACKED BY MAJOR SMITH

Sends Charges of Perjury, Conspiracy, and Oppression to Governor.

EX-GOV. BLACK HIS WITNESS

Relies Upon Him and Gen. Tillinghast to Substantiate Principal Allegation —Gen. Roe's Statement.

Charges of the most serious nature have been preferred against Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard of New York, by Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment, who was relieved from duty in December, 1898, at the time the State court of inquiry was ordered to examine into the conduct of the regiment in the Cuban campaign. It was learned yesterday that these charges reached the Adjutant General's office in Albany last week, and the Governor's action on them is looked for any day.

According to these charges, Major Smith holds that he has been the victim of persecution at the hands of Gen. Roe, at whose door are laid all the unpleasant circumstances that have attended Major Smith's career in the regiment since his return from Cuba. Major Smith relies upon ex-Gov. Frank S. Black and ex-Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast to substantiate his principal allegation against Gen. Roe. It is understood that they will be subpoenaed as witnesses in case a court is ordered for the trial of Gen. Roe.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.

The chief charge against Gen. Roe is that of perjury. This is based upon an affidavit sworn to by Gen. Roe in connection with the mandamus proceedings instituted by Major Smith in the Supreme Court of the State of New York. This affidavit read as follows:

"Order No. 129 was issued by me after consultation with, and with the approval of my immediate superior, the then Governor, the Hon. Frank S. Black."

Major Smith alleges that this was a false-hood perpetrated by Gen. Roe to influence the finding of the court on his application for a mandamus to prevent his being ordered before a board of examination. In discussing this point in his charge Major Smith says:

"This utterly false statement would make it appear to the learned Judge that the then Commander in Chief of the National Guard, the Hon. Frank S. Black, was a party to and the inspiring cause of this order. Such a statement would have great weight in affecting the decision."

Major Smith says that he is ready to prove beyond all question that not only did Gov. Black not approve of the order, but that the order was never called to his attention. It is understood that ex-Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast will be brought forward to prove that he did not have anything to do with the approval or issuance of the order in question.

The affidavit which Major Smith says is false in statement, was made by Gen. Roe on Nov. 28 last. It has been a matter of much discussion among officers high in National Guard circles since the affidavit was published, as to whether Gen. Tillinghas or ex-Gov. Black would wish to have the responsibility for the Smith imbroglio unloaded upon their administration. Those close to these two former State officials declare that they will take this opportunity to clear themselves of any responsibility in the matter.

EVIDENCE OF ALLEGED CRIME.

Major Smith, as another evidence of alleged perjury on the part of the Commanding General of the Guard, cites the fact that in an affidavit made in the Supreme Court Gen. Roe on Nov. 26, 1899, declared that the order relieving Major Smith from duty in the Seventy-first Regiment, (Order No. 129,) was issued by him for the "maintenance of discipline and the best interests of the service." Against this Major Smith places what he alleges is a statement made at the time by Gen. Roe when he issued the order, to the effect that he relieved Major Smith without prejudice and that the suspension from duty was not intended to reflect in the slightest degree upon Major Smith, the General merely wishing to relieve him from possible embarrassment while preparing his defense. This statement, Major Smith says, was made by Gen. Roe for publication.

In another charge Major Smith alleges conspiracy on the part of Gen. Roe, claiming that in November, 1898, the General entered into a conspiracy with Capt. Anthony J. Bleecker and Capt. William F. Meeks of the Seventy-first Regiment to make public defamatory articles derogatory to his character as an officer. These two Captains were court-martialed for publishing the articles, and Major Smith points out that though convicted by the court, their fines were remitted on the recommendation of Gen. Roe.

These articles, Major Smith alleges, were instigated by Gen. Roe and published with his knowledge and consent, although such publications are not recognized by the military regulations.

A CHARGE OF OPPRESSION.

Major Smith also charges oppression. Under this charge he alleges that shortly after his return from Cuba Gen. Roe made a demand for his resignation, and threatened if it was not forthcoming promptly articles would be published reflecting upon his conduct in the Cuban campaign. If he resigned Gen. Roe assured him the newspaper attacks would not be made. Major Smith says further that the officers would not have dared to violate the code, as he alleges they did, if they had not had behind them the assurance of support from the General commanding.

It is asserted by Major Smith that when he refused to resign attacks were made upon him by two officers of the regiment. After this Gen. Roe, according to Major Smith's charges, threatened to have him brought before a State board unless he requested a court of inquiry, and, acting under the threat made by Gen. Roe, he did ask for a court. The Major states that the court was appointed by Gen. Roe and was under his advice and direction, and sat in secret, against the protest of Smith.

Major Smith dwells upon Gen. Roe's act in depriving him of his command, as alleged, without any charges being preferred against him, as proceeding which he claims is unprecedented, illegal, and arbitrary. It is a punishment unwarranted by all military law, which gives to courts-martial alone the power to inflict punishment. This is advanced as another ground for alleging oppression.

Inside history of the regiment is drawn upon to show, as alleged, that Gen. Roe was prejudiced against the field officers of the Seventy-first on its return from Cuba, shortly after which a meeting was called in Gen. Roe's office of all the officers of the regiment, and Major Keck's name was mentioned for Colonel, Gen. Roe advising that such action be taken.

IMPUGNS COURT OF INQUIRY.

The court of inquiry, Major Smith alleges, was a creature of Gen. Roe, and was dominated by him, and that the State Board of Examination was ordered to meet upon the suggestion of Gen. Roe, and that "the whole proceeding from first to last has been upon the advice, connivance, and request of Gen. Roe for the purpose of oppression, and by the use of his official position and the forms of law to force him to resign or dismiss him from the Guard upon the recommendation of a court of inquiry or State board appointed by the suggestion of Gen. Roe and acting upon his direction." He also alleges that Gen. Roe used all the machinery of the law for illegal and unmilitary purposes for oppressing him.

Major Smith was seen yesterday morning as he was about to leave the city for his Long Island home. He attended the dinner the night before of the veterans of the Seventy-first at the St. Denis Hotel. He seemed much surprised when asked about the charges, and declined to talk. Finally pressed for an answer as to whether or not such charges had been forwarded, Major Smith smiled grimly and said:

"I have a big St. Bernard dog at home. Well, you can kick him and pound him and walk all over him up to a certain point, and then he gets up and fights."

With this remark Major Smith made a break for his train.

SPEAKS FOR GEN. ROE.

An officer who is close to Gen. Roe, but who would not allow his name to be used for fear of violating the regulations, said: "Gen. Roe will undoubtedly be able to give a proper answer to the charges. I believe he has always acted for the best interests of the service, and in my opinion he would not issue any order without proper authority. He is too high-minded to engage in any conspiracy, and would not use his office to oppress any subordinate."

Among the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment favorable to Major Smith, who were seen, the impression prevailed that a court-martial would result from the charges, or a court of inquiry. One of them said:

"It is difficult to see how a court of some sort can fail to be ordered. With an ex-Governor and Adjutant General as witnesses, it is certain that some explanation is necessary, and probably Gen. Roe will ask for a court himself that he may have the opportunity to clear himself. Such a course is not an uncommon one, especially in the army."

GEN. ROE WILL NOT REPLY.

Declares He Has No Knowledge of Major Smith's Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

CROTON LANDING, N. Y., April 22.—Gen. Roe was seen to-night at Camp Roosevelt headquarters, overlooking the Cornell dam, regarding the charges of perjury and conspiracy made against him by Major Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment.

Gen. Roe said that he had no knowledge, official or otherwise, of such charges having been filed against him by Major Smith, and absolutely declined to make any statement on the subject.

CANADIANS FEAR A RAID.

Buffalo Grain Handlers May Attempt to Rescue Men Charged with Blowing Up Canal Lock.

BUFFALO, April 22.—A Niagara Falls dispatch says:

"Chief Youngs of the Dominion police, with a force of half a dozen regular policemen and 200 armed deputies, is guarding the jail at Clifton, Ontario, where are confined the three men charged with blowing up Lock No. 24 at Thorold, Ontario, last evening."

The extraordinary precautions taken for the guarding of the men is the result of a rumor that reached Chief Youngs this afternoon to the effect that 400 Buffalo grain shovelers were on their way here to liberate the prisoners. The militia of the district, the Forty-fourth Battalion, has been warned for service and can be mobilized at Clifton at short notice.

Last night it was thought the men who blew up the lock were Boer sympathizers. To-day the opinion has changed. It is now the belief of many persons in Clifton and nearby Canadian villages that the dynamiters were the agents for Buffalo grain shovelers who sought to blow up the lock for the purpose of disabling the Welland Canal, thereby preventing the passage of grain through the canal from Port Colborne to Montreal.

With the canal closed, it is argued, the scoopers of Buffalo might have more work than they would have with the canal open. This line of reasoning, aided by rumors of an impending invasion of scoopers from Buffalo, resulted in the measures taken by Chief Youngs.

It was said in Clifton to-night that the grain handlers of Buffalo had organized for the raid, and that they would reach the Canadian town to-night. Not knowing what to expect after such an unusual thing as the assault on the lock yesterday, the authorities determined to take no chances. It is believed that the force at hand will be able to repel any party that may attempt to release the men from jail. That such an attempt will be made is not generally credited.

To-day Chief Youngs brought from Thorold to Clifton two men who positively identified the three men in jail as the men who were seen around the lock and who were seen to run away from the vicinity after the explosion. The men who identified the prisoners are in the employ of the Dominion Canal Department, but their names are not made public. They admit that they saw the three prisoners at the lock yesterday afternoon.

Immediately after the explosion the two canal men saw three men run away from the lock. They called Mayor Wilson of Thorold. Constable Clark, the Mayor and the officer took a horse and buggy and started after the trio. The trail of the men was struck a short distance out of Thorold, and they were followed half way to Clifton. Then the Mayor and Constable stopped and telephoned Chief Youngs at Clifton. Chief Youngs notified Officer Mains and the arrests were accomplished.

The men were armed with revolvers, but they made no attempt to use them. Officer Mains says that Walsh and Nelson had been around the Canadian side of the river for several days. The third man had a room in Clifton, and frequently met the other two, who came across the river. The unknown man is believed to be the leader of the gang. He is about forty-five years old, weighs 200 pounds, is 5 feet 10 inches tall, and has a smooth face.

To-day the method and procedure of the dynamiters was learned in full. The men made several sticks of dynamite into two bundles. These bundles they suspended by ropes at points about half way to the bottom of the lock at the middle half way from gate to gate. Wires were found after the explosion that lead to the belief that the dynamite was exploded by electricity.

The men are believed to have carried the batteries away with them, and to have disposed of them during the flight. As large quantities of grain pass over the steel arched bridge of the Grand Trunk it is said the men would have blown it up if they had been able to escape arrest at Thoroid.

The prisoner John Nolan says he is a mechanic from Philadelphia. The prisoner, John Walsh, says he is a bartender from Washington, D. C.

BURNED HOUSE TO BE A HERO.

Wanted to Rescue Family of His Benefactor—Gets Eighteen Years.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 22.—In the District Court, Thomas C. Woerman pleaded guilty to the charge of burning the costly residence of J. C. Fox, a prominent citizen, and was sentenced to serve eighteen years in the penitentiary.

He admitted the Fox family had been very good to him and that he set fire to the house in order to play the part of a hero by rescuing the family, and thereby make his employer feel that his kindness had been bestowed worthily. After Woerman had been sentenced he said: "I pleaded guilty because I hated to face the members of the Fox family, who had been so kind to me."

Woerman was a reader of cheap novels.

Westport's New Church Dedicated.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., April 22.—The new Church of the Assumption, at Westport, was dedicated with impressive ceremonies this morning by Bishop Tierney, assisted by a large number of visiting priests. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. William Maher, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, South Norwalk. The high mass was celebrated by the Rev. J. H. Carroll of Wallingford. Other priests who assisted in the services were the Rev. J. A. Creedon of Windsor Locks, and the Rev. Father Ardens of Bridgeport. The early morning services were held in the old church, while the 10:30 service marked the opening of the new edifice. There was special music and beautiful floral decorations. The structure has a handsomely finished interior, with cathedral glass windows, while the exterior is of buff brick. The church cost in the neighborhood of $50,000.

Leave New York 7:55 P. M.; Arrive Buffalo 7:55 A. M.
via Lehigh Valley Railroad.—"Exposition Express." Luxurious sleeping cars.—Adv.

FILIPINOS LOSE 1,000 MEN

Result of Last Week's Fighting Disastrous to Insurgents.

ENEMY BECOMES AGGRESSIVE

Total Loss of the Americans is Nine Killed and Sixteen Wounded—Col. Smith Has Smallpox.

MANILA, April 22.—Last week has been one of the bloodiest of the war since the first day's fighting around Manila. Authentic reports, mostly official, show a total of 378 Filipinos killed, 12 officers and 244 men captured, and many more wounded.

It is hardly possible to ascertain the number wounded, but considering that the Filipinos entirely lack hospital facilities, a great majority of the wounded will die. Probably the week's work finished 1,000 insurgents.

The Americans' total loss was 9 killed, 16 wounded. Two Sergeants and one private were killed in ambuscades, while escorting provision trains.

The insurgents have been aggressive in almost every province of Luzon. Gen. Pio del Pilar's band, numbering 300, which was out of sight for three months, the leader being reported killed, has reappeared in its old field about San Miguel. Pilar is supposed to be again in command. He gave the American garrison at San Miguel, consisting of three companies of the Thirty-fifth Infantry, with a Gatling, a three hours' fight during a night attack.

The loss of the insurgents in this engagement is not included in the foregoing total, as they removed their dead and wounded; but presumably it was considerable.

Twenty Filipinos in the Province of Batangas attacked Lieut. Wonde who, with eight men, was scouting near San José. The Lieutenant and five men were wounded, and one private was killed.

Sergt. Lecolus of the Thirty-fifth Infantry was badly wounded in an ambush near Baliuang. Lieut. Balch of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, with seventy men, had a five hours' fight with 400 insurgents in the Nueva Caceres District. Twenty of the insurgents were killed.

Col. Smith of the Seventeenth Infantry, who captured Gen. Montenegro and brought him to Manila, is in the isolation hospital, suffering from smallpox, presumably caught from the Filipinos. Col. Smith's command captured 180 officers and men with Montenegro. The officers were brought to Manila.

Montenegro, who was formerly one of the most dangerous officers in the Filipino army, looks worn and haggard. He says he had led a terrible life for months, and has offered to return to the North with Col. Smith to endeavor to persuade his former comrades of the uselessness of opposing the Americans.

One hundred escaped Spanish prisoners from the Province of Tayabas, South Luzon, have arrived at Manila. The insurgents have 400 more Spaniards in that district.

Recently the Filipinos destroyed several rods of the railway line near Panique in an unsuccessful attempt to wreck a train.

Col. Jacob H. Smith is a native of Ohio. He entered the volunteer army in June, 1861, as a Lieutenant in the Second Kentucky Regiment. The following January he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and in June, 1863, after being mustered out, he was made a Captain of the Veteran Reserve Corps. On March 7, 1867, he entered the regular army as a Captain of the Thirteenth Infantry. At the same time the brevet rank of Major was conferred upon him for gallant conduct in the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., fought on April 6, 1862.

In 1869 Col. Smith became a Major and Judge Advocate. In 1870 he was assigned to the Nineteenth Infantry, and in 1894 to the Second Infantry. Four years later he became Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Infantry, and Oct. 20 last he was appointed Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry, which position he now holds.

THE GREAT PRAIRIE FIRE.

Loss of Property May Exceed $1,000,000 —No Loss of Life Definitely Known.

Special to The New York Times.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 22.—The bush and prairie fires in Southwestern Manitoba have caused a destruction of property including 100,000 railroad ties, 10,000 cords of wood, two large lumbering outfits valued at $32,000, forty wagons, and fifty or sixty horses. Reports of heavy loss of human life are denied. Three hundred employes in camps have scattered to save their lives.

A special train sent out from Winnipeg returned to-day after rescuing thirty men under desperate circumstances. The loss to Winnipeg of wood and lumber is very serious, as a sufficient amount was burned to supply the city for years. The total loss is estimated at over $1,000,000.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., April 22.—Those who came in on the Great Northern train from Duluth brought word of the terrible forest fires raging at various points along the line. Many families in the vicinity of Eckler, Solway, and Bemidji on the Great Northern, and Nary on the Brainerd and Northern, have been burned out. Settlers from points at a distance from the railroad came in during the day and reported that their homes had been destroyed, and that they had been obliged to flee. The fires seem to be worst betwen Roseby and Ferris.

ALARM AT DULUTH.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., April 22.—The suburban residents of Duluth on the north and east side of the city are very much alarmed to-night over threatening forest fires. The woods are on fire within a mile of the outskirts, and grave danger would exist if the wind should rise.

The lakeside people are organizing to "back fire." The city Fire Department is preparing to meet the fire at as distant a point as possible on the outskirts.

Reports continue to come in from the Western Mesaba of much destruction to the ties, logs, &c.

Reports from the outside fire district are meagre to-day, but from the best information obtainable the worst scare is over and the fires are dying down. The excitement among the settlers and inhabitants of the timber towns, which was intense for a day or two, has disappeared.

A good many thousands of dollars damage was done, however, and, owing to the unusually dry condition of underbrush and timber, danger is not altogether removed.

ALABAMA GOVERNORSHIP.

Samford Has 142 Delegates—198 Delegates Not Instructed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 22.—The race for Governor is still a matter of conjecture. Returns have been received from forty-nine of the sixty-six counties voting one week ago, but these do not furnish any candidate a sufficient number to insure his election.

From the returns received it appears that Col. W. J. Samford has received instructions in 29 counties, with a total of 142 delegates; Mr. Waller, 5 counties with 68 delegates; Gen. Shelley, 4 counties with 57 delegates, and Mr. Stallings, 7 counties with 41 delegates.

Fourteen counties, with a total of 108 delegates, report uninstructed delegates. This leaves a total of 90 delegates yet to be heard from. These delegates are to come largely from West Alabama.

SAMPSON, SCHLEY AND THE ADMINISTRATION

How New York Newspaper Story Is Regarded in Washington.

MR. LONG DISCREDITS IT

No Truth in Report that Gen. Agnus by Threats Affected the President's Attitude Toward Schley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—"I never heard of this matter in any way until I say it in The World to-day."

This was Secretary Long's statement to the representative of THE TIMES after he had been asked to tell what he knew about the publication asserting that Gen. Felix Agnus, publisher of The Baltimore American, had prepared an eight-page issue of his newspaper filled with articles attacking Secretary Long, Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Rear Admiral Sampson, and the Administration generally, because of the harsh treatment of Real Admiral Schley.

The story of to-day asserted that Gen. Agnus, or some one representing him, had shown this to the President with the threat if there was not a "let up" on Schley a million copies of the paper would be published and circulated through the country.

Secretary Long, after looking over the article and reading Gen. Agnus's denial that he had shown the sample paper to the President, said that he did not see that there was anything to deny or any need of denying or explaining. As for the charge that Sampson had had trouble with his servants, and been obliged to pay them after they had sued him, he did not think that was new or important to the controversy.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield could not be seen to-day, but a naval officer acquainted with the business of the Navigation Bureau said that he could safely say that neither Rear Admiral Crowninshield nor any other officer in that bureau had ever heard of the threat to publish things printed to-day in The World as having been used by Gen. Agnus to compel the President to treat Rear Admiral Schley kindly.

Among naval officers who had read the story of to-day the comment was that it generally showed unfamiliarity with the naval service and an absolute ignorance of the prospects of officers of the higher rank. This leads them to doubt that Gen. Agnus ever thought of publishing the statements attributed to him.

If Gen. Agnus has prepared in attack on Admiral Sampson and the Administration, and it possesses all the qualities of inaccuracy that are found in the story about it printed in The World, naval officers say that the Secretary of the Navy could have inflicted no more severe penalty upon Gen. Agnus than to insist upon his printing it in large numbers and sending it far and wide, simply to provoke laughter among those who could compare it with the records of the Navy Department and of Congress.

It is incredible, according to these naval critics of The World story, that Rear Admiral Schley could have known the contents of this eight-page issue of The Baltimore American that was suppressed. Attention is directed to one paragraph, put in black type as if to emphasize it and give it authority:

"This single copy was taken to Washington by Gen. Agnus and a Republican Senator, and—The World is informed—placed upon the desk of President McKinley. Gen. Agnus admits the use made of the supplement, but denies that President McKinley personally was threatened. He says an Administration leader was shown the paper and told that unless the attacks upon Schley ceased and the promotion to which he was entitled under the Naval Personnel bill was accorded, 1,000,000 copies of the eight-page supplement would be printed and distributed."

"This," said a naval officer of prominence, acquainted with much of the business of the department, "will not bear analysis and comparison with dates and facts. Unless this visit of menace was made to the President before March 3, 1899, it was a foolish and useless visit. The naval personnel law took effect on that date. On that date the President sent to the Senate a long list of nominations under the operation of that law. Among them were the names of W. S. Schley, Silas Casey, and W. T. Sampson, then Commodores, to be Rear Admirals. They were confirmed the same day. Schley stood two places ahead of Sampson, as he does to-day.

"To threaten to publish 1,000,000 copies of a newspaper that did not know that fact, and made ignorance of it the excuse for an assault, would have been unfortunate, it seems to me, for the publishers, and would not have helped Schley.

"It is true that a visit was made to the President about the time Schley was about to take command of the South Atlantic station by several Maryland Republicans. Gen. Agnus among the number. We heard then, through gossip and the press, that protest was made against further censure by the department against the officer who had been commended and nominated for advancement 'for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle,' and it was also understood that the President was told that persistence in such criticism would injure the Republican Party in Maryland.

"But everybody should remember that Rear Admiral Schley himself protested against the objections offered by his friends against sending him to the South Atlantic station instead of giving him the European station, and that he personally remonstrated against anything that would sound like a complaint on his part about the nature of his billet."

"There certainly must be some mistake, say naval officers, about the assertion made in The World story that Gen. Agnus secured some sort of assurance that "Schley will rank Sampson" and "in a few months will be second only to George Dewey in the United States Navy." Schley does now rank Sampson. He has ranked him since March 3, 1899. But unless the President proposes to secure the enactment of a law permitting him to appoint Schley and Sampson as Vice Admirals, in that order, neither will stand next to Dewey on the register.

The ranking Rear Admiral is now John A. Howell, McNair having been retired from service a short time ago. Howell is thus next to Dewey. Howell will not retire until 1902, or the year after Schley's retirement. Next comes Kautz, who will retire before Schley, but next to Kautz comes Remey, who is entitled to hold on until 1903. Farquhar goes out in 1902, after Schley, and Watson will be in the navy, if he desires to stay, until 1904, when he will be next to Dewey, if Dewey is alive.

It is thus apparent that in the order of things, unless a bill to revive the Vice Admiralty is passed, Rear Admiral Schley will not be second to Dewey, and the nearest to him that it will be possible to get without legislative and Executive aid will be third in the list of Rear Admirals. Sampson will never be second to Dewey without legislative aid, for he goes out four months after Schley, in February, 1902.

As for the suggestion, purporting to have come from Gen. Agnus's special eight-page paper, that was not published, that Rear Admiral Crowninshield entertained some resentment toward Rear Admiral Schley because of a report made by Schley concerning the fitting out of the Charleston for a cruise, a naval officer is authority for the statement that this was a case in which Schley, Evans, and Rodgers made an inspection of the Charleston, commanded by Capt. Crowninshield, prior to her departure, to ascertain if he had equipped her according to regulations. It was found that Crowninshield had supplied oil barely sufficient to supply the vessel in going over her sailing radius. This, the three officers joined in saying, was not sufficient in their opinion, and that the quantity should be increased to cover contingencies.

It is said there was no occasion for a court-martial or a court of inquiry, and nothing in the decision to justify any feeling of resentment on the part of Crowninshield.

STATEMENT FROM GEN. AGNUS.

Says He Never Threatened the President, but Has Ammunition in Good Condition.

Gen. Felix Agnus of Baltimore arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria late last night, having come to this city on personal business. He denied that a single copy of the "suppressed" paper had ever been printed, but he said that the matrices or molds from which the plates could be cast and put on the presses at a few minutes' notice had been prepared and were at the office of his newspaper.

He denied, too, that he had ever threatened the President with the publication of this matter, but said that certain high officials in Washington knew that he had a newspaper broadside ready to issue in the Sampson-Schley controversy.

The story about Admiral Sampson is that while stationed at Annapolis he withheld portions of the pay of two enlisted men who were serving him as domestic servants to apply to the wages of women who did their work, or at least a share of it.

Gen. Agnus declared that he had been led to adopt this course by a deep regard for Admiral Schley, with whom he had shared a tent at Port Hudson in the civil war.

Asked when he would publish the paper, he said: "I don't know. I am an old soldier, and know the value of keeping my ammunition handy and in good condition. If they put a certain target, I shall shoot."

He refused to say what or whom he meant by the "target." He said that Capt. Mahan had not been attacked but criticised for censuring Schley for not acting according to orders when in his writings he had repeatedly commended Lord Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar, for doing the same thing.

Gen. Agnus suspects a man who helped in the preparation of the matter for this supplement, but who is now in this city, of having sold the information to the newspaper which published it yesterday.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON SILENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 22.—Rear Admiral Sampson was shown The World article, which states that the Administration had been forced by the friends of Rear Admiral Schley to prefer the latter, and an effort was made to induce him to break the silence which he has maintained upon this entire subject. It was, however, in vain. The Admiral said that if Secretary Long thought best to reply to the article he would undoubtedly do so, but he did not wish to express an opinion.

The only statement that he would make was that the Annapolis matter—the lawsuit brought by two servants—had been settled and was a thing of the past.

PRESIDENT SAYS NOTHING.

The President yesterday, when asked about the Schley-Sampson controversy and the report that he had been threatened, referred the inquirer to Private Secretary Cortelyou, who stated that the President had nothing to say.

MR. CROKER IN GOOD HEALTH.

Is Well at Wantage—Says He Is Eminently Satisfied with the Political Situation at Home.

LONDON, April 22.—Richard Croker of New York is at Wantage, perfectly well. He expressed himself as eminently satisfied with the political situation at home.

All day Saturday there was a rumor current in London that Mr. Croker was dead. The report could not be traced to its source. His friends in England declared they had heard nothing of his death, and refused to believe the reports.

TRIED TO KILL HIS BRIDE.

South Dakota Man Becomes Suddenly Insane in a Chicago Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 22.—George Alpin of Huron, S. D., an ex-State Senator and State Attorney, who is here with his bride at the Briggs House, created a sensation to-day by suddenly becoming a raving maniac and trying to kill her.

Without the slightest warning Aplin became insane, imagining that Mrs. Aplin was about to desert him and that she meant to do him harm. His ravings and her screams alarmed the whole hotel. Help was summoned, and the crazed man prevented from doing his wife harm. He was overpowered only after a severe struggle, and then taken to the hospital, where it required a straitjacket and a padded cell to restrain him. Physicians are in doubt as to his chances of recovery. The cause is thought to be overwork.

Mr. and Mrs. Aplin are Christian Scientists, the husband a profound believer in the power of faith to heal. An incidental object of his trip to this city was to consult persons high in the denomination to which he belonged. He had resided here at one time for nearly a year, and had a large circle of friends in Chicago.

DYNAMITE WRECKS HOUSES.

Effects of the Explosion Felt in Two Maryland Towns.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—The towns of Texas and Cockeysville, Baltimore County, were shaken by a terrific explosion of dynamite at 3 o'clock this morning. The residents were awakened by a shock like that of an earthquake. Many left their beds, and some frightened women fled from their homes in their night clothes.

The explosion occurred in the store of W. C. Dittman at Texas, some miscreant through revenge or spite having placed a lot of dynamite under the porch near the doorway. The building was wrecked, the showcases and goods being entirely demolished, and several houses in the neighborhood shattered.

At Cockeysville, a mile and a half from Texas, the residents, after being convinced that they had not experienced an earthquake, hurried to the bank building, fearing that robbers had blown open the safes. The police do not think robbery could have been the motive for the crime.

THE PROGRESS OF MEXICO.

Statistics Showing Its Growth in Wealth and Business in Fifteen Years.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 22.—Statistics showing great gains in Mexican trade and revenues have been published. In fifteen years the gold value of imports has risen from $23,250,000 annually to $51,000,000. The exports, which are reckoned on a silver basis, have risen from $46,725,000 to $148,000,000. The stamp revenues have increased from $4,774,000 to $23,250,000. The total Federal revenue has risen from $37,621,000 to $60,275,000. The number of pieces of postal matter has increased from 10,400,000 to 111,452,000.

The Federal telegraph lines fifteen years ago were 23,700 kilometres in extent, and now extend 70,100 kilometres. The railway lines have increased from 5,708 kilometres to 12,751, and the construction of new lines is actively progressing.

The number of ships and steamers entering Federal ports has increased from 1,689 to 6,900. The number of railroad passengers annually has risen from 2,075,000 to 3,000,000. The Treasury Department now meets every bill as soon as due, and the revenues are steadily increasing.

Buy Your Summer Furnishings at O'Neill's.
Your money will go further there than in any other store in town. See their advertisement to-day. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

MISSIONS OF THE WORLD IN REVIEW

City Pulpits Filled by Leaders in Church Militant.

WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Programme of To-day's Great Meetings —Wonderful Missionary Exhibit— To be Transferred to the Museum of Natural History.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.
Morning Sessions.

10 O'CLOCK—CARNEGIE HALL—"AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE."

"Authority and Purpose of Foreign Missions"—The Rev. Augustus H. Strong, D. D., LL. D., President Rochester Theological Seminary, (Baptist.)

"The Source of Power"—The Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, China, Superintendent China Inland Mission.

"The Supreme and Determining Aim"—Robert E. Speer, M. A., Secretary Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in United States of America; the Rev. William Perkins, London, Secretary Wesleyan Missionary Society, England; discussion.

10 O'CLOCK—CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—"AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE."

Speakers: The Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, The Rev. Henry T. Chapman, the Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, and the Rev. Henry C. Mable.

Afternoon Sessions.

2:30 O'CLOCK—TEN SECTIONAL MEETINGS—SURVEY OF FIELDS.

(1) Calvary Baptist Church. Japan, Korea.
(2) Fifth Avenue Presbyterian

the text of which was from Isaiah, fortieth chapter: "Behold, the Lord God will come with a strong hand," &c.

In his prefatory remarks, Dr. Chamberlain declared that the conversion of India to Christianity has long been regarded as impossible. So had said many profound scholars in England, Germany, and America, and it was also the opinion of many learned Oriental scholars. They gave what they believed to be good reasons. They pointed to the Hindoo system, to the Brahmin priesthood, and to the endowed temples; also to the caste idea, all vitally and intensely opposed to the spread of Christianity. They declared in many ways that no Occidental system could displace Hindooism.

THE HINDOO SYSTEM.

"The Hindoo system," Dr. Chamberlain proceeded, "is remarkably complex. Every act of life is a religious act controlled by the laws of Hindooism. Their very lives depend upon keeping up to a system, and they will fight to the death to do it."

Dr. Chamberlain told of some personal experiences in his missionary work. In one city, a place of 10,000 inhabitants, he held a meeting at the market place. Presently, from the acropolis, where stood a Hindoo temple, came seventy priests led by an old priest. They strode into the market, ignoring Dr. Chamberlain and his followers, and began to pray and address the crowd. The contest between Christianity and Hindooism was stubbornly contested until nightfall, and continued the next day. "But," said Dr. Chamberlain, "Christianity finally carried the day."

"Caste must go in India, or Christianity cannot remain," said Dr. Chamberlain. "The religion of the people there has produced a peculiar trend of thought. But we make converts by teaching the Hindoos the Gospel in their own vernacular. Christian belief is spreading. Not long ago I stood at the entrance to a Hindoo temple by invitation, and there spoke of a religion so different from that of the priest whose body lay within. The little children are taught to sing Christian songs, and so the propaganda of Christianity is borne into many dark places."

CONVERTED FROM BRAHMINISM.

Dr. Chamberlain told of a Hindoo lad who wanted to learn English at one of the mission schools. The lad fought with the Bible teacher at every point, and refused to accept the teachings of the Bible, but for two successive years he took the prize for proficiency in Bible studies. Finally, he said he thought he ought to become a Christian. He was converted, and became an active worker, and attempts upon his life were made by the enraged Hindoos. He had to be smuggled out of India, and repeatedly followed to protect the lives of several women and children. But the Hindoo lad returned to his native country, and is there now, a worker in the Christian field.

Dr. Chamberlain read translations from tracts circulated by Brahmin priests, in which it was admitted that pure and undefiled Hindooism no longer exists, and that the more advanced Hindoos admit that Christianity is making great inroads among them. In conclusion Dr. Chamberlain said:

"Yes, it is impossible for us to convert the Hindoos, but God is doing it."

INDIA'S LAST SUTTEE.

Scotch Missionary's Proofs of the Decline of Pagan Rites.

The Rev. Dr. W. S Sutherland, a Scotch missionary, who has spent twenty years in the foothills of the Himalayas north of Calcutta, preached last night at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West. He began by quoting the injunction found toward the end of each of the four Gospels, regarding the preaching of the Word of God to all the world, and he stated the case for foreign missions thus:

"The question is not whether we believe in foreign missions or not, nor whether we think they pay. The question is, will we obey our Lord, or not? It is His express command that we shall go to all lands and preach the Gospel. But there is so much to do at home, it is urged. That is true, and a great deal of what now needs to be done at home needs doing because we have not done our duty in other lands. Christianity is loyalty to Christ."

Although he declared that the duty of evangelizing heathen lands was in no sense dependent upon the immediate results achieved, Dr. Sutherland said that a great deal that is substantial has already been accomplished. When he first went to India he met a Brahmin who was then preaching the Gospel, but who had himself been compelled to apply the torch to his father's funeral pyre, burning his mother alive. That was the last suttee in India, however. Infanticide, human sacrifices, and devil worship were among other evils that had been largely abolished even where the people had not accepted Christianity.

Dr. Sutherland said that he had himself known wealthy families that had been reduced to poverty through making sacrifices to avert the wrath of evil spirits, and so drive away sickness or other calamities.

CHINA HAS ITS CONVERTS.

Mission Address in Brick Church Where the President Worshipped.

The Brick Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, at which President McKinley attended services yesterday, was crowded when the pastor, the Rev. Dr. M. D. Babcock, introduced as the preacher the Rev. J. H. Laughlin of Chinkiang Chow, China. Mr. Laughlin gave rather a talk than a sermon on missionary work in China, and the progress made in many civilizing works.

In the Province of Shantung, in which his work lies, and which is of about the size of Missouri, there is a population of 29,000,000 as compared with the 2,000,000 in Missouri. It is the present storm centre because of the powerful organization known as the "Boxers."

PROGRESS OF MISSIONS.

Though China might seem the last place in the world to look for progress, Mr. Laughlin said that the missionaries were making great progress. China's backwardness was due to the fact that she had long led in the paths of civilization, and the old pride remains. The Middle Kingdom, the name they give themselves, explains this attitude, the speaker said. They thought that all other nations were on the outskirts of the earth.

"China has her face turned to the rear," he continued, "to her once magnificent position. The people think that other nations pay tribute to China."

The reform edicts of the Emperor were then touched upon. The edict which had emptied the temples of their idols had not been objected to by the people, who had shown remarkable willingness to accept the modern teachings of the missionaries. The edicts had been revoked by the Empress Dowager, but even in this, Mr. Laughlin said, he saw the hand of God, for we had not been ready to undertake the work, opportunity for which had been made by the Emperor.

Speaking of one of the refugee reformers for whose head the Empress Dowager had set a reward, the speaker told how a British warship had aided his escape, and then he added that, no matter what the sympathy of the American people might be in the Anglo-Boer war, American missionaries thanked God that British colonies encircled the globe, because this fact meant truth, justice, honesty, impartiality for rich and poor, native and foreigner.

In spite of the repeal of the Emperor's edicts, Mr. Laughlin said that great strides were being made. The establishment of a great university, provided for in one edict, had been accomplished, and at the head was an American missionary. There were some small railroads in operation and many large ones projected. Many additions had been made to the telegraph, and it had done the hearts of the Americans good when news of the American victory at Santiago had reached them the day after it occurred. The Post Office was being extended so that they got three mails a week. These material evidences of the advance of civilization were grateful to the missionaries, since, as the speaker said, they paved the way by battering down the walls of ignorance.

BENEFITS TO THE CHINESE.

"We have taught the Chinese," he said, "to trust the foreigners by trusting the missionaries, and after awhile they will learn to trust each other, which they don't do now.

"You have been told that there is not a single Christian Chinese in China—that, while professing, the people are at heart heathens. I will reply that we not only have made them genuine Christians, but by distributing literature and in other ways we have made much toward the general uplifting of them. To-day there are 90,000 or 100,000 in the Church, showing an increase of 10 per cent. a year since 1881. Your home increase of converts is not over 3 per cent. annually, and last year, I am sorry to say, little over 1 per cent.

"The Chinese are a docile, easily governed people. Give them a liberal government, and they will remain peaceful."

PERILS OF EASTERN MISSIONS.

Dr. Taylor Says His Trust in God Saved Him.

The Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, D. D., the founder of the China Inland Mission, preached at the West Presbyterian Church yesterday morning from the text, "Have Faith in God," Mark, ii., 23. He said in part:

"We should need no exhortation to have faith in God, and the mere fact that such an exhortation becomes necessary at times is evidence of the extent of our fall. God has often placed me in positions in China where I had to put great trust in Him; in fact, I had to trust in Him, for there was no one else to whom I could look for help, and He never once failed me. He has always provided for me in His own way and time. I have been robbed in the interior of China of every cent I had, but I have never yet gone to bed hungry.

"Nearly half a century ago I formed the China Inland Mission, and from the day of its inception to the present time, we have never taken up a collection, but depended entirely upon volunteer contributions, and we have never lacked for any good thing. Verily, we have taken no thought of the morrow, but like the children of Israel who gathered manna in the wilderness, those who gathered most had no surplus, and those who gathered least had no lack."

THE GOSPEL IN AFRICA.

Grace Church Hears of the Change Wrought in Uganda.

The results growing from missionary efforts in Central Africa were described by the Rev. Charles T. Wilson, one of the two pioneer missionaries to Uganda, before a congregation which filled Grace Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday morning. Bishop Sterling of the Falkland Islands was expected to fill the pulpit, but he did not attend the conference, and his place was taken by Mr. Wilson, who is a delegate from Jerusalem, where he is in charge of the work among the Moslems.

The text was the three last verses of St. Matthew, twenty-eighth chapter, and the preacher said, in part:

"When my brother missionary and myself, the two first missionaries of the Cross in Uganda, landed there in 1877, every crime was rampant, every vice was flagrant, and human life was of no value. Men were put to death without knowing that they were condemned.

"Once I found there was no water in the native hut, and I spoke to my servant about it. 'Oh, Master,' he said, 'we can have no water for days. I went to the spring, and there were three men whom the King had ordered brought there to have their heads cut off, and their blood fills the spring.'

"That was Uganda before the Gospel. Now, in Mengo, the capital, you will see a vast church, with a capacity of thousands, built by native Christians without one cent contributed from any foreign land, and you will see it filled with hundreds and hundreds of dusky worshippers. Could you understand their language you would see that they use the same beautiful liturgy that you and I have just joined in.

"Going from town to town and island to island, you will find similar but smaller churches, 500 in number, scattered throughout the country. Dare any man say after that that Christian missions do no good?

"That infant church puts us to the blush. What have we done in nineteen centuries in comparison with the church of Uganda in its nineteen years, and which, in emerging from its baptism of fire and blood, gave many a name to the roll of the army of martyrs?

"When Christ comes, my brother and my sister, how will you, who have sworn to be His faithful servant and soldier, answer Him as to how you have obeyed His last great command, 'Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature'?"

IN THE CHURCH OF BEECHER.

London Mission Society's Delegate on the Weakness of Heathenism.

The Rev. Dr. R. Wardlaw Thompson, delegate from the London Mission Society to the Ecumenical Conference, spoke in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in the evening. He chose for his text the sixteenth verse of the first chapter of the Epistle of Paul to the Romans: "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto Salvation; to every one that believeth, to the Jew first, also to the Greek."

Dr. Thompson, in the course of his address, said in part:

"We have no quarrel with the other religions of the world. I can never speak slightingly of even the most degraded form of worship when I think of it as expressing, somehow, the great ache and longing of the heart of man. It is very ignorant, it is very perverted, it is very corrupt in its ideas of God and sin, but, oh! there is at the bottom of it all the throbbing of the child who wants its father—wants to be saved—and, from that point of view, we have no quarrel with the other religions of the world. But we do want to say to the men in all the world to whom we have borne the good tidings, 'Whom, therefore, ye ignorantly worship, him declare we unto you.'

"There is something intensely pathetic in the universal unrest of man and the universal desire to be saved. There are many in every country, earnest souls in every race, and in every condition, whose one thought is, 'What must I do to be saved?'

"The trouble with heathenism is this, that the best it can say to a man is, 'Save yourself.' That is a truth that we have to keep in view. Heathenism has most effectually substituted the external formula for the spiritual; and, in Hindustan, where religion is a more powerful factor probably than in any country in the world, we have to bear that in mind."

Dr. Thompson referred to the emancipation and elevation of woman by Christianity. "The new woman, indeed," said he, "is what Christianity has accomplished in heathen countries. Christ has brought woman to her true position, and given her a true dignity, a true grace, and a true influence through His Divine influence."

UPLIFTS WOMEN IN KOREA.

Presbyterian Missionary Tells of the Influence of Christian Work.

The Rev. W. M. Baird, who has been for eight years a Presbyterian missionary at Pyengyang, in Northern Korea, and who is a delegate to the Ecumenical Conference, delivered an address yesterday morning at the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, on "Incidents of Missionary Work in Korea."

Mr. Baird said that the Gospel was having an uplifting influence upon the native Korean women. The introduction of Gospel teaching, he said, had broken down many social barriers and improved social conditions. Polygamy, he said, was rare in Korea, but concubinage was still common.

Mr. Baird said that Koreans were very poor. One native statistician had estimated that the income of the average Korean family was about $2.50 a month. In connection with the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Baird said, there were about 14,000 native Christians, either professed or baptized, in Korea.

AUSTRALIA'S DELEGATE PLEADS.

Dr. King Wants America to Help in His Great Field.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph King, delegate to the Ecumenical Conference from Australia, preached in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday morning. He told of a trip he made through British New Guinea three years ago, the early trials of missionaries there, the remarkable progress made by the natives, and concluded with a strong plea for assistance for foreign missions generally.

Dr. King prefaced his remarks by declaring that the Christian Church had lived through nineteen centuries, survived all opposition, and the Dark Ages because it was the custodian of a living Gospel. He told of one of the earliest missions to British New Guinea under the leadership of Dr. McFarlane, and how the bay that the party put into for water was named Treachery Bay on account of the assassination of the sailors by the natives.

Dr. King said that the natives at Treachery Bay were now living quiet, peaceful lives, and he was thankful for what had been accomplished there. A quarter of a century ago, he said, the tribes of New Guinea were cannibals, with whom murder was a browning virtue. No man among them, he said, was recognized as mature until he had killed a human being. He then told of the condition of the natives now, and drew a strong contrast. He said that all whites who went to be sent to the hands of the natives. He had journeyed 700 miles in British New Guinea without seeing one of the people carrying a weapon.

In conclusion, Dr. King made an appeal for sympathy for foreign missions, and declared that America and Australia, two lands speaking the same language, should draw closer together and be bound closer by helping in the same work in connection with missions. He said that the United States had entered into new responsibilities with her new acquisitions, and should exercise paternal care over those who had recently come under its protection.

NEW HEBRIDES' CONVERTS.

Work Among Cannibals Described by Dr. John G. Paton.

The Rev. Dr. John G. Paton, a missionary to the New Hebrides, preached yesterday afternoon in the Adams Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. Owing to the number of clergymen in town admission was by card only, as will be the case next Sunday, but even with that restriction the chapel was overcrowded.

Dr. Paton was formerly a minister of the Free Church in Glasgow, Scotland, but he has labored for more than forty years in the New Hebrides. He speaks after the manner of one accustomed to talking to simple-minded people, yet he would not underrate the importance of thorough training for missionaries. In a special exhortation to the students of the seminary he dwelt on this, and advised them to be in no hurry to quit their studies, although he fervently hoped that many of them would be led to work in foreign missionary fields.

Dr. Paton began his address with a summary of the missionary work in the New Hebrides. In the early days a number of missionaries were killed by the savages, and when he went there the population was still almost wholly composed of cannibals. Now there are 18,000 who are classed as converts and 3,000 full members of the Church. A long probationary period is served before the converts are even baptized, and only those who have lived lives of Christian rectitude for from one to three years are admitted into full communion. There are still, said Dr. Paton, 40,000 cannibals in the islands. He added:

"And those people really shame us in many so-called Christian lands by the fervency of their devotion. I do not believe there is a single family in our church there that does not have family worship morning and night, nor a single household where they do not thank God for every meal that is served."

Dr. Paton said that the most successful missionaries were, as a rule, those who had made the most thorough preparation before starting out. In speaking of the study of the Bible, he said the missionaries were extremely thorough through the necessity of translating it. In the New Hebrides alone the Bible has been translated into twenty-two distinct languages or dialects.

FOR BRITONS AND CANADIANS.

British and Colonial Residents Here Plan a Big Reception.

The British, Canadian, and other colonial residents of this city will give a reception to the British and colonial missionaries and delegates to the Ecumenical Missionary Conference at Sherry's Monday evening, April 30.

A meeting was held yesterday in the Directors' room of the Mutual Life Building for the purpose of organizing a committee to take charge of the entertainment. George Gray Ward was elected Chairman, Andrew Carnegie, Julien T. Davies, Wolfred Nelson, John A. Irwin, and Thomas H. Bartindale, Vice Chairmen; E. R. L. Gould, Treasurer; Henry C. Hunter, Secretary, and Arthur Wellesley Milbury, Honorary Secretary.

Among the invited guests will be the President of the United States, the Governor of New York, the Governor General of Canada, the British Ambassador, the Canadian Premier, the Governors of the several provinces of Canada, her British Majesty's Consul General, ex-Presidents Harrison and Cleveland, and the Mayor of the City of New York.

EXPENSE FUND DEFICIENCY.

Finance Committee of the Conference Now Requires $4,000.

The Finance Committee of the Ecumenical Missionary Conference reports that $4,000 is yet required to meet expenses. The budget as originally estimated was $40,000, but it now appears that at least $41,000 will be required. Fifty-seven thousand dollars has been subscribed. The deficiency must be made up at once. Contributions are urgently solicited, and may be sent to the Treasurer, George Foster Peabody, 27 Pine Street.

Among the subscriptions recently received are:

Miss H. M. Gould	$1,000	L. G. Greenwood	$100
J. J. McComb	10	W. L. Strong	50
D. C. Blair	10	Levi P. Morton	50
J. H. Durston	5	Mrs. A. F. Stokes	100
Mrs. F. Delafield	10	C. S. Smith	25
Hugh O'Neill	50	Edwin J. Gillies	100
John T. Duncan	100	Mrs. G. E. Dodge	25
Mrs. Hustace	25	F. Sturges	100
F. C. Moore	10	Mrs. J. A. Scrymser	50
H. C. Von Post	50	T. E. Greacen	50
W. B. Isham	50	R. F. Cutting	100
Mrs. W. J. White	100	Eugene S. Hand	25
J. M. Clifford	10	Benjamin Wood	10
John W. Wood	5	J. A. Hadden, Jr.	50
Mr. and Mrs. D. Mackay	75	W. H. Read	50
William E. Tefft	25	Miss M. Parsons	15
E. C. Wade	10	G. A. Crocker	50
J. H. C. Nevius	10	John A. Welsh	5

INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.

Many Politicians on Hand for the Meeting Next Wednesday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 22.—The Republican State Convention will be held Wednesday and Thursday, and already the hotels are filled with candidates and "boomers." The delegates at large to the National Convention will be Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge, Gov. Mount, and Chairman Hernly of the State Committee.

There will be 1,434 votes in the convention. There are six candidates for Governor. An estimate to-night for the first ballot gives National Committeeman Durbin 330; John L. Griffiths of this city, 330; Frank Posey of Evansville, 250; Enoch G. Hogate of Danville, 200; James Dodge of Elkhart, 164, and Lieut. Gov. Haggard of Lafayette, 160.

BRYAN AS A PEACEMAKER.

He Will Be Asked to Adjust Differences in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 22.—While W. J. Bryan is in Wichita next week his good offices will, it is said, be sought to settle differences existing between the Populists and Democrats in the Sixth and Seventh Districts, where fusion is split wide open on account of the attitude of rival nominees for Congress.

The fusion politicians are very much concerned over the situation in these districts, and they also look forward to the Third District Democratic and Populist Conventions, set for May 21, with much alarm, for if a Democrat be not given the united nomination in that district, a split will, it is predicted, be inevitable between the two State Conventions, to be held later at Fort Scott. The Third District is now represented in Congress by E. R. Ridgely, (Pop.) Mr. Bryan is booked to speak at Wichita on Tuesday.

KANSAS CITY CONVENTION HALL.

Rapid Work Being Done in the Erection of the New Structure.

KANSAS CITY, April 22.—Rapid progress in the reconstruction of Convention Hall is being made, all of the debris left from the fire has been removed from the site, much masonry in the outside walls has been replaced, and to-morrow morning the Gillette-Herzog Company of Minneapolis, which is to erect the steel structure, will put its force of men to work. Night work will be done to fulfill its contract, calling for the erection of the steel trusses by June 15.

The last contract to be closed by the Hall Directors is for a fire and water proof tile roof to cost $14,000. The contractors have given bonds to have the roof on the building within ten days after the trusses are in place. If this agreement is kept, the new convention hall will be inclosed by June 25.

Two carloads of steel for the hall arrived from Minneapolis to-day and the lumber is already on the ground.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

DR. CROWE ATTACKS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Storm Against Its Creed Has Become a Cyclone, He Says.

THE CHURCH ITSELF ON TRIAL

Not Drs. Hillis and Parkhurst, He Declares — Ecumenical Congress Not Christian in the True Sense.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe preached yesterday morning at the Church of the Eternal Hope, (Universalist,) in West Eighty-first Street, on "The Presbyterian Dilemma." Incidentally, he severely criticised the Ecumenical Missionary Conference, or the idea underlying it, as not being really Christian in the true sense. He said in part:

"I venture to speak of the dilemma in which the Presbyterian Church finds itself, not because I wish to emphasize the troubles of a great and good neighbor, but because the questions at issue in that denomination are the supreme questions of religious thought with which the coming century must deal. The question is not, 'What shall be done with Dr. Hillis and Dr. Parkhurst?' The radical utterances of these strong men are but straws which indicate the direction of the storm. It is not a breeze any longer—it is a cyclone. The Presbyterian Church, whatever it might try in the way of rebuke, could do nothing with those men, except to advertise them and make their radicalism still more popular. The question is, 'What shall be done with Presbyterianism?' Dr. Hillis and Dr. Parkhurst are not on trial—the Presbyterian Church is on trial. With vigorous and uncompromising language Dr. Parkhurst repudiates the basic doctrine of Presbyterian theology, and the Moderator of the New York Presbytery frankly says that he does not consider Dr. Parkhurst a heretic.

"It can only be that those thoughtful men, and the multitudes of thoughtful men and women who agree with them, do consider Presbyterian theology obsolete. They—not their neighbors—they who are inside and who intend to remain inside, have brought their own creed to the bar of public opinion. Dr. Hillis, with yet more vigorous language, repudiated the fundamental doctrine of his Church, and the Church was immensely relieved when he withdrew—not because it shrank from expelling him, but because it shrank from the well-understood fact that in any quarrel with a progressive man, public opinion would expel it."

The real question at issue, Dr. Crowe went on to explain, is greater than the Presbyterian Church, although he said that from the time of John Calvin that church had been the strongest, most fearless, and most consistent representative of the evangelical system. It is the traditional theology of fifteen centuries, he declared, that is on trial. That theology rests on the doctrine of endless torture. On that rests the entire plan of salvation.

"Dr. Parkhurst and Dr. Hillis and the multitudes who agree with them are diligently engaged in tearing out that foundation. These men are simply in line with the moral sentiment of this age."

Dr. Crowe discussed the ethical sentiment of the time, which, he said, condemns human slavery and wars of conquest, treats prisoners of war almost as heroes, and even cares for convicts humanely, regulates work in factories, forbids cruelty to animals, and in a multitude of ways exhibits a kindliness far in advance of what was shown in former ages. Dr. Crowe continued:

DOCTRINE OF ENDLESS TORTURE.

"It is simply impossible that the endless torture of men and women can much longer be accepted by a community which declares the needless killing of birds a crime. There are a million persons in New York who would have a man arrested for beating a balky horse. Do they believe that God will burn His own children in a slow fire throughout eternity? They profess to believe something of that sort. Nay, they consider themselves Christians just because they profess to believe that sort of thing. Did Christ show forth such unspeakable cruelty in His life, save His teaching and conduct so fiendish, that His followers must have the doctrine of infinite torture as the foundation of their creed?

"Perhaps you flatter yourself that you may be known as a Christian without professing belief in the Divine cruelty. Allow me to correct that fond error.

"The delegates are gathering in our city for what is called the Ecumenical Missionary Conference. It is heralded throughout the land that all Protestant Christians are welcome to the conference—that all Protestant Christian Churches were invited to send delegates. Any Protestant denomination not invited is not considered Christian. The Unitarian and Universalist Churches were not invited. They are both in the mission field; both have foreign missions which are doing excellent work. Why were they not invited? Because they do not believe in the Divine cruelty of endless torment. In view of what Christ taught of God's Fatherhood, is it not strange that you are expected to abandon the moral culture of this age and go back to the spirit of naked savages who burned their victims at the stake?

CREED TEACHING TO HEATHEN.

"It is very strange, especially when you consider that the chances are that the majority of the delegates to this conference do not themselves believe in endless torment. They simply profess to believe it, subscribe to creeds which proclaim it, and they are going to send their creed-teaching, by the million dollars' worth, to the heathen. They are going to make plain the loving kindness of Christianity by telling about a God a million times more cruel than any earthly tyrant or ghostly demon the poor heathen ever heard of before."

Dr. Crowe said it was the most startling problem in psychology that good people, as pure and loving as any that walk the earth, should believe in a God who is unspeakably wicked. The explanation he found in the fact that these people honestly believe that the Bible teaches the doctrine of endless punishment. Because they refuse to utter any such blasphemy Unitarians and Universalists are not recognized as Christians.

If any part of the Bible teaches any such monstrous doctrine, Dr. Crowe said, then that part of the Bible is not God's teaching. In the coming century he believed the Bible will be read and interpreted in the light of moral sense and human kindness, and in the light that shines from the life of Christ.

Grace Church "Sustentation Fund."

The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, announced at the morning service yesterday that the offertory of the preceding Sunday, the purpose of which was to found a "Sustentation Fund," to be used to secure the continuance of the services of Grace Church on the same scale and the same site as at present, had, with offerings since received, amounted to $20,810. He said: "We have established this fund with $20,000. That is enough for the present. Let it grow as it may by gifts from time to time and by bequests. You will not be annoyed by appeals from me hereafter. It is established. Let it grow."

Notice to Readers of The Times.

On and after Monday, April 30, the week-day editions of THE TIMES will be sold to newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies. The issue of Saturday, containing THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, has for some months been sold without this privilege. It has now been determined, for business reasons, to withdraw it altogether for every day of the week, except Sunday, when a limited number of returns will be permitted.

As the orders of newsdealers will naturally be readjusted to the measure of their daily sales, it is not improbable that readers wishing to buy a copy of THE TIMES will find sometimes that their newsdealer has sold out his supply. The remedy is within everybody's reach. Readers of THE TIMES should order their paper in advance, having it delivered at their residences or places of business or reserved by the newsdealer until called for. If advance orders are given no inconvenience will be occasioned by the discontinuance of the return privilege, and it will be a distinct advantage to the newsdealers.—Adv.

OLD GUARD ANNIVERSARY.

The Dead Commemorated with Impressive Ceremony — Sermon by Dr. Briggs.

Services in honor of the seventy-fourth anniversary of the Old Guard of New York were held in St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The annual sermon to the veteran organization was preached by the Rev. Dr. Briggs.

At the conclusion of the sermon following the regular custom of the Old Guard, special services in commemoration of the members who have died during the year were held. Of these there were seven—Lieut. Richard J. Leggat, Foswell P. Flower, Thomas C. Oakley, Capt. John Martine, Corp. Thomas W. Harris, Capt. Edward P. Moore, and Capt. H. W. C. Mali.

The services for the dead began with the playing of Handel's Dead March, after which the roll of the dead was read. As each name was read the Old Guard drum corps sounded three rattles on the drums. This was followed by the singing of "Softly, Now the Light of Day." The service concluded with the sounding of "taps" by Bugler J. H. Allen.

The members marched to the church from their armory, at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue. There were about 500 of the veterans in line. They marched without music, arriving at the church shortly after 4 o'clock. Major S. Ellis Briggs was in command.

Long before the veterans arrived the portion of the big church not reserved for them was filled. It was originally intended that the service should be conducted by the Rev. Dr. John P. Brown, the Old Guard Chaplain. Recent illness made it impossible for him to officiate. He made a short address, however, in which he thanked the organization for his reappointment as Chaplain.

Dr. Briggs took his text from Revelations, x., 2.

In the course of his sermon Dr. Briggs said:

"A well-known General said that war was hell. The expression may be original with him, but not the idea. A careful study of the Bible teaches this same idea. It tells us that the evil ones shall be punished by war as often as by fire."

Dr. Briggs paid a glowing tribute to the armies of all nations, saying that in their ranks were found the soul of chivalry.

BRITISH OFFICERS' EXPLOIT.

Two Captains of Gatacre's Division Capture the Station Guard at Springfontein.

Details of a dashing exploit by two British officers on the eve of the occupation of Springfontein, which Gen. Gatacre's division entered on March 16, are contained in the South African newspapers which reached New York yesterday.

On March 15 the Derbyshire Regiment took possession of Bethulie, and a force of Cape Mounted Police and scouts started from that place to close on Springfontein. Capt. Pope Henessey of the Mounted Police, and Capt. Gordon Turner of Montmorency's Scouts happened to find a handcar on the railroad, and, jumping on it, went on in advance of the troops.

It was night when they neared Springfontein junction, on the outskirts of the town. They stopped, and under cover of the darkness crept cautiously along the track, revolvers in hand, until they reached the station platform. Peering into the waiting room they saw six Johannesburg burghers asleep with their rifles beside them. The officers rushed in, and had gathered up the rifles and were covering the Boers with their revolvers before the burghers had sufficiently recovered from their surprise to quite realize what had happened.

Supposing the station had been seized by a force of British, the Boers surrendered quietly, and were speedily bound by the officers. They turned out to be three Greeks and three Italians, and informed their captors that the station guard consisted of eight men. In a few minutes another man, a German, appeared, and was seized and disarmed almost before he had crossed the threshold.

Then, while Capt. Henessey was binding this prisoner, Capt. Turner went out to look for the remaining Boer. He ran right into him as he stepped onto the platform. Capt. Turner, who is endowed with great strength, knocked him down and disarmed him in a jiffy. This prisoner also proved to be a German.

The officers locked their captives in and turned their attention to a train that was standing in the yard. The engineer was ignorant of what had happened, and was very much astonished when the officers boarded his cab to interview him. He was an English colonist with pro-Boer proclivities, and showed a disposition to resist, but a tap on the head with the butt end of a revolver and the thrusting of the muzzle of another revolver in his face convinced him that discretion was the better part of valor.

Capt. Turner staid to watch the engineer, while Capt. Henessey hunted up the station master in his house near by and with due formality claimed all the buildings, rolling stock, &c., as captured by Gatacre's division. Then he bundled the Boer prisoners into the train, and kept guard over them, while Capt. Turner compelled the engineer to run the train back to Bethulie. They arrived there shortly after midnight, and were warmly complimented by Gen. Gatacre for their gallantry.

The train was made up of twenty-three trucks, some of which turned out to be laden with provisions, guns, and ammunition, mostly Martini-Henry.

About 3 o'clock the next morning the General with his staff and some men took train to Springfontein. While engaged in an office about ten minutes after his arrival, Gen. Gatacre heard a voice claiming the station, &c., as his prize. The General and his staff officer thereupon went outside and came face to face with Gen. Pole-Carew, who had just arrived with the Guards (Foot) Brigade by train from Jagersfontein Road. Mutual courtesies were exchanged, and the fact explained that the station had been in occupation of Gatacre's division for several hours.

WILD WEST DRESS REHEARSAL.

Albac, an Arab Woman, Thrown and Badly Hurt.

No part of the Sabbath calm without was reflected in Madison Square Garden yesterday. Within all was work and hurry to get things in readiness for the opening performance to-night. In the evening a full dress rehearsal was had, at which the whole performance was gone over in dumb show, the artillerymen with their cannon and the cowboys rescuing Indian beset maidens, killing their enemies by merely crying "Bang!"

Among the spectators was Joseph, Chief of the Nez Percez Indians, together with several of his head chiefs. Joseph is not with the show, but merely visiting it on his way back from Washington, where he has been to work for the return of his tribe to the valley along the Snake River, Oregon, whence they were expelled by United States troops in 1877. Joseph will attend the opening performance to-night. So will General, then Colonel, Nelson A. Miles, who took him prisoner in the campaign. Gens. Merritt and Corbin have also accepted invitations to be present.

During the preliminary rough riding last night Albac, one of he Arab women riders, was thrown from her horse. She was carried out unconscious and is believed to be severely hurt.

All of the rough riders under Buffalo Bill will start from the Garden at 9 o'clock this morning, weather permitting, for a street parade. The route is Madison Avenue to Twenty-fourth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to Fifty-eighth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Waverley Place, to Astor Place, to Fourth Avenue, to the Garden.

Warning to Fathers—with a Hint.

From The London Telegraph.

Rather a singular case, writes our Vienna correspondent, was recently brought before a Budapest Judge for decision. A young girl appealed to him concerning a blue dress, upon which she had set her heart, but which her father refused to buy for her. "No intelligent girl," she declared to the Judge, "when she was on the lookout for a husband, would go about simply dressed." The father declared that he had already this year incurred the expense of three toilets for his daughter, and a fourth was beyond his means. Many witnesses appeared, some bearing testimony to the goodness of the father, others to the extravagance of the daughter, and the Judge suggested that if the blue dress had the desired effect it might relieve the father of any further toilet responsibilities. This fides apparently threw a new light upon the subject; the father agreed to the purchase and left the court amicably with his daughter on his arm.

Buy Your 1900 Wheel at O'Neill's.
Three Grades to Pick from. They guarantee every wheel they sell for the calendar year of 1900. Prices are $15.75, $19.75, $24.75. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S VIEWS

He Will Let Them Be Known Without Any Formal Statement.

THE DEWEY TRAIN TO THE WEST

Three Fine Cars for the Admiral and His Wife—Itinerary of the Tour in the West.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Well-informed people say that Admiral Dewey is not preparing any statement such as he has been expected to give out for publication for the past week. It was originally announced that the statement would be given out last Tuesday, and certain newspapers continued to announce its appearance "within a day or two" for some time after that.

Admiral Dewey intended at one time to issue a complete platform, containing his views on the issues before the public at this time, and he expected to issue it at once. Since then he has changed his mind, according to the best information now obtainable, and does not mean to publish any statement for the present, nor to make it a complete political platform when he does issue it.

This does not mean that the public will be left in ignorance of the Admiral's views. It is not the custom for Presidential candidates to do that, but neither is it the custom to begin a campaign for the Presidential nomination with a formal platform. As time goes on occasion will arise probably when the Admiral will have to say something about his position on some subject or on several subjects. But he is not preparing any platform to be sprung on the public.

His political advisers have recommended this course, and the Admiral agrees with them. It is probable that the delegate-getting situation will be considerably further advanced than it is now before it is thought necessary for him to say anything. Probably he will be criticised for this course, but it is pointed out that he would be certain to come in for criticism if he precipitated a platform on the country within a short time after the announcement of his candidacy, and before his political advisers had any opportunity to see how far his candidacy was likely to prove a success. His present course, it is said, is in line with the course of military candidates in the past.

Not to go for illustration to such an extreme case as that of Taylor, who was not certainly known to be a Whig at the time of his nomination for President by that party, it is pointed out that Grant did not lay a formal platform before the country in the early stages of his campaign. Before the political fight of 1868 was very far advanced, the country knew what Grant's views were. Even Hancock, who had been a Democrat all his life, and who had been considered as a candidate for the nomination in several conventions before the one of 1880, had left the country so much in doubt concerning his views on many questions that it took two or three letters, published after his nomination, to make his position entirely clear. It is suggested now that Hancock's method of acquainting the public with his views is one which may be adopted by Dewey, though the Admiral will hardly wait until after the nominating convention to issue them, as Hancock did.

A novel and unique train will be provided for Admiral Dewey by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for his trip to Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville, and Knoxville.

The Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will have for their personal use one of the business cars of the company, which contains all the modern improvements for pleasant and comfortable traveling, and differs only in small details from cars usually known as private cars. Of the other two cars, one is known as the "club car," and was christened by the Gridiron Club of Washington, when the members went to New York to dine with the Lotos Club. It is about fifty-five feet long, and from the outside looks like a first-class coach. The floor is covered with a heavy carpet, and ranged along the sides are comfortable arm and rocking chairs and small tables. Arrangements have been made to install a buffet, so that light luncheons can be served. The car is particularly adapted for wedding and other parties, and though only in service two months, it has been in great demand. It will be used as a reception and dining room on the Dewey trip.

The third car has a baggage compartment, six sleeping sections, and two large bathrooms. In the baggage end are large water tanks.

The train will leave Washington at noon on Sunday, April 29, and arrive in Chicago at midday, April 30. On Wednesday morning, May 3, the Chicago and Alton Railroad will take the special to Jacksonville, Ill., where a three-hour stop will be made. St. Louis will be reached in the evening. Sunday will be spent traveling over the Illinois Central line from St. Louis to Memphis, where two days will be spent. Wednesday, May 9, the Louisville and Nashville and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Roads will move the train from Memphis to Nashville. Saturday will be spent on the trip to Knoxville, and a rest taken on Sunday. The trip from Knoxville to Washington will be over the Southern Railway, and the capital will be reached about May 16.

PLANNED TO KILL DEWEY.

Georgia Man Had Mania to Kill Some Prominent Man.

MACON Ga., April 22.—P. A. Summey, an old Confederate soldier, will be sent to the State Insane Asylum at Milledgeville to-morrow. In the course of an investigation into his condition it was ascertained that his mind has

MR. PLATT BREAKS SILENCE

The Vice Presidential Nominee to be a Western Man, He Believes.

ROOSEVELT NOT TO BE CALLED

Charter Revision Commission Agreed On, and All Members Above Dictation, the Senator Says.

Senator Platt broke silence last night, and, contrary to his usual custom, talked quite freely about the Vice Presidential nomination, the Charter Revision Commission, and the Morgan bill, which provides for the appointment of eight Appraisers in New York, Kings, and Erie Counties to value property under the terms of the collateral inheritance tax law. After his conference with Gov. Roosevelt the Senator received representatives of the press.

His statements summarized were that he did not believe Gov. Roosevelt would be nominated for the Vice Presidency; that the nomination for that office would probably go to some Western man; that the members of the Charter Revision Commission had been agreed upon, and that the Governor will sign the Morgan bill.

"Did you talk with Gov. Roosevelt about the Vice Presidential nomination?" the Senator was asked.

"No," he replied.

"Have you seen any indications, Senator, that he is less firm in his determination to refuse the Vice Presidential nomination if unanimously tendered him?"

"No," answered the Senator, "Gov. Roosevelt is, by instinct and training, a soldier. I believe that, if called unanimously to accept the nomination, he is too good a soldier to decline it. But he will not be called."

"Do you believe any attempt will be made to stampede the convention for Gov. Roosevelt?"

"I do not."

"Do you think New York will get the Vice Presidential nomination?"

"I don't know. If this State is to get it, the Republicans must get together and agree upon some one man. Otherwise the nomination will go West."

"How about Lieut. Gov. Woodruff?"

"Tim is a good man, and I like him."

"Is there anything about the reports connecting the name of Senator W. B. Allison of Iowa with the Vice Presidential nomination?"

"No. Senator Allison would make a good President, but he would not accept the Vice Presidency."

"Is there any political significance in Chairman Odell's Western trip?"

"None at all. He is simply traveling in pursuit of health and pleasure."

"Has everything been settled with relation to the Charter Revision Commission?"

"Yes."

"Is everything entirely satisfactory?"

"Wholly satisfactory, so far as I know. It is to the Governor and myself, and so far we are the only persons who know the results reached."

"Will the new commission be non-partisan?"

"Entirely so, and the men composing it are gentlemen who are above being dictated to."

"Can you give the names of the Commissioners?"

"I can, but I won't. It would be improper for me to do so. You must get them from the Governor."

"Will Seth Low be one of them?"

"Mr. Low was offered one of the positions, but he declined to accept it."

"Is it true that Gen. B. F. Tracy is to be the President?"

"That story is not true."

"Will he be a member?"

"I can't answer that. He was a member of the Charter Commission. That was composed of excellent men. No one on it worked harder than William C. De Witt of Brooklyn. He practically drafted the charter. It was the original intention of the Governor to appoint entirely new men. I suggested that it would be a mistake not to have some of the original Charter Commissioners on the Revision Commission. There is no intention to revolutionize the charter. The idea is to seek out the weak spots and amend them."

"What do you consider the weak spots?"

"I have not studied the charter and its workings sufficiently to answer that question."

"When do you think the commission will be announced?"

"This week."

"Will the Commissioners begin their work right away?"

"I suppose so."

"And you won't give any of the names agreed upon?"

"No; but I will say that there will be no enemies of the charter on the list."

"How about the Appraisers' bill?"

"That will be signed."

Senator Platt in addition said he had not called on President McKinley, but possibly a former spiritual advisier of his might have done so. He had received no call from Gov. Taylor of Kentucky.

There will be fifteen members of the Charter Revision Commission. It is believed that W. C. De Witt of Kings, Gen. B. F. Tracy and Charles Stewart Smith of New York will be three of them.

While politicians generally construe Senator Platt's remarks as destructive to the Woodruff Vice Presidential boom, they do not consider them as closing the way to Gov. Roosevelt's nomination for that office. A close political friend of the Senator said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night:

"The Senator has said nothing that will harm anybody. But don't be deluded with the idea that Gov. Roosevelt is out of danger. Do you know that ex-Senator Murphy was largely responsible for Roosevelt's nomination as Governor? Murphy likes Roosevelt, and did much to secure his confirmation as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. But Murphy hates ex-Gov. F. S. Black. Murphy was in the Senate with Platt when Black was Governor, and I have been told on good authority that Murphy missed no chance to give Black a dig when talking with Platt. 'That fellow Black will make trouble for you,' Mr. Murphy is said to have remarked. 'You will have to get rid of him. The man you want is the little fellow with the glasses who has been fighting in Cuba.' That was how Roosevelt was first suggested."

It is well understood among the politicians who frequent political haunts that the corporations do not want Roosevelt in the Gubernatorial chair, and the remark is frequently heard: "They will leave nothing undone to sidetrack Roosevelt, and they think the Vice Presidency affords the opportunity to get rid of him."

Among those who called on Senator Platt yesterday were Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, County Chairman L. E. Quigg, and George W. Aldridge of Rochester.

PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.

Republicans of the State Will Meet in Harrisburg Wednesday.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 22.—The Republican State Convention will be held here Wednesday to nominate two candidates for Congressmen at Large, an Auditor General, and four Presidential Electors at Large, and elect eight Delegates at Large to the National Convention at Philadelphia.

Col. "Ned" Arden Flood of Meadville reached here to-day, and will open headquarters in the morning at the Lochiel Hotel for his father, Dr. Theodore L. Flood, a candidate for Congressman at Large. Two persons will be selected for this office, and one of the incumbents, Samuel A. Davenport of Erie, is not a candidate. The other is Galusha A. Grow of Susquehanna, who entered Congress fifty years ago, and has served three terms as Congressman at Large. He is an active candidate for renomination, and will be here on Tuesday to take personal direction of his canvass.

Other candidates for this office are George T. Oliver of Pittsburg, who has been indorsed by the Allegheny delegation, and Robert H. Foerderer of Philadelphia, who has been indorsed by a majority of the delegates from that city. Senator E. B. Hardenberg of Wayne County has no opposition for Auditor General.

HANNA TO BE A DELEGATE.

In the Interests of Harmony, It Is Believed, He Will Consent.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 22.—The Republican Convention will be held Tuesday and Wednesday for the nomination of a State ticket and the selection of delegates at large to Philadelphia. It is believed that the delegates at large will be Senators Hanna and Foraker, Gov. Nash, and Congressman Dick.

Senator Hanna has expressed his desire for some one else to be selected, but as there would be a contest for the place in the event of Senator Hanna's declination being accepted, it is thought that he will be chosen in the interest of harmony.

The withdrawal of Howard Mannington assures the nomination of Lewis C. Laylin for Secretary of State without opposition. Bonebreak for School Commissioner, Shaneck for Supreme Judge, and Goddard for member of the Board of Public Works will be renominated for second terms without opposition, and it is thought that Joseph E. Blackburn will be renominated for a third term for Food and Dairy Commissioner without opposition.

The platform has been outlined, if not drafted, by the Ohio Republicans in Washington, and it is thought that the Committee on Resolutions will have little to do in the way of revision.

REMINISCENCES OF BEECHER.

Lecture by Major Pond Before the People's Institute at Cooper Union.

Major Pond spoke on his reminiscences of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher before the People's Institute in the Cooper Union last evening. He gave a sketch of his life, and said that although Mr. Beecher had been for forty years under the public gaze, only a few were acquainted with his domestic gentleness and sweet nature. He was strong and powerful, and at the same time as gentle as a mother, and always ready to make excuses for shortcomings in others.

"For his enemies he had the tenderest thoughts," continued the lecturer, "and after seeing him arm in arm with a man who had spoken against him I asked him whether he was not carrying the doctrine of forgiveness a little too far. He said he was not, although some Christians did not understand it.

The most remarkable experience and Mr. Beecher's greatest triumph, the speaker said, was in Richmond. When they arrived at the hotel in Richmond they were snubbed and sneered at by all, and the mother of a little girl to whom the preacher had given some candy pulled her away violently.

"The Legislature and the Board of Tobacco Trade," continued the lecturer, "had both passed resolutions not to attend Mr. Beecher's lecture, and I got a message from Manager Powell of the theatre that it would be dangerous for Mr. Beecher to lecture. The house was crowded. When we went on the stage all the canes were rattling and feet were pounding, and then the rebel yell was given.

"When Mr. Beecher came forward to speak they gave another yell. When they calmed down Mr. Beecher began by saying that there was a natural law that brains and capital ruled the commercial world, and which no Legislature could change. Then he went on to speak of Virginia and they became attentive. They became more and more so, and then they applauded loudly.

"When Mr. Beecher returned to the hotel he was followed by the Lieutenant Governor and many others who thanked him, and begged him to repeat his lecture the following day for the benefit of their women."

EXCITING BURGLAR CHASE.

Demarest (N. J.) Vigilance Committee Captures Alleged Thieves.

DEMAREST, N. J., April 22.—A burglar scare of two weeks' duration reached a climax here last night when a vigilance committee captured two negroes, William Smith and Tobias Robinson. Houses have been entered nightly. From the home of D. V. Thompson of Dr. Sachs's Collegiate Institute, the thieves took a lot of silverware and wedding presents. So opportune were the times burglaries were made that it was believed that the burglars lived in the neighborhood and knew of the comings and goings of residents. The two colored men had been observed to wear sweaters in the evening, and they had been seen returning to their homes with the sweaters much bulged out. A committee was formed in which were Prof. Thompson and Prof. E. H. Schuyler of the Sachs Institute, John Richards, and R. V. Carter. They started out armed last night while an entertainment was in progress and waited near the home of the suspects. They were out. The committee waited. The men returned, each carrying a chicken. The committee hailed; the men ran; the vigilantes fired their revolvers; the town was thrown into a tumult; Smith was captured with his bird; Robinson was found later but without his booty.

George Holbrook identified the recovered pullet. Another fowl was missing. Magistrate Olson got out of bed and held court in Fire House Hall, the largest in town. Smith said he got the chicken from Robinson, who bought it from a tramp. Robinson, who had been kept apart, said he bought it from a dealer, who said he didn't. The case was adjourned till 10 A. M. today, and the church attendance suffered. Holbrook produced feathers from his hennery which matched those of the pullet. The men were held and a search is making for other booty.

COUNT ARRESTED IN CHICAGO.

Frenchman Is Charged with Forging Papers in Quebec.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Count de Coulouse Lautrec was arrested to-day at the Auditorium Hotel by three policemen, on a charge of forgery. It is charged that the Count visited Quebec, Canada, two weeks ago and forged papers to secure money. The amount of the alleged forgery is not given, but it is said to be large.

Detectives have been tracing Lautrec and to-day one of them saw him enter the Auditorium Hotel and ask for his mail.

The detective requested the police to arrest the man. The prisoner was taken to the Harrison Street Police Station and locked up. The Countess Lautrec is now stopping with friends in Chicago.

The prisoner denies that he is guilty of any charge, and says that he does not even know what the charge is. He also states that he has never been in Canada. The police know very little about the case and have wired the authorities at Quebec to see whether the Count is wanted there, and, if so, on what charge, but have not yet received an answer.

Lautrec is a Frenchman. His marriage occurred eight months ago in Paris. Countess Lautrec is said to be the daughter of the Countess d'Intreville, one of the wealthiest women in Paris. She was with her husband when he was arrested and broke down when she realized what was taking place. She returned to the house of her friends.

MURDER AT A CHURCH DOOR.

Syracuse Man Kills His Wife, Wounds a Girl, and Attempts Suicide.

SYRACUSE, April 22.—John Hughes, aged sixty years, shot and killed his wife, Hannah Hughes, and wounded Elizabeth Lyons, aged sixteen years, as the women were leaving St. Vincent de Paul's Church, in the northeastern part of the city, at noon to-day. He then went to the house of a friend, a mile distant, and attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself in the breast with a pair of shears. He was found there by the police and arrested.

Hughes is said to have been erratic in his habits for some time, and some of his friends ascribe the crime to insanity, although the authorities as yet place but little credence in that theory. It is learned that Mrs. Hughes feared for her life, as he threatened to kill her weeks ago. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were married about a year ago, but their married life was an unhappy one, and they separated six months ago.

At the close of the service this morning Mrs. Hughes left the church, and had gone but a few feet when she was confronted by her husband, who quickly drew a revolver and fired, the shot striking Mrs. Hughes in the head. She fell in the street and Hughes leaped to her side and fired another shot into her brain. He fired three more shots at her, but they missed their mark, one of the bullets, however, struck Miss Lyons.

An Epidemic in Forestville.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., April 22.—An epidemic has attacked the inhabitants of Forestville, and is assuming alarming proportions. There are now thirty-seven persons ill with the disease, while three deaths have occurred. Ten other persons cannot live. In the early stages the disease is not unlike typhoid fever.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.

5:30 A. M.—114 East Thirteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $1,000.

10 A. M.—61 Fourth Avenue; Samuel Blyer; damage slight.

10:35 A. M.—1,995 Amsterdam Avenue; Bernard Mashot; damage, $100.

2:30 P. M.—259 Bleecker Street; Louis Cooperman; damage, $300.

5:15 P. M.—200 Second Street; Morris Schoenberger; damage, $300.

9:00 P. M.—243 West Thirty-ninth Street; Jacob Hartman; damage, $5.

BRABANT DRIVES THE BOERS

His Advance Guard Takes Position Twenty Miles from Wepener.

OPEN PLAIN NOW BEFORE HIM

Reported that Gen. De Wet Has Been Killed—Elaborate Defense Works at Pretoria.

LONDON, April 23.—A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, dated Sunday, says:

"Gen. Brabant's advance guard reached Bushman's Kop, twenty miles from Wepener, last evening. The Boers held a strong position there, with two guns.

"The engagement opened at sunrise, with heavy rifle fire. At 8:30 A. M. cannonading began and continued for several hours. Gen. Brabant's forces are on the plain and have fairly open country all the way to Wepener.

"Evidently the Boers reattacked Col. Dalgety to-day. Col. Dalgety heliographs: 'All well. Boers fired 300 shells yesterday without doing much damage.'"

A prior dispatch, dated Saturday, says:

"Four Boer guns have been hard at work all day on Col. Dalgety's position. The British guns have replied at intervals.

"The Boers are divided into three divisions, two being in position to repel relief columns, the distant roar of whose artillery is audible.

"The Basutos are posted on the border for defensive purposes. They are behaving in orderly fashion, but are showing the most intense interest in the outcome."

A dispatch from Walkerstroom, near De Wets Dorp, dated Saturday, says:

"Fighting was continued to-day, mainly with the artillery. The Yeomanry and Mounted Infantry pushed forward on the right flank, and were subjected to shelling and a heavy rifle fire. The Royal Irish Rifles captured a Free State flag.

"The Boers are well intrenched and hold their ground tenaciously. The British casualties have been slight."

A dispatch to The Times from Jammersberg, dated Saturday says:

"The Boers are displaying renewed activity. Five guns were used freely to-day from four new positions against ours. Rifle fire from the south and west was heavy and continuous.

"Officers and men are on duty day and night in the trenches, and the heavy rains of late have made their task a great feat of endurance and pluck."

It is quite probable that by this time Gen. Sir Henry Rundle has fought a decisive battle with the Boers. He intrenched himself Saturday to await the arrival of Gen. Campbell, with the Sixteenth Brigade. That commander arrived Saturday evening.

The Daily News has the following from Lorenzo Marques, dated Friday, April 20:

"It is reported here that Gen. De Wet has been killed.

"Other European Ambulance Corps besides the Irish-American are taking up arms in behalf of the Boers. The latter are unable to obtain smokeless powder.

"Trenches are being constructed for eight miles around Pretoria. There are sixty-nine guns in position at Kroonstad, and seven French guns at Pretoria. Twenty-five mines at Johannesburg have been charged with dynamite, and the Johannesburg fort has been dismantled."

The Standard publishes a long dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated Friday, explaining the numerous difficulties which tend to delay the advance to Pretoria. The correspondent says:

"The enormous transport difficulties are enhanced by the rainy weather and by the necessity of providing for the needs of the army for weeks, perhaps months, in case of an interruption of the long line of communications, together with the unsettled state of the country in our rear and the guerilla tactics of the enemy.

"It is obvious that, until our flanks are cleared and no longer menaced, no forward movement is possible, without incurring the gravest risks.

"The most pressing need is a further supply of horses. Gen. Hamilton has availed himself of the services of the Australian bushmen to scour the Free State in all directions, buying horses from farmers who have surrendered, and driving in animals found upon unoccupied farms. Horse-raiding is dangerous work, but the bushmen are more than a match for the Boers."

The Boers are said to half encircle Bloemfontein to the eastward in a crescent formation. There have been several outpost affairs in that vicinity.

The Eleventh Division, under Gen. Pole-Carew, and the Fourth Cavalry Brigade, are operating toward Sannas Post.

In Natal there is no diminution of Boer activity.

It is reported that Sir Charles Warren is to be appointed Governor of the Free State. Nothing is known regarding Sir Redvers Buller; but there is little doubt regarding his removal, and rumor has it that Lord Kitchener will get an important independent command.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated Sunday, says:

"All the troops are being rapidly equipped with boots, clothing, and other accoutrements.

"Lord Kitchener is making various disciplinary changes.

"The weather remains fine."

The Kimberley correspondent of The Morning Post, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The Boers are reported to be near Frankfort, where the country is very difficult. At Klipdam they are intrenching their positions."

During the last few days there has been a renewal of Boer activity in all parts of the theatre of war. The tenacity of the enemy around Col. Dalgety proves that considerable forces are still there. Lord Roberts has ordered Lord Methuen to retire from Boshof, probably for the same reason. The presence of a Boer force at Frankfort looks like an intention to endeavor to cut off Methuen, who may next be heard of as retiring upon Kimberley.

BOERS WERE READY FOR METHUEN

LONDON, April 23.—A correspondent of The Times at Boshof, telegraphing Saturday, says:

"I have been with an ambulance to the Boer lines. While there I conversed with Commandant Cronje, second son of the famous General, and with Assistant Commandant Dowthwaite. They had expected Lord Methuen to operate to the eastward, and were still expecting him, and they were confident that they could defeat his column.

"Dowthwaite complained that he had not changed his clothing for a fortnight, indicating that he had been traveling a long distance, but I could not ascertain from what point.

"The Boer commando occupies strong positions around Spitzkop, about eight miles northeast of Boshof."

STRENGTH OF THE BOER ARMY.

LONDON, April 23.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times, under Saturday's date, says:

"Information received from responsible sources shows that at one time the two republics had 105,000 men in the field, including the colonial rebels.

"According to the same informant they can still muster 80,000, of whom 50,000 are in the Free State, 10,000 in the Biggarsberg district, and 15,000 in the districts of Fourteen Streams and Klerks Dorp.

"It is now believed that before the war the burgher lists were deliberately falsified in order to deceive the British Intelligence Department."

PRESIDENT STEYN'S ADDRESS.

LONDON, April 23.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Morning Post, telegraphing Friday, says:

"President Steyn's address to the burghers was an impassioned speech. He implored them to continue their resistance, until the result of the efforts of the Boer Peace Commissioners was known."

Milner on South Africa's Future.

CAPE TOWN, April 22.—Sir Alfred Milner, replying to-day to a deputation of the Guild of Loyal Women of South Africa, who are sending an address to the Queen, said: "An attempt is being made to confuse men's minds by saying that in the future there will be two parties here in South Africa. Speaking as an imperialist, I can only say that it is an essential part of my political creed that South Africa should be governed in the interest and by the agency of the people who have made it their home." He deprecated the "intolerant spirit and the mania of suspicion now rampant."

Germany Wants No Boer Envoys.

BERLIN, April 22.—The semi-official Berliner Post publishes an inspired article, in which it is stated that the sentiment regarding the Boers still remains friendly throughout Germany, but that the Government sees no reason why the Boer peace delegation should come to Berlin, since no good could be gained from such a visit, Germany being unable to render the slightest service, either in friendly offices to both sides or in intermediation, so long as Great Britain remains determined to reject both.

The Queen's Quiet Sunday.

DUBLIN, April 22.—Queen Victoria this morning attended divine service in the Chapel of the Vice Regal Lodge. This afternoon she went for a drive, visiting St. Vincent's Catholic College. The weather was at hot and sunny as it usually is in June.

Making Money Out of the British.

KIMBERLEY, April 22.—A letter from Bloemfontein says that the Free Staters are coining money out of the British occupation. Bread is 2 shillings a loaf, sugar 2 shillings and sixpence per pound, and Swiss milk 3 shillings a tin. Other articles are proportionately high.

Gen. Warren at Durban.

DURBAN, April 21.—Gen. Sir Charles Warren arrived to-day, en route for East London, Cape Colony. It is believed that he is going to the Orange Free State to assume an important civil post.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator Thomas H. Carter, Montana; F. C. Young, Cleveland; Bradley T. Stokes, Baltimore; Breckenridge Jones, St. Louis; Robert Treat Paine, Boston; Countess Massigha, Guatemala.

HOLLAND—A Chester Beatty, Denver; T. B. Bassett, Pasadena, Cal.; W. E. Taylor, Pittsburg.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. Moria Vicuna, Chilean Minister, Washington; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

ALBEMARLE—William P. Riggs, Baltimore; John M. Kennedy, Jr., Pittsburg; H. F. Lofland, Wilmington, Del.

HOFFMAN—H. P. Sinclair, Jr., Corning; A. P. Sherwood, Ottawa; James E. Pope, Jackson, Tenn.

IMPERIAL—Judge O. Sands, Chicago; John Forman, M. P., Montreal.

NETHERLAND—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, St. Paul.

SAVOY—M. De Gilder, Boston; A. H. Frick, Philadelphia.

BUCKINGHAM—J. A. Harper, Pittsburg.

MANHATTAN—Edwin Knox Mitchell, Hartford; Stanton Elroy, St. Louis; Adjt. Gen. H. C. Corbin, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—The Rev. Dr. Teunis Hamlin, Washington; H. O. Clement, Faribault, Minn.

GRAND—J. T. Sadler, Elmira; William Long, Buffalo.

GILSEY—David B. Kirk, Kansas City; W. B. Walker, Corning.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Heiman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss L. Heiman, millinery, 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Curtis, linens, 115 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. D. Fox, candies, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Saks & Co., Washington, D. C.; I. Saks, clothing; Hoffman House.

Weil, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. Miles, dress goods, 51 Leonard Street; Criterion Hotel.

Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; E. E. Bernheimer, general buyer, 15 White Street; Hoffman House.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Graham, millinery, 57 White Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; Miss A. Collins, ladies' wear; W. B. Wakelin, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. L. Rauh, hosiery, 53 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. N. Stein, woolens; Holland House.

Galland Brothers & Kraemer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, wrappers; Hotel Imperial.

Oaks & Calhoun, Rochester, N. Y.; G. Oaks, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Dorlen, carpets; 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Plaut, H. D., & Co., Danbury, Conn.; H. D. Plaut, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Lederer, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; M. Samish, millinery; 670 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Stovall, W. W., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; W. W. Stovall, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hayden Bros., Omaha, Neb.; T. Flynn, cloaks and suits, ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Brandeis, dress goods, cloaks and laces; 328 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers; light, variable winds.

The barometer is low over the Rocky Mountain districts and is high on the North Pacific Coast.

Showers occurred in New England and the lake regions and heavy rainfalls were reported in the Southwestern States. Cloudy weather, with rain, was also reported in the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain and middle plateau regions, and snow was falling last night in Southwestern Utah, with a temperature of 34 degrees at Cedar City.

The indications are that heavy rains will occur during the next two days in the Southern States, causing further floods in the streams in that section. During to-day the Rocky Mountain rain area will extend eastward to the Mississippi Valley, and during to-morrow will reach the Allegheny Mountains. By Wednesday rain should occur in the Middle and North Atlantic Coast States.

Following the rain area, the temperature will fall decidedly in the Rocky Mountain districts to-day and in the Central Valleys to-morrow.

Along the New England coast fresh northerly winds will become variable. On the Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be light and variable. On the South Atlantic Coast fresh southerly winds will prevail. On the gulf coast the winds will be fresh to high from the southeast, with thunder squalls.

Storm signals are displayed on the gulf coast from Pensacola to Brownsville.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	41	53	55
6 A. M.	44	51	55
9 A. M.	51	53	61
12 M.	54	59	71
3 P. M.	55	62	60
6 P. M.	52	60	60
9 P. M.	48	58	62
12 P. M.	45	58	61

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62½
Weather Bureau	56¾
Corresponding date 1899	48¾
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	51

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.97 and the humidity was 86. At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 29.92 and the humidity was 80. The minimum temperature was 51 degrees at 5:45 A. M. and the maximum temperature was 63 degrees at 3 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EXETER, N. H., April 22.—The Beckman House, a wooden hotel at Hampton Beach, was burned to-day, together with adjoining buildings. The property was owned by Mrs. Ruth Beckman of Seabrook. Loss, $6,000.

PLATTSBURG, April 22.—Fire destroyed about half the business portion of the town of Schuyler Falls, near here, last night. Among the buildings burned were the Town Hall, two residences, a cheese factory, a barrel-head factory, a storehouse, and a dryhouse. Loss about $10,000; insurance about $1,500.

O'Neill's Groceries Are Always Wholesome.

That's the reason it pays to buy there. Special sales to-day and to-morrow. 8th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

It is not possible to get the style, fit and finish in a Ready Made Suit that we put in our MADE TO ORDER SUITS—and we charge you no more. The largest assortment of high-class woolens in the city.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.

Sun Building, near Brooklyn Bridge.
Broadway, near 28th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

14c. for Imported Scotch Zephyr Ginghams that are sold elsewhere at 19c., 25c. and 35c.

Read the details of this really extraordinary offering. Nearly eight hundred pieces of these desirable, stanch and pretty Scotch Zephyr Ginghams. Every yard is from the looms of a maker whose name is on the honor-roll. All were imported this season. Not a poor style in the lot. Neat corded stripes in strong, bright, charming color combinations. You never saw smoother, firmer, finer spinning nor Cannier reds, blues, grays, tans, helios, pinks, lilacs, greens and browns.

The 19c. qualities are decidedly in the minority—only a few of them. The bulk of the lot is represented by 25c. and 35c. grades. No use for us to tell you how serviceable and seasonable Scotch Zephyrs are. Every woman knows. While they last, your choice

AT 14 CTS.

Save 15 to 50 Per Cent.

by coming to Macy's for all the personal and domestic needs that the season suggests. We are ready to supply *everything* at from 15 to 50 per cent. less than the rates charged by dealers who do business on the credit plan.

China, Glassware, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, House Furnishings, Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Draperies, Shades, Awnings, Bedding, Hammocks, Stoves, Refrigerators—anything from a clothespin to a piano.

Our preparations anticipate every emergency. Whether you want to furnish or renovate a town house, a country home, a little or big hotel, a yacht—anything from a camp outfit to a flat—come here. Hundreds of utilities for the parlor, the dining room, the kitchen, the veranda, the lawn, the garden and the stable.

Fine Novelties.

In the China Department is a plush-backed, crystal-front cabinet fixture, illuminated by the soft white lustre of incandescent lights, in which you may see an exhibit of absorbing, artistic interest. Enamels, Painted Ivories and China—rare and strictly exclusive novelties at popular prices.

Sevres Mirrors, $1.94 to $7.26.
Copper Enamel Vases, $4.34 to $13.57.
Ivory Miniatures, $5.49 to $23.82.
Eonbonnieres, 98c. to $14.36.

Clocks and Mantel Sets.

Our collection of Clocks is a veritable mine for prospectors in search of timely bridal gifts. You may select at random with absolute security. We sell none but the products of the very best makers, and their guarantee is supplemented by our own. Could you ask for greater protection?

French Traveling Clocks, $6.98 to $14.93.
Gilt Boudoir Clocks, $1.24 to $6.34.
Porcelain Clocks, $2.97 to $39.66.
Mantel Clocks, Westminster Chimes, English oak case, $29.97.
Clock sets, gold ormolo, embellished china panels, $9.94 to $199.66.

Marble Statuary.

These charming specimens of Italian Marble Statuary can't be fairly described by an advertising hack—a dilettante. No dabbler, no superficial amateur in art matters can render them proper praise. However, their commercial side is at the writer's finger tips. He knows that the following prices are a third less than other stores ask.

Busts, 9 in. high, $4.21 to $5.35.
Busts, 14 in. high, $10.07 to $19.31.
Busts, 19 in. high, $18.38 to $26.24.
Busts, 26 in. high, $26.24 to $44.93.
Figures, $11.94 to $66.49.

A choice collection of the famous poets and composers, 9 inches high, at $2.97.

Cloisonne Ware.

Cloisonne Ware ranks high as ornaments for cabinets. It is unique, graceful and interesting. We are showing a line at prices never before paralleled. Draw your conclusion from these. Each article is practical as well as decorative.

Bon Bons, 42c.; Pin Trays, 49c.; Vases, $1.26; Tea Pots, $2.49; Match Boxes, $1.47; Plaques, $2.97.

Turtle Cuspidor, 99c.

When closed it is a bronze ornament in the form of a turtle. Raise the cover and its use side is revealed—a decorative cuspidor—advertised elsewhere at $1.50; our price . . 99c.

Straus Cut Glass.

The Straus Cut Glass stands for all that is rich and beautiful and brilliant in crystal. The shapes and designs are the offsprings of artists. Each piece is cut and polished by artisans who are adepts. See the April display. It is sparkling with lucent, lovely radiant things—fairly dazzling. The price-attractiveness is a cherished feature. You may buy here without being taxed by middlemen.

Salad and Fruit Bowls, $3.47 to $29.98.
Berry Bowls, $3.47 to $17.61.
Celery Trays, $2.97 to $12.97.
Water Pitchers, $3.47 to $18.66.
Sterling Mounted Pitchers, $6.87 to $39.93.
Sterling Mounted Fruit Bowls, $6.87 to $43.21.
Bon Bon Dishes, $1.97 to $3.97.
Punch Bowls, $23.66 to $189.41.
Flower Vases, $1.97 to $39.41.

This is the only American retail store that operates a cut glass factory. It is on the premises. You are invited to visit it. A little dish at $1.97, or a big bowl at $189.41 and hundreds of in-between sizes and prices are ready for your choosing. Whatever you buy will be put in a neatly-lined case.

Gold Table Glass.

The Gold Glass we show is inimitable—exquisite. We know of nothing that is quite so refined, elegant and dainty. Finest, clearest, thinnest crystal, simply or sumptuously decorated with dull-hued or glinting gold.

Table Services of sixty pieces, $10.93 to $96.61.
Punch Glasses, $3.69 to $32.28 doz.
Champagne Glasses, $2.97 to $41.97 doz.
Rhine Wine Glasses, $2.97 to $24.97 doz.
Berry Bowls, $2.97 to $6.47.

Many of the designs are exclusively our own. Monograms, heralds, crests, escutcheons and armorial bearings executed to your order.

Decorated Plates.

Single course plates—three hundred distinct styles—including the newest and brightest ideas conceived by the master-minds of France, England and Germany. The decorations are indescribable. The most facile art critic could scarcely do them justice. We will not make the attempt.

English Plates, $2.28 to $159.97 doz.
French Plates, $3.96 to $143.88 doz.
Carlsbad Plates, $4.44 to $24.88 doz.

April Furniture Sale.

Thousands of keen buyers have explored the annex, and their appreciation of the displays and prices is direct and spontaneous. Unchallenged values are daily adding to the strength and scope of the movement. Its influence is being felt in hundreds of homes—from kitchen to parlor. The character of the Furniture included in this sale impresses men and women of taste and judgment. The great bulk of it is new—just from the factories. Comparisons will show the price advantages that prevail here, and when you choose from our stock there is solid assurance of best qualities and styles.

A few hints from this week's outspread:—

Reed Sewing Rockers, double reed seats, slat back, 79c.

Reed Arm Chairs, large size, full arms, slat back, others ask $2.50; our price $1.56.

Reed Rockers, large size, full arms, slat back, others ask $2.50; our price $1.67.

Reed Rockers, extra large size, high back, full arms, others ask $3.00; our price $2.13.

Reed Rockers, extra large size, high reed back and seat, others ask $3.50; our price $2.67.

Your choice of the above in green, red and natural maple.

Gilt Reception Chairs, fancy back and rush seat, at $1.99.

Steamer chairs, extra large size, hardwood frame, cane back, seat and footrest, others ask $5.00; our price $2.99.

Folding Card Tables, 26x32 in. top, covered with baize, nickelled corners, $2.34.

Study Tables, made of solid quartered oak; highly polished top and lower tray, with drawer, $2.99.

Punch Bowls, $23.66 to $189.41.

All-hair Couches, full size, four rows deep tufting, covered with figured velour in your choice of several colors, deep fringe to match, $9.99.

Carpets—Annex.

No haphazard method about our Carpets. They are chosen with fine taste and nice knowledge. The qualities are precisely as described. The patterns and colorings are new and attractive. The low prices will be sure to stir your latent buying thought.

Tapestry Carpets, twelve handsome designs in the most desirable color combinations. This lot includes the products of three of the leading manufacturers, others charge 75c. and 85c.; our price 64c.

Smith's Axminster Carpets, especially appropriate for parlors and libraries. The patterns are strikingly beautiful, wrought in soft, exquisite tints, others charge $1.25; our price 89c.

Body Brussels Carpets, with matching borders. Rich Persian colorings in Oriental and floral effects. These were woven on Jacquard looms—don't confuse them with wretched printed imitations—suitable for halls, stairs and rooms, others charge $1.25; our price 94c., and $1.50 qualities at $1.14.

Bigelow Axminster Carpets—light, medium and dark grounds—with and without borders, others charge $2.00; our price, $1.21.

Pictures.

Oil Paintings, with frames that are slightly damaged, copies of favorite subjects by well known artists, including:—

Landscape, after Boehm, reduced from $27.48 to $19.48.

"Fisherman's Daughter," after Doust, reduced from $31.98 to $24.98.

"The Old Story" (figures), after Zonnatti, reduced from $34.72 to $28.49.

"Country Cousin" (figures), after Lucas reduced from $34.72 to $28.49.

Russia's Way with Oil Monopolists.

From The London News's Odessa Correspondent.

M. de Witte has hit upon a very clever means of defeating the Russian and foreign producers who have succeeded in raising the price of raw naphtha fourfold, and are still inflating the market rates. The Minister of Finance has devised the following scheme, which now only awaits the imperial sign-manual. I should state that all the petroleum workings in the Caucasus on properties leased from the Crown pay a royalty of 40 per cent. on the

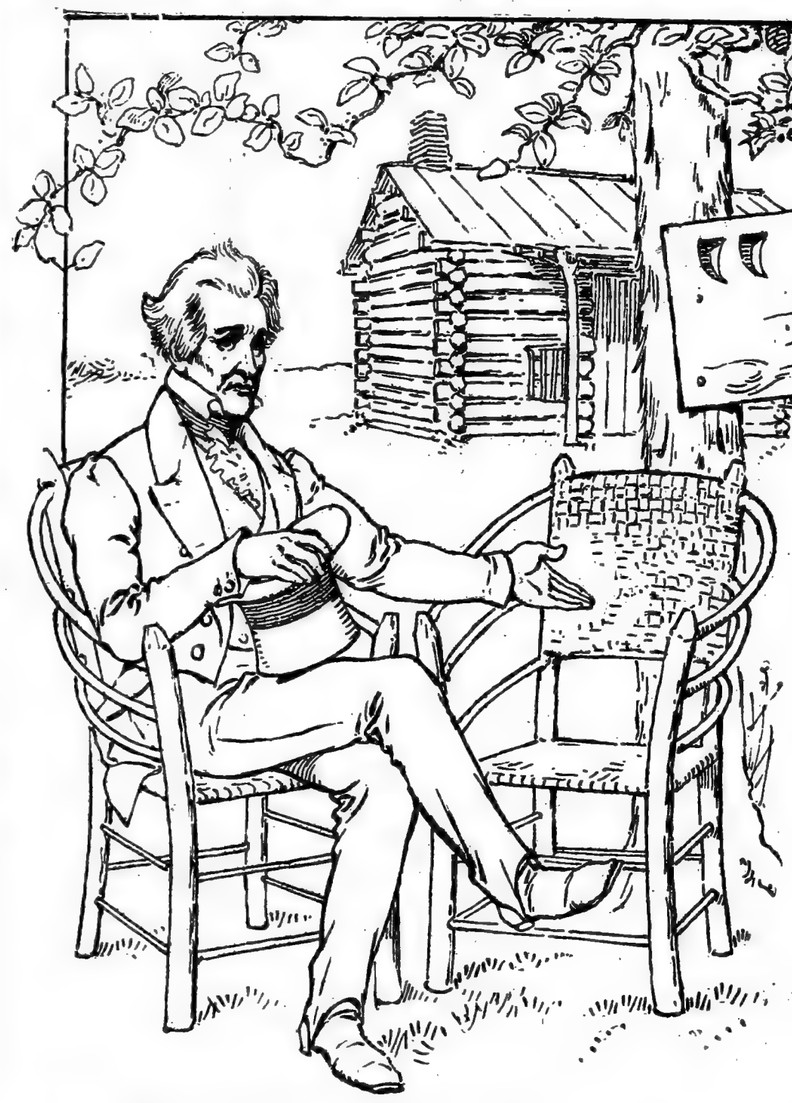

"OLD HICKORY"

The Wanamaker Store

Chair Comfort of "Old Hickory's" Day

THERE are some things that the march of improvement cannot pass by. The conqueror of Packenham and his brilliant English army, Andrew Jackson—the rugged warrior-President, used just such chairs as we show to-day, after his eyes had grown too dim, and his limbs too stiff to lead the famous Kentucky riflemen. We can almost imagine we hear him quoting Bayard Taylor's picturesque lines as he sat on the old Southern porch:

"Well—well! this is a comfort, now—the air as mild as May,
And yet 'tis March the twentieth, or twenty-first, to-day;
And Reuben plows the hill for corn; I thought it would be tough,
But now I see the furrows turned, I guess it's dry enough.
I don't half live, penned up in doors; a stove's not like the sun.
When I can't see how things go on, I fear they're badly done;
I might have farmed till now, I think—one's family is so queer—
As if a man can't oversee who's in his eightieth year.

I'm glad I built this Southern porch; my chair seems easier here;
I haven't seen as fine a spring this five-and-twenty year!
And how the time goes round so quick—a week, I would have sworn,
Since they were husking on the flat, and now they plow for corn!
They think I have an easy time, no need to worry now—
Sit in the porch all day and watch them mow, and sow, and plow;
Sleep in the summer in the shade, in winter in the sun—
I'd rather do the thing myself, and know just how it's done!"

And so the name of "Old Hickory" Furniture has a double significance.

It is not only comfortable, but is the strongest and most durable furniture that is made; and is especially adapted to out-door use, and summer cottage furnishing.

In the Furniture Store we have erected an "Old Hickory" Cabin—just like the one shown in the illustration. It is made entire of hickory logs; has a coon-skin nailed on the door, which opens with the old latch-string.

All the furniture is "Old Hickory"—the chairs, settee and table; and on the porch outside are other comfortable pieces of "Old Hickory" furniture. They are practically indestructible—no exposure affects them—and the wear only tends to give them a polished finish. Prices are very reasonable—even the cabin will be duplicated for campers-out for $125.

Prices of the "Old Hickory" and other Cottage Furniture, follow:

Old Hickory Furniture—

$3—Arm Chair; spindle back and sides.
$3.50—Arm Chair; a comfortable, straight-back chair.
$2.50—The Andrew Jackson Arm Chair; woven splint seat and back.
$2.75—The Andrew Jackson Arm Rocking Chair; woven splint seat and back.
$2.75—Arm Chair with woven splint seat and back.
$4—Large Arm Chair with woven splint seat and back.
$4.60—Large Arm Rocker with woven splint seat and back.
$4.50—High-back Arm Chair; head rest.
$4.50—Large high-back Rocker, with head rest.

Fourth Floor.

Old Hickory Furniture—

$4.75—Large Arm Chair, with woven splint seat, back and sides.
$3—Large Arm Rocker, with woven splint seat, back and sides.
$4.50—High-back Arm Chair, with woven splint seat, back and sides.
$5—High-back Rocker, with woven splint seat, back and sides.
$5—High-back Arm Chair, with woven splint seat, back and sides.
$5—Arm Chair, old style; suitable for chimney corner.
$5.50—Arm Rocker; very heavy, with woven splint seat and back.
$5.50—Arm Chair, with extra high back; woven splint seat, back and sides, and head rest.

Old Hickory Furniture—

$5.75—Arm Rocker, with extra high back; woven splint seat, back and sides, and head rest.
$3.50—Women's Sewing Rockers, with woven splint seat and back.
$3.50—Spindle back settee, with woven splint seat and back.
$6.50—Shakespearian Tables; 30-in. top of solid oak.
$1.25—Tabourettes; 16-in. solid oak top.
$1.50—Tabourettes; 18-in. solid oak top.
$2.50—Tabourettes; 24-in. solid oak top.
$20—Settee, 72 in. long; woven splint seat, back and ends.
$5—Woven back settee with woven splint seat and back.

Old Hickory Furniture—

$6—Curved back settee with woven seat, back and sides.
$5—Keg-shaped stool with woven splint top.
$2—Tabourette; spindle ends and woven splint seats.
$2.50—Tabourette; spindle ends and woven splint seats.

Reed and Rattan Furniture—

Arm chairs, $7.50 to $21.
Rocking chairs, $3 to $19.50.
Settees, $7.75 to $35.
Reception chairs at $6 each.
And here are about one hundred Reed Rockers at reduced prices.
Reed rockers at $3, were $4.50; $4.50 were $5.50.

Grass Cloth Furniture—

Arm chairs, $8.50 to $12.75.
Rocking chairs, $8.50 to $12.75.
Settees, $15 to $18.50.
Couches, $11.25 to $20. Tables at $6.50 ea.

Upholstered Reed Furniture—

All of this with loose cushions of fancy figured cretonnes and velours.
Settees, $28 to $43.
Rocking chairs, $13 to $20.
Arm chairs, $13.50 to $30.

Green Rush Furniture—

Reception chairs, $5.50, $6 and $6.50.
Arm chairs, $9.50 to $12.50.
Rocking chairs, $9.75 to $11.
Settees, $13.50 to $18.

Old-Fashioned Comfort

Andrew Jackson and the Historical Hickory Chair

At Knoxville, Tennessee, is shown the hickory chair in which Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, used to sit on his porch in the long summer days and take comfort in his declining years. Half a century ago such chairs were common enough in Indiana. The pioneers had ideas of homely comfort, and to sit in one of these chairs after a day of toil was the acme of pleasurable ease.

Statesmen of long ago—Webster, Clay, Calhoun and Benton were partial to the hickory chair with its broad expanse of bottom, and no old-time hotel was complete without a dozen or more of them in its bar-room and upon its verandas.

Recently there has been a great inquiry for these chairs. It comes from middle-aged men and women who have seen them in their youth at the old farm house, and from younger persons who have heard their grandfathers talk lovingly of the comfort of these by-gone chairs. The inquiry is especially urgent in summer when people want all the comfort it is possible to find. It is an admirable chair for all outside uses; an article of comfort in a library or smoking room.

This demand has led to the starting of a factory, where the chairs are made in all styles and sizes, with and without rockers. The stock is collected where hickory of the desired quality is still to be found. The bottoms and backs of the chairs are splits from the inner bark of the hickory, while the posts and stretchers are made of young hickory with the bark on it.

The product is delightfully rustic in appearance, stands all sorts of wear and weather, and will last a hundred years. It is a great chair for farm houses, city porches and gardens, summer resorts, hotels, offices and all places where a comfortable chair is desirable.

A Sale of Dressmakers' Findings

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY

A large portion of the stocks entering into this special offering was made to our order—goods of high standard. The remainder, bought directly from makers, was most carefully selected, and is of assured excellence. So that, however low the price here quoted, you may purchase in absolute safety. Inferior products can have no place in this notion store, at any price. Though the savings possible in this sale make it a particularly timely event, it would be the part of wisdom for dressmakers and housewives, too, for that matter, to buy for future needs. Dressmakers will be interested in the fact that these goods will be sold "regular."

"Empress" Dress Shield, light weight, No. 3, 12c pair, $1.40 doz. pairs; No. 4, 14c pair, $1.60 doz. pairs; No. 5, 16c pair, $1.85 doz. pairs.
"Duchess" Dress Shields, rubber lined, No. 3, 12c pair, $1.40 doz. pairs; No. 4, 14c pair, $1.60 doz. pairs; No. 5, 16c pair, $1.85 doz. pairs.
"Countess" Dress Shields, double nainsook covered, No. 3, 14c pair, $1.60 doz. pairs; No. 4, 16c pair, $1.85 doz. pairs; No. 5, 18c pair, $2.05 doz. pairs.
"Sterling" Machine Silk, pure dye, 50c spool; $5.25 doz. spools.
"Clark's" Sewing Silk, 50-yd. spool, 3c, 35c doz. spools.
All-shell Whalebone, $1.30 doz; $15 gross.
All-brass Spring Hooks and Eyes, black and white, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, 14c gross.
Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding, 1⅝ inches wide, 5-yd. piece, 20c; 36-yd. piece, $1.75.
Double Serge Dress Belting, 10-yd. piece, 65c.
Prussian Binding, ½ inch wide, 9-yd. piece, 14c; $1.65 doz.
Taffeta Ribbon, black and white, 3c piece, box of 60 pieces, $4.75.
Taffeta Ribbon, black, white and colors, 14c piece, box of 60 pieces, $8.25.

Then there's this lot of oft-needed notions—equally worthy, at no less attractive prices.

Frilled silk elastic garter lengths in fancy colors; 25c length.
Ribbed silk elastic garter lengths in fancy colors; 18c length.
Needle books: 2c, 10c and 15c each.
Pin books (240 pins); 3c each.
Wanamaker linen corset lace, 5 yards; 5c.
Pin cubes (200 pins); black, white and colors; small 7c each; large 10c each.
Safety pins; black or white; 2c doz.
Hair pins; bundle of 10 papers; 3c.
Corset clasps; 1-inch back; white and gray; 3c.
Tube of toilet pins; 1c.
Tan mohair tie laces; 1c pair.
Tomato pin cushions; 4c.
Safety pin books; 2 doz. assorted sizes; 5c.
Cotton tape; assorted widths in a bundle; 2c and 10c.
Mourning pins; assorted sizes; ounce box; 5c.
Porpoise shoe laces; 3c pair.
Wanamaker lace pins; pearl, turquoise and coral; 6c doz.
Darning cotton, black and white; 1c card.
Silk-faced garters; trimmed with bows and buckles; 10c pair.
Stockinet dress shields; 5c pair.

Tenth street aisle.

Fancy China—Half Price

FOUR TEMPTING TABLES-FULL

These four Main Aisle counters hold splendid varieties of the pretty wares that tasteful housekeepers always love to choose from—very dainty, yet quite inexpensive, as now priced.

They are French and Austrian china bought most favorably; then we have added some lots from regular stock to be closed out for little prices. It is a splendid opportunity for summer cottage furnishing.

These hints of what the various counters hold:

Table of Articles at 25c—

Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, Candlesticks. Most of the pieces are worth 75c.

Table of Articles at 50c—

Tea Cups and Saucers, Bouillon Cups and Saucers, Cake Plates, Comb and Brush Trays, Manicure Trays, Celery Trays, Bread Trays. Values, $1 each.

Table of Articles at $1—

Dinner Plates, Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Soup Plates, Hot Cake Plates, Comports, Salad Bowls, Celery Trays, Olive Dishes. Mostly $2 values.

Table of Articles at Half Price—

A wide variety of chinaware—most of a rich Mazarine blue, overlaid with gold. Plates, Covered Dishes, Footed Comports, Salad Bowls, Fruit Saucers, Sauce Boats, Chop Dishes, Pudding Dishes.

Printed Liberty Satins

A Third Below Their Worth

This is a happy purchase right in the season that these silks are wanted. Beautiful in quality—rich and lustrous—printed with polka dots, vines, scrolls, broken lines, palms, leaves, Persian daisies, lilies of valley, and more; in these colorings:

Black on lavender
Lavender on black
Blue on white
Beige on white
White on navy blue
Black on white
Gray on white
Pink on white
Red on white
Black and white on resida
White on gray
White on bronze green
White on old rose
White on Blue
White on brown

These are identical in quality to those selling regularly at $1.25 and $1.35; now offered at **85c a Yard.**

These are plenty: but the selling will naturally be rapid. Rotunda.

Silk Waists at $5

There are 500 as the store opens this morning—as good values as you ever saw. All new and most desirable styles in cut and trimming, and in all the prettiest latest shades and black. Some finely plaited all over, some corded all over, others in clusters, many beautifully lace-trimmed. All fresh from the maker and good $6.50 to $8 qualities. Your fancy at $5.

Silk Petticoats at $5

These are attractively made garments in various pretty colorings and black. Some with deep flounce and three small ruffles, some with deep flounce and two small gathered ruffles, others with deep accordion plaited ruffle. Excellent value at $6.50. Price, $5.

Men's Suits to Order

We have a splendid organization for the making of clothes for men. First we have a fine collection of the new light-weight woolens; and we have men to measure you who are expert in seeing the needs of every man, and knowing just how to make clothes look well on every figure, and fit comfortably, too.

We can help the man who does not know just what he wants, and we can please the most exacting man in just the garments he wishes.

Let us tell to-day what we offer for

twenty-five dollars a suit

Men's Suits, with sack or cutaway coat, of a fine collection of new striped flannels, fancy cheviots, and plain or fancy worsteds. Made up to your measure in the best manner; with satisfaction guaranteed at every point. Of course we make suits for less, and for more.

Just now we are offering a lot of fine Trouserings, usually sold at $12—to your order for $8.50. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Perfumed Ribbon A whiff of sweetness to run through baby's dress or through the beading of the lingerie. This dainty thought comes from Paris. It is just narrow ribbon, in all the choicest shades, scented with delicate but lasting perfume, in two odors: heliotrope and the Peau d'Espagne. Put up on heart-shaped blocks of ten yards:

Narrow width, 75c a piece
About ½ in. wide, $1.40 a piece
Or will be sold at 8c and 15c a yard

Tenth street.

All Around the Store.

What beautiful China! And it costs so little. Have you read the ad? There are also pretty Jardinieres in the basement at about one-third below their worth—50c, 60c, 85c; worth 75c to $1.50. And this is just the time to put out flowers.

There is quite a show of dainty Parasols for the little folks. Some of figured mercerized cotton at 20c to 75c; others, all-silk with ruffles; some in plaits, for older girls, at $1 to $3.50.

The new shades are shown in the Royale Gloves for women, in both glace and suede; in modes, pearls, grays, white and black; clasps or button; $1.50 a pair.

Very pretty tan Oxfords for women are shown at $2 a pair; made with the egg-shaped toe and square heel. Stylish Oxfords for men are made of willow calf in a dull olive brown shade at $5 a pair.

Soft filmy Black Silks that will not spot—such silks as our grandmothers loved—are here, and called Taffeta Mousseline; 25 in. wide, $1; 27 in., $1.10, $1.25 and $1.50 yd.

There is a delightful collection of all-over Laces in imitation Cluny, 50c to $3 yd. And the finer Point Venise and other effects up to $10 yd.

Very dainty Stocks are shown at $1; in blue, pink, red and black-and-white—a silk stock and tie, stock corded in white.

The Furniture store suggests Chiffonniers for wedding presents. Perhaps this is because they have such a magnificent collection—178 styles.

Crisp, Lustrous Linens

At Most Exceptional Prices

There is quite an unexpected turn of affairs in the Linen Store to-day. For months, prices have been tumbling over each other in hasty jumps upward—and the market still tends upward. Reduction news is rare, and will likely be promptly welcomed.

Here are goods that could not be brought to America to-day to sell at their former prices. Not just new—but what difference do a few months make on pure linens? Here are cloths reduced because napkins that match are all sold—maybe you don't want the napkins anyhow. And so the reductions go;—a great opportunity for thrifty housekeepers.

We also mention some new goods that came through at old prices. They are also decided bargains measured by present prices.

It's fine news all the way down the list.

Odd Table Cloths, of double damask, of the finest qualities; 3 yds. to 6 yds. long:
$12 to $13.50 cloths, $8
$16 to $17 cloths at $9.50
$22 to $28 cloths at $15

Dinner Cloths, of the best Flemish linen, made of the celebrated Courtrai flax:
2½ x 2½ yds. long, $6.50 cloth at $4.75
2½ x 3 yds. long, $7.75 cloth at $5.75
2½ x 3½ yds. long, $9 cloth at $6.75
2½ x 4 yds. long, $10.25 cloth at $7.75

Another finer grade at similar reductions.

Scotch double Damask Table Cloths, handsome new designs:
70 x 70 in., $2.50 each
70 x 90 in., $3.25 each
70 x 108 in., $3.75 each

Breakfast napkins, 20 in. square, $2.75 doz.; dinner napkins, $3.75 doz.

Irish Table Cloths: 68 x 68 in., $2 each; 68 x 87 in., $2.50 each.

Bed Linen—

Hemstitched Irish linen pillow cases, 22½ x 36 in.—our $1 kind at 75c a pair.
Hemstitched and embroidered pillow cases, 22½ x 36 in., at 87½c each.
Hemstitched and embroidered bedspreads, slightly mussed; 72 x 100 in.; $19 spreads at $14; $20 spreads at $15; $22 spreads at $17.50.

Table Napkins—

$5.75 to $6.25 dinner napkins at $4 doz
$8 to $9.50 dinner napkins at $5.75 doz.
$12.50 to $14.50 dinner napkins at $9.75 doz. Bleached restaurant napkins, 16 in. square, 75c doz. Many other napkins at special prices.

Table Linen—By the yard—

Bleached Irish Damask, 67 in. wide, 50c yd.; heavier, 65 in. wide, 65c yd.; full two yards wide, splendid assortment of patterns, at $1 yd. Bleached Scotch Damask, 67 in. wide, 75c yd.; 71 in. wide, $1.25 yd.
Cream white Irish Damask, 72 in. wide, 60c yd.

Towels and Towelings—

Bleached Scotch huckaback towels, hemmed ends; 17x32 in.; extra heavy; 10c each.
Loom huckaback towels, fringed ends; size 20 x 41 in.; 12½c each.
Bleached Scotch huckaback, hemmed ends; size 18 x 37 in.; 16c each.
Bleached Irish huckaback, soft finish, damask border; 21 x 37 in.; usual 25c kind, 21c ea.
Crash toweling of all kinds now costs from 12½ to 25 per cent. more than formerly; but we are selling all sorts, for dishes, glass, side or roller towels, at old prices—12½, 15 and 18c a yard. One lot of 18-in. brown twilled crash, red border, 15c kind at 12½c. 18-in. plaid glass toweling, 14c kind at 12½c.

Linen Store, Fourth avenue.

The Candy Store has 17 different flavors in chocolate-covered sweets—some with nuts and fruit centres. They'll be hard to match for either purity or deliciousness. 30c. a pound.

Perhaps you have a straw hat that you want to use for scuff, and would like to change the color. "Colorite" does this work admirably. Various colorings, 20c. a bottle. Sold in the basement.

The Millinery Store is showing beautiful draperies and ornaments—too many to tell about—decidedly too many beautiful things to miss seeing.

Very dainty Swiss Muslin Bureau Sets are shown in the Art Needlework Store. Designs are pretty tamboured, and the covers are lined with delicate shades of Silesia. They are worth looking at.

Perhaps housekeepers will be glad to know that there are some very handsome Reception Lamps at half price or near it—$3, $4 and $6, worth $5 to $12. Basement.

They have been very busy in the Fifth Floor Shoe Store lately, and there have been most decided reasons for people going up there. Good reasons to-day, but no space to tell more.

May Day a week from to-morrow increases the demand for White Goods. A splendid line is ready of both plain stuffs and plaitings. Shown at the Embroidery Counter. Prices range from 40c to $4.50 a yard.

If you are thinking of wedding gifts, it is safe to decide on Sterling Silver Forks and Spoons. Most sumptuous patterns, tastefully engraved with initials, without extra charge, at $1 an ounce.

The lover of books will find something interesting every day on the NEW BOOK TABLE. The latest good literature of last week as well as last month is collected there for convenient reference.

Very pretty Turkish Bath Mats a yard square and quite thick are marked $1.25.

Three small pictures matted in one frame, makes quite a pretty effect, for half a dollar. The mats are gray and the frames are black.

Travelers will be interested perhaps in the very convenient adjustable bath tubs that are made of rubber and fold up so compactly that they will go in a small pocket; three sizes. 12-in., $3.25; 16-in., $4.25. There are a lot of other rubber conveniences in the Toilet goods section.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Your Attention

is directed to our line of high-grade Raglans for men accustomed to wearing made-to-order clothing. These are of fine Oxford or Cambridge gray Cheviot—equal to $25 custom made—

$18.00

With or without velvet collar—silk lined sleeves—medium or extreme length.

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street.
125th Street, Corner 3d Av.

Leads.

Talk is Nothing.
Taste is Everything.

The Flavor of

Hunter Whiskey

matures and develops from its

High Quality
Perfect Purity
Mellow Age

Always better than any other.
Always best of all.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

DOULTON DELFT,
Royal Meissen,
DRESDEN, COALPORT,
Royal Worcester,
CROWN DERBY CHINA,
Vases, Biscuit Boxes, Trays, Plates, Cups and Saucers, etc.

$5.00 formerly each, $8.00 to $20.00

ANOTHER ASSORTMENT.

$2.00 formerly each, $3.00 to $7.00.

Le Boutillier & Co.,
18 East 17th St., Near BROADWAY.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is hardly possible without good health. And if success is attained, it cannot be enjoyed unless you are strong and well, physically.

Is your blood in good condition?
Are your nerves strong?
Is your appetite good and your sleep restful?
If not, you should take

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

It will bring you back to good health. It will furnish the elements which are lacking to make you well and strong. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is to-day as it was half a century ago, the world's greatest tonic and strength giver.

Avoid the cheap substitutes put up in bottles similar to Johann Hoff's. Get the genuine Johann Hoff's and you will not be disappointed

DESKS.
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW.
111 Fulton St., N. Y.

CARPET CLEANING.
353 WEST 54TH ST.
Established 1875 Telephone 306 Columbus.
Altering and Relaying.
J. & W. WILLIAMS.

2 FOR 25 CTS. Reed Bone BB&Co. 54 PERRY, N.Y.
"NEW FRONT" SOLD EVERYWHERE
LATEST STYLE SHOWES THE TIE. EASY TO BUTTON

ANTI-VICE MASS MEETING

East Side Responds to Appeal of Prof. Adler and Others.

HISSES FOR CHIEF DEVERY

His Alleged Charge that Jews Foster Immorality Bitterly Resented—Plans for Action Outlined.

Eight hundred men crowded into the Eldridge Street Synagogue last night in response to a call for a mass meeting to protest against the immorality and vice prevailing in that section of the east side. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Educational Alliance's Committee for the Advancement of Morals. The audience, though an orderly one, broke out into cries of denunciation of those who were responsible for the present conditions as they were referred to by the speakers. When Prof. Felix Adler, who was among the speakers, said that Chief of Police Devery told him the Jews were responsible for the immorality of the whole city, there was a burst of hisses and cries of anger. Another speaker, who was interrupted by a cry of "Why don't Tammany Hall do something?" immediately replied: "There are no politics in this meeting, are there?" The audience answered with cries of "No," and the speaker proceeded.

Isidor Straus presided. Before introducing Prof. Adler Mr. Straus said in part:

"The number here present is ample proof of the fact that you are alive to the importance of this question. Whatever accusation has been cast upon the Jew, his greatest enemy has not branded him with the stigma that his home was impure. The Jew is pre-eminently the one who takes care of the purity of his home. But from the conditions prevailing at present in a certain part of this section of the city it seems as if the opportunity had been offered to snatch away this crown from the Jewish race. It is high time we were alive to the importance of this subject."

Prof. Adler delivered his address in German. He said it was the first time in twenty-seven years that he had spoken in a synagogue. "I was talking with the Chief of Police recently," said Prof. Adler, "and he whispered this in my ear: 'Do you know who is responsible for the bad moral condition of the city? It's just you Jews.'"

Prof. Adler said it was the duty of his hearers to remove this black spot from the Jewish name.

The Rev. Robert L. Paddock of the Protestant Episcopal Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton Street, told of the experiences he had passed through in connection with the effort to make the section clean.

"Six months ago," he said, "we commenced our complaints. There was no improvement until we had visited and afterward written to the Police Commissioners. Then there came a slight improvement for a while. The present condition of Allen Street and its vicinity is worse than it ever was. To-night, as I was coming to this meeting, I was solicited by a woman standing in the doorway of a house which I have complained about regularly for the last six months. There were two special police officers stationed outside of it. As I passed a man came running along, and shouted to the woman, 'Look out, there's danger.' The officers calmly looked on without moving, and the woman withdrew. My life has been threatened if I don't stop complaining about these resorts. But I believe they can be repressed, if not suppressed. I would suggest that you appoint a committee from your own number. Send complaints to them and report to them every flagrant offense. If those in authority fully understand that the people of this section want this thing stopped a word from a person sufficiently high up will stop it."

Ex-Magistrate Herman Kudlich, who was the next speaker, said: "In Mulberry Street it will be well known what is happening here, and action will be quickly taken if we can show them that we won't stand these conditions any longer." He said the vice was not only corrupting the young men of the section, but large numbers of girls also.

Mr. Straus called for names of those who would serve on a committee to receive complaints and further the work in other ways. Ten members were chosen.

CONEY ISLAND POLICE ACTIVE.

Excise Laws Closely Enforced and Many Arrests Are Made.

Coney Island and the other shore resorts of Brooklyn experienced another lively Sunday yesterday. Visitors were many at all of the resorts, and at Coney Island the season was practically in full swing. The crowd at the island numbered about 30,000, it was estimated.

The police were again active yesterday, and as a result six Raines law hotel keepers were arrested for alleged excise law violations. A number of street "fakirs," peddlers, and dissolute women were also gathered in by the police. Shortly after 9 o'clock last night Capt. Kenny, with Detectives Shea and Busby, raided an alleged gambling resort on the Bowery and arrested seventeen men, who, it is claimed, they found playing crap in the place.

The concert halls continued to do business as they have been compelled to do it since the Island opened up. The proprietors of these places were permitted to give the usual concerts, but were not allowed to sell alcoholic drinks. Visitors at the Island showed no eagerness to get into these places.

In the Raines law hotels there were both beer and "rag-time" piano music to the complete satisfaction of visitors.

An order was issued by the police in the morning that no drinks should be sold in the hotels without a "meal." Most of the hotel proprietors respected this order, but a half dozen or so of them failed to produce a sandwich when policemen in plain clothes dropped in and ordered beer, and as a result got into trouble.

ITALIAN'S DANCER ARRESTED.

Twelve-Year-Old Girl Taken from a Long Branch Boat.

In response to a letter written by a passenger on the Long Branch steamboat Elberon, stating that he had seen a girl about twelve years old dancing to the violin music of an Italian, Agent Pisadra of the Gerry society went to the boat landing at West Twelfth Street last night, and arrested the girl and her employer. The girl is Edith Fisher, twelve years old, of 526½ Broome Street. She danced and performed on the boat while Giuseppe Stefano, forty years old, played.

He said the girl's mother had consented to let her dance for him. The girl corroborated the statement, but they were made prisoners, the girl being sent to the Gerry society rooms.

Mrs. Fisher went to the station house in Charles Street. She was indignant, and said that she had allowed the girl to go with the Italian. The care of the child was refused her. The girl and the Italian will be arraigned in court this morning.

NEARLY KILLED BY BURGLARS.

Aged Farmer and His Granddaughter Fought Intruders, Who Choked Them.

NEWARK, N. J., April 22.—The police here were notified to-day that two burglars, one white and the other colored, broke into the residence of Nelson Smith, an aged farmer, at Livingston, at an early hour this morning, and carried away considerable booty, after having nearly killed Smith and his granddaughter.

According to the story received here Smith was awakened by the intruders and sprang out of bed. He grappled with them and was choked nearly into insensibility. His grand-daughter, who was aroused by the old man's cries, went to his assistance and fought the burglars until she became unconscious from the choking she received.

Her condition was such this afternoon that a doctor had to be with her constantly. The old man was also suffering from the effects of the rough handling that he received.

Accused of Keeping Disorderly House.

Bertha Rubelof, twenty-five years old, was held in $500 bail for examination by Magistrate Deuel, in the West Side Police Court, yesterday morning, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house at 20 West Sixty-fifth Street. Lillian Berth, an inmate, and William H. Marcy, the agent of the property, who were also arrested by Capt. Kear and Detective Saver, were discharged.

Alleged Poolroom Keeper Held.

Horace Brown of 705 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, who was arrested on a warrant obtained Saturday by J. E. Thompson, an agent for the Society for the Prevention of Vice, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday and held in $500 bail for examination Wednesday. Brown, it is alleged, conducted a poolroom at 2,318 Third Avenue, near East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

LOTTERY AGENTS ARRESTED.

Proprietor of the Place Also Charged with Excise Law Violation.

Simon Molts, who refused to give his address, was arrested yesterday by Acting Captain Hammond, and Detective Devaney of the Madison Street Police Station, while in the act of selling a lottery ticket for $1. When searched at the station house, eight tickets purporting to be issued by the Honduras National Lottery Company and the Louisiana State Lottery Company, were found in his pockets.

The arrest was made in the basement wine shop of Joseph Cohen, at 199 Division Street, and Cohen was also locked up on the charges of selling liquor without a license, selling on Sunday, and harboring a lottery game. Drawing slips and other paraphernalia of the lottery business were also confiscated by the police.

DEVERY SCORES AN ARREST.

The Chief Fires His Revolver in the Air While Chasing a Boy.

Chief of Police Devery did a little piece of active police work yesterday, which included the firing of his revolver and a hot pursuit on Eighth Avenue after a boy who was being chased by an excited man, calling, as Mr. Devery seemed to hear it, "Chief! Chief!"

The Chief was standing at his favorite corner, Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, at 2 o'clock, when the boy went running by. The Chief, spurred by the yells, started after the boy. He pulled his revolver as he ran and fired it once into the air. The boy dodged into a hallway nearby, and the Chief arrested him. He was Edward Burke, fifteen years old, of 512½ West Twenty-sixth Street.

His pursuer, James Fielding of 328 Ninth Avenue, said that, while asleep in a hallway on Twenty-seventh Street, he was robbed of his watch and a silver match box by two men and young Burke. The match box was found on Burke, who was turned over to a policeman. The two men escaped. The Chief said he fired his revolver to give the alarm to the policemen.

Burke said he found the match box on the sidewalk. Magistrate Deuel later committed him to the care of the Gerry society to await examination.

QUEENS UNUSUALLY QUIET.

Police Stop Football and Baseball Games —One Excise Arrest.

An unusual degree of quietness existed in Queens Borough yesterday. The police frowned upon all amusements that could possibly come within the list of those forbidden by law, and the hotels had to serve sandwiches with drinks. At Celtic Park Capt. Woods of the Seventy-fifth Precinct stopped football playing.

It was said that persons living in the neighborhood who lay down to take a nap could not sleep because of the absence of the usual noise, to which they had become accustomed.

In Corona, some of the residents of which place laid a plea regarding Sunday annoyances before the District Attorney Friday, Capt. White kept the ball players moving, and the churches were not disturbed.

North Beach made preparations for a big Sundayl, and it was intended to see how lenient the police would be. The threatening weather, however, kept the crowds away. At Bonhege's Pavilion Manager Mitchell allowed a little singing in the afternoon and was promptly arrested.

RUNAWAY IN MADISON SQUARE.

Frisky Colt Causes a Panic Among Visitors to the Park.

A snorting little roan colt dragging behind him a reluctant surrey and a still more reluctant driver tearing out of Twenty-fourth Street, apparently headed for a Madison Square bench upon which two little girls and a little boy were sitting, disturbed the calm of Sunday that hung about the place yesterday afternoon. The park benches were filled mostly by parents who had brought their children to the green-turfed breathing spot of the district.

The little roan had never been in harness before. From the stable of S. L. & S. Frank, 144 East Twenty-ninth Street, Harold Frank of the firm had put him in the trial surrey. At Lexington Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street he bolted, going west as fast as he could run, straight across Madison Avenue he went toward the Park. Policeman Muhy on duty there saw him coming.

"Runaway," he yelled. "Look out."

Then there was a wild rush for Broadway on the part of all bench occupants within the range of his voice. The colt still with Frank in the surrey making vain attempts to drive him made straight for the cottage near the Madison Avenue side. Up its steps he climbed. Reaching the closed door he backed down with such abruptness that his driver was thrown out.

A fat man who had shrieked with laughter at the flight of the crowd didn't have time to avoid the colt as he wheeled to the left. Down he went, and the wheels of the surrey over him.

Snorting in great delight at being on grass again, the colt started across the flats for the fountain. It didn't seem to matter much what was in his way. Down went benches, and over them the colt jumped, dragging the bumping surrey behind.

On a bench at the edge of the concrete walk, facing the fountain, sat a family outing party. The commotion behind made them look around. In alarm the father seized the child nearest him, his wife doing the same with another child. At one end of the bench a three-year-old boy was left. The colt, striking a corner, sent him sprawling.

Round the fountain the colt ran, falling into an easy trot. By this time a portion of the crowd had recovered its wits. Three men seized the bridle as he passed. But dragging them easily the little colt started straight across the grass for Broadway.

A bench intervened. Down went the colt and the men in a heap. Before the animal could rise every part of his harness was held by a hand, while a crowd blocked the wagon wheels with benches. Frank, who had come up, with the aid of volunteers got the colt back to the stable. There were no arrests.

SICK WOMAN WITHOUT SHELTER.

Said to Have Been Forced to Leave a Boarding House.

Cabman Joseph Loughran drove up to the West Thirtieth Street Station last night with a woman who said she was Mrs. Clara Knowlton of New London, Conn. She is about fifty years of age. Loughran said he had taken her from a boarding house at 107 West Twenty-ninth Street at the request of a woman who had called him. Mrs. Knowlton was sick and Loughran took her to Dr. Robinson's office on Forty-second Street. The doctor had told him that as the woman was very ill he ought to take her back to the boarding house, and that if they did not receive her there to take her to a police station. Loughran said they refused to receive the woman at the boarding house.

Mrs. Knowlton was excited and was apparently suffering from nervousness. She said she came from New London yesterday to see friends whose addresses she could not remember. She became ill in the boarding house and found she had no money with her. She said she had wealthy friends in Brooklyn, one a millionaire and another a cousin, who is employed in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The woman was taken to the Woman's Night Shelter, at 144 West Fifteenth Street. She said she would go to her friends to-morrow. She was well dressed and wore two diamond rings and a pair of diamond earrings. At the house in Twenty-ninth Street where she had been staying it was said that she came there a stranger, became ill, and went to seek a physician.

Rabbits and the Plague.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 22.—Considerable alarm is expressed in Australia lest the bubonic plague be spread by the rabbits, and a commission has been appointed to investigate the possibility of rabbits, like rats, carrying the dread disease. A report that rabbits had introduced the plague into Northern Victoria caused a panic in that colony.

DR. EDWARD EVERETT CADY, DENTIST.

My Manhattan office is in charge of experienced practitioners, who have long been associated with me in Brooklyn.

No man on my Brooklyn staff secured his position there until I was personally assured of his moral as well as professional standing.

As a consequence I have a staff of men in whom I justly take pride.

Particular attention in connection with my new Manhattan office is called to the "Cady" method of filling the most sensitive teeth without pain.

This method, while perfectly simple, is a scientific one which is not used elsewhere.

I would be glad to explain it fully to those who are interested.

SUITE 909 PRESBYTERIAN BUILDING,
156 Fifth Ave., cor. 20th Street.
Brooklyn Office, 346 Fulton Street.

W. & J. Sloane

Smith's Carpets | Wilton Velvet, Savonnerie, Axminster, Moquette.

The splendid wearing qualities of these goods have insured their popularity. Rich colors; attractive designs; adapted especially for decorative purposes.

SPRING PATTERNS NOW READY.

Broadway & 19th Street.

SHOT BY REJECTED SUITOR

Tailor Lodges Four Bullets in Fifteen-Year-Old Girl.

Victim Will Recover—Crowd Captures the Shooter and Thrashes a Druggist Who Refused Aid to Girl.

Max Golb, thirty years old, a tailor, of 248 Broome Street, in a fit of jealous frenzy endeavored to kill his sweetheart Gussie Sachs, fifteen years old, by shooting her four times with a revolver yesterday at the home of her parents on the third floor of 36 Stanton Street.

Up to two months ago Golb boarded with the Sachses, and, although twice Gussie's age, paid persistent attention to her, and frequently begged her to marry him. She refused him, and Golb was told by her father, Morris Sachs, that his attentions were distasteful both to his daughter and to himself, and that he must find another boarding place. This he did, but continued to call frequently despite the warning of Sachs to keep away. Saturday night Golb left word that he would call Sunday to take Gussie to the theatre.

About 1 o'clock yesterday Golb went to the house, and met Mrs. Sachs at the door. She told him that he could not see her daughter, and that she was asleep. She then walked down the street. Golb went up to the apartments of the Sachses, where Gussie was lying asleep, fully dressed, in a bedroom. In the room were Jennie Sachs, aged six, with her year-old brother Sammie, and some other children. Golb sent all the children away but Sammie, and then waked Gussie. What passed between them is unknown, except that they quarreled. The noise of a struggle, evidenced by the broken furniture and the blood-stained walls and floor, was unnoticed by the other occupants of the house. Only when four shots, followed by screams, rang out was a rush made for the apartment.

At the door from which she had called the girl was found covered with blood. Golb, escaping, ran down Stanton Street pursued by a crowd. At Allen Street he was caught, and hustled roughly toward the Eldridge Street Station. No policemen were to be found in the neighborhood, as it was the hour of changing squads. Through Police Headquarters the Eldridge Street police were told of the trouble by telephone, and Detectives Grimshaw and Stevenson on the way to the scene met the crowd with its prisoner on Forsyth Street, near Rivington Street.

Max Silverman of 36½ Stanton Street carried the girl to the Graeser Pharmacy, at Forsyth and Stanton Streets, followed by a large crowd. The proprietors of the pharmacy, unwilling to have the crowd enter the store, shut their doors, and refused to allow Silverman to enter with the wounded girl. Not until the police arrived would they open the doors. After a Gouverneur Hospital ambulance took the girl away and the police had gone, the crowd vented its wrath on one of the proprietors of the pharmacy, giving him a sound drubbing.

At the hospital two bullet wounds were found in the girl's head, one in her right shoulder, and one in her left hand.

All of the bullets were extracted, and the surgeons said there was no doubt that the girl would recover.

CALLED OUT AND SHOT.

Rhode Island Carriage Maker Attacked by an Unknown Man.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., April 22.—Edwin E. Southwick, a carriage maker and wheelwright in this city, was shot by an unknown man near his residence at North Smithfield to-night, and his assailant made good his escape. Just before 10 o'clock Mr. Southwick was called from his house by an unknown man, who said his wagon had broken down and he wished to have repairs made. When Mr. Southwick had gone some 500 feet from the house the stranger raised a revolver and fired, the bullet entering Mr. Southwick's stomach.

The man then started toward the house and Mr. Southwick ran after him, as he believed the man had designs on his family. Before the stranger reached the building, and noticing Mr. Southwick in pursuit, he disappeared in the darkness. It is believed that robbery was intended, as Mr. Southwick is known to carry considerable money, having $200 in his pockets when he was shot.

Mr. Southwick thinks the man became acquainted with his habits and might have seen him count money in the house. He is about thirty-five years of age, and keeps several guns and revolvers in his house, which undoubtedly accounts for the man decoying him away from the building.

At a late hour to-night the physicians were unable to say how seriously Mr. Southwick is injured.

BOY COMMITS SUICIDE.

Drinks Acid During Absence of Parents, Who Know No Reason for His Act.

Charles Bauer, Jr., sixteen years old, of 785 Amsterdam Avenue, committed suicide at his home last night by drinking acid.

The parents went out about 8 o'clock, leaving the boy, an only son, alone. He had been in front of the house, joking with boy friends. On the parents' return at midnight Charles was found half fallen off a chair in the kitchen and dead. A bottle smelling of acid and a glass half full of the liquid were on a table near him. An ambulance surgeon was summoned, but he said the boy had been dead some time.

The boy was a clerk in H. B. Claflin & Co.'s store. His parents said they knew of no reason for his act. He was happy, they thought, and he appeared so, for a piano had been bought for him only a week ago.

YEAR'S BIG FIRE LOSSES.

Marshal Seery Shows 1899's $7,458,840 Against $4,155,191 for 1898.

Some startling facts are presented in the report of Fire Marshal Peter Seery, which will be handed to Fire Commissioner Scannell to-day. The report covers the latest fire history of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and is for 1899. During this period the Fire Marshal's Bureau was called upon to investigate 5,393 fires, as against 4,239 for the previous year. These investigations have shown that the losses amounted to $7,458,840, as against a total for the previous year of $4,155,191.

This great difference was not due to the large number of fires, but rather to three very disastrous ones, which wiped out nearly $3,000,000 worth of property in the Borough of Manhattan. These fires were the destruction of the Windsor Hotel, on which the Fire Marshal places the damage at $1,250,000; the fire at Rogers, Peet & Co.'s Building, Broadway and Warren Street, which also damaged the tall Home Insurance Company Building, and did a damage of $700,000, and the Campbell factory buildings, in East Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, where the total loss reached $700,000.

In his report Fire Marshal Seery says:

"Swinging gas jets have contributed largely to the year's quota of fires, and, while it would seem a hardship to the owners of property where the same are being used, I would recommend the rigid enforcement of a law prohibiting their use, and that gas and lamp brackets should not be permitted within such distance of curtains or portieres as to come in contact with same.

"An unusually large number of investigations of suspicious fires have been held during the year, resulting in a number of instances in arrests and convictions of suspected persons. I must call your attention to the fact that it is a matter of extreme regret that a number of insurance agents are somewhat lax in respect to the class of risks secured, the want of attention given to the premises insured, and the tendency to write insurance largely in excess of the value of the property or stock, all of which is an incentive to incendiarism by evilly disposed persons.

"A matter of considerable importance, and one to which I would especially call your attention, is the subject of electric lighting. After a number of rigid examinations I am fully convinced that not a few of our fires are the results of either defective insulation or imperfect wiring. The openings left in walls and partitions for burglar alarms, electric bells, and electric-light wires should be made fire-proof, as each opening may be considered a flue, allowing flames to spread throughout the building. For the public safety, and to provide against this danger, I would recommend the licensing of all persons handling electric light appliances and to make all openings for wires fire-proof.

"I would also recommend that regulations be established providing for cut-out boxes in the inside of buildings near the main entrance, so that currents may be readily turned on or off as occasion requires. This will in a measure lessen the danger to which firemen may be subjected from live wires while in the performance of their duties."

Marshal Seery, in order to more clearly determine the location and cause of fires, thereby placing the responsibility where it belongs, where electric light wires are located, recommends the appointment of an expert electrician to be attached to the bureau. The Marshal has found that there are just fifty-two causes for fires in New York, and they run all the way from "explosives" to "careless workmen with matches."

HEBREW SOCIETY MUSICALE.

Lace Work Sale Realizes $1,000 at Sheltering Guardian Institution.

A musicale was given at the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society yesterday under the auspices of Mrs. M. Nathan, a volunteer teacher of music at the institution, which has in its care 900 children.

President Samuel D. Levy made an address of welcome to the 150 guests, and introduced the performers, who included little ten-year-old Jeannette Zacharias and eleven-year-old Ida Ipcar, each of whom played classical selections.

The musicale was followed by an exhibition of the lace work made by the children, and which was disposed of among the visitors, the sale realizing $1,000.

Fifteen new members were elected to the society.

COLOMBIAN REBELS WIN.

Hold Bocas del Toro—It is Believed Barranquilla Will Fall.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 22.—Advices from Colombia to-day say that Bocas del Toro, Panama, is in possession of the rebels. Last Friday the Government chartered a British steamer at Colon to take troops to Bocas del Toro, where an important battle is expected. With the place in the hands of the rebels, Colon is practically threatened.

There is considerable excitement at Carthagena over a report that Barranquilla has fallen into the hands of the insurgents. This rumor is not entirely credited; but there are good grounds for believing that the town will soon be taken.

Rich Gold Find in Australia.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 22.—Australian advices chronicle the discovery of rich placer ground at Wedderburn, Victoria. John Boyd, the first man to stake ground, unearthed a sixty-one-ounce nugget at 22 feet depth.

The Bolivia Brings 1,280 Immigrants.

The Anchor Line steamship Bolivia, which arrived yesterday from Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, and Gibraltar, brought 1,280 steerage passengers.

All Cars Transfer to **Bloomingdale's**
3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts

The Mattress Department.

Main Floor.

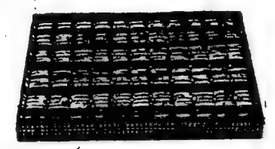

The enormous growth of our Bedding Dept. has compelled us to make extensive alterations. We have enlarged our Mattress and Bed Spring factory, and are now prepared to fill any demand for mattresses or springs at very short notice. The great cut in prices should interest hotel and boarding-house keepers, as well as owners of cottages, summer resorts, etc., at this time.

As a special inducement we offer this week 100 South American **Hair Mattresses**, made in best quality ticking, weighing 40 lbs., in one or two parts, for **12.50**

These Mattresses are fully worth $20.00.

100 of our No. 2 Curled **Hair Mattresses**, which we usually sell at $12.50, for this week, **9.75**

They are made of fine elastic black curled hair, weigh 40 lbs., and are covered with the best ticking.

A full size selected quality mixed **Hair Mattress**, sold elsewhere for $6.75; our price, **5.50**

Woven Wire Cots, made of best hardwood frames and strong fibre; special for this week, **98**

Orders will be taken now for later delivery.

Main Floor, Near Rotunda.

It was the New Flavor

of the new VERONESE BISCUIT that captivated the public so completely. Everybody that knows the best things of life is acquainted with VERONESE BISCUIT; and everybody else is learning about that delicious flavor that is found in nothing else. No other biscuit is baked in the wonderful English ovens—the ovens that bake for continental gourmets.

In large or small packages—a package that keeps them fresh and crisp—at caterers or grocers.

Veronese Biscuit

THE FORSYTHE WAIST.
TO BE IN FASHION WEAR FORSYTHE WAISTS.
THEY EMBODY THE HIGHEST ART AND ARE PERFECT IN EVERY DETAIL.

DO YOU KNOW

that we are the only house in America manufacturing Waists exclusively for our customers, with Agents seeking novelties in every part of the world?

The latest and best styles of European capitals, fashioned on the Forsythe model.

Our Waists are made for fastidious people of fine, discriminating taste, who want something far beyond the ordinary. The assortment is so great it is impossible to convey even an idea of it. The same applies to the materials.

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Fatal Encounter with Footpads.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 22.—Footpads shot and killed Joseph Hildner last night. While he and his mother were on their way home they were halted by two men, who ordered them to throw up their hands. The mother started to run across the street, the son following, but when he reached the middle of the street two shots were fired, and he fell with a bullet through his heart.

Boy Drowned While Playing Tag.

In jumping about a barge lying at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street during a game of tag yesterday, George Grix, six years old, of 467 Tenth Avenue, slipped and fell overboard. He was drowned before any one could go to his rescue. Thomas Castey of 421 Tenth Avenue recovered the body with a grappling iron.

Two Neighbors Die Suddenly.

Julia Johnson died suddenly in her rooms, at 344 Water Street, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Two hours later William Thompson, colored, who lived with his white wife across the street, at No. 345, dropped dead in front of 55 Roosevelt Street.

Boston Policeman Dies Rich.

BOSTON, April 22.—Patrolman Isaiah S. Robinson, for twenty-seven years a member of the police force, died to-day of heart failure, aged fifty-four years. He is said to have left an estate worth $50,000.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

MAKING IT UNCOMFORTABLE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. HEPBURN'S Nicaragua Canal bill has been bettered by dropping the provision for fortifications. Still, the bill ought not to be passed at this session, but should be postponed out of respect for the President and out of consideration for our good name as a fair-dealing nation.

As Mr. HEPBURN reported the bill it was a wanton insult to the one nation that has shown itself our friend. It was drawn in rough and reckless disregard of our treaty obligations, and exhibited us as capable of such a breach of international good manners as might be expected on the part of some Blackamoor chief who was both ignorant and surly, but which on the part of a great nation could be considered as nothing short of disgraceful.

As amended the bill "authorizes" the President to acquire a strip of territory across the isthmus on which, when acquired, "he shall direct the Secretary of War" to build the canal; "and the Secretary of War shall also construct such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal and such provision for defense as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said canal and harbors."

The provision here made is evidently for the policing of the canal and for its protection against marauders. It certainly does not contemplate such defenses as would enable us to close the canal to ships of war of our enemy. It would appear, therefore, that the bill in its present form does not exclude the idea of treaty stipulations for the control or international neutralization of the canal. Such stipulations would seem to be necessary, indeed, for while the acquisition of the strip of territory would make the canal American, so that any offensive act would be an act of war on this country, nevertheless the status of a canal not neutralized by treaty and guarded only by a military police would be so insecure that we must suppose that the promoters of this bill have in view the supplementary protection of a treaty. The moment the fortifications are dropped from the plan, a treaty becomes indispensable. We do not feel entirely sure that Mr HEPBURN sees that it is indispensable, but he has doubtless withdrawn his objections to a treaty. Otherwise, it would appear that he did not understand his own bill.

There is nothing in the bill that is incompatible with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as originally drawn. The status of the canal built under this bill and that treaty would be that of international neutralization and American ownership and protection. That is what the status of the canal ought to be.

But the ratification of the treaty should, of course, precede the enactment of the bill. If the bill should become a law, the treaty remaining in abeyance, the President would have been put by Congress in the uncomfortable position of having to ride rough-shod over a treaty of which he had just recognized the binding force. The negotiation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty constituted an Executive recognition of the validity of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. But until a new treaty agreement has been reached we cannot, independent of England, build and control a canal. That is precisely what this bill provides for, however, and that is reason enough why its passage should be postponed until after the Senate has ratified the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Another reason is the wish of the President. It is known that he thinks it inexpedient to pass a canal bill in advance of the report of the commission sent to the isthmus to examine the routes. It would be an affront to the commission, to the President, and to the British Government to pass the bill now.

DEMOCRATS AND THE NAVY.

Every day that Congress is in session the thoughtful patriot has more reason to pray for an intelligent and patriotic opposition. Even the head of the Administration must have frequent occasion to join in this aspiration. It is to Mr. McKINLEY'S advantage to have some critic lying in wait for him who shall point out his mistakes and give him an opportunity to correct them, in place of a factious horde of opponents who quarrel with everything he does, irrespective of its merits.

One of the unpatriotic and irrational demonstrations to which the Democratic Party, in its present acephalous condition, has accustomed us has been made on the occasion of the naval appropriation. The bill carries an appropriation of sixty-odd millions, which is a good deal of money, more, as has often been mentioned, than was ever conveyed by a naval appropriation before. Every member of Congress was concerned to see that the country should get "good value" for its money. But the wonderful Democrats in the House of Representatives have concerned themselves to see that the country should not get the worth of its money, and have then voted the money.

The armor plate business has been thrashed out in half a dozen Congresses until there is no excuse for any Congressman's ignorance of the merits of the case. The best exposition of it in this debate was made by a Democratic member, Mr. CUMMINGS. He showed clearly that, at the prices proposed by the bill, we should be getting the best armor cheaper than it is got by any other naval power. But some of his fellow-Democrats, and particularly Mr. UNDERWOOD of Alabama and Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky, insisted on bringing out the old absurd scheme of a Government armor plant, the absurdity of which has been repeatedly exposed. Because the House would not stand any more of this nonsense they contrived to strike out the clause of the bill authorizing the purchase of armor.

Our Washington correspondent informs us that there is a difference of opinion as to the effect of this action, or inaction, and that it is maintained by some that it authorizes the purchase of armor at what it can be bought for. But in that case the Democrats who made the opposition are disappointed. The point of order was made against the clause that it repealed existing law, and was therefore out of place in an appropriation bill. The point seems to have been well taken. But there was no occasion for raising it, and it would not have been raised if the Democrats had recognized that to let it go by offered them their easiest escape from an untenable and ridiculous position. The intention of their performance was that an enormous appropriation should pass, and should be so far nullified that none of the money should be spent upon providing ships with armor. The whole amount devoted to the construction of ironclads would be thrown away if they had their way.

This is one of the incidents that make those people despair who recognize the urgent need of an intelligent, responsible, and patriotic opposition. It convinces the average voter that, no matter what blunders the Republicans may commit, there is nothing to be gained by a change. Correspondingly it encourages the Republican managers to commit any blunders that may attract them, even though they be such blunders as, in a normal condition of things, would and should cost the party its lease of power.

THE NEW REPUBLIC OF THE PACIFIC.

The temper in which the Australian articles of federation are, according to our correspondent, received in London is critical to the point of carping; but that is very apt to be the case with our esteemed English friends in matters which, nevertheless, they accept finally and mightily profit by.

The particular point that awakens objection is that the jurisdiction of the Federal Australian Court is final, and no appeal can be taken to the British courts sitting in London. The objection is natural enough on the face of the situation. Your genuine Englishman, whether in London or Melbourne, thinks first and most anxiously, as to any change, how it affects his own interests or prestige. It is a shock to the mind of the Londoner that a portion of the empire already considerable and bound in the future to become very great should set up entire independence for its courts, without the slightest reference to the august and time-honored tribunals which have interpreted the English law for a thousand years. But after a little the Englishman in London will realize that the Englishman in Melbourne has been careful to claim this independent jurisdiction for his courts only in matters affecting Australia alone. And as to these it will become plain that this is by far the simplest and least troublesome arrangement that could be made. It is, indeed, the only way in which the growth of the empire can be provided for in safety and health. The more completely each member of it shall be not merely allowed but compelled to attend to its purely separate and individual affairs, the more free will the Government of the empire be to devote all its strength and wisdom to affairs that are really imperial. That is the principle on which English colonies have steadily been conducted for the past generation, and it would be absurd to make an exception to the principle in matters of litigation as to which prompt, certain, and final settlement is of the greatest importance.

Another fact that arouses some dissatisfaction in London is that the Australian Constitution, as we should call it, must be taken or rejected by the British Parliament as a whole, no amendment being practicable without substantially undoing all the work that has been done and requiring it to be begun all over again. The colonial Legislatures, having acted, the terms of the Constitution having been formulated after mutual conference, discussion, and concession, and the people of each colony having finally passed on the plan, it is clear that only objections essentially fatal to the whole scheme would now justify Parliament in requiring a change. But here again the underlying common sense of the English will make itself felt. The work so far has been done with the full knowledge, and indeed with the assent, of the official representatives of the Imperial Government. The degree of independence for which the Constitution provides is not in reality greater than each colony now enjoys; it is only established as to the colonies in federation. There are means devised for administering the interests the colonies have in common, in which the empire has no real concern. It is only reasonable that such a scheme shall be taken as those most interested in it have framed it. There is no doubt that this will be done.

When we consider the Australian federation and compare it with our own, organized a hundred and more years previously, we may well feel some pride at the justification it affords of the singular wisdom and foresight shown by the founders of our Republic. To all intents the principles followed in Australia are those prevailing in the Constitution of the United States. There is substantially the same division of powers between the federation and its members, and the same machinery for the functioning of the respective Governments. It may be said that the Australians have not had to consider what was the most difficult problem for us, the exact limits of the federal power with regard to or growing out of relations with foreign nations, since these are necessarily in the hands of the Imperial Government. That is true. On the other hand, we must remember that the actual theory on which the relations of the empire to the colonies depend is in effect very much like the theory of the relations of our own States to the Federal Government as to foreign affairs. The machinery is very different, but the principles are not. The British Government does in reality consult the wishes and views of the colonies very closely, and as to all matters in which Australia is directly interested her interests are sure to be very closely regarded.

For ourselves there is every reason for congratulation in the progress of Australian federation. It is bound to promote the development of the political principles in which we have the greatest confidence and in the advance of which we believe the whole world will gain advantage.

THE MILITARY ADVENTURERS OF FRANCE.

A curious revelation is gradually coming to light through Gen. DE GALLIFFET'S reorganization of the French Army. It shows how narrow was the space that separated what was supposed to be French patriotism from professional militarism. When the present Minister of War smashed the clerico-military hierarchy which menaced the republic many of the ideal supporters of "l'esprit de l'armée" found themselves turned adrift. For years they had been regarded as the only possible exponents of "la grande revanche." France relied utterly and faithfully upon them. The Dreyfus case revealed their true character. Doubtless these men, if put to the test, would have fought valiantly for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine. But they were not put to that test. They were simply asked to be true to the republic. At the crucial moment they failed.

Realizing that "la revanche" fetich was played out and that the prevailing sentiment in France offered slight encouragement for gentlemen of their ambitions, it is perhaps not to be wondered at that from among them the Boers have recruited their most adventurous allies. The late Col. DE VILLEBOIS-MAREUIL was a man of many talents, but his royalist and clerical proclivities did not prevent him from offering his sword to a cause which, put in the most inviting light, bore no possible resemblance to his own boasted ideals. He fought courageously, and there is no doubt that his knowledge of the art of war was of great benefit to the Boers. He is now being mourned in the Faubourg St. Germain as "the martyred exponent of the oppressed, of justice, and of right."

It is a little strange that his eulogists should have forgotten that only a year ago the dead chief of JOUBERT'S staff had an opportunity to display these crowning virtues without leaving France. And now, moved by the same lofty principles, Gen. DE NEGRIER, the darling of the defunct clerico-military hierarchy, goes forth to take command of the Boers' foreign legion. DE NEGRIER, a brave soldier, the hero of several campaigns in Indo-China and Tonquin, beloved by his men, was, a few months ago, severely censured by the Minister of War for allowing his hatred of justice for the individual to cause him to forget his vaunted sense of discipline and to insult his superiors.

The curious way that the supporters of the old military régime in France have of juggling with the words "justice" and "right" in spite of the undoubted heroism of the individuals, permits us to congratulate the republic that she has been relieved in time of these soldiers of fortune. Their lack of moral perception would never have permitted them to achieve lasting and real benefits for their country.

The debate in the Senate on the extra allowances for expenses made to army officers in Cuba is rather ridiculous on the face of the known facts. Possibly an inquiry is appropriate, since the question of the authority for the allowances has been raised. But so far as the amount of allowances reported is concerned, it ought to have made every Senator blush. The largest is that of $7,500 to piece out a salary of the same amount for the officer of the highest rank in Cuba. Instead of carping at the expenditure of $15,000 a year to the person representing the United States in a position so important and so directly involving the dignity of our Government, the Senators should be ashamed that very much more liberal provision has not already been made, and made in a manner that would admit of no quibbling. The fact is that all the more difficult and exacting functions of administration in the United States are underpaid, while the minor positions are as invariably overpaid. If a recasting of the rates of compensation were made, and all salaries in the civil service below $2,000 were reduced to the level of payment for like work in business life, more than enough money could be saved to pay the increase in the higher salaries needed to bring them to the level of payment in private business. It is peculiarly unfair that our military and naval officers, whose pay is very modest at best, should actually be taxed, as they often are, when assigned to duty where a reasonable dignity is to be maintained.

It really seems as though Great Britain had a formidable revolt on her hands at the scene of the former Ashanti rebellion. Of course it is hard to judge an affair of this kind at this distance, but it certainly appears as though armed resentment on the part of the Kumassi tribes was neither unprovoked nor unnatural. In his quest for the "golden stool" the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, Sir FREDERICK M. HODGSON, apparently not only forgot that he was dealing with a very sensitive people, but he also failed to remember the fundamental principle of British colonization, which is to proceed by persuasion through the line of least resistance, and, above all, to respect as far as possible the peculiar sensibilities of the governed. It is this wise policy that made the Indian Empire possible. Of course the possession of the "golden stool" on the part of the natives kept alive the memory of their dethroned King PREMPEH, and the ardent hope that a King might again some day rule over them. But for all we know to the contrary, these emotions were dormant, and only became lively when Sir FREDERICK, under the guise of a peaceful mission, attempted to wrest the unique throne from them. Blood has already been shed, and the loyal Bekwai have already taken the field in the British Governor's cause, but it is to be hoped that a few sharp words from the Colonial Office may restrain all parties until an equitable conciliation may be brought about.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—With a curious, almost amazing, disregard for the doubts and anxieties expressed in this column regarding the plans for a "Hall of Fame," the project seems to be advancing steadily toward execution, and present indications are that all we can do in the matter is to point out to the courageous dispensers of posthumous glory such dangers and difficulties as from time to time we may observe lying in their pathway. Especially clear to our gaze just at this instant is the fact that altogether too much of the work of selecting heroes has been assigned for immediate performance. This Nation, as nations go, is still a youthful one. Of course the anti-imperialists think, or at least say, that it is already declining through senile decay toward final dissolution, but the comparatively few anti-imperialists on the Board of Judges will hardly be able to infect the other members with their delusions, and it is safe to assume that the board as a whole views the future with hopeful confidence. Yet they purpose choosing fifty names out of our short annals for inscription in their temple, leaving room for only as many more to be provided by all the centuries to come. This is wrong, obviously and decidedly. In sober earnest, we fear that in the 124 years of the Nation's life it has produced only one man about whose absolute right to a place in the Hall of Fame there is not the faintest question in the mind of any living citizen of the United States. There is one other man whose claim to such distinction would be enthusiastically asserted by an overwhelming majority of us and admitted more or less graciously by almost all the rest, but of whom besides could not an Advocatus Diaboli make speeches convincing to minorities large enough to have rights and influence? We are far from asserting that the United States has hitherto produced only two great men. That is not the point. The contention is that not many more than two have had their greatness unanimously recognized, not many more than two could be canonized or apotheosized without eliciting protests ranging from faint to loud. And these judges intend immediately to pick out half a hundred objects for National deification! We prophesy here and now that they will hear harsh comments on their judgment before the list is ten names long, that angry denunciation will greet half of the next twenty selections, and that not one of the last score, unless by that time the indifference due to mediocrity has established itself, will fail to provoke controversies so bitter that their possible consequences may well cause grave apprehensions.

—A troubled Harlemite writes to us asking for the solution of the following problem: "A. says that white is a color. B. says white is not a color. Which is correct?" No question could be easier to answer than that one, since almost any reply to it could be defended by the soundest of arguments, but no response would be really satisfactory that wasn't founded on a clear understanding as to the meaning of the words "white" and "color." These words, unfortunately, have each many meanings, and the A. and B. of our reader's letter are undoubtedly at odds merely because their definitions are not harmonious. In ordinary, every-day language, white most certainly is a color, just as red, black, blue, green, and purple are colors. B. would never hesitate, if asked to tell the color of A.'s dog, to reply "white," if such happened to be the case, and if he were hiring a man to paint his house, and the man asked him what color he wanted it, he would respond "white," if his taste ran that way—and his purse permitted. A scientist, on the other hand, if his mind were dwelling on the length of etheric waves, would think of white, not as a color, but as a combination of all the primary colors in the proportions in which they are given out by the sun and several secondary sources of light. The common assertion that "white is the absence of color" is not exactly false, but it is rather nonsensical anywhere out of a bleachery. All things considered, we are inclined to decide in favor of A. and against B. If, however, there is "anything up" on the question, we must leave the controversialists to their own devices, as the conditions presented to us do not warrant a final adjudication, other than that A. and B. are both right and both wrong. It all depends.

—Another of the London street railway companies, in announcing the intention to abandon steam for electricity for the propulsion of its cars, has wounded British pride by declaring that the needed plant cannot be obtained in England, and therefore will be imported from America. These admissions of our superiority in the manufacture of electrical machinery have been rather numerous of late, and naturally they are regarded as humiliating in the nation that so long competed successfully with the rest of the world in the manipulation of the metals. One Englishman, writing on this latest revelation, says: "Our electrical engineers, we believe, can hold their own tolerably well in electric lighting, but heavy traction seems out of their line. It must not be forgotten that by sending these orders to the United States Americans are gaining from us something even more important than trade. They are gaining experience, and at our expense. Every order of this kind taken away from British engineers renders it more difficult for them to execute another of the same kind. Could not one of our large firms make a desperate attempt to undertake such work?" That is a really pathetic appeal, and the fact that the British engineers are asked to make "a desperate effort" to regain their lost supremacy is highly significant of recent trade changes.

—There gathered in Cooper Union the other evening a large number of estimable people, all quite sure that the existing state of things in general is not what it should be, and much more than half convinced that their own desire for a change is clear proof of their ability to bring it about. After an Ohio Mayor had talked at great length concerning the Golden Rule, and had expressed his high approval of it, there was a desultory interchange of more or less valuable opinions on many subjects. While this was going on a young woman who is described as "dark-eyed and eager," rose from her seat in the audience and, "in a sad, wistful voice," whatever that may be, stated her own particular grievance in the following words: "Our newspapers have a very serviceable expression they love to use. It is 'not feasible.' Many, many times they will not take long and toilfully prepared articles. They can't appreciate what they don't do themselves. Often, oh, so often, the statements come from the very heart of the people, from their very souls, but such offerings are 'not feasible.'" Here be revelations, indeed—first, that the "not available" with which we personally are most familiar as a kind and convenient substitute for harsher phrases, gives place in other offices to "not feasible," and, second, that in the class to which the dark-eyed and eager one belongs there exists a belief that newspapers are under a moral obligation to print all articles that are the products of much toil and deep sincerity. The former addition to our stock of knowledge is more interesting than important, but the other fact explains some curious phenomena which the editorial folk have long regarded as beyond human comprehension. It is as the possessor of the sad and wistful voice said—articles are not accepted or rejected according as they show or do not show the evidences of toil. The question of heart and soul does often have an oblique relevancy, but matters of which the Cooper Union maid seems to have no idea whatever really determine the verdict. We had hitherto supposed that everybody knew just what those matters were.

—As the columns of THE TIMES contain from day to day a large amount of matter which its contemporaries in this and other cities deem worthy of republication, we have naturally been led to observe with care the manner in which they do it. Some never fail to give us full and explicit credit for what they take, placing a line of acknowledgment before the transferred item or article, or inserting the name of THE TIMES so near the beginning that it can hardly fail to impress itself upon the reader's attention. This we regard as both courteous and honest, and when it is done we consider ourselves not creditors for material furnished, but debtors for a compliment at once valuable and valued. At the other extreme stand the papers that steal outright, make no acknowledgment whatever, and sell as their own journalistic wares in which we have the clearest of proprietary rights. These are the pirates of the profession, and they remain out of jail only because it is a long and troublesome process to bring them to punishment. In the debatable ground between the two extremes stand the papers that content themselves with abiding by the letter of law and custom, giving credit, indeed, but doing it to the least possible amount and in the least gracious way. It is hard to tell whether their course is inspired by conscience or caution. We were moved to make these remarks by finding in The Hartford Post, copied word for word from THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of April 7, a long article on the gifts to educational institutions in the United States that were made in the past year. It fills seven of The Post's columns, or a whole page, and not till the last line is reached does one come upon the slightest hint that the great mass of facts and figures presented were not the result of The Post's enterprise and expenditure. At the end, however, due credit is rendered, but "run in," and not even emphasized by type of a different size or style from that of the rest of the page. Now, have we a grievance or have we not?

GENERAL NOTES.

The late Gen. John Bidwell, California's notable pioneer, bequeathed $100 each to the National committees of the Liberty and the Prohibition Party.

* * *

The tenth anniversary number of Hardware, which bears date April 10, 1900, is one that publishers, editors, and printers may deservedly take pride in.

* * *

Seaborn Wright, who four years ago was the Populist Prohibition candidate for Governor of Georgia, is now an aspirant for a Democratic nomination for a seat in the Legislature of that State.

* * *

A shipment of 5,000 of the Lafayette memorial dollars has been made to Paris, for sale upon the exposition grounds, and another shipment is expected soon to follow, the intention being to send over all of the 50,000 coins authorised by Congress that are not quickly sold in this country.

* * *

Efforts are being made in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., supplemented by friends in California, to raise a fund to pay off a mortgage on the home of the widow of Major M. C. Wilkinson. Major Wilkinson was killed in the Indian outbreak at Leech Lake, Minn., in October, 1898.

* * *

A society has been formed in Framingham, Mass., of the grandsons of Revolutionary soldiers. It holds its annual meeting on Patriots' Day, April 19, for the choice of officers, &c. The Boston Transcript says that the members take deep pride in their identification with Framingham, the only town by that name in all the world so far as can be learned.

* * *

A resident of the town of Waterloo, N. D., sent a two-cent postage stamp in a letter to Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago a few days ago, with a request that he forward by return mail a city directory of Chicago, as the writer intends going there in the Summer and desires to visit the principal places. The postage stamp awaits the North Dakota man's order on his arrival.

* * *

The Albany Institute and the Albany Historical and Art Society have voted to consolidate, their new title to be the Albany Institute and Art and Historical Society. It is hoped to take in other societies by and by, such as the Entomological Society and the Camera Club, the object being to form a society on the lines of the Brooklyn Institute, containing various branches.

* * *

The week beginning Aug. 6 has been chosen for Old Home Week in Maine, when the Dirigo State will welcome with great cordiality and many festivities all the absent sons who may find it convenient to return to their native towns. Old Home Week in New Hampshire (where the custom originated through Gov. Rollins's suggestion) is to be from Aug. 11 to Aug. 18.

* * *

More than $11,000 has already been contributed, mainly by Massachusetts people, toward the guaranteed fund of $70,000 to meet the expenses of the Cuban public school teachers who are to be taken to Cambridge for a Summer course of instruction at Harvard University. They are to be lodged in the college dormitories and private houses, and President Eliot has offered his own house to be used by them. The number of teachers to be the recipients of these unusual advantages is 1,450.

* * *

Chairman Charles A. Towne of the Silver Republican National Committee has issued an address relative to representation in the National Convention of the party to be held in Kansas City, Mo., July 4, when the Democratic National Convention meets there. He suggests that in the selection of delegates it would be well to secure as large a proportion as possible of members of patriotic organizations, such as the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of Veterans, the Sons of the Revolution, &c.

Certainly Detracts from Its Merits.

From The Buffalo Express.

THE NEW YORK TIMES urges that the Governor should veto the bill relating to the appointment of appraisers of property subject to the transfer tax. The principal argument for this bill has been that it would effect a considerable economy in the collection of the inheritance taxes. THE TIMES disputes this, pointing out that the bill raises the pay of appraisers in the fifty-eight counties outside of New York, Kings, and Erie from $3 to $5 a day, and that this increase would offset all the saving in the two large cities. That is a feature which certainly does detract from the merits of the bill as an economy measure.

NUGGETS.

Inapplicable.

"My enemy has written a book."
"Well, aren't you glad?"
"Not by a long shot. It's the story of my life."—Philadelphia North American.

Spoiled His Theory.

Mr. Knowsit—Red hair always accompanies great strength. It is natural—
Mr. Wunder—Get out! Did you ever see a red-headed elephant?—Baltimore American.

Urban Exercise.

Doctor—You exercise too much.
Patient—Exercise! Why, doctor, I ride in the cable cars all the time.
Doctor—Well, try walking.—Brooklyn Life.

Not of the Meek.

"Well," said the New Woman, "suppose we do want the earth! What then!"
"Nothing," replied the old man, "except that you'll have to work for it. You'll never inherit it."—Philadelphia Press.

Breakfast Would Be Saved.

"Bertha, I think I hear a burglar downstairs."
"Well, let him alone. If cook gets awake she'll call in seven policemen and we won't have a bite left in the house for breakfast."—Chicago Record.

THE OLD "UNFINISHED CHAMBER."

Minnie L. Upton in American Agriculturist.

The old "unfinished chamber!"—
I shut my eyes and see
The massive, smoke-browned rafters,
Each hewn from some huge tree;
No mediæval castle
E'er boasted ribs more stout;
No wildest wind of Winter
Could shake them with its rout.
And yet they condescended
To yield ungrudged support
To traces trim of popcorn
For Winter evenings' sport;

To festooned wealth of apple,
And wrinkled rings galore
Of pie-prophetic pumpkin,
And grandma's treasured store
Of peppermint and spearmint,
Skull-cap and sage and dill,
Wormwood and balm and catnip—
Sure cure for every ill.
Small need had we of doctors!
At slightest hint of pain
Came grandma with her herb-drink,
And we were well again.

I see the huge old chimney,
Up which the wood fires roared,
On every side surrounded
By all our childish hoard
Of hazelnuts and beechnuts,
Gathered in golden days,
While saucy chipmunks scolded,
And all the woodland ways
Were gay in gold and scarlet,
And all the air was sweet
With breath of glorious Autumn,
Whose wealth was at out feet.

I see the small-paned windows
That, in a Winter's night,
Would win to wondrous beauty
Of tracery azure-white.
Scenes of the sunny southland,
With towering tropic trees,
Pictures of polar regions
And iceberg-haunted seas—
All that we read and dreamed of,
That travelers' tales rehearse,
We saw in our still corner
Of the great universe.

Then, when the days grew longer
And weak the Winter's chains,
From some dim, dreaming cranny
Out on the sunny panes
Big, sleepy flies crept staidly,
With dazed, bewildered mien,
As though they scarce remembered
The once-familiar scene;
But when, by sunshine wakened,
They raised their cheery hum,
We knew that they were telling
"For true" that Spring was come.

Ah, dreamy, blissful memories
Of dear, dim rainy days!
We could not "go a-fishing,"
And all our outdoor plays
Were set aside. What cared we?
We knew the latchstring stout
Of the old "unfinished chamber"
Was always hanging out.
What frolics 'neath the rafters!
What masquerading fine
In garments worn and faded,
Fashioned in "auld lang syne!"
What happy-hearted laughter,
What songs untouched by pain,
Blent with obbligato
Unceasing of the rain!
Dear old unfinished chamber!
No palace fairer seems—
None to my heart is nearer
In all the land of dreams.

$200,000 GIFT TO MT. SINAI

Meyer Guggenheim and His Sons Provide for a New Hospital.

Directors Yesterday Voted to Accept the Donation with Its Conditions—Memorial to Mrs. Guggenheim.

Mount Sinai Hospital has received a gift of $200,000 from Meyer Guggenheim and his sons, Isaac, Daniel, Murray, Solomon R., Simon, and William Guggenheim, to be used for the erection of a hospital building in the new group to be built by the hospital on Fifth Avenue, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets. The Board of Directors met yesterday noon at the hospital and formally accepted the gift. President Isaac Wallach, after the meeting, made public the following extracts from a letter which had been sent to the board:

"For some time past it has been our purpose to contribute, to a more substantial degree than we have thus far done, toward the materialization of your project for the erection of a new hospital, which shall more fully meet the public needs than the one which you are now maintaining.

"Accordingly we have investigated your work, and have become greatly impressed with that feature of it which relates to the rearing of a structure for the use of private contributing patients. This cannot fail to prove a constant and remunerative source of income to your institution, and as a consequence the revenues derived therefrom added to your other resources, will render practically certain a successful prosecution of the charitable work in which you are now engaged on a more extensive scale than hitherto.

"At our request your architect, Mr. Arnold W. Brunner, has exhibited to us plans and specifications of the structure which is to be erected by you on Fifth Avenue, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets, in the City of New York, and which is to be set apart for private patients.

"We have been assured by him, as well as by your Building Committee, that the cost of constructing this private hospital, in accordance with the plans which have been adopted by you, will not exceed $200,000.

"Acting upon this information, we hereby offer to pay you the sum of $200,000, to defray the cost of construction. You shall maintain the building in proper and suitable repair, and shall at all times keep it open for the use of the public, without regard to race or creed, and devote the income derived therefrom solely to the charitable purposes for which your hospital has been founded.

"If you are prepared to accept these conditions, it will afford us great pleasure to be so advised at your earliest convenience, in order that we may be assured that our cherished purpose is to be fulfilled."

The object of the gift is to establish a memorial to Barbara Guggenheim, the deceased wife and mother of the donors.

Full plans and specifications will be ready in a few weeks. Preparations are being pushed as rapidly as possible, and President Wallach hopes that ground for the new building will soon be broken. He estimates that the new buildings will cost about $2,000,000. In discussing the matter yesterday, Mr. Wallach said:

"Added to the previous subscriptions and dedications, this sum of $200,000 for the erection of one of the buildings, which was included in the original plans, will go far to provide for the sum required for the new hospital buildings, leaving, as it does, only about $350,000 to $400,000 to be obtained by similar dedications or further subscriptions to cover the entire cost of the plant. The Directors feel confident that they can rely upon the generosity of their constituents to make provision for the remaining sum required."

DR. DEWEY AT PILGRIMS' CHURCH.

Dr. Storrs's Probable Successor Makes a Good Impression.

The Rev. Dr. Harry P. Dewey, pastor of the South Congregational Church of Concord, N. H., who has been called to succeed the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs in the pastorate of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, preached yesterday by invitation in the latter church. It was Dr. Dewey's first appearance in the pulpit which is generally believed he will occupy. He made an excellent impression.

Dr. Dewey took his text from First Peter, iii., 4.: "But, let it be the hidden man of the heart." In the course of his sermon he said:

"Let us remember that it is in this inner man that we find the chief native power of right doing. We must cultivate a morality that can stand on its own legs. A distinction has been drawn between innocence and character. Innocence is ignorance; character is knowledge. With innocence one is never quite safe; with character one is always secure.

"It is not easy for a man nowadays in good society to break with impunity the common canons of morality. And yet are we not sensible that it is a good deal easier to be good outside than inside?"

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY AT CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan Preaches on England's Patron Saint.

The annual services of St. George's Society were held yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, and the text was: "* * * What mean ye by this service?" Exodus xii., 26.

Dr. Morgan, among other things, said that the banner of St. George was the one which the Franks had carried with them into battle, and still later William the Conquerer had carried the same banner to victory, until finally the banner of St. George came to have a deep significance to Englishmen. St. George came to be the patron saint of England, and the 23d of April was appointed as St. George's Day. He said that St. George had always been held up to Englishmen as the perfection of all Christian and manly virtues, and though much that was said of St. George was only tradition, services held in honor of such a man as he is said to have been could not be otherwise than elevating.

ITALY'S COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

Newspapers Are Much Concerned Regarding Their Renewal.

ROME, April 22.—The Italian newspapers are much concerned regarding the renewal of commercial treaties with Germany and Austria. The Pungolo Parliamento asserts, on the authority of a former member of the Cabinet, probably Signor Branca, that a clause was added in 1891 to the Dreibund treaty whereby the three powers stipulate to grant to each other favored nation treatment and the greatest possible facilities in trade.

The Tribuna, commenting upon this revelation, says that, in spite of it, the prospects for the future are not reassuring, in view of the ultra-protectionist tendencies of the Austrian and German Agrarians.

KAISER REPROVES A GENERAL.

Displeased by Arrangements at Altona—The Officer Resigns.

BERLIN, April 22.—When Emperor William arrived at Altona the other day to salute the Prince of Wales, returning from Copenhagen to London, he was struck with the lack of suitable arrangements on the part of Lieut. Gen. von Schleinitz, commander at Altona.

After his return to Berlin the Emperor issued orders giving Gen. von Schleinitz six months' leave of absence. The General has tendered his resignation and left the army.

Dr. Talmage Preaches in the Open Air.

MANCHESTER, April 22.—The Rev. Dr. Talmage, on leaving the church here today where he had preached, was called upon by an immense throng who had been unable to enter the building, and was urged to speak again. He complied, preaching in the open air.

Review of Japanese Squadrons.

YOKOHAMA, April 22.—Emperor Mutsu-Hito will leave on Thursday to review the combined Japanese squadrons off Kobe.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT ENDED

Mr. McKinley Returns to Washington with His Party.

MANY VISITORS YESTERDAY

Attended Morning Service at Brick Presbyterian Church—Crowds Congregated at His Hotel.

President McKinley had quite a busy day yesterday, and the knowledge that he was staying at the Manhattan Hotel, at Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, apparently led many to wend their way in that direction, in the hope of seeing him. Throughout the day there was a crowd about the entrance and across the street, able to see, however, most of the time only the President's flag and the American colors draped about the private entrance, as evidence that the Nation's Chief Magistrate was a guest.

Mr. McKinley went to church in the morning and for a drive in the afternoon, and throughout most of the rest of the day he received callers, getting a nap finally late in the day, and starting for Washington after midnight. While the President was at church Mrs. McKinley went for a short drive with Mrs. Abner McKinley. Just before the President started for the Brick Presbyterian Church a crank appeared in the crowd and wished to see the President. He was a short, florid, stout man, with long hair, and he wore a silk hat and frock coat. He said he had just been talking to Senator Hill around the corner, and he wished to give to the President a tract which he exhibited, with the legend at the top, "I take my text from the forty-fifth chapter of High Desires." There were eighteen policemen in the neighborhood at the time, and the crank was told to move on. He went, and the police said he was harmless.

Shortly before 11 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup arrived in their carriage. They went up to the Presidential suite on the second floor, and soon afterward returned, Mr. McKinley leading with Mrs. Jesup, and Mr. Jesup following with Abner McKinley and Secretary Cortelyou. Hats were raised in the crowd as the President got into the carriage, and he bowed repeatedly. The President and Mrs. Jesup sat in the rear seat of the carriage, and Mr. Jesup in the front seat. Abner McKinley and Mr. Cortelyou walked to the church.

The party arrived at the church just as the service was about to begin, and most of the congregation were seated. There were therefore very few persons about as they entered. They occupied the sixteenth seat from the front to the right of the middle aisle, Mrs. Jesup going first into the pew, followed by the President and the others, Mr. Jesup sitting at the outer end.

The only reference to the presence of the President made during the service was in the opening prayer, in which Dr. Babcock asked that the blessing of God be upon the Nation's Chief Magistrate and make him a good steward of the trust imposed in him. The President listened attentively to the talk which followed by the Rev. J. H. Laughlin of Chiming Chow, China, who is attending the Ecumenical Conference and who illustrated his discourse on conditions in China by frequent reference to a large chart of the Chinese Empire hung back of the pulpit.

On leaving the church the President came out with the congregation, walking down the aisle in the crowd beside Mrs. Jesup. Those who preceded him waited outside and every hat was raised as Mr. McKinley passed to the carriage.

The carriage rolled away, and a call was made at the home of Mr. Jesup, at 197 Madison Avenue. Abner McKinley and Mr. Cortelyou walked directly back to the hotel. The President, as usual, was escorted by a Central Office detective, Sergt. Fove of the Detective Bureau following him in a carriage. Only a short stop was made at Mr. Jesup's house, and then the President returned to the hotel. Before and after his midday meal there was a number of callers, among them Gov. Roosevelt, Gen. F. V. Greene, Seth Low, Frederick Hollis, John Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Levi P. Morton and Miss Morton, and ex-Mayor Strong and his son.

Shortly before 4 o'clock the President and his brother went for a drive. A very large crowd gathered while their carriage was waiting. Mr. Morton left a little before the President came down, and one man in the crowd, mistaking the ex-Vice President for the President, said, "Why, he is older than I supposed, and not so stout."

Mrs. Mark Hanna arrived while the President was waiting in the lobby for the carriage top to be lowered, and he stood talking with her for some time. When he left, she took the elevator to the floor above to call upon Mrs. McKinley.

The President's drive was on Fifth Avenue and through the Park. On his return he found ex-President Harrison and Mrs. Harrison and Gen. Corbin, and soon after, A. D. Juilliard and W. E. Dodge called. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was the last visitor.

The President took a nap before dinner. At 10:10 o'clock in the evening the party went to the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Jersey City, where the private car Olympia had been prepared, and the President retired early. The car was attached to the train which left Jersey City at 12:35 A. M.

A guard of mounted policemen attended Mr. McKinley and his party from the Manhattan Hotel to the Pennsylvania Railroad Ferry. On leaving the hotel a large crowd surrounded the travelers, packing the area in front of the building and lining both sides of the street. As the three carriages passed down Fifth Avenue and across Twenty-fourth Street an almost continuous line of onlookers showed that many persons were waiting to see the President, and knew at what time to expect him. There were many cheers as he passed along, and once—in Twenty-fourth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues—a group on the sidewalk emitted a torrent of hisses.

In the party which left the city with the President were Mrs. McKinley, Adjt. Gen. H. E. Corbin, Mr. Cortelyou, private secretary to Mr. McKinley; Mr. Barber, Mrs. McKinley's nephew; Mr. Leonard, stenographer; a manservant, and a maid. Ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, William S. Hawk, and Detective Sergeant Foye went as far as Jersey City. The party will leave Washington to-night for Canton, Ohio.

ACCUSED OF FOUR MURDERS.

Chicago Attorney Gets Much Property from Man Who Disappears.

CHICAGO, April 22.—A remarkable sequel to a series of alleged crimes in the Rocky Mountain country has come to light here. The Chicago developments are told in an interview by Attorney William J. Candlish of this city in explanation of notices received by the Chicago police asking for the arrest of George H. Wright, alias James S. Weeks, alias C. T. Case, alias Mr. Stevens, a native of Michigan, and a graduate of the law department of the University of Ann Arbor, charged with murdering four persons, three in Utah and one in Colorado.

Attorney Candlish says he became acquainted with Wright when they lived at the same Chicago hotel in July, 1897, and Wright engaged him to go West and gather evidence to defend him on the charge of having murdered a man named Crampton near Guffy, Col., in January, 1897. Wright then, it is alleged, under the alias of Case, deeded to Candlish a bank building, a residence, two office buildings, and numerous vacant lots in Cripple Park and Guffy, Col., besides transferring to him all his stock in various mining corporations. Candlish says Case left his office to return in an hour with $200 as advance payment on Candlish's traveling expenses and has not returned to this day.

The Chicago men interested in Case's mining properties sent Candlish West, however, and he examined the properties at Cripple Park and Guffy, and was later made President of the Hub Hill Mining Company, and of the Fines Mining Company, and counsel for the Union Mining Company. Case had been President of the three companies.

Case told Candlish that he was innocent of Crampton's death, and that the charge was an effort of enemies and business rivals to ruin him. A circular issued by Sheriff George A. Storrs of Provo City, Utah, charges that Wright murdered three boys in Utah County in February, 1895, and sank their bodies beneath the ice of Utah Lake, the alleged reason of the crime being that the boys claimed to have knowledge of Wright's guilt as a cattle thief. This explanation was, it is alleged, given to the Utah State Board of Pardons in the hearing for a pardon last April for the stepfather of the three boys, who had been convicted of their murder, and sentenced to be hanged, the witness before the Pardon Board being the divorced wife of the missing Wright, whose property and official positions have so strangely fallen to Attorney Candlish half way across the continent in Chicago.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Senate Will Dispose of Resolutions Involving Three Seats—Appropriations in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Senate will give considerable attention during the present week to questions of privilege involving three seats in the Senate. Under the unanimous consent agreement, reached on the 10th inst., the resolution declaring Senator Quay not to be entitled to a place in the Senate probably will be voted on at 4 o'clock Tuesday, and in the meantime several speeches will be made upon the resolution.

An intimation has been given of a possible effort to postpone the case further, on the ground that there is not sufficient time left before the date set for the vote within which to deliver all the speeches Senators desire to make on the resolution, but if a movement is made in that direction it will be stoutly resisted. It would be an exceptional occurrence if the unanimous agreement should be set aside. Among those who are still expected to speak in Mr. Quay's behalf are Messrs. Penrose and Chandler, while Messrs. Platt of Connecticut, Hale, and Lindsay will speak in opposition to his claims. The leaders on both sides are claiming victory, but they do not in either case give figures on the result.

After the Quay vote is taken Senator McComas, who is a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and has had charge of the protest against Senator Scott continuing to occupy his seat as a Senator from West Virginia, will call up the resolution in the Senate in that Senator's behalf and ask for immediate consideration. The prospect is that there will be little or no debate on this resolution, as the report of the committee is in line with the Senate's precedents

The report of the committee in the Clark case, it is positively announced, will be made Monday, and it is the intention of the committee to ask that it be taken up as soon as the Quay and Scott cases are disposed of. How much time this case will consume will depend largely, if not wholly, upon Mr. Clark himself. He still says that he will not decide upon any line of action until the report of the committee is made public. If he should elect to continue the contest there would be more or less delay for the preparation of speeches.

It is expected that a vote will be reached on the Alaskan Code bill during the week, an agreement having been practically reached to withdraw the contested amendments and otherwise amend the bill so as to extend the provisions of the mining laws of the United States to Alaska.

The Philippine bill will continue to hold its place as "unfinished business" on the calendar, but it is likely to receive comparatively little attention during the week. The Army Appropriation bill will be taken up as soon as the election cases are disposed of. The Fortifications and Agricultural Appropriation bills will be reported soon, and these also may be taken up as soon as opportunity permits.

The Hawaiian conference report will be acted upon early in the week.

The major portion of the time of the House this week probably will be consumed in the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill. To-morrow is District of Columbia day, and the coming Friday under the rules is set apart for private pension bills. The bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the militia of the several States may come up during the week.

CUBAN OFFICIALS IN DOUBT.

Fear that New Party Favoring Continued American Control May Become Predominant.

HAVANA, April 22.—The members of the Cabinet are still considering where they stand with respect to the recently expressed views of the Secretary of Agriculture, Gen. Rivera, who has demanded that the United States Government should set a time limit for the occupation of the island.

Most of them feel that if they do not resign they will be looked upon by the Cuban voters as being neglectful of the interests of the island, while, on the other hand, they feel that if they should resign they would not only lose their salaries, which to a majority of them are important items, but also that their places would be occupied by members of the Democratic Union Party, which is gaining strength every day and which represents the conservative element, together with all the autonomist organizations.

Four Cuban Generals now belong to the Democratic Union Party—Mayia Rodriguez, Enrique Collazo, Eusebio Hernandez, and Carlos Garcia—while Emiliano Nunez and Fidel Pierra, with other prominent members of the Revolutionary Party, have joined the new movement.

With the exception of Señor Villalon, the members of the present Cabinet are members of the National Party, and they would dread the effect of a new party coming into office, for with the patronage at the disposal of the new party it would unquestionably become predominant.

As a matter of fact, the Democratic Union Party is already fast gaining the ascendancy. Its leaders believe in giving the United States full swing. Their policy is that, while the intervention lasts, they should devote themselves to preparing the country for eventual self-government, and they would favor an elected advisory board instead of the present appointed Cabinet.

NEGROES IN CUBA PROTEST.

Object to Use of Such Terms as "Colored," "Mulatto," and "Brown."

HAVANA, April 22.—A number of negroes have presented to Señor Tamayo, Secretary of Government, a petition, to be submitted to Governor General Wood, asking the latter to issue a decree making illegal the use by newspapers, official documents, and police warrants of such terms as "mulatto," "colored," and "brown," which distinguish a man by his color. The petition asks that the papers and the authors of such documents shall be instructed to use the word "citizen." It says:

"The colored race has already proved its value and capability; and the continuance of the use of such descriptive epithets only tends to perpetuate the barrier between the black and the white."

CUBA'S NEGRO POPULATION.

If Emigration Ceases Blacks Will Predominate, El Diario Says.

HAVANA, April 22.—The Diario de la Marina to-day says:

"The number of inhabitants of the island is about the same as before the uprising. The number of deaths from the war and the policy of reconcentration could not have been very large. Moreover, during the last thirty years the black population has increased in about the same proportion as the white, in spite of the fact that the whites have been greatly augmented by immigration. This goes to show that, if immigration ceases, the blacks will quickly predominate in Cuba."

The census returns cause considerable comment, especially the fact that males predominate over females in all the provinces except Santiago. This causes much annoyance in Havana, for the Spaniards now publicly claim that the census proves that all the stories about the thousands who were killed during the revolution were fiction.

COQUELIN AND BERNHARDT TOUR.

To Appear Together Here in "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "L'Aiglon."

PARIS, April 23.—M. Coquelin and Mme. Bernhardt intend making an American tour after the Paris Exposition, with "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "L'Aiglon," both appearing in both plays.

Notice to Readers of The Times.

On and after Monday, April 30, the week-day editions of THE TIMES will be sold to newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies. The issue of Saturday, containing THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, has for some months been sold without this privilege. It has now been determined, for business reasons, to withdraw it altogether for every day of the week, except Sunday, when a limited number of returns will be permitted.

As the orders of newsdealers will naturally be readjusted to the measure of their daily sales, it is not improbable that readers wishing to buy a copy of THE TIMES will find sometimes that their newsdealer has sold out his supply. The remedy is within everybody's reach. Readers of THE TIMES should order their paper in advance, having it delivered at their residences or places of business or reserved by the newsdealer until called for. If advance orders are given, no inconvenience will be occasioned by the discontinuance of the return privilege, and it will be a distinct advantage to the newsdealers.—Adv.

THE DISPUTE WITH TURKEY

Ali Ferrouh Bey Hopes to Hear About Claims by Wednesday.

Missionaries Say Most Important Thing Is Permission to Rebuild the Destroyed Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Oscar S. Straus, Minister to Turkey, arrived in this city to-day at the request of the Secretary of State, whom he will see to-morrow. To an inquiry about the nature of his business with the State Department, he replied that he could not discuss it, but must refer all inquiries of that sort to the department.

Ali Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish Minister, said to-night that he hoped to hear from his Government by Wednesday in regard to the American claims for indemnity on account of the property destroyed during the Armenian outrages of 1895.

"I hope," added the Minister, "that the matter can be settled in a way satisfactory to both Governments. Further than this I can say nothing until I have heard from Constantinople."

It is the opinion of a well-informed ex-diplomatic official fully acquainted with the controversy with Turkey that the Government of the United States should adhere to its position, which has been made by the Minister at Constantinople and approved by the State Department. He did not believe that menaces would be necessary or advisable, as they were clumsy and apt to leave a state of irritation whether abandoned or carried out.

In his estimation, and in the opinion of many missionaries and sympathizers with missionary work in Turkey, the most important demand to be insisted upon was that for permission from the Sultan to have the schools that were burned in the riots rebuilt.

"Compared with this concession," said this ex-official, "the indemnity of $90,000 is a small matter. Minister Straus, according to the very accurate account of his labors written by John Foord, in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES, secured permission from the Sultan that these schools might be rebuilt, at the expense of the missionaries. But it seems that the order from the Sultan never reached the executive officers. That was a characteristic Turkish trick. The promise is given at the Yildiz and broken by the Sublime Porte.

"You see, if this permission is not given, the way to get all missionary schools out of Turkey is plain. The hint that they will not permit them to be rebuilt will suggest to the faithful to burn them one by one until all have been destroyed, and then the managers and teachers may go home, without schools and without recourse."

The basis for the report that a fleet is to be sent to Turkey to insist upon payment of the indemnity seems to have had its origin in a very innocent remark made by Secretary Long some time ago without reference to the Turkish situation. The European station was broken up at the beginning of the Spanish war, and the vessels composing it were assigned to active duty elsewhere. Several times since the war closed the expediency of reorganizing a fleet for the European station has been discussed.

As soon as the vessels can be spared for that service a fleet will be dispatched to visit the ports of Great Britain and the Continent, including the Mediterranean.

Before that can be done, however, it may be necessary to obtain from Congress the permission to increase the number of officers and seamen, the increased service since 1897 having compelled the frequent shifting of crews to keep the vessels in commission. This fleet would of course be ready for any emergency service that might arise.

DEFENDS THE SULTAN.

Gen. Lew Wallace Speaks of the Present Trouble with Turkey.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Gen. Lew Wallace, who was Minister to Constantinople during the Garfield Administration, is in the city. In discussing the present controversy respecting indemnity for the destruction of missionary buildings, Gen. Wallace to-night said:

"I think I am better acquainted with the Sultan of Turkey than possibly any other American, and I know that he is an honest man, and I never knew him to break a promise. Abdul Hamid is no more to be blamed for the gross atrocities committed and the property destroyed by the Kurds than William McKinley would be if the Apache Indians should go upon the war path and slay the white settlers as they have done in times past. These acts were perpetrated upon Turks, Armenians, but no Americans suffered the loss of a hair.

"The Christians in Turkey are there under the patronage of the Sultan, and without his protection they could not remain. There are some three millions of Greeks and perhaps four millions of Armenians, who are Christians, and the Sultan regards them as his subjects. Without them the Turkish Government would fall, for they are the tradespeople. The Turk is a warrior. Not a Christian church is burned or a mission destroyed but the Sultan is the first man to subscribe to rebuild. I know this to be so.

"Abdul Hamid is a distinguished scholar and a diplomat; if it were not so, the Ottoman Empire would have been crushed out long ago, for the hand of every ruler in Europe is against him. He prevents them from acting together, and thus preserves his throne. He was educated in Paris, and, though a Mussulman, he has Christian ideas and sentiments.

"All that Khourds, who are the perpetrators of these crimes against the Christians, have in common with the Sultan and the Turks is that they, too, are followers of Mohammed. They are numerous on the eastern border of the empire, and have never been fully conquered by the Government."

TURKEY MAKES REPLY?

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22.—The Porte has replied to American demands, stating that Turkey will compensate American missionaries under the same conditions as in the case of other foreign subjects.

The United States Legation joined the other Embassies in protesting against the increase of import duties, the reply to the notification of the Porte asserting that the United States Government expects to be previously consulted with regard to any changes.

An imperial irade has been issued, ordering the Porte to formulate proposals regarding the customs duties, as suggested in the collective note of the Ambassadors, presented on April 7.

TO MAKE SHOES IN MEXICO.

Bostonians Figure on Manufacturing on the American Plan.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 22.—Boston parties are looking over the field for the introduction of shoe manufacturing on the American plan and establishing tanneries. They estimate that there is a domestic sale here of 15,000,000 pairs of shoes annually. Goatskins and hides amounting to many million dollars are now shipped to the United States, and it is believed that a large and profitable business can be done here in tanning skins and making shoes on a silver basis, not only for Mexico, but for the west coast countries in South America.

Native capitalists are becoming interested in this project, which bids fair to rival in profits the already established lucrative cotton textile industry. The textile people believe that before long they will be able to ship their goods to South America as they manufacture on a silver basis.

Boy Rescued from the River.

Joseph Faber, twelve years old, of 635 East Eleventh Street, was playing on Pier 55 East River, at the foot of Cherry Street, late yesterday afternoon, when he accidentally fell into the water. James McDevitt of 594 Cherry Street, who was standing near by, jumped into the water and rescued the boy, aided by some men with a rope. The boy was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

Edward O. Leech Slightly Better.

Edward O. Leech, Second Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce, who is seriously ill at Mount Sinai Hospital, was said last night to be slightly improved, although not yet out of danger.

BIG FETE WHERE STRIKERS GATHERED

Field Day for Troops and a Great Picnic Crowd.

SCENE DELIGHTS ITALIANS

Many Excursionists from This City—Accident in Camp Roosevelt—Honors for Seventh's Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

CROTON LANDING, N. Y., April 22.—The green-clad valley of the Croton River, in the vicinity of the Cornell Dam, the scene of so many demonstrations between strikers, soldiers, and deputy sheriffs during the past week, seemed metamorphosed into a vast picnic ground to-day. An army of curious visitors in holiday attire gathered along the picturesque slopes and mingled with the small army of soldiers that swarmed around the neighborhood. All the Italians of the district, including the strikers, were out in picturesque raiment of many colors, enlarging the interesting events of the day.

Many of the strikers ventured down from "Little Italy" and the "Bowery" with their families during the afternoon when the troops were marching in review and joined gleefully in applause of the spectacle. It was the most interesting holiday that the men with the shovels have enjoyed in a long time. There was not the slightest sign of a strike or ill feeling of any kind.

A SUMMER ENCAMPMENT.

The scene resembled an ideal Summer encampment. Although the clouds obscured the sky at frequent intervals during the marching, preventing many would-be visitors from making contemplated excursions to the dam, there was an attendance of about 2,000 visitors during the day, the majority being women. The larger number was from Croton Landing and the near-by towns, but the early afternoon trains brought a considerable number of excursionists from New York, mostly women, of course. Some of these were the wives, sisters, or sweethearts of the soldiers. Some were simply curious to view for themselves the scene of the big strike, while many others were simply pilgrims come to worship at the shrine of Mars.

The works not being in operation on Sunday, the vigilance of the guards was considerably relaxed. The pickets were removed from the "Bowery" bridge for the first time since the troops arrived, the picket lines were allowed to sag slightly, so to speak, and it was possible for a civilian to wander around over the valley to some extent without being held up by a soldier with a loaded rifle.

Croton Landing, awake to the wonderful commercial vista opened by the strike, had made elaborate preparations for meeting any contingency. The local supply of horses for transportation over the three miles of winding country road having already become exhausted, demands had been made on Sing Sing, Peekskill, and other outlying places for more steeds and vehicles. Every train arriving at the railroad station to-day was met by an aggregation of vehicles rarely gathered together since Noah's time. There were frequent collisions, and the time of passage to the dam was slow. The fare for the round trip was never less than $1 and often more.

The tide of travel from the village toward the dam set in early in the forenoon, many of the villagers even foregoing the usual Sunday church service in order to see how the troopers and strikers would spend their Sunday together.

Some very early visitors surprised various groups of cavalrymen and infantrymen scattered along the banks of the Croton River near the camp performing rather thorough ablutions. During these hours were frequently seen startled soldiers skulking along among the bushes lining the steam, carrying various articles of clothing under their arms. The militiamen have been in camp long enough to require a thorough washing, and there was a tremendous effort necessary to present a respectable appearance before the Sunday visitors.

CAPT. LYDECKER INJURED.

Just as the influx of visitors began there was an outgoing procession from the camp of Companies D, G, and H of the Seventh Regiment, stationed on the platform of the east bank of the river, near the Bowery Bridge. An ambulance, followed by companies G and H, contained Capt. Charles E. Lydecker of Company H, and commander of the battalion, who was returning to his home with a broken ankle.

Capt. Lydecker, with a large number of officers and men of the battalion, had attended a camp-fire given last night by Squadron A at its camp on the hill near Little Italy. While returning over the trail in the dark the Captain fell down the embankment, sustaining a compound fracture of the right ankle. He was carried to camp and the fracture set, but it was decided that he must return to his home in New York. Capt. Lydecker is succeeded as battalion commander by Capt. Willard C. Fiske of Company D.

Shortly afterward another ambulance left the camp of Company K on the hill above headquarters, with Capt. Robert McLean, who is incapacitated by rheumatism. As Capt. McLean was suffering when he arrived in camp and grew rapidly worse, it was decided to-day to send him home.

As there are no Chaplains here with either the infantry or cavalry, no divine services were held at any of the camps this morning. The only morning services on the scene of the strike were held in the little Catholic chapel situated inside the works.

The Rev. Father Owens, the parish priest, conducted the services, which were attended by many soldiers, as well as many wives and children of the strikers. The two contrasting elements of the congregation met in a spirit of perfect harmony and good-will.

REVIEW AND PARADE.

The feature of the day was the review and dress parade held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the plateau of made ground on the east bank of the river. All the troops within easy marching distance of the dam took part. This included the three troops of Squadron A, Troop C, and Companies D, G, H, I, and K of the Seventh Regiment, about 700 men in all.

There were about 1,000 spectators lining the hill above the little stone-covered plateau when the troops began moving down the winding trail from their camps on the heights above, to the music of the bugle calls, which echoed and re-echoed across the valley. Gen. Roe and his staff were applauded as they rattled across the Bowery bridge from headquarters and greeted the lines of gray and blue gathered on the rough ground.

It was not a dress parade in the usual sense, as there was very little show about it. What glitter there was was not reflected from the uniforms, which were soiled and dusty, but from the polished steel of sabre and bayonet. The rocky ground was not an ideal parade ground, but such as might be found in war. Old officers said it was an ideal dress parade and review, because there were difficulties to be overcome in the evolutions. The spectacle did not last long, but was inspiring while it lasted.

After the review was over the cavalry was dismissed, while the Seventh Regiment was placed in line at Allentown and Col. Appleton read an order from Gov. Roosevelt conferring promotion upon a number of officers for continuous and meritorious service extending over twenty-five years, as follows:

Lieut. Col. William H. Kipp to be Colonel, Major James C. Abrams to be Lieutenant Colonel, Major Augustus W Conover to be Lieutenant Colonel, Capt. Charles E. Lydecker to be Major, Capt. Willard Fisk to be Major, Capt. Schuyler to be Major, Capt. John W. McDougall to be Major, and First Lieutenant Horace C. Duval to be Captain.

These officers came forward and were heartily congratulated by all the officers present and addressed by their new titles. After the regiment was dismissed the companies give their officers many rousing cheers.

Gen. Roe, when approached to-day with the same old question about when the troops might be withdrawn, said that he was not yet prepared to say. It was rumored at the headquarters of Squadron A that the cavalry will be sent home on Tuesday. The strikers still retain their determination not to return to work at the present rate of wages.

Contractor James S. Coleman said to-day that the works would have a full force to-morrow morning. It is thought that the troops will remain until the work is in full operation, and then be withdrawn gradually. The thrifty residents of Croton Landing are praying that it may be very gradual.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE LIMITATIONS OF LESE MAJESTE IN GERMANY.—Ever since the Anglophobe sentiment became so prevalent in Germany, London journals have accused the German Government of encouraging the movement. They have pointed out, particularly when insulting caricatures of Queen Victoria appeared, that it was strange in a country where lèse majesté is so severely punished that the Kaiser apparently made no effort to punish the insulters of his own grandmother. The fact of this anomaly was at length commented on in a humorous way by the press of Paris, which emphasized the fact that the severely condemned French cartoons were not half as unspeakable as those published in the comic papers of Berlin. Quite recently The London Times took the matter up, and said in the course of a heated article:

"Yet the German press is controlled, guided, cajoled, or coerced by a department of the Government, and the German law of lèse majesté is the most stringent in Europe. Thus Germany, the German people who patronize these brutalities, and the German Government which permits them to its humble servants, cannot divest themselves of a serious responsibility for the indecency of a section of the press."

To this article and to others of similar import the North German Gazette has made reply in what is considered to be a semi-official communiqué. The Gazette states that, according to the German press law, the press, which is "as independent as that of any other country," cannot be forced by the Government to adopt a definite attitude.

"Moreover, this is not a question of the degree of severity with which the German Criminal Code punishes insults directed against the rulers of German lands and the sovereigns of the German Confederation. The question is what is the law in the case of insults to the heads of foreign States and the members of the houses of foreign rulers. The German Criminal Code enables a prosecution to be instituted only in the case of insults directed against the sovereign or the Regent of a foreign State, and even then the offense is only punishable under two conditions: First, that reciprocity in the matter of prosecution is guaranteed in the foreign State; and, second, that the foreign Government requests that proceedings should be instituted. So far as we know, there are no legal provisions in England which treat insults directed against the head of a foreign State as a special offense or which visit them with more severe penalties than insults directed against a private person.

"But even if reciprocity in respect of the prosecution of acts of lèse majesté were guaranteed, the conclusion, the Gazette, "it would be requisite that the English Government should formally apply for the institution of proceedings. Unless this request is preferred the German Government cannot take action."

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THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.—In regard to the expected attempts that will be made by the British Colonial Office or Parliament to alter the terms of the Australian Commonwealth bill, Mr. Lyne, the Premier of New South Wales, has sent a statement to London, in which he declares that neither he nor the Colonial Office nor the Imperial Parliament possesses the power to change a single clause in the bill, or to make any amendment thereto without first consulting the popular vote of the colonies in question. He concludes by saying that he believes that the danger attending any alteration of the bill was not fully realized; it was impossible to say how long federation might be deferred by it. Considering that there had been two referenda in New South Wales; and that very strong opposition to certain points in the bill was brought forward, and, further, that the bill in its present form had been accepted by all the Australian colonies except Western Australia, Mr. Lyne was, moreover, of the opinion that even the Australian Governments themselves would have no authority to agree to any alteration.

As an introduction to the Parliamentary debate on the subject, the delegates have been invited to expound their bill at a dinner to be given at the National Liberal Club, London, May 2. Earl Carrington will preside, and with him will be Lord Rosebery, Lord Kimberley, Lord Tweedmouth, and several other peers, and about seventy members of the House of Commons, including Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry Fowler, Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Bryce, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir Robert Reid, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Causton, Mr. Munro-Ferguson, and Mr. Brunner, and Lord Rosebery, who will speak on "The Parliaments of Empire," it is understood, will take the opportunity of making an important pronouncement on the policy of the Liberal Party with regard to its imperial responsibilities. The Earl of Kimberley will introduce the delegates, who are expected to reply to the speech of the evening. "The Australian Commonwealth," delivered by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

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COL. DE VILLEBOIS-MAREUIL MOURNED AS A NATIONAL HERO IN FRANCE.—The sensation caused in Paris by the death of Col. de Villebois-Mareuil in South Africa has turned into demonstrations of national mourning throughout France, particularly in the garrison towns, although no official recognition has been taken of his demise. La Liberté is getting up a subscription for the erection of a monument, and the Paris Municipal Council is to be asked to name a street after him.

It is now said that the brother of the dead soldier, the Vicomte de Villebois-Mareuil, will not, as he had at first intended doing, go to South Africa for the body. The body of the Colonel, out of respect to his wishes, will be allowed to remain where it was buried with military honors in Boshof. This wish is conveyed in a posthumous letter which has just been received by the family, in which the writer said: "I desire to be buried where I die."

A brother officer has written for the Paris papers an interview that he had with Col. de Villebois-Mareuil just before the latter set out for South Africa, in which the Colonel said, in speaking of his military career: "But of what use has it been? I went into the army to fight, yet for years I have vainly awaited the hour when we should start to recover the lost provinces. Now I have nothing to do, as those who direct our destiny do not suspect the immense reserves of latent energy and of the spirit of self-sacrifice which the nation possesses."

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THE NUMBER OF FOREIGNERS IN PARIS.—The Bureau of Registration at the Prefecture of Police, Paris, where foreign residents are obliged to register, is said already to be completely overflowed. Since the beginning of the year the number of foreigners has more than doubled. According to the laws of 1888 and of 1893, foreigners living in Paris are obliged to make a declaration of residence. Since Jan. 1, 1894, 381,763 foreigners have registered, of whom 171,570 were men, 118,794 women, and 88,399 children. The registrations since Jan. 1 last are as follows: For the first month, 1,710; February, 1,499, and until March 28, 1,794. The total of 5,003 is made up of 658 Italians, 546 Germans, 466 Belgians, 114 Americans, 158 English, 191 Russians, 213 Austrians, and 77 Spaniards.

In commenting upon these figures the Paris Nouvelles says: "It will be evident that only a very small proportion of the constantly increasing American colony takes the trouble to register. Unlike most other races, the people from the United States belong almost entirely to the leisure classes. They select Paris as a residence for a variety of reasons, such an infinite variety in fact that it would be impossible to give a résumé of them beyond the simple statement that the gayety of the French capital and the supremacy of French feminine fashion have always exercised a peculiar fascination for Americans. Foreigners coming to Paris simply to visit the exposition will not be obliged to register unless they should stay here during the entire period of the great international fair."

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THE INSPECTION OF RUSSIA'S ASIATIC FORCES.—For the last eighteen months the Russian War Office has been working out a plan for the complete reorganization of the Asiatic Army. Not only have new tactics been introduced, but the artillery has been provided with rapid-fire guns similar to those used by the European Army, while the infantry have been nearly all supplied with modern magazine rifles. Early in May the Russian Minister of War, Gen. Kuropatkin, will proceed from Odessa to make a tour of inspection, beginning with the Army of the Caucasus. The news comes from Tiflis that the Minister will subsequently extend his official inspection to the chief garrison centres of Russian Central Asia, including that of the fortress of Kushk, on the Afghan frontier. It is also stated in Odessa that about the end of May Vice Admiral Tyrtoff, Minister of Marine, will embark at that port on a volunteer fleet cruiser for the Far East, where his duties will supplement those of the Minister of War. He will inspect the harbors and fortifications of Port Arthur, Dalni, and Vladivostock. A fortnight ago a volunteer fleet cruiser left Odessa for Port Arthur carrying 1,700 troops and a large quantity of ammunition and other war material.

FATE REVEALED BY DREAM

Brooklyn Girl's Story of Search for Her Father.

Says She Sought in Vain for Months Till Her Mother in a Vision Told Her What to Do.

A story involving the disappearance of a father and the discovery of his fate through a dream, by his daughter, was told yesterday afternoon at Police Headquarters, Brooklyn, by seventeen-year-old Norah Tappen of 397 President Street, that borough.

John Tappen, the father of Norah, was a shoemaker. His wife died about six years ago, and he lived with Norah and a younger daughter. On Nov. 4 last he disappeared. For months Norah searched for him, but no trace of him did she find until yesterday, when, as she asserts, a dream led her to the discovery that he lay buried among the unknown dead in Brooklyn's Potter's Field.

According to the story told by Miss Tappen, her father left home to visit a friend named Campbell, living in Manhattan. After waiting several days for her father to return, she went to see Mr. Campbell and other friends of her father in Manhattan, but none of them knew anything as to his whereabouts. The girl felt certain that if anything had happened to her father it had occurred in Manhattan, as she had learned from Campbell that Tappen had been in this borough on the night of his disappearance. She therefore confined her search for him to this side of the river. She visited all the hospitals and charitable institutions, and even went to Blackwell's Island, inking that he might have got into trouble and been sent there. But nowhere could she gain the slightest trace of him, and after months of unavailing search, she gave up her task in despair.

On Friday night, according to Miss Tappen's story, she had a dream in which her mother appeared to her and told her that she would learn of her father's fate if she went to the police. The dream, as she says, made a deep impression upon her mind, and after thinking it over she visited Brooklyn Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon with her sister and told her story to Sergt. James Campbell. Campbell looked over the records, and found that late on the night of Nov. 4 a man of an unknown man answering to the general description of Tappen was picked up at President and Van Brunt Streets. The man had sustained a fracture of the skull by falling on the sidewalk, and was unconscious. He died a few minutes after being found, and, as there was nothing about his person to indicate his identity, his body was removed to the Morgue.

Armed with this information, Miss Tappen went to the Morgue, and there was shown articles of clothing that had been worn by Tappen. She identified all of the clothing as that of her father.

ROOSEVELT RETURNS TO ALBANY.

Will Announce the Charter Revision Commission Within Ten Days.

Gov. Roosevelt had a busy day yesterday. He breakfasted at the home of his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, 422 Madison Avenue, with Seth Low, Nicholas Murray Butler, and others. Then he went to the Hotel Manhattan and had a brief talk with President McKinley.

The Governor, when asked if he would announce the names of the members of the Charter Revision Commission, replied:

"That I cannot tell you, but I expect to make them public inside of ten days."

"Will Gen. B. F. Tracy be one of the Commissioners?"

"That is a question I cannot answer."

Gov. Roosevelt reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 6:07 o'clock and proceeded at once to Senator Platt's rooms. They dined together, and at 7:30 o'clock entered a coupé and were driven to the Grand Central Station, where Gov. Roosevelt took a train for Albany at 8 o'clock. He declined to talk after seeing the Senator, and the latter returned to the hotel about 8 o'clock.

CAMPBELL MAY STEP OUT.

Doesn't Think He Ought to be in Both State and National Committees.

Chairman Frank Campbell of the Democratic State Committee left for his home at Bath last night. Before his departure he said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I do not believe that I ought to hold the office of Chairman of the State Committee and represent New York on the National Committee at the same time. As a matter of fact I am ready to relinquish both or either.

"If I am wanted in one or the other place by the party leaders, I may consent to serve. If some one succeeds me on the National Committee I do not know who my successor will be. It may be Richard Croker, or it may be somebody else. Time only will determine that.

"A new State Committee will be chosen at the convention on June 5, and it remains for its members to select a Chairman."

Ex-Senator Hill returned to Albany yesterday.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD O'FLAHERTY.

United Irish Societies Hold a Meeting in His Memory.

A meeting in memory of Edward O'Flaherty was held yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the United Irish Societies of New York, in the Lexington Opera House. Representatives of the Irish National Club, of which Mr. O'Flaherty was the founder and the President, and a score of other societies were present.

William Temple Emmet presided. Justice Fitzgerald, who delivered the oration, paid high tribute to the service Mr. O'Flaherty had rendered to the cause of Ireland through the Irish National Club.

Among those present were Recorder John W. Goff, Alderman Michael Kennedy, Assemblyman M. T. Sharkey, John J. Daly, Alderman Ledwith, and O'Donovan Rossa.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Benjamin Northrup.

Benjamin Northrup, a well-known newspaper man

BUSY DAYS FOR GOLFERS

Many Entries for Women's Tournament at Lakewood.

QUALIFYING ROUND TO-DAY

Lawrence Harbor Golf Club Has Offered a Cup for the Intercollegiate Tourney Next Month.

Over twenty entries had been received Saturday night for the women's open tournament which will begin this morning on the links of the Lakewood Golf Club. Miss Ruth Underhill, who holds the women's golf championship of the United States, has been invited to take part. Mrs. Edward A. Manice of the Pittsfield Golf Club will be one of the starters. She has been a competitor in the last two women's championships, and won the driving competition at Ardsley in 1898. Others who have entered for the Lakewood contest are: Miss B. C. Howe of Pittsburg, Mrs. Wood and Miss Walton of the Allegheny Country Club, Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, Mrs. Charles Bates, and Mrs. Russel of the Westchester Country Club, Miss Linton and Miss Towne of the Royal Montreal Club, Miss Fitzgerald of Seabright, Miss Suydam of Dyker Meadow, Miss Bertha Andrews and Miss M. Andrews of Montclair, Mrs. Frank M. Freeman, Miss Greene, and Mrs. Dilworth of Lakewood. The qualifying round this morning will be eighteen holes, the first eight to continue at match play for the chief trophy, while the second eight will play for a consolation cup. The final rounds will be played to-morrow afternoon.

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The $250 cup offered by the Laurence Harbor Golf Club for an intercollegiate tournament is to be played on May 13. The action taken at the last meeting of the Intercollegiate Golf Association, postponing the next championship event until the Spring of 1901, has aroused considerable opposition. The recent visit of Harry Vardon to Yale has enlivened the enthusiasm of the college golfers there, and many of the leading players have expressed themselves strongly for a tournament next Fall. The present members of the team are: T. M. Robertson, Captain; T. L. Cheney, A. T. Dwight, Charles Hitchcock, Jr., L. P. Myers, and E. M. Byers.

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Among the Princeton golfers, both Percy Pyne, third, the intercollegiate champion, and John Stuart, Captain of the team, are heartily in favor of a Fall competition. In a recent discussion on the subject Capt. Stuart said: "I believe that a player is able to do much better work on the links after a Summer's practice than he is in the Spring, when he has had scarcely any time to prepare himself." The men have been doing considerable practice on the old course, and team matches have been arranged with the Philadelphia Cricket, Richmond Country, and Nassau Country Clubs.

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The Columbia College golfers are making arrangements to use the course of the Knollwood Country Club for practice this Spring. The great drawback to the improvement of golf in the university is the lack of a good course near the college grounds. Among the team men this year will be James Edwards, Captain; S. P. Nash, William Glenny, Lyman Rhoades, Jr., W. H. Dixon, G. E. Bates, Howard Weeks, H. H. Burdick, E. B. Mitchell, and W. Pell. Stephen P. Nash, who is President of the club, received a letter recently from George C. Clark, Jr., Captain of the Harvard team, stating that he was extremely dissatisfied with the Spring championship arrangement. The latter is now playing on the Harvard ball nine, and has been obliged ot resign, temporarily, from the golf team Captaincy. In the Spring of the year oblibed to resign temporarily from the golf tournament. In view of the present opinion, it is quite probable that the Intercollegiate Executive Committee will meet at an early date and arrange a Fall meeting on the links.

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The Women's Golf Association of the metropolitan district, which is to perfect its organization next Friday evening, will probably hold its first championship early next month. The officers of the Lakewood Golf Club were asked some time ago if they were going to hold their annual women's tournament in the first week of May, as the women had thought of announcing their first metropolitan championship for that time. The field is now clear, as Lakewood will hold the women's contest this week. It is probable that either the Baltusrol or Ardsley course may be chosen, and at the coming meeting a series of team matches will be arranged.

BROOKLYN A. C. GAMES.

W. Clauson Was the Honor Man, Capturing Two Events from Back Mark.

Out of the five events of the Brooklyn Athletic Club, held at the club's grounds at Maspeth, L. I., yesterday, W. Clauson won the one-mile hop step and jump, and finished second in the one-hundred-yard dash. The scratch men seemed to be able to overtake those with the big handicaps rather easily. J. C. Doyle and C. Kenny won their events from the honor mark. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by J. C. Doyle, (scratch;) W. Clauson, (6 yards,) second; F. Veres, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:11 2-5.

440-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by T. Frazer, (15 yards;) J. Donnelly, (40 yards,) second; B. Dudley, (15 yards,) third. Time—0:57.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Clauson, (scratch;) T. Frazer, (30 yards,) second; J. Donnelly, (40 yards,) third. Time—5:05.

Hop, Step, and Jump, Handicap.—Won by W. Clauson, (2 feet;) C. Schultz, (4 feet,) second; D. O'Mara, (4 feet,) third. Distance, 37 feet 3 inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by C. Kenny, (scratch;) F. Veres, (20 feet,) second; B. Dudley, (15 feet,) third. Distance, 110 feet.

BRUSHES ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Local Riders and Drivers Out in Force on the Now Famous Course.

The footing was somewhat heavy on the Speedway yesterday morning, and the weather threatening, nevertheless there was a large turnout of riders and drivers and a series of very exciting brushes between well-known trotting and pacing horses that pleased the crowd of spectators greatly. There was one runaway, but before it did any damage a mounted officer had the animal by the bridle. The rig was owned by Charles Hamlin.

Noticeable among the trotters was Mr. David Lamar's new green mare Royalty, which has only been on the Speedway a few times. The mare showed great speed, and took the measure of several of the favorites very handily. Mike Leonard, driving Sly, had a very pretty brush with Mr. W. H. Clark of Yonkers, handling the ribbons over Little Barefoot, 2:18¼, in which Sly won out easily. Mr. David Lamar's crack bay mare Ada P., with a mark of 2:09½, had a lively go with Bullmont, 2:09½, driven by M. Finkelstein. The brown mare Virginia, 2:15¾, covered a very lively three-quarters of a mile with Richard B., driven by C. C. Lloyd. It was either horse's race until the last quarter was reached, when Virginia showed a burst of speed that carried her several lengths in the lead. Smilax, 2:21¼, one of the fastest horses on the Speedway for a short brush, was in unusually good form, and after winning several brushes, her owner, A. Newberger, turned her with Ada P. A quarter was covered in fast time, and neither horse had the advantage when Ada P. broke and could not be got on her feet again.

Many of the drivers finding the footing on the stretch too heavy, traveled further up, and found the macadam north of Dyckman Street in good condition. Here one or two good brushes were run off, one between Honor Bright, 2:28¼, driven by Col. John F. Cockerill, and Gordon Simm, driven by F. S. Fisher. It was a short race, and Gordon Simm had a trifle the best of it, when the animals were taken in hand.

During the afternoon the crowd was far greater than that of the morning, and excitement ran high over a series of brushes between Mr. David Lamar's Royalty and Col. John F. Cockerill's famous mare, Honor Bright, 2:28¼. Four one-mile heats were run off up and down the stretch, and had it not been for what would be called a foul on a trotting track, honors would have been even between the two horses. As it was Royalty won the first brush in good style by several lengths. The next two went to Honor Bright, and the fourth was lost to Royalty on a foul caused by an outsider. Nearing the three-quarter post in this heat Royalty gained a lead and her chances of winning were excellent, when a stranger flashed a whip in the animal's face, starting her, and at the same time crowding Mr. Lamar's rig and spoiling the race, Honor Bright winning easily.

Among the many horses noticed during the day were W. R. Rose's cross-matched pair, Sir Eld, 2:14¾, and Island Belle, 2:24¼; Richard Croker's gelding, Chanty, 2:13¾, by Guy Wilkes, driven by Jack Currey; Bernard Zahn, driving Oscar; L. Kaplan behind the road favorite Carmello, 2:13¼; Mellive C. Boynton, driving Dafour, 2:13¼; Arthur Kerker, with Atteteka Boy; H. D. Hyde behind his fleet little chestnut mare Nerva; J. W. Cornish, driving David B., 2:09¼; C. J. Hackett, handling the ribbons over King Tom; George Huber, driving a team of blacks; A. C. Maynard, driving the bay mare Octavia, 2:11½.

NATIONAL BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati Beat Out Chicago in an Exciting Finish by One Run.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	3	0	1000
Brooklyn	2	1	.666
St. Louis	2	1	.666
Cincinnati	2	1	.666
New York	1	2	.333
Chicago	1	2	.333
Pittsburg	1	2	.333
Boston	0	3	.000

Games To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Boston in Philadelphia.
Chicago in St. Louis.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—With one out in the ninth inning to-day the locals struck a batting streak and pulled a game out of the fire that seemed hopelessly lost. Singles by Irwin, Crawford, and Peitz, and Wood's double and McBride's single turned the trick. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Barrett, rf.	0	1	2	1	0	0	1
McBride, cf.	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Smith, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	0	
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0	0	
Steinf't, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0	0	
Irwin, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	0	
Allen, ss.	0	0	3	3	2	1	
Peitz, c.	1	1	3	4	3	2	
Hahn, p.	1	1	0	0	0	0	
*Crawford	1	1	0	0	0	0	
†Wood	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	6	7	27	14	3	3	

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ryan, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	1	
Childs, 2b.	1	1	0	0	3	1	
Mertes, cf.	1	2	1	0	2	0	
McCar'y, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	0	
Everett, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0	0	
Chance, 1b.	0	1	1	1	1	0	
Wolve'n, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	0	
Cling'an, ss.	1	1	3	2	0	0	
Donahue, c.	0	0	7	1	0	0	
Garvin, p.	1	2	1	4	0	0	
Total	6	7	28	14	2	3	

Total 7 10 27 12 4
*Crawford batted for Allen in the ninth.
†Batted for Hahn.
‡Two out when winning run was scored.

Cincinnati .....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 4—7
Chicago .....1 0 1 0 3 0 0 1 0—6

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 1. Two-base hits—Wood, Garvin, Ryan, Clingman. Stolen bases—Chance, Ryan. Double plays—Steinfeldt and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Garvin, 1; off Hahn, 8. Struck out—By Hahn, 4; by Garvin, 6. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

ST. LOUIS, 6; PITTSBURG, 5.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—St. Louis won an exciting game from Pittsburg to-day. The visitors tied the game in their half of the ninth, and only Heidrick's magnificent catch kept them from winning. Heidrick singled in St. Louis's half, and went to second on Donovan's sacrifice. McGann's terrific liner to right brought him in. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	3	1	0
H'drick, cf.	1	3	3	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	1	1	1	0
Keister, 2b.	1	2	0	2	2
McGann, 1b.	2	4	10	2	0
Wallace, ss.	1	3	0	2	0
Cross, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0
O'Connor, c.	0	1	9	2	0
Powell, p.	0	0	2	2	0
Total	6	15	27	12	2

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
B'mont, cf.	0	2	0	0	0
Clark, lf.	0	0	4	0	0
Williams, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Wagner, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Ely, ss.	0	1	4	4	0
Ritchey, 2b.	1	1	1	4	0
Dillon, 1b.	2	1	14	2	0
Zimmer, c.	1	2	1	6	0
Phillipi, p.	0	0	0	0	0
F'herty, p.	0	0	0	2	0
*McCreery	0	0	0	0	0
Waddell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	8	26	20	1

*Batted for Flaherty in ninth.
†Two out when winning run was scored.

St. Louis.....0 2 1 0 0 0 0 2 1—6
Pittsburg .....0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 3—5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hits—Wallace, 1; Dillon, 1. Three-base hits—McGann, 1; Zimmer, 1. Hit by pitched ball—O'Connor and Powell. Bases on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Phillipi, 1; off Flaherty, 1. Struck out—By Flaherty, 1; by Powell, 2. Sacrifice hits—Burkett, 1; Donovan, 1; Powell, 1. Double plays—Donovan and McGann; Burkett and McGann. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 5; St. Louis, 8. Passed ball—Zimmer. Stolen bases—McGann, 1; Wagner, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

TO-DAY'S AQUEDUCT ENTRIES.

Following are the entries for to-day's races at Aqueduct:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Graylette and Sempire, 110 pounds; Punctual, 108; Servant, 107; Moor and Russian, 102 each; Silurian, St. David, and Billionaire, 102 each; Shawnee, 101; Wine and Song, 97; Lady Hayman, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Lauderman, 115 pounds; Longacre, 112; Rinaldo, 111; George Simons and Passaic, 108 each; Lindula, 105; Robert Bonner and Petit Maitre, 104 each; The Corinthian, 97; Sir Fitzhugh, 93; Long Isle, 90; Cavalcade, 86.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Golden Sceptre, 110 pounds; The Benedict, Hopbrook, Gold Lack, Tendrill, and McGrathiana Prince, 107 each; Ocodale, 106; Suniol, 105; Trysten and Millstone, 103 each; Devil's Own and Lao Kate, 101 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Boney Boy and Wait Not, 117 pounds each; Maximo Gomez, 107; Tyrshena and Bangor, 106 each; Blueaway, 105; Kris Kringle and Silver Garter, 104 each; Lamplobe, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Primate, 115 pounds; Mister Kaltenbach, 113; Zanone, 110; L'Alouette and Emigre, 108 each; Gaze and Meranthe Knapp, 106 each; Jycoma, 99; Alex, 95; Golden Rattle and Her Ladyship, 91 each; Jamaica, 89.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Ikey Diddy, Orderer, Bowen, Lief Prince, Remson, and Doctor Barlow, 110 pounds each; Margaret Hoffman, Screech, Mauga, Robert Waddell, Your Grace, and Connie, 107 each.

HARLEM RIVER OARSMEN ACTIVE.

Van Vliet's Bohemian Eights Raced and the Seniors Won Easily.

It seemed as if all the local rowing world was afloat on the Harlem yesterday. From early forenoon until dark the old rowing course from the Fourth Avenue bridge to the Central bridge was thronged with racing and pleasure craft, from the eight-oared barges and shells of the big clubs with their uniformed crews to the flat-bottomed batteau hired for an hour of two and occupied by an adventurous couple, a family party, or perhaps an enthusiastic crowd of small boys, wildly cheering every semblance of a race, and advising the coxswains to "hit it up now! What are you there for?"

Of course the eights attracted the most attention, and there were a half dozen of them out during the day. In fact, the Columbia and Knickerbocker crews, who do not practice on Sundays, were the only ones now in harness who were not in evidence. There were three or four barges also, though it is a little early in the season for barge parties, and a host of smaller craft.

The most interesting event of the day was a brush between the two Bohemian eights in the forenoon. The start was made from Scullers' Row, the juniors being given the advantage by 100 yards or so. They made a brave effort to hold it, but were overhauled by the seniors at the half-mile and beaten by about a length in the mile, which was generally voted a very creditable showing. The effort of Van Vliet's painstaking work with them is very apparent, and they are certain to give a good account of themselves in the coming year. Besides the eights, the Bohemians had out their "centipede" four and Cedilac, their crack sculler, was out in a single shell.

The Harlem Rowing Club was represented by their junior four shell crew: Schultz, bow; Moore, 2; Rushart, 3; Vought, stroke, and a number of singles and doubles. Nagle and Rumohr were out in single shells in the morning, and in a double in the afternoon. Other single scullers from this club were Scannell, Hirsch, and Davis, and the Nonnebacher brothers in a double shell.

"All out" was the word at the Union Boat Club yesterday afternoon, and some members had to wait an hour or more for a chance to get afloat. The junior eight, which was conspicuous on the river, is now rowing as follows: Mitchell, bow; Kennelly, 2; T. Francis, 3; Townsend, 4; Stepath, 5; Sheridan, 6; Stevens, 7; McCoy, stroke, and Welake, coxswain. The junior four—Scanlon, bow; T. Francis, 2; Klinkel, 3; Lenahan, stroke, and McGowan, coxswain—was also out both in the morning and evening. A senior four, composed of Leo Connell, bow; Rogers, 2; Effinger, 3, and Capt. Kemp, stroke, was also out. These crews are being coached by Thomas Fitzsimmons, and are making good progress.

The junior eight of the Atalanta Boat Club, which is being coached by P. M. Cassidy, was on the river yesterday, and made a good showing. The order of rowing at present is: Loughman, bow; Masterson, 2; Underhill, 3; Hunt, 4; Kirkby, 5; Cahill, 6; Costello, 7; Knox, stroke, and Rippe, coxswain. The junior four is not yet placed, but will be drawn from the eight. Besides the regular eight, the club had on the water yesterday a scrub eight in the morning and a number of smaller crews in the afternoon. Capt. Brown, in addition to the junior eight, has a junior four in training for the Harlem regatta, and expects to have several smaller crews as well.

The Friendship Boat Club was represented by Brown and Church and Knoepell and Dewes in the doubles and Hlavic, Smith, Schwoeppe, and Weissker in the singles. The club has in training for the Harlem regatta a junior double-scull crew composed of Hlavic and Smith, and Hlavic will also enter the single-scull event.

The Dauntless Rowing Club had out their junior eight, boated as follows: Vail, bow; Adee, No. 2; Conlin, 3; A. Nelson, 4; Siebeneicher, 5; Breiner, 6; Hopfensack, 7; Goldstone, stroke, and E. Anderson, coxswain. Some of the club's single scullers noticed were Capt. Trainor, Instone, and Warmuth.

The Lone Star Boat Club had out the following crews now in training: A junior four-oared shell, with Cramer, bow; Greenespecht, No. 2; E. Goldberg, 3; G. Leveene, stroke; an intermediate four gig, with A. Myers, bow; S. Cramer, No. 2; G. Leveene, 3, and S. Stern, stroke, and E. Keller and M. Metzler as a junior double. Besides the racing crews, the club had an eight-oared barge, a four-oared gig, and every single and double shell and gig in the house.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club was represented by their senior and intermediate four-oared shells, the centipede, and the usual smaller boats. The Wyanokes had out a junior eight, a junior four, and several doubles and singles. The Nassau eight-oared barge made a trip up the river, accompanied by some single scullers.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club's eight rowed, likewise their junior four and centipede crews.

WHEELMEN OUT IN FORCE.

McKenzie of the C. R. C. Finished First in the Twenty-Mile Road Race.

There was another big turn-out of cyclists yesterday. At least two-thirds of those out for a spin confined their riding to the city streets and roads, as the threatening clouds during the fore part of the afternoon made thousands change their plans. Those that ventured into the country were well rewarded for the trip, as the macadam roads were well dried out, though the dirt roads were sticky in places and holding, which made riding up hill rather arduous.

Bronx Park had its full quota of riders. The Zoological Gardens were crowded during the afternoon, the crowd being composed mostly of cyclists, who checked their wheels before entering. Van Cortlandt Park was the objective point for thousands of riders, and quite a number rode to Croton Dam, where some of the local National Guardsmen are doing strike duty.

Those that rode to Bronx Park had a rough road to travel nearly all the way from Third and Westchester Avenues. The asphalt strip on the latter street is still in a dangerous condition. The Associated Cycling Clubs of New York have complained about this to the Department of Highways, but no repairs have been made. The strip is full of holes, and at Trinity Avenue on the north side of the street a big cut has been filled in so carelessly that a rider to avoid this must go over to the south side of the street, thus being in danger of colliding with riders going east.

Brooklyn's large contingent was augmented by the thousands from this city who rode to Coney Island and points along the Merrick Road. As usual, the Coney Island Cycle Path had the largest crowd, and the procession of wheels continued until far into the night. Hundreds of the "record smashers" were on the Merrick Road grinding out centuries.

It is safe to say that every club in Greater New York was represented on the road somewhere yesterday. In many cases it was the first or photograph run, and where this was the case nearly the entire membership of the clubs was out. Some of the clubs seen on the various roads yesterday were the Knights of Columbus Cycle Club in a run to Coney Island, Waverly Bicycle Club, Coney Island; Jefferson Wheelmen, Valley Stream; Madison Wheelmen, Bergen Point, and Kings County Wheelmen, Manhattan Beach.

The twenty-mile team road race on the Merrick Road took a large crowd to Valley Stream, the starting point. Because of the threatening weather early in the day only three teams entered. They were: Team No. 1—L. Rusch, Firemen's Club; C. Roy, Nassau Wheelmen; W. Higinson, Nassau Wheelmen, and F. L. S. Stuart, Century Road Club. Team No. 2—J. Walsh and J. W. Denby, unattached, and W. McKenzie and H. Galbraith, Century Road Club. Team No. 3—C. Mott and Gus Egloff, Century Road Club.

The race was over the regular twenty-mile course of the Century Road Club of America. Starting from West's Hotel, Valley Stream, the way led to Freeport, to Hempstead and return, on the Merrick Road, to Valley Stream. Team No. 2 won, W. McKenzie finishing first, far ahead of his team mates, in 0:57. This is remarkably fast time for an unpaced twenty miles on the road. C. Mott and Gus Egloff finished second, coming in together, their time being 1:02:25. C. Roy of Team No. 1 was the next home, in 1:02:50. The time of the other competitors as they finished were: W. Higinson, 1:03:50; J. Walsh, J. W. Denby, and H. Galbraith, 1:04:10; F. L. Stuart, 1:10:54. L. Rusch failed to finish. Another race will be held on Sunday, when a larger number of entries are expected.

The Ambulance Corps of the Century Wheelmen gave a dinner Saturday night at the Hotel Cadilac.

The movement to secure a path over the Brooklyn Bridge is still being pushed vigorously. The committee of one hundred is hustling to get the city officials to take action, and has addressed a letter to the citizens of Greater New York asking their co-operation. In the letter the committee says in part:

"We believe that the thousands of citizens, business men, and clerks interested in the two boroughs, who desire to use a bicycle for business, convenience, or exercise, have a just, good, and valid right to ask our great municipality to appropriate the small sum needed, and to find a way to construct a safe and convenient wheelway over this bridge."

McGARRY'S CROSS-COUNTRY.

M. J. McGarry of the Pastime Athletic Club won the championship cross-country run of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday, which was held over the Jerome Park course. The club whose team finished first was declared the winner of the team prize; this also went to the Pastime Athletic Club. The Star Athletic Club of Long Island City was second, and Xavier Athletic Association third.

S. A. Mallor of the Shamrock Harriers held the lead for the first two miles, after which he fell back. Andy Walsh then took the lead and held it for five miles, then he dropped out of the race. Out of the forty-one starters thirty finished. The first ten, with their times, follows:

M. J. McGarry, Pastime A. C., 51:06; G. T. Fitzgerald, Star A. C., 51:44; G. H. Kelly, Pastime A. C., 51:45; R. Pfortner, Pastime A. C., 52:01; D. A. McMahon, Pastime A. C., 52:15; C. A. Brady, Xavier A. A., 52:16; J. J. Molloy, Xavier A. A., 52:26; T. Vogelius, Xavier A. A., 52:30; J. J. McCann, Pastime A. C., 52:41; F. Hussy, Star A. C., 52:46.

Meeting of Cycle Racing Managers.

BUFFALO, April 22.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Control of the National Cycling Association was held to-day. Among other things it was decided that dead heats in professional championships must be ridden off and not decided by lot, and that after July 5 all riders must appear in trunks the body of which shall be black on entering competitions. It was decided to suggest to all track managers that they erect a suitable stand for the riders. On vote it was decided that if the American Cyclists Union reinstate its suspended men, who include Major Taylor and the Butlers, that they be allowed to register with and ride under the National Cycling Association.

Harvard Freshmen Baseball Games.

CAMBRIDGE, April 22.—The following is the schedule of the Harvard freshman baseball team for the balance of the season: April 24, Cambridge High at Cambridge; 25, Dean Academy at Cambridge; 28, Harvard second team at Cambridge; May 1, M. I. T. sophomores at Cambridge; 3, M. I. T. freshmen at Cambridge; 5, open; 8, Tufts second team at Cambridge; 12, Yale freshmen at New Haven; 16, St. Mark's School at Southborough; 19, Andover at Cambridge; 23, Brown freshmen at Cambridge; 28, Andover at Andover; 30, Exeter at Exeter; June 2, Yale freshmen at Cambridge.

Cornell's New Football Manager.

ITHACA, April 22.—At the last meeting of the Cornell Athletic Council Frederic Willis, '01, of Flushing, N. Y., was elected manager of the 'Varsity football team, to take the place of F. S. Porter, resigned.

American League.

At Chicago—Chicago, 5; Milwaukee, 3.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 10; Minneapolis, 5.

GOV. TAYLOR'S MEETINGS

May Have Asked Gov. Roosevelt to Refuse Extradition.

Gov. Roosevelt Thinks He Has Returned to Washington—Other Prominent Kentuckians in Town.

William S. Taylor, who claims to have been elected Governor of Kentucky at the recent election, was in the city on Saturday night, when he saw Gov. Roosevelt.

The report in circulation was that Gov. Taylor's mission was to induce Gov. Roosevelt to refuse to honor any requisition that might be issued by Gov. Beckham in connection with Taylor's alleged complicity in the assassination of William Goebel.

When Gov. Roosevelt was asked yesterday whether he had seen Gov. Taylor he replied "Yes, I saw him last night."

"Was the matter of his possible arrest and extradition discussed?"

"That is a question I cannot answer."

"Do you know where Gov. Taylor is staying in the city?"

"I believe he has returned to Washington. He came here from that city."

If Gov. Taylor is in New York he is not registered under his own name at any of the leading hotels. Nearly fifty were visited by reporters and at none of these could any trace of him be found.

It was said that Gov. Taylor had friends in the Union League, the Union, the Knickerbocker, the New York, and the Southern Society Clubs, but at the headquarters of each of these associations all knowledge of his whereabouts was denied.

Gov. Taylor also called on ex-President Harrison at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but the latter declined last night to discuss the matter further than to say that he was in no way connected with the case of Gov. Taylor, which is to be heard in the United States Court. Some time ago Gen. Harrison was approached to act as Gov. Taylor's counsel, but declined because of the pressure of other engagements.

It is reported that other Kentucky politicians besides Gov. Taylor were here, and together with him were in consultation with Gov. Roosevelt and others. It was ascertained last night that Col. John Whalen of Louisville was in the city for several days last week, and left Saturday night about the time that Gov. Taylor is reported to have taken his departure.

Col. Whalen has for many years been regarded as the leader of the Louisville Democracy, and is spoken of as the Kentucky Richard Croker. When Goebel secured the Democratic nomination last Summer Whalen refused to support him. He was the active manager of the Brown campaign and was said to be really manager of the Republican campaign. He bitterly fought the seating of Goebel.

Col. Whalen kept his stay here a good deal of a secret. A number of his friends, whom he seldom fails to see when in the city, yesterday expressed themselves as greatly surprised to learn that he had been here. They said they could not imagine why he had not made his presence here known, unless it was because he was on political business, and therefore wished to keep his visit a secret.

NOT FOUND IN THE CAPITAL.

Gov. Taylor's Friends Say They Have Not Seen Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Gov. W. S. Taylor of Kentucky, who is said to be in Washington, is not at any of the places where he usually goes when in this city. His friends claim to be in ignorance of his whereabouts. At the Raleigh, where he usually stops, nothing was known of him.

He was said not to be at the house of William A. Catchings, the rapid contractor, at whose house he formerly visited, and Mr. Catchings's family assert that they do not know where Mr. Taylor is. When he was in Washington before, he kept himself secluded, and declined to see newspaper men.

GOV. TAYLOR'S PURPOSE.

Did Not Go to Washington, It Is Said, in Connection with His Case.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 22.—Ex-Gov. W. O. Bradley, leading counsel for Republican Governor Taylor, gave out the following interview to-night:

"I have had no communication with Gov. Taylor since he went to Washington. The press, I notice, states that he is there preparing his case for the Supreme Court. I am satisfied that this is not true. Gov. Taylor went to Washington on purely personal business not connected in any way with the trial of his case.

"Nor do I believe the report to be true that he is in New York attempting to prevent the honoring of a requisition for his return to the State. As to whether a requisition could be lawfully issued by Mr. Beckham or would be recognized, it is unnecessary for me to express an opinion, as these are questions that must be determined by the authority upon whom such a requisition may be made.

"Gov. Taylor has publicly declared that he was not and never would be a fugitive from justice, and that, if indicted, he would respect the law and meet his accusers face to face. Therefore there remains but one course open to him, and that is to return as soon as he can, walk boldly and bravely into court, and meet the indictment like a man. Any other course would be rank injustice, not only to himself, but to those of his friends who have been accused of so foul a crime.

"I do not know whether an indictment has been found against Gov. Taylor, but if it has, I have no doubt that he will promptly surrender himself into the hands of the law, and believe that any intimation to the contrary does him an injustice."

The rumor that Gov. Beckham had been applied to for a requisition for Gov. Taylor is declared to be without foundation. The belief here is that if any indictment has been found against Gov. Taylor, no steps will be taken in his case until after the hearing of the Governorship contest by the United States Supreme Court.

YACHTS ON JAMAICA BAY.

The burgee of the Canarsie Yacht Club flew from many craft with newly varnished spars and whitened decks on Jamaica Bay yesterday, when the season was informally opened by the club. A crowd of enthusiastic yachtsmen and their friends had gathered at the clubhouse on Sands Point to witness the first spins of the year, and many remained until night drove the yachts back to their moorings. The Canarsie Club has arranged an unusually lively programme this season, a regatta, special race, or cruise to some neighboring club's station falling nearly every week between June and October. These racing dates have already been announced:

Wednesday, May 30—Parade, vaudeville entertainment, and review of the fleet.
Saturday, June 9—Pennant championship race, Jamaica Bay.
Saturday, July 21—Open regatta, off the clubhouse, Jamaica Bay.
Saturday, Aug. 18—Corinthian regatta, off clubhouse, members to handle their own craft.
Monday, Sept. 3—Ladies' day regatta, each boat to be handled by a woman.
Saturday, Sept. 22—Commodore's Cup races, off the clubhouse, Jamaica Bay.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated by a series of sweepstake races during the day, and by fireworks, a parade of the illuminated fleet, and an entertainment at the clubhouse at night. Commodore Charles J. Neilson has named these committees to serve during the season: Entertainment Committee—N. F. Tuttle, D. J. Brinsley, and N. C. Bennett. Regatta Committee—Thomas M. Mannion, Walter W Tamlyn, and A. Holstein.

Chicago Druggists Better Bowlers.

In the game to decide the title for the bowling championship of the American Drug Trade Bowling League between New York and Chicago, the Westerners won by a score of 891 to 795. The game was bowled at Reid's Alleys early yesterday morning. Scores:

NEW YORK.		CHICAGO.	
Howe	148	Armstrong	146
Barnes	156	Bauer	174
Judge	180	Medbery	162
Smith	127	Baker	222
Ruddiman	184	Thomas	187
Total	795	Total	891

A Pseudonym's "Autograph."

From The London Chronicle.

In the window of a West End dealer there is displayed for sale a slightly mutilated copy of "Mrs. Hannah Glasse's Cookery Book," which, according to the description attached, "bears the authoress's signature." Mrs. Glasse is a myth—the Mrs. Harris of culinary literature. The book was compiled by a last-century hack, Dr. John Hill, and he employed a female name because he thought the work would thus sell better. Hill dabbled in many subjects, including medicine and play writing, which accomplishments evoked Garrick's pungent epigram—"His farces are phyalc; his physic a farce is."

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION

Proposal to Condemn Gov. Roosevelt and Gen. Roe.

Their Action on Cornell Dam Strike Displeases Labor, but the Union Will First Investigate.

Delegate A. J. Bolton moved in the Central Federated Union yesterday to pass a vote of condemnation on Gen. Roe for causing the arrest of strikers at Cornell Dam, and Delegate Fitzgerald of the letter carriers moved to appoint a committee to investigate the violation of the labor laws by the contractors at that place.

"The men at the dam are at the mercy of the padrones," said Delegate William J. O'Brien of the granite cutters. They are paid the lowest possible wages, and then have to wait six or eight weeks for their money. In addition to this the men are compelled to buy all their provisions and other things at the padrones' stores. Sheriff Molloy is the brother of one of the biggest contractors in the district."

"Do not blame Gen. Roe," said Delegate Barondess. "He simply obeyed orders as he was obliged to. I was Gov. Roosevelt who gave the orders, and it is he who ought to bear the blame.

Delegate O'Brien said that the Building Trades Section had appointed a committee to investigate the strike, and he asked that no one should be blamed until the committee made its report. This was acceded to.

Delegate Marousek of the cigarmakers said that 300 girl cigarmakers would be sent to all the shops and factories in the city to ask for funds to support the striking cigarmakers, and the meeting passed a resolution calling upon all trades unions to assist the strikers financially.

The question of the injunction issued by Justice McAdam forbidding the cigarmakers picketing the factory of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer was then taken up, and the Central Federated Union itself decided to have the factory picketed.

Delegate Barondess said:

"If the injunction had been issued against me, I'd violate it and go to jail. I would be willing to be made a victim. I hope that Parsons and Gompers and Archibald and all of us will be sent to jail for violating injunctions. That would put an end to injunctions."

Delegate Edward Kelly of the electrical workers said that twenty-five men of his union had struck on buildings at Chambers Street and Broadway, and at Cedar Street and Broadway, against non-union men. The other building trades unions had promised to aid them, and to-day general strikes will be declared against those buildings.

The Rev. Walter E. Bently and A. W. Mackay of the Actors' Church Alliance called and asked the assistance of the Central Federated Union to put a stop to Sunday theatrical performances because the actors were overworked, and all men should have a rest one day a week. The meeting appointed a committee consisting of Delegates Pallas, Warner, and Barry to confer and co-operate with the Alliance.

PLANS FOR LABOR LEGISLATION

This City Said to Have 60,000 Idle Men and the Country 3,000,000.

A conference was held yesterday between representatives of the Social Progress League, of clergymen, and of reform societies for the purpose of co-operating in favor of labor and of agitating for labor legislation. The conference was held in Amity Hall, in Fifty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue.

Just before the conference a meeting of the league was held, at which Delegate Thimme announced that a special meeting of the league would be held Wednesday after next to arrange for the enforcement of the ten-hour law for druggists' clerks. He said that if the city officials did not enforce the law, they would be defeated at the elections.

Delegate Thimme then accused the druggists of having raised the prices of patent medicines 10 per cent. on account of the new war tax, which they claimed they wanted to have repealed. The tax was only 2½ per cent., he said.

Mr. Rainsford of the Church Association for the Adv

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North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
Fiscal Agent of the
United States for Cuba.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
DIRECTORS:

Charlton T. Lewis,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
John G. Carlisle,	Roland R. Conklin,
Hugh Kelly,	Wager Swayne,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	James S. Kuhn,
James B. Dill,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Alvah Trowbridge,	Heman Dowd,
Luis Suarez Galban,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	John C. Tomlinson,
William H. Taylor,	John Hone,
Frank H. Ray,	Benjamin F. Tracy,
Oakleigh Thorne,	E. W. Scott,
H. B. Hollins,	Leopoldo Carbajal,

Marquis de Pinar del Rio.

BRANCHES:
LONDON, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, HAVANA, CIENFUEGOS, MATANZAS.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits $1,125,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hardin,	C. P. Huntington,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas,	Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons,	Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry,	Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
George Coppell.	

Office of The Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore City.
Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., May 10th, 1900, for the purchase of from $800,000 to $1,000,000 of the 5 per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company. These Bonds are of denomination of $1,000, dated July 1st, 1889, maturing July 1st, 1939, interest payable semi-annually, and are not subject to call before maturity. They are to be issued to retire $1,000,000 6 per cent. Bonds of the Chesapeake Gas Company of Baltimore City, maturing June 1st, 1900. Bonds to be sold will have Coupon dated July 1st, 1900, attached. Company reserves right to reject any and all bids.
By order
JOSEPH W. CLARKE, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Approved by the U. S. Government.
TRIPLER LIQUID AIR CO.
50,000 SHARES
Are Offered for Subscription at **$6.00** Per Share.
Par Value $10, Full Paid, Non-Assessable.
No Bonds or Preferred Stock.

The Tripler Liquid Air Co. received on April 17th a decision in its favor ON ALL POINTS regarding patents in connection with certain interference suits against certain companies that have been endeavoring to make liquid air by the use of the Tripler processes.

This great victory for the Tripler Liquid Air Co. stamps the seal of approval by the U. S. Government upon Prof. Tripler's latest applications for patents, the earliest of which were applied for eight years ago.

It is thus definitely settled that none others have the right to manufacture liquid air upon what is to-day the only proven successful method of manufacturing liquid air in commercial quantities at an extremely small cost.

The Directors of the Tripler Liquid Air Co. justly regard this decision in favor of their company on all points as being worth to this company eventually hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the best legal authorities state that this decision is as far-reaching and thorough as that granted the Bell Telephone a few years ago.

Since the former issue of stock the company's plans have so developend and broadened that its business is to include, besides the production of liquid air, the manufacture in its own shops of a large amount of machinery, especially designed for the use of liquid air as the sole motive power. This will be applicable not only to stationary engines, but to various methods of transportation, particularly at present to launches, submarine vessels, and automobiles. The automobiles will also be built in the newly contemplated plant, and will soon be ready for the market; as they will supersede all other forms of horseless carriage, the demand will be very heavy and the profit to the company correspondingly great.

The Directors have accordingly decided to make a further issue of 50,000 shares as above, to enable the immediate furtherance of this broader plan. As the former issue was oversubscribed, it is probable that early application will be necessary to secure any of this smaller issue, and we respectfully suggest such action. Those who desire an interest in the greatest opportunity ever placed before investors should investigate this proposition at once.

Subscriptions accompanied by check received by the Fiscal Agents for the United States,

GERALD M. FENNELL & CO., Bankers.
8 Congress St., Boston. 11 Broadway, New York

International Zinc Co., Ltd.
Shareholders of record April 25th receive the April dividend payable May 1st

The International Zinc Company holds nearly 200 acres of the richest zinc land in the district; four mills in active operation on not over 5 acres of its properties, and has a yearly capacity for producing $446,184 net per annum above all working expenses, salaries, etc., as reported by a committee of the directors, including Hon. Charles P. Bennett, Secretary of State of Rhode Island, and Dr. Ira B. Cushing, President of the Cushing Process Co., Boston.

The reserve acreage still unworked is as rich in ore as that already under active development, if not richer, with the solid and inexhaustible deposit of zinc growing richer and more abundant to a depth of many hundred feet below the present workings.

There is more money in International Zinc stock than can be obtained from any other legitimate industry in the country.

Its safety is assured by the certified reports of a firm of **chartered accountants of international reputation.**

With the demand for zinc increasing, and the European mines becoming gradually exhausted, zinc is the safest, best paying and most permanent investment before the public.

The company has already contracted for the erection of four additional mills, which will enable it to open up a larger area of territory and materially increase its earning capacity. It is the intention of the company to continue this increase of equipment until its properties are all in a revenue-producing condition.

This insures a permanent paying investment for many years, and according to the testimony of Prof. W. O. Crosby of the Department of Geology and Mineralogy in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has visited the zinc fields on four different occasions, "the whole district is more richly underlaid with zinc than any other known tract of similar size in the world." "I see no reason why zinc should not be dug profusely, even on a much more extensive scale, for a century."

For the purpose of bringing a larger per cent. of the properties into active operation, the company offers a limited issue of stock at par value, $1.00 per share, full-paid and non-assessable, the proceeds to be expended in building and equipping the proposed mills and opening up additional mines. The price of shares will remain at $1.00 but a short time longer, as the actual earning capacity of the company already warrants a decided increase.

With the shafts sunk to the enormously rich 500-foot level, there is no reason why these shares should not increase to many times their par value.

Applications for stock should be accompanied by check to the order of the Fiscal Agents as below, and certificates will be issued in the order of application.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.
FISCAL AGENTS,
45-47 Wall St., New York City.
89 State St., Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

$3,266,000
CITY OF PROVIDENCE
3 PER CENT. 30 YEARS
GOLD BONDS.

Office of the City Treasurer,
Providence, R. I., April 14, 1900.

Sealed Proposals addressed to D. L. D. GRANGER, CITY TREASURER, PROVIDENCE, R. I., each indorsed "Proposal for Loan," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday, April 24, 1900, for the whole or any part of the following loans to the City of Providence on the following described bonds of said City:

Water Refunding Loan: Two million six hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars, ($2,666,000,) bearing interest at the rate of Three (3) per centum per annum.

Highway Loan: Three hundred thousand dollars, ($300,000,) bearing interest at the rate of Three (3) per centum per annum.

Sewer Loan: Three hundred thousand dollars, ($300,000,) bearing interest at the rate of Three (3) per centum per annum.

The bonds to secure the above loans will be dated May 1, 1900, and become due May 1, 1930. Interest as above set forth will be paid semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each year. Both principal and interest will be payable in gold coin of the United States, equal to present value of fineness and weight. Either coupon bonds of $1,000 each or registered bonds in sums of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, or $20,000 each, as desired, will be issued for the whole or any portion of said loan, and coupon bonds may at any time thereafter be converted into registered bonds of the above denominations at the option of the holder. The principal and interest of coupon bonds will be payable at the Treasury in Providence or at the National City Bank of New York. The City of Providence now transmits by mail interest on all registered bonds, if desired. Registered bonds will be ready for delivery May 1, 1900. Coupon bonds on or about May 10, 1900. Certificates of sale will be given on day of sale.

Attention is called to the fact that the debt of the City of Providence, less the sinking fund and water debt, is 3.53 per centum upon the assessed valuation of the city.

The proceeds of the sale of the water refunding loan will be sufficient, with the accumulated sinking fund provided for that purpose, to pay the $4,000,000 water bonds, bearing 5 and 6 per cent., and due July 1, 1900, and cause a saving to the city for interest of $128,000 per annum.

The issue of the proposed Highway and Sewer loans will be used to reduce the floating debt.

Proposals should state whether bid is for the whole or any less portion of said loans, or for both, should include accrued interest, and should be accompanied with a certified cheque payable to the order of the City Treasurer for 1 per cent. of the par value of the bonds bid for. No bid for less than par can be accepted. Further information can be obtained of the undersigned. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

D. L. D. GRANGER,
City Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Trust Certificates of Stock
OF THE
Colorado Midland Railway Company.

The voting trustees have received from responsible persons an offer to purchase the stock of the Colorado Midland Railway Company represented by voting trust certificates outstanding on July 2d, 1900, at $30 per share for Preferred Stock and $12.50 per share for Common Stock.

Under the terms of the voting trust agreement, the voting trustees are empowered to sell said stock upon the written consent or approval of the majority in interest of stock trust certificates outstanding at the time of such sale. This approval has already been indicated by the holders of a large amount of trust certificates, and it is believed that the necessary majority will readily be obtained.

The voting trustees recommend the offer to the favorable consideration of the certificate holders.

Transfer books for voting trust certificates will be closed on May 18th, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and remain closed until June 18th, 1900.

Registered holders of voting trust certificates are requested to send a written approval of sale to the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY. Blank forms of consent may be obtained from the Trust Company, or from OSCAR BUNKE, SECRETARY, 41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, to whom inquiries may be addressed.

F. P. OLCOTT,
HENRY T. ROGERS,
ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
WILLIAM LIDDERDALE,
GEORGE HERBERT PEMBER,
} Voting Trustees.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
The 32d semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on April 27, 1900, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the bank, in presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the office of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after July 1, 1900, at which date they will cease to bear interest.

The Manager, JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA.
Mexico, March 23, 1900.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company.
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of Mercantile Trust Company Certificates issued to depositors of Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburgh Coal Company First Mortgage Bonds, under the Bondholders' Agreement dated January 25th, 1897, and to the holders of such Bonds who have not yet deposited the same.

Notice is hereby given that the Reorganization Committee constituted by said Agreement of January 25th, 1897, has adopted a Plan of Reorganization for said Coal Company dated April 11th, 1900, which has been signed by the said Committee and filed and lodged with the Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York, at its office, 120 Broadway, in said city. Copies of said Plan have been left with said Trust Company and the members and Secretary of the Committee for distribution to bondholders who can obtain the same upon application therefor.

Bondholders who have not yet deposited their bands under said Agreement of January 25th, 1897, may deposit the same with said Mercantile Trust Company on or before the 10th day of May, 1900, and obtain the negotiable receipts of the Trust Company therefor. Deposits of bonds after that date will only be received upon such terms as the Committee shall determine.

New York, April 19th, 1900.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
M. D. WOODFORD,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, 120 Broadway, Secretary.
ALMON GOODWIN, Counsel.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits,	1,104,445.20

ALLOWS INTEREST ON daily balances of $1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and transacts a general banking business.

AUTHORIZED BY LAW to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, and in all judiciary capacities, both under court and personal appointment.

TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE of Real and Personal Estates.

RENTS SAFES AND stores valuables in well-guarded Burglar and Fireproof Vaults.

GUARANTEES TITLES of Real Estate throughout New Jersey.

Acts as Trustee under mortgage, Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds of Corporations.

OFFICERS:
UZAL H. McCARTER.....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR.....2d Vice-President and Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....Secretary and Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

John F. Dryden,	Charles A. Feick,
James W. Alexander,	Jerome Taylor,
James H. Hyde,	J. Herbert Ballantine,
Leslie D. Ward,	William N. Coler, Jr.,
Thomas N. McCarter,	Thomas N. McCarter, Jr.
Edgar B. Ward,	William H. Staake,
William Scheerer,	Forrest F. Dryden,
Schuyler B. Jackson.	Henry S. Redmond,
	Uzal H. McCarter.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott	Augustus D. Juilliard
James Stillman	Henry O. Havemeyer
Anthony N. Brady	William A. Nash
Alwyn Bait, jr.	James N. Jarvie
John D. Crimmins	James H. Post
Michael Coleman	Frederick Southack
Ernest Ehrmann	Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.	

HAIGHT & FREESE
53 Broadway, New York.
Orders executed for investment or on margin in
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Government, Municipal and Railroad Bonds bought and sold, also prices furnished for purchase, sale or exchange of same.

FINANCIAL.

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE COMPANY.

The undersigned, on request of holders to a large amount of the stock of this Company, have consented to act as a Protective Committee to inform themselves as to the organization, methods of capitalization, and business management of the Company, with a view to recommending such changes or proceedings as may seem for the best interests of the stock. The annual meeting of the Company, it is expected, will be held on May 7th, 1900, and the Committee invites stockholders to deposit their stock, properly endorsed, accompanied by a proxy to vote the same at such meeting, with the **City Trust Company,** 36 Wall Street, New York, which will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

An appropriate form of proxy will be furnished by said Trust Company upon application.

If, after investigation, a formal protective agreement shall be deemed necessary, the same will be submitted to the stockholders, and any stockholder who shall refuse assent to such agreement, or to the recommendations of the Committee, may withdraw his stock without expense.

April 18th, 1900.

FRANK TILFORD,
GEORGE R. SHELDON,
A. R. PICK,
} Protective Committee.

To the Stockholders of the
Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.

In order to prevent the alarm that might otherwise result from the extraordinary advertisement appearing above the names of Frank Tilford, George R. Sheldon, and A. R. Pick, Protective Committee, I deem it incumbent on me to say that the financial condition of the Company is sound, its credit excellent, and its business prosperous. If the above-named gentlemen had given themselves the slight trouble of presenting to me their request for information concerning the matters about which they are apparently so eager to inform themselves before taking an action so damaging to the investment value of your shares and so injurious to the business of the Company, I should have been glad to have furnished it to them.

In this connection it is proper for me to say that when a short time ago I was tendered, on part of the Board of the Company, the office of President, I conditioned my acceptance on an examination of the books by the Audit Company of New York. The result of this examination I intended to embody in my report to the stockholders at the annual meeting on May 7th, where it properly belongs; under the circumstances, however, I feel it essential to depart from this usual course, and present the same herewith as follows:

THE AUDIT COMPANY of New York.
ISAAC L. RICE, Esq., President,
Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.
40 Wall St., New York City.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to your instructions, we have made an audit of the books and accounts of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company from the beginning of that Company, July 1st, 1899, to December 31st, 1899.

Attached please find the following statements: Adjusted Profit and Loss Statement, July 1st, 1899, to December 31st, 1899; Statement of CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, December 31st, 1899.

These statements are based upon the reports of the branch offices made to the New York office, which branch offices we have not examined, with the exception of the New York City branch, selected and audited by us.

The Company's books show no debts, either fixed or floating, beyond the Accounts Payable, as shown in the statement of Current Assets and Liabilities.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
THOMAS L. GREENE, Manager.
New York, March 24, 1900.

ADJUSTED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, JULY 1, 1899, TO DECEMBER 31, 1899.

1899. July 1.	By balance			$117,197 18
Dec. 15.	By bad debts of prior to July 1 recovered			130 42
Dec. 31.	By profit of Imperial Branch prior to July 1			1,255 42
Dec. 31.	By income account—July 1 to Dec. 31			104,502 07
				$223,175 18
1899. Sept. 1.	To dividend	60,000 00		
Dec. 31.	To dividend	60,000 00		
Dec. 31.	To balance, carried down	103,175 18		
		$223,175 18		$223,175 18
1899. Dec. 31.	To balance brought down			$103,178 18

CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31, 1899.

CURRENT ASSETS:		
Due from branches (stock, accounts and cash)	$265,107 17	
Accounts receivable	124,043 77	
Notes receivable	14,206 10	
Cash in bank in New York and elsewhere	457,300 43	
		$870,657 47
CURRENT LIABILITIES.		
Accounts Payable		89,228 80
Excess of current assets over current liabilities		$781,428 07

It is only necessary to add that the first three months of the present year show an increase of 60 per cent. over the gross earnings of the same period of last year.

I think it will be evident from the above that this whole matter is one of the series of attempts of a rival corporation to obtain control of your extremely valuable property at an absurdly low price—an effort which has been consistently resisted by your management, and of which, I fear, the above-named gentlemen have unwittingly become the instruments.

ISAAC L. RICE,
President.

The Trust Co. of America,
140 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
Broadway and 39th St.,
New York, April 20th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900.
The polls will be open from 9:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from April 20th until the morning of May 3d, 1900.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

The Germania Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, April 19, 1900.
The annual meeting of shareholders for the election of fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 190 and 194 Bowery, on Tuesday, May 1st, 1900.
The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.
THE STATE TRUST COMPANY.
Whereas, an agreement for the merger of the Morton Trust Company into The State Trust Company has been made and entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies under their respective corporate seals, which agreement provides for the issue of stock of The State Trust Company, then by said agreement to have the name Morton Trust Company, and its stock having been increased to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) in exchange for stock of the present Morton Trust Company, at the rate of share for share, and also prescribes the further terms and conditions of such merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The State Trust Company that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the 23d day of April, 1900, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval, and also to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said State Trust Company from One million dollars, ($1,000,000,) consisting of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100) each, to Two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) to consist of twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100,) each, the object of said increase being to carry into effect the said agreement of merger, and to offer additional shares to be issued share for share for the stock of said Morton Trust Company.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of April, 1900, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M., on the 24th day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, March 28th, 1900.
By order of the Board,
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Thomas F. Ryan,	Joel B. Erhardt,
J. B. Duke,	Andrew Mills,
R. A. C. Smith,	W. A. Nash,
P. A. B. Widener,	F. H. Parker,
Elihu Root,	J. N. Hallock,
Anson G. McCook,	George Foster Peabody,
E. A. McAlpin,	Majority of Trustees.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.
New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Office of the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company,
37 and 39 Liberty Street.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, May 7th, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company, 37 and 39 Liberty Street, New York, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Transfer books will be closed on April 23d, and reopened on May 8th.
ROBERT G. HONE, Secretary.
New York, April 21st, 1900.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
New York, April 18th, 1900.
The seventieth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Station, New York City, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 25th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 16th. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio
CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Ellithorpe Safety Air Cushion Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventh day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
Dated April 23, 1900.
FREDERICK T. ELLITHORPE, President.

Office of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's office in Hudson, Wis., on Saturday, June 9th, 1900, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Tuesday, May 8th, and reopen on Monday, June 11th, 1900.
E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., April 20th, 1900.

To the Stockholders and Debenture Holders of the INVESTMENT SECURITIES COMPANY:
The Annual Meeting of the Investment Securities Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 100 Broadway, New York, on Monday, May 14th, at twelve o'clock noon.
F. C. PREST, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

International Zinc Co., Limited.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Joplin, Mo., April 15, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company this day have declared the regular monthly dividend of 1% on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable May 1st, to shareholders of record April 25. The transfer books will be closed from April 25 to May 1st.
J. B. CARMICHAEL, Secretary and Treasurer.

National Salt Company,
26 Broadway, New York, N. Y., April 16, 1900.
The Board of Directors of National Salt Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. to the holders of its Preferred Stock of record April 25th, payable May 1, 1900. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 P. M. April 25th, and reopen at 9 A. M. April 30th. Dividend checks will be mailed.
C. L. PAAR, Asst. Secretary.

The Germania Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, April 20, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three Per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after May 1st next.
Transfer books will remain closed to May 2d, 1900. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The American Exchange National Bank,
115 Broadway, New York, April 20th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st proximo, to stockholders of record at close of business April 20th, 1900. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York.
New York, April 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after May 1 next. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL STARCH MFG. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
No. 1 Broadway, New York.
The coupons due May 1, 1900, on the bonds of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on Tuesday, May 1, 1900, upon presentation at the Chase National Bank, New York. CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

Pacific Bank,
470 Broadway, New York, April 20, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 Per Cent. payable on and after May 1 next.
The transfer books will be closed to May 1, 1900. S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

German Exchange Bank, N. Y.
The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 12% payable on and after May 1st, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed until May 1st.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.
New York, April 13, 1900.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

At the opening of to-day's market every bear agent will strive energetically to drive prices downward—relying for ammunition upon the "dreadful condition" which Steel and Wire stock jobbers represent the country to be in. But after the "opening," after a spasm of hysteria, why should there be aught out of the ordinary?

Business is not ruined. Prosperity is not extinguished. Good times are still real. The end of the world is not scheduled for to-day or for this week. Pessimism is being overdone.

***

Touching iron and steel trade conditions, developments may be disclosed that will be disturbing beyond what is already known, but what is known is far from being as destructive as proclaimed. Some price lists are cut, some official actions reflect business discomfort, but the truth is that most moves of that sort have much more to do with the stock market than in legitimate reflection of trade conditions. Under current circumstances it is natural to be confident, not nervous, natural to invest, not to liquidate—or, at least, so it ought to be.

***

In free and easy fashion announcements are made of paralysis upon the part of all financial interests because an iron company cuts its own overboomed prices. Really, this is not true. John D. Rockefeller, W. K. Vanderbilt, A. J. Cassatt, Jacob Schiff, E. H. Harriman, H. H. Rogers, and J. Pierpont Morgan are not all in a tremble because John W. Gates happens to be at large.

***

Easy money market conditions being assured—and that was the certain significance of Saturday's Clearing House statement—investment buying of securities is sure to be resumed as soon as current hysteria is over.

HOW CANADA PROSPERS.

J. C. Haight of Toronto, Ontario, speaking of the situation in Canada, says:

"We were a little later than the Americans in getting our good times, but they are with us now and, in my opinion, they are with us to stay for some time. I was talking a few days ago to a resident of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and he tells me that the Northwest will this year go more extensively than ever into wheat growing, and that the crop should mean thousands upon thousands of dollars to the Northwest.

"All through Canada I hear of good times. If only we had more population and reader capital we would be perfectly happy.

"One thing that is worth noticing, and as proving our substantial growth, is the published figures relating to our exports and imports. These show that for the first seven months of the present fiscal year the exports and imports combined increased more than $40,000,000, as compared with a year ago. And, what is more gratifying, is that the gain in exports made up most of the increase."

MORE EQUIPMENT.

Among the orders for new equipment placed last week by the railroads of the country were the following:

Lehigh Valley, 15 steel cars and 20 engines; Chicago and Alton, 12 passenger cars; Northern Pacific, 20 locomotives; Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, 6 consolidation locomotives; Baltimore and Ohio, 12 passenger locomotives; Michigan Central, 20 furniture cars; Arizona and New Mexico, 12 coke cars.

In addition it is reported that the Havana (Cuba) Electric Street Railway has ordered 110 cars from an American Company.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the reserve of $3,944,075. The banks now hold a surplus of $14,894,350 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $5,800,900, an increase in specie of $4,596,100, an increase in legal tenders of $1,423,200, an increase in deposits of $8,300,900, and an increase in circulation of $360,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks, and the corresponding date last year:

	Apr. 21, 1900.	Apr. 14, 1900.	Apr. 22, '99.
Loans	$767,473,300	$761,672,400	$760,623,700
Specie	161,839,600	157,243,500	189,716,400
Legal tenders	63,712,100	62,288,900	55,559,400
Net deposits	842,629,400	834,328,500	884,399,000
Circulation	21,390,100	21,029,800	14,028,000

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Apr. 21, 1900.	Apr. 14, 1900.	Apr. 22, '99.
Specie	$161,839,600	$157,243,500	$189,716,400
Legal tenders	63,712,100	62,288,900	55,559,400
Total res've	$225,551,700	$219,532,400	$245,275,800
Reserve req'd against dep.	210,657,350	208,582,125	221,099,900
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$14,894,350	$10,950,275	$24,175,900

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,204,675
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,203,075	25,

STUBBORN ELEPHANT DEAD

Killed by Two Others at Madison Square Garden.

Refused to Move and Resort to a Block and Tackle Brought Him to an Untimely End.

Owing to an accident Saturday night the Forepaugh & Sells Brothers' Circus was bereft of one of its best dancing elephants. The animal, whose name was Dick, was killed while an attempt was being made to move him with two large ropes pulled by two other elephants.

Ever since the show came here Dick has been misbehaving, although his conduct had before that been most exemplary. Every now and then he became restive, refusing to perform his part in the elephant quadrille, and making the utmost precautions necessary to prevent him from harming the keepers. On Saturday night, when the time came for him to be led into the ring, he positively refused to move. All efforts to quell his stubbornness proved vain, nor could the other elephants be brought out of their pen, as he stationed himself in front of the entrance and staid there.

At last Mr. Sells ordered the employes in that part of the building to move the refractory dancer by force. Ropes and puleys were procured, and two cords were strung around him, one about his neck and the other over his abdomen. It was thought that if he were partly strangled, he would give in.

About 100 men were placed at the end of the ropes, and, aided by pulleys, tried to drag Dick out. He did not budge. Then two elephants that were in another inclosure were brought up and attached to the cords. A few seconds after they began to pull Dick gave a terrific howl that almost shook the Garden, and fell over on the floor. After a convulsive shiver he lay still, and ten minutes later was dead.

The animal was one of the original dancing elephants of the Adam Forepaugh Circus, with which he had been trained. From tip to tip he measured 12 feet 6 inches, his weight being two and a half tons. The measurement of his body crosswise was 3 feet 9 inches. After the body was cut up yesterday morning by Taxidermist H. H. Vogelgesang, it was found that there were 100 square feet of leather in his hide, 10 in his trunk, and 5 in his ears. Sixteen men worked half the day on the carcass.

Negotiations for the purchase of Dick's frame for mounting are being carried on by the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburg. If the museum does not buy it, it will probably be sold in parts. The hide is worth $15 a square foot, and is used in making pocketbooks, music rolls, and similar articles, while the intestines, of which there are 1,400 pounds, and the bones are also of commercial value.

CHANCELLOR McGILL'S FUNERAL.

Services Will Be Held To-morrow at Princeton, N. J.

Funeral services for Chancellor Alexander Taggart McGill will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Princeton, N. J., at noon to-morrow. A special train carrying the mourners and the body will leave the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The arrangements were not fully completed last night, but it is understood that United States Attorney General John W. Griggs, the Vice Chancellor, and the Justices of the Supreme Court will be the honorary pall bearers.

Mrs. McGill received many messages of condolence yesterday. One from ex-President Benjamin Harrison reads thus:

Mary and I have heard, with sorrow, of your great loss, and beg to offer you our tender sympathy.

Other messages were received from Gov. Voorhees, and Vice Chancellors Pitney, Emery, Reed, Gray, and Stevens.

Supreme Court Justices Magie, Dixon, Lippincott, and Collins, Attorney General S. H. Gray, Cortlandt Parker, and Isaac L. Taylor paid their respects in person.

The Hudson County Bar Association will meet at the City Hall, Jersey City, to-day, to take action regarding the Chancellor's death.

HELD ON ACTOR'S CHARGE.

Odell Williams Accuses William Mack of Passing a Forged Check.

William Mack, thirty years old, of 228 West Thirty-fourth Street, a song and dance performer, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday on complaint of Odell Williams, the actor, who plays the part of the 'Squire in "Way Down East." Mr. Williams charges that Mack obtained $81 from him on a forged check. Mack was held for examination to-day on the charge of larceny.

Mack's wife, whose stage name is Blanch Sherwood, and who has just finished an engagement at Koster & Bial's, was in court, and complained to Magistrate Brann of Mack's conduct. She said that her husband called at her house, 228 West Thirty-eighth Street, a few days ago and took away a valuable St. Bernard dog. She said that if Mr. Williams did not press his complaint, she would enter one.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN SAILS.

Many Clergymen and Friends at the Pier to Bid Him "Bon Voyage."

On the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., which sailed yesterday, was Archbishop Corrigan. He is on his way to Rome for the purpose of visiting the Pope. Many clergymen and friends were at the pier in Hoboken to bid him "bon voyage," and the floral tributes sent in almost filled his stateroom.

Among those who saw the Archbishop off were Bishop Farley, who is to take charge during his absence; the Right Rev. Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General; Fathers M. J. Lavelle, James J. Dougherty, George Corrigan, James J. Flood, G. Ferranti, John J. Kean, John J. Keogan, T. F. Myhan, M. J. Henry, William J. Murphy, J. Gilooly, J. Gibbons, and J. Quinlivan of Montreal.

IMMIGRANTS TO BE RETURNED.

Two Passengers on the Palatia Wanted in Germany for Robbery.

After an investigation by the special board of inquiry it has been decided to send back to their home in Germany Adalbert Woiceth Bogdamowsky and Anton Rody, immigrants who arrived here Saturday on the steamship Palatia.

Rody is also known as Anton Koschinowsky. The men admit having participated in a daring robbery in Temberg, Galatia, in which they blew open a safe and stole 10,000 florins. In escaping they almost killed the proprietor of the store in which the safe stood.

AUERSPERG JEWEL ROBBERY.

Mother of the Princess Causes the Arrest of Her Butler.

Mrs. E. C. Hazard, mother of the Princess Auersperg who lost several thousand dollars worth of diamonds by robbery last Tuesday night, yesterday caused the arrest of Joseph B. Lang, the Princess's butler, at her home, 326 West Seventy-eighth Street. Detective Donohue lodged Lang in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

According to Mrs. Hazard's statement, Lang acted suspiciously the day after the robbery, when it was desired that all the servants remain in the house. He was anxious to go out, and finally obtained permission to do so. He returned, however, and had since been on duty as butler. He refused to make any statement in the station house. He will be arraigned in the West Side Court this morning.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:09	Sun sets...6:47	Moon rises...1:32

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....1:41	Gov. Isl'd...2:07	H. Gate....4:03
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....2:28	Gov. Isl'd...2:57	H. Gate....4:53

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 23.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Bellaura, La Plata Countries ..... 7:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M.
Talisman, Martinique and Guadeloupe ..... 11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

Belgravia, Hamburg ..... 1:00 P. M.
Belvernon, Inagua, Haiti, and Santa Martha..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
El Monte, New Orleans..... 3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Maria Theresa, Bremen ..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

Antilla, Nassau, N. P.... 1:00 P. M. 2:00 P. M.
Capri, Pernambuco and Santos ..... 11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp ..... 10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Maskelyne, Santos ..... 9:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Neustria, Marseilles ....
Orizaba, Havana and Progreso ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland ... 11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton.. 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool ..... 9:00 A. M. 12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Rio Janeiro. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after April $28 and up to May $12, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York May $12, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, April 25. Mails for Australia will close at the General Post Office as advertised.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 23.

Borderer, Lisbon, April 9.
Critic, Dundee, April 8.
Excelsior, New Orleans, April 10.
Exeter City, Swansea, April 7.
M. H. Meier, Bremen, April 8.
Ivernia, Liverpool, April 14.
Louisiana, New Orleans, April 16.
Mandalay, Gibraltar, April 4.
Marquette, London, April 12.
Michigan, Hamburg, April 5.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, April 20.
Runo, Sunderland, April 5.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, April 7.
Thomas Turnbull, Gibraltar, April 4.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

Alene, Port Limon, April 17.
Archimede, Gibraltar, April 12.
Comal, Galveston, April 18.
El Mar, New Orleans, April 19.
Farringford, Gibraltar, April 9.
Noordland, Antwerp, April 14.
Panama, Bordeaux, April 10.
Peconic, Gibraltar, April 11.
Seminole, Jacksonville, April 21.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

Athos, Colon, April 10.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, April 14.
Roraima, St. Kitts, April 19.
Trave, Gibraltar, April 16.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26.

Duchess, Gibraltar, April 11.
El Paso, New Orleans, April 21.
Germanic, Liverpool, April 18.
Holbein, St. Lucia, April 19.
Saale, Bremen, April 17.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

Buffalo, Hull, April 15.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, April 19.
Laurentian, Greenock, April 14.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

Barcelona, Hamburg, April 14.
Kansas City, Swansea, April 14.
Lucania, Liverpool, April 21.
Sir W. T. Lewis, Havre, April 14.
St. Louis, Southampton, April 21.

Arrived.

SS Columbian, (Br.,) Masters, Liverpool April 11, with mdse. and passengers to Fred Leyland & Co., (Ltd.) Passed in Sandy Hook at 9:51 P. M.

SS Olinda, (Ger.,) Hansen, Fortune Island, Gibara, Nuevitas, &c., with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Passed in Sandy Hook at 9:46 P. M.

SS Themis, (Nor.,) Anderson, Colon April 12, with mdse. to the Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Mae, Hutchinson, Aguecibo April 11 and San Juan 16th, with mdse. to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 A. M.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Santelli, Havre April 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Pugh, Antwerp April 7, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 21st.

SS Orizaba, Downs, Campeachy, &c., April 5, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:50 A. M.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Craig, Marseilles, &c., March 17, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.

SS Maracaibo, Hopkins, Maracaibo, &c., April 11, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville April 19 and Charleston 20th, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Clyde & Co.

SS La Grande Duchesse, Turner, Savannah April 20, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS El Norte, Gardner, New Orleans April 17, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Nichols, Shields April 6, in ballast to Columbia Oil Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Grenada, (Br.,) Murchison, Trinidad, &c., April 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Reiners, Rotterdam April 7, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 1:50 P. M.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Van der Zee, Rotterdam April 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland America Line. Outside the Bar at 8:15 P. M.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Hadaway, Hull April 1 and Boston 21st, to Sanderson & Son. South of Fire Island at 4:45 P. M.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, Liverpool April 12, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Off the Lightship at 8:18 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Swain Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 22, 9:30 P. M., S. S. W., light air, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Afridi, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) for Pernambuco.
SS Milano, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Boston City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Katahdin, for Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 22.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 9:25 A. M. to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt. Young, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York yesterday.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Huby, from Hull for New York, passed Deal to-day.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, from Genoa, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar today.

Bankruptcy Wage Claims.

IN RE ROZINSKY.—Upon the election of a trustee in February, he received from a previous receiver $187.74. Claims for wages were proved to the amount of $155, besides some $750 additional claims for wages not properly proved. These creditors not taking part in the election, a trustee was elected by an attorney representing four general creditors. The trustee thereupon employed the attorney, upon his suggestion of undiscovered assets, to proceed with an examination of the bankrupts, the attorney for the preferred creditors objecting to such an examination at the expense of the estate. A stenographer was allowed to the trustee, who subsequently paid $50 to the attorney on account of his services and $100 for the stenographer. The stenographer's transcript of the proceedings showed about 230 folios. Held by Judge Addison Brown, in the United States District Court, that the pursuit of uncertain assets should not be allowed at the expense of the estate, the preferred creditors objecting, where the funds in hand are not sufficient to pay their prior claims; that the attorney, under the above circumstances, should be deemed to be acting for his clients, the general creditors, and no benefits to the estate having accrued, the payment of $50 should, for the present, be disallowed, the stenographer's charges reduced to the statutory rate of 10 cents per actual folio, and a dividend made in favor of the preferred claims.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, April 23.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

157—Fuller vs. Huff.
158—Fabriken vs. U. S.
159—Same vs. same.
167—Pickhardt vs. same.
160—Adrian, Platt & Co. vs. Nat. Harrow Co.
161—Roche vs. Bliss.
162—Munson vs. Straits of Dover SS. Co.
165—Rickard vs. Du Bon
166—Atlas SS. Co. vs. Columbian Land Co.
109 to 113—Philip vs. SS. George Farwell.

Motion calendar.

1—Antelo vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
2—Minott vs. The Patria.
3—U. S. vs. Silberstein.
4—In re Wilcox.
5—In re Westchester Water Co.
6—U. S. vs. Packer.
7—In re Lowensohn.
8—Campbell vs. Stratton.
9—Same vs. Houtain.
10—In re Kenny.
11—In re Lesser Bros.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Moran vs. Helf.
2—Roche vs. Coogan.
3—Matter of Goddard.
4—Beale vs. Stanton.
5—Bergthoffen vs. City of New York.
6—In re Kurs.
7—In re Dillon.
8—In re Rothpletz & Schipper.
9—In re Persch.
10—Marshall vs. Crowell
11—Rockwell vs. Rockwell.
12—Seitz vs. Abelman.
13—Harain vs. Devoe.
14—Israel vs. Met. El. R. R. Co.
15—Martin vs. Bongur.
16—Newell vs. Hall.
17—In re Bartlett.
18—Di Lorenzo vs. Di Lorenzo.
19—In re Ross & Co.
20—Zimmermann vs. Wallace.
21—In re Merritt.
22—Nat. Gramophone Corp. vs. Am. Talking Co.
23—Baker vs. Kelly.
24—A. & D. Henry & Co. vs. Maass.
25—Herman vs. Spitzer.
26—In re Dunwell.
27—Lytton vs. Bleier.
28—Dorgan vs. Scheer.
29—Manheim vs. Kopelansky.
30—Nagler vs. Nagler.
31—Darrah vs. Crandall.
32—Winter vs. Fels.
33—McIntyre vs. McGillvray.
34—Schuhl vs. Hildebrand.
35—City of N. Y. vs. Tamagno.
36—Howard vs. Van Gieson.
37—Bantje vs. Homes.
38—Cohn vs. Bodenheim.
39—Seibbach vs. Wren.
40—Lewis vs. Lewis.
41—Delafield vs. Sayles.
42—Hy. Huber Co. vs. Connick.
43—In re Connor.
44—Gray vs. McLaughlin.
45—In re Chelse.
46—In re Sheley.
47—Clark vs. Clinton.
48—Fettretch vs. Martin.
49—Lagowitz vs. Arent.
50—Rehmer vs. Lalor.
51—In re Spiess.
52—Standard Nat. Bank vs. Nat. Silk Label Co.
53—Stewart vs. Rae.
54—People, &c., vs. Regar.
55—Wallace vs. Wallace.
56—Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Cohen.
57—Niederdessa vs. Niedergessas.
58—O'Rourke vs. Bolles.
59—Turk vs. Bolles.
60—Haas vs. Ash.
61—Matter of Harper Brothers.
62—In re Jarvis.
63—People, &c., vs. Walsh.
64—Same vs. Giallorenzo
65—Willis vs. N. Y. Times Co.
66—Freeman vs. Alexander.
67—Matter of Wieland.
68—Hull vs. Hull.
69—Matter of E. 156th St.
70—Denzer vs. Security Trust & Life Ins. Co. of Philadelphia.
71—Union Trust Co. vs. Driggs.
72—Harmon vs. Van Ness.
73—Jones vs. Evans.
74—Jones vs. R. M. Wilson Mfg. Co.
75—Rabinowitz vs. Rabinowitz.
76—Caldwell vs. Automatic Lubricator Co.
77—Mahland vs. Knaggs.
78—Marks vs. Hyams.
79—Reilly vs. Moran.
80—In re Liede Fur Co.
81—Kenyon vs. Graves.
82—Gargan vs. York.
83—Abegg vs. Hering.
84—Stefanini vs. Levy.
85—In re Haszard.
86—Robinson vs. Jerome
87—Turnure vs. Dunker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Rischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—N. Y. Bank Note Co. vs. Hamilton Bank Note Co.
2—John Chattilon & Sons vs. Feltner.
3—Wertheim vs. Clerque.
4—Thompson vs. Snedeker.
5—In re E. 138th St.
6—In re Public Place at 138th St.
7—Mahoney vs. Bernhard.
8—Wicks vs. Wicks.
9—Buckbee vs. Buckbee. Preferred causes.
10—Marshall vs. Crowell
11—Rockwell vs. Rockwell.
12—Seitz vs. Abelman.
13—Harain vs. Devoe.
14—Israel vs. Met. El. R. R. Co.
15—Martin vs. Bongur.
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25—Herman vs. Spitzer.
26—In re Dunwell.
27—Lytton vs. Bleier.
28—Dorgan vs. Scheer.
29—Manheim vs. Kopelansky.
30—Nagler vs. Nagler.
31—Darrah vs. Crandall.
32—Winter vs. Fels.
33—McIntyre vs. McGillvray.
34—Schuhl vs. Hildebrand.
35—City of N. Y. vs. Tamagno.
36—Howard vs. Van Gieson.
37—Bantje vs. Homes.
38—Cohn vs. Bodenheim.
39—Seibbach vs. Wren.
40—Lewis vs. Lewis.
41—Delafield vs. Sayles.
42—Hy. Huber Co. vs. Connick.
43—In re Connor.
44—Gray vs. McLaughlin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Mc-Adam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

12837—Sanberg vs. Epstein.
12782—Ryder vs. City of New York.
13188—Irwine vs. same.
12697—McNally vs. Stern.
13270—United Typewriters' Supplies Co. vs. Kraus.
11034—Arguellas vs. Gilmore.
13181—Decker vs. Hart.
12469—Perry vs. Rodgers.
13500—Campbell vs. Abrahams.
13514—Russell vs. Hargous.
13515—Same vs. same.
13592—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Brittain.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

4548—Eng You vs. Lee Fin Sing.
2119—Lippitt vs. Gilmartin.
1612—Stone vs. Bickel.
2369—Hennessey vs. Von Raitz.
4232—Dattelbaum vs. Tannenbaum.
4674—Home Bank vs. Garver.
4676—King vs. King.
4699—Allison vs. Purdy.
3482—Weinstein vs. Weber.
3000—Langhaar vs. Slayback.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4746.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.
1—Martin Sweeney.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

12837—Sanberg vs. Epstein.
12782—Ryder vs. City of New York.
13188—Irwine vs. same.
12697—McNally vs. Stern.
13270—United Typewriters' Supplies Co. vs. Kraus.
11034—Arguellas vs. Gilmore.
13181—Decker vs. Hart.
12469—Perry vs. Rodgers.
13500—Campbell vs. Abrahams.
13514—Russell vs. Hargous.
13515—Same vs. same.
13592—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Brittain.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

4548—Eng You vs. Lee Fin Sing.
2119—Lippitt vs. Gilmartin.
1612—Stone vs. Bickel.
2369—Hennessey vs. Von Raitz.
4232—Dattelbaum vs. Tannenbaum.
4674—Home Bank vs. Garver.
4676—King vs. King.
4699—Allison vs. Purdy.
3482—Weinstein vs. Weber.
3000—Langhaar vs. Slayback.
4317—Wolin vs. Schiff.
4078—Leyser vs. Leyser.
2276—Episcopo vs. Mayor, &c.
1555—Hamershlag vs. Duryea.
4028—Colonial Trust Co. vs. Morison.
4737—Beck vs. Bradley & Currier Co.
2962—Dayharsh vs. Dayharsh.
877—Valkman vs. Jenkins.
1501—Haight vs. Haight.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 8061.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and XI., for trial.

8294—Howard vs. Van Gieson.
7651—Norton vs. Louis & Co.
7652—Same vs. Taylor.
7697—Buckley vs. A. G. Spalding & Bro.
8060—Oesterling vs. Bonner.
5246—Schlonsky vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5305—White vs. same.
5394—Muller vs. same.
2565—Solomon vs. same.
4956—Melville vs. same.
5148—Drake & Stratton Co. vs. San Domingo Imp. Co.
4881—Poens vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3905—Silberlieb vs. same.
3906—Rosenbaum vs. same.
1861—Bloomingdale vs. Southern Nat. Bank.
666—Van Aiken vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5454—Button vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
9854—Dechert vs. Municipal Elec. Light Co.
10279—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
7778—Graeffe vs. Gilman.
5185—Eldridge vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7832—Tamsen vs. Genet.
7653—State Banking Co. vs. Heidenheimer.
8061—Butler vs. Frank Miller Co.
5373—Dolan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6701—Dunuco vs. Murray.
8003—Gibbons vs. Armstrong.
5160—McGuinness vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., X., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Dore Lyon, Nathaniel D. White, Margaret O'Connor, Jacob Weiner, Bridget Murphy.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2697—Zimmermann vs. Ury.
1974—Kirchner vs. Met. St. Ry.
2682—Brophy vs. Fox.
2742—Craig vs. Lewis.
2749—Bayer vs. 3d Av. R. R.
109—White vs. Belmont
2693—Coleman vs. Met. St. Ry.
4220—Damato vs. Eve. Newspaper Delivery Co.
1121—Gumbiner vs. Popkin.
2645—Lee vs. Hyde.
2490—Greenberg vs. Riordan.
2721—Kavanagh vs. Sinnott.
4418—Damiano vs. Met. St. Ry.
1110—Baron vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2283—Schurr vs. same.
4598½—Ward vs. Zborowski.
1954—Friedner vs. Well.
2673—Leondale Bleach, Dye & Paint Works vs. Nichtigall.
2756—Harrison vs. Met. St. Ry.
4500—Flynn vs. Naughton.
4501—Gallagher vs. same.
2927—Kohler vs. Umberfield.
2922—Newitter vs. Mueller.
2929—Jennings vs. Newelr.
2931—Honerty vs. Met. St. Ry.
2932—Morris vs. 3d Av. R.
2933—Kasdin vs. Buchsbaum.
2935—Claffy vs. Gray.
2936—Carterson vs. Balard.
2940—Cooper vs. Lynch.
1921—Wheeler vs. Leventritt.
2638—Marmion vs. Garnlein.
2467—Byrne vs. Met. St. Ry.
2400—Shiland vs. French.
2009—Masche vs. Langley.
2610—Conlon vs. Met. St. Ry.
2611—Carton vs. same.
2130—Levy vs. Kennelly.
2179—Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. vs. Stein.
2180—Same vs. Steurrt.
470—Kenard vs. 3d Av. R. R.
627—Blanke vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
2218—Lewis vs. Read.
2246—Putnam vs. Sharrott.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Calendar clear.

2647—Wagner vs. Bryan-Marsh Co.
1921—Wheeler vs. Leventritt.
2638—Marmion vs. Garnlein.
2467—Byrne vs. Met. St. Ry.
2400—Shiland vs. French.
2009—Masche vs. Langley.
2610—Conlon vs. Met. St. Ry.
2611—Carton vs. same.
2130—Levy vs. Kennelly.
2179—Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. vs. Stein.
2180—Same vs. Steurrt.
470—Kenard vs. 3d Av. R. R.
627—Blanke vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
2218—Lewis vs. Read.
2246—Putnam vs. Sharrott.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimmons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2885—DeFavri vs. Laborers' Union Pro. Soc.
1591—Rosendorf vs. Bogin.
2378—Cycle Trade Pub. Co. vs. Froleigh.
2798—Rathbun vs. Met. St. Ry.
2799—Sweeney vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
2983—Toal vs. Soher.
2837—Hall vs. Borough Park Co.
2838—Briesen vs. Frank.
2914—Masons' Supply Co. vs. Friedel.
2915—McGovern vs. Bates.
2919—Stern vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2920—Sharkey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2921—Cohen vs. same.
2922—Wagner vs. Atlantic Trans. Co.
2923—Kuss vs. Fried.
2924—Kelly vs. Hogan.
2925—Zwikel vs. Weller.
2926—Filan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4404—Selleck vs. St. John.
4350—Blauner vs. Williams Co.
4504—Twelfth Ward Bk. vs. Krakauer.
4505—Same vs. same.
4494—Zenner vs. Paley.
4518—Lundy vs. W. F. Shaw Pub. Co.
4250—Fay vs. Solomon.
4401—Park vs. Welll.
4526—Ferguson vs. British-Am. Co.
4517—Lansett vs. Greater N. Y. Amusement Co.
4359—Brooks vs. Daggett.
4198—Wait vs. Butler.
4540—Wolfe vs. Gibbs.
4548—De Youngs vs. Linch.
3809—William P. Sandford Mfg. Co. vs. Spiegelman.
4496—Balkin vs. Goldstein.
4527—Herzig vs. Rosenthal.
4547—Saltzieder vs. Stringer.
4461—Philbrick vs. Dewey.
4336—McGibbon vs. Garvin.
4551—Hutkoff vs. Schinalacher.
3580—Finlay vs. Heywood.
4534—Riverside Bank vs. Dickinson.
4535—Same vs. same.
Equity and non-jury case.
352—Carnes vs. Pinchbeck.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2940.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gray for the People.
1—Isidore Friedlander.
2—James Kelly.
3—Henry Birkenbush.
4—John Smith.
5—Ella Bergen.
6—William J. Blase.
7—Thomas Hanlin.
8—John Hulahan.
9—Denis O'Leary, Joseph Quigley.
10—Everett K. Ellis.
11—Florence Evers.
12—Joseph Belton, Thomas Hackett.
13—Annie Thompson.
14—Joseph Latman.
15—Solomon Kahn.
16—Manuel Morales.
Pleadings.
1—Giuseppe Cracco.
2—Annie M. Coesfeld.
3—Hyman Kaplan.
4—Joseph Grimes.
5—Henry Lewis.
6—Helen F. Castor.
7—Bertha Scott.
8—William Barber.
9—Harris Goldberg.
10—Joseph Maglio.
11—Dominico Panarello.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and O'Connor for the People.
1—John Kelly, John Quinnartin.
2—Kate Sullivan, George Scanlon.
3—Joseph Taylor.
4—William Lewis.
5—Joseph Ross.
6—Tony Fiore, Margaret Fiore.
7—Barnard McDonough & John W. Davis.
9—Kate Steo.
10—Michael Steo.
11—John Mihok.
12—Snowden Lee.
13—Frank Cross.
14—Charles Chapman.
15—Christian Weisel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Cowan, and Herrman for the People.
1—Julius Schroeter.
2—Thomas Canfield, George Wakely.
3—Marie Rulon.
4—James Kiernan, John Gallagher, John Toohill.
5—Charles Reilly.
6—Robert M. Morton.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Cowan, and McCann for the People.
1—Louis Cohen.
2—Walter N. Simpson.
3—Thomas Aiello.
4—John McKeon.
5—Henry Hess, otherwise called William Langer.
6—Peter Bogler, Frederick Clayborne, Christopher Bude.
7—Edward Crowley.
8—James T. Murphy.
9—Margaret Warn.
10—Alexander Donohan.
11—Fannie Levy.
12—Jacob F. Hertz.
13—Jay F. Hertz.
14—Jacob F. Hertz.
15—James E. Burley.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

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We are now offering a few of these fine instruments that have been slightly used, at reduced prices; also a large assortment of second-hand Pianos of standard makes at great bargains. Pianos to rent.

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THE OPERA PIANO,

New and elegant designs, in different woods, also several slightly used. Write for Bargain List.

Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

BEEKMAN PLACE, 18, CORNER EAST 50TH St.—Three light rooms with steam heat, gas range, and light; private house; small family.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Seamstress and for light work, a Protestant. Call at 158 Madison Av., in the morning, before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—Experienced nurse, with best city references, to take care of two children. Call between 9 and 2 o'clock, 111 West 57th St.

WANTED—Chambermaid and waitress until May 29; family of two; references required. Call before 2 o'clock, 6 West 32d St.

WANTED—A competent woman as cook. Apply Monday before 1 o'clock at 531 Madison Av., corner 54th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist in waiting; in private family; has best city reference. 585 3d Av., care of Mullins.

CHAMBERMAID—KITCHENMAID.—By two respectable young girls, lately landed; one as chambermaid and sewing, other as kitchen-maid or general housework. 109 East 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid; will assist with waiting in a private family. Call at 125 Madison Av., where lady can be seen.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; in first-class private family; take full charge with kitchenmaid; very good city reference. Agnes, Box 338, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—Lady wishes to obtain situation for her cook; no objection to country. Can be seen at 123 West 82d St. until April 26th.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a French girl, to go to Europe, as lady's maid, or nurse for growing children; first-class reference. 328 8th Av.

MAID.—A lady desires to obtain a situation for her daughter's French maid. Call at 24 East 67th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; Protestant; 7 years' reference from last place; country preferred. 1,035 3d Av., ring top bell; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her laundress, whom she can recommend. 12 West 17th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman; in private family, as first-class laundress. Call, Monday, at 425 9th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced, competent English nurse to take full charge of an infant; highest references. Call at present employer's, 1,203 Park Av., Monday until 3.

NURSE.—By reliable woman to take care of an infant or small child; best city reference from last employer. Can be seen at 12 West 74th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young North of Ireland Protestant as experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 631 Columbus Av., Hitherington.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—As waitress; will assist with chamberwork; for two months. Call Monday morning, with references, at 22 East 70th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find place for excellent waitress. Will give best references and see any one at 104 East 36th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—Who wants reliable and capable couple to care for their house or apartments during absence? unquestionable reference from prominent people regarding character and other essentials; no wages. McLaughlin, 35 Columbus Av.

CARETAKERS.—Man and wife; personal reference. Caretaker, 9 West 45th St.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Where one or more men are kept; by a thoroughly competent, well-trained English servant; leaving on account of family going abroad; best personal reference at present employers. 1 East 64th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—English trained; references from present employer. Butler, 561 6th Av., florist.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in first-class private family; best city references. 18 East 38th St.

BUTLER, &c.—By butler or valet or a second man; will go or carriage if required; best city reference. 212 East 65th St. Roberts's bell.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Being about to go to Europe for the Summer, I desire to find a place for my coachman, Patrick McQuillah, whom I confidently recommend, and whom I should be glad to take back upon my return in the Autumn. He may be seen at my house, No. 4 East 74th St. F. L. Stetson.

COACHMAN.—Present employer desires to find situation for coachman; thoroughly trustworthy and capable; nine years in present place. Inquire R. M. Manley, Summit, N. J., or 39 Cortlandt St.

COACHMAN.—Family going to Europe for extended stay desire situation for their coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in every way; will be highly recommended. Mrs. D. C. Tyall, 36 West 57th St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; best city reference; disengaged on account of family residing in Europe. J., 119 5th Av., store.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman going to Europe wishes a situation for his coachman, whom he can thoroughly recommend; city or country; English. 25 West 48th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST—Single 30; temperate; lawns, greenhouses, vegetables, carnations, violets, wants (wifeless); 10 years with private families. H. Berger, care Tharmm, 13 Rivington St.

Miscellaneous.

CEMENTER.—Wishes to work for landlords, builders, or private, to lay cement sidewalk, cellars, gardenwalks; also flagging and chimney repairing; city or country. S. Elpert, 515 East 75th St.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SECURITY MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY'S SECURITIES. SERIES G.

Whereas, the Security Mortgage & Trust Company, a corporation of the State of Texas, heretofore to wit, on or about the 1st day of September, 1888, entered into a certain trust agreement with the Holland Trust Company wherein and whereby it was provided that said Holland Trust Company should act as Trustee for certain holders of debentures to be issued by said Security Mortgage & Trust Company, and

Whereas, said Holland Trust Company having resigned its trust, the New York Security & Trust Company was on the 6th day of May, 1895, appointed successor Trustee in place of said Holland Trust Company to complete the execution of its trust, and

Whereas, on or about the 28th day of May, 1895, said New York Security & Trust Company entered into a trust agreement with the Security Mortgage & Trust Company under which it has proceeded in the execution of the trust made to the Holland Trust Company, and

Whereas, it was provided in said trust agreement that if the Security Mortgage & Trust Company make default in any of the interest or principal of its debentures for the space of sixty days, that the Trustee should at once proceed to collect and sell the securities in its hands pledged as collateral for said debentures, and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest upon the debentures of Series G issued under said agreement, and the same has continued for sixty days and longer, and now continues, and

Whereas, by order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in an action entitled R. Heaton Smith et al. against the New York Security & Trust Company, made and entered on the 21st day of March, 1900, the sale of such collateral was directed.

Now, therefore, the New York Security & Trust Company, as Trustee, hereby gives notice that on the 1st day of May, 1900, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon thereof, it will proceed to sell at public auction the securities pledged with it to secure Series G of the Security Mortgage & Trust Company's debentures, including any real estate which has been acquired by said Trustee under said trust agreements, and held as collateral to the aforesaid debenture series. If all of said securities are not sold on that day, such sale shall continue at the same place and at the same hour from day to day until completed. Lists of the securities may be seen upon application at the office of the New York Security & Trust Company, No. 44 Wall Street, New York City, where full explanations and information will be given with regard to said series, and with regard to the terms of the proposed sale thereof.

Dated New York, April 16, 1900.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., Trustee.
ARTHUR H. MASTEN, Master.
BORNBLOWER, BYRNE, MILLER & POTTER, Counsel.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and William J. Quinlan, Jr., as trustees under the last will and testament of Sidney Mason, deceased, plaintiffs, against JULIA JUDGE, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Andrew T. Judge, deceased; John S. Goldsmith; Edmond Kelly, individually; Edmond Kelly, as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Edmond Kelly, as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Horace Robert Kelly, individually and as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres; Kathleen Kelly, a daughter of said Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, who in religion is known as Sister Joseph of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul; Shaun Kelly, Kathleen Kelly, the last two persons being the children of the above-named Edmond Kelly; Robert Kelly, Kathleen Gertrude Kelly, Edmond Kelly, Heloise Kelly, Yvonne Kelly, Raymond Kelly, the six last-named persons being the children of the above-named Horace Robert Kelly; Evelina de la F. Kelly, wife of said Horace Robert Kelly; Jean d'Humieres, John R. Platt, Isaac S. Platt, and William P. Chambers, as trustees under the will of Samuel R. Platt, deceased, and the following-named tenants: John Bensil, John Draddy, John Proehl, John Hilgendorf, John Gottlieb, John Coulomme, John Schuir, and John Thomas, the name "John" being fictitious, said tenants' true Christian names being unknown to plaintiffs; Edwin A. Schroeder and Frank M. Arguimbau, as surviving partners of the firm of Schroeder & Bon, and Sandford L. Norcott, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, March 5th, 1900.

W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: Edmond Kelly, individually; Edmond Kelly, as executor of and trustee under the will of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Edmond Kelly, as trustee of estate of R. E. Kelly; Kathleen Kelly and Shaun Kelly, children of said Edmond Kelly; Jean d'Humieres, Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, or Sister Joseph of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul, House of St. Joseph:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, March 22d, 1900.

W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
U. S. A. mh24-law6wM&my7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—OSWALD CAMMANN, Susan Harshman Cammann, and James H. Brewster as trustee for Caroline B. Stanton, Susan G. Cammann, and Maria M. Cammann under the will of Oswald Cammann, deceased, plaintiffs, against JAMES W. KETCHAM, Louis (Christian or given name unknown, therefore sued as Louis) Lindey, Fourteenth St. A. A. Scriven Company, Valentin Kolb, John (Christian name unknown, therefore sued as John) Levigne, and the widow, devisees, heirs at law, and next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, deceased, who are unknown to plaintiffs, and all the persons and owners to the plaintiffs unknown, having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, such unknown persons being herein described as heirs at law, devisees, legatees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, and their respective wives and husbands, if any, and Leander S. Ives, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the second amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, March 15, 1900.

MORRIS, SENTELL & MAIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants John (Christian name unknown, therefore sued as John) Levigne, and the widow, devisees, heirs at law, and next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, deceased, who are unknown to plaintiffs, and all the persons and owners to the plaintiffs unknown, having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, such unknown persons being herein described as heirs at law, devisees, legatees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, and their respective wives and husbands, if any:

The foregoing second amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of March 1900, and filed with the complaint and amended and supplemental complaint and second amended and supplemental complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of March, 1900. Said complaints were filed in said Clerk's office as follows: The complaint on January 17, 1898, the amended and supplemental complaint on November 28, 1899, and the second amended and supplemental complaint on March 15th, 1900.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 17th, 1900.

MORRIS, SENTELL & MAIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh19-law6wM&ap30

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York. Trial to be held in the County of New York.—THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS P. WALLACE, George W. Wallace, and Cora Randolph Wallace, his wife; Mary Agnes Wallace Barlow, wife of Lionel F. A. Barlow, and the said Lionel F. A. Barlow; Thomas P. Wallace and George W. Wallace, executors of the last will and testament of James Wallace, deceased; Daniel S. McIlroy, and Linda L. McElroy, his wife; The Garfield National Bank of the City of New York; William H. Gelshenen and Katharine T. Gelshenen, his wife; Henry W. F. Mali, Ellen Carter, The City of New York, George D. Russell, Charles S. Rees, The Franklin National Bank of the City of New York, Mary A. Prendergast, Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York; Lizzie M. Fellows, executrix of the last will and testament of John Fellows, deceased; Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney; William Arnemann, Harry Torchiani, Frank Miller, Nelson A. Miller, Abraham Miller, Leopold Miller, First National Bank of Cleveland, Catharine Donohue, Edward Mott Cutler, Max Stiner, Nason Manufacturing Company, James Murtaugh, John G. Siegling, Southern National Bank of New York, George M. Wright, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Albert B. Hilton; Thomas Emberson, Mrs. Lauretta Adrian, Adrian T. Kiernan, as receiver of George W. Wallace; Francis D. Dowley, as receiver of George William Wallace; Rachel Burritt, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 9th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DeWITT,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Mary Agnes Wallace Barlow, wife of Lionel F. A. Barlow, and the said Lionel F. A. Barlow:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of April, 1900, and duly filed with the amended and supplemental complaints in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, April 13, 1900.

GEORGE G. DeWITT,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
ap16-law6w7tM

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—EMELINE B. PHILBRICK, as executrix under the last will and testament of William N. Philbrick, deceased, plaintiff, against RACHEL WALTERS, Isidor Wolff, and Rachel Wolff, his wife the name "Rachel" being fictitious, defendant's true first name being unknown to plaintiff, Waldo Hutchins, Herman Blaske, Rose Blaske, Isaac Herschkowitz, Martin Kretsch, Louis J. Schwartz, Augusta Kretsch, sometimes called Augusta Thiele; Adolph Becker, Henry Metzendorf, Jr., William McKennan, Charles Schneider, Max Salamonsky, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 9th, 1900.

SACKETT & LANG,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Isidor Wolff and Rachel Wolff, his wife, the name "Rachel" being fictitious, defendant's true first name being unknown to plaintiff; Waldo Hutchins, and Isaac Herschkowitz: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

Dated New York, March 17th, 1900.

SACKETT & LANG,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh19-law6wM&ap30

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JONES, FRANK F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK F. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1900.

MARION S. JONES, Executrix.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix.
ap23-law6mM

SUMMONS.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM H. MACY, Sr., V. Everitt Macy, and George H. Macy, as executors under the last will and testament of Caroline L. Macy, deceased, plaintiffs, against JULIA JUDGE, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Andrew T. Judge, deceased; John S. Goldsmith, Edmond Kelly, individually; Edmond Kelly, as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Edmond Kelly, as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Horace Robert Kelly, individually and as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, a daughter of said Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, who in religion is known as Sister Joseph, of the order of St. Vincent de Paul; Shaun Kelly, Kathleen Kelly, the last two persons being the children of the above-named Edmond Kelly; Robert Kelly, Kathleen Gertrude Kelly, Edmond Kelly, Heloise Kelly, Yvonne Kelly, Raymond Kelly, the six last-named persons being the children of the above-named Horace Robert Kelly; Evelina de la F. Kelly, wife of said Horace Robert Kelly; Jean d'Humieres, John R. Platt, Isaac S. Platt, and William P. Chambers, as trustees under the last will of Samuel R. Platt, deceased, and the following-named tenants: John Bensil, John Draddy, John Proehl, John Hilgendorf, John Gottlieb, John Coulomme, John Schuir, and John Thomas, the name "John" being fictitious, said tenants' true Christian names being unknown to plaintiffs; Edwin A. Schroeder and Frank M. Arguimbau, as surviving partners of the firm of Schroeder & Bon, and Sandford L. Norcott, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 24th, 1900.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: Edmond Kelly, individually; Edmond Kelly, as executor of and trustee under the will of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Edmond Kelly, as trustee of estate of R. E. Kelly; Kathleen Kelly and Shaun Kelly, children of said Edmond Kelly; Jean d'Humieres, Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, or Sister Joseph of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul, House of St. Joseph:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, March 23d, 1900.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, U. S. A. mh24-law6wM&my7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, as committee of the person and estate of Marie Marshall, plaintiff, against SADIE ALTMAN, Albert Altman, and William Butler Duncan, defendants.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demand in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1899.

HENRY F. MILLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants Sadie Altman and Albert Altman: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Abraham R. Lawrence, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HENRY F. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh26-law6wM&my7

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MOSES JESSE HENRY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Moses Jesse Henry, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 18th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 21, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN H. HOLBERT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John H. Holbert, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 20th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 21, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GUSTAV RAB and HARRY RAB, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Gustav Rab and Harry Rab, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated April 14th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 21, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SOPHIE SCHWAB, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Sophie Schwab, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated April 17, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 21, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DIETERICH SCHARNINGHAUSEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Dieterich Scharninghausen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 6th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 21, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL JACOBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Attorney of Executors, 126 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, 3d or before the 15th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1899.

EDWIN A. JACOBY,
GEORGE W. JACOBY,
JOHN C. F. JACOBY, } Executors.

KRETZ, FRANCIS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS H. KRETZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Heyn & Covington, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1900. THEKLA KRETZ, Executrix. HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys for Executrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap9-law6mM

AUCTION SALES.

WM. SHANNON, Auctioneer,

Will sell this day at 2 and 7:30 P. M. the stock of Chas. Dryer, 758 Broadway, Brooklyn. Sale continued at same hours each day during the week.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.

By order of WM. B. M. JORDAN, Trustee.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys.

The assets of Bernard Grayton, Bankrupt, consisting of Lease, Fixtures, and Stock of department store, consisting of Dry Goods, Shoes, Gents' Furnishing, Ladies' Furnishing, Notions, Groceries, White Goods, Ladies' Cloaks and Suits, Millinery, etc., etc., will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION
IN DEPARTMENTS
TO-DAY, Monday, April 23, 1900, 9:30 A. M., at 62d St. and Amsterdam Av.,
By CHAS. JACOBS & CO.

RAYMOND MOORE, Auctioneer.
SAM MARX, Auctioneer.
ERNEST HALLS, Referee.
Auctioneer's office, 22-24 Lispenard St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—RICHARD DICKINSON JEWETT and Elisa M. Jewett, Plaintiffs, against ANNIE D. SMITH and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, on the second day of May, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, by William W. Fogg, auctioneer, the below-described part of the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Parcel B. This parcel, B, consists of four pieces of land, situated, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, in the State of New York, which pieces are designated hereinbelow as Piece I., Piece II., Piece III., and Piece IV.

Piece I. is the land which, in a certain deed of partition between Richard W. Dickinson and Charles Dickinson and others, dated December 2d, 1845, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on December 6th, 1845, in Liber 489 of Conveyances, Page 326, is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

"All that certain lot of land, situated in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded southerly in front on Cherry Street, westerly on Mechanic Alley, easterly by land formerly of Dunlap and Grant, northerly in the rear by land formerly of Charles Hillsburgh, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty feet, and in length on each side one hundred and nine feet and six inches, and now known as Number 198 Cherry Street, being the same premises that were conveyed by Jane Irwin, administratrix of William Irwin, deceased, to Charles Dickinson, by deed dated the 29th day of November, 1811, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York in Liber 94 of Conveyances, Page 489."

Piece II. is the land which in the said deed of partition is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

"Also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded westerly in Mechanic Alley, northerly by ground now or late belonging to Mary Gantz, (or Gautz,) easterly by lots of land formerly of Dunlap and Grant, and southerly by ground formerly of William Irwin, deceased, containing in front and rear eighty feet, and on each side twenty feet, being the same premises that were conveyed by Charles Hillsburgh to Charles Dickinson by deed dated the 17th day of February, in the year 1836, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 352 of Conveyances, Page 96."

Piece III. is the land which, in the said deed of partition, is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

"That certain lot of land situated in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, and adjoining the last two described lots of land, (reference is had to the lots of land in this complaint last above described,) beginning at the southeasterly corner of Lot Number 198; running from thence northerly two hundred and one feet and seven inches; thence easterly twenty-five feet; thence southerly one hundred and ninety-nine feet and five inches to Cherry Street; thence westerly along the northerly line of Cherry Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, and now known as Number 200 Cherry Street, being the westerly twenty-five in breadth of all that certain piece or parcel of land that was conveyed by John Grant to Charles Dickinson, by deed dated the 26th day of March, 1810, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in Liber 87 of Conveyances, page 275."

Piece IV. is the land which in the said deed of partition is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

"All that certain lot of land, situated in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, beginning on the north line of Cherry Street, at a point distant about forty-five feet easterly from the east line of Mechanic Alley, and running from thence northerly one hundred and ninety-nine feet and five inches; thence easterly twenty-five feet; thence southerly one hundred and ninety-seven feet and six inches to Cherry Street; thence westerly along the north line of Cherry Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, and now known as Number 202 Cherry Street; being the easterly half in breadth of all that certain piece or parcel of land that was conveyed by John Grant to Charles Dickinson, by deed dated the 22d of March, 1810, and recorded in the office of the City and County of New York, in Liber Number 87, Page 276."

Dated New York, April 6th, 1900.

WALTER T. BENNETT, Referee.
THOMAS J. FALLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 120 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property above described. Its street numbers are 198, 200, and 202 Cherry Street:

The said premises will be sold as one parcel, and subject to any encroachments by buildings erected on said land, upon the abutting streets and lands, and to any encroachments upon said land by buildings erected upon abutting lands; and subject to a certain lease made by the Rev. A. A. Lawrence, Jerome H. Bayles, and William Alexander Smith, as executors, and others, to the defendant, Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, dated March 2, 1893, recorded March 25th, 1893, in Section 1, Liber 17, of Conveyances, Page 206, the rent to be apportioned. Said premises are to be sold free and clear of all liens except-ing as above mentioned.

Dated New York, April 6th, 1900.

WALTER T. BENNETT, Referee.
ap9-2aw3wM&Th&my2

1,909 MADISON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—GRACE EVELYN GLAZE, plaintiff, against EDGAR B. GOODWIN and Annie May Goodwin, his wife; William L. Hazen, Theodore E. Lyons, composing the firm of Barnard School, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 7th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and in Section 8, Block No. 1,752 on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Madison Avenue, opposite the centre or party wall and distant fifty (50) feet and two (2) inches more or less northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of said party wall sixty (60) feet; thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue sixteen (16) feet four and one-half (16½) inches; thence westerly to and through another party wall sixty (60) feet to the easterly side of Madison Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Madison Avenue, sixteen feet four and one-half (16.4½) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Subject, however, to the lien of a certain prior mortgage executed by the said mortgageors to the Lawyers' Title and Insurance Company of New York, to secure the payment of the sum of seven thousand ($7,000.00) dollars and interest, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1899, in Section 6, Liber 85, of Mortgages, at Page 5, and indexed under block number 1,753.—Dated New York, April 7, 1900.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.
JOHN H. ROGAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,909 Madison Avenue:

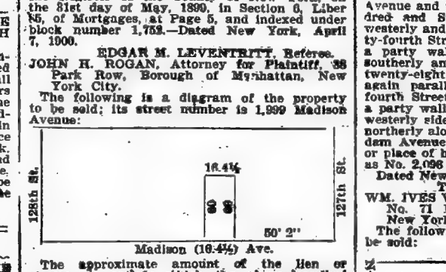

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $700.60; together with costs and allowances amounting to $102.50, with interest from 7th day of April, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase-money or paid by the referee, is $198.43 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $7,000.00, with interest thereon from December 1, 1899, at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, April 7, 1900.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.
ap9-2aw3wM&Th&ap30

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Not

The golfing duffer is the one thorn in the true golfer's flesh.

If any of you have any such duffer thorn, why not send him a book telling the etiquette of golf, the rules of golf—the new rules for this year, information of all kinds dear even to the duffer-golfer's heart.

If you send us his name and address—and name of his Club, we'll send the book—don't even ask for a stamp.

Perhaps some of you true golfers would like one, too.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

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Decided reductions in fine imported fabrics, including

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Monday & Tuesday,

46-inch Barége,

in desirable colors,

$1.00

per yard,
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Broadway & 20th St.

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Delegates to the Great Mission Council

We extend to you a cordial invitation to call and inspect our Store and its Mammoth Stocks of New Spring Merchandise. You will find it one of the most interesting places to visit in New York, and we assure you you will be cordially welcomed whether you wish to purchase or not.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,

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STERN BROS

West 23d Street.

Fur Storage

and the repairing of

Furs and Fur Garments.

When you are ready to have the Furs, or the Fur-lined Garments, put away for the season, say the word and we will send for them, keep them safe from moths or hurt of any kind, insure them against fire, and return them when you wish.

If there is Remodeling or Renovating of any kind to be done the Spring and Summer months are very favorable for it, and the cost will be much less than if you wait until the rush-time comes; especially as the price of Skins is advancing.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ARTISTIC UNDERNEATHS.

In certain famous paintings, the glow and glory of the over-colors come from the rich hues used on the canvas for the first coatings—the "underneaths."

Carpets are the "underneaths" of room decoration. On their colorings the beauty of furniture and hangings depends.

This special lot of WILTON VELVET FILLINGS at $1.50 a yd., ¾ wide, $3.00 a yd., 6-4 wide, $9.00 a yd., 12-4 wide, makes the most perfect grounding. Fine greens and rich fawns and browns, ivories and delicate tones—just the right foundation for our white enamelled, airy reed and rush Summer furniture which is at factory prices, because you

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though new to Americans, is well known and highly appreciated in Europe.

"Aertex" Cellular Underwear is composed of small cells in which the air circulates freely, thus preventing the skin from becoming overheated.

Owing to its cellular construction this underwear is much lighter and better ventilated than any other Summer Underwear, and is therefore much healthier.

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A. N. LOEB & CO., 576-578 Broadway.
Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States.

Best & Co., Liliputian Bazaar, 60 & 62 W. 23rd st., will be closed Monday, April 23rd, on account of the death of Mr. Albert Best.

The Grippe.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A tonic and vitalizer for the relief of nervousness and exhaustion following Grippe. Creates a good appetite.

AMUSEMENTS.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S. 125th St. & 7th Av. WILLIAMS & WALKER COMPANY.

The Crowded CASINO! The Casino Girl! Costly Souv'rs, May 8. 75th time!

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Matinée Sat. at 2.
—OLGA— —IN—
NETHERSOLE | SAPHO
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

5th Ave JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Mon., Tues., Wed. & Thurs. nights. "Cricket on the Hearth" and "Lend Me 5 Shillings"; Fri. & Sat. nights, "The Rivals"; Wed. & Sat. Mats., "Rip Van Winkle."

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
LAST 3 WEEKS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

KNICKERBOCKER. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
BOSTONIANS IN VICEROY. THE
Week May 7—"ROBIN HOOD."
Week May 14—"THE SERENADE."

THE DEWEY Matinee To-Day.
East 14th St. WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO.
BURKE, BROS—JENNY EDDY TRIO

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL. 34th St. & Broadway. MAT. TO-DAY 25 & 50c. High-Class Vaudeville.
HAYES & LYTTON, JOS. O. BARROWS & CO., Geo. EVANS, Edna B. MARSHALL & Co., & others

Daly's, Wallack's, and Herald Square Theatres.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY FIRST,
ALL THE GREAT STARS AND ATTRACTIONS
From 33 Theatres appearing for the
BENEFIT OF THE NAVAL ARCH.
Sale of seats To-morrow, $1.00, $2.00, and $2.50.

American 42d St. and 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. A Resplendent Revival of the Beautiful 3d Yr. Ev'g. 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed. Sat. N'xt W'k—A Night in Venice Black Hussar.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance, ADOLF ZINK. FILSON & ERROL
FLO IRWIN and WALTER HAWLEY.
14th St. Theatre, Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST TIMES IN NEW YORK
As Played 200 Nights at Daly's Theatre. THE GREAT RUBY

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Chas. Frohman's Comedians in 8:15. Coralie & Co., Dressmakers. Sat. Mat.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
OPENS TO-NIGHT. TWO WEEKS ONLY
Twice Daily, 2 and 8:15 P. M.
PARADE (THIS) MONDAY MORNING.
At 9 o'clock, (weather permitting,) passing down Madison Av. to 24th St., to Lexington Av., to 58th St., to 5th Av., to Waverley Place, to Astor Place, to 4th Av., to Garden.

Irish lancers, American cowboys, Russian Cossacks, Arabs, German soldiers, U. S. cavalry, and artillery, colored cavalry, Cuban warriors, Filipinos, Hawaiians, Mexicans, and the military masterpiece the

BATTLE OF SAN JUAN HILL.

Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, according to location. Box seats, $2.00. Arena boxes, seating 6, $12. Seats in second tier boxes, $1.50.

DALY'S THEATRE.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
Evenings at 8. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2.
THE AUGUSTIN DALY
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.
IN
A RUNAWAY GIRL
With JAMES T. POWERS and 65 others

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
....LAST WEEK....
....LAST WEEK....
Charles Frohman's London Company.
in their London and New York Success,
MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.
(REAPPEARANCE OF ELLALINE TERRISS.)
Monday, April 30, a New Play, Written by Mrs. E. F. Riggs, entitled
.....BORDERSIDE.....

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—SPECIAL
Wednesday Evening, April 25, at 8 o'clock.
FAREWELL GALA PERFORMANCE OF
GRAND OPERA, SEASON 1899-1900.
(Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU,)
when all the artists of the company will make their last appearance in America (previous to their departure for Europe) in the following programme:
1. IL FLAUTO MAGICO (The Magic Flute) Act. II
2. CARMEN—Act II.
3. TRISTAN UND ISOLDE—Act III.
4. IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA—Act II.
Regular prices. Seats now on sale.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St.
Ev'gs, 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
Empire Company's Greatest Triumph, LORD & LADY ALGY

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15.
James K. Hackett Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
HACKETT | THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way.
EV'GS, 8. MAT. SATURDAY.
WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
"The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald.
Evgs., 8 o'c. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2 o'c.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th st., n'r B'way.
Last 8 Nights. Last Wed. & Sat. Mats.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. Wilmer Vincent & Co. Henri French. Smith & Campbell. Farnum & Seymour, Edith Kingsley, Mov. Pics., oths.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. FOUGERE Dolan & Lenharr. Ryan & Richfield, Newell & Shevett, Mov. Pics., oths.

KOSTER & BIAL'S To-night, Mat. Saturday, The Superb Ballet Spectacle, PROGRESS. 300—People—800. Together with a Superior Vaudeville Programme.

BEATRICE HERFORD, KALTENBORN, SMOCK.
WALDORF-ASTORIA.
MONDAY, APRIL 23, 8:15.
Tickets, $2.00, at Waldorf-Astoria. For Benefit of Wellesley College Endowment Fund.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups CINEMATOGRAPH. To-night, 8:30, the Musical Play, TALLY-HO!
Open 10:30 A.M.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Victoria EVGS. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30.
THE RAYS IN A HOT OLD TIME.
PRICES: 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, AND 2.00.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mats. Tues. & Sat
Last 2 Weeks of WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest laughing success, SAPOLIO
Seats for the last performances now on sale.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44-45th Sts. Ev. 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
Bargain Mat. Wed. All reserved seats 50c.
F. C. Whitney's Successful QUO VADIS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST 3 WEEKS. WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15.

BIJOU, B'way & 30 St. Evegs. at 8:30. LAST WEEK
TIM MURPHY in "THE CARPET BAGGER."

MANHATTAN. The Great $50,000 Melodrama, 33d & B'way
Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WOMAN AND WINE

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT.
TO-NIGHT, Last Time, MLLE. NITOUCHE

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
THIS WEEK—SWEET LAVENDER.

Herald Square Theatre | QUO VADIS

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MAN'S ENEMY
Pop. Prices! Wed. Mat. 25c. & 50c.

Huber's 14th St. Museum. Linus II., Oregon Wonder; 3-Legged Horse; Talking Horse.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Every Day at 2:30 P. M.
Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00. Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A.M., 1, 1:30, 1:50 P. M., and Flatbush Av. 11:04 A. M., 1, 1:35, 1:50 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. L.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

Furnishings for Summer Homes!

We are now ready for the season of 1900 with the Largest and Best Stock of Summer Furnishings ever gathered by any one house in the City of New York. You can furnish your home from cellar to garret with everything necessary to make it complete, without stepping outside our doors, and at prices, too, that will enable you to do more perhaps than you anticipated.

Light Summer Rugs and Mattings, Filmy Lace Curtains, Light Weight Portieres, Reed and Bamboo Furniture for Indoor and Outdoor Use, Dining Room Furniture, Bedroom Furniture, Hammocks and Outdoor Goods, Awnings, Slip Covers, Kitchen Utensils, Fine China and Glassware, Silverware

and the thousand and one things that go to make the Summer equipment complete.

The goods we sell are not the trashy kind, quick to go to pieces, but goods that are strictly reliable and that will give entire satisfaction. We will cheerfully and promptly furnish you with a complete estimate for anything you may desire. Write us; you'll find it worth your while. A few of your Summer needs and their prices:

Beds and Bedding for Summer Homes.

Another sale that will enable you to buy your Beds and Bedding at prices far below those you would usually pay elsewhere. Read!

Outfit No. 1, 8.75

It comprises one White Enamel Bed, with one-inch pillars and extended foot, brass vases, one double woven wire spring, with hardwood frame, and one good cotton top mattress, with five-inch border. This whole outfit, worth $12, for 8.75

Outfit No. 2, 14.98

Consists of one White Enamel Bed, with brass rail, mounts and spindles on head and foot, straight or bow foot, one double woven wire spring, with steel frame, and one good 40-lb. hair mattress, in one or two parts, all sizes; regular value of outfit $18.00, for this sale 14.98

White Enamel Beds, all sizes . 2.98

White Enamel Cabinet Iron Folding Beds, 2½ ft., 3 ft., 3½ ft. and 4 ft., worth in regular stock $8.00 . . . . 3.98

White Iron Folding Cots, with spring attached, no wood, 2½ and 3 feet, worth $8.00 . . . . 3.98

Double Woven Wire Springs, with steel frames, no wood, worth $5.00 . . . 2.75

Mattresses.

40-lb. HAIR MATTRESSES, made in one or two parts, best ticking, all sizes, worth $10.00 . . . . 5.75

First-class MIXED HAIR MATTRESSES, made in one or two parts, A. C. A. ticking, all sizes, worth $15.00 . . . 7.75

Sanitary Long HAIR MATTRESSES, with five-inch border, made in one or two parts, warranted, full weight, value $20.00 . . . . . 14.48

Summer Draperies!

They don't cost much if you buy them right. A few items to show you how far a dollar will go at O'Neill's Drapery Counter:

Dotted and Figured Swiss for cottage draperies, 36 inches wide, yard . 12½c

Tambour Muslin, 30 inches wide, good quality, yard, 12½c., 15c. and . 25c

Nottingham Lace, 30 inches wide, for sash curtains 17c

Irish Point Lace Vestibule Panels, 2.25, 2.50 and 1.17

Plain Swiss, 40 inches wide, with 7-inch ruffle lace edges and insertions, yard 29c

China Silks for mantel draperies and pillows, Turkish and Japanese patterns, 30 inches wide, yard 59c

Slip Covers & Awnings Made to Order at Lowest Prices.

Slip Covers, 3 pieces . . . 6.75
Slip Covers, 5 pieces . . . 11.75
Slip Covers, 7 pieces . . . 15.75
Awnings, three sizes, each, 2.50 and 2.75 . . . . . 2.25

Window Shades at the lowest prices in New York.

Cut Glassware.

A choice collection embracing all the richest and finest cuttings at exceptionally low prices.

These Are Special.

Water Bottles, each . . . 1.48
Tumblers to match, dozen . . 2.65
Bowls, 8 inch, each . . . 4.66
Oil or Vinegar Cruets, each . 98c
Olive Dishes, with handles, each 1.98
Fruit Saucers, each . . . 98c
A host of other values equally attractive.

Refrigerators.

A full line of the celebrated Leonard Cleanable Refrigerators and Ice Chests. We invite your inspection.

Rugs and Mattings.

We direct special attention to our extensive line of Summer Floor Coverings. Our line of Oriental Rugs is complete, embracing all the different sizes, and none but the newest designs and best effects. The new China and Jap Mattings are shown in great variety. A few prices:

Empire Smyrna Rugs—All Wool

9x12 ft.,	10½x7½ ft.,	3x12 ft.,	3x9 ft.,
13.48	9.98	3.98	3.35

Japanese Jute Rugs.

Just the thing for summer use, the kind that will give good satisfaction, at these prices:

9x12 ft.,	7½x10½ ft.,	6x9 ft.,	4x7 ft.,	3x6 ft.,
9.25	6.75	4.68	2.45	1.65

Smaller sizes at prices in proportion.

Also Japanese Blue and White Jute, Blue and White and Green and White Cotton Rugs at equally low prices.

China and Jap Mattings at Cheap Prices.

A most extensive stock of the newest designs, all 40-yard rolls, at these prices:

CHINA MATTINGS . . . 4.69, 5.98, 7.65, 8.45, 10.75 and 11.25 Roll
JAP. MATTINGS . . . . . 6.98, 7.98, 8.50, 10.48 and 11.98 Roll

Lace Curtains—A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

We closed out a large line of Nottingham Lace Curtains a couple of days ago. They comprise all the newest spring designs; most of them ecru and ivory. We bought them very cheap and we are going to give you a chance to save some money by selling them to-day at

1.15, 1.25, 1.48, 1.98 and 2.98 Pair.

Also a Choice Line of Colored Cross Stripe Curtains,

1.48, 2.35, and 2.69 Pair.

Three Big Specials in Irish Point Curtains!

These prices hold good for Monday and Tuesday only. If you wish to take advantage of them you'll have to buy quick, for they will go very quickly:

The regular $6.98 Curtains, at this sale 4.98
The regular $7.98 Curtains, at this sale 5.98
The regular $9.50 Curtains, at this sale 6.98

Imitation Point Arab Curtains worth $8.00 and $9.00 pair; while they last, and there's only a few of them,

5.75 and 6.35 Pair.

Muslin Curtains in all sizes of dots, fleur de lis and bow knot designs, worth $1.15 to $2.90 pair,

89c, 1.10, 1.25, 1.35 Pr.

Bobbinet Ruffle Curtains.

Regular $2.25 grade . . . 1.65
Regular $2.75 grade . . . 1.98
Regular $3.00 grade . . . 2.35
Regular $4.75 grade . . . 3.25

Plain Organdie Curtains.

Extra fine quality, with lace edge and insertions, worth $1.98 pair,

1.39 Pair.

Portieres! Portieres!

A few items that will show you how far a little money will go when you buy at O'Neill's. We guarantee you cannot duplicate these values anywhere, in New York or out of it.

800 Pairs Imitation Bagdad Portieres.

They have five and six stripes, are all soft colors, and heavily fringed top and bottom.

2.59 and 3.69 Pair.

600 pairs extra fine BAGDAD CURTAINS, fac simile of the real article which retails for $10.00 to $12.00; they have six stripes and embrace all the popular colors; they are net hand-made, fringed top and bottom.

4.25 and 4.69 Pair.

500 pairs DERBY and ARMURE PORTIERES, in all the leading colors, heavily fringed top and bottom, worth $6.50 to $8.00 pair.

3.25, 3.38 and 3.89 Pair.

400 pairs extra fine ART REP TAPESTRY PORTIERES, handsome fringe top and bottom, all desirable colors.

4.69 and 5.35 Pair.

A fine assortment of the Mercerized Reversible Oriental and Satin Derby PORTIERES, all the popular colors, worth $16.00 to $20.00.

7.69, 8.98 and 9.25 Pair.

5,000 Oriental Couch Covers!

Reversible, all the leading colors, 50 and 62 inches wide, worth from $7.50 to $14.00; marked for this sale,

3.69, 3.98, 4.48, 5.69 and 6.25 Each.

A complete assortment of Brocatelle, Gobelins and Silk Tapestries, in all the new shades, for upholstering and decorating, at prices ranging from $1.25 to $4.48 yard.

☞All cash purchases except sewing machines and bicycles, delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Orders by Mail Receive Prompt Attention.

Furniture for Summer Use.

An immense stock of it, embracing all that is needful for the country or seaside home.

REED PARLOR SUITS, SETTEES, ARM-CHAIRS AND ROCKERS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Porch Rockers, with heavy maple frames and flat arms, finished in red, green or natural wood, at these special prices:

Splint seat and slat back . . . 1.95
Splint seat and splint back . . . 2.10
Reed seat and slat back . . . 2.45
Reed seat and Reed back . . . 2.95

Morris Chairs, with solid oak frames and covered with grass cloth,

5.50 and 9.75

Couches, made to stand the wear, large and very comfortable, covered with grass cloth,

11.25

Upholstered Divans, covered with denim, your choice of colors and patterns, for

5.98

Wardrobe Couches, top spring edge all around, and covered with denim, worth $12.00,

8.98

Extension Tables. Elegant golden oak Extension Tables, will open 6 feet, 5 heavy fluted legs, top closed 40x40 inches, regular price $8.98,

6.75

Dining Chairs. Solid oak high-back Dining Chairs, with box seats, regular price $2.75,

1.89

China Closets. Golden oak China Closets, 5 feet 7 inches high and 3 feet wide, bent glass sides, strongly made and nicely finished.

13.50

China Dept.

BASEMENT.

Dinner Sets!

TWO GREAT BARGAINS.

100-piece Dinner Sets of American Porcelain, underglaze floral decorations, dove gray color,

☞Regular price $10.98.

Special 7.75

112-piece Dinner Sets, violet decoration and gold handles and tracings, large size soup tureen,

☞Regular value $17.00.

Special, 13.50

Toilet Sets.

An immense assortment to choose from; scores of choice new patterns. A few items that may interest you:

Fine American Underglaze Toilet Sets, 3 colors, at these special prices:

11-piece Sets 3.15
9-piece Sets 2.25
12-piece Sets with slight imperfections, beautifully decorated, regular price $7.00.

Special 4.98

12-piece English Porcelain Toilet Sets, underglaze decoration, turquoise or purple, formerly $8.50,

Special 6.75

Garden Tools.

A few items to show you how the prices run. Read them; they're interesting:

Spades, steel blades 80c
Digging Forks, ... 80c
Iron Rakes 48c
Hoes 48c
3-piece Sets 25c
Steel Trowels 10c
Weeding Forks 10c
Pruning Shears 25c

A large line of LAWN MOWERS at low prices.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended April 21..	3,733,092
Same week last year.....	3,373,469
To date this year.....	45,220,520
Corresponding date last year.	70,698,122
Bonds for the week.....	$12,289,380
Same week last year.....	$20,859,560
To date this year.....	$211,946,670
Corresponding date last year.	$387,319,730

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@4; at three months, 3½; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf	2½	Gen. Electric	3½
Can. Southern	1¼	Hocking Valley	1
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	2	International Paper	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Long Island	5½
C., L. & W. pf.	6	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Del., L. & W.	1½	N. J. Central	2¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	M., St.P. & S.S.M. pf.	2
Am. Car & F. pf.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅞
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1⅝	Mo. Pacific	3
Am. Steel Hoop	5¼	Mobile & Ohio	2¼
Am. Steel & Wire	11⅞	National Biscuit	1½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	8	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	5⅜	Nat. Steel Co.	5
Am. Tin Plate	2½	Nat. Steel pf.	4
Am. Tin Plate pf.	3¼	Nat. Tube	3½
Am. Tobacco	4	Nat. Tube pf.	2
Anaconda Copper	5	N. Y. Central	2½
At., T. & S. F.	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1¼
A., T. & S. F. pf.	2⅝	North. Pacific	2½
Balt. & Ohio	2½	Pacific Mail	3¼
B. & O. pf.	2⅝	Pennsylvania	3¼
Brook. Rap. Trans.	3¼	People's Gas	5½
Ches. & Ohio	1⅜	Pere Marquette	1½
Chi., B. & Q.	3½	Pressed Steel Car	1⅜
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	2½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	3⅝	Pullman Co.	1½
Chi. & Northwest.	1⅞	Reading 1st pf.	3
Chi., R. I. & P.	3¾	Reading 2d pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	2	Rep. Iron & Steel	2½
Col. Fuel & Iron	7	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	4⅜
Col. South. 1st pf.	1	St. L. Southw. pf.	3
Col. & Hock. Coal	2½	Southern Pacific	2
Consol. Gas	6	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Cont. Tobacco	1½	Tenn. C. & I.	6⅜
Del. & Hudson	1⅝	Third Avenue	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Twin City R. T.	2½
Federal Steel	7⅛	Union Bag. & P. pf.	1
Federal Steel pf.	3	Union Pacific	2⅜
Glucose Sugar	1	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Gt. Northern pf.	1⅝	U. S. Leather	1½
Iowa Central	1	U. S. Leather pf.	3
Louis. & Nash.	2¼	U. S. Rubber	1⅜
Manhattan	4½	Wabash pf.	1
Met. Street Ry.	3½	Western Union Tel.	2
Minn. & St. L.	2½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1⅜

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg. 6s	3	Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1¼	Mobile & Ohio ext. 6s	4
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	1½
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	1	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	1
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st.	1	Ore. Sh. Line 6s	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P. con. 7s	3½	Pacific Coast 1st	1
Col. & Hock. Valley ext. 4s	1½	Rio Gr. So. 3-4s	7
Col. Fuel & Iron 5s	1	Rome, W. & O. con.	1¼
Flint & P. M., P. con. 5s	2½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1¼
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	1⅝
Gas & Elec. of Bergen Co. 5s	3½	St. P., M. & M. Mont. ext. 4s	1
K. C., Pitts. & G. 1st, l. r.	1	South Car. & Ga. 1st	1½
Knox. & Ohio 1st	1⅝	Wabash deb. A	1
Met. W. S. El., Chi., 1st	1	Wab., Des M. Div. 4s	2
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	2¼	West. N. Y. & Penn. gen.	7½
		West. N. Y. & Penn. inc.	2¼

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1½	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1½
Cent. Br. U. P. 4s	2	Lake Shore 2d con.	2½
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	1	Ore. Sh. Line 5s	1
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1½	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 5½s	2	St. L. S'w'n 1st	1¼
		Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
		Wabash 2d	1

OUR LONDON CABLE.

PRESSING NEED FOR GOLD

American Bankers Expected to Send Metal to England — High Money Rates Likely to Continue—Continued Stagnation in Stock Market, but a Little Interest in Copper Shares.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, April 22.—Our money market is in the state known to scientists as unstable equilibrium. The bill brokers have grumblingly reconciled themselves to the inevitable, and no longer seriously attempt to depress rates, for they have lost money by their recent efforts in that direction.

The Bank of England holds the market in its grip, and has done so more or less effectively since Feb. 11 last. Compared with the weekly return of the date just antecedent to that, the market owes the Bank to-day over £4,250,000 more, and cannot possibly pay up. In other words, almost the whole of the last installment of "Khakis" has been borrowed, and another £3,000,000 comes due on May 2.

No wonder discounters now try to hold fine bill rates at or over 4 per cent. and that stock brokers are calculating to pay 5 per cent. for loans at the settlement this week. The Bank continues to charge 5 per cent. for short advances, and means to make no departure for the present from this rule.

Everybody is now disposed to echo the desire expressed by me last week to have £10,000,000 more gold here, and the hope is that your new currency arrangements may result in driving gold out of the United States for our benefit. Economists here all look for this to happen, because inferior money always expels good. Apparently your bankers contemplate a probable loss of metal with equanimity, and some of their representatives in London have been saying that gold would come over freely when wanted, which may be soon or three months hence, according as foreign demands on us develop. One sure factor is that gold we must have.

Our stock markets are decidedly uncomfortable over the prospect of paying 5 per cent. for an indefinite time ahead, with the probability of a further advance before greater ease returns. Many temporary holders of the war loan paid from 5⅛ to 5⅛ per cent. in the week ending April 14 for money to carry their bargains into May. Where dear money presses hardest is upon good securities, and day after day these keep dwindling in price.

It was beautiful when the speculative holder or the holder for the purpose of augmenting his income beyond his means could borrow at 2½ per cent. on securities earning 3 per cent. or more, but the boot is now on the other leg, and a slow process of emptying pockets is in progress, accompanied by falling prices. While this is going on it is impossible to reckon upon a sustained movement for a rise in any class of securities.

Operators on your side have exhibited splendid energy and resource in raising a great market demonstration in favor of your railroad shares, but no progress has been made in drawing on the British public to follow for more than a few days at a time. And were the market favorable such episodes as the break in Steel and Wire stocks, with the accompaniment of what at this distance seems inside manipulation in favor of the bears, checks any nascent desire to join the playing. We rather believe your railroad stocks are destined to see considerably higher figures in the coming Summer, but the vagaries of your industrial mushrooms of last year's manufacture fill John Bull, who at present is rather sulky and out of spirits at best, with apprehension.

Your operators, therefore, must abandon hope of assistance from us for months to come unless the war suddenly ends, in which event there is no saying what extravagance would seem too bold to our eyes.

One subject languidly interests a number of people here. Has the copper rig or boom attained its culminating point? The Germans appear to think so, for during the last day or two they have taken our place in the bearing of Tintos, an exercise through overindulgence in which we have lost steadily for nearly two years back. Their assaults have sent the price down about £2 from the highest, but it still looks tempting to venturesome sellers, and we are anxious to know whether your copper ring is tired yet. If not, it has an opportunity to amass another pile by roasting the Germans, for your men and their French colleagues unquestionably hold absolute control over quotations.

In this fact lies the real weakness of their position. Not only in Tintos, but in Anacondas and in the metal itself their operations have been so successful that they have literally killed the general market. Bulling and bearing have been all an affair of cliques since our bears were ruined or driven off, and the position is consequently so hollow that an attempt to unload more than a few hundred shares would send prices down with the speed of a released plummet.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, April 23.

Chicago Edison Company—Books close.
Harrison Brothers & Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company—Books close for annual meeting.
State Trust Company—Special meeting.

Tuesday, April 24.

Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Central Oil Company—Books close.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Street Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Hamilton Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
H. B. Claflin Company—Books close for dividend on first and second preferred.
Western National Bank—Special meeting.

Wednesday, April 25.

American Cotton Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad—Dividend payable.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
National Gramophone Corporation—Books close.
National Salt Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
New York Security and Trust Company—Books close.
Pittsburg Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Street's West Stable Car Line Company—Dividend payable.
United Electric Light and Power Company, Baltimore—Dividend payable on preferred to holders of record this date.
United Electric Securities Company—Dividend payable on preferred to holders of record this date.

Thursday, April 26.

Boston and Montana Copper Mining Company—Annual meeting.
International Hydraulic Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, April 27.

American Steel Casting Company—Books close.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, April 28.

Warwick Iron and Steel Company—Books close.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

ADVANCES.

Am. Bicycle	1	Lorillard pf	3
Am. Bicycle pf	2	Nat. Gramophone	5
Distilling of Am. pf.	1	National Salt	3
Internat. Pump pf.	2	Standard Oil	1

DECLINES.

Amalga. Copper	2	Havana Com. pf.	3½
Am. Ag. Chem.	1	New Am. Gas	2½
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	1½	New Am. G. pf.	1½
Am. Woolen	1½	Otis Elevator	2½
Am. Woolen pf.	2	Otis Elevator pf.	1
Electric Boat pf.	2	Pitts., B. & L. E.	1
Electric Vehicle	3	Royal Bak. Pow.	2½
Electro-Pneumat.	1⅝	Rubber Goods	1⅝
Havana Com.	2	Rubber Goods pf.	1

Most of the net changes resulting from the past week's trading in the market for outside securities were on the side of declines. In nearly every quarter of the market liquidation was in evidence, and as prices found little support recessions naturally resulted. Most prominent of the influences affecting the curb market was the course of the Stock Exchange market, which was submitted to such severe tests during the week. Events in that market were naturally reflected in curb market trading, and, as it happened, that influence was unfavorable. In actual news affecting curb stocks little was heard during the week, at all events little of a character to lead to a falling off in prices. The week's movement in prices was speculative and not founded on actual conditions. Absence of bad news, and even actual good

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended April 21, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., April 21 Bid.	Closing Sat., April 21 Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended April 21. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended April 21, '00.
120¼ April 20.	114 January 6.	120	123	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	120	120¼	120¼	120¼	113	235
18 February 7.	12½ January 15.	14¼	14½	..	American Car & Foundry Co.	29,090,000	.....	..	..	14¾	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	....	2,220
67⅞ April 2.	50 January 29.	62¾	63	— 1¼	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	29,090,000	Feb. 11, 1900.	1¾	Q	65	65	63½	64	....	2,563
37⅝ April 7.	32¼ March 6.	35	35¾	— 1	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	37¼	37⅝	35¾	36¼	38⅝	3,010
100 April 5.	90 January 8.	98	100	..	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	100	100	100	100	93¼	50
33½ January 22.	24⅜ January 4.	27	29½	+ ⅞	American District Telegraph	5,845,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	SA	27½	27⅝	27	27⅝	45	600
150 March 16.	145 January 18.	145	150	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	145	145	145	145	142½	12
49¼ April 4.	33¼ January 15.	47⅞	48	— ⅞	American Ice Co.	22,939,100	Feb. 15, 1900.	1	Q	48	48⅝	47½	47⅝	....	6,405
78½ February 8.	72½ January 15.	75	77	+ 2¼	American Ice Co. pf.	12,440,000	Apr. 14, 1900.	1½	Q	75	77	75	76⅝	....	866
16¼ February 6.	11 March 7.	13	13¾	— ⅝	American Linseed Co.	16,750,000	.....	..	..	13½	13½	12⅝	13	....	976
60 February 5.	52⅜ January 11.	56½	57¼	— ¼	American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	57¼	57½	56¼	57⅛	....	1,165
7⅝ January 2.	3⅝ March 2.	3½	4½	— ⅝	American Malting Co.	14,500,000	.....	..	..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	27¼	500
31¼ January 2.	20 April 16.	21	22	+ ½	American Malting Co. pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	20	21½	20	21½	78	895
43⅞ February 8.	35½ January 2.	37⅝	37½	— 1¾	American Smelting & Refining Co.	27,000,000	.....	..	..	39	39	36½	37¼	55	2,690
93 March 24.	86 January 2.	89¼	89¾	+ ¾	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	27,000,000	Apr. 10, 1900.	1¾	Q	90	90¾	88¾	89¾	91¼	4,710
4 February 15.	2½ April 19.	2½	4	..	American Spirits Manufacturing Co.	27,984,300	.....	..	..	2½	2½	2½	2½	14⅝	100
50½ February 6.	26¾ April 17.	26¾	27	— 5¾	American Steel Hoop Co.	19,000,000	.....	..	..	31⅝	31⅝	25¾	27	....	21,490
86 February 6.	73 April 17.	74¾	77	— ¾	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	14,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	78	79	73	75¼	....	8,179
59⅞ April 2.	37½ April 21.	38¾	39	—11⅞	American Steel & Wire	60,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	51	51	37½	38⅝	69⅝	417,225
95 February 1.	75¾ April 19.	76½	76¾	— 8	American Steel & Wire pf.	40,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	85	85	75¾	77	96¼	196,956
137½ January 4.	95¼ March 3.	104	104½	— 5¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,988,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	..	109¼	109¾	103¾	104	167¾	202,805
115 January 10.	107 March 2.	111	111¼	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	36,988,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	111½	112	111¼	112	118	537
36⅝ February 7.	27⅜ January 29.	28	29	— 2½	American Tin Plate	28,000,000	.....	..	..	30¼	30½	28	28½	48	5,790
84½ April 9.	78 April 20.	78	79	— 3¼	American Tin Plate pf.	18,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	79¼	80	78	79	92	2,430
111¼ February 14.	94½ January 12.	101¼	101⅝	— 4	American Tobacco	54,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	109¾	109¾	100	101½	224½	64,771
54¼ April 3.	38 January 3.	45⅝	46	— 5	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	12	SA	49¾	49¾	45½	46	53½	5,860
46 April 2.	41 January 3.	44	45	..	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....	..	..	45	45	44	44	38	880
29¾ April 2.	18⅝ January 8.	26½	26¾	— 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	.....	..	..	28	28⅜	26	26	20⅝	52,950
74⅜ April 2.	58¾ January 11.	69¾	69¾	— 2⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	114,199,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	72½	72⅝	69½	69⅝	61¾	125,870
86¾ April 19.	55¼ January 8.	84¾	85	— 2½	Baltimore & Ohio	42,500,000	.....	..	..	88¾	89½	84¼	85	89¼	104,653
1¼ April 20.	1¼ April 20.	1¼	1⅝	— 2⅜	Baltimore & Ohio Rights	.....	.....	..	..	1¼	1½	1¼	1⅝	....	33,188
90 April 16.	72½ January 9.	86¾	87	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	59,227,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	..	80¾	90	86¾	87	76½	127,219
80½ April 10.	63½ March 19.	73	73¾	— 3¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	45,000,000	.....	..	..	77½	77¾	71¾	73	131¾	190,810
10⅝ January 25.	9¾ March 19.	9¼	9¾	— ⅛	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	..	..	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¾	10	1,530
58½ April 7.	47⅞ February 27.	56½	57½	+ 1¼	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	SA	56¼	58¼	53¼	57½	57	8,220
99⅝ February 13.	90⅜ January 4.	96¾	97¼	— ¼	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	3	SA	96½	98¼	96½	96½	86¾	100
33⅞ April 9.	28 March 8.	31½	31⅝	— 1¾	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,588,400	Oct. 25, '99.	1	..	33¼	33¾	31¾	31⅝	27¾	21,870
133⅛ April 2.	129¼ January 10.	130⅝	135⅝	— 3½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	58,875,800	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	129¼	129¾	126	126¾	144	65,538
109 March 27.	98 January 31.	....	....	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	8,127,800	Jan. 2, 1900.	2	SA	108	108	108	108	75	830
16¾ April 2.	11¼ January 11.	15¾	14	— ⅜	Chicago Great Western	21,303,450	.....	..	..	14	14½	13½	13⅝	15¾	7,200
80¾ April 2.	73 January 6.	77¾	78	— ¾	Chicago Great Western pf A	11,371,850	Jan. 31, 1900.	2½	SA	78¼	78¾	77½	78	71	600

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended April 21, 1900.—Continued.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., April 21. Bid.	Closing Sat., April 21. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Cap'l Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended April 21. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended April 21, '00.
42 March 31.	35¾ January 11.	39¾	40	..	Chicago Great Western pf. B	16,778,500			..	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	100
89 February 1.	85 January 12.	88	89¾	+ 2	Chicago Great Western pf.	22,398,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	87½	89	87	89	92¾	1,600
29 April 16.	14 January 15.	26¾	27	— ¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	20,800,000			..	26½	29	26¾	27¼	11¾	7,235
63¾ April 4.	45¾ January 24.	58	58¾	— 2¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	8,000,000	Mar. 30, '98.	1	..	56½	60	56½	57¾	47	2,740
128¾ April 4.	115¼ January 10.	120¼	120¾	— 3⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	47,364,650	Apr. 20, 1900.	2½	SA	128¾	128¾	120¾	120¾	128½	51,560
174½ March 21.	159¾ January 13.	173½	174	+ 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	43,644,200	Apr. 20, 1900.	3½	SA	172¾	174	172¾	174	168¾	2,210
166¾ April 5.	156 January 11.	161½	163	— 1½	Chicago & Northwestern.	39,116,350	Jan. 5, 1900.	3	SA	163	163	161	161¼	161½	1,000
114¾ March 28.	104¼ January 9.	106¾	109	— 3¾	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	50,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	112½	112¼	106¾	109	116¾	27,804
13 March 22.	9 January 10.	11	12	+ ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	13,000,000			..	10¼	11¾	10¾	11¾	21¾	1,110
39 February 7.	32 January 16.	35	36	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	17,000,000			..	35½	36	35	36	51	1,350
68¾ March 30.	58¾ February 26.	62	63	— 2	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	28,000,000	March 1, 1900.	1½	..	62¾	63¾	62	62	60¾	5,810
111¾ March 29.	104 March 6.	108	110	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	19,099,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	110	110	110	110	98	200
27½ April 16.	14½ January 10.	27	30	+ ½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	3,000,000			..	27½	27½	27¾	27¾	..	650
72 April 19.	46 January 2.	68	71	+ 6	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1½	..	65	72	68	72	43	1,500
51½ April 2.	40¼ January 3.	41½	41¾	— 7	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	17,000,000			..	46¾	47¾	41	41¼	54	17,615
131½ January 17.	121 January 27.	126	130	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	April 2, 1900.	3	..	132½	132½	132¼	132¼	119	10
12¾ April 16.	9 January 4.	12	12½	..	Colorado Midland.	3,420,200			..	11¾	12¾	11¾	12	..	2,330
29½ March 21.	21 January 5.	25½	29¾	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,880			..	29½	29¾	29½	29¾	17¾	1,160
7⅝ March 22.	5¼ January 29.	6	6¼	— ⅛	Colorado Southern.	30,986,000			..	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅝	1,105
47¼ March 27.	39 January 8.	42½	43	— 1	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	8,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	..	43½	43½	43	43	57	630
20¾ March 21.	14½ January 8.	16½	17¼	..	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	8,000,000			..	17	17	17	17	20	200
21 April 2.	15 January 8.	17	17¾	— 2¼	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	4,700,000			..	19¾	19¾	17¼	17¼	16¾	2,050
190 January 2.	174½ March 8.	182	185	— 6	Consolidated Gas.	54,595,200	Mar. 15, 1900.	1	Q	188	188	182	183	200¾	2,679
38 January 3.	27¾ April 10.	28¾	28¾	— 1¼	Continental Tobacco Co.	43,845,000			..	30¼	30½	28½	28¾	62¾	24,479
89½ January 3.	80 April 10.	81¾	82	— ⅞	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	48,845,700	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	81¾	82	80	82	91¾	3,602
119¾ March 28.	113 January 3.	115½	116	— 1¾	Delaware & Hudson.	35,000,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	117	117¾	115¾	115¾	124¼	1,613
188 February 20.	173½ January 30.	180	182	+ 1½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	28,200,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	178	182	178	182	173	2,025
24¼ March 26.	16½ January 10.	20¾	21	— ⅞	Denver & Rio Grande.	38,900,000			..	20¾	21	20¾	20¾	24	3,425
78¾ March 26.	66½ January 10.	71½	71¾	— 1½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	23,650,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	72¾	72¾	71¼	71½	77¾	2,085
19 March 26.	13½ January 15.	15¼	16¾	— ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	4,283,100			..	16¾	16¾	15½	15½	19	500
95 April 16.	94 February 26.	..	..	..	Detroit City Gas.	2,944,300	Nov. 15, '99.	2½	..	94	95	94	95	..	700
6¾ March 5.	4¾ January 12.	5	5¼	+ ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	12,000,000			..	5	5¼	5	5¼	4¾	200
17⅛ March 5.	12¾ February 3.	16	16½	— ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	10,000,000			..	15¼	15¾	15	15	14	1,600
14⅝ March 27.	11¾ January 9.	13¾	13⅝	..	Erie.	112,347,400			..	14½	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	12¼	2,020
43½ April 4.	31¾ January 9.	40¾	41	— ½	Erie 1st pf.	43,232,000			..	42	42	40¾	41½	37⅞	3,391
23¼ April 2.	15¾ January 10.	21	22	..	Erie 2d pf.	16,000,000			..	22	23	21	21	19	3,324
54⅜ March 15.	40¾ January 5.	50¾	51½	..	Evansville & Terre Haute.	4,000,000	Oct. 19, '99.	2	..	51¼	51¼	51	51¼	33½	500
94½ April 19.	90 January 24.	93	95	..	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Apr. 18, 1900.	2½	SA	94½	94½	94½	94½	77½	223
57⅝ February 6.	39 April 21.	39¾	40	— 7⅞	Federal Steel.	46,484,300	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	..	47¼	47¼	39	39⅝	68	198,901
77½ February 6.	68 April 17.	69	69½	— 3	Federal Steel pf.	53,361,600	Apr. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	72¾	72¾	68	69	86½	25,448
19 April 3.	17 March 29.	18	18¼	+ ⅛	Fort Worth & Rio Grande.	3,108,100			..	19	19	19	19	27	700
73¼ April 18.	72½ April 17.	..	..	..	Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen County.	2,000,000			..	72½	73½	72¼	73½	..	400
140½ April 19.	120 January 10.	138¾	139	+ 3½	General Electric Co.	18,276,000	Apr. 14, 1900.	1½	Q	135	140¾	133½	139	119	19,750
58½ February 5.	47 January 2.	49½	51	— 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	24,027,300	March 1, 1900.	1½	Q	50	50	47¾	50	70	2,960
101¾ February 1.	98 January 2.	98	99½	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	13,638,300	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	98	99	98	99	100¾	100
174½ January 3.	158 February 26.	157½	160	— 1⅞	Great Northern pf.	98,141,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	160¾	160¼	158	160	192½	3,671
115½ January 11.	110 March 9.	110	112¾	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	Apr. 14, 1900.	2	Q	110¾	110¾	110	110	106¼	399
41½ April 21.	30½ January 10.	40	41	+ 1	Hocking Valley.	10,344,700			..	39½	41½	38	40½	..	10,772
67⅜ April 5.	58 January 8.	66½	67¼	— ½	Hocking Valley pf.	12,705,400	Jan. 10, 1900.	1½	..	67¼	67¾	66¼	67	..	2,702
116⅞ April 2.	110⅝ January 9.	115¼	115½	— ¾	Illinois Central.	60,000,000	March 1, 1900.	2½	SA	116	116⅞	114¼	115	116	3,462
102½ April 18.	102½ April 18.	102	..	..	Illinois Central leased line.	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	2	SA	102½	102½	102½	102½	..	108
25½ January 3.	14½ March 6.	22¼	22½	+ 1⅛	International Paper Co.	17,442,900	July* 1, '99.	1	..	22	23¾	21½	22¾	54⅛	3,865
70½ February 6.	53 March 6.	65½	66	..	International Paper Co. pf.	22,539,700	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	65	66	64	65½	83	1,650
10¾ January 25.	6½ March 22.	6½	8¼	..	International Silver.	10,000,000			..	7½	9½	6¾	9¼	22½	2,000
19¾ March 30.	11⅞ January 12.	17	17½	— 1	Iowa Central.	8,488,800			..	18½	18½	17½	17½	12	4,335
58 March 30.	47½ March 5.	51½	53	— ½	Iowa Central pf.	5,671,600	March 1, 1900.	1½	SA	52½	52½	52¼	52½	46	220
17 March 26.	10 January 10.	15	16¼	..	Kanawha & Michigan.	9,000,000			..	16	16	15½	15½	13	300
21¼ March 27.	17 March 20.	18	20	— ¼	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, full as't pd.				..	18¼	18½	17¾	18¼	12	2,300
17½ April 19.	17½ April 19	14	17	..	Kansas City Southern, when issued.				..	17½	17½	17½	17½	..	150
43⅝ April 3.	41 April 6.	40	42	..	Kansas City Southern pf., when issued.				..	41½	41½	41½	41½	..	500
80 January 5.	72 April 18.	71	73	..	Laclede Gas.	7,500,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	2	SA	72	72	72	72	54¾	100
34⅛ April 9.	20½ March 16.	31¾	32	— ¼	Lake Erie & Western.	11,840,000			..	32	33¼	31	31¾	17½	6,365
108 April 2.	83¾ January 2.	95	97½	..	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	..	93	93	93	93	69½	15
210 March 24.	210 March 24.	205	206	..	Lake Shore.	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1900.	3½	SA	205	205	205	205	..	40
61¼ April 20.	47½ January 4.	61	65	+ 5½	Long Island.	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	59	61¼	59	61¼	78	1,100
87⅜ April 2.	77⅛ January 9.	83⅜	83½	— 2½	Louisville & Nashville.	52,800,000	Feb. 10, 1900.	2	SA	86½	86⅝	82¾	83⅜	68¾	27,856
101 February 14.	96⅝ January 16.	93	93¼	— 4½	Manhattan Elevated.	48,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1	Q	97⅝	97⅝	93	93	123⅝	46,910
182 February 13.	155 March 19.	157½	158¼	— 8¼	Metropolitan Street Railway.	45,000,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1¾	Q	165¾	165¾	157¼	157½	251	36,442
37½ April 5.	24½ January 29.	34½	35½	+ ¾	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago.	7,498,700			..	35	35	35	35	..	150
82¼ February 14.	76 February 27.	79	81	— ½	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1900.	2½	..	81	81	80½	80½	45	440
14¾ April 18.	10½ January 8.	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅝	Mexican Central.	36,000,000			..	13½	14⅜	13½	13⅝	14¾	12,435
5 March 17.	3¾ January 4.	4	4¼	+ ⅛	Mexican National ctfs.	33,350,000			..	3⅞	4⅛	3¾	4	3⅞	1,831
69¾ March 28.	58 January 12.	64	65	— 2½	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	2,500,000			..	66	66	64½	64½	52	2,150
24½ April 20.	15 January 2.	24	26	+ 1	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie.	14,000,000			..	23¾	24½	23¼	24½	25¾	650
67 April 7.	51 February 23.	64	67	— 2	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. M. pf.	7,000,000			..	64	64	63	63	57¾	200
12¾ March 28.	10 January 5.	11½	12	— ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	54,950,000			..	12	12½	11⅝	12	13	3,700
40¾ April 17.	31¼ January 11.	36	36½	— 1⅞	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	13,000,000			..	38½	40¾	36	36	30¾	54,720
61½ April 16.	38⅝ January 11.	55⅞	56	— 3	Missouri Pacific.	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	59½	61¼	55½	55⅝	51¼	283,145
48½ April 2.	39 January 12.	45	45½	— 2¾	Mobile & Ohio.	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	46½	46½	45	45¼	48	450
189 April 2.	186 March 15.	188	190	..	Morris & Essex.	15,000,000	Jan., 1900.	3½	SA	188¼	188¼	188¼	188¼	..	36
40¼ February 7.	33 April 17.	33	33¼	— 1½	National Biscuit Co.	20,000,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1	Q	35	35	33	33½	47	2,250
96 February 17.	88¼ April 18.	86	88	— 1⅝	National Biscuit Co. pf.	23,000,000	Feb. 28, 1900.	1¾	Q	90¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	102⅜	242
28¼ February 5.	23⅞ April 21.	23¾	23¼	— ⅝	National Lead Co.	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	..	24¼	24¼	22⅞	22⅞	34¼	1,225
108½ February 20.	103½ March 6.	104	104¼	— ¾	National Lead Co. pf.	14,904,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	105	105	104¾	104¾	113	612
53½ February 6.	36 April 21.	36	37	— 5	National Steel Co.	32,000,000			..	41	41	36	36	61	26,920
97 February 6.	89 April 17.	90	91	— 4	National Steel Co. pf.	26,000,000	Mar. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	93	93	89	90	92¼	6,827
54⅝ April 5.	49 April 20.	49½	50	— 3½	National Tube Co.	40,000,000			..	53¼	53½	49	50	..	14,895
92½ April 4.	90 April 21.	90	91	— 2	National Tube Co. pf.	40,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	92¼	92½	90	90	..	2,903
122¾ April 20.	115 January 6.	120½	121	+ 2¾	New Jersey Central.	27,055,800	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	117½	122¾	116	120½	122½	16,160
138 January 2.	120 February 27.	125	130	..	New York Air Brake.	6,250,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	2	Q	129	130	129	130	195	445
139¾ April 4.	130¾ February 26.	134⅝	134¾	— 2½	New York Central.	115,000,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1¾	Q	137¼	137½	134½	134¾	139⅞	24,818
214 January 10.	212½ April 18.	213¼	..	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	53,308,600	Mar. 31, 1900.	2	Q	212½	213½	212½	213½	222	363
14⅞ March 20.	12 March 14.	13	13¾	+ ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	14,000,000			..	13½	13½	13¾	13¾	14	1,150
85 January 31.	78 April 17.	78	79	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	5	..	78	78	78	78	..	100
40¾ March 29.	32 January 2.	35¼	38	— ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000			..	37	37	37	37	32	100
134 February 28.	130 February 2.	134	..	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western.	10,000,000	Apr., 1900.	1¾	Q	133½	133½	133¼	133¼	..	20
26½ March 28.	20⅞ January 10.	23¾	23⅞	— 1⅛	New York, Ontario & Western.	58,113,900			..	25	25½	23¾	23¾	27⅜	14,710
40¾ April 18.	22⅝ January 10.	37½	37⅝	..	Norfolk & Western.	66,000,000			..	38	40¾	37½	37½	20¾	108,481
80 April 12.	67 January 8.	78	78½	— ⅜	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Feb. 23, 1900.	2	SA	78	78½	76	78	68½	7,485
15⅞ March 24.	13⅜ January 23.	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛	North American.	39,776,200			..	15¼	15½	15	15¼	11⅜	5,260
62¾ April 4.	50¾ January 11.	58⅝	58¾	— 2¼	Northern Pacific.	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1900.	2½	SA	61⅜	61½	58	58⅝	52¼	57,530
78¼ March 28.	72½ January 8.	76⅛	76¼	— ¾	Northern Pacific pf.	75,000,000	March 5, 1900.	1	Q	77¼	77⅞	76	76¼	78¾	7,437
53¼ April 10.	49½ March 1.	51½	52	— ¾	Pacific Coast.	6,809,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	..	51½	52	51½	51⅞	44	465
66¾ January 2.	61½ April 9.	62	64	— ¾	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	Q	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	..	100
47¼ January 2.	30 April 16.	32	33	— 3¼	Pacific Mail.	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	SA	35¼	35¼	30	31¾	52¾	8,456
142¾ April 5.	128½ January 12.	136¼	136½	— 3½	Pennsylvania Railroad.	151,700,000	Nov. 29, '99.	2½	SA	140	140	136¼	136¼	132¼	96,254
111¼ April 2.	92 March 9.	101¾	102	— 5½	People's Gas, Chicago.	28,668,800	Feb. 26, 1900.	1½	Q	107¾	108¾	102	102	126¾	74,080
3¼ April 2.	1⅞ February 27.	2¾	3	— ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville.	8,400,000			..	3½	3½	2¾	2⅞	2	1,870
9½ March 26.	5½ January 17.	7	8½	— ⅛	Peoria & Eastern.	10,000,000			..	8¼	8½	8½	8½	5	100
29¼ March 27.	20 January 29.	24½	25	— 1¼	Pere Marquette.	14,145,500			..	26¼	26¼	24	24¾	..	1,100
90½ January 2.	65 January 30.	63	67	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	24,347,100			..	67	67	67	67	58	220
94 January 8.	81 March 8.	85½	86	— ½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	22,649,260	Feb. 14, 1900.	2	SA	86	86	86	86	82	1,625
188 February 16.	186 March 10.	186	..	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago.	19,714,200	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	187¾	187¾	187¾	..	..	10
58¾ January 17.	48 March 6.	48⅝	49½	— 1¾	Pressed Steel Car.	12,500,000	Feb. 9, 1900.	1½	Q	51	51	48½	49¼	53½	2,800
88½ January 17.	82 April 20.	82	83	— 1	Pressed Steel Car pf.	12,500,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1¾	Q	83	83	82	82	85¼	745
189⅞ January 19.	182 April 18.	182	184	— 1¼	Pullman Co.	74,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	Q	183	183	182	182	161½	1,107
2½ March 29.	1¾ April 16.	1¾	3	..	Quicksilver.	5,706,700			..	2	2	1¾	1¾	3½	500
21½ April 4.	17 March 12.	19	19½	— ½	Reading.	69,900,000			..	19⅝	20½	18½	19	24¼	14,055
66¾ April 5.	49 January 9.	60½	60⅝	— 3	Reading 1st pf.	28,000,000	March 8, 1900.	1½	..	63½	63⅝	58	60½	66¼	94,910
35⅝ April 5.	26 January 9.	32	33	— 1½	Reading 2d pf.	42,000,000			..	33¾	33¾	31	32½	36⅝	12,224
27½ February 6.	17 April 17.	18	18½	— 2½	Republic Iron & Steel.	27,352,000			..	20	20	17	18	..	12,155
70¾ February 6.	58½ April 17.	59½	60	— 4⅜	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	20,852,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	62¾	63	58½	59½	..	6,382
93 March 22.	90 January 16.	..	..	..	Rio Grande Western pf.	6,800,000	Feb. 1 1900.	1¼	Q	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	76½	15
6½ January 4.	6 January 15.	6	6¼	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island.	4,800,000			..	6	6	6	6	5	320
49⅞ January 2.	43 March 6.	41	44	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,491,000	Jan. 3, 1900.	2	..	43	43	43	43	48	200
12 March 31.	9 January 15.	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco.	26,443,380			..	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	11½	650
72⅛ March 30.	68 January 25.	68	71	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900.	2	SA	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	71	10
39 March 30.	32¼ January 5.	35	36	— ½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	14,335,700	March 3, 1900.	1	SA	37½	37¾	36¼	36½	39½	2,610
13¾ March 26.	9½ January 9.	11½	12½	— ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern.	16,500,000			..	13¼	13¼	12	12	13¾	2,580
34¾ April 16.	23½ January 10.	31	31¾	— 3	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	20,000,000			..	34½	34¾	31	31	34¾	26,210
43 March 27.	35½ January 8.	37⅞	38	— 2	Southern Pacific.	197,832,100			..	40½	40½	37¾	37⅞	33⅞	144,526
15¾ March 27.	11 January 8.	13½	13⅞	— ¾	Southern Railway.	119,900,000			..	14½	14½	13¾	13⅞	13	15,939
61¼ March 27.	51⅞ January 8.	58¾	59	— 1	Southern Railway pf.	60,000,000	April 6, 1900.	1½	SA	59¾	59¾	58½	58⅝	54⅝	12,153
10¼ January 4.	4½ March 6.	6	7	— ½	Standard Rope & Twine.	12,000,000			..	7	7	6¼	6⅝	10⅞	1,380
104 February 2.	79¾ January 11.	83¼	84	— 6¾	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	22,530,200	Jan., '87.	1	..	93	93	81	84	64	41,620
21 April 17.	14⅜ January 10.	19¼	19⅝	+ ¾	Texas Pacific.	38,706,700			..	18½	21	18½	19¼	23⅝	83,505
15⅝ February 16.	11½ January 17.	..	..	+ ½	Texas Pacific & Land Trust.	8,840,000			..	14¾	14¾	14	14¾	14½	1,800
135⅛ January 3.	45⅛ March 2.	111½	112½	— 2½	Third Avenue.	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1½	..	115	115	111¾	112	215	4,930
68½ January 24.	63½ April 21.	64	70	— 2½	Twin City Rapid Transit.	15,010,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	1½	..	63¼	63½	63½	63½	..	200
142 April 12.	136 January 2.	..	..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	2,892,200	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	142	142	142	142	..	220
25 February 7.	19 April 9.	17	18	— ½	Union Bag & Paper Co.	16,000,000			..	19	19	19	19	38	550
77¾ February 2.	71 April 20.	69	72	— 1	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	11,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	73	73	71	72	83	670
60⅞ April 4.	44⅝ January 10.	56⅝	56¾	— 2⅝	Union Pacific.	95,535,600	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	..	59⅞	60	56⅝	56⅝	46¾	186,955
78¼ April 4.	73½ January 8.	75	75½	— 1½	Union Pacific pf.	98,876,200	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	SA	76⅝	76⅞	75	75	79⅞	20,363
49 April 6.	46 February 21.	49	50	..	United States Express.	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	SA	48¾	48¾	48½	48½	55	320
19 January 3.	10⅝ March 2.	11¼	11½	— 1½	United States Leather.	61,509,900			..	13	13	11¼	11⅝	6¾	17,995
77 January 3.	69 April 18.	69⅝	70½	— 3	United States Leather pf.	60,900,900	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	72¾	72¾	69	70	74	30,017
44 January 2.	25¼ March 14.	32½	33¼	— 1⅜	United States Rubber.	23,668,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1	Q	34	34	32	32¼	52½	3,570
104¾ January 3.	90 February 27.	97	98	— ⅝	United States Rubber pf.	23,525,500	Jan. 31, 1900.	2	Q	100	100	97¼	98⅜	115¾	1,490
8⅝ April 7.	6½ March 13.	7⅞	8¼	— ¼	Wabash.	28,000,000			..	8¼	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	8¼	3,700
24⅝ April 16.	19¾ January 10.	22¼	22½	— 1	Wabash pf.	24,000,000			..	23½	24⅜	22	22¼	23¾	32,530
127½ March 20.	123 February 21.	123	128	..	Wells-Fargo Express.	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	3	SA	125	125	125	125	128½	40
88½ January 5.	80½ February 27.	81	81½	— 2	Western Union Telegraph.	97,370,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1¼	Q	82½	82½	80⅝	81	92¾	6,343
11¾ March 26.	9¼ January 11.	10½	10¾	— ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	5,000,000			..	10⅞	11¼	10½	10½	..	2,855
58½ April 2.	52 January 2.	55	57	— ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	2,500,000			..	57½	57½	55¼	56	..	710
33¼ March 26.	26 January 29.	28¾	29	— 1¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	7,000,000			..	31	31½	28¾	28¾	..	3,532
20¾ March 31.	16½ March 17.	17⅝	17¾	..	Wisconsin Central.	15,638,800			..	18	18	17½	17¾	..	4,240
57 April 2.	47½ February 2.	50	51	— ⅝	Wisconsin Central pf.	11,111,700			..	51½	51½	50	50½	..	2,750

Note.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †Including extra dividend of ¾. ‡Including extra dividend of 1 per cent. A.—Annual. SA.—

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended April 21, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended April 21. $12,280,380

	Week Ending April 21.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	104½	103⅞	104⅞	11½
American Dock & Improvement 5s	115¾	115¾	115⅝	115¾	4
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	73	75	73	75	13
American Tobacco scrip	100	100	99½	100	7
Ann Arbor 4s	93⅛	93⅛	93	93	15
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100⅞	101	100¼	100⅝	416
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	84⅞	84⅞	84	84⅞	408
Atlantic & Danville 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
Austin & Northwestern 5s	98¾	98¾	98½	98¾	53
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	97	97	96½	97	140½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	229
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90⅜	91	90⅜	90¼	80
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	91	91	89	89	18
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	122	122	120	120	7
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	106½	106¾	105¼	106	25
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	96¼	96¼	95	95	7
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116	116	116	116	23
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. rects.	71	71	71	71	16
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. coll. trust 5s	117	117	117	117	
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107¼	107¾	107¼	107⅜	31
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	9
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	10
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	95½	96	95	95⅞	240
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	43¾	44¼	43¼	44	143
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	13¾	14½	13½	14½	210
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	6	7	6	7	34
Central of New Jersey general 5s	124	124	123	123	19
Central of New Jersey 5s, reg	120¾	122½	120½	122½	110
Central Pacific 3½s	85¼	85⅝	85¼	85½	278
Central Pacific 1st 4s	99⅞	100¼	99¾	99¾	981½
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 1st consol. 4s	105	105½	105	105½	18
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120½	121¾	120½	120½	14
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	100	100½	99¾	100	68
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	115	115	115	115	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	111¼	111½	111¼	111½	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Division 4s	105⅛	105½	105¼	105¼	8
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	104¾	105	104¾	104¾	29
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	117	117	117	117	9
Chicago & Eastern Illinois sinking fund 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	2
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 5s	109	109	109	109	10
Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	105⅞	106	105⅞	105⅞	30
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, La Crosse & Dav. 5s	119	119	119	119	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Mil. 7s	172½	173¼	172¼	173¼	13
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Wis. & Minn. 5s	119¾	120	119¾	120	12
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	4
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	112¼	113	112¼	113	15
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Pac. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	10
Chicago & Northwestern extended 4s	109½	109½	109½	109½	7
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. deb. 5s, 1933	122	122	122	122	5
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	111	111	111	111	5
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	142½	143	142½	143	13
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	107⅞	107⅞	107½	107⅞	122
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 1st 6s	133¼	133¼	133⅛	133⅛	4
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	136¾	136¾	136	136	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	96⅞	97½	96⅝	96½	43
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 5s	113½	113¾	113½	113¾	3
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Indianapolis gen. 6s	137	137	137	137	9
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	97½	98	97½	98	24
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	93¾	94	93¾	94	4
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	79	79	79	79	10
Colorado Midland 2-4s	77¼	78¾	77¼	78½	40
Colorado & Southern 4s	84½	84½	84	84¼	26
Columbus & Hocking Valley ext. 4s	106	106	106	106	11
Consumers' Gas, Chicago, 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	10
Delaware, Lack. & Western 7s	123	123	123	123	10
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99⅜	99½	99⅜	99½	9
Detroit City Gas 5s	97	98	97	97	57
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	33	35¾	33	35¾	50
Detroit & Mackinac 4s	82	82	82	82	2
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	109½	110	109¼	110	66
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	119	119	119	119	1
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. Div. 5s	117	117	117	117	7
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	102½	102½	102¼	102½	2
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	5
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101½	101½	101¾	101½	
Erie 1st consol. 4s	90½	90½	89½	90¼	53
Erie 1st general lien 4s	74½	74½	73¼	74⅞	133
Evansville & Indianapolis consol. 6s	108	108	106	106	2
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	107½	107½	107	107	10
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	108	108	108	108	3
Flint & Pere Marquette, Port Huron 5s	110	110	109	109	15
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	72⅝	72⅞	72	72	3
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	57½	58	57½	58	2
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	101¾	102	101¾	102	50
Gas & Electric of Bergon Co. consol. 5s	105	108½	105	108½	80
General Electric debenture 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	5
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	5
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	143
Hocking Valley 4½s	103	103	102¼	102⅝	52
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	84⅝	84⅞	84½	84⅝	44
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	5
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104½	104½	104½	104½	7
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	103½	103½	103½	103½	8
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	91½	92¼	91½	92	21
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	113⅛	113¼	113⅛	113⅛	5
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	58⅝	58⅞	58¾	58⅞	5
International Paper Co. 6s	107	107	106	106¼	17
Iowa Central 1st 5s	114½	114½	113½	114	11
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	90	90	90	90	4
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	78	80⅝	78	80⅝	42
K. C., P. & G. 1st 5s, tr. rects	72½	73	72½	73	94
Kentucky Central 4s	98	98	98	98	3
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	122⅞	124	122⅞	124	18
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	9
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	117	117	117	117	11
Lake Shore 2d 7s	114¼	114⅝	114¼	114⅝	41
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	114	114	114	114	1
Lake Shore 3½s	111	111	111	111	38
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	110	110	110	110	5
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s	100	100	100	100	1
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis gen. 4s	6	6	6	6	10
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis consol. 5s, tr. r.	68½	68½	68½	68½	92
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100¼	101	100¼	101	53
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	98¼	98¼	98	98	13
Louisville & Nashville, St. Louis Div. 1st 6s	123	125	123	125	2
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	5
Mahoning Coal 5s	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	5
Manhattan Elevated consolidated	102	102	102	102	10
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	119	119	119	119	4
Metropolitan Elevated, New York, 1st 6s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	10
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	98	98	98	98	2
Mexican Central consol. 4s	80	80¼	80	80¼	8
Mexican Central 1st income	28	28½	27½	27½	114
Mexican Central 2d income	14½	14½	14	14½	228
Mexican International consol. 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	10
Mexican National 1st 6s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Michigan Central consol. 7s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	1
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1
Michigan Central 6s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	30
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	118	118	118	118	3
Mil., L. S. & W., Ashland Div. 6s	139½	139½	139½	139½	15
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 6s	115½	116½	115½	116½	9
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	98½	99	98½	99	13
Minn. & St. Louis, Iowa ext. 7s	123⅝	123¼	122½	123¼	5
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	9
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93¾	93¾	93	93¼	903
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	69¼	69¼	68¾	69¼	276
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	93	93½	93	93	31
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	95	95½	93	94¾	151
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	101¼	101¾	99½	100	479
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	98	98	97	97	62
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	120½	120⅝	120½	120½	83
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	116	116	116	116	1
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	108¾	109¾	108¾	109¾	2
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	87	87	87	87	12
Mobile & Ohio extended 6s	124	124	124	124	2
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	17
Morris & Essex guaranteed 7s	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾	1
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	129	129	129	129	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	9
National Starch Mfg. 1st 6s	107	107½	106¾	106¾	3
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884-1904	106	106	106	106	1
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	10
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	96	96¼	96	96¼	88
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	6
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107½	107½	107	107	12
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P., pur. money 4s	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	157
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	103¾	103¾	103	103	41
New York, Lackawanna & Western 6s	137	137	137	137	3
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	105	105¾	105	105¾	77
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	97	97	97	97	2
New York, Sus. & Western refdg 5s	109½	110	109¼	109¼	16
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	97¾	98	97½	97¾	162½
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	68½	69	68	68⅞	312½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104½	104½	103¾	104⅛	101½
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103½	103½	20
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	114	114	113½	113½	21½
Oregon Short Line 6s	129	129	129	129	20
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	110	110	109½	110	14
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	4
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 1st 6s, tr. r.	100	100	100	100	1
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	30½	30½	30	30	154
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	89⅛	89½	89¼	89½	25
Pittsburg & Western 4s, tr. rects	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	3
Reading general 4s	89¼	89⅝	88½	89¼	581
Rio Grande Southern 1st 3-4s	74½	81	74	81	31
Rio Grande Western 4s	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	10
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	126⅝	127¼	126⅝	127¼	23
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 3-4s	83½	83½	83½	83½	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	111	111	110½	110½	143
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	84⅛	84¼	83	83	362
St. Louis & San Francisco trust 5s	104	104	104	104	4
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	123½	124¼	123½	124	27
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	111½	113¼	111¼	113	127
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	93¼	93¼	92¼	92¼	247
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	65	65½	64	64¼	304
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	109	109	109	109	1
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	25
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	118	118	118	118	3
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 6s	134	134	134	134	10
St. Paul, M. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	116⅞	116⅞	116¾	116¾	10
St. Paul Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	104½	105	104½	105	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Eastern Miss. 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	2
St. Paul & Sioux City 6s	130	130	130	130	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	79	79	79	79	2
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	103	103	102½	102½	13
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	85	85	84½	84½	80
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	100	100	100	100	1
Southern Pacific of Arizona 6s	114	114	114	114	10
Southern Railway 5s	113	113¼	112¾	113	76
Standard Rope & Twine income	15	15	15	15	10
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	72¾	72¾	72	72	37
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104	104	104	104	3
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	115	115¼	115	115¼	11
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	60	60	60	60	11
Third Avenue 1st 5s	125	125⅞	125	125⅞	18
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	99⅞	100	99½	100	77
Toledo & Ohio Central, Western Div. 5s	110	110	110	110	10
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. r.	126½	126½	125½	126	244
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	8
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106	106¼	105¾	106	212½
Wabash 1st 5s	118	118½	118	118	21
Wabash 2d 5s	103½	104	103	103	64
Wabash debenture, Series A	93⅜	94	93	93¼	23
Wabash debenture, Series B	42	42⅜	40⅝	41¼	508
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	10
Wabash 1st, Des Moines Div. 4s	93	93¼	93	93¼	18
West Shore 4s	114½	114½	114	114	16
West Shore 4s, registered	113½	113½	113½	113½	10
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	4
West. New York & Pennsylvania inc. 5s	28¼	29½	28¼	29¼	65
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	74½	81¼	74½	91	536
Western Union coll. trust 5s	114	114	114	114	2
Western North Carolina 6s	118	118	118	118	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie, Wheel. Div. 5s	104	104	104	104	12
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	104¾	104¾	104½	104½	10
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	92½	92½	92	92	135
Total sales					$12,110,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended April 21, 1900.

District of Columbia 3-65s	121	121	121	121	1
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅝	114⅝	114¼	114¼	12
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114⅜	114⅞	114½	114½	51
United States 4s, 1925, registered	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	35
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	10
United States 5s, registered	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	10
United States 5s, coupon	114½	114½	114½	114½	15
United States 3s, coupon	110¼	110¼	110	110	12
United States 3s, registered	109	109	109	109	1
United States 3s, small	109¾	109¾	109½	109½	$180
United States of Mexico sinking fund 5s	96	96½	96	96½	11
Total sales					$172,180

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended April 21, 1900.

Tennessee settlement 3s	95½	95½	95½	95½	1
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	92	92	92	92	*7
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	5
Total sales					$5,700
Grand total					$12,280,380

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	100½	Apr. 2	100¼	Apr. 4	100¼	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	114½	Apr. 18
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	114¼	Apr. 17
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	Mar. 6	132⅝	Apr. 16	132¾	Apr. 18
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137⅝	Mar. 5	133	Apr. 11	133¾	Apr. 18
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116½	Mar. 12	112⅜	Jan. 19	112⅝	Apr. 20
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116⅝	Mar. 7	113¼	Jan. 15	114½	Apr. 18
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112½	Mar. 9	109¼	Feb. 1	110	Apr. 19
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111¾	Mar. 13.	109	Feb. 7	109½	Apr. 21
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	109	Apr. 21	109	Apr. 21
United States new 2s, when issued	105	Mar. 24	103¼	Apr. 9	103¼	Apr. 9
District of Columbia 3-65s	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	96½	Apr. 18	96	Apr. 16	96½	Apr. 18

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116½	Mar. 8	108½	Jan. 8	116½	Mar. 8
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s	107¾	Apr. 2	106¾	Mar. 6	107¾	Apr. 2
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s					97	July 12
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	95½	Apr. 16	94	Jan. 17	95½	Apr. 16
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	92	Apr. 16	91	Jan. 17	92	Apr. 16
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6¾	Mar. 7	10	Mar. 15
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	91½	Apr. 11	85	Jan. 5	91½	Apr. 11

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@4 per cent., closing on Saturday nominally at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £1,368,367 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 40.14, became 42.14 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 2,050,000f gold and 600,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market strong. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¼ for sixty days, $4.88 for demand, $4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.84½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾ less 1-16 for long and 5.15⅝ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95½; guilders at 40 1-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c off per $1,000; selling, 75c per $1,000. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, April 22.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 2,206,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 1,540,000 pesetas.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended April 21, 1900.

		Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Range for Week Ending April 21.	
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	105	Mar 28	102¾	Feb 6	105	Mar 28	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J*	94½	Mar 12	90	Jan 4	93	Apr 18	93	93½
Atch. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O*	109	Mar 21	98¼	Jan 4	100¾	Apr 21	100¾	100¾
Do registered	A O*	99	Feb 14	99	Feb 14	99	Feb 14	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov	95	Mar 28	78¼	Jan 10	94¾	Apr 21	94¼	94¾
Do do registered	Nov	..	....	..	....	79¾	De 11, 99	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st r.&g.1946	J D*	106¾	Mar 7	106¼	Mar 1	105¾	Mar 7	105	107
Atl. Av. of Brook. imp. g. 5s, 1934	J J*	..	....	..	....	116	Ja 20, 99	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	97¾	Apr 4	92¼	Jan 10	97	Apr 20	99¼	97
Do g. 4s, 1948	A O	102¾	Mar 27	97¼	Jan 9	100¾	Apr 21	100¾	101
Do do registered		101	Apr 3	101	Apr 3	101	Apr 3	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	91¾	Apr 5	87	Jan 8	93¼	Apr 21	..	..
Do P.Jc.& M.Div.1st g.5s,1925	M N	91	Apr 16	87	Mar 19	89	Apr 19	..	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	A O	..	....	..	....	106½	Oct., 95	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	F A	..	....	..	....	104½	July, 92	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 5, 99	..	..
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945	A O*	106½	Feb 16	103½	Jan 18	106	Apr 20	106	106¼
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	J J*	..	....	..	....	116	No 27, 99	..	..
B.,Q.Co.& S.con.gtd.g.5s,Jul.1941	MN	104	Mar 14	101	Jan 29	104	Mar 14	..	104
Brook. Union El. 1st g. 4-5s,1950	F A	97	Jan 25	92	Mar 8	96	Apr 20	96	98
Brunswick & West. 1st g. 4s,1938	J J	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	113½	Apr 16	109	Jan 18	113½	Apr 18	114	116
Roch. & Pitts 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A	131	Apr 3	131	Apr 3	131	Apr 3	128	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D*	124¾	Feb 21	124¾	Feb 21	124¾	Feb 21	126	..
Clearf & Man. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943	J J	..	....	..	....	105	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*	..	....	..	....	100	No 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	100	Mar 2	106¼	Jan 18	108¾	Apr 12	108¼	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1934	A O	117½	Mar 15	115	Jan 19	117	Apr 19	116½	..
Do do registered	A O	..	....	..	....	110½	Feb. 4,99	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. F. & N.W.1st g.5s,1921	A O	..	....	..	....	105	Jan 6, 99	112½	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	108¼	Apr 5	105¼	Jan 3	107¾	Apr 20	107¼	108¼
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S	109½	Jan 24	106¼	Apr 18	107¾	Apr 18	107	107½
Do do registered	M S	..	....	..	....	106	Ja 30,-97	..	..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	90	Apr 10	87½	Jan 5	88	Apr 19	86	..
Cen.R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937	M N	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	93	95½
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s,-Nov.,1945	F A	120	Jan 15	118½	Apr 6	119½	Apr 10	119	..
Do con g. 5s, 1945	M N*	90	Apr 20	88½	Feb 23	95¾	Apr 21	95¾	96
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N*	..	....	..	....	97¾	Oct 22,99	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945.	Oct 1	44½	Apr 20	32½	Feb 24	44	Apr 20	44	44½
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945.	Oct 1	14½	Apr 19	9	Jan 3	14½	Apr 21	..	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945.	Oct 1	7	Apr 12	4½	Jan 5	7	Apr 10	..	..
Do h. & N Div. 1st 5s, 1946	J J	..	....	..	....	95	De 27, 99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947	J J	..	....	..	....	102	Jne 29,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J	..	....	..	....	99	July 6,99	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N*	111¼	Apr 10	110	Feb 15	111¼	Apr 10	110¾	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908	M N	..	....	..	....	112½	Mr 20,99	..	..
Do gen. 5s, 1987	J J*	125	Jan 29	117½	Jan 3	123	Apr 21	..	..
Do do registered	Q J	122½	Apr 20	116	Jan 10	122½	Apr 20	..	..
Leh. & Wil.C.con.as.7s,July,1900	Q M	101	Jan 22	98	Jan 11	100	Apr 16	..	100½
Do 5s, 1912	M N*	103	Feb 2	100½	Jan 6	103	Apr 10	104¼	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J*	115¾	Apr 18	113	Jan 19	115¾	Apr 18	114½	..
Ches & O. g. 6s, Ser. A. July,1908	A O	118	Mar 30	115	Apr 18	115	Apr 18	..	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	119½	Mar 3	118	Jan 12	119½	Mar 3	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	121¾	Apr 16	115	Jan 5	120¾	Apr 20	..	..
Do do registered	M N	..	....	..	....	117	Jne 2, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	100½	Apr 16	95½	Jan 2	100	Apr 21	99¾	100
Do do registered	M S	..	....	..	....	97½	Au 30,99	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	105½	Apr 12	101	Jan 8	105¼	Apr 21	105½	107
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	99½	Apr 5	99	Jan 9	99¼	Apr 5	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	85½	My 27,98	103	..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941	M S	..	....	..	....	101¼	Ap 29,99	..	..
Ells., Lex & B. S. 5s, 1902	M S	103	Feb 14	100¼	Mar 5	101¼	Apr 19	..	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N	106¼	Apr 3	106¼	Apr 3	106¼	Apr 3	..	..
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st 7s, 1900	F A*	101⅞	Mar 28	101⅞	Mar 28	101⅞	Mar 28	102	..
Do 2d 7s, 1900	M N*	..	....	..	....	106⅞	Fe 24, 99	..	..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f.,1912	A O*	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J*	113	Apr 10	110½	Jan 5	113	Apr 10	112	114
Do s. f. 5s, 1901	A O*	101½	Jan 15	101	Apr 9	101	Apr 9	100½	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N	112	Mar 30	108¼	Jan 10	111½	Apr 19	111	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903	M S*	132	Apr 7	120½	Jan 18	132	Apr 7	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O*	117	Mar 28	116½	Mar 21	117	Mar 28	114½	..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O*	107	Mar 28	103	Jan 5	105½	Apr 18	105¾	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A	102	Jan 2	100½	Feb 2	100½	Mar 28	100¾	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	104½	106
Do Illino's Div. 3½s, 1949	J J*	105	Mar 30	100¾	Jan 5	104¾	Apr 21	105	106
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	112¼	Mar 27	108¾	Jan 2	112½	Apr 7	112½	..
Do do registered	M N	..	....	..	....	111¼	Jne 2, 99	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	M S	120½	Apr 9	119	Mar 5	120½	Apr 9	..	122
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D*	116	Mar 21	113⅞	Jan 26	116	Apr 18	114	116
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O*	138	Jan 23	133½	Apr 10	133⅜	Apr 10	..	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	117	Apr 4	112	Jan 2	117	Apr 19	..	116
Do do registered	M N*	..	....	..	....	103¼	No 18,98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J J	107	Feb 24	105½	Apr 18	105½	Apr 18	109	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—									
L. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	115½	Apr 17	113	Jan 24	115¼	Apr 17	115¼	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	107	Apr 10	100	Jan 31	103⅞	Apr 20	..	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	115¼	Mar 28	111½	Jan 12	115	Apr 9	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902	J J*	167	Jan 10	167	Jan 10	167	Jan 10	172	..
Do 7s, £, 1902	J J*	172½	Apr 10	172¼	Apr 10	172¼	Apr 10	172	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	J J*	172½	Apr 19	166¼	Jan 12	172½	Apr 19	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905	J J*	173¼	Apr 20	166¼	Jan 25	173¼	Apr 20	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J*	172	Apr 6	166	Jan 17	172	Apr 6	172	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J*	..	....	..	....	120½	De 22, 99	118¾	..
Do 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J*	119½	Apr 12	117⅝	Feb 14	119	Apr 19	118¾	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J	120¼	Apr 16	117⅝	Jan 6	120½	Apr 16	119½	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J	127⅞	Jan 29	127⅞	Jan 29	127⅞	Jan 29	126½	..
Do do 5s, 1910	J J	111½	Apr 5	110¼	Jan 20	111½	Apr 9	111¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	120¼	Apr 20	118¾	Jan 5	120¾	Apr 20	120	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121¾	Apr 2	118	Jan 2	121½	Apr 11	121	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J*	121½	Jan 30	121	Jan 20	121½	Jan 30	121½	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J J*	111½	Feb 16	111¼	Feb 10	111¼	Feb 16	111¾	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	117⅝	Jan 23	117⅝	Jan 23	117⅝	Jan 23	119¼	..
Do Wis., Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	120¾	Mar 16	117	Jan 3	120	Apr 20	119¾	..
Do terminal g 5s, 1914	J J*	114¾	Apr 3	112⅜	Jan 16	114¾	Apr 3	114¾	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J	..	....	..	....	137½	Jul 18,99	..	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	114¾	Feb 16	110¼	Jan 2	114¾	Feb 16	114¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	112⅞	Apr 10	109	Jan 10	113	Apr 20	112	..
Do do registered	Q J	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & N 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J D	119	Jan 9	118	Jan 12	118	Jan 12	..	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J D	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	..	..
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915	Q F	144	Mar 14	140¼	Feb 5	143	Apr 16	..	..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D*	111¼	Apr 5	109	Jan 9	111	Apr 17	111	..
Do do registered	J D*	111¼	Apr 2	108¾	Jan 6	111¼	Apr 3	111	..
Do sink. fd. 6s 1879-1929	A O*	117	Apr 12	117	Apr 12	117	Apr 12	..	..
Do do registered	A O*	117	Mar 7	116	Feb 23	117	Mar 7	..	..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929	A O*	110	Feb 10	109	Jan 6	109¾	Mar 27	..	..
Do do registered	A O*	..	....	..	....	105¾	Mr 28, 99	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	M N	122	Apr 18	118⅜	Jan 12	122	Apr 18	..	..
Do do registered	M N	..	....	..	....	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N*	109½	Mar 29	107	Jan 3	109¼	Mar 29	..	..
Do do registered	M N*	..	....	..	....	105	De 26, 99	..	..
Do ueb. 5s, April, 1921	A O15	119	Apr 7	116¼	Feb 5	119	Apr 7	..	..
Do do registered	A O15	..	....	..	....	117⅞	Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A15	111½	Mar 30	108¼	Jan 23	109½	Apr 19	..	..
Do do registered	F A15	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	116⅞	Mar 21	105¼	Jan 9	110¾	Apr 6	..	..
Do do registered	Q F	..	....	..	....	103	No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s,1901	J J*	103¼	Feb 28	103¼	Feb 28	103¼	Feb 28	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907	M N*	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	..	....	..	....	117½	Fe 6, 99	..	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909	M S	110	Mar 20	110	Mar 20	110	Mar 20	110½	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	..	....	..	....	114½	Au 28, 99	110½	..
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900	A O*	..	....	..	....	103	No 10,99	..	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N	139½	Feb 10	138	Feb 8	138¾	Mar 20	139½	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	F A	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do ext. & imp. s. fd. 5s, 1929	F A	125	Jan 25	122⅝	Feb 8	125	Apr 10	..	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J*	..	....	..	....	140	De 13, 99	139½	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S	139½	Apr 5	139½	Apr 5	139½	Apr 17	140	..
Do incomes, 1911	M N	..	....	..	....	112	No 13, 99	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J*	133¼	Mar 21	130	Jan 26	133½	Apr 16	133	..
Do registered	J J*	131	Jan 29	127	Jan 8	131	Mar 19	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	107⅞	Apr 21	103¼	Jan 8	107¾	Apr 21	107¾	107⅞
Do do registered	J J	107	Apr 9	105⅞	Feb 1	107	Apr 9	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	96	Mar 31	96	Mar 31	96	Mar 31	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J J	..	....	..	....	83	De 7, 99	..	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	..	....	..	....	98½	My 18,99	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	114	Feb 19	108¼	Apr 18	108¾	Apr 18	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	D	136¾	Apr 16	131	Jan 8	136	Apr 17	136	137½
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	M N	135	Feb 9	132	Jan 2	135	Mar 12	..	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	J J	132½	Mar 21	127	Jan 10	130	Apr 16	129	131
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	..	....	..	....	140	Mr 23, 99	..	141
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	97½	Apr 17	92½	Jan 26	96½	Apr 20	96¾	97
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s.f. 6s,1919	M N*	..	....	..	....	106	Oct 4, 99	108	..
Do gen g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	120	Feb 6	118	Jan 29	119	Mar 22	118½	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921,coup.off.	J D*	..	....	..	....	100	Oct 28,99	..	..
Choc. Okla. & G. gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919	J J	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	..	..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	A O*	..	....	..	....	120	Au 10,99	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	..	....	..	....	103½	Mr 13,97	..	..
C.n., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	M N	113¾	Apr 20	113½	Jan 5	113¾	Apr 20	112	..
City & Sub. R. Balt. 1st g. 5s,1922	J D	..	....	..	....	105⅝	April, 95	..	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	98	Apr 21	94	Jan 2	98	Apr 21	97½	98
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	..	....	..	....	97	Jne 20,99	..	..
Do St.L. Div. 1st col.g.4s,1990	M N*	104	Apr 11	101½	Jan 8	104	Apr 11	104	104½
Do do registered	M N*	..	....	..	....	99	May 4,99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940	M S*	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	83	No 22,95	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J*	93	Apr 12	93	Jan 18	98	Apr 12	..	..
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g.4s,Au.,1936	Q F	105½	Apr 5	105	Mar 24	105½	Apr 5	103	..
Do con 6s, 1920	M N	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g.5s,1928	J J	115¾	Mar 21	115¾	Mar 21	115¾	Mar 21	115	..
Ind., Bln. & W. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	J J	..	....	..	....	103¼	De 13, 99	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O	92¼	Mar 31	84½	Jan 4	89¾	Apr 21	89	89½
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	34½	Mar 27	25	Jan 8	30	Apr 21	29	30½
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J D	..	....	..	....	138½	Jul 6, 99	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J	137	Apr 18	136	Jan 15	137	Apr 18	..	..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901	M S*	..	....	..	....	105¾	No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I.,1901	A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 10, 99	..	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O*	108	Feb 24	106	Jan 29	108	Feb 24	..	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J	130	Feb 16	128	Jan 5	129	Mar 22	129¼	..
Chi. M.d. Ry 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	J J*	79¼	Mar 26	63	Jan 4	78½	Apr 21	..	79

		Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Range for Week Ending April 21.	
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J*	80¼	Mar 28	71¼	Jan 3	80	Apr 19	79½	80
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1939	F A	88	Jan 28	82	Jan 4	86¾	Apr 21	84¼	84½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O	..	....	..	....	103	Dec., 96	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	123	Apr 21	116	Apr 21	123	Apr 21	123¼	..
Syr. E. & R. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	128	Feb 8	128	Feb 8	128	Feb 8	118¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M N	143	Jan 28	128	Jan 4	140¾	Apr 16	140	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901	A O*	107½	Feb 13	107½	Jan 26	107½	Mar 13	104¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J D	141¼	Apr 18	139	Jan 5	141¼	Apr 18	140	143½
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	140	Oct 28,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	J J	137¼	Mar 28	136	Jan 12	137	Apr 20	..	138¾
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A*	..	....	..	....	122	Sep 15,99	..	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	M N	108	Mar 7	105	Mar 7	105	Mar 8	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	A O*	..	....	..	....	108	Au 1, 98	101	103
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	148	Feb 13	148	Feb 13	148	Feb 13	145	..
Do registered	M S*	..	....	..	....	143	May 4,97	..	..
Alb & Sus. 1st con. gtd.7s,1906	A O	..	....	..	....	120¾	Ap 21, 99	117	..
Do registered	A O	..	....	..	....	122	Jne 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	A O	115	Jan 12	112½	Apr 2	112½	Apr 2	112	..
Do do registered	A O	..	....	..	....	113	De 12, 99	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M N	..	....	..	....	154	Sep 7, 99	140	..
Do registered	M N	..	....	..	....	141	May 6,98	..	..
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 6s,1933	A O	..	....	..	....	92	Ja 24, 99	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900	M N*	102¾	Jan 19	102½	Jan 6	102¾	Jan 27	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J J*	99½	Feb 5	96½	Jan 4	99½	Apr 16	..	..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J J*	107	Mar 21	107	Mar 21	107	Mar 21	..	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J D	105½	Apr 7	101¾	Jan 10	105½	Apr 7	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s,1917	M N*	109	Feb 20	109	Feb 20	109	Feb 21	..	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D	82	Apr 5	76½	Jan 8	82	Apr 19	..	..
Det.,Mack. & Mar. 1d.gt.3½s,Ser.A,1911		40	Apr 2	19	Jan 3	35¾	Apr 21	33	35
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O*	110	Apr 19	107	Feb 27	110	Apr 19	..	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1923	J J	..	....	..	....	92¼	Fe 11, 98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J	114	Mar 3	110	Feb 16	112½	Apr 16	112	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	113	Apr 18	107½	Jan 9	113	Apr 18	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N	118	Jan 24	117	Jan 15	117½	Feb 14	..	128
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M N	119½	Jan 4	118½	Jan 4	119½	Jan 4	120¼	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S	115½	Feb 14	113¾	Jan 5	115¼	Feb 14	115¼	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O*	123½	Mar 30	123½	Mar 30	123½	Mar 30	121½	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	..	....	..	....	..	....	108¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S*	142	Jan 22	137	Mar 22	138¾	Apr 3	..	139
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	..	....	..	....	145	De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	139¾	Feb 15	139	Jan 5	139¾	Feb 15	136	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 6, 99	135	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan.,1900	A O	..	....	..	....	106	De 2, 99	105¼	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	M N	117¾	Apr 18	114	Feb 5	117½	Apr 18	..	..
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D.& I.1st c.6s,1913	J J*	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	118	..
N. Y. & Gwood L.gtd.g.5s,1946	M N	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 27,98	..	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pa. bds.,1996	J J	92	Apr 4	88	Jan 10	93¾	Apr 21	90	90¼
Do registered	J J	..	....	..	....	93¼	My 22,99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J J	75¾	Apr 4	67	Jan 3	74¾	Apr 21	72	74½
N.Y.,Sus. & W. 1st ref. g.5s,1937	J J	110	Mar 9	107½	Jan 8	109¾	Apr 21	109	109¾
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	F A	99½	Apr 6	98	Feb 28	99½	Apr 6	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A*	97½	Feb 6	92	Jan 3	97	Apr 20	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M N	111	Mar 2	108½	Jan 3	111	Mar 3	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	J D	106	Mar 30	104	Jan 3	104½	Apr 20	104	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g.6s,1910	A O	120	Mar 14	116½	Jan 25	118	Apr 20	..	..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	F A	..	....	..	....	65	No 10, 97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J*	125¼	Mar 23	124½	Feb 7	125	Apr 2	..	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	A O	110	Mar 27	108	Jan 2	107	Apr 19	..	108
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923	A O	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	106	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st s.f.5s,1930	A O	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., 91	..	108
Ev. & Ind. 1st con.gtd.g.6s,1926	J J	108	Apr 18	100	Feb 16	106	Apr 20	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	123¼	Mar 17	120	Jan 17	121¾	Apr 9	121	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	108	Apr 21	102	Jan 12	108	Apr 21	106⅞	..
Do Pt.

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990 F A	70	Mar 31	65	Feb 19	69¼ Apr 21	69¼	69½
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944 M N*	95¾	Jan 4	90	Mar 8	94¾ Apr 21	92	95
M., K. & T. of T.1st gtd.g.5s,1942. M S*	93	Jan 26	89	Mar 7	93 Apr 19	92	93
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990 F A*	80⅝	Apr 20	76	Feb 23	80⅝ Apr 20	..	..
Dallas& Waco 1st gtd.g.5s,1940. M N*	..	....	..	....	94 De 8, 99	..	..
Moonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s,1906.*M N	..	....	..	....	100⅜ No 22,99	..	..
Sher.,Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943.*J D	97¾	Apr 12	92¼	Jan 27	97¾ Apr 12	..	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.*A O	106	Mar 28	102¾	Jan 3	103 Apr 19	102¼	103½
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920.. M N*	121½	Apr 12	114¾	Jan 13	120¼ Apr 21	120¼	120¾
Do 3d 7s, 1906 M N*	116	Apr 10	114½	Feb 17	116 Apr 19	116	118½
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917 ..M S	101⅜	Apr 16	94	Jan 2	100 Apr 21	100	100½
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920 F A*	98¾	Apr 16	90	Mar 5	97 Apr 21	..	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext.g.4s,1938.. F A*	105¾	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	105¾ Jan 6	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938 J J*	113	Mar 5	112¾	Mar 12	113 Mar 13	..	..
St. L. & I. M.gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931. *A O	113½	Mar 26	109¾	Jan	110¾ Apr 21	110⅝	110⅝
Do do gtd. g. 5s, 1931 *A O	110¾	Feb 7	110	Jan 23	110¾ Feb 7	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929.J J*	84½	Apr 16	77¾	Jan 8	83 Apr 21	..	..
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945.. J J*	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110¼ Feb 20	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.... J D*	128¼	Apr 21	124	Jan 3	128¼ Apr 21	127½	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.... Q J	124	Apr 20	120	Apr 2	124 Apr 20	122	125
Do gen. g 4s, 1938 M S*	87	Feb 16	83	Jan 3	87 Apr 18	..	87
Do Mont. Div 1st g. 5s, 1947.. *F A	100	Apr 11	107	Jan 9	108¾ Apr 20	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s. 1931 *J J	..	....	..	....	84 Apr., 98	85	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s,1913. J J*	129	Jan 30	126	Jan 8	129 Apr 16	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901 *J J	..	....	..	....	101 Sep 12,99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928 *A O	107⅞	Mar 21	104½	Apr 11	104½ Apr 11	..	..
Do T & P. Bch. 6s, 1917 *J J	..	....	..	....	111 De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.*J J	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., 1923.. *J J	..	....	..	....	113 De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	..	....	..	....	108¾ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.... *J J	112	Apr 6	109	Jan 4	112 Apr 6	110⅝	..
Do registered *J J	110¾	Apr 19	110	Feb 9	110⅝ Apr 19	110½	111½
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904 M S*	108	Feb 21	105⅝	Mar 21	106 Apr 19	106	..
Do do registered M S*	107⅛	Feb 1	105⅝	Mar 9	105⅝ Mar 9	105¾	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904.... M S*	..	....	..	....	108½ Fe 21, 98	105¾	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905 *J D	..	....	..	....	103¼ Jne 26,99	103¼	..
Do do registered *J D	..	....	..	....	104¾ Fe 25, 98	103	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1995.*M N	103½	Mar 14	101	Jan 11	103⅛ Mar 19	103½	..
Do do registered *M N	..	....	..	....	102¾ Au 1, 99	103¾	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997 J J*	110¾	Mar 30	109	Jan 2	110½ Apr 12	..	..
Do do registered J J*	..	....	..	....	112½ Ap 14, 99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998.*F A	98	Apr 9	95½	Mar 6	97¾ Apr 19	97	97¾
Do do registered *F A	96¼	Apr 7	96	Apr 6	96¼ Apr 7	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g.3½s,1998. *F A	99	Jan 27	97	Jan 2	98¼ Apr 21	98	98½
Do do registered *F A	97⅞	Apr 5	95½	Jan 24	97 Apr 11	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.... *J J	115	Apr 10	110	Jan 2	114 Apr 20	..	..
Do registered *J J	114	Mar 31	110	Jan 4	113½ Apr 16	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936..... J J*	110	Feb 27	108	Jan 4	109½ Apr 6	..	..
Do registered J J*	..	....	..	....	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C.1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A,1940.J J	..	....	..	....	95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered J J	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900....*M N	102¾	Mar 5	101½	Jan 5	102¾ Mar 13	103	..
Do registered *M N	102¾	Mar 7	101¾	Jan 29	102¾ Apr 2	..	100
N. J. Junc. R gtd. 1st 4s, 1986.. *F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102 Feb 3	104½	..
R., W. & O.on.1st ext.5s,July,1922.A O	129½	Feb 13	126	Apr 2	127¼ Apr 18	..	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.... *M N	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oa. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915.. *F A	..	....	..	....	113 Ap 13, 99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922.. J J*	..	....	..	....	107 Au 13,98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991.. M S*	107	Jan 18	106¾	Feb 8	106¾ Apr 2	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927... A O*	..	....	..	....	123 Jul 14,99	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906.. F A*	121	Jan 13	120	Feb 26	120 Feb 26	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900..... J J*	102¼	Apr 4	100⅞	Jan 4	102¼ Apr 4	..	..
Do do registered, 1900..... Q J*	102⅛	Mar 21	100⅝	Jan 2	100⅝ Apr 4	..	101
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903..... J D*	116½	Apr 4	112⅜	Jan 19	114¾ Apr 18	..	115
Do do registered, 1903..... J D*	114⅜	Apr 17	112½	Jan 10	114⅜ Apr 17	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997..... *J D	111	Apr 16	109½	Jan 6	111 Apr 18	110	111
Do do registered..... *J D	110½	Mar 17	110¼	Mar 16	110½ Mar 17	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S, 1901.. *A O	..	....	..	....	108¾ De 1, 97	102½	103½
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934.... J J*	129¾	Apr 21	129¾	Apr 21	129¾ Apr 21	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	109¾	Apr 19	108½	Jan 5	109¾ Apr 19	109½	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902..... *M N	104⅜	Apr 17	103¼	Feb 8	104⅜ Apr 17	104½	105
Do 6s, 1909..... M S*	119¼	Apr 16	119¼	Apr 16	119¼ Apr 16	119½	..
Do 5s, 1931..... *M S	..	....	..	....	129 No 20, 99	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931.. Q M	..	....	..	....	127 De 2, 99	..	..
Do 4s, 1940..... *J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937.. A O*	108½	Mar 28	104¼	Jan 3	107 Apr 19	106½	..
Do registered ..... A O*	103¾	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	103½ Jan 3	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903.*J D	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	102½	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.... A O*	188	Jan 27	185¾	Jan 5	188 Mar 19	185	..
Do registered	..	....	..	....	187 Nc 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....	185	Feb 27	185	Feb 27	185 Feb 27	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	..	....	..	....	128 De 27, 99	..	..
N H & Derby con. 5s, 1918....*M N	..	....	..	....	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905..... J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114 Jan 5	..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905 J J	..	....	..	....	113 Jul 29,99	..	..
N.Y.,O. & W. ref.1st g.4s,June,1992. M S	107⅛	Feb 10	102	Jan 10	105⅞ Apr 20	105¼	105¾
Do o. reg., $5,000 only..... M S	..	....	..	....	101½ No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry. gen. 1.g.1st g.6s,1921.*J J	..	....	..	....	119½ Ap 12, 99	..	..
Do registered ..... *J J	..	....	..	....	112 Jul 20,99	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923...*F A	131½	Mar 22	131½	Mar 22	131½ Mar 22	130	..
Do registered certificates..... Q F	..	....	..	....	132 Jul 28,99	..	..
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997. Q J	103½	Mar 27	102½	Jan 2	104¼ Apr 21	104	104¼
Do registered ..... Q J	105⅛	Mar 13	103	Jan 8	106½ Mar 13	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.... Q F	69	Apr 2	65	Jan 10	68⅝ Apr 21	68¾	69
Do do registered..... Q F	68	Apr 6	68	Apr 6	68 Apr 6	..	..
Wash. Cen 1st g 4s, Mch.,1948.. Q M	..	....	..	....	95 My 11,99	87	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933.. J J*	120	Mar 12	118	Jan 5	119 Mar 28	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	112	Mar 30	110	Jan 15	112 Mar 30	113½	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.... *M N	129	Jan 2	129	Jan 2	120 Jan 2	134	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932.... *A O	133	Mar 23	133	Mar 23	133 Mar 23	133	134
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934..... *F A	..	....	..	....	117½ Au 30, 98	125	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922.. *J J	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 23, 97	107	..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989. M N*	103	Apr 16	95	Feb 14	102½ Apr 16	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con.g.4s,1996..A O*	99½	Mar 28	90¼	Jan 3	97¾ Apr 21	97½	98
Ohio Riv.R.R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	..	....	..	....	103 Oct 24,99	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937 *A O	95	Feb 1	95	Feb 1	95 Feb 24	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.... J J*	77	Mar 12	60	Jan 5	75 Apr 4	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	110	Apr 16	104¼	Jan 6	110 Apr 21	109½	110
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	105	Jan 16	102	Apr 5	102 Apr 5	102½	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921..... J J*	116¼	Apr 19	111½	Jan 10	116¼ Apr 19	..	..
Do registered, 1921..... J J*	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	111½ Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd.5½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937. M S*	..	....	..	....	102 No 11, 98	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	..	....	..	....	108 My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944.*M S	..	....	..	....	115½ Fe 24, 98	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935...	112¾	Mar 7	100	Jan 12	112¾ Mar 7	..	..
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1920..*J J	100	Jan 18	100	Jan 18	100 Apr 19	..	..
Do E. Div.T.Co.cfs.1st 6s,1920. M S*	100	Apr 3	99	Feb 5	100 Apr 3	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926..... M N*	..	....	..	....	17 My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. pd.....	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22 Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921.. Q F	130¾	Mar 10	130¾	Mar 10	130¾ Mar 10	130	..
Do 2d 4½s. Feb., 1921..... M N	..	....	..	....	96 De 9, 99	96	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932..... J D*	..	....	..	....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922... A O*	..	....	..	....	107½ Oct 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922..... J J*	..	....	..	....	121 No 26,98	..	..
P.,C.,C. & S. L.cn.g.g.4½s,A,1940. A O*	117	Mar 27	114	Jan 9	116 Apr 11	116	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942..... *A O	116	Feb 13	113⅞	Jan 12	116 Apr 11	116	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942..... M N*	..	....	..	....	113 No 23, 98	114	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945... M N*	109	Apr 12	106¾	Apr 3	109 Apr 12	108	109
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949..... F A	100	Apr 10	100	Apr 10	100 Apr 10	100⅝	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900..... F A*	101	Apr 6	101	Apr 6	101 Apr 6	..	..
Do registered, 1900..... F A*	..	....	..	....	103¼ Ap 23, 97	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912..... J J*	137	Feb 15	135	Jan 12	137 Feb 15	137	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912..... J J*	136	Mar 1	136	Mar 1	136 Mar 1	137	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912..... A O	134	Feb 15	134	Feb 15	134 Feb 15	129	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932. A O*	..	....	..	....	119½ Oct 4, 99	..	..
C. & P. con. skg. fd. 7s, 1900...M N*	103½	Mar 6	102	Jan 12	103¼ Mar 6	104	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A,1942.*J J	117½	Feb 2	117¼	Feb 2	117¼ Feb 2	119	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940..... J J	101¼	Apr 11	101¼	Apr 11	101¼ Apr 11	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.J J*	108	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	108 Jan 15	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942.... *M S	..	....	..	....	102 No 10, 97	105½	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928.A O	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 98	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. l. 6s, 1932.. J J*	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 89	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916..... J J*	..	....	..	....	90 Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940..... A O*	118¾	Mar 19	113¼	Jan 16	115¾ Mar 19	112	..
Do 1st con g. 5s, 1943..... J J*	..	....	..	....	96 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917..... J J*	100¼	Feb 28	99⅝	Jan 18	100¼ Feb 28	100½	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....	100⅝	Apr 19	99½	Jan 11	100⅝ Apr 20	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.... *J J	90¾	Apr 5	88	Jan 9	89¼ Apr 21	89¾	89⅝
Do registered ..... *J J	..	....	..	....	94½ De 6, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939.. J J*	100¼	Mar 22	94¼	Jan 4	99¼ Apr 18	99	99½
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l.g.4s,1917. A O	86½	Mar 22	85	Feb 20	86½ Mar 22	84	..
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939.J D*	..	....	..	....	105 No 10, 99	..	..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940.... J J*	81	Apr 20	71	Mar 9	81 Apr 21	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947..*J J	84¾	Jan 18	82	Jan 3	83½ Apr 18	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906.M N*	..	....	..	....	110 No 15, 99	113¾	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906..... M N*	113¼	Feb 15	111½	Jan 30	113¼ Mar 27	113¾	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906..... M N*	113	Feb 8	111½	Jan 31	113 Feb 8	113⅝	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919.F A*	..	....	..	....	113¼ July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931..... J J*	124½	Apr 21	122	Mar 28	124 Apr 21	124½	124½
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931..... J J*	113¾	Apr 21	108	Jan 4	113 Apr 21	112¾	114
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937..... A O*	104	Apr 20	103½	Apr 4	104 Apr 20	102	105
St. L. & V. R. R. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	..	....	..	....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996..... J J*	84	Feb 6	79	Jan 8	83¾ Apr 9	..	84
Do Southw. Div. g 5s, 1947..... A O*	..	....	..	....	99¾ De 18, 99	..	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929.. *A O	95	Feb 15	91	Apr 12	91 Apr 12	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd.cts.,1989.M N*	93¼	Apr 12	86¼	Jan 9	92¼ Apr 21	92	93½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.J J	65¼	Apr 16	58¾	Jan 10	64¼ Apr 21	64	64½
St. P. Chy Ry Co. cn.g.5s,1967.. *J J	113	Feb 7	111	Mar 2	111½ Mar 9	115¾	118
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931..... F A*	..	....	..	....	120 Fe 8, 99	118	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917..... A O*	111¾	Apr 2	109	Apr 19	109 Apr 19	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968..... *J D	98½	Feb 1	97¼	Apr 19	97½ Apr 19	..	..
St. P., Min & Man. 2d 6s, 1909..... A O*	121	Mar 12	117¾	Apr 9	118 Apr 16	117¾	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910..... M N*	121¼	Apr 16	119¾	Jan 3	121¼ Apr 16	121½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933..... J J*	142¼	Apr 2	137	Jan 3	141¼ Apr 6	141¾	..
Do do registered..... J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾ Fe 28, 99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s..... J J*	116¼	Apr 21	113¼	Jan 2	116¾ Apr 21	116¾	117
Do do de registered..... J J*	..	....	..	....	106½ My 22,97	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.... *J D	105	Apr 16	103½	Jan 2	105 Apr 16	104	105½
Do do registered..... *J D	..	....	..	....	104 Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922..... J J*	128	Apr 4	128	Apr 4	128 Apr 4	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.... J J*	134¾	Feb 26	129¼	Jan 10	134 Apr 21	134	..
Do registered ..... J J*	..	....	..	....	116 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937..... J J*	..	....	..	....	118 De 7, 99	119	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908.*A O	108¾	Apr 19	106¾	Apr 19	108¾ Apr 19	108¾	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938.. J D	..	....	..	....	120 Ap 11, 99	108	..
Do registered ..... J D	..	....	..	....	118 Ap 24, 97	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾ No 20, 99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919..... *J J	..	....	..	....	112¾ Oct 2, 99	113½	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.*A O	126½	Jan 13	125½	Jan 3	126½ Jan 13	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934..... *A O	..	....	..	....	112 Mr 17,99	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926..... J J*	..	....	..	....	104½ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug.,1949.J D	85⅝	Apr 5	80	Jan 9	85⅛ Apr 21	84½	84¾
Do do registered..... J D	..	....	..	....	85 No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949.. F A*	100¾	Jan 23	97⅞	Jan 11	98¾ Apr 21	98¾	99½
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug.,1929.J D	85½	Apr 10	81	Jan 9	85¼ Apr 19	85½	85¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910.. F A*	..	....	..	....	108 Oct 17,99	109½	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905..... *J D	108½	Feb 28	108¼	Feb 28	108½ Feb 28	107	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931..*M N	102¾	Jan 31	100¾	Mar 14	102 Apr 20	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N.7s,1903. J J	..	....	..	....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937..... J J*	111½	Apr 16	110	Jan 29	111½ Apr 16	110	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912.. A O*	113	Feb 21	113	Feb 21	113 Feb 21	110	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921.. *A O	87	Mar 28	83¾	Jan 9	84¾ Apr 21	84¼	84¾
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920..... J J*	120¼	Feb 28	120½	Feb 28	120½ Feb 28	123	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918..... *A O	..	....	..	....	134 No 22, 99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927..... J J*	..	....	..	....	99 De 27, 99	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtdg.4s,1943..*J J	80⅝	Mar 31	75	Jan 9	79 Apr 20	..	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905..... F A*	..	....	..	....	116 De 14, 98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912.. M S*	..	....	..	....	106¼ No 17, 97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943..... J J*	104¼	Feb 3	101	Jan 2	104 Apr 16	..	..
S.F.of Ari.gtd.1st g.6s,Mch,1900-10.J J	114	Apr 12	110	Jan 2	114 Apr 18	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A.1905.*A O	110	Mar 28	110	Mar 28	110 Mar 28	100¼	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.... M N*	105½	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	105½ Jan 19	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37..... M N	100½	Mar 29	104¾	Jan 10	109 Apr 17	108	110
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941.J J*	99¾	Apr 5	95	Jan 4	98¾ Apr 21	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..*J J	..	....	..	....	113¾ No 23, 98	..	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924.M N*	106¼	Apr 5	106¼	Apr 5	106¼ Apr 5	106	107
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J	..	....	..	....	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938..... A O*	..	....	..	....	106 Au 23, 99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994.... J J*	113¼	Apr 10	106	Jan 8	113 Apr 20	112¾	112¾
Do registered ..... J J	..	....	..	....	98 Oct 31,98	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996.J J	108¼	Apr 10	108¼	Apr 10	108¼ Apr 10	100	110
E. Tenn. Teor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	111	Apr 10	108½	Jan 10	111 Apr 10	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918..... J J*	..	....	..	....	112¼ Au 17, 97	110	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916..... J J*	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115 Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900..... J J*	102½	Apr 10	101½	Feb 9	102½ Apr 11	102⅝	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930..... J J*	117	Apr 16	114¾	Feb 19	117 Apr 21	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956..... M N*	119	Apr 20	114	Jan 2	119 Apr 20	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	123	Mar 22	119¼	Jan 16	122½ Apr 18	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925..... J J*	124	Apr 20	118	Jan 3	124 Apr 20	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915..... *J J	122¼	Mar 21	118¼	Jan 2	122¼ Mar 21	..	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909..... M S*	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	101 Jan 11	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927..... *A O	..	....	..	....	105 De 12, 99	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936..... *M N	111¼	Apr 6	109	Jan 8	111¼ Apr 6	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped 1936..... *M N	110¼	Mar 21	108	Jan 4	110¼ Mar 21	..	..
Do serial, Series D..... A O*	..	....	..	....	102 Oct 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E..... *A O	..	....	..	....	109 Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd.4s,1924. *F A	..	....	..	....	90 Fe 23, 99	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914.... J J*	119	Mar 31	114½	Jan 10	118 Apr 18	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919... *M N	109	Apr 19	102	Jan 15	109 Apr 19	..	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950.... J J	101½	Apr 12	99¾	Jan 10	101½ Apr 17	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939. A O*	..	....	..	....	113 Oct 2, 99	110½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944.... F A*	..	....	..	....	111⅜ No 3, 99	113¾	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930... A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111 Jan 19	110½	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s,1905. *M S	..	....	..	....	107 No 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000..... *J D	115¼	Apr 20	111	Jan 3	115½ Apr 20	..	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000.... Mar	59	Mar 13	53	Mar 8	60 Apr 17	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937..... J J*	125⅞	Apr 19	117⅛	Feb 28	125⅞ Apr 19	123	126
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935.. J J*	114½	Apr 4	106	Jan 8	114¼ Apr 9

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Continued from Page 1.

news, seemed little impediment to recessions in price, and stocks declined apparently without any reason other than that traders saw fit to depress the market. In view of Stock Exchange conditions during the past week, no other result than weakness could well be expected in the outside market, yet the result in that market was not of such a character as need cause any great apprehension. Prices, it is true, were easily depressed, the absence of active buying making it easy for offerers of stock to put the market off, but it is also true that a little aggressive buying often sufficed to bring about material recoveries.

Among the stocks much in evidence during the week was Amalgamated Copper, which shared the general course of the market and ended the week with a substantial net loss. The issue was not as active as during several preceding weeks, and the weakness of the stock was what particularly drew attention. On the way down the stock was taken seemingly for insiders, but no effort was made to hold the price. It was on Saturday that the stock was under most pressure, and on that day on transactions amounting to about a thousand shares Amalgamated sold from 93⅛ down to 91¾, closing at the lowest with a net loss of 2 points. As in the case of most other stocks that suffered declines, the course of the stock did not appear to be due to any actual developments in respect to the company's business. Some of the other copper stocks were fairly active on one or two days, but for none of them was there large demand. British Columbia Copper closed fractionally lower, at 11½ bid, while California Copper was at the close offered at 2½, without a bid.

General Carriage was fairly active, and after some irregular movements closed about unchanged for the week at 8 bid, the last sale being made at 8⅜. It is said by insiders that there has been no reason for the decline in this stock, in so far, at all events, as the affairs of the company are concerned. The decline seems to have been due principally to the fact that the stock had been much manipulated and advanced beyond the point where it could readily maintain itself. For in the reports in regard to the company's business there is nothing to indicate that any change for the worse has occurred. An officer of the company stated at the close of the week that the company was just about to increase the number of vehicles operated and that, in anticipation of this, the company had extended its quarters by leasing a part of another building adjoining its present quarters. It was also said that the earnings on the cabs already in service have been very satisfactory.

Distilling of America showed some irregularity during the week, but although it was weak on one or two days it closed fairly strong. No net change appeared in the common stock, but the preferred ended the week at a substantial advance. Several meetings of the Investigating Committee were held and work on the report furthered. Final preparation of the statement of the company's condition was put in the hands of a special committee, who are now at work on the matter. It is expected that the report will be completed and handed to the stockholders some time this week. Of the character of the report no reliable information has yet been had. International Pump was another of the industrials that remained fairly strong during the week. It sold up to 68 and closed ex dividend at 66¼ bid, a net gain of 2 points. Trading in the common stock was around 21, and this issue closed unchanged for the week at 20 bid. The largest net gain for the week among the industrials was recorded in National Salt common, which was influenced by the dividend action taken by the Directors early in the week. Some uncertainty had been felt as to the course the Directors would take in the matter, and before the meeting the stock had sold off sharply. When it was announced that the stock was to get 2 per cent. for the first quarter of the company's second year the price advanced sharply. It sold up to 50, which was 5 points above the previous week's closing bid, and although the price subsequently receded it ended the week with a net gain of 3 points at 48 bid. The declaration of the dividend had no effect on the preferred stock, which remained all week at about 77.

New Amsterdam Gas was irregular, with the rest of the market, and closed about 3 points lower for the common stock and about 2 for the preferred. Not very much stock came out on the decline, and late in the week bids for large amounts of both the common and the preferred stock met with little response. In actual developments there seems to be nothing new in the relations existing between the several gas companies of the city and gas war settlement still remains a matter of rumor.

Bay State Gas was actively traded in between 1⅜ and 1½, and ended the week at 1½ bid, a loss of a quarter of a point. Electro-Pneumatic was less active than during the previous week, and suffered a net loss of 1⅜ points, closing at 1⅝ bid.

Electric Vehicle was not active except at the close of the week, when about 500 shares of the common stock sold between 40 and 38. The stock lost 3 points net, closing at 37 bid. New York Transportation sold up to 12¾, and subsequently declined to 12½, ending the week at 12 bid, a net gain of half a point.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	450	475
American Exchange	190	196
Astor	500	..
Bowery	285	300
Broadway	242	250
Butchers & Drovers'	85	..

Banks—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Central	175	185
Chase	510	..
Chatham	200	210
Chemical	4000	4100
Citizens'	145	152
City	835	844
Colonial	270	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	270	285
Continental	135	145
Corn Exchange	330	..
East River	140	..
Eleventh Ward	130	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2400	..
First National	4200	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Fourth	170	175
Gallatin	400	..
Gansevoort	60	..
German Exchange	230	260
Garfield	1700	..
German-American	125	..
Germania	325	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	145	..
Hanover	750	..
Hide & Leather	115	..
Importers & Traders'	515	530
Irving	180	190
Leather Manufacturers'	225	235
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	775	825
Manhattan	280	290
Market & Fulton	220	240
Mechanics'	192	198
Mechanics & Traders'	100	..
Mercantile	190	200
Merchants'	172	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	480	500
Mount Morris	190	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	160	..
New Amsterdam	630	..
New York	250	270
New York County	1500	..
New York Nat. Exchange	116	..
New York Produce Exchange	125	..
Ninth	82	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	205
Oriental	188	..
Pacific	170	..
Park	450	..
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	106
Plaza	475	..
Republic	208	215
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	295	..
Second	550	..
Seventh	180	..
Shoe & Leather	103	108
State	300	..
State of New York	128	..
Twelfth Ward	115	130
Union Square	210	..
Western National	390	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	210	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	200	210
Bankers'	175	200
Brooklyn	400	425
Central	2075	2125
Central Realty Bond & Trust	285	..
Continental	375	..
City	330	350
Colonial	325	350
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	440	..
Franklin	300	325
Guaranty	600	650
Hamilton	265	..
International B. & T.	125	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	300	..
Manhattan	365	..
Manufacturers'	315	..
Mercantile	800	..
Metropolitan	400	450
Morton	425	..
Nassau	190	200
N. P. Life Ins. & Trust	1400	1450
N. Y. Security & Trust	750	..
North American	150	100
People's Trust	300	330
Produce Exchange	115	..
Real Estate	300	..
State	425	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	390	410
Trust Company of America	213	218
Trust Company of New York	..	195
Union	1390	1420
U. S. Mortgage Trust	450	500
United States	1575	..
Washington Trust	295	..
Williamsburg	185	205

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	24	26
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	87½	88
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111½	113
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	68	69½
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	92	93
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	86	90
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	104½	107
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	118
Commonwealth	90	102
Continental	530	545
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	85	90
German-American	510	515
Germania	285	305
Globe & Rutgers	50	70
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	100	106
Hanover	160	165
Home	205	212
Kings County	145	..
Nassau	155	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	100	170
North River	140	147
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	105	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	180
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	115	125
Westchester	320	..
Williamsburg City	425	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	115	116½
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock.	33	38
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s.	98½	100½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101	104
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112½	115
Brooklyn City Railroad	231	232
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	114	116
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103⅛
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	109	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Cent'l Park, N. & E. River 7s.	106½	107½
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106

Street Railways—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Coney Island & Brook. stock	225	260
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	105	107
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	60	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	105	106
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	88	..
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	100	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	113	115
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	92	94
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	108	110
42d St. & Grand St.	395	410
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av 1st	111	113
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	85	93
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat.	..	21⅛
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	82	83
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	109	112
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction com.	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98
Ninth Avenue	198	205
North Jersey Street Ry	29½	31
North Jersey Street Ry 4s	86	88
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	55	57
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	19⅝	20½
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
St. Louis Street Railways	74	..
St. Louis Street Railways 4s	86¼	87½
St. Louis Transit	23	25
Second Avenue stock	199	201
Second Avenue consol. 5s	117½	118½
Second Ave. 1st m. 5s	107	108
Sixth Avenue stock	205	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1946	111	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	400	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th and 29th St. 5s, 1996	112½	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	112	115
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	111	114
Worcester Traction common	31	32
Worcester Traction pf.	104½	106

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper ex div	91¾	92¼
Am. Agricultural Chem.	..	20
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf. xd.	75	77
American Air Power	40	42
American Bank Note	47	50½
American Bicycle	11	13
American Bicycle pf.	41	43
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Press Association	70	80
American Type Founders	50	54
American Woolen	19	19¼
American Woolen pf.	76	77
Arizona Lead	14	14½
Asphalt of America	7	8
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107	..
British Columbia Copper	11½	12
California Copper	..	2½
Central & South American Tel.	107½	110
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	52	57
Chesebrough Mfg.	345	360
Chicago & Alton subs., ex div.	107	108
Chicago & Alton 5s (new)	93	96
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6½	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	35	38
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	76	80
Distilling Company of America	8¼	8½
Distilling Co. of America pf.	27½	28
Electric Boat	25	27
Electric Boat pf.	40	46
Electric Vehicle	37	39
Electric Vehicle pf.	80	90
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	2
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	26

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
General Carriage	8	8⅜
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	98	100
Havana Commercial	16	17
Havana Commercial pf. ex. div.	58	60
Illinois Transportation	1⅜	2¼
International Pump	20	22
International Pump pf. ex div.	66¾	68¾
Lady Helen Copper	81	83
Lorillard pf.	101	103
Markeen Copper	6¾	7½
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	210
National Gramophone	46	51
National Salt	48	49½
National Salt pf.	77	79
New England Transportation	5½	6¼
New York Transportation	12	12½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	168	175
Otis Elevator	27	29¾
Otis Elevator pf.	86	90
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	21	22
Procter & Gamble	380	400
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Bak. Powder pf.	90	91½
Rubber Goods	29	29¾
Rubber Goods pf.	78½	79½
Singer Manufacturing	625	700
Sloss-Sheffield	..	27
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	65½	67
Standard Coupler	33	37
Standard Coupler pf.	115	..
Standard Oil	541	544
Storage Power	12	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Swift & Co.	101	103
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	107	109
Tel., Tel. & Cable of Am.	4	4⅛
Tennessee Copper	14¾	16
Texas Pacific Coal	70	..
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1906	107	..
Union Typewriter	30	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	122
United Shoe Machinery	30	32
United Shoe Machinery pf.	23	23½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Cellar	⅛	¾
Virginia Coal, Iron & C.	20	22
Virginia C. I. & C. 5s, 1949	60	61
Westinghouse Air Brake	390	410
Worthington Pump pf.	110	111

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1¼	1⅝
Buffalo City	6	6½
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	71	73
Central Union 5s, 1927	103	104¼
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	104	106
Denver Gas	..	38
Denver Gas bonds	..	78
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	59	62
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	106	105
Indianapolis	100	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	103	105
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	59	62
Lafayette Gas bonds	60	65
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	59	62
Madison (Wis.)	77	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	280	300
New Amsterdam	25½	26
New Amsterdam pf.	48½	51
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	98	99
N. E. Gas & Coke	18	20
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	68	72
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, 1945	103	106
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	59	62
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s, 1937	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	50	54
Standard (New York)	105	115
Standard pf.	130	140
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western, (Milwaukee)	96½	98
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	104	106

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 21st day of April, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged:

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$220,595,779	Gold certificates outstanding	$220,595,779
Silver dollars	412,894,000	Silver certificates outstanding	412,894,000
Silver dollars of 1890	10,344,010	Treasury notes outstanding	83,497,000
Silver bullion of 1890	73,152,990		
United States notes	10,735,000	Currency certificates outstand'g.	10,735,000
Total	$727,721,779	Total	$727,721,779

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$54,991,950.14	
Gold certificates	28,436,890.00	
Standard silver dollars	1,965,061.00	
Silver certificates	6,906,007.00	
Silver bullion	122,616.24	
United States notes	8,719,604.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	673,079.00	
Currency certificates	1,020,000.00	
National bank notes	4,670,424.72	
Fractional silver coin	5,351,562.77	
Fractional currency	120.42	
Minor coin	412,193.79	
		$113,269,499.06
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$105,620,379.07	
To credit of disbursing officers	5,511,066.90	
Total	$111,131,445.97	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	52,902.13	
		111,184,348.10
Total		$224,453,847.18
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$10,834,377.49	
Outstanding checks and drafts	10,099,653.28	
Disbursing officers' balances	49,340,069.78	
Post Office Department account	7,328,268.97	
Miscellaneous items	2,682,501.94	
		80,284,871.46
Available cash balance		$144,168,975.72

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$644,007.42	$13,205,231.28	$191,162,915.65
Internal revenue	975,646.94	18,908,672.25	236,965,155.00
Miscellaneous	626,359.21	2,079,403.90	31,198,998.90
Total receipts	$2,246,013.57	$32,193,307.41	$459,357,069.64
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	135,000.00	7,235,000.00	85,241,841.97
War	690,000.00	5,995,000.00	112,983,001.25
Navy	210,000.00	3,665,000.00	45,362,756.55
Indians	10,000.00	350,000.00	8,176,399.07
Pensions	800,000.00	8,630,000.00	115,548,929.67
Interest	100,000.00	4,000,000.00	35,423,954.41
Total expenditures	$1,935,000.00	$29,875,000.00	$402,736,882.95
Excess of receipts over expenditures	311,013.57	2,318,307.41	56,620,186.69
Receipts last year—			
Customs	390,757.26	12,166,656.25	163,976,743.54
Internal revenue	789,716.59	15,940,433.25	217,239,965.85
Receipts from all sources last year	1,616,788.84	29,455,543.82	411,897,971.30
Expenditures last year	1,535,000.00	31,912,000.00	499,414,303.39

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	523,500.00	2,937,970.00	16,612,017.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	35,711.00	885,291.50	13,112,326.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$546,468,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
This fiscal year, to March 14, 1900	11,011,798.00	3,699,121.00	14,710,919.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$2,481,789.00	$157,247.00	$2,639,036.00
This fiscal year	2,481,789.00	157,247.00	2,639,036.00
This month	1,959,695.00	69,622.00	2,029,317.00
This day	871,000.00	13,000.00	384,000.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	2,481,789.00	157,247.00	2,639,036.00
This fiscal year	2,481,789.00	157,247.00	2,639,036.00
This month	1,959,695.00	69,622.00	2,029,317.00
This day	871,000.00	13,000.00	384,000.00

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday.

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended April 20, 1900	$11,584,194
Week ended April 21, 1899	9,801,471
From Jan. 1, 1900	184,717,373
From Jan. 1, 1899	168,815,885

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended April 17, 1900	$10,959,312
Week ended April 18, 1899	8,302,073
From Jan. 1, 1900	188,522,416
From Jan. 1, 1899	141,018,388

Imports of Gold.

Week ended April 20, 1900	$13,206
Week ended April 21, 1899	617,018
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,090,212
From Jan. 1, 1899	5,392,415

Exports of Gold.

Week ended April 20, 1900	$14,048
Week ended April 21, 1899	586,352
From Jan. 1, 1900	7,978,689
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,755,542

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended April 20, 1900	$752
From Jan. 1, 1900	6,888,468

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended April 21, 1899	$30,666
From Jan. 1, 1899	$163,873

Imports of Silver.

Week ended April 20, 1900	$13,803
Week ended April 21, 1899	109,477
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,216,575
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,019,528

Exports of Silver.

Week ended April 20, 1900	$474,708
Week ended April 21, 1899	763,060
From Jan. 1, 1900	15,508,887
From Jan. 1, 1899	16,026,119

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended April 20, 1900	$460,900
Week ended April 21, 1899	656,583
From Jan. 1, 1900	14,292,312
From Jan. 1, 1899	15,015,591

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended April 20, 1900	$27,099
Week ended April 21, 1899	726,495
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,306,787
From Jan. 1, 1899	6,402,943

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended April 20, 1900	$488,751
Week ended April 21, 1899	1,352,412
From Jan. 1, 1900	23,487,567
From Jan. 1, 1899	19,781,661

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended April 20, 1900	$461,652
Week ended April 21, 1899	625,917
From Jan. 1, 1900	21,180,780
From Jan. 1, 1899	13,378,718

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week, and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
April 19, 1900	£31,915,934	.....
April 20, 1899	30,980,284	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
April 19, 1900	77,694,767	£45,274,371
April 20, 1899	72,671,872	48,171,875
BANK OF GERMANY.		
April 19, 1900	25,492,000	13,132,000
April 20, 1899	29,625,000	15,262,000
RUSSIA.		
April 19, 1900	83,641,000	7,115,000
April 20, 1899	97,405,000	4,667,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
April 19, 1900	37,670,000	9,666,000
April 20, 1899	29,927,000	10,459,000
SPAIN.		
April 19, 1900	13,689,000	15,605,000
April 20, 1899	11,654,000	12,341,000
ITALY.		
April 19, 1900	15,478,000	1,612,000
April 20, 1899	15,417,000	1,920,000
NETHERLANDS.		
April 19, 1900	4,870,000	5,891,000
April 20, 1899	3,835,000	4,831,000
BELGIUM.		
April 19, 1900	2,866,000	1,482,000
April 20, 1899	2,949,000	1,474,000
Total for week	£293,316,701	£99,728,371
Total preceding week	292,738,067	99,097,461
Corresponding date last year	294,464,136	101,125,875

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing. April 21. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.	Range in 1900 Lowest.	Last Sale.
195	..	**Albany & Sus**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..	..	*210 Oct. 13, 1899
145	..	American Coal	1,500,000	M'h. 1, 1900 4	..	..	145 Dec. 27, 1899
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf	3,984,900		..	..	*24 Oct. 10, 1899
91	96	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	M'h. 1, 1900 1¼	95 Feb. 1	91 Mar. 15	*91 Apr. 11, 1900
135	138	American Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	140 Feb. 15	136 Feb. 10	139 Mar. 29, 1900
16½	17	Ann Arbor	3,250,000		18 Mar. 26	16½ Mar. 8	17¼ Apr. 9, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	M'h. 6, 1900 3	..	..	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	April, 1900 1	..	..	100 Oct. 31, 1899
100	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	Jan., 1900 2	..	..	106½ Nov. 14, 1899
150	153	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1899 3	154 Apr. 7	140 Jan. 2	153 Apr. 12, 1900
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B	5,000,000				21 Feb. 15, 1899
60	..	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	6,000,000		70½ Mar. 29	62 Feb. 27	65 Apr. 9, 1900
105	..	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900 3	111 Mar. 29	95¾ Mar. 21	111 Mar. 29, 1900
124	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	*126½ Feb. 28	*119 Jan. 10	*126½ Feb. 28, 1900
100	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 1	93 Feb. 26	91¾ Feb. 26	*95½ Mar. 12, 1900
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000		..	..	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	M'h. 1, 1900 1¾	..	..	171 Apr. 5, 1899
35	40	Chicago Consol. Traction	15,000,000		39⅝ Jan. 15	37½ Jan. 2	39 Feb. 5, 1900
..	..	Chicago & East. Illinois pf	5,830,700	Apr. 2, 1900 1½	124 Feb. 5	120 Jan. 17	124 Apr. 11, 1900
195	200	Chicago & Northwest. pf	22,396,600	Apr. 6, 1900 1¾	200 Mar. 28	198 Jan. 4	200 Mar. 28, 1900
..	119	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1900 5	123½ Jan. 31	114½ Mar. 9	119 Apr. 5, 1900
168	175	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1900 3½	175 Mar. 3	172 Feb. 8	175 Mar. 3, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	..	..	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Apr. 2, 1900 1½	..	..	120 June 4, 1898
186	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	M'h. 1, 1900 1¾	..	..	*188¾ Oct. 25, 1899
1½	2	Col. Coal & I. Dev	5,500,000		2¾ Apr. 10	1⅝ Feb. 26	2 Apr. 10, 1900
..	3⅛	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000		3⅞ Mar. 26	3½ Mar. 26	3¾ Mar. 26, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	336,700		..	..	30 June 9, 1899
165	..	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Apr. 14, 1900 1¾	*133 Jan. 17	108 Feb. 14	*168 Mar. 24, 1900
52	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	50 Feb. 16	50 Feb. 16	50 Feb. 16, 1900
100	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	..	..	110 June 20, 1899
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Apr., 1900 3¾	*400 Jan. 20	*400 Jan. 20	*400 Jan. 20, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	10,000,000	Apr. 9, 1900 1¼	122⅜ Feb. 23	101 Jan. 3	103½ Apr. 6, 1900
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000	M'h. 15, 1898 2	15 Jan. 29	14½ Apr. 4	*14 Apr. 12, 1900
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	Apr., 1900 1½	..	..	*106½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	..	..	*45 Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin 1st pf**	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1900 1¼	..	..	*101 June 6, 1899
104	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1900 1½	..	..	*100 Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	Apr. 2, 1900 2	..	..	*390 Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	M'h. 26, 1900 50c	..	..	*105 May 20, 1899
73	75	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	M'h. 26, 1900 50c	*70 Jan. 22	65 Feb. 6	65 Feb. 6, 1900
..	..	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,000		..	..	3¾ Dec. 22, 1899
3¼	4½	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899 ½	17½ Mar. 27	15 Feb. 2	17¼ Apr. 9, 1900
16	18	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000		..	..	7½ Nov. 9, 1899
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	40 Feb. 13	30 Jan. 2	38 Apr. 11, 1900
33	40	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	66 Feb. 6	66 Feb. 6	*67 Feb. 24, 1900
..	70	**Laclede Gas pf**	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1899 2½	100 Jan. 4	96 Jan. 11	100 Apr. 12, 1900
98	101	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000		14⅞ Mar. 21	6¼ Jan. 30	14½ Mar. 26, 1900
10	14	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	81 Mar. 23	75 Feb. 16	78 Apr. 11, 1900
70	84	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	M'h. 31, 1900 5			*152 May 31, 1898
..	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1900 2	*112 Feb. 3	*104 Jan. 18	*108 Apr. 12, 1900
108	..	Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900 2½	97¼ Apr. 5	90¾ Jan. 12	96¾ Apr. 9, 1900
94½	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	..	*82 Dec. 15, 1899
45	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000		..	..	3½ June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs			3¼ Jan. 10	3¼ Jan. 10	3¼ Jan. 10, 1900
..	..	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	..	..	36 Oct. 27, 1899
36	40	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 14, 1900 1½	..	..	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 10, 1900 1	..	..	88¼ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900		..	..	*7 Nov. 6, 1899
8½	8⅝	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900 30c	9 Feb. 2	7⅞ Jan. 4	9 Mar. 21, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	17,384,800	July 2, 1898 1	..	..	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	2,245,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..	..	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
82	88	**Pacific Coast 1st pf**	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1900 1¼	87½ Jan. 4	84¾ Mar. 9	*86 Apr. 6, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..	..	*95 Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	M'h. 1, 1900 1¾	..	..	*110 June 26, 1899
400	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	..	..	*375 June 17, 1899
58	62	Père Marquette pf	10,182,200		64½ Mar. 27	54½ Mar. 22	64½ Mar. 27, 1900
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74 Jan. 19	74 Jan. 19	74 Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	..	..	*117 May 16, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	Jan., 1900 3	..	..	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
..	14	Pitts. & West. pf., 25c. paid			15 Jan. 15	11 Feb. 28	13 Mar. 19, 1900
..	..	**Quicksilver pf**	4,221,300	May 15, 1899 ½	10½ Mar. 28	8¼ Mar. 16	9 Apr. 10, 1900
195	200	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 4			*200¾ Dec. 11, 1899
53	60	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000		60 Mar. 8	43¼ Jan. 27	54 Apr. 7, 1900
133	136	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1¼	131¾ Mar. 28	131¾ Mar. 28	131¾ Mar. 28, 1900
13	16	**St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf**	3,500,000		16½ Feb. 5	14 Apr. 4	14 Apr. 5, 1900
..	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, 1887 3	56 Jan. 3	50¼ Jan. 11	51 Feb. 27, 1900
..	..	St. Paul & Duluth pf	5,895,000	M'h., 1900 3	101 Mar. 13	100 Mar. 1	*101¼ Mar. 23, 1900
60¾	61½	Silver Bullion Certs			60¾ Mar. 16	59½ Jan. 16	60¾ Mar. 16, 1900
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3½			*200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	Jan., 1900 2½			100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron pf**	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 1	*160 Feb. 2	*155 Jan. 5	*160 Mar. 7, 1900
..	..	Texas Sentral	2,649,400		*14 Apr. 11	*14 Apr. 11	*14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	*80 Apr. 9	*80 Apr. 9	*80 Apr. 9, 1900
25	..	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1			24 Nov. 20, 1899
45	..	Tol. & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼			45 Dec. 2, 1899
9	..	Tol., Peoria & Western	4,076,800		10 Jan. 24	10 Jan. 24	*8¼ Apr. 9, 1900
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf	5,805,000				5 Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 ½			64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Apr. 10, 1900 2½	*272½ Jan. 17	*272½ Jan. 17	*272½ Jan. 17, 1900
..	2	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000				*12 Nov. 21, 1899
..	12	U. S. Flour Milling pf	5,000,000		13½ Feb. 23	4 Mar. 23	4 Mar. 23, 1900
160	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	M'h. 1, 1900 3½			165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1900 3½			*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1½			120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,098				*68 Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900 3			*98 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pittsburg and Western preferred, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. New Central Coal is $20 par, American Coal $25 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Central R. R. of N. Jersey (quarter)	1¼	May 1	Apr. 16	Apr. 23
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¾	May 1	Mch. 30	Apr. 9
Choctaw, Ok. & Gulf	2	Apr. 30	Holders of record	Apr. 20
Choc., Ok. & Gulf pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Apr. 30	Holders of record	Apr. 20
Cin., Ham. & D. new pf. (quarter)	1¼	May 8	Apr. 27	May 9
Cin., San. & Cleve. pf	3	May 1	Apr. 20	May 2
Evans. & Terre Haute com	1½	May 1	Apr. 10	May 2
Ga. South. & Fla. 1st pf	2½	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 20
Grand Rapids & Ind	1	Apr. 25	Apr. 16	Apr. 25
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	May 1	Apr. 16	May 2
K. C., St. L. & Chi. pf. (quarter)	1½	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 30
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	June 5	May 10	May 22
Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter)	1½	May 1	Holders of record	Mch. 30
Rome, Water. & Ogdens. (quarter)	1¼	May 15	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Cin., Newport & Covington pf	½	May 1	Apr. 24	May 2
Columbus, Ohio, Ry. pf. (quarter)	1¼	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 16
Consol. Traction (Pittsburg) pf	3	May 9	Holders of record	Mch. 31
United El. L. & P. pf. (Baltimore)	2½	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 25
United Traction, Albany, (quarter)	1¼	May 1	Apr. 20	May 2

BANK STOCKS.

American Exchange National	3½	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 20
Germania (semi-annual)	5	May 1	Apr. 19	May 2
Germania (extra)	3	May 1	Apr. 19	May 2
German Exchange (annual)	12	May 1	.....	.....
Greenwich (semi-annual)	3	May 1	Apr. 19	May 2
Nat. Bank of Commerce (special)	10	Apr. 30	Apr. 16	Apr. 30
National City	3	May 1	Apr. 20	May 1
Pacific (quarter)	2	May 1	Apr. 20	May 1

TRUST COMPANIES.

Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	May 1	Apr. 24	May 1
Land, Title & Trust Co	3	May 1	Apr. 11	May 1
N. Y. Security & Trust (quarterly)	5	May 1	Apr. 25	May 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alabama Consol. Coal & I. pf. (quarter)	1¾	May 1	Apr. 24	May 1
Amalgamated Copper (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 30	Mch. 23	May 1
Amalgamated Copper (extra)	¼	Apr. 30	Mch. 23	May 1
Am. Car & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1¾	May 1	Apr. 10	May 2
American Cotton pf	1	May 2	Apr. 25	May 2
American Ice (quarter)	1	May 15	May 1	May 16
American Steel Casting	3	May 8	Apr. 27	May 9
Am. Steel Hoop pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 30	Apr. 16	May 1
Am. Tin Plate pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 30	Apr. 16	May 1
Am. Tobacco com. (quarter)	1½	May 1	Apr. 18	May 10
Am. Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	May 1	Apr. 18	May 10
Anaconda Copper Mining	$1.25	Apr. 30	Apr. 16	.....
Anaconda Copper Mining (extra)	75c	Apr. 30	Apr. 16	.....
Buffalo Hump Mining	1	May 1	Apr. 30	May 1
Cambria Steel (quarter)	50c	May 15	.....	.....
Cambria Steel (extra)	$4.50	To pay installment on stock.		
Central Oil (quarter)	1½	May 1	Apr. 24	May 2
Chicago Edison (quarter)	2	May 1	Apr. 30	May 1
Claflin, H. B., 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	May 1	Apr. 24	May 2
Claflin, H. B., 2d pf. (quarter)	1¾	May 1	Apr. 24	May 2
Continental Cotton Oil com.	6	May 1	.....	.....
Finance Co. of Penn. 2d pf	$1	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 21
Flat Top Land Ass'n (quarter)	½	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 12

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Flat Top Land Ass'n pf. (quarter)	1	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 12
Harrison Bros. & Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	May 1	Apr. 23	May 2
Homestake Mining Co. (monthly)	25c	Apr. 25	Apr. 20	Apr. 25
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Apr. 25	Apr. 20	Apr. 25
Int. Steam Pump pf. (quarter)	1½	May 1	Apr. 20	May 2
National Gramophone Cor	3	May 1	Apr. 25	May 2
National Salt (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
National Salt (extra)	½	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
National Salt pf. (quarter)	1¾	May 1	Apr. 25	Apr. 30
New England Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1½	May 15	Apr. 6	May 8
Pacific Coast	1	May 1	Apr. 9	May 2
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	May 1	Apr. 9	May 2
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1	May 1	Apr. 9	May 2
Pittsburg Coal pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 25	Apr. 15	Apr. 26
Pressed Steel Car common (quarter)	1½	May 21	Apr. 24	May 21
Pullman Co. (quarter)	2	May 15	May 1	May 16
Railway Equipment of Minn	3	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 20
Street's West Stable C. Line com. (quarter)	50c	Apr. 25	Apr. 10	Apr. 26
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. common	2	May 1	Apr. 20	May 1
*T. C. I. & R. R. non-assenting pf	54	May 1	Apr. 20	May 1
United Elec. Securities pf	$3.50	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 25
United States Express	1½	May 15	Apr. 30	May 16
United States Rubber	1	Apr. 30	Apr. 14	May 16
U. S. Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 30	Apr. 14	May 16
Warwick Iron and Iron (quarter)	2	May 10	Apr. 23	May 10
Warwick Iron & Steel (extra)	½	May 10	Apr. 23	May 10
Worthington (Henry R.) pf	3½	May 1	Apr. 19	May 2

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature
Anaconda Copper Co	May 2	May 17	May 16	Annual
Atlantic Antifouling Paint Co	.....	.....	May 7	Annual
Bank of New Amsterdam	Apr. 20	May 3	May 2	Annual
Boston & Montana Mining	.....	.....	Apr. 26	Annual
Cleveland & Pittsburg	Apr. 16	May 18	May 17	Annual
Denver & Rio Grande	May 4	May 16	May 15	Special
General Electric Company	Apr. 14	May 9	May 8	Annual
Germania Bank	.....	.....	May 1	Annual
Hanover National Bank	Apr. 11	May 21	May 14	Special
International Hydraulic Co	Apr. 16	Apr. 27	Apr. 26	Annual
Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R	.....	.....	May 2	Annual
Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co	Apr. 23	May 3	May 7	Annual
Merchants & Manufacturers' Warehousing Co	.....	.....	May 8	Special
Metropolitan Street Ry	.....	.....	May 17	Special
Mexican Central	.....	.....	May 2	Annual
Michigan Central R. R	.....	.....	May 2	Annual
Michigan Copper Mining	.....	.....	May 1	Annual
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	Apr. 14	May 3	May 2	Annual
New York & Harlem R. R	Apr. 25	May 15	May 15	Annual
Park Co	.....	.....	May 8	Annual
Pennsylvania Coal Co	.....	.....	May 17	Annual
Rio Grande Western	Mch. 30	May 1	Apr. 30	Special
State Trust Co	Apr. 13	Apr. 24	Apr. 23	Special
Third Avenue R. R	.....	.....	May 11	Special
Third Avenue R. R	.....	.....	May 17	Special
U. S. Rubber Co	Apr. 14	May 16	May 15	Annual
Western National Bank	.....	.....	Apr. 26	Special
Wheeling & Lake Erie	Apr. 16	May 8	May 8	Annual

*Payment in full of arrears of dividends.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK,
30 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.
Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.
Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
George R. Sheldon,	Hosmer R. Parsons,
Edward Eyre,	Albert G. Jennings,
Peter Doelger,	William H. Gelbsmann,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
James Roosevelt,	Charles Y. Fornes,
Edward N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence.

Jas. Ross Curran.

BONDS WANTED.
CITY OF NEW YORK
" " BROOKLYN
" " BUFFALO
" " ROCHESTER
" " CINCINNATI
[5s, 6s, 7s, 7.30s.]

CAMMANN & CO.,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
45 Broadway.
Long Distance Telephone 1837 Broad.

United Railways of St. Louis
Bonds, Common and Preferred Stocks,
FRACTIONAL LOTS.
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Wm. H. Burger & Co.,
EXCHANGE COURT BLDG., 52 B'WAY.

Denver Union Water Co.
St. Paul Gas Light Co.
Syracuse Rap. Trans. Railway.
Rochester Railway.
Detroit Gas Co.
Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Light Co.
SAMUEL H. BARROWS, 38 Broad St.,
Dealer in
Municipal, Railroad, Traction, and Gas Securities. Telephone, 2825 Broad.

ALFRED BURROWS & CO.,
BANKERS and BROKERS,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway.
BONDS STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, April 21, total transactions include 3,733,092 shares of stock, $12,289,380 bonds, including $172,180 Government and $6,700 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS

	Ap. 22.'99.	Ap. 21.'1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	3,373,469	3,733,092	*359,623
Mining	1,000	400	600
Banks	108	350	*242

BONDS.

	Ap. 22.'99.	Ap. 21.'1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$20,681,500	$12,110,500	$8,571,000
State	2,000	6,700	*4,700
Government	176,060	172,180	3,880

*Increase.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
April 21*	$1,195,764,041	$76,001,061
April 14	1,080,414,173	60,447,953
April 7	1,270,520,366	66,745,389
March 31	1,116,124,633	52,429,219
March 24	1,070,865,900	47,934,706
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,830,142
March 10	983,399,761	50,598,191
March 3	1,020,735,849	55,318,914
*Feb. 24	878,185,580	46,339,547
*Feb. 17	925,315,975	45,246,144
Feb. 10	1,106,832,069	43,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,052,052	50,007,580
Jan. 27	972,111,857	49,416,899
Jan. 20	1,005,176,062	50,908,385
Jan. 13	1,007,620,402	58,854,508
*Jan. 6	1,146,106,225	62,735,507
*Dec. 30	980,902,665	46,539,980
Dec. 23	1,428,305,943	58,362,736
Dec. 16	1,349,644,928	51,807,123
Dec. 9	1,114,066,435	45,117,030
*Dec. 2	1,030,136,966	46,087,791
Nov. 25	1,080,762,288	53,682,106
Nov. 18	1,203,894,833	55,800,585
*Nov. 11	1,001,784,797	37,124,066
Nov. 4	1,284,266,145	54,674,678
Oct. 28	1,099,020,146	54,975,280
Oct. 21	1,202,533,092	56,925,993
Oct. 14	1,165,902,485	53,281,186
Oct. 7	1,450,052,632	66,504,750
†Sept. 30	749,234,101	38,014,303
Sept. 23	1,330,038,285	58,354,915
Sept. 16	1,098,748,288	43,451,021
†Sept. 9	886,526,474	43,742,432
Sept. 2	933,858,272	53,235,900
Aug. 26	972,668,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	965,510,703	49,330,721
Aug. 12	903,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,025,589,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,948,093	57,845,059
July 22	980,471,913	55,532,502
July 15	1,196,800,402	63,665,310
*July 8	1,026,044,953	64,469,370
July 1	1,165,838,116	66,853,468
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,896
June 17	1,137,462,940	66,904,470
June 10	1,039,203,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,342,888	56,274,997
May 27	1,231,015,641	69,930,059
May 20	1,245,292,959	69,801,513
May 13	1,394,833,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,439,472,965	72,052,491
April 29	1,201,119,360	67,732,655
April 22	1,802,919,610	77,752,588

*Five days. †Four days.

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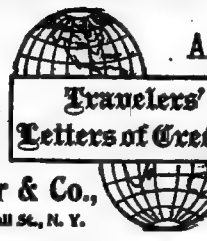

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,691. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

A full report of the meetings of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions will be found on Pages 5, 6 and 7.

Stocks irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 78¼c. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 48⅞c. Cotton, middling, 9 13-16c.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Brabant's force outflanked the Boers at Bushman's Kop on Sunday night, and it was expected that he would succeed in surrounding them. Col. Dalgety's garrison at Wepener was holding out at the last reports. Lord Roberts reports twenty-five British, who were sent on outpost duty, captured. The Boers endeavored to turn the British right near Wakkerstroon, in the Transvaal, but the movement was perceived and the burghers driven off. Sixty-nine colonial rebels were sentenced at Cape Town yesterday to terms of imprisonment varying from six months to five years. The American hospital ship Maine arrived at Southampton yesterday, considerably earlier than had been expected. St. George's Day dinners were given in various parts of the British Empire and elsewhere last evening. Gen. Sir Charles Warren has been appointed administrator of British Bechuanaland. The Duke of Argyle, writer, statesman, and owner of 170,000 acres of land in Scotland, died this morning. Turkey has given permission for the rebuilding of the property of the American missionaries. There is greater distress in India. Venezuela is threatened with another revolution. The "Boxers" have massacred a number of Chinese Catholics in Pe-Chi-Li Province. Twenty-three persons were killed when a Turkish torpedo boat blew up in the harbor of Beyrout, Syria.—Pages 1 and 7.

CONGRESS.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday presented its report in the Clark case, finding that the election of the Senator from Montana was null and void on account of briberies and corrupt practices. It is assumed that Mr. Clark will resign. The Quay case came up for debate. The vote will be taken to-day. Mr. Chandler, who favors seating Quay, took a poll of the Senate and found it a tie—42 to 42—with two or three members undecided. The Post Office Appropriation bill was under discussion in the House.—Pages 1 and 10.

Page 1.

The flood situation in the South is very serious. Pouring rains continue, and the people of a number of towns are threatened with starvation. Seven negroes were drowned near Jackson, Miss.

Gov. Roosevelt has decided not to grant a court of inquiry in the case of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the officers of which made grave charges against their head, Col. Duffy.

Page 2.

Ex-Senator Hill spoke at Mayor McGuire's Jefferson dinner at Syracuse last night on "Home Rule and Centralization." He denounced the Inheritance Tax Appraisers' bill, and said he believed the Kansas City platform would contain a plank for the election of Senators by the people.

Page 3.

Gen. Roe has ordered that the Seventh Regiment and a large part of the cavalry force, which have been guarding the Cornell Dam, shall strike camp and return home to-day, the situation as regards the strike having greatly improved.

Col. Franklin Bartlett, a member of the court of inquiry which considered the conduct of Major Clinton H. Smith in Cuba, said yesterday that the latter's charges against Gen. Roe should be treated with contempt by the Governor.

Page 7.

The United Supreme Court handed down an opinion yesterday in the case of ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, dismissing his appeal.

Page 11.

A new department, that of Marine Engineering, has been planned and will be added to the School of Applied Science of New York University.

Page 13.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company awarded contracts yesterday for improvement work to cost about $1,650,000.

Holders of a large amount of the capital stock of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company have agreed to co-operate with the Stockholders' Protective Committee formed as the result of alleged grievances of shareholders against promoters.

At the conclusion of a hearing on the Elsberg Inheritance Tax bill, Gov. Roosevelt asked both advocates and opponents to file briefs. Surrogates Fitzgerald and Abbott spoke against the bill and State Controller Morgan defended it.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 11.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 14.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 13.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

THREE ROD MILLS SHUT DOWN.

JOLIET, Ill., April 23.—Operations were suspended to-day at the three rod mills of the Illinois Steel Company in this city. Between 600 and 700 men were thrown out of employment. It is rumored that the entire Illinois Steel plant here, which is controlled by the Federal Steel Company, will shortly be closed down. The rumor, however, lacks official confirmation.

Judge E. H. Gary, President of the Federal Steel Company, made the following statement yesterday about the closing of the mills:

"The Illinois Steel Company, one of the constituent companies of the Federal Steel Company, has a rod mill at Joliet, Ill., which has a capacity of about 200,000 tons per annum. The American Steel and Wire Company need and have been using in their wire mills at Joliet substantially the total output of these rods produced by the steel company. The wire company purchased 100,000 tons of rods, to be used during the first six months of 1900, and has taken about 60,000 tons of the same, but has asked a temporary cessation of deliveries as to the balance. For this reason the steel company has decided to temporarily close the rod mill at Joliet, having received positive assurances from the wire company that the delay will not be long continued and that all of the rods contracted for will be taken within a very short time.

"The Illinois Steel Company also has mills at Milwaukee, Wis.; at North Chicago, at West Chicago, and at South Chicago. The total quantity of steel produced by the constituent companies of the Federal Steel Company amounts to over 2,000,000 tons per year, from which it will be seen the tonnage produced by the Joliet mills is small, in comparison with the whole."

"Is the steel and iron business of the country falling off?" Judge Gary was asked.

"No," said he, with a smile. "I see nothing to be alarmed about."

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Prof. René De Poyen-Bellisle, instructor in Romance philology at the University of Chicago, was found dead to-day in his apartments at 2,417 Michigan Avenue. The Professor was at first supposed to have committed suicide, as the physicians who were called claimed to have found evidence of poison, but later it was announced that death was the result of heart disease.

Prof. De Poyen-Bellisle was graduated from the Elysee de Bordeaux in 1874. He was private instructor in Portland, Me., from 1881 to 1884, instructor in French and history in Philadelphia from 1885 to 1890, and a Fellow at Johns Hopkins University in 1892 and 1893.

Gen. T. H. Hubbard's Gift to Bowdoin.

BRUNSWICK, Me., April 23.—At a meeting of the Faculty of Bowdoin College tonight President Hyde announced that Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard of New York (Bowdoin, '57,) had presented to the college $150,000 to be used for the construction of a new library building.

No Excess Fare to Cincinnati.
A fast limited train every day along the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley by the New York Central.—Adv.

THE 69TH'S COLONEL ESCAPES A TRIAL

Gov. Roosevelt Refuses Officers' Demand for Court of Inquiry.

CHARGES AGAINST COL. DUFFY

Accused of "Drunkenness, Embezzlement, and Incompetency," as Disclosed in Correspondence—Gen. Roe Attacked.

Gov. Roosevelt has decided not to grant a court of inquiry in the case of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. This was made known yesterday, when the correspondence which passed between the Governor and the representatives of the officers making the demand for the court was made public. Capts. Edward T. McCrystal and Anthony J. Griffin were the representatives of the other officers. On March 10, 1900, they sent to the Governor a long letter, in which they said:

"Inclosed you will find a demand for a court of inquiry signed by eighteen officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which was forwarded through the regular channel on March 13, 1899, but which never, we are informed, reached the Adjutant General's office. We therefore take the liberty of sending it direct. The demand for a court of inquiry approves the action of the officers preferring the charges against Col. Duffy; consequently, by way of reference, we inclose a copy of the charges and specifications wherein Col. Duffy is charged with drunkenness, embezzlement, incompetency, and neglect of duty. These are the charges which Gen. Smith disapproved without investigation, and Gen. Roe was pleased to designate as trivial. We would respectfully submit the whole matter to your Excellency's earnest consideration, as it may help to an understanding of the present situation in the regiment.

"We cannot be accused of impatience. We have waited a full year, hoping that the authorities would take some action. For some unaccountable reason, both Brigade and Division Headquarters have kept their eyes persistently closed to every hint or suggestion by which they might uncover the truth. In the meanwhile, what we foresaw would happen has happened. Col. Duffy has shown clearly that with charges of so grave a character hanging over his head, he would fail to reorganize the regiment. Not 10 per cent. of the volunteer organization performs duty. The men who have experience with him in war will positively not serve under him in peace, and the wide circulation of their opinion as to his character has closed all the decent avenues of recruiting.

THE SPECIFIC DEMAND.

We therefore humbly request that you appoint a board or commission to inquire into the state of the regiment, with directions to devote their inquiries:

"1. Why were the charges against Col. Duffy disapproved without consultation with the eight officers giving them or examination of the witnesses?

"2. Why did Gen. Roe go to the further length of insulting the officers who made the charges by declaring that they were made from selfish motives?

"3. Why was the demand for a court of inquiry signed by said officers and indorsed by ten others held up at Division Headquarters and not forwarded to the Adjutant General, to whom it was directed?

"4. Why has not the Sixty-ninth Regiment been reorganized and raised to a respectable condition in numbers and discipline?

"5. How far headquarters have been meddling in regimental affairs, intriguing in the election, or proposed election, of officers, and gratifying petty personal animosities?

"6. How far the monthly reports of attendance transmitted by regimental headquarters have varied from the actual attendance, principally during the months of April and May, 1899, as published in circulars Nos. 4 and 5, dated Albany, April 30 and May 29, 1899, respectively?

"7. To what extent have the foregoing matters influenced or induced the disbandment of Companies F and B?

"If your Excellency sees fit to order the court of inquiry in pursuance of the demand herewith inclosed, we beg to assure you that we are in possession of indisputable proof sustaining the charges, and can further give the clearest evidence of our sincerity in any action we have taken. But owing to the extraordinary delay in the disposition of the matter, our earnest wish is that your Excellency will appoint the board or commission herein suggested of wider scope, with full power to examine into all the matters above referred to."

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

This was signed by the two Captains. In reply to the above letter Gov. Roosevelt, through Adjt. Gen. Hoffman, informed the two Captains that "it is considered that the charges have already been disposed of."

The officers who were interested in forwarding the original charges are indignant at this denial of their request. Capt. Charles Healy was nonfounded when he learned of the Governor's decision. He said:

"It seems inconceivable that officers of a regiment, following strictly the requirements of the code, can get no justice. Surely the military authorities must know that officers would not dare make such serious accusations unless they had the evidence to back them up.

"The fact of the matter is that for some mysterious reason those in power are afraid to open the case. They would rather sacrifice the regiment than see the protesting officers vindicated. Upon them and not upon us will rest the responsibility for the fate of the Sixty-ninth. There has been nothing unnatural in the history of the Guard than the statement by the General commanding that our charges were made from selfish motives, because we were then subordinates and could not reply."

MAY NOT END HERE.

Capt. Griffin, when seen, said:

"I have received a communication from the Adjutant General informing me that the matter has been disposed of. We have pursued every remedy of military law, step by step, up to the highest tribunal. I will not say, however, that this ends the matter."

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith said:

"I concur absolutely in the disposition made of the matter, and no further comment from me is necessary."

Col. Duffy, commanding the Sixty-ninth Regiment, said that the refusal of the Governor spoke for itself, "and I have nothing further to say," he said, "except that the Sixty-ninth Regiment is in splendid condition."

SIXTY-NINTH VETERANS DINE.

Toasts and Songs and Speeches Complete the Festivities.

The Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment celebrated the thirty-ninth anniversary of their departure for the civil war with a banquet at the Sturtevant House last night. In the banquet hall there were profuse decorations of Irish and American flags. Col. Thomas Lynch, President of the organization, acted as toastmaster, and among the 100 present were O'Donovan Rossa, Col. P. J. Cody, John H. Robertson, and John M. Shields. Letters of regret at their inability to attend were received from Archbishop Ireland, Archbishop Corrigan, and the Rev. Father James J. Dougherty.

At the close of the dinner there were toasts to the United States, New York, Ireland, and the State National Guard, besides many others. They were interspersed with songs by Edward O'Mahony, George Mitchell, and the guests in chorus, and several informal speeches were made. The festivities continued until past midnight.

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MEXICAN TOWN DESTROYED.

Fire Wipes Out Panuca, Leaving 2,000 Homeless—Drunken Peons Restrained by Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 23.—Advices received here this afternoon state that Panuca, Mexico, one of the most important trading towns in the east coast country of the Republic of Mexico, sixty miles from the seaport of Tampico, was entirely destroyed by fire to-day. Panuca was built, on the Panuca River, of thatched-roof abode houses and modern frame business blocks, surrounded by brush huts.

Everything went down before the flames, as there were no fire-fighting appliances in the city. It is estimated that more than 2,000 people are homeless. No reports of fatalities had been received, but eight men were severely injured through the explosion of a Government small-arm storehouse.

The two-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar distillery of Castillo Y. Cia caught fire and a mob of peons stole large quantities of aquadiente, the fiery Mexican brandy. In a short time they became violently drunk, and but for the prompt and vigorous action of a company of Mexican infantry would have done much violence to the homeless.

The Government has taken steps for the relief of the people, many of whom have been taken to Tampico for protection. The fire started in the distillery and was carried in every direction by a forty-mile-an-hour wind. A heavy rainfall followed, but not until the town was in embers. The loss will aggregate $2,225,000.

TURKEY MAKES A CONCESSION.

Authorizes the Rebuilding of the Property of American Missionaries—Reply Reaches Washington.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23.—An imperial irade has been promulgated authorizing the rebuilding of the property of the American missionaries at Kharput and the construction of an annex to the Robert College at Constantinople.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The State Department had no official confirmation tonight of the dispatches from Constantinople announcing the Sultan's irade regarding the rebuilding of the American mission property at Kharput. The news was received with considerable satisfaction, however, being regarded by officials as a friendly act on the part of the Sultan and possibly an earnest of full and final settlement of the indemnity claim.

"This is a part at least of what we have been working for for two years past," remarked one official we have shown in dispatch. "It will be pleasant news for the Ecumenical Conference in New York."

No one in authority was willing to discuss the matter in detail, but it is understood that while the action of the Sultan is regarded with pleasure here, it does not necessarily indicate that the claim for indemnity is abandoned nor that the incident is closed.

Earlier in the day the State Department received through Lloyd Griscom, the United States Chargé at Constantinople, the reply of the Turkish Government to the latest representations of the United States touching the American missionary claims. The communication was taken to the White House by Secretary Hay, and presumably was considered by the Cabinet at the special meeting to-day. Mr. Straus, the United States Minister to Turkey, who had come over from New York for the purpose of conferring with the department affecting these claims, called at the State Department and talked over the last Turkish note with Secretary Hay before the Cabinet meeting.

While the State Department does not care to make public the terms of the reply received to-day, it is learned that the report sent from Constantinople yesterday regarding it was inaccurate. The statement in the Constantinople dispatch that the American claims rest upon the same footing as those made by other countries is not true. The Sublime Porte makes no such claims, and it is understood that, while the reply is unsatisfactory, it practically concedes the American claims.

The trouble with it is that the same thing was done before, when Minister Straus secured from the Sultan a promise that the claims should be paid. That would settle the case with most countries, but seems to be only a beginning with Turkey.

Minister Straus returned to New York this afternoon.

SAYS TURKEY WILL PAY.

PARIS, April 23.—The Temps to-day publishes a long article on the Turko-American situation, reviewing the circumstance in a manner quite friendly to the United States and expressing confidence that Turkey will pay the indemnity demanded by the United States. Referring to the alleged intention of the United States to occupy Smyrna in default of payment, the Temps says:

"The United States would not, perhaps, be sorry to display a little before the eyes not only of the Sultan, but of entire Europe, the newly acquired glitter of their navy, crowned with the laurels of Cavite and Santiago. The occupation of Smyrna would be no joke, and there is ground to hope that Abdul Hamid will realize the madness of resistance which for such a trivial object would bring about such serious results."

BACKS DOWN IN TARIFF DISPUTE.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Lloyd Griscom, the United States Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, has cabled the State Department that the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed the Ambassadors that the Porte will not raise tariffs without previous agreement with the powers.

TURKISH WARSHIP BLOWN UP.

Twenty-three Persons Meet Death in the Beyroot Harbor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23.—News has has just been received from Beyroot, Syria, to the effect that the Turkish torpedo boat Schamyl blew up in that harbor April 21, resulting in the loss of twenty-three lives.

Burglars Flee from Plucky Gardener.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., April 23.—The Summer home in Ridgefield of L. H. Bigelow of New York was entered by burglars last night. John Nepph, the gardener, discovered the burglars, who had collected a large number of valuables for removal. After a fight, in which Nepph was burned by powder from a revolver in the hands of one of the men, the burglars fled.

Threw Lighted Match Into Powder.

GENEVA, N. Y., April 23.—Robert Jones, nephew of President Jones of Hobart College, was badly burned about the face and hands, and was seriously injured in the leg by a powder explosion to-day. He was pouring the powder out of a flask when another boy threw a lighted match into it.

Col. Astor's Good Road Building.

Special to The New York Times.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., April 23.—The work of cutting down the big hill near the station at Rhinecliff of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, so as to make an easy grade for automobiles between Rhinecliff and Rhinebeck, has been completed. The town of Rhinebeck awarded the contract for the work two weeks ago. The new road east to Rhinebeck Village is a low road through a deeply wooded cut known as Hutton Hollow. To make this highway almost level, Col. John Jacob Astor, whose home, "Ferncliff," is close by, has assumed the expense. Col. Astor's gift to his native town will be about $3,000. The highway between Rhinebeck and Rhinecliff, when completed, about May 10, probably will be the best two miles and a half of road work in the State.

Most Superb Day Train in the World.
The "ROYAL LIMITED" leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St. 3 P. M. daily, arriving Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service. Royal Blue Trains for Washington leave South Ferry 8, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 1:30, 3, (Royal Limited,) 4:55, 5:55 P. M., and 12:10 Night. Leave Liberty St. 8, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 1:30, 3, (Royal Limited,) 5, 6 P. M. and 12:15 Night.—Adv.

BIG SECRET SERVICE HAUL

Three Persons Lodged in Jail by Chief Hazen.

Complete Outfit for Raising Silver Certificates and Treasury Notes Seized.

Three prisoners, charged with raising silver certificates and Treasury notes, were captured by Chief Hazen of the Secret Service, assisted by Detectives Burton, Gannon, and Henry, late Sunday afternoon at 149 West Ninety-eighth Street. The prisoners taken were Edward Henry, alias Rondle, thirty-seven years old; his wife, Mary, twenty-nine years old, and his brother-in-law, Harry Eschbach, alias Miller, thirty-two years old. When arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon, they were charged with raising $2 silver certificates to $5, and the $2 McPherson and Brewster Treasury note to $10. A continuance until April 30 was asked for by the prisoners and granted, each of them being held under $5,000 bonds in Ludlow Street Jail.

"The first intimation we had of the circulation of these raised certificates," said Chief Hazen, "was received about ten days ago from a man named J. Kraft, who is a dealer in furniture at 728 Columbus Avenue. We then began our investigations, getting descriptions of the men, but at first were unable to find out their place of business. Most of the complaints, of which there are eighteen, come from Columbus Avenue, and we warned the shopkeepers in that neighborhood. About a week ago a son of a man named Voll had one of the raised bills passed on him, and recognizing it from the description furnished, tracked the man who had passed it to the house at 149 West Ninety-eighth Street.

"After obtaining the necessary evidence for the conviction of the men as to the passing of the bills, we raided the place Sunday afternoon, capturing the prisoners in the rear top flat and a complete outfit for the raising of bills, which consisted of a hand press, inks, paper cut in the desired shape, wood cuts, section cuts, and several electrotypes which had been made from the wood cuts."

Chief Hazen is of the opinion that he has nipped a scheme in the bud for issuing a number of counterfeit five-dollar notes, because the back of a five-dollar note was found on Eschbach. The chief does not believe that anything further had been done in that direction as yet. As to how much raised money they had succeeded in passing, the Chief would not venture to say, but he stated that their work was very good, making it exceptionally hard to detect. The custom of the woman, who did some of the passing, was to seldom purchase anything, but to invariably ask for change.

All of the prisoners were intelligent and made a good appearance when arraigned before the Commissioner. Henry is a smooth-faced, rather well-dressed man, and Eschbach was also dressed well, and had a black mustache. The woman was much bejeweled, and was of a handsome brunette type. She was very backward in answering questions put to her, was on the verge of tears, and seemed unable to stand the strain of the court.

They were defended by I. W. Lansing, who contended that the bail imposed was very excessive. Nothing as yet has been learned of the former records of the men and woman. About fifteen merchants in the neighborhood of Ninety-eighth Street and Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues have signified their willingness to appear and testify that they changed the bills for the woman.

FLOOD SITUATION GRAVE.

Pouring Rains Continue In the South—Seven Negroes Drowned Near Jackson, Miss.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 23.—Pouring rains continue throughout the flood districts of the South, and the danger to lives and property is becoming more grave. It was thought Saturday that the crisis had passed, but in many localities the rain is falling again with increased violence. Late reports to the Weather Bureau show that heavy precipitation has been general within the last twelve hours throughout the flooded country. It was estimated Saturday that $3,000,000 worth of private property had already been destroyed, and it is now thought that this will be heavily increased.

Mail and telegraph communication has been destroyed between the smaller towns in Mississippi and Alabama, south of Jackson. The flood district is roughly bounded by a line drawn from Mobile up to the Tombigbee River to the centre of the State of Alabama, thence west through Jackson, Miss., to the Mississippi River.

Near Jackson, Miss., John Horton, a negro, his wife, and five children were drowned in the backwaters of Pearl River while trying to escape from the flood. Their cabin had been inundated by the high waters and the family was endeavoring to get away in a wagon, when the vehicle fell through a broken bridge. Many farm houses have been carried away at other points, their occupants narrowly saving their lives.

One of the heaviest rainstorms of the season occurred here last night, and water covers streets and sidewalks. Rafts are used to reach street cars. The city is suffering great losses commercially from the flood. The Illinois Central is operating a partial service, but the Northeastern is still completely blocked. Illinois Central excursion trains that went out yesterday morning could not get back until to-day, passengers suffering much inconvenience. All night trains have been temporarily suspended on the Louisville and Nashville. Through day trains, however, are operated, arrangements having been made to ferry passengers, mail, and baggage across the bayou at Pascagoula, where the bridge has been destroyed. No freight is being moved.

Many people in the small water-bound towns of Mississippi are reported on the brink of starvation. Farmers are abandoning farms as worthless and entering the service of railroads, which employ all applicants. Around Columbia, Miss., every bridge is reported washed away and first crops are a total loss. At Enterprise, Miss., the water stands five feet in the houses. At Meridian, Miss., the water is at six feet and still rising. Numerous small points in Alabama report great damage.

GOV. TAYLOR IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Gov. W. S. Taylor of Kentucky arrived in Washington late this afternoon. He went to the Raleigh Hotel, where he maintained the same seclusion that characterized his previous stay. Only his political intimates were allowed to see him. His private secretary, B. K. Hampton, arrived here last night and went to the Hotel Johnson. He refuses to give any information about Gov. Taylor's future plans.

The story that Gov. Taylor had gone to New York to escape extradition proceedings is temporarily retired from business by the fact that he did not stay in that State. If he is afraid of extradition from the District of Columbia, he is not showing his fear at present, for his friends made no attempt to conceal the fact that he is in town.

People who hold, with ex-Gov. Bradley, that Gov. Taylor will not become a fugitive from justice, but will return and face the music, point to the fact that the Kentucky Republicans who actually are fugitives from justice fled to Indiana, and that if Gov. Taylor wanted to be in their class he would join the refugee colony in that State. Apparently the men who fled to Indiana were confident that they would not be extradited.

Leaves $40,000 for Good Roads.

BOSTON, April 23.—Patrolman S. Robinson of the Police Department, who died yesterday leaving $53,000, has bequeathed $40,000 to the town of Gilmanton, N. H., the income to be expended for good roads. The remainder of the fortune is divided among the friends, relatives, and police associates of the old man, who was styled "The Hermit of the Police Court."

Unqualified Approval
Is given the dining car service of the Pennsylvania Railroad by all travelers.—Adv.

QUAY'S CHANCES IN DOUBT

Senate Will Pass on His Right to a Seat To-day.

LATE POLL SHOWS A TIE

Mr. Chandler Finds Members Stand Forty-two to Forty-two, with Two or Three Undecided.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Senator Quay's title to his seat is so much in doubt to-night, on the eve of the voting day, that the loss or gain of one vote may make all the difference. According to the poll of Senator Chandler, who is to vote for Quay, and who has carefully canvassed the Senate to-day, the Senate is divided forty-two to forty-two.

The number of Senators is now eighty-seven. Most of them will be accounted for in the voting or by pairs. But there are three important exceptions. Senator Aldrich, who was expected to vote for Quay or be paired for him, is absent without a pair. So is Fairbanks, who was counted for Quay. Senator Hanna, who was set down as in favor of the seating of Quay, has left town with a pair, but his pair is with Senator Depew, who is for Quay.

It is understood that this pair is not taken into consideration in Mr. Chandler's canvass, in which case Quay will lose by an adverse majority, instead of losing by a tie.

Mr. Quay and his friends persist in asserting the greatest confidence in the favorable outcome of to-morrow's vote, in spite of all the close prognostications to-night. The chance that he will get the vote of Clark of Montana, does not seem to be likely. Should he accept that vote in the Senate, it will be his undoing. Senator Hale, who intends to vote for Quay, will, if the resolution to seat were passed by a vote including that of Clark, move and vote to reconsider, and then he and Senators Spooner and Chandler would vote in the negative, thus reversing the Quay victory.

For confident men the Quay Senators have manifested wonderful indignation because they could not find Democrats to pair with Fairbanks and Aldrich, the Democrats standing firm in their refusal not to help Quay out. Senator Vest, who is personally friendly to Quay, and on that account would like to vote for him, has said to friends that he will not vote unless by voting he can save him. He will not vote against him.

There is some doubt about two or three Senators, men who have been closemarked about the case of late, and the course of these men, if decided against the expectation of the opponents of Quay, may result in seating him. Senator Platt of Connecticut, by his earnest and direct speech this afternoon, may have decided these votes to Quay's disadvantage.

The strongest expression of Quay's confidence was his declaration to-night to one of his friends, that he would go to the Senate to-morrow afternoon at 4, to be ready to be sworn in as soon as a decision was reached in his case.

DEBATE IN QUAY'S CASE.

Messrs. Chandler and Kenney Favor the Pennsylvanian, While Quarles and Platt Oppose Him.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—A two days' debate on the right of M. S. Quay to a seat as a Senator from Pennsylvania was begun almost immediately after the Senate convened to-day. Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) addressed the Senate in support of Mr. Quay's right to a seat under the Governor's appointment. He urged Senators to consider the question merely as one of constitutional construction.

"Suggestions have been floating about," said he, "as to some bargain between the friends of Senator Quay and the friends of another Senator, whose right to a seat also has been called in question. (Referring to Senator Clark of Montana.) I shall not waste time on these rumors, because I have been requested by both sides to deny that there is the slightest ground for these rumors. They are a mere figment of a diseased imagination. Of course they could have no effect upon the vote of any Senator, but I say this much to correct any misapprehension outside of this chamber."

Mr. Chandler then stated what he considered the obvious construction and interpretation of the Constitution, which was that the Senate at all times should have a full representation from all the States. He held, too, that the Governor of Pennsylvania was not bound, in this case by the provision of the Constitution of Pennsylvania requiring that the Governor should call the Legislature together to fill vacancies in the Senatorial representation, because this vacancy had not occurred during a recess of the Legislature, as indicated by the Pennsylvania Constitution, but during a session of the Legislature. As the Legislature failed to elect, the Governor, Mr. Chandler maintained, clearly had the right to appoint Mr. Quay or anybody else.

Adverting to the Mantle case in 1893 and the Corbett case in the last Congress, Mr. Chandler said they were not fair precedents upon which to base action.

"I know Senators," said he, "and I'm not going to mention names, who voted against Mantle because he was what was called a silver Senator, and I know that some Senators, perhaps in a spirit of retaliation, voted against Corbett because he was what was called a gold Senator."

REPLIES TO MR. CHANDLER.

In an extended reply to Mr. Chandler, Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) maintained on purely Constitutional grounds that Mr. Quay was not entitled to a seat in the Senate.

"It seems to me," he said, "that one question lies in the forefront of this discussion, one which has not been sufficiently dwelt upon by those who think Mr. Quay is not entitled to a seat here, and one upon which there has been notable silence by those who think he is entitled to a seat. That question is whether anything can ever be considered as settled in the Senate of the United States. Is the Senate, now in the one hundred and twelfth year of its existence, to observe the almost unbroken line of precedents, or is it to be governed by political and personal friendships?

"I am sorry," continued Mr. Platt, "that any Senator should make a charge against sixteen Senators that they voted against a Senator because of personal reasons, and not on Constitutional grounds. That charge is one which reflects greater dishonor upon the Senate than any that ever has been made."

"I want to ask the Senator," interrupted Mr. Chandler, "and I will ask him, why he is so sorry? Ought these statements to be made in secret, yet not on this floor?"

"The Senator from New Hampshire," responded Mr. Platt, "in making this charge, makes one which, if true, disgraces sixteen Senators who voted against Mr. Corbett and brings dishonor on this Senate. I do not believe it. No enemy of the Senate, no newspaper which likes to cast aspersions, no outsider who is constantly seeking opportunity to malign public men, could say, it seems to me, that the votes of sixteen Senators were cast against Mr. Corbett because he was a supporter of the gold standard. Such a charge will only afford opportunity for criticism of the Senate which will be unjust and unwarranted."

Mr. Platt maintained there was practically no difference between the Quay case and the Corbett case, and the decision in the Corbett case ought to be regarded as sacred as the judgment of a constitutional court.

CORBETT CASE A PRECEDENT.

Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) interrupting, said that when Senators believed a decision in a case had been reached in violation of Constitutional right, and that the Senate had been influenced by personal and political considerations, as he believed was true of the Corbett case, it was their bounden duty to reverse that decision.

"I wonder," said Mr. Platt, "if the Senator thinks the Senate is more virtuous now than it was when it decided the Corbett case? Does the Senator think the Senate will act with him now from high Constitutional motives, when he says it did not so act with him then?"

"To admit Mr. Quay to a seat here is to go a step backward and seat a man in circumstances such as no man was ever seated in before, and which would reverse the settled decisions of the Senate.

"The Senate is on trial at the bar of public opinion," said Mr. Platt, in conclusion. "This case is known throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is known that this case resembles that of Mr. Corbett of two years ago. If Mr. Quay is seated, the people will want to know why the Senate changes front. They will hear it has been said on the floor of this Chamber that Senators voted against Mr. Corbett because of certain political considerations, rather than on Constitutional grounds. This is why I implore Senators to stand by former decisions of the Senate, why I appeal to them to stand by a long line of settled action.

"If the decision in the Corbett case is reversed, no case will ever be settled in the Senate. Cases thereafter will be settled upon likes and dislikes, upon political exigencies, and perhaps even upon revenge. Do not overturn what already has been settled, or nothing will hereafter ever be regarded as settled. Once the precedents are overturned, seats in this body will become the sport of political exigency."

MR. KENNEY FOR QUAY.

Mr. Kenney, (Dem., Del.,) then spoke in support of Mr. Quay's right to a seat. He voted against the seating of Mr. Corbett two years ago, and said he held that the Corbett and Quay cases differed radically. He added, however, that certain charges were made against Mr. Corbett, and admitted frankly that the charges had more weight in influencing his vote than the constitutional arguments against him.

Mr. Kenney pointed out that if the Legislature of his own State should fail to elect a Senator when it again came together the State would be without full representation in the Senate for two years to come. In response to a question from Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Mr. Kenney said that the Governor of Delaware was waiting for a decision in the Quay case before acting with respect to the vacancy that existed in the Senatorial representation from that State.

"What will he do?" inquired Mr. Tillman.

"The Democratic Governor of Delaware," replied Mr. Kenney, "if Mr. Quay should be seated, will give credentials to a Senator from that State."

Mr. Quarles (Rep., Wis.,) took strong ground against the seating of Mr. Quay. While the Wisconsin Senator had addressed the Senate briefly once or twice before, this was really his maiden effort before the body, and attracted attention not only on that account, but also by reason of the ideas he advanced as to the authority Congress may exercise over the election of both Senators and Representatives. He urged that Mr. Quay should not be seated, for, if he were, a new precedent would be established and a long line of adjudications would be disturbed.

In the course of an extended constitutional argument, Mr. Quarles developed some new points against the seating of Mr. Quay, but his chief contention was that the Constitution did not admit of the interpretation placed upon it by the friends of Mr. Quay. He argued, further, that in this particular case the Governor not only had no constitutional right to make the appointment, but that in making it he violated the law of Pennsylvania. This, he claimed, the Senate was bound to take cognizance of in its consideration of the case.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Discussing the authority of Congress to regulate the election of Senators and Representatives, Mr. Quarles said:

"Under the last clause of Section 4, Congress has undoubted power to make complete regulations as to time and manner of elections, and thus to displace all local regulations heretofore made or it may alter such State regulations.

"Congress has never found it necessary to exhaust its power by dictating to the States the time when Senatorial vacancies should be filled. It may seem startling at first blush that the United States Congress may prescribe to the States the time when Legislatures shall convene, but a reference to the debates will dispel all doubt that this is exactly what the convention intended and insisted upon insofar as might be necessary to insure elections of members of the second house.

"The power of Congress under the Constitution to provide the time for legislative action on Senatorial vacancies cannot be doubted. It would be competent for Congress to enact the very provision that Pennsylvania has put in its Constitution, practically requiring all vacancies to be promptly filled by the Legislature.

"Suppose the very language of the Pennsylvania Constitution had been employed by act of Congress in making regulations for such election and the Governor of Pennsylvania had openly defied such law by refusing to issue his proclamation and had assumed to make a temporary appointment. How many Senators on this floor would vote to seat his nominee and let the law so deprive the Legislature of its lawful function?

"What Gov. Stone has done, his successors may do; and when this Senate has once fixed the seal of its approval it will require less hardihood on the part of the succeeding Governor to exercise the power of temporary appointment will swell the regular patronage of the Executive office, and the Constitution of Pennsylvania will forever remain a dead letter.

"We are told upon this floor that local political conditions were such as to justify a disregard of the Constitution; that another session of the Legislature would have been barren of results, and therefore the Governor was warranted in nullifying the organic law. This is the specious plea of every man who finds it convenient to break the law. This strips the law of its sanctity. Constitutions are made to be obeyed by Governors as well as by other men. Laws become a mockery if they may be broken as often as the law breaker decides that no good purpose would be subserved by their observance."

Mr. Penrose then began his address in support of Mr. Quay's right to a seat. He maintained with Mr. Chandler that the question presented was one purely of constitutional construction, and on that premise he presented a long Constitutional argument. Without having concluded his speech, Mr. Penrose yielded for an executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

HUSBAND AND WIFE REUNITED.

After Separation of 25 Years, They Are Again Married.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, April 23.—At Madison to-day there took place a romantic marriage. N. B. Lathrop, a veteran of the civil war, married a handsome brunette in Vermont soon after the war. He had become addicted to drink in the army and a few years later went away to hunt for work and did not return for years. He was supposed to be dead. Later he reformed and returned. In vain he searched for his wife, Emily. Believing she was dead he married again. His second wife died recently.

Emily all these years cherished a hope of again meeting her husband. Recently she learned, by writing to the Government Pension Department that a man named N. B. Lathrop resided in Vernon County, Wis. She wrote him, and he came on at once. After twenty-five years' separation the Rev. C. Kessler of Painesville pronounced them again man and wife, and they left on an afternoon train for Wisconsin, where Lathrop has a home.

Nine Railways to Spend $60,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 23.—It is estimated that $60,500,000 will be spent this year by the following railways: Baltim

Boer War Department have succeeded in equipping a big gun foundry at Pretoria.

"The first gun has been sent to the Free State. Nothing is known here regarding its calibre."

THE MAINE AT SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 23.—The United States hospital ship Maine arrived here from South Africa this afternoon, unexpectedly early. A small group of friends of those on board awaited her arrival and vigorously waved their hands and handkerchiefs as they recognized Lady Randolph Churchill on the deck of the steamer.

Lady Randolph, who was in the best of health, looked quite at home in a blue serge dress and a straw sailor hat with a ribbon inscribed. "A. H. S. Maine." ("American hospital ship Maine.") Immediately after the vessel was moored, the Netley Hospital officers and others boarded the Maine, and within an hour all the wounded men were removed in ambulances and placed on board a train bound for Netley.

Mesdames Adair, Ronalds, Blow, and others of the Hospital Ship Maine Fund Executive Committee, with Mr. Baker, President of the Atlantic Transport Company, intended to give a much more elaborate reception to the Maine and Lady Randolph Churchill. A special steamer had been secured to take the party to the Solent to meet the Maine and escort her to the docks. But, to the chagrin of all, the hospital ship's early arrival frustrated the plans, and the committee, on reaching Southampton, found the Maine already berthed at her quay, which was covered with flags and decorated with banners inscribed "Welcome the Maine" and "We Remember the Maine" entwined with American and British flags.

On the arrival of the Ladies' Committee, they boarded the ship and affectionately greeted Lady Randolph, who was as disappointed as the others at the failure of her friends' plans.

The committee found the ship already emptied of the sick and wounded. The deck was occupied by a group of nurses in picturesque uniforms. At the mizzenmast flew the union jack and Red Cross flag presented by the Duke of Connaught before the ship's departure. The Stars and Stripes floated at the foremast.

During the course of an interview Lady Randolph spoke in glowing terms of the success of the ship, saying:

"Everything has gone off splendidly. There has not been a single hitch or a disagreement with any one. Our relations with the authorities have been all that could be desired. They gave us every possible facility, and we had practically a free hand. The suggestion that the Maine returned in consequence of sanitary defects or trouble with her machinery is quite untrue. The ship and all connected with her are all that could be desired, but the Maine returned because since the relief of Ladysmith the hospitals have been terribly congested and all hospital ships are full.

"The progress of the patients on board has been most satisfactory. Most of them were scarcely able to more than crawl on board. Yet a fortnight before the arrival of the Maine here sixty of the patients were discharged from the hospital. We brought altogether 151 men and 12 officers. Fifty of these were surgical cases. The enteric fever patients made wonderful recoveries under the American cold-bath treatment. All on board express deep gratitude for the treatment they have received. There were three deaths during the voyage."

Lady Randolph added that both her sons visited her on the Maine, at Durban, and concluded with remarking that the steamer had a beautiful voyage, the weather being so fine that they dined on deck nightly.

Later Mesdames Ronalds and Blow repaired to Netley Hospital to present to the patients from the Maine gifts of tobacco and pipes inscribed "A. H. S. Maine."

THE TRANSVAAL INVASION.

WAKKERSTROON, April 22.—After yesterday's shelling it was expected that the Boers would open again, but Col. Brabazon, with the Yeomanry, made a thorough scouting to the left.

The Boers endeavored to turn the British right, but the movement was detected by the Yeomanry and Mounted Infantry, and the guns opened fire and drove them off, greatly extending the position. None of the Boer guns was in action. There were no British casualties.

Many of the Boers are moving southward.

BAD NEWS FOR MAFEKING.

LONDON, April 24.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says that Gen. Carrington's force is the only one going to the relief of Mafeking, and that no force of any kind is operating from the south.

BOERS NOT LOSING CONFIDENCE.

ELANDSLAAGTE, April 23.—Boer messengers who arrived in camp this morning were identified as Reus, a solicitor from Boskburg, and Edwards, notorious for his anti-British speech after the Jameson raid. They brought a letter from the Boer General to the commanding officer here. They were much surprised at the appearance of the camp.

Reus declared they were only getting used to the war now, and that the soldiers were only beginning to fight. The messengers were finally escorted to the outpost.

KAISER'S FRIENDLY MESSAGE.

Says No Cause for Dispute Between Great Britain and Germany Exists.

LONDON, April 24.—The Daily Express, the new London paper, says:

"Emperor William has sent through the German Ambassador a message wishing us success, and adding:

"'Tell the British people that my first hope now and always is the preservation of international peace, and my second the consolidation and maintenance of good relations between Germany and Great Britain.

"'Between these two nations no essential cause of difference exists, nor should one arise between them. There should be no rivalry other than friendly competition in furthering the economic and social progress of their peoples.'"

COLONIAL REBELS SENTENCED.

CAPE TOWN, April 23.—The trial of sixty-nine Colonial rebels took place here today, in spite of an application for a postponement of the proceedings on the ground that a fair trial was impossible at this place.

Three of the prisoners were sentenced to five years' imprisonment each. The sentences imposed upon the others varied from three years to six months, according to their ages.

A Government contractor named Bam has been arrested for harboring three escaped Boer prisoners, dressed as clergymen. The prisoners were sent back to Simonstown, whence they had escaped.

Boer Prisoners Want a Clergyman.

LONDON, April 23.—The Transvaal Government, according to a Pretoria dispatch, has asked Lord Roberts to be allowed to send a clergyman to St. Helena, and also a neutral Consul, to watch the interests of the prisoners, in the same manner as Adelbert S. Hay guards the interests of the British at Pretoria.

Canadian Dies at Carnarvon.

CARNARVON, Cape Colony, April 23.—Trooper Woocombe (?), a Canadian, died in the hospital here to-day from pleurisy. He was buried with military honors. The remaining sick are convalescing. A further contingent leaves for the front April 26.

Queen Drives Out in Dublin.

DUBLIN, April 23.—As it was rainy today, the Queen spent the morning in the Vice Regal grounds, but this afternoon she took her customary drive through the northern environs of Dublin, several persons being presented to her at Lady Holmpatrick's residence, Castleknock. During the afternoon there was a slight rainfall, but the weather was generally mild.

EUROPE'S ANTI-AMERICANISM.

LONDON, April 24.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"The Boer Peace Commissioners will not be received either at Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, or Rome. It is as well that the United States should know how the mission has fared in Europe and the temper of Europe toward the United States.

"The widespread hostility to the United States which is constantly manifested on the Continent, is a factor to be reckoned with, as the United States will doubtless discover at the next renewal of commercial treaties."

The correspondent goes on at length to argue that "the latent feeling of hostility toward the United States, though not of a serious character, is yet strong enough to make an opportunity of putting a spoke in America's wheel very welcome"; and he adds that "on this account America will probably realize the desirability of maintaining a good understanding with Great Britain."

The Beira Route Concession.

LISBON, April 23.—The press continues to criticise the Government's acquiescence in the transport of British troops across Portuguese East African territory to Rhodesia. The Commercio affirms that the Government has thereby violated Paragraph 9 of the Constitution, and maintains that if Great Britain's right to transport troops across Portuguese territory is admitted her right to establish an arsenal at the mouth of the Tagus might be equally recognized.

One Chicagoan Soon Disgusted.

LONDON, April 24.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Monday, says: "Dr. McNamara of the Chicago ambulance corps has returned here from Pretoria with the banner of the corps. He expresses himself as disgusted with the whole proceeding."

Berlin Helps Boer War Victims.

Berlin, April 23.—An elaborate artistic entertainment was given here this evening for the benefit of the Boer wounded and the families of the killed.

Russian Aeronauts to Help Boers.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—The papers announce the departure for South Africa of a body of aeronauts to organize a military balloon service for the Transvaal Government. They took the necessary balloons and accessories with them.

SMALLPOX AT WORCESTER.

Young Woman, Who Came on Steamer With Clark Tourists, Afflicted.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 23.—Smallpox has been brought here by an immigrant on the Dominion liner New England, which arrived in Boston from Queenstown, on Friday. The victim, Norah Donahue, twenty-three years old, is at the isolation hospital.

The woman came here Saturday and went to the house of relatives at 5 Crescent Street. She had been in poor health on the trip, and a physician who was called at once diagnosed the case as smallpox.

Measures were taken promptly to prevent the disease's spread. The house was quarantined, and its 23 inmates vaccinated, except three young men and a woman who also came over on the New England. They had been vaccinated for the trip and the virus had taken in fine shape. There were two school children in the house, and tomorrow the Board of Health will vaccinate all of the children in the school. Another young man who came to Worcester with the party could not be found to-night.

The two or three Worcester people on the New England, the advance guard of the Clark tourists, and all will have to submit to a vigorous examination. The tourists have been visited by many friends, and Dr. Alexander Lewis, one of the party, preached at his church, Pilgrim Congregational, Sunday, and was greeted by his parishioners at the close of each service.

THE INCREASE OF SMALLPOX.

Disease's Great Gains in 1900—No Cases Among the Vaccinated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 23.—According to the latest "Public Health Reports" of the United States Marine Hospital Service, there were 7,648 cases and 402 deaths from smallpox in this country during the first three and a half months of the present year, and 5,267 cases and 272 deaths during the corresponding period of 1899. This is an increase this year of 44 per cent. in the number of smallpox cases and 48 per cent. in the number of smallpox deaths.

"And," says The Weekly Bulletin of the City Health Department, "the end is not yet, every case of smallpox in Chicago during the past fifteen months, both the imported cases and those contracted by residents from the imported cases has, without exception, been unvaccinated. There has, thus far, been no case among the vaccinated."

AID FOR CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

M. Cudahy Gives $50,000—Other Chicago Men Donate Large Sums.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Michael Cudahy has subscribed $50,000 to the Catholic University of America, at Washington, D. C. The tender of the gift was made to Archbishop Keane, who was appointed by Pope Leo to raise funds for the institution.

The Archbishop is now extending his energies in this direction in this city. His opening sermon and appeal for funds was made yesterday, in the Cathedral of the Holy Name. Favorable reports were also made to the effect that the desired sum of $1,000,000 would be raised within the next year. Mr. Cudahy is a Trustee of the university.

Other large donations have been received from prominent Chicago Roman Catholics.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES.

Rock Island Road Demands Concessions for Certain Dates.

Notice has been served on the Western Passenger Association by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, demanding four west-bound excursions from Chicago, Missouri River, and intermediate points to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, Col., and Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, and four east-bound excursions from these points to Chicago at a rate of one regular first-class fare, plus $2 for the round trip. West-bound tickets are to be sold June 30, July 9, July 17, and Aug. 1; east-bound tickets on June 23, July 12, July 20, and Aug. 4. The rates are to be tendered to Eastern connections for basing purposes. As a number of restrictions are proposed for these tickets, the Rock Island management considers that the request should be granted, and it threatens to run special trains on these dates at these rates if the Western Passenger Association should refuse the request.

Bequest to the Pope.

The will of Mrs. Louisa Cecilia Glover, widow of Thomas James Glover, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. Mrs. Glover left real estate worth $20,000 and personal property valued at $190,000. To St. Joseph's Theological Seminary, Yonkers, she bequeaths $10,000; to the Institution of Mercy, Eighty-first Street, and Madison Avenue, $4,600, and to his Holiness the Pope who may be reigning at the time of her death, $2,000. The Society for the Propagation of the Faith, at Lyons, France, gets $2,000, which may be paid to any branch of the society in the United States. The Little Sisters of the Poor in the City of New York get $2,000.

Detroit Man Hangs Himself.

DETROIT, April 23.—Charles G. Fleischman, Secretary of the Trust Security and Safe Deposit Company of this city, hanged himself yesterday in the barn in the rear of his residence. No reason for the deed can be given by his relatives, except that a recent illness may have unbalanced his mind.

Notice to Readers of The Times.

On and after Monday, April 30, the week-day editions of THE TIMES will be sold to newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies. The issue of Saturday, containing THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, has for some months been sold without this privilege. It has now been determined, for business reasons, to withdraw it altogether for every day of the week, except Sunday, when a limited number of returns will be permitted.

As the orders of newsdealers will naturally be readjusted to the measure of their daily sales, it is not improbable that readers wishing to buy a copy of THE TIMES will find sometimes that their newsdealer has sold out his supply. The remedy is within everybody's reach. Readers of THE TIMES should order their paper in advance, having it delivered at their residences or places of business or reserved by the newsdealer until called for. If advance orders are given, no inconvenience will be occasioned by the discontinuance of the return privilege, and it will be a distinct advantage to the newsdealers.—Adv.

SONS OF BRITONS URGE MORAL UNION

Friendly Sentiment for America at St. George's Society Dinner.

PRAISE FOR LORD SALISBURY

Defense of Great Britain's Attitude in the Transvaal War—Speech of Bishop Potter.

Enthusiastic Englishmen and sons and grandsons of Englishmen, to the number of 300, met last night at the dinner of the St. George's Society, at Delmonico's and listened to patriotic speeches and joined in patriotic songs. The banquet hall and the tables were decorated with British flags, and with the Stars and Stripes, and expressions of harmony and sympathy constituted the prevailing sentiment of the evening. Every reference to a friendly alliance of the two nations was vehemently applauded and the cheers they evoked were hardly exceeded by those that were given in honor of the Queen.

The orchestra rendered patriotic selections of English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, and American airs, and between the orchestral numbers Miss Otie Chew, a young English girl, played violin solos, and Henry Burleigh, the colored baritone of St. George's Church, sang "God Save the Queen" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," in the chorus of both of which the diners joined enthusiastically. Later he recited "The Absent-Minded Beggar" to deafening applause.

An oil painting of Queen Victoria in her coronation robes was hung over the chair of George Gray Ward, the President of the society, at whose right sat Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General here, and at whose left had been placed the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Pennsylvania Society.

AT THE TABLE OF HONOR.

The other guests at the table of honor were Treadwell Cleveland, Lieut. Col. Lee, Military Attaché of the British Embassy, who was with the United States Army in Cuba; Nicholas Flood Davin, M. P., of Canada; Alexander Maitland, St. Andrew's Society; Dr. Van Dyke, Holland Society; F. J. de Peyster, Society of Colonial Wars; W. E. Dodge, New England Society; F. de Peyster Foster, St. Nicholas Society; Dr. W. M. Polk, Southern Society; Dr. C. J. MacGuire, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; T. H. Bartindale, Canadian Society; Julien T. Davies, St. David's Society; Louis Wiley, Society of Genesee; the Right Rev. Alfred Lley, Bishop of Caledonia; the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan, the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, John Foord, and Dr. J. A. Irwin.

Only 250 guests had been expected, but as stated, over 300 came, and overflow tables had to be arranged to accommodate them. Between the speeches President Ward read a number of cable dispatches which had passed between the society and the Queen and the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the recent attempted assassination of the latter. A dispatch of regret from Lord Strathcona at his inability to be present was also read.

In introducing the speechmaking part of the evening President Ward reviewed the charitable work of the society during the last year, during which it had expended $6,200 in assisting 2,630 of its countrymen. Mr. Ward then referred to the recent criticisms of Great Britain in its conduct of the South African war. He said that the British Government was not looking for gold fields, but for equal rights for all men. [Cries of "Hear, hear!"]

LORD SALISBURY PRAISED.

He praised the administration of Lord Salisbury, who, he said, was the greatest British statesman since Disraeli. What nation, he asked, could do as much as Great Britain had done, placing 200,000 soldiers in a field of war 7,000 miles distant from the base within the time in which the present British administration accomplished that feat? He spoke of the loyalty of the colonies, of the splendid conduct of the Irish volunteers, of the valor of the Welsh Fusiliers—"all of which was in a large measure due to that wonderful lady, the Queen," [cheers,] to whose health he asked the company to drink.

After a series of rousing cheers, Mr. Ward proposed a toast to the United States and its Chief Magistrate, President McKinley, evoking renewed and continued enthusiasm.

Treadwell Cleveland then spoke to the toast of "The Day and All Who Honor It." In giving a sketch of what St. George was not, he said that he was "unable to let down to a wire and steel trust the gates of his day." [Laughter and groans.] He compared the recent victories over Spain to those of the time when the Armada was defeated.

He said that in the war with Spain America had no truer friend than England, which recognized its principles of liberty, equality, and independence, not as the Boer Republic interpreted it, for that was only a sham republic, [cheers,] but with the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race. [Cheers.]

SIR PERCY SANDERSON SPEAKS.

The toast of "Her Majesty's Representatives" was answered first by Sir Percy Sanderson, who was greeted with cheers and the song "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He said he wished the task were in better hands, [cries of "Oh, no, never!"] and then praised the work of the society, which, he said he was better able to value than any one else, and he hoped that its efforts would continue to work toward greater harmony between the mother country and the adopted land of its sons. [Cheers.]

Lieut. Col. Lee spoke to the same toast. He declared that his greatest ambition was to contribute to the ultimate federation of the two nations, not in a political, formal alliance, but in a moral and spiritual union. He said that no efforts on the part of politicians or newspapers would destroy these bonds and that differences which had arisen were simply due to ignorance of each other. He hoped that with the British flag over India and South Africa and the American banner over the Philippines, the two nations would soon shake hands around the globe. [Cheers.]

A toast to Gen. Lord Roberts and "Tommy Atkins" was answered with three cheers and a tiger.

Bishop Potter then rose to acknowledge the toast of "The Sister Societies." He spoke of his travels in British colonies and aroused enthusiasm by repeating what he had been told by a Brahmin in India, who had said that England had given to India liberty, life, and the pursuit of happiness. "This," said the Bishop, "will be recognized on the page of history as one of its colossal performances." [Cheers.]

John Foord, in speaking of the "Land We Live In," dwelt on the similarity of the two peoples, due largely to the fact that their ideas and customs were drawn from the same origin.

Nicholas Flood Darin, M. P., was the last speaker, and responded to the toast of "The Colonies." He defended the course of Great Britain in the differences with the Transvaal, and expressed the hope that the American people would be as willing to stand by Great Britain as it had been to assist the United States during the Spanish war. He concluded by saying:

"John Bull may be commercial, and Uncle Sam sharp, but they both have high dreams and aims, and the dreams of nations come true."

ST. GEORGE'S DAY DINNERS.

LONDON, April 23.—The Earl of Euston presided this evening at the festival dinner of the Society of St. George, given at the Holborn Restaurant.

Telegrams of congratulation were exchanged with the St. George's Society of New York. The toast, "Kindred Societies in the Colonies and Abroad," was responded to by Mr. Symons of Toronto and Frederick Ward of New York.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—At the banquet of the Society of St. George this evening Walter Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, announced that the British Government was considering how best to develop rifle shooting. He said the Cabinet was determined that young citizens should learn to use the rifle in order that they might be more sufficiently available than they hitherto had been should the nation require their services.

The Government was also resolved, he declared, that the auxiliary forces should hereafter receive greater attention and assistance.

CAPE TOWN, April 23.—At the first banquet of the Cape Town Society of St. George, given here to-day amid much enthusiasm, Sir John Gordon Sprigg, former Premier, spoke hopefully regarding the early termination of the war.

James G. Stowe, United States Consul General, was present.

COLER AND GOVERNORSHIP

His Reply to Report that He is Hill's Choice.

Tammany Politicians Discuss the Plan—Might Harmonize Local and Up-State Democrats.

Tammany Hall politicians read with a great deal of interest yesterday a published report to the effect that ex-Senator David B. Hill, the leader of the Democratic State organization, had selected Controller Coler as the candidate for Governor, and that on Tammany's consent to his plan depended the success of overtures looking toward harmonious action between the local and up-State factions of the party.

Mr. Coler denied all responsibility for the rumor, saying that he was out of politics and would under no circumstances retire from his present office to become a candidate for another, while ex-Senator Hill's friends declared with equal emphasis that no candidate had been determined upon and that pending the result of the National Convention no name would receive serious consideration. At present, Mr. Hill's friends said, it required all the energy of the party leaders to bring about harmony, and until that was assured no one could be deemed as even a Gubernatorial possibility, much less a confirmed candidate.

The report was based on a story that during the meeting of the Democratic State Committee last week the Controller and ex-Senator Hill had a meeting, and that as a result of this conference the former's candidacy had been determined upon. As a matter of fact, while the meeting was in progress at the Hoffman House, Mr. Coler was in his office in the Stewart Building, and he was not even aware that the committee had adjourned until Bridge Commissioner Shea, who held Hugh McLaughlin's proxy at the meeting, came down town and told him of it.

Mr. Coler has said several times within the last few months that he had no desire to be nominated for Governor, and that he deems his present office a trust that he cannot conscientiously relinquish even to assume higher honors. Recently, when he applied to Gov. Roosevelt for aid in getting his Confession of Judgment bill passed by the Legislature, the Governor said to him, in jest. "If I do this it may make you a formidable rival of mine for the Governorship."

"Not at all," Mr. Coler replied, "I'm not going in for Governor. All I want is to get through my term with a good record and get back to my business. I'll promise not to run against you."

HILL SPEAKS AT SYRACUSE.

Protests Against Republican Policy of Centralization at Mayor McGuire's Dinner.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 23.—Five hundred persons attended the Jefferson dinner given here to-night under the auspices of the local Democracy by Mayor James K. McGuire.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill made the principal speech of the evening, responding to the toast "Home Rule vs. Centralization." Mr. Hill said, in part:

"Thoughtful men view with alarm the tendency of the dominant faction of the Republican Party toward centralization of power in the State Government." Referring to the Inheritance Tax Appraisers' bill, he said: "This constitutes not only an unreasonable and uncalled for interference with local judicial functions, but is a contemptible partisan scheme to secure additional public patronage."

Mr. Hill said that the public interest would in his opinion be promoted by the election of United States Senators by the people. "The success of this reform," said he, "would mean the death knell of offensive bossism in the Federal Senate.

"A plank favoring an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of Senators by the people, was in the original draft of the Chicago platform in 1896, but was stricken therefrom against my earnest protest." Mr. Hill said he believed such a plank would be incorporated in the Kansas City platform.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Leave Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 23.—Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan and their two children left here this morning for Lincoln, Neb., where Mrs. Bryan will spend the Summer. A large crowd of friends, including former Gov. Hogg, were at the depot to bid them adieu. Mrs. Bryan and the children, who were in ill health when they came here, have been greatly benefited by their five months' sojourn in this climate. Mr. Bryan stated just prior to his departure that he is enjoying perfect health, and is ready for all the hard work incidental to the coming campaign that he may be called upon to perform.

VICE PRESIDENCY TALK.

Politicians Think Nomination May Go to Roosevelt Any Way.

Politicians yesterday were discussing the statement made by Senator Platt on Sunday night. J. M. Dickey of Newburg, the home of Chairman Odell, of the State Committee, said:

"About every other Republican west of Buffalo wants Roosevelt nominated for Vice President. That part of the country will have many delegates in the convention, and if they insist on the nomination of Roosevelt, how can Platt or anybody else stop them from voting for him?"

A member of the Republican County Committee said, in reference to Senator Platt's remarks: "I like Roosevelt, but it does seem to me that it is a great reflection on New York that this great State, with its 5,000,000 of population, has only one Republican who is considered capable of being Vice President and Governor."

In the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel politicians talked under their breath, but many expressed a belief that the senior Senator from New York is attempting to hypnotize the Governor. Despite Mr. Platt's statements to the contrary, they believe Roosevelt will be named for Vice President.

TENNESSEE REPUBLICANISM.

H. Clay Evans Condemns Methods Used at Convention by the Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Pension Commissioner Evans has returned from Tennessee, and speaks his mind very freely and severely in condemnation of the methods that prevailed in the recent Republican State Convention. He does not justify any hope for the success of the Republican Electoral ticket in November, the division between the Republicans who control the machine and those who are the victims of "bossism" being sharp, and characterized by a general feeling of resentment. Mr. Evans said:

"The immediate causes which led to the break were startling and appalling. Those in charge of the machinery used the most unheard of and most unscrupulous methods to corrupt and debauch the primaries. Frivolous and undignified contests were made by the machine faction. The State Committee, consisting of nineteen members, of whom nine were appointees of the boss of the machine, decided the contests in all cases in favor of the machine faction, their action being ratified by the Committee on Credentials, of whom the Secretary was one of the contesting delegates, and a beneficiary of the result.

"The condition of the Republican Party in Tennessee has for a number of years been one of non-action and selfishness. It aims not at the strengthening of the party, but at the perpetuation of bossdom. The results have been that, in Middle and West Tennessee especially, many of the respectable Republicans have kept almost entirely from participation in politics and elections.

"It is to be hoped, and it is believed, that this breach will electrify Republicans and Republican principles in Tennessee, and will be the means of bringing about an era of Republican ascendency. It will certainly be the means of bringing back to active participation those who have been mortified and humiliated by boss rule. It is the first time in the history of Republicanism in Tennessee that the delegates elected by the people and sent to the State Capitol to represent them in the State Convention found themselves barred out and the doors guarded by twenty-five able-bodied Democratic policemen."

HANNA POSITIVELY DECLINES.

Not to be a Philadelphia Delegate—Harmony in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 23.—Congressman Dick announced this afternoon that Senator Hanna absolutely declined to be a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention, and this announcement was accepted everywhere as a declination by Hanna in favor of Congressman Grosvenor.

The four delegates at large when President McKinley was nominated at St. Louis, four years ago, were Senators Hanna and Foraker, Gov. Bushnell, and Gen. Grosvenor. This year they will be Senator Foraker, Gov. Nash, and Congressmen Grosvenor and Dick.

Everything in the Republican State Convention will likely be done by acclamation. The factional fights that have characterized Republican conventions in Ohio for years have been wiped out. Some say all differences have been healed. Others caustically say the factions have been repeatedly beaten and finally crushed. At any rate, this will be the most harmonious Republican State Convention in Ohio within the memory of the present generation.

Size of District Committee Reduced.

The Republican Executive Committee of the Twenty-first Assembly District, of which George C. Austin is Chairman, met at One Hundred and First Street and Broadway last night and reduced its membership from 225 to 43. The latter number represents the number of election districts in the Assembly District, and each of the former will have one member. The old committee was considered too unwieldy.

Montana May Go Republican.

Ex-Senator Power of Montana, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, expressed the opinion that at the coming election Montana will choose a Republican Legislature, which will send two Republican Senators to Washington.

DEWEY REVIEWING STAND.

Chicago Contractors to Begin Building It at 8 o'Clock This Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Building contractors and master carpenters will assemble tomorrow morning about the Jackson Boulevard side of the Federal Building preparatory to beginning work on the official reviewing stand for the Dewey Day parade. Promptly at 8 o'clock Supt. John S. Findley will step among the men and the work is expected to begin. Under him will be four other master carpenters, supervising the construction of the grand stand. They will be John Dick, D. H. Doyle, William A. Harris, and John Hamilton.

For two days the "boss" carpenters have been laboring to get sufficient material on the ground to commence operations. Loads of heavy timber have been hauled in to-day, and now the men feel confident everything is in readiness for the start.

It is not unlikely there will be trouble, for the unions are indignant that the stand should be built by non-union men. Organized labor says "it is up to Dewey to say whether or not he will review the procession from a non-union stand."

MRS. DEWEY'S RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

The Admiral Declares She Has Not Renounced Catholicism.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—A friend who dined with Admiral and Mrs. Dewey at their home recently, reports them as much exercised over the report that was sent out from Washington as to an alleged change in Mrs. Dewey's religion.

Admiral Dewey said that before making the announcement as to his willingness to accept the Democratic Presidential nomination he was prepared for newspaper attacks, and he is determined not to reply to the criticism that has been and probably will be directed against him, because he stands in the way of the ambitions of some other men. He explained to his friend, however, who is a well-known Democrat, that Mrs. Dewey has not changed her religion. As a daughter of Washington McLean, proprietor of The Cincinnati Enquirer, a Catholic, her leanings have been toward Catholicism, and on her removal to Washington she rented a new in the Catholic church here. Her mother was a Protestant, and her views on religious matters are inclined to be liberal.

It appears that there is no Catholic church near Beauvoir, the Summer home of Mrs. Washington McLean, which Admiral and Mrs. Dewey are temporarily occupying, and Admiral and Mrs. Dewey therefore attend divine service at the Episcopal church. Mrs. Dewey has not renounced her allegiance to Catholicism, and feels keenly the criticism that has been heaped upon her because of the reported change.

Admiral Dewey and the Presidency.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

In speaking recently to a representative of the News, Admiral Dewey employed the following language: "I am gratified that The Galveston-Dallas News has been kind enough to properly regard my motives in announcing for the Presidency. I appreciate its breadth and friendliness in recognizing in my announcement my simple willingness to serve my country in any capacity which the people who have honored me wish me to do. I am glad that these two great journals do not consider me an object of contempt or ridicule because I would feel honored if the people should come to the conclusion that my experience in the East would be valuable to the country in the settlement of the greatest question that now confronts us, and I am proud that The News does not deem me presumptuous because I believe in the great fundamental principles of the Democratic Party and because I can promise that if I am chosen President I would do all in my power to maintain the prestige of the party and above all things the honor and glory of my country."

DREW THE LINE AT WATER.

John Gallagher, forty-two years old, a laborer of 48 West End Avenue, went home from work yesterday and found his wife in bed, unable to move on account of rheumatism. Gallagher, who the police say was intoxicated, became angry because his supper was not ready, and threw several pieces of furniture at his wife. The woman's cries attracted Policemen Haymaker and O'Neil. They found Gallagher breaking the pictures on the wall. They saw him throw a turnip at a motto, "Love One Another," and a beer can at the motto "Home, Sweet Home," which was nailed above the door.

An ambulance was summoned, and Mrs. Gallagher was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. The policemen then arrested Gallagher. They got him to walk to the head of the third flight of stairs, where he sat down in a large dishpan. In this he was pulled to the street. He agreed to walk to the station house, but at Sixty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue sat down again, saying, "Divil a bit I'll walk further."

A passing fireman was told by the policemen to get a length of hose. Gallagher immediately got on his feet and proceeded to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. When asked by the Sergeant for his name, the prisoner said:

"I'm Gallagher the Tough. I always like to make these cops work."

BLOCK ON ELEVATED ROAD.

The Third Avenue branch of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad was blocked for nearly an hour yesterday morning by a car which nearly cleared the rails. An up-town train was passing Burling Slip, where there is an automatic switch. The engine and tender passed in safety, when, for some unexplained reason, the switch refused to work and the forward truck of the first car was thrown off. The car tore along partly on the tracks and partly on the ties for a short distance, when the train was stopped.

Wrecking crews were sent to the spot immediately and in about fifty minutes the car was backed up on the track again and traffic was resumed.

There was a report that a young woman who was in the car had been injured. The police denied that any one was injured and the railroad authorities refused to say anything about the case at all, claiming that they knew nothing about the accident.

The trains at the time of the accident were only very slightly filled, and the block did not inconvenience the crowds coming down town at all.

The automatic switch will undergo a thorough overhauling to discover what was the cause of the accident.

Gustav Frank & Co. have removed their offices from 230 Grand Street, where for many years they have transacted a large and prosperous insurance business, to the more convenient quarters, 117 East 23d St.—Adv.

WILD WEST IN THE ARENA

Madison Square Garden Throng Again Greets Buffalo Bill.

Col. Cody, with His Rough Riders of the World, Salutes Gen. Miles—San Juan.

Any one who thinks that Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Congress of Rough Riders of the World has not become an institution should have been in the Madison Square Garden last night, when the season of the show opened. Time cannot wither its resources, and its hold on the amusement-loving public is evidently still as strong, and even stronger, than ever.

Every seat in the Garden was taken last night, and it is a fact that hundreds were turned away because the seating capacity and the standing capacity, too, had been exhausted. There could not have been a larger crowd in the Garden at any time, for the Garden could not hold any more, and the throng that came gave proof that it was well repaid for its visit.

It was a distinguished gathering, too, many of the Nation's chief soldiers being numbered in it. Gen. Miles occupied a box in the centre of the house, immediately over the Madison Square entrance. Adjt. Gen Corbin and a party were in another box. In others were Capt. Lovell H. Gerome and Chief Joseph of the Nez Perces and his staff. Capt Gerome and Chief Joseph have met before.

As a Captain of the Second Cavalry Gerome was captured by the Nez Perces about the same time that Chief Joseph fell into the hands of the United States troops. They were afterward exchanged for each other. Last night they exchanged greetings in Madison Square Garden. In Gen. Miles's party were Col. Albert A. Pope and Col. M. V. Sheridan, Frederic Remington, the famous painter of frontier scenes, also viewed the show from a box.

The Grand Review, introducing the Rough Riders of the World, was a sight worth going miles to see. Indians, cowboys Mexicans, Cossacks, Gauchos, Arabs, scouts, guides, and detachments of fully equipped soldiers of the armies of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and Russia, a color guard of Cuban veterans, and a squad of Porto Rican and Filipino rough riders moved about the arena in great concentric circles, making a kaleidoscopic scene of great attractiveness.

The British Lancers were accorded a reception, which, after it died away, was followed by a few hisses from the pro-Boer element of the audience. The color-bearer of the Stars and Stripes got an ovation which was repeated when Col. Cody rode into the arena.

After an assembly, Col. Cody, at the head of his riders, swept through the hall, and, halting immediately in front of Gen. Miles's box, saluted. Gen. Miles rose in his place and bowed, and as he did so a shout from riders and audience alike greeted him.

The spectacle "The Battle of San Juan Hill" was the niece de resistance of the programme. It is well arranged and carried out with a profusion of detail and lavishness of gunpowder that made it impressive. Amid great applause the Stars and Stripes are finally planted on the hill.

Among the other attractions was a drill by the Tenth United States (colored) Cavalry, a feature new to the show, and an artillery drill by veterans from Capt. Thorne's Battery D, Fifth Regiment. The emigrant train was attacked by Indians who were in turn repulsed by Buffalo Bill and his cowboys, and the same scenes were enacted with the mail coach and the settler's cabin.

The bucking bronchos were in great form and furnished no end of amusement. The pony express riders and veterans of the Sixth Cavalry showed their agility in riding Western range horses. The Irish Lancers and Guard Cuirassiers of Germany went through a beautiful musical drill. Annie Oakley and Johnny Baker showed how true was their aim in feats of marksmanship. There was a buffalo hunt as in the old times, and, finally, came the salute, finishing what was pronounced one of the best shows that Buffalo Bill has ever given in this city.

TO SELL CONTROL OF ROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Despite the denials on the part of officials and others connected with the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company that any proposition had been made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to purchase the stock or a controlling interest therein, the Directors of the former company met to-day, and as a result of their deliberations recommended to the stockholders and the income bondholders to accept the offer of the Pennsylvania Railroad to purchase a controlling interest in the road.

The offer of the Pennsylvania Railroad is 18 per cent., or $9 per share of stock, and 30 per cent., or $300 per income bond, if accepted by a majority of the share and bond holders on or before May 26, 1900.

The object of the Pennsylvania Railroad in trying to secure this property is to get into Buffalo over its own tracks. The Pennsylvania has always had in view the importance of Buffalo as one of its terminal points. Most of its business to Buffalo has been carried over the Western New York and Pennsylvania line and a large proportion of the earnings of the latter company have been derived from the traffic exchange with the Pennsylvania system.

The proposition is the second that has been made by the Pennsylvania Road for the control of the property of the Western New York and Pennsylvania. Some months ago the Pennsylvania Road made a proposition looking to the amalgamation of the Western New York and Pennsylvania with the Allegheny Valley Railroad, but it was not entertained. Then the Pennsylvania organized the Pennsylvania and Buffalo Connecting Railroad, to run from Wilcox, Penn., on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which is controlled by the Pennsylvania Road, to the New York and Pennsylvania State line, and from there to Buffalo under a proper charter, thus becoming a competitor of the Western New York and Pennsylvania lines.

It is understood the surveying of the proposed new line, which has been in progress for some weeks, developed obstacles that made the building of the new road almost impracticable, and led the Pennsylvania Railroad to renew its first offer.

In the event of the stockholders and income bondholders of the Western New York and Pennsylvania accepting the proposition now placed before them, the Pennsylvania Road practically will be in control of the bituminous coal traffic, and its portion of the famous Vanderbilt-Cassatt compact of last year will have been carried out.

Writ Against Chicago Road Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—The Supreme Court to-day denied a petition for a writ of certiorari in the case of the Lake Street Elevated Railway Company against William Ziegler, George P. Nichols, the American Trust and Savings Bank, trustee, and others. The case grows out of stock and other transactions of

TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM CORNELL DAM

Seventh and Part of the Cavalry to Strike Camp.

GEN. ROE MAY NOT LEAVE YET

He Regards the Strike as Ended, but Contractors Fear Strikers Will Resume Demonstrations.

Special to The New York Times.

CROTON LANDING, April 23.—The situation at the Cornell Dam has at last reached the stage at which it is deemed safe to withdraw a large part of the troops. Gen. Roe, after a consultation with Sheriff Molloy of Westchester County late this afternoon gave orders for the withdrawal to-morrow of the Seventh Regiment and a large part of the cavalry forces. One troop of Squadron A and a considerable portion of Troop C will remain in camp for a few days longer to see that the strikers, who still refuse to go back to work, do not resume threatening demonstrations.

The scattered companies of the Seventh Regiment will assemble at the dam during the forenoon and march in a body to Croton Landing, where they will board a special train on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad about 3 P. M. The regiment should be in its armory early in the evening. The cavalry, with the exception of the details already mentioned, will break camp immediately after reveille and will begin their march to New York at sunrise. They expect to accomplish the journey in one march and reach their armories early in the evening.

The choice of troops to remain at the dam has been left to the commanding officers. The orders to Troop C were that all the men were to remain except those who had especially pressing business in the city. It is safe to say that the State will be represented at the dam to-morrow night by 150 cavalrymen. Gen. Roe had not decided at 8 o'clock to-night whether he and his staff would remain here or not.

The troops are being sent away against the wishes of the contractors, who reported that the men who had gone back to work were again being threatened by the strikers with vengeance when the soldiers had gone.

Sheriff Molloy, after the big raid of last Thursday, when twenty-six alleged strike leaders were arrested, withdrew all of his special deputies. They were costing Westchester County a large sum of money. The responsibility has since rested largely upon the military. Gen. Roe sent an urgent message to the Sheriff at White Plains to-day, requesting a conference. The Sheriff reached headquarters shortly before dark and was immediately closeted with Gen. Roe. The interview was exceedingly brief. At its conclusion the orders for the withdrawal of the greater part of the troops were immediately given.

"I believe the strike is ended," said Gen. Roe, "but acting on the urgent representations that the strikers are threatening all sorts of vengeance after the withdrawal of the overwhelming military force, I have consented to leave a small guard for a few days longer. I sent for the Sheriff simply to let him know when we were going to evacuate."

Sheriff Molloy said to-day that he would place only six special deputies on guard to-night, and would increase the number if subsequent developments demanded it.

It was apparent to-day that more men were at work on the dam than at any time last week. According to the contractors' figures, 187 were at work at the quarries and 350 at the dam. The contractors say that they could get ten times as many men as they require, but that the 150 vacancies remaining are being reserved as far as possible for old hands.

A party of about fifty Hungarians arrived at the works to-day from the vicinity of Verplanck, N. Y. Only four were employed.

Marcello Ratella, one of the allegel strike leaders, arrested last Thursday and committed to the White Plains Jail, was to-day released on bail furnished by Angelo Scalzo, a saloon keeper, of the "Bowery," and returned to his home.

It is estimated that 100 strikers are still out. About twenty families are preparing to leave the Italian settlement to-morrow.

FOR ASSASSIN'S CAPTURE, $500.

Westchester Supervisors Want to Get Man Who Killed Sergt. Douglas.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 23.—The Board of Supervisors, Sheriff Molloy, and District Attorney George C. Andrews this morning offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who killed Sergt. Robert Douglas of the Mount Vernon company at Croton Dam. The officials have made every effort to get some clue to the murderer of Sergt. Douglas, but without success.

The Italian strikers in jail here, who can speak English have been closely questioned, but all profess entire ignorance of the guilty person or persons. It is hoped that the reward offered will induce some of the strikers to give information that will lead to the capture of the assassin.

BUTCHERS' STRIKE UNSETTLED.

Other Slaughter Houses Said to be Supporting the Strikers.

The butchers who struck in the abattoirs of Swift & Co. were still out yesterday. President William Barasford of the Butchers' Union said that all the butchers in the city belonged to the union, and that the strikers were getting a benefit of $10 a week for the married men and $6 a week for the single men.

All the slaughter houses in the city, President Barasford said, were backing the strikers, because they feared that if the firm of Swift & Co. should win they would all be crowded out of the business. The firm, added Barasford, had a salesman, Edward King, who was formerly a butcher, and $40 a week was offered him to teach green men to slaughter animals, but he refused, and resigned his place. The firm, however, refused to accept his resignation, and discharged him.

Jersey City Plumbers Dissatisfied.

Several branches of the building trades in Jersey City and vicinity have decided to demand an advance of wages and an eight-hour work day on May 1. The journeymen plumbers of Hoboken and North Hudson want $3.50 a day, an advance of 50 cents over what they are getting. They had first agreed to defer this demand until June 1, and their change of plan has irritated the master plumbers, who threaten to resist the new demand. The Hudson Building Trades Council has promised to support the journeymen plumbers by ordering sympathetic strikes when necessary. The mason laborers want $2.75 a day, and the lathers demand $2 per 1,000, which will give them an average of $3.50 a day.

Striking Girls Solicit Funds.

One hundred girl cigarmakers were yesterday sent out in pairs to collect funds in shops and factories to support the striking cigarmakers, and they met with considerable success. Anna Krahl and Mary Helka brought in $35, and two other girls turned in $25 as the result of their day's work.

DINNER FOR THOMAS BARING.

The London Financier Entertained by Charles R. Flint.

A dinner was given last night by Charles R. Flint at his residence, 4 East Thirty-sixth Street, in honor of Thomas Baring of the firm of Baring Brothers, London. Representatives of the leading American industries were present. Besides the guest of honor there were present Andrew Carnegie, James Stillman, President of the National City Bank; Cecil Baring, Charles A. Coffin, President of the General Electric Company; Ulysses D. Eddy of Flint, Eddy & Co.; Judge Moore, who is prominently identified with Federal Steel, American Tin Plate, and other properties; John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company; Anthony N. Brady, and R. I. Coleman of the American Bicycle Company.

Mr. Flint, in reply to a question, said there was no special significance attached to the gathering, the affair being merely a dinner in honor of Mr. Baring.

WORKING GIRLS' SOCIETIES.

Sixteenth Annual Conference Held at the Lenox Lyceum.

Artificial flowers of red, pink, white, yellow, silver, gold, and all shades of colors marked off the rows of seats in the Lenox Lyceum last evening. They were the colors of the various clubs which compose the New York Association of Working Girls' Societies that had assembled to attend the sixteenth annual meeting of that organization. Miss Virginia Potter is the President; Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, Vice President; Mrs. A. H. Kellogg, Treasurer; Miss Grace H. Dodge, Secretary, and Miss M. B. Chapin, Assistant Secretary. Members of the Crescendo Chorus and of the People's Singing Classes helped to entertain those present.

Miss Potter, who was in the chair, invited all present to unite in singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and then Miss Dodge read the annual report, in which she said that five new clubs had joined the association during the year, making a total of 29 clubs and 1,072 members. The financial condition of the clubs was very satisfactory, their monthly receptions had been successful, and their Summer outings quite enjoyable. The Alliance Employment Bureau, at 348 East Thirty-fourth Street, was no longer connected with the association, but had broadened its scope, and now had on its board representatives from the clubs.

The Rev. A. P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers spoke briefly on problems of the day, the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, the flocking of people from the country into the large cities, and the dangers and difficulties that attend new-comers, and the question of capital and labor, all of which clamored for solution. It was by mutual help and association, he said, that people could best aid and elevate each other and overcome the difficulties of life.

The Rev. Leighton Williams of Amity Baptist Church spoke on "Woman's Work and Woman's Place in the Social Commonwealth." There was no longer a woman's sphere, he said, for she simply took her place in the sphere of the Commonwealth which was presenting new questions, as the housing of the people, shorter hours of labor, the Saturday half holiday, and the sanitary questions.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League, spoke on "The Pursuit of Ideals," and Miss C. C. Wilkinson spoke on the National League of Women Workers.

ACCUSED WOMAN DISCHARGED.

First Arrest in the Movement to Eradicate Protected Vice.

Annie Thompson, the first woman who was arrested at the beginning of the movement to eradicate protected vice, was yesterday afternoon discharged from custody by Judge Foster, in Part I. of General Sessions.

The woman was arrested on the charge of conducting an alleged disorderly house at 128 West Twenty-seventh Street. When her house was searched the detectives found an opium "layout." The woman was committed to the Tombs in default of bail, but was soon afterward removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she was treated for the opium habit.

When arraigned in court yesterday several other women who live in the house testified that they had heard noises in the house, but could not swear to facts. Judge Foster then ordered the discharge of the woman.

The agent of the house is now awaiting trial for renting it for alleged disorderly purposes. His name is Peters.

DE FOREST ELECTED COLONEL.

Twenty-third Regiment Chooses Successor to Col. Smith.

Lieut. Col. Ezra De Forest last night was elected Colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, at a meeting of the officers held in the Bedford Avenue armory. Col. De Forest succeeds Col. Alexis C. Smith, who retired from the regiment some months ago.

Col. De Forest has a long record in the New York National Guard. He enlisted in Company C of the Twenty-third Regiment in 1872, and was Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment when he was retired, at his own request, about three years ago.

CANCELLED STAMP NUISANCE.

Ex-Postmaster General James Addresses Grammar School No. 51.

Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James delivered an address at Public School No. 51, 523 West Forty-fourth Street, last evening, on the history of the postal service and its contribution to civilization, in the course of which he took occasion to denounce the schemes of individuals who advertise now and then for 1,000,000 canceled postage stamps.

He said that sometimes the scheme is to promise that on the receipt of 1,000,000 stamps a child in Syria will be supported at a mission school, or one child in China will be saved each year from the crocodiles of the Yellow River and Christianized, or an old lady will be placed in a home in London or New York or Cincinnati. These schemes, he said, were the plague and annoyance of business men with large correspondence, who are besieged with requests for stamps by "young women and boys and benevolent old ladies of both sexes."

ARMY CHAPLAIN DIES SUDDENLY.

David H. Shields Expires in a Philadelphia Hospital.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—David Haddington Shields, a post Chaplain in the United States Army, died suddenly to-day in the Pennsylvania Hospital. The Coroner has ordered a post-mortem examination to determine the cause of death. A letter to the Coroner from Dr. John I. McKelway states that death was probably due to pneumonia and alcoholism.

Mr. Shields was formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hazleton. He was until recently a member of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, which at its last annual session, held at that place, in March dismissed him, because of charges of misconduct in the Philippines while he was serving there as a Chaplain. It is said these charges would have been considered by a court-martial if Mr. Shields had lived.

Mr. Shields was appointed Chaplain Aug. 16, 1897, from Pennsylvania.

INJURED ACROBAT DIES.

Fractured His Spine While Attempting a Triple Somersault.

Frank Nicholl, the acrobat, who sustained a fracture of the spine while attempting to perform the triple somersault act in the Dewey Theatre last Tuesday, died in Bellevue Hospital last night. Nicholl was operated upon last Saturday by Prof. Curtis and several other physicians, and it was thought he would recover.

It has been the desire of performing acrobats to accomplish the triple somersault, simply because the feat would place them at the highest pinnacle of acrobatic distinction and enable them to command a large salary. It is common for acrobats to make two turns and control their movements, but after that all is chance.

The difference of a pound in his impetus, or the fraction of an inch in his position at the start may mean his death, as it has in the case of Nicholl and many others who have attempted to perform the act.

The deceased was a member of the Florenz Quartet, who have been performing in vaudeville houses throughout the country for several years. David Krause, business manager of the Dewey Theatre, took charge of the remains, and will see that they are accorded proper burial.

TAKEN ILL IN A THEATRE.

Thomas Smith Seized with Epileptic Attack at the Manhattan.

Thomas Smith of 528 West Fifty-fifth Street was seized with an epileptic fit while witnessing the performance of "Woman and Wine" at the Manhattan Theatre last night. The illness came on while the house was in darkness and during the duel between Miss Elita Proctor Otis, who plays the part of the adventuress, and Miss Mabel Eaton, the women of the Quartier Latin.

Mr. Smith suddenly screamed and fell to the floor, interrupting the performance for several minutes. A policeman was summoned and with the assistance of the ushers Mr. Smith was carried into the lobby, where after a short delay a surgeon from the New York Hospital attended him. He was taken to his home.

"O'Neill's" Fine Millinery.
Newest styles for street, carriage, and reception wear. Moderate prices. 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

COL. BARTLETT ON SMITH

Says Governor Should Treat His Charges with Contempt.

The Colonel's Defense of Gen. Roe—Quotes Court of Inquiry's Report Regarding Smith's Conduct.

The principal topic in local military circles yesterday was the matter of the charges preferred against Major Gen. Roe by Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y. These were published in detail in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. Gen. Roe yesterday continued his policy of silence, and declined to discuss the subject in any way.

Col. Franklin Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment, who was one of the members of the court of inquiry called for by Major Smith and Capt. John H. Whittle, said yesterday:

"The only issue was the conduct of Major Smith in Cuba when in the service of the United States, on July 1, 1898. Smith asked in writing for a court of inquiry, and that court was appointed on May 1, 1899.

"It matters not why Smith asked for the court. Both Smith and Whittle appeared in person and by counsel, and, although the court was not open, still Smith and Whittle and their counsel were present, and were permitted at all times to be present. In its findings the court declared:

"'The court cannot accept Col. Smith's idea of the duties of a Lieutenant Colonel when his regiment is under fire. After considering all of the evidence, the court is satisfied that, if Col. Smith had gone to war with the intention of fighting, he could have accomplished his purpose on July 1 with credit to himself and benefit to his regiment. There was work in abundance for all who chose to do it, but there was no time to hunt for officers who waited for orders.'

"It seems to me that it is absolutely immaterial whether the order for the court of inquiry was issued after the consultation with Gov. Black or not. The fact remains that it was issued by the General in command, and that is sufficient; and, of course, whatever Gen. Roe has stated is true. Every statement is correct.

"The particular circumstance of the issue of the order is immaterial.

"I think the Governor ought to treat the matter of the charges against Gen. Roe with utter contempt. He should pay no attention to them.

"The only question is: How did Smith behave on July 1, 1898? That question has been decided. Any statement that the court of inquiry was dominated by Gen. Roe or any one else is absolutely false."

AS TO SMITH'S WITNESSES.

Gen. Tillinghast Admits He May Be Subpoenaed.—Mr. Black Busy.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., April 23.—Regarding the charges that have been preferred against Major Gen. Roe by Major Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment, who, it is stated, relies upon ex-Gov. Black and ex-Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to substantiate his principal allegations, Gen. Tillinghast said this morning that he did not care to be interviewed in regard to the charges in view of the fact that he may be subpoenaed as a witness when the charges are to be heard. Otherwise, the General stated, he would only be too glad to tell what he knows of the case.

Several attempts were made to get ex-Gov. Black's version of the case, but they were not successful. He is one of the attorneys for the plaintiff in the suit of I. Townsend Burden against the Burden Iron Company and James A. Burden, which will be resumed before Judge Chase to-morrow in this city. It was stated by his clerk that he was so busy that he could not talk on other matters.

SETH LOW ON GREAT CITIES.

New York's Special Function—His Signal Praise for Chicago.

President Seth Low of Columbia University spoke last night on the two Cities of New York and Chicago at the second annual dinner of the Eastern Alumni of the University of Chicago at the Hotel Manhattan. The Rev. John Jay Gorham of White Plains presided.

Prof. Albion W. Small of the University of Chicago, the first speaker of the evening, said that on Sunday in his quest for spiritual improvement in this city he stumbled on the first genuine Baptist sermon he had heard in twenty years, and that while he appreciated the enthusiasm of the "recently proselytized Baptist preacher," he would not care to have to substantiate all of the statements made. He was reminded, he said, of the old negro minister, who gave as his final reason for being a Baptist, that it "was according to an act of Congress."

A letter of regret was read from President McKinley, the only recipient of an honorary degree from the new university.

President Low said in part:

"The present District Attorney of the County of New York, when a candidate for office, expressed a desire that reform be sent to a rather warm place; I felt inclined to protest that, if he had his way, he might spoil the place. I had no idea then that he meant Chicago, but Prof. Small has just said that his little nephew only knew of two places, New York and Chicago.

"New York is the largest aggregation that ever lived right on the ocean side, and its function, on the one hand, is to interpret Europe to the United States, and on the other hand, to interpret the United States to the other world as a mediator. Chicago is more characteristic of that which is distinctively American. Its splendid energy and superb civic patriotism commend themselves to Americans, and to plant an educational institution there, which will lead the money made in commercial channels into the channels of education, is the privilege of the University of Chicago.

"If President Harper, with his energy and inventiveness, can so adapt the university work that the idle Summer season becomes serviceable, the University of Chicago will have the singular honor of having increased the value of every educational institution in the country 25 per cent."

The other speakers were Miss Isabella Stone of Vassar College, Franklin Johnson, Jr., and the Rev. J. W. Riddle of Philadelphia.

THE HILL-CROKER ALLIANCE.

Report that the ex-Senator Is Distrustful Denied.

A matter that excited interest in Tammany circles yesterday was the report that Senator Hill mistrusted the apparent willingness of Mr. Croker to bury the hatchet, and was endeavoring to renew the alliance existing between the up-State forces and the Brooklyn Democracy, to the end that Tammany Hall might be outmanoeuvred in the State Committee and at next Fall's convention, at which State officers will be nominated. One of Mr. Hill's most trusted advisers last night declared that while it might be true that negotiations are pending to bring about a coalition between the Hill faction and the Brooklyn organization, there is no desire on the part of any of the elements to humiliate Tammany Hall.

"In fact," it was said, "all the indications are that Croker and Hill are, to use a common expression, using the same spoon, and any efforts that are making are for the purpose of uniting the party so as to bring New York back into the Democratic column, where it belongs. Hill understands Croker and Croker understands Hill, and neither distrusts the other, but, on the contrary, each is working in his own way to bring about harmony."

At the State Convention, which meets in the Academy of Music June 5, it is said, the selection of the officers and all arrangements will be left to Tammany Hall. The State Committee, of course, will name the Chairman, but the local organization will make the suggestion.

Policeman Struck by Three Cars.

Patrolman John McMahon, attached to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, after escorting a woman across Fifty-ninth Street, where the tracks cross, yesterday afternoon, was struck by an east-bound car. He turned around, when a west-bound car struck him, and before he realized what had happened a south-bound Eighth Avenue car had thrown him to one side. He sustained a scalp wound, a contusion of the head, and bruises of the left arm, legs, and back. His injuries were dressed in Roosevelt Hospital, after which he was taken to his home, at 514 West Fifty-first Street.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
Baltimore, Md.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Shirt Waists For Girls.

Our assortment of these goods includes a more complete line of styles and sizes than is carried by the general stores, enabling us to fit every girl neatly and comfortably. They are dainty and simple, and have an air of youthful prettiness that stamp them for what they are—shirt waists made especially for misses and children.

Pretty colors in bias or straight effects, adjustable collars and attached cuffs, 75c.

Percales in large variety, fronts cut on bias, tucked at top, high collars, 98c.

Very fine percales in beautiful colors, straight plaited backs, high detachable collars and round cuffs, $1.38.

Fancy white materials, corded stripe effects, bias fronts, straight plaited backs, detachable collars, $1.45.

Also a large assortment of more expensive styles and materials—imported linens, chambrays, madras, and fancy white materials, from $2.75 to $4.50.

60-62 West 23d Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Stephen E. Hartwell, Detroit; Seymour Van Santvoord, Troy; Hugh C. Wallace, Tacoma; James L. Hamill, Columbus, Ohio; Bluford Wilson, Springfield, Ill.; Baron von Schlippenbach, Russian Consul at Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—Judge Nell B. Field, Albuquerque, N. M.; Duke Caracciolo, Italian Legation, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts.

HOLLAND—Frederick P. Cabot, Boston; Count Chamare, Washington; Frank B. Pope, Boston; Rockwood Hoar, Worcester.

GRAND—A. F. Lippincott, Philadelphia; C. E. Magoun, Lincoln, Neb.

PLAZA—Dr. H. Grattan Guinness, London; the Rev. E. D. Tibbits, Hoosac, N. Y.

NETHERLAND—L. N. Knapp, Poughkeepsie; G. E. Martin, Philadelphia.

VICTORIA—C. W. Rhodes, Baltimore.

IMPERIAL—Judge J. K. Tillotson, Toledo; W. J. Cummins, Nashville.

GILSEY—W. B. Walker, Corning.

BUCKINGHAM—Eugene Lent, San Francisco; George S. Eastwick, New Orleans.

MANHATTAN—Prof. E. K. Mitchell, Hartford; John Mackintosh, Montreal; C. S. Mellen, President of the Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul.

MURRAY HILL—J. M. Dickey, Newburg; Judge Shipman, Hartford.

ALBEMARLE—J. M. Pangman, Montreal; John K. Mitchell, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN—E. Worthington, Winchester, Va.; W. W. Cater, Baltimore; E. W. Shanklin, Lexington, Ky.; United States Judge W. J. Wallace, Albany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Dwyer Brothers Mercantile Company, New Orleans, La.; A. J. Dwyer, domestics, white goods and underwear; 43 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Murphy, Hibben & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; T. E. Hibben, underwear; 320 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. P. Calkins, furs; Grand Hotel.

Murphy & Robinson, Knoxville, Tenn.; D. P. Murphy, notions, laces, and white goods; Westminster Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, domestics and linens; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods, black goods, and linings; 488 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Biermeister Bros. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; St. Denis Hotel.

International Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; G. A. Spicer, collars and cuffs; St. Denis Hotel.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. R. Wilson, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Jackson, Oglesby & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; R. Oglesby, notions; 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Ruben, furnishing goods; 708 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; I. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and waists; 648 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Geiershoefer, Henry, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Geiershoefer, woolens; Hotel Savoy.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. A. Cunningham, furnishing goods; Mr. Wilson, dress goods; J. D. Hawes, notions; 258 Church Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. Bott, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; R. A. Parrott, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Norwell, silks; 377 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, house furnishing goods, notions and fancy goods; J. A. Murphy, dry goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, notions and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; Miss E. Galvin, ladies and infants' wear; 56 Worth Street; Holland House.

Smith, E. L. Co., Worcester, Mass.; T. B. Hamilton, silks, millinery, and fancy goods; Holland House.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Densmore, notions and ribbons; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Plymouth Clothing House, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. J. Gutgesell, clothing; Holland House.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. H. Gimbel, boys' clothing, cloaks, and suits; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Plummer, W. E., Portland, Me.; notions; Hotel Imperial.

Smith, S. & F. L., Hazleton, Penn.; S. Smith, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. O'Connor, toys; T. A. Clark, ladies' hosiery and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. O'Leary, hosiery and underwear; Miss M. Curran, gloves and parasols; 488 Broadway; Holland House.

Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; E. F. Lippincott, cloths; Holland House.

New York Cloak and Suit Company, Fall River, Mass.; M. S. Cherry, cloaks and suits; St. Cloud Hotel.

McCarthy, D. & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. J. Montgomery, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

McAlpin, G. W. Company (The,) Cincinnati, Ohio; I. S. Deutsch, silks and art goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; D. A. Smart, ribbons; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Criterion.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Seidl, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Finlay, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Frankel, Frank, & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; D. Frankel, furnishing goods; 134 Spring Street; Hotel Vendome.

Royowski, W., Chatham, N. Y., millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Rowe, C. H., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. W. Greene, cloaks, underwear, furnishing goods, and corsets; W. H. Morrison, dry goods; 266 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; O. N. Meyer, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Wile, Brickner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Brickner, woolens; Hoffman House.

Hecht Bros., Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, boys' clothing; Miss Cohn, millinery; Miss I. Hirsch, dry goods; Mrs. J. Kafka, ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Marlborough.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; A. J. Marcuse, piece goods; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; W. J. McGinnis, upholstery goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Millliken, Cousens & Short, Portland, Me.; L. M. Cousens, clothing; 79 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; A. G. Rollins, silks, ribbons, toilet articles and jewelry; Hotel Netherland.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Webb-Freyschlag Mercantile Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. W. Freyschlag, furnishing goods; 555 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Hill, James W., Company, Manchester, N. H.; J. W. Hill, laces, gloves, and upholstery goods; H. Flack, domestics, cloaks, trunks, bags, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. B. Spooner, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; P. H. Sweeney, clothing, cloaks, and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Adams, silks; 377 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Shepard Company (The,) Providence, R. I.; Miss Sheridan, muslin underwear; Hotel Imperial.

Quackenbush, G. O. S. Company, Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

Bookkeeper Found at Coney Island with Employer's Checks.

Eugene H. Kennedy was arrested on the Coney Island "Bowery" last night on a charge of forgery. Kennedy is forty years old and lives at 251 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

He was arrested on complaint of Edward Rafter, a tea and coffee merchant of 414 East Thirteenth Street, by whom Kennedy has been employed as a bookkeeper. Rafter charges that Kennedy forged his signature to checks amounting to $431.61 and also collected money due him, for which he has never accounted.

The arrest was made by Detectives Shea and Busby of the Coney Island Police Station. When searched Kennedy was found to have in his possession two checks, one for $400 and one for $31.61, both on the Fifth Avenue National Bank, made payable to Rafter's order and signed by Brown Brothers, grocers at Thirty-first Street and Second Avenue. The checks looked much more like carbon copies than they did like originals.

He was taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, Manhattan, and will be arraigned in the Harlem Police Court this morning.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

3:10 A. M.—27 Second Avenue, Mrs. Kraus; damage, $5.

3:15 A. M.—542 West Twenty-eighth Street; Thomas Ward; damage, $25.

8:20 A. M.—216 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Ellis Foldsmith; damage, $25.

4:15 P. M.—156 Rivington Street; George Seurlight; damage slight.

8:15 P. M.—116 St. Ann's Avenue; Herman Kesler; damage, $600.

9 P. M.—139 East Thirty-sixth Street; James T. Tuyer; no damage.

9:30 P. M.—81 Clark Street; John Robinson; damage slight.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; fresh northerly winds.

The barometer is low from Texas to Manitoba, and is high over the upper lake region and on the North Pacific coast.

Showers have occurred in the Middle and East Gulf and South Atlantic States, and thence over the Middle Mississippi, Lower Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys. Showers are also reported in the States of the middle and northern Rocky Mountain region. In the Middle East Gulf States heavy rains have been followed by clearing weather, and in the South Atlantic States rain will be followed by clearing weather Tuesday.

The rains in the flooded districts of the Southern States, while heavy, have been of short duration, and will therefore only temporarily renew the freshets in the smaller streams of that section, and the water in these streams should begin to subside after Tuesday.

In the South Atlantic States showers will be followed by fair weather Tuesday. In the North Atlantic States and lake regions fair weather will prevail. In the Middle Western and Northwestern States the weather will be unsettled with showers.

Along the Middle and North Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk from northeast. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be variable. On the Gulf Coast fresh southerly winds will prevail.

The display of storm signals was resumed on Lake Superior on Sunday.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours, ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	43	57	60
6 A. M.	43	56	58
9 A. M.	50	57	61
12 M.	66	62	70
3 P. M.	70	57	62
6 P. M.	69	56	62
9 P. M.	65	53	56
12 P. M.	60	52	56

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square 60¾
Weather Bureau 56½
Corresponding date 1899 ..... 53¾
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years 51

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.90, and the humidity was 86. At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 29.85 and the humidity was 87. The maximum temperature was 62 at noon, and the minimum temperature was 52 at 8 P. M.

1850 1900

Housefurnishing Hardware and Cutlery.

Cooking Utensils of all kinds.
Laundry and Bath Room Requisites.
Steamer and Yacht Chairs.
Hammocks and Baths.
Covered Willow Traveling Trunks.
Camphorwood and Cedar Chests
English Luncheon and Tea Baskets.
Eddy Refrigerators, Water Filters.
China, Crockery and Glass.

"Cottage furnishing a specialty."

CHARLES JONES,

920 Broadway, cor 21st St.
902 & 904 6th Ave., cor. 51st St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

H. & E. Standard Quality Granulated Sugar, 5 lbs. in Linen Bag for 24c.

Ham and Bacon.

"Red Star" Ham and Boneless Bacon—the finest quality—extra selected sugar-cured. The kind that is toothsome, savory and appetizing; our regular price is 13½c. per pound. During this sale:

Hams . . 11½c. lb. | Bacon . . 10½c. lb.

Fine Tea, 32c.

Mayflower Chop—Oolong and mixed (green and black), strong and of delicious aroma.
Equal to the Tea sold elsewhere at 50c. per pound; our price 32c. Sold in two-pound packages only.

25c. Quart Cans of Soup at 12c.

Mohawk Brand—put up by one of the most reliable and best-known makers. The following kinds: Chicken and Consomme.

Red Star Baking Powder.

Strictly, honestly pure—no better quality made. Its great and growing popularity proves its merit.
5-lb. cans, $1.29 | 1-lb. cans, 29c. | ½-lb. cans, 15c.

Canned California Fruits.

Jessamine brand. Packed in 1899. Splendid, carefully selected ripe fruit—heavy sugar syrup.

—Green Gages and Egg Plums; case of 2 doz., $3.38; can, 15c.

—Bartlett Pears and Lemon Cling Peaches; case of 2 doz., $5.14; can, 22c.

—White Cherries; case of 2 doz., $6.26; can, 27c.

—Yellow Crawford Peaches; case of 2 doz., $4.34; can, 19c.

—Extra large California Prunes, French style, thin skins, none better; 2-lb. package, 17c.

—Evaporated Yellow Peaches, large fruit; pound package, 11c.

—Red Bar Le Duc, never sold for less than 25c. per glass, at 15c.

—Bartlett Pears, from New York State, whole fruit, packed in heavy sugar syrup, quart jars, 24c.

—Apricots, extra standard quality, large and ripe, heavy syrup; big cans, 17c.

—Blueberries, extra quality; case of 2 doz., $2.18; can, 10c.

—Preserved Strawberries, large and luscious, fine syrup; case of 2 doz., $2.94; can, 13c.

—French Peas, extra fine; our 34c. jars at 24c.

—Extra-sifted Early June Peas; case of 2 doz., $3.62; can, 16c.

—Sifted Early June Peas, extra quality; case of 2 doz., $2.69; can, 12c.

—Sugar Peas, flavorous as the fresh; case of 2 doz., $2.66; can, 12c.

—French Peas, finest; small size, packed in 1899, can, 18c.; very small, 22c.

—Lima Beans, "Lily White" brand, extra small; case of 2 doz., $3.14; can, 14c.

—Corn ("Lily White" brand), and Golden Wax Beans, sweet and tender; case of 2 doz., $2.18; can, 10c.

—California Asparagus, snow-white; case of 4 doz. pound cans, $4.99; can, 11c.

—String Beans, Eclipse Brand, sweet and tender, case of one dozen cans, $1.49; can, 7c.

—Fancy Tomatoes, solidly packed; large cans, 7c.

—Extra Standard Jersey Tomatoes, famous "Jessamine" brand, red-ripe, solid, cold packed; large cans; case of 2 doz., $2.18; can, 10c

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

All Around the Store

Showery days suggest umbrellas. This makes an interesting time for bargains. 26 and 28-in. Umbrellas, with good Helvetia covers, at $1; of Union taffeta at $2, or all-silk at $2.25.

Is there a fireplace in your country home? They are wonderfully cheerful on the chilly mornings or evenings. All that is needed for them is shown in the basement. Fire sets of brass, $4.50 to $21; of wrought iron, $3.50 to $30; andirons of brass, $3 to $45; of wrought iron, $2.50 to $110; fenders of brass, $3.50 to $21.50; of wrought iron, $8 to $14.

Kurrache Rugs are just the thing for summer cottages—thick, heavy, wear like iron. Mottled designs and a variety of colorings. Various sizes, and just now, less than usual in price; $1.25 to $8.50, worth $1.70 to $11.25.

Some dinner ware patterns are being closed out at less than half price. Of English porcelain in pretty decorations. Tea cups and saucers at 60c doz., were $1.60. Covered dishes that were 80c at 30c. Oatmeal bowls that were $1.75 at 60c dozen. Egg cups that were $1.75 at 60c dozen. Basement.

The Lamp Store shows new patterns of Venetian Lanterns for halls or cozy corners, 65c to $20. The prices are quite unusual, too.

Can you imagine 270 styles of Fancy Tables! That is just the number we are showing in the Furniture Store; in oak, birch, maple, mahogany; $3.50 to $160.

Do you know the Little Salon in the rear of the Picture Store? It is worth visiting frequently. Just now there is quite a fine collection of plain and colored photogravures in neat frames of gold, oak-and-gold and mahogany-and-gold. Prices, $17.50 to $50.

Union Suits for summer wear. Two special sorts for men; of medium weight white merino, silk-trimmed, $1.50. Ypsilanti suits, ribbed and full-fashioned at $2.50 a suit. Either sort, in the various styles.

Some pretty Petticoats of black mercerized batiste, are shown at $1.75. They have a deep accordion-plaited ruffle, edged with plaited rucne.

Some handsome lace and embroidered flouncings that are slightly soiled, are shown to-day at half prices, they are 2¾ and 45 inches wide and prices range from the 75c sort at 35c, to the $4 sort at $2.

Some colored-bordered handkerchiefs for men are offered at half price to-day. They are all linen. Quite a variety of patterns that sell at 25c, to-day at 12½c each.

Snow-white English Bath Towels of fine terry cloth with hemstitched ends at 50c to $1.25 each.

The show of Outing Hats is interesting. English and American sorts in great variety, $1 to $5. A fine variety of untrimmed hats as well in fancy rough and tuscan straws, 75c to $5.

These millinery flowers for half dollar suggest what the Millinery Store is offering. Handsome silk-and-gauze chrysanthemums in the pastel shades; imported roses with foliage; handsome red silk poppies, 3 in a bunch; brilliant sweet peas; and pink and white June roses, 6 in a bunch; choose for 50c.

They not only have very delicious and absolutely wholesome candies in the basement, but they have very handsome boxes to put them up in. Some new sorts have just been received.

If you want a dainty shopping tablet, a pad for business use, or paper for the children to use at school, visit the Commercial Stationery Store in the Basement. There is splendid variety, and quite low prices. They also call attention to a very fine assortment of Photograph Albums, ranging in price from 25c to $8.50.

Some very handsome Finger Pouches, with an opening for a watch, are shown in lizard, sea lion, pigskin and seal. Prices, $4.25 to $6. Of course, a most complete line of pocketbooks, chatelaine bags and belts.

A great deal of Velvet Ribbon is being asked for now. One sort has an excellent silk face with linen back, and prices range from No. 1 at 17c a piece to No. 12 at 18c a yard.

Queen Mary Toilet Waters are doubly refreshing for the warm season. In bottles, with sprinkling top, 3 ounce size, at 25c; 6 ounce size, at 50c; 10 ounce size, at 75c. All odors. Of course we have Guerlain's and Rogers & Gallet's fine French perfumes.

Men's Summer Gloves are ready. One-clasp taffeta in tan and gray, at 50c; two-button lisle gloves at 75c a pair.

The specially-priced books have been removed from the main aisle to the regular book store where there is much choice literature to be had for very little money.

Children's Lawn Guimpes Numerous pretty new styles. Some at 55c have plaited yoke, neck and sleeves, finished with stitched ruffle. These are for sizes 2 to 6 years. 65c for same style for sizes 6 to 12 yrs.

85c—Full front; neck and sleeves trimmed with neat embroidery insertion and embroidery ruffle; or one of plaited yoke with rows of insertion. 2 to 12 years.

$1.25.—Pointed yoke of cluster plaits; neck and sleeves finished with neat embroidery insertion and embroidery ruffle.

$1.75—Three large plaits across front; turn-back cuff trimmed with embroidery. 2 to 12 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Seasonable Bed Covering Time to lay aside the heavy, burdensome sorts. We've been gathering largely of the medium aud light weight bed clothing. Worthy grades, all of it—kinds that we know are worthy. And priced right, too. Just a few kinds and qualities quoted here to show about how they run:

$3 pair—White wool blankets, cotton warp; medium weight; 70x80 in.

$5 pair—White wool on spool cotton warp; very light; 70x80 in.

Other exceptionally light weight wool and cotton and all-wool blankets at $3 to $6 a pair.

90c each—Crocheted bedspreads with marseilles pattern.

$1.65 each—Colored spreads, single bed size, the kinds much favored for country homes. $2 for double bed size.

$1.35 each—Ruffled silkoline comfortables filled with soft, white cotton.

$2.50 each—Light weight percale spreads in attractive designs.

$1—Silkoline covered comfortables, figured in one side, the other plain.

Chickering Pianos—
A New Chapter in a Great History

TO-DAY, on the seventy-seventh anniversary of its foundation, we take over from the Chickering & Sons' Company the business of selling their pianos for New York and vicinage. We already have the same business in Philadelphia and the surrounding neighborhood.

This does not mean that the Chickering Company is going out of business. Somebody has twisted the announcement that we would assume the selling of their pianos in this city into the statement that the Chickering Company was about to retire.

The opposite is the case. Both they and we hope that the great transaction consummated to-day is to put them into a larger manufacturing business than they have ever known.

For the accommodation of the great stock of pianos which the addition of the Chickering business demands, we have built new apartments, appropriate and commodious, on the Fifth Floor.

In them you will find every sort of Chickering Pianos. Also all the records pertaining to the public service of the Chickering Company in this vicinity. We assume all tuning orders, all arrangements for supplying instruments for concerts and other public uses, all business of exchange of new for old pianos.

With this comes a two-fold ambition:

First—To place with the music loving public a constantly increasing number of Chickering pianos.

Second—By accurate and intelligent care to maintain the Chickering reputation in a manner that shall cause it to steadily rise with the lengthening years.

Significance of this Occasion

The world at large does not comprehend the meaning of modern merchandise movements. Many question why Wanamaker and Chickering combine their interests. All merchandise moves upon the line of least resistance. Chickering finds *that* in the Wanamaker organization—equipped ready to handle the highest classes of merchandise. Therefore it appears that Chickering's distributing organization is superfluous, for Wanamaker's can do the work as well, perhaps better. But that remains to be proven.

The existence of a principle and its recognition are quite distinct. This coming of the Chickerings to Wanamaker's is splendid testimony to the highly developed Wanamaker idea of public service in retailing. Only the highest confidence and most implicit trust could justify the placing of Chickering's great reputation in other than Chickering hands.

Chickering Pianos

The modern piano is especially an American production. Its wonderful development is the response of American art to the demands of American taste. In the early part of the century John Osborn employed, and taught the craft to, Jonas Chickering, who, in 1823, founded Chickering and Sons. To this firm, its descendants, its representatives, is due the principal part of the credit for progress in American piano building.

Chickering Pianos! To describe them would be scant courtesy to our hundreds of thousands of daily readers.

Yesterday's Inaugural Concert

It was a fine occasion. Madame Suzanne Adams, Madame Szumowska, The Kneisel Quartette, Mr. Dannreuther, Mr. Liebling, Mr. John Cheshire and Mr. Schroeder rendered a program that was the musical event of the day in the Metropolis. Critics praised the affair greatly. But the sad part is that our Public numbers tens of thousands and our hall seats scant seven hundred. We did our best. First applicants for tickets were first served strictly, but many that wanted tickets could not get them. We're sorry.

To-day's Reception

The warerooms are open to-day to the public. Chickering, Vose, Krell, Crown and Royal Pianos in abundance. The Angelus in a separate room and "music in the air" all day.

Paris Notes

FROM THE OFFICE OF

John Wanamaker

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES, PARIS, April 10, 1900

The little burst of sunshine with which we are now being favored has had the effect of bringing back the mondaines who have been wintering in the South, and it has also ignited a spark of gaiety in the social wheel, which, naturally, means the ordering of lots of new gowns.

At the races on Sunday last there was a good attendance, for although not warm, the weather was bright and fine; many fashionable people were to be seen in the Pesage, although the reserved tribune was somewhat empty. But it is not in the reserved tribune that one sees the most striking novelties in the way of gowns and hats; and after all, the woman who does not go to the races mainly for the purpose of making observations of new millinery and new gowns, is the exception rather than the rule. Many smart women wore tailor-made coats and skirts of a more or less fanciful order—rather more than less, as a rule. There were also a great many fur garments visible, for there was qurte a sharp feeling in the air. But of the Parisiennes who are in the advance guard of fashion, some had donned real Spring toilettes, which they kindly displayed without any concealing outdoor wrap. The Parisian leader of fashion's role in life is to show the novelties of the season for her less advanced sisters; thus, on a fine November day, when other people are enjoying a delightful Indian summer, she is obliged to muffle herself up in furs, because the season for them has arrived, and in Spring, however backward the season may be, Spring frocks must be worn, and so she appears in Crepe de Chine or Foulard when everybody else is glad to wear a cloth gown.

And so on Sunday the fashion leaders were wearing the latest Spring creations; Foulard gowns in every variety, in soft pastel pinks and blues, in black and white, and in the palest of silvery grays covered with white painted or printed designs and inserted with the loveliest of laces. One very charming gown, which came in for a great deal of admiration, was in white Foulard covered with a shaded black design in rings of various dimensions with wide border in the same pattern in much stronger relief, forming a band upon the arm, crossing upon the bodice and edging the skirt at the bottom of the long tunic. The upper portion of the corsage was exquisitely arranged with pale blue mousseline de soie, partly covered with guipure, which accompanied the broad band of Foulard to the waist, terminating in a kind of scarf attached with a turquoise ornament.

Another very pretty costume, and this one more suitable to the weather and surroundings, was in tiny pink and white checked cloth, trimmed in long lines with an edging of Irish point; the bolero and wide collar, which fell gracefully on to the sleeves, were very effectively outlined with the same lace. Another Foulard dress was in china-blue, gauged at the hips and in the centre of the back, the bodice arranged in the form of a bolero, with several rows of gauging above a heavy lace waistband. These dresses alone were worth going to the races to see.

Some of the mondaines had also donned some very becoming hats. One of the prettiest was a rather large toque of white tulle, covered with a charming arrangement of black and white velvet marguerites and leaves. Another original toque, worn by a popular actress, was in blue taffetas made with bouillonnes resting upon the hair in a novel and becoming fashion; the crown at the side relieved with blue tulle pierced with couteaux. A black toque which was much admired was in a soft crumpled straw, trimmed with black tulle round the low crown and two large choux upon one side, of curled feathers, one in pale blue, the other in black. The combination of black and white was favored by many of the smartest women. Indeed, it is much in vogue just now, both in dress and millinery.

The social wheel of gaiety has been revolving with intermittent velocity and some "reunions mondaines" have been given during the week, but the social movement cannot be said to have commenced in earnest. The fashionable elegantes who are now quickly returning to welcome the advent of spring in the gay capital, are amusing themselves in the meantime by making up theatre and supper parties. Any number of "grandes dames" are to be seen at the fashionable supping places just now. One night last week one of our best-known mondaines was to be seen after the theatre at a chic restaurant, dressed all in black and white; her dress, slightly decollette, in a Louis XIII. design, showing a criss-cross design of black velvet ribbon on white satin. Her low toque, which came well over the forehead, was of black spangled tulle over white, and a spangled white quill curled round the front of the brim. Another elegante, at the same table, wore gray chiffon very much puffed and flounced, and a long cloth coat to match. A lovely pink chiffon frock was very much admired, the bodice and shirt made with plaits so arranged as to form diamond-shaped spaces, and in each space was a painted flower. The hats were in almost every instance of tulle and very light in color, whilst most of the coats were in the loose Empire shape, and had sleeves; very few circular capes, which were so fashionable not so long ago, being seen.

It is very evident that Foulard will be one of the most popular materials with the Parisiennes this season. Foulard twills, satin Foulard, Foulard "ecossais" "Japonais," "Camaieu" and "dentelle," the last having wavy lines of lace insertion woven into the satin surface. One of the great couturiers has been making a large number of Foulard gowns lately, the skirt rather full around the hips, a style which suits the soft material better than a tightly-fitting jupe. One charmingly simple gown, eloquent of "chic," in blue and white Foulard, had the entire corsage composed of cut pieces, overlapping each other; each piece bordered with white silk braid. The plain skirt opened on one side to show straps of the white braid on either side of a kilting of the Foulard. The corsage had a yoke of white embroidered linen, with blue pastilles woven all over, whilst a ceinture of white taffeta fell behind, with fringed blue silk ends.

Foulard and linon will be much mixed, and a feature on some of the best Foulard gowns is a very large chou, with long ends of mousseline de soie or crepe de chine coming from the centre of the bust. Some few are at the side, but the newest and most favored idea is to place the chou in the very middle. This center chou of mousseline de soie or lace will be very much seen on linon or cambric summer gowns, as well as on Foulard.

A New Sealing Wax This is made like a candle—with a wick. That prevents sputtering, burning the fingers and soiling the stationery. Besides it insures a more cleanly impression. Wonder it wasn't thought of long ago. Several colors. 10c a stick.

Stationery Store, Broadway.

Fancy Embroidered Swiss Muslins
MUCH REDUCED IN PRICE

These very worthy aristocrats of the kingdom of cottons will be wonderfully tempting at their new prices. The earlier prices were less than ruling figures—the dainty stuffs are most bewitching whatever their cost, and to-day's concessions should make them irresistible with May Day still a week away.

$1.35 yd. from $1.75—Embroidered dotted Swiss muslin, with stripes of white insertion and black dots, on tinted ground.

$1.25 yd. from $1.75—Embroidered Serpentine Striped Swiss Muslin, with black and white embroidery, on tinted ground.

$1.25 yd. from $1.65—Embroidered Swiss Grenadine, in fancy cube figures of black and white on colored ground.

$1.25 yd. from $1.50—Embroidered Figured and Striped Swiss Muslin, with black and white embroidery on colored ground.

$1.10 yd. from $1.50—Bayadere Plisse Striped and Embroidered Figured Swiss Muslin, in white on tinted ground.

$1 yd. from $1.50—Embroidered Swiss Muslin, in polka dots forming rings and plaids, in black and white on tinted ground.

$1 yd. from $1.35—Embroidered Swiss Muslin in hemstitched plaited stripes and polka dots in white, on black ground.

$1 yd. from $1.25—Embroidered Swiss Muslin in scroll figures, in white or navy blue and black ground.

90c yd. from $1.15—Embroidered Polka Dot Swiss Muslin in colors on hemstitched plaid grounds of white.

85c yd. from $1.25—Embroidered Figured Striped Swiss Muslin, in black and white on gray ground.

65c yd. from 85c—Hemstitched Striped White Swiss Muslin, with embroidered colored figures.

60c yd. from 75c—Embroidered Polka Dot Swiss Muslin, in colors and black on white hemstitched striped grounds.

Other Cotton Dress Goods Reductions

37½c a yd. reduced from 60c—Silk-and-cotton plisse gauze crepe with stripes of mercerized cotton stripes in self-colorings that look like satin; the fabric is dainty and gauzy and looks almost as well as all-silk goods; ideal for summer gowns; shown in these self-colorings:

Black	Cardinal	Primrose
White	Old Rose	Heliotrope
Cream	Light Blue	Pink

30c a yd. reduced from 45c—Scotch striped cotton crepes in 8 dainty combinations of colors with white.

25c a yd. reduced from 50c—Mercerized twilled ginghams, with the lustre of silk; shown in 20 attractive combinations; checks, plaids and stripes; these have the soft, clingy effect, much favored now in the novelty wool-and-silk and wool goods.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

New Mattings

Competition between Japanese and Chinese Mattting grows sharper every year and the consequence is better matting. Orientals know how to compete. Each sticks to the thing he can do best. Our line of patterns increases yearly and to-day we are showing more designs than ever—hundreds of them—varying in price from $6 to $25 for 40-yard rolls.

Chinese Mattings—

They are the toughest and strongest—goods we can recommend for service. Our Palace grade is the best. No one else has exactly the same thing. 21 styles, price $18 roll.

Kiang, equal to the best in many other stores. 11 styles, $15 a roll.

Luan, 12 styles, weighing 80 to 85 pounds to the roll, price $12 a roll.

And so on down to our **Whang** matting, most popular, heavy, seamless matting, averaging over 2 lbs. to the yard, $10 a roll.

Other Chinese seamless mattings at $7, and the heavy jointed matting at $6 a roll.

Plain white mattings, weighing 120 pounds, $20 a roll, down to $7.

Japanese Mattings—

Of course, the prettiest—this year showing many fine novelties. 130 odd styles. The choicest is the white matting with inserted figures, at $25 a roll; and so on down to our favorite **Bungo** at $9, which is equal to many other mattings worth a third more.

Fibre Mattings—

Cool and clean for summer use, and exquisitely dainty in their appearance. Made in blues, greens, old pinks, tans and other decorative colorings. Also fibre rugs, in size 18x30 inches to 9x12 feet, at from 75c to $13.

Third floor.

Fancy China—Half Prices

That is, half prices mostly. When they're not that they're less. It's fine china table ware, of excellent quality and in exquisite decorations. The goods are on tables on the Main aisle, first floor, conveniently arranged for easy choosing.

At 25c—There are tea and bread-and butter plates, cups and saucers. Values 50c and 75c.

At 50c—Choice among cups and saucers, boullons, cake plates, celery trays, manicure trays and so on. Not a piece worth less than $1.

At $1—Elegant plates—dinner, breakfast, tea and soup plates, comports, salad bowls, olive dishes.

There's also a collection of other table ware half prices, comprising various plates and covered dishes, footed comports and sauce boats, pudding and chop dishes.

Women's Coats

Fashion has permitted free rein to your fancy for over-garments this season; but, of course, she is particular about the outlines of each. You may choose Eton, bolero, reefer, blazer, automobile, or top coat; and if you choose from this skillfully selected stock you will have the most stylish and the best spring wrap at the fairest price.

These hints of popular sorts:

$12—Covert cloth; tan, brown and blue; fly front; lined with colored taffeta silk.

$13.75—Kersey; black, tan, navy blue and steel gray; fly front; lined with colored satin.

$15—Black worsted serge; fly front; faced with peau de soie; edges bound with black braid; lined with black satin rhadame.

$18—Black broadcloth bolero; scalloped collar; faced with white satin and ecru lace; edges finished with stitched bands of peau de soie; fastens with ribbon; lined with black taffeta.

$20—Black taffeta bolero; without collar, entirely plaited seams and edges finished with stitched bands of peau de soie, lined with white satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

More Linen News

Old-price news is good news of linens. It has been a hard fight to prevent our prices from going up, when they are rising all around us. Now, during this spring clean-up sale, we are offering odd lots of fine, pure linens for less than we could buy them to-day.

It's an opportunity that thrifty housekeepers who love fine linens will want to profit by.

To the list published yesterday, we make these additions to-day:

Table Cloths—

Of finest Flemish linen; but they have no napkins to match, hence:

Cloths, 2x3 yards, worth $7.50, at $6.

Cloths, 2½x2½ yards, worth $7.50, at $6.

Cloths, 2x3 yards, worth $9, at $7.

Cloths, 2½x3½ yards, worth $10.50, at $8.

Cloths, 2½x5 yards, worth $15, at $11.

Of fine Scotch damask, 67 in. wide—

2 yards long, at $1.60 each.

2½ yards long, at $2 each.

2⅞ yards long, at $2.40 each.

Napkins, breakfast size, $1.75; dinner size, $2.50 a dozen.

Napkins—

Scotch double damask, 24 in. square, $3.75 kind for $3.25 doz.

German, grass bleached, 22 in., $2.25 doz.

Irish, bleached, 20 in., $1.35 doz.; reduced from $1.50.

Bohemian, silver bleached; 22 in.; $1 doz.

Table Linen—

Old fashioned loom dice; heavy quality; almost white; 56 in. wide; 45c yard.

Scotch double damask; full bleached; 70 in. wide; $1.10 a yard.

Belgian double damask; 69 inches wide; $1.50 a yard.

Lunch Sets—

Bleached German damask; colored borders, fringed; tea cloth, size 70x87 in., with one dozen doilies to match, 15 in. square (sizes include fringe), $4.50 kind for $3. Half yard longer, $5 kind for $3.50.

Tea Cloths—

Bleached damask; sewed fringe; hand drawn work corners; 35 in. square, including fringe; 75c kind for 50c.

Towels—

Scotch double huckaback; full bleached; size 18x38 in., 12½c each.

Irish bleached huckaback, hemmed or fringed; "Old Bleach" goods; size 20x39 in., 25c each.

American snow-white Bath Towels; size 27x60 in.; our 30c kind for 25c each.

Imported knife cloths of fine brown twilled crash; lettered on side in Turkey red; 20 in. square; 10c kind at 4 for 25c.

Fancy Linens—

A collection of Doilies and Squares, hemstitched, and mostly with drawn work; slightly shop worn; regularly from 20c to 45c each; your choice at 15c each.

Damask Table Scarfs, fine linen Tray Cloths and some Doilies; 60c to 80c qualities; your choice at 40c each.

Linen Store, Fourth avenue.

Sale of Notions Continues

The tables in the Tenth street aisle are filled again with these high-grade dressmaker's findings and sewing-room needs generally. The selling yesterday was very large, but we prepared for several days just like it. The prices are exceptionally low for goods of such quality, and it will pay to lay in a supply for later on if there's no immediate need. Dressmakers must be especially interested in this sale. To them the goods are sold as "regular."

"Empress" Dress Shields, light weight, No. 3, 12c pair, $1.40 doz. pairs; No. 4, 14c pair, $1.60 doz. pairs; No. 5, 16c pair, $1.85 doz. pairs.

"Duchess" Dress Shields, rubber lined, No. 3, 12c pair, $1.40 doz. pairs; No. 4, 14c. pair, $1.60 doz. pairs; No. 5, 16c pair, $1.85 doz. pairs.

"Countess" Dress Shields, double nainsook covered, No. 3, 14c pair, $1.60 doz. pairs; No. 4, 16c pair, $1.85 doz. pairs; No. 5, 18c pair, $2.05 doz. pairs.

Clark's Sewing Silk, 50-yd spool, 3c; 35c doz. spools.

All-Shell Whalebone, $1.30 doz.; $15 gross.

"Sterling" Machine Silk, pure dye, 50c spool; $5.25 doz. spools.

English pins, assorted sizes, paper 5c.

Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding, 1 5-8 inches wide, 5-yd. piece, 20c; 36-yd. piece, better quality, $1.75.

Double Serge Dress Belting, 10-yd. piece, 65c.

Prussian Binding, ½ inch wide, 9-yd. piece, 14c; $1.65 doz.

Taffeta Ribbon, black and white, 8c piece, box of 60 pieces, $4.75.

Taffeta Ribbon, black and white and colors, 14c piece, box of 60 pieces, $8.25.

Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MISSION WORKERS ENTHUSIASTIC

Conference Delegates Busy From Morn Till Night.

FOURTEEN MEETINGS HELD

Receptions Given to Presbyterians and Congregationalists.

BIG CROWDS AT CARNEGIE HALL

Overflow Audiences Accommodated at Near-by Churches—A Reception Planned for British, Canadian, and Colonial Delegates.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Morning Sessions.—10 A. M.

CARNEGIE HALL.—"EVANGELISTIC WORK."

Papers and addresses by Bishop J. M. Thoburn, Methodist, India and Malaysia; the Rev. W. F. Oldham, D. D., Methodist, Malaysia; the Rev. M. L. Gordon, M. D., D. D., Congregationalist, Japan; the Rev. Henry Richards, D. D., Baptist, Africa; discussion.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—"WOMAN'S EVANGELISTIC WORK."

Addresses by Miss Jessie Duncan, India, Presbyterian; Miss Alice E. Belton, Japan, Methodist; Miss Agnes E. Baskerville, India, Baptist.

MADISON AVE. REF'D CHURCH.—WOMAN'S WORK-GIVING."

Addresses by Mrs. Henry H. Forsyth, Chicago, Presbyterian; Mrs. J. H. Knowles, New York, Methodist; Mrs. Fanny Corbett Hays, Chatfield, Minn., Presbyterian; Mrs. A. L. Frisbie, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Belle McPherson Campbell, Chicago, Presbyterian; Mrs. Anna Schaeffer, Findlay, Ohio, Church of God; Mrs. E. M. Spreng, Cleveland, Ohio, Evangelical Association; Emily Huntington Miller, Evanston, Ill., Dean Northwestern University; Miss M. D. Wingate, Chicago; Mrs. E. C. Armstrong, Centre Valley, Indiana, Friends; Mrs. J. H. Randall, St. Paul, Minn., Baptist.

CENTRAL PRES. CHURCH.—"WOMAN'S EDUCATIONAL WORK."

Addresses by Mrs. E. W. Blatchford, Chicago, Secretary Board of the Interior; Mrs. E. J. Bellerby, India, Church Missionary Society; Miss Isabella Thoburn, India, Methodist; Mrs. S. L. Baldwin, Brooklyn, N. Y., Methodist; Mrs. Theodore M. McNair, Japan, Presbyterian; Mrs. J. M. Francis, Indianapolis, Protestant Episcopal.

Afternoon Sessions.—2:30 P. M.

5TH AVE. PRES. CHURCH.—"NATIVE AGENCY IN EVANGELISTIC WORK."

Addresses by the Rev. H. M. M. Hackett, M. A., Principal Diocesan Theological College, Montreal; the Rev. E. W. Parker, D. D., India, Methodist; the Rev. S. H. Chester, D. D., Presbyterian; discussion.

CENTRAL CONG. CHURCH.—"THE MISSIONARY CHURCH."

Addresses by the Rev. R. P. Mackay, Toronto, Presbyterian; the Rev. I. H. Correll, D. D., Japan, Protestant Episcopal; David G. Barkeley, LL. D., Presbyterian; discussion.

CENTRAL PRES. CHURCH.—"WOMAN'S WORK—LITERATURE."

Addresses by Mrs. H. G. Safford, Newton Centre, Mass., Baptist; Mrs. S. B. Capron, Boston, Mass.; Miss S. C. Easton, India; Miss A. B. Child, Boston, Mass., Congregational; Mrs. W. A. Montgomery, Rochester, N. Y., Baptist; Miss C. Butler, Newton Centre, Mass., Methodist; Mrs. Joseph Cook, Boston, Mass., Congregational; Mrs. A. H. Studebaker, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lutheran; Mrs. L. A. De Merritt, Ocean Parkk, Me., Free Baptist.

MADISON AVE. REF'D CHURCH.—"WOMAN'S MEDICAL WORK."

Addresses by Mary Bryan, M. D., India, Methodist; Grace M. Kimball, M. D., Resident Physician, Vassar College; Mrs. J. Howard Smith, New York, Women's Union Missionary Society.

CALVARY BAPT. CH.—"WORK FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND CHILDREN."

Addresses by Mrs. W. E. Norvell, Protestant Episcopal; Mrs. A. J. Wheeler, Baptist; Mrs. J. W. Childress, Presbyterian; Mrs. John M. Gaut, Presbyterian; Mrs. J. M. Leech, Methodist; Mrs. C. M. Ingram, American Christian Convention.

CHAMBER MUSIC HALL.—"THE MISSION—ITS ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS."

Addresses by the Rev. W. H. Findlay, M. A., India, Wesleyan; the Rev. A. Merensky, D. D., Berlin, Germany; discussion.

Evening Sessions.—8 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL.—"BIBLE TRANSLATION AND DISTRIBUTION."

Addresses by the Rev. Canon W. J. Edmonds, B. D., London; the Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, M. D., D. D., India, Reformed Church; the Rev. William Ashmore, D. D., China, Baptist.

CENTRAL PRES. CHURCH.—"BIBLE AND EVANGELISTIC WORK."

Addresses by the Rev. John Fox, D. D.; the Rev. E. W. Parker, D. D., India; the Rev. Joseph King, Australia.

Work began in earnest yesterday for the delegates to the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, and those who wished to miss as little as possible of the proceedings had use for all their zeal and energy to keep track of the busy programme. Fourteen meetings, divided among morning, afternoon, and evening; a missionary exhibit gathered from all fields, and receptions for Presbyterian and Congregational delegates occupied the time almost continuously from 9:30 o'clock in the morning, when devotions introduced the formal exercises, until late in the evening, when from the various meetings and receptions the delegates turned toward their lodgings.

Clearly the day lacked in nothing for the comfort and gratification of the delegates and their friends. Every meeting was well attended. Both in the morning and evening Carnegie Hall held audiences up to its capacity, and in the evening two overflow meetings were improvised in the neighborhood to accommodate those who could not get within the hall.

THE OVERFLOW MEETINGS.

One of these occurred in Calvary Baptist Church, which was dark and locked at the time the Carnegie Hall meeting began. A half hour later, thanks to the diligence of some who knew the sexton and others who drummed up speakers, an enthusiastic audience was enjoying an address from Gov. William J. Northen of Georgia. The Rev. Dr. R. P. Mackay of Toronto and Dr. C. F. Harford-Battersby of Livingstone Medical College, England, followed. Both speakers and audience being intent upon the subject of missions, the meeting proceeded as smoothly and enjoyably as if it had been prearranged.

The other overflow meeting occurred in the vestry of the Central Presbyterian Church, for which the only preparation consisted in lighting the gas, taking possession and recruiting speakers, the body of the church being then occupied with a regular conference meeting. The Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, awaiting his turn to address the Carnegie Hall audience, yielded to the persuasion of friends to go over to the vestry. He had a most rapturous reception, for many of the vestry audience were admirers from Brooklyn and elsewhere who had come out purposely to hear him at the main meeting. The Rev. Dr. John G. Paton of New Hebrides also spoke, having been escorted from the pulpit platform of the church, where he had been regularly scheduled to appear, to the vestry. Both speakers seemed to get as much pleasure from this diversion of the programme as their auditors and the improvised meetings may be counted among the day's noteworthy happenings.

SUBJECT OF DAY'S DISCUSSIONS.

In respect to subjects the day easily apportioned itself. "The Authority and Purpose of Missions" engaged undivided attention in the morning meetings, "A Survey of Fields," embracing reports from every mission land, occupied the afternoon, and in the evening the subject at all meetings was "A Century of Missions."

Unanticipated calls upon the Hospitality and other committees have added somewhat to the expense of the conference. Funds in hand still lack the amount needed by several thousand dollars. The management seems assured that the shortage will soon be removed, although definite plans to that end have been made. It is not unlikely that the cost of the conference may reach $43,000. The sum collected is less than $40,000. Early in the work of gathering money feeling developed strongly against collections at meetings. No fear is expressed that the committee will resort to this means of getting money.

Arrangements are fast taking shape for the reception at Sherry's next Monday evening to the British, Canadian, and colonial delegates by British, Canadian, and colonial residents. In addition to a notable company, the features of the affair will be the decorations and the music, which will be distinctively British, Canadian, and colonial. No set speeches will be permitted, but men representative of the various sections will respond for those sections, and, unless all expectations are disappointing, the reception will be one of the most enjoyable events incidental to the conference.

MORNING SESSION AT CARNEGIE HALL.

AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Walter B. Sloan, Secretary of the Inland Mission of China, led the devotional exercises, which introduced the meeting at Carnegie Hall yesterday morning.

There was a large audience, which filled the hall by 10 o'clock, at which hour the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith opened the regular exercises by presenting the Rev. Dr. Augustus H. Strong, President of the Rochester Theological Seminary, Baptist, as the first speaker on the "Authority and Purposes of Foreign Missions."

The other speakers on the subject were the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor of China, Superintendent of the China Inland Mission, who discussed "The Source of Power," and Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in United States of America, who dealt with "The Supreme and Determining Aim."

The Rev. Augustus H. Strong.

The Rev. Augustus H. Strong in beginning the discussion on "The Authority and Purpose of Foreign Missions" said:

"Authority is the right to impose beliefs or to command obedience. As the etymology of the word indicates, authority is something added—added to abstract truth and duty. The thing added is the personal element—obligation to a person. We are ignorant of much that we need to know; there are persons from whom we are bound to learn. We are indisposed to do our whole duty; there are persons whom we are bound to obey.

"The only ultimate religious authority must be a person, the highest person, and that person made known to us. Pantheism can give us no authority, for it has no personal being who can add his witness to truth or duty. Rationalism can give us no proper authority—for reason is not the highest—it is fallible and dependent. I can safely trust and follow it only as it represents God, who is absolute rationality and absolute righteousness. Nor is even God an authority, except as He is made known to me. Agnosticism can give me no authority, for it declares God to be unknown. Christianity alone gives me a proper authority in matters of religion, because it presents to me a God made known, partially in reason and conscience, most fully in incarnation, atonement, and resurrection. Because Christ is a person, the highest person, and that person made known to me, he can truly say, 'All authority hath been given unto me in heaven and on earth.'

ALL AUTHORITY IN CHRIST.

"The Scriptures give us two reasons why all authority belongs to Christ. On the one hand He is the Eternal Word, the only Revealer of God, and Himself God. He is the creating, upholding, and governing God—the only God with whom we have to do. Behind all subordinate and delegated authorities, such as parents and the State, the Church, and the Scriptures, stands the personal Christ. He alone has original and independent right to tell me what truth and duty are. The revelation in nature and in history derives all its authority from our apprehension of some personal presence and authorship in it all; and, though men may not understand it, that personal presence and authorship is Christ's. Christ is the Light that lighteth every man, even though the Light has shined in darkness, and the darkness has comprehended it not.

"All authority belongs to Christ, on the other hand, because He has undertaken to dissipate this darkness of the world by a special manifestation of God. He has joined Himself to humanity to save it. In Him is all the fullness of the Godhead in bodily form; He is God manifest in the flesh; the God who was before invisible is declared and revealed in Christ, for he that has seen Him has seen the Father. This manifestation of God's personal love and righteousness in Christ's life and death has added a witness to the truth and a motive to obedience greater than any which abstract reason and uninstructed conscience could ever furnish. The throne of God has become the throne of the Lamb. And from that throne of the Lamb, the throne of the once crucified but now exalted Saviour, proceeds the authority for foreign missions.

"Foreign missions are Christ's method of publishing God's redemption, and so of reestablishing God's authority over an apostate and revolted humanity. Without any uttered command of Christ they would have claims upon us, for they are founded in right, reason, and in the best instincts of our nature. But that uttered command has been added, and to-day I derive the authority for foreign missions from Christ's express direction, from His single word, 'Go.' His one injunction to the unbelieving word is 'Come'—'Come unto me,' But His one injunction to all His believing followers is 'Go'—'Go ye unto all the world and preach the Gospel to the whole creation'; 'Go ye, therefore, and make disciples of all the nations.' It is the sublimest order ever given on earth. When I think of the breadth of the world that was to be subdued, of the time it has taken to subdue it, of the small numbers and the narrow views of those disciples, the audacity of that command seems almost insanity, until I realize that He is God, and that all other authority is but the shadow of His.

AUTHORITY FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

"Thus far the authority for foreign missions might be something external, and obedience might be a matter of duty. There has been much religious propagandism of this sort. But there is something better than this. Authority may take internal form and manifestation. In the case of the disciples it did become, and I trust it has become in us, the authority of an inward impulse, of love to Him who died for us. That love breaks through the bonds of isolation and selfishness, and moves us to go out to the sinning and suffering with a compassion like that which Jesus felt for the lost and perishing multitudes. When Christ bids us 'Go,' we wish to go. The outer word has become an inner word. Woe to us, if we preach not the Gospel. We cannot but speak forth the things which we have seen and heard. The authority of Christ is now the authority of love, the authority of our better nature, the authority of reason and conscience emancipated from the long slavery of sin and endowed with the glad liberty of the children of God.

"There is a larger conception still of the authority for foreign missions. It is the authority of Christ as the inmost life of the Church and of the universe. We learn that this love of Christ which constrains us is not simply our love to Christ, or his love to us, but rather his love in us—his love overflowing into our souls and manifesting itself in us who are joined to Him and have become partakers of his life. When I hear the word 'Go,' I hear no arbitrary command. It is the echo of the word 'Go' which the Father spoke to him, and He sends us only as He was sent by the Father. He imparts to us His own longing to redeem; He reveals to us the heart of God; He communicates to us the very life and movement of the Trinity; He takes our little boats in tow on the broad current that sets in the direction of that one far-off divine event toward which the whole creation moves.

"The authority for foreign missions is Christ. What is the purpose of foreign missions? Still I answer: Christ. For Christ is Christianity, and Christianity is Christ. We say that the purpose of foreign missions is to proclaim the truth, but Christ says: 'I am the Truth.' We say the purpose of foreign missions is to diffuse the spirit of love, but Paul says: 'The Lord is the Spirit.' We say that the purpose of foreign missions is to give new life to a dead humanity, but Christ says: 'I am the Life.' Truth and Love and Life are personal. Christianity is not merely the spirit of Christ—it is Christ Himself. The Christian Church is not only called 'the body of Christ,' the body of which Christ is the soul, but it is said that 'the body is Christ,' and that the Church is 'the fullness of Him that filleth all in all.' The Church is the expanded Christ, and the purpose of foreign missions is the purpose of the universe, to make all men the temples for His personal indwelling, that He may be the first-born among many brethren, and may fill the world with Himself.

FIRST GREAT MISSIONARY.

"Paul was the first great missionary, and he tells us the purpose of foreign missions when he says: 'For me to live is Christ.' But Christ multiplies Himself through the self-multiplication of the individual Christian. He has kindled His light in our souls that we may give that light to others. How long has it taken us to realize that the command to 'Go' is addressed not to official servants, but to all Christians, and that Christ's purpose is to make every convert a missionary! Crescit eundo is the motto of His army—it grows as it goes. Every enemy subdued is to become a recruiting officer, and the whole population is to be enlisted as his forces sweep on. Christian love begins at home, but it does not end at home. Like the circles set in motion when you throw a stone into calm water, it widens, surmounts its lifts and its regards, until it encompasses the globe. How long has taken us to realize that every endowment of talent, of influence, of wealth is only Christ's means of helping us to 'Go,' and so to co-operate in the work of the world's redemption! What are churches for but to make missionaries? What is education for but to train them? What is commerce for but to carry them? What is money for but to send them? What is life itself for but to fulfill the purpose of foreign missions, the' enthroning of Jesus Christ in the hearts of men?

"The purpose of foreign missions is Christ, for all the honor and praise of this world's redemption shall be given to Him. At the feet of Him who was crowned with thorns shall be cast the crowns of all the saved, from all the continents and all the islands of the sea. Mongolia and Polynesia and Patagonia shall join with Ethiopia in stretching forth their hands with offerings to Christ. A multitude that no man can number shall praise Him, of those who have been redeemed from the earth. But why should we limit the praise to the inhabitants of this little sphere? Is it not written that God will sum up all things in Christ; that to principalities and powers in heavenly places shall be made known His manifold wisdom; that in the name of Jesus every knee shall bow, of things in heaven, as well as on earth and under the earth? May we not believe, with Mark Hopkins, that in the great day of restitution other intelligences will come in long procession from other departments of the universe, great white legions from Sirius and Arcturus and the chambers of the South, to bow the knee and to confess that Jesus Christ is Lord?'

"So through the ages one increasing purpose runs. Let our thoughts be widened to take in that purpose and to make it ours. Christ is all in all. As His authority is supreme and universal, so His purpose is supreme and universal also. The prince in the Arabian story took from a walnut-shell a miniature tent, but that tent expanded so as to cover, first himself, then his palace, then his army, and at last his whole kingdom. So Christ's authority and Christ's purpose expand as we reflect upon them, until they take in, not only ourselves, our homes and our country, but the whole world of sinning and suffering men, and the whole universe of God. I take this great gathering of representatives from all the earth as a sign that the earth has begun to hear the word of the Lord, and is preparing to obey. There is but one authority for foreign missions, and that is Christ. There is but one purpose of foreign missions, and that is Christ. 'For of Him, and through Him, and unto Him, are all things. To Him be the glory, forever, Amen.'"

THE SOURCE OF POWER.

The Rev. J. Hudson Taylor.

The Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, founder of the China Inland Mission, spoke of the source of power in foreign missions. He said:

"God himself is the great source of power. It is His possession. He manifested it according to His sovereign will, according to His declared will. Truly our opponents and hindrances are many and mighty, but our God, the living God, alone is almighty. It is with Him that we have to do; on Him alone we have to wait; from Him alone cometh our salvation and our sufficiency. God tells us through His prophet that the men that know their God shall be strong, and they that understand the people among men shall instruct men. If it be true that knowledge is power, this is supremely true in the case of the knowledge of God.

"God's commands are always absolute. If we believe the commandment to be from God, our only rule is to obey. Further, God's power is available power. We are a supernatural people, born again by a supernatural birth. We wage a supernatural fight and we are taught by a supernatural teacher. In our supernatural fight we are led by a supernatural Captain in right paths to assured victory.

"Not many days after the risen Saviour ascended on high, the Holy Ghost came upon the disciples and followers, and they were all filled, and, praise God! He remains with them still, and He is to-day as truly available and as mighty a power as He was on the day of Pentecost.

THE WEAK SPOT IN THE SERVICE.

"We have given too much attention to method and machinery and resources; too little to the supreme service of power, the filling with the Holy Ghost. This, I think, you will agree with me, has been the great weakness about the service in the past, and unless remedied will be the great weakness in the future. We are commanded to be filled with the spirit. If not, we are living in disobedience and sin, the sin of unbelief. God is ready to fill us in this hall with the Holy Ghost. He is ready to send us power in this hall. Now, when we are gathered together a mighty power may come on missionary labors and in ideas in every quarter of the globe.

"In November, 1886, we spent eight days in waiting upon God. We spent days of fasting, alternated with prayer and we were led to pray to God to send 100 missionaries. We were led to pray for 100 missionaries to be sent out by our English board from January to November. We were led to ask God to give £10,000 in addition to the income of previous years, and we asked for it to be given in such a manner—in such large sums—that the force of our staff might not be occupied in keeping accounts. God answered our prayers wonderfully. He sent us offers for more than 600 missionaries, and at the end of the year over 100 had gone.

"You ask, What about the income? God did not give us exactly the £10,000 we asked for, but gave us £11,000. And the £11,000 came in eleven contributions, the smallest amount being £500.

"The living God is an available power. We can call on Him in the name of Christ with assurance that if we call on Him in the spirit of prayer these prayers will be answered.

"How important is faith! and what is this so essential faith? Is it not simply a recognition of God's faithfulness? We are living in days of wonderful success. But we may see far more wonderful things in days to come, and I trust that through this noble conference we may see greater wonders than we have ever seen yet, both in the home field and the foreign field.

CHURCH AND ITS WORKERS.

"Here is an important fact to remember. The Church is not a number of isolated organizations, but an organized body. The Church as a whole must recognize its responsibility to go forward. Not only must the missionaries go forward, but their parents and friends must give them up to the work. Soul-saving work cannot be carried on without suffering.

"If we can imagine that without suffering we can bring about the extension of Christ's Kingdom into all the world, it is a vain imagination. It cannot be done.

"Only prayer can overcome the appalling doctrines of heathendom. One great power is the Gospel itself. It is my privilege to know hundreds of native Christians who accepted Jesus Christ as their Saviour the first time they ever heard of Him.

"The Chinese are dying a million a month without God. Those only who have seen know the darkness of a heathen deathbed. With what despair do they look forward to the judgment which they know is coming! They know they are sinners and as their proverb puts it: 'Evil doing brings the evil reward.' They know nothing of God's atonement, nothing of the forgiveness which He has provided."

Mr. Taylor recited instances of conversion of heathen Chinese. His testimony was a strong refutation of the claim made that conversions are not sincere. He gave one instance of a Chinaman who heard the Gospel preached but once and then lived for fifteen years as a Christian in the interior where he never in that time saw a missionary. When finally a missionary went there, he found this one Christian man and his family living and worshipping daily. "A light in the province and known of all as a Christian family."

The hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus's Name," was sung at the close of Mr. Taylor's address.

SUPREME AND DETERMINING AIM.

Robert E. Speer.

Robert E. Speer spoke of "The Supreme and Determining Aim."

Mr. Speer said that there were many blessings, financial, commercial, and philanthropic, which were not to be claimed by foreign missions. He said that there was a danger that the aim of foreign missions might be confused with other aims, and this was to be avoided.

"I read recently," said he, "in a foreign paper that missionary enterprise, to be successful, must reorganize the whole human fabric. It is a mischievous doctrine. It is a dangerous doctrine! If we charged ourselves openly before the world with the reorganization of States and the reconstruction of society, how long could missions live? It is a misleading doctrine. It confuses the immediate issues with the aims. We aim only to plant that life that God can approve in the hearts of men.

"It will help us, also, to remind ourselves that we must not confuse the aim of missions with the methods of missions—and how many of us have seen this done in philanthropic work. On the mission field it is a pleasant thing to feed the hungry. It is a grand thing to heal the sick. And how many there are who direct their efforts to those philanthropic objects, only to see them absorb the aim itself. How many times we have seen it happen in the schools. We establish schools with reference to the maintenance of our aim. But the maintenance of our aim becomes a difficult thing. The maintenance of the school is easy."

TRUE AIM OF MISSIONS.

Mr. Speer denied that foreign missions are designed to overturn existing Governments, but rather to plant Christ in the hearts of men. He took the position that the establishing of schools and hospitals, while good and civilizing agencies, are liable to subvert the greater aim—the religious aim.

"Our work is not a philanthropic, political, secular movement," said he. "I would rather plant one seed of the life of Christ beneath the crust of heathen life that cover the whole crust over with the 'social influences' of Western civilization.

"The aim of foreign missions is to make Jesus Christ known to the world with a view to the salvation of men.

"It is pleasant to hear words such as we heard Saturday night, but our supreme aim is not to establish republics and limited monarchies throughout the world or to induce heathens to wear our dress or change their social life, often now good and pure. These things before the mind will fade as the mists of morning.

"We have allowed ourselves to drift into methods of work which presuppose a quite contrary aim; but the supreme and determining aim must rule our methods by an iron hand. The line is sharp and clear. That is our work. We must go out with the cause committed to us by Christ. Those responsible for this conference are calling the Christian Church to a magnificent work.

SIMEON CALHOUN'S DYING WORDS.

"I was glad to read on the first page of the programme, the dying words of old Simeon Calhoun, that 'it is my deep conviction, and I say it again and again, that if the Church of Christ were what she ought to be, twenty years would not pass away till the story of the cross will be uttered in the ears of every living man.'

"And there came back across my memory this morning the words of the resolution which I framed in one of its early meetings. 'Resolved, that in view of the signs of the times and the promises of God, the time has now come to undertake the evangelization of the world, with some scheme of work based upon the expectation of its speedy accomplishment.'

"I believe that God's hand to-day is surely upon the forces which make the world. I will not acknowledge that the course of 'political influence' has escaped from His control!"

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

At a morning meeting in the Central Presbyterian Church in West Fifty-seventh Street a large assemblage also listened to a discussion of "The Authority and Purpose of Foreign Missions." The Rev. J. O. Cunningham presided.

The Rev. Dr. Vance.

The Rev. Dr. Vance of Nashville was the first speaker. He took a hopeful view of the situation.

"God," said he, "is stepping through the darkness and here and there the stars are coming out, until now the sky is ablaze with light. Not a heathen nation of the world but its doors are open for the missionaries of Christ to enter, and at home the Church at large doesn't care to have in its pulpit a minister who is skeptical about the worth or ultimate success of foreign missions. We have a Christian constituency in the heathen world of 3,500,000 souls. It has been a century of wonderful progress.

"Christ sent the Church into the world to evangelize the world, and as the Church carries on this great enterprise it is safe and sound at home.

"It is difficult, but it can be done. The trouble with us when we get discouraged is that we drink of one brackish pool and forget the trickling of a hundred translucent springs.

"The world has grown tired of everything but Christ. He said, 'Lo, I am with you always,' and our missionaries come back from heathen lands with light in their faces to tell us that He keeps His promise."

The speaker closed with a description of the heroism of the Mahdists at Omdurman, and said if such courage could be developed by a false faith how much more should result from a true one, and closed with reciting a verse of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," ending "As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free."

The Rev. Henry T. Chapman.

The Rev. Henry T. Chapman, Secretary of the United Methodist Free Churches of England, playfully accused Mr. Vance of delivering the speech he had prepared for himself, and then said:

"We have heard in our country during the past twenty years this 'Back to Christ, back to Christ,' and if there is one subject in which we need to go back to Christ it is in this one question of foreign missions.

"Many of our methods will have to be readjusted, and some of them entirely abandoned, and I fall back on the humanity of Christ as my proof that in the Gospel of the grace of God there is that which every nation needs and which will crown every nation in the thought and purposes of Almighty God.

The Rev. Paul de Schweinitz.

The Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Moravian Church, said that it seemed to him that at a great missionary conference at this time, the topic of the meeting should be a bygone stage of the question, and that it should not be necessary to speak at all upon it.

"There is no 'authority' for foreign missions which will convince one who is not a true follower of Jesus Christ that it is a duty to carry on this cause," he declared.

He said that the secret of the Moravians' success in mission work was that they did not attempt to adapt Christ to any particular field, but at once told the story of the Crucified One.

"We find the story of the 'Man who died for me,' always sufficient," he said. "We have only one thought and that is to bring souls to the Lamb that was slain as a reward to Him for His sacrifice. When we thus labor we can pray with sincere hearts, 'Hasten the day when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord.'"

The Rev. Dr. H. C. Mabie.

The meeting closed with an address by the Rev. Dr. H. C. Mabie, Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, who said:

"Our minds have already been led to the very fundamental principles connected with this broadly expressed topic of the morning, and I feel as if all had been said."

Dr. Mabie referred to the word "witness", occurring 175 times in the New Testament as the one most descriptive of the work, and he declared that the word was synonymous with "martyr." The profoundest impression to be carried away from the conference by any delegate or visitor, he said, will be that they have heard from actual living witnesses who have come back from the ends of the earth.

He told a pathetic instance of the parting of a young woman missionary from her parents at Boston recently, when as the steamship started the old mother swooned on the pier, but recovering, began again to wave her handkerchief and said, "I would not turn my hand over if it would bring my daughter back." Here, he said, were two witnesses. He described John Bunyan in jail until he recanted, as the freest man in all England, and concluded:

"God help us all to be willing to be such witnesses, and to believe steadfastly in the consummation of their work as unspeakably grand, and more sublime than any tongue can tell or imagination can conceive."

THE MISSIONARIES IN TURKEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in Sunday's issue of THE TIMES condemning the proposed attempt by the United States Government to forcibly collect the $100,000 damages awarded to American missionaries for ill-treatment in Turkey is very admirable.

I wonder if those missionaries who favor the use of force in the event of the Sultan refusing to pay have ever read the Biblical injunction, "If thine enemy smite thee on one cheek, turn the other cheek so that he may smite it also"?

I would also like to ask our missionary friends whether they think Turkish missionaries who might come to this country to teach the doctrines of Mohammedanism would be free from hoodlumism in this land of liberty, equality, and fraternity? Would not Christian ministers in many cases advise the people to run the Turkish crusaders out of the country? L. T.

New York, April 23, 1900.

A READER'S VIEW OF MISSIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank you for printing the editorial in your Sunday issue on "The Status of Unwelcome Missionaries." I was brought up in the Presbyterian Church, and trained in the belief that missionaries were necessary to save souls, on the ground that

A million a day in China
Are dying without God.

It required thirty years of thinking to lead me to see the horrible implication involved in this teaching that God would or could create millions of human beings and then leave them to perish by the million till a man or woman should go from England or America to save a few individuals as "brands from the burning."

The Ecumenical Conference on Missions now meeting in this city is the last of its kind. Before the end of another decade the entire system will be reconstructed along the lines that are inferentially suggested by your editorial and in accordance with the principles of the "Brotherhood of Christian Unity" which I had the honor of suggesting in 1891. THEODORE F. SEWARD.

New York, April 23, 1900.

BRIDGE OVER HELL GATE.

The Bill Accepted—To Connect New York Central and Long Island Roads.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday accepted on behalf of the city the bill which passed the Legislature authorizing the New York Connecting Railroad Company to construct a railroad bridge across the East River from Port Morris, in the Borough of the Bronx, to the Bushwick Station of the Long Island Railroad, in the Borough of Queens. At its northerly terminus the railroad will connect with the New York Central and New York, New Haven and Hartford systems, and its southerly end with the Long Island Railroad.

The bridge which the company proposes to build will cross Hell Gate, with piers on Ward's and Randall's Islands. The company has already obtained a franchise, but in view of the fact that these islands belong to the City of New York, it was deemed necessary to have the consent of the city authorities. The bridge where it crosses Hell Gate will be 135 feet above mean high water. The entire system, including the bridge and the short tracks connecting it with the New York Central in the Bronx and the Long Island Railroad in Queens, will cost in the neighborhood of $6,000,000.

Judges for Yale-Princeton Debate.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 23.—John B. Kelly, 1900, Chairman of the Intercollegiate Debating Committee, announced to-day that the following judges have been chosen for the Yale-Princeton debate to be held here May 5, and they have notified the committee of their acceptance: Ex-Mayor William L. Strong of New York, Prof W. A. Dunning of Columbia University, and Andrew V. V. Raymond, President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

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NEW YORK.

SURVEY OF THE MISSION FIELDS

Nine Sectional Meetings Held in the Afternoon.

REPORTS FROM MANY LANDS

Workers Tell of Conditions in the Far East, India, Africa, North and South America—Jewish Christians—Bishop Hurst on the Philippines.

In the afternoon nine sectional meetings were held in various churches and at Carnegie Hall, at which the mission fields were surveyed. These included Japan and Korea, China, Assam, Burma and Siam, India and Ceylon, Oceania, Malaysia, Australasia, Hawaii and the Philippines, Turkey, Persia, Syria, Arabia and Egypt, Africa, South America, Central America, the West Indies and Mexico, North America and Greenland. The Hebrews in all lands were also discussed.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

Between the increased activity of the Buddhists and Shintoists on one hand and the opposition of the Government of Japan to Christianity on the other, missionaries from that country and from Korea took a somewhat discouraging view of the missionary outlook in their addresses yesterday in Calvary Baptist Church. Japan and Korea, they said, are calling for missionaries, but are only getting them in ones or twos instead of in fifties and hundreds. Meanwhile education is drawing many of the natives away from their old faith in Buddhism and Shintoism and is letting them drift into agnosticism for want of religious teaching.

"In one or two generations," said one of the speakers, "we shall have in Japan a people from whom the devil of an ignorant and superstitious idolatry has indeed been case out, but into which have entered the seven devils of a godless and materialistic civilization. And the last estate of that nation will be worse than the first, for a nation of idolaters is more accessible to the Gospel than a nation of skeptics."

In Korea the missionaries were said to be held in better favor through the successful treatment for disease in 1884 of a Korean Prince through one of the first missionaries to the peninsula. The royal favor which had then been extended to the missionaries had continued to prevail, and the work has now advanced to such an extent that most of the churches are self-supporting.

The Rev. T. N. McNair, a missionary from Korea, presided at the meeting, the attendance at which was interfered with to some extent by the rain of the early afternoon.

The Rev. Dr. C. C. Vinton.

Mr. McNair introduced as the first speaker the Rev. Dr. C. C. Vinton, a Presbyterian missionary in Korea.

Dr. Vinton told of the way missionary work was started in Korea, which, he said, was through medical missionaries.

"Religious missionaries were forbidden to enter the country," he went on. "Baptism had to be administered in secret. Now the Church of Christ is the most vital thing among them. The Christian Church is established in 300 cities, and there are 5,000 Christians in the country. The Korean converts build their own churches, and institute and maintain their own schools. They are self-supporting, but they need guidance and support, and they need more missionaries to lead them. Those now there have their hands tied. They find little opportunity to preach the Gospel in regions beyond.

Rev. Drs. C. F. Reid and O. R. Avison.

A period of five-minute talks was taken up with addresses by the Rev. Dr. C. F. Reid, Superintendent of the Methodist Mission in Southern Korea, and Dr. O. R. Avison, a medical missionary in Korea, who said native medical missionaries had done work during cholera epidemics, such as removing dead bodies, which they had previously scorned to do.

They advocated the sending out of medical missionaries to lead the native Christian workers and to send native women to enter places where foreigners are forbidden.

The Rev. J. W. Harrison.

The Rev. J. W. Harrison of the Presbyterian Mission in Chun-Ju, Korea, said: "Roman Catholicism is thoroughly intrenched in Korea, and has raised up a wall of prejudice among the natives. The Koreans, besides, have stories which they think are more wonderful than those of the work of our Lord. We find it very hard to make any advance among them."

Discussion of Japanese missions was taken up during the remainder of the afternoon.

The Rev. J. L. Dearing.

The Rev. J. L. Dearing, Baptist, of Yokohama, Japan, speaking on "The Material and Intellectual Progress of the Japanese," told of the rapid changes in the Government which had come about in recent years.

"Japan," he said, "is to hold a potent sway over the future of the East. The advance in general education has been great. There is a turning away from their old religion, especially in the high social circles, but it is toward agnosticism. The teachers in the schools are opposed to religion. Without the Gospel Japan is sure to sink back into darkness. These people, who are able to adapt themselves to a new Government and to new customs, must be able to take up a new religion."

The Rev. A. Pieters.

The Rev. Albertus Pieters, missionary of the Dutch Reformed Church in Nagasaki, Japan, said that there were at present 82,000 Shinto priests and 81,000 Buddhist priests in Japan, with 193,000 Shinto shrines and 108,000 Buddhist temples. There was thus one priest to every 280 persons, and one place of worship to every 150 persons.

"This," he said, "effectually disposes of the statement that the Japanese are irreligious. We have 100,000 Christians in Japan. Christian boarding houses and dormitories should be opened in the vicinity of each large Government school with a minister in charge. Young Christian natives should be encouraged to take Government positions in order to destroy the prejudice of the officials. There should be established in Japan a Christian university, and Christian high schools for young men. The latter I consider to be the key to the situation."

The Rev. Dr. J. Soper.

The Rev. Dr. Julius Soper of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Tokio, Japan, only arrived from Japan at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. He said he thought he was the latest arrival from that country.

Dr. Soper told of the effort during the past Winter to pass a religious bill in the Japanese Diet, which would put Christianity on a level with the other religions. The bill was defeated, he said, through the efforts of Buddhist priests, a large company of whom were present in the Diet Chamber when the bill was passed, and who became so noisy through their elation that they had to be put out of the chamber.

Dr. Soper added that a bill had been passed in Japan forbidding minors to smoke tobacco. This statement aroused long applause.

The Rev. Dr. J. C. Hepburn.

The Rev. Dr. J. C. Hepburn, the first missionary to Japan, was introduced at this point, and received an ovation. The audience rose to its feet and applauded and waved to

the missionaries with a box of capsules, said he had seen the eyes and that he had seen the missionaries swallow them. He told of other instances of the lowest superstition and persecution.

"These people do not know what salvation means," said Mr. Davis. "They do not know the meaning of redeeming love, and it is the hardest work, with all the ignorance and superstition that has to be overcome, to get them to the high level of thought necessary to make them understand the simplest teachings of the religion of Christ. What a call is there for us to go and preach to these people."

Mrs. S. L. Baldwin.

Mrs. Anderson read a paper written by Mrs. S. L. Baldwin on "Educational Work."

Mrs. Baldwin said that once let the Chinese know that the missionaries were their friends, that they had something of real value to offer them, and they would not be slow to accept it.

She told of the heroic work of Misses Kahn and Stone (two medical missionaries, and said that an account of their work it was now said in China: "Educate our girls, and it will not be longer necessary to bind their feet to get them mothers-in-law." Later, Mrs. Baldwin said, the word would be, "Let us educate our girls and they will choose mothers-in-law for themselves."

Mrs. Wellington White.

Mrs. Wellington White made an impassioned address and a fervent appeal for more women doctors in China.

"Twenty years ago," she said, "when I went into the Province of Kwang-Tung, there were 40,000,000 people there, of which 20,000,000 were women, and not a woman doctor among them all, and the men would rather let their wives die than allow a man to cross the threshold to treat them.

"I remember once going to the house of a man whose wife was ill. While treating her, I suggested to the husband that he had better give the wife the best room in the house and let the cow occupy the apartment then used by the woman.

"'But the cow might die,' said the man, 'and it costs more to get a cow than a wife.'

"You laugh, my sisters, but your hearts would break if you thought that 20,000,000 women in this country were thought so little of by their husbands. What can five women physicians do among those millions of women? Can you not offer your money to help the poor women in China, to send women doctors to them, and make their lives what they should be?"

Mr. Hedland.

Mr. Hedland of the Peking University told of the work there, and when he said, "If I had 1,000 years to work for God, I would work for him in China," there was a great burst of applause.

Papers were also read on the "Political Aspect of China" and on "The Outlook," after which there was general discussion. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham sang a number of hymns in Chinese, the original airs being retained, and these, with the Chinese words, making a quaint effect.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.

ASSAM, BURMA, SIAM.

At the Church of the Strangers the field in Assam, Burma, and Siam was surveyed. The Rev. F. P. Haggard, who has himself been a missionary to Assam, presided. Mr Haggard suggested that while the conditions of each of these countries were being reviewed those who had been there as missionaries should come upon the platform. There appeared from Burma the Rev. Ola Hansom, Mr. Young, Miss Hawkes, Miss Rickets, Mr. and Mrs. Eveleth, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Jameson, Mrs. Cronkhite, Mr. and Mrs. Schilling, Miss Bunn, Mrs. Cushing, Miss Barrows, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Carleton, Mr. and Mrs. Hascall, Mr. Cochrane, and Mrs. Armstrong; from Assam, Mr. Stoddard, Dr. Witter, Mr. and Mrs. Perrine, Mr. and Mrs. Haggett, and from Siam, Mr. Buell, Miss Hatch, Mrs. Phraner, Mrs. Barley, Miss Galt, Dr. Thomas, Mr. Sneider and Mrs. Sneider, Mrs. Culbertson, and Prof. Martin.

Ex-Minister Barrett.

The Chairman said that John Barrett, who had formerly been United States Minister to Siam, was present, and introduced him to the audience. Mr. Barrett spoke at some length and most encouragingly of the work of the missionaries in Siam and of the encouragement which the King of Siam gave to all that had been done by these missionaries.

He spoke of the Presbyterian missionaries there, and took occasion to mention the Rev. Dr. Gilvary working in those fields as a man loved and respected by all the people and a man who could go into any section of that country in perfect security when scarcely anybody else could do so.

Mr. Eveleth.

Mr. Eveleth read a paper on "The Religious Evolution of the Burmans." He reviewed the demon worship, the doctrine of spirits, the doctrine of accountability, and the doctrine of propitiation of the higher powers through the sacrifice of animal life. He spoke of Buddhism and the assistance which the doctrines of Buddhism afforded to the missionary in converting to Christianity. He spoke of the difficulties to overcome in meeting so many different languages and dialects and of the printing of a Bible in one of these dialects so that the people might learn to read it.

Other Speakers.

He was followed by a three-minute talk by Mrs. Cushing.

Then Mr. Cochrane read a paper covering the work in North and East Burma among the Shans, Kachins, and other tribes. He pointed out that the Shans were Buddhists and went generally into the methods of mission work.

Mr. Young spoke of his work on the frontier and lauded highly the people in the distant regions as a loyal and lovable people.

Mrs. Cronkhite also reviewed her labors, which she said had met with the greatest success, and Mrs. Armstrong followed in the same strain.

Mr. Martin read a paper upon the missionary work in Siam and Mr. Sneider followed him in a three-minute talk.

When the Assam missionaries were introduced Dr. Witter reviewed his labors, as did also Mr. and Mrs. Perrine and Mr. and Mrs. Haggard.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN.

INDIA AND CEYLON.

At the Central Presbyterian Church the fields in India and Ceylon were dealt with. The main points considered were the attitude of educated Indians toward Christianity; work among the masses, Christian and philanthropic; bonds that unite India and Christian countries; the character of Indian Christians; Indian Christians as related to their non-Christian neighbors, and women's part in the evangelization of India.

The church was crowded with Indian missionaries and those interested in their work. The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbart Hall, President of Union Theological Seminary, presided. He was selected for this office, because he will be the next Haskell lecturer on "Christianity in India."

The Rev. Dr. T. S. Wynkoop.

The Rev. Dr. T. S. Wynkoop, Secretary of the Northern India Bible Society, made the introductory address.

Dr. Wynkoop said that India led all countries in the extent and development of her missions. Every part of India was accessible to the Gospel. The different missionary societies annually distributed 177,000,000 pages of Christian literature. The Bible had been translated into sixty-two languages and dialects. Christian ideas and ideals were disintegrating those of ancient custom. Some of the missionary societies dated back to the early part of the present century, others were older still.

The native Christian community was making speedy advancement, and at least one important missionary had had to decline applications for baptism, because he could not give the applicants proper preparation. More and more the worship of idols was falling into disuse. Many religious societies were coming into existence outside of the Christian Church, giving evidence of the widespread spirit of unrest. Thousands of the Hindoos daily read the Bible.

The Hindoos, he said, are a great religious people and their influence has extended far and wide outside of India. Of the HT Mohammedan converts in North India in 1893 no fewer than 62 had become clergymen. He looked to India for Mohammedan converts to carry the Christian religion across the Red Sea.

The Rev. L. B. Wolf.

The Rev. L. B. Wolf, Principal of the American Lutheran College at Guntur, next read a paper on "The Attitude of Educated Indians Toward Christianity."

There were two classes of these Indians, he said; those who clung to the old ideas and those who followed the new awakening. In the Government schools the policy of non-interference with religious belief was strictly carried out, and hence many of the Indian pupils left these schools agnostics.

The only way in which a Christian professor could influence his scholars was by his noble life and character. In many cases rival schools were set up close to the Christian schools. The Hindu master tried to make of his pupils fierce opponents of Christianity, but this movement often overreaches itself.

The Rev. J. Wilkie.

The Rev. J. Wilkie, member of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, said that there was a class of Indians who sneer at Christianity, as not really believed in by cultured people of the West. This was a large and dangerous class. There was a second class, who were bitterly hostile to Christianity, and yet felt indebted to it.

This class had some Christian ideas, such as belief in one God, the eternity of the soul, and the rejection of sacrifices and of religious caste. The third class was made up of those who spoke in the highest terms of Christ, but had inconsistent leaders, lacking in the real spirit and power of the true faith.

The Rev. L. R. Scudder.

The Rev. L. R. Scudder, missionary of the Reformed Church, read a paper on "Work Among the Masses."

By far the largest number of recruits, he said, were from among the depressed classes of the land. Their condition had been greatly improved by Christianity. They found it the only religion that improved their lot. Even the Pariahs were by this means lifting themselves up.

As to motives in becoming Christians, he said some desired education, others social improvement, others again temporal aid. Whatever the motive, they could not be rejected. Through them their children were reached.

The Rev. Dr. Parker.

The Rev. Dr. Parker, a Methodist missionary from Northern India, also spoke of work among the outcasts of India.

He told how forty years ago when he, as the first missionary, went to a certain village and received a certain class he found they were thieves. Yet of this class many became either officials, clerks, school workers, or clergymen. In that village to-day the population was as large as ever, but there was not a thief among them at all.

The Rev. J. E. Abbott.

The Rev. J. E. Abbott of Bombay spoke on "The Bonds That Unite India to the Christian Countries."

While India, he said, resented being called a Christian nation, she did not resent fellowship with nations that are Christian.

She has no hostile feeling toward Christianity, but realizes that she, too, has difficult religious problems to settle in the coming century. She felt no resentment because she had been conquered by a Christian nation.

The Rev. W. Findlay.

The Rev. William Findlay, Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission in Madras, took issue with Mr. Abbott, declaring that the relations between India and Christianity was one of conflict. When India is armed with the weapons of the West and learns to use them she will battle with the West for supremacy. It will be the greatest conflict of modern times.

The only remedy was for Christians to build up a powerful Church in India before the intellectual awakening there is complete. Even now India was thinking of sending her own missionaries into Christian lands.

The Rev. Dr. E. C. Hallan.

The Rev. Dr. E. C. Hallan, a former Baptist missionary in India, said that, all things considered, the Christians in India were as good as the same class of Christians in America. They insisted on Bible proof for all statements about religion.

The Rev. D. Downie.

The Rev. D. Downie of the American Baptist Society at Lahore said the Christians of India were lower in the moral scale than those of England or the United States. But the two latter countries had eighteen centuries of Christian teaching, and the Indians only one century. Whatever blame there was rested on the people at home, who did not send enough missionaries to India.

Remarks by Other Speakers.

The Rev. T. Smith said there were three missions on the Island of Ceylon, 3,000 communicants, and 10,000 Sunday school pupils. The Rev. J. Aberly, a Lutheran missionary, told of his observations in the country districts of India. Mrs. B. H. Bradley, a former missionary at Lucknow, and Mrs. Archibald, who worked for twenty years in India, told of work among the native women there.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.

OCEANIA, MALAYSIA, AUSTRALASIA, HAWAII, PHILIPPINES.

A large audience assembled in the Broadway Tabernacle and listened to reports from Oceania, Malaysia, Australasia, Hawaii, and the Philippines.

The Rev. W. Thompson.

The Rev. Wardlay Thompson, Secretary of the London Missionary Society, a son of the East Indian missionary, gave a general description of the South Sea Islands. He stated that there are persons who assert that these children of the South Seas should not be Christianized because it adds to their responsibilities and does not increase their happiness.

"These are people," said the speaker, "who have never seen these charming children in all their dreadful degradation and debauchery. These races were rapidly decreasing until Christianity took hold of them."

Dr. Thompson said that the London Missionary Society began work in the Cook group in 1821, then passed on to Samoa and finally to other groups. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions began work in the Sandwich Islands in 1820, while the Presbyterians have carried on missionary efforts in the New Hebrides for fifty years. There are still many scattered islands, he said, where the Gospel has not been preached.

The Rev. J. G. Paton.

The Rev. John G. Paton, who has labored in the New Hebrides for forty-two years, gave a brief account of the work in those islands. He said:

"When I first went to the New Hebrides I found the people in the most degraded condition. They were cannibals, and were constantly warring among themselves. To-day there are 18,000 converts, 3,000 church members, who understand the Scriptures, and 300 preachers and teachers. Every church member becomes an earnest worker. If Christians in America were as much in earnest as this people, what multitudes would be brought to Christ! In every family daily worship is held, and every one, old and young, faithfully attends the house of God.

"One of the greatest obstacles with which we have to contend in those islands is the American traders who go to the natives with rum and firearms. Were there time, I might give many instances of cruelty and death resulting from these deadly weapons of Satan. I appeal to you Americans to try and stop this."

Dr. Hallenbeck.

Dr. Hallenbeck spoke of the work which has been done by the Dutch Missionary Society in the East Indies.

He said that in those islands, as the result of seventy years of untiring labor, there are now 270 communities of Christians with 35,000 communicants. The Government, he declared, favored missionary work, and he had great hopes of the future.

Bishop John Hurst.

Bishop John Hurst told of the work in the Philippines. He said that there were no wars in these times in which religion did not play a large and often an important and permanent part.

"The Philippines have come to us to educate and help, even if not to hold," he went on. "Our duty is to make up our minds what our present duty is in those islands, and then to do it. We are responsible for the best and highest use of the light committed to our keeping. There is now practical unity of view among all the Christian denominations as to the duty of the hour. Even those who for a time held aloof and doubted whether there should be any American footing on these thousand islands of the East, are now thoroughly convinced that every effort should be made to extend to these millions the benefits of our Christian civilization. Bishop Potter recently said: 'It is nonsense to talk of native Filipinos having the ability to organize a government of their own. It is very rarely that any of them show any real governing power.'

PLEASED WITH CONDITIONS.

"I was much pleased with the conditions existing in the Philippines on the occasion of my recent visit there. The war is practically over, the only insurgent activity being of a guerrilla character that closely resembles the freebooters of Southern Italy. The majority of the Filipinos are friendly disposed, have every confidence in our soldiers, and are ready to come under our Government. This friendly feeling is shown everywhere, by the children in particular, who are devoted to our troops. Several friends of Aguinaldo called on me in Hongkong and told me that they were satisfied that there could be no success for his undertaking, as the better class of Filipinos are convinced that American occupation means increased prosperity.

"I am glad to be able to speak in praise of the American soldier in the Philippines. His morale is very high; he is a fine-appearing, healthy, and well-disciplined man, and well officered. Especially is this so in the Western regiments.

"On the whole, I think I have considerably changed my views as to the right and duty of a superior nation to govern a weaker. I think that it is inevitable. Everywhere throughout the East the problem is the same; to bring the people to see and recognize the superiority of what we know as civilization and give them an opportunity to embrace it.

A THREE-FOLD PROBLEM.

"The problem before us is a three-fold one. First, to reach these natives, who for three and a half centuries have received the stamp of Rome, and are intrenched in the imperfect and formal religion of that Church; second, to dissipate the wrong impression in the minds of those natives who have become acquainted with Romanism and judge all other religions by the Roman standard; third, to carry the Gospel in its primitive power and simplicity to those who live beyond the point of even Roman Catholic endeavor.

"The need now is for men and women of large intelligence, patience, discretion, and faith, who will introduce to the islands the New Testament standard of Christian living. We must ask God what we are to do. It will take at least thirty years to train this people. We must have patience, faith, and courage.

The Rev. O. H. Gulick.

The Rev. O. H. Gulick spoke for the Hawaiian Islands, where he was born. He said:

"Forty-two years after Capt. Cook revealed the existence of these islands, missionary work began. The natives were a heathen people, living in naked savagery, possessing all the vices of a heathen people. They were slaves under a King.

"The first missionaries landed in 1820. They found their idols thrown away and taboos broken, (perhaps because the King was drunk.) This was the beginning of their emancipation. The missionaries lived among them in their grass huts, learned their language, reduced it to writing, and gradually schools and churches were established.

"To-day all Hawaiian schools use the English language. The islands are made up of a mixed population of Hawaiians, Americans, English, Japanese, Portuguese, and Chinese."

The Rev. Mr. Price.

The Rev. Mr. Price of Micronesia spoke briefly of the work accomplished in those islands. Mr. Price said that when he first went to Ruk his heart sank within him when he saw the awful vileness of its people.

"I had to go home and ask God to help me work among them," he said. "The first missionaries, the Revs. Sturges and Snow, labored eight years before they had a convert. At the present time there are sixty Christian communities.

"In the Marshall Islands the people have contributed $950 toward their expenses, and the German Government has made a law limiting them in their benevolences. There are now six training schools for boys and girls on these islands."

The Rev. Mr. Cousins.

The Rev. Mr. Cousins of Madagascar spoke a few words for that island. He said that the Protestant churches are passing through very difficult and trying times. The French officials are jealous of them and the French Jesuits persecute them, but notwithstanding these trials there are 15,000 Protestants that are loyal to their faith. The Protestant French Society of Paris is doing a good work among them.

Canon Edmonds.

Canon Edmonds spoke for the British and Foreign Bible Society and told of the translation of the Scriptures into foreign tongues.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED.

THE MOHAMMEDAN COUNTRIES.

Many eminent workers from the Mohammedan countries told of their trials and labors at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church before an assemblage, small at first, but which increased steadily as the meeting progressed and as the rain diminished. The Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, Superintendent of the New York City Mission, presided.

The Rev. Dr. J. L. Barton.

The Rev. Dr. James L. Barton first told of the situation in Turkey, where he said there was a population of 16,000,000, three-quarters of whom are Mohammedans, and the small Christian population is so broken up into sects that they have no more to do with each other than with the Mohammedans themselves.

Three strategic points had been gained in fifty years of labor, the intellectual awakening of the country, the advancement of literature, and the arousing of evangelical interest, which last he described as "the crown and life of the others." He said there are now 130 churches with 12,000 members, who have taken hold of the Greek and Armenian churches and are working out through them into the life of the country.

"There are Mohammedans," he concluded, "who would not stop this movement if they could, and could not if they would, and I believe it will work the complete reformation of the Turkish Empire."

The Rev. W. Jessup.

The Rev. William Jessup, from Zehleh, Syria, said that work there, as in Turkey, was proceeding along the line of least resistance, and with much the same results.

A trouble was that young Syrian men educated at the missionary colleges were tempted to come to the United States where they could earn much more money than at home.

He said that the sale of Bibles was greater last year than it had ever been before, and that the Arabic Bible was the best selling book in the whole Turkish Empire.

The Rev. Dr. M. H. Hutton.

Arabia was discussed by the Rev. Dr. M. H. Hutton, who said of the country: "No one knows how large it is. Its boundaries shift like its own mirages, and the census taker is unknown. Though Bagdad was once the thinking centre for Europe, yet the road of modern progress has hardly been heard along the country's edge.

"Though the smoke clouds from steamers long blackened the Arab skies," he said, "not a soul left their decks to preach Christ unto his cousins after the flesh until Keith Falkner came in 1890. It is a day of small things yet."

The Rev. J. H. Bridgeford.

All the north coast of Africa received the attention of the Rev. J. Hargrave Bridgeford, who reported most progress made in Morocco. The missionaries had only obtained a footing on this coast line of 2,500 miles through their knowledge of medicines, for any treatment of the sick was before unknown in that country.

The Sultan had written to Lord Salisbury, "We like the ladies very much, but we don't like their books, which corrupt our religion." Lord Salisbury had suggested to the missionaries that they withdraw, but they were willing to remain at their own risk.

The Rev. J. Giffen.

The Rev. John Giffen found Egypt 91 per cent. Mohammedan. He said the country had shown its neutrality for the United States by refusing coal to Admiral Cervera when his ships passed through the canal to attack Dewey in the Philippines. The little historical error in names was not noticed.

The Church in Egypt, he said, is rapidly attaining a self-supporting basis, and $20,000 was contributed last year for evangelical work by the natives, apart from what they had spent for books and the cost of maintaining 180 congregational schools.

Robert E. Speer.

Secretary Robert E. Speer of the Presbyterian Board said that in Persia the State and Church are antagonized, but that 98 per cent. of the population are Mohammedans. Schism is rife and Mohammedans say that they will outstrip the Christians in the number of sects. Of late the Greek Church has been making great strides.

"From the spiritual point of view the Greek movement is without meaning," he exclaimed. "The head of the Greek Church died the other day of delirium tremens."

He reported fruitful work among the Jews, and one church made up entirely of converts from Judaism and Islam.

The Rev. Dr. C. Hamlin.

Then the venerable Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, founder of the Roberts College at Constantinople, was called to the platform, where he had previously appeared. All the assemblage rose as he mounted the pulpit steps. He said:

"I received my appointment Feb. 4, 1837, and went to Turkey the following year. I should not be called upon to speak here at this time, because I have finished my course. I am in my ninety-first year, and I am deaf. Therefore, I don't know what the other speakers have said and may perhaps contradict them."

He said that he had engaged an educated Syrian named Mezroub to teach him the language upon his arrival, and the man suddenly disappeared, and he found that he had been kidnapped and was on his way to Siberia for life. A fellow mission worker, father of the Chairman of the afternoon, went to the Russian Ambassador, who told him, "My imperial master, the Czar, will never allow Protestantism to set its foot in Turkey." Dr. Schauffler replied, "The Kingdom of Christ, who is my Master, will never ask the Emperor of Russia where it may set its foot."

He said the man never reached Siberia, disappearing mysteriously from his guards. The only explanation the missionaries could make was that an angel sent by the Angel Gabriel had delivered him. "That is a bit of history I will not discuss," said the patriarch, with a smile which found instant response in hearty laughter.

"Russia is our only enemy in the East to-day," he declared. "Yes, France is with her."

President Washburn.

President Washburn of the Roberts College said the missionaries were not trying to foment trouble in the present stringency in the relations between this country and Turkey, and quoted these words from James G. Blaine as Secretary of State, as defining their attitude:

"For us to ask from the Turkish Government anything for missionaries that we would ask for merchants would be unjust. To ask for anything less than what we would ask for merchants would be still more unjust."

Rev. Dr. Riggs and Rev. C. T. Wilson.

The Rev. Dr. Riggs of Constantinople spoke of the Greeks in Asia Minor, and the Rev. C. T. Wilson of Jerusalem told of persecutions which a young woman convert of his had been subjected to in that fountainhead of Christianity. Being imprisoned and finally compelled to marry a Mohammedan, and her life twice attempted by her relatives were among her tribulations.

Dr. Kimball and Miss Holmes.

Dr. Grace Kimball, from Van, Eastern Turkey, but now of Vassar College, who was in Armenia through the massacres, said:

"The Armenians will never rule—let not the Turks fear that. The Turks are the people to be won. They are the ruling race, and the Prince of Peace will rule only when the ruling race comes under His sway. When the Turk wants Christianity, let Christianity be ready to welcome him."

Miss Holmes, from Syria, reported great work done among the women in that country.

UNION METHODIST.

AFRICA.

The African Section meeting was held at the Union Methodist Church and was well attended. The Rev. Dr. Wilson Phraner presided.

THE REV. A. O. WHITMAN.

The first topic to be considered was the claims of Africa upon the Christian world. The discussion was opened by the Rev. A. O. Whitman of Atlanta, Ga. He attempted to show that the Christian world is indebted to Africa in a monetary sense.

He claimed that the United States owed Africa $500,000,000 for work performed by Africans, which had never been paid for. He further charged that England owed Africa $2,000,000,000 for gold and diamonds taken out of the country.

"Spain owes Africa $200,000,000," continued the speaker, "but as she is bankrupt in money and morals, we do not expect to get anything out of her. As the United States paid back the Indians, so it should pay the Africans. Africa has larger claims on you than on any other continent on the earth. Lincoln said the war would not stop until every drop of blood drawn by the lash had been paid for by the sword. So of the claims of Africa. Christianity must pay this debt, not by the sword, but by the Gospel."

Dr. C. H. Battersby.

Dr C. Harvard Battersby, medical missionary of Livingstone College, London, was the next speaker.

"The claims of Africa," said he, "can only be measured by the meaning of the last command of the Risen Lord: 'Ethiopia shall suddenly stretch out her hands unto God,' and this Africa has done.

"The great territory yet unevangelized emphasizes the claims of Africa upon the Christian world. There are great tracts of the Dark Continent, in population as large as that of the United States, with only half a dozen missionaries to carry on the work of evangelization."

The second topic considered was the hopefulness of Africa as a mission field.

Dr. C. Phillips.

Dr. Charles Phillips of Johannesburg was the first speaker. He told of the work at Lovedale, where there are one thousand native students, and this was only one of a number of like institutions for the education of the natives. His own especial work is among the half-breeds, who number 300,000. Dr. Phillips said he had accomplished much in his field and looked forward to much better results in the future.

Dr. Phillips made a strong denunciation of the Boers for the treatment of the blacks, maintaining that there was no hope of elevating the black people so long as the present Boer Government retained control in South Africa.

Henry Richards.

Henry Richards of the American Baptist Missionary Union, "The Apostle of the Congo," told of the work carried on at Banza Montenka.

So desirous were the natives to have a church that he sent to England and had one built and shipped to Africa in sections. Divided into 800 loads it was carried up to Congo on the heads of the native Christians.

Dr. Robert Laws.

Dr. Robert Laws, missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, spoke for Central Africa and Lake Nyassa and the region round about. They have 123 schools and 16,000 pupils, and 30,000 connected altogether with the schools. They require four hours' work a day. In the past five years the greatest number of converts have been brought in through the native agency. The native needs to be taught to work.

"In a country where the Summer sun is warm enough for clothing, how can you expect a man to work to earn clothing to cover his nakedness?" he asked. "The missionary must teach him that work is honorable."

The Rev. J. F. Porter.

The work of the Primitive Methodist Missionary Society of London was represented by the Rev. J. F. Porter. Thirty years ago this society had no part in the great work of Africa's redemption. To-day there are 10 principal stations, with 31 out stations; 12 European missionaries, 3 native missionaries, 3 trained native evangelists, 53 native local preachers, 8 native day schools taught by native teachers, 40 native class leaders, and 1,411 members, being an increase of 155 for the year.

W. J. Roth and Rev. C. S. Morris.

William J. Roth, who has labored four years in the Congo Free State, spoke in behalf of the work of the Christian Missionary Alliance, and the Rev. Charles S. Morris of the African Baptist Industrial Missionary Society of the United States made an eloquent appeal in behalf of industrial work in missions. He showed how missionaries in Africa were living upon canned beef and canned fruit and vegetables sent from America, when if industrial missions were pushed they might raise everything needed in the country in which they were laboring.

The Other Speakers.

The Rev. D. K. Flickinger of the United Brethren in Christ, who went to Africa in 1855, declared that the negro race is a most hopeful one and naturally most religious.

Dr. F. P. Lynch of the American Baptist Missionary Union told of the very helpful work of the Medical Missions. "The natives," he said, "call the medical missionary 'God's physician,' and if they can only crawl to 'God's station,' they feel sure they will find healing for every ill the flesh is heir to."

Dr. R. Schreiber of the Rhenish Missionary Society, gave a general review of works in different parts of Africa carried on by the German missionary societies. He said that nearly one-third of the missionary work in Africa is in the hands of German missionaries.

An interesting member of this meeting was E. B. P. Koti of the Ajaika tribe in South Africa, now working under the National Baptist Convention in that country.

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MADISON AVE. PRESBYTERIAN.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO, GREENLAND.

Missionaries from South America, Central America, the West Indies, Mexico, and Greenland were at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. Nearly all the speakers had something to say against the Roman Catholic Church in these parts of the world, and told of the desirable field for mission work there. The audience that had come to listen to their experiences was made up principally of women, among whom were two members of the Salvation Army, and all were liberal with their applause. It had been originally planned to have a separate meeting for North America and Greenland, but at the last minute the programme was changed and the missionaries from that section met with those from South America.

F. de P. Castells.

F. de P. Castells of the British and Foreign Bible Society delivered the first address. He said in part:

"Allow me to correct erroneous ideas which I find to be prevalent concerning South America. The first is that all South America is Spanish. This is, however, not true. Then again there is the fallacy that the people of South America have already the Gospel and need not, therefore, be evangelized. We have several representatives from the republics, and I know they will be unanimous in saying that South America is a priest-ridden continent. Outside of the three-quarters of a million of Protestants, not only is the Gospel quite unknown, but, I maintain, without fear of contradiction, that for most people the death of Christ is a meaningless tragedy.

"Throughout these republics the intelligent class has lost faith in the system and openly say so. Some European and American Catholics will not recognize the religion prevailing there as their religion, but prefer to attend the Protestant churches. Among the common people only a few have anything like a clear conception of the dogmas of Rome, and so their attachment is purely a nominal one. No, the religion of South America, whatever your geographies say, is not Christian. Nearly 7,000,000 still adhere to the superstitions of their ancestors, having never yet submitted to any ordinance. As for the rest they do indeed worship their manufactured crucifix, which after all is but a caricature of the Blessed Saviour.

"It is only because these facts are not clearly realized that home churches care so little for the work in these countries. Bolivia, with two and one-half millions, is still without anything permanent. The only work done there has been effected by agents of the Bible societies so as to prepare the ground for more regular work. The fact is that as the missionaries are not and cannot be equally distributed, the bulk of those multitudes is still far beyond the range of evangelical influences."

He went on to state the dangers which beset the missionaries from disease, and said that if any one was afraid to die not to come at all, for in the construction of the Panama Railroad as many lives were sacrificed as there are ties in the rails.

The Rev. H. W. Brown.

"The Religious Problem of Latin America" was the topic which the Rev. Hubert W. Brown of Mexico discussed. He said:

"I am to speak of the failure, as we deem it, of the Roman Catholic missions in this part. At the time of the conquest there were many monks with the conquerors, and one of the first things they did was to convert the people to their religion. In some cases violence was used by the troops, they taking the images and idols of the people and breaking them on the steps of their temples. Children were gathered in and taught their language and religion, and then these same children were sent among their people.

"Yet they did not get hold of the hearts and lives of the people by these forced methods. Some of the natives had kept their images, and had hidden them away in the fastnesses of the mountains, and efforts were made to stop this. I believe they failed because of the corrupt influences which entered into the priesthood and their monasteries.

"We have deemed it wise to start a Protestant mission in that part of the world. We stand in a different plane, and we work from a different standpoint."

The Rev. D. B. Grubb.

The Rev. D. Barbroke Grubb spoke on the problems of the native races in South America. His address, in part, was as follows:

"The work I am engaged in is chiefly in the Republic of Paraguay, the western part of which is inhabited by nearly one-quarter of a million of heathen Indians. On the eastern side of the river you have all the attendants of civilization, the telegraph, electric lights, and other conveniences, while on the other side you have the painted and feathered Indian, with his weapons of warfare. But, on the other hand, you are safer with the Indians, for I am sure you will find fewer cases of crime and willful murder among them.

"When we landed there, nothing was known of the country. Having no interpreters, we had to begin by going among those people, living with them, and learning their language by means of signs. At night we were exposed to the ravages of animals that wandered about at will. If you want to win those people to Jesus, you must put up with those things.

"They live in constant dread of their lives, for when a man has a dream, he believes that his soul leaves his body, and it is not an uncommon thing to see a big brawny savage stretched on his back yelling for some witch doctor to bring back his soul. In that country there lies before us a great future, for we have the opportunity to weld those people into a great Christian nation, and I am glad to say that the Republic of Paraguay has aided us in every possible way." He closed his remarks by appealing for sympathy, more men, and more money to carry out this work.

The Rev. G. W. Chamberlain.

The Rev. George W. Chamberlain of Brazil, who spoke on education, said that schools were needed to carry on the work of God and to solidify the work of evangelization. He then went on to show what opposition the Protestant schools have to contend with from the priests, who are hostile to them, and stated after some exercises held in one of their schools had been praised in the papers, the priests by their denunciation had given them the best gratuitous advertisement they ever had.

The Rev. J. W. Butler.

Literature in Mexico was discussed by the Rev. John W. Butler of Mexico, who said:

"We all acknowledge from the start the value of literature. As no nation can exist without its newspapers, no mission can do without its publication house. A modern Mexico will mean an educated Mexico, or will in a few years, for all over the city you see people reading the newspapers.

"Nearly all the large missions have their publishing house and their organ, and our own mission is publishing between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 pages of tracts each year, and many converts have resulted."

J. T. Hamilton.

J. Taylor Hamilton told how the Moravian Missionary Board had transferred its work in Greenland to the Lutheran Board and outlined the work in extreme Northern North America. There are six stations and thirty-five missionaries among the Eskimos. He briefly referred to the successful work among the American Indians north of the great lakes and the work in Alaska, there being 8,000 converts in Alaska.

The Other Speakers.

Other speakers were the Rev. I. La Fetra, the Rev. E. Sargood Frys, the Rev. A. Ewbank, Dr. A. T. Graybill, the Rev. David W. Carter, and the Rev. Paul de Schweinitz.

CARNEGIE HALL.

"Hebrews in All Lands" was the subject discussed at the meeting in the Chapter Room of Carnegie Hall. The Rev. Arthur T. Pierson of Brooklyn acted as Chairman, and there were present on the stand with him the Rev. I. Fairley Daly, Vice Covener of the Jewish Committee, Free Church of Scotland, and the Rev. Dr. W. Torrence, founder of the Mission near the Sea of Galilee at Tiberias.

The Rev. A. T. Pierson.

The Rev. Mr. Pierson said that though for a time Israel as a nation passed, yet they were as much God's modern people as they were God's ancient people. He spoke of what he termed some paradoxes. The Jews were the only nation, he said, which, scattered among all other nations, had assimilated with none. They had preserved their solidarity. There was no parallel for this in history. "The Jew," he said, "is in every country, yet he stands out as a Jew in every country. Irishmen come here, and in a few generations are merged with the other peoples and only the name remains Irish, and so of all others who come here from other parts of the world."

Again, the speaker said, the Jew was the most tenacious of all in regard for his own land, yet the one who does not occupy it. Another paradox was that no one cared for Palestine, yet all combined to keep the Jews out of it. There were Jews of wealth sufficient to buy Palestine, but Palestine was not for sale.

The Rev. I. Fairley Daly.

Mr. Daly spoke of the increase of Jewish population. Fifty years ago, he said, there were but three or four millions of Jews. Now there are between eleven and twelve millions. This was due to the taking away of the restrictions of the ghetto and the receiving of them in their proper place among the nations. The speaker touched upon the anti-Semitic movements, by no means creditable to Christian nations, but which he attributed to the rapid growth of the Jews, not only in numbers but in influence.

As a result of the prejudice against them had grown up the Zionist movement, and within their own ranks had grown also up a deep interest in their own land and a desire to return there. Unfortunately, the movement, the speaker said, was more political than religious, and some of the best Jews were opposed to it.

Of missionary work among the Jews, Mr. Daly said that the translation of the New Testament into Hebrew had been an effective instrument in Christianizing them. The work, he said, must be carried on in Jerusalem to fulfill the promise of the Lord.

The Rev. D. W. Torrence.

Mr. Torrence said that of all the sections of missionary work, he had found that the Jewish section always came last. He spoke of the growing power of the Jew, and said that he could not be put out of the reckoning. "He is speaking every language," said he, "and is the most adaptable on earth."

No Jew was allowed to go into Palestine, Mr. Torrence said, and those there were descendants from the ones banished from Spain; yet the Mohammedan was more courteous to the Jew than is the Eastern Christian, who seemed to say, "If I can only get hold of you I'll crucify you, because you crucified my Saviour," not remembering that it was not the Jew, but humanity that had crucified Christ.

The speaker then told of the difficulties he had encountered at the start out of his work, but as a physician he had made himself useful and gained the confidence of those whom he sought to bring to the light of Christianity. The medical missionary work had been very effective. As instances of the light in which Christians were held, however, he told various stories, among others that he had known persons who had come into contact with him to go and bathe to remove the defilement.

Mark Levy.

A. C. Gabelein was to have spoken on "Hebrews in America," but was unable to be present, and in his place a paper was read by Mark Levy. Mr. Levy spoke at length on the persecutions of the Jews, and then on the text, "To the Jews I come as a Jew, that I might gain the Jews." I. Corinthians, ix. 20.

He argued that a mistake was being made in compelling Hebrews, who have accepted the Messiahship of Jesus, to forsake entirely their ancient ceremonies. This unscriptural attitude had caused the light of the gospel to be almost entirely withdrawn from Jewish circles. When a Hebrew Christian turned his back upon the God-given rites and ceremonies revered for centuries, the indignation of his brethren was not to be wondered at, especially when one recalled the national persecution of centuries received at the hands of the so-called followers of Christ.

As a Christian Hebrew Mr. Levy expressed the hope that the Ecumenical Conference would "give expression in some pronounced form to the Apostolic fact that Hebrew Christians are entitled under the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free, if they so desire, to admit their male children into the covenant of Abraham, and to observe any other of the rites and ceremonies of their fathers, not done away with by Christ and His Apostles, or the primitive Church; providing only that neither Jew nor Gentile can be saved by works of the law, but only through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ."

TO SUCCEED WEBSTER DAVIS.

F. L. Campbell Named to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The President to-day nominated Frank L. Campbell of the District of Columbia to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior, to succeed Webster Davis, who recently resigned to take the lecture platform on behalf of the Boers.

Frank L. Campbell is fifty-six years old. He was born in West Virginia and left Washington and Jefferson College to enter the Union Army. At the close of the war he opened the first free school in West Virginia. In 1870 he came to Washington as an employe in the census office and rose steadily to an assistant attorneyship in the office of the Attorney General, which position he has held for nineteen years, having by promotions become First Assistant Attorney.

Mr. Campbell has always been an earnest Republican. It is understood that Secretary Hitchcock asked for Mr. Campbell's appointment as a recognition of his integrity and legal and executive ability, and as embodying a high conception of civil service principles.

Rev. George Washburn, President of Robert College, Constantinople; the Rev. Joseph King of Australia, Mrs. Joseph Cook of Newton Centre, Mass.; the Rev. Charles H. Daniels of Boston, the Rev. J. C. Abbott of Bombay, India; the Rev. M. L. Gordon of Japan, the Rev. M. E. Cousins of Madagascar, the Rev. W. E. Barton of Oak Park, Ill., and Miss Corinne Shattuck, a missionary at Oorfa, Turkey.

MISSIONARY DELEGATE DYING.

The Rev. Albert H. Henderson of Burmah Stricken.

The Rev. Albert H. Henderson, a medical missionary laboring under the American Board in Burmah, is thought to be dying at the Presbyterian Hospital.

He arrived on Saturday on the St. Paul and was taken directly to the hospital, having been ill for four days before the steamship reached port.

At the hospital last night it was said that Mr. Henderson's temperature, which had been 104, had gone down to 103, but that he was not likely to live.

Mr. Henderson was the son of missionaries, his father and mother having been missionaries at Jamaica, West Indies, where he was born. A brother and a sister are missioiaries under the American Board in different parts of South Africa.

Mr. Henderson was a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, in Philadelphia, and had been located for seven years in the Shan State of Burmah.

FAMINE-STRICKEN INDIA.

Missionaries Decide to Appeal to the American People.—Money Needed Immediately.

An earnest appeal on behalf of the sufferers from famine in India is about to be issued to the American people by the Ecumenical Council on Foreign Missions. This step was decided upon at the meeting of the Indian missionaries in the Central Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon.

The Rev. L. B. Wolf of the Lutheran College at Guntur, said that the terrible suffering among the people of India deserved the heartiest sympathy. Everything possible should be done to relieve it. Those present were asked to decide upon some plan for appealing to the American people for aid.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Jacob Chamberlain, a committee of five was appointed to consider the question and to report upon what was best to be done. The committee is composed as follows: The Rev. L. R. Scudder of Bombay, Chairman; the Rev. Dr. Smith, the Rev. Mr. Brock, the Rev. L. B. Wolf, and the Rev. J. Wilkie of Central India. All of the members of the committee have missions in the parts of India where the famine is most severe.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Waugh said that the sending of a ship from America to India, laden with corn, was a good idea, but it took considerable time for a vessel to reach India, and, considering the circumstances, the cable was a far better means for the relief of the sufferers. It was easier, he said, to raise money now in the United States than before.

Dr Parker said that during the previous famine the beans sent from America made the famine sufferers sick because they did not know how to cook them and ate them raw.

"Don't stop the sending of corn," said the Rev. Dr. H. J. Bruce.

"The corn ought to be sold and the money cabled," said another speaker. "What is immediately needed is money. The necessary food can be obtained in India for money. The British Government is doing and will do all it can to meet the distress. There are certain classes, however, the Government officials cannot reach on account of social caste. There is therefore a large field to be covered. Only the missionary can reach it. Thank God the people of India have such confidence in the missionary that his wife has access to the home, where caste compels the women to remain indoors and starve because they are not allowed to appeal for outside aid."

"I'm an old Indian," said another speaker, "and I say money, not grain, is what should be sent. It costs more to send the grain there than to buy it on the spot. India has an excellent railway system. There is plenty of grain there to buy."

It was decided that the committee should make its report in the Central Presbyterian Church at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Charles G. Stachelberg Dead.

Charles G. Stachelberg died yesterday at his apartments, 524 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Stachelberg became ill last Tuesday from appendicitis. An operation was performed Wednesday. It was unsuccessful; and he grew worse. In the hope of saving his life a second operation was performed Sunday, but Mr. Stachelberg did not rally from it and died at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Stachelberg was thirty-five years old. He was a son of M. Stachelberg, and since the death of his father, five years ago, had been at the head of the large business concern of M. Stachelberg & Co., of New York and Havana, manufacturers and importers of fine cigars. He was a graduate of New York University and a member of the Criterion and Progress Clubs. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Linda Steinberg; his mother, Mrs. Melvina Stachelberg; a brother, Edgar Stachelberg, and three sisters, two of whom are married.

Edgar Stachelberg, who was associated with his brother in business, was summoned from Havana by cable, and reached this city a few hours before the latter died. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning from the home of Mr. Stachelberg's mother, 1,054 Fifth Avenue.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

Major Charles A. Vernou, at his own request, is relieved from further duty at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers: Capt. James C. Sanford will permanently relieve Major Ernest H. Ruffner of the work in his charge; Capt. Sanford will report to the Secretary of the Treasury for permanent assignment to duty as Engineer of the Sixth Lighthouse District. Major Ruffner on being thus relieved will take station at New York City and relieve Major William L. Marshall of the river and harbor duties and the supervision of bridges temporarily placed in his charge upon the death of Lieut. Col. William H. H. Benyaurd.

Major Morris C. Foote, Ninth Infantry, will proceed, May 1, to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for further orders.

First Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, Sixteenth Infantry, is relieved from recruiting duty in the State of Kentucky and will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., and report to the commanding officer for such duty at that post as he may be able to perform.

Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General, will report to the Surgeon General of the army for duty in his office.

Capt. William W. Quinton, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Division of Cuba, and will proceed to New York City and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Col. James W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster General, will proceed from New Orleans to Sabine Pass, Texas, on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. F. Leys is detached from the Essex on reporting of relief, and is ordered home to wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon C. H. De Lancy is detached from the Amphitrite and ordered to the Essex.

Lieut. C. A. E. King's order to the Asiatic station is revoked; he is detached from the Buffalo and ordered to the Indiana.

Paymaster M. M. Ramsay is detached from the naval examining board, navy yard, Washington, May 7; he will continue his other duties.

Lieut. Commander E. R. Freeman is detached from the Indiana on reporting of relief, and ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Lieut. W. W. Buchanan is ordered to duty as Inspector of Ordnance at Elizabethport, N. J., and Morris Heights, N. Y.

List of officers to return from the Asiatic station on the Bennington. Commander C. H. Arnold, Lieut. Commander J. H. Bull, Lieut. Commander H. T. Cleaver, Lieut. T. S. Rodgers, Lieut. W. V. Pratt, Ensign H. Lanine, Ensign R. Z. Johnston, Assistant Surgeon J. C. Thompson, and Passed Assistant Paymaster J. H. Merriam.

List of officers to return from the Asiatic station on the Concord: Commander S. M. Ackley, Lieut. Commander C. J. Boush, Lieut. F. C. Bleg, Lieut. J. E. Craven, Lieut. F. Boughter, Lieut. H. G. Macfarlandi, Ensign W. C. Davidson, Passed Assistant Surgeon A. Farenholt, and Assistant Paymaster A. B. Pierce.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Prairie sailed from New Orleans to-day with the Louisiana Naval Militia aboard on a practice cruise, expecting to return on the evening of April 29 or the morning of April 30.

The Wilmington arrived to-day at Rio on her way to join Admiral Schley's squadron at Bahia.

The Buffalo has arrived at League Island.

The Vixen has arrived at Port Padre.

The transport Sumner has arrived at Port Said.

A CENTURY OF MISSION WORK

Reviewed at Carnegie Hall and Central Presbyterian Church.

TWO OVERFLOW MEETINGS

Subject Treated by Eugene Stock, Dr. Dennis, Dr. Pierson, the Rev. Wardlaw Thompson, and Others—British and American Efforts Compared.

Last evening meetings of delegates to the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions were held in Carnegie Hall and the Central Presbyterian Church, and there were overflow meetings in Calvary Baptist Church and the Central Presbyterian vestry.

There were crowded audiences at all the meeting places, and the subject "A Century of Missions" received not only elaborate treatment by the speakers, but most appreciative attention from the audiences.

AT CARNEGIE HALL.

Carnegie Hall was crowded to its capacity and delegates noticed an innovation in the way of signs placed about the auditorium informing the delegates where they were to sit, much as after the custom followed at political conventions.

To the left of the main aisle were placed the delegates from Japan, Korea, Oceanica, West Indies, China, Central America, Mexico, and South America. To the right were Siam, India, Ceylon, Burma, Assam, Syria, Egypt, Turkey, North and South America, Persia, Arabia, and Africa.

The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Dr. Ewing, who introduced the Rev. Dr. A. T. Raymond, President of Union College, as the presiding officer of the evening. The Rev. Dr. R. J. Willingham of Richmond, Va., offered prayer. A telegram was read from the Bishop and Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session at Baltimore. It congratulated the conference on its successful meeting, wishing it success and God speed.

A CENTURY OF MISSIONS.

Eugene Stock.

The first address of the evening was by the Rev. Dr. Eugene Stock of London, Secretary of the Church Mission Society. He apologized for reading a manuscript by saying that the nature of his allotted subject, "A Review of the Century," required that as many facts as possible be squeezed into the half hour allowed, and he put the matter on paper to secure greater condensation. Even so, he said, he must omit much that was of vital importance.

He began with a description of the mission organizations in 1800, when the Baptist Missionary Society was already seven years old and had sent William Carey and five others to India, and the London Mission Society was five years old and had already sent missionaries to Tahiti, South Africa, and India. The Church Missionary Society had been founded but had not yet had a single offer of service. Two small Scotch societies had failed.

Germany and Denmark had supplied a few missionaries, but without organization, and Continental Protestantism was represented in heathendom principally by the Moravians, "the one Christian Church which recognized Christ's purpose of planting the Church in the world, having been to the Hottentots, Eskimos, and others. In the United States the American Boards were yet in the future."

FOUR DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Dr. Stock said he would consider the work of the century in four different periods of twenty-five years each. The early years saw the establishment of the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1804, which, with its Scotch and American sisters, has shown that the Bible can be translated into all languages. He paid a tribute to William Wilberforce, who worked for the abolition of slavery in British possessions, and England, from being the chief captor of Africans, became their deliverer.

"British India has been virtually closed against missions for twenty years, and in 1812 the American board's first missionaries were refused permission to land at Calcutta. During that time the Gospel was preached by Chaplains of the East India Company, who proved to be strong instruments in effecting the conversion of numbers of civil and military officers, who have since supported the Indian missions, and when they came to England are the backbone of mission work.

Robert Morrison began the Chinese mission work in 1807, but with little success, and work was put well on its way in the dreaded cannibal islands of Polynesia. Dr. Stock said the end of this first quarter, however, left the promoters of foreign missions much discouraged. They learned that evangelization and conversion were not convertible terms.

"As the second quarter opens up," he said, "we see the missions awakening to the importance of another great principle, that the native Christians are the best evangelists to their own heathen fellow-countrymen. In some instances this lesson was taught by awful ravages of disease among the missionaries. This second quarter was a period of progress among the simplest races of the world. The Gospel was sent to the West Indian negroes, who falsified the prediction of the slave owners by using their liberties only to crowd their churches.

ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH.

"Another great triumph was that of Alexander Duff, who gained access to higher castes of India by offering them a British education. "Although the number of such converts cannot be compared to the conversions in the rural parts of the country, yet if results are to weigh as well as count, missionary schools and colleges have a noble record, for all over India the religious leaders of the people have been educated in these schools.

"During this period several German and American societies made their own the Mohammedan lands of the East. The work was to enlighten the ancient Oriental churches and zeal of the mighty forces of Islam, and in Beyroot the press became a fountain pouring out Christian books in the Arabic language.

"Before the second quarter had run its course China's doors were ajar, for in 1842 five treaty ports were opened and quickly occupied by the missionaries, though at the close of this period Chinese missions were still in their infancy.

"We are so accustomed to think of Protestant missions being a century old or more that we fail to realize how great a part of our progress has been made in the last five years, he said. 'At that time even in India the most advanced of all the mission fields there were in medical missions in theological colleges.

"Here in India the half-century opened with a grand advance in the work. The heads of the Government in the then acquired Punjaub invited Robert Clark to come over, and he has labored in that district from that day to this. The mission work was supported by the civil and military rulers of the country acting as private citizens.

"That is true Christian statesmanship! Those Christian rulers made of the Punjaub, full of turbulent warriors as it was, a most peaceable province, and seven years later it was the Punjaub and its Christian people who saved the British cause and England's great possession in the mutiny, and after the mutiny the work was extended and has been continuous ever since.

AMERICAN MISSION'S PROGRESS.

"In recent years no mission has been so vigorously developed as the American Methodist, and no wonder with such a leader as Bishop Thoron at its head. The unbarred gates of Japan were gently pushed open by Commodore Perry in 1854, but little actual work could be done before the great revolution of 1868, which assured a new epoch in Japan's share in Western civilization. The Americans have done the larger part of the work.

"The third quarter was notable for martyr deaths in the mission field. Many were killed in the Indian mutiny and the soil of the Southern Hemisphere was stained with the blood of Christ's servants. Most truly may it be said that in every one of these cases the blood of the martyrs proved the seed of the church. Emphatically was this the case in Madagascar.

"Before Livingstone had entered Central Africa, the pioneer missionaries on the East Coast had made discoveries which drew him further on. God showed that a death can do what a life cannot. The great explorer died, and Christianity entered the field with renewed vigor, and just at the end of the third quarter came Stanley's memorable challenge from Uganda and the Churches were not slow to respond to it.

"Another vast field, always omitted, to my surprise, from American publications is the mission to the great Northwest, which in the third quarter has extended the work to Hudson's Bay and the frozen shores of the North Pacific. Thousands of red Indians have learned the name of Christ. Others deserve honor as well as William Duncan, of whom Americans speak.

RETROGRESSION IN ENGLAND.

"In England the period of the sixties was a period of actual retrogression in missionary zeal. The revival of 1868, while it gave an impetus to home missions, yet did not help the foreign missions. Very different has been the experience of the fourth quarter. There was the Rev. Mr. Moody's great campaign of 1874 and the Mildmay conference.

"Neither of these had in their inception any conception of foreign missions, but all the while a new sense of the claims of Christ upon His people to go where He sends them and do the work He bids them was being fostered. The Cambridge seven went out on the 1877 mission, and no other event of the century, in my judgment, has had so powerful an influence in quickening the missionary spirit.

"The student volunteer movement we owe to America. In America every one of the leaders, one after the other, has gone to the mission field.

"They have said not, 'You ought to go!' but 'Follow us!' Simultaneously large helps to the cause have been the dedication to it of medical men and, even more, of women. Scotland led with medical men as it did in the industrial movement, and the young doctors are coming forward year after year to consecrate their knowledge and skill to the service of Christ.

"In giving women to the work America has set a brilliant example, but we are now following close upon her heels. Now in England women are coming forward in larger numbers than the men, and in the field they set a bright example of self-sacrifice and zeal.

"The older societies are by no means distanced in the race. They are sharing the general advance.

"In the first five years of its existence the Church Missionary Society sent out eight missionaries per annum. In the last twelve years it has sent out an average of seventy per annum. But these twelve years began with the adoption of the new policy of faith and blessing as the measure of what God intended to do not with money, but with men and women, certain that if He raises up men and women He will raise up others to support them.

RESULT IN JAPAN VARIED.

"We are going on well in China, but the result in Japan has been varied. At one time it looked as if an early and simultaneous acceptance of Christianity was on the way, and some looked upon this as threatening the ultimate success of the work, but the danger, if it was a danger, has passed. The jealous Japanese character is fortified to reject what has been prepared for it.

"In Africa most of the missions referred to, whose history belongs almost entirely to the fourth quarter, are prospering, and Uganda has given thousands of converts.

"In the Mohammedan lands of the East splendid work is being done by three great American societies, and Arabia is just touched by American and Scotch missions.

"All statistics are fatally defective in that they do not count at all the real results. They never count the dead. Tens of thousands have been garnered, and it is in heaven, not here, that we should look for the triumphs. The student volunteers have given us a noble watchword, 'The evangelization of the world in this generation!' But I hesitate to accept it, let them take it thus: 'The evangelization of this generation,' and they will see at once that every man and woman, however bad, however good, has a right to hear of Jesus.

"One thing is quite certain—the civilization of America and Europe will not do the work. Africans must save the Africans, Asiatics the Asiatics. 'The White Man's Burden' has influence the native Christians. The nearest way to the heart of a Chinaman and the heart of a Hindu is around by the throne of God."

The Rev. Dr. A. Schreiber.

The Rev. Dr. A. Schreiber, Secretary of the Rhenish Missionary Society, read a paper on a "Century of German Missions," which dealt principally with the acquisition of colonies by the German Empire, which stimulated German mission effort in the new territory. Dr. Schreiber, who spoke English imperfectly, read at length from a manuscript, and the presiding officer finally requested him to shorten the address, and repeated the request several times before he took his seat with a considerable portion of his manuscript still unread.

Dr. Raymond then announced, "It will rest us all very much to sing a hymn," and a ripple of laughter swept over the assemblage.

CENTENNIAL STATISTICS.

The Rev. Dr. J. S. Dennis.

The Rev. Dr. James S. Dennis then read a summary of statistical summaries. He said:

"It seems especially appropriate that at the end of a century of strenuous and expansive effort the friends of foreign missions should endeavor to formulate a general conspectus of results. Thorough, patient, and zealous work has been done, amid many difficulties, and in the face of serious discouragement. Is there any thing now apparent in the line of practical success which is worth recording, which affords a basis of hope for the future, and sounds a genuine note of triumph as we enter another century?

"Even though we may answer this inquiry with an unhesitating affirmative, it is still evident that any attempt to present in systematic form such results as can be tabulated must necessarily be marked by a certain inadequacy of method and a manifest insufficiency of statistical data to represent the wondrous spiritual energies of the kingdom. In the estimation of many, the very idea of statistical formulae throws a tiresome shadow over the whole matter. A whimsical spirit of impatience, or at least of studied indifference, seems, strangely enough, to take possession of some minds when we undertake to count up the sheaves of the kingdom. 'Statistics,' they say; 'why, they are the incarnation of dullness, and especially is this true of missionary statistics.

"Is this feeling, however, justifiable? Is it in accord with our sober judgment in other cases where we personally have real, living interests at stake? Are patriots ever called upon to confront an alert and powerful foe, is it a dull fact that, soldier for soldier, our forces equal or outnumber his? If as citizens we watch for the returns of an important election, is it wearisome to have the votes counted in long columns of figures in favor of our candidate? If individual wealth is reckoned by thousands, rather than by hundreds, does this awaken any particular detestation of numbers in significant array?

WHAT THE FIGURES STAND FOR.

"Missionary statistics, to be sure, are mere figures, but they stand for immense and thrilling facts. They are tame and passionless, if we choose so to regard them, but they glow both with the light of imagination and the force of electric action, if we look upon them as points of fire, where the living energies of the kingdom are focussed.

"1. What is the scope of foreign missions? Do they include work for foreigners in home lands; work among Protestant peoples of Europe by British and American societies; work among Roman Catholics, &c.?

"2. What is a foreign missionary society? Are Bible socities, Young Men's Christian Associations, seamen's societies, philanthropic specialties, &c., to be included?

"3. What is the relative place and scope to be assigned to women's societies? Sometimes they are included in the returns for the general society, sometimes not.

"4. What definitions are to be given to specific terms? What is a foreign missionary? Are the wives of missionaries to be included? What is an organized church? Who are to be included under the term individual communicants, &c.?

"These are but a few of the difficult questions to be solved. We may classify the societies under three heads:

"1. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.

"2. Societies indirectly co-operating or aiding in foreign missions.

"3. Societies or institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.

"The Women's Auxiliaries are usually included in the returns of the societies to which they are connected, exceptions being noted; but the income reported represents contributions or expenditures for foreign missions only. Work among Protestant peoples of Europe is not regarded as foreign missionary work, nor is evangelical work among the Roman Catholic or Greek orthodox peoples of Europe included in the statistical department. The summaries include the latest returns available. Of course they do not cover precisely the same months, because the different societies have different financial and statistical years, and in some cases the latest returns were not available. The totals, however, unquestionably represent a year's work of foreign missions more accurately than any tables that have been prepared. That there will be criticism upon them is inevitable. Some will feel aggrieved at omissions; others will criticise items included; yet no one can fail to give credit for the great amount of labor, and no one who has given intimate study to the question can question the results.

RESULTS OF THE SUMMARIES.

"Coming now to the survey of the summaries we take up first class first—societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions. Of these there are 249, distributed as follows: United States, 49; England, 42; Asia, 29; Africa, 28; Australasia and Oceania, 26; Germany, 15; Netherlands, 10; Canada, 8; Sweden, 7; West Indies, 11; Scotland, 7; Ireland and Norway, 4 each; Denmark, 3; France and Switzerland, 2 each; Wales and Finland 1 each. The total income was $17,161,092, England leading off with $6,843,031; United States, $5,403,048; Germany, $1,490,151; Scotland, $1,280,684. The total number of missionaries, including ordained physicians, lay missionaries, married women not physicians, unmarried women not physicians, is 13,607, divided as follows: England, 5,136; United States, 4,110; Germany, 1,515; Scotland, 653. The different departments are in very much the same proportion, though there are some interesting points.

"The United States leads in the number of physicians, having 274; England coming next, with 186; Denmark, Finland, and the West Indies have no physicians, while Wales has no women physicians. The entire number of native helpers, including those ordained and unordained, teachers, &c., is 76,615, England having much the larger proportion—27,795; United States, 16,605; Germany, 6,464; West Indies, 5,574; Australasia, 4,923. There are 5,233 stations and 25,586 out-stations, or sub-stations, as they are termed in different places. The number of organized churches is 10,933, English missions having 4,774; United States, 4,107; Germany, 564; West Indies, 558. The total number of communicants is reported as 1,289,298; United States leading, with 421,597; England, 278,548; Germany, 154,356; Africa, 132,280; West Indies, 102,554. The additions during the year as reported were 83,895; United States reports 31,970; England, 20,093; West Indies, 6,326; Scotland, 4,179. There are 14,940 Sunday schools, with a membership of 1,764,684; United States leading, with 7,231 schools and 344,385 members; England comes next, with 2,875 schools and 171,247 members; others following are Australasia, 1,921 schools and 58,241 members.

"Next come the West Indies, with 744 schools and 65,138 members. The total gifts of native Christians for the extension of the Gospel and for Christian education and philanthropy are $1,833,981; the total of native Christian community, including besides communicants non-communicants of all ages, most of these items being estimated, is given at 4,327,283. United States missions report 1,257,425; English missions, 1,081,384; West Indies, 1,005,960; Germany, 357,436.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASSES.

"Class Second—Societies indirectly co-operating or aiding in foreign missions. These include the Moravian Church in the United States, which sends its contributions to Germany; the different Bible and tract societies, Seamen's Friend Society, Christian Endeavor, Daughters of the King, Epworth League, &c., in this country. Of these societies there are in all 98: England 30, Asia 24, United States 16, Scotland 10, Netherlands and Norway 4 each, Germany and Australasia 3 each, Canada, Ireland, Sweden, and Switzerland 1 each. The entire income is $1,227,731. The total number of foreign missionaries employed is 1,026; of native helpers, 3,216; of stations occupied, 696; of organized churches, 17, with 25,561 communicants. Most of these societies report no organized churches, working as they do through other societies.

Class Third—Societies or institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions includes such enterprises as the different missionary colleges, Anglican Sunday school association, International Young Men's Christian Association Committee, Student Volunteer Movement, &c. The totals reported are 102 societies with an income of $737,297; 598 foreign missionaries, 507 native helpers, &c. A summary of all three classes shows 449 societies, to which might be added the women's auxiliary societies, 88 in number, making in all. The income is $19,126,120. The foreign missionary force is 15,460, including 5,063 ordained missionaries; 702 physicians, of whom 484 are men; 1,470 lay missionaries, not physicians; 3,567 married women, not physicians; 3,403 unmarried women, not physicians. The total native force is 77,338, of whom 4,053 are ordained. The total number of principal stations is 5,571, and of out-stations, 26,234. There are 11,939 organized churches with a membership of 1,317,684. The number of additions during the year was 84,186. There are 15,032 Sunday schools with a membership of 771,928. The total native contributions toward Christian extension, chiefly of course in their home fields, was $1,841,757, and the entire native Christian community is 4,414,236. The women's societies are 120 in number with an income of $2,500,117, employing 2,251 missionaries, 4,804 native helpers in 1,532 stations.

"Some comments on these figures are required. The returns for organized churches are incomplete, many societies omitting them, apparently not understanding that the expression refers simply to individual church organizations which have regular services, stated preaching, duly selected officials, &c. The total of communicants represents the number of individual church members enrolled as participants in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and is not intended to apply in any way to baptized persons or those in nominal community connection with the Christian as distinguished from the various non-Christian communities. The total native Christian community represents the number in nominal adherence to Christianity as the result of evangelical missions.

"The second part is educational; statistics of elementary, academic, medical, and industrial instruction. The summary includes 20,374 such institutions, with a total membership of 1,046,300, of whom 714,302 are males and 332,007 females. In some cases, especially in kindergartens, there being no absolute returns, it has been estimated that about half are boys. These are divided into the following classes: Universities and colleges, 93, with 35,414 pupils, of whom 33,139 are males; theological and training schools, 358, with 11,905 pupils, of whom 8,347 are males; boarding and high schools and seminaries, 857, with 83,148 pupils, 48,851 being males; industrial training institutions and classes, 134, with 6,309 pupils, 4,622 males; medical and nurses' schools and classes, 63, with 589 pupils, 370 being males; kindergartens, 127, with 4,502 pupils, estimated as about equally divided between boys and girls; elementary or village day schools, 18,742, with 904,442 pupils, 616,722 being males.

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

"The literary department shows 421 Bible translations, of which 148 are of Asiatic languages, 115 African, 60 European, 56 Australasian, 35 North American, and 7 South American. The Bible Societies report a total of 2,535,466 volumes circulated—91,761 Bibles, 226,741 Testaments, and 2,216,964 portions. The annual circulation of the various Tract Societies is estimated at 14,494,098 copies. Of mission publishing houses and printing presses there are 148, with annual issues of 10,561,777 copies and 364,904,390 pages. Of these India has the largest number—41; Africa 30, China 23, South America 10, Mexico and Oceania 7 each, Japan and Madagascar 4 each, Canada, Greenland, Korea, and Persia 3 each, Burmah, Ceylon, Palestine, Siam, and Laos 2 each, Arabia, Central America, Formosa, Malasia, and Syria, 1 each. There are 366 magazines and papers published, with a circulation of 297,435 copies. The largest number is in India—146. Japan comes next with 59, China 32, South America 25, &c.

"The medical department shows 355 hospitals, 753 dispensaries, with 6,647,840 treatments, 2,579,651 individual patients, and 93,705 patients in hospitals. The proportion varies somewhat. China has 124 hospitals, 240 dispensaries, with 1,700,452 treatments; India, 106 hospitals, 250 dispensaries, and 2,356,731 treatments; Africa, 40 hospitals, 103 dispensaries, and 441,293 treatments.

"The Philanthropic and Reformatory Class includes statistics of institutions and societies for relief and rescue. Thus of the orphanages, foundling asylums, and homes for infants there are 213, with 13,039 inmates, 7,341 being females. India has 107 institutions, with 8,194 inmates; Turkey, 23 institutions, with 1,987 inmates; Japan, 22, with 513 inmates. In Turkey alone the number of males exceed the number of females, though not very much. There are 90 leper asylums, with 5,166 inmates. Of these it is estimated that about 2,000 are Christians. They include homes for untainted children in India, China, and Burmah. There are also 30 schools and homes for the blind and deaf-mutes with 1,500 pupils; China having 10, with 170 pupils; India, 9, with 181; Japan 5, with 98, and Syria, 4, with 42. Africa reports 1, but without giving any number of pupils.

"In addition, there are temperance societies, opium refuges, homes for converts, widows, rescued slaves, &c. There are also societies for prison reform, abolishment of foot binding, &c., the total of these in all being very nearly 400.

IMPROVEMENT SOCIETIES.

Under the sixth head, of Cultural, are included statistics of societies or associations for general improvement. Such are the Christian Endeavor Society, Epworth League, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Boys' Brigades, &c. There is no complete summary given of these different departments. The Christian Endeavor Society has 3,111 senior and 460 junior societies in foreign fields; the Epworth League has 488 chapters, with 18,790 members.

"There are also native organizations for the extension of knowledge and the furtherance of national, social, moral, and religious reform in sympathy with Christian morality, though not in every instance under Christian control. Of these, 54 are reported—32 in India, 12 in Japan, 5 in China, 2 in Africa, and 1 each in Burmah, Korea, and Oceania. Of missionary training institutions and agencies in Christian lands, aside from theological seminaries, 87 are reported—26 in England, 21 in the United States, and 14 in Germany. There are also stated to be 67 mission steamers and ships used in evangelistic, medical, and other departments of mission service in the foreign field—24 in Africa, 14 in Oceania, 8 in China, 7 in India, 4 in Alaska, 3 in Japan, 2 in Australasia, and 1 each in Canada, Central America, and Siam."

GOD'S GUIDING PROVIDENCE.

The Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson took as his topic in the review "The Superintending Providence of God in Foreign Missions." He said:

"God is in creation. Cosmos would still be chaos with God left out. He is also in history, and the whole course of missions is especially the march of God. Mission history is a mystery until read as His story.

"We are now to look at the Superintending Providence of God in foreign missions. The word providence literally means forevision, and hence, foreaction—preparation for what is foreseen—and expresses God's invisible rule of this world, including His care, control, guidance, as exercised over both the animate and inanimate creation. In its largest scope it involves foreknowledge and foreordination, preservation and administration, exercised in all places and at all times.

"The work of missions is pre-eminently God's enterprise—having on it the seal of His authority. He calls it His own 'visiting of the nations to take out of them a people for His name.' Thus the whole course of missions becomes God's march through the ages. He has His vanguard, the precursors or forerunners that prepare His way, making ready for, and heralding, His approach. He has His bodyguard, the immediate attendants that signalize His actual advance, bear His banners, and execute His will; and He has His rearguard, the resultant movements consequent upon, and complementary to, the rest. Such is the wide field of survey which now lies before us.

"To divest the thought and theme of this, its figurative dress, God's superintending providence in missions is seen from three points of view:

"First, in the Divine preparations for world-wide evangelization.

"Second, in the Divine co-operation in missionary activity.

"Third, in the Divine benediction upon all faithful service.

DIVINE PREPARATION FOR MISSIONS.

"As to Divine preparation for worldwide ministries to human souls, what events and what messengers have been His chosen forerunners! The first half of the eighteenth century seemed more likely to be the mother of iniquity and idolatry than to rock the cradle of worldwide missions. Deism in the pulpit and practical atheism in the pew naturally begot apathy, if not antipathy, toward Gospel diffusion. A hundred and fifty years ago, in the body of the Church, disease was dominant and death seemed imminent. Infidelity and irreligion stalked about. God denying and God defying. In camp and court, at the bar and on the bench, in the home and in the Church, there was a doctrinal plague of heresy and a moral leprosy of lust.

"How, then, came a century of modern missions? Three great forces God marshalled to co-operate: the obscure Moravians, the despised Methodists, and a little band of intercessors scattered over Britain and America. There had been a consecrated few in Saxony for about a hundred years, whose hearts' altars had caught fire at Huss's stake, and fed that fire from Spener's pietism, and Zinzendorf's zeal. Their great law was labor for souls, all at it and always at it. God had already made Hernhut the cradle of missions, and had conceived the apostolic Church.

"The Moravians providentially molded John Wesley, and the Holy Club of Lincoln College, Oxford, touched by this influence, took on a distinctively missionary character. Their motto had been 'Holiness to the Lord'; but holiness became wedded to service, and evangelism became the watchword of the Methodists. Just then, in America, and by a mere coincidence, Jonathan Edwards was unconsciously joining John Wesley in preparing the way for modern missions. In 1747, exactly 300 years after the United Brethren organized as followers of Huss at Lititz in Bohemia, Edwards sent forth his bugle blast from Northampton, New England, calling God's people to a visible union of prayer for a speedy and worldwide effusion of the Spirit. That bugle blast found echo in Northampton, in old England, and William Carey resolved to undertake to organize mission effort—with what results we all know. And, just as the French Revolution let hell loose, a new missionary society in Britain was leading the awakened Church to assault hell at its very gates. Sound it out and let the whole earth hear: Modern missions came of a symphony of prayer! and at the most unlikely hour of modern history. God's intercessors in England, Scotland, Saxony, and America repaired the broken altar of supplication and called down fire from heavenly fire. That was God's preparation.

"The monthly concert made that prayer-spirit widespreading and permanent. Other bodies of Christians followed the lead of the humble Baptists, who in Widow Wallis's parlor at Kettering made their new covenant of missions; and great regiments began to form and take up the line of march, until before the nineteenth century was a quarter brought to a close the whole Church was joining the missionary army. And so it came to pass that, as a little while before, even clerical essayists, like Sydney Smith, could sneer at the 'consecrated cobblers' and try to rout them from their nest; that which had been the motto of a despised few became the rallying cry of the whole Church of God.

DIVINE CO-OPERATION IN MISSIONS.

"With this glance at some of the immediate precursors and preparations we turn to look at the history of the century as a missionary movement. Nothing is more remarkable than the rapid opening of doors in every quarter. At the beginning of the century the enterprise of missions seemed to worldly wise and prudent men hopeless and visionary. Cannabalism in the islands of the sea, fetishism in the Dark Continent, exclusivism in China and Japan, the rigid caste system in India, intolerance in papal lands, and ignorance, idolatry, superstition, depravity, everywhere, but in most cases conspiring together, reared before the Church impassable walls, with gates of steel. Most countries shut out Christian missions by organized opposition, so that to attempt to bear the good tidings was simply to dare death for Christ's sake. The only welcome awaiting God's messengers was that of cannibal ovens, merciless prisons, or martyr graves.

"As the little band advanced on every hand the walls of Jericho fell, and the iron gates opened of their own accord. India, Siam, Burma, China, Japan, Turkey, Africa, Mexico, South America, the papal States, and Korea were successively and successfully entered. Within five years, from 1853 to 1858, new facilities were given to the entrance and occupation of seven different countries, together embracing half the world's population. There was also a remarkable subsidence of obstacles, like to the sinking of the land below the sea level to let in its flood, as when the idols of Oahu were abolished just before the first band of missionaries landed at the Hawaiian shores, or as when war strangely prepared the way just as Robert W. McAll went to Paris to set up his first salle.

"At the same time God was raising up workers in unprecedented numbers, and men and women so marvelously fitted for the exact work and field as to show unmistakable foresight and purpose. Then mark the unity and continuity of labor. See one worker succeed another at crises unforeseen by man, as when Gordon left for the Soudan on the day when Livingstone's death was first known in London, or Pilkington arrived in Uganda the very year when MacKay's death was to leave a great gap to be filled. Then study the theology of inventions, and watch the furnishing of new facilities for the work as it advanced. Who kept back the three greatest inventions of Reformation times, the mariner's compass, the steam engine, and the printing press, until His Church put on her new garments, waited to unveil nature's deeper secrets, which should make all men neighbors, until the reformed Church was mobilized as an army of conquest!

"At times this superintending providence of God has inspired awe by unmistakably judicial strokes of judgment, as when in Turkey in 1839, in the crisis of missions, Sultan Mahmûd suddenly died, and his edict of expulsion had no executive to carry it out, and his successor, Abdul Medjid, signalized the succession by the issuing of a new charter of liberty; or, as when in Siam, twelve years later, at another such crisis, God by death dethroned Chaum Klow, the reckless and malicious foe of missions, and set on the vacant throne Maha-Mong-Kut, the one man in the empire taught by a missionary and prepared to be the friend and patron of missions, as also his son and successor, Chulalankorn!

"These are but parts of His ways. The pages of the century's history are here and there written in blood, but even the blood has a golden lustre. Martyrs there have been, like John Williams, and Coleridge Patteson, and James Hannington, Allen Gardiner, and Abraham Lincoln, and David Livingstone, the Gordons of Erromanga, and the Gordon of Khartoum, the convert of Lebanon, and the Ccurt pages at Uganda; but every one of these deaths has been like that of the seed which falls into the ground to die that it may bring forth fruit. The churches of Polynesia and Melanesia, of Syria and Africa, of India and China, stand rooted in these martyr graves as the oak stands in the grave of the acorn, or the wheat harvest in the furrows of the sown seed. It is part of God's plan that thus the consecrated heralds of the Cross shall fill up that which is behind of the sufferings of Christ in their flesh, for His body's sake which is the Church.

THE DIVINE BENDICTION IN MISSIONS.

"He who thus prepared the way and wrought in and with the workers has shown the same superintending providence in the results of missions. Two brief sentences fitly outline the whole situation as to the direct results in the foreign field: First, native churches have been raised up with the three features of a complete church life—self-support, self-government, and self-propagation; and, second, every richest fruit of Christianity, both in the individual and in the community, has been found growing and ripening wherever there has been faithful Gospel effort. Then, as to the reflex action of missions on the Church at home, two other brief sayings are similarly exhaustive: First, Thomas Chalmer's remark, that 'foreign missions act on home missions not by exhaustion, but by fermentation,' and, second, Al

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition to be held at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

WHAT SENATOR HOAR WOULD DO.

From Senator HOAR'S Speech in the Senate, April 17.

But we are told if we oppose the policy of our imperialistic and expanding friends we are bound to suggest some policy of our own as a substitute for theirs. We are asked what we would do in this difficult emergency. It is a question not difficult to answer. I for one am ready to answer it.

1. I would declare now that we will not take those islands to govern them against their will.
2. I would reject a cession of sovereignty which implies that sovereignty may be bought and sold and delivered without the consent of the people.
3. I would require all foreign Governments to keep out of those islands.
4. I would offer to the people of the Philippines our help in maintaining order until they have a reasonable opportunity to establish a Government of their own.
5. I would aid them by advice, if they desire it, to set up a free and independent Government.
6. I would invite all the great powers of Europe to unite in an agreement that independence shall not be interfered with by us, by themselves, or by any one of them with the consent of the others. (As to this I am not so sure. I should like quite as well to tell them it is not to be done whether they consent or not.)
7. I would declare that the United States will enforce the same doctrines as to the Philippines that we declared as to Mexico and Haiti and the South American republics.
8. I would then, in a not very distant future, leave them to work out their own salvation.
9. I would strike out of your legislation the oath of allegiance to us and substitute an oath of allegiance to their own country.

In these extracts from the speech of Senator HOAR we have omitted, for brevity and clearness, what argumentation was involved with them and left the propositions to stand by themselves. Because these positive and constructive propositions are what every serious reader of the speech will turn to with most curiosity. "Que Faire," as Count TOLSTOI put it about the social problem, is the question which every reflective American is puting to himself about the political problem of the Philippines. And it is the important, and the only important and practical question. "What are we going to do about it?" as the vernacular TWEED translated the French phrase.

We do not suppose that any American citizen, from the President down, feels particularly proud of the position we are now occupying in the Philippines. We are so tremendously conscious of the rectitude of our intentions, and we have so tremendously failed in conveying our own belief of our own motives to many of the people whom they chiefly concern. Those people, or at least the islanders of Luzon, are so far from holding our own theory of our motives that they believe us to be oppressors. We do not hold a foot of the island beyond the range of our guns. Our Government is what the Spanish Government was in native eyes, and more also, in spite of the fact that the Spanish Government was greedy and corrupt and that our Government is unselfish and pure. We are the Government "incompris," the misunderstood Nation. And that description conveys a tinge of contempt. A nation which cannot make itself understood is, according to the consciousness of mankind, a nation which ought not to go into the colonizing business. When we look back upon the series of events by which the existing situation has been brought about, we have to own that we have "drifted" into that situation, which is much the same thing as saying we have blundered into it.

Nobody has made this so clear as it is made by Senator HOAR in the speech under review. Nobody has documented and fortified his conclusions so carefully. The result is that the speech becomes, at once upon its appearance, a magazine of facts to which every one who discusses the Philippine question hereafter must resort, no matter what conclusions he may derive from it. And the speech is more than that. We take pleasure in saying that it is a generous, elevated, and patriotic utterance which does credit to its author and to the body the best traditions of which it recalls. We do not detect in it any trace of partisanship or of pettifogging, any lapses from candor. We should be able to call it statesmanlike if we did not remember that statesmanship involves the application of means to ends.

As a piece of destructive criticism the speech is remarkable and successful, with this exception, that it deals in a historical review as if all the consequences that are present to the historian had been present to the actors. It is but just to the Senator from Massachusetts to say that he nowhere undertakes to fix any individual responsibility for the acts and omissions of which he complains. But he does not, we think, emphasize as strongly as justice requires that it is all of us, that it is the people of the United States, who have brought ourselves into the predicament that no sober man among us can contemplate with pride or satisfaction, from which we are all looking for some feasible mode of extrication. MAX MUELLER reminds us that languages are not made by councils of grammarians, but by people progressively and tentatively struggling to express themselves. And in the same way crises which present themselves to statesmen for solution are not brought on by councils of statesmen, but emerge unexpected and unforeseen from the procession of events.

What shall we do to better our position in the Philippines? which means to better our relations with the Filipinos. After all of Mr. HOAR'S eloquent and too convincing arraignment of our National position, to come upon his prescription is to come to a lame and impotent conclusion. Mr. HOAR is not only willing to take for his own part, but he insists that the country shall take, the part which Lord PALMERSTON jestingly assumed as his own, the part of "the bottle holder of oppressed nationalities." But how are we to carry it out? The first two of his propositions would indicate that we should get out of the islands and leave them as derelicts. And, if this were desirable, how is it feasible? He "would not take" the islands. But we have taken them. He would "reject the cession" of Spanish sovereignty. But we have confirmed it. And then, in the third proposition, he proposes that we shall still sway their destinies by telling foreign Governments to keep out. Propositions 1, 2, and 3, taken in connection with propositions 4, 5, and 6, denote that we will not govern the Philippines without their consent, and will not allow anybody else to govern them without ours. What a stir such a proposition would create in all the Chancelleries! We should be assuming a position quite unknown to international law. Diplomatists would be apt to tell us, in diplomatic language, that if we wanted the islands for ourselves, and would assume the preservation of order under an American protectorate, they had no objections, but that, if we renounced any intention of keeping them, it was none of our business what became of them. That any President of the United States could be got to play the part of Don Quixote de la Mancha is simply not thinkable. Mr. BRYAN would not dream of doing such a thing if he were under the sobering sense of official responsibility. And very much less would Mr. HOAR himself. It is not upon those lines that the deliverance of the Philippines from the United States or of the United States from the Philippines can be wrought out. The usefulness of Senator HOAR'S speech is that of the powerful statement of a condition which is not nationally creditable to us and from which it behooves us to devise some method of extricating ourselves. Certainly it is not the method which he has hastily allowed himself to propound, and which would strike a European Chancellery with the same incredulous astonishment with which it would be greeted in an American political convention.

SENATOR PLATT'S LATEST INDISCRETION.

Our French friends have a convenient half-slang term for an opportune revelation for which the author does not wish to be held to too strict account. They call it an "indiscretion." The word fairly covers the latest outgiving by Senator PLATT as to the Vice Presidency and Gov. ROOSEVELT.

We have very little doubt that Mr. PLATT has made up his mind that it is neither feasible nor expedient to force the nomination for that office on Mr. ROOSEVELT. We cannot see what adequate motive he has for a policy of such doubtful advantage for his own plans. Very likely he does not take kindly to a second term of Mr. ROOSEVELT as Governor, and would much prefer a more manageable man. But there is no reason to suppose that he would prefer a Democrat in Mr. ROOSEVELT'S place, and that is practically the alternative to which in all probability he would be shut up. If the Governor could be compelled to take the nomination for the National office it would be avowedly against his own desire, and not only would the State ticket lose all the strength his name would give it, but it would be further and greatly weakened by what would plainly be a betrayal of him by the machine. Mr. PLATT knows how much strength there is in the name of ROOSEVELT. He knows that without it he would have lost the State election in 1898. He can easily reckon also how much influence would be exerted against any other candidate by the fact that Mr. ROOSEVELT had been "turned down," as the phrase is, had been refused by the machine the opportunity for further usefulness in the Governor's chair. We do not think that after making these calculations, as he has assuredly made them, Mr. PLATT can really desire to see Mr. ROOSEVELT deprived of the nomination for Governor to which he is so supremely entitled.

Moreover, we should have to think more meanly of Mr. PLATT than we do to believe that he is insensible to the manly way in which he has been dealt with by Mr. ROOSEVELT. Certainly there is no other man in public life in this State who agrees with the Governor in his general standard of official conduct with whom Mr. PLATT could have maintained the same relations and from whom he could have obtained the same consideration. Nor is the debt that Mr. PLATT owes to the Governor any less in amount or its obligation any less binding from the fact that he has not received from the Governor anything which the Governor believed was opposed to the public interest or was contrary to the Governor's own conscience. This is the account of the nature of their relations which both of them have given. We believe it to be the true one. If it is true, it would be as base in Mr. PLATT as it would unquestionably be foolish, to try to thwart the honorable wishes of the Governor as to his immediate political future.

At the same time it will be noted that the men who pretend to be close to the Senator still adhere to the professed belief that the Governor will have to take the nomination for the Vice Presidency. In support of this they are hinting that there is an opposition to Mr. ROOSEVELT'S renomination as Governor that it would be a mistake to ignore—the opposition of the corporations. It is even said that Mr. PLATT has in the past been under such obligations to the corporations that he cannot now afford to offend them. This is dangerous talk, and if the Senator has any influence with those who are indulging in it, he will do well to put a stop to it. Our readers do not need to be told that we do not at all approve of the policy as to taxation of corporations that the Governor has urged. We think it mistaken and liable to be very mischievous. But it could not at its very worst do so much mischief to the corporations as they will do themselves if they give any reason for the belief that they are interfering to defeat the renomination of the Governor. And Mr. PLATT may rest assured of one thing beyond all peradventure—there is not one man in the Republican Party who can be elected Governor this year if the people get the notion that he has been named for ROOSEVELT'S place because the latter had incurred the hostility of the corporations.

THE CRIME OF MRS. DERRICK.

A headstrong and unmanageable woman perpetrated a crime against the new social order in a Lowell carpet mill the other day by doing more work and earning more money than the laws of the Carpet Weavers' Union allow. The details of the shocking affair are set forth in a dispatch to our neighbor The Sun:

LOWELL, Mass., April 21.—Three hundred weavers employed by the Lowell Manufacturing Company, one of the concerns in the Bigelow Carpet Company, are on a strike because one of their number, Mrs. JESSIE DERRICK, persists in turning more work off her loom than is permitted by the regulations of the Carpet Weavers' Union. The union has decided upon a maximum product of two and one-half pieces, but Mrs. DERRICK has her loom speeded up so high that she can turn off three pieces a day. On account of this the union sent word to the agent of the company and asked that he compel her to reduce her production, but he refuses to stop the woman from earning all the money she is able to.

Mrs. DERRICK is the defiant exponent of an obsolete system. She sets up the doctrines of old-fashioned individualism and hurls the excessive folds of her lengthened web, so to speak, in the teeth of the collectivist hierarchy. The independent spirit of this woman must be broken, her individual will must be bent to the collective will. She is reactionary and dangerous. Mrs. DERRICK must be made to understand that the measure of a day's work is not individual capacity, but collective interest. If the swift accomplish too much there will be no work for the slow. She cannot be allowed to "set the pace," not even for herself. The economic momentum of the mill, under the laws of the modern Socialistic régime, is carefully adjusted to the capacity of the dull brain, the clumsy hand, the flabby, slow-moving muscle, the fishy eye, and, in particular, to the convenience of the lazy, shirking loafer who loves full wages but hates honest work.

This world has been made what it is by untrammeled individualism. Mrs. JESSIE DERRICK at her loom is moved by that restless spirit of ambition that in past ages has made some women and many men rise superior to their fellows, their environment, and their inheritance. If present conditions had existed in ancient times ALEXANDER the Great would have been forbidden by the Macedonian Knights of Labor to undertake the Hellenization of Asia. COLUMBUS would have been put under the ban of the Navigators' Union and his sailors ordered on strike to prevent the discovery of America. The capacity of the most incompetent and cowardly skipper in the lot would have determined the limits of geographical discovery in that age. ARKWRIGHT would have been stoned to death for inventing the cotton spinning frame and the model destroyed to prevent the displacement of hand labor and punish the inventor's insolent individualism. CAESAR, WELLINGTON, WASHINGTON, and GRANT, in the profession of arms, Sir LOTHIAN BELL, KRUPP, THOMAS A. SCOTT, Commodore VANDERBILT, and Mr. HEWITT in the field of industrial development, NEWTON and KEPLER in science, and STEPHENSON and FULTON in invention would have been compelled to keep step with the inglorious average of humanity and lead lives barren of achievement had the Socialist law for the suppression of individualism prevailed in their day.

The preachers of the gospel of collectivism pretend that they apply it only to industrial production, but it is the economic basis of their theory, and it is impossible to justify its application in one field without necessitating its application in all. If the law of the advancement of the fittest is sound in any department of human endeavor it is sound and worthy of respect in the shop and factory and wherever men and women toil. It is only by toil that we get on. If it is decreed that we must all toil a like amount, and no more, the feebleST toiler will furnish the measure for all, and the world will advance only so fast and so far as the least competent and the least effective are able or willing to put it forward.

But this is all vain retrospection. It is the condition of collectivism, not the theory of individualism, that confronts us. Against the indictment of her shopmates, who hold that the superior industry of one is the injury of all, how irrelevant are the excuses of Mrs. DERRICK. She explains that her loom was not "speeded up." Not at all. It was her energy and quickness and willingness to work that wrought the mischief. Back of it all very likely lay the necessity of earning more money to support those depending on her for food. These paltry excuses have been made in behalf of all the world's leaders in small things and great since history began. They are not accepted by the teachers of the modern doctrines, and they are rejected with special scorn by those who hate work. The dispatch says that other carpet weavers in the Bigelow works are "as capable of getting off as much work as she, but as the union has decided it is unwise for them to do so they all comply with the rule limiting the maximum product of each operative to two and a half pieces."

This is the true spirit of obedience to the collectivist law. The dead level of triumphant inferiority cannot be maintained and the comfort of the incapable and the lazy safeguarded unless the two-and-one-half piece rule is enforced, if need be, by an occasional exemplary resort to the no-piece rule of the strike.

DELUDED BRITISH ECONOMISTS.

Our London financial correspondent reports that the London market is sadly in need of about ten millions sterling in gold. He informs us that bankers there are looking to New York as a hopeful source of supply, and therewith records a singular delusion of the London financial mind:

The hope is that your new currency arrangements may result in driving gold out of the United States for our benefit. Economists here all look for this to happen, because inferior money always expels good.

There is no "inferior money" in the United States. Every dollar of our currency is the peer of every other dollar. Greenbacks, Treasury notes, silver certificates, gold certificates, National banknotes, and silver coins are each and every one as good as the gold dollar, which is by law the unit and standard of our money. If the London financiers imagine that the currency law has introduced any element of instability that makes National banknotes less safe they show themselves ignorant of its provisions. Do they not know that the Government itself redeems National banknotes and is itself protected against loss by ample security?

Before a single dollar of our currency obligations in coin or paper can go to protest the Government itself must become bankrupt and suspend payments. We may, indeed, send gold to London. That is purely a matter between the two money markets. But we have no cheap money or irredemable money or fiat money that can "drive out gold." GRESHAM'S law has no bearing on our situation. We supposed all the world knew that.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Negro failings have been so often explained or extenuated, in recent years, as being the natural effects of subjection through several generations to the degrading system of slavery, that it is distinctly startling to find that now again, as in the ante-bellum days, there are people who are bold enough to speak of human bondage, not as of an unmixed evil, but as of an arrangement distinctively elevating to the black race. This surprising claim is almost explicitly made by The Medical Record in an editorial article on the present condition, moral and physical, of the American negro. The writer asserts that the degeneracy of the Afro-American race yearly becomes more and more evident, and he quotes with what seems to be entire acquiescence from an address recently delivered by Dr. P. B. BARRINGER of the University of Virginia, statements like the following: "The young negro of the South, except where descended from parents of exceptional character and worth, is reverting through hereditary forces to savagery. * * * The temporary elevation produced by the discipline of slavery is not being maintained by the efforts we have made at common school education in the hands of his own race, and we must at once, if we would save the negro and the South, try something else." But despite his apparent belief in the elevating influence of slavery, and its superiority, so far as the negro is concerned, to freedom, Dr. BARRINGER did not advise trying slavery again. "I would urge," he continued, "that we try henceforth an education of trade or industrial type, given at the hands of well-chosen white teachers, who will teach him to respect, to obey, and to work." Excellent as this suggestion may be, it is hardly novel, and the doctor might have called attention to the fact that several negroes, and one in particular, long ago discovered and for some time has been applying the remedy he commends.

—That women and Englishmen lack the sense of humor is a theory often maintained, in the one case by men and in the other by most of the non-British world. Of course, both women and the Britons resent the imputation that there is something missing from their mental make-up, and neither have any trouble in proving, if not that the theory is false, at least that it is a rule with many exceptions. That is the way with most rules, however, and yet they remain essentially true and of great practical utility. Personally, we are willing to credit a very large number of women with the sense of humor, and to leave undecided the question whether those possessing it form a majority or a minority of the sex. We feel no necessity for being equally considerate of the Britishers, and take considerable pleasure in presenting, as evidence of the national hiatus, the opening lines of a long and would-be sober "leader" in The London Times. "The solemn associations inseparable from Good Friday," it declares, "cannot dispense us from the duty of discussing the subject to which the minds of all Englishmen are directed. We are engaged in a warfare we believe to be necessary and just, and we are conducting it, in spite of grievous provocation, in a humane and merciful spirit. Wars so waged have never been held to be incompatible with the Christian dispensation. Armed conflicts in this imperfect world are inevitable, and all that those embarked upon them can do is to endeavor to mitigate the evils inseparable from them." Then, without any warning whatever, another stop is pulled out, and we read: "The news which reaches us today is exceptionally meagre. The position at Wepener does not appear to have undergone any substantial change, notwithstanding the Boer boast that Gen. DE WET 'is surrounding a British division there." And so on for a good two columns. Now, the writer of that evidently lacked the sense of humor, and, as he may fairly be taken as a typical Briton, why should we not assert that they can all be as funny as he—when they don't try?

—A correspondent who believes with us that Congress discredited its own intelligence when it changed "Puerto Rico" to "Porto Rico," takes us very severely to task for acquiescing in the stupid innovation and substituting the poorer for the better form in our own columns. "Is THE TIMES," he asks, "a 'public document,' printed in the Government Printing Office? If so, and only if so, is THE TIMES under 'Governmental compulsion' to spell Puerto Rico without the 'ue' and with an 'o'? To say otherwise is to maintain that a paper spelling a word as it thinks best is subject to legal pains and penalties for violation of an act of Congress." Perhaps we were not strictly accurate in stating that we had changed our spelling of the island's name "under Governmental compulsion," and certainly we could have continued to use "Puerto Rico" without encountering any legal pains and penalties, but to have done so would have been to exaggerate the importance of what, after all, is only a trifle, and to perpetuate needless confusion of spelling and nomenclature. A name is a name, whether it be good or bad, and Congress certainly had both the right and the power to call this island what it chose. It might even have fixed upon our new possession the name of the President or any of his secretaries, or of his valet, for that matter, and whether THE TIMES and other papers submitted or not, that would be the real name of the unfortunate Antille. This our correspondent denies with passionate fervor, and he announces the intention of ignoring the action of a body which to him seems to be neither competent nor authoritative. That is his privilege, but it seems to us that he is making a mistake. Why doesn't he get excited over the name of this country? It is far from a good one—not so good as "Porto Rico"—and dozens of better ones have been suggested. Many of the State names, too, are equally open to objection on historical and other grounds. As for town names, in them bad taste, ignorance, and vulgarity have simply run riot. Yet they have to be endured and used by us all.

THE CROTON DAM STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your recent conservative editorial on "Handling the Strike" would it not have been in harmony with your uniform custom, when championing the public interest, to have placed the blame squarely where it belonged, and held the offenders strictly accountable to the public for their acts?

The contract for the construction of the Croton Dam is for the performance of public work. The contract was let since the passage of the act requiring all municipalities and contractors to pay the prevailing rate of wages to employes on public work. The maximum rate of wages to laborers on this work, I am told, is $1.25 per day. The prevailing rate of wages for laborers in the market has been and is $2 per day. The strikers claim the only question at issue is that of wages. And they assert that they do not demand the amount guaranteed by law.

Unquestionably the estimate upon which the contractors made their bid for this important piece of work was based upon, among other things, the prevailing rate of wages. The cheaper they could secure labor the more they would make on the work. The public rejoices in the success of the contractors and expects them to be amply rewarded for their effort so long as their gain is not a public loss. The Legislature may have contemplated just such a situation as this and sought to provide for it.

If the contract was let since the law went into effect, (Chapter 622, Laws of 1894, and acts amendatory thereof,) and does not contain a clause requiring the payment of the prevailing rate of wages, then the contract is void and of no effect.

While the public has little, if any, interest in the avaricious contractors or the ignorant Italians, it has a great interest in the expense entailed in suppressing strikes which endanger life and public property as well as an interest in the reflection cast upon the social conditions of the community.

Let the responsibility fall where it belongs, and let the offenders take the legal consequences of their acts.

W. G. BROWN.

New York, April 23, 1900.

NUGGETS.

A Success on the Water.

"Dewey has been a success on the water," said the Observer of Events and Things. "Why in the world don't he stick to it, and be the Prohibitionist candidate?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Wholesale Activity.

"The wheel is losing prestige."
"What do you mean?"
"Why, didn't you read about that automobile which ran into a crowd and crippled twenty people?"—Chicago Record.

Work and Recreation.

Yabsley—There is nothing like good, hard work to make a man enjoy recreation.

Mudge—You mean there is nothing like a life of hard work to make a man hustle his hardest to enjoy himself when he gets a little spare time.—Indianapolis Press.

Retribution.

"I had a horrible dream last night," said Huddleson, when he came down to breakfast the other morning.

"What was it?" asked his wife.

"I dreamed that I was in purgatory, and was made to do all the things I had told my friends I would do if I were in their place."—Brooklyn Life.

THE CRY OF INDIA.

Blanche Mary Channing in Boston Journal.

Deep-bosomed mother of millions,
Wide are thine arms to embrace
Children of every color,
Scions of every race.
If they be thirsty thou givest
Wine of thy vintages sweet;
If they be hungry thou sendest
Food from thy table to eat.

So they have come to thee, mother,
Pleading, again and again—
Reaching forth hands of entreaty,
Never yet asking in vain!
Wasted and weak with the famine—
Strong but to creep to thy knees—
And of all those that have sought thee
Weakest, most wasted are these.

Great-hearted mother of millions,
Spreading the flaps of thy tent,
Giving to perishing peoples
Order and law and content.
Spare of the fruit of thy harvest,
Spare of the gold of thy corn,
Mother of sons and of daughters,
Mother of lives to be born!

Never the glow of the taper
Waned for the others it lit;
Give of thy glow and thy glory—
So shalt thou loftier sit!
God hath been bounteous in blessing—
As ye received, shall ye give;
Answer the wail of the dying—
"Eat of my plenty and live!"

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Joseph Jefferson Acts Caleb Plummer and Mr. Golightly.

Other Revivals of Familiar Pieces at Daly's and the Empire Theatre—Gossip of the Players.

Joseph Jefferson began the second week of his engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night, when he acted old Caleb, the toymaker, and bewildered Golightly. The two parts have long been in his repertory—since before the civil war, in fact—and for many years they have been associated together in the minds of playgoers. Perhaps the last word of praise has not yet been uttered about Mr. Jefferson's acting of them. While it would be folly to say that in these rôles the veteran comedian's genius is as potent as ever, for especially as Plummer has his manner lately seemed to harden and his humor to wither, yet both are masterworks in their comparatively small way.

As Golightly in Morton's old farce of "Lend Me Five Shillings" Mr. Jefferson lifts the fun of the character and the piece out of the domain of inconsequential farce by the simplicity and naturalness of his manner. Time was when it was thought quite the thing to "mug" through such a farce. Mr. Jefferson acts Golightly as if he were a human being, and his pictured experiences amounted to an imitation of life. He omits many of the old catchphrases in the text, and has practically recreated the character. It would not be becoming, perhaps, to inquire if the worn old piece, even in these circumstances, is quite worth while.

The novelty in "The Cricket on the Hearth" is the performance of Tilly Slowboy by a little girl. The part has hitherto been acted in a vein of caricature. Mrs. John Wood was the original Tilly at Winter Garden in 1859, when Jefferson first acted Plummer. John Sleeper Clarke used to broadly burlesque the nursemaid's eccentricities. It is doubtful if the dramatization of Dickens's Christmas tale gains much in the way of verity by making Tilly a small and humorless personage. But nothing matters much in this except Jefferson's Caleb Plummer, which is of great historic renown and all that folks go to see.

"LORD AND LADY ALGY."

Revival of Carton's Smart Comedy at the Empire Theatre.

"Lord and Lady Algy" was put in the bill at the Empire Theatre last evening and was acted with even more skill than usual and to the manifest delight of a numerous audience. This play is especially interesting in its first and last acts, while its intermediate act, the second, gains some sort of factitious importance from Lord Algy Shetland's drunken scene, which is carried with uncommon skill and delicacy by Mr. Faversham, who, indeed, appears to capital advantage throughout, however, this play. The act is scrappy, but in the present performance it is handled with really extraordinary ability, Rose Eytinge and Edwin Stevens lending their experienced skill to small episodic rôles, while the bone boiler's erratic and playful mother-in-law is now humorously impersonated by Mrs. Whiffen.

Miss Millward has given us no finer example of her skill in comedy than her portrayal of Lady Algy, the shining light of a "fast set," whose "rapidity" is more apparent than real, however, while her womanly instincts never desert her. The tone, poise, and finish of this piece of acting are admirable, while the suggestion of deep feeling the artist lends to the character, though scarcely more than a hint, is always beautifully effective.

Mr. Crompton, Mr. Wheelock, Jr., and Mr. Standing have excellent parts, and Miss Sara Perry lends a pleasing personality and all needful expression to the rôle of the parvenu's foolish wife.

"A Runaway Girl" Again.

In the recurrence of "A Runaway Girl" at Daly's Theatre last evening, Mr. James T. Powers and Miss Paula Edwardes returned to their original parts. Miss Edwardes had a cold, but she acted her part of Carmenita in a sprightly fashion and with becoming moderation.

Mr. Powers, however, has been a "star" in the tour of the musical farce, so that he has grown to take liberties with his part. There is, perhaps, a trifle too much of Mr. Powers and his antics now, but his "Goblins" song goes as well as ever. In this he is capably assisted by Rachel Booth, who is not otherwise a very efficient successor to nimble and tuneful Miss Gilman.

Marie Celeste sings "The Boy Guessed Right" admirably, and is generally graceful and acceptable in the title rôle, while most of the other parts are taken reasonably well. Miss May Baker's singing of "Oh, Listen to the Band!" especially pleasing last night's large audience. The theatre was almost crowded.

At the Murray Hill.

Arthur Pinero's "Sweet Lavender" was the revival selected by Henry V. Donnelly for his company this week. William Redmund was seen to advantage in the rôle of Geoffrey Wedderburn, and Georgia Welles filled the title rôle of Lavender creditably.

The Castle Square Opera Company.

At the American Theatre last night the industrious Castle Square Opera Company brought forward Millöcker's tuneful operetta, "The Black Hussar." The audience was, as is usual at the performances of this company, large and opulent in manifestations of delight, especially when Piffkow fired two revolvers at once, and when Barbara carried a pillow out of the house at the sound of shots. It may be said, however, that almost as loud applause was heard when Miss Morgan, the leading soprano, sang high notes out of tune, and when her companion, Miss Guelma L. Baker, was not heard at all. Perhaps applause for the latter reason was fully justified.

The performance as a whole was noisy, pointless, and devoid of genuine humor. The comedians were boisterous, and showed little appreciation of the characters they assumed, and none at all of the lines they had to speak. In the case of Mr. Pruette, who is not a comedian, but a heavy man, by nature, this was perhaps excusable; but Mr. Moulan had done better work than his Piffkow. Reginald Roberts was not a very dashing Helbert, but he sang his music well, and was generally acceptable. The chorus sang energetically, as it usually does. The finale of the second act was fairly well done, and there was a real brass band on the stage, just as there is in "Aida" and "L'Africaine." What more could the spirit of mortal desire?

Opera Programme Changed.

Owing to the extreme length of the programme of the farewell performance at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening, Mr. Grau has deemed it advisable to substitute the third act of "Lucia di Lammermoor," ending with the mad scene, for the second act of "Il Barbiere di Seviglia."

Benefit for J. Cheever Goodwin.

At Koster & Bial's Music Hall this afternoon a monster benefit will be tendered to J. Cheever Goodwin, the librettist, who has recently met with severe financial losses. The ballet "Progress," the Bostonians in an act of "The Viceroy," an act of "The Casino Girl," the one-act drama "Bigia," Henry E. Dixey, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Tim Murphy, James T. Powers, Otis Harlan, Miss Cheridah Simpson, the Rays, Richard Carroll, and other attractions will make up the programme.

Miss Sabel's Damage Suit Dismissed.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the action brought by Miss Josephine Sabel, an actress, against Edward B. Marks and Joseph W. Stern, the music publishers, of 45 East Twentieth Street, to recover damages for the placing of her name on the title page of the song "I Don't Care if You Nebber Come Back," under those of Williams and Walker, the negro comedians; also for an injunction restraining the defendants from selling copies of the song with her name on the cover.

Mansfield Too Ill to Continue Season.

BUFFALO, April 23.—The engagement of Richard Mansfield here has been canceled. Mr. Mansfield arrived here from New York this morning. His condition is such that complete rest will be necessary. He will close his season immediately.

CHANGES AT KOSTER & BIAL'S.

London Company Gets the Lease—Ted D. Marks the New Manager.

The management of Koster & Bial's Music Hall has again changed hands, and will hereafter be conducted under the direct charge of Ted D. Marks, who for a number of years has been identified with vaudeville artists both in this country and Europe. The transfer of the lease from the Continental Amusement Company, which obtained it from the Robert Blei syndicate three months ago for a period of five years, was made yesterday afternoon to the London Amusement Company, Limited, which, it was said, has interested English and American capital.

Manager Marks stated last evening that every effort would be made to establish the old popularity of the house, and for the present nothing but a straight vaudeville programme would be presented. This plan will continue until the weather will not permit further performances in the auditorium, when the roof would be made ready and the performance transferred up there.

It will be the purpose of Mr. Marks to work in conjunction with prominent music halls in London, Paris, and Vienna, thereby securing from them their best attractions. An effort will also be made next Winter to introduce a series of bal masques, similar in every way to those given at the Covent Garden in London.

The prices of the seats will be reduced to $1 each for the best orchestra chairs, and for the Wednesday and Saturday matinées the prices will be further reduced to 50 cents and 25 cents.

Theatres and Music Halls.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"Woman and Wine" continues to large audiences.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Man's Enemy," a new English melodrama, drew a large house at last evening's performance. It was well acted by a competent company.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The large auditorium was crowded in every part last night with an appreciative audience, which expressed by frequent applause its enjoyment of "The Policy Players" as presented by the Williams and Walker company.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"Coralie & Co., Dressmakers," by Charles Frohman's comedians, was greeted at last evening's performance in this theatre with the cordiality of an old and familiar attraction, although it was the first time the farce-comedy was ever presented in that part of the city.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Fougere, with her café chantant songs and a new monologue specialty, along with Dolan and Lenharr, Newell and Shevelle, Ryan and Richfield, Carrie Scott, the Trolley Car Trio, Delmore and Wilson, and the kalatechnoscope made up the amusing programme offered at this theatre.

EDEN MUSEE.—Harry Dodd and his company presented for the first time in this country the one-act operetta, "Tally-Ho," before a large and appreciative audience. The pretty solos and duets received many encores. The operetta will be sung every evening of the week. The Musée has also many other attractions.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—A trio of equine exhibitions forms the principal part of the bill this week. Lindo II, the Oregon long-haired horse, is the chief attraction, with Mascot and the three-legged horse as associates. A host of other curiosities were also on view in the curio hall, and a double company in the theatre offers a vaudeville bill of merit.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Henri French, the juggler and cyclist, was the leading feature at Mr. Proctor's down-town house, the other numbers being the Sidney Wilmer and Walter Vincent company in their comedietta, "A Strange Baby"; Smith and Campbell, Farnum and Seymour, Edith Kingsley, McWatters and Tyson, Gilbert Sarony, and Etta Gilroy.

DEWEY THEATRE.—M. M. Theise's operatic burletta, "Wine, Woman, and Song," is the attraction this week. The musical piece is presented with good accessories, and abounds in witticisms and catchy music. An excellent olio is also presented. It includes Kine and Gotthold, the Rackett brothers, Mazuz and Mazett, the Jenny Eddy Trio, the Burke brothers, and Bennett and Rich.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL.—Last night opened the final week under the present management of this house. Manager Kraus has placed an interesting bill at the disposal of his patrons, which has among its attractions such vaudeville artists as Hayes and Lytton in their sketch, "The Wise Guy"; James O. Barrows and company, George Evans, Edna Bassett Marshall and her company, Bertie Fowler, the Stewart Sisters, Ed Estus, Stanley and Wilson.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The bill this week is full of strong features and compensates patrons of the house who desire to sit through the entire programme. Flo Irwin and Walter Hawley in their farce, "Gay Miss Conn"; Adolph Zink, who gets a lot of fun out of his peculiar act; Filson and Errol in a sketch; Sam Clara and Kittie Morton in dancing and character change specialties; Rixford brothers, and Mazie King, the toe dancer, all received flattering welcomes. Edwin Lateli, musical comedian; Dillon brothers, the Bruet Riviers, Dunbar and Harris, and several others make up the remainder of the bill.

Referee Finds for Marian Manola.

Thomas Allison, who was appointed as referee to take testimony and determine if Marion Manola, the actress, is entitled to a divorce from John Mason, filed his report yesterday, in which he finds that the allegations made by her of improper conduct on the part of her husband have been proved. The report of the referee will be filed with the Supreme Court and be confirmed.

DINNER TO FRANK W. SANGER.

Loving Cup from Stockholders of Maurice Grau Opera Company.

Frank W. Sanger, business manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, who retires from that position on May 1, got his second loving cup last night. The attachés of the Opera House gave him one a short time ago, and last night the stockholders of the Maurice Grau Opera Company gave him a handsome dinner at Sherry's, and presented a heavy three-handled silver loving cup to him as well.

Mr. Sanger has been acting as business manager for the Maurice Grau Opera Company since its formation, two years ago, and for many years has held a similar position with the Madison Square Garden Company. He will keep his place with the latter company.

The dinner last night was notable for lavish decoration. There was an abundance of beautiful flowers, and a miniature lake had been built in the centre of the round table at which the guests sat. The use of electric lights in profusion helped to make the scene attractive, and a floral lyre was on view to recall the patron deity of music.

Maurice Grau presided, and besides Mr. Sanger there were present Edward Lauterbach, Robert Dunlap, G. G. Haven of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, Frank K. Sturgis, A. D. Juilliard, Sr., Charles Frazer, Al Hayman, A. C. Goodwin, James H. Breslin, and Messrs. Dodd, Tyson, Hamilton, Goerlitz, Rullman, Klaw, and Erlanger. The cup, which was handsomely ornamented and bore an embossed likeness of Mr. Sanger, had on one side the Latin inscription, "Parvum non parvas amicitiae pignus," ("The little token of a not little friendship"); the other side bore this English inscription:

Presented to
FRANK W. SANGER
by the
MAURICE GRAU OPERA COMPANY,
in recognition of his valuable services
as its manager
and as a token of regard entertained for him by his associates.
APRIL 23, 1900.

Mr. Sanger responded feelingly, when the gift was presented, declaring that he would "mark the day with a white stone," and that the occasion was the brightest spot in his business career, and wishing continued prosperity to the Maurice Grau Opera Company. Messrs. Grau, Lauterbach, and Goodwin all took occasion to say nice things about the guest of honor, and before the dinners parted three cheers and a tiger also went to swell his pleasant recollections of the dinner.

Gov. Roosevelt's Western Trip.

ALBANY, April 23.—Gov. Roosevelt will leave here Wednesday evening upon his Western trip, which is to cover a period of three days. The Governor expects to arrive home early Sunday morning. On Thursday evening, April 26, he will deliver an informal address before the Marquette Club of Chicago, and on Friday evening he will speak at Galena, Ill., at the Grant Birthday celebration.

DUKE OF ARGYLL IS DEAD

One of Great Britain's Leading Peers Expired This Morning.

Was a Writer, Statesman, and Owner of 170,000 Acres of Land in Scotland.

LONDON, April 24.—George Douglas Campbell, Duke of Argyll, died this morning.

The Right Hon. Sir George Douglas Campbell, K. G., K. T., Privy Councillor, the owner of 170,000 acres of land in Scotland, was Duke, Marquis, and Earl, of Argyll; Marquis of Lorne and Kintyre, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, Viscount Lochow and Glenilla, Lord Campbell, Lord Lorne, and Lord of Inverary, Mull, Morvern, and Tiry; Baron Sundridge, Lord Hamilton, Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, Admiral of the Western Isles, Keeper of Dunoon Castle, and of Dunstaffnage and Carrick, Lord Lieutenant of County Argyll and MacCallean Mhor. He was born on April 30, 1823, being the second son of the seventh Duke. His elder brother, the Marquis of Lorne, died in 1837, when sixteen years old, and the late Duke then took the title.

As Marquis of Lorne the peer who has just died became well known as an author, a politician, and a public speaker. As early as 1842 he published a pamphlet, entitled "A letter to the Peers from a Peer's Son," in which he maintained the duty and necessity of immediate legislative interposition on behalf of the Church of Scotland. He continued to take an active part in the controversy with regard to the Scottish Church, which in those days commanded so much attention, and in 1848 he published an essay critically examining the ecclesiastical history of Scotland since the days of the Reformation.

In 1847 the seventh Duke died, and the Marquis of Lorne succeeded to his father's titles and estates. Being a peer of Great Britain as well as of Scotland, he took his seat at once in the House of Lords, and it was not long before that body found that it contained a member who was by no means content to sink into the inocuous mediocrity which is the fate of most peers of the highest rank. So far as the traditions of his house with regard to politics were concerned he did not depart from them.

The Argylls had been Whigs for several generations, and the eighth Duke continued to sit on the Liberal side of the House, but he declined to follow his party in everything, and vehemently opposed any measures, introduced by either party, that he disapproved. Lord John Russell was then at the head of the Administration, and his chief opponent was Lord Derby. The Duke of Argyll had a special fondness for attacking the latter, who made the mistake of underrating his opponent because of his youth.

That his own party did not underrate the Duke was proved in 1852, when Lord Derby's administration was defeated on account of Disraeli's budget, and the Queen sent for the Earl of Aberdeen. The latter made the Duke Lord Privy Seal. When the Aberdeen Ministry was defeated Lord Palmerston replaced the former Premier, but the Duke of Argyll was retained as Privy Seal, and in 1855 he became Postmaster General. In this office he displayed extraordinary energy, making himself complete master of all the mechanism of his department and acquiring all the knowledge acquirable as to the capacity of the postal system.

In 1859, when Palmerston was restored to power, the Duke of Argyll again became Lord Privy Seal. After the general election of 1868 Mr. Gladstone assumed the direction of affairs, and appointed the Duke to the important post of Secretary of State for India, which office he held until the defeat of the Government in 1874. As Indian Secretary the Duke succeeded where many before him had failed, even his opponents being at a loss to discover grounds for criticism in his management of a department that is one of the most difficult and arduous in the British Cabinet.

Among the Duke's more important literary works are "The Reign of Law," published in 1866; "Primaeval Man," issued in 1869. In 1879 the lengthy work on "The Eastern Question" was published, and attracted wide attention, being the first serious attempt to set forth in detail the subject. One of the Duke's best known books, "The Philosophy of Belief," was issued in 1896.

July 31, 1844, the Duke married the Lady Elizabeth Georgiana Leveson-Gower, eldest daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland. She died in 1878, having borne her husband twelve children, five boys and seven girls. In 1881 the Duke married the Hon. Amelia Anson, a daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. T. L. Claughton, Bishop of St. Albans, and widow of Col. the Hon. A. H. Anson.

The new Duke of Argyll is John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Marquis of Lorne, who married in 1871 H R. H. the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria.

SIR FRANCIS A. MARINDIN DEAD.

LONDON, April 23.—Sir Francis Arthur Marindin, Senior Inspecting Officer of Railways in connection with the Board of Trade, died to-day.

Sir Francis was born May 1, 1838, at Weymouth, and was educated at Eton and the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He served in the East in 1855 and 1866, and became Major, Royal Engineers, in 1872. In 1887 he was created C. M. G. for work on Egyptian State Railways, and was made a knight in 1897.

SPANISH SWINDLER ARRESTED.

Is One of a Gang Which Has Victimized Many Americans.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—United States Consul Horace Washington, at Valencia, Spain, reports to the State Department the arrest by civil authorities there of one of the members of a complete organization which has been engaged from Valencia, Cartagena, and Bareclona for the past eight years in a wholesale swindling game directed against persons in the United States.

As explained by Mr. Washington, the plan consists in the sending of a notice to some United States citizen to the effect that a prisoner who died in the Castle Fort, a penal station in Valencia, left a large fortune to the American citizen in question, subject to his undertaking to care for an orphan child left by the deceased. Mr. Washington says that the scheme has been practiced in many sections of the United States—to his definite knowledge in twelve different States—and many Americans have been put to the expense of a fruitless journey to Valencia, while others have been mulcted into forwarding considerable sums of money.

The Consul says that owing to the light penalties imposed by Spanish law for attempts at swindling, and the great difficulty in obtaining evidence to convict the perpetrators of the swindle, it is futile to regard the scheme as suppressed.

The Colombian Revolution.

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 23.—Advices just received here from Cucuta, Colombia, say that the Colombian revolution is losing ground daily, and that smallpox has invaded the ranks of the insurgents.

New Cure for Diphtheria.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 23.—Leading members of the medical profession report radical cures of diphtheritic cases by the internal application of paraffin.

Kaiser Goes Hunting.

BERLIN, April 23.—Emperor William left Dresden late this evening for Schlitz, where he will hunt.

German Chancellor Not in Favor?

BERLIN, April 23.—According to the Freisinnige Zeitung, Emperor William has not received Prince von Hohenlohe during the last two months, but has received Count von Bülow, the Foreign Secretary, nineteen times during that period, and Baron von Loebenen, Chief of the Civil Cabinet, fifteen times, conferring with the latter regarding internal affairs.

King of Saxony's Birthday.

BERLIN, April 23.—To-day being the birthday of the King of Saxony, and Emperor William participating in the celebration, the German press prints eulogies of the wisdom of the King, and emphasizes the beneficial influence he is exerting upon the populace.

GREATER DISTRESS IN INDIA.

Famine Relief Inadequate—Human Beings Take the Place of Bullocks in the Fields.

CALCUTTA, April 23.—The latest official reports from the famine districts say that the misery existing there is indescribable and unparalleled and that the present relief is quite inadequate. They add that the mortality among the cattle is also so severe that the authorities are trying to adapt farm implements so that human power can replace that of bullocks. Such a drastic measure has never before been necessary even in the greatest scarcity of animals.

One district lost 1,000,000 cattle out of 1,300,000 head and almost numberless human beings were found dead from starvation. In addition, children were found wandering in all directions, homeless, naked, and emaciated, and cases were reported of children being sold. The official reports fully confirm the worst stories of the terrible nature of the distress.

It is also announced that the natives are developing ugly feelings and are attacking Europeans. A great crowd on Friday murderously attacked a party of soldiers at Shahpur, the military centre of the Northwest provinces. The soldiers were rescued with difficulty and in an unconscious condition.

LONDON, April 23.—The Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, wires that the recent rainstorms have not improved the situation, that the demands for relief are increasing, now reaching 5,319,000 persons, but that the arrangements for relief are equal to the increasing strain.

Corn for India's Stricken People.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, Kan., April 23.—Over 5,000 bushels of corn will be shipped from this section to the famine sufferers of India. Within the next ten days four cars will be loaded at Halstead, this county; one from Litheigh, Marion County, and two from this city. All this has been contributed by the Mennonites. The Rev. D. Goerz, Secretary and manager of Bethel College of this city, the only educational institution supported by that denomination in the United States, will go to India to personally distribute the corn and other contributions he may receive.

$100,000 for Famine Sufferers.

BERLIN, April 23.—At a meeting of leading financiers and manufacturers to-day, under the Presidency of Dr. Koch, President of the Imperial Bank, it was decided to raise a fund for the relief of the famine sufferers in India, and those present subscribed $100,000 on the spot.

TRIP TO TEST MOTOR CARS.

Seventy-five Vehicles Start from London to Edinburgh and Return.

LONDON, April 23.—About seventy-five motor cars of all sorts and sizes started from the Hyde Park corner this morning, on a trial journey of a thousand miles, to Edinburgh and return, under the auspices of the Automobile Club. The trial is not intended as a race, but as a test of the usefulness and strength of the vehicles.

Great interest was manifested in the start, and thousands of persons witnessed the procession, which was followed by hundreds of cyclists, as the motor cars departed in the direction of Bristol, where the participants are scheduled to spend the first night.

Electromobile Exhibit in Berlin.

BERLIN, April 23.—At the Zoological Gardens began to-day an exhibition of electromobiles of all kinds and sizes. It will last a week. The programme includes careful tests by experts and trial trips under prescribed conditions. It is expected that a great stimulus will be given to the use of these vehicles in Germany.

CASTELLANES' GIFT BLESSED.

Building Given to Paris by the Count and Countess Opened.

PARIS, April 23.—The salesrooms for the Charity Bazaars, erected by the Count and Countess de Castellane at a cost of 1,000,000f., as a result of the Charity Bazaar catastrophe in 1897, when about 125 persons lost their lives, owing to the flimsy character of the temporary structure, were inaugurated to-day, and blessed by Cardinal Richard, the Archbishop of Paris. The building, which is a very fine structure, is situated in the Rue Pierre Charron, an offshoot of the Champs Elysées.

The proceedings to-day were very ceremonious. The Castellanes' footmen lined both sides of the entrance, in full livery of red swallowtails, with silk breeches, powdered wigs, and shoes with gold buckles. Count Boni de Castellane received Cardinal Richard under the porch, and conducted him to a throne erected at the end of the hall, as one of Wagner's marches was played by a string orchestra. The Cardinal then pronounced the benediction, in the presence of a large and aristocratic assemblage.

DISORDER IN VENEZUELA.

Castro's Alleged Despotism May Lead to Another Revolution.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 23.—News received here from Venezuela, via Trinidad, says President Castro's Administration is so despotic that his own troops are rising against him and that military officers are engineering another revolution. The populace, however, is clamoring for the re-establishment of social order and security insuring full political and other rights.

Some of the leading wealthy men are leaving Caracas for Europe, the United States, and the West Indies, because of the present régime, which is classed as being abominably tyrannous.

CHINESE CATHOLICS KILLED.

"Boxers" Society Massacres Many in Pe-Chi-Li Province.

TIEN-TSIN, April 23.—Members of the "Boxers" Society Saturday massacred many Chinese Catholics near Pao-Ting-Fu, in the Province of Pe-Chi-Li, southwest of Tien-Tsin.

The German gunboat Iltis arrived at Taku Saturday. The other foreign war vessels have left these waters.

Kaiser Superintends Rehearsals.

BERLIN, April 23.—Elaborate rehearsals in the presence of Emperor William have perfected the arrangements for the reception ceremonial in honor of Emperor Francis Joseph, on the occasion of his forthcoming visit to Berlin. The Kaiser personally directed the body guards where to stand, and instructed the trumpeters to give three blasts when the Austro-Hungarian ruler ascends the stairway.

To Protect Jews at Konitz.

BERLIN, April 23.—Herr Maubach, a high Prussian offical, has been sent with full powers to Konitz, where there has been considerable rioting, as the result of suspicions of ritual murder, with a view of arranging matters so as to prevent further disturbance, and to secure the lives and property of the Jewish inhabitants in that district. He is empowered to summon larger military forces if necessary.

A Baron a Socialist Candidate.

BERLIN, April 23.—The Socialist candidate at Nuremberg for the Bavarian Diet is Baron Haller von Hallerstein, who is an intimate friend of the Bavarian Premier, Baron von Crailsheim. The campaign is expected to develop many interesting features.

Prince Hohenlohe in Paris.

PARIS, April 23.—Prince von Hohenlohe arrived in Paris to-day and will probably visit the German section of the exposition to-morrow.

Ordered to Take Up Its Pipes.

The Woodside Water Company, whose bill of relief was yesterday vetoed by Mayor Van Wyck, received yesterday a notice to take up what pipes it had laid in the streets of Long Island City. Prior to the consolidation the company put down about four miles of pipes. The contract was later declared illegal by the Supreme Court, which was sustained by the Appellate Division. The streets have never been properly repaired.

The "O'Neill" Sewing Machine.
Easy running, beautifully finished, and cheaper in price than any other reliable machine sold in New York. 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

THE PLAYERS RECEPTION.

Women the Guests on the Shakespeare Birthday Anniversary.

Shakespeare's birthday was celebrated yesterday afternoon at The Players as usual, by a large reception for women. Over 1,200 invitations were issued for this event. No men outside of the members were invited or admitted.

There was a Reception Committee, among whose members were Joseph Jefferson, James K. Hackett, John Perugini, Edward Simmons, Arnold W. Brunner, H. B. Hodges, Douglas Taylor, and George Glaenzer. These members showed the guests through the clubhouse and pointed out its interesting contents, including the relics, theatrical and otherwise, which are the club's most cherished possessions, and the "Pictures of the Players," which have been described before in THE TIMES.

Shakespeare's birthday at the Players has come to be associated in the minds of the women of New York society and of the New York stage with the return of Spring, and there always seems something appropriate to the season in the assemblage on that day in the quaint and picturesque clubhouse on Gramercy Park of New York's favorites of the stage and drawing room in the daintiest of Spring gowns. Yesterday's weather, with its April showers and suggestions of the coming Summer, made the picture, as the guests alighted from their carriages to attend the reception, and as they entered them again at its close, all the more beautiful and enjoyable.

After the women had strolled through the apartments they partook of refreshments served from a buffet. The entire afternoon was successful and more than a thousand guests enjoyed the hospitalities of the club.

Among those present were Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Miss May Robson, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Miss Hilda Spong, Mrs. James F. Ruggles, Mrs. John Drew, Mrs. H. H. Piffard, Mrs. Alexander Hollander, Miss Jessie Millward, Mrs. Van Amberg, Mrs. Sedgwick, Mrs. Frederic Nathan, Mrs. W. H. Thompson, (Kitty Cheatham;) Parke Godwin, Mrs. Griswold, (Miss Annie Robe;) Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mrs. George Glaenzer, Miss Van Wyck, Mrs. Abner Leroy, Mrs. de Castro, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Thomas Nast, Childe Hassam, Peter Gilsey, Miss Drew, Louis Aldrich, Daniel Frohman, Augustus Franzen, Carleton Chapman, Dallas Kyle, W. T. Smedley, Miss Grace Elliston, Mrs. Adams, Miss Blanche Burton, Mrs. Marquand, Miss Brough, Mrs. Seymour-Hicks, and the Misses Hewitt.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Randolph—Carter.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—A distinguished assemblage gathered at St. Mark's Church to-day to witness the marriage of Miss Isabella Carter to Edmund Randolph of New York. The day was perfect. The altar was prettily decorated with lilies and azaleas. Banks of dark palms relieved the dazzling white, and many candles lit up the chancel with a soft, harmonious glow.

The bridal party arrived at 12:30 o'clock. Miss Carter was given away by her brother-in-law, J. Gardiner Cassatt, and was attended by neither bridesmaids nor maids of honor. She wore a trailing bridal gown of rich white satin, made with a train that opened over a petticoat of rare point lace. The veil was also of point lace, and had served the same function for her mother, while she wore for ornaments a beautiful diamond necklace, with a sapphire pendant. Her bouquet was of great white orchids and lilies of the valley, a huge cluster, from which dangled many streamers of tiny satin ribbons, each with a small bunch of lilies of the valley or orchids at the end.

The bridegroom and his best man, Robert Potter of New York, were waiting in the chancel and met the bride there. The ushers, Antonio Navarro, J. Borden Harriman, Livingstone Beekman, Edward Potter, Rowland Smith, and Lothrop Randolph, all of New York, preceded the bride down the aisle. The ceremony, which was very simple, was performed by the Rev. Dr. Alfred G. Mortimer.

Afterward a breakfast was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Gardiner Cassatt. The number of guests was not large, but it included the greater part of smart Philadelphia, and a number of well-known people from New York and other cities.

Among these were the Messrs. Carter of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Hammond of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Lloyd Aspinwall, Mr. and Mrs. William Appleton, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, the Misses Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Heber Bishop, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Betts of New York, and Harry Lehr of Baltimore. Many others had been invited.

Some of the Philadelphians present were Mr. and Mrs. George McCall, Mr. and Mrs. James Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Stewart, Mrs. Holsman, Miss Edythe Wister, Mrs. Charles Keith, Mrs. Edward S. Buckley, Mrs. George Parrison Fisher, Mrs. William Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Carter, Miss Violet Ridgway, Miss Kate S. Harrison, Miss Henrietta Armit Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Bohlen, Dr. Francis Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cadwalader, Miss Rita Carson, Yale Dolan, Edward Moore Robinson, Mrs. Charles Wright, Col. Robert Ralston, Mrs. Frederic T. Mason, Andrew Gray, Mrs. John B. Marie, Miss Jungerich, and the Misses McMurtrie.

The bride is a descendant of the distinguished family of Carters of Virginia, her father, the late Charles Carter, having married Miss Ella Newman of this city. The bride made her début several years ago, and is very popular in this city, New York, and Newport. Mr. Randolph is a member of New York's "hunting set," a banker, and a member of the Knickerbocker, University, Metropolitan, and Country Clubs. He will sail for Europe with his bride to-morrow for a long tour. On their return they will live in New York.

Crane—Riggs.

Clinton Hoadley Crane and Miss Rebecca Riggs, a daughter of Mrs. Benjamin C. Riggs of 15 West Thirty-ninth Street, were married at noon yesterday in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke. Miss Alice McBurney was the maid of honor, and the Misses Kate Riggs, a cousin of the bride; Lucette P. Banks, Emily Norrie, and Aileen Osborn, a cousin of the bridegroom, were the bridesmaids. Mr. Crane's best man was Robert Soutter of Boston, and the ushers were Henry M. Crane, a brother of the bridegroom; Daniel Leroy Dresser, Austen Hoppin, Fox, Harold Coolidge, Julian Coolidge, Vernon Monroe, and Frederick E. Lowell, of Boston. After the ceremony there was a small reception at the house of the bride's mother. The bride's gown was of white, and both waist and skirt were laid in plaits. Her veil was of point lace, and about her neck was a fine gold chain, from which depended a pear-shaped pearl pendant. Her bouquet was a shower one of lilies of the valley and orchids. The maid of honor wore a gown of butter-colored lace over pale green taffeta, and carried long-stemmed white roses. Her hat was of lace straw, and trimmed with pink roses. The bridesmaids were gowned in butter-colored lace, over yellow silk. They wore pink roses and hats trimmed with them, and there were two little flower girls, who carried baskets of white daisies and pink moss rosebuds. The church decorations were very handsome, and were patterned somewhat after the decoration of the same church at the time of the wedding of Miss Susan de Forest Day and Dr. C. T. Parker.

Powers—Ritterband.

Maurice L. Powers and Miss Viola Ritterband, daughter of David Solis Ritterband of 45 West Ninetieth Street, were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes. George Levy was best man, and the groomsmen were Julian Ritterband, brother of the bride; Edwin S. Brickner, and Dr. Walter M. Brickner. Miss Gladys Ritterband, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Powers will sail on the Teutonic for Europe to-morrow.

Notice to Readers of The Times.

On and after Monday, April 30, the week-day editions of THE TIMES will be sold to newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies. The issue of Saturday, containing THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, has for some months been sold without this privilege. It has now been determined, for business reasons, to withdraw it altogether for every day of the week, except Sunday, when a limited number of returns will be permitted.

As the orders of newsdealers will naturally be readjusted to the measure of their daily sales, it is not improbable that readers wishing to buy a copy of THE TIMES will find sometimes that their newsdealer has sold out his supply. The remedy is within everybody's reach. Readers of THE TIMES should order their paper in advance, having it delivered at their residences or places of business or reserved by the newsdealer until called for. If advance orders are given no inconvenience will be occasioned by the discontinuance of the return privilege, and it will be a distinct advantage to the newsdealers.
—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Among yesterday's events were the entertainment for the Wellesley College Fund at the Astoria, and the annual celebration of Shakespeare's birthday at The Players, the story of which will be found in another column. Mrs. George Schieffelin gave a farewell luncheon to Miss Ismay, who sails to-morrow for her home, in England. Mrs. Charles T. Barney and Mrs. Charles R. Flint gave dinners last evening.

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The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Emlen Hare and Mr. George Barclay Rives, which will take place to-day at Grace Church, will be a fashionable event. Miss Hare is the daughter of J. Montgomery Hare. She is a very handsome girl, and has been one of the unmarried belles in society. George Barclay Rives is the son of George L. Rives of New York, Newport, and Tuxedo. His mother, who died some years ago, was Miss Kean of New Jersey. Mrs. Hare was a Miss Meredith, and the family comes from Philadelphia. As already announced in this column, the ceremony will be performed by the bride's uncle, Bishop Hare of South Dakota, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of the church. There will be a full choral service. The maid of honor will be Miss Mary Meredith Hare, the sister of the bride. Master Roosevelt, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Emlen Roosevelt, and Miss Rives, a sister of the bridegroom, two small children, will be in the bridal procession. The ushers will be J. Montgomery Hare, Jr., and Meredith Hare, brothers of the bride; Livingston Kean, Arthur Wehler, and Thomas Cadwalader of Philadelphia. There will be a large reception after the ceremony at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hare, 20 East Seventy-first Street.

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The announcement Saturday of the engagement of Miss Mary Crocker to Francis Burton Harrison of this city will probably necessitate a change in Miss Crocker's plans. She was to have sailed shortly for Europe in company with Miss Mary Scott, the daughter of Irving Scott of San Francisco. No date has as yet been fixed for the wedding, but it is possible that it will not take place until the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are still in San Francisco. Mrs. Reid is a cousin of Miss Crocker, and entertained in New York for her last Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Reid will not return for ten days at least from California. Miss Crocker was the wealthiest débutante of last Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Robbins have been spending the Easter holidays at Hot Springs, West Va. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have returned from a Southern trip, which embraced Tennessee, Kentucky, and Aiken, S. C., and are at their home, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

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The subscription dance of the Monday Evening Bowling Club will take place to-morrow evening at the Bolkenhayn, 763 Fifth Avenue. The guests will be received by the patronesses of the club, Mrs. Wager Swayne, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, and Mrs. Benjamin S. Church. This will be the pleasant finale of the first season of this very successful club, and plans for next season are being arranged.

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There will be a number of weddings to-morrow, and among them those of Miss Augusta McKim Davies and Louis Mansfield Ogden; of Miss Eleanor Vernon Boynton, the daughter of Mrs. John H. Boynton, and Pierre Pearsall Lahens, at Trinity Chapel, and of Miss Agnes O'Connor, the second daughter of William P. O'Connor, and Frederick White Shepard. The Knickerbocker Bowling Club will hold its usual weekly meeting. A spirited contest has been arranged, and handsome prizes are to be given to the successful bowlers.

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The meets of the Meadow Brook hounds are over for the season, and the Long Island colony has settled itself to polo, golf, dinners, and impromptu entertainments. The Westchester set has a meet this afternoon and another Saturday. Next week the Knollwood Club will have its regular opening.

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Booked on the St. Paul, which sails to-morrow for Southampton, among others, are Miss Eloise Breese, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Coolidge of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Michael H. De Young of San Francisco and four daughters, Frederick A. Guild, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Hoyt, George Keppel of London, the Misses H. and E. N. Oothout, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Richard and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Rushmore, Mrs. J. Seligman and daughters, and Mrs. C. T. Yerkes. Mrs. Margaret E. Gibert, Count Chamare, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Daly, and Count and Countess Matuschka are booked on the Kaiserin Maria Theresa, sailing to-morrow.

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Among the arrivals on the St. Paul was Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart. Mrs. Stewart recently lost her mother, Mrs. Armstrong, who died suddenly in Philadelphia. Mrs. Stewart will return to Europe later in the Spring, to join her sister, Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will go abroad shortly and remain through the season. Mrs. Drexel is also in deep mourning for her father, Mr. W. P. Trott of Philadelphia. The Countess of Strafford will sail for Europe soon, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Colgate. The Countess came over to this country on business relating to the Colgate estate.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cameron have arrived in Paris, after a trip around the world. They will remain a short time for the exposition, and then will return to America. Among those booked on the Lucania, which sailed from Liverpool Saturday, are Miss E. M. Hoffman, Mrs. E. B. Ward and Miss Ward, Mrs. Waldo Hutchinson and family, and Miss Malvina Appleton. On the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse are coming Mrs. G. M. Ogden, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Miss C. G. Batcheider, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Wilks, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wendell, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Godfrey, James R. Mackay, and Edward Wilks.

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There are many passengers coming on the St. Louis, due next Saturday. Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy at London, is on board. He is coming on his annual official visit. Mrs. White and Miss White do not accompany him. Others are Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Bushnell, Count and Countess Ogier D'Ivry, Col. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Van Duzer and family, H. C. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Wells, and Mrs. Edwin Ingersoll. Lispenard Stewart sails for England next week. Alfred d'Osmoy, a brother of the Count d'Osmoy, who married Miss Dresser, arrived on La Touraine Saturday.

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At the wedding of Miss Edith L. Morton and William Corcoran Eustis, which will take place at Grace Church May 30, the bridesmaids will be the Misses Lena and Helen Morton, Rosamond Street, Celestine Eustis, and the little Misses Titine Hitchcock and Patsy Carroll, daughters of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll. The best man will be George P. Eustis, a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers will be James W. Appleton, Rawlins Cottenet, Center Hitchcock, Frederic d'Hauteville, George Helen, W. Craig Wadsworth, and J. B. and N. B. Eustis.

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Louis Ogden and Miss Augusta McKim Davies, who are to be married to-morrow, will start immediately after their wedding reception for China, where they will remain for a year. Miss Davies's wedding gown is of heavy wavy satin, with high neck and close sleeves, and it will be trimmed with rich point lace worn by her mother at the latter's marriage.

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There will be a concert at the Waldorf this afternoon under the auspices of the Seamen's Home Circle of the King's Daughters and Sons, at which will appear Miss Ida and Miss Johanna Mollenhauer, pianists; Miss Jessie Louise Ford, and Fräulein Clara Rosing, sopranos; Miss Ednorah Nahar, reader, and others. The patronesses are Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. William Moir, Mrs. J. D. Slayback, Mrs. Donald McLean Shaw, Mrs. Octavius Libby, Mrs. George A. Heamlind, and Mme. Hilma J. Berg.

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The final meeting of the Monday evening Bowling Club took place last evening at the Tennis Building, in West Forty-first Street. This club was organized by Albert Handy. The season's prizes for the men and girls, and which consisted of handsome loving cups, which were won by Miss Dorothy Lee Higginson and Loring T. Hildreth, respectively, were presented. There was a large attendance of members and guests, and every player who made a score in excess of seventy received a prize. Among the members and guests present were the Misses Swayne, Fellows, Dorothy Higginson, Helen Bulkley, Wolfe, Pansy Roosevelt, Julia Edwards, Angelica Schuyler Church, and Rita Burgess, and Messrs. William and Rodney Proctor, Charles Pinkerton, Cornelius Bliss, Jr., William de Peyster, Dudley Phelps, Jr., and Loring Hildreth, and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Parsons. Preparations are already under way for the organization of a similar club next season, when a number of new patronesses will be added.

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Miss Emily Hoffman is to appear in the Spring theatricals of the Strollers, which will take place in the Astoria ballroom on the evenings of May 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12, with matinées Thursday, May 10, and Saturday, May 12. Miss Hoffman is to execute a Pavane, or early English dance of the period of James I. At these theatricals will be presented for the benefit of a number of charities, notably, the Manila Relief Fund, a romantic comic opera in two acts entitled "Phyllis," a romance of old Virginia. Richard Henry Warren has written the music, and Alexander Hamilton Laidlaw, Jr., the books and lyrics. The libretto has been freely adapted from the story of "A Jamestown Romance," by Sarah Beaumont Kennedy. The story is founded on the same historical incident as Mary Johnston's "To Have and to Hold." In this opera will appear Mackenzie Gordon, the tenor; Joseph G. Lamb, the comedian; George M. L. Kelley, the basso; William R. Delehanty, comedian; Robert Hosea, Jr., the baritone; Otho Cushing, and Miss Martha Minor, the soprano. There will be a hornpipe dance in Act I. by Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., and his corps of dancers, and in Act II. an elaborate contra dance. There will be a chorus of sixty voices, with a large orchestra, in which all the principal artists from the Metropolitan Company are included.

***

The wedding of Miss Anna Kane, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kane, and Robert Dana, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Dana, was celebrated at Pau Saturday, and was an important event in the American colony there. The Kanes have lived abroad a number of years. Miss Kane is a cousin of Miss Caroline Kane, who was married Saturday to Mr. Phelps. She is also related to the Remsen family. Miss Margot Potter was the maid of honor at the ceremony, which was followed by a reception. As this were present, among others, Mrs. F. G. Lawrence, Mrs. Ridgeway, Henri Ridgeway, Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan, Robert Phyfer, the Countess de Moltke, (Miss Garner,) and the Count and Countess d'Astorg.

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Yesterday, at Cannes, took place the civil marriage ceremony of Miss Harriet Wright and the Count Mercati. A reception was given afterward at the villa of Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, the bride's mother.

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Mrs. John Mackay and her daughter, the Princess Colonna, are in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Miss Fanny Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Herbert, Mrs. Douglas Grant and her sister, Miss Louise Scott, who have taken an apartment for the Summer; Mrs. George Post and Miss Alice Post, Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet, Mrs. George Law, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Porter, Capt. Nathan Appleton, and Mrs. Astor, Sr., were among other Americans in the gay capital.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PRIEST.

Father Bigley Stricken When About to See His Labors Crowned.

The Rev. Joseph H. Bigley, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity, which is in course of construction in West Eighty-second Street, died suddenly yesterday at the parish house, 224 West Eighty-second Street.

Father Bigley was in the early Winter of 1898 commissioned by Archbishop Corrigan to organize the parish of the Holy Trinity within the boundaries of Seventy-seventh and Eighty-sixth Streets and Central Park West and the North River. To the task Father Bigley devoted himself with enthusiasm, and service would have been held in a few weeks in the basement of the church, which is roofed over and nearly opposite the parish house. Father Bigley in his zeal listened to neither the warnings of his physician, Dr. J. A. O'Neill, nor to those of his assistant, the Rev. A. J. Driscoll, and many friends that he was overtaxing himself, and as the time when the realization of his plans to conduct the services of the parish in its own church approached, his energy and self-denial increased.

He was constantly occupied last week and very busy with parishioners on Sunday. He retired Sunday night at 10 o'clock and had planned to say mass at the temporary chapel of the parish, at Seventy-ninth Street and the Boulevard. When he failed to appear yesterday morning, Elizabeth Dee, the housekeeper of the parish house, rapped at the door of his room, and getting no response notified Father Driscoll. Father Driscoll then entered by force, and he was found dead on the floor. He had begun to prepare to go to mass. Dr. A. T. Weston, Coroner's physician, certified that death was due to a cardiac ailment.

The parish house was visited during the day by parishioners, whose grief was in many instances acute. Several priests called to look at the dead rector. They said that he was a ripe scholar and of excellent character, zealous, industrious, and genial. Born in New York in 1855, he was educated at St. Brigid's School, the De La Salle Institute, Manhattan College, and St. Joseph's Institute at Troy. He was ordained to the priesthood in December, 1878, and went to the parish of St. Agnes as assistant to the Rev. Father H. C. MacDowell. Eleven years later he went for two years to the parish of St. Elizabeth.

The funeral of Father Bigley will be held at the Cathedral at 9:30 A. M. on Thursday. Bishop Farley will celebrate the high pontifical mass. He will be assisted by the Rev. Father M. A. Cunnion of St. Raphael's Church, who will preach the funeral sermon.

NATIONAL CAPITAL SOCIETY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Mrs. Westinghouse, who will shortly leave for her Summer home, at Lenox, gave a dinner dance this evening to young people of official and resident society. The hostess was assisted in welcoming the company by the young ladies of her house party, Miss Anna Westinghouse and Miss Rachel Aiken of Pittsburg, and Miss Canda of New York. Forty-five couples took part in the cotillion, which was led by Horace Westcott and Miss Anna Westinghouse. The favors were parasols and canes.

Among the dancers were Arthur Warren of Boston, Henry M. Potter of New York, Robert Pitcairn, Jr., of Pittsburg, guests of the house; the Misses Hay, Miss Root, Miss Hitchcock, Miss Wilson, the Misses Paunceforte, Miss Cassini, Miss Paulding, and Miss Hageman, the Minister from the Netherlands, the Minister from Denmark, Count Baudouin De Lichterveide, Mr. Lowther, Max Muller, and Señor Riano of the Spanish Legation.

Representative Jefferson M. Levy will entertain at a large reception to-morrow at his newly leased home, on Vermont Avenue, the former residence of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mrs. Carl von Mayhoff, sister of the host, will receive the guests.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 23.—The Earl of Yarmouth arrived from New York this afternoon to make arrangements for the theatrical season at the Casino Theatre. He may inaugurate it in July, with May Robson and other well-known stage favorites, assisted by the Misses Hunter and Sigsbee and several other talented amateurs. The Earl has about completed all the details, which can be perfected at short notice, yet there is nothing definitely arranged, as Lord Yarmouth intends to return to England in the near future, and the result of his visit home will determine whether or not the series of performances will be given.

When the Earl arrived he found a number of invitations for social events awaiting him. His stay here will be short. He has only just recovered from a week's illness, the result of a severe cold.

The arrivals include Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Addison Thomas, and Major Theodore K. Gibbs.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Livermore will shortly arrive at Rockhurst, the Summer home of Mrs. Livermore's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, who will pass the greater portion

WOMEN PLAY GOLF ON LAKEWOOD LINKS

Mrs. Manice of Pittsfield the Leader in Yesterday's Play.

SHE MADE THE ROUND IN 97

Will Meet Miss Linton of Montreal in the Semi-Finals and Finals This Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 23.—Mrs. Edward A. Manice of the Pittsfield (Mass.) Golf Club to-day carried off the honors in the open tournament for women given by the Lakewood Golf Club. In the medal play round she was the only one of the twenty-four competitors to turn in a card under 100 strokes, her score being 97. Just 1 point over the century figure was Miss B. C. Howe of Pittsburg. In the afternoon match play round Miss Howe was beaten badly by Miss Walton of the Allegheny Country Club, who just managed to get a place among the first eight, after a tie with Miss Florence G. Suydam of Dyker Meadow. Mrs. Manice, however, continued her winning career, and defeated Miss Burt Andrews of Montclair by the score of 9 up and 8 to play.

Final match play rounds for each of the three cups offered will be played to-day. Miss Linton of Montreal will meet Mrs. Manice this morning for the chief trophy. The cards:

LAKEWOOD CUP.

	Out.	In.	Total
Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Pittsfield:			
Out .....6 4 6 5 6 6 5 5 5—48			
In .....6 7 6 5 5 4 4 4 5—	49	97	
Miss B. C. Howe, Pittsburg:			
Out .....5 5 4 6 5 7 6 3 7—49			
In .....7 8 7 5 5 4 4 4 5—	52	101	
Miss Burt Andrews, Montclair....55	52	107	
Miss I. C. Linton, Montreal.....55	52	107	
Miss F. M. Greene, Montreal.....57	53	110	
Miss M. Andrews, Montclair.....57	55	112	
Miss Anna Ferris, Lakewood.....55	57	112	
Miss Walton, Allegheny.....60	53	113	

CONSOLATION CUP.

Miss Florence G. Suydam, Dyker Meadow 55	58	113	
Mrs. James Wood, Pittsburg.....58	59	117	
Mrs. Duncan Hunter, Lakewood..61	58	119	
Mrs. G. C. Dutton, Oakley.....58	62	120	
Miss Anna Fitzgerald, Seabright..59	63	122	
Miss M. B. Towne, Montreal.....61	64	125	
Mrs. Dillworth, Lakewood.....68	61	129	
Mrs. A. E. Hedstrom, Buffalo.....67	64	131	

THIRD SET.

Mrs. Frank M. Freeman, Lakewood 72	61	133	
Miss Forest, Hartford.....69	64	133	
Mrs. Frank D. Beard, Lakewood..69	69	138	
Mrs. F. G. Brathwaite, Lakewood.68	73	141	
Miss Louise May, Lakewood.....85	77	142	
Miss Downer, Lakewood.....68	77	145	
Mrs. E. W. Russell, Fairfield.....79	74	153	
Mrs. R. B. Kerr, Lakewood.....76	77	153	

MATCH PLAY ROUNDS.

Lakewood Cup.—Miss M. Andrews beat Miss Ferris, 4 up and 3 to play; Miss Walton beat Miss Howe, 5 up and 4 to play; Miss Linton beat Miss Greene, 7 up and 5 to play; Mrs. Manice beat Miss B. Andrews, 9 up and 8 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Mrs. Wood beat Miss Fitzgerald by default; Miss Towne beat Mrs. Dutton, 3 up and 2 to play; Miss Suydam beat Mrs. Dillworth, 1 up; Mrs. Hunter beat Mrs. Hedstrom, 2 up.

Third Cup.—Miss Forest beat Mrs. Russell, 2 up and 1 to play; Miss Downer beat Mrs. Freeman, 1 up, (19 holes;) Mrs. Brathwaite beat Mrs. Kerr, 7 up and 6 to play; Miss May beat Mrs. Beard, 2 up.

Vardon at Oakland To-day.

The first round of the best ball match this morning on the Oakland Golf Club links, in which Harry Vardon will meet Walter J. Travis, amateur, and James Douglas, the club professional, will start at 10:30 o'clock, and the afternoon round at 3 o'clock. Secretary W. W. Graham announces that those who cannot reach the links early will have the opportunity of witnessing the last nine holes, if they leave West Thirty-fourth Street as late as the 3:30 train in the afternoon. The links are about two miles from the station of Bayside on the Long Island Railroad, and carriages will meet every train. The club is charging an admission of $1. Thirty-six holes will be played, eighteen in each round.

On Sunset Park Links.

The Sunset Park Golf Club held its weekly competition at the public links at Sunset Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, with this result:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
James M Mitchell.....	98	0	98
Paul J. Siddall.....	102	2	100
William Brenner.....	118	10	108
Frank J. Mahon.....	115	5	110
William Adam.....	114	3	111
J. Duncan.....	120	5	115
H. A. Haines.....	115	0	115
J. B. Delaney.....	119	3	116
P. W. Schultz.....	120	5	115
W. Duncan.....	125	5	120
R. Kirchner.....	120	0	120
W. Adams.....	120	0	120
H. S. Hunt.....	130	10	120
A. Anderson.....	130	5	125
H. Avis.....	125	0	125

SMALL COACHING PARTIES.

Bookings for the Week Are Good, However, on Both Coaches.

Yesterday's April weather was responsible for an unusually light passenger list on the coaches to the suburbs, The Pioneer, which left the Holland House for Ardsley at 10 o'clock in the morning, had but three passengers, H. F. Eldridge, W. Lyman, and Guy A. Ward, in addition to the whip, Reginald W. Rives. The heavy shower of the morning broke as the coach was passing through the upper part of the city, and made the trip very unpleasant for about an hour. The down trip was made in comfort, save for a light shower at the start.

The Good Times, making its regular late afternoon trip from the Waldorf Astoria to Inwood and return, escaped the rain, but its list was also light, on account of the uncertainty of the weather conditions. Ira B. Kip, Jr., was the whip, and Mrs. J. B. Taylor occupied the box seat. The other passengers were J. B. Taylor and George B. Hulme.

With the advent of warmer weather there has come an increase in the advance bookings, and after this week parties desiring the exclusive use of either coach will have to secure the coaches a week in advance. This is particularly true of the Pioneer, which is already engaged for every day of this week excepting Thursday. To-day the entire coach has been reserved for Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and a party, with George R. Read as the whip, and to-morrow W. Bourke Cockran will entertain a party. For Friday the coach has been engaged by Miss Gould, and for Saturday by Karl W. Neuhoff. The whips will be R. W. Rives on Wednesday and Friday and George R. Read on Saturday.

The Good Times has been reserved for to-morrow by Col. John I. McCook, and for Saturday by W. T. Haywood. The whips for the week will be, to-day, Aurel Batonyi; Wednesday, W. L. Beadleston; Thursday, George B. Hulme; Friday, Henry T. Boody, and Saturday, G. L. Boissevain.

OUT IN THEIR SHELLS.

Two Columbia Crews Got Into Their Racing Craft Yesterday.

Columbia's second practice shell, which could not be used last week on account of a broken oarlock, was ready yesterday, and the two 'Varsity crews were given their first shell race of the season. It was not much of a brush—less than half a mile, in fact—but it was lively while it lasted, and the crews were rowing thirty strokes to the minute, with the first crew less than a length in the lead, when Dr. Peet stopped them. Most of the time was spent in the usual coaching work and in weighing the respective merits of those candidates whose positions are yet in doubt. The uncertainty on this point is likely to continue for two or three days longer, as Dr. Peet said yesterday that he would not announce the selections before to-morrow or Thursday. The order of rowing of the first crew yesterday was:

Gilsey, bow; Southack, 2, Bradley, 3; Coer, 4; Huffaker, 5; Irvine, 6; Maclay, 7; Earle, stroke; McClure, coxswain.

Boyesen took Bradley's place late in the afternoon, not having been at the house when the crew started out. The second crew rowed as follows:

Oddie, bow, Jackson, 2; Falconer, 3; Lawrence, 4; Mount, 5; Mackay, 6; Nash, 7; Vulte, stroke; Bogue, coxswain.

The three freshman crews were out, as usual, in the barges. It is now expected that the move to the Hudson River will be made on Thursday, weather permitting.

RACING AT AQUEDUCT.

But Two Favorites Successful Over a Heavy Track Yesterday.

Racegoers had a decidedly unpleasant day of it yesterday. The first race was run in a shower and the last one in a fog, while the weather between the two was nothing worth boasting of for comfort. Still the game went merrily on, and two favorites, one second choice, and three outsiders won the races run over the heavy track. Bullman and O'Connor divided honors by winning two races each. The results:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; five furlongs, selling. H. E. Leigh's br. c. Silurian, by Belvidere-Livonia, 102 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won in a drive by a head; J. H. Carr's Billionaire, 102, (O'Connor,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by a head; D. Gideon's Russian, 103, (Mitchell,) 20 and 8, third. Time—1:03 2-5. Moor, Lady Hayman, St. David, Wine and Song, Servant, Shawnee, Punctual, Grayiette, and Sempire also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards; selling. W. L. Oliver's b. g. Rinaldo, by Leonatus-Dahlia, 5 years, 111 pounds, (O'Leary,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, won in a drive by a neck; P. Sullivan's Lindula, 4, 105, (Mitchell,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a neck; John Fay's George Simons, 4, 108, (Bullman,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Sir Fitzhugh, The Corinthian, Petit Maitre, Long Isle, Robert Bonner, Cavalcade, Passaic, and Lauderman also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; five furlongs; selling. N. Bennington's b. g. Gold Lack, by Rayon d'Or-Lack-a-Daisy, 107 pounds, (O'Connor,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by three lengths; J. P. Martin's Suniol, 105, (Bullman,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by half a length; James Rowe's The Benedict, 107, (Spencer,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:03. Golden Sceptre, Devil's Own, McGrathiana Prince, Tendril, Loo Kate, Hopbrook, and Trysten also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; one mile and seventy yards. J. H. Carr's ch. c. Walk Not, by Fonso-Walt-a-While, 4, 117 pounds, (O'Connor,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 3, won handily by a length and a half; Johnston & Skinner's Lamp Globe, 3, 102, (Evans,) 12 and 3, second, by four lengths; M. Clancy's Maximo Gomez, 5, 107, (McJoynt,) 4 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:46 1-5. Boney Boy and Kriss Kringle also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; six furlongs; selling. J. L. Holland's b. f. Her Ladyship, by Duke of Montrose-Felipa, 3, 91 pounds, (Phelan,) 6 to 1 and even, won easily by two lengths; M. L. Hayman's Gaze, 4, 106, (O'Connor,) 2 to 5 and out, second, by three lengths; M. J. Cavanagh's Emigre, 4, 108, (Hothersall,) 30 and 6, third. Time—1:15. L'Alouette, Jucoma, Primate, and Jamaica also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. J. L. Holland's br. c. Lief Prince, by Prince Liefor Bermuda-Natalie, 110 pounds, (Bullman,) 8 and 3, won by a length; Mrs. R. Bradley's br. g. Robert Waddell, 107, (Mitchell,) 6 and 2, second, by a length and a half; A. H. & D. H. Morris's blk. f. Screech, 107, (McJoynt,) 7 to 2 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:03. Connie, Remsen, Mauga, Dr. Barlow, Bowen, Orderer, Margaret Hoffman, and Your Grace also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Four and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds. Woodstick, Vouch, and Himself, 110 pounds each; Lillian Hoffman, Your Grace, Mudder, Anice, Shawnee, and I Know, 107 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Bannock, 126 pounds; The Gardner, Rary Farfumes, and Tony Honing, 112; Robert Bonner and Double Dummy, 109 each; Pickwickian, 108; Henry Bess, 104; Lady Harriet, 103; Posthaste, 97.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Meehanus, 122 pounds; Gaze, 120; Unmasked, 112; Sir Christopher, 111; Lady Lindsey, 110; Lambent and Elfin Conig, 109 each; Pink Domino, 106; Sweet Caporal, 102; Star Chime, 100; Lamp Globe, 99; Robert Metcalf, 94.

FOURTH RACE.—Canarsie Stakes, for two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Blues, Dachshund, Fake, Glenwood, The Golden Prince, and Kenilworth, 112 pounds each; The Regent, Outlander, Light Ball, Scurry, Anecdote, and Inflible, 109.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; six furlongs. Pettifogger, 109 pounds; Kamara, Peaceful, and Pink Domino, 107 each; G. E. Wightman, Ross Clark, Hesper, Neponset, Picardy, and Randy, 106; Shamokin, 103; Lottie Sheville, 96.

SIXTH RACE.—About seven furlongs. Blueaway, 119 pounds; Queen of Song, 114; Brisk, 111; Trumpet and Elfin Conig, 110; Goldone, 103; Royal Sterling, Wandering Minstrel, and First Whip, 98 each; Carbuncle and Unmasked, 95 each.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

MEMPHIS, April 23.—One-half mile for two-year-olds—Icon, 108, (Matthews,) 1; Dick Burgess, 113, 2; The Auditor, 113, 3. Time—0:51. Six furlongs: Belle of Memphis, 107, (Crowhurst,) 1; Andes, 109, 2; Gold d'Or, 87, 3. Time—1:16¼. Four and a half furlongs—Wild Pirate, 104, (Vitatoe,) 1; Zack Ford, 106, 2; Sard, 101, 3. Time—0:58. Turf Congress Stakes, one mile—Thrive, 115, (Crownhurst,) 1; The Monk, 110, 2; The Rush, 115, 3. Time—1:45. Alice Turner, Dramburg, Glen Lake, Florizar, and F. W. Brode also ran. Mile and a sixteenth—Russell R., 88, (Ransom,) 1; Hood's Brigade, 94, 2; Elderim, 95, 3. Time—1:51⅘. Seven furlongs—Verify, 108, (Crowhurst,) 1; Handpress, 111, 2; Cathedral, 111, 3. Time—1:29.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Seven and a half furlongs—Melkarth, 106, (Mounce,) 1; Inverary II., 106, 2; Colonel Root, 106, 3. Time—1:38⅘. Five furlongs—Miss Madeline, 102, (Ames,) 1; Nettie Clark, 112, 2; For Freedom, 102, 3. Time—1:03. Mile, selling—Captive, 113, (Ames,) 1; Scotch Plaid, 110, 2; Horton, 109, 3. Time—1:41¾. Half mile—Rollick, 109, (Shields,) 1; Diderot, 111, 2; Moonbright, 103, 3. Time—0:48½. Mile and a sixteenth—Sir Hampton, 94, (Bassinger,) 1; Allenna, 89, 2; Silver Tone, 109, 3. Time—1:47. Seven and a half furlongs—Perseus, 106, (Buchanan,) 1; Donator, 106, 2; Tirade, 106, 3. Time—1:35.

Harness Horse Sold for $10,000.

W. D. Grand of the American Horse Exchange yesterday sold to Thomas Lawson of Boston the gray gelding Red Cloud, owned by W. L. Elkins of Philadelphia, the price paid being $10,000. It is the highest price ever paid for a heavy harness horse at private sale. Red Cloud, who is well-known among horsemen, was shown by Mr. Elkins, who drove him when he won the Waldorf Cup at the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden last Fall.

Enthusiastic Over Mesmerist.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 23.—The Featherstone string of horses, headed by Mesmerist and Indian Fairy, were shipped this afternoon for the Gravesend track. The string consists of twenty-four horses, which were loaded in three cars. Previous and Mesmerist having the end of one car to themselves. All the horses were in good shape, except a two-year-old by Fonso, which was slightly lame.

Mr. Featherstone was very nervous during the loading of his horses, and when told he had a fortune in Mesmerist and Indian Fairy replied: "Yes, if they get to New York safely. I could not replace them for $300,000. This country will not see another Mesmerist in fifty years. Mesmerist is fit now to race for a man's life. All we want of him is to continue to show as good as he is now."

AMONG COLLEGE ATHLETES.

E. C. Storrow, head coach of the Harvard 'Varsity crew, has announced that he cannot accept a reappointment next season.

Pennsylvania's baseball team left Sunday night for its annual Southern trip. The University of Virginia nine will be met to-day, Georgetown's strong team to-morrow, and the Annapolis cadets on Saturday.

Chicago University will be represented in the mile relay race on Franklin Field, Saturday, by H. B. Slack, Frederick Maloney, Harvey M. Lord, and W. A. Maloney. Nearly every man chosen has done the quarter mile as well as 0:50. Prof. Stagg and the four runners will leave Chicago Thursday, reaching Philadelphia Friday noon.

Trials for the relay team to represent Cornell at Philadelphia Saturday resulted in the choice of H. E. Hastings, H. L. Taylor, C. D. Young, and W. P. Lawson. E. A. Kinsey will enter the pole vault and R. T. James the high jump.

On the eve of Pennsylvania's athletic carnival Capt. Kraenzlein has been taken ill with malaria, and forced to go to Atlantic City in the endeavor to regain his health. Trainer Murphy hopes to have him back on Franklin Field on Friday, but it is doubtful if he will be in good form even though able to return in time for Saturday's games.

HARLEM RIVER OARSMEN.

E. O'Rourke of the Harlem Rowing Club is training for the senior shell event of the Harlem regatta.

E. J. Kerns, who is training the Worcester, Mass., High School crew, was a visitor at the Union Boat Club yesterday.

Capt. Davies of the Crescent Rowing Club expects to have the Crescents represented by a junior four-oared shell crew in the Harlem regatta.

The Dauntless Rowing Club added fourteen new members to its roll last month, and twenty names will be acted upon this month. Its house is to be repainted and will receive some important and needed improvements.

The double shell being built for Olsen Stevens of the Nassau Boat Club by Michael Murray has a frame of spruce, with cedar planking, and is expected to weigh less than thirty-one pounds rigged.

Georgetown University, which will have a crew entered in the Poughkeepsie regatta, is to have a new shell by Davy of Cambridge, the boat builder for the Harvard crews. Capt. F. J. Kerns is now in Boston in consultation with Davy regarding the boat.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club senior eight is now rowing in this order: L. Handley, bow; Hoffman, 2; Kernan, 3; Hughes, 4; Rooney, 5; O'Connell, 6, Savage, 7; Blakey, stroke. This make-up is not final, as Capt. Bentley will take a seat later on, and there are several substitutes eagerly awaiting a chance for a place. The Knickerbocker crew will use the Lone Star House until after the Harlem Regatta. "Ed" Smith, the coach, thinks he has them in good enough shape to win at the National regatta.

LEAGUE GAMES YESTERDAY.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P. C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P. C.
Philadelphia	3	1	.750	Pittsburg.	2	2	.500
Brooklyn.	2	1	.667	New York.	1	2	.333
St. Louis.	2	1	.667	Chicago.	1	2	.333
Cincinnati.	2	2	.500	Boston.	1	3	.250

New York-Brooklyn and Chicago-St. Louis games postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Boston in New York.
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.
Chicago in St. Louis.

Boston Defeated Philadelphia in the Last Game of Their Series.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Philadelphia's players were unable to gauge Pitcher Willis's curves to-day, the result being the first defeat for the team this season. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ham'ton, cf.	0	3	4	0	0		
Tenney, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0		
Long, ss.	0	0	1	3	1		
Stahl, rf.	1	2	0	0	0		
Collins, 3b.	2	1	1	5	0		
Freeman, lf.	2	2	1	0	0		
Lowe, 2b.	1	2	3	3	1		
Clarke, c.	1	3	4	1	1		
Willis, p.	1	1	0	1	0		
Total	8	14	27	13	3		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Slagle, lf.	1	1	1	4	0		
Chiles, 1b.	1	1	6	2	1		
Lajoie, 2b.	0	2	4	2	0		
Flick, rf.	0	2	0	0	0		
Douglas, c.	0	0	7	1	1		
Myers, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1		
Cross, ss.	1	0	1	0	1		
Orth, p.	1	3	1	2	0		
*D'hanty	0	0	0	0	0		
Donohue, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	5	10	27	9	4		

*Batted for Orth in eighth inning.

Boston	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	—8
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	—5

Earned runs—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—Hamilton, Freeman, Chiles. Three-base hit—Slagle. Home run—Freeman. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Slagle. Stolen bases—Lowe, Stahl, Lajoie, Flick. First base on balls—Off Willis, 4; off Orth, 1; off Donohue, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Willis. Struck out—By Willis, 4; by Orth, 1; by Donohue, 2. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

PITTSBURG, 6; CINCINNATI, 0.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—Waddell shut the home team out to-day very easily. Scott, who was miserably supported, was hit freely at times. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Barrett, rf.	0	1	2	0	1		
McBride, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Smith, lf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	11	3	1		
Steinf't, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0		
Irwin, ss.	0	0	2	4	0		
Geir, 3b.	0	0	0	0	2		
Peitz, c.	0	1	2	0	0		
Scott, p.	0	0	0	3	6	2	
Total	0	3	27	15	6		

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	0	1	4	0	0		
Clark, lf.	0	0	3	0	1		
Wil'ms, 3b.	1	1	0	5	0		
Wagner, rf.	1	2	0	0	0		
O'Brien, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0		
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	2	0	0		
Ely, ss.	1	2	0	5	0		
Zimmer, c.	1	2	6	1	0		
Waddell, p.	2	1	1	1	0		
Total	6	10	27	12	1		

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Two-base hit—Smith. Three-base hits—Wagner, (2.) Stolen bases—Beaumont, Williams. Double plays—Scott and Beckley, (2.) Hit by pitched balls—Scott, 1; Waddell, 1. Struck out—By Waddell, 6; by Scott, 1. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

American Association Games.

At Detroit—Cleveland, 8; Detroit, 2.
At Chicago—Minneapolis, 10; Chicago, 7.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 7; Buffalo, 1.
Kansas City-Milwaukee game postponed; wet grounds.

Other Games Yesterday.

At Providence—Providence, 4; Brown University, 0.
At Elmira—Binghamton, 12; Elmira, 11.
At Utica—Utica, 9; Rochester, 5.

Will Play in Brooklyn.

Manager Hanlon of the Brooklyn League Club went to Baltimore Saturday and induced Pitcher "Jerry" Nops to sign a contract to play in Brooklyn this season. This will strengthen the pitching department of the champion team, which is weakened by the secession of Hughes.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

Memorial Day has been decided upon by the Indian Harbor Yacht Club for the formal opening of its season.

Thomas W. Broadhurst has bought the keel sloop Banneret from F. S. Nock of Boston. She has been brought to Hastings-on-the-Hudson, where Mr. Broadhurst has his Summer home. Capt. C. B. Budlong of Pawtuxet is in charge of the yacht.

Percentage rules and other details of the management of this season's racing will probably be determined at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, to be held to-morrow night at the Yachtsmen's Club, in West Forty-third Street.

Major Charles F. Ulrich's schooner yacht Carlotta, which was laid up during the Winter at Tebo's yacht basin, South Brooklyn, has been removed to City Island and hauled out on the marine railway at the Piepgras yards. The work of scraping and painting her under body preparatory to commission, is now in progress.

By the recent election of Butler Ames of Boston as its Rear Commodore, the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead has added the famous old schooner America to its flag squadron, which is headed by Commodore J. O. Shaw, Jr., with the Puritan. This brings together the winner of the America's Cup, and one of its most famous defenders.

A small half-rater, with fin keel and mahogany body, was launched from the Herreshoff yards, at Bristol, Wednesday. The new boat is intended for racing in European waters, and is to be known as the Mishe-Nahma. She will shortly be brought to New York, and at this port will be crated and shipped by steamship to Gibraltar. Gossip at Bristol has it that she is to be met at Gibraltar by the big steam yacht Nahma, owned by the Robert Goelet estate, aboard which she will be carried during the Summer.

After lying dismantled for two years at Graves's ship yard, New Haven, the steam yacht Tantalus, recently purchased for commercial use by the Ulua Commercial Company of Puerta Cortez, Honduras, has been refitted and started on the long voyage to her new home. The last bit of work in replacing the Tantalus's machinery was finished late Saturday afternoon. Fires were at once started and she was brought to this port by her own power Sunday. She will resume her voyage to-day, proceeding over the inside course as far as Beaufort, N. C.

The handsome sloop Wildojna, designed by Gielow and built last year under the direction of Frank Bowne Jones for William Dick of Brooklyn, is being fitted out at the Piepgras yards, City Island, preparatory for use this season on Great South Bay.

Edward King's New Yacht.

The swift cutter Saunterer, built two years ago for John D. Parker of Boston, has been bought by J. Berre King of the New York and Larchmont Yacht Clubs for his son, Edward King. The racer now lies in the Stearns yard, at Marblehead, Mass., where some alterations are being made in her sail plan with a view to increasing her speed. When these changes have been made the yacht will be brought to these waters, where she is expected to repeat her successes of last season, when, in the races of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead, she won two firsts, one second, and one third. The Saunterer was built at Wood's shipyard, City Island, from designs by Messrs. Gardner & Cox in 1898. She is a keel boat, of composite material, measuring 46 feet 3 inches over all, 29 feet 6 inches on the water line, 9 feet 10 inches beam, and 7 feet 6 inches draught.

Frenchmen Have Not Challenged.

At a meeting of the United States Revolver Association last night it was announced that no challenge has yet been received from the French Revolver Association. The Secretary was instructed to notify the officers of the French Association that unless a challenge was received very soon the proposition for an international match this year could not be considered.

Dates for Big Football Games.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 23.—The Yale football authorities to-day announced that the date for the annual football game between Harvard and Yale has been fixed for Nov. 24. The game will be played in New Haven. This also determines the date of the Princeton-Yale contest, which will be played at Princeton Nov. 17.

London Chess Tournament.

LONDON, April 23.—In the seventh round of the chess tournament to-day Passmore defeated Lee. Van Vliet and Tietjen drew. Mason defeated Blackburne, and Gunsberg disposed of Ward. The other games were adjourned.

City College Relay Team.

Groman, Sweezy, Hedinger, and McKay, all of the freshman class, have been selected to represent the College of the City of New York in the University of Pennsylvania relay races, at Philadelphia, on Saturday.

St. Louis Street Car Men to Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—General Manager Jenkins of the St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company announced to the Grievance Committee of his employes this afternoon that he could not grant their demands that the operative schedule be modified, and that union employes who were discharged be reinstated. The officers of the suburban branch of the Street Railway Union called a mass meeting to be held this midnight. Members of the Grievance Committee say that they will report in favor of a strike, and that one will be ordered which will tie up the line to-morrow.

CHINESE COMPANIES' WAR

Supreme Court Justice and Counsel Puzzled by Witnesses.

Oriental Calendar and Methods Add to the Difficulties—Sun Kong Hop Concern Wins.

The Chinese calendar caused some confusion in the Supreme Court yesterday in the trial of a Chinese lawsuit. A witness was asked when a certain event took place.

"On the ninth day of the seventh moon of the twenty-second year of the reign of our illustrious Emperor, Kwang See," replied the witness, through the interpreter.

"When was that?" asked Justice Andrews, who was presiding.

After a rapid fire of Chinese words between interpreter and witness it was decided that this was some time in the year 1896 A. D., but just what month or day was a matter that could not be settled.

This was only one of the many difficulties which beset the trial of the suit brought by the Sun Kong Hop Company against the Quong Tuck Lung Company to recover $12,690 for goods sold and delivered. Eng You, Louie Lee Ward, and Lee Chuck represent the plaintiff company in New York. It has its headquarters at Hongkong.

Lee Fun Sing, Lee Chee Choy, Lee Mun, and about twenty others are interested in the Quong Tuck Lung Company, which is a local concern. According to their defense, the Chinamen have adopted some American methods as to transacting business. They alleged that the New York managers of the Sun Kong Hop Company had aided in organizing the defendant company. The defendants had put their money into the venture and had received nothing in return. They claimed that the plaintiffs really owed them $25,960.

Few witnesses gave testimony, and these had to be assisted by two interpreters. The lawyers on each side labored hard to get their witnesses to answer the questions in an intelligent manner. Lee Chuck was the only witness for the plaintiffs, but documentary evidence was offered to prove the claim.

Lee Mun, for the defense, proved a difficult witness to handle. One of the books which was offered in evidence was handed to him. Instead of looking at it he reached into his blouse and pulled out another just like it. He insisted on referring to it instead of the one which had been handed him. During the effort to get him to look at the right book, he got them mixed up, and neither Court, lawyers, nor interpreters could identify the one offered in evidence.

Lee Mun sat in the witness chair entirely unconcerned while the efforts to untangle the snarl were going on. Finally, in despair, the book was withdrawn, then Lee Mun had no trouble in picking out his own, which was a duplicate of the other. Another book was handed to him, and his counsel said:

"Mr. Lee Mun please turn to the first page and tell us what it contains?"

This being interpreted, the witness rapidly turned over the pages until he came to the last.

"Tell him I said the first page," said the lawyer.

"I told him that," replied the interpreter.

"Why doesn't he turn to it then?"

It was finally explained to the Court and the lawyers that in Chinese the first is the last page of a book.

When asked if he was still a member of the Quong Tuck Long Company, the interpreter answered for the witness, saying:

"He says the company has no more business; if they had of course he would be a member."

After struggling with the witness for nearly an hour he was withdrawn, and the Justice gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

POST OFFICE BILL DEBATED.

Pneumatic Tube and Fast Mail Services Opposed—Mr. Sibley for All Improvements.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The House today entered upon consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill, which carries $113,934,800, and the general debate which closed with the adjournment this afternoon was devoted largely to discussion of pertinent matters. The minority of the committee dissented from the provisions in the bill relating to the extension of the pneumatic tube service, special fast mail facilities, and the cost of railroad transportation, and these were the main subjects of contention.

"Will not the increase of a half million for pneumatic tube service involve millions in the near future?" asked Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) in the course of the debate.

"That is about it," replied Mr. Loud, (Rep., Col.,) who added: "The service should stop altogether or be extended. I have argued that it should be stopped, but Congress has seen fit to continue it."

Mr. Loud declared it to be his opinion that the tube system could not be successfully and economically administered. "I hope," said he, "that Congress will have the strength and wisdom to prevent the Government from embarking in any more enterprises than it is now in."

Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.,) attacked the exorbitant compensation paid railroads for carrying the mails, which averaged 8 cents per pound. The express rate from Boston to Chicago, he said, was less than 1 cent per pound. Why should the Government pay more? Since 1878 railroad rates had decreased 35 per cent. and passenger rates 17½ per cent., but the rate for carrying the mails had remained unchanged.

Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio,) thought rural free-delivery service should be kept within the experimental stage. He opposed the extension of the pneumatic-tube service and the special railroad mail facilities.

Mr. Sibley (Dem., Penn.,) concluded the debate for the day. The American people were engaged, he said, in the commercial conquest of the world, and anything which expedited communication, whether it was rural free delivery, fast mails, subsidies, or pneumatic-tube service, would command his support.

Mr. Sibley displayed to the House a picture contrasting a fast mail train speeding through the country and the old-fashioned coach with a mail sack rumbling over a corduroy road. Some of the opposition, he said, seemed to prefer the old method depicted in the picture. He said that if 25 per cent. of the compensation of the railroad was taken away the efficiency of the service must suffer to that extent.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL DEBATE.

House Sets Aside May 1 and 2 at Mr. Hepburn's Request.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—In the House today, upon the request of Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committee, unanimous consent was given to set aside May 1 and 2 for the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill.

Mr. Hepburn said that one day would be given for general debate, and one for amendment under the five-minute rule.

JAPAN TO STOP EMIGRATION.

Mikado's Government Will Restrict Movement of Coolies to America.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Information has reached Washington that the Japanese Government itself, without waiting a request from the United States, is about to take steps to restrict the emigration of Japanese coolies o the United States.

It is asserted that the figures relative to this emigration have been magnified, and that, as a matter of fact, there are not more than about 15,000 or 16,000 Japanese within the limits of the United States, outside of Hawaii. It is said that such emigration as has lately occurred has resulted entirely from the competition of the two great Japanese emigration societies; that the laborers have been practically brought here under the delusion that there were untold opportunities for work at great wages. The Japanese Government is interested in protecting its people from the hardships resulting from impositions and that, it is said, is the reason it intends to establish restrictions on the outward flow.

It is said, however, that the Government would never contemplate with equanimity leg

TO TEACH SHIPBUILDING

Department of Marine Engineering for New York University.

New Addition to School of Applied Science Sanctioned by Council—Its Head Selected.

The Executive Committee of the Council of the New York University held a meeting yesterday at the office of William F. Havemeyer, in the Mutual Life Building. There were present Chancellor MacCracken, William Wheelock, William F. Havemeyer, William S. Opdyke, Henry Van Schaick, and David Banks.

The committee, which has almost the same powers as the Council of the university, decided to inaugurate a new department—that of Marine Engineering—in the buildings at University Heights. It will form the fourth department of the School of Applied Science, the others being Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, and Chemical Engineering.

A letter was read from Prof. C. C. Thomas accepting the position offered to him as head of the new department. He was until recently chief engineer of the Globe Iron Works of Cleveland, Ohio, and is at present designing engineer of several torpedo boats that are under construction for the United States Government by the Maryland Company of Baltimore. Prof. Thomas was a student of applied science at Leland Stanford Junior University and at Cornell, and he is regarded by the New York University authorities as one of the best men who could have been chosen for the new position.

Students of the department will have opportunities of studying the practical construction of vessels, as a large shipbuilding establishment is situated just below the university buildings, at Morris Dock, and considerable work is being done there for the United States Government.

No permanent building has as yet been provided for the School of Applied Science. It is at present conducted in several temporary buildings, and this Summer a new shop will be erected, with over 3,000 feet of floor space, which will be amply sufficient for the present needs of the school. The erection of a permanent building has not been hurried, because it is felt that such a structure should be very carefully planned, and the authorities will better know what is needed after the school has been in existence a short time longer.

HALL OF FAME JUDGES.

Chief Justices of Eight States Accept Invitations to Serve.

It was announced at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York University Council yesterday that the Chief Justices of eight States have accepted invitations to serve on the Board of Judges of the Hall of Fame.

A list of forty-seven persons who had previously accepted was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 17. The board is to consist of 100 persons, and there have at present been very few refusals to serve. The delay in obtaining a complete list is owing to the long distances to which many of the invitations have to go and to the fact that a large number of those invited are abroad.

The Chief Justices from whom acceptances have been received are:

Thomas N. McClellan, Alabama.
R. F. Taylor, Florida.
M. S. Bonnifield, Nevada.
J. M. Bartholomew, North Dakota.
Charles E. Wolverton, Oregon.
Reuben R. Gaines, Texas.
C. N. Potter, Wyoming.
George W. Bartch, Utah.

Up to the present no refusal from a Chief Justice has been received. Those of half a dozen States are still to be heard from.

When any State has neither a Professor of American History nor a university President selected as a Judge, the Chief Justice is asked to serve.

At yesterday's meeting a letter was read from the Secretary of the National Society of Mural Painters, expressing a hope that space should be provided in the Hall of Fame building for mural decorations, and that arrangements be made to secure them.

The committee, after going over the plans, came to the conclusion that there would be ample room for mural decorations on the wall spaces. There will not, however, be any commissions given out at present for such decorations, as the amount of money available is only sufficient for the actual building of the Hall of Fame. Sculptural and pictorial ornamentation must be provided out of future contributions, and it is expected that there will be no lack of donations, after the building is opened, to secure its suitable adornment.

LEGAL NOTES.

SUIT ON A NEW JERSEY DIVORCE DECREE.—A decree of divorce was given by the Court of Chancery in New Jersey in 1893 to Mary W. Lynde against her husband, Charles W. Lynde. The couple were married in New Jersey in 1884. The decree was based on charges of alleged desertion and cruel treatment. The defendant, who then resided in New York, was not served personally, but by publication of process. He did not appear in the action or answer the petition. The decree contained no provision with respect to alimony. In a proceeding commenced in 1896 to amend the decree by inserting a provision for alimony, which was claimed to have been inadvertently omitted, Mr. Lynde voluntarily appeared by counsel to oppose the amendment. The proceeding resulted in a personal judgment against him for $7,840 in alimony and a counsel fee of $100; also that he pay the plaintiff $80 a week from the date of the decree, and that he give security for the payment of these several sums. Mrs. Lynde then brought suit in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, to recover upon the New Jersey decree. The Special Term held she was entitled to judgment for the amount of alimony, counsel fee, and costs due or incurred under the New Jersey decree, and directed the payment of $80 a week from the date of the decision. The court also directed that defendant give a bond in $100,000, or that a receiver be appointed. The Appellate Division of the Second Department modified the judgment by directing the payment of $8,840. This decision has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals in an opinion by Judge Gray, holding that though the New Jersey decree of divorce, being without personal service or the personal appearance of the defendant, was invalid as against him, the subsequent personal judgment for alimony, after his voluntary appearance, was valid; and the action brought upon it in this State was maintainable. The decree in that action was held to be conclusive, in so far as it adjudged the defendant to be indebted in the sum fixed at the date of its rendition, but so far as it provided for the payment of alimony in the future, which, under the laws of New Jersey, might be changed according to the varying conditions and circumstances of the defendant, could not be enforced here.

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ALIMONY IN DIVORCE CONTROVERSY.—Justice Gildersleeve yesterday suspended until the final determination of the divorce litigation between Isabel Lusk and her husband, Robert J. Lusk, the further enforcement of the order made Dec. 14 last, requiring Mr. Lusk to pay his wife $10 a week alimony, and also suspending payment of the final installment of $20 of a counsel fee of $100. Mrs. Lusk sued for a legal separation, on the ground of cruel treatment on the part of her husband. He denied that charge, and made a countercharge of unfaithfulness on her part. He had continued to pay alimony until a week ago. On April 12 the issue upon the husband's charge against his wife was tried before Justice McAdam, at Trial Term, and the jury found that it was true. Lusk set this up as a ground for his application to suspend payment of alimony, and also the fact that on March 31 he, as a Post Office employe, had been arrested for purloining money from the mails, and was still incarcerated in Ludlow Street Jail, so that his means of support were cut off. Justice Gildersleeve says that, though found guilty, the wife was still legally entitled to alimony pending final judgment at Special Term, but in view of the undisputed fact that defendant was in jail, without means of support, and also in consideration of the fact that a jury had found against the wife on the husband's charge, he concluded that the further payment of alimony be suspended until the trial at Special Term, when the Court would make such disposition of the matter as might be just. The co-respondent was Richard Kenworthy, in whose charge Lusk had left his wife during his absence as a soldier in the late war with Spain.

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JOINT OWNERSHIP OF A SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Anthony Gorman, some time before his death, made a deposit in the East River Savings Institution to the credit of "Anthony or Sarah Gorman," and the fund has since remained untouched by either. In a suit brought by Sarah Gorman against the savings bank and Mr. Gorman's executors to establish her title to the money, it appeared that Mr. Gorman originally delivered the money to her with instructions to place it in her own name in a savings bank, and it was only upon her refusal to accept the gift in this form that he suggested the deposit in the names of both. Justice Bischoff, before whom the case was tried at Special Term, yesterday, gave judgment for the plaintiff. In his opinion Justice Bischoff said: "It would appear, as contended for the defendants, that the plaintiff's right to the fund cannot be asserted through a present gift inter vivos, or causa mortis, at the time of the deposit, since the alleged donor retained the right to draw the money and there was, therefore, no abandonment of dominion over the property, such as is essential to a gift, while in several particulars the transaction failed of the characteristics of a gift causa mortis." The Court holds, however, that the deposit was so framed as to be directly consistent with a joint ownership, and that the plaintiff, as survivor, is entitled to possession.

LABORER'S SAD DISCOVERY.

Returned Home to Find Wife Dead and Mother-in-Law Dying.

When Edward Powell, a laborer employed in Bronx Park, returned home from work yesterday afternoon he found that his wife, Louise, had died suddenly in her bed, and that his mother-in-law, Bridget McGovern, who lived with him, was in a dying condition.

The Powells lived on the top floor of 147 West One Hundredth Street. Mrs. Powell's mother has been sick for several months, and the care of her, added to that of household duties, proved too much for Mrs. Powell, and she, too, became ill. When her husband started for work yesterday morning she was too sick to prepare his breakfast. A neighbor made some tea for the two women in the morning, but they were alone during the remainder of the day. Mrs. McGovern was not aware of her daughter's condition, and when she learned that Mrs. Powell was dead she was so greatly affected that a physician who was called said that the shock would cause her death.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Supreme Court of the United States:

149—Mast, Foos & Co., petitioners, vs. Stover Manufacturing Company.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Opinion by Justice Brown.

570—Oberlin M. Carter, &c., appellant, and plaintiff in error, vs. Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts, et al.—Appeal from and in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the Court.

105—C. P. Huntington, special receiver, appellant, vs. W. K. Cowden, administrator, &c., et al.—Motion to retax costs denied.

275—Josiah A. Gould et al., petitioners, vs. Asa S. Hughes, owner, &c.—Motion to require additional bond denied.

538—Albert H. Waite, petitioner, vs. The City of Santa Cruz.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit granted.

602—Louis Loeb, petitioner, vs. The Trustees of Columbia Township, Ohio.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit denied.

605—The Lake Street Elevated Railway Company, petitioner, vs. William Ziegler et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

606—The Spring Valley Coal Company, petitioner, vs. Alexander Patting.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

607—Charles P. Coles, petitioner, vs. the Collector of Customs of the Port of San Francisco.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denied.

12, (Original ex parte)—In the matter of the Union Steamboat Company, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus granted and rule to show cause awarded returnable May 14 next.

102—Frederick Stearns, County Auditor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Minnesota on the relation of James N. Marr.—Restored to the docket for reargument.

588—Michael W. O'Brien and others, executors, &c., petitioners, vs. John G. Wheelock and others.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by Henry M. Sutfield for the petitioners, with leave to Benjamin Harrison of counsel for the respondents to file opposition within one week.

542—William B. Tyler, plaintiff in error, vs. the Judges of the Court of Registration.—Motion to advance submitted by William H. Moody in behalf of counsel for the defendants in error.

303, (of October term 1898)—Charles E. Pope, receiver, &c., appellant, vs. the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company.—Motion to set aside decree dismissing the appeal herein for leave to file certain papers, and that mandate be stayed, submitted by Augustus E. Willson in support of motion, with leave to G. W. Kretzinger to file opposition on or before Friday next.

594—The Central Trust Company of New York, petitioner, vs. the Indiana and Lake Michigan Railway Company et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. Submitted by R. Ross Perry in behalf of A. H. Moline, L. Mason, and Henry Crawford for the petitioner and by S. O. Pickens and Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., for the respondent, with leave to Mr. Maxwell to file reply brief within three days.

Original, Ex Parte—In the matter of Thomas Vasquez, petitioner. Motion and

Original, Ex Parte—In the matter of Jose Juan Vidal et al., petitioners.—Motions for leave to file petition for writs of certiorari submitted by Frederick D. McKenney, Wayne MacVeigh, and Francis J. Dexter for the petitioners, with leave to Solicitor General Richards to file brief in opposition on or before Monday next.

256—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, petitioner, vs. Heman Clark. —Argument continued by L. Laflin Kellogg for the respondent and concluded by Burton Hanson for the petitioner.

257—Columbus Winchester Motes, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States.—Submitted by Lee Cowart for the plaintiffs in error with leave to Assistant Attorney General Boyd to file brief for the defendant in error within one week.

258—T. Walter Beam et al., appellants, vs. Gustav H. Schwab.—Argued by Edward F. Richardson for the appellants and by Henry T. Rogers for the appellee.

103—Josephine H. Throckmorton et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Washington D. Holt et al.—Continued per stipulation.

Call for Tuesday: 259, (and 271,) 260, 262, 263, 265, 266, 267, 269, 271, 273, and 275.

After devoting next Monday and Tuesday to hearing argument in the Kentucky Governorship case, the Supreme Court will take a recess until May 14. A sitting will be held May 14 for the purpose of announcing opinions and hearing motions. It is expected that another adjournment will be taken then until May 21, and that a sitting will be held then for the purpose of delivering opinions only, a final adjournment for the term being taken on that date.

Calendar for Tuesday, April 24.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

24—Carey vs. Roosevelt
28—Bien vs. Hess.
30—Huntington vs. Dry Pulverizer Co. vs. Newell Mill Co.
72—Raub vs. Guinzburg.
101—Signa Iron Co. vs. Greene.
16—Loomis vs. Chicago, Milwaukee, &c., Ry.
145—Kilman vs. Palmer.
151—Raymond vs. Culton.
163—Montgomery vs. McDermott.
164—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building.—Motions in bankruptcy.

In re Howard Lockwood & Co.
In re Gustav Goldman.
In re Joseph A. Physioc.
In re Joseph Jordan.
In re C. A. L. Steuerwald.
In re Jacob Lorillard.
In re Ed. H. Conrad.
In re William McCormick.
In re Abraham Popkin.
In re N. Y. China, Glass & Toy Co.
In re James E. Sherwood.
In re Louis Lewensohn.
In re P. & S. Krulewitch.
In re Samuel Kiang.
In re Morris Hassman.
In re Simon Robbins.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 472, 1018, 435, 350, 96, 355, 447, 448.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Aymar Prial.
2—Sweeney vs. Isham.
3—Stearns vs. Cohen.
4—Burns vs. Whalen.
5—Schuylkill Fire Ins. Co. vs. Rowell.
6—Gesner vs. West Indies Cocoanut Oil, &c., Co.
7—Whitman vs. Holmes Pub. Co.
8—Wiggins vs. Kaufman.
9—In re Van Tuyl.
10—Townshend vs. Haws.
11—Bush vs. O'Brien.
12—Socialistic Co-op. P. Assn. vs. Kuhn.
13—Patterson vs. McGovern.
14—In re Millemann.
15—Fielding vs. Police Commissioners, &c.
16—Cassidy vs. same.
17—Touhill vs. same.
18—Fisher vs. same.
19—Mulqueen vs. same.
20—Wilkins vs. same.
21—Muldoon vs. same.
22—Van Zand vs. same
23—Keller vs. Keeler.
24—Tradesmen's Nat. Bank vs. Nat. Surety Co.
25—Megrue vs. Taylor.
26—Central Trust Co. vs. Reynolds.
27—Golde vs. Spear.
28—T. Martin & Bros. Mfg. Co. vs. Heywick.
29—Cranston vs. Cranston.
30—Triest vs. Noval.
31—La Ware vs. La Ware.
32—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Beggs.
33—In re Sabbath Committee.
34—People ex rel. Mut. Ben. Life Assn. vs. Ash.
35—Haas vs. Ash.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
2—In re Fordham Road.
3—In re Feltner.
4—Hohonser vs. Muller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

4674—Home Bank vs. Garver.
4676—King vs. King.
3482—Weinstein vs. Weber.
4078—Leyser vs. Leyser.
1555—Hamershlag vs. Duryea.
4028—Colonial Trust Co. vs. Morison.
4737—Beck vs. Bradley & Currier Co.
2962—Dayharsh vs. Dayharsh.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4746.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—Thomas Crosbey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Mc-Adam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

13574—Henry vs. Goldberg.
13611—Foster vs. Rogers
13661—Tyrell vs. Hamerstein.
13446—11th Ward Bank vs. Bayer.
13534—Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. vs. Johnstenson Co.
13537—Weeks vs. Weeks
13362—Walker Co. vs. N. Y. Elmsford and White Plains R. R. Co.
13404—Hibbard vs. Knapp.
13590—Gilmore vs. Culver.
13548—Schoenberg vs. Stephenson Co.
13465—Brennan vs. Kelly.
12469—Perry vs. Rodgers.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

Inquest, 5973—York Cracker & Biscuit Co. vs. Newell.
7894—Goodman vs. Crystal.
7974—Wiggins vs. Friedman.
7988—Lubliner vs. Tiffany & Co.
6488—Orsett vs. Wilson.
7104—Tannenbaum vs. Wolff.
7899—United Press vs. A. S. Abell Co.
5692—Kelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6208—Gillespie vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
6268—O'Keefe vs. same.
6269—Burke vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 8001.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and XI., for trial.

5246—Schlonsky vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5305—White vs. same.
6394—Muller vs. same.
5505—Solomon vs. same.
4956—Melville vs. same.
3905—Silberlieb vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3906—Rosenbaum vs. same.
1861—Bloomingdale vs. Southern Nat. Bank.
666—Van Alken vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5454—Button vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
5160—McGuinness vs. same.
8060—Oesterling vs. Bonner.
5148—Drake & Stratton Co. vs. San Domingo Imp. Co.
4881—Poens vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
9854—Dechert vs. Municipal Elec. Light Co.
10270—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
5185—Eldridge vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7832—Tamsen vs. Genet.
8061—Butler vs. Frank Miller Co.
6701—Dunuco vs. Murray.
8008—Gibbons vs. Armstrong.
2161—Laughlin vs. Union Ry. Co.
5826—Penders vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5597—Smith vs. same.
5394—Krauss vs. same.
5639—Fildora vs. 42d St. &c., R. R. Co.
5644—Farley vs. Union Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Patrick Brennan.
2—Pedro Luis Mora.
3—Belle Blum.
4—Johanna Pullar.
5—Jacob Lerch.
6—George W. Patterson
7—Louise C. Steed.
8—Richard McGill.
9—Philip Flanagan.
10—Jacob Schmitt.
11—John W. O'Shaughnessy.
12—Horatio B. Tulane.
13—Jane A. Dwyer.
14—Richard McGill.
15—William C. Herring.
16—Wm. M. Faber.
17—Elizabeth Gibbins.
18—John Feehan.
19—Maria R. Manning.
20—Martha McC. Taylor
21—Catherine Mulshine.
22—Joseph Dalton.
23—George Schmitt.
24—Aaron Adams.
25—Haiman Goldstein.
26—Frederick Jenner.
27—Joseph W. Hamburger.
28—John Gebhardt.
29—J. Scott Aitken.
30—William Goebel.
31—Ellen Mahoney.
32—Robert H. Maclay.
33—George Schmitt.
34—Thomas McCarthy.
35—Wilhelmina Smith.
36—Phillip R. Underhill.
37—Emily E. Watson.
38—Emilie Sklarek.
39—Sarah Alexander.
40—Minnie Besler.
41—Magdalena Zeller.
42—Charles Eppenstein.
43—Eulie Rink.
44—Edward E. Flint.
45—Theresa Peyser.
46—Julia F. Crowley.
47—Louis P. De Luze.
48—Nat. C. Bell.
49—Alexander Patton.
50—Letitia Dunn.
51—Sarah De Luze.
52—Andrew Prosch.
53—Alex. McKenzie.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Jane Murphy.
Mary O. Hoppock.
Abraham Michelbacher.
Rose Trainor.
James McManus.
Stephen Putnam.
Henry A. Messenger.

At 11 A. M.

Christina Honan.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2742—Craig vs. Lewis.
2749—Bayer vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2682—Brophy vs. Fox.
1699—White vs. Belmont.
2693—Coleman vs. Met. St. Ry.
4220—Damato vs. Eve. Newspaper Delivery Co.
1954—Friedner vs. Well.
2673—Leondale Bleach, Dye & Paint Works vs. Nichtigall.
2050—Woodman vs. Purdy.
2744—Armstrong vs. Met. St. Ry.
4227—Buxbaum vs. same
2716—Rogers vs. New Orange Ind. Co.
1558—Stein vs. Sickels.
1248—Rooney vs. 42d St., &c., R. R.
2960—Sanborn vs. Ettelson.
2961—Altman vs. Costello.
2963—Amder vs. Todes.
2967—Israel vs. Stahl.
2968—Young vs. Upther.
2970—Singleton vs. Thompson.
2971—O'Leary vs. Muller.
2973—Hammer vs. Met. St. Ry.
2975—Connolly vs. same.
2976—Denny vs. same.
2977—Ferger vs. same.
2978—Delorenzo vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2980—Oppenheimer vs. Hahn.
2981—Ryan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2984—India Rubber & Gutta Percha Ins. Co. vs. Steers.
2985—Buzzini vs. Campbell.
2986—Same vs. Campbell Supply Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2292½—Stern vs. Barrett Chemical Co.
2425—Kohl vs. Met. St. Ry.
2661—Harris vs. Haines.
2647—Wagner vs. Bryan-Marsh Co.
2300—Melick vs. McLaughlin.
2627—Elliott vs. Laegene
2264—Baraban vs. Met. St. Ry.
2397—Woldman vs. Cohen.
2405—Trust vs. Cheesborough.
2347—Don vs. Southard.
1834—Siegman vs. Grau.
895—Siegel-Cooper Co. vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2586—Schumann vs. Childs.
1885—Gross vs. Dry D., &c., R. R.
2662—Karabec vs. Mystric.
2418—Eastern Brew. Co. vs. Carrizo.
2409—O'Connell vs. Y'n Men's C. Assn.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2885—Delfavri vs. Laborers' Union Pro. Soc.
1382—Haydock vs. H. B. Claflin Co.
2806—Lange vs. Holmes Elec. Pro. Assn.
2880—Howell vs. Spitzer.
2942—Levin vs. Chisling
2945—Bahoot vs. Rihani.
2946—Sackheim vs. Freeman.
2947—Valpe vs. Scala.
2948—Jacobs vs. Freedman.
2949—Rosenhaef vs. Lancaster Ins. Co.
2960—Same vs. Atlas Assur. Co. of L.
2951—Same vs. Union Assur. Co.
2952—Same vs. Transatlantic Fire Ins. Co.
2953—Same vs. Law Un. & C. Life Ins. Co.
2954—Same vs. Manchester Fire Ins. Co.
2955—Same vs. Mut. Fire Ins. Co.
2956—Rosenthal vs. Palatine Ins. Co. of M.
2958—Rontondo vs. Fox.
2959—Gillig vs. Nivin.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4515—Samek vs. Louise & Co.
4350—Blauner vs. Williams Co.
4517—Lauseit vs. Greater N. Y. Amusement Co.
3809—Wm. P. Sandford Mfg. Co. vs. Spfelgmann.
4527—Herzig vs. Rosenthal.
4461—Philbrick vs. Dewey.
4423—Mack vs. McCarthy.
4449—Pakas vs. Sullivan
3568—Crane vs. Epstein.
4486—Black & Boyd Mfg. Co. vs. Sire Co. vs. Sire.
4569—Harburger vs. Schrieber.
4495—Thoron vs. Baerman.

Equity and non-jury case.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2986.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gray for the People.

1—Frank Williams.
2—Charles E. Mackey.
3—Frank Smith.
4—Walter Burgess.
5—Frank Basso.
Leopold Vanet.
6—Ruben Darley.
7—Thomas McDonald.
8—Joseph Madden.
9—John Leloup.
10—Elias Lazinsky.
11—Jasper Lacey.
12—Frank Davis.
13—Edward Freeman.
14—William Johnson.
15—Solomon Kahn.
16—Everett K. Ellis.
17—Florence Evers.

Pleadings.

1—John Snyder.
2—Frank Strobel.
George Meyer.
3—Edward Connolly.
4—Alexander Collier.
5—Samuel Friedenson.
6—John Thomas.
7—Charles Taylor.
John Murray.
Joseph Kelly.
John Smith.
8—Charles Keller.
Albert Morovec.
Albert Pechs.
9—Anton Schueller.
Lorenz Oberle.
10—Frank Simth.

12—Lawrence Zeiss.

14—Harry Russell.
15—Frank Freshfield.
16—Frederick Grant.
17—John Carroll.
18—William Loughlin.
19—Adolph Fisher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and O'Connor for the People.

1—Charles Lewis.
2—George Fulmer.
3—Serverio Ciliano.
4—Joseph Podesta.
5—Robert Fair (2.)
6—Nellie McKenna.
7—Jean Dieges.
8—Martin Blum.
9—Frank Schmittberger
10—Charles Thorn.
11—Mabel Rice.
12—Clara Reedman.
13—John P. Reilly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Cowan and Herrman for the People.

1—Daniel Brosen.
2—Lizzie Connolly.
3—Edward McGuire.
4—Thomas Williams.
5—William Leonard.
6—William Barrett.
7—Julius Schroeter.
8—James Johnson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Cowan, and McCann for the People.

1—Patrick Cox.
Anthony J. Donohue
2—Frank G. Smith.
3—George F. Plain.
Cornell W. Palmer.
4—Fannie Drower.
5—Francis Donohue.
David Herring.
6—George Graham.
7—Edward H. Newbauer.
Herman Fischer.
Joseph Bernstein.
8—Richard Houston.
Andrew Chapman.
9—Harry Milton.
10—Edward Barry.
11—Morris Klein.
12—Richard Krebe.
13—James E. Burby.
14—John Beckmann.
15—Giovanni Aclerno.
16—William J. Langshore.
17—Sabastino Radice.
18—Mary Galgano.
19—Antonio Ferrara.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Hildebrand vs. McKeon—David Mitchell. In re Rothplets & Schipper—Richard M. Henry.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—In re Coster—Augustine R. McMahon.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

2022—West vs. Banigan.
203—Seis vs. Plaisantin.
119—Fluhr vs. Man. Ry.
204—Stewart vs. Stewart
208—Farrington vs. City of Mount Vernon.
166—De Boer vs. B'klyn Warehouse Co.
212—Scott vs. Yonkers R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part Gaynor, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part V., Dunwell, J.

1508—Block vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3176—Peaty vs. City of New York.
2964—Glassford vs. Glassford
1717—Opfer vs. Lang.
2706—Smith vs. Lidgerwood Mfg. Co.
5863—Killen vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2066—Molt vs. Jennings.
2869—Ruger vs. Terry.
1928—Holzer vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1719—Nelson vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2438—Jansen vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co.
5119—Murtaugh vs. Casey.
2612—Terhune vs. City of New York.
2213—Hallenbeck vs. Smith.
214—Obermeyer vs. Jung.
217—Angel vs. Catholic Club.
218—McCready vs. Staten Island R. R.
219—Seeger vs. same.
1795—Cheney vs. N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co.
1632—Hart vs. McKenna.
861—Schwanzer vs. B. H. R. R.
2271—Provost vs. Fisher.
2416—Urquhardt vs. Rubin.
946—Martin vs. L. I. R. R.
1124—Donovan vs. Ruppert.
2519—Fox vs. Manhattan Lighterage.
3228—Gill vs. A. W. Parker Co.
2084—Hanover vs. B. R. R.
5662—Sickles vs. Kling.
2129—Jacobs vs. Met. Street R. R.
2388, 2389—Partridge vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

8161—Graham vs. Silver & Co.
2665—Blair vs. Nassau R. R.
5520—People ex rel. Hartman vs. Dalton.
1228—O'Hearn vs. City of Brooklyn.
4617—Zeeman vs. Coney Isl. & Bklyn. R. R.
5110—Brush vs. City of New York.
1035—Van Dorn vs. Martin.
1824—Siegmund vs. Schneider.
1716—Adams vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2154—Sohin vs. B'klyn R. R.
1872—Hawkins vs. Ringler.
2491—Trapasso vs. Coleman.
2486—Blake vs. Curtis.
6059—Roller vs. Lemmerman.
6073—Monahan vs. Eldlitz.
5912—Beecher vs. Press Pub. Co.
3194—Schwartz vs. B. H. R. R.
1137—Rosenblatt vs. Muller.
1975—Cohen vs. Fire Assn. of Phila.
2857—Rahmer vs. Norris
6154—Quinn vs. B. H. R. R.
6094—Hanabery vs. Ranken.
1265—Groth vs. Greenbaum.
3269—Hicks vs. Poillion.
3383—Witte vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
106—Fisher vs. Kings Co. El. R. R.
1770—Mullen vs. N. Y. & Rosendale Cement Co.
5866—Thomas vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
5906—Sapon vs. same.
6030—Irwin vs. same.
6159—Meyer vs. Schroeder.
2684—De Kremen vs. Met. St. Ry.
1605—Scribmorrell vs. Brooklyn Citizen.
1807—Papacello vs. Faiecos.
2357—Cowenhoven vs. City of N. Y.
5198—Maloney vs. Union Ferry Co.
1468—Judge vs. Nassau R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3466.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar. Hurd, J.

Frederick Hirshfield, Frank Lambert, Edward Crossley, Thomas Bain, Frederick Wirth, Harry Barthwick, Pasquale D'Amelio, Charles Isola.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinali, J.

Inquest—
487—Hohne vs. Dorian.
492—Watson vs. Derycke.
414—Madison vs. Ogilvie
830—Delfino vs. Castagnetta.
509—Gallagher vs. Applegate.
479—Pfeiff vs. B'klyn H. R. R.

SURROGATES' COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Margaret Martin, George H. Stiles, Thomas F. Hanlon, William F. Duffy, Minna Kroos, and John Lauson. The estates of Joseph M. Greenwood, Susan R. Sexton, and Mary Gormley. The administration of William Mayner. The guardianship of Mary McDevitt. Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 3—Will of John McCarthy. No. 40—Will of Catharine M. Conway. No. 8—Real estate of Barbera Berker.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

186—Gibbons vs. City of New York.
76—Bormann, as administrator, vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R. Co.
126—Vigorito vs. Havemeyer.
172—Kavanagh vs. L. I. Elec. R. R. Co.
29—Bickness vs. Met St. Ry. Co.
170—Goodness vs. same.
139—Hagstrom vs. Dry Dock, East R'way & Battery R. R.
189—Seymour vs. Warren
197—Hudson vs. New Amsterdam Gas Co.
208—Battistola vs. Barsotti.
204—Collins vs. Whitestone Forge and Con. Co.
205—Rohan vs. Met. St. Railway.
36—Foley vs. City of N. Y.
37—Quinn et al. vs. same.
38—Murphy vs. same.
82—Graves vs. same.
85—Paetzig vs. Schmidt

Highest number reached on regular call, 206.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.

BADGASTEIN

The strongest Alpine thermal waters of Europe, with 18 springs of 39 deg. R. (equal to 120 deg. F.); maximum temperature

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS, $1,800,000. UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

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LADD, WOOD & KING
Have Moved to
NO. 7 WALL STREET.

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Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
OFFICERS:
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The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
General Office, Broad Street Station,
PHILADELPHIA, April 10th, 1900.
INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES R. R. CO.
SECOND MORTGAGE 6% COUPON BONDS,
MATURING MAY 1, 1900.
Holders of the above Bonds are hereby advised that they will be redeemed by the PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. at maturity, on presentation at the office of THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 16 to 22 William Street, NEW YORK CITY.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

WANTED.
Ohio Southern 1st Ctfs.
G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 Broad St., New York.
Members N. Y. Stock Exch. Telephone No. 1904 Cortlandt.

The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 25, 1900.
Equipment Trust and Second Mortgage Bonds Dated
AUGUST 1, 1890, DUE AUGUST 1, 1930.
Pursuant to the right reserved in the said bonds, also reserved in the mortgage securing the same, The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company hereby gives notice that it will pay the principal of said bonds on the first day of August, 1900, with interest to that date, at its agency, in the City of New York, to wit, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Company, Bankers, No. 17 Nassau Street.
Interest on said bonds will cease from and after August 1st, 1900.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

United Railways of St. Louis
Bonds, Common and Preferred Stocks,
FRACTIONAL LOTS.
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Wm. H. Burger & Co.,
EXCHANGE COURT BLDG., 52 B'WAY.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Notice of Dissolution.

To whom it may concern:

Take notice that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of BRUCK & MATHEY, was this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the parties hereto. The affairs of said copartnership will be liquidated by Louis J. Bruck.

—Dated New York, April 6, 1900.

LOUIS J. BRUCK.
LOUIS A. MATHEY.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 25th, 1900,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real-Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
24 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$10,000 D. D., East B'way and Battery R. R. 5 p. c. Ctfs. of Indebt.
400 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
35 shs. Mutual Bank.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
140 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
$9,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 4s, 1927.
$4,000 Illinois Central R. R. 1st 4s, 1951.
$5,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Prior Lien 4s, 1997.
$10,000 Chic. & N. West. R. R. Con. Skg. Fd. 7s, 1915.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
2 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$15,000 Long Island R. R. Unified 4 p. c. Bds., 1949.
15 shs. City Trust Co.
17 shs. Bank of America.
20 shs. 9th National Bank.
10 shs. 9th National Bank.
20 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
50 shs. German-American Bank.
25 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
19 shs. Irving National Bank.
50 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
40 shs. Western National Bank.
25 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
684 shs. American Spirits Man'f'g Co., Prefd.
1,376 shs. American Spirits Man'f'g Co., Common.
200 shs. Michigan Central R. R. Co.
20 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
40 shs. City Trust Co.
15 shs. Nassau Trust Co.
18 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
30 shs. Western National Bank.
7 shs. Cent. Park, N. & E. River R. R.
100 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
$2,000 Union Gas Light Co., B'klyn, 1st'6 p. c. 1905 (Underlying Bds. B'klyn Union Gas.)
106 shs. Windsor Co. Prefd., North Adams, Mass.
$10,000 Long Island R. R. Unified 4 p. c. Bds., 1949.
20 shs. New York Cab Company.
$300 N. Y. Athletic Club 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1903.
90 shs. General Liquid Air and Refrigerating Co.
60 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
16 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
10 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
23 shs. Nassau Trust Co.
5 shs. Warren R. R.
2 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
$9,000 Southern Light and Traction Co. 5 p. c. Bds.
45 shs. Southern Light and Traction Co.
4 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
50 shs. Steel-Tired Wheel Co. common.
25 shs. Steel-Tired Wheel Co. prefd.
200 shs. Lou., Evansville & St. L. Cons. R. R. pfd.
300 shs. Do., do., do., common.
100 shs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co.
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
$500 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d 5s, 1910.
$20,000 Detroit, Lima & Northern R. R. 1st 5s.
$10,000 N. Y. & Westchester Water Co. 5 p. c. Prior Lien Bds., 1927.
$75,000 N. Y. Lack. & West. R. R. Ter. Imp't. 4s, 1923.
10 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
75 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$7,000 Atlantic Coast R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1946.
100 shs. Royal Baking Powder Co. pfd.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, April 24, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of Executrix.
10 shares Twelfth Ward Bank, $100 each.
By order of Executors of Martin L. Strang.
15 shares Westchester County National Bank, $50 each.
For account of whom it may concern.
100 shares American Grocery Co. 2d preferred, $100 each.
25 shares Landon Iron Co., $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Third Avenue and 65th Street, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 11th day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of securing the consent of stockholders owning at least two-thirds of the stock of the Corporation to the issue of a mortgage upon the property and franchises of the said The Third Avenue Railroad Company, to the Morton Trust Company, as Trustee, to secure an issue of bonds to the amount of Fifty Million Dollars, of the face-value of One Thousand Dollars each, to become due in the year 2000, and to bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum from May first, 1900.

Respectfully yours,
W. N. AMORY, Secretary.
New York, April 16, 1900.

To the Stockholders of THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Third Avenue and 65th Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 17th day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing the lease of the street-surface railroads of The Third Avenue Railroad Company, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and the contract embodying such lease and providing for the guaranty of certain bonds of this company by said Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. AMORY, Secretary.
New York, April 16, 1900.

To the Stockholders of the METROPOLITAN STREET R'WAY CO.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, the seventeenth day of May, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroads of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the contract embodying such lease and the guaranty by this Company of certain bonds of The Third Avenue Railroad Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.
Dated New York, April 16th, 1900.

To the Stockholders of the METROPOLITAN STREET R'WAY CO.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is hereby called and will be held at its office, No. 621 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1900, at half-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting on the proposition to increase the capital stock of the Company by the amount of $7,000,000, that is to say, from $43,000,000 divided into 430,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $52,000,000, divided into 520,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

THOMAS F. RYAN,
P. A. B. WIDENER,
W. L. ELKINS,
H. H. VREELAND,
HENRY A. ROBINSON,
D. B. HASBROUCK,
CHARLES E. WARREN,
} A majority of the Directors.

New York, April 11th, 1900.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
Broadway and 39th St.,
New York, April 20th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900.
The polls will be open from 10:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from April 20th until the morning of May 3d, 1900.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

The Germania Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, April 19, 1900.
The annual meeting of shareholders for the election of fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 190 and 194 Bowery, on Tuesday, May 1st, 1900.
The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio
CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United States Cremation Company, (Limited,) for the election of a Board of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, 62 East Houston St., New York City, on Monday, May 7th, 1900. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon till 1 P. M.
S. BERENDSOHN, Secretary.
New York, April 10, 1900.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New York, March 10th, 1900.—For the purposes of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office in Chicago, on THURSDAY, June 7th, 1900, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, May 5th, 1900, at noon, and reopened on Friday, June 8th, 1900.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Park Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 41 Park Row, New York, on Tuesday, May 8, 1900, at 12 o'clock.
GILBERT E. JONES, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Western National Bank OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given of a Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, at its banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, April 24th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of this Bank, substituting, for "fifteen" as the number of its Directors "not less than eleven and not more than twenty-one"; and in the event of the adoption of said proposed amendment for the further purpose of electing such additional Directors as may be determined upon by the shareholders.

New York, March 17, 1900.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Co.,
80 Broadway, New York, April 23d, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in PULASKI, Virginia, on Tuesday, May 15th, 1900, at Twelve o'clock Noon. Stock transfer books of the Company will close on Tuesday, May 1st, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
C. N. EICKS, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company on March 17, 1900, the following dividends were declared:

(1.) A dividend of 2 per centum ($2 per share) on the common stock of this Company, payable May 1, 1900, at the Hanover National Bank, New York City, to stockholders of record April 20, 1900, including the common stock issued or to be issued to the holders of the preferred stock of this company who have assented, or prior to April 20, 1900, may assent to exchange their preferred stock for common stock upon the basis of 100 shares of preferred stock for 180 shares of common stock.

(2.) All the dividends in arrear upon the non-assenting preferred stock of this company to April 1, 1900, amounting in the aggregate to 54 per centum, ($54 per share,) payable at the same time and place to the holders of such non-assenting preferred stock of record April 20, 1900.

The transfer books of the preferred and the common stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. April 20, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. May 1, 1900.

All stockholders are requested to send their present addresses to the undersigned.

JAMES BOWRON, Treasurer.
80 Broadway, New York City.

International Zinc Co., Limited.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Joplin, Mo., April 15, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company this day have declared the regular monthly dividend of 1% on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable May 1st, to shareholders of record April 25. The transfer books will be closed from April 25 to May 1st.
J. B. CARMICHAEL, Secretary and Treasurer.

Pressed Steel Car Company. Common Stock Dividend No. 1.
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 21, 1900.
The second installment of one per cent. of the common stock of this company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1899, that is, ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT., will be paid on the 21st day of May, 1900, to common-stock holders of record at 3 P. M. on the 24th day of April, 1900. Checks will be mailed from the office of the company. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 24, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. May 21, 1900.
A. R. FRASER, Treasurer.

Pressed Steel Car Company. Preferred Dividend No. 5.
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 21, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company May 28, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 7, 1900. Checks will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at three P. M. May 7, 1900, and reopen at ten A. M. May 28, 1900.
A. R. FRASER, Treasurer.

American Car & Foundry Co.
St. Louis, Mo., April 3, 1900.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 4
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared, and paid on Tuesday, May 1st, 1900, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 28 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10, 1900. Transfer books will close Tues., April 10, 1900, and reopen Wed., May 2, 1900.
WILLIAM McMILLAN, Treasurer.

Quarterly 1¼% Dividend (No. 84) on the PREFERRED STOCK
Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad Company.
The above dividend will be paid May 1st, 1900, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., to stockholders of record at the close of business April 30, 1900.
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Asst. Treasurer.

The Germania Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, April 20, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three Per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after May 1st next.
Transfer books will remain closed to May 2d, 1900.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The American Exchange National Bank.
115 Broadway, New York, April 20th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st proximo, to stockholders of record at close of business April 20th, 1900.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

German Exchange Bank, N. Y.
The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 12% payable on and after May 1st, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed until May 1st.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.
New York, April 13, 1900.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, at 10 West 44th Street, THURSDAY, May 3d, 1900, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'ty.

MR. GATES TO RESIGN?

He Refuses to Discuss Rumor—The Stock Exchange's Position.

A rumor was current yesterday that Chairman John W. Gates of the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company would resign at the adjourned meeting of the Directors on May 7. He was at his office yesterday, but would neither confirm nor deny the report. It is pointed out that some of the Directors would receive his resignation without any manifestations of chagrin.

President Keppler of the Stock Exchange refused yesterday to discuss the resolution, which, it is said, will be introduced in the House of Representatives, looking to the examination of the affairs of the Stock Exchange in connection with recent manipulation in American Steel and Wire. He said that operations in any stock did not concern the Governing Committee unless members of the Exchange were involved, and that Mr. Gates was not a member. He had heard of no suggestion to strike the stock from the list.

CHARTER COMMISSION MAKE-UP.

Tax Figures of the Boroughs Urged as Basis of Representation.

ALBANY, April 23. — Ex-Congressman Creamer had an interview to-day with Gov. Roosevelt concerning the make-up of the New York Charter Revision Commission.

Mr. Creamer submitted a statement showing that last year the taxes levied in the four counties embraced in the city were: For New York County, $64,000,000; Kings County, $17,000,000; Queens County, $3,000,000; Richmond County, $1,000,000; total, $85,000,000. If there should be representation in accordance with taxation, Mr. Creamer claimed, these figures should be considered.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 23	747,769
To date this year	45,908,289
Corresponding date last year	71,271,380

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 23	$2,582,500
To date this year	$214,529,170
Corresponding date last year	$391,318,830

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & Wire	2½	Met. Street Ry	1
Am. S. & W. pf	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Sugar Ref	2	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	5½
Am. Tobacco	2⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	1¼	N. J. Central	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Pacific Mail	1¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Pullman Co.	3
Federal Steel	2¾	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
Federal Steel pf.	⅛	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
G. & El. of B. Co.	1½	U. S. Rubber	¾
Long Island	9¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Hock. Valley	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Hock. Valley pf.	1⅛
Am. Linseed pf.	¾	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1½	Iowa Cent. pf.	1
Am. Steel Hoop	¼	Lake E. & W. pf.	1
Am. S. H. pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	1⅝
Am. Tin Plate	2½	Minn. & St. L.	2
Anaconda Copper	½	Nat. Biscuit	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Nat. Tube	¾
Balt. & Ohio	¾	N. Y. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	Northern Pacific	¾
B'klyn Un. Gas	3	Pennsylvania	¾
Brunswick	⅝	Pere Marquette	½
Canada South	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3
Chi. & East. Ill.	2	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Chi., G. W. pf., B.	½	Reading 2d pf.	1⅝
Chi. G. W. deb.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Chi., I. & L.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Southern Pacific	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	1¼	South. Ry. pf.	1
Cleve., L. & W.	½	Third Avenue	2½
Col. So. 1st pf.	¾	Union Bag & P.	1½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	Un. B. & P. pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	½	Union Pacific	⅛
Del., Lack. & W.	2	Wabash	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2½
Erie 1st pf.	2¼	Wis. Central	¾
General Electric	1¾	Wis. Cent. pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	1½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'way & 7th Av. con.	2	South. Ry., Mem. Div. 1st	1½
L., E. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	1⅝	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	2½
		W. N. Y. & P. gen.	4⅝

Bonds Declined.

C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	7	So. Pac. coll. tr. 4s	1⅝
Erie 1st con. 7s	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Peo. & East. inc.	1	Wabash 2d	1
St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1⅜		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Bear speculators have never opened a stock market feeling surer of demoralization success than on yesterday. From start to finish the whole list was under pressure, and some of the hammering tactics of the day had curious phases. Not merely was adroit manipulation resorted to, but there seemed to be a readiness to invent and circulate depressing falsehoods beyond all recent records, and some such recent records have certainly been exceptional.

Of course, the iron and steel stocks had most conspicuousness, every one of them being under vigorous assault. Yet at no time did they fall much below the figures quoted in the hysteria of last Saturday; and final quotations in every instance represented substantial advances. Those stocks which most were assailed showed greatest strength, Steel and Wire and Federal Steel rising over 2 points apiece for the day. These figures signify just this: that though falsehoods may be invented and given wide currency, they are still falsehoods subject to detection—and the fact is that few sensible people in Wall Street are now being fooled by the bunko performances which aim at destroying confidence in the chief manufacturing industry of the country.

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Recent conspiracy undertakings are to be made a matter for scrutiny by the courts. Investment interests have been betrayed, and the courts will be asked to direct that such corporation treason be discontinued, be punished. Investors, owners of securities, are ordinarily either too lazy or too cowardly to assert their rights; but the Steel and Wire incident will stand as an exception. Statements can be made to the courts, amply certified, showing that the interests and credit of the American Steel and Wire Company have been sacrificed shamelessly to further stock market jobbery. And it is not too soon for the record to be made.

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In yesterday's market the railway list showed up especially well. Though the raiding contingent applied itself aggressively to demoralizing market values, nine out of ten of the standard railway properties scored advances; and throughout the day it was clearly in evidence that conservative financial interests were proceeding with investment plans, careless of the passing waspishness of petty "operators."

THE MARKET'S CHANGE.

It had been freely predicted at the close of business on Saturday and again in the corridors of the Waldorf-Astoria on Sunday that at the opening of the Monday market a general demoralization of prices would be manifest, and that before the close of the day, nothing short of panic conditions would prevail. Not unnaturally, therefore, the opening of yesterday's market was awaited with no little nervousness and apprehension by holders of stocks, who were fearful that the dreadful predictions of impending ruin might be borne out by the actual facts.

But no havoc in prices was wrought; no ruin was accomplished. On the contrary, when the professional market raiders after the opening yesterday undertook to bring about their predicted panic, they met with such vigorous resistance, and buying orders in such large volume appeared, that very shortly they were glad to abandon their campaign of depression with prices lower, it is true, but not materially so, and certainly not panic prices.

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Later in the day a marked change came over the Street. Where before only bear sentiment was heard, in the late afternoon the views were in many cases bullish. A great majority in the Street had made a right-about face; it appeared to be the view that prices were lower than business conditions warranted—low enough, assuredly, to attract outside buying; while it was said that the short interest was already too unwieldy.

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A London cable published in the Street during the day was to the effect that the Rothschilds had made a public statement to the effect that they believed the decline in prices was only temporary, and that they expected a recovery at once. It was not overlooked.

RAILROAD PROSPERITY.

That the railroads of the country are not going to the dogs, as the pessimists in Wall Street affect to believe, was strikingly borne out by two published statements of earnings yesterday, one of Chicago Northwestern, the other of Northern Pacific.

In the case of Northwest the earnings for March totaled $3,449,000, an increase over the same month last year of $296,200; while in the second week of April Northern Pacific earned $553,800, a gain for the week of $125,700.

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Other proof of prosperity came from the West in the form of statements from President Purdy of Rock Island and officials of Atchison, Burlington, and St. Paul that business was growing steadily better and that the crop outlook was very promising.

This assurance and a recognition of the fact that lower prices for steel and iron mean cheaper equipment—for the railroads were large factors in helping in the recovery from the low prices of the morning, though the final figures in the cases of all the railroads referred to showed declines as compared with Saturday's final quotations.

UNION PACIFIC'S PLANS.

The return to the city of E. H. Harriman, Chairman of the Board of Union Pacific, and of Jacob Schiff, accompanied by James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern, was the occasion for many interesting stories on the Street yesterday as to probable developments in connection with Union Pacific. That developments of consequence to the system are pending the Street accepts as certain; their nature only is what is in doubt.

It is known that important conferences have lately been held at which the affairs of the company and the plans for the future—more particularly as to relations with other systems, and as to dividends—have been discussed. Official announcements in the near future are not improbable.

JERSEY CENTRAL AND READING.

The strength yesterday of Jersey Central and of Reading was accompanied by further talk of consolidations, in which Pennsylvania and New York Central interests again figured. Jersey Central, on sales of but 2,300 shares, advanced 1½, while Reading common advanced ¼ on sales of 2,400 shares, and the first preferred ¾ on sales of 44,900 shares. The extensive trading in this last-named issue was regarded as peculiarly significant.

INSIDERS AS SELLERS.

Inside selling was again in evidence in Southern Pacific yesterday, and resulted in inducing selling by weak holders, with the consequence that the stock fell as low as 36¾, later rallying to 37¼, a net loss of ⅝.

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

Notwithstanding the advances in Steel and Wire and Federal Steel yesterday, the other stocks in the steel and iron group were weak, and in most of the cases declines were shown. Steel Hoop lost a point on sales of 3,800 shares, Tin Plate 2½ on sales of 3,000 shares, National Lead ⅝ on sales of 800 shares, Pressed Steel Car ¼, and Tennessee Coal and Iron ¼.

TRACTIONS SHOW STRENGTH.

After being under pressure in the first two hours of trading yesterday, the traction stocks, Third Avenue excepted, rallied sharply and closed each with a net gain for the day. The rally was led, and held, by Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which advanced 1¼ points on sales of 27,000 shares. Metropolitan's gain was 1, and Manhattan's ¾. There was little trading in Third Avenue, only 1,100 shares being dealt in, at a net loss of 2 points.

TOBACCO AND ITS RISE.

Early in the day a "tip" was put out on the Street to sell American Tobacco; that it was to have at least a five-point drop. The drop, however, failed to materialize. Instead, after declining not quite a point, the issue suddenly developed surprising strength and, on trading of 15,000 shares, rose to 103⅝, the final and highest figure, making a net advance of 2½ points. Few people had followed the "tip," but those few who did are now inclined to doubt the wisdom of accepting advice and information so freely and ostentatiously offered.

THE FIGHT ON SUGAR.

All day yesterday a vigorous conflict was waged between the bears and the bulls in Sugar Trust common stock. At the outset the advantage seemed to lie almost entirely with the bears, who succeeded in depressing the quotation to 101¼. Their advantage, however, was short-lived, for early in the afternoon the bulls took the aggressive, and before the day was over had forced the figure up to 106, a net gain of 2 points, on sales of 78,000 shares—over one-ninth of the entire market sales.

There was no news in respect to the stock or the property.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The Baltimore and Ohio issues, which were advanced recently by the manipulation of bull pools, were yesterday under pressure almost the entire day. It was said at the close of the market that the pool in the stock, having liquidated, was not averse to seeing the lower prices, and that it was purposed to-day to take hold of the stocks again and carry them still higher.

SOUTHERN ROADS HAMMERED.

The floods in the South were yesterday taken advantage of by the traders in the room to hammer Louisville and Nashville and Southern Railway stocks in the belief that the revenues of those systems would be appreciably diminished by the interruption of traffic and the unexpected expenditures for repairs.

LONG ISLAND'S ADVANCE.

The advance in Long Island yesterday, a gain of 9¼ points being scored on sales of 3,100 shares, was on a revival of the story that the New York Central had secured control of the property. Talk of a guaranteed dividend was also heard.

PENNSYLVANIA HEAVY.

Pennsylvania was heavy yesterday, coincident with the report that the company was to acquire Western New York and Pennsylvania, and in some quarters of the Street the impression seemed to prevail that the taking over of the road would at the outset be in some way unfavorable to Pennsylvania. One report had it that the Pennsylvania had offered 9 for Western New York stock and 30 for the incomes.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

Sterling exchange made a further advance yesterday, actual sight bills closing at an advance of ¼ over Saturday. The offering of bills was light, while the demand was good.

Call money was in abundance all day at 2 and 2½ per cent.

40 AGAINST 9,800.

What seemed to be virtually the final chapter in the sensational assaults upon the State Trust Company was recorded yesterday. At a meeting of the stockholders of the company the plan for merger with the Morton Trust Company was adopted by a vote (out of a total of 10,000 shares) of 9,800 to 40. The negative voter was Charles R. Bacon, who originally attacked the State Trust Company as the attorney for Abram Kling, "a large stockholder." That "large" stockholding interest had dwindled yesterday to the 40 shares voted in opposition to the 9,800.

Abram Kling, as a stockholder, is succeeded by Charles R. Bacon, his former attorney. Mr. Kling and Mr. Bacon have parted company. Who now may be Mr. Bacon's principal is not openly disclosed, though at the meeting of stockholders Mr. James R. Keene's name was freely used. Mr. Bacon at yesterday's meeting made a speech explaining why upon his forty shares he voted against the 9,800 favorable to consolidation with the Morton Trust Company, his remarks being described as rambling by the only stockholder who essayed to make any comment incidental to the counting of the vote of 40 to 9,800.

It was emphasized at the meeting that no effective denial had been received of charges made by President Walter S. Johnson of the State Trust Company on March 12, when he declared, apropos of Attorney Bacon's attacks:

"The chief actor in the State Trust conspiracy was James R. Keene, whose campaign against solvent properties was being vigorously pushed. And President Johnson at that time added that 'the chief fellow-conspirators were Ab

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Very little of interest showed in yesterday's market for outside securities. Speculative interest at the moment in the curb market is small, and the trading in investment securities is also much lighter than a short while ago. Recent events in the Stock Exchange market are largely responsible for the present conditions on the curb, which, in a general way, reflect the larger market. Yesterday only a few issues showed activity, and the same irregularity that has appeared for the past two weeks was still in evidence. Some few advances were recorded, but most of the day's net changes were on the side of declines. Some few issues remain notably strong, among them the St. Louis Street Railway securities, but in the majority of issues outside interest is small and prices are more inclined to recede than to advance. All this, however, seems due principally to technical conditions, for in actual news practically nothing is found to warrant declines or the apprehension which accompanies them.

AMALGAMATED COPPER opened at 91¾, which was the figure at which Saturday's last sale was made, and the stock was rather freely supplied at this price. Later it sold down to 91½, and closed at 91¼ bid, a net loss of half a point. Transactions aggregated about 500 shares. The other copper stocks showed similar conditions to those which prevailed in Amalgamated, and most of them ended the day with net losses. In none of them was trading large.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA sold between 8 and 8½ to the extent of about 300 shares and closed at 8 bid, a fractional net loss for the day. The preferred stock was traded in at 28 and was offered at this price at the close, with no bids. Nothing further as to the exact day when the report will be ready was heard yesterday.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP was another of the industrial stocks that ended the day with a net loss. A sale of the common stock was made at 20, which was a full point below the last previous sale. It closed at 19 bid, a net loss of 1 point. For the preferred stock also the demand was light, and at the close this issue was offered at 66½, without a bid. In this, as well as in most other stocks, the day's trading was without particular feature. General market conditions and not news affecting particular stocks were responsible for the day's movement in prices. Demand for stocks at the moment is small, and in most cases where no support is given by insiders very light offerings are sufficient to bring about considerable recessions.

NATIONAL SALT was dull and weak. The stock was offered down nearly 3 points, and closed with a net loss of 2 points, at 46 bid.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold at 38, at which figure 100 shares were taken, and then was offered down to 26½, with the best bid at 35. It lost 2 points net for the day.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was active, and made a substantial net gain for the day. Several thousand shares changed hands between 1⅞ and 2¼, and the stock closed at 2¼ bid, against Saturday's closing bid of 1⅝.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was traded in to the extent of about 1,200 shares, from 8¾ up to 9⅜, and closed at 9¼ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. Inside buying seemed responsible for the advance recorded.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s sold at 86½, and closed at 86¾ bid, a net gain of half a point. The preferred stock declined fractionally, closing at 73¼ bid, while the common stock was offered half a point lower, at 24½.

BAY STATE GAS was offered at 1½, with 1⅝ bid, for any part of 10,000 shares.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1½
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¾	4
New Amsterdam	25	26
New Amsterdam pf.	48½	50¼
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	98	99

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical		29
American Agri. Chem. pf. ex div	75	77
American Bicycle	11	13
American Bicycle pf.	41	43
American Bicycle bonds		86
American Chicle	65	65
American Chicle pf	81	85
American Woolen	19	19¼
American Woolen pf.	76	77
Cast-Iron Pipe	5¼	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	44½	46
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	11	12
Distilling Company of America	8	8½
Distilling Company of America pf.		28
Electric Boat		25½
Electric Boat pf.	38	41
Havana Commercial	16	17
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	58	60
International Power	29	35
International Pump	19	20
International Pump pf., ex div.		66½
National Enameling & Stamping		24
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	80	84
National Gramophone	45	51
National Salt	46	46¾
National Salt pf.	77	79
Otis Elevator	27	29
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	85	88
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90	91½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79	80
Sloss-Sheffield		28
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	65½	67
Standard Oil of New Jersey	540	545
United States Flour Milling pf.		7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	91¼	91¾
American Air Power	40	42
Arizona Lead	14	14½
Asphalt Company of America	7	8½
British Columbia Copper	11¾	12
California Copper	2⅜	2½
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub, ex div.	106	106½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	35	36½
Electric Vehicle pf.	80	90
Electro-Pneumatic	2¼	2⅜
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	26
General Carriage	9¼	9¾
Illinois Transportation	2	2¼
†Lady Belcher Copper	31	32
*Marsden Copper	6⅜	7¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	15½	16½
Mexican 5s	97	
New England Transportation	5½	6¼
New York Transportation	12	12⅜
†Pande Basins	10	24
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	21
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	24	24¼
Storage Power	12¾	13¾
Superior & Boston Copper	¼	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	3⅞	4¼
Tennessee Copper	14¾	16
Trust Company of America	213	216
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	86¾	86¾
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	73¼	74
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	19	22
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60	61

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.
†Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	231	232
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	104
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	
Central Park N & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	
Columbus Railway pf.	85	
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	83
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson		21½
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	90	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	113½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	27	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31	32

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	105
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark		85
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds		103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas		35
Denver Gas 5s	70	72
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) Gas stock	83	87
New England Gas & Coke	18	19
New England Gas & Coke bonds	68	72
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
13,110	Am. Steel & W.	38¾	41¾	37¾	41¾
50	Am. S. & W. pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
37,520	Am. Sugar Ref.	103⅞	106	101⅜	105⅞
1,720	Am. Tobacco	100½	103	100¾	103
1,010	A., T. & S. F.	25⅜	26¼	24⅞	25⅝
6,140	A., T. & S. F. pf.	69⅜	69⅝	68⅜	69⅜
300	Balt. & Ohio	84	84½	83½	84½
17,000	Brook. R. T.	72½	75¼	72⅜	74½
780	Ches. & Ohio	30⅞	31	30½	31
5,670	C., B. & Q.	125	125⅝	124½	125⅜
90	C., M. & St. P.	120	120½	119	119⅝
9,220	Chi. Gt. West	13⅜	13¾	13	13¾
70	Col. Fuel & I.	40¾	41	40¼	41
540	Cont. Tobacco	28¼	29⅜	28	29⅜
1,050	Chi., R. I. & P.	108⅜	109	107⅞	108⅜
6,200	Federal Steel	40	41⅞	39⅝	41⅝
10	Fed. Steel pf.	69	69	69	69
390	Louis. & Nash.	82¼	82¼	81⅝	82¼
1,920	Manhattan	93	93⅝	92¼	93½
140	Mo., K. & T. pf.	35½	36½	35	36½
10	Met. Street	157½	157½	157½	157½
11,330	Mo. Pacific	55⅝	56⅞	54⅞	56⅝
80	National Lead	22⅝	23	22⅝	23
20	N. Y. Central	134	134	134	134
300	N. Y., O. & W.	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
230	Norf. & West.	37	37½	37	37½
100	N. American	15	15	15	15
600	Nor. Pacific	55	58	57¼	58
30	Nor. Pac. pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½
100	Pacific Mail	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
260	Pennsylvania	135½	135½	134½	134¾
5,320	People's Gas	102	102½	101	102¾
230	Reading	19	19¼	18½	19¼
7,900	Read. 1st pf.	59⅞	61¾	59⅞	61½
140	Read. 2d pf.	31½	31¾	31¼	31¾
3,050	Southern Pac.	37½	37⅝	36¾	37⅛
240	Southern Ry.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
220	Southern Ry. pf.	58⅜	58⅜	57⅜	57⅜
440	Tenn. C. & I.	82½	83¾	82	83⅝
10	Texas Pacific	19	19	19	19
2,300	Third Avenue	111½	111½	111½	111½
3,890	Union Pacific	56¼	56½	55⅝	56¼
130	Union Pac. pf.	75	75	75	75
770	U. S. Leather	11½	11⅜	11	11¼
40	U. S. Leath. pf.	70	70	70	70
210	Wabash pf.	21¾	22	21¾	21¾
40	West. Union	81⅜	81½	81⅜	81½

138,840

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$7,000	A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s	84	84	84	84
3,000	K.C., P. & G. 1st	73	73	73	73
6,000	St. L. S. W. 2d	63½	63½	63½	63½

$16,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the one-hundred-and-fifty-million-dollar gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$144,683,495
Gold	82,712,026
Silver	9,168,114
United States notes	10,378,322
Treasury notes of 1890	691,981
National bank notes	4,844,299
Total receipts this day	2,118,162
Total receipts this month	34,311,469
Total receipts this year	461,475,231
Total expenditures this day	1,735,000
Total expenditures this month	31,610,000
Total expenditures this year	404,471,882
Deposits in National banks	111,523,542
National bank notes received for redemption	336,189
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	1,216,437
Customs	855,853
Miscellaneous	45,871

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS—DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$220,945,779
Silver dollars	413,451,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,781,970
Silver bullion of 1890	72,617,030
United States notes	10,735,000
Total	$728,530,779

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$220,945,779
Silver certificates outstanding	413,451,000
Treasury notes outstanding	83,399,000
Currency certificates outstanding	10,735,000
Total	$728,530,779

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$56,781,636
Gold certificates	27,930,390
Silver coin and bullion	1,726,365
Silver certificates	7,441,749
United States notes	10,278,322
Other assets	10,338,972
Total in Treasury	$113,497,437
Deposits in National banks	111,523,542
Total	225,020,979
Current liabilities	80,337,484
Available cash balance	114,683,495

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
3d week April	$30,859	$32,416	$25,139
From Jan. 1	493,545	478,061	468,141
BUR., CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,170	1,136	1,136
2d week April	70,065	65,172	.....
From Jan. 1	1,302,859	1,239,875	.....
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	102	93	74
2d week April	23,522	24,814	21,648
From July 1	959,393	931,417	868,585
KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	973	973	973
2d week April	106,651	76,163	28,246
From Jan. 1	1,457,475	1,180,865	1,327,240
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d week April	33,357	23,388	76,036
From Jan. 1	475,038	399,762	518,213
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,088	4,947	4,756
2d week April	553,850	428,056	437,828
From July 1	24,562,763	21,689,199	20,064,166
NORTHWEST—			
Month March	3,449,050	3,152,811	3,051,836
From June 1	36,117,906	31,826,074	30,252,053
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	224	224	224
2d week April	19,317	15,394	.....
From July 1	774,831	673,543	.....
ATLANTA & WEST POINT, for February—			
Gross	63,777	45,081	50,224
Op. expenses	36,554	25,211	27,557
Net	27,223	19,870	22,667
Gross, 8 months	489,803	406,702	407,896
Net, 8 months	225,400	187,786	186,257
UNITED TRACTION COMPANY OF PITTSBURG, for March—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross	148,000	127,295	20,705
Op. expenses	65,186	60,161	5,025
Net	82,814	67,134	15,680
Charges	59,099	51,784	7,315
Surplus	23,714	15,350	8,364

COURT REMOVES A TRUSTEE.

Grahams Polley Dismissed as Custodian of His Sister's Estate.

Justice Stover of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision removing Grahams Polley, a well-known resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, as trustee of the personal estate of his sister, Mrs. Sarah Jane Quin. On Oct. 31, 1879, when the plaintiff was Sarah Jane Polley, she executed a deed of trust to her brothers, Grahams Polley and David Polley, of all her personal estate, directing them to invest it in such securities as they deemed advantageous, pay the income to her during her lifetime, and at her death turn over the principal to such persons as she might designate in her will.

The trustees held about $25,000 belonging to Mrs. Quin. David Polley died in 1896. Justice Stover finds that Grahams Polley is unfit to remain as trustee, and ought to be compelled to assign and deliver over the trust funds to a person to be appointed by the Court. Besides removing the trustee, Justice Stover enjoins him from disposing of any of the trust estate, and directs him to account within twenty days after the service upon him of a copy of the judgment to be entered upon the decision.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, April 23, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14	14¼	200	Am. Car & Found. Co.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ½
64	64½	1,726	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	63¾	64¼	63	64¼	+ ¼
35½	36	850	American Cotton Oil	35½	35¾	35½	35¾	− ⅛
26	27½	100	American Dist. Tel.	27	27	27	27	.....
47⅞	48	880	American Ice Co.	48½	48½	47½	48	+ ⅛
56½	57	778	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	55½	56¾	55¼	56¼	− ⅛
37½	37½	2,205	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37	37½	36¾	37⅝	+ ⅛
88¾	89	775	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89¼	89¼	88¾	88¾	− 1⅛
26	26¼	3,300	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	26	26¾	25¾	26	− 1
74¾	75½	900	Am. Steel H. Co. pf.	74¾	75	74½	74½	− 1
40⅜	41	44,695	American Steel & Wire	38	41¼	37½	40⅝	+ 2½
78½	78⅞	8,270	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	76¾	78¾	76½	78¾	+ 1⅝
105½	106	76,915	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	104½	106	101¼	106	+ 2
111	111½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111	111	111	111	.....
25¼	26	3,020	American Tin Plate	28	28	25	26	− 2¼
103½	104	15,030	American Tobacco	104½	103¾	100¾	103¾	+ 2⅝
45½	46	2,360	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45	45¾	44½	45½	− ½
44	45	100	Ann Arbor pf.	44	44	44	44	.....
25⅜	26	17,580	At., T. & S. F.	25⅜	26	25	25⅜	− ⅛
69½	69⅝	37,175	At., T. & S. F. pf.	69½	70	68½	69½	− ⅜
84½	84½	11,720	Baltimore & Ohio	84	84⅝	83⅞	84¼	− ⅛
1⅞	1¾	9,900	Balt. & Ohio, rights	1¾	1⅞	1	1⅛	− ⅛
85¾	86	8,270	Balt. & Ohio. pf.	86	86¾	85	85¾	− 1⅛
74	74⅜	27,929	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73½	75¼	72¼	74¼	+ 1¼
150	152	250	Brooklyn Union Gas.	150½	150½	150	150	− 3
...	...	750	Brunswick City	9	9	9	9	− ¾
56½	56¾	1,150	Canada Southern	56	56⅝	56	56½	− ¾
95¼	96½	40	Canadian Pacific	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¼	.....
30⅞	31	8,935	Chesapeake & Ohio	31	31½	30½	31	− ⅝
125½	125¼	20,690	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125	125¼	124⅝	125¼	+ ⅛
101	103	300	Chicago & East. Ill.	101	101	101	101	− 2
13⅝	14	920	Chicago Great West.	13⅝	13⅞	13½	13⅝	.....
77	78	20	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	75⅝	75⅞	75¾	75¾	.....
39½	39⅝	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	39	39	39	39	+ ½
86½	87⅛	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	88	88	88	88	− 1
26½	27	700	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	26⅜	26⅝	26½	26½	− ⅝
58	59	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛
119⅝	119½	16,006	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	120	120¼	119	119⅝	+ ⅛
161¼	163	200	Chicago & Northw.	161¼	161¼	161	161	+ ⅛
108½	108⅜	10,245	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108¾	109	107½	108⅜	− ⅛
10	11⅜	120	Chicago Term. Trans.	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼	− 1¼
35¼	37	500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	35½	35¾	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
61⅞	61⅜	1,210	C., C., C. & St. L.	61⅝	62	61⅜	61⅝	+ ⅛
24	27½	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
41⅞	42	5,980	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	40½	41⅝	39½	41⅜	+ ⅛
6	6½	100	Colorado Southern	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
42	42½	320	Col. Southern 1st pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	19¼	4,220	Col. & H. C. & I.	17⅝	19¼	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
103⅜	103⅝	6,280	Continental Tobac. Co.	28¼	29¼	28¼	29¼	+ ⅛
111½	111¾	1,145	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	81	81½	80¼	80½	− ⅛
109	109½	1,145	Delaware & Hudson.	115	116	115	115½	+ ⅛
39½	40	100	Del., Lack. & West.	180	180	180	180	− 2
70¾	71	250	Denver & R. G. pf.	71	71	71	71	− ½
...	...	20	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	.....
13⅜	13⅝	200	Erie	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅝	− ⅛
39⅜	39½	775	Erie 1st pf.	39⅞	39⅞	39¼	39¼	− 2¼
21	21¼	200	Erie 2d pf.	21	21	21	21	.....
39¼	41⅜	25,890	Federal Steel	39½	41⅜	39½	41⅜	+ 2⅝
69	69¼	2,100	Federal Steel pf.	69	69¼	68	69¼	+ 1½
76	77	...	Gas & E. of Bergen Co	76	76	75	75	− 1½
136¼	136¾	130	General Electric	135¾	136¾	135¼	137½	− ⅛
48	49	655	Glucose Sugar Ref.	49	49	48½	49½	− 1½
110	111	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	110	110	110	110	.....
40¼	40¾	1,060	Hocking Valley	40¼	40¾	39¾	40	− 1⅛
66½	66¾	527	Hocking Valley pf.	66½	66½	65¾	65¾	− 1⅜
114	114	24	Illinois Central	114	114	114	114	.....
22	22½	800	International Paper	22	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
65	66	150	International Paper pf.	65	65	65	65	+ ⅛
17½	17¾	1,000	Iowa Central	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	− ¼
52	52½	120	Iowa Central pf.	51½	51½	51¼	51¼	− 1
18½	18¾	210	K.C.,P. & G.,full as.pd.	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
41	42	100	Kansas City, W. Iss.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
72	72	100	Laclede Gas	72	72	72	72	.....
31	33	700	Lake Erie & West.	31	31⅝	31	31½	− ⅛
96	98	175	Lake Erie & West. pf.	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	− 1
69	72	3,117	Long Island	66	70½	65	70½	+ 9½
82	82½	10,150	Louisville & Nashville	82	82⅝	81½	82⅝	− 1⅜
15	15	200	Manhattan Beach	15	15	14	14	.....
93	93½	3,050	Manhattan Elevated	93	93½	92½	93¼	+ ⅛
158¼	158½	5,780	Met. Street Railway	157¼	158½	157	158½	+ 1
78¾	79	10	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	.....
13⅝	14	1,340	Mexican, ctfs.	13⅝	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
4	4	100	Mexican National ctfs.	4	4	4	4	.....
64	64	1,050	Minn. & St. Louis	64	64	62½	62½	− 2
25	25	125	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	25	25	25	25	+ ½
68½	68½	500	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	68½	68½	66½	68½	+ 5½
35	36	5,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	35	36½	34½	36	.....
54¾	56¾	49,305	Missouri Pacific	54¾	57¼	54¾	56⅝	+ ⅛
188¼	190	400	Morris & Essex	188¼	188¼	188¼	188¼	.....
32½	33½	100	National Biscuit Co.	33	33	33	33	− ½
...	90	150	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	88	88	84½	85	.....
23	23¼	820	National Lead Co.	22	22½	22	22½	− ⅞
104	104½	215	National Lead Co. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
36½	37	2,900	National Steel	35¾	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ½
89½	94	1,000	National Steel pf	80	90	88¾	90	.....
49⅝	50	3,314	National Tube Co.	49½	49½	48¾	49¼	− ⅝
90¾	91	1,500	National Tube Co. pf.	90	91¼	90	90¼	− ⅝
121½	122	2,315	New Jersey Central	121	122	120¾	122	+ 1½
133⅜	133½	6,700	New York Central	133⅜	134½	133¼	134	+ ¾
35¼	37	10	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	.....
23¼	23⅝	2,800	N. Y. Gnt. & West.	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	13,340	Norfolk & Western	36⅞	37⅞	36⅞	37⅝	+ ⅝
78½	79	1,250	Norfolk & West. pf.	77½	78½	77½	78½	+ ⅝
15	15¼	200	North American	15½	15¼	15¼	15¼	− ⅛
58	58¼	14,855	Northern Pacific	58	58¼	57½	58¼	− ⅛
75¾	76	1,830	Northern Pacific pf.	75¾	76	75¾	76	− ⅛
51½	52	300	Pacific Coast	51½	51½	51½	51½	− ⅛
32½	33½	600	Pacific Mail	33	33½	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
135⅜	135½	36,685	Pennsylvania R. R.	136	136¼	134¼	135¼	+ ⅝
102⅜	103	10,080	People's Gas, Chicago	101⅞	102⅝	101	102⅜	+ ⅛
2¾	3	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
23¾	24½	200	Père Marquette	24	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
63	65	225	P., C., C. & St. L.	63	65	63	65	− 2
85	85	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	85	85	85	− 1
49	49	1,175	Pressed Steel Car	49¼	49	49	49	.....
81½	82½	300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	81½	81½	79	79	− 3
185	185	200	Pullman Company	185	185	185	185	+ 3
18¾	19¼	2,400	Reading	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
44,970	61½	4,700	Reading 1st pf	60	61¾	59½	61⅝	+ ⅛
32¼	32¾	1,610	Reading 2d pf	31½	32⅝	31½	32	+ ⅛
18¼	18½	1,610	Republic Iron & Steel	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	− ⅛
60	61	502	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	59	60	59	60	+ ¼
12	16	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	− 1½
10⅜

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

155 and 157 Broadway Bought by Singer Manufacturing Company.

Property Adjoins Present Singer Building—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The Singer Manufacturing Company, of which Frederick C. Bourne is President, has bought the six-story iron-front building 155 and 157 Broadway, adjoining the Singer Building, at the northwest corner of Liberty Street. The property was sold for George Rainsford and others, through Brokers John N. Golding and Frank Seymour. Those directly interested in the deal declined to give any figures. It is known that the property has been held at around $600,000, although it can be stated that the present selling price is considerably below that figure.

The plot has a frontage of 39.8 feet on Broadway and measures 115.7 feet on its northerly side, 113.4 feet on its southerly line, and 40 feet at the rear. It contains about 4,560 square feet.

With its most recent acquisition, the Singer Company now owns a plot, nearly regular, fronting 97.5 feet on Broadway and 184.9 feet on Liberty Street. The site of the original Singer Building, the eleven-story structure on the corner, was bought at various times from 1890 to 1895. In 1898, at the Smith estate auction sale, Mr. Bourne bought 85 to 89 Liberty Street, adjoining, 74.8 by 99.8, for $310,000, and a fourteen-story addition has since been erected on it.

The purchase of 155 and 157 Broadway is made with the idea of ultimate improvement, although plans in that direction have not yet assumed definite form. Existing leases cannot act for long as a check upon any such improvement, none having over a year to run.

Other Sales by Brokers.

Kahn & Baumann, in conjunction with F. William Sohns, has sold the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to D. W. Wehrenberg, who will make extensive alterations to the property.

T. Scott & Son have sold for Emma C. Doughty to Justice Rufus B. Cowing the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 136 East Seventy-eighth Street, 21x8.9 by 102.2. It adjoins Justice Cowing's residence at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, and gives him control of a plot 38.4 by 102.2.

W. P. Mangan has sold for the estate of Chester A. Arthur three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, with three abutting lots, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 425 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold to J. W. Cox the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 11 East Thirty-eighth Street, 23.9 by 98.9, together with the stable at 16 East Thirty-ninth Street on a lot 25 by 98.9.

Daniel B. Freedman is the buyer of the dwelling 56 East Sixty-first Street, the sale of which through Douglas Robinson & Co. has been reported.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Morris B. Baer the old building 236 East Twenty-eighth Street, on a lot 25 by 98.9.

It is reported that E. M. Herzog has bought the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 27 West Forty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Max Marx has bought from James B. Gilles the three-story dwelling 432 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

David Stewart has sold for Mary Fagan to an investor the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 49.11 by 100 feet, with temporary improvements; also for Henry Strouse to an investor a plot 99 by 140 feet, with a livery stable and dwelling, on the west side of Jerome Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

228 Seventh Avenue, west side, 49.4 feet north of Twenty-third Street, 19.9 by 80, four-story brick building, with stores; public auction sale, to H. Cohen $18,000

227 East Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 315 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.5; public auction sale, to G. R. Westerfield 7,000

168 Varick Street and 559 Broome Street, being the southeast corner of those streets, 21 by 60, three-story brick-front frame building, with a four-story brick tenement at the rear; executor's sale, to Emma E. Hageman..... 18,925

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Edward H. Fallows, referee, 88 and 90 Centre Street, southeast corner of Leonard Street, 57.6 by 40 by 57 by 39.10, five-story stone-front building.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Robert Sturgis, referee, 355 West Fortieth Street, north side, 120 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 20 by 98.9 three-story brick tenement, with three-story brick factory at the rear. Due on judgment, $1,959.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward H. Schell, referee, 146 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 366.8 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,726.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 220 and 222 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 258.4 feet west of Seventh Avenue, each 37.4 by 99.11, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $22,217.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Arnon L. Squiers, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 72 feet north of the land of Charles Chesebrough, near One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 36 by 150, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,907.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 342 West Twenty-third Street, south side, about 225 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 610 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-ninth Street, 40.5 by 117 by 32.5 by 125, Columbia College leasehold, four-story brick and stone dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., trustee's sale, 13 Spruce Street, north side, 148.4 feet east of Nassau Street, 24.5 by 74.9 by 24.3 by 79.4, six-story brick building, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., trustee's sale, 156 William Street, northeast corner of Ann Street, 27.1 by 100.4 by 27.2 by 103.3, six-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., trustee's sale, 71 Mercer Street, west side, between Broome and Spring Streets, 20 by 100, seven-story brick building, with two and three story brick and frame buildings at the rear; 227 East Forty-third Street, north side, 199.1 feet west of Second Avenue, 27.11 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 410 and 412 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 115 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 15 by 98.9, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $12,788.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Riverside Drive, for two five-story brick dwellings, 25 by 75.8; J. A. Farley of 2,737 Broadway, owner; Janes & Leo, architects; cost, $64,000.

Classon Avenue, south side, at Long Island Sound, for a one-story frame bathing house, 30 by 60; Clinton Stevens, premises, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $300.

Fox Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of Jefferson Avenue, for a one-story frame dwelling, 18 by 30; Robert Moller, owner; cost, $1,500.

King's Bridge Road, east side, 125 feet north of Mindham Place, for two two-story frame dwellings, 22 by 40; Alfred Ericson, owner and Architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

No. 298 Spring Street, to a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; Wendel estate, owner; H. C. Hollwedel, architect; cost, $125.

No. 78 Avenue D, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Wendell estate of 79 Maiden Lane, owner; H. C. Hollwedel, architect; cost, $2,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 166.8 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, to a one-story frame pavilion; estate of B. Cohen of 127 Bleecker Street, owner; R. E. Townsend, architect; cost, $800.

King's Bridge Road, southeast corner of Cole's Lane, to a two-story frame dwelling; William H. Valentin of 595 King's Bridge Road, owner; E. Burger, architect; cost, $500.

No. 660 Water Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Albert Busch, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $500.

No. 314 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling; C. A. Bristed, Lenox, Mass., owner; J. A. Bush, architect; cost, $500.

No. 140 East Forty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; H. and V. Granbery owners; C. H. Cauldwell, architect; cost, $100.

Seventh Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick restaurant; Frederick Hollender, owner; P. Goerlitz, architect; cost, $300.

Avenue B, southeast corner of Seventh Street, Unionport, to a one-story frame dwelling; John Schussler, premises, owner; cost, $350.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, April 23.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 156th St, 27.10x100; Charles Donohue, referee, to Robert C. Watson and others, executors, &c. 39,000

BATHGATE AV, e s, 78.10 ft n of 181st St, 26.4x100; John J. O'Brien to George J. Dagner 1

BATHGATE AV, 2,351. w s, 104.1 ft n of 187th St, 19.1x100; Jennie Rosenthal to Henry Hermann ..... Exch.

BEDFORD ST, 19, w s, 20x39x irregular; Julius A. Ritter to Julius J. Ritter 18,000

CATHARINE ST, 66, 24.6x100x25.3x100; Arnold Kohn to the State Bank 1

CHERRY ST, 155, s s, 20x60; Wilber McBride, referee, to Joseph Friedman and another 7,000

CHERRY ST, 153, s s, 20x60; Wilber McBride, referee, to Joseph Friedman and another 7,000

CHERRY ST, 156, n s, 20.2x75; Wilber McBride, referee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 10,450

DOWNING ST, 46 and 48, n s, 42.6x42.6x33.8x91.1; Willie Carpenter, widow, to Gustav Lange 1

DOWNING ST, 46 and 48, s s, 32.6x32.3 x33.8x91.1; Henry Murphy to Willie Carpenter 1

GOERCK ST, e s, Lot 13 on map of land of Marinus Willets, 25x100, ½ part; Morris Wallowitz to Fanny Wallowitz 1

HANCOCK ST, w s, 168.10 ft s of Columbus Av, 18.8x100, Van Nest Park; Sarah F. Cahill to Adam Felok and wife 1,950

LOT 6, map of Van Nest Park; John S. Dosso to Maria Dosso ..... Gift

MADISON AV, s e corner of 65th St, 17.1 x60; W. Duncan McKim to E. N. Vineberg 100

MORRIS AV, e s, 98.8 ft s of 140th St, 30.10x—x25.11x111.11; Henry Herrmann to Jennie Rosenthal ..... Exch.

ROGERS PLACE, e s, 612.5 ft n of Westchester Av, 30x81.8x22.10x82.8; John O'Malley to Daniel Sherry and another 1

RUTGERS ST, w s, w corner of Madison St, 25x84.7; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Jacob Fischel 1

VALENTINE AV, w s, 250 ft n of Travers St, 25x170, with award; Johanna Dooley to Joseph L. Burke 1

VYSE AV, w s, 145 ft s of Freeman St, 25 x100; Marie Toelberg to James A. and Eugene T. Woolf 1

WATER ST, s w corner of Fletcher St, 27x43.4x27x43.7; Benjamin W. Persons, trustee of William S. Chambers, to William H. Arnold, 1-9 part 1,870

WATER ST, s w corner of Fletcher St, 27x43.4x27x43.7; William S. Chambers to William H. Arnold, 1-9 part 400

WATERLOO PLACE, proposed, e s, 175 ft s of Woodruff Av, 25x65; Edmond C. Allcot to Siskind Goldbarth and Margaret A. Morrison 3,800

WEST END AV, 19.11 ft n of 97th St, 36x89; Edward Kilpatrick to Julia A. S. Kilpatrick 10,000

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 272.5 ft e of Tinton Av, 33.9x111x28x88.3; Timothy F. Sullivan to Ada A. Entz and another 1

3D AV, n w corner of 136th St, 25x99.7x 31.5x99.6; John Demarest to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company 1

4TH AV, s e corner of 80th St, 102.2x19.2x irregular; 3d Av, w s, 27.2 ft n of 72d St, 25x100; 72d St, n s, 179.6 ft w of 3d Av, 30.6x102.2; Daniel E. Reilly, trustee, and another, to Mary F. McGuinness 25,000

8TH AV, n w corner of 148th St, 99.11x 100; George W. Ellis, referee, to William Rankin 50,000

8TH AV, s w corner of 13th St, 45.8x 51.4x33.5 gore; A. S. Levy to Isaac K. Cohn and another 1

6TH ST, 706 East, 25x70; Terry Charles A. Gould to Samuel Grossman 9,600

9TH ST, 26 West, 25x93.11; Rachel Townsend to Frank B. Townsend, quit claim.

28TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 98.9; Jessie Edwards and others to Morris Baer 1

36TH ST, n s, 119 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 98.9; Julius Bergman to Benjamin L. Curtis and others 1

45TH ST, north side, 140 feet west of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Frank Glover to Catharine Boyle 1

46TH ST, 219 West, 20x100.5; Oscar F. Zollikoffer et al to Sidney Hoey 1

57TH ST, 453 West, 16.6x100.5; Pauline Glassman to Pine Perlstein 15,000

62D ST, 223 West, 25x100.5; Helen J. Erickson to Eliza J. Hayes 100

67TH ST, n s, corner of Park Av, 20x80; Martin A. Dewey to Henry Dale 1

77TH ST, 104 West, 18x102.2; Eliza J. Hayes to Helen J. Erickson 100

87TH ST, 22 West, 20x100.8; Sarah E. Parker to Patrick Moore 1

92D ST, s s, 168.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.8; Mary David to Mary E. Colligough 1

109TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Sylvester L. H. Ward; referee, to Henry E. Howland, trustee 10,000

115TH ST, south side, 200 feet east 2d Av, 50x100.10; Jacob Korn to Allesandro Delli Paoli 1

118TH ST, s s, 380 ft e of Lenox Av, 80x 100.11; Samuel Harsh to Henry T. Smith 1

119TH ST, 536 East, 17.10x100.11; Meyer Solomon to Catharine O. Corcoran 100

120TH ST, 414 East, 25x100.10; Albert D. Kubie to Catharine O. Corcoran 1

120TH ST, 414 East, 25x100.10; Catharine O. Corcoran to Meyer Solomon. Exchange.

121ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Christiana Schupp to William H. Muhlker ..... Exchange

123D ST, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 45.11x 100.11; Congregation Adath Israel of West Farms to Max Bernstein 23,000

126TH ST, 315 West, 16.8x99.11; 62d St, n s, 75 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Leroy St, s s, 389.9 ft e of Madison St, 44.4x112.4x irregular; Abraham de Frece and others to Blooma de Frece and another.. 1

126TH ST, n s, 103 ft w of Lenox Av, 22x99.11; Stanley H. Bevins, referee, to John H. Scully 5,700

132D ST, s e corner of 12th Av, runs s 158.5 to s s of former Schieffelin St x s e 98.10x s 19.10 to 134th St x e 62.10x n irregular to 132d St x175 to beginning; also 134th St, n e corner of 12th Av, 50x275x irregular; also 134th St, n s, 300 ft e of 12th Av, 25x99.11; James Rogers to James Morrisey 1

133D ST, s s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Samuel G. Stewart to J. Edgar Leaycraft 1

161D ST, 656 East, 26.3x100; William H. Muhlker to Christian Schupp ..... Exch.

134TH ST, 53 West, 16.8x99.11; Emma Clark, executrix and trustee, to Herman Scheideberg 400

143D ST, 225 West, 25x99.11; Mary F. Lawrie to Susan M. C. Bergen 26,000

144TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, old line, 33.4x100x30x4x100; John Demarest to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.. 1

149TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Boulevard, 15 x99.11; Nathaniel S. Smith, referee, to William Mitchell, trustee 8,000

156TH ST, 970 East, 18.9x96; George G. Shewell and others to John D. Shewell.. 1

173D ST, 554 West, 16.6x50; David Stewart to Bertha E. Andrews 1

Recorded Leases.

BEADLESTON & WOERZ to Eberhard & Volk; 6th Av, 209, and 101 West 14th St, 5 years 14,000

BROOKER, William E., to Oscar Bartelstone; 3d Av, w s, 486 ft n of Tremont Av, 19x90, 5 years 750

CRAWFORD, Mary T., individually and as executrix, to John Briemer; 6th Av, 114, and 73 West 9th St, 5 years 3,400

DIAMANT, Leopold, and another to Chas Salzman; Clinton St, 76, store, &c, 2 years 420

EASTERN BEEF COMPANY to Adams Brothers Company; 12th Av, s w corner of 131st St, 21-12 years 2,500

FERRIS, John J., to Alice J. Olmstead; 40th St, 38 East, 3 years 4 months 21 days 2,000

FRANKE, William B., to George Mayer; Mount Morris Park West, s w corner of 124th St, baths, 5 years 2,100

FULLER, Adolph, to Henry C. Flogel; 1st Av, 141, 3 years 1,200

FULLER, Adolph, to Morris Weiss; 1st Av, 139, 3 years 1,080

GUNDALL, Rosa, to Jacob L. Herberger; 2d Av, 1,733, store, &c., 5 years 900

ISTEL, Isidor C., to Samuel Tillis; Broadway, 821, n w corner of 12th St, 3 years ..... $1,000 to 1,200

LIVINGSTON, John, to William Zudreele and another; 78th St, 238 West, 5 years. 1,200

MALCOLM, Thomas D., to William P. Prange; Melrose Av, 652, s e corner of 153d St, 2 years ..... $360 to 420

OPPENHEIM, Herman, to Bernard Jafnel and another; Broome St, 116, n w corner of Willett St, 5 years 660

TAUSSIG, G. F., and others to Henry Wiebner; Amsterdam Av, 194, corner of 99th St, 2 years 2,000

TURKENKOPF, Clara, to Louis Zasuly; Madison St, 355, 4 7-12 years 1,350

VOLK, Eberhard, and another to Bernard Klyberg and another; 6th Av, 99, and 101 West 14th St, 4 years 11 months 20 days 14,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLWOOD, Hugh M., to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; West End Av, s e corner of 80th St, 1 year.. 225,000

BAER, Morris, to American Mortgage Company; 28th St, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 1,000

BAER, Morris, to Louis R. Burbank; 28th St, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 9,000

BERGEN, Susan H. C., to Katharine H. Jackson; 225 West 143d St, 1 year 2,000

BROWNE, Sarah C., to Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 2d Av, e s, 60.11 ft n of 124th St, 1 year 5,250

CARTY, Annie, and John F., to Dollar Savings Bank; 163d St, n s, 121.3 feet east of Melrose Av, 1 year 1,100

OHAYON, Albert M., to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and another; Westchester Av, e s, at w s of Wales Av, 1½ years. 900

CHURCHILL, Charles F., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 62 East 15th St, 3 years 10,000

CORCORAN, Catharine O., to Charles H. Maclim; 119th St, s s, 444.5 feet east of Av A, 3 years 500

CURTIS, Benjamin C., and others to Union Dime Savings Institution; 36th St, n s, 116 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 21,000

DELLI PAOLI, Allesandro, to Jacob Korn; 115th St, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 1,000

DIX, Isadora H., and William A., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 138 West 90th St, 1 year 1,650

FINN, William E., to New York Security and Trust Company; 41st St, s s, 64 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years 12,000

FISCHEL, Jacob, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; Rutgers St, n w corner of Madison St, 1½ years 14,000

FRIEDMAN, Joseph, and another to American Mortgage Company; 163 and 155 Cherry St, 3 years 10,000

FRIEDMAN, Joseph, and another to American Mortgage Company; 153 and 155 Cherry St; also 134 Eldridge St, 1 year 2,000

GAFFNEY, James C., to Daniel Murray; Westchester Av, n s, 100 ft e of Intervale Av, 3 years 5,000

GOLDBARTH, Siskind, and Margaret A. Morrison to Edmond C. Allcot; Waterloo Place, proposed, e s, 175 ft s of Woodruff Av, installments 1,000

GREENBLATT, Ely, to Leon Tuchmann; 140 Lewis St, installments 7,500

GREENBLATT, Ely, to John A. Brown, Jr.; Lewis St, e s, 68 ft n of Houston St, 3 years 29,000

GREENBLATT, Ely, to John H. Storer; Lewis St, e s, 68 ft n of Houston St, demand 3,000

GROSSMAN, Samuel, to Charles A. Gould; 706 6th St, 1 year 7,500

HOEY, Sidney, to Margaret L. Crow; 210 West 46th St, 5 years 18,000

HOEY, Sidney, to Lelia H. B. Kissam; 210 West 46th St, ¼ year 2,000

HUDSON RIVER BASS FISHING CLUB to Amelia Norden; Hudson River, opposite 112th St, 3 years 800

JACOBS, Simon, to Charles Jackson; 2d Av, n w corner 9th St, demand 30,000

JONES, Betsey E., to Mary A. Ferris; 3d Av, e s, 350 ft n of 1st St, Olinville, 3 years 2,250

JOSEPHSON, Michael, and wife to Gustav Lieberman; 127 Delancey St, demand 1,500

KERLEY, Batrick, to Harlem Savings Bank; Webster Av, east side, 125.2 feet west of 174th St, 1 year 3,500

KERWIN, Andrew J., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 70th St, 3½ years.... 200,000

LAMBERTI, Pasquale J., to John J. Bell; Park Av, s e corner of 171st St, ½ year 1,150

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to D. Comyn Moran, trustee, &c.; 156 Cherry St, 3 years 8,000

MACGREGOR, Anna E. and James M., to William M. Evarts; 1,012 Lexington Av, 1 year 15,000

MAGINN, Susan, to Charlotte G. Knevitt; Lots 104 and 105, map No. 2., property of Charles Darke, 1 year 1,000

McCULLOUGH, Mary E., and Charles A., to Philadelphia Saving Fund Society; 92d St, s s, 168.6 feet east of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 12,000

MICHELSON, Samuel, and wife to Jacob Samek; 354 and 356 East 3d St, 2 years 5,000

MILLER, Elisabeth H., to United States Savings Bank; 3d Av, w s, 352.3 ft n of 169th St, 1 year 5,000

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Fitch Gilbert, trustee; 927 East 163d St, 3 years 11,000

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Julia G. De Haven; 929 East 163d St, 3 years 11,000

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Richard Cummings; 163d St, n s, 44 ft e of Jackson Av, 1 year 1,000

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Richard Cummings; 163d St, n s, 19 ft e of Jackson Av, 1 year 1,000

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Enoch C. Bell; 163d St, n s, 19 ft e of Jackson Av, 1 year 1,000

PERLSTEIN, Pine, to Alexander Spiro; 453 West 57th St, 1 year 2,000

PRENTICE, Edward A., to William A. Prentice; Spring St, n w corner of Mott St, 2 years 4,200

PRENTICE, Edward A., to William A. Prentice; Spring St, n w corner of Mott St, 2 years 5,285

PRENTICE, Edward A., to Catherine A. F. Casanova; Spring St, n w corner of Mott St, 2 years 8,230

RITTER, Julius J., to Julius A. Ritter; 19 Bedford St, 6 years 12,000

ROBERTSON, Mary C., to Julia A. Groh; 8th Av, s e corner of 41st St, 4 years.. 2,000

ROVER, Henry C., to Bowery Savings Bank; 27th St, n s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years 7,000

SCHULTZ, Edward, to Nicholas Schultz; Lots 108 and 113, map of Arden property; also s 25 ft of Lot 112, 2 years.. 1,500

SROKA, Louis, to Herman Gottlieb; 30 Goerck St, demand 1,000

STEPHEN, Melville, to Adele A. Chatain, executrix; 55 Horatio St, 5 years..... 6,000

STURGES, Jane S., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 1 and 3 Jacob St, 3 years 4,000

TRIESMAN, Charles, to Charles E. Appleby and others, trustees, &c.; Eagle Av, s e corner of 158th St, 3 years 5,000

VINEBERG, Hiram N., to United States Savings Bank; Madison Av, s e corner of 65th St, 3 years 23,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERWICK, Mary G. to James M. Horton 500

BRAINERD, Eveline H., to Julia G. Inness 21,500

BURNS, John, to Anna Garner 1,550

COHEN, Max, and Banned Friend to Charlotte Hastorf 5,500

DEMAREST, John, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company ..... Nom

DIECKMANN, Henry, to Herbert B. Turner 7,000

GARNER, Anna, to Carrie L. Wesser..... 1,550

GOODE, Clarence R., to Harry B. Powell ..... Nom

GOODE, Clarence R., to Harry B. Powell ..... Nom

HAMMOND, Eugene H., to Martha C. Bergman 1,400

HILL, Harriet T., to Marcella M. Shell.... 500

KNOX, Margaret, to Almira Lawrence.. Nom

KRONOVET, Morris, to Moritz Welsberger, ½ part 1,000

KOEHL, Marie, and others, executors, &c., and others to Johanna Kuenemund.. 4,500

LENNARD, William A., and others, executors, &c., to Emma D. Stone..... 22,000

LIEBERTZ, Joseph, to Augusta Liebertz, (two mortgages) 5,000

LILLIENDAHL, John G. R., to the Hamilton Bank ..... Nom.

MENN, Howard, to Robert Boyd..... 2,500

MEYER, George H., and others, executors, &c., to George H. Meyer and others, trustees 10,500

NEMBACH, George, to Clara Grass..... 1,500

POWELL, Sarah H., to New York State Auxiliary to the Women's National Relief Association 5,000

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY to Home for Old Men and Aged Couples.. 20,000

STURZ, Frederick, executor, &c., to Amelia Kleinschmidt 7,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the American Church Building Fund Commission 18,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society 20,000

WEILLER, Auguste, executor, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 120,000

WELIN, Cordelia E., trustee, to Edward A. Price, trustee 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, extends from 144th to 145th St, 190.10x30.1; Zimdars and Hunt against Jacob D. Butler, owner and contractor 792

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 142d St, 75x100; Patrick J. Kane against Clarence A. Lent, owner; Orison Dickinson, contractor 475

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, from 148th to 149th St, 200x100; Armin Eichler against Niels Hansen, owner and contractor.. 1,775

ALL PROPERTY RIGHTS FRANchises, &c.; General Electric Company against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner and contractor 12,244

BROADWAY, n w corner of 95th St, 75x 100; Isaac Martin against Theresa Reinhardt, owner and contractor 300

PARK AV, n w corner of 81st St, 52.10x 100; George I. Roberts & Brothers against Alice Miller, owner and contractor 143

SIMPSON ST, s s, 200 ft e of Westchester Av, 25x100; Brohmer Brothers against Mary Lally, owner and contractor 170

TREMONT AV, 688 to 692; Christian Vorndran against D. Mullins, owner; Frank P. Magrath, contractor 225

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 171st St, 150x100; Freeman & Semel against Charles H. Beers and others, owners and contractors 360

2D AV, s w corner of 63d St, 100.5x155; Patrick Norton against John J. Houlahan, owner; Max Hart, contractor..... 428

6TH AV, 344; Thomas B. Leahy against John Park, by committee, &c., owner; Henry A. Hubbard, lessee and contractor 1,931

8TH AV, 349; Morich Brothers against George W. Van Siclen, as executor, &c., &c., owner; Reilly & Gavigan, contractors 326

8TH AV, 349; James J. Duffy against George W. Van Siclen, as executor, &c.; Reilly & Gavigan, contractors.... 326

8TH AV, 349; Julius Wolf against George W. Van Siclen, as executor, &c., owner; Reilly & Gavigan, contractors..... 170

98TH ST, s s, 170 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100; Karl Mathiasen against Salomon & Hauben, owners and contractors 700

113TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 100.11; Nicholas Simermeyer and John H. Parry against Darling & Bassett, as contractors 700

149TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100; George Mackenzie against Raphael Avallone, owner and contractor 1,038

169TH ST, s e corner of Prospect Av, 26x100; New Jersey Terra Cotta Company against Michael Lally, owner and contractor 215

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

MERCER ST, 183; Emanuel Hellmer and Moses J. Wolf with Charles E. Smith, 10 payments 30,000

5TH AV, e s, 27.2 ft n of 80th St.; also, 8th Av, s s, 25.8 ft s of 78th St; Charles W. Morse with John T. Farley, 7 payments 90,000

200TH ST, widened, n w corner of Valentine Av, 100x92.5; John C. Barr with Mary A. and Thomas F. Costello, 5 payments 19,500

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

100TH ST, e s, 130 ft e of 3d Av; also, 99th St, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av; H. Hosier on Dora Scheer to William S. Lockwood, (2 orders) $2,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, s w corner of Warren St, 50x110.3; George A. Suter against Eugene A. Hoffman and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Philips & Avery.

PARK ROW, 13 to 21; Thomas N. Rhinelander, trustee, &c., against Park Row Construction Company and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, F. C. Huntington.

TREMONT AV, s s, 46.6 ft e of Webster Av, 23.3x88.8x22x80.1; 177th St, s s, 162.11 ft e of Webster Av, 23.3x101.5x23x97.10; 125th St, n s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Joseph W. Halligan against John J. Halligan, (action to declare deeds void, &c.;) attorney, J. J. Brady.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 121.5 ft n of 169th St, 1.7x105.6; Marie B. Denicke against Mary Forrest and another, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorneys, Campbell & Clare.

WATER ST, 26; Sarah A. Mathews and others, trustees, &c., against William G. Rose and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. A. Irish.

3D AV, e s, 76.6 ft n of 168th St, 26.6x100.7; American Mortgage Company against Herman Schmuck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

10TH ST, s w s, 160 ft n w of 3d Av, 40x92.6; Jane B. Duval against Augusta M. S. Johnson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. T. Little, Jr.

111TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 54x100.11; James L. Jackson against Max Goldstein and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	9 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.05⅝
Pork, mess	3.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07¼
Lard, prime	7.87½
Butter, Western creamery	.18
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.00
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig-iron warrants	15.50
Lake copper, ingot	17.00
Tin	30.65
Exchange lead	4.70
Spelter	4.65
Brokers' price for lead	4.70
Brokers' price for spelter	4.65

CHICAGO, April 23.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 60@64c; No. 2 red, 60@63½c; No. 2 corn, 37¾@38½c; No. 2 oats, 24c; No. 2 white, 27@27¼c; No. 3 white, 25½@27c; No. 2 rye, 55c; No. 2 barley, 40@44c; No. 1 and Northwestern flaxseed, $1.73; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, barrel, $11.50@12.55; lard, per 100lb, $6.75@6.97½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.75@$7; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.25@7.35; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.25½; sugar, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $7.

COTTON.—Speculative ventures in cotton were characterized by extreme caution throughout the session. The market was disturbed by conflicting advices as to the crop conditions in general and particularly as to the situation in the overflowed territories. The weakness of the stock market was another element leading to speculative hesitation. Our market started with prices 3 points lower to 3 points higher, and for a time local traders, who had the market pretty much to themselves, hardly knew which way to turn. Reports of further heavy rains in the flooded regions of the central belt, with an unsatisfactory average of crop accounts from other sections gave relative firmness to the new crop positions. The fact that there was some pretty brisk buying for Southern accounts was construed to be a confirmation of reports of damage by excessive rains. Following the first call, therefore, the market took a level generally 2@6 points above the closing figures of Saturday. But looked-for public support failed to materialize and a new, but cautious, selling movement again set in, which receded under this pressure, yet the market was at no time particularly weak, as the forecasts regarding the movement in the near future worked toward small figures. This, with the steadily increasing strength of statistics, pointing to the smallest visible supply at the end of the season for years, required the shorts of courage and made the market a small one. Private advices reaching here from Liverpool indicated a poor Indian demand without better conditions before June. The market closed quiet, with prices 4 points higher to 2 points lower.

A prominent Wall Street house made public the following crop advices: "Meridian, Miss.—Since water receded condition worse than thought; hundreds of farmers abandoning plantations, moving to town, and hands going to public works for employment." "Florence, Ala.—Cold rain falling; prospects for planting most unfavorable for twenty years." Another telegram from Meridian, Miss., reads as follows: "Heavy rains causing further overflows. Planting will be later than for many years past." They have also received a letter from one of the largest cotton planters in Natchez, Miss., from which we quote the following: "It is impossible to travel through the country, except on horseback, the roads being blocked, principally by landslides. This week will of necessity take the labor from the field. For these reasons the crop will be retarded ten days, and as it is already late, it makes the condition bad. People do not generally realize the great damage done in Alabama and Mississippi by the storms."

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9 13-16c for middling upland and 10 1-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 600 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet, at 9 7-16c; Mobile, nominal; Savannah, quiet, at 9 7-16c; Charleston, firm, at 9⅝c; Wilmington, quiet, at 9¼c; Norfolk, firm, at 9½c; Baltimore, nominal, at 9¾c; Memphis, steady, at 9⅜c; St. Louis, dull, at 9¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	9.37	9.37	9.37	9.36@9.37
May	9.35	9.39	9.34	9

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

WHEELING BRIDGE AND TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia, on the 10th day of April, 1900, in a certain cause in equity pending in said court, wherein THE WASHINGTON TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK is complainant and the WHEELING BRIDGE AND TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY and another are defendants, and a certain decree ancillary thereto, made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, on April 11th, 1900, in a certain cause in equity pending in said court, between the same parties, that I, Nelson C. Hubbard, the Special Master named in said decrees, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, at the United States Post Office Building in the City of Wheeling, West Virginia, on the 22nd day of May, 1900, or on the day to which I may adjourn such sale, at twelve o'clock noon, the railway, bridge, property, rights and franchises covered by the first mortgage executed by the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company to The Washington Trust Company of the City of New York, as trustee, dated the 2nd day of December, 1889, described in said decrees and therein directed to be sold, and described as follows:

All and singular the railroad, tracks, and roadbed of said the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, beginning at the easterly corporate limits of the City of Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia, running thence through said City of Wheeling and across and over the Ohio River to and into the City of Martin's Ferry, in the County of Belmont and State of Ohio; together with and including the railroad bridge erected over the Ohio River between the said Cities of Wheeling and Martin's Ferry, and the abutments and piers thereof and approaches thereto; also the said Company's lateral or branch railroad constructed from a point on its main line in the City of Wheeling easterly of Wheeling Creek, upon what is commonly called "The Peninsula," thence in a general southerly course through said City of Wheeling to, into and through the town of Benwood, Marshall County, West Virginia, to a point below Ninth Street, Benwood, near the Baltimore and Ohio Bridge; together with and including all lands, rights of way, tracks, embankments, works, bridges, tunnels, contracts, side tracks, stations, depots, warehouses, freight houses, sheds and other buildings, and all turn-tables, telegraph and telephone lines, and other works, structures, appurtenances and conveniences, now owned and hereafter acquired by said Railway Company for, or to be used in connection with, said railroad; together also with all and singular any and all other real estate and interests in real estate heretofore conveyed to or acquired by said defendant the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, or Charles O. Brewster, as receiver of said Company, in the said Counties of Ohio and Marshall in the State of West Virginia, and the County of Belmont in the State of Ohio, even though the same is not herein specifically described; also including any and all rights acquired by said company from the City of Wheeling, the Town or City of Benwood and the City of Martin's Ferry, or any other corporation or public authorities, authorizing the use of streets, alleys, or public property; together with any rights or privileges acquired by said company upon or in connection with any other railroad; also all rolling stock, other equipment, tools, machinery, appliances, furniture, and personal property, contracts and choses in action acquired in connection with said railroad for use in the construction, maintenance, and operation thereof; also all the rights, privileges, and franchises which said company has acquired appertaining to the construction, possession, ownership, use, operation, and control of said railroad and properties, and the rights and powers to charge and collect tolls, fares, and income therefrom.

Also all and singular the following described lands, tenements, rights, and property, some of which were held and owned by the said the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company at the date of the said mortgage, and some of which have since been acquired, situate in the County of Belmont, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to wit: Being the line of railroad owned by the said Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, commencing at the east corporation line of the City of Martin's Ferry in said County of Belmont, State of Ohio, at the east end of Madison Street, thence running in a northerly direction in and through the said City to Glenns Run in said county, including its main and branch lines and all the real estate, lands, and lots that the said the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company has or owns in said County of Belmont, and all rights of way, roadbed embankments, works, bridges, tunnels, contracts, sidetracks, stations, depots, freight houses, sheds, and all other buildings, and all turn-tables, telegraph lines and other works, structures, and conveniences in connection with said railroad; and all the rights which the said the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company has or owns under grants or licenses from the said City of Martin's Ferry, or from any other public authorities or persons, authorizing the occupation or use of any streets, alleys, highways, or public property for the purposes of said railroad; and all the rolling stock, equipments, tools, machinery, appliances, personal property contracts, and rights that belong to said Railway Company in connection with the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said line, and all the rights, powers, and privileges said company has in the ownership, use, operation, and control of said railroad and properties, and the rights and powers to charge and collect tolls, fares, and incomes therefrom; including in the property hereby last hereinbefore described all lands and rights which were conveyed to the said the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company by R. H. Stearns, with Louisa M. Stearns, his wife, by deed bearing date April 17th, 1893, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Belmont County, Ohio, in Book No. 106, page 301.

Also all and singular the real estate and property in the said Cities of Wheeling and Martin's Ferry conveyed to said defendant the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company by R. H. Stearns, trustee, and wife, by deeds dated the 4th day of April, 1900, and recorded in the County of Ohio, in the State of West Virginia, and in the County of Belmont, in the State of Ohio.

Also all the real estate, property, and rights of way heretofore conveyed to or acquired by said railway company or said receiver as follows, viz.: A strip of land in the City of Benwood, acquired from the Riverside Iron Works August 25th, 1899, containing 2.074 acres; a strip of land containing 3 acres, more or less, in Ohio County, West Virginia, acquired from the estate of Elizabeth S. Thompson on April 4th, 1899; a tract of land containing .25 acres, more or less, acquired from the Whitaker Iron Company May 26th, 1898; and the tract of land and right of way acquired from the Reymann Brewing Company in 1898; and a parcel of land on The Peninsula, contracted for by said Receiver with the Commissioners of Ohio County.

Excepting from the above-described property, however, so much and such parts thereof as have been heretofore conveyed by the Receiver or released from the lien of said first mortgage, in which is included the following described parcels in the town of Benwood conveyed to the Riverside Iron Works on August 25th, 1899, consisting of 5.741 acres; to Alfred Caldwell in August, 1899, consisting of a strip of ground in the City of Wheeling, fronting 8.84 feet on Market Street and 134.75 feet on Eighteenth Street; a parcel in said City of Wheeling conveyed to Joseph Whitehouse on February 17th, 1900, being part of Lot 9 in Square 22; and a parcel in said City of Wheeling conveyed to John Palmer on said February 17th, 1900, being the north half of Lot 1 in Square 26; and a small parcel on The Peninsula, agreed by said receiver to be transferred to the Commissioners of Ohio County in exchange for the parcel mentioned in the last preceding paragraph hereof.

The said property will be sold, as directed by said decrees, without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension; and all such property will be sold in one parcel, as an entirety.

The complainant in said suits or any holder or holders of bonds secured by the said above-described first mortgage, may bid at the purchase at such sale.

In making such sale, the Special Master will accept no bid for the property from any bidder for a sum less than $750,000, nor from any bidder who shall not place in his hands, at the time of making the bid, as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid if accepted by the Court, the sum of $25,000, in money or certified check upon any National bank or trust company in the City of New York. Such moneys so deposited by unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them by the Special Master after the property shall have been knocked down.

The purchaser shall sign a memorandum of the purchase at the time and place of sale, and at the same time shall pay in addition to the said sum of $25,000, above mentioned, further pay to the Special Master an additional sum of $25,000, in cash or certified check as aforesaid, or in lieu thereof, may deposit with the Special Master $50,000, par value, of the said first mortgage bonds. The certificate of the complainant that it holds first mortgage bonds as therein described, subject to the order of the party named, and transferred to the Special Master, will be received by him and accepted in lieu of bonds required to be deposited as aforesaid at the time of sale on account of the payment of the purchase price bid, with like force and effect as though the bonds therein named had been delivered to him.

All sums received by the Special Master will be paid by him into the registry of the said Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia. The purchaser shall make such further payments of part of the purchase price in cash, from time to time, as the said United States Circuit Court for the District of West Virginia may direct, in order to meet the costs, compensation, and expenses of the Trustee and of its solicitors, and of the solicitor for the defendants, and the expenses of the suit, and to pay such claims, if any, against the mortgaged property as the Court may adjudge to be prior in equity to the said first mortgage bonds.

The Court reserves the right to reject any bid; and also to annul the property upon the failure of the purchaser, for twenty days, to comply with any order of the Court requiring payment.

If any bid be accepted by the Court, and the sale confirmed, the person making the bid shall forfeit the said sum of $25,000 above provided to be deposited by him at the time of making his bid, if he fails to comply with all the conditions of the sale and all orders of the Court in respect thereto; and thereupon such sum shall be applied as the Court may direct. If the sale be confirmed, and the purchaser shall comply with the conditions of the sale and all orders of the Court in respect thereto, then the said deposit of $25,000 above provided for, together with all other payments and deposits made by him, will be applied on account of the purchase price.

The balance of the purchase price, over and above the portion thereof required to be paid in cash, shall be paid at such time or times as the said Court may direct upon or after the confirmation of the sale, and may be paid in whole or in part by paying over and surrendering to the said Special Master outstanding first mortgage bonds and overdue coupons appertaining thereto secured by said first mortgage, said bonds and coupons being received at such price or value as shall be equivalent to the amount that the holder or holders thereof would be entitled to receive thereon in case the entire purchase price were paid in cash. All such bonds and coupons that may be used to make such payment shall be canceled by the Special Master if the whole amount due thereon is applied upon the purchase price; but if less than the whole amount is applied, then the amount so applied shall be stamped or written upon said bonds or coupons, which shall then be returned to the holder.

Upon confirmation of the sale, and full compliance with the terms thereof by the purchaser, the Special Master will make, execute, and deliver to such purchaser a deed of the property sold, in which deed the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company and The Washington Trust Company of the City of New York, as Trustee, will join. Upon the execution and delivery of such deed the purchaser shall be let into possession of the premises conveyed, and shall be invested with and hold, possess, and enjoy the said mortgaged premises and property, and all the rights, privileges, and franchises appertaining thereto, as fully and completely as the said Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company now holds or enjoys, or has heretofore held and enjoyed the same, free and discharged of and from the lien of the said first mortgage above described, and of the second mortgage made by said Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company to the said The Washington Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated the 10th day of October, 1890, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Ohio County in the State of West Virginia on the 12th day of November, 1890, and in the office of the Recorder of Belmont County, in the State of Ohio, on the 13th day of November, 1890, and from any and all claims of any of the parties to the said above described action.

For further particulars, reference is hereby made to the above mentioned decrees of said courts on file with the respective Clerks thereof.

—Dated April 17th, 1900.

NELSON C. HUBBARD, Special Master,
1,421 Chapline Street, Wheeling, West Virginia.
RUSSELL & PERCY, Solicitors for Complainant, 32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.
ap24-law4wTu

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—JOHN R. PLATT, Isaac S. Platt, and William P. Chambers, as trustees under the will of Samuel R. Platt, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA A. FINCK, Edmond Kelly, individually and also as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and ar trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Horace Robert Kelly, individually and also as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, a daughter of said Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, and who in religion is known as Sister Joseph of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul, Shaun Kelly and Kathleen Kelly, the last two named persons being the children of the above-named Edmond Kelly; Robert Kelly, Kathleen Gertrude Kelly, Edmond Kelly, Heloise Kelly, Yvonne Kelly, and Raymond Kelly, the last six named persons being the children of the above-named Horace Robert Kelly; Evelina de la R. Kelly, wife of said Horace Robert Kelly; and Jean d'Humieres, John Trapp, John Ohlsen, Frederick Krekeller, Frederick French, William Hyland, Edwin A. Schroeder and Frank M. Arguimbau as surviving partners of the firm of Schroeder and Bon, and Sandford B. Worcott, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 20th, 1900.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, (Manhattan.)

To the above-named defendants Mary V. M. Kelly, Emily Van Meter, Hugh Crystal, and Mary Crystal, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff:) The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House of said County in the City of New York, and in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the City of Yonkers, in No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, April 23, 1900.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
ap24-1aw8wTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CAROLINE S. REID, plaintiff, against ELLEN EDEN, Charles H. Phelps, the Fourth National Bank of Dayton, Ohio, W. P. Westervelt, and Carl F. Braun, composing the firm of Westervelt & Company, and Edward J. H. Tamsen, late Sheriff of the City and County of New York; Daniel MacM. Niven, Malcolm M. Niven, Thomas Graham, Abraham Abraham, Isidor Straus, Nathan Straus, and Simon F. Rothschild, composing the firm of Abraham & Straus, and Henry Hollander, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 16th, 1900. LEMUEL SKIDMORE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office address, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against BENJAMIN P. ROMAINE, Whitam K. Van Meter and Emily Van Meter, his wife; Mary B. Schramm, Mary V. M. Kelly, Hugh Crystal and Mary Crystal, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Armin A. Kisah, James Laird, and Frank L. Camp, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 20th, 1900.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, (Manhattan.)

To the above-named defendants Mary V. M. Kelly, Emily Van Meter, Hugh Crystal, and Mary Crystal, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff:) The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House of said County in the City of New York, and in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the City of Yonkers, in No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, April 23, 1900.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
ap24-1aw8wTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CAROLINE S. REID, plaintiff, against ELLEN EDEN, Charles H. Phelps, the Fourth National Bank of Dayton, Ohio, W. P. Westervelt, and Carl F. Braun, composing the firm of Westervelt & Company, and Edward J. H. Tamsen, late Sheriff of the City and County of New York; Daniel MacM. Niven, Malcolm M. Niven, Thomas Graham, Abraham Abraham, Isidor Straus, Nathan Straus, and Simon F. Rothschild, composing the firm of Abraham & Straus, and Henry Hollander, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 16th, 1900. LEMUEL SKIDMORE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office address, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants Malcolm M. Niven, Charles H. Phelps, and the Fourth National Bank of Dayton:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of March, 1900, and filed on the same day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, the duly verified amended complaint in this action having been filed in said Clerk's office on the 8th day of March, 1900.

Dated New York, March 12th, 1900.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City, New York.
mh13-law2wTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SAMUEL ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against JOHN KRESS, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons—With notice.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 6th, 1899. HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office Address and Office, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of five hundred and one 60-100 dollars, with interest from March 14th, 1898, and with costs of this action. HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the defendant, John Kress:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 9th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the ninth day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 10, 1900.

HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh13-law6w&ap24

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SMITH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1899. SHERMAN HOYT, Executor. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 43 Wall Street.
nl1-law6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AHSBAHS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AHSBAHS, late of the town of Krempe, Kingdom of Prussia, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1900. AUGUSTE WEILLER, Ancillary Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 71 Broadway, New York. f27-1aw6mTu

DU BOIS, ALFRED W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNA M. DU BOIS, Mary L. J. Du Bois, Helen J. Du Bois, Henry A. Du Bois, Ernest B. Du Bois, Hannah L. Du Bois, E. Dorothy Du Bois, Arthur M. Du Bois, Helen J. Du Bois, and Robert O. Du Bois, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of ALFRED W. DU BOIS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Augustus J. Du Bois of the City of New Haven, Connecticut, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Alfred W. Du Bois, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 31st day of May, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Petitioners, 11 William Street, New York City.
ap17-1aw6wTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 13th day of February, 1900.—Present, Hon. Frederick Smyth, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of THE TEACHERS' MAGAZINE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of a majority of the Directors of THE TEACHERS' MAGAZINE PUBLISHING COMPANY and the schedule thereto annexed, whereby it appears that the stock, effects, and other property thereof are not sufficient to pay the just demands for which it is liable, or to afford a reasonable security to those who may deal with it; and service of notice of this application and the proposed form of this order on the Attorney General having been waived by him, and on motion of William F. Goldbeck, Esq., attorney for petitioners,

Ordered, 1. That all persons interested in THE TEACHERS' MAGAZINE PUBLISHING COMPANY show cause before this court at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 15th day of May, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, why said corporation should not be dissolved.

2. That a copy of this order be published once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the 15th day of May, 1900, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times. Enter: F. S., J. S. C.
ap24-1aw8wTu

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. —To all persons interested in the estate of JOHN F. STOCKWELL, late of Hillsdale, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and County of New York, New York, on the 16th day of May, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Max Hilborn, assignee of Howland & John Palmer, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, the Presiding Justice of the said court, this 17th day of March, 1900.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Attorneys for assignee, 302 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
mh20-1aw6wTu&my1

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JENNIE E. CLARKE, plaintiff, against NELSON J. FERRIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and the westerly side of the Boulevard, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly and parallel with the westerly side of the Boulevard, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets; thence easterly and parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence southerly and parallel with the westerly side of the Boulevard ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, April 12th, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
WILLIAM M. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 631 West 148th St.

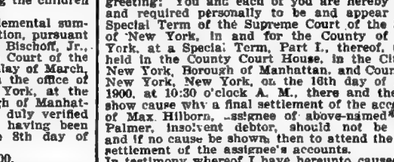

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,332.50, with interest thereon from the 3d day of April, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $333.35, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase-money, or paid by the referee, is $361.17 and interest.—Dated New York, 12th day of April, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

LENOX AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, New York County.—STEPHEN P. COX, plaintiff, against FREDERICK ALDHOUS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, in No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lenox Avenue, distant twenty-four (24) feet eleven inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; running thence westerly, parallel with said street, seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly, parallel with said avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly, parallel with said street, seventy-five (75) feet to said Lenox Avenue; and thence southerly, along the same, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said Frederick Aldhous by George Gardiner Frey, referee, by deed of even date with the mortgage herein.—Dated New York, April 19th, 1900.

W. T. EMMET, Referee.
J. ALEXANDER KOONES, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property described in the foregoing notice of sale:

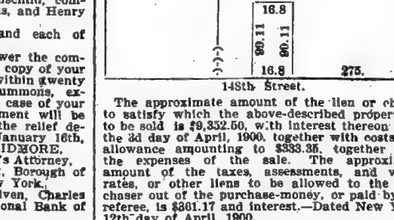

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $21,356 38-100, with interest from April 18th, 1900, and costs, disbursements and allowances, amounting to the sum of $343.03, with interest from April 18th, 1900, together with the expenses of sale; and the approximate amount of unpaid taxes and assessments thereon is $1,261.25.

W. T. EMMET, Referee.
ap20-2aw3wF&_u&my11

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ANNIE MATTHIES, plaintiff, against ELECTA WEIFFENBACH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an amended interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and bearing date the 16th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned referee, appointed in and by such amended judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Avenue, distant four hundred and fifty (450) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the new westerly side of Washington Avenue with the northerly side of Talmadge Street, and running thence westwardly and parallel with said Talmadge Street one hundred and forty-five feet; thence southwardly and parallel with said Washington Avenue twenty-five feet (25 feet); thence eastwardly and parallel with said Talmadge Street one hundred and forty-five (145) feet to the westerly side of Washington Avenue, and thence northwardly along the said westerly side of Washington Avenue twenty-five feet (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

AND ALSO

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, now situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, (but formerly in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester,) and State of New York, being part of lot designated by the number seventy (70) as the same is laid down on a map filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, July 18th, 1882, entitled "Valuable building sites at Morrisania, fronting on Harlem Railroad," said land being bounded and described from said map as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the new westerly side or line of Washington Avenue, as now established by law, distant two hundred and thirty-seven feet and five inches (237 feet and 5 inches) northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of the Quarry Road with the said westerly line of Washington Avenue, and running thence northwesterly and parallel with Talmadge Street one hundred and forty-five (145) feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with said Washington Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence southeasterly and parallel with said Talmadge Street one hundred and forty-five (145) feet to the westerly side of Washington Avenue, and thence southwesterly along said westerly side of Washington Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; a portion of which premises forms part of and is included in the driveway between the buildings known as Nos. 2,039 and 2,041 Washington Avenue, and which portion is subject to the common right of user of such driveway by the owners of said buildings as mentioned in a certain deed from Adam Weiffenbach to Electa Weiffenbach, dated November 18, 1897, acknowledged November 18, 1897, and recorded in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, November 10, 1897, in Liber 32, Page 97, Section 11 of Conveyances.

And also the common right of user of such driveway, reserved and mentioned in said deed last aforesaid.

AND ALSO

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, (with the buildings and improvements thereon erected,) now situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the westerly side of Lewis Street, and known and designated as lot number five (5) Lewis Street, and bounded as follows, to wit: Easterly in front by Lewis Street; southerly on one side by four lots of land, now or formerly belonging to Charles Merrill, Elijah Arden, Shadrock Smith, and A. B. Woodruff; and described as lots numbers five hundred (500) five hundred and two (502.) five hundred and four, (504,) and five hundred and six (506) Grand Street; westerly in the rear by lot of land now or formerly belonging to the estate of Richard Turner, deceased, and known and distinguished as lot number eight (8) Cannon Street; northerly by lot of land now or formerly belonging to George Downing, and known and distinguished as lot number seven (7) Lewis Street, containing in width in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length on each side one hundred (100) feet. Subject however, to a certain lease of that portion of said premises on which the house of Charles Merrill, (now deceased,) stands, commencing at a point about sixteen feet from Lewis Street aforesaid, on the boundary line of lots numbered 3 and 5, and gradually extending in width from such point on said Lot No. 5 to 4½ inches to the rear of the house of said Charles Merrill, deceased.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

Dated New York, April 18th, 1900.
JEROME EISNER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property first above described:

The following is a diagram of the property thirdly above-described, which is known as No. 5 Lewis Street:

Grand Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens on the parcel first above described is the sum of thirty dollars; on parcel secondly above-described, the sum of four hundred and twenty dollars; on parcel thirdly above-described, the sum of seventy-five dollars, and lease herein above mentioned, which amounts will be allowed to the purchasers out of the respective purchase moneys or paid by the referee.

Parcel No. 5 Lewis Street may be bought subject to a mortgage of $10,000, now a lien on said premises, as of the purchase of the same.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

Dated New York, April 18th, 1900.
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FORTY-SECOND STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MALCOLM CAMPBELL, plaintiff, against REBECCA L. CAMPBELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 17th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 8th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, known as Number 1 West 136th Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 136th Street distant two hundred feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and West 136th Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 136th and 137th Streets; thence eastwardly along said centre line of the block twelve feet six inches; thence southwardly, again parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the northerly side of 136th Street, and thence westwardly along 136th Street twelve feet six inches to the point the place of beginning. The said premises being located in Block No. 1,921, Section No. 7, on the land map of the City of New York. Together with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the said party of the first part in and to said premises.—Dated New York, March 30, 1900.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.
ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 36 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 157 West 136th Street:

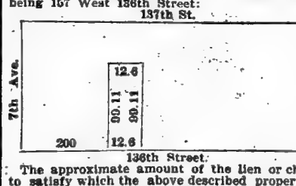

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $11,484.31, with interest thereon from the 27th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $332.60, with interest from March 29, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $192.20 and interest.—Dated New York, March 30, 1900.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.
ap3-2a

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

White Embroideries

We have as fine a stock of the desirable styles and widths as you can find . . . . Great varieties of Edgings, Flouncings and Insertions of Cambric, India Linen, Nainsook and Swiss—openwork, neat close effects, or modifications of either in widths varying from the tiny Edge to 45 inch Skirtings;—also large assortments of Fancy Allovers—with tucks or insertings and alternate stripes of embroidery or lace. . . . . For all of the above, prices, as usual, are the lowest possible to name for qualities.

TO-DAY, THESE ATTRACTIONS

on Special Tables on Main Floor.

Special Table No. 1

will contain

Allover Embroideries at 39 cts.

worth 49 to 69 cents,
for Shirt Waists, Boys' Blouses, Yokes, Sailor Collars, Guimpes, Pillow Shams, etc.
Three qualities of cloth—
Fine firm Cambric and Nainsook and Sheer Lawn, in twenty-five designs
Price 39 cents—values 49 to .69.

Special Table No. 2

will contain

One to Three Inch Embroideries at 5 cts.

worth 7 to 10 cents.
Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook—strong edges—suitable for Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Underwear.

Special Table No. 3

will contain a great lot of

Extra Choice Embroideries

3 to 7 inch—in a large variety of openwork and fine effects so desirable for trimmings—all on Nainsook, Swiss and Cambric of fine, strong quality—also insertions to match.

Fifty styles of 11 to 15 cent Embroideries and Insertings..... 9
Forty styles of 17 to 25 cent Embroideries and Insertings..... 12½

Special Table No. 4

will contain

Wide Flouncing Embroideries at 19 cts.

Also Handsome Insertings 2 inches wide, such as usually sell up to 35 cents,
Open and close designs—excellent work.

Handsome Rugs and Serviceable Centre Carpets

Because we think more of rapid sales than large profits, you'll find the choicest styles at Lowest Price in New York.

FINE WILTON RUGS,
reproductions of rare Persian, Turkish and India specimens—
6x9 ft.....14.98 9x12 ft.....27.98
8.3x10.6 ft.....

FRENCH WILTON HALL RUGS,
2.3x9 ft.....8.98 3x9 ft.....11.98
2.3x12 ft.....11.98 3x12 ft.....15.98
Handsomest styles yet shown.

ALL-WOOL SMYRNA RUGS,
3x6 ft.....2.79 6x9 ft.....7.98
4x7 ft.....4.98 7.6x10.6 ft.....12.79
A great range of colorings and styles.

INGRAIN ART SQUARES,
more economical floor coverings are not made—reversible—look well, and, being in pretty colorings of Red, Blue, Green and Oak, harmonize with any furnishings....
Two qualities:

ALL-WOOL
3 to 5 yards long—
2 to 4 yards wide.....3.59 to 11.98

WOOL FILLED,
3 to 5 yards long—
2 to 4 yards wide.....1.48 to 4.49

Do You Know Our Shade Department?

It is a duty you owe your judgment and purse to visit this model department if you have a window shade to buy.

THESE ARE FOR ORDINARY WINDOWS,
Requiring shades of ordinary size:

Opaque—8 colors—single knot fringe.... .29
Holland and Opaque—best colors—knot fringe or deep lace..... .39
A new departure—Plain Holland—two rich tassels..... .49
Dark Green Holland (For the sun)..... .45
Best Holland-knot linen fringe—also Opaque—fine lace inserting and fringe..... .59
Others—newest designs with fringe finish..... .79
Finer qualities—newest styles—to 1.19

THE FOLLOWING ARE
Extra large shades for extra size windows, such as are usually made to order—note quotations, which are about half "order" prices:

Best Holland—3x7 ft..... .59
Holland—all colors—3½x6 ft., single knot fringe..... .69
Finest Opaque—all colors—3 1-6x7½ ft.—dble knot linen fringe.... .79
Shade Pulls—latest designs—white and colors.....4 to 9 cents.

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 24TH.
Sale of Thirty-five Hundred Silk Skirts.

The quantity, excellence of quality, and extensive variety of color and model, with very attractive prices commend this,—the largest sale ever organized in this department,—to the attention of customers.

These Skirts are modelled to wear with the latest gowns,—full in width, with newest fashionable trimmings.

Made from finest quality, Clifton Mills, 38 inch Taffetas Silk.

Colors;—prevailing shades of rose, cherry, salmon, majenta, lavender, peach, mignonette, myrtle, turquoise, phosphorus, cadet, marine, indigo, greys, modes, beige, and pastel tints. With triple, or double ruffle on wide flounce.

$5.50.

Accordion pleated, ruche or flounced edged ruffle.

$6.75.

Vandyke accordion pleated ruche headed and edged ruffle,—graduated, accordion pleated Spanish flounce,—and accordion pleated double flounce.

$8.75.

Accordion pleated, double ruched ruffle, or double ruched flounces.

$10.00.

Triple ruche flounces and wide, double, graduated accordion pleated ruched edged ruffle.

$12.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

$32.38 will dress your coachman in country livery—complete—correct.

1 suit of whipcord	$25.00
1 square-top hat	$3.00
1 half-dozen coachman's collars	$1.38
3 coachman's scarfs	$1.50
1 pair saddler sewn gloves	$1.50
	$32.38

Breeches and leggins instead of trousers	$9.50 additional
Coat instead of jacket	$2.00 additional

Everything every man servant, indoor or outdoor, wears.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOR SUMMER COMFORT.

Not one, but a half a dozen easy chairs are needed in every room whose end is comfort.

It is a popular superstition that the most apoplectic-looking shapes are the easiest. They are not. Our carefully studied designs, some light and simple, some elegant, some picturesque modiffications of mediaeval art, are always comfortable. Golden or Flemish Oak and Mahogany finish Morris Chairs, tapestry cushions, $7.00.

Lawn and tea tables, golf baskets in reed—all the newest colorings and original designs at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Stern Bros

West 23d Street

New Importations of our celebrated

Classique Corsets

in the latest models and exclusive materials for summer wear

And another Shipment of the Paris novelty

"Le Mystere"

THIS LABEL ON ALL THE CELLULAR CLOTHING CO. LTD. AERTEX LONDON GARMENTS

"AERTEX" Cellular Underwear

has received the following strong indorsements in England:

The Queen says: "Cellular cloth is porous, so that all that ought to be eliminated from the skin is allowed to escape."

Sir Benjamin Richardson, the noted dermatologist, says: "Porous clothing is the best. The body should be enveloped in light clothing that can be easily breathed through. People ought to exercise great care in this matter."

The Lancet, the first English medical journal, says: "The idea embodied in cellular cloth is that of providing ready means of escape from perspiration and vapor."

Illustrated catalogue and samples of "Aertex" Cellular material can be had on application.

"Aertex" Cellular Underwear is sold by

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,
258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor, 32nd.

VICHY CELESTINS

IS A
Natural Mineral Water,
known for centuries and imported
ONLY IN BOTTLES.
For **Disordered Stomach and Indigestion.**
Its value has been testified to by thousands.
So-called Vichy in Syphons **Is Not Vichy.**

Get the Genuine.

Your physician will recommend it.
General Agency, 220 B'way, N.Y.

GAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE.

IN BASEMENT.

Sale of 5,000 pairs of women's $2.50 Oxford Ties at

$1.25 per pair.

All sizes and widths.

6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

EDDY REFRIGERATOR

The Best for Family Use.
Our Special for a Quarter Century.
Nursery Refrigerators, Pantry Cold Chests, Brass, Iron, Wood and Willow Wood Boxes, Coal Scuttles, &c.

LEWIS & CONGER, 130 & 132 W. 42d St.

Wheatena.

The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

Sale of *Slightly Soiled* *Table Linens.*

We have in our linen stock 139 Irish Linen Double Damask Table Cloths — no napkins to match—some are slightly soiled and mussed from handling; we place them on our counters as an odd lot, at greatly reduced prices.

Table Cloths, at $2.35 each, former price $3.50.
Table Cloths, at $3.95 each, former price $5.50.
Table Cloths, at $6.75 each, former price $13.50.
Table Cloths, at $14.50 each, former price $21.00.
Table Cloths, at $26.75 each, former price $38.00.

Dinner Napkins,
no cloths to match,
133 dozen, at $2.85 dozen, value $3.75.

Towels,
259 dozen Fine Huck, at $4.20 dozen, or 35c. each.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Upholstery Department.

Tuesday, April 24th.

Curtains.
Ruffled Muslin, 70c. to $3.50 pair.
Ruffled Bobbinette, $1.50 to $5.00 pair.
Tambour Embroidered Muslin $2.50 & $3.00 pair.
Colored Cross Stripes, $1.40 to $6.75 pair.
Colored Irish Point, $5.50 pair.

Point d' Arab,
American-made Arabian Curtains, exact reproductions in tint and designs of the finest French creations,
$5.50 to $13.50 pair.
Sash Curtains and Bed Sets to match.

White Irish Point,
200 pairs, 10 patterns, $3.50.
275 " 14 " $5.00.
formerly $5.25 & $7 pair.

Lace Curtains cleaned, 75c. pair, and stored free during summer months.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Our Prices

If it isn't right, we make it right.

Elsewhere—Perhaps,

But Not Our Qualities.

Our qualities elsewhere—perhaps—but not at our prices. This is, in short, our story, and we stand ready to prove it.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, SHIRTS, NECKWEAR, HATS, and in fact everything that a man wears.

SPECIAL—Exclusive designs in colored shirtings—READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

COBIN & CO.,
CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
Broadway and Duane Street.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS
DESKS
ARE THE BEST FOR OFFICES
275 Canal St. and 1 Park Pl.
All kinds of Office Furniture and Fixtures on hand.

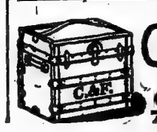

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

Broadway and 11th Street.

BEDDING DEP'T.
Basement Salesroom.

50 Enamelled, Brass trimmed Beds,—single, three-quarter and double bed size,
$6.50.

Woven Wire Springs,
$3.85.

Mattresses,—all Hair,—40 lbs. weight,
$10.00.

200 pairs,—fine Feather filled Bed Pillows,
$1.85 per pair.

Upholstered, folding Cot Beds,
$1.65.

Woven Wire,—folding Cot Beds,
$2.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SUITS.

Ladies' Tailor Suits.
New, inverted pleat back Skirts.
Double-breasted, dip-front Eton Coats.
Made of Homespuns,—lined throughout with Silk.
Perfect cut and finish.
Colors:—Light and Oxford grey, blue and black.

$23.50;
Usual price $32.00.

Complete stock of fashionable Taffetas Coats.
Tailored and finished with tucking, stitching, applied cloth, embroideries.

Separate Skirts of Peau de Soie, applied Net, Lace, embroidered and braided Silks.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SALE OF
SILK UMBRELLAS.

Tuesday, April 24th.

Men's 28 inch,—Black.
Women's 26 inch and 24 inch,—Black and Colors, for rain or sun.
Made of pure twill Silk. fast color, 8 rib paragon steel frame, close rolling.
Handles of English Furze or Boxwood,—also Silver caps or Silver trimmed.

$1.95 each.
Value $3.00 and $3.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SILK WAISTS.

Taffetas Silk, Fancy Waists,—all pastel shades,—black and white.
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With Scarf stock, finished with tucked ends. Dress sleeves,

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Homespun Suits, with High Medici Collar and Reveres of Taffeta, Silk Lined, New Inverted Plait, Skirt lined with Percaline,
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Fine Pebble Cheviot Suit, Flare Skirt, full Inverted Plait Back, Eton Jacket, triple Collar, tailor stitched, full lined with heavy Taffeta; also in Gray or Tan Homespun,
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Separate Dress Skirts,
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LYCEUM — 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15. LAST WEEK—Charles Frohman's London Co. .....MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW..... NEXT MONDAY, a New Play.. Borderside

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Empire Company's Greatest Triumph, **LORD & LADY ALGY**

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GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS. 8. MAT. SATURDAY. **WM. GILLETTE** In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. "The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald. Evgs., 8 o'c. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2 o'c. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, **HEARTS ARE TRUMPS**

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th st., n'r B'way. Last 5 Nights. Last Wed. & Sat. Mats. Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15. **WHY SMITH LEFT HOME**

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL. The London Amusement Co., (Limited,) Prop'rs. TED D. MARKS.....General Manager. TO-NIGHT **High Class Vaudeville.**

American 42d St. and 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. "A Sumptuously Staged Spectacle" 3d Yr. Ev'g, 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed. Sat. N'xt W'k—A Night in Venice **Black Hussar.** Note—To-night and To-morrow Eve., BENEFIT Ireland City Lodge No. 586, F. and A. M.

Daly's, Wallack's, and Herald Square Theatres. TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY FIRST. ALL THE GREAT STARS AND ATTRACTIONS From 33 Theatres appearing for the BENEFIT OF THE NAVAL ARCH. Sale of seats THIS morning, $1.00, $2.00, and $2.50

EDEN MUSEE Open 10:30 A.M. — WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. **CINEMATOGRAPH.** To-night, 8:30, the Musical Play, **TALLY-HO!**

5th Ave — JOSEPH JEFFERSON. To-night, Wed. & Thurs. nights, "Cricket on the Hearth" and "Lend Me 5 Shillings"; Fri. & Sat. nights, "The Rivals"; Wed. & Sat. Mats., "Rip Van Winkle."

KNABE HALL — SEVENTH RECITAL. WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 25th, at 8:15. Seats, $1.00, at Wm. Knabe's, 156 5th Av. **JOSEF WEISS** Liszt Programme.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mats. Tues. & Sat. Last 2 Weeks of **WHIRL-I-GIG** and the latest laughing success, **SAPOLIO** Seats for the last performances now on sale.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Last 3 Weeks. Next Matinée Wednesday. THE GREAT SUCCESS, **BEN-HUR**

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44-45th Sts. Bargain Mat. Wed. Ev. 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. F. C. Whitney's Successful **QUO VADIS.** All reserved seats 50c.

KNICKERBOCKER. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. **BOSTONIANS** IN THE **VICEROY.** Week May 7—"ROBIN HOOD." Week May 14—"THE SERENADE."

Hammerstein's Victoria EVGS. 8:30. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Mat. Sat. 2:30. **THE RAYS IN A HOT OLD TIME.** PRICES: 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, AND 2.00.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance, ADOLF ZINK, FILSON & ERROL. FLO IRWIN and WALTER HAWLEY.

MANHATTAN. The Great $50,000 Melodrama, 234 & B'way. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. **WOMAN AND WINE**

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST TIMES IN NEW YORK. Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman, 100 others. **The Great Ruby**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST 3 WEEKS. **WAY DOWN EAST.** Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev., 8:15.

BIJOU, B'way & 30 St. Evegs. at 8:30. **TIM MURPHY** LAST WEEK in "THE CARPET BAGGER."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—SWEET LAVENDER.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat. To-NIGHT. Benedix Treamreis, Bischel, & Herrnstadt, DER MANN IM MONDE.

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HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Chas. Frohman's Comedians in Coralie & Co., Dressmakers. 8:15. Sat. Mat.

Our Ladies' Suit & Cloak Dep't.
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This morning, to advertise our Ladies' Department we place on sale

50 Cheviot Eton Suits, at $15.00 each—black and navy blue. Jackets are lined with a superior black taffeta Collars and revers with fin stitching on silk. Considered good value at $25.

Also another lot of Plaid Back Golf or Rainy-Day Skirts—all colors and lengths, at $5.00 each—these are $10 & $12.50 qualities.

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Reproduced on a more elaborate scale to the delight of thousands.
NEW AND EXCITING FEATURES.
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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—SPECIAL. To-morrow Evening, April 25, at 8 o'clock. FAREWELL, GALA PERFORMANCE OF GRAND OPERA, SEASON 1899-1900. (Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU,) when all the artists of the company will make their last appearance in America (previous to their departure for Europe) in the following programme:
1. IL FLAUTO MAGICO (The Magic Flute) Act II
2. CARMEN—Act II.
3. TRISTAN UND ISOLDE—Act III.
4. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—Act. III. Ending with the mad scene.
Regular prices. Seats now on sale.
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Proctor's 23d St. — Wilmer Vincent & Co. Cont. Perf. — Henri French. 15c., 25c., 50c. — Smith & Campbell. Farnum & Seymour, Edith Kingsley, Mov. Pics., oths.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. — **FOUGERE** Cont. Perf. — **Dolan & Lenhart.** 15c., 25c., 50c. — Ryan & Richfield, Newell & Shevett, Mov. Pics., oths.

DE PACHMANN, MARTEAU; the RUBINSTEIN, 75 VOICES. — 5th Ave. Theatre, Thursday, April 26th, 2:30 P. M. International Sunshine Society Benefit. WM. R. CHAPMAN, Conductor.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 W. 40TH ST. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Orchestral Concert.
Compositions by Miss Helen C. Crane,
Conducted by the Composer.
Tickets $1.50 & $1 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Matinée Sat. at 2. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL. 34th St. & Broadway. **MAT. TO-DAY** 25 & 50c. High-Class Vaudeville. HAYES & LYTTON, JOS. O. BARROWS & CO., Geo. EVANS, Edna B. MARSHALL & Co., & oths

THE DEWEY East 14th St. — Matinee To-Day. WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO. BURKE. BROS—JENNY EDDY TRIO

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Baseball, Polo Gds., To-day, 4 P. M. BOSTON vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

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Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00. Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A.M., 1, 1:30, 1:50 P. M., and Flatbush Av. 11:04 A. M., 1, 1:32, 1:56 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. L.

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The New York Times.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,692. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

A full report of the meetings of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions will be found on Pages 5, 6, and 7.

Stocks irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 78½c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47c.; cotton, middling, 9 13-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday by a vote of 33 to 32 decided that M. S. Quay was not entitled to a seat as Senator from Pennsylvania. The House passed the Foraker resolution continuing the present officers in Porto Rico in office. Consideration of the Post Office appropriation was resumed in the House yesterday.—Pages 1 and 8.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Roberts has apparently deployed his whole army with a front extending seventy miles from Karee Siding to Wepener. Large operations are in progress. The Boer position at Wepengr has been turned on the south, and the various British armies are all in touch. The British loss at Mafeking up to March 31 was 368 in killed and wounded. The garrison is much depressed. Shelling at Wawcuton was resumed Monday by the Boers. The British authorities have already listed 12,000 alleged rebels in Cape Colony and Natal. A traveler says that filibusters recently defeated Colombian troops. Invitations for the festivities attending the coming birthday of Germany's Crown Prince have been issued.—Pages 3 and 9.

Page 1.

John Wanamaker, in discussing Quay's defeat in the Senate, said the Pennsylvania leader's power was broken, and that his overthrow meant a new era in Keystone State politics.

Page 2.

The plans for the three new battleships have been approved. They will be the largest vessels in the United States Navy, and will surpass anything of their size afloat.

A statement issued by Judge E. H. Gary, President of the Federal Steel Company, after a conference with iron and steel manufacturers, in which he declared that there was nothing to justify a reduction in the price of iron and steel products.

Page 3.

Three fires in different parts of a flat-house, coupled with a mysterious assault on a tenant, caused a panic among the inmates and many of them refused to remain in the building.

Mr. Griscom, United States Chargé at Constantinople, has cabled that the Porte has undertaken to meet all engagements made with the United States Minister respecting the payment of claims.

Page 7.

The Indian missionaries of the Ecumenical Conference have issued an appeal to the people of America to aid the famine sufferers.

Page 8.

The fifth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers began at Boston.

The influx of Japanese labor into Victoria, B. C., said to be destined for this country and under contract, continues. Monday 1,056 were landed, making 7,000 since Jan. 1.

Page 9.

Squadron A, Troop C, and the Seventh Regiment were withdrawn yesterday from Camp Roosevelt, at the Cornell Dam, leaving only a detachment of cavalry and Deputy Sheriffs on guard

Page 11.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company, to frame an answer to the Park Board regarding the Battery Park controversy, a conciliatory but unyielding reply was decided upon, according to the statement of Russell Sage.

Page 16.

The new Cunard liner Ivernia arrived yesterday with the largest number of immigrants ever landed at this port by an English ship.

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 13.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
United Service.—Page 8.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

W. J. BRYAN ON SILVER.

Says It Will Not Be the Leading Issue —Trusts and Imperialism to the Front.

CHICAGO, April 24.—A dispatch from Wichita, Kan., says:

"Neither Editor Morse nor any one else can succeed in getting me to abandon free silver. I favor it as much as I did in 1896. While free silver will not be the leading issue in this campaign, it will be one of the issues."

William J. Bryan made this flat-footed statement during an interview here this afternoon. When asked what would be some of the leading issues, Mr. Bryan said: "Trusts and imperialism will be paramount."

WICHITA, Kan., April 24.—In a speech to-night at the Sunflower League's annual banquet, at which W. J. Bryan was the guest of honor, he said:

"The public wonders why I have dropped the silver question. New measures are resting upon us, but I shall never drop the silver question until the little coterie of English financiers ceased to meet in secret and plan the laws of this country.

"The difference between this campaign and that of 1896 is that the matters of trusts and imperialism have been injected and that the East has become educated on the silver question. The East no longer regards Populists as Anarchists, but has come to respect them."

W. H. THEOBALD IN WASHINGTON

Goes There in Connection with Inquiry into His Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—William H. Theobald, Custom House detective of New York, is in the city in connection, it is understood, with a certain inquiry into his methods. The inquiry has been made by special agents under the direction of Chief W. S. Chance.

Officials of the Treasury Department said to-night that there had been no investigation into Mr. Theobald's official actions. "There has simply been an inquiry into his methods," said Assistant Secretary Spaulding. "No charges whatever have been preferred against him, but there has been some little complaint about his methods, and that has been looked up. A report has been received from the agents, and that report is before us now.

"It is too much to say that the report is under consideration. It may be that nothing will be done about it. In fact, the matter has been laid aside for the present, but has not been dropped. Too much has been made of the matter. I cannot imagine why Mr. Theobald is in Washington, if he really is here, for nothing can be done about his case now. I cannot state the nature of the report, and will say nothing about it except that it makes no charges against Mr. Theobald."

No Delay at Grand Central Station.
There is a through train every hour for the West by New York Central Lines, and two-cent mileage tickets are good on each of them.—Adv.

SENATE DECLARES AGAINST M. S. QUAY

By a Vote of 33 to 32 Denies His Right to a Seat.

VEST WITH THE OPPOSITION

Casts His Vote to Bar His Long-Time Personal Friend.

Supporters of Quay Declare This Defeat Assures His Election by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Matthew Stanley Quay, appointed to be Senator of the United States from the State of Pennsylvania by Gov. Stone, after the Legislature of the State had refused to elect a successor to Mr. Quay, was this afternoon refused his seat in the Senate by a vote of 33 to 32.

Two votes were taken, the first on the motion of Mr. Chandler to strike out the word "not" in the original resolution providing that Mr. Quay was not entitled to a seat in the Senate. This motion was defeated by a vote of 32 to 33. Then came the vote on the original resolution.

The result was a surprise to both sides, and was a crushing disappointment to Senator Quay and his supporters, who had depended upon help from Republicans who at the last moment found convenient excuses for being absent unpaired, or so paired that their absence was more injurious to the claimant than would have been their presence and adverse votes.

Senator Vest, the intimate personal friend of Mr. Quay, might have made Quay a Senator this afternoon by voting for the resolution declaring him to be entitled to his seat. He voted against it; and again, when the resolution was put declaring Quay "not" entitled to his seat, he voted no, and so contributed to make the majority of one by which Quay was rejected.

By many of the persons in the great throng in the Senate, the galleries being crowded and the floor spaces filled up by visiting representatives, the action of Vest was one of the most impressive incidents ever witnessed in the Senate. The day had been one of unusual activity on the floor. Senators representing both the Quay and anti-Quay sides were hurrying about while the speaking proceeded, endeavoring in every way to obtain the slight advantage which it was felt was to be secured by one side or the other to win. Culberson, who had been accounted a Quay man, had been lost since yesterday, when he made his speech in opposition to seating the Pennsylvania man.

BEATEN BY REPUBLICANS.

Not until this morning did it become generally known that Senator Hanna, always claimed by Quay, had gone away paired with Senator Depew, thus taking two votes from Quay that had been assigned to his column. Another loss unwillingly admitted was that of Kean of New Jersey. He had left for his home paired with a Republican, Foster of Washington, who would have voted for Quay, thus repeating the injury inflicted in the case of the Hanna-Depew pair.

The calling of the roll at 4 o'clock was listened to with intense interest and in profound silence. Many tallies were kept on desks and in the galleries. Senator Chandler made his with care. When the Clerk handed up the report to the President pro tempore, Mr. Frye, and he announced that the motion to strike out the word "not" from the committee report had received 32 votes in the affirmative and 33 in the negative, and was, therefore, lost, a profound sensation pervaded the chamber, but there was no demonstration. Again the roll was called on the majority report, declaring Quay "not" entitled to a seat, and the vote was repeated, with those who had just voted in the negative voting yea and the former affirmatives voting nay.

CLARK DOES NOT VOTE.

An expected sensation was not provided. W. A. Clark of Montana, who had voted on more than one occasion with the Quay people, and who had not resigned his position in the Senate after the Committee on Privileges and Elections had unanimously voted that he should not remain in the body, had not expressed any intention touching the vote to-day. It was a matter of doubt whether he would attend the session. As it was, although he did not arrive during the debate, many persons watched for his arrival even at the last moment, and few would have been surprised to see him enter the Chamber and vote to give Mr. Quay his seat.

Clark was acting the part of a true friend by refraining from casting his vote on Quay's side, for if he had voted Quay would have lost three votes that already had been cast for him.

Mr. Quay was prepared for either a victory or a defeat. Senator Penrose was prepared only for victory. Mr. Quay had arranged to be sworn in at once and to go afterward to Harrisburg to attend the convention there. Senator Penrose was to go to Harrisburg in any event, but in case Quay was Senator he was prepared with a carload of fireworks to celebrate the victory. Senator Penrose went to Harrisburg; Mr. Quay left at once for Florida.

Pennsylvanians here differ as to the effect of the decision of to-day on Quay's chances for vindication at home. The opponents of Quay believe that his rejection will weaken his hold upon followers who have regarded him as invincible, while the Quay people insist that his rejection by the Senate will put him in the position of a martyr and assure his election at the next session of the Legislature.

CLOSING DEBATE.

The final day's debate began at 11 o'clock. Notwithstanding the comparatively early hour of meeting a large number of Senators was present when the session opened, and many people were in the galleries.

Mr. Penrose (Rep., Penn.,) continued his argument begun late yesterday afternoon. Mr. McCumber (Rep., N. D.,) delivered a carefully prepared constitutional argument in opposition to the seating of Mr. Quay. Only a brief while ago he was regarded as an advocate of Mr. Quay's claim, but he announced in his speech that after careful consideration he had changed his opinion. This change, he said, was not based upon emotion, but upon reason.

In an extended argument Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) presented legal and constitutional reasons why, in his opinion, Mr. Quay ought not to be seated. He held that the appointment of Senators by the State Executive was provided for by the framers of the Constitution merely to provide for the filling of vacancies that may be regarded as unexpected. They never contemplated, he maintained, that the legislative power to elect should be divided with the Executive, and he urged that in the present case the Governor did not have constitutional authority to appoint Mr. Quay.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) said his long and laborious speech two years ago in support of Mr. Corbett's right to a seat had seemed to have little effect, and had not even convinced Senators Quay and Penrose. He believed the question pending ought to be determined upon the constitutional view of it taken by each Senator. Personality had no place in the discussion. He did not undervalue precedent, but precedent should shackle no one. If the precedent in the Corbett case was right, it should be adhered to, but if wrong, it should be abandoned.

HALE AND SPOONER ARGUE.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) asked Mr. Spooner if he thought it well that this great question should be continually before the Senate. He contended that it was better for Governors and for Legislatures that there should be an end of such contentions.

"Does the Senator think," inquired Mr. Hale, "that if this case should be decided in favor of Mr. Quay by a bare majority that would settle the contention?"

"No," replied Mr. Spooner.

"Then the Senator does not want it settled?" suggested Mr. Hale.

"I did not say that," retorted Mr. Spooner.

"I ask the Senator, as a lawyer and a thoughtful man," persisted Mr. Hale, "if he does not believe this body ought to settle this question some time?"

"Perhaps so," the Wisconsin Senator replied. "But the Senator from Maine would not consider it eternally settled until it was settled his way."

"I should say," replied Mr. Hale, "that if the Senate had voted against me, as it has against the Senator, that the question was settled. It should not be coming up here to pester us."

"I shall be glad," said Mr. Spooner, "if this discussion shall lead to legislation or a constitutional amendment that will put an end to the possibility of such cases."

Mr. Stewart (Sil., Nev.,) explained that he had voted against the seating of Mr. Corbett two years ago, because he did not think Mr. Corbett came here with clean hands. "I have not the slightest doubt that the Governor in any case like the one pending has perfect right to appoint the Senator."

Mr. Turner (Fus., Washington,) said that his convictions compelled him to vote against Mr. Quay, although he had voted in favor of Mr. Corbett. He differentiated between the two cases.

"This is a judicial question," said Mr. Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) "and ought to be decided upon judicial principles. According to my legal convictions, Mr. Quay is entitled to a seat in this body, and, so believing, I will so vote."

Mr. Daniel then presented a constitutional argument in reply to that made yesterday by Mr. Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)

FINAL VOTE TAKEN.

When Mr. Daniel concluded, it still lacked ten minutes of 4 o'clock, the hour fixed for voting. At 4 o'clock the Chair announced that the hour for voting had arrived, and the pending question was Mr. Chandler's motion to strike out of the committee resolution declaring Mr. Quay was not entitled to a seat in the Senate the word "not." The roll call was followed with intense interest.

The motion was defeated, 32 to 33, the detailed vote being as follows:

YEAS.

Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Baker, (Rep., Kan.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Carter, (Rep., Mont.)	Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyo.)	Platt, (Rep., N. Y.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Scott, (Rep., West Va.)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Deboe, (Rep., Ky.)	Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)
Foraker, (Rep., Ohio.)	Stewart, (Sil., Nev.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.)
Gear, (Rep., Iowa.)	Taliferro, (Dem., Fla.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Warren, (Rep., Wyo.)
Jones, (Sil., Nev.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)
McComas, (Rep., Md.)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)
McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.)	Total, 32.
Mason, (Rep., Ill.)	

NAYS.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	McCumber, (Rep., N. D.)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	McEnerny, (Dem., La.)
Bard, (Rep., Cal.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Martin, (Dem., Va.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Money, (Dem., Miss.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Rdss, (Rep., Vt.)
Culberson, (Dem., Texas.)	Simon, (Rep., Ore.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)
Harris, (Pop., Kan.)	Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)
Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho.)	Turley, (Dem., Tenn.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Turner, (Fus., Wash.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)	Wellington, (Rep., Md.)
McBride, (Rep., Ore.)	Total, 33.

Pairs were announced as follows, the first named in each instance being favorable to Mr. Quay and the second opposed to him: Pritchard (Rep., N. C.,) with Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.;) Depew (Rep., N. Y.,) with Hanna (Rep., Ohio;) Foster (Rep., Wash.,) with Kean (Rep., N. J.;) Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) with Thurston (Rep., Neb.;) Kenney (Dem., Del.,) with Caffery, (Dem., La.;) Elkins (Rep., West Va.,) with Chilton (Dem., Texas;) Fairbanks (Rep., Ind.,) with Mallory (Dem., Fla.;) Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) with Pettus (Dem., Ala.;) Kyle (Ind., S. D.,) with Rawlins (Dem., Utah.) The following Senators were unpaired.

Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) Beveridge (Rep., Ind.,) Clark (Dem., Mon.,) and Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.)

At the request of Mr. Chandler the roll call was verified, no changes being made.

The original resolution then was adopted by 33 to 32, the former vote being exactly reversed on this question.

Thus Mr. Quay was denied a seat in the Senate on the appointment of Gov. Stone.

QUAY'S FOLLOWERS ASTOUNDED.

His Supporters Had Prepared to Celebrate His Vindication.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 24.—Matthew S. Quay's defeat in the Senate at Washington to-day fell like a bombshell in the camp of his followers gathered in this city for the State Convention to-morrow. It was entirely unexpected, as in anticipation of his triumphant vindication the regular organization leaders had come together from all over the State, and extensive preparations had been made to celebrate what they expected would be a joyous occasion.

Instead, however, of parades, fireworks, and lively times by the bands, all is gloom to-night, and the adherents of Col. Quay are gathered in groups in the hotel corridors and on the streets quietly discussing the action of the Senate, which has served to dash aside their hopes of victory.

Not all is sorrow in Harrisburg, however. In the headquarters of the anti-Quayites, presided over by State Senators Martin of Philadelphia and Flinn of Pittsburg, there was gathered to-night a party of men who took an active part in the opposition to Col. Quay during the last session of the Legislature, and they were not slow to express their satisfaction at the turn affairs have taken.

The general opinion among the Quay lieutenants is that the result at Washington takes their leader out of the race for the Senatorship. The positive declaration is made that Col. Quay will no longer be a candidate. Naturally Gov. Stone is spoken of as the party candidate in the event of Quay's withdrawal from the race. The anti-Quayites declare that the Governor would be equally as objectionable as Quay by reason of his close affiliation with that gentleman and say he would not command any more support than was accorded to Quay during the dead-locked session of the Legislature.

Gov. Stone made the following statement to-night:

"I am disappointed in the vote of the Senate. I believed and still believe that the Federal Constitution empowered me to make the appointment. I have been sustained in this view by the best constitutional lawyers in the country, and I regret that the vote in the Senate was not solely upon constitutional grounds. I believe that the predominant sentiment in the State sustains the appointment, and that the action of the Senate to-day will help Senator Quay's re-election to the Senate."

SENATOR HANNA PLEASED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 24.—Senator Hanna declined to make any statement for publication as to the Quay case. He would say nothing further than that he was paired with Senator Depew against Quay, and would have voted against seating him as an appointee under the circumstances if he had been in the Senate to-day. When a bulletin giving the vote on the Quay case reached the hotels, it got to the room of Gen. Grosvenor first. The latter at once went over to the apartments of Senator Hanna, and in the presence of quite a crowd, shook hands with the Senator over the result.

Will Veto Lighting Company Bill.

ALBANY, April 24.—Gov. Roosevelt tomorrow will write a veto of the W. J. Sullivan bill, which allows electric light companies the same right of condemnation of lands now granted exclusively to water companies in cities, on the ground that the bill appears to be too broad in its provisions to protect the public.

Slip Covers and Awnings
made to order at O'Neill's at the lowest prices in town. Get an estimate from them. 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

JOHN WANAMAKER ON QUAY

Says the Pennsylvania Leader's Power Is Broken.

QUAY AND CLARK IN SYMPATHY

Senate Vindicated Itself by Ousting Both Men—Means a New Era in Keystone State Politics.

John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, ex-Postmaster General, dined with ex-President Harrison at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. There he talked freely concerning the defeat of Matthew Stanley Quay of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate yesterday and its possible effects on the politics of the Keystone State.

"What do you think of Mr. Quay's defeat?" he was asked.

Mr. Wanamaker hesitated and remarked: "The fact that Mr. Quay is beaten is enough. I don't know that I care to say much. I take no personal satisfaction in the humiliation of a man who has been so prominent in public life. Another Legislature will be elected in November. That body will meet Jan. 1, 1901, and will elect a Senator to fill the vacancy."

"Will you be a candidate?"

"That is hardly a fair question. But I shall have to change my mind if I am a candidate."

"Will Mr. Quay seek a re-election?"

"I can't express any opinion with regard to what Mr. Quay will do."

"How do you construe the action of the Senate in refusing to seat Mr. Quay?"

"It means simply that the highest legislative body in the Nation has seen fit to pronounce sentence against and declare its disapproval of the kind of politics that Quay and W. A. Clark of Montana have put in operation to obtain places in the Senate."

"How will the action of the Senate affect Pennsylvania?"

"Favorably. I think the action of the Senate is the result of a ground swell among the people of Pennsylvania and Montana, who have declared they want no Czars in politics. We have three Pennsylvanias.

"First, the one that was, where every man had to surrender his patriotic impulses to Quayism and where the people rebelled.

"Second, the Pennsylvania that is and which said last Winter 'Hands off' to the Quay corrupt machine that had been breaking banks and trust companies and padding pay rolls and then went to the Legislature to compel the re-election of Quay.

"Third, the Pennsylvania that is to be, where the people are not going to permit political leaders to capitalize the worst elements of the body politic; the Pennsylvania that is going into clean politics and which will no longer allow a political boss to use the community for his own personal advancement.

"Mr. Quay's well-known system of politics gave him an immense force, and he used it up to the last hour to-day. I think he exhausted his power, and that the vote of to-day is another link in the chain that is strangling the corrupt faction which has been marching under the Republican banner and claiming to be the Republican Party of Pennsylvania. While doing this, it was only that wing of it which had taken possession of the offices and used the National and State Administrations to intrench themselves in them."

"Will Mr. Quay's defeat have any effect on the course of the Pennsylvania Republican delegation to the Philadelphia Convention?"

"The State of Pennsylvania is for McKinley. There is no reason to mix Quay's defeat with the action of the Pennsylvania delegation. If Quay were not living our State would still be for McKinley. It was for McKinley when Quay was not."

"But don't you think that Senator Hanna, representing the Administration, being paired against Quay may embitter the latter and induce him to attempt to turn the delegation?"

"Quay can't change the delegation. In my judgment it is utterly impossible for him to turn it."

"If Mr. Quay is a candidate for re-election next Winter, will he be opposed?"

"Most assuredly. He never can be elected by the next Legislature by any fair means."

"Does Mr. Quay's defeat to-day signify his political death?"

"It is the beginning of the end. Mr. Quay made a fatal blunder when he failed to see that the people were not willing that their representatives should re-elect him to the Senate. He blundered again when he was willing to constitute his Governor (Stone) the viceroy of the State, so that he could give him a ticket of admission to the Senate. It was a narrow escape, the vote of to-day, of seriously injuring the Republican Party of the United States. It was a step forward that will lead to great consequences. It demonstrates that, with all the force that acute and long-intrenched politicians are able to command, the Senate of the United States could not be turned from the path of duty by the men who had come there by the wrong road."

"Do you consider Quay's case as bad as Clark's?"

"Well, Quay and Clark seem to have trained together, and there was mutual sympathy."

"Will you be a candidate for the Senate, Mr. Wanamaker?"

"I don't, as I said before, consider that a fair question. I refused to be a candidate at the last election, but suggested a number of men who were worthy for. Our present system is crowding out the younger men, and chances have been given only to such as would bow down to the political bosses or had large purses to open. Pennsylvania has become very sick of that system. To-day's vote is a great justification of five years of hard work to awaken a sleeping giant."

"What do you think Mr. Quay will do?"

"What can he do? What power has he? He is not a Senator. He has no public office. To suppose that you can dethrone any man, who has held such power as Quay, by one blow in a single afternoon is expecting a great deal. I think to-day's work shatters the force that was supposed to have been invincible, and has proved that the people are more potent than any one man. It has been said that the opposition to Quay had a good deal of personality in it and was confined to a few persons.

"That is not the truth. There are leaders in every work. The people in nearly every county of Pennsylvania have been fretting and sweating under the tyranny of the Quay machine. I doubt if we have had a genuinely fair election in Pennsylvania, except in spots, for fifteen years. The memory of man sayeth not when Philadelphia was politically governed in a way to guarantee an honest election. But we have reached the stage where the fugitives from justice of men who have debauched the ballot box can be counted on the fingers of both hands."

Mr. Wanamaker was asked whether he had any intention of being a bidder at the sale of the Fifth Avenue Hotel property to-day.

"You might as well ask me," he replied, "what I will have for dinner at the Paris Exposition. Certainly, if I was to be a bidder the last thing I would do would be to make an announcement to that effect through the public prints."

CLARK TO HOLD ON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—According to the statements made by the immediate friends of W. A. Clark of Montana, his resignation need not be expected immediately. Mr. Clark will very reluctantly give up his place in the Senate, and those who are advising him give him the impression that unanimous consent is necessary to secure a vote on his case, and Mr. Clark is represented as being confident that he has friends enough in the Senate to prevent any unanimous consent arrangement.

The Clark idea is to postpone action on the case until next December, so that the present Governor of Montana shall not have the opportunity to appoint a Senator for the interval.

A Searchlight on Railroading
Reveals the remarkable facilities and extraordinary service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the great trunk line between the East and West.—Adv.

WILLIAM V. KING SUED BY HIS WIFE

Daughter Testifies in Action for Reconveyance of Property.

MISREPRESENTATION CHARGED

Cotton Exchange Superintendent Accused of Using a Custom House Clerk to Obtain a Deed.

William V. King, once President and now Superintendent of the Cotton Exchange, is being sued in the Supreme Court by his wife, Belle F. King, for the reconveyance to her of a house at 310 West Eighty-eighth Street, of which she alleges he obtained the deed by false representations. The case is on trial before Justice Andrews, in Part IV., Special Term.

There is now pending in the Supreme Court an action for separation brought by Mr. King against his wife, the trial of which was interrupted about a year ago with rather sensational circumstances.

Mrs. King was in Europe, where she had been for more than a year. Mr. King charged desertion, and alleged that the papers in the case had been mailed to her last known address. The case was almost ended before Justice Truax, when Ruth King, the young daughter, who had been in Europe with her mother, suddenly came into court and declared that her mother knew nothing about the separation proceedings and that she was staying in Europe because Mr. King advised her to.

The hearing was stopped at once. Since then Mrs. King has obtained alimony, pending the trial of the action.

The present case is a result of the separation proceedings. Mrs. King, who lives with two of her daughters at 101 West Eighty-eighth Street, asserts that Mr. King imposed on her when he succeeded in getting title to the Eighty-eighth Street house. His side of the case was not heard yesterday.

In the story of Mrs. King and her witnesses "that party from Chicago" was mentioned frequently. Just before the close of the session it was brought out that the person referred to is a young Custom House clerk who, it was alleged, had unwittingly been used by Mr. King to obtain the title to the property.

THE FIRST FAMILY HOME.

Mrs. King testified that she married Mr. King in 1886, and that they had seven children, three of whom were married. Two daughters lived with her, and a son was with Mr. King. They made their first real estate venture about sixteen years after they were married. Mrs. King had saved some money, with which they purchased a house in East Seventeenth Street. Later they sold this house and purchased another at 754 Madison Avenue. The deeds to both of these houses were in the name of Mrs. King.

The Madison Avenue house was sold and the Eighty-eighth Street house was purchased in 1892. Some details as to mortgages were given by Mrs. King and the various deeds were offered in evidence. On cross-examination she was asked:

"Did you have any accounts in savings banks?"

"Yes."

"When were they opened?"

"I began saving right after I was married."

"When you were married you had no money?"

"No."

"Whatever money you had came from Mr. King?"

"No, not exactly; my mother and brother boarded with me for three years. My mother paid me $50 a month, which I saved."

"When the Eighty-eighth Street house was purchased there was a mortgage on it. Did not Mr. King pay the interest?"

"Yes, in place of the rent he would have had to pay for a home for his wife and children."

At the close of Mrs. King's testimony the daughter, Ruth, who had appeared for her mother in the separation suit, was called to the stand. While Mrs. King had given mostly testimony bearing on the execution of the deeds and the details of money transactions, it was left to her daughter to tell of the facts which caused the present action.

"Do you remember the Summer of 1895?"

"Yes; we went to the Adirondacks early in the Summer. We were to remain there until October, but we returned home in September.

"We received a letter from papa in which he said he had a purchaser for the Eighty-eighth Street house. Mamma thought we had better come home and see about the sale."

"Were you present at any conversations between your father and mother in regard to the sale of the house?"

"THAT CHICAGO PARTY."

"Oh, yes; papa said that a "Chicago man" wanted the house. He was a wealthy packer, who wanted to come to New York to live. He said that the man and his wife had seen the house and liked it."

"Did he tell you the man's name?"

"No; he always called him 'that Chicago party.'"

"What did your mother say?"

"She said that she would sell on one condition, and that was that the money realized should immediately be reinvested in another house for herself and the children."

"What did he say?"

"He said that was all right, and he would do just as had been done before, and allow mamma to have the property. She then consented to sell."

"When did she sign the deed?"

"In October, 1895, one day papa came up stairs and told her the notary was in the parlor. She went down and signed the papers. The next day we went out to look for a house, and kept on looking until March, 1896, when mamma was taken ill and confined to her bed."

"Were you still living in the house at that time?"

"Yes; papa said that he had arranged with 'that Chicago man' so that we could remain there until May 1."

"Did you remain there after May 1?"

HAD TO TAKE THE HOUSE BACK.

"Yes; mamma was still ill, and papa said that 'that Chicago party' would not trouble us until she got better. Finally mamma began to worry about the house, and papa said to her, 'Well, I have had to take it back; the Chicago party's bookkeeper has absconded.'"

"Did your father say that he had taken the house back in his own name?"

"No."

"Do you remember June 15, 1897?"

"Yes, that was two days before mamma and I sailed for Europe. Papa came into the room and handed a paper to mamma and asked her to sign it. After he went out, mamma read it aloud. He returned in a few moments and asked where it was. Mamma answered by pointing to the grate, where it was burning up. He became very angry and said, 'Well, I have the best of you, anyway, as I took the house back in my own name.'"

The witness was not allowed to tell the contents of the paper which had been destroyed.

She then told of the trip to Europe. She said that it had been taken with her father's consent, and that he had paid all the expenses. She remained abroad until October, 1898, when her father sent for her to come home. Her father met her at the pier.

"Did you go to church the next Sunday?"

"Yes."

"What happened on the way home?"

"Papa said to me, 'Did you bring that paper back I sent to your mother to sign?' I said, 'No.' 'Why?' he asked. I replied, 'She refused to sign it.' He became angry and said, 'Very well, I will proceed to get a divorce from her.' I told him that he could not get a divorce simply because she refused to sign papers."

The only question on cross-examination asked Miss King was:

"In any differences between your father and mother, you sympathize with your mother?"

"Yes, because I believe she has been treated unfairly."

James F. Duhig of 68 Myrtle Avenue was the last witness called. He said that in 1895 he was a clerk in the office of the Surveyor of the Port.

"Were you the grantee of a deed from Belle F. King, dated Oct. 18, 1895, conveying the property at 310 West Eighty-eighth Street?" he was asked.

"Yes."

"Tell us the circumstances."

"I met Mr. King, who told me his wife desired to convey the property to him, and he asked me to be the channel through which the conveyance was made."

"Did you ever pay anything for the property?"

"No."

"Was the deed ever delivered to you?"

"I can't say that it was. It was shown to me so as to put me on the safe side."

"Did you ever have the deed in your possession?"

"I did not."

Mr. Duhig then told about the conveyance of the property by him to Mr. King. It was the deed to him that Mrs. King had executed for "that Chicago party."

Mr. King will take the stand in his own behalf at the opening of court this morning and give his version of the transaction.

OSCAR S. STRAUS RESIGNED HIS POST.

The Minister to Turkey Asked to be Relieved—Acceptance Delayed at President's Request.

It was ascertained last night from a trustworthy source that Oscar S. Straus, United States Minister to Turkey, offered his resignation to the President some two months ago, but at the President's request Mr. Straus consented that it should not be accepted immediately.

THE TIMES'S informant said:

"The promises of the Sultan to pay indemnities and to grant permits for reconstructing buildings at Harpoot and for an addition to Robert College are conclusive, as shown by the records on file in the Department of State.

"All of these facts will be made public in a few days by the Secretary of State.

"Gen. Lew Wallace is opposed to the present Administration, and being in that position is inclined to contradict Mr. Straus.

"From one who is rather familiar with Turkish affairs, it can be said that the Turkish custom is to try to discredit everybody who is not in favor of their methods, and that is the present plan.

"Undoubtedly some of the news articles now being published are inspired by the Turkish Minister at Washington."

SAYS TURKEY WILL SETTLE.

Mr. Griscom Cables that the Porte Has Undertaken to Meet All Engagements Respecting Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—It can be stated on authority that the negotiations respecting the American missionary claims are progressing in the most satisfactory manner in the view of the Government. The department has received from Mr. Griscom, the United States Chargé, a cablegram announcing that the Porte has undertaken to meet all of the engagements made with the United States Minister respecting the payment of the claims set up on account of the destruction of American missioh property. It is not stated when the payments will be made, but it is surmised that owing to the many obligations of greater magnitude pressing upon the Porte, some time may yet elapse before the money is actually in hand.

Mr. Griscom also confirmed the press reports as to the publication by the Porte of an irade authorizing the rebuilding of the destroyed missions and the construction of an annex to Robert College, the great American theological school in Constantinople. This action of the Turkish authorities is regarded as of an importance far exceeding the mere payment of $90,000 on account of property destroyed by a mob. It amounts to a recognition of the right of our missionaries to build their schools in Turkey and insures them against what they regarded as a gradual but absolute exclusion from the domains of the Sultan.

Under the Turkish law buildings destroyed under the conditions surrounding the destruction of the schools can be reconstructed only by special permission of the Porte.

In the case of the schools and Robert College the applications have been pending before the Porte for several years, and several American Ministers have vainly tried to forward them. Once an application progressed so far that it received the approval of the Sultan, but by some mysterious means it was made away with by some one connected with the Porte and, never having been officially promulgated, was of course of no force.

On the whole, the officials here regard Mr. Griscom's cable as marking the safe passing of what might have been regarded as a critical point in the negotiations and feel confident that, in addition to this notable concession, the United States will secure all of its just claims.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.—The Porte has received telegrams from Ali Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish Minister at Washington, pointing out the bad impression created in the United States by the non-payment of the indemnity due and announcing the determination of the American Government to insist upon a prompt settlement of the claims.

TURKEY BUYS ARMAMENT.

Will Get Smokeless Powder, Rifles, Artillery, and Quick Firers.

LONDON, April 25.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"Considering the scale upon which the Turkish armament is being extended, it is scarcely surprising that a pressing necessity for all available funds is experienced and that an increase of the customs duties should have suggested itself as a handy expedient.

"It is asserted that the first installment for the current year consists of a quantity of smokeless powder, 240,000 rifles, 18 batteries of artillery, and 96 quick-firers."

HARRIET P. DAME DEAD.

CONCORD, N. H., April 24.—Harriet P. Dame, war nurse from New Hampshire, known by name to thousands of Union and Confederate soldiers, died to-night.

She had the right to wear the insignia of the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Corps, and the Third Corps of Hookers Division.

STOVEMAKERS TO MEET.

PITTSBURG, April 24.—Stove manufacturers of the United States will hold a meeting in Philadelphia on May 7 at which it is believed a combination with millions to back it will be formed under a charter already granted, or a selling agreement with territory restrictions will be entered into.

The day following the annual convention of the National Stove Association will be held in New York to ratify the agreement.

The Verdict of Popular Judgment
Is that the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the comprehensiveness of its facilities, the perfection of its service, and the accuracy of its operation is without a peer.—Adv.

HANNA'S SPEECH ROUSES ENTHUSIASM IN OHIO

Praise of Administration Cheered by Republican Convention.

EXPANSION THE KEY-NOTE

"Destiny of the Country Is Written," He Declares—Says Ohio Must Lead the Party.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 24.—The Republican State Convention made a great Administration demonstration here to-day. Usually there is only one keynote speech, that of the temporary Chairman, but there were two to-day, and the one that caused more comment than any other convention speech in the history of Ohio Republicans was by Senator Hanna.

It was very much of a Hanna day, without dissenting or discordant notes. The

Party has gone down. [Renewed cheering.] We are proud of our record; we are proud of our business experience, and we are glad to have had the opportunity to demonstrate to the world that the policy and business principles of the American people meant the civilization and Christianization of the whole world. [Tremendous cheering.] It is that success in material things which gives us that opportunity and makes it possible to accomplish these great results.

PRAISES PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

"Now that we are embarking in this new policy and now that this Government is confronted with the responsibilities which are open to us, we ask the Republican Party in Ohio, as we did four years ago, to sound the keynote to the balance of the Union; to express her confidence in her great leader, our President, [more cheering,] to show by the interest they take and the efforts they make in this campaign their confidence in that leadership, in their determination to stand loyally by him and his policy. [Renewed cheering.] His courage during all the dark days of that war and many complications which succeeded it has never failed for one moment.

"And I want to improve this opportunity to say in this presence that there has never been an hour, no not a moment, that he has not been in touch with his party in Washington. [Renewed cheering.] The consciousness that he is prepared for and is meeting every difficulty, determined to do what seems best and right for the people in our insular possessions, at the same time maintaining the dignity and prestige of our country and protecting our labor and our industries—that feeling that he is doing right has enabled him to call to his support that aid which always comes to a strong leader of men, and no matter what collateral issues may be arranged in the coming campaign, I know that people of the United States feel comfortable and confident when they know that William McKinley is at the wheel. [Tremendous cheering.]

"I say, my fellow-Republicans, that we want to commence now to do business, and the spirit and harmony which pervades this convention is a good augury that we will work together in this campaign shoulder to shoulder for a common cause, forgetting all individual contests and lending ourselves to one great united effort to put the Republican Party of the State of Ohio where it always is, to the front, [more cheering,] and through the campaign to maintain that position as an example to the whole country. Let us commence now, as soon as the duties of this convention are over; make our organization, as we always do, perfect; forgetting, as I said, all differences, but looking only to the common end and the success of the whole party, placing us in such a position that, whatever faltering and indecision there may be in other sections of the country, Ohio will stand, as she always does, in a solid phalanx in the front rank of the fight." [Long-continued cheering.]

As soon as order was restored Chairman Nevin read the following telegram from Senator Foraker:

To the Republicans of Ohio:

On account of the action of the Insular Committee in reporting an amendment to the Senate resolutions, continuing present officials in Porto Rico until Aug. 1 next, which it is expected will be adopted to-day and come to the Senate to-morrow, it is impossible for me to leave here, as you will well understand and appreciate. Please kindly excuse my absence to the convention and express my regret that I am denied the pleasure of joining with the Republicans of Ohio in the important but agreeable work of organizing for the renomination of President McKinley and his triumphant election.

The districts were called for the members of the Committees on Credentials, Rules, order of business, &c., and the convention adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS.

Convention Names Delegates and Indorses the Acts of Mr. McKinley and Congress.

CONCORD, N. H., April 24.—The Republican State Convention held here to-day elected as delegates at large to the Republican National Convention United States Senator Jacob Gallinger, Frank Jones, William C. Clarke, and Thomas N. Hastings. There was considerable opposition to the election of Mr. Jones as a delegate, on the ground that he had not been previously identified with the Republican Party.

James O. Lyford of Concord, replying to those who raised this objection, said the movement to send Mr. Jones was designed to cement with the party those Democrats who voted with the Republicans in 1896 for William McKinley.

When the ballot was taken Mr. Jones received 395 votes; the other delegates were elected by a vote of 470. Alternates were elected as follows: Charles W. Holtt of Nashua, Alfred F. Howard of Portsmouth, A. Crosby Kenett of Conway, and F. A. Faulkner of Keene.

The convention adopted the following platform:

In this convention, which marks the beginning of the Presidential campaign of 1900, we, the Republicans of New Hampshire, congratulate the people upon the honest fulfillment of the pledges made in the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896 and acknowledge the wise statesmanship of our President, William McKinley, under whose guidance the promises made have been performed. As Chief Executive he has met and wisely solved graver National problems than have fallen to the lot of any predecessor save Washington and Lincoln.

We indorse that legislation of the present Congress which has established beyond a doubt the currency of the United States upon a gold standard of value, which insures all payments in honest dollars, and answers the commercial demands of our own people and of foreign nations with which we deal.

We rejoice in the passage of the Dingley act, and in the greatly increased prosperity of the people which has followed.

We glory in the triumphs of the Spanish war, both those on land and those on sea. We are proud of the splendid records of our naval and military heroes.

We heartily support the Administration in the annexation of Hawaii and in the acquisition of Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines.

The insurrection in the Philippines was a rebellion against the lawful authority of the United States, and we assert it is the duty of the President to subdue it. We condemn any encouragement given by American citizens to those bearing arms against our country.

We intrust the future government of our new possessions to Congress and the President, believing that they may lawfully control and govern them as they deem best, and feeling assured that they will give the islands every measure of local self-government for which they may show themselves fitted.

We commend and approve the patriotic impulses of our President, his loyalty to right, his high purpose, his diplomacy, his great achievements for his country and humanity, and urge his renomination at the coming National Convention.

James W. Remick of Littleton offered as a substitute for the paragraph in the resolution which said that the future government of new possessions was intrusted to Congress and the President, the following:

"We believe in ultimate free trade, and every other constitutional right for Porto Rico and independence for Cuba and the Philippine Islands, as soon as they are capable of self-government."

The convention voted down the amendment, after a speech by Senator Gallinger defending the resolutions as reported by the committee.

The delegates to the National Convention were not instructed.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 24.—With the arrival of delegates to-day to the Republican Convention the real contest for the nomination for Governor began. The six candidates were about their respective headquarters early in the morning, and their supporters from different parts of the State were brought in for introduction and instruction as rapidly as they arrived. The immediate managers of the candidates brought back reports to headquarters that they found the situation as confusing as on yesterday, and it was generally agreed that no one can foretell with any degree of certainty what the result of the contest will be.

The supporters of John L. Griffiths, encouraged with the loyalty to him displayed at the Indianapolis primaries last night, were disposed to believe that his chances were growing brighter every hour. Men who have gone carefully over the situation predict that on the second ballot the Griffiths vote will be in excess of 500.

It is recognized pretty generally that Winfield T. Durbin, bringing with him his long experience in practical politics in the State and his experience as a member of the National Committee, will be a hard candidate to beat. His supporters are confident that he will lead on the first ballot by from 50 to 100 votes, and they are just as confident that his organization will be able to bring within the fold support sufficient to nominate him as soon as the structures of other candidates begin to tumble.

As viewed by onlookers, Enoch G. Hogate occupies advantageous ground. It is not being represented that he will have more than 250 votes on the first ballot, but his friends believe his position in the race is such that he will grow in strength as the balloting proceeds, and they are hoping that when it is demonstrated that neither Griffiths nor Durbin can get the nomination, the delegates will turn to the Danville man as the most available.

None of the candidates, from outward appearances, has a more loyal following than Frank B. Posey, and none of the six makes a better impression among the delegates, and yet one hears about the headquarters hotel constantly the story that the First District, from which Posey comes, will not prove loyal. The situation in the district has tended to make friends for Posey in other parts of the State, and it was suggested that in the end he might be benefited by it. The quiet, aggressive strength evolved by James S. Dodge has been a surprise to a good many persons. His managers were confident to-day that he will start with more than 200 votes, and they think they have the best of reasons for believing that his strength will grow after the first ballot. The plea is made that the extreme northern part of the State ought to have the Governorship once in a while. W. S. Haggard has gathered about him an active following, and he and his managers are confident that he will make a respectable showing on the first few ballots, and that after the "break up" comes he will gather strength rapidly. The well-informed politicians are unable to see that there is any chance for his nomination, and are inclined to believe that his district will break away after the first two or three ballots.

PENNSYLVANIANS MEET TO-DAY.

Republican Convention Will Make Nominations at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 24.—The Republican State Committee met this afternoon to make up the roll of delegates to the convention, which meets at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, in the Opera House, to nominate candidates for Auditor General, two Congressmen at Large, and thirty-two Presidential Electors, four at large, and to choose eight delegates at eight alternates at large to the National Convention at Philadelphia. State Senator S. J. McCarrell of this city is regarded as the most likely aspirant for temporary Chairman, and there is apparently no opposition to the proposition to make Henry W. Oliver of Pittsburg permanent Chairman.

Senator E. B. Hardenbergh of Wayne County has no opposition for Auditor General, and he will probably be the unanimous choice of the convention. The candidates for Congressmen at Large are Galusha A. Grow of Susquehanna County, the present incumbent; Robert H. Foerderer of Philadelphia, Dr. Theodore L. Flood of Meadville, ex-Congressman William C. Arnold of Clearfield, and John B. Steel of Greensburg. All the candidates are on the ground conducting an active canvass.

The probable delegates at large are M. S. Quay, Gov. W. A. Stone, Attorney General J. P. Elkin, State Chairman Frank Reeder, ex-Congressman John S. Leisenring, B. W. Green, ex-Senator Charles A. Porter, and James Elverson.

Congressman William Connell of Scranton is advocating the adoption of a resolution by the convention pledging the delegation to Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith for Vice President. The indications are that the convention will be a very quiet and harmonious gathering and that its business will be transacted in a few hours.

The platform will not be made public until it has been adopted by the Resolutions Committee. It was prepared at Washington and brought here at midnight by United States Senator Penrose and Congressman Bingham. It is conceded that the platform will indorse the State and National Administrations and indorse President McKinley for a second term and probably advocate ballot reform.

BATTLESHIP PLANS APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Naval Board on Construction to-day finally approved the plans for the three battleships authorized by the last Congress, and gave instructions to have the specifications prepared at once, preliminary to calling for bids from the ship builders. The ships will be enlarged Iowas in type, with the same rectangular superstructure and the two turrets, bow and stern, on the main deck.

The turret guns will be twelve-inch calibre like the Iowa's guns; there will be a turret at each corner of the superstructure carrying two-eight-inch guns, and twelve six-inch rapid firers will be disposed along the sides of the central citadel. The ships will make nineteen knots speed, and have a displacement of about 15,300 tons, making these new ships by far the largest in the United States navy, and as big as the latest type of British armored cruisers.

As the constructors are limited in the draught by our shallow harbors to a little over 25 feet, and as 75 feet represents about the greatest beam consistent with speed, it will be necessary to provide for the weights by giving the ships more length than the Iowa class, and they will be almost 440 feet long. The secondary batteries will be made up largely of fourteen-pounders. Altogether, the ships will be more than equal to any warships of their size in the world's navies.

HOUSES BUILT IN A NIGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, N. Y., April 24.—Wealthy New Yorkers who live at Rye-on-the-Sound and are trying to make it a model town, stole a novel march on M. F. Biddulph, who was about to open a hotel and saloon on the Glenwood Road Monday night.

It was the belief of Biddulph that he had all of the necessary consents required under the Raines law, which provides that every property owner within 200 feet must give his permission before a saloon can be opened. He worked until late last night putting in the bar fixtures and stock, and had everything in readiness for the opening to-day. He was therefore much surprised this morning, when upon nearing his saloon he found that two new houses had made their appearance during the night on the property of M. V. Ratterson, who is one of the residents opposed to the saloon. When Biddulph applied for consents to open his saloon he was told by the new tenants, who had hastily moved in, that they were opposed to the sale of liquors in the neighborhood.

Biddulph says that the houses are portable buildings, and were shipped to Rye last night and put up within the two-hundred-foot line for spite. He says that the houses were made in sections in New York, and loaded into furniture vans which brought them to Rye.

Biddulph has retained a lawyer and will bring an action to compel the County Treasurer to issue a license.

KILLED ON THE RACE COURSE.

Frank O'Leary, a jockey in the employ of F. R & T. Hitchcock, was fatally injured in the fifth race at the Aqueduct track yesterday afternoon, and died at 6 o'clock, just as an ambulance in which he was taken from the track reached St. Mary's Hospital, in Brooklyn.

O'Leary had the mount on Randy in a field of ten horses, which was well bunched as it moved through the back stretch at a pace better than two minutes to the mile. Suddenly the horse G. E. Wightman, ridden by McJoynt, fell, from no apparent cause, and Pettifogger, on which Hewitt had the mount, and Randy, ridden by O'Leary, tumbled over him. When the cloud of dust caused by the triple accident cleared away horses and boys could be seen from the stand to be mixed up in a serious mess. Women screamed and fainted and the excitement of the race was forgotten for the instant. Men rushed across the field to the scene of the accident, followed by stablemen with stretchers, and finally by an ambulance.

O'Leary was bleeding from the mouth and nose, and a surgeon, who was in the crowd, announced that his skull was fractured. McJoynt and Hewitt were insensible, but not seriously injured. Two of the horses had to be hauled off O'Leary before the extent of his injuries could be learned. O'Leary was lifted into an ambulance, and though the doctors said his case was hopeless, was driven to St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. He died before he could be taken into a ward.

O'Leary, who was a native of Toronto, Canada, was twenty-two years old, and a very popular as well as a fairly capable jockey. He was engaged to ride this season for the stables of F. R. & T. Hitchcock, Jr., and W. P. Burch. This is McJoynt's first season in this vicinity, coming here from Texas, to ride for A. H. & D. H. Morris. Hewitt, who was at one time in the employ of August Belmont, first attracted attention by riding jumpers at the Madison Square Garden Horse Show. His recklessness is proverbial, possibly inherited, as he is a son of old Harry Hewitt, for many years "whipper-in" of the Meadow Brook hounds. The lad was in early boyhood a sort of pet of the Meadow Brook set, who were charmed with his skill and daring in the saddle. Hewitt and McJoynt will hardly be in the saddle again for a week or two.

CUT IN STEEL CRITICISED

Judge Gary Says the Situation Does Not Justify a Reduction.

President of the Federal Steel Company Issues a Statement After a Meeting of Manufacturers.

President E. H. Gary of the Federal Steel Company, issued last evening the following statement, which was accepted as an official criticism of the cutting of prices by the American Steel and Iron Company:

"During the day I have conversed with the Presidents of most of the companies engaged in the manufacture of pig iron and steel, and, with no exception, all state there is nothing in the general situation to justify any reduction in the present prices, and I am certain none is contemplated. This does not, of course, include the American Steel and Wire Company, who, I am informed, have heretofore published some reductions."

Judge Gary, when seen in regard to his statement, said that it spoke for itself, and that he had nothing to add to it. He smiled when asked: "This is a slap in the face for Steel and Wire, is it not?" but did not reply. He refused to say with whom he had conversed before making a statement in regard to the general situation not justifying a reduction in prices.

It was learned that during the day the offices of the Federal Steel Company were thronged by men who consulted with Judge Gary on the situation. Among them were representatives of the Carnegie Steel Company, the Lackawanna Steel and Iron Company, the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Cambria Iron Company, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Maryland Steel Company, and representatives from the pig iron manufactories in the Ohio Valley and Pittsburg districts. Their consensus of opinion is embodied in Judge Gary's statement.

Incidentally, the attitude of Chairman John W. Gates of the American Steel and Wire Company comes in for a large share of discussion. One of the visitors, who is familiar with the affairs of Steel and Wire, said:

"I have no doubt that Chairman Gates is preparing to get out of the company and that he will get out. His attitude has been such as to wean from him the support of the majority element in the board, and not only that, but to array against him the hostility of steel interests generally."

The report is current in Wall Street that Mr. Gates will be succeeded as Chairman of the American Steel and Wire Company Board of Directors by Philip W. Moen of the Washburn & Moen Company. Mr. Moen is Third Vice President of the American Steel and Wire Company. The counsel for the corporation, Max Pam, said yesterday that he had not heard the matter discussed.

A Wall Street news agency published a story yesterday to the effect that a firm of brokers had bought 20,000 shares of stock from Mr. Gates, and that he carried around in his pocket the check for $1,200,000, which was paid for the securities, forgetting to have it cashed. It was also said, according to the same source, that Mr. Gates always kept on hand about $12,000,000 to use as a lever for stock market operations.

WIRE TRUST RUMORS IN CHICAGO.

All Reports Agree that Mr. Gates Will Step Down and Out.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Rumors are many concerning Wire Trust affairs. On one thing reports on "the street" seem to agree, and that is that J. W. Gates will step down and out. Among those mentioned as his possible successor are Philip W. Moen, Henry C. Frick, and William Edenborn. It is generally reported that powerful interests are after the control of the Wire Trust or have secured control of the great concern.

The most popular of these rumors is one to the effect that the Federal Steel Company has secured the majority of the stock or at least a great block of it. If any of those interests gets control of the Wire Trust Mr. Gates's term of office is numbered by days.

Wire certificates were firm to-day as a result of these rumors. Much of the buying was done by brokers who handle Standard Oil interests, which are concerned in Federal Steel. The Federal Steel Company and the American Steel and Wire Company have many interests in common. The Wire Trust buys all its rods of the Federal Company. The closing down of the wire plants resulted in the closing of the Joliet rod mills.

Other reports have it that J. P. Morgan & Co have bought up a large block of Wire stock. Several private telegrams from New York to-day stated that the Seligmans were heavy purchasers of Steel and Wire securities, and names of other New Yorkers also are used in the rumors.

IRON AND STEEL PRICES.

Cuts of $3 and $4 Per Ton Made—Drop in Bessemer Reported.

PITTSBURG, April 24.—Two sharp cuts in iron and steel products have been made. Foundry Pig Iron No. 2 was offered to-day at $19.50 a ton for early delivery. This is a cut of $3 on quotations made a few days ago. Quotations on this product have been higher, but it has been possible for some time to get it at Pittsburg for $22.50. Open-hearth billets have been reduced from $40 and $42 a ton to $38 and $40. It was reported that a cut of $5 a ton in Bessemer pig had been made, but this lacks confirmation. While the price of Bessemer is $33, it is stated that large contracts can be placed at $32.50.

Manufacturers here, in spite of the recent stagnation in the market, still maintain their belief that there will be no general slump in iron and steel prices. They say it is a question of only a short time when the market will react and prices reach a higher mark than before.

SUGAR TRUST STOCK FORGED?

Chicagoan Claims He Was Swindled in Buying Bogus Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 24.—What may be an extensive forgery of Sugar Trust stock came to light to-day when S. W. Jacobs, President of the Chicago Loan and Trust Company, was arrested at the instance of H. Gilbertson on a charge of being implicated in a confidence game. The alleged perpetrator of the forgery, Samuel Fuller, is also sought, but it has been learned that he left Chicago soon after completing the transaction complained of, May 17, 1898. It is said, too, that he imposed upon a score of business men, several of whom are believed to have purchased bogus stock.

Gilbertson says he gave Fuller $2,700 for what purported to be fifty shares of American Sugar and Refining Company stock, and his assertion that the papers bore the alleged signatures of H. O. Havemeyer as President and John E. Searles as Secretary is corroborated by Jacobs.

Mr. Jacobson does not deny that Gilbertson was swindled. "But," he said, when taken into custody, "I was fooled as thoroughly as Gilbertson was, though I did not lose any money. Fuller came to me with letters of high recommendation, purporting to be signed by the Mayor and Treasurer of Buffalo. He created such a good impression upon the brokers in Chicago that he gained every one's confidence. He showed me his letters and I consented to allow him the use of a desk.

"I introduced Fuller to Gilbertson, who I knew was anxious to make an investment. It was not long after that the true character of the man Fuller was discovered. He was found to be an out-and-out fraud and a criminal."

Gilbertson says Jacobson took an active part in inducing him to purchase the stock, guaranteed the papers offered by Fuller, represented that he himself had shares worth $500,000, and, as a further argument, gave Gilbertson a promisory note for $2,000.

Failure of a Candy-Making Firm.

BOSTON, April 24.—The manufacturing confectioners' firm of B. P. Clark & Co. of Cambridgeport failed to-day. Owing to the death within the past few years of Messrs. Clark, McKusick, and Emerson, all members of the firm, and the withdrawal of their capital, the present firm, composed of E. C. Wheeler and William I. Alley, found itself unable to meet its obligations at maturity. The assignment is without preference. A schedule of indebtedness and assets is being prepared.

WORK ON DEWEY STAND BEGUN

Organized Labor to Resort to Injunction Proceedings to Stop It.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Work on the big grandstand from which Admiral Dewey is to review the big parade began to-day, and, owing to extreme precautions, the non-union workmen were not molested by the strikers.

Organized labor will resort to injunction proceedings to stop the work on the reviewing stand. The action will be based on a Federal law, which, it is said, forbids the building of structures intended for other than Government purposes upon Federal property. The labor men say that the contractors who are building the reviewing stand have obtained no permit from the Government.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 24.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America says the Dewey Day celebration in Chicago next Monday promises to develop interesting results to the labor world. The platform from which the distinguished invited guests are to review the parade has been built by non-union laborers, he says, and adjoins the new Government building. Trades council leaders have arranged to photograph the group on the platform, and business men who are found in the group will be boycotted.

DEWEY AND THE DRINK QUESTION.

Trouble in Store for the Admiral Over Naval Reserves' Ball.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Unless the question is settled by the Chicagoans concerned before May 1, Admiral Dewey will have an opportunity to put himself on one side or the other of the temperance question when he comes to Chicago. Months ago he promised the Chicago Naval Reserves that when he visited Chicago he would honor them with his presence, so they have arranged for a ball, which Admiral Dewey has been asked to attend. It has been advertised to take place at the First Regiment Armory, and it is proposed to serve refreshments over a bar.

The committee having in charge the celebration, which includes a grand ball at the Auditorium, has notified the Naval Reserves that if they insist on serving liquor Admiral Dewey will not be permitted to attend. No formal answer has been made to this announcement, but the leaders of the Naval Reserves Committee aver that they will have the bar because they need the money, placing reliance on the Admiral's promise and the fact that he belongs to the navy to secure his attendance.

DEWEY WILL NOT BE THERE.

Chicago Seven o'Clock Club Changes Dinner Date to Suit Bryan.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Admiral Dewey will not break bread in Chicago with William J. Bryan and the Seven o'Clock Club, which had arranged for the pleasant ceremonial to take place next Tuesday evening at the Lakeside Club, but which has changed the date of the dinner to May 5. Admiral Dewey will leave town on the evening of the 4th, and Col. Bryan can reign supreme at the banquet.

The officers of the Seven o'Clock Club have little to say concerning the sudden change of plans except that Mr. Bryan, the guest of honor, could not arrange to be in town May 1.

MISS GOULD SENDS REGRETS.

Prior New York Engagement Will Prevent Her Going to Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Mayor Harrison to-day received a letter of regret from Miss Helen Gould in answer to the invitation to attend the Dewey celebration. Miss Gould pleads that a prior engagement will detain her in New York.

SITUATION IN LUZON.

War Department Issues a Statement Based on Mail Advices of American Operations.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The military situation in the Philippines as shown by the latest mail advices received at the War Department is summarized in the following statement, which was made public to-day at the department:

"On the 1st of January, 1900, the insurrection in the part of Luzon, Philippine Islands, embracing the Province of Manila and the provinces to the north of it had collapsed to the extent that organized resistance to American control had virtually ceased. A different state of affairs existed in Cavite, Batangas, Laguna, and Tayabas, the provinces lying immediately south of Manila. In this territory, the richest and most populous of the island, the birthplace of Aguinaldo and the rebellion, the insurgent troops were still intact, had in fact been strengthened by accessions from the north, and as regards equipment, discipline, and cohesion were equal, if not superior, to any that had been raised in support of the insurgent cause.

"Gen. Otis committed the task of the destruction or dispersion of the forces within this district to two expeditionary brigades, commanded respectively by Brig. Gens. Wheaton and Schwan.

"In and about the two towns of Bacoor and Imus, in Northern Cavite, there were and long had been insurgent bodies of considerable size, some of which had actually besieged our garrisons in those towns. These insurgent bodies Gen. Wheaton's command attacked and completely routed on Jan. 7, 8, and 9.

"The further disintegration of the remnants of this force, giving it, so to speak, the coup de grace, of suppressing the insurgent troops in the remainder of the four provinces, and of restoring, if practicable, peace and order therein, fell to the lot of Gen. Schwan's brigade. In the course of its campaign his troops covered 650 miles, fought thirty-three combats and established permanent garrisons in twenty-one towns within this district. It set out on Jan. 4, and its work was practically finished on Feb. 8.

"Not that all hostilities had then ceased. On the contrary, our troops have had and still have frequent conflicts with the robber bands that were formed from the disintegrated insurgent military organizations, and who emerge periodically from their hiding places in mountains and thickets to pounce upon inadequately guarded wagon trains and small parties. But concert of action or co-operation was ended on the latter date; the control exercised by the insurgent leaders, except over their small immediate following, was minimized, and their power for mischief materially reduced, if not wholly broken.

"In the principal towns or centres of trade and municipal government military forces, generally battalions, have been placed. These forces operate within their several spheres under their Majors, for the most part energetic young officers holding lesser rank in the regulars, and whenever necessary co-operate under their Colonels, for the battalions of a regiment are grouped in neighboring places.

"On the whole, the outlook for the pacification of this district and other parts of Luzon is favorable. In their conflicts with our troops the Ladrones are universally worsted. Their defeats will become more and more serious as our troops gain the confidence of the intelligent and property-owning class, and when the latter becomes unwilling to submit to the robbers' exactions and become willing to guide our troops to their retreats, their doom will be sealed. To accomplish this object may take time, and it is possible some of the robber bands may be able to maintain themselves during the coming wet season, but their eventual destruction is regarded as certain."

OTIS REPORTS FIGHTING.

Says Young's Troops Killed 333 Filipinos in Three Days.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Gen. Otis has cabled the following account of recent engagements in the Philippines:

"Early morning seventh, several hundred Tagalos and Vizayans attacked battalion Fourth Infantry at Cagayan, north coast Mindanao; our casualties two killed, eleven wounded; enemy's loss, fifty-three killed, eighteen wounded and captured in city, besides other losses suffered on retreat.

"Young reports from Northwestern Luzon several hundred natives influenced by Aguinaldo's Bishop, Aglipak, attacked his troops at several points, and in turn had been attacked. Their loss in the attack on Batoc on the 13th inst., was 106 killed, and during the fighting from the 15th to the 17th, 333 killed. Our loss during period, 2 killed, 4 wounded. Young has plenty troops and will have little further opposition.

"Affairs at other Luzon points improving, local Presidents and inhabitants of towns giving information and rendering assistance. Troops now taking possession of interior small islands."

Dress Goods Sale at "O'Neill's."

If you are seeking a bargain in Black Dress Goods read their advertisement to-day. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

SILVER DEMOCRATS' PLANS

New York Regulars Ready to Fight Them, It Is Said.

Not Improbable that Mr. Elias's Programme for an Earlier Convention Here Will Be Adopted.

The announcement made on Monday by A. J. Elias, a prominent silver Democrat of Buffalo, that the Chicago platform Democracy would hold a convention in this city on May 19 to select a contesting delegation to the Kansas City Convention, gave rise to considerable comment among the local members of that faction yesterday. At a meeting held two weeks ago, the State Committee of the organization issued a call for a State Convention to be held in Albany on May 21, and the local leaders believed, until they read Mr. Elias's statement, that their colleagues all over the State were willing to abide by the plans already made.

Since Mr. Elias has declared for an earlier date, it is not improbable that the plans as heretofore agreed upon will be amended and efforts will be made to secure the indorsement of the National Committee for the plan to send a contesting delegation to the National Convention.

None of the leaders of the regular Democratic organization is willing to discuss the plans of the Chicago Platform Democracy, nor to discuss the merits of their contention that only by the sending of a contesting delegation can the Democrats of New York take a prominent part in the reaffirmation of the platform of 1896 and the nomination of Mr. Bryan.

One of the officials of the State Committee said yesterday that he doubted if the Chicago platform people could accomplish anything by sending a delegation to Kansas City for the purpose of ousting the regular delegates from their seats. The State Committee, he said, would doubtless agree to the reaffirmation of the platform of 1896, and as it was already more than half pledged to Mr. Bryan's candidacy, the supporters of Mr. Bryan could gain nothing by voting to unseat the regulars in favor of a faction that can command only a comparatively small number of votes.

As a rule, the Chicago platform people are not regarded by politicians as serious elements in the party, though it is generally admitted that they are capable of causing trouble.

No effort, it was said yesterday, would be made to conciliate them, and if they feel like making a contest on the floor of the National Convention the regulars will be more than willing to give them a fight.

CHAIRMAN QUIGG'S SUCCESSOR.

Report that Job E. Hedges Is to be the Man Not Taken Seriously.

The latest talk in political circles is that Job E. Hedges is to succeed Lemuel E. Quigg as Chairman of the Republican County Committee. Few take the report seriously, and Mr. Hedges will not discuss it. Mr. Hedges has been prominent in Republican politics. He was private secretary to Mayor Strong, served as Police Magistrate for a short time, and recently has been a Special Deputy Attorney General appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to look after alleged violations of the election laws. He is a prominent member of the Madison Square Republican Club.

William Brookfield is considered out of the race. He returned from Florida yesterday, and said he could not accept the place.

Alexander T. Mason is also prominently mentioned for the Chairmanship. Gov. Roosevelt likes him, and he has the backing of Capt. F. Norton Goddard and several other leaders. Another man named is Silas C. Cro.., Surveyor of the Port of New York, but the same objections that operate against Collector George R. Bidwell and Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott apply to him.

Many believe that so much difficulty will be encountered in agreeing upon a Chairman that Lemuel E. Quigg will retain the position indefinitely. Mr. Quigg, however, says positively that he will not manage the local end of the campaign.

GRUBER TO PREFER CHARGES.

There is more trouble ahead for Chairman L. E. Quigg. Abraham Gruber, at the next meeting of the County Committee, will offer a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate Mr. Quigg's acts, and charging that Mr. Quigg has been running the committee in his own interest instead of in the interest of the Republican Party.

Joseph Cook of 767 Amsterdam Avenue was yesterday removed from his position in the United States Marshal's office by Marshal William Henkel. Cook was one of Abraham Gruber's election district Captains in the recent fight with George C. Austin for the control of the Republican machine in the Twenty-first Assembly District.

Mr. Gruber said last night that during the campaign Austin approached Cook and told him that Chairman Quigg had declared that if Cook did not come out for Austin he would lose his position. Cook refused to do so. A few days later Mr. Henkel, so Mr. Gruber said, asked Cook for his resignation. Cook handed it to him, but Henkel, Mr. Gruber added, a few minutes later tore it up.

Austin, according to Mr. Gruber, attempted to coerce other friends of Mr. Gruber who held office by threatening them with dismissal, and attempted to gain others by promising them positions.

NEW POLITICAL SOCIETY.

An organization, known as the American Union, has been formed in Brooklyn for the purpose, its officers say, of resenting all attempts at interference with the public schools, the restriction of immigration and of the right of suffrage, and opposing governmental aid for sectarian institutions. The organization will, according to its officers, wait upon candidates for public office and seek information as to whether or not they will abide by its principles. If not, independent candidates for local offices will be nominated. Ultimately, the concern will broaden its scope and assume a National character.

The office of the American Union is at 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, which is occupied by the Anglo-American Patent Exchange. H. C. Seymour, the President of the Exchange, is President of the Union, and Robert K. Fulton, Secretary of the exchange, is Secretary. Mr. Seymour said yesterday that the union is distinctively a patriotic political organization, having been formed two months ago by the merging of four patriotic orders. What these orders were Mr. Seymour declined to state, though he said that the union was in no way connected with the American Protective Association. Overtures had already been made, he said, to the leaders of the Republican and Democratic Parties, though with what result he would not say.

MURDERER ADMITS HIS CRIME.

Capt. Timothy White and Detective Peake of the Seventy-seventh Precinct, Queens Borough, last night arrested Casper Teresnick, a Russian, eighteen years old, who is charged with the murder of Capt. William Biddlecum of the canalboat Iby. The murder was committed Easter Sunday night, in the cabin of the canalboat, as she lay at the Lehigh Valley basin in Jersey City. The prisoner admitted that he had killed Biddlecum.

The body of Capt. Biddlecum was found Thursday afternoon when the wharf master, searching for him to collect toll for lying in the basin, forced his way into the cabin. One side of the head was crushed in and the forehead had been split open.

Teresnick had been seen near the basin about the time Biddlecum, by whom he had previously been employed, was last seen, and he was traced to his home, near Winfield, L. I.

When arrested he said he had killed Biddlecum with an axe after a quarrel over wages. He found $48, he said, and had taken a roundabout way home, but had made no other effort to avoid arrest. He will be taken to Jersey City as soon as requisition papers can be obtained.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

WISCONSIN—First District, Henry A. Cooper, (Rep.); Second District, B. Dahle, (Rep.); Third District, Joseph W. Babcock, (Rep.); Fourth District, Theobald Otjen, (Rep.); Fifth District, Samuel S. Barney, (Rep.); Sixth District, James H. Davidson, (Rep.)

INDIANA—Twelfth District, James M. Robinson, (Dem.)

B. Altman & Co.

Underwear for Men and Boys.

(To Left of Sixth Avenue Entrance.)

COMPLETE LINES OF BEST AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN MAKES. SEASONABLE WEIGHTS, INCLUDING

The Hygienic Deimel Linen Mesh Underwear.

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CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

The consumer (at less cost) gets in La Fernandina the same quality and flavor as found in the best imported cigars. Only the finest grade of imported Havana tobacco used in the manufacture of La Fernandina.

Different sizes. **10-15-20-25c.**

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HUNGARIAN NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A Wineglassful a Dose.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ld., London.

FAKIRS' EXHIBITION OPENS

Art Students "Take Off" Display of American Artists.

First Prize Awarded to Samuel J. Woolf's "Fake" on Louis Loeb's Portrait of Zangwill.

Products of the pupils' wit and art combined, in some cases reaching to the height of the comic weekly, constitute the ninth annual exhibition of the Society of American Fakirs, which opens to-day at the Art Students' League, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, and which will continue until Friday afternoon.

This society, as is frankly confessed in its catalogue, is a society for the promotion of cruelty to art, and its chief mission is to criticise pictorially the efforts of the Society of American Artists, whose annual exhibition is taking place in the same building, and at the same time. About one hundred-odd "fakes," as these imitations are styled, were accepted by the Hanging Committe, and last night a few of the artists whose work had been caricatured and some reporters were asked to admire these concoctions at private view.

The stairway and halls leading to the exhibiting room were decorated with dried-up palms and an imitation peach tree, said to have been grown in the back yard, the fruits of which were silhouettes of the league's popular girl members. Numerous signs were hung on the walls, containing the pleasing information that the exhibition was "Another flight up yet," and urging upon the caller the advisability of buying a catalogue.

This catalogue contained no information which could possibly lead to an identification of any of the pictures or the artists, which was undoubtedly wise, for some of the "fakes" were indeed "cold, cruel, remorseless, and ridiculous swipes on the hard labor of some defenseless American artists." The artists in the case were Louis Loeb, William H. Hyde, Irving Wiles, and Bruce Crane, whose pictures had been especially singled out for ridicule.

At least half a dozen take-offs of Mr. Loeb's portait of Israel Zangwill had been perpetrated. One of these, by Samuel J. Woolf, under the title of "is a Real Longbill by Louis Slob," had received the first prize of $25 from the judges, Bruce Crane, J. Francis Murphy, and L. C. Earle.

The second prize went to Mr. Jones's fake on Irving Wiles's picture, "The Yellow Rose," winner of the Shaw prize of $1,500 in the American Artists' Exhibition, the fake was one of a number of caricatures of the same painting. The third prize was awarded to a take-off by Arthur Spear and Everett Warner of John La Farge's painting, "The Goddess of Divine Contemplation." This fake was a sort of a slot machine, and by dropping a marble (two for a penny) in the slot the old goddess would be induced to wink her left eye and wriggle her big toe.

A pair of doll's trousers on a clothesline between two trees with a landscape in evening hues was called "A Clothing Scene," by "Spruce Stork," and was a take-off on Bruce Crane's "A Closing Day." The "Veiled Fields," by John Willard Raught, was imitated by a picture of a meadow, with a mosquito netting tacked over it, and entitled "A Suggestion to Improve the Jersey Meadows."

"The Sisters," a painting by William H. Hyde, came in for a lot of chaff, as it was faked five times. In the original the arm of one of the sisters is entirely lost, being hidden behind the waist of the other, hence the title "One Arm Gone to Waist," and roller curtain, with the words "Hyde the Sisters." A caricature on "The City of Towers," a New York scene by Bryson Burroughs, showed the skyscrapers growing far out of the frame, and on the tallest one a floating cloud had been caught.

In a corner of the stairway hall, apart from the main exhibition, was a corner fitted up by the ten seceding fakirs, with space for ten fakes. There were only nine, however; over the space allotted to the tenth was the sign, "Nothing Dewing." Dewing being a member of the ten seceding members of the American Artists.

There

ROBERTS DEPLOYS HIS WHOLE ARMY

Front Extends 70 Miles From Karee to Wepener.

LARGE OPERATIONS BEGIN

Boers in the South Being Held Until Retreat Is Cut Off.

BRITISH ARE IN TOUCH

Brabant and Hart Turn Boer Position South of Wepener.

Estimated that Over 20,000 Boers Will Oppose Them—Hart's Proclamation—Ambulance Men Returning to New York Dissatisfied.

LONDON, April 25.—Winston Churchill wires from Wakkerstroom, under Monday's date, as follows:

"Combined operations on a great scale are now in progress, and Gen. Rundle's force is still containing the Boer position before De Wets Dorp."

Spenser Wilkinson, discussing the military situation in The Morning Post, says:

"Lord Roberts, with a commendable concealment of his intentions, has begun the second act in his campaign. He has suddenly deployed his army on the long front from Karree Siding to Wepener, a distance of about seventy miles. Without doubt Winston Churchill's reference to Gen. Rundle means that this commander is endeavoring to amuse the Boers until Gen. French shall be able to shut their retreat northward.

"The Boers have no army on the spot large enough to attack the British Army so deployed. Therefore, as soon as the local struggles are over, the British numerical superiority and the skillful handling which recent movements have shown justify a hope that matters will end in favor of the British.

"The line can, if need be, be wheeled to its left, so that while the left holds its ground at Karree Siding the centre and right can move forward to Thaba N'Chu or to Thaba N'Chu and Ladybrand. Such a move would hurry the Boers away from their position at Brandfort."

LORD ROBERTS'S REPORT.

The War Office issues the following from Lord Roberts:

"Bloemfontein, April 24.—Gens. Brabant and Hart yesterday turned the position occupied by the enemy, who tried to prevent their moving northward, and got into heliograph communication with Col. Dalgety, commandant of the besieged garrison at Wepener, who reported all well.

"Gen. Brabant has three wounded, one missing. Three were wounded on the previous day. The Border Regiment had seven wounded.

"At 1 P. M. yesterday Brabant and Hart were eight miles south of Wepener. The Eleventh Division under Gen. Pole-Carew and Gen. French's two brigades of cavalry reached Tweede Celuk yesterday afternoon without having met serious opposition."

"Heliograph communication has been established with Gen. Rundle. A patrol of the Seventh Dragoons, under Lieut. Jenkins, which was reported as missing yesterday, has rejoined Gen. French's camp, with the exception of Corp. Taylor and Private Cook, who are believed to be wounded and prisoners.

"Mounted infantry yesterday, under Gen. Ian Hamilton, occupied the waterworks at Sannas Post. As the enemy are holding the neighboring hills in some strength, the Ninth Division, consisting of Gens. Smith-Derrien's and Gen. Macdonald's brigades, has been dispatched to support Hamilton.

"Gen. Maxwell's brigade, formerly Gen. Chermside's, of the Seventh Division, yesterday moved eastward and seized the hills covering the wagon bridge over the Modder River at Kranz Kraal, an important communication, much used by the Boers during the last three weeks. Our only casualty was Private Brum, New South Wales Mounted Rifles, taken prisoner."

BOERS ATTACK AGAIN.

A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, dated Tuesday, says:

"The Boers severely attacked Col. Dalgety's northern position, facing Bokpoort Ridge, at 10 o'clock this morning, bringing four guns into action, under whose fire they made a determined advance.

"The British returned a heavy fire, before which the Boers recoiled, afterward extending across the flats and maintaining a continuous long-range fusillade for some hours.

"Artillery can be heard in the direction of De Wets Dorp, but there is no sign that the British relief column in that quarter has advanced further.

"The natives report that another British force has been detached from Bloemfontein. If so, the position of the Boers around Wepener is precarious."

A correspondent of The Standard, with Gen. Brabant at Zastron, telegraphing Monday, said:

"Before leaving Rouxville, on the advance northward, Gen. Hart issued the following proclamation:

GEN. HART'S PROCLAMATION.

"'Take notice, inhabitants of Rouxville and all concerned, that you are allowed to remain in occupation of your homes in peace and quietness, subject to your proper behavior always as non-combatants in this war, and to your obedience to such rules as the officer whom I appoint to command here may find it necessary to make.

"'Such rules will not, however, be for oppression but for precaution; and I hereby direct him, and all troops under his command, to treat you will all due respect and kindness. But if, in my absence, you commit, abet, or screen any act of hostility toward the troops of the Queen, not consistent with the honorable customs of war with regard to the behavior of inhabitants considered to be non-combatants, I will in due time certainly inflict on you and this town such a penalty as will force you to regret your transgression.'

"A Boer commando left Zastron last Monday, going in the direction of Wepener. Before leaving, the Commandant compelled a number of unwilling burghers to join the fighting force by threats of confiscating their property.

"The march hither from Aliwal North has been most trying. The roads are in a terrible condition, and the country is full of swamps and rocky passes. The transport, however, surmounted all difficulties successfully.

"Gen. Brabant commands the Colonial Cavalry Division, and the brigade under Gen. Hart forms the advanced portion of the column. Boers are reported to be in great force on our immediate front. They are estimated to be 8,000 strong, and 13,000 more are said to be in the Wepener district."

NO FEARS FOR DALGETY.

The reports that the siege of Wepener had been practically raised were apparently premature. The Boer attack upon Col. Dalgety's northern position, as described from Maseru, was probably a final attempt to rush the garrison before securing a safe retreat, and, as Col. Dalgety successfully repulsed the attack, little further anxiety is felt on his account.

Lord Roberts has now spread a net with some 40,000 or more men, and 150 guns, covering the whole western simi-circle around Wepener, while Gen. Hamilton has occupied the waterworks, practically without opposition.

The Seventh Division, under Gen. Tucker, assisted by naval guns, has made a demonstration from Karee Siding, the Boers showing some opposition. At the same time a brigade moved out from Glen to take up a position on a range of hills at Gennaadenale, north of the Modder. The water works were found undamaged, with the exception of the removal of the sliding valves of the pumping engines.

The Boers now can only escape, without risking an encounter, northward to Ladybrand, and the chance of a successful outcome of the plans of Lord Roberts depends on whether the British troops can reach Thaba N'Chu and Ladybrand before the retreating commandoes from De Wets Dorp and Wepener.

All the correspondents report that the roads are in a terrible condition, which accounts for the slow progress of the British columns; and, if the Boers are as well informed of the British plans as they hitherto have been, they are likely again to escape.

It is now within three weeks of the date predicted for the British occupation of Pretoria; and, although the present operations, as suggested in some quarters, may be the beginning of the main advance, it is not certain that they will not entail a further halt at Bloemfontein.

AMBULANCE MEN RETURNING.

The Daily News has the following from Lorenzo Marques, dated Monday, April 23:

"The American ambulance returned here Saturday night, with the flags, on the way to New York, being dissatisfied with its treatment.

"The dynamite factory men have not been paid for six months, and have finally struck work.

"The Boers are making presents to the Queen of Swaziland, and are asking permission to pass through to No Man's Land.

BOER REPORT ON THE FIGHTING.

PRETORIA, April 23.—An official bulletin issued here to-day says:

"The Federals continue their fighting at Wepener and have captured a herd of Gen. Brabant's cattle and horses.

"Gen. De Wet's losses at De Wetsdorp were one man killed and six men wounded. Twenty British were captured; besides the killed and wounded. The British appear to be retiring beyond De Wetsdorp.

"Cronje reports that with a strong commando he attacked the British northeast of Boshof. A heavy engagement followed, and the English were driven from kopje to kopje. The Federals displayed great courage and resolution, and spiritedly chased the enemy in the direction of Boshof. Only two burghers were wounded. The British lost fifteen men killed, and left three wounded and eight prisoners in the hands of the burghers."

The Cronje referred to is undoubtedly Commandant Cronje, the second son of the famous Boer General, who is now a prisoner on the Island of St. Helena.

British Losses at Wepener.

LONDON, April 24.—An official list of the British losses at Wepener from April 9 to April 18 shows: Killed, 3 officers and 18 men; wounded, 14 officers and 86 men.

THE FIGHT AT LEEUW KOP.

LEEUW KOP, April 25.—The Boers retired from their positions here so hurriedly that they left a quantity of ammunition and many rifles behind them. When the Warwickshire Regiment took the farmhouse at the foot of the ridge, the Boers' pompoms inflicting no damage, the Welsh regiment advanced along the Warwickshires' left and approached the ridge, experiencing a cross fire.

When the Boers fled they were obliged to move for some distance along the skyline, and the artillery planted a shell with great accuracy. It burst just above the Boers, rolling over three horses.

It appears that Gen. Dickson met with opposition, the Boers firing their rifles at long range. Their position was one of great natural strength.

Gen. Pole-Carew's admirable disposition of his force thoroughly puzzled the Boers, who were unable to see the direction of the attack owing to a deep spruit.

The British artillery was unable to join the right in time to reply to the Boer gun which was shelling the mounted infantry vigorously. The shells, however, burst 300 yards high and did no damage.

It is stated that Gen. De Wet is at the waterworks with a strong force. The Boers, who held Leeuw Kop, trekked to the eastward. Gen. French sent out a body of cavalry to the south, and a few shots were heard, but apparently the Boers do not hold strong positions anywhere in close proximity to Leeuw Kop.

LOSS AT MAFEKING, 368.

LONDON, April 25.—The Mafeking correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Monday, April 9, gives a gloomy account of the depression due to the probability of the siege lasting until the end of May, and says:

"It is hard to accept Col. Baden-Powell's efforts to cheer the people by optimistic predictions, in the absence of any sign of release."

Lady Sarah Wilson, in a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Mafeking dated Sunday, April 8, says:

"Our bread is now made entirely of oats, and is full of husks. This causes much illness. There are many cases of nervous prostration and malarial typhoid among the garrison.

"The news of the check to the relieving column is a terrible disappointment. Last Friday thirty-three natives went out to recover some cattle which had been looted by the Boers. They were betrayed by unfriendly natives to the Boers, who surrounded them while they were sleeping and shot them all but one, giving no quarter. One escaped to tell the tale.

"The natives are now mad for revenge, and it will be very difficult to control them.

"The bombardment continues. Our casualties to combatants up to the end of March aggregated 368 killed and wounded."

MORE SHELLING AT WARRENTON.

WARRENTON, April 23.—Shelling was resumed this morning, the fire being directed at the British river redoubts, which are steadily being pushed forward.

The Boers appear to be in stronger force down the river, and the Yeomanry patrols are frequently "sniped."

It is confidently believed that important developments are not far off.

FRENCH ESTIMATE OF THE BOERS.

PARIS, April 24.—Capt. Leon, the French engineer who had charge of the Boer artillery and engineers, and who was shot in the head during the siege of Kimberley, arrived at Marseilles to-day. His head is still bandaged, and the sight of the left eye is lost.

In the course of an interview he described the Boers as "splendid artillerists." He said they never had more than from 36,000 to 40,000 men under arms, and of these they had only lost 6,000, of whom only 600 had been killed.

"In my opinion," said Capt. Leon, "unless the Boers win an important victory near Bloemfontein, they must be beaten in the end; and, although Pretoria could withstand a long siege, because it still possesses cannon and emplacements for those temporarily withdrawn, I believe the plan of the Boers is to take refuge in the mountain region to the north, which is practically inaccessible, rather than to defend Pretoria at the risk of a heavy loss of life and the exposure of the population to the fire of the British.

"Even when Great Britain declares the Transvaal annexed, the Boers will never yield; and an army of 150,000 will be needed to occupy the country."

Speaking in reference to the climate of South Africa, Capt. Leon said the season was now approaching when horse sickness would cease, and that the British would therefore not suffer much longer on this account.

The death of Gen. de Villebois Mareuil was, in Capt. Leon's opinion, a very great loss to the Boers. Louis Botha, the new commander in chief, he characterized as a "capable and daring General, upon whom the Boers could reckon considerably."

When his opinion of the British Generals was asked, he replied:

"They are absolutely worthless. Their incompetence surpasses all belief. The errors they have committed are enormous and incomprehensible."

BROOKLYN ROADS AT ODDS

Heights and City Lines May Soon Be Involved in $1,000,000 Suit.

Dispute Over the Apportioning of the Cost of Changing the Motive Power of the Latter Line.

A fight has been begun between the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company (now owned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company) and the old Brooklyn City Railroad Company, which may speedily be brought into the courts, and in which not far from $1,000,000 is involved. The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company is the aggressor in the matter, and will be the plaintiff in any suit that may be brought. The exact point at issue is a matter of conjecture at present, as those who have official knowledge of the case, and could be seen last night, refused to discuss it.

The issue which gives rise to present differences dates back to 1893, when electric motive power was substituted for horse power on the Brooklyn City Railroad system, and a number of complicated questions arose to make trouble between the two corporations. It is believed to be the adjustment of some of these questions which is now likely to be carried into court.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company is the original street railway corporation of Brooklyn. It was incorporated in 1853 and began operations in 1854. Seven years ago the Brooklyn City system was leased for 999 years to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, the former corporation ceasing to be an operating company, and a New Jersey concern, the Long Island Traction Company, was incorporated to absorb the stock of the Brooklyn Heights and Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Roads. This merger was completed, and a couple of years later the big strike occurred. The Long Island Traction Company failed to pay the interest on its bonds, and was sold in foreclosure. It was bought up at the auction by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which thus acquired the stock of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

These changes did not, of course, alter the relations of the Brooklyn Heights and the Brooklyn City as tenant and landlord respectively. The lease to the Brooklyn Heights was dated Feb. 14, 1893, possession being taken by that company on June 6, 1893. By the terms of the lease it guaranteed to the Brooklyn City the payment of all the latter's fixed charges, (interest on some $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 of bonds,) its taxes, and a "reasonable" sum yearly for organization expenses, and an annual 10 per cent. dividend on its $12,000,000 of capital stock.

It of course depended on fares collected on the Brooklyn City system to do this. The lease provided for the appointment of arbitrators to settle any dispute that might arise over the exact sum to be paid as rental. There have been from time to time between the two corporations minor differences as to what was a reasonable amount for the yearly organization expenses of the Brooklyn City and kindred questions, but these disputes have been settled out of court.

A more serious cause of trouble lay in the fact, however, that when the motive power was changed on the Brooklyn City system, just about the time of the execution of the lease, there was a good deal of complication as to what each company was to do. There was expense to be shared, there were horses and old car barns and real estate to be disposed of, and a great amount of detail to be attended to, over which confusion and dispute might arise. The origin of the present difficulty is traced back to this period. The rent question is not involved.

Edward Merritt is President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, and William C. Trull is its counsel. Its stock, which is now held by interests not altogether in sympathy with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit people, is quoted around 230. Sheehan & Collin are the counsel for the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

CONSTABLE WILTSE'S TROUBLE.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL, April 24.—Constable Abram R. Wiltse of this place believes he is the victim of a plot. He fears impeachment and the loss of his forty-dollar-a-year office, and all because of his management of prisoners. Last week a wandering painter named Riley asked Constable Wiltse for lodging for the night. He was accommodated, and Wiltse locked him in the jail. He was forgotten, and left four days and nights without food or drink. Last night John Wiley got into altercation in a hotel here, and for a time there was a free fight. A boy rushed for Constable Wiltse, shouting to him to come and arrest Wiley. The Constable thought he said Riley, and for a moment he was nonplused. Reaching the scene he discovered Wiley on top of two men.

After a struggle he arrested Wiley and placed him in the lock-up. Bright and early this morning, hoping to redeem himself for the Riley incident, the Constable arose, cooked Wiley a fine breakfast, and brought it to the jail. When he unlocked the door he discovered the prisoner had escaped. Wiley left a note, saying, "This is not Riley. Wiley is true to his name, and you will never see him again." Wiltse is disconsolate.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, April 24.—State Senator Horace White, at a meeting of the Syracuse Republican Club, said he would be grateful if the nomination for Lieutenant Governor came to him, but that he was not seeking it as an active candidate. The club adopted a resolution urging Senator White to become a candidate for the office, and it was while thanking the members that he made the statement.

"I am not a candidate for the nomination," said he, "but should it come to me I would feel grateful; if it does not come I shall continue to work for the good of our party. I dislike to have the impression go out that I am an active candidate for the nomination."

President William Kintzsch of the club in introducing the Senator as the speaker of the evening referred to him as "New York State's next Lieutenant Governor." This was greeted with great applause.

Succession to the Duke of Fife.

LONDON, April 24.—The Gazette this afternoon contains the notification that the Queen has granted to the Duke of Fife, son-in-law of the Prince of Wales, the dignities of an Earl and Duke of the United Kingdom, under the titles of Earl of Macduff and Duke of Fife, with the remainder, in default of a male heir, to the elder surviving daughter, and, successively, to the male heirs of the daughters by his wife, the Princess Louise of Wales, thus practically precluding the extinction of the title. The Duke and Duchess of Fife have two daughters, Lady Alexandra and Lady Maud.

Eccentric Chautauqua Farmer Killed.

DUNKIRK N. Y., April 24.—Volney Bull, an eccentric farmer, who held mortgages against a hundred farms in Chautauqua County, was crushed to death to-day while assisting at a barn raising at his home, in Greenfield. Bull had a terror of burglars, and often went to jail, paying his board, to enjoy safety. On one occasion he was tortured by masked men and forced to give up $1,100 in cash. He lived the life of a miser, although he had the reputation of being the richest farmer in Chautauqua County.

Notice to Readers of The Times.

On and after Monday, April 30, the week-day editions of THE TIMES will be sold to newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies. The issue of Saturday, containing THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, has for some months been sold without this privilege. It has now been determined, for business reasons, to withdraw it altogether for every day of the week, except Sunday, when a limited number of returns will be permitted.

As the orders of newsdealers will naturally be readjusted to the measure of their daily sales, it is not improbable that readers wishing to buy a copy of THE TIMES will find sometimes that their newsdealer has sold out his supply. The remedy is within everybody's reach. Readers of THE TIMES should order their paper in advance, having it delivered at their residences or places of business or reserved by the newsdealer until called for. If advance orders are given no inconvenience will be occasioned by the discontinuance of the return privilege, and it will be a distinct advantage to the newsdealers.
—Adv.

MYSTERIOUS FLAT FIRES

Unexplained Occurrences Cause a Panic Among Tenants.

Flames Discovered in Three Different Parts of a House—One of the Tenants Assaulted.

Much excitement was caused among the tenants of the five-story double flathouse, 230 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, yesterday by three mysterious fires that were discovered in the building within a few hours, and which, it is asserted, were of incendiary origin. Several of the occupants of the upper floors refused to remain in the house last night, and either visited friends or went to hotels.

The first fire was discovered shortly after 9 o'clock Monday evening by Mrs. P. H. Fielding, who lives on the fifth floor. She smelled smoke and at once raised a cry of fire. Robert P. Whitney, who resides in apartments on the third floor, heard her cries, and ran into the hallway. Together they traced the smoke to a vacant apartment on the second floor, where they discovered several rolls of wallpaper smoldering. Whitney quickly extinguished what fire there was and no alarm was sent in, although several of the more excitable tenants had started to do so.

While Whitney was engaged in putting out the fire Mrs. Fielding started up stairs to her own apartments. When she arrived at the fourth landing she was greatly surprised to discover that the carpet on the stairs leading from the fourth to the fifth floor was on fire. The blaze was soon stamped out, but not before the carpet had been ruined. By that time the tenants were thoroughly aroused and several of them accompanied Whitney to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, where they insisted that somebody was trying to set fire to the house. Sergt. Norton at once detailed Detective Enright on the case, who returned to the building and made a thorough search of it for further evidences of fire. None were found, but the officer remained and watched the house throughout the night.

Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Fielding not only smelled smoke, but saw it issuing from the dumb waiter shaft. She notified the janitor, who on looking down the shaft saw the dumb waiter hanging between the second and third floors with a large bundle of paper burning on the top of it. A few pails of water thrown down the shaft were sufficient to put out the blaze.

The excitement over the third attempt to burn the building had hardly abated when Miss May Lang, who lives on the fourth floor, was assaulted in the hallway by an unknown man. Miss Lang had reached the third landing on her way out of the building, when she met a man loitering in the hallway. He bowed pleasantly, but as soon as her back was turned, he sprang at her, grasped her by the throat, and choked her. Her screams evidently frightened the man, for he threw her down, ran out of the building, and disappeared. An accurate description of the man was not obtained, as nobody saw the man but Miss Lang.

William Weems, the janitor of the building, said yesterday that he smelled kerosene oil on the papers that were found in the dumb waiter shaft, and that the carpet in the hallway was stained with oil.

CARTER MANDATE ISSUED.

Ex-Army Captain May Soon Be Taken to Leavenworth Prison.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Supreme Court to-day issued its mandate in the case of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter. The writ is directed to the Circuit Court for the Southern New York District, and, unless Capt. Carter's counsel should find some other means of delay, the result will be his early departure for the prison at Leavenworth, Kan.

Assistant Judge Advocate Clous left for New York with the mandate as soon as it was issued.

HAS MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 24.—The marriage of Ida K. Pinner of this city to John T. Grayson, which took place in August, 1893, was to-day annulled by a decree issued by Judge Roraback, in the Superior Court, on application of Mrs. Grayson. The allegations in the case are that Grayson, while he already had a wife and two children in Ohio, passed himself as a single man and married the plaintiff, that he obtained from her between $20,000 and $30,000, and, having gotten possession of her money, left her.

The plaintiff claims that she knew nothing of Grayson having a previous wife living until last Summer. When she did learn of it she immediately brought suit for annulment of her marriage. Mrs. Grayson took the stand to-day and told of her meeting and marriage to Grayson. Grayson put in no defense. The plaintiff was given the custody of her children, a girl of six and a boy five years old.

HALIFAX FISHERY AWARD.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 24.—Premier Emmerson of New Brunswick, who is here, wants from the Dominion Government at least a third of the Halifax fishery award. "I take the ground," said Premier Emmerson to-day, "that if the provinces have the right to their foreshores within three marine miles, it follows that the Halifax fishery award belongs to the provinces and not to the Dominion. This not being clearly determined by the decision of the Privy Council, negotiations are now pending between the Provincial Departments of Marine and Fisheries and the Federal Government to have the whole matter referred to the Supreme Court and finally to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council."

It is understood that Premier Murray of Nova Scotia is here on the same errand. From a return presented to Parliament it is noticed that Sir Louis Davies, in a communication to a member of a delegation from Prince Edward Island, stated that the Government would likely submit the case again to the courts to have the point which Mr. Emmerson speaks of finally settled.

The Halifax award adjudged that the United States should pay Canada $5,500,000 for illegal fishing in Canadian waters. If this amount is to go back to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with interest since 1877, making at least as much more, it will be an extremely ugly bill for the Dominion to pay.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS STRIKE.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at a meeting last night, decided to go on strike at once. Between 1,300 and 1,500 men will be affected.

The strike is the result of a demand made upon the contractors five months ago for an increase of wages from $3.50 to $4 a day. They gave the contractors until Monday night to reply. No reply was received. If the new rate of wages is granted it will mean the employment of more men.

It is said that the union controls 95 per cent. of the competent electrical workers in the city, and that 75 per cent. of the work done by the non-union workers is condemned by the underwriters. Each member of the union must be an American citizen, and must have served five years as an apprentice. A member of the union must also pass an examination before a board composed of two contractors, two members of the union, and one electrical engineer.

The strike will be managed by a committee of twenty-eight members. The strikers will be paid $1.25 a day while they are out, and it was said that there is a large fund in the hands of the International Brotherhood which can be used if necessary.

It was said that ten firms of contractors had agreed to the new schedule of wages. The strike will involve all the new buildings now in course of erection in the city and vicinity and many old buildings being repaired. All contracts under the new schedule will be dated from May 1.

Woodruff Impressed Westerners.

E. K. Warren of Three Oaks, Mich., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He said last night that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff on his recent visit to Michigan had created a very favorable impression. Mr. Warren was prominent last year in securing the Dewey cannon for his village. The foundation for the gun has been laid in the public square, and the citizens of Three Oaks are hopeful that Admiral Dewey will attend the unveiling ceremonies in June.

Critical Glove Wearers

claim that they can buy more glove satisfaction for the money at our stores than anywhere else in the city. An example is in our genuine Mocha Glove at

98c.

Others demand $1.50 for same quality. We control the output of one large glove factory, and we are able to name this popular price.

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers
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211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street
125th Street, Corner 3d Ave.

The Rev. Mr. Norris Coming to Brooklyn

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., April 24.—The Rev. Frederick W. Norris, rector of Trinity Church, South Norwalk, will resign June 1, to accept the rectorship of St. Matthew's Church, Brooklyn. A magnificent sixty-thousand-dollar church has just been completed here through the Rev. Mr. Norris's efforts, and everything has been done to have him remain. An offer was made to raise his salary from $2,000 to $2,500.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. P. Megeath, Salt Lake City; E. Murray Green, Troy; W. C. Ralston, San Francisco, and Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Chicago.

PARK AVENUE—W. D. White, Portland, Oregon.

CAMBRIDGE—Lady Davis, Ottawa, and F. W. Hurbach, Winnipeg.

HOLLAND—George C. Andrews, Boston; Howard James, St. Paul; Eugene Tompkins, Boston; Don Alexander, Cincinnati, and E. D. White, Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

ALBEMARLE—E. F. Atkins, Boston, and S. P. Mitchell, Wilmington, Del.

FIFTH AVENUE—D. R. Roach, Liverpool; A. L. Armstrong, Toronto, and John Wanamaker, Philadelphia.

BUCKINGHAM—C. W. Woodhouse, Burlington, Me.

ASTOR—J. C. McKee, Pittsburg, and ex-Congressman Miles H. Hawley, Hornellsville, N. Y.

IMPERIAL—Judge W. D. Morgan, Georgetown, S. C., and Judge W. E. Hawkins, Atlanta.

GRAND—W. H. Beardsley, Phoenix, Arizona, and Ben T. Stout, Indianapolis.

GILSEY—H. W. Gaye, Ottawa.

PLAZA—J. Ross Stevenson, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—F. D. Underwood, Baltimore.

VICTORIA—A. P. Sawyer, Seattle.

HOFFMAN—Alfred P. Thom, Norfolk, Va.; W. M. Hickford, Butte, and ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., Troy.

SAVOY—C. S. Stanley, Portland, Me., and P. H. Osborne, Sydney, N. S. W.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Assemblyman C. K. Baker, Albany; Atherton Loring, Boston, and D. M. Ferry, Jr., Detroit.

MURRAY HILL—De Witt C. Gibbon, Rochester, and Samuel Manning, Albany.

EMPIRE—J. T. Thomas, Wood River, Neb.; J. Hatch, Delby, Oregon; William M. McLean, Pittsburg, and Warren Gregory, San Francisco.

MAJESTIC—B. Thurston, Niagara Falls.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Plaza Hotel.

Peck, B., Dry Goods Co., Lewiston, Me.; M. J. Fox, cloaks and suits; Everett House.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Schwarz, toys; Hotel Earlington.

Murphy, Hibben & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Wersenberger, flannels; 320 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hunter, A. S. & J., Utica, N. Y.; C. A. Vencil, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Clarke, J. H., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Kimball, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Pasco, Scurry & Co., Carbondale, Penn.; D. D. Scurry, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Salomon, S. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. L. Friend, clothing, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Marlborough.

White, R. H. Company, Boston, Mass.; A. I. Juckut, millinery, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. De Lorimer, umbrellas, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics, 8 Greene Street; Criterion Hotel.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. E. Forest, Jr., boys' clothing; 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Davis, S., & Sons, Holyoke, Mass.; J. W. Davis, dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Graff, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Graff, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Mandel, cloaks and suits; 459 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Goldenberg, domestics and linens; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg, J., Washington, D. C.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Greenbaum, I., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Greenbaum, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Baer, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; S. Baer, fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; H. C. Wallace, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Starbuck, E. D., & Co., Saratoga, N. Y.; E. D. Starbuck, dry goods; L. A. Norton, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hochschild, domestics, linens, laces, vellings, corsets, and muslin underwear; Herald Square Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. Landon, laces and embroideries; J. Russell, cloaks and suits; J. C. Henderson, dry goods, 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Cohen, S. & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces, gloves, and dress trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.

Grandy, J. W., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Grandy, cloaks, notions, and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Fried, J. R., & Co., Macon, Ga.; J. R. Fried, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; J. W. Anderson, furnishing goods, 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; I. Fox, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard Company, The, Providence, R. I.; W. R. Briggs furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hegener, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Hengerer, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Victor, D. S. & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Victor, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Anewalt Brothers & Co., Allentown, Penn.; W. H. Anewalt, hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.

Ferter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg; Penn., F. F. Gillett, millinery; Miss Wells, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. B. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Loveman, D. B., Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. B. Loveman, cloaks and dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; H. Johnson, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.

Johnson, Boyd & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Lewis, furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Detroit Cloak Company, Detroit, Mich.; A. Solomon, cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bemis Hat Co., Foxborough, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. F. Meagher, hosiery; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W. & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss A. M. Smith, notions, fancy goods, &c., jewelry, ladies' and infant's wear, and millinery; Hotel Albert.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Lazarus, clothing and hats; Belvedere House.

Hisiop, A. C., Norwich, Conn.; notions and fancy goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. H. Graham, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Fliene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; Miss K. Conkley, skirts; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, Schlicke & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. G. Morrisey, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Wallace Brothers Company, Stroudsburg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods, notions, and fancy goods; Westminster Hotel.

Dey, Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; D. Dey, dry goods; 66 Grand Street; Hotel Manhattan.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Netherland.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Vitrified Hotel China.

Our facilities for supplying hotels, boarding houses and transportation corporations with China are absolutely matchless. We invite particular notice to Vitrified China. Heavy and medium weights unequaled for service. Does not discolor when chipped. We sell it cheaper than others ask for inferior qualities. When bought in twenty dozen lots or over we decorate each piece with band and monogram for 49c. per doz.

Cottage Dinner Sets.

It will never come to pass that any store can match our prices—quality taken into account. We are pre-eminent in all matters concerning China. This is not news to you.

English Dinner Sets, pretty decorations, full size, complete, $6.47.

Porcelain Dinner Sets, neat spray decorations, gold lined, 102 pieces, including soup tureen, $9.87.

Porcelain Dinner Sets, decorated with green borders, 102 pieces, including soup tureen, $10.47.

Carlsbad Dinner Sets, assorted decorations, including soup tureen, $13.87.

Limoges Dinner Sets, various decorations, including soup tureen, $16.43.

Haviland's Dinner Sets, different decorations, including soup tureen, $19.87.

Toilet Sets.

Underglazed Toilet Sets, especially adapted for hotels, boarding houses and Summer cottages. The prices are unequaled. Judge the entire stock by these specials:

Toilet Sets, seven pieces, including slop jar, assorted colors, $2.19.

Toilet Sets, English style, assorted colors, including nine pieces, $1.73.

Slop Jars, large variety of underglazed colors to select from, 97c.

Bath Sets, Porcelain, in many colors, 23c.

China Bargain Tables.

One of the main features this week will be the residue of many lines of Austrian China—gilt and flower decorations.

5c. for Preserve Plates.
10c. for Tea Plates.
10c. for Cups and Saucers.
10c. for Breakfast Plates.
15c. for Dinner Plates
49c. for Chocolate Pots.

Quantities of other useful pieces at prices correspondingly low. Plenty of full dozens.

Yacht Glass Service.

There is never a dull day in our Glass Department. We are always making notable offerings. That spirit has been persistently infused into the business, and is the cause of ceaseless activity. These Yacht Services denote the values that are plentiful. Each includes:

12 Water Glasses
12 Soda Glasses
12 Claret Glasses
12 Whiskey Glasses
12 Champagne Glasses

60 Glasses, with engraved initial, for $2.59.
Think of it, $2.59.

Hundreds of other things in Glass and China for yachts, Summer hotels and homes. An aggregation of decided bargains. We can decorate whatever you buy with flags, monograms, crests or any other private design. This work is done on the premises and on short notice.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; fresh northerly winds.

The barometer continues low over the Western States from the Rio Grande Valley to the British Northwest Territory, and local rains have occurred from the Mississippi Valley over the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain districts.

The Wanamaker Store

All Around the Store

The Clock Store is showing some very fine pieces at about half prices. They are French china clocks, with gilt mountings and fine French movements, guaranteed for one year. Their regular prices would be $18 to $30. These to-day at $12 each.

The Women's Neckwear counter is a most tempting place just now. Beautiful stocks—collars and scarfs—have been brought over from Paris, and it is wonderful how much beauty they have conjured from lawn and chiffon. Prices range from $1.50 to $12.50.

We have a lot of very pretty Stationery, put up in attractive boxes and sold earlier for 35c. The last lot we obtained for less because we took 5000 boxes, so you may have them for 15c a box, or we will engrave your monogram on a steel die and stamp the paper in gold or silver for $1.

The Furniture Store is showing about 100 styles of parlor suites, that include about all that any one could wish to see from the very modest price of $29 a suite, up to a most sumptuous suite at $600.

Strawberries are ripening, and we are showing some very pretty fruit napkins of pure linen in colorings of pink, blue and gold. 15-inch square, $1.25 a dozen.

We have some Embroidered and Hemstitched Linen Pillow and Bolster cases, in which the manufacturer found some imperfections—none serious; and yet you can buy them at half regular prices.

Do you know of the delightfully cool Ice-cream Parlor in the basement? It is a wonderfully refreshing place for a rest after shopping. They have strawberry ice cream now made from the fresh fruit.

The Picture Store has fine offerings for those who are fixing up summer homes, quite a wide variety of subjects in oak and oak-and-gilt frames. Prices, from $1.50 to $50.

Some very cool looking Summer Floor Coverings are made from the Northwestern Grass. It is an entirely new product, and its possibilities for the treatment of rooms in summer time are very wide. Made in plain color effects, at 40c a yard.

Some very handsome quadruple Silver Plated Ware is shown at about half prices. There are four-piece Tea sets at $6.50 to $10; and five-piece sets at $13.50 to $15. Some hand-engraved, others handsomely chased. Also four-piece Coffee Sets at $6.75 to $11.

The Millinery Store has quite charming wreaths for Children's Hats. Some of daisies entire, others in combination with forget-me-nots. Some made entirely of silk poppies, others of apple blossoms. Then the delicate bluets are mingled with grasses; and there are wreaths of roses and others of field flowers; 75c to $3.50.

Some new Belt Pins have come over from Paris. Some are in Egyptian designs, others are set with rhinestones and mixed with colored stones. $1.25 and $1.50. Cut Steel Clasps for women's ties, and a wide variety of buckles. These are shown with the leather goods.

Two sorts of Soap, quite dainty at the prices, would be quite as interesting with good sensible American names instead of the deceptive French ones they bear. Eau de Cologne Soap, box of three cakes, 5c; Rose Jacqueminot, box of three cakes, 15c; Carnation Pink, box of three cakes, 10c. The soaps are really good for the prices. The makers' names are at fault.

Union Suits grow more popular each year, particularly in summer time. There is splendid variety for women, well made and prettily trimmed in many cases. Their particular merit is that they fit comfortably. Prices range from 50c to $6 a suit.

Some very pretty Sterling Silver Link Chain Purses are shown at the pocket-book counter. Prices, $1.95 to $11.50. Also some Gilt Silver and French Gray Chatelaine Bags at $1.75 to $3.25.

We have some very comfortable Jerseys for boys at $1 each. We went to some pains to get so much goodness at this price. They are in alternate stripes of navy-and-red, black-and-orange, black-and-red; all fast colors; sizes 24 to 34.

Your furs will not likely be used any more this season, and if you want them in good responsible hands, to be absolutely certain that they will be as perfect next fall as they are now, we will send for them and take care of them during the summer for you. The cost is slight, and if any repairs or remodeling are needed, they can be attended to at the lowest charges at this season. If there are extensive alterations we make no charge for the storage. A postal card is all that is necessary.

Do you ever scorch the table linen with hot dishes? Here is a dainty preventive. Linen Doilies with asbestos mats inside, which can be slipped out when the doilies are sent to the laundry. Some are round, others are oval. All are prettily worked. Pure white, 40c to 85c each. In the Art Needlework store.

Among the most popular of the new Music are the following: "I Don't Care if I Never Make Up," "You and I," "Quo Vadis Waltzes," "Up Broadway March" and "Sambo on Review." 15c each.

Have you any Mattresses that should be made over, or feathers that should be renovated? We do this work particularly well, and the cost is slight.

The man who likes to be well dressed will appreciate the Royale Suede Glove in the Spring shades of grays and modes. $1.50 a pair.

There is a bright collection of Parasols near the Broadway entrance. Some very pretty sorts of taffeta silks in all shades at $2.50 to $5 each. A very complete assortment of mourning parasols at $1.50 to $15 each.

We went to call attention to some new Chrome-tanned calfskin Oxfords for women, in tan and black. They have welted soles and seamless, unlined tops—the most comfortable shoes we know of. $3 a pair.

Lustrine is a very effective preparation, made of pure silver, for cleaning and polishing gold, silver, nickel and plated wares. Also for replating worn plated wares. 25c a bottle.

Refrigerators and Ice Chests

The Wilke Porcelain Refrigerators are the newest and best. They're built with a double wall, consisting of an intermediate skeleton frame, having glazed tile blocks attached to both inside and outside. Walls are lined with a heavy coarse mineral wool, the best non-conductor known. Doors, frames and all trimmings are of highly polished nickel-plated brass. Nothing cheap about this refrigerator—not even the price. But they're fully worth every dollar asked for them. $54 to $120. To be seen on our fifth floor. Nowhere else in New York.

The "Odorless" Upright is another wonderfully good refrigerator. Various sizes, $15 to $54. It, too, is to be obtained only here in New York.

Eddy Uprights, well known excellent refrigerators, in full assortment, at $13.50 to $67.50. Eddy Ice Chests at $6.50 to $29.

Other makes of uprights as low as $7; ice chests as low as $3.50.

Fifth floor, Tenth street.

Fine Dress for Baby

Dainty Elegance from Paris

There is nothing sweeter than a baby's smile—no sound more joyous than baby's babble. Nor is there anywhere that a mother can better display her love of the beautiful than in the dressing of her little one.

To-day we show a collection of Dresses, Wraps, Bonnets and Bibs that will make a picture of baby more delightful than even the fond mother has dreamed.

There are several modistes in Paris who do nothing but conjure beauty for children. The very finest of mulls and nainsooks are most marvelously hand-worked; then soft, airy silks are touched with a very witchery of needlecraft.

The garments are marvels of artistic painstaking; and are rather expensive. They will win delighted admiration from every mother who views them; but there are only a few dozens of the dresses, and they will only be shared by those mothers who wish their baby to be one of the best dressed babies in America. These represent the top-notch possibilities in dress beauty for tots and toddlers.

A showing to-day in a Broadway window, and in the Infants' Store.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Shirt Waist Display

We hear it on all sides: "There is nowhere else such a showing of Shirt Waists as at Wanamaker's!" Is it true? We're willing to leave the proof of it entirely to you. We are very sure that we have collected the best styles from every good maker; we know that there is not a commonplace shirt waist in the stock at any price.

We have bought most liberally, because we know you will want plentiful supplies. The variety is as great as you will have time to look over, and there is liberal show space, which assures you of comfort in selecting.

The prices are incontestible. Will you test the stock to-day? Let us hint of some popular sorts:

75c—Of striped percale in light shades; fine plaited back; full front on bias.
85c.—Of fancy striped percales; French back; full front; laundered collar and cuffs.
$1—Of neat stripes fine quality percale; full front; fine plaited back; laundered collar and cuffs.
$1.50—Of light colored chambray; full front; stitched box plaited back; detachable collar.
$1.75—Of fine quality percale; plaited back; full front, with vest and revers of white pique.
$2—Of light colored chambray; entire front and back of fine box plaits; top of sleeves also plaited; flare cuffs.
$2.25—Of neat striped madras, in all the popular shades; back and front of fine box plaits; laundered collar and cuffs.
$2.50—Of fancy striped silk-and-linen in light colors; back of fine plaits; full front; flare cuffs; detachable collar.
Others up to $7.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's and Boys' Clothing

These new striped flannel suits are decidedly stylish. We show them in three attractive patterns. One, a dark gray with light stripe; another, a gray with double blue stripe, and the third, a brown—Havana brown, it's called—with navy blue stripes.

These suits introduce the new double-breasted coat for which we predict general approval among good dressers. It's a short coat,—shorter than usual—and is made with good broad shoulder effect. $20 and $22.50 a suit.

Oxford gray cheviot suits, with single-breasted sack coats and double-breasted vests at $10, $12, $15 and $20.

A Word of Good Things for Boys

Chief interest centers in this new line of Golf Suits. They're here in all the new stylish fabrics, including the popular striped flannels. Excellent, handsome clothing, all of it, at the most reasonable prices. For sizes, 8 to 16 years, at $5 to $8.

Here are 500 knee-trousers of all-wool blue rough faced serge, 75c. They're the usual $1 kind.
And 500 knee-trousers of all-wool cheviot at 65c instead of 85c. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Housekeeping Linens

There is a most interesting sale proceeding this week. Absolutely pure linens for less than old prices, when prices are advancing on every side. But we clean up stock in the way it can be done most quickly. It's a fine time to save money while getting the best of linens.

Napkins—
Bleached Flemish double damask napkins of the famous Courtrai flax; a clearance of two patterns; 22x22 in., $3.25 doz.; 26x26 in., at $4.25 doz.
Fringed napkins, 16 in. square; colored borders; at $1 a doz.

Table Linen by the Yard—
German; cream white; soft, fine quality; 72 in. wide, at 90c a yard.
German, grass bleached; extra fine and heavy; 70 in. wide, at $1 a yard.

Towels—
Fringed huckaback; full bleached; extra large; size 24x45 in., at 25c each.
"J. W. Special;" hemmed huckaback; size 22x42 in., at 25c each.

Linen Store, Fourth avenue.

Trimmed Millinery

Have you seen the Trimmed Hats we are showing at fifteen dollars? If you haven't, you can have little idea of what refined beauty is possible for that moderate price. Maybe this is partly because we have let you set the figure you most prefer to pay, and then made a study of supplying the best shapes, the finest materials and the most artistic skill possible for the money.

The untrimmed hats are specially selected, and brought over from Paris. They are the choicest shapes they make. The trimming is done by our best experts, and the results—the finished hats are as fine in materials, and as beautiful in effect as Paris hats costing more than double—

fifteen dollars

But, of course, we have abundance of hats still less expensive. Many newly trimmed hats at $5 to $10. Unusually handsome at those modest prices.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

The Guaranteed "Cleosam" Silks

Do you know these warranted silks? We do. Hence this guarantee: If, with six months' ordinary wear they do not give perfect satisfaction, bring them back and have your money refunded. Of course, they'll wear much longer—will doubtless last for several years, in fact, if treated no less carefully than other fine silks generally. Strong, lustrous, beautiful silk and satins in all the latest colorings and black. Various black "Cleosam" silks at these prices:

Surah, $1, $1.10, $1.25 and $1.35.
Peau de Soie, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.
Black taffeta silk, $1, $1.25 and $1.35.
Black grosgrain, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.
Black armures, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

Among the colored "Cleosams"

Nine new shades of paillet de soie, 90c.
Twenty-one new colors of satin celeste, $1.25.
Fourteen new colors in satin chamois, 26 inches wide, $1.50.
Seventy-one new colors of rich taffeta, $90c.

Rotunda.

What About Lace Curtains?

Here's much concerning them, in little space. First, there's to tell of some Nottingham Lace Curtains at reduced prices. They're of the most newest designs—copies of Arabian, Brussels and Renaissance patterns. A half dozen qualities in twice as many patterns, $1.10 to $3.65 a pair—were moderately priced at $1.50 to $4.75.

A lot of ruffled muslin curtains at lowered cost. They are shown with either plain or figured centers. $1 a pair regularly, now 65c; other unusually good values at 80c, $1, $1.15 and up to $3 a pair.

Then there are many absolutely new kinds of curtains ready for your viewing. Among them some really elegant novelty curtains for libraries and dining-rooms. These are either in red or green—fast colors—with fleur-de lis centers, very reasonably priced at $6.75 and $8 a pair.

Now as to the cleaning and storing of lace curtains—portieres and other draperies as well. We're particularly well equipped in this line and our charges will uniformly be found satisfactory. When cleaning laces is ordered, the goods will be stored for the summer months without charge.

Third floor.

The Wanamaker Store

Concessions on China

Good Dinner Sets Under Price

It is a short road, and one that allows many cost economies, which we have built between Wanamaker's and English, French and other European potteries.

How much that means to you is best measured by the price news told in these columns.

To-day's chance for cottage or home dinnerware illustrates how dollars are saved on the best and handsomest wares.

At $6, worth $8—English porcelain Dinner Sets; 100 pieces; 2 decorations.
At $6.50, from $8—American porcelain; 100 pieces; neatly decorated.
At $8.50, worth $12—English porcelain; 100 pieces; 3 decorations; complete with soup tureen.
At $10, worth $15—American porcelain; 110 pieces; filled-in flower decorations and all pieces gilt.
At $10, from $14—American porcelain; 113 pieces; 2 filled-in flower decorations and gilt.
At $15, worth $22.50—Hapsburg china; 101 pieces; handsomely decorated with flowers and gold. These are splendid values, and are finished in such a way as to make them hard to distinguish from the French.
At $25, from $35—Haviland china; 113 pieces; flower decorations and gilt.
Same in sets of 120 pieces, $30, from $42.50.
Also Haviland china Dinner Sets at $20, worth $30; $27.50, worth $50; up to fine Cauldon china sets at $310.

Basement.

Fine Wilton Velvet Carpets

$1.50 Quality at $1.15 a Yard

These are of the finest grade produced in this country. Nothing better in their class can be found anywhere. We have 30,000 yards of it to sell at $1.15 a yard, though the same goods are selling here regularly at $1.50. There are about 35 patterns—good patterns, but ordered to be discontinued by the manufacturers.

That's the "why" of this sale, just at a time when carpet prices are expected to go upward in jumps. There'll be few, if any, like opportunities in a long time to come.

Third floor.

Wicker Furniture

We sell wonderfully large quantities of this furniture every season. Better prepared than ever before. There are 125 styles—125 *latest* styles—here for your selection. They've been improving on the looks of wicker furniture. These new designs are much handsomer than any we've ever seen. They're made of selected India reeds, and are strong, as well as light and cool, and comfortable and attractive. Not expensive, some decidedly low in price. A partial list:

$3—Rocker with woven reed seat and back; roll arms; regular $4.50 kind.
$4.50—Fancy Rocker; woven seat, fancy back, roll arms; regular $5.50 kind.
$5.75—Reception Chair; woven cane seat; fancy back.
$7.25—Large Arm Chair; woven reed seat; high back.
$7.50—Arm Rocking Chair; woven cane seat; fancy back.
$8.50—Women's Arm Chair; woven cane seat; roll arms.
$9—Fancy Chair; woven cane seat; fancy shaped back.
$14—Couch with sloping head; woven cane top; fancysides.

Fourth floor.

Old Furniture Renewed

To part with it simply because it's old and worn seems almost like losing old friends. No matter how antiquated and generally decrepit there's still a lingering fondness for it—a reverence for its age and associations. There's no need to part with it. Let us give it a renewed life. Our furniture doctors are experts through whose hands remarkable results are obtained. Renovated, repaired, re-covered, refinished—rejuvenated. The cost will be no more than fair for thorough, first-class work.

You may select coverings from 175 styles, in all the usual fabrics, at $1.25 to $3 a yard.

Third floor.

In the Shoe Stores

The season for Oxford shoes is fairly begun. There's a display of them in the Main floor shoe store. About every good style of women's Oxford shoes is shown. Among them are some of black kid at $1.50; others of tan kid at $2, of patent leather at $3, of kid, mannish shape, at $4; and of fine patent leather at $5.

Up in the Fifth floor is the Bargain Shoe Store. Exceptionally low prices on all good grades of shoes there at all times. These may be noted among the many attractive offerings:

Tan kid shoes for children; stylish and seasonable; prices about half their normal value; 8½ to 10½, 85c; 11 to 2, 95c.

Women's Oxford shoes—The handsome button Southern tie; black or tan kidskin; usual $2 shoes at $1.25.

Women's button boots; black kidskin, with flexible soles; new lasts; the best $2 shoes; here at $1.50.

Men's Oxford shoes; tan and black; stylish shape; good leather; good $3.50 value; price, $2.30.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits

To-day's offering is from our own carefully selected stock and includes some quite elegant dresses, whose only need of price changing comes from their being the last one or two of a kind from quickest selling sorts. So many full lines are shown that small lots are not allowed to tarry, no matter what their claims to full prices.

This instance to-day:

At $27.50, from up to $45—Suits of broadcloths, Venetians and camel's-hair cloths; with Eton and tight-fitting jackets; skirts silk-lined throughout.

At $40, worth up to $61—These are of handsome broadcloths and cheviots; some elegantly trimmed; all richly lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

Paris Notes

FROM THE OFFICE OF

John Wanamaker

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES,
PARIS, April 13, 1900.

From all parts of the world people are coming to Paris in shoals, and the whole city has taken on a particularly bustling air, in spite of a gray sky and disagreeable winds, only relieved at times by a few gleams of sunshine. The social season will not, of course, commence till after Easter; but during these Lenten days there have been certain gaieties, particularly charity fetes, which give us a foretaste of what is to come.

One of the chief events of the week was the matinee given at the Elysee Palace Hotel in aid of a Russian charity; "Tout Paris" in its very best clothes was present to a man—or a woman, it would be perhaps more correct to say—at this function. Many pretty toilettes were to be seen at this reunion, at which all the fashionable, "monde" was gathered. The Baronne Narducci was much admired in a wonderful gown having a lace skirt and a mauve taffeta bolero heavily embroidered in a design of Parma violets. Another Russian elegante, Madame de Yourkevitz, was elaborately gowned in electric-blue with quantities of embroideries, and carried a dainty muff of electric-blue chiffon. The Marchioness of Anglesey looked very beautiful in an indescribable and very "chic" costume of black with touches of white. A very picturesque looking dress was that donned by one of the well-known Parisian mondaines; it was built of red and white Foulard—the corsage, semi-Louis XVI., had a drapery of white mousseline drawn up on the shoulder to a large ornamental button, and passing beneath guipure revers finished in front by a large echarpe. By the way, this graceful addition of a long sash falling from the bust, starting from a rosette, appears on many of the latest models of Foulard gowns. The sleeves were arranged in a novel way, the effect being that of a short elbow-sleeve over a transparent guipure undermanche.

Another Spring toilette which was much admired was composed of pastel blue Crepe de Chine, and, by the way, the vogue for this material is as great as ever. The corsage was made in a complete series of crosswise plaits, with a bolero of guipure and an echarpe of mousseline de soie starting from a rosette in the centre of the corsage and coming down almost as far as the feet.

There seems to be a decided inclination to rebel against any definite commands from the headquarters of fashion this season. Individual Parisiennes are inclined to assert their own independence of idea, and to compete with her neighbor, each in her own domain. On one point, however, everyone is agreed, and that is, that masses of embroidery will appear everywhere—paillettes, chenille, and delicate floss silk mingled with tinsels, in reproductions from old Louis XVI and Empire designs, on pale-tinted fine cloths, panne, or Crepe de Chine.

Some most exquisite evening gowns in white Crepe de Chine are being made, the hem, front and corsage literally incrusted with raised flowers in chenille, the stalks and leaves worked in pale natural-colored silk. For instance, a pale blue Crepe de Chine, powdered with violets, embroidered in natural colors, is made with shoulder-straps of artificial blooms, disappearing under a draped berthe of pailleted lace. This gown is in Empire form, widening out like an old "moyen-age" costume, round the feet, where the embroidery of violets with their foliage forms a natural stiffening to the soft material. A corselet arrangement formed of a network of turquoises and sequins, mixed with pale blue chenille and clasped with turquoises and silver hooks, ends in two stole-like ends of the chenille, falling to the hem of the gown in front. With this gown will be worn a most original headdress, composed of two Mercury wings in turquoise enamel, mounted on an invisible wire, a large single amethyst suspended from between the wings and falling low on the brow, between the waved hair.

The Vernissage, this year, was not a very spirited function, nor a dressy one, and the absence of toilette was much commented upon. There were very few smart gowns to be seen. In truth, it was too chilly to discard warm jackets for the pleasure of allowing onlookers to note novelties in spring costumes. And so every one clung to her furs and refused to display what may have been smart gowns, or may not. There was one specially pretty coat seen, and it is said that this model will be greatly worn in many forms throughout the summer. This was a coat in beige cloth, very long in front, bordered with a flounce of black taffeta, covered again with coarse guipure lace. The form, shortened perceptibly at the back, is very new, and proves what the dressmakers have been foretelling for some time—that gowns will be stiff and wide—almost Gothic, in fact—at the hem, standing well out beneath the tunic-like coats. The collar of this particular coat was very high and very wide, culminating in revers lined with ivory panne, embroidered with chenille and appliqued with guipure. A long scarf of beige-colored mousseline de soie was worn with this coat, the ends ruched and falling as far as the hem.

There is no dearth of novelty at the big couturiers' establishments, where crowds of pretty things are to be found. Black and white foulards, in particular, abound, and are effectively trimmed with an introduction of wide cream Cluny insertion upon the skirt, and an empiecement and throat band of pale blue mousseline de soie veiled with the same lace. Pink foulards with white dots and lines are also among the approved colorings for afternoon gowns, and no amount of lace insertion is considered too much to ornament them.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MISSIONARIES TALK ON MANY TOPICS

Conference Delegates Gather at a Dozen Meetings.

CRITICISM OF A BISHOP

Objection by Dr. Pierson to Remark About the Bible Called "Cranky" by Mr. Thoburn.

ACTIVITY OF WOMEN

Consideration of Their Work in Educational, Literary, and Medical Lines an Innovation — Greetings from Abroad.

Yesterday's morning meeting of the Ecumenical Council on Foreign Missions developed something of a stir when the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, at the close of the regular speaking, criticised remarks made by Bishop Thoburn of India on the Bible as a foundation for work. Bishop Thoburn had been the first speaker in a long session. His reputation and long experience as Missionary Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India and Malaysia, drew a tremendous gathering of people, who listened with marked attention and approval to his address on "Character, Importance, and Conditions of Success." In the course of the address he said:

"At no time during the past century has there been so much questioning among Bible students; so much wavering among believers; so many misgivings and doubts as during this closing year of the century. Old truths are being restated and old questions asked and answered over again, and though the final result may place the Church where she has been for a century past in all essential doctrine, yet it is felt by all thinking men that the Church needs a new rallying point.

"It is just possible that too many have been resting their belief on the Bible, and trying to maintain the sustaining belief that the Church of Christ rests upon the Bible for a foundation; forgetting that other foundation, that is, our Lord Jesus Christ.

"Revelation is infinitely precious, but the revealer is worth infinitely more than the thing revealed. In most cases it might seem that an amount of preparatory work is needed before an evangelist enters the field. There are some countries where Christian truth has never been heard of, and in such countries the way of the evangelist must be prepared before him.

GREAT NEED FOR MISSIONARIES.

"Never was there such need for missionaries as to-day. There are great masses of densely ignorant people. But many millions of the people of India have tacitly accepted the outline of the Christian religion.

"I pause to say a pressing need for the evangelist is among the baptized Christians. We find there about the same conditions as you have in English and American cities. We need men there to do a work such as was done by Moody among the professing Christians.

"In all matters of religion we, much like the printer, are inclined to follow copy. We pay much respect for precedent, forgetting that precedent was first an innovation. We must therefore expect to depart some from old methods. If the women of India are to be reached the work must be done by women. It is the blessed heritage of their sex ever since Mary was chosen that Jesus had risen and was alive forevermore.

"The work inaugurated by some few noble women already is going forward. Mr. Moody's great and good work was new in many features. All this has led to many evangelists following his example, and many have enlarged upon it. These may be well enough, but it is liable to give wrong ideas of the evangelist's work. The getting together of great audiences is not the only thing to do. Christ stopped by the wayside and spoke to one or two. The evangelists must look to this point."

Bishop Thoburn said the successful evangelists of the future will be the men who come from the very people, often, who cannot read and write. Their work is effective even though rude.

"In the great outlying regions beyond the confines of Christendom," he continued, "many thousands may be found who understand the outlines of the Christian religion. Many millions of the people of India have advanced beyond paganism and more or less tacitly admit the truths of Christianity. Account for it as you may, in all the mission fields we find the state of things nearly as bad as in English and American cities. That is to say, a great many baptized Christians who are worldly in their thoughts and aspirations and lives, and they are mingled with the true believers. Those of you who revere the name of D. L. Moody can remember well the great work that was done among professing Christians.

PROFESSIONAL EVANGELISTS.

"It thus comes to pass that to-day that men who are of a class of men who are sometimes called professional evangelists are found making an engagement for a series of meetings. They follow the methods of Moody in always providing for large meetings. Sometimes extraordinary precautions are taken to secure attendance. All this may be well enough under exceptional circumstances, but it naturally creates a wrong idea both of the evangelist's calling and the method of labor he should pursue."

In the matter of recruiting of evangelists the speaker intimated that there was room for progress.

"Where are the reapers?' he asked. "Perhaps he said we have clung too much to our own ideals and rejected too many of the little ones of the kingdom."

He pointed out that there were many workers to be found among people that might be called illiterate.

Task Confronting Missionaries.

The Rev. W. F. Oldham, until lately at Singapore as Missionary Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, followed Bishop Thoburn with an address on "Manner and Form of Presenting the Gospel to Non-Christian Peoples So as to Persuade and Win."

"The presentation," he said, "must be level to the understanding of the hearers. 'Faith cometh by hearing.' But the hearing is not merely of sounds falling upon the outer ear, but reaching the inner mind. Here, therefore, is great call for skill and thorough knowledge of the people addressed. Each people has its own mental characteristics. Ideas can only be adequately conveyed by him who has a knowledge of the mental processes that obtain among those with that particular type of mind. The preaching to a primitive South Sea island congregation must necessarily be very different from that to a philosophical Hindu audience, or to keen rationalistic Japanese hearers.

"Nor is the method to be varied merely along such wide lines of cleavage as separated the savage or semi-savage from the man of cultivation, though of differing civilization and caliber of mind. Among the different grades of the same people there is necessity for very different presentation of Christian teaching.

"The dreamily introspective, poetic-minded, hazily philozophic hearer of the Hindu schools in India cannot and must not be approached as the poor, semi-starved, overborne people of the lower castes, nor as the assertive and somewhat blatant young men who pour out of the Government schools. Nor are the grossly materialistic lower classes of China to be reached by the same methods as those that may be expected to appeal to men of education.

"Surely there is reason, therefore, for a closer discrimination and a more thorough preparation than ordinarily obtain in missionary preaching. Even the missionaries themselves are in many cases too largely under the domination of the belief that all that is necessary is 'to preach the Gospel,' without recognizing the exceeding skill necessary to rightly divide the Word of Truth. It is often forgotten that the Gospel is all comprehensive, suited to all needs, but must be applied to the special wants of any given community.

"There is the well-furnished dispensary for the healing of all human ills, but the untrained hand taking down the same medicine for all classes of patients could scarcely be expected to effect much good. No more delicate nor discriminating task is there before the Gospel preacher than that of suiting his methods and his message to the differing aptitudes and wants of his hearers.

TRAINED MEN REQUIRED.

"There is therefore one initial duty upon the missionary societies to choose trained men, and, further, to afford their candidates, when chosen, the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the religious thinking, the habits of mind, the traditions, and the history of those to whom they go, and to provide for such oversight of the further diligence of the missionary along those lines, when on the field at work, as will insure intelligent and effective Gospel presentation. The crying need, of the American missionary societies at least, is this preliminary training of the missionary.

"As it is, the great proportion of the men and women are chosen without any reference to whether they are to go to the interior of Africa or to Japan, with the merest smattering of knowledge concerning the religion, the mental habits, &c., of the people to whom they go, and on reaching the field they are for the most part so engulfed in multitudinous drudgery that I make bold to say the first five years in the mission field are of very doubtful value to the people among whom they appear. Much money is wasted, many precious years rendered abortive, many earnest minds discouraged and eager hearts chilled by the manifest impotence arising from lack of thorough preparations. The churches must provide suitable training schools or attach missionary departments to the existing theological schools if we are to cease blundering.

"Again, the preacher must avail himself of all truth already in the minds of his non-Christian hearers. All truth is Christian, and, whatever its secondary source, comes primarily from Him who lighteth every man that cometh into the world. There are not two sources of truth, but one. Let the preacher, therefore, sincerely and generously give the largest possible credit to all existing truth in the systems under which his hearers have been trained.

"'Christianity does not ask for a "tabula rosa' for the writing of its golden words, but seeks rather to present Him as the fulness and the fulfiller who is already everywhere present in all the faiths, in the measure in which they hold religious truth and spiritual values. Every grain of unacknowledged truth in the mind of the hearer is a mountain obstacle against the usefulness of the unknowing and intolerant preacher.

"Here, again, I would point out the necessity for the training of the preacher in the knowledge of the faith to whose adherence he preaches. In the denomination to which I belong, in all our theological seminaries, but one gives any but the most perfunctory attention to the study of the alien faiths, and yet scores of men go from these non-fitting schools to all the mission fields of Asia to 'beat the air' through years of straitened and constricted service.

MUST EXERCISE GREAT DELICACY.

"When the preacher is a foreigner, very great delicacy is necessary in avoiding the hurting of the national feeling or race prejudices. The European particularly needs to remember the precept 'not to think of himself or his nation and its ways more highly than he ought to think,' and, whatever the facts may seem to warrant, a flaunting of the superiority of one's own people and their ways, as over against the effete East,' can never pave the way for that lending of the heart to the power of the message which alone is the paramount object sought in all preaching.

"It goes hard with the heavenly message when the earthly messenger appears in any way an alien in thought and in national affinities, and when the smoke from the funnel of a gunboat is constantly on his horizon and the loss of a province or two is the penalty of any physical violence done to him the non-Christian hearers cannot be blamed for violently disapproving of any express or implied exaltation of foreign lands over their own nor for doubting the self-sacrificing motives that inspire the preacher.

"When the hearers are ambitious Japanese or contemptuous Chinamen or fanatical Muslims, or the secretly aspiring men of young India, the need for the greatest delicacy is imperative. There is room for wide divergence of opinion, but I am persuaded that he is the best missionary who, when he reaches the people whom he is to serve, ceases to be an Englishman or an American or a German, and loses all national distinctiveness in one great engulfing desire to serve those who henceforth should be his own, and, as a step in that direction, the custom of such missions as the Inland China Mission, whose agents assume the native dress and the native method of living, might well be the subject of earnest inquiry in this Ecumencial gathering.

"But whatever the missionary may do about his habits of dress and Western housekeeping, very real to him must become the Pauline creed that in Christ Jesus "neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, Barbarian nor Scythian, bond nor free, but Christ is all."

MUST LOVE TO WIN.

"Much, too, will depend upon the presence of a deep, sympathetic love. We win win not because we love not. Attempt to disguise it as we may, if there be in us any secret contempt for the people, any lofty feeling of haughty superiority, any idea of comparative worthlessness in the race or poverty of salvable material in the person's address, the message is without power, and rarely affects anything.

"How often have we been amazed at the comparatively unfruitfulness of splendidly equipped men, while again others, with no special mental outfit, seem to have found the secret hiding places of power, and the most stubborn oppositions have broken down before the love-persuaded earnestness of men who came from mounts of vision where they looked upon God that they might learn to look with conquering compassion upon the sore needs of their hearers. They heeded not any poverty in them, but saw only their recoverableness and their potential riches, and the might of the divine Saviour.

"The message sounds in all our ears to be individually realized. 'Tarry ye until ye be imbued with power from on high.' The all-inclusive need of the preacher in foreign land is to be a man, Stephen-like, full of faith in the Holy Ghost. Then shall the Gospel preached from his lips persuade and win."

Personal Dealing with Unconverted.

Mrs. Gordon read a paper for her husband, the Rev. M. L. Gordon, one of the members of the American Board in Japan. Mr. Gordon, in his paper, which was upon the subject of "Personal Dealing with Unconverted and Inquirers," said:

"The statement of my subject suggests the method of its treatment. Our aim is to change the unconverted and indifferent into interested inquirers, and these inquirers into strong and aggressive Christian believers; and we are to do this through personal dealing with them.

"It is personal dealing; not ecclesiastical, using ceremony or sacrament, nor oratorical, seeking to move men in the mass by the magic of eloquent speech. It must be personal, recognizing in the most degraded minds to think, hearts to feel, wills to act; which, therefore, obliges us to present the religion of Christ as at once intelligent, passionate, powerful.

"But personality means much more to the Christian than an aggregation of intellect, sensibility, and will. It means likeness and sonship to God, largely though not wholly obliterated in man, but still possessing the possibilities of restored moral and spiritual fellowship with Him; brotherhood to man, including capabilities of sharing the best society on earth or heaven.

"To such persons, to all such possible though unconscious sons, brothers, and sisters, we missionaries come as those whose minds have been illumined, whose hearts have been warmed, whose wills have bowed to the sway of God's love in Christ Jesus. Holding this conscious sonship and brotherhood as our highest dignity and most priceless possession, we seek in the name and spirit of Christ to awaken the same consciousness in those to whom we are sent.

PERSONALITY OF CHRIST.

"Jesus Christ was the highest and most perfect personality the world has ever seen, the ideal son and brother in actual realization; and therefore our supreme model in personal dealing with men. We may imitate Him in His long personal conversations with inquirers, in His use of sparkling epigram, pungent question, or startling declaration; but behind all this, inspiring us and our words must be a sense of the love of God, the actual presence with us of the loving Father, reluctant to lose one of His children, and seeking through us to call every one of them back to Himself. This, as the first chapter of the oldest Gospel tells us, was the Gospel of God, the good news from God and about God, which Christ preached when He went into Galilee. And is it not significant that in the oldest writing of the New Testament, that first little letter to the Thessalonians, this glorious phrase, 'the Gospel of God' occurs three times within a half dozen brief verses?

"How did our Master use this Gospel of God to reach men and turn them from their sins? A method once used, perhaps often used, was to urge on them the duty of loving their enemies, blessing them that curse, doing good to them that hate, and praying for their persecutors. Such teaching was not only startlingly different from that which they had been accustomed to, as it is different from what the unchristian world knows to-day; it was more wonderful still because of the reason implied. They were thus to become the real children of the Heavenly Father. How so? Because the Father, moved by this same love, is always making His sun to shine and His rain to fall on evil as well as good, on unthankful as well as thankful, on unjust as well as just; that is, God makes His universe the organ and expression of self-sacrificing love.

SOURCE OF THE GOSPEL.

"This brings us to the very fountain and source of the Gospel, and its explanation as well. For to such love there is, there can be, no stopping place; and it prepares us to understand, as nothing else could, who Christ is, why He came to earth, and why He lived and died as He did. A God who so loved would not spare even His only-begotten Son. A Son so sent would fill His life with miracles of love, to cleanse the foul leper or raise the widow's son. Nor would He refuse to bear the bitter cross. And in the cross's bitterest hour, showing that His teaching was not mere words alone, He called God His Father and prayed forgiveness for His murderers. And thus we are brought, thus may we bring those to whom we are sent face to face with the highest expression of Divine love in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ.

"As it was with our Lord so will it be with us. If we can become the instruments of this love we shall not fail to lead the unconverted to become inquirers, inquirers to become Christian believers, and believers to become in their turn 'fishers of men.' To others our people may be loathsome, because of their degradation, or ludicrous because of their habits and customs, their shallowness and conceit; but to us they will always be first and above all possible sons of God."

Experiences of Missionaries.

The Rev. Henry Richards of the American Baptist Church, South, told of missionary work on the Congo in Africa. He said that there had been some good friends who had doubted whether uncivilized races, such as the African, were capable of living a pure and honorable and Christian life. He said that they were capable of this, and gave anecdotes and instances relating to Africans whom he knew, to prove it.

The Rev. Mr. Hamilton of the Moravian Board of Missions said heathenism is everywhere weakening. He gave some examples of remarkable conversions, and talked of the growth and prosperity of the Moravian missions.

George Owen of Peking, China, who is a missionary with the London Missionary Society, spoke of the subject of preaching to the people whom it was sought to convert. He related some of his own experiences with the Chinese. "Let us preach, preach, preach!" he said, "and in that way we shall leaven China with Christian truth, and the time will soon come when China shall be one for Christ."

MONEY CONTRIBUTED BY WOMEN.

T. T. Eaton of Louisville, Ky., said that he wished to make a correction with regard to Southern women's part in this work. It had been announced that there had been $19,000,000 given by the Evangelical Christians of the world for missions, and it had been stated that of this, women's share was $2,500,000. That $2,500,000, however, simply included what was given by the women's missionary societies, but by no means what was given by all the women. At this there was loud and prolonged applause, and this was renewed and grew into loud cheering when the speaker said: "I make the claim and challenge contradiction, that one-half the money reported coming in for mission work comes from women."

H. Grattan Guinness said that he had traveled from three to four thousand miles in the Congo district, and he could bear testimony to the value of preaching—"real preaching". Mr. Richards, he said, was among the best of the preachers ever heard there. He told what great work Mr. Richards had done in Africa, saying that the people upon whom he had exercised influence were Africans who "had almost been the death of Stanley!"

D. D. Sweinitz described evangelical work among the natives in Alaska. To give an idea of the difficulty of the work, he said that when the missionaries went there, there was not one of the inhabitants who could read or write, and, for that matter, there was no distinct language to read or write. When the natives "spoke," it sounded as if they were clearing their throats.

The Rev. George F. Pentecost talked about the importance and the success of work among the high caste people of India. He said there was a need of able workers in India. "Lay hold of Dr. Behrends," said he, "and send him for six months to India—on a vacation! Lay hold of a hundred able men—send from 100 to 150 able men—every year, who will travel in India, up and down, and will gather in the great host of highly educated Hindus, those that have been prepated by the colleges."

AMERICAN HELP FOR INDIA.

The Rev. Richard Windsor of India spoke of the effect that Christian sympathy had on the natives of Indian villages. He alluded gratefully to the generosity of the American people, who had sent a shipload of corn from Indiana during one of the recent terrible Indian famines. With that shipload of corn, he said, 3,000 people were fed at a time.

Wilfred Barbrooke Grubb, a missionary in Paraguay, made an appeal for teachers among the inhabitants of that and other South American countries. The Paraguayans, he said, were by no means uncivilized. In spite of their "queer clothes." He had once, he said, shown some American fashion plates, in illustrated papers, to his Paraguayan friends, who had, on beholding them, shrieked with laughter.

DR. PIERSON'S CRITICISMS.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, a delegate at large, then advanced to the front of the platform and said:

"I am supremely desirous that this conference should utter no uncertain sound about the necessity of getting and guarding the integrity of the inspired Word of God. There was a special sentence in the paper of my beloved friend Bishop Thoburn that might easily be misconstrued. I trust he will get it set at rest before that paper goes to the press. He intimated, and I will even quote the language, that though the Church might seem to be disturbed as to the Bible as her foundation, that her foundation is Jesus Christ, and I pray you to notice that statement.

"The written word and the living word are so indissolubly bound together that whatever impairs the integrity of the written word impairs the integrity of the living word. [Loud applause.] The written word," continued the speaker, "is the living word enfolded. The living word is the written word unfolded.

REVELATIONS OF CHRIST TO MAN.

"The two revelations of Christ to man are a revelation to him in the Scriptures and a revelation in him by experience, but the Scripture revelation comes first and the experimental revelation can never be made without the Scriptural revelation preceding it.

"Now, it is quite possible that when Christ is revealed in me I might lose the external revelation and my knowledge of Him remain; but how about my preaching? My faith might survive. But the basis of my preaching is destroyed.

"And how about those who have never had experimental knowledge of Jesus Christ? Whence comes my knowledge of Christ? In the first place, but through the written Scriptures and what would become of those to whom He has never yet been revealed experimentally if the Scriptural basis of revelation is impaired or destroyed?

"I pray you to notice that our Lord said that the Scriptures testify of Himself. That is the primal testimony to Jesus Christ. Peter on the day of Pentecost made a most magnificent sermon, the effect of which was 3,000 converts, and that sermon consisted solely of an appeal to Scripture on the one hand and the facts that fulfilled it on the other hand; and in the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians, where Paul tells us that the revelation of Christ is the basis of all his preaching and faith, he says He died, 'according to the Scriptures'; He was buried and arose the third day, 'according to the Scriptures.'

THE WORD'S INFALLIBILITY.

"And I say that whatever hurts the infallibility of the Word, whatever impairs the integrity of the Word, hurts the infallibility of my Lord and impairs the integrity of His character and His work.

"Arnot, the beloved evangelist, priest, and orator, preacher and teacher, said in my hearing: 'I have observed that whatever in my sermons has brought men to Christ has not been my words, but some word of God refered to; quoted in my sermons.' And some one said: 'Mr. Arnot, what is the use of your words, then, at all?' 'Simply this,' said he. 'God's word is His arrow; my words are the feathers that carry the arrow to its mark.'"

The warning bell that gave notice that a speaker's time was up sounded before Mr. Pierson had finished his address, but he went on talking for several minutes. The meeting was then adjourned.

WOMAN'S WORK-GIVING.

Papers Written by Women Read By or For Their Authors at Madison Avenue Reformed Church.

The section on woman's work of the Missionary Conference held a meeting yesterday morning in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, which was largely attended, and where the topic, "Woman's Work-Giving," was discussed in a number of papers written and read by women well known in the religious and educational world.

The subject was presented from all its sides and aspects, and there was much enthusiasm among the auditors for the clever views expressed by the writers and the ways and means for raising money that were suggested. One of the papers that created the most amusement from its colloquial style, and the most enthusiasm for the methods suggested, was from the pen of Emily Huntington Miller of Evanston, Ill., Dean of the Northwestern University. It was read by Mrs. F. P. Crandon.

AN INTERVIEW WITH DEBORAH.

Mrs. Miller's paper was in the nature of an interview with her friend "Deborah," and was on the subject, "Missions and Money." It was in part as follows:

"Deborah, the Wise Woman, is my neighbor, and I often have occasion to borrow the light of her lantern when I am going her way—candor compels me to admit that she does not always go mine—but, as Solomon long ago declared, 'Whoso walketh with wise men shall be wise.' I see no reason why the same enviable result should not follow from the companionship of the wise woman. I was pondering my subject rather hopelessly, wondering what I should say to advance the claims of the petitioner, when Deborah looked over my shoulder.

"'Money and Missions,' she said. 'My dear, you have put the cart before the horse. What you mean is "Missions and Money."'

"'Isn't that much the same?' I asked, meekly.

"'Certainly not. The relation of money to missions is patent to every one. Conviction, desire, consecration, enthusiasm, all must wait upon money for the power that utilizes them and brings them to bear upon the end sought. We workers see this so clearly that in our zeal for securing it we are tempted to make everything else secondary and not lay sufficient stress upon enlightening and educating and training people to intelligent giving. But we never question the fundamental importance of money to missions. The trouble is, we are afraid to assert boldly that the relation of missions to money is that of a legitimate claimant upon the estate: his share is not a matter of favor, but of debt, and we women especially need to be brought to understand this.'

"'I wonder Deborah, if understanding the relation would make a difference. You know the woman is not usually administrator of the estate. Her views on equity do not go far in deciding things.'

"'They decide much more than she is willing to concede. As long as she consents to bring her claimant in the back door and assign him only the scraps and stray pennies, she cannot expect he will be acknowledged as an heir.'

"I am afraid, Deborah, that even good women are not always intelligent.

IF ALL GOOD MEN WERE WISE.

"'Neither are all good men; if they were, every wife and mother would have a regular income for her own expenditure, [laughter and applause,] not as a matter of law, but of mutual agreement, and the overtaxed burden bearers of Church and society who wear out soul and body in engineering dinners, luncheons, suppers, and the whole delusive train of fairs, festivals, and kindred follies might be freed from their bondage. These things do not owe their existence to any lack of intelligence on the part of the women. The wife understands even more thoroughly than her husband the heavy cost at which the money for the church carpet was raised or the bazaar of all nations made to yield revenue for the missionary society, but so far as she can see no other method is open to her. The man who insists on the superior economy of taking the money at once out of your pocket usually means some other man's pocket—so far at least as the wife's pocket is concerned she is too often conscious the money is not there. But the generous husband who pays his bills without a murmur, would pay them as cheerfully if they were increased $5 to $10, so the wife donates cake, oysters, and beans, the cost of which duly appears in the grocer's bill (laughter) and adds her own exhaustive labor, the cost of which also appears in the doctor's bill, from an outlay of from $2 to $10, not to put a price upon her toil and weariness and anxiety, the cause which she is championing may not net half so much. To abolish the evil you must make it possible for woman to give directly and then educate them up to it.'

"'But surely there is something to be said for bazaars and the like in the way of education, and of bringing your work before people who neither know nor care about it. The money you get from them would not have been tithed—it is a sort of spoiling the Philistines.'

NOT THE RIGHT EDUCATION.

"'Yes, there is no doubt about its being educative. It educates them to go on being Philistines, and feeling that they are doing a magnanimous thing when they pay half price for a fine supper that somebody donated, or buy fancy articles on which somebody lavished nerves and brain and eyesight. [Applause.] And it educates your own church people into shiftless, indirect ways of meeting their responsibilities, and it burdens and kills your best women. It is an awful waste of ointment this selling to the Gentiles what ought to be poured at the Master's feet in love's anointing. [Applause.] I always did glory in Abraham's declaration to the King of Sodom: "I will not take anything from a thread to a shoe latchet, lest thou should say I have made Abrsham rich."'

"'Yes, but Deborah, you must remember that he had already given tithes of all he had to Melchisedec, the priest. If he had gone home and told Sarah that the altar was out of repair and that she and her handmaidens must attend to the matter, I'm not so sure but they might have been tempted to get up a sale of "broidered work or seethe kids and serve them to strangers a shekel a stew.'

"'I think better of Sarah's business ability,' said the Wise Woman sturdily. 'She never would have been deluded by a scheme like the bazaar of all nations in which our churches united last Winter. Think of the amount of money taken in, and yet the expenses were so enormous that only a small amount was left to divide among the charities. The pastor's wife figured that an assessment of 50 cents a member would have netted more than their proportion of earnings, after all their donations and weeks of hard work that made the memory of the beautiful pageant a horrible nightmare to some of them.'

HOW FIVE DOLLARS WERE SPENT.

"'Well I'll confess, Deborah, that I myself expended for car fare and lunches during those weeks a good deal more than some of us feel we can subscribe to the missionary society. I was appalled when I came to count it up and consider that nearly every one of my women had done the same—five dollars a piece at the lowest estimate—but we never would have paid that five dollars outright.' (Laughter and applause.)

"'That only shows your need of training in business methods, or rather in Christian methods of giving. From a business point of view I think one has expressed willingness to do it," said she.

She explained that when women had given up their homes for the sake of baptism, they were taken care of in the missions. As for the question of women baptizing, she said that was really not necessary, because since the candidate would have to leave home at any rate, she could as well wait until she had arrived at a mission where a regularly ordained clergyman could perform the ceremony.

Work of Native Christians.

Miss Alice F. Belton of Kanazawa, Japan, spoke on the "Work of Native Christians." Her description of the methods of work, showing that the missionary found in Japan people of much greater intelligence than are found in many other fields of mission work, led the next speaker, who opened the discussion on Miss Belton's paper, to say that very different methods were called for in her field.

The speaker was Mrs. Currie, whose work is in West Central Africa, where the natives have no writing and no literature of any kind. The males, to be sure, learned the sayings of the wiser men by heart, but the women had no mental exercise save gossip. She had had a class of thirty women the most noisy she had ever seen and the most simple. They would frequently sit and laugh at her.

The final paper was read by Miss Agnes E. Baskerville of Madras, India, and consisted of stories of missionary work as shown by letters from the interior, and setting forth that while the traveling about of unmarried women caused much surprise, at first, yet there was work which only women could do, since the men would not permit the women to hold discourse with a man missionary.

EDUCATIONAL WORK OF WOMEN

Subject from Kindergartens to Higher Education Dealt with at the Central Presbyterian Church.

Miss Caroline Hazard, President of Wellesley College, presided at yesterday morning's meeting of the Woman's Work Section, in the Central Presbyterian Church, and opened it by inviting all to sing the hymn "The Morning Light Is Breaking." The papers were on woman's educational work.

AS TO HIGHER EDUCATION.

Miss Isabella Thoburn of India, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, read a paper on "The Higher Education of Woman." She remarked that a gentleman who was well acquainted with India had said years ago that one might as well scale a wall fifty feet high as to attempt to teach women there. "But," continued Miss Thoburn, "the wall has been thrown down, and fourteen years ago the first charter was given in Asia for a woman's college. There are now two colleges in Turkey, two in Japan, and two in India, and high schools for girls abound. There are thirty-five women in the men's colleges in India."

Many of the students in these colleges, the speaker said, were Europeans and Eurasians, but the natives were pressing forward and upward, and in the women's colleges most of the students were Christians. The very early age at which girls are married in India militates somewhat against their higher education, and also the general seclusion of females as soon as they grow up.

Oriental women are not as inane and insipid as they have been represented. Many are quite intelligent, and history has shown that several Oriental women have been endowed with great intelligence and executive ability, among them the Empress of China, who might have been as great a champion of political reform as she is now opposed to it had she had a good education.

The speaker urged the encouragement of the higher education for women in India. Several women went from Asia, she said, to study medicine in Europe, but the expense was very heavy. She hoped that Japan would establish medical colleges for women, for, to carry on the missionary work more successfully in India, it was necessary to teach native women to be physicians, as they would be able to reach the women of the better classes in the zenanas.

WHAT MRS. BALDWIN WOULD DO.

Mrs. S. L. Baldwin of Brooklyn, wife of the Secretary of the General Committee of the conference and formerly a missionary to China of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, had also prepared a paper on the higher education of women, but was unable to attend. The paper was read by Mrs. Anderson. In it Mrs. Baldwin said:

"To what extent are we justified in using missionary money for education? I would give such a knowledge of the science of the heavens and the earth as will sweep away all superstition, fear in an eclipse of the sun and moon, amid the roar of the thunder and flash of lightning, or even in the shock of the earthquake. I would have them so well informed as to be able to recognize the great Creator and His unswerving laws by which we have night and day, seed time and harvest, fruits and flowers. Great and high is such a culture for one who once cowered in abject fear before the supposed dragon swallowing the sun and moon in an eclipse, or the cow supporting the universe, tiring of the burden, turning over for a change of position and thereby throwing the flat earth out of its level at the imminent peril of spilling off its inhabitants! All knowledge that kills superstition and fear and plants and strengthens faith in an Infinite Creator and trust in a loving Divine Father is a powerful aid to the Gospel, and missionary money can be legitimately used to give such instruction.

"I would not abolish all native customs of courtesy. Some of them are not only unobjectionable, but highly commendable, such as the filial piety and respect for age taught in Eastern Asia. But the great mass of their mandatory burdens must be superseded, not by foreign, but Christian etiquette. It does not seem wise, from mission treasuries, to pay native teachers—not always Christians—to teach our pupils such details as how low to bow to a guest, how to lift and place a cup of tea, how to arrange a bouquet, &c. Such teaching, if continued at all, should certainly be wholly supported from other than missionary money.

"Music to a limit has a most valuable place in the work of missions, and such a knowledge of it may well be given as to enable one to sing the Gospel in home, school, and church. As to foreign languages and methods: Usually all methods of teaching in mission schools are of necessity foreign, and it only remains to measure values and use the best as economically as possible for successful work.

"Believing, as I most heartily do, in the right of women in all lands to the highest mental culture and most decorative accomplishments, attained from any other than missionary treasuries, and seeing ever the world-wide open door for the Gospel and our limited sources of supply, I would rejoice to see the following principle closely adhered to by those who administer upon the trust funds of missions, viz.: Give nothing for mere accomplishment or mental or personal decoration, but every thing possible to make workmen that need not be ashamed in God's service, everything to contribute to strong Christian character, and anything beyond this to be wholly provided from other treasury than that of the mission."

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Miss Irene Barnes of London, Secretary of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, read a paper on "Industrial and Manual Training." Jesus Christ, she said, chose His disciples from the horny-handed sons of toil, and she held that manual labor was essential to the upholding and strengthening of the character. God put man in the Garden of Eden to till and dress it, and work was never intended as a punishment, but as a blessing.

In India, industrial and manual training was attempted by the missionaries only in a few isolated stations, particularly in the Punjab. The caste system presented many obstacles to this work, and there was a religious prejudice against work by educated people. There is an old Hindu doctrine which says that he who reads must be waited upon. Many girls in schools claimed it applied to them, too, and the speaker knew of an instance in which a girl objected to hold a pitcher of water for a nurse that was attending to a sick person.

This prejudice, however, the speaker said, could be overcome, and was, in fact, being overcome, and in the school in the Punjab the girls were taught frugality and cleanliness besides the duties of the housewife. The girls here alternated in doing the housework, cooking, sweeping, washing, and also working in the field. They were also taught webbing, basket making, spinning, and weaving. This manual training, instead of dulling the mind, stimulated it to greater activity by the alternation in occupations, and this was proved by the fact that in the Government examinations these girls got a higher percentage than did those in the State schools.

Miss Barnes was followed by Mrs. Bruce of Tuskegee, who spoke of the great success of the manual training that was given to the negroes there. Industrial training, she said, created in the pupils an interest in the end proposed, and it developed in them personal initiative.

Mrs. E. J. Bellery of India, a missionary of the Church Missionary Society, sent a paper on "Primary and Village Schools." She was unable herself to attend, and the paper was read by Miss Parsons. The great majority of the schools in India, the paper said, were of the primary grade. The missionaries had opened schools because State schools assumed an attitude of strict religious neutrality, and yet the children were given to read their own books. It was to be regretted that many of the children returned early to their homes to spend their lives in degrading environments. Nevertheless, the seed of Christian teachings often sprouted in their hearts and grew in them as they arrived at maturity.

MISSION KINDERGARTENS.

Mrs. E. W. Blatchford of Chicago, Secretary of the Board of the Interior, read a paper on "Kindergartens as a Factor in Foreign Missions." In Turkey, the speaker said, the system of kindergartens was introduced years ago, and before the Armenian massacres there were twenty-seven of them, in Constantinople, Smyrna, and Armenian Turkey.

The speaker gave an account of the successful establishment of a missionary kindergarten in Japan. About thirteen years ago Miss Annie Howe, she said, asked to be allowed to set up a Christian kindergarten in Japan, and when she arrived in that country she found that the Government had already established fifty kindergartens there.

"But," continued the speaker, "in those schools there was no prayer, no mention of the name of God, and the teachers did not act as the friends of the little ones. There were shrines of false gods in these places, and to these shrines the children brought their offerings."

Through the efforts of friends, the speaker went on to say, Miss Howe built a house for a kindergarten in 1889, and now it had sixty-six Japanese children.

Miss Silavati Singh, Professor of English Literature in Lucknow College, India, appeared on the platform in a dark-red crimson costume. She made an urgent appeal for aid to promote the higher education of Hindu women.

Other papers read were "On the Training of Bible Women and Other Workers," by Mrs. Theodore M. McNair, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church of the United States in Japan, and by Mrs. J. M. Francis of Indianapolis, and formerly missionary in Japan of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

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Conference Musical Service.

The musical event of the conference, which will take place in Carnegie Hall Friday evening, is looked forward to with much interest. Ira D. Sankey will lead the musical service, and President James B. Angell, LL. D., of the University of Michigan, ex-Minister to Turkey, and once a special Diplomatic Commissioner of the United States to China, will preside over the meeting. Mr. Sankey will be assisted by C. Judson Bushnell and many members of the Musurgia as well as by leading singers of the Young Men's Christian Association. Several hundred prominent laymen have been asked to act as Vice Presidents of the meeting, which will be called the laymen's musical meeting.

"EVANGELISTIC WORK."

Topic of Discussion at Carnegie Hall Leads to Criticism by Dr. Pierson of Remark by Bishop Thoburn.

There was a great and punctual attendance yesterday morning at Carnegie Hall, which was crowded for the preliminary devotional services as well as for the regular business of the day. Great interest and considerable excitement were aroused at the close of the meeting by some remarks by Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, a delegate at large, who found fault with Bishop Thoburn for a remark regarding the Church and Bible.

Bishop E. G. Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal Church presided. The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, opened the devotions. The Rev. Dr. J. W. Butler of Mexico and Bishop E. R. Hendrix of the Methodist Episcopal Church South offered short prayers.

Bishop Andrews said in his introductory address that the conference must now turn to the particular agencies which are included or are to be included in the various fields occupied by the Christian churches as foreign missions. "We have," said he, "for the leading discussion men who are experts."

"The morning papers tell us," he added, "that one of the excellent returned missionaries crossing the Atlantic to be present here was taken ill on the journey and now lies in a dangerous condition in one of our city hospitals, and I will further mention the fact that one of our very best home workers, himself formerly a missionary in China and Recording Secretary of one of the boards of our churches, overcome, I think, largely with the labors of preparation for this meeting, also lies in an unhappy condition, and we trust that he may recover. And I ask you for one half-minute to pause and each one lift his heart to God in behalf of these brethren."

There was half a minute devoted to silent prayer.

Then Bishop Andrews said:

"Over forty years ago there came to New York from the State of Ohio a young man who had been prepared for missionary work. He went before the Secretary, who, because of his youth and perhaps for other reasons, doubted whether he could go forth, and his history is part of the history of missions for the last half-century. Two weeks ago we were told that he had suddenly, as it were, fallen from his high estate physically, but by the blessing of God he is with us this morning to speak to us upon the character and importance of evangelistic work and the conditions for success. I have very great pleasure in introducing to you the Rev. Bishop Thoburn of India and Malaysia."

Bishop Thoburn on Evangelists.

The evangelist's calling, said Bishop Thoburn, is a gift. It is also an office in the New Testament dispensation. The best definition in the case of the office of an evangelist is perhaps that in the case of Philip, the first Christian evangelist. We notice two peculiarities in Philip's preachings—first, in his theme; second, in the power which attended his word.

"Evangelists are not cranks, and evangelists eschew all sensational methods. They live superior to the influence of either praise or censure. They always preach Christ with power sent down from heaven, with rare exceptions.

"At no time during the past century has there been so much questioning among Bible students, so much wavering among believers, so many misgivings and doubts as during this closing year of the century. Old truths are being restated and old questions asked and answered over again, and though the final result may place the Church where she has been for a century past in all essential doctrine, yet it is felt by all thinking men that the Church needs a new rallying point.

"It is just possible that too many have been resting their belief on the Bible and trying to maintain the sustaining belief that the Church of Christ rests upon the Bible for a foundation, forgetting that other foundation, that is our Lord Jesus Christ. Revelation is infinitely precious, but the revealer is worth infinitely more than the thing revealed."

The audience manifested no surprise at this utterance nor did one of a dozen speakers who followed comment on it. The Rev. Dr. Pierson stepped forward as the benediction was about to be pron

WOMAN IN THE MISSION FIELD

Many Phases of Her Work Described at Afternoon Sessions.

SHOULD MISSIONARIES MARRY?

The Question Gives Rise to a Lively Debate, in Which Emphatic Views Pro and Con Are Expressed—Other Problems Debated.

Six meetings were held at the afternoon sessions of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions yesterday. The subjects discussed were: At the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, "Native Agency in Evangelistic Work"; at the Central Congregational Church, "The Missionary Church"; at the Central Presbyterian Church, "Woman's Work—Literature"; at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, "Woman's Medical Work"; at Calvary Baptist Church, "Work for Young Women and Children," and at Carnegie Hall, "The Mission—Its Administrative Problems." A large attendance favored each meeting.

Greetings were received yesterday and read from honorary members of the conference. One was from Taro Ando of Tokio, Japan, and another was from Kali Choran Banurj, Calcutta, India. The former said: "In our land the sun of righteousness is surely rising and shining upon the heart of a benighted people."

MARRIAGE OF MISSIONARIES.

Sentiment at the Church of the Strangers that They Should Wed Before Going Abroad.

Married and unmarried missionaries formed the chief topic for discussion at the afternoon meeting in the Church of the Strangers. The subject came up in the address of the Rev. R. P. Mackay of Toronto, Secretary of the Foreign Missionary Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Practically the entire period for discussion was taken up with a debate on the question, which was whether missionaries starting for a foreign land should take their wives with them, or, if unmarried, should marry before they go. Speakers were divided in their opinions, but the sentiments favoring the marriage of the missionaries before they go out appeared to receive the heartiest applause from the audience.

MR. MACKAY'S VIEWS.

The part of Mr. Mackay's address which aroused the debate was the following:

"Closely allied to the question of support is the question of the marriage of the missionary, at least in the initial years of his ministry. It need not be said that this is not a question as to whether a celibate is in itself superior or more holy than a married life. That question is settled so far as Protestants are concerned. It is simply the question of the most economical expenditure of life and money.

"On the one hand are recited the value of the Christian home, with the mutual respect of parents and children and the freedom and dignity of motherhood as an object lesson in lands where such conditions are not known; the effect of home life in sustaining the physical and spiritual vitality and tone of the missionaries in the midst of circumstances that are depressing, and the direct missionary work done by the wife of the missionary.

"On the other hand, it is said that thousands of pounds of mission funds gathered for the purpose of converting the heathen are expended on the support of children that are not and never will be any direct benefit to the mission; thousands of pounds more are expended in travel, owing to the sickness of wives and children, requiring not only their return to the home land, but also requiring the absence of the missionary from the field, the work thereby ceasing, but the expenditure going on; the necessary restraints, especially in pioneer work, arising from domestic responsibilities and cares; the distraction and diversion of energy from the one supreme object unavoidably associated with parental relations; the frequent abandonment of the work after years of preparation, which are so much waste.

"It can scarcely be doubted that if there were more of that high consecration and singleness of purpose, so supremely important and needful, there would be less haste in entering upon matrimonial relations. Men would wait at least until they had seen the field and the conditions in which they were to work, until they knew from experience how best they could glorify God, before forming alliances that for many reasons may prevent them from fulfilling their highest destiny. Surely if loyalty to Queen and country cause men to leave wife and children in times of war to endure harness in camp and battlefield, it ought not to be accounted an impossible thing for men and women to abstain from some domestic comforts for His sake who became poor that we might be rich. Certainly the end justifies and demands the greatest possible sacrifices and self-denial, so far as they will contribute to the object in view.

"The resolutions adopted by the New York Conference in 1896 are cautious and probably the wisest that can be offered. In substance they state that it is desirable, especially in pioneer work, that missionaries should remain for a limited time unmarried, and that it is also wise for those who are so led by the spirit of God to follow literally the high example of the Apostle Paul in devoting an entire life to the work of a single missionary for the Master's sake. It is manifest that mechanical laws and prescriptions will not accomplish the purpose sought. Better have high ideals in whose light and inspiration men will lean to the side of freedom and courage and sacrifice, and strive to follow in the footsteps of the heroes who have made an imperishable impression upon the world, who endured the cross and despised the shame for the joy that was set before them."

The Rev. Dr. John Morton, a missionary of the Canadian Presbyterian Church in Trinidad, said many of the missionaries there were already married. "No bachelor missionary," he continued, "ever lived cheaper or as cheaply as we do who have wives. I need not tell you of the inferiority of their housekeeping. It is far better to give the missionary a comfortable home, and it is far better to spend money on his wife than on doctors and quinine."

The Rev. Dr. John McLaurin, Baptist missionary in Bungalore, India, spoke in a similar vein. He said: "We find it written that it is not good for man to be alone. More missionaries are saved from going home by their wives than those who have been sent home on account of their wives. I believe the wife should go out with the man, and should learn the language with him. If their wives don't go, these men have to depend upon some other man's wife for their food and shelter, unless they live in monasteries. You talk about the Apostle Paul. Paul never went outside of his own zone and away from his own customs. We have very little use out in India for unmarried missionaries."

The Rev. L. R. Wolf of South India, who followed, disagreed on one point with the previous speakers. "Let the missionaries," he said, "be sent out first to test the field, and then let the wives follow three or four years afterward. I had a Christian home in India, but it is broken up now. I dared not keep my children on the plains of South India. I could not let my family stay there, if I wanted to do what was right by them."

SAYS ALL OUGHT TO BE MARRIED.

The Rev. R. M. Mateer of Wei Hein, China, caused something of a sensation by his remarks. He became very spirited. "The work and influence of women," he said, "is not one whit less than that of men. I say that it is unfair to make a woman who is engaged to a missionary wait three or four years to marry him. All missionaries ought to be married. No successful station can be established without women. The wife should study the language with her husband, whereas, if she comes several years after he has been there, she has at once to go to housekeeping, and becomes little more than a wife to her husband.

"There are large numbers of unmarried women missionaries in China, and they are such as are sought for by men and seldom found. Are you going to ask these unmarried men to work with these unmarried women for five years. No, it won't do. It is unreasonable, irrational, and uncalled for. The men working in those depressing surroundings need a little paradise in the shape of a home. I say, when God provides a helpmeet for a man, let him have her. He should not be dictated to by a Board of Missions."

Enthusiastic applause greeted the speaker for a moment, and then the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor of China was introduced.

"I am very sorry," he said, "to disagree with the statements of the previous speaker. I think his suggestion is a very great mistake. This question is not to be considered in a light way as it has been this afternoon. [Cries of "No, it hasn't been!"] I know of one missionary who has six wives lying in a cemetery in China, and one more in a cemetery in America. I have been forty-six years in China, and can say that the climate has a far more serious effect on women than on men. A large number of our missionaries are living with their third wife.

"At our mission we buried young wives until we were constrained to make a rule that missionary women must live three years in the country before marrying. Twice as many of our married missionaries have to take furloughs as those unmarried. Single men and women do not break down in China. It has been our experience that those who went out married have not acquired the language as easily as single missionaries. Indeed, they have separated for a season in order to study by themselves." Mr. Taylor was also applauded when he had finished.

After the meeting was over the theme was the one subject of talk to be heard as the audience left the church.

THE MISSIONARY CHURCH.

The subject of the meeting was "The Missionary Church." The preparation of missionaries was dwelt upon at length by the speakers. The Rev. R. P. Mackay was the first speaker. In respect to the selection of missionaries, he said: "In some cases the call is clear and the qualifications apparent, but usually there is ground for uncertainty and for the wish that some prolonged test may be applied. Hence, we say that in the course of preparation the colleges should come to our aid. How can a man satisfactorily know his fitness for a work or department of work when he does not know what the work is?

The Rev. Dr. David G. Barkeley, joint convener for missions of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, spoke on the relation of the missionary to his own government and to the government of the people among whom he labors. He said, among other things:

"The question is sometimes raised as to whether a missionary should avail himself of his right as a citizen of his country, and attempts have been made to prove from Scripture that to do so shows want of faith in God and undue reliance on the help of man. But governments and magistrates are appointed by God, and a Christian man, whether missionary or not, is not forbidden to seek their protection when he is wronged or threatened with injury. There are, no doubt, times when it is better not to insist upon one's rights and even to submit to wrong.

"The matter of indemnities has been mentioned as a topic which may be noticed in this paper. I do not see that more can be said of it than that in proper cases the missionaries will prefer their claims through the accredited representatives of their own Government, and it then rests with the Government which they represent to determine whether there is a case for intervention, and if so, what redress should be sought.

"Though a missionary may see much to disapprove of where he is, he has no right to mix himself up in any political or revolutionary movement for the overthrow or reform of the Government. On the contrary, he should teach the people their duty to the Government in which they are placed, and to its officers. Those who are responsible for the Government may view with apprehension the work of the foreign missionaries when they see that the converts become united in the membership of the Christian Church, dreading that this organ will be hostile to their authority."

The Rev. Dr. Foster, head of the Clifton Springs (N. Y.) Sanitarium for Returned Missionaries, said, in part: "For fifty years missionaries have been coming to our house for repairs. [Laughter.] We believe that to repair missionaries is doing as much good as to prepare them. There are too many unnecessary breakdowns among missionary workers. There are three factors bringing about their breakdown. Two of them can be remedied, but the third cannot. The first two are neglect of body and neglect of soul. The third is environment."

Dr. Foster said missionaries have no more right to break physical laws than they have to swear. He advocated that more time be spent by the missionary in recreation.

THE MISSIONARY STAFF.

The Rev. Dr. Irvin H. Correll, Protestant Episcopal missionary in Japan, spoke on "The Missionary Staff." He said: "The importance of selecting the right man for missionary work can scarcely be overestimated, and yet the conditions under which the most carefully selected man is placed, together with his environment on the field, will have much to do in determining whether or not he will become a truly effective and successful missionary."

Dr. Correll said the first duty of a missionary was to learn the language. He said a missionary needs a comfortable home, since it is very often the only place of refuge for him when in need of spiritual uplifting. "The greatest influence," he said, "of a missionary's home, however, is that which is exerted as an object lesson on the inhabitants themselves."

Among the speakers who took part in the discussion were Dr. C. F. Harford-Battersby, Principal of Livingstone College, London, where missionaries are prepared for their work, and Mrs. L. D. Osborn of India, for fifteen years head of a training school. Mrs. Osborn said foreign languages should be taught to missionaries before they start out for foreign countries.

USE FOR NATIVE TEACHERS.

Methods of School Training and Results Reached Described at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

"Native Agency in Evangelistic Work" was the subject discussed at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church before a fairly large audience yesterday afternoon. Dr. H. H. Bradford of Montclair, N. J., presided. He said he was sure that all who had studied the missionary problem were convinced that, sooner or later, the native preacher would be called upon to perform a large part of the work in foreign fields.

The first speaker of the afternoon was the Rev. H. M. M. Hackett, Principal of the Diocesan Theological College at Montreal, Canada. He had been engaged in mission work in Northwestern India, and spoke on "Native Relation to the Missionary." The various branches of missionary activity, he said, called into use a great variety of native agents. There was the evangelistic work of the native catechist or reader. Out of this class grew the native pastoral work with priests and pastors, the educational work, with teachers and masters, medical work, with doctors and nurses, literary work, with native translators and colporteurs, and the native Bible woman teacher and visitor.

"The native as a co-worker with the missionary," he said, "is indispensable, as circumstances abundantly testify. The missionaries are few and expensive, the natives are plentiful and are not expensive. The native knows the language; it takes the missionary years to master it, and the native is always on the ground, while the missionary is often only a bird of passage.

"There are two extremes in foreign mission fields, both of which are to be avoided. The first is the lack of consideration shown the native by some missionaries. They distrust him, do not believe in his sincerity, and take no pains to understand him. This is one of the great faults met with in the case of young missionaries. The other extreme is exalting the native above his station and spoiling him by injudicious treatment. The true method of treatment is a result of a combination of brotherly love and Christian common sense.

TRAINING OF PREACHERS.

The next speaker was the Rev. Dr. E. W. Parker of the Methodist missionary force in India. Dr. Parker spoke on "Training of Evangelists and Preachers." He described at length the instruction of natives in mission schools, in which elementary studies as well as preparation for evangelistic field work were taught. Thus natives became in turn exhorters and local preachers.

"During the year 1872," he said, "fourteen years after our work commenced, a theological seminary was organized at Bareilly, an important centre of our work in Northern India. This school has during these years sent out about three hundred well-trained men who have completed the full course and taken the diploma, and about one hundred more who have taken a partial course. It has also sent out about sixty trained teachers and quite three hundred young women trained as co-pastors. The men go out licensed as local preachers, and after four years of further training and testing in the work may receive ordination or become members of an annual conference as mentioned above. They are our preachers in charge of circuits, and trusted leaders in different departments of our work.

"One illustration may aid in securing a clearer view of our plan. In the district under my own charge there are about 2,500,000 people residing. We have special work in over 2,000 villages, and the 14,427 native Christians reside in 1,371 villages. The work is divided into twenty-one circuits. Of the five missionaries residing within the district three are connected with institutions of learning, but aid as they are able in the general work, and only two missionaries are free for evangelistic work. Our plan places one tried, efficient ordained native minister at the centre of each of these twenty-one circuits as preacher in charge or pastor. Each one of these circuits is again divided into from five to ten subcircuits, and an exhorter or local preacher as sub-pastor resides within the bounds of each of these sub-circuits and works systematically the villages in his field. Through the aid of the preachers in charge the local preachers, exhorters, and teachers are enabled to make constant improvement in that knowledge which is fitted to their spiritual and intellectual needs. Regular Bible study, with monthly talks on the lessons for the month and an examination on the same at the Summer meeting for workers, leads to systematic Scripture reading. During the rains about forty of the younger men with their wives will be formed into classes at two centres for daily instruction, and at the district conference in November no less than 150 workers will present themselves for examination in their various classes.

"Our workers' list would not be complete were we to leave out the 'Hadis' or leaders in the villages. We are doing our best to train one man in each village religiously as a leader for his own village. These men cannot read or write, but are taught to sing and pray and tell of the love of Jesus. The work of this leader is to hold prayers with the Christians and inquirers in his own circle. As these usually live in a square near together, it is easy for them to come together for worship each evening. Thus habits of worship are formed, and the people are more fully grounded in the truth. These leaders are of course all unpaid workers, but the training of such for this special work is doing great good."

THE CHURCH AS AN AGENCY.

The Rev. S. H. Chester, D. D., Secretary of the Executive Committee on Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, was the next of the appointed speakers. Dr. Chester said:

"The term Native Agency, in its widest and best sense, means the Native Church. The aim of missions in every land is to establish churches that will be so filled with the living, energizing spirit of God as to make it impossible for them to be anything else but agencies—churches that will be forces rather than mere fields for those appointed to be their official leaders.

"Essentially every foreign missionary, whether preacher, teacher, doctor, translator, or writer of books, is an evangelist the scope of whose works will be measured by his ability to multiply himself by the native evangelists he finds, trains, and helps to guide. In this ability or the lack of it, more than anywhere else, lies the difference between small and great missionaries.

"With reference to finding evangelists it may be said that, being given of Christ, the missionary, provided he wants the kind that Christ wants, and seeks them in the right way, can always find as many of them as Christ wishes him to have at any given time. And here emerges the necessity that the missonary's conception of Christ's kingdom shall be in accord with that which Christ Himself has of it. For the mode of propagating the kingdom must depend on the nature of it, and the evangelist's qualities must be those that will fit him for that specific work. One of the speakers at the last Shanghai Conference is reported as saying, 'The very purpose of our coming to China is to lift these people from the low level of their heathen civilization and fit them for spheres of greater and nobler usefulness.'

"Perhaps that missionary did not mean what those words, literally interpreted, would seem to mean, and perhaps only a small amount of this 'civilization' leaven has come as yet into the missionary conception of the kingdom of God. But there is enough of it in some places to be noticeable and it is dangerous out of all proportion to its extent, because it is able to ally itself with a widely prevalent sentiment in our home churches, that civilization—not in its essence even, but in the mere trappings of it—forms a large if not the chief part of what the coming of the kingdom means to the heathen nations. If this were true, then the world rather than the Church would be the proper agency to conduct missions, and the best evangelist to be found in China would be her great Viceroy and diplomatist, not converted even, but only Westernized, if such a thing were conceivable.

"In Japan the missionaries at first had their chief access to and gathered the main body of their converts, and hence of necessity most of their evangelists, from the Samurai class. But in my observation of the work there nothing impressed me so much as the need to-day of a supplementary body of evangelists drawn from the lower classes, so as to be in full sympathy with them, and, so as to be free from the class spirit, less accustomed to dependence on others for support, and trained to hard work, to go out into all the country villages where the masses of the people live, and preach to those the simple, old-time Gospel until they all come to know what it means.

NATIVE CHURCH MANAGEMENT.

"This brings us to the question, At what stage of the Church's development should the responsible supervision and management of the various departments of Church work be devolved on native leaders? In reply, I would say be in no hurry to organize the Church. Do not build up around it of green timber any anticipatory ecclesiastical scaffolding, as a temporary makeshift. Lay hands suddenly on no man for responsible office in it. Learn from Scripture rather than from experience that novices clothed with authority are in danger of being lifted up with pride and thereby falling into the condemnation of the devil. Let the missionary, bound by the spirit rather than by the letter of formularies framed for old established Churches, exercise all necessary authority for the planting and initiatory organizing of the native Church. Then, if the Church be not prematurely organized, it can as organized and within the limits of its organization it should have, and by inalienable right does have, full authority in all matters of administration and discipline. Such help as the missionary may still give will be given, of right, and far the most effectively, not by way of external overlordship, but by way of personal and spiritual influence.

"I have a deep conviction that the exercise of external ecclesiastical authority by foreign missionaries over native Christians and churches, except in so far as it is justified by necessity, is not justified at all, either by principle or expediency, and ought to be reduced to a minimum. It certainly behooves us to give as little occasion as possible for prejudice against missionaries from the outside, springing from the native fear of foreign rule, and also for the natural resentment against foreign authority that always springs up in the native Church itself so soon as it becomes large enough to have acquired self-consciousness, and provided it has been educated into a proper spirit of independence.

"In order that the time may not be too long delayed when the native Churches may take up and carry on the various forms of institutional work that are necessary to their development, should we not strive to make the institutions we establish among them, as to the plants, equipments, machinery, and plans, models of the kind that it will be possible for them to establish and maintain? With all deference, I must express my inability to appreciate the wisdom of the large and costly establishments of which I saw so many in China and Japan, planned on a scale which the native Church can never hope to rival, and thus tending to discourage rather than to stimulate native effort."

At the conclusion of Dr. Chester's address the other ministers and mission workers present were offered a chance to give their opinions in addresses limited to five minutes each. Among those who took advantage of this privilege were the Rev. J. W. Davis of Soo Chow, China; the Rev. Charles S. Sondley, Eugene Stock of the Church Missionary Society of London, the Rev. Thomas Barkley of Formosa, the Rev. Edward D. Haskell of Turkey, and Mrs. Chamberlain of the China Inland Mission.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS.

Relative Merits of Isolated Station and Central Mission Dealt with at Carnegie Hall.

The meeting in the Chamber Music Hall at Carnegie Hall was attended largely by delegates, as the subject discussed, "The Mission: Its Administrative Problems," is of vital interest to active missionaries. The capacity of the hall was taxed by the audience, and the discussion was one of the most earnest of the week's functions.

The meeting was opened by T. S. Barbour, Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, of Boston. The papers read and the discussion that followed hinged upon the relative merits of the isolated station and the central mission in foreign evangelical work.

The first paper was read by the Rev. W. H. Findlay of Karur, Southern India, the subject being "Organization."

ORGANIZED EFFORT ADVOCATED.

The speaker advocated organized effort in spreading the Gospel in heathen lands.

"The Scriptures teach us," said he, "that the victories of Christ were not won by undisciplined hordes, but that the Lord's battles were fought by organized armies of soldiers in the field."

The general plan of missionary effort was outlined, the isolated station being the unit of the organization. A group of these stations are termed missions. A group of missions, in turn, constitutes a field, and these organizations grouped together constitute a society. The local or home bodies, according to the speaker, are too prone to recognize the station rather than the mission, whose work is to inaugurate a religious movement throughout a vast district rather than the building of a church in any single station.

It was advocated that the area of a mission should be large enough to make possible the formation of an administrative board large enough to eliminate bias, and, on the other hand, not so large that the members could understand and sympathize with the common interests of the majority.

"It is but natural," said the speaker, "and in many senses desirable that the Church funds contributed for mission work should be guarded by the home body forwarding the contribution. But a mission is as unlike a church as a military camp is unlike a township, and the officers in the field fighting the Christian battles should be hampered as little as possible by the home board, which is of necessity but insufficiently informed of the developments of the campaign.

"The best missionary work is done by men who feel not too much home authority. Each denomination should have a central committee in each great field, the committee to be composed of representatives of stations and missions. This committee, which might include lay Christians of well-known character, should have the widest latitude in mapping out the policy to be pursued in the field and determining upon a plan of campaign. It should be left to the home board only to lay down the broad lines of policy to be fitted and adapted to the work in hand. The home board further should not make appointments of missionaries to stations, as is generally done at present, but should make appointments to the staff and leave it to the committee on the field to arrange the stations. In short, there should be a revolution of missionary methods that will extend down to the stations and up to the societies."

The next speaker was the Rev. R. H. Pitt of Richmond, Va., a member of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, and editor of The Religious Herald.

FACTOR OF CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

"The problems of missionary administration," said he, "are more or less modified by the forms of Church government. The board to which I belong leaves the question of where money should be sent largely to the mission Treasurer. All minor changes in stations are left to the central stations in the missionary field. The question of administration depends largely on the field in consideration. In some the stations are far apart, and these are dealt with individually by the home board. The first principle of our missionary administration is the largest possible liberty to the missionaries with the ultimate control retained in the hands of the local board. In the main, however, we govern our missions by letting them govern themselves.

"We have no stations with less than two missionaries, and believe that the companionship is conducive to mental, spiritual, and even physical well being, preventing as it does that feeling of utter isolation, loneliness, and responsibility that has broken down more than one solitary worker in the field.

The Rev. A. Merensky of Berlin followed with a paper on German missionary methods, in which he described the elaborate and finished system that has been in operation in that country for a hundred years. The speaker expressed the opinion that the German missionary societies have made more progress with regard to the conformity of their work than similar institutions in England and America.

"We excel," said he, "because we have a long start. The Moravians of Germany were sending out missionaries in the last century. We approach the question in a common-sense spirit. We only accept candidates for the missionary field who are below twenty years of age and unmarried. These candidates are sent to a seminary, of which we have eight in the country, with a total of 350 students preparing for work in foreign fields. The first of these seminaries was founded in Berlin 100 years ago. The term of study is from four to six years, and the curriculum requires a mastery of Hebrew and Greek sufficient to read the Scriptures in the original, and the dogmatic ethics of theology.

"After finishing the course the student passes a rigid examination and is then sent to a station where for a course of years he is under the supervision of an old missionary who assists him in acquiring a knowledge of the language and character of the people among whom he works. The German societies never invade the field of other Protestant societies. In each field there is a central station, where the children of the converts are educated and the administration of the work in that particular field is carried on. The missionaries in their work are instructed to avoid polemics and to put forth only the law of God as revealed by Christ."

DISCUSSION OF THE PAPERS.

The discussion following these papers was introduced by W. Henry Grant, Secretary of the Ecumenical Conference, who earnestly urged the advisability of establishing large central stations rather than the isolated station with one man. Such central stations, he maintained, were necessary for the moral sustenance of the missionary, many of whom broke down under the isolation of the single stations. Stations of not less than four men were advocated on the ground that the communion of interests added vastly to the moral strength of the missionaries.

The Rev. George H. Brock of Canigiri, India, said that he did not believe in organized missions. "Missionaries get along better alone," he said, "and I for one would not want to be on a station with five or six missionaries. Besides, we have not got the men. If we have, why have I been kept on my station a year beyond my allotted time, and my health ruined? You Christians pray for the open door in India. There are no doors shut against Christianity in India to-day. We don't enter because we have not got the missionaries."

The Rev. Alfred Gibson of India advocated the scattering of forces. The centralization of the missionary work, he maintained, would deprive the natives of the precept and example of the missionary, which are absolutely essential to the well-being of "babes in Christ."

The Rev. C. S. Morris, a colored missionary who has recently returned from Liberia, strongly advocated the organized mission, as did also the Rev. J. L. Dearing of Japan.

MEDICAL WORK FOR WOMEN.

Desirability of Having Mission Workers Trained as Doctors Dealt with at Madison Avenue Reformed Church.

By deprecating the tendency which exists to call on medical missionaries to be both physicians and evangelists, Dr. Grace M. Kimball, formerly a missionary at Van, Turkey, but who is now resident physician at Vassar College, started a discussion at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church yesterday afternoon, where the subject was "Woman's Medical Work."

Women medical missionaries, many of whom came from Asia, told their experiences to the very large audience that had gathered to listen to them. Mrs. John F. Kene, corresponding secretary of the Philadelphia Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, presided.

Dr. Kimball said: "On general principles a physician is expected to use all the powers of mind and body for the physical benefit of all who require his or her services, and his first duty is to do as well as he can. The work required of a medical missionary is very exacting, and demands the best he can give or else God's humanity will suffer.

"He need not open his Bible, but to every patient he brings the power of the love of Christ. The physician preaches to the native abroad without opening his lips so that I would deprecate the tendency which exists to call on our medical missionaries to be both physicians and evangelists, and protest against our missionaries being educated in medical work. It is too much to expect any one to take care of the health of his family and others while doing the work he is engaged in."

In her address on educating native girls in China, Dr. Carlton of China took an opposite view. She said: "Now we are physicians, but we are first missionaries. If the question should arise that we cannot do personal, bedside, heart to heart work, we had better drop some of the work." In regard to educating Chinese girls as physicians, she said it is true that the women of China prefer the native girls to come to them. She advised that girls that have a knowledge of the English language since childhood be sent to America and educated.

"When I started out in 1890," said Dr. Jesse Wilson of Persia, "I felt that there could be no separation of the medical and spiritual agencies, and I have come back impressed with the same idea. When I opened my dispensary everybody wanted to be attended to at once. I then started with devotional exercises, and they would sit there and listen quietly. We cannot separate these two works; they go hand in hand."

"The Relation of Home Churches to Medical Work," was the topic on which Dr. Mary Bryan of India spoke. There are very few native women, she said, that are prepared to come to this country to be educated in medicine, for the language and the climate are great difficulties that have to be contended with. It would not be wise paying their expenses in college when the work can be done better at home.

She spoke of one medical school that had Mohammedan professors, and said it was not well to place under their charge girls who are only one generation from heathenism. Dr. Bryan urged the establishment of a Christian Medical School, where the Bible is as clearly a text book as Gray's Anatomy, and said that they had one such school in North India.

Dr. Fern spoke of the Tooker Memorial Hospital in China, and said it is a beautiful building, and that its medical staff is magnificent. In six months this hospital has treated over 1,400 patients, the doctor said, and its future will undoubtedly be successful. Chinese girls make wonderful physicians, he stated, and their fingers seem just made for medical work.

BOOKS AS AIDS TO MISSIONS.

Distribution of Literature Among Women Converts Considered at Central Presbyterian Church.

Every seat in the Central Presbyterian Church was occupied at the meeting to discuss the question of distributing literature among women converts in foreign lands. Miss S. C. Durfee presided, and in her opening remarks said that the object of the gathering was to enable the mission boards in this country to agree upon some plan to send reading material to the women and children in India, China, Japan, Korea, Turkey, and other countries who have embraced Christianity and have been taught in the mission schools.

All the speakers agreed that suitable books, other than the Bible and purely religious tracts, are needed, as the women particularly evinced a desire for knowledge.

Mrs. W. A. Montgomery of Rochester, who is identified with the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, read an address on the question. She said that what was needed in the missionary societies was some sort of a system.

HOW BOOKS COULD BE SECURED.

"Public reference libraries," she continued, "will willingly gather together from their shelves such a set of books for the use of the society as they do now for the use of literary clubs. To this library writers of papers should be sent to browse, and gather their own material. Any society in New York State which is not fortunate enough to be situated in a town having a public library can take advantage of the traveling libraries provided by the State Library at Albany. By the payment of freight a collection of fifty or one hundred books bearing on the subject may be secured for the use of a society for an entire season.

"Scarcely less important than the possession of good books is the use of illustrative material. By pictures and maps and curios appeal must be made to the eye if the fullest interest in the course is to be developed. This particular course is one easy to illustrate, as there is a wealth of material pertaining to almost every period.

"The lessons may often be studied from some great personality as a centre. There is no better way to fix the broad, simple outlines of a period or movement in the mind than to connect them with the life and character of a great man. These missionary studies are peculiarly adapted to such treatment, for in each advance there was some prophet of the faith who was its heart and soul. The lives of Patrick and Columba are really the life story of the wonderful Irish missions. Ulfilas, Boniface, Theckla, Tullius, Egede, Zinzendorf, Eliot are other names that ought to be as familiar and dear to us as those of the loved missionaries of our own times.

"Study the missionary enterprise always in relation to history in general. The more these great movements can be shown in their intimate connection with the story of human progress, the greater will be the stimulus to faith and the heartier the interest. It is well to study the diversity of gifts in making up the programme and assigning parts. Give the woman who dotes on legends a legend to tell; one who enjoys linguistic study, the Gothic Bible or Ulfilas to report; one who is musical, St. Patrick's hymn; and through these, or any other innocent interest, widen the appeal to society.

"The great thing is to get our members where they can hear and learn to live the story of the irrepressible expansion of our holy faith. Certain it is that any body of women who will trace Christianity through the pomp and glory of the Roman Empire, watch the irresistible tide of the barbarian invasion as it overwhelmed the Eternal City, enter into the struggle between civilization and barbarian in the Dark Ages, follow the heroes of the faith as they shroud single forests and brave fierce peoples with the message of the cross; exult with the passion of Moravian missionaries, and voyage with the great companies by which Christianity colonized the world, will come back to their own time with deeper faith and a wider vision, and a more profound enthusiasm for the triumph of the faith once delivered to the saints."

BOOKS NEEDED IN JAPAN.

Mrs. Pettie told of the conditions in Japan, saying that books were greatly needed there, as the study of them would prevent the women from gambling among themselves, a habit to which they are much addicted, she said.

Mrs. William Ashmore, Jr., who has had much experience in China, said that it was extremely difficult to secure books written in dialects which could be understood by the Chinese other than those who have had the benefits of education.

Miss Isabella Thoburn, who has been in India, told of her work among the people in that land and advocated the publication of a paper for the women and children. This plan, she said, had been tried in India and had proved most successful.

Miss S. C. Easton also spoke on India, and said that teaching the women to read was of no benefit to them unless they were provided with good, wholesome literature.

Other speeches were made by Mrs. N. M. Waterbury of Newton Centre, Mass.; Miss E. Harriet Stanwood of Boston, Dr. Mary Mills Patrick of Constantinople, Mrs. Harriet Newell Jones of Philadelphia, Miss Pauline Walden of Boston, and Mrs. A. F. Schauffler of this city.

Mrs. James L. Hill of Salem, Mass., presented the following recommendations, which were adopted:

The committee would recommend the publication of a volume containing concise historical sketches of all woman's boards from their foundation to the year 1900; this volume to be compiled by an editor chosen by the General Committee from the sketches presented by the different boards at the time of the conference.

They would also urge that a committee be appointed, composed of representatives of different boards, who shall recommend and arrange for the publication of books of common missionary interest by responsible publishing houses.

By way of illustration, they would suggest a hymnal adapted to all missionary Christian congregations; a book which shall give an account of the highest opportunities offered to women in non-Christian lands; a map roll, giving the countries and mission stations of the different denominations, printed in colors, the price not to exceed $1, and a series of brief biographies of eminent missionary women at a price not to exceed 25 cents each.

THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

How to Interest Them in Mission Work Debated at Calvary Baptist Church by Southern Women.

A number of Southern women, among them Miss Emma Gary of Atlanta, Ga., who was long a missionary in China, read papers on the question of work for young women and children, at the Calvary Baptist Church in West Fifty-seventh Street. Mrs. A. C. Trueheart of the Woman's Foreign Mission Board of Methodist Episcopal Churches of the South, was the Chairman.

Mrs. W. E. Norvell, who, like Mrs. Trueheart, comes from Nashville, delivered the first address, her topic being "The Value of Foreign Missions as an Educational Agency in Training Young People."

Mrs. J. A. Wheeler of the same city read a compilation from church history showing that many who had entered into foreign mission work very early in life had been most successful.

Mrs. J. W. Childress said: "The consideration of foreign missions by children will give them correct ideas of the world in teaching them to lose sight of self, and will give them the true idea of the Church and the true value of money, and will train a child as a strong pillar of the Church and a man the world will delight in."

Mrs. John M. Gaut of Nashville said young people could best be trained in the work by having some young woman whom they knew volunteer as a foreign missionary, and afterward keep in communication with her by letters and gifts.

Mrs. T. B. Hargrove of Kansas City, Mo., read a paper on "Junior Organizations Distinct from the Senior."

Miss Gary advocated public church meetings in which the social side should be kept subservient to the religious purpose, and told of many ways in which such meetings could be made entertaining to young and old.

When the papers were all read a woman in the congregation expressed her regret that nothing had been said about the boys at the meeting, and, although they were not included in the announced subject, a part of the general discussion was given up to the question of how to keep up their interest in the work, which, it was agreed, seemed to lapse with the passing of childhood.

Continued on Page 7.

Missionary Henderson Better.

The Rev. Albert H. Henderson, the missionary from Burmah, who arrived in the city Saturday on the St. Paul, and a notice of whose critical condition at the Presbyterian Hospital appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, was reported much improved at the hospital last night.

TAILORING and CLOTHING —quite a difference in the terms. Tailoring, that's our business; we make the clothing to fit you. Clothing, we don't keep—you are twisted to fit them—see the difference? Our cost is no more than you are asked for the other.

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Special Display This Week of
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S Trimmed Hats

Reproductions from late Paris novelties, embodying the latest and best designs. A characteristic range of selections.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats, in black and all the leading colors, newest materials and trimmings; also copies of the best imported hats; value $12.50; at . . 7.50

Ladies' Trimmed Hats, excellent styles, in black and colors; new materials and ideas; most becoming shapes; any of these are worth double the price . 4.98

Children's Hats, fancy braid mixtures, Tam o' Shanter crowns; have white brims, trimming of velvet and rosette to match crown; two handsome quills run through crown; the cheapest this hat ever sold was for $1.98; choice . . 1.25

Misses' and Children's Trimmed Tam o'Shanter Crowns, sailor brims, rosette and quills; in cardinal, navy, brown and white, at the remarkably low price of 59

Children's Mixed Braids, fancy crowns and brims, polka dot, band, rosette, quill, left side trimming. These untrimmed hats sell for 75c. . . 59

CHILDREN'S "BABY" STRAW HATS, fluted brims, taffeta bow, edged with straw, buckle and rosette, in black, white, brown, cardinal, navy, royal pink and blue; extra value 1.75

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

Special Sale of CHERRIES, both in clusters, pompon effects and branched with foliage; light weight, extra cluster 35

Violets, both white and purple, 6 dozen in a bunch; to-morrow, 39c., 29c. 23

Daisies, with yellow and brown centres, six large ones sprayed in a bunch, 25c. 29

Bluets, light and dark, suitable for children's and misses' hats, 1 doz. sprayed in a bunch, 29c., 21c. 19

All the new Roses, pompons and Foliage effects for the new Panama Sailors.
Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

W. & J. Sloane

are now showing an unusually pleasing spring-time assortment of attractive and serviceable

CHINESE AND JAPANESE
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of an exceptional high quality, for town and country houses during the summer season. The display comprises over 200 designs.

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Iron Bedsteads, . . .	$4.50 to $28.00	Roll Top Desks, . .	$15.00 to $115.00
All Brass Bedsteads, .	20.00 to 100.00	Flat Top Desks, . .	9.50 to 35.00
Iron Cribs, ...	6.00 to 11.00	Typewriters' Desks, .	4.00 to 40.00
All Brass Cribs, . . .	22.00 to 50.00	Office Chairs, . . .	1.50 to 30.00

Bedding at proper prices. Be sure and see the Baker Bedding.

Designs and prices for partition work and interior fittings on application.

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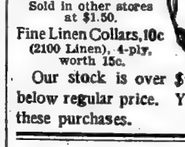

We bought a big lot of fine Socks, which we can sell at half their value. 12½c. pair, worth 25c. An extraordinary sale of Suspenders at 19c. pair, worth 50c.

White Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75c. each, Summer weight,

THE BIBLE A MIGHTY FORCE

Its Translation and Distribution Working a Revolution.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA

Big Evening Meetings at Carnegie Hall and Central Presbyterian Church—Overflow Gathering in Calvary Baptist Church.

Evening meetings were held in Carnegie Hall, in the Central Presbyterian Church, and in Calvary Baptist Church. The last named was an overflow, due to the inability of the other places to accommodate those who had come out to hear the story of Bible translation and distribution and of evangelistic work.

At Carnegie Hall the speakers were the Rev. Canon W. J. Edmonds of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Rev. Dr. Jacob Chamberlain, who represents the Reformed Church of America in India, and the Rev. Dr. William Ashmore, the missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union in China.

At the Central Presbyterian Church the speakers were the Rev. Dr. John Fox, the Rev. Dr. E. W. Parker of India, and the Rev. Joseph King of Australia.

At Calvary Baptist Church, at which the Rev. J. M. Barkley of Detroit presided, addresses were made on the subject of the evening by the Rev. James Cunningham of Peking, the Rev. Thomas Marshall, Field Secretary of the Presbyterian Board, and by the Rev. Dr. Paton of the New Hebrides.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BIBLE.

Subject of Canon Edmonds, Rev. J. Chamberlain, and Rev. Dr. Ashmore at Carnegie Hall.

Canon Edmonds of London gave the first address of the evening at Carnegie Hall, at the meeting called to discuss Bible translation and distribution. He said:

"It is not yet fully realized throughout the Churches that the translation of the Scriptures into the language of the peoples among whom the Word of our Lord took root was the first solicitude of the Apostolic Church and almost without exception the main policy of the Church up to the sixteenth century. This is ecumenical, if anything is, but yet it needs to be reaffirmed and co-ordinated and to be made the common policy of us all.

"We do not want our converts to have the disadvantage of eccentric Bibles, nor the darkness of unlearned Bibles. We want them to have the best that the best men can give them until in every land and language there is some promise of some such translation of the Word of God that we can feel comfort as we give it to the convert and say: 'Here is your spiritual guide.' America, Germany, and Great Britain are clearly in trust of the Gospel. They must translate and they must distribute it. To give to men the message of God on lips touched with a live coal from the altar of God is the first true greeting of an ideal missionary as he lays the foundation of a living Church.

BEST BOOK THE FIRST BOOK.

"There are instances in the early Church as well as in the modern Church where the best book was the first book and where the very alphabet was constructed for the purpose of translating the Bible into the people's language. It gave a new significance to the words of the Lord when He said 'I am the alpha and omega,' and reveals himself the Creator of literature as well as the Creator of the world. It is as true as it is striking that Bible work began where missions to the heathen began.

"No thoughtful man can watch the times we are living in without seeing the increasing desire to unify the work of the Church, and these desires are but promptings which came to the Church in the very earliest ages. From whichever great missionary centre you start, Antioch, Carthage, or others, the footprints of the translator of the Bible are there, and their footprints are not beautiful only, but indelible."

Dr. Edmonds referred to the Syrian Bible of the second century, the influence of which was far reaching, for Syriac was the literary language of Western Asia for seven or eight centuries, and he said: "In the second century the question arose and was settled whether the New Testament was to speak out the truth in whatever tongue the believers spoke or whether that truth was to be buried in the one language in which the Church had received it, and at the head of every list of translations of the Bible stands the Syriac version, and the Syrian Church was distinguished by its simplicity, and its deep moral tone.

"This Bible reached Ceylon in the sixth and China in the seventh century, and in the ninth century it appeared in old Saxony and was the Divine instrument in the conversion of the Saxon, who had only been held to observance by the severities of Charlemagne, but not really converted until this came.

"This not only testifies to the early policy of the Church in the matter of the translation and diffusion of the Scriptures, but is in itself an eloquent example of the present missionary value of that policy, for there are now in India thousands of thoughtful men who are living under exactly similar conditions to those which existed in the second century.

"Our knowledge of Egyptian Christianity is rapidly increasing. We know now of four Coptic versions of the Bible in the fourth century, and in the fourth and fifth centuries we are in an era of great Bibles. Most pernicious and destructive is the teaching that the Bible was put into Latin to protect it from common use. It only happened that the Germans and other invaders of Rome adopted Latin as their sacred language.

FACTS TO PONDER UPON.

"Now listen to this and prove it false in all the newspapers of New York if you can. Twenty editions of the Latin Bible had been printed in Germany alone before Luther was born. All were large folio Bibles and were not reprints but translations from the Vulgate. A poor man's Bible made its appearance in 1491. All these Bibles appeared in the open day, and they bore witness to the deepening and extending spiritual life which was to have great consequences. Erasmus's great Testament, the very instrument of the Reformation, was dedicated, with permission, to the Pope. The date should be noticed. It was 1516. It is an exceedingly solemn thing to notice that there was absolutely nothing to hinder the work of Bible translation and diffusion in every country in Europe until the Council of Trent, in 1546, took its fatal position.

"This opposition to the Bible is now seen to have gone too far, but it is too late to recede. The history of their crimes cannot be blotted out. Tyndall and Rogers cannot be unstrangled and unburned. The Jesuit missions are the first example of refusing to give the Bible to the people. The Syrian Church did it, the Franciscans did it, but the Council of Trent stereotyped the Vulgate and held the Spirit with a paralyzed arm.

"Missionary work will eventually be tested by the conformity of its results to the Divine model of life and character set before us in the Holy Book. Each of the different transactions bears witness to the love God hath for us, and which bears witness that no race or no tongue is unclean. Let us be jealous for the stability as well as the fervor of our work. The Word of God, most evangelical of all evangelists, most trustworthy of all God's messengers! Man lives by the very word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

As Canon Edmonds retired to his seat he was greeted with tremendous applause. Bishop Hendricks said: "I am glad that the Church of England—" Here the applause broke out again and continued for several minutes. "I am glad that the Church of England has sent us one of her learned canons—and a rifled canon with a range finder," the Bishop continued, and then told a story of a meeting over which the Duke of Wellington presided, when Bishop Wilberforce spoke longer than the time allowed. "Why didn't you stop him?" some one asked. "I had as soon fight Waterloo over again," the Duke replied.

Progress in India.

The Rev. Jacob Chamberlain was then introduced and spoke of the progress of the work in India. He said: "I speak to you to-night for India—my India, to which I have already given forty years of my life and to which I hasten back to give the remainder of my days. My India, did I say? No, Christ's India, for which He has given His blood, and which, though now in revolt, is to be brought back to allegiance to Him by you, by me, and by us, the representatives of the Churches gathered here to-night.

"The outlook is one of cheerful hope if the Church of Christ springs up to her duty at the present time, but of direst blackness if the Church halts in the work she is carrying on. There are forty different languages entirely distinct in India, and there are one hundred dialects which are still as distinct from one another as French, Spanish, and Italian, which, as all scholars know, are but dialects of the original Latin. And in sixty-two of these languages and dialects is the Word of God translated and distributed.

DECAY OF INDIAN BELIEFS.

"Although Buddhism was born in India five hundred years before Christ and Brahminism seemed to have been exterminated, yet it was like grass burned off a prairie fire, which at the first copious rain springs up coarser and thicker than before. That is the story of Brahminism. Buddhism is hardly to be found in India to-day. The Hinduism of the last 2,000 years is not the Hinduism of the Vedas. These sacred books, which were open when Moses was receiving the message on Mount Sinai, contained in the main true ideas of man's sin, propitiation by sacrifice, and man's relation to God and Monotheism, but they were in centuries gone by covered over by more modern books which though theoretically only secondary authorities are practically the primary authorities in India to-day. They have caused the Hindus to degenerate from their high position mentally, spiritually, and physically during these generations.

"A man may still be a Hindu priest adored and bowed down to by his people and be living in sin and immorality, and this is acknowledged by all the people. Religion and morality have been divorced. The flood of Christian light that has been pouring in in the last six decades has disturbed their minds."

Mr. Chamberlain then read the following tract which had been brought to him, though not intended for Christian eyes:

Hindus, awake, or you are lost! How many thousands and thousands have these missionaries turned to Christianity, and on how many have they cast their net? If ye sleep, they will turn all to Christianity and our temples will be transformed into churches. Is there no pundit we can get for money to crush these Christians? Let our people join as one man and banish Christianity from our land.

MORALITY WITHOUT CHRIST.

He also read a recent editorial from a Brahmin periodical which declared that the glory had departed from their religion. There was distinct trend of thought throughout India, he said, in favor of accepting the morality of Christianity, but without accepting Christ, and another for a revival of Brahmanism to its pristine purity, but the trouble is that none can agree as to just what its pristine purity was.

He deplored that missionaries were so few that they could only make visits at intervals of years to many interior villages, and said that in one place a complaint had been made that the missionaries came often enough to arouse interest in Christianity, but too seldom to complete their work.

"We have undermined the citadels of Hinduism," he said. "The missionaries are locked together ready to make an assault, and we see them standing at the hallards ready to lower their flag and surrender to King Jesus if the assault is made." He then made an impassioned prayer for men and means to carry on the cause, and said to the assemblage: "If it comes, we will show in the lives of some here India bowing low at the feet of our King."

At the close of Mr. Chamberlain's address it was announced that a subscription roll for the relief of India's famine sufferers had been opened in an adjoining room, which all were requested to sign, and to pay in the amount of their donations today.

China's Past and Future.

"The China That Has Been, That Is Passing Away, and That Is to Be" was the subject of the next address, by the Rev. William Ashmore, D. D., missionary in China for the American Baptist Missionary Union.

"The China that has been," he began, "covers the ground from its earliest history down to the early years of the present century, and before China felt the transforming influence of the West. Our particular study is the concrete Chinaman of that day, and what made him what he was. The average Chinese character was a product of the formative pressure, first of all, of 3,000 years of unbroken national history, of 100 generations of ancestors, and of myriad millions of dead, and, second, of 500,000,000 of the living.

"In this great line were sages and heroes and lawyers and statesmen, men of renown. Every individual Chinaman felt himself to be a member of this aggregation, and the backward pressure of the multitudinous dead and multitudinous living made its impression upon him as mountain heights solidify the forming granite beneath. To these things were added the undisputed primacy of China among all the tribes and nations surrounding her. She was the middle kingdom, while Japan and Siam and Burmah and the Tartar tribes were tribute bearers and suppliants at her feet.

"Religiously speaking, Chinese doctrine had a monotheistic substructure with a polytheistic superstructure. To this was added a rationalistic development, and later, a Buddhistic annex. Confucius and Lau Chi and the foreign Gautama have all helped to shape the religious thought of China. And so the Chinaman has developed. His country is a land of all classes of towns and villages, of monuments, of pagodas, of arches, of canals, of roadways, of bridges, of cultivated fields, of terraced hills, of idol temples, and ancestral halls. While he, himself, is a hard-working, industrious, money-making, patient, plodding, dogged, persistent being, with his full share of human vices, but with the raw material in him of as sturdy a manhood and enduring nationhood as can be found in the most forward nations of the West. This tremendous map of humanity had stood for all the ages as solid, apparently, as the everlasting hills.

THE CHINA THAT IS PASSING AWAY.

"The passing century is filled in with stupendous events. Not in Europe and America alone, but in dormant, torpid Asia, commonly supposed to be still sleeping the sterterous sleep of ages, have amazing occurrences broken in upon the everlasting stupor. The changes in India, the Sepoy mutiny, the Taiping rebellion, the uprise of Japan, all stir the imagination; but among all the events that challenge attention in either hemisphere none loom up into more startling prominence than does the threatened collapse of the greatest empire on the face of the earth.

"It is not found in the decrepitude of old age, though China is old as a nation. The individual constituents of her nativity are not old. The individual Chinaman is remarkable for virile traits. He is an emigrant of ubiquitous adaptation. He is a business man, he is a mechanic, he is a trader, he is a sailor, he is a diplomat, and by and by he will be a soldier. Then let the world look out.

"His most wonderful characteristic is his capability of being built into a new structure, when his predilection happens to be that way. Neither is the reason to be found in the enervation produced by luxurious and riotous living such as sapped the energies of the Greeks and the Romans. The Chinamen are poor; they have not the means for luxurious living. Their grinding poverty and the hard toil it entails have given them hardy constitutions, and have made them wakeful and watchful and ready to push and to push with adventurous desperation, as you know from their endeavors to secure entrance into lands from which they are excluded.

"The causes of this impending collapse are to be found elsewhere. Some are from within, some are from without, and some are from above.

CAUSES FROM WITHIN.

"Leading off in these internal causes are the accumulated corruptions of a dozen dynasties and of many generations of evildoers. Chinamen say their earlier generations were more virtuous than the later ones. Sins and iniquities become a heritage which fathers hand down to their sons. In this they follow the line of development pointed out in the Word of God. Vices and abuses at first committed slyly after a time become bold and open. It has come to pass at last that the official classes of China have come to consider their peculation and extortions as legitimate rights. Their sale of justice, or rather of injustice, passes without rebuke. The wickedness of one generation becomes the capitalized wickedness of another.

"Without money in hand anything can be done; with money in hand anything can be accomplished. Public offices are bought and sold. Robbers and pirates and rebels are bought off and taken into public service. Even the Empress Dowager offers to assassins a reward either of money or office, as the successful assassin may elect. One must go to such writers as Isaiah for words in which to describe them. 'A sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil doers.' 'Their princes are rebellious and companions of thieves,' every one loveth gifts and followeth after rewards.

"It is the opinion in China, of those who have studied the situation, that a cure is impossible. China is filled with the sins of her youth. Rottenness is in her whole political and social systems, and she is festering unto death. Next in order, and to consummate the curse of the situation, China has lost all power of recuperation. She has exhausted all her moral resources. She has had no expedients for self-deliverance. The ethics of her sages are a spent force; her nomenclature of morality are mere names without significance. She retains the words, such as ben volence, wisdom, rectitude, righteousness, unrichteous, truthfulness, and good faith; but they are clouds without water, carried about of winds; as fruit, long since withered, twice dead, which nothing can revive, and so there lies the great body politic of China, rolling about like a water-logged hulk in the trough of the sea.

CAUSES FROM WITHOUT.

"Foremost of the causes from without is the impact of modern civilization. A hundred years ago the intercourse between East and West was not enough to disturb the isolation. Each went its own way without a word to the other. The commotion of the West was not felt in the East, nor even the commotion of the East felt in the West. A vast chasm separated us; an ocean rolled between. But now so quick is the intercommunication that we are within eyeshot and earshot of each other; we touch elbows; practically there is no more sea. We are mutually cognizant and mutually sensitive.

"As a consequence the interchange of influence is positive and immediate. In some respects the far East is affecting the far West, but in a much greater number of details the far West is stamping itself on the far East. The two civilizations have come into collision. It is a case of the survival of the fittest. Western ideas, Western methods, Western education, and Western politics are invading the East. One of them must go under. There is no hesitation as to which it will be.

THE CHINA THAT IS TO BE.

"There will be a reconstructed China. All her material conditions will be changed for the better. She will rise in the scale of nationhood; her foreign relations, her financial system, her judicial administration, will be lifted immensely above the level where they now are. New soil is always wonderfully rich. Old people once emancipated from old ideas will grow new ideas with an exuberance unwonted. The Japanese are on illustration of this. The Chinese once started in the same way will move at a slower gait, but will surpass them in the scale of magnitude.

"There will be a regenerated China. It would be an achievement of doubtful value to humanity to have only a new material Chinese. There will also be a regenerated China. A purely materialistic China, well-equipped ironclads and Mauser rifles, and no ascendency of moral force would be a curse to herself and a menace to mankind. God has something better in store for humanity. By a regenerate China is not meant that all China will be converted, far from it as yet, but it is meant that Christianity will soon move with gigantic stride.

Already is it beginning to make itself felt. Each succeeding decade will witness an increase in the rate of progression. Drawbacks and checks there will be, but, allowing for them all, after taking into account the nature of the Chinese people once emancipated from their slavish allegiance to their literary class, considering that they have no Indian caste to keep them back, counting, as we do, on the mighty power of God to be provident in the last days, now just ahead of us, we are safe in assuming that there will be such ingatherings as the world has never seen. It takes only a small minority of a population, provided that minority is aggressive, to create ascendancy in religious matters. And then, of course, it is our firm conviction that the coming century will witness the fall of heathenism in China and the dominance of the Christian faith.

PART OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

"A China of the future then will be transcendent, great, and powerful. The structural forces are already at work. A part is taken by Western civilization. Under this is included the results of trade and commerce and certain operations of Western business men. Western business enterprise has done something for China in the past, and it will do more for it in the future. It will construct roads, it will bridge its rivers; it well belt it with railroads; it will develop its mines; it will furnish its poor with work; it will advance the wages of labor; it will relieve its famines; it will check its pestilence that walketh in darkness; it will keep its yellow river in its banks, and thus put to an end that awful devastation known as 'China's Sorrow.'

"A part is assigned to Western Protestant Christendom. No man liveth to himself; no Church liveth to itself, and Protestant Christendom liveth not to itself. In his material economy God makes use of seed beds.

"China at the present hour needs moral power; it is moral power that her statesmen need; it is moral power that her scholars need; it is moral power that her common people need. Unless they get it they are gone, and the missionary is the only man that can give it to them. The missionary stands as the representative of the great loving heart of Western Christendom, just as others now stand for its progress in arts and science, its trade, and its commerce, which of their own poor selves may be utterly without soul or sympathy. The missionaries are to be largely, if the Churches will only back them up, the leaders of the new education.

"It is unsafe to prophesy, but, with some knowledge of forces at work and some discernment of lines of movement aided by Scripture intimations, we may not be amiss in indulging in some forecast of the future. The China that is to be will be a homogeneous, self-governed China. It is true that just now indications are not favorable to that view, but the Dowager and her policy will not rule forever. The icepack will be broken and the current will move on and carry all before it. At present China is at the mercy of ambitious nations. Broken up for a time, she may be, into a Russian sphere of influence and a French sphere of influence. But it will not continue; the Chinese will consolidate. 'Blood is thicker than water.' These troubles will diminish the provincial spirit and multiply the national spirit.

"Patriotism is supposed to have been dead in China. The reform movement, short-lived though it was, developed in three years more of a national spirit than had previously been developed in a hundred years. It is not the Gaul or the Slav that will rule the Chinese. They are not quiet under vassalage of the Manchus. They would be less so under the Frenchman. Too much attempt in that direction in the south of China would be heaping up wrath against the day of slaughter. China once uplifted and fairly on her feet, as she will some day be, will repudiate French suzerainty and sweep its agents into the sea. France has trouble ahead.

"Russia has a better prospect, but then neither will she dominate a reconstructed China. China as an anvil has chipped the edges of many a hammer already. China as a hammer will yet pound the Cossack anvil as no European hammer ever yet has pounded it. The land that produced a mendicant Genghis-khan may yet produce a twentieth century Genghis-khan up in the mastery of modern warfare; then even Russia may have to take the defensive.

"But is there not the great continental railroad? Yes, there is, and China is powerless to help it to-day, but Western China, made strong in a few decades from now, may snip it in two as a schoolboy snips a wasp in two at the small of the waist, and the Siberian empire would be cut in twain. The broken ends can be soldered only by China's consent.

"So far from being dominated, China will herself dominate the tribes and kindreds on her border. Let not the nations of Europe be blinded. The dynasty may go, and go out like the flame of a candle, but the Chinese people are not dead, and theirs is not an emasculated manhood. Look at the ubiquitous coolie spreading himself over the country; look at him as an emigrant; look at him as a colonizer; and if such is the lower stratum, what will be the upper strata be when uplifted and improved?

INTERESTS OF ANGLO-SAXONS.

"It is to the interest of the Anglo-Saxon and the Germanic peoples to act the part of the Good Samaritan and help China get on her feet; she will pay them for it in time. She will interpose a greater hindrance to aggressiveness than the navies of the West can do combined, and such a check will be in the interests of our common humanity.

"The China that is to be will ally herself with the most pronounced representative Governments of the West. There is a tendency to the concentration of power and authority in a few, and there is a tendency to its diffusion among the many. The Scriptures of God intimate that these tendencies are on the increase, and that a part of the final grapple of Armagedden may be over the issue involved. One centring around autocratic rule, and one, toward the opposite, the democratic rule, using the word now not in its local partisan but in its proper etymological sense.

"It may be though strange that an absolute Government like China should sympathize with the representative Governments of the West, but the cause is not hard to find. The central Government of China is indeed absolute in theory, but in all the towns and villages of China there is a recognized popular element. The people of China are familiarized in all their homes with a certain right of self-government, vested in their own gentry and village elders. This initial training will develop into something potent.

"It is not hazarding much to predict that a characteristic of the coming China, as far as circumstances will permit, will be a strong, practical representative Government, with the ever-recurring problems, the controlization and the diffusing of authority, as well balanced in practical administration as they are among any of ourselves. We shall, therefore, find sympathizers in them and not adversaries. It may seem a visionary thing to say, but say it we do—there may be a representative Government in China quite as soon as there will be one in Russia; the Chinese coolie may be a voter before the Russian serf; the Chinese uplift of the coming fifty years will exceed the Russian uplift of the past hundred years.

MIGHTY FACTOR IN WORLD'S FUTURE

"A reconstructed China will become a mighty factor in the world's political and industrial future; a regenerated China will become a mighty factor in the world's religious future. With the first we are especially concerned at this time. Its issues can be left to the speculation of the economist and the statesman.

Concerning the second, we have a little somewhat to offer. The conversion of China has been slow, very slow, but the past is no standard for the future. The Chinese think in bulk—it is hard to get them to flake off. The terrific shaking up they had in the Japan war has had an effect upon them akin to that produced by shooting an oil well.

"So now they are rousing themselves, and many of them are striking their tents for the morning march. Twenty thousand applicants for baptism in one province alone is a sign of the times. Expectations may be optimistic, but the optimistic carries the sanction of the word of God and has the right of way."

BIBLE AND EVANGELICAL WORK.

Dr. Fox, Dr. Parker, Joseph King, Dr. Guinness, and Dr. Averson Speak at Central Presbyterian Church.

At the meeting of the Central Presbyterian Church in West Fifty-seventh Street, a large congregation listened to addresses on "Bible and Evangelistic Work." The Rev. C. H. Daniels of Boston presided.

The first speaker was the Rev. Dr. John Fox, Secretary of the American Bible Society, who spoke as follows:

"The Bible Society movement is a part of the foreign mission movement of the nineteenth century, and one of its most remarkable phases. It was not at first a foreign mission movement, either in England or in America, but it speedily became so. It was drawn into the current in which the best thought and noblest service of Christendom was running, and it has now been transformed, so that these societies are properly represented in this conference as foreign mission agencies. In a special sense it may be said of the Bible Societies that to them is committed the oracles of God. It is a tremendous responsibility, even to supervise the publication of the new translations.

AGE OF TRANSLATION.

"This age will be known in history as the age of Bible translation. At the beginning of the century there were fifty-six versions of the Scriptures; by 1860 the number had risen to 220; by 1890 it had leaped up to 331, and we pass the threshold of the new century with over 400 versions of the Bible or some portion thereof. One fact needs to be remembered—the Bible Society is the natural and inevitable corollary of the Protestant Reformation. It was not possible in mediaeval Europe, even after the invention of printing. Its genius and its history are instinct with the spirit of that sublime revolt against Papal usurpation. We pray for the day when Rome shall yield her contention that the common people cannot be trusted with the oracles of God. But as a matter of fact it is as George Borrow has said: 'The Bible Society is one of the few Protestant institutions which Rome fears, and for which, therefore, she has any respect, and it has the melancholy honor of having been denounced from the Papal Chair as a pestilent and pernicious institution.'

"There is nothing that exhibits more vividly the true relation of Bible translation and circulation to foreign missionary conquest than the situation to-day in the Philippine Islands. For 300 years the Roman Catholic Church has had unrestricted liberty to do as she listed among the 10,000,000 of those Malayan tribesmen, but she has never translated a single book of the Bible into any of these languages. Our scholars are only beginning the mastery of them. There are not less than thirty, and the number is sometimes reckoned as high as eighty, counting all the dialects. Most of these dialects have not yet been reduced to written form, but there are ten or a dozen of them ready to receive the precious treasure, earthen vessels, no doubt, but they will be dignified and enriched by what we put into them.

DEMAND FOR THE SCRIPTURES.

"It is wonderful to hear of the extraordinary demand already for the Holy Scriptures in these languages. The Gospel in Cuba and Porto Rico is a theme no less interesting, and so in the whole great continent of Latin America. When Reina and Valera 300 years ago toiled over the Spanish version of the Bible, they little realized how powerful a weapon they were preparing for our hands in these latter days. We have a revised version in Spanish now made by a Presbyterian missionary, and with these there is no measure or limit to the power of the Gospel in Latin America. Then there is the greater world of utter Paganism, China, Africa, India, and the regions beyond, with other immense perplexities and difficulties. China is a world in itself; a world hitherto sealed and shut up, but now whatever Western nations may succeed in accomplishing, God has, we hope, an open door policy in store for her. We must have an open Bible policy in every language spoken and read in China."

The Rev. Dr. E. W. Parker of India spoke on the work of the Bible in that country, especially in the northwestern part of India, where the missionaries use translations of the Bible in Arabic and Persian for the Mohammedans and in Hindu and Sanskrit and Hindustanee. The Roman Catholic translation in Hindustanee, he said, is the one used by the native Christians generally. He told the story of a Mohammedan teacher, who asked for a copy of the Gospels, and after reading them through came to the missionary, saying:

"I believe this book, because my Koran tells me it is true, and now that I have read the Bible, I cannot believe the Koran, because both books cannot be true." Dr. Parker concluded with this congregation not to forget the Bible societies, because the missionaries must have the societies for the publication of their translations of the Scriptures into the natives tongues.

The Rev. Joseph King of Australia, the next speaker, began by saying that while he was an Englishman by birth and an Australian by adoption, he felt as if he would like to become an American, because of the delightful missionary atmosphere of New York at the present time. After outlining the geographical and economic aspects of Australia, he took up in detail the mission work among the aborigines of Australia, the Maoris of New Zealand, the Papuans of British New Guinea, the Chinese immigrants, and the Polynesian races.

THE AUSTRALIAN MISSIONS.

"The work among the aborigines," he said, "has been discouraging. The race has not been evangelized, and the results are small. Individuals here and there have been changed, but the majority of the race have simply added to their heathen practices the lowest vices of the white race. The work among these natives is one of the saddest mission fields in the world.

"The results of the work among the Maoris of New Zealand have been better, and in New Guinea our efforts began much later. There are three societies laboring in New Guinea—the Episcopalians, the Wesleyans, and the London Missionary Society—and the Papuan savages, like more enlightened persons in other countries, have said, 'We would see Jesus.'"

Mr. King then read two letters from Dr. W. G. Laws and James Chalmers, who are now working in New Guinea. The former he described as the great man of thought, and the latter as the great man of action in the mission field of New Guinea. In their letters they expressed regret not to be present at this conference, and appealed to the world not to forget to support the missionary spirit and the enterprise of the Bible societies.

A brief description was then given by Mr. King of the work among the Chinese and Japanese immigrants of Australia and the Western Polynesians employed on the sugar plantations in Queensland. With all these home mission fields to support, Mr. King said that Australasia was aiding the millions in India and China and Africa.

"Modern missionary enterprise," he said, "has found a new base in the Southern Commonwealth. The people in the older countries, in England and in this land, must not forget the people in the South. What we need, as we stand on the threshold of the new century today, is an ecumenical or world-wide sympathy in the work of the propagation of the Gospel."

The next speaker was the Rev. Dr. Harry Guinness of London, who talked about the distribution of the Bible in Peru and Bolivia, "the only two republics in Latin America, which are still closed to religious liberty."

"In this country and in England," he said, "there is a tendency to trim the flag of Protestantism, because the Roman Catholicism in our midst is of a modified character, but in Peru the Romanists have burned the Bibles published in the native tongue. They have given themselves to anti-Christian practices by burning the Magna Charta of our religion." [Applause.]

Dr. Guinness then described how the first missionaries in Peru were persecuted and driven from the country, and when readmitted, how they were "protected—protected out" of the country. The protection, he said, was worse than the persecution. He told how, "in spite of all of the efforts of the priests, the Bible made its own way," and related as an illustration a story of one Peruvian, who said to his priest:

"These Protestant devils—we know that they are devils, because you say so—but these Protestant devils are wonderfully nice devils." [Laughter and applause.]

Dr. Guinness in conclusion said: "If the Bible were not inspired from Genesis to Revelation, I for one would retire from the work altogether."

The last speaker at the meeting was Dr. O. R. Averson of the Presbyterian mission in Korea.

TO ENTERTAIN BRITISHERS.

Arrangements Making for Reception to Delegates at Sherry's.

There was a largely attended meeting at the Gilsey House last night of men born under the British flag. The purpose was to arrange a reception to the British, Canadian, and Colonial representatives to the conference.

This will take place at Sherry's, on Fifth Avenue, at 8:30 o'clock on Monday night. There will be 250 delegates present, and in addition 350 guests will attend.

George Gray Ward was chosen Chairman of the meeting, with the following Vice Chairman: Julien T. Davies, Alexander Maitland, Thomas H. Bartindale, John A. Irwin, and Wolfred Nelson. The Treasurer is Elgin R. L. Gould. Henry C. Hunter of 160 Broadway was selected as Secretary, and the position of Honorary Secretary was accorded Arthur Wellesley Milbury.

The sub-committee which will have charge of all the arrangements, with power, is composed of Stewart Brown, John Lloyd Thomas, George Gray Ward, Henry C. Hunter, and Elgin R. L. Gould.

The reception will be purely social. The address of welcome will be delivered by George Gray Ward, and responses for England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the colonies will be made by distinguished representatives yet to be determined upon.

The decorations will consist solely of National, Provincial, and Colonial flags and ensigns.

The music will comprise exclusively American, British, and Colonial airs. The finale will be the rendering of the hymn, "Blessed Be the Tie That Binds."

FAMINE-STRICKEN INDIA.

Missionaries Appeal to the People of America.

A meeting of the Indian missionaries was held yesterday afternoon at the Central Presbyterian Church for the purpose of devising some plan for raising a fund to relieve the distress now existing among the natives in the famine-stricken districts of India. Dr. E. W. Parker, himself a missionary in India, presided, and in his opening remarks painted a vivid picture of the terrible suffering existing in the land to which his labors have called him, and said that something must be done at once to save these people from perishing.

The committee which had been appointed by the Indian missionaries on Monday night to draft an appeal to the American public for money with which to buy food for the starving people of India made a report and presented the following appeal, which was unanimously adopted:

We, the undersigned, Indian missionaries present at the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions in New York, desire to add to the testimonials from many sources already given to the public through the press, our own information, founded on personal knowledge and experience, of the unparalleled and indescribable gravity of the present famine situation in India. A calamity so overwhelming in its vastness, so appalling in the suffering it afficts on millions of the most helpless of mankind, claims the attention, the pity, and the succor of every member of the family of nations. We, many of us, bear in grateful memory, as do our Indian brothers and sisters, the relief which American generosity brought to thousands and tens of thousands in India in the famine of 1897.

In the far more awful visitation which the mysterious Providence of God has now permitted to afflict that great land, we turn to the United States for the renewed and enlarged bounty for all that an enlightened, humane, and wealthy Nation can do to aid her stricken and starving, her poor and patient sister.

It is right we should bear our witness that the British Government in India is doing all that any Government on earth could do to save the lives of its distressed subjects, in relieving 5,500,000 of persons by direct Government aid. It is achieving a greater work of rescue than any Government has ever in the world's history undertaken before. With a skill derived from the carefully garnered experience of previous famine campaigns, with an unstinted expenditure of money and a heroic outlay of British energies and lives, it is doing all that an administration can do. But alongside of its efforts there is a vast area in which private munificence can effect what governmental interference cannot usefully attempt; and there is here a call to every human heart the wide world over.

The people of Britain, burdened just now with heavy cares and engrossing tasks elsewhere in their wide empire, are yet doing, and doubtless will continue to do, much to send help to their Indian dependency. But after all that any one nation can effect there remains in this appalling calamity a magnitude of distress that only a co-operating brotherhood of nations can hope to relieve. Criticism of Indian administration, indulgence of political predilections, pedantic manoeuvring of duties and responsibilities must all be swept aside when scores of millions are in actual suffering; when hundreds of thousands are in daily peril of dying.

A nation whose ears are open to the world's voices and whose heart confesses the brotherhood of man cannot at such a moment have a thought but that of instant and effectual rescue: and we solemnly appeal to this nation in all its States and cities for a great and sustained humanitarian effort in relief of the Indian famine—an effort worthy of its own character and position and adequate to the appalling need.

A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions, which will be considered at a later meeting of the missionaries. It was also decided to recommend to the Executive Committee of the Conference that a collection be taken up at one of the sessions of the conference, the amount so raised to be applied to the fund for the sufferers in India. The advisability of holding a mass meeting for the purpose of raising money was considered, and the matter was referred to a committee to investigate and make a report at the next meeting of the Indian missionaries.

It was announced at the meeting that a steamship would sail from this port, not later than May 7, with a cargo of 163,000 bushels of corn for the starving people.

This corn, it was said, is now being brought to this city. Some of the missionaries said that money and not grain was what was needed most in India at the present time. They asserted that the dealers in India had plenty of grain in the storehouses there, and that the natives needed money to buy enough to keep them from starvation. It required time for grain to be shipped to India, they said, and if any good was to be accomplished the relief must be speedy.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, April 24.—Gov. Roosevelt today signed the following new laws:

Mr. BRENNAN—For the appointment of Commissioners for a monument to Gen. Edward B. Fowler in place of the commission constituted in 1897.

Mr. COOLEY—Relating to the payment of volunteer firemen in Westchester County.

Mr. TRAINOR—Amending the City Charter relative to the transfer of prisoners by permitting the Commissioner of Correction to transfer prisoners from one penitentiary to another.

Mr. MORGAN—Authorizing New York City to appropriate $50,000 to aid in the erection of a monument in memory of the Prison Ship Martyrs.

Mr. WISSEL—Authorizing the Controller of New York to cancel bonds of Tax Receivers or Collectors for 1896 and 1897 in certain form of towns in Queens.

Mr. WESSEL—Amending the Greater New York Charter in relation to the construction of sewers in Brooklyn.

Mr. WEEKES—Legalizing the acts of Commissioners of Deeds of New York City whose certificates were not authenticated by the City Club.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Amending the Criminal Code so as to provide that upon a trial for murder or manslaughter, if the act complained of is not proved to be the cause of death, the defendant may be convicted of assault in any degree constituted by the act and warranted by the evidence.

Senator ELSBERG—Removing the limit of appropriation to be made by New York City for the Public Library in Bryant Park.

Senator ELSBERG—Amending the Greater New York Charter by providing for the inspection of gas meters by the State Gas Inspector.

Senator FEATHERSTONE—Authorizing the extension of the funded indebtedness of New York, Kings, Queens, and Rensselaer Counties.

Senator McCARREN—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to appropriate $50,000 for the support of night schools in Brooklyn.

Senator MARSHALL—Amending the code of Civil Procedure relative to the recording of wills of a female decedent, resident in a foreign country.

Mr. FISHER—Extending the scope of the operations of electric light and gas companies so that they may enter any city, town, or village of the State.

Senator GRANEY—Relieving the Vernon Park Congregational Church of Mount Vernon from local assessments.

Senator MARSHALL—Amending the law relative to the erection of buildings fronting on Eastern Parkway in Brooklyn.

Mr. COSTELLO—Providing that persons cutting ice must erect suitable guard rails to protect the public from possible accidents.

Mr. GALBRAITH—Making it a misdemeanor to stamp collars and cuffs as lien unless they be made of that material.

Mr. FALLOWS—Providing that a committee of the Legislature, empowered to take testimony after adjournment thereof, shall possess the same powers as Judges to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses.

Senator ELSBERG—Amending the Civil Code so as to extend the powers of the courts upon the allowance of amendments to pleadings or the service of supplemental pleadings.

Senator GRADY—Limiting to the Appellate Division appeals in actions upon individual bonds, except when that court is divided in its decision.

Mr. W. J. SULLIVAN—Making it a misdemeanor to tamper with an electric meter.

Mr. AXTELL—Defining what is meant by close and open season in the game law.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Permitting the taking of oysters and hard clams in Jamaica Bay.

Mr. MARSON—Providing that the open season for deer shall be from Sept. 14 to Nov. 25, instead of from Aug. 15 to Nov. 15.

Mr. METCALFE—Providing that no device other than rakes and tongues operated by hand shall be used in taking oysters or clams in Arthur Kill, Staten Island Sound.

Mr. METCALFE—Providing that there shall be no open season for quail in Richmond County until 1905.

Mr. POST—Providing that Mongolian ring-necked pheasants shall not be taken in Suffolk County from Feb. 1 to Nov. 30.

Mr. WHEELER—Providing for additional protection of the Forest Preserve by allowing the State Commissioner to appoint a Chief Fire Warden, at a salary of $1,500, and three expert foresters, at $1,000 each.

Mr. STEWART—Prohibiting the publication of papers found on a dead person without the consent of the Coroner.

The Greater Troy bill.

HEARING ON REMSEN BILLS.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Butts Opposes Brooklyn Improvements.

ALBANY, April 24.—Gov. Roosevelt gave a hearing to-day on the three Remsen bills, relating to the levying of assessments for the improvements on Bedford and Remsen Avenues, in Brooklyn, and for a new city Hall of Records, not to exceed in cost $500,000. A number of Brooklyn residents spoke in favor of the bills, while Assistant Corporation Counsel Arthur C. Butts opposed them. Speaking of the Bedford Avenue improvement, he said the bill commands that two-thirds of the entire cost of the opening of Bedford Avenue be borne by the city at large.

"The taxpayers of New York City, regardless of past affiliations, believe in fair play and equal and exact justice, and I affirm here," said Mr. Butts to Gov. Roosevelt, "that if you sign this bill you will be held personally responsible at the bar of outraged public opinion in the City of New York."

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SIXTEEN PAGES

PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

MR. BRYAN AS A SELF-EFFACER.

The Presidential ambition of Admiral DEWEY is treated in a serious and hopeful spirit by a writer in Collier's Weekly, who, by averting his gaze from W. J. BRYAN and fixing it steadily on the Admiral, is able to imagine two possible conditions in which the Democratic nomination might be had for the hero of Manila Bay. These hypotheses are interesting and shall be presented in the language of the writer:

"There are two ways in which Admiral Dewey might gain the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. In the first place, Mr. BRYAN might voluntarily retire in his favor. We quite understand that, in the eyes of habitually selfish people, such an act would seem a proof of superhuman abnegation. It is no more, however, than was done by Col. JAMES MONROE in 1812, when he probably might have beaten MADISON for the nomination or at the ballot box. MONROE was an honest man, however, and, compared with MADISON, he was a young man. He shrank from dividing his party in the crisis of a foreign war, and he believed that his self-effacement would not pass unrecognized by his fellow-citizens. The event proved the wisdom of his forecast. Mr. BRYAN is no whit less honest a man than was JAMES MONROE, and he is much younger than the latter was in 1812. He is but forty years of age, and he may look forward with confidence to almost as many more years of distinction and of usefulness. As an honest man and a true patriot, he desires less ardently a triumph of his own at the present moment than the success of his party, which, as he believes, will accrue to the benefit of his country at a critical conjuncture. He knows it to be extremely doubtful whether he can be chosen President this year, and, like all sagacious politicians, he knows it to be almost certain that Admiral DEWEY would be elected. Under the circumstances, it is not incredible that, before the Democratic National Convention shall meet, Mr. BRYAN may make up his mind to play toward Admiral DEWEY the part that JAMES MONROE played toward JAMES MADISON in 1812, and which HENRY CLAY played toward JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in the Winter of 1824-5. Let us assume, however, that Mr. BRYAN, though a thoroughly honest man and a true patriot, can scarcely be called upon to show superhuman abnegation. Even so, it is not certain that Admiral DEWEY may not receive the nomination at Kansas City. Of the delegates to that assembly can his friends secure a little more than one-third? There the whole question lies in a nutshell. According to the rule unbroken for more than half a century, the candidate of a Democratic National Convention for the Presidency must have received two-thirds of the votes; can Mr. BRYAN secure and retain that preponderance after the voters shall have had four months in which to consider DEWEY'S candidacy, re-enlightened as they will be by the imposing celebration of the 1st of May at Chicago touching the momentous significance of the victory at Cavite? We must remember that at Kansas City the delegates will come fresh from their constituents; they will have heard the latter talk; they will know how they feel; and it may take but a little to sweep the delegates off their feet.

Some of the qualities of Mr. BRYAN do at times seem superhuman, but his capacity for abnegation is not one to which that large epithet would be applied by a writer who knew his man. Indeed, we are moved with curiosity to know where the author of this article got his knowledge of BRYAN. When and by what token has he shown that "he desires less ardently a triumph of his own at the present moment than the success of his party"? Mr. BRYAN would long ago have fled from the political field had he cared at all for the success of his party. Even if he did care very much for his party, he loves with a deeper passion the delights of his own position in the centre of the stage in the thick atmosphere of adulation from his Populist friends. He is now forty. He may live to be, let us say, eighty. That would give him, after this year, ten more chances to run for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket. He would take them all—the chances and the nominations; and would be deeply insulted by any friend of his who should venture to propose, say, after his eleventh successive quadrennial nomination and defeat, that he give way to some other aspirant.

Admiral DEWEY will never get so far as the nomination if he must wait until BRYAN adopts toward him the magnanimous course of MONROE in favor of MADISON. Nor is that the only respect in which the characters of BRYAN and MONROE are dissimilar.

It is perhaps within the range of practical politics to get and hold for Admiral DEWEY one-third of the delegates to the Kansas City convention. It would be necessary to see to it that expert attention was given to several State Conventions where the delegates are to be chosen, and they should be diligently guarded at Kansas City to prevent accidents. We should advise Admiral DEWEY'S friends to pin their faith altogether upon the latter method, dismissing from their minds all hope of an act of superhuman abnegation on the part of Mr. BRYAN.

ON BEING KICKED UP STAIRS.

There used to be a phrase current in British politics which is coming to be equally applicable to the politics of this one of the United States. A rising politician of the House of Commons, whose activity was found pernicious to his chiefs, was sometimes persuaded to accept a seat in the House of Lords, where he was expected, by his rivals and by the objects of his criticism, to be reduced to a condition of innocuous desuetude. On such occasions he was said to have been "kicked up stairs."

That is what seems now to be happening, or at least to be attempting, in both parties in the Empire State. Whatever may be the desires of the Republican boss, they are evidently not strenuous enough, in behalf of the renomination of the present Governor of this Commonwealth, to the office he now holds, and in which he imagines himself to be most useful, most ornamental, and, in the French sense, most "imposing," to prevent the prosecution of a scheme to kick the Governor up stairs into the Vice Presidency. One can imagine, one need not imagine, for one can plainly see, the relief with which the Republican machine would welcome in the Governor's chair a properly amenable official, whose scrutiny of pending measures and men would be restricted to a proper and decorous inquiry whether they were approved by the constituted authorities of the party, and, if they were, would consider himself dispensed from exercising his own intellect upon them. Nobody knows better than the Republican machinists that Gov. ROOSEVELT is no such person. The best-laid schemes of mice and machine politicians are liable to go "agley" under his interference. It is quite safe to say that every Republican machinist with an axe to grind respecting which it is necessary that "the sound of the grinding shall be low" yearns for the promotion of the Governor to Washington.

It is of peculiar interest that, just at the time when the Governor of the State is urged for the Vice Presidency by the machinists of one party, the Controller of the city should be brought out as a candidate for the Governorship by the other. There is a strong Democratic desire to kick Mr. COLER up stairs. It is unnecessary to say that he owes the distinction which causes him to be "mentioned" to the vigilance and vigor with which he has opposed all the axe-grinding schemes of the party to the nomination of which he owes his Controllership. Fancy what would be our state if the Controller had not happened to be an aggressively honest man. The Ramapo job would have gone through, for one thing, without a voice of warning or of protest. We should be "in," for another, for some sixty millions' worth of new bridges. The taxpayers would not be rejoicing, but HOLAHAN and DALTON, and all that they imply, would be rejoicing and putting up new and, if possible, still more nefarious jobs.

There is no reason to doubt the hearty and enthusiastic character of the support which the Controller would receive from Tammany if he should run for Governor, or for any other place which would take him out of the Controllership, just as there is no reason to doubt the like fervor on the part of the Republican machinists in behalf of the Governor as the candidate for Vice President, or for any other promotion that would take him out of the Governorship. Tammany would say that it supported the Controller for Governor because he had been such a good Controller. The Republican machinists would say that they had supported the Governor for Vice President because he had been such a good Governor. And in each case this would be said with equal and entire truth, and with equal and entire insincerity. The Republican jobbers want the Governor where he will be watching somebody else than them. The Tammany jobbers want the Controller where he will be watching somebody else than them. Their good faith will be, in both cases, beyond question. But the people will see, in the good behavior of each official, a reason why he should be kept where he is, and a reason why neither he nor they should further the conspiracy to "kick him up stairs."

CONTROLLER MORGAN'S GRAB.

Piety and politics have this in common, that cant in either is disgusting. The hypocrite who meanly cheats and swindles through the week and spends Sunday sniveling homilies on godliness and morality is not more contemptible than the politician who wraps the cloak of reform about him and sets out upon a hunt for the spoils of office.

State Controller WILLIAM J. MORGAN again voluntarily places himself in this category of the contemptible by renewing his defense of the Elsberg bill giving to the Controller the power to appoint appraisers under the inheritance tax law in New York, Kings, and Erie Counties. Mr. MORGAN is the inventor and the beneficiary of this measure. He says it "is a product of a healthy reform movement and will secure an improved service in the administration of the transfer tax law." He knows perfectly well, nobody knows so well as he, that it is nothing of the kind. There is not an honest line or letter in the bill, nor has an honest word ever been spoken in defense of it. It is a bald and shameless Republican grab for office and fees.

The dishonest, partisan character of this Elsberg bill has been repeatedly made known by the press and in the hearing before the Governor. Controller MORGAN displays astonishing hardihood in repeating his old arguments for it after their falsity has been completely and often exposed.

The Controller is a party to the judicial proceeding in inheritance tax cases. As was pointed out by The Sun, it would be just as great an impropriety to confer upon him the power to appoint appraisers as it would be to let the other party to the suit, the representatives of the estate, appoint them, for they are judges in the action.

Mr. MORGAN says the bill is a measure of economy, "there would be an annual saving of upward of $18,000 in fees alone." He knows better, for he has chosen for comparison a period when the costs were abnormally swelled in this county by extravagant and improper use of the appointing power "for the money there was in it"—just such a use of it as this bill would enable him to make. But the possible saving in New York, Kings, and Erie is much more than counterbalanced by the provision increasing the fees of appraisers in the other fifty-eight counties, the Republican counties, from $3 to $5 a day.

The whole essence and intent of this bill lie in the transfer to Republican hands at Albany of the appointment of appraisers in the three great Democratic counties—we include Erie, for the term of its Republican Surrogate expires next year—and the increase of the pay of the appraisers in the other fifty-eight counties, which are nearly all Republican. The bill is a dirty little piece of spoils grabbing. It is inconceivable that Gov. ROOSEVELT should be hoodwinked by hypocritical pretenses in behalf of this bill. Its true character has been clearly pointed out to him.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

Just at present there are more burning questions in British politics than the disestablishment of the Church or the abolition of the House of Lords. But these are questions which the British have always with them. Both of them may be trusted to come up again and to keep coming up until they are settled. It behooves the Church to go very warily when the religious convictions or the religious prejudices of the British public are concerned, lest it share the fate of the Episcopal Church in Scotland or the Established Church in Ireland. It behooves the House of Lords to be very cautious of opposing any measure upon which the British public has really set its heart, lest the cry that it must "mend or end" break out again and work its adulteration or abolition.

One of the strongest arguments for the abolition of the House of Lords is the very low standard which prevails among its members of public duty or of personal reputableness. In fact, a Lord is dispensed, such is the prevailing social snobbery of England, from conforming to the moral standards of behavior which are enforced upon commoners. About twenty years ago it was said that there was not one among the younger peers who was a credit to his order, and there is at least as much truth in the saying now as there was then. Wherefore the best service that a British nobleman can render his order is to falsify such a saying by doing credit to the nobility.

That is what, beyond all dispute, the late Duke of ARGYLL did. Wherefore, although he deserves to be honored by the British public in general, the British nobility owes him a special debt of gratitude. It is quite true that very few of them could pretend to any intellectual rivalry with him, or could have done what he has done. But very few of them indeed have made as good use of their one or five talents as he made of his ten, and very few of them have done as much in their spheres as he did in his to persuade the public that the peerage was still an institution "that could be tolerated."

The late Duke had the reputation of being one of the best public speakers in Great Britain and quite the first orator of the House of Lords. That is not a mean distinction in a body which still includes Lord SALISBURY and Lord ROSEBERY. It is true that the Duke's eloquence was exerted against some popular causes and in favor of reaction. He would probably have objected to be described as a Liberal Unionist rather than as a Liberal without addition. But it is a fact that he broke with Mr. GLADSTONE on the home rule question, and that on the question of South Africa he has been indistinguishable from a Jingo. Nevertheless, he was a Liberal, were it only in spite of himself and by virtue of the activity of his mind and the openness of his spirit. These qualities were shown in his political activities. They were also and with less deduction shown in his literary efforts. Such books as the "Reign of Law" and "Primeval Man" would have given reputation to a man who had no other claims. They entitle their author to be ranked among the scholars and thinkers of the Victorian age.

WAR AND FAMINE.

The spectre of the Indian famine has at length intruded to good purpose in the British enthusiasm for the war in South Africa. Its unwelcome visitation has not served to dampen patriotism, but the consciousness has been aroused that the obligations of empire are not confined to forcing imperial supremacy upon the Boer republics. The realization of the awful calamity that has fallen upon the Indian Empire has been followed, as might be expected, by an eager desire on the part of Englishmen to alleviate the sufferings of British wards in India. It is a pity that the realization should have come so late.

At most a population of 300,000 is directly involved in the outcome of the South African war. In the cause of reestablishing the supremacy of the Crown there is being spent £150,000,000. One hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds sterling have so far been subscribed by the Mother Country for the suffering and dying in India. It is not to be wondered at that such a wide difference of figures should exist, but the facts are none the less painful. The £125,000 is but a mite in the relief fund of the Indian Treasury, which, with a self-pride and patriotism unequaled in history, has until recently assumed the sole obligation of administering to 80,000,000 starving people.

India is so remote and the war fever was so intense that figures meant little in their isolation. Amid the plenty and prosperity of America they seem even less definite unless comparisons are made. But when it is understood that the famished population is equal to the whole number of persons in the United States, and that 5,319,000, or about 1,500,000 more than the population of Greater New York, are subsisting upon Government aid, the whole ghastly situation is brought home to Anglo-Saxon minds.

For at least five months more, even assuming that favorable rains shall fall in June, the condition of the British wards in India must remain much the same unless substantially alleviated by charitable aid. Through all the direful history Lord CURZON and the Indian Government have done their level best, and have never lost sight of the burden that the home Government was bearing in South Africa. The appeals of the Viceroy have never placed his requests for charity in opposition to the war spirit in England. Everything that might tend to embarrass the Imperial Government was pitifully shunned, so that now when the actual facts are beginning to arouse public sentiment in England, the silent patriotism of India stands out as one of the sublimest pictures of the age.

To the enemies of the British Colonial system it is only necessary to point out that the coexistence of war and famine could not have been foreseen, and that without the disciplined rule of Great Britain the famine would be attended with far more extended calamity, while with the same disciplined rule in Egypt a year ago, what threatened to be a severe famine was turned into a condition of mere frugality by precautions, which proved adequate for the time and place. However the war in South Africa may be interpreted, the famine in India can only serve to emphasize the extent of the obligations of empire, and evoke admiration as well as pity for the people of India and for their Government which have been so patient in their sufferings and so strong in their allegiance to the Mother Country.

Board of Health Remiss.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Board of Health in New York City has been so remiss in fulfilling its duty to the school children of the city that I feel justified in making public a few facts.

Out of twenty cases of measles in my own school only three have been reported to me by the Board of Health; out of seven cases of scarlet fever only two have been reported. I understand that it is the duty of the Board of Health to notify a Principal of a school of all cases where there are contagious diseases in the families represented in the attendance of his school. Moreover, the law permits no child exposed to contagion to be readmitted to school without the formal permit of the Department of Health. VIRGIL PRETTYMAN,
Principal of Horace Mann High School.
New York, April 24, 1900.

Rodents and the Plague.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You report a Victoria commission formed to investigate whether rabbits, like rats, carry the plague.

This question is ligated by First Samuel, vi.: "One plague was upon your lords," and "your mice that mar the land." And small vermin of the rodent species may thus spread the disease, and it is admitted by English medical papers that the bubonic or tumour pestilence is the very one referred to in the chapter. See the revised version. OBSERVANT.
New York, April 23, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Broken Silence.

"Is Dukimer a ready speaker?"
"Oh, yes, he's a ready speaker, but he's an awful stuttering listener."—Chicago Record.

The Thoughtful Boy.

"That office boy of yours has a thoughtful cast of countenance."
"Hasn't he? He's thinking up some new excuses for getting away to the ball games."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Campaign Alacrity.

"What did that politician say at first blush when the office was proffered him?"
"At first blush? Lots you know about politics. There wasn't any blush about it; he nabbed it."—Indianapolis Journal.

Early Intelligence.

Sunday School Teacher, (finishing the narration)—And that is the story of Jonah and the whale.

Johnny—Isn't it strange they knew what a Jonah was that long ago?—Harlem Life.

Statistical.

"Did you see the crowd of people who gathered around while we were letting that safe down from the thirteenth story?"
"Yes."
"They stood there two hours at a stretch."
"And 2,000 necks."—Chicago Tribune.

SPRING DAYS.

The dark days have passed, with their shadows and gloom,
For the reign of Old Winter is over;
Soon the fields will be white with the daisies in bloom,
And the meadows be jeweled with clover.

The frost-woven robe that encircled the land
Is changed to a brighter adorning,
As the new-risen sun, with his luminous hand,
Waves a welcome anew to the morning.

The air is as soft as the down of a wing,
And as fresh as the cheek of a maiden;
The birds that were hushed are beginning to sing
Their lyrics with love music laden.

The storm clouds have passed from the drooping skies,
And the ice chains are gone from the river,
While nature unfolds to our long-blinded eyes
The face of the Bountiful Giver.

DAVID BANKS SICKELS.

DAUGHTERS OF REVOLUTION

Elect Officers and Require Bonds of the Treasurer.

Proposal that No Officer Can Belong to Another Society Voted Down.

The General Society Daughters of the Revolution finished the second and last day of its annual meeting yesterday in the Assembly Hall of the Presbyterian Building, Fifth Avenue.

The day began with the reconsideration of the vote of the preceding day to elect all the officers in a body, and the voting was not concluded until late in the afternoon. Miss Adeline Sterling, the President General elected on Monday, presided. There was a long roll call to find the number of voters. When the ballots for the first officer nominated were counted there was a wide discrepancy, for while there were only 141 voters shown by the roll call 157 votes had been cast. This occasioned a delay while the society took account of itself and finally found the extra voters. Then matters went swimmingly until it was time to fill the office of Recording Secretary, when trouble began.

Delegate after delegate was nominated from the floor, only to refuse to allow her name to be used. It began to look serious. Some fourteen names had been proposed without obtaining a nominee.

"We must have a Recording Secretary," said the President desperately. "This is degenerating into opera bouffe."

"Mme. President," called a helpful woman on the floor. "I am sure Mrs. Geran" —referring to one of the women previously nominated—"will take the office."

"Mme. President," cried Mrs. Geran, with dignity, "I know my own mind."

It was not until the eighteenth candidate had been proposed that the office was filled.

An important measure voted upon just previous to the election of the Treasurer was that of having that officer bonded. It was unanimously adopted.

This was done as a precaution against loss, the accounts of the previous Treasurer, Miss Viola Waring, having been questioned, some discussion of the matter having taken place on Monday. Miss Waring has resigned. The officers elected were: First Vice President General—Mrs. Nathaniel S. Keap, Pennsylvania; Second Vice President General—Mrs. Mary A. Chapman, Massachusetts; Recording Secretary General—Mrs. Carlton A. Moody, Pennsylvania; Corresponding Secretary General—Mrs. George B. Wallis, Jr., New York; Treasurer General—Miss Louise G. Bennett, Long Island; Registrar General—Mrs. Joseph J. Casey, New York; Historian General—Mrs. J. R. Ditmars, New Jersey; Librarian General—Mrs. Alexander M. Ferris, Massachusetts; Board of Managers—Mrs. James B. Grant, Colorado; Mrs. Henry L. Snow, Long Island; Mrs. George F. Daniells, Massachusetts; Mrs. D. C. Carr, New York; Mrs. G. H. Hodges, New Jersey; Miss T. L. Voss, Indiana, and Mrs. A. W. Bray, New Jersey.

At the close of the election three amendments were made to the Constitution and two were set aside. Over one of these it was thought there would be considerable discussion if not hard feeling. It provided that no daughter belonging to another patriotic society should hold office in this one. As soon as the amendment was laid before the house, Mrs. Hill of Maryland rose to condemn it as unpatriotic and unworthy of the society. Miss Sterling denied a rumor that the amendment had been proposed in New Jersey, her State, and sanctioned by her, and regents of different chapters rose to say that they had repudiated it.

"I was a Daughter of the American Revolution before I came into this society," said one woman with the sound of tears in her voice. "I have been here six years, and I think when a woman comes and gives her time and work as I have, you may be mighty glad to have her instead of trying to turn her out."

There were more remarks of a similar nature, but if there were any delegates present who had mothered the amendment they were ashamed to own it, and it was unanimously rejected in a rising vote, not one woman standing for it.

For this morning the State society has invited the delegates to the unveiling of a tablet in the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, at 11 o'clock; from 3 to 6 there will be a reception at the Waldorf-Astoria, and to-morrow there will be a trip to West Point, with a special dress parade in honor of the Daughters.

7,000 IMMIGRANTS FROM JAPAN.

Landed at Victoria Since Jan. 1, Bound for This Country—1,056 Monday—Said to be Under Contract.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 24.—The steamer Braemar arrived at quarantine yesterday with 1,056 Japanese immigrants, while the steamer Empress of China, due to-day, has 600 more, all or almost all being bound for United States ports, under contract. T. H. Yamma, a leading labor contractor, said to-day:

"We all work together. If a Seattle or "Frisco" agency wants Japanese they send here. We give each Japanese $30 to pass the United States Inspector. They give it back to our agents in the United States, who returns it to us. Many Japanese cross the international boundary at Point Roberts, which is across Boundary Bay. At this point are a few isolated acres of United States territory. The Japanese walk from Steveston and New Westminster, where they work on fish traps, &c., row over Boundary Bay to a point near Blain, then walk the railroad track to Whatcom, when they go to Sumas."

The Braemar's contribution makes 7,000 Japanese immigrants landed here, destined for United States ports, since Jan. 1.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Treasury Department has ordered a special agent to proceed to the Pacific Coast to investigate the matter of the large influx of Japanese coolies to this country within the last few months. The question is still troubling the immigration officials. Until two or three months ago the immigration of Japanese to the United States was small. It has become so heavy as to excite suspicion that the men are coming here as contract laborers.

The Treasury has also requested the State Department to ask American Consuls to investigate the matter and make a report. The Treasury Department has not been informed that the Japanese Government, as stated yesterday, intends to put a stop to the immigration, as it does not desire its people to suffer hardships in this country while waiting for employment, and the official investigation will continue.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY AT CANTON.

Enthusiastically Cheered on His Arrival—Will Visit Cleveland.

CANTON, Ohio, April 24.—President and Mrs. McKinley and party arrived in the city at 10:10 o'clock this morning. In deference to the announcement of the President's friends that he came here for rest from public cares and to look after private business, no public demonstration was arranged, but there was a large crowd at the station when the train rolled in. Lusty cheers went up as the President and Mrs. McKinley stepped from the train.

An informal reception committee was also at the station to bid them welcome. The carriages were driven by the most direct route to the M. C. Barber home, where the party will be entertained.

The enthusiastic reception at the Canton Station was but a continuation of the demonstrations that occurred all along the route from daylight until the train reached its destination. During the early morning hours across the State line in Pennsylvania crowds gathered at all the small stations. Across the line in Ohio crowds gathered at every stopping place, and the President shook hands with thousands.

Before luncheon at the Barber residence, the President, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, went to the old McKinley cottage in North Market Street to inspect the repairs and enlargements in progress. He greeted each of the workmen with a hearty handshake, and then, with the contractor, went over the work in detail.

President McKinley expects to leave Canton for Cleveland by the Valley Railroad Wednesday morning to visit his sisters, Mrs. A. J. Duncan and Miss Helen McKinley. It is expected he will return to Canton Wednesday evening.

OFFICIALS IN PORTO RICO.

House Passes the Resolution Continuing Them in Office.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The House today adopted the Foraker emergency resolution to continue the present officers in Porto Rico in office until the appointments are made under the Civil Government act as amended by the Committee on Insular Affairs. The amendments require that all franchises shall be approved by the President before they become operative and place certain restrictions upon chartered corporations, such as the issuing of stock or bonds except for cash and inhibiting real estate corporations or the holding of real estate by corporations except such as is necessary to carry out the purposes for which they are created.

The House, with the exception of Mr. Hill, (Rep., Conn.,) seemed to be in favor of the amendments. He sought to have them ruled out on a point of order on the ground that they were not germane. The Speaker held that they were not germane, but overruled the point of order on the parliamentary objection that the point came too late.

The action of the House was reported to the Senate and a conference was agreed to, Senators Foraker, Perkins, and Cockrell to act as conferees.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Collections from June 13, 1898, to March 31, 1900, $183,405,292.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Secretary Gage to-day sent to the Senate a reply to the resolutions of April 20 in regard to the amount of revenues derived from the so-called war revenue act, with a statement by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Wilson, showing the total amount of such receipts from June 13, 1898, to March 31, 1900. Commissioner Wilson said:

I would be glad to furnish a more detailed statement, showing the amount received from each source under the head of schedule A, but it is impossible to do so with any degree of accuracy. It would be useless to attempt to indicate the specific documentary taxes paid by the 500,000,000 1-cent stamps used. The same difficulty would be encountered in an effort to trace the particular documentary taxes paid by the 500,000,000 2-cent stamps used for the payment of taxes under Schedule A. The following shows the revenue collected from June 13, 1898, to March 31, 1900, (cents omitted.)

Objects of Taxation.	Amount Collected.
Cigars	$5,202,691
Cigarettes	2,442,020
Snuff	1,641,281
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	27,070,413
Dealers in leaf tobacco	127,170
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	30,637
Manufacturers of tobacco	39,183
Manufacturers of cigars	446,724
Miscellaneous collections relating to tobacco	773,175
Fermented liquors	56,936,631
Additional collections on fermented liquors stored in warehouse	197,936
Mixed flour	14,154
Bankers, capital not exceeding $25,000	712,426
Bankers, capital in excess of $25,000, for each additional $1,000 in excess of $25,000	6,066,155
Billiard rooms	583,445
Brokers, stocks, bonds, &c.	559,356
Brokers, commercial	277,016
Brokers, Custom House	11,960
Brokers, pawn	71,756
Bowling alleys	90,626
Circuses	28,929
Exhibitions not otherwise provided for	148,759
Theatres, museums, and concert halls	97,729
Legacies	2,896,306
Schedule A	66,781,376
Schedule B	8,093,381
Excise tax on gross receipts	1,463,547
Total	$183,405,292

The Commissioner said this statement embraces all the items it was practicable to specify.

ENCOUNTER IN COMMITTEE ROOM.

Attorney Attacks a Witness Who Gave Him the Lie.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—An exciting encounter occurred at the Coeur d'Alene investigation this afternoon, when Bartlett Sinclair, who was on the stand, gave the lie to Attorney Robertson, representing the miners. Mr. Sinclair was testifying concerning his order forbidding a meeting at the Miners' Cemetery on July 11 last commemorating the deaths resulting from the riots of 1892. He said his notice did not forbid women from assembling to put flowers on the graves. Attorney Robertson contradicted the witness, and said it did specifically prohibit women from assembling.

"Do you ask that as a question or state it as a fact?" asked Mr. Sinclair.

"I state it as a fact," replied Mr. Robertson.

"It is a lie," responded Sinclair.

Robertson made a lunge at Sinclair, but Representatives Sulzer, Hay, Esch, and other members sprang forward to stop the fracas. In the few minutes that the melee was at its height, members were standing on and jumping over the large committee tables seeking to get at the contestants. The latter were in a confused tangle of chairs and witnesses on the further side of the table. After Robertson's first lunge he rushed on Sinclair, who was sitting in the witness seat, unprepared for the onslaught. The two went over in a crash on the floor, and were then separated. No actual blows were struck.

Sinclair, when order was restored, resumed his seat in the witness chair, and continued his recital.

Work on Post Office Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The House today disposed of about twenty pages of the Post Office Appropriation bill, the only substantial amendment adopted being one to give extra compensation to letter carriers who work in excess of forty-eight hours a week.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Daniel E. McCarthy, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed from New York City to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., via Washington, and will assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Major James W. Pope, Quartermaster, will proceed from Charleston to Savannah on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Major William L. Alexander, Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed from Chicago to Kansas City, Mo., on official business pertaining to the inspection of subsistence stores at that place

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted:

Capt. Isaac N. Lewis, promoted from First Lieutenant, Seventh Artillery, to the Sixth Artillery, Battery E, to date from April 5, vice Sage, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Samuel F. Bottoms, promoted from Second Lieutenant, First Infantry, to the Seventh Artillery, Battery F, to date from April 5, vice Lewis, promoted.

First Lieut. William K. McCue, promoted from Second Lieutenant, First Infantry, to the Ninth Infantry, to date from March 4, vice Koehler, deceased.

Transfers.—First Lieut. James P. Drouillard, from the First Infantry to the Ninth Infantry; First Lieut. William K. McCue, from the Ninth Infantry to the First Infantry, Company E; Lieut. Drouillard will proceed to join his regiment, and will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon K. Ohnesorg is detached from the Naval Academy May 1 and ordered to duty on the Newport same day.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. R. Pigott is detached from the Naval Academy May 1 and ordered to duty on the Chesapeake same day.

Lieut. E. H. Durell is detached from the Naval Academy May 1 and ordered to duty on the Newport same day.

Lieut. W. R. M. Field is detached from the Naval Academy May 1 and ordered to duty on the Newport as navigator same day.

Lieut. Commander De W. Coffman is detached from the Naval Academy May 1 and ordered to duty on the Newport as executive same day.

Lieut. Commander A. M. Knight is detached from the Naval Academy May 1 and ordered to the command of the Newport same day.

Chief Boatswain C. F. Pierce is detached from the Naval Academy May 1 and ordered to duty on the Chesapeake same day.

Lieut. W. J. Terhune is detached from the Naval Academy May 1 and ordered to duty on the Chesapeake same day.

Lieut. Commander C. E. Colahan is detached from the Naval Academy May 1 and ordered to the command of the Chesapeake same day.

Lieut. H. Kimmell is detached from the Naval Academy May 1 and ordered to the Chesapeake as navigator same day.

Lieut. A. H. Scales, Lieut. M. L. Miller, Lieut. G. R. Marvell, Lieut. T. P. Magruder, Lieut. C. J. Lang, and Chaplain H. H. Clark are detached from the Naval Academy May 1 and ordered to the Chesapeake same day.

Lieut. J. L. Gow is detached from the Naval Academy May 1 and ordered to the Newport same day, for duty in charge of the engineering department.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. L. Robins is ordered to Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. J. K. Robison is ordered to Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. Commander G. M. Stoney is detached from the Naval Academy May 1 and ordered to the Chesapeake same day as executive.

Lieut. R. Stone and Lieut. E. H. Campbell are detached from the Naval Academy May 1 and ordered to the Newport same day.

MANUFACTURERS' MEETING

Fifth Annual Convention of National Association at Boston.

President Theodore C. Search Comments on the Unprecedented Prosperity of the Country.

BOSTON, April 24.—The fifth annual convention of the National Manufacturers' Association opened to-day at Tremont Temple, with over 500 delegates present from the United States and Canada. The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock by W. H. Lincoln, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Chairman of the local Committee of Arrangements, who welcomed the delegates in a brief address and then introduced Speaker James J. Myers, who, as Gov. Crane could not be present, extended the welcome of the Commonwealth. Mayor Thomas N. Hart of Boston followed, greeting the delegates on behalf of the city.

President Theodore C. Search of Philadelphia responded briefly for the association, and the convention was formally opened for business. Committees were appointed, and President Search presented his report, which was in part as follows:

"The interval of fifteen months which has elapsed since the last annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers has been a period of industrial activity for which there is no parallel in American history. The demand for manufactured products of every description has been almost without precedent, and with few exceptions manufacturing plants in the United States have been crowded with work to a degree that has taxed their productive capacity to the utmost. We no longer find manufacturers striving to secure a market for their product, their most serious problem is to meet the demand for their goods and to make deliveries within the time specified by purchasers.

"Wages have been advanced in nearly every industry, and in many instances there have been several successive increases, so that labor may be regarded as participating in a very substantial way in the prosperity of the present time. There is no evidence that the end is approaching. Without undertaking to speak in detail of the prevailing prosperity, I wish to call attention to one fact which gives striking evidence of the excellent business conditions of the past year. The number of failures in the United States in 1899 was less than during any year since 1883, and the aggregate liabilities were less than at any time since 1880. In spite of the great demand at home, in spite of delayed deliveries and advanced prices, in spite of the reluctance of many of our manufacturers even to consider any orders from abroad, the exports of manufactured goods from the United States showed the largest increase during the last fiscal year that has ever been recorded."

The President then reviewed the work of the association during the past year, which was directed to legislative matters in Washington. Included among the legislative work to which the association has stood committed is the Shipping bill. After outlining the history of the efforts to formulate such a measure and summarizing briefly the chief points of the policy which the bill represents, Mr. Search said that "it seems justifiable to express the belief that we are near, very near, to the realization of our hopes—the adoption of a policy by our Government which shall make our flag once more supreme upon the seas that carry the commerce of the world."

Concerning the bill now before Congress having for its purpose the creation of a Department of Commerce and Industries, the President said that "it should command the united support of all the business interests of the country. The rapid and continuous growth of our foreign commerce, as well as the expansion of our industries at home, and the increasing complexity of the organization of the Department of State and the Treasury Department, all emphasize the urgent necessity for the creation of such a new department.

Of the Nicaragua Canal Mr. Search said that while all possible objections from Great Britain to the ownership and construction of the canal by the United States were obviated by the treaty, at the same time the right of the United States to control the waterway in time of war is sacrificed. "However," he said, "public sentiment seems to accept these conditions as satisfactory. Probably never before have we been so near to the actual construction of an isthmian canal by the United States Government."

Upon reciprocity treaties he said: "The attempts on the part of the United States Government to negotiate treaties of commercial reciprocity with France and the Argentine Republic have been disappointing to those who looked for substantial benefits to American commerce from such agreements. Not only does the treaty with France, as signed by the representatives of both Governments, unnecessarily sacrifice important American interests, but also expressly excludes from all benefits under the agreement several American industries that have sought to secure the advantages that would be derived from the application of the minimum rates of the French tariff to their products."

The President concluded as follows: "Five years is a very brief period, especially in the history of such an organization as the National Association of Manufacturers. In a retrospective view, in a survey of present conditions, and in a look ahead there is abundant evidence that this organization has a magnificent destiny in the protection and promotion of the manufacturing interests of the United States. That this association has reached the end of its fifth year with a membership six times as large as upon the first anniversary, with a substantial balance in its treasury, and with all its diversified undertakings progressing satisfactorily is good warrant for a very positive assertion that the stage of experiment has been passed, and a career of permanent usefulness begun."

The report of Charles A. Schieren of New York showed collections from all sources of $68,588; payments, $64,477; balance, $5,849, including cash on hand at the beginning of the year. The membership receipts by States of amounts exceeding $5,000 were: Pennsylvania, $12,562.75; New York, $11,350; Illinois, $8,475; Ohio, $8,050.

The Committee on International Freight and Transportation presented its report, which contained this statement:

"As the steamship companies or owners are evidently decided on making a united opposition against all who are seeking to compel them to comply with the present laws, or to assume proper responsibility to the shippers for the safe and proper carriage of passengers and merchandise, your committee recommends making an effort to obtain National legislation. Your committee believes that if an act

TROOPS BACK FROM CROTON

Only a Few Cavalrymen Left to Guard Cornell Dam.

NO MORE TROUBLE EXPECTED

Squadron A and Troop C March Home, and the Seventh Regiment Comes by Special Train.

Camp Roosevelt and the Cornell Dam were at 2 P. M. yesterday guarded by only a provisional troop of Squadron A, under Capt. H. G. Badgley, encamped on the hill south of the dam; part of Troop C, under Capt. C. L. De Bevoise, encamped on the Van Wyck farm on the north hill back of the office building of the contractors, Coleman, Breuchaud & Coleman, and a few of Sheriff Molloy's deputies. The other troops, including the Seventh Regiment, were on their way to New York, and Major Gen. C. F. Roe had left with them. The old Croton Dam and the Millstone Quarries back of Peekskill were left unguarded. Major Gen. Roe believed there was ample warrant for withdrawing nearly all the militia, and Superintendent Gouldsborough reported that 600 men were at work on the dam and at the quarries, and that for a few days he would need no more workmen.

The cavalry was the first to break camp yesterday. The bugler awoke the troopers at 4 A. M., and breakfast was served at 5 o'clock. Tents were down at 5:30 o'clock, and half of Troop C started for Sing Sing by the River Road at 6:30 o'clock to make Dobbs Ferry for lunch. Portions of the three troops of Squadron A, under the command of Capt. William Chesebrough Cammann, started for Sing Sing by the Old Post Road at 7 o'clock, with camp equipment on three wagons, the rest of the baggage being sent to Croton Landing for transportation by rail.

The ten companies of the Seventh Regiment had for rendezvous the plateau below the Cornell Dam, south of the Croton River, and the road from the Bowery at the bridge up to the contractors' offices, Companies D, G, and H were on the plateau and I and K were near the contractors' offices, which were the headquarters of the regiment. Companies C and F, under Major James C. Abrams, marched in early from the old Croton Dam, and Companies A, B, and E, which were at the millstone quarries, came in on the flat stone cars over the seven miles of narrow-gauge railway through the gap in the dam. The camp equipage was as fast as it was packed and stowed away on wagons, sent ahead to Croton Landing, to be put on the second section of a train that was in waiting. At 2 o'clock sharp Col. Appleton gave the order to march, and the eight companies on the plateau went over the Bowery Bridge and fell in behind Companies I and K. Major Gen. Roe and Col. Olin, the Staff Adjutant, went to the landing. The other members of the staff followed them in a carriage.

On the way down Col. Appleton got off his charger and walked part of the way. Few Italians were out on the Bowery when the infantry marched away. They made no demonstration. The march to the landing occupied less than an hour, as it was 2:38 o'clock when the head of the special train started for New York, to be followed five minutes later by the second section. The Grand Central Station was reached at 4 o'clock. The regiment formed on Vanderbilt Avenue, and by way of Forty-third Street marched up Fifth Avenue to Sixty-seventh Street and the armory. It was warmly greeted at all points, and the appearance of the men impressed the public favorably, as they were bronzed and well set up by their outing.

At the armory many of the soldiers were heartily greeted or hugged or kissed by those dear to them. As the companies entered they were promptly dismissed to quarters, and at 6 o'clock all the arms and camp equipage were on the floor of the armory. Col. Appleton spoke highly of the conduct and bearing of the regiment during its Camp Roosevelt service.

Squadron A completed its march of thirty-five miles at exactly 7 o'clock, when Capt. Cammann, and his bugler rode into the armory at Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue at the head of his troopers. The detachment looked even more business-like than the infantry. All mounts stood the twelve hours' march well. None of the men fell out on the way. There was a luncheon at Dobbs Ferry, and some delay there, owing to the difficulty in watering the horses. New York was entered by way of Seventh Avenue, and the command took the One Hundred and Tenth Street, Fifth Avenue, and Ninety-fourth Street to reach the armory. The wagon train of the squadron reached the armory at 5:30 o'clock. In dismissing the squadron Capt. Cammann announced no more drills until further notice and Creedmoor May 6.

The detachment of Troop C, under the command of Second Lieut. Paul Groat, reached the troop's armory, 448 North Portland Avenue, at 7:40 o'clock last night. Horses and men were in good condition.

The militia, since April 16, when Separate Companies 4 and 11 went to the Cornell Dam, under the command of Major C. E. Denike, have enjoyed good health, and there have been few casualties. Sergt. Robert Douglas of the Eleventh Separate Company was assassinated on the night of April 16. On the same day Major O. B. Bridgman, who was to have commanded the cavalry at Camp Roosevelt, was thrown from his horse on the King's Bridge Road and disabled. Capt. C. Lydecker of Company H, Seventh Regiment, fractured his ankle while returning from a camp festival Sunday night, and Capt. R. McLean, Company K, was sent home suffering from rheumatism.

Major Gen. Roe will probably return to Camp Roosevelt during the week and decide on holding or sending home the two cavalry detachments of Squadron A and Troop C. He has received this commendatory letter from Gov. Roosevelt:

Executive Chamber, Albany.

Gen. Charles F. Roe:

My Dear General: Let me congratulate you on the admirable manner in which you have handled the strike. I suppose that in the course of time I will receive the report of the inquiry into the lamentable death of Sergt. Douglas. Very sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Croton Landing and Cornell Dam Village and its neighborhood sheltered many men seeking employment as laborers last night, and it looked as if next week the roll call at the dam and the quarries would be what it was the day before the strike—692. At the Landing yesterday Pasquale Paone, one of the accused of inciting to riot and of engaging in it, was arraigned before Justice G. W. Baker for examination. He had been out on bail since Saturday last. He was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Deputy Sheriff Breese will have charge of the score of special deputies who are left at the new dam.

JAMAICA BANK CHANGES.

New Stock Ownership in Control and Elects Officers.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Jamaica was held yesterday at the bank building in Jamaica. The meeting marked the change of control from the old to the new management, as designed by the new stockholders, among them representatives of the Long Island Railroad and New York interests.

The meeting elected as Trustees County Clerk John H. Sutphin, ex-Senator John Lewis Childs, Abraham Van Siclen, Henry A. Monfort, John Adikes, Philip M. Wood, and William W. Gillen, who were members of the old board. Alseck Mann and Richmond Hill and A. L. Bedford of the Long Island Railroad were also elected to the board. They succeed Charles Downing and William L. Wood.

These Directors will meet this morning at the bank, and John H. Sutphin will be re-elected President and John Alvin Young will be made Vice President. Philip W. Wood will be cashier. While the new interests are now in nominal control, active control will not be taken until May 1.

TO STUDY AUTOMOBILES.

New Course at Columbia to Deal with Self-Propelling Vehicles.

In line with the new courses in marine architecture, shipbuilding, and locomotive engineering recently instituted at Columbia University, a course in the department of mechanical engineering of the School of Applied Science is announced. It is to be known as "Traction Engines and Carriages," and will deal with self-propelling road engines and cars and automobile carriages. Prof. Frederick Remsen Hutton, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, who is also a member of the Columbia University Automobile Club, will conduct the course, which will count toward the degree of mechanical engineer given by the university.

COLOMBIAN TROOPS BEATEN.

Filibusters Gain a Victory at David—Excitement in Panama.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 24.—A passenger from Panama, who arrived here today, states that a filibustering party which recently landed at David, a town of Colombia, 115 miles west of Panama, from Nicaragua, was composed mostly of Colombians, who are fighting on the side of the revolutionists, and that it has no designs upon Costa Rica.

The informant added that the Colombian Government dispatched troops to David, and it was reported that they had been defeated by the filibusters. The Prefect, Señor Viana, and Capt. Cuevas and twenty-five men who were garrisoning David, were said to have been slain by the invading force.

The passenger further said that Panama was much excited and that a number of prominent residents of the city had been imprisoned on suspicion of being in sympathy with the rebels.

A Government decree, he also announced, had just been issued stopping the publication of all newspapers in Colombia except the recognized Government organs. The censorship was rigid and no news was getting out of the country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS VACANCY.

Marquis of Lorne, Now Duke of Argyll, to Sit with Peers.

LONDON, April 24.—The succession of the Marquis of Lorne to the Dukedom of Argyll owing to the death of his father creates a vacancy in the House of Commons for South Manchester, which the Marquis represented. It is understood that had the seat been safer for the Unionists, a vacancy would have been created some time ago by the Queen making her son-in-law a Peer. Now the Unionists are forced to recontest the constituency, which gave the Marquis of Lorne a majority of only 78 at the last election.

It is presumed that the Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria and wife of the Marquis of Lorne, will hereafter assume the title of Duchess of Argyll.

German Crown Prince's Birthday.

BERLIN, April 24.—Invitations have been issued for the celebration, on May 6, of the twenty-first birthday of Crown Prince Frederick William. The celebration will begin with divine service in the castle chapel, to be followed immediately by a congratulatory reception, the company filing past Emperor William, the Empress, and the Crown Prince in the White Hall. In addition to the foreign Princes and representatives, all the higher Court, State, army and navy officers, the Ambassadors, and Ministers of foreign powers, and delegations from the Prussian towns will be present.

Rumor About Mrs. J. B. Potter Denied.

LONDON, April 24.—Investigation of the rumor circulated here and cabled to the United States that Mr. James Brown Potter, having been divorced from her husband by mutual consent, was shortly to be married to Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, shows the story to be entirely without foundation.

Need America's Assistance.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, April 24.—The newspapers here publish the text of a secret document from Lima concerning the international question with Peru which indicates that the only solution is to be found in the assistance of the United States.

German Poet and Historian Dead.

BERLIN, April 24.—Wilhelm Sehring, the poet and historian, died to-day at Carlsruhe, in his eighty-fourth year. He was born at Koenigsberg.

British Hopeful at Kumassie.

ACCRA, Gold Coast, April 24.—A more hopeful view of the situation at Kumassie now generally prevails.

MISS HELEN CRANE'S CONCERT.

Miss Helen C. Crane, a resident of this city, gave a concert of her own compositions last night in Mendelssohn Hall. This young woman began her musical studies in this city under the tutelage of Xaver Scharwenka, and finished them abroad under the guidance of his brother Philip. It is not known which of them encouraged her in the belief that she had a genius for composition, but she owes that one a large debt, which, being a lady, she will never pay. Her programme last night introduced to a large audience, apparently composed of friends, a symphonic suite for orchestra, a symphonic poem, "The Last Tournament"; a serenade, five songs, and two piano pieces, entitled "Novelette" and "Frühlingslied." The songs were sung by Mrs. Adele Lais Baldwin, and the piano numbers were played by George Falkenstein. Miss Crane, armed with a gold-mounted baton, conducted an orchestra of forty-seven men in the performance of the three orchestral numbers.

It would be a genuine pleasure to record for Miss Crane a thoroughly artistic success. It would be adding to the many charms of a sex whom man delights to worship to say that its myriad votaries of music had at last found a priestess and a prophet of their own kind, one able to pour out in tones the finer fancies of the feminine mind, the more beautiful passion of the "eternal woman-soul." Gallantry, however, cannot be stretched so far. It can be trusted to veil from the rude gaze of the public eye the entire breadth and depth of Miss Crane's failure to reach the apex of the pyramid of success. The sincerity of her hopes and the ambition of her effort command sympathy. But it must be briefly recorded that in none of her compositions did the gift of thematic invention and the accomplishment of mastery of the idioms of either the piano or the orchestra make themselves manifest.

ROOF GARDEN SEASON.

The managers of the limited number of roof gardens which will be opened this Summer are actively engaged at present arranging the preliminary details in the way of refurnishing and beautifying their places of amusement and engaging the very best vaudeville talent obtainable for the opening weeks. Their work has advanced to such an extent that some have announced their opening dates.

At Hammerstein's Victoria the present attraction, "A Hot Old Time," will continue for another week. The house will then remain closed until June 5, when Oscar Hammerstein will open his roof garden, which, he says, will be the largest in the world, covering the roofs of both his theatres, including the new one in course of construction.

June 4 Henry B. Sire will open the roof garden of the New York Theatre, which will be a greatly improved amusement resort over that of last season.

The Bijou Theatre, where Tim Murphy, in "The Carpet Bagger," is now playing, will close Saturday night and remain dark until the middle of August, when a new musical comedy, written especially for this theatre, will be presented. It was said last evening that the comedy will be one secured by Rudolph Aaronson during his recent visit to Europe, but Mr. Sire would neither confirm nor deny this report.

Manager Charles Frohman has also decided to close the Madison Square Theatre on Saturday night.

THE OPERA CONDUCTORSHIP.

Maurice Grau denied yesterday that he had engaged Walter Damrosch to conduct the German operas at the Metropolitan Opera House next Winter in place of Emil Paur, who was in charge of this branch of the operas presented this season.

It was also denied by H. W. Savage, who will be allied with Mr. Grau in presenting English operas next season, that he either had negotiations with or had spoken to Mr. Damrosch on the subject.

The only engagements thus far made for conductors is that of Signor Mancinelli, who will return to assume full charge of the French and Italian operas as he has heretofore.

Mr. Grau, however, does not deny that an offer had been made to Herr Von Schuch, who was seen here recently, to conduct the German operas, and before his departure for Europe, two weeks ago, he promised that Mr. Grau's offer would receive his serious consideration, and that upon his return home he would ask of the King of Saxony for a leave of absence for five months to enable him to come here. If this is granted, a contract will be signed.

FANNY RICE IN VAUDEVILLE.

Another notable début in the vaudeville ranks will be that of Fanny Rice, who will make her first appearance in Mr. Keith's Boston theatre on May 7. While her engagement will be for only four weeks, she will probably be seen in Mr. Keith's three other houses, Providence, New York, and Philadelphia, devoting a week to each one of these houses. She will present one of the Rosina Vokes plays, in which she has been appearing throughout the country this season.

It is not intended by Miss Rice to make her vaudeville experience permanent, for as soon as her contract terminates she will retire for a vacation, and early in September resume her starring tour, appearing in the repertoire of plays she was seen in this season.

"Madame Butterfly" in London.

David Belasco's dramatization of John Luther Long's Japanese story, "Madam Butterfly," which was presented at the Herald Square Theatre with "Naughty Anthony," will be produced at the Duke of York Theatre, in London, next Saturday evening, the presentation having been originally scheduled for last Monday. Mr. Belasco is personally supervising the rehearsals and Miss Evelyn Millward will play the part of Cho-Cho-San, which Miss Blanche Bates created in this country.

Castle Square's "Night in Venice."

Raymond F. Hitchcock will make his reappearance at the American Theatre next Monday night, when the Castle Square Opera Company will revive, on a spectacular scale, Johann Strauss's "A Night in Venice" for the farewell week of the opera season. The cast will also include Frank Moulan, Reginald Roberts, Harry Davies, William Pruette, Louis Casavant, Charles W. Meyer, D. Eloise Morgan, Gertrude Quinlan, Maude Lambert, and Guelma Baker.

WRANGLE IN POLICY CASE.

Magistrate Deuel Rebukes a Lawyer, and a Wrangle Follows.

Benjamin Endee, a clerk, of 565 Eleventh Avenue; John Edwards, a driver, of 208 West Sixty-first Street; James Sullivan, a clerk, of 453 West Thirtieth Street, and James White, colored, a chimney sweeper of 207 West Twenty-ninth Street, were held in $1,000 bail each for trial by Magistrate Deuel in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon on the charge of conducting policy shops. Each man is charged with being the proprietor of a shop. They were arrested last Friday by Edward J. Reardon, a representative of Capt. F. Norton Goddard, and several officers of the West Side Court squad.

James Oliver, their counsel, and Magistrate Deuel had a stormy time. All of Mr. Oliver's questions were directed at Mr. Reardon, and almost the first he asked was:

"How long have you been a paid spy?"

This elicited objections from the Magistrate, Mr. Reardon, and Charles P. Blaney, representing Mr. Reardon. It was not allowed, and Mr. Oliver then asked:

"How long have you been engaged in this laudable business?"

Mr. Reardon answered three months. He considered it praiseworthy to pay men to obtain evidence against crime.

Mr. Oliver then asked a score of questions as to who paid Reardon, but none was allowed. The questions and objections were proceeding along this line, when Mr. Oliver exclaimed:

"Your Honor, I object to counsel for this witness prompting him."

"I've seen nothing of the kind," said the Magistrate. "How about that, counsel?" addressing Mr. Blaney.)

"There has been no prompting," answered the latter.

"Your Honor," exclaimed Mr. Oliver, "as an officer of this court I stand here and make the statement."

"Well, his word is as good as yours," answered the Magistrate.

"No, it is not," was Mr. Oliver's retort.

"Yes, it is," said the Magistrate, "and I would take it as quickly as yours."

Mr. Oliver began a long speech about his rights, but was cut short by the Magistrate, who held White.

During the examination of Endee, and while Mr. Reardon was examining, Mr. Blaney interposed a question, to which the Magistrate gave his approval.

"You have no right to ask that question, and when you get to be a lawyer you will know better," said Mr. Oliver, hotly.

"Counselor," said the Magistrate to Mr. Oliver, "when you get to be a lawyer you will be more respectful."

When the prisoners had been disposed of Mr. Oliver, in an injured tone, said he had been a lawyer for thirty-four years, and had always tried to make an honest living. He wanted to be set right before the reporters.

"I'll not withdraw anything I said," was the Magistrate's reply.

The prisoners were bailed out by Adolph Joulzon, Jr.

SULLIVAN AVOIDS SERVICE.

Sabbath Committee Fails to Reach Him in Its Dewey Theatre License Fight.

The Sabbath Committee has renewed its attempt to have the concert hall license of the Dewey Theatre revoked. A motion to this effect was argued before Justice Fitzgerald yesterday.

A few weeks ago Justice Beekman refused to revoke the license, on the ground that Sullivan and Kraus had not been served with the papers in the case.

Service was obtained on George J. Kraus, who proved that it was his son Morris, not himself, who had an interest in the theatre. Senator Timothy D. Sullivan is alleged to be the other interested party, but no service was obtained on him as he was exempt during the session of the Legislature.

In the new application the committee succeeded in serving Morris Kraus, but again failed to reach Mr. Senator.

In his argument the counsel for the committee told of the efforts to reach Senator Sullivan. He said:

"We had a man at Albany several days before the Legislature adjourned ready to serve Senator Sullivan after the adjournment. The Senator, however, left Albany on Sunday, and was out of the State before we could reach him."

The present complaint is the same as in the previous petition. It alleges that on Sunday, Nov. 26, a performance was given at the theatre which was not in accordance with the provisions of the license.

Counsel for Sullivan and Kraus allege that the present action is for the purpose of preventing the firm from ever getting a license again. The present license expires on May 1, and if it should be revoked, under the charter the holders are forever barred from obtaining another.

Justice Fitzgerald took the papers and reserved decision.

The defendants offered a number of affidavits to prove that the performance on the date complained of was strictly inside of the rights given by the license.

RIVALRY ON CANAL PROJECT.

Produce Exchange and Board of Trade to Hold Separate Conventions.

There has grown up considerable friendly rivalry between the Produce Exchange and the New York Board of Trade and Transportation over the honor of being most instrumental in furthering the project of a $62,000,000 canal acoss the State, which Gov. Roqsevelt has expressed himself as favoring.

The Board of Trade succeeded in having a State Commerce Convention held in Utica last year, at which the campaign in favor of this canal was practically started. The board has lately sent a circular letter to all the commercial organizations in the city and State with a view to holding another such convention this Summer.

The Canal Committee of the Produce Exchange, which has been quietly working on the matter for a good while, met yesterday and decided to hold a separate convention of all the commercial bodies at the Produce Exchange on May 15. Each organization will therefore conduct its own canal campaign.

Notice to Readers of The Times.

On and after Monday, April 30, the week-day editions of THE TIMES will be sold to newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies. The issue of Saturday, containing THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, has for some months been sold without this privilege. It has now been determined, for business reasons, to withdraw it altogether for every day of the week, except Sunday, when a limited number of returns will be permitted.

As the orders of newsdealers will naturally be readjusted to the measure of their daily sales, it is not improbable that readers wishing to buy a copy of THE TIMES will find sometimes that their newsdealer has sold out his supply. The remedy is within everybody's reach. Readers of THE TIMES should order their paper in advance, having it delivered at their residences or places of business or reserved by the newsdealer until called for. If advance orders are given, no inconvenience will be occasioned by the discontinuance of the return privilege, and it will be a distinct advantage to the newsdealers.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was not very busy socially. The principal events were the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Hare and George Barclay Rives and the second of two receptions given by Miss Helen Gould. The reception which followed the wedding of Miss Hare and Mr. Rives was largely attended. At Port Chester there was a meet of the hounds, with E. S. Reynal as master. Golf was the attraction at Lakewood and Garden City, and there were, in town, a number of small luncheons and dinners.

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To-day is one of weddings. There are four of these events in town, and quite a number in the country. Monday next will also be a matrimonial field day, as the list, which is already quite long, of prospective brides and bridegrooms, and which includes the names of Miss Edith Morton and William C. Eustis, Miss Helen Benedict and Thomas Hastings, Miss Margaretta Stockton Beasley and Edward C. Delafield, has had added to it those of Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane and William E. Glyn. This last wedding will take place very quietly at the Church of the Incarnation, where on Saturday last Mrs. Kane's eldest daughter was married to Edgar Morris Phelps.

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This afternoon and evening will be filled with diversions. The Knickerbocker Bowling Club has its regular weekly meeting in the afternoon, and in the evening there will be the concert and dance of the Yale Glee Club and the dance of the Monday Evening Bowling Club.

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Lakewood will be crowded to-day with lovers of polo. The second match game will be played. The Garden City links will be a point of pilgrimage for those living on Long Island. Flushing last evening had its annual entertainment for the benefit of the Ladies' Guild, at which Mrs. Sidney Harris recited to a large audience, composed of many New York and Long Island people.

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Aiken has closed its season. Among those who have recently arrived in town are Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Mallery, Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay are still in town, and have made definite plans to sail shortly for England. Mrs. George Crocker and the Misses Rutherford and Mr. Rutherford, Miss Eloise Breese and her mother, Mrs. Harry Higgins, and the Hon. George Keppel, the husband of the beautiful Mrs. Keppel of London, are among well-known people who are booked to sail to-day for Europe.

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Among others who are booked to sail to-day for Europe there are on the list of the Teutonic the Countess of Strafford and her daughter, Miss Adele Colgate; Lady Playfair, J. Hampden Robb, William Sloane and Miss Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Miss Olivia Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Bostwick, Miss Iasmay, Mrs. F. de Billier and the Misses de Billier, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Miss Susan L. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons and daughter, Mrs. Henry M. Gillig and daughter, Erskine Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Montgomery, Charles A. Munn, Mrs. James McVickar, Mrs. F. L. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Randolph, (Miss Isabella Carter,) who were married Monday in Philadelphia, Miss A. C. Townsend, Charles A. True, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Welles, J. Louis Willard, Miss M. L. Willard, and Miss M. V. S. Winthrop. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Richard of this city and Mr. and Mrs. Michael de Young of San Francisco, with four daughters, will sail to-day on the St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Windmuller and Miss Windmuller will sail to-morrow on the Bremen for a three months' trip abroad, returning early in August.

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The marriage of Barry Bracken and Mrs. Clio Hinton Huneker, the sculptress, will be celebrated on June 6 next. The wedding will be a very quiet one.

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Miss Helen Gould gave yesterday the second of two large receptions at her city residence, 579 Fifth Avenue, the first having taken place a week ago Tuesday. The house was handsomely decorated with palms and cut flowers, and Lander's Orchestra played during the afternoon. Miss Gould was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Russell Sage, Frank J. Gould, Mrs. John P. Munn, Mrs. Vanderhoef, Miss Estelle Hartshorne, Miss Elizabeth Detwiller of Pennsylvania, Mrs. F. C. Stockwell, Mrs. Charles H. Snow, Miss O'Neill, the Misses Orton, Miss Annie Wheeler, Mrs. Davis, Miss Anna Palen, and Miss Ida Norton.

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Mr. George Barclay Rives, who was married yesterday to Miss Hare, gave his bachelor dinner on Saturday night at the Knickerbocker Club. His guests included, among others, Messrs. J. Montgomery Hare, Jr., Meredith Hare, Livingston Kean, Arthur Wheeler, G. Gordon Hammill, Thomas Cadwalader, and Arthur Street.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish took on the coach Pioneer a party to Ardsley yesterday. Among her guests were the Misses Gerry, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Miss Bishop, G. W. Belknap, Jr., L. L. Gillespie, Marquis de San Vito, Moncure Robinson, Count Carlowski, Lorimer Worden, and Ray Miller.

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To-morrow Mrs. E. Lee Jones, sister of Mr. Amedee du Pau Moran, will be married very quietly in the chantry of Grace Church to Dr. W. Duncan McKim, a brother of the Rev. Haslett McKim. This wedding will take place at noon, and the Rev. Dr. Huntington is to perform the ceremony. Another wedding of Thursday will be that of Dr. James Bishop and Miss Margaret McGregor Donald, daughter of Peter Donald, in the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, in the afternoon.

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The Monday Evening Bowling Club will have a dance to-night at the Bolkenhayn, 763 Fifth Avenue. The patronesses are Mrs. Swayne, Mrs. Jay, and Mrs. Church. On Monday last this club had its last meeting for the season, at which the season's prizes were awarded.

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Edward E. Chase, for a number of years Chairman of the House Committee of the New York Yacht Club, who died on Monday, left a stepdaughter, who married Albert Foster some twelve years ago, and who, with her husband, is well known in society. Mr. Chase's funeral will take place at the Church of the Transfiguration at 11 o'clock this morning.

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Social matters abroad are yet in a transitory state. England has been giving Lady Randolph Churchill a welcome since she sailed into Southampton waters on the Maine. It is needless to add that Lady Churchill has no intention of returning to South Africa. The death of the Duke of Argyll puts one American in mourning, namely, Mrs. Walter Campbell, who was Miss Lawrence, a granddaughter of the first John La Farge, and a niece of the artist, who married Mr. Campbell, a grandson of the late Duke, in Paris last November.

***

London has taken up seriously some of New York's Lenten fads. The week preceding Easter there were more than the usual number of dinners at various restaurants there, and Mrs. Arthur Sharp, on Easter Sunday evening gave an entertainment at Prince's Gallery, at which a young woman who has performed in New York and at Newport, gave her so-called interpretations in dance of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" and the Rubaiyat. Miss Langtry, the daughter of the actress has made quite a social stir under the chaperonage of Mrs. Cornwallis West, and had a luncheon given in her honor by Mrs. Asquith, the original of "Dodo," and the leader of "The Souls." Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Leigh (Miss "Baby" Beckwith) are going out a great deal, and London in general expresses much astonishment as to the large number of men who have been about.

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Americans were not present in any large or representative number at the dedication of the new Bazar de Charite given by Count and Countess Boni de Castellane to the City of Paris on Monday. There was a goodly assemblage from the venerable Faubourg, however, and the affair seems to have been a great success. Mrs. Kingdon, Mrs. George Gould's mother, is at present the guest of Count and Countess Castellane.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 24.—At a recent meeting of the Vestry of Trinity Church the salaries of the rector, the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone; the assistant rector, E. J. Dennen, and Sexton Schwarz were increased $500, $200, and $300 per year respectively, in appreciation of their excellent work.

Now that Mrs. Brockholst Cutting has rented her cottage, it is very likely that she and her son, William Cutting, will have apartments at the Hill Top cottage this Summer. Both are expected to-morrow, and will occupy Wee Bush for a short time.

A large amount of imported furnishings for James J. Van Alen and Henry Clews and other cottagers arrived here to-day.

Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs have arrived for the season.

The Gooseberry Island Club will open for the season June 15.

May Robson has taken a cottage here for the season.

Thomas Janney has rented his cottage on Narragansett Avenue known as "Delimain" to Mrs. Duncan Elliot.

Mrs. Susan M. McMaster of Montreal, Canada, has taken the Storer cottage for the season.

Mrs. C. A. Ives will return to Newport next week from Texas.

The Casino Club opens May 1.

George Eustis of Boston is visiting here.

EARL OF YARMOUTH'S VENTURE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 24.—The Earl of Yarmouth decided to-day to close all his contracts for the season of theatricals which he will present at the Casino Theatre this Summer, instead of waiting until he returns from his visit to England. The Earl passed the morning at the Casino with Superintendent Barrett and arranged all the details.

The season is to begin Tuesday evening, July 17, and is to close Aug. 1, with one performance each week. It is not unlikely that the theatrical season will last a little longer if the expectations are realized. Special scenery has been procured in New York and will be sent here with special settings.

The company which will present the plays includes Miss May Robson, now appearing at Weber & Fields's, in New York, in the burlesque of "Sapolio," and who was "loaned" to that firm by Mr. Frohman; Mrs. Bloodgood, Nora Lamison, Eric Hope, (Earl of Yarmouth,) and Messrs. McLaren, Daniel McCartney, Edward Gore, and R. C. Turner. The last-named is from the Empire School of Acting, while the others of the cast have been and are still playing in New York theatres.

VANDERBILT WEDDING RUMORS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 24.—A report is being circulated here to the effect that the wedding of Miss Elsie French, daughter of Mrs. F. O. French, to Alfred G. Vanderbilt, son of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and the head of the Cornelius Vanderbilt family, will occur here during the late Fall at the home of the bride's mother, known as Harbour View, on Harrison Avenue.

The report has it also that the wedding will be a very quiet affair, and will be witnessed only by the immediate families of the bride and groom and their intimate friends.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will return from Europe for the occasion.

IMPROVING NEWPORT CASINO.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 24.—A small army of mechanics and electricians are at the Casino completing improvements there. The grill rooms will have increased facilities, and a large double staircase will lead to both wings from the pathway.

Along the front of the horseshoe piazza flower beds are being made and planted with flowers of bright colors. Treble the former number of electric lights is being installed. The piazza, grill rooms, and other places along the front lawn are to be brilliantly illuminated with lights of various colors. The park between the piazza and theatre buildings is to be illuminated with 2,000 electric lights, and seats will be placed there for concerts and similar entertainments.

The ballroom and theatre stage are both being supplied with electrical lights, as are the various dressing rooms. Two large sets of doors have been completed on the south side of the theatre, opening into the court.

J. M. LEVY ENTERTAINS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Representative Jefferson M. Levy gave a stag reception to-night at his new home in Vermont Avenue in honor of the Senators and Representatives from the State of New York. Nearly four hundred guests were invited to meet the New York members, including the members of the Cabinet and the higher officials of the Government departments.

Mrs. Carl Von Mayhoff, the sister of Representative Levy, will preside over his household. She held an informal at home this afternoon.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Rives—Hare.

The marriage of George Barclay Rives, son of George L. Rives, and Miss Elizabeth Emlen Hare, took place yesterday noon in Grace Church. The bride's uncle, Bishop Hare of Dakota, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church. The bride, who is a beautiful blonde, entered the church on her father's arm. Her gown was of white satin, lace trimmed. Her veil of tulle was caught to her coiffure by a diamond crescent, the bridegroom's gift, and she also wore a necklace of pearls, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Mary Meredith Hare, the bride's sister, and maid of honor, wore white lace over white silk, and wore a large picture hat trimmed with tulle and an immense pink rose. The strings were of tulle. The two little attendants were Miss Mildred Rives, daughter of George Rives, and step-sister of the bridegroom, who wore pale blue and a poke bonnet trimmed with blue ribbons and pink roses, and carried a large green basket filled with pink roses, and Master Philip Roosevelt, a son of W. Emlen Roosevelt, who wore a white sailor suit, and wreathed about his sailor hat, which he carried in his hand, were pink roses. Mr. Rives's best man was Arthur F. Street, and the ushers were the Messrs. Montgomery and Meredith Hare, brothers of the bride, Livingston Kean, F. G. d'Hauteville, T. Slidell, G. Gordon Hammill, Cecil Barrett, and Arthur Wheeler. After the ceremony a breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's father, 20 East Seventy-fifth Street, for relatives and a few friends, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Kean, Mrs. Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Meredith, Miss Marian Fish, Mr. S. H. Olin, the Misses Olin, John Kean, Julian and Livingston Kean, Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, Mrs. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton F. Kean, the Misses Kean, Miss Natica Rives, Mrs. J. D. Meredith, Miss Hare, Dr. Hobart A. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Street, the Misses Street, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, Mrs. and Miss Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Scrymser, Miss Justine Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mr. and Mrs L. P. Delafield, Mrs. Delafield, Miss Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Philip B. Thompson, Bishop Potter and Mrs. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget, Miss Redmond, Miss Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Hard, Dr. Kinnicut and Mrs. Kinnicut, Miss Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Edward King, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Delano, Mr. and Mrs. E. Roosevelt, the Misses Christine and Margaret Roosevelt, Miss Whiting, Miss Dodge, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. Barclay Parsons, Miss Helen Parsons, and Miss Evelyn Parsons.

Salomen—Caspary.

Edward M. Salomon and Miss Alice Caspary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldemar Caspary, were married last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 19 East Seventy-first Street, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman. The bridesmaids were Miss Irma Wumpfheimer and Miss Viola Salomon. Maurice Veit was Mr. Salomon's best man, and the ushers were the Messrs. Lawrence Abraham, Edwin Lorsch, Louis Ansbacher, Alfred Caspary, Howard Caspary, and Drs. Henry Cone and Henry Bleiweiss. A reception and dinner followed at Delmonico's.

Wall—Thorp.

Miss Julia Veronica Thorp, a daughter of Mrs. Mary F. Thorp, 513 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, was married last evening to James Joseph Wall at the Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, in West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street. The Rev. Father Slattery officiated.

The attendants were Miss Jennie Thorp, a sister of the bride, and John Kennedy. The ushers were Henry J. Howe, John Diefenthaler, John Burns, Edward Wiegel, and George Schoenack.

The bride was attired in white satin, Duchesse lace, and diamonds. After the marriage there was a reception at the home of Mrs. Thorp.

A COLONIAL HOUSE TO GO.

Its Aged Tenant, Turned Out, Applies to Police for Shelter.

The weather-beaten Colonial dwelling, with its low basement and the dormer windows in its slanting roof, at 28 Rose Street, is going to be torn down, and old Susan Rogers, who had made it her home for years, wandered into the Oak Street Station yesterday afternoon and asked for shelter.

She told the Sergeant how some of her relatives had taken her last $100 and how she had been put out of her house when it was condemned and its entrance fastened with a padlock.

She said that she had lived 102 years, and had a rich daughter living on Long Island. Penniless and friendless, she appealed for help.

The house, which had been her home, is a frame structure, whose front is veneered with brick. Large stars of iron still mark the places where the front wall has been braced to keep it from falling out in the street. There the old woman had lived with her boarders until they gradually left and then she stayed alone until Monday, when she was turned out.

Mrs. Rogers was taken to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and Superintendent Blair committed her to the Almshouse pending an investigation.

CHANCELLOR McGILL'S FUNERAL.

Private Services in Jersey City and Public Ceremonies at Princeton.

The funeral of Chancellor Alexander T. McGill of New Jersey was held yesterday. The private services were held at Chancellor McGill's home, in Jersey City, and the public exercises at Princeton.

The private services were conducted by the Rev. Frederick Mortimer, rector of St. Mark's Protestant Epis

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Dr. P. T. Gilcour, of Cincinnati, O., writes: "I have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with excellent results in cases of persistent anæmia, which failed to respond to any other treatment at the hands of myself and other physicians. It is always taken too with great relish."

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NEW YORK WON FIRST GAME FROM BOSTON

Timely Batting in the Seventh Clinched the Victory.

PITCHERS WELL SUPPORTED

Carrick Showed Up Steady at Critical Stages When the Bases Were Occupied.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	4	1	.800	Brooklyn	2	2	.500
St. Louis	3	1	.750	Cincinnati	2	3	.400
Pittsburg	3	2	.600	Chicago	1	3	.250
New York	2	2	.500	Boston	1	4	.200

Games To-day.

Boston in New York.
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.
Chicago in St. Louis.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.

It required the best efforts of the New York team to defeat the Bostons at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon by a score of 4 to 3. The game was generally dull, so the 4,500 persons present had nothing to enthuse over until the seventh inning, when the New Yorks, by timely batting and clever base running, scored the run necessary to win the game. The Bostons had tied the score in their half of the seventh, and for a time things looked rather dubious for the New Yorks, but they managed to pull the game out of the fire.

The Bostons did not show much of that "get there" playing which has characterized the team in the past. "Buck" Freeman, who has made a home run in every game except yesterday's, was in Duffy's place in left field, but he didn't take much to Carrick's pitching. In fact, the entire Boston team found this young man's "mixture" of slow and fast curves a mighty hard proposition. "Kid" Nichols also pitched in good form. In the four innings after the first only twelve men faced him.

With the exception of Mercer, the New Yorks fielded well. The ex-pitcher had two errors, both rather easy chances.

In the New Yorks' first inning after one man was out, Mercer made a scratch infield hit and took second on a passed ball. Long made a fine stop of Hickman's hard grounder, but made a bad throw, Mercer reaching third. Davis singled, scoring Mercer. Selbach's single scored Hickman, and later Davis went home on the attempt to catch Selbach on second.

The Bostons got a brace of runs in the sixth. Stahl got a base on balls and scored on Collins's two-bagger to right. Freeman struck out. Lowe was retired, Mercer cleverly fielding his grounder. The play enabled Collins to get to third and soon after to score on Clarke's scratch hit to Mercer.

Hamilton began the seventh for Boston with a hit. Barry sacrificed. Long hit to Mercer. He held the ball to stop Hamilton, and when he did throw made a mess of it, throwing wildly. A double steal followed, and then Stahl hit a long fly to Hickman. This gave Hamilton a chance to tie the score.

New York won the game in the seventh. Gleason led off with an infield hit. Grady flied to Freeman. Carrick singled, Gleason reaching second. Van Haltren's hit bounded away from Barry, and Gleason scored. This ended the run getting. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V'n H'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Mercer, 3b.	1	1	0	3	2		
Hickman, rf.	1	0	3	0	0		
Davis, ss.	1	1	3	1	2		
Doyle, 1b.	0	2	10	1	0		
Selbach, lf.	0	1	5	0	0		
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	0	4	0		
Grady, c.	0	0	3	1	0		
Carrick, p.	0	1	1	1	0		
Total	4	8	27	12	2		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ham'ton, cf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Barry, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0		
Long, ss.	0	0	2	4	1		
Stahl, rf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Collins, 3b.	1	2	2	1	0		
Freeman, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Lowe, 2b.	0	1	0	0	0		
Clarke, c.	0	2	5	1	0		
Nichols, p.	0	0	1	5	0		
*Tenny	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	3	10	24	11	1		

*Batted for Nichols in ninth inning.

New York	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0—3

Earned run—New York, 1. First base by errors—New York, 1; Boston, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Boston, 9. Two-base hits—Hamilton, Collins, Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Barry, (2.) Base on balls—Off Carrick, 2. Struck out—By Carrick, 2; by Nichols, 3. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Davis, Doyle, Selbach, Hamilton, Long. Double play—Gleason, Davis and Doyle. Hit by pitched ball—Gleason. Passed ball—Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

PHILADELPHIA, 3; BROOKLYN, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Donahue's pitching was the cause of a shutout for Brooklyn at Philadelphia to-day. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Sheck'rd, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Keeler, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Jenn'gs, 1b.	0	1	10	0	1		
Kelly, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0		
Jones, cf.	0	0	1	2	0		
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	3	0		
Demont, 2b.	0	0	3	2	1		
McGuire, c.	0	0	4	2	0		
Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
Total	0	4	24	13	2		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	0	2	4	0	0	
Slagle, lf.	1	1	4	0	0		
Del'h'ty, 1b.	0	2	10	1	0		
La Jole, 2b.	0	0	2	4	1		
Flick, rf.	1	2	2	1	0		
McF'land, c.	0	2	2	1	0		
Myers, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0		
Cross, ss.	0	0	1	0	0		
Donahue, p.	0	0	2	2	0		
Total	3	9	27	11	1		

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hit—Sheckard. Three-base hit—Flick. Home run—Flick. Sacrifice hits—Delehanty, Myers. Stolen base—Delehanty. Double play—McGuire and Kelly. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 2; off Donahue, 1. Struck out—By Kennedy, 4; by Donahue, 1. Time—1:50. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

PITTSBURG, 5; CINCINNATI, 3.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—The Cincinnatis hit Tannehill hard to-day, but could not get hits when they were most needed. Geier had another off day at third. The fielding of the Pittsburg infield was a feature. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Barrett, rf.	2	2	2	1	0		
McBride, cf.	0	1	3	1	0		
Smith, lf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Beckley, 1b.	0	2	9	1	0		
Steinf'r, 2b.	0	0	5	1	1		
Irwin, ss.	1	1	2	3	0		
Geier, 3b.	0	1	2	2	2		
Peitz, c.	0	0	1	3	1		
Br'nstein, p.	0	2	0	1	0		
Total	3	10	27	17	4		

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Clark, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Will'ms, 3b.	1	1	1	3	0		
Wagner, rf.	1	1	2	0	0		
O'Brien, 1b.	1	0	10	0	0		
Ritchey, 2b.	0	2	5	3	1		
Ely, ss.	0	0	0	2	0		
Zimmer, c.	1	0	4	4	0		
Tan'hill, p.	1	2	1	3	0		
Total	5	7	27	15	1		

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—3
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hits—Ritchey, (2,) Wagner. Three-base hits—Beckley, Williams. Stolen bases—Smith, Barrett, O'Brien. Double plays—Geier to Steinfeldt, Williams, Ritchey to O'Brien; Ely, Ritchey to O'Brien, Barrett, Irwin to Steinfeldt. First base on balls—Breitenstein, 3; Tannehill, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Breitenstein, 1. Struck out—By Tannehill, 3. Passed ball—Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

ST. LOUIS, 4; CHICAGO, 1.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Chicago forced St. Louis to take to-day's game. Bad work by McCormick and Taylor in the first gave Tebeau's men a commanding lead. The visitors could not locate Young's curves. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	0	0	0		
H'drick, cf.	0	1	1	1	0		
Donovan, rf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Keister, 2b.	1	1	0	5	0		
McGann, 1b.	1	0	18	2	0		
Wallace, ss.	0	2	2	3	1		
Cross, 3b.	0	0	2	1	2		
Demont, 2b.	0	0	3	2	1		
McGuire, c.	0	0	4	2	0		
Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
Total	4	8	27	23	1		

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ryan, lf.	0	1	0	1	1		
Childs, 2b.	0	1	2	6	0		
Mertes, cf.	1	2	1	0	0		
McCarthy, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Everett, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0		
McC'n'k, 3b.	0	0	2	3	2		
Cl'gman, ss.	0	0	4	2	1		
Chance, c.	0	0	2	0	0		
Taylor, p.	0	0	1	0	2	1	
Total	1	5	24	14	5		

St. Louis	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Chicago, 1. Two-base hits—Ryan, Childs, Mertes. Double plays—Clingman, Childs, and Everett; Childs, Clingman, and Everett. Stolen bases—Mertes, Keister. Hit by pitcher—McGann. Base on balls—Off Taylor, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

RUGBY, 22; DRISLER, 12.

Rugby defeated Drisler in the third game for the interscholastic baseball championship, played at Columbia Oval yesterday. The score:

DRISLER.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Law'n'e, 3b.	0	3	2	4	2		
Smidt, 2b.	0	0	3	4	2		
Presb'y, 1b.	1	2	6	2	2		
Grant, p.	3	2	12	3	0		
Bracher, ss.	5	3	0	5	2		
O'Brien, rf.	2	4	0	1	2		
Cooper, cf.	1	4	0	0	1		
Gibbons, lf.	0	0	0	1	1		
Bulkley, c.	0	1	1	1	1		
Total	12	19	24	24	13		

RUGBY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Contra's, 1b.	2	1	10	3	2		
Henriq's, 3b.	6	4	1	1	2		
Greene, p.	3	3	7	6	0		
Adams, lf.	4	2	1	2	0		
Copela'd, 2b.	3	4	3	2	2		
Marshall, c.	2	4	3	2	2		
Kelley, ss.	0	0	1	1	1		
Ynigo, rf.	0	1	1	1	2		
Canalizo, cf.	2	0	0	1	1		
Total	22	19	27	19	12		

Rugby	4	4	1	4	3	0	2	4	—22
Drisler	0	3	1	0	1	4	2	0	1—12

Bases on balls—Off Greene, 11; off Grant, 3. Struck out—By Grant, 11; by Greene, 7. Passed Balls—By Bulkley, 8; by Marshall, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Canalizo. Two-base hit—Bracher. Three-base hit—O'Brien. Wild pitches—Smidt, Greene, (2.) Left on bases—Drisler, 14; Rugby, 7. Umpire—Mr. Mutter.

WILLIAMS, 7; WESLEYAN, 5.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 24.—Wesleyan was defeated by Williams to-day in the first championship game of the triangular league, which also includes Amherst. In the ninth inning Lufking went to pieces, letting Williams score four runs. Plunkett was hit hard, and in the fifth inning Bent took his place, giving only one hit during the rest of the game.

WESLEYAN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Anderson, ss.	0	1	2	1	1		
Terrell, 3b.	2	1	1	3	0		
Havey, 1b.	1	2	9	0	1		
Tirrell, lf.	0	0	2	1	0		
Wilder, rf.	0	1	3	0	1		
M'N'ton, 2b.	1	0	1	2	2		
Garman, cf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Lufkin, p.	1	1	0	1	0		
Inglis, c.	0	1	6	1	0		
Total	5	7	27	9	5		

WILLIAMS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Russell, 2b.	1	2	6	3	0		
Risley, 1b.	1	0	7	0	1		
Lydecker, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0		
Burrell, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Heff'm'n, ss.	2	0	5	2	1		
Seavern, lf. & c.							
Ranger, c.	1	0	5	4	0		
Plunkett, p.	0	1	1	2	0		
Bent, p.	0	0	1	0	0		
Total	7	3	27	12	2		

Wesleyan	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0—5
Williams	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4—7

Two-base hits—Lufkin, Anderson. Stolen bases—Williams, 4; Wesleyan, 6. Double play—Plunkett to Russell to Risley. Bases on balls—Off Lufkin, 5; off Plunkett, 4; off Bent, 2. Struck out—By Lufkin, 5; by Plunkett, 2; by Bent, 2. Wild pitches—Lufkin, Bent. Hit by pitched ball—MacNaughton. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Time of game, 2 hours 40 minutes.

VIRGINIA, 19; PENNSYLVANIA, 4.

RICHMOND, Va., April 24.—The University of Virginia defeated Pennsylvania to-day at Charlottesville. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Virginia	6	4	1	0	1	0	3	4	—19	18	5
Pennsylvania	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4	3	7

Two-base hit—Malloy. Home runs—Nalle, Rae, Carter, Flavell. Stolen bases—Colin, Walker, Mallory, (2,) Nalle, Rae, Cawthorp. Struck out—By Carter, 6; Leary, 3. First base on balls—Off Carter, 3; off Litson, 2; off Gerhardt, 2.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Detroit, 4; Cleveland, 2.
At Kansas City—Milwaukee, 8; Kansas City, 2.
At Chicago—Chicago, 6; Minneapolis, 2.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 4; Buffalo, 3.

Other Games.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 10; Newark, 2
At Princeton—Mercersburg Academy, 9; Princeton Freshmen, 5.
At Jasper Oval—Manhattan Reserves, 21; New York High School, 0.
At Worcester—Worcester, 8; Albany, 2.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 17; Elmira, 11.

YESTERDAY'S AQUEDUCT RACES

Kenilworth Won the Canarsie Stakes in the Fastest Time of the Year for the Distance.

What would otherwise have been a good day's sport at Aqueduct yesterday was spoiled by the accident in the fifth race. The best race of the day was the fourth, the Canarsie Stakes, for two-year-olds, which was won by Kenilworth in 0:55 2-5, the fastest time for four and a half furlongs made by a two-year-old this season.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won at this meeting; selling, four and a half furlongs. L. V. Bell's Himself, ch. c., by Hunyar-Felicitie, 110 pounds, (Meaney,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, won easily by a length; B. Cohen, Jr.'s, Mudder, 107, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from R. W. Walden's Vouch, 110, (McJoynt,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 4, third. Time—0:56 2-5. I Know, Shawnee, Anice, Lillian Hoffman, and Woodstick also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Cahill & Anderson's Bannock, ch. h., 6, by Turco-Sister Louise, 116 pounds, (Spencer,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won easily by two lengths; J. Underwood & Co.'s Rare Perfume, 4, 112, (O'Leary,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by a length and a half from J. F. Lane's The Gardner, 4, 112, (Neuneyer,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1. Time—1:45 2-5. Post Haste, Pickwicklan, Lady Harriet, Double Dummy, and Tony Honig also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. C. Ganz's Sir Christopher, br. g., 4, by Pontiac-Sallyboy, 111 pounds, (Mitchell,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won in a drive by half a length; J. H. Carr's Elfin Conig, 3, 109, (Maher,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a head from J. R. & F. P. Keene's Unmasked, 3, 112, (Spencer,) even money and 1 to 3, third. Time—1:08. Lady Dudley, Lambent, Sweet Caporal, Star Chime, and Robert Metcalf also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Canarsie Stakes, with $800 added, for two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. C. B. Morris's Kenilworth, br. c., by Sir Modred-Queen Bess, 112 pounds, (Bullman,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won in a drive by half a length; A. H. & D. H. Morris's Fake, 112, (McJoynt,) second by a head from J. R. & F. P. Keene's Outlander, 109, (Daly,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—0:55 2-5. The Regent, The Golden Prince, Light Ball, Glenwood, Scurry, Anecdote, and Blues also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won more than one race; selling; three-quarters of a mile. T. D. Sullivan's Hesper, b. c., by His Highness-Alhada, 106 pounds, (O'Connor,) won in a drive by a head; C. F. Dwyer's Picardy, 106, (Maher,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, second, by three lengths from J. P. Martin's Kamara, 107, (Bullman,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Pink Domino, Ross Clark, Peaceful, and Neponset also ran. G. E. Wightman, Pettifogger, and Randy fell and did not finish.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; about seven furlongs. S. D. Bruce's Royal Sterling, b. c., 3, by Lord Esterling-Reve Royal, 98, (Mitchell,) 3 to 1 and even money, won easily by a length; C. F. Dwyer's Trumpet, 3, 110, (Maher,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by half a length from J. McLaughlin's First Whip, 3, 98, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even money, third. Time—1:25. Goldone also ran.

The Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; about seven furlongs. Oliver Mc, 114 pounds; Zanone, 112; Dutch Comedian and Rhinelander, 111 each; Laudeman and Sweet Caporal, 110 each; Impartial, 109; The Jefferson and Proxus, 108 each; Ragged Sailor, Lindula, Sparrow Wing, and Remigre, 106 each; Bessie Taylor and Winepress, 104 each; Sensational and The Gardner, 103 each; Corialis, 101.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Silurian and Orderer, 113 pounds each; Lightball, Lambkin, and Vouch, 110 each; Servant, Gravylette, and Strategist, 107 each; Hanswourst and Yorkshire Boy, 104 each; Remsen and Egyptian Prince, 101 each.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies, three years old; selling; three-quarters of a mile. Laureata, 107 pounds; Elsie Skip and Sunoil, 105 each; Basilisk, 103; Candia, The Laurel, and Eileen Daly, 98 each; Lottie Sheville, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about seven furlongs. Charentus, 121 pounds; King Barleycorn and Warrenton, 119 each; Kinnikinnic, 116; Boney Boy, 113; Benneville, 106; Edith Conig, 105; Silver Garter and Goldone, 100 each; Olea, 98; Dangerous Maid, 95; Impartial, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies, two years old; selling; four and one-half furlongs. Gracious and Ashes, 111 pounds; The Jade, Dum Dum, and Connie, 105 each; Della Cee and Lady Padden, 103 each; Queen Quality and Zenaide, 101 each; Novelty, 96.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; one mile and seventy yards. Silver Garter, Lamp Globe, King Bramble, Pan Pak Keewis, Goldong, Shoreham, and All Gold, 111 pounds each; Royal Sterling, 106; Carbuncle, 103.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

MEMPHIS, April 24.—Six furlongs—Alcaskey, 107 pounds, (Silvers,) 1; Etta Ponco, 105, 2; Galloway, 110, 3. Time—1:16. Mile and a quarter—Atlantus, 109 pounds, (Rose,) 1; Ben Chance, 90, 2; Schnell Laufer, 90, 3. Time—2:09. Four and a half furlongs; purse—Miss Bennett, 110 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 1; Silverdale, 113, 2; The Mecca, 110, 3. Time—0:55½. Mile; handicap—Great Behd, 108 pounds, (Gilmore,) 1; The Lady, 106, 2; Ed Tipton, 112, 3. Time—1:42. About two miles; steeplechase—Cheesemite, 170 pounds, (Hueston,) 1; Lyonian, 125, 2; Jim Hogg, 130, 3. Time—5:12½. Six furlongs—Maggie Davis, 99 pounds, (Waldo,) 1; Clara Wooley, 94, 2; Winter, 109, 3. Time—1:16.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Three-fourths of a mile—Brown Prince, 96 pounds, (Stuart,) 1; Lou Rey, 111, 2; Mule, 94, 3. Time—1:15½. Seven furlongs—Corolla, 109 pounds, (J. Ranch,) 1; Coming Event, 95, 2; Jack McCabe, 108, 3. Time—1:28. Half a mile; two-year-olds—Ada N., 105 pounds, (J. Ranch,) 1; Illusion, 107, 2; Phil Archibald, 110, 3. Time—0:50¼. Five furlongs—Genua, 101 pounds, (J. Ranch,) 1; Beaumonde, 109, 2; Uterpe, 101, 3. Time—1:01¼. Mile and an eighth—Twinkler, 106 pounds, (Shaw,) 1; Gauntlet, 105, 2; Twinkle Twink, 104, 3. Time—1:55½. Seven furlongs—Imp Mistral II., 112 pounds, (Bassinger,) 1; Pat Morrissey, 109, 2; Alaria, 107, 3. Time—1:28.

EASY VICTORY FOR VARDON.

Beats the Best Ball of Travis and James Douglas by Six Holes.

Harry Vardon, the English champion, won his third match yesterday in the metropolitan district, on the Oakland Club links, near Bayside, L. I., where he played the best ball of Walter J. Travis and the club professional, James Douglas. Vardon won by 6 holes at the finish of the 36 holes. At the end of the first 18 in the morning he led by 4.

It was the closest and most interesting game that the foreigner has played hereabout. His long game was a repetition of the perfection he has formerly displayed; that respect; while on the green he was very accurate. He made one miserably topped drive at the eighteenth hole in the morning, and once drove out of bounds.

Travis made several holes in par figures, but, taken as a whole, his game was hardly up to his best, while the home professional, Douglas, was wildly erratic, doing much better work on the greens than in his long shots. The nine-hole Oakland course covers 3,010 yards, and the bogey is 40 strokes. Vardon beat bogey three times, his four nine-hole rounds being, respectively, 38, 39, 42, and 37 strokes.

The full scores, showing the individual and best-ball strokes, are:

MORNING ROUND.

Vardon, out	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	—38
Best ball out	5	2	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	—41
Travis, out	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	—43
Douglas, out	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	—45
Vardon, in	4	3	5	3	5	6	3	5	5	39—77
Best ball, in	4	3	4	4	6	6	4	4	5	40—81
Travis, in	5	4	4	4	6	6	4	5	5	43—86
Douglas, in	4	3	5	4	8	7	4	4	5	44—89

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Vardon, out	5	3	4	3	6	5	7	4	5	—42
Best ball, out	4	3	4	3	6	5	5	5	5	—40
Travis, out	4	3	5	4	6	5	5	5	5	—43
Douglas, out	5	3	4	3	6	8	5	5	5	—45
Vardon, in	3	2	4	3	6	5	6	4	4	37—79
Best ball, in	3	3	4	3	6	6	5	5	5	40—80
Travis, in	3	3	4	4	7	6	5	5	5	43—86
Douglas, in	4	3	4	3	6	6	5	5	5	41—86

Total for 36 holes: Vardon, 156; Best ball, 161; Travis, 172; Douglas, 175.

MISS LINTON WON THE CUP.

Unexpected Result in the Women's Golf Tournament at Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 24.—The semi-final and final contests in the woman's tournament have yielded a day of golfing surprises, and the selected women have been put out of the game, while the chief cup has gone to Miss Linton of Montreal, whose chances were not seriously considered yesterday. The morning match between Mrs. E. A. Manice and Miss Linton was booked to leave the New Englander in the final, she having bettered her Canadian opponent by 10 strokes in the qualifying round. But Miss Linton won by 2 up. Their medal play cards:

Miss Linton:
Out .....6 5 7 6 7 7 6 4 7—55
In .....6 7 7 5 6 5 5 5 4—50—105
Mrs. E. A. Manice—
Out .....7 5 6 7 7 7 6 4 7—56
In .....7 7 6 4 7 5 3 7 5—51—107

Miss Linton continued her winning pace in the finals, beating Miss Walton of Allegheny 2 up and 1 to play. The match play summaries:

First Cup.—Semi-finals—Miss Walton, Allegheny, beat Miss M. Andrews, Montclair, 3 up and 2 to play; Miss Linton, Royal, Montreal, beat Mrs. E. A. Manice, Pittsfield, Mass., 2 up. Finals—Miss Linton beat Miss Walton 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Cup.—Semi-finals—Mrs. Wood, Allegheny, beat Miss Towne, Royal, Montreal, by default; Mrs. Hunter, Lakewood, beat Miss Suydam, Dyker Meadow, 1 up, over 20 holes. Finals—Mrs. Hunter beat Mrs. Wood, 1 up over 21 holes.

Third Cup.—Semi-finals—Miss Forrest, Hartford Golf, beat Miss Downer, Lakewood, 1 up; Mrs. F. G. Brathwaite, Lakewood, beat Miss May, Lakewood, 2 up. Finals—Mrs. Brathwaite beat Miss Forrest 1 up over 20 holes.

Eighteen cards were returned in an all-day handicap, Mrs. Hedstrom and Mrs. Freeman offering the prizes. First, second, and best gross prizes were won by Mrs. George C. Dutton, Miss Linton, and Miss Walton, respectively. The cards:

Mrs. George C. Dutton, Oakley, 106, 20, 86

ELEVATED IN BATTERY

Decides Not to Remove Its Tracks, as the Park Board Wishes.

Russell Sage Says the Company's Answer Will Be Conciliatory, but Unyielding.

The Executive Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company met yesterday to determine upon a communication to the Park Department on the question of the road's occupancy of Battery Park. According to a statement made by Russell Sage, the committee did not decide to conform to the views of President Clausen of the department. No information was obtainable at the office of Vice President Skitt, to whose care the subject has been intrusted, except that a letter defining the position of the company was in course of preparation and would be mailed to the Park Department in the evening.

It will be recalled that on Tuesday of last week a conference was held between President Clausen and his associates and representatives of the Manhattan Railway Company. At this conference two plans were presented. One of these, which the Park Department favored, provided that the elevated structure should turn out of Battey Park north of Bridge Street, and run thence through State Street to the South Ferry. The other plan, which the company favored, provided for the placing of the structure on the westerly sidewalk of State Street, thus skirting the edge of Battery Park. The company officials asserted that there would be serious legal difficulties and opposition on the part of property owners if the route through State Street proper were chosen. The conference broke up with the understanding that the Manhattan Railway Executive Committee would talk the subject over and that President Clausen would positively not entertain the idea of the sidewalk route unless the other plan were found to be quite impossible.

Mr. Sage was seen yesterday and asked what the committee had decided to do.

"Well," said he, "Mr. Skitt has that matter in charge. He is sending them a letter."

"Do you think you will have to get entirely out of Battery Park?"

"No, no," said Mr. Sage. "The letter we send will be conciliatory in tone, but the company is maintaining its position."

The report current in Wall Street yesterday was that the letter would politely inform the Park Department that the company did not consider that the department had any legal right to oust it from the park.

The conference which was to have been held yesterday between representatives of the company and the Health Board over the question of weakness in the elevated structure on Ninth Avenue was postponed until to-day.

ALDERMEN DEFY MR. WHALEN.

Indignant at Denial of Right to Issue Street Parade Permits.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday sent to the Municipal Assembly an opinion in which he held that the local legislative body had no authority to grant permits for parades, and that such authority was vested by the charter exclusively in the Police Board.

The reading of the opinion before the Board of Aldermen aroused Alderman Bridges (Dem., Brooklyn,) to a high state of indignation, and in a voice choking with emotion he denounced the opinion as not being in accordance with the law and being, in addition, an attempt on the part of the Corporation Counsel to talk the Municipal Assembly out of its rights.

"I don't believe this opinion is correct," Mr. Bridges shouted, "and it is time for us to find some way to ascertain whether these opinions of the Corporation Counsel are correct or not. Every time an opinion is asked on cases where the jurisdiction of other departments conflicts with that of the Municipal Assembly, the opinion of the Corporation Counsel is always against this body. If this continues, I believe, in a few months this body will not have power to do anything."

Immediately afterward the board bade defiance to the city's law officer by adopting a resolution permitting the "Elks Carnival to parade through the streets of the Borough of Brooklyn on the night of Tuesday, April 24, 1900."

HARPER'S FORECLOSURE SUIT.

State Trust Company Begins Action on a Mortgage for $3,000,000.

A suit for the foreclosure of a mortgage for $3,000,000 was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by the State Trust Company, as trustee, against Harper & Brothers, the publishing house.

The real estate against which the mortgage stands is situated at 82, 84, 86, 88, and 90 Cliff Street and 327 to 355 Pearl Street, as well as several small lots. The foreclosure also applies to the machinery and plant of the firm. A lis pendens against the real property has been filed. Stetson, Jennings & Russell are attorneys for the plaintiff.

ALDERMEN VOTE FOR BONDS.

Schools Get $3,500,000—$2,250,000 for Hall of Records Decorations.

At yesterday's meeting the Board of Aldermen adopted resolutions providing for the issuance of $3,500,000 in bonds for school purposes, the money to be expended in all boroughs, and $2,250,000 for the interior decorations of the new Hall of Records.

A resolution calling upon the Board of Estimate to appropriate $2,000 to keep the Dewey arch in repair until Oct. 1 was adopted, while the long-pending resolution appropriating $644,000 for the building of a bridge over Newtown Creek at Vernon Avenue was defeated.

ALLOWANCE FOR MRS. GRAFTON.

Justice Truax Sets Aside $24,000 a Year for Her Maintenance.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday made an allowance of $24,000 a year for the maintenance of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Grafton, who a short time ago was declared incompetent to handle her property. Mrs. Grafton is the widow of Joseph Grafton, who died suddenly some time ago. She is over seventy-six years old.

Amelia Stuyvesant, her niece, was appointed a committee to look after her after a Sheriff's jury had declared Mrs. Grafton incompetent.

George Baldwin, who made the motion for the allowance, informed the Court that he had investigated the estate and found that it was very large and that Elizabeth Grafton had no heirs except a few nephews and nieces.

Her annual income, he said, is over $40,000. The allowance was based on Mrs. Grafton's accustomed manner of living.

KING'S COLONIAL DAUGHTERS.

Commemorate the Winthop Colony by a Breakfast at the Montauk.

The fourth annual breakfast of the Society of the Colonial Daugnters of the Seventeenth Century, in commemoration of the arrival of the Winthrop colony in Boston Harbor, 1630, took place at the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Flowers and the flags of the society were the decorations. The music was carefully selected, and was an appetizing accompaniment to the dainty breakfast provided by the committee, which included Mrs. James O. Carpenter, Mrs. J. Lester Keep, and Miss Jessie T. Pollard. The souvenirs were Colonial hats.

Owing to a domestic affliction, the President of the society, Mrs. Henrietta Halsey, was absent. Mrs. James O. Carpenter, as Vice President, occupied the chair, and delivered the opening address. The programme consisted of an address by Miss Rounds on "Margaret Winthrop," Miss Rider with readings, Mrs. John L. Scudder on "Women of the Early Colonies," and Miss Halsey with a tribute to "The First American Poetess." Mrs. L. B. Chittenden entertained the society with "Those Blessed Times of Old."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Rock Island's Request for Permission to Run Four Excursions.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific has sent a request to the Western Passenger Association for permission to run four excursions from Chicago and Missouri River points to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, Col., and to Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, and also for four eastbound excursions from these points to Chicago. The rate is to be a regular first-class fare, plus two dollars for the round trip.

The dates of sale for westbound tickets are to be June 20, July 9 and 17, and Aug. 1 from Chicago, from Missouri River points one day later. Eastbound tickets to be sold June 23, July 12 and 20, and Aug. 4. A number of restrictions to prevent rate manipulation are to be placed on these tickets, and the rates are to be tendered to Eastern and Western connections for basing purposes.

Rock Island officials declare that if their request is not granted they will run these excursions without the sanction of the association. Such action would probably furnish an excuse for all kinds of rate cutting by the other lines, and a serious rate war would break loose in earnest.

MEXICAN RAILROAD CONTEST.

Race Between the International and the Central for Desirable Routes.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 24.—A dispatch from Durango, Mexico, says the railroad-building contest between the Mexican International and Mexican Central Railroads which has been in progress in Mexico for over a year is exciting great interest among the business men of that country.

When the Mexican Central completed its branch line to Parral and started to extend it toward Durango, about 320 miles distant, the Mexican International retaliated by commencing to build a branch line from Durango to Paral. The routes of these two competing branch roads pass through some of the richest mining camps in Mexico, and it has been a race between the two roads as to which should first get through the most accessible mountain passes and secure the most favorable route.

The Mexican International will not stop its branch line at Parral, but will continue it to Cuatro Cienegas, where it will connect with its branch road from Monclova, making a real trunk line from Monclova to Durango. Over fifty miles of the branch road of the Mexican International has already been completed and is now in operation, while 210 miles of grade are ready for the steel. This road is also being extended from Durango to the Port of Mazatlan, on the Pacific Coast, fifteen miles of the grade having been completed. Over 3,000 men are employed by the International and about 2,500 by the Central in this construction work.

The Central will not stop when its branch line reaches Durango, but will continue on to Guadalajara, a distance of about 500 miles, where connection will be made with the branch line running to Irapuato. The Central has over 2,000 men employed constructing an extension of the Guadalajara branch from Ameca to the Port of Manzanilla, on the Pacific Coast.

TEXTILE MILL STATISTICS.

Southern Railway Issues a Pamphlet on Industrial Development.

"Textile Mills along the Southern Railway" is the title of a novel railroad publication issued free of charge by the Land and Industrial Office of that road. It contains an interesting compilation of statistics regarding the development of the textile manufacturing industry in the South. In the eight principal States of the South tapped by this road, there are now 273 cotton mills, 47 knitting mills and 46 woolen mills, of which North Carolina has 145, South Carolina 76, Georgia 56, Alabama 27, Tennessee 25, Virginia 21, Kentucky 12 and Mississippi 4. These mills use water, steam and electricity as power. Their equipment consists of 95,316 looms, a gain of 13,096 over 1899; 3,332,607 spindles, a gain of 422,049; 3,814 knitting machines, 566 sewing machines and 183 sets cards. These statistics do not include mills in course of construction which would swell the total number by over 100.

LACKAWANNA TO TIDEWATER.

Delaware Valley and Kingston May Build a New Road.

ALBANY, April 24.—The State Railroad Commissioners to-day granted the application of the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railway Company to construct a railroad about eighty-one miles long to occupy that part of the old Delaware and Hudson Canal extending from Lackawaxen, Penn., through Sullivan, Ulster, and Orange Counties, to tidewater at Kingston.

The application was bitterly opposed by the Erie Railroad, which was represented by counsel, including Frank H. Platt, John B. Kerr, G. F. Brownell, W. F. Dunning, David Wilcox, and Herbert E. Kinney.

The applicants claim their object is to open a shorter and more practicable and economical route than any existing from the Lackawanna and Wyoming anthracite coal fields to tidewater.

Northern Pacific's "Wonderland Book."

The Northern Pacific's "Wonderland Book" for 1900 has just been issued. The cover shows in bas relief an Indian in war dress looking out over the country. The volume of 150 pages contains cuts from old engravings and modern photographs, and a history of the Northwest from the earliest days to the present time. The frontispiece is a reproduction in color of a painting by C. M. Russell, representing the first meeting between Lewis and Clark and the Mandau Indians. The booklet will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents for postage.

New Union Pacific Tunnel.

The Union Pacific has let the contract for the work of cutting through Sherman Hill, the highest point on its line, in order to prevent a steep grade. The work will cost $2,500,000, and it will take two years to complete it. It will involve the driving of a tunnel and the building of a high trestle approach. The work has been contemplated for some time, but on account of some opposition among the Directors, which has only just been overcome, it has been delayed until the present time.

B. and O. Operating Department.

Although the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern has been merged in the Baltimore and Ohio, no changes will be made in the operating department for some time at least. The Auditing Department alone will be moved from Cincinnati to Baltimore about July 1.

Brief Railroad Items.

Charles E. Rettew, master mechanic of the Delaware and Hudson's Pennsylvania Division, has resigned.

General Agent W. T. Pratt of the Wisconsin Central at Pittsburg will succeed C. O. Gwatkin of this city, who is to retire on May 1, as General Eastern Agent.

William White, master mechanic of the Illinois Central at Memphis, has been appointed to the same position on the Lake Erie and Western, succeeding the late P. Reilly.

The proceedings of the March meeting of the New York Railroad Club, containing an interesting paper on "Railway Water Supply," by W. L. Dew, have just been published.

TO WITNESS THE SUN'S ECLIPSE.

Columbia's Professors to Make a Special Study of the Corona.

The scientists who are to represent Columbia University at Raleigh, N. C., May 28, to observe the total eclipse of the sun have almost completed their preparations. Dr. S. A. Mitchell of the department of astronomy will co-operate with Dr. R. E. Tewell of Johns Hopkins University in making spectroscopic observations. C. A. Post of Bridgeport, L. I., has offered the use of his six-inch lens to the party.

Prof. J. K. Rees and C. A. Post will devote special attention to a study of the corona, under the auspices of the Government. The party will be under the direction of Prof. Brown of the Naval Observatory.

Hudson Colonial Fete.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the Hendrik Hudson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for "The Colonial Fete," to be held May 16, 17, and 18, in Hudson, N. Y., in conjunction with the dedication and formal transfer of the new chapter house from the donor to the society. The building and ground is the gift of Mrs. Marcellus Hartley of New York, a daughter of Seth Jenkins, the first Mayor of Hudson. The festival now being arranged will comprise a series of amusements, including a fair and a dramatic production of Revolutionary interest by the Hudson Players' Club.

SIEDE FUR COMPANY FAILS

Receiver Appointed at the Request of the Directors.

Nominal Assets—Liabilities of $26,771—Failure Recalls Alleged Incendiary Fire.

A receiver has been appointed for the Siede Fur Company of 42 West Thirty-fourth Street. Henry Siede is the President of the company. Up to 1895 he conducted the business in his own name. When his store was at 14 West Fourteenth Street, in 1893, fire, supposed to have been of incendiary origin, completely destroyed the stock.

Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court appointed Herbert E. Deyo receiver, on the application of the Directors of the company, Henry Siede, Mary M. N. Siede, and C. F. Siede, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. It was stated that for the last five years the company has been doing a steadily increasing busines, which required a larger amount of capital than it could obtain; obligations were maturing which the company could not meet, and two suits were pending on merchandise obligations. The Winter was a mild one, considerable stock had to be caried over, and there was no market for it until Fall.

The appointment of Mr. Deyo was requested by the Directors and the largest creditor, on account of his knowledge of the business, he being the General Manager of the concern. His bond was fixed at $20,000.

The liabilities are $26,771, of which $16,246 is for merchandise and $10,525 for borrowed money, rent, taxes, and salaries. The nominal assets are $27,576, consisting of book accounts, $10,267; furs, $7,362; cloth in stock, $6,212; unfinished work, $1,763; fixtures, $1,087, and costumes, $885.

Besides furs, the company also had departments of ladies' tailoring and dressmaking. The company had no rating at Bradstreet's. It was incorporated in July, 1895, with a capital stock of $25,000, succeeding Henry Siede, who had been in business nine years. Mr. Siede succeeded his father, who established the house in 1858.

It was while the fur establishment was at 14 West Fourteenth Street, in 1893, that the fire which almost entirely destroyed it was discovered at 1:45 o'clock on the morning of July 4. Mr. Siede placed his loss at $200,000, and the insurance companies paid $190,000 to him.

Several years later there were rumors that the fire had been started by an incendiary. Vernon M. Davis, who was then an Assistant District Attorney, sent for Henry Siede and told him what he suspected. He knew that Joseph L. Harris, who had been accused of connection with other fires, was a partner of Mr. Siede. After close questioning Mr. Siede told the whole story of the fire. He said that Harris had planned the entire affair and had got all the money. It was done to swindle the insurance companies.

The arrest of Harris was at once ordered, but he had disappeared. The insurance companies offered rewards for his capture, but he succeeded in keeping out of the hands of the police.

INSURANCE COMPANIES' LOANS.

Incumbrance on Property Not a Defense for Mortgagee.

The insurance law of 1893 provides that deposits of bonds and mortgages made by the insurance companies with the Superintendent of Insurance must be upon "improved, unincumbered real property in this State, worth 50 per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon." When the Washington Life Insurance Company brought an action in this city to foreclose a past-due mortgage given by Augustus Clason, for $20,000, the defendant interposed as a defense, and offered to prove, that at the time the company made the loan on his premises they were not unincumbered and that there was then outstanding upon them a mortgage of $100,000.

The First Appellate Division, affirming the trial court, held that this was no defense; and that decision was recently sustained by the Court of Appeals.

Judge Landon, giving the unanimous opinion, holds that, although the statute, in the interest of the policy holders, prescribed that a standard for such loans, yet as it did not expressly prohibit such a corporation from investing in anything except insurance stocks, no implication that an investment below the standard was prohibited, and was therefore void, should be imported into the statute to assist the borrower to escape payment.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The insurance loss sustained on the property of the American Manufacturing Company, at the foot of Noble Street, Brooklyn, last Saturday morning was adjusted yesterday at 46 per cent. of the insurance, which aggregated $35,000. It was stated that no loss claim will be made on the use and occupancy policies.

The insurance on the property of A. J. Birnbaum, at 198 Bergenline Avenue, town of Union, N. J., which was considerably damaged by fire Sunday night, was distributed as follows: Fire Association, $2,500; Springfield, $2,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $2,250; Traders' of New York, $2,250; Merchants' of Newark, $2,250; Westchester, $2,250; Standard of New Jersey, $1,500; Aachen and Munich, $1,500. C. R. Young & Co. will adjust the loss.

The publication of information from Montreal yesterday to the effect that the Victoria-Montreal Fire Insurance Company had nearly completed arrangements for entering the United States, and that William Morgan of this city would probably be appointed United States manager of the company, excited considerable comment in insurance circles. Mr. Morgan, when seen yesterday afternoon, declined to say anything about the matter.

The fifth annual meeting of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents will be held in Milwaukee on Aug. 30 and 31. President Woodworth has named the following committee to confer with the Western Union (fire underwriters:) George D. Markham of St. Louis, A. H. Robinson of Louisville, Thomas H. Geer of Cleveland, Clarence S. Page of Chicago, and E. J. Tapping of Milwaukee.

Chicago advices state that the fire insurance agents of Burlington, Iowa, are discussing the immediate possibility of a local rate fight, because of alleged rate-cutting on several large lines, including the Churchill Drug Company and Rand, Leopold & Burg. Most of the alleged rate violations have been charged against the agency office of John Lahee.

Western fire underwriters who are connected with the Western Union say that the recent passage of the Ohio statute, forbidding companies to combine for the purpose of regulating commissions, which was advocated by the small Ohio companies and the home mutuals, is regarded as a war measure on the part of the non-union companies. Union managers further say that the effort to virtually eliminate the State of Ohio from the jurisdiction of the Western Union was prompted by the action of the latter body last September in adopting the graded commission rule, with its discriminating separation clause, and that as a direct consequence commissions are likely to become sufficiently demoralized to produce a reaction upon the small Ohio companies.

Columbia Botanic Expedition.

Dr. Marshall Avery Howe, Curator of the Herbarium of Columbia University, will lead a public botanic expedition to Pelham Bay April 28 under the auspices of the Torrey Botanical Club. The object of the expedition is a search for rare marine algae.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL COHEN.—Samuel Cohen, a clothing cutter at 686 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,041 and no assets.

ELIZA J. BROWNE.—Schedules of Eliza J. Browne, owner of a marble mill at 520 West Twentieth Street, show liabilities $6,854 and assets $1,425, consisting of cash $58 and outstanding accounts $1,367.

AARON WOLFF.—Aaron Wolff of 1,744 Madison Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,028 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1895, when Wolff was in the fur business.

ALBERT BUTTNER.—Albert Buttner of 824 Columbus Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $7,262 and assets $5 cash in bank. Of the liabilities, $5,800 is due to Martha Buttner and the balance consists of two mortgages.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN.—Lazarus Silverman, the Chicago real estate dealer for whom Judge Clifford appointed a receiver last week, filed a petition in bankruptcy Monday, scheduling indebtedness of $621,300 and assets of $351,468.

ROBERT F. MEYERS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Robert F. Meyers, a shoe dealer, of 2,273 Third Avenue, by Stern, Singer & Barr, attorneys for the following creditors: The Manhattan Shoe Company, $852; M. A. Poole & Co., $368, and William Morse, $107. It was alleged that on March 31 Meyers transferred or removed all of his stock and fixtures. He began business Oct. 16 last, and in the trade it was said he sold out to an auctioneer about April 1.

GEORGE WELLES MOSELEY.—Schedules of George Welles Moseley, manufacturer of knit goods at Philmont, N. Y., against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy here, show liabilities $56,568, of which $38,882 are secured by mortgages, $16,889 are unsecured, and $1,347 are for wages. The nominal assets are $88,118, consisting of real estate, $77,541, mortgaged for $58,832; goods on hand, $7,000; equity on goods in New York and St. Louis, $2,950; cash, $46; horses, wagons, &c., $3656. The mill property is valued nominally at $75,000, against which the mortgages and interest amount to $58,615. Moseley also wishes to get discharged from any liability of the Summit Knitting Company corporation.

J. F. SMITH & CO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against J. F. Smith & Co., (corporation,) formerly manufacturers of patent medicines at 681 Sixth Avenue, by C. H. Williams for the following creditors: United States Security Company of Jersey City, $501; James D. Williams, $266, and George A. Sumner, $422, all on notes of the corporation. It was represented that the corporation is insolvent, and owes over $10,000, and committed an act of bankruptcy Jan. 29 by transferring $55 cash to the Nassau Advertising Company, a creditor to prefer it, and assigned the right, title and interest in two trade marks for pills to Dr. M. C. Woodruff of St. Louis. The firm was incorporated in December, 1890, with a capital stock of $120,000, and moved away, it was said, from 681 Sixth Avenue some months ago.

BANKRUPTCY DISCHARGE DENIED.

Herman Finkelstein's Statement of Assets Not Satisfactory.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has refused to grant a discharge in bankruptcy to Herman Finkelstein, formerly a dealer in fancy goods at 22 East Fourteenth Street, until satisfactory explanation is made concerning his assets. In January, 1897, Finkelstein claimed a surplus of $53,774, and Dec. 28, 1897, he made an assignment, which was subsequently set aside. He filed a petition in bankruptcy Nov. 2, 1898. His schedules showed liabilities $105,777 and the assets coming to the receiver were only $33,500, thus showing a net loss of $126,051 during the year 1897.

The examination of the bankrupt showed no special cause for this change during the year. Deducting his real estate assets, living expenses, and a large allowance for expenses, there would remain, the Judge says, at least $50,000 to $75,000 not accounted for. The burden of proof is on the bankrupt to account for such a large disappearance of assets in the year previous to his assignment, or give some reasonable explanation why he cannot do so. In default of either the Court holds that the necessary inference must be that the bankrupt has withheld and concealed assets from his creditors and from his trustee. Until explanation is made the discharge must be withheld.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ATWOOD, Frederick J. H.—Frank S. Sanchez 214
ARONOWITZ, Pauline and Jacob—Robert Coble 94
BLASE, William O.—Frank V. Strauss & Co 231
BELZEW, Anna—James F. Pettengill 85
BLEIER, Benjamin—Arthur W. Tams 586
BASSO, Luciano, Laborers' Union Protective Society of Mosaic Workers—N. Delfarero 551
CZIGLER, Ignacz—William M. Engel 440
CORNELL, Joseph A.—J. McIntyre and another 256
COBB, Gustavus L.—William R. H. Martin and another 39
COHN, Sigmar, Leopold Adler and others. 995
DAVIS, Erwin—William R. Alling, costs.. 78
FINNERTY, Daniel—Fitzgerald Brothers' Brewing Company 74
FRICK, George A.—William B. Laidlaw.. 1,486
GOLDBERG, Harris—Thomas Henry 349
GIFFORD, John L.—John J. Conklin 263
HILLEBERT, Frank W.—National Cash Register Company 104
HOLLAND, John F.—William McLane and another 149
HARNEY, William H.—Antonietta Harney, executrix, costs 77
HOYT, William M.—Ruth Hoyt 108
HIBBE, Leo H. R.—E. H. Adelberg, costs 107
HUSTACE, W. A.—F. W. Day 43
HARPER, Lena—W. Scott 1,007
HANLON, Michael—P. J. Daley 571
HANREHAN, Davis F.—S. Le Waid 70
KUESTLER, Ludwig—C. J. Doyle, costs 101
KRONFELD, John—Oscar Unz and another 47
KALISKI, David—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, costs 107
LONGFELLOW, Alma—T. F. Gregg 123
MORE, Louis—S. Feiner 65
MILAIR, George A. J.—John Glass 464
MOLKE, Herman—Bachmann Brewing Company 320
MOLKE, Herman—Bachmann Brewing Company 728
MUHLEMAN, Maurice J., James Kitchen, and James Irvine—Jacob Samek 900
NEIDMEYER, George—H. Weiller 619
PAINE, Mary J.—A. Hersberg 159
PURPURA, Nicola—M. Mone 145
HYMAN, Addison—E. Brady and another. 30
ROSENBLUTH, Miles—The Tribune Association 398
RUDDEN, James—Kate Rudden, costs 91
ROGERS, James—J. C. Perry and others. 2,266
ROSENTHAL, John—W. Messer 35
ROBINSON, Mary E.—Julia A. Low 146
SIMMS, Frederick C.—N. Simermeyer and another 54
STROCK, Ely—Henry Meyer 29
SPANUTH, August—Henry Meyer 62
SCHUSTER, George—William H. Frank Brewing Company 98
SAGER, John E.—Henry Heid 114
SIRE, Meyer L.—Black & Boyd Manufacturing Company 997
SCHWAB, Charles—William R. H. Martin and another 25
SHAPIRO, Anna, and Solomon N.—Barnet Goldberg and another, costs 58
SMITH, Frank E.—James A. McMillan.. 345
THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK of New York—The Mayor, &c., costs.... 136
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—American Linoleum Manufacturing Company 1,840
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—James McKevitt 500
GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY—W. J. Underwood and another, executors, &c. 16,906
THOMAS, James H.—Joseph 169
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—John E. Marsh and another, executors 1,949
VICKS, Edward C.—Batten and another 219
WEIL, Samuel and August, William M. and Frederick S. Haskell and Elbert L. Cone—The Lackawanna Mills, costs.... 137
WEEKS, Mary L.—F. M. Weeks and another, executors, &c. 3,684
WARREN, J. Burton—William R. H. Martin and another 38
WIETING, Harry N.—William R. H. Martin and another 52

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Supreme Court of the United States:

570—Oberlin M. Carter, appellant and plaintiff in error, vs. Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts.—Ordered that mandate issue at once. Announced by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

283—The Knapp-Stout Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John McCaffrey.—Submitted by Charles P. Wise for the plaintiff in error and by C. E. Kreimer and Guy C. Scott for the defendant in error.

267—The Coralitas Company, appellant, vs. The United States.—Submitted by John Critcher for the appellant and by Assistant Attorney General Thompson for the appellee.

259—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Benjamin F. Thiebaud, administrator, &c.—Argued by Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., for the plaintiff in error, and by Harlan Cleveland for the defendant in error.

271—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Benjaman F. Thiebaud, administrator, &c.—Submitted by Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., for the plaintiff in error, and by Harlan Cleveland and Charles M. Cist for the defendant in error.

260—The Pittsburg and Lake Angeline Iron Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Cleveland Iron Mining Company, et al.—Argument commenced by F. O. Clark for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Benton Hanchett and James H. Hoyt for the defendants in error, and by F. O. Clark for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Wednesday: 260, 262, 265, 266, 269, 273, 275, 276, 277, 278.

Calendar for Wednesday, April 25.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Shipman, and Thomas, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

116—Loomis vs. Chicago, Milwaukee, &c., Ry.
145—Kilman vs. Palmer.
151—Raymond vs. Colton
163—Montgomery vs. McDermott.
164—Same vs. same.
167—Pickhardt vs. U. S.
161—Roehr vs. Bliss.
162—Munson vs. Straits of Dover SS. Co.
165—Rickard vs. Du Bon.
166—Atlas SS. Co. vs. Columbian Land Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building, in bankruptcy.

1857—In re Louis C. Elsen.
2082—In re Nichthauser. Discharges.
2268—Henry Lee.
2284—Allan MacDougall.
2086—Wm. B. Lomas.
2248—J. & W. Goodman.
2061—Joseph Skelly.
2290—Edwin W. Corwin.
2291—Walter C. Longwell.
2288—A. H. & L. H. Ossusky.
2259—Wm. W. Charles.
2057—W. & L. J. Rosendorff.
1594—Charles L'Enfant.
2260—A. Bloch & Samuel Lederer.
2189—Thomas B. Inness.
1877—Clinton W. Van Tassell.
1804—Andrew Avery.
2275—Martin J. Haskett.
1954—Max Muschell.
2246—Joseph A. Hoffman & Co.
2292—L. & H. Silverman
2279—Fannie Randel.
2296—Morris Silverstein.
2303—Jacob Kaufman.
2085—William J. Holmes
2284—Louis Zendmen.
2200—Thomas J. Kennedy.

Discharges under objection.

2172—W. W. Weaver.
1555—Allen J. Litchfield.
2136—Glassheif & Fabian.
1885—Samuel W. Waldron.
2139—Francis Timoney.

Adjourned cases.

2118—David Broder.
2037—Joseph Schnapman.
1641—Irving L. Russell.
895—Peter Frank.
754—Augustus Mayers.

Adjourned motions.

2468—Simon Robbins.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Eckerson et al., appellants, vs. The Village of Haverstraw; Cahn vs. Stover, appellant; Terry vs. Moore, appellant; McCarran, appellant, vs. Cooper.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

People ex rel. Colonial Trust Company, appellant, vs. Morgan, Controller.—Order affirmed, with costs.

To-day's calendar: 350, 96, 355, 447, 448, 463, 236, 392.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Union Assoc. Press vs. Heath.
2—Stover vs. Arnot.
3—In re McGibbon.
4—Aitchison vs. Dalton
5—Watterson vs. Lantry.
6—Venn Cohen vs. Man. Railway.
7—Sichel vs. same.
8—Bergoffen vs. City of New York.
9—Tradesmen's Nat. B. vs. Nat. Surety Co.
10—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
11—In re Chiesa.
12—Clark vs. Clinton.
13—Behmer vs. Lailor.
14—Lasar vs. Lasar.
15—Same vs. same.
16—German Sav. Bank vs. Darragh.
17—Deitrichstein vs. Brady.
18—Caterson vs. Diering.
19—Madenski vs. Polish Nat. Kosciusko, &c., Society.
20—Raff vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
21—Depew vs. Solomonowitz.
22—Evens vs. 5th Av. Coach Co.
23—Titus vs. Bier.
24—In re Bliss.
25—Reilly vs. Finnan.
26—In re Unique Art Glass, &c., Co.
27—Shield vs. Craig.
28—In re Cinque.
29—Rogers vs. Rogers.
30—Randell vs. Kotlowsky.
31—Kahn vs. Hammer.
32—Goldsmith vs. McNamee.
33—People, &c., vs. Regan.
34—Willets vs. Sheehan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Ischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

4910—Tymon vs. Tymon
5065—Hall vs. Hall.
5067—Burt vs. Burt.
4716—Gavin vs. Gavin.
5075—Muller vs. Muller.
5076—Joffe vs. Joffe.
5077—Smith vs. Smith.
5078—Parks vs. Parks.
5079—Collins vs. Collins.
5080—Joseph vs. Joseph.
5061—Wollman vs. Wollman.
5082—Strauss vs. Strauss
5083—Ritter vs. Ritter.
5084—Lese vs. Lese.
5085—Koellsted vs. Koellsted.
5086—Kerr vs. Kerr.
5088—Dreiser vs. Dreiser
5089—Drake vs. Drake.
5090—Belmont vs. Belmont.
5091—Keller vs. Foeller
4330—Malsner vs. Matsner.
4728—Bodine vs. Bodine.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

5482—Weinstein vs. Weber.
4078—Leyser vs. Leyser.
1556—Hamerahlag vs. Duryea.
4028—Colonial Trust Co. vs. Morison.
4787—Beck vs. Bradley & Currier Co.
2962—Dayharsh vs. Dayharsh.
877—Valkman vs. Jenkins.
4562—Mockridge vs. Mockridge.
4127—Wilhelm vs. Davis
3132—Welsh vs. Armstrong.
3138—Same vs. same.
4290—Zimmer vs. Zimmer.
4107—Raabe vs. Campbell.
4095—Paul vs. City of New York.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4746.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Furaman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Alvin O. Collins.
2—Giuseppe Cacco.
3—Warner T. Allen.
4—Giuseppe La Marka.
5—Rosalio Cammarato.
6—John Cronin.
7—Charles J. Shields.
8—Martin Murphy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

13664—Brintnall vs. Rice
13530—Hogan vs. Tapscott.
13499—Van Antwerp vs. Latham.
13576—Morrison vs. Sire.
13546—Midgley vs. Barrie.
13606—West Side Bank vs. Mechan.
13840—Weingarten vs. Ayres.
13652—Loughlin vs. Spencer.
13536—11th Ward Bank vs. N. Y. & N. J. Fireproofing Co.
12506—Meyer vs. Bergholz.
12530—Schmitt vs. N. Y. Athletic Club.
13404—Hibbard vs. Knapp.
13524—Densmore Typewriter Co. vs. Graul.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V. and VI. for trial.

Inquest. 5973—York Cracker & Biscuit Co. vs. Newell.
Inquest. 7753—Woodcock vs. Smith.
Inquest. 3143—McEnerny vs. Seeley.
7974—Wiggins vs. Friedman.
7988—Lubliner vs. Tiffany & Co.
7104—Tannenbaum vs. Wolff.
5692—Kelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6208—Gillespie vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3898—Heins vs. same.
5471—Crum vs. same.
5472—Cohen vs. same.
6304—Armstrong vs. same.
4448—Dunlap vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
4385—Dougherty vs. Galligan.
5502—Citizens' Sav. B'k vs. Greenburgh.
11302—Gallo vs. City of New York.
7928—N. Y. Building & Imp. Co. vs. Springfield Elevator, &c., Co.
6029—Ockenden vs. Tostevin Co.
6387—O'Donnell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6506—Same vs. same.
5662—Mibark vs. Hurtig
5673—Gaedeke vs. Dick.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 8061.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $10,000,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL. SURPLUS. AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS. $1,800,000.
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Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

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Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
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Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St.
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.

GENERAL MORTGAGE 3½ PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

DUE NOVEMBER 1, 1948.

Guaranteed Principal and Interest by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Authorized issue $10,000,000, of which $8,000,000 are outstanding, including the bonds now issued to retire the consolidated sinking fund 7s, due November 1, 1900. With the retirement of this consolidated issue, the mortgage securing the bonds becomes a first lien upon the railroad, equipment, franchises, and property of the company.

The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1871 for 999 years, at a rental of seven per cent. on the capital stock, interest on the bonds, sinking fund, and organization expenses.

The capital stock of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh is $11,247,500, the value of which at present market quotations exceeds $20,000,000.

The gross earnings for the year ending December 31, 1899, were $4,586,496; net earnings, $1,465,169, and surplus, after payment of interest on bonds, $1,113,562.

WE OFFER SUBJECT TO SALE $1,500,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT 106 AND INTEREST, TO YIELD 3¼ PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

BLAIR & CO.,
33 WALL STREET.

Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company.

REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of Mercantile Trust Company Certificates issued to depositors of Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburgh Coal Company First Mortgage Bonds, under the Bondholders' Agreement dated January 25th, 1897, and to the holders of such Bonds who have not yet deposited the same.

Notice is hereby given that the Reorganization Committee constituted by said Agreement of January 25th, 1897, has adopted a Plan of Reorganization for said Coal Company dated April 11th, 1900, which has been signed by the said Committee and filed and lodged with the Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York, at its office, 120 Broadway, in said city. Copies of said Plan have been left with said Trust Company and the members and Secretary of the Committee for distribution to bondholders who can obtain the same upon application therefor.

Bondholders who have not yet deposited their bands under said Agreement of January 25th, 1897, may deposit the same with said Mercantile Trust Company on or before the 10th day of May, 1900, and obtain the negotiable receipts of the Trust Company therefor. Deposits of bonds after that date will only be received upon such terms as the Committee shall determine.

New York, April 19th, 1900.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
M. D. WOODFORD,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, 120 Broadway, Secretary.
ALMON GOODWIN, Counsel.

To the Stockholders of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company:

In order to prevent the alarm that might otherwise result from the extraordinary advertisement appearing above the names of Frank Tilford, George R. Sheldon, and A. R. Pick, Protective Committee, I deem it incumbent on me to say that the financial condition of the Company is sound, its credit excellent, and its business prosperous. If the above-named gentlemen had given themselves the slight trouble of presenting to me their request for information concerning the matters about which they are apparently so eager to inform themselves before taking an action so damaging to the investment value of your shares and so injurious to the business of the Company, I should have been glad to have furnished it to them.

In this connection it is proper for me to say that when a short time ago I was tendered, on part of the Board of the Company, the office of President, I conditioned my acceptance on an examination of the books by the Audit Company of New York. The result of this examination I intended to embody in my report to the stockholders at the annual meeting on May 7th, where it properly belongs; under the circumstances, however, I feel it essential to depart from this usual course, and present the same herewith as follows:

THE AUDIT COMPANY
of New York.
ISAAC L. RICE, Esq., President,
Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.

40 Wall St., New York City.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to your instructions, we have made an audit of the books and accounts of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company from the beginning of that Company, July 1st, 1899, to December 31st, 1899.

Attached please find the following statements: Adjusted Profit and Loss Statement, July 1st, 1899, to December 31st, 1899; Statement of CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, December 31st, 1899.

These statements are based upon the reports of the branch offices made to the New York office, which branch offices we have not examined, with the exception of the New York City branch, selected and audited by us.

The Company's books show no debts, either fixed or floating, beyond the Accounts Payable, as shown in the statement of Current Assets and Liabilities.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
THOMAS L. GREENE, Manager.
New York, March 24, 1900.

ADJUSTED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, JULY 1, 1899, TO DECEMBER 31, 1899.

1899. July 1. By balance		$117,107 16
Dec. 31. By bad debts of prior to July 1 recovered		63 82
By profit of Imperial Branch Prior to July 1		1,353 92
By income account—July 1 to Dec. 31		104,502 07
1899. Sept. 1. To dividend	60,000 00	
Dec. 31. To dividend	60,000 00	
To balance, carried down	103,178 18	
	$223,178 18	$223,178 18
1899. Dec. 31. To balance brought down		$103,178 18

CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31, 1899.

CURRENT ASSETS:		
Due from branches (stock, accounts and cash)	$265,107 17	
Accounts receivable	124,043 77	
Notes receivable	124,206 10	
Cash in bank in New York and elsewhere	467,300 43	
		$570,657 47
CURRENT LIABILITIES.		
Accounts payable		80,228 80
Excess of current assets over current liabilities		$731,428 67

It is only necessary to add that the first three months of the present year show an increase of 60 per cent. over the gross earnings of the same period of last year.

I think it will be evident from the above that this whole matter is one of the series of attempts of a rival corporation to obtain control of your extremely valuable property at an absurdly low price—an effort which has been consistently resisted by your management, and of which, I fear, the above-named gentlemen have unwittingly become the instruments.

ISAAC L. RICE,
President.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 63 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
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T. STALLKNECHT, Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer.
ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

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James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000
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EDWARD J. BERWIND. Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary

DIRECTORS.

James W. Alexander,	James N. Jarvie,
John Jacob Astor,	Aug. D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	Joseph Larocque,
Edward J. Berwind,	D. O. Mills,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Henry M. Flagler,	Richard A. McCurdy,
G. G. Haven,	W. G. Oakman,
Jos. C. Hendrix,	John Sloane,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William C. Whitney,
	A. Wolff.

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Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
142 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President.
WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT SINKING FUND.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, will receive offers of the Equipment Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Series A, dated May 1, 1899, to the aggregate amount of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) par value, at or under par.

Tenders may be made until 12 M. Tuesday, May 1, 1900.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, April 3, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 25th, 1900,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real-Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
24 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$10,000 D. D., East B'way and Battery R. R. 5 p. c. Cifs. of Indebt.
400 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
35 shs. Mutual Bank.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
140 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
$9,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 4s, 1927.
$4,000 Illinois Central R. R. 1st 4s, 1951.
$5,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Prior Lien 4s, 1997.
$10,000 Chic. & N. West. R. R. Con. Skg. Fd. 7s, 1915.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
2 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. City Trust Co.
17 shs. Bank of America.
20 shs. 9th National Bank.
10 shs. 9th National Bank.
20 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
50 shs. German-American Bank.
25 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
19 shs. Irving National Bank.
50 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
40 shs. Western National Bank.
22 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
684 shs. American Spirits Man'f'g Co., Prefd.
1,376 shs. American Spirits Man'f'g Co., Common
200 shs. Michigan Central R. R. Co.
20 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
40 shs. City Trust Co.
15 shs. Nassau Trust Co.
18 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
30 shs. Western National Bank.
7 shs. Cent. Park, N. & E. River R. R.
100 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
$2,000 Union Gas Light Co., B'klyn, 1st 6 p. c. 1905 (Underlying Bds. B'klyn Union Gas.)
106 shs. Windsor Co. Prefd., North Adams, Mass.
$10,000 Long Island R. R. Unified 4 p. c. Bds., 1949.
20 shs. New York Cab Company.
$300 N. Y. Athletic Club 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1903.
90 shs. General Liquid Air and Refrig. Co.
60 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
16 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
10 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
23 shs. Nassau Trust Co.
5 shs. Warren R. R.
2 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
$9,000 Southern Light and Trac. 5 p. c. Bds.
45 shs. Southern Light and Traction Co.
4 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
50 shs. Steel-Tired Wheel Co. common.
25 shs. Steel-Tired Wheel Co. prefd.
200 shs. Lou., Evansville & St. L. Cons. R. R. pfd.
300 shs. Do., do., do., common.
100 shs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co.
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
$500 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d 5s, 1910.
$20,000 Detroit, Lima & Northern R. R. 1st 5s.
$10,000 N. Y. & Westchester Water Co. 5 p. c. Prior Lien Bds., 1927.
$75,000 N. Y., Lack. & West. R. R. Ter. Imp't. 4s, 1923.
10 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
75 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
200 shs. Mexican Natl. Constn. Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE COMPANY.

The undersigned, on request of holders to a large amount of the stock of this Company, have consented to act as a Protective Committee to inform themselves as to the organization, methods of capitalization, and business management of the Company, with a view to recommending such changes or proceedings as may seem for the best interests of the stock. The annual meeting of the Company, it is expected, will be held on May 7th, 1900, and the Committee invites stockholders to deposit their stock, properly endorsed, accompanied by a proxy to vote the same at such meeting, with the **City Trust Company**, 36 Wall Street, New York, which will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

An appropriate form of proxy will be furnished by said Trust Company upon application.

If, after investigation, a formal protective agreement shall be deemed necessary, the same will be submitted to the stockholders, and any stockholder who shall refuse assent to such agreement, or to the recommendations of the Committee, may withdraw his stock without expense.

April 18th, 1900.

FRANK TILFORD,
GEORGE R. SHELDON,
A. R. PICK,
} Protective Committee.

Northern Central Railway Company,
Office of the Treasurer,
Baltimore, April 3d, 1900.

To the Stockholders of the Northern Central Railway Company:

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was on motion adopted:

"RESOLVED, That for the purpose of providing a portion of the funds needed to pay the bonds of the Company maturing April 1st and July 1st, 1900, and amounting in the sum of $3,930,000, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe at $70 per share, between April 16th and May 10th, 1900, on which latter day the privilege will cease, for one-third of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on April 10th, 1900. Payment in full for such stock must be made between June 11th and 20th, inclusive. At the time of such payment certificates of stock for whole shares and scrip certificates for fractions of shares will be delivered.

"The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder.

"Scrip certificates issued for fractions of shares will not bear interest or dividend, but will be convertible into stock before January 1st, 1901, when the fractions presented make whole shares. Scrip presented after January 1st, 1901, will be redeemed in cash at the price originally paid the Company for the same."

Stockholders will receive official notice of this allotment by circular, giving full information in regard thereto, and also a warrant showing the number of shares for which they are entitled to subscribe, which will be forwarded shortly after April 10th, 1900. Any further information desired in connection therewith can be obtained upon application to this office.

A. W. HENDRIX,
Treasurer.

Memphis Light & Power Company
Memphis, Tenn.
Second Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated March 16, 1894, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that bond No. 42 for $1,000 has been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104 per cent., and accrued interest. The bond drawn as above will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of May next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
Dated April 13, 1900.

Office of The Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore City.

Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., May 10th, 1900, for the purchase of from $900,000 to $1,000,000 of the 5 per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company. These Bonds are of denomination of $1,000, dated July 1st, 1889, maturing July 1st, 1939, interest payable semi-annually, and are not subject to call before maturity. They are to be issued to retire $1,000,000 6 per cent. Bonds of the Chesapeake Gas Company of Baltimore City, maturing June 1st, 1900. Bonds to be sold will have Coupon dated July 1st, 1900, attached. Company reserves right to reject any and all bids.

By order
JOSEPH W. CLARKE, Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS
of the
Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Equipment Company.

Holders of the temporary stock certificates of the above company will receive, in exchange therefor, on and after April 20th, 1900, upon presentation of the same to the State Trust Company, No. 100 Broadway, New York, the engraved certificates of the CONSOLIDATED RAILWAY ELECTRIC LIGHTING & EQUIPMENT COMPANY. J. L. WATSON, Secretary.
Dated New York, April 17th, 1900.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Grand Central Station, New York.
April 24, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the principal of the CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, maturing MAY 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York City. All interest due on said bonds will be paid, as usual, through this office. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Central Foundry Company.

The holders of the DEBENTURES OF THE CENTRAL FOUNDRY COMPANY are hereby notified by the undersigned that it is prepared to receive **proposals** up to May 1st, 1900, for the purchase, at the lowest price below 105, "ex coupon," payable May 1st, 1900, of a sufficient **number of said** Debentures to absorb the sum of $130,281.53, which sum has been set aside for the Sinking Fund by the Board of Directors of the Central Foundry Company.
METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By BEVERLY CHEW,
2d Vice President.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of
The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
Denver, Colorado, April 5th, 1900.

To the Holders of both Preferred and Common Stock of

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders, both preferred and common, of The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Equitable Building, at Denver, Colorado, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to determine whether the Company, when it disposes of the whole or any part of the $2,277,000 par value of The Rio Grande Southern Railroad Company's first mortgage, four per cent. gold bonds, now held and owned by the Company, shall guarantee the payment of the same and all interest to accrue thereon.

The transfer books of the Company, for the transfer of the stock of the Company, will close with the close of business on Friday, the 4th day of May, 1900, and reopen on the morning of Wednesday, May 16th, 1900.

This meeting is called by order of the Board of Directors.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS' WAREHOUSING COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING TO INCREASE CAPITAL STOCK.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
54 Wall Street,
New York, April 16, 1900.

A Special Meeting of the Merchants & Manufacturers' Warehousing Company will be held on the 8th day of May, 1900, at 11 A. M., at the office of such Company, at No. 2 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from seventy thousand dollars, ($70,000,) consisting of seven hundred (700) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($250,000,) to consist of twenty-five hundred (2,500) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

WM. SCHALL, Jr.,
PERCY CHUBB,
PERCY THOMPSON,
J. W. BULLOCK,
NAT'L HENCHMAN DAVIS,
A Majority of the Directors.

Annual Meeting.

To the Stockholders of the East River Mill & Lumber Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the said Corporation will be held at the office of the Company, 425 East Ninety-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1900, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Dated New York City, April 24th, 1900.
THOMAS J. CROMBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN OPERA AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 150 West Fortieth Street, (corner of Seventh Avenue,) on Wednesday, May 9th, 1900, at 3:30 P. M.

FRANK N. DOD,
SECRETARY.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
New York, April 18th, 1900.

The seventieth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Station, New York City, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 25th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 16th. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Co.,
80 Broadway, New York, April 23d, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in PULASKI, Virginia, on Tuesday, May 15th, 1900, at Twelve o'clock Noon. Stock transfer books of the Company will close on Tuesday, May 1st, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. H. EICKS, Assistant Secretary.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
Broadway and 39th St.,
New York, April 20th, 1900.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900.

The polls will be open from 1:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from April 20th until the morning of May 3d, 1900.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

The Germania Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, April 19, 1900.

The annual meeting of shareholders for the election of fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 190 and 194 Bowery, on Tuesday, May 1st, 1900.

The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio

CHARLES F. COX,
Secretary.

Office of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's office in Hudson, Wis., on Saturday, June 9th, 1900, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Tuesday, May 8th, and reopen on Monday, June 11th, 1900.

E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., April 20th, 1900.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, at 19 West 44th Street, THURSDAY, May 3d, 1900, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'ty.

DIVIDENDS.

International Zinc Co., Limited.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Joplin, Mo., April 15, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company this day have declared the regular monthly dividend of 1% on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable May 1st, to shareholders of record April 25. The transfer books will be closed from April 25 to May 1st.

J. B. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad Company.
Quarterly 1¼% Dividend (No. 84) on the PREFERRED STOCK.

The above dividend will be paid May 1st, 1900, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., to stockholders of record at the close of business April 30, 1900.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Asst. Treasurer.

The Germania Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, April 20, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three Per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after May 1st next.

Transfer books will remain closed to May 2d, 1900. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The American Exchange National Bank,
115 Broadway, New York, April 20th, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st proximo, to stockholders of record at close of business April 20th, 1900. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

German Exchange Bank, N. Y.

The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 12% payable on and after May 1st, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed until May 1st.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.
New York, April 12, 1900.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 24	588,753
To date this year	46,557,042
Corresponding date last year	71,809,318

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 24	$2,478,022
To date this year	$217,007,170
Corresponding date last year	$395,153,530

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf.	1½	General Electric	⅞
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅝	Hock. Valley pf.	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	2	Iowa Cent. pf.	¾
Am. S. Hoop pf.	½	Manhattan	½
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1⅜
Am. Sugar Ref.	3½	Nat. Tube pf.	⅞
Am. Tin Plate	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Anaconda Copper	½	Pressed Steel C. pf.	3¼
Canada South.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	1	Twin City R. T.	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	U. S. Express	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	¾
Federal Steel pf.	½	Wabash	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	3⅞	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. T. Plate pf.	½	Man. Beach	½
Am. Tobacco	⅞	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Am. Tob. pf.	2	Mobile & Ohio	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	N. J. Central	2½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	¾
Chi., I. & L.	1	Pennsylvania	½
Chi., L. & L. pf.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi. & N. W. pf.	3	Pullman Co.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Reading	⅛
C., C. & I. Dev.	½	Reading 1st pf.	2
Consol. Gas.	1⅝	Read. 2d pf.	1¼
Del., L. & W.	3	St. L. S. W.	½
Den. & Rio Grande.	⅝	Texas & Pacific	¼
Evans. & T. H.	½	Third Avenue	½
Illinois Central	¾	Union Bag & Paper	¾
Int. Paper	⅝	Un. B. & P. pf.	2
Int. Silver	1¼	Union Pacific pf.	½
Laclede Gas	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	2¾
Lake Erie & West.	½	Wis. Central	½
Long Island	1½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., I. & L. ref. 5s.	1⅛	St. P. & D. 2d 5s.	1
Peo., D. & E. 1st 6s, tr. r.	1	W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	1½
		W. N. Y. & P. gen.	3⅝

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 2-4s.	1	So. Car. & Ga. 1st.	1
F. & P. M. con. 5s.	1½		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

About six hundred thousand shares of stock were traded in upon the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, and, though every agency of demoralization was overworked, few significant declines took place. Some conspicuous quotations were marked down, but the manipulation of quotations does not reflect actual market values, as yesterday was amply certified in a variety of ways. Real owners of stocks were not sellers. They who are of most consequence in the financial world were buyers.

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Though extraordinary efforts are made to create distrust and dislodge investments, almost the only sellers are speculators already heavily short. This sort of thing cannot go on forever, of course, without bringing into the situation elements which will be automatically corrective. Ramming and jamming processes may for a time lower quotations, but no market support is more directly certain than that which comes from the necessities of speculators who have to buy stocks to make good contracts to deliver securities they never owned. In the present market one of the very clearest exhibits is that stocks recently sold have not been sold by actual owners—but have been sold by speculators who, counting upon disturbing effects from fabricated bugaboos, must sooner or later come into the market to "cover."

There is in the market now a short interest greater than has been known in any recent time.

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Wall Street does much guessing as to what may develop in the gold export situation. Early yesterday conservative authorities began to forecast shipments of consequence. But we are so conditioned that we can send a vast amount of the yellow metal abroad without suffering. At no time in our history have we been so flush with gold as at present, and if the exigencies of the Old World are such that it requires our gold, we cannot only furnish it without disturbance to our business affairs, but furnish it profitably.

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Railway earnings and every other ordinary business barometer betoken National prosperity. Only professional Wall Street is blue. Only reckless gamblers are trying to discredit the country's good times.

GOLD FOR EUROPE.

The National City Bank will make a shipment of gold to Europe this week. Authority on the business of the bank said yesterday: "We have an order for gold from Europe, and shall probably make a small shipment by the French steamer on Thursday. I cannot say at what rate of exchange the shipment will be made, but the City Bank will make a profit on the transaction. It will be a paying commercial operation."

This is the only shipment thus far announced, though Wall Street all day yesterday was deluged with stories to the effect that large gold exports were certain to take place this week; that, in fact, several well-known houses had actually decided to send gold abroad, some of it by the French liner sailing on Thursday and some by Saturday's regular steamer. Apparently, however, the only authority for the talk was the knowledge on the part of a very few people of the intended action of the National City Bank. In no other quarter was there any admission of any shipments. Quite generally

home business was light, the public being temporarily frightened off, and the London advance was not in all instances held.

PEOPLE'S GAS ADVANCES.

There was quite large buying of People's Gas yesterday, believed principally to be short covering. The quotation advanced 1½ points on sales of 20,000 shares.

WESTERN NATIONAL BANK.

Board of Directors Increased and Five New Men Elected.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Western National Bank, held yesterday, it was voted to increase the number of Directors to "not exceeding twenty-one." After the resolution was passed the following new Directors were elected: Martin Erdman of Speyer & Co., John F. Dryden, President of the Prudential Insurance Company; Henry M. Alexander, the bank's attorney; Charles T. Barney, President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and Luther Kountze of Kountze Brothers. C. Ledyard Blair of Blair & Co. is another practically new Director, having been elected only about a month ago.

Among the old members of the board are James W. Alexander, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which society is one of the largest stockholders and is very largely interested in the bank; Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railroad; Brayton Ives, President of the Metropolitan Trust Company; Chauncey M. Depew, Marcellus Hartley, and other prominent men. The capital represented by the various members of the board is over $800,000,000.

There are now twenty Directors. Eight of the Directors are also Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, James W. Alexander, President of the Equitable, being Vice President of the bank.

This increase in the number of Directors was deemed advisable on account of the great growth of the bank's business during the past few years under the Presidency of V. P. Snyder. The surplus and undivided profits have increased from $285,000 in 1895 to over $1,500,000 at the end of the first quarter of 1900, and the deposits have increased from $12,000,000 to over $40,000,000 during the same period.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to cable advices, the rumors circulated in London that the Bank of England will advance its rate of discount tomorrow are discredited by high authorities.

Shipments of 186,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Decrease of 35,000 tons in east-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago last week, as compared with the previous week.

Approval by the courts of the foreclosure sale of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville.

Reports from Chicago that the Chicago National Bank will increase its capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Decrease of $837,860 in exports of general merchandise for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of $2,057,172 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Atchison representatives to attend a meeting on Monday next in San Francisco of the agents of the Asiatic steamship lines and traffic managers of lines running to the Western coast, with a view to equalizing rates to and from the Orient by way of England and the transcontinental lines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 4 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $211,821,387; balances, $7,936,961; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,246,901.

Money on call in London nominal, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84½; demand, $4.88¼@$4.88⅝; cables, $4.89; commercial bills, $4.84@$4.85.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95½; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—12½c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ¼ per $1,000. St. Louis—Par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10@15c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 24.—American securities, after a dull opening, were more active and firmer on fairly large trading. The final tone was firm.

Consols for money, 100 7-16; consols for the account, 100 9-16; Canadian, 98¾; Erie, 13⅞; Erie first preferred, 41⅝; Illinois Central, 117½; Union Pacific preferred, 77; St. Paul, 122⅞; New York Central, 137; Pennsylvania, 69⅝; Reading, 9¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 78; Atchison, 26⅝; Louisville, 84¾; Grand Trunk, 8½; Anaconda, 9⅞.

Bar silver firm at 27⅜d per ounce. Money, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

Rand mines, 36½.

Gold premium at Rome has declined to 6.22½. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 28.87; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 6.70.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 24.—Prices on the Bourse to-day commenced irregularly. Later, owing to the absence of transactions, the market became slightly easier. Toward the close there was a recovery on repurchases. Rio Tintos opened firm, but reacted, being weighed under by numerous offerings. Toward the close prices moved up on the recovery in copper. Kafirs were firm. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 15c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

BERLIN, April 24.—On the Boerse to-day prices hardened on the receipt of more favorable reports from New York. Mine shares were supported by covering purchases. International securities were maintained. American shares were dull in spite of the large increase in the Northern Pacific's traffic returns. Exchange on London, 20 marks 52¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rate—Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅜ per cent.

MADRID, April 24.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 79.90. Gold was quoted at 28.02.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton was dull yesterday, and present crop months and next crop months showed a tendency to approach in prices, the former rallying after their touch of heaviness Monday and the latter reacting after their previous advance. The market opened unchanged to 5 points up and closed 3 points up to 2 off. Some 60,000 bales were traded in. Receipts were 13,350 bales, as against 5,241 of a week previous and 13,073 of a year previous. Final bid quotations were: April, 9.36; May, 9.37; June, 9.31; July, 9.32; August, 9.20; September, 8.40; October, 8.16; November, 8.02; December, 8.01; January, 8.02; February, 8.04; March, 8.07.

The coffee market opened unchanged to 5 points up, sales at call being 3,000 bags, and closed practically unchanged. Havre closed about as on Monday also. The sales were only 12,250 bags. Receipts at Rio de Janeiro on Sunday and Monday were 11,000 bags, while those at Santos on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday were only 4,000 bags.

Dullness and inactivity were ruling features yesterday on the Produce Exchange, but breadstuffs were surprisingly firm. Traders who look for improvement point out with considerable satisfaction that the market is strong in the face of bearish news. May wheat gained one-quarter of a cent, aided by steady cables, closing at 72¼c bid. Corn, of which exporters took 200,000 bushels on this coast, improved about half a cent. May closing at 44c bid. Oats were steadier, Western options improving. May oats were finally quoted at 25¾c.

Cotton Exchange Commission Law.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange met yesterday and discussed the proposed commission law for the Exchange. The good prospect of passing this law has considerably enhanced the market value of memberships lately. The law will probably be "sent down" to the members in a few days and a date will then be set for voting on it.

Maritime Exchange Election.

The annual election of the Maritime Exchange (Maritime Association of the Port of New York) took place yesterday, and the regular ticket went through without opposition. John V. Barnes was elected President, Frank A. Dayton Vice President, and Louis T. Romaine Treasurer.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Some resumption of activity in the market for outside securities occurred yesterday, and in several stocks transactions were in larger amount than in a number of days past. There were indications that in some stocks recent declines had brought into the market a number of buying orders from investors inclined to believe that the declines of the past two weeks have been unwarranted by actual facts. Royal Baking Powder, for example, which had been dull for many days and steadily declining, yesterday sold down to a lower figure than it has touched in a number of months, and this was followed by larger purchases of the stock than have been recorded at any time during recent weeks. That actual conditions do not warrant further declines seems to be generally admitted, and in not a few issues present prices must seem attractive to those who expect that in the near future the market will reflect actual business conditions and not merely technical market conditions.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, which had been steadily declining for some days, with fractional recoveries now and again, suffered a further net loss yesterday on few transactions. It sold from 91⅝ down to 91⅛ and closed at 91 bid, a decline of a quarter of a point. The stock seems to have some inside support, but seemingly no effort is being made to force the stock up. There was a little better demand yesterday for one or two of the other copper stocks, but none of the stocks of this group was particularly active.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred, in which recently trading has not averaged more than a few hundred shares a week, sold to the extent of a thousand shares, or more. The stock had been under some pressure and had been forced down several points below the figure prevailing two or three weeks ago. Seemingly this recession was sufficient to attract considerable buying, as shown by yesterday's unusually large trading in this stock. Generally speaking, it has had a firmer market than the majority of curb stocks, and it seems to be generally well thought of. Royal Baking Powder common sold within the last few days at 105, a fact which naturally strengthens the market for the preferred.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD common was traded in to the extent of 300 shares, a larger amount than has been recorded in this stock for some time. All the sales were at 26, and the stock closed at 25 bid, offered at 27. Odd lots of the preferred stock changed hands at 67.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was the most active of the electric group and was strong. It sold up to 13 and closed at 12¾ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point. The other electric stocks were still under pressure, and some of them suffered further declines, which were, however, fractional.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was traded in to the extent of something over a thousand shares between 9¼ and 9⅝. It showed no net change for the day, closing at 9¼ bid.

PRISMATIC LIGHT was actively traded in between 7 and 7⅛, and closed at 7¼ bid. The company is incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with a capitalization of $2,500,000, divided into shares of the par value of $10. The stock has been active on the curb for some days past.

UNITED RAILWAY OF ST. LOUIS 4s enjoyed a further advance, ending the day at 87 bid, against 86¾ bid on Monday. The preferred stock also scored a fractional net gain.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was traded in to the extent of several thousand shares between 2¾ and 3¼. It closed at 3 bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was quiet. The common stock sold just at the close at 8 and the preferred stock remained offered at 28, with 27½ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1¾
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	25	28
New Amsterdam pf.	48½	50¼
New Amsterdam 6s, with interest	98	99

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	...	29
American Agri. Chem. pf. ex div	75	77
American Bicycle	11	13
American Bicycle pf.	41	43
American Bicycle bonds	...	86
American Chicle	55	65
American Chicle pf.	81	85
American Woolen	19½	20
American Woolen pf.	75	76
Cast-Iron Pipe	5½	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	45	46
Consol. Ely. Lighting & Equip.	10	11½
Distilling Company of America	8	8¼
Distilling Company of America pf.	27½	28
Electric Boat	...	25¼
Electric Boat pf.	38	44
Havana Commercial	16¾	18
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	58½	60
International Power	29	35
International Pump	19	20
International Pump pf., ex div.	...	68½
National Enameling & Stamp	...	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	80	84
National Gramophone	45	51
National Salt	46	47½
National Salt pf	77	79
Otis Elevator	27	29
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	85	88
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90	90½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	20	29¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79	80
Sloss-Sheffield	25	27
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	65	67
Standard Oil of New Jersey	540	544
United States Flour Milling pf.	...	7
United State Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	...	¼

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	91	91⅜
American Air Power	40	42
Arizona Lead	14½	14¾
Asphalt Company of America	7½	8½
British Columbia Copper	11½	12
California Copper	2⅜	2½
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub, ex div.	106	106½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	32	36
Electric Vehicle pf.	80	90
Electro-Pneumatic	⅜	⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	28
General Carriage	9¼	9¾
Illinois Transportation	2	2¼
†Lady Helen Copper	81	83
†Lady Helen Copper pf.	7¼	8¾
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	15½	16½
Mexican 5s	99	99½
New England Transportation	5½	6¼
New York Transportation	12¾	13
†Pan American	7	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	24	24¾
Storage Power	12¾	13¾
Superior & Boston Copper	¾	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	3⅞	4¼
Tennessee Copper	14¾	16
Trust Company of America	213	216
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	87	87⅜
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	73¼	74
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	19	22
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60	61

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	231	232
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	104
Central Park N. & E. River	199	...
Central Park N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	...
Columbus Railway pf.	83	...
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	305	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	83
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	...	21½
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	...	90
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	26	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113¾	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31	32

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103¾	105
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	...	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	...	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	109
Denver Gas	...	32
Denver Gas 5s	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	235	238
Madison (Wis.) stock	51	63
New England Gas & Coke	18	19
New England Gas & Coke bonds	68	72
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	35	37
St. Joseph, Mo.	43	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	...	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	97	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104½	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	23
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	87½	88
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111½	113
Hoboken Ferry	68	69½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	18
Barney & Smith pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	...
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6½	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	35	38
Cramps' Shipyard	72	74
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	118	122
Lorillard Company pf.	101	108
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	119	123
Standard Coupler	33	37
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	52
Union Typewriter	29	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	122
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	110	111

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel.	104	108
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	6¼	6½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝; Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.20.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Brunswick sold at .30, 1,000 Comstock at .03½, 500 Cosmos at .01, 300 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .14½, 6,000 Croesus at .01½@.01⅝, seller 10; 1,000 Golden Age at .04, 100 Elkton at 1.25, 300 Isabella at 1.25, 100 Jack Pot at .63, 900 La Crosse at .15, 500 Leadville at .07, 500 Pharmacist at .14, and 500 Work at .36.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 24.—Trading to-day was intensely dull and uninteresting. It was a record morning for quietness, so far as 1900 is concerned. Bell Telephone rose 5, to 335. It is expected that the first year after the exchange of stock into that of the long-distance company is effected will see $10.50 paid on each share. That is, the two shares which will be given for one share of Bell will get $7.50 in dividends—6 per cent. regular and 1½ per cent. extra—and the right to subscribe for new stock is figured at $3, with more rights to follow in future years. Kansas City, Memphis, and Birmingham incomes rose 1 more, to 66, and Fort Scott and Memphis 6s ¼, to 110. Père Marquette common stock was off to 23½ on an odd lot, but rallied to 25, while Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis common gained 1, to 19. Utah Mining was ½ lower at 30, and United States, after gaining ⅝, to 10, was off again to 9¼. Butte rose 2½, to 72½, receding to 71. Centennial-Eureka lost 1, to 23½, rallying ¼. Isle Royale and Old Dominion were unchanged at 26 and 19, respectively.

At the Clearing House the rate between banks to-day was still 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at 12½c discount.

Call money is easily obtainable, on the right names and collateral, at 3@3½ per cent., although the more general rate is 4 per cent. Time loans are still quoted at from 4 to 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4⅜	5¼	Old Dom.	18½	19¼
Allouez	1¾	2	Osceola	66½	67
Arcadian	20	20½	Parrot	44⅛	44½
Arnold	6	7	Pioneer	.30	.50
Ash Bed	.40	.60	Quincy	138	139
Atlantic	24	25	Rhode Island	4½	5
Baltic	20	...	Santa Fé	5¼	6
Bingham Con.	.12½	.15	Santa Ysabel	1	1¼
Bos. & Mont.	...	303	Shoe	31½	32½
Butte & Bos.	71	...	Tamarack	.185	190
Cal. & Hecla	745	747	Utah Cons.	30	31
Centennial	19	19¾	Washington	1	1¼
Franklin	15	16	White Knob	...	25
Humboldt	.75	1⅛	Winona	3½	4¼
Mohawk	15	16½	Wolverine	40	40½
Old Colony	...	4½			

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	243	244	Fitchb. pf.	133	133½
Bos. & Low.	242	...	N. Y. & N. E.	...	...
Bos. & Me.	193	193	6s	111	...
Bos. & Prov.	300	...	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	115	...
Bos. Elev.	144	144½			
Bos. G. 5s	81½	84½	West End.	93¼	93½
Cent. Mass.	12½	13¼			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	333	335	U. S. Oil	18	18½
Dom. Coal	44½	45	West. El.	...	47¼
Dom. C. pf.	116	...	W. El. pf.	61	...
Erie Tel.	102	104			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 24.—To-day's stock business was scattering, with few sales and a narrow range. The only change of any importance was the improvement of Match from 122 at the start to 124 at the close. Metropolitan Elevated common sold at 35@34½ and the preferred for 79½; the bonds brought 97¼.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
180	American Linseed	13½	13	13½
920	American Linseed pf.	56⅞	56½	56⅝
600	American Tin Plate	27	26½	26⅞
10	Canal & Dock	70	70	70
100	Chicago Brewing pf.	14	14	14
70	Chicago Packing pf.	25	25	25
10	Chicago Telephone	193	192	192
662	Chicago Union Trac.	22½	21½	21⅞
10	City Railway	260	260	260
340	Diamond Match	124	122	124
60	Lake Street Elev.	10½	10	10⅛
130	Lake Street Elev. pf.	10½	9¾	10
220	Metropolitan 'L'	35	34½	34½
50	Metropolitan L pf.	79½	79½	79½
50	Milwaukee Breweries	4	4	4
230	National Biscuit	33	32¾	32¾
40	National Biscuit pf.	86	86	86
110	National Carbon pf.	80	79½	80
200	Western Stone	25	25	25

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Interest centred to-day in Western New York and Pennsylvania securities. Blocks of a thousand shares changed hands with frequency, but it was significant that nearly all the transactions were at one price, 8¾, which, with commissions both ways, about approximates the figures at which the Pennsylvania agrees to take all the stock. Pennsylvania Railroad stock was higher at one time—¾ above yesterday's close; later all the gain was lost. The Asphalt issues improved. Some of the sellers of Western New York and Pennsylvania put their money into Asphalt. Cambria Steel looked up fractionally. The rest of the list was dull and draggy. Philadelphia Electric sold at its lowest—4. Even Electric of America wavered, despite a year's net earnings two times in excess of dividends.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20⅝	20¾	Phila. Trac.	96¾	97
Choctaw	33	34	Union Trac.	38	38⅛
Con. Tr., P.	25½	26	United Gas Imp	116	117
Elec. Co. of Am.	4	4¼			
Lehigh Val.	27¾	27⅞	W. N. Y. & P.	8¾	8⅝
Marsden	9	9¼	Penn. R.		

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,121,652, against $10,959,312 in the preceding week and $8,064,280 in the corresponding period last year; total from Jan. 1, $198,543,898, against $149,082,648 in the same period last year.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at auction yesterday, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

10 shares Twelfth Ward Bank, $100 each, 125.
15 shares Westchester County National Bank, $50 each, 201.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, April 24, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14¼	14⅜	300	Am. Car & Found. Co.	14	14½	14	14¼	+ ⅛
66	66½	3,310	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	64	66	64	65½	+1½
35¼	36	340	American Cotton Oil	35⅜	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	+ ⅛
96	98	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	+ ⅜
47¼	48	420	American Ice Co.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ⅜
75½	76½	68	American Ice Co. pf.	77	77	75½	75½	.....
55½	57½	12	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	.....
38	38½	1,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37¼	38½	37¼	38	+ ⅛
88⅝	89¼	300	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	+ ⅛
27⅞	28½	935	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	28½	28	28¼	28	+2
74	75	1,100	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	75¼	75¼	74⅞	75	+ ⅛
41⅜	41½	14,790	American Steel & Wire	41⅞	41⅞	40⅝	41⅜	+ ⅛
78½	79½	8,170	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	79½	79½	78½	79½	+ ⅛
106⅞	110	94,395	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	106⅞	110¾	104⅜	109⅝	+3⅞
27	27½	1,210	American Tin Plate	27	27½	27	27⅞	+1⅛
78½	80	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	— ⅛
102½	103	6,400	American Tobacco	103⅝	103⅝	102	103	— ⅛
135	138	300	American Tobacco pf.	135	135	135	135	—2
45⅞	46	1,440	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	46¼	46½	45⅝	46	+ ⅛
25⅞	25⅝	5,640	At., T. & S. F.	26½	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	.....
63	63¼	24,000	At., T. & S. F. pf.	63¼	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅛
83	83½	20,440	Baltimore & Ohio	84⅛	85¼	82¾	83	—1⅛
1	1⅛	5,370	Balt. & Ohio, rights	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	.....
84½	85	5,912	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	86½	86½	84½	84⅝	—1
74	74⅛	17,457	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74⅝	75¼	73½	74	— ¼
9	10	100	Brunswick City	9	9	9	9	.....
56	56⅞	435	Canada Southern	56⅜	57	56⅜	57	+ ⅛
30⅜	30⅝	5,950	Chesapeake & Ohio	31½	31⅜	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
125	125¼	11,360	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	126	126¼	124⅜	125¼	.....
100	102	110	Chicago & East. Ill.	101	101	101	101	.....
13⅞	14	860	Chicago Great West.	13½	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
76	76¾	110	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	77½	78	76	76	.....
38⅜	39	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	39	39	39	39	.....
17⅞	18⅜	1,950	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	26⅝	26⅝	25	25½	—1
60	60½	710	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	58	58	56½	56½	—1½
41	44	10	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½	.....
10⅝	10⅞	200	St. L. & San Fran.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅜
35½	36½	150	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
11½	12	300	St. Louis Southw.	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
30	30½	900	St. Louis Southw. pf.	31	31	30	30	.....
37⅛	37½	18,195	Southern Pacific	37⅝	37⅝	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	13¾	3,641	Southern Railway	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
57⅛	57⅝	3,625	Southern Railway pf.	58	58⅛	56⅞	57⅝	— ⅛
83⅞	84	1,700	Tenn. Coal & Iron	84½	84½	82⅝	83⅜	.....
19	19⅛	2,000	Texas Pacific	19½	19½	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
		100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
108½	108⅝	575	Third Avenue	108½	109	108½	108⅝	+ ⅛
64	67	100	Twin City R. T.	64	64	64	64	— ⅛
		100	Twin City R. T. pf.	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾	— ⅛
16	17	400	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	17⅞	18	17	17	— ⅛
85	90	700	Union R. & C. Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	—2
56⅛	56⅝	19,220	Union Pacific	56⅝	56⅝	55⅜	56½	+ ⅛
75	75¾	1,740	Union Pacific pf.	75⅝	75⅝	74¾	74¾	— ⅛
48	50	110	United States Express	49	49	49	49	+ ½
10⅞	11⅛	1,850	United States Leather	11¼	11¼	11	11	.....
70	71	330	U. S. Leather pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
33	34	1,050	United States Rubber	33	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
96½	98	510	U. S. Rubber pf.	97	97	96	96	—2½
7¾	7⅞	200	Wabash	8	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
21⅝	21⅞	1,490	Wabash pf.	22¼	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
81½	81¾	1,170	Western Union Tel.	81⅜	81⅝	81	81	— ⅛
10⅜	10¼	400	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
28⅞	29⅜	1,650	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	29½	29½	29	29¼	+ ⅜
16½	16⅝	960	Wisconsin Central	17	17	16½	16½	— ⅛

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A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS ABILITY, with $5,000, can secure a responsible position and a good investment with a well-established house; only a man of ability need apply. A., Box 132 Times.

CAFE, SALOON, BASEMENT AND CIGAR Stand for sale in the most active part of lower Broadway, elegantly fitted up; terms reasonable to a responsible party. Address P. O. Box 1,051.

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CREUZNACH BATHS.
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First-class; Electric Light; Lift.
THE DIRECTION.

BINGEN-ON-THE-RHINE, HOTEL VICTORIA, first-class; terrace overlooking the Rhine.

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For particulars, address the Principal,
Miss Emma G. Sebring, A. M.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A neat German girl as cook for small family in apartment; willing to go to country for Summer. Call, Tuesday or Wednesday, between 2 and 4, S. B., 181 West 75th St.; car fare paid.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Gardener, until Nov. 1; a single man; must be competent, reliable, and strictly temperate; four hours from New York. Address, with references, J. C. H., Box 198 Times.

WANTED—Second man, where several others are kept; must be good valet and silver cleaner; tall man and English preferred. Apply to Butler, Box 348, 1,269 Broadway.

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CARETAKER.—A house to take charge of for Summer by a widow with highest references. 156 East 45th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl, not long in country, as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with washing; private family. Call all day Monday, 312 East 38th St, care Coffey.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, reliable young girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; best city references. M. A. Leer, 148 East 49th St

Companions.

COMPANION.—By young lady as companion for grown children or lady; French, German, English, music; good references and recommendations. Berthe Husquard, 251 West 26th St., Jeanne d'Arc Home.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; in first-class private family; takes full charge; with kitchenmaid; very good city reference. Address Agnes, Box 351, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—A lady going abroad desires a situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call at 7 East 80th St., Wednesday and Thursday, between 10 and 12.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook from May 1; best of references; would go to Newport or Bar Harbor; wages, $30. Address M. C., Box 345, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—A lady wishes a situation for her colored cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call Thursday morning, Floyd-Jones, 4 West 91st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; good reference; no objection to country. 256 West 49th St., Reilly's bell.

COOK, &c.—By first-class cook; also a laundress and waitress or parlormaid; disengaged May 1. Present employer's, 13 East 48th St.

COOK.—By a young Canadian woman as good cook and laundress; city reference. 218 East 60th St.

COOK.—By a reliable cook by day or week, or cleaning; reference. Haney, 220 West 60th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman to do day's work; good laundress and housecleaner; first-class city reference. L. Smith, 356 West 45th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Will go out by the day; thoroughly understands fitting; wages, $2 per day. 228 East 40th St., Bell 2.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—By two competent girls to do the work of a small private family; seven years' reference from last place. 205 West 133d St., first flat.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID—By a competent French maid; good hairdresser; experienced seamstress; thoroughly understands her duties as a maid; best of personal reference. B. B., Box 353, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a young French girl as maid to young lady or children, 6 to 10 years old; good seamstress; city references. A. V., 341 West 30th St.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for a French maid with family going abroad. Call at 17 Gramercy Park between 10 and 12 A. M.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a middle-aged widow as good seamstress in hotel or private family; is fond of children; willing and obliging; in or out of city; best references; small wages. M. L., Box 346, 1,269 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By neat young girl as first-class waitress; thoroughly competent in all branches; excellent personal references. 100 East 54th St.; Byrne's bell.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place her waitress, whom she can recommend. Call at 17 Gramercy Park between 10 and 12 A. M. for two days.

Miscellaneous.

UPHOLSTERERS.—Curtains, portieres, and all kinds of fancy articles; city or country; best references. Mme. Thiercel, 274 West 145d St.

WANTED—Office situation by a young woman; writes a plain hand. American, Box 157 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER or CASHIER.—Experienced and capable; city or country; reference. Adams, 151 East 19th St.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to place her butler, who is also a good valet and able to take care of an invalid gentleman. Call, between 10 and 12 A. M., 17 Gramercy Park.

BUTLER.—English; highly recommended; city references; full particulars present employer. J. P., Box 296, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent, reliable German; best references. Lang, 416 East 15th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—English trained; references from present employer. Butler, 561 5th Av., florist.

BUTLER and VALET.—English trained; references from present employer. Butler, 561 6th Av., florist.

Caretakers.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By man and wife; reliable parties; to take care of house for Summer months. 75 West 44th St.; Williams's bell; all week.

CARETAKER.—By Swedish couple to take care of private house; best personal city reference. Carlson, 53 East 100th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a colored man as coachman or take charge of gentleman's place, or as superintendent; city or country; best of reference from last employer. Whittington, 250 West 124th St.

COACHMAN.—Family going to Europe for extended stay desire situation for their coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in every way; will be highly recommended. Mrs. D. C. Lyall, 36 West 57th St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; best city reference; disengaged on account of family residing in Europe. J., 119 5th Av., store.

COACHMAN.—Married; no children; four years' references. D. M., 11 East 37th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Permanent place in country; twelve years' reference. Answer by mail, G. Mallin, 922 9th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a gardener and florist; single; thirty; temperate; lawns, greenhouses, roses, violets, carnations, water lilies; ten years with private families. H. Berger, care Thamm, 13 Rivington St.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; private family; city or country; assist with waiting, &c. Address Competent, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

NEWSPAPER MAN.—Seven years' experience newspaper work; trade journal or other weekly. W. T., 731 East 58th St.

WANTED—Position by young man with good business instinct, energetic, and trustworthy; good commercial experience; best of reference. Reliable, Box 136 Times.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchases for Improvement on Mercer and Seventeenth Streets—A Big Mortgage—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Heilner & Wolf have resold to Charles C. Smith, for improvement with an eight-story building, the plot 133 Mercer Street, 20.6 by 100.

Deitsch Brothers, who recently erected an eight-story building at 14 East Seventeenth Street, have just purchased from Mary S. Martin 12 East Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92, to be similarly improved.

E. A. Cruikshank & Co., sole agents for the property 72 and 74 Broadway, owned by Peter Marie, said yesterday that they had effected no sale of it, and that so far as they knew there was no foundation for a report that it had been sold.

One of the largest mortgages ever recorded against a single parcel of real estate in this city was filed of record in the Register's office yesterday. W. W. Smith has borrowed $1,400,000 from the Equitable Life Assurance Society, secured by a mortgage on the building, which he has just completed at the southwest corner of Wall and New Streets, with a frontage on Broadway. The mortgage is for a period of five years, and bears interest at the rate of 4½ per cent.

Myer Hellman reports that he has resold at an advance the property 945 Second Avenue, purchased by him last week at the Young estate auction sale.

Stewart & Smith have sold the five-story American basement dwelling 342 Riverside Drive, 25 by 100.

Louis Lese has sold to Bessie Ruth the plot of eight lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, taking in exchange four flats on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 90 feet east of Madison Avenue, each 30 by 100.11.

Louis Lese has also bought from Mary Jane Bennett the frame building 345 East Eighty-fifth Street, on a lot 25 by 102.2.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 32 West Seventeenth Street, 21.6 by 92.

David Stewart has sold for Mary Fagan the plot, southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 49.11 by 100; also, for Henry Strouse, the dwelling and stable on a plot 99 by 140, on the west side of Jerome Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

Max Bargebuhr has bought the five-story flat at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 28 by 100.

James B. Sheehan has bought from Duffy & Donovan a plot of fourteen lots running through from Sedgwick Avenue to the Harlem River, just north of Depot Place.

Peyser Brothers have sold to Simon Shapiro the six-story tenement 51 Norfolk Street, 25 by 125.

Joseph Greenberg has sold to Joseph Wallbach the six-story tenement 225 Clinton Street, 25 by 93.6.

Martin E. Dotson, the colored broker, has sold for Miss M. Bachman the three-story dwelling 338 West Nineteenth Street, 25 by 92.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for Marcus Beckmann to Lowenfeld & Prager the frame dwelling 143 East Eighty-third Street, 25.6 by 102.2.

Plans were filed yesterday by Architect C. P. H. Gilbert for the new residence to be built at 31 and 33 West Fifty-second Street for Raymond Hoagland. The building will be fire-proof, six stories in height, and will be fitted with all the modern improvements. Contracts have been awarded, and work will be started immediately. The cost of the building will be about $140,000.

The Auction Room.

Yesterday's auction list, although not a long one, contained a number of voluntary and executors' offerings, in which considerable interest was shown. For the residence of the late Gen. Thomas A. Davies, at the northwest corner of Forty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, a Columbia College leasehold, Auctioneer Meyer had some trouble in getting an opening bid of $25,000, but, once started, the price rose rapidly to $50,500, at which figure F. O. Matthiessen took the property.

Three parcels of business property, also sold by Auctioneer Meyer—13 Spruce Street, 156 William Street, northeast corner of Ann Street, and 71 Mercer Street—brought out little competition. The William Street piece is mortgaged for $70,000 and was sold for $86,500 over the mortgage.

The Clipper Building, at the southeast corner of Centre and Leonard Streets, sold in partition of the Queen estate, went to S. H. Stone for $46,500. About a year ago this property was sold under similar proceedings, but, owing to the death of one of the heirs, the sale was invalidated. At that time Hertner & Wolf bought the property on a single bid of $50,000 or $3,500 more than yesterday's price.

Complete results of yesterday's salesroom dealings follow:

By Philip A. Smyth

58 and 60 Centre Street, southeast corner of Leonard Street, 57.6 by 40 by 57 by 39.10, five-story stone-front building; partition sale, to S. H. Stone.....$46,500

By William Kennelly.

146 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side 369.8 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary A. Barrett..... 12,000

220 and 222 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 258.4 feet west of Seventh Avenue, each 33.4 by 99.11, two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the United States Trust Company..... 46,250

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 72 feet north of the land of Charles Chesebrough, near One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 36 by 150, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Henry C. Glaser..... 8,750

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

542 West Twenty-third Street, south side, about 225 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling; public auction sale, to Robert A. B. Dayton 23,300

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

610 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-ninth Street, 40.5 by 117 by 32.5 by 125, Columbia College leasehold, four-story brick and stone dwelling; executor's sale, to F. O. Matthiessen..... 50,500

13 Spruce Street, north side, 148.4 feet east of Nassau Street, 24.5 by 74.9 by 24.3 by 79.4, six-story brick building, with store; trustee's sale, to Ira B. Wheeler..... 48,000

156 William Street, northeast corner of Ann Street, 27.7 by 100.4 by 27.2 by 103.3, six-story brick building; trustee's sale, to William C. Horn..... 76,500

71 Mercer Street, west side, between Broome and Spring Streets, 25 by 100, seven-story brick building, with two and three story brick and frame buildings at the rear; trustee's sale, to Mandelbaum & Lewine 29,500

227 East Forty-third Street, north side, 199.1 feet west of Second Avenue, 27.11 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement; trustee's sale, to William Lane..... 20,200

410 and 412 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 115 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 15 by 98.9, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Howard N. and C. A. Potter..... 26,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 626 Water Street, north side, 48.4 feet east of Gouverneur Street, 24.8 by 71.6 by 24.4 by 72.0, three-story brick-front frame dwelling; also,

280 Division Street, also known as 489 Grand Street, south side, 65.3 feet east of Gouverneur Street, 21.9 by 49.2, two-story brick dwelling; also,

251 Stanton Street, south side, 50 feet west of Sheriff Street, 25 by 76, three-story brick building; also,

305 Rivington Street, southwest corner of Lewis Street, 20 by 60, frame sheds; also,

57 Sheriff Street, west side, 170 feet north of Delancey Street, 30 by 100, three-story brick stable, with rights in a ten-foot alley along its southerly side.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 180.6 feet east of King's Bridge Road, 25 by 150, vacant.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 49 and 51 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 305 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 39.6 by 99.11, four-story brick and stone double flat, with two stores.

By William Kennelly, partition sale to close a partnership, 170 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 17.2 by 99.11, three-story brick and brownstone-front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, A. Walker Otis, referee, 40 West Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 238 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 22 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,024; subject to another mortgage for $30,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 540 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Broadway, 15.8 by 90.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,592.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, 1,517 and 1,519 Third Avenue, east side, 79.7 feet north of Eighty-fifth Street, 51.1 by 100, two six-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $12,380; subject to other mortgages for $48,200.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 154 and 156 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 188 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 44.4 by 98.9, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $48,536.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William N. Cohen, referee, 408 Central Park West, 50.5 feet north of One Hundredth Street, 50.6 by 100, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $39,475.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 44 East Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 232 feet east of Madison Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Charles H. Russell, referee, 33 Madison Avenue, 74 feet north of Twenty-fifth Street, 24.8 by 100, four-story brick and brownstone dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 621 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Jane Street, 19 by 55.3 and irregular, four-story tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,882.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, 1,672 Park Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 80.6, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $16,285.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 347 East Thirty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store. Subject to a mortgage for $5,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, 157 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,817.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, James M. Ward, referee, 33 and 35 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 380 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $45,175.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, S. Morrill Baker, referee, 473 East Houston Street, south side, 70 feet east of Lewis Street, 20 by 75 and irregular, four-story tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,514.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Hunt Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of Sagamore Street, for a three-story brick dwelling, 18 by 36; Thomas McGuire of 1,947 Second Avenue, owner; T. F. Brennan, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 100 East Broadway, for a seven-story brick shop, 25 by 62.5; Elias Reibstein of 135 East Broadway, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 47 Division Street, for a seven-story brick shop, 25.6 by 65.2; Meyer Vesel of 41 Division Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Washington Avenue, for three four-story brick tenements, 25 by 70; John Fox, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $51,000.

No. 605 King's Bridge Road, for a frame shed, 24 by 20; John Chambers, owner; D. N. B. Sturges, architect; cost, $30.

Woodycrest Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 21 by 55.3; A. Rummler of 340 West Eighty-ninth Street, owner; J. S. Campbell of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Glebe Avenue, west side, 550 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling; B. Bosman, owner; C. F. Lohse of 906 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

No. 153 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; L. Reicher, owner; Henry Klein, architect; cost, $200.

No. 84 William Street, to a four-story brick office building; North River Insurance Company of 52 Cedar Street, owner; Tryon, Brown & Burnham, architects; cost, $18,000.

Nos. 508 and 509 West Thirty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick loft building; W. Livingston, owner; cost, $50.

No. 90 Chambers Street, to a five-story brick loft building; A. L. Pepigran, architect; A. Reimer of 21 West Fourth Street, owner; cost, $300.

No. 133 to 137 Front Street, to a seven-story brick office building; John J. Astor, owner; A. M. Napier, architect; cost, $1,050.

No. 259 Timpson Place, to two two-and-one-half-story brick and frame dwellings; Mary E. Kenny, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $700.

No. 22 to 26 East Fourteenth Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; James McCreery, owner; F. D. Gheen, architect; cost, $8,000.

Randall's Island, opposite One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to a one-story brick boiler house; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $12,000.

No. 805 Trinity Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. Annie Smith, premises, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, south side, 90 feet east of Marion Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Harriet S. Lum, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 30 East Seventy-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Sarah Samson of 659 Fifth Avenue, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $7,500.

Edgecombe Avenue, southeast corner of St. Nicholas Place, to a two-story brick hotel; Goelet estate of 9 West Seventeenth Street, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $500.

Duncomb Avenue, north side, 300 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; M. Franklin, owner; W. M. Ronze, architect; cost, $200.

No. 219 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick store; Brill Brothers, owners; H. H. Upham & Co., architects; cost, $100.

Nos. 717 and 719 Cauldwell Avenue, to two three-story frame tenements; M. V. Gordon, owner; C. A. Millner, architect; cost, $25.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, April 24.

BLEECKER ST, 199, n s, 29x96; Bertha G. Churchill to James W. Pierce..... 100

BOWERY, 67, 25x79.10x25.3x80.1; John E. Palmer to Emilie P. Strout, quit claim. $1

BOWERY, 67, 25x79.10x25.3x80.1; Louise T. Norris to Emilie P. Strout, quit claim 1

BOSTON ROAD, e s, old line, at n e s of Tremont Av, or 177th St, old line, 127.3x irregular; George Keller to Alfred A. Keller..... 1

BROOK AV, e s, 100 ft n of 146th St, new line, 99.11x140; William Beaman to John D. Hassinger, re-recorded..... 1

BROOK AV, s w corner of 146th St, new line, 24.11x90; John D. Hassinger to Delia McLaughlin..... 100

BOEPCK ST, w s, 88.6 ft n of Houston St, 41.9x100; Charles Gottlieb to Samuel Gottlieb and others, executors, &c..... 1

LE ROY ST, n s, 297.1 ft e of Hudson St, 21.8x100; Helen E. Aitken to Mary A. Bensel 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,725, 16.8x65; Theodore Vanderveer to James Mullins 1

LOT 62, Block B, map of Mapes estate; Louis J. Scherry to Charles G. Mead..... 1

LOT 252, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim F. Levy to Michael Levy..... 100

MADISON ST, 335 to 343, n e corner of Scammel St, 96x36.6x98x41.3; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, executors and trustees, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 35,000

MADISON AV, s w corner of 93d St, 100.8 x44.5; George W. Spitzer to Maurice J. Krauss 1

MERCER ST, 133, 29.6x71.3x28x71.3; Henry C. Eno to Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf 100

MERCER ST, 133, w s, 29.6x71.3x28x71.3; Emanuel Heilner and another to Charles E. Smith..... 100

MONTGOMERY ST, s w corner of Monroe St, 25x93.4; Gerson Hyman to Jacob Guterman 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 136.1 ft n of 161st St, 125x220x—x220; Celina Dodin to Clara B. Dodin 10,000

PROSPECT AV, w s, 71.1 ft n of 161st St, 25x100; Celina Dodin to E. J. Dodin. 4,000

PROSPECT AV, w s, 96.1 ft n of 161st St, 25x100; Celina Dodin to E. J. Dodin. 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 121.1 ft n of 161st St, 25x100; Celina Dodin to A. J. Dodin. 1

SEAMAN AV, s e corner of Academy St, 50x100, 12th Ward; Mary A. Bensel to Elizabeth L. Boggs..... 1

SEAMAN AV, s e corner of Academy St, 100x100; Helen E. Aitgen to Mary A. Bensel 1

SEAMAN AV, s s, 50 ft e of Academy St, 50x100; St. Luke's Place, 14, 21.8x100; 126th St, n s, 142.10 ft w of Lenox Av, 17.10x irregular; Elizabeth L. Boggs to Mary A. Bensel..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 146th St, 49.11x100; Jennie M. Tompkins to the Heights Club of the City of New York 1

TRAVERS ST, n s, 108.10 ft w of Valentine Av, 51.10x128.6; Arthur V. O'Connor to Mary L. Costello..... 1

WEST END AV, 615, 20x90; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to James A. McNamara 250

WEST END AV, 615, 20x90; James A. McNamara to Joseph W. Doolittle..... 1

WEST END AV, 615, 20x90; Joseph W. Doolittle to Charles F. Eberle..... 100

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 50 ft n of Grand St, 25x50; Harry Wolfe to Helena L. G. Asinari 1

WEST FARMS ROAD, s e s, 468.8 ft n e of Lyon St, 27.6x239.6x28.6x222.3; Alfred Brusadelli to Angus Wilkie..... 1

1ST AV, 852, e s, 25x100; Rollin Morgan, referee, to Emma W. Vaughan. 23,000

3D AV, 1,761, 25x83.9; Caroline Green to Leon Block 100

3D AV, 147, n e corner of 15th St, leasehold; William J. Driver and another, executors, &c., to Mary A. Knobloch, 11-72 parts 1

3D AV, 147, n e corner of 15th St, leasehold; William J. Driver and another, executors, &c., to William W. Payne, 11-72 parts 1

8TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 135th St, 25x80; Bernhard Mainzer to Anna E. Haas.. 1

13TH AV, East, 33.4 ft of Lot 1,034, map of village of Wakefield, 33.4x114; Morris Cukor, referee, to Charles T. Toppin. 3,081

77TH ST, 260 East, 22.6x90.10; Abraham Taube to Reuben Sadowsky..... 15,600

16TH ST, 114 East, 31.6x103.3; Emily N. Vanderpool to Clifford A. Hand..... 34,000

19TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of Broadway, 20x92; Leon A. Virolet to John R. Weeks, ¼ part 100

19TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of Broadway, 20x92; Olivia G. Bates to John R. Weeks, ¼ part 100

19TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of Broadway, 20x92; Leonie O. Kayser and others to John R. Weeks 5,000

19TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of Broadway, 20x92; Jean R. Virolet, by guardian, to John R. Weeks 9,115

19TH ST, 42 East, 20x92; John R. Weekes to F. K. Pendleton 1

21ST ST, n s, 120 ft e of 7th Av, 20x98.9; John Harper and others, executors, &c., and as firm of Harper Brothers, to Harper Brothers, a corporation..... 1

23D ST, 20 West, 28.6x96.9; Frederick Ayer to Charles F. Ayer, quit claim..... 100

35TH ST, 303 East, 22x79.7; also 650 2d Av, 19.2x100; Jacques Krakauer to Stephen H. Jackson 100

61ST ST, 462 and 464 West, 36x88.8; William E. Finn to Joseph Kelly..... 16,600

46TH ST, 30 West, 20x100.5; William L. Radford and another, executors, &c., to Carrie Westerfield..... 42,000

47TH ST, n s, 230 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; Martha Keery to Thomas Keery.. 23,000

55TH ST, 150 East, 18.9x100.5; John M. Bowers, as executor, to Pauline Hovemann 10,500

62D ST, n s, 75 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Blooma De Frece to Minnie De Frece, 16-33 parts 5,000

69TH ST, 61 West, 18.2x100.5; Archibald M. Maclay to Alexander McConnell..... 1

70TH ST, 148 West, 17x100.5; Ferdinand Kurzman, referee, to John F. Huggins.. 20,000

78TH ST, s s, 278.4 ft e of 3d Av, 26.8x102.2; Lucy A. Buddington to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

81ST ST, 307 West, 20x102.2; Louis Runkel to Matilda Siegel 100

85TH ST, 158 West, 17x102.2; Martha A. Reed to Catharine P. Blackburn..... 32,000

86TH ST, n s, 112.9 ft w of Madison Av, 75x100.8; Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company to Gustavus C. Weber and another 100

86TH ST, n s, 112.9 ft w of Madison Av, 75x100.8; James C. Parrish to Juliet M. Hotchkiss 100

86TH ST, n s, 112.9 ft w of Madison Av, 75x100.8; Juliet M. Hotchkiss to Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company..... 100

103D ST, 164 East, 27x100.11; Dora Hayman to William J. McCarthy and wife.. 100

104TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Enterlein to Louis Botto. 13,000

106TH ST, s s, 170.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 27x100.11; George C. Shewell and others to John D. Shewell, quit claim... 1

119TH ST, 518 East, 25x100.10; Henderson B. Hayes to Lillian Boenke..... 1

116TH ST, n s, 256 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Leopold Holzman to Roseline Pinkle 1

117TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Isabella McCarthy, individually and as executrix, to Dora Hayman..... 7,000

126TH ST, 315 West, 16.8x99.11; Leroy St, s s, 368.9 ft e of Hudson St, 44.4x irregular, 16-33 part; Minnie De Frece to Blooma De Frece..... 5,000

133D ST, n s, 288.4 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x99.11; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to Arthur Schutzinger 7,500

136TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 16x99.11; 136th St, s s, 158 ft w of Lenox Av, 17x99.11; 136th St, s s, 255 ft w of Lenox Av, 15x99.11; Robert J. Blake to James D. Putnam 1

Recorded Leases.

COHEN, Isaac, to Albert May; 1st Av, 1,651, s w corner of 86th St, store 2 years..... $660, 720

DEAN, John, to William Wong; 61st St, 201 West, 5 years..... 240

GEIS, John, and others to Conrad A. Hogrefe; Willis Av, 307, 5 years..... 1,200

GEISSENHAINER, Frederick W., to George H. Huber; 14th St, 106 East; 13th St, 108 East, 10 years..... 5,100

KELEHER, Francis, to Eliza Caraso; Baxter St, 137, 4½ years..... 1,320

LAZAROWITZ, Abraham, to Samuel Rosenberg; Rivington St, 74, 5 years.... 384

MOSES, Robert H., and another, executors, to Charles E. Smith, Postmaster General; Bethune St, s s, between Greenwich and Hudson Sts, Station G, 5 years 4,300

SMITH, Joseph, to William Hoert; 11th Av, 548, 3 years..... 660

SMITH, Charles A., and others to the Fairbanks Company; West Broadway, 140, 2 years..... 2,000

VAN DOHLEN, Anna M., to Charles Mangels; 39th St, 620 East, 5 years.... 1,200

WAGNER, Margaretta, to Rebecca Thomsen; Cortlandt Av, 735, 3 years..... 840

WINANS, Annie E., executrix, to John C. Brown; 9th St, 743 East, 1 year.... 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ARENFELD, William, Jr., to Norman W. Kerngood; 74 Bowery, 3 years.....$20,000

AHERN, John, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Longwood Av, n e corner of Whitlock Av, 3 years 3,000

BACH, Lewis Z., to Matthew McNamara; 111th St, s s, 66 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years 7,000

BLACKBURN, Catherine P., to Edward H. Sprague; 158 West 86th St, 1 year.. 10,000

BOTTO, Louis, and wife to Lewis Heimer and others, executors, &c.; 104th St, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 6,000

BRAINERD, Eveline H., to William L. Radford and another, executors, &c.; 30 West 46th St, 3 years 21,000

BURKE, Walter A., to City Trust Company; 72 Greenwich St, 5 years..... 15,000

CLAASSEN, Hugo W., and wife to Franz A. Assman; Claremont Av, or 2d Av, w s, 162.6 ft s of High Bridge St, 5 years 3,500

CORVAN, Thomas G., to Bowery Savings Bank; 53d St, n s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 40x200.10 to 54th St x irregular, 5 years. 55,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to John M. Woolsey; 198th St, n s, 108.10 ft w of Valentine Av, ½ year..... 2,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Arthur W. O'Connor; 198th St, n s, 108.10 ft w of Valentine Av, 1 year 1,800

DODIN, Edward J., to Aime Manquat; Prospect Av, w s, 71.1 ft n of 161st St, 1 year 2,000

FEDERGREEN, Sarah, to Nathan Ullman; 117 Essex St, 2 years..... 5,000

FEDERGREEN, Sarah, to Israel L. Prager and another; 117 Essex St, 1½ years 5,000

FEDERGREEN, Sarah, to New York Life Insurance Company; Essex St, w s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, demand..... 45,000

GERLACH, John E., and wife to Wilhelmina Fredericks; 69th St, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 5½ years..... 2,500

GERLACH, John E., and wife to Wilhelmina Fredericks; 69th St, n s, 238 ft e of 1st Av, 5½ years..... 2,500

GLASS, John, Jr., to Isabella Glass; 14th St, n s, 475 ft w of 8th Av, demand.... 15,500

GREENBLATT, Ely, and Jacob Bloch to Abraham Levy; 89th St, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, installments 3,000

GREENBLATT, Ely, and Jacob Bloch to Germania Life Insurance Company; 89th St, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, ½ year 40,000

HAND, Clifford A., to Emily N. Vanderpoel; 10th St, s s, 268.6 ft s e of 4th Av, 2 years 17,500

HAYMAN, Dora, Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 117th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 4,000

HEILNER, Emanuel, and Moses J. Wolf to Henry C. Eno; 133 Mercer St, 2 years 27,000

HERTER, Peter J., to Jennie C. Jerome; 225 East 105th St, 5 years..... 24,000

HORNE, Louther S., to William Henderson; Prospect Av, s e corner of 165th St, collateral 3,000

HOSIER, Henry, Felix W. Hoffmann; 100th St, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 4,000

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to James C. Parrish; 86th St, n s, 112.9 ft w of Madison Av, 1½ years..... 45,000

HOVEMANN, Pauline, to John M. Bowers, executor, &c.; 150 East 55th St, 3 years 9,000

HUNT, Mary, and others to Charles P. Latting; 1,527 Madison Av, 3 years.... 8,500

JONASCH, Rudolf, to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; Bryant, or Hunter, Av, e s, 90 ft n of Home St, installments 625

KELLY, Joseph, to William E. Finn; 462 and 464 West 41st St, 2 years..... 2,800

KEMPNER, Elias, to Samuel Kempner; 108 East 108th St, 3 years..... 7,000

KEMPNER, Elias, to Samuel Kempner; 110 East 108th St, 3 years..... 7,000

KENEDY, Elizabeth T., to George A. Quinby, committee; 3d Av, n w corner of 43d St, 5 years..... 30,000

KENEDY, Elizabeth T., to George A. Quinby, committee; Madison Av, n w corner of 43d St, 5 years..... 65,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 335 to 343 Madison St, 3½ years 30,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 232 and 234 East 78th St, 1 year..... 10,000

MALBECK, Bernard, to Therese K. Jansen; 70th St, s s, 265 ft e of 1st Av, ½ part, 1 year 1,500

MALCOLM, Annie, to Edwin and Elizabeth Butler, joint tenants; River Av, w s, 100 ft n of 167th St, 3½ years..... 1,200

MAYBECK, Bernard, and wife and another to Elizabeth M. Cauldwell; 70th St, s s, 265 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 14,500

McLAUGHLIN, Della, to John D. Hassinger; Brook Av, s w corner of 146th St, new lines, 3 years..... 3,500

MEAD, Charles G., to Louis J. Schery; Lot 62, Block B, map of Mapes estate, 1 year 148

MORTON, William L., to Frances V. Nash; 152d, or Kelly, St,

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78½
Corn—No. 2 mixed	.47
Oats—No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour—Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton—Middling	.09 13-16
Coffee—No. 7 Rio	.08
Sugar—Granulated	5.15
Molasses—O. K. prime	.44
Iron—Northern No. 1 foundry	22.00
Iron—Southern No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron warrants	15.50
Lake copper ingot	17.00
Tin	30.15
Exchange, lead	4.70
Spelter	4.82½
Brokers' price for lead	4.70
Brokers' price for spelter	4.62½
Beef—Family	12.75
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow—Prime	.05¾
Pork—Mess	13.25
Hogs—Dressed, 100 lb.	.07¼
Lard—Prime	7.50
Butter—Western creamery	.18

CHICAGO, April 24.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 62½@64¾c; No. 2 red, 63@69½c; No. 2 corn, 38¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 38⅜@38½c; No. 2 white oats, 26¾c; No. 3 white, 26¾@26½c; No. 2 rye, 54½@56c; No. 2 barley, 40@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, Northwestern, $1.73; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $11.55@11.60; lard, per 100-lb, $6.85@$7.05; short rib sides, (loose,) $6.80@$7.05; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.40@$7.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25½; on basis of high wines; sugars, cutloaf, $6; granulated, $5.44; clover, contract grade, $7.

COTTON.—The feature of the cotton market continues to be that of hesitation, with a still stronger disposition to hold off for more reliable accounts regarding the crop condition at large, with particular concern respecting the flood situation, regarding which advices reaching here show considerable disagreement. The market opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 6 points. Early there was some foreign demand and also light local buying, directed chiefly toward the new crop months. Later this feature disappeared, as the South was detected in meeting this demand. The inference was that the crop outlook was brightening. The strong statistical position and the unexpected demand for Summer months in the Liverpool market, however, made the local traders cautious respecting the short side of the account this side of October. Private cables stated that the English improvement was due to local jobbers being caught short. There was some outside realizing which prevented the market from advancing further, and, with local sentiment easily impressed by any bearish influence, prices subsequently eased off, partly on afternoon advices of clearing weather in the South and a disappointing demand for spot cotton. The expectation of better weather and crop news led to moderate selling in the afternoon, during which the undertone of the market was weak, with outside speculation not a feature. The market did not get above the opening basis, and closed quiet 3 points higher to 3 points net lower. Spot cotton closed quiet, with prices unchanged on the basis of 9 13-16c for middling uplands and 10 1-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 167 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet and easy at 9⅝c; Mobile nominal at 9¼c; Savannah quiet at 9 7-16c; Charleston nominal at 9¾c; Wilmington quiet at 9¼c; Norfolk firm at 9½c; Baltimore nominal at 9⅝c; Memphis steady at 9⅝c; Augusta quiet at 9⅝c; St. Louis quiet at 9⅝c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	9.38	9.38	9.38	9.36@9.38
May	9.37	9.40	9.35	9.37@9.38
June	9.36	9.36	9.31	9.31@9.32
July	9.35	9.35	9.32	9.32@9.33
August	9.23	9.23	9.19	9.20@
September	8.45	8.45	8.40	8.40@8.41
October	8.21	8.21	8.17	8.18@8.17
November	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.02@8.03
December	8.03	8.05	8.01	8.01@8.02
January	8.05	8.05	8.02	8.02@8.03
February	..	..	..	8.04@8.06
March	8.11	8.11	8.08	8.07@8.09

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 10,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; middling uplands, 5 13-32d. Futures opened quiet and unchanged; at 1:45 P. M. steady; near months 1¼@2½d higher; far months unchanged to 1-2-64d higher; closed steady, at 1½@1¾ higher on near and unchanged to ½ off on distant positions. December-January, 4.28s; January-February, 4.28s; April, 5.23½s; April-May, 5.19s; May-June, 5.16½d; June-July, 5.14½; July-August, 5.11½d; August-September, 5.03d; September-October, 4.45½d; October-November, 4.35¼d; November-December, 4.30s. Manchester yarns quiet; cloths, more inquiry but not much doing.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	72 5-16	72½	72½	72½
July	72 7-16	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝
September	72 15-16	73⅛	72 15-16	73⅛
Corn—				
May	43⅞	44½	43¾	44
July	44¼	45	44⅓	44⅞
September	45	45½	44¾	45¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	64⅞	65¼	64 13-16	65¼
July	66⅜	66 13-16	66⅛	66⅜
September	67¼	67 13-16	67⅛	67¾
Corn—				
May	38¼	38 5-16	38	38¼
July	39¼	39 9-16	39⅛	39½
September	39⅞	40¼	39⅝	40
Oats—				
May	22⅜	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞
July	22⅞	23 3-16	22⅝	23⅛
September	22 1-16	22⅜	22 1-16	22⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The only thing of importance about the wheat market and the one point that attracted general attention was its steadiness in face of considerable bearish news, including a continuation of excellent weather prospects over the Winter wheat States. There was some decline at midday and the early afternoon, but in the final half hour all of this was regained, and the market closed quite firm at ¼c net advance. Besides the weather influences, seaboard clearances were next to nothing, the export business failed to reach a figure that might stimulate bull activity, most of the foreign markets were lower, and the unloading of May wheat made itself felt again to a moderate extent. In addition to this, the dullness of speculative trade was in itself almost enough to depress any ordinary market. What little business transpired was almost entirely for scalpers' account, and for an hour at a time May option scarcely varied ⅛c in price. The principal points in the crop situation were C. G. King & Co.'s annual Spring report from Toledo and Prime's weekly statement. The former, covering over 4,000 points in the Winter wheat belt, denoted that less than half a crop might be expected in Ohio and Indiana, leaving not enough for bread and seed. About one-third of the area will be abandoned. Kansas reports were the best in the lot, and great things are expected from this State. Illinois advices indicated a good crop, Missouri a full one, and Michigan about half a crop. Prime maintained that Winter wheat was made excellent growth during the last three weeks, so that, barring disaster, the Southwest will produce a bigger crop this season than she has for many years. The Northwest receipts yesterday were 364 cars, against 271 cars last week and 198 cars a year ago. Duluth stated that receipts for the balance of this month and early in May will be light. The English markets closed partly ¼c higher, while Paris was 5 points lower. At Berlin there was a decline of ½ mark. Antwerp closed unchanged, and Budapest 2 points higher. Private advices intimated that recent weakness in Antwerp had been occasioned by large offerings from the Argentine. Export trade amounted to 26 loads.

DULUTH, April 24.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 67¾c; May, 68⅛c; July, 69¾c; September, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 65⅞c; May, 66¼c; July, 67¼@67⅝c; September, 66¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c; No. 3 Spring, 60⅝c. Oats, 24@24¼c. Corn, 36c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 24.—Wheat—In store, No. 1 Northern, 64¼c; May, 63⅝@63¾c; July, 65¾c; September, 64⅝@64¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, 64¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63⅜c. Flour and bran unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, April 24.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 66¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65@66c. Rye—No. 1, 57½@58c. Barley—No. 2, 42½c; sample, 30@42¼c.

CORN—No. 2 corn was quoted 40½c, elevator, and 47c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 23c; No. 3 oats, 27½c; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 28½@29c; track mixed, 28@29c; track white, 29@34c; No. 2 white clips, 30c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62½c, and No. 2 Western, 62c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 44½@45c, and malting, 50@53c, both, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.45@3.50; Winter patents, $3.70@3.90; Spring clears, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@2.50; No. 2 grade, $1.75@$2.25 per bbl, spot and to arrive. Rye flour—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.20@2.35, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 86@87c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $10.25; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $9.75@$10; coarse Winter bran, $18@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$16.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $16.50; oil meal, $26.50; linseed oil, cake, $25.50; corn oil, cake, $19.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $13.25@$13.50; family, $14.25@$15; short clear, $15.50@$15. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $12@$13.25; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $18.50@$22. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¼c; pigs, 7¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½c; 10 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 7¾c; 14 lb, 7½@7¾c; pickled shoulders, 7c; pickled hams, 10½@11c. TALLOW—City, 5¾c bid; country, 5¾@6¼c. LARD—7.50; city lard, $7; refined lard, South America, $8.25; Continent, $7.70; Brazil, kegs, $9.50; compounds, city, 6¾c; Western, 6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¾c bid; city lard stearine, 8¼c.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—Beef—Extra India mess, 78s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 67s 6d. Lard—American refined, in pails, 38s; prime Western, in tierces, 36s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 50s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 47s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22lb, 44s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 42s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 41s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 38s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 42s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 38s. Butter—Finest and good United States nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 60s 6d; American finest colored, 63s. Tallow—Prime city, 27s 6d; Australian, in London, 27s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, May-August, 23s. Turpentine—Spirits, 43s. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7¾d; Liaseed oil, 30s.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazil coffee futures was a small one; exceptionally so. Prices scarcely varied more than 5 points after the opening, which was steady at unchanged prices to 5 points advance. The transactions were 3,000 bags on the call; 8,000 bags up to 12 M. and for the entire session 12,250 bags. The general ruling of the market reflected a lack of confidence on the part of local operators, while outside interest continued to be conspicuously absent. European and Brazilian cables indicated much the same indifferent conditions abroad. The temper of local sentiment, as is usual in apathetic times, was rather bearish, but there was little disposition to sell for short account, less yet to take the long side of the situation. It was a waiting market, with a few to say what was being waited for, or expected. The situation was quite nominal throughout the session. The feature of statistics was the large movement from warehouses in this country; this was reported at 38,157 bags, including 4,897 bags taken ex-ship. The market for futures at the close was quiet, not unchanged to 5 points lower. Cleared Bahia April 20, steamer Talaridge with 1,000 bags; cleared Rio, April 21, two sailing vessels, together carrying 22,000 bags. Spot Brazilian coffee in the open market was quiet at nominally unchanged prices. We quote: No. 7 Rio, 8c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	..	..	..	6.70@6.75
May	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.70@6.80
June	..	..	..	6.70@6.75
July	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.75@6.80
August	..	..	..	6.80@6.85
September	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.85@6.90
October	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.90@6.95
November	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.95@7.00
December	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.15@7.20
January	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20@7.25
February	..	..	..	7.25@7.30
March	..	..	..	7.30@7.35

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 8$900; receipts, 4,000 bags, (three days;) stock, 350,000 bags. Hamburg—Net unchanged; sales, 20,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged; total sales, 14,000 bags. January, 47; February, 47.25; March, 47.50; April, 47.75; May, 44.75; June, 43.25; July, 45.50; August, 45.75; September, 46; October, 46.25; November, 46.50; December, 46.75. RIO—No. 7 Rio, 9$250; exchange, 9-32d; receipts, 11,000 bags, (two days;) cleared for the United States, 14,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nil; stock, 258,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4¾c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3¾c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.05, and in bulk, $8.40; Philadelphia, barrels, 89, and in bulk, $8.35; refined cases, New York, $10.45; deodorized naphtha, $11.45. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, locals, 35c, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 38@38½c, prompt; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 39c; prime white, 40@41c; prime Winter yellow, 40@42c; city linseed, American, raw, 63@64c; American, boiled, 65@66c; Calcutta, raw, 70c. Lard oil—Western, 61¼c; oil quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 55@57c.

METALS.—Tin, $30 bid and $30.25 asked; lake copper, $17; spelter, $4.60 bid and $4.65 asked; pig iron, warrants, $15@$16; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $21@$23; lead, $4.07½ bid and $4.72½ asked; the brokers' price for lead was $4.70, and for spelter, $4.02½.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, barrels, $3.90. Spirits of turpentine, 51@51½c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.70; F, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2.15; K, $2.30; M, $2.60; N, $2.80; W G, $3; W W, $3.25.

SAVANNAH, April 24.—Spirits of turpentine, 47¼c; receipts, 1,336 casks; sales, 845 casks; exports, 750 casks. Resin, receipts, 2,785 bbls; sales, 12,025 bbls; exports, 7,499 bbls. Quoted: A, B, C, D, $1.25; E, $1.30; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.55; I, $1.65; K, $1.75; M, $1.85; N, $2; W G, $2.10; W W, $2.40.

WILMINGTON, April 24.—Spirits of turpentine, 47@47¼c; receipts, 17 casks. Rein unchanged; receipts, 146 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.85@$3.15; receipts, 59 bbls. Tar, $1.30; receipts, 190 bbls.

CHARLESTON, April 24.—Turpentine, 47c; no sales. Resin unchanged; sales, 50 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No trading. CALVES—Veals, $6.25; city dressed veals steady at 7@9½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Unshorn sheep, $5.50; common clipped sheep, $4; unshorn lambs, $7.40@$8; culls, $6; clipped lambs, $5.40@$6.75. HOGS—No trading.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK—THOMAS M. MARTIN, as sole acting Executor under the will of Henrietta Martin, deceased, Plaintiff, against ANDERSON O. MARTIN, individually and as Trustee under the will of John M. Martin, deceased; Charles W. Martin, Ernest L. Martin, George E. Martin, Frank S. Martin, John M. Martin, Charles T. Martin, Sarah A. Ferrard, Helen M. Bentley, Anderson A. Martin, Helen Staub Tully, George M. Staub, Mary Eugenia Staub, Charles T. Page, John M. Page, Henry L. Page, Helen Mar Robinson, Lavinia Page Barnes, Mary J. Page, Robert A. Page, and Rollin M. Page, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated February 2d, 1900.

CHARLES GIBSON BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Charles W. Martin, Ernest L. Martin, George E. Martin, Frank S. Martin, John M. Martin, Charles T. Martin, Sarah A. Ferrard, Helen M. Bentley, Anderson A. Martin, Helen Staub Tully, George M. Staub, Mary Eugenia Staub, Charles T. Page, John M. Page, Henry L. Page, Helen Mar Robinson, Lavinia Page Barnes, Mary J. Page, Robert A. Page, and Rollin M. Page, the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of March, 1900, and filed with the original complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the said 7th day of March, 1900.

Dated New York, April 2, 1900.

CHARLES GIBSON BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—PAUL R. G. HORST, plaintiff, against DAVID JOHNSON, Augusta M. Durrenfeld, (formerly Augusta M. Rabson,) Elizabeth Johnson, wife of David Johnson; Rebecca Blake, Jane Susan Johnson, Harriet Johnson, defendants. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 20th, 1900. WENDEL & ROBESON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Rebecca Blake, Jane Susan Johnson, Harriet Johnson, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23rd day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23rd day of April, 1900.—Dated New York, April 23rd, 1900.

WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EMPIRE CITY SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against JOHN J. BRIERLY, Mary Disler, James Machell, Ellen Fitzgerald, J. Fred Cryer, and Francis O. Cryer, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 16, 1899. CHARLES W. DAYTON, Atty. for Plff.,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Mary Oister, one of the defendants above named:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of March, 1900, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the said County on the 13th day of March, 1900.—Dated March 30, 1900.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 27 William Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

ap4-1aw6wW&My16

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BULL, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. BULL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Clinch, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1900. WILLIAM BULL, Administrator. EDWARD S. CLINCH, Attorney for Administrator, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap18-1aw6mW

COWMAN, EDWARD D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. COWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1900 GEORGE G. CARTER, MATTHEW V. B. SCHRIVER, Executors. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for the Executors, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. f7-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EGLESTON, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS EGLESTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of April, 1900. JOHN H. CASWELL, ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Executors. NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap18-1aw6mW

FRIES, JOHN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES FRIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jno. Alex. Beall, their attorney, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. LOUISA FRIES, LOUIS A. RODENSTEIN, Executors. JNO. ALEX. BEALL, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mW

FISCHER, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated April 28d, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. FISCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, first their place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1900. IRA H. WARREN, FREDERICK H. VON STADE, Executors. BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap25-1aw6mW

GIBBS, JOHN BLAIR.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BLAIR GIBBS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of April, 1900.—ALFRED W. GIBBS, Administrator. OLCOTT & MESSITER, Attorneys for Administrator, 4 Warren St., Manhattan, New York. ap25-1aw6mW

GIGLIO, SILVESTRO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRO GIGLIO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1900. PROVIDENCE GIGLIO, Executrix. ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Executrix, 93 Nassau Street, New York City. j24-1aw6mW

GUILBEAULT, HENRI.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the heirs and next of kin of HENRI GUILBEAULT, deceased, if any, and to the husbands and widows, if any, of any of them who may have died, whose names and residences are unknown and cannot after due diligence be ascertained; the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, send greeting:

Whereas, Norman Scott Towner of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henri Guilbeault, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ap11-1aw7wW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FORTY-SECOND STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MALCOLM CAMPBELL, plaintiff, against REBECCA L. CAMPBELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of May, 1900, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, together with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Twenty-second (formerly the Twelfth) Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Forty-second Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street, running thence easterly, along said northerly side of Forty-second Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the easterly side of the Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and four inches; thence westerly on a line parallel with the northerly side of Forty-second Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with the easterly side of the Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and four inches to the northerly side of Forty-second Street, to the place of beginning; more or less; being the same premises conveyed to James C. Hepburn by Marvin W. Fox and Emeline A., his wife, by deed bearing date the 27th day of May, 1840, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 519 of Conveyances, Page 461, May 5th, 1849, and being the same premises which were conveyed by the said James C. Hepburn and Clara M., his wife, to the said Margaret C. Campbell, wife of John L. Campbell, by deed bearing date the first day of March, 1859, and recorded in the office of said Register in Liber 776 of Conveyances, Page 171, March 3d, 1859.—Dated New York, April 19th, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

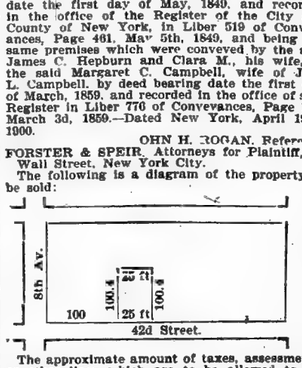

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, when paid by the referee, is about $25.00.—Dated New York, April 19th, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DAVID JAMES KING, BENNETT J. KING, EDWARD J. KING, Jr., and JUDAH H. SOLOMON, as only qualified executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Edward J. King, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARGARET PENDERGAST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, (now Borough of Manhattan,) and being bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-second Street with the easterly side of Avenue A, running thence southerly along the easterly side of Avenue A twenty-five feet and eight inches; thence easterly and parallel with the southerly side of Eighty-second Street ninety-eight feet; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly side of Avenue A twenty-five feet and eight inches to the said southerly side of Eighty-second Street; thence westerly along said southerly side of Eighty-second Street, ninety-eight feet to the corner aforesaid, the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 23rd, 1900.

WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $28,988.44, with interest thereon from the 14th day of April, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $483.30, with interest from April 19, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $677.59 and interest.

Dated New York, April 23rd, 1900.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE SCHUSTER and William Schuster, as executors, &c., plaintiffs, against MAX HEYMANN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the nineteenth day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of April, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, distant twenty-five feet five inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue and the southerly side of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; running thence southerly along the said westerly side of Fourth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly in a line parallel with East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street eighty-nine feet and six inches; thence northerly in a line parallel with Fourth Avenue twenty-five feet, and thence easterly in a line parallel with East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-nine feet and six inches to the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, at the point or place of beginning; being one of the lots conveyed to said George E. Jordan by Charles McCloskey and wife by deed bearing date the 23d day of January, 1888, and recorded on the same day in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,117 of Conveyances, Page 8.

Subject, however, to the provisions of a certain agreement made by the said George E. Jordan with the Health Department of the said city recorded in said office in Liber 2,149 of Conveyances, Page 332.

Diagram of said property. Street No. 1,672 Park (or Fourth) Avenue:
One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

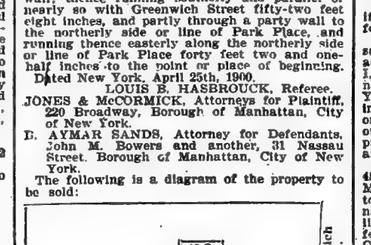

Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold, $15,795.83, with interest thereon from March 15th, 1900; expenses of action, $486.81, with interest from March 22, 1900, and expenses of sale; approximate amount of taxes, etc., to be paid by referee, $360, and interest.

Dated New York, April 2d, 1900.

HENRY WM. BOESTAVER, Referee.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap4-2aw3wW&F&ap25

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE SCHUSTER and William Schuster, as executors, &c., plaintiffs, against MAX HEYMANN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the nineteenth day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Houston Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on said southerly side of Houston Street, distant seventy feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Houston and Lewis Streets, running thence easterly along Houston Street twenty feet, thence southerly and on a line parallel with Lewis Street and part of the way through a party wall fifty feet, thence easterly parallel with said Houston Street ten feet, thence southerly parallel with Lewis Street twenty-five feet, thence westerly and parallel with Houston Street twenty feet, thence northerly parallel with Lewis Street twenty-five feet, thence westerly parallel with Houston Street ten feet, and thence northerly parallel with Lewis Street fifty feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, April 2, 1900.

S. MORRILL BANNER, Referee.

EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 11 Avenue A, New York City.

Houston Street.

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BAKING POWDER

Care must be taken to avoid baking powders made from alum. Such powders are sold cheap, because they cost but a few cents per pound. Alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

NEW CUNARD LINER HERE

The Ivernia Arrives with More Than 1,700 Immigrants.

SPEED GIVES WAY TO COMFORT

Cabins in the Steerage — Incidents of the Voyage—The Vessel to Ply in the Boston Trade.

Fresh from the shipyard of Swan & Hunter at Wallsend-on-Tyne, the new Cunard liner Ivernia came into this port yesterday. As the big vessel was wharfed alongside her pier, her forward decks were thronged with immigrants—more than have ever before traveled in an English ship. Clad in a variety of bright colors and singing songs, for the most part Irish, they made a gay picture as they trooped up and down the decks and then filed into the boats that transferred them to the Barge Office.

Incidents were not lacking to interest the Ivernia's passengers during the voyage. Once a little immigrant boy, about seven years old, was lost for four days. He left his mother and started in quest of adventure about the big ship, but upon growing tired was unable to find his way back to her. Instead of asking some one to show him where to go or telling that he was lost, the young truant decided to continue his explorations indefinitely.

When found, he was sleeping in an empty coal box down among the engines. One of the crew took him to the Captain, who detailed six stewards to search for the mother. They found her with some difficulty, and discovered that she, too, had been lost, having started out to look for her son and not being able to get to her own part of the ship again.

On Saturday, Kate Boyle, an Irish girl, died from diphtheria. Although there were 1,000 Irish people aboard, no Roman Catholic priest was among the passengers, and the burial service was read by a Welsh Episcopalian minister.

There were three cases of pneumonia during the trip, the victims being taken to the Long Island College Hospital on arrival here.

The Ivernia burns only a little more than 150 tons of coal daily, which is 400 tons less than the Campania consumes.

In the construction of the vessel a feature is the steerage department. There she can accommodate comfortably 1,600 persons, and all of them have good berths. Cabins for two, four, and six persons are provided, so that an entire family may be placed together in as much privacy as if they were first-class passengers. In extraordinary cases, like the trip just over, more than the fixed number can be cared for, and even then they have far more comfort than ordinarily.

The number landed yesterday from the steerage was 1,735. Of these, 1,000 were Irish and were shipped at Queenstown, the rest being taken aboard at Liverpool. The latter included 361 Swedes, 128 Norwegians, and 117 English. Of the entire number, 1,100 were women and girls.

Not only are the steerage cabin accommodations unusual, but special attention has been given to the arrangement of the forward decks and dining rooms. In the latter there is plenty of room, and soft-cushioned chairs surround the tables. The front portion of the upper deck is cut off for a steerage promenade—a new departure in steamship building.

The Ivernia was launched from the yard of her builders on Sept. 21 last, the Countess of Ravensworth performing the naming ceremony. On the trial trip an average speed of 16.8 knots was recorded, and the voyage just completed, although no attempt was made to push her, showed that this rate could be held in fair weather. The vessel is 600 feet long, 64½ broad, and 49½ deep, having a gross tonnage of 13,900 and a displacement of 25,000 tons. She is equipped with four complete steel decks, a steel orlop deck, and a bridge deck 280 feet long.

Her capacity in the first cabin is 150 and in the second 200. She will be used on the Cunard Company's line from Boston to Liverpool, but made her first trip to New York in order to bring a surplus of passengers that her owners had undertaken to land here. Her sister ship is the Saxonia, which will sail from Boston on June 9.

The officers are Capt. Alexander McKay, late of the Aurania; Chief Officer G. H. Dodd, Chief Surgeon B. Sydney Jones, Purser J. S. Chadwick, Assistant Purser E. J. Moore, and Chief Engineer John Currie.

Among the pasengers was C. S. Swan, the vessel's builder, who will also return with her. He came to inspect the working of the new engines. Others on board were Thomas Balfour, W. Clifford, Mrs. Flora E. Haines, Mr. and Mrs. W. Molson MacPherson, J. Wilson-Barker, and the Rev. W. Morgan Jones.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS.

Signing of Sub-Contracts Now a Mere Matter of Form, Mr. McDonald Says.

There was a meeting yesterday of the Executive Committee of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, at the offices of August Belmont. The meeting was a long one, but none of the members of the committee would throw any light on the subject.

Contractor Rodgers, who was awarded the contract for the section of the road which burrows under the Harlem River, said yesterday that he is ready to go on with the work as soon as the contract is signed. Contractor McDonald said that, so far as he is concerned, the signing of the sub-contracts is now a mere matter of form. Contractor Pilkington said that he would begin work on the sub-contract for the Canal Street sewer in about a week, beginning at South and Orchard Streets. He has completed about 325 feet of the Bleecker Street sewer sub-contract, and expects to complete the entire work in the course of thirty days.

The sub-committee of the Manufacturers' Association appointed to consider tunnels to Brooklyn will hold a private meeting to-day under the call of the Chairman, Theodore L. Frothingham, and it is expected that arrangements will be made for a hearing before the Rapid Transit Commission. A subway line to the Brooklyn City Hall is preferred by some of the members to a tunnel to South Brooklyn.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is a good cough cure, and helpful in all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.—Adv.

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ORIENTAL CREPES
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED

This week—we are showing a new shipment of Oriental Silk Crepes, plain and embroidered, in all the new shades, in black and in white.
Specially note the Vantine Embroidered Crepes, appearing in large variety of odd and effective designs controlled by us.

LEGAL NOTES.

TITLE TO A TRACT IN THE FOREST PRESERVE.—A tract of 585 acres of wild land in Franklin County, owned by Ferris J. Meigs, was sold in 1881 for non-payment of taxes, and in 1884, after the two years allowed for redemption, was conveyed to the State. In an ejectment suit brought in the Supreme Court by Meigs three years ago against State Controller Roberts, the main defense aside from the tax title was that the action was not brought within the time prescribed by law, and was barred by the statute of limitations. On the trial, at the St. Lawrence Special Term, the plaintiff traced his title by a chain of conveyances from an original grant by the State in 1798. The trial court dismissed the complaint, on the ground that the premises were part of the forest preserve, and in the occupation of the State. The Appellate Division of the Third Department, by a divided court, directed a reversal, but the Court of Appeals recently reversed the Appellate Division and affirmed the decision of the trial court. Judge Cullen, giving the opinion, holds that the law of 1885, re-enacted in part in 1891 and 1893, which makes the Controller's conveyance, executed upon a tax sale, conclusive evidence, after the lapse of two years from its record in the county in which the lands conveyed are located, of the regularity of the proceedings in which conveyance was made, although in some aspects a curative statute, is primarily and essentially a statute of limitations. After the Controller had, in 1894, published the statutory notice that the lands were thereby declared to be and thereafter should be deemed to be in his actual possession for the State, the previous owner, failing to prove any actual possession in himself or his grantors, could not, the Court held, in 1897 maintain this ejectment action, it being barred by the lapse of more than two years since the publication of the statutory notice, and by the statute the State acquired not only constructive but actual possession of the lands conveyed by the Controller's deed.

***

CONTRACT TO SELL SHARES OF CORPORATE STOCK.—Edwin W. Cragin set forth in the complaint in his suit against James O'Connell and another that he agreed to sell them forty-five shares of the capital stock of the O'Connell & Hillery Lime and Marble Dust Company for $4,500 and 6 per cent. interest from the date of purchase to the date of delivery, the agreement to be performed within a reasonable time; that though the stock was tendered and a reasonable time for performance had elapsed, the defendant refused to receive the shares and pay for them. In their answer the defendants set out in full the contract made between them and the plaintiff. The Court, on the trial, declined to dismiss the complaint for insufficiency, and that decision has been sustained by the Appellate Division. Justice Patterson, giving the opinion, says it may be doubtful whether the complaint would have stood the test of a demurrer, "and while a motion to dismiss a complaint for insufficiency is equivalent to a demurrer, yet the recent decisions of courts of authority in this State are to the effect that where insufficiencies of the allegations of the complaint are supplied by an admission or other allegations of the answer a motion made to dismiss at the commencement of a trial is to be regarded as one made upon the pleadings." The Court held also against the claim made on the part of the defendants that the contract sued on was not a contract for sale, but gave an option to the defendants which effected that where insufficiencies of the allegations of the complaint are supplied by an admission or other allegations of the answer a motion made to dismiss at the commencement of a trial is to be regarded as one made upon the pleadings." The Court held also against the claim made on the part of the defendants that the contract sued on was not a contract for sale, but gave an option to the defendants which might be reviewed in the Court of Appeals. One item of testimony given by the plaintiff was that Mr. Dos Passos, a lawyer, said he considered him to be "the procuring cause" of the sale. This, the Court said, was some evidence supporting the plaintiff's cause of action, and it was held therefore that judgment entered upon the nonsuit must be reversed.

Special Sale of *Turkish Carpets,* as follows:

No.	Size.	Price.
1	9.8x6.6	$33.50
2	12.0x8.5	53.50
3	12.0x9.2	53.50
4	12.1x8.3	55.00
5	11.9x8.10	54.50
6	12.10x8.6	57.50
7	12.7x9.0	59.50
8	12.0x9.7	60.50
9	12.2x9.7	61.50
10	13.1x9.3	64.00
11	13.1x9.8	66.50
12	13.5x10.7	71.00
13	13.9x9.5	71.50
14	13.2x10.2	72.50
15	13.7x10.2	72.50
16	14.1x9.8	75.00
17	14.5x9.11	75.50
18	13.8x10.6	75.50
19	13.11x10.5	76.50
20	13.4x11.4	81.50
21	14.10x10.6	86.00
22	14.9x10.9	87.50
23	15.4x11.3	91.00

Together with 50 *Rare Antique Afghanistan Carpets,* at *$55.00* each, worth $70.00 to $100.00.

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Flemish sideboards, sturdy and artistic, $30.00. Rush-seated chairs, broad, with heavy Flemish oak frames, $8.00. Extension tables, $31.00.

The country house can suggest a burgomaster's castle—at factory prices, if you

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NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

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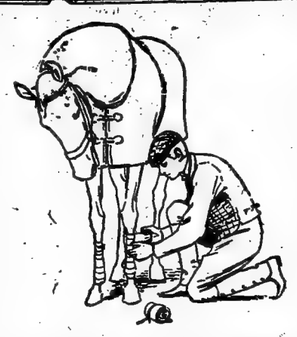

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"Korea"—New handsome weave,—suitable for Dresses or Waists,
$1.00 per yard.
Value $1.25.

Yarn dyed Habutai.—Recommended for Summer wear.
Water proof, stain proof, Fast black. 26 inches wide.
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3000 yards Black Taffetas. For Skirts, Waists or Linings,
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THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

This shoe, with its excellence of material and construction, its conformation to the perfect shape of a woman's foot, will appeal directly to those whose pleasure and training demand hygienic qualities, and whose taste require attractive appearance.

Walking, dress, or sport Shoes.

35 Varieties.
Sizes 1 to 9. Widths AAA to E.
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Fancy Piqués, Lenos, Shirred Cambrics, Swiss, Madras, Lawns, and novelty woven striped and "open-work" Fabrics.
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Half a teaspoonful in half a glass of water, refreshes and invigorates the entire system. A wholesome tonic.
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English wing or "forty winks" Easy Chairs,—upholstered in Art Cretonnes, Chintz, Ticking and Denim,
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Fur Storage
and the repairing of
Furs and Fur Garments.

When you are ready to have the Furs, or the Fur-lined Garments, put away for the season, say the word and we will send for them, keep them safe from moths or hurt of any kind, insure them against fire, and return them when you wish.

If there is Remodeling or Renovating of any kind to be done the Spring and Summer months are very favorable for it, and the cost will be much less than if you wait until the rush-time comes; especially as the price of Skins is advancing.

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A RUNAWAY GIRL,
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RELIEF CONCERT TO AID THE BOER WIDOWS and ORPHANS
Seats, 50 and 75 cents; Orchestra, $2; Dress Circle, $1. Box Office, Tyson's, St. James Bldg.

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To-night & Thurs. night, "Cricket on the Hearth" & "Lend Me 5 Shillings"; Fri. & Sat. ngts, The Rivals; Sat. Mat., Rip Van Winkle.

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Scotch Madras and Oxfords,—exclusive designs, suitable for Tailor Shirt Waists.
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Printed Mull,—fancy Persian figures, dots, stripes and novelty designs.
Colors and black and white.
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Mercerized Sea-Island Cotton,—novelty serpentine and invisible check weaves.

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54 x 90, - 38 cents each.
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Complete range of New Bedford, and Wamsutta, and Wamsutta Percale Sheets and Pillow Cases, hemmed ready for use,—at price below cost of material by the yard.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATINEE TO-DAY, 25 & 50c.
MAN'S ENEMY

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SALE OF
Black Dress Goods!
2000 yards of 45 inch all wool
Voile
In standard shade of Jet Black. Regular selling price 80c.
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TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock precisely,
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE of
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
(Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU,) when the principal artists of the Company will make their last appearance in America (previous to their departure for Europe) in the following programme:
1.—IL FLAUTO MAGICO, (Magic Flute,) Act. II. Mmes. Sembrich, Susan Strong, de Lussan, Suzanne Adams, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bridewell, Broutöt, and Clémentine de Vere; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Vanni, Meux, Maestri, and Plançon. Conductor, Bevignani.
2.—CARMEN, Act. II. Mmes. Calvé, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren; MM. Saligiac, Meux, Dufriche, Queyla, and Scotti. Conductor, Bevignani.
3.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, Act III. Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, Meux, and Pringle. Conductor, Paur.
4.—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, Act. III., ending with the Mad Scene. Mme. Sembrich and Mr. Lempriere Pringle. Conductor, Bevignani. Regular Prices. Seats in Boxes, $5. General Admission, $1.50. Admission to Family Circle, $1.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Madison Square Garden
Twice Daily, 2 and 8:15 P. M.
BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST AND ROUGH RIDERS
GREATER THAN EVER
Secure Seats in Advance.

DE PACHMANN-MARTEAU; the RUBINSTEIN, 75 VOICES. 5th Ave. Theatre, Thursday, April 26th, 2:30 P. M. International Sunshine Society Benefit. WM. R. CHAPMAN, Conductor.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Matinée Sat. at 2.
OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

EDEN MUSEE Open 10:30 A.M. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups CINEMATOGRAPH. To-night, 8:30, the Musical Play, TALLY-HO!

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:15.
Empire Company's Greatest Triumph, LORD & LADY ALGY

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. James K. Hackett Mats. To-day & Saturday. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS, 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. "The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald. Evgs., 8 o'c. Mats. To-day and Sat., 2 o'c. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th st., n'r B'way. Last 4 Nights. Last Mats. To-day & Sat. Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST 3 WEEKS. WAY DOWN EAST. Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2 Ev. 8:15.

Proctor's 23d St. Wilmer Vincent & Co. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. Henri French. Smith & Campbell. Farnum & Seymour, Edith Kingsley, Mov. Pics., oths.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. FOUGERE Dolan & Lenharr. Ryan & Richfield, Newell & Shevett, Mov. Pics., oths.

KNABE HALL WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 25th, at 8:15. SEVENTH RECITAL. JOSEF WEISS Liszt Programme. Seats, $1.00, at Wm. Knabe's, 156 5th Av.

KNICKERBOCKER. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. BOSTONIANS IN VICEROY. THE
Week May 7—"ROBIN HOOD."
Week May 14—"THE SERENADE."

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'wy & 7th Av. Victoria EVGS. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30. THE RAYS IN A HOT OLD TIME.
PRICES: 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, AND 2.00.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL. 34th St. & Broadway. MAT. TO-DAY 25 & 50c. High-Class Vaudeville. HAYES & LYTTON, JOS. O. BARROWS & CO., Geo. EVANS, Edna B. MARSHALL & Co., & oths

THE DEWEY East 14th St. Matinee To-Day. WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO. BURKE BROS.—JENNY EDDY TRIO.

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Last 2 Weeks of WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest SAPOLIO laughing success.
Seats for the last performances now on sale.

14th St. Theatre, Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST TIME IN NEW YORK.
As Played 200 Nights at Daly's Theatre. THE GREAT RUBY

BIJOU, B'way & 30 St. Evegs. at 8:30. LAST WEEK TIM MURPHY in "THE CARPET BAGGER."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. TO-NIGHT AT 8. Mat. Sat. IM WEISSEN ROESS'L. & ALS ICH WIEDERKAM.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Charles Frohman's Comedians in Coralie & Co., Dressmakers. 8:15. Sat. Mat.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—SWEET LAVENDER.

Huber's 14th St. Museum. Linus II., Oregon Wonder; 3-Legged Horse; Talking Horse.

Baseball, Polo Gds., To-day, 4 P. M. BOSTON vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

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QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Every Day at 2:30 P. M.
Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00.
Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A.M., 1, 1:20, 1:50 P. M., and Flatbush Av. 11:04 A. M., 1, 1:35, 1:50 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh northerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,693. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

A full report of the meetings of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions will be found on Pages 5, 6, and 7.

Stocks irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 79⅝c. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 43¾c. Cotton, middling, 9 13-16c.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday, by a vote of 87 to 50, eliminated from the Post Office Appropriation bill the clause providing for a seven-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar appropriation for the extension of the pneumatic tube service. Representatives of brewery interests appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee and argued for the repeal of the one-dollar war tax on each barrel of beer. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Alaskan Code bill.—Page 10.

FOREIGN.—The British force at Wepener under Col. Dalgety was relieved by Gen. Brabant, the Boers, to the number of 5,000, retiring to the north on the capture of De Wetsdorp by the British. Dalgety's losses were 165. According to reports from Pretoria the Boers have reoccupied Boshof. The German, British, French, Austrian, and Italian Embassies in Turkey have asked their Governments for instructions regarding claims against Turkey. Special concessions have been given for displaying some American exhibits at Paris. At the Lord Mayor's Easter banquet to Ambassadors at London yesterday Mr. Choate responded to the toast, "The Ambassadors."—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

Oberlin M. Carter, formerly Captain in the United States Corps of Engineers, was removed from Castle William yesterday, and, under guard, was placed on a train bound for Fort Leavenworth, where he will serve his sentence.

The Cuban company organized to develop Cuba's railway system by Sir William C. Van Horne, ex-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was incorporated at Trenton, and many prominent American financiers are said to be connected with the concern.

Page 2.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention indorsed the President and pledged support to M. S. Quay. The platform declares for the popular election of Senators and against trusts.

Page 3.

Homeward-bound Brooklynites on the bridge were greatly excited yesterday by flames which leaped from the car tracks, all having been set on fire by a spark from a steamer or the third rail.

Page 9.

Three children were burned to death, three persons were seriously burned and injured, and others were more or less injured in a tenement house fire yesterday, the police and firemen attributing the fatalities and peril to the clogged condition of the fire escapes.

Page 16.

The defense of District Attorney Gardiner in the charges brought against him through the agency of the City Club opened yesterday before Commissioner Wilcox.

Contractor John B. McDonald announced yesterday that the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company had awarded another sub-contract for the construction of the underground road.

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 7.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
Markets.—Page 15.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 13.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
United Service.—Page 8.
Weather Report—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.

DEWEY TO PRESERVE SILENCE.

Will Delay Issuing Statement of His Views—His Managers Find Him Hard to Manage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The political friends of Admiral Dewey are beginning to realize the difficulty of the task they have undertaken, not alone with the country, but with the candidate.

The Admiral is a man of determined, vigorous mind, and is accustomed to act with promptness on his impulses, and is consequently much more difficult to hold in line than other men would be.

Already there are signs that he is disposed to kick over the traces and govern himself by his own wishes rather than their advice. For a time the Admiral was entirely satisfied to trust to their judgment rather than his own. He made no secret, in conversation with his friends, of his reliance on the superior political skill of his managers, and seemed to prefer, for once, to follow their suggestions. He is still doing so, but some of them are getting anxious.

The managers succeeded in persuading the Admiral not to issue the statement which he intended to promulgate over a week ago, and induced him to wait for a more propitious season. Most of the Admiral's admirers think the time has not yet come for the issuance of such a statement, and if he does issue one at this time it will be against their judgment, yet rumors are again current that he wishes to publish one.

There is a story that Dewey will say something of his political opinions in Chicago, but this appears to rest simply on the fact that, after refusing in Washington to say what his politics are, he made known the fact that he was a Democrat during his visit to Philadelphia, and the assumption arises that he may do the same thing again.

People who have talked with the Admiral on the subject within the past week are confident that there is no foundation for such stories. His intimates are convinced that he will stand by his determination not to issue a complete platform now or at any time, but that he will on occasion, as he sees fit, make known his views on several subjects. This was the Admiral's attitude so late as three days ago, and there seems no foundation for the rumors that he has changed his mind. He himself will not talk on the subject for publication.

JENNINGS HEARING IN CHICAGO.

Methodist Book Committee Considers Charges Against Agent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 25.—H. C. Jennings, publishing agent of the Western Methodist Book Concern, appeared before the Book Committee of the Church this afternoon to answer charges which have been filed against him. The allegations, it is said, are of a serious character, and it is thought were preferred at the instigation of friends of Dr. Edwin A. Schell, formerly editor and Secretary of The Edworth League. They are supposed to charge that the business of the big publishing house has not been conducted as it should have been.

Owing to the proximity of the general conference and the serious character of the allegations much attention is being given to the case. The gravity of the situation is increased by the early appearance of the General Book Committee. This is composed of many prominent business men throughout the United States.

Mr. Jennings has prepared his answer to the charges in fifteen typewritten pages. He refused to divulge the contents of the document and would not talk for publication.

The opinion among prominent ministers in Chicago is that the charges are the result of spite emanating from the trouble with Dr. Schell. Over a year ago Dr. Schell was editor of the literature of the league. It is alleged he became involved in deals with bookmen and received royalties on the sale of many books which he recommended.

New York—Pennsylvania Limited—Chicago.

The Pennsylvania Limited is the connecting link between the chief cities of the East and West. —Adv.

CARTER OFF TO HIS FAR WESTERN PRISON

Protests His Innocence, Declaring that Time Will Prove It.

ATTEMPT AT SECRET REMOVAL

Military Authorities Act Quickly After Receipt of Orders—His Counsel Expresses Little Hope.

"I am innocent. I am guiltless of wrongdoing; time, I am convinced, will right everything."

Oberlin M. Carter, once a Captain in the United States Corps of Engineers, said this last night on a parlor car of the Pennsylvania Railroad Train No. 7, the Southwestern Express, a few seconds before it started with him and an armed guard which is to escort him to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he will serve out what remains of his sentence of five years' imprisonment for embezzlement. Carter spoke in a firm voice, and emphasized each word. He did not falter until the train began to move. Then his eyes were moist and his voice quavered as he bade his chief counsel good-by.

Events succeeded each other rapidly in the case of Carter yesterday. The mandate of the United States Supreme Court on its decision of Monday which dismissed Carter's appeal was at noon before Judge E. H. Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court, and it was at once made operative. Before 1 o'clock orders for the removal of the prisoner from Castle William to Leavenworth were promulgated by Gen. Merritt, and at 7 o'clock last night, under circumstances of extraordinary precaution and secrecy, he was smuggled away from Fort Columbus and put on the Pennsylvania train in such a way that only an accident revealed that his escort had by a roundabout way taken him to the trainshed and put him on the train. It was explained that this was done to frustrate further legal proceedings by the prisoner's counsel. On the other hand, his legal advisers assert that will as they might they were powerless to act, as they have not yet received and studied the decision of the Supreme Court as handed down by Chief Justice Fuller.

ARMED WITH COURT'S MANDATE.

The first phase of the case yesterday was when, just before noon, Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Advocate General of the Department of the East, entered the United States Circuit Court with United States District Attorney Henry L. Burnett and Assistant District Attorney E. E. Baldwin. With them was Abram J. Rose of Kellogg & Rose of counsel for Carter. Lieut. Col. Clous had with him the mandate of the Supreme Court, bearing its seal and the signature of James H. McKenney, its Clerk. It recited the petition for the writ of habeas corpus against Capt. B. K. Roberts, the custodian of Carter, and the decision in favor of the respondent and the dismissal of the appeal and writ of error for want of jurisdiction on Monday. The mandate to take the necessary proceedings "according to right and justice" follows.

Judge Lacombe, on the motion of Gen. Burnett, issued an order that the judgment of the United States Supreme Court be made the judgment of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, adding: "And the said Oberlin M. Carter is hereby remanded to the custody from which he was produced for the purpose of the execution of the sentence."

The effect of this was to relieve the officials of Governors Island from the stay created by the appeal, leaving them free to act in sending Carter to Fort Leavenworth if other legal action by his counsel did not intervene.

Lieut. Col. Clous went to Governors Island as soon as Judge Lacombe made the order, and within an hour the official order in regard to the removal of Carter was issued.

ORDER OF REMOVAL.

This order was as follows:

Headquarters, Department of the East, Governors Island, New York City.
April 25, 1900.

Special Orders No. 95. Extract.

3. The commanding officer of Fort Columbus, N. Y., will, under the requirements of General Orders No. 172, Series of 1899, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., send general prisoner Oberlin M. Carter, now in confinement at that post, in charge of a commissioned officer and guard of one non-commissioned officer and three privates to the United States Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Having delivered the prisoner at the penitentiary and obtained necessary receipt, the officer and guard will return to station. The receipt, with report of action, will be forwarded to these headquarters.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation, the travel directed being necessary for the public service, and the Subsistence Department travel rations for the required number of days for guard and prisoner.

By command of Major Gen. Merritt.

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Capt. George F. Cook, Fifteenth Infantry, was the acting commanding officer of the post, and he rapidly complied with the terms of the order, so that at 4 oclock in the afternoon every detail in relation to the removal of Carter had been arranged. Capt. Cook declined to discuss anything in regard to the prisoner, whose incarceration in Castle Williams had been so rigid since Sunday that on Tuesday his counsel was denied permission to visit him. It was, however, rumored about the post that Carter and his escort would go on board the Governors Island ferry boat Gen. Hancock at 7:15 P. M., and a number of soldiers who had not seen the famous prisoner took an earlier boat to the barge office dock to see him as he landed. If, however, the officials had such an intention, they changed their plans on a rumor that Carter's lawyers had obtained further temporary relief for their client. After a discussion between Gen. Merritt, Lieut. Col. Clous, Capt. Cook, and Col. Sheridan, it was decided to surround the leaving of the prisoner with such secrecy as to thwart any plan for his detention here.

WAITING TO SEE CARTER.

Expecting the coming of the prisoner to the Governors Island ferry dock quite a crowd of the dwellers on the front lounged in its neighborhood at dusk and few noticed the Government naphtha launch Thayer, better known as "The Yellow Kid," which lay in the north basin of the landing with steam up. Presently the General Hancock came over from New York, and those who were on the lookout for Carter gathered in the neighborhood of the gangway. They did not notice that a trunk and some light baggage were put on the Thayer.

At a few minutes past 7 o'clock a party of six quietly left the salleyport of Castle Williams and silently and rapidly took the road to the ferryboat landing. First of the party were Oberlin M. Carter. Beside him walked the officers commanding the escort, First Lieut. T. R. Harker of Company L, Fifteenth United States Infantry. Following them were Corp. Thomas Poteet and three privates of the regiment; Watson of Company M, Bolen of Company L, and Crakley of Company I. Lieut. Harker and his soldiers were in full uniform. The privates carried only side arms.

Carter bore himself proudly. He walked erect, with a military stride, looking neither to the left nor the right, and was entirely unperturbed so far as appearances went. His spare, athletic figure was set off to advantage by faultless garb and immaculate linen. He had not been degraded in any way. That ordeal will come to-morrow in Kansas, unless special orders to the contrary are sent to his custodians. He wore over a well-made dark cutaway suit a meal-colored whipcord overcoat, short, with strapped seams. His headgear was a black derby, his shoes were natty and well polished. His collar was a high turn-down, with a dark purple butterfly bow, and he wore buff-colored kid gloves.

DEPARTURE OF CARTER.

The prisoner and the escort party were among those waiting at the gangway of the General Hancock before they were recognized. A short time later they had filed to the basin, where the Thayer lay. She was boarded and off, and, heading up the North River with only her crew and Carter and his custodians, before it was realized by those who were at the landing that a very clever ruse had been successfully played. Only the authorities knew the destination of the Thayer, and but for an accident, Carter might have been many miles on his way to prison before his route to Fort Leavenworth by way of St. Louis was discovered.

The Thayer made directly for the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and had a narrow escape from being run down by an unknown tug just south of the ferry slips. The launch went to the Adams Express pier, north of the Pennsylvania's slips, and Carter and the escort remained on the pier while the baggage brought along was checked. Then Carter was, without being recognized, put on the north lift, taken into the train shed, and put in the front parlor car of the Southwestern Express, on Track 5. He was put in the smoking compartment and, taking off his overcoat, prepared to make himself comfortable for the journey.

Only a private of the escort was left in charge of him. Here he was found by his counsel, Abram J. Rose, who had expected to meet him at the Barge Office Pier, but who on discovering that he had been smuggled away went to the Pennsylvania Railroad on the chance of finding him there. Lieut. Harker permitted Carter and his lawyer to talk without restraint. Carter said through Mr. Rose that he had no statement to make to the public, but just as the train was about to start he made the declaration of innocence and faith in the future above quoted.

TO SERVE HIS SENTENCE.

The Southwestern Express pulled out of the train shed at 8:14 o'clock, the exact schedule time. Carter is due at St. Louis at 7 A. M. to-morrow. Twelve hours later he will be at Fort Leavenworth. There he will serve out the remainder of his sentence of five years' imprisonment. He has already served seven months, and the commutation time to be taken off is ten months more, so that he will, if circumstances do not change the situation, be free in November, 1903.

Abram J. Ross said last night: "Carter has gone to Fort Leavenworth. I do not say that nothing can now be done for him, as I have not yet seen the Supreme Court opinion in his case. This, I am informed, is not yet ready to be made public. If it is what I believe, nothing can be done. They 'railroaded' my client with a vengeance. I am surprised that the Governors Island officials did not tell me how they were going to send him away."

DEFEAT FOR INSURGENTS.

Gen. Bell's Troops Encounter 300 Filipinos and Kill 80.

MANILA, April 25.—Officers who have arrived here from Nueva Caceras, Province of South Camarines, bring details of a fight April 16, in which eighty Filipinos were killed. The American outposts reported 300 natives assembled three miles from the town, and Gen. Bell sent three detachments of the Forty-fifth Regiment, with two Maxims, who nearly surrounded the Filipinos, the majority of whom were armed with bolos and wore carabao hide helmets, coats, and shields.

The Filipinos were quickly put to flight, leaving the field strewn with armor. Their riflemen were unable to shoot straight; and the bolomon never got near enough to the Americans to do any execution. Therefore none of the Americans was wounded.

Lieut. Balch, with twenty cavalrymen from the Thirty-seventh Regiment, cornered fifty bolomen in a river and shot every one, the bodies floating away. One soldier had his head struck off with a bolo.

Gen. Bell's two regiments are hard worked in clearing the country. They meet with many small squads of bolomen, and last week killed a total of 125. A squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry is about leaving Manila on board the transport Lenox to reinforce them.

The insurgents keep the province in a state of terror, and are wreaking vengeance on natives who trade with the Americans, burning many villages, including the populous town of San Fernando. Gen. Bell has issued a proclamation declaring that he will retaliate relentlessly unless this guerrilla war ceases, and that he will burn all the towns which habor guerrillas.

In a fight at Sorgogon, Albay Province, on April 16, three companies of the Forty-seventh Infantry, Capt. Gordon commanding, routed a large force of insurgents, mostly bolomen, killing fifty-three.

The plans of Gen. Otis have not been announced, but it is understood he intends sailing on the Meade or the Grant early in May. He will be accompanied by his staff, and will probably visit Hongkong and other ports.

BAD FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA.

John and James Dobson, Carpet Manufacturers, Lose $200,000—Other Losses.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—A fire which started on the top floor of J. W. McCausland's paper spool manufactory at 227 Church Street to-night spread to adjoining property, and before the flames had been controlled did damage to the extent of about $250,000.

From the McCausland building, only the two upper floors of which were damaged, the fire spread to the nine-story brick building in the rear on Filbert Street, used by John & James Dobson, manufacturers of carpet, as a warehouse for the storage of woolens and carpets. This building was formerly used as a sugar refinery, and all of the nine floors were thoroughly saturated with sugars and molasses, and the flames spread quickly to every floor.

The Dobsons' loss will reach about $200,000, covered by insurance; McCausland's loss will be about $25,000, partly insured; Fisher, Bruce & Co., wholesale chinaware at 225 Church Street, and Fleming & Chapman, wholesale spool cotton, 229 and 231 Church Street, lose about $25,000.

STAMFORD MAY BE DARK.

Residents Decline to Pay Electric Light Company's Price.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 25.—There is a good chance that Stamford will be in darkness at night after Monday. The present contract with the Stamford Gas and Electric Company for lighting the streets expires May 1. Last year the system cost $26,500, and many of the officials believe this price is exorbitant.

Statistics show that Stamford has been paying about twice as much as many other cities in Connecticut and other States. As a result the annual city meeting three weeks ago cut the lighting appropriation to $16,500. The Common Council has had several conferences with the Electric Company, and the latter, as its final proposition, agrees to maintain the present system in operation for that sum only until 12:30 o'clock each night. This would be very unsatisfactory.

The Council held a public hearing last night, and several citizens spoke against the company's proposition. The suggestion was seriously considered of having the town in total darkness rather than yield. A meeting will be held Friday night, when the matter will be definitely arranged. The Stamford Gas and Electric Light Company has a monopoly of the business here. It would take ten years before final steps could be taken for city ownership of the plant.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Terminals

At the foot of Cortlandt, Desbrosses and West Twenty-third Streets, with the complete cab system maintained at the latter station, place the facilities of this comprehensive railroad at the command of the residents and business men of Manhattan.—Adv.

Two Magnificent Trains

To Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and the Southwest leave Grand Central Station every day by the New York Central-Big Four Route, at 1:00 and 9:20 P. M.—Adv.

BIG CUBA COMPANY FORMED

American Capital to Develop the Island's Railway System.

CHARTER ALREADY OBTAINED

Sir William C. Van Horne of Canada the Projector—W. C. Whitney, John W. Mackay, and Others Interested.

Representative American capital has been enlisted in a scheme for the rehabilitation and development of the railway system of Cuba. A newly formed corporation, the Cuba Company, is to undertake this work, and although its existence is chiefly due to the labors and enthusiasm of a Canadian, Sir William C. Van Horne, William C. Whitney and other prominent members of the Whitney syndicate, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, John W. Mackay of the Commercial Cable Company, James J. Hill, the Western railway magnate; Gen. Samuel Thomas, and other well-known American financiers are to employ their brains and money in pushing the scheme.

The Cuba Company has been incorporated in New Jersey—the articles have just been filed at Trenton—with an $8,000,000 capitalization. There will be a meeting of the promoters this morning in ex-Gov. Morton's office, and the organization of the company will be perfected. It is thought probable that Sir William C. Van Horne, who resigned some time ago the Presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, may be chosen President of the Cuba Company. He has spent considerable time in Cuba, in a thorough investigation of the resources and prospects of the island, its people, and its railroads, and has been chiefly instrumental in inducing the investment of American capital in this enterprise. His own railway experience will, of course, be useful to the new company.

Besides the men already mentioned as subscribers the list includes: H. M. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate; Edward H. Harriman of the syndicate now in charge of the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad; Thomas F. Ryan, P. A. B. Widener, and W. L. Elkins of the Whitney syndicate, E. J. Berwind, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, H. Walters, George G. Haven, H. M. Whitney, G. B. Hopkins, William Lanman Bull, and Charles T. Barney. Most of the subscribers are unacquainted with all but the general scheme of the company, having simply made their investments relying on the strength of the men at its head. W. C. Whitney, ex-Gov. Morton, and Gen. Samuel Thomas, who is one of the Canadian Pacific Directors, and who is now on his way to this country from Europe, are the Americans most prominent in the matter.

The Cuba Company may devote itself in some measure to developing the natural resources of the Island of Cuba, but will chiefly attend to developing the Cuban steam railroads. How far it will build new lines and how far it will control the present lines (which now represent English capital largely) could not be found out last night. American methods will be substituted, it is understood, for the unprogressive railroad management with which Cuba is now afflicted.

There are at present some eight railroads in Cuba. Their roadbeds are defective, their coaches are primitive, and the mileage rate charged is remarkably high. To go across the island from Nuevas on the north coast to Cienfuegos on the south, by the Indirect route 190 miles long, cost $14.90 if we travel first class—almost 8 cents a mile—and all baggage that the passengers cannot easily carry by hand is charged for extra. One man paid about $10 extra to have three trunks taken over the route when he made the trip. The third-class coaches resemble American cattle cars. To go from one end of Cuba to the other it is absolutely necessary to use a vessel or travel on horseback. The entire Province of Santiago, on the eastern end, is practically destitute of railroad facilities, although it is the rich mining district of the island, and it is necessary to build 350 miles of road to connect the City of Santiago with the system which touches Havana.

TRENTON, N. J., April 25.—The Cuba Company was incorporated here to-day with an authorized capital stock of $8,000,000, of which $2,500,000 is already subscribed for. The stock is divided into shares of $50,000 each. The incorporators are W. C. Van Horne, Levi P. Morton, W. C. Whitney, and Thomas Ryan, holding eight shares each; C. G. Hanen, six shares; E. A. Harriman and James J. Hill, four shares each; William J. Bull, three shares, and H. L. Terry, one share. The company is to operate railroads and electric railways in Cuba.

PREDICT DISASTER FOR BRYAN.

One Man Points to Goebel's Fate, Another Says $10,000,000 Will Be Spent to Defeat the Nebraskan.

WICHITA, Kan., April 25.—Allen O. Myers of Ohio early this morning, responding to a toast at the banquet of the Sunflower League, following William Jennings Bryan, created a mild sensation. Turning toward Mr. Bryan the speaker exclaimed:

"You may be elected, Sir, by a million majority, but they will not permit you to take the Presidential chair. Look at the fate of William Goebel. Men whose pastime is bribery find in murder an amusement. Ohio was bought; in 1896 the country was bought; it will be bought again in 1900, and Mark Hanna's reward for it is a seat in the United States Senate.

"The masses of the country will continue to permit the insolence of the classes," concluded Mr. Myers, "until finally, too late for a restoration of rights by the ballot. Then the sword and gun, violence, revolution, a new order of things."

CLAY CENTRE, Kan., April 25.—Kansas Populists in State Convention here to-day elected 84 delegates to the National Convention at Sioux Falls, and instructed them to vote solidly for Bryan. The delegates then proceeded to the depot to greet Mr. Bryan, who came in from the Wichita banquet on a special train. Five thousand people escorted the Nebraskan to the city square and cheered him heartily as he spoke on the issues of the day.

In the convention, during the vote on delegates, George Easterwood of Kansas City said he had heard that Democrats would spend $10,000,000 in the Kansas City convention to beat Bryan.

PRESIDENT VISITS CLEVELAND.

Returns to Canton and Will Leave for Washington To-day.

CANTON, Ohio, April 25.—President McKinley made a brief visit to Cleveland this morning, returning this afternoon. There was a good-sized crowd present to greet the President on his arrival in Cleveland, and he was cheered as he stepped from his car. He was the guest while in Cleveland of his sister, Mrs. Sarah Duncan.

The President will remain in Canton until 4 o'clock to-morrow, when, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, he will start for Washington.

FOR NEW 22-STORY BUILDING.

Carnegie Company to Furnish Steel Valued at $600,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 25.—The Alliance Realty Company has awarded to the Carnegie Company the contract for structural steel required for a twenty-two-story building to be erected at the southeast corner of Broad Street and Exchange Place, New York City.

Over 10,000 tons of mat will be used at an average price of $60 per ton, making the total about $600,000.

"O'Neill's" Tailor-Made Suits for Women

Are noted for their style, fit, and finish. Exceptionally low prices prevail. 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

PRAISE FOR ABDUL HAMID

Ex-Minister Terrell Speaks of Claims Against Turkey.

Says Americans Were Favored and Protected by the Sultan—Agrees with Gen. Wallace.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 25.—When asked to-day for an expression as to the merits of the United States claim against Turkey for indemnity for the burning of missionary property during the Armenian troubles, ex-United States Minister A. W. Terrell, now residing in this city, said:

"I entirely agree with Gen. Lew Wallace in his estimate of the Sultan of Turkey. There is much ignorance about the nature of our claim against Turkey. We claim indemnity for the burning of missionary property at Harpoot and Maras, places then dominated by Kurds and a fanatical populace and remote from the consular protection. Missionaries claim that the burning was done with the aid or connivance of Turkish soldiers. The Porte has insisted that it was done by Kurds and by an ungovernable mob. Our claim is sustained by circumstances resting on missionary evidence, the denial of the Turks is sustained by official reports by Turkish officers and pashas, and the issue of fact has not been settled by any impartial tribunal. The burning was done during the Armenian massacres, and the Kurds have been the enemies of the Armenians from the time of Xenophon.

"Turkey, by the treaty of Berlin, is under a quasi-protectorate of the six great European powers. The claims of Russia and several other powers for indemnity on account of spoliations are far greater than ours, and it would seem that while those powers refrain from enforcing their claims we should hesitate long before disturbing the peace of Europe by resorting to force.

"Gen. Wallace, while Minister to Turkey, and long before our buildings were burned, demanded a large moneyed indemnity from Turkey because two missionaries who had entered without protection into a region known to be dangerous had been beaten by the natives. That claim has never been recognized by Turkey. Unfortunately for us, England had gone far to establish the International doctrine that a government is not liable under such circumstances.

"We should not forget that, although Father Salaitere, an Italian priest, and subjects of other Christian powers were slain during the massacres, no American citizen was hurt. Though they were living in their missions from the sea to the Persian border, Turkish soldiers placed over them by the Sultan protected them.

"The spirit of commercialism in its new career of forcible expansion is dangerous enough, but the spirit of religious intolerance is even more dangerous. Four years ago it was demanding the bombardment of Constantinople. Until a New York newspaper sent the Rev. Mr. Hepworth to Turkey to find out and report the cause of the Armenian massacres, our people were taught to believe that the Armenians were killed because they were Christians, and that the Sultan was a devil incarnate. Since Dr. Hepworth reported that the massacres were caused by the plots of the Armenians to destroy the Turkish Government we have heard no further abuse of the Turks.

"The oldest Christian churches in the world are in the Ottoman Empire, and while the Turk must pay a tariff on every imported article, our missionaries there import free of duty everything they need. A healthy public sentiment should protect the President in his foreign diplomacy against the spirit of religious intolerance. I pressed our claim for indemnity to the utmost limit of friendly diplomacy while in Turkey. If the Sultan has ever promised to pay it he will keep his word, and if he ever made the promise he will not deny it. I regard him as an honest man. I know him well and believe he was the most intellectual man I met while in Europe."

MORE TROUBLE FOR TURKEY.

Ambassadors at Constantinople Ask For Instructions Regarding Claims Similar to America's.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.—In view of the steps taken by the United States Government regarding the claims arising out of the Armenian massacres, the Embassies of Great Britain, France, Austria, Italy, and Germany have asked their Governments for instructions as to their similar claims.

The promulgation of the irade authorizing the rebuilding of the American structures burned at Kharput and the enlargement of Robert College is regarded as showing clearly the desire of the Yildiz Kiosk to be agreeable to the United States in the hope that the latter will not press for the payment of the indemnity. The United States Government, however, has no intention of abandoning its claim.

The American Legation has also succeeded in obtaining permission for the continued working by American missionaries of the hospital at Kaisarieh, which the authorities have been trying to shut up on the pretext that cerain local regulaions had not been observed.

The American Vice Consul at Alexandretta, Walter F. Walker, was recently prevented, by the police, from shipping two naturalized American Armenians who were on their way to the United States, on the ground that they originally left their native country surreptitiously. The Legation today called the attention of the Porte to the affair, and orders were sent to Alexandretta to permit the embarkation of the Armenians. The report of the Vice Consul is awaited at the Legation in order to determine if there are grounds for demanding reparation.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—In answer to many inquiries on the subject to-day, State Department officials announced that there had been no change in the status of the negotiations with Turkey within the last twenty-four hours.

For diplomatic reasons the text of the last note from Mr. Griscom, the United States Charge at Constantinople, transmitting the reply of the Porte to his presentation of these missionary claims, is withheld from publication. But the officials are willing to state that generally the negotiations are progressing; that the action of the Turkish Government in conceding the right to rebuild the destroyed missionary schools is eminently satisfactory, and that the claims for a money indemnity are still being pressed with every reason to hope for a successful conclusion, in view of the admission of their legality by the Turkish Government.

HAVE FEARS OF UNITED STATES.

Austrian Papers Say Americans Have "Lost All Respect for Europe."

VIENNA, April 26.—The Turko-American dispute excites much comment in the Austrian press. The Neue Freie Presse remarks that since the Spanish war the Americans seem to have lost all respect for Europe, and it comments at great length upon the "new aspects that threaten to intrude on European politics when America feels strong enough to threaten a European State with a naval demonstration." This journal then goes on to say:

"It is difficult to conceive what practical advantage would accrue to the United States from participation in the Eastern question, but it will be a disagreeable surprise to Russia to find in America a new rival in a domain which Russia has always regarded as her traditional inheritance."

The Neues Weiner Tagblatt, in a similar article, says:

"America as a great power has been too long left out of the account. American imperialism may involve many perils for the American Union itself, but it is far more dangerous for other States."

WANTS MR. STRAUS TO GO BACK.

President Wishes Minister to Resume Service at Constantinople.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A report having gained currency to the effect that the Government is dissatisfied with the action of Mr. Straus, United States Minister to Turkey, in the matter of the presentation to the Porte of the claims of the American missionary societies for indemnity for the destruction of their colleges in Harpoot and Harsan, it can be stated by official sanction that so far from disapproving his action, the President cordially approves of the course pursued by Mr. Straus at Constantinople, and wishes him to resume his duties at that capital at the expiration of his present leave of absence.

Oscar S. Straus, United States Minister to Turkey, would not yesterday discuss any report in regard to his resignation. A statement by one entirely familiar with the subject was that Mr. Straus has not resigned.

The statement went on to say that, as stated two months ago on his return to this country, Mr. Straus having brought the questions pending between this country and Turkey to their logical conclusion, namely, the Sultan's repeated promises for the payment of the indemnities, and for the reconstructing of the Harpoot buildings, desired to resign. The President and the Secretary of State requested Mr. Straus to remain in the service at least until the present negotiations, which are being conducted with his help, are successfully concluded.

FEELING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Government Will Co-operate in Any Plan Decided on by Powers.

LONDON, April 25.—Inquiries made at the British Foreign Office confirm the dispatch from Constantinople saying that, in view of the steps taken by the United States regarding claims arising out of the Armenian massacres, the Embassies of Great Britain, France, Austria, Italy, and Germany have asked their Governments to instruct them as to their similar claims. It is also learned that the British Government has not yet answered its Ambassador's request for instructions and contemplates action.

While the attitude of her Majesty's Government is one of regret that the British claims have come to this stage, it will cooperate in any plan decided upon by the other powers concerned. It is not believed at the British Foreign Office that joint action will take the form of an ultimatum or result in anything except the renewal of useless protestations to the Turkish Government.

Should the Continental powers agree on insisting that they be treated on the same basis as the United States, they will only have a lukewarm follower in Great Britain. Lord Salisbury desires no further complications at present.

Russia to Aid Turkey?

LONDON, April 26.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "The Porte considers that its offer to allow the rebuilding of the American missionary structures burned will close the question. It bases this belief on news that Russia has intimated an intention to oppose any attempt on the part of the United States to enforce payment."

KILLED IN A LABOR RIOT.

Union Man in Chicago Shot by One of the Men He Attacked.

CHICAGO, April 25.—In a labor riot, which occurred at Racine and Wellington Avenues to-night, Peter Miller was shot and instantly killed, John Maguire was severely wounded by two bullets, and six others were cut and bruised by blows with brass knuckles and a club. There were no other participants in the riot save those killed and injured, and all the survivors, except one man who escaped, were arrested by the police.

The fatal shot was fired by H. C. Baster, who is a superintendent, employed by the Baker-Vawter Printing Company, at 1,102 to 1,108 Mariana Street, a short distance from where the trouble occurred. The bullets which struck McGuire were also fired from the superintendent's weapon. His aim was true in each case, as but three shots were fired.

The killing was the outcome of three months' trouble with striking laborers. The firm employs non-union labor, and three months ago several pressmen and feeders were discharged because they joined the union. The assaulting party consisted of Miller, McGuire, William Pottgetter, Louis Jeckiske, and James Gibbons. With the exception of Miller, all were formerly employes of the firm. Those who were assaulted were Baster, Bernard, and Yarranton. The latter three were on their way to their homes from work when the assault took place.

Two of the assailing party were armed with brass knuckles, and the others carried clubs. Yarranton and Bernard were struck on their heads by Miller, it is asserted, and Baster was struck several times with a club before he drew his weapon. The first shot was aimed at Miller's head. The bullet went true and crashed into the brain of Miller, who fell dead a few feet from the man who fired the shot. Two more shots followed, and McGuire was struck in the left arm and right cheek. Baster remained at the scene of the shooting and gave himself up when the police arrived. The others were arrested running way, the firing having attracted a number of policemen.

After the shooting Chief of Police Kipley issued an order to the department that all offenders in the cases of assaults upon non-union men should be arrested and vigorously prosecuted. After issuing the order Chief Kipley said:

"I am going to put a stop to these assaults if I have to go out myself and travel beat. I can see no reason why a lot of labor men can parade the city and jump on a helpless man just because that individual sees fit to disobey their orders. From what I can understand, Miller, the murdered man, was always looking for trouble, beating every alleged non-union man who crossed his path. From what I can learn it seems that Baster was justified in shooting.

"It is getting so nowadays that a man who does not wish to join some union is compelled to carry a weapon of some sort to defend his life. This state of affairs must cease, and cease immediately, and as long as the union men insist on creating trouble and committing assaults they will be arrested and prosecuted."

The shooting affray was preceded last night and early to-day by other assaults arising out of labor troubles. W. R. Clark, night Superintendent of Davidson Brothers' marble works, was beaten into insensibility by three men, supposed to be union workingmen, while going home from work this morning. Clark was taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, where it is said his recovery is doubtful. His face was pounded to a jelly. Clark had been superintending a non-union job at the marble works.

In an assault led by union carpenters last evening, L. H. Waider, Secretary of the Chicago Tennis Club, and James O'Connor, an aged non-union carpenter, were severely injured. The trouble arose from the attempt of the union men to prevent the non-union men from making repairs at the tennis club's grounds. O'Connor was kicked in the face and otherwise bruised. Waider was struck on the shoulder with a cudgel and knocked down.

Gov. Roosevelt Starts for Chicago.

ALBANY, April 25.—Gov. Roosevelt left here on the Detroit special at 7:30 o'clock this evening for the West. He will make speeches at Chicago and Galena, Ill., arriving home early Sunday morning.

A Daylight Ride New York to Buffalo

via the Lehigh Valley Railroad, affords a most pleasant experience in which every comfort is enjoyed.—Adv.

The "O'Neill" Sewing Machine.

Easy running, richly finished, and cheaper in price than any other reliable machine sold in New York. 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

MR. HANNA WINS IN OHIO

Grosvenor Elected a Delegate, in Spite of Opposition.

ANTI-TRUST PLANK ADOPTED

Platform Just as It Came from Washington, "with the Omission of a Porto Rican Resolution."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 25.—The Republican State Convention completed its work to-day by naming four delegate at large to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, nominating a State ticket, and adopting a platform.

The delegates at large chosen are Senator Joseph B. Foraker, Gov. George K. Nash, and Congressmen Charles Dick and Charles H. Grosvenor. The following were named as alternates at large: Charles S. Foster, Myron D. Norris, W. C. Brown, and George A. Myers.

The delegates and alternates are close personal as well as political friends of the President, and the platform is just as it came from Washington, with the addition of the anti-trust resolution and the omission of the Porto Rican.

The so-called "Hanna slate" on delegates and alternates at large and the State ticket went through without any break. There was, however, opposition to Gen. Grosvenor for delegate from the friends of ex-Gov. Bushnell

ance for the general commerce of our people under the guidance and control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Indiana's Senators and Representatives are commended for their labors; the memories of Vice President Garret A. Hobart, Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, and Col. Richard W. Thompson are eulogized.

Additional anti-trust legislation is favored, both State and Federal, and a plea is made for "just and liberal pensions to all deserving soldiers and sailors."

The early construction of the Nicaragua Canal under the direction and exclusive control of the United States Government is recommended, and the enactment and enforcement of laws restricting and preventing the importation of such undesirable foreign population as is prejudicial to free American labor is favored.

Alabama Democrats Name Sanford.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 25.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated J. M. Sanford of Lee for Governor.

There are yet to be nominated candidates for Attorney General, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Education, Auditor, Treasurer, and Commissioner of Agriculture.

The convention adjourned to 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS.

MILWAUKEE, April 25.—The Republican State Convention to-day chose the following as delegates at large to the National Convention: Isaac Stephenson, Marinette; Joseph B. Treat, Monroe; James H. Stout of Menominee, and H. August Leudtke of Milwaukee.

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the St. Louis platform, indorsing the recent financial legislation by Congress, and vigorously commending the whole course of the McKinley administration.

ASPHALT FOR BROADWAY.

President Coogan Would Extend It from Battery to Central Park.

President Coogan of the Borough of Manhattan said yesterday that at an early date he would begin an active campaign to bring about the asphalting of Broadway from the Battery to Fifty-ninth Street. A resolution has already been adopted by the Board of Public Improvements looking toward the repaving of the thoroughfare between Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets at an estimated cost of $200,000, and Mr. Coogan figures that it would require about $500,000 more to complete the improvement from Central Park to the southerly extremity of Manhattan Island.

Mr. Coogan said that he had received letters in support of the project from many of the heaviest owners of real estate along Broadway, and that it was his purpose to make a thorough canvass among other owners to see whether or not the plan met with general approval. The asphalting of Broadway, Mr. Coogan believes, will facilitate the movement of goods between the wholesale and retail districts and will, in addition, relieve Fifth Avenue of much of the truck traffic which is causing residents along that thoroughfare a great deal of annoyance. Besides, he says, it will add to the general cleanliness of the city and will remedy much of the noise.

"I am informed by experts," Mr. Coogan said, "that it will not cost more than $385,000 to have Broadway with asphalt from the Battery to Fourteenth Street, while the section between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth Streets will cost not more than $170,000. The intervening section has already been cared for by the Board of Public Improvements. If we are to have a modern pavement on a part of Broadway, why not extend the improvement to the entire thoroughfare and make it what it pretends to be, the finest street in the new world."

WAYLAID BY ITALIANS.

Yonkers Man Dragged from Vehicle Near Empire City Race Track.

YONKERS, April 25.—Jacob Hudson, twenty-five years old, manager for James Dailey, a horse dealer of this city, was waylaid and assaulted by two Italian highwaymen this evening in Central Park Avenue, near the Empire City race track. He was driving home on his way from New York, where he had sold some horses.

His assailants first seized the horse by the head, but as it started forward they let go and seized Mr. Hudson as the vehicle passed them. Both had revolvers. Mr. Hudson struck the men with his whip, but they succeeded in dragging him to the ground. His cries for help were answered by men from the race track.

When the highwaymen saw the men coming they ran for the woods. One of them fired a shot, the bullet passing through Mr. Hudson's hat as he was in the act of picking it up. Mr. Hudson's clothing was torn and his face and head were badly cut and bruised. The assault occurred at the same spot where George H. Huber, the New York museum man, was waylaid last Fall.

MRS. LOTTRIDGE ACQUITTED.

Coroner's Jury Finds Her Not Guilty of Killing Rufus Wright.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Mrs. Anna Louise Lottridge was freed from custody and exonerated from all blame for the death of Rufus Wright by the Coroner's jury today.

On the advice of her attorney, Mrs. Lottridge refused to testify at the inquest on the ground that she might incriminate herself, but the testimony of all other witnesses who spoke with Mr. Wright before he died in the rooms at the Leland Hotel, where he was shot April 14, agreed that Mr. Wright had repeatedly, when asked about the shooting, stated that it was accidental, and that he had been clear in his mind when he said this.

There was nothing in the testimony to indicate that the shooting was other than accidental, and the jury found that Mr. Wright came to his death from a revolver held in his own hand.

TACOMA'S WHEAT WAREHOUSES.

Northern Pacific Spending $1,000,000 for Better Facilities.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, April 25.—The Northern Pacific Railway is spending $1,000,000 in the purchase of sites and the erection of Oriental wheat warehouses here and at Seattle this year. A strip of water front a mile long has been bought from the Tacoma Land Company and negotiations are nearly closed for the purchase of another similar strip. A great warehouse 600 feet long by 120 feet wide is nearing completion, so that part of this Summer's immense Oriental traffic may be handled through it.

This week work will commence on wheat warehouses 150 feet wide and having an aggregate length of 1,700 feet. They have been leased to some of the largest wheat exporting firms on the Pacific Coast, and will increase Tacoma's warehouse capacity to 6,000,000 bushels.

The bringing here of several competing firms means that the grain business of the Northwest will be centred at Tacoma and Eastern Washington, and that wheat which has heretofore gone down the Columbia River to Portland will hereafter come here. The new buildings will form an important part of the largest system of warehouses owned by one company in the world, which the Northern Pacific has been gradually building here for several years past.

DYNAMITE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

It Is Said Men Used Explosive to Kill Fish in the Canal.

BUFFALO, April 25.—A dispatch from Niagara Falls, Ontario, says:

"It is now positively stated here that the men charged with dynamiting the canal locks at Welland were on one of the islands in the river, and were using dynamite for fishing purposes, and while under the influence of liquor decided to try the same method for fish in the canal."

Ground to Death Under Express Train.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 25.—The Southwestern express on the Pennsylvania Road ran down a party of three at South Fork, Penn., to-day, killing Joseph Petargen, a miner, thirty-five years old, and Mary Poteski, five years old, and fatally injuring Lizzie Petargen, three years old. Petargen and the children had just arrived from Hazleton, and Michael Poteski came to meet them. Mary Poteski dashed across the tracks to greet her father. Petargen, who carried his child in his arms, sprang to save her and the three were ground under the wheels.

Hampton Institute Exercises To-day.

HAMPTON, Va., April 25.—Prominent educators from several States are here to attend the thirty-second anniversary exercises of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute. The exercises will be held to-morrow afternoon.

PENNSYLVANIANS IN STATE CONVENTION

Republicans Indorse the President and Pledge Support to Quay.

Platform Declares For Popular Election of Senators and Against Combinations of Capital.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 25.—The Republican State Convention, which was held in this city to-day, indorsed the Administration of President William McKinley, and instructed the delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia to support his candidacy for renomination. The convention also declared in favor of the election of United States Senators in the same manner that State officers are elected, indorsed Senator Penrose, the administration of Gov. Stone and other State officials, and pledged "its hearty and cordial support of Col. M. S. Quay for re-election to the United States Senate."

The convention nominated Senator E. B. Hardenbergh of Wayne County for Auditor General, and Galusha A. Grow of Susquehanna County and Robert M. Foerderer of Philadelphia for Congressmen at Large. The nomination for Auditor General was made by acclamation. The vote for Congressmen at Large was: Foerderer, 338; Grow, 255; Flood, 89; Arnold, 40.

The following were chosen delegates at large to the Republican National Convention: Ex-Senator M. S. Quay, ex-Senator Charles A. Porter, and James Elverson of Philadelphia; B. W. Green of Emporium, ex-Congressman John H. Leisenring of Wilkesbarre, Congressman William Connell of Scranton, State Chairman Frank Reeder of Easton, and J. B. Steel of Westmoreland. The following were chosen as alternates at large: J. Preston Thomas, Chester; W. E. Rice, Warren; C. Barclay, Cameron; Edward A. Price, Delaware; M. E. Lilley, Bradford; W. C. Kreps, Franklin; Jesse L. Hartman, Blair, and Dr. George Edward Reed, Cumberland.

The following were nominated as electors at large: Clarence Wolf, Philadelphia; Frank H. Buhl, Mercer; A. B. Roberts, Montgomery; W. C. Arnold, Clearfield.

The platform congratulates the Republicans of the Nation on the prosperous condition of affairs and the contentment and happiness enjoyed by the people under President McKinley's administration. As a consequence the convention reaffirms the last National Republican platform. A comparison is drawn between what is termed the deplorable conditions prevailing at the close of the Cleveland administration and the industrial activity and financial security at the close of the present administration. Continuing it says: "These splendid conditions are largely due to the wise and patriotic administration of the President. We firmly support and fully indorse his administration, and again record the wish of the Republicans of Pennsylvania that he be renominated to lead our hosts to victory at the November election, and to this end we instruct the delegates this day elected to favor his candidacy in the National Convention."

For the National defense, for the reinforcement of the navy, for the enlargement of foreign markets, for the employment of American workmen in the mines, forest, farms, mills, factories, and shipyards, the immediate enactment of legislation similar to that favorably reported to each branch of Congress, is demanded, so that American built, American owned, and American manned ships may regain the carrying of American foreign commerce. The country is congratulated that the money question no longer disturbs business conditions, and adds that the gold standard is now accepted as the monetary unit of value.

Concerning the election of United States Senators the platform says:

The election of the United States Senators by the Legislatures by the different States, as provided in the Federal Constitution, has been attended of late years with so many charges of corruption, delays, dead-locks, and failures to elect, that the Senate has lost in many instances the confidence of the people, and frequently a State fails of representation therein, contrary to the intent of the framers of the Constitution and the will of the people. We declare, therefore, that the time has come to change the system which has not met the expectation of its founders and which is not favored by the masses of the people. We declare in favor of an amendment to the Federal Constitution which shall provide for election of United States Senators by the people in the same manner as other State officials are elected, and we hereby instruct our delegates at large to the Republican National Convention from Pennsylvania, to offer and support this resolution in the convention of 1900.

Referring to M. S. Quay the platform says:

We again record our firm conviction that in the appointment of Matthew Stanley Quay as a member of the United States Senate from Pennsylvania Gov. Stone was acting within his Constitutional authority, and the thanks of the Republicans of Pennsylvania are due to John P. Elkin, Attorney General, for his masterly and logical argument before the Elections Committee of the United States Senate, clearly demonstrating the existence of this power in the Chief Executive of the State.

We deplore the action of the United States Senate in denying us the right of full representation to which we are entitled under the Federal Constitution. We still contend that the Governor has Constitutional authority to make the appointment, and in selecting Matthew Stanley Quay he was acting in accordance with the clearly expressed will of a large majority of the Republicans of the State.

We express our confidence in Senator Quay's leadership, and believe in his political and personal integrity. A great wrong has been done him, which the people will right at the proper time, and therefore we urge and insist that Matthew Stanley Quay shall be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, in which he has so long served the people with such distinguished ability and ficelity, and to this end we pledge him our hearty and cordial support.

Senator Penrose is commended for his earnest insistence that Mr. Quay be seated, and he is commended also for the tireless diligence and ability with which he looks after his constituents.

Ballot laws favoring a secret and honest ballot are favored and in addition legislation enabling the courts to open ballot boxes upon proper complaint of citizens. The platform also declares a belief that the will of the majority should prevail, and adds:

Therefore, the primary elections, the county and State conventions, the Senatorial and Congressional conferences, and the party caucus have come to be an integral part of the machinery of party organization for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the majority of those who have a right to participate therein. We declare it to be the fest of party fealty to observe these rules and customs in ascertaining the will of the majority by attending the party convention, conference, or caucus, and when the will of the majority has been so ascertained, it is the duty of every person, who claims to be a Republican, to abide by that decision.

In conclusion the platform says:

We declare against all unlawful and illegal combinations of capital to the detriment of business and trade and against the best interests of the laboring people. We also favor the enactment of such immigration laws as will protect the American laborer from the unfair competition of the cheap and pauper labor of Europe.

After Senator Penrose had read the platform and moved its adoption, Senator Flinn was recognized. There was a disposition to howl Mr. Flinn down, but the Chairman insisted on fair play and there was little disposition after that to interrupt the Pittsburg Senator. Mr. Flinn opposed that plank advocating Mr. Quay's re-election because he was not instructed by his constituents to approve his candidacy. "We do not intend to support Col. Quay," he said. "We believe he has entirely disappeared from the United States Senate." He then moved all reference to Mr. Quay's candidacy be stricken out and demanded a roll call. The motion was lost, 280 to 69.

Gov. Stone made an address eulogizing the Republican Party and congratulating the convention on its harmony, and at 2:50 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

MR. WANAMAKER'S VIEW.

Says Next Pennsylvania Legislature Will Not Return Mr. Quay.

"You cannot strangle an ox with a shoestring," said ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker last night when his attention was called to the fact that the Pennsylvania Republican Convention at Harrisburg had again indorsed Matthew Stanley Quay.

"The action of the convention does not surprise me," said Mr. Wanamaker. "It is composed largely of office holders and politicians. They want Quay retained in power, but the people do not.

"Another Legislature is to be elected in Pennsylvania next Fall, and I suppose Mr. Quay will again be a candidate for Senator. But the returns from primaries indicate that he will have much less strength in the next Legislature than he had in the last.

"Mr. Quay has been beaten, but he is not dead. I am quite content with the outlook, however, and am satisfied that the next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania will not return Mr. Quay to the United States Senate."

THE HESS-GODDARD FIGHT.

Court Hears Argument on Motion to Review Convention Proceedings.

Arguments were heard before Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court yesterday on the motion of counsel for Capt. F. Norton Goddard for a writ of certiorari to review the proceedings of the Twelfth Congressional District convention.

Justice Fitzgerald took the papers and reserved decision.

When the convention met on April 5 the temporary roll showed fifty-five delegates for Capt. Goddard to fifty-four for Charles A. Hess. John Sabine Smith, appointed by Chairman L. E. Quigg of the Republican County Committee to call the convention to order, was served with an injunction restraining the seating of two Goddard delegates from the Fifth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. Mr. Smith assumed the right to decide the point raised, and refused to allow Stewart and Moran, the delegates, to vote.

This action gave Hess a majority of one, and Mr. Hess was chosen as a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia.

It is this action that Capt. Goddard wants the court to review. There has been talk of criminal proceedings against John Sabine Smith.

The Goddard people will have a meeting at the Sturtevant House next Tuesday.

WEST AND PORTO RICO LAW.

Mr. De Young Says California Is Dissatisfied—Bryan Losing.

Before sailing for Europe on the St. Paul yesterday, M. H. De Young of San Francisco, after telling of the West's present prosperity, said that the people of his State were much dissatisfied with the Porto Rican law.

"Men of both parties," he added, "agree in condemning a policy that keeps us from trading with possessions which it has cost us so much to obtain.

"Out our way the silver question is not thought of so much as formerly. Bryan has lost his magnetism as far as the Western Coast is concerned. As for Dewey, he himself has said that he is unfit for civil life, so it would be cruelty to the business interests of the country to put a blind pilot at the helm."

Mr. De Young said that California's exhibit at the Paris Exposition would be kept constantly supplied with fresh fruits from that State, arrangements having been made to ship some every ten days. The appropriation for the exhibit is $130,000.

CLARK TO TRY AGAIN.

James A. Murray May Be a Senator from Montana.

The report that William A. Clark of Montana will resign his seat in the United States Senate is not generally credited by the many citizens of Montana now in New York.

It is conceded that he will be a candidate for re-election by the next Legislature, providing there is a Democratic majority.

James A. Murray of Butte, many times a millionaire, who is friendly to both the Clark and Daly factions, is regarded as certain of securing one of the two seats if the Legislature is favorable to the Democrats. Mr. Murray is in the city, but will not discuss the matter. His friends insist that he will prove an excellent compromise candidate.

Marcus Daly has gone to Europe and is expected to be absent for several months.

Ex-Gov. Hauser of Montana said yesterday that he would not attempt to prophecy what would be the result of the unseating of Mr. Clark.

CRUSHED UNDER STREET CAR.

Man Meets Shocking Death Getting Off the Front Platform.

A man about forty-five years old, supposed to be Paul Feinhaber of 101 Broad Street, was run over and instantly killed last night by an Eighth Street cross-town car in front of 8 St. Mark's Place.

He was getting off the front platform while the car was in motion when he fell under the wheels, which passed over his body and head. His skull was crushed and several ribs were broken. The body was carried to the East Fifth Street Station.

Michael Lyons, the driver, of 237 West Fifteenth Street, was arrested. Letters found in the dead man's pockets were addressed to Paul Feinhaber, 101 Broad Street, and several pawn tickets bore the same name. He wore a button bearing the inscription "United States Service, 1898."

SIX BECOME DEACONESSES.

Ceremony in Crypt of Cathedral—Former Sisters of Good Shepherd.

Six women were admitted into the Order of Deaconesses of the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop Potter in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday morning. Four of the women were from the Order of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and two were new candidates.

The four from the Sisters of the Good Shepherd were Sisters Julia, Helena, Isabelle, and Ruth. They were known in secular life as Julia C. Price, Helena A. Naubold, Isabelle J. Perry, and Ruth M. Buffington, respectively. The two new candidates were Mrs. Louisa H. Gates and Miss Ella M. Taylor.

The Order of the Good Shepherd, which became extinct with the admission of the four women into the Order of Deaconesses yesterday, was founded twenty-five years ago.

PARROT GAVE THE ALARM.

The flat of Mrs. Ada Bedle, a widow, at 23 East Ninety-ninth Street, was entered by thieves yesterday afternoon and jewelry valued at $125 was taken. Mrs. Bedle was absent at the time.

Shortly after 3 o'clock Mrs. Prager, who occupied a flat opposite from Mrs. Bedle's, heard a parrot calling out: "Run quick! Hurry up!" She opened the door of her dining room in time to see two men emerge from the parlor of Mrs. Bedle's flat. They ran down into the street. A bicyclist who happened to be in front caught one of the thieves and held him until the arrival of a policeman. The other man escaped.

The captured man gave his name as Harry Reed, twenty-nine years old, of 301 West Fifty-third Street. Mrs. Bedle subsequently identified him as a man who had entered her flat about one year ago, and on seeing her attempted to strike her with a jimmy. She proved the stronger and bested Reed.

Mrs. Bedle says she is a niece of ex-Gov. Bedle of New Jersey and of former Police Superintendent Walling.

Aged Woman Lost and Found.

Mrs. Mary Taylor, who says she is seventy years old and the wife of a silversmith employed at Gorham's, was found at Twenty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon. She said she was lost, and she was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station. Mrs. Riker of 72 West Sixty-ninth Street went to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and reported that her mother, Mrs. Taylor, was missing. About 10:30 o'clock Miss Lou Taylor of 32 West Sixtieth Street claimed Mrs. Taylor at the West Thirtieth Street Station, and they drove away in a cab.

Notice to Readers of The Times.

On and after Monday, April 30, the week-day editions of THE TIMES will be sold to newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies. The issue of Saturday, containing THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, has for some months been sold without this privilege. It has now been determined, for business reasons, to withdraw it altogether for every day of the week, except Sunday, when a limited number of returns will be permitted.

As the orders of newsdealers will naturally be readjusted to the measure of their daily sales, it is not improbable that readers wishing to buy a copy of THE TIMES will find sometimes that their newsdealer has sold out his supply. The remedy is within everybody's reach. Readers of THE TIMES should order their paper in advance, having it delivered at their residences or places of business or reserved by the newsdealer until called for. If advance orders are given, no inconvenience will be occasioned by the discontinuance of the return privilege, and it will be a distinct advantage to the newsdealers.—Adv.

THE HEALTH BOARD STIRRED BY CHARGES

Denial of Alleged Neglect to Report on Contagious Cases.

A REPLY TO MR. PRETTYMAN

Dr. Dillingham Outlines System Under Which, He Says, Pupils in Schools Are Protected.

President Michael C. Murphy of the Department of Health yesterday ordered that there be a thorough investigation of the charge made by Principal Virgil Prettyman of the Horace Mann High School that there have been cases of contagious diseases in families represented in his school which had not been reported to him. In a communication to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Prettyman asserted that out of twenty cases of measles in the homes of pupils in his school, only three had been reported to him. Mr. Prettyman charged that the Department of Health had been remiss in its duties.

The publication of Mr. Prettyman's charges created quite a flutter among the officials in the Department of Health, and Dr. F. H. Dillingham, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent for the Borough of Manhattan, received instructions early in the day to sift the matter to the bottom and ascertain if any official had been guilty of neglect of duty, and make a complete report to the Commissioners. Dr. Dillingham sent one of the department Inspectors to see Mr. Prettyman and obtain a list of the cases which had not been reported. The Inspector secured this list, and Dr. Dillingham lost no time in putting the machinery of the department in operation. Later in the day he said:

"We have begun an investigation of the charges made by Mr. Prettyman, but it will be impossible for me to give you anything definite to-day, and it will require some time to find out what we wish to know. On looking over the list furnished to this department by Mr. Prettyman, I find that some of the cases he complains of were in January last, which makes the matter more complicated than if they were recent cases.

"It appears to me that the proper thing for Mr. Prettyman to have done was to have notified us at the time he heard of the cases. Had he done this we would have been enabled to place our Inspectors on the cases, and if the disease proved to be a contagious one we could have summoned the attending physician down here and made him explain why he had not reported to us, as is required by law. As the matter stands now we will find it difficult to prove that these cases of last Winter were those which called for action. It was Mr. Prettyman's duty to have notified us promptly and not write letters to all the newspapers in this city.

"Mr. Prettyman is in error when he says 'I understand that it is the duty of the Board of Health to notify a Principal of a school of all cases, where there are contagious diseases in the families represented in the attendance of his school.

"There is no law which compels this department to make such a notification. We have a system, however, which serves to protect the pupils who attend the public schools. Every day at noon we send a special messenger to the offices of the Board of Education with a list of all cases where there are contagious diseases, and which have been reported to this department.

"The Board of Education sends out notifications to the Principals of the public schools. In addition to this precaution each inspector who has a case of contagious disease in a family which is represented in the attendance at the public schools sends a postal card direct to the school Principal, which bears a notification that such and such children are exposed to the contagion of whatever disease it may be. The Principal thereupon excludes the child from school and is not permitted to receive the child back until permission is granted by this department.

"I understand that the Board of Education does not send out notifications to the private schools, as these schools are not within its jurisdiction. Whenever a contagious case is reported to us and the fact is known that a member of the family attends a private school, we notify the head of the school without delay.

"The postal cards which are sent out from the Division of Contagious Diseases to the Principals of schools have printed upon them the section of the law which applies to these cases and which reads as follows: 'That no Principal or Superintendent of any school, and no parent, master, or custodian of any child or minor (having the power and authority to prevent) shall permit any child or minor having scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, or any dangerous, infectious, or contagious disease, or any child in any family in which any such disease exists or has recently existed, to attend any public or private school until the Board of Health shall have given its permission therefor.'

"When all danger has passed we notify the Principal to that effect, and that the children who have been excluded from school have received formal certificate from this department permitting their return to their school duties.

"I will make a thorough investigation of the charges brought by Mr. Prettyman, and when it is finished the results will be given to the public."

Mr. Prettyman could not be found last night. A call at his home, 534 South Broadway, Lowerre, elicited the information that he had come to this city with his wife, and no one at his house knew where he was or at what time he would return.

Prof. F. T. Baker, who lives a few doors away from Mr. Prettyman, and who is a close personal friend of the latter, said that Mr. Prettyman had told him that some of the cases in the Horace Mann High School had been entirely ignored by the Department of Health, and that there had been gross neglect of duty upon the part of the officials of that department.

SOUSA'S BAND SAILS FOR PARIS.

Sousa's Band sailed for France yesterday on the steamship St. Paul. They will play first in the American Pavilion at the Paris Exposition on May 6, afterward traveling through Germany for several weeks, and then returning to Paris to play at the unveiling of the Lafayette statue on July 4.

Before returning home in October the band will go to Norway, Sweden, and Holland. Mr. Sousa said yesterday that he intended to use plenty of "ragtime" pieces and negro melodies, confining himself to distinctively American music. For the unveiling of the statue in Paris he has written a new march, the name of which will not be disclosed until then. The band, on sailing, numbered sixty-one players.

Other passengers on the St. Paul were Stanislaus Stange, the author, who goes to London to confer with F. C. Whitney and A. F. Canby, who are there in connection with the production of that version of "Quo Vadis" which is now being presented at the New York Theatre, and Joseph Humphreys, stage manager for Charles Frohman.

Testimonial to Albert Minehan.

An excellent programme has been prepared for the testimonial to Treasurer Albert Minehan of Weber & Fields Music Hall on next Sunday evening. Weber & Fields and their entire stock company will appear, and in addition there will be Matthews and Bulger, the Rays, John W. Ransone, Mlle. Fougere, Smith and Campbell, Lottie Gilson, Henri French, Marguerite Cornille Farquar, Clarice Vance, Charlie Case, and John E. Camp.

Joint Legislative Committee Meets.

The special joint committee of the Senate and Assembly appointed to consider the various bills reported to the Legislature by the Statutory Revision Commission held a meeting at Cadillac Hotel, in this city, yesterday and perfected an organization by electing Assemblyman A. J. Rodenbeck of Monroe County Chairman and Assemblyman Joseph I. Green of this city Secretary.

The joint committee consists of Senators Brackett, Malby, and Grady, and Assemblymen Rodenbeck, Fallows, Rogers, Green, and Phillips. The work before the committee involves the final revision of many important general statutes, including the codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure.

Little Boy Run Over and Killed.

David Callahan, a six-year-old boy, of 336 East Sixty-first Street, was run over and instantly killed by a sand truck at Sixty-first Street and Third Avenue yesterday afternoon. He was playing in the street when the truck, owned by James L. Keating of 313 East Thirty-eighth Street, turned the corner, knocked the boy down. The wheels passed over his body and he was badly crushed. John Brady, the driver, was locked up.

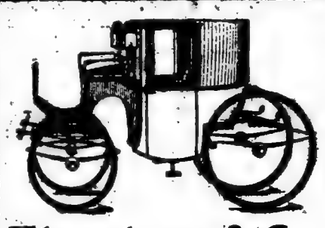

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Some Second Hand, Nearly All Styles.

HOPE FROM BRYAN'S WORD

Local Democrats Predict Victory If He Sinks Free Silver.

STATEMENT OF MR. DANFORTH

With Trusts and Imperialism as Paramount Issues, He Thinks New York Is Safe.

The announcement made by William Jennings Bryan in a speech delivered in Kansas, which was printed in yesterday's newspapers, and in which he was quoted as saying that he regarded trusts and imperialism as the paramount issues in the coming campaign, has raised the hopes of local Democratic leaders, some of whom declared yesterday that if Mr. Bryan holds to this view, New York will be found in the Democratic column next November. These leaders, who have been daily growing more hopeful because of the signs of harmony within the State organization, believe that Mr. Bryan is willing to relegate the silver question to a secondary place, and they purpose appealing to him to consent to the adoption of a platform which will keep the silver issue so far in the background that it will not be offensive to Eastern Democrats.

Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, said yesterday that he felt confident that New York would go Democratic next Fall and that Mr. Bryan would easily sweep the country if he would agree to a platform as outlined. Every day, he said, he received assurances that men who abandoned the party four years ago were returning now, because of the attitude of the dominant party in relation to trusts and imperialism and their confidence that the silver issue would be relegated to the rear in the coming campaign. If sufficient assurance could be given that Mr. Bryan would be willing to conciliate Eastern Democrats by making trusts and imperialism the prominent issues, he said, he felt sure that fully 75 per cent. of those who balked in 1896 would return to the party this year, and that the other 25 per cent. would be more than compensated for by dissatisfied Republicans and independents.

"None of us expect that Mr. Bryan will abandon the Chicago platform," Mr. Danforth said, "but we have been hoping that he and the other National leaders would recognize the fact that other issues have come to the front since 1896, and that due importance should be given to them. If this is done there isn't any doubt that Democrats all over the country will get together, and that means a Democratic victory next Fall. New York State is never doubtful when the party is united. At every election during the last fifteen or twenty years it has been shown conclusively that there are more Democrats than Republicans in the State, and that Democratic victory is entirely dependent on Democratic harmony."

In relation to the attitude of the coming State Convention, Mr. Danforth said that it was unlikely that it would instruct the delegates to the National Convention to vote for Mr. Bryan's nomination, or reaffirm the Chicago platform. "Our delegation will vote for Mr. Bryan, though," Mr. Danforth added, "and we will take particular pleasure in doing so if a platform upon which we can all unite is adopted."

BRIDGE FIRE AT CORNELL DAM.

Flames Quickly Put Out—Two Shots Heard at Night.

CROTON LANDING, N. Y., April 25.—A member of Troop C, who was on guard last night, discovered a fire blazing near the east end of the bridge at the upper end of the Bowery. He gave the alarm, and the fire was soon extinguished. The blaze proved to be a heap of rubbish six feet from the bridge. Whether set as a joke or as simply an unpremeditated act cannot be told.

Two shots fired during the night caused some temporary excitement. In one case the carbine of a trooper on guard was accidentally discharged. The other shot was fired in Little Italy, as the settlement of the Italian strikers is called. The second shot was also probably accidental. An investigation failed to discover any signs of a disturbance in the Italian quarter. Peace and quiet prevailed at the Cornell Dam today. A full force of men went to work about 700 in all. Many of the strikers are not at work, and their places have been taken by new men. Gen. Roe and Sheriff Molloy are expected to return here to-morrow to decide whether the troops will remain. An Italian employed at the quarries had his skull fractured this afternoon because he did not go far enough away when a blast was set off.

The three Rotella brothers, Morcellus, Antonio, and Angelo, who were credited with being strike leaders, are out on bail, and to-day had a conference with J. F. Coleman, one of the contractors. They wanted to go to work. Mr. Coleman told them that if there was nothing in the charges laid against them by the Sheriff and the Superintendent had no reason for refusing them work, he had no objection.

SILVER SET FOR THE ALBANY.

Complete Table Service to be Presented to the New Cruiser.

When the new United States cruiser Albany arrives at the Brooklyn Navy Yard from Europe a committee representing the city whose name she bears will present to her a superb table service of solid silver. An order for the service has been placed with a leading silversmith. The most prominent piece in the set is a punch bowl, which will have the generous capacity of twenty-four quarts. The service will be a complete one, and each piece is suitable inscribed.

The Albany is a sister ship of the New Orleans. She was being built in England for the Brazilian Government when the Spanish war broke out, and at that time was purchased by the United States. The ship was only recently completed, and is now at Elswick, England. She is expected in this port early next month.

Galicians Being Sent Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Among the passengers on the Australia, from Honolulu to-day, were thirty-seven Galicians who were taken to the Hawaiian Islands over a year ago under contract to work on the plantations. They found that the conditions prevailing there had been misrepresented and refused to work. They were imprisoned under a Hawaiian law, but were ordered released by the Government, and they are now being returned to their native land at the expense of the United States.

"O'Neill's" Trimmed Hats.

Newest styles for street, carriage, and reception wear. Moderate prices. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

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WE ARE NOW OFFERING

TWO OF THE SEASON'S HANDSOMEST STYLES OF SKIRTS, worth $60 each, at 35.00

STYLE 1 is made of the very best Taffeta, solidly tucked with perpendicular tucks from waist to flounce. Front panel and flounce, to the depth of twelve inches, consist of magnificently appliqued taffeta over net. The skirt is made over a drop skirt of taffeta, which has 11-inch deep accordion plaited ruffle with rose ruche edge.

STYLE 2 is made of a Point d'Esprit Overskirt and taffeta drop skirt. The top skirt is covered with No. 3 satin ribbon, in a zigzag shape, creating a most striking and dainty effect. The drop skirt has three ruffles of Point d'Esprit, edged and beaded with the same ribbon, also inside dust ruffle.

W. & J. Sloane

WE ESPECIALLY RECOMMEND

Smith's Wilton Velvet, Savonnerie, Axminster and Moquette Carpets

for splendid wearing qualities and reasonable price. The spring patterns are varied and especially attractive, and are well adapted for decorative purposes.

Broadway & 19th Street.

FELLOWS OF BRYN MAWR.

Faculty Submits Nine Nominations to the Trustees.

Special to The New York Times.

BRYN MAWR, April 25.—The resident Fellows of Bryn Mawr College for 1900-1901 have been nominated by the Faculty for approval by the trustees as follows:

Greek: Kate Niles Morse of Haverhill, Mass.; A. B. Mount Holyoke, 1898; A. M. Mount Holyoke, 1900. Miss Morse was a graduate student at Bryn Mawr in 1898-9 and at Mount Holyoke in 1899-1900.

Latin: Jessie Pell Brown of Ontario, Canada, A. B. University of Toronto, 1897, at Ontario School of Pedagogy 1897-8, graduate student in the University of Colorado, 1898-1900, and instructor in Latin, University of Colorado, 1899-1900.

English: Edith Sophia Hooper of Lee, Kent, England; M. A. University of Edinburgh, with honors in Philosophy, 1899, and first honors in English, 1900.

Teutonic Philology: Margarethe Urdahl of Madison, Wis.; B. L. University of Wisconsin, 1899. Miss Urdahl studied at the University of Berlin in 1898-9, and has also worked at the Universities of Heidelberg and Christiania.

Romance Languages: Rebecca Shapiro of Madison, Wis.; B. L. University of Wisconsin, 1898, and graduate student there, 1899-1900. Miss Shapiro takes her degree of M. L. in June.

History: Grace Elizabeth McNair of Broadhead, Wis.; B. L. University of Wisconsin, 1898, M. L., 1899; assistant in history in High School, Madison, 1899-1900.

Philosophy: Margaret Edith Henry of Lincoln, Neb. Miss Henry took the A. B. degree at the University of Nebraska in 1898, and takes the degree of A. M. there this year. She was graduate student at the University of Nebraska 1898-9, and Fellow, 1899-1900.

Physics: Mary Isabel Northway of Toronto, Ontario; A. B. University of Toronto, 1898, and graduate student at Bryn Mawr, 1899-1900.

Chemistry: Winona Alice Hughes of Marion, Ohio; Ph. B. University of Wooster, 1891, student at Cornell and at Harvard in 1894 and 1895, University of Chicago 1897-8. Miss Hughes acted as assistant in the chemical laboratory of Chicago University in the Summer of 1898, taught science in the public schools of Marion, Ohio, 1892-7, and in the high school of Mansfield, Ohio.

Biology: Amelia Catherine Smith of Philadelphia. Miss Smith took the degree of B. S. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1899, and has been a graduate student in biology at Bryn Mawr, 1899-1900.

The Fellowship in Mathematics has not yet been conferred.

YOUNG WOMAN A SUICIDE.

Louise Keidel, Grieving Over Mother's Death, Inhaled Gas.

Miss Louise Keidel, twenty-seven years old, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at her home, 1,241 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, by inhaling illuminating gas.

The young woman lived with her father, Jacob Keidel, a retired icebox manufacturer, and her sister, Rose, a school teacher. Mrs. Keidel died in November last, and Louise grieved constantly over her mother's death. It is believed that her grief drove her to suicide.

Mr. Keidel went to Evergreens Cemetery yesterday to visit his wife's grave, leaving Louise alone at home. When he returned he found his daughter lying on the kitchen floor unconscious. She had inhaled the gas through a rubber tube attached to a jet in the room. An ambulance was called from the Kings County Hospital, but the girl was dead when the surgeon arrived.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; fresh northerly winds.

Fair weather prevailed Wednesday east of the Mississippi, except over Southern Florida. The weather was also fair over the Southern part of the country west of the Mississippi. In the States of the Missouri Valley and thence over the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions to the North Pacific Coast local rains occurred, and at Baker City, Ore., snow is reported this evening, with temperature 28 degrees.

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BRABANT RELIEVES FORCE AT WEPENER

Between 4,000 and 5,000 Boers Retreat to the North.

DALGETY'S LOSSES WERE 165

Boers Collect Provisions for Last Stand in the Mountains.

Pretoria Reports State that Burghers Have Reoccupied Boshof — Boers Form New Laager Near Kimberley.

LONDON, April 26.—The War Office has issued the following from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, April 25:

"The enemy retired from in front of Wepener last night, and this morning fled northeastward along the Ladybrand Road. "Their number was between 4,000 and 5,000."

The relief of Col. Dalgety's force was accomplished by Gen. Brabant.

The Times has the following from a special correspondent, dated Mafeking, Basutoland, April 25:

"I rode from Jammersburg here, skirting Wepener, and I met Gen. Brabant's advance guard four miles south of Wepener. They report three successful fights, Saturday, Sunday, and Tuesday, with twenty-two casualties.

"The siege was raised and 5,000 of the enemy retired along the Ladybrand Road within our sight and unpursued. Col. Dalgety's casualties are 33 killed and 132 wounded."

A dispatch from Maseru, dated April 24, says:

"Gens. Hart and Brabant covered only a short distance to-day, and, finding a strong force opposed to them, bivouacked on the ground they had occupied.

"The firing has been desultory and the casualties very slight. The British are edging up the Basutoland border.

"Persistant rumors are in circulation that Commandant Olivier, with 1,500 men, is preparing to attack Gen. Hart's rear.

"Col. Dalgety was severely attacked with six guns this morning, probably with a view of preventing him assisting the relief column."

Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post, says:

"The British Army deployed in the Free State may now be used for a converging attack on Thaba N'Chu. Unless the Boers are in strong position and great numbers there a mere concentric advance may well suffice to compel their retreat.

"Gens. Brabant and Hart are more likely to pursue the Boers retreating in the direction of Ladybrand. These possibilities are all based upon the assumption that the decisive advance has now begun and that the army was not spread out until it was ready."

It is now apparent that the chances that Lord Roberts will catch the retreating Boers in a net are very slender. The Boers have everywhere retired at the first pressure of the British advance; and the hope that Gen. Rundle would be able to induce them to remain at De Wetsdorp until they had been forced to fight or to surrender has been disappointed.

No attempt was made to pursue the comandos retiring from Wepener. Everything now depends upon the progress of Gen. French's cavalry brigades, but they are entering a very difficult, hilly, and practically unknown country.

The cavalry have already had a long march over heavy and sandy roads, and nothing is known regarding the condition of the horses. In any case, it is now a race between the Federals and the forces of Gen. French and Gen. Hamilton.

The slowness of the recent movements of the British infantry and previous experience of the ability of the Boers to move rapidly, with guns and baggage, over their own country, leads to a belief that Lord Roberts's enveloping operations will fail and will have to be repeated further north. At the most he will perhaps capture some Boer guns and baggage and harry the retreating burghers.

Considerable results have been attained in the relief of Wepener and in the clearing of the southeastern corner of the Free State of Boers, but the Boer Army, whatever its strength, has still to be dealt with.

Besides the casualties among the men, the Boer bombardment of Col. Dalgety's position wrought great havoc among the cattle and horses. The garrison could have held out for another fortnight, but it is in no condition to render much assistance in pursuing the Boers.

The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"It is asserted that the Boers are collecting enormous quantities of provisions at depots in the Lydenburg District, with a view to a final stand in the mountains.

"The districts around Johannesburg and Pretoria are being extensively intrenched. Regsble's foundry at Johannesburg is turning out 700 shells a day."

The Daily Mail has the following from Lorenzo Marques, dated Wednesday:

"A daring attempt to destroy the bridge at Komati Poort Saturday night was frustrated by Kafirs, who gave the alarm and frightened off the Boers.

"The Boers have lined all the hills in the vicinity with riflemen, fearing an attack by British troops advancing by some mysterious route.

"The Irish-American brigade, chiefly so-called 'ambulance men,' left Pretoria Saturday, under Col. Blake, after being addressed by President Kruger, to whom the men responded with an American college cheer.

"The Boers assert that Lord Roberts is waiting for 20,000 horses. No serious fighting is expected until the end of May."

CAPTURE OF DE WETSDORP.

LONDON, April 26.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, April 25.—Pole-Carew's division reached Roodekop yesterday evening without casualties.

"Its advance was covered by cavalry and horse artillery which drove back the enemy with heavy loss, their dead being left on the ground. The mounted troops halted for the night at Grootofontein, and at 7:30 this morning were crossing the Modder River at Valsbank, in accordance with my instructions to French to endeavor to place himself astride the enemy's line of retreat. French's arrival near the Modder evidently, however, alarmed the Boers, for they evacuated their strong position near De Wetsdorp during the night and it was occupied by Chermside's Division this morning without opposition, at 9:30 o'clock.

"The mounted infantry under Ian Hamilton drove the enemy off the kopjes in the neighborhood of the waterworks without casualties on our side.

"The Highland Brigade marched twenty-four miles yesterday to support Gen. Hamilton, and halted for the night at Klip Kraal, four miles short of Sannas Post.

"Brabant and Hart are still a few miles short of Wepener, and the numbers of the enemy appear to have somewhat increased during the last few days. But, it is not likely there will be much trouble in the neighborhood of Wepener once De Wetsdorp is occupied by our troops.

"I inspected the City Imperial Volunteer Battalion on their arrival at Bloemfontein yesterday. They are in fine form, and look very workmanlike. I also inspected the First Company of Imperial Yeomanry, which has arrived here. The men turn out smart, and their horses are in admirable condition."

A Reuter correspondent with Gen. Pole-Carew and Gen. French wires from Damfontein, under date of April 24, as follows:

"Ever since Sunday a Boer force of about 1,600, with one gun and one 'pom pom,' has been trying to impede our progress."

He then proceeds to describe how the various mounted bodies, the Canadians, Roberts's Horse, and French's Cavalry, time after time engaged the Boers and held them while the infantry and baggage passed. He says:

"Gen. Pole-Carew found it necessary to use shell on the left flank. The Boers evidently intended to draw him into action in order to delay the column; but the admirable tactics adopted enabled a steady advance, only interrupted by slight delays. The Boers always took good care to keep their baggage and guns well out of range.

Gen. French's general plan was to push forward in light order, leaving the baggage train to follow with the infantry. Few casualties have been sustained during the march."

A dispatch to The Times from De Wets Dorp, dated Wednesday, says Gen. Rundle arrived there that morning.

TWO DAYS' FIGHT LAST WEEK.

De WETSDORP, April 21.—When Gen. De Wet's scouts announced Thursday evening that Gen. Kelly-Kenny's and Gen. Rundle's column was advancing on De Wetsdorp he ordered "Up saddle" and moved with the Ficksburg command and Gens. Cronje, Olivier, and Wessels to intercept their march. This was successful Friday morning. Cronje delayed occupying an important hill, which the British took at noon.

At 9 o'clock yesterday, rifle firing commenced briskly. The British had made trenches and had thrown up schanzes. At 11 o'clock the Free State cannon and Maxim guns opened fire, and the former constantly dropped shells into the British camp. Darkness stopped the fighting until 11, when the Bethlehem men on the extreme right heard some British in their immediate vicinity and opened fire. Their Commandant stepped out into the darkness and discovered a wounded man and fifteen British, who declared they had lost their way while searching for water. At daybreak thirteen more British strayed into camp.

In the morning the British started an outflanking movement, sending a large body of horse to the hills south of De Wetsdorp. Gen. De Wet immediately dispatched Gen. Wessels with three cannon to head off the British, and the latter, having no cannon, were forced to return to camp.

At the main positions a constant cannonade was maintained, but there was little rifle fire.

The British camp was observed at sunset to be hastily packing up, and was subsequently removed behind the hills, the troops in the schanzes firing volley after volley to distract attention from the camp, which was seriously damaged by the Free State shells.

The prisoners declared the British numbered 25,000 men.

Lieut. Losberg of the artillery, was shot through the head, leg, and arms, but continued at the guns, and Field Cornet Englebrecht was killed while standing up and giving orders. The loss during the two days were three killed and twelve wounded. The British loss is unknown, but where their right flank was driven back, to-day a number of dead were left on the field. Kelly-Kenny's left was beaten back yesterday and his right to-day. It is expected he will wait for reinforcement.

Boers Report a Victory.

PARIS, April 26.—A dispatch from Pretoria says that Gen. De Wet has Brabant's Horse isolated and has repulsed two attempts to relieve it, capturing fifty Britishers.

BOERS REOCCUPY BOSHOF?

LONDON, April 26.—A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Tuesday, says that the Boers have reoccupied Boshof, the British retiring.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Kimberley, dated Wednesday, says:

"Yesterday the Boers formed a new laager near Windsorton. The force there consists of Prieska, Campbell, and Griqualand rebels, about 500 strong."

KIMBERLEY, April 25.—Col. Mahon, the Duke of Teck, and a squadron of the Kimberley Mounted Corps, under Major Rodger, returned here to-day from Boshof.

THE FIGHT AT WARRENTON.

WARRENTON, April 25.—The Boers, having become emboldened, shell the village and the British trenches, and it became necessary to give them a lesson and to ascertain their strength.

Monday night Col. Paget placed several guns on the river bank under cover of the darkness, within 1,000 yards of the Boer trenches across the river. The horses and carriages were withdrawn beyond range, and at daybreak the British opened a heavy bombardment with shrapnel and lyddite.

The Boers were taken completely by surprise, but they replied with five guns, including a forty-pounder, and a heavy rifle fire was opened at the same time. The duel continued many hours, the Boers finally evacuating the position, with, it is believed considerable loss.

There were no casualties on the British side. During the evening the guns were safely withdrawn. The sniping to-day showed that the Boer laager had been removed far back to the eastward.

KILLING OF MAFEKING KAFIRS.

LONDON, April 25.—Lady Sarah Wilson's account of the slaughter of thirty-three natives who went out from Mafeking last Friday to recover some cattle which had been looted by the Boers, and who, while they were sleeping, were surrounded by the burghers and shot without quarter, apparently harshly misrepresented the action of the Boers. A dispatch received from Mafeking says that the natives in question were unauthorized raiders and that instead of being ruthlessly slaughtered by the Boers, while asleep they beat back the burghers, who were obliged to get reinforcements of Maxims and Nordenfeldts. The dispatch adds:

"There was no question of surrender. The leader of the natives, a tall, spare man, rallied his men to the last, and the fight progressed from the rising to the sinking of the sun. Those twenty-five Fingoes, armed with obsolete rifles, fought with grim desperation while machine guns and Mausers poured shot and shell into them. Until their ammunition was finished the natives fought, and then the Boers killed them to a man—except one, wounded, who, hiding in the reeds, escaped.

"Gen. Snyman complained of Col. Baden-Powell employing barbarians who killed six and wounded numbers of Boers. Col. Baden-Powell replied that the raid was not authorized, and pointed out that a number of natives were destitute because their homes had been burned and their cattle stolen by the Boers. He declined to be held responsible for the natives' actions."

The correspondent concludes: "Mafeking may be forgiven if it begins to prefer some attempt at relief rather than empty congratulations for its gallant stand. Though there is only sufficient to keep body and soul together, it will never dream of surrender. But it is very, very weary of it all."

CAPE CABINET DISSENSIONS.

CAPE TOWN, April 25.—There are persistent rumors in circulation here of dissensions in the Cape Cabinet. It is said that W. P. Schreiner, the Premier, and R. Solomon, Attorney General, favor the annexation of the Transvaal and the Free State; that J. W. Sauer, Commissioner of Public Works, and Dr. Te Water, Minister without portfolio, advocate the independence of the republics, and that J. X. Merriman, Treasurer, is neutral.

J. Rose-Innes, former leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, is frequently mentioned in connection with the formation of a coalition Ministry.

A very favorable impression was created here by the friendly tone adopted by the United States Consul General, James G. Stowe, in his speech at the banquet of the Society of St. George the other evening.

More British Casualties.

LONDON, April 25.—The War Office has issued Lord Roberts's list of the casualties prior to the occupation of De Wetsdorp, showing that Capt. Denny of the Thirteenth Hussars was killed and that a Captain, two Lieutenants, and twenty-two men were wounded. Capt. Prothero, who was wounded at Karreefontein, has since died.

No Peace with Boer Independence.

CAPE TOWN, April 25.—The Anglican Archbishop here has written a letter to Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner of South Africa, in which he expresses the conviction, in the absence of an official statement by the Church of England, that enduring peace cannot be secured while the South African republics retain their independence.

Winston Churchill for Parliament.

LONDON, April 25.—A movement is afoot among the Manchester Conservatives to nominate Winston Spencer Churchill, the war correspondent, former Lieutenant of Hussars, and eldest son of Lady Randolph Churchill, for Parliament, to succeed the Duke of Argyll, who, as the Marquis of Lorne, represented South Manchester in the House of Commons until the recent death of his father.

MOËT AND CHANDON "WHITE SEAL" CHAMPAGNE

Absolute Facts that cannot be disputed.

FIRST. The house of **MOËT and CHANDON** was founded in 1743.

SECOND. The house of **MOËT and CHANDON** owns more vineyards than all of the following houses combined: Clicquot, Piper Heidsieck, Monopole, Ruinart, G. H. Mumm, Pommery, Roederer.

THIRD. The sales of **MOËT and CHANDON** throughout the world greatly exceed those of any other brand.

FOURTH. The wine shipped to the United States at the present time by the house of **MOËT and CHANDON** is of the celebrated vintage of 1893, of which they hold a sufficient reserve to insure its continuance for a considerable period.

FIFTH. **MOËT and CHANDON** Champagne has been served exclusively for a great many years at most of the prominent society functions.

SIXTH. After repeated sampling and careful comparison with all the other Champagnes by the ablest experts, **MOËT and CHANDON** has been pronounced, without question, far superior in quality to any of the other brands.

Publication of Spion Kop Reports.

LONDON, April 25.—Speaking in London this evening, the President of the Board of Trade, Charles Thomson Ritchie, said it was a delusion to suppose that the Spion Kop dispatches were published without the consent of Lord Roberts. He declared also that their publication did not necessitate a recall of Sir Redvers Buller.

The Maine to Return May 1.

LONDON, April 25.—The American hospital ship Maine returns to the Cape on May 1.

Farmhouse Burned for Punishment.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 25.—Richter's Farm, near Leeuw Kop, from which, while flying a white flag, the Canadians were fired upon, has been burned as a punishment. Richter is a prisoner.

Queen's Last Day in Ireland.

DUBLIN, April 25.—Queen Victoria spent what is practically her last day in Ireland very quietly. Though she drove out this afternoon she did not visit any institutions. Her Majesty will leave the Viceregal Lodge at noon to-morrow, and, after the short train journey to Kingstown, will embark on board the royal yacht, and, escorted by the Channel fleet, will sail for England an hour later. It is expected the Queen will arrive at Windsor Friday morning.

FLAMES ON BIG BRIDGE.

Homeward-Bound Brooklynites Excited by Imagined Perils.

"Fire, the bridge is on fire!"

Some one shouted the news from a bridge car about 8:30 last night and caused in an instant great confusion and excitement among the Brooklynites who were returning home across the structure. Women shrieked, men shouted, and everybody ran. The motormen rang their gongs violently and made a dash with their cars for the end of the bridge, and the nearest bridge policeman began to shout and whistle for help.

It was apparently all true enough. Smoke rose up from the bridge car tracks on the north side between the Brooklyn tower and the centre of the bridge, and flames leaped up in the air, high above the promenade. Roundsman Shattuck, who was near by, with Bridge Policemen Murphy and Brophy, secured some fire extinguishers, which are kept in readiness for such occasions, and the two Shattucks had himself lowered to the tracks where the fire had originated. He had to be very careful to avoid the third rail, for to touch it meant possible death, and he also had to balance himself well so as not to fall between the gaping ties into the water below. In spite of these difficulties he succeeded, with the help of the other policemen, in putting out the fire before it passed out of control. Within twenty minutes after the first alarm had been given by the conductor and passengers of a De Kalb Avenue car, the fire was put out and traffic restored. The Fire Department was not called, but the City Hall Station House was notified.

Roundsman Shattuck said the fire had originated through a spark from a passing steamer setting fire to the oil which drips from the wheels over which runs the cable in the centre of the track, and which gradually accumulates on the iron beams and girders just below. Others, especially motormen and conductors, who saw the fire, believed that the spark came from the electric third rail, and in support of their theory they cited the fires which that rail has caused on the elevated roads of Brooklyn.

This is said to be the first fire which has ever occurred on the Brooklyn Bridge which has come to the knowledge of the public. One of the policemen, however, stated that smaller fires of the same nature were not unusual. The part of the bridge where the fire originated last night contains a good percentage of wood. The promenade has a wooden floor, the roadbed for the use of wagons is of wood, and the ties of the bridge-car tracks are of wood, the latter being well soaked with oil and paint, yet the officials did not seem to think much of the possible danger from fire.

SEVERELY BURNED IN STATION.

While dressing in the West Forty-seventh Street station house last night, a woman, who described herself as Margaret Reimond, eighteen years old, of 222 West Forty-sixth Street was terribly burned about the back and legs. The woman was a prisoner charged with intoxication.

Cabman Thomas Boland drove to the station yesterday afternoon, saying that he had a man and woman as passengers who were too much intoxicated to take care of themselves. They were carried inside, and the man described himself as James D. Ray, a civil engineer, of 800 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

The woman said she had been educated in the Sacred Heart Convent, Montreal, and had just arrived in this city from California. She sent a note to Mrs. Louise Raymond of 216 West Forty-sixth Street, who she said was her sister. During the time she was in the matron's room the prisoner held a crucifix in her hand and continually prayed in French. Later the woman was led back into the corridors of the woman's prison to dress herself.

The prisoner was putting on a red flannel skirt when it came into contact with a stove and immediately ignited. The matron and doorman saw the flames and rushed toward the woman and tore the clothing to shreds, but not before the woman's body had been terribly burned. A surgeon from Roosevelt Hospital dressed the burns and the woman was then taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At Mrs. Raymond's residence it was said the woman came from Pennsylvania, and her relatives were very rich. At the address given by the woman as her residence she was unknown.

Lawyer Charged with Forgery.

George Hayward, twenty-three years old, a lawyer living at 423 Lenox Avenue, was arrested last night by Detectives Woolridge and Arfken of the Central Office at the request of the Chief of Police of Washington, D. C. Hayward is charged with forgery. The police say that complaints will also be made against the prisoner by the Douglass County Bank of Washington.

CENSURES SUPT. MAXWELL

Central Board of Education Passes a Caustic Resolution.

Denial of a Principal's License Against the Manhattan Borough Board's Wishes Causes a Stormy Session.

The Central Board of Education last night, after a long and spirited discussion, adopted by a unanimous vote of the fifteen members present, the report of its Committee on By Laws and Legislation, censuring City Superintendent Maxwell for overruling and reversing the construction of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx in regard to the denial of a Principal's license to Joseph D. Reardon in the Borough of Manhattan and the Bronx.

After the committee's report was read Dr. Maxwell made a vigorous defense of the position he had assumed. He said that for reasons, which he gave, the Board of Examiners, of which he is a member, became convinced that to accept the interpretation of the School Board of its own by-law would be unjust, unwise, and subversive of the rules of the Board of Education. In taking this view, he added, the Board of Examiners was confident that it was upholding the by-laws of the School and Central Boards; that it was maintaining the standard set by those by-laws for the Principal's license, and that it simply followed the plain lines of duty imposed by the oath of office on its members. He requested that his typewritten reply to the committee's report be printed in the minutes. Commissioner White of Queens Borough so moved, but the board by a large majority declined to do so.

Chairman Stern of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation said that the City Superintendent's reply was evasive of the question at issue, which was whether the latter had the right to disregard action of the School Board, which was not inconsistent with the charter or its own by-laws. He declared that Dr. Maxwell was continually seeking more power and trying in every possible way to wrest from the School and Central Boards the little authority still vested in them. His conduct did not show he had the best interests of the public school system at heart.

Commissioner Greene of Brooklyn, another member of the same committee, said that from the standpoint of law and of policy the City Superintendent was in the wrong.

Commissioner O'Brien said they had only to go back about fourteen months to find teachers, possessed of every credential and guarantee of fitness, knocking in vain at Dr. Maxwell's door. These teachers had not yet received their licenses. If the School and Control Boards were not to become mere ciphers they could not afford to allow the Board of Examiners, led by Dr. Maxwell, to trample their authority under foot. It might be said that Dr. Maxwell was infallible and that board composed of fools, but there were men in the board who had spent as much time in school affairs as the City Superintendent, and men who had school interests just as much at heart as he. Dr. Maxwell's desire seemed to be to everlasting raise barriers against harmonious action and to create turmoil. The time had come for the board to assert itself and to pick up the gauntlet when it was thrown down, as in the present case. The sooner the board showed that it was not subservient to one of its officers the better for the school system.

Commissioner Davis, another member of the committee, said he had the most profound sympathy for the Board of Education because of its helplessness in the matter. Dr. Maxwell knew he had it at a disadvantage, and its censure, however eloquently worded, would not disturb Dr. Maxwell's peace of mind. He would go on disregarding the board no matter what resolution was passed. He knew he had the School and Control Boards in a hole.

"I hold in particularly high regard," Mr. Davis added, "Dr. Maxwell's combative quality. I know of no person of my acquaintance who can do a thing in a more disagreeable way than Dr. Maxwell, or who is more ready to say a disagreeable thing. However, I don't believe he means or intends to offend. Yet his is the kind of argument that makes nine men out of ten angry, and then Dr. Maxwell has his opponent at his mercy. But we do not intend to let him get us angry to-night."

Dr. Maxwell replied to Mr. O'Brien, denying that competent teachers had vainly knocked at his door. He also denied Mr. O'Brien's statement that the Board of Examiners had been unjust to teachers. The motion of censure was then passed.

It was decided to appoint a special committee of five to represent the board before the newly appointed Charter Revision Commission. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is to be asked to set aside $300,000 for the purchase of four new school sites in Manhattan and the Bronx. It was resolved to apportion the general school fund for 1900 among the different boroughs in accordance with the resolution offered in January last and published at the time.

SNEAK THIEVES FRUSTRATED.

Attempt to Rob Saloon Keeper's Safe Results in Two Arrests.

Thomas Murtha of 36 Grand Street entered the saloon of Bernard Stock, at 686 Morris Avenue, early yesterday morning and ordered a glass of beer, tendering in payment a five-dollar bill. Stock opened his safe to make the change. As Murtha went out, four men entered the place, took seats at a table, and ordered drinks.

While Stock was getting the drinks Murtha re-entered the barroom and took a seat at a table near the safe. Stock was talking to the four men at the table when he heard the safe door creak, and, looking around, saw Murtha closing the door. Stock grappled with the man, and had him on the floor, when the four men went to Murtha's assistance.

The saloon keeper called for help, and Detective Schindler and Policeman Higgins of the Morrisania Station, who were near by, entered the place. They arrested Murtha and James Wilson of 312 East Thirteenth Street, but the other men got away.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

One of the Greatest and Timeliest Purchases We Have Ever Consummated.

The bare, bald details of this transaction, and the unmistakable merit of the offerings, if printed, would seem like exaggeration. For that reason we carry conservatism to the extreme point of actually understating the real facts.

It is so pleasant for us to write, and so inspiring for you to read, the advertisement of a tremendous trade movement, free from the absurd, preposterous and irrational claims that promiscuous dealers think are essential to impress the public. The simple truth serves us. For instance:—

Over Forty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Men's Spring Suits at Less Than Sixty Cents on the Dollar.

We secured these Suits from a manufacturer who ranks among the largest and finest in the world. The entire unsold balance of his Spring stock—barring four hundred Suits and certain staple lines—was sold to us at a great sacrifice. The sacrifice was not made because the need of money was urgent. So much for the usual excuse that is utilized to explain alleged bargain opportunities.

Sound business logic influenced the maker to accept our low offer. His Spring season was over—ours just beginning. His organization is rushing Fall and Winter goods. Travelling representatives are active in the campaign for next season. It was desirous to clear stock rooms of all remaining Spring Clothing, so that the other could have full sway. Instead of selling fractional quantities to many stores, at a small discount, he stood a big reduction and accomplished his object quickly. That's the history of these values.

Description and Prices of the Suits.

The Suits are made of the choicest imported and domestic Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimeres and Fancy Flannels—single and double breasted Vests. Patterns and colorings include everything that is stylish, tasteful and attractive. Full, half and quarter lined with the best quality double-warped serge or fine Italian cloth.

Sizes for regular, stout, slim and short men—and of extra interest to many —sizes for normal men of small stature.

The purchase has been divided into four lots as follows:—

Our price **$7.98**—Wholesale Price $10.00—Retail Price $12.50

Our price **$9.98**—Wholesale Price $11.50—Retail Price $15.00

Our price **$11.98**—Wholesale Price $14.00—Retail Price $18.00

Our price **$14.98**—Wholesale Price $18.00—Retail Price $25.00

We couldn't say too much concerning the excellence, beauty and unequalled cheapness of these suits. But what's the use of rhetoric? The description and prices are decisive. Every suit is a veritable flower of tailoring art. All are made for the Spring of 1900, and offered right at the sunrise of the season as the above quotations indicate. What a glorious chance for swell dressers possessed of commendable frugal tendencies!

Twenty Princeton Students Arrested.

TRENTON, N. J., April 25.—About twenty Princeton students were arrested here to-night for creating a disturbance at the Oriental Dance Hall on State Street. Several of the boys were under the influence of liquor and attempted to wreck the interior of the place. The manager of the hall protested and finally called on the police. Two patrol wagons carried the youths to the Central Station, where they will spend the night in cells. Justice Jackson was asked to sit, but refused to interfere.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—John Gill, Baltimore; Charles Powers, Seattle; R. R. Quay, Pittsburg; Andrew G. Blair, Ottawa; Chevalier J. P. Spanier, Italy; Judge A. L. Garretson, Morristown.

SAVOY—William Adler, New Orleans.

MURRAY HILL—Appleton P. Williams, West Upton, Mass.; William W. Fiske, Philadelphia; B. B. Tyler, Chicago; J. P. Pepper, Memphis.

HOLLAND—Preston Gibson, Washington; C. R. Collins, Seattle, James A. Gilmour, Nicaragua.

CAMBRIDGE—L. M. Bass, Buffalo.

PLAZA—R. A. Kirk, St. Paul; A. G. Schwab, Cincinnati; W. S. Upshur, Newport News, Va.

NETHERLAND—William A. Russell, Boston; A. R. Stetson, Milwaukee; Erastus C. Knight, Buffalo.

STURTEVANT—F. W. Gaskell, Cincinnati.

BUCKINGHAM—George A. Chase, Fall River; W. H. Lee, Boston; Harrison Moore, Los Angeles; W. H. McClure, Albany.

MANHATTAN—G. G. Barber, Wilmington, Del.; C. E. Terry, Worcester.

VICTORIA—J. N. Fiero, Albany.

GILSEY—H. L. Duerson, Chicago; George W. Sadler, Montreal.

IMPERIAL—Senator J. W. Wadsworth, Geneseo; Col. Paul Farnham, Philadelphia; Judge J. C. Pelton, San Francisco; Peter Kimberley, Sharon, Penn.; W. L. Scott-Thompson, Erie, Penn.

ALBEMARLE—A. B. Lovejoy, Philadelphia; W. F. Stevenson, South Carolina; L. J. Durflinger, Honesdale, Penn.

FIFTH AVENUE—Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Washington; H. Lee Meson, Pittsburg; Congressman William Alden Smith, Michigan; Congressman H. H. Powers, Vermont.

ASTOR—Samuel B Weller, San Antonio, Texas; W. D. Condit, Des Moines, Iowa.

HOFFMAN—M. R. Russell, Deadwood.

GRAND—Arthur A. Marks, Seattle; John M. Taylor, Toronto.

EMPIRE—W. Johnston, Baltimore; J. F. Bartlett, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Stupp, notions and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, carpets and upholstery goods; J. J. Herrick, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Black, H. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. A. Black, cloaks and suits; P. Gobel, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gutman, N., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. R. Dyott, linens and white goods; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Albert.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; J. R. Dillon, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; Miss H. B. Hine, ribbons; 52 Franklin Street.

Strong, Lee & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. L. Lee, dcmestics; 56 Worth Street.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. S. Rothstein, china; 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; E. Mc Grath, cloaks and suits; Hotel Normandie.

Pemberton, Codes & Mosby, Richmond, Va.; W. R. Goodman, dress goods and silks; 495 Broome Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Kann, domestics; 407 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Clark, linens and white goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss S. Spatz, ladies' and infants' wear; M. Isaacs, cloaks and suits; 121 Mercer Street; Hotel Imperial.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn; Mrs. H. M. Quirk, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Saks & Co., Washington, D. C.; M. D. Pratt, dress goods and silks; Sinclair House.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; J. A. Becker, jewelry; 487 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rubel & Co., Corinth, Miss.; J. Rubel, dry goods; J. Rubel, furnishing goods; Union Square Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. G. Darnell, hosiery; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Steppacher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks, Hoffman House.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Dyott, dress goods; Miss M Haden, infants' wear; 75 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. A. Baumgardner, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Wegman, John R., Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Milliner Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; G. Milliniser, piece goods; M. Marcuse, piece goods; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Grinsfelder, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; H. Grinsfelder, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Witz Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Witz, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; Luke Levy, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg, S., Harrisburg, Pa., dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, house furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gutman, N., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Gutman, notions and linings; L. N. Gutman, dress goods, wash goods, ribbons, cloaks, and suits; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss R. Lewisohn, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldsmith Brothers, Easton, Penn.; A. Goldsmith, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Cohen, J. M., Pittston, Penn; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Fitts, C. N., Northampton, Mass.; carpets; Hotel Imperial.

41,300 Telephones in Manhattan.

The rapid growth of the New York telephone system makes the service of daily increasing value to all users. Telephone users can now communicate with over

75,000 Telephones

in New York City and Vicinity.

Rates in Manhattan, Business or Residence use,

From $5 a Month.

One-year Contracts. Monthly Payments.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

15 Dey Street 111 West 38th St.

Wm Vogel & Son By Big Buying

From the woolen mills, during their dull season—we secured a fine lot of the newest cloths—which we now offe in

Spring Suits AT $15.

Their actual value is $20.00.

The suits are Single Breasted Sacks, with single or double breasted waistcoats, and trousers cut in the latest style. The cloths are light and dark color pure Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres, all thoroughly tested and reliable. Having been made in our own workrooms, they are right.

Broadway cor. Houston Street.

Cammeyer's Shoe Store.

IN BASEMENT.

Sale of 5,000 pairs of women's $2.50 Oxford Ties at

$1.65 per pair.

All sizes and widths.

6th Ave. Cor. 20th St.

Water Filters & Coolers

THE BEST KINDS

FOR SALE BY

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 & 132 West 42d Street.

EXCURSIONS.

WASHINGTON. Pleasant Three-Day Trip, by Royal Blue Line, Thurs., May 3. Hotel and Traveling Expenses included.

$12 ..... According to $14.50

..... Hotel .....

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1185 Broadway, N. Y.

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

These Bicycles Cost Us a Lot of Patience

There are 2,500 of them (650 here to-day) and we have chased them for three weeks.

Name—Lorraine
Models—Strictly 1900

It is the first lot of this make we have had.
You know the price was $40.
To-day's price for exactly the same wheel is

Sixteen ($16) Dollars

It is farthest from our thought to hurry a customer to the store, or at the store, but our last invoices of $16 wheels were snatched up in two or three hours after store doors opened.

There are Men's 22 and 24-inch frames and Women's 20 and 22-inch frames; the colors are black and dark green. All handle bars are adjustable, and there are expansion fasteners on seat post. All have good, guaranteed tires. The wheels are to be sold only as equipped.

Basement.

Silk Waists and Petticoats

$5 Each, Values $6.50 to $8

They're all fresh and new, just unpacked and displayed for your selection this morning. Exactly the same qualities as those announced a few days ago, and whose stay was so brief. We're fortunate in being able to offer this second lot.

The waists are shown in the leading desirable colors; the cut is the latest; the trimming very attractive designs of cording, plaiting and hemstitching; some trimmed with lace insertion. Good values at $7.50 and $8. Price $5.

The petticoats are in various changeable and solid colors and black. The colored garments have deep ruffle and 3 small gathered ruffles. Those in black are in 2 styles, one with deep ruffle and 2 small gathered ruffles; the other with deep accordion-plaited flounce. Choice among all these good $6.50 values at $5 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Leather and Leatherette Goods

These pretty articles meet the want exactly, if a birthday gift is in mind. And they will be tempting to both men and women who want to add a touch of serviceable prettiness to mantel, table or writing desk. There are also conveniences for travelers.

See how reasonably priced they are:

Leather Boxes—one for handkerchiefs and one for gloves—set of two boxes—from $1.25 to $2.75; worth $2.50 to $5.50.
Leather Glove Boxes, with glove stretcher; embossed silk moire lining; watteau decoration on gauze on lid; color, violet; at 50c, from $1.
Handkerchief Glove Sets; leatherette, painted gauze; at 43c, from 85c set.
Glove or Necktie Boxes; painted gauze lids; at 25c, from 50c.
Leatherette Handkerchief Boxes, at 25c, from 50c.
Levant leather Handkerchief Boxes; moire lined, at 23c, from 45c.
Leatherette Stationery Boxes at 13c, from 25c.
Levant leather Work Boxes, moire lined, at 88c, from $1.75.
Leather Boxes, satin lined; for gloves or neckties; at 75c, from $1.50; moire lined, at 43c, from 85c.
Leatherette Jewel Boxes, at 38c, from 75c.
Leatherette Photograph Boxes, 38c, from 75c.
Leatherette Glove Boxes, at 18c, from 35c.
Imported leather Photograph Cabinets, at $1.50, from $3.
Leatherette Photograph Boxes, at 18c, from 35c; 38c, from 75c; $1.25, from $2.50.
Genuine Morocco Photograph Boxes, at 43c, from 85c.

Broadway.

Low Valuation for Good Linens

Many housekeepers are noting with satisfaction that as yet Wanamaker's hold to the old prices on linens without regard to the greatly advanced market. They're taking advantage of our offerings by laying in unusual supplies for future needs. It's a wise plan. There's not much hope for lower prices for a long period. And these linens are all of high standard, whether at the old or at the new *reduced* prices.

All that follows is worthy a careful reading:

Odd Table Cloths, of double damask, of the finest qualities; 3 yards to 6 yards long:
$12 to $13.50 cloths, $8.
$16 to $17 cloths at $9.50.
$22 to $28 cloths at $15.
Of finest Flemish linen; but they have no napkins to match, hence:
Cloths, 2x3 yards, worth $7.50, at $6.
Cloths, 2½x2½ yards, worth $7.50, at $6.
Cloths, 2x3 yards, worth $9, at $7.
Cloths, 2½x3½ yards, worth $10.50, at $8.
Cloths, 2½x5 yards, worth $15, at $11.

Dinner Cloths, of the best Flemish linen, made of the celebrated Courtrai flax:
2½x3 yds. long, $7.75 cloth at $5.75.
2½x3½ yds. long, $9 cloth at $6.75.
2½x4 yds. long, $10.25 cloth at $7.75.
Scotch double damask Table Cloths, handsome new designs:
70x70 in., $2.50 each; 70x90 in., $3.25 each; 70x108 in., $3.75 each.
Breakfast Napkins, 20 in. sq., $2.75 doz.; dinner napkins, $3.75 doz.
Of fine Scotch damask, 67 in. wide—
2 yards long, at $1.60 each.
2⅓ yards long, at $2 each.
2⅔ yards long, at $2.40 each.
Napkins, breakfast size, $1.75; dinner size, $2.50 a dozen.

Table Napkins—
$12.50 to $14.50 dinner napkins at $9.75 a dozen.
Bleached Flemish double damask napkins of the famous Courtrai flax; a clearance of two patterns; 22x22 in., $3.25 doz.; 26x26 in., at $4.25 doz.; formerly $3.75 and $5.
Scotch double damask, 24 in. square, $3.75 kind for $3.25 doz.
German, grass bleached, 22 in., $2.25 doz.
Irish, bleached, 20 in., $1.35 doz.; reduced from $1.50.
Bohemian, silver bleached; 22 in.; $1 doz.

Bed Linen—Hemstitched—
Linen sheets, ¾ size, 72x90 in.; $1.38 each.
Linen sheets, double bed, size, 89x93 in., $1.75 each.
Irish linen pillow cases, 22½x36 in.; our $1 kind at 75c a pair.

Linen Store, Fourth avenue.

Table Linen—By the yard—
Bleached Irish damasks, 67 in. wide, 50c yd.; heavier, 65 in. wide, 65c yd.; full two yards wide, splendid assortment of patterns, at $1 yd. Bleached Scotch damask, 67 in. wide, 75c yd.; 70 in. wide, $1.10 yd.; 71 in. wide, $1.25 yd.
Cream white Irish damask, 72 in. wide, 60c yd.
German; cream white; soft, fine quality; 72 in. wide, at 90c a yard.
German; grass bleached; extra fine and heavy; 70 in. wide, at $1 a yard.

Towels and Towelings—
Bleached Scotch huckaback towels, hemmed ends; 17x32 in.; extra heavy; 10c each.
Loom huckaback towels, fringed ends; size, 20x41 in.; 12½c each.
Scotch double huckaback; full bleached; hemmed ends; size, 18x38 in.; 12½c. each.
Bleached Scotch huckaback, hemmed ends; size, 18x37 in.; 16c each.
Bleached Irish huckaback, soft finish damask border; 21x37 in.; usual 25c kind, 21c ea.
Fringed huckaback; full bleached; extra large; size, 24x45 in., at 25c each.
Irish bleached huckaback, hemmed or fringed; "Old Bleach" Goods; size, 20x39 in., 25c each.
American snow-white bath towels; size, 27x60 in.; our 30c kind for 25c each.
Imported knife cloths of fine brown twilled crash; lettered on side in Turkey red; 20 in. square; 10c kind at 4 for 25c; 18-in. brown twilled crash, red border, 15c kind at 12½c; 18-in. plaid glass toweling, 14c kind at 12½c.

Fancy Linen—
A collection of doilies, hemstitched, and mostly with drawn work; slightly shopworn; regularly from 20c to 45c each; your choice at 15c each.
Damask table scarfs, fine linen tray cloths and some doilies; 60c to 80c qualities; your choice at 40c each.
Carving cloths, fine double damask, sewn fringes; size, 24x32 in.; 50c kind, now 35c each.

Our Imported Dresses for Stylish Women

An Unusually Extensive Collection from All the Good Makers

THE Exposition of Costumes, inaugurated here two weeks ago, is still attracting widest interest. The show is different in many ways; has broader significance than during the first days, for there have been added the **Foreign Organdie Dresses**—a most delightfully dainty collection of spring and summer gowns. The figurings of the fabrics are specially designed for the makers of the dresses, and they have very distinct character. Then the treatment in the making gives the air of original beauty that we must go abroad to obtain.

Despite their aristocratic tone and daintiness, these foreign Cotton Dresses are not perhaps as expensive as you would expect. Prices range from $17 to $125. There is quite a display of them in the costume section to-day. Welcome to view the beauty points and admire the new ideas, whether you wish to buy or not.

There are some new cloth costumes that have arrived since the former announcement. One very exquisite dress from Stamler & Jeanne, just shown this week, is one of the most effective yet shown.

Quite as interesting are the less expensive and more practical Dresses and Suits made right here in New York. Of these there is a most comprehensive collection—all tastefully designed and finished in the finest fashion. Prices of Costumes range from $58 to $150. Suits, $10 to $100. Cotton Dresses, $8 upwards.

Real Paris Dress Stuffs

Well Worth Having

We brought over a magnificent collection of foreign dress fabrics this season — wanted enough that our lines should be full and complete when the usual store is running low in assortments. This we have accomplished, and we now want to turn the goods over to the wearers while they can get fullest service from them, and we start reductions in April instead of waiting for June.

From the fine Robes we have taken seven, nine and ten dollars of the price; and the goods by the yard are marked 50c and 75c less than yesterday's prices. This will go far toward paying for the making. The goods are the choicest imported this season. These hints of fabrics and prices:

Robes—
At $35, from $44—Embroidered India silk robes; skirt shaped about ready to wear.
At $25, from $32—Lace trimmed and appliqued silk-and-wool Eolienne robe with shaped skirt.
At $25, from $35—Embroidered border with fringe silk-and-wool Eolienne combination robe of plain and border.

Imported Dress Stuffs—
At $3.50, from $4—Embroidered figured silk-and-wool Eolienne; colored figures on gray grounds.
At $3.50, from $4—Valenciennes striped silk-and-wool undulating Grenadine.
At $3, from $3.50—Self-embroidered figured Crepe de Chine.
At $3, from $3.50—Silk-and-wool hemstitched lace plaid Grenadine.
At $3, from $3.50—Self-colored corded striped silk-and-wool Eolienne.
At $2.75, from $3.50—Fancy silk embroidered figured silk-and-wool Barege.
At $2.50, from $3—Drawen ribbon striped silk-and-wool self-colored Crepe de Chine.
At $2.50, from $3—Silk-and-wool self-colored Eolienne.
At $2.50, from $3—Silk-and-wool drawen striped Grenadine.
At $2.25, from $2.75—Silk-and-wool self-colored Eolienne.
At $2.25, from $2.75—Silk-and-wool satin cloth.
At $2, from $2.75—Self-colored cube figured silk-and-wool taffeta.
At $2, from $2.50—Self-colored silk-and-wool Crepe de Chine.
At $2, from $2.50—Silk cube and striped colored Grenadine.
At $1.75, from $2.25—Self-colored striped silk-and-wool Crepe de Chine.

Rotunda.

White Lawn Applique Robes

We have about 50 left, and they'll not be here long at this new price, —$7.50 each. They were made to sell at $10. All in excellent design, of white lawn applied on point d'esprit net. The robes consist of skirt, all formed with the exception of the back gore, and a blouse formed but not joined.

$7.50 though regularly $10

On Main Aisle tables this morning, Broadway.

Women's Stylish Jackets

FOR NOT MUCH

We're very particular about not having stragglers in stock. Individual jackets may be handsome, stylish and perfect; but when we do not have all sizes to show, we hurry away those that remain. Such an instance occurs to-day. We have found about a hundred and fifty jackets of which we have only one or two of a kind.

They include fly front, reefer, Eton and blazer styles, in black and colored cloths—all stylish and handsomely made; and sold previously at $13.50 to $16. To-day choose for—

ten dollars

All sizes in the lot—though not in any one style.

Stationery Store, Broadway.

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs

All Linen—10c Each

That price represents less than it would cost us to land the same quality to-day. But these are not perfect goods. We can't undertake to point out the defect in each particular case. The faults are mostly so slight, that we doubt if you or we would be able to find them. A man who does nothing else but look for faults had pronounced these imperfect and that's all there is to it. The Handkerchiefs, a good supply of both men's and women's, and all pure linen, will be found on the Main aisle this morning.

Broadway.

Men's Spring Overcoats

The season's rapid selling has left numerous little odd lots here—stragglers that should be giving actual service instead of being here. There are 200 in this detachment. Some are of cheviot—Oxford gray and black; others of gray worsteds. Some are silk lined; others lined with serge and made with velvet collars. Values are $10 to $12—all are worth $12 and more according to valuations elsewhere. Choice here and now at $8.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Storage of Furs and Winter Clothing

For very little cost, we'll save you the risk and bother of storing furs and men's or women's winter clothing until fall—we guarantee against loss by moths or fire.

Alterations and Repairs

This is the best time of the year to alter or repair fur garments; you don't want them, and our fur people are not busy. So it costs less.

If you will let us send for your furs and measure we shall be glad to make the repairs or alterations during the summer—as soon as styles are set—and return them when you wish.

No charge for storage if alterations are ordered now.

Second floor, Broadway.

White Lawn Sacques

This is a wholly fresh collection. Of course, some of these sacques differ but slightly from those of last season, but many of them are in pretty styles never before shown—new in cut and in trimming. Prices begin at 85c—white lawn, full front, fitted back, fluted ruffles at edges of sacque, collar and sleeves. $1 for another garment with fine plaits front and back, and ruffle-trimmed at bottom, collars and sleeves. $1.25, $1.50 and up to $18.50—for the finest garments that can be constructed of white lawn and lace.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

In the Oriental Room

An always interesting corner this, up on the third floor. If you have in mind improvements for the cozy corner, den, or smoking-room of your home, a visit to this Oriental Room will be helpful. There are decorations in new patterns and colorings and effects coming in constantly. Come in at any time for new ideas and suggestions.

Attracting interested attention now are these India Print Curtains at $3 to $3.60 a pair.

Also these Damascus Taborets, 20 styles of them. Some inlaid with pearl, at $3.50, $5, $7 and so on. Some elegant specimens of Oriental carved taborets at $5.75, $7.50, $8.75 and upward.

Third floor.

New Cases for Ices

The Candy Store has designed some new cases for ice cream and other ices that will add daintiness to the dinner table. Tasteful entertainers will appreciate them at a glance.

Cases enclosed in Parma Violets, 10c each.
Cases mounted on four green twigs and decorated with violets, blue-bells and roses, 15c each.
Cases with storks, and others with spider and gilt web, 25c. each.

These are to be found nowhere else.

Basement.

Grass Cloth and Reed Furniture

We're obliged to tell you of our collections of summer furniture in instalments. The stocks are too many, the assortments too varied to attempt it in one announcement. To-day, two kinds of which we've gathered about all the good new styles that are made. There are chairs, rockers, sofas, couches, and tables—for summer homes, particularly, though there's many a city home in which they also find favor. The furniture, though attractive in appearance, and very worthy, is far from dear. These few prices to illustrate:

$1.50—Maple frame rocker; woven reed seat and slat back.
$2.50—Maple frame small arm rocker; double woven reed seat and back.
$2.75—Maple frame arm rocker; double woven reed seat and back.
$4.50—Maple frame arm chair; double woven reed seat and back.
$8—Maple frame settee; double woven reed seat and back.
$9—Rocker with birch frame; grass cloth covered seat and back; spindle sides.
$11—Patent rocker; birch frame; grass cloth covered seat and back; spring seat.
$11.25—Grass cloth couch, with sloping head; oak frame and claw feet.
$12.75—Arm chair; birch frame; grass cloth covered seat and back; broad arms.
$14.50—Grass cloth couch; sloping head; best springs.

Fourth Floor.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

EDUCATION IN MISSIONARY WORK

Topic Discussed at Several Conference Meetings.

SCHOOL AID TO CHURCH

Regarded as a Puissant Agency in Evangelization of the Heathen.

TRAINING IN TEACHING

Importance of Thoroughly Equipping Workers in the Mission Field Insisted Upon—The Relations of Governments to Missions.

Educational subjects occupied the attention yesterday of the Ecumenical Council on Foreign Missions at morning and afternoon meetings, and in the evening there was an effective presentation of the relation of Governments to missions by speakers experienced in both political and mission life. In respect to value of contributions the day ranked among the best, for the highest training and observation were brought to bear upon both subjects. The addresses will doubtless furnish the many missionary societies with material for guidance, for they related mainly to the practical work for which the societies must furnish means and material.

While variance of opinion developed in the subjects treated, the conclusion was emphasized that mission equipment, to make returns commensurate with the outlay in treasure and lives surrendered, must include services educational as well as evangelical. The people visited need help in several ways, to attract them and hold their allegiance. Reports from all quarters showed that natives are drawn to missionaries by schools, by books, by opportunities to improve their condition. Many are attracted by these allurements alone and depart after enjoying them, but foundation is thus laid for the accomplishment of the great purpose of missions. Yesterday's topics dealt with the educational question in its medical, literary, normal training, and common school phases, proving how large and versatile an undertaking a modern station has become.

Evidently everybody in the conference has been exercised at some time over the indignities that missionaries suffer and the slowness of Government intervention. Last evening's speakers might plainly have been less temperate in handling this subject than they were, with the full sympathy of the audience. The sentiment that missionary work was as legitimate as any business and entitled to protection as sedulous and watchful as any, displayed the general feeling in an outburst of applause and cheering as vigorous as is ever heard in gatherings designed for excited manifestations.

Zeal and physical strength are keeping close company at the conference. They need to work together, for in any other cause the tax on both would be trying.

In spite of about thirty meetings and social and other calls on delegates in the last three days, the attendance and interest show no signs of flagging. Most of the speakers and many in the audiences have passed middle life, but they are as regular and as earnest at meetings as if no exertion at all was involved, and the greatest enthusiasm in the work is everywhere and at all times displayed. All concerned seem determined to make good the prophecy of Dr. R. Wardlaw Thompson of London, who in his response to the welcome to delegates on Saturday said that the conference would furnish the most inspiring demonstration for missions that the world had seen.

To-day's proceedings promise to be of exceptional interest. It is called Woman's Day. Three large meetings, two of them in Carnegie Hall, will be in charge of women and devoted to a presentation of the important part they take in mission work.

The Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin, Secretary of the General Committee of the conference, is ill from overwork. He carried the burden of preparation for the conference, which involved correspondence with every mission field and the suggestion and arrangement of the programme. When the work was done and the conference had assembled his nerves collapsed. At his home in Brooklyn it is said that he is not dangerously ill.

THE ROLE OF EDUCATION.

Three Addresses on the Subject by Experts, Followed by a Discussion, at Carnegie Hall.

Yesterday morning's attendance at Carnegie Hall filled the auditorium, but did not overcrowd it as on other days. The subject of the session was "Educational Work," and addresses were scheduled by the Rev. W. T. A. Barber, Headmaster of Leys School, Cambridge, England; Dr. William T. Harris of Washington, Commissioner of Education of the United States, and the Rev. John W. Conklin of Springfield, Mass., Professor of Sociology and Missions, Bible Normal College. The subject, in the discussion of which the Conference was led by Mr. Barber and Dr. Harris, was "The Place of Education in Christian Missions." Mr. Conklin's theme was "Necessity for Training in Teaching."

In the discussions which followed those who spoke were the Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, President of Oberlin College, Ohio; the Rev. Mr. Hackett, for eighteen years a missionary in Allahabad, India; the Rev. Dr. Leonard, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain of Brazil, and the Rev. Mr. Wolf, for sixteen years a missionary in South India; the Rev. Dr. Sheffield of Peking, China; Edward Riggs of Asia Minor, W. H. Findlay of Southern India, the Rev. T. W. Pearce of the London Missionary Society, and the Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, Secretary of the London Missionary Society.

The Place of Education.

In the opening address the Rev. Dr. Barber said:

"When Christianity sends its ambassadors to heathendom, it is with the aim of radically changing the character of that heathendom, of building up a Christian State. Every element of national distinctiveness is to be left untouched, but the sanctions of life are to be different; the individual, the home, the village, the city, and the State are to realize a new motive and a new power. To save the individual is the first step, but the objective for which the campaign must be ordered from the first is the Christianizing of the nation. The Church must be shaped as an ideal edition in duodecimo of the sumptuous folio which the nation is to be.

"The work of Christendom, then, in preaching the Gospel is a life occupation, high as heaven, broad as life, far reaching as the utmost bound of thought or sensation in the complex being of man. The framework of its activities must include the whole of life.

"We then when we lay the foundations of a new Christian State are bound to provide for school as well as Church, for teaching as well as worship. God saves a man. He does not subdichotomize him and save his soul while his mind and body are left unsanctified. The minimum equipment of a mission in any land must include the preaching to the heathen, the church for public worship, and the school for training the young. The special requirements of different lands will decide in addition what form of practical philanthropy is to show the mind of Christ; but the three first named are essentials common to all. And in all three the Gospel is preached.

TEACH THE VERY BEST.

"What is to be the style of the school thus shown to be essential? First and foremost, then, it must give the very best education possible. The teaching of secular subjects is not to be thrown in as a bribe to secure an opportunity for adding a Bible lesson. The Christian school must stand so high as a giver of knowledge that no secular institution can afford to point the finger of scorn at its equipment or its alumni. We must fearlessly show that we welcome all knowledge, and that we seek to learn and teach the very best—but all at the foot of the Cross. To knowledge we add all else that is of good report. The whole atmosphere of the school must be distinctively and unmistakably Christian and spiritual.

"But the school thus necessary for the growth of the Church itself will always be a strong evangelizing agency. It is a matter of universal experience that sooner or later the value of the Western education becomes evident to the outside world. The youth of non-Christian lands, high caste or aristocratic though he may be, is soon found wishful of sitting on benches in the missionary school even at the price of sitting by the pariah and submitting to the foreigner. He recognizes the justice of the theory of education which counts morality an integral factor, and he makes no objection to the Scripture lesson.

"Experience shows that in mission schools where Christians and non-Christians attend many of the heathen pupils do become Christians; and still more who make no profession of change have yet breathed a new atmosphere which has altered all life for them.

DEVELOPMENT IN THE FUTURE.

"Yes, forth from the mission school goes the educated youth of the land with the potentialities of a new national life. We train the first few generations, but the civilizations and Christianity of the countries we evangelize will not be repetitions of our own. New aspects of the perfect Christ will appeal to the Oriental or the African which we have never seen. We give the initial mental and spiritual impulse, but the lines of thought will soon diverge.

"And the generation will grow old while younger generations arise, filled with new national enthusiasms which, though sometimes apparently hostile, are themselves a witness to the power of the fresh spring of hope. And in many a case it has happened, and in many will it happen, that in the hour of adversity, of bereavement, of loneliness, of age, of the shadow of the eternal that the gray-headed man meditating on his past and fighting his way on will come before a cross and the shadow of the eternal becomes the light of the eternal, and the self-satisfied Pharisee bows his head, Pharisee no more, Publican now, 'O God, be merciful to me a sinner.' Knowledge is great, but love is better than knowledge."

The Missionary a Teacher.

Following Dr. Barber, an address which received close attention, especially in the portions relating to Alaska, was delivered on "The Educated Work at Missions," by W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education. He said:

"Education is a term of broad significance, and will apply to nearly all that the missionary undertakes to do. For, first, he teaches God's message to man and impresses on the minds of the heathen people to whom he is sent the doctrine of the true God who loved man and sent His divine Son to die for him in order that he might be saved. This doctrine of the divine-human nature of the true God contains in it, as in a germ, all of Christian civilization. All of the good things which form the power and the glory of the most advanced nations of the world flow as a result from this doctrine. Science, the useful arts, by which nature is conquered for the service of man; literature, history, and philosophy, all these have a particular cast given them by the religious doctrine of Christianity, and you cannot successfully teach them to a people that is bound to a heathen creed.

"A mere nature religion does not admit of science, of free thought, and the investigation of matter and force, for these are the elements that he worships or dreads with a mortal fear as evil demons, and he spends his whole life in trying to propitiate them with ceremonies and sacrifices. The Christian theory taught, first, that God transcends nature in that He created it by a divine word, and that He did all this for the sake of man. All time and space is, therefore, a vast cradle for the nurture of individuality up to personality.

CHANGE IN NATURE FORMS.

"The missionary will not leave his newly converted heathen in their manners and customs as he found them. We will change their forms of eating and drinking, their forms of producing food, clothing and shelter, their habits of life, their institutions of marriage and the family, and their commercial laws and usages. One after another, in due order, without haste and without rest, all these things will get changed by the missionary with God's blessing, and the secular life of the converted heathen will gradually come into harmony with a supernatural religion.

"It took long centuries to arrive under Christianity at the place where nature was dispossessed of its demons, and superstitions could so far be overcome as to permit free scientific investigation. And yet this view of nature, with its matter and forces as a mere instrument for human use, was clearly stated from the beginning, and is implied even in the doctrine of the Trinity. But the heathen who retains his old manners and customs meets at every turn with some habit of observation based on a superstitious view of nature in something of luck or chance or bad signs and evil omens, some trace of demonology that has molded his life in heathendom, and which pulls at his garment's hem to drag him down again into the heathen view of the world from which Christian enlightenment is rescuing him.

"The secular education of the mission station fits the convert from heathenism to enter the world of productive industry and contribute to the wants of distant peoples who go to the world market for their supplies. They receive in return their quota of the world's goods. This is in itself a Christian realization, and not possible under the prevalence of nature religion, because nature religion involves local divinities, gods of this nation or that, gods hostile to other gods; and hence it prevents a mutualhood in understanding among the peoples. Each one is suspicious of the other's motives, and every trifle of difference in customs is magnified into an evidence of malignant enmity.

"In the district of Alaska, whose education system is under the charge of the Bureau of Education, we find the mission stations the only effective centres for any efforts looking to the elevation of the natives and their assimilation with our own. The occupation of hunting and fishing gives place to a knowledge of agriculture, grazing, and mechanical arts, and when the emigrant from the States goes to that distant region in search of gold he finds surrounding the mission stations natives who can speak some English and who can bring for his use the resources of the land and water.

"Especially is this the case with the missions that are teaching the reindeer industry to the native Eskimos. We have procured, up to 1899, 550 reindeer from the neighboring coast of Siberia, and these had increased to 2,000 in 1898, and with new accessions last year to 3,000. The food resource of that country is reindeer moss, and the half million square miles of this vegetable growth will support ten millions of reindeer and a population of two or three millions of people, a population, say, as large as that of Finland, whose inhabitants are likewise a reindeer people.

"We have had limited success with Government schools apart from mission stations, and it has not been possible to look for success in supplanting the hunting and fishing occupations by reindeer culture, except in connection with the missions.

"The mission discovers the individuals that are tractable; those that show capacity for learning our industries and speaking our language. These furnish hopeful apprentices for reindeer herders and teamsters.

REINDEERS AS CIVILIZERS.

"When we get ten thousand deer in Northwestern Alaska the annual increase will be so great that we can supply all such centres with herds, and the new migration from Finland that is now coming to America will furnish the needed teachers of herding and grazing. The great need in that arctic region, namely intercommunication in the arctic Winter night, will be rendered possible by the reindeer express and the worst hardships be abated. The fifty thousand natives of that region will be so essential to our white miners as they are now to our salmon factories that the work of the missionary will be more successful than it has been with the Indian tribes of our States. I mention Alaska and our reindeer experiment in order to give point to the suggestions I have made as to the importance of adding a full quota of secular instruction to the religious instruction furnished at our mission stations.

"When our converts are brought into our system of productive industry and world commerce, uniting all in one vast effort to conquer nature for human uses, they will get a more realizing sense of the doctrine of the Holy Spirit which unites and inspires the Christian Church in all its various denominations, and the supreme earthly institution makes possible the other—the secular institutions including the family, civil society and the State. For all of these social combinations are possible through the surrender of mere individuality for the sake of the institutional personality of the whole.

"The missionary more than any other religious teacher needs to study comparative theology and learn to recognize the defects of nature religions in the inability of their devotees to conquer nature by applied science and to combine with all nations in a peaceful interchange of products of industry and products of the mind."

Necessity for Training in Teaching.

The Rev. John W. Conklin followed with an address upon "The Necessity for Training in Teaching." He said in part:

"Educational reform in a broad sense is a pressing need of the world. Two-thirds of its people cannot read. Illiteracy is an important evidence of comparative, if not of absolute, ignorance. In India less than 6 per cent. of her nearly 300,000,000 can read, and among the women only one in 330. In the still larger population of China, Dr. Martin estimates the number of readers as about 6,000,000. In Africa, Moslem lands, South America, and the islands conditions are often still worse. It is therefore well within the truth to say that of the billion and a half people in the world, one billion cannot read. But even of the readers, many are the victims of the most puerile superstitions and endowed with a pitiful emptiness of mind. Dr. Martin analyzes the actual condition of what is called the educated mind of China, and gives a striking exposure of what may be called learned ignorance. Dr. Storrs describes the inhabitants of India as to-day almost without science, history, or any recent mechanical arts. Our problem of educating 9,000,000 of negroes is serious, but seems insignificant by the side of this education of a billion, yet the latter is coming as surely as the former.

"Missionaries have, as a rule, planted the school along side of the Church; often the two are in the same building. The foreign missionary societies of the United States report 224,067 pupils in their schools, while the number of communicants in their mission churches is 377,030. The American Board and that of the Reformed Church in America report more scholars than communicants; the Presbyterian a few less; in the Baptist and Methodist missions the communicants are more than double the pupils in the schools. Missionaries have been pioneers of education in many places; their schools have been far superior to those indigenous to the countries where there were any such. But most of these mission schools have been, and are, by no means first-class, as compared with the best in our country and Europe. Prof. Laurie of Scotland utters the pregnant sentence in reference to education in general:

SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

"'The whole solution of the problem of educational reform lies in the trained teacher.' I gather from this that matters of curricula, grading, accommodations, support, &c., can only be settled by those who are expert in the science of education and the art of teaching. Further light as to the meaning and importance of teacher training is given in Dr. Butler's assertion, in his report on the educational progress of the world, 'that now it has come to pass that that university which does not pursue physics or classical philology is no longer upon a pinnacle.'

"Right teacher training is normal training. I use this word normal as does the physician in speaking of a patient's temperature. In the popular mind methods have been the chief earmarks of normal school systems. I am not concerned to champion any mechanical veneer for poor teaching ability. In the report of the Committee on Normal Schools, made at the recent meeting of the National Educational Association, the qualifications of the members of the Faculty of a normal school are these, the first four of the seven laws of teaching. Therefore, this is supposed to be the ideal for those in training: 'Be what you would have your pupils become.' First, character; second, teaching ability, that is, the ability to adapt self and subject to the pupil; third, scholarship; fourth, culture, or the development of the finer self. I would apply Prof. Laurie's prescription to this great world plague of ignorance which missionaries seek to heal.

"The teachers, both foreign and native, in the mission schools are to a great extent ignorant of psychology, the best science of the development and working of the pupil minds, and of pedagogy, the art of causing those minds to grasp and assimilate imparted truth. President Fairbairn would doubtless say that pedagogy is not a branch of theology, but where in that glorious science is homiletics? I had, as a missionary, besides my preaching and other Church work, to manage forty schools. I soberly assert that a course in the best pedagogy would have been of far more practical use to me than my course in homiletics.

THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

"The great reason why there are so few normal schools on the mission fields is that the missionaries have had no training that would lead them to initiate such schools or fit them to conduct them. Missionaries have not been able to get such training in theological seminaries or in the majority of colleges, and an ordinary normal school has been beneath their horizon.

"We missionaries have an ambition that our work shall not be a whit behind the best attainments in all directions. We want to teach reading, history, mathematics, if at all, in the best possible way. We want to teach religion according to the needs and interests of the people. The heathen and the Bible both need and deserve the best teaching as well as the best preaching in the world. Most missionaries and native helpers teach or superintend day schools. These ought to be trained to teach. All of them teach the religion of the Christ. These should be trained to teach.

"For your consideration I offer three suggestions: First, that a course in pedagogics be recommended as desirable for all missionaries; second, that normal departments be considered a necessity in seminaries and colleges on mission fields whose aim is to prepare teachers; third, that a graded curriculum for the teaching of the faith of Christ is greatly needed and should be steadily and scientifically sought."

Views of Other Speakers.

The Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, President of Oberlin College, expressed sympathy with regard to the value of Christian schools and colleges.

"I speak as a traveler and as a student of missions," said he. "I see here those I have met amid the cherry blossoms of Japan and by the banks of the Hoogly, and they give me a new idea of the force and truth of the hymn that Jesus Christ is yet to reign 'where'er the sun doth his successive journeys run.'

"When I went to Constantinople I rejoiced as a Christian man for the noble work which was being done by Americans. In Egypt, Lord Cromer, one of those marvelously gifted civil servants whom Britain has given to the world, told me that the most efficient schools in Egypt are the American colleges. Christianity has gone to Asia to stay. Christianity means no less in Asia than it does in America. It means that Christianity must have the supreme place in the intellect. Christianity flings to the breeze that Christian motto, 'Christianize, evangelize the world if it takes an eternity.'"

The Rev. Mr. Hackett was the next speaker. He said:

"I am glad to say that the cause of education is no longer under debate. The cause is already won. The best work done in foreign fields is done in our so-called secular colleges. The best converts we have are the fruit of our secular education. Those educated in mission schools have a far higher moral standard than any others."

The Rev. Dr. Leonard of the Methodist Episcopal Church said:

"A missionary doctor leads the heathen to Christ by ministering to their bodies. A missionary teacher reaches them through the intellect. When I first went to China I was amused at the superstitions of the Chinese, but later it became horrible to me.

ANECDOTE OF CUVIER.

Dr. Leonard told one of the few stories with a funny twist that have been recounted by speakers at the conference. It was in regard to the dissipation of superstition by intelligence and education, and he called it the story of Cuvier's test. One dark night Cuvier, in bed, was menaced by a horrible looking creature. The great naturalist regarded it with scientific attention.

"Humph!" said he. "Horns—and hoofs! Graminivorous—not carnivorous! You can't eat me!"

The Rev. Dr. Chamberlain made some remarks as to certain resistance to educational work. In Bahia a "warning to the faithful" had been issued, but it was the best advertisement the Protestant missionaries ever had, and helped them with the work.

The Rev. Mr. Wolf of India said that if the natives were to be Christianized it must be done through mission schools.

The Rev. Dr. Sheffield of Peking, China, said that when he first went to China he found the Confucio-Christian preachers telling their fellows that Confucianism and Christianity were one and the same thing.

Edward Riggs of Asia Minor commented upon the significance of the name of one of the colleges in China. "It is called Anatolia College, which means the Rising Sun," he said, "and our motto is "The morning cometh."

W. H. Findlay of South India said: "The craving for education in India is general. 'I was educated in the mission school' is now heard on every hand throughout India."

Thompson Pierce of London talked on the value of education.

TOO MUCH SECULAR EDUCATION.

The Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, Secretary of the London Missionary Society, said:

"I desire to intervene for a moment here to call special attention to a point which was emphasized in the first paper, which I know is kept in view in the mission field, but which I think the churches need to keep in view more thoroughly than they sometimes do in their prayer and thought with regard to educational missions. The discussion as to the place of higher education as a very important and necessary branch of mission work is a discussion that is practically ended in Great Britain in connection with all our great missionary societies.

"It has come to be accepted by many who but recently objected to it. The evidence has become overwhelming as to the importance of educational work as a great handmaid of the Gospel. But, Sir, I think that now we are a little in danger of going to the other extreme. The pressure of the demand in India, connected with Government education and connected with university education, is all in the direction of secular knowledge, and the squeezing of the religious teaching in the schools to the smallest compass possible. [Applause, and Hear! Hear!]

"I am not at all an advocate for interlarding religious phrases with geographical lessons. I think you may do great harm as well as great good by lugging in religion in various ways, but I do think we need to keep before us much more prominently the views expressed by Mr. Wigram, Honorary Secretary of the Church Missionary Society. When he came back from India, I asked him what was his impression about the higher education.

"'Well,' he said, 'I agree with you, after having seen it, that we need to maintain and need to press forward the higher education, but we need to take care that our educationalists are not men who are mainly educationalists, but that the men that we send out to be at the head of our colleges are of all the men in our mission the most filled with the spirit of Christ, of evangelization. We want men magnetic in their influence. We want men filled with the idea that the mission school is the means of leading the boys to Christ in their earlier life.'"

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HARD PROBLEMS IN MISSIONARY LABOR

Opinions Differ as to the Admission of Native Polygamists.

Ethiopian Church in South Africa a Danger—Government Opposition in Japan—The Incompetent Missionary.

Five meetings were held at the afternoon session of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions and a large variety of subjects were discussed. At the Union Methodist Church the general topic was "Wider Relations of Missions." It was dealt with by G. A. King of London, the Rev. Dr. Galusha Anderson, and others. At the Madison Avenue Reformed Church "Vernacular Literature" was discussed by the Rev. Dr. John Murdoch of India, the Rev. George Kerry of London, and the Rev. Dr. H. O. Dwight of Constantinople, among others. In the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church the subjects "Standard of Admission, Discipline, Organization, and Administration of Mission Churches" gave rise to a lively discussion, among the speakers being W. B. Sloan, Robert E. Speer, and the Rev. Dr. John McLaurin. In the Central Presbyterian Church two principal papers were read on Normal Training, but quite a number of delegates took part in the discussion that followed. The delegates who read the papers were the Rev. Dr. David Murray of New Brunswick, who formerly was adviser to the Educational Department of Japan, and spoke on the public and the missionary in that country and Myron T. Scudder, Principal of the New Paltz Normal School. In Carnegie Hall the visitors listened to the discussion of the subject, "Medical Training of Natives—Whether Advisable—How and Where Should They be Trained." Among the speakers were Edwin Sargood Fry of Scotland, Albert P. Peck of China, and Dr. John C. Berry of Worcester Mass.

SOME MORAL PROBLEMS.

Polygamy and Other Setbacks Discussed with Animation at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The question of admitting native polygamists into Christian Churches was discussed favorably by one of the speakers at the meeting in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Walter B. Sloan of London, Secretary of the China Inland Mission, said: "The fact that polygamy exists in many lands greatly complicates the problem of how it is to be dealt with by the Christian missionaries. So far no general agreement has been arrived at as to the line of procedure to be adopted.

"It appears to me to be very improbable from the nature of the case that any general agreement as to a course of action is ever likely to be reached. First because the reception into the Church of a man with more than one wife is nowhere expressly forbidden in the New Testament; secondly, because the circumstances of polygamous marriages vary so greatly in the many lands where Christian missionaries come into contact with it.

"At present any church member proceeding to take a second woman as his wife is dismissed from the Church. This is the universal practice in the mission field. But the further question still remains: Does the teaching of the New Testament necessitate that a man can in no case be admitted to the Church by baptism who while still a heathen has taken more than one wife? No missionary feels free to throw open the door for the reception of polygamists, but the question is, must the door be shut so that it cannot in any case be opened until every wife except one has been put away? The question demands the greatest care, especially because the consequence of denying him admission is so serious.

"Let us consider the case of a man who as a heathen has taken several wives. We assume that he acted in accordance with the well-established customs of his own country and before any direct Gospel light had reached him. We place this man alongside the saints of the old covenant. We see Abraham and David each with several wives, and they are not condemned or rebuked because of their relations. God had given them a true, but not a full knowledge of himself.

"We surely must admit that God does not condemn the heathen in their darkness for doing what He permitted in the lives of an Abraham and a David.

"Must we then in every case demand that in the light of the Gospel a man is bound to break up a relationship upon which he entered before the light reached him, a relation in which he was not as a heathen under condemnation? I submit that we are not called upon to take such a position.

"I do not suggest that polygamy is never to be regarded as a bar against a man receiving baptism, but only this, that the details of the history of every applicant should receive full consideration before any definite action is taken."

MR. SLOAN'S ATTITUDE OPPOSED.

Mr. Sloan's remarks sent a murmur through the audience, and when speakers rose later to oppose his attitude they were vigorously aplauded.

Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in this country, said:

"The door of the Christian church has never been built high enough to let in polygamists. Suppose it is a hardship for a man to leave his wives and for a wife to leave her husband; has the Christian church no rights? Polygamy flings itself against the foundations of the Christian church. I say let all the polygamists come in, but let them leave their polygamy behind them. (Applause.) What if we agree to the admission of polygamists with their polygamy into the Christian church? What guarantee have we that it will not do within the church what it does without, such as breaking up homes? The question of polygamy is a moral one. Of its very nature it cannot be carried into the Christian church." (Applause.)

The Rev. J. H. Laughlin, Presbyterian missionary in China, was announced as wishing to speak of the right of polygamists to enter the church. He said in part:

"I am very sorry to rise in opposition to Mr. Speer. I submit to you two propositions. You have no right to deprive a penitent believer from the ordinances of the church. You have no right to impose upon him conditions not found in the Bible. According to the Old Testament polygamists were plentiful. In the New Testament there is nothing to keep a polygamist out of the church if polygamy is in accordance with the custom of the land. Polygamy was practiced in the Christian church in Apostolic times.

"Now for the rule of expediency. If Brother Speer lived in China and knew the conditions there he would have more sympathy for the wives and children of polygamists. When you make a polygamist desert all his wives but one you inflict an injury on that woman who is cast away that you have no right to do."

Mr. Laughlin's remarks were followed by light applause, and when Mrs. E. H. Haviland, missionary to South Africa, of the Free Methodist Church, reaffirmed the sentiment of Mr. Speer that polyamists should be barred, there was prolonged applause.

Among the other subjects was the question of baptising natives without due preparation, in the hope of afterward making them Christians. Discipline toward erring members who adhered to old customs was also discussed, together with the administration of mission churches.

ADMISSION AND DISCIPLINE.

The Rev. Dr. John McLaurin, Baptist missionary to India, discussed the standards of admission and discipline.

"The character of the Church in India, China, and Japan," he said, "will depend in the future upon native ministers. The number of members is going to depend upon the ministers, and the membership in turn will depend upon the care taken as regards their admission to the Church. Thousands of people in India are being cut loose from their religion, and many hands are being stretched out for something more stable.

"Regenerated persons alone should be members of churches. Is it legitimate to receive persons who do not profess faith in Christ, but who are willing to become nominal Christians in order that they may be taught more perfectly and some time become genuine Christians, or, in order that their families and relatives may be brought under Christian influence?

"In India, among aboriginal and outcast tribes, many are ready to accept Christianity and put themselves under training in order to gain the powerful help of the missionaries to help them against the oppression of their enemies, the higher castes or the native officials.

"These people were accustomed from time immemorial to have a part in those feasts and ceremonies. Shall he work on Sunday or not? If not, he will lose his half year's dole of grain and be sued for debt. Shall he beat his drum or blow his horn at the marriage feasts given by his overlord, or at the feast to the idol, where the Nautch girl dances her lewd dance and sings her lewder songs before a still lewder idol? If he does not he will be beaten, his house burned down, and his work taken away from him and given to another. If he yields, will the Church discipline him?"

Dr. McLaurin took the ground that the native convert should forsake all customs antagonistic to the Church. He also told of the frequent marriage of relatives in India with their consequent coming into the Church in clans, which, he said, were often engaged in feuds with other clans. Dr. McLaurin also told of the habit of opium smoking and footbinding.

A NATIONAL INDIAN CHURCH.

Joseph Taylor, missionary to India of the Friends' Foreign Missionary Society of England, was the next speaker. He said that the Christian natives were slowly dropping away from denominationalism and were becoming infused with the idea of establishing a church of their own on national lines. Mr. Taylor said there were four great moral questions in India—intemperance, sexual immorality, retention of superstitious practices, and caste. The Indian's idea of a European, he said, was of a man who drinks intoxicating liquors, eats cow's flesh and wears pants. The young men of India, he said, were exposed to the worst of immoral influences.

The Rev. Frederick Galpin, missionary to China of the Methodist Free Churches of England, who read the last paper of the day, said there was need of more attention being given to church building.

"The Roman Catholics and Anglicans," he said, "attach paramount importance to the Church. Is it not possible we may learn a lesson from them? We attach too much importance to the machinery of mission work and to denominationalism and not enough to the church idea."

In the discussion which followed, the Rev. George B. Smyth, Methodist missionary in China, said that a society called the "Heavenly Foot Society" had been established in China for the abolishment of the custom of footbinding. He said the custom was dying out in China.

The Rev. W. H. Findlay of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, replying to an expressed sentiment that denominationalism be kept in the background, said: "I don't know how we can make the native converts realize their duties except through the channels of church forms and systems to which we belong." He told of the establishment of the Methodist conference system among the natives.

The other speakers included the Rev. Dr. John Morton of Trinidad, the Rev. Allen Ewbanks of South America, J. F. Porter, the Rev. W. E. Southey, and the Rev. J. Ingle of China.

CRITICISM AND PRAISE.

Letter Read from Prof. Warneck and Address Delivered by G. A. King at Union Methodist Church.

The principal feature of the meeting at Union Methodist Church was the reading of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Gustav Warneck, Professor of Missions at Halle University, Germany, who is regarded as one of the highest living authorities on missionary history and methods. Dr. Warneck was not sparing of his criticisms, but, as the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, Chairman of the General Committee of the Conference, who read the letter, said, "We do not mind these criticisms because they are offered in a friendly spirit."

Qualities of Missionaries.

After expressing his regret at his inability to attend the Conference, and making some observations of a general character, Dr. Warneck says:

"What we need besides expert mission directors, is, above all, missionaries really capable for their great work. The general cry is 'more missionaries.' And let me add emphatically, more men. But the petition that the Lord of the Harvest should send forth laborers into His harvest has also reference to their quality. Missionaries must be weighed, not only counted. Spiritual equipment is, of course, the chief consideration. But the experience of more than 100 years should prevent us from falling into the mistake of thinking that this alone suffices, without a thorough training. More than enough male and female missionaries have been sent out who were not even capable of learning to speak the foreign language fluently."

NOT TO BE CARRIED BY ASSAULT.

"The non-Christian world is not to be carried by assault. Mission history should also teach us not to specify a time within which the evangelization of the world is to be completed. It is not for us to determine the times or the seasons, but to do in this our time what we can, and do it wisely and discreetly. The catchword 'diffusion' is really a caricature of evangelical missions, if its antithesis 'not concentration' leads to the destruction of organization. If evangelical missions are suffering from one lack more than another, it is the want of organization, in which the Roman Catholic missions are so much their superiors.

"Nor will the great spiritual war which the missions are waging be decided by hosts of 'free-lances,' but by organized concentration. The many so-called 'free' missionaries are not an addition of strength to the evangelical missions, but a waste of strength. Neither is it well to go on establishing new missionary societies; rather let the watchword be, Join and support the old and experienced ones. Nothing is more painful than for old established societies to be obliged to reduce their work because new undertakings are absorbing men and means without making up for these losses by their own successes."

"If the native Christians become estranged from their national and popular customs, Christianity will never become a national and popular power. There is a great danger of confounding the spread of the Gospel with the spread of European or American culture, and so far as I can see this danger has by no means been avoided everywhere. If I am not greatly mistaken a chief reason why the success of missions is not greater is to be found in the fact that the national character is lacking today in so large a part of the Christianity of mission lands. A not inconsiderable percentage of the native helpers, (Chinese, perhaps excepted,) and of the young people who have passed through the higher schools, is more or less denationalized and miseducated.

THE LINGUISTIC PROBLEM.

"There are many missionaries who never become independent of the help of the interpreter, nay, more, who have scarcely understood the language problem at its real root. This problem is the difficulty of becoming so completely acquainted with the spirit, the whole mode of thinking and of reasoning of the foreign people, as to be able to render Scripture terms into their language so that the truths of the Gospel, naturally foreign to them, shall be fully understood by the natives.

"English has become the language of intercourse throughout the wide world, but that must not tempt us to make it the language of missions. The missionary command does not say, Go ye and teach English to every creature.' Not more, but less English in the missions; this should be the

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watchword of the twentieth century in this respect if the great missionary problem is to be solved."

WIDER RELATIONS OF MISSIONS.

The general subject for discussion at the meeting was the "Wider Relations of Missions. The principal speaker was G. A. King of London, Secretary of the Religious Tract Society, who spoke of the relations of missions to discovery, geography, commerce, colonization, and diplomacy.

Mr. King declared, in speaking of the contributions of missionaries to exploration and discovery, in the general sense of the promotion of science, and in the particular sense of assistance given to individual explorers, that the former were minimized and the latter either ignored or ill-requited by acrid and ignorant criticism.

Readers of early volumes of The Church Missionary Intelligencer were, he said, familiar with the contemptuous incredulity with which Redmann's descriptions of Kilimanjaro and the great central lake were received by scientific persons and "geographical ogres" at home. Any globe trotter's published omniscence would disclose similar instances of ignorant ingratitude.

"It is," said Mr. King, no longer the case that—

> Geographers in Afric maps
> Put savage beasts to fill up gaps;
> O'er uninhabitable downs
> Put elephants for want of towns.

"And this is thanks to the missionaries quite as much as to the professional explorers. The missionaries' contributions to geography might with great advantage be enlarged and encouraged. It is quite worth while, from a missionary point of view alone, to afford candidates in waiting some definite training in the faculty and methods of geographical observation."

MISSIONARIES AND DIPLOMATS.

In speaking of the relations between missionaries and diplomats, Mr. King said:

"There is a difference between the diplomacy of to-day and that of a century ago. Diplomats are more educated, and the result is that they are more independent of missionaries. On the other hand, there seems to be a truer conception of the purpose and importance of the missionary's work, and less readiness to consider him merely as an inevitable nuisance. In the past the diplomat thought the missionary merely a middle-class nonentity, who acquired fictitious notoriety by getting murdered or assaulted at opportune moments.

"What the diplomat wants is above all quiet, and it is difficult to conceive an influence more likely to produce good-will to Europeans than that of the men who, conscious themselves of the practical benefits they have received from loving Christian hands, diffuse a general knowledge of those benefits in localities absolutely inaccessible to political agents."

The Rev. Dr. A. Schreiber of Germany and the Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows, President of Oberlin College, were among the other speakers.

MEDICAL TRAINING OF NATIVES.

Speakers at Carnegie Hall Opposed to Bringing Them to America or Europe for Instruction.

"The Medical Training of Natives; Whether Advisable; How and Where Should They Be Trained?" were the questions discussed at the sectional meeting in the Chamber Music Hall, Carnegie Music Hall, Dr. C. F. Harford-Battersby, Principal of Livingston College, London, England, acted as Chairman. He said that the medical profession was too often misunderstood; it was the most unselfish profession of any. As to the subject of discussion there had so far been no solution.

Dr. Edwin Sargood Fry of the Edinburgh Medical College read the first paper of the afternoon. The Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, he said, owed a great debt to America, as the inspiration of its foundation came from Dr. Peter Parker, an American missionary, who fifty-nine years ago, on his way home after seven years' work in China, passed through Scotland and discussed with Dr. John Abercrombie medical missions in China. There were now eighty-five medical missionaries actively at work in various parts of the world, and all were former students of this society.

A native agency for medical missionaries is as important as any other agency. The best method of training the natives must be largely determined by existing conditions, but the training in most cases should take place in the country itself. It was a risky thing to bring natives to Europe or America.

He described his own work at Travancore in Southwestern India. Dissection, he said, was not practicable there, so his wife had made the necessary diagrams to illustrate his lectures. He praised the work of women doctors in the North India School of Medicine, near Ludhiana. It yearly has forty students. Dr. Anna Fullerton, from Philadelphia, had the honor of founding the first Medical Training Home.

RUDIMENTS OF MEDICINE ENOUGH.

Dr. A. P. Peck, Dean of the Medical Department of North China College, spoke on "The Training of Natives in Medicine in Mission Fields." He said:

"As medical missionaries, we are asked to discuss three questions in regard to the professional education of natives on our mission fields: Shall we—if so, when and how? There could be but one answer in this assembly to the question: Shall we who go to the foreign fields of the world be thoroughly equipped by education in our chosen profession? Your unanimous sentiment would be that the best we could give was none too good. That medical missionaries need native help in their arduous labors will be readily granted, and that such help should be as competent as possible needs no argument. Hence, the training of a staff in mission hospitals, who become student assistants, becomes an important part of the duties of the medical missionary.

"In regard to the northern part of China, I would say that there is hardly a body that can be called practitioners of medicine. Every scholar is supposed to be a doctor. Some have more reputation than others, some do not care for the business at all; but among the large class who try to make something in this way, it is not by study and fitness, but by a combination of intrigue and deceit.

"Thus there is a sorry procession of ignorant quacks past the bedside of every unfortunate who is ill or injured, the speed of their transit proportioned to the gravity of the case. If the patient be wealthy and seriously ill, there may be several doctors called in a single day—not in mutual consultation, but as soon as one can be hustled out of the way another may be brought in, and the unfortunate patient compelled to swallow a series of disgusting compounds, which have as little rational relation to each other as have the unsavory ingredients to the disease.

"There is no such thing as a medical school, and few, if any, practitioners of medicine who support themselves by its practice alone. One would think that such advantages as a little instruction in modern medicine would be an inducement strong enough to bring them to accept the proffered help to business, but the power of prejudice and conservatism is seen in the unwillingness to meet these advances.

"There will always, however, be a younger generation in every mission field, coming up through the schools of the church, educated in a rational manner. Upon the members of this generation rest the hopes of the future.

"My point, in brief, is that there are refinements of practice admirable in our splendidly appointed hospitals at home not so generally suitable for mission hospitals. We wish to give our best, but that which is best under some circumstances may not be so in others. So my argument is to a certain extent a plea for incompleteness, not for incompetence. It would be much more agreeable to the writer, perhaps, to the hearer, to call out for the tribute of civilization's highest and best on the altar of service. But the main thought of these closing paragraphs is that the lowliest service is perhaps the best, a self-denial which puts away the newest and most complicated instruments and other means for diagnosis and treatment, teaching our protégés to accomplish the best they can with the ruder means at command, strong in the faith that with the gradual elevation of these races into a more complex civilization, science will keep the pace, and our noble profession be the vanguard, as it always has been, into the larger life of the world."

THE GOSPEL IN ACTION.

Dr. John C. Berry of Worcester, Mass., for many years stationed at Kioto, Japan, and founder of a school for nurses, said that he heartily agreed with Dr. Peck's views. Trained nurse, are almost as important as trained practitioners. A central hospital in the medical field was necessary for the best work. Every member of it should be a Christian. The Christian physician was a most efficient aid to the missionary. A medical school should also be established there.

He declared himself strongly opposed to bringing natives to Europe or America to be trained. The Christian nurse, entering the home of grief, helped the missionary by her work. This was practical Christianity, the Gospel in action. To prove that just as good nurses could be found in Asiatic countries as in Europe or America he told of his own experience during a great earthquake in which 10,000 persons were killed and 15,000 were injured. While he and his assistants were tending the injured they heard the great roar of another oncoming earthquake. Nearly everybody fled in dismay from the building. The native nurse, however, showed no sign of fear, but remained at her post of duty and saved the life of the man she was tending.

"That's the sort of stuff the Japanese nurse is made of," he said.

He also told an interesting story of another native nurse who tended the Crown Prince while he was ill during the war between China and Japan. He told her she must be a Christian, she did her work so faithfully and cheerfully.

In the discussion that followed the reading of the papers, Dr. Moses Clarke White of Yale College was the first speaker. He spoke in favor of training natives in America, and he instanced the case of a young Chinese woman, the granddaughter of a military officer and the daughter of a distinguished official, who came to this country from Foo Chow at the age of sixteen, studied at the Philadelphia College, and under his own instruction for some years, and then returned home to eventually become head of a hospital there. While in Ohio she converted three or four of her college class, one of whom became a missionary. During thirty-three years, he said, he had instructed many clever men and women, but none of his pupils was brighter or more capable than this Chinese girl. The fact that dissection was not practicable in certain countries made it all the more necessary to send students where they could witness it.

Dr. L. R. Scudder said that the medical education given by the Madras Government, while scientifically good and excellent, did not fit the students to be evangelists. Christian training was what was wanted.

INDIAN WOMAN DOCTOR'S VIEWS.

Dr. S. E. Johnson of Jhilim, Punjab, India, a native-born Indian woman, was the next speaker. She speaks excellent English. She said she came here at her own expense and after graduation in Philadelphia returned home. She at first was all alone, having to act as both physician and nurse. Now, as had been said, the college there has forty students, all of whom are Christians. She had now been at this work in India for ten years, and had ready coworkers. When asked to attend the conference she summoned them to her and said: "Girls, I have been called across the ocean. Shall I go?" They answered: "What! Shall we be left alone?" She told them they would not be alone, and was allowed to come. Her hospital, she said, had thirty beds and tended about 17,000 cases a year. She said she was not in favor of bringing natives to this country.

Dr. G. D. Dowkontt also spoke against doing so. He said the American Medical Missionary Society had trained Armenians who, instead of returning home, were now practicing in this city.

Dr. Avison of Seoul, Korea, said he was developing a class of natives who would be placed in charge of the Government schools as soon as the latter were opened. He said it was cheaper to train natives at home than in America. If trained here their appetites were spoiled for plain, cheap food, and they wanted to eat beefsteak.

Dr. J. B. Fearn of Soo Chow, China, told how, owing to Celestial prejudice against the mixing of the sexes, a curtain had to be drawn across the centre of the lecture room so that male students could hear without seeing a woman lecturer in the medical college. The session was closed by prayer offered by Dr. Beebe.

METHODS OF EDUCATION.

Manual Training Accompanying Book Study and Lectures Advocated at Central Presbyterian Church.

At the Central Presbyterian Church the afternoon was taken up with discussing methods of education, and a large number of delegates seemed to be in favor of manual training accompanying book study and lectures.

The first paper was read by the Rev. Dr. David Murray, formerly advisor to the Educational Department in Japan. No religious instruction is given in the Government schools and colleges, the speaker said, and he thought that that meant the coming downfall of Shintoism and Buddhism. Private and missionary schools enjoyed the same privileges in regard to the exemption of the students from military service and other favors, but in 1898 the Government decided that no religious instruction should be given in any private school that wished to retain its privileges, and this the speaker regarded as a direct blow at the missionaries. Several of the leaders of the missionary schools have had conferences with the Minister of Education and asked for relief, but thus far very little was accomplished in that direction.

Julius Soper said that while the missionary schools in Japan generally gave up their privileges rather than stop teaching religion, the Episcopal school in Tokio got round the edict. While no religious instruction was given in the classes the students who boarded there—and the majority did—listened to religious exercises in the dormitories morning and evening and in the cathedral.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Myron T. Scudder, Principal of the Normal School of New Paltz read a paper on industrial education. Swedish girls who came here, he said, made such efficient servants and housekeepers because in Sweden industrial training was coupled with book learning, whereas an American girl was almost useless and helpless. She thought herself above work, and preferred reading novels. That was the fault of her education in the school, where she did not received manual training. The schools here dealt exclusively with brains, and did nothing to prepare the children for their future environment. A change, however, was coming, and the speaker believed that the new curriculum will have less bookishness, and the children will be taught to work, drawing, painting, modeling, gardening, caring for the sick, and first aid to the wounded. Play was one of the great avenues of life, and children will be taught how to pass an evening without playing cards or dancing.

Five minutes' discussion followed. Chairman Frank Martin McMurray of the Teachers' College of Columbia University was in accord with the speaker. Prof. Conkling of Springfield, Mass., said that when he went to take charge of several schools in India he wished that he had been brought up as a teacher instead of a preacher. He found that he lacked the necessary practical training, and when the School Inspector came round and made some hints, Dr. Conkling wondered why the idea had not suggested itself to him before. He noticed that women preponderated in missionary teaching now, and that was a great gain. He now wished he had been born a girl.

A ripple of laughter and applause followed this remark, and several present remarked, "Get born over again."

A LOWLY START IN EGYPT.

S. G. Hart of the training school in Egypt said that that school was first opened in a stable, with the donkeys at one end and the boys and teachers at the other. Now it had large buildings and 500 boys, who are under the influence of the missionaries and of native assistants. It has sent out sixty native preachers and teachers.

Miss Nettie Wilbur of Conception, Chile, spoke of the training schools for girls and boys there. The boys of the merchant and other wealthy classes, she said, could be made to do manual work, but the girls are brought up in absolute idleness, and it is not considered in good form for her to do as much as hold a broom.

Howard S. Bliss of Montclair, N. J., and the son of the famous American missionary in Beyroot, Syria, said that the Rev. Dr. George Ford had established a training school in Sidon. He himself believed in that system of education, especially in missionary schools.

W. S. Southerland of Darjeeling, in the Himalayas, said the missionaries had a manual training school there, and that the results were most satisfactory. They had sent out teachers and preachers who went into districts where white teachers could not penetrate.

The Rev. W. T. Barber of Cambridge, England, believed in the old classical educational system. In his schools the pupils had a carpenter's shop and other shops where they could go after school hours. He had found from his own observation, and was told by other observers, that the classically educated boy was always ahead of other boys.

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VERNACULAR LITERATURE.

Desirability of Disseminating Choice Reading Matter Urged at Madison Avenue Reformed Church.

"Vernacular Literature" was the subject assigned for discussion at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. The Rev. Dr. George Robson of Perth, who presided, in presenting the subject, stated that the Rev. Dr. John Murdoch of India, who was to have opened the discussion, was unable to be present, and that in his absence, the reading of his paper had been assigned to him.

In his paper Dr. Murdoch urged upon the missionary boards the great need of sending into the field literary missionaries, whose duties should be confined to the translation of the choicest and purest products of Western thought into the different native languages. It was true that the Bible, or parts of it, had been translated into some of the Hindoo dialects, but as yet no Christian literature had been provided for these people. The prospects, however, were brightening, and he hoped that the realization would not be long delayed.

"The missionaries have never failed to see and understand the importance of a Christian literature," said the Rev. George Kerry of India, who was the next speaker.

Mr. Kerry spoke of the great difficulties that had confronted the missionaries in India, on account of the law that allowed only the Brahmins to learn the Sanscrit, but said that they were disappearing, and a marvelous change was taking place. India had been asleep for ages, its intellectual life had been stagnant, a political life unknown, but all this was passing away, and through this awakening of thought would come the awakening to God. This shows, he said, the great need of a Bengalic literature, permeated with the standard classics of the English language. The natives are craving this knowledge, and unless this desire on their part is met there will be a famine worse than the food famine that now prevails.

BOOKS AS MORAL FORCES.

"Educational Literature as a Means of Moral Training" was the subject of an address by the Rev. Dr. H. O. Dwight of Robert College, Constantinople. He said:

"Experience in the mission field has rediscovered the power of the press. Missionaries have found new interest in the ability of books to carry truth to places where oral argument would be refused a hearing, to inform where it would lack on the part of both speaker and hearer for full explanation, and to persist in activity long after mere spoken words would have faded from the memory. Hence the conviction found extensively among missionaries that the book is an instrument of evangelization second to none in effectiveness. From this point of view all literature may be called educational.

"As the essential question in attempts to evangelize by the pulpit is that of providing preachers full of the knowledge of the Son of God, and burning with love for souls of which the type is the intercession of the Holy Spirit with groanings that cannot be uttered; as the essential question of evangelization by the school is that of providing for permanent contact with the pupils teachers who live in Jesus Christ and reveal His spirit by their lives, so the essential question of fit instruments to prepare the minds of the pupils to seek spiritual life is the question of making the whole mass of books used in an educational enterprise co-operate in moral culture and uplift.

"Let none imagine that our thought is to make books for use in mission schools which shall be other than thorough manuals of the sciences to which they relate. But there are grades of intelligence among the writers of books for the use of schools maintained by religious bodies. The lowest grade of intelligence is that typified by a Bishop of one of the Oriental churches at Constantinople, who wrote to the local papers deploring the decline of religion and attributing the decline to the use of primers in the schools made up of sentences in the modern language, like 'The dog barks,' 'The cow lows,' &c. The Bishop said that primers for the use of the children ought to be made up of the inspiring words of the Psalms in the ancient language, and should bear at the top of every page the ancient prayer, 'May the cross help me.' Thus, said he, the children will early be taught religious beliefs.

"A second grade of intelligence has its type in the books prepared by some Roman Catholic missionaries for use as prizes to their pupils. The books are written in a language which the children can understand, preferably French. But they are illustrated with pictures in which priests, nuns, and church decorations have a large place. Their contents are stories built on one universal pattern, abounding in moral reflections, but dragging in, with violence so great as to excite sympathy, laudation of the Church, the religious orders, the Pope, and the whole system of his doctrine. The whole is bound with lavish use of cheap gilding of a class which John Ruskin would declare to be proof of the sinfulness of the workmen who devised it.

A DESIRABLE GRADE.

"There is a third grade of intelligence used in the preparation of books for schools. It has the purpose of making each book a simple, but trusty guide to the principles of the science to which it relates. Nothing requisite to the work is sacrificed, nothing needless is lugged unwillingly into the book to deform it, but the Christian personality, the high principles, and the love of humanity of the writer cling like a subtle perfume about the book, and somehow transfer themselves insensibly to the student's mind. This is the grade of intelligence which the missions must command if school books are to do the work which they may do as means of moral culture. In a word, the writer of perfunctory space-filling quality may do for the preparation of books for schools elsewhere. But on mission ground the writer of school books must be one who makes literature and not mere catalogues of facts out of all that he undertakes.

"Two illustrations will clear up my meaning. In Turkey the devil's emissaries have discovered the fact which is here urged. Some of the schools of that country, both Moslem and Christian, have adopted books skillfully prepared by French atheists or their disciples. As with the celebrated divine who could bring an audience to tears through his pronunciation of the word Mesopotamia, so these masters of expression have given to these schools books which leave the scholar a believer in the maxim, 'Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die,' although the theme of the book be as juiceless as algebra.

"On the other hand the Mission Press at Constantinople published a dozen years ago a physical geography of Turkey in the Turkish language. It was a choice book carefully prepared. The edition printed in Arabic letters and authorized by the Government, was intended for the use of Mohammedans. It was taken in hand by the native booksellers and sold off in a short time at $1.50 per copy, without expense to the mission for distribution. Again and again Mohammedans expressed, unasked, appreciation of its exposition of the qualities which make nations great. One Turkish official said, 'If this book is true, the teachings of our Mollahs are false.' Another Turkish official, a Pasha of the highest rank, asked the privilege of annotating a copy for some improvements in scientific terminology to be used in a second edition, for he said, 'It is a scientific work of the first order, and at the same time it has a healthy tone to it which our people need.'

"The inspiring ideas of that book of science had a circulation and influence far wider than we could have asked. Histories, biographies, readers, primers, such as are issued by the Christian Literature Society of India, and its namesake of China, all have place in the class of literature to which we refer, and lend themselves readily to the moral culture that we need for the mission schools.

RESPONSIBILITY OF MISSIONS.

"The Responsibility of Missions for Providing Pure Reading Matter" was discussed by the Rev. Justin E. Abbott of India. He said that the English language occupied so important a place in the schools that the demands made upon it were very great. The demands, he said, cover all the fields of English thought, from the most sensational to the grandest productions of the English mind; but the cheaper was in the ascendancy, because as a rule the classics and other wholesome productions were too expensive.

Mr. Abbott urged the importance of putting into their hands a Christian literature, produced on native soil, written in native style, and capable of being appreciated by the native mind. He said this was a field in which benevolent men might put their money, and where it would have a wide influence. Mr. Abbott closed with a plea for the organization of an American society whose aim should be the dissemination of Christian literature in heathen lands.

The discussion was continued under the five-minute rule. The Rev. Thomas Barkley of Formosa read a paper entitled "Some Recent Developments in Bible Work," by W. T. Sloan of Scotland, who was unable to be present. After recounting the growth of the Bible work, Mr. Barkley urged the adoption of a testament, written in an annotated, explanatory manner, such as could be easily understood by the natives.

Among others who made short addresses were the Rev. W. W. Baird of Korea, the Rev. T. M. McNair of Japan, and Dr. T. R. Sampson of Dallas, Texas, a former missionary to Greece.

THE REV. DR. BALDWIN ILL.

Secretary of Conference General Committee Prostrated by Overwork.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen L. Baldwin, the secretary of the General Committee of the Conference and recording secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is ill at his home, 1,218 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, from the results of overwork. His condition was said last evening to be considerably improved, but he will not be able to work again for a considerable time, and his physician recommends that, as soon as he is able to leave the house, he take a long holiday in order to recuperate.

An enormous amount of labor has been devoted by Dr. Baldwin to the objects of the conference. For many months he has been collecting material supplied by missionaries in all parts of the world and has obtained a mass of information that will, when collated, be more complete and exhaustive than anything hitherto printed on the subject. Dr. Baldwin has attended to the collecting of this information and to other work connected with the conference, as well as, at the same time, performing his duties in the Missionary Society work. The result is an attack of nervous prostration which looked at first as though it might be far more serious than it is now hoped it will turn out.

Dr. Baldwin came to this city and attended to his work as usual last Thursday, although feeling ill. He also worked on Friday, but his condition became so serious that he was obliged to go home early. As soon as he reached home he took to his bed, where he has remained since. Dr. Baldwin, who is about sixty years of age, was for many years a missionary at Foo Chow, China.

AID FOR FAMINE SUFFERERS.

Mass Meeting Arranged for Sunday Night at Carnegie Hall.

There was a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Central Presbyterian Church for taking steps for the relief of starving India. The Rev. George Paterson of London presided. The committee announced that Carnegie Hall had been tendered for a mass meeting on Sunday evening next, and it was decided that such a meeting should be held. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in issuing the appeal to the American public which appeared in the papers Wednesday morning we desire to express our appreciation of all that has been done or is now being done by organizations and by individuals in raising and sending money or grain to the famine-stricken regions. Since, however, the distress is still growing in intensity and widening in area, and even where food is available, the starving millions have no money to buy it, we would most earnestly urge all whose hearts have been touched to continued effort, and as the time is rapidly passing away when help sent by ship or mail will be effectual to meet the emergency, we advise that wherever possible funds be cabled as soon as raised to one of the reliable distributing agencies in the distressed districts.

The Indian missionaries, through Secretary J. E. Wolf, sent the following telegram to the Secretary of the Kansas Indian Famine Relief, Topeka, Kansas:

Urge the Kansas people to give all the corn possible. It can be used and will be used. Indian missionaries of the Ecumenical Conference are in hearty sympathy with the movement, and wish glorious success to the corn project. Collect and ship it on and all money with all possible speed.

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MISSIONS AND GOVERNMENTS

Question of Their Rights and Privileges in Foreign Lands.

THE ULTIMATUM TO TURKEY

Ex-Minister Angell, at Carnegie Hall, Expresses Hope that It Will Be Enforced and Is Vigorously Applauded—Congo Atrocities—Education and Literature.

Two meetings of Ecumenical Conference delegates were held yesterday evening. The most important was at Carnegie Hall, where the topic "New Problems in the Relation of Missions to Government" was under discussion. James B. Angell, President of the University of Michigan, and ex-Minister to Turkey, made the principal address. He referred to the rights of missionaries and the protection afforded them by treaty rights, and at the close of his address said that he was glad to see that since his paper was written the Government had taken some steps to have Turkey meet its demands, and he hoped that the President and the Minister of the United States to the Ottoman Empire would see that the demands were carried out. He was vigorously applauded. At the Central Presbyterian Church "Education and Literature" was the general subject of discussion. President Washburn of Robert College, Constantinople, spoke on "The Christian College as a Missionary Agency"; the Rev. Richard Lovett of London spoke on "Literature and Missions," and the Rev. Robert Laws from Lake Nyassa told of his experience in raising a big population to the height of the alphabet.

RIGHTS OF MISSIONARIES.

Subject Exhaustively Discussed by ex-Minister Angell at Carnegie Hall—Attitude of Various Governments.

Every seat in the large auditorium, in the boxes, and in the galleries, was taken at the session in Carnegie Hall. The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Mabie, Secretary of the Baptist Union, presided.

Dr. Mabie voiced the general regret of the audience at the absence of the Rev. Dr. Joseph C. Hartsell of Africa, Missionary Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was down on the programme for an address, and in his stead an impromptu speech was made by Dr. Henry Guiness of London, who told of the work of the missionaries on the Congo. Addresses were also made by the Rev. Maurice Phillips of India, missionary of the London Missionary Society, and by the Right Rev. Bishop Ridley of Caledonia, British Columbia, of the Church Missionary Society.

A message from the International Sunday School Lesson Committee now in session in this city was read by the Secretary, signed by John Potts and Chairman, in which greetings were sent to the conference and the hope expressed that the work would go on until the earth was full of the knowledge of the Lord. An appropriate reply was ordered sent to the committee.

Missions and Governments.

James B. Angell, President of Michigan University and ex-Minister to Turkey, led the session, choosing as his subject "Present Problems in the Relations of Missions to Governments." He said:

"The problems in the relations of missions to Governments may be brought under two classes:

"1. Those involved in determining the rights and privileges of missionaries in foreign lands.

"2. Those involved in determining the duties of Governments in protecting missionaries and the property of missionary societies.

"It will aid us in solving the problems in the first class if we clearly affirm at the outset that the rights and privileges of missionaries in foreign lands are to be determined by exactly the same principles that determine the rights and privileges of other citizens of their country. Those principles are such as are given by treaties between their own Government and the Government of the land in which they are at work, or by general international usage.

"It has sometimes been alleged that missionaries and their friends claim for them exceptional rights and privileges above those of their fellow-citizens. I am not aware of any ground for this charge. Certainly they have no legal justification for such a claim, except as treaties or usage make discriminations in their favor. An illustration of such discrimination is found in the admission, free of duty, into the Ottoman Empire of the articles needed in the prosecution of their work. This is a very ancient concession made by the Ottoman Government, and the missionaries of all lands have a perfect right to avail themselves of it.

CITIZEN RIGHTS DEMANDED.

"Some critics of missions seem to claim that missionaries are not entitled to the same treatment by foreign powers as men engaged in mercantile pursuits. The tone of their criticisms indicates that in their opinion a man engaged in any trade, even in selling spirituous liquors in a Mohammedan country, may, if interfered with, properly invoke the assistance of his Government in securing for him the privilige of carrying on that business, while a missionary who is attempting to teach the Gospel or heal the sick without charge, if he is interfered with contrary to treaties, may not properly invoke such aid.

"Now we are surely on solid ground in affirming with the utmost confidence that missionaries have the same legal right to reside, travel, trade, teach, heal, transact their legitimate business in a foreign country as any of their fellow-citizens have to follow their chosen pursuits there, unless by international stipulation some limitations are imposed upon them in respect to the work they propose to do.

"That distinguished Attorney General of the United States, Caleb Cushing, gave it as his official opinion that where it is declared in the Fourth Article of our treaty with Turkey, that 'citizens of the United States of America, quietly pursuing their commerce, shall not be molested,' the word 'commerce' means 'any subject or object of intercourse whatever.' (7 Op. Atty Gen. 567.) In the case of the law missionaries are, in a foreign land in most cases, looked upon merely as citizens. They do not and cannot lose their citizenship by being missionaries. They are not divested of a single iota of their rights and privileges as citizens by their special calling. It is, therefore, an injustice and an impertinence for critics or for foreign powers to discriminate against them in defining their rights and privileges as citizens.

CHINESE TREATY GUARANTEES.

"Furthermore, in some countries, as for example in China, missionaries have the liberty guaranteed to them in specific terms to teach the doctrines of the Christian faith. The twenty-ninth article of our treaty of 1858 with China permits our Christian citizens or their Chinese converts to teach as well as to practice the principles of Christianity in the empire. It reads thus: 'The principles of the Christian religion as professed by the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, are recognized as teaching men to do good, and to do to others as they would have others do to them. Hereafter those who quietly profess and teach these doctrines shall not be harassed or persecuted on account of their faith. Any person, whether citizen of the United States, or Chinese convert, who, according to these tenets, peaceably teaches and practices the principles of Christianity shall in no case be interfered with or molested.'

"The right and privilege of doing this appropriate work of the missionaries are thus secured to our citizens under the same sanctions as the liberty of trade in certain ports. Therefore, the missionary who claims the right to teach the Gospel there is no more meddling or obtrusive, so far as the matter of legal rights is concerned, than the merchant who offers petroleum or flour for sale.

"So in the Ottoman Empire, by the usage of centuries, and specifically by the so-called capitulations of 1535 with France and later capitulations with other powers and by the provisions of the treaties of Paris, 1856, and Berlin, 1878, the missionaries have indisputable rights to maintain their hospitals, schools, and chapels, subject to reasonable provisions of local law. There is no ground for the charge, sometimes recklessly made by those who are ignorant of the legal relations of ecclesiastical bodies in Turkey, to the Government, that missionaries are lawless intruders in the Ottoman Empire. They are there carrying on their work by unquestionable a legal right as any foreign merchant or banker in Constantinople.

"But while declaring these rights and privileges of the missionaries, we must recognize that they are to be enjoyed like all rights and privileges of men in society, under certain limitations. And, so far as I know, missionaries and mission boards recognize these limitations. Let us notice two of them.

"1. Missionaries in a foreign land have no right under color of teaching religion to assail the lawful authority of the Government or to encourage subjects to be rebellious, disloyal, or disobedient to law. They are not, for example, to lead their disciples to avoid the payment of taxes or the discharge of military duties. They may believe that the Government is bad and its laws oppressive. But they are not in the country to carry on reform or revolution in the government. I think that our American missionaries have with great discretion and fidelity observed this limitation upon their activities.

"2. In the conduct of their schools and in their publications they must conform to the regulations fixed by law. If these regulations are in violation of the treaties, diplomatic intervention must secure the modification of them. In the Ottoman Empire our missionaries obey all the laws concerning the establishment of their schools, the censorship of text books, the qualifications of teachers. It is fair to say that the laws on these subjects are not unreasonable, though sometimes exception is justly taken to the manner in which they are executed. Sometimes annoying and unwarrantable interference with the schools is practiced by officials, but the Consul or the Minister interposes to stop it.

AVOID NEEDLESS OFFENSE.

"I would add that it is the moral duty of the missionary, without always claiming all the privileges to which he is by law entitled, to avoid giving needless offense to the people among whom he resides by disregarding their tastes and prejudices, or even their superstitions. For instance, the Chinese consider that the erection of a church, especially if it have a spire, in proximity to the magistrate's office is calculated to bring disaster upon the city. A wise missionary will avoid selecting such a site for his church, even though he may have bought the site and be legally entitled to erect his church upon it. I think the American missionaries have usually shown courtesy and delicacy and tact in accommodating themselves to circumstances so as to prevent as far as possible friction with the Chinese.

"It is also the duty of the missionary to be patient under petty annoyances and by courteous and respectful approach to the local officials to adjust his difficulties, if possible, without invoking the intervention of Consul or Minister. He thus strengthens his position by sparing the local official the humiliation of being called to account by his superior. Many of our missionaries have shown great skill and aptness in that kind of personal diplomacy.

"But none of these limitations should be interpreted to prevent our missionaries from using their good offices either directly with the officials or indirectly through diplomatic interposition to relieve native converts from requirements and from taxes obnoxious to these converts on Christian grounds. For instance, in Chinese villages there are at times theatrical shows and festivals, which are in the nature of religious offerings to gods, and all the villagers are levied on to meet the expenses. Pung Kwang Fu, a former Chinese Minister to this country, maintained at the congress of religions at Chicago that the Christian villagers are rightly required to join in defraying these expenses. But in 1881 at my request the Chinese Government readily issued decrees freeing native Protestant converts from this burden, which the natives were reluctant on conscientious grounds to bear. The Roman Catholic converts had previously been declared exempt from these assessments.

"So our missionaries have very justly on many occasions petitioned the Magistrates against the practice by petty officials of annoying and persecuting native converts. But this is merely an act of friendly intervention.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENTS.

"How far should our Government go in securing to our missionaries the enjoyment of their rights and privileges in the prosecution of their work? This is a more difficult question than the first.

"Can we say any less than this, that, in general, it is our Government's duty to protect missionaries as it protects all other citizens in anything that they have a right to do? How can any discrimination against them be made? They ask for protection only as American citizens, and only in the enjoyment of rights to which they are clearly entitled under treaties or the recognized principles of international law. And this protection no self-respecting Government can refuse them without forfeiting the esteem of its citizens and the respect of foreign States.

"It is, in my opinion, not wise for our Government to interpose except by respectful request for the protection of native converts against persecution and injustice. The French do under the capitulations take native Roman Catholic converts in Turkey under their formal protection. Possibly we could make an argument for similar action in that country on the same ground, and in China under the treaty of 1858. But we have generally refrained from taking foreigners under our protection, though for a time in Turkey we had several foreigners enrolled in our legation as protégés of our Government. To attempt this carries us on to delicate ground, and it is better not to make the effort.

"Again, I suppose we shall all agree that we should not make war upon any nation for the sake of carrying Christianity into it. I need not pause to argue on that point.

"But when missionaries have entered a country under treaty stipulations, and all the resources of diplomacy have proved unavailing to secure them protection, shall a display of force be made to protect them?

"Many hesitate to refuse to give an affirmative answer to that question. They say, first, that it is incompatible with the spirit of Christianity to use force in propagating the Gospel of Peace and Love; and, secondly, that the display of force is of no service and is a sham, unless the Government is ready to follow it with greater force, and so to resort to war, if protection cannot otherwise be secured for the missionaries.

"To which it may be replied, first, that in the cass supposed force is not used or threatened for propagating the Gospel, but for protecting the lives and property of citizens whose guaranteed rights as citizens are threatened. And if their rights are not respected, if their own Government allows them to be divested of their rights and makes no effort to see that the treaty stipulations are enforced for their safety, what assurance will there be for the rights of other citizens of their country?

RESULTS OF LAX PROTECTION.

"The Government which breaks treaties with respect to missionaries and sees that their own Government takes no steps to protect them, will easily yield to the temptation to infringe on the rights of other citizens. Is it not possible that because our Government has allowed outrages against our missionaries to go on since 1883 in Turkey, highway robbery, brutal assault, destruction of buildings, without any demonstration beyond peaceful and patient argument, that the Ottoman Government is now proceeding in so high-handed a manner to prevent by false allegations the importation of our flour and our pork? A nation which allows one class of citizens who are of the purest character and most unselfish spirit to be insulted and outraged with impunity in a foreign land must not be surprised if other classes of its citizens are also imposed on and wronged in that land, wherever selfish interests are invoked against them.

"We are now rejoicing over the prospect of an 'open door' into China, not only in the sense of that term in the correspondence of the Secretary of State, but also in the larger sense of freer access for trade to all parts of China. We are hoping to build and equip railways for that empire. We therefore need absolute protection for our engineers, mechanics, and merchants in the interior of China. Have our business men reflected on the probable consequence

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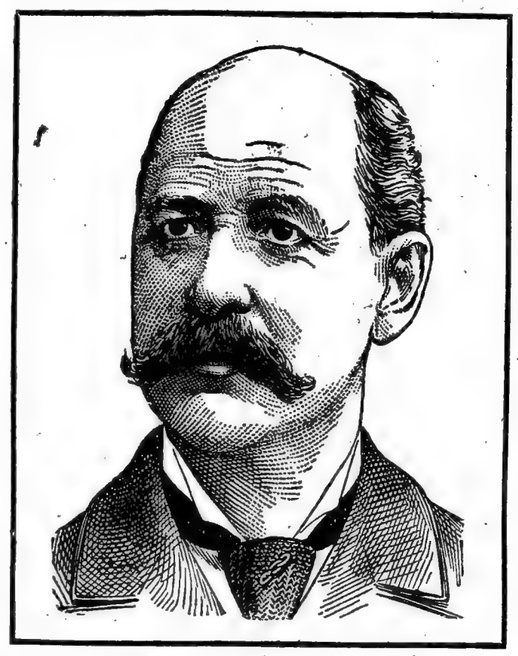

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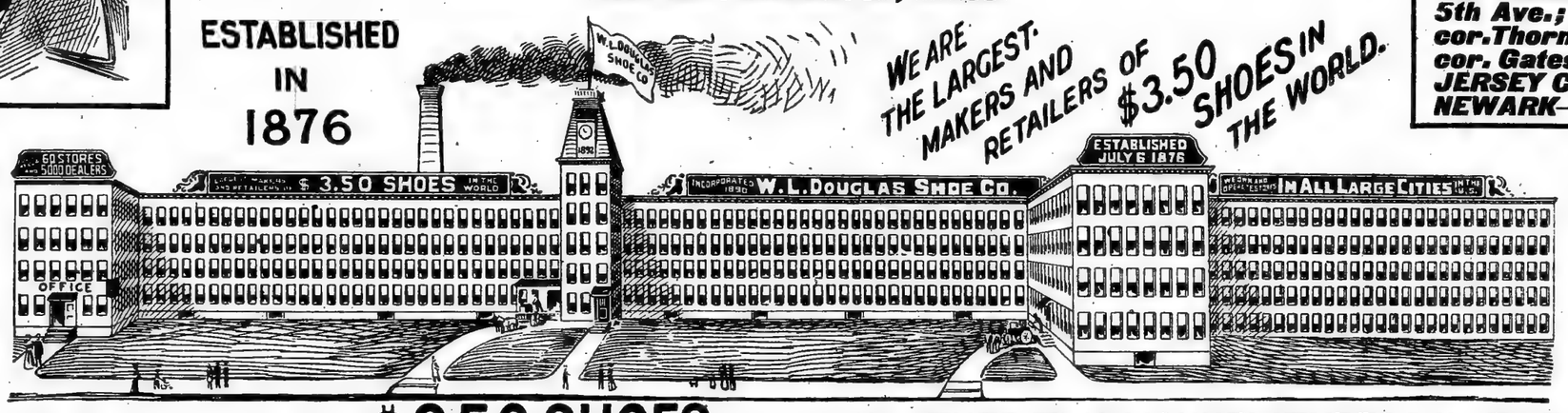

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to their agents in China of allowing our missionaries to be attacked by mobs? A foreigner is to those mobs a foreigner, whatever his occupation, and they rarely discriminate between the foreign merchant and the foreign teacher. If we allow teachers to be mobbed with impunity we must expect railway builders and merchants to share the same fate.

"The question we are considering is by no means so simple as the critics of missions think. Careful observation will show that our large mercantile interests are likely to be imperiled by our neglect to insist on the rights which citizens of any honorable calling are entitled to under treaties or international law. Secondly, a display of force does not necessarily mean war. It is certainly an emphatic mode of making a demand. It may at the worst issue only in reprisals. It often insures the prompt settlement of difficulties which, if allowed to drag on and accumulate, would end in war. Therefore, wisely and opportunely made, a proper demonstration in support of a just demand may obviate the ultimate necessity of war.

NO CANNON FOR MISSIONS.

"So far as the missionary interests are concerned, we could not desire a war to be waged avowedly in defense of them alone. Not only would it seem to us all out of keeping with the spirit of Christianity, but it might destroy all prospect of subsequently disseminating Christianity among the people with whom we should be at war. If our missionaries can remain in a foreign country only on condition that we extort from the Government of that country permission for them to remain by covering them with a battery of artillery so far as they alone are concerned, then we might better obey the injunction of our Lord to His disciples to shake the dust from their feet at the gates of hostile cities and move on.

"But that is not the alternative actually presented to us. The two countries in which the missionary cries are oftenest mute in our day are the Chinese and Ottoman Empires. In neither has the Government undertaken to expel the missionaries. "In the former it has often failed to suppress lawless attacks on them and on their property. In the latter, sometimes instigated by mischievous men, the officials have often interfered with the labors of the missionaries, and the Government has failed to pay for property destroyed by its own soldiers in time of popular tumult. There is reason to believe that in both countries on certain occasions the Governments were not unwilling that some of the offenses named should be committed. In China wherever animosity has been shown to the missionaries it has generally been manifested against them as foreigners rather than as Christians. In Turkey the animosity, so far as it exists, has been largely due to the rivalry of other sects, or to the fact that largely the missionary work is carried on among the Armenians, with whom the Turks have of late been so at variance.

"The problem then actually is not how to prevent the expulsion of missionaries, but in two empires where they have unquestionable right to labor, how to protect them from unlawful annoyance, and from the destruction of their property.

DIPLOMATIC PRESSURE SUFFICIENT.

"The problem is not a simple one for the Government. If it does nothing but register requests for justice, injustice may be done, not only to missionaries, but also to other citizens. These dilatory Oriental Governments, embarrassed by so many difficult problems of internal administration, do not willingly act except under some pressure. And pressure which is not war, and which will probably not lead to war, can be brought to bear by diplomatic and naval agencies.

"Our Government was never in so good a condition to pursue such a policy. It has a prestige among Oriental nations before unknown. Its voice, when it speaks with an imperative tone, will now be heard. The question for it is far larger than a missionary question. An influential American citizen, not a missionary, has lately written me from an Oriental port where our reuests have received little attention, saying: 'If our Government proposes to do nothing for American citizens they should say so and turn us over to the care of the British Embassy.'

"Such language as that makes one's blood tingle and stirs us to ask afresh, not alone as friends of missionaries, but as American citizens, What policy will our Nation adopt to secure the right of all our countrymen of whatever pursuit who are dwelling under treaty guarantees in China and Turkey? The friends of missions ask no exceptional favors from the Government. They simply seek for such protection as their fellow-citizens need.

"It is of course for our Government to say at what time and by what methods it shall act. It is sometimes wise and even necessary for a Government to postpone seeking a settlement of difficulties with a foreign power, even when it is clear that a settlement is highly desirable. Great exigencies may require delay. We must allow our authorities to decide when and how to proceed. We must exercise the patience which patriotism calls for. But we may be permitted without impropriety to express our desire and our opinion that our Government should find some way to make it absolutely clear to Oriental countries that it intends to secure the protection for all our citizens, including missionaries, to which they are entitled by treaties and by international law."

At the conclusion of his address, which was frequently interrupted by applause, President Angell remarked that since he had written his address the Government, he was glad to say, had taken some steps to compel Turkey to meet its demands, and he trusted that President McKinley and our Minister to Constantinople would see that these demands were enforced. This evoked a further vigorous burst of applause.

In India, Africa, and Elsewhere.

The Rev. Maurice Phillips of India, a missionary of the London Missionary Society, made the next address after Dr. Angell. His voice failed to carry to the limits of the hall and there were continual cries for the speaker to elevate his voice. In telling of the reforms that had been instituted among the Hindus by the missionaries or through their intervention with the Government, Mr. Phillips began each of his sentences with a loud "Not long ago."

To many of the auditors this was all that could be heard, and Mr. Phillips had entered upon his tenth "Not long ago" when a burst of laughter came from the end of the hall. The speaker was much embarassed and asked whether this should be taken for a signal that he was to sit down. A great wave of applause and cries of "No, no; go on!" came from the stage and front seats, and Mr. Phillips went on to the uninterrupted end.

"I am glad to be able to tell you," he said, "that the question of the relation of the Government to missions has been satisfactorily settled in India. We have its aid in very way, but this was led up to through three stages. The first of antagonism, the second of indifference, and the third—the present stage of friendliness.

"Up to the beginning of the last century missionaries in India were looked on as interlopers, and were either sent back to where they had come from or were not allowed to practice their calling. In 1813 Wilberforce and others prevailed upon Parliament to insert a clause in the laws that missionaries might live and labor in India, and with that the period of antagonism passed. The period of indifference lasted until 1857, the year of the Indian mutiny, when the Christians were roused from their lethargy, and the work of the missionaries received fresh impetus.

FACILITIES FREELY ACCORDED.

"Now the Government gives us every possible facility. We get grants for schoolhouses; we are consulted as to the best books to be used in the schools, and we are given places on the boards of the principal colleges. A prominent officer of the Government said some time ago that it was his fixed opinion that Christian missions had done more lasting good in India than all other agencies combined. [Applause.]

"All this," said Mr. Phillips, "was not gained by cringing servility to the Government officials, but by agitations instituted for the purpose of having wrongs redressed. Not long ago the practice of suttee—burning the widow on the funeral pyre of her dead husband—was common. The missionaries agitated, and this was stopped. Not long ago the crime of infanticide was common. Agitation by the missionaries brought about the necessary reforms."

Mr. Phillips went on to say that the same was true of the immolation of pilgrims who cast themselves under the wheels of the car of Juggernaut; of the cases of civil and military officers who had made it a practice to attend heathenish festivals, not because they believed in them, but because they wanted to add tone to them by their presence; of the temples managed by the Government which handled their finances and looked after the details; of the restrictions upon the civil liberty of converts and of other abuses, all of which had been wiped out because of the agitation and remonstrances from the missionaries.

"In this way," continued Mr. Phillips, "we have agitated, watched, and petitioned, and our labors have always been crowned with success. We have difficulties enough with the people without having the Government put any in our way. Think that there are in India 300,000,000 people to Christianize, and the Hindoos are full of the most frightful superstitions of any people on the face of the earth. I say this advisedly. I have studied the superstitions of the ancient Egyptians and Chaldeans, and the mythology of other ancient nations, but none of them compare to the superstitions of the Hindoos. This may be more readily understood when it is known that the Hindoos have more than 33,000,000 gods.

BELGIAN ATROCITIES IN THE CONGO.

Dr. Harry Guinness of London was then called on by the Chairman. He said he knew from personal experience how missionary protest had entirely modified the relation of government to the Congo and had revolutionized the rubber traffic there.

Dr. Guinness said he had heard of the atrocities practiced by the Arabs in their slave trade, but that they were as nothing compared to the atrocities practiced by the Belgian officials toward the Congo natives. He said he spoke not from hearsay, but from personal knowledge.

Under the pretext of taxes, the natives had been required to furnish a certain amount of free labor and material to the company having the Congo rubber concession. If the natives did not furnish both in sufficient quantities, they were shot down like dogs. When a Governor did not want to go to the seat of any trouble, he gave his native soldiers so many cartridges, and, to prove that they had not wasted them, they were compelled to bring back the right hand of a victim for every cartridge used. He had seen as many as eighty hands thus brought in in one day, and in one baskets carried by women, driven by men, he had seen the hands of women and children.

"All that does not exist to-day," said Dr. Guinness, "and that it does not is due to the work of the missionary. [Applause.] The work of reform was instituted and carried through by one man, Mr. Sherblun, the Swedish missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union. [Applause.] He complained, and there was no result. He persisted, and was threatened with five years' imprisonment. But the brave hero was not daunted. He appealed to that most powerful of all agencies—the press—and his stories of the frightful atrocities were printed far and wide. They were denied, but, thank God, there was a change.

"I once spoke to King Leopold of Belgium on this very subject, and if he did not know of these abuses before he did when I had finished. He was delightfully polite and said that it would be well not to put too implicit confidence in the tales of the natives. I told him it was not a question of native tales but of what I and others had witnessed ourselves. Since then I believe Leopold has honestly tried to institute many reforms, some of which have been adopted, and I believe that the dark blot that has rested on the administration of the Congo is now a thing of the past." [Great applause.]

At the close of Dr. Guinness's address Dr. Mabie said he wanted to say a word in support of the remarks made about the Congo. Just before he left Boston, he said, the union received word from its missionaries in the Congo of 800 converts who had been baptized in the past year.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bishop Ridley of Caledonia, British Columbia, the next speaker, spoke of his work among the Indians in his diocese. So far as the Government was concerned, he said, it had given the missions the greatest sympathy and support in every part of his district. There were 35,000 Indians in the section of Caledonia comprised in his diocese, he said, and the shore tribes were an intelligent and progressive class.

"But do you suppose we were wanted there?" asked the Bishop. "No, indeed. If we went only where we were wanted we should probably stay at home. We were not wanted; we were needed. When I tell you that there are no more Christian-like homes anywhere than among these erstwhile savages do not think that all this was brought without trials. When we went there not one of the nine languages had been reduced to writing. Now the natives are printing and binding their own books, and it is my proud privilege to say that I have translated the Word of God into two languages myself."

"LITERATURE AND MISSIONS."

Canon Edmonds, Dr. Washburn, Richard Lovett, and Dr. Laws at Central Presbyterian Church.

Canon W. J. Edmonds of Exeter, England, presided over the meeting held in the Central Presbyterian Church last evening, and prefaced his introduction of the first speaker with a strong plea in the interest of literature in missionary work. Literature and education were not ends in themselves, but means for attaining ends.

He said that he held the keys of the library of the cathedral at Exeter, in which was the famous Exeter book which had come to Exeter in 1050. In this the earliest specimen of the revival of literature, the first thing was a religious poem.

The Rev. Dr. George Washburn, President of the Robert College at Constantinople, was introduced, and spoke on the Christian college as a missionary agency. He said:

COLLEGE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

"Whether any college can be considered as an auxiliary to the missionary work depends upon what sort of a college it is. No one knows better than we, who are engaged in the work of education, that neither knowledge nor intellectual training by themselves can make good men.

"This conference can have no interest in the founding of any college which is not essentially Christian, but what do we mean by a Christian college? We have two American colleges in Constantinople; one for girls and one for young men. Both claim to be Christian colleges.

"Robert College was the first of such institutions founded by Americans in mission fields and it has served as model for others. It was founded in 1863 by Christopher Robert, a merchant of New York City, and Dr. Hamlin, a missionary of the American Board at Constantinople. It was chartered in the State of New York and is under the Board of Regents. It also received a charter from the Sultan of Turkey, granting it all privileges belonging to educational institutions in that country. It has never received any money from any missionary society, but is an independent institution, governed by a Board of Trustees in the City of New York. It has now three hundred students, representing fifteen different nationalities and almost as many religions.

"It is not a theological institution, and we do not trouble our students even with the results of higher criticism. It is not a sectarian institution, and we are not much concerned with the conventionalities of religion. The majority of our students are members of some one of the Oriental Churches and we do not seek to make them Presbyterians or Congregationalists. We do not even ask them to become Protestants; we simply seek to make them true Christians, honest, spiritually minded, followers of the Lord Jesus Christ.

"We hold that the true object of college education is to make men, to discipline and develop character. We are involved in the same difficulties and perplexed by the same questions which are now agitating the educational world as to what means are best adapted to develop the faculties of the mind. In general our theory is to carry out such a course of study as will best develop the different mental faculties. We do not follow exactly the curriculum of American colleges, because we believe that every college in mission fields should be adapted first of all to the needs of the people of the country.

"We have heard that the primary aim of missionary work is to make Christ known to the world; this is not simple matter of preaching or of teaching the Scriptures, but most of all of personal influence. The missionary, whether he be a teacher or a preacher or a writer, must be full of the Spirit of Christ in his own life or he will never win men to the service of his Master."

LITERATURE AND MISSIONS.

The Rev. Richard Lovett of the British and Foreign Bible Society of London, speaking on "Literature and Missions," said that apart from the missions there would be no Christian literature in a large part of the globe. It had been said that civilization should precede missionary work, but, as a matter of fact, civilization never did precede. Trade with uncivilized countries had done nothing to spread literature. The history of the East India Company and of the Dutch Company had shown that.

Civilization had been in commercial touch with many districts without leaving a trace of any infusion of Christian literature. The achievement of the missionary church in literature did not, he said, need to be more than elementary. It was very essential, however, that the literary feature of missionary work should be reduced to a scientific basis. It was not sufficient that English works should be verbated into the native tongue. It was necessary that a literature should be supplied with the figures and metaphor familiar to the native in a phraseology which should convey to them what our own phraseology conveyed to us.

Canon Edmonds, in introducing the next speaker, the Rev. Dr. Robert Laws, said: "We who come from centres like Exeter, great cities like London, and time-honored capitals like Constantinople, do not belong to the same dignity as he who comes from the isolated shores of Lake Nyassa.

Dr. Laws told how there were no missionaries in the interior when he went to Africa, his party provided with two years' provisions. He told of going up the Zambesi, of taking their sailing vessel apart, carrying it in sections for seventy miles overland, and finally placing it, rebuilt, on the waters of Lake Nyassa. There were millions of people in the country to which they went, and thousands of villages, but no missionary, no school, no written language. Now seven languages have been reduced to writing, there are 123 schools, 460 native teachers, and 15,000 pupils. He told of many trials and difficulties which had to be overcome; the obstacles put in the way by the numerous "little chieflets," as he called them, and the trouble of getting the children to study the alphabet.

The speaker gave a graphic picture of village life, the people at their vocations, and the child with his leaflet of Scripture, who could make the paper talk. "Christ," "Bethlehem," were words he read, and the older folks wanted to know what it meant, and curiosity would eventually bring them to the missionary to learn what the little ones were learning. As showing the simplicity of the people, he told of how difficult it had been for them to understand a picture. He had never met a mother in civilization who could say when her child first recognized a picture. He had seen it in older people among these natives.

RARE GOLD COIN OF JAPAN.

To be Sold to Help Defray the Expenses of the Missions Conference.

A rare gold coin of Japan is on exhibition in the Ecumenical Conference Missionary Exhibit at 333 West Fifty-sixth Street. It is an oban of gold, weighing 3.65 ounces, and it is doubtful whether there are five such coins in this country. One is known to be in the United States Mint in Philadelphia. Nearly all the obans have long ago been melted up. It bears the stamp of the Imperial Government and the mint master's monogram.

It was procured in Japan by the Rev. Dr. William Elliott Griffs, and he offers it toward defraying the expenses of the Conference, but the sale will be on condition that the purchaser shall place it in some permanent collection of coins for public reference. The amount realized from its sale will be counted as a joint contribution from the purchaser and the present owner.

The coin is valued at $100, but will be sold to the highest bidder, no sum under $90 being received.

Reception to Medical Missionaries.

The American Medical Missionary Society has extended a general invitation to all medical missionaries attending the Ecumenical Conference to a reception in the Calvary Baptist Church at 12:15 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

MEMORIAL TABLET UNVEILED.

Ceremony Conducted by Daughters of the Revolution at Reformed Collegiate Church.

There was a large gathering at the unveiling of the tablet to the officers, soldiers, and sailors of the War of Independence by the New York State Society of the Daughters of the Revolution at the Reformed Collegiate Church yesterday morning. The occasion was the annual meeting of the General Society, when many delegates were in town, and in addition invited all of the other patriotic societies, including the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons and Daughters of the Cincinnati, Colonial Dames, Holland Dames, different war societies, and many others. The Sons of the Revolution were also represented. Among the latter was Major Gen. C. F. Roe, husband of the Regent of the State Society. Mrs. Roe made the address of presentation while the tablet, which is to be placed in the vestibule of the church, was unveiled by Miss Lambert, an original Daughter of the Revolution. It was accepted in behalf of the church by the Rev. Dr. Coe, pastor emeritus.

Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow gave a duncheon at the Hotel Savoy to the retiring and new officers of the General Society, and in the afternoon the State Society held a reception to the Daughters at the Waldorf. There was music and refreshments. Mrs. C. F. Roe received, with the two Vice Regents of the society, Mrs. James Davis and Mrs. Charles W. Dayton. These ladies were on the Committee of Arrangements, of which Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham was Chairman. They were assisted also by Mrs. Bradley L. Eaton, Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Mrs. G. B. Wallis, Jr., and Mrs. David C. Carr.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 25.—The Printers' Exchange was badly damaged by fire at midnight. The building is occupied by several printing and publishing establishments. Estimated loss, $75,000.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 25.—The plant of the Troy Pennsylvania Knitting Company was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $12,000. One hundred and twenty-five operatives are thrown out of employment.

SEARCHED GIRL PUPILS

Loss of Silver Coin Causes Trouble in a School.

Brooklyn Parents Believe Their Daughters' Charge that Teachers Ordered Them to Remove Their Garments.

The disappearance of a fifty-cent piece from the desk of a girl pupil in Public School No. 8, on Middagh Street, near Henry, Brooklyn, has brought about trouble in the school and put the mothers of some of the pupils in an indignant frame of mind. This is born of the alleged fact that following the disappearance of the money five girl pupils in the school were forced to take off their clothing while being searched for the missing coin. This is emphatically denied, however, by Miss Sarah J. Read of 69 Eighth Avenue, the Principal of the school, and also by Miss Kate P. Clarey of 447 Henry Street, the teacher in charge of the classroom.

Sarah Barry, twelve years old, of 15 McKenney Street, the girl who lost the coin, told the following story yesterday:

"When I went to school on Monday I had with me a fifty-cent piece. The girls knew that I had it. I put the money in a pencil box and placed the box in the front of my desk. Just before school was dismissed in the afternoon I was called up to the teacher's desk, and when I returned to my seat I found my pencil box lying on the floor. It was open, and the money was gone."

The girl said she did not see any of the other girls searched, but that she herself was made to take off her shoes and stockings in the cloakroom.

It was learned from other trustworthy sources that Miss Read, the Principal, came into the classroom while search was being made for the missing coin. She told five of the girls to remain after school. These were two who sat immediately in front of Sarah Barry, two who occupied a seat immediately behind her, and the girl who shared her desk.

"These girls," said Miss Read yesterday afternoon, "were taken into a cloak room. I asked them to unpin their dresses and shake them, so that if the money was in their clothes it would fall out. The girls did not take off their clothes. We could not find the money and I helped the girls pin up their dresses."

Miss Clarey corroborated Miss Read's statement. Both denied that the girls had been forced to take off their clothes.

The five girls who were taken into the cloak room were Annie Seacomb, thirteen years old, who lives with her mother, a widow, at 51 Poplar Street; Victoria Hargrave, fourteen years old, of 82 Fulton Street; Beatrice Steele, Mary Miller, and Annie Wiegand, all of whom are twelve years old.

Victoria Hargrave and Annie Seacomb who were seen, declared positively that they, together with the other three girls, named, were forced to remove nearly all their clothes by the Principal and teacher.

Mrs. Seacomb, the mother of Annie, when seen at her home last evening said that she had not sent her daughter to school since Monday, because the girl had been in such a nervous state as a result of the treatment she claimed to have received. Mrs. Seacomb looked upon the alleged action of the teachers, she said, as a reflection upon her child's character, and she proposed to get redress.

Mr. Hargrave was out of town yesterday. His wife, who was seen, said that her husband had spoken of consulting a lawyer to determine what course was best to follow in the matter.

POLITICIAN FATALLY INJURED.

Michael Murray of Yonkers Dies from a Fractured Skull.

YONKERS, April 25.—Michael Murray, a prominent politician of this city and formerly a member of the Board of Aldermen, died to-night at his home, 13 St. Joseph's Avenue, as the result of injuries received this afternoon in a runaway accident.

While he was driving along Warburton Avenue his horse became frightened and the wagon came into collision with a lamp-post. The shock threw Mr. Murray out and he struck upon his head on the asphalt pavement. His skull was fractured. He was taken to his home, and did not regain consciousness. He was forty-two years old.

CHILDREN GOT FREE PEANUTS.

It All Happened Because a Locomobile Scared a Horse.

A steam locomobile that made more noise than a freight train was the means of giving children playing in Mount Morris Park, near the Fifth Avenue entrance, a feast of peanuts, candy, and apples yesterday at the expense of an Italian vendor. For weeks past an Italian whom the children all know as George has taken up his stand at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue early every morning and has captured their pennies daily.

About noon yesterday a locomobile was seen tearing down Fifth Avenue at a furious rate; a big bay horse, hitched to one of H. C. F. Koch & Co.'s wagons, reared as the machine passed it and then started to dash down the avenue. Against the curb was George's two-wheeled pushcart, and the wheels of the heavy top wagon, slipping on the asphalt pavement, swung around and struck the pushcart with a crash that could have been heard a block away.

The horse was thrown down by the force of the collision and some of its harness broken, while the contents of the wrecked pushcart were scattered in every direction. The sight of numerous youngsters chasing rosy apples and gathering up peanuts by the hatful quickly brought George to his senses and he began to shout "Police!"

To cap the climax the burning charcoal in the peanut roaster set fire to a can of kerosene also on the pushcart, so that between the youngsters, the fire, and the kerosene there was only a remnant of the stock left.

What became of the locomobile, which caused all the trouble, nobody seems to know.

SONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Eleventh Annual Congress of the National Society Next Week.

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will figure prominently during the first three days of next week in the entertainment of those who will attend the eleventh annual congress of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at the Waldorf-Astoria. On Sunday at St. Paul's Church there will be a special congress service, in which many of the clergy of the Episcopal Church will participate. Monday will be the one hundred and eleventh anniversary of Washington's inauguration as President.

At the opening of the congress President General Franklin Murphy will preside. In the afternoon will be an entertainment by Gen. and Mrs. F. P. Earle at the Jumel mansion, and general officers will be elected on Tuesday. It is said that Mr. Murphy may decline a re-election on account of public and private matters requiring all his attention. His successor is likely to be Gen. J. C. Breckinridge of Washington. In the afternoon of this day the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will entertain the Sons at Sherry's.

The annual banquet of the congress will be at the Waldorf-Astoria Tuesday night. The guests and speakers will include Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Joseph Jefferson, William Gillette, and the Rev. N. D. Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church. A feature of the banquet will be the dedication of a set of colors just acquired by the Empire State Society.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

3:20 A. M.—74 Forsyth Street; Moses Price; damage, $5,000.

6:50 A. M.—4 Maiden Lane; James Gibson; damage, $75.

7:25 A. M.—77 Third Avenue; Max Schmeimer; damage, $700.

8:15 A. M.—83 Baxter Street; Antonio Oliver; damage slight.

10 A. M.—93 Suffolk Street; Louis Filler; damage slight.

12:10 P. M.—168 Rivington Street; Charles Grimes; damage, $50.

12:30 P. M.—458 West Broadway; Ernest Thalmeiner; damage, $5.

12:45 P. M.—Thirty-fifth Street and North River; owner unknown; damage slight.

3:25 P. M.—217 East Thirty-eighth Street; Frank Dominico; damage, slight.

4 P. M.—2,538 Eighth Avenue; Gustave Romanine; damage, $100.

4:40 P. M.—1,744 Lexington Avenue; Joseph Rable; damage, $24.

6 P. M.—129 East Twenty-seventh Street; Mrs. Williams; damage, $10.

6:40 P. M.—106 West Seventy-sixth Street; C. W. Siebert; damage, $5.

8:15 P. M.—113 Chrystie Street; Max Levy; no damage.

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SIXTEEN PAGES

PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY.

Politics are uncertain, and the most confident election prophecy may fail altogether of fulfillment. It may be, therefore, that on the 6th of next November WILLIAM MCKINLEY will be swept into oblivion by the indignant ballots of a people who have been horrified by his high-handed and ruthless imperialism. The anti-imperialists expect something of that kind to happen, and will be very unhappy if it does not happen.

Nobody can say what will happen on Nov. 6, but the skies of April under which Republican Conventions have been held in several States exhibit no recognizable portents of an anti-imperialist landslide next Fall. The Aguinaldians were confident that the storm would be heralded by violent schism in the conventions. They assured us that the Middle West was a hotbed of sympathy for the rebellious Filipinos and that there the country's resentment at the policy of the Administration would find voice. It was predicted that New England would also ring with denunciations of the President.

These predictions were pretty wide of the mark. The commendation of President MCKINLEY in the various Republican State Conventions has been particularly warm and cordial. The resolutions express confidence in him without reserve or qualification. There was one dissenter in the New Hampshire Convention, Mr. REMICK of Littleton, who moved that a resolution favoring the ultimate independence of the new possessions might be put in the platform. His amendment was voted down, and the following resolutions were adopted:

We heartily support the Administration in the annexation of Hawaii and in the acquisition of Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines

The insurrection in the Philippines was a rebellion against the lawful authority of the United States, and we assert it is the duty of the President to subdue it. We condemn any encouragement given by American citizens to those bearing arms against our country.

We intrust the future government of our new possessions to Congress and the President, believing that they may lawfully control and govern them as they deem best, and feeling assured that they will give the islands every measure of local self-government for which they may show themselves fitted.

The Ohio resolutions demand the continuance of Mr. MCKINLEY in his present office in order that he may carry out "his great but uncompleted work." Then follows this resolution:

We sustain the President and Congress in exercising their power with due regard for the safety and welfare of the Union, and with the most just, generous, humane, and fraternal consideration of those over whom the authority of the Nation is extended. We advocate for them free schools, full security of life, liberty, and prosperity, the most liberal measures in the development of their agriculture and industry, and the largest degree of local self-rule for which they are fitted. We have faith in American patriotism, character, and capacity and we know that American government will extend the inestimable blessings of freedom, law, and civilization to the peoples who are brought under our protection.

The Indiana Convention indorsed the President's administration of our insular affairs and commended the wisdom and patriotism of his policies.

The Pennsylvania Republicans congratulated the Nation upon its prosperity and said:

These splendid conditions are largely due to the wise and patriotic Administration of the President. We firmly support and fully indorse his Administration, and again record the wish of the Republicans of Pennsylvania that he be renominated to lead our hosts to victory at the November election, and to this end we instruct the delegates this day elected to favor his candidacy in the National Convention.

This must be a keen disappointment to the anti-imperialists. But of course conventions may be bossed. Wait till November, they will tell us. We can afford to wait with calm minds. The Ohio Republicans pictured forth the great and fatal obstacle to the growth and prevalence of the anti-imperialist sentiment. It is the faith of every sensible American in the character of the people and the right purposes of the Nation. "We have faith," says the Ohio platform, "in American patriotism, character, and capacity, and we know that American government will extend the inestimable blessings of freedom, law, and civilization to the peoples who are brought under our protection."

TO REVISE THE CHARTER.

Upon the whole, it will be admitted that the Governor has chosen with judgment his commission to revise the charter. It comprises lawyers who are not only learned in the law, but who have paid attention to what we are coming to call "civics." And this is particularly desirable. An eminent lawyer whose eminence is merely that of a successful practitioner is apt to be, and to appear, particularly helpless for constructive work. In addition to lawyers who are not all by any means "mere" lawyers, there are theorists of municipal administration, like Prof. GOODNOW, and practitioners of it, like Mr. LEVEY. There are also men of large affairs, like Mr. CRIMMINS. The old commission is represented, as it should be, and by Mr. DE WITT, who has at least as much knowledge as any of his former colleagues of the detail of its work and who will be able to supply very needful explanations.

It is perhaps to be regretted that Tammany is not represented on the commission at all. As a matter of fairness it seems that the majority of the voters, which we are unfortunately unable to deny that Tammany at present commands, are entitled to be consulted about changes in the charter under which they live. Moreover, such a man as Mr. GUGGENHEIMER would bring positive strength to the commission. And, politically, it seems a mistake to defy Tammany in the revision of the charter, as the omission of any representative of it will be held to do.

Of course, the course of the commission can only be foretold in so far as it seems to be dictated by public opinion. There is one point upon which all disinterested and well-informed citizens are of one mind, and that is that the "local Legislature" provided by the present charter has proved to be a gloomy failure. Its own presiding officer and the Controller, who are the two municipal officers who command most of the public confidence, have declared it such and expressed a desire for its abolition. Its uselessness and mischievousness have been fully proved by experience, by cumulative experience, for they had been proved long ago in the old city. Why the framers of the charter should have flown in the face of this experience has never clearly appeared. Possibly they thought that a new and higher order of Aldermen would appear, as much bigger and better than the old as the new city was to be bigger than the old. That hope has been rudely dispelled, and the Commissioners will respond to an intelligent desire if they resolve that the Municipal Assembly is "useless, dangerous, and ought to be abolished."

SUPERFLUOUS REMARKS BY W. J. BRYAN.

Mr. BRYAN is troubling himself unnecessarily about the issues of the campaign. Who will attend to him or cease to attend to him, who will admire him the more or fear him the less, because he says that he has not abandoned free silver, but that the trusts and imperialism will be the "paramount issues" of the campaign?

Mr. BRYAN is in the arena, in his spangled suit, and the eyes of all the people are on him. He is in full view of even those on the back seats. He is conspicuous, and therefore happy. He holds in his hand three bright-hued spherical objects, one of which differs from the other only in name or designation. One is labeled "Free Silver," another "Down with the Trusts," and the third "No Imperialism." Presently he begins to toss these spheres into the air, catching them with admirable grace and deftness as they take a hastening downward course in obedience to Mr. NEWTON'S celebrated law of gravitation. Higher and higher he propels them, swifter and swifter is their flight. To the eye of the spectator all three seem to be continually in the air. Yet the unerring hand of the juggler directs their every motion. He makes them circle swiftly around his head, about his body, tosses them in alternation from under his right knee and his left, catches them in unexpected ways, at various points in their flight, and rarely does the same thing twice, but all the time that dazzling ring of the flying spheres surrounds or crowns him. He fascinates his audience as a garter snake charms a barn swallow. There is no longer any speculation in their fixed eyes, and the dropped jaw, the slight mechanical turning of the head in following his movements, and the hush over them all betray the complete subjection of their senses to his art.

But it is not the three balls that interest the spectators. Of them they take note, to be sure, as the mechanical apparatus of the exhibition, the dumb, blind matter upon which the juggler exerts his living spell. Any other objects would answer his purpose and their expectation equally well—dinner plates, carving knives, glass bottles, paper weights, hatchets, soup ladles, or dollar watches. They need not be round, they need not be labeled.

It is BRYAN, not the glittering spheres, that the people see. He is the whole show. He might drop his unconsidered "issues" on the sawdust of the ring and retire to the side-show tent to put the educated pony through his tricks or assist the snake lady in her daily ophidian expositions, and the crowd would follow him eagerly.

BRYAN is the sole issue, the entire platform, the embodiment of all the principles of his party in the campaign. And even though he should solemnly recant and renounce all past errors and heresies, come out for the gold standard, swear allegiance to THOMAS JEFFERSON, and declare his belief in a tariff for revenue only and in husbanding the fruits of the Spanish war, no wise man would trust him one whit the more, and no prudent man would give him a vote. He remains, and by virtue of his temperament and his moral limitations, must always remain "ambitious, unsteady, unsafe."

EXIT QUAY.

The expulsion of QUAY from the Senate may be called, perhaps, a moral triumph for the decency of Pennsylvania. But it is a ridiculous triumph. On the face of it, the question came up on a mere technicality of construction. QUAY had endeavored to have the Legislature, which he supposed to contain a majority of his creatures, return him to the Senate, to which a previous Legislature had disgraced itself by sending him. But the moral sentiment of the State, being really aroused, proved too strong for him, in a Legislature of course overwhelmingly Republican, and it refused to send him. Thereupon he demanded his other creature, the Governor, to do what the Legislature had refused to do. That functionary meekly complied. The question before the Senate was whether the Governor could appoint, after the Legislature, having had an opportunity, had refused to appoint.

This question has nothing to do with the personal or political character of QUAY. Moreover, it is a very plain question, upon which it is hard to see how intelligent an honest men could differ. The Legislature of Pennsylvania had ordered that the State should forego for the time its right to be represented in the Senate. The Governor assumed to overrule this decision. Evidently his action was "ultra vires" and void. The Senate would have so voted unanimously if the question had not involved partisanship. Mr. VEST, a Democrat who is a strong personal friend, it seems, of the ex-Senator from Pennsylvania, did himself credit by voting against this preposterous claim. Mr. HOAR, whose partisanship is known to be extreme, did himself no credit by voting for it. And upon the whole the Senate discredited itself by dividing, very nearly on party lines, on a question which had properly nothing to do with partisanship, and by showing once more that it cannot be trusted to do plain justice when party interests are at stake.

Moral indignation had nothing at all to do with the vote in the Senate. Where that came in was in the refusal of QUAY'S own Legislature to defy the moral sentiment of Pennsylvania. The people of the State showed that they were sick of his machine and of the machinist. After such a rebuff it is unlikely that he will try again. His permanent retirement to at least quasi-private life would be a very good thing for American politics, of which, for so many years, he has been one of the most conspicuous and insolent debauchers.

THE BRITISH LIBERAL OPPOSITION.

While the Tory press of the United Kingdom is asserting that there is "no Liberal Opposition" in Parliament, the leaders of Mr. GLADSTONE'S old party are said to be quietly attempting a form of attack that may be exerted at the end of the war, when the question of governing the conquered territory in South Africa will assume considerable importance. In his speech next Wednesday before the National Liberal Club Lord ROSEBERY is expected to reveal along what lines a Liberal policy may be formulated, which, while consistent with the traditions of the party, may serve to impress upon the people at large that the absolute destruction of the Boer republics is neither necessary for the maintenance of British supremacy in South Africa nor justifiable, when viewed in the light of the actual causes of the war. We doubt that the former Liberal leader will do anything of the sort.

Of course, as far as pushing the war to a successful outcome is concerned, there is nothing now in Parliament that can be dignified by the name of "Liberal Opposition." The initial, unexpected British reverses, followed by British victories and the ponderous putting forth of all the latent strength of the empire, caused the rank and file of the Liberal Party to bury all domestic differences and to give their moral support, at least, to the Ministry which had not only the destiny of the Conservative Party to work out, but the destiny of the empire as well. The Australian Federation, although the child of the Liberal Party, has of late been so fostered by the Conservatives that both may rightly divide the honors of the coming christening. This is not a subject for party policy. There is no doubt, therefore, that Lord ROSEBERY in his speech next Wednesday will do little more than remind his party of its past achievements and bid it remain faithful to its traditions. To make an attempt to formulate a post-bellum policy would certainly reveal to the Government the exact resources of the future Opposition. Lord ROSEBERY is too much of a practical statesman to commit such a lapsus, even were it attended with a passing wave of enthusiasm. Less even may be expected to emanate from Lord ROSEBERY at this time than was openly declared by the speakers at the recent Liberal meetings at Nottingham and Dundee.

The war once over, however, and the situation will be changed. It is then, and not till then, that Liberal opposition can exert itself. But contending as it will be with a party which has brought a great war to a successful conclusion, it is quite evident that its policy will have nothing radical in it. The leaders of the party are too wise to flaunt Mr. GLADSTONE'S philanthropy in the face of popular enthusiasm for the Government which, for a time, had been the enthusiasm of patriotism. It will not be forgotten, however, that in the conflict then closed, "the responsibility," as Mr. BRYCE has put it, "does not rest with those who strike first, but with those whose action has made bloodshed inevitable." It is when the Government attempts to exact the full rights of conquest that the Liberal Opposition will first make itself felt. Even then, although the members may be united against this single issue, they are quite likely to differ among themselves as to the limitations of independence to be accorded the conquered, as to questions of disarmament, and as to imperial jurisdiction without the consent of the governed.

When everything is considered, therefore, it is hardly likely that the Liberal Party for a considerable period will be able to do more than to maintain a varied but possibly dignified resentment that things are as they are.

A HOGGISH MONOPOLY.

It is safe to say that every householder in this town who is subjected to the unbenign sway of the Consolidated Ice Company entertains a warm personal animosity to that corporation. For sheer insolence and hoggishness, the manner in which it is now going on has very few precedents even in the history of the tariff-fed trusts. To "corner" ice is very much like cornering air and water. It is a free gift of nature, and almost as much a necessity in this climate as either of the other elements. Anybody can cut it in Winter and store it for Summer. What he is entitled to for his providence is the cost of cutting, storing, and delivering, plus a fair mercantile profit. What this profit is may differ in different years, according to the abundance or scarcity of the crop. But everybody knows that ice is not worth twice this year what it was last. The Ice Trust, having gathered in all the apparatus provided for storing and distributing ice for New York, and having finally captured the one competitor left in the maker of artificial ice, has not only doubled the price, but has indicated its intention of advancing it still further. Moreover, it seems to have instructed its agents to behave themselves toward its customers with even more than their natural insolence. In many cases it refuses to make a daily delivery, even at twice the normal price. The enforcement of this rule would work serious hardship and even distress. There are few refrigerators in private houses which will hold two days' supply, even in this weather, and fewer still that will hold such a supply in midsummer.

That the Ice Trust is a public nuisance and a public enemy is a proposition from which nobody who does not hold stock in it is likely to dissent. Corporations, since and before the time of COKE, have been known to have no souls, and trusts are possibly more soulless than other corporations. But we should say that this particular trust lacked sense as well as soul. It seems to be very questionable whether, in the long run, it will pay any dealer, whether individual or corporate, to make an enemy of every customer. That is what the Consolidated Ice Company is openly doing. It is "holding up" this community precisely in the manner of a highwayman. "Your money or your life" is really what it comes very near to saying. This it does, of course, because it does not see how the community can resist or evade its blackmail. But that is not a very safe defiance to a whole city. Already the monopoly has got itself so loathed that it has not a customer who would not be glad to boycott it if he could otherwise get its product. It may not be quite so certain as its managers assume that its position is legally invulnerable. That remains to be seen. But at any rate it is selling ice for twice what ice can be sold for at a fair profit. It is thus making it worth the while of every large consumer to supply himself. And it is directly encouraging competition. When a competitor appears, the universal detestation which the monopoly has won and earned will be a distinct asset for him. It may turn out that the hoggish monopoly has outwitted itself by its hoggishness. In which case the whole population would rejoice.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Quincy, Mass., has just held a somewhat elaborate celebration of an event which its inhabitants have the good sense to consider of momentous importance—the acquisition by them, twenty-five years ago, of a competent Superintendent of Schools. The methods of teaching introduced by him are to-day the commonplaces of theoretical, if not of practical, education; but then the relegation of the text book to a very subordinate place in the school scheme was a startling novelty, and the idea that the attainment of knowledge might be a pleasurable process was almost a revolution in morals. Col. FRANCIS W. PARKER, the Superintendent, whose innovations made Quincy and "the Quincy system" widely known in educational circles, attended the anniversary exercises and made a speech, in which he credited much of his early success to the fact that his School Board treated him as they would have treated any other expert whom they, as business men, had employed to do work for which they themselves had no special training—that is, they left him free to exercise his own judgment in his own field and troubled him with no ignorant meddlings. This led the Colonel into a disquisition on school boards of the sort still all too common, and in the course of it he said: "One of the profound mysteries in this world is the marvelous psychological change that comes over respectable laymen when they are elected by their fellow-citizens to serve on school committees. Persons who never would dream of superintending an electric plant, managing a railroad, building a bridge, leading an army, or commanding a ship, enter on the duties of a school committee with the astonishing presumption that they can minister directly to the welfare of children with safety, mold society into right living, and shape the destinies of a nation by means of a common education; that they can make courses of study, select teachers, examine pupils, and manage the internal and pedagogical affairs of a school system." The results, Col. PARKER added, would be ridiculous if they were not so awfully solemn, and the presumption of average school boards he called "the acute distress of the Nation, the culmination of bad politics, the worst by-product of democratic evolution."

—Reckless purveyors of sensations, and that part of the public which regards the gratification of morbid curiosity as the chief end of journalism, will sincerely regret the signature by the Governor of the Stewart bill to prevent, except in cases of necessity, the publication of letters or other documents found among the effects of victims of crime or accident. In a way the new law restricts the liberty of the press, and is, therefore, of doubtful constitutionality, but it is an eminently proper restriction, and the limitations to "enterprise" which it imposes will never be felt by any paper accustomed of its own accord to observe the ordinary rules of decency and good taste. All too often, in the past, has a sudden or mysterious death, or even an attack of unconsciousness due to illness, been made the excuse for giving widest publicity to private letters having no possible relevancy to the ends of justice and accomplishing those of identification as soon as they have been inspected by the officials legitimately interested in the case. There are instances, of course, in which full publicity is eminently desirable and forms the only available means of discovering a criminal or establishing an identity. Adequate provision for these contingencies is made by the Stewart bill, since it intrusts the Coroner with discretionary power in the matter. If he deems it necessary or even judicious to permit the publication of the documents that fall into his hands he can do so, but otherwise he is to keep them to himself, and strictly private affairs will not be revealed to disturb the memory of the dead or harrow the feelings of the living. Thus is another line drawn beyond which yellow journalism is not allowed to go. One by one, very slowly indeed, but perhaps fast enough, they are increasing in number, and each of them is an added protection to reputable society. The freedom as distinguished from the license of the press is in no danger. The fate of the Cartoon bill which the political bosses tried to pass is sufficient proof of that.

—Feminine opponents of woman suffrage have undertaken, out in Illinois, the wholesale distribution from their headquarters in Chicago of a series of truly powerful tracts, designed to foil the plots and dash the hopes of their too ambitious sisters. The leaflets are to be sent out to the number of 20,000, and their destined recipients include legislators, clergymen, clubwomen, and other exponents of light and leading in regard to whose steadfastness against would-be innovators the anti-suffragists have least confidence. The tracts have been prepared, it seems, with the intention of showing that Mrs. CAROLINE CORBIN was in earnest when she said: "The woman suffrage movement is simply an adjunct of Socialism, and we must crush the home-destroyer." It is difficult to see how anybody could make a statement like that otherwise than earnestly, but naturally women know best their own capacities for humorous discourse, and if there was any doubt of Mrs. CORBIN'S gravity when she uttered her remark of course it ought to be removed at once and forever. Nothing could be better calculated to do that than the document about to be distributed. Of its many eloquent and impressive passages we select the following for alarmed but intensely appreciative quotation: "The corruption of politics is already bad enough. What will it be when women are ingulfed in it? There are instances on record where their influence as legislators has been used arbitrarily and with no regard whatever for freedom and truthfulnes, and there are many signs that the female 'boss' is already in the process of evolution." If we dared to speak offhand on such a subject we would be inclined to say that the process in question began at a period decidedly remote. The amount of bossing of one sort or another that women have already monopolized has been frequently noticed by masculine observers, and many of them have agreed heartily with the Illinois ladies in objecting to it. With auxiliaries from such an unexpected quarter revolt against feminine authority ought at last to be at least as feasible as it is desirable.

NOT A LOVER OF DOGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES has recently had a number of communications from dog owners and dog admirers, who seem to deprecate any restriction, no matter how beneficial to the public, of the extreme and unlimited license those animals now enjoy in the public streets. I have been unable to observe in any of the communications referred to the first word that would suggest that the writers had the faintest thought of according to the many thousands of citizens who do not care for dogs (or think they should be permitted within the limits of a city like this) any rights in the premises. Nor do they even act as if they thought others than themselves had any rights.

The sidewalks and house steps of the city are filthy from their defilement by these animals, aided and abetted by the apparent ladies and gentlemen having the dogs in charge, a cord generally connecting the two. I hardly believe that these persons would thus treat their own property. Is it not about time, Mr. Editor, that the decency loving citizen (who objects to having these offensive conditions thrust upon his notice whichever way he turns when in the streets) should have some consideration shown his rights, not only by the individuals who are responsible for these outrages—but, too, by the authorities, the police, whose duty requires that they prevent the committing of any nuisance?

A DISGUSTED CITIZEN.

New York, April 23, 1900.

NUGGETS.

A Labored Effort.

"What do you think of my play?" asked the author.

"Play!" grunted the leading man. "Play nothing! It's hard work."—Philadelphia North American.

Two of a Kind.

Hix—What would you think of a man who divulged a secret intrusted to him?

Dix—Well, I should think he was on an equal footing with the man who intrusted it to him.—Chicago News.

Benefit Performance.

Mrs. Muggins—I hear your entertainment in aid of the invalid aunts of English soldiers was a great success.

Mrs. Buggins—Yes; we very nearly paid expenses.—Philadelphia Record.

Their Disposition.

"What was the disposition of those lemons I saw here yesterday?" asked the grocer of his clerk.

"The disposition, did you say, Sir? Sour, Sir."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Leisure Luxury.

City Resident—Well, Uncle Reuben, you people have one thing to be thankful for—the death rate is much smaller in the country than in town.

Uncle Reuben—Yaas; folks who have to keep a farm a-goin' don't git time t' die.—Indianapolis Journal.

CHOOSE YOUR COMPANY.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

Why lack for goodly company
When cheerful thoughts are cheap?
And why, since it must rest with you,
Friendship with others keep?
Your sable musings and your drab
But sorry comrades are.
And choosing, as needs be, why not
Such grim acquaintance bar?

Unto your hospitable mind
But happy guests bid in,
Not venomed folk that sting their host
Even as they bow and grin;
Good friends are they, the merry thoughts,
Serene with wisdom some,
And grateful? Why, the oftener asked,
The gladder they to come!

THE CHARTER COMMISSION

Gov. Roosevelt Announces Make-Up of the Revision Board.

CONSISTS OF 15 MEMBERS

Manhattan Has Eight Representatives, Brooklyn Four, and the Other Boroughs One Each.

ALBANY, April 25.—Gov. Roosevelt today announced his appointees to serve on the New York City Charter Revision Commission. The personnel of the commission is as follows:

George L. Rives, lawyer, formerly Assistant Secretary of State under President Cleveland.

Charles C. Beaman, lawyer.

Franklin Bartlett, lawyer and ex-Congressman.

Henry W. Taft, lawyer.

John D. Crimmins, contractor, ex-Park Commissioner, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention.

Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, Professor of Administrative Law in Columbia University.

Edgar J. Levey, Deputy Controller.

Alexander T. Mason, lawyer.

Charles A. Schieren, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn.

James McKean, lawyer and President of the Hamilton Club.

Isaac M. Kapper, lawyer, and ex-Assistant District Attorney under Judge Mareau.

William C. De Witt, lawyer, and member of the commission which drafted the Greater New York charter.

James L. Wells, ex-Alderman, ex-member of Assembly, and conspicuously identified with the interests of upper New York City.

George W. Davison, lawyer, and ex-District Attorney of the County of Queens.

George Cromwell, lawyer, ex-member of Assembly, and now President of the Borough of Richmond.

The Commissioners are divided as follows: George L. Rives, Charles C. Beaman, Franklin Bartlett, Henry W. Taft, John D. Crimmins, Frank J. Goodnow, Edgar J. Levey, and Alexander T. Mason of Manhattan; Charles A. Schieren, James McKean, Isaac M. Kapper, and William C. De Witt of Kings; James L. Wells of the Bronx; George W. Davison of Queens; George Cromwell of Richmond.

Gov. Roosevelt said in relation to the appointments: "The law does not impose any restrictions on the freedom of the Commissioners; and I desire that they exercise their judgment with entire liberty. Of course the law contemplates the revision of the existing charter in the light of experience. It does not contemplate the framing of a new charter. Nothing is easier than to make a city charter which is not to be enacted into law, and nothing is harder than to frame one which is to be enacted into law; that is, to secure general assent to any new instrument which affects vitally important interests.

"I am confident that the commission now appointed will strive to make its suggestions of such a character and to put them in such form that favorable action by the Legislature may reasonably be expected. I shall venture specially to call the attention of the commission to one or two matters, notably, to the question of New York's water supply, in order that effectual steps may be taken to remove all danger from the Ramapo or any similar scheme to exploit the city's needs of water in the interest of a private corporation."

The Governor offered places on the commission to Seth Low and Nicholas Murray Butler, but both declined because of pressure of other business.

MR. RIVES TO BE CHAIRMAN.

Will Be Elected at the New Commission's First Meeting.

George L. Rives, who heads the list of names of the members of the new Charter Commission, it was learned last night, will be elected Chairman of the body when it holds its first meeting. Mr. Rives is a member of the law firm of Olin & Rives, a member of the Rapid Transit Commission, and a Trustee of the New York Public Library. He is an independent Democrat.

Charles C. Beaman is a member of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, and is a Republican, although he supported Seth Low for Mayor in 1897.

Franklin Bartlett is a lawyer and Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment. He served several terms in Congress as a Democrat, but did not support Mr. Bryan four years ago.

Henry W. Taft is a well-known lawyer, who was a candidate for the Supreme bench on the Republican ticket two years ago. He is not regarded as a machine man.

John D. Crimmins was for many years a prominent contractor, but retired about a year ago. He was formerly identified with Tammany Hall, but had a serious disagreement with the leaders of the organization and has not since been regarded with favor. He was one of the revolters against the Chicago platform in 1896. At present he is in Europe.

Frank J. Goodnow is a professor in Columbia University, and has taken a great deal of interest in municipal affairs, on which he has written many articles for leading periodicals. His selection is attributed as due to the influence of President Low of the university.

Edgar J. Levey is one of Controller Coler's deputies. He is a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Eighteenth Assembly District, and has served in the Department of Finance as Assistant Deputy Controller under Controllers Fitch and Myers. He is a lawyer and has made a special study of municipal financial laws.

Alexander T. Mason is the Republican leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, and is a member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission. He is a lawyer.

Charles A. Schieren is a leather merchant and served one term as Mayor of the former City of Brooklyn. He was a member of the State Commerce Commission which reported to the Legislature on trade conditions in this city. He is a Republican of independent proclivities.

James McKeen is a lawyer and President of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn. He is a Republican in politics.

Isaac M. Kapper is a Brooklyn lawyer and a Democrat. He acted as counsel for State Senator Coffey during the investigation by the Democratic Executive Committee of Kings County into the charges made against Coffey for his desertion of the party at the last election.

William C. De Witt was for many years Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, and was a member of the commission which drafted the Greater New York Charter, and is the only one of that commission appointed to revise that instrument. He is a Democrat.

James L. Wells is a real estate agent, and was a Tax Commissioner during the administration of Mayor Strong. He is a Republican.

George W. Davison is a Democrat, and was formerly District Attorney of Queens County.

George Cromwell is President of the Borough of Richmond, and an organization Republican.

Mr. Rives said yesterday that no time nor place had been set for the first meeting of the commission. It is probable, however, that the regular meetings will be held in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, and that the sessions will begin within a short time, so as to get a large part of the work out of the way before hot weather sets in. The commission will serve without pay, and the allowance for expenses is somewhat limited.

As to the method of procedure to be followed, Mr. Rives said that nothing would be done, until the commission gets down to actual work.

"It is impossible for me to undertake to say at present how far the commission is likely to go in recommending changes in the present charter," Mr. Rives said. "Of course, I have views of my own on many of the topics that will come before the commission. Some of these will be found expressed in the report of the committee of the Bar Association, appointed to examine the charter, which report was presented to and adopted by the association March 9, 1897.

"I was a member of that committee and signed the report. I have seen no reason to change the views therein expressed. Except so far as my opinions have heretofore been published, I do not think it would be proper for me to express them in advance of the meeting of the committee."

In the report to which Mr. Rives alludes the Bar Association assailed the work of the Charter Commission in creating municipal departments with heads varying in number from one to four; in not fixing definitely the responsibility for official acts, and in not eliminating ambiguity. Special objection was made to a bicameral Municipal Assembly, and to a four-headed bipartisan Police Board, and attention was called to the fact that contradictions exist throughout the instrument which would necessitate a great amount of litigation.

GOVERNOR SIGNS VETOED BILL.

Says Queens Court Attendants Measure Is Not a New York City Act.

ALBANY, April 25.—Gov. Roosevelt today signed Senator Norton's bill providing for attendants upon the Supreme Court and County Court in and for the County of Queens, notwithstanding it was returned without Mayor Van Wyck's approval. This is the first instance in which a bill vetoed by the Mayor has received executive approval except where it has been repassed by the Legislature over the Mayor's veto. The Governor gave as his reasons for signing the bill:

"The money necessary to pay the officers the appointment of which is provided for in this bill must be raised by a county tax imposed upon the County of Queens and not by a city tax imposed upon the City of New York as a whole.

"It is clearly manifest that the proposed law does not in any wise affect the property, affairs, or government of any of the several departments of the City of New York, and, therefore, it is not such a law as is required by the Constitution to be submitted to the Mayor of New York for his action thereon."

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, April 25.—Gov. Roosevelt today signed the following new laws:

Mr. REMSEN—Authorizing the expenditure of $500,000 to improve and finish the Brooklyn Hall of Records.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Barren Island bill, compelling the removal of the garbage works and the abatement of the nuisance.

Senator GOODSELL—The so-called Fifth Avenue Stage Coach bill, which provides that stage companies having the right of way in cities for five years past may retain that right of way, extend their routes, and change their motive power.

Senator ELSBERG—The Tax Appraisers' bill, which will allow the State Controller to appoint the inheritance tax appraisers in the Counties of New York, Kings, and Erie. It provides for five for New York County, three for Kings, and one for Erie.

Senator FORD—Silver Lake bill, which extends the life of the present commission.

Mr. MORRIS—Authorizing New York City to raise $10,000 to pay the back salary or per diem compensation of city employes who enlisted in the army or navy during the war with Spain, and to which they would have been entitled if they had remained in the employ of the city.

Senator RAINES—Permitting the Raquette Lake Railroad Company to use steam generated from oil in operating its road.

Mr. BURNETT—To provide for the division of the Manhattan and Long Island State Hospital districts and for the commitment of patients to each part.

Mr. COOLEY—Authorizing the Trustees of North Pelham to issue bonds of $5,000 to pay existing debts.

Mr. HARBURGER—Exempting the benefits of fraternal insurance companies from execution.

Mr. J. J. FITZGERALD—Authorizing New York City to acquire additional lands adjoining the site of the Municipal Court, Tenth District, Manhattan.

Mr. REMSEN—Amending the election law so as to allow a change in the boundaries of election districts in New York City after a city election.

Mr. SLATER—Putting the control of the New York County Court House in the hands of the majority of the Justices.

Senator DONNELLY—Authorizing the Clerk of the Surrogates' Court of New York County to deputize one or more other clerks to sign his name.

Senator GRADY—Allowing Justices of the Appellate Division, First Department, to designate special deputy clerks assigned to a trial term to be Supreme Court jury clerks.

Senator MACKEY—The Mather Bridge bill which will permit the Mather Power Bridge Company to erect and maintain a power bridge over the Niagara River.

THE ANTI-STATUTORY REVISION COMMISSION BILL—Abolishing the commission.

Mr. GARDINER—Side Path bill, which practically brings Monroe County under the provisions of the State act.

The bill abolishing the office of State Superintendent of the Adirondack Land Survey, at present held by Verplanck Colvin of Albany.

TWO NEW YORK BILLS VETOED.

ALBANY, April 25.—Two bills affecting New York City were vetoed by Gov. Roosevelt to-day. They were:

Mr. FALLOWS—Providing that trial causes in the Supreme Court shall be taken up in the order as printed on the general and preferred calendars and that the calendar shall be published as originally made up. Mr. Fallows's aim in introducing the bill was to reach the accident and elevated railroad cases, which, he claimed, were put over from year to year, to the detriment of poor people who brought suits against wealthy corporations and city railroad companies.

Senator FORD—Providing that a precept in dispossess proceedings issuing out of a New York City Municipal Court shall be served only by a regularly appointed City Marshal.

Greater Troy Bill a Law.

ALBANY, April 25.—The Greater Troy bill, to which the Governor's signature was attached yesterday, became a law shortly before 10 o'clock this morning by being filed with the Secretary of State.

Troy School Bill Vetoed.

ALBANY, April 25.—Gov. Roosevelt this morning vetoed the Ahearn School bill for Troy providing for a single-headed commission and the abolition of the present board. The Governor thinks the measure is too radical, but believes there should be a change of some sort in the Troy school system.

CHILDREN'S GIFT TO DEWEY.

Gold Watch and Fob from 50,000 of Them, Each Giving One Cent.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Admiral Dewey received a delegation at Beauvoir, his country home, to-day, representing 50,000 children in the Northwest, and which presented to him as a token of the regard and esteem of the donors a beautiful gold watch and fob.

About six months ago, Archie Cadzow of Rosemount, Minn., suggested to the Minneapolis Journal that the children of the Northwest raise money by 5 to 25 cent subscriptions, with which to purchase a watch for Admiral Dewey. The suggestion met with favor, but in order that there might be no differences of interest in the matter, and that all might share alike, it was decided to restrict the contribution to a gift of 1 cent. The collection of money, which came from several Northwestern States involved so much work that The Journal was obliged to apply to the newspapers of that section. One hundred and seventy-five of them joined in the movement and assisted in receiving the money, and receipting for it by publishing the names of the contributors.

All these names, together with a story of the enterprise, made up from newspaper clippings and prepared in the form of a book, accompanied the watch. The watch is 22-carat gold, bearing the monogram "G. D." in gold enamel on the front of the case and the Admiral's flag in blue and white enamel on the back. On the inside of the case is a list of the names of the Spanish ships destroyed in Manila Harbor, and the inscription, "Presented to Admiral Dewey by the Children of Minneapolis and the Northwest May 1st, 1900, each donor contributing one cent."

Attached is a fob of very unique design, made of gold and black gun metal. The watch and the fob are made from gold, black gunmetal, and copper obtained from the Philippines, the gunmetal and copper being from the ships destroyed in Manila Harbor. The hours are marked on the gold dial, not by Roman or Arabic numerals, but by the letters of the Admiral's name, there being eleven of them, and just enough to occupy the spaces.

Admiral Dewey, in accepting the gift, said: "I value the praise of the children and the affectionate enthusiasm they show me, and I have never been more touched than now. So long as the children love me I am unassailable, for they are unerring in their intentions and know when they are loved.

"That fifty thousand little ones should make me fifty thousand good wishes as they bestowed their pennies for this watch is the proudest triumph of my life. When I hear it tick or see its hands move I shall say to myself, 'How rich you are; fifty thousand innocent, kindly friends are with you'; and my heart will swell with joy and gratitude. I shall wear the watch and feel it shall be a talisman against all sorrow and a guarantee of happiness and success."

Warden of Sage College Resigns.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 25.—President J. G. Schurman to-day announced that Miss Louise Brownell, for the past two years Warden of Sage College, has resigned to devote herself exclusively to teaching. The vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Miss Margaret F. Washburn, A. B., Vassar, '91. Miss Washburn is a daughter of the Rev. Francis Washburn of Newburg, N. Y. She took the degree of Ph. D. at Cornell in 1894.

THREE LIVES LOST IN TENEMENT FIRE

Panic-Stricken Tenants, Driven to Escapes, Find Them Clogged.

MANY BURNED AND BRUISED

Firemen and Police Use Life Nets and Exhibit Coolness and Bravery — Law Violated.

Three children were burned to death, three persons were seriously injured, and nearly a score were more or less bruised and burned during a fire which occurred at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the six-story tenement house at 74 Forsyth Street. The efforts of the frantic tenants to escape and the heroic work of the police and firemen in making rescues were handicapped by the accumulation of household articles and refuse on every fire escape balcony. The loss of life and much of the injury inflicted are attributed directly by the firemen to this violation of the law.

The names of the dead are:

HANNAH LEVEROWITZ, thirteen years old.

AMELIA LEVEROWITZ, eleven years old.

JOSEPH LEVEROWITZ, five years old.

Those seriously injured are:

SAMUEL LEVEROWITZ, thirty-eight years old, father of the dead children, face, neck, and hands burned.

MICHAEL RASCHBAUM, sixty-three years old, face and right hand burned.

DORA LEVEROWITZ, burned about hands and face.

All these were residents of the burned tenement. The Leverowitz family lived on the top floor, and when the flames raged through the hallways and about the stairways they dashed for the fire escape. This was obstructed with an accumulation of furniture and junk which the terrified tenants lacked the presence of mind to remove. All of the family except the three children were rescued by daring policemen. The children became lost in the smoke, and rushing into each other's arms for protection, died together within a few feet of the fresh air.

The fire, which is believed to have originated in the rear of the cellar of the building, was discovered by Patrolmen Stellar and Haefling of the Eldridge Street Station. The flames had then mounted upward through the airshaft, and were breaking out through the top of the building.

The house is a typical east side tenement except that it is comparatively new and well supplied at front and rear with fire escapes.

The swiftness of the flames as they mounted upward through the building terrified the inmates, and created a panic. This was increased when they reached the windows and found themselves the victims of their own carelessness in obstructing the escape. Many half-dressed men, women, and children, however, at once began to climb over the rubbish and swing themselves down over the outsides of the balconies. They were assisted by policemen and firemen. Many were burned and bruised. Others, finding the fire escapes closed, rushed back into the blinding smoke in the hallways and were dragged out later half suffocated and burned.

Policeman Stellar stationed himself on top of the iron railing in front of the house and aided the tenants in getting down the ladder from the first floor to the street. Two babies were thrown into his arms and he was knocked to the street, but neither he nor his charges were hurt.

When the firemen arrived it was impossible to enter the building by the stairways. The life nets were quickly spread and many of the terrified tenants in the congested groups on every fire escape landing were saved in this way.

On the top floor in the rear lived the family of Samuel Leverowitz, a tailor. The family consisted of Leverowitz, his wife, eight small children, and mother-in-law, Mrs. Rebecca Solomon, seventy years old. Leverowitz took his three-year-old daughter, Dora, in his arms and, shouting for the family to follow him, dashed for the short stairway leading to the roof. The flames had reached the stairway ahead of him. The family then ran to the fire escape and found it clogged. The terrified group then ran to a side window which overlooks the top of the building at No. 72. Policeman Frederick M. Clem and Detective Otto Ranhael reached the roof of No. 72 just in time to see the blanched faces of the Leverowitzes across the smoke-filled airshaft. They stretched a plank across from the roof to the window, and by means of this frail bridge they rescued the family one by one until the flames drove them back. In the street Leverowitz discovered that three of the children, Hannah, Amelia, and Joseph, were missing. It was then too late to save them.

The fire was extinguished within an hour, after practically gutting the building and rendering nearly 100 people homeless. A search was made for the missing. The bodies of the three Leverowitz children were found together on the fourth floor. They were taken to the Eldridge Street Station, and then to the Morgue. The injured were attended by ambulance surgeons and sent to the homes of friends. The building and its contents were damaged to the extent of $10,000.

Acting upon orders from headquarters, a corps of firemen were set to work yesterday afternoon clearing up the fire escapes on both sides of Forsyth Street. This work was attended by scenes almost approaching riot. The firemen had orders to throw every movable thing into the street, and soon the thoroughfare was littered with every conceivable sort of household furniture.

Fire in Forty-seventh Regiment Armory.

Fire was discovered yesterday in the cellar of the new wing of the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory at Marcy Avenue and Heyward Street, Brooklyn. Before the flames were extinguished damage to the extent of $1,000 had been caused.

"AN AMERICAN BEAUTY" HISSED

London Audience Wearied by the Play, but the Actors Are Enthusiastically Received.

LONDON, April 25.—George W. Lederer and George B. McLellan presented the two-act musical comedy "An American Beauty" this evening at the Shaftesbury Theatre.

Had the performance ended at the close of the first act the success of the production would have been unqualified. The second act, however, fell far below the expectations aroused by the earlier scenes. It proved altogether too long and dragged, showing the need of severe pruning.

The audience, which was enthusiastic during the first act, showed signs of weariness later, and some hissing mingled with the applause. The piece, however, was richly mounted and costumed, and it is likely to be successful after trimming, though it is declared it will not have the vogue of "The Belle of New York."

Miss Edna May, in the title rôle, had an immense reception. She seemed nervous at first, but the warm welcome she received soon put her at ease. Miss Marie George quickly won favor as the Circus Girl, while Miss Ella Snyder and Miss Mayme Gehrue, the Casino Girl, made distinct successes. Miss Snyder was recognized the moment she appeared and was greeted with rounds of applause. Miss Gehrue's cake-walk brought down the house.

Richard Carle as the Circus Proprietor kept the audience in excellent humor, and the singing of Miss Truly Shattuck and Albert Parr pleased all.

At the close of the performance Miss May was called before the curtain, which had to be raised several times. The chorus came in for a full share of the applause, and Mr. Lederer and Mr. Kerker, who conducted, were also heartily cheered.

The house was filled with the perfume of American Beauty roses presented to the ladies in the audience on their arrival.

Alleged Theft During a Fire.

Fire damaged the rooms of Mrs. Lena Fleischer, a widow living at 168 Rivington Street, yesterday while she was out marketing. She said that she locked her rooms before going out, leaving a kettle of water boiling on the cook stove. She returned while the firemen and the fire patrol crew were still there, and found a chiffoniere disturbed. In one of its drawers she said she had two gold watches and $70 in money in a tin box, which she at once opened and found empty. She reported the loss to the Union Market Station and an investigation will be made.

FAREWELL TO THE SINGERS.

An Extra Performance at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The Maurice Grau Opera Company departed a short time ago to invade Pittsburg, Washington, and other cities. It returned at the beginning of the week, and last night a special performance was given at the Metropolitan Opera House in order that the world-famous singers might be bidden farewell by the public in due form. It was a great opportunity for all those who delight in hearing as many as possible of the singers at once and for one price of admission. The singers sped upon their way were the following: Sopranos, Mme. Sembrich, Miss Strong, Miss Zelie de Lussan, Miss Clementine de Vere, Mme. Adams, Mme. Calvé, Mlle. Baurmeister, Mme. Van 'Cauteren, and Mme. Nordica; contraltos, Miss Bardewell, Mme. Mantelli, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Miss Broadfoot, and Mlle. Olitzka; tenors, Mr. Dippel, M. Queyla, Signor Maestri, M. Salignac, and M. van Dyck; baritones, Signor Campanari, Signor Pini-Corsi, M. Dufriche, Herr Muhlmann, M. Meux, Signor Scotti, and Herr Bertram; basses, M. Plançon, and Mr. Lempriere Pringle.

All these shining lights of song were distributed among the following operatic selections, performed in the order named: "Il Flauto Magico," Act II.; "Carmen," Act II.; "Tristan und Isolde," Act III., and the scene of madness from "Lucia, di Lammermoor." The extraordinary hotch-potch of excerpts produced an effect little short of maddening to the true music-lover. But it gave much joy to the audience, as a whole. The partisans of each favorite, except Mme. Eames and Edouard de Reszke, were present in full force, and the applause was well delivered. Mme. Eames was ill in bed, and M. de Reszke was the guest of honor at a farewell dinner. Both of these singers were missed, but yet the variety of talent on the bill would have filled any vaudeville manager with envy, and the performance was long enough to satisfy the most confirmed victim of the continuous performance habit.

It would be quite impossible to discuss such an entertainment from a seriously critical point of view. It was nearly 11 o'clock when the "Carmen" excitement was over, and then several valuable minutes were consumed in the payment of the expected tribute to Mme. Calvé. She was called out many times and a carload of flowers was presented to her. Nevertheless it is quite likely that the lady will return and sing three parts again next season. It may also confidently be predicted that one of them will be Carmen. Mme. Nordica and Mr. Van Dyck were also bid adieu in a most enthusiastic manner. Of these two Mme. Nordica will come again. Mme. Sembrich, being at the end of a late performance, received the plaudits of the patient. This great artist will not be a member of the company next season. She and her associates sang well last night, and that seems to complete the musical record of the evening.

ACTIVITY BEHIND THE SCENES.

It was after midnight when the final curtain was rung down on the farewell performance and the season was brought to an end. The greatest activity prevailed throughout the evening behind the scenes, where no little diplomacy was required in the assignment of dressing rooms to the principal artists. Many of the male members were compelled to double up with fellow-artists, while, in order not to slight any of the prima donnas, each one was assigned a separate room. In this way Mr. Grau managed to maintain the best of feeling among the members of his company.

There were many farewells spoken among the artists, and numerous handsome presents exchanged. Many presents were given by the artists to the attaches of the house. In this respect Treasurer Max Hirsch and his assistants in the box office fared well, each one receiving handsome presents of all kinds. The useful men behind the scenes were not overlooked in the distribution of these presents, to them also being given interesting souvenirs from the artists.

One of the interesting and perhaps one of the prettiest and most touching of the episodes on the stage was the presentation of a magnificent floral design, along with a handsome illustrated engrossed pamphlet containing an expression of esteem from the staff of ushers to Miss Carrie Bridewell, one of the contraltos, who sang several hymns at the burial services of their comrade Harry T. Richards, who was buried from the Church of the Transfiguration on April 16.

The pamphlet presented read as follows:

When we who now address you paid the last pledge of merely mortal friendship by attending the funeral services of our late associate, Harry T. Richards, we were so impressed and affected by the merciful and tender notes of your voice uplifted in song, on that occasion, that, on behalf of all who were present, we feel it a duty, as well as a great privilege, to make known to you, in some jointly expressive way, the feeling of respect, admiration, and gratitude awakened by the graciousness of your presence, as well as by the deed of compassion and sympathy so humanely tendered and carried out with the aid of your helpful and affectionate services.

As a slight token in that behalf, we have chosen the fragrant flowers that we herewith send you. While they may serve as a tribute in recognition of our purpose, they cannot measure our true feeling toward you. They can also give to remind and assure you that your kindly and feeling rendition of the hymns you sang cheered the sorrowing heart of the young man's widowed mother, and that his associates and fellow ushers have inscribed your name and Christian act among those of their memories that will ever be reverently cherished.

A kind act that relates to an occasion when more than warrants the little token herewith tendered you, by those whose names follow, is in keeping with the sublime truth and Christ-like sentiment enshrined within the few brief lines which tell us—

"That all the stars which night's blue arch adorn
Do not shine with such lustre
As do tears that flow for others' sorrow."

MR. GRAU'S PLANS.

During the performance Mr. Grau was seen in his office. He said that he was pleased that the season was over, but would now look forward to next season with a great deal of pleasure. He will sail to-day with many members of his company on the French liner La Touraine, and will go direct to Paris, where he will stay two days during which time he will witness the performance of Mme. Bernhardt's "L'Aiglon," M. Rostand's new play, and endeavor to make definite arrangements for her appearance in this country next season. If successful in these negotiations he expects that his return to this country will be sooner than otherwise.

After the two days in Paris Mr. Grau will proceed to London, remaining there for a period of two months, giving his attention to the season of grand opera at Covent Garden. While in the English metropolis Mr. Grau will make some of his important engagements for the Metropolitan Opera House next Winter. Among some of the contracts already made is that with Mme. Nordica, who will confine her appearances next season with the Grau forces to San Francisco, no arrangements having been made for her singing in this city with the company, although she probably will be heard in concert.

Chinese "Boxers" Repulsed.

PEKING, April 25.—The report from Tien-Tsin, dated April 23, that a number of native Christians had been massacred by members of the Chinese secret society known as the "Boxers," is quite erroneous. Some Boxers attacked a village occupied by a number of Catholics, but were driven off. One villager was wounded. The Chinese report that seventy Boxers were killed or wounded, which is doubtless an exaggeration.

German Naval Bill Under Discussion.

BERLIN, April 25.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day resumed the debate on the Naval bill, the question involved being the expediency of imposing protective duties as a means of providing for the proposed outlay.

Colombian Rebels Hold Carthagena.

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 25.—A German steamer which has arrived at La Guayra reports that the Colombian revolutionists are masters of Carthagena, the most important Colombian Harbor.

Notice to Readers of The Times.

On and after Monday, April 30, the week-day editions of THE TIMES will be sold to newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies. The issue of Saturday, containing THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, has for some months been sold without this privilege. It has now been determined, for business reasons, to withdraw it altogether for every day of the week, except Sunday, when a limited number of returns will be permitted.

As the orders of newsdealers will naturally be readjusted to the measure of their daily sales, it is not improbable that readers wishing to buy a copy of THE TIMES will find sometimes that their newsdealer has sold out his supply. The remedy is within everybody's reach. Readers of THE TIMES should order their paper in advance, having it delivered at their residences or places of business or reserved by the newsdealer until called for. If advance orders are given no inconvenience will be occasioned by the discontinuance of the return privilege, and it will be a distinct advantage to the newsdealers. —Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was perhaps the gayest of the so-called Spring season. Besides the numerous weddings there were several other events of social importance, and in the evening there was the farewell performance of the opera. This drew a large and fashionable audience, including many of the old stockholders, who have been faithful in their attendance during the season. The American and White Star wharves were crowded in the morning with persons bidding good-bye to friends who sailed on the St. Louis and the Teutonic.

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Lakewood continues to be the centre of attraction for the lovers of polo, and Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are entertaining a large house party there. Oakdale has been the Mecca for golf lovers this week, and the Meadow Brook contingent is divided in its allegiance to one or other of the sports. Some New York fashionables went to Lakewood on Tuesday, and others to Oakdale to see the golfers. All Long Island, in fact, turned out for the latter contest. Flushing has been having a bazar for the United Workers. It closed last evening with a dance. On Tuesday evening Mrs. Sidney Harris recited "The Absent-Minded Beggar"; Miss Hunter, a niece of Mrs. James Winslow, gave some humorous selections, and a Court minuet was danced under the direction of Mrs. Robert Colgate by the young people, among whom were Misses Marjorie Bowne, Mary Ludlow Bogart, Lucy Thayer, Ruth Bullard, and Masters Morris Pryor, Chandler Montgomery, Roger Bullard, and Frederic Bowne, Jr. The fair was organized by Mrs. Southgate Webster, Mrs. R. S. Bowne, and Mrs. James A. MacDonald, and among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Sam Pryor, Mrs. John R. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Staples, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. John Wilmerding, and Miss Wilmerding.

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The members of the leading New York clubs will be sorry to hear of the serious illness of Edward Bulkley, who is in a critical condition at a private hospital in Washington. Mr. Bulkley is the brother of Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Reginald Rives, and Mrs. Roland Redmond. He is a representative man in New York society and one of the most popular of bachelors. He was one of the organizers of the famous Bachelors' Cotillion, given some years ago at the Waldorf.

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"Buffalo Bill" and his troupe seem to have taken the place of the circus in fashionable interest. There have been many large parties to the Madison Square Garden this week. Some of them have been given by Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller.

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Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry have returned from Newport, where they have been putting their villa in order. Mrs. Frank Sturgis has left town and gone to Lenox for a few days to arrange her villa before she leaves New York for the season. She will be at Lenox in June. Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig will go to Lenox early in the season.

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La Touraine sails to-day for Havre with a large passenger list. Among those who are booked to sail on her are W. H. Parish, Mr. and Mrs. A. Willard, and a number of the Metropolitan Opera House company, including Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Grau, Mme. Emma Calvé, M. Pol Plançon, and M. Edouard de Reszke.

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On the Bremen, sailing to-day for Bremen via Southampton, there are booked, among others, Col. H. B. Bristol and Mrs. Bristol, Mrs. S. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. A. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. L. Sutro, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Savage, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Unger, Mr. and Mrs. John Weber, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Windmiller and Miss Windmiller.

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Among those who went to the White Star wharf to see the Teutonic off yesterday noon were Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mrs. Bower Ismay, and Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, to bid bon voyage to Miss Ismay, who returns to her home in Liverpool after a brief visit here; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kessler, to say farewell to the Countess of Strafford, Mrs. Kessler's sister, and the Countess's daughter, Miss Colgate, who are also returning to England after a brief visit to this city; Mrs. Charles Childs and Miss Childs, to speed Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker and the Misses Rutherford on their departure; Mrs. J. F. Pierson and Miss Pierson, to say good-bye to Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason, who after a Winter's sojourn in the City of Mexico, goes to Europe for the Summer, and Mrs. Edward McVickar and the Misses Robb to bid farewell to Mr. J. Hampden Robb.

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The engagement is announced of Stuart Duncan, son of Mr. John Patterson Duncan and a brother of Mrs. Walter Watson, and Miss Jermain Stoddard, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Charles Augustus Stoddard. The engagement has been announced in New Haven of Dr. James Locke, Professor of Chemistry in Yale University, and Miss Anna Richards, daughter of Prof. Eugene L. Richards. The wedding of T. Wilson Lloyd and Miss Elizabeth Jewett, daughter of the Rev. Edward H. Jewett of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, and a sister of Rutgers Jewett, will be celebrated on Wednesday, May 16, in the chapel of the seminary.

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There will be a meeting of The Drawing Room Club to-night in the East Room of the Astoria, at which Percival Chubb will read a paper on "The Leading Tendencies in the Literature of the Dying Century." The University Glee Club gives to-night, also at the Astoria, its annual concert, which is a regular Spring happening.

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The dance by the members of the Monday Evening Bowling Club, which was announced to take place at the Bolkenhayn last evening, did not come off, owing, as is stated by the organizer of the club, to the fact that so many subscribers to the Club have left town. The abandonment of this dance would evidence, were other signs wanting, the fact that the season of entertaining in New York is about at an end, and that the Spring season in the suburbs has begun. The suburban country clubs from now on and until July will be the centres of social life and gayety.

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There were two bridal couples sailing yesterday morning on the Teutonic, and numbers of their friends, including the attendants at their weddings, went to the White Star pier to see them off. They are Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Randolph, (Miss Isabella Carter,) who were married in Philadelphia on Monday, and who go abroad for a three months' trip, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Starr, (Miss Harriette Delaplaine Danforth,) who will be abroad all Summer.

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To-day, in the chantry of Grace Church, Mrs. E. Lee-Jones, daughter of the late Charles Moran and sister of Amedée de Pau Moran, will be married to Dr. William Duncan McKim. There will also be two out-of-town weddings of interest, those of Miss Margie Bateman and the Rev. Ernest M. Paddock, in Washington, and of Dr. Leonard C. Sanford and Miss Sarah Tracy Whitney in New Haven, Conn.

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This is the season for the twanging of the banjo, the strumming of the mandolin, and the singing of the blithesome glee song by college men. The entertainment given last evening in the Astoria ballroom by the Yale Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Club was quite a fashionable event, and ended in a dance. This is the second week of the Easter holidays, and the younger set was present in force. Among the patronesses last evening were Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. J. Burton Harrison, and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup. The Columbia Glee Club held a concert and reception at Mendelssohn Hall. This evening the New York University Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs will have a concert at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall.

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This evening Miss Frances E. Law will give a song recital at the studio of Francis Fischer Powers in Carnegie Hall. She will be assisted by Mr. Powers, Sterne Francis Jones, and Horace Kinney. Among the patronesses are Miss Amy Fay, Mrs. Alexander H. De Haven, Mrs. A. T. Jerome, and Mrs. Francis Wiley Jones.

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Mrs. John Jacob Astor has left Pau and is in Paris for a short stay before she sails for the United States. Mrs. David Gardner and family are also in Paris, having arrived from Cannes, and Miss Sands, who has been in Rome, is at the same hotel. Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., and the Misses Iselin, who have passed the Winter in the Engadine, are at the Hotel du Rhin, Paris.

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The Germanic brings H. T. H. Stuyvesant, James de Forest Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Dundan, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sykes, Charles Dunwoody, Mrs. Agar, and Capt. A. L. Tennyson d'Eyncourt of London.

VAUDEVILLE AT THE ASTORIA.

The Astor Gallery at the Astoria held a large audience last evening at a vaudeville entertainment given by the Hospital Guild of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women for the benefit of the institution. The entertainment was in charge of and given under the direction of William Burnet Tuthill, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. Joseph F. Vion was the stage director and chief entertainer, and John George Frank was in charge of the music, which was furnished by members of the Twelfth Regiment Fanfare Orchestra. The programme was made up of Japanese acrobats by the Kimura sisters, a Dutch monologue, with dance, by Fanny Fields; an old-time negro act by Tom Lewis and Sam J. Ryan, and selections by Conway and Leland, acrobats; Artie Hall, in coon songs; Gus Williams, German comedian, and Tim Cronin, and a musical comedy.

Miss Gammell Reported Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 25.—A report has reached here from Europe that Miss Harriet Gammell will soon arrive at her Summer home, Ocean Lawn, on the Cliffs, for the season. Servants have arrived at the cottage and are preparing it for occupancy. It is rumored also that Miss Gammell has announced her engagement to Thomas Shaw Safe, an English gentleman of considerable means and an explorer of some note, and that the wedding will occur this Fall. Mr. Safe spent a part of last Summer in Newport, and was entertained by members of the British Legation, and also by Cope Whitehouse, one of his personal friends. While here, Mr. Safe was contemplating a visit to the gold fields of the Klondike in the interest of an English syndicate. The report of the engagement comes as a great surprise. It is said that Miss Gammell has fully recovered her health since her arrival in Europe, some months ago. While driving last Summer her horse bolted and ran away, throwing her from her carriage, and resulting in her serious injury, which confined her to Ocean Lawn for several months.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Ogden Mills, and Mrs. Burke-Roche arrived from New York City this evening.

Mrs. S. B. Stitt has arrived for the season.

The yacht Electra will go into commission May 15, and will bring Commodore Gerry and his family here a few days later for the season.

Hugh L. Willoughby has rented his cottage, The Chalet, to Gibson Fahnestock for the season.

Dwight Braman of Boston is to rent a cottage here again, and during the season will entertain the Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, and the Countess, during the season.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The German Ambassador gave a large dinner party this evening in honor of the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage.

Senator and Mrs. Elkins entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. D. J. Hill, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State, gave a Spanish afternoon at home to-day, at which the guests were the Spanish-American diplomats and some Spanish-speaking friends in resident society.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hammond—Klous.

Frederick Hammond of Detroit and Miss Juliet Anna Klous, daughter of J. S. Klous of 338 West Eighty-ninth Street, was married in St. Francis Xavier's Church, at 4 P. M. yesterday by the Rev. W. T. Ennis, assisted by the Rev. Father Roach. The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her father, wore a gown of white chiffon and Flemish lace, with a tulle veil, and at her throat a butterfly of diamonds, the bridegroom's gift. Her shower bouquet was of lilies of the valley, orchids, and orange blossoms, and she carried twisted about her fingers a gold rosary. The maid of honor, Miss Hammond, was gowned in white mousseline de soie and Cluny lace. She wore a small picture hat of yellow straw trimmed with yellow roses, and carried an armful of white roses. The bridesmaids were the Misses Lucie Macdonald, Maude Simpson, Grace Morris, Elizabeth Adams, Clara Hay of St. Louis, and Ethel J. Hammond of Detroit. Their dresses were of white mousseline over yellow taffeta, and with sleeves of yellow panne velvet and sashes of the velvet heavily spangled falling over the skirts. All wore hats of frosted white tulle, edged with black velvet piping, and decorated with yellow roses. The waists of the gowns were trimmed with spangled chiffon, and the bridesmaids carried bouquets of yellow daisies and white hyacinths and wore pearl crescents, the gift of the bride. Benjamin S. Warren of Detroit was Mr. Hammond's best man and the ushers were Howard Brooke, Stephen E. Hartwell, and Lyster Walker, all of Detroit, and Stanley McGrane, Prentiss Dehart, and Walter Hess of New York. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the house of the bride's parents.

Lahens—Boynton.

The wedding of Pierre Pearsall Lahens and Miss Elinor Vernon Boynton, daughter of Mrs. John H. Boynton of 359 West Twentieth Street, took place yesterday at noon in Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert. The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, Theodore V. Boynton. Her gown of white satin had trimmings of point lace, her veil was of tulle, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Boynton's maid of honor was her sister, who wore a gown of lemon-colored crepe de chine, with a yoke of lace, the skirt elaborately tucked, and wore a small hat of black net, with yellow flowers. Mr. Lahens's best man was his brother, Louis E. Lahens, and the ushers were Charles E. Boynton, Arthur S. Walcott, Pierre Pearsall Jackson, Frank Donaldson, William Littell, and William Field. The ceremony was followed by a breakfast for the relatives and intimate friends at the house of the bride's mother.

Shepard—O'Connor.

Frederick White Shepard and Miss Agnes O'Connor, a daughter of William O'Connor, were married yesterday at noon at the residence of the bride's father, 8 East Twelfth Street. The Rev. Neil N. McKinnon of St. Ignatius's Church performed the ceremony. The bride, whose father gave her away, wore a gown of white chiffon. Her veil was of lace, fastened to her coiffure with orange blossoms, and she carried white roses. Miss Valaria O'Connor, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor. She was gowned in yellow crepe de chine, and her flowers were purple lilacs. Four little girls held the white ribbons. These were the Misses Lillian Andrews, Louise Noel, Bessie Brittan, and Janet Malcolm. Mr. Shepard's best man was his brother, Ralph Kissam Shepard. The wedding was a quiet and small one, as only 100 invitations were issued to relatives and close friends.

Ogden—Davies.

Louis Mansfield Ogden and Miss Augusta McKim Davies were married very quietly at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 22 East Forty-fifth Street, by the Rev. Dr. David Greer. The bride's gown was of white satin, and her veil of lace. She wore a diamond star, the bridegroom's gift, and carried white lilacs. The maid of honor, Miss Alice M. Baldwin, was gowned in mauve silk, covered with white lace. She wore a white lace hat and carried purple lilacs. The little attendant, Miss May Ellery Anderson, daughter of Mrs. Chauncey Anderson, wore a green silk dress covered with white lace, and carried daisies. Henry Brevoort Kane was Mr. Ogden's best man. There were no ushers. Only relatives and intimate friends were invited to witness the wedding.

Murray—Goodwin.

William Lewis Murray and Miss Hattie Louise Goodwin were married at the residence of the bride, 235 West Seventy-fourth Street, at 3 P. M. yesterday. The bride, who was given away by her father, Edwin P. Goodwin, wore a dress of white chiffon trimmed with applique lace. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and wore a tulle veil. She had no attendants. C. E. Murray, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and Messrs. Charles Boynton and Edward Leask were the ushers. The wedding, which was a quiet one, was followed by a small reception.

Patten—Morse.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 25.—Frances Whiting Morse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Baxter Morse, was married this evening at the home of her parents to Henry Ayres Patten, cashier of the Astor Place Bank of New York. The bridesmaids were Miss Louise Patten, sister of the bridegroom, of Plainfield, N. J.; Miss Ida McCaffrey of Oswego, Miss Sarah Briggs Furman, and Miss Ella Elizabeth Thayer of this city.

The matron of honor was Mrs. William Samuel Morse of this city. The best man was David Huntington Lanman of Brooklyn, and the ushers were Charles Case Morse, John Plunkett Morse, Percy Ingalls of Montclair, N. J., and William Horace Morley of Detroit. The bride's gifts to her maids were pearl brooches, while the groom's gifts to the ushers were pearl scarf pins.

Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Patten of Plainfield, N. J., parents of the bridegroom; Mrs. Eliza Patten of Chicago, Miss Elizabeth Patten, Miss Gladys Wells, Henry Ayres of Philadelphia, grandfather of the bridegroom; Mrs. Elizabeth Morley and Miss Mary Morley of Marine City, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. James B. Case, and Mr. and Mrs. Kent Jarvis of St. Louis, and Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bates of Oswego.

Immediately after the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. H. H. Stebbins of the Central Presbyterian Church, Mr. and Mrs. Patten left for an extended Southern trip. They will not be at home in New York City until October. Among the gifts to the couple were a chest of silver from the bride's parents and a tea set from the Directors of the Astor Place Bank.

Rockhill—Perkins.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., April 25.—A brilliant wedding took place to-day, when Miss Edith Howell Perkins of Litchfield was married to William Woodville Rockhill of Washington, D. C. The bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Deming Perkins. The bridegroom is well known in Washington, where he is Chief of the Bureau of American Republics.

The ceremony took place in the Congregational Church, at 1 o'clock, the Rev. John Hutchins officiating. Prof. Harry B. Jepson of Yale University presided at the organ. The ushers were Georgs Howard of Washington, D. C.; J. Curtis Patterson of Philadelphia, Winthrop E. Dwight of New York, and J. Deming Perkins, Jr., of Litchfield. Miss Caroline B. Farnam of New Haven was the maid of honor and the best man was Major Charles L. McCamby of the Marine Corps. A wedding breakfast at the Perkins residence followed the ceremony. Two hundred guests were in attendance, while regrets were received from President McKinley, members of the Cabinet, and the Diplomatic Corps, and others prominent in the social life not only of Washington and other American cities, but from many foreign cities.

Morgan-Jones—Rhinelander.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Miss Frances Rhinelander of New York and William Morgan-Jones of Cardiff, Wales, were married to-day at St. Alban's Church, in the suburbs of this city. The Very Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, officiated, assisted by the brother of the bride, the Rev. Phillip M. Rhinelander, and the Rev. C. C. Bratenahl, rector of the church. The bride was given away by her brother, but had no attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan-Jones left for New York immediately after the ceremony, and will live in London.

Wanamaker—Monroe.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 25.—Miss Mamie Monroe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Monroe, and George Wanamaker were married at 8 o'clock by the Rev. W. W. Gillies of the Methodist Church. The bride wore a traveling costume of blue cloth and carried white roses. A reception took place at the bride's home and afterward the couple left on a wedding trip to Washington. The gift of the groom to the bride was $100 in gold.

AMBASSADORS AT A BANQUET.

Mr. Choate, in London, Speaks of Good-Will of Nations Toward Great Britain.

LONDON, April 25.—The diplomatic representatives of the United States, Germany, China, Greece, Servia, and the Netherlands were present this evening at the annual Easter banquet of the Lord Mayor of London. The Duke of Cambridge and the Australian Federation delegates were also of the company.

The chief feature of the function was the warm reception given Joseph H. Choate, who responded to the toast "The Ambassadors." He was greeted with vociferous applause, and his speech, although chiefly in a humorous vein, was punctuated with a few serious remarks that turned the tide of laughter into hearty cheering.

"I consider," he said, "speaking on behalf of my brother Ambassadors, that our highest duty and greatest pleasure is to cultivate the friendly relations of our several countries with Great Britain, so as to avoid the possibility of a resort to war."

Mr. Choate then humorously declared that hospitality was the besetting sin of Great Britain and England, so much so that the countries of the Ambassadors are inclined to fear they may become Englishmen through the very warmth of their welcome.

He concluded with an impassioned description of the sufferings of the Indian famine victims. "I am delighted to read," he declared, "that New York has responded to the appeal for help." This reference to American aid brought out a burst of cheers. He went on to speak of the contributions made by Berlin and other capitals to the famine fund, adding:

"I will not indulge in any loud professions of good-will to-night. Actions speak louder than words, and actions like these (referring to the Indian famine contributions) show the feelings of the nations toward England. I hope that all the countries represented here in peace will continue so, and I hope that all the world may become so united by the efforts of those present as to do away with the possibility of conflict."

AMERICAN EXHIBITS AT PARIS.

Special Concessions Given for Display of Sculpture and Fruits.

PARIS, April 25.—American sculpture will have a prominent display in the most conspicuous site in Paris through a concession granted to John B. Caldwell, the American Director of Fine Arts at the Paris Exposition, by the French authorities. This is no less than permission to erect in the famous Place de la Concorde specimens of the sculpture which has been entered for competition for the prizes of the exposition.

Success has also attended the efforts of Commissioner Peck to secure a desirable space for exposing the exhibits of American pomology. A building of large proportions, which though part of the Horticultural Hall, but because of its architectural construction a practically separate structure, has been allotted to the United States, and the Stars and Stripes now floats over it. The building is in the form of a dome, and is constructed of glass. Fresh fruit will be placed there on the arrival of each steamer from America, and the building will contain all American products from Maine to California.

Tuberculosis Congress Opens.

NAPLES, April 25.—The International Tuberculosis Congress was opened at the San Carlo Theatre to-day in the presence of the King and Queen of Italy, the Prince and Princess of Naples, the Duke of Genoa, the Premier, Gen. Pelleux, and the Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Baccelli. The latter delivered the inauguration speech, and a delegate from each country represented at the congress followed. All the diplomats, including United States Ambassador Draper, attended the session.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. John C. Rankin.

The Rev. John C. Rankin, for many years pastor of the Baskingridge (N. J.) Presbyterian Church, died yesterday at that place. He was born in Greensborough, N. C., eighty-four years ago, and was graduated from Chapel Hill University, N. C., in 1836, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1840. His first wife was Nora Comfort, daughter of the Rev. David Comfort, pastor of the Kingston (N. J.) Presbyterian Church for fifty years. Mr. Rankin, with his wife, went to Hindustan in 1840, a month after they were married, as a missionary.

He remained in Hindustan eight years. In September, 1851, Mr. Rankin accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baskingridge Presbyterian Church, where he preached for forty-four years, retiring in July, 1895. He leaves three sons—Walter L., President of Carroll College, Wisconsin; the Rev. Edward F., pastor of the Shewano Presbyterian Church, Shewano, Wis.; John C., formerly Mayor of Elizabeth, N. J., and a daughter, Mrs. R. T. Arrowsmith of Pittsburg, Penn. He also leaves a widow, who before her marriage to him was Mrs. N. O. Scales of Salisbury

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Use both GREENS and BLACKS use less tea and infuse THRLE to FIVE min. Always use BOILING wate

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WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12, $15 to $25. TO ORDER, $16, $20, $25, and $30. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Men's Hats. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40, $45, and $50. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6.
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Write for terms and particulars.
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Miss C. FULLER, Principal.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NO PNEUMATIC TUBE SERVICE EXTENSION

House Eliminates Appropriation from the Post Office Bill.

Mr. Moody Declares New York Company's Assets Consisted Only of Its Contract with the Government.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—After a spirited debate, in which there were several sensational features, the House to-day, by a vote of 87 to 50, eliminated from the Post Office Appropriation bill the clause appropriating $750,000 for the extension of the pneumatic tube service.

The House immediately upon convening resumed consideration of the measure and devoted two hours to debate under the arrangement previously made.

Mr. Little, (Dem., Ark.,) the first speaker, opposed the pneumatic tube service, which, he held, was unnecessary and of no material benefit in expediting the mails. The charges for the service in New York, he said, were outrageously exorbitant. The Government was paying $37,000 a mile rental for a six-inch iron pipe, besides the cost of operating the machines.

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.) also opposed the extension of the tube service. If it was entered upon, he said, it would add in the near future millions to the already swollen expenditures of the Post Office Department. Using this item as a text, Mr. Moody made an urgent plea for retrenchment in public expenditures. Every branch of the public service, he said, was asking for its share of the enormous revenues which were being collected.

Proceeding, Mr. Moody assailed the whole history of the pneumatic tube service. "It is so malodorous from beginning to end," said he, "that it should die the death of a dog."

"Smoke the rascals out," cried Mr. Little, "and we on this side of the House will stay with you."

Mr. Moody said it was not a pleasant thing for him to exploit the scandal which had been uncovered by the Postal Commission, of which he was a member, but he considered it his duty to do so. He declared that former Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson, under whom the first experiments in the pneumatic tube service were made, when he retired accepted from the company $1,000 in cash and $10,000 in stock for his services here during the succeeding year.

What that service could be, Mr. Moody said, he could not imagine. These facts, he said, had been brought out by the commission. John E. Milholland of New York, he said, was the President of the Tube Company.

Mr. Moody's next statement startled the House and created a sensation. The tube service, he said, had been constructed by contractors who took their pay in stock and bonds. The only asset of the company was its contract with the Government. "I regret to say," continued Mr. Moody, deliberately, "that one of the principal holders of these stocks and bonds was a member of this House and a member of the Committee on Appropriations."

"Give his name," shouted Mr. Livingston, (Dem., Ga.)

"I will not," replied Mr. Moody. Then he added another sensational statement to the effect that a large block of the stock of the concern had been sent to a near relative of a prominent member of the House as a New Year's gift.

"But I am proud to say," said Mr. Moody, "that the return mail carried back that dishonoring and dishonorable gift."

When the applause that greeted this statement had died out Mr. Moody appealed to the House not to indorse "this sort of a transaction."

Mr. Moody disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon the Post Office Committee, which he highly commended. He was especially glowing in his praise of Mr. Loud, the Chairman of the committee. Mr. Moody said he had been appealed to by commercial bodies of Boston to aid in the extension of this service, but he refused to close his eyes to his duty in this matter. He charged that companies in all the large cities of the country were preparing to raid Congress in behalf of further extension of the tube service.

Mr. Roberts (Rep., Mass.,) entered an emphatic protest against the elimination of the pneumatic tube service in Boston. It had the indorsement of all the business men of Boston, he said. He was not here to defend or condone anything "rotten" in connection with these contracts, but, if all the charges were true, that would have no effect on the value of the service.

Mr. Bingham (Rep., Penn.,) said that Congress was not concerned with the question of morals involved in an ex-Assistant Postmaster General taking service with a corporation, but with the question whether the tube service was valuable in expediting the mails. He earnestly favored the extension of the service. The proposed appropriation would extend the service to Chicago and extend the service in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) supported the proposition to extend the service. The pneumatic tube, like the elevator, he said, was here to stay.

Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.,) closed the general discussion. He thought the service should be continued or strangled. If it was to become the settled policy of the Government to maintain the tube service it should be extended.

Mr. Moon (Dem., Tenn.,) moved to eliminate the entire paragraph; adopted, 87 to 50.

When the paragraph relating to railway mail service was reached, Mr. Tawney (Rep., Minn.,) offered as a substitute for it his bill for the reclassification of railway mail clerks, which divides the clerks into ten classes, the highest grade to receive $1,800 per annum, and provides a general system of promotion. Mr. Tawney made an extended argument in favor of his amendment, which, he said, was designed to do justice to one of the most deserving classes of Government employes.

Mr. Loud, defending the provision in the bill relating to the pay of railway postal clerks, said that it provided an increase of $600,000, the largest increase in the history of the service.

Mr. Alexander (Rep., N. Y.,) advocated the adoption of the Tawney substitute. It was not a question of cost, he said, but of justice, which the House must decide.

Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) who was in the chair, finally ruled the Tawney amendment out of order.

Without completing the bill the House adjourned.

REPLIES TO MR. MOODY.

J. E. Milholland Answers Congressman's Statements—Effect on New York's Tube Service.

John E. Milholland, who was formerly President of the New York Penumatic Tube Company, now controlled by Howard Gould, met several of the Directors of the company last night at the Hotel Manhattan. They discussed the attack made by Representative Moody, and later Mr. Milholland said in reply:

"It is one of the most ridiculous, discreditable exhibitions ever made in Congress in an affair of this kind. This whole matter of the New York Company was gone over carefully before the Postal Commission two years ago. I appeared before that body voluntarily, and after laying before its members every book, contract, and paper relating to the subject, myself made the statements that Mr. Moody has now attempted to use to the company's disadvantage.

"I told the commission all about Gen. Neilson's relations with the company. Those relations were entirely above board. The General entered the employ of the company after his retirement from the Post Office Department. He worked for a year or more for the company and received ordinary compensation for his services. To say that this compensation was in any way related to any contract of the company with the Government is to talk nonsense.

"The contract was not made with Gen. Neilson, or his superior in office, ex-Postmaster General Wilson, but with ex-Postmaster General Gary. Gen. Neilson could not and did not influence the matter one-half as much as did the preceding Postmaster Generals, particularly John Wanamaker.

"We employed Gen. Neilson because we wanted a man who understood the Post Office business to represent us at Washington. Gen. Neilson was considered such a man.

"Mr. Moody says the New York lines were constructed by a contractor who took his pay in bonds and stock. This is erroneous. The lines in the city were built by Cornelius J. Ryan & Co. for cash, except about $100,000 of stock. The firm never took a single bond in payment. The cost of construction was $590,000, and $300,000 for patent rights.

"Mr. Moody talks glibly of corruption and in vague language would convey the impression that some members of Congress have been improperly influenced in their actions by their holdings in the Pneumatic Company. But Mr. Moody does not specify. If he knows these things to be facts he should make his statements definite. Let him do this and assume the responsibility of his statements, and I assure him that he will have an immediate opportunity of legally verifying them.

"Let us say in all frankness that I am not surprised at what happened to-day. I was told months ago that the bill would be beaten unless certain interests were placated. You may make any application of these remarks that you please. I did not begin the mud-throwing.

"The effect in this city will be the suspension of the pneumatic service between the Produce Exchange, the General Post Office and Brooklyn, the sub-stations at Ninth Street, Madison Square, Thirty-eighth Street, and the Grand Central Depot. It is a very serious matter. Formerly it required from one to two hours to bring a letter from the Grand Central Depot to the City Hall. It is done by the tube in seven minutes. That tells the whole story. It may be that the American people desire to return to the antiquated mail cart, and possibly discard the trolley and locomotive, but I do not think so."

EXTRA PAY FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

Secretary of War Sends a Statement to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Secretary of War Root to-day sent to the Senate his reply to the resolution of April 21, as to whether officers of the United States Army in Cuba or Porto Rico have received any compensation for their services there other than the compensation to which they are entitled by law to receive as salary and allowances, and if so, asking the names and rank of the officers and the amounts received by them. The reply is as follows:

Pursuant to the orders of the Secretary of War, dated respectively March 1, 1899; April 19, 1899, and May 9, 1899, copies of which are annexed hereto, allowances have been paid for officers of the army who have been required to live in the City of Havana, and to perform important civil functions in connection with the administration of the government of Cuba, as follows:

To the Military Governor of Cuba, at the rate of $7,500 per year.

To the Military Governor of Havana, at the rate of $5,000 per year.

To the Collector of Customs for the Island of Cuba, at the rate of $1,800 per year.

To the Treasurer of the Island of Cuba, at the rate of $1,800 per year.

These payments were in addition to the salary and allowances which the said officers were entitled as such to receive out of the Treasury of the United States.

I am not aware of any other payments of the character described in the resolution to any officers in Cuba. I annex hereto a report received some months since from the headquarters division of Cuba, showing that none other have been made. Payments to the Military Governor of Havana will cease with the termination of that office on the 1st day of May, 1900. No allowances have been made to any officer in Porto Rico other than the statutory salary and alowances out of the Treasury of the United States.

The payments specified were made out of the revenues of the Island of Cuba, on account of government thereof, and they were made on that account for the reason that it was impossible for the said officers to properly perform the necessary duties pertaining to their positions without the expenditure of the full amount of such allowances in addition to their statutory salaries and allowance out of the Treasury of the United States.

The aggregate of the payments thus made prior to the 1st day of the present month was $17,441. The total receipts of the Island of Cuba collected by these officers during the period covered by the aforesaid expenditure therefrom, amounted to $21,026,572, and the total disbursements under their direction amounted to $19,280,512. Similar allowances to officers of the army performing civil functions in Mexico and California were approved by Congress by act of March 3, 1849, and the act of Feb. 3, 1853. The said payments were authorized by the President of the United States upon the oral advice of the Attorney General that the same were in all respects lawful.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

ALASKAN CODE BILL DISCUSSED.

Mr. Hansbrough Withdraws Amendment Regarding Cape Nome Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Consideration of the Alaskan Civil Code bill was resumed in the Senate to-day, the pending question being the amendment relating to the Cape Nome mining claims offered by Mr. Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) who said that having been convinced his amendment was too radical, he had decided to withdraw it. He then accepted the substitute offered by Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.,) with the insertion of a provision that it should apply to the District of Alaska and not to the entire public domain. Mr. Carter accepted the suggestion and modified his amendment accordingly.

Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.,) continued his argument against the pending amendment. Its adoption, he said, would be detrimental to the intrests of the people, especially to the mining interests; it was a reversal of the policy of the Government, retroactive in its operation, and in every way unjust and intolerable.

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) entered a protest against the adoption of the amendment and Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) supported it. Mr. Stewart (Sil., Nev.,) declared the whole proposition a trick to change the laws, and he proposed to find, if possible, "the nigger in the wood pile."

The bill was then laid aside for the day.

PROTEST AGAINST WAR TAX.

Brewers Ask for the Repeal of the Extra $1 Per Barrel.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A large delegation representing the brewers of the United States appeared before the Ways and Means Committee to-day to urge the repeal of the extra $1 a barrel imposed on beer by the War Revenue act. The delegation was sent by the Board of Trustees of the United States Brewers' Association, and included the President of the association, Rudolph Brandt of Chicago; the Vice President, N. W. Kendall of New Haven, and Messrs. Edward Ruhl of Boston, Peter Hauck, Jr., of Newark, E. G. S. Miller, and C. G. Pankow of Buffalo, J. W. Brown of Brooklyn, and G. Thomann of New York. Representatives Bartholdt of Missouri and Ruppert of New York, who have taken an active interest in the legislation, also were present.

Chairman Payne and Representatives Dalzell, Dolliver, Hopkins, Tawney, Lane, Richardson, McClellan, Swanson, Underwood, and Newlands heard the arguments and by frequent inquiries manifested their interest in the subject.

The brewers stated that they had paid under silent protest the sum of $70,000,000 per year, and that in consequence of the tax, sales had fallen off to the extent of 1,000,000 barrels per year, and that ruin would follow the continuation of the tax.

The committee adjourned without taking any action, as this request, with others, will be considered later.

T. C. Platt in Quay's Old Seat.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—When the Senate met to-day Mr. Platt (Rep., N. Y.,) occupied the seat in the front row of the Republican side formerly occupied by Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania. During the present session Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania has occupied the seat, holding it for Mr. Quay in case he should be seated.

Nominated for Congress.

OMAHA, April 25.—John R. Hays was nominated to-day for Congress by the Republicans of the Third district. W. S. Morlan received the Republican nomination in the Fifth district.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

A joint resolution authorizing the exhibit of Government relics at the New York Printing Exposition was adopted by the Senate.

The Senate resolution declaring that Nathan B. Scott was duly elected a Senator from West Virginia was considered and passed until to-day.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill, carrying with it a little over $3,000,000, was passed by the Senate.

A bill appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Kingston, N. Y., also was passed by the Senate.

At the opening of the session of the House yesterday William H. King, who served in the Fifty-fifth Congress from the State of Utah, was sworn in as a Representative from that State to succeed Brigham H. Roberts, who was denied a seat.

The Senate yesterday adopted the conference report on the Hawaiian Government bill. The principal changes made by the last conference were to strike out all provisions requiring the payment of taxes before registration to vote and the elimination of the provision that a person may be imprisoned for debt or for non-payment of taxes.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Henry G. Lyon, Twenty-second Infantry, will proceed to Albany, N. Y., and report to the Governor of the State of New York for duty with the National Guard of that State for a period of three months.

Navy.

Lieut. C. B. Morgan is detached from the branch hydrographic office at Norfolk, Va., and assigned to the Michigan as executive officer and navigator.

Lieut. Commander J. H. Bull is detached from the Bennington and ordered to the Newark.

Lieut. H. T. Baker is detached from the Monongahela and ordered to the Essex immediately.

Lieut. Commander C. S. Richman is detached from the Newark and ordered to the Bennington.

Commander F. Courtis is ordered to duty at the navy yard, Washington, for ordnance instruction.

Lieut. William Truxtun is detached from the Franklin and ordered immediately to duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office, Norfolk.

Lieut. G. L. P. Stone is detached from the Richmond April 27, and ordered to the Buffalo April 28.

Lieut. Stokely Morgan's order to report for examination for retirement is revoked. His sick leave is extended six months.

Lieut. H. G. Gates is detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Michigan April 26.

Lieut. C. S. Williams is detached from the Marblehead and ordered to Honolulu, H. I., sailing from San Francisco May 3 for duty on the Iroquois.

Naval Cadet G. C. Sweet is detached from the Iowa and ordered to Honolulu, H. I., sailing from San Francisco May 3 for duty on the Iroquois.

Paymaster J. A. Mudd is granted leave for three months from May 3 to go abroad.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The gunboat Yorktown arrived to-day at Shanghai. She will replace the Bennington and Concord in the waters of Northern China in looking after the interests of American residents.

The Detroit has arrived at Port Limon, Costa Rica, to prepare for her homeward run to Portsmouth, N. H.

The battleship Iowa has sailed from San Francisco for the Bremerton naval station.

The flagship Philadelphia sailed to-day from Panama for Punta Arenas.

The Osceola has arrived at New York.

The training ship Buffalo arrived at Fort Monroe to-day.

The naval cadet ship Chesapeake, in tow of the Potomac, has arrived at Annapolis, and will be put in readiness at once for a Summer cruise of the cadets.

The battleship Kearsarge will drop down from Hampton Roads to Old Point Comfort the end of this week, and will sail within a few days thereafter for Newport, R. I., where she will receive her torpedo outfit.

The Navy Department announces that upon returning from Porto Rico early next month the North Atlantic Squadron will lie in Hampton Roads for about two weeks, making ready for the Summer cruise along the northern coast.

The training ship Alliance sailed to-day with apprentices aboard from Guantanamo for Key West.

Will Not Cruise on the Prairie.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Assistant Secretary Hackett has been informed that the Naval Militia of Maryland and Florida have been compelled to withdraw their acceptance of the invitation to make a sea cruise on the United States ship Prairie during the coming Summer. He states that the withdrawal of these militiamen will not cause any change in the programme for the cruises of the militia of other States and Territories.

George D. Meiklejohn Decorated.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The King of Sweden and Norway has tendered to George D. Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War, the decoration of Chevalier of the Sword on account of courtesies extended to Swedish officers who visited the United States during the war with Spain, and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day agreed to report a resolution authorizing Mr. Meiklejohn to accept.

NAGLE'S DOUBLE PAYMENTS.

Suit Possible Against Commissioner for Snow Removal Methods.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle is liable, it was said yesterday, to be held to strict account for his action in permitting one of his subordinates, the Superintendent of Snow Removal, to give double pay to truckmen for carting snow and ice during the last storm. At the time this infraction of the contract for snow removal became public Commissioner Nagle denied he had any knowledge that double payment had been made, though he had written a letter to Controller Coler admitting the fact. Since then Mr. Nagle has declined to discuss the subject in any way.

There are in existence, it was learned yesterday, affidavits made by employes of the Street Cleaning Department and also by men who hauled snow, that double payment had been made. These affidavits, it was pointed out, might be used in an action to bring about the examination before a Justice of the Supreme Court of the Commissioner for wrongful diversion or misapplication of funds.

The charter provides that such an action may be started upon the application of the Mayor or Controller, or any five taxpayers, and in case the charges are proved the guilty person may be fined and dismissed from office and disqualified from holding office or obtaining employment from the city.

INSURANCE RATES ADVANCED.

Chicago's Non-Fireproof Theatres Must Pay Higher Price.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Since the fire which destroyed the Columbia Theatre recently the Chicago Underwriters' Association has been considering raising rates, and this afternoon rates on theatres not fireproof were advanced from $4.28 per $100 of insurance to $6.56.

The new rate is made in accordance with the city ordinance. The only theatres not affected by the new schedule are the Dearborn, Auditorium, and Great Northern, each having been constructed as nearly fireproof as possible. All other playhouses will have to pay the new rate or remodel their interiors to meet the demands of the ordinance.

ELECTRIC WORKERS STRIKE.

About 1,500 Men Seeking to Enforce New Scale of Wages.

Some 1,500 electrical workers went out on strike yesterday for an advance of wages to $4 per day of eight hours' work. Many of them went to their headquarters, at 85 East Fourth Street, to await offers of yielding from the contractors in whose employ they were. The officers of the union said that according to the terms of last year's agreement the men received $3.50 a day, and the contractors had promised to begin paying them at the rate of $4 in January last, but had failed to do so. The officers of the union, therefore, informed the employers that they would enforce the new scale of wages a week before the beginning of May.

There are about 300 electrical contractors in the city, and the Executive Committee of the strikers reported that during the day fifteen large contractors had signed the new agreement to pay $4 for an eight-hour workday, and that fifty-eight other contractors had promised to sign to-day. Among the contractors who were reported as having signed were John T. Whitehead, the United Electrical Company, Ernest Greiner, Brown & McClure, the Cleveland Taylor Company, and John L. Chapin.

SECRET MARRIAGE DISCLOSED.

A Surprise for Senator Baker of Kansas —Blesses His Son.

United States Senator Lucien Baker of Kansas was alarmed on Tuesday after voting on the Quay resolution to receive a dispatch saying that his son, E. Burgoyne Baker, had met with an accident in this city. Senator Baker hastened here, arriving at 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

On his arrival the Senator found that his son had been secretly married two years ago to Catherine Sheridan, and the young couple had been living at 386 Manhattan Avenue. The news astonished him, but he was anxious to bless the young husband and wife and took no rest until he had located them. There was a happy meeting, and Senator Baker returned to Washington yesterday afternoon, accompanied by his son and daughter-in-law.

E. Burgoyne Baker has been engaged in newspaper work for some time. He was hastily dispatched to Croton Dam last week, and when he reached home his wife was out. He left his jewelry, but no letter, and took his revolver. The incident alarmed Mrs. Baker, who sent a telegram to her father-in-law, which resulted in disclosing the secret marriage.

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Samples sent on receipt of return postage—a cents.

ESTABLISHED 1860

DOUBT LOST CHILD STORY

Police May Ask Hammond About Alleged Ferryhouse Waif.

CABMAN McDONALD'S AFFIDAVIT

Describes Visit to Foundling Asylum with Man and Woman—Ferryhouse Employes' Statements.

Wilbur F. Hammond, the jeweler, of 32 Main Street, Greenport, N. Y., who left the two-months'-old baby boy with Superintendent Blair of the Department of Out-Door Poor on Monday, may have to explain to the police more fully how he came into possession of the infant. Detectives Reidy and Armstrong of Capt. McClusky's staff were put on the case yesterday, and they, as well as all the other persons with whom Hammond came into contact are inclined to discredit the story of the finding of the baby in the ferryhouse at Twenty-third Street.

Hammond arrived at Superintendent Blair's office on Monday afternoon with the baby in his arms. He told the story of having found the baby which he mentioned in the following affidavit which Superintendent Blair required him to make before he would take the child:

Wilbur F. Hammond, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is in business at 32 Main Street, Greenport, N. Y.; that he went from Greenport, N. Y., to Jersey City, N. J., this morning, after which he crossed on Twenty-third Street Ferry from Jersey City, N. J., to New York City; that he got off the boat at New York City, and after walking about four feet deponent says he found a child lying against the wall of the ferryhouse; that nobody was near the child, and deponent, after waiting about three-quarters of an hour, during which time the child still lay unclaimed, took said child to the New York Foundling Hospital, where they refused to receive the same; he then went to 66 Third Avenue, to which place the New York Foundling Hospital referred him, and from 66 Third Avenue, deponent was referred to this office; that deponent was to meet his cousin, Emma Brown, on the Jersey City side of the ferry, but that he failed to meet her.

Before reaching Mr. Blair's office Hammond had been to the New York Foundling Asylum, at 175 East Sixty-eighth Street, with the baby, and later at 66 Third Avenue. They refused to take the child at the first-named place, although it was stated there yesterday that when it was suggested to Hammond that he adopt the boy he said he would not do that, but he was willing to pay for his care.

The other side of the story is told by Thomas McDonald, who has a cab stand at the ferry. He says that at 1:05 o'clock on Monday afternoon, an elderly man, accompanied by a young woman, the latter veiled and well dressed, came from the ferry house and asked him to drive them at once to 175 East Sixty-eighth Street, which he knew to be the foundling asylum. There are two circumstances that seem to point out, the authorities believe, that Hammond was the man. He answers the description given by the cabman, and at the asylum it was said that the only baby brought there on Monday was the one brought by Hammond.

Hammond got out of the cab when it reached the foundling asylum and the woman was driven to the down-town station of the elevated road at Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, where McDonald left her. The woman paid the cab hire, which was $1.25. Hammond registered at the Astor House at 11:30 on Monday night, paid $2 for Room 159, and left at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

At the ferry house of the Pennsylvania Road yesterday the employes said that Hammond's story was preposterous. It would have been impossible, they said, for the baby to have been in the place where Hammond said he found it and not be observed by the several hundred people who left the boat that came into the slip at 12:45, on which boat, they said, Hammond and the woman must have been. Another boat came in at 1 o'clock, but there were so few people on it that Hammond carrying a baby, or even with a woman and a baby, would have been noticed. The employes also claim that the most natural thing for Hammond to have done had he really found the baby would have been to notify some of the employes or the policeman at the ferry and not to have gone directly to the Foundling Asylum. They also think it strange that Hammond, a comparative stranger in the city, should have known where the asylum was.

McDonald went to Superintendent Blair's office yesterday and there made an affidavit embodying the facts in his possession. He said that there was a large crowd on the 12:45 boat, and very few people on the 1 o'clock boat. When the man and woman approached him at 1:05, he said, they were the only persons in the waiting room, and it seemed to him as if they had staid there a while until the crowd went away so as to avoid notice.

Superintendent Blair sent McDonald down to the office of the Chief of Police with Albert Creelman, an investigator of the Out-Door Poor Department, where the same story was told. The case was referred then to the detectives for investigation. Unless Hammond can prove his story, it was said yesterday that his arrest would be asked for under Section 287 of the Penal Code, which provides that any person abandoning a child under six years of age is punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years.

LEFT CHILD IN BELLEVUE.

Woman Imposes on a Chance Acquaintance—Other Abandonments.

An unidentified woman abandoned a ten-months-old child yesterday afternoon in Bellevue Hospital. The woman, who was dressed in a gray skirt and blue bodice, took a seat in the waiting room shortly before 1 o'clock. She opened a conversation with Mrs. Winifred McGowan of Corona Avenue and Crown Street, Corona, L. I., who was waiting there during the examination of her thirteen-year-old son, John McGowan, whom she had brought to the hospital for treatment.

After a time the woman asked Mrs. McGowan to hold her child for a few moments while she went to see a doctor. Mrs. McGowan took the child. Half an hour, one hour, two hours passed by, but the child's mother did not return. Mrs. McGowan became anxious, then suspicious, and finally called an attendant, to whom she told her story. Policeman Banks, who was called, recognized the child as one which a stout woman, answering the description of Mrs. McGowan's unknown friend, wanted to place in some asylum. The woman met Banks in Twenty-sixth Street, and he referred her to Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department. Instead, she had gone to the dispensary in Bellevue.

Mrs. McGowan repeated her story at the East Thirty-fifth Street Station and was then permitted to go. The child was taken back to Bellevue Hospital.

Supt. Blair said that yesterday was a record day for foundlings, four cases of abandonment of infants having been reported, and four infants having been found.

MR. HAMMOND EXPLAINS.

Followed a Woman's Advice in Going to Foundling Asylum.

GREENPORT, L. I., April 25.—W. F. Hammond, who found a baby in New York and attained some notoriety, has returned here.

He says the main facts of the case are as he stated. The child was about ten days old. It was not richly dressed. He says that when he was wondering what to do with the child after finding it, a woman advised him to take it to the Foundling Asylum. He did not know where that was, and the woman caused him to call a cab, and then ...e and she entered it, she saying it would not take her out of her way to show him. The cab was for her, not him. He did not know the woman. He did not consider the incident of the woman and the cab important, and said nothing about it.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DAILY BULLETIN.

ECUMENICAL MISSIONARY CONFERENCE

New York, April 21—May 1, 1900.
THURSDAY, APRIL 26TH.
9:30 A. M.
Carnegie Hall.
COMITY AND DIVISION OF FIELDS.
R. Wardlaw Thompson, Secretary of the London Missionary Society, presiding.

Devotional Service.—"In whom all the building fitly framed together groweth unto a holy temple in the Lord." Leader, Rev. J. Fairley Daly, Free Church of Scotland.

There will be a consideration as to whether Union and Co-operation are Practicable and Desirable, and the Rev. H. M. King, D. D., Chairman of the American Baptist Missionary Union, will speak on the "Spirit and Limitations of Missionary Comity." A General Summary will be given by the Rev. Alexander Sutherland, D. D., Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church in Canada.

Discussion: Need of Unity and Co-operation in Mission Work, Influence of Foreign Missions in Bringing This About. Dangers to be Avoided by Mutual Understanding and Division of Field. Necessity for Economy in the Face of the Appalling State of the Heathen World and the Great Unoccupied Fields. Principles and Application of Comity in the Readjustment of Fields, in Co-operation and Common Rules, and in the Employment of Native Workers.

Central Presbyterian Church.
57th Street, West of Seventh Avenue.
Woman's Work in Foreign Missions.—Methods of Work, Reports from Sectional Meetings: Work Among Young Women and Children—Giving, Literature, Medical Work, Educational Work, Evangelistic Work. Speakers: Miss Belle H. Bennett, Richmond, Ky.; Mrs. Moses Smith, Chicago; Miss A. B. Child, Boston; Mrs. H. C. Campbell, Allegheny City, Penn.; Miss Frances B. Hawley, New York; Mrs. E. S. Strachan, Hamilton, Ont.; Miss Corinna Shattuck, Turkey; Mrs. J. Howard Taylor, China; Mrs. J. Fairley Daly, Glasgow.

2:30 P. M.
Woman's Mass Meeting, Carnegie Hall.
Mrs. J. P. E. Kumler, Pittsburg, Chairman. Prayer—Mrs. Henry Foster, Clifton Springs, N. Y. Address of Welcome—Mrs. Herriot Todd, Boston, Mass. Responses—For Great Britain, Mrs. George Kerry; Australasia, Mrs. Robert Ross; for missionaries, Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick. Addresses—"The Value of Woman's Societies Among Evangelizing Forces"; "The Results of Woman's Work in the Home Churches"; "Methods and Opportunities"; "A Physician's Opportunity"; "The Importance and Use of Missionary Literature"; introduction of missionaries. Speakers: Mrs. Moses Smith, Chicago; Mrs. M. N. Waterbury, Boston; Mrs. W. M. Baird, Korea; Dr. Ida Fay Levering; Miss Irene H. Barnes; Mrs. A. J. Gordon, Boston.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.
55th Street and Fifth Avenue.
"Co-operation and Division of Fields in Occupied and Unoccupied Territory." Speakers: Dr. Harry Guinness, London; Rev. John W. Butler, D. D., Mexico; Rev. T. P. Haggard, Assam.

Central Presbyterian Church.
57th Street, West of Seventh Avenue.
"Higher Education in Mission Fields—Comity in Educational Work." Speakers: D. Stuart Dodge, D. D., New York; D. Z. Sheffield, D. D., China; George B. Smythe, China; F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., New York.

Chamber Music Hall, Carnegie Hall.
"Mission Presses—Their Conduct and Management." "Co-operation in Mission Presses." Speakers: Hubert W. Brown, Mexico; A. W. Rudisill, D. D., India; Gilbert McIntosh, China.

8 P. M.
Carnegie Hall.
The topic of the evening will be "Woman's Work for Woman." Mrs. J. T. Gracey, Rochester, N. Y., presiding. Prayer will be offered by Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickson, New York. A paper prepared by Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, London, entitled "A Great Need," will be read by Mrs. Joseph Cook, Boston. "The Responsibility of Women in Foreign Missions" is to be considered by Mrs. Duncan McLaren of Edinburgh; "The Power of Educated Womanhood, and the Results of Higher Education," will be brought out by Miss Isabella Thoburn and Miss Lilivati Singh, B. A., representing Lucknow College; Mrs. W. A. Montgomery of Rochester will tell of "The Outlook in Woman's Foreign Missionary Work," a group of Christian Women from Mission Fields will be introduced, and the meeting will close with a short service prepared for this occasion.

Central Presbyterian Church.
Here the matter of "Comity and Division of Fields" will be again considered as the main theme of the evening. There will be addresses by Alexander Sutherland, D. D., of Toronto, Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church in Canada; T. W. Pearce of China, of the London Missionary Society, and Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, President of the American Institute for Girls in Spain.

Conference Directory.
Fifty-seventh Street Entrance, First Floor.—Hospitality Rooms: Ticket Committee; Information Bureau; Assignment Committee. (Delegates, Missionaries, and Visitors.) Transportation Committee, Missionary Publications, Telephone, Messenger Call, &c.

Second Floor.—Parlor and Correspondence Rooms; Hat and Coat Rooms; Waiting Rooms.

Post Office.—Located at general entrance, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, inside corridor.

Information Bureau.
1. Refer all inquiries for tickets to the Ticket Committee, in the northwest corner of this room. The Hospitality Committee has no jurisdiction over tickets.

The Executive Committee, the Press Committee, the Committee on Assignments of Speakers for Special Meetings and Pulpits, are in the room over the café in the southwest corner of the building.

Delegates and missionaries should register in Executive Room, Fifty-sixth Street entrance, up one flight.

Missionary Exhibit
of the
ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE ON FOREIGN MISSIONS,
383 West 56th Street, New York.
This Exhibit will be open to the public from Monday, April 23, until Tuesday night, May 1, with the exception of Sunday, April 29. The hours will be from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. Brief talks will be given by missionaries at various times throughout the day.

Stereopticon Lectures
By Missionary Experts at
Church of the Disciples,
323 West 56th Street.
NO TICKETS REQUIRED.
THURSDAY, APRIL 26.
3 P. M.—"India," Miss Margaret C. Davis.
8 P. M.—"Around the World with the Bible," Rev. F. D. Greene.
FRIDAY, APRIL 27.
3 P. M.—"Mohammedan India," Mrs. B. H. Badley.
8 P. M.—"China." Mrs. S. L. Baldwin.
SATURDAY, APRIL 28.
3 P. M.—"Ceylon." Miss Margaret W. Leitch.
8 P. M.—"Hawaii," Dr. Titus Munson Coan.
"China," Rev. C. L. Roades, D. D.
MONDAY, APRIL 30.
3 P. M.—"Japan," Rev. J. Thompson Cole.
8 P. M.—"India Medical Work." Dr. F. Van Allen. "Peru," Dr. H. Grattan Guinness.
TUESDAY, MAY 1.
3 P. M.—"Congo." Dr. H. Grattan Guinness.
8 P. M.—"Arabia." Dr. H. R. L. Worrall.

Notice.
All women missionaries are requested to occupy the platform in Carnegie Hall at the Mass Meeting for Women, Thursday afternoon, April 26, and to meet the Committee on Women's Meetings at the same place at two o'clock.
ABBIE B. CHILD,
Chairman of Committee.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC PROPAGANDA.

Archbishop Ireland Urges Mission of English-Speaking Countries.

Archbishop Ireland has written a letter to the Duke of Norfolk, President of the Catholic Union of Great Britain, in which he urges a united Anglo-Saxon Catholic propaganda. A cable dispatch from Rome last week said that the letter was distrusted at the Vatican, where it was regarded as an effort to revive the liberal movement known as "

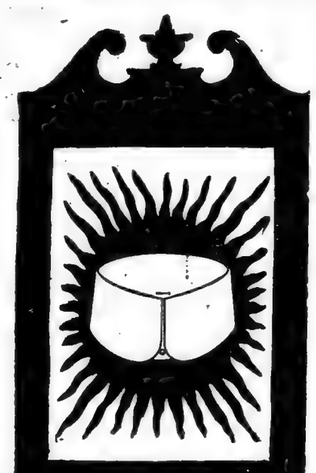

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EVENTS OF THE DAY IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

Lakewood Second Polo Team Wins from Philadelphia.

HANDICAP ALLOWANCES DID IT

George Gould Secured One of the Goals for His Team—Staten Island Plays To-day.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 25.—From the high box seats of the Gould drag this afternoon Mrs. George J. Gould and her guest, Lady Mary Sackville-West, applauded the good points of polo play in which Mr. Gould was a very effective and hard riding factor. Aloft floated the blue and white standard of the Polo Association and the Lakewood colors, yellow and black, were everywhere to be seen. In Mrs. Gould's party were Frederic H. Allen and Ernest Thompson of Lenox, and all were decked by their hostess with the colors which are most popular here. The attendance was close to a thousand, the place was Mr. Gould's new polo field, which is undoubtedly the most perfect in the world, and the opposing teams were the second Lakewood and the team of the Philadelphia Country Club. The line-up was as follows:

LAKEWOOD.	H'c'p.	PHILADELPHIA.	H'c'p.
1—George J. Gould...	2	1—C. B. Zeilin.....	3
2—Robert J. Collier..	5	2—W. Hinckle Smith.	4
3—R. L. Beeckman..	4	3—A. E. Kennedy....	5
Back—H. L. Herbert..	5	Back—J. F. M'Fadd'n.	4
Total	11	Total	16

The first period was a mêlee from the start until the bell, and netted the visitors two goals, one by Zeilin and one by Smith. The second gave Philadelphia one more against two for Lakewood, the first being scored accidentally by McFadden against his own team. This period was much better polo and the third goal was scored by Mr. Gould after hard riding and with a clever stroke that won general applause. The third period gave Philadelphia two more goals against Lakewood's one, and it began to look like a close thing. But the fourth yielded nothing. The ball was in Lakewood ground most of the time, but a fine defense, in which Mr. Herbert's back play was very effective, kept the visitors from scoring, and the game closed with the score 7¾ to 5 in Lakewood's favor.

THE SUMMARY.

First Period.

Goal.	Made by.	Time.
1	Zeilin, Philadelphia	10:20
2	Smith, Philadelphia	2:40

Second Period.

1	*McFadden, Philadelphia	0:25
2	Kennedy, Philadelphia	1:05
3	Gould, Lakewood	4:00

*Scored for Lakewood.

Third Period.

1	Smith, Philadelphia	7:30
2	Collier, Lakewood	0:35
3	Kennedy, Philadelphia	3:30

Penalty of ¼ goal against Lakewood for safety by Herbert.

Fourth Period.

No goal after seven minutes' play; two minutes taken for change of ponies and one minute for accident to one of the players. Ball outside of Lakewood's goal posts when period closed.

Summary: Goals scored—Philadelphia, 5; Lakewood, 3. Handicap allowance—Lakewood, 5; penalty, Lakewood, ¼ goal. Total—Lakewood, 7¾; Philadelphia, 5. Referee—Seward Cory of Buffalo. Scorer—W. A. Hamilton, Lakewood.

To-morrow's game will be between Staten Island and the Lakewood third team.

INDOOR ATHLETIC GAMES.

Xavier A. A. Won the Point Banner at Twelfth Regiment Armory.

The Xavier Athletic Association won the point banner offered at the games of the Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association at the armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, last night.

The events were all well contested, particularly the bicycle races. In the two-mile bicycle race W. Torrence finished first, but was disqualified for foul riding. In the one-mile run, A. McKenzie won from a good field. The summaries:

Sixty-Yard Dash, (Handicap.)—Won by J. J. Bresiin, Xavier A. A., (15 feet;) W. Delgado, unattached, (11 feet,) second; J. F. Miller, St. George A. C., (14 feet,) third. Time—0:06 2-5.

880-Yard Run, (Novice.)—Won by P. H. Pilgrim, Y. M. C. A.; C. Beatus, Seventy-first Regiment A. C., second; A. Darmstadt, St. Bartholomew A. C., third. Time—2:20 2-5.

440-Yard Run, for Members of Twelfth Regiment.—Won by J. A. Hearney, Co. F; J. B. Collins, Co. A, second; T. A. Dougherty, Co. F, third. Time—1:01 4-5.

880-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by G. M. Trede, New York University, (36 yards;) H. J. Hasendorf, Knickerbocker A. C., (42 yards,) second; W. McLaughlin, New West Side A. C., (20 yards,) third. Time—2:01 2-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, (Novice.)—Won by M. Kiernan, Jr.; W. S. Dibble, New York City, second; L. Missbach, Thirteenth Heavy Artillery.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, (Handicap,) for Members of Twelfth Regiment.—Won by W. Torrence, Company D, (scratch;) C. E. Torrence, Company C, (20 yards,) second; J. Moore, Company C, (40 yards,) third. Time—5:39 1-5.

One Mile Interscholastic Relay Race.—Won by St. Bartholomew Boys' School—Dailey, Levy, Maney, and Bresiin; St. John's Academy, second. Time—4:13.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, (Handicap.)—Won by J. Moore, Twelfth Regiment, (80 yards;) R. W. Weed, Jr., Pastime A. C., (40 yards,) second; F. W. Sulzer, Twelfth Regiment A. A., (60 yards,) third. Time—5:35 3-5.

440-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by E. A. Rowan, Xavier A. A., (26 yards;) P. J. Walsh, New York A. C., (18 yards,) second; R. Hutcheson, Knickerbocker A. C., (25 yards,) third. Time—0:53 4-5.

One Mile Run, (Handicap.)—Won by A. McKenzie, Pastime A. C., (70 yards;) C. J. Foran, Xavier A. A., (105 yards,) second; W. H. Christie, Fourth Regiment, (90 yards,) third. Time—4:33 3-5.

MEASLES IN COLUMBIA'S CREW.

Lawrence Has Contracted the Disease and Irvine Is Rowing in His Stead.

The arrangement of Columbia's first 'Varsity crew has been broken by the illness of Lawrence, who has been rowing at 4. He has the measles, and is not expected to resume practice until next week. There is some apprehension lest some others of the crew should have contracted the disease. Lawrence's place in the crew has been taken by Irvine. Some changes were made in the order of the first crew yesterday, which was boated in the following order: Oddie, bow; Irvine, 2; Falconer, 3; H. Boyesen, 4; Mount, 5; Mackay, 6; Nash, 7; Vulté, stroke; Bogue, coxswain.

The second crew rowed as follows: A. Weeks, bow; Jackson, 2; Southack, 3; Earle, 4; Huffaker, 5; Coerr, 6; O'Loughlin, 7; Coffin, stroke; McClure, coxswain.

The only race yesterday was between the second 'Varsity and Freshman Mines crews, and was rowed over the old Harlem course. The 'Varsity crew was tired from more than an hour of hard practice, and the freshmen, though rowing in a barge, had the best of the brush by a fraction of a length. The first 'Varsity crew rowed a three and a half mile stretch in a manner that won Dr. Peet's approval. They started with a stroke of 24 and finished with 28.

To-day the move to the Hudson will be made.

Stevens Won at Lacrosse.

In a most exciting game of lacrosse, the College of the City of New York team was beaten at the St. George Grounds, Hoboken, yesterday, by Stevens by the score of 2 to 1. The line-up:

C. C. N. Y.		Stevens.
Cremin	Goal	Sinclair
Fendrich	Point	Loyat
Ruge	Cover point	Wolff
Oakes	First defense	McDonald
Gibney	Second defense	Bander
Simpson	Third defense	Scott
Grassi	Centre	Botchford
Jacoby	Third attack	Myers
Moran	Second attack	Allaire
Boylan	First attack	Fitch
Fischer	Outside home	Hoffman
Adams	Inside home	Durrie

Goals—Adams, 1; Fitch, 2. Umpire—Mr. Weichert. (Stevens.) Time of halves—Twenty-five and twenty minutes. Referee—Dr. Rose. (Crescent A. C.) Timekeepers—Tischman, (Stevens,) and Kastner, (C. C. N. Y.)

Rebuilding Coney Island Cycle Path.

Work has been begun on the Coney Island Cycle Path, which is to be rebuilt for its entire length from Prospect Park to Coney Island. The new path will have a foundation of small stones and loam, with a top dressing of crushed stone.

NEW YORK'S GREAT FINISH.

Well-Directed Hitting and Boston's Errors Netted Four Runs in the Ninth.

While the New Yorks failed to defeat the Bostons at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon they at least gave the former champions a scare in the ninth inning and came within one run of tieing the score after the Bostons had what appeared to be a safe lead.

When the New Yorks took their last "lick" at the ball the score stood 9 to 4 against them. Foster, who batted for Doheny, drew a base on balls, Van Haltren bunted safely, Mercer singled, filling the bases; Hickman sent a puny fly to the first baseman, Davis sent a hot one past Collins, scoring Doheny. The crowd, which had started for the gates, now took courage and returned, setting up such a howl that the entire Boston team seemed to besome demoralized. Doyle waited until two strikes had been called on him and then rapped a high one toward the left-field stand. Freeman got under the ball after a long run, but dropped it and Van Haltren raced home. Then came one of the best plays of the game by Stahl. Selbach landed heavily on a straight ball, and it started for the ropes. It looked like a home run and victory. Stahl was after the ball like a deer and, jumping, he took the ball sideways near the centre-field ropes. Mercer, who was on third, ran home. Davis got third on the same play, and Doyle, who had run half way around, thinking it was a home run, had to return to first, after which he started to steal second. Sullivan made a poor throw and Davis ran home. The ball had rolled into centre field, and Doyle, in his anxiety, tried to get to third, but Hamilton's throw caught him at the bag and ended the game.

The game was notable for the heavy batting of the visitors. They hit Doheny's curves hard, particularly in the last two innings. The home team prevented scoring at several stages by the sharpest kind of fielding. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	2	2	3	2	0	Hamil'n, cf.	1	0	2	1	0
Mercer, 3b.	2	2	1	3	0	Tenney, 1b.	2	3	12	0	0
Hickm'n, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Collins, 3b.	2	4	3	1	0
Davis, ss.	1	3	1	1	0	Stahl, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	Freeman, lf.	1	3	0	0	1
Selbach, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	Lowe, 2b.	1	2	2	5	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0	Long, ss.	0	1	1	1	0
Grady, c.	0	0	8	0	0	Sullivan, c.	0	1	8	2	0
Doheny, p.	1	0	0	0	1	Dineen, p.	0	1	0	5	0
Foster*.	1	0	0	0	0						
Total.	8	9	27	10	1	Total.	0	16	27	15	5

*Foster batted for Doheny in ninth inning.

New York	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	4—8
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	4	0—9

Earned runs—New York, 1; Boston, 4. First base on errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Boston, 10. Base on balls—Off Doheny, 6; off Dineen, 6. Struck out—By Doheny, 6; by Dineen, 3. Home run—Collins. Three-base hit—Freeman. Two-base hits—Mercer, Selbach, Collins, and Long. Sacrifice hit—Freeman. Stolen bases—Davis, Gleason, Collins, and Lowe. Double plays—Mercer and Doyle; Van Haltren and Grady. Hit by pitched ball—Hickman. Balk—Dineen. Wild pitch—Doheny. Passed ball—Grady, 2. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

BROOKLYN, 6; PHILADELPHIA, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Philadelphia lost to-day's game through errors. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sheckard, lf.	2	3	2	0	0	Thomas, cf.	0	2	6	1	0
Keeler, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	Slagle, lf.	0	3	1	0	0
Jennings, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0	Deh't'y, 1b.	1	1	10	1	1
Kelly, 3b.	1	1	1	1	1	La Joie, 2b.	0	3	1	3	0
Jones, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Flick, rf.	0	4	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	5	0	McFarl'd, c.	0	1	1	0	2
Dement, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1	Myers, 3b.	0	1	2	7	0
McGuire, c.	0	0	1	0	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	2	0	1
Dunn, p.	0	1	1	5	0	Piatt, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Total	6	9	27	14	2	Total.	4	13	27	13	5

Brooklyn	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0—6
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0—4

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—Sheckard, Delehanty, Flick. Stolen base—Sheckard. Double plays—Dahlen, Dement and Jennings; Cross, La Joie and Delehanty. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 4; off Piatt, 2. Hit by pitcher—Jennings, La Joie. Struck out—By Dunn, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	2	0	0	3	1	0	1	3	1—9
Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4—8

	R	H	E
Cincinnati	12	16	5
Pittsburg	9	11	2

Batteries—Phillips and Peitz; Phillipi and Flaherty and Zimmer.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

	R	H	E
St. Louis	5	8	3
Chicago	2	9	1

Batteries—Sudhoff and O'Connor; Griffith and Donohue.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
St. Louis	4	1	.800	Cincinnati	3	3	.500
Philadelphia	4	2	.667	New York	2	3	.400
Brooklyn	3	2	.600	Boston	2	4	.333
Pittsburg	3	3	.500	Chicago	1	4	.200

Games To-day.

Boston in New York.
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.
Chicago in St. Louis.

American League Games.

At Chicago—Chicago, 6; Minneapolis, 2.
At Detroit—Detroit, 11; Cleveland, 5.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 9; Buffalo, 2.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 4; Milwaukee, 2.

COLLEGE BALL GAMES.

HOLY CROSS, 25; COLUMBIA, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 25. — Columbia never had a chance in the game to-day with Holy Cross, which was considered from start to finish. The score:

HOLY CROSS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	COLUMBIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dyer, ss.	1	2	1	1	0	Milke, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Linne'an, 2b.	1	2	1	4	0	Brown, lf.	1	1	2	0	2
McTigue, 1b.	3	2	6	0	1	Kebler, c. &p.	1	1	3	1	1
Carney, p.	3	2	0	1	0	Marcus, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Fox, 3b.	3	3	0	3	1	Sales, p.	0	0	1	0	1
Connor, lf.	3	3	1	0	0	Goodman, c.	0	0	1	1	0
O'Reilley, rf.	4	1	1	0	0	Ar'str'g, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0
Kenney, cf.	3	3	0	0	1	Sarle, rf.	0	1	0	0	2
Brennan, c.	3	3	8	3	0	Barton, 3b.	0	0	3	4	2
						Lang, ss.	0	0	1	1	2
Total	25	29	18	12	2	Total	2	4	16	11	10

Holy Cross	7	0	2	9	1	6	—	25	
Columbia	0	0	0	1	0	1	—	2	

VILLANOVA, 10; MANHATTAN, 5.

In an uninteresting and long-drawn-out game the Villanova College baseball team defeated the Manhattans yesterday on Jasper Oval. The score:

MANHATTAN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	VILLANOVA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Raidy, ss.	2	1	2	2	1	Bonner, 2b.	2	2	1	5	2
Garvey, 1b.	0	1	11	1	1	Bagley, 3b.	1	1	4	0	0
Coltar, 2b.	1	0	2	1	1	Donohue, c.	3	2	3	2	0
Agnew, c.	1	1	5	2	1	McFadd'n, p.	1	1	0	3	0
Green, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0	Wallen, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Castro, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	Numley, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Ferry p.	0	0	1	5	1	Powers, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Roach, cf.	0	0	2	0	1	Reid, 3b.	0	1	1	0	1
McPhil's, rf.	0	0	1	0	1	Weir, ss.	1	0	2	3	1
Total	5	3	27	14	7	Total	10	11	27	13	4

Manhattan	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—5
Villanova	1	2	0	1	3	3	0	0	0—10

FORDHAM, 9; LAFAYETTE, 7.

Fordham College baseball team defeated Lafayette on the former's grounds yesterday in a close and exciting game. The score:

FORDHAM.	R	1B	PO	A	E	LAFAYETTE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, ss.	1	2	2	2	1	Wright, lf.	1	0	2	0	1
Walsh, 2b.	2	1	2	3	2	Chalm's, rf.	2	0	2	0	0
Reilly, 1b.	2	2	11	2	0	Gray, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Murphy, cf.	2	3	2	1	0	Hubley, 3b.	2	3	2	3	1
Slattery, c.	0	1	2	1	0	Bell, 2b.	1	1	1	1	1
Mitchell, rf.	0	1	2	1	0	Rauch'n, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0
McKenna, l. f. and p.	1	0	4	0	0	Knight, c.	0	1	6	3	1
Connors, 3b.	1	1	2	1	1	Currier, ss.	0	1	3	1	1
Mullen, p. &lf.	0	1	0	2	0	Platt, p.	0	0	0	2	0
						Johnson, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	12	27	9	5	Total	7	8	24	10	5

Fordham	2	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	—9
Lafayette	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—7

GEORGETOWN, 4; PENN, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—In a closely contested game of ten innings to-day Georgetown defeated University of Pennsylvania. The score:

GEORGETOWN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	U. OF P.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Moran, ss.	1	0	3	2	2	Collier, 2b.	1	4	3	2	0
Downs, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Huston, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Welsh, lf.	1	1	0	1	0	Shape, ss.	0	0	2	1	1
O'Hara, 2b.	0	1	4	2	0	Jones, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Cranston, c.	0	0	9	2	0	Flavell, c.	0	0	7	1	3
Furbank, rf.	0	0	1	1	0	Gaweth'p, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Blewett, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Brown, 3b.	0	0	2	4	0
Devlin, 1b.	1	0	10	1	0	Layton, p.	1	0	1	2	1
Smith, 3b.	1	2	1	1	1	J. White, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
H. White, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	4	6	30	9	1	Total	3	7	29	10	5

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Georgetown	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—4
Pennsylvania	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

First base by errors—Georgetown, 2; Pennsylvania, 1. Left on bases—Georgetown, 6; Pennsylvania, 7. First base on balls—Off White, 3; off Layton, 2. Struck out—By White, 11; by Layton, 7. Three-base hit—Moran. Two-base hit—Collier. Stolen bases—14. Double play—Burbank to Devlin. Hit by pitcher—Moran, by Layton; Shape, by White. Wild pitches—Layton, 2. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

OTHER COLLEGE GAMES.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R	H	E
Brown	12	17	1
Williams	0	2	9

AT ITHACA.

	R	H	E
Cornell	7	21	2
Syracuse	2	10	5

AT NEW HAVEN.

	R	H	E
Yale	15	13	4
Amherst	6	7	11

AT PRINCETON.

	R	H	E
Princeton	20	11	1
Lehigh	0	3	16

At Princeton—Mercersburg Academy, 10; Lawrenceville, 0.
At Worcester—Worcester, 18; Albany, 3.
At Exeter—Dartmouth, 7; Phillips-Exeter, 6.
At Sing Sing—Rugby Military Academy, 20; Pleasant Military Academy, 10.
At Cambridge—Harvard Freshmen, 8; Dean Academy, 1.
At Medford—Tufts, 22; Boston College, 2.

RACING AT AQUEDUCT.

The racing in all six contests at Aqueduct yesterday was spirited, even in the races where there was little pretention to class. Some fair horses started in the handicap at about seven furlongs, and a good contest resulted. King Barleycorn managed to win by half a length from Kinnikinic, while the latter beat Charentus by a neck for second money.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting; selling; about seven furlongs. M. Corbett's Zanone, br. g., aged, by Black Dean-Arrowgrass, 112, (Mitchell,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won in a drive by a short head; R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Sparrow Wing, 4, 106, (Hothersall,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a head from J. C. Stewart's Sweet Caporal, 4, 110, (Spencer,) 3 to 1 and even money, third. Time—1:25 3-5. Corialis, The Jefferson, Emigre, Dutch Comedian, Ragged Sailor, Protus, Impartial, Sensational, and Oliver Mac also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. J. L. Holland's Yorkshire Boy, br. c., by Tremont-Arena, 104, (Bullman,) even money and 2 to 5, won in a hard drive by a head; R. W. Walden & Son's Vouch, 110, (Tabor,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a head from Oneck Stable's Strategist, 107, (Doggett,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Hanswurst, Light Ball, Lambkin, Servant, and Silurian also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies three years old which have not won more than two races; selling; three-quarters of a mile. J. P. Martin's Sunoji, ch. f., by Goldfinch-Suscol, 105, (Bullman,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won in a drive by a length; R. C. Doggett's Laureatea, 107, (Doggett,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by four lengths from Goughacre Stable's Candia, 98, (Dangman,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Elsie Skip, The Laurel, Basilisk, Lottie Sheville, and Eileen Daly also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upyard; about seven furlongs. J. P. Robison's King Barleycorn, ch. c., 4, by Kantaka—Nattot, 119 (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won in a drive by half a length; T. J. Healey's Kinnikinic, 6, 118, (Spencer,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a neck from O. L. Richards's Charentus, 6, 121, (Maher,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:26 1-5. Warrenton, Boney Boy, Benneville and Elfin Cenig also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling; four and one-half furlongs. W. Showalter's Aches, blk. f., by Tremont-Remembrance, 111, (O'Connor,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won handily by a length; Simms and Radford's Zenaide, 101, (Meaney,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, second by a head from Cahill and Anderson's Della C., 103, (McIntyre,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—0:57. The Jade, Novelty, Dum Dum, Lady Padden, Queen Quality, *Connie and †Gracious, also ran.

*Withdrew. †Pulled up after the start.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $500; one mile and seventy yards. G. B. Morris's Silver Garter, ch. c., by Golden Garter-Florida, 111, (Bullman,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won handily by a length and a half; Johnston and Skinner's Lamp Globe, 111, (Hamilton,) 3 to 1 and even money, second by half a length from T. J. Healey's Carbuncle, 108, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:46 1-5. Royal Sterling, Pau Puk Keewis and King Bramble, also ran.

The Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; about seven furlongs. Rhinelander, 108 pounds; Purification and Manitoban, 106 each; Tony Honig, 103; Alex, 99; Post Haste, 97; Expelled, 96; Magic Light, 95.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Shoreham, 110 pounds; Bold Knight, 108; Olea and Peaceful, 107 each; Firelock, 106; Precursor, 104; Henry Bert and Kingful, 103 each; Jacoma, 102; Fluke, 98; Insurrection, 97; Revonah, 96.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Wait Not, 126 pounds; Lotharlo, 116; Queen of Song, 110; Blueaway, 106; Elfin Conig, 105; Kris Kringle, 98; First Whp, 97; Diminutive, 93.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ozone Stakes, for two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Outlander, Scurry, and The Regent, 109 pounds each; Handy Man, 108; Choice and Tomicum, 107 each; Ondurdis, 102; Princess Ottilie, 101; Edna J. and William Ack, 99 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; about seven furlongs. Leedsville and Long Acre, 117 pounds each; George Simons, 115; Brisk, 114; Chenille and Keep Time, 112 each; Mouzletoff, Owas Queen, Diminutive, and Bessie Taylor, 110 each; Wandering Minstrel, 107; Turney, 104; Owensboro and Picardy, 101 each; Expelled, 98; Golden Rattle, 91; Firelock, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling; four and a half furlongs. Ikey Diddy, 107 pounds; Alard, 104; Frank Hall, Remsen, Wise and Song, Billionaire, and Sweepstakes, 101 each; Water Plant, Give All, Lillian Hoffman, 98 each; Moor and Audacious, 93 each.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 25.—Seven furlongs—Lord Neville, 95, (Rose,) 1; Dandy H., 90, 2; Eva Wilson, 94, 3. Time—1:29¾. Four and a half furlongs—Sard, 105, (Gilmore,) 1; Fred Hessig, 113, 2; Gibson Girl, 113, 3. Time—0:58¾. Mile—Hood's Brigade, 86, (Talley,) 1; Her Favor, 98, 2; Bequeath, 96, 3. Time—1:41¾. Memphis Stakes, five furlongs—Miss Bennett, 115, (Crowhurst,) 1; Garry Herman, 118, 2; Lady Schorr, 118, 3. Time—1:01¾. Mile—Thomas Carri, 89, (Dominick,) 1; Clara Wooley, 89, 2; Indian, 85, 3. Time—1:41¾. Seven furlongs—Dr. Walmsley, 109, (Naraves,) 1; Molo, 113, 2; Pauline J., 88, 3. Time—1:28¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Five and a half furlongs.—May Gertrude, 102 pounds, (Buchanan,) 1; Ella Boland, 102, 2; Nettie Clark, 102, 3. Time—1:07¾. Half mile—Lillian, 111, (Bozeman,) 1; Hollow Me, 111, 2; Billy Lyons, 111, 3. Time—0:50. Five furlongs.—Reina de Cuba, 115, (Ames,) 1; Miss Soak, 112, 2; Almoner, 115, 3. Time—1:03¼. Mile and a quarter.—Rosinante, 100, (Fauntleroy,) 1; My Gypsy, 81, 2; Twinkler, 102, 3. Time—2:06. Six furlongs.—Tuthill, 103, (Stuart,) 1; Proclamation, 100, 2; Cue, 103, 3. Time—1:16. Mile.—Wyoming, 107, (Ames,) 1; Opponent, 107, 2; Torsina, 105, 3. Time—1:41.

STATE DRIVING CLUB PLAN.

Extensive Organization Outlined and Committee Appointed.

At a meeting of the Riders and Drivers' League of Greater New York, held last night at the Parkway Driving Club, 1224 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, it was decided to extend the organ

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
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FINANCIAL.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

GENERAL MORTGAGE.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that Two Hundred and Seventy-nine (279) General Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, numbered as follows, viz:

8	9179	10801	12314	13905	16215	18332
12	9326	10802	12350	14071	16275	18424
54	9361	10874	12368	14088	16270	18505
58	9450	10708	12371	14210	16297	18543
71	10488	10715	12418	14267	16416	18613
73	9536	10750	12461	14269	16430	18600
90	9500	10787	12525	14305	16469	18743
7742	9584	10802	12396	14387	16471	18848
7792	9591	10878	12677	14575	16504	18894
7804	9592	10883	12683	14603	16530	18899
7805	9627	10930	12711	14618	16673	18929
7833	9722	10936	12763	14637	16677	18934
7837	9749	10941	12940	14690	16713	18954
7883	9750	10943	12962	14727	16878	18969
7969	9758	10965	12975	14736	16902	18983
8035	07789	11006	13129	14788	16929	19007
8050	9807	11088	13245	15017	16975	19104
8082	9823	11102	13258	15089	17000	19139
8162	9852	11231	13276	15082	17075	19175
8205	9804	11238	13287	15105	17089	19196
8252	9880	11393	13294	15118	17118	19283
8263	9900	11407	13358	15120	17121	19336
8349	9937	11480	13405	15191	17227	19349
8390	9979	11493	13412	15200	17255	19416
8431	10048	11504	13484	15294	17430	19444
8581	10037	11540	13549	15347	17472	19471
8633	10061	11623	13588	15445	17499	19482
8841	10177	11690	13651	15459	17556	19617
8912	10235	11717	13669	15472	17636	19630
8950	10246	11719	13673	15519	17066	19637
8971	10272	11732	13693	15539	17671	19767
8994	10295	11746	13705	15543	17675	19789
9002	10343	11751	13738	15587	17708	19810
9033	10354	11761	13799	15636	17723	19815
9045	10410	11930	13813	15736	17955	19821
9048	10419	12093	13821	15880	17967	19847
9064	10523	12172	13823	15960	18079	19855
9066	10525	12247	13829	16004	18134	19928
9085	10547	12294	13874	16098	18236	19982
9091	10593	12304	13894	16147	18259	

have this day, Friday, March 23d, 1900, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, been designated for redemption at ten per centum premium on the first day of June, 1900, on presentation and surrender thereof, with all unmatured coupons of the same, at the office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York.

Interest on said bonds will cease on June 1 1900.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
By A. M. QUARLES, 2d Vice President.

I hereby certify that the above bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 23d day of March, 1900. FRANK B. SMIDT.
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

General Office, Broad Street Station,
PHILADELPHIA, April 10th, 1900.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES R. R. CO.
SECOND MORTGAGE 6% COUPON BONDS,
MATURING MAY 1, 1900.

Holders of the above Bonds are hereby advised that they will be redeemed by the PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. at maturity, on presentation at the office of THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 16 to 22 William Street, NEW YORK CITY.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co

Notice is hereby given that the following FOURTEEN bonds have been designated by lot for

REDEMPTION

pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the mortgage at 105 per cent. and interest:

Nos. 35, 57, 61, 127, 137, 161, 196, 238, 248, 291, 324, 388, 399, 420.

The above bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the trustee on OCTOBER 1ST, 1900, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Are You Going to Incorporate?

If so, send two-cent stamp to the LAWYERS' INCORPORATION CO., 149 Broadway, for blank forms—charters—waivers of notice—reports, and a synopsis of the laws of NEW JERSEY, WEST VIRGINIA, and DELAWARE, which will be furnished at once on application. Tel. 1243 Cortlandt.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY in May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Shoe and Leather Reporter for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Spruce Street, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books will close on the 28th day of April, and will open on the 10th day of May.
Dated April 25th, 1900.
JAMES E. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

The Bank of New Amsterdam.
Broadway and 39th St.,
New York, April 20th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900.
The polls will be open from 9:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from April 20th until the morning of May 3d, 1900.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

The Germania Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, April 19, 1900.
The annual meeting of shareholders for the election of fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 190 and 194 Bowery, on Tuesday, May 1st, 1900.
The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio
CHARLES F. COX,
Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New York, March 10th, 1900.—For the purposes of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office in Chicago, on THURSDAY, June 7th, 1900, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, May 5th, 1900, at noon, and reopened on Friday, June 8th, 1900.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Mercantile Real Estate Company will be held at the office of the Company, 115 and 117 Worth Street, New York City, on TUESDAY, May 8th, at 12 o'clock noon.
STEWART W. SMITH, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, at 19 West 44th Street, THURSDAY, May 3d, 1900, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEGPLES, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company

MILLS BUILDING.
New York, April 11th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1, 1900, the same to be paid June 8, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1900, and reopened at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 11th, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1900.
On June 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
Common Stock Dividend No. 1.
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 21, 1900.
The second installment of the SIX (6) PER CENT. dividend on the common stock of this company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1899, that is, ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT., will be paid on the 21st day of May, 1900, to common-stock holders of record at 3 P. M. on the 24th day of April, 1900. Checks will be mailed from the office of the company. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 24, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. May 21, 1900.
A. R. FRASER, Treasurer.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
Preferred Dividend No. 5.
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 21, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company May 28, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 7, 1900. Checks will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at three P. M. May 7, 1900, and reopen at ten A. M. May 28, 1900.
A. R. FRASER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.,
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., April 25 1900.
RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Assenting Stock of the Company be declared payable May 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books for the assenting stock be closed on May 1st, 1900, at three o'clock P. M. and opened on May 16th, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
CHARLES A. TERRY, Secretary.

The Germania Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, April 20, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three Per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after May 1st next.
Transfer books will remain closed to May 2d, 1900. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The American Exchange National Bank.
115 Broadway, New York, April 20th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st proximo, to stockholders of record at close of business April 20th, 1900. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

German Exchange Bank, N. Y.
The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 12% payable on and after May 1st, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed until May 1st.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.
New York, April 13, 1900.

United States Express Company,
49 Broadway, New York, April 24, 1900.
133D DIVIDEND.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on April 30 at 3 P. M. and reopened May 16. THEODORE F. WOOD,
2d Vice Pres. and Treas.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
80 Broadway, New York, April 24th, 1900.
The COUPONS due May 1st, 1900, on the bonds of the PRATT COAL AND IRON CO. will be paid at maturity at the Hanover Natl. Bank, New York City. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Co.
4½% Series "A" Equipment Gold Bonds.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Sealed proposals will be received up to 3:30 P. M., Tuesday, May 1st, 1900, by the undersigned, at 65 Cedar Street, New York City, for the sale to it, as Trustee, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above-described bonds to exhaust the sum of Seventeen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars ($17,550.) Proposals should be in sealed envelopes, addressed Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and indorsed Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Company Sinking Fund.
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
By GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2nd Vice President.
New York, April 2nd, 1900.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold at auction yesterday, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

24 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 207½.
$10,000 Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad 5 per cent. certificate of indebtedness, 98½.
400 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $100 each, 81¾.
25 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 279½.
20 shares National Bank of Commerce, 281.
4 shares National Bank of Commerce, 281¼.
2 shares National Bank of Commerce, 284½.
35 shares Mutual Bank, $100 each, 156.
140 shares Germania Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 280.
$9,000 New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1937, 107¼.
$4,000 Illinois Central Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1951, 115⅞.
$3,000 Northern Pacific Railroad 4 per cent. prior lien bonds, due 1997, 104¼.
$10,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company consolidated sinking fund 7 per cent. bonds, due 1915, 143.
100 shares Windsor Company preferred, North Adams, Mass., 43.
20 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each, 85¾.
10 shares Ninth National Bank, 85½.
10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 395.
25 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, $100 each, 230.
30 shares Western National Bank, $100 each, 407.
20 shares Western National Bank, 410.
25 shares Bank of the Manhattan Company, $50 each, 275½.
7 shares Central Park, North and East River Railroad, (Leased at 9 per cent. by Metropolitan Street Railway Company,) $100 each, 200½.
13 shares Nassau Trust Company, $100 each, 190.
100 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 172¼.
$2,000 Union Gas Light Company of Brooklyn first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1905, 112½.
20 shares New York Cab Company, $20 per share.
$300 New York Athletic Club 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1903, $100 each, 102½.
$500 New York Athletic Club second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1910, $100 each, 80.
16 shares New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each, 212½.
10 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 191½.
5 shares Warren Railroad Company, $50 each, 184¼.
2 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, $100 each, 276.
5 shares Union Trust Company, $100 each, 1,404.
$10,000 New York and Westchester Water Company 5 per cent. prior lien mortgage gold bonds, due 1927, 12.
10 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 345.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Liddle Knitting Company of Amsterdam; capital, $16,000. Directors—William S. Brochlin, Thomas Liddle, and John Liddle, Amsterdam.

The Lightning Advertising Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—John M. Delmour, John J. Daly, and John P. Kenny, New York City.

The Herczel Company of New York City, to deal in cigars and cigarettes; capital, $2,000. Directors—Theresa and Edmund Herczel, and Morris Polatchek, New York City.

The Hammond Stationery Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. W. Squires, New York City; C. M. Reminway, Brooklyn, and H. Hamson, Flatbush.

The Confectioners' Manufacturing Company of New York City; capital, $75,000. Directors—Henry Lohden, E. A. G. Intermann, William Schulte, J. H. Schweibert, and Charles Cordes, New York City.

The Fort Wendel Company of New York City, to purchase, sell, and manage amusement halls and parks; capital, $25,000. Directors—Louis Wendel, Louis Wendel, Jr., and Robert J. Robeson, New York City.

The Franklin County Telephone Company, to operate in Malone and the other villages of Franklin County; capital, $8,000. Directors—E. B. Ferensen, J. A. Crawford, M. S. Crawford, N. S. Fernbank, Charles R. Crawford, and Frederick C. Ward, Delhi.

The Consolidated Graphite Company of Ticonderoga, Essex County, to carry on a general mining business; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. E. Harvey, Sandy Hill; A. S. Harvey, Ticonderoga; G. W. Watkins, Moriah; W. F. Whitney, South Ashburnham, Mass.; A. H. Eggleston, G. D. Martenez, and Williams Leavens, Boston.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., April 25.—The White Knob Copper Company, Limited, with an authorized capital of $15,000,000, to-day filed articles of incorporation. It is authorized to do a copper and general mining business. Edson Pearsall, R. Rennie Atterbury, and William T. Pendleton are the incorporators.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 25	549,006
To date this year	47,136,048
Corresponding date last year	72,513,008

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 25	$1,705,000
To date this year	$218,712,170
Corresponding date last year	$399,303,130

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2¼ @3 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days 4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	1¼	Met. Street Ry	1⅜
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	National Lead	½
Anaconda Copper	½	National Steel pf.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	National Tube	1¾
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	N. J. Central	1
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Pennsylvania	1½
Chi., I. & L.	⅝	Pullman Co.	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Reading	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Rep. Iron & Steel	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	St. L. & S. W.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	St. L. & S. W. pf.	⅝
Cleve., L. & W.	½	Third Avenue	⅞
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Union Pacific	⅝
Del., L. & W.	2	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Federal Steel	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅛
Federal Steel pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Hock. Val. pf.	⅛	Wabash	⅝
Illinois Central	½	Wabash pf.	1
Ladede Gas	1	West. Un. Tel.	½
Lake Erie & West	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	⅞	Int. Silver	½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Long Island	1½
Chi. Cons. Tract.	1	Mex. Central	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝
Consol. Gas	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	National Steel	½
Evans. & T. H.	¾	Pacific Mail	⅝
General Electric	1	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
Gt. North. pf.	2	Peoria & Eastern	1½
H. B. Claflin	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	3
Int. Paper pf.	¾	Southern Pacific	½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & I. C. Ry. 1st.	3	E. T., Va. & Ga. con.	
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1	5s	1
Den. & R. G. 1st 7s.	2	Gen. Elect. deb. 5s.	3

Bonds Declined.

Kan. & Mich. 4s. . . . 2½ Mex. Nat. 2d, Inc. B. 1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

In yesterday's stock market Sugar Trust shares provided again the most conspicuous feature, nearly half of the day's total transactions being in that one stock. From 108 it sold above 115, the closing price of 112 showing an advance of over 4 points for the day. Of course, Wall Street was jammed with interesting tales intended to explain the movement. Most of the opposition refineries were announced as absorbed, and the end of the sugar trade war was bulletined everywhere.

As a matter of fact, not one iota of evidence was anywhere disclosed tending to show that any change whatever has come into the unfortunate sugar trade situation. Some day, of course, there is going to be a "settlement," and cool-headed calculators will be much astray if the trust be not finally a winner; but the time of triumph is not yet at hand. Standard Oil magnates are credited with responsibility for the current buoyancy, and it is indisputable that much of the buying yesterday was by brokers who, in times past, have had important Standard Oil commissions. But the Sugar Trust situation now is just what all along it has been—the veriest game of guessing in the dark.

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Announcement that the City Bank is to send some gold abroad occasioned no very great interest, caused no nervousness. We can so readily spare gold that a few consignments now can have no effect beyond emphasizing the fact that this country is prosperous enough to be in contrast to most of the rest of the world—amply able to be more and more largely a lender.

The short interest in the market has become extensive beyond anything of the sort known recently. Extraordinary dealings developed in Sugar Trust quarters may be traceable to this fact, and it is just so with Tobacco, in the iron stocks, in the tractions, and in most of the conspicuous railway shares.

Standard Oil interests in the market extend on the investment side now beyond every past record. The Messrs. Rockefeller are likely soon to show that they are controllers in the Southwestern railway field. Tens on tens of thousands of shares of Missouri Pacific stock have not been bought and taken out of the market just for a pastime; and purchases of Texas Pacific by the same interests will be found before long to be significant.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Discussing the condition of the iron and steel industries, about which lately so much has been said and written, The Iron Age, an authority on the subject, will to-day present an article which will well repay consideration. Particularly pertinent is this, its closing paragraph:

"It is well for those connected with the iron trade to exercise caution in crediting reports now in circulation of the slaughtering of prices in various branches. Rumors are cropping up in every direction, as they always do at such a time, and are likely to cause demoralization if too much importance is attached to them. A rumor, for instance, was in circulation that a heavy reduction had been made in the price of Standard Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg. This is absolutely untrue, according to information from the best sources."

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On the general subject The Iron Age says:

"The reduction of $18 to $20 a ton on wire and wire nails made during the past week has startled the trade, as such a radical drop in prices had not been expected. It has caused a serious check in business in other branches of the iron and steel trades, as buyers will wait to see what effect this will have on raw materials and manufactured products generally. This is believed to have been the largest horizontal reduction in price in the history of the iron trade. Its nearest parallel is the reduction in the price of steel rails, which was made in February, 1897, and for the time caused as great a sensation. The effect of this occurrence is shown in our market reports from the different trade centres, which indicate that in some lines it is at present almost impossible to make quotations owing to the cessation of business. It will probably be a couple of weeks until the smoke clears away and all parties are able to get their bearings.

"In the meantime it is well for everybody to bear in mind that the condition of the country generally is of the most satisfactory character. Prosperity reigns in all branches of business, railroads are doing an enormous traffic, workmen are well employed, the prospects for crops are of the most encouraging character, and our foreign trade is not only unprecedentedly large, but continues to grow. Foreign iron markets are buoyant, and we have every reason to expect that our exports of manufactured products will continue to increase. Sales of Southern pig iron for export have been large during the week, and the indications point to much more business of this character.

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"Should iron and steel prices generally settle to a level somewhat lower than recent figures, that will not be a serious matter. Manufacturers will be able to bear a reduction and still make a fair profit. No fear is felt of a return for a long time to anything like the low level of prices ruling in 1898. More moderate prices will greatly increase the demand for iron and steel.

"Our Western reports relating to pig iron are more encouraging than from Eastern trade centres. St. Louis notes very heavy purchases of pig iron by the leading car building interest. Other consumers have been making negotiations for good-sized blocks of pig iron, indicating that the time is at hand when they feel impelled to make provision for their future requirements.

"The structural mills are securing business which compares very favorably with that current in other branches of trade. A twenty-four story office building, requiring 10,000 tons of steel, has just been placed under contract in New York City, and a number of other projects requiring a very large tonnage are rapidly approaching the time when contracts will be signed."

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In this connection, the following excerpts from a statement given out in Wall Street yesterday by President Edmund C. Converse of the National Tube Company will be interesting:

"Of course I am not acquainted with the exact position of the American Steel and Wire Company to its particular trade, and do not desire to express any opinion on that business. So far as the statements of those officials have relation to the steel and iron trade generally, of which the National Tube Company is an important factor, I am quite convinced that there is nothing in the situation which is at all alarming. Ordinarily, our mills have been more occupied at this season of the year than they are at present, but I consider this advantageous to the company's interests, because of the fact that the greater activity in prior years has been by reason of the advantage which the jobbers, dealers, and distributers generally have taken of the Winter and Spring inactivity to place large speculative orders with the manufacturers, only to command the market thereafter for the balance of the year.

"The prices of raw materials from the ore up, on the 1900 contracts, are high in comparison with the past ten years, but this has been owing to the general prosperity of the country, and such prices are not out of harmony with all other commodities. That these will gradually reach a more conservative basis is only a matter of time. The prices of tubular goods today are nearly $40 a ton less than they were twenty years ago.

"As our business is now arranged, the demand is more equally divided among the months of the year. The orders we are now receiving from domestic and foreign sources are very satisfactory and are occupying our principal mills.

"Our company see no present necessity for the further curtailment at any of our mills; the principal ones running actively on current orders.

"There is nothing in the future of the iron industry, as I see it, if people only keep their heads, that is not encouraging and that is not incident to the business, year in and year out, as I and others have seen it in our long experience as manufacturers."

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These and other already published reassuring statements in respect to conditions in the iron and steel trade, made by authorities in the matter, gave to the early trading on the steel and iron issues yesterday a tone of substantial strength, and advances were quite generally the order of the day. The gains were not to the liking of the bears in the stocks, and on several occasions raids were made in the hope of bringing about recessions, but with little or no success. Steel and Wire's net loss was but ½, while the preferred advanced ⅛; Federal Steel gained ½, both on the common and the preferred; Steel Hoop and National Hoop lost ½ each; Republic Iron and Steel bettered itself ⅝; National Tube, aided by the statement of President Converse, rose 1¾, and Tennessee Coal and Iron held its own.

A Wall Street news bulletin during the day published a dispatch from Birmingham to the effect that a sale of 25,000 tons of basic iron for export at a price on a parity with domestic figures has just been made by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

SUGAR'S REMARKABLE RISE.

Sugar Trust common stock, which on the day previous had scored a gain of nearly 4 points, yesterday furnished the market another sensation when, after declining in the early trading to 108, it advanced steadily to 115¼ on enormous trading, many blocks of 1,000 shares and more coming out in rapid succession. The opening was recorded by the tape at 6,000 shares from 109¾ to 108½. About a half-hour before the close a reaction set in, due to profit taking, and the quotation fell to 112, where it closed, a net gain for the day of 2⅛ points on sales of 206,000 shares—more than one-third of the entire market sales. The trading in the stock, indeed, was so extensive that the general market was comparatively listless, and what outside trading there was was in a large measure influenced by the course of the Sugar stock.

All kinds and conditions of stories were afloat to explain the movement of the stock, chief of which was the omnipresent sugar-war-settlement story, with some necessary modifications to suit the occasion. It was said that the Doscher interests had sold out to the Trust; that the Rockefellers were buying the stock for control, and in order to oust Mr. Havemeyer; that important conferences had been held, attended by Sugar Trust and Mollenhauer officials and representatives of a Boston refinery; that a settlement had been effected, not by a consolidation of interests, but by "mutual understandings," and so on, ad infinitum.

But the stories appear to be simply the old, old stories gotten up for stock-jobbing purposes and disseminated by an industrious press agent whose regard for truth is represented by a minus quantity. Certainly no verification of the reports can be gotten from official sources. President Havemeyer of the Trust, Mr. Post of the Mollenhauer and National Companies, and Mr. Jarvie of the Arbuckles saying that there was no truth in the reports of a settlement, and that no conference had been held looking to one.

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The real explanation for the advance of yesterday and the day previous seems to lie in the fact that in the fight between the bears and the bulls on the stock, a fight of long standing, the bulls have for the time being at least gotten the upper hand and are giving the shorts a bad "squeezing." One short, in fact, is reported to have covered 50,000 shares yesterday. It is said that the short interest is enormous, one report putting it as high as a million shares, though this is regarded as extravagant. A Boston operator was yesterday quoted as admitting that he was short something like 70,000 shares of the stock.

The only news announcement respecting the war is that the Trust is now prepared to furnish standard grades of granulated sugar in two and five pound packages, which is taken to signify a war against the Arbuckles' package business.

The bulls on the stock at the close of business yesterday were freely predicting 150 for the stock in a short time, and it was said that bids were made without success for calls on the stock at 118, good for the remainder of the week.

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In reference to a recent sale of some stock of the National Company, James H. Post of B. H. Howell, Son & Co. says:

"The National Company is controlled by our house. The other day, on the winding up of an estate, 600 shares of the stock were offered for sale. We bought them at 200 in order to keep them off the market."

GOLD EXPORT MOVEMENT.

According to authorities the only gold to go to Europe this week will be the $500,000 which the National City Bank is shipping to-day by the steamship La Touraine. This shipment is viewed rather in the light of a special transaction than as indicative of a probable large export movement. Banking houses with foreign connections yesterday said that the exchange rate was still somewhat below what might be

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The increase in activity in the market for outside securities that showed on Tuesday was followed yesterday by some improvement in prices in a number of issues. Only a few stocks were actively traded in, but scattered over the list were several that advanced substantially. Irregularity, however, still continued, and net changes for the day inclined a number of declines. There was less pressure on the market, and Amalgamated Copper and one or two other stocks which recently have declined substantially showed a good deal stronger tone. The market was all day quiet, and at no time showed much life.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold to the extent of only 100 shares. The sale was made early in the day at 91¼, after which very few offerings of the stock were had. Bids were advanced to 91¼, and before the close to 91⅝, without calling out any stock, and none was offered under 92¼. No disposition was shown to let the stock go, and what was true of Amalgamated was true also of a number of other issues yesterday. Other copper stocks were quiet, and none of them showed as much strength as did Amalgamated.

TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, AND CABLE OF AMERICA was more active than on any day for some time past. It sold from 4 down to 3½, and at the close was offered at 3¼ without a bid. The decline was due to the fact that the second call on the stock made sometime since falls due May 1, and some holders of the stock seemed to prefer letting it go at a loss rather than pay the second call. Insiders stated that there was absolutely no reason for the decline apart from the unwillingness of some to make a further payment on their stock. The affairs of the company, it is said, are in an entirely satisfactory condition. Trading in the stock amounted to about 500 shares, on which the stock lost very nearly a point.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was fairly active yesterday and was stronger than on any day recently. It sold up to 10¼ and closed at about the highest for the day of 10⅝ bid, an advance of seven-eighths of a point.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was active and strong, selling up to 13⅞ and closing at 13 bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point. The advance in the stock was on the report that Gov. Roosevelt had signed the Goodsell bill authorizing a change of motive power on the Fifth Avenue Stage Line owned by the New York Transportation Company. Other provisions of the bill are said to considerably increase the value of the Fifth Avenue Stage Line's franchise, which in turn, it is expected, will benefit the New York Transportation Company. None of the other electric stocks shared the advance recorded in this issue.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION sold down to 5¼ and closed at 5 bid, a fractional net loss.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was quiet and fractionally lower than on the previous day. It has not yet been learned on what day the report of the investigating committee will be ready. The sub-committee is still at work on the document, and a meeting of the full committee to receive their report has not yet been called. It is still said, however, that the report will be ready within a few days.

ARIZONA LEAD was actively traded in between 14½ and 15. It closed at 14⅞ bid, a net advance of five-eighths of a point.

UNION COPPER was strong at 7. It closed at 7 bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	25	27
New Amsterdam pf.	49	51
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	98	99

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	..	29
American Agri. Chem. pf. ex div	75	77
American Bicycle	11	13
American Bicycle pf.	41	43
American Bicycle bonds	86	88
American Chicle	55	65
American Chicle pf	81	85
American Woolen	19½	20½
American Woolen pf.	75	76
Cast-Iron Pipe	5½	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	45	46
Consol. Ry. Lighting & Equip.	10	11½
Distilling Company of America	7½	8
Distilling Company of America pf.	27½	28
Electric Boat	24½	26½
Electric Boat pf.	40	46
Havana Commercial	17	18
Havana Commercial pf., ex div	58	59
International Power	29	35
International Pump	19	20
International Pump pf., ex div	..	66½
National Enameling & Stamp	24	28
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	80	84
National Gramophone	45	51
National Salt	46	47
National Salt pf., ex div	75½	77
Otis Elevator	29	29
Otis Elevator pf., ex div	85	88
Prismatic Light	7	8
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90	91
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	80	85
Sloss-Sheffield	24	26
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div	65½	67
Standard Oil of New Jersey	540	544
United States Flour Milling pf.	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	91¼	92¼
American Air Power	30	39
Arizona Lead	14⅞	15¼
Asphalt Company of America	7½	8½
British Columbia Copper	11½	12
California Copper	..	2½
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub. ex div	105	106½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	34	37
Electric Vehicle pf.	80	90
Electro-Pneumatic	..	3¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	30
General Carriage	10¼	10¾
Illinois Transportation	2	2¼
Lady Helen Copper	85	90
*Markeen Copper	7	8½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	15½	16½
Mexican 5s	99	99½
New England Transportation	5	6
New York Transportation	13	13½
*Pande Basin	7	23
Pittsburg, Reisenner & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	23½	24
Storage Power	13	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	..	3¼
Tennessee Copper	13½	15
Trust Company of America	206	210
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	87	87½
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	73	74
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	19	22
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60	61
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.		
†Selling cents per share. Par value $1.		

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	226	228
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	104
Central Park N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated pf.	82¼	87
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	20	21
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	..	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	51	82

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	105
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	103	..
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	16
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	..	32
Denver Gas 5s	70	72
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18	19
New England Gas & Coke bonds	68	(85½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	35	37
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	80	84
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	116
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	97	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104½	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	33	35
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	87½	88
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111¾	113
Hoboken Ferry	88	89½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6½	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	35	38
Cramps' Shipyard	73	74
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	118	122
Kerrigard Company pf.	101	103
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	119	123
Standard Coupler	33	37
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	52
Union Typewriter	29	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	122
Worthington Pump pf., ex div	110	111

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50¼
Central & South American Tel.	104	108
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	7	7½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59¾; Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Stock Exchange 300 shares of Standard sold at 3.90@4.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Alamo sold at .16½, 1,000 Argentum Juanita at .22, 200 Best & Belcher at .24, 1,000 Consol Imperial at .03, 500 Garfield at .19, 500 Jack Pot at .65, 100 Little Chief at .19, 1,000 Pharmacist at .14, 100 Standard at 3.95, and 300 Work at .34.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.15	La Crosse	.14
Anaconda	.35	Leadville Con.	.06
Alice	.50	Little Chief	.18½
Adams Con.	.18	Mexican	.26
Belcher	.12	Moulton	.25
Best & Belcher	.17	Ontario	8.25
Bruns. Con.	.30	Ophir	.54
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Occidental	.08
Chrysolite	.06	Plymouth	.12
Challar	.18	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.45	Potosi	.22
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Quicksilver	1.50
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Savage	.10
Daly	1.40	Sierra Nevada	.36
Deadwood Terra	.80	Standard	3.75
Eureka Con.	.14	Small Hopes	.90
Father De Smet	.07	Union Cons.	.20
Golden Fleece	.32	Victor	1.00
Gould & Curry	.18	Yellow Jacket	.18
Hale & Norcross	.35	Argentum Juanita	.19
Homestake	50.00	Isabella	1.20
Horn Silver	1.15	Mollie Gibson	.21
Iron Silver	.68	Portland	2.45

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 25.—The market was flat to-day, save for a further rise of 4 in Bell Telephone, to 338, and another rise of 1¼ in Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham incomes, to 67¼. Good buying of New York, New Haven and Hartford continued noticeable at 213⅜, and Old Colony was up ½, at 208. Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis common stock was up 1 more, at 20, and Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham stock sold at 15. Pere Marquette was ¾ lower, at 24. West End Street Railway was in good request at 93½. There was no feature in mining stocks, less than 2,500 shares, all told, of these specialties selling in the first half of the day. Boston and Montana strengthened 3, to 307, and Baltic, ⅝, to 20½. Old Dominion was ½ better, at 19⅝.

The going rate at the Clearing House was 4 per cent, and New York funds sold at 12½ cents discount.

On call, money has been so plentiful that it has perceptibly cheapened in the last few days, and is now obtainable by first-class borrowers as low as 3 per cent. The 4 per cent. rate for the best names on time loans is showing some tendency to soften, though nominally this is still the prevailing minimum.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	5	Old Colony	..	4½
Allouez	1⅞	2	Old Dom	19½	..
Arcadian	19½	20½	Osceola	66	67½
Arnold	..	7	Parrot	44	44¼
Ash Bed	.40	.50	Pioneer	.25	..
Atlantic	.25	.26	Quincy	138	139
Baltic	20¼	..	Rhode Island	4½	..
Bos. & C. C.	12½	.15	Santa Fe	5	6
Boston & M.	307	..	Santa Ysabel	1	1¼
Butte & B.	.71	..	Shoe	.31	31⅛
Cal. & Hecla	745	747	Tamarack	185	190
Centennial	19	19¾	Utah Con.	29½	30
Franklin	.15	.16	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	.70	1	White Knob	..	.25
Isle Royale	.26	26½	Winona	.3½	4½
Mohawk	.14	.15	Wolverine	.40	40⅜

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	244	245	Fitchburg pf.
Boston & L.	248	249	N. Y. & N.
Boston & M.	193	195	E. 6s
Boston & P.	300	..	N. Y. & N.
Bos. Elev.	144½	145	E. 7s
Bos. Gas. 5s	81½	84½	West End

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	333	337	Mex. Tel.
Chi. Stk. Yds.	134½	138	U. S. Oil
Dom. Coal	45	45½	West. El.
Dom. C. pf.	110	..	West. El. pf.
Erie Tel.	102	104	

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Although on the whole quiet and narrow, the market to-day was also strong, especially in the group of standard railways—Pennsylvania, Reading, and Lehigh Valley. The easy way in which Lehigh Valley moved up a point caused rumors of a deal involving Vanderbilt interest in the property. Western New York and Pennsylvania continues to find a ready market around 85, although many holders are clinging to their stocks in the hope that they may do better before the nine-dollar offer closes on May 25. Reading Traction was strong. The Asphalt issues looked well. United Gas Improvement weakened ½ or so. Many stocks were not quoted, which is only another way of saying that holders were unwilling to sell at current prices.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20½	20⅝	Phila. Trac.	96⅜	97
Choctaw	32½	33	Union Trac.	38	38⅝
Con. Tr., P.	25⅜	25⅞	U. Gas & I.	115	116
El. Co. of A.	11⅝	11¾	Welsbach L.	42	43
Lehigh Val.	27¼	27⅝	W. N. Y. & P.	8⅝	8¾
Marsden	9⅞	9¾			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Stocks were nervous, with a lower tendency. Metropolitan Elevated preferred showed activity, selling for 78¾ at the start, but declining to 77 and closing at 78½. The common brought 34 and the bonds 97¼@97⅛. Tin Plate common opened at 27¾, sold to 28, declined to 27, and closed at 27¾. Match was stronger; from the opening at 12¾ it sold up a point and closed there. There were a few sales of Consolidated Traction between 35 at the opening and 37. The close was at 36½.

	High.	Low.	Close.
100...American Linseed	13	13	13
7...American Linseed pf.	57	56½	56½
780...American Tin Plate	28	27	27¾
1...Canal and Dock	70	70	70
4...Chicago Edison	141	141	141
8...Chicago Packing pf.	25	25	25
155...Chicago Trac.	37	35	36½
60...Chicago Union Traction	22	21¾	21¾
147...City Railway	260	252	255
1,496...Diamond Match	125	124	125
620...Lake Street Elevated	9¾	9	9¾
158...Lake St. Elev. certfs.	8	8	8¼
120...Metropolitan Elev.	34	34	34
155...Met. Elev. pf.	78¾	77	78¼
150...Milwaukee Breweries	4	4	4
10...National Biscuit pf.	87	87	87
95...National Carbon pf.	80	80	80
75...North Chicago	218	218	218
25...Shelby Steel Tube	14½	14¼	14½
20...South Side Elevated	99	99	99
130...Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	64	64	64
121...Union Loop	92	92	92
75...West Chicago	110	110	110

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company yesterday declared a dividend. Full particulars will be found in another column.

The transfer books of the United States Express Company will be closed April 30 to May 16, as announced in another column.

The coupons of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be paid at the Hanover National Bank, as announced in another column.

Company to Operate Turquoise Mines.

The North American Turquois Syndicate was organized Tuesday at the office of the New Jersey Corporations Agency, Jersey City. The capital stock is $1,000,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $20,000,000. The following officers were elected: President—A. McGregor Leffingwell; Vice Presidents—Gen. George H. Ford and Edward C. Machen; Treasurer—Robert B. Morehead; Secretary—A. K. Sloan. The company proposes to operate turquois mines in New Mexico. The main office will be in Jersey City.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, April 25, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15⅝	16	3,731	Am. Car & Found. Co.	14⅞	16	14⅞	16	+1⅛
65⅞	65⅞	977	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	..
35½	36	200	American Cotton Oil	35⅝	35½	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
26	27	130	American Dist. Tel.	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
47⅞	48	808	American Ice Co.	48¼	47¾	47¾	47⅞	— ⅛
75⅝	76¼	41	American Ice Co. pf.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	..
12¾	13¼	520	American Linseed Co.	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
21	22	50	Am. Malting Co. pf.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	..
38	38⅜	1,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	38	38⅝	38	38½	+ ⅛
88⅜	89¼	180	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ⅛
27½	28	325	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	28	28	27½	27½	— ⅛
74½	75	120	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	41	12,848	Am. Steel & Wire	41¼	42⅜	40⅝	41	— ⅝
79	80	2,870	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	78¾	80	79½	79½	+ ½
113⅞	112¾	205,825	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	108¾	115¾	108	112	+2¾
27½	27¾	445	American Tin Plate	28	28	27¼	27¾	+ ⅝
103	103¼	6,860	American Tobacco	102¾	104¼	102¾	103	..
47	47	600	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	47	47	46½	46½	+ ⅛
16½	17	10	Ann Arbor	16¾	16¾	16½	16¾	..
25⅜	25⅞	6,095	At. T. & S. F.	25⅝	26	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
69¾	69⅝	19,680	At. T. & S. F. pf.	69¼	69⅝	68⅝	69⅝	+ ⅝
82¾	83¼	7,727	Baltimore & Ohio	83½	83⅞	82¾	83⅝	+ ⅛
1	1⅛	4,500	Balt. & Ohio, rights	1	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	..
83	83⅞	3,183	Balt. & Ohio pf.	84½	85¼	84½	85¼	+ ½
74¼	74¾	16,153	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74	75¼	73⅞	74¾	+ ⅛
149½	151	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	150	150	150	150	..
30⅜	31	2,725	Chesapeake & Ohio	31	31¼	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅜
125⅝	125¾	11,121	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125¾	126¾	124⅞	125⅝	+ ½
37	38	200	Chi. Con. Traction	37	38	37	38	—1
15.4	14	100	Chicago Great West.	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
26	26¼	620	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	25½	26¼	25½	26¼	+ ¾
57½	58½	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	58½	58½	58½	58½	..
119½	119¾	14,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	119¾	120	118¾	119⅝	+ ⅝
173	175	166	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174	174	173	173	..
161¼	162½	270	Chicago & Northw.	162½	162¾	162¾	162¾	+ ½
108⅞	109	4,745	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108¾	109¼	108¼	109	+ ¼
11	11¼	550	Chi. Term. Trans.	11	11	11	11	+ ½
35¼	36	675	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	35½	35¾	35¼	35¾	..
60⅞	61⅝	1,255	C., C., C. & St. L.	60⅝	61¾	60¾	61⅝	+ ⅝
27½	28	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	27½	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
41½	42	1,985	Colorado Fuel & Iron	41¾	42¼	41¾	42	+ ⅛
29¼	29½	400	Colorado Midland pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	..
42	43	500	Col. Southern 1st pf.	42	42	42	42	..
17½	17¾	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
180½	181½	1,845	Consolidated Gas	181½	182	180⅜	180⅝	—1
29⅞	30	3,475	Continental Tobac. Co	29¼	30⅜	29½	29⅞	+ ⅝
80⅜	81¼	344	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	80¾	80¾	80½	80½	+ ¼
114⅝	115¼	482	Delaware & Hudson	115	115	115	115	..
178½	179¼	100	Del., Lack. & West.	179	179	179	179	+2
19¾	20	1,612	Denver & R. G.	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
70½	71	312	Denver & R. G. pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71⅜	— ⅛
15¼	15⅞	300	Detroit, S. & At. pf.	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	..
39¼	40¼	950	Erie 1st pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	..
50	51	300	Evans. & T. H.	50	50	50	50	— ⅜
42¼	42½	7,780	Federal Steel	42	43¼	41⅝	42¾	+ ⅛
70	70½	320	Federal Steel pf.	70¼	70¾	70¼	70½	+ ⅛
136⅜	137¼	450	General Electric	137⅜	137⅝	137	137	—1
158	160	212	Great Northern pf.	158	158	158	158	—2
109	110	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	109	109	109	109	—1
39	40⅛	380	Hocking Valley	40¼	40¾	40	40	— ⅛
66⅝	67	676	Hocking Valley pf.	67	67¼	67	67	— ⅛
114⅜	115¼	200	Illinois Central	115	115	115	115	— ⅛
21¾	22¼	220	International Paper	22	22	22	22	..
63½	64½	120	Internat. Paper pf.	64	64	64	64	— ⅛
7	8	200	International Silver	7⅝	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
17¼	18	100	Iowa Central	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
52	52½	110	Iowa Central pf.	52	52	52	52	— ¼
4	73	200	Laclede Gas	70	71	70	71	+1
31⅜	32¼	100	Lake Erie & West.	32	32	32	32	+1
67	70	1,350	Long Island	67	68	67	68	+1½
81⅞	82	5,470	Louisville & Nashville	81¾	82¾	82	82¾	+ ¾
94	94½	5,735	Manhattan Elevated	93¼	94⅝	93	94	+ ¼
159½	150½	1,350	Met. Street Railway	157⅝	159½	157½	159½	+1⅝
13½	14	1,600	Mexican Central	13½	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
63½	64½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	64	64	64	64	+1
95	95½	20	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	..
26¼	26½	800	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26⅝	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅝
68¼	68⅝	623	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	68	68¾	68	68⅝	+ ⅝
35⅛	35½	3,425	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	36	36¼	35¼	35¾	+ ⅛
56¾	57	28,100	Missouri Pacific	56¾	57⅛	56¾	57	+ ⅛
44	45	50	Mobile & Ohio	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	..
32½	33	50	National Biscuit Co.	33½	33⅞	33¼	33⅝	..
22¾	23	400	National Lead Co.	22¾	23	22¾	23	+ ½
104⅞	105¼	230	National Lead Co. pf.	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	+ ½
35½	35⅝	840	National Steel	36½	36½	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
90	91	100	National Steel pf.	91	91	91	91	+1
50	50⅝	619	National Tube Co.	50	51	50	51	+1¾
91	91½	1,010	National Tube Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	..
119	120	500	New Jersey Central	119½	120⅜	119½	120½	..
134½	134⅜	4,450	New York Central	134½	135¼	133⅜	134½	+ ⅝
23¼	23¼	4,600	N. Y., Ont. & West	23	23⅜	22¾	23¼	+ ⅝
37⅞	38	5,692	Norfolk & Western	38⅝	38½	37⅞	38	— ⅛
78½	79	108	Norfolk & West. pf.	79	79	78⅝	78⅝	..
14⅞	15½	500	North American	15	15	15	15	..
58	58⅛	10,750	Northern Pacific	58¼	58⅜	57⅝	58⅛	— ¼
75⅝	76	1,380	Northern Pacific pf.	76⅞	76½	75¾	75¾	— ⅛
51½	52	40	Pacific Coast	51	51	51	51	..
82	89⅜	12	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	82	82	82	82	..
61	61	60	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	60	60	60	60	..
32	32¼	550	Pacific Mail	33	33	32½	32½	— ½
136⅜	136½	21,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	135	137¼	135	136½	+1½
103½	103⅝	10,335	People's Gas, Chicago	104⅛	104⅝	103½	103½	— ¾
2⅝	2¾	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
7	8	200	Peoria & Eastern	6¾	7	6¾	7	—1⅛
48	49½	100	Pressed Steel Car	48½	48½	48¼	48¼	..
81	82¾	70	Pressed Steel Car pf.	83	83	83	83	..
183	180	650	Pullman Company	185¼	185¼	185	185½	+ ½
19	19¼	700	Reading	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
59½	59⅝	14,650	Reading 1st pf.	59¼	60¼	59¼	59⅝	+ ⅛
30½	30⅝	1,600	Reading 2d pf.	31	31⅜	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	18⅜	1,030	Republic Iron & Steel	19	19	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
60	60½	380	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	60	61	60	60½	..
82	89	510	Rio Grande West. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	..
10½	10⅝	635	St. L. & San Fran.	10⅜	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅜

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Corbin Property Sold to Messrs. Barney, Havemeyer, and Sheldon.

Price Said to be $450,000—Other Dealings by Brokers—33 Madison Avenue Brings $101,000 at Auction.

The residence of the late Austin Corbin, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, together with the adjoining sixteen-foot dwelling, 427 Fifth Avenue, and the stable at the rear on Thirty-eighth Street, have been bought by Charles T. Barney, George R. Sheldon, and William F. Havemeyer. The price is reported at about $450,000. The combined properties have a frontage of 60.11 feet on Fifth Avenue and 125 feet on Thirty-eighth Street. The purchasers declined yesterday to say anything regarding their plans for the future of the property.

Messrs. Barney, Sheldon, and Havemeyer were members of the syndicate which bought the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum property, and in this connection it may be mentioned that the work of removing the old asylum buildings from the site begins this morning.

B. C. & F. T. Barry have sold for Robert W. Taller the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, 102.2 feet on the avenue by 55 feet on the street, for about $65,000. The purchaser is William A. Clark of Montana, who is erecting a residence on the corner of Seventy-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. A private stable will be erected on the Park Avenue corner.

Benjamin Stern is the buyer of the plot of eight lots at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 100 feet on the avenue by 200 on the street, sold by Isaac H. Clothier of Philadelphia, through F. De R. Wissmann. The price paid was about $210,000. It is said that Mr. Stern will erect a handsome residence on the corner lots.

It is reported that William G. Weber has sold the seven-story apartment house, known as the Fernciff, at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 100 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Walter D. Starr to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension, 120 West Seventy-ninth Street, 22 by 60 by 102.2.

Slawson & Hobbs have also sold for A. B. Kight the five-story American basement dwelling, with extension, 323 West Eighty-sixth Street, 18.6 by 65 by 100, being the second house sold within a week out of a row recently completed. The same firm has also sold for Rachel Axelrod the five-story brownstone-front double flat, 307 West Eighty-seventh Street, 31.3 by 90 by 100.

The Presbyterian City Mission has bought the plot, 85 by 100, at the northeast corner of the Southern Boulevard and Bainbridge Avenue.

Lesher, Whitman & Co., now at 502 and 504 Broadway, have leased for a term of years the entire six-story building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Bond Street.

H. Rosenblum and Max Singer have sold for C. Stedinski, for $29,000, 127 Suffolk Street, 25 by 100.

Foley & Sniffin have made the following sales: Tenth Street, 221 West, a five-story double tenement, 25 by 95, for Weil & Meyer; East Eighty-fourth Street, 517, a three-story single flat, 19.6 by 100, for E. Gruber.

W. R. Ford has sold for J. A. Callahan the plot, with old buildings, northeast corner of Canal and Sullivan Streets, to a builder, for improvement. He will erect an eight-story loft building, heavy construction, with freight elevators capable of holding a loaded truck. Sale price, $85,000.

The Auction Room.

There was lively bidding yesterday for the dwelling, 33 Madison Avenue, just north of Twenty-fifth Street, sold under partition proceedings by Auctioneer Wells. Douglas Robinson finally secured the property for a client at $101,000, after the price had advanced from an opening bid of $50,000. Auctioneer Ryan's sale of east side parcels belonging to the estate of Maria L. Ewen was only partially successful, three properties being sold and three bid in. Complete details of the day's auctions follow:

By William M. Ryan.

Executor's Sale.

251 Stanton Street, south side, 50 feet west of Sheriff Street, 25 by 75, three-story brick building; to Lowenfeld & Prager $14,325

305 Rivington Street, southwest corner of Lewis Street, 20 by 60, frame sheds; to Lowenfeld & Prager 12,550

57 Sheriff Street, west side, 170 feet north of Delancey Street, 30 by 100, three-story brick stable, with rights in a ten-foot alley along its southerly side; to C. M. Rouss 16,000

By William Kennelly.

170 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 17.2 by 99.11, three-story brick and brownstone-front dwelling; partition sale to close a partnership, to Christian Trinks 9,100

1,517 and 1,519 Third Avenue, east side, 76.7 feet north of Eighty-fifth Street, 51.1 by 100, two six-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Lowenfeld & Prager 59,789

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

154 and 156 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 188 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 44.4 by 98.9, seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Margaret D. Todd, as executrix.... 40,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

44 East Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 232 feet east of Madison Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension; public auction sale, Alfred Jaretski 27,000

By James L. Wells.

33 Madison Avenue, 74 feet north of Twenty-fifth Street, 24.8 by 100, four-story brick and brownstone dwelling; partition sale, to Douglas Robinson 101,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,672 Park Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 89.6, four-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edith N. Wharton 15,000

347 East Thirty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to Mary Stokes 8,000

157 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, William C. Stuart and others, trustees 10,000

By John T. Boyd.

473 East Houston Street, south side, 70 feet east of Lewis Street, 20 by 75 and irregular, four-story tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to S. Sladkus.... 7,400

To-day's Auction Sales.

The sale of the Fifth Avenue Hotel property, about which everybody has been talking for the last two months, is finally at hand, and with such a parcel as the old Delmonico's also on the list, to-day promises to be a record-breaker in the history of the auction room. Complete descriptions of all properties to be put up are given below:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, the block front on the south side of Twenty-sixth Street, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway, being 56.5 feet on Fifth Avenue, 60.5 feet on Broadway, 155.7 feet on Twenty-sixth Street and 184.1 feet on its southerly line, four-story brick building, formerly known as Delmonico's.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 27 Union Square West, 32.6 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 32.6 by 141.10, four-story brick building, with one-story brick extension.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 384 Cherry Street, and 45 and 47 Scammel Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 24.11 by 100.1 and irregular, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,621; subject to other mortgages for $26,600.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Thomas H. Baskerville, referee, 103 Water Street, east side, 146.7 feet south of Wall Street, 18.6 by 89.8, five-story brick building.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 459 West Forty-third Street, north side, 125 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $2,515; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Emile Benoville, referee, 64 West Seventieth Street, south side, 70.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 18.2 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,822.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 311 and 313 Bleecker Street, east side, 17.1 feet south of Grove Street, 40 by 75, three-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,399; subject to another mortgage for $18,500.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, Central Park West, northwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street, 102.2 by 123.9, vacant.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles L. Van De Water, referee, 72 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 156.8 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,055.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 2,157 First Avenue, for a two-story and basement brick concert hall, 25 by 100; Davis Karp of 429 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 14 West Twentieth Street, for a nine-story brick store and factory, 28.6 by 92; Estelle W. Spitzer, owner; George W. Spitzer, architect; cost, $135,000.

Nos. 213 to 217 West Eighty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick stable, 72 by 102.2; Borden's Condensed Milk Company of 71 Hudson Street, owner; H. C. Chamberlain, architect; cost, $55,000.

Classon Avenue, at Long Island Sound, for three frame sheds, 14 by 30 and 29 by 100; C. Stephens, Classon Point, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 108 to 114 Wooster Street; to the six-story brick store and lofts; G. A. Sufer, owner; R. Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Bergen Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling; Benjamin Stern, owner; A. Arctander, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 458 Fourth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; S. K. De Forest of 118 West Thirty-sixth Street, owner; A. Buckmaster, architect; cost, $115.

Sixth Avenue, northwest corner of Nineteenth Street, to a four-story brick store; Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, owners; W. H. Hume & Son, architects; cost, $500.

No. 35 Park Street, to a five-story brick factory; George McKibben, owner; Jordan & Giller, architects; cost, $5,000.

Seventh Avenue, north side, 280 feet east of Avenue C, to a two-story frame dwelling; M. and L. Schoemmell, owners; Gustav Schwartz, architect; cost, $200.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of Mansion Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; Charles Grossmann, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $300.

No. 1,697 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling and store; Charles Garfield, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 472 Fourth Avenue, to a two-story frame store; Egyptian Importing Company, owner; H. Raphael, architect; cost, $75.

Spencer Place, west side, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; to a one-story and basement brick dwelling; Thomas O'Brien, owner; J. G. Robinson, architect; cost, $1,150.

Henry Street, southwest corner of Birmingham Street; to a five-story brick tenement and store; H. Goldman of 4 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; F. C. Zobel, architect; cost, $500.

Creston Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street; to a three-story store and meeting room; Louis Lutz, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $1,500.

William's Bridge Road, north side, 45 feet east of Coles Lane; to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Mrs. John Werser, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $600.

King's Bridge Road, north side, 150 feet west of Bainbridge Avenue; to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Iwan Gollwyne, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $100.

Washington Avenue, southwest corner of Tremont Avenue; to a three-story office and store; W. F. & C. H. Smith, owners; cost, $150.

No. 658 Broadway; to a five-story brick store and lofts; Rossiter estate, owner; cost, $250.

Webster Avenue, southeast corner of King's Bridge Road; to a one-and-a-half-story frame office and store; James Kenn, owner; E. Berger of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, April 25.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 140th St, 25x100; Robert W. Goldman to Frederick H. Walker $1

BAYARD ST, n s, 83.4 ft w of Mott St, 16.8x49.11; Alexander E. Cohen to Harris Friedman and Barnet Feinberg 1

BROOME ST, 72 and 74, 47x75; Rachel and Bessie Schweitzer to Aaron Goodman 30,000

CAULDWELL AV, e s, part of Lot 28, map of Eltona; Sara Rafel to Rosalie Kanter 1

COLUMBUS AV, 789, e s, 25x74; Wilhelm Recke to Heinrich Weber 100

EAST BROADWAY, 149, 25x87.6; Louis Shapiro to Elias Resnick, ½ part 1

ELIZABETH ST, w s, 108 ft n of Houston St, 27x83.1x27x83.5; Harris Friedman and Barnet Feinberg to Alexander E. Cohen 39,500

FORDHAM AV, n s, corner of Marble St, 29x100; Michael Regan to James O'Toole 12,250

FULTON AV, w s, at s e corner of lot marked Public Square, runs n w 211x s w 48.6x s e 211 to avenue x n e 48.6; Anna M. Fahs to C. Gottlob Kolb 1

GREAT JONES ST, s s, Lot 63, map of Samuel Jones, 26.9x100; William M. Hoes, referee, to Alfred Wagstaff 33,500

HUGHES AV, 2,139, 16.8x95; Louis Eickwort to Ernest B. Wintersmith 3,600

HUGHES AV, 2,141, 16.8x95; Louis Eickwort to Ernest B. Wintersmith 3,600

HUGHES AV, 2,143, 16.8x95; Louis Eickwort to Ernest B. Wintersmith 3,600

HUGHES AV, 2,145, 16.8x95; Louis Eickwort to Ernest B. Wintersmith 3,600

JACKSON AV, w s, 430.6 ft n of Columbia Av, 19.6x100; the Henry Huber Company to Bertha Schaefer 50

JACKSON AV, w s, 430.6 ft n of Columbia Av, 19.6x100; Bertha Schaefer to Frederick Schellhammer 1

JEROME AV, e s, 50 ft n of 175th St, 90x100; Charles R. Hardy to Jerome H. Pennock 10,500

LUDLOW ST, 86, e s, 22x87.6; Celia Schlesinger to Solomon M. Landsmann 28,700

LOT 27, map of Eltona, 25x75; Mary B. Clark to Rosalie Kauter 1

LOT 144, map of H. Raymond Park, 25x 96.2x21.5x87; Hudson F. Rose to Emily Montgomery 400

MARION AV, w s, 275 ft n of West Farms Road, 75.6x162.6x75.9x150.9; Catharine I. Howard to Jefferson B. Howard 1

PEARL ST, 255, n s, 24.3x100.8x25.9x 102.9; John C. O'Connor, referee, to Mary A. Chisolm 34,000

PROSPECT AV, e s, 50 ft n of 183d St, 50x114x50.2x117.9; Mary Beusch to William and Annie Welshman 2,700

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 177th St, 95x44; Henry Gerken to Mary Becker 1

RIVERVIEW TERRACE, w s, 123 ft s of Powell Place, 25x118.9x25.1x120.6; John Hall to Mary A. Hall .....

RIVINGTON ST, 284, 22x49.8; Louis Zeichner to Dora Kalchheim, ½ part 1

RIVINGTON ST, 332 and 334, n w corner of Mangin St, 59.7x81.3; Samuel Greenfeld to Julius Miller 34,375

SEAMAN AV, n w s, 325 ft s w of Emerson St, 25x209.1x25.3x212.11; Hugh Lawson to Alexander Lawson 400

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 129.11 ft s of 148th St, centre line, if extended, 26x 100; Charles R. Hardy to Jerome H. Pennock 1

WILLIS AV, n w corner of 135th St, 25x 100; William Grupe to William Grupe, Jr 1

WOODRUFF AV, n s, Lot 8, map of lots of Augustus P. Woodruff, east of Fairmount; Jacob Shrady to David J. Lyons. 1

2D AV, e s, 82.7 ft s of 12th St, 20.8x 100; Kate Johnsen to Louis Hains 1

3D AV, e s, 74 ft s of 27th St, 24.8x85; Julius M. Spero to Charles Dorn and another 100

6TH AV, n w corner of 48d St, 25.5x75; Alice A. Knight to Theodore M. Macy and others, 1-9 part 7,521

7TH AV, widened, w s, 24.11 ft s of 144th St, 25x75; Eugene C. Potter to Daniel Farrell 1

8TH AV, 2,695, n w corner of 143d St, 24.11x100; Samuel Josephs to George Keller 35,500

8TH AV, 2,695, n w corner of 143d St, 24.11x100; George Keller to Mary Eisler. 1

10TH ST, 106 East, 21x103.3; the Chemical National Bank to Louis Bernstein 1,000

18TH ST, 428 West, 20.5x92; Mary J. Houghtaling to Irving Houghtaling, ½ part 100

50TH ST, 233 East, 20x100.5; Aaron Goodman to Rachel and Bessie Schweitzer 15,000

50TH ST, s s, 169 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x 100.5; Margaret L. Loonie to Ellen T. Dwyer 10,500

53D ST, s s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Martha F. Becker and others to Louis Nuhn 1

53D ST, s s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Therese Levene to Louisa Nuhn 1

53D ST, 143 West, 18.9x100.5; Susanna R. Loughran to Mary McGurren 1

56TH ST, 115 West, 25x100.5; Raymond Hoagland to Lewis H. Lapham 1

76TH ST, 10 West, 25x102.2; Cornelius W. Luyster to Arabelle S. Parks 100

78TH ST, 173 West, 22.6x102.2; Eunice E. Huff to Otto Diedrich ..... Omitted

79TH ST, 169 West, 18x102.2; Julia L. Ellis to Thomas Thedford 20,000

83D ST, n s, 149.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 0.8x102.2; Edward Wilckens to Elias Kemmer 1

97TH ST, 146 West, 16.8x100.11; Edward H. Schell, referee, to Mary A. Barrett.. 12,000

103D ST, 242 to 252 West, 105x100.11; Robert Wallace to William W. Brower. 194,000

106TH ST, 62 West, 20.3x100.11; Morris Roth to Daniel L. Dresser 1

113TH ST, n s, 157.3 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 2.9x100.11; Bertha E. Kirscht to Adolph W. Wallender 1

118TH ST, s s, 380 ft e of Lenox Av, 80x 100.11; Henry T. Smith to Samuel E. Jacobs 1

122D ST, 215 East, 25x100.11; Harry Sinnott to Nellie Sinnott and others 375

124TH ST, 228 East, 19x100; Simon Krakauer to Caroline Luster 1

126TH ST, n s, 265 ft e of 8th Av, 20x 99.11; Ellen D. Mattison to Camilla I. Moore 1

133D ST, 245 West, 16.8x99.11; Albert H. Storer to Henry E. Woodward 100

154TH ST, s s, 334.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 18x99.11; James B. Cillie and others to Max Marx 1

Recorded Leases.

BARTLETT, Edward T., and others, trustees, to Barnard Meusburger; Fulton St, 86 and 88, basement and sub-basement, 5 years 1,200

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Hamilton Bank, Amsterdam Av, 1,707 and 1,709; 5 years 900-1,500

CLANCY, Mary, to A. C. Grossman; South St, 195, n w corner of Oliver St, 3 years 800

ESTATE OF THOMAS F. CARHART by agent, to William E. Geis; Spring St, 78, 2 years 780

ESPOSITO, Erminio, to Sam Sing; Bleecker St, 161, 2 years 420

HEIMSOTH, Elizabeth, to William Z. Johnson and another; 18th St, 108 West, 1 year 660

KAUFFELD, Theodore, to John H. Ziegler; Lexington Av, 1,770-1,772, n w corner of 110th St, 2 1-12 years 1,200

LAGAI, Rudolph, to Ernst Giessler; 7th Av, 288, 5 years 1,680

LAMZONES, Faust D., to Giovanni Ciccone; Mott St, 133, 4 years 2,500

MURTHA, Michael, to Knut D. Klov and another; Perry St, 180, 5 years 600

ROTHMANN, Anna M., to Conrad Borger; 1st Av, s, 3 years 1,080

STUBE, Henry, to Henry Rokenberg; 9th Av, n e corner of 46th St, 5 years. 1,744

TODD, Margaretta, to Lena Plavand; 35th St, 58 West, 5 years 2,800-3,000

TODD, Margaretta, to Lena Plavand; 35th St, 53 West, 5 years 2,900-3,000

VOGEL, George F., estate of, to Jacob Brand; 26th St, 209 West, 2 years 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY, a corporation, to American Linseed Company, car lease, 196 tank cars, rerecorded, due, notes $72,332

BECKER, Mary, to Henrietta Gerken; Prospect Av, n w corner of 177th St, 2 years 7,000

BERNHARD, John, and others, executors, &c., to Andrew Brose; plot, begins at centre of block between 5th and 6th Sts, and 75 ft w of Avenue B, ¼ year.. 9,000

BIEGEN, Mary L. and Peter L., to Laura E. Momberger; Leggett Av, n s, 175 ft e of Prospect Av, 5 years 4,000

BERNSTEIN, Louis, to Moses Goldsmith and Solomon Plaut; 106 East 16th St, 2 years 7,000

BREWER, John G., to First National Bank of Susquehanna Depot; Tinton Av, n e corner of Uncas St; also Uncas St, Lots 239 and 240, map of East Morrisania, due 5,000

CHANLER, Lewis S., to Havens Relief Fund Society; 8th Av, n e corner of 47th St, 3 years 35,000

DWYER, Ellen, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 50th St, s s, 169 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 2,000

FAHRENHOLZ, John H., to Delia Kaufman; Bradhurst Av, e s, 49.11 ft n of 140th St, 2 years 1,700

GOLDREYER, Sussman, to Jacob Manheim; 124th St, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand 10,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Reuben Grunauer; 73 and 74 Essex St, 3 years 5,000

HAIMS, Louis, to Kate Johnsen; 2d Av, e s, 82.7 ft s of 12th St, installments.. 3,000

JARVIS, Alice E., to Samuel H. Stone; 116th St, s s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, now Pleasant Av, 1 year 1,500

JOHNSTON, Henry M. and Sarah B., to American Mortgage Company; 8th Av, n e corner of 14th St; 8th Av, e s, 54 ft s of 17th St.; 6th Av, s e corner of 21st St; 8th Av, s e corner of 58th St; Broadway, n w corner of 21st St, and 5th Av, n e corner of 21st St; 1-9 part of all, 1 year 5,000

JONES, Joseph H., to William Richardson and another, trustees; Nelson Av, w s, 175.5 ft n of 164th St, 2 years 4,500

KALICHSIM, Dora, to Jacob Kirschner; 264 Rivington St, installments 2,000

KATZMAN, John, to Hyman Adelstein and another; Broome St, n w corner of Pitt St; also Pitt St, w s, 60 ft n of Broome St, secures advancements 20,000

KELLMAN, Paul, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 302 East 65th St, installments 2,000

KELLER, George, to Samuel Josephs; 2,695 8th Av, 3 years 10,000

KLETT, George, Jr., to Robert McNally; Lot 320, map of portion of Hunt estate, 2 years 400

LANDSMANN, Solomon M., to Moritz Neumann; 232 Broome St, 3 years 5,000

LANDSMANN, Solomon M., to Joseph Stickney; 88 Ludlow St, 3 years 20,000

LYONS, David J., and Jacob Shrady; Lot 8, map of lots of Augustus P. Woodruff, lying e of Fairmount, 3 years $500

MANDEL, Samuel, and others to Sender Jarmulowsky; 451 to 455 Grand St, and 266 to 270½ Division St, secures advances 30,000

MILLER, Susan A., to Samuel G. Dayton; Main St, w s, 50 ft n of Fordham Av, City Island, 3 years 1,200

MOORE, Camilla L., to Ellen D. Mattison; 126th St, n s, 205 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 5,000

MULLEN, Anastatia, to Cordelia E. Yvelin, administratrix; 126th St, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 5 years 15,000

MULLEN, Anastatia, to Herman Meyer; 126th St, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 1 year 2,000

MULLEN, Anastatia, to Frank Ritter, Jr.; 126th St, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 1 year 1,000

MYERS, Theodore A., to Angelo M. Myers and others, trustees; 181st St, s w corner of Audubon Av, 5 years 16,000

O'TOOLE, James, to Michael Regan; Fordham Av, n w corner of Marble St, 1 year 12,000

Draeger vs. Hallahan.
Sinsheimer vs. Sinsheimer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

3133—Same vs. same.
4095—Paul vs. City of New York.
3431—Cohnfeld vs. Tannenbaum.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4746.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Alvin G. Collins. 2—Grahame Polley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

13499—Van Antwerp vs. Latham.
12784—Heterich vs. Delisle.
18225—Goldman vs. Congress Brewing Co.
12439—Wellington vs. Washington Lighting Co.
13608—Tuttle & Bailey Mfg. Co. vs. Lantry.
13210—Wellbrock vs. Smith.
12506—Meyer vs. Bergholz.
13404—Hibbard vs. Knapp.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from the old calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

7985—Lubliner vs. Tiffany & Co.
5692—Kelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3898—Heins vs. same.
5471—Crum vs. same.
6472—Cohen vs. same.
6304—Armstrong vs. same.
4448—Dunlap vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
4385—Dougherty vs. Galligan.
5502—Citizens' Sav. B'k vs. Greenburgh.
11302—Gallo vs. City of New York.
7922—N. Y. Building & Imp. Co. vs. Springfield Elevator, &c.,
6029—Ockenden vs. Tostevin Co.
6387—O'Donnell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6505—McCaul vs. same.
5662—M'Ibank vs. Hurtig
5669—Hamlib vs. Harris.
2985—Billman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6168—Bates vs. Ludwig.
6363—Stout vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6424—Huber vs. same.
6426—Ward vs. same.
6485—Howes vs. same.
6487—Zangara vs. same.
6545—Olwell vs. same.
6546—Lucas vs. same.
6547—Tunny vs. same.
6114—Hackett vs. Rose.
6335—Rothschild vs. Bradley & Currier Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 8061.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and XI., for trial.

5394—Muller vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4956—Melville vs. same.
3906—Silberleb vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3906—Rosenbaum vs. same.
686—Van Alken vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5454—Britton vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
5160—McGuinness vs. same.
9854—Dechert vs. Municipal El. Light Co.
5148—Drake & Stratton Co. vs. San Domingo Imp. Co.
10279—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
4851—Poens vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5185—Eldridge vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7882—Tamsen vs. Genet.
8061—Butler vs. Frank Miller Co.
6701—Dunuco vs. Murray.
8006—Gibbons vs. Armstrong.
5526—Penders vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5537—Smith vs. same.
5689—Fildorn vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
5844—Farley vs. Union Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., X., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Eliza Dingeldein, Elde F. Hopke, Elizabeth Brooks, Mary Dempsey, Jacob Weiner, Frederick Bronson, Catherine Clark, Charles Schilo. At 11 A. M. Philip Bissinger, Philip Lyons. At 2 P. M. Dore Lyon, Mary Cahill.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4237—Buxbaum vs. Met. St. Ry.
109—White vs. Belmont Orange Ind. Co.
2716—Rogers vs. New York.
770—Rosendorf vs. Levy.
2678—Leondale Bleach Dye & Paint Works vs. Nachtigall.
2691—Biegelson vs. Kahn.
2700—Mofrison vs. Evers.
46013—Bornholz vs. Kahn.
2840—Solomon vs. Andolfine.
3044—Abbey vs. Kennedy.
3045—Granger & Gregg Brew. Co. vs. Paden.
3046—Herrmann vs. McSkinnan.
3047—Mooney vs. Sutcliffe.
3048—Kaunki vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3049—Kenny vs. Beckley
3050—Harrington vs. A. Roebling's Sons.
3052—Eccles vs. Neirach.
3053—Anderson vs. Murray.
3054—Gallagher vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3055—Hunt vs. 42d St., &c. R. R.
3056—Murray vs. Klenke
3057—Stewart vs. Hasbrouck.
3058—Tully vs. McCoy.
3059—Trainor vs. Mulligan.
3060—Gellenan vs. Levy.
3061—5th Av. Auction Rooms vs. Stein.
3062—Hall vs. Met. St. Railway.
3063—Carpenter vs. Goldstein.
3064—Taylor vs. same.
3065—Schick vs. Schlemme.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3065.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gray for the People.

1—Antonio Sola.
2—John Donovan, John O'Byrne.
3—Ella Bergen.
4—Dennis O'Leary, Joseph Quigley.
5—Harry Milton.
6—Thomas Day, James J. Day, Joseph Geelan, Thomas Callan.
7—Ruben Darley.
8—Manuel Morleas.
9—Pasquale Cardone.
10—Patrick McCue.

Pleadings.
1—Thomas Delaney.
2—John McCabe.
3—Louis Hollies.
4—Chas. F. Goebel, Jr.
5—George Watson.
6—Thomas Connelly.
7—W. Schwarzberg.
8—George Spencer.
9—Mamie Reed.
10—Benny Mendel, Harry E. Mendel.
11—Frank Stelo.
12—John Donovan.
13—Tomosso Iorossi.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and O'Connor for the People.

1—Snowden Lee.
2—Charles Lewis.
3—John Miller.
4—Robert Fair (2).
5—Nellie McKenna.
6—Pasquale Cardone.
7—John Murray.
8—Antonio Schusder, Lorenz Oberle.
9—Frank Strobel, George Meyer.
10—Harris Perner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Cowan, and Herrman for the People.

1—Julius Schroeter.
2—Edward Maguire.
3—John Crombie.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, McCann, and Carr for the People.

1—George F. Bein, Cornell W. Palmer.
2—Thomas Hardy, William H. Mullen.
3—Richard Krebs.
4—Fannie Drower.
5—Richard Houston, Andrew Chapman.
6—Edward Barry.
7—Joseph Ross.
8—Frank Davis.
9—Patrick Doogon.
10—Alexander Clark.
11—James Kehoe.
12—Henry Ficke.
13—James Duff.
14—Mary Galgano.
15—Giocchino Acierno.
16—Sebastino Badice.
17—John Beckman.
18—William Longshore.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Elsas Paper Company vs. William Mouff—Julius Lehmann. Rudolph Heil vs. Frederick H. Callbeck—George M. Boynton.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Cushing vs. Ames—S. L. H. Ward, American Savings Bank vs. O'Rourke—Patrick H. Whalen. Smyth vs. Western Zinc Company—J. Warren Greene.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Flynn vs. Meara—James Devine.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Smith vs. Smith—Emanuel Blumenstiel.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Pell-Clarke vs. Pell—Franklin B. Lord. Matter of Sabbath Committee—Henry W. Bookstaver.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

214—Obermeyer vs. Jung.
218—McCready vs. Staten Island R. R.
146—Sanger vs. Miner.
221—Butler vs. Flynn.
222—Witrak vs. Nassau R. R.
239—Jones vs. Bristow.
200—Bay of Yonkers vs. Yonkers R. R.
242—Scott vs. Yonkers R. R.
230—Bullenkamp vs. Bullenkamp.
232—Bull vs. Pfadenhauer.
233—Horthorn vs. Louis.
236—Geisendorfer vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part V., Dunwell, J.

3066—Molt vs. Jennings.
2539—Ruger vs. Terry.
2

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, Middling	.09 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	21.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.00
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron warrants	15.50
Lake copper, ingot	17.00
Tin	20.80
Exchange lead	4.70
Spelter	4.62½
Broker's price for lead	4.70
Broker's price for spelter	4.62½
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 100 lbs	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.60
Butter, Western creamery	.18

CHICAGO, April 25.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 63½@64½c; No. 2 red, 69@70½c; No. 2 corn, 39¾c; No. 2 oats, 24½@24¾c; No. 2 white, 27@28½; No. 3 white, 26½@27½c; No. 2 rye, 54c; No. 2 barley, 44@46c; No. 1 flaxseed, Northwestern, $1.73; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $11.75@11.80; lard, per 100 pounds, $7.05@7.20; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.90@7.15; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.40@7.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, basis of high wines, $1.25½; sugars, cutloaf, $6; granulated, $5.44; clover, standard grade, $7.

COTTON.—There was a good deal of hesitation in cotton speculation. The market opened 1@3 points lower, and further declined a point or so, cables being unsatisfactory and weather conditions in the cotton belt almost uniformly favorable. The decline was arrested by light foreign buying, following more conservative estimates as to port receipts in the near future. This led to some local covering, and the general market braced up a little as to prices, without showing much increase in public speculation. The feature of the cable news was Ellison & Co.'s circular, issued to-day, placing present weekly consumption from Great Britain as 68,000 bales, and estimating total stocks on Sept. 30, in America and Europe, at 880,000 bales, and mill surplus at 215,000 bales. He estimates Liverpool stock, Sept. 30, at about 500,000 bales. A distinct falling off in the demand for yarns and piece goods in England, United States, and Continent is reported. Ellison's figures made little impression on the local market. Buying included the operations of a local speculative interest, with manipulative intent, as interpreted by most of the room traders, who met the demand and stood short, although trading with caution on the bear side of the account in view of diminishing supplies and other estimates pointing to higher prices. On the other hand, the better run of weather and crop news checked buying, and the volume of business was small for the day. The market closed quiet, with prices net unchanged to 3 points lower. Spot cotton closed dull and easy, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9 1-16c for middling upland and 10 1-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were nil bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet at 9¾c, Mobile nominal at 9¼c, Savannah quiet at 9 7-16c, Charleston firm at 9¾c asked, Wilmington quiet at 9¼c, Norfolk firm at 9¼c, Baltimore nominal at 9¾c, Memphis steady at 9¾c, Augusta quiet at 9¾c, St. Louis dull at 9¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April				9.33@9.34
May	9.34	9.37	9.34	9.34@9.35
June	9.28	9.34	9.28	9.30@9.32
July	9.31	9.34	9.29	9.31@9.32
August	9.19	9.23	9.17	9.20@9.21
September	8.39	8.43	8.38	8.40@8.42
October	8.15	8.18	8.13	8.16@8.17
November	8.00	8.02	7.98	8.01@8.02
December	7.99	8.02	7.98	8.00@8.01
January	8.00	8.03	7.99	8.01@8.02
February				8.02@8.04
March	8.06	8.07	8.04	8.06@8.07

LIVERPOOL, April 25.—Spot cotton quiet and firm; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 14,000 bales; Americans, 12,000 bales; middling upland, 5 7-16d; futures quiet, sellers at last night's prices: at 1:45 P. M., quiet at ½@1½-64d lower; closed quiet, 1½@2¾-64d net lower. December-January, 4.26d.; January-February, 4.24½d.; April-May, 5.20d.; April-May, 5.18½d.; May-June, 5.14½d.; June-July, 5.12d.; July-August, 5.09½d.; August-September, 4.58d.; September-October, 4.45d.; October-November, 4.34d.; November-December, 4.28½d. Manchester—Yarns and cloths dull.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	72⅞	73½	72⅞	73⅜
July	73½	73½	73 1-16	73⅜
September	73⅜	74¼	73⅜	74⅛
Corn—				
May	44½	45½	44½	45½
July	45¼	46⅛	45¼	46¼
September	45¼	46⅜	45½	46½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	66⅜	66¾	65½	66
July	67¼	67⅞	67⅛	67⅜
September	68	68⅞	68	68⅞
Corn—				
May	38½	39¾	38⅜	39⅝
July	39¾	40⅞	39⅜	40⅞
September	40½	41 5-16	40 7-16	41¼
Oats—				
May	22⅞	23½	22⅞	23⅜
July	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
September	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Events in all grain markets reflected much more bullish sentiment than has been seen in some time. Particularly was this true of wheat and corn. The former made a net gain of ⅞@1c in its price level, closing strong at almost the best point of the session. During the day but few periods of depression occurred, room traders both here and at Chicago following the example of leading houses who were prominently identified with the bull side, and gave prices good support pretty much all day. In addition to this there was good buying for foreign account in the forenoon and some increase of outside orders, showing that the public also was quick to appreciate any improvement in the wheat situation. A point of much interest in the last hour and of considerable bearing on prices was a pronounced expansion of export trade. While more or less uncertainty attached to the figures given, it was pretty well understood that about 6 000 loads had been worked, including half a million bushels at Kansas City via Gulf ports. This was quite in line with the firm character of news from abroad, especially English markets, which closed ½@¾d higher, and were supplemented by a rise of 5@15 points at Paris, with private cables claiming unfavorable weather again abroad as a basis for such strength.' Antwerp closed ⅛f higher, but Berlin showed ⅛@⅜d decline, and the public cable reported Budapest almost 2c per bushel lower, although the latter was open to some dispute. Seaboard clearances reached 606,000 bushels of wheat alone. Whatever opposition the bears offered to yesterday's advance was based chiefly upon the continued favorable nature of home crop news, particularly the Government's weekly bulletin, in which improvement was shown in Indiana and Ohio. As warm weather and scattered rains prevailed in Winter wheat States, the general condition had a most satisfactory look to the bear element. It was little different in the Northwest section, however, where rain is badly needed and complaints are still coming in to the effect that the ground is in poor shape for seeding. Northwest receipts amounted to 260 cars compared with 187 cars last week and 292 cars a year ago. The Chicago market will be closed next Tuesday on account of the Dewey celebration.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 25.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, April, 65¾c; May, 64½@64⅝c; July, 66¾c; September, 65⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63⅝c. Flour—First patents, $3.50; second patents, $3.30; first clears, $2.25; second clears, $2.05. Bran—In bulk, $11.25@$11.50.

DULUTH, April 25.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 68c; May, 69⅝c; July, 70¼c; September, 68½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66c; May, 65⅞c; July, 68⅛c; September, 67⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 64½c; No. 3 Spring, 61½c. Oats—24@24½c. Corn—37½c.

MILWAUKEE, April 25.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67@68c; No. 2 Northern, 66@66¼c. Rye—No. 1, 57½@58c. Barley—No. 2, 42½c; sample, 38½@42¼c.

CORN—No. 2 closed at 37¾c, elevator and delivered, and 48¾c. free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 28¼c; No. 3, 27¾c; No. 2 white, 29½@30c; No. 3 white, 29c; track mixed, 28@29½c; track white, 29@35c; No. 2 white, clips, 30½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62½c, and No. 2 Western, 62c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 57c, canal, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 44¼@45c, and malting, 50 @53c, both cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.70@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.80@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.70; no grade, $1.40@$17.25 per ton, spot, and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.35, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 86@87c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.75@$16; coarse Winter bran, $16@$16.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $16; oil meal, $26.50; linseed oil, cake, $25.50; corn oil, cake, $19, nominal.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $13.25@$13.50; family, $14.25@$15; short clear, $13.50@$15. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $12@$13.25; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $18.50@$22. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¼c; 180 lb, 7½c; 160 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 8½c; 10 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 7¾c; 14 lb, 7½c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10½@11c. TALLOW—City, 5¾c; lid; country, 5¾@6¼c. LARD—$7.00; city lard, $7.10; refined lard, South America, $8.25; Continent, $7.80; Brazil, kegs, $9.50; compound city, 6¾c; Western, 6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 8¼c.

LIVERPOOL, April 25.—Beef, extra India mess, 75s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork, prime mess, Western, 67s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 50s. Lard, prime Western, in tierces, 33s 6d; American refined, in pails, 38s 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 44s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 44s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 42s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 41s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 38s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 42s. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 38s. Butter, finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese, American, finest white, 59s 6d; American, finest colored, 63s. Tallow, prime city, 27s 6d; Australian, in London, 28s. Cottonseed oil, Hull, refined, May-August, 23s 6d. Turpentine, spirits, 43s. Resin, common, 5s. Petroleum, refined, 7¾d. Linseed oil, 30s 3d.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as guardian of the estate of Catharine Mary Sanders, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. CRONIN, Nannie Barrow Waddingham, Alice W. Mills, Mary Emma Waddingham, Robert W. Waddingham, Charles Stanley Waddingham, Lillian Waddingham, Barrow Waddingham, Katharine Waddingham, John E. Waddingham, John E. Barrow Henry H. Jackson, Adrian H. Jackson, and Stephen H. Jackson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Peter A. H. Jackson, deceased, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1900. KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Executor. Attorneys for Executor, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City and County, N. Y.

To the defendants Charles Stanley Waddingham and Alice W. Mills: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county.—Dated New York, April 5th, 1900.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City and County, N. Y. ap19-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HANNAH R. HACKES, plaintiff, against HERMAN WOLFF, Fannie Wolff, Michael Chisling, Sarah Chisling, Solomon Cohen, Frederick J. Middlebrook, William H. Barth, William Hackes, Hannah Keller, Abraham Hirschman, Samuel D. Rosenfeld, Isaac Goldberg, W. H. McWhirter Co., Morris Levin, Richardson & Boynton Co., Charles Esslg, Louis Farber, defendants.—Summons.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 1st, 1900.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Hannah Reiter, Abraham Hirschman, and Isaac Goldberg defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., dated the 14th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of March, 1900. SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh15-1aw6wTh&ap26

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ADLER, MILLARD F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILLARD F. ADLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next. Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1900. LEON N. ADLER, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, (Room 806) 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap12-1aw6mTh

ALTHAUSE, SARAH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 17th day of April, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH M. ALTHAUSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. B. Althause & Co., No. 141 Thompson Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1900. WALTON C. ALTHAUSE, Administrator. apr26-1aw6mTh

ANDERSON, FREDERICK L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK L. ANDERSON, late of Tucson, County of Pima, State of Arizona, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1900. MAURITZ F. WESTERGREN, Administrator. NICOLL, ANABLE & LINDSAY, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City. mh22-1aw6mTh

BINSSE, JOHANNA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA W. BINSSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Exchange Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1900.

LOUIS E. BINSSE, Administrator, with the will annexed. apr26-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRUSSEL, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES BRUSSEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Murray Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. JOSEPH BRUSSEL, HUGO CAHN, Executors. WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executors, 59 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o25-1aw6mTh

DEMPSEY, THOMAS CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHARLES DEMPSEY, late of the State of Georgia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Richards & Heald, Esqs., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of March, 1900.

LILLIAN L. DEMPSEY, Executrix. RICHARDS & HEALD, Attorneys for the Executrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh15-1aw6mTh

GREENWOOD, LANGDON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LANGDON GREENWOOD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Robert S. Rudd, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1900. LANGDON GREENWOOD, Jr., Administrator. ROBERT S. RUDD, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap19-1aw6mTh

HAGGERTY, FRANCIS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. HAGGERTY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson Lee Cannon, Jr., No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of December, 1899. CHARLES J. MURPHY, HARRY GREEN, Administrators. WILSON LEE CANNON, Jr., Attorney for Administrators, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d21-1aw6m

MACDUFF, ALEXANDER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elizabeth Stevenson Cliford Macduff, James Allen Macduff, the heirs and next of kin of ALEXANDER MACDUFF, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Emily Macduff of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date March 29th, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Alexander Macduff, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 31st day of May, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, the 9th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 62 William Street, New York City. ap12-1aw6wTh

McCORMACK, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE McCORMACK, otherwise known as Lawrence McCormick, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their places of transacting business, Rooms 1,100 and 1,101, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1900. DAVID J. ROCHE, ALBRECHT J. RODE, Executors. f1-1aw6mTh

SHOAFF, THOMAS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. SHOAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its office, at No. 66 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 22d day of March, A. D. 1900. KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Executor. Attorneys for Executor, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh22-1aw6mTh&s21

SNYDER, JOSEPH H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Margaret Ann Snyder, Emma J. Myers, Joseph Snyder, Georgeana Bayne, Evalynne Melling, William G. Snyder, Martha Hearn, Albert Snyder, Lilla P. Hearn, E. Jackson Snyder, Susan R. Snyder, Mary E. Snyder, Elizabeth C. Snyder, John H. Muller, Sarah Muller, Catharine A. Muller, Joseph H. S. Muller, William A. Fell, Anthony F. Fell, Charles J. Fell, Catharine C. Fell, George F. Snyder, Paul J. Snyder, Edmund J. Snyder, Amelia F. Chase, Joseph S. Thomas, Elizabeth Snyder, and Samuel C. Fell, Charles J. Snyder, individually and as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Joseph H. Snyder, deceased; Elizabeth R. Muller, Edward Snyder, John C. R. Eckerson, as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Joseph H. Snyder, deceased; and Oliver L. Jones, as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Joseph H. Snyder, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Joseph H. Snyder, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John C. R. Eckerson, Oliver L. Jones, and Charles J. Snyder, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, the 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court. ap26-1aw6wTh&Je7

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALBERT W. J. PETRIE, plaintiff, against KATE E. URQUHART and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-eighth day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27TH DAY OF APRIL, 1900, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed to be sold by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follow: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, distant fifty feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Fifth Avenue; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and thirty-first Street and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet; thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and thirty-first Street and partly through a party wall ninety-nine feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-four feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less. Said premises being further known by the street number 2149 Fifth Avenue.—Dated New York, April 4th, 1900.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 2149 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan City of New York:

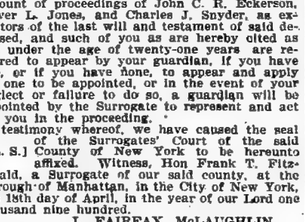

The approximate amount of the mortgage lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $19,038.75, with interest from the 21st day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $342.20, with interest.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $489.46.—Dated New York, April 4th, 1900.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee. ap5-2aw8wTh&Sa&s24&27

REFEREES' NOTICES.

1,999 MADISON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—GRACE EVELYN GLAZE, plaintiff, against EDGAR E. GOODWIN and Annie May Goodwin, his wife; William L. Hazen, Theodore E. Lyons, composing the firm of Barnard School, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date 7th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William W. Fogg, auctioneer, the following-described part of the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Parcel B. This parcel, B, consists of four pieces of land, situated, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, in the State of New York, which pieces are designated hereinbelow as Piece I., Piece II., Piece III., and Piece IV.

Piece I. is the land which, in a certain deed of partition between Richard W. Dickinson and Charles Dickinson and others, dated December 2d, 1845, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on December 9th, 1845, in Liber 155, Conveyances, Page 326, is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

"All that certain lot of land situated in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded southerly in front on Cherry Street, westerly on Mechanic Alley, easterly by land formerly of Dunlap and Grant, northerly in the rear by land formerly of Charles Hillsburgh, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty feet, and in length on each side one hundred and nine feet and six inches, and now known as Number 106 Cherry Street, being the same premises that were conveyed by Jane Irwin, administratrix of William Irwin, deceased, to Charles Dickinson, by deed dated the 29th day of November, 1811, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York in Liber 94 of Conveyances, Page 420."

Piece II. is the land which in the said deed of partition is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

"Also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded westerly by Mechanic Alley, northerly by ground now or late belonging to Mary Gantz, (or Gautz,) easterly by lots of land formerly of Dunlap and Grant, and southerly by ground formerly of William Irwin, deceased, containing in front and rear eighty feet, and in depth on each side twenty feet, being the same premises that were conveyed by Charles Hillsburgh to Charles Dickinson by deed dated the 17th day of February, in the year 1826, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 352 of Conveyances, Page 86."

Piece III. is the land which, in the said deed of partition, is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

"That certain lot of land situated in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, and adjoining the last two described lots of land, (reference is had to the lots of land in this complaint last above described,) beginning at the southeasterly corner of Lot Number 108; running from thence northerly two hundred and one feet and seven inches; thence easterly twenty-five feet; thence southerly one hundred and ninety-nine feet and five inches to Cherry Street; thence westerly along the northerly line of Cherry Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, and now known as Number 200 Cherry Street, being the westerly half part in breadth of all that certain piece or parcel of land that was conveyed by John Grant to Charles Dickinson, by deed dated the 26th day of March, 1810, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in Liber 67 of Conveyances, page 275."

Piece IV. is the land which in the said deed of partition is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, beginning on the north line of Cherry Street, at a point distant about forty-five feet easterly from the east line of Mechanic Alley, and running from thence northerly one hundred and ninety-nine feet, more or less; thence easterly twenty-five feet; thence southerly one hundred and ninety-seven feet and six inches to Cherry Street; thence westerly along the north line of Cherry Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, and now known as Number 202 Cherry Street; being the easterly half part in breadth of all that certain piece or parcel of land that was conveyed by John Grant to Charles Dickinson, by deed dated the 22d of March, 1810, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in Liber 67 of Conveyances, page 276."

Dated New York, the 7th day of April, 1900. THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee. ap9-2aw3wM&Th&my1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, plaintiff, against CHARLES KERVAN and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land lying, situate, and being in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, 27 feet 10½ inches south of the point formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue and the southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street; running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue twenty-eight (28) feet; thence easterly, and again parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; and thence northerly along the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-eight (28) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the premises now known as No. 2,094 Amsterdam Avenue.

Dated New York, April 7th, 1900. THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee. WM. IVES WASHBURN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

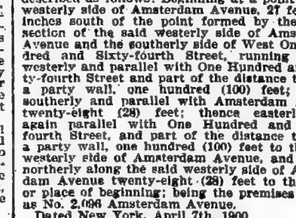

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $26,527.09, with interest thereon from the 2d day of April, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $325.89, with interest thereon from the 3d day of April, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $455.29 and interest.

Dated New York, the 7th day of April, 1900. THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee. ap9-2aw3wM&Th&my1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, plaintiff, against CHARLES KERVAN and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3rd day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auct

"The king is dead, long live the king" is the cry beginning to be raised over grayish cloths, for many men weary of gray's sombreness are now wooing other and fairer colors.

At $28 and $30 the bright colorings in our sack suits make as pretty a picture as man in need of Spring or Summer suit could ask to look upon. Have a look.

Grays of course.

Less expensive ones of course.

Overcoats, hats, shoes and furnishings of course.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1290 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

Colored Dress Goods.

Silk-and-wool Grenadines, Nun's Veilings, Novelty Eoliennes, Crepe de Paris, Bareges, Crepe de Chene.

Panne Crepe, and Pastel plaid French Skirting Cloth.

1500 yards Silk Tamise,—Pastel and street shades, for Fancy Waists and Dresses. 45 inches wide.

85 cents per yard.
Value $1.25.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

DEFENSE OF COL. GARDINER

Counsel Charges Recorder Goff with Instigating Prosecution.

POINT FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Justice Fursman Saw No Incompetency in His Staff—Commissioner Receives Favorable Evidence.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for District Attorney Gardiner in the investigation of the charges brought by the City Club, opened the defense yesterday before Ansley Wilcox, the Commissioner appointed by Gov. Roosevelt. Only two witnesses, Justic Fursman of the Supreme Court, and William McKenna, chief clerk in Col. Gardiner's office, were examined during the day. The hearing took place in one of the rooms formerly occupied by the Health Department in the Criminal Court Building, where another session, beginning at 10:30 o'clock this morning, will be held.

In opening the defense Mr. Untermyer said that it would be indeed remarkable if in over two years no criticism could be made of the work of the 125 employes of the District Attorney's office, yet no one had come forward with a suggestion that any of these employes had done wrong, nor had it been proved that the business of the office had not been carried out in a proper manner. After alluding to the great amount of work accomplished, as he alleged, under Col. Gardiner's administration, Mr. Untermyer declared that there must have been behind the charges a power that was not visible on the surface. He would, he said, show what this power was in an "inoffensive" manner as possible.

Mr. Untermyer then briefly reviewed the Lexow investigation, and said that the sole result was that Goff, who was the chief counsel for the committee, became Recorder, and Mr. Jerome became Judge. Mr. Untermyer said that all this trouble for Col. Gardiner had been made by Recorder Goff through personal animosity.

Mr. Deming, counsel for the prosecution, entered a protest against an arraignment of Recorder Goff, and Commissioner Wilcox ordered Mr. Untermyer to desist.

In another and less direct way Mr. Untermyer then reviewed the old difficulties between Col. Gardiner and Recorder Goff, which occurred, so Mr. Untermyer alleged, because Recorder Goff "could not have all the 'star' cases." He said that when Col. Gardiner went to Recorder Goff and asked if it was to be peace or war, the Recorder said "Peace," but kept a knife up his sleeve, which he used whenever he thought there was occasion and when there was not occasion.

Mr. Untermyer went on to discuss every phase of the personal difficulties that have agitated the Recorder's court and the District Attorney's office, and summed up evidence that had been offered.

When he was finally stopped by the Commissioner he said:

"I have simply to add that I do not believe that when the evidence has been submitted your honor will be a party to humiliating us for such a petty cause as a personal spite on the part of Recorder Goff."

Justice Fursman of the Supreme Court was called as the first witness for the defense. Mr. Untermyer endeavored to get the Justice to say that all the cases tried before him had been well conducted, but Mr. Deming objected so strenuously that the question was ruled out. Finally, after a long wrangle, the Commissioner admitted a query as to whether or not the witness had ever noticed any incompetency on the part of the District Attorney's assistants.

"None," the Justice replied.

Mr. Untermyer could get no further evidence in this direction, although he made several attempts, and eventually the witness was excused without cross-examination, and Chief Clerk McKenna of the District Attorney's office was called to give testimony as to the methods pursued in the office. Mr. McKenna's evidence was largely confined to the proving of statements which he had prepared showing the amount of business done by Col. Gardiner and his staff, which statements were submitted in evidence and will be used later as a basis for adducing further testimony. These reports were, to a certain extent, comparisons with the work of Col. Gardiner's predecessors, and for his reason objection was raised by Mr. Deming.

Commissioner Wilcox, however, ruled that the reports would be received as evidence, saying that the District Attorney could bring testimony tending to prove that he had discharged his duty in a thorough manner, as the charges against him were, in a general way, based on his alleged incompetency. The fact that some of the figures were brought down to a late date, the Commissioner observed, would not be cause for ruling the evidence out, even if they tended to show that the business of the office had been expedited since the charges were formulated. Comparisons of the work of Col. Gardiner with that of his predecessors, the Commissioner held, were within the rights of the defense, and would, therefore, be admitted.

SUES ROBERT BONNER'S SONS.

Andrew A. Bonner's Widow Demands Accounting and Partition.

Jeanette F. Bonner, widow of Andrew A. Bonner, has begun an action in the Supreme Court for a partition of the property at Spruce and William Streets, used by the publishing house of Robert Bonner's sons. The defendants named are Robert E. and Frederick Bonner.

Mrs. Bonner claims that as executrix of her husband's estate she is entitled to a one-third interest in the property which was owned by the three sons of the late Robert Bonner. She alleges that since her husband died, in 1898, the defendants have been conducting the business, and she demands an accounting as well as a partition of all the property.

Hitch in Merger of Steamship Lines.

A telegram received yesterday from President Baker of the Atlantic Transport Line, who is in London attending the negotiations looking to the merging of the Atlantic Transport and Leyland Lines, stated that there was a hitch in the proceedings and that final arrangements had not been agreed upon.

SAFETY OF THE ELEVATED.

Sanitary Inspector Says Original Plans Contemplated Lighter Traffic.

The Health Board held another hearing yesterday morning in the matter of the alleged insecurity of the elevated railroad. Those present were President Murphy of the Health Board, Drs. Jenkins and Doty, Sanitary Inspector Gardner and Attorney Godden, for the railroad. Inspector Gardner, who has made the charges against the railroad, was put on the stand and was examined by Lawyer Godden at great length.

Gardner said that he spoke only generally of the condition of the Sixth Avenue Railroad, which was the road taken up yesterday morning, and had not taken any measurements of any part of it. He said that the swaying, which he had found to be particularly bad between Thirty-fourth Street and Fiftieth Street, he had only noticed from the street. He said that the elevated was being put to a service never intended in the original plans and that the frequent running of trains and the heavier rolling stock were never intended.

"How do you know this?" asked Mr. Godden. "Do you know what the original plans were and can you state them?"

Mr. Gardner was unable to give the strain, sway, and weight as specified in the original act.

When asked if he could swear to any cracked pillars yesterday or any loose riveted columns he could not do so.

The hearing was then adjourned until next week Wednesday.

RUNAWAY DASHES INTO STORE.

Horse Wedged in the Doorway and Two Men Are Hurt.

While Allen Street was crowded with children yesterday afternoon a horse driven by Ross Hercog, twenty years old, of 467 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, and owned by E. J. Voelbel, a dealer in plumbers' supplies at 187 Clymer Street, Brooklyn, became frightened and ran away. It dashed into a showcase in front of the millinery store of Moses Schwartz at 97 Division Street, which is opposite the terminus of Allen Street, and then became wedged in the doorway. It required the strength of several men to liberate the horse.

Hercog was thrown from his seat and landed on his knees on the pavement, and Jacob Freedman, twenty-two years old, of 46 Forsyth Street, who was crossing the street, was knocked down and the wheels of the wagon passed over his knees. When the horse had been liberated it was found he had been severely cut.

LEGAL NOTES.

FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENT.—Justice Giegerich, in Supreme Court Special Term, yesterday, gave judgment for the plaintiffs in the suit brought by Bennett J. King and others, judgment creditors of the firm of Baer & Schwartz, to set aside the firm's general assignment, made in December, 1897, to Jacob Adler, and to reach assets claimed to have been fraudulently diverted. Justice Giegerich holds that the evidence in the protracted trial before him shows fraud by the assignors in withdrawing substantial sums from the assets at a time when, by a hardly disputable inference, the insolvency was contemplated. It appeared that the withdrawals of firm moneys by the partners were suddenly materially increased within six weeks of the failure, at a time when the assets were short over $20,000. Max Baer, a retail butcher, said he had made a loan of $2,500 to the firm from moneys in his safe, two months before the assignment. "It is well-nigh inconceivable," Justice Giegerich says, "that a person such as the defendant Baer, with fairly developed business instincts, would indeed refrain for years from making any investment of a sum which, to him, was of substantial proportion, preferring to have the fund in his safe. That he did so is, of course, possible, but the fact is so extremely improbable as to be out of all harmony with the situation, and the care with which he endeavored to guard against an attack of fraud, is a guide to the inference that fraud was at work."

***

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—Mrs. Susie Slater Weeks, upon her accounting before the Surrogate of Westchester County, as executrix of Loretta Slater, deceased, was directed to pay Laura Leggat and others certain sums aggregating $935. Failing to obey the order, Mrs. Weeks was adjudged by the Surrogate to be guilty of a civil contempt of court, and directed to be committed to the jail by the Sheriff. County Judge Lent, on Mrs. Weeks being brought before him on a writ of habeas corpus, on May 31 last year, held the commitment to be void, and ordered her discharge, without notice to Mrs. Leggat or her attorney. Sheriff William V. Molloy having thereupon released Mrs. Weeks from custody, the Surrogate adjudged the Sheriff to be in contempt and a fine of $250 was imposed upon him. The Appellate Division of the Second Department unanimously reversed the Surrogate's order, but the Court of Appeals last week reversed the Appellate Division and affirmed the order of the Surrogate. The opinion is by Judge Landon, Judges Haight, Martin, and Vann dissenting. The Court holds that the County Judge had no power to order Mrs. Weeks's discharge, and that the order being void, afforded no protection to the Sheriff.

Decree in Barnum Separation Case.

Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court yesterday signed the decree of separation of Mrs. Sarah Barnum from her husband, Philo F. Barnum, a member of the New York Rubber Company and a nephew of the late Phineas T. Barnum. Mrs. Barnum alleged that she had been treated cruelly by her husband, to whom she was married in 1866. The allegation was denied. The final decree carries with it permanent allmony of $50 a week.

No Change in the Price of Milk.

The New York Milk Exchange held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at its office, in the Mercantile Exchange Building. No action was taken, so far as could be learned, regarding the threats of the Five States Milk Producers' Association to divert milk away from this city unless a higher price is paid to the producer. The Exchange voted to continue the present price of $1.31 per forty-quart can.

Changes in Central Labor Bureau.

Capt. John J. Howard of the Board of Special Inquiry in the Immigration Service was made Supervising Inspector of the Contract Labor Bureau yesterday. He succeeds Acting Supervising Inspector Robert Watchorn, who has filled the place since John J. Quinlan's retirement. Mr. Watchorn will start to-day for Puget Sound, where he is to take charge of Japanese immigration into the sound's ports.

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Our artist-decorator is at the service of those desiring original Oriental decorative schemes for country homes.

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just introduced by Vantine and Co. A Cigarette of highest grade, free from adulteration, absolutely pure; made from a blended Turkish leaf tobacco, cured in Egypt. Will not discolor the fingers or affect the throat.

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	Box of 10	50	100
Plain Oval	$ .25	1.25	2.50
Ladies, with holder	.20	1.00	1.85
Gold Tipped	.25	1.25	2.50
Grand Formet	.30		
Extra Long	.45	2.25	4.50

Mail orders filled on receipt of price.

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125th St., West, Betw. Lenox & 7th Aves.
Sole Agents for New York of
"Queen Quality"
The Famous Shoe for Women.
All Styles—Patent Leather, Tan or Black Kid, and Calf

Oxfords, $2.50.
BOOTS, $3.00.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS

Mr. McDonald Announces Award of Another Sub-Contract.

Boston Firm to Build Section 3—Provision for Pipe Galleries—Hearing for Brooklynites.

Contractor John B. McDonald announced yesterday that the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company awarded another sub-contract for the construction of the underground road. The section let is that from Great Jones Street to a point 100 feet north of Thirty-third Street, along Fourth Avenue, above Ninth Street, and below Ninth Street, through Lafayette Place and through the block on which is located the Germania Theatre, on Eighth Street, in which a strip of property is to be condemned and the buildings razed.

The successful bidder for the work is the firm of Holbrook, Cabot & Daly of the Tremont Building, Boston. The contract has not yet been signed. This firm has done a great deal of railroad work in New England and in this vicinity for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, having built its four-track road from New Rochelle to Cos Cob. The amount of the bid is not disclosed.

The section of the underground road which the firm is to build is known as Section 3, and is about one and a half miles long. There are to be stations on it at Astor Place, Fourteenth Street, Eighteenth Street, Twenty-third Street, Twenty-eighth Street, and Thirty-third Street. The station at Fourteenth Street is to be also an express station, the next express station below it being that at the bridge, and the next above it that at Forty-second Street.

The section below Astor Place is included within the portion for which the Commissioners have already provided for side galleries for pipes. If galleries are to be constructed along the Fourth Avenue portion further legislation will be required, but meantime the pipes will be so disposed that should galleries be authorized at a future time they may be built around the pipes, which would not have to be disturbed again.

The work to be done by the Boston firm is along a nearly straight and level route, and mostly through sand and earth. Between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, however, the backbone of a rocky ledge will have to be shaved down, and there is another such section in the vicinity of Twenty-eighth Street. The level of the roadbed throughout will be well above high water level, while the greatest depth of the roof beneath the street surface will be at Fourteenth Street.

The awarding of this contract leaves only the sections under the Fourth Avenue tunnel, through Forty-second Street, and up the Boulevard to One Hundred and Third Street still to be let of the subway construction.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners will meet to-day, and it is expected will give a hearing to Brooklynites on the question as to where a tunnel under the East River shall be located.

CONTESTS SEPARATION SUIT.

C. S. Rogers's Answer Is that His Wife Is in Love with Former Sweetheart.

Mrs. Dora M. Rogers, wife of Charles S. Rogers, a lawyer with offices in the St. Paul Building, is suing for a separation from her husband, to whom she was married in 1892.

Last Summer she and her husband rented a cottage at Ocean Grove, N. J. She alleges that on September 18 her husband seized her by the hair and dragged her about the cottage, beating and kicking her. The next day articles of separation were drawn up by which she allowed Mr. Rogers to have their five-year-old son. She then returned to her old home in Virginia.

Carlos S. Alden, representing Mr. Rogers, denied these allegations and said:

"The truth is, your Honor, that she loves an old sweetheart. She was engaged to him at one time. About eight months before she married Mr. Rogers she had a quarrel with this sweetheart."

Mr. Rogers owns considerable real estate in this city and in Washington. Justice Fitzgerald yesterday reserved his decision on the question of alimony.

Arcturus Chapter Again in Court.

As a climax to the trouble already existing in Arcturus Chapter, No. 61, Order of the Eastern Star, composed of wives of Masons, Mrs. Mary Jones accuses Julius Bohm, an insurance agent, with offices at 542 Fifth Avenue, with having publicly slandered her, and her counsel, Arthur J. Stern, started a suit for $2,000 damages in the City Court yesterday. The wife of the defendant was elected to the highest office in the chapter after a lively dispute, which was carried to the Supreme Court.

H. C. F. KOCH & Co
Broadway and 11th Street.

SALE OF
BLACK HOSIERY.

Thursday, April 26th.

Ladies' black Cotton Hose,—plain or open-work lace effect,—double soles and heels. Hermsdorf dye,

Six pairs for $1.00.
Usual price 25 cents each.

Extra quality black Cotton Hose,—soft and pliable,—all sizes.

Plain Lisle Thread,—sizes 8 to 9 inch only.

All double soles and heels.

Six pairs for $1.35.
Usually 35 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

MEN'S SHIRTS.

300 Dozen Colored Madras Shirts,—large variety of new designs,—stiff bosom, open front and back.

Blue, Pink, Heliotrope, Red, and Black-and-White.

Cuffs attached or separate.

Sizes 14 to 18 inch.

$1.20 each.
Value $2.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

WILLIAM V. KING'S DEFENSE.

He Says Mrs. King Held Property Merely for Protection.

The taking of testimony in the action of Mrs. Belle F. King against her husband, William V. King, Superintendent of the Cotton Exchange, was completed yesterday afternoon. Justice Andrews gave counsel two weeks in which to submit briefs. Mrs. King is suing her husband for the reconveyance to her of a house at 310 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Lewis V. F. Randolph, President of the Atlantic Trust Company, subpoenaed by the defense, was put on the stand by the plaintiff in rebuttal to prove that $20,000 borrowed from the Samuel J. Tilden estate had been lent to Mrs. King and the check drawn in her name.

William V. King, the defendant in the action, was his own principal witness. In telling of the purchases of the various pieces of real estate he said that he had placed the titles in his wife's name because his business as a cotton broker was precarious. He said that he had an understanding with his wife that the property was to be reconveyed to him whenever he desired it and she gave her consent.

Mr. King said that his relations with his wife were strained when the deed to James M. Duhig was executed; that he had recorded the deed from Mrs. King to Duhig Oct. 31, 1895, and the deed from Duhig two months later. He asserted that he told his wife in April, 1896, of the re-transfer of the Eighty-eighth Street house to himself. He denied his wife's statement that he had not told her of the transfer until June.

On cross-examination Mr. King was asked:

"Did you ever make a delivery of the deed to Mr. Duhig?"

"I think I handed it to him."

"Do you call that a bona fide sale? Wasn't Mr. Duhig only a 'dummy' in the transaction?"

"You can call him what you like."

A deed was produced and offered in evidence, which he had sent to his wife while she was abroad. This was a joint deed from the two to their son, conveying the Eighty-eighth Street house to him. It was alleged by counsel that if Mrs. King had signed this deed it would have prevented her from bringing the present action.

Mr. King said that the house in Eighty-eighth Street was now rented at $1,800 a year, and that he collected the rents. He had not paid the interest on the mortgage on the property due last July.

"You are anxious to have the mortgage foreclosed?"

"I suppose that if the interest is not paid it will be foreclosed."

A letter was placed in evidence which Mr. King had written to the agents of the holder of the mortgage telling them to "please foreclose."

In rebuttal Mrs. King reiterated what she had said on direct examination, and characterized her husband's statements as "wholly false."

Customs Service Examinations.

June 20 is the date set for the first of the annual entrance examinations for the New York Customs Service. Applications must be presented on or before May 22.

Special To-day at O'Neill's. | Special To-day at O'Neill's. | Special To-day at O'Neill's.

O'Neill's.

Trimmed Hats

A Magnificent Variety of the Newest and most effective styles for Street, Carriage and Reception wear at popular prices. When you see the "O'Neill" Collection you see New York's Best Millinery Display.

Untrimmed Hats!

An immense stock of them; the largest by far in town. You will find all the leading shapes here as well as a host of exclusive designs.

Lowest Prices.

Fine Flowers, Feathers, Aigrettes, Ornaments and Trimmings.

Dress Suit Cases!

DRESS SUIT CASES—Made of cowhide, steel frames, linen lined, stitched all around, solid leather handles, brass lock and catches, two colors, Russet and Olive.

☞ Made to sell for 6.00.

Special 3.19

SOLID SOLE LEATHER CASES—With steel frames, reinforced corners, heavy double fold handles, fine lock and spring catches, Irish linen lining, fitted with four straps and buckles.

☞ Worth 7.00.

Special 4.69

A complete line of **Steamer Chairs, Steamer Rugs and Travelling Requisites** of every description at Lowest Prices.

Women's Ready-to-Wear Suits!

We are showing a large and complete collection of the new tailor-made suits. The stock comprises all the popular shapes, shades and materials. As none but the best makers are represented, each suit is correct in fit and finish.

Three Great Bargains for To-day:

SUITS OF GRAY HOMESPUN with double-breasted jacket, notched collar, reveres of stitched taffeta and lined throughout with taffeta, skirt has the new inverted plait finished with new flare effects, percaline lined 15.00

GRAY HOMESPUN SUITS with double-breasted Eton jacket, taffeta lined, silk serge reveres, finished with rows of stitching, new shape skirt, lined with percaline, 18.00

SUITS OF GRAY COVERT MIXTURES, short jacket, new inverted plait skirt, entire suit lined throughout with taffeta of excellent quality, ... 25.00

Separate Dress Skirts 3.98

Only a Special lot of them. They are worth 7.50. These Skirts are made of Bannockburn suiting and have the new inverted Plait Back, perfect in shape and are lined with Percaline.

Bargain News from the China Dept.

Think of the best bargain you ever saw and then come here to-day and get a better one. You can do it. Read these items:

Sale of Dinner Sets.

TWO GREAT BARGAINS.—100-piece Dinner Sets of American Porcelain, underglaze floral decorations, dove gray color.

☞ Regular price $10.98.

Special, 7.75

115-piece Dinner Sets.—Violet decoration and gold handles and tracings, large size soup tureen.

☞ Regular value $19.00.

Special, 15.98

Sale of Toilet Sets.

Fine American Underglaze Toilet Sets, 3 colors, at these special prices:

9-piece Sets 2.25

12-piece sets with slight imperfections, beautifully decorated, regular price $7.00,

Special, 4.98

12-piece English Porcelain Toilet Sets, underglaze decoration, turquoise or purple, formerly $8.50,

Special, 6.75

☞ All cash purchases, except sewing machines and bicycles, delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

H. O'NEILL & CO., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

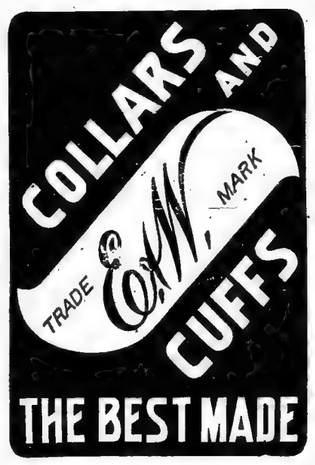

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CHAIRS FOR SUMMER LIBRARIES.

Shall it be a big, carved Flemish chair, the spindle back, topped with carving in a rich scroll design, like these at $9.00—for art's sake?

Or Morris Chairs, with loose cushions of summery stuffs and adjustable back like these at $7.00—for comfort's sake?

Or a Reed Chair, in Colonial style, the low arms ending in pipe rack and book rest, $14.00—for association's sake?

And for economy's sake—you must

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Wholesale Salesrooms, 108 Franklin St., N. Y.
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High-Class Knit Underwear and Hosiery.

Don't buy Foreign Knit Underwear when there is none better in the world than ours. Red, Blue, and Black stamps show relative qualities.
All the different weights and mixtures.
ASK FOR IT; TAKE NO OTHER.

PRESENT TO GEN. CHRISTENSEN.

A committee of representative Danes of this city called last night on Gen. C. T. Christensen, at his residence in the Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn, and presented to him a pair of field glasses, handsomely mounted and appropriately inscribed. Gen. Christensen, who recently resigned the Presidency of the Brooklyn Trust Company, is about to return to Denmark. The presentation speech was made by A. Quortrup. Gen. Christensen replied in a few words, after which the company sat down to an informal dinner.

The committee consisted of L. O. G. Amundsen, the Danish Consul at New York; the Rev. R. Anderson, John D. Frederikson, Dr. Henry Garrigues, John D. Hage, N. Poulsen, A. Quortrup, Jacob A. Riis, and Capt. M. von Schmidten.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Empire Company's Greatest Triumph, LORD & LADY ALGY

Charles Frohman's James K. Criterion Theatre. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Saturday. HACKETT | THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS, 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. "The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald. Evgs., 8 o'c. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2 o'c. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th st., n'r B'way. Last 3 Nights. Last Mat. Saturday. Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME

DALY'S B'way & 30th..... Begins at 8:15 Daniel Frohman..... Manager Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2. THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO. —INSTANT SUCCESS— A RUNAWAY GIRL, with Jas. T. Powers and Sixty-five others.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St..... At 8:30 Daniel Frohman..... Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15. LAST WEEK—Charles Frohman's London Co. .....MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW..... NEXT MONDAY, a New Play.. Borderside

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44-45th Sts. Bargain Mat. Wed. Ev. 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. F. C. Whitney's All reserved seats 50c. Successful QUO VADIS.

American 42d St. and 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. Spirit and fun from start to finish. 3d Yr. Evg. 25c. to $1. Mat. Sat. Next | Last light opera, Week | A Night in Venice, Strauss's Sweet Strains Black Hussar.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. LAST 3 WEEKS. NEXT MAT. SATURDAY. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Bway. & 30th. Mats. Tues. & Sat Last 2 Weeks of WHIRL-I-GIG laughing success, and the latest SAPOLIO Seats for the last performances now on sale.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance, ADOLF ZINK FILSON & ERROL FLO IRWIN and WALTER HAWLEY.

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST TIMES IN NEW YORK. Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman, 100 others. The Great Ruby

BIJOU, B'way & 30 St. Evegs. at 8:30. LAST WEEK TIM MURPHY in "THE CARPET BAGGER."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST 3 WEEKS. WAY DOWN EAST. Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

MANHATTAN. The Great $50,000 Melodrama, 33d & B'way Evg. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. WOMAN AND WINE

Herald Square Theatre QUO VADIS

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MAN'S ENEMY Next Week—"A YOUNG WIFE"

5th Ave JOSEPH JEFFERSON. To-night, "Cricket on the Hearth" & "Lend Me 5 Shillings"; Fri. & Sat. nights, The Rivals; Sat. Mat. Rip Van Winkle.

Costly Souvenirs! Tues. May 8—75th Time! CASINO! The Casino Girl!

HARLEM Op. House Coralie & Co. Dressmakers 8:15. Sat. Mat. Nxt. Wk.—Chauncey Olcott: A Romance of Athlone.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—SWEET LAVENDER.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S. 125th St. & 7th Av. WILLIAMS & WALKER COMPANY.

Huber's 14th St. Museum. Linus II., Oregon Wonder; 3-Legged Horse; Talking Horse.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat. TO-NIGHT | Benefit to Miss ADA MERITO. Die Waise aus Lowood (Jane Eyre)

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
TWICE DAILY, 2 AND 8:15 P. M.
BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST AND ROUGH RIDERS
Bucking Horses Galore
BATTLE OF SAN JUAN
Box Office open 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
"ORPHANS' DAY," Tuesday afternoon, May 1st. Superintendents of Asylums and Charitable Institutions, apply or address the Treasurer at the Garden on Friday, April 27th, (before noon,) for seats.

NORDICA MANTELLI MORIN-OLDEN DAMROSCH MARTEAU BERTRAM PEROTTI LIEDERKRANZ
Metropolitan Opera House.
TO-NIGHT AT 8.
GALA NIGHT
RELIEF CONCERT
TO AID THE BOER WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.
Seats 50 and 75 cts. Orchestra $2. Dress Circle $1. Box office—Tyson's—St. James Building.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THE BACH SINGERS
THEODOR BJORKSTEN ..... Conductor
SECOND CONCERT. To-night at 8:30.
MR. DAVID BISPHAM
in Bach's Comic Work,
"THE COFFEE CANTATA"
Tickets, $2 and $1.50. On sale at Schuberth's.

DE PACHMANN, MARTEAU, the RUBINSTEIN, 75 VOICES.
5th Ave. Theatre, Thursday, April 26th, 2:30 P. M. International Sunshine Society Benefit.
WM. R. CHAPMAN, Conductor.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. Wilmer Vincent & Co. Henri French. Smith & Campbell. Farnum & Seymour, Edith Kingsley, Mov. Pics., oths.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. FOUGERE Dolan & Lenharr. Ryan & Richfield, Newell & Shevett, Mov. Pics., oths.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.
The London Amusement Co., (Limited,) Prop'rs
TED D. MARKS..... General Manager
TO-NIGHT { High Class Vaudeville.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. & Matinee Sat. at 2.
OLGA —IN— NETHERSOLE | SAPHO
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

EDEN MUSEE Open 10:30 A.M.
WORLD IN WAX. New Groups
CINEMATOGRAPH.
To-night, 8:30, the Musical Play,
TALLY-HO!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST 3 WEEKS. WAY DOWN EAST. Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

KNICKERBOCKER. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. BOSTONIANS IN VICEROY. Week May 7—"ROBIN HOOD." Week May 14—"THE SERENADE."

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Victoria EVGS. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30. THE RAYS IN A HOT OLD TIME. PRICES: 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, AND 2.00.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. Matinee To-Day. WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO. BURKE BROS.—JENNY EDDY TRIO.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL. 34th St. & Broadway MAT. TO-DAY 25 & 50c. High-Class Vaudeville. HAYES & LYTTON. JOS. O. BARROWS & CO., Geo. EVANS, Edna B. MARSHALL & Co., & oths

Baseball, Polo Gds., To-day, 4 P. M. BOSTON vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB, AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Every Day at 2:30 P. M.
Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00. Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A.M., 1, 1:30, 1:50 P. M., and Flatbush Av. 11:04 A. M., 1, 1:20, 1:50 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. E.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair; fresh northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,694. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

A full report of the meetings of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions will be found on Pages 5 and 6.

Stocks strong.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 78¼c.; Corn, No. 2 mixed, 48c. Cotton, middling, 9 13-16c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate almost the entire session was devoted to the consideration of the right of Senator Scott of West Virginia to his seat. The House passed the Post Office Appropriation bill. The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce made an adverse report on the bill enlarging the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The House Committee on Labor has reported a favorable report on the Gardner Eight Hour bill.—Page 7.

FOREIGN.—Lord Roberts reports that Gen. Ian Hamilton drove the Boers off a strong position at Israel's Poort on Wednesday. The British casualties were slight. Gen. French has entered De Wets Dorp, the Boers having previously fled. Gen. Pole-Carew has failed in his attempt to surround the burghers. An explosion occurred at Pretoria on Tuesday night in a magazine containing smokeless powder, by which much damage was done to the Regbie works, used as an arsenal. Thirteen persons were killed and fifty injured. The Boers suspect British subjects of causing the explosion. A dispatch to the War Office from Lord Roberts reports good news from Mafeking on April 10, when all the wounded were doing well. A number of native women trying to escape from Mafeking were caught by the Boers, who stripped and beat them and sent them back. The House of Commons reassembled yesterday. Mr. Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, said that Lord Roberts had not sent any dispatches regarding the battle of Magersfontein. The Queen left Ireland yesterday. She issued an address through the Lord Lieutenant, thanking the people for the welcome they gave to her. A man supposed to be Charles Ingersoll, accused of forgery and formerly Treasurer of Tompkins County, N. Y., was arrested in London yesterday. The German Government has forbidden the North German Lloyd Steamship Company to land meat or farm produce at German, Belgian, or Dutch ports.—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

The west end of Ottawa and the town of Hull on the opposite side of the river were almost wiped out by fire, which caused a property loss of over $15,000,000 and made 12,000 persons homeless.

Gov. Candler of Georgia, in an address to Southern veterans at Atlanta, bitterly denounced the Republican leaders as "fanatics," and compared imperialism to the Republican policy that led to the war of the rebellion.

Ex-Senator Quay is indignant toward Senator Hanna because of the latter's opposition to him in the Senate. Mr. Quay intimates that Senator Hanna opposed him because he declined to promise large Republican campaign funds.

Page 2.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention practically instructed its delegates to Philadelphia for John D. Long as Vice President.

Page 7.

Fire in a triple apartment house in West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street yesterday drove forty-five families panic stricken out of their homes and did $50,000 damage. One fireman was overcome. There were many brave rescues by police and firemen.

Page 8.

The Cathedral of St. John the Divine will receive nearly a quarter of a million as the result of a bequest made by Charles P. Huntington, who died in Yonkers on Friday last.

Page 9.

Dr. F. H. Dillingham of the Health Department said yesterday that his investigation vindicated the Health Department of the charge of neglect in reporting contagious diseases among pupils of the Horace Mann High School, and Principal Prettyman reiterated his accusation.

Page 11.

The Gramatan Inn, at Bronxville, was destroyed by fire early yesterday. The guests, about fifty in number, escaped. Loss, $200,000.

The publication of a letter written by Lieut. Col. De Forest of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, giving as his reason for declining his election as Colonel his dislike of certain officers of the regiment, has caused a sensation in military and social circles in the borough.

Page 16.

The hearing of the defense of the District Attorney in the charges made by the City Club was continued yesterday before Commissioner Wilcox.

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 11.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
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Legal Notes.—Page 16.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 11

NEW YORK CENTRAL STRIKE.

Nearly a Thousand Car Repairers Out at Buffalo—Grievances of the Men.

BUFFALO, April 26.—About 950 men employed in the New York Central Railroad shops and in the yards repairing cars struck this morning for an increase of wages and the reinstatement of a number of men alleged to have been unjustly discharged. The latter, the strikers claim, number 200, but at the Central's shops it was stated that only 50 men have been laid off in the past month, the result of the falling off of work and for the reason that 150 extra men had been put on during the past year. There was no discrimination, the officials say, all of their men being members of the union and the men who could be best spared were let go.

President Saelzer of the Car Repairers' Union said to-day: "What we are chiefly demanding is that Superintendent Macbeth take back the men he has discharged. He claims there is no work for them. We can arrange that to the satisfaction of everybody, we think. We have been working ten hours or more every day. We are willing that the company reduce the hours of labor to eight and that will give work to all.

"The repairers are getting 15 cents an hour and they want 16; the painters are getting 17 cents and want 18; the carpenters are getting 20 and want 22; mill hands are getting 20 and want 22; blacksmith helpers are getting 15 and want 17; machinists are getting 20 and want 22, and the lumbermen and scrap gang are getting 13 and want 15."

Superintendent Macbeth of the Central shops claims that the company on March 16 voluntarily increased the wages of their employes 12 per cent. Two weeks ago the men asked for a further increase, amounting to 10 per cent., which the officials would not allow, stating that they could not make a further advance at present. He believes a majority of the men are contented and willing to work.

DEPUTATION AT WEST POINT.

Daughters of the Revolution Visit the Military Academy.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 26.—A deputation of the Daughters of the Revolution, State of New York, of which Mrs. Charles F. Roe is Regent and Mrs. Charles W. Dayton Chairman, paid a visit to the Military Academy this afternoon.

The party numbered about 200, and included general officers and delegates from nineteen States, who were in attendance at the National Convention in New York City. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. Dayton, Mrs. James Davis, First Vice Regent; Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Miss Emma I. Page, and Miss Adeline Sterling, President of the general society.

REPUBLICANS SCORED AS PARTY OF FANATICS

Imperialism Bitterly Denounced by Gov. Candler of Georgia.

TALKS TO SOUTHERN VETERANS

Compares Policy in Philippines and Porto Rico to the Spirit that Caused the Rebellion.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 26.—The observance of Memorial Day in Atlanta was made notable by a speech delivered by Gov. Candler of Georgia in which he scored Republican "fanatics" and criticised the war in the Philippines. The speech was made at the presentation of crosses of honor to the veterans and was loudly cheered. Gov. Candler said in part:

"You fought, not to promote the ambition of a crowned head, not for conquest, not to force your Government upon an unwilling people, but for the God-given right of local self-government. You rebelled against the domination of a sectional political party, led by fanatics who did not and don't believe in this cardinal doctrine, and who were the sworn enemies of you and your interests and your institutions.

"Blinded by fanaticism, the leaders of this party either could not or would not do you and your section justice. You were maligned and abused and reviled and slandered.

"It is a singular fact, as has been justly said by a distinguished Republican Senator a few years ago, that the Northern conscience was never quickened to a full realization of the enormity of slavery until their own slaves had been converted into gold, and the gold had found a safe lodgment deep down in their pockets.

"The Southern people were goaded into secession in spite of their love for the Constitution and the Union.

"Perhaps both sides sinned as the conflict grew fiercer. Let the question rest where the legend on the beautiful badge you are to wear places it—Deo vindice—let God judge between us. I don't mean to disparage or impugn the motives of the gallant men who confronted us on a hundred battlefields, nor of the great mass of the people of the non-seceding States.

"I am denouncing the fanatics who presided at the birth of the Republican Party, and nursed the bantling into vigorous manhood and taught it to disregard the limitations of the Constitution, reverse the precedents of a hundred years, and who, disregarding the golden rule, preached from the pulpit the doctrine of hate instead of peace on earth, and good will to men.

"This breed of fanatics has not run out. None of them were ever killed in battle, for they did not go. They are still in Congress and in the pulpit, and are preaching the same unholy gospel. They still dominate the party of Lincoln and Seward and Chase, which denied to you in 1860 the blood-bought right of local self-government and which is to-day waging a war of conquest against inoffending people ten thousand miles away and denying to them the rights for which Washington and Marion and Sumter and the Lees fought on the fields of Camden and Yorktown and Cowpens and King's Mountain, and for which you fought as no men have fought in two thousand years, at Manassas and Shiloh, Gettysburg, and Chickamauga.

"The same party, drunk with its excesses of usurpation, is in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, holding a million people on the island of Porto Rico in a state of vassalage and taxing them without representation, as they held you and taxed you in the days of reconstruction. It is a healthy sign, however, that some of the ablest and most patriotic men of this party are protesting against this usurpation of power and this abandonment of the teachings of the fathers and the traditions of the Republic."

ALABAMA INDORSES BRYAN.

Delegates to Kansas City Instructed for Him—Senator Morgan One of Them.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 26.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled to-day and completed the State ticket as follows:

For Governor—W. J. Samford; Secretary of State—Robert P. McDavid; Attorney General—Charles G. Brown; Superintendent of Public Education—J. W. Abercrombie; Treasurer—J. Craigsmith; Auditor—W. H. Matthews; Commissioner of Agriculture—R. B. Poole.

Senator Morgan, Frank S. White, A. H. Merrill, and R. J. Lowe were elected delegates at large to the Kansas City Convention.

J. B. Graham and J. B. Tally were nominated electors-at-large.

The Convention adopted a resolution indorsing Bryan and instructing delegates from Alabama to vote for him for President.

The platform adopted begins with the advocacy of commercial expansion and the extension of trade by freeing it from all burdens.

The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is urged and Senator Morgan's position on that question indorsed. The treatment of the Porto Rican situation by Congress is denounced. Trade competition is declared as necessary and combines and trusts are scored.

The platform demands the supervision and curbing of combines and designates as the chief of these the protective tariff of the Republican Party.

W. J. Bryan is indorsed and his renomination demanded. The reaffirmation of the Chicago platform is demanded and public education is promised the people of Alabama. A resolution was passed by the convention recommending a Constitutional Convention.

PIG IRON PROSPECTS BRIGHT.

"Business Will Boom by July 1," Says a Pennsylvania Ironmaster.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, April 26.—One of the leading ironmasters of Eastern Pennsylvania said to-day: "The prospects for the balance of the present year are exceedingly bright for the pig iron trade. There has been much discussion in the newspapers recently concerning the situation at present and the probable state of the iron trade in the near future. Predictions unfavorable to a continuance of prosperity in the iron trade have been made. Investigation shows, however, that there is very little iron in stock in Eastern Pennsylvania to-day. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, all of the furnaces have sold their productions and prices remain firm. First-class pig iron is now selling at about $22 a ton.

"Some days ago a report was circulated that a reduction in iron prices had been made at Pittsburg, but that report was not true. I predict that every iron furnace in Pennsylvania will find a ready market for all the pig it can turn out, and that by July 1 the business will boom."

MR. GATES IN CHICAGO.

His Answer to a Query as to His Recent Profits.

CHICAGO, April 26.—John W. Gates, Chairman of the American Steel and Wire Company, arrived here this afternoon. When asked if it was true that he made $1,200,000 in the recent slump in Steel and Wire stocks, Mr. Gates replied:

"If every dollar that I made from that decline was a silver dollar I could carry them all in one trousers pocket."

Mr. Gates said he did not know when work in the mills that were shut down would be resumed as no one could tell what time would bring forth.

QUAY ANGRY WITH HANNA

Latter Opposed to Him Because He Refused Campaign Funds?

FRIENDS OF QUAY VERY BITTER

They Openly Declare He Was Beaten by "an Organized Sneak" and Talk of Revenge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Although a bitter feeling of resentment was apparent among some of the intimate friends of M. S. Quay, after the decision in his case in the Senate, it was not fully appreciated until the return from Harrisburg of Republicans who had been there to help nominate Electors, Congressmen at large and State officers. Incidentally there was to be a Quay celebration, which was turned into a funeral by the dismal spirit of the convention. Mr. Quay did not show anger, but he postponed his trip South, after he had announced his purpose to take it on the very day of the vote.

A well-known Pennsylvanian in this city, holding a place because he is a Quay man, spoke to-day with unconcealed rage about the treatment Quay had received in a Republican Senate. "Just to think of it," said he, "that Quay is stopped because he was appointed, when everybody knows that there are at least ten members of the body who entered under a cloud, and one of those voting against him was charged with having used improper means to secure his seat. Yes, Pennsylvania is Republican, but it has been Democratic. If it were not for the fact that next Fall Quay will be anxious to elect members of the Legislature for himself, and it would be difficult to elect Republican legislators and throw the Electoral ticket, I would not give a biscuit for McKinley's majority in Pennsylvania. We'll see. It's too hot now to talk about this disgusting outcome."

Mr. Quay's announcement that he will make the fight for an election next January was expected as the result of the vote against him. His indignation toward Mr. Hanna is sincere and seems to be the only personal annoyance to him in the proceedings. He has intimated to friends that Hanna's decision to vote against him was caused by his refusal to promise Mr. Hanna certain large contributions for the campaign. Other Pennsylvanians say that Hanna's decision to drop Quay was assured by the promise of a much larger contribution from Quay opponents than had been demanded from Quay.

Persons who are adverse to the passage of a Subsidy Shipping bill may derive some comfort from the effect upon that measure of the decision in the Quay case. Before the vote was taken the Subsidy bill had few or no votes to spare. Now it is lacking in the number of votes to get it up. Mr. Carter, who stood as one of the stanchest friends of Quay, is known to be ready to oppose moving the bill at all, and Senator Frye has admitted to-day that it will not do to try the Subsidy bill while the wound made by the Quay case is fresh.

Quay's friends do not openly assert that the trimming down of his vote was brought about by a plan laid long ago, but they do say that he was beaten by "an organized sneak."

"RIDICULOUS," SAYS MR. HANNA.

Ohio Senator So Declares of Attempt to Impugn His Motives.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 26.—Senator Hanna said to-day that the attempt to impugn his motives in pairing himself against Mr. Quay was ridiculous.

"I was opposed to giving Mr. Quay a seat," he said, "because, under the Constitution, I did not believe him entitled to a seat on the appointment of the Governor of Pennsylvania, as it was made. I never promised to vote for Mr. Quay."

DRUNKEN MAN HAD $4,000.

W. D. Ashley Says He Escaped from Asylum, Where Relatives Put Him.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, April 26.—William D. Ashley of Foxsborough, Mass., was arrested here last night for being drunk. When taken to the police station and searched by Officers Mara and Bell a bag was found underneath his clothing which contained $4,000 in crisp new bills of various denominations. It was some time before Ashley could give an account of himself, but finally he told the officers that his relatives had him committed to an asylum at Foxsborough and that they were arranging to have a committee appointed to take control of his property. He had escaped from the asylum, converted some securities into cash, and was making his way to the Canadian border when his love for drink had caused him to take so much that he became dazed.

This afternoon relatives came here to induce him to return. He refused, and employed Counsellor James G. Meyer to look after his interests and will fight all proceedings. His son, he said, was a physician at Bellevue Hospital in New York, residing at 252 West Ninety-first Street.

Ashley had displayed some other money and a crowd of brickyard men had been watching him. He would have met with rough usage probably had he fell into their hands.

TWO HURT ON JERSEY CENTRAL.

Parting of Train Causes Wreck, Into Which Another Train Ploughs.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., April 26.—On the Central Railroad of New Jersey this morning a coal train, going east, broke in two, and the second part crashed into the first when the latter was slowed down. The cars were thrown directly across the westbound track, and a west-bound coal train dashed into the wreck, breaking up eight gondolas.

George Roland, engineer of the westbound train, jumped just before the crash came, and sprained one of his ankles. The fireman of the west-bound train, who is known as "Black Jack," was badly bruised by being caught between the engine and the tender.

Forest Fire Near Milford, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 26.—A destructive forest fire to-day threatened Gray Tower, the Summer home of James W. Pinchot, son-in-law of Amos Eno, at Milford, Penn. It was saved by kindling back fires. Several hundred acres of Pike County forest in that vicinity are burning, and the wind is high.

Dead at the Age of 100 Years.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., April 26.—Mrs. Catherine Neary died here yesterday at the age of 100 years and 2 months. She was the oldest woman in Dutchess County. Mrs. Neary was born in Ireland.

College Decrees in Latin Forbidden.

BERLIN, April 26.—Emperor William has empowered the Prussian Minister of Education, Dr. Studt, to forbid hereafter the use of latin in all university and faculty decrees, assigning as a reason the importance of a "more general use of the German tongue." An order to this effect has just been issued.

Five States in Five Hours.
The "ROYAL LIMITED," beautiful, swift, and sure. Leaves New York, South Ferry and Foot of Liberty St., daily 3 P. M., arrives Washington 8 P. M. Exquisite Dining and Café Car Service. Royal Blue Trains for Washington leave South Ferry 8, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 1:30, 3, (Royal Limited,) 4:55, 5:55 P. M., and 12:10 Nt. Liberty St. at 8, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 1:30, 3, (Royal Limited,) 5, 6 P. M., and 12:15 Nt.—Adv

GERMANY BARS OUR MEAT?

Also Forbids, It Is Said, North German Lloyd Line to Land Dairy Produce —Mr. Schwab Has Doubts.

BERLIN, April 26.—The Socialist Vorwaerts and the Nuremberg Tagespost publish the sensational announcement that Prince von Hohenlohe has forbidden the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, under Article 26 of the subvention contract, to make further importations of and to land in German, Dutch, or Belgian ports freshly slaughtered meats, butter, dairy produce, or cereals, as directly competing with German agriculture.

This statement has been republished upon the authority of the journals named, and neither the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung nor any other paper denies its truth.

The Freisinnige Zeitung will to-morrow confirm it.

Gustav H. Schwab, of the North German Lloyd Line, was seen last night at his residence, 31 West Forty-seventh Street, and asked if the action of the German Government affected his line.

Mr. Schwab said that he did not know positively, but he hardly thought that the North German Lloyd was affected. He said he thought the order was intended for the ships subsidized by the Government and engaged in the Australian and Chinese trade.

CHICAGO DEWEY DAY BOYCOTT.

Union Men Ordered to Take No Part—Girl Singers Threatened.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The long-talked-of boycott of the Dewey celebration by organized labor took form to-day. The Executive Committee of District No. 8 of the International Association of Machinists issued an edict to-day declaring the promoters of the celebration antagonistic to union labor, and ordering members of the union to take no part in it.

A complaint was made to-day that the girls who are to sing in the chorus which is to be a feature of Dewey Day have been threatened with violence if they persist in attending rehearsals. The threats are said to have been made by union pickets and their sympathizers, who, according to Prof. Gabriel Katzenberger, have been standing guard at the entrance to Steinway Hall, where the rehearsals take place, frightening some of the girls away and causing general consternation.

The unions are arrayed against the whole Celebration Committee because the Dewey grand stand is being built by non-union men. Prof. Katzenberger is in charge of the chorus, and has applied to the police for protection.

MORE RIOTING IN CHICAGO.

Mob Attacks and Injures Two Non-Union Men—Dispersed by Police.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Three men were seriously injured in the trades labor war upon non-union workmen to-day. Patrick Tansey and Henry Schellhorn were engaged in hauling sand to the Western Electric Building, against which a strike is directed.

They had dumped the sand in front of the building when a mob of fifty men, said to be mostly pickets, began hurling bricks, stones, and paving blocks at them. The strikers then closed in on Tansey and Schellhorn and pounded and kicked them. The arrival of the police dispersed the mob, and the injured men were taken to their homes.

Stephen Gaul, a carpenter, sixty years of age, while going to his work this morning, was set upon by Oscar Nord, a union carpenter, and severely beaten.

NAVAL MEN HONOR DEWEY.

Veterans of Farragut's Fleet Make Him Their Honorary President.

The second annual meeting of the Associated Veterans of Farragut's fleet was held last night at the headquarters of the organization, 299 Broadway. The chief object of the meeting was the election of officers. Blank ballots had been sent to members who reside away from the city, and these were last night opened and counted.

Admiral Dewey was unanimously elected honorary President; M. F. Tobin, Commander; E. F. Dustin, Vice Commander; B. B. Blanchard, Treasurer, and James P. Holland, Secretary.

The announcement of the election of Admiral Dewey was loudly applauded, and a telegram to that effect was sent to him.

300 FILIPINOS KILLED.

Insurgent Losses in Recent Fights in North Ilocos Have Been Severe.

MANILA, April 26.—About 300 of the enemy have been killed lately in North Ilocos, including their losses in Dodd's fight and the attack on Batoc (?) on April 16, when from 600 to 700 rebels, a quarter of whom were armed with rifles, determinedly attacked the Americans, charging their positions, and fighting at close quarters. The engagement lasted all the afternoon, the enemy burning the town, but they were repulsed after the arrival of American reinforcements.

The insurgents, generally, are aggressive in Ilocos Province. They captured an American provision wagon near Lapo.

The Americans having obtained evidence that the Alcaldes of Lapo, Magsingal, Cabugas, and Sinait were holding treacherous communication with the insurgents, imprisoned them and burned the Lapo Town Hall.

There have been several minor fights in the province, including an attack by 200 insurgents on Lavag on April 17. Forty Filipinos were killed and eighty captured. The officers report that the men of the Thirty-third Regiment and Third Cavalry behaved splendidly under very trying circumstances. There were no American casualties at Batoc, (?) where 180 insurgents were killed and seventy were captured.

Bacon for Troops in Philippines.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Two special trains left Chicago last night, consisting of thirty-eight Armour refrigerator cars, which carried 1,000,000 pounds of tinned and crated bacon consigned to the American soldiers in the Philippines. The meat was prepared under Federal Government inspection, and by a formula furnished by Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at Washington. This shipment constitutes forty-five days' rations for the entire army in the Philippines. The meat will be shipped from San Francisco about May 3.

Used Toe of Her Shoe as a Purse.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 26.—There was a peculiar application at the United States Sub-Treasury to-day illustrative of the fad which some people have for secreting paper money in out-of-the-way places. Mrs. Henry Schulte, wife of a West End restaurant keeper, called on Cashier C. K. Stout with $12 in paper money which was almost in shreds. She said a servant had kept it in the toe of her shoe until it was worn almost to a pulp. It was possible to redeem $6 of the amount, but the balance was in such bad shape that it had to be sent to Washington to get an order for its redemption.

Mail Clerk Falls to His Death.

Special to The New York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Ind., April 26.—Daniel W. Deardorff, a mail clerk who was known as one of the most careful men in the service, fell from the door of his car on Train 18 on the Pan Handle this afternoon, and was instantly killed. The train was running sixty miles an hour and Deardorff was dead before assistance could reach him. After throwing the mail pouch out his feet apparently slipped, and he fell after it. He had been in the service ten years. He ran between Cincinnati and Chicago.

"Reads Like a Romance."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.
No. 26. "Four-Track Series"—sent free postpaid on receipt of a two-cent stamp. Address Room 317, Grand Central Station, New York.—Adv.

CAPT. CHADWICK'S ATTACK ON SCHLEY

Said to Have Admitted Making Derogatory Remarks.

A COURT-MARTIAL LIKELY

Truth or Falsity of Captain's Charges Will Be Immaterial—Schley Not on Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The report is heard here to-night, as coming from Boston, that in reply to a letter sent to Capt. F. E. Chadwick, United States Navy, by Secretary Long, regarding the authorship of certain criticisms of Rear Admiral Schley printed recently and attributed to Capt. Chadwick, the Captain admitted to the Secretary that he did make statements substantially like those referred to in the letter of inquiry.

In the interview said to have been given by Capt. Chadwick, he is reported to have said that "Every one of us feels the disgrace that Schley has put upon us." He also spoke of Schley as having been "guilty of a disgraceful exhibition of pettiness," declared that he held Schley in contempt, and called upon the Rear Admiral to ask for a court of inquiry to obtain a vidication if he thought his course deserved investigation.

This interview created great surprise at the Navy Department, not because it did not please many officers, but because if it was found to be true, it was believed that it would get Capt. Chadwick into trouble. The first view taken by some of the men who sympathize with Capt. Chadwick in disliking Schley, was that if the words attracted official attention, they might lead to a court-martial, which would bring out all the incidents considered by Schley's foes to be discreditable to him, and perhaps injure his standing in the navy.

On the other hand, the friends of Rear Admiral Schley say that it does not make any difference what Capt. Chadwick intended to do, or what his opinion is of Rear Admiral Schley, or whether what he says is true or false, or part true and part false. "At all events," said one of Schley's friends, who is acquainted with the navy regulations and the customs of the service, "Capt. Chadwick knows that he cannot, with impunity, pass upon matters already determined by his superior officers without subjecting himself to trial for several breaches of the regulations.

"No matter what Schley did or neglected to do to please Capt. Chadwick, he was complimented by the President and proposed for promotion for conspicuous conduct in battle. He has been advanced to next to the highest grade since he fought in the battle of Santiago, and after all the circumstances were known for which he has since been assailed by Capt. Chadwick and others. For contemptuous words spoken of a superior officer, Chadwick may be called to trial.

"If it is the expectation that a trial will bring out all the incidents of the Sampson-Schley controversy, somebody will be mistaken. According to my experience, all that will be done will be to ascertain whether the derogatory words were spoken for publication or for repetition. It will not make a particle of difference whether Chadwick thought they were true. It will be enough to prove by himself or others that he said the words.

"You will recall the case of a Chaplain recently tried for using disrespectful language concerning his commanding officer. It was found that he had used the language. It was also found that he was drunk. No effort was made to find out whether what he said was true. That was quite immaterial. For his disrespectful language, subversive of good order and discipline, and for drunkenness, he was dismissed from the service.

"Some years ago an Admiral in the service under a former Secretary of the Navy made use of disrespectful language toward the Secretary, and the attention of the Admiral was directed to the language published in a newspaper. He was asked if he had used the language. He 'stood mute,' declining to say anything. He might have declared that he did not use the language, or he might have admitted that he used it. In the latter case he would have been tried, not to ascertain whether his opinion of the Secretary was justified, but to prove that he did employ the disrespectful language."

Rear Admiral Schley is at Bahia in command of his station. He undoubtedly knows that Capt. Chadwick is not friendly to him, but he cannot know for some time that he has been assailed by him. Secretary Long becomes the defender of the service at large in such cases, if his attention is directed to language which is forbidden by the regulations, which it is contended Chadwick's language is.

There is no doubt among Schley's friends that if Schley had used such language to a reporter for publication touching Rear Admiral Sampson, the latter were absent in South America. Secretary Long would promptly require Schley to answer, not to justify his remarks but to say whether he had made them or not.

Capt. Chadwick is the officer on whose account Rear Admiral Sampson last Summer made the assertion that it was in consequence of a letter written by Chadwick for Gen. Shafter, in which he called upon Gen. Toral to surrender Santiago, that the Spanish commander surrendered, and not because of the punishment inflicted by Shafter and the arrival, five days after the letter was sent, of Major Gen. Miles with reinforcements. Shafter's comment on this was merely "bosh."

SECRETARY LONG'S STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Mass., April 26.—Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, who was a guest of the National Association of Manufacturers at its banquet this evening, was interviewed in regard to the probable action of the Navy Department in the case of Capt. Chadwick, who has been quoted as making statements derogatory to Admiral Winfield S. Schley, in connection with the battle of Santiago.

He stated that the matter came up just as he left Washington, and he was not cognizant of the exact tenure of the Captain's alleged statements, but in any event the rules of the department require that in such an occasion the matter shall be officially investigated.

He said that the action of the department after the Captain explains himself, cannot be forecasted as there may be no truth whatever in the reports as to what he said; but if the Captain's reply to the department's inquiry is a reiteration of the previous alleged statements, the case will be carried further as the rules designate.

Further than this, Secretary Long declined to commit himself.

BILL TO PROMOTE GEN. SHAFTER.

Measure to Make Him a Major General on Retired List.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Senator Burrows introduced a bill in the Senate today authorized the President "to select from the retired list of the army an officer not above the rank of Brigadier General, who has distinguished himself during the war with Spain, in command of a separate army, and to appoint him to be Major General on the retired list."

The bill is in the interest of Gen. Shafter.

More Anti-Jewish Riots in Prussia.

BERLIN, April 26.—Anti-Jewish riots continue at Konitz, Baldenburg, Prechlau, Vandsburg, Czersk, and Wielle. At Baldenburg a synagogue has been wrecked. A number of policemen have been summoned from Bromberg and Dantzic to re-establish order.

O'Neill's Trimmed Sailor Hats
An extensive variety of the newest and most effective shapes. Lowest prices. 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

OTTAWA AND HULL SWEPT BY FLAMES

Property Loss, $15,000,000, and 12,000 Persons Homeless.

FIRE JUMPED OTTAWA RIVER

Started in Small Lumber Town on the North Bank.

Hull Almost Wiped Out of Existence and the West End of Ottawa Leveled to the Ground—Firemen and Militia Powerless.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 26.—The town of Hull, on the north side of the Ottawa River, opposite this city, was practically wiped out of existence by fire to-day.

At 1 o'clock the flames and burning embers were blown across the river, and, catching in favorable places, did enormous damage here. A change of wind to the east, it is believed, was the only thing that saved Ottawa from destruction, as the firemen of this city, together with engines and men summoned from near-by places, were powerless to deal with the flames.

As it is, the whole of that part of the city known as the Chaudière Flats is fire swept, over 12,000 persons in the two cities and suburbs are homeless, and the property loss will exceed $15,000,000.

Five square miles of territory burned over, and more than 2,500 dwellings, factories, mills, stores, and other buildings destroyed, is a rough estimate of the damage.

At midnight the fire was completely under control.

WHERE THE FIRE STARTED.

The spot where the fire originated is about a quarter of a mile from the main street of Hull, and, as a gale was blowing from the northwest right in the direction of the lumber piles and mills on both the Hull and Ottawa shores of the Ottawa River and Chaudiere Falls, it was soon seen that the fire was almost certain to be a large one. By half-past eleven the fire had got a good hold of Main Street and the entire street, with dozens of cross streets, was burned.

At that hour the business portion of the town, including the Court House, Post Office, public buildings, and newspaper offices, was a mass of ruins. The population of 12,000 is composed almost entirely of persons who worked in the lumber and other mills, or who derived their business from them.

At midnight over half of the residences had been destroyed. The Roman Catholic Cathedral has been saved, together with Eddy's sulphite works. Gilmour & Hughson's mills are also standing. The only means of communication between Ottawa and Hull is by boat. After 2 o'clock the only water to be had in Hull is from the river.

The Hull Lumber Company's mills, Mackay's mills, the extensive works of E. B. Eddy, both match and paper factories, as well as his residence, are all in ruins, together with scores of other factories, as well as the Inter-Provincial Bridge, which connects the City of Ottawa with Hull.

FLAMES CROSS THE RIVER.

When the flames crossed the river in the afternoon Bronson's wharf caught first and was quickly destroyed. The fire spread rapidly among the lumber piles on the bank of the river and extended to the lumber yards and mills.

The Chaudiere flats, surrounding the Canadian Pacific Railway station, where most of the lumber mills are located, were swept almost bare. The only building standing in the whole area is that of the Ottawa carbide factory, which is newly erected and fireproof.

The Bronson and Weston lumber companies' mills, the J. R. Booth lumber mills, the McKay milling plant, the Ottawa Electric Railway power house, the Martin & Warnock mills, the Victoria foundry, the Ottawa Saw Works, the Ottawa Specialty Company works, the Pain Planing Mills, and others are in ashes.

In addition to the losses mentioned there is that of the Export Lumber Company, Limited, whose establishment was at the Chaudiere. Their loss will be very heavy, but is covered by insurance in American and English companies. A prominent lumberman said that the price of lumber would certainly be raised on account of the fire.

There were also some fine residences included in this area, among them that of J. R. Booth, which was valued at $100,000; the residence of his son-in-law, A. W. Fleck; that of George Foster, Lewis Runnell, manager for Mr. Bronson, and Mr. Pain of the Pain Mills, the latter two beautiful houses out of which their owners were not able to take anything so quickly did the flames extend to them. At one time about 200 houses in the western part of Ottawa were on fire.

The Canadian Pacific Railway station, which is on the Chaudiere Flats, was one of the first buildings to go, as it was a wooden structure.

EXTENDS TO SUBURBS.

From the flats the fire extended across the Richmond Road on to Rochesterville, and as far as the experimental farm. Westerly the fire took in Hintonburg and Mechanicville, so that on the Ottawa side of the river there is a larger area covered by fire than on the Hull side.

In Ottawa that portion of the city east of Division Street the old boundary line of the city before Rochesterville was annexed, was almost entirely burned down. Here and there a building remains. The Village of Hintenburgh, still further east, in close proximity to the city, had not been destroyed at midnight.

The greater part remained. Mechanicsville, too, which at one otime was reported to have been entirely swept away, still remained. The fire at that hour was largely confined to that part of Rochesterville lying near the St. Louis dam in the southeast part of the city. Unless a heavy wind arises the remainder of the city is safe. The bucket brigades of the military and Montreal firemen with their engine did yeoman service at this point.

When it crossed the river the fire took possession of Victoria Island, on which are situated the carbide works, lumber mills, the street electric and incandescent electric companies, power houses, and numerous smaller concerns.

THE FIRE CHECKED.

The large cliffs which extend from the Ottawa River back by Christ Church and St. John the Baptist Church on to Rochesterville was the only thing which prevented the whole City of Ottawa becoming a prey to the fire. Shortly after noon the wind, which was blowing previously in a northwesterly direction, changed to southeasterly, and in this way what remained of Ottawa was saved.

The House of Commons met to-day, but was obliged to adjourn until Tuesday next, as the lights in the building failed. As soon as the members saw that the fire was to be a disastrous one, the Acting Minister of Public Works telegraphed to Montreal, Peterborough, and Brockville for fire appliances and all assistance that could be sent. But, although they arrived speedily, they were of no avail. Nothing could stop the ravages of the fire, which leaped over whole blocks and broke out in all directions. The militia was called out, but the men could give little assistance.

THOUSANDS MADE HOMELESS.

No accurate estimate of the number of persons made homeless by the fire can be made yet, but it is believed that it will exceed 12,000, and may reach 15,000. The Government has given the drill hall and the city the large exhibition buildings to accommodate the unfortunate sufferers. All the institutions in the city which have any accommodation at all, have lent a hand to aid the distressed.

The casualties so far reported are Miss Cook, an old woman, who lived on Wellington Street, near the French church, and who was burned in her house to a crisp. An unknown man was found dead on the Canadian Pacific Railroad track. James Navan of Queen Street West is reported to be fatally injured, and some pieces of timber fell on James Merryfield, who was taken to the hospital. Chief Denoit of the Hull Fire Brigade was injured and taken to the General Hospital in Ottawa.

THE PROPERTY LOSS.

The Ottawa Insurance Company, a new institution, will be a heavy loser in the fire. All the Canadian companies and some of the English and American companies are interested. A prominent lumberman who is not interested himself placed the losses for lumber piles at from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. This is thought to be a low estimate, as the Export Lumber Company alone has lost nearly $1,000,000. The same lumberman estimates the entire loss at about $15,000,000.

A. T. Wood, M. P., of Hamilton, a prominent business man, considers that when all the losses were made up they would be nearer $30,000,000.

Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion of Canada, is situated on the south bank of the Ottawa River, at the mouth of the Rideau. There is an upper and lower town, separated by the Rideau Canal, which connects it with Kingston, on Lake Ontario. In the lower town there were many large business concerns, more or less intimately connected with similar ones in the suburban town of Hull, located just across the river. At Hull a very large lumber business was done. The Government buildings, which are the chief feature of Ottawa, occupy an eminence known as Barrack Hill, 150 feet above the river, and east of the fire-swept portion. The bridge connecting the city with Hull was located at the western end, near the Chaudiere Falls, where the Ottawa River plunges over a ragged ledge 40 feet high and 200 feet wide.

ENGLAND'S SYMPATHY AND AID.

LONDON, April 27.—The Times

BAY STATE REPUBLICANS

Convention at Boston Indorses Long for Vice President.

DELEGATES TO WORK FOR HIM

Platform Declares Against the Surrender of Islands Acquired from Spain and Against Trusts.

BOSTON, April 26.—The Massachusetts Republican State Convention, held here to-day, elected delegates to the Republican National Convention, who will go to Philadelphia with the understanding that they shall ask the convention to nominate John D. Long, now Secretary of the Navy, as Mr. McKinley's associate on the National ticket.

The delegates are United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant, Congressman Samuel W. McCall of Winchester, William B. Plunkett of Adams, and Walter Clifford of New Bedford. They were elected by acclamation. The alternates, who also were chosen by acclamation, are Col. George R. Jewett of Salem, Alfred E. Rose of Lowell, Dr. Samuel E. Courtney of Boston, and Henry P. Field of Northampton.

The resolutions adopted reaffirmed "unwavering adherence" to the National platform of 1896, of which every position "has been adhered to; every pledge has been kept." It congratulates the country "upon the rejection of free silver coinage and the indorsement of the gold standard," and says:

We believe that monetary laws should consider the interests of the borrower as well as the lender, should tend to equalize the rates of interest in all parts of the country, at all seasons of the year, to the farmer, manufacturer, and the exporter, and should make it possible for our people to obtain and extend credit on terms as favorable and at rates as low as their foreign competitors. The Republican Party, therefore, pledges itself to support such amendments to the banking laws as will provide a flexible and sufficient medium of exchange to the end that capital may obtain fair returns, that American commerce may be enlarged, and that labor may be assured of steady employment and of the largest possible share in the fruits of our expanding trade.

Concerning the trusts, the platform declares:

The very prosperity of recent years has had a tendency to encourage combinations of capital for industrial and commercial purposes so great and unprecedented as to require the serious and careful consideration of the people of the Nation. In so far as such combinations are for lawful purposes they may not be restrained. But whenever they tend to impair the equal rights and privileges of all citizens by restraint of trade, by oppression of weaker competitors, or by enhancing the cost of the necessities of life they become unlawful, and must be sternly dealt with. Such combinations are the inevitable results of the sharp competition which relentlessly enforces reductions of cost, and are frequently an incident of prosperity. But the evils which arise from them are not to be cured by a return to adversity through the success of the Democratic Party. Such a remedy would be worse than the disease.

Whenever they become destructive of the rights of citizens they should be suppressed by adequate statutes enacted by the Legislatures of the States, or by Congress if the resulting evils are beyond the power and jurisdiction of the States. If they create business disorder and commercial panic by the practice of concealment and secrecy, they should be made to stand forth in the light of publicity, and if by the power of their combined capital they are enabled to obtain disproportionate advantages they should be taxed according to the value of the franchises they enjoy. The true solution of these economic problems is the prerogative of no party, but is rather the common duty of all the citizens. The Republican Party, however, stands, and has always stood, for the protection of the rights of the citizen not only from foreign, but from domestic interference, and may be trusted to deal with these combinations in such a way as to insure the fullest liberty of private enterprise without working the destruction of the prosperity of the Nation.

Concerning the acquisition of new territory the platform says:

By the treaty of Paris a number of islands formerly held by Spain have come under the dominion of the United States, and by the term of the treaty the duty of providing for their government and of determining the civil rights and political status of the inhabitants has devolved upon the Congress of the United States. No greater trust than the uplifting and educating of these defenseless people has been imposed upon the United States. The Republican Party believes it to be the high and solemn duty of the Nation to accept and execute this trust, with all the responsibilities it involves, by retaining the islands, and by providing for their adequate government upon the principles of liberty and humanity. It believes that to abandon them to local anarchy or to the lust of the invader would be cowardly and dishonorable, and a betrayal of its trust impossible to be contemplated by a great, free, and enlightened nation.

The highest dictates of duty require us to take the people of these islands under our protection, to suppress disorder and violence, to restore peace, to dispel the darkness of ignorance, to promote industry, to teach them the duties and responsibilities of the real self-government, to secure to them civil and religious liberty, and by these means to establish order and civilization in place of anarchy and barbarism. The same policy which governed our fathers in dealing with the acquisitions of territory made in their time should be pursued with respect to these new possessions. The instincts of the American people, nurtured in liberty and tenacious of its principles, may be trusted not to oppress or misgovern the people of these islands, or to exploit them for the benefit of the United States. Not trade alone, but liberty and civilization as well, have always followed the American flag.

In view of the problems presented by these acquisitions, we renew our belief in the wisdom of the system of legislation formulated by the Republican Party to increase and guard the efficiency of the civil service, and we believe that the thorough enforcement and extension of the existing civil service laws will aid the Government in the creditable discharge of these new and wide responsibilities.

We believe that proper defense of the Nation's rights in our new insular possessions, the better protection of their inhabitants, and the interests of an expanding commerce imperatively demand the construction of an interoceanic canal and the laying of a Pacific cable. At the same time Congress should offer by appropriate legislation such reasonable protection and encouragement to American shipping as shall revive, build up, and strengthen our merchant marine, to the end that this Nation shall reap the full share of the advantages and profits of the carrying trade of the world to which it is entitled by its position, importance, and wealth.

The resolutions also expressed "hearty and unqualified indorsement" of the Administration of President McKinley and closed as follows:

Massachusetts is proud of the record of her representative in the council of the Administration. She has many times given proof of her confidence in him. No trust, however important, has been imposed upon him which has not been discharged with honor. By his brilliant and successful administration of the affairs of the navy he has won the gratitude and esteem of the Nation. While Massachusetts has never undertaken to pledge or bind her delegates, we doubt not they will give voice to the unanimous sentiment of her people in asking the convention to honor both the Commonwealth and the Nation by associating with President McKinley upon the National ticket the name of John D. Long.

Congressman Dolliver of Iowa was in the city and was induced to attend the convention. After he had made a brief speech the convention adjourned.

DURBIN NAMED IN INDIANA.

Republicans Choose Him Candidate for Governor—Delegates Elected.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26.—The Indiana Republican Convention to-day nominated the following State ticket:

Governor—Winfield T. Durbin.
Lieutenant Governor—Newton Gilbert.
Secretary of State—U. B. Hunt.
Auditor of State—W. H. Hart.
Treasurer of State—Leopold Levy.
Attorney General—W. J. Taylor.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—F. L. Jones.
Judge of Supreme Court—First District, John H. Gordon; Fourth District, L. J. Monks.
Reporter of Supreme Court—C. F. Remy.
State Statistician—B. F. Johnson.

The following were chosen as delegates to the National Convention: United States Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge, Gov. Mount, and Charles S. Hanly, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee; Nathan Powell, T. H. Adams, F. A. Amsden, and G. Brewer were chosen alternates.

Hugh H. Hanna of Indianapolis and Charles Miller of Goshen were nominated for electors at large.

Durbin was nominated for Governor on the seventh ballot. His competitors were J. S. Dodge, J. L. Griffiths, W. S. Haggard, F. B. Posey, and E. G. Hogate. The first ballot resulted: Durbin, 325½; Griffiths, 313¾; Hogate, 175; Haggard, 158; Posey, 254½; Dodge, 207¾. Durbin gained on each succeeding ballot.

The Republican nominee for Governor was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., May 4, 1847. He served throughout the civil war as a private in an Indiana regiment. He taught school during his early life, and then became a dry goods clerk in St. Louis, later arising to confidential credit man for the firm. He removed to Anderson, Ind., in 1879, and engaged in banking. He is still in this business and is also connected with the natural gas enterprises of Indiana.

He has been known as a strong Republican since he was a youth, but has declined to accept public office. In 1892 he went to the National Republican Convention as a delegate, having prior to that time served as a member of the Republican State Committee. In 1896 he was made a member of the National Committee from Indiana, and since then he has taken a prominent part in the work of the party. He has taken an active part also in Grand Army of the Republic affairs. Mr. Durbin was appointed by Gov. Mount during the Spanish war Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment. He and his regiment went to Cuba, where it did garrison duty.

WILL ADHERE TO SILVER.

Gov. Stone of Missouri Says the Chicago Platform Will Be Indorsed.

William Hoge, Secretary of the Commercial Travelers' and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League, which is conducting a campaign to prevent the renomination of William Jennings Bryan for President, has received a letter from ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri, in which Gov. Stone, after stating his belief that Mr. Bryan's nomination is inevitable, says, regarding the platform to be adopted at the Kansas City Convention:

"I do not think the convention will recede from or abandon the declarations of the Chicago platform, nor do I think we should profit by so doing even though we should consider the question from the standpoint of policy alone. My opinion, however, is that the convention will adopt a general declaration reaffirming the platform of 1896, and then add to it resolutions relating to the trusts and to questions growing out of the Spanish war, and probably some other questions looking to the rehabilitation of the merchant marine and to commercial expansion.

Mr. Hoge in reply has written to Gov. Stone, saying that the league is earnest in its advocacy of an issue on which Democrats of the entire country may unite. Such an issue, he says, is that of opposition to trusts.

DEMOCRATS WANT HILL.

Mayor McGuire Says His Nomination for Governor Is Discussed.

Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse, who has been named by the State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy as a possible candidate of that faction for Governor, said last night at the Hoffman House that he had no desire to make the race under such auspices.

It was suggested to Mr. McGuire that none of the men named as possible Democratic candidates for Governor seemed to be willing to run this year, and he replied with a laugh:

"They all seem to be ducking, don't they!"

Mr. McGuire added that Democrats up the State regard ex-Senator Hill as the strongest man in the party, and that many of them would like to have him nominated for Governor.

NEW LINSEED OIL SUIT.

Receiver for National Company Asked For—Serious Charges Made Against Directors.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Litigation against the National Linseed Oil Company was revived in the United States Circuit Court to-day, when the appointment of a receiver was asked by stockholders having 4,600 shares of the capital stock. The complainants are James Clark of Plainfield, N. J.; Walter M. McCain of Des Moines, and J. W. Brooks, Henry B. Scott, and William W. Baldwin of Burlington, Iowa. The petitioners ask that the court appoint a receiver to distribute the assets remaining ever since the National Company was bought out by the American Linseed Company a few years ago. The defendant company went out of business at the time its property was purchased, but the complainants assert that there are still outstanding accounts of about $100,000 which will be lost unless a receiver is placed in control.

It is also claimed that the stockholders have a right to about $130,000, said to have been lost by the President and Directors of the National Company through speculations in flaxseed. It is claimed that from that time the assets of the company were not administered in good faith. The President and Directors are charged with the money lost in their deals.

After 1891, it is asserted, the company ceased to make profits, but to keep up appearances the alleged conspirators are said to have declared a false dividend about 1895. The stockholders were supposed to be dissatisfied with the management at that time and a promise of a 1 per cent. dividend was made. It is charged that all the plants were allowed to fall into disuse and affairs were neglected generally while the Directors speculated. In 1898, at the time these deals were being made on the Board of Trade, the National Company is said to have been practically insolvent. Notes aggregating $600,000, signed by the President, are said to have been outstanding against the company without the knowledge of the stockholders.

About that time a circular was sent out, representing that the stockholders would deposit their stock with the Central Trust Company of New York and that the company was formulating plans for reorganization. This is said never to have been perfected. The Central Trust Company is said to have some of the stock still in its possession and to refuse to give it up.

In 1898 the absorption of the National Company by the American Linseed Company was effected, the amount of the consideration given for the old company's property being $4,500,000. The American Company paid the other concern's debts and took up all its business. Since that time the National Company has had an office in Chicago while winding up its affairs.

Attorney Martin T. Baldwin, who filed the suit to-day, says arguments will be presented before Judge Kohlsaat in a few days. He anticipates little opposition to the appointment of a receiver. H. G. Stone, counsel for the National Linseed Oil Company, says the petition will be resisted. The American Linseed Company is not made a party to the suit.

THE FERRYBOAT FOUNDLING.

Woman Who Rode in the Cab Said to be Its Mother—May Arrest Hammond.

GREENPORT, L. I., April 26.—W. F. Hammond, the jeweler of this place, who found a baby while going from Jersey City to New York on Tuesday, was called to the telephone to-day and informed from Manhattan that the mother of the infant had been identified as the woman who rode in the cab with him from the ferry to the New York Foundling Asylum in East Sixty-eighth Street.

Her name was not given. Mr. Hammond said subsequently that he might go to New York to assist in the identification. He says that after finding the child, when he was wondering what to do with it, a woman advised him to take it to the Foundling Asylum. He did not know where the institution was, but the woman said that if he would get a cab she would accompany him, as she knew its location.

Hammond said he accordingly hired a cab, and he and the woman entered it with the baby and drove to the hospital. He entered the hospital with the infant and the woman went away in the cab.

Mr. Hammond refused to say who telephoned to him, and this evening it was said at his house that he was not at home.

It was said at Police Headquarters last night that warrants had been issued for the arrest of Hammond and the woman in "green," if she can be found. Nothing was said by the police concerning a telephone message to Greenpoint.

STAGE LINE EXTENSION.

Automobiles for Fifth Avenue—Fares Raised to 10 Cents.

The extension of the Fifth Avenue Stage Line to One Hundred and Tenth Street, the establishment of several cross-town lines through the park and the increase of fares to 10 cents are the principal innovations contemplated by the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company, which will equip the Fifth Avenue line with electric automobiles. Whether, under the act just signed by Gov. Roosevelt, automobiles will be run on other thoroughfares, has not yet been decided.

The company will raise its fares in order to place its affairs on a paying basis.

MR. GRUBER ON POLITICS

Tells People's Club How Bosses Get Their Power.

Says Politics Is the Business of All Citizens, Their Neglect of It Fostering Corruption.

Politics was the subject of an address made last night by Abraham Gruber before the People's Club, at Third Avenue and Seventh Street.

There was a large attendance, and Mr. Gruber's remarks were received with enthusiastic approval. Marked interest was manifested throughout. Here are some of the things he said:

"Politics is the business of all the people, but most of them don't attend to it, and therefore only a few have profitable political assets.

"In a Republic such as ours every citizen ought to be a politician.

"Nearly every citizen at least once every four years votes to put into effect the plans of the successful politician, and the many who might have made better plans are led by the nose by those who have paid attention to politics.

"Politics is the religion of the citizen, but faith without works never made a Pope, a Bishop, or a chief rabbi.

"I know what good things result from and through political organization, and I know that he who will not blindly follow the boss in all things has a hard and rocky time of it.

"Political statistics show that many so-called reformers become politicians, while few politicians become professional reformers.

"The real reformer in politics is the man whom every citizen respects.

"The Primary law, enacted during the administration of Gov. Black, has made it possible for every voter to enter politics, and, what is more, be successful in it.

"It is more important to vote at the primaries than it is to vote on the day of election; and I make this statement after carefully weighing all that the words imply.

"The failure of the voters to participate in the primaries has been the opportunity of the corrupt boss.

"If election day tests were applied on primary day, it would be impossible, except in very rare instances, to nominate for Alderman, member of Assembly, or Senator any other than one worthy to hold the office.

"The strength of the corrupt boss lies in the inaction at the primaries of the large majority of the voters of the party.

"Office holders realize that they owe their nominations to the politicians, and they fear the organization leaders more than they fear the people.

"It is not putting it too broadly to say that since the days of Thurlow Weed the leaders of both parties in this State, themselves not at all directly responsible to the people, have had more to do with making laws and enforcing them than the members of the Legislature and the executive officers of the State.

"There are leaders and bosses and there always will be, from the very nature of things. The objection should not be to the existence of a boss or leader, but, rather, what sort of a man is the boss or leader?

"How do men like Platt and Croker get their great political power? The answer is easy enough. They did not get it over night. They have politics for breakfast, dinner, and supper every day in the year. They have attended to the details which the average voter has neglected. They know how to handle weak men and how to cajole and bamboozle strong ones.

"If the political boss had to be elected annually or at the primaries he would be full of virtue, where he is often full of vice; tolerant where he now is intolerant.

"As things have gone on in this State for many years, it is profitable in a money sense to be the big boss.

"Every one knows, who knows anything, that the campaign funds of the political parties are contributed almost entirely by those who have received and are receiving something for nothing from the Legislature.

"Men will sit for several hours each night throughout the year in cushioned chairs and deplore the vice of politics, and the weakness of politicians, yet they will not spend two hours in the whole year in becoming enrolled in a party organization or going to the primaries. Honest primaries in which each voter will participate will cure all the ills of politics. It requires all the people to eradicate these evils.

"If citizens are going to allow any one man or set of men to make nominations, why wouldn't it be better to elect those men as nominators so that at least their positions would be legally defined, and they would be responsible directly to the people and be subject to the rule of the ballot?

"The Czar of Russia has no more power in his country than Mr. Platt has in the affairs of the State, or Mr. Croker in the affairs of the city.

"There are too many hard-headed, courageous, and honest citizens in both parties to justify despair.

"Clubs like yours, a free press, free speech, and the grit and sense in the average citizen assure us that the sores on the body politic will be healed, and if it is necessary to chop off a diseased leg or arm, the leg or arm will come off."

GORMAN'S FRIEND'S VIEW.

Issues for Democrats, He Considers, Are Trusts and Imperialism.

Col. L. Victor Baughman, recognized in Maryland as one of ex-Senator Gorman's closest friends, arrived in this city late last night, just from the meeting of the Democratic State Committee of Maryland. Col. Baughman is at the Waldorf-Astoria, and he expressed some regret that the New York and Maryland Conventions were scheduled to meet on the same day, June 5. He intimated that the Maryland Democrats might have been pleased to see what New York might do before taking action.

In speaking of the attitude of the Maryland delegation to Kansas City, Col. Baughman said the delegates, in his opinion, would be comprised of representative Democrats. They would be ready to support the nominee of the convention.

Referring to the platform he said unhesitatingly that he was in favor of a more conservative one than that adopted at Chicago. He did not see the necessity of a continued agitation of the silver question. There were other questions, he said, of greater moment. These were the dangers of imperialism, the dangers of great standing armies, the disregard of Constitutional rights, and the power of trusts and monopolies.

As to ex-Senator Gorman's views, Col. Baughman said that Mr. Gorman was able to speak for himself.

Col Baughman represented ex-Senator Gorman at the meeting of the Democratic National Committee at Chicago when Bryan was nominated, and was then identified with W. C. Whitney, ex-Senator Hill, and other gold Democrats. He also represented Mr. Gorman at the last meeting of the National Committee.

It is understood that Mr. Gorman will not go to Kansas City. Should he not do so he will be represented by Col. Baughman.

Green Workman Dies from Wounds.

CROTON DAM, April 26.—Nicolo Margutch, the Italian workman whose skull was fractured by a blast at the quarries yesterday afternoon, is dead. He was a new man, without experience. He did not go far enough away when the blast that killed him was set off.

Notice to Readers of The Times.

On and after Monday, April 30, the week-day editions of THE TIMES will be sold to newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies. The issue of Saturday, containing THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, has for some months been sold without this privilege. It has now been determined, for business reasons, to withdraw it altogether for every day of the week, except Sunday, when a limited number of returns will be permitted.

As the orders of newsdealers will naturally be readjusted to the measure of their daily sales, it is not improbable that readers wishing to buy a copy of THE TIMES will find sometimes that their newsdealer has sold out his supply. The remedy is within everybody's reach. Readers of THE TIMES should order their paper in advance, having it delivered at their residences or places of business or reserved by the newsdealer until called for. If advance orders are given no inconvenience will be occasioned by the discontinuance of the return privilege, and it will be a distinct advantage to the newsdealers. —Adv.

ELEVATED IN THE PARK.

Manhattan Company Wants More Time for Its Removal.

Another chapter was added to the long controversy over the removal of the elevated railroad structure from Battery Park yesterday, when President Clausen of the Park Department made public a letter which he had received from Vice President Skitt of the Manhattan Railway Company, in which the latter said that there were insuperable objections to the plans submitted by the Park Department, but added that the company would consider these plans further, with a view to ascertaining whether these objections may not be overcome.

This letter is regarded by Mr. Clausen as a bid for more time, and although he has threatened several times to remove the structure, he has decided to yield to the company's request.

At a meeting of representatives of the company and the Park Board held on Tuesday of last week, two plans for the removal of the elevated structure were considered. Mr. Clausen favored the one which proposed to change the route so that it would cross the park at its northeast corner to a point in State Street north of Bridge Street and thence run south through State Street to its present terminus.

On the other hand, the railroad officers favored their own plan, which provides that the route shall run along the westerly sidewalk on State Street, occupying the northeast and southeast corners of the park, providing that the Park Board would obtain legislation confirming the company in its occupancy of the park forever.

President Clausen rejected this plan and told Mr. Skitt that he would give the company exactly a week to determine upon its course, intimating that the former plan was the only one acceptable to the Department of Parks. The letter which Mr. Clausen made public yesterday is the company's decision in the matter.

Mr. Skitt, in his letter, promised to advise Mr. Clausen later as to the result of the company's efforts to surmount the "insuperable objections."

Mr. Clausen would talk little yesterday about what he intends to do. He felt, he said, that the city has treated the company with extreme leniency, but was not prepared to say whether or not he had any serious intention of making good his threat of February, 1899, to get the company out of the park, even if he had to send a corps of mechanics there and remove the structure by main force, nor would he admit that he thought the company deserved an extension of time. His only definite statement was that the matter would be considered by the Park Board some time within a week.

Mr. Clausen has been advised by the Corporation Counsel that his board has the right to force the railway company to leave the Park. Mr. Clausen has given this opinion of the Corporation Counsel no consideration, but has relied on his own efforts to arrange a plan which would satisfy the city and not injure the railroad company.

TRIES SUICIDE IN CAB.

Milwaukee Girl's Attempt Futile—Furious Ride to Hospital.

A young man and woman in evening dress at 12:15 o'clock this morning called Cabman Nicholas McDermott of 484 East Seventy-fourth Street, at the corner of Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue. "Drive to Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue," said the man, heping his companion into the cab.

On the way down town the cabman noticed that the conversation of the couple was carried on in friendly tones. The cabman drew up in front of the telegraph office at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, when the man called to him to wait a minute. He appeared to talk to the young woman for a moment, when suddenly he cried:

"Get a policeman; she's poisoned herself!"

The cabmen looked around and seeing no policeman in sight drove furiously down Fifth Avenue to the New York Hospital. On the way there, he says, the man attempted to get out and protested when he and his companion had been driven to a hospital. The New York Hospital authorities received the young woman.

The man gave the name of S. Goldeman and said he was staying at the Imperial Hotel. He gave no further information in regard to himself and was allowed by the hospital people to leave.

The woman gave the name May Williams, twenty-one years old, single, of 417 Jackson Street, Milwaukee, Mich.

The first the police heard of the case was half an hour later, when the cabman reported it at the West Thirtieth Street Station. A roundsman was at once sent to the hospital to investigate. At first he was refused all information, but finally he was told the main facts in regard to the reception of the woman at the hospital. When asked why the man who came there with the woman had not been more closely questioned, the hospital attendant said that they did not have lawyers there, but doctors. He further said that the woman had been brought there as a patient, and he did not know what the police had to do with the case.

The Roundsman was not allowed to see the woman. She had drank carbolic acid, but it was said at the hospital that her condition was not serious. The police made inquiries at the Imperial Hotel for S. Goldman, but learned that no such man is known there. A lookout is being kept for the man, and he will be arrested when located.

PRESIDENT LEAVES CANTON.

Cheered by Fellow-Ohioans as His Train Starts for Washington.

CANTON, Ohio, April 26.—President McKinley and party left Canton at 4 o'clock this afternoon on a special train, in order to reach Pittsburg in time to attach their special cars to the special Washington train.

A few near friends accompanied the party to the station, where a large crowd had gathered and joined in a cheer and the waving of handkerchiefs as the train steamed out. The President stood on the platform and bowed and smiled his farewell.

COLER AT STATEN ISLAND.

He Says the City Should Acquire and Operate the Ferry.

Controller Bird S. Coler lectured at Tompkinsville, S. I., last night, at the invitation of the Young Men's Christian Association. His subject was "The City of New York." He said that the union of Richmond County to New York was only legislative consolidation, and that Richmond received very little from New York, owing to her citizens not asking for what they wanted.

Mr. Coler said that he favored a tunnel from New York to Brooklyn and Staten Island. He said Staten Island should have inserted in the Revised New York Charter a provision allowing the city to acquire and operate the ferry. Asked about the cost of condemning the dock property, as he advocated, he admitted the cost would be heavy.

He said that in the condemnation of the Croton watershed the city had to pay $1,200,000 for the property, and $900,000 for fees, or only $300,000 more for the property than for the fees. The result justified the expense and the return from the dock property would pay for its cost and the fees.

Simon Bernheimer Dead.

Simon Bernheimer, one of New York's old-time merchants, died yesterday at 218 West Fourteenth Street, where he had lived for fifty years. Born in Jäbenhausen, Würtemberg, Germany, Mr. Bernheimer came to this city in his early youth and later lived for several years in Philadelphia and Cincinnati. Then he returned to New York and with his brothers established the firm of Bernheimer Brothers, which came to be known as one of the largest woolen and cotton goods houses in town. Since 1866 he had not been actively engaged in business.

Mr. Bernheimer was one of the organizers and a director of the Central National Bank, and had long been well known as a member of various charitable organizations. He leaves three daughters, one of whom is Mrs. DeWitt J. Seligman, and four sons—Jacob S., Mayer S., Lorin S., and Irving S. The funeral will be held at the residence at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, the interment following in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

TURKEY FINDS A WAY OUT

It Is Said She Will Pay the United States Indirectly.

TO BUILD A WARSHIP HERE

And Include Indemnity in the Price, Thus Avoiding Getting Into Trouble with Other Powers.

LONDON, April 27.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "The Turko-American difficulty is in a fair way of settlement, the Sultan having promised satisfaction.

"It is asserted that the Porte has revived the project of building a cruiser in the United States to disguise the payment of indemnity and Ahmed Pasha is going to New York to negotiate with the Cramps on the subject."

The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"In addition to rebuilding the American structures at Kharput, the Sultan has found a way of paying the indemnity by ordering a cruiser to be built in the United States, the cost of which will include the $90,000 claimed. By this adroit move he hopes to shelve the question of principle and to avoid giving the powers a pretext for pressing their claims."

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—An Irade, issued to-day, orders Rear Admiral Ahmed Pasha to proceed to America in order to study the construction of battleships.

United States Chargé d'Affaires Grscom yesterday handed to Tewfik Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, a note based upon instructions he had received from Washington, the tenor of which has not yet been made public. It is understood, however, that it demands prompt payment of the indemnity.

The note will be discussed at the council of Ministers to-day. Similar steps by the other powers are regarded as imminent.

Mr. Griscom, under the present circumstances, declines to express his views. The only issue at present, however, is the execution of the Porte's repeated promises to Minister Straus to pay the indemnity.

After Mr. Straus left here the matter remained in abeyance until the press dispatch from Washington on April 17 sharply reminded the Turkish Government that the question required urgent attention.

The Porte immediately telegraphed to the Turkish Minister at Washington, asking for explanations of the reported strained relations. The Minister replied that he had called at the State Department and was informed that the situation had not yet assumed a serious character.

The words "not yet" seem to have impressed the Porte, and on the strength of this information the Sultan issued an Irade in regard to the Kharput matter, which he hoped would serve as a sop and defer pressure with regard to the demands for indemnity, although it is generally recognized that permission to rebuild will be of little value to the missionaries without the payment of indemnity.

THE REBUILDING OF SCHOOLS.

Sultan's Irade Permitting It Is a Valuable Concession.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Since the Turkish Government's failure to promptly comply with what are regarded by the State Department as our reasonable demands, and evident indications of a purpose to put off performance of admitted obligations with new promises, there is some reluctance to accept too complaisantly the new assurances received.

The dispatches, however, indicate at least a disposition on the part of Turkey to deal more considerately with the United States than there was when Minister Straus left Constantinople. If it is true that an Irade has been published permitting the rebuilding of schools destroyed by rioters in Armenia, that will be looked upon here as a concession of more permanent value than the payment of the indemnity demanded for property destroyed.

Continued refusal to permit destroyed schools to be replaced would soon lead to the disappearance of all mission schools in the Turkish Empire. No matter what amount of indemnity was recovered, if the schools could not be built, and they could not be built without the Sultan's permission, missionary work would come to an end.

It is ascertained that the Turkish Government has been particularly indifferent and impudent about granting this privilege. After the Minister had obtained the consent of the Sultan to the building of the schools that had been destroyed, the Porte was applied to for the neecessary order to be transmitted to the governors of the Vilayets, in which the schools had been burned. After prolonged delay it was announced that the papers had been lost, and no request for their recoveery was of any avail.

It is understood that the Department of State will not concern itself about what other governments that have pending demands for indemnity similar to that preferred by the United States will do. As protectors by compact of the integrity of the Turkish Empire, they might be expected to intervene to prevent any assault upon Turkey to deprive that nation of any of its territory.

But it is not believed that there will be intervention if the United States, in order to collect a confessed judgment, proceeds after the manner of other nations which have wearied of Turkish delays and broken promises, and have used constraint to exact payment.

The officers of the State Department do not believe that Turkey will persist in her refusal to meet all the reasonable demands which the Chargé d'Affaires is instructed to press.

GOUVERNEUR KORTRIGHT DEAD.

He Was Fleet Captain of the New York Yacht Club for Three Years.

Gouverneur Kortright, for a number of years one of the best known and most prominent American yachtsmen, died yesterday at Flushing, where he had for several months been taking a "rest cure." Mr. Kortright was about forty-six years old, and was born in this city. He was the son of the late Nicholas G. Kortright. During the greater part of his life he was a resident of New York, although in more recent years his real home was at Bristol, R. I. He served for several seasons as a member of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, was a noted Corinthian sailor, and owned in succession several crack sailing yachts. He was Fleet Captain for three years under Commodore Gerry. He served for a year or two on the International Cup Committee, and was at that time a member of the Atlantic, Larchmont, and Narragansett Yacht Clubs. He sailed with Colwell Colt on the Dauntless when she made her transatlantic race with the Coronet.

He married some sixteen years ago a Miss Jones, who died about ten years ago, leaving a daughter. Two years after her death, Mr. Kortright married Mrs. William Youngs, formerly Miss Theresa White, who had secured a divorce from her husband.

Mr. Kortright and his bride made an extended honeymoon trip in Europe, and soon after their return his friends were surprised to learn that he had developed symptoms of mental disorder, after an attack of typhoid. He grew gradually worse, and was finally placed in a sanitarium near Providence, R. I., in the Autumn of 1897. Before this Mr. and Mrs. Kortright had figured prominently in fashionable society in Newport and this city.

Mrs. Kortright had seemed devoted to her stepdaughter, Mr. Kortright's child by his first wife, and New York society was therefore greatly surprised when two years ago she applied to the courts to restore her the girl, who she claimed had been taken from her and retained by Mr. Kortright, who had left the sanitarium for a while, and his sister-in-law, Miss Jones, aunt of the child. The case became a celebrated one, and in it the full story of Mr. Kortright's mental afflictions became public. He testified against his wife on the witness stand, and declared himself in favor of having the child remain in the care of her aunt. The case was compromised in some way and the child remained with Miss Jones. Mr. Kortright meanwhile returned to the sanitarium.

At the time of his death Mr. Kortright was a member of the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, and New York Yacht Clubs. The funeral will be held next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at his late residence, 15 East Fifty-sixth Street.

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Correct Style In Boys' Clothing

Makes a vast difference in the comfort and appearance of its wearers, but will not make it more expensive if it is bought here. Our Boys' Clothing is the work of specialists, who give to each garment—whether expensive or inexpensive—a style and finish not easily described, perhaps, but quickly recognized.

Manufacturing in large quantities, we minimize the cost of production, and selling direct to the consumer at one moderate profit, insure to him the lowest prices.

Middy Suits, made of smooth blue serge, shield embroidered in red or white. Short Trousers, $1.85. Long Trousers $5.50.
Russian Blouse Suits, hand embroidered, 3 to 8 years, $6.75 to $8.50.
Double-breasted Suits, fancy cheviots, all wool, $5.00 to $8.50.
Youths' Long Trousers Suits, $10.50 to $15.50.
Spring Covert Cloth Overcoats, $5.50 to $10.75.
All Wool, Blue Cheviot Reefers, 3 to 13 years, $3.00 to $6.75.
Wash Suits, made of galatea, duck, crash, linen, Madras, and seersucker; ages 3 to 14 years, $2.25 to $5.00, according to quality.

60-62 West 23d Street.

LA FERNANDINA
CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR
Many cigars advertised as clear Havana are not clear Havana. La Fernandina *is* a clear Havana cigar and the best sold—Superior in quality, aroma, and shape:
Different sizes, 10-15-20-25c.
Sold at all leading cigar stores and hotels.
MICHAELIS & LINDEMAN 459 Broadway N.Y.
BERNARD STAHL & CO., Makers. DISTRIBUTORS.

TO IMPROVE TENEMENTS.

Newly Appointed Commission Will Make Personal Inspection Tours.

A meeting of the Tenement House Commission, recently appointed by Gov. Roosevelt, was held at the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, last night. Chairman R. W. De Forest presided.

The meeting was executive. At its conclusion Mr. De Forest announced that the committee had elected Lawrence Vieller, the secretary of the Tenement House Committee of the Charities Organization Society, as secretary of the committee.

It was also announced that the committee had taken permanent offices in the Charities Building. The offices will be on the fourth floor. The Charities Society has tendered the use of the Trustees' room and the library of the society to the committee. All of the records and material collected by the Tenement House Committee of the Charities Organization Society has been placed at the disposal of the committee. This includes maps, plans, and statistics.

Mr. De Forest also announced that the committee had considered the matter of plan and scope of the work to be done, but had arrived at no definite conclusion. Several suggestions as to the airing of buildings, the questions of height, and protection from fire, and the proportion of buildings to lots, were discussed.

The committee decided to begin personal inspection tours through the tenement house districts. The first tour of inspection will be made next Wednesday. The committee will meet at 9 Chambers Street at 9 A. M.

Mr. De Forest said that the laws of all the big cities in regard to tenements would be considered by the committee. The work for the present will be done by the committee as a whole, and no sub-committees will be appointed until later. The next meeting of the commission will be held on the evening of May 10.

MAY BE SWINDLERS' DECOY.

Woman Arrested for Getting Money Through Alleged Forged Letters.

Lena McEntee, thirty-one years old, a widow, of 639 First Avenue, was arrested last night on suspicion of obtaining money with alleged forged letters signed by President Thomas Wood of the Board of Aldermen and Commissioner Francis J. Lantry of the Department of Corrections, asking various saloon keepers to aid her.

The woman had in her possession letters alleged to be signed by President Wood and by Commissioner Lantry. When arrested she tried to throw the letters away.

The police recognized the woman, they said, as one who had been arrested for grand larceny while a servant in the home of Mrs. Rebecca Caldwell of 129 East Thirty-fourth Street, in stealing silverware. She was captured March 10.

Capt. Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station thinks there is an organized gang of swindlers at the game. He is looking for a man in the matter. President Wood complained to him about letters signed with his name being used to obtain money.

HEARING ON THE STAMP TAX.

The Congress Committee to Receive a New York Delegation.

A communication was received yesterday by the Merchants' Association of New York from Sereno E. Payne, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, in which the Association is notified that its request for a hearing in reference to the stamp tax on express receipts and transportation had been granted and that a hearing would be held next Wednesday morning.

The association has notified Mr. Payne that a delegation will attend before the committee and urge the modification of the provisions in the act in order to relieve the shippers of the burden now imposed upon them, from which there is no recourse except by amendatory legislation.

TROOPS RETURN FROM MANILA.

Fourteenth Regiment Home After Two Years of Active Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The first detachment of regular troops that have served two years in active service in the Philippines to be returned to this country arrived here to-day on the transport Sherman from Manila via Nagasaki. They are the home battalion of the Fourteenth Regiment, the greater part of the regiment being made up from men recruited from San Francisco and different sections of California.

The Fourteenth Infantry was the first regiment of regulars to leave this city for Manila. It was assigned to service under Gen. MacArthur, and was sent to Manila accompanied by the cruiser Charleston, taking possession of Guam in the name of the United States, en route. Within the past year it did some of the fiercest fighting in the Philippines.

The Sherman is held in Quarantine, as the vessel left Manila when the plague was raging. In addition to the Fourteenth Regiment there are on the Sherman 180 sick men, including 22 insane. There are 53 cabin passengers, and in all, 753 soldiers are on the steamer.

Delegates to Charities Conference.

ALBANY, April 26.—The following have been designated by the Governor as delegates to the Twenty-seventh National Conference of Charities and Correction at Topeka, Kan., May 18 to 24: William Rhinelander Stewart, New York; Robert W. Hebberd, Albany; Edward T. Devine, New York; Homer Folks, New York, and Frederick Almy, Buffalo.

Wm Vogel & Son
Smart and Stylish.
Nobby Spring Overcoats for a song! Think of it! Then act on it! It is the chance of the season, to get a fine overcoat at a true bargain price.
Spring Overcoats AT $12.50 values $15 to $18
We have draw

RETREATING BOERS MAY BE CUT OFF

Gen. Hamilton Trying to Trap Them Near Thabanchu.

TAKES A STRONG POSITION

Drives Burghers Off at Israel's Poort by Turning Movement.

French Entered De Wets Dorp Wednesday and Joined Rundle—Latter Is Now Pursuing the Enemy by Forced Marches.

LONDON, April 27.—The War Office publishes the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, April 26:

"Gen. Ian Hamilton yesterday drove the enemy off a strong position at Israel's Poort by a well conceived turning movement, which was admirably carried out by Gen. Ridley, commander of the Second Mounted Infantry Brigade, and Gen. Smith-Dorrien, commanding the Eighteenth Brigade. These troops are to-day advancing toward Thabanchu.

"Our losses were slight, only one yet reported—Major Marshall, Grahamstown Mounted Rifles, severe wound in the shoulder."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, under Wednesday's date, says:

"Our mounted infantry entered the high mountain plateau of Thabanchu to-day almost without opposition. As Thabanchu is a natural fortress, this must mean that the Boers have practically thrown up the sponge in this section of the country. If the force presses on to Ladybrand the whole country south of that point, and in line with Bloemfontein, will be completely in our hands.

"One difficulty is that many of the Boers forming commandoes, immediately on finding themselves beaten, retreat to their farms and resume the rôles of peaceful citizenship, hiding their rifles."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"Gen. Ian Hamilton, with mounted infantry, naval guns, and a howitzer battery, advanced from the water works in the direction of Thabanchu. A large force of infantry supported him. He met with no opposition, and the mounted infantry occupied a position dominating the Ladybrand district."

Israel's Poort, which is not marked on the maps, lies between Sanna's Post and Thabanchu. Gen. Hamilton has probably by this time arrived at Thabanchu, as he is using his utmost endeavors to cut off the Boers who are retreating from De Wetsdorp.

The Boer forces at Thabanchu are not unlikely to make a stand to cover the escape of the convoys from the southward. They have lingers eight miles apart, stretching from Brandfort to Thabanchu, with a base camp at Samaildell Station.

A report comes that a small force of British mounted infantry had a brush with a party of Boers ten miles east of Karee Siding. The Boers were trying to establish a connection between Brandfort and the Boer forces to the southward.

A dispatch from De Wets Dorp, dated April 25th, says:

"Gen. French entered this town to-day with two cavalry brigades. He left camp at daylight and found the Boers holding the hills. These were shelled and the Boers retreated. The cavalry pushed around the position of the Boers above the town, where they were holding Gen. Rundle in check.

"It is reported that 6,000 Boers passed through the town last night in order to avoid Gen. French's attack in the rear."

Another dispatch from De Wets Dorp, dated Wednesday, says:

"Owing to the approach of Gen. French and to Gen. Rundle's persistent shelling, the Boers relinquished their positions last night, retiring, with their guns, in a northeasterly direction. Gens. French and Rundle joined hands east of De Wets Dorp this morning.

"Gen. Rundle is pursuing the Boers in forced marches."

A telegram from Bloemfontein, dated yesterday, says:

"Gen. Pole-Carew's forces are seven miles north of De Wets Dorp to-day. They are disappointed at the failure to surround the Boers, but believe the march will have a good effect on the Free Staters. The latter, trusting to British leniency, had played the game of pretending to surrender and of taking every opportunity to fight.

"Wherever he found Free Staters who had broken the oath Gen. Pole-Carew seized their cattle and horses."

It appears that Gen. Brabant, in the fight with the Boers at Wepener, had a narrow escape. Gen. Pole-Carew's advance was much hampered by the tardy arrival of artillery, which prevented him from capturing Leeuw Kop before darkness set in and enabled the Boers to secure their retreat.

Although Lord Roberts's large scheme of operations has worked successfully, several cases of unaccountable delay in the advance are remarked by the correspondents. Taken on the whole, however, there has been no bungling, and apparently Lord Roberts, with the commands in the hands of younger Generals, now has an exceedingly efficient army.

The report that the Boers had reoccupied Boshof proves to be untrue. Lord Methuen is still there, and Gen. Hunter's division from Natal, which was supposed to be going to Bloemfontein, is arriving at Kimberley. This is evidence that some important operations are afoot in that district.

It is understood that the reason the Boers did not destroy the Bloemfontein waterworks was that there are many burghers among the shareholders.

The Boers are showing more activity in Natal. They are placing some heavy guns four miles north of Elandslaagte.

DE WET'S TRAP AT REDDERSBURG.

LORENZO MARQUES, April 25. — A correspondent of the Standard and Diggers' News with the Boer commander, Gen. De Wet, gives a full description of the British disaster at Reddersburg. He says:

"Five hundred Irish Rifles entered De Wets Dorp on April 1, under Capt. McWhinnie, and demanded the surrender of the town, which was readily given. Capt. McWhinnie was surprised to hear that a Boer force was approaching, and he promptly retreated on Reddersburg.

"Gen. De Wet, fresh from his brilliant victory at Sanna's Post, followed the retreat along a range of kopjes for hours. The two opposing forces went into camp on different sides of the range. Gen. De Wet knew all about the British positions and movements, but the Irish were quite unaware of the proximity of the Boers. They blundered again, as at Sanna's Post, and the scouts were not alert.

"Before sunset on Tuesday De Wet had the British force in his power, after an engagement which lasted all the afternoon. The Irish made a most brilliant defense, but their fate was never in doubt. During the afternoon De Wet sent 800 burghers to cut off their retreat, and he then moved forward a small force of Boers to the top of the kopjes held by the British. The latter boldly attacked the Boers, and then De Wet's plan was suddenly developed.

"The British soon found themselves surrounded. They had, indeed, fallen into a beautiful trap, for they were commanded at every point by the Boer guns, while their force was separated on two kopjes, with the Boers in between.

"At sunrise on Wednesday the Boer guns commenced to hurl shells upon the devoted Irishmen, who, however, refused to surrender, but fought with the utmost fierceness for three hours. At 10 o'clock, however, the British commanding officer saw that further resistance would only involve a useless waste of life, as his military position was quite hopeless, and he therefore hoisted a white flag.

"Twelve officers sorrowfully handed over their swords to Gen. De Wet, and 430 noncommissioned officers and men surrendered. All the prisoners were forthwith sent to Thabanchu under escort, and Gen. De Wet continued his march toward Wepener."

LORD ROBERTS'S DISPATCHES.

Mr. Wyndham Tells the Commons Nothing Was Said About Magersfontein—The Remount Difficulty.

LONDON, April 26.—The House of Commons reassembled to-day.

James Lowther, Conservative, was heartily cheered when he gave notice that he would call attention, on May 22, to Lord Roberts's recent Spion Kop dispatches, and move the production of further papers on the subject.

George Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, replying to questions, declared Lord Roberts had made no comment whatever on Lord Methuen's Magersfontein operations. Neither, he continued, did Lord Roberts's dispatches indicate that the advance was either retarded or modified by the scarcity of remounts.

At the same time, the Secretary declared, it was not that the expenditure of horseflesh had exceeded all the estimates, and that the War Office had invariably exceeded the requisitions from South Africa. The difficulty in procuring ships had handicapped the authorities, but already this year they had sent out 27,041 horses and 17,143 mules as remounts, in addition to those accompanying the troops, and by the end of May the remounts delivered would number 42,000 horses and 23,000 mules. Steps had also been taken to supply the necessary rolling stock for the railroads.

But, as far as the Government was aware, the military problem before Lord Roberts had not turned on the question of remounts or rolling stock, but on the fact that Lord Roberts had shifted his base from Cape Town to Bloemfontein, thus necessitating the recapturing and repair of the railroad and the clearing of the line of communications for a distance of 750 miles on a single track, with a rise of 4,500 feet.

Regarding the relief of Mafeking, which, Mr. Wyndham asserted, all had at heart, the Secretary said the House would realize that speedy relief would not be aided by divulging the objective of any of Lord Roberts's forces.

Mr. Wyndham's explanation has aroused considerable comment, especially his statement that Lord Roberts has been delayed by the necessity of defeating detached forces of the enemy which threatened his communications from Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, and which blocked them from East London. The only intimation hitherto received that the East London line was blocked had been discredited. This was the Boer report that the bridge at Bethulie had been blown up.

All discussion of the Spion Kop dispatches has been postponed until May 22 by the blocking motion introduced by Mr. Lowther.

EXPLOSION IN PRETORIA.

Thirteen Persons Killed and Fifty Injured in the Begbie Works—Boers Suspect British.

PRETORIA, April 25.—An explosion occurred last night in a magazine containing smokeless powder, on the opposite side of the street from the Begbie Works, used by the Government as an arsenal.

Thirteen of the occupants of the latter building were blown to pieces, and fifty were injured. Among the injured is Herr Grunberg, manager of the works.

The walls of the Begbie Works were destroyed, and the structures in the neighborhood are also a mass of ruins. The shrieks of women and children in the adjoining streets added to the ghastliness of the scene.

The most important of the machinery in the works was saved. The works employed 209 persons, mostly French and Italians.

The Red Cross ambulance did good work in helping the wounded.

Another batch of British subjects, consisting of 10 men, 263 women, and 429 children, have been put over the border, and are going to Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, April 27.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"The Government inquiry suggests that the explosion was a planned outrage. It occurred in a house quite separate from the works, and required a much larger quantity of nitroglycerine than could have been found on the premises. The factory will be working again in a fortnight."

The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of the same paper, under Wednesday's date, commenting upon the methods of the Transvaal Government in expelling British subjects at a time when there is no steamer to take them from here, says:

"United States Consul Adelbert Hay is doing his best to delay their departure until a steamer is ready. As the British are suspected at Pretoria of causing last night's explosion by means of a tunnel dug from a house on the opposite side of the street, the affair is likely to precipitate the expulsion of those yet remaining.

"It is also feared that the Boers will make reprisals on the mines."

BOERS BEAT NATIVE WOMEN.

LONDON, April 26.—The War Office has received the following message from Lord Roberts:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, April 25.—Good news from Baden-Powell up to April 10. Maclaren much better. All the wounded doing well.

"The Boers captured several native women who were trying to escape from Mafeking, but these were turned back after being stripped and sjambocked."

The "sjambok" is a whip made of rhinoceros hide, or other leather, usually carried by the Boers.

Boer Commissioners' Visit Here.

LONDON, April 27.—The Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday received the Boer Peace Commissioners. It is alleged that they will time their arrival in the United States so that it will occur at the most exciting period in the Presidential campaign.

New Post for Col. Ryerson.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 25.—Col. Ryerson, hitherto the Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, has been appointed British Red Cross Commissioner at Lord Roberts's headquarters.

J. M. Barrie May Be an M. P.

LONDON, April 26.—J. M. Barrie, the novelist, has accepted the invitation of a committee to contest the vacancy in the representation in the House of Commons of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities, provided the Liberals of the constituency generally approve of his candidacy.

Germans to Send Sword to Krueger.

BERLIN, April 26.—German veterans of 1864-6 and 1870, of the Solingen District, famous for its military cutlery, will within a few days send a sword of honor to President Krüger. A detailed description of the weapon appears in the Tageblatt this evening.

QUEEN LEAVES IRELAND.

In a Farewell Address Expresses Thanks for Her Reception.

DUBLIN, April 26.—Queen Victoria and the Princesses Christian and Henry of Battenberg left the Viceregal Lodge at noon to-day and drove to Kingsbridge Station, on their way to Kingstown and England. Large crowds at every point of vantage gave her Majesty a loyal farewell.

The train started for Kingstown at 12:30 o'clock amid the heartiest demonstrations. Enormous numbers of people had preceded the Queen to Kingstown, and occupied the piers and other places from which the royal yacht Victoria and Albert was visible. A memorable demonstration occurred as her Majesty, attended by a brilliant suite, boarded the yacht, which steamed seaward at 1:15 P. M. amid the firing of a royal salute by the fleet and hearty and prolonged cheering from the throngs lining the water side.

Before her departure from this city her Majesty briefly conversed with the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, and expressed her regret that she was obliged to leave Ireland. She said she had had a most pleasant visit, and intimated that she hoped to be able to return.

The Queen has conferred Baronetcies upon the Lord Mayors of Dublin and Belfast, the title of Lord Mayor on the Mayor of Cork and his successors in office, and Knighthood upon the Mayor of Cork and the Mayor of Londonderry.

Her Majesty gave £1,000 ($5,000) to be distributed among the poor in the Dublin hospitals.

By the Queen's command Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has published the following:

"The Queen is very anxious, before leaving Ireland, where she has spent a most agreeable time, to express through the Lord Lieutenant to her Irish people how very much gratified and how deeply touched she has been by her reception here during the three weeks the Queen has spent in this charming place.

"She has been received by all ranks and creeds with an enthusiasm and affection which could not be surpassed. Each time the Queen came before with her dear husband they kindly and warmly welcomed her; but, on this occasion, after the lapse of thirty-nine years, her reception equaled that of previous visits; and she carries away the most pleasant and most affectionate memory of the time spent in Ireland.

"The Queen earnestly prays that good will and harmony may prevail among all her people, and that they may be happy and prosperous."

LONDON, April 26.—Queen Victoria arrived at Holyhead at 6:30 o'clock this evening. The Channel fleet fired a royal salute as her Majesty's yacht anchored. The town was profusely decorated, and there was a general illumination of the town and harbor.

The Queen and her suite dined aboard the yacht after the anchorage had been reached. They will remain on the vessel until 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning when the party will take a train for Windsor.

BOER RELIEF FUND CONCERT.

Receipts at the Metropolitan Opera House Reach $4,000.

The concert organized by the Woman's Auxiliary League of the National Boer Relief Fund Association brought to the Metropolitan Opera House last evening a fairly good audience. The boxes were all filled; but there were many vacant seats in the balconies and parquet. The audience, although small in numbers, was an enthusiastic one, and gave the artists who appeared loud and continued applause. The house was not decorated.

The concert was given under the direction, among others, of Mrs. Henry Bouton, Mrs. Augusta A. de Peyster, Mrs. I. W. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Anna Churchill Coleman, Mrs. Henry P. Aten, Mrs. Charles Dod Ward, Mrs. Gardner Wetherbee, Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, Mrs. Katherine H. Hammond, Mrs. Josephine Roebling Jarvis, Mrs. D. B. St. John Roosa, and Miss Alice Howard Cady.

Programmes were sold in the corridors by a committee of young women comprising Miss Clara de Brave, Miss Amy Ray, Miss Monheimer, Miss Blanche Monheimer, Miss Bachman, Miss Vonte, and Miss Levy.

The programme was rendered by the Damrosch orchestra, Mme. Nordica, Herr Bertram, Mme. Mantelli, Signor Perotti, Henri Marteau, the violinist, and the full chorus of the German Liederkranz Society.

Bourke Cockran, who, it was announced, would make an introductory address, was not present, owing to the death on Wednesday of his father-in-law John Mack. The receipts of the concert were estimated at $4,000.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS.

Board Anxious to Please Borough Citizens in Brooklyn Extension.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners met yesterday and approved a map, submitted by Chief Engineer Parsons in accordance with a resolution of the board and showing the property between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets, along the Boulevard, as the official map to be used for the condemnation of easements affected by the viaduct portion of the Boulevard route which is to extend from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Thirty-third Streets.

The map approved will be used by three Commissioners to be appointed by the Supreme Court and to act under the supervision of the Corporation Counsel. There are few improvements on the property shown, the most important being the Manhattan College buildings, a large factory, and a row of several apartment houses.

No action was taken by the board yesterday on the question of a tunnel to Brooklyn. The members of the board say that before selecting a route they wish to hear from residents of the borough.

The Commissioners yesterday appointed Alfred Craven a Division Engineer; W. A. Aiken, inspector of steel, and W. A. Collins a draughtsman, the latter having been transferred from the Aqueduct Board. The salaries are respectively $4,000; $3,000, and $1,500.

TUNNEL ROUTE CHOSEN.

Definite Proposition for Brooklyn Rapid Transit to be Made.

A definite proposition for rapid transit in Brooklyn will be made to-morrow to the Rapid Transit Commission. It is said that a route for a tunnel has been selected, and that a contractor has been found who will construct the subway and operate trains through it for fifty years under the same conditions as apply to the building of the underground railway in Manhattan.

The plan is to excavate a tunnel from the sunken terminus of the Manhattan tunnel to the foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and to construct a subway from that point under Fulton Street to Bedford Avenue.

Eugene V. Blackford, President of the Atlantic Commission, said yesterday that the tunnel most needed was one which would tap the part of Brooklyn where the centre of population is. Brooklyn's need for a tunnel is ten times as great, he said, as Manhattan's. Conditions of travel in Brooklyn are now positively indecent, he declared.

Frank Bailey of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company does not think the tunnel should be built along either Fulton Street or Broadway, Brooklyn. He believes there should be an Atlantic Avenue tunnel, with three branches, to relieve congested sections.

TROLLEY LINE OPENED.

Through Service Between Plainfield and Elizabeth Established.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 26.—The Elizabeth and Westfield Street Railway Company's through line from Plainfield to Elizabeth was formally opened this afternoon. A special car of the North Jersey Street Railway Company carried officials of both the North Jersey and the Elizabeth and Westfield street car companies and local officials to the overhead bridge at the Baltimore and Ohio crossing at South Cranford, which has not been completed. A transfer to the Plainfield cars was made at that point.

The regular service between Plainfield and Elizabeth will begin either to-morrow or Saturday. The fare between the two places will be 20 cents, or 35 cents for the round trip—one-half the price charged by the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

TROLLEY ON HISTORIC ROADS.

Big Line Proposed to Run from Frederick to Gettysburg.

A meeting of capitalists was held in Philadelphia yesterday at which the subject of constructing a trolley railroad from Frederick, Md., to Gettysburg, Penn., a distance of seventy miles, was seriously considered.

Col. L. Victor Baughman is the President of the Frederick, Washington and Gettysburg Railroad, which has thirty-two miles of road in operation.

The proposed railway would run from Frederick City over the Catoctin Mountains to Middletown, and thence on to Gettysburg through many villages and a thickly settled country.

The contemplated road would connect at different points with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad systems.

Frederick County is the third largest agricultural county in the United States, and it is no uncommon thing to see six trailers loaded with wheat, corn, and other products attached to a trolley car carrying passengers.

Col. Baughman is quite hopeful that the proposed road will soon be constructed.

The "O'Neill" Bicycle.
Strictly up to date from Tires to Handlebars. They guarantee them for the calendar year. 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

MANUFACTURERS' BANQUET

The National Association Hears Speeches by Well-Known Men.

CHINESE MINISTER'S PLEA

Points Out the Ways in Which Chinese Trade Can Be Secured—Other Speeches.

BOSTON, Mass., April 26.—With a banquet of huge proportions and amid great enthusiasm the sessions of the National Association of Manufacturers came to a close at Mechanics' Hall to-night. The banquet brought together nearly a thousand people at the tables, while twice that number came into the hall afterward and listened to the speeches.

Ex-Gov. Wolcott presided. After speeches had been made by Gov. Crane and President Swick of the Manufacturers' Association, Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister to the United States, was introduced. As he arose, in Oriental costume amid a sea of American dress coats, he was greeted with a burst of cheers which lasted for some minutes. In his address to the assembly he made a strong argument for better trade facilities, urging the manufacturers to study the Chinese market and calling attention especially to the inadequate transportation facilities. "It was, however, only sixty years ago," he said, "when the commercial relations between China and Western nations were first clearly defined by treaty. Since that time obstacle after obstacle to free intercourse has from time to time been removed, until now China is open to the commerce of the whole world. Perhaps very few people can fully realize what this means. We need the cotton manufactures of Lowell and the food product of the West. We have immense natural resources to be developed. We need your modern mechanical appliances to supplant the slow processes of production. Again we have thousands of miles of railroads to be built. We need your rails, locomotives, and iron bridges. It is needless for me to go on with the enumeration. Suffice it to say that the market is vast enough for every line of American goods.

TWO COURSES OPEN.

"There are two courses open to you. The first one is that you should go to China to show us what you have to sell. We are a practical people. In business we take nothing on faith. We have to see what we buy, and we buy only what we want. I have all alone advocated the establishment of an exposition in Shanghai and in other treaty ports for the exhibition of American goods. This will enable Chinese buyers to find out with the least expenditure of time and labor the quality and price of your goods. I am sure that in these respects American goods need fear no competition. It is, therefore, with much gratification that I have learned that the National Association of Manufacturers has taken up the matter; that a building has been secured in Shanghai, and that seventy of the largest manufacturers in the country have already arranged for the placing of their wares there. Another course to be pursued for the development of the China trade is that Chinese merchants should be induced to come to your shores, and be afforded every facility to visit the great commercial centres and inspect the immense factories, mills, and other establishments in this country.

"That the trade of this country with China has been rapidly increased within the last few years is borne out by the statistics published every year, but it is not generally known, and it is a fact which should be remembered, that our merchants are the only exporters of your goods to China. This shows you clearly the importance and necessity of allowing Chinese merchants and traders to have free and friendly intercourse with the manufacturers and merchants in this country. If Chinese merchants could come more freely to this country and see how things are done in your business establishments, it would certainly give them a better idea of American enterprise and energy, and impress them with greater respect for American methods. They could also see many things which are new to them, ascertain their utility and their uses, and would then purchase them. If they could enter this country without unnecessary restrictions they might be in a better position to select not only what they came to buy, but also carry home with them a great many things which they had no intention of buying at the outset.

THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

"If Americans are to make good their claim to a due share of the commercial advantages in China, it is essential that they should revive their carrying trade on Chinese waters. I have been informed that more goods have been offered of late to the steamship companies at San Francisco than they can possibly carry with the limited facilities at their command. The result is that the freight rates to the Orient have taken a sharp rise. If the isthmian canal were in operation connecting the waters of the Atlantic with those of the Pacific, such congestion of traffic at any point of the Pacific Coast would at once be relieved. But, unfortunately, the day is still far distant when steamers can pass from ocean to ocean across the Central American Isthmus. In the meanwhile, the time and tide of trade tarry for no man. Demand for American goods continues to pour in from the East. Without adequate transportation facilities how is it to be met? After due inquiry I find that Americans do not control a single line of steamers plying between New York and Shanghai by way of the Suez Canal. I have no hesitation in saying that such a line, if established, will contribute materially to the expansion of trade between the two countries."

Calls were then made on Secretaries Root, Gage, and Long of President McKinley's Cabinet. They devoted themselves to National affairs.

GAGE ON PORTO RICO.

Secretary Gage spoke at some length on the scope and meaning of the new legislation for the government and support of Porto Rico, which he said was adequate and even generous. Referring to the provision that money paid as an excise tax shall be held in trust for internal use in the island, he said: "For a similar privilege New York, Illinois, and many other States might name would be glad to pay millions of dollars to our National Government.

"Compared with the benefits conferred upon Porto Rico," he continued, "through the legislative action which I have tried to explain, the simple privilege of freedom of trade between the island and the United States appears to be insignificant in value. The arrangement entered into promises to give to the island the financial resources so absolutely necessary to redeem it from its present almost helpless situation. It does it, too, without putting her people under a pauperlike depedency upon direct contributions from our Treasury.

"If, therefore, freedom of trade with us is a 'plain duty' toward Porto Rico, that duty is recognized by law. If the performance of that duty is delayed, the exigencies of the situation in Porto Rico furnishes a full justification for its brief postponement. An immediate and perfect freedom of access to our markets would be worth three or four hundred thousand dollars a year to certain land owners in Porto Rico. The arrangement made carries with it the advantages of civil government, independent revenues, and manifold blessings to all the people of the Island of Porto Rico."

SECRETARY ROOT'S REMARKS.

Secretary Root, after referring to what the army had done in Cuba and the Philippines, said:

"The sovereignty of America in the Philippines is to be maintained. I will not argue whether it is best that we should have been there or not. We are there. We are in Cuba through a high duty. The task in both places is delicate and difficult. Can we not have for this army of ours, performing this task so full of untried and unknown difficulties, the support, the encouragement, the confidence of the whole of the American people? Can we not have the support and encouragement of all Americans? [Cries of "Good, good," and cheers.]

"May I not appeal from partisan detraction to American patriotism for that support?

"The task is difficult, but not too difficult for the good faith and sincerity with which we are performing it. We have sent to these islands of the sea the very best that we have, in brain, in heart, in courage, and in American fibre. With this pure purpose and this sincerity the task is not too hard for the people whose fathers endured the first Winter on this shore; for the sons of the men of Valley Forge, for the men whose courage kept on through the terrible days of 1863.

"It is not too great for the people who for centuries of their advance in progress, in justice, in order, and individual freedom, have held aloft the torch of civilization and liberty. It is not too hard for the American people, so long as they have faith in their popular institutions."

MR. LONG ON MANUFACTURES.

Secretary John D. Long eulogized the manufacturer as one of the main factors in modern civilization. "I am glad," he said, "to be present at this meeting of the manufacturers of the United States and to join in the tribute paid to the great interests they represent, to the genius of industrial invention and skill, and to the marvelous products of the hand and brain of the American citizen. Even the navy, for which I for the time being speak, while the name at first thought suggests the wet sheet and the flowing sea, the glorious ranges of the ocean and the military prowess of battle, is really only a huge workshop. Most of the money it spends is spent in material, construction and in the employment of labor. It forces, broadcast among the homes of the people, and thus serves the promotion of their convenience, comfort, and living. The best and largest function of the navy is to serve commerce in its distribution of our manufactured products, by preserving the peace so essential to industrial prosperity, surveying the pathways of the ocean, carrying our flag to every shore, and establishing new and increasing relations with the consumers of the world.

"The civilization of our time is largely in your hands. You largely represent the great body of the people. It is you who largely determine the welfare of their homes, the enlargement of their education, the employment of their time, the refinements of their leisure—in short, the National growth. It has been said, owing to the tremendous development of our industries, which you are so large a part, that this is a material age. If that means that it is an age devoted to the development of material resources and of their contribution to the wants and needs of the people, not merely to their physical wants and needs, but through the development of these, to their intellectual and moral advancement, it is true. If it means less than that it is not true.

DISQUIETUDE OF LABOR.

"Grant that to-day there is no poet in America, and no poet of the first order anywhere, but remember that there is no man so humble under our flag that the song of freedom and hope and beauty is not in his heart, and that the finest ideals are not his inspiration. Even the impatience and restlessness of labor are not so much at labor's actual condition, which is better than ever before, as at its relative place in the onward and upward march. To me, therefore, its disquietude is no sign of danger, but only significant of that incentive to the higher and better things of the spirit and the man, which is the very inspiration not merely to material but to intellectual, moral, and aesthetic elevation.

"I rejoice with you in your great enterprises, your reservoirs of capital, the myriads of busy hands you employ, and the products you pour out so abundantly from the ores and fibres of our American resources. I rejoice that you are making not a material age, but the age of highest civilization; that never before was literature so prolific and were books so widely read, because the general prosperity you promote makes them accessible; never before philosophy and study of Government and political economy so broadcast, because you stimulate intelligence and give it opportunity; never before the productions of art enjoyed by so many and the refinements of life entering so gracefully into all living, because you make them so easy to everybody's hand; never before the religion of the blessed Master so leavening the whole lump of the world, because enlightened Industrial co-operation is Christian brotherhood."

Secretary Long, who himself had been hailed as the "next Vice President of the United States," spoke facetiously of the candidacy of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff of New York for the Vice Presidency, and assured him of a cordial welcome in Massachusetts.

Mr. Woodruff, who was the closing speaker, responded to Secretary Long, and expressed a wish that he should visit New York between now and June 19. "For everything is open," added Mr. Woodruff, "not only the city under Tammany, but the political lists under the Republican administration. On the other hand, when I reached Boston I found the entries closed."

MANUFACTURERS ADJOURN.

Elect Officers and Adopt Isthmian Canal and Other Resolutions.

BOSTON, April 26.—The last business session of the National Association of Manufacturers was held to-day. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President—Theodore Search, Philadelphia; Secretary—E. P. Wilson, Ohio; Treasurer—Charles A. Schieren, New York.

The following resolutions, concerning an isthmian canal, were adopted:

Resolved, That the National Manufacturers' Association urge upon the Administration and Congress at Washington that the immediate construction of a ship canal across the Central American Isthmus is of the highest importance to the development of American commerce in the same proportion as our agriculture, manufacturing, and other industries are growing.

Second—We recommend that this canal shall be built, owned, and controlled by the United States of America.

Third—We recommend further, subject to the condition of construction, ownership, and control by the United States, that in the prosecution of this great undertaking every care be taken to insure for the canal its freedom at all times from the vicissitudes of war, and to secure the commerce in it from interruptions and interference of any sort or at any time.

Fourth—We recommend that a permanent committee of eleven be appointed by the President, geographically distributed, to assist the officers of this association in the prosecution of this work.

A resolution also was adopted advocating the establishment of free public commercial and technical schools, colleges and educational institutions.

Another resolution declared in favor of the ratification of the pending reciprocity treaty between the United States and France.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn presented President Search with a silver loving cup and salver on behalf of the association. The association voted to hold its next convention at Detroit.

THE CHOLERA IN INDIA.

Raging Terribly at the Great Famine Camp at Godnra, Bombay.

LONDON, April 27.—A special dispatch from Bombay says:

"The cholera is raging fearfully at the great camp at Godhra, where thousands of stricken natives are receiving relief.

"A hundred and fifty corpses were removed yesterday, but 100 others had to be left because it was impossible to procure bearers."

Wouldn't It Make You Mad—

If you went to a custom tailor—had him make a fancy vest—in gay Tattersalls pattern, or a subdued check or a plaid—for which he demanded $10—and then you came here and found identically the same thing for

$2.45

wouldn't that JAR you?

And yet all of our fancy vests at this price are equal to the custom tailor's at $10.

Brill Brothers

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street.
125th Street, Corner 3d Av.

A GENIUS WHO WOULD GIVE US CHEAP MEALS.

SMITH & McNELL'S well-known hotel-restaurant is purchased as a beginning of a series of restaurants like those of Duval, the famous Parisian restaurateur, where a high class meal may be had at a very low price.

Appreciating the need of restaurants where one may obtain good food, clean food, and wise food at a small cost, The New York Journal, editorially, under the caption "What genius will give us cheap meals? There is a demand and a great fortune for the American Duval," remarked in substance:

"That Sir Thomas Lipton had undertaken in London to give good food at a reasonable price; that Lipton's enterprise, being on a charitable order, did not appeal to them. But," they inquired, "why could not some American do in a business way what Lipton is doing on a charitable basis?" By way of illustration of a decided success along this line they used for proof Mons. Duval of Paris, whose is, perhaps, the greatest restaurant enterprise in the world.

Editorial from N. Y. Eve. Journal, March 19th, 1900.

"Mons. Duval was a small butcher, who boiled his scraps of meat and sold good, hot broth very cheap. Soon the demand for his broth was so great that he lost interest in his butchering and devoted himself to broth, adding bread and a few small things. Gradually he spread out until his is the greatest enterprise in Paris. Steadily he maintained his combination of high quality and low price. Every man who goes to Paris will eat at Duval's unless he is an idiot who judges things by the price.

"Duval succeeded. He succeeded so well, piled up millions so fast, that (under our system of inherited money) his son lived to commit suicide as a climax to a life of dissipation that would make most exciting reading. Any man with the usual American desire to pile up millions for some son to squander should try to solve the problem of cheap food, clean food, wise food.

"Once start the place, make things as simple as you like. Have only staples—beef, mutton, soups, few vegetables—all well cooked. You will have no trouble keeping your place busy all day. With our cheap American eating houses the trouble is that cheapness takes the most villainous, dyspeptic forms. Horrible pies, butter cakes, murderous griddle cakes, all sorts of gastric deviltry are sold to fill the stomach asking for food. Good food can be sold, very cheap and show a profit of 25 per cent. on original cost. The big department stores make no such profit. They have to keep their stock a long time. The restaurant man turns his money over every day. Suppose he spends four-fifths of his profit on rent, service, and sundries. Five per cent. a day, 1,560 per cent. a year, is no small profit. We should like to see the thousands of poorly paid young men and women of this city well fed at low prices. Such good and reasonable food would mean much to coming generations.

"Children whose parents have lived on watered milk, sodden pies, trashy hash, and 'three-outs' are going to resemble, physically, puppies whose parents feed on ash barrels. Here is a chance for the right man to make a great fortune and do good. We shall advertise his enterprise free of charge with pleasure, and rejoice to see him grow rich."

Thousands of replies were received stating willingness to undertake this task if The Journal would supply the money. They replied editorially—April 2—that they did not pretend to be cooks nor did they pretend to possess the ability necessary to supervise minute details.

A Company Is Formed.

Now a company comes forward and proposes to furnish the money for the most part and undertake this important enterprise of supplying food cheap, well cooked, and well served, as it is supplied by the Duval establishment in Paris.

As the enterprise is in a formative state, no directorate can be given, but at present the moving spirit is Mr. Harry Balfe, one of the most progressive business men in New York. Associated with him are several men of high standing and business integrity, whose financial rating and commercial interests insure success for the enterprise.

Mr. Balfe is at present in Detroit, but in an interview with Mr. Heard Respess, his representative (2007 Park Row Building), Mr. Respess informs us as to the plans and purposes so far as the details have been considered.

"To begin at the beginning," Mr. Respess remarked, "Mr. Balfe, recognizing the need of such an enterprise, began negotiations six months ago. Every detail was carefully considered and considerable money expended in ascertaining the probable financial success of such restaurants. Success was absolutely assured. After numerous interviews, the Smith & McNell hotel-restaurant—on account of its present popularity and its long established and well-known service—was determined upon as a suitable beginning for these restaurants.

"Smith & McNell's hotel was chosen for the reason that it to-day has an established custom of over 37,000 guests per week, is conveniently located—has 400 rooms for the accommodation of guests—but mainly for the reason that it is perhaps to-day better known throughout the United States and abroad than any other New York restaurant, as is shown by the fact that all 400 of its rooms are taken every night and its restaurant is the best patronized of the down-town—high-class—low-price—quick-lunch business men's and women's resorts.

"It was only because of his infirmities (Mr. McNell being well advanced in years) that he ever listened to propositions for the purchase or consented to the sale of the property. Mr. George R. Read (the appraiser and real estate dealer) and Cuthbert, Menzies & Co. (chartered accountants) were employed to establish the value of the property. After careful consideration, Cuthbert, Menzies & Co. spending over a month checking every detail of the income and expenditures, rendered a report, showing that under the present management the place to-day serves over 37,000 guests per week and pays a profit of over 20 per cent., as is proven by their sworn testimony. Smith & McNell's system of doing business was thoroughly looked into and compared with other systems. With all respect due Mr. McNell (who is deserving of the highest praise in establishing such a business), they reported his management such that with a modern, up-to-date, and business-like method installed, an additional saving of over $20,000 a year can be added to the present profits.

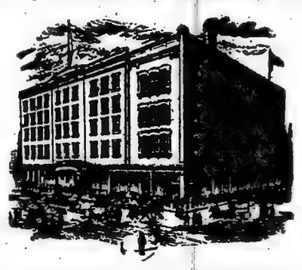

The Present Smith & McNell's—Now Paying Over 20 Per Cent.—To be the First of the Series.

"Investigations and negotiations were still in progress when The Journal editorial appeared.

A Thorough Investigation.

"Immediately Mr. Balfe and his associates sent to Paris an American and a Frenchman well informed on restaurant matters, for the purpose of studying the Duval plan—wherein it was better and more economical than the American, and the possibility of applying it in New York City. After a most minute investigation they rendered a report more than satisfactory, and Mr. Balfe immediately closed the trade with Mr. McNell for his property, as the beginning for this series of restaurants.

"This new company believes they have solved the problem of high-class food at low prices, and are sure of the economy and adaptability of the Duval system to the American public, where they may obtain at 'Smith & McNell Restaurants' a higher class meal at a much lower price than is at present charged by any of the better class, quick-lunch restaurants.

"I expect doubt of this assertion, but as has been demonstrated by Mons. Duval—and others on a similar scale—the thing can be done—the thing will be done—and to do it a number of the most influential and level-headed business men in New York have put up the money for more than half the amount needed, intending as well to devote their energies to assuring profit and success in this enterprise.

"The enormous scope of this plan, giving command of large capital and unlimited purchasing power, insures savings and advantages not possible to the small proprietor. It is the same principle which is being made use of by the 'Trusts.' In this case, however, all the selfish, sordid features are eliminated, and the 'four million,' not the 'four hundred,' are the beneficiaries.

In Positive Demand.

"Another point—the product of this enterprise, unlike that of most commercial enterprises which are dependent for success on 'supply and demand'—is wholly a case of 'demand,' since every man, woman, and child must eat of us, or elsewhere, three times a day—every day. This company will do for New York what Duval has done for Paris, and all sensible men and women will no doubt flock to the new Smith & McNell's restaurants as avidly as the hungry Parisians crowd Duval's.

"One detail feature, which is perhaps not done elsewhere in the world, is that the ingredients of

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store

All Around the Store

Late yesterday we brought in some fine allovers of alternate rows of fine plaiting and lace, which go on sale on Main aisle counters to-day at little more than half price. This is rare opportunity for fine waists and children's dresses.

The man who has yachting, golf, cricket, tennis or other outdoor sport in mind needs white canvas shoes. We have just the kind needed; made with either rubber or leather soles; cut high or low. $3 a pair.

Pajamas are ideal sleeping garments for men all the year round. But as the evenings grow warmer, a man finds a lot of comfort in lounging around the room before he goes to bed; and pajamas are sufficient dress in which to smoke the last cigar. Just now we have some unusually good cheviot pajamas to sell at $1 a suit. They are really worth $1.50.

The business man will find many things he needs, particularly good sorts, in the Commercial Stationery Store in the basement. For instance, tin cash boxes, at 45c to $3.25. Bond boxes, such as are usually sold for $1.25, at 50c.

Pretty Match Boxes of French China are reduced from 25c to 10c, in the China Store. There are also some Austrian China Tea Cups and Saucers prettily decorated in flowers and gold at 10c, worth 25c.

Do you have a canary? We have all the needfuls for its care. Bird cages, $1 to $4.50; bird seed, 8c a package; and a dozen other necessaries. Basement.

Very picturesque wrought Iron Lamps are being sold at one-third under price. All styles—banquets, reception and hanging lamps. Just the sort for summer furnishing.

French Gray Belt Clasps are shown in the Jewelry Store at 25c each; worth 50c to $1.

Washable ribbons are shown which are particularly adapted to the trimming of children's dresses and underwear. All widths from No. 1 to No. 40.

The proper ribbon for trimming lace dresses is of narrow gauze with a satin edge. Shown in black, white and colors.

Ornaments for the hair are almost universally worn. We are showing butterflies, in white, steel, and jet; also black and white spangled aigrettes. Then there are large fancy jet bows and pink-and-white floral pieces. Prices range from $1.50 to $8.

There is a fine showing of Sailor Hats in rough and split straws. They will be worn more than ever this season. 75c to $4. Every desirable sort of untrimmed hat is also shown in the Millinery Store.

Have you seen the bandana stocks and ties for women? It's a late idea and promises wide popularity. $1. There are also large collections of silk stocks with bows attached, lawn ties in white and colors, and ever so many more.

Have you been looking for a certain tint in silk that you have not been able to match? Perhaps you haven't tried Wanamaker's. Completest variety and widest range of colorings will always be found here.

They are selling very dainty muslin and Nottingham lace curtains for less than usual prices in the Upholstery Store to-day.

There is a very pretty collection of Washable Waists for girls, made of percales, ginghams, madras, chambray and dimity. Made in styles that both the girls and their mothers will enjoy. Prices 50c to $3.

There are white waists of lawn, pique and dotted Swiss muslins, at $1 to $6.50. All are in sizes for 8 to 16 years.

There is almost as wide variety of summer gloves for girls as for women. The Princess May in both kid and suede, at $1; the Royale, in kid, suede and pique, at $1.50.

Pillow Shams

An interesting item to housekeepers generally — to those about to furnish summer homes particularly. This is a wholly new assortment of pillow shams—all of fine sheer lawns, prettily made and very reasonably priced. Some at 85c a pair have deep hem and neatly embroidered center. At $1 they're somewhat finer and attractively plaited. At $1.50, they have ruffled edges and prettily braided centers. So prices advance up to $15. Really elegant specimens of skilled workmanship in lace effects at the higher prices.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The LINGERIE from Paris

Fine Wear for Women in Our LITTLE FRENCH STORE

ARE you familiar with the little Lingerie Store on the second floor? It looks for all the world as if we had picked up one of the dainty shops on the Rue de la Paix and brought it over bodily so that these Paris garments could feel perfectly at home after their journey across the ocean. The architecture is French; the windows are exact copies of those in finest Paris shops, and then—*every garment shown there is French.*

In the Paris shops you would see, here a few, and there a few. In our Little French Store you see gatherings from all the best Paris modistes, assembled together for comparison and most satisfying selection.

The foreign cases have been coming and coming until the little store is almost bursting with beauty. Each garment is a picture, expressing most artistic handiwork. The display just now is most entertaining, even if you come without a thought of purchasing.

The collection of French Silk Waists has been constantly growing during the past couple of weeks. They make a brilliant display to-day. Then there are Negligee Waists, for morning wear—these from Corne—of sheerest mulls, exquisitely hand-plaited and otherwise beautified. Dressing Sacques that are wonderfully dainty, tea gowns and negligees, silk petticoats and short petticoats of silk or albatross, and a bright collection of garters.

The Under-clothes give the fullest expression to the French needlecraft. The work is all hand-done. Finest fabrics are chosen; then in addition to the fine needle-work, there are exquisite trimmings of laces and embroideries, as well as delicate color touches of ribbon. Many of the garments are matched in sets—the finest being made of silk gauze, with lace insertion all over; night gowns, chemise and drawers for $225.

Some of the most charming effects are single pieces that express new French ideas—notably the corset-cover-and-chemise combination made in one piece, tight-fitting, and shaped to the figure; made of allover insertions of lace. A beautiful piece.

But these beautiful things cannot be described. This is just to hint that an unusually fine collection is here, and to express our wish to have you see it while the showing is so full and complete. A trip to Paris would likely show you less than is shown right here to-day.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

SHOES for Spring

Have you ever tested this Shoe Store? Do you know that every line of shoes we show has gone through a most searching test and frequently through an evolution before coming here to be shown to you? There is not a commonplace shoe in this stock. When we buy ordinary shoes—and they must be good, in their way—we sell them on the Fifth Floor, for much less than ordinary prices.

The new spring models are handsome, and as good as they are good looking. Then they are made over skillfully designed lasts, to give the fullest comfort.

These hints of particular sorts:

Women's Shoes—

Women's kid button and lace boots at $3; welted soles with either kid or patent leather tip; turned soles with patent leather tip; shape, work and comfort equal to most shoes selling for a dollar more.

Oxford shoes; all the good sorts of leather in the newest lasts as well as the older staple shapes; black kidskin, turned soles, $1.50, $2, $3 and $4; tan kidskin, turned soles, $2 and $3; tan Russian calfskin, welted soles, $3 and $4; patent leather and ideal kid, $3, $4 and $5.

Men's Shoes—

Makers know we never try to see how cheap goods can be made at expense of quality, and they never slight or skimp our shoes. The low prices are made possible by large purchases at first hands, by lower profits than are usual.

Oxford shoes; patent leather, kidskin, waxed and Russian calf.

Laced shoes; patent leather; ideal kid; box, Russian and waxed calf.

Button shoes; French calf or patent leather.

You pay $3 or $3.90 or $5, and feel and see the saving.

Fifth floor.

Making Right CLOTHES for Men

There are two essential elements in the matter of good clothes: The *fabrics*, which must be chosen with the most artistic taste; and the *tailoring*, which requires the two-fold skill of designing a fit which will conform to the figure, and the cutting and making in most expert manner.

As to the taste of our tailoring chief, the fabrics themselves must tell. We do no hap-hazard buying—each pattern in every grade is individually selected. Some for business wear; some for travel; others for outing wear—fabrics for every occasion, and to suit each man's taste and figure.

The striped flannels are most prominent this season. We knew months ago that this was to be true, and gathered a magnificent collection—one that the man who is particular about his clothes will enjoy looking over. We make them up in a style worthy of the fine cloths—in the best taste and with the best skill. The suits fit, and they continue to fit. Of course wear tells on all clothes; but we put work into them that makes it tell least; and if any fault comes to light we make it right. We do the utmost that best tailors can do; yet we maintain most reasonable prices.

Sack suits of these new striped flannels, made to measure at $20, $25 and $30.

Handsome Trouserings, in dark grounds with the fashionable light stripes, at $8.50 a pair to order.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Mattresses

Does the summer cottage need mattresses? Do you like to buy where you can be absolutely sure of the freshness and cleanliness of the mattress and materials? Our mattresses are made *after* you order them — this guarantees freshness. Our factory is rigidly particular about pure materials and good work. We feel that we have something more than usual to offer mattress buyers. Yet prices are unusually fair always, and specially low just now.

$20 pure hair mattress at $15.

$10 shelf-spring beds at $8.50.

$4.50 extra selected feather bolsters, 5 lbs., at $3.75.

$2.25 extra selected feather pillows, 2½ lbs., at $1.88.

$3 sham roll bolsters at $2.50.

$4.50 No. 88 woven wire spring beds, $3.75.

African fibre, hair top mattresses, full size, at $4.50 each; single bed size at $3 each.

Fourth floor, Ninth street.

Strawberry Butter Scotch

Who does not remember with delight the good old "Butter Scotch?" Now our candy man has made a crisp shell of butter candy and buried in it a most delicious centre made of fresh strawberries boiled with best hand-made French cream.

20c a pound

Basement.

Sale of Desirable Books

The occasion is our purchase of the large stock of recent publications from a well-known firm of publishers. They found they had entirely too large an accumulation, and finally determined to part with it, though it necessitated a sacrifice. The books became ours at an almost ridiculously low price. All that we mention here, and numerous others for which we have no space to-day, are works that were published during the last year. An interesting comparison of original prices and ours follows:

Sketches in Egypt. Text and illustrations by Charles Dana Gibson. Regular edition, 7¾x10½ in., published at $3. Price 50c. Edition de Luxe, each copy accompanied by a portfolio containing art proofs of 10 of the most important pictures on Japan silk tissue, and mounted on plate paper, suitable for framing. Published at $10. Price $1.

Home Study Circle. Edited by Seymour Eaton. English Literature; Studies in Burns, Byron, Scott. 8vo, illustrated. Published at $1. Price 35c.

First Course in Mathematics. Containing Mechanics' Bids and Estimates, Mensuration for Beginners, Easy Lessons in Geometrical Drawing, Elementary Algebra and a First Course in Geometry. 8vo, illustrated. Published at $1. Price 30c.

The United States of Europe. On the eve of the Parliment of Peace. By W. T. Stead. 12mo; portraits, maps and illustrations. Published at $2. Price 40c.

Memoirs of 1812-1813. By Sergeant Bourgogne. Compiled from the original mss., by Paul Cottin. 12mo, illustrated from drawings made by an officer of Napoleon's Army. Published at $1.50. Price 30c.

At a Winter's Fire. By Bernard Capes. 12mo. Published at $1.25. Price 25c.

A Tangled Web. By Walter Raymond. 12mo. Published at $1.25. Price 25c.

Rachel. By Jane Findlater. 12mo. Published at $1.25. Price 25c.

Tales of Space and Time. By H. G. Wells. 12mo. Published at $1.50. Price 25c.

Michael Rolfe, Englishman. By Mary L. Pendered. 12mo. Published at $1.25. Price 30c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Everybody's Magazine for May

Everybody's Magazine for May is out, and to be found in the Book Store. It is full of that sort of reading of which it makes a specialty—the sort that one goes through with interest and pleasure, and never knows that he is learning things until the time comes afterward to discuss the subject.

The fifth article in the "Simple Explanation" series appears in this number. It explains the "working" of the telephone.

"How Railways Are Made Safe" is another article in the same vein. Good reading.

In a sort of symposium entitled "The Turning Point in My Career," a number of prominent stage people tell of that critical moment when Opportunity came by and was seized. Read how a chorus girl became a prima donna in a night, by recognizing and taking a chance that came her way. Minnie Russell, Gertrude Quinlan, Selma Kronold, Edna Wallace Hopper, Lillie Langtry, Elsie de Wolfe, Corona Riccardo, W. S. Hart, Annie Seligman and William Faversham give their experiences in the same general line.

The "Great American Industries" series is continued with a descriptive account of the "Greatest Shipyard in the World"—that at Newport News, Va. A timely article is one which gives the genesis and progress of the Cuban Orphan Society. There are twelve other articles and short stories. Ten Cents. Subscriptions taken at the Book Store at $1 a year.

Women's Muslin Underwear

On the invariable excellence of our stock of these goods, it is perhaps unnecessary to dwell. That's a fact pretty generally known in this vicinage. We've told how carefully scrutinized are all applicants for admission here—how practically impossible it is for inferior muslin underwear ever to become part of our offerings. And the many who season after season obtain their supplies from us verify that contention, and approve the moderate prices that are coupled to these always worthy goods.

To-day, a brief word of new styles,—latest cuts and ideas in trimming. Some are briefly described here:

Gowns—

50c—Muslin; fine plaited yoke; neck and sleeves trimmed with cambric ruffle.

75c—Muslin; 2 styles, V or square neck; yoke of fine plaits and rows of embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with neat embroidery.

85c—Muslin; yoke of clusters of fine plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with neat embroidery.

$1—Muslin or cambric; 3 styles; Empire or high neck; some elaborately trimmed with laces; or fine embroidery and plaits; or neat embroidery, plaits and hemstitching.

Others up to $7.50. Many of these styles can be matched up in sets.

Petticoats—

50c—Muslin; 2 styles; deep ruffle with plaits; or narrow cambric ruffle and fine plaits.

75c—Muslin; deep ruffle of lawn with fine plaits, and deep ruffle of torchon lace.

85c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric, with clusters of fine plaits.

$1—Muslin or cambric; 2 styles; deep ruffle of lawn with fine plaits and hemstitching of umbrella ruffle embroidery trimmed.

Petticoats—

$1.25—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle with 2 rows of torchon insertion and neat lace edge.

$1.50—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle with fine plaits and ruffle of torchon lace.

Others up to $12.

Drawers—

40c—Muslin; deep ruffle of embroidery and fine plaits.

50c—Muslin; 2 styles; with deep ruffle of embroidery and plaits; or lawn ruffle with plaits and hemstitching.

65c—Muslin; deep ruffle of fine embroidery and clusters of fine plaits.

75c—Muslin or cambric; 2 styles; trimmed with deep ruffle of embroidery and fine plaits; or deep ruffle of lace and lace insertion.

85c—Cambric; 2 styles; deep ruffle of lawn with insertion of Valenciennes lace and neat edge; or hemstitched plaits and neat embroidered ruffle.

$1—Cambric or muslin; 2 styles; with fine plaits and embroidered ruffle; or lawn ruffle and plaits and ruffle of fine lace.

Others up to $5. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Spring Clothing

There's an exceptionally fine showing of suits here at the $15 mark. They are of Oxford cheviots, fancy cheviots, striped flannels, and neat worsteds. Most of them are made with single-breasted sack coats and double-breasted vests. Stylish, well made suits, that are generally considered most moderately priced at $15.

Showing some very good values in suits at $10. These of Oxford mixed cheviots of good quality, and of stylish striped cheviots; made mostly in same style as the $15 kinds—no less carefully.

Of trousers, just 75 patterns. All the newest worsteds, in medium and dark colorings. Sold by clothiers generally at $6 to $8. These at $5 to $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fine Furniture at Low Prices

The assortments of certain classes of furniture here are simply too large. Some patterns must be discontinued in order to give proper display to others. And it's important to gain the required space quickly. To that condition of affairs alone is due this offering of to-day. All that follows relates of high-class furniture,—honestly made goods, in new desirable designs. Reductions are not less than a third—some are a half:

Parlor Suites—

$90 from $139—Mahogany inlaid; 3 pieces; damask covering.

$29 from $46—Imitation mahogany; 3 pieces; damask covering.

$30 from $45—Imitation mahogany; 3 pieces; damask covering.

$42.50 from $95—Flemish oak; 3 pieces; embossed velour covering.

$62.50 from $125—Mahogany; 3 pieces; damask covering.

$85 from $153—Gold; 3 pieces; damask covering.

Sideboards—$40 from $63—Golden Oak.

$23 from $35—Golden oak.

$44 from $67.50—Golden oak.

$65 from $90—Flemish Oak.

$70 from $98—Flemish oak.

$105 from $210—Flemish oak.

China Cabinets—

$30 from $49—Flemish oak.

$40 from $60—Antique oak.

$65 from $112—Mahogany.

$110 from $175—Walnut.

Bedroom Suites—

3 at $45 from $70—Three pieces; mahogany.

3 at $40 from $63—Three pieces; mahogany.

4 at $30 from $60—Two pieces; mahogany.

2 at $35 from $60—Three pieces; mahogany.

Fourth floor.

Newly-Priced Curtain Material

They are neatly embroidered Tambour muslins and double-bordered Lapet muslins and sheer and dainty white madras and fish net. All the various sorts now in strongest demand in the furnishing of homes for the summer. There's a bit been taken from the prices of each kind, enough to make it an object to look into the offering right now.

The embroidered muslins are 27 in. wide; 15 patterns of these; 12c to 30c a yard; regularly 15c to 40c.

Lapet muslin, double-bordered, 36 in. wide; 15c to 20c yard; regularly 20c to 25c.

White madras muslins, 30 in. wide, with border; 20c and 25c a yard; regularly 25c and 30c.

Fish net, 15c to 20c yard, though moderate at regular prices—18c to 25c.

Third floor.

Aprons and Caps

Well and tastefully made goods for maids and waitresses. Of dependable lawns, all of it, and sewed strongly and neatly. The aprons at 25c to $2.75. Some are almost severely plain, simply a neat deep hem. Others with clusters of fine plaits. Others with plaits and embroidery insertion.

Maids' Caps at 6c, 8c, 10c and up to 35c.

Nurses' Caps at 15c, 20, 25 and up to 75c.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Japanese Decorations Reduced

A lot of handsome Jardinieres and Flower Pots and Saucers have had their already moderate prices made still lower—reduced a fourth to a third. Tokonabi ware and Kochi—yellows and greens—and pretty blue and white pieces. $3.50 sorts are $2.25; 50c quality at 35c, and dozens of intermediate price reductions.

Bamboo and bead portieres are likewise reduced—$4 kinds at $3, $3.25 kinds at $2.25, $2.50 kinds at $1.75.

Some Bamboo Curtains, in attractive geometric designs, at $1.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WOMEN'S GREAT CONFERENCE DAY

They Discuss Their Part in Mission Work at Three Meetings.

TEARS AND ENTHUSIASM

Ordinary Sessions of Delegates Attract Large Attendances.

NO SECTARIAN LINES

Missionaries of All Protestant Denominations, it Is Said, Co-operate in Foreign Lands—Higher Education and the Question of Religious Study.

Woman's work in missions dominated yesterday's proceedings of the Ecumenical Conference. In great missionary gatherings heretofore woman has ranked as a collateral rather than as an essential factor in the evangelization of the world. Opportunity to make known what she has done is for the first time presented to her now. She is making the most of it in a demonstration so conclusive as to leave raised the question whether her services in the mission outposts are not more effective than man's in seed time, and perhaps as fruitful as his in harvest.

The presentation of woman's work has made it clear that she can reach women better than men can.

It is the common experience that native women are the chief agents in propagating mission purposes. An instinctive attraction draws them to the woman at the mission station or enables her to establish relations with them at their homes. Her ready sympathy makes her man's superior as teacher. He could never be her equal as nurse or helper. She gains readily confidences that would naturally be withheld from him. Thus native women become the earliest visitors or converts at all stations, and through them news of the missionary's errand goes broadcast.

All this had been brought out at meetings sprinkled through the conference, beginning with the first day. Yesterday was reserved for mass deliveries. They came in three meetings and thirty addresses, before audiences much exceeding the safe or comfortable capacity of the meeting places and rapturous with enthusiasm from the first moment to the last. Every woman missionary delegate received the special honor of an individual public appearance, if only to bow to an audience, and nothing was neglected to place Woman's Day easily and far in the lead among the demonstrations of the conference.

Other meetings of the day, while less valuable perhaps as object lessons, served a purpose quite as important in showing that the Churches are dropping denominational bars in the mission field. Opinion seemed practically unanimous in the papers and addresses on comity and the division of work, that since the unregenerated furnished enough occupation for everybody, the battles of sect should be left to assured Christians at home, and not waged to confuse minds that are brought only with difficulty to comprehend the crudities of a new faith. Harmony of plan, a fair and equitable apportionment of field, avoidance of clashing interest and broad charity, mutual indulgence, and cheerful co-operation were the lessons impressed on the conference and recommended to the prayerful consideration of mission boards yesterday by speakers whose opinions had been matured by observation and practical experience in the work of which they treated.

To-day's programme, devoted to a variety of instructive subjects, will culminate in a laymen's meeting at Carnegie Hall to-night, which promises to be one of the most stirring events of the conference. President Angell of the University of Michigan will preside and there is an impressive array of speakers. Apart from the oratorical allurements of the meeting, the platform gathering, composed of well-known laymen from all parts of the country, promises to afford the best possible illustration of the substantial home interests behind mission work. The meeting is not for men only.

Social entertainment for the delegates and missionaries broadens as the conference proceeds. In addition to the receptions to the Methodists at the Hotel Savoy to-night, to the British, the Canadian and the Colonial delegates at Sherry's on Monday night, and to the Baptists at the Hotel Manhattan next Wednesday night, announcement was made yesterday of a reception to the Lutheran delegates at the Hotel Savoy to-morrow night and of various small receptions at churches and elsewhere daily.

The fund to pay the expense of the conference was increased yesterday by $400, leaving a shortage of about $3,500. No special effort has been made lately on behalf of this fund. It is hoped that subscriptions sufficient to complete it may continue to be volunteered, so that the management may not need to depart from its policy of avoiding collections at any of the meetings. Expectation that the fund will be completed without further effort is as confident as that the Conference will lead to the largest outpouring of money for missions in the coming year ever witnessed in this country.

HARMONY AMONG MISSIONARIES

Discussion at Carnegie Hall Shows Workers of Different Denominations Are Acting Together.

Again was Carnegie Music Hall crowded at the morning session of the Conference yesterday, although the crush was not quite so great as on previous days. The main floor was overcrowded, however, and the Rev. Dr. R. Wardlaw Thompson, Secretary of the London Missionary Society, who presided, interrupted the proceedings when the morning was about half passed, to call attention of those standing in the rear to the fact that there were still vacant seats in the galleries, a hint that was lost upon few.

The opening devotional service was conducted by the Rev. F. J. Fairley Daly of the Free Church of Scotland, who offered prayer that the subject of the session, "Comity and Division of Fields," might one day be an established fact throughout all the mission fields of the world.

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. King, Chairman of the American Baptist Missionary Union, read a paper on the "Spirit and Limitations of Missionary Comity," and the Rev. Dr. Alexander Sutherland, Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church in Canada, presented a general summary of the existing situation.

The discussion was extended to occupy the time which Dr. Lindsey would have used, those who took part being Bishop C. C. Penick of the Protestant Episcopal Mission in East Africa; the Rev. Dr. G. W. Knox, formerly of the Presbyterian Mission in Japan, but now attached to the Union Theological Seminary; the Rev. Dr. R. Johnston of London, Ontario, representing the Canadian Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Dr. George Scholl of Baltimore of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; the Rev. Dr. A. Schreiber, Secretary of the Rhenish Missionary Society; the Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Moravian Church; the Rev. Dr. Julius Soper, Methodist missionary at Tokio, Japan; the Rev. W. K. McKibben, Baptist missionary at Swatow, China; the Rev. Mr. McIntosh, Secretary of the Wesleyan Conference, Jamaica, West Indies, and the Rev. Dr. Albert C. Bunn of Brooklyn.

These brief addresses brought out many instances of Protestant missionaries of different denominations working together, proving that not only was comity possible but in some places an established fact.

Spirit of Mission Comity.

Regular proceedings opened with the address of the Rev. Dr. Henry M. King on "The Spirit and Limitations of Missionary Comity." He said:

"Missionary comity is not a new theme for consideration. It springs to the front whenever the representatives of different missionary organizations come together for consultation and mutual counsel and encouragement. The vast territory to be possessed for Christ, and the wise distribution of forces in order to its speedy and complete possession, the economical use of the limited funds at our disposal, the nature of the work committed to us and its harmonious and rapid prosecution, the moral influence upon the heathen nations of the spectacle of Christian churches in substantial agreement, animated by a common purpose, and working together in cordial and fraternal relations, free from all rivalries and dissensions and animosities, give to this subject a recognized importance and an inevitable prominence in every missionary conference.

"It is believed by many that the spirit of comity among Christian churches is finding freer expression and fuller exercise at the present time than ever before.

"The recent remarkable meeting of the representatives of different missionary boards to consider the spiritual needs of those island populations, numbering twelve millions, who in the providence of God have been thrust upon the care of Christian America, and in the most amicable and fraternal manner to divide the responsibility of meeting those needs and supplying the great destitution—all these things are but indications that the disciples of Christ are coming more and more to emphasize the essentials of saving faith, to recognize the broad basis of Christian union and co-operation that exists amid some differences of belief and practice, and to feel that the first great duty of the churches of Christ is to make known as quickly as possible the transcendent truth of God's pardoning love to every nation and people.

GOOD-WILL AMONG WORKERS.

"To the honor of our missionaries and of our missionary boards it should be remembered that the prevailing spirit in all the years of this missionary century, in the constant intercourse at home and abroad, has been one of fraternal sympathy and mutual good-will. The cases of serious friction have been comparatively few. Misunderstandings have been often prevented or adjusted by a friendly conference.

"The spirit of comity does not necessitate or contemplate any organic union of Churches under one particular form of government or one prescribed ritual of worship. As another has recently and wisely said, 'Organic unity, on lines accepted by any one of the existing Christian bodies, is clearly for the present out of reach. No plan of union has been or can be suggested which will not involve the surrender on the part of some of truth which they hold vital. The running together of the separated Churches and their reshaping in the outward mold of any existing organization is the dream of unintelligent enthusiasm.' Differences in polity must be left to the decision of an intelligent and conscientious interpretation of Scripture. The outward forms of worship must be determined by the tastes and the convictions of the worshippers.

"There is time only to suggest a few practical applications and proper limitations to the spirit of missionary comity:

"1. All branches of the same general Church division, and all denominations in which a union could be effected without the surrender of any faith or practice that is held to be vital, ought to unite their work when prosecuted on the same mission field.

"2. Where a field has already been taken possession of by one missionary body, that body should have the exclusive right to cultivate it, no matter how accessible and attractive the field or how rich the promise of the harvest.

"3. In entering upon new territory there may be, there should be, an amicable division of the field, a careful and friendly drawing of the boundary lines, not for the sake of restricting missionary activity, but for the sake of extending the preaching of the Gospel, of scattering more widely the seed of the kingdom, and of bringing more speedily under Christian cultivation the barren wastes of the heathen world.

SHOULD ASK AID IF NECESSARY.

"But if so be that any society, by reason of limited resources or the pressing demands of its other fields, finds itself, or is found, unable to cultivate the new field, the responsibility for which it has assumed, it may ask for aid or surrender its claim. Missionary comity must not long be allowed to hinder the carrying of bread to the starving or water to those who are dying of spiritual thirst. Government grants of land are conditioned upon their being occupied and improved. Missionary titles are invalidated by continued neglect.

"4. Among missionaries of different societies occupying the same or adjacent fields the common love for Christ and the supreme regard for the coming of His kingdom which that love engenders, will prompt to frequent conferences, in which the interests of the common work shall be frankly and fully considered, and all matters which might lead to friction, and about which there is any possibility of misunderstanding, shall be examined in the spirit of prayer and in the holy light of Christ's radiant presence.

"It should be understood that union and concession are to be expected only so far as they involve no surrender of truth that is conscientiously held. Comity can never demand disloyalty to conviction or the violation of conscience. It has its limitations at this point. It is the business of comity to discover a modus vivendi when convictions are divergent. To grant to others the same rights of conscience and of private judgment that we claim for ourselves, and still to love them, and honor them, and rejoice in their successes, that is comity, that is liberality, that is Christianity."

Promotion of United Work.

It devolved upon the Rev. Dr. Alexander Sutherland to present a general summary of the subject of comity and division of field. He followed Dr. King and said:

"In discussing the subject of mission comity, it is not to be assumed that there is any friction between the boards at home or any conspicuous lack of brotherliness among missionaries abroad. There are no breaches to be healed, no quarrels to be made up. But in the rapid development of missionary enterprise now taking place, and the still more rapid development that may be expected in the near future, it is quite possible that mistakes made in the home fields may be repeated on a larger scale abroad, resulting in waste of money, waste of effort, the retarding of self-support, and the creation of jealousies and antagonisms among missionaries of different boards. The conviction is evidently growing that a time has come when these possibilities should be honestly faced, and such mutual understanding reached as will obviate the overlapping of work and the unnecessary multiplication of agencies in fields that are fairly well supplied, so that destitute fields may be more quickly reached and occupied.

"It should also be understood that the advocates of an enlarged measure of comity in foreign mission work are not aiming at comprehensive organic union of Protestant churches at home, or even abroad, but only at such mutual adjustment of plans and distribution of territory as will result in efficient work, rapid extension, and economical administration.

"As to the desirableness of comity and co-operation in foreign mission work, there is now a remarkable consensus of opinion among missionaries, and also among leading members of the Home Boards. This indicates not so much a change of opinion as a growth of conviction. The almost unanimous approval given to the report of the Committee on Comity and Unoccupied Fields by the Conference of Mission Board representatives in New York in 1890, shows clearly that the principal boards, on this continent at least, are prepared to consider practical proposals; the pronounced utterances at the Ecumenical Missionary Conference in London in 1888 show that the trend of thought across the sea is in the same direction; while the desire of the missionaries finds expression in numerous letters and addresses, and also in the action of such assemblies as the Mission Conferences at Bombay, Shanghai, and Chungking.

PRINCIPLES IN VIEW.

"Assuming, then, that comity and co-operation, in the foreign field at least, is both desirable and practicable, the way would seem to be open for a consideration of underlying principles, of the direction and limits of practical comity, and of the methods to be pursued to accomplish the best results. Among the principles to be kept in view are the following:

"1. That the supreme aim of all missionary effort is the establishment and extension of the Kingdom of God among the heathen; hence everything which does not contribute to this end should be studiously avoided.

"2. That in prosecuting this aim each mission has rights which every other mission is bound to respect, and the measure of that respect is indicated by the precept, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them.'

"3. That rivalry in the Lord's work, or striving against each other, is altogether foreign to the spirit of the Gospel. 'For one is your Master even the Christ, and all ye are brethren.'

"4. That wasting resources is as much to be deplored as hoarding them; hence all unnecessary expenditure is to be avoided if we would escape the guilt of the unrighteous steward who was accused of wasting his Lord's goods.

CO-OPERATIVE SUGGESTIONS.

"These are measures well calculated to promote the spirit of comity, and would probably bring before native converts a wider range of truth than under the labors of a single missionary. But there are other directions in which practical comity may be worked out in a more definite way. Among these may be reckoned:

"1. Printing and Publishing Interests.—On the very face of it it is vastly cheaper to equip and maintain one printing and publishing house than two or three, and where one mission has established a press sufficiently equipped to do all the work required by the various missions, it should be an understood principle that no other mission should enter the same field.

"2. Hospital and Dispensary Work.—Even in large, populous centres, one commodious hospital, well equipped and well manned, with outlying dispensaries where really needed, would be far better and would do far more efficient work than several half-equipped institutions could possibly do.

"3. Higher Education.—Here, if anywhere, the principle of co-operation should not be difficult of application. There is no sectarianism in mathematics, and it would be difficult to import denomination peculiarities into the classics or the sciences. Even in theology—the training of native candidates for the ministry—a point in comity may be reached where it will not be necessary to have separate theological schools for every denomination, but where we shall have at least partial co-operation.

"4. A Division of Territory.—It should be an understood principle that where a town or village is so occupied that the religious needs of the people are fairly well provided for, other missionaries shall refrain from entering in, and even where there is room and need for additional workers there should be consultation as to the ability of the existing mission to provide reinforcements, and only in case of its inability to do so should another mission feel justified in planting a station.

"5. The Employment and Remuneration of Native Helpers.—Comity demands that the agents of one mission shall not offer inducements to the native helpers of another mission to change their church relations, either by promise of preferment or higher pay.

SOME HELPFUL METHODS.

"A word or two in regard to the best methods of achieving the desired results will now be in place. In the first place, in promoting the spirit and practice of comity there are certain things which should be studiously avoided, such as:

"(a) The unnecessary overlapping of fields of labor.

"(b) Encouraging or persuading converts or native workers to forsake one mission and join another.

"(c) Unfriendly criticism of the missionaries of sister Churches or their methods of work. Nothing will more quickly or surely poison the spirit of comity and render co-operation impossible. A safe rule to be observed is this: Of our brethren let us speak nothing but good.

"In the second place there are certain things to be carefully cultivated. The spirit of comity needs to be cultivated among the missionaries.

"The same spirit needs to be cultivated among members of the boards at home. Very many of them now favor comity and co-operation in the abstract, but are hardly prepared for it in the concrete. But to speak more definitely, methods like the following would be found helpful:

"(a) Conference between representatives of the home boards as to the lines on which comity and co-operation are especially desirable.

"(b) Instructions from the home boards to their missionaries not only to cultivate assiduously the spirit of comity, but by conference with other missionaries to promote the policy of co-operation in mission work.

"(c) The formation in each foreign field of a Committee of Consultation and Reference, composed of representatives from each mission willing to co-operate, such committee to consider the larger questions of practical comity, such as amalgamation of small congregations, occupation of new fields, and the establishment and maintenance of printing presses, hospitals, and dispensaries. The judgment and recommendation of said committee to be embodied in a report and sent to the home boards for approval or otherwise.

"It goes without saying that a universal acceptance of such suggestions as I have made is hardly to be expected in the immediate future. Indeed, some may consider the whole thing as visionary and impracticable; but I submit that nothing has been suggested beyond what ought to be done, and I cherish the unwavering belief that what ought to be done can be done, and in the not distant future will be done."

Discussion of the Subjects.

In the discussion which followed Bishop Penick said: "I suggest that we have a great central bureau belonging to all the Christian denominations, where all the information gotten by all the missionaries bearing on life, climate, and ethnology may be pigeonholed in one pigeonhole big enough to hold the American eagle and the British lion, and where any board can study them. Nine-tenths of all the trouble in the mission field has been blundered into."

The Rev. Dr. G. W. Knox said: "Present methods of foreign mission work are wasteful, inefficient, schismatic." He said there were in Tokio four missionary colleges and not enough students in them to keep one Faculty occupied. Twice in Japan union had been defeated when the missionaries were ready for it by influences that went out from Churches in the United States.

MISREPRESENTATION OF CANADA.

Dr. Johnston made a vigorous protest against the greater part of Canada being represented as pagan on the colossal map of the world which hangs behind the platform. He declared that there were less than 40,000 heathen in the whole Dominion, and that this had been accomplished largely by comity between the missionaries. "Canada is Christian," he said, "and I ask you to blot out from the map that dark color."

Dr. Schreiber said: "We want a little bit to complain about some lack of comity, and I am quite decided that it was true what we have heard this morning, that it is said that in fields of missionary work there is much more comity to be found than at home." Dr. Schreiber protested, as Dr. Johnston did, against an opinion that existed both in England and America that heathenism was rampant in Germany, saying: "Please, I should like very much indeed if the boards would send men to Germany, not as missionaries to convert, us, but as friends to see us." He told of going out to the East on a steamship which bore sixty missionaries of different Protestant denominations and four Roman Catholic priests, and the latter were much surprised that they got along without betraying any evidence of bitter feeling.

Secretary de Schweinitz reported that for every fifty-eight communicants the Moravians had one missionary in the foreign field, and was applauded as he said it. "It would be utterly impossible for us to do that," he said, "if it were not for Christians of other denominations. We have one very successful mission in the north of Australia, which is supported entirely by the Presbyterians of Australia. There is a society in London for aiding Moravian missionaries which is principally supported by communicants of the Church of England, and in my official capacity even in this country, where there is such a wonderful division in boards and Churches, I have received contributions in small sums from Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and Lutherans, and it gives me great pleasure on this occasion to return public thanks for this wonderful spirit that is shown to us.

TO LEAVE GREENLAND TO DANES.

"Now, we certainly believe in missionary comity. [Laughter.] I wish to say that we also have tried to practice it. We have never in 168 years occupied a field preoccupied by another board, but there are some fields where the same kindness has not been shown to us. In Greenland we have carried on the work for 168 years, but we have become convinced that another Church at this juncture can carry on this work better than we, and in May negotiations will be concluded for turning over this entire field to the Danish Lutheran Church."

The Rev. Dr. W. K. McKibben told of having sent a convert at his Baptist mission over to the Presbyterian fold because his family ties were in that Church, and Mr. McIntosh said that the Jamaica Methodist Board had refused to establish a mission in the Cayman Islands upon an application, on the ground that the territory was excellently supplied by the Baptists.

Dr. Bunn closed the discussion by calling for a series of noonday prayers for comity, and asked the Chairman to make such a recommendation, but was told that that was outside of the province of the Conference.

WOMEN'S FIRST MEETING.

Great Throng at Central Presbyterian Church Listens to Addresses on Woman's Work in Foreign Missions.

The Central Presbyterian Church held a great throng of women, assembled to start the celebration of Woman's Day in the Ecumencial Conference. "Woman's Work in Foreign Missions" was the topic under discussion. Long before the time set for the opening of the meeting every seat on the floor and in the galleries was taken, and the aisles had become so congested that it became necessary to lock the front doors of the church, so that hundreds of women who came late were denied admission.

Mrs. Judson Smith of Boston presided, and Mrs. H. B. Case of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago led in prayer. The first part of the meeting was devoted to the reception of reports from the Chairman of the women's meetings held during the week. Miss Belle H. Bennett of Richmond, Ky., Methodist Episcopal Church South, read the report from the meeting on "Work Among Young Women and Children." Mrs. Moses Smith of the Congregational Church of Chicago submitted a report from the meeting on "Giving"; Mrs. Abbie B. Child of Boston from the meeting on "Literature"; Miss Frances B. Hawley of New York from the meeting on "Educational Work," and Mrs. McChreston of Canada from the meeting on "Evangelistic Work."

VALUE OF MEDICAL WORK.

In submitting the report from the meeting on "Medical Work," Mrs. H. C. Campbell of Allegheny City, said that the meeting over which she had presided had been unanimous in its opinion that the medical work of the missions had been the greatest evangelizing agency of the age. She said that native Christians had much better be trained in their own land, and made an earnest plea for the establishment in all heathen countries of universities and colleges, where women could be trained for medical missionary work.

A resolution was introduced indorsing the work done at all these meetings, and expressing the thanks of the delegates for the helpful methods introduced. This was adopted by a rising vote.

Dr. S. S. Johnson of the United Presbyterian Church, a native missionary of Punjab, India, announced that she was forty-eight years old and said that she had devoted nearly all of those years to preaching the Gospel and healing the sick among her own people. "We must feel," she said, "that we are anointed for the work before us, just as Jesus was anointed, and I tell you, my sisters, not to go out into the field until you feel that you are so anointed."

Mrs. J. Fairley Daly of Glasgow, Scotland, W. F. M. S. Female Education in India and South Africa, delivered an address, at the opening of which she said that, knowing the feeling in America to be as it is in Scotland, she desired to present some facts for the consideration of the assembly. She and her associates, she said, had the most infinite faith in the power of education, both the higher and the lower; they were believers in both.

WHAT A CHIEF'S DAUGHTER DID.

"I want to tell you," she said, "of a chief's daughter in my district in India, who was induced to come to the primary school. She remained there for two years. When she came back to her native village she was asked what she had learned, and on expressing a promise to tell her people of what her teachings had consisted the whole village turned out that night to hear her. She knew only the Gospel of St. Mark, and to that vast assemblage of women she read the Word night by night.

"They were so interested that they asked her to real it to them again, and she did so. This went on many times, and when, some time later, a missionary came into the district he found forty persons ready to receive the Gospel and to enter his class."

She told a story of Bishop Sargent of England, who, while home on a furlough, saw a curious box that a child had fashioned for herself and in which she had collected and stored up many missionary pennies. He took this box back with him to India as an object lesson to the natives. He told them that if a child could do so much, they, even on an income of but 5 cents a day, could surely do something for themselves. A movement was started which in some years had its result in the building of a handsome church in this village entirely from the donations of the poor natives, and Bishop Sargent often referred with pride to the fact that the foundation of the church had been laid by the little girl in England.

Miss Corinne Shattuck of Turkey, a missionary of the Congregational Church, received a great ovation as she came to the platform. Mrs. Smith, in introducing her, spoke of Miss Shattuck's heroic work in Turkey during the time of the massacres there. Miss Shattuck spoke of the evangelistic work done by the natives. She impressed upon her auditors the value and necessity of prayer.

"I stand here a witness," she said, "to the effectiveness of your prayers. When I came home some years ago, I was sent back for half work, but now I am strong: I am not an invalid, and all this has been due to the wonderful power of prayer."

AUDIENCE WEEPS WITH MRS. TAYLOR.

Mrs. J. Howard Taylor, a missionary of the China Inland Mission, made one of the most eloquent and soul-stirring addresses of the conference. Mrs. Taylor is a sister of Dr. Harry Guinness, who has spoken at the meetings. Her address consisted mainly of personal reminiscences of her work in Hunan, and as the thoughts of her struggles and successes came to her, her voice choked with emotion and her eyes filled with tears. She had not proceeded far with her address before most of the women in the church were weeping in sympathy with her.

Mrs. Taylor must have gone into the field as almost a child, for she said that she first took up the work twelve years ago, and was the first woman missionary to settle in Hunan Province, where there were 10,000,000 women, and not one of them a Christian. In her work there she said she was greatly aided by a native woman whom she had at first hired as an attendant, for in Hunan, she said, no respectable woman under fifty years of age is ever seen alone on the streets.

ly press the matter in the face of indifference and rebuffs, we find proportionately hard. Missionaries have been known who actually found it difficult to pronounce the names of the various persons of the Trinity in ordinary conversation, and resorted rather to such circumlocutions as the God Man, &c.

"Another very great hindrance to prosecuting purely evangelistic forms of work is the very often more or less imperfect acquirement of the native language by the missionary. No other department of work suffers so much at the hands of the man or woman who has not mastered the vernacular. With the help of partially trained natives, such a one may establish schools, prescribe for the sick, direct orphan asylums or other institutions, and even attempt literary work, but if we are to rightly divide the word of truth to listening people, whose very lives depend upon it; if we are to reach those hidden springs of feeling and trust that bubble up silently in every human breast, we must do it by the free use of their own mother tongue.

"The remedies for these two hindrances readily suggest themselves. No missionary, man or woman, should be sent out without a definite training in personal work for Christ. They should learn before leaving home to master all false shame in approaching other people on the subject of their soul's salvation. They should have already reached the point where they are willing to be all things to all men, if thereby some may be saved.

"During a short stay at an Eastern port not long ago I attended a so-called Gospel meeting at the Seaman's Home. An unusual number of American and English warships and transports were in port, and the narrow streets were crowded with sailors, strong, fine-looking fellows, full of life and vigor, and every one of them abundantly worth saving. There were present at the Gospel meeting seven or eight Christian workers, visiting and resident, and all the other paraphernalia of a Gospel service, except the one essential thing, the unconverted. After the meeting was over, a visitor ventured to ask of a resident missionary, who was deeply interested in the concern, if they had ever tried Moody's methods for attracting the unconverted.

"'Moody's methods? What, for instance?'

"'Well, two or three songs at the street door perhaps, or invitations distributed on the street or at the wharves as the men land.'

"'Oh, no, no,' came the nervous and embarrassed answer. 'Entirely impracticable. Not to be thought of.'

"And the same suggestion made by the two other Christian workers who were interested in the success of the enterprise met with the same response. Yet what was the use of the whole concern, if sailors were to be allowed to pass and repass on their headlong way within sight and hearing, and yet unreached?

"The study of the native language to young missionaries, eager, vigorous, and anxious to begin work at once, is often exceedingly irksome. And the temptation is strong after the acquirement of what is euphemistically styled 'a working knowledge' of the language, to abandon any sustained effort, and put in one's whole time and energy at something more active. But such a course is little short of self-murder, from the standpoint of successful evangelistic work. A fixed determination to acquire the native language with something very like the ease and correctness with which he uses his own mother tongue should characterize the mental attitude of the missionary until he has reached his goal, even if it takes to the end of a long term of field service.

"Given thorough previous training and a good knowledge of the language, much of importance yet remains in the manner and method of presenting the Gospel. The presentation, to be effective, should be in conformity with native custom and in the spirit of Christ. Women, especially, who have been trained in evangelistic methods at home, will have much to learn in most Oriental countries. As well attempt to introduce a new faith into America by the use of street performances on the tight rope as for a woman missionary to attempt general work on the mission field with the same freedom and fearlessness that have characterized her at home. Any dealings with native men, or in their presence, beyond what is strictly necessary, ought to be undertaken with care, and not then until the missionary has been long enough on the field to know her ground.

"Always and ever let the spirit of Christ be shown. Avoid the example of that missionary who, in the excess of his zeal, seized a gray-haired old priest by his top-knot and bumped his forehead on the stone pavement, in derisive imitation of the old man's reverential prostrations before his wooden deity. Or of that other, who after seven years of the most self-sacrificing labor in the heart of Africa, learned to his deep grief and humiliation that he had put his own efforts to naught by the overbearing and dictatorial spirit which he had manifested toward the natives. This is what might be called the Anglo-Saxon of it, and most men and women of our race will have this disposition to overcome before dealing successfully with a heathen people.

"Sometimes when years of faithful effort have been put in, with little or no results in broken hearts or changed lives, a sore temptation comes to the missionary. He feels that the Church at home, whose agent he is, is watching him with impatient eyes, and wondering why his reports year after year continue to show little but hopes and anticipation.

"He has seen natives around him, friendly and mildly interested, yet clinging tenaciously to their heathen customs and beliefs, and a strong temptation comes to him to make it easier for them to become Christians by letting down the requirements of the Gospel. He begins to think that Sabbath attendance at the neighborhood fair, either as purchaser or vendor, is perhaps not to be absolutely prohibited, since the natives complain that not to go would subject them to serious inconvenience and financial loss. A compromise of church in the morning and fair in the afternoon begins to seem to him not altogether unreasonable. Or, here is a man who manifests his willingness to become a Christian if he can do so without disturbing his domestic relations, which happen to be plural. He is a leading man in the community, and the missionary feels that if he can secure him numbers of the other villagers will follow. He begins to revolve the matter in his mind with a view to letting him. Plausible reasons speedily suggest themselves. David and Solomon had concubines, and the Lord winked at the matter. This man had assumed these responsibilities in the days of his ignorance, was he warranted in denying them now?

"It would mean a great tearing up of the man's household. The missionary knows and likes him, and feels disinclined to impose hard conditions upon him. He loses sight of the fact that the option of making conditions was not left with him, and so it comes to pass that the Gospel is conformed to the heathen instead of the heathen to the Gospel, and by and by we have the spectacle presented of a native church made up of Sabbath-breakers and adulterers.

"Better a thousand times the unbroken regions of darkness than such baptized heathenism as this. Better long years of fruitless labor than such sadly un-Christian results. No appearance of prosperity, however flattering, can atone for such a sacrifice of principle. It is easier to keep out than to put out, and when it comes to admitting members into the Church, a missionary cannot afford to present other than an uncompromising front to the various forms of evil that show themselves, no matter how firmly rooted, in a heathen community.

"From the beginning, and this is the conclusion of the whole matter, let the missionary never fail back from his high hope of establishing a native Church, self-supporting, putting up its own church buildings, paying for its own native pastors and literature. And a Church self-propagating, furnishing its own evangelists, pastors, and teachers, men mighty in the Scriptures, able to rightly divide the Word of Truth. And, lastly, a Church capable of self-government, not driven about by every wind of doctrine or easily led away by subverters of the truth, but filled with the spirit of power and of love and of a sound mind. Difficulties there are many and great in the way of the accomplishment of such a purpose, but the promises are to him that overcometh, and the power is of God."

A Physician's Opportunity.

"A Physician's Opportunity" was the topic of Dr. Ida Faye Levering of India, a missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Baptist Church.

"A physician's opportunities!" she exclaimed—"Golden opportunities—wonderful! That we may do so much among those women and that they are able to appreciate it."

Dr. Levering gave a description of various types and classes of native women in India, and pictured the Mohammedans in their strange "home" surroundings.

On one visit, she said, she and her—female—companions had found that the women had made great preparations to receive them—that they had heard that they were coming—and were all tricked out in their jewelry and finery. "But," said Dr. Levering, "Oh, such faces! I wish I could show you their faces! Why, there is absolutely nothing for these women to do except to gossip and visit each other, and when they go out they must go in closed palanquins—and they gossip about the latest new dress they have made for them—and that is all. They never can look in the face of a man, except their own husband, brother, or father, and they never can go out into the street without being in a closed wagon. These are the Mohammedan women.

"They cannot see a man physician. They suffer and die with only the care that women can give them—and a woman physician is to them a most cordial and welcome visitor. They ask her to come again. They tell her what they will tell nobody else in all the world—of their trials and sorrows, their pains and aches and agonies; and they will allow her to do for them what nobody else will do for them—and they will listen to her Gospel. We have not had many meetings, to be sure, but their hearts are touched."

THE BRAHMIN WOMAN AT HOME.

Dr. Levering described the "beautiful, light footed, fine looking, graceful Brahmin woman in her home." "We enjoy going into her home," she said. "Of course there are times when we are 'polluting,' and when we go into the sick room the mother of the family will not touch us, and the other members of the family will not come near us, except to greet us, and then go out. But they greeted us, as a rule, most kindly and joyfully, and when 'the doctor' went away they came in great numbers and said, 'How can we live without you, now we know what you can do for us?'

"The lives of those Brahmin women are most sad. Their husbands are worshippers of different kinds of idols, but there is nothing for them. They are afraid of demons, and of different things that may happen to them. They are superstitious in the extreme, and they are constantly worshipping the evil to keep it away from them; and when their children are supposed to be filled with the evil spirits—which sickness is always supposed to be—they do all kinds of queer practices. A Brahmin woman must be married before she is twelve years of age. It is the most important thing in her life. At five or six or seven years of age the one thought is to be married. After that the one thought is the children that are to come, and if they come life is sad in the extreme for the mother, and if they don't come life is sad for the wife.

"In the homes of the poorer families women are beasts of burden, and they give opium to their children to keep them quiet while they are at work."

The Role of Literature.

Miss Irene H. Barnes of London, of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, the last speaker, talked of "The Importance and Best Use of Missionary Literature in Woman's Missionary Work." She said:

"The literature of a missionary society occupies a primary place among its organizations. Side by side with its deputations stand its publications, the active and passive voices of the one important verb, to inform.

"Missionary literature of the right kind will prove our most valuable ally and tool. But it should be compiled with the object of securing the attention of every class in society. And we venture to say that excellent though the standard may be to which missionary publications have been already raised, we are far from having exhausted our possibilities.

"We fear that many of our missionary boards do not realize as they should the importance and value of a persistent pushing of their literature without undue anxiety for immediate results. It is a mere platitude to say we shall not gain interest if we do not give information. People do not get enthusiastic over that of which they know little.

"We must not forget that unless literature filters into the households of the Nation, thousands who might help our societies will remain uninterested because ignorant. Members cannot and others will not attend meetings and are outside the social circle where foreign missions are a topic of conversation. In order to reach them there must be outlay which is speculative. But the investment is one which we do not hesitate to say will ultimately produce high dividends. It is a well known fact in Great Britain that the missionary society which expends the most upon the production and distribution of its literature is the one which has the largest income.

"Do we need quickening to a sense of the importance and the need of using to the best advantage our missionary literature? Let us view it in the light of its magnificent possibilities and its visible results, and our zeal will be fired afresh. Let us pray more often, more fervently, for the writers, the editors, the compilers, the publishers, the committees upon whom such enormous responsibility rests. Is it too much to hope that one outcome of the conference may be a world's federation of Christian authors, editors, and publishers, bound to support each other in their noble enterprise by prayer, counsel, and activities, unjealously furthering the one great interest? We leave the idea with the conference for adoption or rejection. Meanwhile we pray that our missionary literature may increasingly prove to be 'words or wheels' set in motion by the Spirit of God and speeded by the Church of God. 'Where the word of a King is—there is power.'"

HIGHER EDUCATION QUESTION.

Positon Religion Should Occupy in Course of Study Argued at Central Presbyterian Church.

The need of higher education in mission fields was advocated by the speakers at the meeting in the Central Presbyterian Church. There was a difference of opinion, however, as to the place religion should occupy in the course of study. Some of the speakers were in favor of keeping religious study in the background, while others declared that no college would be successful that did not give the Bible the place of honor. The course to be pursued when two or more denominations are represented in one place was also discussed.

The Rev. Dr. D. Stuart Dodge, Secretary of the Protestant College in Beyroot, Syria, who was the first speaker, said in part:

"Mission schools must have native teachers. These agents must be born and trained on the soil. Natives educated in foreign countries cannot do the work. They become denationalized.

"Institutions of higher learning must be planted in these countries. Such institutions should be missionary and not necessarily denominational. Denominational institutions would be out of place in the missionary field. They should stand at the head of the mission fields in which they are located. All missionary work should be combined in college work. The Word of God should have the place of honor and should never be subordinated.

SHOULD BE INDEPENDENT.

"It may be more advisable to have such institutions independent of any denomination. The students may not be all Protestants, but they should be made to conform to the rules of the college.

"I would not advise that the colleges be under the control of natives. There would be too many rivalries among themselves."

The Rev. Dr. D. Z. Sheffield, President of the North China College, followed in the same vein.

The Rev. George P. Smythe, President of the Methodist Episcopal College in Peking, China, said the chief reasons for establishing higher education in China were that institutions of this kind are of value because of the universal respect in which education is held in China, and because colleges afforded the missionary the only means of approach open in China to the leaders of the Chinese. In closing he said:

"Through the wisdom of our great President McKinley and through the Secretary of State, John Hay, opportunities undreamt of and unheard of have been opened to us in China. The Americans have possession of the Philippines at the very gateways of China, and by God's help the Americans will remain there."

The sentiment rather startled the audience for a moment, and was followed by a few handclappings, which grew, however, until the applause was general.

After Mrs. Mary Mills Patrick, President of the American College for Girls in Constantinople, had told of the work there, a paper on "Comity in Educational Work," by the Rev. Dr. F. F. Ellingwood of New York, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, was read by the Rev. Dr. McCuen, owing to the hoarseness of Dr. Ellingwood.

He said it was a mistake to suppose that comity in missionary fields limits itself to the division of fields and the preemption of territory. "It is a principle," he said, "that when a mutual understanding has long existed National capitals, open ports, and other important centres shall be common ground, while in interior cities and districts preoccupation shall be respected."

The Rev. Albertus Pieters of Nagasaki, Japan, said the only hope for missions in that country was the establishment of higher education, embracing religious study.

A SUGGESTION RESENTED.

The Rev. J. Wilkie, for twenty years Principal of the Canadian Mission College at Indore, India, rose, he said, to resent the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. W. T. A. Barber, made Wednesday morning at Carnegie Hall to the effect that no more time should be given to the study of Scripture in the mission colleges than in the ordinary schools at home.

Prof. John W. Conkling of Springfield, representing the Reformed Church in America, also declared that the Christian faith must be part of the curriculum in mission colleges. "We will teach Christ," he said, "or we will teach nothing."

A Japanese missionary, representing the Presbyterian Church in Japan, was introduced, who spoke for higher education for the Japanese.

President George Washburn of Robert College, Constantinople, rose to express his disapproval of free education, which was a subject, he said, which he had not heard touched upon.

DIVISION OF FIELDS.

The Situation in Occupied and Unoccupied Territory Considered at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The subject for discussion at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church meeting was "Co-operation and Division of Fields in Occupied and Unoccupied Territory." The Rev. Dr. Alexander Sutherland of Toronto, Ontario, presided.

The first speaker was Dr. Harry Guinness of the "Regions Beyond" Missionary Union, London. He made an appeal for aid in efforts to reach territories in which there are at present no missions, or where there are so few as to practically prevent any real work from being accomplished.

"For every letter in the Bible there are 250 heathen in the world," he said. "Just think what this means. If all these people were to file past this desk, only giving me time to say to each man and woman, 'God is Love,' it would be thirty years before the last had gone by. Ought we not to implore the might of the Father in Heaven to show us His will with regard to these poor heathen?"

Dr. Guinness then showed a photograph of a portion of one of the crowds in London at the Queen's last jubilee.

A PARISH OF 155,000 PERSONS.

It contained about 1,000 people, and the speaker pointed out that this number was the average of the souls in a parish of Protestant Christendom. He then produced an immense picture, made up of a number of photographs of a Hindu crowd pasted together, in order that the audience might gain an idea of what a parish of 155,000 persons—the average size of the parishes in India—really means.

He went on to say: "Some time ago a friend of mine in East London invited me to be present at the opening of a new church. I of course consented to go, but I asked him why a new church was required in that particular part of the East End. He answered, 'Well, the truth is that there is no evangelical place of worship within a quarter of a mile.' I could not help smiling.

"Just look at this map of the horseshoe bend of the Congo River. Here is a town, Bongandanga, where there is a small mission. North of it there is no place of worship within 2,000 miles—not until you come to the shores of the Mediterranean. East of it you must go to the shores of the Indian Ocean before you come to an evangelical place of worship. West there is only one mission between it and the Atlantic. South you must travel 1,500 miles before you come to the advance wave of civilization and the first mission.

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

The next speaker was the Rev. Dr. John W. Butler, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Mexico. He gave an outline of the history of Protestant missions in Mexico, and said, in speaking of the necessity for co-operation, that there was considerable overlapping of agencies.

"But on the whole," Dr. Butler went on to say, "there is a disposition in favor of harmonious action. Some would say, Bring all the missions in Mexico under one administration, to be located in that country. Is it not a fact worth considering that the majority of the laymen at home who give of their means have no desire whatever that our denominational peculiarities be emphasized abroad, so long as men are really turned from darkness to light, from the power of Satan to the power of God?

"If, however, we are not ready to enter into such a scheme, could we not group all these missions in some such way as the following:

"1. Unite all Baptists under one administration;

"2. The Congregationalists and all the Presbyterians under another;

"3. The Episcopalians and the Church of Jesus under another;

"4. The two Methodists and the Quakers under another?

"Would not four denominations in Mexico be better than fourteen? The independent missionaries might choose one of the four with which to join. Such a union would be especially helpful to them, and by it would be avoided the disastrous results which have attended the heroic labors of the lamented James Pascoe and others who might be mentioned."

Among the other speakers was the Rev. F. P. Haggard, a missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union at Assam. In the course of his address Mr. Haggard said:

"I received a letter to-day addressed to me, care of the 'Economical Conference.' Can we not try to make the conference just that—a really economical conference, a conference which shall result in placing mission work on a better systematized basis?"

THE MISSION PRESS.

Suggestions as to Its Conduct and Management Made at Chamber Music Hall, Carnegie Hall.

"The Mission Press" was the subject discussed at the meeting that was held in Chamber Music Hall, at Carnegie Hall. The Rev. H. H. Hutton of New Brunswick, N. J., was the presiding officer, and, after stating the importance of the subject, introduced Dr. A. W. Rudisill of the Methodist Church in India, whose paper dealt with "The Conduct and Management" of the missionary press in unchristian lands.

A missionary press, said Dr. Rudisill, was an establishment for the circulation of Christian literature in an unchristian country. If the location of the press was in a city or thickly populated section of the country it could be made self-supporting, through the medium of commercial work, and earn not only enough to support the missionary in charge, but also schools and native Christian workers. Wherever mission presses are thus located and rely upon commercial business for support they are in the arena of competition and must keep pace with the onward strides of improvement, which through the medium of steamships and railways have made their appearance in the East. Failing to do this, they will cease to be self-supporting.

The Rev. Hubert W. Brown of Mexico, the next speaker, told of the great need of financial assistance to the mission publication houses in Mexico and the disadvantages under which the mission press labored in that country. Mr. Brown said that, from his personal experience and observation, he drew the following conclusions regarding the conduct and management of mission presses:

First—The building in which the press is located should be owned, as well as the plant.

Second—The business manager should be a lay missionary, with a thorough training as a printer and manager, and on a fixed salary.

Third—No work should be taken with caution, so as not to increase expenses too much and thus make it unprofitable. The best way to secure self-support was by increasing the receipts from subscriptions.

Fourth—The press should be treated as an essential part of the propaganda, and any expense involved in its judicious management should be regarded as necessary and justifiable.

The Rev. Henry Otis Dwight of Turkey read the paper of the Rev. Gilbert McIntosh of China, who was not present. Mr. McIntosh's paper dealt with the work of the mission press in China. He advocated a diversity in location, with a central press at Shanghai as a basis, with branches in the other important centres. On the question of comity claims in such central presses, he urged that if there is only one press, it should be adequately equipped to meet all demands; that two committees should be appointed, one managerial, the other editorial; that when two or more presses are in one centre, the charges should be uniform, there should be an agreement as to the scale of wages of native workmen, and an agreement as to business printing and self-support.

The subject was further discussed under the five-minute rule by the Rev. G. B. Winters of Mexico, whose talk was confined to the mission press in Spanish countries; the Rev. I. H. Correll, who advocated the judicious use of advertisements as a means of support to the presses; George A. King of the Religious Tract Society of London, who spoke on the use of the mission press for secular business printing as a means of support; the Rev. Edward Riggs of Turkey and E. Z. Simmons of China, who spoke in advocacy of the same general principles.

WOMAN'S TASK TO UPLIFT WOMAN

Horrors of Her Degradation in the Orient and Far East.

WHAT HER INFLUENCE CAN DO

Largest Sphere of Feminine Missionary Activity Discussed at Evening Session at Carnegie Hall—Miss Lilivati Singh of Lucknow Among the Speakers.

The woman's meeting at Carnegie Hall last evening attracted just as great a throng as any of the preceding sessions, and the same scenes were enacted about the doors. There was perhaps a larger proportion of women in the great auditorium when the great company rose to join in the opening hymn. Mrs. J. T. Gracey of Rochester, of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Board, presided, and grouped about the front of the platform on either side were Oriental women, whose bright native costumes added a pleasing touch of color to the scene. A table draped with the American flag and supporting a handsome vase filled with daffodils had been placed before the rostrum. Ex-President Harrison occupied a place in the first gallery, and showed the liveliest interest in the proceedings.

Mrs. Gracey then said: "A note has been sent up from the audience requesting that ladies remove their hats." There were cries of "Good!" heard and a wave of applause, and the hats came off. She then introduced Mrs. Cook as one whose name is familiar to all missionary workers, and Mrs. Cook prefaced her reading of Mrs. Bishop's paper with some personal recollections of the author, whom she described as a great traveler, who had been at first prejudiced against foreign missions, and who had been forced to admit their good work and become a convert to their cause only after witnessing herself the results they had accomplished in many distant lands.

Depravity in Distant Lands.

The paper, which was entitled "A Great Need" and described the appalling degradation of women in the Orient and the Far East, was as follows:

"As a traveler, who in over eight years of Asiatic journeyings has been won from complete indifference to earnest interest in foreign missions by long and close contact with the deplorable needs of the Christless world of Asia, whether as Hindoos, Mohammedans, Zoroastrians, Buddhists, Taoists, Shintoists, or demon worshippers, I have been asked to address this audience.

"I can most profitably utilize the time allotted to me by passing on to you a few of the impressions produced on me by years of intimate contact with the peoples of Japan, Korea, China, Western Tibet, the Malay States, Kashmir, Persia, and Asiatic Turkey. These countries represent the great creeds of Asia, with their numerous ramifications, daemonism underlying all. These creeds and their founders undoubtedly started with much that was noble in their teachings and with ethical standards higher than the world then knew. But the good has been lost out of them in their passage down the ages, and even Buddhism, the noblest of all, in its eastern march of triumph, has incorporated so much of gross idolatry, superstitution, nature worship, and daemonism of the nations which it subordinated, that in the crowds of idols in its temples, in the childish superstitions of its votaries, in its alliance with sorcery and daemonolatry, and in the corruption and gross immorality of its priesthood, it is now little raised above the cults of the inferior races.

"The study of these Oriental creeds and their fruits compels me to the conclusion that there is no resurrection power in any of them, and that the sole hope for the religious, political, and moral future of the countries of Asia lies in the acceptance of that other and later Oriental creed which is centred in that Divine Person to whom, in spite of her divisions, Christendom bows the adoring knee.

MORALS UTTERLY DEBASED.

"Among the prominent and outstanding fruits of these religions which have fallen so low are shameless corruption and infamies of practice past belief in the administration of Government, which have obtained the sanction of custom. Law is simply an engine of oppression, and justice a commodity to be bought and sold like any other, and which the poor have no means of buying. Lying is universal, and no shame attends the discovered falsehood.

"There are polygamy and polyandry with their infinite degradation, and the enthronement and deification of vice, many of the deities of India being the incarnations of unthinkable wickedness. There are unbridled immoralities and corruptions, and no public opinion to condemn them or to sustain men in doing right. Infanticide is openly practiced. There is no truth and no trust between man and man, and no man trusts any woman. Every system of medicine in the East is charged with witchcraft, sorcery, and daemonolatry; immorality prevails universally. Some of the nations are given up to unmentionable infamies, and nearly always the priests and monks are in advance of the people in immoral practices. Superstitions, childish or debasing, linked with every circumstance in life, enslave whole populations, and piteous terrors of malignant demons or offended ancestral spirits shadow this life, while a continual dread of being exposed hereafter to their full malignity darkens the prospect of the next. Speech, the index of thought, is foul with a foulness of which, thank God, we have no conception, and each generation from the cradle is saturated with an atmosphere of pollution.

"The distinction between right and wrong is usually lost, and conscience is deposed and destroyed. The corrupt tree of the dead and degenerate faiths of Asia brings forth corrupt fruit from the Black to the Yellow Sea, and from Siberian snows to the equator. The whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint, and for the grievous hurt there is no balm in Gilead and no Physician there.

"Let us bear in mind that to-day, nineteen centuries after the birth of our Lord, one thousand and fifty millions of our race are unchristianized, and eight hundred millions have never even heard His name. Let us also steadily bear in mind the fact that, though during this century nearly 4,000,000 persons won by missionary effort have been baptized into the Christian Church there are now more than 100,000,000 more heathen and Moslems in the world than when the century began. We must face the truth. Much as we congratulate ourselves, missionary effort has but touched the fringe of the darkness of this world, the to Paeans of victory are not for us to sing.

"Of the Christless population of the world, over 500,000,000 are women. We are chiefly concerned with them to-night. Throughout Asia the natural distrust of women by men and of the degrading views held concerning women in seclusion behind high walls, in separate houses, known to us as the harem, the zenana, and the anderun. I have seen much of the inmates of all, owing to the detentions in traveling which have made me frequently their unwilling guest, and have unveiled for me the mysteries of their secluded lives. Such contact has banished from my mind, so far as Asiatic countries are concerned, all belief in purity in women and innocence in childhood. We know what Christianity has done for us. We realize it more or less fully to-night as we meet to discuss the important and unfettered work of women. We know, or rather guess, and that only in part, what Islam and heathenism have done for our sisters. May God give us sympathetic instincts, by which alone we may realize their contrasting lives.

DEGRADATION OF WOMEN.

"I have been a storm, or peril, bound guest in more than fifty women's houses, including the women's tents of the large nomadic population of Persia. In all the arrangements, so far as means allow, are the same. The women's rooms are built around a yard, and have no windows to the front; a room near the entrance is tenanted by eunuchs, or by an old woman who acts as custodian or spy in the husband's interests. Such secluded women can never stir outside except in rigidly closed chairs by day, or in some cities on foot at night, properly attended along streets from which men are excluded. In many countries it is a crime or a folly to teach a woman to read; in some, a lady loses caste by employing her fingers, even in embroidery. They know nothing. They have no ideals. Dress, personal adornment and subjects connected with their sex are their sole interests. They are regarded as possessing neither soul nor immortality, except as mothers of sons they are absolutely despised and are spoken of in China as 'the mean ones within the gate.'

"With dwarfed and childish intellect is combined a precocity on a gigantic scale in the evil passions of adults—hatred, envy, jealousy, sensuality, greed, and malignity. The system of polygamy, the facility for divorce, and the dread of it, the fiendish hate, the vacuity and apathy, and the tortures inflicted by the ignorance of the native female doctors, specially at the time of 'the great pain and peril of childbirth,' produce a condition which makes a piteous appeal to every woman here.

"In a rich man's harem there are women of all ages and colors, the favorites and other legitimate wives; concubines, who have recognized but very slender rights; discarded wives who have been favorites in their day and who have passed into practical slavery to their successors; numbers of domestics, slaves and old women; daughter-in-law and child or girl widows, whose lot is deplorable, and many others. I have seen as many as 200 in one house in great crowd, privacy being unknown, grossly ignorant, with intolerable curiosity, forcing on a stranger abominable or frivolous questions, then relapsing into apathy but rarely broken except by outbreaks of hate and the results of successful intrigue. It may be said that there are worse evils than apathy. There are worse evils and they prevail to a great extent in upper-class houses.

JEALOUSIES OF THE HAREM.

"On more than fifty occasions I have been asked by women for drugs which would kill the reigning favorite, or her boy, or make her ugly or odious. In the house of the Turkish Governor of an important vilayet where I was stormbound for a week, the favorite wife was ill, and the husband besought me to stay in her room lest some of the other women would make away with her. My presence was no restraint on the scenes of fiendishness which were enacted. Scandal, intrigue, fierce and cruel jealousies, counting jewels, painting the face, staining the hair, quarrels, eating to excess, getting rid of time by sleeping, listening to impure stories by professional reciters, and watching small dramas played by slaves, occupy the unbounded leisure of Eastern upper-class women.

"Of these plays, one of which was produced for my entertainment, I can only say that nothing more diabolically vicious could enter the polluted imagination of man, and it was truly piteous to see the keen, precocious interest with which young girl children, brought up amid polluting talk of their elders, gloated over scenes from which I was compelled to avert my eyes.

"Yet these illiterate, ignorant women, steeped in superstition, despised as they are in theory, wield an enormous influence, and that against Christianity. They bring up their children in the superstitions and customs which enslave themselves. They make marriages for their sons and rule their daughters-in-law. They have a genius for intrigue, and many a man in the confidence of a ruler or another loses his position owing to their intrigues. They conserve idolatries and keep fetich and demon worship alive in their homes. They drag the man back to heathen customs, and their influence accounts, perhaps, for the larger number of lapses from Christianity possible in the Christian life of most of the East unless the women are raised, and real converts among Asiatic women, especially among the Chinese, make admirable Christians.

"But owing to social customs, mission work among Eastern women can only be done by women. The medical woman finds ready access into their houses; for the non-medical woman the entrance into such a mixed crowd as I have described is a matter of difficulty, and requires not only the love of our sisters for Christ's sake, but for their own, much, very much of what has been well named 'the enthusiasm of humanity.' Everywhere I have seen that it is the woman richest in love who is the most successful missionary, and that for the unloving, the half-hearted, and the indolent there is no call and no room.

"The magnitude of the task, not only of conquest, but of reconquest, which lies before the Christian Church is one that demands our most serious consideration. To bring 500,000,000 of our fellow-women to a knowledge of a Saviour is the work especially given to women. I will not make any plea either for funds or workers. The Master, whom we all desire to honor, has made a distinct declaration—'He that reapeth receiveth wages and gathereth fruits unto life eternal'—a promise of a reward for work which can never fail. Yet, far away, on a thousand harvest fields, earth's whitened harvests ungarnered die."

Factor of Woman's Influence.

Mrs. Duncan McLaren of Edinburgh, the next speaker, dwelt upon "The Responsibility of Women in Regard to Mission Work."

"The influence of woman for weal or for woe," she said, "is a matter of very ancient history; it is also a matter of paramount up-to-date interest. During the ages that have intervened since the beginning of time, woman's influence has to a greater or less degree made itself felt, while in every epoch-making period there have arisen conspicuous examples of her power to make or mar the destinies of men.

"Nor is this influence confined to any one people; it is all embracing, for it is one of the strongest touches of nature which makes the whole world kin!' that she who rocks the cradle rules. This is one of the outstanding impressions of bidding memory which a visit to heathen lands makes plain, that however degraded and down-trodden woman may be, her influence cannot be destroyed. In the zenanas of India, in the crowded, comfortless homes of China, amid the wideawake Japanese, in the lowly kraals of Africa, this power is exercised, for sooner or later woman finds her kingdom, though oft 'tis but cometh not with observation.

"Our responsibility in regard to mission work is thus plain and pointed, because of woman's prevailing influence. Superstition forges many a heavy chain, and it is always around woman's neck that these links are most tightly fastened. Clinging with tenacity to customs hoary with age, she comes in many instances to hug these chains; thus we find that in dark heathen lands woman is ever the great obstructor to the spread of the light.

POISON FROM MOTHER TO CHILD.

"It is her hands that raise the highest barriers against the truth, it is from her lips that the poison flows which enters deepest into the life of the Nation, for, shut out from all that would enlighten, woman instills into her children's minds the darkness of her own. It is the O-basans of Japan, the Lao-taitais, or venerable grandmothers, of China, the Bibis of the Indian zenanas, who to-day are keeping many a man from entering the Kingdom. We shall never see noble men in heathen lands until there are enlightened women.

"Our responsibility in regard to these women is peculiar and pressing because the work of winning them for Christ has been laid upon us by the Lord of missions. To seek to raise the womanhood of the world to the high plane where God would have her take her place is most certainly a great and difficult undertaking, when we think of the numbers to be reached, and of the obstacles in the way.

"Certainly in this direction, increase of knowledge brings increase of responsibility, for the more we study missionary problems, the more closely do we see how much of the real undermining work in missions lies to woman's hands to accomplish. Rivers of error must be stemmed at the fountain head, and the source of the polluted rivers of idolatry and superstition is always found in the home. It is, therefore, in the homes that Christian women must seek to replace these poisoning streams with the pure water of life.

"Our responsibility must lead to pregnant and practical work, whether we are called to bear forth or send forth the word of life. We who tarry at home, if we are to divide the spoil with the multitude of women who publish the tidings abroad, must see to it that the responsibility resting on us is honestly faced and its claims fully met.

WOMAN'S SPECIAL PROVINCE.

"Responsibility lays another claim upon women in regard to the work of interesting the children. This is woman's special province, and it is work fraught with far-reaching issues.

"Again the responsibility rests upon us of developing organizations, and fostering the best methods for concerted work at home, by means of which increased interest and gifts may be obtained. In this let us aim high, never seeking to obtain spiritual ends by anything but spiritual means. There is a temptation in these pleasure-loving days to try to meet the world on its own ground by introducing into missionary methods worldly devices and plans. These may succeed in bringing out a greater number to a meeting where entertainment is linked to the imparting of missionary information, and it may seem as though an impetus was given to the cause, but if the motive be not enduring it proves but short lived, a mere flitting spasmodic, and fitful. Let us women ever seek a high ideal, remembering that 'they shoot too low who aim not at the stars.'

"It clearly lies within the province of woman's responsibility to use all talents in the service of the Master. Those who can wield a persuasive pen should help the editors to make our missionary magazines bright and attractive, and the many more who have a persuasive voice should seek the diffusion of these magazines in every way they can.

"Our responsibility lays profound and paramount claims on us when we think of the precious privileges that have been intrusted to us to pass on. The Master is still saying to His chosen ones, as He did long ago in the upper room, 'Let not your heart be troubled.' And the message of resurrection joy, first intrusted to women by the empty sepulchre, nas never been repealed. 'Go, tell, He is risen.' What a message for the women of to-day to carry to a sin-burdened world, for have we not in these words the keynote of the triumpa song of a ransomed world?"

POWER OF EDUCATED WOMANHOOD.

Miss Thoburn next appeared, in the old-time gray Methodist garb so closely resembling that of the Orthodox Friends. She has a deep, resonant voice, which reached every part of the great interior, and as some who had spoken before had not this oratorical excellence, her opening words were greeted with appreciative applause from the furthest galleries.

"The power of educated womannood—" she began, and then came the handclapping. "The power of educated womanhood is simply the power of skilled service. We are not in the world to be ministered unto but to minister. We are not greater than our Lord, whose feet were washed in loving gratitude by women to whom he had raised in service, and through this, womanhood to the high place it holds in all Christendom, by Himself taking the lowly servant's place and Himself washing the feet of His disciples, self-seeking and doubting though they were.

"Power is not manifested by the quality of the work we undertake, but by our success in the undertaking. The world is full of need, and every opportunity to help is a duty. Preparation for these duties is education, whatever form it may take or whatever service it may result in.

LOVE LACKS POWER OF SKILL.

"In a family where all are loving and naturally helpful in consequence, where one has the course of training in nursing, while all are as devoted, their uneducated hands lack the skill of hers and therefore the power. Love, great as it is, has not the power of skill.

"We know now that this instruction of little children is the most important thing in the whole course of education. The kindergarten system has shown us the far-reaching result of skilled teaching, a service so delightful and so important now that Miss Wiggins well says that 'no one who has had an opportunity to be a kindergartner would ever want to be an angel.' All the way up the training which means the educated mind and hand will find a way to power. We have found use for every faculty, natural and acquired, that we possess, we have found ourselves pioneers upon paths unknown and reformers to make crooked ones straight.

"It is cruel to the work and to the worker to send her to such labor without preparation. We have learned this. Boards are beginning to learn this, and to realize the importance of the missionary training school. No college can make up for it. The well-trained mind is the quickest to adapt itself to circumstances, but it will also feel more acutely failure due to its ignorance. We do poor work if it does not become self-propagating, if it does not inspire others to go and do likewise.

NEED OF ONE THE NEED OF ALL.

"In these days when the ends of the earth are met together, the need of one is the need of all. You have no cause here which does not touch some vital part of our work in India. Intemperance, divorce, degrading amusements, impure literature here are our troubles there, and we must know how to meet them.

"I heard Mr. Moody say last Summer that the principal heresies of to-day are being led by women. The necessity is to see to it that the higher education which our Eastern sisters are asking for be a Christian education, and that we give them the best training within our means for the development of the power that will be theirs for good or ill. Only yesterday Miss Singh was asked if she wouldn't take training for the stage, and the teacher offered to assist her. Similar offers are made to our young women in Calcutta.

"Let them go from our schools to be the best that we can be. 'For Thee for truth, Lord of my life, I go.'"

Address by Miss Singh.

Miss Singh stepped to the front from one of the rear rows of the platform. She was attired in Hindu dress and wore a white veil or mantilla over her dark dress. She wore a pair of large gold spectacles, and spoke freely, but with a decided accent, seldom referring to the notes which she held in her hand. She was introduced as a pupil of Miss Thoron, from Lucknow and Calcutta University, where she had graduated as one of five Hindu women, who carried off the highest honors amid a class of 700 men.

"It was my privilege a few weeks ago," she said, "to visit the City of Washington, and one afternoon we walked to Lincoln Park, and there I saw a statue which I shall never forget—a bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] In one hand he holds the Proclamation of Emancipation; the other is placed on the head of an African slave, whose fetters lie broken. The look of gratitude with which the slave is looking up to the emancipator is brought out beautifully by the artist.

"I could not help thinking that we women of the Orient should feel that same gratitude toward the women of England and America, for they have done and are doing in a measure for us what Lincoln and his men did for the American slaves.

SKILLED LABOR NEEDED.

"I do not wish to lower the work that is being done by the Bible women. I am here to plead for the skilled labor that we need out in India. Fifteen years ago there was but one women's college in all Asia and that was a heathen college. True it is that the money for it had been given by a Scotch gentleman. Now we have three in India, three in Japan, three

FIRE DROVE OUT TENANTS

Rapid Spread of Flames Caused Panic in Triple Apartment.

MANY RESCUES REPORTED.

Fireman Was Overcome and Removed to a Hospital—The Loss Estimated at $50,000.

Fire that originated in the rear of the basement of the five-story triple apartment house at 306 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon spread rapidly throughout the entire building, communicated to 304 next door, and, spreading through that to 302, drove forty-five families into the street and caused a loss to buildings and contents of $50,000. Lack of force in water supply increased the danger. Three alarms were sent in in quick succession. Many rescues were made by the police and firemen and many of the occupants of the three buildings had narrow escapes.

Fireman George F. Ricketts, attached to Engine Company No. 56, stationed in Eighty-third Street, was overcome by heat and smoke while working on the top floor of 304 and was taken from the building by his comrades. He was attended by Dr. William Donovan of 407 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and taken to J. Hood Wright Hospital.

The fire was first discovered by Mrs. Frank Strasburger, who lived on the second floor of 302. On going to the window she saw the smoke pouring out of one of the rear windows of 306. She ran into the street and to the vestibule of both 304 and 306 and gave the alarm to the occupants. Mounted Policeman George McKee, on duty on Seventh Avenue, saw the smoke coming from the burning building and rode rapidly to the house. An alarm was sent in and Hook and Ladder Company No. 23 responded.

The fire in the meantime had spread with amazing rapidity throughout the entire building No. 306. The occupants were taken wholly by surprise. So quickly did the fire gain headway that they crowded out onto the fire escapes in such confusion as to hinder each other in getting down.

The members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 23 placed ladders up the front of the building and up the fire escapes. In this manner they took twenty-two persons out of the building. Policeman McGee made his way into the front of the building and up the stairs to the fifth floor, where he found a woman and child, and carried them safely to the street. He made several other rescues.

On the first floor of 306 lived Mrs. Constance Stover, who was asleep in her apartments when she discovered the fire. She ran out into the hallway and made her way into the street, but in doing so had to pass through thick smoke and flames. Her hair was totally burned from her head, her eyebrows were singed, and her face blackened by the smoke.

Bicycle Policeman Sturden, who is on duty at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, carried two girls down the fire escape from the third floor of 306.

James Fox, who refused to give his residence, aided the police and firemen materially in getting the frightened tenants out of the building. One of the rescues made by him was that of Mrs. Rease, who lived on the third floor.

By the time the occupants had been safely gotten out of 306 nearly all the tenants of 304 had fled into the street. Those remaining had been assisted out by the police and firemen, and the rescuers then turned their attention to 302, into which the fire had spread. On the first floor of 302 lived Mrs. John Caldwell. She was ill in bed, and beside her lay an infant born Wednesday. Police Captain Kirschner of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station had been notified of the woman's condition. When he saw that the fire was spreading into that building he, with Roundsman Dougherty and Policeman Peterson, went to Mrs. Caldwell's apartment, and, picking up the mattress, carried the woman and baby across the street into a neighboring house.

It was at first thought by Chief Croker that the three buildings were doomed, but after an hour and a half of hard work the progress of the flames was stopped. No. 306 was almost completely gutted by the flames. No. 304 was completely destroyed from the second floor up, and the top floor and roof of 302 were totally destroyed.

Engine No. 58, stationed in One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, while on the way to the fire, ran into an elevated railroad pillar at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue. The shock was so great that the horses were torn loose and one thrown to the pavement. The other ran away, but was caught at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Traffic on the Eighth Avenue street car line was blocked at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street. At the hour the fire started, hundreds of people were on the cars on their way to the ball game at the Polo Grounds. They added to the crowd that gathered.

The buildings are owned by Ehrenrich Brothers, coal dealers at First Avenue and Sixty-first Street. They stated that the loss on the buildings was $50,000. They had insurance for $60,000. Fire Chief Croker estimated the loss on the buildings and contents at between $50,000 and $60,000.

Among the firemen who did effective work in the matter of rescues were Firemen Roach, Argue Browning, and Gulick, all attached to Hook and Ladder Truck No 23.

There was a difference of opinion as to the origin of the fire. Some believed it was caused by sulphur being used as a disinfectant in the cellar of No. 306. Others thought it an explosion of gas. There was an explosion about the time the fire started.

PANIC ON FERRYBOAT.

Ryan Arrested for Shouting to Passengers: "The Boat Is Sinking!"

Edward Ryan of 655 Water Street, Manhattan, was yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court, Brooklyn, remanded for a hearing Monday on the charge of disorderly conduct. He is thirty-one years old, and late on Wednesday night he created a panic on the Grand Street ferryboat Virginia by running through the ladies' cabin and shouting:

"The boat is sinking; put on life preservers!"

There were about forty women in the cabins, some of whom had children with them. The boat was proceeding to its Williamsburg slip, and was in midstream when Ryan began the exploit. The passengers began to scream, and while some ran out of the cabins others remained to get life preservers.

The boat was stopped and Ryan, on the orders of the pilot, was taken in charge by the deck hands.

Their protection probably saved him from being thrown overboard. He was arrested when the boat was docked. An indignant crowd followed him to the police station.

In court yesterday Ryan said he shouted only as a joke.

McENROY FAILED TO JUMP.

Was Arrested Preparing in Sight of Police to Take Bridge Plunge.

What the bridge police designate as a "bluff" to jump from the Brooklyn Bridge was made yesterday afternoon by Charles McEnroy, a professional life saver in the Summer months at Rockaway Beach. He not only did not jump, but he took a great while to get off his cumbersome clothing, in plain sight of many persons, including policemen and trolley car conductors and the passengers on the cars, and succeeded in giving the police ample time to take him into custody and lock him up.

It was about 5:30 o'clock when McEnroy boarded a trolley car at the Park Row entrance of the bridge. He rode unnoticed till with a flourish he jumped off and stood at a point over the Clyde dock roof. He was very deliberate about removing his overcoat, under coat, waistcoat, and trousers, exposing a swimming suit.

This took some time and Policeman McGivney, who was on duty near by, ran to him and placed him under arrest. McEnroy was taken to the Washington Street Police Station in Brooklyn and locked up. He gave his name, and said he was forty years old, and in the Winter he said he lived at 264 First Avenue, Manhattan.

When questioned by the police, he said that he did not want notoriety, but was going to jump to aid the Life Savers' Home Fund. Jan. 20 last McEnroy hired a cab and drove to the bridge entrance, expecting, it is said, to jump from the bridge. Some one who knew his alleged intentions had already given away the case to the police, but at any rate he got into a tangle with the cab driver at the Park Row entrance and was arrested. On that occasion he had not money enough to pay the cabby, as only 5 cents were found in his pockets. He was equally "short" yesterday.

CLARK FRIENDLESS IN SENATE.

Still Has Hopes of Keeping His Seat—His Friends Say He Has Made a Blunder.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—W. A. Clark of Montana, who may be turned out of the Senate next Monday, has lost perhaps the only vote he would have received if the Quay case had not been closed by a vote keeping Mr. Quay out. An effort has been made to-day to ascertain whether there is any foundation for the hope on Mr. Clark's part that he will have an apologist in the body, but if there is one he has succeeded in keeping his determination secret.

Already it is learned from some of Mr. Clark's friends out of the Senate that they think he made a tactical blunder in not accepting at once the hint conveyed by the publication of the unanimous report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

"If he had arisen the day after that report was made," said a member of the committee, "and had made the speech I think he should have made, he might have gone home with some credit and a better chance for vindication. He had the chance to get up and assure the Senate that he could not, with self-respect, remain in the body after a committee of its members had decided him to be unfit to occupy a seat.

"With a declaration that he felt entirely innocent of the crimes attributed to him, and an expression of willingness to abide by another test of the wishes of the people of Montana, he would, by offering his resignation, have won some reputation for courage, and would also have saved himself the unnecessary humiliation of a vote of expulsion."

So far as can be learned to-night, Mr. Clark's plans have not contemplated resignation. He has held on to the hope that he may yet be allowed to remain in his seat, but he alone cherishes that expectation. The Senate would feel greatly relieved if on Friday or Saturday he would resign with or without a speech of explanation.

ANOTHER DELEGATE FROM INDIA.

Picturesque Sooboonagam Amanal Arrives on the Germanic.

Sooboonagam Amanal, a young Brahmin woman, who embraced Christianity and has come to America to attend the Ecumenical Conference, arrived on the steamship Germanic, which reached her dock last evening. She was resplendent in her Oriental costume, which consisted of a magnificently brocaded crimson shawl, a dark red brocaded petticoat, and a white linen flowing waist. She was bareheaded, and wore sandals. Her raven-black hair set off an olive complexion.

She speaks but little English, and comes of one of the best families of Southern India. Her father was a Judge, and when the young woman embraced Christianity she relinquished her claim to several million rupees, and was renounced and "buried" by her family. The back of her hands and some of the portions of her body are tattooed.

Miss Amanal was accompanied on her voyage from India by Miss Grace Stephens, who was born in India, and is the Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Lenawaha. The two missionaries will be the guests of Mrs. J. N. Cornell of 29 East Thirty-seventh Street, and upon leaving New York will proceed to Chicago, there to attend the National Methodist Episcopal Conference.

They were met at the pier by the Rev. Dr. Rudisell, agent of the Methodist Episcopal Publishing House in Madras, India, and by the Rev. Dr. J. F. Stone, and by Mrs. Stephens of Baltimore, who, although no relative of Miss Grace Stephens, is prominent in missionary circles.

JEWISH FUND FOR INDIA.

Dr. Harris of Temple Israel, Harlem, Would Aid the Famine Sufferers.

The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris has issued the following letter to the Jewish press of America, to appear in their issues of to-day.

"The story of fifty millions starving that comes to us from across the seas cannot be read by any humane person without his feeling that to do nothing to alleviate this suffering would be a crime. It is the greatest famine of the century. It is not then enough to say that we ought to join in the work of rescue, but that we must. The only question is how.

"Many Christian denominations in this land—in all lands—are making systematic appeals and forwarding the funds gathered to India without delay. Doubtless individual Jews have sent donations to The Christian Herald, the Salvation Army and other relief organizations.

"The purpose of this letter is to create a Jewish relief fund for the Indian famine sufferers. I think Jews should go on record here. The advantage of concentrating our forces instead of scattering them will be that we will gather more money and save more lives, not to mention the added lustre brought to the Jewish name.

"I therefore appeal to every rabbi to preach the urgency of this duty to starving humanity. After a sermon on this subject in my own pulpit (Temple Israel of Harlem) the response was enthusiastic. No collection was taken up, yet money is already pouring in upon me.

"I propose that all our donations be accumulated under one head—the Council of Jewish Women. It did magnificent work for the Red Cross during the Cuban war. Surely the need is at least as great and the cause is at least as worthy.

"I am writing to the President of the New York Section at this sitting. Probably some action will have been taken by the time this letter is published. Should the Council consent to undertake this mission, I will gladly hand over to it the money I already have in hand.

"The time is short, the work is great, the necessity is urgent; we are not expected to finish the work, but we are not exempt from doing our share.

"Two dollars will save a life until the harvest."

A HOUSE HALTS TRAINS.

Putnam Railroad Blocked by Building Getting Stuck on the Tracks.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 26.—The Putnam Railroad was blocked for several hours this morning by the stalling of a house, which was being moved across the tracks.

The building formerly belonged to the Tarrytown Water Company, but was sold to John D. Rockefeller and was being moved to property belonging to him. When it was upon the rails a jack slipped and the house had to be jacked up again before it could proceed.

DEPUTIES IN PLACE OF TROOPS.

Gen. Roe and Sheriff Molloy Find Soldiers No Longer Needed at Croton.

CROTON LANDING, N. Y., April 26.—Gen. Roe and Sheriff Molloy had a conference here this afternoon, at which it was decided that they had no further use for troops here. Before arriving at this decision they visited the Cornell Dam to get a complete understanding of the situation.

The soldiers will leave for home to-morrow morning. Sheriff Molloy says that the places of the troops will be taken by a force of twenty-five deputies, armed with Winchester rifles. He thinks this number of armed deputies will be sufficient to maintain order and protect property.

MAGIE MAY BE CHANCELLOR.

Promotion for New Jersey's Chief Justice—Changes on Supreme Bench.

TRENTON, N. J., April 26.—Gov. Voorhees said to-day that he would announce to-morrow his choice of a successor to Chancellor McGill, who died in Jersey City Saturday.

It is generally believed that the Governor will name Chief Justice Magie of the Supreme Court, and that he will promote an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to the Chief Justiceship. The choice for the latter position is believed to lie between Justices Collins and Gummere.

Judge Fort of Essex County, it is now said, will be the new Associate Justice.

Fire Leaves Fourteen Families Homeless

WOONSOCKET, R. I., April 26.—Fire at Harrisville to-day left fourteen families homeless, burned out five stores and a society hall, destroying in all fourteen buildings, with a total loss of $25,000. The insurance is $15,000. The village has no Fire Department or apparatus

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL SOLD FOR $4,225,000

W. P. Eno's Record Bid for New York Real Estate.

OLD DELMONICO'S BOUGHT IN

Price Paid by Interested Parties, $950,000—Syndicate May Be Behind Hotel Purchase.

The largest crowd that ever gathered in the Trinity Building Salesroom heard Auctioneer Meyer cry "Sold to William P. Eno for $4,225,000" at 12:45 yesterday afternoon. Twice with uplifted hand and amid perfect silence he had called out the largest bid that had ever been made for a piece of New York City real estate. Then, after the usual "last call—are you all done," the hand came down with a bang and the much-talked-about auction sale of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and Madison Square Theatre was an accomplished fact.

The sale of the Delmonico property at Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and Twenty-sixth Street, important by itself, but insignificant by comparison, followed. Auctioneer Meyer recounted all the features that contribute to the value of this parcel, and jokingly appraised at $500,000 the wealth of tradition which it carries with it. Tradition was not marketable at 111 Broadway, however, and Broker Charles S. Brown, acting in behalf of interested parties, took the property on a bid of $950,000.

The crowd that turned out for these two extraordinary offerings taxed to its utmost the capacity of the salesroom. It was a peculiar crowd in one respect. Its objects were solely those of curiosity, and while brokers or their clerks were everywhere in evidence, the really big men in the real estate world, whose attendance had been expected as a matter of course, were conspicuously absent.

By way of whetting the appetite for the feast that was to follow, Auctioneer Meyer first disposed of two foreclosure offerings and of the property 27 Union Square West. When bids were called for on the Fifth Avenue Hotel, W. H. Morrell, who had been authorized by the Eno heirs to start the bidding, made the opening offer of $3,000,000. Somebody added another $250,000, and then by jumps of $50,000 the price went to $4,150,000. Five-thousand-dollar bids were then taken up to the knock-down figure. Up to $4,000,000 Douglas Robinson was an active bidder, but there is absolutely no foundation for a report that he was acting in the interest of the Astors.

The Delmonico property, owned by the Montgomery estate, was started at $600,000, but the competition was of that half-hearted sort, which made it evident after the first few bids that no outsider would take the parcel.

The plot covered by the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the Madison Square Theatre extends westerly from Broadway and Fifth Avenue, 265.3 feet on Twenty-fourth Street and 213.2 feet on Twenty-third Street, and contains 49,333 square feet, or nearly twenty full city lots. The late Amos R. Eno bought this land with five adjoining lots from John R. Monnot in 1855 and 1856 for total considerations of $260,000. The construction of the hotel was begun immediately, and the house was opened in 1859 under the management of its present lessees, Hitchcock, Darling & Co. On the site of the Madison Square Theatre the Fifth Avenue Opera House was opened in 1865. It was succeeded in 1867 by Brougham's Lyceum, a new building, which became the Fifth Avenue Theatre in 1868. In 1872 Augustin Daly became its lessee and manager, but it was burned the next year. Then, in 1890, the Mallory brothers, owners of the Churchman, built the present theatre, from plans by Steele Mackaye. The hotel is leased until Aug. 1, 1903, at an annual rental of $180,000, taxes and repairs, and the theatre until Oct. 1, 1963, at an annual rental of $16,500. The valuation placed upon the hotel in the assessment rolls is $3,000,000, and that upon the theatre $1,150,000, or, combined, but $75,000 less than yesterday's knock-down price.

William P. Eno has been a heavy buyer at all the Eno sales. It was he who purchased the famous "flatiron" at the junction of Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and Twenty-third Street, for $680,000, and subsequently resold it to Samuel and Mott I. Newhouse for an expressed consideration of $800,725. The total amount realized so far from the auction sales of the Eno holdings is $10,930,900.

It was stated by a well-informed gentleman at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that William P. Eno acted as a representative of a syndicate which can readily produce $10,000,000. As the story goes, Hitchcock, Darling & Co. will continue in the management of the hotel until the expiration of their lease, in 1903. Then the building will be razed and a mammoth office building covering the entire site sold yesterday will be erected.

Before that time arrives, however, it was said, a spacious hotel will be in course of erection by the same syndicate on the site of the old Brunswick Hotel and adjoining property at Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets and Fifth Avenue.

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN CHICAGO.

Tells Reporters His Decision Not to Run for Vice President Is Unalterable.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of New York, declared to-day he would rather be in private life than be Vice President of the United States. He said his position in regard to the Republican nomination for the Vice Presidency was absolutely unalterable.

He said he would be glad if the Republicans of New York should renominate him for Governor, and expressed the belief that he could be of more service to his party and the public in that position than as Vice President.

The Governor asked to be excused from discussing general politics. In reply to a question as to how he regarded Admiral Dewey as a Presidential possibility, he said the Admiral was a personal friend of his and he did not care to talk of him politically.

Gov. Roosevelt arrived in Chicago late to-day. He is on his way to Galena, where he is to be the orator on the occasion of Grant's birthday to-morrow.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE EXERCISES.

Thirty-second Anniversary Celebrated—New Yorkers Spoke.

HAMPTON, Va., April 26.—The thirty-second anniversary exercises of the Normal and Agricultural Institute were held here to-day. The programme was of an interesting character, representatives of the Indian and negro races contributing essays upon education, art, literature, and mechanics. Superintendent Frissels presided.

Among those who made addresses were J. L. M. Curry of Washington, R. C. Ogden of New York, Walter R. Page of New York, James Russell, Dean of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, and Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala.

AUTOMOBILES TO TOW BOATS.

Electric Motor to be Used on the Delaware and Raritan Canal.

TRENTON, N. J., April 26.—The first of the electric motors to be used on the Delaware and Raritan Canal for the propulsion of boats arrived here to-day. The motor is in form of an automobile, and will travel along the towpath, propelling the boat with a tow line.

The Delaware and Raritan, it is thought, will be the first canal in the world to be equipped with electricity for the propelling of boats, and it is believed that this new method will materially reduce the cost of transportation. The motors are being provided by the Erie Canal Electric Traction Company, which has contracts for equipping other canals.

Superintendent Henry W. Dunn of the canal company, which is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, said to-night that one of these motors would travel at the rate of five miles an hour with from three to five boats in tow.

POST OFFICE BILL PASSED

House Approves Appropriations After Four Days' Discussion.

SPECIAL MAIL FACILITIES

The Usual Attack on New York and Southern Arrangement Fails—More Pay for Letter Carriers.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—After four days of discussion the House to-day completed the consideration of and passed the Post Office Appropriation bill. The attempt to strike out the $171,288 for special mail facilities from New York to New Orleans and $25,000 from Kansas City to Newton, Kas., failed, meeting the fate it has ever since the appropriation was placed in the bill in 1893. The House by a large majority stood by the amendment to give extra compensation to letter carriers for work in excess of forty-eight hours a week, although the carriers were said by Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) to be opposed to it. The salaries of 479 railway postal clerks, class of five A, were increased from $1,300 to $1,400. Two hours were devoted to debate of the provisions for special mail facilities. Mr. Little (Dem., Ark.,) opened in opposition, reiterating the old arguments. He declared that these items were relics of the most vicious system of legislation that ever invaded Congress.

Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.,) favored the appropriation for the Southern mail subsidy, which, he said was necessary to keep up quick communication with the South. The particular train which carried the mail to the South from New York, he added, would not be run were the appropriation withdrawn. All the Boards of Trade in the South, he asserted, had petitioned for a continuance of the appropriation.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) vigorously opposed the appropriation. It was of no benefit to the people of the South, he said. It went into the pockets of a syndicate which resided partly in New York, partly in Great Britain, and partly in Germany. He denominated it a "job," part of the scheme in which the pneumatic advocates were interested. The people who supported one, he said, as a rule would support the other. All these "jobs" he declared should be defeated.

After some further debate by Messrs. Bingham, (Rep., Penn.,) McPherson, (Rep., Iowa,) and Swanson, (Dem., Va.,) in favor of the appropriation, and Mr. Brownell, (Rep., Ohio,) against them, Mr. Little (Dem., Ark.,) moved to strike out the appropriation for special mail facilities from New York to New Orleans. Defeated, 41 to 90. The motion to strike out the appropriation for special facilities from Kansas City, Mo., to Newton, Kas., also was lost, 35 to 82.

The bill was then reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole and passed without further amendment.

PETITION FOR PNEUMATIC TUBES.

Merchants' Association Asks House to Reconsider Its Action.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—While the Post Office Appropriation Bill was under discussion in the House to-day, Mr. Cummings, (Dem. N. Y.,) sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the following petition from New York, which he said he had been requested by telegraph to present to the House:

The Merchants' Association respectfully petitions Congress to reconsider its decision striking the item for pneumatic tube service from the Post Office Appropriation bill. The following reasons are believed entitled to consideration:

First—There is no specific charge of bribery or corruption in connection with this matter. General charges should not be recognized.

Second—New York City is not simply a local Post Office. It is the clearing house of the country for incoming and outgoing mails.

Third—New York received not $1 extra appropriation for the service it renders the different trade centres in doing this work.

Fourth—New York has returned $5,578,933.

Fifth—The present facilities for handling the mails, both local and foreign, are entirely inadequate for the business done. This country has made rapid strides in manufacturing industries which have sprung up through the country, and the Middle West is now the centre of manufactures.

The markets of the world are calling for our goods. Every facility should be given the clearing house for foreign mails. A few minutes' delay frequently means a loss of from one to five days' time. First-class mail earns a large revenue for the Government. The barnacles attached to the service cause a deficiency and should be removed. This is an age of trade and commerce, and every improvement in the postal service should be adopted, no matter whether controlled by private individuals, corporations, or the Government.

The City of New York, locally, can take care of itself, but to be the effective clearing house of the country it should have every facility that human ingenuity can devise, and not be hampered by prejudice or parsimony. Every facility should be given our manufacturing industries seeking the markets of the world.

The House took no action on the petition.

NEILSON RESENTS ATTACK.

Mr. Cleveland's Post Office Official Answers Representative Moody.

Gen. Charles Neilson of Maryland, Second Assistant Postmaster General under President Cleveland, was in New York yesterday and denounced in strong terms the charges as insinuated against him in the House of Representatives on Wednesday by Representative Moody of Massachusetts. Mr. Moody intimated that Gen. Neilson had sustained improper relations with the Pneumatic Tube Company of this city. In speaking of the matter Gen. Neilson said:

"It is an outrage to attack a private citizen in this manner, particularly when I at present have nothing to do with the matter in question.

"I doubt if Mr. Moody or any other member of Congress would dare to indulge in such contemptible inuendoes except from behind the bulwark of official privilege. Perhaps there is no redress for me, except a personal one. If I consulted my feelings in that matter I would have that."

Gen. Neilson made an extended statement relative to the Pneumatic Tube Company and his connection with it. He was, he said, proud to have been connected with the company after his retirement from public life, as it was a perfectly reputable and worthy concern.

NO VOTE IN THE SCOTT CONTEST.

Case Goes Over Until To-day—Senator Pettus Resents Interruption.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Almost the entire session of the Senate to-day was devoted to consideration of the right of Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia to retain his seat in the Senate. Mr. Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) who alone of the members of the Committee of Privileges and Elections is opposed to the claim of Mr. Scott to a seat, made an elaborate argument to sustain his views. Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) spoke in favor of his colleague's contention. Mr. McComas, (Rep., Md.,) Mr. Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Mr. Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) and Mr. Allen, (Rep., Neb.,) spoke in support of the resolution declaring Mr. Scott entitled to his seat. An effort was made to fix a time for a vote upon the case, but Mr. Pettus objected, denouncing the effort as "indecent haste." The case then went over until to-morrow.

A diverting incident in the debate grew out of a request by Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) to put a question to Mr. Pettus, who had the floor.

"I shall not yield for debate of this question," said the Alabama Senator. "It is not fair and it is not just for a Senator to interrupt an argument for the purpose of seeing whether he can debate the question better than the man on the floor."

"I think," said Mr. Spooner, "it would have been courteous in the Senator to have assumed that I desired simply to ask a question."

"Oh, no," resumed Mr. Pettus, "it would not be; I have heard the Senator debate positions after asking a question. I took a necessary precaution. I do not approve of this practice of interrupting arguments. I believe that a Senator has a right to interrupt another to obtain information or to correct misstatements, as the Senator from Maryland has interrupted me, but this way of just budging into the middle of an argument is excessively bad manners, even if it does so often occur in the United States Senate."

Mr. Pettus's reply brought a sally of laughter from the Senate.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

Adverse Report on It by the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce reported to-day adversely on the bill enlarging the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The bill, however, was not indefinitely postponed when reported, as most bills are when sent back from committee with unfavorable recommendation, but was placed upon the calendar, so that it may be called up and acted upon just as if it had been reported favorably.

The vote in committee against the bill was 5 to 4. The four Senators who voted for the bill were Messrs. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) and Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) and those who cast their votes in the negative were Messrs. Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,) Kean, (Rep., N. J.,) and Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)

Railroad Pass Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce to-day authorized a favorable report upon Senator Chandler's bill concerning the giving of railroad passes. It prohibits the issuing of free passes, except as authorized by existing law, and classifies such conduct as "unjust discrimination," making corporations as well as individuals liable for an infraction of the law. It also requires corporations granting passes to keep a record of them, which shall be open to the inspection of stockholders.

NEW EIGHT-HOUR LAW FAVORED.

House Committee Will Report Gardner Bill Providing a Penalty.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The House Committee on Labor at a special meeting to-day directed a favorable report on the Gardner Eight-Hour bill, which has attracted much attention in labor circles and among contractors for Government work. The vote was unanimous in its favor. In its amended form the bill is as follows:

That each and every contract hereafter made to which the United States, any Territory, or the District of Columbia is a party, and every such contract made for or on behalf of the United States, or any Territory, or said District of Columbia, which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics, shall contain a provision that no laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated by the contract in the employ of the contractor, or any sub-contractor, contracting for any part of said work, shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day; and each and every such contract shall stipulate a penalty for each violation of the provision directed by this act of $5 for each laborer or mechanic, for each and every calendar day in which he shall labor more than eight hours; and any officer or person designated as Inspector of the work to be performed under any such contract, or to aid in enforcing the fulfillment thereof, shall, upon observation or investigation, report to the proper officer of the United States for any Territory or the District of Columbia, all violations of the provision in this act directed to be made in each and every such contract, and the amount of the penalties stipulated in any such contract shall be withheld by the officer or person whose duty it shall be to pay the moneys due under such contract, whether the violation of the provisions of such contract is by the contractor, his agents, or employes, or any sub-contractor, his agents, or employes. No person on behalf of the United States, or any Territory or the District of Columbia, shall rebate or remit any penalty imposed under any provision or stipulation herein provided for, unless upon a finding which he shall make up and certify that such penalty was imposed by reason of an error in fact.

Nothing in this act shall apply to contracts for transportation by land or water, or so much of any contract as is to be performed by way of transportation, or for such materials as may usually be bought in open market, whether made to conform to particular specifications or not. The proper officer, on behalf of the United States, any Territory, or the District of Columbia, may waive the provisions and stipulations in this act provided for as to contracts for military or naval works or supplies during time of war, or a time when war is imminent. No penalty shall be exacted for violations of such provisions due to extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood, or danger to life or property.

Nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal or modify Chapter 352 of the laws of the Fifty-second Congress, approved Aug. 1, 1892, or as an attempt to abridge the pardoning power of the Executive.

TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM CUBA.

Resolution in the Senate Sets July 4 as the Date.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Senator Mason (Rep., Ill.,) to-day introduced a joint resolution in the Senate requesting the President to withdraw the forces of the United States from Cuba so as to turn the Government of that island over to the Cubans by the 4th of next July.

The resolution is preceded by a preamble setting forth that in entering upon the war with Spain the United States disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty over the island; that the United States is under treaty obligation to give independence to the Cuban people; that the continuance of the United States in possession of the island has excited the attention of the world and is exciting the apprehension of the people of Cuba"; that under the Monroe doctrine the island is safe from invasion; that "the Cubans have shown a disposition to make their best efforts to govern themselves, and can undoubtedly do so without endangering life or property; and that the United States has done all that could be expected of it."

The full text of the resolution follows:

That the President of the United States is hereby requested to withdraw the forces of the United States as rapidly as may be done with convenience and safety, and that on the 4th day of July, 1900, all civil and military power of the United States be turned over and surrendered to the people of the Island of Cuba.

TROOPS ORDERED TO CUBA.

Nearly 400 Men for Havana and Santiago—All Have a Year to Serve.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Orders have been issued for the transfer of 118 men of the depot battalion of the First Infantry from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Havana, Cuba; 190 men of the depot battalion of the Fifth Infantry from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Santiago, Cuba, and 85 men of the depot battalion of the Eighth Infantry from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Havana.

These transfers are made with a view to the distribution of the men to companies of the active battalions in Cuba. A possibly significant feature of the orders for these transfers is that the selections are confined to men who have not less than one year to serve in their present enlistment. That is taken to mean that the military occupation of Cuba is not likely to be entirely abandoned for at least a year to come.

CANCELS CANAL CONCESSION.

Nicaragua Takes Action Against Maritime Canal Company.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Nicaraguan Government has finally canceled the concession to the Maritime Canal Company to construct a ship canal across Nicaragua. This decision is the result of proceedings covering a period of nearly seven months. The original concession would have expired Oct. 5 last, but the company applied for an extension of the period. This was refused by the Nicaraguan Government, and then the company, contending that it had been prevented by circumstances beyond its control from carrying out its contract, had resort to an article in the contract providing for a settlement of differences between the company and the Nicaraguan Government by means of arbitration.

The Nicaraguan Government admitted the obligation to arbitrate the matter, and appointed its arbitrators. The company was invited to do likewise, but being notified that in accordance with the common law of nations it must name Nicaraguans as arbitrators, it failed to do so. On Jan. 31 the Nicaraguan fiscal solicitor appeared before the Superior Court and asked for a judgment against the company by default on the ground that not only had it failed to appoint its arbitrators, but that it also had failed to take an appeal to the court within the legal period of four months allowed for that purpose.

Since that date the matter has been held under consideration, and the United States Minister, Mr. Marry, has been at Managua, seeking to effect a just settlement of the issue. Information has just reached here that the courts, having decided against the company's claims, the Nicaraguan Government has refused to extend the period of time allowed for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the Maritime Canal Company, and has vacated its concession.

Have You Had Your Box Yet?

There was a box of Veronese Biscuit made for you; if you haven't bought it yet, ask your caterer or grocer. You will become acquainted with a wonderful new flavor and a crisp and delightful baking that the world never knew before the day of Veronese Biscuit. They are baked in the famous English ovens that serve all Europe's epicures, and packed in an airtight package that keeps them ovenfresh.

At caterers or grocers in large or small packages.

Veronese Biscuit

GOV. ALLEN'S INAUGURATION.

All Porto Rico Citizens Are Invited to Observe May 1 as a Holiday.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 26.—Gov. Gen. Davis, through a general order, has announced to the people of Porto Rico that the inauguration of Civil Governor Allen will take place in the Executive Mansion on May 1. Following the time-honored custom of the island, the day's ceremonies will begin with sunrise serenades by bands of music, followed at 9 o'clock by military, naval, and civic parades, which will be reviewed by the Governor on the Plaza Principal.

Tuesday, May 1, will be observed as a general holiday throughout the island. The citizens are invited to suspend their ordinary vocations and to unite in honoring the day, which is designed to be forever memorial in the history of Porto Rico.

The following have been appointed members of the Committee of Arrangements: Mayor Egoschue, Col. Nye, Messrs. Rosy and Navarro, and Col. Buchanan, who will be Grand Marshal.

The parade will consist of four companies of the Porto Rico Regiment of Marines, the civil societies, and the troops, who will wear white helmets, blue blouses, and white trousers. They will be headed by the band of the Eleventh Regiment.

Gov. Allen will probably arrive here tomorrow, when Gen. Davis will visit the Dolphin and arrange with the new Governor the programme for his disembarkation. Gov. Allen will probably be escorted from the wharf to his mansion by detachments from the Porto Rico regiments and the insular and municipal police.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Charles G. Treat, Adjutant Seventh Artillery, is relieved from temporary duty at headquarters of the army, and will join his regiment.

Transfers in the Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers: First Lieut. Daniel J. Moynihan, from Company M to Company A; First Lieut. William H. Plummer, from Company A to Company M.

Major George M. Dunn, Judge Advocate United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty in the Department of Santiago and Porto Principe, and will proceed to Quemados, Cuba, and report to the commanding General, Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio, for duty as Judge Advocate of that department, vice Capt. Harry F. Jackson, who is hereby relieved.

Second Lieut. Charles O. Pierson, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the United States upon tender of his resignation, to take effect April 30.

Capt. Montgomery M. Macomb, Seventh Artillery, will report to the Depot Quartermaster, Washington, on official business pertaining to the inspection of forty-one artillery horses to be purchased, under the direction of the latter officer, for Light Battery M, Seventh Artillery.

Transfers in the Seventeenth Infantry: First Lieut. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., to Company B; First Lieut. James E. Bell to Company F.

Second Lieut. Nathaniel R. Chamblissa, Eighth Infantry, will proceed to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and report to the Surgeon in charge of the general hospital at that place for observation and treatment.

Capt. George O. Squier, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed to Governor's Island and Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the Signal Corps of the army.

Brig. Gen. William Ludlow will proceed from New York City to Washington on official business pertaining to the War College.

First Lieut. Robert H. Allen, Fourteenth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and enter upon duty as Assistant to the Constructing Quartermaster at that post.

Capt. Frederick A. Clayton, Quartermaster Fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, (Post Quartermaster Sergeant United States Army,) having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the United States, to take effect April 30.

Navy.

Commander E. D. Taussig's order of March 29 is modified: he is detached from the Thirteenth Lighthouse District, May 7, and ordered to the Asiatic Station via mail steamer of May 11, instead of by the Solace.

Commander W. P. Day's order of March 27 is modified, he will report for duty in charge of the Thirteenth Lighthouse District, May 7, instead of April 28.

Ensign W. T. Cluverius is detached from the Naval Academy May 1, and ordered to the Newport as watch and division officer same day.

Naval Cadet C. L. Smith is detached from the Marcellus and will report to the commander in chief at Hampton Roads for examination.

W. C. Asserron and A. H. McCarthy are commissioned Ensigns.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Buffalo has arrived at Norfolk.

The Potomac has sailed from Ann

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Buildin- of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

EVACUATING CUBA.

Senator MASON of Illinois is working hard for the reputation of the most unsafe and least trustworthy statesman in the body to which he belongs. Considering the competition, he is getting on very well toward his object. We can scarcely imagine any other Senator, excepting possibly the cheerful ALLEN, who would have introduced the resolution fathered yesterday by Senator MASON, fixing the Fourth of July next as the day on which we should turn over Cuba to the inhabitants thereof. Even Senator MASON, we are willing to believe, would not have introduced it if there had been any chance of its being adopted. The responsibility would be too grave.

We are just trying an experiment in establishing local self-government in the Cuban communities, by way of political training, among other things. It is quite too early to say that that experiment is successful. Until it is successful there can be no question, among rational Americans who realize the responsibilities we have assumed, of extending the experiment to cover the entire destiny of the island. There is not an American officer or an American civilian who knows anything about the condition of Cuba who has recommended any such action as Senator MASON pretends to propose. There is no Cuban who has any stake in the prosperity of Cuba who would not look upon it with fear and horror. There is absolutely nothing to be said in its favor, and everything to be said against it. And yet Senator MASON springs it upon the Senate and the country "in gayety of heart."

We repeat that we do not believe he would make his proposition if he did not know there was no chance at all of success for it. But why should he make it? Is it possible that he imagines that such a foolish and dangerous suggestion will conduce to his personal popularity in Illinois, or anywhere else in these United States?

THE CAMPAIGN.

It is plain that Lord ROBERTS has been trying to repeat the manoeuvre by which he first cornered and then captured CRONJE and his three thousand. It is plain also that he has been baffled in the attempt. The Boers have shown the superiority of information which the fighting in a country entirely friendly to them and entirely hostile to the British gives them. They have also shown again the superiority in mobility which they had repeatedly shown before. And they timed their retreat with great exactness. They inflicted as much damage as they could on the British before the relieving force arrived and delayed to the utmost the British advance. Then they ran away, "to fight another day," and to take up a more favorable position.

These, it appears, are henceforth to be their tactics. Obviously they are the tactics suggested by their situation. The object of Lord ROBERTS is to force a general engagement. Their object is to avoid it. They have had a very expensive lesson, in the capture of CRONJE, against waiting too long to confront their enemy, but they have learned their lesson. Until they make a stand in a country in which it is impossible to surround them, they are in danger of being surrounded. It is a moderate estimate that the British outnumber them four to one. And Lord ROBERTS, first of the British commanders, is making his numerical superiority tell, just as GRANT was the first of the commanders of the Army of the Potomac to make his tell. It was a very expensive way of making war in our case, but it was effective at the last. There does not seem to be any more ultimate hope for the Boers now than there was for the Confederates in 1864. But it is to be borne in mind that the natural fortress of the Transvaal itself has not yet been attacked or approached. The recent fighting has taken place in the Orange Free State, not only fifty miles south of Bloemfontein, but almost on the border of Basutoland, which is part of Natal. With the advance northward the difficulties of the British Army will progressively increase. Even now the difficulty of transport is very great. It is to that difficulty and to the want of remounts for his cavalry that the delay of Lord ROBERTS's advance is reported to have been due. When we consider the task of subsisting an army of 100,000 men in motion in a hostile country which will supply little toward their subsistence, and which is penetrated by only one line of single-track railroad, the undertaking is seen to be prodigious. It is upon these natural difficulties that the Boers must be relying to tire out and discourage the invaders. And the further the British advance toward the Transvaal, the worse off they will be. Not only will they be so much further from their base, or their advanced base, but larger detachments will be necessary from their fighting force in order to secure their communications.

These considerations make it evident that, although nobody can reasonably doubt the end of the struggle, that end cannot be said to be yet in sight. No prudent English commander would any longer pretend to fix a date for its termination. Lord ROBERTS has shown his prudence in nothing more strongly than in avoiding the predictions in which his predecessor indulged.

THE ISSUES AND THE ARGUMENT.

Except before audiences of Populists and in regions where the people have got no new financial ideas since the greenback and inflationist movement of the late seventies, Mr. BRYAN and his orators will not have much to say about free silver. They were beaten on that argument in 1896. But their arguments on the other two issues they have chosen will have to be made with uncommon skill if they are to make headway against their opponents in the great debate. Of course, everybody understands that Bryanism is the main proposition before the people. But the Republican managers are too wise in campaigning to let the enemy make any point that they do not meet or try to meet. Indeed, it is already evident that they have resolved to be everywhere first in the field and impress the minds of the people with their presentation of the trust argument and the imperialism argument before the other side has made a beginning. Their State Conventions have made known the propositions which they will ask the people to support. The declarations of their National Convention will have been considered by the people several days before the counter-declarations of the Bryan convention are put forth. In a debate the last speaker is commonly supposed to hold the position of advantage. In the present case it depends altogether on the speaker and on what kind of use he makes of his opportunity.

The platform of the Massachusetts Republicans is a good measure of the difficulty of the task which the Bryanite campaigners have before them. It is evidently drawn by a practiced hand. It is an undeniably skillful statement of the Republican position, yet it betrays none of the sophistical adroitness of the politician who sets out to fool the people and deceives nobody but himself. The reasoning is that of a mind filled with common sense and the appeal is made in a way that shows an understanding of the mental habits of an intelligent American electorate. We refer more particularly to the resolutions relating to trusts and the treatment of our new possessions. After declaring that the growth of combinations of capital for industrial and commercial purposes is so great as to demand the "careful consideration of the people of the Nation," the platform resolution continues:

> In so far as such combinations are for lawful purposes they may not be restrained. But whenever they tend to impair the equal rights and privileges of all citizens by restraint of trade, by oppression of weaker competitors, or by enhancing the cost of the necessities of life, they become unlawful and must be sternly dealt with.
>
> Such combinations are the inevitable results of the sharp competition which relentlessly enforces reductions of cost, and are frequently an incident of prosperity, but the evils which arise from them are not to be cured by a return to adversity through the success of the Democratic Party. Such a remedy would be worse than the disease. Whenever they become destructive of the rights of citizens they should be suppressed by adequate statutes enacted by the Legislatures of the States, or by Congress if the resulting evils are beyond the power and jurisdiction of the States. If they create business disorder and commercial panic by the practice of concealment and secrecy, they should be made to stand forth in the light of publicity, and if by the power of their combined capital they are enabled to obtain disproportionate advantages, they should be taxed according to the value of the franchises they enjoy.
>
> The true solution of these economic problems is the prerogative of no party, but is rather the common duty of all the citizens.

The voter of average intelligence, the voter who is not himself something of a blatherskite, is going to pay attention to such campaign arguments as that. They appeal to his reason, they state propositions that are to his own knowledge true, and they impress him as just and fair. They are not to be answered by mere ranting about the money power, or by wild talk about the monopolies that suck the life blood of the people. The Massachusetts platform says plainly that the greedy and oppressive trusts that enhance the cost of the necessaries of life "must be sternly dealt with." The other kind of combinations, those that are for lawful purposes and work no injury to the public, are to be let alone. That is the plain, honest truth about the trusts, and it will make its impression on the voter unless Mr. BRYAN's friends can find something better and more convincing to say. They may say that the Republican Party is the friend and protector of trusts, and will not molest even the bad ones, but that is a question of popular confidence in campaign promises. In that respect the Republicans stand at least as well as the Bryanized Democracy.

Again, the appeal to common sense and sober reason is made in the resolution concerning our policy toward the new territory we have taken over from Spain:

> No greater trust than the uplifting and educating of these defenseless people has been imposed upon the United States. The Republican Party believes it to be the high and solemn duty of the Nation to accept and execute this trust, with all the responsibilities it involves, by retaining the islands and by providing for their adequate government upon the principles of liberty and humanity. It believes that to abandon them to local anarchy or to the lust of the invader would be cowardly and dishonorable. * * * The instincts of the American people, nurtured in liberty and tenacious of its principles, may be trusted not to oppress or misgovern the people of these islands or to exploit them for the benefit of the United States. Not trade alone, but liberty and civilization as well, have always followed the American flag.

We have called this a skillful presentation of the Republican case because it is eminently calculated to make a firm lodgment in fair minds. The truths this platform states about the trusts and the thing called imperialism are well-nigh self-evident. Some minds are shut to them, shut by reason of having been previously tenanted by fantastic imaginings about the respective characters of AGUINALDO and WILLIAM MCKINLEY. But the mind of the average voter is not shut. He is keenly alive to the questions of the day, and it is not easy to fool him, particularly with scarecrows.

It is going to be an up-hill campaign for the Bryan men.

PAYING DOUBLE FOR SNOW REMOVAL.

The people of New York have become convinced that their Controller does not "hold up" honest bills out of spite or vanity. Whenever he has stopped a claim he has had good reason for doing so. The presumption in his favor becomes a presumption against any claim or claimant to which or to whom he interposes objections. Mr. PERCIVAL NAGLE must particularly regret the good reputation of the Controller, for the presumption in the Controller's favor is a presumption against the bills for removing snow which Mr. NAGLE has passed or instigated. This presumption will be conclusive against the Commissioner of Street Cleaning with people who do not take the trouble to inquire into the merits of the case. Those who do will ascertain that Mr. COLER is right and Mr. NAGLE wrong.

There is no occasion for any imputation upon Mr. NAGLE's motives and no reason to suspect corruption. Doubtless Mr. NAGLE thought he was doing the right thing. What he overlooked was that he was a public officer, who was not authorized to spend the public money according to his own taste or fancy or even according to his own sense of natural equity. He was authorized only to spend it according to law. His misapprehension of his duties and powers may cost him some money. But he will have learned something.

THE ORIENTAL TRADE COMMISSION.

A bill is now pending in the House which has been favorably reported by the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce providing for a commission to visit China, Japan, and the adjacent countries of the Orient to investigate the conditions of trade and the means of promoting American interests.

The bill originated with the President, who in 1898 and again last year strongly recommended such a commission with especial reference to China and Japan. It has been amended to include the other countries of the Orient, and Mr. HEPBURN's committee has recommended its passage in a most emphatic manner. The commission is to consist of five members chosen one each from the Eastern, Middle, Southern, Western, and Pacific Coast States. They are to receive a salary of not over $5,000 each, with an appropriation of $75,000 for clerical help and necessary expenses, not including the publication of the report, and they "shall spend at least one year" in the countries designated, "doing the work set forth."

There is no doubt that such a commission as this could do a good work. There is also no doubt that it could waste a lot of money and do more harm than good. All would depend on the kind of men appointed to it, and the appointments lie in the hands of the President alone, which is fortunate. A commission of the right sort would not be composed entirely of business men, though they should form the majority. It should include some one already familiar with the ground and with what has been doing in the past and what can be done in the future. There should be some one whom the Orientals would associate with the authority and dignity of the American Government, and who would know something of the political conditions, the tendencies of the peoples and their rulers, and the methods of other Governments in the same field. With the aid and guidance that could thus be afforded, the business men proper would have no difficulty in doing their part of the studying if they were themselves of the right character.

One thing should be borne in mind in the selection of such a commission. No one can be very useful on it who does not understand that the "open door" which we are seeking in the Orient should swing both ways. We note in the report of Mr. HEPBURN's committee that a good deal of emphasis is laid on the fact that the Chinese "are not natural mechanics like the Japanese. They are mostly farmers and merchants, in which vocations they greatly excel; hence they will probably be for a long time buyers, and, therefore, permanent customers to somebody." This alleged fact the report calls a "very important consideration." It is, in fact, of no importance at all except for the proof it affords that the writer is ignorant of the nature of trade. Trade is nothing but exchange, and the more the variety of things there are to exchange on both sides the better the trade will be for both. Any Commissioner who was sent to China or anywhere else with the notion that selling is all that we are after will do more harm than good. For one thing, he would make himself and his country ridiculous in the eyes of the shrewd Orientals. But we have no doubt that Mr. MCKINLEY would avoid this blunder.

IRISHMEN AND THE CROWN.

The Queen's visit in Ireland is ended. It is with no small degree of satisfaction that we can make note of the fact that none of those disagreeable things happened during her sojourn which had been so vociferously prophesied by certain self-acknowledged oracles of the Irish temperament. On the contrary, the heartiest demonstrations have attended the royal presence on every occasion. These evidences of great good-will were not the result of any sudden wave of enthusiasm, nor could they have been the expression of practiced dissimulation. They appear to be, what evidently her Majesty has taken them for, the spontaneous utterance of a sensitive people, who look upon their Queen as the personification of all that is generous, gracious, and true. If her imperial attributes appealed to them at all, it was because they were not unmindful of her sympathy and grief for the brave Irishmen who had fallen in the cause of maintaining the "supremacy of her Majesty's dominion in South Africa."

There is a certain object lesson in the Queen's reception by the Irish which should be carefully examined by those who have been told that there was no such thing as Irish loyalty to the Crown, and who, heeding those declarations, have not been slow in expressing admiration for the disturbing and irreconcilable elements of Irish life. The gallant conduct of all the colonials in South Africa has not been more conspicuous than the bravery of the Irish soldiers. Where were the irreconcilables there? Where were the irreconcilables in Ireland when the masses were acclaiming their sovereign? Were they afraid, or were they ashamed, or was their small voice stifled in the patriotic uproar?

Where are they? Judged by their own utterances they have never been conspicuous for possessing a nice feeling of decorum in the presence of royalty. With the inevitable conclusion that they are neither in the Irish regiments in South Africa nor left behind in the Old Country, the painful impression will go forth that America has become their only abiding place, where, with the rich memory of other days, they still continue to declaim of Ireland's disloyalty.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We are informed by The Hartford Post that "THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the best of newspapers," but The Post also informs us that we were overcritical when we commented on the manner with which it credited us for a page article taken from our SATURDAY REVIEW. "THE TIMES should know," declares our kind contemporary, "that the form of giving credits is a matter of 'style.' Each newspaper fixes its own 'style,' and most newspapers are satisfied when due credit is given for articles reproduced without grumbling over the precise manner in which credit is given." As a matter of fact, we didn't grumble; we only discussed the various "styles," gave our opinion of each of them, and then asked The Post and other papers whether we had a grievance or not. One vote has now been cast in the negative. We have duly recorded it and hold the polls open for more.

—Among the many interesting questions that have been discussed at the Ecumenical Conference, perhaps that concerning the relative efficiency of married and unmarried missionaries has won the most of lay attention. It was surprising, in the first place, that a problem generally supposed to have been settled long ago, one way by the Roman Catholic Church and the other way by the Protestant denominations, should now be debated by our present honored visitors. Still more surprising is it that something like half of those who participated in the argument should have evidenced a strong disposition to exalt the advantages of celibacy for the missionary and to proclaim that marriage, while profitable to himself, lowered the quality and decreased the amount of his special work. One of the speakers told a dreadful tale about a missionary known to himself who had six wives in a Chinese cemetery and another buried in this country. That was an extreme case, of course, possibly it was the extreme case, but teachers of the heathen who go only half or quarter as far might well ask themselves and be asked by others what the effects of their teaching are likely to be. Just think of summoning one good American woman after another to a place where their speedy demise was apparently certain, till six of them had been added to the collection in the antipodean graveyard. It is fortunate that the anecdote has a few humorous features, else would it be too outrageous for patient or courteous hearing.

—Another problem at once delicate and difficult raised for solution—but not solved, unfortunately—in the missionary conference is that presented by the converted polygamist. The question is, Shall he or shall he not be compelled, as evidence of his moral and theological regeneration, to rid himself of such of his wives as, according to modern ideas, form a scandalous redundancy? To do this condemns the superfluous woman to a fate at best darkly dubious, and at worst considerably worse than any of the gentler forms of death. It also necessitates the making by the convert of a choice between wives with claims upon him theoretically equal, but practically of a diversity very complex and wide. Possibly in most instances the awakened conscience would plead for the banishment of all except the wife first acquired, but in the Orient, where years count fast with women, the convert's eyes would all too often appeal from his conscience to his affections, and results disastrous to the hopes and rights of Wife No. 1. Several of the experienced workers in Eastern fields were bold enough to assert that marriages, however numerous, if contracted in violation of no law and sanctioned by immemorial custom, are worthy of respectful recognition, but this view obviously displeased a large majority of those who heard it, and vehement applause rewarded the speakers who declared that real conversion and polygamy were absolutely incompatible. Whether this was the divergence between knowledge and ignorance, or whether it was the inevitable conflict between uncompromising rectitude and the worldly wisdom that delays and arranges, we have no inclination to decide. The case of our own Mormons is vastly more simple than those which the missionaries encounter, and yet the ambitious ROBERTS was not suppressed until after an enormous amount of arguing had been done, and even now, so far as known, he has not been compelled to straighten but his domestic relations in accordance with the law under which he was born.

—A political policy absolutely without American precedent and of a truly amazing sort has been adopted by the Democratic State Committee in the State of Washington. In the call for a convention to elect delegates to the National Democratic Convention, just issued by these bold innovators, there is to be found the following passage: "All citizens of the State who will be legal voters therein at the general election to be held in the State on Nov. 6, 1900, who will support the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN for the Presidency during the ensuing campaign and will vote for him at said election are urged to participate in the primaries and County Conventions which will be held to select the delegates to the above-named convention." In other words, the committee has assumed to decide that the Democrats of Washington are those of its voters who favor a certain Presidential candidate, and that those who oppose him or who have not yet made up their minds beyond the possibility of change shall have no voice in the councils of the party. Why does the committee permit a convention at all? It would be much simpler, and at least equally satisfactory, if it hired a few messenger boys to serve it in Kansas City. Politics must indeed be queer in the State of Washington. The papers out there, while mildly excited over the committee's course, show little disposition to lead a revolt against the usurping power. Are they afraid or are they merely hopeless of accomplishing anything?

—For a "strenuous" man and one credited with an almost reckless love for instant, thorough, and decisive action, Gov. ROOSEVELT devotes a curiously and amusingly large part of his time to preaching the virtues and beauties of compromise and denouncing the sin and folly of exalting the ideal over the attainable. He never makes a speech without berating the disbelievers in mitigated reforms, his history of CROMWELL is thickly sprinkled with veiled defenses of recent proceedings in New York and Albany, and this week he lectures his newly appointed Charter Revision Commissioners at length on the necessity that they should keep their minds from theorizing and their hands from setting down vain principles of municipal government. Listen to him: "Nothing is easier than to make a city charter which is not to be enacted into law, and nothing is harder than to frame one which is to be enacted into law; that is, to secure general assent to any new instrument which affects vitally important interests. I am confident that the commission now appointed will strive to make its suggestions of such a character and to put them in such form that favorable action by the Legislature may reasonably be expected." We are not denying that this is sound doctrine. It is at least extremely sound sense of the sort called, without much reason, "common," and we are only inviting affectionate attention to a development of the Governor's character which, though long since prominent, has somehow escaped much notice or comment.

THE SLAUGHTER OF BIRDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES you print a letter from Maggie Fitzpatrick, in which she says the plumage of song birds is not used for ornamenting women's hats; that nearly all the feathers employed in this trade are from domestic birds that are killed for food.

I admit, for the sake of argument, that few song birds are used, but the milliners do use hundreds of thousands of gulls, crows, owls, and redwing blackbirds, not to speak of several other wild and non-edible birds.

Some months ago the Hon. John F. Lacey, member of Congress from Iowa, introduced in the lower house a bill prohibiting the shipment of birds or parts of birds from one State to another killed in violation of the laws of any such State. Mr. Lacey has written to me several times of late that the milliners were making a bitter fight against this bill, and that he had finally consented to certain amendments in their interest which would allow them to ship and use certain of the wild and non-edible birds I have mentioned.

A bill was introduced in the New York Legislature last Winter prohibiting the killing or having in possession of song, insectivorous, or other useful birds for decorative purposes. The milliners also made a vigorous fight against this measure, and insisted on having gulls and terns excepted from its provisions in order that they might continue to kill and use them. An amendment covering this point was finally made to the bill, but it finally passed, and is now a law.

The League of American Sportsmen, of which I have the honor to be President, has been working hard to secure the passage of both the bills referred to, and at every step has come in contact with the millinery trade. If the claim made by the lady whom you quote was correct, then there would be no fight between this league and the milliners, for we have certainly no objection to the women wearing all the chicken feathers, turkey feathers, grouse feathers, or duck feathers they want. What we do object to is their accomplishing the slaughter of innocent or useful birds, whether song birds or not, in order to tickle the vanity of silly women.

The gulls and terns which the milliners are so anxious to have destroyed are great scavengers. Hundreds of thousands of them frequent the New York Harbor, as well as those of other great seacoast cities, and gather up in the aggregate thousands of pounds of garbage which would otherwise be swept up on the beaches to decay, and to contaminate the air and the water.

The owls, the crows, the crow blackbirds, and the redwing blackbirds, which the milliners' hunters slaughter by the thousands, are among the farmers' best friends, as the owls live almost entirely on rats, gophers, and moles. The crows and the crow blackbirds are the most relentless pursuers of insects and worms in the world. Still Dame Fashion decrees that these birds must be killed to ornament (?) women's hats, even if the farmers' crops are eaten up by bugs and worms.

If you will look over a fashionable audience in any church or theatre in Winter time, or at any fashionable procession in the street, you will see many hats trimmed with the plumage of grebes. This is another harmless creature that is not at all fit to eat, yet his life is destroyed by the hunters employed by the wholesale milliners, in order that women's headgear may be rendered conspicuous.

The plumage that brings the highest price in the market, and that which is sought after most diligently by the ultra-fashionable women, is that of the ibises and the egrets. Only the long, graceful plumes of these birds are wanted. The hunters get 15 cents an ounce for these, and they cannot be had without killing the bird. The plumes are in their prime only during the mating and nesting season. Every one of these birds that can be found at this time of year is slaughtered in obedience to the decree of a vulgar and senseless fashion. We call the Indians of our Western plains and mountains savages. One of the marks of savagery is their fondness for feathers, red blankets, and other decorations. As we succeed in civilising these Indians, even to a degree, they leave off their gorgeous war paints, their red blankets, and their feathers, to wear more modest and practical garb. Yet the woman of fashion, who deems herself the highest type of civilization, imitates the untutored savage in his palmiest days by getting up a gaudier and more ridiculous headdress of feathers than the red man could ever have devised. We do not blame the Indian for killing the eagle in order to wear his plumes, for he knows no sentiment, yet the woman of fashion who has such a tender heart that she would have a cab driver arrested and fined for whipping his horse, wears ermet plumes in her hat that cost the life of a beautiful and innocent mother bird. Not only this, but the bird must necessarily have been killed in the mating or breeding season, and her family of helpless young were left to starve to death! How can the women who thus accomplish the destruction of beautiful and innocent creatures ever blame men for being cruel to animals?

G. O. SHIELDS.
President League of American Sportsmen.
New York, April 23, 1900.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a text for his letter published in your edition of Sunday last, Mr. G. Weaver Loper takes a quotation from Senator Hanna, apparently lamenting that "every American citizen" is not acquainted with the terms of the Subsidy bill now before Congress.

As a matter of fact, the cleverest point made by the promoters and supporters of this piece of special legislation and the one that entitles them to most credit—among themselves—is the involvement of the bill in incomprehensible terms and the persistent avoidance of any discussion on its merits.

In all the opposition which the bill has provoked and in the direct and specific charges made against its integrity, no defender has appeared. Once in a while a publication appears, such as of Mr. Alexander R. Smith in your edition of the 22d ult., quibbling over the use of a word, and again on the 30th ult. asking your support of the measure if amended out of all recognition to the bill actually pending. Then Mr. Sewall, in his contribution to Harper's Weekly, abruptly brushing aside the conditions, or, as he calls them, "the technicalities of the bill," says in effect: "Let us swallow any hook baited with subsidy."

It is evidently the purpose of the advocates of this bill to substitute the word "subsidy" for the weather-beaten "cry of "the old flag and an appropriation." They calculate to catch the support of all who are, however remotely, in favor of subsidy grants, and to do this they rely on that general indifference to conditions which seldom prompts investigation, and then on the vague, ambiguous, and bewildering terminology of the bill if investigation should ensue.

Mr. Loper himself, who comes forward as a critic of the bill, has not correctly apprehended its terms. He says that "no steamer is applicable to subsidy below eleven knots." Mr. Loper evidently means that no steamer of less than eleven knots' speed is eligible to the provisions of the bill, but he is mistaken. The truth is that no limit of speed whatever is put upon the vessels to derive subsidy in the foreign carrying trade, and eleven knots is fixed as a minimum of eligibility to an additional and special subsidy in the mail service.

It has been frequently pointed out in your columns and elsewhere that a possible justification for the granting of subsidy would be a fast mail service and the consideration of the possible needs of Government. In respect of both of these points the bill is ridiculous, for it proposes to admit the veriest ocean tramp of no possible use to Government, and then fixes eleven knots nominal—nine knots actual—speed as available for mail service. Fancy a mail subsidy to a fourteen or fifteen days' service between New York and Liverpool!

Let us by all means have a full and fair discussion of this subject before transferring $9,000,000 per annum from the Treasury into the pockets of a favored few.

G. L. DUVAL.
New York, April 25, 1900.

NUGGETS.

A Girl's Estimate of Men.

A girl may have ten brothers, but her opinion of men is derived from reading of those in novels.—Atchison Globe.

The Mistress.

Caller—Is your mistress in?
Servant—Faith, Oi dunno. She towld me this mornin' Oi wuz enough to put a saint out. However, judgin' from that, ma'am, I guess she's in.—Philadelphia Record.

The French Breakfast.

"Are you going to Paris?"
"Yes, indeed; we can see the exposition and make money by going."
"How's that?"
"Why, we've figured out that what we will save on our breakfasts alone will pay all our expenses and net us a nice little sum besides."—Chicago Record.

GRANT.

Let us finish his tomb midst the marching of legions
From all the broad land which he fought to make free;
Their tramp will re-echo to listening regions
Where dwell his old soldiers by mountain and sea.

Once he marshaled a host like the sands of the ocean,
That came and went hither and yon at his nod;
He wielded it, wielded it, put it in motion,
And launched it to conflict, the right arm of God.

Let guns bellow thunder, let musketry rattle;
He well knew their voices, when death hovered nigh;
He rode in the midst of the roar of the battle,
As cool and unmoved as though not born to die.

Wave banners, our banner: he loved and revered it;
It led him through many a Mexican fight;
And in the great war on Fame's summit he reared it;
Won back its lost stars, made its glory more bright.

Fill all the wide air with the reverberation
Of bugle and cymbal, of drum and of fife;
In their martial refrain throbs the heart of the Nation;
It stirred him, and steeled him to breast the fierce strife.

Through carnage most bloody, through losses appalling,
Undaunted, unflinching, he pressed to the goal;
Reset the great arch of the Union, just falling,
And gave the black chattel of bondage a soul.

When the struggle was over, and Lee at last yielded,
No arms were laid down, and no triumph was shown;
The pride of the conquered Grant tenderly shielded,
And fed Lee's brave soldiers the same as his own.

With the South's lowered colors, for him the war ended;
His great heart no rancor or hatred could hold;
The gray with the blue have in harmony blended,
His "Let us have peace!" brought them back to the fold.

When the last foe assailed him, with nerve undiminished,
He held him at bay, while with faltering pen
His hand traced the story until it was finished,
Immortal while manhood is prized among men.

In victory serene, in reverses unshaken;
A type of our country in manners and birth,
By his right arm and genius alone he has taken
His place for all time with the great of the earth.

We utter his name with the names of the greatest;
Thank God in our annals great names are not scant;
First Washington, Lincoln the next, and then latest,
Our great silent Captain, our hero, our Grant.

His aim was his country's, his guide was his duty;
His life grand and pure as the gray granite tomb,
Which will stand by the river, majestic in beauty,
Till his armies form ranks at the trump call of doom.

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS.

BIG GIFT TO CATHEDRAL

Trustees of St. John the Divine to Receive $250,000.

BEQUEST OF SUGAR MERCHANT

Charles P. Huntington Remembered, Also, Many Charities, and Left Large Sums to Friends.

The Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights, will receive about a quarter of a million dollars as the result of a bequest made by Charles P. Huntington, who died at Yonkers on Friday last. The gift to the cathedral consists of the entire residue of his estate, after certain charitable and other bequests, amounting to $292,000, are paid.

Mr. Huntington was for nearly forty years one of the leading sugar merchants of the city, and he accumulated a fortune estimated at over $500,000. He was a bachelor, and lived at the Union League Club when in the city. He had few relatives living, and he very liberally remembered several of his employes and some of his friends.

The will, which was filed for probate yesterday, provides that the testator shall be buried at his birthplace, Norwich, Conn. He gives $25,000 to his sister, Julia H. Hutchinson, and $10,000 to her daughter, Julia Kinney.

When the will was drawn, in March, 1893, John W. Cooper was employed as a bookkeeper by Mr. Huntington. In the will $25,000 was bequeathed to him. He left Mr. Huntington's service about two years ago, and by a codicil the executors are directed to pay this sum to Mary E. Cooper, the wife of the ex-bookkeeper.

J. D. Hegeman, Jr., who for twenty years had been in Mr. Huntington's employ, first as a salesman and later as his confidential manager, receives $10,000.

John Stoothoff, who was a shipping clerk in the testator's employ for a number of years, receives $5,000.

Mr. Huntington had many friends at Yonkers, and spent considerable of his leisure time there. Some of these friends he had known from childhood, and they were remembered in his will. Clara F. Price receives $10,000. To her sister, Eleanor P. Woodworth, was bequeathed the same amount under the will, but this was increased to $50,000 by a codicil dated Nov. 11, 1897. Sophie C. Woodworth gets $25,000, and Lillian Woodworth Taylor $5,000. Charles Huntington Armstrong of Toledo, Ohio, receives $5,000. He is the son of a former salesman in Mr. Huntington's empidy. Charles A. Sherman receives $10,000, "as a token of the esteem I felt for his late father, my benefactor." Mr. Sherman is the son of the late B. E. Sherman, formerly President of the Mechanics' Bank.

Mr. Huntington directs that his pew, No. 80, at St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, be made a free pew, and leaves the church $2,000 with which to carry out this direction.

To Roosevelt Hospital and the Five Points House of Industry the testator left $20,000 each. The same amount is given to the Children's Aid Society, to be used for the Brace Memorial Newsboys' Lodging House. The New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, the American Female Guardian Society, and the Otis Library of Norwich, Conn., each get $20,000.

George Sherman and Benjamin B. Sherman are named in the will as executors and trustees. They are empowered to sell the real estate to pay the bequests and to turn all the residue over to the cathedral Trustees.

Mr. Huntington began his business career in New York as an errand boy for Spencer & Porter, sugar merchants, at 106 Front Street, in 1857. He soon went into business for himself at the same address, and up to the time of his death had his office there.

Mr. Huntington was a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, and Up-town Clubs, and was well known generally in club circles. He was sixty years old at the time of his death.

CONGO STATE ATROCITIES.

Belgian Socialist Declares Government's Explanation Pitiable.

BRUSSELS, April 26.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the debate on the massacres in the Congo Free State, arising out of the exploitation of the india rubber industry, was concluded. The Socialists again asserted that the agents of the Belgian companies, in order to obtain the premiums which are given in proportion to the quantity of rubber secured, have been guilty of frightful brutality upon the natives, thousands of whom, they declared, had their hands cut off because of their failure to procure the amount of rubber demanded of them.

The Socialist leader, M. Vandervelde, violently attacked the present régime, and repeated his assertion that the King of the Belgians was himself the chief trafficker in rubber and ivory.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de Favereau, replying, denied that the State had anything to do with the appointment of the agents of the Belgian Company, and he categorically affirmed that King Leopold possessed no shares in any rubber company in the Congo Free State, adding that the Government was determined to suppress any excesses in its territory.

M. Lorand, Socialist, declared that the explanations of the Minister were pitiable, and moved that the Chamber insist upon explanations of the atrocities in the Mongalla country.

M. Woeste, former Minister of Justice, retorted that such a motion constituted an insult to the Government of the Congo Free State; and he asked the Chamber to vote the simple order of the day, which was adopted by 58 votes against 25.

To-day, as on Tuesday, the interest in the debate was heightened by the presence of Major Lothaire, notorious for the summary hanging of the Rev. Mr. Stokes, the English missionary and trader, several years ago. Lothaire is also alleged to be implicated in the Mongalla massacres.

The Socialists have violently attacked him; but, in the course of an interview to-day, he again repudiated responsibility for the massacres, and asserted that he himself caused the arrest of the agents who were guilty of the atrocities.

SUPPOSED FORGER ARRESTED.

Man Said to be Charles Ingersoll Remanded in London.

LONDON, April 26.—A man said to be Charles Ingersoll, but calling himself James McConnell of Baltimore, Md., was arrested on board the American Transport Line cattle steamer Montana on the latter's arrival here to-day, charged with forgery and embezzlement. He was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court, and was remanded to await further evidence.

Ingersoll, according to private detectives, was formerly the Treasurer of Tompkins County, at Ithaca, N. Y., where he is said to have committed the alleged forgery. The prisoner denies ever having been in Ithaca, maintaining that he has made three passages on the steamer and that he lives in Baltimore.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 26.—The arrest of Charles Ingersoll, alias McConnell, was expected by interested parties here, as he was known to have sailed on the Montana. Requisition papers were prepared a week ago.

KAISER NOT GOING TO PARIS.

But German Army Officers Are to be Allowed to See the Exposition.

BERLIN, April 26.—The statement of the French press that the present visit to Paris of Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, is intended to pave the way for Emperor William's visit there incognito, is emphatically denied by the German Foreign Office.

To enable German officers to see the exposition, the Kaiser has rescinded the 1886 order. Officers must, however, with the prescribed precautions in order to avoid becoming victims of the French police law.

DEFENDS HEALTH OFFICERS

Dr. Dillingham Says Contagious Diseases Were Reported.

Principal Prettyman Reiterates Charge of Neglect in Protecting School Children.

Announcement was made yesterday at the offices of the Department of Health that the investigation of the charges of neglect of duty on the part of officials connected with the department, preferred by Principal Virgil Prettyman of the Horace Mann High School, had been completed. Dr. F. H. Dillingham, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent for the Borough of Manhattan, who conducted the investigation, said that he had found that no one connected with the Department of Health was to blame if Mr. Prettyman had failed to hear of cases of contagious diseases in families represented in the attendance at the Horace Mann High School. Dr. Dillingham said:

"We have looked into the cases submitted by Mr. Prettyman to us, and there is nothing in his complaint. He sent us a list of seven cases of scarlet fever, which he said had not been reported to him. Our investigation shows that of these seven cases, one was not reported to this department, if it was scarlet fever; three of them were reported to Mr. Prettyman by the heads of the families in which the cases were before our Inspectors had an opportunity to visit these families; two others were reported to Mr. Prettyman by this department, and in the seventh case, one of our Inspectors was the attending physician, and sent a personal communication to Mr. Prettyman.

"Many of the other cases which he cited were those called by physicians German measles, but which, in reality, are not measles at all, and which do not come under the law. Physicians are not compelled to report these cases to us, although many of them do, and we are glad when they do so, but if they fail to make a report it is not a violation of any law. If Mr. Prettyman permitted any pupil excluded by reason of danger of contagion, to return to school without a formal certificate from the Department of Health, he himself violated the law. It would appear that he has done this.

"Regarding his statement that he has made complaints to this department, I will say that I never heard from him before. I asked Dr. A. B. Blauvelt, Chief Inspector of the Division of Contagious Diseases, if he had ever heard from Mr. Prettyman, and he said that he had not. If Mr. Prettyman had any protests to make he should have communicated them to this department in writing."

Mr. Prettyman yesterday reiterated his statement that the Department of Health had failed to report cases of contagious diseases to him, and that he had learned of the cases in his school through investigations conducted by himself. To a reporter he said:

"I was somewhat surprised to notice in several of this morning's papers that an Inspector from the Board of Health felt that it would have been a proper thing for me to have notified the Department of Health of cases of contagious diseases among the pupils attending my school, rather than to have written an open letter to the city papers. I distinctly told the Inspector who called at my office that I had been protesting over the telephone for a period of two years, and that only the utter disregard paid to my protest brought me to the position where I was willing to put the matter before the public. It may say that not all of the cases referred to were reported by me to the Department of Health, but a sufficient number were reported to convince me of the inefficiency of that department of our public service.

"I am very sorry, indeed, that the Department of Health will be seriously inconvenienced in tracing some of the cases reported on account of their occurrence in the month of January. At least eight cases of measles have occurred during the present month, and six during the month of March.

"In addition to the information given in my letter, I may say that I have never received notice concerning pupils ill with whooping cough or chicken-pox. During the past Winter the former disease has been difficult to deal with throughout the city. Dr. Dillingham informs the public that I am in error when I say that it is the duty of the Board of Health to notify the Principal of a school of cases where there are contagious diseases in the families represented in the attendance of his school, and that there is no law which compels this Department to make such a notification. Following this statement, he quotes the law as follows:

'That no principal or Superintendent of any school, (it does not say public school,) and no parent, master, or custodian of any child or minor having (having to prevent) shall permit any child or minor having scarlet fever, diphtehria, smallpox, or any dangerous, infectious, or contagious disease, or any child in any family in which any such disease exists or has recently existed, to attend any public or private school until the Board of Health shall have given its permission therefor.

"The law above quoted certainly places on the Board of Health the responsibility for reporting to me the numerous cases of measles, scarlet fever, chicken-pox, or whooping cough occurring among pupils in attendance at my school.

"In the future, the Board of Health will be promptly notified by me of every case of contagious disease occurring in this school. I wish to express my appreciation of the prompt measures taken to investigate what seems a gross neglect of duty."

LEOPOLD BAUER FOUND DEAD.

Thought to Have Died of Heart Disease —He Left Considerable Property.

Leopold Bauer, a widower, forty years old, was found dead yesterday afternoon in rooms he occupied at 15 Fayette Street, Brooklyn. He is believed to have been dead since Monday, when he was last seen going to his apartments.

Bauer owned considerable real estate and was reputed wealthy. His only relative is a nephew, Charles Bauer, eighteen years old, who had been living with him until three months ago, when he went away after a quarrel. Bauer was in a happy frame of mind when he was last seen on Monday by Joseph Bloom of 244 Ellery Streeet.

It was the belief at first that Bauer had committed suicide, but an investigation by Coroner's Physician Wuest indicated that death was due to heart disease.

The police are now trying to find the dead man's nephew, as he is the only heir to the estate.

St. Aloysius Parish Entertainment.

The new Roman Catholic Parish of St. Aloysius, One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Seventh Avenue, will give a reception and entertainment this evening at the Lexington Opera House. The three-act comedy, "Caste," will be presented under the direction of Sol G. Frist. The proceeds will be devoted to the building fund of the new church, property for it having been purchased on One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, near Seventh Avenue.

LYCEUM CLOSES THIS WEEK.

"My Daughter-in-Law" to Go on Tour Before Sailing for London.

Charles Frohman's London comedians will conclude their engagement at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow night. "My Daughter-in-Law" closes a successful season at this house, which has otherwise been devoted to Miss Annie Russell and "The Surprizes of Love."

Miss Russell scored quite a success with her performance of "Miss Hobbs," the play with which the Lyceum season opened. She continued there, drawing large audiences until the middle of February, when Mr. Frohman brought over his London comedians from the Criterion Theatre, where they had been presenting "My Daughter-in-Law" with remarkable success until the Boer war began.

The company came to this country originally for a stay of four weeks, but proved such an attraction that the engagement was extended to nine weeks. The comedians will not return to London until May 16. In the meantime they will play a week's engagement in Providence, and will then visit Worcester, Waterbury, Hartford, Northampton, New Haven, and Albany.

Next season the Lyceum will be opened by Miss Annie Russell, who will appear in a new play entitled "A Royal Family," from the pen of R. Marshall. Charles J. Richman and Mrs. Gilbert, who were with Miss Russell this season, will be members of her company again next Fall.

The Madison Square Theatre will also close its doors to-morrow night. The season was a very successful one, given over entirely to farcical productions. The theatre will open again next September, when the first attraction will be Charles Frohman's comedians in a new farce.

THE BACH SINGERS.

Second Concert of the Organization Given at Mendelssohn Hall.

The second concert of the society known as the Bach Singers was given last night at Mendelssohn Hall. The audience was, of course, one of good size, for the enterprise was launched at the beginning of the season with a safe subscription list. The programme consisted of the following numbers: Excerpts from the cantata "O Ewigkeit, du Donnerwort," sanctus in D major, first movement of the cantata "Weinen, Klagen, Sorgen, Zagen," the "Coffee" cantata, and the aria, with chorus, from the cantata "Halt im Gedächtniss Jesum Christ." The sanctus had been heard at the first concert of the Singers, but the other numbers were brought forward by them for the first time last night.

The cantatas of Bach are not often heard in these days, at least not in New York. They are difficult to sing and not easy of comprehension for the general public. Only the true musical devotee can enjoy these works, and even he needs some preparation for the hearing. This preparation is precisely what the average music lover is unwilling to make, and so much that would otherwise carry conviction with it is lost upon him, and leaves him in a puzzled frame of mind. This cannot be said of the famous "Coffee" cantata. One needs only to remember that in the seventeenth century coffee was first made known to the Europeans, and that they speedily fell victims to its seductions. So it became the custom of the poets and the musicians to sing the praises of coffee just as it had already been their way to chant in glorification first of wine and next of tobacco.

Germany was a little behind time in imitating the example of France in the praise of coffee, just as she had been in learning the use of the fragrant bean. That explains why it was reserved for Bach as late as 1736 to set the text, written by Picander, of this "Coffee Cantata." The work is simple in form, consisting, as it does, of a dispute between an old man and his daughter, with the inevitable tenor narrator always found in the Bach works. The old man tries all sorts of threats to induce his daughter to abandon the use of coffee, and finally says that she shall not have a husband unless she will give it up. But she is clever enough to have inserted in the marriage contract a clause that she is to be permitted to have all the coffee she wants. And that ends the matter. There does not appear to be room here for anything very serious, but Bach, as his admirers well know, was a master of musical humor as well as of pathos and tragedy.

The music of this little cantata bustles merrily along, and its performance last night was genuinely enjoyed by the audience, though it was by no means all that could be desired. Mr. David Bispham sang excellently the capital bass arias, and Mr. Theodore Björksten, the conductor of the singers, sang the tenor recitations well; but Miss Elizabeth Davies is not sufficiently experienced to undertake such work as fell to her lot in this cantata. The programme as a whole was much more interesting than that of the first concert, and the chorus sang with better effect. Its best work was heard in the "Halt' im Gedächtniss." Mr. Björksten conducted last night with more skill and with better general results than at the first concert. The Bach singers may be congratulated on the progress made in their first season.

GRAND OPERA ARTISTS DEPART.

Mr. Grau and Many of His Company Sail on La Touraine.

Maurice Grau and thirty-two members of his company, among whom are some of the principal artists, sailed yesterday morning on the French liner La Touraine. Some are en route for their homes while others are going direct to London and there await the opening of the Grand Opera season at Covent Garden early in July.

There were many hundreds of friends and admirers down to the steamer to see the singers off, and in consequence the main saloon and promenade deck were crowded.

Mlle. Calvé was in exceptionally good spirits. She will go to her home in Paris and remain there until the London season opens, when she will sing four times during the first two weeks. She will then take a two weeks' rest, and again return to London to sing during a period of two weeks.

Some time this Fall she will make her appearance at the Opera Comique in Paris, and on her return to the United States, also during the Fall, she will visit California and perhaps Cuba.

Revelle to Retire from "Sapho."

Hamilton Revelle, who plays the part of Jean Gaussin in Miss Olga Nethersole's "Sapho," has notified the management that at the termination of the season he will sever his connection with the company, giving as an excuse that the rôle in which he now appears is objectionable to him and one he detests. Mr. Revelle's plans for next season are yet very much unsettled. He has received three flattering offers from prominent American managers, all of which he will consider. At the end of the engagement, probably the latter part of May, Mr. Revelle will go to his home in England. Before he returns to America, in August, he doubtless will have determined upon his course for next season.

Miss Walsh in "Cleopatra."

Manager Augustus Pitou received a telegram from Ben Stern, manager of Blanche Walsh and Melbourne MacDowell, informing him that they will positively appear at the Grand Opera House the week beginning May 7, as announced, opening in "Cleopatra," a rôle in which Miss Walsh will be seen for the first time in this city. The reports from the West regarding Miss Walsh's illness, Mr. Stern says, have been greatly exaggerated.

Edna May's Troublesome Divorce Suit.

Edna May, the actress, now playing in London, is having no end of trouble in her effort to obtain a divorce from her husband, Fred Titus, the bicycle rider. The case has been up twice in the Supreme Court and some testimony taken. It came up again yesterday before Justice Stover, who, after hearing one witness, set the case back on the general calendar. It will now have to be tried as a new case and will come up some time next Fall.

Spectacular "Midsummer Night's Dream"

Managers Wagenhals and Kemper have decided to make a large spectacular production in this city next Fall of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." Louis James will then be seen for the first time as Bottom, the weaver, and Miss Kathryn Kidder as Helena. Negotiations are now pending with a prominent actor and actress for the rôles of Lysander and Hermia.

The Sunshine Society Benefit.

The benefit concert at the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday afternoon for the endowment fund of the International Sunshine Society was highly successful, both from an artistic and financial standpoint. Every artist announced on the bill was present. The receipts amounted to over $1,000. The programme included Vladimir de Pachmann the pianist, Henri Marteau the violinist, and many numbers by the Rubinstein Club.

A New Play for Grace George.

A four-act romantic comedy, founded on Elizabeth Knight Tompkins's novel, "Her Majesty," has been taken by William A. Brady for production next Fall. The drama is the work of Joseph I. C. Clarke. Miss Grace George will appear in the rôle of Queen Honoria.

Notice to Readers of The Times.

On and after Monday, April 30, the week-day editions of THE TIMES will be sold to newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies. The issue of Saturday, containing THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, has for some months been sold without this privilege. It has now been determined, for business reasons, to withdraw it altogether for every day of the week, except Sunday, when a limited number of returns will be permitted.

As the orders of newsdealers will naturally be readjusted to the measure of their daily sales, it is not improbable that readers wishing to buy a copy of THE TIMES will find sometimes that their newsdealer has sold out his supply. The remedy is within everybody's reach. Readers of THE TIMES should order their paper in advance, having it delivered at their residences or places of business or reserved by the newsdealer until called for. If advance orders are given, no inconvenience will be occasioned by the discontinuance of the return privilege, and it will be a distinct advantage to the newsdealers.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The sum of yesterday's social events and incidents was made up in about equal parts of paying farewell calls to friends about to sail for Europe, attending weddings, driving in the Park, and dining and theatre-going at night. Although the wind was somewhat too high for comfort in the afternoon, still the brightness and beauty of the Spring day brought every one outdoors. The avenue was alive with pedestrians and carriages, and was aglow with the bright colors of Spring gowns, and flowers. In the Park, where the first buds were peeping out, the grass has assumed its vernal softness and color, and the drives and walks were crowded with people drinking in the beauty of the Springtime.

Although outwardly the town appears to be very quiet, there is a good deal of more or less informal entertaining going on, which does not find record, save through conversations and discussions in the clubs and drawing rooms. There were five or six private dinners at Delmonico's and several at Sherry's last evning. Mrs. H. E. Owens of 40 West Fifty-sixth Street and Mrs. Isaac Newton Seligman of 36 West Fifty-fourth Street both gave theatre parties last evening and afterward entertained their guests at supper.

The Bellevue Hospital Sewing and Knitting Class held its meeting yesterday morning at Miss Leary's instead of Mrs. Shrady's, for whose house it had previously been scheduled. Miss McMahan played. The next meeting of the class, on May 3, is to be held at Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren's, and the last, on May 10, at Miss Leary's.

The bridal party at the wedding of Mr. William A. W. Stewart and Miss Frances E. De Forest, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest of 7 Washington Square, and which will take place on Tuesday next, will be as follows: Miss Ethel De Forest will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Mary and Violet Stewart, sisters of the bridegroom, Miss Hilda Tiffany and Miss Pearl Underwood. Mr. Stewart's best man is to be his brother, Francis G. Stewart, and the ushers are to be Messrs. Thachen M. Brown, Stewart Waller, Joseph Earl Sheffield, and Johnston De Forest, brother of the bride, all of New York, William G. Low, Jr., David Magie, Jr., Samuel T. Palmer, and Charles Pierce. The wedding will take place at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church at 2.30 o'clock, and the ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst.

The Drawing Room had its regular monthly meeting at the Astoria last evening, when Mr. Percival Chubb read a paper on the "Leading Tendencies in the Literature of the Dying Century." There was a large attendance. There will be one more meeting this Spring, in May, and no other sessions until Fall. It is some fifteen years since the Drawing Room Club was first organized, and it has become a well-known feature of the Winter season in New York. For some ten years Gen. Horace Porter, now Minister to France, presided over its meetings, and it numbers among its members many well-known literary men, including Frank R. Stockton, Charles Dudley Warner, W. D. Howells, and others.

The committee in charge of the entertainment at the Astoria on Wednesday next for the benefit of a library at Bellevue Hospital is composed of Miss Leary, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Mrs. Frederic Pearson, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Miss Josephine Drexel, and the Messrs. John Jacob Astor, Stuyvesant Fish, Elbridge T. Gerry, Peter Marié, Van Brugh Livingston, Montgomery Strong, and F. B. Hoffman. The ushers and Floor Committee at the concert in the evening, when Mme. Nordica and Ben Davies will sing and the Kaltenborn String Orchestra will play, are to be E. Percy Bramwell, Henry Brevoort Kane, James R. Pierson, Frank Jay Gould, Stephen H. Peli, Augustus H. Peli, Augustus F. Ireland, J. de Courcey Ireland, Arthur F. Crosby, Prince Henri de Croy, Philip Birkhead, D. McL. Livingston, Rudolph Neeser, Schuyler Schieffelin, S. S. Stebbins, Ashton de Peyster, Lawrence Atterbury, and several others.

To-day being Friday, there is little of social entertainment on the programme. Mrs. O'Connor's dancing class will have its final meeting for the season at Delmonico's in the evening. This will be the last of the Eastertide dances.

There will be an entertainment given at the Astoria at 3 o'clock this afternoon in aid of the Peabody Free Home for Aged Women, which will be attended by a large and fashionable audience. Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood, the contralto; Miss Ethel Irene Stewart, Mr. Franz Listemann, Mr. Hobart Smock, and Mr. Bruno Huhn will sing and play, and Miss Evelyn Harris, who made such a hit in the character of Minnie Threegan in the little Kipling play, "Poor, Dear Mamma," at the Decorative Art Society benefit in the same ballroom a few weeks ago, will give some of the French recitations which have brought her such deserved reputation. Miss Harris will also recite in English. Tea will be served after the entertainment from 5 to 7 P. M. Tickets at $1.50 each can be secured at the Waldorf-Astoria.

A concert in aid of the Mothers and Babies' Hospital will be given in the Astoria ballroom this evening. Among the artists who will appear are Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, who will sing several selections from the "Persian Garden"; Miss Katherine Fisk, the contralto; Max Bendix, the violinist; Edward Brigham, basso; the Misses Kieckhoefer, and the Kinder Symphony, under the direction of Miss Agnes Meany.

The Miss Eloise Breese who sailed on the St. Paul for Southampton on Wednesday was not Miss "Pussie" Breese, but her niece, the daughter of the late William Breese, and who for the last month has been here on a visit with her mother, now Mrs. Henry Vincent Higgins of London. Mrs. Higgins also sailed with her daughter on the St. Paul.

Mrs. William Thaw of Pittsburg and Newport has been entertaining in Rome quite extensively of late, as has also her brother, Mr. Henry K. Thaw. Among the guests at luncheons and dinners given by Mr. Thaw and his sister have been the Princess de Lynar, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell of New York, and Mrs. Orville Hornitz of Baltimore.

The annual concert of the University Glee Club, whose membership is composed of graduates of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and other universities, and whose President is Mr. Noah H. Swayne, second, gave its second and last concert of the season in the Astoria ballroom last evening. There was a large and fashionable attendance, as the associate membership of the club is made up of well-known people. An attractive programme was rendered.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will pass the greater part of the Summer at their place at Hyde Park on Hudson. They may go abroad in June for a short visit. They have been recently at Newport looking over Rough Point, the villa which they own there, but which will be opened for only a short time this season.

Mrs. Ogden Mills will not remain abroad for any length of time. She will be in London during May, when Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck will entertain for her second daughter. She will return, however, in time for the Newport season.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kernochan and the Misses Kernochan will go to their country seat at Navesink Highlands early in May. The Misses Kernochan will make a round of visits and will be at Lenox and Newport during the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson have gone to Bar Harbor to visit the Rev. William Osborne and Mrs. Baker. Mrs. Baker is in delicate health, and her mother will remain with her for some time.

Mrs. Robert G. Remsen and Miss Remsen will close their town house on June 1 and will go, as has been their custom, to New London for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Scott have taken a house at Far Rockaway for the warm months.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Betts Hillhouse will travel in the West.

Mrs. Burke Roche and her father, Mr. Frank Work, will be at Newport this Summer. Mr. Work is not in the best of health, and has been seen in his old haunts very little since the death of his son George, which, although anticipated, was a great shock to him.

A number of well-known people attended last evening the annual costume dance of the Art Students' League in the league rooms in the Fine Arts Building, in West Fifty-seventh Street. The dance marked the close of the annual exhibition of the Society of American Fakirs, which opened on Tuesday evening, and followed an auction of the "fake" pictures, held yesterday afternoon. The tickets of admission were trunk tags, printed in red and black ink, with a cut of a fakir with brush and paint pot. They cost 50 cents, and stated that "the suggestion of any conventional dress was absolutely prohibited." Some very grotesque and amusing costumes were worn by the students and their guests, and the fun lasted until an early hour this morning.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 26.—It is now generally understood that Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt have abandoned all idea of passing the season here.

Mrs. Richard E. Gambrill will build a villa on her recently acquired land on Bellevue Avenue. It is to cost $300,000, but just when the work will be started is not definitely known. The plans, however, have been drawn and accepted by Mrs. Gambrill, who is now in Europe.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells has returned to New York. The outlay for the improvements and enlargement of the Wells cottage will be over $100,000.

Col. Powel has returned from Aiken.

A small army of mechanics and laborers are at work completing the automobile station, and when it is completed early next month it will be the largest and most complete automobile station in America.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby arrived from Philadelphia to-day for a short visit. They will shortly sail for Paris with their daughter, Miss Willoughby, remaining abroad until August, and then returning here for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock of New York, who have rented The Chalet for the season, will arrive on May 1.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore will arrive at Rockhurst May 1.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks will return from Europe in August for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Cushman has arrived at her cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont arrived from New York this evening for a short visit.

Capt. French E. Chadwick, United States Navy, will report at the War College for special duty on May 15. He and Mrs. Chadwick will rent a cottage here for the Summer.

Mrs. Susan M. McMaster of Canada has arrived at the Storer cottage for the Summer.

E. G. Angell and family of Providence have arrived for the season, as has Mrs. H. A. Rice of Boston.

It is announced that the marriage of Miss Harriet Gammell to Thomas Shaw Safe will occur about the middle of September.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Miss Paulding and Miss Hegeman, nieces of Senator Depew, gave a cotillion this evening. Fifty couples took part in a cake walk in the famous old ball room of Corcoran House. The Marine Band furnished the music. The cotillion was led by Miss Paulding and Richard Merrick. The participants in the cake walk included, in addition to the young hostesses, Miss Sybil Pauncefote, daughter of the British Ambassador, Miss Root, Miss Margaret Hitchcock, Miss Marie McKenna, Miss Claggett, Miss Webb, Miss Mabel Merriam, Miss Hagner, Miss Thomas, Baron Hermsan and M. Von Bohlen of the German Embassy, Mr. Lowther, First Secretary of the British Embassy, Woodbury Blair, George Howard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Legare, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell, Mme. De Lebour, Mrs. March, and Mr. Paulding.

Mrs. W. S. Cowles gave a small tea for young people this afternoon in honor of her cousin, Miss Helen Roosevelt. Mrs. Cowles, having sprained her ankle a few days ago, was unable to receive with Miss Roosevelt.

MISS BENEDICT'S MARRIAGE.

A Thousand Guests Expected at the Ceremony at Greenwich on Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 26.—The wedding of Miss Helen R. Benedict, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, and Thomas Hastings will take place at the Second Congregational Church here next Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Dr. Hastings, father of the bridegroom, will officiate, and will be assisted by Dr. Saunders of New York City. Fifteen hundred invitations have been issued, but, owing to the fact that there are several large weddings in New York City on Monday, only 1,000 persons are expected to be present. Most of the invitations are to prominent society people of New York and other cities, ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland being among the number.

A special train will leave New York at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, arriving at Greenwich at 2:50. There will be four coaches here to take the guests to the church. There are to be no bridesmaids, but Mr. Hastings will be attended by a best man. The work of decorating the church will begin at midnight Sunday.

Following the ceremony the guests, about 500 in number, will be conveyed in carriages to Indian Harbor, the home of the bride's parents, where a collation will be served. The special train will leave Greenwich to return to New York at 5:30 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings will start on an extended wedding tour in the evening.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Bishop—Donald.

The wedding of Dr. James Bishop and Miss Margaret McGregor Donald, daughter of Mr. Peter Donald, took place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, in the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Ellis Bishop of Salt Lake City, assisted by the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay. The bride, whose father gave her away, was gowned in white satin with point lace trimmings. She wore a tulle veil, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Anna E. Donald, wore a dress of white point d'esprit over white, and the bridesmaids wore the same, excepting that their gowns were white over pink. They all carried pink roses. The bridesmaids were the Misses Emily Deshler, Cornelia C. Davis, Jeannette Helm, Lillian Peck, and Julia McGee of Jersey City, and Miss Elizabeth C. Cockcroft of Sing Sing. Dr. Bishop's best man was John Dickinson of Trenton, N. J., and the ushers were Walter C. Wyckoff, Dr. A. Schuyler Clark, Dr. William P. Herrick, and Edward Avery, all of New York, Nelson Carpenter of New Brunswick, N. J., and Philip Brett of Jersey City.

Among the invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Emory McClintock, James Bishop Ford, J. Howard Ford, Dr. Louis P. Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Flavel McGee, Mrs. James D. Bedle, Miss Catherine J. Peyer, Judge Bookstaver, Mrs. Bookstaver and Miss Bookstaver, Mr. and Mrs. James Grant Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. M. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Siegfried Gruner, Mrs. Charles Deshler, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Harris, and Mr. Edward Harris.

McKim—Lee-Jones.

Dr. W. Duncan McKim and Mrs. E. Lee-Jones, daughter of the late Charles Moran, were married yesterday at noon in the chantry of Grace Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, assisted by the Rev. Haslett McKim. The bride wore a gown of gray cloth, with vest and revers of cream-colored satin covered with lace, and a dark blue hat with maize-colored trimmings. She entered the church on the arm of her brother, Mr. Daniel Comyn Moran. Only a few relatives and intimate personal friends witnessed the ceremony, among whom were Mr. Amedée de Pau Moran, Miss Marie Moran, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Miss Helen de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moran, Miss Rosalie Moran, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, and Miss Morgan.

Whitlock—Tonjes.

Miss Clara Louise Tonjes, daughter of Mrs. Catherine L. Tonjes of 77 Morton street, and Thomas C. Whitlock a lawyer, were maried last night in Christ Church, Bedford Avenue near Clymer Street, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. James M. Darlington, rector of the church. Dr. Darlington was assisted by the Rev. Charles E. Gragge. The bride was attended by Miss Catherine Flacken. The best man was Beverly Sneed of Virginia.

Blossom—Robinson.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 26.—Frederick W. Blossom of Brooklyn and Miss Julia Osborne Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Robinson of this city, were married at the First Presbyterian Church here to-night. A number of guests from New York and Brooklyn were present. Mr. Blossom was attended by John P. Tilden of Brooklyn as best man. The ushers were Charles Mulford Robinson of Rochester, brother of the bride; Stewart W. Eames and William S. Haskell of New York, James T. Terry and George A. Street of Brooklyn, and Ernest B. Millard of Rochester.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Cornelia Robinson, and the bridesmaids were Miss Jane Porter Robinson, a sister of the bride, and Miss Jane B. Stebbins of Rochester; Miss Porter of Niagara Falls, Miss Julia G. Robeson and Miss Mary H. Chittenden of Brooklyn, and Miss Elisabeth T. Wheeler of Buffalo. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Robinson of Scranton, Penn., asisted by the Rev. Dr. Nelson Millard of Rochester.

A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Blossom will visit the Pacific Coast before returning to this city.

Paddock—Bateman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Miss Margaret Bateman, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Edgerton Bateman, formerly of New York, was married at St. John's Episcopal Church this evening to the Rev. Ernest Moorehead Paddock, in the presence of nearly seven hundred invited guests. The Rev. Wilbur H. Paddock, father of the bridegroom, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Mackey-Smith.

The bride was attended by her schoolgirl sister, Miss Bella Bateman, as maid of honor, and the following were bridesmaids: Miss Turley of Chicago, Miss Ogden of Portland, the Misses Eaton of Boston, Miss Laura Green, Miss Laura Cooke, Miss Geery, and Miss Granberg, all of New York, and Miss Dodge of Washington. A full choral service was rendered, and the entire church was decorated with green foliage and Easter lilies.

A large reception at the Connecticut Avenue house of the bride's parents followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Paddock left for a Northern trip late this evening. They will reside in this city, the bridegroom being assistant pastor of St. John's Church.

Clothier—Earnshaw.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—At 6 o'clock this evening there took place in picturesque Christ Church, Riverton, N. J., the wedding of Miss Lydia May Earnshaw and Morris Lewis Clothier. The church was crowded to the doors with a fashionable and distinguished assemblage from Philadelphia, New York, and other cities. The scene was a brilliant one, the hour permitting a latitude of dress that noonday precludes, and there were, in consequence, many beautiful toilets. The church was daintily, though simply, decorated with palms and lilies, and the railings were outlined and festooned with ropes of smilax and white carnations.

Mr. Clothier is a member of the firm of Strawbridge & Clothier and a son of Isaac N. Clothier. Miss Earnshaw is the daughter of the late John W. S. Earnshaw.

BARGE CANAL SURVEY PLANS.

State Engineer Appoints a Consulting Board of Experts.

ALBANY, April 26.—State Engineer Bond has lost no time in starting operations on the survey for a barge canal through the State, from Buffalo, and from Oswego to the Hudson, for which $200,000 was appropriated by the Legislature. The survey is not to follow the present Erie Canal throughout, but will diverge where improvement can be made.

The first step must be to decide on the maximum lift of lock which can be used, since this is the vital point of any canal estimate. If any of the mechanical and pneumatic locks that have been designed can be adopted, the construction and maintenance of the canal will be expedited.

State Engineer Bond has arranged to assemble at once a Consulting Board of prominent engineers, composed as follows: George S. Morison of New York, member of the Isthmian Canal Commission; Major Dan C. Kingman, United States Corps of Engineers, in charge United States Canal Construction in Tennessee; Prof. William H. Burr, member of Isthmian Canal Commission and Professor of Civil Engineering at Columbia College, New York City; Major T. W. Symons, United States Engineer at Buffalo; Elnathan Sweet, ex-State Engineer, of Albany. This board will meet at Albany on April 27.

State Engineer Bond to-day appointed a large corps of assistant engineers, levelers, rodmen, and chainmen to prosecute the canal survey work.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, April 26.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the following new laws:

Senator ELSBERG—Amending the civil service law by providing that when a municipal Civil Service Commissioner has been removed by the State Commission with the written approval of the Governor, or has resigned, or has been removed by the Mayor pending an investigation by the State Commission, the State Commission and not the Mayor shall have the power to fill such vacancy.

Mr. HILL—State Pharmacy bill, redistricting the State into three sections, to be known as the eastern, western, and middle sections, providing for a new State Board of Examiners and regulating the trade generally.

Senator ELSBERG—Metropolitan Election District bill, providing that any person who shall omit, neglect, or refuse to obey a subpoena issued by the State Superintendent of Elections, or his Chief Deputy, is guilty of a misdemeanor, or who makes a false statement is guilty of perjury.

Mr. LEWIS—Compelling the publication of lists of tax exemptions in the cities of the State by the local Assessors, which act takes effect immediately. The Assessors' statement must show separately such piece or parcel of real estate exempted, the name of the owner, its value, and the reasons for the exemption.

Mr. GALE—Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of James and Ella Van Wyck for damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained at Creedmoor State range by being accidentally shot.

Senator GOODSELL—Permitting Boards of Managers of State Insane hospitals to remove the Treasurer at pleasure.

Mr. AFGAR—Fixing the terms of town officers in County of Westchester.

A Gift from Lord Salisbury.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—The Philadelphia Law Library has received as a gift from Lord Salisbury, the British Premier, twenty-three unbound volumes of the report of the commission on the Venezuelan boundary dispute. These are, it is said, the only copies of the report sent to the United States. Accompanying the books was a note from Lord Russell of Killowen.

German Crown Prince's Coming of Age.

BERLIN, April 26.—Emperor William has ordered public school teachers to point out to their pupils the significance of the coming of age next month of Crown Prince Frederick William.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas Harland.

Thomas Harland, who died from pneumonia in his seventy-first year, at St. George, Staten Island, on Wednesday, had been for many years a member of the New York bar. In his younger days he helped to create the American system of internal revenue law, and was the practical framer of America's existing patent law. Mr. Harland was born at Norwich Town, Connecticut, of English and New England stock, and was at Yale College for some years in the class of 1849. After his admission to the bar, he came to this city and was for a time associated with the late E. C. Underhill in the management of a co-operative home on East Fourteenth Street, in which Horace Greeley, Stephen P. Andrews, the philologist, and other reformers of that day were interested. He then joined the editorial staff of The World, but when the Internal Revenue Bureau was founded at Washington, D. C., in 1862, he was added to its force. In 1867 he returned to New York City and became a member of the firm of Harland & Rollins, his partner being Daniel G. Rollins, the late Surrogate. After Mr. Rollins retired from the bench and resumed practice, Mr. Harland was again associated with him as consulting counsel, and in that capacity was in the office of the present firm of Rollins & Rollins until his death.

Mr. Harland's surviving brother is Gen. Edward Harland of Norwich, who commanded a division under Burnside at Antietam. Mr. Harland leaves a widow and one son, Henry Harland, the novelist and editor of "The Yellow Book," now resident in London.

Rodney Glentworth Kimball.

Prof. Rodney Glentworth Kimball of the Polytechnic Institute, died of heart disease at his home, 253 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday night. He had been in poor health for several years. He was born in New York City sixty-seven years ago, and shortly after his graduation from the New York Free Academy was appointed as assistant to Charles Davies, Professor of Mathematics in the State Normal School. He was appointed full professor in July, 1859. After the battle on the Chickahominy he organized a company of normal school students, was elected Captain, and with them joined the Forty-fourth New York. He led his company at the battle of Fredericksburg. Soon afterward ill-health compelled him to resign. He returned to the normal school, and in June, 1869, he was appointed Professor of Applied Mathematics in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He had held the chair ever since.

George M. Eddy.

George M. Eddy died at his home, 417 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night. He was born at Dudley, Mass., Oct. 4, 1818. In 1844 he came to New York and began the manufacture of tape measures. He invented a rotary printing press, which is said to have been the first rotary press made. In 1886 he built a factory on Classon Avenue, Brooklyn. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club and of the Bedford Bank. In 1845 he married Mary E. Tierney of this city. After her death he married Agnes Duckworth. Col. John G. Eddy and Major William H. Eddy of the Forty-seventh Regiment are his sons.

Obituary Notes.

SOLOMON A. PARKS, founder of the paper manufacturing industry of Glens Falls, N. Y., died at the Dansville (N. Y.) Sanitarium Wednesday night.

GEORGE E. FROTHINGHAM, formerly a member of the Medical Faculty of the University of Michigan, died Wednesday night of Bright's disease at Detroit. He was born in Boston April 21, 1836.

JASPAR TEN BROECK VAN VLECK, eighty-nine years old, died at Perth Amboy yesterday. He moved there recently from White Plains, with the family of Stanley Needham, with whom he made his home.

ROBERT BOWMAN, a leading manufacturer of Meriden, Conn., died yesterday morning

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Insomnia is Fatal

in its results unless taken early in hand. Sleep is imperative—the body and brain demand it. Like a piece of machinery, the system must receive proper care or sooner or later it will break down. A wineglassful of

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

taken with meals and before retiring, will banish insomnia by removing its causes. Sound, healthful sleep is certain to follow its use. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is a great aid to digestion, helps the food to properly assimilate and promotes good appetite.

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Kennedy 12 Cortlandt

Spring Underwear

Much below others' prices.
White Merino, 75c., worth 1.25.
French Balbriggan, 49c., worth 75c.
Fancy Socks, (German,) 25c., worth 35c.
Black Socks, (German,) 12½c., worth 25c.
Bicycle Suits, (tailor made,) 3.98, worth 8.00.

Spring Neckwear, 49c. each.

English squares and wide imperials.
Batwing bows and string ties, 25c. each.
Bicycle Breeches, 98c.
Newest checks, worth 1.50.

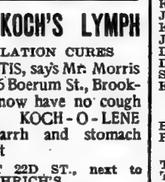

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1 Large Upright	$90

All are in perfect repair and newly finished. Payments, $4 per month and up.

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New and elegant designs, in different woods, also several slightly used. Write for Bargain List.
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$12 ..... According to $14.50
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and eight cottages.
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LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

How the New York Team Made a Tie Score Possible in Yesterday's Game.

Another sensational finish marked the close of the baseball game between New Yorks and Bostons at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, or rather last night. Shadows of the night were quickly falling when Umpire Connolly stopped the fun, with the score "10 all." The Bostons had scored three runs in their half of the tenth, but the New Yorks did not finish their half, and the game reverted to the ninth inning.

The New Yorks, by the best kind of uphill work, scored five runs in the ninth inning, the last two runs resulting from a home run drive by Selbach, and would have won the game there and then had not Foster been guilty of a piece of careless baserunning a few minutes before. It would also have prevented the unsportsmanlike tactics resorted to by the New York players to delay the game after the Bostons scored three runs in the tenth inning. Otherwise, the game was interesting, and abounded in brilliant fielding and good batting.

When the New Yorks came in for their ninth inning the Bostons had a lead of 5 runs, which they secured by banging Hawley's pitching all over the field. Hickman was the first man up in this eventful inning; he staid at the plate long enough to be hit by a pitched ball; Gleason drew a base on balls. This set the crowd yelling, and the noise had the desired effect upon the nerves of Pittinger, who had relieved Bailey in the sixth inning and who was making his first appearance in League company. He dished out another base on balls to Grady, which filled the bases.

By this time the New York players on the bench became unmanageable. They were dancing around like schoolboys. These tactics set the crowd going. Foster came to the bat in place of Hawley; he, too, drew a base on balls, forcing Hickman across the plate. Van Haltren came next with a line drive to centre. Hamilton started for the ball, and it looked as though he might get it. The ball hit Hamilton's foot and bounded away. Gleason darted for the plate, and Grady ran for third. In the meantime Van Haltren was rushing for second. Grady had time to run home, but before Foster awoke from his trance he and Van Haltren were both at second base. Hamilton came rushing in with the ball, and it was then that Foster started for third, "twenty minutes late," as one crank remarked. He was easily caught. Had he not been so careless he would have been on third safely and scored on the home run that followed by Selbach, which brought in the two runs that tied the score. It was really too dark to continue the game, but Umpire Connelly thought differently, and Carrick went in to pitch for New York. He did not have a chance to "warm" up and gave the first two men bases on balls. Then followed errors by Gleason and Grady and a two-bagger which netted Boston three runs.

Then began the unsportsmanlike actions of the New York players to delay the game, as they saw little chance of overcoming Boston's lead. Willis was sent in to pitch. Every means was resorted to to disconcert the umpire. Doyle, Selbach, and Grady were fined $5 each for offenses. Doyle, the first batter, got a base on balls, but was forced at second by Hickman. Then a New York player began groping around for a bat with a lighted piece of paper. The crowds in the open stands took the cue, and every one with a paper soon held a flaming torch. The police tried to stop this, as there was danger of setting fire to the stands, but they were only partly successful. A continual howling was kept up, and Gleason struck out, as it was now too dark to see. Grady then drew a base on balls. Finally the umpire called the game on account of darkness, and the Boston contingent became furious because the game was not forfeited to them on account of the unwarranted delays caused by the New York team. Tenney was particularly abusive, and followed Connelly to the dressing room, declaring that his team had been robbed. It was 6:55 when the game was called. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamil'n, cf	2	2	2	4	1	V. Hal'n, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	2	10	2	0	Mercer, 3b	0	0	1	1	1
Collins, 3b	2	2	3	1	1	Selbach, lf	2	1	5	1	0
Stahl, rf	1	2	0	0	0	Davis, ss	1	1	1	4	2
Freeman, lf	1	1	0	0	0	Doyle, 1b	1	1	11	0	0
Lowe, 2b	1	2	1	1	0	Hickman, rf	2	1	1	0	0
Long, ss	0	3	3	3	1	Gleason, 2b	2	0	1	1	1
Sullivan, c	1	1	6	1	0	Grady, c	1	1	6	2	0
Bailey, p	1	1	0	2	0	Hawley, p	0	0	0	2	0
Pittinger, p	0	0	0	0	0	*Foster	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	16	27	13	2	Total	10	6	27	11	4

*Batted for Hawley in the ninth inning.

Boston	0	1	0	1	2	2	3	1	0	—10
New York	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	—10

Earned runs—New York, 2; Boston, 5. First base by errors—New York, 1; Boston, 1. Left on bases—New York, 3; Boston, 8. Struck out—By Bailey, 2; by Pittinger, 2; by Hawley, 3. Bases on balls—Off Bailey, 4; off Pittinger, 3; off Hawley, 3. Home run—Selbach. Three-base hits—Davis, Hickman. Two-base hits—Hamilton, Freeman, Sullivan, Van Haltren. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Collins, Freeman. Stolen bases—Collins, Lowe, Long, Gleason. Double play—Doyle, (unassisted.) Hit by pitcher—By Pittinger, 1. Passed balls—Sullivan, 2. Wild pitch—Bailey. Umpire—Mr. Connoly. Time of game—2:55.

PHILADELPHIA, 11; BROOKLYN, 7.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Philadelphia's heavy hitters to-day batted out a victory. Brooklyn's errors were costly. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sh'hard, lf	1	0	2	0	0	Thomas, cf	2	3	2	1	0
Keeler, rf	1	1	1	1	0	Slagle, lf	2	0	3	1	0
Jen'ngs, 1b	0	1	12	1	0	D'hanty, 1b	1	3	13	0	0
Kelly, 3b	1	2	1	4	2	La Jole, 2b	2	2	2	1	0
Jones, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Flick, rf	2	3	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	1	2	5	0	Douglass, c	0	0	6	0	0
Demont, 2b	0	0	2	2	1	Myers, 3b	0	1	0	3	0
Smith, c	0	1	3	2	1	Cross, ss	0	0	1	0	3
Kitson, p	1	2	0	2	0	B'hard, p	1	2	0	6	0
Total	7	9	24	17	6	Total	11	13	27	14	1

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	—7
Philadelphia	1	0	4	0	0	0	4	2	0	—11

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Kitson, Delehanty, La Jole, Flick. Three-base hit—Kelly. Home run—Flick. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Thomas, and Cross. Stolen bases—Sheckard, Keeler, Jennings, Slagle, Douglass, Myers. Double plays—Slagle and Douglass. First base on balls—Off Kitson, 3; off Bernhard, 3. Hit by pitched ball—La Jole. Struck out—By Kitson, 1; by Bernhard, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 6. Wild pitch—Kitson. Balk—By Bernhard. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Other League Games.

AT ST. LOUIS.

									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	6	—11	14	6
St. Louis	0	0	0	3	0	1	4	0	0	—8	16	2

Batteries—Callahan and Donohue; Powell, Young, and Criger.

AT PITTSBURG.

									R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	3	1	0	0	4	2	0	2	0	—12	18	3
Pittsburg	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	7	—11	12	6

Batteries—Hahn and Peitz; Chesbro, Waddell and Zimmer.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	5	2	.714	Pittsburg	3	4	.429
St. Louis	4	2	.667	New York	2	3	.400
Cincinnati	4	3	.571	Boston	2	4	.333
Brooklyn	3	3	.500	Chicago	2	4	.333

Games To-day.

Boston in New York.
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.

American League Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 3; Detroit, 2.
At Kansas City—Milwaukee, 8; Kansas City, 1.
At Chicago—Chicago, 9; Minneapolis, 8.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Indianapolis, 4.

Eastern League Games.

At Worcester—Worcester, 8; Syracuse, 6.
At Providence—Rochester, 13; Providence, 11.
At Hartford—Montreal, 8; Hartford, 4.
At Springfield—Game with Toronto postponed; wet grounds.

TRINITY COLLEGE, 13; N. Y. U., 7.

A tendency to make errors and a lack of hitting at opportune times caused the defeat of the New York University team by the Trinity College team at Berkeley Oval yesterday. The score:

N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E	TRINITY COLLEGE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Rorke, 2b, s	2	1	3	0	1	Fiske, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
V. Vleck, ss	1	0	2	2	1	Anderson, ss	2	2	2	1	2
McLintock, c	1	2	6	2	1	Glazebr'k, c	3	2	5	2	2
Northrop, cf	2	3	2	0	1	Veach, rf	4	3	0	0	0
Taylor, p, rf	1	2	1	3	0	Brown, lf	2	1	1	0	0
Haynes, 1b	0	1	12	0	1	Goodridge, p	0	1	5	5	2
Lane, 3b	2	0	1	0	0	Brigham, 1b	1	0	12	0	0
Condit, 2b	0	0	1	0	2	Bellamy, 2b	1	1	2	1	1
Ross, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	Barton, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Halford, rf	0	0	0	0	0						
Eaton, rf, p	0	1	0	4	0	Total	13	13	27	11	5
Total	7	11	27	11	14						

New York University	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	—7
Trinity College	2	0	2	1	1	0	4	2	—13	

Earned runs—New York University, 3; Trinity, 4. Left on bases—New York University, 12; Trinity, 12. First base on errors—New York University, 5; Trinity, 10. Stolen bases—Rorke, (3,) McLintock, Northrop, Fiske, Anderson, Glazebrook, (2,) Veach, (2,) and Goodridge. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 3; off Goodridge, 3. Struck out—By Taylor, 4; by Eaton, 2; by Glazebrook, 6. Two-base hits—Veach, McLintock, Taylor. Double plays—Fiske and Brigham; Taylor, Van Vleck to Haynes. Passed balls—Glazebrook, (3,) McLintock, (2.) Wild pitch—Goodridge. Hit by pitched ball—Rorke, (2,) Van Vleck. Umpire—Mr. Cotter, Manhattan College.

YESTERDAY'S AQUEDUCT RACES.

Wait Not's Clever Victory in the Handicap Has Set the Players Figuring.

Most of the horses that run at Aqueduct are animals without much pretension to class, but occasionally one shows up, as Wait Not did yesterday, with speed, class, and ability to carry weight, and then, if he is a handicap candidate, as Wait Not is, great things are expected of him in the future. Those who saw Wait Not pick up 126 pounds and run a mile and seventy yards yesterday, beating off some fair horses in good stake-horse style, forgot all about the chilly wind that blew in from Jamaica Bay and made them so uncomfortable all afternoon. Instead, they hunted up the horse in the list of weights for the Brooklyn Handicap, and when they discovered that he will be asked to carry only 103 pounds, they concluded that he may be a factor in the big race if he retains his racing form of yesterday up to the opening day of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Spring meeting. Kris Kihgle, another handicap candidate, and, outside of Imp, the best backed horse in the Winter books, was also a starter in the race, but he will not do. He finished second after leading for almost a mile, but he showed the selling plater all over, and the ease with which Wait Not, even conceding him twenty-eight pounds, passed him and won was a fair illustration of what always happens when class, even with a big impost, meets something of inferior quality.

In the Ozone Stakes, James R. Keene's Outlander showed up as a fair two-year-old. He won with the greatest ease in 0:55 2-5, which equals the best time made for four and one-half furlongs since the meeting began.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; about seven furlongs. C. Steinmann's Manitoban, ch. c., 3, by Kismet-Plaisance, 108, (Bullman,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won in a drive by a head; F. Regan's Alex, 3, 99, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by four lengths from O. L. Richards's Post Haste, 3, 100, (Slack,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:27. Purifactor, Phinelander, and *Tony Honig also ran.
*Left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds whoch have not won at this meeting; selling; five and a half furlongs. F. M. Taylor's Precursor, b. c., by Prince of Monaco-Promenade, 104, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won in a drive by half a length; Newton Bennington's Oles, 107, (Bullman,) 2 to 1 and even money, second by a length and a half; C. F. Dwyer's Shoreham, 110, (Clawson,) 3 to 1 and even money, third. Time—1:08 2-5. Jucoma, Insurrection, Peaceful, Bold Knight, Kingful, Fluke, Revonah, and *Firelock also ran.
*Left at the post.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds; one mile and seventy yards. J. H. Carr's Wait Not, ch. c., 4, by Fonso-Wait Awhile, 126, (Maher,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won easily by a length; Colt & Littauer's Kris Kringle, 98, (Mitchell,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by two lengths from J. P. Robinson's Blueaway, 106, (O'Connor,) even money and 1 to 3, third. Time—1:45 1-5. First Whip and Queen of Song also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ozone Stakes, with $700 added, for two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Outlander, ch. g., by St. Leonards-Prohibition, 109, (Spencer,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 4, won easily by a length; P. S. P. Randolph's Surrey, 106, (Doggett,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second, by three lengths from F. Mossom & Co.'s Ondurdis, 102, (Bullman,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—0:55 2-5. William Ack, Tonicum, Choice, Handy Man, and Princess Ottilie also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $400 last year or this year. About seven furlongs. W. L. Oliver's Brisk, ch. g., aged, by Springfield-Active, 114, (O'Connor,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won handily by two lengths; W. Keys's The Amazon, 3, 99, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second, by a length from Goughacre Stable's Golden Rattle, 3, 91, (Phelan,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:28 2-5. Firelock, Owas Queen, Diminutive, Torney, George Simons, Wandering Minstrel, Expelled, Picardy and Mouzletoff also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling. Four and a half furlongs. Simons & Anderson's Alard, b. c., by Deceiver-Fairweather, 104, (Bullman,) 3 to 1 and even money, won in a drive by half a length; C. F. Dwyer's Remsen, 101, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second, by a head, from M. L. Hayman's Audacious, 93, (Michaels,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—0:56 2-5. Wine and Song, Ikey Diddy, Billionaire, Give All, Sweepstakes, Frank Hall, Moor, Water Plant, and Lillian Hoffman also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies three years old; five and a half furlongs. Dangerous Maid, Sunlol, Her Ladyship, Jamaica, and Cupidity, 109 pounds each; Candia, Lottie Sheville, Lady Contrary, The Amazon, and Eileen Daly, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Rare Perfume and Tony Honig, 112 pounds each; The Gardner, 111; Clarible, 104; Robert Metcalf, 92; Harry Lucesco, 90; Elsie Skip, 84.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about seven furlongs. Warrenton, 118 pounds; Doublet, 115; Benneville, 113; Bangor, 107; Kamara and King Bramble, 102 each; Goldone, 99; Dissenter, 98; Sweet Caporal, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Dutch Comedian and Free Lance, 112 pounds each; Rinaldo and Protus, 109 each; Passaic, 108; Lindula, 103; Precursor, 98; Sir Fitzhugh and Tourney, 92 each; Matt Simpson, 89.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; about seven furlongs. Long Isle, Pennyweight, Hesitation, Kimmage, Wandering Minstrel, and Goodale, 110 pounds each; Cavalcade, Christmas Carol, Bloomfield, The Benedict, Hopbrook, Saguenay, Tendril, McGrathiana, Price, Kipling, and Nansen, 107 each; Basilisk, 105.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Horsa, 119 pounds; Dr. Barlow, Punctual, Relish, Bellario, Hanswurst, Telamon, and Half a Hundred, 110 each; Waterplain, Margaret Hoffman, Shawnee, and Screech, 107 each.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

MEMPHIS, April 26.—Seven furlongs.—Easter Card, 103, (Vittatoe,) 1; Alfred C., 91, 2; Dauntless, 104, 3. Time—1:28½. Four and a half furlongs.—Silverdale, 118, (Burns,) 1; Sackford, 113, 2; The Mecca, 115, 3. Time—0:56. Six furlongs.—Highland Lad, 90, (Ransom,) 1; Algol, 116, 2; Gold D'Or, 97, 3. Time—1:14½. Mississippi Handicap, mile and a sixteenth.—Nobleman, 95, (Dominick,) 1; Larkspur, 95, 2; Jolly Roger, 104, 3. Time—1:47¾. Steeplechase, 2 miles—Zufalla, 130, (Eggerson,) 1; Livonious, 115, 2; Joe Bell, 130, 3. Time—5:05. Seven furlongs—Cathedral, 114, (Vandusen,) 1; Free Hand, 107, 2; Kings Highway, 110, 3. Time—1:29¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—Futurity course.—Fashion Plate, 104, (Hennessy,) 1; San Augustine, 103, 2; Nora Ives, 101, 3. Time—1:13. Mile and a sixteenth.—Lady Meddlesome, 104, (Buchanan,) 1; Storm King, 103, 2; Coda, 104, 3. Time—1:47¾. Four and a half furlongs.—Diderot, 100, (League,) 1; Bernato, 101, 2; Andrattus, 96, 3. Time—0:56. Futurity course.—De Blaise, 112, (Stuart,) 1; Bambouila, 100, 2; Jael, 110, 3. Time—1:11. Seven furlongs.—Mortgage, 91, (Ranch,) 1; Rosormonde, 108, 2; Dr. Shephard, 115, 3. Time—1:27. One mile.—Headwater, 109, (Ranch,) and Captive, 113, (Ames,) ran a dead heat, purse divided; Jingle Jingle, 98, 3. Time—1:41½.

Coachers Defy the Wind.

The strong north wind which blew all day long made an otherwise pleasant day very uncomfortable for coaching, as it whirled great clouds of dust along unwatered streets and driveways, yet there were enthusiasts who defied the wind's best efforts, and the Pioneer, which made the usual trip from the Holland House to the Ardsley Club and return, had every seat occupied. R. W. Rives was the whip and Miss Chestie had the box seat. The other passengers were: Mr. and Mrs. Parmelee, Mr. and Mrs. Ballantine, Mrs. Coleman, A. G. Swapp, T. C. Scott, G. C. Scott, Mrs. A. G. Swapp, Miss Ballantine, and Mrs. Noble. The entire coach has been reserved to-morrow by Miss Gould. The Good Times, from Waldorf-Astoria, the Inwood and return, carried but two passengers, the Misses Files. George B. Hulme was the whip.

London Ches Club Tournament.

LONDON, April 26.—In the ninth round of the City of London Chess Club tournament between masters and amateurs, Van Vliet and Lee drew, Lawrence defeated Loman, Gunsberg disposed of Tietjen, and the other games were adjourned. Following is the record of all the players up to date:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Blackburne	4½	2½	Passmore	1	7
Gunsberg	5	2	Physick	1	4
Jones	2	5	Teichmann	6	1
Lawrence	4	4	Tietjen	5	3
Lee	4	4	Van Vliet	4	3
Loman	4	3	Ward	4	3
Mason	3½	2½			

Wind Too High for Rowing.

When the members of the Columbia crews arrived at the University Boathouse yesterday afternoon, ready for their first day of practice on the Hudson, they found a strong north wind blowing down the river and raising waves which swamped the float and precluded the possibility of rowing, even in barges. To keep them in trim the candidates were given a run through Riverside Park as far as Seventy-second Street and return, and were then dismissed. It is hoped that the wind will moderate sufficiently by this afternoon to allow of the practice on the water, but if it still holds, the shells will be taken around to the Harlem again for the day.

POLO AT LAKEWOOD.

Staten Island Players Easily Beaten by the Aggressive Play of Cary and Converse of Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 26.—The third of the series of games for the Herbert Cups was played on the Georgian Court grounds this afternoon between the Lakewood, third, team and the Staten Island team.

A rather sharp breeze made wraps and overcoats necessary, but the spectators held their positions by the boundary boards until the bell rang at the close of the fourth period as the tenth goal was driven through. Mr. and Mrs. Gould moved about among the spectators on the field, making everybody feel at home. The lofty carriage viewpoints were generally unpopular because of the strong wind. The game was the semi-final contest, and the teams lined up in this way:

LAKEWOOD III.	H'd'p.	STATEN ISLAND.	H'd'p.
1—James Converse	2	1—Charles E. Pfizer	2
2—W. Mannor	3	2—J. C. Wilmerding	1
3—Seward Cary	4	3—Emil Pfizer	3
Back—G. F. Woodman	2	Back—M. W. Smith	2
Total	11	Total	8

To equalize the handicap figures, Lakewood gave Staten Island three goals, and to offset the gift, started in an aggressive play which the visitors did not succeed in blocking until the second period, when Lakewood had five goals to its credit. Morton Smith seemed to be the only man on the Staten Island team who could hit the ball, and while good judgment in playing was shown, the plans would go wrong and good chances to score were many times lost. The visitors gained in steadiness as the game progressed. The Lakewood players on the other hand, were in much better trim than in their game last Saturday and put up a fast and good game with sharp riding and aggressive play.

THE SUMMARY.—FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Time.
1	Cary, Lakewood	3:30
2	Cary, Lakewood	1:30
3	Converse, Lakewood	3:40
4	Converse, Lakewood	1:20
5	Cary, Lakewood	*3:30

*Knockout 1 minute 30 seconds over time.

SECOND PERIOD.

1	Cary, Lakewood	4:00

After 6 minutes' play, period closed with ball outside Staten Island goal posts. Foul allowed against Smith, Staten Island. Safety against Cary, Lakewood.

THIRD PERIOD.

1	Cary, Lakewood	9:20

FOURTH PERIOD.

1	Mannor, Lakewood	1:40
2	E. Pfizer, Staten Island	5:20
3	Cary, Lakewood	4:30
4	Converse, Lakewood	3:30

Summary.—Final score—Lakewood, 9¼ goals; Staten Island, 3½ goals. Goals scored—Lakewood, 10; Staten Island, 1. Handicap—Staten Island, 3 goals. Penalties—Against Lakewood, safety by Cary, ¼ goal; foul by Converse, ½ goal; total, ¾ goal. Against Staten Island—Foul by Smith, ¼ goal. Referee—H. L. Herbert. Timekeeper—William A. Hamilton.

Finals for the Herbert Cup will be played between the two Lakewood teams on Saturday.

Sultana for Inland Waters.

After a sojourn of several years in the neighborhood of the Sound, the steam yacht Sultana, recently purchased by G. C. Conn of Elkhart, Ind., from W. H. Langley of the New York and Atlantic Yacht Clubs, will return next week to Lake Michigan, her native waters. The Sultana has been undergoing elaborate repairs at her berth in Tebo's Basin, South Brooklyn. Much of her old planking has been replaced, her interior plan has been altered to give more commodious sleeping arrangements, and the paint and varnish brushes have been applied both inside and out. Capt. Isaacs, with a crew of eight men, expects to have her ready for commission by Wednesday. She will then sail for Lake Michigan by way of the St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes. Mr. Conn will use his boat exclusively for lake cruising. The Sultana is a screw schooner, built from Hepburn design, in 1893, by the Davis Boat and Engine Company, at Wyandotte, Mich. She measures 112 feet 3 inches over all, 90 feet on the water line, and 17 feet 6 inches beam.

Long Cruise for Drexel's Yacht.

All is activity aboard John R. Drexel's steel steam yacht Sultana at Tebo's Basin, in response to sudden orders received by Capt. E. T. Ervine to push the preparations for her commission and sail for Europe if possible on May 15. Her full crew of thirty men were assembled and set to work with sand paper and paint brush. The work on her spars is already far advanced and from present indications the Sultana will be able to anticipate her sailing orders if her owner desires. Capt. Ervine will take the yacht across the Atlantic and will meet Mr. Drexel, his family, and party at some British or French port. The Sultana will then be headed for the Land of the Midnight Sun, and after her Norwegian voyage, will return southward for a thorough Mediterranean cruise. It is likely that many months will elapse before her final return to American waters.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

Chester W. Chapin's yawl Polly, which claims Tampa as her home port, is fitting out at Tebo's Basin.

The steel steam yacht Elreba is being refitted at Tebo's for cruising service this Summer. She will be ready for commission about June 15.

Clifford B. Hendricks's Sayonara is being overhauled and refitted at Tebo's for service this season. She will be taken to Larchmont in about three weeks.

John T. Williams's steam yacht Embla, which is being refitted at McIntosh's Yacht Basin, South Brooklyn, will be ready for commission in about three weeks. According to present plans she will be used this Summer only along the Sound and in the vicinity of Bar Harbor.

The keel schooner Coronet, chartered for the season to R. H. McCurdy of the New York Yacht Club, is being fitted out at Tebo's Yacht Basin. Work on her rigging is far progressed, and the yacht already gives indications of presenting a handsome appearance this Summer. Her hull will be painted white.

The steel steam yacht Jathniel, recently purchased by C. M. Pratt of the New York and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs from Horace A. Hutchins, will be placed in commission about May 15. The overhauling process has been going on for some time at her berth in Tebo's Yacht Basin, and only the finishing touches remain to be done.

Work in refitting the steam yacht Albatross, owned by J. H. Carstairs of Philadelphia, has proceeded rapidly, and Capt. Weeks expects to have her ready for commission within a few days. She will sail for Hampton Roads on Friday, stopping at Philadelphia on the way. Mr. Carstairs will use the Albatross between Philadelphia and Virginian ports this Summer.

Commodore Clarence A. Postley's steel steam yacht Aberta, which lies at present in McIntosh's Yacht Basin, will undergo a number of changes in her interior arrangements before being placed in commission this year. The crew's quarters, which was previously aft, will be moved forward, and many other alterations conducive to more room and greater comfort aboard are under consideration.

Lloyd Phoenix's auxiliary three-masted schooner Intrepid has been made ready for commission at Tebo's Basin, and will take her first spin of the season at noon to-day. With Mr. Phoenix aboard the Intrepid will be run to Bay Ridge to adjust her compasses, and will then proceed to the New York Yacht Club's anchorage in the East River, off East Twenty-sixth Street. Mr. Phoenix's cruising plans for the Summer have not been announced.

The swift old centreboard sloop Onward, one of the best-known yachts on Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, has been sold to Henry Loewer of Rochester. She will shortly be refitted at Oswego for service on the great lakes this Summer. The Onward was designed and built by A. E. Smith at Islip, L. I., in 1875. Launched as the Onward, she bore the name Lesbia for a time, then returned to her original title. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 61 feet 6 inches; on the water line, 52 feet; beam, 12 feet; draught, 6 feet.

Robert E. Tod has sold to James B. Ford of the New York and Larchmont Yacht Clubs his well-known schooner yacht Katrina, which is now being refitted at Tebo's Basin, South Brooklyn, for an active season. The Katrina is a steel centreboard boat, built by Piepgras at City Island in 1888 from designs by A. Cary Smith. Rigged originally as a cutter, she was changed to a yawl in 1898, and to the present rig last year. Her principal dimensions are 86 feet 6 inches over all, 69 feet 4 inches on the water line, 20 feet 4 inches beam, 12 feet depth, and 9 feet 3 inches draught.

Henry T. Sloane of the New York Yacht Club has chartered the steam yacht Radha through Messrs. Tams & Crane for use during the Summer in coastwise cruising. The yacht is now being refitted at Tebo's Basin under the direction of Capt. George Coley. She is expected to be ready for commission by May 10. The Radha is a screw schooner of composite material, built by Ward, Stanton & Co. at Newburg in 1881 from designs by Gustav Hillmann. She was raised 2 feet 10 inches by Pine in 1884, and lengthened forward 4 feet in 1898. Her present dimensions are 160 feet over all, 135 feet on the water line, 20 feet 4 inches beam, 12 feet depth, and 9 feet draught.

Columbia's Relay Team.

Columbia's two-mile relay team, to run against teams from the University of Pennsylvania, Yale, Princeton and Cornell at Philadelphia on Saturday, will be composed of J. C. Caldwell, W. M. Van Clse, J. McAnerney, and L. S. Thurston. The trials were held yesterday and the four men named finished in a bunch. Caldwell, the winner, ran the half mile in 2:03 2-5, and the time of the slowest was 2:04 2-5.

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TROUBLES OF 23D REGIMENT

Reply to De Forest's Letter Declining the Colonelcy by Majors Case, Stokes, and Others.

A sensation in Brooklyn's social and military circles was created yesterday by the publication of a letter to Capt. F. A. Wells from Lieut. Col. Ezra De Forest stating his reasons for declining his election as Colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment. The letter is as follows:

Gordonhurst,
Upper Montclair, N. J., April 24, 1900.

Capt. F. A. Wells, Senior Officer of My Friends in the Twenty-third Regiment:

My Dear Captain: I think it proper for me to write and say to you and to those officers who gave me their votes that I have written to Gen. McLeer declining the election. I fully appreciate the honor conferred by those who voted for me, but I decline to become associated with those whose duplicity was shown by their personally soliciting my acceptance of the nomination and then voting against my election.

I refer to Major Case and his faction.

This confirms the impression that Major Case has been the chief instigator of all the so-called internal dissensions of the Twenty-third Regiment. Before he obtained any influence in the council of officers there was always harmony, consequently I decline to put myself in a position where I can be annoyed by such a character.

Regretting that I must disappoint my friends, whom I esteem, I yet feel it due to myself to decide as I have above written. Very sincerely yours, EZRA DE FOREST.

Capt. Wells, who is in command of Company B of the Twenty-third Regiment, was appointed Chairman of the committee to notify Lieut. Col. De Forest of his election on Monday night last by a vote of 21 out of the 27 votes cast. Col. William Cary Sanger received the other six votes. The only officers senior to Capt. Wells are Major David K. Case, Major William A. Stokes, and Capt. Thorn, and all three, according to Lieut. Col. De Forest's letter, are considered his opponents.

When shown a copy of the letter Major Case said:

"It shows the character of the man. I shall prepare a detailed statement at the earliest opportunity for publication.

"De Forest was elected Colonel by a vote of 21 to 6. I told him on Thursday night last there would be opposition to his election. I did not ask any man to vote against him. I myself voted against him, as I did not think he was the best man for the place. After he was declared elected, however, I moved to make it unanimous. There was no united effort to defeat him. Major Stokes was one of his strongest opponents.

"I know very well why De Forest pitches into me. It is an old sore reopened. De Forest talks about dissension. Who fought against Col. Smith, and who defeated Major Stokes, leading the ten votes against him? De Forest did. The spleen of De Forest's letter amuses me."

Adjt. Gen. George W. Wingate said yesterday:

"I know all of the gentlemen concerned. I profoundly regret that Col. De Forest has deemed it expedient to decline the election. I was mortified as well as surprised to find votes cast against him. I am not astonished that under the circumstances he declined the election, but it is a matter greatly to be deplored."

"I did not think De Forest would do such a thing," said Major Stokes. "It shows how little respect he has for the Twenty-third Regiment. The duplicity charged by him is on the other side because it was evident from the outset that the vote would not be unanimous. Some of those who voted against him would have been found more loyal to him as Colonel than some of those who voted for him."

Gen. James McLeer, commanding the Second Brigade, expressed surprise that such a letter had been written.

"It is now," he said, "a question in my mind whether Colonel De Forest is big enough for the place to which he was elected. His letter to me is a simple declination."

Col. Alexis C. Smith resigned the Colonelcy of the Twenty-third Regiment some months ago, and Major Case, the next ranking officer, assumed command. All of the officers of the regiment signed a letter to Col. William Cary Sanger asking him to take the place, but he promptly declined. Then Lieut. Col. De Forest was asked, and finally agreed to accept.

It is said that a council of officers of the Twenty-third Regiment will be held next Monday night to discuss the question of tendering the Colonelcy to some one else. Majors Case and Stokes both say that they are not candidates.

LAWYER HAYFORD HELD.

Charged with Having Passed Worthless Drafts in Washington.

George Hayford, formerly a lawyer of San Francisco, and recently a lecturer on "Prison Reform," was held in $1,000 bail by United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of obtaining money on false pretenses. In default of bail he was committed to Ludlow Street Jail.

Hayford was arrested Wednesday night by Central Office Detectives Woolbridge and Arikar, who found him at his home in the apartment house 425 Lenox Avenue. His arrest was brought about by a telegram to Police Headquarters here from Chief of Police Richard Sylvester of Washington. The telegram stated that Hayford was wanted in Washington for passing worthless drafts.

The police of Washington were notified of the arrest, and Detective Weedon and Edwin Spalding, a lawyer, of Washington came on to this city. Spalding is the complainant against Hayford. Weedon and Spalding say that Hayford has not only cashed numerous fraudulent drafts in Washington, but all through the South and West.

Hayford says he is innocent of any wrong and will be vindicated. Hayford's wife says he has been counsel for the Postal Telegraph Company in San Francisco.

The police say he was an attorney there for Alonzo J. Whiteman, the notorious forger, whom it is claimed he saved from prison, and also one of the counsel in the famous California candy poisoning case.

Princeton Commencement Speakers.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 26.—Prof. Henry C. Cameron, Clerk of the Faculty, announced to-day that the following men have been chosen from the senior class as the commencement speakers: David Laurence Chambers of Washington, D. C., who will deliver the Latin salutatory address; James Hugh Moffatt, Cumberland, Md., as valedictorian orator. The other orators are of the Academic Department, as follows: Byron Keyser Humsberger, Pottstown, Penn.; Charles Miller, Trenton, N. J.; Charles Kern Smith, West Pittston, Penn.; from the scientific school, Joseph Hall Hill, Pittsburg, Penn.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

6:30 A. M.—618 Fourth Avenue; John F. Noble; damage, $300.

6:30 A. M.—345 East Eleventh Street; Julius Miller; damage, $50.

8:30 A. M.—142 West Twenty-eighth Street; Annie Liobis; damage, $5.

10:55 A. M.—324 West Forty-third Street; A. Fletcher; damage, $30.

11:35 A. M.—153 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; E. Jinson; damage, $50.

12:05 P. M.—214 Henry Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

1 P. M.—43 Washington Street; John Brobuch; damage, $25.

3:15 P. M.—One Hundred and Tenth Street and East River; Street-Cleaning Department.

3:30 P. M.—298 Broome Street; Isaacs Blunis; damage, $5.

7:30 P. M.—221 East Thirty-ninth Street; Patrick Loanron; damage, $30.

7:40 P. M.—108 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Louis Lothman; damage, $15,000.

8 P. M.—241 Seventh Street; Louis Knramo; damage, $50.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., April 26.—The Summer dwelling of J. Mittenacht of New York City was burned at an early hour this morning.

LINCOLN, N. H., April 26.—The large kindling wood factory of J. E. Henry & Sons was burned to-day. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $4,500.

GRAMATAN INN DESTROYED.

Guests, Aroused by Fire, Flee from Bronxville Hostelry.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., April 26.—The Gramatan Inn, one of the largest hotels in Westchester County, was burned to the ground early this morning. The fire broke out about 3 o'clock in the annex of the hotel. The origin is not known, but it is thought that a defective electric wire may have caused the blaze. The hotel was a three-story frame structure and contained 125 rooms.

The hotel was owned by William V. Lawrence of New York City and was situated in Lawrence Park, which is the property of Mr. Lawrence, and in which there are a number of fine residences, some of which are owned by wealthy New Yorkers. The inn stood within 200 feet of the railroad station, and fronted on Porfield Avenue.

The local fire company was soon at work on the flames, but the flames spread so rapidly that all efforts to save the structure were in vain, though the aid of the Tuckahoe, Mount Vernon, and Yonkers firemen and apparatus was secured.

Some of the guests when the alarm was first given formed themselves into a fire brigade to fight the flames. Among them were George W. McAdam, a relative of Justice McAdam; Andrew J. Onderdonk, C. E. Carpenter, President of the Ward-Leonard Electric Company, and William A. Bates, the architect of the Gramatan Inn. These volunteer firemen attached the hose in the hotel to a hydrant and fought the fire for a time, but could not prevent its spread. Other guests, led by C. L. Briggs, the manager of the hotel, went to work to get all the occupants out of the burning building. Two of the servant girls did good work in helping their frightened companions to escape.

Henry Hall, business manager of The Tribune, and Mrs. Hall were guests of the hotel. Their apartments were on the second floor of the main building. Mr. Hall was awakened about 3 o'clock in the morning by hearing some one pounding at the door of another room, and awakening his wife seized some clothing and rushed down to the office. In escaping Mr. Hall sprained his ankle.

There were about fifty guests in the hotel and all escaped in safety. They were compelled, however, to leave much valuable jewelry and clothing behind. Many of them rushed from the burning structure only half clothed, and some had on only their night dresses. Mrs. A. W. Price, who was one of the guests, was staying at the Windsor Hotel in New York City when it was burned and escaped by sliding down a rope. During the height of the excitement a fireman carefully carried out the small pet dog of Mrs. A. Kitz of New York.

A number of valuable articles which had been dropped by the fleeing guests were picked up by firemen. T. H. McGrath, a fireman from Yonkers, found a box of jewelry said to be worth several thousand dollars. Richard Grant of Tuckahoe found a wallet containing some $4,000, which he returned to its owner. The guests of the Inn were:

Mrs. A. W. Price,
Mr. and Mrs. George W. McAdam,
Three Misses McAdam,
William and George McAdam,
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Onderdonk,
Arthur Onderdonk,
Miss Gladys Onderdonk,
A. H. Burt,
J. E. Brush,
William A. Bates,
Mrs. G. G. Symes,
Miss Symes,
William Inglis,
R. T. Furman,
C. E. Carpenter,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Hall,
Mrs. Perry,
S. A. Maxwell and wife,
J. H. Hatzel,
Mrs. L. B. Starr,
Mrs. Butler,
Mrs. C. A. Smith,
Mrs. Armstrong,
Mrs. Tilden Smith,
Miss Constance Julier,
Major J. L. Robertson, wife, and two daughters.
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kitz,
Mr. and Mrs. James McCreery and two sons,
Mrs. McConnell and son,
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Orr Bradley,
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Orton.

The loss on the hotel and contents is estimated by A. W. Lawrence, son of the proprietor, at about $200,000.

The loss of William V. Lawrence, which will be adjusted by John D. Wyeth, was covered by insurance as follows: On buildings and contents in Lawrence Park, including the Gramatan Inn, American of Philadelphia, $15,000; Springfield, $15,900; Fire Association, $15,900; Philadelphia Underwriters', $12,720; Imperial, $12,720; Greenwich, $7,950; Western of Toronto, $7,950; Atlanta, Home, $6,360; Nassau, $3,975; Traders' of New York, $3,975; Empire City, $3,975; Hamilton, $3,975; Magdeburg, $3,975; Boston, $3,975; St. Paul, $3,975; total, $127,200. On hotel annex, New York Underwriters', $5,000; North British and Mercantile, $5,000; Home, $5,000; Palatine, $2,500; Firemen's of Baltimore, $2,500. On annex furniture, Pacific, $2,500; North River, $2,500.

DINNER TO CORONER ZUCCA.

He Reads an Original Poem in Reply to the Praise of His Friends.

Coroner Antonio Zucca was the guest of honor last night at a dinner given by a number of his friends at the Hotel Savo. The King of Italy recently conferred upon Coroner Zucca the decoration of "Cavaliere della Corona d'Italia," in recognition of the many services rendered by Coroner Zucca to his fellow-countrymen in the United States. This came when Coroner Zucca arose to make a reply to some of the pleasant things that had been said about him. Instead of the usual address, he read an original poem, part of which was as follows:

And I thought: "If mighty Caesar
Could so nobly live and die,
He was simply an Italian,
And—per Bacco—so am I."
So I burst the bonds that bound me,
To my little native town,
To pursue the floating bubble
Which the poets call renown.

As I stand to-night before you,
All aglow with swelling pride,
With the sinews of the nation
Gathered 'round on every side,
Is it strange that that Italian,
That ambitious little boy,
Feels the heart within him bursting
In the fullness of his joy?

The reading of the paper was greeted with loud applause.

Speeches of a complimentary character were made by District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, Collector George R. Bidwell, Consul General Branchi of Italy, and Luigi Roversi.

In the course of his remarks Consul General Branchi spoke of the advantages, to both countries, of an alliance between the United States and Italy, and declared that such an alliance was one of the possibilities of the near future.

Mayor Van Wyck, Controller Coler, and Charities Commissioner John W. Keller had been invited, but they were not present.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh northwesterly winds.

The weather has continued fair east of the Mississippi, except in Florida and Southern Alabama, where showers have occurred. West of the Mississippi the weather has been generally cloudy with scattered rains, except in California, Eastern Colorado, and Wyoming. The temperature is 10 to 20 degrees below the seasonal average over the middle plateau region, and snow was reported yesterday morning in Idaho and Eastern Washington. East of the Rocky Mountains the temperature is generally above the seasonal average.

No well-defined storm appears within the region of observation. There is evidence, however, of a storm developing over the southern Rocky Mountain region. During to-day the weather will continue fair from the lake regions over the Middle Atlantic and New England States, and the weather will be fair in the Pacific Coast districts. From the Mississippi River over the Rocky Mountain districts local rains will occur and unsettled weather and showers will prevail in the Southern States. By to-morrow local rains are likely to occur throughout the Central Valleys, the western lake region and the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	59	50	52
6 A. M.	57	48	53
9 A. M.	66	55	57
12 M.	74	62	65
4 P. M.	77	69	70
6 P. M.	67	60	60
9 P. M.	68	57	60
12 P. M.	60	56	55

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	59½
Weather Bureau	57½
Corresponding date 1899	66

Corresponding date for last twenty-five years 52

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.97, humidity 52. The barometer at 8 P. M. registered 29.80, humidity 28. The minimum temperature was 48 at 5:45 A. M. The maximum temperature was 69 at 3:20 P. M.

BROOKLYN'S ANNUAL HORSE SHOW OPENS

Society Across the Bridge Applauds Contesting Equine Beauties.

SEVEN CLASSES WERE JUDGED

As Usual, the Decisions Were Received with Mingled Approval and Condemnation.

The eighth annual horse show of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, which was opened last night at the clubhouse on the Prospect Park Plaza, was notable for two things, the absence of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and the entire shutting out in the tandem class of the two former prize winners, Whirl of the Town and Sporting Life, once the property of the late Charles F. Bates and now owned by W. H. Barnard of this city.

It cannot be denied that the famous pair was not handled with the skill and dash which, with Bates on the box, gained them so many honors and so much applause in the past, and that Francis T. Beard's right to the blue ribbon cannot be gainsaid. But just why both Mrs. W. L. Candee's Ruby and Rex and E. K. Austin's Candidate and Confidant should have outclassed the Barnard pair was a mystery to many of the audience. The judges evidently had much difficulty in arriving at their decision, for they sent the two bays around the ring no less than five different times.

A feature of the show was the large proportion of ladies among the exhibitors. Not only are the ladies' saddle and harness horse classes well filled, but there were many ladies exhibiting in the ordinary classes.

This was particularly noticeable in the class for saddle horses with long tails, in which ladies won all three prizes, and in the class for harness pairs, where they won two out of the three prizes. The principal prize winners among the ladies were Miss Emily H. Bedford, Mrs. W. N. Dykman, Mrs. Charles F. Hubbs, Miss C. Adelaide Doremus, Mrs. G. Herbert Potter, and Miss Ruth Wellington.

There was a sharp competition for the cup offered by The Brooklyn Eagle for road horses, and it went to E. T. Bedford's Lilly Young, after a sharp competition with James Shevlin's Bessie Owens. The boxholders for the show are:

J. Robinson Beard, Leon J. Louis, Charles F. Hubbs, F. H. Bedford, W. H. Nicolls, Theodore F. Miller, E. T. Bedford, William N. Dykman, W. L. Candee, George H. Coutts, C. M. Pratt, E. H. Barnes, Gen. James Jourdan, G. Herbert Potter, P. M. Woolley, Frank W. Duryea, Col. William Hester, Frank Sanford, Alexander McElree, Allan Pinkerton, Edwin A. Ames, William A. Jamison, Carll Ackerly, E. H. Walbridge, J. Rogers Maxwell, William G. Gilmore, William J. Matheson, and C. F. Cartledge.

Those noticed in the throng were A. L. Schultz, P. H. Sproule, W. J. Sliete, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Onderdonk, Mrs. C. O. Doremus, Miss Jessie Cochran, Jay Carlyle, W. H. Barnard, C. L. Middleton, Frank Stinson, Kingsley Swan, E. K. Austin, S. C. Pirie, N. Park Collins, L. J. Smith, S. T. White, W. E. Thorp, A. F. Wise, C. G. Street, F. E. Dodge, Lyndom N. Swan, W. W. Smith, C. W. Price, and H. V. V. Braman.

The Summaries.

Class 4—Harness tandems, four years old or over, ten entries—First to J. Robinson Beard's Pride, b. g., 15.1¾, 9 years, and Prejudice, bay, 15.1¾, 7 years, driven by Francis D. Beard; second to Mrs. W. Willard L. Candee's Ruby, ch. m., 15.2½, aged, and Rex, ch. m., 15.2½, aged, driven by W. L. Candee; third to E. K. Austin's Candidate, b. g., 15.3, 6 years, and Confidant, b. g., 15.3, 6 years, driven by H. H. Salmon.

Class 23—Ladies' saddle horses over 14.2 hands and under 15.2 hands, ladies to ride, eight entries—First to Miss C. Adelaide Doremus's Chester, ch. g., 15.1, 9 years, ridden by owner; second to Miss Ruth Wellington's Lady Washington, br. m., 15.1, 6 years, ridden by Miss Tillie Whiting; third to Mrs. Frank W. Duryea's Bushwood Boy, blk. g., 15.1½, 7 years, ridden by Miss Ethel Moore.

Class 27.—Saddle horses, long tails, exceeding 15 hands, 4 years old or over; six entries—First, Miss Emily H. Bedford's Redberry, ch. g., 15.2 hands, 5 years, ridden by Miss Tillie Whiting; second, Miss Emily H. Bedford's Silverthread, ch. g., 15.2 hands, 8 years, ridden by owner; third, Mrs. W. N. Dykman's Sweetheart, ch. m., 15.3 hands, 5 years, ridden by Miss Zimmerman.

Class 22.—Pairs of harness horses exceeding 14.2 hands; four entries.—First, Theodore F. Miller's Hinda Rose, ch. m., 15.1½, and Mikie, br. g., 15.2, 6 years, driven by Miss Ethel Moore; second, Miss Beatrice Barnes's Victor, 15.1½, 7 years, and Vogue, br. g., 15.1½, driven by owner; third, Charles F. Hubbs's Greylocks, gr. g., 15.1½, 8 years, and Harry, blk. g., 15.1½, 7 years, driven by Mrs. Hubbs.

Class 26.—Saddle horses, exceeding 15.2 hands, 4 years old or more. Eleven entries—First, to William A. Jamison's Lady Margaret, ch. m., 16 hands, 5 years, ridden by Miss Tillie Whiting; second to J. H. Valentine's Beau Brummel, g., 15 hands 3½ inches, 5 years, ridden by owner; third to Theodore F. Miller's Kitty ch g., 15 hands 3½ inches, 5 years, ridden by Howard Corlies.

Class 1.—Brooklyn Eagle Cup for roadsters, mares or geldings, 4 years old or over, to be shown in harness to wagons by gentleman drivers of Kings County; eight entries. Won by E. T. Bedford's Lilly Young, ch. m., 15.2 hands, 9 years, driven by owner; second to James Shevlin's Bessie Owens, ch. m., 15 hands, 7 years, driven by owner; third to Albert E. Hendrickson's Brown Pansy, br. m., 15 hands 3 inches, 7 years, driven by owner.

Class 32.—Jumping class, for horses not under 14 hands. Eleven entries.—First, to Mrs. G. Herbert Potter's Loki, br. g., 15.2 hands, aged, ridden by owner; second, to T. Lorne Coleman's Lord Chumley, bay g., 16 hands, 6 years, ridden by owner; third, to Francis D. Beard's Perfection, black g., 16 hands, aged, ridden by R. B. Woodward.

To Sell Racehorses.

W. L. Powers, the racing accountant, was admitted to partnership yesterday with the Fasig-Lipton Company, and hereafter the firm will have a thoroughbred branch to its business. It has purchased the good-will and contracts of the Easton Horse Sales Company, and has contracted to retain William Easton as auctioneer for the thoroughbred sales. The Easton Paddocks, just outside the race course at Sheepshead Bay, becomes the property of the Fasig-Lipton Company, and all of the sales booked there for this season will be held by the new concern. The company will also use the ring in Madison Square Garden for its evening sales. Banastar and the other horses in the stable of the late William M. Clark will be the first lot of thoroughbreds sold through the company's thoroughbred department. This sale will be held in the paddock at Morris Park on May 11.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE BOWLING.

A bowling tournament among the winners of the Bank Clerks', Fire Insurance, and Life Insurance Leagues and the Wholesale Drug Trade Association, to decide the championship among the commercial leagues, began at Reid's alleys, 200 Church Street, last night. The Fidelity and Casualty Company won three straight games from the Palatine Fire Insurance Company, and the Bank of the Republic won two out of three games from Colgate & Co. of the Drug Trade Association. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Palatine Fire Insurance Company—Emerson 134; Rodgers, 136; Irving, 116; Hassall, 155; Meagher, 137. Total, 698.

Fidelity and Casualty—Ferres, 170; Bracken, 140; Heron, 141; Banta, 147; Varian, 107. Total, 705.

SECOND GAME.

Palatine Fire Insurance Company—Emerson, 155; Rodgers, 170; Irving, 113; Hassall, 174; Meagher, 146. Total, 758.

Fidelity and Casualty—Ferres, 172; Bracken, 222; Heron, 125; Banta, 176; Varian 149. Total, 844.

THIRD GAME.

Palatine Fire Insurance Company—Emerson, 128; Rodgers, 163; Irving, 157; Hassall, 165; Meagher, 159. Total, 772.

Fidelity and Casualty—Ferres, 187; Bracken, 169; Heron, 198; Banta, 196; Varian, 170. Total, 920.

FOURTH GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 140; Chrystal, 188; Ranson, 140; Faulkner, 171; Colgate, 151. Total, 770.

Bank of the Republic—Brown, 183; Linz, 190; McKay, 148; Douglass, 153; Hartzell, 181. Total, 855.

FIFTH GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Chrystal, 139; Barnes, 237; Ranson, 228; Faulkner, 153; Colgate, 175. Total, 952.

Bank of the Republic—Brown, 130; Linz, 215; McKay, 146; Douglass, 136; Hartzell, 167. Total, 794.

SIXTH GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Chrystal, 141; Barnes, 145; Ranson, 198; Faulkner, 167; Colgate, 161. Total, 792.

Bank of the Republic—Brown, 170; Linz, 191; McKay, 141; Douglass, 206; Hartzell, 174. Total, 882.

Hale to Play Full Back.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 26.—Hale, who was the star tackle on the Yale 'Varsity football team and ended the season at centre last Fall, is being tried in a new position in the Spring practice. This afternoon Capt. Brown put Hale at half back. It is understood he will be kept back of the line and possibly be brought out at full back, as he excels as a drop kicker. The Spring football practice will last two weeks longer.

Knickerbocker Field Club Foursome.

Knickerbocker Field Club golfers participated in a mixed foursome over the links at Flatbush yesterday, which resulted as follows:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
H. M. Halsted and Miss Tyler	64	16	48
F. C. Cowperthwait and Miss E. Cowperthwait	59	18	45
W. T. Tyler and Mrs. Tyler	65	22	43
A. B. Boyd and Mrs. Boyd	61	17	44
C. F. Lazarus and Miss A. Cowperthwait	59	6	53
P. T. Acherson and Miss Settle	63	14	49
J. Hill and Mrs. Hill	62	14	48
S. D. Tompkins and Miss Morrison	56	13	43

The second round will be played to-day at 10 A. M.

Route of the Speedway Parade.

There has been a modification in the route of the Speedway parade which takes place one week from to-morrow. The line of march will be from One Hundred and Twentieth Street; thence to One Hundred and Twentieth Street; thence to the Boulevard, to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to St. Nicholas Place; thence to the Speedway. Upwards of 1,000 of New York's finest road horses will be in line, and there are some entries from out of town.

Van Cortlandt Golf Games.

Secretary C. F. Zucker of the Van Cortlandt Golf Club announces that the first regular club event of the season will be played over the public links at Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday, May 5. It will be a scratch competiton, 18 holes, open to both men and women. A similar contest will be held May 12, and the lowest aggregate score in the two events will win the Robinson cup. On May 19 and 26 there will be handicaps for both men and women, 18 holes, for prizes, and on Memorial Day, May 30, the cup offered by John C. Frick will be played for at bogey competition.

Shooting at Clay Targets.

Six teams of two men competed at clay target shooting at Interstate Park yesterday for cups offered by the Medicus Gun Club, Edward Banks and Thomas W. Morfey, representing the New Utrecht Gun Club, were the winners, each breaking 82 of the 100 targets shot at. Capt. A. W. Money, with 80 breaks, and Capt. J. L. Fox, with 82, representing the same club, were second, one point ahead of the East Side Gun Club team of Newark, N. J., whose representatives, C. W. Feigonspon and George T. Piercy, scored 83 and 78, respectively.

Farmers Protest Against Rifle Range.

The Queens County Grand Jury is investigating the Creedmore Rifle Range of the National Guard. The farmers owning property at the rear of the target range claim that the thirty-foot embankment in the rear of the range was not high enough to stop the bullets from the soldiers' rifles, as many went over the wall and hindered them in their work of plowing and sowing seed. Several narrow escapes are claimed and an injury to one person. Some National Guardsmen claim the complaint of the farmers is a scheme to force the State to purchase the thirty acres adjoining the rifle range.

PERSIFOR FRAZER RULED OUT.

Not Allowed to Testify Because of His Religious Views.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Persifor Frazer, the handwriting expert, who figured in the trial in New York of Roland B. Molineux, was to-day notified by Magistrate Elsenbrown that he must not be permitted to testify in a case on trial because of his agnostic views.

Several weeks ago Mrs. Millie J. Masson of Chicago brought proceedings to have the will of her father-in-law, Charles H. Masson, set aside, charging Mrs. Eliza Oram and Charles H. Fessler, the executors, with forgery. Mr. Masson left about $70,000. Prof. Frazer was her principal witness.

Money for Dewey Arch Benefit.

The Committee for Perpetuating the Dewey Arch received several checks yesterday for boxes and seats for the benefit performances to be given next Tuesday afternoon. Howard Gould sent his check for $100 for a box; Miss Helen M. Gould sent a check for $50 for a box, and William B. Oliver, Jr., sent a check for $100 to Miss Olga Nethersole for one seat. The Goulds will have boxes at Daly's Theatre, and Mr. Oliver will have his seat at Wallack's.

Removing a Brooklyn Landmark.

The old Johnson Street Methodist Episcopal Church, a Brooklyn landmark familiarly known as "The Eel Pot," is being torn down. It is said that it will be replaced by flats. It was erected in 1840, when that part of Brooklyn was inhabited by well-to-do families.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—R. Hirota, Tokio, Japan; Judge Lynde Harrison, New Haven.

CAMBRIDGE.—Frank B. Noyes, Washington.

HOLLAND.—J. C. Jamison, Member of Parliament, London; F. Rockefeller, Cleveland.

IMPERIAL.—J. C. Hunter, Duluth.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Dr. Hugh France, Wardener, Idaho; W. A. Seymour, Washington.

HOFFMAN.—Van Wagener Ailing, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Baer, J. M., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; I. Baer, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Coyne, novelties, Broadway and Tenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. L. Howe, dry goods, 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. W. Renwick, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

McFarland & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. McFarland, dry goods; G. R. West, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

West, F. J., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. J. Gross, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. J. Whitaker, ribbons; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Whitner, C. K., Reading, Penn.; J. A. Brittain, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Sherman, linens and white goods; J. McCandlish, dry goods; 450 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Smith, T., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. G. Knowles, dry goods; Miss Jones, millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Baer, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. Dick, furnishing goods, 436 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Kroeger Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; E. C. Kroeger, dry goods; W. J. Kroeger, hosiery, gloves and corsets; Hotel Cadillac.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Houston, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Miller & Peck Company, Waterbury, Conn.; F. W. Tate, notions and trimmings; Grand Union Hotel.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Heller, upholstery goods, 121 Mercer Street; Gerard House.

Sommer, B., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Hilliard, laces and embroideries; Hotel Netherland.

Peck, B., Company, Fall River, Mass.; B. Peck, notions and fancy goods; Everett House.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. H. McCahey, cameras, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Binswanger, M., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Binswanger, notions and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:03	Sun sets...6.52	Moon rises...3:35

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:48	Gov. Isl'd...6:14	H. Gate...8:10
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:12	Gov. Isl'd...6.41	H. Gate...8:37

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Capri, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Narkelyne Santos	10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Themis, Inagua	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Wordsworth, Brazil and La Plata	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Iverniia, Queenstown and Liverpool	12:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Mae, Ponce, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Marquette, London		9:00 A. M.
Ohio, Hull		
Olinda, Neuvitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Palatia, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam, via Plymouth	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Thingvalla, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trave, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.

Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Rio Janeiro. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 1 inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after April 28 and up to May 12, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York May 12, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 27.

Buffalo, Hull, April 15.
Duchess, Gibraltar, April 11.
El Paso, New Orleans, April 21.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, April 19.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, April 8.
Holbein, St. Lucia, April 19.
Panama, Bordeaux, April 10.
Peconic, Gibraltar, April 11.
Runo, Sunderland, April 3.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

Comanche, Jacksonville, April 25.
Kansas City, Swansea, April 14.
Lucania, Liverpool, April 21.
Matanzas, Havana, April 23.
Orange Nassau, Port au Prince, April 22.
Sir W. T. Lewis, Havre, April 14.
St. Louis, Southampton, April 21.

SUNDAY, APRIL 29.

Caribbee, St. Croix, April 24.
Chateau Yquem, Gibraltar, April 16.
City of Rome, Glasgow, April 21.
El Sud, New Orleans, April 24.
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Antwerp, April 21.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, April 25.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, April 25.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, April 19.
Ybarra No. 4, Gibraltar, April 14.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.

Aller, Gibraltar, April 23.
Nueces, Galveston, April 25.

Arrived.

SS Queen Eleanor, (Br.,) Ritson, Yokohama, &c., Jan. 6, with mdse. to Shewan, Tomes & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 30 P. M.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Mirow, Bremen April 17 and Southampton 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:50 P. M.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool April 18 and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:18 P. M.

SS A. R. Thorpe, (Nor.,) Hansen, Macoris April 17 and Turks Island 20th, with mdse. and one passenger to Hugh Kelly. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Adler, (Br.,) Bignell, G

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch. Astor Place Bank.
Broadway & Spring St. Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank. Queens County Bank,
72d St. & Columbus Ave. Borough of Queens.
Home Bank Branch, 42nd St., near 8th Av.

Asa P. Potter. S. E. Kirkham.
Potter & Kirkham
BANKERS & BROKERS,
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BUY & SELL ALL STOCKS & BONDS FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.

C. W. MORGAN & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of Cons. Stock Exchange of N. Y.
Commission 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,440 Broadway, near 40th St.
Phila.: Drexel Bldg., 5th and Chestnut.
PRIVATE WIRES.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Also our New Book giving full explanation.
"HOW TO SPECULATE SUCCESSFULLY IN WALL STREET."

New York Telephone, 4514 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO CONSOLIDATED TRACTION.

Stockholders who are not willing to be forced into an exchange of their stock on such terms as may be agreed upon by large holders thereof will please communicate, with a view to combined action to protect their rights.

ADDRESS:
STOCKHOLDERS COMMITTEE,
P. O. BOX 2,887, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 25, 1900.
Equipment Trust and Second Mortgage Bonds Dated
AUGUST 1, 1890, DUE AUGUST 1, 1930.
Pursuant to the right reserved in the said bonds, also reserved in the mortgage securing the same, The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company hereby gives notice that it will pay the principal of said bonds on the first day of August, 1900, with interest to that date, at its agency, in the City of New York, to wit, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Company, Bankers, No. 17 Nassau Street.
Interest on said bonds will cease from and after August 1st, 1900.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

United Railways of St. Louis
Bonds, Common and Preferred Stocks,
FRACTIONAL LOTS.
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Wm. H. Burger & Co.,
EXCHANGE COURT BLDG., 52 B'WAY.

STOCKHOLDERS
of the
Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Equipment Company.
Holders of the temporary stock certificates of the above company will receive, in exchange therefor, on and after April 20th, 1900, upon presentation of the same to the State Trust Company, No. 100 Broadway, New York, the engraved certificates of the CONSOLIDATED RAILWAY ELECTRIC LIGHTING & EQUIPMENT COMPANY. J. L. WATSON, Secretary.
Dated New York, April 17th, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company.
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of Mercantile Trust Company Certificates issued to depositors of Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburgh Coal Company First Mortgage Bonds, under the Bondholders' Agreement dated January 25th, 1897, and to the holders of such Bonds who have not yet deposited the same.

Notice is hereby given that the Reorganization Committee constituted by said Agreement of January 25th, 1897, has adopted a Plan of Reorganization for said Coal Company dated April 11th, 1900, which has been signed by the said Committee and filed and lodged with the Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York, at its office, 120 Broadway, in said city. Copies of said Plan have been left with said Trust Company and the members and Secretary of the Committee for distribution to bondholders who can obtain the same upon application therefor.

Bondholders who have not yet deposited their bands under said Agreement of January 25th, 1897, may deposit the same with said Mercantile Trust Company on or before the 10th day of May, 1900, and obtain the negotiable receipts of the Trust Company therefor. Deposits of bonds after that date will only be received upon such terms as the Committee shall determine.

New York, April 19th, 1900.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
M. D. WOODFORD,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, 120 Broadway, Secretary.
ALMON GOODWIN, Counsel.

NEW LOAN
Western Union Telegraph Co.
First Mortgage Fifty-Year
GOLD 4½s

Total mortgage debt (issued) .	$10,000,000
Annual interest charge	897,092
Gross earnings	23,954,312
Net earnings	5,868,733

We will accept old 7s, maturing May 1st, 1900, in exchange for the new 4½s.

PRICE AND PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
Farson, Leach & Co.,
100 Dearborn St., Chicago. 35 Nassau St., New York.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, T. STALLKNECHT, Vice-Pres. 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, ERNEST EHRMANN, Treasurer. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr., James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins, James H. Post,
Michael Coleman, Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, ... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Are You Going to Incorporate?
If so, send two-cent stamp to the LAWYERS' INCORPORATION CO., 149 Broadway, for blank forms—charters—waivers of notice—reports, and a synopsis of the laws of NEW JERSEY, WEST VIRGINIA, and DELAWARE, which will be furnished at once on application. Tel. 1243 Cortlandt.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company,
New York, April 18th, 1900.
The seventieth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Station, New York City, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 25th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 16th. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

Office of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's office in Hudson, Wis., on Saturday, June 9th, 1900, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Tuesday, May 8th, and reopen on Monday, June 11th, 1900.
E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., April 20th, 1900.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
Broadway and 39th St.,
New York, April 20th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900.
The polls will be open from 1:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from April 20th until the morning of May 3d, 1900.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

The Germania Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, April 19, 1900.
The annual meeting of shareholders for the election of fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 190 and 194 Bowery, on Tuesday, May 1st, 1900.
The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio
CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New York, March 10th, 1900.—For the purposes of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office in Chicago, on THURSDAY, June 7th, 1900, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, May 5th, 1900, at noon, and reopened on Friday, June 8th, 1900.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Bank of America.
New York, April 25th, 1900.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Monday, May 7th, 1900. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 4th to May 8th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

New York, April 26, 1900.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Frazer & Geyer Co. for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before it will be held at the office of the Company, 19 William St., New York City, on Thursday, May 10th, at 2 o'clock P. M.
HOBART W. GEYER, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, at 19 West 44th Street, THURSDAY, May 3d, 1900, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'ty.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New York, April 27, 1900.
A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after May 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on April 30th, 1900.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The Germania Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, April 20, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three Per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after May 1st next.
Transfer books will remain closed to May 2d, 1900. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

Offices Southern Pacific Company,
23 BROAD STREET, (MILLS BUILDING.)
Coupons due May 1, 1900, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:
Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio (West Div.) first 5s.
Southern Pacific of Cal. first consol. 5s.
Gila Valley Globe & Northern 5s.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL STARCH MFG. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
No. 1 Broadway, New York.
The coupons due May 1, 1900, on the bonds of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on Tuesday, May 1, 1900, upon presentation at the Chase National Bank, New York. CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

The American Exchange National Bank,
115 Broadway, New York, April 20th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st proximo, to stockholders of record at close of business April 20th, 1900. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Pittsburgh Junction & Middle Division
3½% GOLD BONDS.
Coupon No. 3, due May 1, 1900, on the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer,
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due May 1st, 1900, from Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, and from Minneapolis & Duluth Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York.
New York, April 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after May 1 next. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

Pacific Bank,
470 Broadway, New York, April 20, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 Per Cent. payable on and after May 1 next.
The transfer books will be closed to May 1, 1900. S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

German Exchange Bank, N. Y.
The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 12% payable on and after May 1st, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed until May 1st.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.
New York, April 13, 1900.

BY-PRODUCT COKE COMPANY.

New York Corporation Incorporated with Capital of $6,000,000.

ALBANY, April 26.—With a capitalization of $6,000,000 the New York By-Product Coke Company of New York City, to manufacture, deal in, and sell coal, coke, and their by-products, filed articles of incorporation to-day with the Secretary of State. The company will begin business with $6,000,000. The Directors are:
John Alvin Young, Henry D. Benner, Calvert Brewer of New York City; Robert C. Pruyn, Lawrence H. Hendricks, and Thomas J. Van Antwerp of Albany, and John W. Hardenbergh of Jersey City.
The corporation tax amounts to $7,500.

Trust Company Merger.

Further steps were taken yesterday for the putting into effect of the merger of the State Trust and Morton Trust Companies. Levi P. Morton, Joseph C. Hendrix, George G. Haven, Richard A. McCurdy, A. Wolff, and Walter G. Oakman were elected State Trust Company Directors to fill vacancies. Levi P. Morton was elected President by the Directors, taking the place of Walter S. Johnston, who was made First Vice President, William A. Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank being chosen Second Vice President. These officers will remain under the merger, it is understood, and be the officers of the future Morton Trust Company.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

H. P. Cameron Electrical Manufacturing Company of Syracuse; capital, $10,000. Directors—Moses L. Oberdorfer, Holden P. Cameron, and Frederick T. Pierson, Syracuse.

Batavia Rubber Tire Company of Batavia; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frank Richardson, William C. Gardiner, William W. Leavenworth, Alva M Colt, and John N. Sweet, Batavia.

Queens County Varnish Works of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Emanuel G. Bullard, Richmond Hill; Charles L. McFetrish, New York City; Edward Batcher, jr., Brooklyn.

Virginia Cooperage and Lumber Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Leonard J. Busby and William L. Amerman, New York City; Charles W. McCutchen, Plainfield, N. J.

Empire Registry of New York City, to register persons and personal property for insurance companies; capital, $15,000. Directors—Adolf F. Schwartz, Henry Lovey, and Jacob Lovey, New York City.

People's Gas and Electric Company of Oswego; capital, $450,000. Directors—H. P. Kernochan, jr., and John J. Kennedy, Albany; Harold Footman, E. N. P. Dailey, and Samuel Stein, Schenectady.

Lincoln Heights Land Company of Buffalo, to buy and sell real property; capital, $37,000. Directors—Louis Roesch, jr., Philip Gerst, Joseph E. Zent, William C. Roesser, and Charles J. Rouling, Buffalo.

Rochester Textile Workers of Rochester, to manufacture and sell lace, braid, and other fabrics; capital, $75,000. Directors—Charles W. Wilbur, Louis P. Warner, Frank A. Jones, and Frank E. Williams, Rochester.

Niagara Falls Milling Company of Niagara Falls, to manufacture and sell flour and feed; capital, $200,000. Directors—George B. Matthews, Alonzo R. James, and William Olmstead, Buffalo; Arthur Schoellkopf, Niagara Falls; Henry Grigg, Lockport.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., April 26.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The United States Carbonate Company, to manufacture carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, and carbonate acid gas; capital, $1,000,000. The incorporators are Edward B. Cooper, Charles H. Haight, and Harold E. Ayres, all of Jersey City.

The American Piano Company, to manufacture musical instruments; capital, $300,000. The incorporators are William F. Boothe, Louis R. Hallaway, and K. K. McLaren, all of Jersey City.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 26	534,395
To date this year	47,670,443
Corresponding date last year	73,053,158

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 26	$2,465,700
To date this year	$221,177,870
Corresponding date last year	$403,402,630

Money rates Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Hocking Valley	1½
Am. S. Hoop pf.	⅞	Int. Paper	2
Am. Steel & Wire	⅞	Int. Paper pf.	1¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	6½	Iowa Central	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1½	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Tobacco	1	Met. Street Ry.	½
Anaconda Copper	2	Minn. & St. L.	1
At., T. & S. F.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	2⅝	Missouri Pacific	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2⅝	National Tube	¾
Brooklyn R T.	⅝	N. Y. Central	1
B'klyn Un. Gas	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	4	Norf. & West	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Northern Pacific	⅛
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	North. Pac. pf.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	3½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Pennsylvania	3¼
Chi. & N. W.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	2½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2	Pere Marquette	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	P., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Pullman Co.	1½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅞	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅞
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Southern Pacific	1
Consol. Gas	6⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼
Cont. Tobacco	½	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	Union Pacific	1¼
Del., L. & W.	1	U. S. Leather	½
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	Wabash pf.	½
Federal Steel	1⅝	West. Un. Tel.	½
Federal Steel pf.	⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
General Electric	½	Wis. Central	½
Glucose Sugar	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Canada South	½	Lake Shore	⅛
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	Long Island	⅝
Ft. W. & R. G.	½	N. J. Central	½
Glucose Sugar pf.	1	Pressed S. Car	½
Iowa Cent. pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Erie 1st con. 7s	1	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	2½
Flint & P. M. con. 5s	1⅝	Wabash 2d	1½
Gas & El., Bergen Co., 1st	1	Wabash, Deb. B.	1

Bonds Declined.

C. & N. W. s. f. 5s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st 6s, t. r.	1
Rio G. South. 1st	3¼		
Wilkes. & East 1st	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Speculators short of the stock market—and most stock market speculators recently have gone short—had discomfort yesterday. Almost every important stock on the list advanced, all the active ones scoring substantial gains. Pennsylvania, New York Central, and allied properties were notably strong. Some new life came into quarters lately much neglected, like Wabash. The whole Pacific group became strong. Southwestern stocks went up easily.

To account for this general betterment there was not one iota of news that could be called surprising. The day's business developments were simply along those lines of business prosperity which have been continually in evidence—and not at any time more in evidence than during recent spasms of bear hysteria upon the part of nine-tenths of the speculators of the Stock Exchange. Even the iron and steel stocks made gains yesterday; Wall Street does not stay converted to the notion that all the furnaces and foundries of the country are to be shut down because consumption of steel is and is to stay extinguished.

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Sugar Trust presented the sensational feature of yesterday's market, higher prices being quoted. Further representations of trade war settlement had currency, and though inside denials were issued, little attention was given them upon the Stock Exchange. The speculative element is not so much desirous of believing that the sugar trade war is over as it is sure that it is necessary to cover shorts and get out of the way of what is an uncomfortable squeeze, even if there be but the veriest sort of manipulation. Thus, quite apart from what may be trade facts, the professional element has been very much agitated, and the buying of Sugar Trust stock has been of the most vigorous sort, bidders not stopping much to debate as to why or wherefore—being influenced chiefly by the fact that the stock slides up with a smoothness recently unprecedented. Bull oracles are promising 125 for the stock before the week is over, while the bear contingent has lost all its nerve, even to the point of suspending gloomy predictions. When things get as one-sided as this it has sometimes been about time to become a trifle suspicious.

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The Standard Oil crowd has come into the market with unmistakable vigor. Not in one or two parts of the market only, but in many, the buying orders of the Messrs. Rockefeller, Flagler, and Rogers are on a large scale. They have what seems to be an extraordinary railway deal pending in the Southwest. Missouri Pacific, Texas Pacific, and some other properties in that territory are being taken over more or less wholly by the Rockefellers. Even rabid bears on the rest of the market seem to see in Southwestern railway developments indications that warrant confidence in better market values. Missouri Pacific has a pool operating in it credited with having over $5,000,000 in cash to its credit at one Wall Street bank.

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Such gold export engagements as have been announced fall wholly flat in so far as creating depressing sentiment is concerned. This country has so much gold to spare that ability to send it to Europe is construable as occasion for improved feeling—not for distrust or anxiety.

Practically every banker in Wall Street talks easy money.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S BUYING.

Wall Street of late has heard very considerable concerning the market interests of John D. Rockefeller, and in particular of his reported purchases of Missouri Pacific stock. In some quarters, where best information has prevailed, these reports have been accepted as facts; in other and generally poorly informed circles, the stories have been lightly laughed aside as ridiculous. But—certainly so, so far as Missouri Pacific is concerned—the stories are not ridiculous.

Mr. Rockefeller has bought Missouri Pacific stocks, he is buying them, and, his friends say, he purposes to continue to buy them.

The Rockefeller interests control Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and it is understood that the purpose is to acquire control of all the roads in the Southwestern System. And hence the Rockefeller purchases of Missouri Pacific—purchases that yesterday carried the stock up to 58, with the close marking a net gain of a full point.

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Russell Sage, affirming the purchases of Missouri Pacific stock by Mr. Rockefeller, said yesterday:

"I understand that Mr. Rockefeller has been a large buyer of our stock. It is not true, however, that his purchases have been made from me. In fact, I have sold little of my stock, as I am a firm believer in the property, with its large earnings and its assured dividends.

"The stock is worth more in this year of our Lord 1900 than it ever was, for the road is in the very best kind of condition, and is constantly improving. Inasmuch as I have traded in the stock at 75 and better I shouldn't be surprised to see it go much higher—not through any manipulation, but because it is worth it and good people want it."

HEAVY TRADING IN WABASH.

One of the features of yesterday's market was the extensive trading in Wabash securities, more than 23,000 shares of the common being dealt in, at a net gain of ⅝, and over 17,000 shares of the preferred, at a net advance of ⅝. Ordinarily these issues are inactive, and the heavy buying yesterday led to all kinds of speculation as to its probable cause. One report had it that the buying was "for control," and the purchases were ascribed to Vanderbilt interests. Another story was that 1½ per cent. was to be paid on the debenture Bs in July and that the road was earning over 2 per cent. in excess of that amount.

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Discussing the activity in the stock, President Ashley said yesterday:

"I can't explain the movement other than by saying that it may be due to buying, perhaps by foreign interest, induced by our increased earnings. We are in a very satisfactory condition, with constantly expanding business and increased revenues. I do not know of any buying for control, nor do I know of any proposed consolidation of interests."

STEEL AND IRON TRADE.

Further reassuring statements in respect to the iron and steel situation were published in Wall Street yesterday, and gave renewed strength to the steel and iron stocks.

J. G. Butler, President of the Bessemer Pig Iron Association for the Mahoning, Shenango Valley, Cleveland, and Pittsburg districts, was quoted as saying that he has already received assurances from the various steel makers who purchase pig iron, that they will require the total output for 1900 not already sold, and that he therefore felt justified in saying that the present prices of pig iron will be maintained. He added that the total productive capacity not already sold will be about 600,000 tons, and one concern alone has agreed to take at least 500,000 tons of this quantity. In addition, Rogers, Brown & Co. reported that advices to them showed that producers of pig iron are making no concessions on small orders, that shipments on old orders are very large, and that there is no diminution in the consumption of pig iron. President H. D. Bacon of the Minnesota Iron Company reports excellent business conditions and firm prices, while the resumption of the Illinois Steel Works at Milwaukee had a stimulating effect.

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Among the gains in the steel stocks were the following: Steel and Wire, ¾; Colorado Fuel and Iron, ⅞; Federal Steel, 1½; National Steel, ¼; Pressed Steel Car, ½, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, 1¼.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

In his summary as put out yesterday by Price, McCormick & Co., Mr. Ellison, the English cotton statistician, says:

"On the basis of an American crop of 9,500,000, plus imports of 866,000 Egyptian, 300,000 Indian, and 270,000 other growths, the estimated American European port and mill stocks at the end of the season will be 880,000 bales, against 2,489,000 bales last year, 2,090,000 bales in 1898, and 870,000 bales in 1897. The apparent consumption of American cotton is about 11,000,000 bales. The position of the old crop appears to be very strong, but dependent to some extent upon new crop developments."

The stock in Liverpool at the end of September is estimated by Mr. Ellison at 250,000 bales, which is the smallest on record since 1880. In 1899 the stock at the end of September in Liverpool was 300,000 bales, and cotton sold at 11½ cents.

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Discussing the summary, Price, McCormick & Co. say:

"The figures, in our opinion, would seem almost impregnable in strength. We therefore unhesitatingly recommend the purchase of the Summer positions, and, as planting is undoubtedly late, the season backward, and a very large area of the cotton producing section overflowed and under the necessity of replanting, sales of the new crop positions are, in our opinion, exceedingly dangerous. The effect of the small supply with which we will enter the new season will continue to be felt until stocks throughout the world are materially replenished, and whatever the size of the new crop it will during the first two or three months of its maturity be in eager demand."

GRANGERS ARE PROSPEROUS.

The wonderful showing made by the Atchison for the month of March, with a total net earnings of $1,632,300—an increase over the same month last year of $527,460—gave strength yesterday, not only to the Atchison issues, but to all the Granger roads, whose business and conditions are reflected by Atchison's prosperity.

Atchison common advanced 1 and the preferred 1⅝, Burlington gained 1¼, St. Paul 1¼, Northwest ½, Rock Island ⅝, Northern Pacific ⅞, Union Pacific 1¼, and Southern Pacific ⅞.

During the day a meeting of the Executive Committee of Union Pacific was held, but no announcement of the business transacted was made. The more than ordinary rise in the stock, however, was accompanied by a report that the affairs of the company were in an exceptionally prosperous condition.

In relation to Northern Pacific there was an unconfirmed report that the road purposed to take over St. Paul and Duluth in a few days, while the announcement of a further large sale of land exerted a strengthening influence.

Rock Island's annual meeting is to be held shortly, and in this connection there is renewed talk of a possible increase in the dividend.

A new pool is said to be at work in Southern Pacific; while Boston has turned a buyer of Burlington.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

There was renewed and aggressive buying of the Baltimore and Ohio securities yesterday, the common stock advancing 2⅝ points on sales of 11,000 shares and the preferred 2⅜ on sales of 4,600 shares. The advances were accompanied by reports that insiders had assured their friends that a dividend on the common stock would be declared in June, at which time it is also said the preferred stock will be retired on a basis approximating its par value.

The same interests who were steady buyers of the stock before the recent decline are once more in evidence, and are predicting par for each of the issues within two weeks.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RISE.

The buying of Pennsylvania yesterday, which advanced the quotation 3¼ points on sales of 52,000 shares, was accompanied by the report that the dividend would be increased at the meeting of the company next week or, failing that, that valuable rights would be offered the stockholders. There did not seem to be any official warrant for the hopeful predictions.

Philadelphia interests were large buyers of the stock during the day.

A bid was made yesterday of 2¾ per cent. for the next dividend on any part of 5,000 shares of the stock.

AS TO GOLD EXPORTS.

Foreign banking houses yesterday were agreed that there was no probability of any further gold exports this week, and it was said that unless the rates stiffened no exports would be made next week. Yesterday's market was heavy, with demand rates quoted at 4.88.

The money market continues easy, with call money at from 2 to 3 per cent., and time money unchanged. The banks continue to gain from the Sub-Treasury, though on a somewhat more limited scale than heretofore, because of the falling off in refunding operations. Bankers, however, say that easy money is assured for the next few months at least.

THE MARKET'S POSITION.

In the opinion of close observers of the situation, all the signs yesterday pointed to a complete turn in the market, such as had been predicted for several days, with the bulls in control and the bears very much discomfited. London and the Continent continued steady buyers, aided by the favorable developments in the South African war and the easier foreign money market conditions. Commission house business here was much better, while strong interests showed their hands in many stocks—and always on the side looking to higher prices.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE.

Wheeling and Lake Erie first preferred yesterday advanced 1½ points and the second preferred ⅛ on buying for inside interests. It is announced that the Coshocton and Southern Division of the system will be opened for freight business on May 1 and for passenger business about May 15. This branch is expected to add materially to the revenues of the company.

TRACTIONS LITTLE TRADED IN.

There was comparatively little trading in the tractions yesterday, and what there was tended to advance the quotations. The Street is inclined to feel more bullish on the stocks in the belief that the proposed taxation under the Ford franchise law will be reduced at least 33 per cent. from the original figures; while in some quarters doubt is expressed that the law will ever be enforced, the contention being that it is unconstitutional.

NOFOLK AND WESTERN.

The buying of Norfolk and Western continues, both the common and preferred stocks being among the least sufferers in the recent bear raid. Yesterday the common advanced ½, and the preferred ⅝. A dividend on the common is said to be assured by midsummer.

FINANCIER'S BOND BOOK.

The Financier's bond book of Government and municipal bond values, compiled and published by The Financier Company, New York, has been issued. The book is a very valuable one for reference and information in respect to bonds, and embodies the interest return at various prices of outstanding Government, State, municipal, and other bonds, computations being based on quarterly interest payments on Governments and semi-annual payments on other bonds, showing the present worth of all bonds for each one-tenth per cent. interest. Full interest tables are also given, covering the new United States 2 per cent. refunding bonds of 1900.

BONDS TO BE REDEEMED.

It was officially announced in Wall Street yesterday that the American Smelting and Refining Company will redeem out of earnings the $1,000,000 6 per cent. first mortgage on the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company, which matures on May 1. The only remaining bonded debt is $1,133,000 first mortgage on the Omaha and Grant Smelting Company, on which there is a sinking fund of $70,000 a year.

NOT AFFECTED BY THE FLOODS.

Apparently the floods in the South have not had so serious effect on the Southern roads as some Wall Street people affect to believe. For the third week in April Louisville and Nashville reports earnings of $498,200, an increase of $48,500 over the same week last year, while the Southern reports earnings of $533,290, a gain of $36,800.

The stocks of both roads advanced yesterday.

AMERICAN BANKERS MEET.

The Executive Committee of the American Bankers' Association met at the Lawyers' Club yesterday. The President, Walker Hill of the American Exchange Bank of St. Louis, presided. A committee consisting of the President, First Vice President, and Chairman of the Council, was chosen to fix the date of the next annual convention of the association. It will be held at Richmond, Va., about Oct. 1.

President Cornwell of the City National Bank of Buffalo read a report on "The Use of Banks." F. W. Hayes of the Preston National Bank of Detroit, in dealing with "Express Company Taxation," favored the payment by the express companies of the brokers' taxation now paid by other sellers of exchange. James G. Cannon reported in highly complimentary terms for the committee appointed to investigate the Secretary's office. Since the appointment in November, 1898, of Col. James R. Branch as Secretary of the association, its membership had increased from 1,500 to 4,057, and its anual income from $17,000 to $57,000.

WALL STRE

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Improvement in the Stock Exchange market yesterday resulted in greater strength in the outside market than has been seen there for some days past. Advances, in some cases substantial ones, were recorded, and less disposition was shown to sell stocks than at any time during the present week. There was not much activity, except in a few issues, but the greater strength was a most satisfactory development. Some stocks continued weak, and even suffered further net losses, but instead of advances being the exception they considerably outnumbered the day's net losses. The market was strongest at the close. Not much news came to hand during the day affecting outside securities, and the advances resulted apparently not from specific causes, but from a general feeling of greater confidence, due in part to the realization that many recent declines have been without any apparent warrant in fact.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, which closed on Wednesday at 91⅝ bid, was at the close yesterday quoted at 93 bid, with very little stock offered. It was not until late in the day that any stock changed hands, though the bids advanced steadily from the opening. At 93 100 shares changed hands, which was the first sale of the day and represented an advance of 1⅜ points over the last sale on the previous day. No disposition was shown to sell the stock, and at no time during the day was there much stock in sight, offerings of a few hundred shares, and those considerably above the bid price, being all that could be had. In one or two of the other copper stocks there was slight improvement, but none of them was very active.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was prominent by reason of its decided strength. There were practicly no sales of either the common or preferred stock, though bids for both issues were considerably advanced. From 25 the common stock was bid up to 27½, and it closed at 27½ bid, with no stock offered within a point of that figure. A net gain of 1 point was recorded in the preferred stock, which closed at 50 bid, with no stock offered under 55. These advances were accompanied by a report to the efect that further progress had been made in an adjustment of the local gas war. It was said that a conference to discuss matters of importance in connection with the gas situation in this city was to be held during the afternoon, although up to the close of the market this report remained unconfirmed. Certain it is that recently the New Amsterdam stocks have shown much strength and all the stock that has come into the market has been readily absorbed. It is again repeated that interest allied with the United Gas Improvement Company have been the purchasers of New Amsterdam stock. Though this report has not yet been verified in any oficial manner, it seems to be received with credence in quarters supposed to be well informed on the subject.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC sold off sharply at the opening on the announcement from Washington that there would be no appropriation for the extension of pneumatic tube service in the Postal Service. The stock opened at 2¼, a decline of three-quarters of a point from the previous day's closing bid, and it subsequently sold down to 2. When it was realized that the company most directly concerned in the fact that an appropriation could not be had for pneumatic tube extension was not the Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company, but the Tubular Dispatch Company, Electro-Pneumatic began to recover, and quickly advanced to about the previous day's price. The stock closed with a fractional gain after having been a full point below the previous day's closing bid. The final bid was 3⅜, the highest sale for the day having been 3¼. In quarters well informed in regard to the company, it was said that the failure to secure an appropriation did not directly affect the Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company, at all events not unfavorably, and that it would in no way impede the carrying out of plans already formed to rehabilitate the company and actively press its claim that the Tubular Dispatch Company is infringing patents owned by the Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company.

PRISMATIC LIGHT was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares, from 7½ up to 8. It closed at 7 bid, a net gain of half a point. It was said that the company had received a number of orders in this and other cities.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was active and strong, selling up to 11¼, and closing at 11½ bid, a net gain of 1 point. Insiders were said to be buyers of the stock yesterday.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was dull and weak. The common stock sold at 7, and the preferred stock closed a full point lower, at 26½ bid.

UNION COPPER sold up to 7¾, and closed at 7⅝ bid, a net gain of five-eighths of a point.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	⅝
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¾	4
New Amsterdam	27½	28
New Amsterdam pf.	50	55
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	98	99

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	..	29
American Agri. Chem. pf. ex div.	75	77
American Bicycle	9	11
American Bicycle pf.	41	43
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	55	65
American Chicle pf.	81	85
American Woolen	19	20
American Woolen pf.	75½	76
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	9
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	43½	46
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	10	11½
Distilling Company of America	7	7¾
Distilling Company of America pf.	26½	27½
Electric Boat	26	28
Electric Boat pf.	40	46
Havana Commercial	17	18
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	58	59
International Power	29	35
International Pump	19	20
International Pump pf., ex div.	..	69½
National Enameling & Stamp	..	4
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	80	84
National Gramophone	45	51
National Salt	46	47
National Salt pf., ex div.	15½	17
Otis Elevator	27	29
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	86	89
Prismatic Light	7½	8
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90	91
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	28½	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	78½	79½
Sloss-Sheffield	24	28
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	65½	67
Standard Oil of New Jersey	535	540
United States Flour Milling pf.	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93	93¼
American Air Power	39	39
Arizona Lead	15⅝	15⅞
Asphalt Company of America	7½	8½
British Columbia Copper	11½	12
California Copper	2½	3
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	60	65
Chicago & Alton bds. ex div.	105	106½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	..	35
Electric Vehicle pf.	80	81
Electro-Pneumatic	3⅛	3¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	30
General Carriage	11¼	11⅝
Illinois Transportation	2	2¼
†Lady Helen Copper	80	85
*Markeen Copper	6½	7
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	15½	16½
Mexican 6s	99	99½
New England Transportation	6	5
New York Transportation	12	12¾
†Pande Basin	7	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf.	84½	85
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St Louis Transit	23½	24
Storage Power	..	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	2	3½
Tennessee Copper	13½	15
Trust Company of America	206	210
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	87	87½
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	73	74
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	..	19
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60	61

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.
†Selling cents per share. Par value, $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	226	228
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	104
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	83	..
Com. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Cen. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82¼	83
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	..	19
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	..	90
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	113½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	208	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾

Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	26	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113¾	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31	32

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	105
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	27	33
Denver Gas 5s	70	72
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual (of New York)	225	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18	19
New England Gas & Coke bonds	68½	69
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud., L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	35	37
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	116
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	97	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104½	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry 5s	23	25
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	87½	88
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111½	113
Hoboken Ferry	68	69½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6½	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	35	38
Cramps' Shipyard	72	74
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	118	122
Lorillard Company pf.	101	103
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	119	123
Standard Coupler	3⅜	5⅜
Trenton Potteries	15⅝	16
Trenton Potteries pf.	40	40⅜
Union Typewriter	48	52
Union Typewriter pf.	29	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	122
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	110	111

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel.	104	108
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Union Copper	7⅜	8

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60⅛. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝; Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Standard sold at 4.05@4.15, and 200 Phenix at .12.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .16½, 200 Brunswick at .32, 400 Chrysolite at .08, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.45, 500 Golden Age at .04, 200 Isabella at 1.25, 200 Little Chief at .10, 200 Mollie Gibson at .24, 1,000 Pharmacist at .14, and 300 Yellow Jacket at .21.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 26.—Trading continued active in Sugar to-day, and there was some buying demand for Atchison preferred. Bell Telephone was prominent, rising 2 points, to 340, making a rise of 12 thus far this week, and of 30 thus far this month. Demand for bonds improved. Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham incomes rose 1¾ more, to 69, against 65 at the end of last week, and 62 at the end of March. Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield 5s were 1 lower, at 92. Fort Scott and Gulf 7s sold at 114; Birmingham 4s at 47; Current River 5s at 52½, a loss of ½. A sale of $10,000 Mexican Central second incomes at 14½ was noted, 4s selling at 79¾. Cochiti Mining gained ½, to 11½; Michigan was off ½, at 5; Montana advanced 10, to 317, closing at 314.

Fitchburg preferred rose 1¼, to 134½; Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis common stock 2, to 22; Rutland preferred sold at 65; Butte rose 3, to 74; Old Dominion gained 1, to 20½; Amalgamated ⅜, to 92½; Centennial Eureka ⅛, to 24.

At the Clearing House all the loans were made at 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at 10 and 12½ cents discount.

Call money appears to be still in abundant supply at from 3½ to 4½ per cent., with the usual rate about 4 per cent., and with specially favored customers able to command a 3 per cent. rate. Time money is loaning at from 4 to 5 per cent., but mostly at 4½ per cent., and mercantile paper is extremely quiet, with 4 per cent. held as the minimum rate for four to six months' paper. Year notes are scarce, at 3¾ to 4½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	5½	Old Colony	4	4½
Allouez	1⅝	2	Old Domin	20	20¼
Arcadian	21½	22	Osceola	67	68¼
Arnold	6	7	Parrot	45½	46
Ash Bed	.50	.80	Pioneer	.25	.50
Atlantic	25	28	Quincy	136	138
Baltic	21½	22	Rhode Island	4½	5½
B. & C. C.	12½	.15	Santa Fé	5⅝	6
Bost. & Mon.	..	315	Santa Ysabel	1	1½
Butte & B.	75	76	Shoe	30	31
Cal. & Hec.	750	755	Tamarack	186	190
Centennial	20	20½	Utah Cons.	29½	30
Franklin	15¾	16	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	.50	1	White Knob	18	25
Isle Royale	26½	..	Winona	4	4½
Mohawk	15¾	16	Wolverine	40	40½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	244	245	Fitchburg pf.	134½	..
Bost. & Me.	192	193	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Pr.	300	..	E. 6s	111	..
Bost. Elev.	144	145	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. G. 5s.	81½	84½	E. 7s	115	..
Cent. Mass.	12	13½	West End	93	93½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	340	341	U. S. Oil	18	19
Chi. S. Y.	..	133	Westinghouse		
Dom. Coal	44½	46	Electric	47¼	49
Dom. C. pf.	110	..	Westinghouse		
Erie Tel.	101½	102½	Elect. pf.	62½	..
Mex. Tel.	2½	2¾			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 26.—To-day's was a scattering market with few sales on any one stock. Match opened at 126, advanced to 126⅛, and closed at 125⅝. On the sale of a little over 200 shares Biscuit preferred, which opened at 87, advanced to 88, broke to and closed at 85¼. The sale of 100 shares of Carbon preferred was made close to 78, a loss of 2¼ points during the day.

	High.	Low.	Close.
8...American Linseed	13	13	13
303...American Linseed pf.	57	56⅜	56⅝
60...American Rad.	42	42	42
100...American Strawboard	32	32	32
100...American Tin Plate	28	28	28
86...Chicago Packing pf.	25	25	25
100...Chicago Cons. Traction	37	37	37
1,104...Diamond Match	126½	125⅝	125⅝
220...Lake Street Elevated	9½	9⅝	9½
315...Lake St. Elev. certfs.	9	9⅝	9⅝
25...Metropolitan Elev. pf.	79	79	79
70...Milwaukee Breweries	..	4	4
500...National Biscuit	33	33	33
220...National Biscuit pf.	88	85¼	85¼
100...National Carbon pf.	80¼	78	78
125...North Chicago	250	250	250
20...South Side Elevated	99	99	99
50...Western Stone	26	26	26

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—The recent developments in Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway have helped the local market, and if current reports of alleged pending deals prove correct the Philadelphia list in its entirety may feel the stimulus. Lehigh Coal and Navigation again found a ready market to-day at 50 and better; Pennsylvania almost touched 70; a bid of 2¾ per cent. was made for the next dividend on 5,000 shares. It is said that Jersey Central interests are buying. There appears to be an unlimited market for Western New York and Pennsylvania at 8¾. Pennsylvania Railroad stocks continue to harden as the dividend day approaches. Cambria Steel improved. American Railways was wanted around 6¾. The Asphalt issues were heavy on rumors of an early call on the stock. This if realized will not hurt the bonds.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Choctaw	29	30	Phila. Trac.	96¾	97
Cambria	20⅞	21	Union Trac.	37⅛	38
Con., T., P.	22½	23⅜	Un. Gas Imp.	115¾	116
El. Co. of A.	11⅝	11¾	Welsbach Lt.	43	45
Lehigh Val.	29¼	29⅝	W. N. Y. &		
Marsden	9⅝	9¾	Penn.	8⅝	8¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, April 26, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16	16⅛	3,900	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16	16½	15⅞	16	.....
66¼	66½	1,390	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	65⅝	66½	65⅝	66¼	+ ⅞
35½	36	250	American Cotton Oil.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	.....
28	29½	300	American Dist. Tel.	27	28	27	28	+1
148	150	50	American Express	150	150	150	150	.....
47⅞	48⅛	810	American Ice Co.	48¼	48¼	47⅞	47⅞	.....
56½	57⅜	60	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56	56	56	56	.....
38	38⅛	900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	38½	38¾	38⅛	38¼	− ⅜
89½	89¾	222	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89¼	89¾	89	89	− ⅝
3½	3¾	10	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	4	4	4	4	.....
27	28	420	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	27	27¼	27	27¼	− ¼
75	76	320	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
41¾	42	6,515	Am. Steel & Wire	41¼	42⅞	41⅛	41⅞	+ ⅞
79½	79¾	1,510	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	79¾	79¾	79	79¼	.....
118	118½	139,498	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	112	118½	111½	118⅜	+6⅛
111	112	280	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112	112	112	112	.....
27⅝	29	240	American Tin Plate.	28	28	28	28	+ ¼
79	80	1,070	Am. Tin Plate pf.	79½	80	79½	80	+1½
103¾	104	5,350	American Tobacco	103½	104½	103½	104	+1
48⅜	48¼	1,075	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	47¼	48¾	47¼	48¼	+2
17	17½	100	Ann Arbor	17	17	17	17	− ¼
26⅞	27	5,810	At., T. & S. F.	26	26⅞	26	26⅝	+1
71⅞	71⅝	28,080	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70	71⅝	69½	71½	+1½
85½	85⅝	12,210	Baltimore & Ohio	83¾	86	83½	85½	+2⅜
1¼	1⅞	10,078	Balt. & Ohio, rights	1	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	.....
87⅞	88	4,700	Balt. & Ohio pf.	85½	87⅞	85⅞	87⅞	+2⅝
75	75¼	8,595	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74¾	75¼	74¼	75	+ ½
151⅞	152	800	Brooklyn Union Gas.	150	151½	150	151½	+1½
8½	9	50	Brunswick City	9¼	9¼	9	9	.....
105	115	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	115	115	115	115	+4
56	57	100	Canada Southern	56¾	56¾	56½	56¾	− ⅛
31⅝	31¼	1,330	Chesapeake & Ohio	31	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ⅛
127	127⅛	7,255	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	126	127	125½	127	+1½
..	..	600	Chicago & East. Ill.	102	104½	102	104½	+3½
13⅞	14	1,000	Chicago Great West.	13¾	14	13¾	14	+ ½
87	87⅞	10	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	88	88	88	88	.....
120⅞	121	8,520	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	119¾	121	119⅝	120⅞	+1¼
173	174	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174	174	173	173	.....
163	164	400	Chicago & Northw.	163	163	163	163	+ ½
199	201	100	Chicago & Northw. pf.	199	199	199	199	+2
109½	109¾	2,435	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	109	109⅝	108⅞	109⅝	+ ⅝
11¾	12	525	Chi. Term. Trans.	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
36	37	905	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	35¼	36½	35	36¼	+ ⅝
61⅝	62½	610	C., C., C. & St. L.	61⅜	61¾	61¼	61⅝	.....
42⅞	43	1,010	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	42¼	43	42	42⅞	+ ⅞
29¼	29½	210	Colorado Midland pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	.....
42	43	156	Col. Southern 1st pf.	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ½
16½	17¼	30	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
17¼	18½	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	.....
187	188	4,187	Consolidated Gas	181	187	181	187	+6¾
4,640			Continental Tobac. Co.	30	30½	29⅞	30⅝	+ ½
81⅞	82¼	1,040	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	81½	82	81½	82	+ ½
115	115	310	Delaware & Hudson	115	115½	115	115	.....
180	180	100	Del., Lack. & West.	180	180	180	180	.....
195	196	630	Denver & R. G.	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅝
71½	71¾	600	Denver & R. G. pf.	71½	71¾	71	71⅛	+ ⅛
6	6	20	Dul., S. S. & At.	6	6	6	6	.....
15⅞	15⅞	110	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
39⅝	39⅞	600	Erie 1st pf.	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39¾	+ ⅜
93¼	93½	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	−1
42⅞	43⅞	4,600	Federal Steel	42⅜	43⅞	42¼	43⅞	+1⅝
71	71⅛	620	Federal Steel pf.	71	71⅛	71	71⅛	+ ⅛
18½	18½	100	Ft. Worth & R. G.	18½	18½	18½	18½	− ½
137	138	875	General Electric	137	137⅞	136½	137½	+ ½
49¾	50	450	Glucose Sugar Ref.	49¾	50	49¾	50	+1½
97	99	110	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	98	98	98	98	−1
157½	160	100	Great Northern pf.	158	158	158	158	.....
40	41½	1,245	Hocking Valley	40	41½	40	41½	+1¼
67	67¾	1,100	Hocking Valley pf.	67	67¾	67	67¼	+ ¼
73	73	20	Homestake Mining	73	73	73	73	.....
115¼	115½	241	Illinois Central	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ¼
23¾	24	1,335	International Paper	22	24	22	24	+2
65¾	66	1,640	International Paper pf.	63¾	65⅞	63¾	65¾	+1⅜
7	8	100	International Silver	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
17½	18½	130	Iowa Central	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
51½	52	500	Iowa Central pf.	52	52	51	51	− ¾
18	18½	200	K.C., P. & G., full as. pd.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	− ¼
32	32½	215	Lake Erie & West.	32	32	32	32	.....
95	98	10	Lake Erie & West. pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	.....
200	..	100	Lake Shore	206	206	206	206	−4
68	68	147	Long Island	67	67	67	67	− ⅜
83¾	83½	4,935	Louisville & Nashville	82¾	83¾	82½	83⅜	+1⅛
93⅞	94	4,890	Manhattan Elevated	93⅝	94	92⅝	94	.....
159½	160	2,560	Met. Street Railway	159	160	158	160	+ ¼
13⅞	14	500	Mexican Central	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
64½	65	800	Minn. & St. Louis	64½	65	64½	65	+1
26	26½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	26⅜	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ½
36¼	36¾	1,300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35¾	36¼	35½	36¼	+1
57⅞	57⅝	15,503	Missouri Pacific	57⅞	58	56¾	57¾	−1
33¼	33¼	210	National Biscuit Co.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
104	104⅞	120	National Lead Co. pf.	104	105	104	105	.....
35⅝	36	600	National Steel	36	36	36	36	+⅝
51⅝	52	701	National Tube Co.	51	51⅜	51	51⅜	+ ⅜
90⅞	91¼	332	National Tube Co. pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	− ⅛
119½	119⅝	900	New Jersey Central	119½	120	119	120	− ½
135¼	135⅝	3,923	New York Central	134¾	135½	134½	135⅝	+1
32⅛	38⅝	4,610	N. Y., N. H. & H.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+1
23¼	23¾	1,330	N. Y., Ont. & West.	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	+ ½
38¼	38⅝	4,610	Norfolk & Western.	38¼	38½	37⅞	38½	+ ½
79	79½	900	Norfolk & West. pf.	78¾	79¼	78¾	79¼	+ ¼
15	15½	200	North American	15	15	15	15	.....
58⅞	59	9,800	Northern Pacific	58¼	59	57⅞	59	+ ⅝
76½	76¾	220	Northern Pacific pf.	76½	76¾	76½	76¾	+ ½
51½	52	400	Pacific Coast	51½	51½	51½	51½	.....
32½	33¼	925	Pacific Mail	32½	33	32½	33	+ ⅛
139⅝	139¾	53,345	Pennsylvania R. R.	137	139¾	136¾	139¾	+3¼
105⅞	106	23,385	People's Gas, Chicago	104	106	103⅝	106	+2½
2⅝	2¾	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾	.....
8	25	5	Peoria & Eastern	6	6	6	6	.....
25½	26	800	Père Marquette	24⅜	25½	24⅜	25½	+1
84	85	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	85	85	85	+1
47	49	100	Pressed Steel Car	48½	48¼	48½	48¾	− ½
187½	188	2,110	Pullman Company	185½	187½	185½	187	+1½
19	19¼	100	Reading	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	.....
60¼	60⅝	11,150	Reading 1st pf.	59½	60¼	59⅞	60¼	+ ⅝
31½	32	400	Reading 2d pf.	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
13½	13⅝	250	Republic Iron & Steel.	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
59⅜	60¼	30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	.....
10⅞	10⅝	800	St. L. & San Fran.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
35½	36	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	.....
12⅝	12⅞	550	St. Louis Southw.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	31⅞	1,850	St. Louis

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale by Randolph Guggenheimer—Dealings by Brokers—At Auction.

It is reported that Randolph Guggenheimer has sold the plot of eight lots on the south side of One Hundred and First Street, 75 feet east of Lexington Avenue.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for the estate of Sheridan Shook the plot of seven lots at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 99.11 feet on Broadway by 225 feet on the street, together with two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street 175 feet east of Broadway.

George F. Johnson & Sons are the buyers of the Spofford estate tract, in the Hunt's Point section, the sale of which was recently reported. The tract contains about 128 acres, and is bounded by the Hunt's Point Road, Lafayette Avenue, and the East river. The price is said to have been about $500,000.

Louis F. Haffen, John Heintz, and other heirs of the late John Eichler are interested in another large deal in Bronx property that has just been closed. They have bought from the estate of E. H. Ludlow a tract of thirty-seven acres on the east side of the Bronx river, adjoining the property of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, for about $55,000.

Joseph A. Farley has sold, for about $55,000, 315 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 23 by 100.5, one of a row of five-story dwellings now nearing completion.

Thomas Farley has sold, through William S. Hughes, to Henry Tadman, 1,720 Stebbins Avenue, the two-story frame and brick basement dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, for $6,100.

John Peters and L. Klinger have sold for Kate Johnson, to Louis Halms, the four-story single flat 182 Second Avenue, 20.8 by 90.

William Rosenzweig and Bernard Klingenstein have bought, for about $40,000, the new building 76 East Fourth Street, 25 by 97.

David Stewart has sold for Max Marx the plot, 40 by 160, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, 370 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

The transfer was effected yesterday by the American Deposit and Loan Company to the Durland Company, by which the latter acquires the site for its new riding academy, running through from Sixty-sixth to Sixty-seventh Street, just west of Central Park West. The plot includes eight lots on Sixty-sixth Street and four on Sixty-seventh Street. The American Deposit and Loan Company has made a building loan of $80,600 to the Durland Company in connection with the sale, and the latter corporation has mortgaged its new site for three years in the sum of $275,000, at 4 per cent. interest.

Gordon, Levy & Co. will erect shops and stables on the lots 70 Bayard Street and 58 Mott Street, and have leased the proposed buildings for a term of ten years.

The sale of the Fifth Avenue Hotel property and old Delmonico's are reported elsewhere.

Other Auction Offerings.

Results at auction, aside from the Fifth Avenue Hotel and Delmonico offerings, are given below:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

27 Union Square West, 32.6 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 32.6 by 141.10, four-story brick building, with one-story brick extension; public auction sale, to C. G. Peters $157,500

334 Cherry Street, and 45 and 47 Scammel Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 24.11 by 100.1 and irregular, six-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Lambert Suydam 36,963

By William M. Ryan.

103 Water Street, east side, 146.7 feet south of Wall Street, 18.6 by 89.8, five-story brick building; partition sale, to John F. Hamilton 18,000

459 West Forty-third Street, north side, 125 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear; foreclosure sale, to David C. Miller 15,225

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

72 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 156.3 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the United States Trust Company 11,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Whalen, referee, 35 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 350 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat; 44 and 46 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.11, five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,459.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George C. Blanke, referee, 243 and 245 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 175.1 feet east of West End Avenue, each 24.11 by 100.5, two four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on each, $9,557.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 2,119 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 19.11 by 80, three-story stone-front dwelling Due on judgment, $10,712.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, 2,149 Fifth Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 24.11 by 99, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,031.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Mortimer S. Brown, referee, 73 West Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 70.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 18.2 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,645.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 152 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 151.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 22.7 by about 98 and irregular, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $14,517.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Westchester Avenue, southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue, for a five-story brick and stone tenement; Albert Rothermel, owner and architect; cost, $30,000.

St. Ann's Avenue, east side, 95 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, for a five-story brick tenement and store, 20 by 87.3; Annie J. Walkley of 1855 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $28,000.

No. 31 West Fifty-second Street, for a six-story brick and stone dwelling, 40.6 by 92.5; Raymond Hoagland of 15 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $168,000.

Crotona Park North, north side, 62 feet east of Crotona Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 22 by 62; C. V. Halley of 1,014 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

No. 146 Central Park West, to a ten-story brick hotel; Michael Brennan of 2 West Seventy-fifth Street, owner; Bannister & Schell, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 236 Seventh Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Emma Van Beuren, owner; W. O. Rogers, architect; cost, $450.

First Avenue, east side, fifty feet north of One Hundred and Third Street, to a two-story brick and stone store; Mary A. Campbell, owner; R. E. Rogers of 141 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 257 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick store; S. H. Stern, owner; J. Apelgun, architect; cost, $65.

King's Bridge Road, west side, 112 feet north of High Bridge Road, to a two-story frame shop; T. Burder, owner; T. Lisk, architect; cost, $150.

No. 408 Fourth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; A. S. Pitt, owner; A. G. Rechlin, architect; cost, $200.

Bronxdale Avenue, west side, 60 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, to move a one-story frame store; Henry Partite, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $300.

No. 452 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; L. Leyersohn, owner; J. Kramer, architect; cost, $500.

No. 289 Suffolk Street, to a six-story brick stable and shops; Jacob Pasicuatz, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 729 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick flat; Caroline Looram, owner; J. J. F. Gavigan, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 238 to 242 Bowery, to three three-story brick dwellings and store; Ernest Hoffmann of 6 Warren Street, owner; Louis Storm, architect; cost, $800.

Jerome Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Thomas Bach, premises, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 96 and 98 Grand Street, to two six-story brick stores; estate of E. C. Cowdin, owner; C. E. Reed of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 122 Nassau Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; William Duryea, owner; Stephenson & Green, architects; cost, $800.

No. 125 Maiden Lane, to a three and six story brick store and lofts; S. W. Wager of 287 Broadway, owner; C. E. Reid of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, April 26.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 50x81.9 to Hamilton Place x54.3 x102.11; Henry M. Goldfogle, referee, to Simon Adler and another $500

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 142d St, 25x100; Amsterdam Av, w s, 74.11 ft s of 132d St, 25x100; Thomas J. McGuire to Bessie Stein ..... Exch.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 132d St, 25x100; Thomas J. McGuire to Bessie Stein ..... Exch.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25 ft s of 140th St, 30x100; Hannah Hillier to Cassius C. Andress 1

ARTHUR AV, s e corner of Bayard St, 125x87.6; Gennero Lecadito to Joseph Pesoro 4,000

ARTHUR AV, s e corner of Bayard St, 125x87.6; Ercole Lecadito to Gennaro Lecadito 1

AVENUE C, e s, 23.4 ft s of 10th St, 20.10x irregular; John F. Bauer, individually, &c., to William and Emil Maumer 1

BOSTON ROAD, 972, 26.10x96x25x86.2; Edmund F. Murphy to Leopold Neugass. 1

BURNSIDE AV, 573, 22.1x125.2x18.6x113.9; Thomas Morgan to Magdalen Serffert 8,000

CLINTON ST, 226, e s, 25x93.6; David Greenberg to Jacob Wohlberg 1

DELANCEY ST, n e corner of Pitt St, 50x54; Saumel and Harris Goodman to Samuel Michelson 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 514.2 ft s of 156th St, 38.11x99.5x39.3x99.5; Aileen W. Kennedy to Josie G. Welsh 1

EAST BROADWAY, 100, 25x—; William M. Johnston and others, executors, &c., to Emil Reibstein 21,000

EAST BROADWAY, 100, 25x—; William M. Johnston and others to Emil Reibstein 1

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 142d St, 101.4x122.2; to the centre of Old King's Bridge Road, x101.3x109.10; Harry E. and William H. Glickman to John H. Oeters 1

FOREST AV, n e corner of Poplar St, 25 x101, ½ part; Michael Nash to Julia M. Nash 1

GRAND AV, s w corner of 182d St, 50x100; William Moran to Alice M. Mahony 100

JANE ST, 50, 22.6x80; Albert S. Banta to Henrietta M. Elcks 1

LOT 2, map of Casanova property; Edward K. Jones and another to William Hayes 1,700

MACY PLACE, s s, 158.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x120.8x irregular; Theodore M. Macy and others to John H. Bargon and wife 200

MACY PLACE, s s, 158.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x120.8x irregular; Theodore M. Macy and others, executors, to John H. Bargon and wife 3,600

PEARL ST, 391, 32x120.11x31x132; Julia S. and John C. Suffern to James Conway 37,658

PERRY ST, n w corner of Hudson St, 44.6x64.2x61.6x52.7; Henry Korn to Gottfield O. Eiterich ..... Exch.

PROSPECT AV, 1,548, e s, 25x100; William T. Lavelle to Sarah E. Bingham ... 8,000

PROSPECT AV, w s, new line, 225 ft s of 165th St, 135x160; George W. Peters and another, executors, &c., to Joseph Lieberth 16,500

STANTON ST, 233, s s, 25x75; Leonard Hefter to Emma Hefter 1

STANTON ST, 157½, 25x100; Friedericke Guntzer to Abraham Schneider 1

STUYVESANT DUYVIL PARKWAY, e s, adjoining lands of Joseph R. Whiting, 162x490.4x150x540; George Mariner, executor and trustee, to Samuel Borchardt .. 4,250

TIMPSON PLACE, s e s, 259.3 ft s w of 149th St, 105.4x120.8x37.8x160; Charles A. and G. Andrew Yost to Mary E. Kenny 100

TREMONT AV, s s, 46.6 ft e of Webster Av, 23.3x83.8x23x89.1; John J. Halligan to Joseph W. Halligan 1

2D AV, s e corner of 102d St, 25.11x100; Amelia M. Wheaton to Harry E. and William H. Glickman 100

2D ST, s s, 234 ft e of Avenue D, 18ix145 x182x138; Charles Commerford to the Fourth National Bank of Waterbury, Conn. 150

4TH ST, s e s, 240 ft n e of Union Av, 20x100; 4th St, s e s, 180 ft n e of Union Av, 60x100, Westchester; Augusta Weller to William L. Weller 1

4TH ST, s e s, 180 ft n e of Union Av, 120.9x100x122.3x100, Westchester; William J. Weller to Philip Wood 1

10TH AV, 650, e s, 20x60; Charles C. Wendel to Mary Wendel 1

10TH ST, n s, 47.10 ft e of Avenue A, 23.10x109.7; Maria Ochse, individually and as executrix, to Christian F. J. Laase 21,500

13TH ST, s s, 226 ft w of 1st Av, 28x103.3; Samuel Levin to Albert Bardes and others 1

14TH ST, 158 and 160, and 53 7th Av, s e corner, 46.6x100; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to August Schacht 65,000

17TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 21,3x92; Malcolm MacMartin to James A. Benwick 1

22D ST, 430 West, 19.1x93.6, with strip, 0.4x93.6, adjoining on e s; Catherine M. Conklin to Alice M. Carpenter 100

37TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Henrietta M. Mason to Morris J. Simon. 12,000

44TH ST, 410 West, 25x100.4; Anna L. C. Henry to William J. Smiley 100

50TH ST, n s, 546 ft w of 5th Av, 15x100.5, leasehold; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to Henry H. Landon 4,800

50TH ST, 229 East, 20x100.5; Margaret Nathan to Ellen Byrnes 12,000

54TH ST, 341 West; Elizabeth Kroemeke and others to James Milliken, (confirmation deed) 1

63D ST, 22 East, 18.9x100.5; Elizabeth H. Stanton to Mignonette T. Buchanan 1

66TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, runs n 100.5x w 50x n 100.5 to 67th St x w 100x s 100.5x w 50x s 100.5 to 66th St x e 200, Amerigan Deposit and Loan Company to the Durland Company. 206,000

69TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 23x100.5; Mary J. Taylor to May Manson 100

79TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 100x102.2; William M. Brower to Robert Wallace 100

98TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; 99th St, s s, 320 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Patrick H. Whalen, referee, to John D. Roberts 6,000

105TH ST, 69 West, 32x100.11; Peter Duffy to Louis N. Narbonne 1

108TH ST, 108 and 110 East, 50:10x irregular; also strip 50x3.6 adjoining in the rear; Elias Kempner to Arnold Adler ... 1

120TH ST, 76 West, 20x100.11; James Carlew to Rose Geddy 100

125TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of 6th Av, 12.6x 99.11; 125th St, n s, 197.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 12.4x99.11; John J. Halligan to Joseph W. Halligan 1

128TH ST, n s, 258.4 ft w of 7th Av, 25.4x99.11; Siderio A. Cowen, referee, to United States Trust Company 23,000

129TH ST, n s, 199 ft e of 8th Av, 26x 99.11; Emil Engelmann and Max Just to Thomas W. Lister and wife 12,000

136TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 12.6x99.11; Edward L. Patterson referee, to the Metropolitan Trust Company, guardian, &c 10,000

136TH ST, s s, 318.9 ft e of Willis Av, 18.9x100; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to Theodore M. Bertine 8,200

137TH ST, s s, 430 ft w of Lenox Av, 19.6 x99.11x irregular; Gustav Lange to Patrick J. Moffatt 1

141ST ST, s s, 164 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 27.8x95x irregular; Frank C. J. Becker to George H. Linsmann and another 100

146TH ST, n s, 107.8 ft e of Convent Av, 14.3x99.11; John P. Leo to Madge T. Brown 100

146TH ST, n s, 136.2 ft e of Convent Av, runs s 14.4x99.11x irregular; John P. Leo to Maria Thompson 100

165TH ST, new line, s s, 107.2 ft e of Tinton Av, 20.6x100; George W. Peters and another, executors, &c., to Richard Edwards 6,800

Recorded Leases.

AYEN, Peter, to Otto Lenz; 2d Av, 498, 3 years $1,416

BONFILS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to John M. Van Orden; Broadway, 921 and 923, part of third floor, 3 years ... 1,600

BURCHELL, Henry J., to Jacob Rosenberg; Amsterdam Av, 101, n e corner of 64th St, 3 years 1,350

ESTATE OF CARRIE LION to Daniel Atkinson; 1st Av, 629, 3 years 900

FAHRENKOPF, Charles, to Felix Vorschimer; Avenue A, 66, 3 years ..... 780 to 840

FERGUSON, Louise, and another to Bernard Rathkowski; East Broadway, 58, 10 years 1,200

FORSTER, Frederick P., to Henry Beekman; 8th Av, 2,159, 5 years ..... 1,200 to 1,500

MENDELSON, Joseph, to Henry A. Budd; 22d St, 248 West, 3 years 1,500

NELSON, Henry, to Joseph Fiseman; Delancey St, 26, 4 months, per month .. 300

SHEA, James, to Saumel Putter; Market St, 24, 2 years 1,092

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Arnold, to Elias Kempner; 110 East 109th St, 1½ years $925

ADLER, Arnold, to Elias Kempner; 108 East 108th St, 1½ years 925

ARTHUR, George W., to American Savings Bank; 168th St, s s, 30 ft w of Brook Av, 3 years 8,500

ARTHUR, George W., to American Savings Bank; 168th St, s s, 55 ft w of Brook Av, 3 years 8,500

ARTHUR, George W., to American Savings Bank; Brook Av, s w corner of 168th St, new line, 3 years 16,000

BERTINE, Theodore M., to Emma H. S. Merrill; 86th St, n s, 318.9 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years 6,800

BROWER, Matilda W., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 109th St, 1 year 20,000

CARPENTER, Alice M., to Catherine M. Conklin; 430 West 22d St, and strip 0.4x 93.6 ft adjoining on e s, 5 years 12,000

CONWAY, James, to Julia S. Suffern; 390 Pearl St, 3 years 15,000

CUDDY, Michael J., to Frances A. Findlay; 169th St, s e corner of Jackson Av, 3 years 8,000

CUDDY, Michael J., to Isabella C. Latting; 169th St, s e corner of Jackson Av, 3 years 2,000

EUTERICH, Gottfold O., to Henry Korn; Perry St, n w corner of Hudson St, demand 37,500

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Margaretha Riechers; Creston Av, e s, 274.5 ft n of 184th St, 3 years 5,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Hannah Sichel; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, w s, 352 ft n of 184th St, 3 years 3,000

FRIEDMAN, Joseph, and Joseph Friedman to American Mortgage Company; 133 and 135 Cherry St, and 134 Eldridge St, rerecorded, 1 year 2,000

GOTTLIEB, Max, and others, executors, &c., to Henry Katzenberg; 81st St, s s, 203.4 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 2,500

HAINES, John L., to Eleventh Ward Bank; 71st St, s s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year 2,550

HALL, Alfred B., to Laura E. Momberger; Crimmins Av, e s, 80 ft n of Beech Terrace, 3 years 3,500

HART, Frieda, to Emeline B. Philbrick; 101st St, n s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 16,000

HERR, Thomas J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 83d St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 3,000

JACOB, C. Albert, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 539 to 543 West 39th St, 3 years 25,000

JAGERHUBER, Ernestine, to W. B. Strong and others, trustees, &c.; 328 West 108th St, 5 years 23,000

JONES, Rosa M., to William M. Purdy; University Place, w s, 73.9 ft n of 12th St, 1 year 3,500

KENNY, Mary E. and William F., to Charles A. and G. Andrew Yost; Timpson Place, s e s, 259.3 ft s w of 149th St, 5 years 2,000

LAASE, Christian F. J., and wife to Anna S. Finck; 10th St, n s, 47.10 ft e of Avenue A, 2 years 2,500

LAASE, Christian F. J., and wife to Charles Griffen and others, trustees, &c.; 10th St, n s, 47.10 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years 14,800

LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to American Mortgage Company; 140th St, n s, 130 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 5,000

LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to American Mortgage Company; 140th St, n s, 130 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 14,000

LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to the American Mortgage Company; 140th St, n s, 205 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 10,000

LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to the American Mortgage Company; 141st St, s s, 205 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 11,000

LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to the American Mortgage Company; 141st St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 15,000

LIEBERTZ, Joseph, to George W. Peters and another, executors, &c.; Prospect Av, w s, 225 ft s of 165th St, 5 years 9,500

LIVINGSTON, George B., to Henry J. Braker; 124th St, n s, 75 ft e of Broadway, secures advances 45,000

LOEW, Edward V., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Madison Av, s w corner of 89th St, 5 years 150,000

MANDEL, Samuel, and others to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; Ludlow St, n e corner of Stanton St, 1 year 15,000

MANSON, May, to Henry R. Hoyt; 23 East 69th St, 1 year 40,000

MARKS, Esther B., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 182 to 186 Chatham Square, 1 year 2,000

MARTIN, Edward and Olena P., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 124th St, n s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 12,000

McCOOL, William M., to East River Savings Institution; 35 Market St, 1 year .. 10,000

MICHELSON, Samuel, to Isidore Jackson and another, Delancey St, n e corner of Pitt St, demand 18,000

MOFFATT, Patrick J., to George Vassar, Sr.; 137th St, s s, 430 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years 11,000

MORGAN, Essie, to Josephine H. Hubbard; 142d St, n e corner of College Av, rerecorded, due 1,000

MULGREW, Rachel, to Ella Smith; 164th St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 19,000

NARBONNE, Louis N., to Peter Duffy; 105th St, n s, 118 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 2,000

NARBONNE, Louis N., to Charles E. Patterson; 105th St, n s, 118 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years 28,000

OLSEN, Inga M., to Florence A. Willets; Southern Boulevard, e s, 115.6 ft n of Freeman St, ½ year 1,000

PINKNEY, Mary G., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, s w corner of 111th St, 3 years 200,000

PINKNEY, Mary G., to Mutual Life Insurance Company, Lenox Av, n e corner of 110th St, 3 years 200,000

PUTTER, Samuel, to Peter Doelger; 24 Market St, saloon lease, demand 2,000

RAYMOND, Susan, to Julia Miller; 82d St, n s, 151.7 ft e of 2d Av, 1½ years 1,200

REEVES, Hilde B., to William Simpson, Jr., and another, executors; Eagle Av, w s, 20 and 38 ft s of 156th St, 3 years, (two mortgages,) each 6,500

REEVES, Hilde B., to Alison G. M. Smith; Eagle Av, w s, 56 and 74 ft s of 156th St, 3 years, (two mortgages,) each 6,500

REEVES, Hilde B., to Adelaide F. Ockershausen; Eagle Av, w s, 92 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 6,500

REEVES, Hilde B., to the Park Mortgage Company; Eagle Av, w s, 110 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 6,750

REEVES, Hilde B., to Louis and John Brandt; Eagle Av, w s, 20 ft s of 156th St, demand 6,000

REIBSTEIN, Emil, to William M., Henry M., and Robert S. Johnston, executors, &c.; 100 East Broadway, ½ year 15,000

ROBERTS, John B., to Michael Finnegan; 98th St, n s, 350 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 2,000

ROBERTS, John B., to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 99th St, s s, 325 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 22,000

SCHLACHT, August, to Thomas H. Barowsky and another; 158 and 160 West 14th St, 1 year 45,000

SCHNEIDER, Fredericke, to Jacob Bernheim; Madison Av, s e corner of 65th St, 3 years 7,500

VOGEL, Max, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 118th St, n s, 100 ft e of Morningside Av, 1 year 60,000

VOGEL, Max, to Leopold Kahn Company, a corporation; 119th St, n s, 100 ft e of Morningside Av, 1 year 10,000

VORSCHIMER, Felix, to Jacob Ruppert; 66 Avenue A, saloon lease, demand 1,500

WAGNER, Peter, to Edward and Milton E. Oppenheimer; 84th St, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 28,500

WAGNER, E. William, to George G. Wacker; 220 to 226 West 62d St, collateral 5,000

WALLACE, Robert, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 79th St, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 40,000

WATSON, Annie D. and Walter, to Lulu W. Ladew; 52d St, s s, 280 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years 45,000

WENDEL, Katie, Emma E. Gross; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 182d St, 70x125x170 to 181st St x25x irregular, 3 years 6,000

WOHLBERG, Jacob, to David Greenberg; 226 Clinton St, installments 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALLEN, E. Hubert, trustee, &c., to Mary L. Jex, executrix, &c $3,500

CARNOCHAN, Gouverneur M., to Matilda G. Carnochan ..... Nom.

CONWAY, James, to Emma Hendrix 16,042

FLOHR, Henry L., to Charles S. Albert. 2,000

FORD, Henry, trustee, &c., to the City Mortgage Company 10,500

JARMULOWSKY, Sender, to Isidore Jackson ..... Nom.

KOHN, Arnold, to the State Bank, (two assignments, consideration ..... Nom.

LIPOWITZ, Pauline, to Etty Steinberg ... Nom.

McBRIDE, Nathaniel A., to John W. Stevens ..... Nom.

PATTON, James G., to Robert A. Tremper ..... Nom.

SOLOMON, Joseph, and others to Sender Jarmulowsky ..... Nom.

STEARNS, John W., to Jessie Clark .... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to J. F. Francia, as guardian, &c 42,000

WIENER, Henry, Jr., to Florence A. Aiker 3,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to Henry W. Ford, trustee, &c 100

ZIMMERMANN, Jacob A., to the Mutual Bank 3,688

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 8 and 10; the Berger Manufacturing Company against Rosie Wallach, owner; Salkin & Pernick, contractors $305

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Jones St, 28x80; Samuel Lashinsky against Mordecai S. Kauffmann and Amelia Glass, owners and contractors 95

CHERRY ST, n w corner of Scammel St, 25x100.1x irregular; Edward Barbig against William Sugarman, owner and contractor 1,950

WEST ST, 396 and 397; John P. Freitag against J. Quincey, owner; M. Stack, contractor 402

40TH ST, 445 West; Thomson & Cammack against G. Otto Eiterich, owner and contractor 220

187TH ST, 102 West; Nathan Sissman against James M. and Ella F. Kelly, owners and contractors 100

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

DELANCEY ST, 214 and 216; Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern, with Samuel Michelson, 10 payments $18,000

FERRY ST, n w corner of Hudson St, 44.6x52.7x irregular; Henry Korn, with G. Otto Eiterich, — payments 22,000

96TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 200x irregular to 67th St x 100x irregular; American Depcsit and Loan Company, with the Durland Company, — payments 89,600

88TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Germania Life Insurance Company, with Ely Greenblatt and Jacob Bloch, — payments 40,000

124TH ST, n s, — ft e of Broadway, 100x 100.11; George B. Livingston, with Henry J. Braker, 5 payments 45,000

Lis Pendens.

JACKSON AV, 819 to 825; Robert A. Tremper against James A. Lane and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 158th St, 100x100; George Stark against Abram Abelman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 268.10 ft n of 166th St, 16x94; James Jessop, in trust, &c., against Minnie Bonagur and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Whitlock.

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x90; Abraham Rosenberg against George Blumenthal and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 48.5 ft n of 174th St, 50x 84.3x51x97.5; Frederic J. Middlebrook against Joseph Vegliante and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

4TH AV, 80 and 82; William M. Levering and another against William C. Dewey, (action to enforce delivery of mortgage, &c.;) attorneys, Stedman & Larkin.

20TH ST, 36 and 38 East; William R. Rose against John Walker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

54TH ST, 467 West; Edward Hauseit and others, executors, &c., against James W. Ketcham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hollis, Wagner & Burghard.

64TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 100x100.5; Marie Stoeser against Henry Draudt, individually and as executor, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wendel & Robeson.

74TH ST, 252 and 254 East; Margaret Lamarche against Phoebe Stimmel and others, (partition;) attorney, J. C. McEachen.

124TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 40x100.11; Walter D. Sewell against Moses Strauss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

133D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 12th Av, 200x99.11; Edson P. Gilson and another against Ellen Eden, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. J. Newland.

147TH ST, s s, 276 ft w of Avenue St. Nicholas, 19x99.11; William L. Raymond and others, trustees, &c., against Charles H. Arnold, executor, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. L. Raymond.

186TH ST, s s, 140 and 160 ft e of Park Av, —x—, (two actions;) Department of Buildings against William H. Barnes, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Supreme Court of the United States.

275—Josiah A. Gould et al., petitioners, vs. Asa Hughes, owner, &c.—Continued.

315—John W. Schofield, receiver, &c., et al., plaintiff in error, vs. the Territory of New Mexico ex rel. American Valley Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico. Dismissed on motion of Niell B. Field for the defendant in error.

530—Charles M. White et al. vs. August T. Schloerb et al.—Advanced on motion of James H. Davidson in behalf of counsel and submitted by Charles W. Felker for White et al. and by Charles Barber for Schloerb et al.

265—Frederick A. Bell, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary G. Bell.—Argument continued by Charles B. Wheeler for the defendant in error and concluded by Henry H. Seymour for the plaintiff in error.

266—Wilberford Sully, trustee, &c., et al., plaintiff in error, vs. the American National Bank et al.—Argued by T. S. Webb and R. E. L. Mountcastle for the plaintiff in error and by G. C. Williams and E. J. Baxter for the defendants in error.

Call for Friday: 269, 273, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282.

Calendar for Friday, April 27.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Shipman, and Thomas, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

167—Pickhardt vs. U. S.
161—Roehr vs. Bliss.
162—Munson vs. Straits of Dover SS. Co.
165—Rickard vs. Du Bon.
166—Atlas SS. Co. vs. Columbian Land Co.
169—In re Lesser Bros.
156—Gale vs. Chase N. Bank.
109 to 111—Phillip vs. SS. George Farwell.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar.

Adjourned cases.
1—Baker vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
3—Westinghouse Air B. Co. vs. Christensen Engineering Co.
4—Stevens vs. Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry.
5—Ballon vs. U. S. Flour Milling Co.
6—Weber Medical Tea Co. vs. Kirschstein. Cases noticed for April 27.
7—Middleton Nat. Bank vs. Toledo, Ann Arbor, &c., Ry.
8—Lewis vs. 5th Av. Coach Co.
9—Fowler vs. City of New York.
10—De Hierapolis vs. Lawrence.
11—Smith Co. vs. Gates Iron Works.
12—Karanfilian vs. Erie Co.
13—Zito vs. 3d Av. R. R.
14—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Am. Unhairing Mf. Co.
15—Thomson-Houston E. Co. vs. Sprague Elec. Co.
16—Rathyens Am. C. Co. vs. Holzapfels Comp. Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 392, 1024, 1037, 1038, 476, 597.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Stokes vs. Leary.
2—David vs. Man. Ry.
3—Harlow vs. Met. St. Ry.
4—Smith vs. O'Neil.
5—Matter of Newcomb.
6—Joccolo vs. Stern.
7—Same vs. Salberg.
8—Wagner vs. Banks.
9—In re L. Kaufman & Co.
10—In re Ogden Av.
11—In re Schwab.
12—Castelli vs. Steinhardt.
13—Levinstein vs. Smith.
14—Leonard vs. Knox.
15—Key vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
16—In re Washington S. Bank.
17—In re Oriental Bank.
18—In re Cushman.
19—Jones vs. R. M. Wilson Mfg. Co.
20—German Sav. Bank vs. Darragh.
21—Kessler vs. Cassidy.
22—Same vs. Rosenbach.
23—James vs. Wagner.
24—Rosenzweig vs. Costigan.
25—Goldstein vs. Unger.
26—In re Ogden Av.
27—Klein vs. Wieland.
28—Lakritz vs. Glass.
29—In re Kurz.
30—Weekes vs. Cimino.
31—Dershem vs

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	3.85
Cotton, middlings	9 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅞
Butter, Western creamery	.18
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.00
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron warrants	15.50
Lake copper ingot	17.00
Tin	29.65
Exchange, lead	4.70
Spelter	4.62½
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	4.00
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	13.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07⅝
Lard, prime	7.65
Brokers' price for lead	4.70
Brokers' price for spelter	4.57½

CHICAGO, April 26.—Wheat, No. 2 red, 60¼@70¼c; No. 2 corn, 39½@49¾c; No. 2 oats, 24¾@25c; No. 2 white, 27½@28½c; No. 3 white, 27@28¾c; No. 2 rye, 54½c; No. 2 barley, 40½@44c; No. 1 Flaxseed, Northwestern, $1.73; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per bbl, $11.75@$12.80; lard, per 100 lb, $7.10@$7.25; short ribs sides, (loose,) $8.95@$7.20; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.50@$7.90; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, basis of high wines, $1.25½; sugars, cut-loaf, $6; granulated, $5.44; clover, contract, $7.

COTTON.—The cotton market established a slight net gain. Within a rather narrow scope of fluctuations, and with a moderate volume of transactions, the local situation was, nevertheless, interesting, chiefly owing to conflicting rumors concerning early in the session regarding the number of May notices to be issued and to guesses regarding their influence upon the market. It later transpired that May notices were not to be as numerous as some had expected, and that they were promptly taken care of by good parties; they mostly fell into the hands of exporters, to be shipped to Liverpool. The "notice" feature became a bullish rather than a bearish factor, and exerted a favorable influence later in the session. The market opened with prices 1 point higher to 2 points lower and moved up generally 2@7 points on favorable cables and very small receipts. Public support was not forthcoming, however, and prices by noon had drifted back to about the opening basis; the easier turn being partly accounted for by better weather conditions, quite generally prevalent over the cotton belt. Again the market rallied, however, and, without being active in the afternoon, showed considerable firmness, chiefly on the attitude of exporters respecting deliveries. The market resisted several energetic bear raids, and was at no time particularly firm. Closed quiet at net 1@5 points advance. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9 13-16c for middling upland and 10 1-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 259 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet, 9¾c; Mobile, nominal, 9¼c; Savannah, holiday; Charleston, quiet, 9¼c, ⅛c off; Wilmington, quiet, 9¾c; Norfolk, firm, 9½c; Baltimore, nominal, 9¾c; Memphis, steady, 9¾c; Augusta, quiet, 9¾c; St. Louis, dull, 9¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	..	..	..	9.38@9.40
May	9.35	9.39	9.29	9.39@9.40
June	9.31	9.33	9.26	9.33@9.34
July	9.32	9.34	9.26	9.34@9.35
August	9.19	9.22	9.15	9.21@9.22
September	8.39	8.44	8.38	8.43@8.44
October	8.16	8.18	8.13	8.18@8.19
November	8.00	8.02	8.00	8.02@8.03
December	7.98	8.02	7.98	8.01@8.02
January	8.00	8.03	7.99	8.03@8.04
February	..	..	..	8.04@8.06
March	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.08@8.09

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 13,000 bales; receipts, 3,000 bales, American, 7,000 bales; middling upland, 5 7-16d; futures opened steady, partial 1-64d advance; at 1:45 P. M., net unchanged to 2-64d higher; closed steady with prices ½d higher to 1-64d net decline. December-January, 4.25½@; January-February, 4.23½@; April, 5.30½@; April-May, 5.17@; May-June, 5.14½@; June-July, 5.12@; July-August, 5.09½@; August-September, 5.00½@; September-October, 4.44@; October-November, 4.33@; November-December, 4.27½@. Manchester —Yarns quiet but steady. Cloths quiet.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	73¼	73¾	72 11-16	72¾
July	73½	73⅝	73	73⅛
September	74 3-16	74¼	73⅝	73⅝
Corn—				
May	45½	45⅞	45¼	45¼
July	46⅛	46½	45⅝	45⅝
September	46⅝	46⅞	46⅜	46⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	65¾	66¼	65⅝	65⅝
July	67⅜	67⅝	67	67
September	68¼	68⅝	68	68
Corn—				
May	39¾	40⅜	39¾	39½
July	40⅛	41½	40½	40½
September	41⅝	42	41	41
Oats—				
May	23¼	23½	23⅛	23⅛
July	23½	23⅝	23 7-16	23⅜
September	22⅝	22⅞	22½	22½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—A sharp falling off in the volume of export business was partly responsible for wheat's failure to sustain in the afternoon its firmness of the morning. Unloading by room traders began soon after 1 o'clock and prices gradually yielded, until at the close they were ⅝@¾c under the last figures of the previous night. Only about eighteen loads could be found at the various ports, but as thirty loads had been done the night before and not generally reported, they were included in yesterday's business, making about fifty loads in all. Rather singular features of the early market were its steadiness in face of disappointing English cables and the promising crop prospects in Winter wheat staples, to which was added yesterday good rains in the Northwest, thus quieting apprehensions which have recently been raised on account of protracted dry weather. Having prepared, therefore, to witness a weak opening under these conditions, the local element was naturally much surprised at the start to find an excellent demand for wheat and a tendency to stiffen somewhat; principally it was found because of the pronounced strength at Chicago. This sort of thing continued throughout the entire forenoon, but gave way, as already noted, before the depressing conditions of the late session. English markets closed ¼@¼d lower, and Paris quotations unchanged to 10 points off, the latter having significance on account of a report that the French Minister of Agriculture, admitting damage to wheat, says about 32,000,000 bushels will be wanted from the outside. A little encouragement came from other Continental markets, for Berlin closed 1¼@1½ marks higher, Budapesth 10 points up, and Antwerp partly ½f net higher. Northwest receipts were 380 cars, against 267 cars last week and 334 cars a year ago. Cash property at New York was particularly weak yesterday, differences all being reduced. The Price Current said that wheat had enjoyed one of the best growing weeks of the season, while the outlook has been somewhat improved.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 26.—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, April, 64½c; May, 63¾@63⅝c; July, 64⅝@65¼c; September, 64⅞c. On track: No. 1 hard, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, 64¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c. Flour, first patents, $3.50; second patents, $3.30; first clears, $2.50; second clears, $2.05. Bran in bulk, $11@$12.25.

DULUTH, April 26.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash 68¾c; May, 68½c; July, 66¾c; September, 66c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66¾c; May, 66¼c; July, 67⅝c; September, 67c. No. 2 Northern, 64½c. No. 3 Spring, 61¼c. Oats, 24½@24c. Corn, 37¼c.

MILWAUKEE, April 26.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 67½c; No. 2 Northern, 66c. Rye—No. 1, 58c. Barley—No. 2, 42½@43c; sample, 38@42c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 46½c, elevator and delivered, and 48c, free on board, afloat, spot.

OATS—No. 2 oats were quoted at 28c; No. 3 oats, 27½c; No. 2 white, 29½@30c; No. 3 white, 29c; track, mixed, 28@29½c; track, white, 29@25c; No. 2 white, clips, 30½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61¼c, and No. 2 Western, 60¾c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43¾@45c, and malting, 50@53c, both cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.95; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.70@3.90; Spring clears, $2.80@3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@2.70; no grade, $17@$17.25 per ton, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@3.50. CORNMEAL—Yellow, coarse, $2.35; as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 86@87c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.75@16; coarse Winter bran, $18@19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@18.50; city bran, $16.50@17; hominy chop, $16; oilmeal, $26.50; linseed oil, cake, $25.50; oil meal, cake, $18, nominal.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $13.25@13.75; family, $14.50@15.25; short clear, $14@15.50. BEEF—Mess, $10@10.50; family, $12@13.25; packet, $11@12; extra India mess, 18.50@22. BEEF HAMS—$23.50@24.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7½c; 160 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, 8¼c; 10 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 7¾c; 14 lb, 7½c; pickled shoulders, 7c; pickled hams, 10½@11c. TALLOW—City, 5¾c; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—Refined: city lard, $7.10; refined for South America, $8.25; Continent, $7.85; Brazil, kegs, $9.50; compound, city, 6¾c; Western, 6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 8c; city lard stearine, 8½c.

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—Beef—Extra India mess, 78s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 67s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 50s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 37s 3d; American refined, in pails, 39s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 46s 6d; short rib, 28 to 22 lb, 43s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 42s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 41s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 42s; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 38s. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 50s 6d; American finest colored, 53s. Tallow—Prime city, 27s 6d; Australian in London, 28s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, 24s. Turpentine—Spirits, 32s 6d. Rosin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed oil—30s 3d.

COFFEE.—Transactions in Brazil coffee futures were considerably larger, but the market was weaker under liquidation following unsatisfactory cables, the Havre market showing a net loss of ½f, the Hamburg market a net loss of ⅛ pfennig, and Rio a decline of 50 reis. Receipts at Rio and Santos reached 14,000 bags, this being a large movement and contributing to the local pressure to sell. The market opened at a decline of 5@10 points. Subsequent business increased the decline to 10@15 points; exchanges were quite numerous. "Switching" was a feature. Shorts who had profits in sight were the best buyers. Reports from the open market for spot coffee were not satisfactory; buyers there showed a retreating attitude. Holders of the spot article were disposed to break the price from the figure heretofore current, and 7¾c became the nominal trading basis. The substantial feature of the statistical situation was the large movement out of warehouses in this country; yesterday's deliveries reached 24,607 bags. The market for futures closed steady at a net decline of 5@15 points. Total sales, 31,500 bags. Cleared Victoria, April 23, steamer Belenden, with 6,000 bags. Spot coffee closed barely steady in tone with sellers rather than buyers at 7¾c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	..	..	..	6.85@6.70
May	6.75	6.70	6.70	6.65@6.70
June	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.70@6.75
July	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.75@6.80
August	6.85	6.85	6.80	6.80@6.85
September	6.85	6.90	6.85	6.85@6.90
October	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.90@6.95
November	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.95@7.00
December	7.20	7.20	7.15	7.15@7.20
January	..	..	..	7.20@7.25
February	..	..	..	7.25@7.30
March	..	..	..	7.30@7.35

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 8$000; receipts, 8,000 bags; stock, 349,000 bags. Hamburg—½ pfennig net lower; sales, 8,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged; total sales, 13,000 bags; January, 47; February, 47.25; March, 47.50; April, 44.75; May, 44.75; June, 45.25; July, 45.50; August, 45.75; September, 45.75; October, 46.25; November, 46.25; December, 46.75; Rio No. 7 Rio, 9$200; exchange, 8¾d; receipts, 6,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 3,000 bags; cleared of Europe, nil; stock, 260,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅜c; muscovado, 3-15-16c; molasses, 3⅜c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.05, and in bulk $6.40; Philadelphia, barrels, $9, and in bulk $6.35; refined, cases, New York, $10.25; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, barrels, 35c; prime Summer yellow, 38c, prompt; off Summer yellow, 38c; butter grades, nominal; prime white, 40@41c; prime White yellow, 40@42c; city linseed, American raw, 63@64c; American boiled, 65@66c; Calcutta raw, 71c; Western linseed oil quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 55@57c.

METALS.—Tin, $29.50@$29.75. Lake copper, $17. Pig-iron warrants, $15.50; Northern No. 1, $21@$23, nominal. Lead, $4.67½ bid, and $4.72½ asked. Spelter, $4.55 bid, and $4.60 asked. The brokers' price for lead was $4.70, and for spelter $4.57½.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, barrels, $2.90. Spirits of turpentine, 51@51½c. Resin, common to good, strained, $1.60; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.85; I, $2.05; K, $2.25; M, $2.45; N, $2.55; W G, $2.85; W W, $3.

WILMINGTON, April 26.—Spirits of turpentine, 47@47½c; receipts, 14 casks. Resin unchanged; receipts, 365. Crude turpentine, $1.65 @$3.85; receipts, 65. Tar, $1.30; receipts, 109.

CHARLESTON, April 26.—Turpentine, 46½c; sales, none. Resin, unchanged; sales, none.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No trading. CALVES—Veals, $4@$5.75; tops, $6; little calves, $3@$3.50; city dressed veals, 7@9½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Unshorn sheep, $5.75@$6.25; clipped sheep, $5@$5.50; unshorn lambs, $7.75@$8.35; clipped lambs, $6.50@$7.25; Spring lambs, $4@$5.50 each. HOGS—State hogs, $5.80@$5.85; Western hogs, $5.70.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER H. BOWERS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,391.

To the creditors of Walter H. Bowers of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Walter H. Bowers was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 26th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN BRODBECK, bankrupt.—No. 2,460.

To the creditors of John Brodbeck of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said John Brodbeck was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 26th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPHUS H. CORWIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Adolphus H. Corwin, individually and as copartner, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Adolphus Corwin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 4:15 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 25th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HERMAN DIESTEL and JOHN HILL, individually and as members of the firm of H. Diestel & Co., bankrupts.—No. 2,282.

Notice is hereby given that Herman Diestel and John Hill, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated April 18th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 9th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 26th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—MICHAEL MILLER, Bankrupt.—No. 2,358.

Notice is hereby given that Michael Miller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 21, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 9, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, April 26, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BETTIE PISKO, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,371.

To the creditors of Bettie Pisko of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Bettie Pisko was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 26, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANTONIO RASINES, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Antonio Rasines of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Antonio Rasines was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 26th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York, ZAIDA L. REQUA, trading as Mrs. T. G. Farnham, Bankrupt,—No. 2,221.

Notice is hereby given that Zaida L. Requa, trading as Mrs. T. G. Farnham, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated April 25, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 9, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, April 26, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of E. BERRY WALL, Bankrupt.—No. 1,758.

To the creditors of E. Berry Wall of the City of New York, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1899, the said E. Berry Wall of the City of New York was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors was held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1900, and the said E. Berry Wall, bankrupt, having since amended his schedule and filed said amended schedules herein, the second first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

BENJAMIN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, March 6th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON WOLF, bankrupt.—No. 2,480.

To the creditors of Aaron Wolf of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Aaron Wolf was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 26th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

APPLETON, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. APPLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of D. Appleton & Co., No. 72 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York the 11th day of January, 1900 WILLIAM W. APPLETON, MARY APPLETON DANIEL APPLETON, Executors. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Attorney for Executors, No 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-law6mF

HALSTEAD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HALSTEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lilian Herbert Andrews, No. 88 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. HANNAH C. WIBIRT, Executrix. LILIAN HERBERT ANDREWS, Attorney for Executrix, 88 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-law6mF

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of the estate of Henry Hilton, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. EDWARD R. HILTON, JOHN HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City. d23-law6mF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 21 day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator. 220 Broadway, New York City.

n3-law6mF

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 156 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n2-law6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23 day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RANFT, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RANFT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of March, 1900. RICHARD RANFT, Executor. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executor, 290 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh30-law6mF

ROBINSON, IDA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Sarah Sicherer, Oberdorf bei Boptinger, Wurtemberg, Germany, the heir and next of kin of IDA ROBINSON, late of New York County, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert J. Adams, Jr., of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated Jan. 19, 1898, and two codicils thereto, the first codicil it dated Jan. 9th, 1899, and the second is dated Feb. 20th, 1900, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ida Robinson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 22d day of May, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day; then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 2d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ap6-law7wF

SCHROEDER, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA SCHROEDER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, viz., at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August, 1900.—Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1900. EDWARD P. SCHROEDER, Administrator. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 123-law6mF

SURROGATE'S COURT, ONTARIO COUNTY.—In the matter of the estate of HIRAM MAXFIELD, deceased.—Notice of intention to apply for letters of administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends to apply to the Surrogate's Court of Ontario County, New York, for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of Hiram Maxfield, deceased, under Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and creditors are hereby notified to present their claims to the Surrogate of Ontario County, New York, at his office in Canandaigua, Ontario County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of June, 1900.—Dated April 26, 1900. DENNISON H. MAXFIELD,

Temporary Administrator, and next of kin of Hiram Maxfield, deceased. JAMES L. HOTCHKISS, Atty. for Applicant, No. 203-205 Chamber of Commerce Building, Rochester, N. Y.

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HENRIETTA A. WEBB, THOMAS B. HIDDEN, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d22-law6mF

WHITE, ELEANOR V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. ABNER C. THOMAS, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR V. WHITE, otherwise known as Ellen White and Eleanor White, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Gifford, Stearns & Hobbs, No. 53 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1900. RAYMOND S. WHITE, Administrator C. T. A. GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Attorneys for Administrator C. T. A., 53 Pine Street, New York City. ja26-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THOMAS H. MESSENGER, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Harry Messenger, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANZ MAYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, in No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lenox Avenue, distant twenty-four (24) feet eleven inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; running thence westerly, parallel with said street, seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly, parallel with said avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly, parallel with said street, seventy-five (75) feet to said Lenox Avenue; and thence southerly, along the same, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said Frederick Aldhous by George Gardiner Frey, referee, by deed of even date with the mortgage herein.—Dated New York, April 19th, 1900.

W. T. EMMET, Referee.

J. ALEXANDER KOONES, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property described in the foregoing notice of sale:

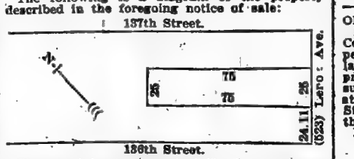

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,674.57, with interest thereon from April 10, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $384.15, with interest from April 11, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $985.33, with interest.—Dated New York, April 12, 1900.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.

LENOX AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, New York County.—STEPHEN P. COX, plaintiff, against FREDERICK ALDHOUS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, in No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lenox Avenue, distant twenty-four (24) feet eleven inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; running thence westerly, parallel with said street, seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly, parallel with said avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly, parallel with said street, seventy-five (75) feet to said Lenox Avenue; and thence southerly, along the same, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said Frederick Aldhous by George Gardiner Frey, referee, by deed of even date with the mortgage herein.—Dated New York, April 19th, 1900.

W. T. EMMET, Referee.

J. ALEXANDER KOONES, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is

COL. GARDINER'S EVIDENCE

Over Three Thousand Old Indictments Disposed Of by Him.

RECORDER REFERRED TO AGAIN

Evidence that He Refused to Try Barbara Aub—Records Favorable to District Attorney.

The hearing of the defense of District Attorney Gardiner to the charges brought against him by the City Club was resumed before Commissioner Wilcox yesterday. As on the previous day, Col. Gardiner's counsel, Samuel Untermyer, bent his efforts to prove by the employes that the business of the office was transacted with dispatch and in an orderly and systematic manner, and that there was no truth in the charges that either the District Attorney or his subordinates had neglected to push cases to the finish.

William J. McKenna, chief clerk in Col. Gardiner's office, was the first witness of the day. He had prepared a list showing the disposition of cases that came down from preceding District Attorneys, and he testified that the list showed that of the 3,271 indictments so left over from former administrations by far the greater number had been disposed of finally by Col. Gardiner. Among these cases, Mr. McKenna said, in response to a question from Mr. Untermyer, was an indictment against Barbara Aub for perjury in swearing falsely, as alleged, against Walter L. S. Langerman in an assault case.

"You could not get Recorder Goff to try that indictment, could you?" Mr. Untermyer inquired.

"I could not," Mr. McKenna answered. "I went to the Recorder several times and asked to have the case disposed of, but he refused every time."

Mr. McKenna told at considerable length of the amount of time which Col. Gardiner gave to the affairs of his office. Frequently he visited the office on Sundays and holidays, and often he remained until late at night directing his assistants in the preparation of cases and in consulting them in reference to their duties. Referring again to the cases left over by Col. Gardiner's predecessors, the witness said that only twelve remained undisposed of, and that this was due largely to the suggestions of Justices.

The witness's attention was directed to Schedule H of the specifications in the charges against Col. Gardiner, in which mention was made of forty-three cases in which it was alleged that the defendants had not been indicted or prosecuted after their arrest, and he was asked as to the truth or falsity of the statements therein made.

"The charge is not true as to any of these cases," Mr. McKenna replied. He then produced a number of statements, one for each of the forty-three cases in the schedule referred to, showing the history of each. In these statements it was shown that every one of the cases had been disposed of, and in several of them the defendants had been sentenced to the State prison, while others had been discharged in the Magistrates' court.

Commissioner Wilcox ruled adversely on a motion to strike out these records, saying that they tended to show that the office of the District Attorney was conducted in an orderly manner, and thus would be available to clear the respondent from the charge of incompetency.

W. H. Rachan, the bail and witness clerk in the District Attorney's office, who was the next witness, described the methods of investigating sureties offered by proposed bondsmen.

He was followed by John J. Connell, a Deputy Assistant District Attorney, who has charge of the department of forfeited bonds. His testimony was as to the disposition made of forfeited recognizances, and he told of the disposition of the money collected therefor.

A list of cases of derelict recognizances had been filed as evidence that the District Attorney had not made adequate effort to collect forfeited bail bonds. Mr. Untermyer went through this list with the witness, who gave the record of each one and told why the surety had not been collected.

Thomas F. Byrnes, a Deputy Assistant District Attorney, gave the history of various cases where arrests had been made but no indictments sought.

The hearing was adjourned until this morning.

MISSED A $100,000 BEQUEST.

Mrs. Bryson Revoked Gift to Teachers' College Shortly Before Death.

The Teachers' College, which is a part of Columbia University, just missed a bequest of $100,000 from Mrs. Eliza T. Bryson.

Her will was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. She was the widow of Peter M. Bryson, and up to the time of her death a short time ago lived at 26 East Thirty-eighth Street.

In her will dated Dec. 16, 1896, she gave the Teachers' College $75,000 in memory of her husband. This she increased to $100,000 by a codicil dated Feb. 28, 1898. The entire bequest was revoked on Feb. 26, 1900.

The will gives $5,000 to the Bryson Day Nursery, 149 Avenue B; $5,000 to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, and $2,500 to the Trustees of the Diocese of Albany to maintain the Bryson room in a hospital at Saratoga. The balance of her estate is divided among numerous relatives. The petition shows that Mrs. Bryson left $25,000 in real estate and about $50,000 personal property.

FATHER MALONE'S HEIRS.

Surrogate Grants a Motion to Vacate Personal Property Proceedings.

The quarrel between the Catholic Church authorities of the Brooklyn Diocese and the heirs of the late Father Sylvester Malone over his personal property was before Surrogate Abbott yesterday morning, on motion of Sylvester L. Malone, administrator of the estate, for an order to bring Bishop Charles McDonnell, Father O'Brien, one of Father Malone's assistants, and Sister Helena of the Order of St. Joseph to court as witnesses.

A week ago, on a similar motion, Father Belford, the present pastor of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, was brought to court and examined for two hours as to the property in the rectory.

Bishop McDonnell was not present. He, Father O'Brien, and Sister Helena were represented by Lawyer Ketcham, who moved that the proceedings be vacated and the witnesses discharged, on the ground that there was nothing before the court on which they could be examined.

Surrogate Abbott granted the motion to vacate the proceedings.

ASKS CLEMENCY FOR F. H. WEEKS.

District Attorney Recommends Dismissal of Four Old Indictments.

Assistant District Attorney Townsend has filed a recommendation with Judge Foster, in General Sessions, for the dismissal of four old indictments for grand larceny in the first degree found in 1893 against Francis H. Weeks, then a prominent lawyer and clubman, and who, on Nov. 8, 1893, was sentenced by Recorder Smyth to six years and six months in Sing Sing.

Weeks was sentenced on one of five indictments only. He will be released from Sing Sing on May 8. The recommendation asking for the dismissal of these remaining four indictments states that the defendant has expiated his crime and that it would be but simple justice to dismiss the old charges.

The matter is under advisement by Judge Foster, and it is expected that he will give a decision in a day or two.

Weeks at the time of his arrest belonged to nearly all the more prominent clubs, and was equally prominent in yachting circles. His principal business was to act as executor for large estates, and when arrested there were fifty-four wealthy estates in his hands. These estates he was alleged to have defrauded out of $1,370,000.

When publicity came Weeks fled to San José, Costa Rica, where he was arrested. The technical charge on which he was sentenced was that of grand larceny in defrauding the estate of Mrs. Clemence S. B. Fish out of the sum of $72,000. He conducted his own case.

Weeks is said to have owned large property interests at Oyster Bay, a great deal of which still remains in his name.

One good turn deserves another.

We've had our fun with 1500 to 2000 boys' double-breasted sack suits; now you can have yours with what's left—some 200.

Sizes, 8 to 16 years. Price $4 instead of $6 and $9.

Play ball!

Better ones? As good as can be made. All kinds for all boys.

Everything they wear. Shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
689 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

We fill orders by mail.

LAVINIA REJECTS A LORD.

The Queen of the Holland Dames Scorns an English Title.

"Queen" Lavinia Dempsey of the Holland Dames has had an opportunity to have a genuine title and she has refused it. A real English Lord sent her a letter, which she received on Tuesday. It was written on pink note paper, and stamped with a crest, and asked for the honor of her hand.

"It's real cute," said Queen Lavinia, telling the story. "I am having more proposals than I have ever had before. I didn't take any notice of the letter, of course. I shouldn't go to England anyway. The crest was a crown, with an arm holding a spear through it. The writer said he was not a fortune seeker, and did not belong to the nouveaux riches; that he is well known at the legation in Washington, and would come over here to meet me if I would send him word."

One of "Queen" Lavinia's proposals was from a young man of twenty-six whom she has known for three months, and who says she needs a protector. Another is from an army man, who invites her to retire from public life and settle down with him on his estates. Miss Dempsey has refused all offers. She says she does not believe in marriage after only a short acquaintance.

LEGAL NOTES.

TITLE TO REALTY.—Mary Merritt brought an action in the Supreme Court against E. Osborne Smith, impleaded with others, to compel the determination, under the provisions of the code, of her title to certain real estate of which she was in possession, but which Mr. Smith claimed belonged to him and that he had been in possession of for more than a year. A judgment given in favor of the plaintiff at Special Term has been unanimously affirmed by the First Appellate Division. It was contended on behalf of the defendant, Smith, that, assuming the plaintiff had proved her possession for the statutory period, there should have been no other judgment than that awarding to her the possession, and that the court had no authority to make a final judgment forever debarring Smith from asserting all claim to an estate in the land, and that he should have been permitted in some way to try again the issue of title. Justice Patterson, giving the opinion, says: "There is no such practice authorized and no such course contemplated by the statute. Sections 1,638 to 1,650 of the Code of Civil Procedure provide exclusive rules for the institution of and procedure in such an action and the effect of a judgment therein." The plaintiff having alleged and proved her claim, the defendant was held to be called upon to prove his title, and, failing to do so, the only judgment that could be entered was that defendant and every person claiming under him be forever barred from all claim to any estate of inheritance or for life or for a term of years not less than ten.

***

INSURANCE BY TENANT FOR BENEFIT OF LANDLORD.—Frank B. Murtha, in leasing certain premises in this city from Robert and Ogden Goelet, agreed to keep them insured during the term of the lease, for $80,000, for the benefit of the lessors. If premiums should remain unpaid and due, the lessor might pay them and add the amount to the rent falling due on the next pay day. The Northern Assurance Company, through a firm of brokers, at the instance of Murtha, issued a standard policy insuring the lessors for a year. The policy was sent by the brokers to the Goelets, who received and retained it until its cancellation five months later. No bill for the premium was sent to them until just before the cancellation, and when the tenant Murtha had become financially embarrassed. In a suit by the company against the Goelets for the amount of the premium Justice Scott, in Supreme Court, Special Term, has given judgment for the defendants, dismissing the complaint. The Court holds that the contract was one between Murtha and the company. The fact that the lessors' names appeared on the face of the policy did not, the Court holds, in view of the admitted facts, imply an agreement on their part to pay the premium, but merely served to show whose interest was insured. If the company without inquiry chose to assume that the lessors were the principals, however natural that assumption may have been, the lessors, who had no part in misleading, could not be made to suffer.

***

STIPULATED TEST OF MACHINERY EXCUSED.—John Howard and others agreed in December, 1890, to furnish and erect for the American Manufacturing Company three Blackman air propellers for removing smoke from the tempering room of its manufactory. These propellers were to run with power furnished by the company, the work of construction to be performed to the satisfaction of the engineer of the company, and subject to its approbation, after a thirty days' trial. The contractors obtained the certificate of the engineer that the apparatus was properly constructed, but such trial could not be made because the company failed to furnish the power. The contractors sued the company in the late Superior Court to recover the contract price of the propellers, and judgment rendered in their favor was affirmed by the General Term of that court in December, 1895. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the judgment below. Chief Justice Parker, giving the unanimous opinion of the court, holds that the plaintiffs were relieved under the circumstances from the stipulated test, and were entitled to recover the contract price under the rule that where the obligation of one party to perform is dependent upon prior action by the other, the refusal of the latter to perform dispenses with the obligation of the former.

***

TAXATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Included in the property of the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company assessed by the Commissioners of Taxes for 1899 were cotton and silk goods in Massachusetts, whence, after being dyed and polished, they were to be sent here to be manufactured by the company, also money in the Bank of England permanently kept there to defray expenses incurred by the company in England and France. In proceedings instituted by the company to correct the assessment, Justice Leventritt has decided at Special Term that whether the goods in Massachusetts should be taxed depended upon whether they were ever in this State, the rule being that personal property of a resident outside of the State had immunity from taxation if the property was permanently beyond the jurisdiction. The Court therefore directs a reference, as the record failed to disclose the fact on this point. Justice Leventritt holds that the bank deposit in England, being permanently without the State, was not subject to taxation.

Broadway and 11th Street.

SALE

NUN'S VEILINGS AND CRÉPES.

Friday and Saturday.

The qualities and colors, now in greatest demand, for fashionable dresses.

8,000 yards Nun's Veiling, sheer, fine quality. Colors: biscuit, tan, castor, rose, pastel blue, light grays and navy blue,

95 cents per yard;
$1.50 per yard regularly.

6,000 yards Wool Canton Crépe, in a complete range of colors,

95 cents per yard;
Value $1.75 per yard.

1,000 yards Corded or Silk dotted Crépes and Veilings,

95 cents per yard;
Value $2.25 per yard.

Owing to delayed deliveries, these fabrics, although recently landed, are marked at above prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th Street.

LADIES' SUITS.

On Friday and Saturday, April 27th and 28th.

Tailor-made Suits, made of Broadcloth, Zibeline, Homespun and Cheviot.

Latest box pleat back, flare front skirt.

Eton, tight-fitting, double-breasted, fly-front, or "collarless" silk-lined coats,

$16.75;
Value $20.00 to $25.00.

Lined throughout with silk,

$19.50;
Value $25.00 to $30.00.

Golf Skirts,—made of plaid back cloths, with wide stitched hem and inverted box pleat back.

Light or oxford grey, brown and blue,

$5.50;
Value $7.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

MISSES' SUITS.

All wool, Cheviot Serge Sailor Suits, with braided collar, front, and cuffs.

Fast Dye indigo blue. Sizes 4 to 12 years,

$4.00 each;
Value $6.50.

Separate Skirts made of fine Homespun. Double box pleat back.

Colors: light and oxford grey. Lengths:—36 to 40 inches.

$5.00 each;
Value $7.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

STEINITZ IN BELLEVUE.

Chess Master Committed Again—Believes He Possesses Vast Wealth.

William Steinitz, who was for many years the champion chess player of the world, was yesterday afternoon committed to Bellevue Hospital insane pavilion for the second time in less than three months.

Steinitz, on Feb. 2, was sent to the Ward's Island Asylum from Bellevue. He was there six weeks, and then through the efforts of friends was sent to the River Crest Sanitarium at Astoria. He remained at the sanitarium until three weeks ago, when he was discharged. His family and friends thought that he was completely and permanently cured.

He returned to his home, 155 East One Hundred and Third Street, and until a week ago seemed to be perfectly rational. He then began to be troubled with hallucinations, the most persistent of which was that he possessed great wealth. Wednesday night he went for a walk, and gave away all the money he had with him to boys on the street. Returning from his walk, he found his intimate friend, Herman Helms, the chess player, at his house and ordered him away. He then became violent. Yesterday morning he was taken to Harlem Hospital, and in the afternoon was arraigned in Harlem Police Court and committed to Bellevue.

THE $700,000 AQUEDUCT AWARD.

Controller Through Taxpayer's New Action Hopes to Save Part of It.

Controller Coler will make another effort to save the city a part at least of the seven-hundred-thousand-dollar award made to O'Brien & Clark, contractors on the new Croton Aqueduct, under a confession of judgment made by Francis M. Scott, Corporation Counsel during the administration of Mayor Strong. The case has been fought up to the Court of Appeals, where the confession was sustained, and several subsequent attempts to obtain a reversal have failed, but the Controller feels confident that if he can get a ruling squarely upon the point that the judgment was entered without the consent of Controller Fitch the money will be saved.

Some time ago Irving T. Bush, one of the Controller's friends, brought a taxpayer's action to compel the Controller to refuse to pay the award. Justice Bischoff refused to grant the writ of mandamus asked for, and this decision was applauded. On this appeal O'Brien & Clark asked that Bush be compelled to deposit $2,000 to cover their expenses, but Justice Bischoff reduced this amount to $1,000.

Mr. Bush has begun another action to have this order set aside. This will open up the entire question, and in this way the Controller hopes eventually to get the issue before the Court of Appeals.

If it's a question of getting your money's worth, the rare fineness, newness of design and general serviceability of our $24, $25, $28 & $30 Suits will satisfy you. When the prices go below, our Suits are all good, some better, some best.

Prices of finest Top-Coats, Paddocks and Raglans between $20 & $35—include the silk lined.

Fine Underwear for spring wear, $3 to $15 a suit.

Fine Colored Shirts, $1.50 & $2 each.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

The Grippe.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A tonic and vitalizer for the relief of nervousness and exhaustion following Grippe. Creates a good appetite.

WEBER PIANOS

Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., New York.

605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BODY OF J. KENNEY FOUND.

He Was an Engineer on the Receiving Ship Vermont.

The body of James Kenney, a member the Engineer's Corps on the receiving ship Vermont, was found yesterday in the East River, near the North Fifth Street Pier, Brooklyn, and removed to the Morgue.

Kenney, who was thirty-five years old, had been missing since Feb. 9, and his disappearance created considerable talk. When he left the ship he said he was going to visit friends. It is supposed he accidentally fell into the river.

The body was badly decomposed. Identification was made through a regulation red stripe on the sleeve of his coat, and by the name "J. Kenney" stamped on the collar.

ROCHE SEEKS REINSTATEMENT.

Parliament Member's Brother Was Discharged as Doorkeeper by Mr. Coogan.

William C. Roche, a brother of James Burke-Roche, M. P., has made application before Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus directing Commissioner Kearney to reinstate him as Borough President Coogan's doorman.

Roche was appointed doorman on Dec. 21, 1899, and the next day he was discharged by Mr. Coogan. He alleges that he was a civil service appointee and as such could not be summarily removed. The Corporation Counsel's office in opposing the motion denied this.

President Coogan alleges that although Roche passed a civil service examination he since discovered no examination is required for the position of doorman, which is a confidential position. He removed Roche because he was not fit for the job.

Justice Fitzgerald reserved decision.

SUNDAY CONFERENCE RALLIES.

Delegates at Christian Association Rooms—Liquor and Missions.

A mass meeting for men will be held under the auspices of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Carnegie Hall Sunday afternoon. Mr. Robert E. Speer will preside. Short talks will be given by prominent leaders in foreign lands on "What Christ Is Doing for the Nations." The Rev. John G. Paton, D. D., New Hebrides; Dr. C. F. Harford-Battersby of the Soudan, Dr. Harry Guinness of the Congo, John R. Mott of New York, Miss Lilavati Singh of Lucknow, and Mrs. Geraldine Guinness Taylor of China will be the principal speakers.

Natives will give sentence testimonies. Music will be rendered by a chorus of 300 voices under the direction of Tali Morgan. The main floor of the hall will be reserved for men. Men and women delegates will be admitted by ticket to the galleries. The doors will be open at 3:15 P. M.

Prominent women delegates of the conference from Japan, India, China, and Turkey will speak at a special service in the chapel of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All women are invited.

"Liquor and Missions" will be the subject discussed at a meeting on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, east of Seventh Avenue.

O'Neill's.

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS.

A Most Extensive Assortment, comprising the Newest and Best Shapes and Braids in

Walking Hats, Golfing Hats, Cycling Hats, Travelling Hats, Sailor Hats,

ALL AT Popular Prices.

An Exceedingly Attractive Stock of Fine Flowers, Feathers, Aigrettes, Millinery Ornaments and Trimmings.

Special Sale of Flowers:

5,000 Bunches FINE FRENCH ROSES, three in a bunch, worth 48c.,

10c. Bunch.

LILACS, value 98c. . . . . 25c. Bunch.

Choice Novelties in Millinery Ribbons at Lowest Prices.

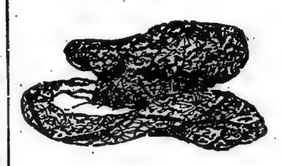

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

STERN BROS

West 23d Street.

Fur Storage

and the repairing of

Furs and Fur Garments.

When you are ready to have the Furs, or the Fur-lined Garments, put away for the season, say the word and we will send for them, keep them safe from moths or hurt of any kind, insure them against fire, and return them when you wish.

If there is Remodeling or Renovating of any kind to be done the Spring and Summer months are very favorable for it, and the cost will be much less than if you wait until the rush-time comes; especially as the price of Skins is advancing.

The New York Times
Saturday Review

FEATURES TO-MORROW:

PEPYS AND HIS DIARY.
Completion of Mr. Wheatley's Edition, the Fullest Yet Issued. Reviewed by IRENAEUS PRIME-STEVENSON.

BOOKS THAT INFLUENCE US.
Not Necessarily Great Books All of Them—Such Lists Autobiographical.

MARIE DE GOURNAY.
Something About This Girl Friend of Montaigne.

SOUTH AFRICA.
Recent Views Expressed by Goldwin Smith.

W. J. STILLMAN.
Reminiscences of Emerson, Lowell, Agassiz, and Others.

BUNYAN'S BIRTHPLACE.
Village Scenes Amid Which His Immortal Work Was Inspired.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

RENAISSANCE ART.
Ferdinand Rothschild's Fine Collection, Now in the British Museum.

TWO GREAT SCHOOLMASTERS.
Biographies of Edward Thring and John Adams.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....Begins at 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO.
—INSTANT SUCCESS—
A RUNAWAY GIRL,
with Jas. T. Powers and Sixty-five others.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
LAST WEEK—Charles Frohman's London Co.
.....MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.....
NEXT MONDAY, a New Play.. Borderside

DALY'S, WALLACK'S & HERALD SQ. THEATRES
Tuesday Matinée, May 1,
BENEFIT OF THE NAVAL ARCH.
ALL THREE THEATRES COMBINED
In Performances of Magnitude and Excellence,
WITH THE FOLLOWING FAMOUS ARTISTS:
Joseph Jefferson, Olga Nethersole, The Bostonians, The Runaway Girl, the Great Ruby, Quo Vadis, The Casino Girl, Way Down East, Woman and Wine, and the most eminent vaudeville celebrities.
Seats Now on Sale. Prices, $1, $2, $2.50.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. Wilmer Vincent & Co. Henri French. Smith & Campbell. Farnum & Seymour, Edith Kingsley, Mov. Pics., oths.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. FOUGERE Dolan & Lenharr. Ryan & Richfield, Newell & Shevett, Mov. Pics., oths.

EDEN MUSEE Open 10:30 A.M. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups CINEMATOGRAPH. To-night, 8:30, the Musical Play, TALLY-HO!

THE NEW YORK Bargain Mat. Wed. F. C. Whitney's Successful B'way, 44-45th Sts. Evs. 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. All reserved seats 50c. QUO VADIS.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Bway. & 30th. Mats. Tues. & Sat. Last 2 Weeks of WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest laughing success, SAPOLIO Seats for the last performances now on sale.

American 42d St. and 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. Sweet Solos & Enlivening Ensembles. 3d Yr. Evg. 25c. to $1. Mat. Sat. Next Week Last light opera, A Night in Venice, Strauss's Sweet Strains. Black Hussar.

MANHATTAN. The Great $50,000 Melodrama, 33d & B'way. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WOMAN AND WINE

KEITH'S Continuous Performance, ADOLF LINK. FILSON & ERROL. FLO IRWIN and WALTER HAWLEY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Empire Company's Greatest Triumph, LORD & LADY ALGY

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. James K. Mats. Wed. & Saturday. HACKETT | THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS. 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. "The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald. Evgs., 8 o'c. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2 o'c. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th st., n'r B'way. Last 2 Nights. Last Mat. Saturday. Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME

Brooks & Denton's 14th Annual BANJO —CONCERT— TO-NIGHT Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. All the Great Banjo Players and MAURICE FARKOA THE CARMEN SISTERS The Famous Society Entertainer, and many others. Reserved seats, 50c., 75c., $1.00 & $1.50, on sale at Brooks & Denton's 670 6th Av.; Ditson's Music Store, 867 B'way, and GOTTSCHALK & ALPUENTE, Managers, 21 East 20th St., near Broadway.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL. The London Amusement Co., (Limited.) Prop'rs TED D. MARKS.....General Manager TO-NIGHT High Class Vaudeville.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Matinée Sat. at 2. —OLGA— NETHERSOLE —IN— SAPHO SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

5th Ave THEATRE, B'WAY & 28TH ST. JOSEPH JEFFERSON. To-night & Sat. nights, "The Rivals"; Sat. Mat., "Rip Van Winkle."

THE DEWEY East 14th St. Matinee To-Day. WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO. BURKE BROS.—JENNY EDDY TRIO

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. LAST 3 WEEKS. NEXT MAT. SATURDAY. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

KNICKERBOCKER. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. BOSTONIANS IN VICEROY. Week May 7—"ROBIN HOOD." Week May 14—"THE SERENADE."

HARLEM Op. House NEXT WEEK Coralie & Co., Dressmakers CHAUNCEY OLCOTT. 8:15. Sat. Mat. A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE. Bargain Matinée Wednesday: 25c., 50c., 75c.

SCHLEY 84th St. & Broadway MUSIC HALL. MAT. TO-DAY 25 & 50c. High-Class Vaudeville. HAYES & LYTTON, JOS. O. BARROWS & CO., Geo. EVANS, Edna B. MARSHALL & Co., & oths

BIJOU B'way & 30 St. 2 Evgs. at 8:30. LAST WEEK TIM MURPHY in "THE CARPET BAGGER."

Baseball, Polo Gds., To-day, 4 P. M. BOSTON vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

AMUSEMENTS.

Madison Square Garden

Twice Daily, 2 and 8:15 P. M.

BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST AND ROUGH RIDERS

BATTLE OF SAN JUAN

Secure Seats in Advance.

"ORPHANS' DAY." Tuesday afternoon, May 1st. Superintendents of Asylums and Charitable Institutions apply or address the Treasurer at the Garden on Friday, April 27th, (before noon,) for seats.

Continue the pleasure of a visit to the Wild West Show by reading CATTLE RANCH TO COLLEGE, a true story of a boy's adventures and life in the far West, giving vivid pictures of broncho-busting, Indian fighting and cowpunching. Over a hundred illustrations. A splendid book for boys, interesting and thrilling, without being in any way harmful.

At all bookstores, $1.50, or sent on approval on receipt of a postal card request by the publishers.

Doubleday & McClure Co., 34 Union Sq., East, N. Y.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Victoria EVGS. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30. 2 LAST WEEKS. No smoking or drinking at matinées Matinée Prices, 50, 75, & 1.00. THE RAYS IN A HOT OLD TIME.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST 3 WEEKS. WAY DOWN EAST. Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

14th St. Theatre, Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST TIMES IN NEW YORK. As Played 200 Nights at Daly's Theatre, THE GREAT RUBY

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—SWEET LAVENDER.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MAN'S ENEMY Next Week—"A YOUNG WIFE."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. TO-NIGHT AT 8. Mat. Sat. IM WEISEN. ROESS'L & ALS ICH WIEDERKAM.

Souvnrs! Tues. May 8—Mat. To-morrow! CASINO! The Casino Girl!

Herald Square Theatre QUO VADIS

LECTURES.

BERKELEY LYCEUM, W. 44th St., near 5th Ave. Saturday afternoon, April 28th, at 3 o'clock. Lecture by F. S. DELLENBAUGH on THE HARRIMAN EXPOSITION TO ALASKA. Tickets at box office, $1.00. All seats reserved.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB, AQUEDUCT, L. I. Racing Every Day at 2:30 P. M. Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00. Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A.M., 1, 1:30, 1:50 P. M., and Flatbush Av. 11:04 A. M., 1, 1:20, 1:50 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. E.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair; fresh northerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,695. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
SIXTEEN PAGES
WITH
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 78¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46¾c; cotton, middling, 9 13-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday decided that Senator Scott of West Virginia was entitled to his seat. Mr. Chandler gave notice in the Senate that he would call up the report on the Clark case next Wednesday. The House passed ninety-one pension bills.—Page 10.

FOREIGN.—The force of Boers retreating from De Wets Dorp eluded the British forces, and after a two days' running fight slipped away between Gens. Alderson and Rundle and passes Thaba N'Chu, going north. Gen. French is at Thaba N'Chu. Seven hundred and fifty Boer wagons have arrived at Kroonstad. Turkey shows no disposition to settle, maintaining her former attitude in repudiating responsibility. The German Foreign Office has heard nothing of the reported order barring American fresh meats, dairy products, and cereals. The American National Institute was inaugurated in Paris yesterday. Louis Klopsch of New York has left London for India to distribute American relief to famine sufferers.—Pages 3 and 9.

Page 1.

Summonses under a section of the Penal Code forbidding the dissemination of false reports about corporations have been issued for John W. Gates and John Lambert of the American Steel and Wire Company.

Representatives of the new Panama Canal Company are in Washington to fight the Nicaragua Canal bill, which will come up in the House next Tuesday.

The Democrats of Virginia will make the question of calling a Constitutional Convention to disfranchise the negroes a party issue.

Page 2.

Chief Devery and other police officials were censured in a presentment handed into court yesterday by the Queens County Grand Jury.

The defense of District Attorney Gardiner in connection with the charges made against his administration of his office by the City Club was continued yesterday before Commissioner Wilcox.

Page 7.

Justice Maddox decided yesterday that the officers of the Kings County Democratic General Committee shall reinstate Senator Coffey to membership.

Disastrous floods visited Western Texas. At Waco six persons were drowned and he property loss there may reach $50,000.

Page 9.

The formal decree giving Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes an absolute divorce was presented to Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. The Justice refused to suppress the decree or the findings of the referee.

Page 10.

W. F. Hammond and Caroline R. Brown of Greenport, L. I., were arrested there yesterday on a charge of abandoning the baby which Hammond said he found on a ferryboat last Tuesday.

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 15.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 10.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 13.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
United Service.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 10.

CHICAGO STRIKE SITUATION.

Building Trades Council Boycotts Dewey Day—Contractors May Ask for Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Resolutions were passed by the Building Trades Council tonight declaring a boycott on the Dewey celebration. The council says no union laborer shall take part, nor patronize, nor even witness the fête. This has been caused by the contractors building a reviewing stand with the help of non-union labor. The Building Trades Council is the mainspring of the strike, and is angry because of the action taken by their opponents—the contractors—in doing all they can to handicap the unions.

How much union sentiment will weigh against curiosity to see Dewey remains a curious problem in labor matters. The attitude of the union labor leaders toward the Dewey celebration has been serious for a week or more. Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the union musicians not to take any part in the procession, and the union leaders are making every effort to force the grand parade to march without the inspiration of music and without union men in its ranks.

The strike has now become so serious that the contractors, being refused 1,000 policeman, are considering either an appeal to the Sheriff for deputies or one to the Governor for militia.

DR. JENNINGS ACQUITTED.

Methodist Boards Find Him Not Guilty of Unministerial Conduct.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Dr. Jennings was acquitted of the charge of unministerial conduct by the joint local boards of the Methodist Book Committee to-day in a vote of four to one. The dissenting vote was cast by John E. Andrus of New York. The joint boards will inform the book committee that no cause for suspension exists. So far as church tribunals are concerned, this is the end of the Schell-Jennings controversy.

OPPOSE FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Canadians Trying to Keep American Organizations Out.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 27.—A crusade is being waged here against American fraternal societies doing business in Canada. The Canadian Fraternal Association, representing 300,000 members and insurance to the extent of over $1,000,000,000, met today and will consider the question. They desire to prevent their American competitors from doing business in Canada, and will ask the Canadian Government to embody their views in legislation.

WIND AND HAIL IN NEBRASKA.

Former Wrecks Buildings and Latter Kills Young Stock.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 27.—A storm of wind and hail did much damage in a limited area in the western part of this county this evening. The wind wrecked some small outbuildings, and hailstones of unusual size killed young stock and ruined wheat and gardens.

In the southeastern part of the State there was much damage. Between Wahoo and Cedar Bluffs a tornado wrecked the farmhouses of Thomas Rochford and Mr. Bettle and tore outbuildings to pieces. Mr. Rochford was severely injured by a flying plank.

$10,000 Fire in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 27.—Fire gutted the new offices of Pierce, Butler & Pierce here to-night. Loss, $10,000.

A New Train to Chicago
via New York Central, commencing April 29th. Leaves Grand Central Station 2:00 P. M.; arrives Chicago 4:00 P. M. next day. Sleeping, Parlor, and Dining Cars.—Adv.

GATES AND LAMBERT SUMMONED TO COURT

Outcome of Manipulation of American Steel and Wire.

COMPLAINANTS IN THE CASE

Washington Seligman Confirms Report of His Charges—Action Based on Penal Code Section.

Developments in the affairs of the American Steel and Wire Company likely to cause a sensation were made known yesterday. Summonses are now in the hands of the law firm of Lamb & Voss of 32 Nassau Street for Chairman John W. Gates of the company's Board of Directors and John Lambert, the President, both of whom left this city for Chicago last Wednesday, and it is the intention of the attorneys to take further legal proceedings, which will include efforts to get extradition papers if Messrs. Gates and Lambert show no intention of coming back to this city. Magistrate Zeller, who granted the summonses at a private hearing, has issued them in blank, so that Lamb & Voss can fill in the dates at which they may be made returnable.

It was also discovered yesterday that members of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., who have headed the anti-Gates faction in the Board of Directors, had promised their relative, Washington Seligman of the firm of Seligman & Van Antwerp, that John W. Gates would be out of the Chairmanship on or before May 7, the date for the next meeting of the Board of Directors. They told Washington Seligman this, it is asserted, in order to prevent him from taking legal action against Mr. Gates. He was the first complainant in the case, but withdrew at the request of his cousins, and his place as complainant was taken by another client of Lamb & Voss, whose name is withheld. As a matter of fact, it is declared, Mr. Gates had given to the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. assurance that he would resign the Chairmanship provided he was allowed to do so quietly and without the appearance of being forced out.

UNDER PENAL CODE SECTION.

The summonses against Messrs. Gates and Lambert were issued on application made under Section 611 of the Penal Code of this State, headed: "Misconduct of officers and employes of corporations." It reads, in part, as follows:

"A Director, officer, agent, or employe of any corporation or joint-stock association who knowingly concurs in making or publishing any written report, exhibit, or statement of its affairs, or pecuniary condition, containing any material statement which is false is guilty of a misdemeanor."

This is the part of the section under which action is being taken. The offense specified in the section is punishable by a term of not more than one year in State's Prison or a fine of not more than $500, or both.

Some time ago it was officially stated that the Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, in view of the prosperous condition of the corporation's affairs, intended soon to retire $5,000,000 of the preferred stock (the total amount outstanding of which is $40,000,000) at par. On the strength of this statement, Washington Seligman and the other client of Lamb & Voss bought Steel and Wire preferred stock. When Mr. Gates shut down twelve of the company's mills and gave interviews on Monday, April 16, in which he was quoted as saying that the steel and iron business was in bad shape, and that the demand for the products of his company was hardly 30 per cent. in volume, of what it should be, the common and preferred stock began to tumble. They have never recovered their loss. Mr. Gates was quoted as prophesying on the same day that the price of steel rails would fall to about $22 a ton in a week, which it by no means did, and the men who later procured summonses against him specify this statement as unjustifiable.

MR. SELIGMAN'S ACTION.

Washington Seligman was, as stated, the first complainant in the matter. His counsel were ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly and the firm of Lamb & Voss. George Alfred Lamb of that firm obtained on last Tuesday afternoon a private audience of Magistrate Zeller and secured from him, on Mr. Seligman's complaint, a summons for John W. Gates, calling on him to appear the next day before the Magistrate and submit to examination to see whether or not he should be held for the Grand Jury for alleged violation of Section 611 of the Penal Code. Mr. Gates learned, through Stock Exchange sources that this summons had been issued, and, as reported, called up Washington Seligman on the telephone. Mr. Seligman declined to talk to him. It is alleged that Mr. Gates then used his influence with J. & W. Seligman & Co. to intercede with their cousin. The firm did intercede with Washington Seligman, so that, after the summons had failed of service, he refused to take up the matter again.

The process server in the case of the Seligman summons went in vain on Tuesday and Wednesday to the executive offices of the American Steel and Wire Company, in the Empire Building, 71 Broadway. He could not find Mr. Gates. On Wednesday afternoon he learned that Mr. Gates had gone from the office, intending to leave town, and he accordingly went to the Waldorf-Astoria, where Mr. Gates was staying, in order to serve him there. The latter, as well as President Lambert and other Directors of American Steel and Wire, had just left the hotel, and they took an afternoon train, en route for Chicago, before the summons could be served.

George A. Lamb went on the following day, Thursday, to Magistrate Zeller again. Although Washington Seligman, who had talked with his cousin, refused to act as complainant again, another client, who is interested in American Steel and Wire preferred and common stock, swore to the necessary complaint, and Magistrate Zeller issued to Mr. Lamb blank summonses for Mr. Gates and President Lambert, whose evidence in regard to the shut-down of the mills is considered an important thing to have.

Mr. Lamb, when asked about the case yesterday, said: "I decline to be interviewed on the matter."

In response to a question he said he had absolutely no connection with the firm of J. & W. Seligman.

ADMITS PROCURING SUMMONS.

Washington Seligman at first refused to talk at all, saying he knew nothing about the case. Finally he said:

"Well, it is true that I procured a summons for Mr. Gates. I was disgusted with his manipulation of Steel and Wire stock. Several of my friends felt like taking legal action against him, but I was the only one who had the backbone to do it. On the advise of a mutual friend I consulted Judge Joseph F. Daly, and the firm of Lamb & Voss, and Magistrate Zeller issued a summons for Mr. Gates. It was never served, as the process server could not catch Gates before he left town."

Little doubt is entertained that he and the Chicago contingent will show no hesitation about coming to the meeting on May 7, rendering the necessity for extradition proceedings quite unnecessary.

GATES WILL NOT TALK.

Chicago Rumors About His Retirement and American Steel and Wire.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 27.—John W. Gates was seen at his residence here to-night and asked to make a statement as to the report received in Chicago from New York to-night asserting that summonses had been issued for the market manipulators on representation that they had violated that section of the Penal Code of the State of New York which provides against the utterance of false statements relative to the pecuniary affairs of a corporation by its agents or officers.

Mr. Gates's only reply was, "When I have anything to say, I will let the newspapers know."

Gossip in La Salle Street had it yesterday that Gates would renounce his office in the American Steel and Wire Company simultaneously with the resignation of Messrs. Ellwood and Lambert, May 7, when the next meeting of the Directorate takes place.

The quid nuncs even went so far as to say that the conference of the steel magnates, which was held in Mr. Gates's office in the afternoon, had resulted in an anticipation of the predicted action of May 7, but on this point everybody at Mr. Gates's headquarters was silent.

Philip Moen of Worcester, Mass., is mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Gates, and Henry C. Frick is rumored to be in line for a Directorship.

No Extra Fare to St. Louis on Pennsylvania Limited.
Only 28 hours and 48 minutes from New York. Stations West 23rd Street, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.—Adv.

Awnings and Slip Covers
made to order at "O'Neill's," at the lowest prices in town. Get an estimate from them. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

OBERLIN M. CARTER IN PRISON.

The ex-Army Captain Now in Convict Garb—Will Be a Prison Bookkeeper.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 27.—Oberlin M. Carter, late Captain, United States Army, arrived at the Federal Prison to-night under guard of Lieut. Thomas R. Harker, Fifteenth Infantry; a Corporal, and three soldiers. By special orders issued from the Department of Justice, newspaper men were not permitted to interview the prisoner, who immediately was dressed in the prison garb and assigned to a cell. His prison number is 2,004, and he is the occupant of Cell 425.

Carter will be a prison bookkeeper in the harness, broom, shoe repairing, and carpet-weaving shops, which are in the third story of the big east building. The workroom which the prisoner will occupy commands a magnificent view, taking in a great sweep of the Missouri River, beyond which green hills and fertile farms extend as far as the eye can reach.

DANGEROUS EAST SIDE FIRE.

Chief Croker Turns in Four Alarms to Prevent a Conflagration.

Four alarms were turned in for a fire at 5, 7, and 9 Pelham Street at 8 o'clock last night. Chief Croker, who happened to be in the neighborhood, reached the burning building, a six-story brick structure, shortly after the fire started, and immediately sent in the alarms, which brought eighteen engines, one water tower, the searchlight engine, and four hook and ladder companies.

The fire proved a difficult one to fight because of the narrowness of the street, and for a while it looked as if the flames would claim the entire block. Chief Croker ordered everybody out of the adjoining houses. The roofs of the buildings from 88 to 96 Monroe Street caught fire, but the flames were controlled.

The building in which the fire was discovered was occupied principally by clothing makers. The first alarm was sent in by Patrolman Fox of the Madison Street Police Station. Immediately afterward flames burst from the windows on the third, fourth, fifth, and six floors, and the building was completely gutted. Chief Croker estimated the damage at $75,000. He said that there would be an investigation, as he regarded some of the circumstances in connection with the fire as decidedly suspicious.

Shortly before the fire in Pelham Street was discovered, Max Lenowitz, who lives with his family at 100 Monroe Street, just around the corner, rushed from the hallway and shouted that his house was on fire. Chief Croker, who was standing on the corner, ran upstairs and found a bed on fire. He picked it up and threw it through a window into the street. The Chief said that the Pelham Street house had been on fire two or three times before. One night, about four years ago, three men were burned to death in the same building.

CORNELL-COLUMBIA DEBATE.

New Yorkers Argue Krueger's Ultimatum Was Justified and Lose.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, April 27.—The first of a series of annual debates between Cornell and Columbia took place here to-night. The subject discussed was: "Resolved, that President Krüger's ultimatum was justified." Columbia supported the affirmative, while Cornell upheld the negative. Prof. Burdick of Columbia presided over the contest, and the judges were Alfred Spring, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York; Walter L. Smith, also of the Supreme Court, and Prof. Henry St. George Tucker, Dean of Washington and Lee Law School.

At the close of the debate Dean Tucker announced the decision of the judges to be in favor of Cornell. Columbia was represented by R. C. Hull, 1900; C. H. Tuttle, '99, and C. A. Baker, '99. Cornell was represented by J. B. Nolan, 1900; F. R. Hausner, 1900, and L. J. Reynolds, 1901. The debate was hotly contested on both sides. Cornell, however, worked up decidedly the better logical scheme, and proved readily that Krüger's ultimatum was not justified.

WILL OF ALEXANDER DUNSMUIR.

Edna Wallace Hopper's Mother Gets No Part of $1,000,000 Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The will of Alexander Dunsmuir, who died in New York, was filed for probate to-day. It names James Dunsmuir, a brother, as sole heir and executor. Mrs. Wallace-Dunsmuir, the widow, is not recognized, though her widowship is acknowledged in the petition for probate. The estate is valued at nearly $1,000,000, and consists of property situated in Victoria, B. C., and in this city.

It is understood that the will was made with the consent of Mrs. Dunsmuir, her husband transferring to her before his death large real estate holdings and a large sum of money. Mrs. Dunsmuir is the mother of Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress.

Newport's Tax Rate for 1900.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 27.—The Tax Assessors have fixed the tax rate for the present year at $11 on the thousand, as it was last year. The real estate valuation for this year is $32,161,900, and the personal, $7,575,700, making a total valuation of $39,737,600. This amount is an increase of $1,616,300 over the valuation of 1899. The total tax for the year is $437,113.60

Mr. Woodruff to Join State Grange.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 27.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is to become a full-fledged Granger. He has made application for membership to the State Grange, the secret order of the farmers His name was favorably voted on by Austerlitz Lodge, at Chatham, Columbia County, the home of Louis F. Payn, and May 9 has been set as the day for his initiation.

For Princeton and Lafayette.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 27.—The will of Joseph Eastburn Smaltz of Philadelphia provides another bequest for the university, as $90,000 is to be divided between Princeton and Lafayette College. It is to be known as the Joseph Eastburn Smaltz Trust Fund.

The Lake Shore Limited
an up-to-date train in every respect, between New York and Chicago, every day at 5:30 P. M., via New York Central. A Pullman Sleeping Car from New York to St. Louis, via Big Four Route, making close connection for Kansas City will be added, commencing April 29th.—Adv.

PANAMA INTERESTS TO FIGHT NICARAGUA BILL

Hepburn Measure Will Come Up in the House Next Tuesday.

PANAMA COMPANY STATEMENT

Its Canal Declared Under Construction—Congress Urged to Await Commission's Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Hepburn Nicaraguan Canal bill is to come up in the House on Tuesday, and representatives of the new Panama Canal Company are on the ground to fight it. The Panama people claim that the bill should not be passed until the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission is received; that the commission was appointed to secure information as to the best available route, and that it is absurd to waste the money appropriated for the purpose of enacting legislation without regard to it. They further assert that they have spent a great deal of money in securing information to lay before the commission with regard to their route, and that it is unjust to pass the bill without paying any attention to their project.

Sullivan & Cromwell of New York City, who are general counsel for the new Panama Canal Company, to-night issued a statement, which is in part as follows:

"In view of the many false statements and the misleading reports disseminated by various interests relative to the Panama Canal and the new Panama Canal Company in connection with the construction of an isthmian canal, and because of the misinformation which prevails about the project, the new Panama Canal Company, through its counsel, desires to state:

"That the Panama Canal is not a wrecked, abandoned piece of property. On the contrary, it is actively under construction, and has been for the past four years, during which time from 2,000 to 4,000 laborers have been continuously employed, besides a large force of engineers. Total length of the canal is forty-seven miles. Of this, twenty miles, about fifteen on the Atlantic side and five on the Pacific, have been practically completed, and a large amount of interior excavation has been done. Over 50,000,000 cubic yards have already been excavated from the canal, and only 65,000,000 remain to be excavated. The harbors at either end have been established and used by the commerce of the world for upward of fifty years.

"Large and commodious docks and warehouses have been built at these harbors, and are now in use. The dock at Panama, recently completed, cost at least $1,500,000. The Panama Railroad parallels the canal, and connects the two harbors, and is an efficient aid to the construction of the canal.

"The engineering problems have been conclusively solved by the most eminent Board of Engineers in the world, after years of examination and labor, and at an expense of millions of dollars in engineering work, development, and construction. These facts can be substantiated by members of the Isthmian Canal Commission, who have recently visited the isthmus and inspected the route and plant of the new Panama Canal Company.

"The present company acquired by purchase from the receiver or liquidator of the old company all of its property, plant, rights, and concessions, and has no connection directly or indirectly with the old De Lesseps company, the former owners.

"It is now the absolute owner of the Panama Canal works, buildings, machinery, concessions, and all other canal property on the isthmus. Its shares of stock are owned by the subscribers who organized the new company, who are private individuals, firms, and banks. The concessions are undisputed and in force.

"The diplomatic rights of this Government respecting the protection of the canal and its use are superior to those of any other nation, as established by the treaty of 1846 with New Granada (now Colombia) and the concessions.

"The rumor that the company is or has been offering its works, plant, or machinery for sale is absolutely untrue. The company has not asked, is not asking, and does not seek any financial aid from the United States.

But, while it does not seek any financial aid from the Government, it recognizes the National sentiment in favor of acquiring some pecuniary interest in an Isthmian canal. It has, heretofore, in writing offered to the Government that if, as the result of the investigation now being made by the Isthmian Canal Commission, the United States adopts the Panama route, the new Panama Canal Company, if the Government so desires, will reincorporate, under the laws of the State of New York or of some other State of the Union, subject to the provisions of its concessions, and vest its concessions and property in such corporation.

"It will also, in said event, accord to the United States such representation in its Board of Directors and such opportunity to acquire an interest in its securities as may be permitted by its concessions, which, of course, must be scrupulously observed, and, further, if the United States should desire to perpetuate or enlarge its existing rights and privileges acquired under the treaty of 1846, the company will conform to such supplemental treaty as may be entered into between the United States and Colombia.

"The company has at no time had or maintained any lobby in Washington, and any statement to the contrary is untrue. It relies upon the merits of its project and the advanced condition of its work, and is confident of the completion of its canal.

"It is also respectfully submitted that the Congress of the United States should not undertake at this time to legislate upon this important question without waiting for the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, after having appropriated $1,000,000 to secure information upon which to base its action, and after having invited information of the new Panama Canal Company's project, the exhibition of its surveys and plans, as well as its valuable records, statistics, and data, the result of the accumulation of years of labor and investigation."

WILL ENFORCE THEIR RIGHTS.

Considerable speculation was indulged in yesterday by persons interested in the building of the Nicaragua Canal as to what effect the decision of the Nicaraguan Government to vacate the concession to the Maritime Canal Company will have. President Hitchcock of the Maritime Canal Company and President J. W. Miller of the Nicaragua Company, which has a contract with the former company for the construction of the canal, were both out of the city. Miller is in Washington.

Secretary Atkins of the Maritime Company said:

"This action by the Nicaraguan Government, if it is as reported, will not bother us in the least. Our company has some rights, and the Nicaraguan Government cannot take them away. We will enforce our rights."

Edwin R. Lancaster, Secretary of the Nicaragua Company, said that the only information he had he had received from the newspapers.

"You can say, though," said he, "that this will not bother us very much. We will ask Uncle Sam to step in and see that we are not deprived of our rights. We agreed to submit the question to arbitration and we named our men, but the Government of Nicaragua refused to accept them because they were not natives of Nicaragua. We contended that we were entitled to name non-residents of Nicaragua, and we still believe we have that right."

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace, who is interested in the company which received from the Government of Nicaragua concessions which were to go into effect on the expiration of the concessions granted to the Maritime Canal Company, would make no comment on the situation.

The Line to California
Giving the quickest and most luxurious service via the New York Central. Eight trains a day to Chicago.—Adv.

PAWNSHOP RAIDED ON BURGLAR'S CONFESSION

The Police Hold the Place and Arrest Proprietor.

HENRY HESS'S MANY CRIMES

Man Who Implicates Pawnbroker Says He Has Stolen Goods Worth $20,000 in Few Months.

Capt. Schmittberger of the West One Hundredth Street Station entered the pawnshop of William Wiesenberger, at 528 Sixth Avenue, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, after an investigation by virtue of a search warrant issued by Judge McMahon of the Court of General Sessions, took possession of the place and finally placed Wiesenberger under arrest on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

The search warrant was issued, because of a written affidavit containing the sworn confession of Harry Hess, a notorious burglar, who pleaded guilty before Judge McMahon last Monday to burglary in the second degree. Hess was also indicted for burglary in the first degree, second offense, and receiving stolen goods, second offense, but the other indictments were suspended temporarily upon his promise to make a confession, and when he came up for sentence yesterday he was remanded for two weeks.

In his confession, which was made before Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Byrnes he admitted that he had been guilty of forty-two robberies on the west side, all the way from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He said that he had stolen $20,000 worth of jewelry, silverware, clothing, and other articles during the last few months, and that he had obtained about $1,000 for them. Much of the plunder, he said, he had disposed of at Wiesenberger's, selling it outright in many instances.

RAIDING THE PAWNSHOP.

Armed with the bench warrant, Capt. Schmittberger, together with Detectives Welsh, Lohmeyer, and Eggers of his precinct; Day and Deering of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, and two detectives from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, went into the Sixth Avenue pawnshop, which is one of the best-known pawnshops in the Tenderloin.

All of the persons who had reported robberies at the West Sixty-eighth Street, West One Hundredth Street, and West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Stations during the last few months, had been quickly notified. More than 100 persons appeared at the pawnship in order to try to identify their goods.

The Captain told all other persons coming to the place that business was suspended for the day, and then ordered Wiesenberger to throw open his safe. More than 1,000 packages were unwrapt and the goods spread out on the counters for the inspection of those who had been robbed. The Captain pulled off his coat and, with his detectives, took charge of the counters while during the whole afternoon and until 10:30 o'clock last night, people eagerly were looking for their lost property.

Seven persons identified some of their lost clothing, jewelry, and silverware, and the value of the property identified was estimated by the police to be about $3,000. The names of these persons are as follows:

William Thomas of 129 West Ninety-eighth Street, who lost about $200 worth, found a part of his property. Mrs. Emily Ochs of 11 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, who lost nearly $1,000 worth, found about one-third. A. F. O'Connor of 126 West Ninety-sixth Street, who lost $1,500 worth, found about one-half, including a handsome diamond ring. Mrs. Flora M. Bowyer of 173 West Ninety-fifth Street, who lost about $300 worth, found some of it. Mark Harris of 150 West One Hundred and Third Street, who lost $150 worth, identified two articles.

Miss Blanche Stryker of 182 West Eighty-second Street, who lost a lot of jewelry and clothing, including eleven evening waists, on Jan. 8, found some of them. Miss Stryker two weeks ago returned to her flat after being out for some time and discovered Hess there, and the police say that when he threatened to shoot she dared him and made him give up what he had taken then.

ROBBED POLICEMAN'S HOME.

Policeman William Pross of the West One Hundredth Street Station, who lives at 211 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, identified some of his property. The police say that when Hess entered Pross's flat and found that it was the home of a policeman, he kicked the uniforms over the floor and turned the policeman's picture to the wall.

All of these persons were mentioned in the list of forty-two robberies, to which Hess confessed. Many of the others were unable yesterday to identify their property, and the police say that search will be made elsewhere, and that Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau will also be notified.

Before searching Wiesenberger's pawnshop, Capt. Schmittberger notified Capt. Thomas of his intention, and the latter assisted him by sending several of his own detectives with the former. For eight hours, Capt. Schmittberger in his shirt-sleeves, and with the perspiration rolling down his face worked in the place.

The police say that they found thousands of pairs of new kid gloves and a whole drawerful of gold spectacles in cases, sealskin cloaks, and a quantity of half-melted silver. Many of the stolen articles, which Hess confessed to having sold within three weeks, were found displayed in the window of the pawnshop. They also said that the registry books, which were seized, did not contain dates opposite many of the entries of articles received.

The search warrant was read to Wiesenberger at 11 o'clock, and he was formally placed under arrest. He said that he would not attempt to get a bondsman for the night, and he was taken to the West One Hundredth Street Station, together with all of the identified property and the registry books.

The police of the West Thirtieth Street and West One Hundredth Street Stations will remain in charge of the pawnshop, and they say that they will stay there until they have found the owners of the property and closed up the business.

HOW HESS WAS CAUGHT.

Harry Hess, the confessed burglar, who is also known to the police under the aliases of Wheeler, Langer, and Jacobs, was arrested on April 6 for entering an apartment at 126 West Ninety-first Street, as the result of a careful plan of Capt. Schmittberger to catch the man who had been robbing west side flats all Winter. Nine policemen were stationed in apartments in different houses, and notices were placed on the doorbells as follows: "Out—leave bundles with janitor."

Hess rang the bell at 126 West Ninety-first Street, and then, going up stairs, forced the door of the apartment with a "jimmy," only to run into the arms of a uniformed policeman.

Hess claimed to be an upholsterer, and said he lived at 210 West Seventeenth Street. He was indicted on three counts, and last Monday accepted the offer of the Judge to allow a plea of guilty on only one of the counts, and take into consideration his confession, provided he would show where he had disposed of the goods.

His wife and sister, who had pleaded for him in court, were overcome when he admitted his guilt. He served nine months in prison in 1892 and one year in 1893.

From the time of Hess's capture until the seizure and the arrest of Wiesenberger last night, there was not a slip in the work of the police, as they unraveled the whole story of the robberies and finally located the plunder and the man who received it.

Among the persons who have made complaints of robberies, and who were named in Hess's confession, were Mrs. E. Sharp, 77 West Sixty-eighth Street; Theodore F. Van Zandt, 207 West Eighty-fourth Street; Joseph W. Lawrence, 259 West Seventy-first Street; John A. Chandler, 202 West Eightieth Street; Mrs. E. Shaefer, 130 West Eighty-fourth Street; Mrs. T. Singleton, 101 West Seventy-sixth Street; Jesse Stearns, 151 West Eighttieth Street.

Dr. Wainwright, 177 West Eighty-third Street; D. E. Orris, 215 West Eighty-third Street; John Rankins of 122 West Eighty-third Street; L. S. Watkins, 105 West Sixty-eighth Street; W. Wood, 44 West Sixty-sixth Street; Calvin Williams, 216 West Eighty-third Street; Benjamin Bloch, 171 West Seventy-eighth Street; Charles H. Hodges, 213 West Eightieth Street, and J. J. Sheehan, 51 Columbus Avenue.

RECALLED FORTY-TWO ROBBERIES.

Hess said that he could only remember the forty-two robberies, to which he confessed, but said that there had been many others since last November. He admitted that many of his hauls had included fine gowns, silk hangings, and valuable wearing apparel from flats which he could not now remember.

Capt. Thomas of the West Thirtieth Street Station caused a general alarm to be sent at midnight last night from Police Headquarters to all precincts, ordering all precinct detectives to bring their record books, containing lists of reported robberies, to the West Thirtieth Street Station to-day, so as to aid in locating the owners of the goods in Wiesenberger's pawnshop.

All during the afternoon and evening yesterday crowds of people stopped to watch the sight of a real live police Captain in charge of a pawnshop. Capt. Schmittberger worked steadily. For dinner the Captain was served by one of his detectives with a cup of coffee and a cheese sandwich, which he consumed by the counters laden with jewels.

Wiesenberger will be arraigned this morning in the West Side Court.

TO DISFRANCHISE NEGROES.

Virginia Democrats Make Question of Call for Constitutional Convention a Party Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 27.—The question of calling a Constitutional Convention in Virginia, primarily for the disfranchisement of the negroes, has been practically settled, so far as the Democrats are concerned. A majority of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which meets at Norfolk on May 2, are instructed in favor of making the call for the convention a party issue. This matter is now the absorbing one in Virginia, and the demand for the disfranchisement of the negroes and other Constitutional reforms has entirely overshadowed the original purpose for which the Norfolk meeting was called.

The Constitution under which the people now live was adopted in 1869 by what was known as the Underwood convention. That body was composed of Northern settlers and negroes. The white people of Virginia, very many of whom were then disfranchised, had little or no part in formulating the organic law under which they have since lived. There is an overwhelming sentiment in the State in favor of eliminating the colored vote from its politics forever. This can only be accomplished by Constitutional revision. The elimination of the black vote is demanded not only from the great black belts of Virginia, but also by the white counties. Some of the largest and most influential of the latter elected delegations instructed to favor a convention.

The keynote of this radical suffrage reform has been sounded by the declarations of some of the great negro counties. These, in effect, insist that the present political conditions cannot continue in the Old Dominion. The plain explanation of these declarations is that the people are tired of the means which they have been forced to countenance in order to retain white supremacy in the State. They now demand that a Constitutional Convention shall be assembled and the negroes removed from politics.

The elements opposing this movement are the great corporations, the local officeholders, and the Republicans. Some of the Democrats, including Gov. Tyler, have taken the position that their party cannot carry the convention at the polls on May 28. They insist that the elements named, with the addition of the illiterate whites, will defeat it.

REPORTED REBELLION IN CUBA.

Madrid Hears that Jesus Rabi Is Leading an Uprising in Santiago.

MADRID, April 27.—A commercial house here has received a dispatch from Cuba, saying that Jesus Rabi, the Cuban leader, has headed an "insurrectionary" movement in the Province of Santiago, which the sender of the dispatch believes to be "supported by the chief towns of the province."

MR. PLATT'S CONFERENCE.

Refuses to Discuss Quay—To Go to Atlantic City.

Senator Platt arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and will join his wife at Atlantic City to-day. The Senator would not talk for publication about ex-Senator Quay, or on any subject of public moment, pleading fatigue.

Soon after the Senator's arrival State Controller W. J. Morgan reached the hotel. It is said he had a conference with Senator Platt with reference to the appointments to be made under the provisions of the Appraisers' bill providing for the appointment of eight Appraisers in New York, Kings, and Erie Counties to carry out the provisions of the collateral inheritance tax law. Mr. Morgan declined to discuss the matter.

SENATOR HOAR IN TOWN.

Declines to be Interviewed About Republican Planks or Philippines.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts entered the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and almost before he had time to register a reporter approached him with the remark:

"What do you think, Senator, of the plank in the Massachusetts Republican platform referring to the Philippines?"

"I have no comment to make, Sir," replied the Senator with a smile.

"But, Senator—" the reporter proceeded to say.

"Now, my dear young man," the Senator interrupted. "I do not care to be interviewed. I like to meet reporters, and all I can say to you representatives of the New York press is that you are a fine-looking lot of men. Sir. Good night."

Dies While Brother Was Being Buried.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 27.—While the funeral of Richard G. Sliter was in progress at his home in this city to-night, a dispatch was received by the family announcing the sudden death of Mr. Sliter's brother, Charles Edward Sliter, in New York.

Soldiers Routed by a Bull.

A skirmish party of engineers from Fort Slocum, Willets Point, were attacked by a bull owned by G. Howland Leavitt while they were passing through Mr. Leavitt's woods yesterday afternoon. In their haste to get away from the animal some of the men ruined their clothing by falling into trenches and plunging through briers, but no one was hurt.

Short Line to Chicago
Is the route of the Pennsylvania Limited, over the Alleghany Mountains and around the Horse Shoe Curve.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Drink the purest natural spring water known.—Adv

The New Sailor Hats at O'Neill's.
The latest and most correct shapes. Lowest prices. 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

RETREATING BOERS GET SAFELY AWAY

Botha Leads His Men to the North, Passing Thaba N'Chu.

FIGHTS OFF HIS PURSUERS

Complaints and Criticisms of Roberts Heard in London.

He Will Cross the Vaal Unless Burghers Make a Stand at Kroonstad—Part of Boer Transport Train Arrives There.

LONDON, April 28.—In Commandant General Louis Botha the Boers appear to have found a capable successor to Joubert. As a result of his insight and quick decision, it may be assumed now that the retreating commandoes have gotten safely away with the transport.

It is true that Lord Roberts's dispatch leaves much unsaid as to the whereabouts of other forces than those of Gen. French and Gen. Rundle. Nothing is said about the troops of Gens. Brabant, Pole-Carew, and Hart; but the indications from Aliwal North show that several small commandoes are still hovering in the vicinity of Springfield, causing a certain amount of danger, and the advices from De Wets Dorp saying that Gen. Chermside remains at that place, justify the conclusion that it will still be necessary to employ a considerable body of troops to keep the Free State clear of Boers.

The position is that the Boers, who began their raid a month ago by compelling Col. Broadwood to retire on Bloemfontein, have now got safely away to the northward, practically without loss, but with the advantage of seven British guns, together with a hundred prisoners captured.

Meanwhile the advance to Pretoria has not begun. Small wonder is it that muffled complaints and criticisms are beginning to be heard here and there against Lord Roberts.

for foraging and other work requiring special mobility."

Another dispatch reports that before the Boers were driven from De Wets Dorp about 7,000 of them had been slowly retiring toward Ladybrand, where large supplies are stored and immense cornfields are ready for harvesting.

The War Office has issued the following from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, April 27:

"Gen. French reached Thaba N'Chu this morning with cavalry. He met Gen. Ian Hamilton and Gen. Smith-Dorrien's brigade there.

"The enemy were still holding the eastern outlet of the town, wherefrom Gen. French and Gen. Hamilton were proceeding to turn them out.

"Gen. Rundle's division was eight miles south of Thaba N'Chu last evening.

"Additional casualties thus far reported: Ian Hamilton's mounted infantry, Lieuts. Barry and Hill, wounded, both of Marshall's Horse, the former severely, the latter slightly.

"A patrol from Bethulie came across a body of the enemy on Smithfield Road April 25. Private King of the Prince Alfred Guards was killed, and two of the Royal Scots Service Corps were taken prisoners.

"The Yeomanry Cavalry under Gen. Brabazon, after reconnoitring as far as Wepener, returned to De Wets Dorp this morning."

GIVES PERMISSION TO MURDER.

LORENZO MARQUES, April 27.—Swaziland runners report that the recent visit to the Queen of Swaziland by Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett has not checked the killing.

The Swazi Queen has placed the former King's brother, a boy of eighteen, on the throne. She argues that, as she will have to answer for the death of Sebugau, she may as well continue killing, and she has given the chiefs permission to kill whom they please throughout the whole of Swaziland.

CRONJE'S FATE ENRAGES BOERS.

LORENZO MARQUES, April 27.—The sending of Gen Cronjè to St. Helena has greatly enraged the Boers, who are said to be more than ever determined to fight to the death.

ADMITS FIRING ON RED CROSS.

LORENZO MARQUES, April 27.—One burgher who has escaped injury in a number of battles admits that the Boers have fired on the Red Cross frequently.

ENTERIC FEVER AT KIMBERLEY.

LONDON, April 27.—A dispatch from Kimberley says enteric fever is so rampant there that the city officials are urging the military authorities to remove the camps from the town and discontinue the use of public buildings as hospitals, with the view of better safeguarding public health.

SONGS OF BULLETS AND SHELLS.

LONDON, April 18.—The correspondent of The Morning Post at Bloemfontein gives some interesting impressions upon the songs of shells and bullets. He writes:

"There is a bird out here, a little brown bird like a brambling, with a note that exactly mimics the Mauser, and an uncomfortable habit of flouting it in ugly places. The Lee-Metford's note is nearly a third lower, and the Martini has the dull buzz of a laden bee. Between the three there can be no mistaking, but the Boers have four or five other rifles harder to recognize. The note varies, no doubt, with the rifling and initial velocity; it varies, too, with the length of flight.

"The Mauser's most melodious period is 1,800 yards; point blank it is nothing but a nasty nasal sneer, but one may be a poor judge of melody at close quarters. A flattened or 'dum-dummed' Mauser probably makes a sound which one attributes to some unknown rifle, but the queerest note of all comes from a Mauser spinning the wrong way after a richochet. It is like the coughing of a sick ghost—indescribably curdling. Perhaps the knowledge that at such odd moments it will cut an inch of daylight through one rather adds to the effect. The worst and best of bullet music is that one always hears it behind one. It is past before the ear can make a note of it. But that, of course, is only a consolation when the bullets are few.

"On the other hand, one listens to the panting of a shell or of a bomb a quite appreciable while before the splitting bang announces its arrival somewhere. The panting grows clearer, seems to grow quicker as the thing comes straight onward, till one can almost feel it in the air. That, if one is sitting still and has ever known the thing to open at one's feet, is the psychological moment for which on a battlefield, one has the least use. But the damage which the shell does not do is wonderful.

"As Driefontein the enemy dropped one into the leading team of the baggage train, just as the order was brought in to bear to the right. The shell dropped between the second span of mules; and the whole ten were lifted off their legs by the explosion and disappeared in a squealing, kicking cloud of dust. As the dust subsided, and the drivers went forward to cut out the pieces, the mules staggered, span by span, to their feet and went forward with a whinny to the knack of the whip, none the worse for their tumble. Such incidents should make one view shell fire almost with a friendly eye; but the fifteen-pounder is not always a humorist."

WARREN REMAINS IN AFRICA.

LONDON, April 27.—The following dispatch, dated at Bloemfontein yesterday, has been received at the War Office from Lord Roberts:

"At the request of the High Commissioner Warren has been appointed Military Governor of Griqualand West while that part of the country is in a disturbed condition."

Lord Roberts's peculiar reference to Sir Alfred Milner regarding Warren's appointment lends itself to the inference that the Commander in Chief of the British forces in South Africa scarcely approves of it, and that the previous report that Warren had been recalled was correct, but that he was saved from coming home by the action of the British High Commissioner.

BOERS PUNISHED FOR TREASON.

LONDON, April 28.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily News says:

"On Monday Gen Prinsloo, late Commandant of Bloemfontein, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labor, for high treason. Erastus de Klerk was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labor, for guiding the British from Petrusburg to Bloemfontein."

BOERS TO WINTER IN NATAL.

LONDON, April 28.—The Ladysmith correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The Boers are preparing to spend the Winter in Natal. They are bringing their stock from the high veldt into Natal for Winter grazing, and they are demanding that the Kafirs pay the hut tax to them instead of to the Natal Government. They also declare that unless the Kafirs work for them they (the Kafirs) must remove south of Sunday River."

Consul Hay Successful.

PRETORIA, April 27.—All advices indicate that the United States Consul, Adelbert S Hay, has won a diplomatic success. His position is exceedingly difficult, but he is pursuing an impartial, determined policy, and has succeeded in considerably ameliorating the condition of the British prisoners at Pretoria, including the Colonials.

Boer Strength Placed at 30,900.

LONDON, April 27.—According to a special dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, the latest authentic estimates of the Boer forces place them at 30,900, of which 13,000 are at Kroonstad, 6,000 at Fourteen Streams, 6,000 in Natal, 700 about Mafeking, and 1,900 at Pretoria, while 2,500 have been ordered north to intercept Gen. Carrington's force.

COPPER FIND IN RHODESIA.

LONDON, April 28.—The Daily Express says this morning:

"We learn that the sudden return of Cecil Rhodes to the Cape was due to his receipt of news of a great find of copper in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Rhodes will soon be heard of as a copper king."

Germany Demands Satisfaction.

BERLIN, April 27.—The German Government has formally demanded satisfaction for a number of outrages lately committed at Melbourne upon German residents supposed to be friendly to the Boers.

Natives in Sierra Leone Rise.

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, April 27.—A serious rising among the Younies in the Ronietta District is reported, and a detachment of the West African Regiment has been sent to Rotofunk to quell it.

Kipling Reaches Southampton.

LONDON, April 28.—The steamer Tantallon Castle, with Rudyard Kipling and Sir John De Villiers, Chief Justice of Cape Colony, has arrived at Southampton from Cape Town.

CHIEF DEVERY CENSURED

Queens Grand Jury Says He Hampered District Attorney Merrill.

OTHER POLICEMEN CONDEMNED

Charged with Failure to Suppress Protected Vice in the Borough—Mysterious Indictment.

The Queens County Grand Jury sharply criticised several police officers, including Chief Devery, in a presentment handed into court yesterday. The presentment was an outcome of the recent action of District Attorney John B. Merrill in going over the heads of the police, and with the aid of Sheriff Baker and a score of deputies raiding the resort of Patrick McCarthy, at 10 Borden Avenue. The Grand Jury has indicted McCarthy for keeping a disorderly house, and also for a crime. The Grand Jury had Chief Devery before it for several hours, and subjected him to a most searching examination. The others mentioned in the presentment were also examined.

The presentment will, it is believed, force the Police Commission to take some action on the matter, and some of those concerned may be ordered to trial.

CHIEF DEVERY CONDEMNED.

Chief Devery is censured for his action subsequent to the raid, when he tried to obtain possession of the prisoners, and it is claimed that he severely criticised the District Attorney for his proceedings.

The presentment created considerable of a sensation in political circles, and anger among the police. It was generally supposed that District Attorney Merrill and the police had patched up their differences, and that the county authorities would allow matters to rest with the indictment of McCarthy. This proves untrue, and the revelation that things were not to rest was a shock to those interested.

It is also said that District Attorney Merrill is under promise to deliver to the Commissioners not only a copy of the presentment, but one of the minutes of the Grand Jury. This agreement is said to have been entered into on the day Chief Devery was examined. Commissioners York and Odell had been summoned to appear before the Grand Jury. They responded, but after a long, secret conference with the District Attorney, they returned to Manhattan without being called before the Grand Jury. At the time Mr. Merrill expressed himself as well pleased with his talk with the Commissioners.

It is now alleged and generally believed that the Commissioners promised drastic action if Mr. Merrill furnished the material, and that but for this Mr. Merrill would have pressed the police matter to the final issue of an indictment against one or two of those mentioned in the presentment.

GRAND JURY'S PRESENTMENT.

The presentment, signed by Stephen Ryder, foreman, is as follows:

"The attention of the Grand Jury of the County of Queens in attendance upon the April, 1900, term of the Supreme Court, having been drawn to the failure of the police in the Seventy-fifth Precinct of the First Ward to suppress the social vice existing in said ward, and the said Grand Jury having duly inquired into the same and having heard the evidence thereon, and it appearing that such social vice has been permitted to exist with the knowledge of the police, and that they have failed to perform their duty in the premises, and an independent action having been taken by the county authorities, the following presentment is respectfully submitted.

"We find that the Captain, Anthony S. Woods, in command of said precinct, negligently permitted the existence of social vice in said precinct, and are surprised that he be permitted to maintain so high a position, as his lack of knowledge of the police rules and regulations and memory are certainly apparent.

"The precinct detective, John J. Sheridan, neglected his duty in not suppressing said resorts, and in not reporting them as required by the rules of the Police Department.

"That Patrolman Christopher J. White, detailed as messenger in the office of the Deputy Chief, Borough of Queens, was a frequent and almost nightly habitué of one of the said resorts, and had full knowledge of the social conditions there existing, and failure to take any measure to suppress the same, and the attention of his superior officers being called to the same, we are surprised that he is allowed to maintain his position on the force.

"We unqualifiedly commend the action of the county authorities in summarily suppressing a notorious resort for social vice in the precinct aforesaid, when notice to the police had proved unavailing, and while the police were professing ignorance of the existence of said resort.

"We condemn the action of William S. Devery, Chief of Police, in criticising and attempting to hamper the county officials in their separate actions as aforesaid."

When President York of the Police Board was asked late yesterday concerning the censure of the Grand Jury of Queens County of Chief Devery for his alleged criticism of the officials of that county, and this alleged attempt to hamper their independent action, he refused to have anything to say, claiming that he had not read the criticism.

Chief Devery could not be found about Headquarters.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S MYSTERY.

An air of mystery prevailed at the District Attorney's office during yesterday. District Attorney Merrill stationed a deputy at the main entrance of his office, with instructions to allow no one to enter without first being announced.

The Grand Jury, it was said, was investigating a murder committed several years ago. It was noticed that the anteroom of the Grand Jury room was crowded with men, who were said to be witnesses in the mysterious case.

When the Grand Jury completed their labors and handed in general indictments to Justice Keogh, District Attorney Merrill requested that all the indictments be transferred to the County Court for trial, with the exception of one case. Mr. Merrill did not mention any names when he referred to the case. He only mentioned a number to indicate it.

When seen, Mr. Merrill refused to state that an indictment for murder had been found by the Grand Jury against any one. He said that probably by to-morrow he would have something to give out.

Immediately after the Grand Jury was discharged Mr. Merrill took a handful of papers and his handbag and started at once for Washington, D. C.

It was said around the Court House that Mr. Merrill's hurried trip for the capital was in connection with the mysterious indictment found yesterday. It is said that he will request the Government to secure the extradition of some one from a foreign country.

AGAINST CREEDMOOR RANGE.

Queens Grand Jury Says Practice There Imperils Citizens' Lives.

The Queens County Grand Jury, which has been investigating the complaints of farmers owning property near the Creedmor rifle range, yesterday handed into court a presentment, in part as follows:

"The attention of the Grand Jury in the County of Queens having been called to the fact that the use of Creedmoor rifle range, owned by the State and situated in the Third Ward of the Borough of Queens, for rifle practice, by the State Militia and the soldiers of the regular army, has been and is a menace to the lives and personal safety of persons living, working, and traveling upon the highways in the neighborhood of said range by reason of the fact that bullets fired from the guns in such practice do not strike the barrier, and that many ricochet and pass over and beyond and upon the grounds and highways in the vicinity of said range to the north, northeast, and northwest thereof; and

"Whereas, The said Grand Jury having heard the evidence of witnesses, and it appearing by such evidence that several persons have been shot and seriously wounded by bullets fired by the said State Militia or soldiers of the regular army while practicing at said range; and also that while said range is being so used it is dangerous to farmers at work in their fields, and also for persons traveling upon the highways, and it also appearing that the lives of persons residing in the neighborhood of said range are in peril while said range is being so used,

"Now, therefore, the said Grand Jury do hereby urge the proper authorities of the State of New York having charge and control of said range to take such steps and measures in the premises as will remedy the evil so complained of."

NEW JERSEY FOREST FIRES.

Towns in Cumberland and Atlantic Counties in Great Danger.

MILLVILLE, N. J., April 27.—Several extensive forest fires are raging in Cumberland and Atlantic Counties. A number of small houses and barns have been burned near Batsto, and 50,000 acres of timber land have been burned over in the Great Oak belt. The towns of Alliance, Centre Grove, and Brotmanville were threatened with destruction to-night, and the danger is far from past.

The heavens are illuminated for miles around, and hundreds of men, women, and children are building sand hills to drive the fire back and save their homes in the woods. Thousands of cords of wood have been burned. The fields are tined with farmers and their families with their household goods, which they are trying to save from the flames. A reign of terror exists throughout that section of the country.

Nothing can give relief except rain. The high wind prevailing for the last two days adds to the seriousness of the situation. In many places the residents of the section have heaped their belongings in a bare spot, and the men have plowed on the four sides of the goods in the hope of having the flames sweep around them.

VILLAGE PARTLY DESTROYED.

Flames Devour Property While Men Fight Forest Fires.

HAMMONTON, N. J., April 27.—The village of Pleasant Mills was partly destroyed by fire this afternoon. A general store, house, stables, barn, and their contents, and a barge loaded with hay belonging to Frank Matthews; a house and barn owned by Robert Dove, and $500 in cash of Dove's; a house and barn belonging to John Henick; a house and barn owned by John Reynolds, and the Catholic Church building, a frame structure, are totally destroyed.

Nearly all of the men of the town were out fighting forest fires.

These fires are raging all around the village, and the inhabitants are fearful that the rest of the town will be destroyed by the flames. The fire to-day is supposed to have originated from sparks from the forest fires.

FIRE AT RUTHERFORD, N. J.

Flames from Lamp Explosion Endanger the Town's Business Section.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., April 27.—Fire destroyed the Van Winkle Building on Depot Square here to-night. The fire started through the explosion of a lamp in the apartments of Henry Huchet over the grocery store kept by him. The fire burned fiercely, and threatened to destroy the entire block. The Volunteer Firemen checked the flames, but not till considerable damage was done.

W. H. Taylor's haberdashery and John F. Stock's feed store were considerably damaged by flames, smoke, and water. During the fire an Erie train ran over the hose, which was stretched across the track, thus delaying the work of the firemen. Mr. Van Winkle's real estate and insurance office and the law office of James W. Miller were soaked with water. The loss by fire and water is estimated at $7,000.

During the fire several firemen were severely but not seriously injured.

ARRESTED ON MURDER CHARGE.

Mrs. Bonner Says McCauley Killed Her Servant and Struck Her.

James McCauley, a longshoreman, forty-three years old, of 76 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was arrested late last night on a charge of having killed a woman with whom he had lived, Julia Deegan, thirty-five years old, by cutting her throat with a knife in a room at 73 Poplar Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The woman worked for Mrs. Helen Bonner, and occupied a room in her house. She had not lived with McCauley for several weeks, but he visited her occasionally.

McCauley called at the house yesterday afternoon, and soon afterward Mrs. Bonner heard the woman scream. Mrs. Bonner seized a club and hurried to the room. She found Julia lying on the floor with her throat cut, and says she met McCauley leaving the room. She struck McCauley with the club, she says, and he knocked her down. She got up again and followed him into the street, but he eluded her and got away.

Mrs. Bonner then reported the case to the police of the Fulton Street Station, who found Julia lying dead in her room. A general alarm was sent out for the arrest of McCauley. Late last night he surrendered himself to the police of the Fulton Street Station. He denied killing the woman.

Patrick Deegan, a driver, living at 5 Flint Street, last night identified the dead woman as his wife, Julia, and the mother of his two children. The woman, Deegan said, left him about three years ago. The Deegan children are in St. Dominick's Home, in Williamsburg.

EX-SENATOR SQUIRE ON SILVER.

He Speaks of the Subsidence of the Free Coinage Idea in the West.

Watson C. Squire, ex-United States Senator from Washington, who has been on an extensive tour of the Pacific Coast States, said at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday:

"I suppose that Seattle, for its size, is the busiest city on the continent. Many expeditions are fitting out for the Cape Nome gold fields. While I have no doubt there is an abundance of gold in the locality, I am very much afraid that the gold seekers will overdo it. That is usually the case in all newly discovered gold fields.

"Business is good at all points on the Pacific Coast, and our possession of the Philippines has undoubtedly increased trade and benefited many American industries.

"The sentiment, in favor of the free coinage of silver in accordance with the Bryanite idea has materially subsided, and, in my opinion, very many Republicans who voted for Bryan in 1896 will not do so this year.

"The great finds of gold, the inflation made possible by the new currency law, and the great balance of trade in our favor have done much to decrease the demands for free silver coinage."

AUTOPSY ON INSANE PATIENT.

Dr. O'Hanlon Justifies Nurses' Violence on the Dead Negro.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon yesterday afternoon performed an autopsy on the body of Cornelius Pleasance, an insane patient at Bellevue Hospital, who died there Thursday morning. Pleasance was forty-six years old and a giant in stature. He was a negro, totally blind. For some time he was confined in the Colored Home, in Brooklyn, but on Sunday last became so violent that he was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Pleasance had a mania for biting, and extreme caution was necessary in handling him. Wednesday night he broke the strap which held him and then attempted to get away. Several attendants were called in to subdue the man, and in the fight which followed, Frank Cusick, one of the attendants, had a portion of his right ear bitten off. The man was returned to a cell, and died suddenly Thursday morning.

The result of the autopsy showed that death had been caused by a rupture and fractures of the fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs, peritonitis following rupture of the intestines, and fracture of the chest bone.

Dr. O'Hanlon said that this was the result of an altercation with the men nurses, but they were justified in using violence.

"The man," said the physician, "was the most powerful man that I have seen in some time. He was nothing more than a big brute."

Superintendent O'Rourke says he is positive that no violence was used in subduing Pleasance.

Big Option on Chicago Dry Docks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Negotiations are under way for the sale of the property of the Miller Brothers Dry Dock Company to a syndicate headed by A. McDonald, a marine underwriter. The transaction will be the largest in dock frontage on Chicago River in many years. The price named in the option was above $500,000.

DEFENDING COL. GARDINER

Explanation of the Recorder's Postponement of Aub Case.

Evidence Given as to District Attorney's Diligence in Preparing Cases—Mr. Putnam to Testify.

When the hearing of the charges against District Attorney Gardiner was resumed yesterday, Samuel Untermyer, Col. Gardiner's counsel, addressed Commissioner Wilcox, saying: "We wish to correct an erroneous impression that has arisen from some testimony given yesterday. From something Mr. McKenna said, it appears that there is an impression that, in referring to the withholding of the case against Barbara Aub for perjury, we criticised Recorder Goff. I wish to recall Mr. McKenna and have him explain his testimony in that respect."

Mr. McKenna, who is chief clerk in Col. Gardiner's office, took the stand again and showed from the records that on four occasions the Recorder had requested to have the trial of the Aub case postponed. The witness added that the Recorder was familiar with the case, and "doubtless had the best of reasons for asking to have it postponed." After the explanation, Mr. McKenna gave way to John J. Byrne, motion clerk in the District Attorney's office, who was on the stand on Thursday when adjournment was taken.

Mr. Byrne testified as to the unremitting attention of Col. Gardiner and his staff in preparing cases. He was about to tell how many hours he himself worked, when Deputy Attorney General Coyne suggested that the defense have all of its witnesses swear that every one in the office works eighteen hours a day.

"I don't see why we should be insulted in this manner," Mr. Untermyer exclaimed.

"And I don't see why you go around with a chip on your shoulder all the time," Mr. Coyne rejoined.

Commissioner Wilcox pacified the counsel for Col. Gardiner, and told Mr. Coyne that the remark which had given offense should have been unsaid. He agreed to permit further testimony on the subject of the diligence of the District Attorney, though he thought it unnecessary.

William H. Broderick, chief of the subpoena service, told how hard his assistants worked, and instanced that on April 24 the force served 568 subpoenas in twelve hours. This, he observed, was only an average day's business.

Assistant District Attorney Blake, who has appeared in the present inquiry as having been criticised by Recorder Goff for faulty preparation of cases, was called to the stand, and asked as to his qualifications for the position he fills. He told the story of his life, and recounted a number of homicide cases which he defended before the appointment as Assistant District Attorney.

Mr. Untermyer led the witness into a discussion of the trouble between the District Attorney and the Recorder in March, 1899, and brought out the fact that he himself had sent for Col. Gardiner on that occasion, thus accounting for the District Attorney's presence at the door of the courtroom while the Recorder was charging the jury. About that time, Mr. Blake said, the Recorder had criticised the method of calling the calendar, and since then a system which had the approval of the Recorder had been followed.

"The public was better served then than now," said Mr. Blake, in comment on the change. "Now we will not excuse counsel or witnesses, and often they have to wait all day, though their cases are not called. It's hard on them, but we can't take chances on our calendars breaking down."

Mr. Blake recounted the efforts of the District Attorney to break up the bucket shops, and said that in only one case was a conviction had, and that it was extremely difficult to prosecute such cases successfully, because of the lack of ability to prove intent to violate the law. He thought that the one conviction had had a deterrent effect on other bucket shop men. He added that he did not know that the law was at present being violated.

The hearing will be resumed on Tuesday morning, when George Haven Putnam, foreman of the Grand Jury which brought in a presentment against Col. Gardiner, will be examined as a witness for the defense.

Col. Gardiner's New Assistant.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 27.—Assistant District Attorney Harry P. Kieth of Nassau County has tendered his resignation to District Attorney Niemann, in order that he may accept a position in the office of District Attorney Gardiner, in New York.

ACCUSED OF HOTEL CHEATING.

Two Alleged Swindlers Arrested by Waldorf-Astoria Detectives.

In two men arrested last night by Detectives Lehman and Kennedy of the Waldorf-Astoria, the police believe they have two hotel beats who have victimized nearly all of the large hotels in the city. The men gave their names as Camille Ayward, seventeen years old, of 162 West Fourth Street, and Benjamin Baum, twenty-five years old, who said his last residence in the city was at the Hotel Marlborough. Ayward is also known as Edward Spencer, the jockey, and Baum as Benjamin Amazard.

The men occupied a room at the Waldorf-Astoria Thursday night. Detective Lehman learned that they had been at the Marlborough, the Gilsey House, the Hotel Imperial, and other hotels, and that they had not paid their bills anywhere. When they left the Waldorf-Astoria, their bill of $8 was settled with a draft on an Arkansas Bank. They went to Marsh's restaurant, where they had left an unpaid bill of $17, and the proprietor of the place knowing that Lehman was looking for them, telephoned for the detectives. At the police station the younger man admitted that they made a business of beating hotels, and said his companion originated the scheme.

DEMAND EXISTING WAGE RATES.

Controller Coler Gives Hearing to Workmen Against Contractors.

Controller Coler gave a hearing yesterday on the complaint of Patrick McMahon, Master Workman of District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor; Charles F. Wilson, President of the Safety Association of Engineers, and James Greene of the Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners' Branch, against Thiellman & Smith, John C. Rodgers, and George Clark, contractors, for violation of the labor law in not paying the prevailing rate of wages to men employed on contracts with the city for sewer excavations in the Bronx.

During the hearing Mr. Smith remarked that the complainants were using the Controller as a club to compel compliance with demands made by them.

"Don't you dare say that," replied the Controller. "You are not on my bond. I am personally responsible for what I do in this office. The question of the prevailing rate will have to be determined on facts and not on off-hand statements."

It was agreed that both sides should on next Friday submit affidavits of the workmen engaged in the work in question, as to the prevailing rate. "In the meantime," continued Mr. Coler, "I will have to withhold payment on these contracts until it is settled whether or not the law is being violated."

Woman on Library Commission.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Miss Jessie B. Waite, daughter of Mr. J. L. Waite, editor of The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye, has been selected by Gov. Shaw as one of the members of the new Iowa State Library Commission, which will have charge of the interests of the public libraries of the State. Miss Waite, though only twenty-four years of age, has gained much prominence in club and educational work in the State. She has had full control of the woman's department of The Hawkeye for several years.

The Southern Republican Bosses.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant, (Rep.)

If the thing were possible, the complete wiping out of the so-called "Republican organizations" in some States of the South, the blotting of their follies, wrangles, and corruptions from human memory, and the building over again on a right plan and with sound and clean materials, would be an unspeakable benefit to the Republican Party.

PRAISES THE PRESIDENT.

Methodist Bishop Mallalieu Wishes Mr. McKinley Might Hold Office 100 Years.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 27.—A reception was given to-night at the Central Avenue Methodist Church to the Methodist Bishops attending the meeting of the Episcopacy. Bishop Mallalieu of Boston said:

"I am glad that both of your Senators are Methodists. What a blessing it would be if all of the United States Senators were Methodists. What a Congress that would be. And I am glad that five of your State officers nominated yesterday are Methodists, for I know that they are headed on the straight road to victory this Fall. They ought to win.

"I am also glad that our President is a Methodist. With the exception of Abraham Lincoln, there has been no President of the United States who has had greater problems to solve or more delicate intricate questions to face, and who has met them so successfully as has William McKinley. I wish we could have him there for a hundred years."

FOUND AFTER SIXTEEN YEARS.

H. A. Saville, Formerly of Gloucester, Mass., Located in Arkansas—Gets $20,000 Fortune.

CHICAGO, April 27.—A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says: "Howard A. Saville, who disappeared from Gloucester, Mass., sixteen years ago and who is now notified that a fortune of $20,000 awaits him in his native State, has been located near here.

The publication of the story caused a sensation in this section. Since his departure from Gloucester, his wife collected his life insurance and remarried, and he himself has taken another wife. Commenting on his strange story, he said: "I left Gloucester sixteen years ago and went to Cincinnati, where a severe operation was performed upon me for cancer. I then went to Arkansas. For eleven years I was postmaster at Simpson, Ark., in Bradley County. I have been in Rogers only about two years and am in business there. I suppose that the operation started the report that I was dead.

"As to my first wife's affairs, I am wholly ignorant, as I cut loose entirely when I left Massachusetts, and have never had any communication with her since. I did not even know that she was still alive. I am going back there."

Marshall H. Saville, an assistant curator of Central Park, New York City, whose residence is 145 West Eighty-fourth Street, is a son of Howard A. Saville. Young Saville, who is well known as an archæologist, has recently returned to New York from Mexico, where he has been exploring Aztec ruins.

LOG DRIVING DELAYED.

Low Water in Western Rivers Interferes with Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 27.—There is less water by 25 per cent. flowing down Mississippi River this Spring than in former seasons. Unless there is plenty of rain in May, the mills will have to start fires under their boilers. The cause of the shortage of water this Spring is to be attributed first of all to the scarcity of snow in the North and to the fact that no ice came down, as usually is the case. In addition, the condition of the dams at Winnebegashosh and Lere's Lake has had an effect on the water power. These dams are in very bad condition, but the Government engineering force is now at work making repairs.

Among loggers there is a good deal of trouble on account of low water. The drives that are below Brainerd are coming very slowly, and the conditions above that point are not much better. Conditions for driving in the various streams of the North vary with the localities.

In Wisconsin the streams flowing east and south are either well or too well supplied with water. All of last and part of this week, the Wisconsin River was a raging torrent that threatened to break booms and dams and carry the logs away. In one or two of the small tributary streams dams broke letting go the water that was stored for driving purposes and leaving millions of feet of logs high and dry.

On the rivers of the north slope of Wisconsin, and, in fact, on all the streams flowing into Lake Superior, the situation is different. The Nemadji, Brule, Amnicon, and Iron Rivers are very low, and there is little or no snow in the woods to help matters. Fully 100,000,000 feet of logs are waiting a driving stage of water.

UNCLEAN CHICAGO THEATRES.

Complaint of Actors' Society of New York Will Be Investigated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Complaints have been lodged with the Health Department by the Actors' Society of New York against the sanitary conditions existing in a number of the cheaper theatres in Chicago. Requests for investigation of the conditions in those playhouses come from persons who have been playing in them and are acquainted with the foul conditions of dressing rooms.

Alderman Ailing has been selected to look into these conditions, and he will have the co-operation of the health authorities in securing legislation to remedy these conditions.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER BUYS A FARM.

Gibney Property, However, Goes to the Christian Brothers.

TARRYTOWN, April 27.—John D. Rockefeller has added another big slice of Mount Pleasant property to his real estate holdings by the purchase of the Kingsland farm, at Pocantico Hills. The farm contains 207 acres. It is said Mr. Rockefeller paid $200 an acre. His holdings in Mount Pleasant now amount to about 1,600 acres.

The Christian Brothers have purchased the Gibney property, consisting of 130 acres. The price paid by the brothers is not known. On it will be established a retreat in connection with Manhattan College. The retreat has been located at Amawalk, but the property on which it stood comes under the condemnation of the Croton watershed, and the Brothers had to move. It is said the Gibney property was offered to John D. Rockefeller not long ago, and that the Brothers paid $18,000 more for it than Mr. Rockefeller was asked.

ADMIRAL HENDERSON'S VISIT.

Distinguished British Officer Inspects Annapolis Academy.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 27.—Vice Admiral R. H. Henderson of the Royal British Navy arrived here this morning on an official visit to the Naval Academy. Lieut. S. W. Eberle, United States Navy, assistant to Superintendent Wainwright, met the distinguished visitor at the depot, and he was driven to the Naval Academy. He was in citizen's dress, and almost took the guards by surprise. They recovered enough to present arms while the bugles sounded the Admiral's salute, and the shore battery gave a sonorous welcome of great guns.

Admiral Henderson was taken to the academy library, where the officers were introduced to him, and afterward he made a thorough inspection of the academy, visiting the cadets' quarters, all the departments, ships, buildings, and recitation rooms. He then took luncheon at the Superintendent's residence, and left for Washington on the noon train.

The Admiral was highly pleased with his visit. He commented on the high standard and completeness of the educational system of the academy, as well as the cleanliness and splendid organization of the school. He thought the system was far superior to that in England, and hoped the American plan would be adopted there. He said also that he considered American naval officers the best educated officers in the world.

Fire Sweeps Pennsylvania Town.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 27.—The little town of Laurel Forge, Cumberland County, was almost wiped out of existence to-night by fire. Fourteen dwellings, two barns, and two large icehouses, the latter owned by the Lowe Ice Company, were destroyed. Forest fires in the vicinity caused the conflagration. The loss is estimated at $50,000, partially insured.

DEWEY THEATRE HEARING

Grady Defends the Proprietors Before the Police Board.

HE ATTACKS JUSTICE BEEKMAN

Sabbath Committee's Secretary Says that Surveillance Is Lax Under Present Police Board.

The Police Board gave a public hearing yesterday afternoon to the New York Sabbath Committee, which appeared before the Commissioners to oppose the renewal of the license of the Dewey Theatre, on Fourteenth Street, in which State Senator Sullivan is interested. The hearing took place in the office of President York at Police Headquarters.

Chairman W. W. Hoppin, Secretaries W. W. Atterbury and W. S. Hubbell, and J. M. Perry, counsel for the committee, were present to oppose the renewal of the license, while Senator Grady, George Kraus, and others were present in the interests of the theatre.

Mr. Perry said the committee had evidence of violations of the law at the Dewey Theatre on Sundays. He also told the Commissioners of the decision of Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, in the case brought by the committee against Sullivan and Kraus, which was to the effect that the action could not be sustained because of a failure to serve papers upon the actual owners of the theatre. Justice Beekman said in his decision, Mr. Perry stated, that it was his great regret that he could not render a decision against Sullivan and Kraus.

Senator Grady replied to Mr. Perry. He referred to the Sabbath Committee as a society incorporated for the purpose of attacking the Dewey Theatre.

"If it were not for the evident respectability of the gentlemen who have appeared for the committee," said he, "one would be pardoned for regarding them as a set of blackmailers, since they have concentrated their efforts upon this one theatre and left a dozen others go that are doing exactly the same thing."

Senator Grady then referred to Justice Beekman's action in the suit brought by the committee. He said:

"Justice Beekman was so busy that he held his decision for five months, although it had been shown to him that the papers had not been served upon the real proprietors of the theatre. In other words, it took him five months to find out that a man must have his day in court before he can be adjudged. And, notwithstanding this fact, he put in his decision that he regretted greatly, it would be a grief to him to the day of his death, that he could not find the defendants guilty.

"Thank God the new case has been brought before Justice Fitzgerald."

Mr. Perry replied to Senator Grady. "It is hardly necessary," he said, "to defend Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court from an attack by Tom Grady."

President York said that the Police Board had conferred with the committee, and agreed with it upon many points. "But," he continued, "this board has not received any formal complaints in regard to violations of the Sunday laws in theatres since our conference with this committee. Where we have received complaints in the past, we have sent police and stopped the performances. The board must have complaints before it can act. The Commissioners cannot sit here and tell what is going on in theatres all over town.

"We cannot refuse the application unless we have evidence that the laws are being violated. We have had no complaints from the officers of the department. We must rely upon the testimony of the committee. As that is now being offered in court, it seems to me that it would be prejudging the case to act now."

Mr. Atterbury spoke against granting the license. He said that the attack upon Sunday theatres did not proceed from religious motives. The laws against them are not framed for religious reasons.

There had been an agreement between the committee and the Police Board upon this point. The only thing they disagreed about was the possibility of enforcing the law. One member of the board had intimated that the law could not be enforced.

"For thirty years," said Mr. Atterbury, "the law was enforced. It is only within the last two years that it has been impossible to enforce it."

"Do you mean," asked Commissioner Abell, "that up to the last two years there was less need of enforcement, or that since this board took office there has been a lack of surveillance?"

"I mean the latter," replied Mr. Atterbury promptly.

"Then," demanded Mr. Abell, sharply, "why has your society not been at work getting evidence about other theatres that have been breaking the law?"

"We have left that to you," was Mr. Atterbury's response.

At the close of the hearing the Police Board held a conference with Senator Grady, the usual Friday meeting being postponed. President York said later that the board had come to no decision as to any of the applications for licenses.

A CANADIAN CHAPLAIN.

Father O'Leary's Narrow Escape at the Battle of Paardeberg.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Herald.

Chaplain O'Leary of the first contingent, writing his brother, James L. O'Leary, of the Post Office Department at Ottawa, from Bloemfontein, says:

"One particular incident may interest you. In Sunday's battle, (Paardeberg,) when the enemy's fire was most furious, we had taken shelter in open as best we could, until a lull in firing would allow us to rush forward. Behind an anthill I lay prone, sharing the tiny shelter with one of the Black Watch. Finding that there was not room for two, I decided on making a dash for a little mound some fifty yards forward. As I raised myself on my hands and knees, preparatory to a dash, I remember him calling out, 'My God, Sir, take care; God speed you.' Just then a volley was directed at us, too late for me, but alas for him. Next morning at early dawn I found him behind our friendly ant hill just as I had left him, but pierced through heart and body with bullets that perhaps had been intended for me. Do you know that a feeling of guilt came over me as I gazed on my poor companion of an hour? But still, had I remained a minute longer this letter would never have been written.

"Another trying moment was when in the early hours we were lying almost within touch of a laager. Oh, how that hell fire mowed down everything around us, but we held our ground, and when day broke the Boers hoisted the white flag and surrendered, the best tribute ever given to Canadian north and Canadian bravery. While every one of the other regiments is loud in our praise we can well afford to be proud of our brave boys. They are indeed worthy of it."

Ex-Secretary Carlisle Chosen.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 27.—John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, has been chosen to preside over the debate between Princeton and Yale.

The Physical System Is Relaxed

in the Spring time. Then do colds take firm hold and do great damage.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

relieves you of colds. It cures as other remedies do not.

25 cents, 50 cents, $1.00; largest size cheapest.

Piko's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A. SIMONSON

IN GEN. GRANT'S MEMORY

Monument Association Has a Dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria.

SECRETARY ELIHU ROOT TALKS

Must Fight or Abandon Monroe Doctrine Eventually, but We Will Never Abandon It, He Says.

The Grant Monument Association observed the seventy-eighth birthday of the hero of the civil war last night with a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, and incidentally recalled the occasion three years ago, when the tomb of Gen. Grant was dedicated.

The dinner was given in the grand ballroom, and 150 members of the association and their guests gathered around the board. The room was lavishly decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and a portrait of Gen. Grant was conspicuously displayed over the presiding officer's seat, which was occupied by Elihu Root, Secretary of War. With him on the dais were Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Congressman Berry of Kentucky, the Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker, Congressman Smith McPherson of Iowa, Gen. James Grant Wilson, ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, and Frank Hiscock.

Secretary Root began the speechmaking with a glowing eulogy of Gen. Grant.

"That man of stern determination," he said, "of quiet and modern energy and carriage should be the exemplar of American temper. His is the example that should be followed by the youth of America.

"The fixed determination to succeed was the keynote of his character. Let us ever make it the keynote of the American people. There is one thing concerning Grant that we are not likely to forget. At the close of the civil war there is no doubt that the commanding power and prestige of Grant constituted the chief element in the forces which reinstated in its authority and power the doctrine of Monroe.

"It was the fact that that great commander was ready to lead the American forces in battle that made it unnecessary that there should be war with France in the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, when Maximilian invaded Mexico. No man who carefully watches the signs of the times can fail to see that the American people will within a few years have to either abandon the Monroe doctrine or fight for it, and we are not going to abandon it. [Great applause and cries of "Hear, hear!"]

WILL FIGHT FOR MONROE DOCTRINE.

"If necessary, we will fight for it, but unless there is a greater diligence in legislation in the future than in the past, when the time comes it may find us unprepared. We will never give up the Monroe doctrine, and if the time comes when we have to fight for it, then, if we are not prepared, how will we cry out for one hour of Ulysses S. Grant, for one hour of that indomitable will and simple character."

Secretary Root then referred to the letter written by Grant on May 24, 1861, to Col. Thomas, the Adjutant General of the United States Army, a fac simile of which was one of the souvenirs of the evening. He called attention to the fact that in this letter Grant modestly said that, although he had served foureen years in the army and had been four years at West Point, he thought he could comand a regiment if the President in his judgment should see fit to intrust it to him.

Mr. Root commented the attitude of Grant on this occasion to the attitude that had been exhibited by young men in the war with Spain, and which, he, said, is being exhibited to-day. He gave it as his opinion that the young man of the present could do no better than to emulate the modesty and purpose of the hero of Appomattox.

Congressman Berry of Kentucky spoke to the toast, "A Reunited Country." He said he was designated to speak for what was sometimes wrongfully designated as the Confederate element of the country. He said he was not from the South, "but from that very peaceful and quiet border State, Kentucky, which contributed its full quota to the armies of the United States in the civil war and furnished 60,000 soldiers to the Confederacy."

SECTIONAL FEELING GONE.

"Never since Revolutionary days," said Mr. Berry, "was there less of sectional feeling and the people more united than just now If there had existed a doubt before 1898, it was finally and forever removed when the men of the cotton States touched elbows with the men of New England in the charge at San Juan Hill, fighting beneath the folds of the Star-Spangled Banner.

"Spanish journals predicted a renewal of strife between the North and South when war was threatened with Spain. How little they knew of the temper of our people. Each section was vieing with the other as to who should be first at the front and at the post of danger. The combat was brief and sharp. The results have been beneficial to our country, stimulating the patriotism of our people, and demonstrating to the world that our military prowess is equal to any demand that can be made upon it.

"And now comes the State of Maryland with an invitation to the dedication of a monument on the bloody field of Antietam to the Union and Confederate soldiers. Who will question that we are a united people?

"But enough of the war. Let us devote ourselves to the arts of peace and triumph, and in peaceful competition conquer the markets of the world. The busy manufactories of the East are finding new demands for their multifarious products. The iron and steel industries of the United States are dictating prices everywhere. We build bridges for Africa, send railroad iron and supplies to Russia, locomotives to Great Britain. The iron of Alabama finds sale in the Mediterrancan.

"England can supply herself with coal at Mobile cheaper than she can mine it at home. We will not only feed the world from our granaries, but supply it with fuel. The agricultural South is building up manufactorics for her great staple. The delusion that only slave labor could produce cotton has been dissipated with 11,000,000 bales as the crop of last year. The triumphant march of our country in the last few years is a matter of just pride to every patriotic American.

CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT AND LEE.

"What keen pleasure would it give to him whose birthday we celebrate here tonight, to look upon his beloved country in its present condition. The name of Grant will stand out in the annals of history as one of the great military geniuses of the closing century. The campaigns of Grant and Lee along the waters of the James and the Rappahannock will be the theme of students in the art of war for all time."

The Rev. Dr Stryker made an eloquent address, in which he reviewed the career of Grant in the field, and in the Presidential chair. "That chair," he said, "was filled then, and it is filled now." [Applause.]

Congressman McPherson spoke of "Gen. Grant as a statesman," and read many passages from his messages and inaugural addresses, to show how he stood on vital questions of those days and which were vital questions to-day. Gen. Wilson reviewed Gen. Grant's career as a soldier and told many personal reminiscences of the hero. In closing his address Gen. Wilson said:

"Let us thank God that in the time of the Nation's stress and storm, He gave us Grant, as He also gave us Washington and Lincoln. It is the glory of these three great Americans that they were alike spotless in all the relations of private life. Their names will never cease to be cherished by their countrymen, and upon the adamant of their fame the stream of Time will beat without injury."

MRS. GRANT GUEST OF HONOR.

Much Affected by Mr. Counsins's Speech at Americus Club's Banquet in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 27.—The fourteenth annual banquet of the Americus Republican Club of this city, in commemoration of the birthday of Gen. U. S. Grant, was held at the Hotel Schenley to-night, and was in many respects, the most successful dinner yet given by the famous organization. The guest of honor was Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of the great soldier and statesman, and among the other distinguished personages present were Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, Congressman Robert G. Cousins of Iowa, Senator M. A. Hanna of Ohio, Gov. G. W. Atkinson of West Virginia, Col. James E. Barnett of Pennsylvania, and Charles F. Dick of Ohio.

Mrs. Grant sat in the balcony with a reception committee of twenty-five prominent Pittsburg ladies. It was the initial appearance of ladies at these annual dinners and the first time that Mrs. Grant has attended a banquet given in honor of her husband, although frequently invited to such functions. When she entered the room she was enthusiastically welcomed, the ovation lasting several minutes.

Toastmaster Clarence Burleigh of this city introduced Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster General, who responded to the first toast, "National Development."

When the applause following the Postmaster General's address subsided, Congressman Robert G. Cousins responded to the toast "Grant." He paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the great man, and during its delivery the listeners were moved to tears and again to outbursts of patriotic applause. The venerable widow, in her rather secluded position on the mezzaine floor, was visibly affected.

BROOKLYN'S HONOR TO GRANT.

Corporal Tanner, at the Union League, Attacks Commissioner Evans.

U. S. Grant Post No. 327, G. A. R., and the Union League Club of Brooklyn celebrated together last night the anniversary of the birthday of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant with a dinner at the Union League Club. Post Commander Henry W. Knight of the post acted as toastmaster. There were about 200 present. The speakers included Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine, ex-Mayor David A. Boody of Brooklyn, Corporal James Tanner, Henry A. Powell, and President W. E. Pulsifer of the Union League Club. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, was also a guest at the dinner.

Congressman Littlefield spoke to the toast of "U. S. Grant." He said that notwithstanding his military record Gen. Grant's mission was one of peace. He fought the cause of the Republic, but only that the Union might be maintained.

Mr. Boody responded to the toast of "Grant—the Exponent of National Purpose." In the course of his speech he said:

"We have passed through two epochs of our National history and have entered upon the third We refer to what I term the third epoch under different names. Some call it imperialism. Some call it expansion. But all recognize, I think, or should recognize, that he have made a new National departure.

"Nobody believes in imperialism in this land. We do not care very much for expansion. At least we do not care for that for which we do not give an equivalent. But if expansion comes in the line of duty, justice, and humanity, we will not shrink from any obligations which it brings.

"The questions which belong to this third period are so important that we may all devoutly wish that they may be considered in a spirit above the reach of partisan feeling. They relate not only to Cuba and Porto Rico, to Hawaii and the Philippines, but to China and Turkey as well. The heritage which is ours has placed great responsibilities upon us."

Corporal Tanner spoke of "Our War and Our Boys' War." He compared in an interesting way the civil war with the war with Spain. In the course of his speech he made a bitter attack upon Commissioner Evans of the Pension Bureau. He said that veterans of the civil war were derided and defamed as robbers and that the newspapers were filled with stories of pension frauds. The man responsible for all this publicity, he said, was Commissioner Evans, whose activity in this direction was due to the fact that he was "a monomaniac on the subject."

Continuing, Corporal Tanner attacked the Pension Commissioner's record as a soldier.

HARLEM REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Cries of "No, No," at Judge Fort's Prediction of "McKinley and Roosevelt."

The Harlem Republican Club held its eleventh annual banquet last night at the Hotel Manhattan, the occasion being in honor of the seventy-eighth anniversary of Grant's birthday. James Y. Watkins presided, and Collector George R. Bidwell acted as toastmaster.

Among those present were Hartwell A. Wilkins, John H. Cook, Charles E. Merritt, Walter Watkins, John Sabine Smith, Henry W. Robinson, D. J. C. Cryan, Surveyor Silas C. Croft, Deputy Surveyor Daniel E. Dowling, T. J. Brown, T. J. Donohue, A. R. McCoy, Hervey C. Calkin, Postmaster Van Cott, Dr. John Shrady, Charles A. Helfer, and W. A. Ferton.

Judge J. Franklin Fort of New Jersey spoke on "The Day We Celebrate"; Job E. Hedges on "The Use of Anniversaries"; the Rev. D. J. McMillan on "Grant as a Soldier," and Senator John Ford on "Five Years in the Senate."

Collector Bidwell warned his hearers that the party had a great amount of work cut out for it in the coming Presidential campaign, as the enemy was organizing and bringing together malcontents and workers.

Judge Fort in the course of his speech referred to New Jersey's peculiar position. Had Garret A. Hobart lived, he said, there would be no question as to who the nominees of the Republican Party would be.

"Now that he is dead," said he, "and the ticket is to be McKinley and Roosevelt, we in Jersey must give way to New York."

The name of Hobart was greeted with cheers. When Roosevelt's name was mentioned there were several cries of "No, No!" the sound of the cry not indicating, however, whether there was opposition to Roosevelt or simply disagreement with the speaker as to whether Roosevelt would run.

BANK ROBBERY IN VIRGINIA.

Robbers Get $5,000 from the Safe of a Strasburg Institution.

RICHMOND, Va., April 27.—The Massanutten Bank, at Strasburg, Shenandoah County, was robbed this morning about 1 o'clock, and $5,000 secured by the burglars. An entrance into the bank building was effected with a skeleton key. The vault was forced with levers and the safe wrecked by means of nitroglycerine. There were eight men in the gang, most of whom stood guard in various sections of the town. They fired a number of pistol shots to draw attention from the bank. Several persons who looked out of their windows were ordered to withdraw on threat of being shot.

After the robbery the members of the gang boarded a handcar at the Southern Railway station and went to Riverton, where all trace of them was lost. The safe and vault are wrecked. The bank is a members of the American Bankers' Association, and carried a burglar insurance about covering the loss.

ADOLPH LANDAUER BANKRUPT.

Southern Agricultural Works Manager Files Personal Petition.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 27.—Adolph Landauer to-day filed a personal petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. Liabilities are stated to be $391,945 and assets $289,945. Of the liabilities the petition states that $254,353 should be paid by other parties on indorsed paper.

Mr. Landauer is manager of the Southern Agricultural Works of Atlanta, Ga.

The unsecured creditors' claims are stated at $196,500, divided among New York, Atlanta, and Milwaukee banks.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 27.—It is stated here that Adolph Landauer is the personal indorser on about $40,000 of the paper of the Southern Agricultural Works, for which a receiver was appointed April 20. G. W. Parrott was made receiver by the United States Court and instructed to investigate the financial affairs of the company. The liabilities of the company are believed to be about $300,000, with assets of the same amount.

Mr. Landauer left Atlanta the night the bankruptcy petition for the Southern Agricultural Works was filed. It was reported that he had returned to Milwaukee to perfect a reorganization of that company.

Sigmund Landauer, President of the Southern Agricultural Works, killed himself six months before the concern was put in the hands of a receiver.

Incendiary Fire at Monticello.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., April 27.—The Monticello and Port Jervis freight house, one passenger car and three box cars, and J. C. Taylor's flour, grain, and grocery establishment were burned last night. The fire was the work of incendiaries. One side of the freight house had been saturated with kerosene. A similar attempt was made to burn the same buildings a week ago. A stranger who had been seen near the scene of the fire during the day was arrested. He refuses to explain his business here.

ROOSEVELT PRAISES GRANT

The Governor's Tribute at Galena to the Man of Iron Tenacity.

Lesson to be Learned from the Great General's Career in the Present Philippine Situation.

GALENA, Ill., April 27.—Gen. U. S. Grant's birthday was observed here to-day, with Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of New York as the principal orator. Special trains were run by the railroads and brought thousands of people into the quaint little city which for years was the home of the dead General. Nearly every business block and hundreds of private residences were ablaze with flags and bunting.

The special train bearing Gov. Roosevelt, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, her son, Capt. Sartoris; her daughter, Vivian Sartoris, and other distinguished visitors, arrived from Chicago shortly before the afternoon exercises began at Turner Hall. After a few introductory remarks by President Spare, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Spensley of Albany, N. Y., delivered the invocation. Then, after a song, "In Liberty's Name," by a male quartet, Gov. Roosevelt was introduced. He spoke in part as follows:

"As the generations slip away, as the dust of conflict settles, and as through the clearing air we look back with keener vision into the Nation's past, mightiest among the mighty dead loom the three great figures of Washington, Lincoln, and Grant. These three greatest men have taken their places among the great men of all nations, the great men of all times. They stood supreme in the two great crises of our history, on the two great occasions when we stood in the van of all humanity and struck the most effective blows that have ever been struck for the cause of human freedom under the law.

"It was not an accident that our three great leaders were men who while they did not shrink from war were nevertheless heartily men of peace. Twice in great crises, in 1776 and 1861, and twice in lesser crises, in 1812 and in 1898, the Nation was called to arms in the name of all that makes the words honor, freedom, and justice other than empty sounds. On each occasion the net result of the war was greatly for the benefit of mankind. But on each occasion this net result was of benefit only because after the war came peace, came justice, and order and liberty.

"If the four iron years had not been followed by peace they would not have been justified. If the Great Silent Soldier, the Hammer of the North, had struck the shackles from the slave only, as so many conquerors in civil strife before him had done, to rivet them again in the fetters of freemen, then the war would have been fought in vain, and worse than in vain. If the Union, which so many men fought to restore, were not now a union in fact, then the precious blood would have been wasted.

"It is not my purpose in this address to sketch in even the briefest manner the life and deeds of Gen. Grant. Each American who knows the history of the country must know the history of this man, at least in its broad outlines. I shall ask attention not to Grant's life, but to the lessons taught by that life as we of to-day should learn them. Foremost of all, the lesson of tenacity, of stubborn fixity of purpose. In the Union armies there were Generals as brilliant as Grant, but none with his iron determination. This quality he showed as President no less than as General. He was no more to be influenced by a hostile majority in Congress into abandoning his attitude in favor of a sound and stable currency, than he was to be influenced by check or repulse into releasing his grip on beleaguered Richmond.

"The lesson of unyielding, unflinching, unfaltering perseverence upon the course upon which the Nation has entered is one very necessary for a generation whose preachers sometimes dwell overmuch on the politics of the moment. There are not a few public men, not a few men who try to mold opinion within Congress and without, on the stump and in the daily press, who seem to aim at instability. We all saw this in the Spanish war, when the very men who at one time branded as traitors everybody who said there was anything wrong in the army, and at another time branded as traitors everybody who said there was anything right.

"The people who wish to abandon the Philippines because we have had heavy skirmishing out there, or who think that our rule is a failure whenever they discover some sporadic upgrowth of evil, would do well to remember the two long years of disaster this Nation suffered before the July morning when the news was flashed to the waiting millions that Vicksburg had fallen in the West, and that in the East the splendid soldiery of Lee had recoiled at last from the low hills of Gettysburg. Even after this, nearly two years more were to pass before the end came at Appomattox. Meanwhile there was plenty of blundering at the front, plenty of mistakes at Washington. The country was saved by the fact that our people as a whole were steadfast and unshaken. Both at Washington and at the front the leaders were men of undaunted resolution, who would not abandon the policy to which the Nation was definitely committed. Above all, the great man of the people possessed a tough and stubborn fibre of character. Merciful oblivion has swallowed up the names of those who railed at the men who were saving the Union, while it has given us the memory of these same men as a heritage of honor forever; and brightest among their names flame the names of Lincoln and Grant, the steadfast, the unswerving, the enduring, the finally triumphant.

"Grant's supreme virtue as a soldier was his doggedness, the quality which found expression in his famous phrases, 'unconditional surrender' and 'fighting it out on this line if it takes all Summer.' He was a master of strategy and tactics, but he was also a master of hard hitting of that 'continuous hammering' which finally broke through even Lee's guard. While an armed foe was in the field it never occurred to Grant that any question could be so important as his overthrow. He felt nothing but impatient contempt for the weak souled who wished to parley with the enemy while that enemy was still capable of resistance.

"There is a fine lesson in this to the people who have been asking us to invite the certain destruction of our power in the Philippines, and therefore the certain destruction of the islands themselves, by putting any concession on our part ahead of the duty of reducing the islands to quiet at all cost and of stamping out the last embers of armed resistance. It would be a crime against humanity if whether from weakness or from mistaken sentimentalism we failed to perceive that in the Philippines the all-important duty is to restore order, because peace and the gradually increasing measure of self-government for the islands which will follow peace will only come when armed resistance has completely vanished."

VERMONT DEPUTY SHERIFF SHOT.

Wounded in a Battle in the Woods with Two Escaped Convicts.

WOODSTOCK, Vt., April 27.—Deputy Sheriff G. W. Hoffman of White River Junction has been shot and probably fatally wounded near Stockbridge, seventeen miles northwest of Woodstock, while pursuing Frank Shaw and Dustin Shaw, who escaped from jail here Monday night. A number of officers have been summoned from Rutland and Woodstock to join the search for the fugitives, who are still at large.

The Shaws were serving a term for burglary and illegally killing deer. Tuesday morning at Barnard, ten miles north of here, a farmer fed the men and they took two rifles. The refugees then entered the woods northwest of the town. These woods were searched day after day in vain. Last night High Sheriff Stafford and Deputy Sheriffs Pinkham and Hoffman started over South Hill, between Pittsfield and Stockbridge. Following a course in the direction of smoke in the woods, they came upon the fugitives, who were cooking a rabbit. The Sheriff ordered the men to surrender, but the Shaws immediately opened fire, the officers answering with revolvers. Deputy Sheriff Hoffman fell, and the Shaws retreated, shooting as they went, and soon disappeared in the woods.

Hoffman did not regain consciousness, the bullet having entered the abdomen. It was thought unwise to attempt to move the injured man for a time, at least, and he was treated in the woods.

More officers from neighboring towns were summoned to the scene, and the chase for the Shaws has been resumed.

FREIGHT RATE TO CHINA

J. J. Hill Figuring on $7 or $8 a Ton from Buffalo to Hongkong,

NORTHWEST'S POSSIBILITIES

Such a Rate Would Throw Orient Trade to Northern Transcontinental Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 27.—A through freight rate from Buffalo to China of $8 a ton, and possibly $7, is the tariff figure which President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad is calculating to make within the next two years. Within a few days Mr. Hill astonished a party of friends by the statement that in less than twenty-four months he would be transporting freight from Buffalo, N. Y., to Hongkong, China, for less money than is now required to carry the same freight from St. Paul to the Pacific Coast.

"And what is more," declared Mr. Hill to his incredulous hearers, "I shall have no competition. I will have the largest steamships in the world on the Pacific, the largest steamships ever operated on the great lakes, and the largest cars ever built."

A little analysis will show the tremendous possibilities bound up in such a rate in relation to the trade activity of the Northwest. Mr. Hill sees all this. He has in mind the benefits to his property direct and also to the country as a whole. It is expected this rate will affect the earnings of the southern transcontinental lines materially, for it will throw a very large part of the Orient trade to the northern lines. The present rate on commodities from the Mississippi River to the coast averages not far from $10 to $15 a ton.

Mr. Hill computes the cost of hauling an empty freight car from the head of the lakes to the Puget Sound, to be $85, and loaded $94. Estimating that the cost of taking a loaded car back is the same, it costs $188 to haul a car of products for the Orient to the Sound and take it back loaded with lumber or shipments from Asia. With the present advance in the size and improvements in freight cars, it will be only a short time until the average quantity of ordinary goods hauled will amount to twenty tons to the car. On the basis of $4 a ton, there is a total revenue on the out trip of $80, or $14 less than the cost of moving it.

On the return the great revenues are gained. A car that will take twenty tons of ordinary commodities will carry twenty-five tons of lumber, on account of the heavier weight and compact form of this product. The charge for moving this is 40 cents per hundred pounds, or $8 a ton, making a total of $200 revenue, which, added to the west-bound revenues, make the car earn $280, or $92 net profit. And these are only the ordinary large cars in present use.

Railroad men, figuring on this basis, can see how difficult it would be for the Southern Pacific or Santa Fé to compete with the Northern Pacific or the Great Northern. The former lines now make enormous revenues on business between Chicago and the coast, because the rates are high, amounting in the case of steel rails to $12 a ton for a car of twenty tons, with the general average considerably higher. The cost of moving an empty car from Chicago to San Francisco is approximately $120, and for a loaded car $132. If loaded going west at the same rate of $4 a ton, it would mean a net loss on the single trip of $52. California has not the enormous quantities of lumber to move to the East that Washington has, and its grain is mostly handled in vessels, leaving practically nothing but fruit, fresh and dried, to supply the traffic. It is the opinion of railroad men that the returns of the railway companies on the east-bound trip do not average more than $52 to the car, a great share of which comes from Utah. This leaves a total revenue of $132 to the car, or a net loss of $120, estimating the cost of the return at $120 a car.

Thus, if the California roads attempt to meet the transcontinental rate of $4, it will mean a net loss to them of $120 for every car they bring to the West and take back again, while to and from the Sound there will be a profit of $92 clear. In the opinion of railroad men, if such rates are established, it will mean that the Southern roads will not attempt to compete, but will simply rest on the rates they charge now and on their local business to the coast.

The present rate from Antwerp to Hongkong, by way of the Suez Canal, is said to be about $8 a ton, or the same as from San Francisco to Asia. Cutting this rate in two will be such a reduction that, lacking the inland resources of Northern transportation and the ability to trade directly on the shippers, without the necessity of frequent transfers, neither the followers of the Southern Pacific Ocean nor the patrons of the Suez Canal can compete in this line of the trade.

POSSES CHASE TRAIN ROBBER.

Negro Secured $500 in Money from Passengers and Escaped.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 27.—Posses are scouring the woods in White County in search of a negro bandit, who last night robbed the south-bound passenger train on the Iron Mountain Railroad, near Higginson. As the robber left the train with about $500 booty he was fired at by some of the train crew, but he made his escape. One passenger, E. Riegel of New York, was robbed of $215.

The bandit compelled Conductor Collett to go ahead of him and awaken the passengers. He returned all watches and jewelry, keeping only the money handed him. Only the St. Louis sleeper and the Memphis chair car were robbed, after which the robber pulled the air cord, and as the train slowed up jumped off and disappeared.

NEW JERSEY CHANCELLORSHIP.

Chief Justice Magie Expected to Accept —Other Appointments.

TRENTON, N. J., April 27.—Chief Justice Magie, to whom Gov. Voorhees at Elizabeth last night tendered the vacant Chancellorship, was at the State House to-day and spent more than an hour in the Chancery Clerk's office familiarizing himself with the routine of the office. The Chief Justice said he had not yet formally accepted the office, but that he would discuss the subject with the Governor to-night.

The position of Chief Justice, which will become vacant, has been tendered to Associate Justice Depue. It was expected that the position would go either to Justice Gummere or Justice Collins. The Governor preferred to appoint Justice Collins, but this, it is said, was not acceptable to Gen. Sewell, who preferred the appointment of Justice Gummere. A compromise was therefore effected on Justice Depue, who probably would have been selected in the first place but for his advanced age, he being more than seventy years old. There is no change in the expected appointment of Judge Fort of Essex County to succeed Justice Depue as an Associate Justice, and the tender of the office is understood to have been made. All three of these appointments will be ad interim, and new appointments will have to be sent to the Senate by the Governor next Winter.

OBERLIN ALUMNI DINNER.

James B. Dill Speaks at Ninth Annual Gathering at Sherry's.

President John Henry Barrows of Oberlin College and James B. Dill, who is an alumnus of Oberlin, were among the speakers last night at the ninth annual dinner of the College Alumni Association at Sherry's. The Rev. Charles J. Ryder was Chairman. President Barrows said, in part:

"We have received nearly $300,000, and urgently need a million and a half, the gift of which would do great things for the cause of Christian education. Oberlin stands for great, positive truths, for real democracy, for the highest educational ideals, intellectual liberty, freedom from artificial temptations. Intelligent patriotism, and missionary devotion. To-day Oberlin has eighty-eight missionaries in foreign fields. In special service and historic position Oberlin is the Harvard of the West."

James B. Dill told of old Oberlin experiences and of the way Oberlin graduates stood by each other.

John R. Rogers, Howard H. Russell, Prof. Albert H. Currier, and Dr. Alice H. Luce, formerly of Wellesley and now the Dean of Oberlin College, also spoke.

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HOW TO BEAUTIFY THE CITY.

Aldine Association Hears Suggestions from Frederick S. Lamb.

Frederick S. Lamb, the artist, presented the Aldine Association at its rooms in the Constable Building, Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, last night a number of suggestions for beautifying the city in the treatment of its streets and open spaces, and in the artistic development of its public structures. The address was illustrated with stereopticon views, showing how artistic results are attained in Europe, and how similar improvements may be made in this city.

In opening his discourse Mr. Lamb adverted rather caustically to the original street plan of the old City of New York, which, he said, appeared to have been laid out by an architect's office boy. The rectangular system, he said, was odious to artistic effect, but was capable of being remedied somewhat by the construction of wide avenues radiating from some focal centre, such as Union Square. He presented a tentative plan for such a system of avenues, with continuations by viaducts and bridges to New Jersey and Long Island.

The construction of a bridge over the North River, at a level so high as not to interfere with shipping, he said, would make it advisable to build a viaduct across Manhattan Island to carry the Western and local traffic to the growing sections on Long Island over a bridge across the East River. Desirable as tunnels were for an aid to bridges, he said, they could not replace bridges entirely, and he urged that too many bridges could not be built. He protested against the building of the proposed cantilever bridge at Blackwell's Island, saying that while it might be "beautiful" from an engineer's point of view, it would be "horrible" from an artist's standpoint.

The distribution of municipal buildings in various parts of the city, Mr. Lamb said, was an error from many points of view. He thought that the city in constructing public works should have in view a plan so grand and comprehensive as to belittle all efforts of private individuals. His suggestion for a City Hall displayed on the screen, showed a building so massive as to be almost beyond belief. It would extend from the present City Hall to Reade Street and from Broadway to Centre Street, and would be at its highest point 600 feet above the street. In appearance the structure, as planned, would resemble two great buildings superimposed on a larger one by the device known to architects as "stepping back." Engineers, he said, had pronounced the plan as entirely feasible.

The immediate beautifying of the city, Mr. Lamb said, was possible mainly at such points as Broadway and Fifth Avenue, and Long Acre Square, where he suggested that monuments should be erected not in the centres of such spaces, but at the ends, where they would be cut of the way and capable of more artistic treatment. He finished his discourse with a strong plea for the preservation of the Palisades, which, he contended, could only be done by agitation by the residents of New York, who would be the principal gainers by the development of such a park as the section would furnish.

BLASTER KILLED BY FALL.

Hugh Reilly, Who Destroyed Indian Head, Meets Death on Its Crags.

Hugh Reilly, employed as boss blaster by Carpenter Brothers, who are destroying the Palisades of the Hudson, was found dead at the foot of Indian Head yesterday. Reilly evidently fell from the footpath leading from the river to the top of the cliff. He dropped a distance of 100 feet in all, striking at intervals on the jagged rocks left by the blasts he had fired a year ago which had destroyed Indian Head.

Owing to the destruction of the head the old path was destroyed and a new one made. It is supposed Reilly left the new route, and, following the old one, walked over the edge. He was an expert in explosives and their effect on rock. His greatest blast was the one that destroyed Indian Head.

HELD ON SMUGGLING CHARGE.

Passenger from Colombia Had $2,000 in Rugs—Inspector Suspended.

José A. Robert, an elderly man of distinguished appearance, was held in $1,000 bail by United States Commissioner Shields yesterday for examination next Wednesday on a charge of smuggling. Robert arrived here from Colon, Colombia, on April 18 on the steamship Finance.

In his declaration of baggage he stated that there was nothing dutiable, that it only contained personal wearing apparel. His baggage, which consisted of eleven packages, was passed on the dock by the Inspectors. It was then forwarded to the Hotel Griffou, 19 West Ninth Street.

Inspector of Customs Traitteur then learned that Robert had offered some fine vicuna rugs for sale to merchants here. Mr. Traitteur arrested Robert yesterday morning and seized twenty-four unusually fine vicuna rugs that he had in his possession. It was learned that two rugs had been sold. The total value of the rugs brought here by Robert is estimated at about $2,000, on which the duty is 35 per cent.

Mr. Traitteur said that Robert had lived in Cuba, but had left there on the outbreak of the insurrection and had gone to Peru. He said that Robert had told him different stories regarding the rugs. One was that he only considered them animal skins and undutiable, another that he was on his way to Cuba, only stopping here for medical treatment, and, as the rugs were in transit for Cuba, they were exempt.

Robert was accompanied by his wife, who is a Peruvian.

The Inspector who passed Robert's trunks has been suspended from duty by Surveyor Croft, pending an investigation. His name was refused.

Hongkong Merchant Buys Schooner.

A merchant of Hongkong, Mr. Kent, has purchased the schooner Hattie E. Smith, and will use her for a pleasure craft among the South Sea Islands. She is registered at 102 tons, and was built at Newburyport in 1869, being made very stanch, as it was intended to use her in arctic regions. Capt. James Lord is to be her new commander.

Notice to Readers of The Times.

On and after Monday, April 30, the week-day editions of THE TIMES will be sold to newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies. The issue of Saturday, containing THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, has for some months been sold without this privilege. It has now been determined, for business reasons, to withdraw it altogether for every day of the week, except Sunday, when a limited number of returns will be permitted.

As the orders of newsdealers will naturally be readjusted to the measure of their daily sales, it is not improbable that readers wishing to buy a copy of THE TIMES will find sometimes that their newsdealer has sold out his supply. The remedy is within everybody's reach. Readers of THE TIMES should order their paper in advance, having it delivered at their residences or places of business or reserved by the newsdealer until called for. If advance orders are given, no inconvenience will be occasioned by the discontinuance of the return privilege, and it will be a distinct advantage to the newsdealers.—Adv.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St., from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

The Clothing Sale Will Attain Its Acme To-day. Over Forty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Men's Spring Suits at Less Than Sixty Cents on the Dollar.

The Suits are made of the choicest imported and domestic Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimeres and Fancy Flannels—single and double breasted Vests. Patterns and colorings include everything that is stylish, tasteful and attractive. Full, half and quarter lined with the best quality double warped serge or fine Italian cloth.

Sizes for regular, stout, slim and short men—and of extra interest to many—sizes for normal men of small stature.

The purchase has been divided into four lots as follows:

$7.98 for $12.50 Qualities.
$9.98 for $15.00 Qualities.
$11.98 for $18.00 Qualities.
$14.98 for $25.00 Qualities.

FRANCHISE TAX OBJECTIONS.

ALBANY, April 27.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners gave hearings to-day to a large number of attorneys representing corporations of New York City which have been valued under the franchise tax act.

Eugene Treadwell, who represented the Union Railway Company, objected to a valuation of $50,000 placed on the franchise of the company in Manhattan. Mr. Treadwell held that the tentative valuation of $2,000,000 placed on the company's franchise in the Bronx was far in excess of the actual valuation. O. W. Clark represented three companies, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, franchise for crossing a street, $5,000; Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway, franchise valued at $82,000, and the Staten Island Railway Company, $300,000. Mr. Clark held that the franchise of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was not taxable, because a rent was paid for the privilege. He asked that the franchise valuation of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company be reduced to $10,000 and that of the Staten Island Railway Company to $4,000.

William J. Kelly appeared for the Long Island Railroad Company, the franchise of which for the privilege of crossing streets, principally in Queens, has been assessed at $170,000. He said it should be almost entirely wiped out. He also appeared for the New York and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company, franchise valued at $72,000; the New York, Brooklyn and Manhattan Beach Railroad Company, $65,000; Montauk Water Company, $5,000, and Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, $1,000.

Judge Hugh Reilly of this city appeared for the New York Life Insurance Company, which has been assessed at $10,000 for water pipes which pass under a lane in Manhattan. Judge Reilly held that the assessment was erroneous, as the lane was private property.

The Terminal Warehouse Company, in New York City, assessed at $2,500, was represented by W. H. Van Benschoten of the firm of Bowers & Sands.

The Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company, represented by J. E. Palmer, Jr., objected to an assessment of $4,000. The People's Telephone Company of New York was represented by Arthur J. Baldwin. Its franchise has been valued at $15,000. J. F. Carleton represented the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, whose franchise has been valued at $74,000, and the Harlem and Port Chester Railroad Company, valuation, $76,000.

Henry H. Trowbridge, on behalf of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, objected to a number of assessments for street crossing franchises, holding that they were non-taxable. The Flatbush Water Works Company objected to an assessment of $428,706.

During the hearing Commissioner Stearns announced that the board was of the opinion that the franchise to cross a street was not taxabe if the railroad existed before the street was opened as a public highway.

TO WIDEN BRONX STREET.

Another effort will be made by the city to widen One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. In the Supreme Court Justice Beekman, on the application of Corporation Counsel Whalen, reappointed Madison Grant, George Drake Smith, and John J. Quinlan as Commissioners of Estimate in the condemnation proceedings.

The proposed widening of the street will take a strip of about forty feet off of the southern end of the Mott Haven yards of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

The Commissioners were appointed first in 1897, but the railroad company opposed the widening of the street, and carried the matter to the Appellate Division and won a victory.

Recent legislation, in the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, makes it possible to now carry out the proposed improvement.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—C. T. Tillinghast, Chicago; Senator J. B. Foraker, Ohio.

HOLLAND—Gen. A. Wilson, Providence; C. V. Miller, San Francisco.

FIFTH AVENUE—Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, Washington; Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts.

PLAZA—Kenneth T. Pinckney, Sunderland, England.

MANHATTAN—Otto Blumlein; Moscow, Russia.

IMPERIAL—Orville Simpson, Cincinnati; Col. John McKinley, Duluth.

MURRAY HILL—Sir Henry Lynch Blosse, Ireland.

GRAND—John B. Roach, Chester, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Katz & Sackerman, Baltimore, Md.; A. Katz, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; G. E. Perkins, silks, 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Daube, Cohn, Stern & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. A. Cohn, boys' clothing; Holland House.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Kelly, silks, 51 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Brown, A. B.,

The Wanamaker Store

Last of the Cut Flowers

The bright corner just inside of the Broadway entrance where the cut flowers are, will be selling more prosaic goods after to-day. The sale of Cut Flowers being discontinued for the season. These pretty cuttings to-day: Brides and Bridesmaids Roses at $1.50 doz.; Jacqueminot Roses at $2 doz.; Carnations at 60c. dozen; Violets and Marguerites at 50c. a bunch.

Underwear for Women

3 for 50c, worth 25c each—
White ribbed lisle thread vests; low necks, sleeveless; nicely trimmed and finished.

25c each, worth 38c—
Fine lisle thread, white ribbed; low necks, sleeveless; 2 styles of fancy trimming.

38c each, worth 50c—
Light-weight silk-and-cotton vests; low necks. Also lustre cotton with fancy trimmed necks; pink and white.

Broadway and Ninth.

The Wanamaker Store

Price ADVANTAGES on SPRING Weights of UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY for Men and Women

THIS is a most timely offering of goods of immediate need, at liberal concessions from regular prices. Best point about the sale is the high character of the goods. There is not an unworthy garment in the collection.

The good fortune has been collective—part came from buying an American manufacturer's stock; some lots were special purchases made when our chief was abroad last year. So much for the reason—most important is the fact that Underwear and Hosiery, such as men and women are buying right now, are obtainable to-day at an average of **a third below regular prices**; and that quite a wide variety of styles are here to choose from, at each price. Lines of sizes are complete, so that there will be no disappointments. Ample selling space on main aisle and at regular counters assures comfortable buying.

These hints of goods and prices:

Underwear for Men

25c each, worth 38c and 50c—
A manufacturer's withdrawal from business makes this low price possible. They are Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers in ecru, tan, light blue, blue mixed, natural color, white striped light blue, white striped pink. Also Jean Drawers, with anklet or string ties.

Men's Half Hose

These lots were bought at the time low prices prevailed.

15c, worth 25c—
Fast black cotton. Also assorted shades of tan with double soles and high spliced heels.

3 pairs for 50c; worth 30c a pair—
Fine gauge cotton, medium or light weight; double toes, soles and high spliced heels; in fast black, assorted tan, also fast black with split feet.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Half Hose

25c a pair, worth 38c—
Fancy cotton in various designs: Black, colored stripes; colored grounds, colored stripes; navy grounds, cardinal stripes; black grounds, white polka dots; cadet blue, white polka dots.

38c a pair, worth 50c—
Of cotton in black, tan, cadet blue, and cardinal; in vertical striped, striped and embroidered, and silk embroidered effects.
Of lisle thread in black, tan, navy and cadet blue in white and colored stripes. Also white with light colored stripes. And open-work in black and colors; plain and silk embroidered.
90 styles in all. Fancy cotton or lisle thread.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Women's Hosiery

12½c pair, worth 20c—
Of fast black cotton; fashioned and regular made; imported; heavy heels and toes.

Women's Hosiery

3 pairs 50c, worth 25c and 30c a pair—
Fast black cotton; all black, plain; all black, ribbed; black with unbleached feet; black with unbleached soles.

25c pair, worth 38c—
Black cotton, cadet blue cotton, tan cotton, cardinal cotton, with white polka dots.
Also black boots of cotton with colored tops and stripes.
And black boot of lisle thread with colored tops and stripes; open-work, black cotton.

38c a pair, worth 50c—
Cotton and lisle thread. Those of cotton in cardinal, with black polka dots, and in black, with white polka dots.
Of lisle thread in black, with lace ankles; black, lace allover; black boots, colored and striped tops; black, with silk embroidered fronts; colored, with white stripes; black, cadet blue, navy and tan, all with polka dots.

Main aisle.

The Lorraine Bicycle we are Selling

is a 1900 wheel newly made according to numerous suggestions of our own—distinctly unlike last year wheels of which we have none. It is a common trick to send unknown persons to buy at retail our advertised articles and exploit them in various ways as advertisements endeavoring to detract from methods that are always straightforward and honorable.

The agent of the Lorraine informs us that their list selling price held to by their small agents is $40. Their larger agents have advantages of discounts which they make free to share with buyers who claim a reduced price.

The representatives of the makers certify to us that they have sold to us all the lot of this year's wheels, and because of favoring conditions

We make the price at $16,

and a very low price it is compared with other wheels.

Whatever we advertise is here at that moment for customers to take with them if they choose, who can carry their purchase wherever they like for comparison, and bring it back in proper form within a month and get the money refunded and a "thank you" beside, if they are not satisfied.

Sofa Pillows

We've made up 200 ourselves, with attractive coverings of India prints, each with a neat 5-in. double ruffle. They're the sorts that sell regularly at $1.75 and $2. Good choosing, among numerous styles of coverings, at $1.25 each.

Third floor.

Pillow Cases for Baby's Crib or Carriage

Baby likely takes a ride every day now; and plenty of the dainty cases to keep his carriage crisp and clean are needed.

Some of lawn, trimmed with plaits and ruffle, for 50c.

Prettier styles at $1, $1.50 and $1.75.

Very dainty French Cases for $3.

Down or hair pillows, at 65c.

Carriage Covers, of pique, $2 to $9; Silk, $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Strawberry Butter Scotch

The new candy — flavored with the fresh fruit—

20c a pound

Basement.

Refined DRESS GOODS in BLACK

The Wanamaker Dress Goods organization has spent a quarter of a century in searching out the best makers of dress fabrics; and so vast have been the quantities sold that no maker in Europe or America has failed to seek a selling for his products over our counters. We have tested and proven those most worthy. The test has been particularly searching among the black goods.

The stocks we show to-day are not only splendid in variety; but superb in quality, no matter at what price-step the criticism may touch.

Every black fabric that you know of is here, and scores that perhaps you do not know about. Each represents the highest point of excellence in its class. Yet our vast distribution allows most remarkable prices:

Mohairs, 50c to $1.50.
Mohair Sicilians, 50c to $1.25.
Surah Serges, 50c to $2.
Storm Serges, 50c to $1.25.
Whipcords, 85c to $1. Poplins, 75c to $1.75.
Granites, 75c to $1. Prunella, $1.25 to $3.
Corkscrew, $1.75. Cheviots, 55c to $2.50.
Zebline Cheviot, 75c to $2.50.
Camel's Hair, $1.25 to $2.75.
Henriettas, 75c to $1.25.
Venetian, $1.25 to $2.75.
Figured Armure, 50c and 65c.
Crepe Etamine, $1 to $1.75.
All-wool Challis, 40c to $1.50.
All-wool Tamise, 60c to $1.50.
All-wool Figured Challis, $1.25.
Camel's Hair Grenadine, $1 to $1.25.
All-wool Crepe de Chine, $1 to $1.50.

Silk-and-Wool Fabrics—
Silk-and-Wool Tamise, $1.25 to $2.
Silk-and-Wool Clairette, $1 to $1.50.
Silk-and-Wool Henriettas, $1.25 to $2.
Silk-and-Wool Eolienne, $1.75 to $3.
Silk-and-Wool Crepe Eolienne, $2.50 and $2.75.
Silk-and-Wool Crepe, $2.25.
Silk-and-Wool Crepe de Chine, $1.75 to $4.
All-Silk Crepe de Chine, $2.50 to $6.
Silk-and-Wool Plisse Crepe, $1.50 to $2.25.
Silk-and-Wool Embroidered Crepe de Chine, $2.75 to $4.
Silk-and-Wool Figured Crepon, $1.50 to $4.50.
Silk Figured Voile, $1.25 and $1.50.
Mohair Figured Crepon, 75c to $1.75.

Grenadines—
All-silk, plain, 50c to $2.
All-silk sewing silk, $1.25 to $3.
All-silk brocaded satin striped, $1.75 and $2.
All-silk Pekin striped gauze, 75c to $2.
All-silk Chenille figured striped gauze, $1.50 to $2.50.
Silk-and-wool iron frame, $1.50 to $2.75.
Silk-and-wool Mexican mesh, $2.
Silk-and-wool crepon plaid gauze, $1.50 to $3.50.
Silk-and-wool crepon striped gauze, $1.75 to $3.
Silk-and-wool plaid, $2 to $4.
Silk-and-wool Escurial figured, $5.
All-silk swivel embroidered figured, $2 to $4.
Silk figured striped camel's hair, $1.50 to $2.50.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

FURNISHINGS For Men

A fine, full showing of Shirts and Neckwear is on display here in the Men's corner at Broadway and Ninth. The finest goods that the particular man wants—and splendid variety; with fairest prices on all.

Particular word of these:

Silk Front Shirts, 60c.
Well made, cool cambric bodies, with silk fronts in delicate and gay colorings. All will launder nicely. Regularly sold for $1.

Men's Scarfs, 25c.
Puffs, tecks, four-in-hands and imperials; made of silks used in half-dollar ties, but not cut quite so full—just right, however, for the popular turnover collars. Silks are foulards, jaspers, India, Louisine and other weaves.

Correct CLOTHES for Men

We are showing a better-than-ever assortment of absolutely correct clothing—correct in every sense. The cut, the patterns, the fabrics, the making, the prices. Just a few of the latter are mentioned here with the sort of clothing they represent. Your fancy may not be among these quotations, but depend upon it, it will be found in the stocks if you'll be good enough to specify your wishes.

$10—There are suits of all-wool cheviots—the fashionable striped kinds. Good-looking suits, properly cut and well made.
$12—Suits of popular Oxford gray cheviots, in both light and dark shades. A particularly good value.
$15—The always-favored blue serge suits. These are made up in exceptionally neat and attractive styles.
$20—Suits of striped flannel. A wide variety of these in the very newest patterns—Oxford grays and blue stripes. Some of these also at $22.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Good clothes cost so little that it is scarcely worth risking the much less desirable kinds that cost so little less.

Little Needfuls

Trifles if you have them—serious worry to lack them when wanted. These hints to prevent forgetting—good, dependable sorts in every instance:

Wanamaker Lace Pins, card of 1 dozen, 6c, 10c and 25c.
Mourning Pins, ounce box of assorted sizes, 5c.
Frilled Silk Elastic Garter Lengths, fancy colors, 25c.
Imitation Shell Hair Pins, best finish, 25c a box.
Curling and Waving Irons, 3c to $1.
Safety Pins, card of 1 dozen, 2c, 5c and 6c.
Darning Cotton, 1c card; 2c ball.
Wanamaker Silk Corset Laces, dainty colors, 5 yds. long, 25c.
Shoe Laces, mohair tubular, 2c pair; silk braid, 18c pair.
English Hair Pins, assorted sizes in a box of 100, 10c.
Stocking Darners, 3c, 4c and 5c.
Glove Darners, 5c. Button Hooks, 2c, 3c.
Rubber Eye-glass Hooks, 10c and 12c each.
Corset Clasps, muslin, 10c; kid, 20c.
Velvet Grip Hose Supporters, cotton, 13c, 14c, 15c and 16c; silk, 27c and 32c pair.
Adrienne Shoulder Brace, $1.

Tenth street.

Elegant SUITS for Women

Tempting in Beauty and Price

The character of the costumes that we have shown this season is well known by all women familiar with Wanamaker's. We collected great numbers, to provide widest selection; and to-day we offer several dozen quite elegant dresses at ten to fifty dollars off their former prices, to get them in possession of those who will appreciate and enjoy their beauty which the full season for wearing them is ahead.

Some—very elegant in fabric and tailoring—are made quite plain; others are more dressy; and some are quite elaborate. There are both light and dark colorings—the fabric in most of the suits being finest broadcloth. All are silk-lined throughout. Marked today at

fifty dollars a suit

Worth $60 to $100.

Second floor, Broadway front.

CLOTHING for Boys

The well-dressed mother wants her boy to look smartly dressed, too. We have the best clothes that tailoring skill has produced. The handsomest styles are here, and yet the central thought in our fitting out the boy is to provide him with durable clothing; and then we add a third desirable quality—moderate cost. It required all three to win for this boys' clothing store the high position it now maintains.

It's sailor suit weather, and here's a hint at our assortment of them:

$4—All-wool blue cheviot; silk soutache trimming; extra trousers with each suit. 3 to 12 years.
$5—Fancy all-wool cassimeres and navy blue serges; neatly trimmed. 3 to 12 years.
$5.50—All-wool navy blue serges; some with plain collars; others with 9 rows of black or white silk soutache. Sizes 3 to 12 years. Some of these also at $5, and other grades of sailor suits up to $10.
$3.50 to $6—Boys' middy suits in wide variety. Sizes 3 to 8 years.
$2.25 to $5—Washable Russian blouse suits; in all the newest fabrics. 2½ to 16 yrs.
$8.50 to $12—Long trouser suits for boys 14 to 19; excellent assortment in all-wool blue and fancy cheviots.
$1—Corduroy knee trousers; blue, gray and brown; the usual $1.25 kind.

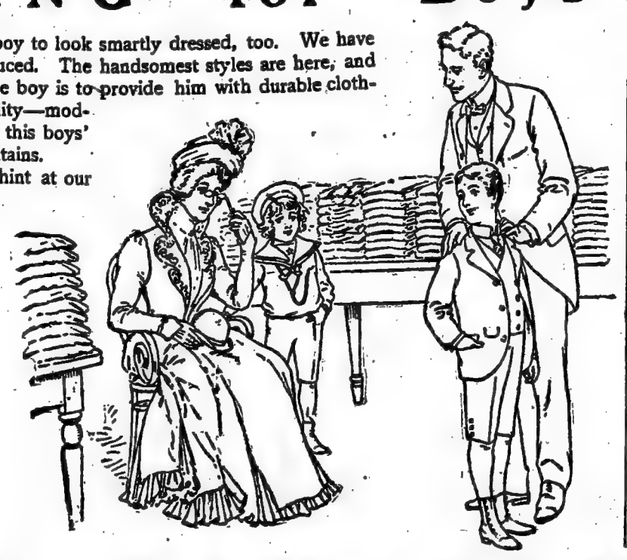

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Dress for Little Women

By which is meant all sorts of tasteful suits and jackets for all occasions, for girls of 4 to 14 years. The assembly is a most interesting one, consisting as it does of representatives from many leading makers, and their best efforts, too, in their respective lines. These dresses and wraps were chosen by close students in the school of style—who planned on a large scale just as is done each season for the larger folks. Just a line or two to show price-scope:

Dresses—
There are sailor suits of serge, at $3.75 to $12. These for 4 to 12-year sizes.
Washable suits, of percales, pique and linen at $1.25 to $5.
One-piece dresses of gingham, lawn, dimity, and percale at 75c to $8.50. Sizes 4 to 12 years.
And elegant evening dresses, in splendid assortments, for ages 4 to 12 years, at $8.50 to $30.
Also tailor-made suits, broadcloths or homespuns and cheviots, at $10.75 to $48. These, of course, in larger sizes only—14 to 16 years.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Coats, Jackets, Reefers—
At $4—Stylish reefers of lady's cloth; double-breasted; large sailor collar, braid trimmed. 4 to 12-year sizes.
At $7—Box coats of lady's cloth; deep sailor collar of white duck; braid trimmed. 8 to 12 years.
At $8.50—Three-quarter length coat, double-breasted. This of pebble cheviot, trimmed with bands of black taffeta.
At $10—Eton jacket, double-breasted; of tan broadcloth; stitched seams. Sizes 14 to 18 years.
And at $12—Eton jackets of fine navy blue cheviot with neatly stitched seams and velvet collar. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Important Sale of LAMPS

We have 125 that are to be sold at a wonderfully little price. Seventy-five of them are a special purchase—the remainder high-class sample lamps from our own stocks. They are reception lamps in the low or "half-high" shapes, delft banquet lamps, fine brass and onyx lamps. All complete with large 12-in. globes. The lot comprises three grades—those that sell regularly at $12, the usual $15 kinds, and lamps that are fair $18 values. Now all at one price—$6 each.

Basement.

The New Parasols

There are many styles from Paris and London gathered here that are not to be found elsewhere,—dainty, effective, exclusive styles that are Wanamaker's alone. There are beautiful imported parasols at $10, and up to $35—the assortment is most varied.

And here's a lot that are doubly attractive—handsome in appearance and priced a third below their value. They are fine novelty coaching parasols with French handles. Have sold at $7.50—now $5.

There's a variety of pretty effects in high-grade coaching parasols at $3.50 and $4. And an exceptionally good value at $2.50.

Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE SUPPORT OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Question in All Its Aspects Debated at Conference Meetings.

UNANIMITY OF SENTIMENT

Agreed that They Should Aspire to Financial Independence.

WAYS OF ATTAINING IT

"Old-Fashioned" Method of Interesting Natives, with "Short Cut" Variations, Advocated — Education Problem—Session of Laymen.

Methods of support for missions engaged the attention of several of yesterday's meetings of the Ecumenical Conference. The subject ramifies into church support, the maintenance of schools of various grades, and industrial and manual training. Evidently the home boards need guidance on these topics, for experience in various fields and under conditions of the widest difference were solicited by the programme makers. Papers and addresses responded liberally to this call, but the discussions invited after the regular speakers finished contained also much instruction.

That missions should be self-supporting was common ground on which all could meet. No speaker dissented from that view. The papers and addresses presented facts, figures, and pleadings to maintain it. As has happened before at the conference, however, the less formal utterances brought out in discussions subsequent to the regular speaking excited the keenest interest among the audiences, whatever their comparative value may be for reference at board meetings. The audiences liked them better, perhaps, because they were impromptu and ran into the vernacular.

Development of stations with the least possible home aid were classed by the discussion debaters as "old fashioned," while a station starting out equipped with money for churches, schools, hospitals, and literature and other material for the immediate and complete subjugation of native masses became known as "short-cut" as soon as unslated speakers began to talk. The audiences gave respectful attention to the ornate rhetoric which had been phrased pro and con on this distinction in set addresses, but when "old fashioned" and "short cut" entered the lists interest warmed up, and applause was spontaneous, frequent, and hearty. General sentiment among listeners, as expressed at the meetings, seemed to favor the "old fashioned" method of working up native support, with "short cut" variations. The chief objection urged to short cuts was that while they enticed great numbers of people willing to be supported, educated, or nursed, conversions worth having and of undoubted sincerity were those brought about without reference to temporal comfort or reward. Such statistics as appeared in the debates showed also that the best stations were those developed and largely maintained by native agencies.

Last night's demonstration of lay interest in missions was impressive and dignified. It lacked the fire and enthusiasm of some of the earlier meetings in the conference, and seemed purposely held in restraint lest some imputation of worldliness might attach to the people who usually sit in the pews. One of its most significant promises, as voiced by President Angell, repeated by other speakers and sanctioned by the audience, was that if laymen would furnish the funds the colleges would double the workers in the mission fields, from among young men and women who are burning for this work, but for whom no door is now open.

No delegate need return home from the conference without pictorial mementos. Flashlight photographs have been taken almost daily in Carnegie Hall. Yesterday there was a moving picture and an outdoor procession marched through Fifty-seventh Street for it, with the speakers at the morning meeting in the lead, the missionaries and delegates next, and finally the audience.

Yesterday's mails brought $390 for the conference expense fund. The shortage amounts to about $3,000.

To-day's proceedings will be mainly devoted to work among and by students and young people.

EXPENSE OF MISSION CHURCHES

Problem of Self-Support Discussed at the Morning Session at Carnegie Hall —Short-Cut Method Advocated.

Ex-Gov. William J. Northen led the devotional exercises at Carnegie Hall yesterday morning. Most of the delegates and many visitors were in their seats before 9 o'clock, and this punctuality prevented a great deal of inconvenience. As one delegate put it: "All our friends who hold tickets will find that if they are at the hall on time, there won't be other friends in their seats, and if there are—why, there will be time for explanations and readjustments."

There had to be some readjustment of the programme on account of the absence of some of the speakers. But the programme as readjusted was as successful as all the programmes of the great conference have been, and was carried out with cordiality and enthusiasm.

The general topic of the day was "Self-Support by Mission Churches." The Rev. Dr. C. R. Hemphill, Professor of Biblical Exegesis in Louisville Theological Seminary, Presbyterian Church, South, presided.

The first change in the programme was the substitution of George B. Winton of San Antonio, Texas, for the Rev. Dr. H. N. Barnum of Harpoot, Turkey, who was to have spoken on the subject of "Principles and Methods of Self-Support."

PASTOR NOT INDISPENSABLE.

Mr. Winton's paper was on a similar subject, "The Underlying Principles of Self-Support." Mr. Winton said in part:

"A self-supporting mission may mean one in which the missionaries undertake to provide for themselves, receiving no salary from the home church. Efforts have been made also to furnish preaching for mission congregations by means of certain industrial schemes in which the native ministers earn their own support. One or the other of these, or a formless mingling of the two, is the means popularly given to self-support.

"As the heaviest financial burden a church has to carry is the support of its pastor, we ask, first of all, does an infant church always need a pastor? May there not be a period of growth in which a pastor in the full sense is a too expensive luxury? The silence of Scripture on this point is significant.

"In the first place, the work of the missionary is that of an evangelist, not that of a settled pastor. Evangelists find the question of support a crucial one. Their position is one of peculiar delicacy. They have a right to a living, of course. Paul asserted this in his own case with much vehemence. Yet he voluntarily surrendered his claim. He was among his own people, and it was possible for him to earn a living."

SPIRIT OF SELF-SUPPORT.

"Present Status of Mission Churches" was the subject of the address which followed, by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Lambuth, Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He said:

"The spirit of self-support is the spirit of missions. In its truest, highest expression it means more than the desire or ability to be financially self-sustaining. Christian liberality is one of the surest tests of spiritual vitality, but the measure of its power is the intelligence with which it is administered.

"A missionary conscience is as much the need of an expanding church abroad as it is of a contributing church at home. If there is no conscience it must be created or all is lost. There can be no true and permanent missionary spirit without conviction. The failure in self-support is largely at this point. Every church which has been Scripturally and wisely planted, not only possesses a missionary conscience which responds to the demands placed upon it, but will demonstrate by its fruitage its divine origin and its right to live.

"The missionary body throughout the world has come practically to be agreed in accepting the principle of self-support as fundamental, and the native church during the past decade has shown a marked growth in the sentiment of self-respecting maintenance of an aggressive missionary spirit.

"India has been for over a century the arena in which Christianity has met the strongest forces of heathenism and won some of its greatest triumphs. The keynote from this great field is one of encouragement: 'The ideal of establishing a native pastorate supported apart from foreign funds has been practically realized, so that our twenty-three pastors find their support entirely among the people,' says Dr. J. P. Jones of the American Board in that country.

"It is a singular fact that the adoption of a definite policy of self-support in the mission of the American Board at Harpoot, Turkey, grew at the necessity for retrenchment due to the breaking out of the civil war in the United States, and the timely offer of a Christian muleteer to board a young helper. The opportunity was seized upon by the missionaries to create among the people a sense of obligation to support and to extend the Gospel.

"Conviction grew upon the churches until each organized for work in the villages nearest to it, and in an associated effort they undertook the evangelization of Koordistan. In the face of difficulty and misunderstanding the effort was persevered in until about 70 per cent. of all the expenses at the central station and sixty out stations, or an aggregate of $9,400, was contributed by the native communicants. It would seem that the terrible massacres of 1895 would have utterly paralyzed these churches. On the contrary, the statistics for 1898 show that 69 per cent. of the expense of their own institutions was borne by the natives."

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, next read a paper on "An Object Lession in Self-Support," contributed by the Rev. Dr. H. G. Underwood, Presbyterian missionary in Korea.

"What is commonly called the self-support plan," the paper began, "that of strenously urging self-support in every department and insisting upon the same, has been tried (and by this I mean given a fair trial) in very few places. I think it must be conceded that the plan of largely aiding at the opening of a work with a view to self-support in the future has not been a complete success anywhere, even in the fields where it has been followed for one, two, and three score years, and even for a century. It may be claimed that the other plan has also failed of success, but the contention is that this latter plan, that of which this paper is the exponent, has nowhere had a fair trial.

"It would be well to note in the beginning that the Koreans are not rich, but extremely poor. The Province of Shantung, in China, is, I believe, classed as one of the poorer provinces in the land, and yet Chinese merchants, carpenters, and builders, and others from this section, who have come in to do work for foreigners, tell us that the Koreans are far poorer than the men of their own province.

"The general principle on which we work is that the missionary is a leader who has to gather his workers from among the people; that each missionary shall be allowed one paid personal helper, but no one shall be used as a paid helper unless he has proved himself qualified for the position, and some of our missionaries have no paid helpers at all. When a man's work becomes so large that with thirty or forty, or in some cases more, churches to oversee, he is unable to superintend the work with only one helper, he may by vote of the mission at its annual meeting be granted an extra paid helper.

"When we started out with this plan, and when we considered all the principles in view, we were almost startled and tempted to think that we would have to wait a long while before we could see any great results, but I believe the progress of the work here is very largely due to God blessing the method that we have adopted. The very fact that the burden of preaching the Gospel is put upon the natives has given us a church of earnest Christian workers who are fast carrying the Gospel throughout the whole land. To-day we have in Korea, out of 188 in perfectly organized Presbyterian churches, (last September's figures,) 13 that are entirely self-supporting. In them we have an adult membership of 2,873, of whom 865 were added during the year.

"They contributed for—

	Yen.
Congregational expenses	2,525.90
Education	411.89
Church buildings and repairs	3,069.53
Home and foreign missions	237.11
A total for the year of	6,274.43

"The mission has now a number of church primary schools in different places, which are largely supported by the natives. It is the aim of the mission to provide high schools or academies at its larger stations.

"A decidedly new departure in mission work has been made in the matter of books and publications for the natives. They not only pay for them, but pay a price that very nearly approximates the cost of production.

"The same element is made to appear largely in our medical work. The natives are expected to pay for all their medicines, food, &c., while in the hospitals and when taking medicine from the dispensaries; no one, of course, is turned away. Medicine is gratuitously given to the poor, while the rich are expected to pay full price for medicine and for visits to their homes."

IN CHINA AND FORMOSA.

The Rev. R. M. Mateer of China, speaking of "Self-Support in China," declared that there was not a self-supporting church in Dr. Nevius's region in China to-day.

The Rev. Dr. John W. Davis talked encouragingly of self-support in China and the outlook there.

The Rev. Thomas Barclay of Formosa, a missionary of the English Presbyterian Church, spoke of self-support in Formosa.

The Rev. Arthur H. Ewing, (of the Punjaub Mission,) Presbyterian Church, in the United States of America, talked about methods.

"It is impossible," said he, "to fairly face this question—one side of which has been heard this morning—in such a meeting as this. It is impossible for me in five minutes to discuss the falacies and inadequacies of the short-cut method. Christian friends, do you think it possible that Christian life will be developed in the foreign field among outcast friends of India and China when they do not have a chance of instruction by one trained man and constant provision by priests?

"It has already been pointed out that Dr. Nevius's success in Korea was not one of method. In Korea, until the China-Japan war, there were 80 or 100 Christians. After Japan defeated China by Western methods there was a great turning to the religion of the West, and the people were willing to come in. But—notice this—in Manchuria, where the same influences were felt, the Scottish and Irish Presbyterians are carrying on the old method with much greater success than the work is having in Korea. And their success astonishes them. Therefore I say we must look this question fairly in the face, and not be carried off our feet by what seems to be a temporary success.

"I believe that in the Providence of God this full and complete answer to Nevius methods has come just in time to save the mission boards at home, and the church at home from being carried off their feet and hindering the work which God has been planting."

Hearty applause followed the conclusion of Mr. Ewing's address.

A SHORT-CUT METHOD MAN.

The Rev. Wheeler Boggess of the American Baptist Missionary Union said:

"I am one of the short-cut method men—[applause]—but I hope that it is no shorter or longer than that which is promulgated in the New Testament Scriptures, as I try to follow the example that is laid down therein, and it has led to such a measure of success that we can prove that the power of God still works to the salvation of souls.

"The missionary has found that he has predecessors who led him in a wrong way. He has found himself confronted by mountains he could not at that time remove. It is now a question of method as to how we shall attain to this end, the removal of the mountain. But we are not discouraged at disappointments any more than the Master was when he saw among his followers those who were not true."

The Rev. Dr. Goucher pronounced the benediction.

EDUCATION IN MISSIONARY LABOR.

Extension of Industrial and Manual Training Urged.

CAPABLE WORKERS WANTED

Must Be Physically and Mentally Fit—Danger of Schools Going to Extremes and Becoming Secular or Mere Prayer Meetings.

Industrial training was the subject discussed yesterday afternoon at the Union Methodist Church, on West Forty-eighth Street. The addresses covered general industrial work, its value in the missionary field and the training of natives. The Rev. James Smith of India, who spoke first, treated of "Industrial Education in India." He said:

"Why do some of our most brilliant pupils turn out useless or worse? As pupils they were a success. As men and women they are misfits. Why? Because they were made for something for which our schools and colleges have not prepared them.

"Now who is to blame in such cases? The pupil, who has neither taste nor ability for the tasks imposed upon him, and who is told by his teachers that he is a dunce because he failed; or the man who is trying to make armorplate out of watch-springs and when he does not succeed says that the steel was bad? Who is to blame? What are schools and teachers for if not to insure that boys and girls shall not turn dunces and failures? Would it not display more wisdom and modesty on our part if we confined our efforts in education to developing what we find in our pupils and meddled less with the work of the Creator?

"I make my plea for an education which develops latent powers. The work of the teacher is to discover the natural bent of a pupil's genius and make the most of it. Nature's so-called misfits are really good material spoiled by raw apprentices in the molding."

DIFFICULT TASK IN INDIA.

Mr. Smith explained that in India there are traditional educational methods venerable and hoary. These, he said, might be characterized in a word as devices for cramping the intellect and preventing pupils from thinking, and when the pupils leave these schools they plunge into intellectual darkness. It was therefore of the highest importance that there should be something in the curriculum which cannot be merely committed, and that things should be dealt with rather than words and sounds.

Again, there was the popular contempt for manual labor which prevails among those who consider themselves educated. "It is not laziness," he continued, "so much as a deep-seated conviction that work of any kind is dishonorable. I have been accused in the public press by prominent Indian Christians of lowering the social status of the Indian Christian community because I advocated manual training for all, and an industrial education for those who were fitted for it, and an Indian pastor has told me with tears in his eyes that he would have to resign his pastorate because I persuaded his brother-in-law to learn a trade!

"One of the gravest problems which present themselves in some of the older missions in India is suitable employment for the Christian community. We are bound to give them a helping hand, and the only way to help any man is to help him to help himself."

MASSES AND CLASSES.

The Rev. D. S. Spencer, a missionary to Japan of the Methodist Episcopal Church, said that in this industrial age the problem of making the masses harmonize with the classes was one which the missionary had also to encounter. It was a cruel and perilous thing to implant in the minds of lowly natives aspirations without giving to them a means of satisfying them.

The work of teaching Christ did not at first involve a question of bread and butter, but very soon it was a matter not only of a change of light, but a change of life for the native convert. One could not imagine naked natives being converted and continuing naked. They must have clothing and civilized abodes, and must learn the means and ways of providing them.

The Sabbath was an important question. The heathen had no Sabbath, and worked seven days a week. A complete new mode of life must be opened up to them. One of them never got an idea of the eternal life that he did not also get a new idea of this life. China was to become industrialized, but her vast population must not become industrial slaves. Japan was making almost superhuman efforts toward a high place in the world of industry and commerce, and it remained to be seen whether she would send forth devotees of modern materialism or those inspired with the hopes of Christianity.

The speaker referred to our east side and the East End of London, but said there were thousands of east sides in the cities of the Orient. Among these it was hopeless that the missionaries should go and convert and leave these people to their vicious environment and expect that they should remain virtuous.

VIEWS OF OTHER SPEAKERS.

Watson Grace, Secretary of the Friends' Foreign Missionary Society of England, said that the earliest missionaries had been impressed with the necessity of industrial training, and many were artisan missionaries. He believed that the industrial feature should be much more used. It was necessary that those ostracized because of their conversion should be able to support themselves, and also to impress upon them the dignity of labor and to develop their self-respect. He told of various institutions which thus care for the native converts, making them self-supporting.

Other speakers were the Rev. T. S. Smith, who conducted an industrial school in Ceylon; W. B. Grubb, who told of successful work among the Indians of Paraguay in agriculture; the Rev. Mr. Abbott of Bombay, who secures employment for the students of missionary industrial schools, and the Rev. C. F. Morris, who told of his work on the Zambesi River.

The Roman Catholics, Mr. Morris said, were way ahead in this kind of work, and as the early Christians had carried their faith into France, Germany, and the British Isles by opening up the forests, so they had gone into the fastnesses of Africa. He had been to one of their missions. The discipline was hard, since they got up at 2 A. M., and retired at 7 P. M., and prayed about six hours a day, but the rest of the day was devoted to work. A long drought had killed agriculture, so they had gone into ostrich farming, and had made it profitable.

Commerce had done nothing to elevate the natives of Africa. The native who went to the coast town staid perhaps a few months to be ground down by the task master, and to return to the free and easy life of the barbarian.

SUNDAY SCHOOL METHODS.

Question Brought Up in a Discussion of Manual Training at Central Presbyterian Church.

A paper by Prof. Frank M. McMurry of the Teachers College, Columbia University, advocating manual training in schools, which was read at the meeting in the Central Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon, brought into question the present methods of Sunday school teaching. J. Fairley Daly of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, in a paper on "What Missionaries Are Doing for Normal Training," took the ground of speakers at previous meetings that the hope of converting heathendom lies in the education of Christian natives.

Prof. McMurry was the Chairman of the meeting. In his address he said:

"There is a widespread dissatisfaction with the present courses of study in the public schools of this country. Too much attention has been given to simply mental training. There is not a school Superintendent who is not advising a change in the curricula."

Prof. McMurry went on to describe the modern methods of teaching through object lessons and manual work, rather than through books.

"Doing," he said, "must constitute a good portion of the scholar's work hereafter. He must be taught cooking, sewing, work in clay, printing, &c., and he must study animals and trees."

Among the questions which were sent up to Prof. McMurry when he had finished was the following:

"How much of the training idea applies to Sunday school work?"

Prof. McMurry immediately replied: "In discussing its adapatability in Sunday school teaching, I have this to say, the present religious teaching seems to be preparing the scholars for their adult life. Teachers should study the present environment of the scholars. They should study the lives of the children as much as they do the Bible. Let them learn of the situation in which the boys live to find out in which way the truths they teach will be used now. One religious truth applied is worth a dozen simply intellectually understood."

Mr. Daly, in his address, said there was danger of the mission school going to two extremes, either of becoming a secular school or of being turned into a prayer meeting. He said there was great difficulty in the interior of India to get teachers among the natives. Several normal schools, established in the cities, are turning out a considerable number of teachers. Steps must be taken, he said, to establish schools for normal training in the villages.

Mrs. Woolman said manual work had been taken up in many of the mission schools in India, but that they had models to work on such as are in use in this country. She said the work to be really successful most be carried on with their own models.

Prof. John W. Conkling of the Bible Normal College at Springfield, Ohio, said that not more than one missionary in twenty-five had a normal training. "You send out so many missionaries," he said. "They have already received their education. Now if the Missionary Board will put up schools for normal training you'll get better teachers than before without any more expense."

Miss Margaret Davis of the Woodstock School, India, spoke of "The Use of the Teacher's Training in Mission Work." She said she had to prepare girls from fourteen to sixteen years old to pass Government examinations. She said they had an intense passion for animals, and would keep parrots hidden in their rooms. "They have a desire," she said, "for working out problems, and manual work could be used with marked advantage among them."

The Rev. Howard S. Bliss said the educational question was of particular interest to missionaries, as they are the pioneers in the educational system in all the Eastern countries except India and Japan.

John Beardsley of Boston, formerly Superintendent of Schools in Minneapolis, and the Rev. Dr. F. R. Morse, assistant pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, also spoke.

BOARDS AND SOCIETIES.

Their Relation to Denominational Bodies and Other Matters Considered at Church of the Strangers.

"Missionary Boards and Societies" was the general title of the papers read before the audience that assembled at the Church of the Strangers yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Rivington D. Lord of Brooklyn presided.

Dr. George Scholl of the Lutheran Board of Foreign Missions read the first paper on the subject. "The best, and, perhaps, the only, way of determining the need and value of missionary boards and societies," said he, "is to attain, if possible, a clear understanding of the aim and objects of such organizations."

The last century, he said, has seen a wonderful increase in the facilities and opportunities for reaching the heathen of all lands and of preaching the Gospel to every creature. The time was when the work was comparatively simple, and a few thousand dollars and the prayers of the home people were all that the missionary had to look for, but to-day all is changed, and the boards are called upon to send into the field men and women who are able mentally and physically to combat both governmental and climatic opposition. Consequently, the missionary must be a person who has diplomacy enough to cultivate and maintain harmonious relations with the Government of the land in which he labors, and at the same time have the physical qualities necessary to endure any and all climates. There is no corporation on earth, said Dr. Scholl, that demands greater business ability in the conduct of its affairs than a mission board.

Dr. James M. Buckley, the editor of The Christian Advocate, followed with a paper on "The Relations of Missionary Boards and Societies to Denominational Bodies." Dr. Buckley's paper was principally a historical discussion of the origin and the constitutions of the different governing boards of all churches. He advocated a substantial unity of doctrine and of spirit, and a central authority to advise and direct. In the selection of the personnel of the board care, he said, should be taken to select persons who would act as servants and guides and not as tyrants to bind the work with shackles.

There should be a complete understanding between the missionary and his home board was the keynote of the Rev. R. Wardlow Thompson's paper, which was entitled "The Relation of Missionary Boards and Societies to Missions and Missionaries, Interdenominational Conferences, Deputational Visits." The boards, he pointed out, are so far away from the field of action that they know very little of the real work and of the conditions and needs of the missionaries, and the case was the same with the missionary in regard to the board, hence the great need of a better understanding between them.

Mr. Thompson spoke of the obstacles that confronted the missionary at the outset of the mission work, but a great change has taken place, he said, not only in the personnel of the controlling boards, but in the men and women sent out, the latter being better qualified and equipped; moreover, the churches from which their support is derived are alive to the great obstacles that confront the work, and are ready to assist in removing them.

The subject was further discussed in five-minute talks by Dr. C. C. Hall of the Presbyterian Board, Eugene Stock of the Church Missionary Society of London, Dr. W. R. Richards of Plainfield, N. J.; J. A. McDonald of Canada, who discussed the subject from a newspaper standpoint, and Mr. Walter B. Sloan, Secretary of the China Inland Mission Board.

PITTFALLS OF SELF-SUPPORT.

Too Early Adoption of System Deprecated by Some Speakers at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. S. M. Chester of Nashville, of the South Presbyterian Board, preached yesterday afternoon at the meeting in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, where the main subject discussed was that dealt with at Carnegie Hall in the morning—the question of the self-support of churches founded by missionaries in foreign lands. There was a general feeling in favor of self-support, and yet several delegates suggested that the supporters of missions go slow in this respect, for more than one reason.

The Rev. C. F. Reid of Seoul, Korea, said that the way the missionary work is carried on in Korea was worthy to be followed. The work there is of recent date, and is carried on on the basis of self-support. Whenever a number of natives were converted a congregation was organized, and they were at once taught to get up a contribution box. Koreans were told that before they prayed they ought to pay toward the support of their church, and the people have become accustomed to the system.

Duncan McLaren of the United Presbyterian Missionary Board of Scotland spoke of the success of the self-supporting scheme in Manchuria.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas W. Pearce of Hongkong of the London Missionary Society remarked that the system of self-supporting missions should not be carried on too far. He thought it advisable to support the evangelists who went into the streets and into the country to bring in converts, and when these are brought into the fold to organize the converts, and after sufficient training in Christian morality to let them support themselves.

The Rev. J. T. Headland of Pekin, China, told of the devotion and self-sacrifice of graduates from the missionary university there.

The Rev. L. J. Davies of China spoke on self-support in the Province of Shantung, where there was a school for boys. They were made to pay as much as possible, but it was necessary to have outward support.

G. A. King of the London Church Missionary Society told how the converts in Uganda, Africa, supported their own church and teachers.

The Rev. Dr. F. F. Ellinwood remarked that the success of the missionary work in Korea could not be compared with the work in Brahmin and Mohammedan countries, where the work of impressing the masses was much more difficult.

The Rev. Julius Soper of Tokio, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, said that there were several self-supporting churches in Japan, and there would be several more in a couple of years.

Arthur H. Ewing of the South American Missionary Society advised the conference to go slow on the subject of self-supporting churches. He said: "When I see bandy-legged children going about I know that their mothers have made them walk before their legs were strong enough. And so, if you go too fast with the system of self-supporting churches you will have bandy-legged Christians."

MISS LI BI CU'S PREDICAMENT.

Only Chinese Woman at Carnegie Hall Lost Her Friend in the Crowd.

Miss Li Bi Cu of Hingtua City, Province of Foo Chow, China, living in this country at the Falks Institute and an attendant at the conference, got separated from her friend, Miss Allen, a missionary, during the morning session.

Miss Li Bi Cu is a pretty Chinese woman of the upper class. She speaks perfect English, and has a very refined manner. She is not very well posted on metropolitan ways, however, and could not understand why everybody she asked did not seem to know "Miss Allen."

She had half an hour of worry, but her face did not show it. She smiled and smiled as she was repeatedly disappointed, and finally took a seat on the platform. She decided to wait for Miss Allen to find her. She reasoned that, with her picturesque costume and the fact that she was the only Chinese woman on the platform, she would be easier found than Miss Allen. Her surmise proved correct, and Miss Allen finally called for her.

"So many people, all in such a hurry," murmured Miss Li Bi Cu as she went with her companion.

An Appreciative Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank you for the care and space given to the Missionary Conference. Instead of attending when I could ill spare the time, I am taking the chance of getting a fair report in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and am now glad that I have done so.

W. J. MUTCH.

New Haven, Conn., April 26, 1900.

DINNER TO DELEGATES.

Methodists Entertained by the Methodist Social Union.

The Methodist Social Union of this city entertained the delegates of the Ecumenical Conference who are members of that denomination with a dinner and reception at the Hotel Savoy last night. There were present about 150 members of the union and invited guests.

Samuel Williams, President of the Social Union, presided. The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Bishop Hendrix of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The other speakers were the Rev. Dr. John F. Goucher, President of the Woman's College at Baltimore; the Rev. Dr. A. J. Brown, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee of the Ecumenical Conference; Miss Isabelle Thoburn of the Woman's College, Lucknow, India; Miss Lilavati Singh of the same college, and the Rev. W. T. A. Barbour.

DR. HADLEY AT VASSAR.

Delivers an Address on Political Education to the Students.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 27.—President Hadley of Yale gave the Founder's Day address at Vassar College this afternoon, on political education. He spoke of political education as the education which fits the student for taking his rightful share of responsibility in the body politic. This education, he said, is not mere study of sociology or political economy, but an education broad and deep enough to effect character, which is the only means of social progress or reforms.

To supply this education, said Dr. Hadley, the colleges must broaden the range of subjects taught and the methods of teaching.

WILL EXTEND ITS TOWERS.

Rock from Old Reservoir to be Used on Paulist Church.

With rock from the old reservoir at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue the towers of the Church of the Paulist Fathers, at Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, are to be made forty feet higher. The work will begin within a few weeks, and is expected to last through the Summer. About $10,000 will be the amount expended, and when completed the towers will rise nearly 170 feet from the ground. An appeal for subscriptions to defray the expenses of the undertaking has been issued by the fathers.

Stone from the old Croton viaduct over West One Hundred and Second, Third, and Fourth Streets was bought at auction to build the church, the cornerstone of which was laid in June, 1876. The building is 285 feet long, with an exterior breadth of 125 feet, the side walls having a thickness of 6½ feet, while the tower walls are thicker still. They were left unfinished at their present height, owing to a lack of funds. As the church stands now, it has reached a cost of about $500,000.

Other parts of the building are also only partly finished. The deficiencies will be remedied as money becomes available. The church is one of the largest in the country.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY MULCTED.

$10,000 Awarded to a Jersey City School Teacher for Injuries.

Miss Alice Ashhurst, Vice Principal of Public School No. 2, Jersey City, yesterday obtained a verdict for $10,000 in a damage suit for $50,000 against the Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company. Miss Ashhurst, while visiting her sister at Asbury Park, Dec. 30, 1898, attempted to board one of the company's trolley cars. The car was started suddenly, and she was thrown into a ditch. Her spine was so badly injured that she is still under medical treatment.

The defense asked for a non-suit on the plea that Miss Ashhurst would not have been injured had she not fallen into the ditch, and that therefore the authorities of Asbury Park and not the company were liable for any damage that resulted.

Teacher Dies After Long Service.

Miss Mildred Griffith, one of the oldest schoolteachers in active service in Richmond Borough, died yesterday morning of pneumonia at her home, on St. Paul's Avenue, Tompkinsville. At the time of her death she was Vice Principal of Public School No. 16, at New Brighton, and had served as a teacher continually for the past thirty-five years. She was sixty-six years old.

Tiffany & Co.

China and Glassware Department

In preparing for the end of their fiscal year Tiffany & Co. are closing out at nominal prices, several standard patterns of china and glassware, suitable for summer cottages.

UNION SQUARE
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ÆOLIAN RECITAL.

To-day, Saturday, April 28th, 3 P. M.

ADMISSION COMPLIMENTARY TO ALL.

Soloist:

MISS MARTHA MINER, Soprano.

The Æolian is a solo orchestra brought within the home and made accessible to every member of the family.

The rich field of orchestral music is open to every one who has an Æolian. Its presence in the home provides the pleasure of hearing any composition one's mood may call for at any time, with the added pleasure of producing the music one's self.

Symphonies, overtures, operas, or the latest popular songs may be summoned at will. Dance music is always available.

The expression is controlled by the player, giving to his rendition a musical personality. It is this human element which removes the Æolian from the ranks of mechanical instruments and makes it enjoyable to people of cultivated musical tastes.

The Æolian has commanded the attention of the great musical critics. Investigation of the instrument by these accepted authorities has resulted in their acknowledgment of its possibilities for artistic effects. They are enthusiastic regarding its achievements, but—more than this—they are appreciative of the pleasure and entertainment the Æolian affords.

A large number of the World's great musicians have purchased Æolians for their homes.

The Æolian has reached the point where it is a matter of interest to every individual wishing to keep in touch with acknowledged musical progress.

PROGRAM.

Suppe.....Jolly Robbers Overture
Aeolian Pipe Organ.
(a) Schubert.....Elegie
(b).....Au Printemps
Pianola.
Mattei.....Dear Heart
Miss Miner.
Terschack.....Allegro de Concert
Aeolian Orchestrelle.
(a) Mengewin.....Gnomentanz
(b) Heller.....Salterello
Pianola.
Beach.....Ecstacy
Miss Miner.

In the Summer home, away from musical advantages, the Æolian has proved a most needed acquisition and an invaluable ally to the hostess. It always knows how to play.

THE ÆOLIAN CO., 18 West 23d St.

MRS. C. R. RHOADES'S WILL.

Leaves $25,000 in Various Bequests and Residue to Her Children.

The will of Mrs. Cornelia R. Rhoades, mother of John Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. Mrs. Rhoades died March 17 last. The value of her estate is not mentioned in the petition accompanying the will.

Among the bequests are $10,000 to the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, $10,000 to St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church for endowment purposes, and $1,000 for mission work; New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, $1,000; House of Mercy, at Inwood, in charge of the Sisters of St. Mary, $1,000; Cathedral of St. John the Divine, $1,000.

All her household effects are given to her daughter, Johanna Henrietta H. Rhoades. The residue of the estate is to be equally divided among her three children, John Harsen, Lyman, and Johanna H. H. Rhoades.

MAYOR SEES YOUNG VISITORS.

Chatham Square Historical Club Welcomed by Mr. Van Wyck.

Twenty-five boys and two or three girls, members of the Chatham Square Historical Club, visited the City Hall yesterday, and after inspecting the Governor's Room and other display places in the building, called upon Mayor Van Wyck. The Mayor received the party in his main office, where the spokesman told him that the club was making a study of the points of historic interest in the city, and that its members wished to pay their respects to the city's Chief Magistrate.

"I am glad you take an interest in all historic spots of this great city," said the Mayor. "I'm glad you have seen me, and I hope you'll all be Mayors of New York some time."

The boys in the party beamed with joy when the Mayor expressed this wish, but the girls appeared to be somewhat dubious of the outlook for their preferment, though they said nothing to indicate it. The Mayor shook hands with his visitors and withdrew to his office, while the party devoted a few minutes to the inspection of the portraits of former Mayors which hang on the walls in the office.

LABOR UNION ENJOINED.

Prohibits Payments to Cigarmakers' Pickets—Involves Big Question.

A temporary injunction has been obtained against the International Cigarmakers' Union, restraining that organization from using funds in its possession to pay pickets and patrols in front of the cigar factory of S. Levy & Co., 423 and 425 East Sixty-third Street.

The injunction also restrains local Union No. 144 from paying money to those who are on a strike.

The application for the injunction was made to Justice Freedman by Einstein & Townsend, counsel for the cigar manufacturers. Argument on a permanent injunction will be heard on May 7.

The questions raised in this application for a permanent injunction will, it is said, interest all labor organizations having a fund with which to pay members out of work or in distress. If this injunction should be sustained, no relief could be given to men who have had a disagreement with their employers.

The strike at the cigar factory was begun on March 15. Since then the strikers have posted a line of pickets about the factory in an effort to persuade other cigarmakers from going to work there.

LEGAL NOTES.

PHYSICIAN AND PATIENT.—Patrick L. Kelley, when sued by Dr. Margaret E. Hennessy in the County Court of Oneida County to recover for her services in attending him professionally, interposed a counter-claim based on her negligent and unskillful treatment. The plaintiff is a physician residing and practicing in Utica, N. Y. The defendant supported the claim he made not only by his own evidence and that of his wife as to his symptoms and treatment during his entire illness, but also by the evidence of Drs. Kilbourn and Kinlock, two surgeons. They testified that they were called in, and told Dr. Hennessy that she had made a mistake in diagnosis, notwithstanding which she persisted in the same treatment, and that they subsequently operated for another disease, and that the patient then speedily recovered. Drs. Brown and Quin were then called by the plaintiff, they having, by defendant's consent, been called in consultation with her at different times. Their testimony as to interviews with the defendant and what they then learned was strenuously objected to by him as being privileged and inadmissible under Sections 834 and 836 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Justice Dunmore held that the patient must be deemed to have waived the protection afforded him by these sections, and that Dr. Hennessy was entitled to prove by these surgeons that they diagnosed the disease as she did, and that the patient did not disclose to them any of the symptoms for which the surgeons operated; also that one of these physicians discovered the disease for which the surgeons operated, and that the patient admitted to him that he had not given the female physician the information that he gave him, and that the patient stated his reasons for not telling her.

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SCHOOL BUILDING CONTRACT.—John Van Dolsen sought to recover $600 from the Board of Education, as the price of a retaining wall on the easterly side of Primary School No. 14, at 73 and 75 Oliver Street, in this city. The work was done under a written contract made with the Board of School Trustees of the Fourth Ward, which was admittedly "acting for and on behalf of and for the benefit of the Board of Education." The defense was that no appropriation was made for the work, as required by the charter. The plaintiff was nonsuited on the trial, and that decision was affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The Court of Appeals has now unanimously ordered a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Judge Landon, that a city department, after directing the performance of such work and authorizing a contract for it, could not, upon its completion, avoid payment on such ground, where it appeared that the failure to make an appropriation was due to the neglect of the department, it having had funds available for that purpose when the work was authorized, but not when it was completed. The court held that defenses by official boards resting upon their omission to do an act they had the power to do in order to perfect authority they assumed to exercise were not favored when invoked against innocent parties dealing with them in good faith.

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TOWN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE.—Jerry S. Bussey applied for and obtained a policy of insurance from the Rockland and Hardenburg Town Fire Insurance Company, a town co-operative insurance company, incorporated under Section 9 of the insurance law. When sued by the company for an assessment levied upon him for his pro rata share of the loss from two fires, of money borrowed by the company, and expenses, Bussey claimed the company had not been regularly incorporated. A Justice of the Peace in Sullivan County gave judgment for the defendant, but a reversal was directed by the County Court, and that decision has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Third Department. Justice Herrick, giving the opinion, held that the defendant could not under the circumstances question the regularity of the company's incorporation, where it appeared that he paid all the prior assessments levied upon him. The Court held that where such a corporation elected, as it might lawfully do, to levy assessments from time to time as losses occurred, it might include in an assessment moneys borrowed to make good a deficiency in a prior assessment arising from its failure to collect assessments from policy holders.

In Memory of Rabbi Wise.

A memorial service for the late Rabbi Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati will be held at Temple Emanu-El, beginning at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. The service will be under the auspices of the Jewish Ministers' Association of this city, and the public in general is invited to be present.

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LAYMEN'S VIEWS ON MISSION WORK

Big Meeting and Impressive Proceedings at Carnegie Hall.

TO AID WITH PRAYER AND PURSE

Colleges of America, It Is Declared, Will Double the Number of Missionaries in Five Years If Means Be Furnished.

The laymen's meeting at Carnegie Hall last night proved to be one of the most popular events of the whole Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, if the attendance is any criterion. The great audience assembled very early, and almost every seat was taken half an hour before the exercises commenced. One reason perhaps was that Ira D. Sankey conducted the music, and several hymns were sung before the opening of the meeting. The large organ was used, and there was a large chorus stationed in the upper gallery.

One of the most impressive events of the evening was the singing of the favorite hymn of the late Dwight L. Moody, "One day the silver cord will break." Mr. Sankey sang it as a solo, and first the whole house joined in the chorus, "And I shall see Him, face to face." At the next verse only the galleries sang, then only two galleries, and finally only the trained voices in the topmost gallery. It sounded like a distant sweet echo of the music that had gone before, and many eyes were moist as the last strain died away.

The addresses of the laymen were mostly of a cold, studied character, as if the speakers, trained orators though many of them were, did not feel quite competent to speak on religious topics before so great an assemblage, and held themselves in some measure in restraint.

There were many well-known people among the audience. Ex-President and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison occupied one of the boxes in the first tier. Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor of New York University, occupied a box with Mrs. Russell Sage and Miss Helen Gould. Another box was taken by John Wanamaker and party of Philadelphia; in another one sat E. P. Metcalf, Governor of Rhode Island. John S. Kennedy was also in the audience. Of the 400 Vice Presidents there were on the platform:

John D. Rockefeller, Russell Sage, William B. Hornblower, Charles E. Hughes, Edwin J. Gillies, W. Henry Grant, Henry H. Hall, Henry C. Conger, John Crosby Brown, Scott Foster, Seth Low, William G. Low, Col. John J. McCook, Alexander Maitland, Hugh O'Neill, William H. Parsons, Clinton L. Rossiter, William J. Schieffelin, Charles A. Schieren, Fred S. Schenck, W. C. Schermerhorn, F. L. Slade, William A. Smith, James Stillman, Samuel Thorne, Spencer Trask, William A. Butler, Yonkers. S. B. Capen, Boston. John T. Dale, Converse, Philadelphia. E. A. K. Hackett, Fort Wayne, Ind. S. F. Harlison, Pittsburg. W. J. Northen, Atlanta, Ga. H. H. Procter, Boston. L. H. Severance, Cleveland, Ohio. Alden Speare, Boston, and others.

President Charles B. Angell of the University of Michigan presided, and addresses were made by President Samuel B. Capen of the American Board, Judge David Graham Barklay of Belfast, but formerly stationed in the Punjaub, India; Gov. Northen of Georgia, ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. George Scholl of Baltimore, who was asked by Mr. Schieren to forego the dignity of the cloth for this one occasion and appear as a layman, since others who had been called upon had failed to respond, and he wished to hear from him because of his long experience as a worker in the African field.

ADDRESS BY SETH LOW.

President Seth Low stepped to the front as soon as the preliminary singing had subsided and introduced President Angell in the following terms:

"Only a matter of living interest can draw people together in great numbers day after day, and night after night. The Christian religion gives few more impressive evidences of its power than is given by the multitudes that flock to its houses of worship, Sunday by Sunday, out of every people and tribe and nation. The great audiences that have attended all of the sessions of this missionary conference have a value of this sort. They reveal in the most impressive way the power of Christian missions to awaken the interest and to stir the heart of Christian people, at this very hour.

"These audiences show that this interest does not run along denominational lines. The cause that brings us all here is the cause of our common Master; and every one must learn from such meetings as these that no brotherhood less wide than the brotherhood of man can satisfy the heart of the disciple, any more than it can satisfy the great heart of the Master.

"It is not a far cry from a conference like this to a common front in the mission field. Still less is it a far cry from united activity in missionary work to a common front everywhere against the forces of evil. God grant that this Conference may be both the prophecy and the forerunner of increasing unity of spirit and of action on the part of all who call themselves Christians.

"Most of the meetings of this Conference so far held have been addressed by clergymen and by men and women who have some claim to be called experts in matters relating to missions. The meeting to-night is called a layman's meeting. The object of it, I suppose, is to permit laymen, as such, to testify to their interest in the missionary work of the churches. It is my very great pleasure to propose as Chairman of the meeting President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan." [Applause.]

Dr Angell said: "I am sure that we all consider it an auspicious omen that this meeting has been opened by that distinguished layman, President of the great university in this city which has furnished so many laymen and clergymen to the Church of Christ. I am sure that this conference, if it had the power of suffrage granted to it by the City of New York, would place upon him even greater responsibility in the good work which he is so able to carry on.

TO SPEAK FOR RANK AND FILE.

"You have been listening all these days to the leaders and commanders of the army of the Lord. To-night you are invited here to hear from the representatives of the rank and file. It is desired that you should be assured, especially you who come from faraway fields of labor, that in all your trials and in all your toils you have the support and the sympathy and the prayer of the great army of Christ's disciples through all the nations that are represented in this great assembly.

"It has been my good fortune to have visited at least three of the lands in which the work of the foreign missions is carried on, and I am sure that I fairly represent the laymen who are here and who are at home and represented by their neighbors here, when I say that it is our burning desire to strengthen you who are upon the field by every assurance of our help.

"I sometimes think that those of us who have never been upon the foreign field do not understand what the real trials of the foreign missionaries are. I think it is true that the real trials are not those that we suppose to be so, and that trials of which we know little are the real trials of the missionaries themselves.

"I have had the good fortune to be in the homes of Princes, in the palaces of the rich in many lands, and I am stating the simple truth when I say that I have never been anywhere in the world in homes which impressed me so with the happiness of the dwellers as in the humble homes of our hard-working missionaries on the foreign field.

"We have been thinking that the long journey from home or the hard and discouraging conditions of toil is the great trial, but these the missionary goes from home fully determined to confront, and rarely finds them so serious a matter.

THREE GREAT TRIALS.

"But there are three great trials which I venture to name which, I think, we ought to remember as friends of all the missionaries on the foreign field:

"First is that sad day which comes upon the father and mother when they must send their children home for education, when they so need the companionship of father and mother, and father and mother more need, perhaps, the companionship of their children. We can do something for this sorrow by caring in all ways for the comfort and health of their children at home.

"The second trial is that great trial to the soul—to the moral and spiritual nature which comes at last after months of solitude in a non-Christian community. The terrible weight of non-Christian thought and custom and habit weighs upon the soul, and seems to stifle spiritual life and hope itself. It is to the spiritual and moral life just what imprisonment in a narrow cell is to the man who is robbed of the vital element of oxygen, and more than one missionary has found his reason tottering under this great trial. The only relief we can give them is by our prayers.

"The third and last great trial which I shall name is that which comes upon the missionary when, as he finds hope of a harvest in sight, he is stunned by the sad tidings from home that there must be fatal curtailment in his work, and that all this promise must be blasted because the churches at home are not ready to support him in this great and Godlike work.

"There is no trial like this to the human soul. It is we laymen who have the purse to furnish comfort and cheer to our workmen who have gone to the front.

"If the laymen of this country will furnish the means, the colleges of America will double the number of missionaries on the foreign field in five years. [Applause.]

"Every one of us college Presidents know noble young men and women whose hearts are with an intensity of desire to enlist in this blessed work. These are the words I wish to leave with this audience to-night in introducing the gentlemen who are to follow me, and who represent the laity of our churches."

WHAT MISSIONS HAVE DONE.

President Samuel B. Capen of the American Board said:

"It is too late in the century to ask the question whether or not foreign missions pay, but it is always in order to ask how much they pay.

He then contrasted the present condition of the work with what it was a hundred years ago, when, he said, Yale College was a hotbed of infidelity and Princeton had but one Christian student. In Hawaii eighty years ago, he said, the missionaries found the natives eating raw fish with the dogs, and then eating the dogs. Last year, with a proportion of church members, as compared to this country, of 1 to 120, their gifts were as 1 to 8, and forty years ago they were themselves already sending out missionaries on their own account to neighboring islands.

He reviewed foreign missionary work during the century, giving many instances of heroism by both women and men, and said that it was not true that commerce followed the flag, but it followed the missionary.

"This," he went on, "is not the highest sort of an argument, but when men are going around sneering and saying there is no good in foreign missions, it is well to have a few facts like this to throw at them."

He compared the state of the work at present to the building of a modern skyscraper. The foundation is built by workers almost unseen, and then the work on the superstructure will go on with a rush.

He predicted a great coming contest between the Anglo-Saxon and Slav races. "Russia," he said, "is crowding us in every direction, and it is our opportunity to put in a missionary wherever he will impinge upon Russia.

He recommended committees in every church to forward the work of collections, and said: "Many people pay their missionary obligations with the ecclesiastical nickel.

"Little drops of water,
Little copper cents,
Make a mighty ocean,
And benevolence."

he remarked, and added that there were some pastors who refused to agitate the question of missionary collections lest it interfere with their own living.

Judge Barklay followed, telling of many interesting features of mission work he had witnessed during his service in India.

RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Gov. Northen of Georgia, who is President of the Southern Baptist Convention, was the next speaker:

"The result of this great conference," he said, "will never be known to men until the books are opened in the presence of God. They are broad and far reaching, and under the superintending care and direction of God himself, and destined to effect the salvation of men. I earnestly pray, to the very ends of the earth."

"It is a Congress of Nations assembled to proclaim the living God throughout all the earth as the one thing under heaven that shall be the solution of all the problems that trouble Governments or vex men.

"When I looked upon the inspiring scene upon this platform last evening I thought there was nothing for the layman to do—the ministers, Bishops, missionaries, and women had done it all.

"Mrs. Montgomery said: 'The ministers have gone forth and sown the seed, missionaries have come along and plowed it under, and now it is left for the woman to harrow it in.' The layman has nothing else to do, thank God, but harrow it in. Dr. Angell has told us that if the laymen will furnish the money the colleges will furnish the men and women."

AS BUSINESS MEN VIEW IT.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn said:

"This is the practical question of the business man whose money you want, 'What is my money doing out there!' Now, if you can impress a business man that his money is doing a work, the average business man and Christian worker will open his pockets and give toward it. Unfortunately, I am not conversant with the practical work in foreign mission fields.

"There are laymen who are, but I could not get them here, but there is here this evening Dr. Scholl, who will speak to you of the practical work of the Muhlenburg mission in South Africa, which has for nearly forty years done work in the mission line.

"Dr. School told numerous instances of thrift and enterprice shown by his African converts, and said the boys of the mission industrial school had built a little side-wheel steamer with their own hands, which he believes to be the first steamboat built on the west coast of Africa, and which is still running on the St. Paul's River. He closed with this special instance:

"Fifteen years ago a little native boy came out of the jungle by the St. Paul's River, naked as the day he was born, dirty, and ignorant. He was taken in charge by the missionaries, cleaned, clothed, put into the Sunday school. Later he became a Sunday school teacher, then a Sunday school Superintendent, and then a deacon in our Church, as he still is. He married, took his wife back into the jungle, and now has a family and a fine coffee plantation. Only a little while ago we got a request from him to get him some steam machinery for use in clearing his crops."

John H. Converse of Philadelphia, who followed, said:

"In the great conflicts to which Gov. Northen has referred," said Mr. Converse, "between the Lord Jesus Christ on the one side and the devil on the other, we acknowledge that the heroic men and women we have listened to this week are, if you will pardon the slight inaccuracy, 'the men behind the guns.' But laymen have a privilege and duty as wel. They may at least bring up the ammunition.

"In regard to missions, the attitude and obligation of the business man is clear and unquestioned. If a Christian, his primary duty is included in the word missions. But also, speaking from a lower standpoint, he should recognize the obligation to make his business contributory to missions. Missions prepare the way for the telephone, the telegraph, and the electric light. They open the door which the merchant and manufacturer is only too glad to enter."

Dr. Angell told the audience to remember that a great church which was not a missionary church was on its way to its death. The doxology was sung by the audience and the meeting ended with the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Jacob Chamberlain, the veteran Indian missionary.

NATIVES MUST BE INTERESTED.

Discussion on the Question of Self-Support Continued at the Central Presbyterian Church.

At the Central Presbyterian Church last evening discussion of the question of "Self-support by Mission Churches" was continued.

Dr. W. R. Smith presided. Dr. A. R. Arlson, a medical missionary from Korea, was the first speaker.

Dr. Arison said it appears now in this day that money is the factor that determines the success or failure of mission work. Many of the natives become members of the church, and then ministers, for the simple reason that they see $5 or $10 at the other end of the string. Naturally the natives look with distrust upon such converts, and have little faith in their sincerity. The only way to remedy this evil is to make the churches self-supporting, and when this takes place they will then recognize the sincerity of the mission work. The use or abuse of the money which is being sent into mission fields is the factor that will determine whether or not God's Kingdom will succeed.

The Rev. Dr. Stavenger Borchgrevink, a Norwegian missionary laboring in Madagascar, who spoke next, asked the indulgence of the audience owing to his imperfect command of the English language. His paper was a history of the mission work in Madagascar, but, he said, that owing to the great poverty of the natives the question of self support was a very serious one. The great rivalry existing between the Protestant and Catholic Churches made the task very difficult, for the natives had never contributed anything to religion, and to insist upon their doing so would be to drive them into Romanism.

The Rev. Hubert W. Brown, a missionary in the Mexican service, gave an encouraging report of the Mexican Church. "The work in Mexico has begun," he said, "and we see reasons why, in a few years, all of our Mexican churches will be self-supporting."

Dr. William Ashmore of China was an enthusiastic advocate of native support in all branches of mission work. Let the natives know that the churches and schools are their own, he said, and they will find a way in which to keep them alive.

The Rev. John Morton of Trinidad and the Rev. George Chalfant of Pittsburg followed in five-minute talks, after which the session closed.

BROOKLYN AUXILIARY MEETING.

Six Churches in Williamsburg Section Unite to Listen to Missionaries.

Six Williamsburg churches united last night in a meeting in connection with the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions in the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, at Hooper Street and Lee Avenue. It was a special meeting for the purpose of giving people who were unable to attend the sessions in Manhattan an opportunity of learning something of the work. The church was packed to the doors.

The Rev. Dr. Charles C. Cregan presided, and there were addresses by the Rev. Dr. James L. Barton of Boston, a former missionary in Turkey; the Rev. Dr. Joseph King of Australia, and Miss Pauline Root, M. D., of Indiana. They all referred to the work that is being done at the conference, and told of some of the great missionary work being done in various parts of the world.

DELEGATES TO PREACH.

Churches at Which Participants in the Ecumenical Conference Will Be Heard To-morrow.

Delegates to the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions will preach at various churches to-morrow. The list of churches and preachers follows:

Grace Episcopal—The Rev. Alan Ewbank, London, morning; Eugene Stock and Dr. Harford-Battersby, evening.

St. George's—Eugene Stock, morning.

St. James's—Canon Edmonds, morning.

St. Michael's—The Rev. C. T. Wilson, Palestine, morning; the Rev. Alan Ewbank, afternoon; Mr. G. A. King, evening.

Calvary—The Rev. Alan Ewbank, evening.

St. Margaret's—The Rev. O. R. Bourne, Georgia, evening.

Tremont Baptist—The Rev. C. D. Morris, Korea, morning.

First Union Presbyterian—The Rev. Thomas Craven, India, morning.

Alexander Avenue Baptist—The Rev. M. Jameson, Missionary Union, morning.

Willis Avenue Methodist, Bronx—The Rev. A. D. Woodworth, Japan, morning; Miss M. C. Davis, India, evening.

Fifteenth Street Baptist, Brooklyn—The Rev. S. W. Hamblin, Japan, morning.

Lafayette Avenue, Presbyterian, Brooklyn—The Rev. Dr. George Chalfont, Pittsburg, morning; the Rev. D. W. Torrence, Palestine, evening.

Bedford Presbyterian, Brooklyn—Señor F. de P. Castells, Central America, evening.

Second Presbyterian, Brooklyn—Señor F. de P. Castells, Central America, morning.

Embury Methodist, Brooklyn—The Rev. H. T. Chapman, Leeds, England, morning; the Rev. H. H. Coates, Japan, evening.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for May 6, 1900.

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SUBJECT—Jesus Warning and Inviting. Matt. xi., 20-30.

GOLDEN TEXT—Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.—Matt. xi., 28.

The testimony of witnesses in a court of justice may be very clear, the evidences uncontradicted, the arguments of the counsel conclusive, and the charge of the Judge emphatic, and yet the verdict of the jury may be directly contrary to the testimony, the evidences, the arguments, and the charge. Such a result has been seen in every land times without number. So it has in the higher moral and spiritual court of the individual mind and conscience. The testimony of saintly lives, the evidences of God's presence, power, and love, the arguments and entreaties of truest friends, have often had no power whatever to control the decisions of the will, and cause it to guide the steps into the way of righteousness and truth.

This relation of the verdict to the evidences is the relation of this lesson to that of last week. It involves the responsibility of a personal decision in matters relating to the Lord Jesus Christ. Last week the evidences were brought before us; now it is the verdict. The evidences proved that Jesus of Nazareth was God. The verdict declared that He was an imposter.

Three important considerations are presented to us in this lesson as growing out of this verdict.

1. The upbraiding by Jesus. Matthew, xi., 20-24; Luke, x., 13-16. 2. The thanksgiving of Jesus. Matthew, xi., 25-27; Luke, x., 21-24. 3. The invitation to Jesus. Matthew, xi., 28-30.

St. Matthew records all of these in immediate connection with the interview between the messengers of John the Baptist and Jesus, as if they grew, naturally and logically, out of the facts presented in that interview. St. Luke, however, makes no mention of them whatever in that connection. He speaks of "the upbraiding" in connection with the instructions given by Jesus to "the seventy." In that connection it was the sad contemplation of how He and they would be received. "The thanksgiving" he records as following the return of "the seventy." In that connection it was the glad rejoicing that their message had been received by some. "The invitation," however, St. Luke omits altogether.

As there was an interval of probably about a year between the coming of John's disciples to Jesus and the sending out of "the seventy," it has been supposed by some that Jesus spoke in almost exactly the same words on two far separated occasions. Others have supposed that the true occasion when they were spoken is given by St. Matthew, but that St. Luke adopted them, simply because they were appropriate to the incident which he records, and of which St. Matthew makes no mention. There is no way, however, of determining with any certainty which hypothesis is correct. The unity of thought in the words of our Lord, as given by St. Matthew, is, however, of more importance than the time or circumstances when they were uttered.

THE UPBRAIDING.

The upbraiding—or condemnation—of the cities of Galilee was because of the verdict rendered by the people in the face of the evidences presented to them. "The mighty works" which Jesus wrought in their midst, were of the same kind as those to which He referred when He told the messengers of John to go and tell him what they had seen and heard. They said clearly and distinctly that He was in truth the One who "should come" according to the Scriptures. He was manifested to take away sin, but there could be no remission of sins without an atonement on the one hand, or without repentance on the other. The atonement He was then working out in His life and would consummate by His death. The repentance was required of them.

So when John the Baptist began his ministry he cried, "Repent ye, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." (Matt., iii., 2.) When Jesus began His, His message was precisely the same. (Matt., iv., 17.) John called men to "repent," because of the wrath of God against sin. Jesus called them to "repent," because of the grace of God toward the sinner. But while "they were all amazed" at what He did, "and wondered at the gracious words which proceeded out of His mouth." (Luke, iv., 22, 36,) "they repented not." (v., 20.)

Thus neither the miracles nor the teaching of even Jesus Himself had any power of themselves to convince or convert. They were incontestible evidences for Him, but the unrenewed will always gave its verdict against Him. Men persuaded themselves that the evidences were not strong enough, and so they constantly required "a sign," (John, vi., 30,) as the Greeks afterward sought "after wisdom," (First Cor., i., 22)—something that would overwhelm and awe, or something that would satisfy the intellect. So it has been ever since. So it probably ever will be as long as time shall last, and even the lost will probably reason in the same way. For when Dives lifted "up his eyes, being in torments," he said, "Nay, Father Abraham, but if one went unto them from the dead, they will repent!" But Abraham said, "If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead." (Luke, xvi., 22-31.) They had this evidence even then in their midst, but they did not believe it. So it is to-day. It is not more evidence that men need, but, by the enlightening of the Holy Ghost, an honest obedience to the evidences they already have.

Moreover, it must be noticed that these people of Galilee were not condemned because of their extreme wickedness and unworthiness as men judge. Secular history declares that the cities were populous and the people industrious. The ruins found where the most prominent are supposed to have stood show that the citizens were wealthy, intelligent, and refined. Religiously—as a body—they were earnest and devout, walking in the fear of God. They are not compared with "Tyre and Sidon," as worse than they, but as far better. They were condemned because of their rejection of light, and not because of their corruption in morals. If Tyre and Sidon—Sodom and Gomorrah—the types of the most corrupt heathenism and licentiousness, had had anything like such evidences of God's presence, power, and love as were given to Chorazin, Bethsaida, and Capernaum, and as are given to us, "they would have repented in sackcloth and ashes." (v. 21.)

In the Gospel narratives, however, Chorazin and Bethsaida receive but very little attention. Whatever "mighty works" were done in them must be included in the "many other things" of which St. John says: "If they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written." (John, xxi., 25.) But Capernaum—Jesus's "own city." Matthew, ix., 1,) the one place where He was "at home," Mark, ii., 1, Revised Version margin)—was indeed "exalted unto heaven" by its privileges. Of fifty-one incidents of all kinds, recorded by the evangelists as occurring during the ministry of more than a year in Galilee, thirty are specifically mentioned as having occurred in or near that city. And out of twenty-five specially reported miracles, fifteen were wrought within its walls, or within a few miles of them—so near that every one must have known all about them. Besides this, all of the great sermons which Jesus preached, and of which any comparatively full account is given to us, "The Sermon on the Mount," (Matthew, v.,) "The Sermon of Parables by the Sea," (Matthew, xiii.,) and "The Sermon on the Bread Which Came Down from Heaven," (John, vi.,) were all preached in or near that city. And yet in the face of such teaching, and such "mighty works," the people of Capernaum—as a body—neither repented of their sins nor believed in Him as their Saviour. They were condemned simply because they had resisted the light and opportunities given to them. They are the types of a great multitude in every age. (John, iii., 19.)

The "woe" pronounced against these cities, however, was not to be felt immediately. Neither their business prosperity, nor their social enjoyments, nor the gratifying of personal tastes and pleasures would be affected by this condemnation. But it would be "more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon at the judgment than for them." (v. 22.) That was in the future. It might be near or distant. But whenever it should be set, and they should be arraigned before the Judge of all the earth, then their doom would be far worse than that of those who were more corrupt, but whose light had been less. This doom Jesus saw clearly and declared solemnly. The whole tone, however, of this upbraiding—or foretelling of the condemnation of the impenitent—is as tender and sad as the mourning of David over Absalom, (Second Samuel, xviii., 33,) or the weeping of Jesus over Jerusalem. (Luke, xix., 14-44.)

THE THANKSGIVING.

To the superficial reader it seems very strange that Jesus should now turn—according to St. Matthew—from pronouncing "woe" to the impenitent to say, "I thank Thee, O Father, Lord of Heaven and earth, because Thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes." (v. 25.) For why should Jesus give thanks that any were subject to condemnation by a God of love, and especially because these things were hidden from them?

In answerin this question it is not enough to simply recognize the sovereignty of God, and to say with the apostle, "Hath not the potter power over the clay, of the same lump to make one vessel unto honor, and another unto dishonor?" (Romans, ix., 21.) But it must be remembered that the condemnation spoken of is the just penalty of violated law, the righteous law of God, (Isaiah, xxiv., 5, 6,) and that even for the condemned God has in infinite mercy provided a way of escape. That way is indeed hidden from those who are "wise in their own eyes, and prudent in their own sight." (Isaiah, v., 21.) The hiding of it, however, is not the arbitrary act of God, but the voluntary act of the sinner. For when God created man, He created him "in His own image." (Gen., i., 27.) He must, therefore, be as free to obey or disobey, as God is to command or punish. This freedom the judgment of God fully recognizes, and Jesus, who could say, "I and My Father are One," (John, x., 30,) could, therefore, say with thanksgiving, "Even so, Father; for so it seemed good in Thy sight." (v. 26.)

If the sinner, therefore, will not open his eyes, he must remain in darkness. Even in human law the penalty is hidden from the mind of the willful transgressor when he goes on in his wickedness utterly regardless of the consequences. But every true man who loves his country, however much he may pity the ignorance and sorrows of the guilty, always rejoices and gives thanks for the faithful execution of the law, even if that enfocement has been hidden for the time from the mind of the sufferer and clear only to the law-abiding.

So Jesus of Nazareth—only in an infinitely higher degree—could give thanks that the law of God could not be overturned even by the mercy of God. But it was not because anything concerning it was hidden, but because all things were fully revealed to those who were "babes"—not babes in age or strength or intellect, but in docility and teachableness, such as the paralytic, the Roman centurion, and Levi, the publican. The thanksgiving was for the gracious revelation, and not for mysterious hiding.

And the graciousness of all this is greatly magnified when we consider that He was at that very time in the world for the express purpose of redeeming "them that were under the law" (Gal., iv., 5) and of revealing it to men. In His daily life He was fulfilling all of the demands of that law for perfect obedience, and by His death He would fully meet all of its demands for penalty due to disobedience. And so, because He was perfectly conscious that the consummation of the law was thus resting upon Himself, He could and did lift up His heart and voice in thanksgiving. For to the thanksgiving He added: "All things are delivered unto Me of My Father, and no man knoweth the Son, but the Father; neither knoweth any man the Father, save the Son, and he to whomsoever the Son will reveal Him." (v. 27.) Then to all this He added His gracious invitation to all men to come unto Him.

THE INVITATION.

It says simply "Come." It is thus without condition, preparation, or limitation. Being the invitation of God, it is full of grace. Being addressed to sinners, it demands obediance. But coming, always necessitates a leaving. For one cannot come to any place or person without leaving some other place or person. And one will not come unless he feels in some measure dissatisfied with the one and attracted to the other. It must be a voluntary act. So the sinner cannot come to God unless, of his own free will, he leaves his old affections, his old plans, his old hopes, his old life. This is repentance. And he will not come, unless he goes in Jesus Christ and His service something far better than anything that sin can give. This is faith. Thus coming spiritually is conversion, involving repentance and faith. It is an act of the will enlightened by the Holy Ghost. But this act in itself has no power to save the sinner any more than the movement of the helm of a ship has power to propel it through the water. It simply puts the ship in such a relation to the winds of heaven that they can act upon it and bring it to the desired haven.

Now this invitation is addressed to two classes of persons—they "that labor" and they that "are heavy laden." But neither the labor nor the burden refer to the physical conditions of time, and of the body and mind. They refer to spiritual conditions—to man's efforts to right himself with God. On the one hand, he labors to do this by all kinds of human devices; on the other hand, he is weighed down by the heavy weight of sin. The labor of the one after righteousness has no end and never satisfies even himself—and the burden of the other he can never make light.

But men in both of these conditions are invited in the tones of entreaty to forsake their way and their thoughts, (Isaiah, lv., 7,) and to come into closest fellowship with Jesus Christ. He "is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth," (Romans, x., 4,) and He has borne the burden and penalty of sin. His promise to all who accept His invitation is "I will give you rest." Then yoked with Him, the believer grows into His likeness, fulfills His service, and joys in His salvation. "Being justified by faith," he has "peace with God." (Romans, v., 1.) For him "there is no condemnation" now by God, and hereafter there shall be no separation from God. (Romans, viii., 1, 39.)

QUESTIONS OF THE LESSON.

What is the relation of this lesson to that of last week, and what is said of it?

What important considerations grew out of the people's verdict, and what is said of the connection in which they are recorded?

Why did Jesus upbraid—or condemn—the cities of Galilee, and what is said of the evidences presented to them?

Why did Jesus and John both preach repentance?

Why was the verdict of the people so contrary to the evidences before them, and what is said of it?

What was the condition of these cities as men judge, and how did they compare with Tyre and Sidon?

What is said of Chorazin and Bethsaida, and how was Capernaum especially favored?

What is said of the woe pronounced against these cities, and of the tone in which it was declared?

What did Jesus say after upbraiding the cities, and what is said of it?

What must be remembered besides the sovereignty of God, and why is God's way hidden from the sinner?

How is this illustrated in the action of human laws?

How is the graciousness of all this magnified?

How does the invitation—"Come"—include "repentance" and "faith"?

To whom is this invitation addressed, and what is said of them?

To whom are they invited to come, and what is His promise?

THIRD AVENUE MEN COMPLAIN.

Change in Time Schedule Said to Have Lowered Their Wages.

The conductors and motormen employed on the Third Avenue Railroad are not satisfied with the new time table that has been introduced on the road by the officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, as they believe that it has resulted in a general reduction of wages to the extent of 10 per cent.

Formerly the Third Avenue motormen were paid $2.50 a day and conductors $2.25, except the trippers, who were paid 50 cents a trip.

Under the new arrangement new conductors will be paid $2 a day for the first year, $2.15 the second year, and $2.25 the third year and thereafter. Motormen will receive $2 a day the first year and $2.25 the second year and thereafter. General Manager Rounds said yesterday:

"There is really no reduction in wages considering the number of hours that the men work. When the road was a cable road the men worked about thirteen hours a day, in which they made five trips. On the introduction of the trolley system the men were asked to make six trips a day, as the cars traveled faster. Several of them objected to be relieved of ten extra work, and I put them on five trips, which took only ten hours, at $2.25. Now, if a man wants to make an extra trip he will get 45 cents for it."

The Third Avenue Railroad Employes' Mutual Relief Association held a meeting last evening at the hotel at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street to neutralize the action of another meeting that had been held on April 12, in which the association had been declared dissolved and a committee appointed to distribute the funds among the members. General Manager Rounds, who, under the association's constitution, became its President when he went to the Tird Avenue line, told the men they would not be pressed to consolidate with the Metropolitan employes' association, and could have their own organiza tion as long as they wanted it.

TO RESTORE TUBULAR SYSTEM.

Merchants to Head a Protest Against Congress's Postal Action.

The Merchants' Association yesterday sent a request to Chairman Wolcott of the Senate Committee on Post Roads for a hearing upon the Post Office Appropriation bill, in order to urge the restoration of the item for the maintenance of the postal tubular system, cut from the bill by the House of Representatives.

If the request is granted, the association will invite the co-operation of the various commercial and trade organizations of New York. It has written to each member of the Senate committee and to the New York Senators, asking them to aid in restoring the item. It alleges that in its present form the bill will cause incalculable harm to the commerce of this country.

Postmaster Van Cott said last evening that he had not received any notification to the effect that the Tubular Dispatch Company would discontinue at once the pneumatic tube service for transporting mail from the lower part of the city to the up-town stations. He said that unless something was done, the Post Office would have to send its mail to the up-town stations by the Third Avenue Railway, as formerly.

Brooklyn Handles Manhattan Mail.

The Brooklyn Post Office, for the first time in its history, is handling mail matter properly belonging to Manhattan. Two big Manhattan firms, the Siegel, Cooper Company and James Coward, have sent to the Brooklyn Post Office for distribution about half a million pieces of mail matter which would ordinarily pass through the Manhattan Post Office. This mail is not for Brooklyn and Long Island alone, but includes a large out-of-town and Manhattan constituency. The object in sending this mail to Brooklyn, it is said, is to avoid delay in the Manhattan office, which is overcrowded.

New Twelve-Story Bachelor Hotel.

A twelve-story bachelor apartment house is to be erected at 155 to 159 West Thirty-sixth Street by the Curtis estate and R. F. Shropshire. The plans were filed yesterday at the Building Department by Architect F. R. Comstock. The first three stories will have an exterior of granite and marbie, the upper part of the building being of brick and terra cotta. According to the design, the entrance will be very elaborate, with double rows of polished granite pillars. The cost of the structure is estimated at $300,000.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, founder of the China Inland Mission. Admission by card until 4:30.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH Avenue and 20th Street, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor.—Rev. Pitt Dillingham will preach at 11 A. M.; subject: "Life and Education in the Black Belt of Alabama." The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 68th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. The eighth sermon in the series on "Christianity in Evolution"; topic, "The New State." Rev. R. M. W. Black preaches at 8 P. M.

AT FRANKLIN ST. CHURCH, NEAR HUDson.—Rev. Stephen Merritt preaches at 11. Rev. Jno. Godson at 8.

AT JAYNE ST. CHURCH, EAST OF 8TH Av., near Greenwich Av.—Rev. Thos. S. Bond preaches at 11 and 8. Bright Gospel services at 4. J. G. Hallimond and male quartette.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject: "The Ethics of Trade." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT PERRY ST. CHURCH, BETWEEN GREENwich and Washington Sts.—Rev. J. C. Coddington will preach at 11 and 8.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Rev. C. H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

AT THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation, 7 East 15th St., special service Sunday afternoon, April 29, at 3 o'clock; woman delegates from Burmah, India, China, Japan, and Spain will speak. All women cordially invited.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, Broadway and 68th St.—Rev. Dr. C. I. Scofield of Northfield, Mass., will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Unconscious Spiritual Life." Evenings at 8, "Jesus Christ's Philisophy of Prayer."

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 31st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. James M. Pullman preaches, 11 A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DAILY BULLETIN.

ECUMENICAL MISSIONARY CONFERENCE,

NEW YORK, APRIL 21—MAY 1, 1900.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28TH.

9:30 A. M.—Carnegie Hall.

Devotional Service. Leader: H. C. Mable, D. D., American Baptist Missionary Union.

10 A. M.

Students and Other Young People.

John R. Mott, Chairman.

"The Achievements, Present Position, and Significance of Missionary Movements Among Students Throughout the World," Prof. J. Ross Stevenson, Vice Chairman Executive Committee, Student Volunteer Movement, U. S. A.; H. C. Duncan, M. A., Chairman of the Student Volunteer Missionary Union, Great Britain.

"The Young Men of the Future Ministry, How Fire Them with the Missionary Passion and Make Them Leaders of Missionary Churches," Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D. Discussion.

Central Presbyterian Church, 57th Street, West of Seventh Avenue.

Devotional Service. Leader: Rev. J. H. Laughlin.

Non-Christian Religions.

"The Right Attitude of Christianity Toward the Non-Christian Faiths," Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., LL. D. "The Religious Condition of India, as Seen from the Missionary Standpoint," Rev. W. S. Sutherland, M. A. "The Ethical and Philosophical Systems of China and Japan," Rev. George William Knox, D. D. "Mohammedanism and Christian Missions," Rev. C. T. Wilson.

2 P. M.—Carnegie Hall.

Students and Other Young People.

"Organized Movements Among the Young People of the Church, Their Extent and Missionary Possibilities," Rev. H. L. Whitman, A. M., D. D.; "How to Foster and Utilize Among the Vast Army of Young Men and Women in the Various Young People's Movements a Missionary Spirit Adequate to the Opportunities of their Generation," S. Earl Taylor, D. Brewer Eddy, A. B. Discussion.

Central Presbyterian Church.

"Apologetic Problems in Missions," Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., LL.D., Princeton, N. J.; Rev. George Robson, D. D., Perth, United Presbyterian Church of Scotland. Discussion.

8 P. M.—Carnegie Hall.

Students and Other Young People.

"The Solemn Responsibility of the Church in the Light of the Working of God's Spirit Among the Students and Other Young People," Rev. W. F. McDowell, D. D.; "The Peculiar Obligation and Opportunity for This Generation to Obey the Command to Preach the Gospel to Every Creature," Eugene Stock, London, Eng., Editorial Secretary Church Missionary Society; John R. Mott, General Secretary, World's Student Christian Federation.

Central Presbyterian Church.

Students and Other Young People.

Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., presiding.

There will be short talks by D. Brewer Eddy, A. B.; F. M. Gilbert, H. C. Duncan, M. A., and an address by ex-Chancellor F. W. McDowell, D. D.

SPECIAL SUNDAY SERVICES.

**3:45 P. M.—Carnegie

OTTAWA'S GREAT DISASTER

Seven Persons Dead and Property Loss May Be $17,000,000.

HULL A DESERT OF ASHES

Hundreds of Homeless Persons Wandered About Ottawa All Night Seeking Relief.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 27.—From a conflagration that will go down in history as one of the greatest that has ever visited the cities of the American Continent, the stricken inhabitants of Ottawa, and the now almost extinct City of Hull, are slowly coming to a realizing sense to-night from the magnitude from their calamity and the horrors through which they have passed.

While from over the ocean the mother country sends her condolence and the cities of the Province and Dominion join with those of the United States in expressions of sorrow and a generously expressed desire to aid the suffering and afflicted, the people of the stricken cities are to-night recounting with each other the experiences of the past two days while the great task of formulating the financial loss is progressing in the slow and tedious manner that the ponderous proportions of the undertaking entail.

It is established almost beyond peradventure that the loss of life will not exceed seven. The closest that it is possible to estimate the property loss to-night is to place it between $15,000,000 and $17,000,000. At least 3,000 persons are homeless. The amount of lumber burned is very closely estimated at 200,000,000 feet.

The list of dead now stands as follows:

COOK, Miss MINNIE, aged forty years; cremated in her own house.

PUMPLE, JOHN, car repairer; suffocated in Canadian Pacific Railroad yards.

PEELEY, GEORGE, shoemaker; suffocated.

DARE, JOHN, (Hull,) fireman for E. B. Eddy & Co.

UNKNOWN MAN, found dead in Meyer's house, Wellington Street, Hull.

CARRON, Mrs., Hull; died from fright, aged eighty years.

BAUDIN, A., eight years old, son of Charles Baudin, Hull.

This makes seven deaths in all. Joseph Robert of Ann Street, Hull, married, with a family of two, is not expected to live. He was severely crushed while trying to remove a piano out of a burning building. There are others more or less injured, but not seriously.

The scene of the Hull fire presents merely a vast desert of ashes, out of which the porch of Notre Dame du Grace, the property of the Oblates of Mary the Immaculate, the St. Mary's School recently built at a cost of $150,000, and a cluster of residences round the church alone are intact. All night in Ottawa the homeless ones have been going about looking for havens of rest.

The fire area was viewed by hundreds of people this afternoon and evening. One of the most remarkable things about the sad scene was that no smoke was to be seen. There were no half-burned buildings or smoldering logs anywhere. Everything that the fire touched was burned to ashes. The burned part of Hull from east to west, that is, from the Ottawa River to Brewery Street, extends over Laurier Avenue, Alma, Inkerman, Britannia, Main, Albion, Kent, Lake, Duke, Church, Chaudiere, Brewery, and Front Streets. From south to north, going from Charles Street to the suspension bridge, the streets that were flame-eaten were Charles, Albert, Philomen, Wright, Wellington, and Main.

The 1,000 families who met with disaster will probably number considerably over 7,000 persons, and the most serious problem that confronts Hull is that of work. The majority of householders who were burned out are poor and have large families. It is not expected there will be employment for a considerable period, and the way in which many of the poor are going to live in the meantime is doubtful.

Coming to the Ottawa side, fully two-thirds of Dalhousie ward is devastated and an estimate by residents of the district place the number who were without roofs over their heads there last night at 5,000.

PROMPT MEASURES OF RELIEF.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 27.—The Government at a Cabinet meeting to-day decided to give $100,000 to relieve the sufferers of the Ottawa and Hull fire, of which $10,000 will be given for immediate use. The City Council has decided to give $10,000. The Ontario Government has telegraphed $25,000, the Governor General has given $1,000, the Bank of Montreal $10,000, and the Bank of Ottawa $5,000.

A relief committee has been formed by the citizens, and this, together with the Catholic Archbishops of Ottawa and Montreal, will make an appeal for relief to the country.

MONTREAL, April 27.—This afternoon Mayor Prefontein will recommend to the Montreal City Council that a liberal grant of money be voted. It is not known what this amount will be, but it will not be less than $25,000, and more likely $50,000. Subscriptions are pouring in from all sources.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Mayor Harrison to-day opened subscriptions for the Ottawa (Ont.) fire sufferers. It was headed by Mrs. Cyrus McCormick and grew rapidly during the day.

LONDON, April 28.—In the House of Commons last night Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, took occasion to express his personal sympathy with the victims of the Ottawa fire, adding that he was sure this feeling was shared not only by Parliament, but by Britons and British subjects everywhere throughout the empire.

The morning papers all publish sympathetic articles with reference to the Ottawa fire. They are generally loath to believe that it could have been the work of Fenians or pro-Boers, as has been rumored. "If it were," says The Daily Mail, "and Canada has suffered on account of her loyalty, this is only a fresh claim to the mother country's aid." It is expected that the Lord Mayor of London will open a relief fund.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, in the course of an interview, admitted his inability to see how a fire in Hull could spread to Ottawa. He said he personally had no suspicion of foul play, and he thought it quite possible that the fires might have broken out simultaneously.

A MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, April 27.—The following cable dispatches were received to-night by Lord Minto, the Governor General, from Joseph Chamberlain:

"LONDON, April 27.—Her Majesty has heard with deep regret of the great fire at Ottawa, and has commanded me to desire you to convey to the immediate sufferers and to her people in Canada an expression of heartfel. sympathy in the calamity which has befallen them. She trusts that there has been no loss of life, and would be glad to have any further particulars you can furnish."

"LONDON, April 27.—I have received with the deepest concern your message reporting the disastrous fire at Ottawa. I am sure the people of the mother country would be glad to have an opportunity for contributing to the relief of the misery and destitution caused to their fellow-subjects in Canada by this calamity, and I propose to ask the Lord Mayor to open a fund for this purpose."

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 27.—The insurance men are busy making calculations as to the losses in the great Ottawa and Hull fire, and it is very hard to get anything authentic. The estimate of $17,000,000 as total loss is held by many of the oldest agents as being too low. Others, again, hold that it is too high. There was no insurance on Mr. Booth's or Mr. Fleck's residence or its contents.

The total insurance on Mr. Booth's property at the Chaudiere is $158,000, that on Messrs. Gilmour & Hughson's yard $183,500. The Export Lumber Company is insured for $900,000, full, or nearly full, value. The E. B. Eddy Company last year carried $587,000 insurance in Canadian companies. This was, however, canceled and insurance effected in the Victoria of Montreal and New York companies, but the amount is unknown.

The value of lumber destroyed reaches $3,000,000. J. R. Booth's loss is estimated at $2,000,000; the E. B. Eddy Company's loss is estimated at $2,000,000. The greatest individual loss is undoubtedly that of E. B. Eddy Company. The Export Lumber Company had all their big stock destroyed, and it is estimated that their loss will foot up nearly $1,000,000, covered by insurance. It is estimated that about 250,000,000 feet of lumber has been burned in Hull and Ottawa. A large amount of rolling stock of the Ottawa Electric Railway is lost.

The Dominion Government is among the heavy losers, the Chaudiere Bridge having toppled into the river from the warping effects of the heat.

Among the principal buildings in Hull which were destroyed and their estimated values are:

E. B. Eddy's paper mill, match factories, &c., $1,000,000, a low estimate; Hull Lumber Company, $100,000; Court House and jail, $80,000; The Faulkner, Graham, Marston, Pharand, Poulin, Aubry, Goyette, and Duhamel business blocks, $140,000; the pump house with machinery, $35,000; Post Office, $25,000; City Hall, $20,000; E. B. Eddy residence, $25,000; Christian Brothers' School, $15,000; St. Antoine Convent, $18,000; fire and police station, $12,000; St. Joseph's Hall, $11,000; St. James's Angelican Church, $11,000.

The devastated area in Ottawa City is very large. It includes a great part of Victoria and Dalhousie yards, and it is estimated that over 2,000 houses have been destroyed. In the Catholic parish of St. Jean Baptiste 600 families are homeless. The destroyed property in this district included some of the finest residences in Ottawa, as well as a great many of the humblest.

In this section were the fine houses of George E. Foster, Dr. Scott, J. R. Booth, A. W. Fleck, Levi Crahnell, Mr. McLaurin, Martin & Warnock's big flour mill, Erskine Presbyterian Church, Somerset Street Bridge, the immense lumber piles along Division, Preston, and Rochester Streets; John Pinhey, James Murphy, Mrs. Catherine Pinhey, Alexander Coulter, Mrs. A. Rochester, Thomas A. Cook, French Presbyterian Church, Edward Foxton, A. J. Warnock, and Victoria Brewery, all of which have disappeared.

The Ottawa Electric Company will be a very heavy loser. The approximate value of their property detroyed is placed at $300,000. The company had six power houses. There was one central, or distributing power house, and the other five were auxiliary or sub-stations. Of these substations only one—that operated by steam—remains, the other four being destroyed. The company is furnishing most of the residence section with incandescent light, and it is expected by Saturday night that they will be able to supply all customers. The motor service will be uninterrupted. A large staff of men are at work to-day repairing lines and setting up poles. There is considerable insurance, but the Directors place the value of their property destroyed at $300,000.

C. W. Spencer, General Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, places that company's loss approximately at 175 freight cars, $130,000; loss of freight, $80,000; loss of buildings, $40,000; total, $250,000. The Canadian Pacific is running trains out from the crossing at the Richmond Road.

The following are some estimates of losses by the various companies:

Agent W. G. Black—Guardian Insurance Company, $200,000; London Insurance Company, $60,000; Royal Insurance Company, $200,000; total, $460,000.

Agent R. Stewart—Atlas Insurance Company, National of Ireland, Waterloo Mutual, Sun Fire Insurance office. Roughly speaking, these companies will lose over a quarter of a million. Their risks were on all classes of property.

Agents Pennock & Mason—Hartford, Aetna, Scottish Union, and National. These companies will lose over $200,000. Their risks were principally on the property of the Export Lumber Company and the MacKay property.

Agent C. A. Douglas—Queen Fire Insurance Company, London and Lancashire. The losses of these companies will amount to over $200,000.

Agents John Culbert & Sons—Phoenix of Hartford, Phenix of Brooklyn, Norwich Union, British-American, and Lancashire, about $250,000. On the property of the Export Lumber Company this agency has alone over $100,000.

Agents Dewar & Bethune—Manchester, Law, Union and Crown, American, and Connecticut. These losses will amount to over $200,000.

As yet the companies do not know definitely their own losses. Various officials of the different companies are on their way to the capital from Toronto and Montreal. The various companies assure the people that they need have no fear that they will not get their money as soon as possible.

New York fire underwriters yesterday received only meagre advices and rough estimates in regard to the Ottawa and Hull losses. They had no information sufficient to form an estimate as to the total loss sustained by the companies, and there was a general disposition to consider $12,000,000 an overestimated figure.

The insurance on the property of the E. B. Eddy Company, on which the loss is thought to be in excess of $2,000,000, was covered by a general schedule, applying to property in other cities as well. The insurance brokerage firm of Charles S. Atkinson & Co. of this city, which is said to have placed part of the schedule, declined to give any information until further advices had been received.

The Export Lumber Company's loss is placed at $1,000,000, and is fully covered by insurance, which is reported to be carried entirely by British insurance companies.

Specific figures as to the losses of the British offices were not obtainable yesterday, because the Canadian managers made their reports direct to London. It is stated, however, that four companies sustained losses of at least $200,000 each, and the Royal, the Liverpool and London and Globe, the Sun, the Manchester, the Lancashire, the Imperial, the London Assurance, and the Scottish Union and National are reported to have been heavily interested. The British America and the Western of Toronto each were involved for slightly more than $100,000.

Of the American companies the following are reported to be interested to a considerable amount: Aetna, Agricultural, Connecticut, Hartford, Insurance Company of North America, Queen, Phoenix of Hartford, and Phenix of Brooklyn.

Some anxiety was expressed as to the effect of the conflagration upon several of the small Canadian companies. Advices state that the net liability of the Victoria-Montreal is $5,500, but nothing has yet been received in regard to the Ottawa, the St. Lawrence, and the other smaller companies of the Dominion.

LONDON, April 27.—There is considerable anxiety in Edinburgh insurance circles on account of the Ottawa fire, as all the companies are heavily involved.

EXPORT LUMBER COMPANY'S LOSS.

President Lewis A. Hall Says It Has Large Stock at Other Places.

Lewis A. Hall, President of the Export Lumber Company, which company had $1,000,000 worth of its lumber burned in the Ottawa fire, said yesterday:

"The destruction of the large amount of white pine lumber at Ottawa, which is reported as amounting to from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 feet, together with the loss of mill capacity of between 200,000,000 and 250,000,000 feet per annum, will have a greater effect upon the white pine and spruce lumber markets than it would have had at any other period within the last ten years. Not only does it take out of the market for the next twelve months over 400,000,000 feet of lumber, principally white pine, but it does this at a time when the demand was increasing altogether out of proportion to the available supply.

"During recent years much timber has been cut while the demand for lumber has been steadily increasing, more particularly within the last year, owing to the prosperous conditions of business in Canada, the United States, and Great Britain. Not only had the lumber which has been destroyed been practically all sold, but contracts have already been made for the full 1900 cuttings of the products of the mills which have been destroyed.

"I have just received the following telegram from our agent in Ottawa: 'Cancel all orders possible for common lumber in the States. It is necessary for us to have this lumber here.' Owing to the great demand for lumber in Canada, it looks to me as if lumber will have to be shipped from the United States to Canada to supply a part of the immediate needs. Fortunately, the Export Lumber Company has large stocks of lumber at its yards at Greenpoint, Boston, and at mills in the West, as well as at the interior mills in Canada, amounting to about 125,000,000 feet. This is independent of the $1,000,000 worth of lumber at the Ottawa yards, which was fully covered by insurance, principally in British companies. Therefore, our company will be in a position to prevent any serious loss to the building interests of the West Indies and South America."

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH

Problems Discussed at the Hampton Institute Conference.

GRATIFYING PROGRESS MADE

Committee of Forty to be Appointed to Investigate Popular Southern Education.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., April 27.—Rarely has an educational conference brought together a stronger or more representative set of men and women than that which gathered at Hampton Institute on Thursday afternoon to celebrate the thirty-second anniversary of the school. The gathering consisted not only of educators from the South and from the North, but also of clergymen, journalists, and many others interested in education from the standpoint of laymen.

There were present J. L. M. Curry of Washington, D. C.; Dr. C. D. McIver, President of the State Normal School at Greensborough, N. C.; Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala.; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois of Atlanta University, Prof. F. G. Peabody and the Rev. John Graham Brooks of Cambridge, Mass.; Walter H. Page, R. C. Ogden, G. F. Peabody, George McAneny, William Jay Schieffelin, and others of New York; Bishop McVickar of Rhode Island, and President Julius Dreher of Roanoke College, Salem, Va.

GENERAL PLAN OF CONFERENCE.

The plan of the conference was that of a general, informal discussion of the educational problems of the South with reference to both the whites and the negroes, the chief object being to arouse public interest in the improvement of educational facilities throughout this region. Such points were held in view as how co-operation among the schools may be brought about; how public aid of the common school system may be increased; whether the Government may be petitioned for such aid; how best to improve the schools and secure better teachers in the country districts, and whether schools could be combined for the establishment of one excellent, fully equipped school for each race in every county.

The afternoon session was devoted to a general survey of the conditions. Booker T. Washington considered that the States most in need of help are Mississippi and Louisiana, where, in the country districts, he said, the masses have not been touched.

One of the strongest addresses was made by President McIver of the Greensborough (N. C.) State Normal School, who spoke in regard to the need of better educational opportunities for white women. He showed how their disbelief in co-education had resulted in depriving this class of people of many advantages, and emphasized the fact that progress must come through the influence of mothers rather than of fathers, since in educating one woman the State is, in most instances, educating three or four persons in the next generation. Referring to the conditions generally, he said that the people of the South need to learn that there is more money in an idea than in an acre of land; that Massachusetts is more prosperous than North Carolina because in the beginning she went in for ideas, while the Southern State chose acres, and that the great future of the Southern rural country must be developed through educational agencies.

J. L. M. Curry of Washington, who undoubtedly knows more about education in the South than any other one man, and who has been for years Chairman of the Educational Committee of the Slater Fund, gave it as his creed that the paramount question before the people of the United States is the support of the public common schools. He declared no other question is of so much political importance as the providing of education by public revenues, because free Governments cannot exist in perpetuity otherwise than by the enlightment of the masses who wield the ballot.

The speakers in the evening were the Right Rev. W. N. McVickar, Bishop of Rhode Island; the Rev. J. W. Cooper of New Britain, Conn., and President Dreher of Roanoke College. Prof. James E. Russell, Dean of Teachers College of Columbia University, New York City, made an elaborate comparison between the teaching in our public schools and that which obtains in the schools of Germany, and urged that Americans must adapt themselves in a scientific manner to the educational conditions that confront us, whether in the North or in the South.

PUBLIC FUNDS FOR EDUCATION.

A notable address was made by Prof. Samuel Lindsay of the University of Pennsylvania, with reference to the appropriation of public funds. He said, in part: "Our National Government has done considerable by grants of land to certain States and in other ways for the encouragement of various institutions of learning. If, however, we turn to Germany we find that she provides twenty-one universities at public expense. It would seem that in this country a public sentiment might be created that would justify a larger sacrifice from the public treasury for academic and manual training. Mr. H. C. Davis of Philadelphia has made a valuable suggestion along this same line, viz.: That in view of the present prospect of a surplus in the National Treasury a demand be made that a sum be set aside for educational purposes, to be distributed among the States in proportion to their illiteracy. For the Southern States this sum should be in the proportion to what those States have contributed toward the payment of pensions for Northern soldiers. An investigation has been undertaken to ascertain what this amount would be, but is not yet completed. A little calculation shows, however, how large a claim this Southern country has upon the Treasury of the United States for some help in the matter of education."

The general sense of the conference was to the effect that not sufficient facts were at hand upon which to base definite conclusions. This opinion was expressed by many speakers, and was summed up by Walter H. Page, with whose speech the session culminated. He said, in part:

"I believe there is no important recent activity in the United States that is so unreported as the work of the people who have been pushing forward the cause of education in the South. Men and women have been making efforts and accomplishing results of which there should be some complete report. Year after year I have tried as editor to get a satisfactory record of all this fruitful, energetic, and inspiring labor. Such a record must be not only a report of what the visitor to a given community might see, but it should also contain an expression of the spirit of the community."

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATORS.

Mr. Page offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

The gratifying progress of popular education in the Southern States has suggested the value of a clear and comprehensive statement of the actual educational conditions, for the benefit of all who are engaged in educational work or are interested in it; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed at this meeting to select a group of forty public-spirited and representative men who shall direct a scientific, first-hand, original investigation of popular education in the Southern States, with the aim of publishing for the information of educators and the public, a report covering the length of school terms, the condition and adequacy of schoolhouses and apparatus, the amount of money expended, and the methods of expenditure, the methods of appointing teachers and Superintendents, and their payment; and to make a comparative statement of school laws.

The committee appointed for selecting the group of investigators consists of Charles D. McIver, Booker T. Washington, Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page, and the Rev. Dr. Edgar D. Murphy.

The usual commencement exercises took place on Thursday afternoon before a large audience gathered in the gymnasium. The programme consisted of music and literary exercises by the school and the senior class, together with some papers upon mission work in the field, by a few of the graduates.

The most significant feature of the occasion was the granting of trade certificates to twenty-five students who have this year completed courses. The trades represented were carpentry, bricklaying, painting, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, printing, harness and shoe making. This did not represent, however, all the students who have this year finished their trades. The total number was forty, but fifteen were considered ineligible for certificates because of deficiency in academic scholarship. This is the largest number that the school has ever graduated from the industrial department and marks a gratifying result of the work of the Armstrong and Slater Memorial Trade School, which was openel here three years ago.

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DISASTROUS TEXAS FLOODS

Six Persons Drowned in Torrent at Waco.

LOSS MAY REACH $50,000

Cyclones and Floods Elsewhere in the State—The Town of Blackshear Swept Away.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, April 27.—Floods and cyclones have been rampant over Texas today. Torrents of rain, as fierce as any that can be recalled, poured down from the northern line of the State to San Antonio, a distance of nearly 500 miles. The rivers to-night are out of their banks and threaten widespread destruction. The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé bridge between Bruceville and Eddy has been swept away. All Central and Southern Texas below Hillsborough is cut off by wire from Dallas. The Missouri and Kansas and Texas railroads have suffered heavily. There have been a number of fatalities.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, April 27.—This place was visited by a terrific rain this afternoon, and as a result Waco Creek, a small stream running through the western part of the city, spread over all the valley district, flooding the homes of about 2,000 persons. The creek has often overflowed, but no such flood as the one to-day was ever seen before.

The heaviest rain fell just above the city on the creek, and the water came dashing down with tremendous force. The first house struck by the avalanche of water was at Seventeenth and Jackson Streets, a small cottage occupied by a Mr. Norton and wife, and in which two ladies from the neighborhood had taken refuge. It was swept away and dashed against the railroad bridge, where it went to pieces. Mr. Norton and his wife succeeded in making their escape, but the other occupants—Mrs. N. Cuadle and her daughter Clara—were drowned. Their bodies were recovered soon after by the rescue corps organized by the officials of the county and city.

Barron's Branch, another creek which traverses the centre of the city, claimed four victims. A negro named Bill Walker was caught in the current, drawn under a bridge, and drowned. Five persons crossing a bridge on Second Street were swept from it, and three of them were drowned. Their names could not be learned. Two negroes were seen on a hut floating down the stream and soon disappeared. They were not seen again. In the woolen mills district on Waco Creek there were several narrow escapes. Rescue parties were vigilant, however, and it is believed all were saved. Men, women, and children were taken from floating cabins, and some of them were rescued more dead than alive from water up to their armpits.

The storm commenced at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the water fell in vast sheets, one cloud burst following the other, the water courses rising above the divides and uniting into a foaming and raging sea. The people in the portion of the city most affected fled from their houses. The firemen and police and hundreds of citizens rushed to the rescue, but the water was too swift for them, and the six persons who lost their lives were drowned in less than five minutes.

The Brazos River at dark to-night had not been materially affected above the city. The rain seemed to be confined to the city and the country west and south. The Brazos will probably be swollen to the high-water mark below this city, and, as it has already been out of its banks down there and had only receded in the last two or three days, it is feared the disastrous flood of last July will be repeated.

In the business part of this city the flood damage was great, reaching perhaps $50,000. The storm sewers were inadequate to carry the immense volume of water, and nearly every store on Austin Avenue, from Third to Seventh, and on South Fourth and three blocks on Franklin Street was flooded. The water rushed in so suddenly that it was impossible to remove the goods.

The basement of the Provident, a large five-story office building at the corner of Franklin and Fourth Streets, was filled with water. This part of the building was occupied by two big tailor shops and the Cotton Exchange. The loss to the occupants is estimated at $5,000. The basement is still full of water nearly to the ceiling, and grave fears are entertained that the building will be undermined and collapse. Two fire steamers are at work to-night pumping the water out.

A runner from Blackshear, in Dimmitt County, came in at 7 o'clock to-night and reported that a cloudburst had flooded a large section of the country and swept away the town of Blackshear.

The average precipitation for West Texas for the month of April to date exceeds fourteen inches, something unheard of in this semi-arid section.

Destructive Tornado at Blum.

BLUM, Texas, April 27.—A tornado passed through the eastern part of this place at noon to-day, destroying several residences and a two-story school building. But two persons were seriously injured, one of whom, Eunice Hanks, will die. She was caught between two timbers and received internal injuries. About fifteen others were slightly hurt.

Robert McCluskey's business house and the Baptist Church are among the badly wrecked buildings; L. Robertson's residence was demolished, and Robertson was fatally injured probably; Mrs. Robertson was hurt about the head.

The storm started about three miles south of town, and was nearly 200 yards wide The grain crop in the path of the storm is badly damaged, and friut trees are broken and stripped of fruit.

PLOT TO BURN DEWEY STAND?

Chicago Contractors Make a Serious Charge Against Union Men.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The contractors at work on the reviewing stand for the Dewey parade have made a serious charge against the union men. They say they have positive information of a plot by which the reviewing stand was to be soaked with kerosene and destroyed by fire or undermined during the night, so that it would collapse when the crowd began to occupy it. At the headquarters of the contractors' council this story could not be substantiated, although it was not denied.

A dozen leaders scouted the story as a lie manufactured out of "whole cloth," and circulated by the contractors to create public sentiment adverse to the unions. They admit that the musicians may be withdrawn from the parade; that the stand builders may be enjoined, and that labor men and their families will stay as far away from the Dewey demonstration as possible—that every lawful means will be taken to show that the Dewey Committee has committed an injustice against organized labor—but no more.

Sweeney Gets Life Imprisonment.

Martin Sweeney, thirty-two years old, was sentenced to life imprisonment by Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday. Sweeney, who had boarded at the Waverly Lodging House, at 352 Eighth Avenue, on a night in last December shot and killed the night clerk, James Holcrew. At his trial he pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree.

Women Save Money

in more ways than one by using the baking powder which has taken front rank in domestic economy. Not only do they get it for less money than other cream of tartar baking powders—and it is an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder—but, being of greater leavening strength, it does more work. It is

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With other baking powders women have grown accustomed to using **more than the directions call for**, for that is the only way they can get results. This is waste that comes out of the consumer's pocket. Solar does the work it promises to do, and not a grain more should be used than the directions printed on every can call for. Solar—the purest and best, selling for less than others—is an **HONEST** baking powder because it is

NOT MADE BY A TRUST.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE HORSE SHOW

Controller Bird S. Coler's Entries Beaten in Two Classes.

HIS TANDEM TEAM ADMIRED

John E. Cowdin's Jay Gould Had Little Difficulty in Landing the Blue in the Class for Polo Ponies.

Controller Bird S. Coler, occupying a seat in one of the choice boxes at the Brooklyn Horse Show last evening, saw two blue ribbons slip through his hands in the award of prizes on the tanbark. He got the red ribbons, however, and, judging from the applause, it was a popular award. The Controller's first loss came in the high-stepper class. Frank D. Beard, driving with his best skill, J. Robinson Beard's Pride, captured the first prize, after critical inspection by the judges. Bird Coler's Tobasco was a good second.

The Controller had two beautiful exhibits in, what to many was the most interesting class of the evening, the saddle tandems, ridden by ladies. Four entries appeared in the ring, the pure white ribbons and girthbands making delightful contrast to the bay and chestnut backgrounds. Miss Emily H. Bedford, riding Redberry, which had taken a former first prize, handled her two horses with consummate grace and skill. They made their succession of curves with almost rhythmic motion, and long before the judges pinned the blue ribbon to the forerunner, they had won the admiration and plaudits of the crowd.

Close to them in action were Controller Coler's Rosa Dare and Robin Adair, the latter a magnificent gray. Miss M. M. Whiting showed the pair and did it admirably. Mrs. F. F. Hubbs rode the third prize pair, while Mrs. William L. Candee had the mortification to see her forward horse break twice, turning completely around, while once he pranced so lively in one corner of the tanbark as to create temporary consternation among the twenty or thirty persons seated in that locality.

The ladies' saddle horse class had the largest number of entries. Miss Bedford won the honors handily, while second and third honors went to Miss Whiting and Miss Ethel Moore, respectively. The other ladies in the saddle were Mrs. Willard L. Candee, Miss Zimmerman, Miss Ella F. Knowlton, and Mrs. G. H. Potter.

The polo ponies formed an interesting feature of the evening. H. L. Herbert and Charles Pfizer were the judges, and they had no difficult in giving the first prize to John E. Cowdin's swift and quick-turning pony Jay Gould. It was admirably shown by Rene La Montagne, Jr., and he outdid his competitors, J. C. Wilmerding, Jr., and Henry M. Earle in hitting the ball and close turns around the posts Wilmerding was an entertaining competitor, and added the only laughable features of the evening. The summaries:

Class 2A.—High steppers, under 15.2 hands, to be shown to appropriate two-wheel vehicle.—Won by J. Robinson Beard's bay g. Pride, driven by Frank D. Beard; Bird S. Coler's bay g. Tobasco, second; William Howard Barnard's bay g. Kitchener, third.

Class 30.—Ladies' horse, mare, or gelding, 15.2 hands and over, four years old or over, ladies to ride.—Won by Miss Emily H. Bedford's ch. g. Redberry, ridden by the owner; William A. Jamison's ch. m. Lady Margaret, ridden by Miss M. M. Whiting, second; Theodore F. Miller's ch. m. Kitty Clover, ridden by Miss Ethel Moore, third.

Class 23.—Hansom cabs, the horse to count 60 per cent., the cab and appointments 40 per cent.—Won by John H. Shults, Jr.'s, ch. m., Sapho; William M. Dykman's bay g., Jack, second; Frank S. Jones's br. g., Bismarck, third.

Class 14.—Polo ponies, to be ridden by members of the Polo Association and shown with mallet and ball.—Won by John E. Cowdin's ch. g., Jay Gould, ridden by Rene La Montague, Jr.; J. C. Wilmerding, Jr.'s, gray mare, unnamed, ridden by owner, second; Henry M. Earle's bay m., Essex, ridden by owner, third.

Class 3.—Pair of highsteppers not under 14.2 hands. To be shown to a four-wheeled carriage.—Won by J. Robinson Beard's bay geldings Pride and Prejudice, driven by owner; William Howard Barnard's bay g. Kitchener, bay m. Kovella, driven by owner, second; E. H. Barnes and Miss Beatrice Barnes's brown geldings Fashion and Vogue, driven by E. H. Barnes, third.

Class 35.—Saddle tandems, mares or geldings, 4 years old or over, ladies' walk, and trot considered.—Won by Miss Emily H. Bedford's chestnut geldings Redberry and Silverthread, ridden by owner; Bird S. Coler's br. m. Rosa Dare and gray g. Robin Adair, ridden by Miss M. M. Whiting, second; Miss M. M. Whiting's and Arthur Cortlet's blk. g. Lycurgus and ch. g. Golden Buck third.

Class 17.—Pair of mares or geldings, not under 14.1 hands and under 15.2 hands; shown to a light four-wheeled vehicle.—Won by J. Robinson Beard's bay geldings Pride and Prejudice; Miss Beatrice Barnes's brown geldings Victor and Vogue, second; Theodore F. Miller's br. m. Hazel and bay g. Inkie, third.

Class 28.—Saddle ponies up to 200 pounds, any height, four years old or over.—Won by John Arbuckle's ch. g. Colonel; J. H. Walbridge's ch. g. Beau Brummel, second; Sidney T. White's ch. g. Ornament, third.

Class 9.—High jumpers; for the best performance over six fences; to carry a minimum weight of 160 pounds.—Won by Alfred B. Mackay's bay m. Inca; T. Lorne Coleman's bay g. Lord Chumley, second; William A. Hazard's bay g. Xenophon, third.

BRYANITES ATTACK DEMOCRATS

Declare All National Delegates Unpledged Are Silver Leader's Foes.

The State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy held a meeting last night at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, in Third Avenue, near Sixteenth Street, and ratified the action of its convention committee in changing the time and place of holding its State Convention from May 21, in Albany, to May 19, in this city. The convention will take place in Teutonia Assembly Rooms, the managers of the United Charities Building having declined to rent the hall in that building for the reason that political organizations, it was said, were not desirable as tenants.

In an address which the State Committee has issued under the caption "Of Interest to Democrats of New York State," the committee says that it is the intention at the coming convention to select delegates to the National Convention, because the regular organization is controlled by men who do not represent the party, who did not support Bryan in 1896, and who are in reality antagonistic to Democratic principles. Of these State leaders the committee says:

"These men do not come out in the open and say: 'We are for Bryan and the Chicago platform, with the addition of planks against trusts and imperialism,' but resort to all sorts of subterfuges and equivocations.

"They do not say: 'We will send an instructed delegation, so there can be no question raised.' No, on the contrary, they say: 'It is not the custom to send an instructed delegation from this State,' and Tammany Representatives in Congress and others prominent in this political circle come out in advocacy for Dewey and any kind of a platform except the reaffirmation of the platform of 1896. We think you will agree with us that these men cannot be trusted.

"There would not be a particle of doubt of securing a Bryan delegation from New York if his opponents would meet us in a fair and manly way. They refuse to put up delegates openly pledged to anything, but it can only be for the purpose of deceiving the voters into voting for delegates supposed to be for the Chicago platform and Bryan, but who would turn out in the convention to be against him. Any delegates who refuse to be instructed to vote for Bryan do not intend to vote for him, and any delegate who is not pledged for Bryan is secretly pledged against him."

SMALLPOX IN WINNEPEG.

Canadian City Is Threatened with a Serious Epidemic.

Special to The New York Times.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 27.—Smallpox is becoming epidemic in this city. Eighteen cases have been reported to the health authorities, and a special meeting of the City Council was held to-day to devise means for stamping out the pest.

Health Officer Inglis said the disease was of the most malignant type, and that many persons in quarantine would not survive the week. A meeting of all the doctors in the city will be called, and a house-to-house visitation made.

Dr. Inglis is of the opinion that Winnipeg is threatened with the worst epidemic in Canada since that of Montreal in 1885. He blames the hospital staff for not discovering the disease a fortnight ago.

Prizes in English Awarded at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 27.—The Yale Faculty to-night announced the awards of the McLaughlin memorial prizes in English to the following students: Henry Ide Root, 1903, of New Haven, theme "The Spanish Armada"; second prize, Donald Kent Johnston, 1903, of New York City, theme "Hawthorne at Salem." Donald Bradford Maclane, 1903, New Haven; Lawrence Augustus Howard, 1903, Hartford, and Nathaniel Haviland Cobb, 1903, Danville, Vt., were winners of the Winston Trowbridge Townsend prizes, the annual gift of Judge W. K. Townsend. Twenty-three men entered the competition.

Father Belford's Successor.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 27.—The Rev. Walter J. Poers, assistant pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, Brooklyn, has been appointed as pastor of St. Dominic's Catholic Church here, to succeed the Rev. John L. Belford, who took charge of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Brooklyn, after the death of the Rev. Sylvester Malone.

Automobile for Canalboats.

TRENTON, N. J., April 27.—An interesting test of an automobile which was constructed for the purpose of hauling canalboats was made here to-day. The automobile was attached to a one-hundred-ton boat. It hauled the boat three miles in an hour.

SENATOR COFFEY WINS OUT

Kings County Democratic Committee Must Reinstate Him.

But Justice Maddox Fails to Agree with All His Contentions—Willoughby Street to Appeal.

There was jubilation in Red Hook yesterday when Justice Samuel T. Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, handed down a decision granting the application of Senator Michael J. Coffey for a peremptory writ of mandamus requiring the officers of the Kings County Democratic General Committee to reinstate him in all his privileges as a member from the Ninth Assembly District. Senator Coffey was deprived of these privileges by the act of the committee in expelling him for alleged party disloyalty in aiding in the defeat of John M. Gray, the Democratic candidate for Register, in the last election.

Justice Maddox's decision in the case was looked for with interest, as it was felt that it would affect the right of a political party to expel a member for aiding its opponents in an election.

Isaac M. Kapper and Luke D. Stapleton, Senator Coffey's counsel, contended that the primary law made members of a party organization elected under its provisions incumbents of public offices for the term for which they were elected. Senator Coffey was elected a delegate to the committee for a term of one year, and he asserted that the committee had not the power to expel him.

While victory rests with Coffey, not all the contentions of his counsel are upheld. Justice Maddox holds that there can be no test of a committeeman's eligibility except his election by the people, but he maintains that under the law a party organization can formulate rules for the expulsion of one of its members. The mere fact that a man is elected a member of a committee does not prevent his subsequent expulsion.

It appears from the Court's opinion that the weak point in the argument of the respondents was that the committee's rules were not submitted in evidence. In the affidavits, reference was made to these rules, but for some reason they were not placed before the Court. It is asserted by Senator Coffey's counsel that the rules were not submitted for the reason that they were not regularly adopted until after the prosecution of Senator Coffey had been begun.

Justice Maddox agrees that the committee has the right to adopt rules and regulations, and says that the power to enforce obedience to and compliance with the same by its members must be presumed in the absence of some statutory inhibition, but that such rules, according to the command of the statute, "shall not be contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act or any other law."

Democratic leaders who were seen in Willoughby Street yesterday, declared that the matter would be appealed to the higher courts. James Shevlin said that he thought it was a matter of deep importance to both political parties, and that it should be decided finally as soon as possible whether a political committee had any control over its members.

KILLED WIFE AND FLED.

Italian's Two-Year-Old Child Supposed to Have Witnessed the Deed.

Mrs. Mary Lionsa, twenty-four years old, was murdered yesterday morning by her twenty-year-old husband,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THE DEWEY DAY BOYCOTT.

A fondness for tyranny and a marked tendency to violence are the observed characteristics of trade unionism in the City of Chicago. The unions there make use of harsh and oppressive measures upon trivial occasions and appear to be led by headstrong and unwise men who must oftentimes roughly override the protests and wishes of the sensible and moderate-minded members of their organizations.

The managers of the Dewey Day celebration have just been declared "antagonistic" to union labor because they have employed non-union men to build the grand stand. A boycott of the ceremony has been ordered. Union men are forbidden to take part in it. Girls who are to sing in the chorus have been frightened away from rehearsals by threats of violence, and the streets in the neighborhood of places where the preparations for the ceremony are going on have been picketed by the unions.

In the ranks of organized labor at Chicago there must be thousands of men who admire Admiral DEWEY and who would take pleasure in doing him honor. We are certainly justified in supposing that a minority of the men disapprove of the boycott. Nevertheless, they are ordered to take no part in the affair, and it is probable that a union man who should display enthusiasm along the route of the procession or should permit his daughter to sing in the chorus would get himself beaten black and blue by organized labor.

This is unquestionably a bad business from the point of view of common decency and public policy, but it is also bad business from the point of view of organized labor. Every time a minority sentiment is overridden by the roughs of the order the seeds of dissension and division are plentifully sown. No organization can hold together and accomplish any wise purpose in which the natural liberties and indefeasible rights of the individual members are ignored and trodden under foot. It is outrageous and despotic to "order" thousands of men to take no part in a ceremony of welcome to a distinguished man whom most of them would like very much to see and some of them to applaud and honor.

The great need of organized labor in this free country is a better understanding of the principles that led to making it a free country.

PNEUMATIC TUBES FOR THE MAILS.

It is greatly to be hoped that the Senate will restore to the Post Office appropriation the item for the transportation of mail by pneumatic tubes. The House struck out that item on some suspicion that persons formerly connected with the Post Office Department were engaged in the business of supplying the tubes and were to receive some part of the appropriation. No facts that have come to light would justify the striking out of the appropriation on that ground. It would be as reasonable for the Government to refuse a certain kind of pavement because an officer formerly in Government employment had gone into the business of furnishing it. Of course, if any improper methods have been employed in securing the recommendation of the tubes, that would be a matter for investigation. But even that would not furnish a reason why the Government should deny itself the benefit of a cheap and easy method of facilitating the transportation of the mails in large cities, in which alone the device is thus far available. In these, everybody is agreed, the use of pneumatic tubes is a great saving both of time and money, of time which is money.

Neither is it a reason for obstructing the transit of the mails through the cities that the cities already have larger facilities in the way of mail postal service than the country districts. It is said that some rural members take that singular ground. The fact is that the postal service in the cities is a source of great profit to the Government. It is work for doing which, at the current rates of postage, private contractors would bid very high. It is the surplus from this source that enables the Government to give such postal service as they have to communities which are very far short of paying the cost of that service. Moreover, the cities not only do their own local business, but act as postal clearing houses for the country at large, and every facility they gain for doing their work inures to the benefit of the whole country. This is especially true of New York as the chief port, and this point is very properly made and enforced by the Merchants' Association of New York in the petition presented by Mr. CUMMINGS.

If the Senate will look at this question, as Gen. BINGHAM asked the House to look at it, merely as a matter of public business, it will make a businesslike disposition of it by giving the Post Offices of the large cities every possible facility for doing their work and thus increasing the surplus which goes to pay the deficit incurred in serving the smaller communities. And if the bill goes back to the House thus amended, it is to be hoped that that body will consider the amendment in a businesslike spirit rather than in the emotional frame of mind which seems to have been answerable for cutting out a useful and urgently needed provision.

THE HOT WAVE IN WASHINGTON.

The sirocco which swept down on the City of Washington unannounced last Thursday, parching the throats of the people and suddenly drying up the springs of conversation, deprived the world of a deeply interesting forecast of the political plans of M. S. QUAY, a private citizen of the State of Pennsylvania. Just as the mercury began to rise, a Pennsylvanian who holds a place in the public service through the favor of Mr. QUAY was discussing the unexpected thrusting out of his patron by the Senate and had spoken "with unconcealed rage of the treatment of QUAY by a Republican Senate." QUAY, he said, was kept out because he was appointed, although everybody knew that at least ten members of the Senate "entered under a cloud," while "one of those voting against him," and this one is obviously Senator MARK HANNA, "was charged with having used improper means to secure his seat." Then thoughts of reprisals began to find expression. "Yes," said this friend of QUAY, "Pennsylvania is a Republican State, but it has been Democratic. If it were not for the fact that next Fall QUAY will be anxious to elect members of the Legislature for himself, and it would be difficult to elect Republican legislators and overthrow the Electoral ticket, I would not give a biscuit for MCKINLEY's majority in Pennsylvania." At this tragic moment the hot wave came down and the Pennsylvanian got up. "We'll see. It's too hot now to talk about this disgusting outcome."

Yet from the point of view of all earnest Republicans and of MARK HANNA and WILLIAM MCKINLEY there is nothing so well worth talking about. If QUAY is going to try to "do the Administration up" in revenge for HANNA's cruelty in voting against him, politics will be lively this Summer. The transfer of Pennsylvania to the Bryan column would be an event of such imposing magnitude that the threat of it, accompanied by reasonable proof of intention and ability to accomplish it, would at once make Mr. QUAY simply the most influential Republican in the country and raise him to a position where he could have anything he asked for.

Mr. HANNA dismisses QUAY's vengeful plots with a sneer. "I was opposed to giving Mr. QUAY a seat," he said, "because under the Constitution he was not entitled to a seat." There is no man in the party who reveres the Constitution harder or gets a holier joy out of obedience to it in all his public acts than MARK HANNA of Ohio. He is a slave to the Constitution habit. And nobody knows more about the Constitution than he, except Senator HOAR, who voted just the other way in the Quay case. The allegation that HANNA voted against QUAY because QUAY's enemies in Pennsylvania offered to put up more campaign money than QUAY would agree to put up must be denounced as a vile aspersion on an unselfish patriot and friend of the Constitution.

Nevertheless, we should imagine that the President might sometimes pray to be delivered from such pillars as QUAY and HANNA. They have long labored together in friendship and zeal for the glory of the party. Now that they have fallen out and begun to throw stones at each other's glass houses the crash of the broken panes must be very disturbing to a statesman about to enter upon his second Presidential campaign in corcumstances which make peace and harmony particularly dear to his soul. There might be times when it would be proper to deplore the fact that ten members of the Senate got their seats by bribery, and to recall for admonition the charges made against HANNA, but surely a campaign year is not that time. HANNA is the Administration's next friend, and whoever attacks him assails the President. Moreover, the Shipping bill, to which HANNA's name has been attached, must now fall, as QUAY's friends in the Senate will not let it pass.

The incident is an ugly one all around. It would never have happened if Republican Senators would forego the bribery habit, and if the Administration had a different sort of Senator for its next friend. But it would also be necessary to have QUAY different, and to make the situation ideal and put the Administration quite out of the way of inopportune embarrassments, no small part of the Republican leadership and representation at Washington would have to undergo regenerative changes. A good many persons, not Republicans, who would not like to see the political atmosphere of Washington changed by the substitution of Mr. BRYAN and his friends, wish that the Republican Party would be a little more careful about its household.

SPEED REGULATION FOR MOTOR VEHICLES.

Experience with the bicycle having shown very clearly that the average human being is so constituted that he has an insatiable passion for high speed which makes it extremely distasteful to him to go slow when he can possibly go fast, the public welfare would seem to demand that the right to use the streets for mechanically propelled vehicles should be restricted to those equipped with regulating devices which would make it impossible to run them beyond the statutory speed limit.

The advent of the bicyclist created new conditions. The nearer the bicycle comes to the standard of a racing machine the more popular it is. A few staid or elderly persons ride carefully from natural caution or natural timidity, but the great majority of bicycle riders are young and athletic, and love to "scorch" because of the pleasure and exhilaration of moving at high speed. Probably very few of those arrested and fined for reckless bicycle riding mean to violate the law, but they "just can't help it." A clear space ahead and no policeman in sight offers an almost irresistible temptation to "spurt."

Now comes the automobile. It appeals to the popular fancy because capable of propulsion at high speed, without serious risk of injury to itself, and certainly without discomfort to the inanimate propelling power. Makers of automobiles advertise them as racing machines, evidently realizing that they would have very little interest for most people who ride in their own vehicles if they could not be driven at high velocity when the conditions seem to permit. International races are organized to establish the fact that, in the hands of experts, railway speeds may be attained on ordinary roads. The best automobile seems to be the one which will cover most ground in the least time, with the least injury from wear and tear. That this is what most people want is evident from the fact that a slow and safe automobile would be as undesirable, from the viewpoint of the buyer, as a Percheron draught horse for pleasure driving. Even those who expect to ride slowly and cautiously, and to keep safely within the law as to street speed, want to know that they can go faster than other people if they choose to. In this knowledge lies the danger; from it comes the irresistible temptation. Any observant person who will take his stand in mid-block on any one of our macadamized or asphalted avenues on a pleasant afternoon will see a great deal of perhaps unconscious automobile "scorching." Given a clear road—or one that for the moment appears to be clear—and a reserve of power which can be called into action by moving a lever, and the man who can resist the temptation to make his machine leap forward at a rate fairly comparable to that of the Empire State Express is capable of great self-restraint. The oftener this perfectly natural temptation is yielded to the more firmly is the scorching habit established. It grows unconsciously, and becomes a grave public nuisance before we realize it.

A warning of what to expect in the matter comes from Paris and from the towns and villages near enough to that capital to be reached by motor vehicles, where there is just now an outburst of indignant public protest against automobiles from people who do not own them, coupled with demands for measures of protection for foot passengers which are somewhat extravagant—such, for example, as cutting trenches across roads at the entrances to towns and villages to force automobiles to slow down, suspending chains which cannot be passed, erecting gates at intervals, and other vexatious expedients. The chauffeurs have become so reckless, and are knocking foot passengers about at such a rate, that vigorous measures are demanded for the protection of life and limb. We do not need experience to teach us that something more than a municipal ordinance fixing the maximum speed at which motor vehicles may be propelled is needed to prevent the growth of an evil which, when once grown, will defy suppression or regulation. Our suggestion is that every automobile run in New York shall be registered and licensed, and that the condition of such license be that it be fitted with an automobile governor, by means of which, when a certain speed is reached, the power is cut off or a brake applied, or both, thus rendering a velocity exceeding that allowed by law impossible. Mechanically, this suggestion is entirely practical. To use a motor vehicle without such a governor could be made a misdemeanor, entailing penalties sufficiently serious to discourage violations of the law which, if charged, could be established or disproved without difficulty. The principle of the governor is too old, and its applications too well established in this "state of the art," to make such a requirement necessarily tributary in royalties to any one. It would inconvenience only those who wish to break the law, and would be a safeguard and protection for those who do so involuntarily and unconsciously.

A LOST LEADER?

Our esteemed contemporary The Sun has been paying a good deal of attention of late to the connection of Mr. JAMES D. RICHARDSON of Tennessee with the publication by the Government, and subsequently on private account, of the "Messages and Papers of the Presidents." This attention has been highly malicious and not unamusing. With The Sun malice and amusement go hand in hand. We have failed to discover that The Sun charges Mr. RICHARDSON with any legal offense, with one slight and doubtful exception. Its strictures are entirely based on ethical considerations, and seem to be devoted to the incongruity of the actions which it charges against the member from Tennessee with the character of the leader of the minority in the House. This is the official position of Mr. RICHARDSON, which, since the sudden and unexplained collapse of Mr. BAILEY of Texas, he has come as near sustaining as his own limitations and the essentially acephalous condition of the minority in that body will allow.

We take the report of the facts in the case from The Sun, which pretends, and we have no doubt accurately, to take them from The Congressional Record. Some six years ago Mr. RICHARDSON, being then Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, became convinced that it would be a good thing to issue, as a public document, the "Messages and Papers of the Presidents,' and offered to do the work of compilation. This in itself was not a serious labor. A few days would have sufficed for it. The House agreed with him. So did the Senate, and an issue of 6,000 copies was authorized and made. The "fractions" which remained over and after the allotment to Senators and members were voted to the compiler for his services. Subsequently the issue was enlarged to 15,000, and upon this the "fraction" was estimated at from five to seven hundred sets.

Although there is little or no editing, in the historical sense, in the series, a very elaborate and satisfactory index was added by the compiler, or under his direction. It was possibly in return for this that in May, 1897, the House ordered that duplicate sets of the electrotypes from which the work was printed should be delivered to the compiler without expense to him. The actual cost of making these plates is stated at $3,000. In the debate upon this subject it was stated that a responsible publisher stood ready to give $10,000 for the privilege of reprinting the work. The question arose whether the gift of the plates to the compiler involved the copyright, and Mr. RICHARDSON himself said that "Government papers could not be copyrighted." Nevertheless, according to The Sun, every resolution unfavorable to his interests introduced during Mr. RICHARDSON's Chairmanship of the Committee on Printing, and there were several of them, was buried in that committee. And in 1897 appeared the edition, published for private profit, of the work of which Mr. RICHARDSON had written: "If my work shall prove satisfactory to Congress and the country I will [sic] feel compensated for my time and effort." This edition is printed from the plates voted to the compiler by a grateful Congress, and the compiler has stated in the House that he receives "a small royalty" upon the sales of it. It also bears the inscription "Copyright, 1897, by JAMES D. RICHARDSON."

This, we believe, is a faithful abridgment of the facts as presented by our esteemed contemporary. It will be seen that, assuming all the allegations to be true, the only legal offense Mr. RICHARDSON can have committed is a false claim of copyright. The penalty for this is a fine of one hundred dollars, which Mr. RICHARDSON could without doubt well afford to pay out of his "small royalty." But it is not by any means clear that he has committed even this offense. We do not believe that he has. If a copyright has been granted to him for a work not copyrightable that is the fault of the Librarian of Congress who issued the copyright. We have no doubt that Mr. RICHARDSON's legal position is entirely unassailable. It may be said that he has shown a lamentable lack of delicacy. But a lack of delicacy is not an offense for which a man can be imprisoned or fined, or even indicted. Whether or not it disqualifies him from representing a constituency in Congress is a question exclusively for the constituency, which in this case is the Fifth District of Tennessee. Whether it disqualifies him for the position of a "leader" is a question for those who are expected to be his followers, in this case, the Democratic members of the House of Representatives.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Capt. T. R. HAYSON, a Kansas officer who has been in the Philippines ever since the American occupation began, has some strong opinions as to the ability of the natives to govern themselves. In a recent letter to his wife the Captain says that the Filipino regards self-government and liberty simply as avenues of escape from the duties and responsibilities of organised social life. According to this observer, if the United States leaves the islands, and no other foreign power assumes control of them, in two or three generations the natives will be indistinguishable from the ordinary Malay savage. Yet Capt. HAYSON speaks with marked kindness of the Filipinos. He declares that their personal habits are cleanly, though their village streets and the surroundings of their houses are in a state to explain fully the large amount of sickness from which they suffer. The newly installed native officials he regards as honest and well-intentioned, but as to their competency he has the gravest doubts. "The people have not," he concludes, "the slightest conception of the idea of government that derives its force from the consent of the governed. And the duties of a citizen are to them an absolutely unknown quantity. I believe, though, that when the light does strike them, they will be a highly appreciative people, and make good citizens. The first thing they should be taught is the value and possibilities of their own land, of which they now have no conception whatever. All that it is necessary to do is to let the Americans know of it and let them start business, and the war will soon be over and the people will begin to awaken. Then the United States will have the richest and most powerful territory in the Orient." Senator HOAR might profitably meditate upon these remarks, based, not upon knowledge evolved from Bostonian inner consciousness, but on direct contact with our troublesome wards.

—A correspondent of The London Times, after admitting that the "silver streak" which divides England from the Continent is a sure defense for the former from her enemies and gives her command of the seas, and with it wealth, proceeds to argue that isolation has other and less pleasing results. Thanks to the Channel, he declares, the English are, and always have been, fifty years behind the rest of Europe in the art of living. As proof of this he instances many conveniences and facilities common in other countries, but which Great Britain either lacks entirely or is only just beginning to introduce as dubious experiments. The Continental café, for example, is still practically unknown in England, and such few restaurants as relieve the monotony of old-fashioned coffee houses and taverns, are things of recent date, and they are almost invariably conducted by men with Italian names. Until within a few years the attitude of the English mind toward street railways was curiously Chinese, and English towns continue to make little use of electric lighting. The correspondent waxes particularly eloquent over a small but highly characteristic matter. "Very many years ago," he writes, "while in Paris, I noticed that the street lamps were lit as they now are in London—that is to say, by a man walking along the kerb with a long stick, and scarcely pausing under each lamp as he, with one movement, turned on the gas, lit it, and regulated the tap. For many years after that our lamplighters carried on their shoulders a long ladder and a lantern, and at each lamppost reared the ladder, ascended it, opened the street lamp, turned on its gas with their fingers, opened their portable lamp, applied its flame to the gas jet, shut the door of the portable lamp, regulated the gas tap, shut the door of the street lamp, and fastened it, descended the ladder, shouldered it, and so on to the next lamppost." This critic might well have referred to the animosity to the typewriter still shown by a large part of both commercial and official England.

—Strange as it may seem, passengers standing up in street cars have legal rights which the companies and their employes are bound to respect, and one of the rights is to refuse to "move forward, there!" if they do not feel like doing it. So, at any rate, decided a Milwaukee Judge the other day, in a damage suit brought by a man who had been put off a car because he had ignored the conductor's peremptory command to push further forward in a densely crowded aisle. The Judge held that a passenger on a street car who has secured standing room can no more be moved about at the conductor's will to serve the convenience of passengers getting on later than can the fortunate persons who manage to obtain a seat. The only exception, in the Judge's opinion, was when the standing passenger blocked the doorway. This the bringer of the suit had not been charged with doing; he had simply asserted the intention of maintaining his place in the aisle, exactly as he would have stuck to a seat that pleased him better than some other seat, and the Judge supported him in his courageous course. There is a rather general impression, due, no doubt, to the general desire to obtain seats, that those who do have superior rights to those who do not, and that the latter may properly be regarded as intruders, deserving of scowls from seated passengers and conductors alike. This decision of the Milwaukee Judge may lead to a revision of opinion. The grievance of the earlier arriving passengers is not against those who come afterward, but against the company that admits them despite its disinclination or inability to provide the accommodations for which both classes of passengers give their money. The decision will not help tired New Yorkers appreciably in the matter of seats, but it may encourage a few of them to tell impertinent servants of transportation companies to attend more strictly to their own affairs.

—Oriental wit of a kind to be better apreciated than enjoyed in France is credited to the members of a Japanese embassy once sent to Paris to arrange for three free ports to be opened in Japan and France respectively. The French officials after long deliberation announced that they would be content with the opening of Yokohama, Yeddo, and Han-Yang. The Japanese listened gravely, and, after they had deliberated in turn, said they wanted Havre, Marseilles, and Southampton. Thereupon the Frenchmen indulged in superior smiles and called attention to the fact that Southampton was in England. "Yes," replied the Eastern diplomats, maintaining the utmost gravity, "and Han-Yang is in Korea." This story, which is said to be so old as to be new, has been revived in connection with the visit of the Japanese Ambassadors to the Paris Exposition, and it is supposed in England to worry the Frenchmen a lot.

LEGISLATION AND GOLD EXPORT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the caption "Deluded British Economists" THE TIMES this morning comments upon the following quotation from a letter of its London correspondent:

"The hope is that your new currency arrangements may result in driving gold out of the United States for our benefit. Economists here all look for this to happen, because inferior money always expels good."

The last six words mean one thing in London and quite another here. It is quite true, as THE TIMES says, that all our money is equal here, but it is not all equal anywhere beyond our borders, nor is it all equal for our own purposes in settling international balances or sending loanable funds to London, when the rates of interest there render such transfers expedient. From the point of view of the international banker or the British economist our gold is superior to all our other kinds of money. Your correspondent has apparently volunteered the statement of the principle on which the expectation of gold exports is based, and THE TIMES is quite right in resenting the suggestion that the principle he cites is applicable to this case; but, though it may be improper to say that our gold is likely to be expelled by our other kinds of currency, it is to be feared that the British economists are not deluded in looking for an export of gold from this country as a consequence of the large addition to the volume of our paper currency which is expected to result from the recent currency and refunding legislation.

If the effect of that legislation is to make so large an addition to the total volume of money as to lower the rate of interest here below its relative level, to that prevailing in London, loanable funds will probably be sent from this, the lower, to that, the higher, market; and if there is not enough of commercial and security bills of exchange to effect that transfer, the balance must be sent in money, and the only money we have available for that purpose is our gold.

This connection between the increased volume of our multiform currency and gold exports should be perpetually kept in view, because the proportion of gold to other kinds of money in the country has a peculiar bearing upon public confidence in the maintenance of financial and commercial stability; and if there should be a considerable export of gold simultaneously with a large increase in paper money, the proportion of the one to the other will be varied by the twofold change, which may so disturb confidence as to make the increase of money a curse, instead of the blessing which Congress intended it to be.

It is, happily, not probable that at present the exports of gold will reach disturbing proportions, but the time may come when the law making our silver and paper interconvertible with our gold coinage shall be nullified by our inability to keep enough gold on hand to effect the interchange.

W. L. TRENHOLM.
New York, April 24, 1900.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent machine convention of the Republican Party "may serve to point a moral and adorn a tale." The beautiful unanimity of that ratification meeting only shows to what a low ebb popular government has fallen. These men who there obeyed the orders of a master are not the aliens or the sons of aliens, but the descendants in large measure of the early Colonists, descendants of the men who were in the land at the time of stress, yet never has there been more subserviency. However, it is the boast of Americans that they excel in machines—even in political machines it would appear. A young man of ability and ambition, on the threshold of early manhood and desirous of making a mark in the political world, has but two ways before him to success. He asks himself, "Under which flag bezonian?" It will be a heavy service in either case. It may repay with plunder to his hearty desire, but conscience must be put away. That, conscience which had so large a part with the fathers must be put under. Every day the political machines perpetrate frauds and crimes against the individual or State, which in other cases would be punished, but the machine cannot be reached—it is above the law.

The wonder is that the voters are fooled so mercilessly year after year in the payment of machine debts of both machines. Forty-seven thousand highly paid officials, high or low, are provided for and paid out of a heavy tax rate. If only the poor voters could see the truth of the question of taxation it might be different and economy might rule.

If they were to know that it is the poor who pay taxes, for the poor are vastly in the majority, the rich are in number very limited; as taxes must be paid, they therefore come out of the poor as a natural sequence, and, anyway, the rich do not suffer at any difference in the rate, while every penny counts with the poor. Good government can only come as a result of a union of all, rich and poor. Here comes in the question of the saloon in politics. The reform element has ever warred against the saloon, hence generally lost in the struggle.

The saloon is a part of the life of the poor man; it cannot be put away; it can be improved. The poor man finds in every saloon a clean, well-kept lavatory; at noon a warm luncheon at a cost of 5 or 10 cents, and a good luncheon it is too; on the rainy day or at night he finds a reading room there, and generally the newspapers also, all free. Even on a Sunday the saloon becomes almost a necessity to the poor; hence who makes relentless war on the saloon, with its vast army of followers, must expect political defeat on every occasion in our great cities. The cunning politician plays on this. One politician for effect makes war on the saloon, the other party sides with the saloon and wins, but the two machines are in an understanding. If the people are ever to get their own again it must be by harmony between rich and poor, palace and saloon, against the bosses.

THOMAS SCOTT.
New York, April 26, 1900.

A SEVEN-PLANK PLATFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is a seven-plank National platform to win on:

1. The Constitution, accompanying the flag, makes citizens, not subjects.
2. The Monroe doctrine, excluding European expansion from this continent, confines American expansion to America and contiguous islands.
3. Hawaii and Porto Rico are United States territory; and Cuba should be when its people wish it to be.
4. Abandon the Philippines at once. What becomes of them is none of our National business.
5. Let there be protection to American industries, but absolute free trade between all parts of the United States.
6. Leave the currency question and civil service reform alone.
7. Solve the trust problem by applying the competitive stock principle, the only practicable solution under existing industrial conditions.

DANIEL J. M. O'CALLAGHAN.
New York, April 26, 1900.

THE HOGGISH ICE TRUST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I must thank you—and I think it the duty of every householder to thank you—for the editorial on the hoggish Ice Trust in today's TIMES.

I stand ready to assist in getting up a mass meeting to protest or to get up an effective combination to start another ice plant and secure pledges from enough families for a certain number of years to run it. Such a combination of customers should pledge itself not to deal in the future with any of the firms now in the Ice Trust.

The trouble is that the trusts have always been able to rely upon the lazy indifference of the public or upon the shortness of their spell of indignation, should it once arise.

Can any one assist me in the practical business side of the enterprise? I am willing to go from house to house and secure the pledges. I am informed by the man delivering ice at my door that his orders are that if any one "kicks" at prices or poor delivery to refuse to deliver any ice at all at such a house. Surely there must be some legal redress for such an insolent "hold up," as you rightly call it.

A. N. M.
New York, April 26, 1900.

WANTS STREET BALL PLAYING STOPPED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If so worthy a paper as THE NEW YORK TIMES would take up the war against street noises, &c., there would be no doubt as to the issue. New York City is the home of nervous prostration, of neurasthenia, of insomnia, and many other ailments that lead to the lunatic asylum. The Board of Health is supposed to protect us from all diseases, and the schools should teach our children to respect the laws, and the police should see that the laws are obeyed. If each of these institutions would do their duty then New York would be a place like Paris, or London, or Berlin. Noises of wagons, steam cars, trolleys, &c., are more than sufficient to make the city a hell on earth, and there seems to be no remedy for these evils. But what need not and should not be tolerated is the reign of the real boss of New York—which is the boy. No sooner is he out of school than he invades our streets and sidewalks with his abominable ball playing, his Indian yell during hours, using the most offensive language to all who hinder him, such as wagons, &c., not even stopping an instant in his horrible sport to allow a peaceful citizen to go by. Now that Summer is coming on there is no peace nor rest by day or night; impossible to read, or teach, or work, causing intense suffering to those who cannot afford to leave the city. I am sure many will join in an appeal to THE NEW YORK TIMES to help in abating this terrible nuisance, and the gratitude of thousands will be yours if your noble paper will undertake this.

A SUFFERER.
New York, April 23, 1900.

ELECTION BY DIRECT VOTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago I wrote you asking, "Why not elect the President and Vice President by direct vote of the people?"

In your Saturday's issue a correspondent makes reply saying that under the present system the States secure their reserved rights, which under a direct vote would soon be lost to them, &c. Great Scott! How obtuse I am. I cannot understand his explanation. I cannot see what a State can lose by a direct vote which it would not lose by voting for John Doe and Richard Roe, and they to meet and vote for the men which by our vote we have instructed and trusted them to vote for.

Where is the difference? I don't see it. It looks to me as though the men who made the laws thought that the great body of voters of a State were not sufficiently qualified to vote intelligently, or, rather, to know what they wanted. Therefore, to please them, they are allowed to vote for some great persons who meet and decide what the people want.

If the President and Vice President were elected by direct vote there would be an end to colohizing, cheating, and all forms of dishonesty now practiced at each and every election, and the will of the majority (of which we so much boast) would elect a ruler.

Let us see how it may be under the present system. Suppose at the coming election the following States should give Republican majorities as follows, viz.: New York, 287,000; Pennsylvania, 300,000; Illinois, 101,000; Indiana, 47,000; Ohio, 244,000, and Massachusetts, 80,000, making a total of 1,070,000, and all of the remaining States give a Democratic majority of 400,000. The Democratic minority, while representing less than one-third of the total number of inhabitants, would elect the President and Vice President.

State rights are well enough when they are right, but wrong is no man's right, especially when it overturns the great principle of "government by the majority," of which we so proudly talk. Still I ask, Why not by direct vote?

J. W. CROSBY.
New York, April 23, 1900.

BEGIN WORK ON THE NAVY ARCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Navy Arch Committee has received subscriptions for over $200,000. This is an amount more than sufficient to justify the beginning of the permanent arch. If the Washington Arch and Grant's Tomb, both unfinished, are pointed at, let me ask is it not better that they be as they are, rather than not to exist at all? Would the abandonment of the Navy Arch help any other art project? Would not that failure retard and discourage future efforts to beautify our city? If the funds for this arch must be gathered by long and laborious effort, instead of being offered with one great outburst of generosity, is the end not worth the sacrifice?

That for a permanent arch the sculptor of each group of ornament would improve his work, as a result of more adequate study, has been understood. One further modification I propose. In a communication which you published when the present arch was begun, I suggested that the arch be raised, not to a man, but to an idea. The model, completed, revealed this artistic purpose. It stands, not for a man, but for the glory and advancement of the American navy.

The Battle of Manila and Dewey the Admiral have passed into history, to be judged by time. Their story is but an incident in the glorious annals of our navy. The Dewey of the day is Mr. Dewey the office seeker, exploiting his fame for advertisement and turning the patriotic hospitality of his countrymen into profit. The plaster arch bears upon its face the statement that one purpose of its erection was to welcome Admiral Dewey from the war. It has fulfilled that office. When it comes down the stone arch should bear no inscription but one in honor of our navy as a whole. A figure in one of the two principal groups represents, I believe, Admiral Dewey. It is fitting and just that this is so. The wreaths upheld by those most admirable "Victorys" should bear the names of vessels classic in our naval history—including the Olympia, leader and representative of the great deed at Manila.

Were contracts for work on the stone arch given out now, preparation alone would require months. Election day will then have passed, and the problem of subscription could be attacked anew. This money gathering should then be placed on as adequate a business basis as is the publication of a poem or the sale of a Rembrandt. But of that later. The consideration for the moment is that of the burning disgrace to New York City if the beauty and inspiration of the present monument should perish with the oath and plaster. If the committee, which has earned the deep gratitude of the city and country by its generous, unrequited gift of labor, involving the heavier burden of criticism—if the committee has been able to accumulate over $200,000 in subscriptions without recourse to methods of personal appeal to the multitude, it is certain that with actual work under way the multitude can be depended on to finish that work.

Let the committee obtain the consent of the subscribers to the use of the present fund to begin this labor of art and of love, and let it then proceed with supreme confidence in two articles of faith: The constant growth in the demand that New York be beautiful, and the constant growth in the pride, joy, and enthusiasm in our expanding navy.

GEORGE TYLER.
New York, April 25, 1900.

The Danger from Unmuzzled Dogs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last night's news columns must have furnished a sweet morsel for those advocates of unmuzzled dogs who cherish the faithful friend of man above man's safety.

I respectfully suggest this amiable pair to interview yesterday's victims in Brooklyn—Johnny Collum, nine years old, of 34 Emmett Street, or little Mary O'Hagan, nine years old, of 47 Amity Street—and be rejoiced by their innocent praises of the dear, sweet, good little doggie that was so right in mangling them because they happened in the brute's way, or see Thomas Collum, seventy-three years old, of 30 Emmett Street, and get his indorsement for their preference of dogs' society to that of poor humanity. Dr. Senator Gallinger might take a day off from his public duties (Government allows mileage) and join this advanced couple in above suggested visit, and find profit in the holiday, even though his company would not be congenial to his companions.

MUZZLED DOG ADVOCATE.
Brooklyn, April 27, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Pursuit of Knowledge.

The Wearisome Caller—Is that clock going?

The Girl—Yes; are you?—Syracuse Herald.

Street Misnamed.

Miss Hubb—What is a misnomer?

Miss Gotham—A misnomer, my dear, is calling a Boston street Washington—Washington was straight, you know.—Yonkers Statesman.

Cromwell Facts and Fancies.

"Jerry Pontoon, tell us something about Oliver Cromwell."

"Which version, ma'am?"

"I don't understand."

"Magazine or history?"—Chicago News.

No Improvement on Old Methods.

"I hear a lot about prosperity," he said grumblingly, "but I don't see much of it."

"You don't?"

"Naw. Why, a fellow has to work for what he gets just the same as he always did, doesn't he?"—Chicago Post.

Work and Wages.

Gadgrind—I shouldn't think you could afford to loaf so much. Your pay is not very liberal when you do work.

Philosopher—That's the reason why I can afford to lie off so frequently. When I lose a day I don't lost much money. It would be different if I was working for big pay."—Boston Transcript.

A LITTLE SERMON.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

What this troubled old world needs
Is less of quibbling over creeds,
Fewer words and better deeds.

Less of "Thus and so shall you
Think and act, and say and do."
More of "How may I be true?"

Less of wrangling over text;
Less of creed and code perplexed;
More of charity unvexed.

Less of shouting: "I alone
Have the right to hurl the stone."
More of heart that will condone.

Less of ruling: "Hear! You must
Hold this tenet, wrong or just,"
More of patient, helpful trust.

Less of microscopic scan
Of the faults of fellow-man;
More of brave, uplifting plan.

Less of dogma, less pretense,
More belief that Providence
Will sanctify our common sense.

More of chords of kindness blent
O'er the discords of dissent,
Then will come the great content.

"Just to be good, and to do good,"
Simple, plain, for him who would
A creed that may be understood.

TURKEY STILL STUBBORN

Shows No Disposition to Settle the Indemnity Claims.

Last American Note Couched in Peremptory Terms—Porte Would Pay If Cruiser Could Be Bought.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26. — The American note handed to the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pasha, on Tuesday, as intimated in the dispatches sent yesterday, is couched in peremptory terms, demanding immediate payment of the indemnity several times promised to Minister Straus by the Sultan.

The note does not fix a time limit for an answer, but its tenor is not far from the character of an ultimatum. It has produced a great impression upon the Porte, which, however, shows no disposition to modify the attitude hitherto maintained, namely, repudiating the responsibility and seeking to diminish the importance of the matter. It is presumed that the Porte's reply will be in this sense, and hence it is feared the United States Government will be obliged to take steps to enforce its demands.

Turkey's decision to send an officer to America to study naval construction is interpreted to be another sop. It is a revival of an old project to buy a cruiser in the United States, in the price of which the indemnity shall be included, so that the Porte will be able to say it has not paid the indemnity. The American Government has already categorically refused such a compromise, which would mean prolonged negotiations and the dragging out of the matter indefinitely, to which the United States will not listen. As regards the indemnity, it is in the nature of a debt of honor. If the Porte wants to buy a cruiser, that is a matter in no way connected with the indemnity.

The Porte's reply to the last collective note on the subject of duties has not yet been made; and the Embassies are exchanging views in regard to the terms on which to consent to an increase of duty. It is thought that before the beginning of negotiations the Embassies will invite the Porte to abolish ransoms and measures introduced in violation of treaties.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Beyond the statement that Mr. Griscom, United States Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, has been instructed to press vigorously for the payment of the American claims for indemnity, the officials here decline to divulge the nature of his instructions They say that Mr. Griscom does not need express instructions to forward the claims, for he has of his own volition taken a rather advanced attitude in this matter, and the presentations he is now making, though this time by express instruction, are in no respect more peremptory than his own preceding deliveries to the Turkish Government. Novel though the proposition was from a diplomatic standpoint, yet it is learned to be true that the effort was made by the Porte to pay this American claim under cover of an order for a warship to be built in the United States for Turkey.

The reasons for the failure of the project were several: the United States Government has no warships for sale, and is not authorized to build any for foreign order. Then there is no warrant of law for entering into an arrangement with a private shipbuilding concern for the collection of an international obligation in the manner proposed. Lastly, judging by the experience of concerns that have had dealings with the Turkish Government, any shipbuilder accepting the order from Turkey would require a guarantee from the United States Government, and the result of the transaction might be the assumption by the United States of an obligation as much larger than the original claims as the price of a battleship exceeds the $90,000.

Even if these obstacles were overcome, the scheme would be an utter failure so far as concerns the accomplishment of the prime object, namely, the secret payment to the United States of the indemnity, with a view to avoiding demands from other nations for settlement of their claims, for under our open methods of business the transaction would have to be a matter of official record.

One effect of this sudden application of pressure upon Turkey is a renewal of the applications from American holders of other claims against Turkey for a presentation of their cases. Save the missionary claims, the $90,000 indemnity contains only one small allotment of about $5,000 for the benefit of the family of the bicyclist Lentz, who was killed in Turkey while making a circuit of the globe. But it is believed that, however well founded the other outstanding claims may be, the present time is not regarded as propitious for urging them upon the attention of the Porte, and it is expected that nothing will be done to divert the negotiations from these missionary claims as the main issue.

VIEWS OF A PARIS JOURNAL.

PARIS, April 28.—The Figaro, referring to the reported intention of the United States to make a naval demonstration in the Mediterranean in connection with the indemnity claims, says:

"It would be interesting to know if a foreign power has the right to take executive measures against Turkey without a previous accord with the European powers which signed the Treaty of Paris. If Russia has really advised Washington to use more moderation, she has acted quite within her rights. But why Russia rather than other powers?"

The writer of the article, who believes he has solved this mystery, answers his own question in the following way:

"Great Britain has an exceptional interest at present in keeping on good terms with the United States and in rendering still closer the political friendship between the two powers. That is why, if, contrary to expectations, President McKinley should cause complications, London would not be sorry to make an abusive use of Russia's name."

Political Arrests in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.—Twenty arrests were made on Wednesday of Mussulmans alleged to be sympathizers with the Young Turkish Party.

AMERICAN AID FOR INDIA.

Louis Klopsch Leaves London to Distribute Relief.

LONDON, April 27.—Louis Klopsch, publisher of The Christian Herald of New York, left London to-day for India in order to investigate the famine and distribute the American relief. Previous to his departure Mr. Klopsch and Dr. Talmage lunched at the Mansion House with the Lord Mayor, who expressed the keenest appreciation of the American charity.

Mr. Klopsch also had a long interview with the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, who echoed the Lord Mayor's sentiments most heartily, and gave Mr. Klopsch letters of introduction to the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and other Indian dignitaries.

Mr. Klopsch said before sailing: "Nothing could be more gratifying than the grateful references of leading Englishmen toward the American efforts. We mean to make this a record-breaking charity, and expect to return in three months."

PRINCE OF WALES IS GRATEFUL.

Writes a Letter Acknowledging Congratulations on His Recent Escape.

LONDON, April 27.—The Prince of Wales, in a letter just made public, acknowledges the sympathy and congratulations from all parts of the world on his recent escape from assassination. The letter is as follows:

"I have been deeply touched by the numerous expressions of sympathy and goodwill addressed to me upon the occasion of the providential escape of the Princess of Wales and myself from the danger we have lately passed through. From every quarter of the globe, from the Queen's subjects throughout the world as well as from the representatives and inhabitants of foreign countries, have these manifestations proceeded, and on my return to this country I received a welcome so spontaneous and hearty that I felt I was the recipient of the most gratifying tribute of genuine goodwill. Such a proof of kind and generous feeling is, naturally, most highly prized by me, and will be forever cherished in my memory."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT PARIS.

Opened Yesterday by Its President, M. Sully-Prudhomme.

PARIS, April 28.—The American National Institute was inaugurated last evening by a soirée, given at the temporary premises of the institution, under the Presidency of M. Sully-Prudhomme, the poet. M. Massenet played several of his own compositions.

M. Sully-Prudhomme, at the conclusion of his inauguration speech, addressing Miss Mathilde Smedley, founder of the institute, said:

"The colony of artists of whom you are the Directress will receive a most cordial welcome from their French confrères, who know what they have to gain, through familiar and permanent contact with this select deputation of the young artistic genius of the United States.

"Allow me to express the great pride I feel in thinking that France, after contributing to the independent formation of America, is going to assist by her example and traditions in the intellectual, and moral coronation of the United States."

United States Ambassador Porter and many other prominent members of the American colony were present.

GERMANY'S GREATER NAVY.

Reichstag Committee Adopts Motion Providing for Fighting Fleet.

BERLIN, April 27.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day adopted, by a vote of 20 to 8, a motion of the Centrists granting the battleships asked for by the Government, but eliminating the provision for an increase of the foreign service fleet and reducing the increase demanded for the reserve fleet.

The Centrist proposals provided that the fighting fleet shall consist of two flagships, four squadrons of eight battleships each, eight large and twenty-four small cruisers; for foreign service, a fleet of three large and ten small cruisers; for the reserve, four battleships and three large and four small cruisers, and that the appropriation for the necessary supplies shall be included annually in the estimates.

By the action of the Budget Committee, the passage of the Naval Augmentation bill is virtually assured. At all events, this is the feeling in parliamentary circles. The outcome will be that Germany's fighting strength on the sea will be measured by thirty-four large battleships, thirty-two large and small cruisers, and a score of old battleships, which will be renovated.

The fact that the committee eliminated the cruisers desired for foreign service, or service in foreign waters, is not regarded as of importance, as Admiral von Tirpitz admitted to-day that these would not be needed before 1906. The only unsettled important point, namely, how to pay for the increase, if the existing taxes prove insufficient, will be decided next Tuesday.

DEMAND GOTTFRIED'S EXPULSION.

Peruvian Press's Outcry Against ex-Consular Agent Who Was Tortured.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, April 27.—The press of Trujillo, capital of the Department of Libertad, together with the papers of that district generally, calls upon the Peruvian Government to expel from the country Edward Gottfried, ex-United States Consular Agent at Trujillo. The demand for expulsion includes his brother also.

Edward Gottfried, at one time a resident of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who was appointed United States Consular Agent at Trujillo in 1895, was seized by Peruvian revolutionists in the Summer of 1898 and subjected to torture, his house at Huamachuco being at the same time sacked and destroyed. He protested and declared his immunity as an American citizen, but his assailants demanded that he produce 5,000 soles, (between $3,500 and $4,000,) together with twenty-five rifles, within a quarter of an hour, under penalty of chastisement in what are called in Peru the "flying stock." On replying that he was unable to comply, he was knocked down by a blow from a gun and overpowered, after which he was subjected to torture.

VICTORIA AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

LONDON, April 27.—Thousands of persons this morning witnessed the landing of the Queen at Holyhead, where she arrived yesterday on her return from Ireland, and the royal special train started southward at 11 o'clock amid an enthusiastic demonstration. On the arrival of her Majesty at Chester the Mayor and Corporation of that place presented her with an address.

Her Majesty left Chester amid loud cheering and the singing of the national anthem by some four thousand children, who had been mustered on the platform. Greetings of a similar character were given wherever the train made a stop. The Queen arrived at Windsor Castle at 5:25 o'clock P. M.

Lord Rosebery, proposing the health of the Queen this evening at the banquet of the City Liberal Club to the Australian delegates, said:

"Never before in the course of her reign has the Queen exerted herself so much as she has during the last few months. Never before has she borne so great a stress and strain, owing to the varying events of the war in South Africa; and therefore she has never before received, to so marked a degree, evidences of the gratitude and loyalty of her subjects."

Big Armor Plate Works for England.

LONDON, April 27.—The newspapers here announce that a syndicate of northern capitalists, with "unlimited wealth," is about erect on the banks of the River Tees the largest armor-plate works in the United Kingdom. The syndicate, it is added, is sending a commission to the United States to inspect the best plants there and to study American methods. The commission includes the managers of large steel companies and Stephen Furness, son of Sir Christopher Furness, the prominent shipowner, shipbuilder, and engine builder of West Hartlepool.

Sir John Bridge Dead.

LONDON, April 27.—Sir John Bridge, the former Police Magistrate of London, is dead. He was born in 1824, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford; was called to the bar in 1850, was appointed a Police Magistrate at the Bow Street Police Court in 1872, and was Chief Police Magistrate for London to 1889. In 1890 he received the honor of knighthood.

New Cabinet in Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, April 27.—At a Cabinet Council to-day King Christian accepted the resignation of the Hörring Cabinet, and appointed a new Rightist Ministry. The Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs is H. de Sehested, Vice President of the Landsthing.

Prussia Offers 20,000 Marks Reward.

BERLIN, April 27.—The Prussian Government has offered 20,000 marks as a reward for the discovery of the murderer of the boy Winter, recently killed at Konitz under conditions which fostered the local superstition that he had fallen a victim to ritual murder.

Sugar Trust in Germany.

BERLIN, April 27.—The Vossische Zeitung announces that the arrangements for the formation of a German sugar trust are now complete.

A. B. Armour's Yacht at the Azores.

HORTA, Azores, April 27.—Allison B. Armour's auxiliary yacht Utowana arrived here to-day. All on board are well.

DAMAGE SUIT WITHDRAWN.

Action Against Policemen Was Based on Peculiar Legal Point.

Corporation Counsel Whalen received yesterday from Horatio W. Southworth a general release executed to him by Henry G. Firnerson and James W. Trainor. The action marks the termination of a case that presented the question of the legality of an arrest in this State without a warrant of a person indicted in New Jersey before requisition was made on the Governor of New York for the fugitive.

Albert G. Luysters was indicted in New Jersey for perjury and was arrested in this city by Policeman Finerson and Detective Sergeant Trainor held him to await the action of a city Magistrate. The plaintiff was arraigned, but no requisition was ever made. He then brought action against the police officers for $10,000 damage for false imprisonment, but the action has been discontinued.

STOKES DIVORCE DECREE

Presented in Supreme Court by Mrs. Stokes's Counsel.

Justice Bischoff Refuses to Suppress Findings—The Decree Absolute—Mother to Have Her Child.

The formal decree which will give Mrs. Rita Hernandez de Alba Stokes an absolute divorce from her husband, W. E. D. Stokes, and the custody of their child was submitted to Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. After reading over the testimony and the referee's report, he will, it is believed, attach his signature to the decree. The referee, ex-Justice William N. Cohen, found in favor of Mrs. Stokes on the statutory ground.

The decree, the testimony, and the findings of the referee were submitted to Justice Bischoff by two clerks from the law office of Sherrill & Lockwood, counsel for Mrs. Stokes. The same effort to maintain secrecy which has prevailed all through the action since it was started, about a month ago, was evident yesterday. The representatives of the law office did not want either the decree or the referee's report made public, and they appealed to Justice Bischoff to suppress them. The Justice declined to do this, and declared that the decree and the findings of the referee were matters of public record, and, as such, could not be suppressed. He did, however, allow the testimony taken before the referee to be sealed up.

The decree presented to the Court is long. It first recites that the marriage between Rita H. de Alba Stokes and William Earl Dodge Stokes is dissolved, and that each of them is freed from the obligations of the same; that it shall be lawful for Mrs. Stokes to marry again, and that she can resume her maiden name of de Acosta. Mr. Stokes is prohibited from marying again while she is alive.

Continuing the decree reads:

"It is further adjudged and decreed that the custody of William Earl Dodge Stokes, Jr., the child of said marriage, is hereby awarded to said Rita H. de Alba Stokes, the plaintiff herein; that said child shall not be removed from the United States of America without the written consent of William Earl Dodge Stokes, the defendant herein; and said defendant shall be permitted to visit and be visited by the said child at or upon this defendant's request, and that the said defendant may write to and receive letters from the said child; and that in the event of the remarriage of the plaintiff this defendant shall have leave to apply for the custody of said child."

The decree provides that Mr. Stokes shall pay the plaintiff the sum of $12,000 a year in equal monthly installments for the support of herself and the child, and that he shall pay the cost of the divorce proceedings.

There appears to be no opposition on the part of Mr. Stokes to the signing of this decree. When the case was called before Justice Bischoff one of the clerks presented the decree and the other said: "There is no opposition."

The referee's report shows that Mr. and Mrs. Stokes were married on Jan. 3, 1895, and that their child was born on Jan. 5, 1896. After giving the causes for the application for a divorce on statutory grounds the referee says that Mr. and Mrs. Stokes have not lived together since Feb. 22, 1900.

NEGRO STOLE SILVERWARE.

Took It from S. N. Cauldwell's House—Was Employed at Baltimore, He Said.

While attempting to dispose of a quantity of valuable silverware in an Eighth Avenue pawnshop yesterday afternoon, James Thornnell, a well-dressed negro, who says he was formerly employed as George Vanderbilt's butler, was arrested by Detectives Baker and Parker of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station.

The detectives saw Thornnell at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. He carried a large covered basket, which was evidently very heavy. After hesitating a few minutes, the negro, who had alighted from a cross-town car, started down Eighth Avenue, and on nearing One Hundred and Twentieth Street he entered a pawnshop. The detectives, who were close at his heels, gave him a moment or two, in order to let him begin transactions with the pawnbroker. Then they entered the shop and caught Thornnell in the act of placing the contents of the basket, which was filled with silverware, on the counter. In an instant Baker had a pair of handcuffs on the negro, while Parker, to the astonishment of the pawnbroker, began to replace the silverware in the basket. When he recovered from his astonishment Thornnell protested his innocence and said that he had been sent by his employer to pawn the silver.

Upon examination at the station house the silverware, which was valued at several hundred dollars, was found to be from Tiffany's, and marked "E. C. U."

Several tickets from various pawnshops were found on Thornnell, and also a letter purporting to be from Charles McNamee, general manager of George Vanderbilt's estate at Biltmore, recommending Thornnell as a man who had been in the estate's employ for eight years, and had always been found to be honest and faithful.

In the meantime word had been received at the station of the robbery of S. N. Cauldwell's residence, at 770 Madison Avenue, early yesterday morning of a quantity of silverware.

The silverware was later identified by a maid in the employ of Mrs. Cauldwell. She also identified Thornnell, whom she said had been in the employ of Mr. Cauldwell for several months, and who left his employ about three months ago. An entrance to the Cauldwell residence had been gained by way of the basement door.

Thornnell, who gave his address as 225 East Fortieth Street, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon and remanded until this morning. When arrested Thornnell only had a portion of the silverware stolen in his possession.

ORDER AGAINST MR. FEITNER.

Must Answer Sailors' Snug Harbor Assessment Complaint.

An order to show cause why President Thomas L. Feitner of the Board of Tax Commissioners should not be punished for contempt of court was issued in Part II., Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday.

The application was made by the Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor, who last Summer obtained a writ of certiorari in the Supreme Court to review the action of the Tax Commissioners in assessing the property at over $1,000,000. The Trustees held that the institution was exempt from taxation.

The writ was made returnable last October. The Tax Commissioners refused to answer it, although notice that contempt proceedings would be instituted was served on them.

The order to show cause is returnable on Monday.

TO AID SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

American Army and Navy Organization to be Incorporated.

The American Army and Navy Aid Society at a meeting yesterday afternoon decided to have the local organization incorporated as the American Army and Navy Society of New York.

Many letters have been received from discharged volunteers, requesting aid, chiefly for their wives and children. The majority ask for clothing, that their children may be sent to school. Few ask for money. Mrs. Anna Dennison Smith, the Corresponding Secretary, has replied to all that as soon as the society gets in good working order their cases will be attended to. The society yesterday received a check for $100. Contributions of $100 from Mrs. George Westinghouse and $500 from ex-Senator Clark of Montana have also been received.

Divorce for Marion Manola.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, signed the decree of divorce in the action of Marion Manola, the actress, against her husband, John Mason. The decree gives the plaintiff $25 a week alimony, payable every Tuesday. The couple were married in London in 1891.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week closes in the social world, as it began, with little of incident, and with the majority of people busily engaged in arranging their Summer plans. The city clubs and drawing rooms, if the weather is fine, will this afternoon be deserted until Monday morning for country houses and country clubs, and if one wishes to find this or that man or woman of leisure one must seek the golf links within a radius of fifty miles from the city. Tuxedo, Cedarhurst, Meadow Brook, Westchester, and numerous other suburbs where country clubs are the centre of life and gayety in their respective neighborhoods will be the Meccas of New York society, at least over Sunday, for the next six or eight weeks. With Mr. Eustis's and Miss Morton's, Mr. Delafield's and Miss Beasley's, and Mr. Glyn's and Mrs. Kane's weddings on Monday, the little Eastertide flurry in matters social, which has passed for a Spring season in town, will definitely close.

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The first large country wedding of the Spring will be celebrated on Monday afternoon at Greenwich, Conn., where, in the Congregational Church in that village, Miss Helen Benedict is to be married to Mr. Thomas Hastings, Jr. Miss Benedict will have neither bridesmaids nor maid of honor. There will, however, be no less than twelve ushers, who are to be Messrs. Charles Dana Gibson, H. L. Sattelee, Frank S. Hastings, Cecil Baring, Stanford White, R. H. Russell, Henry Barbey, Jr., William H. Roome, W. B. Coster, Arden Robbins, H. Turnure, and W. Borie. The color scheme of the decorations at both church and residence will be yellow and white. The reception which is to follow the ceremony at Mr. E. C. Benedict's beautiful residence on the shores of the Sound, and which stands on the site of the famous old Americus Club House, will, if the day is fine, be a beautiful spectacle.

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The wharves of the North German Lloyd, Holland-America, and Cunard steamers will present scenes of activity and bustle to-day, with three liners sailing, their cabins all filled. The Trave, bound for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, has booked among other passengers the Misses Winifred and Edith Holt, Mrs. J. N. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Field, Mrs. Charles K. Bates, the Misses Bates, Mr. and Mrs. David H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Patterson, the Misses Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wright, the Right Rev. Archbishop Kain and twenty prominent Roman Catholic laymen and thirty-three priests, headed by Bishop Charles McDonnell, and his secretary, the Rev. John L. Harrett, who are making a jubilee pilgrimage from Brooklyn to Rome and are taking a memorial for presentation to the Pope.

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On the Statendam, sailing to-day for Rotterdam, via Boulogne, there are booked among others Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Taylor, Mr. W. T. Bacon and Mrs. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Coleman, Prof. W. F. Blackman, Dr. L. W. Pierson, Mrs. S. R. Parsons and three daughters, George B. Phelps, Mrs. I. B. Pickhardt, and Prince de Croy.

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The St. Louis, due to-day from Southampton, is reported to be bringing among other passengers Mrs. J. M. Baldwin, the Misses Baldwin, A. H. Baldwin, J. W. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Dawson, Edgar Harding, Miss Ruth Harding, Bishop Hartzell and Mrs. Hartzell, Comte R. Ogier d'Ivry and Countess d'Ivry, Mrs. E. D. Pangersoll, Mrs. A. M. Palmer and two daughters, Col. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Van Duser and three daughters, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Wells.

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The wedding of Miss Harriette Wright, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt of this city, and the Count Mercati, which was scheduled to take place at Cannes on Monday last, April 23, has been postponed until May 9, in consequence of the fact that Holy Week, and therefore Easter, in the Greek Church, of which Count Mercati is a member, are observed a fortnight later than by the Roman Catholic and Episcopal communions. Count Mercati must have forgotten this fact when the wedding was first arranged for April 23.

***

The last drill of the season of the organization known as the Knickerbocker Grays, and whose membership is made up of the young sons of New York's prominent families, took place yesterday afternoon, in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. There was a large attendance of fond mothers and proud fathers to see their scions distinguish themselves. A brass band furnished music, and at the conclusion of the drill, which was well done, medals were presented to the boys who excelled in tactical skill, neatness of uniform and appointments, and attendace. Among those present to witness the drill were Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis, Mr. Hallburton Fales, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Mrs. Hugo de Fritsch, Mr. and Mrs. John C. O'Connor, Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, and Mr. and Mrs. James Walsh.

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The Astor Gallery of the Astoria was crowded to the doors yesterday afternoon at an entertainment given there for the benefit of the Peabody Free Home for Aged Women. The entertainment was given under the auspices of a long list of patronesses, among whom were Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Miss Marian Cutting, Mrs. Edward Kelley, Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mrs. William F. King, Miss Gurnee, Miss Louise W. Dickey, Mrs. Thomas Rutter, Mrs. William G. Davies, Mrs. Robert W. Taller, Mrs. Louis J. Belloni, Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mrs. Archibald K. Mackay, Mrs. E. Walpole Warren, Mrs. A. M. Maclay, and Mrs. Henry B. Steers. Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood, the contralto, who was to have appeared, was prevented by illness from doing so, and Mr. Franz Wilczek, the violinist, played in her stead. The other artists who appeared were Mr. Hobart Smock, tenor; Mr. Leland Langley, baritone; Mr. Franz Listemann, the 'cellist, and Miss Evelyn Harris, who gave two monologues, "The House Opposite," from Hope's "Dolly Dialogues," and an amusing anonymous selection entitled "To-morrow at Ten." Mr. Bruno Huhn directed the affair and was the accompanist. It had been announced that tea would be served after the concert in the Myrtle Room, but for some reason this room was closed and some half dozen tables were spread in the corridor. The entertainment netted a handsome sum for the home.

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Mme. Kitty Berger will give to-night in the small ballroom of the Waldorf a musicale under the patronage, among others, of Lady Colebrook, Mrs. Charles S. Dodge, Mrs. J. T. Emery, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Joseph Millbank, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. C. D. Gibson, Mrs. Sidney Smith, and Mrs. F. L. Nugent. Mme. Berger will be assisted by Miss Grace Gardner and Mme. Renard, soprano; Miss Mabelle Laise Bond, contralto; Mr. Albert H. Thiers, tenor; Mr. Francis Fischer Powers, baritone, and Mr. C. B. Hawley, basso. Mr. H. H. Kinney will be the musical conductor.

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Mrs. Robert Garrett has closed her house in Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore, and has opened for the Spring Uplands, her country home in Baltimore County. She will spend the Summer at Newport. Miss May Handy of Richmond, who is well known in New York society, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tyson at Clyburn, their country seat near Baltimore. Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, who was in Baltimore for two weeks, has returned to New York.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hennen Morris of Throgg's Neck are in Lexington, Ky., where they will stop until the beginning of June. Mrs. John A. Morris has arrived in town from New Orleans.

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There was not much doing last evening socially, with the exception of a concert at the Astoria, a few dinners and theatre parties, and the last dance of Mrs. O'Conor's class at Delmonico's. Among the dinners of last evening was one given by Mrs. William A. Duer of 1 West Twenty-first Street. Mrs. William M. Sloane of West Sixty-ninth Street will give a dinner this evening.

***

A concert in aid of the Mothers and Babies' Hospital took place at the Astoria last evening. An excellent programme was given. One of the features was the "Kinder Symphonie" of Haydn, given under the direction of Miss Agnes Meany. This piece of music, with its quaint minuet, interpreted by various toys, such as drums, triangles, penny whistles, and other childish playthings, was much enjoyed. Among the artists who appeared were Mackenzie Gordon, who sang an aria from "A Persian Garden" and "Loch Lomond"; Miss Katherine Fiske, and Mr. Edward Bridges. A large audience was present.

***

Another concert of this evening will be given at the Waldorf by Miss Evelyn Lasser and Prof. George Nar berti, under fashionable patronage. Miss Lasser will sing Tosti's "Good-bye" and the page's song from "The Huguenots." She will be assisted by a large array of artists. The concert will be given in the small ballroom.

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Mr. Charles Edmund Akers of London, the correspondent in Cuba, during the six or eight months preceding the American war with Spain, of The London Times, was married at noon on Thursday last at St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Mass., by the Rev. Arthur Lawrence, assisted by the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, to Miss Charlotte Mabel Dwight, daughter of the late Col. James Fowler Dwight of Stockbridge. This marked the culmination of a romance, which began when Mr. Akers was returning to England last Spring from Cuba. On the voyage from New York to Liverpool he met Miss Dwight, who was going abroad to travel through Europe with relatives. Mr. Akers's stories on board ship of his experiences in Cuba, particularly his warm indorsement of Americans and their policy there, greatly impressed Miss Dwight. Mr. Akers, after the voyage was ended, followed the fair young American to the Continent, and, after a long wooing, his suit proved successful. Mr. and Mrs. Akers will shortly sail for England, where they will make their permanent home.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt and Ogden Mills have returned to New York.

Miss Harriet Gammell cables that she will sail from Europe for Newport on May 12. She will occupy her villa, Ocean Lawn, for the season immediately upon her arrival

By-the-Sea, the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, is to be handsomely decorated and improved generally for the coming season.

Mrs. Charles Wheeler has rented the large cottage on Eustis Avenue, near Easton's Beach, to George P. Eustis of Westbury, L. I., for one year.

Owing to the fire at the Winter home of Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson in Boston, Thursday, they will come to their Newport cottage next week for the season.

Mrs. F. O. French and Miss French are expected at Harbour View from Europe during the latter part of July.

Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas are at their cottage on Rhode Island Avenue for the season.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, with the Misses Gerry and the Messrs. Gerry, will arrive at Sea Verge for the season on May 7.

Mrs. Burke-Roche has returned to New York.

J. Thompson Spencer of Philadelphia is here looking over his estate.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman have arrived at their cottage for the season.

The arrivals this evening include Mrs. George Tiffany, Miss Tiffany, Ogden Codman, Jr., Mrs. Leroy King, and Mrs. Samuel Powel and family.

German Ambassador Entertains.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The German Ambassador entertained a dinner company of twenty guests this evening complimentary to the Secretary of Agriculture and his daughter, Miss Wilson, Senator Hale, Senator Depew, Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, the Minister from the Netherlands, Señor del Viso, Mr. Dinsmore, and Baron Louis Ambrozy de Séden were among the additional guests.

Colonial Dames Elect Officers.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The National Society of Colonial Dames of America today elected the following officers: President—Mrs. Howard Townsend of New York; First Vice President—Mrs. Gillespie of Pennsylvania; Second Vice President—Mrs. Herbert Claborne; Third Vice President—Mrs. Samuel Cole of Connecticut; Secretary—Mrs. William Reed of Baltimore; Assistant Secretary—Miss Jackson of Baltimore; Treasurer—Miss Elizabeth Nicholas of Washington; Registrar—Mrs. Emil Richter of New Hampshire; Historian—Miss Wharton of Philadelphia. The council voted unanimously to send Mrs. William Reed of Baltimore to the Paris Exposition to represent them at the unveiling of the statue of Washington.

Mrs. McLean Receives the Dames.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey assisted Mrs. John R. McLean this afternoon at a reception in honor of the Colonial Dames now in session in this city. The guests, in addition to the Dames, were one hundred or more representatives of resident society. Mrs. Dewey looked particularly well in a gown of light-colored satin trimmed in Renaissance lace. Mrs. McLean wearing light-blue silk with turquois ornaments. Assisting in the reception were Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Mrs. Mulligan, Mme. De Meisner, the Countess Esterhazy, Mrs. John Thompson Swan, Miss Hunt, Miss Goodfellow, and Miss Sally Schreiber.

AMERICAN MEAT NOT BARRED.

Report that Germany Has Issued Exclusion Order Denied.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—It was possible this afternoon to obtain from an authoritative source a full contradiction of the published statement that our meats have been excluded by Germany in the following terms:

"With reference to the dispatch dated Berlin, April 26, and published this morning, saying that Prince Von Hohenlohe has forbidden the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, under Article 26 of the subvention contract, to make further importation of and to land in German, Dutch, and Belgian ports, fresh meats, dairy products or cereals, it was observed by the German Ambassador to-day that no German steamship company trading with the United States receives any subsidy, and that, consequently, there is no such subvention contract regarding German trade with the United States.

"In view of this fact, it may be denied that any such order has been issued excluding meat and dairy products of the United States from Germany."

BERLIN, April 27.—The German Foreign Office has no information regarding the alleged order of Prince von Hohenlohe to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company forbidding the company, under Article 26 of the Subvention Contract, to make further importations of, and to land in German, Dutch, or Belgian ports, freshly slaughtered meats, butter, dairy produce, or cereals, and it discredits the story.

United States Ambassador White says he has heard nothing regarding the matter except what has appeared in the German press; and he believes that he would have been immediately informed had any such order been issued. For this reason, he disbelieves the statement of the Vorwaerts and the Nuremberg Tagespost.

To-day Mr. White called upon Count von Buelow, the Foreign Secretary, and handed him a copy of United States Consul General Mason's report upon the exports to the United States during the last quarter. Count von Buelow was much interested in noting the large increase. To-morrow Mr. White will call upon him again and lay before him proof that American exports to Germany consist very largely of commodities indispensable to the Germans.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George Caulfield.

George Caulfield, former Commissioner of Jurors of this city, died Thursday from catarrh of the stomach at his country residence in White Plains. He was born in Ireland in 1827, and came with his parents to this city in 1836. In 1852 he was appointed to a position in the Post Office. He organized the old "Night Patrol Watch," leaving the Post Office in 1857 to become its Superintendent. A few years afterward he went into business as a contractor. For a number of years he was a member of Tammany Hall. He joined the ranks of the Irving Hall Democracy as soon as it was organized, and became prominent in the campaign which resulted in the election of his brother-in-law, William A. Butler, as County Clerk. He was associated with Hubert O. Thompson, William C. Whitney, Edward Cooper, and William A. Butler in organizing the County Democracy. He leaves a wife, one son, and four daughters.

Obituary Notes.

PAYSON TUCKER, who for many years was the General Manager of the Maine Central Railroad, died yesterday at Hot Springs, Ark.

D. B. NORTHRUP, a leading pharmacist and florist of Oswego, died suddenly in that city Thursday night. He was seventy-two years old.

WALLACE TAPPAN, a well-known citizen of Onondaga County, died yesterday at Baldwinsville, N. Y., aged seventy years. He was a member of the Assembly in 1884 and 1885.

ISAAC HARBY MOSES, fifty-eight years old, died yesterday. He was in the exporting business at 436 Produce Exchange, and resided at 1,891 Seventh Avenue. He will be buried at Sumter, S. C.

The Rev. SAMUEL WOODWARD SAYRES, rector of St. John's Church, Far Rockaway, died yesterday. The funeral service will be held Monday at 2:30 P. M., in the church of which he was the rector.

E. J. WIMMER, District Attorney of Elk County, Penn., was found dead along Whetstone Creek, near St. Mary's, Penn. Death was due to heart disease. He was one of a party of trout fishermen who had been angling on Whetstone Creek.

Mother M. ANNUNCIAT, Mother General since 1895 of the Sisters of the Order of the Holy Cross, the headquarters of which for the United States is St. Mary's Academy, at South Bend, Ind., died yesterday at that place from heart disease. She was fifty-seven years old.

CATHERINE WALSH, a member of the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, in which she was known as Sister St. Catherine, died yesterday at St. Joseph's Convent, in Flushing. She was born at Franklin, N. J., in 1862. Five years ago she was stricken with consumption. Since then she had been in Florida, until last October.

LAFAYETTE L. TREMAN, a prominent citizen of Ithaca, N. Y., died yesterday at the age of seventy-nine years. He was a founder of the hardware firm of Treman, King & Co., President of the Tompkins County National Bank, of the Ithaca Water Works Company, and of the Ithaca Gas Light Company. He was an active churchman.

Mrs. E. L. SEELY died suddenly yesterday morning at 689 Fifth Avenue, the home of her brother-in-law, William Rockefeller. Pneumonia was the cause of her death. Until fifteen years ago, when her husband, W. A. Seely, died, Mrs. Seely lived in Cleveland, Ohio. Since that time she had made her home in this city. The interment will take place to-morrow in Cleveland.

EDWARD KEASBEY, seventy-three years old, died yesterday at his home, in Perth Amboy, N. J. Mr. Keasbey was born in Salem, N. J., in 1827. He was Superintendent of the Newark and Clinton Horse Car Railroad Company from 1856 to 1869. In 1869 he located in Perth Amboy, where he became President of Raritan Hollow and Porous Brick Company. His third wife, three sons, and a daughter survive him.

HOWLAND CROFT, a manufacturer of worsted yarns, died yesterday at his home in Camden, N. J. Mr. Croft was born in England in 1830. He came to this country in 1876, and in 1879 established in Camden the firm of Croft, Midgeley & Rowmel, which operated the first worsted mill in New Jersey. Later the firm of Croft & Priestley was formed. Mr. Croft also operated the Springfield Worsted Mills at Bordentown.

Mrs. ELLEN T. H. HARVEY, wife of George Harvey of 400 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday from apoplexy, in the seventy-first year of her age. She was the daughter of Adam Herrington of Shrewsbury, Mass. Between 1853 and 1875 she was the author of several books of fiction, some of which appeared under the name of Thrace Talmon. Her first husband was Char

INSTRUCTION.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION
Will be held in New York in the Y. M. C. A. Building, cor. 23d St. and 4th Av., June 25 to 30 inclusive. The terms of admission, fees, expenses, and privileges in any or all Departments of the University may be learned from DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS, which may be had on application to the Corresponding Secretary, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE
CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION
And other women who wish to take the Harvard Examinations will be examined in New York, at the same time as the candidates for admission to Harvard University. All information with regard to these examinations may be had on application to the Sec'y of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
257 WEST 93D STREET, NEW YORK.
For particulars, address the Principal,
Miss Emma G. Sebring, A. M.

HOW TO GET STRONG.
Handball, boxing, fencing, baths, &c. Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St. Entrance, $5.00; monthly dues, $2.00.

NEW YORK, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, on the Hudson. Miss C. FULLER, Principal.

HOTELS.

Sherman Square Hotel,
Boulevard, Cor. West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

ST. ERMIN'S HOTEL, WESTMINSTER.—Largest and finest in London. Inclusive terms from 10s. 6d. per day.

BERKELEY 23 WEST SWIMMING SCHOOL, 44TH ST.

SUMMER RESORTS.

On the Maine Coast
PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, Me.
Attractive Golf Links, Boating, Bathing, Fishing.
HARVEY & WOOD, 3 Park Place, New York,
MONDAYS 11 TO 1.

THE LAUREL HOUSE,
THE LAUREL HOUSE.
Lakewood, New Jersey.
Open until June 1st.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

SOMERSET INN
and eight cottages.
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Opens May 2. Closes Oct. 22. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher Street Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A REGIMENT GOING INTO CAMP THIS SUMMER
wants to take its full quota of Enlisted Men. If you wish to join the National Guard this is a splendid opportunity, for it will give you a beneficial vacation and splendid training. Arms, Uniforms, and Equipments free of cost, and in addition State pay of $1.25 per day while away. Only those who are desirous of joining the service and not simply thinking about it need address SHOULDER STRAPS, Box 134, Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

WASHINGTON. Pleasant Three-Day Trip, by Royal Blue Line, Thurs., May 3. Hotel and Traveling Expenses included.
$12 .....According to.....$14.50
.....Hotel.....
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING SEVERAL YEARS' experience as salesman and manager with one of the largest manufacturers in this country desires to obtain interest in growing manufacturing business; food products preferred; reasonable amount of capital furnished; correspondence strictly confidential. Address W. E., Box 352, Times Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD FOR SMALL BLACK YORKSHIRE TERRIER called Nancy, having, when last near 125th St. and 7th Av., April 26th, a collar with bells and a leather leash. OWNER, 150 West 33d St.

FOUND.—On 5th Av. and 72d Street, silver WATCH CHAIN. Call at 126 East 39th Street.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,476.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of LANE K. STONE, bankrupt.
To the creditors of Lane K. Stone of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Lane K. Stone was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 27th, 1900.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

COACHMAN WANTED—Until Nov. 1; must be of good appearance, careful driver, strictly temperate, and kind to horses; wages, $30 per month. Answer, with references, to J. C. H., Box 136 Times Office.

WANTED—An expert engraver on photographic dies. Address H. B., 530 6th Av., care Allen Company.

WANTED—Experienced operator on cardboard casting machine. Address C. S., 530 6th Av., care Allen Company.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as good cook and plain laundress; good references; city or country. 245 West 27th St., first floor, back.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; washing or cleaning. 464 West 41st St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Office situation by a young woman; writes a plain hand. American, Box 137 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Competent, sober, very neat, industrious, honest, temperate; personal city reference. Butler, Box 364, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; highly recommended; city references; full particulars present employer. J. P., Box 296, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Family going to Europe for extended stay desire situation for their coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in every way; will be highly recommended. Mrs. D. C. Lyall, 36 West 57th St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; nine years' city reference from late employer; disengaged on account of family going abroad. K., 18 West 20th St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—Married; no incumbrances; age, 30; strictly sober; country preferred; last employer can be seen. W. K., 100 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—By an Irishman; the best of city references; five years in last place. Conway, 9 East 30th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman; good silver cleaner. H., Box 366, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

STEWARD.—As steward on yacht; by an Englishman; thoroughly experienced; has best of references. H., 9 East 30th St.

GOV. ALLEN IN SAN JUAN

Simplicity of His Dress Surprises the Porto Ricans.

Reception at the Wharf Marked by No Demonstration by the 3,000 People Assembled There.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 27.—The Dolphin, bearing Charles Herbert Allen, the newly appointed Civil Governor of Porto Rico, dropped anchor off San Juan at 10 o'clock this morning, as did also the United States armored cruiser New York, the United States battleship Texas, and the United States gunboat Machias. The New York remained outside the harbor, the others entering.

Gen. Davis, Military Governor, visited Mr. Allen on board the Dolphin at 11:30 o'clock. A detachment of seventy-five insular police and four companies of the Porto Rico Regiment, with a band, were drawn up on the wharf. The Dolphin's launch, carrying Mr. Allen and his family, with Gen. Davis and Lieut. Parker, the latter's aide, left the Dolphin promptly at noon, the Texas and Dolphin firing a salute of seventeen guns. Meanwhile the band played "Borinquen," the Porto Rican national air, and the steamers lying in the harbor kept up a continuous whistling until the launch reached the landing.

Mr. Allen ran quickly up the steps, and the families of Gen. Davis and the new Civil Governor were introduced to each other. A crowd of 3,000 looked on, but was kept at a distance. The police and troops marched past, Mr. Allen doffing his hat. He then entered the carriage that was in waiting and drove to the Executive Mansion, preceded by troops and followed by squads of police. He constantly raised his hat to the throng that lined the sidewalks.

Mr. Allen took breakfast with Gen. Davis, and, with his family, will remain as the guest of Gen. Davis indefinitely. He landed in an ordinary costume, straw hat, blue coat, and duck trousers, and a wave of exclamations followed the carriage. "That can't be Mr. Allen!" said one. "That's not the new Governor!" said another. "Not that man in the straw hat. Surely not!" The simplicity of the costume and of the general details of the reception took the Porto Ricans by surprise, and they could scarcely realize that they looked upon the new Governor. Mr. Allen is the first Governor of Porto Rico to arrive in anything less conspicuous than a gorgeous uniform covered with gold lace and similar trappings.

Few representative citizens were present at the landing, the throng being composed largely of middle-class people. There was no attempt to decorate the buildings, and generally the reception was not notably enthusiastic. One Porto Rican explained the lack of popular demonstrativeness by saying that the people were dissatisfied to find that the civil government would not actually be in full force on May 1 as they had hoped.

In the course of a brief interview, Mr. Allen said that it was too early for him to talk of Government affairs, but that he had formed no outline of policy. He contradicted the report that he would return to the United States after a conference with Gen. Davis. He desires to settle the details of the new régime as soon as possible, and will remain here conferring with Gen. Davis penuing the arrival of the new appointees.

SPANIARDS IN CUBA.

Registration Shows 66,869 True to Spain —Caney Still to Hear From.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn has received a report from the Secretary of State of Cuba through Gov. Gen. Wood, showing that 66,869 Spanish residents of the island have preserved their allegiance to the crown of Spain under the terms of Article IX. of the Paris treaty of peace. The registration is complete, with the exception of the returns from the municipality of Caney, in the Province of Santiago, which have not yet been received.

The registration of Spaniards, according to provinces, is as follows: Havana, 31,274; Pinar del Rio, 5,284; Matanzas, 6,249; Santa Clara, 16,045; Puerto Principe, 1,586; Santiago de Cuba, 6,431.

GEN. WOOD'S MARRIAGE DECREE.

Cubans Over Twenty-three Need Not Ask Parents' Consent.

HAVANA, April 27.—Gen. Wood has issued a decree directing that persons under twenty-three years of age shall not marry without previously obtaining the consent of their lawful guardians. Persons over twenty-three need not procure such consent.

Hitherto a man desiring to marry was compelled to obtain the consent of his parents, or, if he wished to avoid this, he was obliged to resort to tedious and complicated procedure.

SCOTT'S CASE DECIDED.

Senator from West Virginia Retains His Seat—Next Senate to Consider Blackburn's Credentials.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Senate today, by a vote of 52 to 3, adopted the resolution that Nathan B. Scott was entitled to his seat as a Senator from West Virginia. The negative votes were cast by Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) and Turner, (Fusion, Washington.)

In the course of the debate Mr. Chandler, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, read some remarks of Mr. Morgan, made yesterday, in which he said the Alabama Senator seemed to lean to the belief that the Indiana case affecting the right of Senator Turple to a seat in the Senate had not been decided correctly. Mr. Chandler said if Mr. Morgan really did believe the Turpie case was not decided correctly, and that it ought to be reversed, he would stand with him. The decision in that case was that the Senate should not reopen the determination of the Legislature of Indiana. He was willing to have the decision in the Turpie case reopened if the Democratic Senators were, and he was well satisfied Mr. Scott could well stand on the facts.

Mr. Chandler gave warning that in the next Senate the credentials of Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky would be considered, and if the doctrine established in the Turpie case, which had been recognized as binding on the Senate, was to be overruled, the Senate would be called upon to go into the question as to the competency of the Federal power to go back of the returns of a duly and legally constituted Legislature.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) said the majority report of the committee was based on sound law, and that the United States Senate could not enter into any investigation of a Legislature's right to determine the qualifications of its members.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) took similar ground, holding that the doctrine accepted, as established by the decision in the Turpie case, was sound and safe.

In an extended statement of the effect of the agreement entered into, Mr. McComas (Rep., Md.,) said that if the Legislature of West Virginia had not taken the action it did take with respect to the contests of Brohard and Morris and Kidd and Dent, the effect would have been to increase the majority of Mr. Scott in the joint assembly instead of to decrease it. The whole proceeding was regular, and the Senate had, in his opinion, no power to review the action of the Legislature.

The motion of Mr. Pettus, made yesterday, that the report and resolution be recommitted for full investigation, was defeated without division.

CIVIL WAR COTTON CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Money, (Dem., Miss.,) by unanimous consent, called up the bill "To Amend an Act to Provide for the Collection of Abandoned Property and the Prevention of Frauds in Insurrectionary Districts Within the United States." He offered an amendment, in the form of a new section restricting the provisions of the bill to the proceeds of cotton seized and sold under the act of 1863.

Mr. Money explained that the bill, if passed, would afford opportunity to owners of private property to go into the courts to establish their proprietorship of the cotton that fell into the hands of the authorized agents of the United States during the civil war. The doors would not, he said, be opened by the enactment of the law to a general raid on the Treasury. He explained that the amount involved would be less than $5,000,000.

The cotton had been seized by the United States military commanders and shipped to New York and there sold, the proceeds being placed in the Treasury. There it since had been held as a trust fund. Mr. Money maintained that the owners of the seized cotton had a right to their pro rata share in this fund because under the principles of international law and the law of civilized warfare the Government rightfully could not hold the proceeds of private property seized and sold during hostilities. He contended that decisions of the courts entitled the owners of this seized property to lay claim to their shares of this property.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) said that half the money which the Government had realized from the sale of seized and abandoned property had been returned in times past to the people of the South. He declared his intention, however, to do what he could to keep the little pittance that was left in the Treasury. It had cost the United States Government $600,000,000 and 300,000 lives to carry the civil war to a conclusion, and he thought it well to place this little pittance as a set-off against the enormous expenditure of $600,000,000.

Mr. Money said he had no doubt of the position of Mr. Chandler, and fully expected him to act in accordance with his judgment, but there was a right in this case which no man ought to disregard.

He concluded with an appeal to Senators opposed to the measure to permit it to come to a vote. The bill was then laid aside.

WANTS CLARK CASE ACTED ON.

Mr Chandler Will Call Up the Matter Next Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Chandler gave notice that on next Wednesday he would ask the Senate to take up the case of Senator Clark of Montana, adding that if no one should desire to speak in opposition to the report of the committee he would have nothing to say in support of it.

Mr. Allen expressed the hope that the Senate would not be asked to act upon this case until Senators could have an opportunity to read the testimony. In view of the fact that the committee had taken two or three months to investigate the subject, he did not consider it fair that the Senate should be asked to dispose of the matter upon two or three days' notice. Such a request was ridiculous in any tribunal.

Mr. Chandler then stated that he had no desire to press consideration of the case unduly, and while he did not withdraw his notice to call the case up on Wednesday, he said there would be no disposition to press the resolution in a way to impair the rights of any one. The case could be postponed if it was thought best.

This explanation of the attitude of the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections appeared to be satisfactory.

Depew Gets Platt's Seat In Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Senator Depew, who has been on the Democratic side of the Senate ever since he was sworn in, has now taken Senator Platt's old seat on the Republican side and sits within a few feet of his colleague from New York. The change was rendered possible by the exclusion of Quay, whose seat was immediately taken by Mr. Platt.

The only Republicans now left on the Democratic side are Foraker of Ohio and Bard, the new Senator from California. Mr. Depew seems to enjoy being among his political brethren at last, although Platt's old place, which he now has, is not one of the most desirable in the Senate.

Hawaiian Bill Goes to the President.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The last legislative step in the enactment of the Hawaiian Government bill was taken to-day when the House of Representatives agreed to the conference report, the Senate having previously agreed to it. The bill now goes to the President.

Minor Treaty with Spain Ratified.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Senate in executive session to-day ratified the treaty with Spain, extending for six months the time in which Spanish residents of the Philippines may decide whether they will remain subjects of Spain or become citizens of the Philippines.

House Passes 91 Pension Bills.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The House broke all records to-day by passing ninety-one private pension bills. Among them was one to pension at the rate of $40 a month the widow of the late Col. John M. Stotzenburg of the First Nebraska, who was killed in the Philippines.

WARSHIP TO GO TO COLOMBIA.

Navy Department Will Send Gunboat to Protect American Interests.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The State Department has received confirmation of the report that Cartagena has fallen into the hands of the revolutionists. The information comes from an indirect but reliable source. The taking of the town is regarded as a matter of the greatest importance, for Cartagena is the principal seaport of Colombia and collects much of the customs revenues of the country. Consequently, its capture will greatly strengthen the revolutionists.

It is probable that the Navy Department will dispatch one of the smaller gunboats now cruising in the West Indies to the seat of trouble in order to insure American interests against loss. It is not possible to communicate with the American Minister at Bogota, the capital of Colombia, owing to the breaking of telegraphic communication from the coast to the interior.

The Colombian Government claims to have received information tending to demonstrate its contention that Nicaraguans are at the bottom of this last rebellion. It is asserted that the revolutionists have fitted out a Nicaraguan gunboat named the Rayo, flying the Nicaraguan flag, which is now at Maracaibo, Venezuela, preparing to operate against Colombia.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Josiah H. Kellogg, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo.

Major John J. O'Connell, First Infantry, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, arriving there not later than May 5, for the purpose of conducting a detachment of his regiment from that post to Cuba.

Lieut. Col. John A. Kress, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Marianna, Ark., on official business pertaining to the inspection of material purchased by the Ordnance Department.

Capt. George O. Squier, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is relieved from further duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, to take effect May 31, and will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Commanding General Department of California for duty.

Navy.

Lieut. W. L. Rodgers is detached from the Washington yard April 30 and ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont May 2, in connection with a draft for the Kentucky.

Paymaster C. M. Ray is ordered to additional duty with accounts of the Chesapeake and Newport.

Lieut. Commander E. R. Freeman's order of April 21 is modified; he is detached from the Indiana on arrival at League Island.

Lieut. C. B. Brittain is ordered to duty on the Iowa.

Lieut. W. V. Powelson is detached from the Buffalo and will proceed to Washington and wait instructions.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The training ship Hartford arrived to-day at Bahia, Brazil, joining Admiral Schley's squadron.

The battleship Indiana will leave New York Monday for League Island, where she will be laid up in ordinary.

The torpedo boat Porter has arrived at New York.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Commissioners of the District of Columbia—Henry B. F. Macfarland and John W. Ross.

Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Guatemala City, Guatemala—Sidney B. Everett of Massachusetts.

Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana—William Wirt Howe of Louisiana.

To be Captain in the Navy—Commander James H. Dayton.

DE FOREST TO McLEER.

Again Reported to Have Attacked Fellow-Officers in 23d Regiment.

Gen. James McLeer, commanding the Second Brigade, N. G. N. Y., yesterday received from Lieut. Col. Ezra De Forest a personal letter, in which he again explains his reasons for declining the Coloncicy of the Twenty-third Regiment, to which he was elected on Monday night. Gen. McLeer said the letter was very much of the nature of that written by Col. De Forest to Capt. Frederick A. Wells, the Chairman of the Nominating Committee of the regiment. In the letter to Gen. McLeer, Col. De Forest, it is said, makes more serious reflections upon certain officers of the Twenty-third.

Col. De Forest denied yesterday the statement made by Major David K. Case that he called on Col. De Forest on Thursday of last week and told him that there would be ten votes against him. When told of this denial, Major Case had this to say:

"I did call on Col. De Forest on that night, and told him that the vote for him would probably be 17 to 1; that it would not be unanimous. It is true that on Monday night I urged De Forest to accept after he had been elected. I also told him if I stood in the way I would resign."

The statement which Major Case said he would issue in answer to Col. De Forest's letter of declination has not been issued. In relation to this Major Case yesterday said that he had been asked to withhold the statement, and would do so.

FENCING EXPERTS COMPETE.

Final Bouts for the United States Championships Begun.

Expert fencers from this city and Boston competed in the final bouts in the annual fencing championships of the United States under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, which were begun last night at the Fencers Club, 37 West Twenty-second Street, and will be concluded to-night. The New Yorkers were largely in the majority, and had by far the best of the competitions last night, Fitzhugh Townsend of the Fencers Club leading with the foils, Charles Tatham of the Fencers Club and W. D. Lyon of the New York Athletic Club with the duelling swords, and F. L. Slazenger of the New York Athletic Club with the sabres.

The contestants who qualified in the preliminary contests were:

Foils.—A. V. Z. Post, Charles Tatham, Fitzhugh Townsend, and Dr. G. A. Lawrence of the Fencers Club; H. Clapp and J. P. Parker of the Boston Athletic Association; John Allaire, New York Turn Verein; W. D. Lyons, New York Athletic Club.

Sabres.—J. Langdon Ewing, Fencers Club; A. R. Pope, F. L. Slazenger, and T. A. Smith, New York Athletic Club; John Allaire, New York Turn Verein; M. de Diaz, Boston Athletic Association.

Duelling Swords.—Charles Tatham and Dr. J. H. Claiborne of the Fencers Club; J. P. Parker, A. Brownell, G. H. Breed, and M. de Diaz of the Boston Athletic Association; W. D. Lyons, New York Athletic Club; E. C. de Villaverde of the International Fencing Association.

Single Sticks.—J. Langdon Ewing, Fencers Club; F. L. Slazenger, New York Athletic Club; John Allaire, New York Turn Verein.

Fifteen bouts with the foils were decided last night, six bouts with the duelling swords, and seven bouts with the sabres. The remaining bouts in these three events, together with the single sticks contests, will be decided to-night. Last night's results follow:

Foils.—First round—Lyon beat Clapp; Post beat Allaire, Tatham beat Clapp, Townsend beat Lawrence, Clapp beat Post, Parker beat Lyon, Allaire beat Clapp, Post beat Lawrence, Townsend beat Clapp, Tatham beat Parker, Townsend beat Allaire, Parker beat Clapp, Lyon beat Tatham, Lawrence beat Clapp. Individual record, (15 bouts)—Townsend, 3; Parker, 2; Post, 2; Tatham, 2; Lyon, 2; Clapp, 1; Allaire, 1; Lawrence, 1.

Duelling Swords.—Parker beat Brownell, 3 to 0; Tatham beat Lyon, 2 to 1; Lyon beat Brownell, 2 to 1; Tatham beat Parker, 2 to 1; Tatham beat Brownell, 2 to 1; Lyon beat Parker, 3 to 0. Individual records (6 bouts)—Tatham, 6; Lyon, 6; Parker, 4; Brownell, 2.

Sabres.—Ewing beat Smith, 6 to 2 5-6; Ewing beat Slazenger, 5¼ to 4; Allaire beat Pope, 5¼ to 4; Ewing beat Pope, 6¼ to 3; Slazenger beat Allaire, 7½ to 2; Pope beat Smith, 7 to 1¾; Slazenger beat Smith, 8¼ to ¼. Individual record (7 bouts)—Slazenger, 19¾; Ewing, 17⅝; Pope, 15¼; Allaire, 11; Smith, 8 5-6.

A TIE AT LACROSSE.

Columbia and Pennsylvania Play an Exciting Game in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Columbia and Pennsylvania played a tie game of lacrosse on Franklin Field this afternoon, the final score being 3 to 3. The play was spirited throughout, and an assemblage of several hundred applauded the exciting plays. Pennsylvania was ahead, 2 to 1, at the end of the first half. Columbia added two goals to her score early in the second half, and then the Quakers shot their third goal, making it a tie. An extra period was played to decide the tie, but as no score resulted the referee called the game. The playing of Cross, Erwin, Coggeshall, and Grishen was excellent. The line-up:

University of Pennsylvania.	Position.	Columbia.
Van Valkenburg	Goal	Lindsay
Cross	Point	O'Dwyer
Thomas	Cover point	Pfletchinger
Smith	First defense	Colwell
Maxon	Second defense	Hutton
Dravo	Third defense	Brower
Scully	Centre	Coggeshall
Climenson	Third attack	Barlow
Erwin	Second attack	Bigelow
Evaugh	First attack	Grishen
Laing	Outside home	Stewart
Descheinwitz	Inside home	Dewitt

Goals—Evaugh, (2;) Erwin, Dewitt, Grishen, (2.)

World's Records by N. Y. A. C. Jumper.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. April 27.—In a competition with Leroy Yakeley at the Young Men's Christian Association Gymnasium to-night Roy C. Ewry of the New York Athletic Club made 11 feet 3 inches in the standing broad jump, breaking the world's amateur record, and 5 feet 4 inches in the standing high jump, breaking his own world's record for the event a half inch.

INVITATION GOLF MATCH.

At the Essex County Country Club yesterday an invitation golf tournament was begun, twelve players competing, with these results:

First Round.—James A. Tyng, Morris County, beat W. H. Davis, Lakewood, by 5 up and 3 to play; C. P. Watson, Essex County, beat Fred P. Kimball, Lakewood, by 3 up and 2 to play; C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, beat Sidney Colgate, Essex County, by 3 up and 1 to play; L. H. Conkling, Lakewood, beat E. C. Greene, Chicago, 6 up and 4 to play. Byes—H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia Country Club; H. B. Billings, Essex County Country Club; Howard A. Colby, Essex County Country Club, and Charles L. Tappin, Westbrook.

Second Round.—Lyng beat Hamilton by 2 up, Watson beat Conklin by 5 up and 4 to play; Forrest beat Tappan by 2 up.

Third Cup.—First Round—Colgate beat Davis by 2 up and 1 to play; Kimball beat Greene by 4 up and 3 to play. Byes—Billings and Tappan.

In the semi-finals for the first and the runner's-up cup this morning, Tyng plays Watson and Forrest plays Colby. Colgate meets Kimball, and Billings meets Tappin in the semi-finals for the third cup.

Automobile Road Runs.

D. Wolfe Bishop, Jr., who will act as Chairman of the Committee on Runs of the Automobile Club of America, in the absence of Albert C. Bostwick, has announced the following runs: May 5, to Babylon, L. I.; May 19, to West Point; June 2, to Philadelphia; June 16, to Bernardsville; June 30, to Asbury Park. The run to Babylon will start from the Waldorf-Astoria at 9 A. M. and the Philadelphia run will occupy two days, the return trip being made on June 3.

Woman Disfigured by Pet Bulldog.

While Mrs. John Campbell of 67 Woolsey Street, in the Astoria section of Queens, was fixing a bed for her pet bulldog Monday, the animal sprang at her and fastened his fangs in her lower left eyelid. Mrs. Campbell instinctively threw her head back and the weight of the dog tore the flesh downward until a part of the eyelid and cheek hung down in a strip along her face. The dog was a present from Mrs. Campbell's husband, and had never shown evidence of viciousness before. He has been tied up to see if the rabies develops. Mrs. Campbell will be badly disfigured.

Brooklyn Catholics to Visit Rome.

Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn and about thirty priests of that diocese, together with twenty laymen, will sail to-day on a pilgrimage to Rome. They will carry with them a handsomely engrossed address to Pope Leo XIII., which will be presented to his holiness at an audience to be given upon their arrival in Rome. The resolutions, which have been beautifully bound, are in Latin, and have the autograph of every priest in the diocese.

ELEVATED IN BATTERY PARK.

Mr. Clausen on Removal Plan—Asks Company to Decide Quickly.

President Clausen of the Park Board yesterday sent a letter to Alfred Skitt, Vice President of the Manhattan Railway Company, who wrote to him on Tuesday regarding the removal of the elevated structure from Battery Park. The letter is in part as follows:

"I am glad to learn that an effort is to be made by the Manhattan Railway Company to ascertain whether all objections to the adoption of this department's Plan No. 3,130 cannot be overcome. I am convinced that the obstacles and objections are far from being insuperable, and it was on this account that I insisted upon its consideration on the occasion of our recent conference, and refused to go back to the plan for the use of the State Street sidewalk, suggested, with others, by your company Dec. 18 last.

"I note that you say that I will be advised at as early a date as is practicable of the result of this effort, and insist that there be no unreasonable delay in this particular. It should require but a limited time for the determination of this question, and the matter must be settled very shortly.

"In regard to the co-operation of the Park Department in an attempt to obtain legislation that will make permanent the occupation of Battery Park by your company, I am unable to see that anything of the kind will be necessary. Your occupation of the park under a revocable six-month agreement has lasted over twenty years, and I am convinced that a permit without the revocable provision and for so trifling an encroachment would be in no danger of ever being disturbed.

"Under such a permit so much park territory would be restored that over 95 per cent. of Battery Park will be available for the people's use as a park, and there will be no interference with the accommodation of the traveling public afforded by your system. The two points where possession is given of small portions of park territory will be so utilized for comfort stations and shelters as to constitute an actual gain of area by their removal from other parts of the park.

"As it is planned to have the change of route coincident with a change to electric operation and to an improved structure, owners of State Street property will not be disposed or able to try to prevent it as they would the replacing of the present cumbrous construction, carrying noisy, smoky steam locomotives and trains.

"I am convinced that you have exaggerated the difficulties of the proposed change, and urge the utmost promptness in reporting upon the company's efforts."

New Member of Borough School Board.

Edward G. Whitaker, a lawyer, of 141 Broadway, was appointed as a member of the School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday, to succeed William E. Wyatt, resigned. Mr. Whitaker was formerly a Deputy Attorney General, and is the author of Whitaker's Game Code. He is a Democrat and lives at 200 West Seventy-eighth Street.

ADMITS ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Miss Williams Held for Hearing—No Trace of Gimbell.

May Williams, the young woman who attempted to commit suicide Thursday night by taking poison while in a hansom with a young man whom she said was Simon Gimbell, a guest of the Hotel Imperial, had recovered sufficiently yesterday to be taken from the New York Hospital to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where she was held.

She said she had come from Milwaukee to see Gimbell, and that she had reached this city on Thursday, spending the day with Gimbell, and having a quarrel with him in the cab. Miss Williams denied at first that she had desired to take her life, but afterward told the physician attending her that she had taken the poison, and was sorry she had done so.

At the Imperial Hotel it was said yesterday that S. H. Gimbell of Milwaukee had registered there Monday, and that a friend had called there during the day, paid Gimbell's bill, and had taken the latter's baggage away with him.

Firemen Must Leave Clubs.

What is known as General Order No. 1, signed by Edward F. Croker, Chief, by order of the Fire Commissioner, was read yesterday morning in every engine house in the city by the Captain in command. The order calls the attention of each member of the department to the sections of the laws governing the department which forbids members of the department belonging to political organizations. Chief Croker says that there are many so-called social and benevolent organizations that are in reality only political organizations formed and maintained for the purpose of influencing legislation at Albany. He calls upon the members of the department to at once resign from these orders.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, fresh northerly winds.

Fair weather prevailed yesterday from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, except on the South Atlantic Coast, where showers occurred. In the Western States and Rocky Mountain districts the weather was generally cloudy, with showers, and heavy rain was reported in the Southwest. In the Pacific Coast districts the weather was fair, except on the extreme southern coast of California. The temperature continues above the seasonal average in the central valleys and the Middle and South Atlantic Coast States, and is 10 to 20 degrees below the normal from Western Nebraska and Central and Western Kansas over the interior of Texas.

The area of high barometer which has occupied the lake regions during the last few days is disappearing and there is evidence of a storm development of considerable strength in the Rio Grande Valley. This storm will probably cause heavy rains in Texas and the Southwest during the next two days, and an area of cloudiness and rain is likely to extend over the Mississippi Valley and the Gulf States and reach the Atlantic Coast States to-morrow. In the Rocky Mountain districts rain will be followed by clearing and colder weather. On the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast the winds will be fresh from the north, shifting to northeasterly. On the South Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk northeasterly winds will prevail. On he Gulf Coast the winds will be brisk, northeasterly winds will prevail. On the Gulf coast the winds will be brisk and high from southeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	51	50	50
6 A. M.	52	47	51
9 A. M.	55	53	56
12 M.	61	58	67
3 P. M.	62	58	60
6 P. M.	59	55	56
9 P. M.	52	50	51
12 P. M.	50	48	48

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	54¾
Weather Bureau	53½
Corresponding date 1899	55¼
Corresponding date for last 25 years	53

At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 29.81, humidity 50. At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 29.90, humidity 48. The maximum temperature was 60, at 2:26 P. M. The minimum temperature was 47, at 5:40 A. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:35 A. M.—204 Seventh Street; Western Cigar Company; damage, $1,000.

6:15 A. M.—Pier 11 North River, Cromwell Line; damage, $25.

8:53 A. M.—Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway; Joseph Marton; damage, $100.

10:35 A. M.—Bayard and Mulberry Streets; Patrick Buffa; damage slight.

11:20 A. M.—758 Second Avenue; Frank Hartel; damage, $100.

12:35 P. M.—31 Scammel Street; J. Litzberg; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—231 Madison Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—417 East Twenty-sixth Street; Cornell University; damage slight.

1:35 P. M.—532 West Thirty-third Street; Child & Co.; damage, $10.

1:40 P. M.—557 West Broadway; E. Casane; damage slight.

2:15 P. M.—170 Madison Street; Thomas Carroll; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—281 Broome Street; A. Berger; damage slight.

7:55 P. M.—3 and 5 Pelham Street; Schloosberg and others; damage, $60,000.

8 P. M.—505 West Thirty-third Street; James Hennick; damage, $10.

8:30 P. M.—12 West Fourth Street; Levy & Co.; damage, $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., April 27.—The village of Skowhegan was visited by a disastrous fire early this morning, when the sawmill of L. W. Weston & Co., the planing mill of Adams & Caswell, and the electric light station were burned, causing a loss of $50,000.

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(To Left of Sixth Avenue Entrance.)
COMPLETE LINES OF BEST AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN MAKES. SEASONABLE WEIGHTS, INCLUDING
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Wife of Harris Cohen Dead.

Mrs. Harris Cohen died of Bright's disease at her home, 217 East Sixty-ninth Street, last evening. Mrs. Cohen was married in 1860. She, with her husband, started a small business at Franklin and Baxter Streets. Her husband enlisted when the civil war broke out, and his wife conducted the business during his absence. In 1866 the whole corner building was purchased by the Cohens, and is still their property. Mrs. Cohen started each of her four sons in business for himself, and gave each of her four daughters, with the exception of one about to be married, $10,000 on their marriage. She was well known for her charities.

Woman Bridge Jumper Refuses Food.

Marie Rosalie Dinse, the woman who jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge last week, and who has since expressed sorrow that she did not succeed in killing herself, has not taken food in forty-eight hours, notwithstanding the fact that physicians and caretakers in the prison ward in Bellevue Hospital have tried to force her to take nourishment. Her pulse is increasing, and it is thought the authorities will adopt heroic measures to keep her supplied with food.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:02	Sun sets...6:53	Moon rises..4:21

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:40	Gov. Isl'd...7:04	H. Gate...9:00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:01	Gov. Isl'd...7:30	H. Gate...9:26

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It commands the highest price of any whiskey in bottles and is mainly used by people who want the best and are able to pay the price. With this class it has a larger consumption than any other brand.

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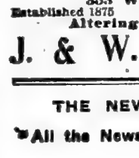

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FLOATING PALACE FOR THOMAS W. LAWSON

Handsomely Equipped Steam Yacht for Boston's "Copper King."

SHE IS CALLED THE DREAMER

Built at Elizabethport, She Is Now Receiving Her Finishing Touches In This City.

Very few private yachts afloat or building will equal in convenience and luxury of appointments the steam yacht Dreamer, recently completed, from designs by Messrs. Tams, Lemoine & Crane, at the Nixon shipyards, Elizabethport, N. J., for Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston "copper king." The Dreamer now lies at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, where she was brought from Elizabethport ten days ago to receive her finishing touches. Her interior furnishings are now complete, and but little work remains to be done beyond the brightening up of exterior fittings. Within a week or ten days she will proceed to Boston under her own steam.

The Dreamer is a steel boat, measuring 175 feet over all, 148 feet on the water line, 23 feet beam, and 10 feet draught. She is driven by a triple expansion engine, and is fitted with Almy water-tube boilers. Her hull is painted a glossy black, with a gilt stripe at the deck line. The long deck house and all external paneling are of teak, brilliantly polished. An original feature of her construction is a roomy "sun deck," built out even with the rail just forward of the bridge. This combines an observation platform with the awning found on the majority of steam yachts. Another feature noticeable upon boarding the Dreamer is the provision in her plan for an almost complete separation of those portions of the deck necessarily used by the officers and crew from the sections in use by the owner and guests. This is accomplished by placing the entrances to the dining saloon, owner's apartments, and guests' rooms on the starboard side of the deck house, while doors leading into the galley, chart room, officers' quarters, &c., are on the port side. Even the officers' entrance to the bridge is from the port section.

The forward end of the deck house is occupied by the dining saloon. This is a roomy apartment, paneled in waxed quartered oak, with white ceiling, trimmed in gold, and with green upholstering. The furniture is of special design and beautifully executed. A large buffet is at the after end of the saloon. The pantry is immediately aft on the port side, and aft of the pantry is a conveniently appointed gallery, below which is a very large stateroom. Immediately aft of the dining saloon, on the starboard side, is a vestibule, from which a stairway leads below to the owner's quarters. These are lavishly furnished throughout. At the after end of a long vestibule, leading forward from the staircase, are two large staterooms for Mr. and Mrs. Lawson. Mrs. Lawson's room is on the starboard side. It is a beautiful apartment, finished in white enamel and paneled with pink silk and white lace. The furniture consists of a bed, with a pink silk and lace coverlet, a couch, chiffonnier, dresser, swinging table, and chair, all done in white enamel. Mr. Lawson's room is just opposite, on the port side. It is of the same size, finished in mahogany, and contains the same articles of furniture—with a large secretaire, in addition—all done in mahogany.

A large bathroom, with doors leading from both staterooms, is immediately aft. On the port side of the vestibule, leading forward, are three smaller staterooms, and on the starboard side two staterooms and a bathroom, all handsomely appointed, for the use of members of Mr. Lawson's family and a maid. An annunciator is placed in the maid's room, so that she may be called from any part of the owner's quarters.

Aft of the owner's apartments, with deck house entrances on the port side, are the engine and boiler rooms, lamp locker, chart room, and entrance to the officers' quarters below. On the starboard side of the deck house, immediately aft of the engine and boiler rooms, is a charmingly appointed boudoir, planned under the direction of Mrs. Lawson. This is paneled in white enamel and gold, with rose-colored curtains and upholstery. It is furnished with couches, a secretaire, and folding bed, all of white enamel. The after end of the deck house is taken up with a vestibule, from which a stairway leads below to the "bachelor" quarters. On the port side is a large apartment used as a library, smoking, and reading room. This room is finished in waxed quartered oak, and paneled with Brussels tapestry in soft wood tints. The carpet is a deep green velvet. It is furnished with a piano, bookcases, table, and couches. On the starboard side of this section are two "bachelor" staterooms—done in mahogany and white enamel—and a bathroom, which contains a valet's table, with electric pressing irons and other conveniences. Every stateroom in the yacht, of which there are nine, has a stationary washstand, and in the men's rooms shaving appliances are added.

The officers' quarters are below, aft, entered by a doorway in the port side of the deckhouse. These are roomy and well appointed, the Captain's and chief engineer's rooms being finished in sycamore and white enamel. The crews' quarters are forward. Convenience and modernity are features of every detail aboard the yacht. The electric plant is of great power, supplying several hundred lights, an electric fog horn, whistle, and windlass. A refrigerating and condensing and distilling plant are also part of the Dreamer's equipment. The yacht will carry six boats—a half-rater for sailing, a cutter, non-capsizable lifeboat, 25-foot naphtha launch, dinghy, gig, and owner's rowboat. All these are finished bright, and carry Mr. Lawson's private signal, a white bear on a blue block in the centre of a white burgee.

Capt. Silver will comamnd the Dreamer.

"PENNS" RELAY CARNIVAL TO-DAY.

The Best Athletes of American Colleges Are Entered in the Various Events.

The University of Pennsylvania's annual relay carnival, in many respects the most important event in track athletics of the year, will be held on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, this afternoon. Two intercollegiate relay championships will be decided in the one and two mile open events. In addition to these, many minor relay races will be run, in which more than 100 colleges and schools will participate, while the pick of college track and field athletes will contest in the special individual events. In all about 500 athletes will be entered in the many competitions.

Perhaps the chief relay event of the day will be the one-mile championship. In this are entered Pennsylvania, Princeton, Dartmouth, Georgetown, and Chicago. The latter two teams seem to have a slightly higher average speed, in spite of the entrance of Kraenzlein for Pennsylvania and Jarvis for Princeton. It would not be a matter of surprise, therefore, if first place would be fought out between Chicago and Georgetown. In the two-mile championship, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Cornell will compete. The known averages of the Pennsylvania and Tiger quartets are the highest, Alexander, Grant and Cregan appearing for Pennsylvania and Princeton, respectively, but Cornell claims extraordinary speed for her runners, and the Columbia team, which is made up of Dorner, Thurston, Van Cise, and Marshall, has left for Philadelphia with the intention of clipping the worsted in this event.

Of the special individual track events interest is highest in the 100 yards, as the best sprinters in the country will compete. The final entries are: A. J. Duffy, Georgetown, American champion, 9 4-5 seconds; J. W. B. Tewksbury, ex-Pennsylvania, intercollegiate champion, 10 seconds; G. Jarvis, Princeton, ex-intercollegiate 440 yards champion, 10 seconds; M. Prinstein, 10 1-5 seconds; H. G. Lee, 10 seconds, and R. A. Waite, 10 seconds, Syracuse; L. McDavitt, Dartmouth, 10 seconds, and E. G. Minneham, Georgetown, 10 1-5 seconds.

From present indications the best records of the day will be made in the high jump, in which Serviss, the Princeton freshman with the phenomenal record of 6 feet 2⅝ inches, is entered. Serviss will have to meet Baxter, Pennsylvania, the intercollegiate champion; Carroll, Princeton; Jones, New York University; James, Cornell; Prinstein, Syracuse, and Remington, Pennsylvania. If McCracken and Hare do not fall below their practice form, and if Sheldon, the old Yale champion, has not lost his cunning, records in the hammer throw, shot put, and discus throw will also tremble. Wright of Princeton will contest with the three named in these events, and Stillman of Yale may be a competitor, at least with the hammer.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Won from Boston by All-Around Superior Play by a Score of 8 to 4.

Everything that goes to make a game of baseball interesting was crowded into the contest between the New Yorks and Bostons at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, which the New Yorks won easily by a score of 8 to 4. The New York team put up that same aggressive and lively game that has characterized its work since the season began, and while the Bostons also played with a fair amount of "ginger" the New Yorks' all-round playing was such that Boston hadn't a chance after the first few innings.

Seymour began pitching for the New Yorks, but the great "south paw" proved a dismal failure. After the Bostons made four runs in the second, Manager Ewing called on Carrick, after which the Bostons got only one hit and only one of their players reached third base. Willis was pounded so hard that Manager Selee retired him in the seventh and Pittinger was put in, but the change failed to improve the situation much. Doyle figured largely in the game. He got four hits out of five times at the bat, including three two-baggers, and brought in three runs besides scoring three himself. Tenney and Long played the best game for the Bostons.

Grady in a misguided moment took it upon himself to advise Umpire Connolly to go into the woodchopping business instead of acting as a censor in the National game, for which piece of temerity Grady was relieved of any further participation in the game and Warner took his place. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	H	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	H	P	O	A	E
V'Haltr'n,cf.	1	2	2	0	0		Hamilton,cf.	0	0	2	0	0	
Mercer, 3b.	0	0	2	1	1		Tenney, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	
Selbach lf.	1	1	0	0	0		Collins, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0	
Davis, ss.	1	1	3	0	0		Stahl, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	
Doyle, 1b.	3	4	14	2	0		Freeman, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Hickman, rf.	1	2	2	0	0		Lowe, 2b.	1	1	1	4	0	
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	2	4	1		Long, ss.	1	1	0	4	0	
Grady, c.	0	0	0	0	0		Clarke, c.	0	0	7	0	0	
Warner, c.	0	1	2	1	0		Willis, p.	0	1	0	1	0	
Seymour, p.	0	0	0	2	0		Pittinger, p.	0	0	0	1	1	
Carrick, p.	0	0	0	3	0		*Duffy	0	0	0	0	0	
							†Barry	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	8	13	27	16	2		Total.	4	5	24	11	1	

*Duffy batted for Willis in seventh. †Barry batted for Pittinger in ninth.

New York	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	0—8
Boston	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—New York, 4; Boston, 3. First base by errors—New York, 1; Boston, 1. Left on bases—New York, 11; Boston, 4. Base on balls—By Seymour, 1; by Carrick, 2; by Willis, 6. Struck out—By Carrick, 1; by Willis, 3. Two-base hits—Doyle, (3.) Stahl. Sacrifice hits—Hickman, Carrick, Clarke. Double play—Doyle and Davis. Stolen bases—Mercer, Selbach, Doyle, Hickman, Gleason. Hit by pitched ball—By Carrick, 1; by Willis, 1. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time—2 hours.

BROOKLYN, 9; PHILADELPHIA, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Brooklyn batted out a victory here to-day in very clever style, Orth proving the easiest sort of a proposition for the champions. They fielded as well as they batted, and McGinity pitched so cleverly that in the eighth inning, when Philadelphia had three men on bases and no one out, he was able to prevent the home team from getting in a run. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Sheckard, lf.	2	3	3	0	0			Thomas, cf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Keeler, rf.	2	2	5	0	0			Slagle, lf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Jennings, lb.	0	3	7	0	0			Delehy, lb.	1	1	4	0	1		
Kelley, 3b.	2	2	2	3	0			Lajoie, 2b.	1	2	2	1	1		
Jones, cf.	0	2	2	5	0			Flick, rf.	1	1	3	0	1		
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	0	3	1			Dougiass, c.	0	0	1	1	0		
Demont, 2b.	1	1	5	3	1			McFarl'd, c.	0	0	1	3	0		
McGuire, c.	1	1	2	2	0			Myers, 3b.	0	0	0	2	2		
McGinity, p.	1	1	0	0	0			Cross, ss.	0	0	1	3	4		
								Orth, p.	0	0	1	1	1		
Total.	9	16	27	11	2			Total.	4	11	27	13	4		

Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	4—9
Philadelphia	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Sheckard, Jennings, Kelley, (2;) McGuire, Delehanty. Three-base hits—Jones, Delehanty. Home run—Lajoie. Stolen bases—Keeler, Jennings, Dahlen, Cross. Sacrifice hit—Slagle. Double plays—Dahlen, McGuire, and Demont; Demont and Jennings; Dahlen, Demont, and Jennings; Douglass and Myers. First base on balls—Off McGinity, 3; off Orth, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Philadelphia, 8. Hit by pitcher—Flick. Struck out—By McGinity, 1. Time of game—2:30. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	4	9	2
Pittsburg	1	6	5

Batteries—Scott, Newton, and Peitz; Flaherty, Woods, Tannehill, Latimer, and Zimmer.

AT CHICAGO.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	6	13	3
St. Louis	1	5	1

Batteries—Taylor and Chance; Jones and Criger.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia.	5	3	.625	New York.	3	3	.500
Cincinnati	5	3	.625	Chicago	3	4	.428
Brooklyn	4	3	.571	Pittsburg	3	5	.375
St. Louis	4	3	.571	Boston	2	5	.286

Games To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Boston in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.
St. Louis in Chicago.

COLLEGE BASEBALL GAMES.

UNION, 7; COLUMBIA, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 27.—Columbia ball players met with a surprise here to-day when they were defeated by Union College of Schenectady 7 to 3. Columbia could not hit the speedy pitching of Whitbeck, and in the eighth Union found Marcus for three hits, which, with a base on balls, a sacrifice, and an error by Goodman, gave Union three runs and cinched the game. The features were Whitbeck's pitching, he striking out ten men, and a running catch by Sales. All of Columbia's runs were due to errors. Score:

COLUMBIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	UNION.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Milke, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0			Lawton, ss.	3	2	2	1	1		
Brown, lf.	0	0	3	0	0			Grout, 3b.	1	2	0	3	0		
Kebler, c.	1	0	1	3	0			Robin'n, 1b.	1	2	2	1	0		
Sales, cf.	0	1	0	1	3			Whitbeck, p.	1	2	2	3	0		
Burrel, 3b.	0	0	1	1	4			Griswold, c.	0	0	8	4	0		
Armst'g, 2b.	0	0	2	3	1			Paige, 1b.	0	1	13	1	5		
Searle, rf.	0	0	0	0	0			Schr'der, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Good'an, ss.	1	0	1	0	1			Parker, c.	0	0	1	1	0		
								Edwards, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total.	3	3	24	7	6			Total.	7	9	27	13	6		

Columbia	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—3
Union	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	.—7

First base on errors—Union, 6; Columbia, 3. Double play—Milke and Goodman. Stolen bases—Lawton, Grout, Whitbeck, Griswold, Kebler, and Goodman. Sacrifice hits—Griswold and Schroeder. Balks—Whitbeck, 2. Struck out—By Marcus, 4; by Whitbeck, 10. Bases on balls—Off Marcus, 5; off Whitbeck, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Marcus, 1; by Whitbeck, 1. Passed balls—Griswold, 2. Wild pitch—Marcus. Umpire—James Tamsett. Time of game—2 hours.

HARVARD, 5; DARTMOUTH, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 27.—Harvard defeated Dartmouth in a clean game of ball to-day by a score of 5 to 1. It was a pitchers' battle in which Kernan, the freshman, had a bit the better of Varney. The score:

HARVARD.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	DARTMOUTH.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
La'ghlin, cf.	0	0	4	0	0			Pingree, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Kendall, 1b.	1	0	15	0	1			McC'rs, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0		
Reid, c.	1	2	2	3	0			French, ss.	0	0	2	1	0		
Fincke, 2b.	2	1	2	2	0			Brown, c.	0	0	9	2	0		
C. Clark, 3b.	0	1	0	5	0			Crock'r, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0		
Coolidge, ss.	0	0	1	3	0			W'w'rth, rf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Wendel, rf.	0	1	1	1	0			Abbott, 2b.	1	2	1	2	0		
Ewer, lf.	1	0	0	1	0			W'w'rth, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Stillman, lf.	0	0	0	0	0			Varney, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Kernan, p.	0	0	0	3	0										
Total.	5	6	27	13	2			Total.	1	4	24	10	3		

Harvard	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0—5
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Reid. Home runs—Reid, Fincke. Sacrifice hits—Coolidge, 2. Stolen bases—Reid, Kendall, Wentworth. First base on balls—By Kernan, Varney; by Varney, Ewer, Laughlin, Kendall, and Fincke. Struck out—By Varney, 9; by Kernan, 1. Double plays—French and Hancock; Kendall and Fincke. Passed ball—Reid. Hit by pitched ball—McCarters. Time—2 hours and 10 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

ALBANY, 7; FORDHAM, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 27.—Though the Fordham College baseball nine seemed to play a more superior game than the Albany league team, the former lost in the eight innings played. The score:

ALBANY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	FORDHAM.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Duffy, lf.	1	1	4	0	0			Clark, ss.	1	0	3	4	0		
Leahy, ss.	1	1	2	1	1			Walsh, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0		
Ganley, rf.	2	1	2	0	0			Reilly, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0		
Wilson, 3b.	1	1	1	2	1			Murphy, cf.	1	1	2	1	0		
Morrison, 1b.	1	2	6	0	0			Slattery, c.	0	0	8	2	0		
Beruard, cf.	0	2	1	0	0			Mitchell, rf.	0	2	1	1	0		
Ahern, c.	0	0	10	2	0			Connors, 3b.	1	1	2	1	1		
Smith, 2b.	1	1	0	1	1			McKenna, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Talbot, p.	0	0	0	0	1			Mullen, p.	0	0	1	0	4	1	
Taylor, p.	0	1	0	0	0			Horan, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	7	10	24	7	3			Total.	3	5	24	15	2		

Albany	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	—7
Fordham	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Left on bases—Albany, 11; Fordham, 5. Two-base hit—Morrison. Double play—Mullen to Clark

to Reilly. Stolen bases—Duffy, Morrison, Connors. Struck out—By Talbot, 4; by Mullen, 1; by Horan, 2; by Taylor, 3. Base on balls—Off Talbot, 3; off Mullen, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By Mullen, 3. Time of game—2 hours 25 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Beals.

Answer to Sporting Query.

C. Mahoney—Roger Conner, the New York's former first baseman, was born in Ireland. His parents settled in Waterbury, Conn., when he was very young.

American League Games.

At Minneapolis—Kansas City, 8; Minneapolis, 7.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 6; Chicago, 2.
At Buffalo—Detroit, 12; Buffalo, 4.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 8; Indianapolis, 6.

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford—Montreal, 16; Hartford, 8.
At Worcester—Worcester, 8; Syracuse, 5.
At Providence—Providence, 6; Rochester, 3.

MANY GOLF GAMES TO-DAY.

Handicaps and Team Matches Will Be Played on the Local Links.

Several additional links in the metropolitan district will be formally opened to-day for the season, and by May 1 golf will be thoroughly alive on every course in the neighborhood of New York. The Nassau County and Morris County links will resume operations to-day. At the former course, near Glen Cove, L. I., there will be a members' handicap and a team match with the Richmond Hill Golf Club. The Morris County Club, at Morristown, N. J., will hold an informal members' handicap. Informal play will be in order at the Harbor Hill course, Staten Island.

On the three Brooklyn courses, Dyker Meadow, Crescent Athletic, and Marine and Field, there will be club handicaps. A pick-up team match will be played at St. Andrews', and the Westchester Golf Club members will have a ball sweepstakes. Capt. Morten of the Westchester Country Club has announced the first event of the season, a bogey competition, open to both men and women. Open handicaps will attract a number of competitors to both the Lakewood clubs, and the final rounds of Howard A. Colby's invitation tournament will be played at Essex County, Orange. Several other informal games will be held on local links, and the usual Saturday crowds will doubtless be seen on the public links at Van Cortlandt and Sunset Parks.

WOMEN GOLFERS ORGANIZE.

It Was Decided to Hold an Annual Metropolitan Championship.

Delegates from twenty clubs in the metropolitan district met yesterday at 11 West Twelfth Street and completed the arrangements for the organization of a Metropolitan Women's Golf Association.

The most important action of the meeting was a unanimous vote for a women's metropolitan championship every year. In addition to this the sentiment showed hearty approval of women's team competitions, and it was decided to draw up a schedule of such events for the season. The Executive Committee will fix the dates in accordance with the number of teams that promise to take part in the entire series. The winning team will receive the women's metropolitan team championship trophy.

The date and place for the individual championship was also left to the consideration of the Executive Committee, but there was a strong sentiment in favor of holding the tournament in May or June.

The officers who were temporarily appointed a few days ago were elected for the year. They were: President—Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol; Vice President—Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County; Secretary—Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau County; Treasurer—Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley; Additional Member of the Executive Committee—Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock Hills.

The clubs represented were, besides the five mentioned above, Country Club of Lakewood, Golf Club of Lakewood, Dyker Meadow, Essex County, Harbor Hill, Marine and Field, Montclair, New Brunswick, North Jersey, Rockaway Hunt, Richmond County, Seabright, Wee Burn, Englewood, and Fairfield.

Mixed Foursome at Flatbush.

Play was continued in the mixed foursome at the links of the Knickerbocker Field Club at Flatbush yesterday afternoon with these results:

Second Round—Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Tyler defeated F. S. Cowperthwait and Miss Cowperthwait 1 up in 10 holes; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Boyd defeated Mr. and Mrs. John Hill, 3 up; P. T. Ackerson and Miss Steele defeated H. M. Halstead and Miss Tyler, 2 up and 1 to play; C. F. Lazarus and Miss A. Cowperthwait defeated S. D. Tompkins and Miss Morrison by default.

Third Round—Mr. and Mrs. Tyler defeated Mr. and Mrs. Boyd 2 up and 1 to play.

ADELPHI WON DUAL MEET

In the Games with Brooklyn Latin School Athletes Yesterday.

Adelphi Academy scored an easy victory over the picked athletes of the Brooklyn Latin School at Adelphi Field, corner of Classon Avenue and Park Place, Brooklyn, yesterday. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash. — Senior — Won by Ralph M. Thomson, Adelphi Academy; C. R. Bishop, Adelphi, second; E. F. Graff, Brooklyn Latin School, third. Time—0:11.

Half-Mile Run—Won by F. G. Losee, Adelphi; Donald Dixon, Latin School, second; Charles H. Raine, Adelphi, third. Time—2:37 3-5.

Running Broad Jump—Won by R. M. Thomson, Adelphi; C. R. Bishop, Adelphi, second; Edwin C. Seed, Adelphi, third. Distance—19 feet 4½ inches.

100-Yard Dash.—Junior—Won by C. R. Calvi, Brooklyn Latin School; F. E. Dixon, Adelphi, second; G. H. Rogers, Adelphi, third. Time—0:11 2-5.

220 Yards.—Senior—Won by R. M. Thomson, Adelphi; F. E. Graff, Latin School, second; E. B. Losee, Adelphi, third. Time—0:27.

One-Quarter Mile Run.—Won by E. B. Losee, Adelphi; S. Donaldson, Latin School, second; Russel Marston, Latin School, third. Time—1:01.

220 Yards, Junior.—Won by F. E. Calvi, Latin School; C. E. Rogers, Adelphi, second; D. Dixon, Latin School, third. Time—0:27.

Running High Jump.—Won by C. E. Bishop, Ralph M. Thomson, and Edwin C. Seed, all of Adelphi Academy, all tied at 4 feet 10 inches.

Putting the Twelve-Pound Shot.—Won by S. Lincoln, Latin School; C. E. Bishop, Adelphi, second; H. Lincoln, Latin School, third. Distance, 32 feet 7 inches.

DWIGHT SCHOOL FIELD GAMES.

Five Records Were Broken and Wilsey Won the Points Contest.

Before a throng of cheering schoolboys and their companions, the muscular youths from Dwight School met yesterday in their second annual Spring games. The condition of the weather and track at Ohio Field, Morris Heights, rendered the meet favorable for lowering records, and the boys took advantage of their opportunity by breaking five records in the nine events.

In the 440-yard dash, A. Mackenzie clipped four-fifths of a second from the former record; Erwin S. Willsey added 3 inches to the previous record of 4 feet 11 inches for the high jump; Mackenzie, in the 880-yard run, achieved the star performance of the day by taking 24 seconds from last year's record; fourteen inches were added to the shot-put record, and eleven and a quarter to the broad jump. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by A. Mackenzie, Jr.; Leads Burchard, second; R. S. Patterson, third. Time—0:11 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by P. Straus; E. G. Dunning, second; E. L. Crooker, third. Time—0:12 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by A. H. Meyer; C. H. Stoutenburgh, second; Leeds Burchard, third. Time—0:26 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, (Primary Department.)—Won by S. Lewis; A. Stone, second; R. Moses, third. Time—0:13 3-5.

440-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by A. Mackenzie, Jr.; A. H. Meyer, second; R. S. Patterson, third. Time—0:59 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by A. Mackenzie, Jr.; R. S. Patterson, second; G. E. Draper, third. Time—2:16.

Running High Jump.—Won by E. Wilsey; D. Brinley, second; G. E. Draper, third. Distance, 5 feet 2 inches.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot.—Won by E. Wilsey; G. E. Draper, second; D. Brinley, third. Distance, 36 feet 5 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by C. W. Beck; E. Wilsey, second; G. E. Draper, third. Distance, 18 feet 9 inches.

Throwing Twelve-Pound Hammer.—Won by G. E. Draper; D. Brinley, second; E. S. Wilsey, third. Distance, 80 feet 4 inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by E. S. Wilsey; C. W. Beck, second; R. S. Patterson, third. Distance, 8 feet 2 inches.

Wilsey, 19 points; Mackenzie, 15; Draper, 13.

GOLF LINKS.

Golf links open to the public at (Fairview) Bronxville, 30 minutes on Harlem River Road. Send for complimentary ticket. A. M. Rose, 121 West 42d St. Telephone 93, 38th St.

RACING AT AQUEDUCT.

Six Favorites Won at the Little Track and "Tony" Hamilton Rode One of the Winners.

When six straight favorites win in one day the bookmakers are bound to do considerable "kicking." This happened yesterday at Aqueduct, and the hundred bookmakers who left the track last evening were a disgruntled lot and carried rather flat bank-rolls. There was nothing of class in any of the races, except possibly in the third, a handicap at about seven furlongs. Goldone and Doublet were the best of the lot in this race, and they finished first and second as named. One thing in the day's racing that was greeted with enthusiasm by old-time players was the victory of the Morris filly Screech in the sixth race. Screech's victory gave Tony Hamilton, the clever black jockey of some years ago, the opportunity to ride the first winner he has ridden over the metropolitan tracks for a long time. He rode the filly in good style, and seemed to have regained some of his old dash and vim in the saddle.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies three years old; selling; five and one-half furlongs. J. L. Holland's Her Ladyship, b. f., by Duke of Montrose-Felipa, 109, (O'Connor,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 5, won easily by three lengths; O. L. Richard's Cupidity, 109, (Clawson,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by half a length from W. P. Norton's Lady Contrary, 100, (Phelan,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:08 2-5. Dangerous Maid, Eileen Daly, Jamaica, Candia, and Sunlol also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. J. Underwood & Co.'s Rare Perfume, br. c., 4, by His Highness or Ludwig-Early

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Central Railway Company,
Office of the Treasurer,
Baltimore, April 3d, 1900.

To the Stockholders of the Northern Central Railway Company:

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was on motion adopted:

"RESOLVED, That for the purpose of providing a portion of the funds needed to pay the bonds of the Company maturing April 1st and July 1st, 1900, and amounting to the sum of $3,930,000, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe at $70 per share, between April 16th and May 10th, 1900, on which latter day the privilege will cease, for one-third of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on April 10th, 1900. Payment in full for such stock must be made between June 11th and 20th, inclusive. At the time of such payment certificates of stock for whole shares and scrip certificates for fractions of shares will be delivered.

"The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder.

"Scrip certificates issued for fractions of shares will not bear interest or dividend, but will be convertible into stock before January 1st, 1901, when the fractions presented make whole shares. Scrip presented after January 1st, 1901, will be redeemed in cash at the price originally paid the Company for the same."

Stockholders will receive official notice of this allotment by circular, giving full information in regard thereto, and also a warrant showing the number of shares for which they are entitled to subscribe, which will be forwarded shortly after April 10th, 1900. Any further information desired in connection therewith can be obtained upon application to this office.

A. W. HENDRIX,
Treasurer.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
General Office, Broad Street Station,
PHILADELPHIA, April 10th, 1900.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES R. R. CO.
SECOND MORTGAGE 6% COUPON BONDS,
MATURING MAY 1, 1900.

Holders of the above Bonds are hereby advised that they will be redeemed by the PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. at maturity, on presentation at the office of THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 16 to 22 William Street, NEW YORK CITY.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 78, 117, 153, 183, 259, 275, 329, 342, 349, 380, 392, 399, 407, 417, 422, 423, 475, 520, 631, 633, 640, 675, 752, 798, 801, 1000, 1041, 1123, 1179, 1188, 1202, 1326, 1488, 1556, 1559, 1575, 1700, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of July, 1900, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

United Railways of St. Louis
Bonds, Common and Preferred Stocks,
FRACTIONAL LOTS.
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Wm. H. Burger & Co.,
EXCHANGE COURT BLDG., 52 B'WAY.

BOSTON UNITED GAS BONDS.
FIRST SERIES.

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the Trust Agreement, dated January 1, 1889, sealed proposals for the sale of Boston United Gas Bonds to the amount of $30,000 will be received at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1900, at a price not exceeding five per cent. premium and accrued interest.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
Dated April 2, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.

GENERAL MORTGAGE 3½ PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

DUE NOVEMBER 1, 1948.

Guaranteed Principal and Interest by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Authorized issue $10,000,000, of which $8,000,000 are outstanding, including the bonds now issued to retire the consolidated sinking fund 7s, due November 1, 1900. With the retirement of this consolidated issue, the mortgage securing the bonds becomes a first lien upon the railroad, equipment, franchises, and property of the company.

The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1871 for 999 years, at a rental of seven per cent. on the capital stock, interest on the bonds, sinking fund, and organization expenses.

The capital stock of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh is $11,247,500, the value of which at present market quotations exceeds $20,000,000.

The gross earnings for the year ending December 31, 1899, were $4,586,496; net earnings, $1,465,169, and surplus, after payment of interest on bonds, $1,113,562.

WE OFFER SUBJECT TO SALE $1,500,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT 106 AND INTEREST, TO YIELD 3¼ PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

BLAIR & CO.,
33 WALL STREET.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 2D, 1900,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
2 shs. National Park Bank.
2 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
1 sh. Del., Lack. & Western R. R.
1 sh. Illinois Central R. R. Leased Lines.
2 shs. Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.
1 sh. New York & Harlem R. R. Co.
1 sh. Home Insurance Company.
40 shs. Standard Rope & Twine Co.
119 shs. Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. Prefd.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
5 shs. Chemical National Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
6 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
19 shs. Central National Bank.
23 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. City Trust Co.
8 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$3,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Co. (Dub. Div.) 1st Mtge 6 p. c. Bds., 1920, Indorsed.
$1,000 Wisconsin Valley R. R. 7 p. c. Bd., 1909.
$10,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. Impt. & Extn. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1934.
$1,000 Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. 5 p. c. Bd., 1939.
$500 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
9 shs. Natl. City Bank.
8 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
5 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
23 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
70 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
23 shs. Natl. City Bank.
50 shs. University Press.
8 shs. Who Won Publishing Co.
$500 N. Y. Athletic Club 6 p. c. Bds., 1903.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
17 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$100,000 Marietta Mineral R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. (Trust Co. Receipts.)
10 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
30 shs. East River Bank.
3 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$9,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. Terml & Impt. 4 p. c. Bds., 1923.

New Loan

City of Providence, R. I.,

GOLD 3% BONDS,

DUE MAY, 1930.

COUPON OR REGISTERED INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, MAY-NOVEMBER, 1ST.

ISSUED AS FOLLOWS:

$2,666,000 . .	Water Refunding Loan
300,000	Highway Loan
300,000	Sewer Loan

These bonds are available for Savings Banks in New England States and State of New York, also for Individuals and Trustees in exchange for United States Government Bonds.

Price 101¼ and Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY

Blake Brothers & Co.,
5 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Trust Certificates of Stock
OF THE
Colorado Midland Railway Company.

The voting trustees have received from responsible persons an offer to purchase the stock of the Colorado Midland Railway Company represented by voting trust certificates outstanding on July 2d, 1900, at $30 per share for Preferred Stock and $12.50 per share for Common Stock.

Under the terms of the voting trust agreement, the voting trustees are empowered to sell said stock upon the written consent or approval of the majority in interest of stock trust certificates outstanding at the time of such sale. This approval has already been indicated by the holders of a large amount of trust certificates, and it is believed that the necessary majority will readily be obtained.

The voting trustees recommend the offer to the favorable consideration of the certificate holders.

Transfer books for voting trust certificates will be closed on May 18th, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and remain closed until June 18th, 1900.

Registered holders of voting trust certificates are requested to send a written approval of sale to the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY. Blank forms of consent may be obtained from the Trust Company, or from OSCAR BUNDY, SECRETARY, 41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, to whom inquiries may be addressed.

F. P. OLCOTT,
HENRY T. ROGERS,
ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
WILLIAM IDDERDALE,
GEORGE HERBERT PEMBER,
Voting Trustees.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.

Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.

Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.

Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
George R. Sheldon.	Hosmer B. Parsons,
Edward Eyre,	Albert G. Jennings,
Peter Doelger,	William H. Gelshenen,
William Balle, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng.	Edwin Warfield
William R. Grace.	Elverton R. Chapman,
James Roosevelt.	Charles V. Fornes,
Edward N. Gibbs.	Frank R. Lawrence.

Jas. Ross Curran.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
80 BROADWAY.
New York, April 27, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the Sasuville Railroad Bridge Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the Sinking Fund provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

2	202	428	732
10	232	464	733
17	282	486	741
59	292	695	762
69	323	507	797
73	326	533	820
80	350	573	822
104	357	595	851
105	388	654	897
107	389	667	930
165	409	706	993
170	425	727	1000

Said Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease July 1, 1900.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other ousiness as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will cont'nue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
Broadway and 39th St.
New York, April 20th, 1900.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900.

The polls will be open from 10:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from April 20th until the morning of May 3d, 1900.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio

CHARLES F. COX,
Secretary.

The Bank of America,
New York, April 25th, 1900.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Monday, May 7th, 1900. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from May 4th to May 8th.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, 19 West 44th Street, THURSDAY, May 3d, 1900, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
Common Stock Dividend No. 1.
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 21, 1900.

The second installment of the SIX (6) PER CENT. dividend on the common stock of this company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1899, that is, ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT., will be paid on the 21st day of May, 1900, to common-stock holders of record at 3 P. M. on the 24th day of April, 1900. Checks will be mailed from the office of the company. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 24, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. May 21, 1900.

A. R. FRASER, Treasurer.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
Preferred Dividend No. 5.
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 21, 1900.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company May 28, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 7, 1900. Checks will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at three P. M. May 7, 1900, and reopen at ten A. M. May 28, 1900.

A. R. FRASER,
Treasurer.

Southern Railway Company.

Coupons due May 1, 1900, from East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Consol. 5 per cent. Bonds; Va. Midland General Mtge. 5 per cent. Bonds: Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Second Mtge. 4½ per cent. Bonds; South Car. & Ga. First Mtge. 5 per cent. Bonds; Richmond & Mecklenburg First Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds, will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

The American Exchange National Bank,

115 Broadway, New York, April 20th, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st proximo. to stockholders of record at close of business April 20th, 1900.

EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Pittsburgh Junction & Middle Division
3½% GOLD BONDS.

Coupon No. 3, due May 1, 1900, on the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Pacific Bank,

470 Broadway, New York, April 20, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 Per Cent. payable on and after May 1 next.

The transfer books will be closed to May 1, 1900.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

German Exchange Bank, N. Y.

The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 12% payable on and after May 1st, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed until May 1st.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

New York, April 13, 1900.

United States Express Company,
49 Broadway, New York, April 24, 1900.
133D DIVIDEND.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on April 30 at 3 P. M. and reopened May 16.

THEODORE F. WOOD,
2d Vice Pres. and Treas.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
80 Broadway, New York, April 24th, 1900.

The COUPONS due May 1st, 1900, on the bonds of the PRATT COAL AND IRON CO. will be paid at maturity at the Hanover Natl. Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 27	642,901
To date this year	48,313,344
Corresponding date last year	73,533,255

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 27	$2,485,100
To date this year	$228,662,970
Corresponding date last year	$408,081,630

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

A. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	½	Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝
Am. S. Hoop pf.	½	Cont. Tob. pf.	¼
Am. Tobacco	1	Ev. & T. H.	½
B'klyn Union Gas	1½	Gt. North. pf.	1½
Canada South.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅞	Stand. R. & T.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	Un. B. & P. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2¾	U. S. Leather	¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Cleve., L. & W.	½	West. Un. Tel.	¾
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	¾	Met. Street Railway	1
Am. Dist. Tel.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	¾
Am. S. & W. pf.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	4⅝	National Lead pf.	⅝
Am. Tobacco pf.	2	National Steel pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	National Tube	1
Brunswick	½	N. J. Central	1
Chi., B. & Q.	1	Norf. & West.	½
Chi. Great Western	½	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi. G. W. pf. A.	1¼	Pennsylvania	1⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	Pressed S. Car	½
C., L. & W. pf.	4	Pressed S. Car pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Erie 2d pf.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Federal Steel	1⅜	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Federal Steel pf.	1	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Gas & El. of B. Co.	6	Third Avenue	1
Iowa Cent. pf.	1	Union B. & P.	1⅝
Louis. & Nash.	¾	Union Pacific	⅝
Manhattan	¾		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	Mo., K. & E. 1st	1
Col. South. 4s	1	N. Y., S. & W. 5s	2
Long Is. gen. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Adams Exp. 4s	1	F. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s	1
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	1¼
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1¾	T. & O. C. 1st 5s	1¾

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Yesterday's market fell largely into the hands of the professional speculators. They sold stocks by wholesale during the morning hours, and in the afternoon played the usual petty tricks of manipulation to get back as much as possible of what they had sold. Commission house business was relatively insignificant. Buying for outsiders amounted to little, selling for outsiders amounted practically to nothing.

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Sugar Trust had conspicuousness, selling at 119 and about 113. Some firms having close Standard Oil connections did the biggest business in that quarter. Having induced most of the traders on the Stock Exchange to become enthusiastically bullish over the prospect of further sharp rises, the manipulators gave quotations a rush downward for no other reason apparently than to shake out recent followers.

In so far as any change in sugar trade conditions is involved, nothing new can be verified. Rumors are plenty; facts are few.

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The market generally was affected by the manipulated weakness in Sugar. No business developments of any disturbing sort were disclosed.

***

To-day's bank statement is much discussed, and from a variety of standpoints. Some bearish sentiment was created yesterday by forecasts of bad bank returns to be made public to-day, though upon what basis such theories were based was not quite clear.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

According to the known movements of money, the bank statement to-day should show a further improvement in the condition of the banks. There has been during the week a gain to the banks of something like $4,500,000 through Sub-Treasury operations and the interior movement, while it is understood there has been a fair increase through receipts of money by mail. As an offset, there is the $1,000,000 in gold shipped during the week, half of it to Buenos Ayres and half to Paris.

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As for the probability of any gold exports next week, it is said that it is rather too early to discuss the matter with any definiteness. Exchange yesterday was in the early part of the day firm, but in the afternoon inquiry died out and the close was easier. It is known that inquiries looking to exports next week have been made, and it is said that $1,000,000 at least may be shipped, though that is by no means certain.

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Call money yesterday was in plentiful supply at 2 and 2¼ per cent.

SUGAR'S SUDDEN DECLINE.

Sugar Trust common stock furnished the market a sensation again yesterday, though in a way different from what on the previous days had been the order. After advancing to 119⅝, the stock broke several points, rallied again to above 118, and then, in the late afternoon, on vigorous hammering by the room traders, in which a good many stop orders were reached, slumped to 113¼, with the close at 113½, a net decline for the day of 4⅝ points.

The erratic movement of the stock and its final decline were decided surprises to those interests in the Street who had been loudest in their declamations that the trade war had been settled, and whose assertions had apparently been borne out by the records of the tape on Wednesday and Thursday. The statements of authorities in the matter are that there has been no settlement; but in spite of this there were yesterday some people in the Street outside the trade who insisted that there actually had been a settlement, and that it will be announced on Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA'S DIVIDEND.

The early buying of Pennsylvania yesterday was due to the persistent circulation of the report that the dividend would be increased at Monday's meeting to 6 per cent. Later the issue declined when it was learned that there was no official authority for the statement.

TOBACCO'S STRENGTH.

The strength of American Tobacco yesterday was accompanied by a report that the statement to be submitted at the annual meeting of the company next month will make a very gratifying showing. The talk of any increase in the dividend rate, upon which the quotation was advanced some time ago, has not been heard lately.

NO GAS WAR SETTLEMENT.

Consolidated Gas, which on the day previous had been advanced on the strength of the old story of a "gas war settlement," yesterday receded 1½ points on the statement that there was no truth whatever in any settlement talk.

BEARS RAID THE MARKET.

In the last hour of trading yesterday the bear element got together and by concerted action and with the help of many fables calculated to shake confidence succeeded in depressing the general list, which theretofore had been strong. Hence it is that the final quotations of many of the steel and iron stocks, the tractions, and the Grangers—all of them early in the day strong and well bought—show losses.

ATCHISON'S GOOD BUSINESS.

The advance in Atchison common stock yesterday was on the report from Chicago that the April business of the road has more than maintained previous gains, and that earnings will enable a showing considerably in excess of 7 per cent. for the year.

ST. PAUL'S EARNINGS.

St. Paul was sold off yesterday on the publication of the March earnings, which showed a decrease in net of $21,800, as compared with the same week a year ago. Gross earnings, however, showed a gain of $294,000, the decline in net being due to an increase of $315,900 in "operating expenses," under which head are included all moneys for betterments and improvements in pursuance of the new established policy of the company's management.

GRANGER PROSPERITY.

Northern Pacific held its strength well yesterday on the published statement of earnings of the road for the week ended April 14, which showed total earnings of $553,800, a gain of 29.4 per cent. over the corresponding week last year.

PITTSBURG AND GULF.

Inasmuch as substantially all the securities of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company affected and called for have been deposited under the modified plan and agreement of reorganization, dated Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1899, and as it may be that the holders of the small number of such securities yet outstanding have not received notice in respect thereof, it is announced that the Reorganization Committee, William F. Harrity, Chairman, has decided to continue to receive deposits of such outstanding securities and payments without penalty until June 2, 1900, after which the committee's accounts will be closed and no further deposits can be received. Deposits and payments can be made in this city at the Seaboard National Bank or the Mercantile Trust Company.

RAILROAD EARNINGS GROW.

As has been the case for many weeks past, the earnings of the railroads of the country this week show gratifying increases, reflecting the general prosperity of the country. The figures for the week, as prepared for publication in to-day's Commercial and Financial Chronicle, follow:

THIRD WEEK OF APRIL.

		Increase.	Decrease.
Ala. Great Southern.	$25,638	.....	$5,015
Ann Arbor	30,859	.....	1,558
B. & O. Southwest.	133,686	$3,844	.....
Buff., R. & Pitts.	104,104	22,440	.....
Canadian Pacific	575,000	73,000	.....
Central of Georgia.	91,072	2,184	.....
Chattanooga South.	1,898	195	.....
Chi. & East Ill.	104,176	12,507	.....
Chi. Gt. Western.	116,829	15,213	.....
Chi., Ind. & Louisv.	78,452	9,460	.....
Chi.; Mil. & St. P.	718,511	77,657	.....
Cin., N. O. & T. P.	89,116	14,427	.....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	42,851	7,450	.....
Den. & Rio Grande.	174,600	.....	600
Evansv. & Ind'n'p's.	6,358	.....	119
Evansv. & T. H.	27,424	1,340	.....
Grand Trunk	424,859	42,711	.....
Det., Gd. H. & M.			
Hocking Valley	105,895	41,666	.....
Internat. & Gt. N.	66,417	.....	15,659
Iowa Central	35,581	1,782	.....
Kanawha & Mich.	14,452	3,548	.....
Kansas City & Om.	3,288	.....	818
Louisv., Ev. & St. L.	44,603	12,532	.....
Louisv., H. & St. L.	14,426	3,827	.....
Louisv. & Nash.	498,260	48,535	.....
Mexican Central	333,312	54,341	.....
Mexican National	168,562	32,313	.....
Minn. & St. Louis.	42,489	.....	219
M., S. P. & S. S. M.	95,699	19,568	.....
Mo., Kan. & Texas.	212,782	17,441	.....
Mo. Pac. & I. Mt.	436,000	.....	29,000
Central Branch	10,000	2,000	.....
N. Y., Ont. & West.	87,360	.....	826
Norfolk & Western.	265,031	15,986	.....
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	16,944	1,308	.....
Pitts., Bes. & L. E.	17,296	3,875	.....
Pittsburg & West.	75,788	15,105	.....
Rio Grande South.	9,814	35	.....
Rio Grande West.	93,700	31,900	.....
St. J. & Gr. Island.	22,245	.....	195
St. Louis & San F.	144,516	1,540	.....
St. L. Southwestern.	102,000	7,200	.....
Southern Railway	333,296	36,881	.....
Texas & Pacific.	123,055	.....	10,344
Toledo & Ohio Cent.	47,456	13,746	.....
Toledo, Peoria & W.	17,883	2,999	.....
T., St. L. & K. C.	29,468	.....	5,607
Wabash	314,152	41,401	.....
Wheeling & Lake E.	34,357	2,424	.....
Clev., Canton & S.	14,924	969	.....
Wisconsin Central	109,835	.....	12,056
Total (52 roads)	$6,887,720	$695,355	$82,216
Net inc. (9.77 p. c.).	.....	$613,139	.....

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SECOND WEEK OF APRIL.

		Increase.	Decrease.
Prev. rep'd (53 r'ds).	$6,967,844	$769,565	$49,414
Bur., Ced. R. & N.	79,065	10,893	.....
Chat. Southern	1,930	207	.....
C., C., C. & St. L.	314,281	34,803	.....
Det., S. Sh. & At.	51,777	8,136	.....
Georgia & Ala	20,251	.....	237
Grand Trunk	463,335	62,017	.....
Det., G. H. & M.			
Gulf, Beau. & K. C.	6,369	212	.....
K. C., Ft. S. & M.	106,651	30,488	.....
K. C., Mem. & Birm.	33,357	9,969	.....
Kan. City & Om.	6,149	2,048	.....
Louis., Ev. & St. L.	41,435	10,106	.....
Louis., H. & St. L.	12,401	1,322	.....
Northern Pacific	553,859	125,794	.....
Pere Marquette	150,033	14,615	.....
S. Fe, P. & Phoenix.	10,317	3,923	.....
Texas Central	5,086	847	.....
Total (70 roads)	$8,832,891	$1,085,000	$49,651
Net inc. (13.28 p. c.).	.....	$1,035,349	.....

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Referring to the iron and steel industries, Bradstreet's this week takes an optimistic view of the situation, and declares that in the abrupt readjustment of steel and wire prices the iron and steel industry received a notable shock, but has stood the ordeal very well, confirming earlier advices of the substantial and non-speculative basis for the immense activity and greatly advanced prices of the past year. Wire and nails have been reduced about $20 a ton, and already increased sales from manufacturers are reported, with jobbers and retailers yet to be heard from. As predicted, the possibilities of a renewed export trade in pig iron have constituted one of the foremost supports to that industry. Last week's reports of heavy sales of Southern iron for export are amply confirmed, and an enormously larger tonnage could be placed if freight rates and room were favorable. Nothing like the predicted smash in prices of crude and finished products has occurred. Bessemer iron is firmly held at old quotations, with the claim made that the association's output for the balance of the year is arranged for. Steel bars and plates show continued weakness, and some shading is rumored in steel billets, but the strength of Bessemer pig throws doubt on the rumored reductions. Structural material is active and strong. The feeling is that heavier reductions than those mentioned might have been made and the trade still be profitable, and some pig iron manufacturers would even welcome a lowering of prices which would put some of the less economical furnaces out of blast.

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On the same subjects Dun's Review says that the reaction in prices came where it was expected least, in the industry more fully organized than any other to check competition, and in the branch which through contracts covering rod-making and other machinery and through patents seemed more fully controlled than any other. Reduction of $20 per ton in wire nails, barbed wire, and galvanized fence, and $18 in smooth wire showed that no control can afford to hold prices so high as to check consumption. In a week the prices of iron products have declined 5.86 per cent., and since Feb. 7 10.3 per cent. As the wire and nail prices have been relatively the highest, others in the iron and steel industry cannot be expected to fall in like measure. But pig iron is weaker; No. 1 local coke at Chicago $23.50, and Southern pig is also lower. Plates and bars can be obtained for about 1.8 cents in good contracts both at the East and at Pittsburg, the proposed advance in sheets to 3.40 cents has not been attempted, and the cut nail mills, which have gained much by selling at 70 cents per keg below wire nails, will now lower prices also. The stoppage of a dozen wire and nail mills beside rod mills at Joliet and another of the National Steel Company indicates some change in the actual demand.

THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS.

Reports to the commercial agencies of the country tell of generally favorable conditions in business, though a falling off in some lines is noted.

Bradstreet's sums the situation up when it says that evidences of the fact that there are now two sides to the general trade situation, where for a year past there was but one, come to sight each week. Different sections of the country and lines of business return differing reports, but that the situation as a whole is a favorable one and suffers merely by comparison with the enormous and almost feverish activity of some time ago is also evident. Speculation is at a low ebb in most lines, but particularly in stocks and bonds, hence current clearings make rather unfavorable comparisons with the same period a year ago. Excluding the great speculative centres, however

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices in the market for outside securities yesterday were more irregular than on either of the two preceding days. Trading continued fairly active, and was distributed among a number of issues. In one or two stocks the day's trading exceeded that recently recorded in any stock, and on the other hand, some issues were less active than has been the rule recently. A good deal of strength showed in the early trading, but subsequently prices declined fractionally, and in some cases ended the day with net losses. In no case, however, were the day's declines serious. There was good demand for several of the industrial stocks, but some of this group were unusually weak. No news of importance affecting outside stocks came to hand during the day.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of only 300 shares, on which the price declined from 93 to 92½, and closed at 92¾ bid, a net loss of half a point. Other copper stocks to some extent shared the decline in Amalgamated, and one or two of them ended the day with net losses.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was exceptionally active, upward of 3,000 shares being dealt in, between 12 and 13. Inside buying was again in evidence yesterday, and buying by the brokers active in the stock when it recently advanced to about 18 seemed the principal reason for the advance in the stock. It appeared to be the general belief that another sharp upward movement was indicated by the buying that appeared yesterday. The stock reacted somewhat sharply before the close, and then recovered fractionally, closing at 12½ bid, a net gain for the day of 1⅜ points. There was no news to account for the advance beyond the recent statements of officers of the company to the effect that the company is constantly extending its business, and that the revenue from the operation of its vehicles is satisfactory.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was actively traded in between 3¼ and 3⅜. It closed at 3⅜ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point. At a meeting of the Directors and representatives of the Reorganization Committee of the Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company, held yesterday at the office of Leopold Wallach, attorney for the corporation, action was taken looking to the immediate financial rehabilitation of the company. A meeting of the stockholders of the company was called, to meet at Camden, N. J., on Friday, May 11, when a new Board of Directors, representing the new controllers of the property, will be elected. Financiers conspicuous in the street railway world have acquired control of the Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common sold to the extent of nearly a thousand shares, between 28 and 28¼. It closed at 28 bid, a fractionally net gain for the day. There was demand for the preferred stock also, of which, however, there was very little offered. The only sale made during the day was at 55, which was an advance of several points over the last recorded sale. This issue closed at 52½ bid, a net gain for the day of 2¼ points. There was no trading and no change in the bond.

RUBBER GOODS common sold to the extent of about 800 shares from 28 down to 27½. It closed at 27½ bid, a loss of one point. The preferred stock closed fractionally lower at 78 bid.

OTIS ELEVATOR common sold in a small lot at 28. It closed at 28½ bid for full lots. Within the last few days there has been good demand for this stock, and the buying has been called good. The preferred stock has been steady around 87.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP common was active around 21, and the preferred stock was traded in to the extent of several hundred shares at 66. At the close the former was offered at 21, and the preferred at 66¼.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common sold at 7, and closed unchanged for the day at 7 bid. The preferred stock was offered down fractionally to 27.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¾	4
New Amsterdam	28	28½
New Amsterdam pf	52½	55
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	98	99

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	26	27
American Agri. Chem. pf. ex div.	74½	75½
American Bicycle	11	11
American Bicycle pf	41	43
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	55	65
American Chicle pf	85	85
American Woolen	19	19½
American Woolen pf	76	76½
Cast-Iron Pipe	5½	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	45½	46
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	10	11¼
Distilling Company of America	7	7¼
Distilling Company of America pf.	26	27
Electric Boat	24½	26
Electric Boat pf	40	46
Havana Commercial	16½	18
Havana Commercial pf., ex. div.	59	60
International Power	29	35
International Pump	20	21
International Pump pf., ex div.	65	66¼
National Enameling & Stamp	20	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	80	84
National Graphophone	48	53
National Salt	46	47
National Salt pf., ex div.	75½	77
Otis Elevator	28½	30
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	86½	89
Pyrmatic Light	7¾	8
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90	90½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27½	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	78	79
Sloss-Sheffield	24	26
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	65	67
Standard Oil of New Jersey	535	540
United States Flour Milling pf.	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds.	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Colar	⅛	¼

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	92½	93
American Air Power	35	39
Arizona Lead	15¾	16½
Asphalt Company of America	7½	8½
British Columbia Copper	11½	11¾
California Copper	2½	3
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	35	60
Chicago & Alton sub., ex div.	105½	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	30	35
Electric Vehicle pf.	78	80½
Electro-Pneumatic	3⅜	3½
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	30
General Carriage	12½	13
Illinois Transportation	2	2¼
†Maxeen Company	1	6½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	15½	16½
Mexican 5s	99	99½
New England Transportation	5	6
New York Transportation	11¾	12
†Pande Basin	10	20
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St Louis Transit	23½	24
Storage Power	..	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	3½	3¼
Tennessee Copper	13½	15
Trust Company of America	206	210
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	86¾	87
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	73	74
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	..	19
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	..	60

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.
†Selling cents per share. Par value, $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	226	228
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	104
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	83	..
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Consolidated Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82¼	83
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	..	19
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	..	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	20½	21
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31	32

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	105
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey Cit) bonds	106¾	106
Denver Gas	33	37
Denver Gas 5s	70	72
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18	19
New England Gas & Coke bonds	68½	69
N. Y. & N. Gas Co. 1st	108	112

	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103¼
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	35	37
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	110
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	26
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas 1st 5s	97	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104½	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	25
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	87½	88
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111¾	113
Hoboken Ferry	88	89¼
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6½	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	35	38
Cramps' Shipyard	72	74
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	118	122
Lorillard Company pf.	100	102
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	119	123
Standard Coupler	33	37
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	52
Union Typewriter	29	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	122
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	110	112

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel.	104	108
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Retsof	30	..
Retsof bonds	80	85
Union Copper	7¼	8

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59¾c; Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Standard sold at 4.05.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .22, 1,000 Alamo at .16, seller 10; 300 Chrysolite at .08, 800 Comstock at .03½, 100 Isabella at 1.30, seller 10; 300 Mollie Gibson at .24, and 100 Portland at 2.65.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.14	La Crosse	.14
Anaconda	.35	Leadville Con.	.06
Alice	.45	Little Chief	.18
Adams Con.	.18	Mexican	.27
Belcher	.14	Moulton	.26
Best & Belcher	.17	Ontario	8.25
Bruns. Con.	.29	Ophir	.55
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Occidental	.05
Chrysolite	.06	Plymouth	.12
Challar	.19	Plymouth G. M. Co.	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.45	Potosi	.22
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Quicksilver	1.50
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Savage	.05
Daly	1.40	Sierra Nevada	.33
Deadwood Terra	.60	Standard	3.25
Eureka Con.	.14	Small Hopes	1.00
Father de Smet	.07	Union Con.	.20
Golden Fleece	.32	Victor	1.00
Gould & Curry	.20	Yellow Jacket	.20
Hale & Norcross	.30	Argentum Juanita	.20
Homestake	50.00	Isabella	1.25
Horn Silver	1.20	Mollie Gibson	.21
Iron Silver	.68	Portland	2.60

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 27.—There were more buying orders in the Boston copper stocks at the opening to-day, but when the signs of buying power were seen stocks were offered altogether too freely, and the movement ended quickly. There was good buying of both Atchison stocks, and of course Sugar maintained its ascendency. The bond business continued good. Bell Telephone was prominent, falling back from 340 to 330, rallying to 340, and closing at the highest. Fitchburg preferred was bid up 2¼, to 136½, and other home railroad shares were firm. Arcadian rose 2, to 24, later 23; Atlantic eased ¾, to 24¾; Baltic was up 2, at 22½, later 21; British Columbia gained ½, to 12; Butte, 3, to 77, later 74; Centennial, ⅛, to 21, later 20; Cochiti was off ⅛, at 11; Copper Range was up 1, at 22; Massachusetts off ¼, at 7⅝; Osceola up 2, at 68¼; Parrot up ½, at 46, later 45; Trimountain up ½, at 9, later 8⅝; United States up ½, at 10, later 9¾; Utah up 1¾, at 31¾, later 31½; Wolverine up ¼, at 41; Montana off 2, at 312; Old Dominion up ½, at 20¾; Amalgamated up ¾, at 93.

Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham incomes rose 1 more, to 70, and the 4s 1, to 98; Clinton and Springfield 5s were ¼ higher, at 92¼; Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western 4s rose 1½, to 96; Current River 5s rose ¼, to 93; Central Vermont 4s were 2½ lower, at 85; United Fruit rose 4, to 136.

At the Clearing House a light business was done between the banks at 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at from 12½c to 5c discount.

Call money is loaning freely at 3½ and 4 per cent., with the range, however, at from 3 to 4½ per cent Money on time is still quoted at from 4 to 5 per cent., with most good names taken around 4½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	4¾	Old Colony	..	4¼
Allouez	1¾	2	Old Domin.	19¾	20
Arcadian	22	23	Osceola	68½	69¼
Arnold	6½	7	Parrot	45	45¼
Ash Bed	.50	.60	Pioneer	.35	.50
Atlantic	24½	25¼	Quincy	137¼	138
Baltic	21½	22	Rhode Island	4½	5
B. & C.	.15	..	Santa Fe	5½	6
Bost. & Mon.	311	312	Santa Ysabel	1	1¼
Butte & B.	73	76	Shoe	30	31
Cal. & Hecla	750	755	Tamarack	175	190
Centennial	20	21	Utah Cons.	30¼	31
Franklin	15½	16	Washington	..	1¼
Humboldt	.75	1	White Knob	18	25
Isle Royale	26½	27½	Winona	4¼	4½
Mohawk	16	17	Wolverine	40	41

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	245	246	Fitchburg pf. 136½ 137½
Bost. Low.	243	245	N. Y. & N. .. ..
Bost. & Me.	193	195	E. 6s..... 111 ..
Bost. & Pr.	300	..	N. Y. & N.
Bost. Elev.	144	144¾	E. 7s..... 115 ..
Bost. G. 5s.	82	82½	West End... 93¼ 94
Cent. Mass.	12	12½	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	340	341	U. S. Oil.... 19 19½
Chi. S. Y.	134	138	Westinghouse
Dom. Coal	44¾	46	Electric .. 47½ 47¾
Dom. pf.	116	..	Westinghouse
Erie Tel.	102	..	Elect. pf.. 62¼ ..
Mex. Tel.	2½	2¾	

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Interest in to-day's market was supplied largely by the Welsbach issues. These were uniformly buoyant from the outset, due to knowledge that plans had been perfected for the amalgamation of the several companies. Realizing in Lehigh Valley caused a trifling reaction. United Gas Improvement receded below 115. Choctaw common rallied a point on the announcement that the shareholders will meet June 27 to consider the purchase of the Choctaw and Memphis Railroad, which at present is leased to the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf. The market generally was dull, but strong. Pennsylvania reacted late in the day, and Reading was a shade off, but the specialties displayed a better tone, particularly Asphalt, which rose ½ on active trading.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20⅝	20¾	Phila. Trac.	96⅜	96⅞
Choctaw	31	32	Union Trac.	38	38½
Con. Gas	25¼	25½	Un. Gas Imp.	114½	115½
El. Co. of A.	11½	11⅝	Welsbach L.	47	48
Lehigh Val.	28¾	29	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Marsden	8⅞	9¼	Penn.	8⅝	8⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Save in the case of Chicago Edison, which ranged from 143 to 140, nothing on the list differed a point in price during the day. Many leading stocks were entirely neglected and everything was dealt in sparingly. Metropolitan preferred brought 79 and the bonds 97¾@97⅞.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
10...Am. Linseed pf.	58½	58½	58½
20...Am. Strawboard	32¼	32	32
100...Am. Tin Plate	27¾	27¾	27¾
23...Chicago Edison	143	140	140
475...Chi. Union Trac.	22¼	21¾	22¼
12...Diamond Match	128½	128	128
200...Lake St. El.	9	8¾	9
250...Lake St. El. ctfs.	8½	8¼	8¼
125...Metropol. El. pf.	79	79	79
345...National Biscuit	33	33	33
50...National Carbon pf.	80	80	80
25...North Chicago	220	220	220
7...Shelby Steel Tube	12	12	12
120...Street's W. S. C. L.	20	20	20
153...West Chicago	110¾	110¾	110¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, April 27, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
120	125	120	Adams Express	122	120¼	122	122	.....
16	16⅜	3,000	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
65½	66¼	1,710	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	66¼	66⅝	65¾	65¾	+ ⅜
35⅜	36¼	400	American Cotton Oil.	36	36	36	36	+ ⅛
26	28	210	American Dist. Tel.	27	27	27	27	−1
47⅞	48½	900	American Ice Co.	47¾	48¼	47¾	48¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	13	100	American Linseed Co.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	− ⅛
21	22	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	.....
37⅞	38¼	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	38	38	37⅞	37⅞	− ⅛
89	89½	940	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89¼	89⅞	89¼	89⅜	+ ⅛
27	27⅞	700	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	27⅞	27⅞	27	27	− ⅛
75½	76½	480	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	75¾	76	75½	76	+ ⅛
41½	41¾	5,430	Am. Steel & Wire.	41⅞	42	41	41¼	− ⅜
78¼	78½	2,755	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	79	79	78¼	78½	−1
113½	113⅝	185,627	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	118	119⅝	118	113¾	−4
91	96	18	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92	92	92	92	.....
79½	80	900	American Tin Plate pf	80	80	79½	80	.....
104¾	105	33,401	American Tobacco	104¼	106¼	103¾	105	+1
133	136	210	American Tobacco pf.	133½	135¼	133	133	−2
46½	48	150	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	.....
43	45	250	Ann Arbor pf.	44	44	44	44	.....
27¼	27¼	11,020	At., T. & S. F.	27⅜	27½	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
70⅞	71	23,495	At., T. & S. F. pf.	71⅝	71⅝	70⅝	71	− ⅛
85½	85½	6,710	Baltimore & Ohio	86¼	86¼	85	85¼	− ⅛
1	1	3,577	Balt. & Ohio, rights	1¼	1¼	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
87	87	2,210	Balt. & Ohio pf.	87⅜	87⅜	86	86¼	−1
75	75¼	27,216	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75¼	77	74⅜	75⅝	+ ⅜
151	153½	420	Brooklyn Union Gas.	153	153¼	153	153	+1½
8	8½	310	Brunswick City	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
60	70	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	65	65	65	65	.....
56½	56¾	5,920	Canada Southern	56¼	57¼	56⅝	57	+ ⅛
31¼	31¼	4,860	Chesapeake & Ohio	31⅜	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	− ⅛
125¾	126⅛	8,155	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	127¼	127⅝	125⅞	126	−1
102	106	150	Chicago & East. Ill.	106	106	106	106	+1½
13½	13⅝	2,100	Chicago Great West.	13⅞	13⅞	18¼	13¼	− ⅛
76½	77	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	−1¼
87	87⅞	100	Chi. Gr. West. deb.	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	+ ⅛
26½	27	437	Chi., Ind. & Louis	27	27	26½	26½	+ ⅛
57½	58½	13	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	56	56	56	56	.....
119⅞	120	8,110	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	121	121¼	119⅝	119⅞	−1
173	174	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173¼	173¼	173¼	173¼	.....
162¼	163	42	Chicago & Northw.	163⅜	163⅝	163	163	.....
108¾	109⅛	3,060	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	109⅝	109⅞	108⅝	108⅝	− ⅛
..	119	30	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	110	110	110	110	.....
12⅜	13⅛	8,954	Chi. Term. Trans.	13¼	13⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
39	39¼	6,785	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39	39⅜	39	39	+ ⅛
61	62	1,410	C., C., C. & St. L.	62	63	62	62¼	+1⅛
27½	28	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	28	28	28	28	+1½
66	69	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	68	68	68	68	−4
42¼	42⅜	2,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	43	43½	42¼	42⅜	− ⅛
29½	29½	300	Colorado Midland pf.	29¼	29½	29¼	29¼	.....
6½	6¾	500	Colorado Southern	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	.....
42½	43	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43	43	43	43	+ ⅛
17	18	330	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
183½	185	2,160	Consolidated Gas	187¼	187½	185¾	185¾	−1½
30½	30⅝	19,730	Continental Tobac. Co.	30⅝	32⅞	30½	30¾	− ⅛
81½	82½	1,910	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	82	83¼	82	82½	+ ⅛
178½	180	500	Del., Lack. & West.	179½	180	179½	180	.....
19¾	20¼	15	Denver & R. G.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	.....
70⅞	71	2,000	Denver & R. G. pf.	71⅜	71⅜	71	71¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	16	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	.....
39⅝	40¼	1,300	Erie 1st pf	40¼	39⅞	40	40	+ ⅛
19¾	20⅜	100	Erie 1st pf	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	− ⅛
50	50½	180	Evans. & T. H.	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
42⅝	42⅞	6,680	Federal Steel	43¾	44	42½	42½	− ⅛
70	70¼	1,355	Federal Steel pf	71¼	71¼	70⅝	70⅝	−1
..	..	200	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	70	70	69	69	−6
137	137¼	875	General Electric	137½	137⅝	137⅜	137⅜	+ ⅛
50	50¼	350	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50	50	50	50	.....
98	100	40	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99	99¼	99	99¼	.....
157½	159½	835	Great Northern pf.	158	159½	158	159½	+1½
40⅞	41	950	Hocking Valley	41	41	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅛
67¼	67⅞	1,498	Hocking Valley pf.	67¼	67⅞	67⅝	67⅞	+ ⅛
114⅝	115¼	110	Illinois Central	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	− ⅛
23⅝	24	1,290	International Paper	23½	24	23½	24	.....
66½	66⅝	10	Internat. Paper pf.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	.....
8¼	8¾	100	International Silver	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
18	18	200	Iowa Central	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
51½	51½	1,300	Iowa Central pf.	51½	51½	50	50	−1
18	18	50	K.C.,P. & G.,full as.pd.	18	18	18	18	.....
31¾	32¾	340	Lake Erie & West	32½	32¾	31¾	31¾	− ⅛
67	67	250	Long Island	67	67	67	67	.....
83⅝	84	2,810	Louisville & Nashville	83⅝	84	82¼	82⅝	− ⅜
93¼	93½	3,700	Manhattan Elevated	94	94⅞	93¼	93¼	− ⅜
158½	159¼	1,550	Met. Street Railway	160	160	158½	159	−1
13⅜	13⅝	210	Mexican Central	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	− ⅛
108	..	58	Michigan Central	108	109	108	109	.....
65	65½	125	Minn. & St. Louis	65	65	65	65	.....
26	26	110	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	26	26	26	26	− ⅜
68	68	300	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	68	68	68	68	− ⅜
12½	12¾	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	12½	12¼	12½	12¼	+ ⅛
35½	36	1,650	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	36½	36⅞	35½	35⅞	+ ⅜
57¼	57¾	19,240	Missouri Pacific	58⅜	58⅝	57¼	57⅝	− ⅜
32½	33¼	200	National Biscuit Co.	33¼	33¾	32¾	33¼	+ ⅛
104½	104⅞	100	National Lead Co. pf.	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	+ ⅛
35½	36	200	National Steel	36	36	36	36	.....
89¾	91	840	National Steel pf.	90	90¼	90	90	−1
51	51½	715	National Tube Co.	51⅜	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝	−1
90¾	91	654	National Tube Co. pf.	91½	91¾	91	91	+ ⅛
118½	119¼	1,210	New Jersey Central	119½	119¾	119	119	−1
135¾	137	15,338	New York Central	135¾	137½	135½	136	+ ⅛
35½	37⅜	200	N. Y., L. & S. 2d pf.	37	37	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
23½	23¼	1,000	N. Y., Ont. & West	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	38¼	2,525	Norfolk & West	38⅝	38⅝	38	38	+ ⅛
79	79½	700	Norfolk & West. pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅛
58⅞	59⅛	15,050	Northern Pacific	59⅜	59⅜	58⅞	59	.....
75¾	76	1,080	Northern Pacific pf.	76⅝	76⅝	76	76¼	− ⅛
8½	9	142	Ontario Mining	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
51	52	100	Pacific Coast	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ¼
88	88	50	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	86	86	85	85	.....
32½	33¼	800	Pacific Mail	33	33⅜	32¼	32¼	− ¾
138¼	138⅜	42,790	Pennsylvania R. R.	139⅞	140⅜	137¾	138⅜	−1⅛
104½	104⅝	10,615

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Park Avenue and 125th Street Corner Sold for $100,000.

Seventh and Lenox Avenue Deals—759 Sixth Avenue Bought for $43,000—Auction Sales and Other Items.

The Hudson Realty Company has sold, through L. J. Phillips & Co., for about $100,000, the property at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, known as the Hotel Onawa, 25.6 by 90. The hotel is under a twenty-year lease to its present proprietor, A. H. Sievers. The Hudson Realty Company, originally incorporated in 1893, has recently been reorganized with a capital stock of $100,000. Its officers are: President—Maximilian Morgenthau; Treasurer—Samuel E. Jacobs; Secretary—Gustave L. Morgenthau.

One of the most desirable pieces of unimproved property in Harlem will change hands shortly as the result of a deal just closed by Broker Paul Mayer. He has sold for Thomas E. Crimmins the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 100.11 by 1.25. The buyers, Rothschild & Kallman, will begin immediately the erection of a seven-story apartment house on the site.

Paul Mayer has also sold for Smith & Roffler to an investor, for $130,000, the six-story apartment house, 55 by 100, at the southwest corner of Mannattan Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street.

Peter Muller, the builder, who is erecting thirty-four flats on Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth, and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets, has just completed those on the Seventh Avenue front, and has sold six of them—Nos. 2,363, 2,365, and 2,367, to the Hudson Realty Company, and Nos. 2,369, 2,371, and 2,373 to Elkan Kahn and Simon Hoffman. The buildings are five stories in height, with two apartments on each floor.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold, for the estate of Edward J. King, to James O'Donohue, for $43,000, the four-story building, with store, 759 Sixth Avenue, adjoining the nortnwest corner of Forty-third Street. At the recent auction sale of the Pell estate properties Mr. O'Donohue bought 763 Sixth Avenue for $43,750.

George R. Read and R. Pehleman & Son have sold for Thomas J. McGuire, for $120,000, the six-story apartment house 316 West Eighty-fourth Street, 50 by 100.2.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard to Anson R. Flower the private stable 109 West Fifty-first Street, 25 by 100.

James B. Haggin is the buyer of the lot on the south side of Fifty-second Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, sold recently by James C. Colgate. Mr. Haggin will build on the lot a residence for his daughter, Mrs. Richard F. Lounsbery.

Joseph R. Stein has sold for Sampson & Mayer to M. J. Simon, for $30,000 each, the two five-story flats 56 and 58 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Herman Horcher and Johanna Bendfeldt the four-story brick tenement, with stores, 335 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 100, for about $14,000; also, for Mrs. C. A. Todd, the two five-story brownstone double flats 245 and 249 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street for about $26,000 each.

Charles S. Kohler & Brother have sold for Hattie Frank the five-story flat 103 West One Hundred and Third Street, 25 by 99.11; also, for Arnold Davidson, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 256 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 16.6 by 80.

James F. Thomson has sold to the Beakes Company the five-story stable on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 50.5 by 100.

Pease & Elleman have sold for the New York Life Insurance Company the four-story dwelling 47 East Sixty-third Street, 16 by 100.5.

Leopold Hutter has sold to Jacob Steiner for about $21,000 the five-story double flat 806 Westchester Avenue, 29 by 85.

Miles & Heifer have leased for the International Banking and Trust Company to the International Express Company the banking offices, with all fixtures, at the corner of Park Row, Worth, and Mott Streets.

Two building-loan contracts recorded yesterday show that the Citizens' Savings Bank has advanced $285,000 to Charles T. Rowley, who will erect two seven-story apartment houses on the easterly block front on Morningside Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets, from plans by Henry B. Mulliken.

The purchasers of the Ludlow tract of thirty-seven acres in the Bronx are Adam C. Drenst, John C. Heintz, and Jacob Siegel. Louis Haffen is not interested in the deal, as has been reported.

Plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday for the twelve-story building which the Importers' Building Company will put up at the southeast corner of Leonard and Church Streets, at a cost of $600,000.

The Down-Town Association has secured from Charles A. Peabody, Jr., a loan of $25,000 on its property 62 Pine Street, running through to 22 and 24 Cedar Street. The loan is made for a period of 5 years.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

243 and 245 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 175.1 feet east of West End Avenue, each 24.11 by 100.5, two four-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Agnes S. Busse $15,500

2,119 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Third Street, 19.11 by 80, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Julia A. Patten 11,240

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

2,149 Fifth Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 24.11 by 90, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Albert W. J. Petrie 20,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 265 feet west of Brook Avenue, for three-story brick lofts, 22 by 97; C. Reiger's Sons of 704 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owners; Albert Rothermel, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 1,242 Freeman Street, for a one-story frame storage house; Richard Ehlers, premises, owner; C. E. Reid of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost $150.

Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-second Street, for two five-story and basement brick dwellings, 35 and 27 by 98.2; Robert McCafferty of 384 Park Avenue owner; R. W. Buckley, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 155 to 159 West Thirty-sixth Street, for a two-story brick hotel, 37.8 by 125; Curtis estate, owner; T. R. Comstock of 44 Wall Street, architect; cost, $200,000.

Classon's Point Road, 100 feet west of Long Island Sound, for a frame shed, 50 by 20; Eva Howe of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, owner; P. Dascher, architect; cost, $200.

Tinton Avenue, east side, 122 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; C. H. Phillips of 49 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $7,000.

Bronx Street, east side, 55 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a one-story brick factory, 50 by 25; C. H. Wiegle of 140 East Forty-ninth Street, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $2,500.

Leonard Street, southeast corner of Church Street, for a twelve-story and basement brick and stone store and loft building, 125 by 100; Importers' Building Company, owners; H. J. Hardenbergh, architect; cost, $600,000.

Alterations.

Washington Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, to a three-story brick stable; Niebuhr & Stadlander, owners; cost, $800.

No. 2,969 Third Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; D. Reynolds, premises, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $450.

Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-second Street, to a five-story brick restaurant and offices; Boehm & Coon, owners; cost, $100.

Nos. 173 and 175 Duane Street, to a six-story brick warehouse and office; Ireland Real Estate Company, owners; G. H. Kennedy, architect; cost, $1,800.

West Farms Road, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, to a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Edward Smith of 158 West Eighty-eighth Street, owner; J. E. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet west of West Farms Road, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Edward Smith, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of West Farms Road, to a one-and-a-half-story frame stable; Edward Smith, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $250.

West Farms Road, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, to two one-and-a-half-story frame dwellings; Edward Smith, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $1,000.

Eleventh Avenue, northeast corner of Forty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Mary L. Einhaus of 22 Malden Lane, owner; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $200.

No. 273 Sixth Avenue, to a three-story brick store and office; J. Hr Tonnele, owner; A. W. Nelson, architect; cost, $225.

Main Street, north side, 75 feet east of Grant Street, to two two-story frame dwellings and stores; Charles Wall of 239 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; B. & J. P. Walther, architects; cost, $500.

No. 311 West One Hundred and First Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Mrs. O. D. Martin, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 208 and 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a two-story brick store; Eliza H. Walker of 1 West Eighty-first Street, owner; T. E. Thomsen, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 432 Morris Avenue, to a three-story frame store and tenement; John P. Wey, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 845 and 846 Fifth Avenue, to two two-and-a-half-story brick dwellings; G. B. Schley, premises, owner; cost, $5,000.

Elton Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a one-story stone stable; Lora Schiffer of 12 East Seventy-sixth Street, owner; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, April 27.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 97th St, 75.8x163.10 to Bloomingdale Road x—x 75.5; Alfred Gutwillig to Charles Brogan $1

ASSIGNMENT OF ALL TITLE IN Estate of Gottlieb Dessauer; Simon G. Dessauer to Warren M. Baker. 1

AVENUE A, w s, 76.7 ft n of 75th St, 25.6 100; Babette Bascharach to John Bohaty and others. 7,250

BATHGATE AV, e s, 20 ft n of 172d St, 20x100; Margaret V. Gallagher to D. W. Moran 250

BATHGATE AV, e s, 20 ft n of 172d St, 20x100; Dennis W. Moran to Elizabeth M. Beehan 1

BATHGATE AV, e s, 20 ft n of 172d St, 20x100; Elizabeth M. Beehan to Solomon Goldstein 1

BERGEN AV, n w s, 163.7 ft s w of Brook Av, 38.11x39.3x19, gore; Barbara Keller to Alfred A. Keller. 1

BROOK AV, s w corner of 168th St, 71x80; George W. Arthur to Charles J. Oberfrmaier 1

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 107th St, 25x75; Lizzie, or Elizabeth, Donovan to Michael Greenthal. 100

EAGLE AV, e s, 265 ft s of 136th St, 20x 115; Julius Schiedorn to Simon K. Simpson $1

FORDHAM AV, n w s, Lots 169, 170, and 222 and 223, map of Central Morrisania, 236.8x118x233.2x125.6; Fordham Av, n w s, Lot 1, map of the village of Upper Morrisania, 88x228 to Madison Av, x97.6 x232; Clara I. Baird and others, by guardian, to William Rosendorf, 5-12 part 30,000

FORDHAM AV, n w s, Lots 169, 170, and 222 and 223, map of Central Morrisania, 236.8x118x233.2x125.6; Fordham Av, n w s, Lot 1, map of the village of Upper Morrisania, 88x228 to Madison Av, x97.6 x232; James Baird to William Rosendorf, 5-12 part 1

FREMONT AV, n e s, part of Lot 33, map of land of the heirs of Thomas Walker, West Farms, 60x278; Celene Delany to Annie M. Delany. 1

JACKSON AV, e s, 130 ft s of Home St, 45x87.6; William Crockett to Archibald Hamilton. 5,400

JEROME AV, n w s, 206 ft n e of dividing line between Mount Eden and the estate of George S. Goble, 99x140; William W. Strouse and wife to Mary Scherrer 9,700

LOT 142, map of Washingtonville, 50x 100; Annie C. Green to Richard E. Slater 1,400

LOT 142, map of Washingtonville, 50x 100; Richard E. Slater and wife to Annie C. Green. 1,400

LOT 150, map of the Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Evelyn Cooley. 575

LOTS 274 and 275, map of 473 lots, Haight estate, E. B. Levy to Felix Prost and wife 1

LOTS 441, 442, 453, and 454, Block P, Amended map of Mapes estate; Louise E. Hunchberger to Hudson P. Rose. 1

MADISON AV, w s, 39.11 ft s of 127th St, 20x85; Thomas Allison to Moses Bachman 1

MADISON AV, w s, 25 ft n of 131st St, 24.11x75; Jacob Wicks, Jr., to Wilhelm Weiss and wife 23,000

MADISON AV, e s, 39.11 ft s of 127th St, 20x85; Moses Bachman and wife to George W. Eggers 100

MAIN ST, w s, 50 ft s of Beach St, runs s 225x w 129 to Eastchester Bay x n e 225x e 31, City, Island; Annie C. King and others to Joseph A. Farley. 3,000

MOHEGAN AV, e s, 145 ft s of Woodruff Av or 176th St, 25x70; Hulda Wagner to Pauline Ferguson. 1

MOHEGAN AV, e s, 145 ft s of Woodruff Av or 176th St, 25x70; Katie Switzer to Pauline Ferguson, quit claim. 1

MORNINGSIDE AV, n e corner of 118th St, 201.10 to 119th St x100; Leopold Kahn Company to Charles T. Rowley. ... 100

PARK AV, n w corner of 95th St, 25.2x 100, ½ part; Kate Murphy to Nicholas J. Reville. 1

PEARL ST, 488; James Madigan to Giovanni Rizzo and another. 1

PLEASANT AV, 384 and 386, 50.5x98; Hannah Johnson to Emma E. Johnson, ½ part. 2,500

PLOT 106.5 ft from s w corner of Avenue A and 60th St, runs n w 69.9x w 33.6x s w 86x s e 100x n e 100.4; Thomas B. Gilford to John Vesey. 100

RAILROAD AV, e s, 100 ft n of Pitch St, 58x150; Martin S. Paine to James P. Gray and another. 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 157th St, 25x100; David Peltz to Abraham Lapowsky. 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 60 ft s of centre of 148th St, if continued, 60x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to Gustav A. Brackley. . 20,350

TINTON AV, w s, 109.6 ft s of Home St, 18.6x100; John W. Decker to Henry Raab 1

UNION AV, s e corner of Freeman St, 27.10x94.11x irregular; Mary E. Spofford to Otto and Augusta F. E. Koster. 100

WESTCHESTER AV, s e cor at w s of Wales Av, runs s 88.8x s e 83.5x n e 53.7 to Wales Av x w 112.7; Michael Davis to Albert M. Obayon 100

2D AV, 2,424, 20x80; Samuel Williams to Paul F. Sutterreich. 8,500

3D AV, w s, 100 ft n of 174th St, 215x— to Bathgate Av; Ida P. Clark to William Rosendorf, ½ part. 36,000

3D AV, w s, 100 ft n of 174th St, 215x— to Bathgate Av; Matthew Baird to William Rosendorf, 1-12 part. 6,000

3D ST, s s, 171.4 ft e of 2d Av, 31x101.5x 27.4x21.8x12.5x68; Catherine W. Beckwith to Leopold Kaufmann 1

9TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.11; Charles and August Buermenn to John and Emma Luhrs. 1

9TH ST, n s, 263 ft w of Avenue C, 20x 92.3; Solomon Goldstein to Elisabeth M. Beehan 1

16TH ST, E. 15 East, 25x92; James D. Putnam to Robert M. Blake. 1

27TH ST, 121 and 123 West, 50x98.9; Herman W. Magna to Gesina Koplin. 1

35TH ST, 239 West, 21.1x98.9; William T. Innes, as executor, to Harris Mandelbaum and another 1,100

48TH ST, s s, 356.3 ft e of 10th Av, 18x 100.5; William H. Rowe to David H. Henderson. 12,000

81ST ST, 414 East, 25x102.2; Charlotte H. or Lottie H. Adams to Henry and Annie Lowy 18,750

81ST ST, 414 East, 25x102.2; Henry H. Bowman and others, trustees, &c., to Charlotte H. or Lottie H. Adams. 1

81ST ST, 414 East, 25x102.2; Henry H. Bowman and others, trustees, &c., to Lottie H. Adams. 1

90TH ST, 78 West, 18.9x100.8; Charles C. Valentine to Eva P. Grass. 1

100TH ST, s s, 214.2 ft e of 9th Av, 19.4x100.11; Charles A. Hess to Lewis H. Ryder. 3,000

109TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 32x irregular; Fortunato C. Lomonte and another to Tony Carnese, re-recorded, quit claim. 1

115TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Betty Abrams to Percy Levy. ... 28,500

118TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Martha M. Del C. Cunningham to John Robertson and another 1

124TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; Hannah Johnson to Paul Peterson 14,000

127TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Hannah Johnson, executrix, to Carl Anderson. 11,000

137TH ST, s s, 349.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 22.6x51.11; Gustav Lange to Patrick J. Moffatt 1

138TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Furman V. Gaines and others to William Grosspeter. 1

138TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Furman V. Gaines and others to Frederick Storck. 1

166TH ST, 970 East, 20x100; Jane Macarthur to William F. Lockwood. 7,000

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, John J., to Myer Hellman; 5th St, s s, 67.2 ft e of 1st Av, 20.9x65, 20 years $600

ASTOR, John J., to Barbara Leist; 5th St, 87.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x96.2, 20 years 750

CUNEO, L. Antonio, to Fritz Engelke and another; Clinton St, 45, 5 years. 744

D'ONOFRIO, Rocco, to Bertha Brasch and another; 1st Av, 2,235, 1 year. 600

JARMULOWSKY, Sender, to Nathan Michaelson; Rivington St, 78 to 84, 5 years 6,000

McCARTHY, Caroline, to Annie Molte; St. Mark's Place, 98, 5 years. 2,675

MESSER, Matilda L., to John Lauricella; 11th St, 328 East, 3 years. 752

PRENTICE, A., to Lugregia Salenzo; Mott St, 215, 5 years. 2,280

SOLOMON, Joseph, to J. Cohen, Allen St, 197, 3 years. 540

WEISS, William, to George Boehmer; Morris Av, 681, 5 years. ..... $264 to 278

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLAN, James, to the Park Mortgage Company; 21st St, n s, 241.8 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year. $2,000

BACHMAN, Moses, to Henry A. C. Taylor; Madison Av, w s, 39.11 ft s of 127th St, 5 years. 16,000

BAUMANN, Johannah, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 434 Lenox Av, 1 year. 2,500

BLAKE, Robert J., to James D. Putnam; 13 West 16th St, demand. 14,500

BRACKLEY, Gustav A., to Edmund S. Whitman and others, executors, &c.; St. Nicholas Av., e s, 60 ft s of 148th St, if continued, 3 years 17,000

BROGAN, Charles, to Joseph Hamershlag and another; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 97th St, 1¼ years. 56,000

COOPER, Dona E., to Bowery Savings Bank; 529 3d Av, 1 year. 6,000

CRAWFORD, Francis, to American Mortgage Company; 98th St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 2 years. 27,000

CRAWFORD, Francis, to American Mortgage Company; 98th St, s s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 2 years. 10,000

CUMMING, Mary E., to Harlem Savings Bank; Valentine Av, e s, at junction of High Bridge Road, runs e 199.6x n e 65 to w s of Tiebout Av, 1 year. 5,000

DOCTOR, George and Emanuel, to Julia G. Inness; 84th St, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 24,000

DOCTOR, George and Emanuel, to Julia G. Inness; 84th St, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 24,000

DOOLEY, Evelyn, to Edward M. Neill and Coles Morris, executors, &c.; Lot 151, second map of Neill estate, 3 years. 345

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Annie C. King and others; Main St, w s, 50 ft s of Beach St, extends to East Chester Bay, 5 years 2,000

FLANDERS, Katie I. and Anna R. G., to the National Savings Bank of Albany; 3 Rutherford Place, 3 years. 10,000

FORAN, Margaret J., to Mary M. Foran; 51st St, s s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years 4,000

FORAN, Margaret J., to New York Life Insurance Company; 51st St, s s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years 8,000

GALLAGHER, John J., to Beadleston & Woerz; 17 St. Nicholas Av, saloon lease, demand 2,800

HALL, Charles W., to the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund; Park Av, n w corner of 130th St, 5 years. 150,000

HAUSMANN, John H. and Frederick H., to Henry Kroeger & Co.; 234 4th Av, demand 6,000

HENDERSON, David H., to Ruth Rowe; 48th St, s s, 356.3 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years 8,000

HINKELDAY, Philip, to Beadleston & Woerz; 235 West 35th St, saloon lease, demand 2,000

HILLEWEK, Henry, to the German Savings Bank; 479 Morris Av, 1 year. 12,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to the Corn Exchange Bank; 3d St, 58 East, 1 year. 18,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Edmund S. Whitman and others, executors, &c.; 18 Rutgers Place or Monroe St, 3 years. ... 35,000

KLOPPENBERG, Frederick M., Jr., to Beadleston & Woerz; 79 Dey St, saloon lease, demand. 2,775

LOCKWOOD, William F., to Jane MacArthur, 970 East 166th St, 1 installments. 6,720

LOWY, Henry, and wife to William Sundheimer; 414 East 81st St, 3 years. 11,000

LOWY, Henry, and wife to Charlotte H. Adams; 414 East 81st St, 2 years. 2,000

MALCOLM, Thomas B., to Thomas F. Howley; Melrose Av, s e corner of 153d St, installments. 1,500

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to American Mortgage Company; 35th St, n s, 378.11 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 8,000

MASSIMINO, Samuel to Jacobs Sherman Av, n w corner of 163d St, 2 months 5,000

MORRELL, Robert L., and others to Ellen Yeaman; 837 West 20th St, 5 years. 1,500

MULRY, Terence V., to Clark W. Bishop; 12th St, s s, 122 ft s e of 2d Av, leasehold, installments. 7,000

PEARSALL, D'Anjou, and Nora E. Bergmann to Lehman Bernheimer; Riverside Drive, s s, 46.8 ft n of 78th St, 3 years. 3,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to John O. Baker; Broadway, n e corner of 97th St, demand. 2,500

POLSTEIN, Isaac, and Louis Cohen to John Kafka; Rivington St, n s, 80 ft w of Eldridge St; also Rivington St, n s, 75.4 ft e of Forsyth St, 1¼ years. 20,000

PROST, Felix, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 274 and 275, map of 473 lots of Haight estate, 3 years 750

RAAB, Henry, to the Corn Exchange Bank; Tinton Av, w s, 199.6 ft s of Home St, installments. 1,300

RAAB, Henry, to Ethel H. McCormack; Tinton Av, w s, 199.6 ft s of Home St, new line, installments. 500

REVILLE, Nicholas J., to Kate Murphy; Park Av, n w corner of 95th St, 3 years. 3,100

RIZZO, Giovanni, and wife to James Madigan; 488 Pearl St, 5 years. 10,000

ROBERTS, John B., to Nathaniel A. McBride; 99th St, s s, 300 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 month 1,233

ROBERTS, John B., to T. H. Simonson & Son Company; 99th St, s s, 300 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 month 546

ROBERTS, John B., to Margaret Lange; 99th St, s s, 300 ft e of Columbus Av; also 98th St, n s, 350 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 month. 2,031

ROBERTSON, John, and William Gammie to Alexander Walker; 118th St, n s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year. 7,000

ROSENDORF, William, to Henry D. Miller, trustee, &c.; Bathgate Av, e s, 155.2 ft n of 174th St, 2 years. 4,000

ROSENDORF, William, to Elizabeth W. White; Bathgate Av, e s, 263.2 ft n of 174th St, 2 years. 4,000

ROSENDORF, William, to Harry D. Miller, trustee; 3d Av, w s, 155 ft n of 174th St, 2 years. 7,500

ROSENDORF, William, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, w s, 209 ft n of 174th St, 2 years. 7,500

ROSENDORF, William, to William P. Willis, executor, &c.; 3d Av, w s, 263.1 ft n of 174th St, 2 years. 7,500

ROSENDORF, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, w s, 101 ft n of 174th St, 2 years. 7,500

ROSENDORF, William, to Anna M. Zipf; Bathgate Av, e s, 219.2 ft n of 174th St, 2 years. 4,000

ROSENBLATT, Sarah and William H., to Jacob Van Brink; 119th St, s s, 171 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years. 1,000

ROWLEY, Charles F., to Leopold Kahn Company; Morningside Av, n e corner of 118th St, 1 year. 29,863

ROWLEY, Charles F., to Leopold Kahn Company; Morningside Av, s e corner of 119th St, 1 year. 29,863

ROWLEY, Charles F., to Citizens' Savings Bank; Morningside Av, s e corner of 118th St, 1 year. 142,500

ROWLEY, Charles F., to Citizens' Savings Bank; Morhingside Av, n e corner of 118th St, 1 year. 142,500

RUMP, Diederich, to P. Ballantine & Sons; 77 Bleecker St, saloon lease, demand 1,000

SAILER, Joseph J., to Harlem Savings Bank; Jennings St, s s, 75 ft e of Chisholm St, 1 year. 2,500

SALOMON, Abraham, and Samuel Hauben to David Nevelstich; 7 and 9 Lewis St, secures materials on 227 and 229 East 3d St, due. 7,750

SCHERRER, Mary and George, to Sarah A. Floy; Jerome Av, n w s, 206 ft n e from dividing line of the land of George S. Goble and the Village of Mount Eden, 3 years 6,000

SCHERRER, Mary and George, to John H. Edelmeyer; Jerome Av, n w s, 206 ft n e from the dividing line of the land of George S. Goble and the Village of Mount Eden, ¼ years 3,000

SELTENREICH, Paul F., to Samuel Williams; 2d Av, 2,424, 3 years. 2,000

SIMPSON, Simon K., to Julius Schiedorn; Eagle Av, e s, 265 ft s of 156th St, 1 year 1,000

TALLMAN, Peter E., to Leila B. Schrymser and another, executors, &c.; 415 West 141st St, ¾ year 8,000

THE COLONIAL BUILDING COMPANY to New York Investment and Improvement Company; West End Av, s e corner of 83d St, demand 3,000

THE DOWN TOWN ASSOCIATION to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; 62 Pine St and 22 and 24 Cedar St, 5 years. 25,000

THE DOCTOR, &c., OF ST. IGNATIUS'S Church to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 40th St, s s, 225 ft e of 6th Av; also, 39th St, n s, 648 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 10,000

THE CHURCH OF ST. STANISLAUS TO John W. Hecker and others, trustees, &c.; 7th St, n s, 207.11 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 50,000

VOGEL, Christina, to Harlem Savings Bank; Stebbins Av, e s, 150.11 ft s of Freeman St, 1 year. 2,500

WEEBER, Gustavus C. and Charles J., to James C. Parrish; 74th St, s s, 40 ft w of Park Av, ½ year 5,000

WEISS, Wilhelm, to Jacob Wicks, Jr.; Madison Av, w s, 25 ft n of 131st St, installments 7,500

WHITE, Evelyn H. and Joseph J., to German Savings Bank; Boston Road or Av, s w corner of 168th St, 1 year. 40,000

WHITE, Evelyn H. and Joseph J., to German Savings Bank; Boston Road or Av, w s, 51.5 ft s of 168th St, 1 year. 25,000

WINTERSMITH, Ernest B., to Bradley L. Eaton; 2,112 Valentine Av, installments 800

Assignments of Mortgages.

ABBE, Catherine A., to Corn Exchange Bank $18,000

DELANEY, Celene, to Anne M. Delany, assigns two mortgages. 1,500

HOGUET, Antoinette E., and another, executors, &c., to Bernhard Metzger. ... 13,390

KLEIN, Max, to Gustav Amsinck. ..... Nom.

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Union Dime Savings Institution. 19,000

POTTER, Eugene C., to Henry C. Braker. 15,000

SCHLEDORN, Julius, to Louis and John Brandt ..... Omitted.

Mechanics' Liens.

63D ST, 322 to 328 East; Isaac Scheinert against Louis Sroka, owner and contractor $43

116TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 200x 100.11; the Union Granite Company against William S. Long, owner; John Holl, contractor 675

10TH ST, 29 East; the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company against Anna B. Friedline, owner; Anna B. and Samuel A. Friedline, contractor 233

8TH AV, 349; George Kaplan against George W. Van Siclen, owner; Reilly & Gavigan, contractors. 25

38TH ST, 30 West; A. Neumann against Samuel Marks, lessee; John Hafeling, contractor 182

69TH ST, 537 to 551 East; Lansing G. Holden against the Hammond Type-Writer Company, owner and contractor. 2,905

124TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 175x100; Louis Bossert & Son against Sussman Goldreyer, owner and contractor 9,923

STONE ST, 12; Holloway & Irish against Edward J. Treanor, lessee and contractor 147

BROADWAY, 1,255 and 1,257; Brickelmaier & Stephens against Martin W. Wilcoxson and others, owners; George W. Floyd, contractor 500

BUILDING-LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

MORNINGSIDE AV, n e corner of 118th St, 100.11x100; Citizens' Savings Bank, with Charles T. Rowley, 10 payments. 142,500

MORNINGSIDE AV, s e corner of 119th St, 100.11x100; Citizens' Savings Bank, with Charles T. Rowley, 10 payments. 142,500

63D ST, 322 to 328 East; also, 15 to 19 Abingdon Square; Joseph Ullmann, with Louisa Sroka, — payments. 5,000

45TH ST, 63 West; Leopold Newborg, with Gustavus C. and Charles J. Weber, 10 payments 50,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

116TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 200x 100; John Holl, on William S. Long, to Union Granite Company $700

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 97th St, 39.11 x100; the Jones Construction Company and others against John Healey, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Bookstaver & Norton.

45TH ST, 54 West; George Liesum against Samuel Burns and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Wendel & Robeson.

115TH ST, s s, 24.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 49.8x 75.7; Ross R. Stratton against Morris Weinstein and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Fullerton & Wells.

138TH ST, 623 and 625 East; also, 616 and 620 East 139th St; Samuel Kapelansky and another against Callman Rouse and wife, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorneys, Weil & Weil.

133D ST, s s, 362.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6 x99.11; Sarah R. Wells, trustee, against Julius Jungmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, George V. N. Baldwin.

6TH AV, 656 and 658; Nathan Hutkoff against Frederick Klingman and others, (amended foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Nathan, Leventritt & Perham.

WASHINGTON ST, 61, corner of Little 12th St, 69.3x62x32.11x81.10; Henry A. Reese against Elizabeth B. McClure and others, (specific performance;) attorneys, Holm & Smith.

WASHINGTON ST, 378; John and Lee McCallum against John Walker and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. G. Macy.

2D AV, e s, 50 ft n of 168th St, 26.6x100.7x 30.6x100.8; John Cornell against Herman Schmuck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. P. Northrop.

2D AV, e s, 50 ft n of 168th St, 26.6x100.7x 30.6x100.8; American Mortgage Company against Herman Schmuck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

BROADWAY, 2,462; Department of Buildings against Frederick Schmidt and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

54TH ST, n s, 62.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x62.11; Lilian F. Page against Emma Wall, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hubbard & Rice.

96TH ST, 226 East; Harris Solomon against Arthur C. Searles and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. and I. S. Isaacs.

117TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Charles M. Rosenthal against Emil Green and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Erdman, Levy & Mayer.

8D AV, e s, 50.9 ft s of 98th St, 25x83.9; the Dry Dock Savings Institution against Caroline Green and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Wright.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.09 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.44
Beef family	12.75
Beef hams	21.00
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	22.00
Iron, Southern No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron warrants	15.50
Lake copper, ingot	17.00
Tin	29.25
Exchange lead	4.70
Spelter	4.57½
Brokers' price for lead	4.70
Brokers' price for spelter	4.57½
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	13.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅝
Lard, prime	7.75
Butter, Western creamery	.18½

CHICAGO, April 27.—No. 3 red wheat, 70c; No. 2 corn, 39¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 39¾@40¼c; No. 2 oats, 24½@24¾c; No. 2 white, 27½@27¾c; No. 3 white, 26¾@28¼c; No. 2 rye, 53¾c; No. 2 barley, 41@44½c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, 1.73; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $11.75@12.80; lard, per 100 lb, $7.20@7.35; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.95@7.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.50@7.80; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, basis high wines, $1.25½; sug

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Supreme Court of the United States.

250—The Wabash Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Peter Tourville.—Submission set aside and cause continued, per stipulation.

282—Rachel Gardiner et al., appellants, vs. the Creek Nation.—Appeal from the United States Court in the Indian Territory.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the Tenth Rule.

269—Josephine Desrant, administratrix, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Cerillos Coal Railroad Company.—Argued by Neill B. Field for the plaintiff in error and by Robert Dunlop for the defendant in error.

273—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Lucy Dixon, administratrix, &c., et al.—Continued, per stipulation.

276—Louis Loeb, plaintiff in error, vs. the Trustees of Columbia Township, Hamilton County, Ohio.—Argued by C. Hammond Avery for the plaintiff in error and by William Wallace Burch for the defendants in error.

277—Louis Banholzer, plaintiff in error, vs. the New York Life Insurance Company.—Argued by George C. Squires for the defendant in error and submitted by C. D. O'Brien for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until Monday.

The day call has been suspended for the term.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for Monday: 420, 465, 345, 356, 460, 475, 481, and 488.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Conrad Stein, Sabine Schmidt, Jennie Louise Deuel.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Selma Nelson vs. Ernest Reichert—James J. Nealis.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Louis Preston vs. Peter G. Arnot—Edward R. Meytrott.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Boehm vs. Green—E. B. La Fetra. Billings vs. Friedel—Edward L. Parris. American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals vs. Seitz—Gilbert M. Speir. Matter of Ryan—Matter of Baker—Alfred R. Page.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Matter of Worrell, matter of Love—Wilber McBride.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—RUTHVEN WHITEWRIGHT STUART, an infant, by Jehiel T. Hurd, his guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against EDWARD KING, John F. Duncan, and Walter Watson, as executors of the last will and testament of William Whitewright, deceased; Union Trust Company of New York, as trustee under the last will and testament of William Whitewright, deceased; Susan W. Duncan, Annie Stuart Leeds, Elizabeth Whitewright Leeds, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds, William Whitewright Stuart, Annie Duncan Watson, William Whitewright Watson, Mai Duncan Watson, Stuart Duncan, Susan Duncan, Elizabeth W. Duncombe, Jeannie B. Duncan, Amy L. Duncan, and Whitewright Stuart, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 31, 1900.

EDWIN C. DUSENBURY,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 149 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the defendants Annie Stuart Leeds, Elizabeth Whitewright Leeds, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds, William Whitewright Stuart, and Whitewright Stuart:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable James Fitzgerald, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eleventh day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of April, 1900.

EDWIN C. DUSENBURY,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 149 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. ap14-law6wS&my26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE RECTOR, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Matthew's Church in the City of New York against EDWARD JUDSON, Kate or Katie A. Judson, Warren E. Dennis, Wesley E. Bush, Ensign O. Beale, Edwin B. Stanton, Fanny Bressant, Samuel Woolf, Robert S. Levy, Frieda Hart, Max Hart, Stanley Hod Elevator Company, Abraham H. Cohen, and Ebenezer J. Phillips, composing the firm of Cohen and Phillips; Jacob S. Hamburger, Henry L. Harburger, Gustave Mendelson, Jacob Prokesch, and Saul Hotchner, composing the firm of Prokesch and Hotchner, and Tillie Woolf. Supplemental summons.

To the defendant Tillie Woolf:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 23, 1900.

IRA BLISS STEWART,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office Address and Office, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Tillie Woolf:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of March, 1900, and filed with copies of the complaint and amended complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at New York City, on the 16th day of March, 1900. The original of said complaints were filed in said Clerk's office as follows: The complaint on January 18, 1900, and the amended complaint on March 1, 1900.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 16, 1900. Yours, etc.,

IRA BLISS STEWART,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh17-law7wSat.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ISABELLA L. BEEKMAN, plaintiff, against CECILIA CASSEL, Henry R. Cassel, Cecilia Mendel, and Jacob Newman, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 21, 1900.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Cecilia Cassel and Henry R. Cassel:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of this Court, in New York County, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1900.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh21-law6wS&m12

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—HENRY SCHOENEWE, plaintiff, against JOHN J. COOMBS, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, March 29th, 1900.

ABRAHAM S. WELTFISCH,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, John J. Coombs: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of Hon. John J. Freedman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in New York County, on the 27th day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, April 27th, 1900.

ABRAHAM S. WELTFISCH,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap28-law6wSa

LEGAL NOTICES.

BREMER, ISIDOR.—The People of the State of New York.—To all persons interested in the estate of Isidor Bremer send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in Supreme Court of New York at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 29th day of May, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of John H. Braun, assignee of above-named Isidor Bremer, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, [Seal.] Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Judge of the said court, this 6th day of April, 1900.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
LEWIS H. ALLEN, Att'y for Assignee, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. apf-6w8at

BOWES, NELSON M.—Pursuant to an order made by the Hon. James Fitzgerald, on the 10th day of April, 1900, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Nelson M. Bowes, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Nelson M. Bowes, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of Britton H. Tabor, No. 149 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.

OLIVER E. TABOR, Assignee.
BRITTON H. TABOR, Attorney for Assignee, 149 Broadway, New York City.
Ap14-1aw6wS&my26

REMOVAL NOTICE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—United States District Court, Southern District of New York.—Before Morris S. Wise, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy.

Notice of removal of Referee's office.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in proceedings pending before Morris S. Wise, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, that the office of said Referee has been removed to Room 703, Lord's Court Building, 40 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and Southern District of New York.—Dated May 1st, A. D., 1900. MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIZA J. BROWNE, trading as BROWNE'S STEAM MARBLE WORKS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Eliza J. Browne, trading as Browne's Steam Marble Works, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Eliza J. Browne was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
April 27th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHRISTIAN BUTT and CHARLES SANDERS, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Christian Butt and Charles Sanders, bankrupts, have filed their petitions, dated April 20th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 9th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 27, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES D. EDWARDS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James D. Edwards of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said James D. Edwards was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
April 27, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FRANK FREIDMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frank Freidman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 20th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 9th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
April 27th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID GEARY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David Geary of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1900, the said David Geary was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
April 27, 1900.

NO. 1,514.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—PATRICK J. GRIFFITH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Patrick J. Griffith, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 30th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 27th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH KANARICK and JACOB RAPPAPORT, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Kanarick and Jacob Rappaport, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated April 20th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 9th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
April 27, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. LATHAM, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William M. Latham of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1900, the said William M. Latham was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
April 27th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN MANDEL, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Herman Mandel of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Herman Mandel was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
April 27th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID A. McLEOD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David A. McLeod, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 24th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 9th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 27, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK TANNEHILL, Jr., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frank Tannehill, Jr., of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Frank Tannehill, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
April 28th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB FRANK and SIMON P. FRANK, co-partners under the firm name of Frank Brothers, Involuntary Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob Frank and Simon P. Frank, co-partners under the firm name of Frank Brothers, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Jacob Frank and Simon Frank, co-partners under the firm name of Frank Brothers, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
April 28th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JACOB M. SCHUYLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob M. Schuyler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 23d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 9th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 27, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE H. STEGE and FREDERICK H. STEGE, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that George H. Stege and Frederick H. Stege, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated April 23d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 9th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 27, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—STANLEY H. G. STEWART, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Stanley H. G. Stewart, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 27, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES WEBERMAN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Moses Weberman of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Moses Weberman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 27, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DEFOREST, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE DEFOREST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1899. EVA L. KIP, Administratrix.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attys. for Administratrix.
d16-1aw6mS

KIRKLAND, ANNE P. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE P. R. KIRKLAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. BENJAMIN B. KIRKLAND, Executor.
WM. CLARKE STEWART, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
n11-law6m8a

KLOTZ, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA KLOTZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the law office of L. S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1900. MARTIN Y. GROSSMAN, GEORGE J. GROSSMAN, Executors. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

MESTERN, MAX.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles W. Iden, Henry Iden, Jr., Heinrich Mestern, Theresa Mestern, Paula Oltmauser, Hugo Mestern, and Mestern "John," Mestern, the name "John" being fictitious, real name unknown, and to all persons interested in the estate of MAX MESTERN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the fifteenth day of June, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Agnes Mestern Traber, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, a much of you as are hereby cited, are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the court to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[Seal.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ap21-law7wSa

OXNARD, PALMYRE MARIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PALMYRE MARIE OXNARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the law office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, March 16th, 1900.

HENRY T. OXNARD,
FLORA P. OXNARD,
Executors.
ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, No. 21 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh17-law6mS

PYLE, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PYLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of James Pyle & Sons, No. 436 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1900. JAMES T. PYLE, WILLIAM S. PYLE, CHARLES W. McALPIN, Executors.
KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Executors, 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SCHUMACHER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA SCHUMACHER, late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel his attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of February, 1900. WILLIAM ASTHEIMER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executor, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ABRAHAM EYDENBERG, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH W. KIERST et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the third day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All the premises known as Numbers 478, 480, 482, and 484 Cherry Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, namely: Commencing at a point on the northerly line of Cherry Street, distant twenty-one (21) feet west from the northwesterly corner of Cherry and Corlears Streets; running thence westward along the northerly line of Cherry Street eighty-three (83) feet eight (8) inches; thence northward on a line parallel with the westerly line of Corlears Street and part of the distance through a party wall, fifty (50) feet; thence eastward on a line parallel with the northerly line of Cherry Street eighty-three (83) feet eight (8) inches to a point distant twenty-one (21) feet from the westerly line of Corlears Street; thence southward on a line parallel with the westerly line of Corlears Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 11th, 1900.

FRANCIS JOHNSTONE HOPSON, Referee.
HENRY M. FLATEAU, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 478, 480, 482, and 484 Cherry Street:

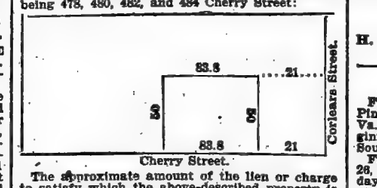

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,451.98, with interest thereon from the 28th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $304.15, with interest from April 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred and fifty dollars and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage now covering the entire plot, amounting to the sum of fifteen thousand dollars and interest thereon from March 18th, 1900.

Dated New York, April 11th, 1900.

FRANCIS JOHNSTONE HOPSON, Referee.
ap11-2aw3wW&S&my2

NOS. 83 AND 85 PARK PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—GERTRUDE RHINELANDER WALDO, plaintiff, against LAURA V. RHINELANDER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Park Place, distant forty-one feet seven and one-half inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Park Place with the westerly side of Greenwich Street, and running thence northerly on a line parallel or nearly so with Greenwich Street fifty-two feet eight and one-half inches, and partly through a party wall; thence running westerly and parallel or nearly so with Park Place forty feet two inches, and partly through a party wall; thence running southerly and parallel or nearly so with Greenwich Street fifty-two feet eight inches, and partly through a party wall to the northerly side or line of Park Place, and running thence easterly along the northerly side or line of Park Place forty feet two and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 25th, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
JONES & McCORMICK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Defendants, John M. Bowers and another, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

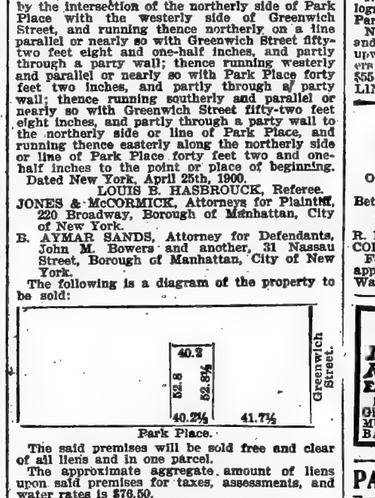

The said premises will be sold free and clear of all liens and in one parcel.

The approximate aggregate amount of liens upon said premises for taxes, assessments, and water rates is $76.50.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
ap25-2aw3wW&S&my17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SOPHIA M. TAYLOR, plaintiff, against ANNIE SCHWARZ and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee appointed therein, will sell at public auction on Thursday, the seventeenth day of May, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street distant two hundred and forty-one feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street; running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street nineteen feet, thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the middle line of the block, thence easterly along such middle line and parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street nineteen feet, and thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning. The eastery side wall of said building being a party wall.—Dated New York, April 23d, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 145 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale; its street number is 231 East 120th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

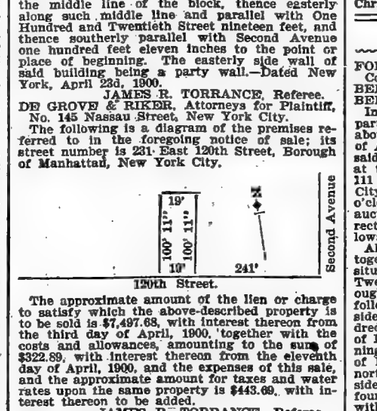

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,497.68, with interest thereon from the third day of April, 1900, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to the sum of $322.89, with interest thereon from the eleventh day of April, 1900, and the expenses of this sale, and the approximate amount for taxes and water rates upon the same property is $443.69, with interest thereon to be added.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
ap25-2aw3wW&S&my17

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DAVID JAMES KING, BENNETT J. KING, EDWARD J. KING, Jr., and JUDAH H. SOLOMON, as only qualified executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Edward J. King, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARGARET PENDERGAST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, (now Borough of Manhattan,) and being bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-second Street with the easterly side of Avenue A, running thence southerly along the easterly side of Avenue A twenty-five feet and eight inches; thence easterly and parallel with the southerly side of Eighty-second Street ninety-eight feet; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly side of Avenue A twenty-five feet and eight inches to the said southerly side of Eighty-second Street; thence westerly along said southerly side of Eighty-second Street, ninety-eight feet to the corner aforesaid, the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 23rd, 1900.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, Referee.
WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $28,963.44, with interest thereon from the 14th day of April, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $436.30, with interest from April

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes the finest, lightest, sweetest biscuit, hot-breads, cake and pastry. Renders the food more digestible and wholesome

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The multitude of imitation baking powders in the market, sold at a lower price, are mostly made of alum. This corrosive poison is used in lieu of cream of tartar, because it costs but two cents a pound. Alum in food is destructive of health and should be avoided at any price.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Misses' Suits.

Golf Skirts, made of plaid back cloth,—with stitched hem,—inverted pleat back. Colors;—blue, light and oxford grey. 33, 35 and 37 inches.

$4.50.

Homespun Suits, lined throughout with Silk. Various models. Eton Coats, with new Medicis and "roll" collars. Blue, grey and tan.

$14.75.

Covert Cloth and Homespun Suits, lined throughout with self-colored Silk, finished with stitched silk bands. New Eton and "Mess" coats. Latest shades of blue, tan and grey.

$23.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Cloak Department.

Cheviot Coats,—fly front or Eton models. Lined with Silk.

$7.50 and $10.00.

Full-length Travelling Coats,—Linen, Gloria or Mohair. Varied models, including latest Empire designs. Black and colors.

$13.50 and $22.00.

Tucked or Plain Taffetas Eton Coats, collarless or with Lace collar,—lined with white Silk or Satin.

$15.50 and $20.00.

Tucked Taffetas Silk Eton Coats, with Batiste Collar edged with Point Arabe Lace. Knotted Scarf fastening. Lined with white Satin.

$24.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Clearing Sale of Corsets.

A peremptory clearance of all surplus and small lots will take place to-day. . . . . If you have a particular fancy for any particular make, come—you will probably find it far below the price you have before paid. . . . Best makes are represented.

At 39 cents

Sateen—full boned—three side steels—silk flossed and emb'd—white and drab. Black Sateen—Short hip—lace trim top and bottom—usual price 59 cents.

At 59 cents

You can buy Corsets, usually sold at 74 and 98—French shape—fancy Pink, Blue, Helio and White Basket Cloth—lace trim—ribbon run—also another good make of Strong Sateen, suitable for stout figures—full range of sizes in both styles.

At 98 cents

Extra fine Sateen and Brocade Coutille Corsets—H. and S.—R. and G.—P. N.—Sonnette and other makes—Long, short and medium waist—High and Low Bust—Drab, Black, White and fancy shades—wide lace finish—All very desirable shapes and all below regular prices.

At 79 cents

Black, Drab and White Coutille Corsets—six styles—High, Low and Medium Cut to suit all figures—Among these are Corsets of imported Coutille—extra well boned and finely finished, of which the regular price is Two dollars.

At 1.29

Handsome all over Silk Emb'd Corsets—Black emb'd with Heliotrope pink or gold; Gray with Pink; White with White; finished with lace and 3 rows satin ribbon to match—High Class goods—regularly 2.98; also Extra quality Black and Drab Sateen Corsets—usually sold at 2.00.

At 1.59

Several lots Fancy Batist, Brocades and All Silk Satin Corsets—form reducing shapes, suitable for stout figures, also Short Hip French shapes that give the stylish straight front effect—Extra handsome finish—were 2.85, 3.50 and 3.98.

Boys' Sailor Suits.

The nattiest, most comfortable suit a boy of 3 to 10 years old can wear.....Our stock of these is particularly fine and complete, comprising all the newest effects in combinations of Golf Red, Tan, Royal Blue, Brown and Navy with the latest fancy effects in collars—braids to contrast, and pretty embroidered emblems in Anchor, Stars and fancy designs.

To-day Special Offerings as Follows:

Sailor Suits worth 3.00	98
Sailor Suits worth 4.00	2.98
Sailor Suits worth 5.50	3.98
Sailor Suits worth 7.00	4.98

Also CHOICE NOVELTY STYLES At 5.98 to 9.98.....Worth $8 to 15.00 which include high class fabrics, with white and fancy stripe duck, pique or silk collars and shields.

All of the above, including the lowest price, have blouses and trousers cut large and full—all seams silk stitched, and the styles and cut throughout correct, jaunty, strictly up to date.

Boys' Spring Overcoats

Oxfords and Tan Coverts—correct shades—finely tailored—A1 fit—4 to 16 years.....2.98..3.98

Coats of INFERIOR qualities are elsewhere offered at higher price.

One Thousand Reefers for Girls Two to Six Years Old

at following Reductions:

1.98;	were 2.98 and 3.75
2.98;	were 4.98
3.98;	were 5.98 and 6.98

These quotations are for the newest and Best of this season's styles—Tailor Cloth, Covert and Broadcloth, in all the wanted colors—Cardinal, Navy, Royal, Sage, Castor and Tan, with braid trimmed or inlaid collars or extra collars of Cambric or pique with emb'y, tucks and insertions—also Box Coat Reefers with Velvet Collars—plain or carved pearl buttons.....Reductions are just as stated—

We have bought a **Manufacturer's Sample Stock Hats, Caps and Bonnets for Babies and Little Children**

Silk, Point D'Esprit, Organdy, Lawn and Fancy Straws—Round Hats shirred on frames; also Bonnets and close fitting Caps—White, Cream, Pink and Light Blue—all fine goods;—of many of the choicest styles there is but one of a kind.....

Three Lots

1.49 .....worth 2.98
1.98 .....worth 3.98
2.49 .....worth 4.98

Just Fifty cents on the Dollar. Same as we bought—

The good quality of tailoring and material we put in our $12, $15 & $18 Suits guarantees the wear. The patterns could not be better, but the choice rests with you. Also Top-Coats, $12, $15 & $18, Raglans, $15 & $20.

Higher prices on Suits up to $30. Higher prices on Top-Coats and Raglans up to $35.

Medium Weight Merino Underwear, $1.50 a garment.

Mercerized Silk Underwear, $1.25 a garment.

Imported Natural Wool Underwear, $1.15 a garment.

Imported Novi and Blue Silkine Underwear, $1.00 a garment.

Stores open this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

West 14th St

ESTB'D 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

SPRING'S TREASURES---

our cool and serviceable floor coverings at bargain prices.

SCOTCH LINOLEUMS,

50 Cts. a Yd.;

(Value 85 Cents.)

Rich color combinations in the small, closely massed patterns or large effective medallion designs.

"Long Credit" lets you prepare before the fleet of Summer discomforts appear.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

Broadway and 11th Street.

SALE OF MEN'S SHIRTS.

Saturday, April 28th.

100 dozen Negligee Shirts, made of fine quality, colored Madras,—plain white or light colors,—a variety of woven designs. Detached cuffs.

95 cents each;

Value $1.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO

125th St., West, Betw. Lenox & 7th Aves.

Sole Agents for New York of

"Queen Quality"

The Famous Shoe for Women.

All Styles—Patent Leather, Tan or Black Kid, and Calf.

BOOTS $3.00 Oxfords $2.50

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

ABANDONED BABY CASE

Hammond and Miss Caroline Brown Now in Custody.

WERE ARRESTED IN GREENPORT

Woman Known as "Mrs. Harlansworth," a Maternity Patient at Wilmington Last October.

The police assert that the mystery with egard to the infant which Wilbur F. Hammond, the Greenport (L. I.) jeweler, declared he found near the West Twenty-third Street Ferry landing last Tuesday has been cleared up. Hammond was arrested at Greenport yesterday afternoon, and the Central Office detectives who went there also arrested Miss Caroline R. Brown, the daughter of a well-known and respected Greenport citizen. The charge against Hammond and Miss Brown is for a violation of Section 287 of the Penal Code—abandoning a child under six years old. Such an action is a felony, and may be punished by seven years' imprisonment.

When Hammond went with the child to Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department on Tuesday, he said that he had gone to the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry in order to meet Miss Emma Brown of Greenport, who was a student at a Philadelphia school. The next day he denied that he had made any such statement, although it appears in the affidavit he made at the request of Mr. Blair. This circumstance, together with other contradictory statements made by Hammond, induced the belief on the part of Mr. Blair that the case needed investigation, and among the first things discovered was the fact that there is no such person as Emma Brown in Greenport. The only Miss Brown is Caroline R. Brown, the daughter of Orrin Brown, a hardware dealer, who is the woman arrested yesterday.

A statement made by Thomas McDonald, the cabman who drove Hammond and the child from the ferry to the Foundling Hospital, where the officials refused to take in the infant, served to put the police on the track of a solution of the mystery. McDonald asserted that a woman accompanied Hammond. The latter had not made any mention of this fact to Mr. Blair, but when he was asked about it, admitted that a woman was with him in the cab, but declared that he did not know her name. The cabman said his passenger was "a woman in green," and his further description of her tallied with the appearance of Miss Caroline Brown.

It was, however, to news from Wilmington, Del., that the arrests are directly due. Last October a woman arrived there. She said she was Mrs. Harlansworth, wife of a New York jeweler, and in December she entered the Homœopathic Hospital as a maternity patient. At her desire her child was christened Wilbur Francis Harlansworth. Afterward the woman received letters postmarked "Greenport, L. I." Three weeks ago she went away, saying her husband was ill, and she asked the woman with whom she had boarded to take care of the child for a week. She gave as the address to which letters were to be sent, "Mrs. Harlansworth, Lock Box 7, Greenport, L. I."

The soi-disant Mrs. Harlansworth did not return for the baby in the specified time, and it was not until two letters had been sent to her, the latter of them containing a threat to turn the child over to the charity agent, that she returned. She arrived in Wilmington last Monday evening, and on Tuesday morning left there with the child for New York on the Pennsylvania Road.

E. C. Hammond, a son of Wilbur F. Hammond, admitted yesterday that the number of his father's Post Office box at Greenport was 725. Miss Brown studied telegraphy under Hammond about a year ago. She left Greenport several months ago, and returned recently. She was away from home again from Monday morning until Tuesday evening.

Magistrate Meade, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, granted warrants against Miss Brown and Hammond. Detectives Armstrong and Reidy of the Central Office went to Greenport, taking with them the cabman, McDonald. At the Greenport station, Sheriff Wells of Suffolk County met the detectives. The party first visited the residence of Orrin Brown. There McDonald identified Miss Brown as the "woman in green" whom he had driven, and she was placed under arrest. She declared her innocence, but made no other statement.

Detective Armstrong then went to Hammond's store and arrested him. At the station, when Miss Brown saw that Hammond also was under arrest, she almost collapsed. Miss Brown's father and County Judge Reeve joined the party at the station, and came to this city with them on the 2:20 P. M. train. Judge Reeve will act as Miss Brown's legal adviser.

On arriving at New York, about 6 o'clock, the accused persons were driven to Police Headquarters. After their "pedigrees" had been taken Miss Brown was removed to the Mercer Street Police Station, while Hammond remained at Police Headquarters. They will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning. The infant will be brought over from Randall's Island.

Miss Brown is thirty-three years old. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was educated in a seminary in Northern New York. She is a member of a Greenport literary society and is popular in the village.

Hammond is fifty-four years old and has lived in Greenport for thirty-five years. The jewelry business which he owns was left to him by his father. He is a Chapter Mason and a member of the Blue Lodge. His wife declares that she has complete faith in his innocence.

Both the accused persons refuse to talk about the case. Besides Judge Reeve, ex-Assistant District Attorney David Welch will take part in the defense.

Miss Brown was bailed out last night. Her father and Magistrate Pool appeared at the Mercer Street Police Station, with Grant L. Nichols, a builder, whose place of business is in East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and who lives at 2,033 Madison Avenue. Mr. Nichols gave surety in $50,000 for the $1,000 bail under which Miss Brown was held.

WOMAN SAVED FROM SUICIDE.

Caught by a Policeman as She Was About to Jump from a Pier.

A well-dressed woman, apparently about thirty-five years old, who said she was Kate Cligg, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of attempted suicide. She had been arrested by Policeman Shane as she was about to jump from the pier at West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. She said she wanted to kill herself because she was addicted to drink. At the hospital her sanity will be examined into.

Before being taken to Bellevue the woman wrote a letter to a man whom she said was her husband. The letter was addressed to Ivan Merkens, care of Teichman & Potter, 150 Broadway. At that address it was said that Merkens was employed by the firm, but nothing was known of his affairs.

JAIL FOR EMPLOYER DEBTORS.

Servant's Claim Involves Clerk and District Court Justice.

Because John Gottlieb failed, as alleged, to pay Rebecca Rosenzweig for services rendered to his family, an effort is being made to have him committed to the Ludlow Street Jail. Incidental to this effort Thomas Costigan, Clerk in the Eighth District Municipal Court, has been served with papers in a peremptory writ of mandamus ordering him to issue a body execution for Mr. Gottlieb.

The question of issuing the writ was argued in the Supreme Court yesterday. The argument disclosed the fact that Rebecca Rosenzweig sued Mr. Gottlieb in the District Court and obtained judgment for $30. An execution was issued and returned not satisfied.

Under the Consolidation act it appears that when a servant obtains a judgment against her employer under $50, and this judgment is not satisfied, or satisfied only in part, by an execution, the Clerk of the court must at the request of the plaintiff issue a body execution for the defendant, who is then arrested. He must be confined in the jail for fifteen days, and no more. During this time he cannot get release by giving bail.

Clerk Costigan refused to issue the body execution in the present case because the District Court Justice had indorsed on the papers, "Application for execution against the person denied."

This fact was brought out in the argument yesterday, and Stanislaus N. Tuckman, counsel for the plaintiff, declared that he would proceed against the Justice (Stiner) as well as the Clerk, as they had no discretion in the matter, the law being clear that people must pay their servants or go to jail.

Meeting of Spanish War Order.

The annual meeting of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War will be held this evening at 9 o'clock at Delmonico's for the purpose of electing officers and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

Jayne's Expectorant isn't recommended to cure everything, but it does cure Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and Croup.—Adv.

ESCAPADE OF A PARK GOAT.

Clears a Twelve-Foot Fence and Is Recaptured in a Brewery.

A wild Barbary goat made its escape from Central Park yesterday afternoon by jumping over a twelve-foot fence. It was removed recently from the pen where its mate is confined for fear it would injure some young ones that had been born. The leap landed the animal in the pen of the llama, from which it bounded and ran through the Park to the Seventy-second Street entrance to Fifth Avenue. Keepers Snyder and Shannon started after it, and at the entrance they got into a passing express wagon and followed it up Fifth Avenue to Ninety-second Street and across that thoroughfare to Second Avenue, where the animal ran into Ringler's brewery.

The goat, known as the aoudad, which is a species of wild goat, caused a commotion among the workmen in the brewery as it ran about trying to evade capture, and some of the men were so frightened that they climbed into wagons and up posts while others jumped through windows. The animal broke some glass, upset beer kegs, and did other damage. Keeper Snyder finally threw a lasso over it, and it was taken back to the Park menagerie in a wagon and placed in a closed pen. The aoudad comes from the mountains of Barbary, on the northwest coast of Africa. It is the greatest jumper of any of the goats or mountain sheep. Hereafter the one which escaped will be kept in a paddock with a fence twenty feet high.

Convicted of Uttering Forged Bonds.

Julius Schroeter, who has been on trial for several days before Judge Newburger in Part III. of General Sessions, on the charge of forging the names of the State Treasurer and Second Auditor of the State of Virginia to an issue of bonds ordered in 1882 by that State, and obtaining $38,000 on them from the firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. of 44 Wall Street, was yesterday found guilty of "uttering" the bonds. The conviction of uttering the bonds saves Schroeter from the punishment for forgery.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Spring Dining-Room Designs

Are you looking for decorative dining room furniture? It is here—and the richest pieces are sideboards. Flemish designs in dark oak have the characteristic quaintness of detail; the front panels broken up into numerous angles and curiously carved. Dutch—with inserted delft tiles in the back—extremely picturesque. Sheraton—admirably simple in line, tapering spindle legs lined with light woods and delicately inlaid with the "Urn." Colonial—rich, dark mahogany, with heavy claw feet, mirror supported by skillfully carved columns.

Every decorative idea worked out with infinite skill, at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Big word ecumenical, isn't it; but in its sense of universal it describes our clerical clothing store.

Our long experience and success with laymen, whether the boy of three, or the man of middle age, should and does ensure our success with the clergy.

Everything they need for their personal clothing wants, as well as the things they need by virtue of their office.

We have a booklet describing them. Do you want it?

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
369 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

We fill orders by mail.

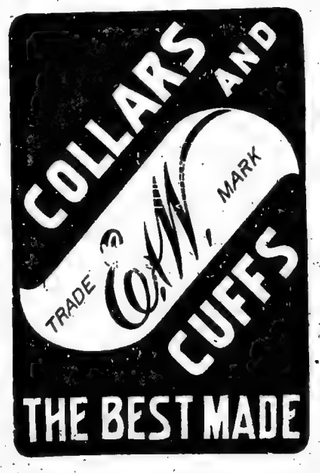

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2:15. Empire Company's Greatest Triumph, LORD & LADY ALGY

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. James K. Hackett | Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. EVGS. 8. MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. "The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald. Evgs., 8 o'c. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2 o'c. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th st., n'r B'way. LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME

DALY'S B'way & 30th..... Begins at 8:15. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2. THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO. —A WHIRL OF POPULAR SUCCESS.— A RUNAWAY GIRL; with Jas. T. Powers and Sixty-five others.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15. LAST NIGHT—Charles Frohman's London Co. .....MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW..... NEXT MONDAY, a New Play.. Borderside

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. Wilmer Vincent & Co. Henri French. Smith & Campbell. Fanum & Seymour, Edith Kingsley, Mov. Pics., oths.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. FOUGERE Dolan & Lenharr. Ryan & Richfield, Newell & Shevett, Mov. Pics., oths.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Bway. & 30th. Mats. Tues. & Sat. Last 2 Weeks of Seats for the last performances now on sale. WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest laughing success, SAPOLIO

American 42d St. and 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. Only 2 other opportunities to enjoy. 3d Yr. Evg. 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day Next | Last light opera, Week | A Night in Venice, Strauss's Sweet Strains Black Hussar.

5th Ave THEATRE, B'WAY & 28TH ST. JOSEPH JEFFERSON. Mat. To-day, To-night, RIP VAN WINKLE THE RIVALS.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44-45th Sts. Ev. 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Bargain Mat. Wed. All reserved seats 50c. F. C. Whitney's Successful QUO VADIS.

KNICKERBOCKER. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. BOSTONIANS IN VICEROY. Week May 7—"ROBIN HOOD." Week May 14—"THE SERENADE."

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. LAST 3 WEEKS. MAT. TO-DAY. THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR

KEITH'S Continuous Performance, ADOLF ZINK. FILSON & ERROL. FLO IRWIN and WALTER HAWLEY.

MANHATTAN. The Great $50,000 Melodrama. 33d & B'way. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day. WOMAN AND WINE

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Evgs. at 8:30. LAST DAY TIM MURPHY in "THE CARPET BAGGER."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST 3 WEEKS. WAY DOWN EAST. Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. to-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15

Souvenirs! Tues., May 8—Mat. To-day! CASINO! The Casino Girl!

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MAN'S ENEMY. Mat. To-day. Next Week—"A YOUNG WIFE."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—SWEET LAVENDER.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. TWICE DAILY, 2 AND 8:15 P. M. BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST AND ROUGH RIDERS and the Great BATTLE OF SAN JUAN. MORE EXCITING THAN EVER. Prices, 25c. to $2 according to location.

DALY'S, WALLACK'S & HERALD SQ. THEATRES. Tuesday Matinée, May 1, BENEFIT OF THE NAVAL ARCH. ALL THREE THEATRES COMBINED In Performances of Magnitude and Excellence, WITH THE FOLLOWING FAMOUS ARTISTS: Joseph Jefferson, Olga Nethersole, The Bostonians, The Runaway Girl, the Great Ruby, Quo Vadis, The Casino Girl, Way Down East, Woman and Wine, and the most eminent vaudeville celebrities. Seats Now on Sale. 500 seats at $1, 500 at $2, 700 at $2.50. Excellent seats.

Hammerstein's Victoria EVGS. 8:30. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Mat. Sat. 2:30. 2 LAST WEEKS. No smoking or drinking at matinées. Matinée To-day. Prices, 50, 75, & 1.00. THE RAYS IN A HOT OLD TIME.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE BILL.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Matinée To-day at 2. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO. SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

EDEN MUSEE Open 10:30 A.M. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. To-night, 8:30, the Musical Play, TALLY-HO!

HARLEM Op. House. Coralie & Co., Dressmakers. 8:15. Mat. To-day. NEXT WEEK | CHAUNCEY OLCOTT. | A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE. Bargain Matinée Wednesday: 25c., 50c., 75c.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL. MAT. TO-DAY 25 & 50c. 34th St. & Broadway. High-Class Vaudeville. HAYES & LYTTON, JOS. O. BARROWS & CO., Geo. EVANS, Edna B. MARSHALL & Co., & oths.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. Matinee To-Day. WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO. BURKE BROS.—JENNY EDDY TRIO

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. to-day. Mat. "Die Waise aus Lowood." (Jane Eyre.) To-night, Benefit of Julius Stroh and farewell of Carl Wagner and Emmy Schroth, "Jugend," by Max Halbe, and "Ein Delikater Auftrag."

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST TIMES IN NEW YORK. Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman, 100 others. The Great Ruby

Herald Square Theatre QUO VADIS Mat. To-day.

LECTURES.

BERKELEY LYCEUM, W. 44th St., near 5th Ave. Saturday afternoon, April 28th, at 3 o'clock. Lecture by F. S. DELLENBAUGH on THE HARRIMAN EXPOSITION TO ALASKA. Tickets at box office, $1.00. All seats reserved.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB, AQUEDUCT, L. I. Racing Every Day at 2:30 P. M. Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00. Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A.M., 1:20, 1:50 P. M., and Flatbush Av. 11:04 A.M., 1:22, 1:50 P. M. Stages connect with Kings

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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The New York Times Saturday Review.

$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

"The Cobra's Den" is the title of a new volume of sketches by the well-known missionary to India, the Rev. Dr. Jacob Chamberlain, who at present is one of the most prominent delegates to the Ecumenical Conference now being held in this city. The book, which is descriptive of the author's life and work among the Telugus of India, will be published at once by the Fleming H. Revell Company. Although Dr. Chamberlain's sketches have an undercurrent of instruction for all who would undertake foreign mission work, yet the style is in general that of a keen literary observer, and is graphic enough to invite eager interest on the part of those persons who read simply for amusement.

Apparently it was only recently that Herbert Spencer decided that the time had come when he might without undue egotism authorize the writing of his biography. Admirers of the man and disciples of his theories long ago came to the conclusion that there should be an authorized life of this logical yet fascinating writer of things scientific. For some time, however, Mr. Spencer remained obdurate to all entreaties. At length he yielded. The announcement comes at an interesting time, for yesterday Mr. Spencer entered upon his eighty-first year. This authorized biography, "Herbert Spencer: His Life and Works," will be by Hector Macpherson, editor of The Edinburgh Evening News, and author of "Thomas Carlyle," in the Famous Scots Series. Mr. Spencer, it is said, has personally assisted the author in his work, which, when completed, will be published in this country by Doubleday, Page & Co.

Anthony Hope has just completed a new novel, which has been secured by McClure, Phillips & Co., who will first present it as a serial and later in book form. It is said to be a tale that is entirely out of the usual run of imaginative kingdoms and curious Court intrigues, with which most of this author's works is identified. It deals with an interesting theme, in which the difference between the Greek and Gregorian calendars plays an important part. The inevitable love-making, too, is said to be conducted along original lines hitherto unattempted by this author.

The phenomenal success of "To Have and to Hold" has long since made comparison between it and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" invidious, although a few days after the former's publication we did attempt such a comparison, showing that while Mrs. Stowe's work had reached a sale of 100,000 copies within two months after publication, Miss Johnston's book had attained the same figure in one-quarter the time. And now two months since the day of publication "To Have and to Hold" is selling in its two hundredth thousand, or an average of about twenty thousand copies weekly. New life has also been given to Miss Johnston's first novel, "Prisoners of Hope," which is now in its fifty-fifth thousand. The Bookman for May reports that "To Have and to Hold" is the best selling book in thirty-three out of thirty-four towns appearing in its monthly report of best selling books.

An important popular "History of the Church of England" will shortly appear from the press of E. P. Dutton & Co. It is the work of the Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon. The publication will include several valuable reproductions of rare portraits. The Bishop of Ripon, although the author of such works as "Permanent Elements of Religion," "Truth in Fall," "Twilight Dreams," is also said to be the anonymous writer of a certain amount of popular literature which contains much human interest that is not usually identified with the head of an Anglican diocese. He is also a profound Dante scholar and possesses one of the finest collections of Dante literature in the United Kingdom.

The authorized "Life of Dwight L. Moody," which has been prepared in accordance with the late evangelist's wish by his son, William R. Moody, is being published this week by the Fleming H. Revell Company. Advanced orders for the book have already nearly exhausted the first edition of 150,000 copies. The book is being printed in New York and Chicago by five sets of plates in five separate printing establishments. At the same time six binderies are engaged upon the work.

A popular book on hypnotism will shortly come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, written by one in authority. The author, G. Lloyd Tuckey, member of the Fondateur Société Hypnologique, a few years ago published "Psycho-Therapeutics," which, in spite of its technical title, passed through three large editions. An entire revision of this work in the light of the latest investigations of the Society of Psychical Research, of which Mr. Tuckey is a member, constitutes the volume in preparation. It will bear the title of "Treatment by Hypnotism and Suggestion," and, besides containing much valuable information for the specialist will also appeal to those generally interested in brain phenomena.

Rudyard Kipling's new novel, which is first to make its appearance as a serial in McClure's Magazine next Autumn, will possess a certain romantic interest free from the story itself, which, by the way, is said by those who have been privileged to look at the manuscript, to be the author's best effort. Although Mr. Kipling completed the story before he left England for South Africa, he had no opportunity then to see it in type. In consequence proofs have been following him all over the seat of war. When they managed to catch up with him he sat down where he was and corrected them. It is to be hoped that this quest of proofs for their author may inspire Mr. Kipling to put the story of their adventures into writing. Certainly, the material is inviting enough. He could describe the chase, the capture, and how the poor author was obliged to correct them, often lying on his stomach in the open veldt, without tent, without food, without water even, and how on one memorable occasion he made corrections with a mere stub pencil, purchased at great price. Under his power of visualization the sheeted wanderers from the printer would readily assume vital attributes.

"The International Year Book," edited by Frank Moore Colby, A. M., who also edited the volume for 1898, will be published next week by Dodd, Mead & Co. The edition for 1899 includes 900 pages, with maps as illustrations. Besides the treatment of broad international topics, this volume has among its minor subjects "The War in the Transvaal," "The Hague Conference," "Aerial Navigation," "Reconstruction in China," "The Paris Exposition," and "Annexation."

PEPYS AND HIS DIARY.

Completion of the Wheatley Edition Containing New Matter.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
Irenaeus Prime-Stevenson.

By a good many years we have passed the period when a reviewer is expected to write of a new edition of Pepys's Diary not merely a notice but an essay. In fact, it is to be feared that the audience for such leisurely and discursive references as to any sort of diaristic classics in our English literature is brought down to a small equation. That fraction, (it is strange but prudent to assume it still a large one,) which has not yet read this most amusing, interesting, ample, and valuable study of a social and political period, this chart of a vigorous human character, yet known to English autobiography, will hardly be allured toward improving on their ignorance by the most sympathetic review. And those who have read the Diary will not care about a summary of the man, the world he lived in, and his boo , already such old friends that comment cannot point out anything quite worth their while.

No matter what confessions of the journalistic kind gradually have come to light, have been edited and re-edited into popular circulating, or remain yet somewhere aloof from the widest reading, nothing loses the interest and individuality of these old pages. John Evelyn's Diary, a long record by an Englishman and contemporary of Pepys—a man far superior in character, attainments, and opportunity to our honest Samuel—and Rugge's vivacious "Diurnall," take no such hold on the reader. There are earlier and later political, or socio-political journals, in plenty, that come to mind; advancing along (in especial) to the bulky, and often arid, Greville Memoirs, and to Horace Walpole's Letters—which last are diaristic enough to be counted in for comparison. Many French memoirs, and the dignity of the great Saint-Simon Memoirs are tame, formal, and often ring insincerely, when one contrasts their contents with this day-to-day chronicle, this picture of a public officer of the reign of Charles II., who never outgrew his middle-class traits while he was steadily, and we may say, worthily, rising out of the unimportant sphere of English life whereto he was born. Perhaps the nearest parallel to Pepys's Diary, with its course of descriptive entries, so minute, so regular, so diversified, and frequently so amazingly indiscreet, even if written down in shorthand and with occasional resorts to queer foreign phrases to boot—is Horace Walpole's correspondence, many decades later. Yet the likeness breaks down—as most such comparings do break down—as soon as one begins to establish it analytically. A near kin to Pepys's long journal as being as intensely personal and clear a character study occurs with Boswell's "Johnson." But that is not an autobiography, and not a man's actual painting of his own portrait, for every bad and good line; as did Pepys during the eleven years of his diarizing. And it seems hardly a kindness to Dr. Johnson to speak of his majestic personality at the same time with this long meticulous story that Samuel Pepys writes—in which we see ripening and broadening toward maturity a sample of human nature little resemblant to Johnson's, let us say—curiosity.

Another attribute, common to two men so dissimilar, carefulness, suggests a caution. Perhaps if there be any fault to find in the attitude of those who know Pepys, those to whom he is as real a figure as if he were dead a year or so ago instead of some hundred and ninety-seven years back of us, it is that we do not yet all take Pepys quite seriously enough. He entertains too well, to his own detriment. The unlimited capacity of Pepys for amusing, by his lighter diaristic side, tends toward making one insensible of his fine personal qualities, his splendid business ability, his services to the State, and of how much his distinguished career—a career just fairly beginning when the Diary begins, and to proceed in brilliancy for his long lifetime after he ceased diary-keeping—was a reward of real merit. The charm of the Diary lies not only in its chit-chat and smallnesses, but in its depicting the rise and progress of a truly superior man. The book is a verification of the saying that he who is really diligent in business shall indeed "stand before Kings." There lurks a moral lesson in it. This Diary is a book to be read through, by an irresistible personal and narrative fascination, at least once every year or so. You know it by heart, but never can resist re-reading it, and always discoveries supervene. But in being annually spellbound before Pepys's vistas of the Court of Charles II., and amazed or amused with its abominable levity and fashionable profli-

*THE DIARY OF SAMUEL PEPYS, M. A., F. R. S., Clerk of the Acts and Secretary to the Admiralty. Completely transcribed by the late Rev. Mynors Bright, M. A., from the shorthand manuscript. With Lord Braybrooke's notes. Edited with additions by Henry B. Wheatley, F. S. A. In eight volumes. Vol. I. New York: Macmillan Co. 1900.

gay, in going with Pepys to the theatres, parks, tea gardens, and the brave goings-on at Whitehall, in following up the housekeeping and the social life which he and his young wife drew to themselves in their house near the Navy Office—in short, in taking Pepys as the Clerk of the Back-Stairs, we wrong him. Never was there a more complex character, perhaps, so derived, and portrayed in such a civil and political environment. Surely Pepys was a remarkable man by any measure; as well as by merely the measure of his time. He was not moral as a man. It was not in him to reprove King Charles for that sovereign's affectionate interest in Lady Castlemaine or any in any other lady. Pepys is not much shocked at the doings of such fine gentlemen as Etheridge, Sedley, Buckingham, Sir Harry Bennet, or even at "all the roguish things in the world."

If now and then he does exclaim that something in London talk, on account of its scandalous quality, is "a horrid shame," or "methinks a little too much," or if he reproaches his masters for not minding their political duties on a given occasion, why, his strictures seem chiefly to come because Samuel found real business slighted off, or else did not believe in naughty episodes becoming noised around the country—as a political mischief. He was not at all faithful to that pretty, jealous, scatter-brained Elizabeth St. Michel, his wife; though he much admired and loved Elizabeth, and, we know, deeply grieved at her death, which occurred suddenly a half year later than he closed his journal. He used his position in the Navy Office for his own profit as far as possible, especially in expecting and accepting gifts when putting out contracts among his acquaintances. His petty official venalities—if one can so call them—are, like his personal frailties, written down by him here with a distinctness admitting of no compromises when the verdicts of the unco' gude are invited. He was a bundle of inconsistencies in ethics—like many similarly temperamental men; and, Heaven rest him! how we love him with all of it, probably the more because of it!

But the intellectual and official Pepys, taken by and large, is a splendid instance of brains, ambition, capability, and tact, each working with the other element to raise a man to authority, respect, and eminence against all enmities—and, in a word, to make him owe his success to nobody and to nothing so much as just to himself. The Earl of Sandwich never gave Pepys so much of a leverage and headway as Pepys acquired by his own shrewdness. He was a pattern official, in much, so far as concerns his rise in the Navy Office. The English Navy to-day offers details of administration in touch with his executive mind. Few men have been more honored by a long list of great or small acquaintances and friends quite in a position to be critical of the Pepysian sort of shortcomings. The balance always descended in favor of the Secretary of the Admiralty. It may seem a questionable observation, but it is to the credit of Pepys that he could get on well enough with Charles and equally well with James so long as James was only Duke of York, even if head of the navy as Duke; but that when James became King Pepys could not be so comfortable. There was no real breach between him and his lifelong master and associate in the care and development of the navy; but James grows to be less a pleasing study in character as Pepys grows to be one more for our esteem.

The present edition, in completeness, accuracy of transcription, notes, and general editorial care, quite casts into the shade, if not to actual disuse for a while, any and all editions preceding. The Diary, it will be recalled, has been before the public only since 1825. Apropos, it is curious to note here that so little were its contents and value known, even to scholarly writers and commentators for some years after its first appearing in print, that those who had occasion to prepare valuable editions of such contemporary diaries as of Evelyn and de Grammont did not speedily even refer to it in their annotations. The first edition is Lord Braybrooke's, in two volumes—a fragmentary matter—on the basis of a deciphering of the original manuscript made by the Rev. John Smith of Cambridge. Later editions of 1828, 1848, 1854, and 1875 increased the book to as many as six volumes, but not by nearly its full contents. The well-known edition of the Bohn Library is that of Lord Braybrooke. But no edition until the present one has undertaken to give the complete contents of the six large volumes of manuscript which Pepys included in the bequest of his library to Magdalen College. Now, Mr. Wheatley has not only re-edited the Minors Bright copy, with new deciphering, but has added from that manuscript about one-fifth of original Pepysian material not hitherto printed.

He has also corrected passages that are inaccurately or confusedly made part of preceding editions. The present edition stretches to eight closely printed volumes, that in typography and general dress are similar to the newer members of the Bohn series. Mr. Wheatley has spent many years at his task; the publishers have carried it out plainly but agreeably as to the mechanics of a long set of moderate-sized books, and the edition is the most satisfactory one extant for the library or for more casual usage. The Diary here fills eight volumes. A ninth volume, containing Mr. Wheatley's extra notes, a great deal of interesting Pepysiana, and a close index, is a special editorial supplement. It would have been a pleasure to have had it illustrated more liberally. The portraits and views, including those personal to Pepys and his daily life, are excellent; but one would be glad of a wider assortment than those offered yet by any edition. Perhaps, however, Pepys can be illustrated adequately only by the devious and pernicious offices of a grangerizer.

It would be a great and long-desired satisfaction if one could set down this notable and careful edition of Pepys as the definitive one, beyond which we need not expect or desire further editorial labors. Unluckily, we cannot so define Mr. Wheatley's labor of infinite pains—and surely no small love—in view of just one most inexplicable and regrettable trait. Mr. Wheatley in his preface speaks of here making public the "whole" of the Diary, "with the exception of a few passages that cannot possibly be printed." Now, to begin with, there is hardly any firm reason to be rendered why an edition of Pepys at last should not appear in which everything that the astonishingly candid diarist confided to its pages is given. Pepys is not a writer for schoolboys and for schoolgirls, even when he is bowdlerized. It is easy enough to prepare a special edition of him—expurgated and softened and tinkered to suit infant minds and the Young Person, and that great measure of morals in literature, the Drawing Room Table—if the book is to be left lying around, instead of "Robinson Crusoe" or "John Halifax, Gentleman." But the Diary is not, between the lines, that kind of a book; and it never can be if it is to be itself. It is a book for men and for mature temperaments. It would have been much better for this latest edition, or another one equally authoritative, to print everything that Pepys said, and just as he said it, without let or hindrance. Or, if one or another of Pepys's memoranda be something too analytical or descriptive in text, then an editor can resort, at a pinch, to that softening of the blow to the nerves of the delicate-minded which is afforded by Latin. "Priscian, a little scratched—'twill serve."

But Mr. Wheatley, in editing this edition not only grieves but puzzles any reviewer not gifted with a special sight into editorial consistency—or its reverse. For, lo! we find that certainly Mr. Wheatley, over and over again here, "leaves in" things that Pepys's crudest diction and most minutely descriptive pen jotted down—whole passages that preceding editors only too justifiably could object to including. Mr. Wheatley "leaves out"—oh, yes, we discover that fact, because of the omission marks. But what on earth Mr. Wheatley can omit from Pepys's text as being too offensive to his editorial judgment or to a reader, when we find all through the volumes retained the phrases and even the episodes that the editor seems to think are "trifles, some eightpenny matter"—well, the most audacious fancy can hardly conceive of the quality of such mysterious absentees. The adjustment of this matter in the edition is, first and last, inexplicable. A door must be either open or shut. A book should be either not expurgated at [redacted] or else it should be consistently and (in a double use of the word) sensibly expurgated. In the reference already alluded to, that in the editorial preface, Mr. Wheatley speaks of a possibility that readers of this edition will think him moved by an "unnecessary squeamishness." 'Tis a fatal phrase. Let us hasten to reassure the editor. One would not, in reading these eight volumes so little accuse Mr. Wheatley of anything as of squeamishness. After perusing from beginning to end these volumes, in which, along with sundry interrupted sentences of the diarist occur so many that are quite uninterrupted, (in fact, uninterrupted to a degree bringing dismay to us,) we feel that we have a diary that is edited laboriously, carefully, and usefully; but not expurgated so much in Mr. Wheatley's wisdom as in Mr. Wheatley's whim.

IRENAEUS PRIME-STEVENSON.

Ruskin in the Magazines.

Ruskin is still the topic in many of the leading English reviews. Reminiscences, estimates, and letters are plentiful. In The Nineteenth Century Mrs. Ayscough Fawkes describes Ruskin's visit to Farnley, a house associated with Turner. In 1852 Ruskin wrote, referring to the death of Turner:

I had been expecting it, and yet it has cast more shadow than I thought over these lagoons, which he painted so often. What must it over your secret walks and glens? I have heard nothing definite of what he has done—probably you have heard more than I. I was in hopes first, from a vague report of the will, that all the pictures, drawings, and sketches had been left to form a grand gallery; now they tell me it is finished pictures only. Alas! these are finished in a double sense—nothing but chilled fragments of paint on rotten canvas. The Claudites will have a triumph when they get into the National Gallery.

In The National Review Mr. Leslie Stephens writes of the effects of "Modern Painters" on him:

Many people had tried their hand upon Alpine descriptions since Hamseure; but Ruskin's chapters seemed to have the freshness of a new revelation. The fourth volume of "Modern Painters" infected me and other early members of the Alpine Club with an enthusiasm for which, I hope, we are still grateful. Our prophet indeed ridiculed his disciples for treating Mont Blanc as a greased pole. We might well forgive our satirist, for he had revealed a new pleasure, which we might mix with ingredients which he did not fully appreciate. I will venture to add a reminiscence. Ruskin was induced by his friend, St. John Tyrwhit, to attend a dinner of the Alpine Club about 1863. He declined to speak, and at first looked at us, I think, as rather questionable characters; but he rapidly thawed and became not only courteous, but cordially appreciative of our motives. I think that he called us "fine young men!" At any rate, he joined the club and was a member for many years, although, of course, he could still speak frankly of our frailties.

Frederick Wedmore, in The Anglo-Saxon Review, tells of a lecture he heard delivered by Ruskin:

I remember well his advent—the door opening at the bottom of the theatre—and, with William Morris, I think, and certainly Frederic Leighton and other friends, and patting Leighton on the back (or was it William Morris?) a little nervously, yet bearing himself bravely, the observed of observers, this man of world-wide fame, and, what is so much more impressive and important to those who feel it at all, of extraordinary and magnetic genius—this genius was suddenly among us. And, gravely and slowly, with a voice at once of good quality and a rough Cumbrian burr, Ruskin began his discourse. All listened intently; and as the theme developed, and his interest in it gained, and as he felt—for he must have felt—that he held us in the hollow of his hand—the fascination increased, and the power and beauty that justified it. I have heard, with great delight, another impressive genius—Tennyson—read some of his poems. The enjoyment was singular; the experience remarkable. But, in the drawing room in Manchester Square, the author of "The Revenge; a Ballad of the Fleet" reached no effect that was quite so much of an enchantment as did John Ruskin, with his voice more and more wonderful and tender, that March afternoon in Finsbury.

Of interest are some letters, hitherto unpublished, written by Ruskin when a gold medal was to be conferred on the author of "The Stones of Venice." This honor Ruskin declined, on grounds which his letters explain. Here is an extract from one of these letters, addressed to the Royal Institute of British Architects, which was to give the medal. The date is 1874:

Had they offered it me after I wrote the "Stones of Venice," twenty years ago, I should have gratefully and respectfully accepted it. I now proudly refuse it. But I have never—very solemnly I say it—allowed my pride to stand in the way of either courtesy or duty. I very solemnly deny, and wish in the face of the public to deny, and am thankful, though pained by it, for this opportunity of publicly denying, that either the Architects' Institute or any other dominant association of artists in England, France, or Italy, is, or can be in the present day, an association for the improvement of architecture, or of any other art by such dominant associations professed. The primary object of all such associations is to exalt the power of their own profession over the mind of the public, power being in the present century synonymous with wealth. And the root of all the evil and ruin which this century has seen (and it has destroyed already more than the French Revolution did of what that had left) is summed up in four words, "commission on the cost." And, from any body of architects, however small, who will bind themselves henceforward to accept a given salary (whatever amount, according to their standing, they may choose to name) for their daily work, and to work with their men, or at least with their own hands, on the sculpture of the building, while they take such salary—from such a body I will take a medal to-morrow.

In France there have been many notices of Ruskin. In The Magazine of Art, M. de la Sizeranne is by no means complimentary. Ruskin is treated as might be a fashion quite out of date. M. Brunetière is more considerate. He writes of Ruskin rather as a social reformer than as an art critic. Ruskin and Tolstoi are, so he thinks, to be classed as great social reformers.

Lord Lytton in India.*

Lady Betty Balfour, the daughter of Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer, Earl of Lytton, Viceroy of India from 1876 to 1880, has prepared a narrative of her father's administration, chiefly from the public and private letters which he had preserved for that especial purpose. This volume she offers to the public "as a contribution rather to history than biography. It does not deal with my father's personal life in India, but with his opinions and acts with regard to the public questions which came before him during the years in which he held the greatest post in the service of the Crown that can possibly fall to an Englishman." In November, 1875, Lord Lytton received a letter from Disraeli, who was then Prime Minister, announcing the resignation of Lord Northbrook from the Viceroyalty of India, and asking him to accept the position. On March 1 of the following year Lytton left England as Viceroy, with his wife and family, and on the 7th of April reached Bombay.

It may be said that a history of Lord Lytton's government of India is a history only of the Afghan troubles, so completely did those questions absorb and overshadow all else at that time in India. His predecessors had seen the troubles arising and were fully aware of their importance, but they had adopted a policy of "masterly inactivity," to which the new Viceroy was strongly opposed. All politicians were agreed upon Lord Lytton inaugurated and followed the the point that Russian influence should not be allowed in Afghanistan on any account. Lord Lytton inaugurated and followed the "forward policy," which in his own words is somewhat as follows: "Afghanistan is a State far too weak and barbarous to remain isolated and wholly uninfluenced between two great military empires such as England and Russia. It is our policy to cultivate on our northwestern border a strong bulwark, by aiding Afghanistan to become a powerful and prosperous State, provided its power be friendly to ourselves and its prosperity in harmony with that of those other frontier States whose welfare and independence we are resolved to defend against all aggression."

During the year 1877 two events drew the public attention from the frontier troubles to occurrences in the heart of India. On the 1st of January, 1877, Queen Victoria was in the midst of great rejoicing proclaimed Empress of India. Very shortly after this the country suffered from the effects of the greatest and most widespread famine known since the beginning of the British rule. Five and a quarter million people are estimated to have perished as the result of the two season's dearth of food.

In 1878 the Afghan question again came forward to a prominent position. A declaration of war was the result of the stand taken by the Ameer. Upon the advance of the British army the Ameer, Shere Ali, fled to Turkestan, where he died. By treaty with his son the English frontier was pushed forward to the further side of the mountain passes and a British officer was allowed to reside at Cabul. But the English resident, Sir Louis Cavagnari, was soon murdered, and this brought about a second war, in the course of which Cabul was occupied and a new chief placed over the government of Kandahar, with the title of Wali.

Just at this point by a general election in England, the Conservative Ministry was defeated. Lord Lytton resigned with them and the Marquis of Ripon succeeded him in 1880.

Although the Afghan problem absorbed so much attention during Lord Lytton's administration, it was not by any means the only question which demanded solution. In order however, to keep these entirely distinct from the more important matter of Afghanistan, Lady Balfour has relegated their history to the last three chapters of the volume. The ideas of the Viceroy on matters concerning the financial system of India were summarized by him as follows: 1—Equalization of salt duties throughout India with a view to their early reduction, and abolition of the sugar duty. 2—Extension of the system of provincial assignments and its application to sources of income. 3—Immediate and final abandonment of the present system of constructing extraordinary public works out of the capital annually borrowed in England. 4—Abolition of the import duty on coarse cottons. Endeavor to make India one great free port, open to the commerce of the world.

Another of Lord Lytton's reforms was the introduction of a bill for the suppression of seditious utterances in the vernacular press. But the point in which he most signally failed was in his attempts to introduce a native civil service. This, of course, is utterly futile in a country like India, where each minor tribe and family of native has a huge and unbounded contempt for all other natives. The practical workings of this scheme may be found in Kipling's tale of "The Head of the District."

Naturally Lady Balfour writes in defense of her father, whose rule has had to face much adverse criticism, but she usually refrains from theorizing upon the facts and contents herself with giving much more completely than any one else could possibly give the documents which show the private views of the Viceroy upon the questions which he was forced to face. These papers and private letters prove Lord Lytton to have been sincerely anxious to ameliorate the condition of India, and also prove that his many mistakes were made more through ignorance of the prevailing sentiments of a people about whom he knew little, than from any design of opposition to the councilors by whom he was surrounded.

*THE HISTORY OF LORD LYTTON'S INDIAN ADMINISTRATION, 1876 TO 1880. Compiled from Letters and Official Papers. By Lady Betty Balfour. Longmans, Green & Co. 1899.

Another Book on William Morris.*

Notwithstanding the many books that have been published on William Morris, there cannot but be a place for this brochure. As these other books tell us of Morris the poet, Morris the printer, or Morris the Socialist, Mr. Hubbard has tried to tell us something of Morris the man, and how well he has succeeded may be learned by reading this little essay.

At Oxford, as we all know, Morris fell in with a theological student named Edward Burne-Jones. Aside from the fact that both were nineteen years of age there seems to have been no similarity between them; Morris was a giant in strength, blunt in speech, and bold in manner, while Burne-Jones was slender, dreamy, and poetic. Yet the dreamy student and the ruddy athlete became fast friends.

These boys used to read poetry together, and Mrs. Browning seemed especially to attract them—simply because she had recently eloped with the man she loved. Burne-Jones, the theological student, thought this a proof of insanity, while Morris asked, What nobler ambition than to elope with a poor poet, leaving a luxurious home? Morris read aloud from her book to his friend to show him what a really gentle soul she was. "In passing," says Hubbard, "it is well to note that his defense of Mrs. Browning led straight to 'The Defense of Guinevere.'" Another author that these two young men took up was Ruskin; they read his "Nature of Gothic," and then went upon the streets and studied such examples as they could find. They

*WILLIAM MORRIS. By Elbert Hubbard. East Aurora, N. Y.: The Roycroft Press. 1900.

also read Spenser and Chaucer, and then Malory's "Morte d'Arthur"—not Dent's sumptuous edition, with the bold and beautiful drawings by Beardsley, but a little volume bound in paper and much thumbed. This book greatly impressed Morris, and, as Mr. Hubbard puts it, "if he had written an article on 'Books That Have Influenced Me' he would have placed the 'Morte d'Arthur' first."

The influence of Morris on Burne-Jones was so great that, without knowing it, Burne-Jones adopted the opinions of Morris; and it was owing to Morris that he gave up theology and went to London to study art. Morris staid on, however, secured his B. A., and then went into an architect's office. He soon discovered that his business was not to furnish plans, but merely to make detailed drawings from copies for the contractors. About this time news came from Burne-Jones that he had sold a picture, and Morris resolved to abandon architecture for "pure art." Accordingly, he went to London and placed himself under Dante Gabriel Rossetti. While taking lessons he fell in love with a picture of a girl Rossetti had painted, was introduced to the original, who was Rossetti's favorite model, and married her. For many years, however, Rossetti and Burne-Jones continued to picture the willowy figure of Mrs. Morris. Whistler once remarked that without Mrs. Morris to supply stained-glass attitudes and the lissome beauty of an angel, the pre-Raphaelites would have long since gone down to dust and forgetfulness.

It was at about this period of Morris's life that he and Rossetti, Burne-Jones, and several other men, agreed to stand together in the cause of bringing about a reformation in the construction and furnishing of houses. A modest circular was issued, in which the fact was made known that "a company of historical artists will use their talents in home decoration."

This announcement made no splash in England's artistic waters, but the leaven was at work which was bound to make a revolution in the tastes of 50,000,000 people. Gilt picture frames were abandoned and dark woods were used instead; round tables were put in dining rooms, and, in particular, one piece of furniture, the "Morris chair," was introduced, which before long became very popular in both England and America. Besides decorating houses, they furnished churches, and there is hardly a large city in the civilized world that has not an example of the Morris stained glass.

Of the company, Morris was the only one with a business man's head, and it is he the rest may thank for the large fortunes they made.

Mr. Hubbard's essay also treats of Morris as a Socialist, and describes a visit to the Kelmscott Press. Aside from the literary merit the book has, a word or two on the making of the book itself would perhaps not be out of place. In some respects one can see what influence the Kelmscott books have exerted on the Roycroft books. Although not a specimen of their best printing, the heavy, rough, English, hand-made paper, the heavy-faced type, and the decorative title page and initial letters show that the Kelmscott books have given the Roycrofters many ideas and suggestions on the making of a book.

The Navy in the Spanish War.*

It took a quarter of a century to produce even a portion of the critical history of the civil war. The Spanish-American war was fought under much more favorable literary auspices. Its brevity and the general inclination of correspondents, active participants, and the respective War Offices of this country and of Spain to get the facts of the combats before the public in the shortest possible period have tended to minimize the work of the retrospective critic and to furnish him with adequate data within two short years after the final hostile but ineffective shot was fired from the ramparts of Morro Castle, in Havana Harbor. Concerning the three questions that the war gave rise to—the destruction of the Maine, the relative strength of the opposing forces in Manila Bay, and the real victor (Sampson or Schley?) of the naval fight off Santiago Harbor—we can hardly expect further convincing evidence. Still, opinion is at variance, and doubtless will continue to be so, concerning these three problems. It only remains, therefore, for the critic of naval and military affairs to make his selection among the authorities and to argue the case toward which his sentiments, prejudices, or his knowledge inclines him.

Mr. H. W. Wilson, the English naval expert, author of "Ironclads in Action," has consulted several score of the best and most varied authorities on the naval incidents of the war, and the result is a readable volume of about five hundred pages, with photographic illustrations, maps, and battle plans. The author's dictum, as expressed in this work, and as it will doubtless be expressed in subsequent editions of it, will probably be regarded, in England at least, as permanent and final opinion on the subject. At present his conclusions conform, for the most part, with those of the United States Navy Department. In certain cases, therefore, he cannot be expected to be convincing to a certain large body of intelligent and thinking Americans. There is no doubt of his candor, however. Nor is there the least sign that he has not given all evidence its proper judicial weight.

Mr. Wilson's narrative begins with "The Destruction of the Maine." The evidence and the deductions of evidence bearing upon the cause of the catastrophe he deals with at great length, supported with suggestive diagrams. But it is as a marine lawyer that he writes, and, after an exhaustive array of facts and suppositions, he gives his opinion in the following passage:

It will readily be acknowledged that the evidence of the American inquiry is far from being absolutely conclusive. Still, it does seem to the author to have established the probability that the Maine was destroyed by a mine. Under the circumstances any people would have gone to war, and the Americans showed no exceptional forbearance.

The strength of the two navies is then discussed in an exhaustive yet graphic way, thoroughly characteristic of the author of "Ironclads in Action." The strategic plans of the United States Navy Department and of the Spanish Ministry of Marine are then considered. The latter is marked by fear, irresolution, and inability. Particularly does Mr. Wilson criticise the Ministry for not making some attempt to intercept the Oregon in her remarkable voyage around South America, although he has little doubt as to what would have been the outcome of an encounter thus brought about. The Ministry, he declares, was aware of the insufficiency of their sea force, and only sent their squadrons to sea in compliance with popular demand, just as Napoleon III. declared war against Prussia.

In concluding his chapters on "The War in the East," Mr. Wilson is of the opinion that Manila cannot rank with Trafalgar or with the Nile, as one of the greater naval battles of history, in which the inferior force won. "It must be placed on the same plane with the destruction of the Chinese fleet at Foochow by Admiral Coubert, or with the bombardment of Alexandria." But he hastens to add that this detracts nothing from the courage and dispatch and thoroughness of the work performed by Commodore Dewey, who, for all he knew to the contrary, set out to encounter a stronger and for the most part a hidden foe. "It was not his fault that the enemy was not in greater strength, and he did his work excellently well, without a trace of doubt or hesitation."

For the victory won by the American squadron off Santiago the author gives full credit to Admiral Sampson, who had planned the blockade, and whose orders given in case of an attempted sortie on the part of Cervera's ships, are said to have been admirably executed. "Admiral Sampson's name as a great naval artillerist has been for years familiar to all naval students," and it is futile to blame him "for his absence at the moment Cervera put to sea." However, "the greatest honor in the battle unquestionably rested with the engineers."

Mr. Wilson's closing chapter, on "Deductions from the War," will be read with much interest. The author praises American marksmanship, as well as the proficiency of other departments of the service. "The great strength of the American Navy," he says, "lies in its freedom from conservatism." On the whole, Mr. Wilson has presented a very interesting and instructive book. His citations and arrangement of material are most admirable, and the bibliography at the close will be found invaluable should the reader care to pursue original research on the subject.

*THE DOWNFALL OF SPAIN: NAVAL HISTORY OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR. By H. W. Wilson. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

The Anglo-Saxon Review.

The fourth number of The Anglo-Saxon Review is quite up to the level of its predecessors as a piece of artistic bookmaking. The binding, indeed, is the most interesting of all, except perhaps that of the first number. It is explained by the learned Mr. Davenport to be the reproduction of one of the "Canevari" bindings, so called because a doctor of that name owned a good many of them, though they were done neither for him nor by him. At any rate, it is admirable. Among the illustrations that which will attract most attention is the portrait of Lady Randolph Churchill from a drawing by Sargent, and there is also an interesting reproduction of the portrait of Marie Antoinette, painted in the Temple. We must, however, expostulate with the management upon the first appearance in this issue of a page of "half-tones." It is one of the distinctions of the Anglo-Saxon which endear it to the bibliophilistic heart that it does not print half-tones. Photogravure is the very lowest depth to which it can descend with a due regard to its own dignity. And if it does print half-tones, it should at least print them better than anybody else, which it distinctly fails to do.

The literary contents are skilfully varied between history, fiction, "actuality," and criticism. One of the most noteworthy of the contributions is that in which Mr. Herbert Paul has essayed a rehabilitation of Macaulay. It is high time that somebody should undertake this work, and Mr. Paul does it very well. Macaulay is at least as much underrated now as he may have been overrated during his lifetime. Matthew Arnold's disparagement is chiefly to blame for this, and to see how overcharged that is one has only to consider how ludicrously unjust a notion of Macaulay he would have if he knew nothing about him except what Arnold has said. Mr. Paul rather surprises us by dealing with his subject almost exclusively as a historian. The essays he dismisses as "potboilers." In fact, however, the historian's fame rests quite as much on them as on the "History," and his present popularity even more. The "Bacon" elicited two volumes from Mr. Spedding which may have had one reader for every thousand readers of the essay, and the "Warren Hastings," two from Fitz James Stephen, which had a somewhat similar circulation. Nevertheless, Macaulay's "view" remains, in each case, that of the English reading world, including special students of the respective subjects, as well as "the general reader." There is probably no need, from the bookseller's point of view, for a Macaulay "boom," but it is very well, in the interest of critical justice, that an attempt should be made to treat him with sanity and measure and soberness, qualities which Arnold was always proclaiming the necessity for, yet which are so conspicuously absent from his treatment of Macaulay as to suggest that it may have been inspired by some "private griefs."

NOW that the out-of-door season is approaching, books that treat of the out-of-door world are being especially sought for. Among these nature books none is more valuable to the lover of the woods and fields than Mrs. Parsons "HOW TO KNOW THE FERNS," A Guide to the Names, Haunts, and Habits of Our Native Ferns, since this book is the only one which treats its subject from a popular standpoint. *The Boston Transcript* says, "The illustrations are numerous and exceedingly fine, completing a book that must prove a lasting delight to all nature lovers." (Illustrated. Cr. 8vo, $1.50 net.) There is also in preparation for issue during May, a new edition, containing 48 full-page plates in color, (entirely remade,) of Mrs. Dana's "How to Know the Wild Flowers." This new edition will place this book again at the head of all popular works on the subject, a position which it has held heretofore. (Illustrated. Cr. 8vo, $2.00 net.)

Mrs. Edith Wharton's "THE TOUCHSTONE" has been received with immediate popularity which promises that her new book will be the success, if not the sensation, that her first book, "The Greater Inclination," was. "The Touchstone" is an unusually brilliant story which the author has handled with great skill, and which shows the same story-telling power and the same remarkable literary technique which so distinguished the author's first volume of short stories. *The Brooklyn Eagle* pronounces "The Touchstone" "an admirable psychological study, finely wrought out." (12mo, $1.25.)

The date of publication of Robert Grant's new American novel, "UNLEAVENED BREAD," has been twice postponed on account of the preparation of large editions for the English and Canadian markets. Mr. Grant's new story, which is a social study of considerable acuteness, presents a picture of contemporary society that is certain to arouse wide discussion. (12mo, $1.50.)

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W. J. STILLMAN.

Reminiscences of Emerson, Lowell, Agassiz, and Others.

W. J. Stillman, in the May Atlantic, continues his Autobiography with an account of the inception and issuing of his famous art review, "The Crayon;" the literary and personal relations that grew out of it, (especially with the famous Cambridge circle,) and his delightful Adirondack experiences with some of the most famous of the Cambridge authors. The following passages have been selected from the papers:

The whole Saranac community was on the qui vive, not to see Emerson or Lowell, of whom they knew nothing, but Agassiz, who had become famous in the commonplace world through having refused, not long before, an offer from the Emperor of the French of the keepership of the Jardin des Plantes and a Senatorship, if he would come to Paris and live. Such an incredible and disinterested love for America and science in our hemisphere had lifted Agassiz into an elevation of popularity which was beyond all scientific or political dignity, and the Selectmen of the town appointed a deputation to welcome him and his friends to the region. A reception was accorded, and they came, having taken care to provide themselves with an engraved portrait of the scientist, to guard against a personation and waste of their respects. The head of the deputation, after having carefully compared Agassiz to the engraving, turned gravely to his followers and said, "Yes, it's him," and they proceeded with the same gravity to shake hands in their order, ignoring all the other luminaries.

Holmes and Lowell were the antithesis of the New England intellect, and this more in their personality than in their writing. If Lowell could have acquired Holmes's respect for his work, he would have left a larger image in the American Walhalla; but he never gave care to the perfection of what he wrote, for his mind so teemed with material that the time to polish and review never came. Holmes, like a true artist, loved the labor limae; he was satisfied, it seemed to me, to do the work of one lifetime, and then rest, while Lowell looked forward to a succession of lifetimes, all full of work, and one can hardly conceive him as ever resting or caring to stop work. Lowell's was a generous, widely sympathizing nature, from which radiated love for humanity, and the broadest and most catholic helpfulness for every one who asked for his help, with a special fund for his friends; Holmes drew a line around him, within which he shone like a Winter sun, and outside of which his care did not extend. The one was best in what he did, the other in what he was. Holmes always seemed to me cynical to the general world; Lowell to have embodied the antique sentiment, "I am a man, and hold nothing human as indifferent to me." Both were adored by those around them, and the adoration kindled Holmes to a warmer reflection to the adorers; Lowell felt it as the earth feels sunshine, which sinks into the fertile soil, and bears its fruit in a richer harvest.

The last sight I had of Emerson was when, on his voyage to Egypt, he came to see me at my home in London, aged and showing the decay of age, but as alert and interrogative as ever with his insatiate intellectual activity. And looking back to the days when we questioned together, from the distance of years, he rises above all his contemporaries as Mont Blanc does above the intervening peaks when seen from afar, not the largest in mass, but loftiest in climb, soaring higher, if not occupying the space of some of his companions, even in our little assemblies. Emerson was the best listener I ever knew, and at the other meeting-place where I saw him occasionally, the Saturday Club, his attention to what others were saying was far more notable than his disposition to enter into discussions. Now and then he flashed out with a comment which lit up the subject as an electric spark might, but in general he shone unconsciously. I remember that one day when, at the club, we were discussing the nature of genius, some one turned to Emerson and asked him for a definition of the thing, and he instantly replied, "The faculty of generalizing from a single example;" and nobody at the table could give so good and concise a definition.

One of the most notable personages of the little world of Cambridge, and whom I knew in connection with Longfellow, was his brother-in-law, Thomas G. Appleton, a most distinguished amateur of art, a subtle if sometimes vagarious critic, poet, and thinker, the wit to whom most of the clever things said in Boston came naturally in time to be attributed. The famous saying, that "Good Americans, when they die, go to Paris," is generally supposed to be his, though Oliver Wendell Holmes told me, one day, that it was really his; but if a keen witticism was floating about fatherless in the Boston circles, it drifted to Tom Appleton as putative parent. And his, too, was a kindly nature, and many a rising artist found his way to a larger recognition by Appleton's unobtrusive aid. He, like Longfellow, was a sincere Spiritualist. One of the most remarkable of this group of men was Prof. Peirce, mathematician, of whose flights into the higher regions of the science of numbers and quantities many interesting things were told. He had an extraordinary power of making his abstruse results clear to the ordinary intellect, and this was added to other brilliant gifts in conversation.

Agassiz was, of all our company, the acknowledged master, loved by all, even to the unlettered woodsmen who ran to meet his service. He was the largest in personality and in universality of knowledge of all the men I have ever known. No one who did not know him personally can conceive the hold he had on everybody who came into relations with him. His vast knowledge of scientific facts, and his ready command of them for all educational purposes, his enthusiasm for science and the diffusion of it, even his fascinating way of imparting it to others, had even less to do with his popularity than the magnetism of his presence, and the sympathetic faculty which enabled him to find at once the plane on which he should meet whoever he had to deal with. Of his scientific position I cannot speak, though I can say that his was the most powerful of the scientific influences of that epoch in America.

Mantz was our French correspondent, and William Rossetti our English, and a few of the artists sent us communications which had the value of the personal artistic tone. But I learned the meaning of the fable of The Lark and Her Young, for the general assistance in the matter of contributions, promised me by the friends who had originally urged me to the undertaking, were very slow in coming, and for the first numbers I wrote nearly the whole of the original matter and for some time more than the half of it. I wrote not only the editorial articles and the criticisms, but essays, correspondence, poetry, book notices, (really reading every book I noticed,) and a page or two of Sketchings, in which were notes from nature, extracts from letters, and replies to queries of the readers. I remained in the city all the burning Summer, taking a ten days' run in the Adirondacks in September. I kept office all day, received all who came to talk art or business, and did most of my writing at night—not a régime to keep up one's working powers. Durand did some excellent translations from the French, and the late Justin Winsor sent us many translations, both of verse and prose, from the German, as well as original poetry. Aldrich was a generous contributor. Whittier, Bayard Taylor, and others of the lyric race sent occasional contributions; and among the women, who were, as a rule, our most enthusiastic supporters, were Mrs. Sigourney and, not the last by far, Lucy Larcom, the truest poetess of that day in America, who gave us some of her most charming poems. She was teacher in a girls' school somewhere in Massachusetts, and I went to see her in one of my editorial trips. We went out for a walk in the fields, she and her class and myself, and they looked up to me as if I were Apollo and they the Muses. Henry James, the father of the novelist, was also a not infrequent contributor, and among the artists, Huntington, President Durand, the father of my associate, Horatio Greenough, and William Page appeared in our pages, with many more whose names a file of "The Crayon" would recall.

New York at Gettysburg.*

What to a layman would appear a most exhaustive account of the battle of Gettysburg, the author, William F. Fox, Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventh New York Volunteers, modestly calls "New York at Gettysburg." But it must be remembered that the achievements of a single State on those three days of fighting can hardly be given without considerable mention of the others that were represented. The work, which is presented in three large yet convenient quarto volumes, well illustrated with photogravures, also includes "The Final Report on the Battlefield of Gettysburg" by the New York Monuments Commission for the Battlefields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga, of which Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is Chairman. The report was delivered to the Governor of New York Dec. 1 1890.

The author states in his preface: "This history of the battle—if it may be called a history—does not purport to be the story of an eyewitness, but is based on the official reports made at the time, together with some authentic accounts which have passed unchallenged during the many years that have elapsed."

A single number of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW might easily be exhausted in an attempt to enumerate the features of the work. But persons interested in the part that the State of New York played in the battle will understand its character when we say that apparently nothing has been omitted which could possibly interest the survivors of the New York regiments concerned, or, indeed, anybody who fought on July 1, 2, and 3, 1863. Besides the illustrations, which present various views of the battlefield and of the monuments erected by the New York regiments engaged, each volume is provided with a portfolio containing maps showing the position of the Confederate and Union forces at every important change of front. The work is what it pretends to be, the epic story of what the soldier-citizens of the Empire State did at Gettysburg. In this respect, at least, it is the final word.

Hatred of Nations at War.*

Is the Boer as black as is represented? Certainly when we had our quarrel with Spain we were by no means complimentary to our enemies. Louis Creswicke in his "South Africa and the Transvaal War" has not pleasant things to say about the Boers. Much has been written relating to national antipathies. Unfortunately they exist. Perhaps if such feelings of animosity could be measured the hatred of the Boer directed toward the English is far more intense than English hatred toward the Boer. As Mr. Creswicke expresses it: "The temperamental tug of war, therefore, has been one that has grown stronger and stronger with the progress of years. The principles of give and take have been tried, but they have failed. Reciprocity is not in the nature of the Boer, and without reciprocity society and states are at a standstill." Describing the early Boer, the author writes:

When the Boers left Cape Colony they had no knowledge of what the word education meant. The state of public education in 1837 was deplorable. There were missionary schools and a few desultory teachers, who had in very few cases the mental or the moral qualities to fit them for the task of instruction. The most they did was to teach the young idea how to read or scribble its name. For this they received trifling fees, but doubtless these fees were no more trifling than the services rendered. Such free schools as existed and were nominally supported by Government were so indifferently managed that they were treated with contempt even by the farmers. So long as they could thumb out their favorite passages of the Psalms and sign what few documents they required they were content. Of their ignorance they were even inclined to be proud. Their own notions of geography and history seemed to them infinitely preferable to any that might be offered, and in this state of blissful ignorance they trekked away from Cape Colony to learn no more. When they started forth some, it is averred, imagined by steadily working north they would reach Jerusalem; others, covered with faith and armed with Gospel and sjambok, sincerely believed that eventually they would reach the Promised Land.

In the war of to-day a great deal is written about mercenary soldiers. These hired men have been in the past the source of trouble to the Transvaal. Mr. Creswicke gives in fuller detail than we have seen before the acts of an ex-Russian officer who by his cruelty helped in no small measure to intensify bad feeling.

In the volume there may be found the full particulars of Mr. Gladstone's action in regard to the African trouble. Some of his speeches are reported at length. One letter in particular Mr. Creswicke designates as "a masterpiece of one whose talent for ambiguity was becoming world-famous and a stone in the shape of a loaf was thus hurled at the heads of the expectant loyalists." No one can question that Gladstone's act of clemency was totally misunderstood by the Boer. The war of to-day is the result of Mr. Gladstone's mistakes.

Mr. Creswicke does not claim any originality for his work. He has used freely the information furnished of late by many writers, which throws a light "on the complications that have been accumulating so long, and that owe their origin to political blundering and cosmopolitan scheming rather than to racial antagonism between Britain and Boer."

The volume is the first of six to be devoted to the subject of South Africa and the war. The book is an exceedingly handsome one, fully illustrated, and containing many maps.

Story of a War Time Society.*

In the year's full orchestra of American historical romance this unassuming tale plays the part of the modest oboe, small but individual in tone. The conscientiousness of the writer has fought rather too successfully against her imaginative gift, and we have too little difficulty in crediting her assurance that every incident is founded on facts and that material has been gathered with care from histories, official records, and biographies. The letter of those troubled times when patriotism and treason were dueling in almost every State of the Union, is punctiliously kept, but the reproduction of the spirit is not so convincing. The book affords, however, a satisfactory glimpse of one phase of the civil war, which is not very accessible to the general reader, and which throws light upon some of the difficulties by which those holding executive office were then surrounded.

The Knights of the Golden Circle were a secret order in sympathy with the Secessionists. The lower division was composed of more or less unenlightened men who were the dupes and tools of the higher divisions, by whom the real crimes and outrages were planned. They had their temples and branch temples, their distinguishing "grips" and signs and ritual, and their leaders were men of fanatical powers of persuasion, but without the constructive ability to make their conspiracy more than a quixotically absurd attempt to control tremendous issues. Dodd, the Grand Commander of Indiana, the State in which the scene of the story is laid, is described as fearless because foolhardy, without the prescience to foresee results.

His schemes were of amazing magnitude and audacity, to the successful issue of which he was brought to see no obstacle until the gallows waved its hideous arms over his head. He could lead men mysteriously—men of cool heads, calculating minds, common sense, even intellect, were enthralled by the spell of his bombastic sentimentality, and borne along by the rush of his enthusiasm to ruin; some to prison, some to banishment, some to their graves.

With the operations of this erratic order as a background, there is naturally no lack of incident, and while the absence of an imposing hero robs the plot of one rôle commonly expected in stories of adventure, the effect of the commonplace level of ordinary types of character seen under extraordinary conditions, and not greatly changed by them, is not without interest.

Grundy, the pseudo tin peddler, is sufficiently awake to the importance of his dangerous situation to enlist the sympathy of the reader, but he moves in no fine dramatic atmosphere and adopts no sensational pose. For Frank Neal, who answers the purpose of a lover, the author has no soft prejudices, and allows him to work off his surplus energy in deeds of physical daring and in blunders of monumental stupidity, without making any demands upon the intellect or the emotions. If the gentlemen of the story leave us comfortably indifferent, the opposite is certainly intended to be true of the ladies. The author is perhaps over-anxious to exalt the feminine character in time of stress, according a neglect or ostracism on the part of the general public towards their courage and fidelity that has not been proved to exist. We hardly need such reproachful reminders of their sufferings as the following passage contains:

But these hearthstone heroines—who can number them! They sit unregarded in the ashes, like Cinderella, yet do their duty as unflinchingly as the soldier at the front, without his hope of glorious reward. There was as vast an army of them at home during the terrible years of the civil war as of man in the field. Their blood did not flow hot, as on the fields of victory, nor grow sluggish in defeat, but fled back to the heart in the anguish of utter loss. Or it was drained slowly from over-tasked bodies by ministrations in hospitals and on battlefields after the combat, or wasted away in a round of double duties at home. How hard it was to bear their part was revealed in the blanched cheeks, the ashy lips, the hair whitened before its time, the eyes burning with the fires of anxiety or dulled by floods of unavailing tears, of those who watched and waited beside the hearthstone. Action, fierce and terrible, is not so deadly as this torturing quiescence.

It is in keeping with these sentiments, however, that the heroine, Lucetta Whittaker should be a fine example of loyalty, courage, and good sense, and that the friend of Copperheads, Mrs. Bowles, should outstrip the men in valor and determination.

The construction of the plot is not elaborate, and the movement of events is rapid. There is not too much philosophy, and, unlike more than one "historical" novel of recent date, the political interest is kept in the past, and there are no prophetic pictures of a United States bounded on the north by the north pole, on the south by the south pole, on the east by the rising and on the west by the setting sun.

A Book for Spring.*

Of the ten stories included in the book called "The New Yorkers and Other People," seven of them, at least, are pre-eminently love stories. The book may essentially be called a Spring book. The "undying theme" of love flows through these seven stories, and may almost be said to permeate the volume. It wends its course, now cooing, whispering, and sighing, now swelling out into wild, clarion notes of triumph, and again raising its voice in one long death cry.

Of the other three stories "The Lost Year" is perhaps the most weird and unnatural. Here the author, in the guise of Edgar Allan Poe himself, accounts for the lost year (1828) in the poet's life. "The Prisoner of the Steen" is likewise of the mysterious type. To "The Foreigner," indeed, the reader is attracted probably more than to any of the other stories of the book. Here there is a brightness and a piquancy about the style that are not apparent in the others. A Russian, having been sent by his Government to inspect the American prisons with a view to the adoption of our methods, performs his mission in a short time and then devotes himself to the far more enticing occupation of studying American women. His deductions are bright and clever, although we fear the two "species" he chose for his investigation—in spite of his assertion that there are a large number of both in the country—are not the average American women.

Miss Mathews writes with a great deal of color. She throws over her work all the glamour of bright, vivid adjectives, which make her descriptions poetic, at least, if not always accurate.

Becke's "Old Convict Days."*

"Old Convict Days" is, or purports to be, a new edition of a narrative appearing many years ago in the columns of an Australian paper, The Sydney Evening News. It is the autobiography of one William Derricourt, or Day, who, after a checkered and unsavory career in his own country, was unjustly transported for ten years in the early part of the reign of her present Majesty. The cover of the book is appropriately decorated (?) with a revolver, manacles, and a ball and chain, and this tragic assemblage well indicates the character of the contents.

Told in a straightforward, blunt style, evidently founded upon Robinson Crusoe and Gulliver, the tale is a revelation of an almost savage society in the Midlands of England, of the horrors of the convict system of Van Diemen's Land, and of the wild bushranging and gold-digging days of Australia.

If any readers of Tolstoï's "Resurrection" have been hugging the thought, "This is barbarous Russia; contrast it with Anglo-Saxon civilization," to them "Old Convict Days" comes with a disillusioning shock, unveiling comparatively recent conditions in England and in her penal colonies not to be exceeded for savagery and brutality by anything Tolstoï has portrayed. How often and in how many ways one is reminded what a very restricted thing modern civilization is! The Dark Ages are with us still, fighting the light inch by inch. The "holier-than-thou" peoples are, after all, just out of Egypt—the best of them. One still finds the mediæval spirit, mental and moral darkness, cruelty and persecution, not only in the remote corners of the earth, but lurking about the very centres of civilization.

"Old Convict Days" is an ethically colorless narrative. It is just a plain statement of facts. The hero vaguely recognizes a Providence that sometimes saves him from the logical sequelæ of his reckless life, but the piety has nothing to do with action. The characters are apparently conscienceless beings, not devoid of noble pos-

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*NEW YORK AT GETTYSBURG. By Lieut. Col. William F. Fox, including the final report on the battlefield of Gettysburg by the New York Monuments Commission for the Battlefields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga, of which Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is Chairman. Albany: J. B. Lyon.

*SOUTH AFRICA AND THE TRANSVAAL WAR. By Louis Creswicke. With numerous illustrations and maps. In six volumes. Volume I. "From the Foundation of Cape Colony to the Boer Ultimatum of 9th October, 1899." New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

*KNIGHTS IN FUSTIAN. A War Time Story of Indiana. By Caroline Brown. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1900. $1.00.

*THE NEW YORKERS AND OTHER PEOPLE. By Frances Aymar Mathews. 12mo. Pp. 436. New York: Godfrey A. S. Wieners. $1.50.

*OLD CONVICT DAYS. Edited by Louis Becke. New York: New Amsterdam Publishing Company. $1.50.

sibilities, of an occasional flash of unselfishness, but the creatures of impulse, aware of punishment only, never of sin. Tolstoi's elucidation of the criminal's point of view is here emphasized. Nor does the hero of this tale betray any resentments. There are those whose business it is to commit crime, to elude, to escape; there are others appointed to discover, to seize, to punish. Life is a game between the two; if the criminal be the loser, imprisonment and torture are inevitable. Here, too, is an illustration of the truth taught by all history—that the possession of despotic power is the one thing human nature cannot bear. Few, indeed, are those in whom it does not let loose the chained wild beast. Wherever there is power unchecked even by public opinion, whether over an empire or a prison, a ship's crew or a convict gang, there do the rulers become oppressors, too often inhuman tormentors. The simple, matter-of-course recital in "Old Convict Days" of deeds shameful and cruel is more tragic than any lurid picture would have been. We see again the utter inadequacy of existing punishments either to restrain or to reform the criminal. Perceiving what a partial thing is our boasted civilization, we become newly aware of what a far more partial thing is our Christianity.

And so this sombre story, read between the lines, is full of suggestion. "The way of the transgressor is hard" is written, as it should be, upon every page; but the thoughtful reader cannot thrust back the consciousness of personal responsibility for the transgressor, and of our failure in dealing with him, whether for his own good or for that of society.

A Novel by Max O'Rell.*

The reader who has enjoyed many delightful hours spent with "John Bull and His Island" and "Jacques Bonhomme," not to mention "Jonathan and His Continent," will approach the long-promised novel by Max O'Rell with emotions of eager anticipation. The title "Woman and Artist" is full of insinuation. Visions of the Quartier Latin, with its studios, its grisettes, its merry painters, and its intrigues of love and art, appear in the imagination. These visions are not destined to materialize, however.

It is difficult to say whether the author has employed the medium of fiction with an idea of having the public review in a very serious fashion his funny observations concerning certain Anglo-French fallacies expressed in his earlier and really humorous books, or whether he actually set out with the intention of writing a real novel and was unfortunate enough to deceive himself until the very end. There is still another possibility, one which must not be suggested wantonly, and that is that behind the tiresome pages of "Woman and Artist" stands a howling cynic who gleefully imagines that he is serving up a dish that will be morally and artistically inviting to Anglo-Saxon palates. But the utter sincerity and childlike simplicity of some of the passages in the book almost preclude such a theory. Only a past master in the art of irony could so well cover up his tracks. We hesitate to charge that Max O'Rell is capable of such superb dissimulation.

The scene is laid in London, part of the incidents recorded occurring in St. John's Wood and part in Mayfair. The reader is introduced into the home of a most admirable artist couple, who, at first glance, are bound up in their art and in marital affection. This is all right. The moral is evident. Then the reader's anxiety is aroused. A box of pansies arrives. Suspicion is at first directed toward a genial Frenchman, un ami de famille, but he proves, on further acquaintance to be a perfectly proper person, at any rate, as far as his friend's wife is concerned. We lose interest in another friend of the family for the same reason. But surely the pansies must involve a mystery, and the reader diligently plods on hoping that he may encounter it.

There is a principle of rhetoric called the "rule of suspense." Max O'Rell is a slave to this rule. He manipulates it so that the reader is kept guessing for considerable time. At length something happens. It seems that the artist had been deceiving his wife all along, just as he had the reader. He is suddenly revealed as the inventor of a wonderful shell which is destined to revolutionize warfare. His excuse for so much deception is commendable. He became an inventor that he might make money at once, lots of it, in order to surround his wife with the luxuries with which she was surrounded before their marriage. The wife does not care for wealth, but she does not tell her husband so. Her reticence on this point is fatal. The husband, not satisfied with selling his shell to the French Government, attempts to sell it to the Russian Government. In the negotiations that follow the villain is introduced, in the person of the Czar's Minister of War, who happens to be visiting London, and is ordered by his Government to find out about the wonderful shell. Years ago in Italy the man had been a suitor for the hand of the girl who later became the artist's wife. Intuitively the reader gathers that he is the sender of the pansies. Naturally the artist-inventor wishes to make a good impression on the Russian, so he orders his wife to be most gracious to her former lover. Naturally, too, she resents such intriguing. Any self-respecting wife would do the same. She has reason to believe that her husband has lost both love for her and for his art in his ambition to amass wealth. Nevertheless, she induces the Russian to buy the shell, and then deserts her husband, going back to a little studio in St. John's Wood, which she fits up with mementos of her early married life.

Complications which at first really put the husband in a bad light are at length explained, and the "making up" begins. This is conducted in a style that is suggestive of the most innocuous effort of the late E. P. Roe, but it finally reaches its climax with scenic effects that would do credit to a melodrame at the Porte St. Martin. Husband and wife forgive. Whether the reader can be induced to do so is another question.

Of course, such a theme with such a motif is by no means devoid of artistic possibilities. The achievement of the author, however, ends with suggesting them. Determined that the reader shall pay full attention to his oft-repeated exposures of Anglo-French fallacies, or it may be through sheer irony, Max O'Rell fails to find inspiration in them. They are left to the reader as dull, flat, stale, and inanimate mental secretions. Some indulgent persons, moved by the remembrance of the author's reputation, may reach the forgiving stage of the novel. From them he may receive a certain solace in the shape of a slight paraphrase of the words of Richelieu's father confessor: "It is strange how so rare a wit can be so poor a novelist." Others may be less charitable. Those who recall to mind this author's own sneering if brilliant efforts of criticism, will feel like reminding him of an axiom in his own language: "La critique est facile, mais l'art est difficile."

*"WOMAN AND ARTIST. By Max O'Rell, (M. Paul Blouet.) New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Romance in Charles II.'s Time.

Anthony Heriot, fourth Earl of Cherwell, is the hero of Marriott Watson's romance, "The Rebel," laid in the time of Charles II. Anthony may or may not represent the gentleman of the period. He is certainly the perfect type of the brawler. He always has his sword in hand. It might be troublesome to count the number of people he kills. In the course of the romance he "spits" a dozen or more. The heroine of the story is Althea, the daughter of Lady Ellicot. Her mother is the basest of women. Her ambition is to make Althea the mistress of the Duke of York. With his rapier Anthony cuts through many an entanglement. He marries Althea. The reader of "The Rebel" will be glad to renew acquaintance with Dick Ryder. Dick is still the roystering highwayman. In Anthony "Galloping Dick" finds a boon companion. It is Dick who helps the Earl and his wife, when escape seemed almost impossible. But Anthony is not strong enough to evade the plots against him, and he dies stabbed to the heart by the poniard of an assassin.

Mr. Watson seems at times to live in the atmosphere of the past. There can be no one to-day more at home than is this writer with the incidents occurring during the times of the Stuarts. He covers the ground completely. Mr. Watson is the author of "Galloping Dick."

Adventures While You Wait.*

The period chosen by Andrew Balfour for his story, "Vengeance Is Mine," is in the beginning of the last century. Somewhere on the wild coast of Scotland there lives a bad old man, whose name is Darroch. He has two sons, his children by different mothers. The old Darroch has been a smuggler and has led a most disreputable life. The elder of the sons, Geoffrey, is a rascal. Neil, the younger, has not precisely amiable traits. There is a storm, and a French ship, the Auvergne, is stranded. All hands are drowned save an American girl, Kate Ingleby, and it is Neil who rescues her. Following the line of romantic possibilities, it is evident that both the Darroch young men must fall in love with Kate. Old Darroch dies, and Geoffrey becomes the master. Jealous of his brother, Geoffrey orders Neil to quit the place. There is a duel between the brothers, and Neil is left for dead. But he is not dead. He gets on board a smuggler. Then begins Neil's special adventures. He is whipped with a cat-o'-nine-tails and is keelhauled. The scene then shifts. There are many French characters introduced, assassins, conspirators, who plot against the Emperor Napoleon. Somehow Kate gets mixed up in these intrigues. The wind-up is the battle of Waterloo and the end of the bad brother. Neil then marries Kate. The struggle at Waterloo is well told.

The History of the New Testament.*

In the epilogue to his little volume, "The Rise of the New Testament," Dr. David Saville Muzzey writes: "The greatest fault of our inherited theology is that it comprehends too much, and assumes too much that is not true." This sentiment alone might explain the writing and publication of the book, and yet there is another. There is absolutely nothing that might be called a popular work on the history of the New Testament which gives a true historical account of the Scriptures, or accounts for the presence of certain material in the Bible and the exclusion of other. A champion of religion can hardly hope adequately to present the subject in a way that will appeal to others than those of his own particular sect, while "theologians write for their own narrow circle." The works of the New Testament critics such as Credner, Hilgenfeld, Reuss, Westcott, Weiss, Harnack, Zahn, Julicher, and Holtzmann can hardly be called popular reading. It is therefore to fill an actual void, to supply a real want, that Dr. Muzzey has written his little book.

It is not our purpose to deal with the scholarship of the volume before us. Suffice to say that it follows the lines of the highest and most authoritative criticism. Certain questions are constantly recurring to readers of the Bible: Why did the Christian Church come to need a New Testament canon for its governance? What course did the Church follow, and what impulse did it obey in stamping a certain number of sacred books into a sacred collection, and why a certain number? "Our New Testament," says the author, "did not drop from heaven like Mohammed's Koran in the legend, nor is it a book which appeared by an arbitrary fiat of the Catholic Church some sixteen hundred years ago as an ultra-radical school of Dutch critics would have us believe." How the New Testament first came into being, the influences and historical conditions which made it what it is to-day, and what the "authority" of the Scriptures has come to signify are all simply yet thoroughly explained by Dr. Muzzey. Whether the layman reads the New Testament for religious, historical, or literary motives a copy of "The Rise of the New Testament" at his elbow cannot fail to supplement his reading in the most valuable and entertaining way.

*THE REBEL. Edited, with some notes, by H. B. Marriott Watson. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

*VENGEANCE IS MINE. By Andrew Balfour. Illustrated. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.50.

*THE RISE OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. By David Saville Muzzey, B. D. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

From Williams College.*

This little book gives some idea of the literary ability of the students of Williams College. The volume is a collection of sketches, verses, and studies—all of which appeared from time to time in the College Lit, and have recently been collected in this form by the editors of the college paper for the edification and amusement of "old Williams men," or, in fact, any one who may care to read.

Unlike the usual college stories of which we have recently had so many, this volume does not deal exclusively with the pranks, ambitions, or love affairs of college men particularly; the varied themes covered by its pages lend endless variety to the stories. So long as the reader does not lose sight of the fact that the book is the work of college men—and some of them very young ones—there is much in its contents that may command both interest and praise.

*STORIES AND VERSES OF WILLIAMS. Edited by Alfred Dudley Britton, Philip Richards Dunbar, and Charles Fisher Hagburn. Illus. Pp. xiv. 302. Published by the editors, Williamstown, Mass.

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BUNYAN'S BIRTHPLACE

Village Scenes Amid Which His Immortal Work Was Inspired.

BEDFORD, England, April 10.—When Br'er Jonathan pays a visit to England he loses no time. Of course London presents the greatest attractions to him, and he revels in such places as the Tower, the National Gallery, the British Museum, and, though it would be sacrilegious to say he revels here, St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. Alas! there are people who say that in his haste through the tombs of the monarchs he has knocked off marble fingers and toes, and, in his confusion, concealed them in his pockets, after which he has been in a way compelled—much to his sorrow—to preserve the same as relics. A flying visit is paid to Shakespeare's birthplace, Stratford-on-Avon, even if he be a Baconian, and possibly, though less rarely, to Bedford, with its surrounding villages of Cardington, Elstow, and Olney, the respective homes of John Howard, the prison philanthropist; John Bunyan, and the poet, Cowper. Of these the writer proposes, for the present, to deal only with the birthplace of the great dreamer.

Elstow reposes—that is the word—about a mile and a half from the country town of Bedford, which enjoys the distinction of having the historic church founded by Bunyan, and known as the Bunyan Meeting. Its present pastor is the Rev. Dr. John Brown, who is regarded as the greatest living authority on Bunyan and his times. It has succeeded one built in 1707, known as the "Old Meeting." This latter was preceded by Bunyan's barn, occupying the same site. So it will be seen that there is nothing noteworthy about the edifice existing at the present day. However, it may be mentioned that the front entrance is through two massive bronze doors, which were presented by Hastings, Duke of Bedford, in 1876, and contain ten panels designed by Thoupp, depicting in relief scenes from Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Inside are some not uninteresting relics of the great man. There are sections of the original carved communion table, at which the communicants sat; Bunyan's chair, the gate of his prison, the warrant for his arrest, and an engraving from Sadler's portrait of him. Of course, all visitors to Elstow find their way first to the Meeting in Bedford, but especially Americans, whose number average about 500 a year. This the writer learned from the verger, who also said: "Many Yankees, Sir, come to view the relics before breakfast—and with such a rush—on their way to Shakespeare's town. One of them, you see, Sir, a year or two ago, while my attention was attracted elsewhere, very deftly removed one of the two pegs from the back of Master Bunyan's chair, and so we have now 'elevated' it here in the vestry."

"It is rather eaten," I observed.

"Yes, Mister," answered the old fellow with a chuckle, "especially by the American species of 'wood-fretters!'"

In Bedford, also, is the renowned statue of John Bunyan which was designed by Sir E. Boehm, in connection with the unveiling of which it is interesting to note that this (on June 10, 1874,) was the last public function at which Dean Stanley assisted.

But to come to Elstow itself, there is a soothing atmosphere about the place which at once gives the impression that here is an old world, quaint and sweetly rural spot. It is in harmony with the surrounding landscape, which is divided by the willow-flanked Ouse, whence poets and artists of all time have derived some of their sweetest inspirations. There are no red brick flats, no smoke-belching factories, no warehouses, and no offices. For what have the inhabitants of Elstow to do with the affairs of the world? What trade flourishes here? None, at least none that can be said to flourish. It is true that the gammers may some of them be seen outside their quaint abodes during the Summer months busily employed with their mysterious lace pillows, and again in the middle of May and on the anniversary of Guido Fawkes's outrageous conspiracy, many of the gaffers participate in the chaffering at the local cattle fairs. But that is all.

The hero worshipper soon finds Bunyan's cottage with its designation clearly inscribed over the low door, on either side of which is a small latticed window. It is evidently not unprepared for sightseers, for sundry views associated with the author of the "Pilgrim's Progress" are to be seen in one of the windows which, with a row of toothsome comestibles, tend to inspire Master Fearing with courage sufficient to tap at the door. Upon entering, one finds one's self in a low-ceilinged room filled by an old dame and two damsels, who are seated at what the imagination would fain believe to be an ancient distaff, but which unpoetically resolves itself into a painfully modern sewing machine. The elderly lady bustles about in the space at her command to provide her customer with the lollipops he has demanded and answers all his pertinent and impertinent questions.

Thus one learns that the cottage has passed from hand to hand indiscriminately, being let just as any "ordinary" building. Master John Bunyan and his dame, says the lady, resided there for some years; though the house in which he was born was in the neighboring hamlet of Harrowden, ploughed fields now marking the site. He was supposed to have lived in the present cottage when he was formally received into the Bedford Church in 1653 and until his removal to Bedford. That being born under that roof. Some years ago the cottage was a thatched one, with a forge at the end, but there was little of the original structure left beyond the walls and the oak of the interior, which had suffered the usual indignities meted out to woodwork in the infamous "whitewashing" age. Beyond what serves as a counter there is an unobtrusive-looking door, which opens abruptly on the old stairs and leads to two small attics overhead.

The next move of the Bunyanite is in the direction of the village green past an old hostelry, a modern chapel, and some charming cottages, most of which are tiled and have walls composed of rubble and cement, framed with huge beams, while others look warm and cosy under thatch coverings. Still more fascinating and diminutive are the one-story erections, partly surrounding the green, the church and the churchyard completing the rough circle. The sacred building is commonly associated with John Bunyan as a bellringer. Nor have his services been forgotten, for two beautiful stained-glass windows in the chancel illustrate the "Holy War" and the "Pilgrim's Progress."

In the centre of the green is a strange building, known as the Moot Hall. It is a fifteenth century structure of brick and wood, of somewhat checkered appearance, and furnishes an apposite example of the substantial nature of the domestic architecture of that period. Primarily it would appear this interesting relic is intended to serve as a hospitium for travelers. Later in its history courts of the Lord of the Manor were held in its upper chambers, in which Bunyan's ancestors had some experience. The upper rooms are now used for secular and religious meetings. They have narrow lattice windows, which command a magnificent view of the surrounding country, strong old ceiling beams, and, in part, original flooring. Add to this the semi-gloom of the strangely shaped compartments, and it is easy to conjure up the celebrated Puritan raising his voice in allegory, in prayer, and in praise.

HERBERT HUNT LANGLEY.

Greek Faith in Immortality.*

The Ingersoll Lectureship was founded by the will of Miss Caroline Haskell Ingersoll, who died in 1893. Carrying out the wishes of her father, the late George Goldthwait Ingersoll, she bequeathed to Harvard University a fund which should defray the expenses of the delivery at the university of an annual lecture on the immortality of man. The lecturer for 1898-9 was Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California. He chose for his subject "Dionysos and Immortality," being the Greek faith in immortality as affected by the rise of individualism. This lecture has just been published in book form.

Casual students of Greek mythology may be surprised to a certain extent at the choice of theme. To them, thanks to the almost prevailing custom to employ Latin names in English texts, even when the deities of Hellas are denoted, Dionysos must inevitably appear to them in the character of that fat, jolly, tipsy, god Bacchus. But aside from the fact that both Dionysos and Bacchus are generally defined as one and the same god of the vine and the flowing bowl, there is very little in common between them. The Dionysos of Hellenic conception was not only the god of wine to later degenerate Greeks, but he was before all the god of the wine press and the vine, of the transformation of natural things to the uses and pleasures of man, the symbol, in short, of an indestructible and all-prevailing nature of infinite life. In the periodic manifestations of this life, which apparently destroyed to-day, yet would come forth again on the morrow, it is easy to see how the Greek supposed from analogy the immortality of his own soul. And just as he learned from natural philosophy the supposed dualism of trees, plants, and every living thing, so he applied the same formula to his own existence and found it apparently sound. Says Prof. Wheeler:

> When a man dies the soul issues forth from the body to seek other residence. And not man's life alone is thus dual; all life—of beast, of tree, of the river current, of the fountain, of the wind and the storm-cloud, is made up of body and soul. For the primitive Greek as for the primitive man there was no other way in which to think of life.

At the coming of Spring the Greek had plenty of proof of the "vita nuova" of the Summer of the past year, but he looked in vain for the return of the friend who had died. Hence he reasoned, as did the schoolmen centuries later, that there was both a material and a spiritual body, and while the latter might, through gifts of the gods, possess certain divine attributes, its whole nature remained essentially human. (The gods, too, were very human in their desires, ambitions, loves, and jealousies.) It is thus, according to Prof. Wheeler, "all the observances of the ritual took their form from the primitive usages of feeding and entertaining souls."

Again, the analogy drawn from nature suggested to the Greek an abode for the souls of the departed, not a place of punishment or of blessing—for the question of ethics played no part in the primitive conception of immortality—but simply a residence, remote yet by no means inaccessible. And "to induce the soul to retire into this common abode of the dead and there find contented rest is apparently the supreme aim and purpose of the rites of the grave among the early Hindus, as among the early Greeks."

But, continues Prof. Wheeler, after he [illegible] the old soul having entered a new state, a new union and nourishment of the spirit and life of the soul beyond the grave might arise, it could not in itself afford that vision or satisfy the newborn craving of man. It dealt only with the relations of the living to the dead, not with those of the living to their own future estate."

We have not read Prof. Wheeler's words aright, however, if we should represent him as saying, as we have said, that the Greek found in Dionysos the symbol of immortality because of certain manifestations of natural phenomena. Prof. Wheeler's Dionysos has too much of the spirit of the Latin Bacchus in him to permit such a supposition. According to the author Dionysos's relation to the harvest of the vine is a mere accident. "His mission is to lift men out of themselves and by bringing them into communion and association with that above and without them, to which they are unwittingly akin, and which is nobler, higher, and purer than they, to purge and renew them." All this is true enough, and certainly confirmed in the mind the duality of man's existence. But it was not, perhaps, so much "the holy madness" invoked in the individual by Dionysos that made the Greek conscious of the soul's existence as it was the "insight into the spiritual harmonies of nature," that the god offered him by the periodic harvest of the vine.

*DIONYSOS AND IMMORTALITY. By Benjamin Ide Wheeler. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

Poems of Flowers and Sensibility.*

Mr. James Terry White is a writer of musical and singularly pathetic verse. Some of it is very frail and dainty; some of it is strong in phrasing, fresh and vigorous, yet not without a subtle touch of sadness or of melancholy. It is all thoroughly human. Here are a couple of stanzas which are not unlike the musical glasses of the vaudevillist, although some may say that the glasses are cracked:

Simply a touch of the hand,
One little word;
Sunshine spread over the land;
Then sang a bird.

Sunshine may give place to rain,
Hope be deferred;
But through the heart's loss and pain
Still sings the bird.

The sub-title of the volume tells us that the contents include "commemorative verses interwoven with California flowers for anniversary days and presentation occasions." The "California flowers" mentioned are half-tone decorations and marginal illustrations. On the page opposite each poem is a figure picture. The work of illustration was done by J. S. Daniell, M. I. Morrison, P. Tillaux, T. Stauffacher, M. Grivas, L. Pinet, and W. V. Cahill. Aside from the verses the volume is well worth possessing on account of the pictures of flowers, which are most naturally drawn.

Verses of Moods and Emotions.*

Some poets might consider it a limited, if not a questionable, compliment to say that their best verses were translations. Yet it is no mean thing to be a good translator of poetry from a foreign language. The mental equipment required for such work is much more varied than that made use of by the poet, pure and simple. The admirers of Edward Robeson Taylor's verse, therefore, must not take it too much to heart when we say that the only redeeming feature of "Moods and Other Verses" is Mr. Taylor's translations from the French and German poets. The original verse by him is extremely trivial in thought and in execution. Whether meditative, descriptive, or emotional, it all seems so unnecessary when men like Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Shelley have done the same things so much better.

There is no doubt of the excellence of Mr. Taylor's translations, however. With wonderful perception he presents in English verse both the idea and cadence of the original. Here there is not a single false note, nor do we notice the commonplace phrasing that mars his own verses. Take, for example, his rendering of the famous sonnet of Félix Arvers, which is already known to English readers through several excellent translations:

My soul its secret has, my life its mystery:
'Tis an eternal love an instant saw conceived.
My pain's beyond all hope, so silent I must be,
While she, the cause, knows not that I am sore bereaved.
Alas! I shall have passed anear her unperceived,
Still by her side, and yet a lonely one to see,
And shall have served on earth to life's extremity,
Not daring aught to ask, and having nought received.

Though God has made her sweet and infinitely dear,
With heedless mind she'll go her way, and never hear
The murmuring of love that doth her steps attend.

Beneath the pious yoke of duty's rigid sway,
When she reads o'er this verse all full of her, she'll say,
"This woman, who is she?" and will not comprehend.

Mr. Taylor's translations from the German poets are just as sympathetic. Particularly is this true of his songs and poems from Goethe's "Faust." There are translators and translators, and some of them excel in writing very good English verse on the themes presented, but in which little of the spirit and music of the original is preserved. Such is the construction of Pope's "Homer." Mr. Taylor's work, however, is filled with the spirit of his models. He reproduces rather than construes.

*CAPTIVE MEMORIES. By James Terry White. New York: James T. White & Co.

*MOODS, AND OTHER VERSES. By Edward Robeson Taylor. San Francisco: D. P. Elder & Morgan Shepard. $1.25.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Zola's "Fecondite" in English.

Persons who have read Emile Zola's latest novel in the original will be curious to see how artistically the translator, Mr. E. A. Vizetelly, has applied the pruning knife. Although being a work of great power. "Fécondité," owing to the broad difference between the French and Anglo-Saxon points of view, was absolutely untranslatable. Eminent critics have said, however, that there was a good, healthful story in the book which, with some care, could be extracted from the "un-moral" part. Mr. Vizetelly, who at first refused to undertake the task, has now probably done this very thing. The book will shortly be published under the title of "Fruitfulness," by Doubleday, Page & Co. "Fruitfulness" is the first of a series of four works in which M. Zola proposes to embody what he considers to be the four cardinal principles of human life. These works spring from the previous series of The Three Cities, "Lourdes," "Rome," and "Paris," which dealt with the principles of Faith, Hope, and Charity. The last scene in "Paris," when Marie, Pierre Froment's wife, takes her boy in her arms and consecrates him, so to say, to the city of labor and thought, furnishes the necessary transition from one series to the other. "Fruitfulness," says M. Zola, "creates the home. Thence springs the city. From the idea of citizenship comes that of the fatherland, and love of country, in minds fed by science, leads to the conception of a wider and vaster fatherland, comprising all the peoples of the earth. Of these three stages in the progress of mankind, the fourth still remains to be attained. I have thought then of writing, as it were, a poem in four volumes, in four chants, in which I shall endeavor to sum up the philosophy of all my work. The first of these volumes is 'Fruitfulness,' the second will be called 'Work,' the third 'Truth,' the last 'Justice.' In 'Fruitfulness' the hero's name is Matthew. In the next work it will be Luke, in 'Truth' Mark, and in 'Justice' John. The children of my brain will, like the four evangelists preaching the Gospel, diffuse the religion of future society which will be founded on Fruitfulness, Work, Truth, and Justice."

"Barbara Frietchie" in Book Form.

That popular play by Mr. Clyde Fitch, "Barbara Frietchie, the Frederick Girl," has been published in book form by the Life Publishing Company. It makes a very pretty, well printed paper-covered volume of about 139 pages. It is illustrated with half-tone reproductions of scenes taken from photographs of the drama as presented by Miss Julia Marlowe's company, including two pictures of the actress, one of which bears a fac simile of her autograph. There are also two pictures in color done by Everett Shinn. The author has inscribed the following dedication to Miss Marlowe: "How much Barbara and I both owe to you! You crept into her heart (and mine) and like the Good Fairy at the birth of the Princess, endowed her with her best gift, your own personal charm! How grateful I am, I will try to prove, by giving her to you after your yourself have made her dear to me."

Literary and Historic London.

Thomas Cook & Son of London have just published what is called "Cook's Historical and Literary Map of London." The map proper is a well-printed sheet measuring about two feet and a half by three, on which is clearly indicated every road, street, and lane of the greater city and every building or site of building that is or was of any interest or importance. The index, which might be called a historical directory, embraces data concerning historical and literary landmarks, with their location, reliques of Old London Town, some places and houses in London referred to by Dickens, ancient and historical churches by Wren and others, a special table giving the derivations of names of streets, old taverns, &c. There are also directions concerning the principal hotels and taverns, railway stations, and places of amusement. The book has been received in this city by Brentano's.

Baedeker's "Canada."

The famous writer of guide books, Karl Baedeker of Leipsic, has completed a second revised edition of "The Dominion of Canada, with Newfoundland, and an Excursion to Alaska," of which Charles Scribner's Sons are the American agents. The volume, which includes about 300 pages, with ten maps and seven plans, is presented uniform with the other Baedeker books of travel. Although primarily intended for travelers, "The Dominion of Canada" should have special interest for the average American whose knowledge of the vast country north of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes is for the most part sadly neglected. Besides containing all the data necessary for the most curious traveler, the book gives a history of the country, together with much valuable information concerning current topics, politics, and information about the native tribes. The binding, engraving of maps, and the letterpress is of the superior quality for which Baedeker is noted.

Exposition Numbers.

The next number of Harper's Weekly, bearing the date of May 5, will be an Exposition Number. The cover will be a picture in color by Arson Lowell. The frontispiece will be the work of Albert Sterner. Edward Insley has written a graphic description of "The Opening of the Fair," with thumb-nail sketches by Penfield. E. C. Peixotto contributes a series of drawings of the "Old Paris" of the Exposition. The double page picture is by E. Bleumenchein, entitled "The Sunday Crowd at the Exposition." C. C. Curran has a full page about the American buildings. "Gloria Mundi" is the title of an elaborately decorated poem by Guy Wetmore Carryl, while Walter Littlefield has written on "The Political Situation in France." The usual high standard of war pictures from South Africa, this week with a critical analysis of Roberts's campaign, will be maintained. The Exposition Number of Collier's Weekly will bear the date of May 12. M. Hanotaux, member of the French Academy and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, has written an exhaustive article on the aims and significance of the Exposition. A large corps of writers and artists under the direction of Mr. V. Gribayedoff will contribute interesting descriptive matter and pictures. A short story by M. Matcel Prévost, author of "Confessions d'Un Amant" and "Le Jardin Secret," one of the most prominent writers that attended the trial of Dreyfus at Rennes, has contributed a short story to this number. An American point of view of the fair may be gained from the pictures of de Thulstrup and the notes of Mr. Robert Chambers, the well-known novelist. These two will continue to supply pictures and graphic descriptive matter, respectively, during the continuance of the Exposition.

A History of the University of Pennsylvania.

George W. Jacobs & Co. will publish about May 20 "A History of the University of Pennsylvania, from Its Foundation to A. D. 1770," including biographical sketches of the Trustees, Faculty, the first alumni, and others. The author is Mr. Thomas Harrison Montgomery, member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. This work was entered upon some years ago by the author at the solicitation of the late Provost, William Pepper, whose request, after mature consideration, was finally complied with. Access to all the records of the university was freely granted. Other material contemporaneous with the period covered by the book was fully consulted and compared. As the history grew, it was found that the work pressed upon the author, as it could only claim his attention in the intervals of a busy professional life, and in 1891, with much regret, he was obliged to discontinue it. His hope of resuming these pleasant labors was disappointed, as his state of health finally put a seal upon any further effort to again take up the work. He has the well-grounded belief, however, that up to the point of the arrest of his history—namely, in 1769-70, he had fully worked up the material offering in these and the preceding years, and that, for the period covered, the life of that cherished institution has been thoroughly portrayed, both in its academic and personal respects.

Twenty-seven volumes of the "Heroes of the Nations" series have been issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons. This Spring two more volumes will be added, "Oliver Cromwell and the Rule of the Puritans in England" and "Richelieu and the Development of the French Monarchy." The first is by Charles Firth, M. A., Balliol College, Oxford, and the second is by James Breck Perkins. The material throughout the series is presented in an attractive and popular style, yet each biography is the work of a scholar who is a recognized authority in the particular subject which he has undertaken.

"Twentieth Century Knighthood," by the Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, is being published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company. Some of the topics of the book are as follows: "The Courage of Christian Knighthood," "The Simplicity of the True Knight," and "The Beauty of Knightly Generosity." The volume is intended as a sequel to the two which preceded it, "The Christian Gentleman" and "My Young Man."

In spite of the war the people in England still continue to read Mr. Stephen Phillips's poems. Including the American issue, his "Paolo and Francesca" has nearly gone through a tenth edition, while his "Poems," which volume was crowned by the London Academy last year, is in a sixth edition.

Owing to the fact that the Macmillan Company has published recently a work entitled "Sidelights on American History," by Henry W. Elson, Mr. Thomas G. Townsend, who had chosen the same title for his forthcoming book of extracts from the Townsend library, has changed it to "Flashlights on American History," in accordance with the suggestion of an official of one of our leading universities.

"The Story of Moscow," by Wirt Gerrare, illustrated by Helen M. James, is being published by The Macmillan Company.

Dr. Barry's new romance, "Arden Mansiter," which is about to be published by the Century Company, is described as a tale of adventure written with a literary finish not usually associated with stories so crowded with incidents. The scene is laid in the Italy of to-day.

David D. Wells's "His Lordship's Leopard," which was published yesterday by Henry Holt & Co., passed through nearly two editions before issue.

"Philip Winwood," a new romance, by Robert Neilson Stephens, will be published next Tuesday by L. C. Page & Co. The scene of the tale, which is described by the author as "a sketch of the domestic history of an American Captain in the war of independence," is laid in New York and London. The illustrations are by E. W. D. Hamilton, and the cover design is by Miss Amy M. Sacker. Mr. Stephens is also the author of "A Gentleman Player."

"Sharpshooting for Sport and War" is the title of an illustrated work by W. W. Greener, author of "The Gun and Its Development," which is being published by Truslove, Hanson & Comba.

In order that English and American editions might be prepared, the publication of Robert Grant's new novel, "Unleavened Bread," has been postponed by Charles Scribner's Sons until next week Saturday.

Miss Moira O'Neill, whose new volume of poetry is just announced by E. P. Dutton & Co., is the author of a beautiful story for children called "An Easter Vacation," published some three years ago.

"Janice Meredith" is being translated into French, German, and Swedish.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1900.

MEN OF ACTION AS WRITERS.

The magazines have acquired from the newspapers the habit of getting articles written by men who were themselves a large part of the things or actions they describe. The story of the Captains who took part in the Santiago fight told in The Century last Summer was a striking example of the tendency. Chief Engineer Parsons's exposition of the manner of building and operating the underground rapid transit road in the May Scribner, with illustrations from his own plans, is another example, and the same writer's articles upon what he saw in China during a recent professional trip attest the readiness of the magazines to accept and print articles from a class of writers whose only organs of publicity a few years ago would have been the technical journals. Probably we ought to put in this category Mr. Roosevelt's tales of big game hunting, afterward made into books. The descriptions of ocean steamers, hotel kitchens, forges, factories, banks, and railroads, to which space has lately been given in the magazines, being written by men who write for a living, not by technical practitioners of the arts described, hardly belong in the same class. They are "pure newspaper," the ordinary topic and treatment of the Sunday "special."

Newspapers are not literature. They would ill perform their function if they were literature. Nor does newspaper writing become literature by getting printed in a monthly magazine. The professional men who are called on by the magazines to tell what they have done and how they did it usually write very well. They tell their story with admirable directness and simplicity, eschewing embellishment and suppressing imagination. It would be hard for the editors of the magazines to find men of letters who would interest so large a number of readers. Fiction, verse, essays, criticism, history, and picturesque description may still have power to please their hundreds, but thousands read with avidity the newspaper reporter's articles to which distinguished names are signed and for which the magazines pay distinguished prices.

The public does not appear to be the loser by this change, and the magazines manifestly gain by it. It can hardly be said that the newspaper writing of men of action has displaced any work of pure literature that was worth keeping. Pure literature of a high order has never entered largely into the composition of the magazines. Such work of enduring merit as has first come to the public eye in their pages has appeared in conjunction with a good deal of other work that the world has willingly let die. This is another evidence of the wisdom of the magazine editors in assuming that their field and the field of the newspaper are practically the same.

No one will pretend that the magazines were ever so interesting to the general reader as they are at the present day. Their appeal has been immensely broadened by the illustrator's art and by the keen hunt for "live topics" to be treated by the chief actors in the events described. Meanwhile the literary impulse, so far as it is worthily and profitably active, is repressed by no lack of access to types. The newspapers nowadays publish a good deal of pure literature of high quality, with the magazines it is always in demand, and the end of the making of books not yet in sight.

HISTORIC RAW MATERIAL.

These pages have already contained a notice of the latest output of the office of the State Historian of New York at Albany, the "Letters of George Clinton." Evidently these letters are not only of the utmost importance to the historian, but, as set forth with Mr. Hastings's that belongs in authenticity. In fact the modern method of writing history tends to become more and more, as Talma said of Carlyle's "Cromwell," "a selection of texts provided with a commentary."

Mr. Hastings is plainly the right man in the right place. Our Colonial and Revolutionary records have been waiting all these years for somebody to make them accessible. There has never been lacking to the State some bookworm who took delight in rummaging the archives. Only the bookworms have failed, when they came to publication, to impart their delight to their readers. There was notably the learned Dr. O'Callaghan, who set forth the "Documents." But he quite failed to provide them with a "commentary." The learned doctor subsequently based a "history" upon these researches, but it is the testimony of those who have tackled both that the commentary is less readable than the uncommented raw material.

All the material that Mr. Hastings has printed and edited would have remained "in the urn" but for his labors. And those who have followed them will agree that that would have been a pity. We are getting now some light upon the history of the State for which we have waited, in some cases, a hundred years and more. The general historians of the United States have for the most part been compelled to found their works upon local histories of varying degrees of merit and thoroughness, for the reason that the larger sources of supply have not been available. To make them available is fully to account in each State for the time of one enthusiastic and intelligent student. Yet each of the old States has its own repository of its early annals, which is only a dust heap until it has been so assorted and edited, but which then becomes a treasury. That is what New Yorkers are finding out about their own State, now that they have got a Historian. And like results would doubtless follow from the like cause in such of the other States as have not yet provided themselves with Historians. The present prevalence of interest in the genealogical research which is a humble handmaid of historical study ought not to pass before this need has been satisfied.

Nor is it in State annals alone that a historiographer is needed. The City of New York has a city library which there is every reason to suppose is full of historical material. In spite of the labors of the meritorious Valentine, it has never been rendered really available for want of a hardy explorer. But what has been done in Albany since the appointment of Mr. Hastings shows what could be done in other capitals and cities which have preserved their records while omitting to make them accessible.

BOOKS WITHOUT INDEXES.

It must be set down as a fact unavoidable from inference that the publishers who put forth books of facts without indexes are not afraid of the imprecations of the ungodly. For certainly the language which floats through the mind of an author engaged upon a work of information and obliged to refer to books which are not indexed or even to those which are badly indexed, is not fit for publication. To the casual observer, who has not been compelled by his professional labors to consult many works, the statement that some intended for reference, or at least most useful for it, are printed without any guide to the whereabouts of the various topics treated in them, may be astonishing. A familiar example, especially to readers of musical works, is the Wagner-Liszt correspondence. Here are two large volumes of matter bearing on the life and artistic development of one of the world's acknowledged geniuses, and they have no index!

The result is that when any one wishes to ascertain what Wagner wrote to Liszt or Liszt to Wagner about one of the now famous music dramas, he must hunt through the volumes till he finds it. Volumes of correspondence should always be indexed. Even in cases like the Stevenson letters, where they may be read by many wholly for the delight to be obtained from their literary style, there should be an index for the use of those many others who are sure to emphasize facts should have an index. Only royal and voluminous writers can be safely left without these convenient guides.

Furthermore, authors of books of facts should make their own indexes. Some publishers require this, and stipulate it in their contracts. Others are so liberal that they employ professional index makers to do the work. Now the professional index maker is usually a conscientious person and does his work thoroughly. But he often does it too thoroughly. This is because he labors according to a routine. He goes through the book page by page, and a proper name is to him a thing of sacred nature. It has to be indexed. The result of this is that if a name is casually mentioned it goes into the index, and the searcher in the volume gets several references which have no practical value. He turns to the page noted and finds some such sentence as this: "The manuscript is in the Royal Library at Munich." The reference in the index to the word Munich is of no use. It should be to the manuscript which is in the library there.

Index references to be thoroughly useful should be full. And they should be classified. In a life of Robert Louis Stevenson, for example, the professional indexer would, as a rule, write the word Samoa, and follow it with a string of numbers indicating pages on which it occurred. How much more useful the index would be if it were classified in this way: "Samoa—First visit to, 24; decision to live in, 89; buried in, 134," &c. An index arranged on this plan is indeed a guide, philosopher, and friend. But it is only the author who has the necessary love for this sort of work.

BOOKS THAT INFLUENCE US.

The appearance of the small but interesting little volume of "Books Which Have Influenced Me," which James Pott & Co. have just issued in a new edition, calls fresh attention to the charm and value of that sort of book. Small as the volume is in bulk, (only about a hundred and twenty-five pages,) its importance is relatively far beyond its size, and especially for young readers, and it recalls to others the books which have influenced them.

Some little time ago there was a series of short papers published, called, if we remember correctly, "Books I Best Remember," one of the contributors to the series exclaiming: "But what a lot of books I best remember!" which would probably be re-echoed by most of those who find in books one of the truest pleasures the world can offer.

Probably among such books we all include many which are hardly to be ranked among the world's greatest books; some, too, which may be said to be practically unknown except to the very few, but which for some reason, perhaps largely outside of its value from a literary standpoint, have exerted a strong influence upon us individually. Naturally, there are some books which may be said to have been almost epoch-making in their influence upon a country or a generation, and which, having brought about the reforms or changes intended or wished by their authors, no longer seem to us the great books our fathers thought them. Again, there are books really of no great merit, which appealed to us individually, either because they met some strong personal need at some critical period in our histories; because through their pages or the strength of the author's personality we were introduced to greater books, so that these comparatively unknown publications are really entitled to be called formative books; or because, entirely from personal associations, certain books, of course in particular editions, will always carry with them the most fragrant memories, either of persons, places, or golden moments in one's life.

Naturally we must all form our own lists of books which have influenced us; and how long such a series will usually be, and autobiographical, too, in the highest degree. In fact, it is only necessary to glance over one's shelves to see a mental picture of the person we once were, and to trace one's intellectual growth, one's once absorbing fads, perhaps long since outgrown, so different from our present interests, and the books that now claim attention. Happy, indeed, is the man who, glancing over the books which have influenced him, and from thence running over his treasures of the present day, can honestly trace and claim a marked improvement, both in his chosen volumes and in the pleasure derived from them. On the other hand, the man who has become engrossed in the practical side of life to the extent of no longer finding time (or better, making time) for books and reading, will seldom have a clearly formulated conception of the sort of man he would like to be, or would have his children be. Such readers the present volume might easily come to take high rank among formative books, through the interest evidenced in volumes that Stevenson, Gosse, Gladstone, Henderson, John Stuart Blackie, and other well-known men praise so highly. We thoroughly agree with Stevenson's praise of fiction, and the effect of it upon the formation of character. He tells us, too, that this revelation of books which have influenced us brings before us magically a picture of that "little beautiful brother whom we once all had, and whom we have all lost and mourned, the man we ought to have been, the man we hoped to be." However, it would seem very safe to make the assertion that the man who falls too far behind the man he had once hoped to become, has usually so far deteriorated as to fail to recognise his own mental or ethical downfall. Stevenson writes of novels:

> The most influential books, and the truest in their influence, are works of fiction. They do not pin the reader to a dogma, which he must afterward discover to be inexact; they do not teach him a lesson, which he must afterward unlearn. They repeat, they rearrange, they clarify, the lessons of life; they disengage us from ourselves; they constrain us to the acquaintance of others, and they show us the web of experience, not as we can see it for ourselves, but with a singular change—that monstrous, consuming ego of one's being, for the nonce, struck out. To be so, they must be reasonably true to the human comedy; and any work that is so serves the turn of instruction.

We know of many whose reading was turned into new channels by the influence of this little book, which made its first appearance almost fifteen years ago, and who would doubtless cordially unite in recommending it to a younger generation of readers who might do worse than follow in the paths here indicated rather than to waste precious time over books of the day, which in many cases will be totally forgotten fifteen years from now.

That the books which have influenced an older race of readers are varied in style is evidenced by a glance over the titles indicated in the present volume. Walter Besant, for instance, after first declaring there is no time of life at which books do not influence us, goes on to enumerate Goldsmith, Scott, Wordsworth, Byron, Hume, Smollett, Dickens, and Marryat. To this list he afterward added Fielding and Thackeray. Hamerton particularly delighted in Scott, Wordsworth, and Shelley, to whom he adds Montaigne and Emerson, delighting later on in Thackeray. John Stuart Blackie owed much of his happiness to the classics, particularly to Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, and Marcus Aurelius, falling a little later under the spell of the great German poets and thinkers, Fichte, Schiller, Richter, Goethe, and many others. Stevenson particularizes certain books rather than authors as exerting a strong influence upon him. How many, we wonder, of the present generation owe their first introduction to D'Artagnan, the "Three Musketeers," and a long line of Dumas's books to Stevenson's influence? That he had a most catholic taste is proved by his mention of Shakespeare, "The Pilgrim's Progress," Montaigne, "Leaves of Grass," Herbert Spencer, Lewes's "Life of Goethe," Marcus Aurelius, "The Egoist," Thoreau, and Hazlitt. Joseph Parker says that some men are happily able to name three or four books which have been lifelong friends, and for which they have cared more than for any others. While he cannot point out special volumes, he thus defines the books which influence him. "Any books which influence me must be more than paper and ink. They must abound in suggestiveness."

MARIE DE GOURNAY, THE GIRL FRIEND OF MONTAIGNE.

In the final edition recently published of M. Paul Bonnefon's "Montaigne et ses Amis," that amiable critic throws some new light on the character and career of Marie de Gournay, known to the world as the adopted daughter of Montaigne, and to the curious in French literary history as among the earliest and liveliest of bluestockings. "Adopted daughter" does not exactly express the meaning of fille d'alliance, which Montaigne himself uses. It implies a relation more formal and less personal than is disclosed by Montaigne's words. "I have taken great pleasure," he wrote a short time before his death, "in publishing in many places the hope I have of Marie de Gournay le Jars, my 'fille d'alliance,' and certainly by me much more than paternally beloved and cherished in my retreat and solitude, as one of the best portions of my own being; I regard now none but her in the world. If adolescence may give pressage, this soul will some day be capable of the finest things, and among others of perfection in sacred friendship, in which we do not read that her sex has as yet been able to reach a high level. The sincerity and solidity of her character are already plain enough, and her affection for me, more than abounding, leaves nothing to be desired, if not that she may be less cruelly exercised by the dread she has of my death be-

cause of my fifty-five years when she met me."

She was not yet twenty, when, in her modest home in the heart of Picardy, she came upon the first two books of the "Essays," and not more than twenty-two when, finding herself in Paris with Montaigne, she wrote to him of the fervent sentiment his writings had inspired. She recorded, some thirty years afterward, how "he came on the next day to see and thank her, offering to her the affection and the alliance of father to daughter, which she met with the more rejoicing in that she marveled at the fated sympathy of his genius and hers, having, from the first reading of his book, promised herself in her heart such an alliance, duly proportioned to their ages and the bent of their souls and characters." A few weeks later Montaigne visited her at the château of her widowed mother at Gournay, and lingered there some three months. This was the sum of their personal intercourse, and though there was correspondence afterward it must have been infrequent, since it was only by accident and more than seven months after the event that she learned of his death, four years later.

It was a curious friendship. He, if not old in years, was well advanced "in the avenues of age," and stricken with a painful malady. He had a wife, and his daughters were scarcely younger than she. She was a mere girl, self-taught, poor, and obscure. It is not difficult to understand the spell her unstinted affection and admiration cast on Montaigne, whose nature, despite the calm pessimism of his general estimate of human life, was capable of intense affection and hungered for it. The source of her sentiment it is not so easy to imagine. The essays which, she says, caused her "to desire the acquaintance, intercourse, and friendship of the author more than all things in the world" seem hardly made for the fascination of a maiden just out of her teens, particularly since in their daring soundings of the author's nature they reveal a conception of her own sex which at best is contemptuous and gross, and to the modern mind is in the last degree revolting. Whether to her innocent eyes this element of the "Essays" was veiled; or, in their portrait of the author her longing soul discovered noble and sweet traits contradicting and outweighing it; or she found in them the living embodiment of the great Romans on whom her insatiable mind had long fed itself, it is certain that her feeling was sincere and possessing. She cherished his memory with pride and tenderness, as, indeed, she justly might, since he expressly charged her to "defend" it, as he had protected that of De Boëtie, and to perpetuate it. If sometimes a gust of inflated rhetoric in her writing of him shocks us and makes us ask if she were not exploiting his great fame in the interest of her own, which was slight and limited, we have no right to question her real service. She was intrusted with the task of seeing through the press the third edition of the "Essays" prepared—by whom we do not surely know—from the notes left at his death, and this she followed with a dozen others. She was but twenty-seven when Montaigne died, and she lived to the verge of eighty. If her reputation as une savante fille rested largely on her early relation with Montaigne, it must be remembered that that was no slight foundation, since his profound regard for her, and the affection of his family for years after his death are sound evidence of the "sincerity and solidity of her character."

Most of her long life was occupied with literary polemics, the chief objective being the defense of the free and elastic style of Ronsard and Montaigne against the formal school of Malherbe. She wrote verses to show what poetry should be, and the great Grotius translated them. She published a version of Ronsard, corrected, as she claimed, from posthumous proofs left by the poet—apparently a false claim. She wrote epistles to the King and Queen advising them how to rear their yet unborn offspring. She sustained in a long and pedantic thesis the equality of women with men. Altogether she was a zealous and often an ascerb and witty controversialist. She never married, and bore with steady gayety the title of "fille," which Corneille calls a "nom glorieux qui se porte avec honte."

She was the victim of much raillery and some rather coarse practical joking from her contemporaries, which she repaid with spirit. Richelieu mocked her with not too much refinement when she was presented, but it is related that her courtly response: "Vous riez de la pauvre vieille, mais ries, grand génie ries; il faut que tout le monde contribue à votre divertissement" so won him that he begged her pardon and straightway promised her a pension, with additions for her domestic, her cat, and even of her cat's kittens. She lives in literature as the one who in the evening of Montaigne's life renewed that flame of "sacred friendship" which so long before had been awakened by De Boëtie. Her portrait, as it comes down to us in the pages of M. Bonnefon, seems singularly out of harmony with that left by Montaigne of the earlier friend; but her title to remembrance, though slighter, is equally enduring.

DR. VAN DYKE'S LUCK.

Chide me not, laborious band,
For the idle flowers I brought;
Every aster in my hand
Goes home loaded with a thought.
—Emerson.

Unless you are a born angler it is not with every one you are willing to take "Fisherman's Luck." It is proverbially too uncertain. You do not care to come home at night tired and overwarm, with only an empty basket to show for it, and a mind as devoid of pleasure and sweet thoughts as the creel is of fish. But with a guide who knows the streams and the ways of the finny tribes, and is himself a rare and delightful companion, no timid amateur should hesitate. If Dr. Van Dyke will take you with him when he starts off a-fishing, consider yourself fortunate and go. You will come back the happier, the wiser, and the better.

The reader as he turns the pages of Dr. Van Dyke's book can hardly help feeling that if all "fisherman's luck" were like that, he would adopt fishing as a profession. What sweet moods of nature and warm, glad days this particular fisherman finds as he wanders along the streams, sometimes with "My Lady Graygown" in company. How lucky he is to have so fine an ear for the song of birds, so quick an eye for the beauty of mountain mists, so keen an enjoyment of all the good things the earth and the sunlight combine to give us. How lucky, moreover, are we that he knows how to share what he finds, that he has the rare power to tell us all about it in a quiet, charming way, well spiced with "that sprightly humor without which piety itself is often insipid." Such a man is a much more certain dispenser of luck than a four-leafed clover, for his advent is in itself a piece of good fortune.

Is it all luck? Dr. Van Dyke makes out a very good case in favor of chance, though that is not saying that he thinks fish bite and men play them haphazard. Yet when he wanders off on a vacation with little object apparently apart from sport, and comes back laden not merely with fish but with a glad burden of "the unclaimed treasures and unearned blessings which are scattered along the byways of life," you are half converted by his quiet jests about fortune and almost feel you might call it all luck in idleness. It seemed quite by accident that he and "My Lady Graygown" came upon the "lazy, idle brook" whose name is a secret, whose course we know led through a "fairy dell," whose waters held good trout and whose delightful lack of purpose formed a text for a no less delightful defense of indolence. And then, in the Allegheny Mountains, when the brook and the flowers and the birds and the evergreens were all lovely and only a perfect fruit was wanting to make nature complete, was it not a sweet little chance that a clump of wild strawberries should reprove the critical fisherman for daring to find a lack in the ordering of the woods? Dr. Van Dyke never lets the thought that there is a hand behind the chances slip from our minds. "Doubtless God could have made all things certain, but doubtless He made some of them uncertain," paraphrases his real view perhaps. Even setting the more serious phase of the matter aside it would be easy to moralize on the theme that these little good fortunes come only to those whose hearts and eyes are open for them, but after all, if Dr. Van Dyke wishes to use good luck and fortune as a modest veil behind which to hide, why let him do it. His companionship is the more to be desired since he does not brag of every uncertain thing that rises to his bait.

Whoever wants the real fish stories may look for them scattered about through Dr. Van Dyke's wanderings in the world of nature and of thought. Good ones they are, and provoke merry laughter, but they are all the better for the interludes which lie between, while perhaps it is over the wisdom that we linger quite as often as over the fun. That was a dear little lad who, lying on the grass beside his father and looking across the Franconia Range of hills, asked: "Father, who owns the mountains?" He had his own answer ready when he had heard a few names. "Well," he said, "I don't see what difference that makes. Everybody can look at them." Then there are the "altars of remembrance," the marks of a fire near a river, or a rude fireplace of stones by a brook; one does not easily forget what the fisherman has had to say of them. "It is at these places along the stream," he writes, "where the little flames of love and friendship have been kindled in bygone days, that the past returns most vividly." And he quotes, "There's rosemary, that's for remembrance, and there is pansies, that's for thoughts!"

One such fireplace there is, that he built with his two merry boys, under a butternut tree by the Swiftwater. The elder of the two goes back with him now, and they share their fisherman's luck together.

But the younger lad? Ah, my little Barney, you have gone to follow a new stream—clear as crystal—flowing through fields of wonderful flowers that never fade. It is a strange river to Teddy and me; strange and very far away. Some day we shall see it with you; and you will teach us the names of those blossoms that do not wither. But till then, little Barney, the other lad and I will follow the old stream that flows by the woodland fireplace—your altar. * * * Rue grows here, yes, plenty of rue. But there is also rosemary—that's for remembrance! And close beside it I see a little heartsease.

One feels that that might be the last word, and there is little that could fitly come after it. But at the very end, with a blank page or two between, you find "A Slumber Song for the Fisherman's Child," that has in it the true rock of a lullaby and suggests a tune of evening. Very sweetly ought the child to sleep with such words in his ear.

Not for you, my little bootie,
Is the wide and weary sea;
You're too slender and too tender,
You must rest with me.

All day long you have been straying,
Up and down the shore and playing;
Come to port, make no delaying!
Day is over, little bootie,
Night falls suddenly!

Lay the book down gently because it sells so quietly. Yet most of it is full of gayety of the order that is never noisy and teaches us to know very well what good cheer to expect of Dr. Van Dyke when he comes home from his long vacations. Let him understand henceforth that when we hail him with "What luck?" it is a veiled hint that whatever the luck is we hope he will share it with the rest of us.

MARY A. GOODMAN.

Hartford, Conn., April 4, 1900.

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS.

Readers of the May Lippincott's will read the article in Stephen Crane's series of "Great Battles of the World" with more than the usual amount of interest displayed toward these articles, not simply because the author is seriously ill in England, but because the hero of the battle graphically described, that of the "Siege of Plevna," has just died in Constantinople. For Osman Pasha was a real hero when, against fearful odds, he stopped the advance of the Russians toward the Turkish capital in 1877. Said the Russian Skobeleff: "Osman the Victorious he will remain, in spite of his surrender."

Recent cable dispatches inform us that Mr. J. M. Barrie, whose latest novel, "Tommy and Grizel," is now running as a serial in Scribner's Magazine, has accepted the invitation of a committee to contest the vacancy in the representation in the House of Commons of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities, provided the Liberals in the district are not opposed to his nomination.

Owing to the fact that the Ecumenical Conference is now being held in this city the publications of Fleming H. Revell Company invite more than usual interest. This firm, which is the foremost house in America of missionary literature, announces for early publication a complete and authoritative account of mission work along the Congo River in Africa, entitled "Pioneering on the Congo," by the Rev. W. Holman Bentley, who writes from a twenty-one years' experience in this country. This work will be in two large volumes, copiously illustrated from sketches, photographs, &c. The same firm will also publish shortly a unique work by the Rev. S. N. Zwemer, F. R. G. S., entitled "Arabia, the Cradle of Islam," which gives a full and readable description of the "neglected peninsula." It is a work for which there has long been a demand.

The Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady will preach at St. Mark's Church next Sunday evening, April 29, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Brady is the author of "For Love of Country," "For the Freedom of the Sea," "The Grip of Honor," and numerous short stories. He was lately Archdeacon of Pennsylvania, and is now rector of St. Paul's, Overbrook, Philadelphia.

Hamlin Garland, whose latest novel is to appear in The Saturday Evening Post, is about to start on a trip to study the Southern Cheyennes, and later in the Summer will proceed to the Rocky Mountains, to be gone three months. Mrs. Garland, who will accompany her husband, will carry her paints and brushes, while Mr. Garland will make studies for a new book.

Miss Aline Gorren's book, "Anglo-Saxons and Others," has excited much interest in some quarters, not because of the nature of the theme or the style of the author, but because the author of this logical and philosophical book happens to be a woman. In the light of this popularity it may interest certain critics to know something of the formative influences that were instrumental in the production of such a book. Miss Gorren has from youth led rather a cosmopolitan existence, although she belongs to a family of old New Yorkers. She received her education principally in Germany, France, and Italy, where she first began to have interest in the great international problems of the day. Articles from her pen have appeared from time to time in the past few years in Scribner's Magazine, and also in The Atlantic Monthly and The Century. These articles have had to do with aesthetic, or with special social, conditions.

It is said that Ernest Seton-Thompson, popularly known as "Wolf" Thompson, author of "Wild Animals I have Known" and "The Biography of a Grizzly," has become a victim of the lecture habit. He is pronounced very popular. In one of his recent talks he said that his leaving Manitoba for New York was due to an order for over a thousand drawings of birds and animals to illustrate "The Century Dictionary." On finishing this task, ten years ago, he went immediately to Paris, where his first picture—a sleeping wolf—had a conspicuous place "on the line" at the Salon. The writing of his "Grizzly" book (which appeared first in The Century) is said to have been prompted by Rudyard Kipling, who had listened with breathless interest to its relation at the dinner table of a mutual friend.

Apropos of the publication by the State of New York of the first volume of the "Public Papers of George Clinton, First Governor of New York, 1777-1795," with an introduction by Mr. Hugh Hastings, the State Historian, it is of interest to mention that Mr. William L. Stone, author of "The Life and Times of Sir William Johnson, Bart.," "Revolutionary Letters," "Burgoyne's Campaign and St. Leger's Expedition," and several other volumes relating to the history of the Empire State, is at present at work on "The Life of Gov. Clinton," which will, when out, make two large volumes. It may be recalled that Mr. Stone had in the June number, 1879, of the Magazine of American History, an extended sketch of Gov. Clinton. The author also has in press "The History of Washington County, N. Y.," the classic ground of America, including the part that this county played in William and Mary's War, Queen's Anne's War, and the War of the American Revolution.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins is going abroad next week. She has just completed her new historical romance, "The Heart's Highway," which is now being prepared for publication by Doubleday, Page & Co. The scene of the story, as has been said, is laid in Virginia in the seventeenth century, and is full of dramatic incidents, one of them being the burning of an entire crop of tobacco to avoid payment of taxes in accordance with the newly inaugurated Navigation Act. This was actually the first sign of resentment of the American Colonies against the Mother Country.

Prof. Knapp, in his edition of George Borrow's "Lavengro," entirely hides his own personality. It does look as if the reading public has become indifferent to the "Critical Introduction." For the major part such introductions are exceedingly wearisome, and frequently the real author of the book is made to play a secondary part. The tail is more conspicuous than the kite. In the Murray edition of "Lavengro" there is no sign of Prof. Knapp on the title page. There is the original preface just as Borrow wrote it. The editor's name only appears at the end of the book. It may be remembered that Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian is one of the great admirers of Borrow, and the possessor of many of Borrow's manuscripts.

THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW:

Miss Ellen Glasgow's fine novel, "The Voice of the People," is meeting with immediate recognition due such a strong and dramatic presentation of modern social and political life. The second printing and sixth thousand is ready to-day. One of the most famous of American authors writes: "It is full of talent certainly. No better negro or Virginian story has appeared, to my knowledge."

* * *

WHAT SHALL OUR BOYS DO FOR A LIVING? By Chas. F. Wingate.

When a work ranks among "the 50 best books of the year," (31st in 4,332,) and is in steady demand, one may be certain of a steady sale.

WHAT THE EDITORS SAY:

The Editor of the Journal of Commerce praises the "crisp style" and apt stories "which the boys will like as well as their elders," and the Rochester Post writes: "If Mr. Wingate's stimulating chapters reach their true destination they will have a large circulation."

WHAT THE BOYS SAY:

A quiet chap in Brooklyn said to his father, "The author of this book is a Boy's man." A big-brained lawyer who staid indoors on a wet Sunday to read "What Shall," writes: "Some Yale boys devoured the book together, discussing and commenting in such a manner as showed their interest." A Milwaukee friend gave a copy to an elevator boy and says, "He is constantly expressing his delight over certain chapters."

WHAT THE MOTHERS SAY:

Is any problem more pressing? How many wrecks strew life's shores; square pegs in round holes, little toads in big puddles, who might be big ones elsewhere! All because so many start wrong. Most men don't heed such matters sufficiently. It is the women who brood and plan and hope for their children's future. A woman journalist sat up till midnight reading her boy's copy of "What Shall." A Boston woman remarks, "It is offhand, virile in style and rings true," and a little Philadelphia Quakeress says, "It sounds as though you were just talking to a few friends." A Johns Hopkins Professor's wife remarks: "Such a book is not written in a day. I fancy it has been gathering and simmering a long time. I am sure it should be as helpful as it is interesting." A mother writes, "I know just the boy to whom it will prove a stimulant and a direction."

WHAT THE TEACHERS SAY:

The head of a New York classical school says tersely "Very good indeed," and the Principal of a Western Commercial College wrote: "My eighteen-year-old son was delighted. I know how aptly you describe weaknesses and prescribe remedies." A public school Principal in West Hoboken bought three copies for his 1,800 pupils. A Western school Principal writes: "I read certain chapters to my students, and they enjoy it. Send five more copies."

WHAT BUSINESS MEN SAY:

The head of a large firm writes: "It will be a very ungrateful nation if the book is not bought by the million, and if it is, the next generation will be wiser and prosperous." A leading officer in a New York Trust says: "I was bound to have your book, and now there comes a new (and only grandson,) and although he seems to know 'what to do for a living,' I discern a thoughtful, far-away look in his blinking blue eyes—evidently in search of something he doesn't see, and I guess it must be Wingate's book. So send me a copy."

A New York importer writes: "I have read it with interest, and have ordered five copies which I will give to my clerks. It should do a great deal of good."

Hon. William Whiting of the Whiting Paper Company, who ordered eight copies, remarks: "I believe in just such books. They are very encouraging and helpful to young people."

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY:

A Hartford physician writes: "I am reading it with great satisfaction. The practical suggestions have already cleared away from my mind a good deal of haziness regarding my boy's education and development." A New York doctor writes: "I purchased Mr. Wingate's book some time ago, and have read it with interest and profit. The chapters on Physical Development, Moral Training, Don't Overwork the Children, and Public and Private Schools I most heartily endorse."

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"The book is interesting from end to end."—Edward Everett Hale.

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for The New York Times Saturday Review by
William L. Alden.

LONDON, April 10.—The other day some one wrote a letter to The Daily Chronicle accusing Mr. Albert Van Dam of plagiarism. Mr. Van Dam, who is generally known as the "Englishman in Paris," had written a historical novel; and the letter writer pointed out certain striking resemblances between the plot of the book and that of a German novel published some years ago. At first sight the charge looked like a serious one, but Mr. Van Dam's answer was completely satisfactory. He showed that both he and the German author had made use of the same historical legend, and in so doing Mr. Van Dam was clearly right. Yet had any one read the charge of plagiarism without afterward reading Mr. Van Dam's answer he would have had little doubt that the charge was a just one.

***

Speaking of plagiarism, here is a curious incident that recently came to my knowledge: A friend of mine, who keeps a memorandum book in which he jots down suggestions for stories, had been intending for more than two years to write a story, the plot of which was fully in his mind. Last February he wrote the story and sold it to an American publication. A few days later he came across in a bound volume of a magazine, in the issue for last April, a story with precisely the same plot. He had never seen that number of the magazine before, and had never met the author of the story. Yet the resemblance between my friend's story and the one in the April magazine was so close that no one reading the two stories would have doubted that my friend had deliberately stolen his plot. There was just time for him to cable to America and to have the story taken from the form. Two hours later he would have been too late.

Incidents like these taught me long ago to be very slow in accusing any one of plagiarism. Even the resemblance which I found the other day between a poem in Scribner's Magazine and a passage in a pamphlet published many years ago may be susceptible of explanation. It must have been somewhere about 1878 that I found in a New York newspaper office a pamphlet called "The Anaesthetic Revelation." It was apparently written by a lunatic; and its aim, so far as it could be understood, was to show that a man under the influence of chloroform receives supernatural revelations. The pamphlet was simply a mass of nearly incoherent rubbish, but in the middle of it was a true gem. Speaking of the fear of death, the writer said: "Where once the battlements of heaven thundered dismay my gray gull lifts her wing against the nightfall and takes the dim leagues with fearless eye."

I fancy that I was about the only person except the author who ever read the pamphlet at the time of its publication. It went into the waste basket and vanished. But in the March number of Scribner, at the end of a poem entitled "Late," by Benjamin Paul Blood, I find these lines:

Again my gray gull lifts against the nightfall
And takes the damp leagues with a shoreless eye."

What is the explanation of the similarity between the lines written by the author of "The Anaesthetic Revelation" and those written by Mr. Blood? Evidently he did not knowingly copy them, or else he would have copied them correctly, and not have spoiled them by meaningless changes. Very likely there is some explanation which will fully exonerate Mr. Blood from the suspicion of knowingly using another man's ideas, and he should have the opportunity to make it.

***

An American Consul has lately written his views as to the reasons which induce Americans to live abroad. He thinks that there are three of these reasons: One is the desire to educate their children in Europe, another is the greater cheapness of the cost of living on this side, and a third is a dislike of the American yellow press and its methods. I am inclined to think that the Consul has not fully exhausted the subject. He might have added a fourth reason, namely, that many Americans choose to live abroad because they choose so to do, and that it is nobody's business why they so choose.

***

Dr. Conan Doyle's new book, "The Green Flag," consists of stories which have, with possibly one or two exceptions, been previously published in the magazines. They deal with such stirring subjects as the battle field and the prize ring. While they are good, lively stories, they induce one to ask why it is that a cultured gentleman like Dr. Doyle should have such a manifest liking for the prize ring. His novel, "Rodney Stone," was little more than a glorification of pugilism, and the present volume shows that he is not yet tired of a story like the "Tragedy of the Korosko" should suit his taste in the gory this is certainly enough.

***

Every one, except perhaps a few residents of Edinburgh, is delighted with Mrs. Stevenson's refusal to permit the remains of Stevenson to be brought to Edinburgh for burial. He sleeps where he wished to sleep, and it would be no better than sacrilege to take him away from his island home. Why cannot people be willing that the dead men whom they love should rest in the ground chosen by them in life? It has always seemed to me unkind that Robert Browning should not have been buried in Florence by the side of his wife. It was what he wished; but after his death his wishes were disregarded, and he was compelled to lie in the Abbey.

***

There are always people who fancy that they can improve the style of the writers of the Biblical books. Here is a book, entitled "From the Book Beautiful," which is virtually a translation of the stories of the Bible into modern journalistic dialect. Mr. Stead tried to do something of the kind a year or two ago, but in justice to that much-abused man it should be said that his aim was not to beautify the Bible, but to make it more intelligible to those people who regard the leaders in The Daily Telegraph to be the finest productions of the human intellect. The author of "From the Book Beautiful" wishes to improve the crude style of the Biblical writers, and the result is much as if Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, let us say, should endeavor to improve the style of Dante.

***

Dr. Barry's new novel, "Arden Massiter," is unexpectedly good. That is to say, it is so much better than anything that Dr. Barry has hitherto written that it is an agreeable surprise to his numerous friends. While I cannot agree with the writer's political and religious views, I can greatly admire the skill which he has displayed in this very interesting and admirably written book. It ought to have a great success; and, unless the war is in the way, it is pretty sure to have such a success.

***

Mr. Stanley Weyman's new novel, "Sophia," is to appear this week, and is considered by Mr. Weyman to be one of his very best works. Probably no man ever published a book without holding a similar opinion as to it. In this case, however, the presumption is that Mr. Weyman is right, for there is no man who has more steadily improved than has Mr. Weyman since he first came before the public.

***

Not only has the Queen gone to Ireland, but the Poet Laureate is to dedicate his new volume of verse, "Spring and Autumn in Ireland," to the Irish people. Surely, Ireland ought to be satisfied at last. What more could the Irish people ask than that the English Poet Laureate should dedicate a book to them? It is understood that the Irish party in the House will disband as soon as the book is published. They will recognize that their occupation has vanished forever.

***

There is to be a new book by Fiona Macleod some time this month. I cannot learn precisely what its character will be. It is said that it will be a series of spiritual studies. This may convey an idea to some people, but I confess that it does not convey any to me.

***

The death of Archie Forbes has followed close upon that of Steevens, and thus the two greatest war correspondents of the century are gone. Forbes had been slowly dying of consumption for several years, and his death was, therefore, not unexpected. St. George Mivart has also died, though at a good old age. Perhaps his death was hastened by his controversy with the authorities of the Church of Rome. He had virtually given up the struggle between science and the teachings of the Church, but as he had been from his youth a firm believer in the Roman Catholic faith, it must have cost him dear to range himself finally in the camp of science.

***

Mark Twain was in London the other day. He is superintending the publication of two books which will appear some time this Summer. He is beginning to look quite venerable with his white hair, but aside from his hair, he is not the sort of man who can ever grow old.

W. L. ALDEN.

The Third Epoch-Making Genius.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

There have been three great epoch-making men in literature. The first was Homer, who, in the plastic art of the Greeks, handed down to us the Hooliganism of the human race. The second, the forerunner of modern democracy, was Goethe. In his "Faust" he melted together into one grand whole the plastic art of the Greeks and the romanticism of the Middle Ages. But

Who was he? Ah! Step down, you Anglo-Saxons, you Teutons and Franks, step down from the pedestal upon which your imagination and self-appreciativeness has placed you, and whence you let loose the everlasting howl about the decay of the Latin races. No really decaying race could have produced him, for he was the experiment of the sublimest realism—the romanticism of modern science. His works are like the structures of the Cyclops. Like structures built of huge, uncemented blocks of granite, they are held together by the greatness of their conception and the immensity of the weight of their contents.

His name is Gustave Flaubert, and his masterwork is "The Temptation of St. Anthony."

Flaubert introduces Anthony, the anchorite, in a cave on a cliff overlooking the Nile. Entering his cave after a day's praying and fasting, hungry and thirsty, he finds that the jackals have overthrown his water vessel and eaten his last bit of bread. There is none to be had within miles. As the body grows weaker, the soul grows stronger and more susceptible to exaltation and ecstasy. Anthony is visited by the Seven Deadly Sins, who strive to reclaim him to worldliness. In course of this Flaubert shows up all the wrong ideals, the struggle and strife of the human heart, the perversity of the human mind, the clash of the passions, the false doctrines of all the philosophers and religionists of the past, the contradictions and absurdities of all dogmas and creeds.

He shows these dogmas and creeds to be a living lie; and he tears off the mask and disrobes the lie. And he takes the scalpel, peels off the flesh, and shaves to the bone. And he takes a saw and makes length-cuts and cross-cuts in the bone. And he takes out the marrow and analyzes its molecular structure. He goes further: he takes the molecule and dissolves it, and then shows the scope and velocity of the gyrations of those vortex motions we call atoms.

Flaubert was a scientist, a psychologist, and a poet. What a difference is the way he treats the question, "Is Suicide a Sin?" and the way it has been lately treated in the press by a few hare-brained pulpiteers and flippant agnostics! Anthony is resting on the edge of the cliff. A slight turn, a fall over the precipice, a splash—and the silent river would cover him forever. In this situation, Death appears in the form of an old hag, and tries with sweet seductions to induce him to throw up life. Then comes Lust as a beautiful young woman. Both offer to him the highest pleasures and the keenest enjoyments. Anthony steadfastly resists. Finally Death and Lust surround him in a mad dance. For the violence of their motion they become one and Anthony sees that they are the reverse sides of the same medal. For there is no death. "Death is only an illusion, a veil, masking at certain points the continuity of life."

Near the end Flaubert takes Anthony through the paradise of science and brings him down to the very mystery of universal existence. For the first time the Sphinx speaks, and Anthony sees the birth of organic life and evolution, and the beginning of motion. In his ecstasy he wishes to become omnipotent life itself:

O bliss! bliss I have seen the birth of life; I have seen the beginning of motion. The blood beats so strongly in my veins that it is going to burst them. I feel a longing to fly, to swim, to bark, to bellow, to howl. I would like to have wings, a tortoise shell, a rind, to blow out smoke, to wear a trunk, to twist my body, to spread myself everywhere, to be in everything, to emanate with odors, to grow like plants, to flow like water, to vibrate like sound, to shine like light, to be outlined on every form, to permeate every atom, to descend to the very depths of matter—to me matter!

And after this gigantic climax is reached there still remains the highest truth: Religion, pure and undefiled, the highest ideal of humanity—"I will give unto you a new law: Love you one another." Love that thou shalt be loved, live for others that thou thyself shalt live, strive for the attainment of the happiness of all others that thou thyself shalt be happy. Altruism is the highest form of egotism. Flaubert puts this at the close in the following words:

The dawn appears at last; and, like the uplifted curtains of a tabernacle, golden clouds, wreathing themselves into large volutes reveal the sky.

In the very middle of it, and in the disk of the sun itself, shines the face of Jesus Christ.

Anthony makes the sign of the cross and resumes his prayers.

WILLIAM S. CROLLY.

Pleasantville, N. Y., April 8, 1900.

Authors' Royalties as Publishers' Assets.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Possibly the following suggestions from an editor and publisher of twenty-two years' experience may be of timely interest to many authors who are at present in doubt concerning the importance of copyright property. The numerous failures of firms in the publishing business recently noted certainly warrant a word on this neglected topic. The point to which I desire to call attention is this:

No author who views his work from a common-sense, businesslike point of view can, to-day, wisely part with his copyrights unless they are paid for. If he does this, he is liable at any moment to discover that he has parted with the franchise of his literary existence forever, and that it is not in his power to take from a wrecked publishing house the work that is his own and place it elsewhere. He may assume that the law will help him out of the difficulty; but this is an error, for he will find, if he tries legal remedies, that the costs and general entanglements of litigation are almost certain to consume with satisfactory success, and that the delays to which he will be subjected are of such a character as to make his work a positive loss, where gain was once assured. Take an illustration from the daily practice of the trade.

A has produced a book; it has been found salable by B, the publisher; B offers a contract of the ordinary type. This contract guarantees the author, say 10 per cent. on the sales of the book, the publisher reserving a number of copies for trade and advertising uses, and assuming all expenses of manufacture. A has put time and labor into the book—and these things are money for A must live. B has agreed to do the same. So far, the contract is equitable. But, in addition to this, the contract gives B an assignment of the copyright, absolute and entire; and it is here that the trouble will begin should B fail in business.

Let us suppose that B does fail—such things do happen—and that A wakes up some morning and reads the news in his TIMES. Perhaps his book is already on sale and is running well; perhaps it has got no further than the plates. In the first case, he is entitled to his royalties, and expects to get them. But if the failure is a "good" one, he will find, on consultation with his attorneys, that he has no rights in the book itself, and that he must take his place with other creditors and be prepared to accept what the receiver can pay, possibly 5 per cent. of his dues, or possibly nothing. In the second case, he will find that his book is tied up in a receivership, and that the receiver has power to sell the plates and copyright to any one who bids for them. Of course, he can sue B.'s estate for nonfulfillment of contract, if he likes that kind of fun, but bankrupt estates cash out poorly, and "judgments" against "no assets" are purely ornamental. Any way you take it, A must submit to the process of the law, and can in no manner control the rights he has given away to B. He simply has no claim on his work. Meantime the delays of publication are subjecting him to positive loss of opportunity and living; and he is helpless to act, because he has parted with his copyright.

Morally considered, an author's royalties ought never to be a publisher's assets. They should be a trust fund, to be sacredly kept apart and paid in full as soon as received, and failure to do so should be an act punishable by the criminal code, and not subject to the civil process. But, unfortunately, this is not so. There is no provision of law that can prevent a publisher from using an author's royalties in his business. The author is simply a creditor, and must take his chances with the rest.

If I lease a man my land, under contract to pay me, say, 10 per cent. of its products, I do not give, with the lease, a deed in full for the property. Yet this is precisely what an author does who gives, with a royalty contract for publication, an assignment of his copyright. Such a surrender is unjust, because it is one-sided and gives an unfair advantage to one of the parties in the trade, enabling him to get for nothing that which is another's. It often happens that the most valuable assets of a wrecked publishing house are its copyrights, most of them literally the free gifts of the authors. A patent is seldom assigned for nothing; a copyright most often is transferred without price. Is this fair?

An author certainly has a moral right to say who shall publish his works. If B has failed to do so, and cannot even keep his royalty agreement with the author, A may have to bear a loss of money; but he surely ought to be able to place the works with some other publisher of his own selection and with whom he can deal unhampered by the details of B's entanglements. If he owns his copyright, this is possible; if he has parted with it, it may not be done.

I would suggest, therefore, that the author who is wise and businesslike adopt the following policy when making his contract for publication: Never part with the copyright until it has been purchased. Sell it, if you wish, but do not give it away.

The public does not care a copper who holds copyright on any book. The publisher can sell just as many books under your copyright as under his, and as long as he does sell them his contract will secure him the trade and keep you bound to him. You cannot injure him by retaining copyright; but his failure, with your unpurchased rights in his possession, will surely injure you, and will give to his estate an asset that cost him nothing. This is not just.

FREDERIC W. PANGBORN.

Hackensack, N. J., April 4, 1900.

Sale of Bradford Imprints.

The most important feature of the interesting book sale held by Bangs & Co. April 16-18 lay in the specimens of early printing in New York, a number of Bradford imprints being sold, one of them containing in its colophon what is probaly Bradford's earliest New York imprint. An Act for Granting to their Majesties One Penny Per Pound," (New York, Bradford, 1693,) was sold to Dodd, Mead & Co. for $150; "An Act for Restraining and Punishing Privateers and Pyrates," (New York, Bradford, 1693,) to the same buyers for $150, while Dodd, Mead & Co. also secured "An Act for Raising Six Thousand Pounds," (New York, Bradford, 1693,) the latter bringing $160. For Bradford's "Laws" of 1694, lacking the three acts just mentioned and having four leaves in fac simile, Dodd, Mead & Co. paid $1,500. To them also went for $200 the "Acts" of the Fifth Assembly, First Sessions," (New York, Bradford, 1695,) and the superlatively rare Bradford's New York City ordinances of 1707, the latter costing them the record sum of $1,360. George D. Smith secured for $100 the "Acts" of the Fifth Assembly, Fifth Sessions, and for $180 the "Account of the Trial of Col. Nicholas Bayard," (New York, Bradford, 1702,) with five leaves in fac simile.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

"V. S.," 31 Union Square, New York City: "Miss Caroline Moses will find the poem containing the quotation, 'Speak, History, who are life's heroes,' &c., under the title of 'To Victis,' in William Wetmore Story's 'He and She; or A Poet's Portfolio,' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1883, $1,) and in 'Poems,' in two volumes, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.50.) Her quotation is not exactly correct, but is a summing up and the final stanza of the original poem, 'E. A. B.,' Northfield, Vt., will find that 'Mice At Play' can be procured at any book store, as it is published by Little, Brown & Co. at Boston, at $1.25, and, so far as the writer knows, has never been out of print; it was originally on the list of Roberts Brothers, and was taken when the transfer was made, with other titles, to Little, Brown & Co. The author's name is given as 'Neil Forest,' which is generally understood to be a nom de plume."

"G. E. E.," 429 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, New York City: "Kindly inform me through THE SATURDAY REVIEW of the names of Edward Rowland Gill's volumes of poems; also the publisher and prices of the same."

"Poems," Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1887, $1; "The Hermitage and Later Poems," with a portrait, same publishers, 1889, $1.

C. E. Emerich, Arlington, N. J.: "Will you kindly inform me of the value of Samuel Willard's complete 'Body of Divinity in 270 Expository Lectures on the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Boston, 1726, and of 'Literary Journal,' October, November, and December, 1744, Vol. I., Part 1, Printed in Dublin by S. Powell, for the author, the Rev. Mr. Droz?"

Willard's book is worth about $5; the "Literary Journal" has little value.

Mae Kingman, New York City: "Where can I find out anything about the life of Charles Dickens? A few of us have started a 'Dickens Circle' for discussion of his works."

John Forster's "Life of Dickens," in two volumes, (Volumes 35 and 36 of the Gadshill Edition of his works,) can be had from Charles Scribner's Sons for $1.50 per volume. This was originally published in 1872-4 in three volumes, and is invaluable. A shorter life, by Marzials, 1887, is useful, and Theodore Taylor's "Story of His Life" is an excellent book, full of interesting information.

Sarah A. Collins, 289 Main Street, Oneonta, N. Y.: "'S. A. C.' wishes to know what good books and poems have been written advocating labor reform. Would Walter Besant's 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men' be considered one, and is it true that the book prompted the erection of the People's Palace in London?"

Besant's book was mentioned in the list given in THE SATURDAY REVIEW. It is probably true that this novel brought about the establishment of the People's Palace.

"C. G. C.," New York City: "During the Summer months I wish to read up on several departments of the law, notably real estate, financial and corporation. Can you assist me?"

F. H. Sommer's "Property in Land," Soney & Sommer, New York, $3; O. B. Parkinson's "Outlines of Commercial Law," O. B. Parkinson, Stockton, Cal., $1.25; Frank White's "Manual for Business Corporations," White Law Book Company, Albany, N. Y., $1.25.

E. S. Wheeler, 57 Oak Street, Yonkers, N. Y.: "Will you please inform me through your columns whether there is any value to the following newspapers, and if so, what value: The Connecticut Journal and The New Haven Post Boy, Oct. 21, 1774, (No. 366.) Connecticut Journal, Aug. 19, 1801, and April 12, 1804. All in good condition."

Only full or fairly complete files of newspapers such as these have any value.

"U. S. M.," New York City: "I would like to know whether a complete set of Harper's Family Library, published by Harper & Brothers, 1838, stereotype edition, possesses any special value to collectors. I think there are about 175 volumes in my possession."

It has little value in the eyes of collectors, but a complete set might fetch a fair sum at auction.

"L," 23 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York City: "Please give me the addresses of newspaper clipping bureaus in London."

Romeike & Curtice, 359 Strand, W. C.; T. B. Browne, 171 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.; Durrant's Press Cutting Agency, St. Andrews's House, Holborn Circus, E. C.; Woolgar & Roberts, 58 Fleet Street, E. C.

Charles H. Williamson, 300 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will you kindly publish a list of the works of Jacob Abbott and something about his life? Was there a fairy story book published entitled Tim Pippin and King Pippin,' or did it appear as a serial in some English publication? Who was Daniel C. Eddy? Did he write a series entitled the 'Percy Family'? Kindly give me a list of his works."

We cannot identify the fairy tale in question, and it would be impossible to give a list of works of Jacob Abbott. Such a list is given in Allibone, &c. Abbott (1803-1879) was an educator of New England, who was a voluminous and popular writer for young people. Among his numerous writings, the best-known are "The Franconia Stories," "Marco Paul's Adventures," "The Rollo Books," "Histories of Celebrated Sovereigns," "Harper's Story Books." Daniel Clark Eddy (1823-1896) was a Baptist clergyman of Boston, and later of Brooklyn, who wrote extensively, some of his books having been very popular. Among them are "The Percy Family" and "Walter's Tour in the East," two series of volumes for young readers; "Young Man's Friend," "Young Woman's Friend," "The Burman Apostle," a life of Judson; "Roger Williams and the Baptists," "The Unitarian Apostasy," "Europa; or, Scenes in the Old World," "Waiting at the Cross," "Angel Whispers."

W. L. McLeod, Suffolk, Va.: "The Suffolk Herald lately reprinted Rudyard Kipling's 'Vampire,' with a note to the effect that the poem seemed obscure. I send it to you with the request for an explanation of the poem, thinking THE REVIEW is able to give it, if any one other than the author can do so."

Kipling's poem was written at the time when "The Vampire," Sir Philip Burne-Jones's well-known painting, was exhibited in the new gallery, London. The poem explains the picture, and when first printed was accompanied by a note stating that fact.

Robert Barbour, Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "George E. Crosby, Jr., Hartford, Conn., will find in almost any hymnbook in common use the familiar 'Crusaders' Hymn,' beginning 'Fairest Lord Jesus.' Probably such a book as Duffield's 'Latin Hymns' will put him upon the track of others, while Julian's 'Dictionary of Hymnology,' in its article on 'Latin Hymnody,' will tell him where translations of the individual hymns will be found."

"Laura P. Smith, 154 Colemas Street, Bridgeport, Conn., writes that there is a hymn, with tune, called 'Crusaders' Hymn,' which may be found, in one translation, in 'A Hymnal and Service Book for Sunday Schools,' by the Rev. Charles L. Hutchins. Another translation may be found in one of the Harper's 'Franklin Square Song Collections.' Whether it was really used in the crusades I have not heard, but it is a beautiful hymn, beginning 'Jerusalem the Golden, King of Creation,' in the first book, and I think 'Fairest Lord Jesus, ruler of all things,' in the other."

Arthur M. Kennedy, 147 Summer Avenue, Newark, N. J.: "Will you kindly inform me if you know of any reliable book on banking and brokerage, which, without going into a long or technical history of the subject, presents the necessary facts in a clear and practical way, defines the terms used, &c.?"

Claudius B. Patten's "Methods and Machinery of Practical Banking," eighth edition, Bradford Rhodes & Co., New York City. $5.

"Subscriber," Jersey City, N. J.: "In reply to an inquiry in REVIEW respecting hymn beginning 'Lord, dismiss us with Thy blessing,' I would say there are two such hymns in the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson's 'Spiritual Songs.' The author of one of these is R. Hawker. The other and better known hymn was written by the Rev. Dr. John Fawcett, who died in 1817. Several other of his hymns are in the same collection."

"A. L.," New York City: "Will you kindly inform me, through your Saturday Literary Supplement of the meaning of Robert Browning's poem, 'The Lost Leader'? Is the poem symbolic? If so, of what? If not, who was the 'Lost Leader'? What is the meaning of the 'handful of silver' and the 'riband to stick in his coat'? Whom did he leave, and for whom did he leave them?"

William Wordsworth was meant. See Browning's letter to the late Rev. A. B. Grosart, in "Letters from Robert Browning," edited by Thomas J. Wise, Volume I., Pages 28-29, from which we quote: "I did in my hasty youth presume to use the great and venerated personality of Wordsworth as a sort of painter's model, one from which this or the other particular feature may be selected and turned to account. Had I intended more, above all, such a boldness, in portraying the entire man, I should not have talked about 'handfuls of silver and bits of riband.' These never influenced the change of politics in the great poet, whose defection, nevertheless, accompanied as it was by a regular face-about of his special party, was to my juvenile apprehension and even mature consideration, an event to deplore." The poem was first published in "Bells and Pomegranates," No. VII., in 1845, when Browning was thirty-three.

Olive Paterson, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "Is George Paston (author of 'A Writer of Books') a real name or a nom de plume? Please straighten out for me the tangle in the case of 'Owen Meredith's' plagiarism. Did he convey outright or was he simply guilty of paraphrasing?"

"George Paston," whose first book, "A Modern Amazon," was published in 1894, is Miss E. M. Symonds. Lord Lytton's indebtedness to foreign works is clearly set forth in Volume 2 of Nicoll and Wise's "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century." The greater part of "Lucile," it is claimed, is nothing more nor less than a marvelously exact translation from George Sand's "Lavinia." The curious may compare two parallel passages, the first from "Lavinia," Page 278, beginning "Des rideaux de basin bien blanc recevalent l'ombre monvante des sapins qui seconaient leurs cheveleurs noires au vent de la nuit," &c., and the second from "Lucile," Page 70, beginning "In the white curtains wavered the delicate shade," &c. Another accusation concerned his "National Songs of Servia." "Whether they be weeds or wild flowers," said Owen Meredith, "I have at least gathered them in their native soil amid the solitude of the Carpathians, and along the shores of the Danube." It was shown, however, that they were translated from a French translation of selections from the Servian songs collected by Stephanowitsch in 1859. These selections, moreover, being translated avowedly not from the Servian originals, but from the German translations of the Fräulein Jacob. It was also shown that Lytton was so ignorant of Servian that he scarcely ever wrote a Servian word without misspelling it to an extent not possible to any one acquainted with the merest elements of the grammar of the Servian tongue.

Robert K. Seveille, Lakewood, N. J.: "Please inform me where I can obtain a copy of Smith's 'Catalogue Raisonné'?"

The original edition of Smith's valuable book is of some rarity, and can only be obtained through a book dealer or at an auction sale.

Wanted and To Exchange.

C. G. Inman of New York Law School, 35 Nassau Street, New York City: "I should like to secure a French lexicon, a Latin lexicon, and academic text books generally in exchange for other books. Some of those which I have to exchange are Carlyle's 'Sartor Resartus,' Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield,' Hawthorne's 'House of Seven Gables' and 'Scarlet Letter,' Eliot's 'Romola,' Dickens's 'Tale of Two Cities,' 'Sketches by Boz,' 'Uncommercial Traveler' and 'Great Expectations,' Longfellow's 'Evangeline,' Whittier's 'Snow Bound,' &c.

A. C. Squires, 656 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I want a copy of the edition of Sir Walter Scott's novels published in forty-eight volumes by Dana, Estes & Lauriat, Boston, in 1893. In any binding, but must be in good condition. State lowest price."

E. M. Kupfer, 44 West Ninety-seventh Street, New York: Wanted, copy of Report of United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries for 1870.

W. A. Roberts, 4,529 Osage Avenue, Philadelphia, Penn.: "I would like to purchase, if in good condition, copies of 'My Uncle Benjamin,' also 'Belle Plant and Cornelius,' by Claude Tiller, published by the Merriam Company."

Benjamin C. Gruenberg, 641 Washington Street, New York City: "I have Vol. I. to X. of the Annual Encyclopedia, (Appletons', 1875-1885,) to exchange for books in science, philosophy, or history."

John Hossack, 105 Princeton Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.: "I have some autographs to exchange for books or to otherwise dispose of."

G. H. Sass, P. O. Box 385, Charleston, S. C.: "I have an incomplete set of Payne's Villon Translation of the 'Arabian Nights,' i. e., six volumes of the 'Arabian Nights' proper, (Vols. 3, 6, and 9 being missing,) two volumes in vellum, the other four in binder's cloth, and the three supplementary volumes of the tales from the Arabic in vellum cloth. I should like to dispose of these books."

Appeals to Readers.

William Blakeslee, 143 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City: "These lines occur in 'The Culprit Fay,' by J. Rodman Drake:

'The goblin marked his monarch well;
He spake not, but he bowed him low,
Then plucked a crimson colen bell
And turned him round in act to go.'

I take 'colen bell' to be a flower. Can you tell me what kind of a flower it is? Have asked many persons and have looked in reference books in vain."

G. H. Sass, Post Office Box 385, Charleston, S. C.: "Can you give me any information concerning the identity of 'Poet Close' mentioned by W. S. Gilbert in 'The Bab Ballads,' in connection with Martin Farquhar Tupper, e. g.:

'But Mr. Poet Close, he would not come anigh to me,
And Mr. Martin Tupper sent the following reply to me.'

Who was 'Poet Close,' and is he still living?"

Mrs. S. B. Herrick, Bayonne, N. J.: "Can any one tell me where the following lines are to be found:

'The devil came back to hell at two,
And he stayed at home 'till five.
Then he dined on some humbleton done in sweet oil,
And a rebel or two in an Irish stew,
Then bethought himself next what to do,
And quoth he, 'I'll take a drive.'"

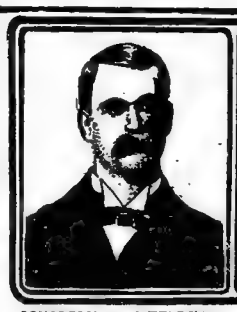
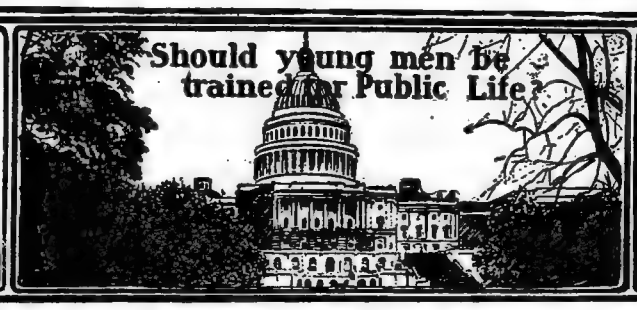

CONGRESSMAN LITTLEFIELD — SENATOR FORAKER

YES — NO

This discussion in May SUCCESS by Senator Foraker and Congressman Littlefield will prove of interest to thousands who are watching the political wheels now being oiled for the coming campaign race. Party future is always a timely topic, and the great question has ever been "How can the right material best be obtained?" Shall we draw from the ranks of successful men, or give the more promising younger ones early encouragement in political life, with a view to higher honors? You may decide better after reading the opinions of these two distinguished public servants.

Electric Railroading as a Profession

The enormous growth of American street railways and the consequent creation of profitable situations for sturdy, competent men to fill them, is a topic in May SUCCESS by Edward E. Higgins, editor of the "Street Railway Journal," which will point many a young man to his life's path. The possibilities of the executive, the scientific and the operative departments are clearly set forth,—the drawbacks along with the advantages.

The Modern Financial Wizard

Another absorbing article among the many in May SUCCESS is a composite character sketch by Henry Irving Dodge, dealing with the wonderful career of J. Pierpont Morgan, the famous financier and organizer of syndicates,—the man who has been honored with the title of "banker to Uncle Sam." Few know the secret of Mr. Morgan's greatness, but it is here told so plainly that all may profit by the recital.

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Ella Wheeler Wilcox

contributes a characteristic article in this number on "The Happy Marriage," which appeals to the nobler side of manhood and womanhood. The dangers of very early marriage are pointed out, as well as the dark abyss of selfishness, but Mrs. Wilcox believes that the greater number of unions are happy ones, in spite of newspaper gossip.

Among the other notable attractions are, "A European Trip for a Song," "Following the Flag Around the World," "The Importance of Dressing Well," "The Largest Public School in the World," "A Congress of American Mothers," Etc., Etc., Etc.

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RENAISSANCE ART.

Ferdinand Rothschild's Fine Collection Now In the British Museum.

From The London Times.

It will be remembered that when Baron Ferdinand Rothschild died, some fifteen months ago, he left to the British Museum the contents of that wonderful room at Waddesden in which, only a few years before, he had arranged all his treasures of mediæval and Renaissance art. The condition was that they should be kept in a room, to be called the Waddesden Bequest Room, apart from the other collections of the Museum. Such a room was found with some difficulty in that containing the Roman antiquities of Britain, which have now been temporarily removed to other parts of the Museum; and here the Waddesden collection has now been installed.

In the brief but scholarly catalogue which has been compiled by Mr. C. H. Read, who succeeded the late Sir A. W. Franks as Keeper of the British and Mediæval Antiquities, the collection is rightly described as "of exceptional richness, and of a kind that is only to be obtained by those who possess the amplest resources." In the first half of the century the few people that cared about such things could obtain them at no very great cost; the Revolution and the European wars had scattered them from the monasteries and the château, and neither millionaires nor museums competed for the possession of them.

Since South Kensington set the example all the great capitals of Europe have organized and developed their museums, have bought largely, have absorbed multitudes of fine things through bequests, and have thus gathered into safe and permanent harbors the larger portion of the master works of the past that have come floating down the stream of time. Moreover, they have had in two directions an indirect effect of great importance. They have shown the rich men what to collect, and they have created a large international class of experts who, by their books and their practical intervention, have enormously increased the general knowledge. From all this it follows that a collection such as that which the public is now invited to see could never be made again, even by the richest of the Rothschilds.

The objects exhibited are 265 in number, and almost all date from the period of the Renaissance. The chief exceptions are four exquisite bronze medallions of Greek work, not later than 250 B. C., and, according to some authorities, possibly a hundred years earlier. These, which originally adorned the handles of a litter, were found at a tomb near Samsun, in the province of Trebizond. On each is a head of a goddess, or of a bacchante, and all these are designed and modeled with that perfect feeling for beauty and that inevitableness in the execution which is only to be found in the best Greek work. But these, as we have said, are somewhat alien to the rest of the collection, and their simplicity contrasts in a marked way with the elaboration of most of the other objects, just as the plain bronze, turned green with age, contrasts with the gold and gems that shine in the other cases. These Greek heads show what classical art can do with simple materials; another piece (No. 68) is an example of what Greek art, some three centuries later, could achieve in the way of ministering to the taste of the rich Romans of the Empire. This small chalcedony vase, "hollowed and with handles carved in the forms of heads of Pan, while the surface has vine-branches and grapes in relief," may date from the age of Domitian or Hadrian, and may have been made by Greek workmen for some amateur like Martial's Instantius Rufus, the owner of the phiala which the poet describes in the most famous of his epigrams. But the enameled gold mounts are still more wonderful than the vase; they are the work of one of the greatest Italian goldsmiths of the sixteenth century, and their state of preservation is as extraordinary as their workmanship.

Visitors with good memories will not need to be reminded, as a note in the catalogue reminds them, that this and the four following pieces were exhibited by the Duke of Devonshire at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, in 1897, having emerged from a cabinet at Devonshire House where nobody took much notice of them. Their subsequent history, which is no secret among the people who care for such things, offers a leading example of the truth of what we have been saying; for an agent of Baron Ferdinand's approached the owner and, much to his amazement, offered him the irresistible price of £25,000 for the five pieces. The curious thing is that if they were put up to auction they would certainly bring the same figure again, so numerous are modern millionaires and so eager to obtain anything that reaches the necessary standard of rarity, beauty, and workmanship.

The same case which holds these five pieces has a number of others of the same class, among which we may call attention to the German gold cup containing a medal of the Emperor Rudolph II. (66); to the sixteenth-century crystal vase inscribed with the name Akbar, and possibly made for the great Mogul Emperor (79); and to the rock-crystal cup, the cover carved in the likeness of a stork, which is one of the most important of its kind. Closely analogous to these objects are the jewels which fill a neighboring case; most of them pendants of the type which has commonly been called Italian, but which is almost certainly German, and which corresponds very closely with the drawings made by Hans Mielich and by the great Holbein. Some of these are wonderfully fine, and imply an amount of artistic feeling and trained craftsmanship only possible in an age when, as is emphatically not the case in the present day, the art interest comes before the trade interest in the production of jewels.

It is interesting to notice that one of the finest of the jewels here is English; it is the famous "Lyte jewel" (167), which was purchased for Baron Ferdinand for a very high price at the Hamilton sale. Mr. Read gives the history of this masterpiece, perhaps from the hand of George Heriot, from the time when it was given by James I. to Thomas Lyte, down to the time when, having come by descent into the family of Monypeny, it was sold to the tenth Duke of Hamilton.

Some of the most dazzling of the cases are those which contain the silver and silver-gilt standing cups, ewers, and salvers. Of the last, the most magnificent has the Nuremberg stamp and bears the chief of Maximilian of Mansfeld, circa 1610. In Germain work of the kind it ranks as high as the somewhat earlier and still finer Pannhanger salver, which was at the Royal Academy a few years ago, ranks in Italian work. It is difficult to choose among the cups, but the Nuremberg example (104), and the German ostrich-egg cup of 1554 (110) are typical and, at the same time, extraordinary examples of a class of art which an abundance of modern copies and reproductions has scarcely succeeded in vulgarizing. To quite another branch belong the carvings in boxwood and in horn-stone, in which the collection is extremely rich; the two small portrait busts, once erroneously called Charles the Bold and his Wife, are of rare beauty, and their interest is not diminished by the fact that the father of the late Sir Edgar Boehm bought them in Prague. The miniature carvings, such as the tabernacle (238) and the much earlier and probably English devotional carving (231), are strange examples of human industry, only to be paralleled by the finest Chinese ivory work. Specimens so choice as these are of extreme rarity and bring enormous prices when they come into the market, as one did at the Barclay Field sale a few years ago.

The Literary Side of the Duke of Argyll.

The Duke of Argyll, who died last Monday, was a remarkable figure—one is almost tempted to say an anachronism in the British peerage, at any rate that portion of it which is known as the "old nobility." This is not so much because, as has been said in recent newspapers, he possessed great abilities and the power to express his ideas in a literary form. Other peers are at least as learned as he, and equally masters of an elegant diction. Lord Acton, whom even Gladstone regarded as a master, is a case in point.

But while other members of the "old nobility" have not cared to exhibit their abilities to the multitude, the work even of such a man as Lord De Tabley being virtually unknown until after his death, Argyll entered the arena bodily, published one volume after another under his own name, and took more pride in winning a literary or scientific fight than did his ancestors in being victorious in battle.

It was not until he reached middle age that the Duke wrote the books by which he is best known to readers. His earlier literary work had been of a more ephemeral character—essays, pamphlets, and magazine articles on political and religious questions of the times. Some of these received a good deal of attention, and the Duke's pleas for legislation on behalf of the Church of Scotland, in particular, had actual results in helping to influence the Government.

In 1863 the Duke wrote two long articles for The Edinburg Review on "India Under Dalhousie and Canning." In them he showed most careful study of the history of and conditions which prevailed in Hindustan, and it was largely owing to them that he was appointed, five years afterward, Secretary of State for India by Mr. Gladstone. The articles were reprinted, and will probably remain a valuable source of information to those studying Indian questions.

It was in 1866 that "The Reign of Law" appeared. It was no exaggeration to say that this book created a sensation on its first publication. The Saturday Review said of it: "Whatever may be the merit or success of the essayist's suggestions, he at least takes up the mental position which alone can promise usefulness in the treatment of such a question. He has no reserves on the side of science. He has no hesitation on the side of religion."

Apparently the Duke came to the conclusion that it was necessary for some one to take up a vigorous pen in opposition to the growing agnosticism, or, at any rate, liberalism in religious thought, for he devoted the rest of his life, in a great measure, to this subject. "Primeval Man," which appeared in 1869, was not important—merely a reprint of a number of magazine articles on the same questions as those dealt with in "The Reign of Law." But "The Unity of Nature," published in 1884, met with instant success, and a second edition was called for within a few months.

In this work the author, in the face of the materialistic tendencies of modern science, boldly took the stand upon the principle of an originating and overruling Mind perceptible throughout the whole of nature. The critics did not know what to make of the book. They wrote reviews of it that were even more at variance with each other than literary criticisms usually are. But the religious public welcomed the Duke as a new and powerful champion of Christianity, and perused his chapters—full of analogies and reasoning that, at any rate, appeared to be close and logical—with the feeling that at last they had a real answer to the "Darwinians."

It is hardly necessary to catalogue the rest of the noble author's productions. The more important of them were on scientific-religious subjects; the less important on a great variety of contemporary political and social questions. "Scotland, As It Was and As It Is," published in 1887, was distinctly a novelty when it appeared. It was no less than an impassioned, but at the same time, closely thought out apology for the ancient régime—the feudal territorial idea—an appeal in short for the continuance of existence of the great landed proprietors, of which the Duke was of course among the greatest.

It may be that "Scotland, As It Was and As It Is," will be read and quoted when all the rest of the Duke's literary work shall have been forgotten.

HINTS FROM THE HARRAG.

Hope for Army Mules.

JOHN H. BEAN of Scotch Plains, N. J., writes: "Some time since you printed a leader, 'The Book Reviewer as an Army Mule.' There was much meat and much food for thought in that leader. But there is a better way in which the book reviewer can be utilized—one in which he can, if he please, be of real and lasting service, viz.:

"Let him review not the particular book in hand, as an opportunity for his own brilliancy of sarcasm, but the subject of that book, showing what errors the author has made, what authorities the author has overlooked, wherein the author's judgment is at fault or his familiarity with his subject is imperfect. Let your reviewer call attention to the typographical errors of the book, or its author's slips in grammar or punctuation. Show how a more quiet or a more pedantic binding would be better in character with the theme of the book, &c.

"The value of this would be immense. For it would enable the author, in a second edition, to correct the errors of the first, and so the public would be a gainer, and the 'long-felt want' supplied.

"Believe me, Sir, there is more use for this kind of reviewers and reviewing than there is for 'army mules.' The temptation of a book reviewer, to which poor Macaulay succumbed, namely, of neglecting the public interest in the exhibiting of his own fluency and rhetoric, is, of course, hard to resist, and I suppose Rochefoucauld was right when he said that the only way to get rid of a temptation was to yield to it. But, as the theory of the author is that he works for the good of the public, I am hoping that, sooner or later, the book reviewer will be willing to forego a little of the personal equation and become like the authors he reviews—a public benefactor."

A Sentence for Contemplation.

A. GINELY of Jacksonville, Fla., remarks: "Ruskin's picturesque writing is dwelt upon at some length in the March Review of Reviews. One of the sentences submitted in this article to exemplify the great art critic's grace in prose composition is copied below. What sort of praise would our new writers receive should they indulge in sentences of this length?

"'Have you seen some less pitiable urchin, one who has some slight conception of what is meant by the word "tart," pause before the "refuse" chair at the door to eye the variegated, black-burned tin tray, with its arranged square of elliptical raspberry tarts—the slightest, the very shadow of an amicable adherence existing between them and the tray by means of the rich distillation of crimson, coagulated juice and their cramped, undulating edge of paste, shaded with soft brown by the touch of the considerate fire, sinking gradually beneath the transparent, granular, ruby-tinted expanse of unimaginably ambrosial jam, and considered that a penny would enable you to sever that juicy connection with the tin, and send the boy away with bright eyes and elastic step and mouth open with wonder, silent with gratitude, watering with anticipation'?"

Book Buyers in Wall Street.

C. E. HUDSON of Brooklyn says: "Reading people generally will agree with 'L. F. G.' of Ithaca, N. Y., in his criticism of the correspondent who considered the time wasted that he had spent in reading the poets. But his 'protest against all ideals being considered empty because not found in Wall Street' is unfortunate. I am engaged in the sale of books, and I think I am warranted in saying that there is no street in the world where can be found more book-buyers, book-readers, book-lovers, than in that same 'Wall Street.'

"What is true of Wall Street is also true of the vicinity of Wall Street; the neighborhood abounds with men who appreciate the value of books, and who would disagree as fully as does 'L. F. G.' with the man he criticises."

Titles That Sell Books.

C. W. MORRIS, Nashville, Tenn., makes this suggestion: "On leaving Cincinnati a few days ago I stopped at a bookstore and asked for a new novel. I was shown a dozen, and chose Harrison Robertson's 'Red Blood and Blue' simply because I liked the title. Since reading it I have bought two additional copies to give away, and am likely to buy others in future for the same purpose. Isn't this evidence that novelists should have good titles as well as good stories?"

Gen. Lee and Gen. Grant.

JOHN MARTIN of Paris, Texas, sends us the following: "The communication from Mr. Smith Ely in the Sunday TIMES, in which he quotes Gen. Grant as saying to Gen. Blair, 'I disapprove all this abolition nonsense,' recalls your review of Gen. Rusling's book some weeks ago. In this you say that the author held that 'Robert E. Lee advocated the cause of the slaveholders, and on that account could not have been a competent officer.' I have seen the statement published and never denied, that Gen. Lee freed his slaves, while those of Gen. Grant and his family in Missouri were emancipated by President Lincoln's proclamation. Comparing the two great leaders your author says:

"'Again, consider, pray, who Gen. Lee's antagonists were: McClellan, the unready; Pope, the overbold; Burnside, the blunderer; Hooker, "Fighting Joe," and a good deal more; Meade, a good, safe commander, ranking high; but not one of them a man of first-rate abilities, and some barely third rate. Of course, Lee ought to have beaten such commanders, or most of them. But what he justly pitted against Grant the plans went awry, and a single campaign ended him.'

"The 'single campaign' lasted about a year, and it is recent enough for the vast disproportion of men, means, and equipment to be remembered. At the risk of the same criticism that might be made of Gen. Rusling's efforts to show that Gen. Lee defeated only the weak men, (and thus depreciates Gen. Grant, who had so much difficulty in overcoming Gen. Lee,) I may say that Gen. Grant did not meet in the West the best Generals of the Confederacy, except Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who beat him at Shiloh in the first day's fight; and the cavalry leaders, Forrest, who spoiled Grant's plans several times, and Van Dorn and Jackson, who captured his stores at Holly Springs and sent him back to Memphis, having to abandon his Mississippi campaign. The others were Floyd, Beauregard, Pemberton, and Bragg.

"The 'horrors of Libby and Andersonville' which Gen. Rusling writes of and the horrors of Elmira and Johnson's Island can best be dispassionately discussed by the generations to come, which will have no personal knowledge of them. Impartial history will then decide who was to blame and who most to blame.

"In conclusion, I may say I consider Gen. Grant one of the greatest military geniuses who ever lived. None other could have overcome Gen. Lee, even with a vastly superior force."

Ten Cents for an Autograph Copy.

F. J. ROOT of East Orange has made a find: "I picked up on a ten-cent book stand the other day 'The Ballad of Babie Bell, and Other Poems,' by T. B. Aldrich, published by Rudd & Carleton, 130 Grand Street, 1860. On the fly-leaf is written in pencil, 'S. C. Massett, with best wishes of the author.' It contains 'The Set of Turquois' and many other poems, a good number of which are omitted from present editions of Aldrich, and altogether the book was quite a find."

"Prefaces and the Colophon."

JOEL BENTON, Poughkeepsie, whom correspondents have taken to task, submits the following reply: "I am much indebted to Mr. Alvin S. Johnson for his very polite reference to my remark about the derivation of 'Preface' in the article, 'Prefaces and the Colophon.' Where quotation points tripped me up and the italicizing of 'before' alone was not possible, I was made to say, apparently, that 'made before' is the proper translation of 'Preface.' But I did not quote or mean to parentalize the Latin word 'facere,' nor did I intend an exact translation, which would have been more clearly seen if the unfortunate quotation points had been omitted. I supposed 'made before' would cover the whole ground—for what is 'said before' or 'written before' or 'spoken before' is 'made before.' The point I was trying to illustrate was not an etymological one at all, but the simple affirmation of precedence.

"No doubt I should have written more clearly. If I had said 'produced before,' which was what I had in mind, there would have been less cause for a misunderstanding. Of course, after Mr. Johnson had truly stated the etymology of the word, which has been for some time a part of my small knowledge, it was an easy matter for another writer, who wraps the mantle of a university and the air of omniscience about himself, to stamp over the ground with a superior flourish. I agree with him in the assertion that the classical languages are too much inveighed against and too lightly regarded. Some years of study of them and of other tongues have helped me somewhat, even if their influence has not quite removed my 'shocking ignorance.'

"He must know (knowing so much) that the end of classical culture is not merely the acquisition of knowledge; in addition to this it must bring a genial temper and refined expression; in short, what Matthew Arnold has felicitously termed, 'sweetness and light,' with an elimination of cowboy manners. A few more efforts in the style of which we have had a sample may possibly help to produce these beneficial results."

Queen Anne's Gentle Life.

MARY J. REID, Evanston, Ill., thinks that Julia C. R. Dorr's "In Kings' Houses" deserves a place on the shelf with "Richard Carvel" and "Janice Meredith." The book deals with the times of Queen Anne and the personality of that ruler and of her son, William, Duke of Gloster, who died in his youth. After explaining that the author had exceptional facilities for studying her subject, Mrs. Reid writes:

"This novel seems like a page dropped down to us from Queen Anne's day. In it one may find more light and shade than intense brilliance. The story is told so naturally that one feels as if Mrs. Dorr had really lived in Queen Anne's Court, and had witnessed the pageants and events which she describes with great taste and simplicity. I know of no better introduction to the history and life of Queen Anne nor to Thackeray's 'Henry Esmond' than 'In Kings' Houses.' Compared with Thackeray's immortal work, it is only a pastel; but it is a pastel in which every tone keeps its exact shade, every form holds its exact value, and everything is in proper proportion. Mrs. Dorr has been drawing pastels for three generations. Her work in fiction and poetry closely resembles Edwin Abbey's pastels in art. She has his sense of proportion, his restraint, his art of depicting a noble character at some dramatic moment when hidden motives reveal themselves in a flash and are a revelation of character.

"Indescribably quaint and delightful are the scenes in Mrs. Dorr's book where Gloster makes a friend of Robin Sandys. Nor must one overlook the boy's confidential talks with his mother, the Princess Anne Stuart; they are so intimate and childlike. The early life of Hugh Wynne and his lovely French mother, or of Richard Carvel and his indulgent grandfather may

HARPER'S

for May.

If you have been preserving the bound volumes of **Harper's Magazine,** the May number, which is now ready, will make your one hundredth volume complete, and you can send it to the binder.

Incidentally it's a mighty good number.

It contains

Rudyard Kipling's

latest bit of work, **"From a Winter Note-Book,"** a study of nature and man in Vermont.

This is entirely unlike anything else that **Mr. Kipling** has done, and there are descriptive passages in it which are remarkable for their force and beauty—pictures of the turning of the leaves in Autumn and of the cheerless, white Vermont winter. The article is illustrated with a number of interesting photographs made among the scenes which **Mr. Kipling** describes so vividly.

Then there is the first instalment of

Mr. Zangwill's

new serial, **"The Mantle of Elijah,"** the powerful story of political and social life in England, which is to be dramatized immediately on its completion in the **Magazine.** The pictures for the novel have been made by Louis Loeb.

The Editor

writes his recollections of the **Magazine** as he has known it—an article full of interesting reminiscences of the great men of letters, both of our own country and England, and

Captain Mahan

contributes his third and concluding paper on **"The Problem of Asia."**

There is another instalment of

Mrs. Ward's

"Eleanor," and there are short stories by **Stephen Crane, Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins, Katrina Trask,** and others.

W. D. Howells

shows himself in a new light in **"Father and Mother; A Mystery,"** a dialogue, illustrated by Lucius Hitchcock.

Howard Pyle

has written an imaginative sketch, called **"The Angel and The Child,"** the tinted illustrations for which have been made by **Miss Sarah Stilwell,** whose delightful pictures of children in the **Christmas Magazine** you may recall.

The May Harper's is worth reading.

not be compared in simple beauty and idyllic grace with Mrs. Dorr's descriptions of Gloster, Robin Sandys, and Little Lady. And I must insist that the Lady Anne Gascoyne is a finer type of young womanhood than are Darthea Peniston, Dorothy Manners, or Janice Meredith. Dorothy and Janice are not revolutionary types, but are quite up-to-date young women of our own generation.

"Mrs. Dorr has pictured Queen Anne's time as it might have actually appeared to some quiet gentlewoman who had a personal affection for the Queen and was not overfond of the belligerent and domineering Duchess of Marlborough. Could any gentlewoman of Anne's Court have drawn a more realistic portrait of the Queen than the following from Mrs. Dorr's pen?

"'Queen Anne had been extremely pretty in her early youth, with her round, pliant figure, her fair, fresh complexion, her luxuriant dark-brown hair; her dainty hands and feet, and the perfectly molded arms that were said to be the most beautiful in all Europe; and although she had of late years grown too stout for perfect comliness, she was still fair with a royal dignity in the poise of her well-shaped head, and she possessed much of the charm that belongs to beautiful womanhood. * * * Anne's chief accomplishments were her knack of writing pretty little notes and making graceful little speeches. My Lords were charmed with her grace and dignity. She had a certain sweetness of voice that was remarkable even in her childhood, and she had been well trained in the use of it.

"'All through her life she retained the power of swaying an audience by this subtle charm of voice and manner; which often stood her in good stead where brilliant intellect and rare wit might have failed her. The people loved her, all the more, perhaps, because she was neither learned nor brilliant, but merely a simple, kindly woman whom they could understand. They called her then as they called her always, 'Our good Queen Anne.'"

Items from Boston

BOSTON, April 19.—The Spring publications of Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. will begin Saturday with "A Woman's Paris," already announced and described. It is to be bound and edged in chocolate color, possibly with a view of preventing the American owner from being too deeply impressed by the glories of Paris by reminding her that it can give her no chocolate, confection, or decoction surpassing those of her native land. The closing chapter on the exposition tells the reader something of the prices, already mounting skyward, and of other temporary conditions to be noted by all visitors of this year, but all the other chapters are of permanent value.

This book will be followed by "Georgia," by S. E. Kiser, a book of humorous sketches, some new, some reprinted from The Chicago Times-Herald. It will be illustrated by Ralph Bergengrin. The Lewiston Journal poet, Holman F. Day, will also attain the dignity of bookmaker this year, a series of his rhymed stories of Yankee life being collected in a volume with the title "Up in Maine." "The Middle Five," by Francis La Flesche, is a story of Indian boys at school, and it will have both frontispiece and cover by Angel De Cera. "Tuskegee," by M. B. Thrasher, a history of the negro industrial institute, illustrated chiefly from photographs, will also appear this Spring. The next two Beacon biographies, "Stephen Decatur," by Archdeacon Brady, and "Sam Houston," by Mrs. Sarah Barnwell Elliott, and three volumes of the Westminster biographies close the list. The Westminsters will be "Robert Browning," by Arthur Waugh; "John Wesley," by Frank Banfield, and "Daniel Defoe," by Wilfred Whitten.

The same publishers are issuing a new edition of "Doomsday," one of the books which they took from Messrs. Copeland & Day. It is bound with "April," a study of a madman's mind, very well reproducing the gravity with which a lunatic tells his adventures. The title of "Passengers" is given to the volume, and the author writes his name Myles Hemenway, instead of Crabtree Hemenway, as it formerly appeared. Both stories are willfully ghastly.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have a novel war book in preparation in Mr. Franklin K. Young's "Chess Strategetics Illustrated." Mr. Young's books on chess tactics and his papers on Boer strategy are well-known, and this book is equally interesting to chess players and to those who are studying the present war. The volume will not appear until Autumn. This firm now has a new impression of Kugler's "Italian Schools of Painting," in a new binding of red and gold, with pages somewhat enlarged. A new photogravure frontispiece, Da Vinci's "Academy Cartoon," and the original 250 illustrations are included in this book. Miss Mary Devereux's "From Kingdom to Colony" is now in its fourth edition, having been one of the firm's best selling novels. The other two were "The Sword of Justice," by "Sheppard Stevens," and Mrs. Cora Lin Daniels's "The Bronze Buddha."

These who are still solemnly discussing the question of women as professional humorists may be interested in knowing that Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin will have a story, "The Début of Patricia," in the May Atlantic. It is an episode in the sober and truthful autobiography of Penelope Hamilton. George F. Parker will follow up his April article on the Consular Service by suggesting some plans for its reorganization; Eliot Gregory, under the head of "A Nation in a Hurry," will show the American people in their favorite attitude of standing and waiting. Henry D. Sedgwick will discuss the relations of "Nations and the Decalogue," and Mr. Stillman will tell of the Adirondack parties of which he was one with Emerson, Lowell, and Agassiz for companions, and will give a species of estimate of their character.

Mrs. Candace Wheeler's "Content in a Garden" will be the first of a series of papers on garden-making, a subject upon which it is proper to be enthusiastic nowadays, thanks to that scion of the Stanleys who writes of the April baby, the May baby, and the June baby, and thanks, also, to Miss Gertrude Jekyll. That Mr. Cleveland's Princeton lectures are to appear in the Atlantic has been generally announced, and is accepted as the natural and proper disposition of them, such discourses not being quite in accord with groups of papers written as excuses for attractive signatures, or with articles published for the sole purpose of evoking an outcry.

Two volumes of fiction, "Robert Tournay," by William Sage, and Jack London's "The Son of the Wolf," come from the press of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. this week. The former, a story of the French Revolution, tells of a son of the people who, loving the daughter of his lord, is thrown by chance into the position of her protector, and bears himself so gallantly and chivalrously that in no long time she comes to love him, and the two make their way through the perils of the Red Terror as allies.

It is not easy to speak with moderation of "The Son of the Wolf." Other men have written of the arctic gold seekers and red men, and a chosen few have refrained from being realistic and disgusting; untold scores have been romantic and ridiculous, creating sugar candy Indians and gingerbread miners, but Mr. London's actors are such men and women as one finds in Government reports, in army officers' dispatches, in the camp stories of scouts and guides, selected creatures, grim survivors of souls and bodies less stalwart. Two of the stories, "An Odyssey of the North," and "In a Far Country," need not fear comparison with anything which Mr. Kipling has done, and but for the magic of the name, "The White Silence" might well challenge the right of any of his stories to be called its superior. Best of all, there is no touch of imitation.

Mr. Charles Fleming Embree's "A Dream of a Throne," to be published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., is original in every way. The Rev. Bradley Gilman's "The Parsonage Porch: Seven Stories from a Clergyman's Note Book," must wait its turn in crowded workrooms. The stories are, "A Misunderstood Dog," in which a man is redeemed by the memory of a beast; "My Old Silk Hat," a pretty romance of a dyehouse; "A Frankenstein Family," a story of a minister who provided himself with a congregation of hay and old clothes—to encourage the others; "Here Endeth the First Lesson," a modern version of Joseph and Zuleika, the Joseph being a minister; "Willis, the Dreamer," a pathetic romance of one whose darkened mind gave him happiness in dreams of the dead wife of his youth; "Wanted—a Young Minister," the tragedy of tactless youth in the pulpit and tactless age in the pews, and "The Rival Undertakers," the comedy of conflicting styles of procedure.

An agreeable sobriety tempered by warm charity characterizes these stories, and the modest preface, "As Between Friends," explains that they are leaves from the book of human nature, not susceptible of homiletical treatment, but lending themselves invitingly and often almost irresistibly to treatment in fiction. The little book is to be recommended to the pews for its counsel, to the pulpit for its comfort.

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SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY,
Boston.

A NEW MAGAZINE.—Stock for sale; opportunity for an author. Address GOOD PROPOSITION, Box 170 Times.

I.—Edward Thring of Uppingham, England.*

The life and letters of Edward Thring appeared some years ago in two-volume form, and have lately appeared in a second edition in one volume, somewhat abridged and rearranged. The portions omitted consist chiefly of details of school life and portions of correspondence originally inserted because of special interest for readers personally associated with Uppingham. The writer of the memoir, Mr. Parkin, Principal of Upper Canada College, has retained in the present edition all that is essential to illustrate Mr. Thring's aims and efforts in the direction of educational matters. Mr. Parkin calls his memoir "a record of a strenuous life spent in the pursuit of educational truth," and we gladly seize the appearance of the book in cheaper form to call fresh attention to one of the most original and striking figures in the educational circles of his day; a most important and interesting book which does not seem to be half so well known in America as it deserves to be.

Apart from the charm of Mr. Thring's personality, he fills a larger place in public regard than any other English teacher at home, while on the Continent he was the only English schoolmaster of the present generation widely and popularly known to all. Mr. Parkin says:

"Thring is my idea of the hero as a schoolmaster," was said to me by the head of the educational system of one of the Australian colonies. The same thought, variously expressed, has come from many parts, near and remote, of the lands in which our English tongue is spoken. It is reverently cherished by great numbers of pupils who came under his immediate influence; by fellow-teachers—men and women, who had learned to look upon him as a master and leader, and by many others who had fallen under the spell of his strangely stimulating and inspiring personality. * * * Thring thought that he had a mission in the world; that he had important educational truths to work out in concrete form and to impress upon the mind of his generation. This belief he never concealed; he stated it as opportunity offered in speech and writing; through a long teaching life he strove to crystallise it in outward form and fact. Yet he looked upon himself chiefly as a sower of seed; that this seed of truth in schools should take root, grow, and fructify would have seemed to him of much more account than the settlement of any claim to heroic memory.

Edward Thring, the subject of the memoir, was born at Alford, Somersetshire, on the 29th of November, 1821, his father being the rector and sole landed proprietor of the parish, and his mother—Sarah Jenkyns, the daughter of the vicar of a neighboring parish, as well as Prebendary of Wells—Edward being the fifth of the seven surviving children of this union. The family home was at first the old manor house close beside the village church, until upon the death of his grandfather they removed to the old family mansion, Alford House, a short distance out of the village, where Thring and his brothers and sisters grew up in the mingled atmosphere of the strictness of an English rectory and the comparative luxury of an English country house.

Mr. and Mrs. Thring exerted a very strong influence upon their children's lives. John Gale Thring, the father, having taken orders in deference to his mother's wishes, fulfilled all his duties as rector, as well as those of magistrate, besides managing his not inconsiderable estate. He was a very scholarly man, and fitted his elder sons for Eton and Shrewsbury, but his rule was so rigid and his will so strong and unbending that his children were glad to escape from his parental authority by leaving home. Mrs. Thring's family were remarkable for their scholastic connections; one brother became Master of Balliol, another Professor of Greek and Theology at Dublin University, while a sister became the wife of Thomas Gaisford, Dean of Christ Church. Mrs. Thring is said to have been not the least remarkable member of this distinguished family, and to have exhibited a rare combination of mental activity and strength of character, retaining her faculties almost unimpaired until long past ninety, her memory being keen and retentive and her literary powers very extraordinary.

The two chief sources from which Edward Thring derived his character and early impressions were on the one side a stern parental authority, grounded in a deep but severe sense of Christian duty; on the other a singularly beautiful illustration of Christian life, which was tender as well as strong.

There is good ground for supposing that the elder Thring found it so much harder to bend Edward's strong will, even as a child, than the comparatively simple task of teaching the elder brothers, that it was decided to send him to school, the place chosen being a private school at Ilminster, about sixteen miles from home, which was considered the best in that part of England. Here the boy was sent shortly after his eighth birthday, the school being probably equal to most others of that period, but its influence was on the whole harmful. Thring always thought that the master and his wife, who were both hard workers, meant well, although their methods were of the poorest. Perhaps the influences of this school may be classed as among the most important lessons of Thring's life and as one of the chief factors in his success at Uppingham. In a public address, delivered in 1885, Mr. Thring said:

All my life long the good and evil of that place have been on me. It is even now one fresh young feelings; its sensations of joy, its painful but honest work—grim, but grimly in earnest—and its utmost morality of discipline. The most lasting lesson of my life was the failure of repression and severity to get inside the boy-world, however much it troubled one outside.

From this school Thring went to Eton, passing there the years 1832-1841, and leaving as head of the collegers and Captain of Montem. It would be most interesting to dwell upon the explanation and accounts of Montem given in the memoir, but it is far too complicated for adequate description in a short extract. The accounts of this triennial festival, the Montem, read like a fairy tale, and the magnificence and extravagance of Thring's Montem, and the growing popularity of this feast, which is said to have made Eton on Montem day very much like Greenwich Fair, practically sealed its fate. After the next Montem celebration in 1844, strong efforts having been made at that time to do away with its greatest evils, Montem Day, with all its attendant honors and dangers, was entirely suppressed.

Mr. Thring entered King's College, Cambridge, in October, 1841, was ordained deacon in 1846 and priest in 1847. He was afterward curate for a time, and always regarded the parish work of a clergyman as an excellent preparation for the duties of schoolmaster, usually giving the preference later on in appointing masters to those who had had such experience, and advising young men fresh from the universities to obtain such preparation before taking up teaching for the reason that it gave a better knowledge of the human heart and experience in dealing with widely varying dispositions. Speaking of his career as a teacher, Thring wrote:

But the curate life was the foundation of it all in practice. Never shall I forget it, with its teaching work almost daily in national schools. Everything I most value of teaching thought and teaching practice and teaching experience came from that. Never shall I forget those schools in the suburbs of Gloucester, and their little classroom, with its solemn problem no more difficult one in the world; how on earth the Cambridge honor man, with his success and his brain work, was to get at the minds of those little laborers' sons, with their unfurnished heads and no time to give. They had to be got at, or I had failed. * * * There I learned the great secret of St. Augustine's golden key, which, though it be of gold, is useless unless it fits the wards of the lock. And I found the wards I had to fit, the wards of my lock which had to be opened, the minds of those little street boys very queer and tortuous affairs, and I had to set about cutting and chipping myself in every way to make myself into the wooden key which should have the one merit of a key, however common it might look, the merit of fitting the lock and unlocking the minds and opening the shut chambers of the heart."

The above extract may well be taken as the keynote of Thring's successful life work. He entered upon the headmastership of Uppingham School in September, 1853, when he was in his thirty-second year, and here to the close of his life, thirty-four years later, were centred all his thoughts and efforts:

The field of work which he aimed at creating for himself—a great public school—is the best that England offers for effective educational experiment and striking educational result. * * * It is not too much to say that, under the impulse given it by a powerful headmaster, a great public school may, even in a generation, have a very perceptible influence in molding the national character. Through it is constantly passing a stream of several hundreds of boys, who come from the better homes of the country, and go on to the universities and to professional life, to prominent positions at the bar, in the army, the Church, the civil service, the teaching profession, the higher organizations of commerce and industry. To influence public school life is, therefore, to modify the highest social and intellectual forces of the country. * * * A school of this class, as it exists in England, offers the sphere in teaching life where individuality of character and vigor of policy in the teacher have the best opportunity of making themselves decisively felt.

While this memoir should be of the greatest possible practical value to those who are anxious to make of themselves the great teacher who leaves a lasting impression on his day and generation—an undying one, it might be said, for the reason that the influence of such a teacher is still exerted through the pupils he has trained long after his personal work has ceased; yet the book should have much interest for readers generally as the record of a noble life in which much work of the highest and most lasting good was successfully accomplished.

Uppingham School was founded in 1584 by Robert Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester, but Thring may be said to have been its second founder. It is difficult to indicate in the compass of a short review the principal successes of a life as rich as Thring's. When the latter assumed the head mastership of this then very unimportant grammar school, it had but one boarding house and a single insufficient class room. With no money of his own, Thring being a younger son, he immediately assumed, on the account of the school's development, a crushing load of debt which hampered him always, and yet he accomplished the most marvelous results in such development both in building and freeing from debt the necessary buildings, including a fine chapel, as well as exerting the strongest moral and intellectual influence upon his boys, so that it became a clearly understood fact that Uppingham boys gave less trouble at the universities than those from any other school.

When we realize that Thring raised Uppingham from the status of an unimportant grammar school, with barely twenty-five pupils, to a high rank among the greatest public schools of England, with noble buildings for which he, personally, with the assistance of a few of his masters, became responsible for nine-tenths of the necessary outlay, and earning the added prestige of raising to a high general standard of the social standards of the country as well as necessary to some extent the prestige of such a life (perhaps Thring's most notable feat was the removal of the entire school—boys, masters, servants, and the rest—on very short notice to a small country village at a time when the sanitary conditions at Uppingham threatened to completely ruin all that had been so successfully accomplished. Here, at North, in a large hotel and all in cottages which could be secured, the school was successfully operated for a year, until Uppingham was once more in satisfactory condition—a feat which for daring bravery of conception and completely successful execution—Thring and the other masters assuming the entire financial responsibility—has been said to have been worthy of the Victoria Cross.

The book, a volume of over five hundred pages, contains two illustrations, one a capital portrait of Mr. Thring and the other a reproduction of the memorial statue erected at Uppingham. The memoir should, both from the interest of its subject and the manner of its treatment, take high rank among the books of the year, although not strictly to be classed among new publications.

*EDWARD THRING, HEADMASTER OF UPPINGHAM SCHOOL. Life, Diary, and Letters. By George R. Parkin, C. M. G., M. A., Hon. LL.D., University of New Brunswick, Principal of Upper Canada College. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd.; New York: The Macmillan Co., 1900. $2.

II.—John Adams of Phillips-Andover, Massachusetts.*

In striking contrast to the life of the English schoolmaster, Edward Thring, master of the justly celebrated Uppingham School, is the life story of a New England schoolmaster, John Adams, who was for many years Principal of Phillips-Andover, as it is usually called in distinction from the equally well known Phillips-Exeter.

Oliver Wendell Holmes has celebrated John Adams as the subject of his well-known lines:

Uneasy lie the heads of all that rule—
His most of all whose kingdom is a school.

The story of John Adams's life, who, if any one, can lay claim to Lowell's "work done squarely and unwasted days," has been prepared by two of his grandchildren. John Adams's son, Dr. William Adams, the pastor of the Madison Square Church, in New York City, had long wished to write such a record, but with all the manifold interests of a busy life, he found it impossible to make the necessary time, so that these two of a younger generation from the scanty materials at their disposal have prepared a sketch of a life which Dr. Adams felt unusually worthy of a permanent memorial:

Outwardly uneventful, his ninety years were full of more than ordinary usefulness. To have built one of the historic schools of New England; to have set the impress of a sterling character upon some thousands of American girls and boys; to have become in extreme old age a pioneer of civilization in a great Western State—this surely is to deserve the grateful memory of those who come after. * * * Sufficient to preserve * * * the essential feature of a character at once intrinsically noble and interesting as a pure New England type of a past century.

From the same ancestry as two of our Presidents, John Adams and John Quincy Adams, the New England schoolmaster whose life record will be found in the pages of the present volume was born in September, 1772, near Canterbury, Conn.; his forefathers having lived for several generations before his birth in the same old farmhouse, son following father in the cultivation of the homestead. The book traces the family history of some of these old Adamses until we come to the name of our John Adams, the fourth John in direct descent, and the subject of this memoir, who was the eldest of ten children. Living at a time of so much importance in American history, the book naturally touches upon Revolutionary matters, but it is only possible to add that the boy entered Yale College at nineteen, his college expenses of $600 being met by his parents by the aid of the most careful economy.

Entering college in 1791, Adams was graduated in 1795, receiving his Master's degree in 1798. The tone of the college life was not too healthy in those early days, brutal amusements and hard drinking being in fashion among undergraduates. Adams was very popular with his fellow-students, the best dancer in his class, and the leader of the commencement ball. A miniature painted at that time shows us a good-looking young man, with a dignified but winning expression. He was often attired in powdered wig and queue, knee breeches, shoes with silver buckles, and wore a three-cornered hat, "which, in accordance with the rules of the Faculty, he was obliged to remove when within three rods of a tutor or seven rods of the President of the college."

Owing to his mother's serious illness, Adams refused more advantageous offers so he might remain with her, and taught very successfully, but with little pecuniary advantage, near Canterbury, for about three years; during which period he married a daughter of Joshua Ripley's, who lived about six miles from that place, his choice being very pleasing to his mother, who died a few months later.

Mr. Adams then accepted other and better positions until, in 1810, we find him taking the part of Head Master of the Phillips Academy at Andover, with a salary of $900 a year and a house of his own. The book outlines the family history of the Phillipses, whose progenitor, the Rev. George Phillips of Cambridge, England, with his wife and child, came to America in 1630 on the Pilgrim ship Arbella, and became pastor of

*THE STORY OF JOHN ADAMS, A New England Schoolmaster. By M. E. B. and H. G. B. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1900.

Three Principals preceded John Adams in this academy, the most interesting of whom was Dr. Pearson, whose versatility was so extraordinary he could turn his hand to anything—chemist, carpenter, or teacher. He once made a bass viol which for years stood in the Old South Church at Andover. During the Revolutionary War, with very little knowledge of chemistry, few books, and no outside help, he set up an amateur laboratory and finally succeeded in manufacturing the powder so much needed. Later he became Professor of Hebrew in Harvard, and was succeeded by Ebenezer Pemberton; he, in turn, being succeeded by Master Newman, whose reign was followed by an interregnum, during which time the number of scholars fell off so that when John Adams took the school there were but twenty-three pupils in regular attendance.

John Adams, in a little "Treatise on the Proper Training of Children," has put on record his own ideal of what a teacher should be, which is said to be very like a portrait of his own gentle self:

A teacher, if he would be successful, must love his work. No minister could win the respect of his people if he regarded his profession merely as a means of obtaining some more honorable or lucrative employment. So a teacher must highly esteem his own duties; must take pleasure in communicating knowledge; he must allow no outside subject to engross his mind, and he must look forward to no other occupation. * * * He must have a quick and accurate discrimination of character, so that in a glance he may read from the faces of his pupils what are their capacities and temperaments. * * * Instructions, warnings, counsels, and reproof must be adapted to the need of each pupil. * * * And, finally, a teacher must have a deep and abiding sense of his responsibility.

John Adams was thirty-eight years of age when he came to Phillips Academy, remaining its Principal for over twenty-two years, a term of service exceeding in length that of almost any other Principal, with but two exceptions. Weak and disorganized when he became its master, Adams left the academy one of the strongest schools in New England. He enriched the school curriculum by the addition of new subjects, issued the first annual catalogue of the school, and held public exhibitions which attracted much attention. The attendance was soon trebled, and by 1817 the number of scholars had increased from 20 to 100. About 1,100 boys were admitted by Mr. Adams to the academy; an unusual proportion of whom went through college, the graduates from Phillips taking high rank in their college entrance examinations. The accounts of the school from its earliest days are most interesting, its quaint customs, its notable boys, and the strong personal influence of the Principal upon all of his boys.

The keynote of Principal Adams's character and the secret of his influence upon the life of the school, whether he executed judgment or showed mercy; whether he appeared as a guardian of the law or indulged his love of practical helpfulness, all his acts had their root in the soil of a deeply religious nature. In his plans for the school, in his ambition for its growth and prosperity, he had but one aim, to lay as securely as possible in the character of every pupil the foundation of Christian manhood. In the pursuit of this object he spared no pains, and in it he was pre-eminently successful.

The second portion of the volume, "Leaves from Old Letters," gives us vivid pictures of the Adams family circle, their daily doings and home life, and include letters written to members of the family who happened to be absent at school or college. Old Andover, too, is fully described, and the death of Mrs. Adams, followed a year or two later by a remarriage to the widow of Eli Burritt of Troy. In 1832 a great blow fell upon Mr. Adams, whose sixtieth birthday was rapidly approaching. He had been known to say that no man ought to teach after he was sixty, but it was a bitter hour to the old man when he realized that the Board of Trustees desired to place a younger man at the head of affairs in the academy; so Mr. Adams's resignation, hard as it was for him was at once offered and accepted, and the family were forced to look for a new home. Mr. Nathan Monroe, a wealthy resident of Elbridge, N. Y., who had studied under Adams at Andover, offered to build him an academy, which he might use rent free. The offer being accepted, three years were passed here, but the school, which was for both boys and girls, was distasteful to Mr. Adams's daughters, who preferred teaching in girls' schools, so the position was resigned, and the family visited Ohio and Illinois, where relatives were then living, finally settling in Jerseyville, in the latter State. Here amid the most primitive surroundings, in a two-room cottage, the family spent the next few years, Mr. Adams and a daughter teaching in a neighboring schoolhouse and the father taking the services on Sunday. Later, after many vicissitudes, the severe and somewhat despotic Principal of Phillips Academy became "Father Adams," the beloved missionary of the West, accepting the position of agent for the American Sunday School Union for the State of Illinois.

His work lay among the scattered population of the prairies, and involved no small degree of physical hardship. We wonder as we read of what was endured by this missionary of over seventy years of age; how he bore scanty fare, long exposures to wind and rain, and night journeys over the roughest roads taken alone.

Up to his ninetieth year John Adams was interested in all that occurred, opening his house to his friends on that birthday and passing away about a year later, in April, 1863. His tombstone bears an epitaph of his own dictation: "A Lover of Children; a Teacher of Youth; a Sinner Saved by Grace." The book is illustrated with portraits of Mr. Adams, a mural tablet to his memory, and other views of Andover, which must add materially to its interest, and the memoir will be found an interesting record of not only a beautiful life, but of much which has had a marked influence upon our National history.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A SHORT HISTORY OF MONKS AND MONASTERIES. By Alfred Wesley Wishart. 8vo. Pp. 454. Trenton, N. J. Albert Brandt, publisher. $3.50.

A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By Victor Duruy. Revised and edited by Edwin A. Grosvenor. Pp. 100. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

A CONDENSED HISTORY OF MODERN TIMES. By Victor Duruy. Revised and edited by Edwin A. Grosvenor. Pp. 260. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

A HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH. By H. M. D. Spence, Dean of Gloucester. 18mo. Pp. 250. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company. 40 cents.

ROMAN HISTORY. By Dr. Julius Koch. 16mo. Pp. viii., 160. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: The Macmillan Co. 40 cents.

THE STORY OF JOHN ADAMS. A New England Schoolmaster. By M. E. B. and H. G. B. 12mo. Pp. 275. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

COLONIAL CIVIL SERVICE. The selection and training of colonial officials in England, Holland, and France. By A. Lawrence Lowell. With an account of the East India College of Haileybury. By H. Morse Stephens. 12mo. Pp. xiv., 346. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

THE HISTORY OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. By the Rev. Leighton Pullan. 12mo. Pp. xviii., 328. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

ANNOTATIONS OF THE NEW YORK STATE CONSTITUTION and General Laws, as revised by the Statutory Revision Commission and passed by the Legislature, and other general statutes of the State of New York. By William H. Silvernail. Vol. I, Part I. 1900. 8vo. Pp. ix., 289. Albany, N. Y.: W. E. Little & Co.

MODERN ITALY. 1748-1898. The Story of the Nations' series. By Pietro Orsi. Translated by Mary Alice Vialls. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-404. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A HISTORY OF SCOTLAND. From the Roman Occupation. By Andrew Lang. In two volumes. Vol. I. With a frontispiece. 8vo. Pp. xxvi.-509. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

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THE HISTORY OF EDWARD THE THIRD, (1327-1377.) By James Mackinnon. 8vo. Pp. xx.-625. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

THE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND SPANISH AMERICA. By John H. Latane. 12mo. Pp. 294. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. $1.50.

CHOPIN. The Man and His Music. By James Huneker. 12mo. Pp. viii.-415. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

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The press and private views of the annual exhibition of the Society of American Landscape Painters will be given in the American Art Galleries (east 23 d St.) from 2 P. M. on Wednesday next, May 2, and the exhibition will be open to the public from Thursday morning, May 3, on. This will be the last notable public art exhibition of the present art season, and with its end late in May the season will definitely close.

***

The week which closes to-day has brought little of novelty to the art lovers of New York. The exhibition of colored reproductions of well- nown pictures at the National Arts Club, one or two exhibitions and sales of p intings at up-town Fifth Avenue galleries, the opening of another exhibition of the Tissot drawings and paintings recently purchased by the Brooklyn Institute of Fine Arts, at the old Academy of Design building, and a stag reception and private view of a small collection of oils at the Salmagundi Club, were the only features of the week.

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The annual exhibition of the "Society of American Fakirs," an organization composed of the students and graduates of the Art Students' League, and which was first organized in 1801 by the artist Bryson Burroughs, was held in the lea ue's rooms in the Fine Arts Building on Wednesday and Thursday. The press view took place on Tuesday night, and the exhibition concluded on Thursday night with a costume dance.

***

While this exhibition and its concomitant incidents and concluding dance were amusing and interesting, especially to art students and instructors, it can hardly be called an art event. The contributors of the exhibition of fakes seized upon the opportunity for caricature in some of the more notable canvases hung in the annual Society display which closes to-day, and were particularly severe on Louis Loeb's portrait of Israel Zangwill, the novelist, John La Farge's study of an Eastern image, "The Divinity of Contemplation"; Irving R. Wiles's prize picture, "The Yellow Rose"; W. H. Hyde's painty portrait of "The Sisters," Kenyon Cox's allegorical figure study, and Bruce Crane's charming landscape, "The Close of Day." One of the best features of the display was the side exhibition entitled "Only Nine—Nothing Dewing," a take-off on the recent display of the "Ten American Painters," in which Mr. Dewing was not represented this season. The jury, which was composed of Bruce Crane, L. C. Earl, and J. Francis Murphy, divided Samuel Shaw's annual award of $50 into three prizes, awarding the first—$25—to Samuel J. Woolf for his take-off of Louis Loeb's portrait of Zangwill. This Mr. Woolf entitled "Isareal Long Nose." The canvas had real buttons sewn on the coat, with a false nose and tufts of hair affixed to the painted face. A huge pair of glasses was placed on the nose. One of the most amusing of the fakes was that on John La Farge's "Divinity of Contemplation," which was so arranged that the squatting figure winked her eyes when the visitor dropped a marble in a slit cut in the canvas. W. H. Hyde's portraits of Mrs Hyde, and Miss Potter, whom he painted with arms about each other's waist, were caricatured by two figures with stuffed hands and rubber necks, with a sub-title, "Willie Hide? He Orter."

***

The exposure of the probable spuriousness of a large number of canvases claimed to have been painted by old and modern masters offered for sale in Buffalo during the week by a dealer well known in this city, and who is said to have conducted this species of sale for some years throughout the country, emphasizes the necessity of legislation to protect the art public from the unscrupulous dealer in falsely attributed or spurious canvases. This legislation has repeatedly been urged in this column. It is understood that a movement is on foot looking to the passage by the next Legislature of a bill which will make the selling, or offering for sale, in this State of falsely attributed or spurious canvases a dangerous procedure. Such a bill ought to have been passed twenty years ago. Had it been so passed the country would not now be flooded with fake canvases purporting to represent especially the painters of the Barbizon school and innumerable poor copies called "old masters." The dealers who live on and some of whom have made much money in this questionable trade have grown bolder during the last two seasons and have now invaded the up-town auction galleries. The scandals of three or four sales held on Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fifth Streets, during the past three months will not be soon forgotten. It is time the business should stop.

***

M. Theobald Chartran, the Parisian portrait painter, who has spent the past four or five Winters in this country, during which, by his ability, he has amassed a tidy fortune, sailed on Thursday on La Touraine for France. He will spend the Summer in a new and beautiful residence which he has just completed in Paris, on the Place des Etats-Enis, near the main entrance to the Bois de Boulogne, and will return here in the Autumn to execute a number of important commissions. M. Chartran and his charming wife have made a host of friends during their Winter sojourns in America, and their popularity has also had much to do with M. Chartran's success. Despite a certain tendency to theatrical effect, and sometimes a lack of sincerity in his work, Chartran is unquestionably the

called "pot-boilers," he has certainly added to his reputation as an artist by his fine work in these pictures. His is a virile art, strong and healthy, which is reflected in his work. On the whole, his best work is shown in his portraits of men.

***

Weiss Florian, the portrait painter, has recently completed a portrait of Dr. E. Ottolengui, the author and novelist, which has been on exhibition at G. P. Putnam's Sons, on West Twenty-third Street. The young artist is a pupil of Mr. E. Siddons Mowbray, the colorist, and the portrait, while having decided originality and individuality, shows the influence of Mr. Florian's master, being extremely delicate and refined in color. The artist has well brought out the intellectual countenance and forceful personality of Dr. Ottolengui, whose novels and stories have won him reputation in literary circles. The portrait is a creditable piece of work.

***

Mr. Fred Moynihan, the sculptor, whose studio is at 145 West Fifty-fifth Street, has just completed a colossal statue of Brig. Gen. Griffin A. Stedman, Jr., of New London, Conn., who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Md., during the war of the rebellion, in which he had served for four years. The statue is to be mounted on a granite pedestal in Camp Field, near Hartford, where the soldier had frequently drilled prior to his departure for the seat of war. The figure, which is to be cast in bronze, stands 8 feet high, is dressed in the uniform of a Brigadier General with sword, belt, and scarf. In the right hand there is a pair of field glasses, while the left hand rests on the hilt of his sword.

The pose is easy and natural, while the handsome face represents the General as he was at the time of his death, then but twenty-six years of age.

***

The popularity of the artist as a club man is a condition on which he has every reason to congratulate himself. At least four clubs in New York seek him eagerly as an associate, and he is persona grata in clubland generally if he has the wherewithal to pay his dues. The Lotos Club has a drag-net out for him these days and is landing him in large numbers, not as an ordinary dues-paying member, if you please, but as a life member on presentation of a thousand-dollar picture—so-called. The thousand-dollar valuation is an arbitrary estimate fixed upon between the donor and the club, and the club is not going into the open market at present to test the accuracy of its judgment on works of art. The Century Association, which was the pioneer art club, by an unwritten law, must have one-seventh of its membership artists. That number must be something over 200 at the present time, but whatever it may be the painter is received with open arms while the banker or the merchant, millionaire though he be, remains on the waiting list. In the Players the painter is an important factor in the membership, which is all of artists, dramatic or musical or plastic or literary or patrons or connoisseurs of the same. Although there are no favoring rules making it easier for him to get in or stay in, his presence is courted, and the difficulties in his path are smoothed away with a kindly hand. In the Salmagundi the artists, (including painters, illustrators, sculptors, and architects,) must be always a majority of the membership, and an artist only is eligible for President. By way of encouraging his presence the artist is permitted to pay his initiation fee with a sketch or study against the $50 of the layman. If ever the majority of the favored class should be reduced to one the waiting list would be compelled to stand fast until an artist could be added to the membership. If you cannot be a painter, however, you can be a patron of the fine arts, and there is no more clubable man than the buyer of American pictures, who finds many a social door swinging open before him on willing hinges.

***

No feature of the Cuban fair of last week was more admired than the scenery on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House. This was designed by Charles R. Lamb and painted by Mr. Emens, the scenic artist. Mr. Lamb has suggested that the scenery might be used to good advantage in one of the theatres which are to give benefit performances in aid of the Dewey Arch fund on May 1. The offer will no doubt be accepted, and the scenery will make an effective and novel background for one or other of the attractive performances that are being arranged. Mention of the Dewey Arch fund serves to recall the disgraceful condition of the arch at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, but fortunately the city authorities have at last made up their minds to spend the small amount of money necessary to keep it in good order. It is understood that the officials of the Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo next year, would be glad to have the arch to put in the grounds of the exhibition, and would pay a fair price for it. The arch belongs to the city to which it was formally made over by the sculptors after the Dewey celebration—in order that it might be "properly taken care of"! Is there any reason why Buffalo should not be allowed to buy it, and the money turned over to the committee for perpetuating the arch?

***

The jury of members of the National Sculpture Society, acting at the request of the Hamilton Fish Memorial Fund Committee, has awarded its decision to Albert Jaegers for the tablet to be erected in Columbia University in memory of the young Rough Rider killed at San Juan Hill. Mr. Jaeger has designed a most effective bas-relief, the single figure being excellent in pose, and the composition nicely balanced.

***

The equestrian statue of Washington which is to be unveiled in Paris July 3 as the gift of the woman of America to France is on exhibition at the Henry Bonnard Bronze Foundry, 444 West Sixteenth Street, until 6 this evening. This is the first bronze statue cast in the United States and sent to Europe. Its weight is 8,200 pounds and total height 22 feet. It is also the first equestrian statue where the barrel of the horse and the legs were cast in one piece. The monument is thoroughly American, having been modeled by the sculptors E. C. Potter and Daniel C. French. The pedestal is of Tennessee marble.

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A supplementary exhibition of works by George Inness, Jr., was opened at the Clausen Gallery, 381 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday, and will remain open until and including May 12.

A Plea for City Trees

From "A Plea for Trees in Parks in Cities," by Louis Windmuller in the May Forum.

The value of trees as agents of sanitation has ever been recognized. Here I need refer only to the example of the Romans, who reared olive trees to absorb the malarial effluvia of the Campagna. Nor has this fact been overlooked now: for in many cities of the world rows of trees have been planted in the streets to serve as arteries for the circulation of purified air. Unfortunately, New York is a glaring exception to the rule, although no other city ever presented finer opportunities for the cultivation of arboreta. When Henry Hudson discovered Manhattan Island, he found it covered with a primeval forest, traces of which may still be seen on Washington Heights and along the Boulevard Lafayette. In the days when the city barely extended beyond Fourteenth Street, and when our population was still comparatively poor, the trees surrounding the dwellings of our citizens were objects of pride and solicitude. To-day the numerous stumps in the sidewalks of down-town streets bear silent witness to that ruthless process of extermination which has despoiled our city of its fairest ornaments.

The conspicuous absence of trees from the residential streets of modern New York is hard to explain. Rich men who live here only during the Winter appear to take very little interest in their fellow-citizens who are compelled to remain in town all Summer. In some instances, indeed, the absence of trees in front of houses situated upon our park and river fronts seems to suggest a fear upon the part of the owner that foliage might obscure architecture, apparently oblivious of the fact that the beauty of a dwelling is frequently enenhanced thereby. As it is, few of our side streets are embellished with vegetation; and even along the Boulevard—an avenue highly favored by nature—the trees are neglected. This is true also of Seventh Avenue above Central Park, St. Nicholas Avenue, and of all other thoroughfares not placed under the jurisdiction of the Park Commissioners—a body which should be authorized to exercise control over every avenue upon which the preservation of the trees is desirable.

Mr. Charles E. Proctor, the winner of the Shaw prize of $125 at the late annual black-and-white exhibition of the Salmagundi Club was given a dinner at the club on Monday evening by the donor of the prize, Mr. Samuel J. Shaw. One of the happy results of the good-fellowship and enthusiasm for art engendered at this dinner was the founding of two three-hundred-dollar prizes for competition in the annual oil exhibition of the club. Mr. W. F. Proctor gives one of these prizes, which carries the picture with it. Mr. George Inness, Jr., gives the other, which also purchases the picture, which becomes the property of the club.

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LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Credit Due to the Queen for Her Tact While in Ireland.

THE CRITICISMS OF ROBERTS

He Is Blamed Because Boers were Not Caught in His Trap.

Little Cause for Such Censures—Commander in Chief's Strategy Has Had One Good Result—Sultan a Slippery Person.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 28.—We have reached the end of a monotonous week. Few events of importance have taken place in it, and public interest has been again so absorbed in the war that even such an appalling calamity as the Ottawa fire stirs little more than passing remark. "It will hit a few British fire insurance companies rather sharply," people say, and then drop the subject.

Some little exhibition of fine writing on the part of enthusiastic journalists has taken place over the return of the Queen from Ireland, but much less than might have been expected had our minds been free.

Her Majesty, indeed, deserves higher credit than she has generally received for the beautiful tact and thoughtful consideration with which she has played the part of a conciliator of factions while staying at the viceregal lodge in Phoenix P--k. Open Nationalists she could not patronize and invite to dine with her, but short of this favors have been accorded to them, such as the raising of the Mayoralty of Cork to the dignity of a lordship, and the religion of the majority of them has been politely treated to the extent of visits to convents and Catholic schools. Not a word has been allowed to escape from the Queen's entourage calculated to excite the passions of any Irish faction. So complete has been her Majesty's success that the Nationalist newspapers unite with the others in bidding her godspeed and in cordially inviting her to return next year.

***

IRISH NOT PLACATED.

If we could only hope that a graceful and kindly episode of this sort might facilitate the settlement of the Irish troubles there would be deep ground for satisfaction, but unfortunately the fight with the land-owning class promises to become more instead of less bitter, and today's newspapers announce that a meeting of the leagues in County Cork has been proclaimed by the police. That is in the South, and in the North the Duke of Abercorn has been expressing his dread of the influence of popularly elected Local Councils.

These are straws on the surface of the stream that show the way it is running, and the problems of Irish government will crop up again presently, as unsolved, and apparently as unsolvable as ever.

We have got our Parliament back again from its holiday, and just as intent upon doing nothing as before it went away. It has been busy with supply, a subject that, while affecting everybody's pocket, interests nobody's mind.

***

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The dreariness of this treadmill order of intellectual exercise has been lightened somewhat by an attack upon the appointment of the Marquis of Londonderry to the Postmaster Generalship, and by sundry efforts on the part of free lances to extract information from George Wyndham the mellifluent.

It has all been labor in vain. Lord Londonderry has been the most, I might say, fishwife-tongued critic that the Government has had ever since it came into office. He is a powerful factor, not only in Irish Unionist politics but in North England, where he is a wealthy owner of collieries, and in view of a possible general election at no distant date it was a politic measure to catch this malcontent and muzzle him at the first opportunity. What better chance could there be than the vacancy at the Post Office created by the Duke of Norfolk's ambition to distinguish himself on the battlefield?

So in Londonderry is popped, and all the postal reformers, together with many members of the House of Commons on both sides who are jealous of any infringement of the House's rights, have again raised an outcry against placing a peer, who can't be reached there with questions or pounded in debate, at the nominal headship of the most important business department the Government controls.

The outcry, of course, came to nothing. A few people made their speeches and demonstrated what a piece of iniquity it was, and the Ministers sat unruffled until the storm blew by, without taking the trouble to seriously defend their action. Londonderry had been put out of harm's way, and that was quite sufficient excuse.

***

TECK AND THE LOST CONVOY.

Equally great was the failure to extract information from Mr. Wyndham about Lord Roberts's Spion Kop dispatches and about the officer in charge of the convoy gobbled up at Koornspruit. A few dates when dispatches were sent or received were indeed given, but they brought us no further to the real facts, and Mr. Wyndham absolutely refused to throw any light upon the concealment of similar documents relating to Gen. Methuen and his mismanaged campaign.

As regards the convoy disaster, the Secretary professed absolute ignorance of the officer's name, and flatly declined to seek enlightenment, whereupon the Opposition newspapers remark that both Mr. Wyndham and the Duke of Teck married into the Grosvenor family. In other words, the statement which I mentioned to you a fortnight ago about the Duke of Teck having been in charge of the lost convoy is now becoming an article of general belief. Somebody is being screened, people say. Who else can it be except some sprig of royalty?

Thus cross currents play around our social and political existence—on the one hand a slavish attitude toward royalty, amounting at times to fulsome adulation; on the other hand a querulous spirit of distrust little short of flat republicanism. But this was always John Bull's way.

***

THE ESCAPE OF THE BOERS.

All these things, however, are but insignificant, and exercise little influence upon the public mind, compared with the drama that has been played this week in the southeast corner of the Orange Free State.

It was the middle of the week before enough light was let in upon the situation to enable us to grasp the aims of the Commander in Chief, and no sooner had we done so than the painful conviction began to be forced upon us that his carefully planned netting movement had failed. To-day, therefore, our armchair military critics are disposed to quarrel both with Lord Roberts and his Lieutenants for being so dilatory. "Why," one of them asks, "have the Boers been allowed to tramp up and down between Kroonstadt and the Caledon district for the last two months with our army at Bloemfontein only eighty miles away from their main road?"

This is luminous writing, doubtless, but not to the purpose, because it takes small account of the enormous difficulties with which the Commander in Chief has had to contend, nor does it show any realization of the extent to which he is learning the conditions under which the war must be conducted in South Africa if it is to be an ultimate and complete success for British arms.

***

ROBERTS'S METHODS CHANGED.

In pursuing and capturing Cronje and his troops Lord Roberts followed the dashing, and one might say the reckless, methods of Indian frontier warfare. What was the consequence? He lost his artillery, cavalry, and transport animals, lost also a valuable convoy, and was cooped up for the best part of two months in Bloemfontein, hampered to such an extent that he could not even protect the waterworks, some eighteen miles away.

After painful efforts and enormous labor he gets his transport reconstituted, stores brought up, and his troops again in condition to take the field. Is he going to repeat the mistake of Paardeberg? Certainly not. The divisions, numbering about 40,000 men, sent to relieve Wepener and drive the Boers into a net on their way north proceeded with caution and did not waste the men's strength or use up their horses in forced marches. Consequently the Boers slipped away or could not be caught by the encircling regiments. The only chance remaining was to block their way on the road to Ladybrand. This Lord Roberts has seemingly not been able to do. As I write a fight is said to be going on over the possession of the road east of Thaba N'Chu, and the "Ever Victorious French," as he is beginning to be called, will doubtless capture the enemy's posts, and with them very likely a few Burghers. But the main force, under De Wet, Olivier, and other commanders must have already passed north beyond Ladybrand, which lies forty miles to the east of Thaba N'Chu; therefore French appears to have been for once too late.

There has been gross miscalculation, the critics say; it is possible also that there has been too much importunity on the part of the Colonials in Wepener, forcing the Commander in Chief's hand, compelling him to disturb the game, so to say, before his men are in position.

***

NOT AN ENTIRE FAILURE.

But whatever the cause of the nonsuccess of the operations designed to lead to the capture of the burghers operating in the Caledon River region, this much at least appears to have been gained—the destruction of their power to make effective attacks upon our lines of communication when Lord Roberts begins his march to the north, as he declares he is about to do forthwith. Gen. French may have failed to get east in time to seize the commandoes that have gone north from Wepener, and may only capture some of the men who have fled before Gen. Chermside from De Wets Dorp, but he can bar the way henceforth between the northern part of the Free State and the south.

It is regrettable that the Ladybrand road should have been free to the burghers—so free that they have been sending wagons in hundreds backwards and forwards carrying away stores and grain from the Caledon River Valley without let or hindrance—but they themselves have now had to clear out, and once north they ought to be kept north, thus simplifying the problem of the British advance. Given a country clear of the foe, less men should be needed to guard the railway.

Thus all the effort has not been lost, nor has an operation designed by Lord Roberts in his usual humane manner been without excellent results from one point of view. It would have been better, unquestionably, if he had captured those fighting farmers, but after all a few thousands of them more or less can make little difference against such enormous armies as we ought by and by to have operating against the Boers' main position.

***

WHY THE HORSES DIED.

How great the difficulties besetting the Commander in Chief have been may be judged from the stories being told by the officers and men invalided home. Take this one, which I know to be authentic, about the way in which horses were sent to the front before Lord Roberts reached Cape Town.

All the South African railways are, as you know, of 3 foot 6 inch gauge, and the Cape Town line was poorly provided with horse boxes. When Roberts arrived he found such was the hurry to put animals at the service of Methuen's forces that horses and mules were being packed like beeves in ordinary trucks, without anything to keep one apart from the other, and sent northward in train loads without troopers to look after them, but merely under the care of three or four blacks for each train. No food was provided beyond what little might be in the nosebags, nor was any care taken to see that the animals had water during the four days it took them to reach Lord Methuen.

The consequence was that when the trains arrived at their destination the animals were in a frightful condition—starved, thirsty, and many of them with broken legs owing to kicking in the crowded trucks. No wonder that many of the horses treated thus and arriving in this condition were shot forthwith, while others died in thousands when put to the strain of severe work. Lord Roberts stopped this instantly, and declared he would rather march his men on foot than allow animals to be used in such inhumane fashion. But his rigid enforcement of the rule to send animals in horse boxes and properly cared for naturally made the collection of fresh supplies a slow business. He has, however, the satisfaction of knowing that what animals he now does get arrive in fair condition and with some prospect of being useful to the troops.

***

THE SULTAN AS A DEBTOR.

We are following with no small amusement your bout with the gentleman known here as "the devil's shadow," otherwise the Sultan of Turkey, and many of us would be disposed to bet odds that he will beat you. An eel in a mill race is almost a sluggard compared with this individual, who is capable of making a fresh proposition to your Minister half a dozen times a day, and of denying the next hour the terms he just offered.

I see the Sultan suggests a deal, or is reported to have done so, which is thoroughly characteristic in its way. He would order a cruiser from a United States shipbuilder, and allow the indemnity demanded to be wrapped up in the price of the ship. If you take that order it will increase the Sultan's debt to you, but not the chance of payment.

Assume that the cruiser is built, and his Majesty would be sure to find that it was not according to specifications, or that certain alterations were required, such, perhaps, as engines of newer pattern. Until this was done it would prevent him taking the vessel over, and the end of it would be that neither the money for the cruiser nor the indemnity would be forthcoming. As I told you, the Sultan has plenty of money, if it can be reached, but he is a perfect miser over his private hoards, and studies always to make the foreigner somehow pay for whatever he may order abroad.

***

THE POWERS' PROTEST.

Just now he is busy laying in enormous quantities of smokeless powder and guns against European cockpit contingencies, so money is very scarce in his treasury, and it is necessary to increase the customs duties, otherwise how can a poor, distressed Sultan manage to meet his bills and keep up appearances? Protests, of course, arise against the higher duties. "Breach of contract" is bawled at him by all the Ambassadors, but he goes on his way, and I think it probable that in spite of the remonstrances of united Europe the customs duties will be raised.

Even if so, Abdul the Wily is not going to pay your indemnity in haste. It would create a dangerous precedent. You must recollect that Russia is periodically hammering at his door for the indemnity, which he has never paid, on account of the war of 1877. Were your claim to be honored, modest though it is, it would afford a valuable lever to others who want money out of this gentleman, and he is not the man to put that eagerly into their hands—not just yet, anyway.

***

FRANCE'S PEACE MINISTRY.

French politics have not been appreciably ruffled by the venomous attack of M. Meline on the present Ministry, and I need only repeat once more that it is a Ministry of peace, striving to educate the republic in the ways of peace, and to divert its thoughts from war in any direction, most of all war with Great Britain.

***

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL BILL.

Nothing new has transpired about the Australian Commonwealth bill, and the dead-lock seems to continue. I hear from Sydney that people there are by no means in favor of many clauses in the bill, and that throughout Australia the opposition to Clause 74, which destroys any effective right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, is much stronger than the delegates here care to admit.

A. J. W.

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Worcester (Mass.) Concern to Build Mills Worth Nearly $500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 28.—The Morgan Construction Company of this city has just received an order from the Carnegie Steel Company for three mills. The contract price is to approach $500,000, and necessitates on the part of the Morgan Company the leasing of a big plant in this city for the construction of mills.

The new machinery will be sent to the Duquesne plant of the Carnegie Company.

KANSAS OPPOSES COLORADO.

Seeks to Enjoin Latter from Diverting the Arkansas River.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 28.—The Attorney General of Kansas will on Monday file a motion for a suit in equity in the United States Supreme Court praying that the State of Colorado be enjoined from diverting the waters of the Arkansas River from the channel of that river.

The Arkansas River flows through thirteen counties in Kansas, furnishing water for irrigating a valley as rich as that of the Nile. Colorado claims all the water which falls in that State, in which the Arkansas River finds its source.

If Colorado's plan is carried out, all the water of that stream will be diverted into irrigation ditches before it reaches the western boundary of Kansas, and the Arkansas Valley in this State will become a parched and barren desert.

CINCINNATI STREET RAILWAY.

Reported that Its Capital Stock Is to be Increased to $20,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 28.—It is reported that within the next ten days the stockholders of the Cincinnati Street Railway Company will receive notice to meet and authorize an increase in the capital stock from $18,000,000 to $20,000,000.

All of the stock previously authorized has not been issued, but there is not enough to pay for the proposed improvements. There is still, it is understood, sufficient stock to redeem bonds as they fall due, but it can only be used for that purpose.

Whether the stockholders will have the privilege of taking the two-million-dollar increase at one time, or whether it will be peddled out in five-hundred-thousand-dollar lots, is not known, but it is a foregone conclusion that the stockholders will get the new issue at par. This causes the recent firmness in the stock. Yesterday small amounts sold at 126, and on call it closed at 125, with 126 asked.

The Cincinnati Street Railway Company operates every mile of street railway track in the city under an exclusive fifty-year franchise granted by the Legislature.

The Detroit Special
Leaves Grand Central Station every day at 4:00 P. M. Arrives Detroit next morning. No excess fare, splendid service.—Adv.

Suburban Life
has no charm which Park Hill does not supply in the fullest, freest measure; Health, cool shade elbow room, and views that are incomparable.—Adv.

Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J., open until June. Favorite resort for month of May.—Adv.

ARTIST KILLED IN FIFTH AVENUE

Alfred M. Jones of Yonkers Run Down by a Cab.

DRIVER OF VEHICLE ESCAPES

Mr. Jones Had Tried to Cross the Thoroughfare at Thirty-third Street—His Prominence in Art.

Alfred M. Jones, the retired artist, of 151 Woodworth Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., died in the New York Hospital last evening from injuries received by being knocked down and run over by a cab at Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, directly opposite the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Mr. Jones was crossing on the north side of Fifth Avenue when the cab, which was north-bound, struck him. He received a fractured skull and concussion of the brain. A New York Hospital ambulance took the man to the institution, but his death took place a few minutes after his arrival.

As soon as the accident occurred the cabman whipped up his horses and made his escape. The police have not as yet been able to find him.

Mr. Jones, who was seventy years old, was one of Yonkers' oldest citizens, having resided there for over fifty years. He left his home late yesterday afternoon with the intention of driving in, and spending the evening at the Century Club of this city of which he was a member.

Mr. Jones for many years was one of the most popular artists of international fame. He was born in Liverpool, England, Aug. 7, 1819. At an early age he came to this country, and in 1839 he secured first prize at the National Academy of Design for drawings from Thorn Alden's "Mercury," "The Proposal," after Durand, and "The Farmer's Wooing," after M. S. Mount. Attention was quickly called to his work and his services were promptly sought by the illustrated publications of the day.

Mr. Jones served an apprenticeship at banknote engraving, and in 1842 he devoted himself entirely to that branch of art. Among others he engraved the two-cent, thirty-cent, four-dollar, and five-dollar postage stamps in the Columbian series for the American Bank Note Company in 1867. In 1841 he became Academician of the National Academy of Design, and in 1851 was elected its Vice President, which office he held for many years. He also served as Secretary and Treasurer of the American Water Color Society, and was connected in a similar capacity with the Artists' Fund Society, besides being its Vice President.

He was recognized as one of the foremost engravers in the world. His plate of the "Image Breakers," after Lindsay, was one of his best. Other famous plates were "William Cullen Bryant," after A. B. Durand; "The Capture of Major André," after Durand; "Sparking," after Edmonds; "The New Scholar," after Edmonds, and "Mexican Views," after R. C. Woodrich. Mr. Jones's last painting was one of "Thomas Carlyle."

Mr. Jones married Louise Major fifty years ago. Besides Mrs. Julius T. Rockwell and Miss Nellie Jones, his daughters, with whom he lived, one other, Mrs. Lemuel Wells, of Pontoosuc, Hancock County, Ill., survives him. Mrs. Wells was informed of her father's death by telegraph.

Mr. Jones had amassed a fortune, the greater part of which was invested in Yonkers real estate. His home contains a rare collection of works of art. Mr. Jones had enjoyed splendid health recently and was in the best of spirits when he left his home.

MRS. WILSON BURNED TO DEATH

Wife of Gen. James H. Wilson Steps on a Match While Alighting from Her Carriage.

HAVANA, April 28.—The wife of Major Gen. James H. Wilson, Military Governor of the Department of Matanzas-Santa Clara, died this afternoon from the effects of burns accidentally received this morning while driving with her daughter.

While alighting from her carriage Mrs. Wilson stepped on a match which ignited her dress. She was terribly burned, and although everything was done to relieve her sufferings, she died about 3 P. M.

Governor General Wood, Gen. Chaffee, and Adjt. Gen. Richards telegraphed condolences, and great sympathy is expressed by every one, Cubans and Americans alike, for the Wilson family.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 28.—Mrs. Wilson, the wife of Major Gen. James H. Wilson, news of whose accidental death reached here to-night, was the daughter of Col. John Andrews of Wilmington, who commanded the First Delaware Regiment during the civil war. She was married to Gen. Wilson in 1866, and is survived by three daughters, two of whom were with her in Cuba. She left the Wilson home here in November last to join her husband on his station, and has been with him since. The other daughter is the wife of Henry B. Thompson of this city.

A PHILIPPINE ROMANCE.

Western Soldier Will Marry a Wealthy Spanish Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 28.—John G. Hvoslef, a young Minneapolis attorney, who went to the Philippines as a member of the Thirteenth Minnesota Regiment, is engaged to marry a wealthy and handsome Spanish widow at Manila. The report reaches Minneapolis from three sources, and there seems no doubt that Hvoslef contemplates a Spanish-American alliance.

Mr. Hvoslef gained distinction by his service in the Philippines, and was at one time commended by the Secretary of War. He was invited to visit a Norwegian freight steamer which was anchored in Manila Bay. His first visit to the Norwegian Captain lead him to believe that the vessel contained a cargo of arms and ammunition for the insurgents. He made no intimation of his suspicions, but continued his social calls on the Captain, always being on the alert for information that would satisfy him that the steamer carried contraband goods.

Finally, when he was reasonably sure that the vessel was what he had supposed, he communicated the information to his superior officers. The order was transferred to the navy, and the shipload of goods was seized. It proved to be just what Hvoslef thought it was. His work was commended on all sides and mentioned at some length in the report to the Secretary of War. Soon afterward he was recommended for honorable discharge from the volunteer service.

When his regiment returned home, Hvoslef remained in Manila and commenced the practice of law there. He told his friends that he believed the Islands had a great future under American control, and that he would make Manila his future home.

Miss Baily a Lucky Young Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., April 28.—Miss May Baily of Brewsters, N. Y., who was awarded $12,500 damages against the City of New York for injuries received while driving, is a young woman who, a few weeks ago, discovered in an old desk a will leaving her mother $40,000.

A New Train to Chicago
via New York Central commencing to-day. Leaves Grand Central Station 2:00 P. M., arrives Chicago 4:00 P. M. next day. Sleeping, Parlor and Dining Cars.—Adv

GATES DECLARES WAR ON HIS ACCUSERS

On the Way to This City to Answer Summons.

HE WILL HIMSELF PROSECUTE

Special Counsel Engaged—Formal Statement on Behalf of American Steel and Wire Company.

John W. Gates, Chairman of the American Steel and Wire Company directorate, and President John Lambert of the company are to get to this city in short order to meet their legal adversaries, and from yesterday's developments it is evident that a fight of some importance is on between Mr. Gates's cohorts and those who have been active in opposing him. Max Pam, the general counsel for the company, has engaged De Lancey Nicoll as special counsel in this case, and says that steps will be taken to prosecute those who have opened fire upon Mr. Gates.

When Mr. Gates and his party were leaving the city last Wednesday, while a process server was vainly endeavoring to find Mr. Gates, Mr. Pam was questioned as to the existence of a summons for the former, and said he knew nothing of it. On being told of the current rumor that a man who had suffered in recent operations in American Steel and Wire had procured such a summons, Mr. Pam inquired: "Is he sane?" Yesterday he said that the first real knowledge he had had of such a summons came from reading the morning papers.

He issued the following formal statement on behalf of the company:

"The publication this morning of the institution of criminal proceedings against Mr. Gates and Mr. Lambert cannot remain unnoticed. There is absolutely no foundation for any such proceeding, and, in my judgment, an ulterior motive prompts what has been caused to be published.

"Mr. Gates and Mr. Lambert have been advised of this matter, and will leave Chicago so as to be here Monday morning ready to submit to service of any process whatsoever, enabling any person making any complaint to have an immediate trial. Counsel have been employed, who will not only look after their defense but will look to the vigorous prosecution of the parties undertaking this proceeding."

"What do you mean by an ulterior motive prompting what has been caused to be published'?" Mr. Pam was asked.

"I assume," said he, "that the newspapers acted in good faith, and that is why I put it that way."

When Mr. Gates and Mr. Lambert get back they will be promptly served with the summonses, and the fight will at once be taken into court. Just whom the Gates people will take active steps against remains to be seen.

The firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. refused yesterday to discuss their statement to Washington Seligman that Mr. Gates would be out of the Chairmanship on or before the next Directors' meeting day, May 7. Mr. Pam, when asked about Mr. Gates's promise to resign, said he knew nothing about it. George A. Lamb declared that he much regretted that the newspaper accounts had been published. A story appeared in print yesterday to the effect that Mr. Lamb had sent letters to Messrs. Gates and Lambert, but this met prompt and unequivocal denial.

It was disclosed yesterday that the man who first suggested to Washington Seligman of Seligman & Van Antwerp the name of George A. Lamb as that of a lawyer to undertake his case was Camille Weidenfeld of the firm of Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co.

Seligman, who had been "caught long" of American Steel and Wire, was bitterly denouncing on the Stock Exchange floor a few days ago the operations which resulted in the sudden tumble of the stock, and chanced to remark, "If I knew the right lawyer to go to I'd get after these people in the courts." Mr. Weidenfeld suggested Lamb & Voss. Mr. Lamb denies that Mr. Weidenfeld is his client, and refuses to say who the new complainant is.

W. C. Van Antwerp, Mr. Seligman's partner, refused to allow his name to be used in connection with the proceedings against Mr. Gates, with which he was not in sympathy. He and Mr. Seligman will dissolve the partnership and a new one will, it is reported, be formed between Mr. Van Antwerp and H. W. Payne.

American Steel and Wire stock was active and weak yesterday. The common stock, about 16,000 shares of which were traded in, opened a trifle off, sold down to 38, and closed at 38¾, a net loss of 3 points. The preferred closed at 77¼, one point off.

News of the intention of the Carnegie Company to erect new billet mills and a new merchant mill at Duquesne, Penn., where that corporation now has a billet plant, helped to drive down Steel and Wire stock. The erection of a merchant mill implies manufacture of any sort of merchant steel. This would include steel wire rods, which would mean fresh competition with the American Steel and Wire Company.

Mr. Pam said yesterday he did not put much faith in the idea of the Carnegie Company being likely to start wire rod competition with the American Steel and Wire Company.

GATES AND LAMBERT START.

Mr. Gates Says Men Who Began Prosecution Will Regret It.

CHICAGO, April 28.—John W. Gates, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, and John Lambert, President of the company, left for New York to-night to accept service on any writs that may be issued for their arrest in connection with the recent scandal over the closing down of their mills and the consequent decline in their stocks.

"There will not be any need of extradition proceedings to get us to New York," said Mr. Gates. "We will be there Monday morning ready for anything of the kind that may come up. I don't know why or by whom this business was started, but the men who are in it will have the opportunity they need for that kind of a fight. We are going to see the thing through to the end, and it is my belief that the people who secured the issuance of those writs will be sorry for it before they are through."

In the reports of the matter wired from New York yesterday it was intimated that the departure of Gates and Lambert and the rest of the steel and wire aggregation from the East was accelerated by the fear that if they remained longer these writs would be served. Mr. Lambert was asked if that report was true.

"I never heard of the business till I read of it in the papers," he replied. "We were in New York several days, and if any one had really wanted to meet us on this kind of a question, there was plenty of opportunity to do so. More than that, it was known a couple of days before our departure from New York that we intended to leave when we did. If we wanted to dodge, would we be going back there voluntarily now?"

GATES AND LAMBERT OUT?

Again Reported to Have Sold Their Steel and Wire Holdings.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The report was widely circulated to-day that John W. Gates, President John Lambert, and I. L. Ellwood had disposed of all their holdings in the American Steel and Wire Company and that they were, in a word, out of the concern, all except the resigning. This is in line with the repeated rumors of a change of management.

It is reported that Mr. Lambert was hard hit by the slump and that Messrs. Elwood and Gates took over his stock and threw it on the market.

It is hinted that the extraordinary amount of work which Mr. Gates is doing is due to his desire to have his affairs straightened up, so as to turn everything over to a successor on May 7.

TENNESSEE ORE LANDS SOLD.

Brother of John W. Gates Disposes of 30,000 Acres.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 28.—Charles Gates, a brother of John W. Gates, to-day closed a sale with the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company for a large tract of ore lands in Tennessee, just across the Alabama State line, where the Sloss Company has three furnaces. There are about 30,000 acres of brown ore land in the tract, and many valuable mines already opened are located on it.

Mr. Gates and his associates bought the land several months ago, and organized a company with $1,000,000 of capital stock. The price paid by the Sloss Company is not mentioned, but it must have been in the hundreds of thousands. The properties are among the most valuable brown ore lands in the South.

NEW BIG LAKE VESSEL SAILS.

Named for John W. Gates, the Wire Trust's Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Navigation of the great lakes by steamships 500 feet in length has begun. The John W. Gates, owned by the American Steel and Wire Company, started last night from Lorain, Ohio, for Duluth on her maiden trip. Chairman Gates of the Wire Trust, for whom she is named, has made arrangements to join her en route and complete the trip on her with a party of friends.

The new vessel is the first of a fleet of 500-footers ordered by the Wire Trust last Fall. She was built at Lorain months ago. Another was later put over the dock at Toledo, and five will be in commission before the end of the season.

Several Big Steel Contracts Made.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 28.—The price of steel plates having gone down from $2.20 to $1.85, several large contracts have been made, some of them for as much as 20,000 tons, within the past few days. The effects upon building prospects is already perceptible. There is no dropping off in the price of foundry iron on account of the strong foreign demands.

GREENWICH MARRIAGE REFORM.

Divorced Persons No Longer Able to Secure Clergymen to Officiate.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 28.—Another wedding of residents of New York State, one of whom had been divorced and who therefore could not marry in that State, occurred here Thursday afternoon, Judge Charles D. Burns performing the ceremony in his law office after a clergyman had refused to officiate. The contracting parties were Charles Arnold, an Astoria florist, and Miss Matilda John, daughter of Edward John of New York City.

For the twenty-five years of Greenwich's existence couples, whether divorced or not, have been married here by ministers and no questions asked. The notoriety that attached to the marriage of Perry Belmont and Mrs. Sloane a few hours after the latter had been divorced, and the subsequent death of the Rev. Dr. Walter M. Barrows, the officiating clergyman, said to be due to worrying over his mistake, resulted in a reform. No clergyman now will marry a person who has been divorced, if he or she is the erring party, if in doubt they will refuse absolutely to officiate.

On Tuesday the Rev. W. W. Gillies, pastor of the Methodist Church, received a letter from John Anderson Leach, an attorney of Long Island City, asking him to marry two friends of his on Thursday. The Methodist discipline allows the marriage of a divorced person only when the one to be married was the innocent party. Mr. Gillies immediately wrote asking for the circumstances of the case, but received no answer. Thursday Mr. Leach came here with the couple and secured a marriage license. Town Clerk Mead referred them to Judge Burns, who is the son of the Rev. Dr. Burns, a prominent clergyman of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Church. He looked at the matter in a purely legal and financial light and united the pair in the following words:

"Do you two want to be married?"

"Do you, Charles, take Matilda to be your wife?" "Do you, Matilda, take Charles to be your husband?" All the questions were answered in the affirmative, of course.

"Then, by authority of the State of Connecticut, vested in me, I declare you man and wife," pronounced the Judge. The ceremony took exactly a minute and a half.

BLUE RIDGE FOREST FIRES.

Hotels, Cottages, and Railroad Property at Penmar in Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—Hotels, cottages, and railroad property at Penmar, on the Blue Ridge Mountains are threatened with destruction by forest fires. The Western Maryland Railroad Company to-day put hundreds of men to work fighting the flames. A dense pall of smoke overhangs the Cumberland Valley near the Blue Mountain.

A force of men was at work all last night keeping the fire back from the stables of the Blue Mountain House, the largest hotel on the Blue Ridge. Sparks and blazing fagots flew in showers over the hotel. The Western Maryland Railroad station, the Hotel Imperial, and other property are still in danger. Valuable lumber covering many acres has been destroyed. The weather has been unusually dry for this season, and the fires are the worst seen in that section of the South Mountains in many years. Several farm houses and cottages have been burned.

PIG IRON FOR EXPORT.

Glasgow Firm Places Large Orders for the Alabama Product.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 28.—William Jacks, representing one of the most prominent iron buying firms in Glasgow, Scotland, is in the Birmingham district, placing large orders for Alabama pig iron. Mr. Jacks's firm buys principally from the Sloss Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, and is closing contracts for shipments this Fall with that firm.

Mr. Jacks states that the demand for American pig iron in Great Britain is growing very heavy, and that the Alabama product is especially in demand, as it can be shipped cheaper than any other American iron. He is of the opinion that the export trade in pig iron will be larger this Fall than ever before, and that this will greatly strengthen the American market.

The bookings from Alabama will be principally via the Port of New Orleans, the leading shipping point for Alabama pig iron.

LIME COMPANIES CONSOLIDATE.

Wisconsin, Indiana, and Illinois Firms Form a Combination.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Eight of the leading lime companies in Wisconsin, Indiana, and Illinois have consolidated, under the name of the Wisconsin Lime and Cement Company, and have established offices in the Chamber of Commerce Building.

The firms included in the combination are the Cook & Brown Lime Company, the Ormsby Lime Company, Gray, Tuthill & Co., W. J. Neebes & Co., the Hallaman-Loweffler Company, N. J. Druecker, Charles Ruedebusch, and the Wisconsin Lime Company. It is said that the purpose of the combination is not to effect an advance in prices, but to bring about a saving in expenses.

The Lake Shore Limited,
an up-to-date train in every respect, between New York and Chicago every day at 5:30 P. M., via New York Central. A Pullman Sleeping Car from New York to St. Louis via Big Four Route, making close connection for Kansas City, will be added, commencing to-day.—Adv

TURKEY PROCRASTINATES

The Porte Waits for Display of Force, It Is Believed.

All Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish Minister, Again Discusses the Claims with Secretary Hay.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 28.—The United States Legation has not yet received the Porte's answer to the note regarding the indemnity claims handed to Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Foreign Minister, by the American Chargé d'Affaires, and the impression is gaining ground that the reply will be in the negative, or even that no reply will be made. The latter alternative, however, seems to be unlikely.

The general opinion is that without a display of force the Porte certainly will not pay the claims, because it wishes to show the Moslem world that it only yields to force.

It is not considered here that a simple rupture of diplomatic relations will render the Porte easier to deal with, but a rupture of formal relations is not thought necessary, as the sending of a warship to a Mediterranean port would suffice to obtain a settlement of the matter in less than twenty-four hours.

The same proposition for a settlement of the indemnity question by an order for a warship, in the price of which the indemnity should be included, was formerly made to France and Italy, but M. Constans and Señor Pansa rejected the proposal.

The newspaper criticisms and comments upon the attitude of Turkey in this affair are causing great irritation at the Yildiz Kiosk.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Ali Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish Minister, called at the State Department this afternoon and spent half an hour in conference with Secretary Hay. Beyond the statement that the indemnity claims were the subject of discussion, nothing official could be learned of what took place between the two. It is gathered that the Turkish effort is still in the direction of finding some other means of escape from the present situation than a cash settlement.

Thus there is believed to be more talk of the old proposition to build a Turkish cruiser here and settle the claims under cover of such a transaction, but, whatever the character of the details of the Turkish proposition, it appears that there is no attempt to deny the obligation assumed toward these claimants and embodied in the promises to Mr. Straus, and consequently there has been no refusal to pay the debt in some manner.

The Government has not received the slightest intimation from any European nation of a disposition on its part to interfere in any maner in the dispute between the United States and Turkey. It may also be stated on the best authority that none of the representatives of the European powers in Washington has requested the State Department to deliver itself of any explanation of its intention affecting Turkey, nor does our Government anticipate any interference by third parties in this matter so long as our claims are confined to their present perfectly legitimate basis.

All that can be stated by authority respecting Mr. Griscom's course at Constantinople is contained in the general declaration that he is pursuing instructions to insist to the Turkish Government upon a redemption of its promise to pay the American indemnity claims. Naturally the officials decline to intimate what steps will be resorted to in case Mr. Griscom's request is denied. They prefer to believe that the demand will meet with success.

The phase to be feared is procrastination on the part of the Turkish Government; something harder to meet than an unqualified refusal to pay. It is understood that Mr. Griscom is shaping his representations to the Porte with special reference to the avoidance of this pitfall.

COMMENT OF THE LONDON PRESS.

Papers Evince Great Interest in the Trouble with Turkey.

LONDON, April 28.—The American complications with Turkey continue the topic of the day. The Outlook, after declaring the Sultan and Isaac Gordon, the notorious money lender who died recently, were own brothers in matters of money, says:

"The Sultan has now fallen back on the desperate debtor's last device of buying more and has offered to place an order for a warship with an American firm, if only the American Government will accommodate him a while longer. But the American Government will do nothing of the sort and grimly intimates that unless the dollars are promptly forthcoming the matter will be put in the hands of the United States Navy.

"Yet, President McKinley's candidature may not, after all enjoy immense help from a naval demonstration in European waters, for the European powers who are fellow-sufferers with America and Armenia are, in wholesome imitation, taking steps to press their claims, and under such pressure Turkey must give way. Russia, it is true, is holding aloof, but, menaced by Japan, she is hardly likely to lend Turkey more than diplomatic help."

The Spectator amplifies its last week's comment, saying: "On the Continent diplomatists point to it as evidence that America, since the Spanish war, has begun to interfere in European politics. She will interfere, indeed, we may be sure of that, as she becomes great. But the Continent forgets that fifty years ago America threatened Austria with war for seizing refugees protected by the American flag. There would have been war, indeed, but that Nicholas I. asked Austria to yield rather than introduce an unknown factor into the public life of Europe."

During the course of a long article the speaker maintains that the difficulty is chiefly due to the exploitation of the Continental and American press, and ridicules the possibility of a serious outcome, saying:

"The Devil's Shadow promises to rebuild, punish, tax, and to do a hundred things, but pay he cannot. Thereupon his vision conjured up Admiral Dewey, of all people, sailing into the Mediterranean and occupying one of those ports, for the virtual neutrality of which the great European powers are willing to risk the chances of a great war among themselves. It is on a par with the boycott of the French Exposition or the Don Pacifico claim."

INDEMNITY FROM TURKEY.

Missions Uphold Demands, Regardless of Direct Benefits to Them.

Speaking yesterday of the claims against Turkey on account of the destruction of mission property in 1895, the Rev. Dr James L. Barton, Foreign Secretary of the American Board of Missions, said that neither the Mission Board nor its representatives are taking action in the premises.

A large part of the losses was individual and each one had presented his claims directly to the legation at Constantinople. The college at Harpoot, to which belonged most of the remaining loss, is incorporated in Massachusetts, and so has a

PLATT NAMES HIS MEN

Confers with State Controller on Inheritance Tax Appraiserships.

ROBERT MAZET MAY BE ONE

Senator Coggeshall's Son an Applicant—Quigg, Who Attended the Conference, Confident of Results.

Senator Platt held a long conference yesterday morning with State Controller William J. Morgan and Lemuel E. Quigg, President of the Republican County Committee. The matter under discussion was the appointment of the men who are to be named by Controller Morgan as Appraisers for the assessment of the inheritance tax. Eight men are to be appointed in this city, five of whom will come from this county, and three from Kings County. The salary of the new office is fixed by law at $4,000 per year

Mr. Quigg presented to Controller Morgan the names of ex-Assemblyman Robert Mazet, Charles K. Lexow, Edward H. Healey, Charles B. Page, and Harry Coggeshall, a son of State Senator Henry J. Coggeshall, as those whom the Republican organization desired should be appointed to the new positions. The matter was thoroughly discussed, but it was said last night that no definite result had been reached.

State Senator N. A. Elsberg, who introduced the bill providing for the appointment of these appraisers, believes that he is entitled to name one of the men. It is said that his candidate is William C. Wilson of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District. Edward Lauterbach, who formerly was President of the County Committee, wants ex-Assemblyman Frank Bulkley appointed to one of the positions. Mr. Bulkley formerly was the Republican leader in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

It is believed in political circles that Mr. Coggeshall is to receive his appointment in return for the support his father gave in repealing the Horton boxing law at the recent session of the Legislature. Up to the time the vote was taken on the repeal bill, it was the general impression that Senator Coggeshall would cast his vote against the bill, but, very much to the surprise of everybody, Senator Coggeshall voted for the measure. He is now to receive his reward, say the politicians, in the appointment of his son to a desirable office.

Mr. Quigg, when seen last night, said that he had urged the claims of the five men picked out by him, and that while Controller Morgan had not positively promised him that he would appoint the five, he thought that the wishes of the organization would prevail. Mr. Quigg expressed the opinion that Controller Morgan would announce the appointments within a few days.

Brooklyn has several candidates for the places which have been allotted to that borough. Among them are Harry Jacquillard, Sergeant at Arms of the State Senate; Clarence Barrow, Jesse D. Frost, F. W. Angell, and Charles Dunnell. Mr. Jacquillard has the support of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

COL. McCOOK SEES PLATT.

Not Asked to Succeed Quigg—Sacrifice Asked of Ten Eyck.

Col. John J. McCook, whose name has been mentioned frequently as the successor of Lemuel E. Quigg as President of the Republican County Committee, had a talk yesterday with Senator Platt. After the conference Col. McCook said that he knew nothing about the truth of the reports which have been in circulation. "My only information," he said, "has come from the newspapers. I have not been offered the position."

Senator Platt also had a talk with William H. Ten Eyck, who is the Senator's choice for Secretary of the Republican County Committee to succeed George R. Mandeville, the present incumbent. Mr. Ten Eyck is now an Aqueduct Commissioner at an annual salary of $5,000. The position lasts until the work on the aqueduct is completed, which may not be for many years, and the duties are light.

Naturally, it is said, Mr. Ten Eyck does not regard the plan to make him Secretary of the County Committee with favor, but the Republican leaders are inclined to the opinion that Mr. Ten Eyck will make the sicrifice if Senator Platt really wishes him to do so. They say that the organization has provided well for Mr. Ten Eyck in the past and that he should be willing to bow to the wishes of his party, even if it be personally distasteful to him.

The duties of the Secretary of the County Committee are hard, particularly during campaigns.

CROKER'S VIEWS ON POLITICS.

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LONDON, April 28.—" Mr. Richard Croker will remain in England till after Derby Day, and neither political rumors nor personal paragraphs will alter his determination to enjoy the English Spring racing season. So far as the Democratic National situation is concerned, it may be taken for certain that there has not yet occurred anything to change Mr. Croker's views of the situation since he left New York. He is not talking for newspapers or reading newspapers much. But if the time comes when he cares to talk, what he will have to say will bear the stamp of authenticity and suffer no chance of misinterpretation. He is in good health and spirits, and worries about nothing."

The above statement, made by a personal friend of Mr. Croker, may be taken as an authentic summary of his present attitude toward political affairs.

Nominated for Congress in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 28.—The Twentieth Congressional District Democratic Convention to-day nominated H. D. Harrington for Congress. L. K. Cook and E. W. Bond were chosen delegates to the Kansas City Convention.

Boston Delegates to Philadelphia.

BOSTON, April 28.—Col. Everett C. Benton of Belmont and M. H. Murray of Boston were elected delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention by the Republicans of the Eleventh Congressional District Convention here to-day. They were not instructed.

State Senator Wilcox Renominated.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 28.—Benjamin M. Wilcox of this city was unanimously renominated for State Senator by the Thirty-ninth Senatorial District Republican Convention held at Waterloo, Seneca County, this afternoon.

Pleasure Trip on a Raft.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 28.—A pleasure raft 12 by 80 feet in size passed down the Delaware River yesterday afternoon. There were seventeen men aboard, including professional and business men of Margaretsville, Delhi, and Kingston, N. Y. The members of the party are on their way to Trenton, N. J. The raft has a small cabin, in which are a stove, cooking utensils, and bunks. When the party reaches Trenton the raft and its outfit will be sold.

Hawaiian Bill at the White House.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Hawaiian Government bill reached the White House to-day. Inasmuch as the act does not go into effect for forty-five days, the President decided not to sign the measure, but will read it carefully and probably sign it Monday.

Famine Relief Meeting.

President Seth Low of Columbia University will preside at the Indian Famine Relief meeting at Carnegie Hall this evening, and among the speakers will be Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall.

Edward O. Leech Improving.

Edward O. Leech, the banker, who is ill at Mount Sinai Hospital, was reported to have passed a fairly comfortable day yesterday and to be in a slightly improved condition last night.

ASKS NEW YORK FOR AID.

Mayor Van Wyck Issues Proclamation in Response to Appeal.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday afternoon received the following telegram from T. Payment, Mayor of Ottawa:

"City of Hull wiped out of existence. Western part of Ottawa completely destroyed. Twenty thousand homeless. Can you help?"

Immediately after receiving this message Mayor Van Wyck prepared and issued this proclamation:

"To the People of the City of New York:

"The Mayor of the City of Ottawa, Canada, has informed me that the City of Hull is wiped out of exi
part of the City of Ottawa is completely destroyed, and that 20,000 people are homeless, and he appeals for help to the people of this city.

"In view, therefore, of the widespread desolation and distress caused in Hull and Ottawa by this terrible disaster, I call upon the people of this city, ever ready in coming to the aid of the afflicted, to respond with their accustomed generosity and their usual promptness to this appeal for relief from these Canadian cities.

"The emergency presented there is great, and the response to this call for assistance should be prompt and liberal. I have appointed the Hon. Bird S. Coler, Controller of the City of New York, treasurer, to receive contributions for the relief of the afflicted cities, and all moneys sent to him should be addressed to 280 Broadway, and will be duly acknowledged and forwarded by him. ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.

Dated at the City Hall, April 28, 1900.

This is the second proclamation issued for the purpose of asking residents of this city to contribute to relief funds since Mayor Van Wyck assumed office. The other was promulgated last Summer in consequence of the call of Secretary of War Root for aid for the sufferers from the hurricane in Porto Rico. As a result of that appeal a large amount of money and a great quantity of provisions and clothing were given to the War Department for distribution.

AID FOR FIRE SUFFERERS.

General Response to Appeals from Ottawa and Hull.

OTTAWA, April 28.—A walk through the district in Hull where the homeless and destitute are located presents scenes of desolation and pathetic pictures that are indescribable. Men, women, and children sit alone, or perhaps in hundreds of small groups, with a few chairs, bundles, and a scanty lot of household goods around them—all they have in the world. There are children scantily clad who huddle together trying to keep themselves warm while their parents are tryin to find a place of shelter. There are hundreds of scenes of individual and family destitution.

Nor are matters greatly improved on the Ottawa side of the river, although the destitution is not so apparent, as the people are more readily cared for, and they are not so poor to begin with. In addition to the $100,000 which the Dominion Government will give and $10,000 from the City Council, with $25,000 from the Ontario Government, there was reported from private sources at noon to-day nearly $100,000 more to assist the distressed.

It is expected a large amount will be received from England, as the sympathy there for the sufferers has been manifested by inquiries from the Queen and the cable message from Secretary Chamberlain.

A mass meeting of Ottawa citizens was held last night in the City Hall, Mayor Payment presiding. It was decided to instruct the City Council to ask the Ontario Legislature for leave to borrow $100,000 by issuing debentures to aid the sufferers from the fire in Ottawa and Hull.

It was decided to build two shelter buildings in the City of Hull. Orders for blankets, bread, and other necessaries were given. The needs for relief are pressing.

Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal has given $500 to the fire sufferers. The Chinese merchants of Victoria have wired expressions of sympathy and a contribution of $500.

Several carloads of provisions, clothing, &c., contributed in Montreal have been received. Quick responses have been made by other cities of the Dominion, and goods and money are coming in by every train. Workmen have already started in Hull to build shelter for the homeless there.

The lumbermen estimate their losses at 125,000,000 feet, valued at $3,500,000.

One estimate of the insurance loss is as follows: In the British companies, $2,500,000; American companies, $1,250,000; Canadian companies $1,250,000; total, $5,000,000. It will be some days before reliable figures can be had.

Lord Minto, the Governor General of Canada, has sent a letter of sympathy and a contribution of $1,000 to the relief fund.

Subscriptions Opened in London.

LONDON, England, April 28.—After a consultation with the Canadian High Commissioner, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Lord Mayor, A. J. Newton, has decided to immediately open a Mansion House fund for the relief of the homeless people of Ottawa, and a Stock Exchange fund was opened to-day with several large subscriptions. The Lord Mayor's appeal will be issued Monday.

$1,000 Contribution from Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 28.—The Cgilvies have given $1,000 to fire sufferers of Hull and Ottawa.

THE BALTIMORE'S TRIP HOME.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Admiral Watson has cabled the Navy Department from Manila the following itinerary to govern the flagship Baltimore on her return voyage to the United States. Leaving Manila early in May, the Baltimore will proceed to Kobe, Nagasaki, Hongkong, and Singapore, arriving at the latter place about the 1st of June. The next stops will be at Colombo, Aden, and Port Said. The latter point will be reached about July 1.

The ship will then proceed to Gibraltar and Havre, where a stop will be made to afford the personnel of the vessel an opportunity to visit the Exposition at Paris. The Baltimore will reach Gravesend, England, about Aug. 1, thence she will go to Christiania, Norway; Greenock, Scotland, and Belfast, Ireland. She will head from Belfast directly across the Atlantic, reaching New York on Oct. 1 next.

Lieut. Ballard Honorably Discharged.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Second Lieut. Charles I. Ballard, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect May 10.

The Olympia in Dry Dock at Boston.

BOSTON, April 28.—The United States ship Olympia, Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila Bay, was floated into the dry dock at the Charlestown Navy Yard today. She is the largest vessel ever floated into that dry dock.

Pacific Transports Rechartered.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Quartermaster General has rechartered the transports Athenian and Flintshire on the Pacific Coast, the first named for freight service on the Alaskan station, and the other for the freight service between San Francisco and Manila.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Scindia is coming home from Manila by the Suez route. She is timed to reach Port Said on June 20, and is due at Norfolk about a month later.

The battleship Kearsarge, after taking on her torpedo outfit at Newport, will proceed to Lynn Haven Bay on a two weeks' cruise. It is expected that there will be further and more conclusive tests of her superimposed turrets.

The Wilmington joined Admiral Schley's squadron at Bahia to-day.

The battleship Iowa has arrived at Bremerton.

The training ship Buffalo is at Hampton Roads making ready for a cruise to the Azores.

The tug Chickasaw left Fort Royal yesterday for Norfolk.

The Marcellus left Key West for the same point.

The Michigan has left Erie for Chicago, where she will take aboard the Illinois naval militia for their Summer cruise on the lakes.

The Amphritrite has sailed from Port Royal, S. C., for Lambert's Point.

Brother-in-Law of Lincoln Dead.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 28.—Dr. C. C. Todd, formerly of Kentucky, a brother-in-law of President Abraham Lincoln, died in Barnwell, S. C., this morning. He has lived there for many years, practicing medicine with great success in that an adjoining counties. He was graduated from the Danville (Ky.) College in 1843, and was for a long time with the Texas Rangers on the Rio Grande. Afterward he served the Confederacy with distinction as an army surgeon.

TEXAS RIVERS STILL RISING.

Many Persons Missing in the Submerged Districts—Fear of the Brazos Overflow.

WACO, Texas, April 28.—The flood situation could hardly be worse. Every available wagon, dray, and float was brought into use, and the entire night was spent in moving hundreds of families out of the submerged district. There are no new names added to the list of fatalities today, but reports of persons missing and who were last seen in the overflowed section are numerous. A call for aid, signed by the Mayor and many prominent citizens, has been sent out, and a mass meeting of the citizens of Waco will be held Monday night to devise means to aid the suffering and those in need. The local weather bureau gives the rainfall for the past twenty-four hours as 4.05, the heaviest on record. It was believed that the worst of the overflow was at an end until the Government bureau posted the following bulletin to-day:

"Excessive rains throughout the Brazos drainage basin will probably cause a decided rise in the Brazos River, overflowing much lowland from McLennan County to the Gulf during the next ten days. Please warn residents along the river."

Much anxiety is felt now over the Brazos overflow, and runners have been sent to notify the farmers in the lowlands. The flood yesterday was not confined to this county. Temple and Belton, thirty miles south, reported vast damage by overflows, the rainfall at Temple being 5.94, by far the heaviest ever known.

Specials from Bolton say: "Not since 1852 has this city and vicinity been visited by such a downpour of rain as fell here during the past two days. The Salido River broke all previous high-water marks and destroyed the fine iron wagon bridge at this place. At Summersville the schoolhouse was carried away and the dam washed out. The large steel bridge at Little River, on the main line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, is wrecked. The Loon River is out of its banks and the electric plant is flooded, the city being in total darkness."

Special to The New York Times.

DENISON, Texas, April 28.—The rainfall in this section last night was almost unprecedented. It was a veritable cloudburst. All streams are bank full, and many have overflowed. Red River is rising at the rate of one foot per hour. During the night railroad traffic was suspended. Damage to crops has been heavy. The Canadian River in the Indian Territory is rising fast and threatening heavy damage to railroad and other property. People are alarmed at the fearful flood!

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, April 28.—The effect of the heavy rains on the cotton crop of Texas will be serious. At this time last year half of the crop of the State had been planted. Most of it was up to a good stand, and the rest of the crop was being rapidly gotten into the ground. This year not 5 per cent. of what is an ordinary crop is up. About 20 per cent. of the crop has been planted, but three-quarters of it will have to be planted over, and seed is scarcer than ever before known. Taken as a whole there is a gloomy prospect for cotton this year. The corn crop is a failure, and Texas will import this year.

Elsewhere in the State the situation is gloomy. The rainfall yesterday was excessive—at Navasota, 4 inches in forty minutes; at Waco, 4.40 in an hour; at Beaumont, 3 inches; at Brenham, 2.72; at Columbia, 1.52; at Corsicana, 1.40; at Dallas, 1.24; at Herne, 1.70; at Henrietta, 2.48; at Houston, 3.40; at Sherman, 3.20; at Temple, 5.94; at Weatherford, 2.44. These stations represent every section through the centre of the State from north to south.

DALLAS, Tex., April 28.—The floods show no signs of receding. Most of the Texas rivers are rising. A Fort Worth telegram says the Trinity River has overflowed, doing much property damage. The people are alarmed for the safety of the water works, which are seriously threatened. A nine-foot rise is sweeping down from the headwaters of the Trinity. This will cause a big overflow in the vicinity of Dallas and Fort Worth. The dead list at Waco will reach from ten to fifteen persons. The property damage there will exceed $150,000. The telegraph lines of both companies are gone south of Waco, isolating more than half of the State.

Railroad movements are suspended south of Dallas on almost every line in the State. The loss by flood and hurricane since yesterday morning is estimated to reach $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. The damage to railroads is immense in Hill, McLennan, Williamson, Bell, Colorado, Bastroph, and adjoining counties. The few reports received from Southern and Central Texas state that great destruction has occurred.

At 9 o'clock to-night the Postal Telegraph Company gave out this information: Clear weather all along our lines, Dallas to Houston. No new storm developments."

GALVESTON, Texas, April 28.—Three boys were caught in last night's storm while rowing in Galveston Bay, and are believed to have been drowned.

Another storm, to last two days, has been predicted by the Government Weather Bureau. The Brazos Valley is expected to be flooded from Waco to the Gulf.

BABY WEDGED BETWEEN WALLS

New Haven Firemen Called Out to Rescue Three-Year-Old.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 28.—It took an entire company from the Fire Department to save a child who had become wedged in between two tall tenements in the lower part of the city to-night. Raphael Chesteriane, the three-year-old son of an Italian laborer of 1,898 Wallace Street, rolled a hoop into a crevice between two brick buildings, and the child, in following the hoop in, became wedged in between the buildings and could not get out again.

A crowd of about 500 persons gathered on the sidewalk, and all means possible were tried to get the child out. The crevice was to small to admit a man's body, and nothing could be done until the Fire Department was finally called upon for aid. A hook and ladder company responded, the firemen knocking a hole through one wall of the building and pulling the child through.

CAPTIVE IN AGUINALDO'S HANDS.

American Tells of His Wanderings With the Filipino Chieftain.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer United States Army, has received an interesting report concerning the capture and captivity of Corp. John D. Saulsbury of the Signal Corps, which shows the wanderings of Aguinaldo, the fugitive Filipino chieftain, after the dissolution of his army in January last.

Corp. Saulsbury was captured at the mouth of the Rio Chico and sent to Tarlac. While at Tarlac he was shown papers by a Spaniard proving that an American soldier who had been captured and released was giving information to and acting as the agent of the insurgents in Manila. Saulsbury was finally taken to Candon. Of his experiences thereafter he writes:

"I was turned over to Gen. Gregorio del Pilar at Conception. When the Americans advanced I was kept with Pilar's rear guard. Most of the time I was tied to a pole and carried like a pig by two natives to prevent my escape. At Cervantes Aguinaldo took personal command of Pilar's scattered forces and retreated to Banane in the district of Kiangan. This journey was the hardest part of my captivity, as the natives were in an ugly mood, and took pleasure in hitting the American with the butt of a gun or whatever else might be handy, even officers using their whips, which was the first time I had been treated other than kindly by them. Then, too, the road led over mountains, and was covered with broken rocks, which made traveling barefooted very painful.

"We staid in Banane until Dec. 22, but as the natives of this section are hostile to Filipinos, food was very scarce, and horses, cats, and dogs were common food. Although the natives are armed only with spears, they did not hesitate to attack the hundred armed men Aguinaldo had at this time, and he was obliged to fight them often.

"Dec. 22 Aguinaldo determined to return to Bontoc, send his wife, several other women, and his sick to Cervantes, where the Americans then were, and with his soldiers try to join Gen. Tinio. I was told that I would be given freedom and allowed to accompany his wife. When we reached Talubin he found that the Americans had entered Bontoc, and his plans were impossible. I sent a note to the American commander at Bontoc, as the soldiers with Aguinaldo had left, asking him to come to Talubin. Aguinaldo returned about an hour later, and we were taken to Bainan, and when the American forces reached Talubin Christmas morning we were returned to that place, and I was free once more, having been a prisoner two months and five days."

POLICE RUN A PAWNSHOP

Victims of Thieves Identify Articles Stolen from Them.

Capt. Schmittberger Behind the Counter—Wiesenberger, the Proprietor, Gives Bail for Examination.

A Tenderloin pawnshop run by a Police Captain, and he from the West One Hundredth Street Station, with the proprietor standing helplessly by, while from the heights of Jersey City to the northerr confines of Manhattan, people came in carriages, on foot, and by trolley to inspect his stock, was what passers-by saw yesterday at 528 Sixth Avenue, near Thirty-second Street.

The business wasn't run on the usual plan. The managers of the enterprise were not so much concerned to get business as they were to get rid of it. People came to get things out and they didn't bring money for that purpose, either. They simply picked out what they wanted and if the Captain really thought they ought to have it, it was wrapped up forthwith, the pawnbroker took a receipt for it, and the article was retained by the police until it should be shown in court that they were the rightful owners.

The proprietor of the place, William Wiesenberger, who had been arrested the night before by Capt. Max Schmittberger, charged with having received stolen goods, was released, in the West Side Court yesterday, on $2,000 cash bail, furnished by his brother, Joseph.

His examination was set down by Magistrate Deuel for Tuesday morning next. He was represented in court by Lawyer Emanuel M. Friend. Before going to court, Wiesenberger was taken to Police Headquarters, where his photograph was taken, and he was measured according to the Bertillon system.

It was sometime after 9 o'clock when Capt. Schmittberger and his men, together with the proprietor of the pawnshop, appeared at the pawnshop. A big crowd blocked the sidewalk at their approach, but at that early hour none was allowed to examine property for identification.

POLICE MAKE AN INVENTORY.

The Central Office was represented by Detectives Boyle, Murray, and Woolridge, who at once began making an inventory of everything found in the place, to be sent to every police precinct in the city, where it will be carefully compared with the list of stolen property reported there.

The police have found in the place in addition to what they believe to be property stolen from private residences, hundreds of pairs of gloves, spectacles, and a quantity of silver, which they say has been stolen lately from large dealers. In many cases carved inscriptions have been found but half completed.

The police say that it was stolen while still in the engraver's hands. Detective Walsh came upon three pots, each containing some thirty pounds of silver melted down. All of these are to be included in the inventory.

When the work of making the lists had gotten fairly well along, all of the jewelry in the establishment was spread out on the counters, while detectives kept strict watch. A number of those residing in the two precincts covered by the confession of Hess, and who were known to the detectives as having been robbed, were admitted in groups of two or three, while uniformed policemen at the doors tried to keep the crowd that blocked the street moving.

A few identifications were made during the afternoon. Theodore F. Vanzandt of 207 West Eighty-fourth Street, who had lost $600 worth of jewelery, found all of it with the exception of two small rings. Mrs. Benjamin Block of 171 West Seventy-eighth Street, whose daughter's theatrical wardrobe and other clothing, valued at $1,000, had been stolen from her flat, recognized some $60 worth of her property.

Mrs. E. Shafer of 110 West Eighty-fourth Street identified a valuable pair of opera glasses. Mrs. William Pross, wife of the One Hundredth Street policeman whose flat, at 211 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, was among those visited by Hess, identified two rings and a watch which her husband had been unable to recognize positively.

Mrs. Elienor Spalnhoke, who, according to the police books, lost $2,000 worth of property from her former residence, 79 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, came from Hoboken to look over the stuff spread out. A careful scrutiny showed her only an opera glass of all her lost property. Minor articles of jewelry and clothing were claimed by Julia T. Nunes, 2,168 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. W. H. Cross, 633 Columbus Avenue, and Jackson O. McClellon of 791 Park Avenue.

A WOMAN IN SEARCH OF A WATCH.

Two women came down from Capt. Kirshner's West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Precinct. They had been robbed in 1897, they said.

"But none of the stuff here dates back of last June," Capt. Schmittberger told them.

"Oh, but I feel sure," the younger of them said, looking wistfully at the counter array, "my watch must be here."

She was turning away in disappointment when her eye fell upon a small gold watch of peculiar design.

"Ah, there it is!" she cried.

Capt. Schmittberger made a grab for the ticket.

"But, Madam," he said, "the ticket is July, 1899."

The woman turned the watch over in her hand. Then she banged it down.

"It's not mine, after all," she admitted.

The anxious inquiries of people whose names do not appear in Hess's confession of forty-two robberies as "all he can remember," brought to light a number of affairs not aired before.

ROBBERIES BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

E. H. Hoffman of 56 West Ninety-third Street, whose residence was entered in December last and $1,000 worth of jewelry and clothing taken, was unable to claim any of the goods in the pawn shop as his. A partial list of those not included in the confession, but brought to light yesterday, is as follows:

F. W. Strong, 56 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, robbed of $300 worth of clothing and jewelry on Feb. 7; Sophie Crandall, 71 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, loss $300; J. A. Eldridge, 9 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, robbed Dec. 7, loss $500; Louise Bailey, 198 West Ninety-eighth Street, robbed Jan. 9, loss $150; Eva Hutchinson, 198 West Ninety-eighth Street, $150; C. A. Wesson, 126 West Ninety-fourth Street, Jan. 8, $200; Daniel H. Hucklings, 221 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, $150; Phoebe Wells, 3 West One Hundredth Street, Jan. 31, $100; Julia Flynn, 746 Amsterdam Avenue, $125; Virginia King, 142 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, March 8, $300; George B. Hewlett, 86 West One Hundred and Third Street, $200.

All of the above, who were known to Capt. Schmittberger or his men, called yesterday afternoon, but were unable to identify any of the property as belonging to them.

Detectives Lee and Bumstead of Chief Murphy's staff came over from Jersey City with a number of the victims of recent robberies there. Among them was Capt. Charles Laws of 625 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City. One night a few days ago his residence was robbed of valuables worth $300, including Miss Burn's mandolin. Yesterday afternoon she strolled mournfully among the mandolins in the shop, strumming a string here and trying a key there.

"They're all sadly out of tune," she said, "so I'm almost glad mine isn't there."

Another caller of the afternoon was Mrs. E. Sharp of 77 West Sixty-eighth Street. On Dec. 18 she had left her flat at a time when the other members of the family were absent. When she returned she found the door burst in and the apartments in disorder.

A diamond necklace, a diamond sunburst, four diamond rings, a diamond pin, and three watches, the whole amounting to $6,000, were gone. She did not find any of her property yesterday. Those admitted during the afternoon had been summoned for the most part by the police. Capt. Schmittberger had notified his precinct by telephone to send out all reserves, giving each man a list of complaints to be notified that they were expected at 528 Sixth Avenue.

CROWDS VISIT THE SHOP.

Late in the afternoon the Captain announced that at 8 o'clock in the evening a grand Spring opening free to the general public would be held. Promptly at that hour the blue-coated guards were drawn off from the door and in came the robbed and the curious from every quarter. Those not on business, however, were kept on the move, and no one was allowed to stay too long.

Behind the desk Capt. Schmittberger reigned supreme, while the sad-eyed proprietor, out on bail, stood in the background.

A dilapidated, seedy individual approached the Captain, holding out in his hand a big penknife.

"How much on this?" he demanded.

"What're you pawning that for?" the Captain replied, glaring at him.

The seedy one started in amazement and dropped his knife to the floor.

"For booze," he gasped.

"This shop's run for people who want to get things out, not to put 'em in," returned the Captain.

"Queer shop that," observed the man, as he slunk out.

During the early evening few identifications were made, though all of the silverware had been gotten into shape so that visitors could inspect it.

Mrs. Paulina C. White of 69 West Eighty-eighth Street was quite positive that a gold watch, pin, and ring belonged to her, and after she had satisfied the police Captain of that fact, she also ordered some thirty pieces of table silverware wrapped up. The shop was kept open until midnight, when the lights went out and the tired amateur storekeepers went home.

"I'll keep this store open," announced Capt. Schmittberger, "until the business is wound up."

EDWARD T. RUSSELL DEAD.

Anxiety for Sick Wife Shortens Boston Merchant's Life.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 28.—Edward T. Russell of the old commission house of E. T. Russell & Co., died at his home, 345 Marlborough Street, to-day, at the age of seventy-four years. The circumstances of his death are pathetic in that he broke down from a strain of anxiety occasioned by the severe illness of his wife, and after a week's prostration succumbed to heart disease. Mrs. Russell, herself lying at the point of death from pneumonia, has no knowledge of her husband's illness or death.

Mr. Russell represented the best type of the old-fashioned Boston merchant. He had been in active business for sixty-two years in lower State Street, attending to his duties until a fortnight before his death. His was a familiar personality in the banking and commercial circles of Boston. He was born in Portland, Me., April 10, 1826, and has been in the fish commission business all his life, shipping to foreign ports. At one time he was Treasurer of the Boston Sugar Refinery. He was a delegate to the International Fisheries Congress in London in 1883, and at the time of his death was a Director of the Massachusetts National Bank, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

He was one of the founders of the Commercial Club of Boston, a member of the Exchange Club, the Algonquin Club, and the Boston Art Club.

In 1852 Mr. Russell married Susan A. Church, a daughter of the late Col. John Church of Cincinnati. Three brothers survive him—Stephen S. C. Russell of The Youth's Companion, Berry Russell of E. T. Russell & Co., and Henry B. Russell of the Sturtevant House, New York.

CONSULSHIP FOR EX-PRIEST.

New Appointee at Santos, Brazil, a Protege of Archbishop Ireland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—On March 26 the President nominated to the Senate for Consul at Santos, Brazil, John J. Girimondi of California. He was confirmed March 30 and has just arrived in this city on his way to his post. This morning, in The Washington Post, there appeared a short statement that the Rev. Father Girimondi, who had been a priest in Archbishop Ireland's archdiocese, had stopped here for instructions prior to departing from the country. It referred to him as one of the leading clergymen in the Northwest. It also said:

"Although Father Girimondi made no effort to conceal the fact of his being a Roman Catholic priest, it was not generally known in the Senate at the time of his confirmation by this appointment of a Catholic priest to an official position is without precedent. In fact, no clergyman of the Catholic faith has ever before received any kind of a diplomatic appointment, and this selection by the President has created a great deal of comment, especially among the clergy, many of whom do not approve of mingling the affairs of church and State, even to this extent. Some priests have expressed the belief that the Pope of Rome will interfere in the matter."

It is ascertained that while Girimondi formerly was a priest, and connected with the archdiocese of Archbishop Ireland, he was "silenced" several years ago, and no longer calls himself a priest. No Senator can be found who remembered the circumstance of his appointment or who can explain how he came to be credited to California, instead of Minnesota, although, it is represented that he was appointed largely through the influence of Archbishop Ireland. The occasion for his suppression as a priest has not been ascertained.

NOTABLE GIFT OF BOOKS.

Carson Shakespeare Library Presented to University of Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 28.—The University of Cincinnati is the recipient of the Shakespeare collection made by the late Enoch T. Carson, and also his library of books on the drama. The donor is William A. Proctor, a wealthy manufacturer, who purchased the collection from the Carson estate. All his life Mr. Carson was a student of Shakespeare, and a lover of the drama, and his collection of Shakespeareana, which represents about forty years' research, is one of the most notable in America.

Mr. Carson had sixty-three editions of the great master's works, and while the library contains none of the originals, it is nevertheless rich in the number and variety of volumes, of which it is composed. There is a Boydell, probably the finest copy of this famous edition in the country. The Halliawell-Phillips edition of sixteen folio volumes, the largest typed edition ever published, is another prize edition in the collection. The Kinney Meadows edition, Staunton, the Ben Jonson, Collier's, and the last Cambridge edition in nine volumes, as well as the limited edition, large type in forty volumes, are also among the precious editions of the collection.

Unique among the volumes is the Burton collection, which consists of forty-three portfolios, collected and illuminated by the famous actor, William E. Burton, and bought by Mr. Carson after the actor's death. It is estimated that this set cost Mr. Burton $10,000. It was greatly added to by Mr. Carson, who already had a valuable collection of portraits, lithographs, and original water colors.

The books on the drama include the lives of actors, histories of the stage, histories of playhouses, &c., and these, together with the works of and concerning Shakespeare, consist of about 1,335 volumes.

TURKEY'S EXCLUSION OF PORK.

Consul General Dickinson Says the Enforcement Is Only Recent.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—From a recent report received at the State Department from Consul General Dickinson at Constantinople, it appears that the order prohibiting the admission of pork products from the United States into Turkey is not one of recent enactment, but was made about seventeen years ago, although only of late have steps been taken for its strict enforcement.

Consul Dickinson also tells of the strenuous efforts on the part of himself and Minister Straus to have the order repealed. The Porte, however, has given notice that the order would hereafter be rigidly enforced.

During the last six months the Consul has obtained the admission of several consignments of American hams, bacon, and other pork products at Constantinople, but other consignments have been refused admittance at Smyrna and Beyroot, one of the shipments spoiling at Smyrna while the question of admission was being discussed by the Porte.

Consul Dickinson further states that it is understood that a very large part of the pork products that come into Turkey is American, but the shipments come by way of Hamburg, Liverpool, and other large European cities, thus veiling the appearance of direct exportation from the United States, and are admitted without question.

Treasury Officer at Cape Nome.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 28.—Lieut. David H. Jarvis, United States Revenue Marine, of this city, has been appointed Customs Disbursing Agent for Alaska, and will soon proceed to Cape Nome as the representative there of the Treasury Department. Lieut. Jarvis commanded the Bear last Summer, and is one of the best-known officials throughout Alaska.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

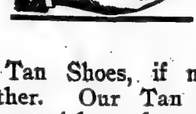

Children's Shoes For Summer.

Tan Shoes, if made right, are the best for warm weather. Our Tan Shoes are made of the most durable materials, and are neat and stylish, light and easy—just what a child needs for summer.

Made of imported goat skin, with broad solid leather extension soles, hand-sewed, button or lace; sizes 7 to 10½, $2.00; 11 to 2, $2.50; 2½ to 4½, $3.25.

More dressy shoes of Russia calf; sizes 7 to 10½, $2.25; 11 to 2, $3.00; 2½ to 6½, $3.75.

Babies' tan goat skin, hand-turned soles; button or lace, 2 to 7, $1.14. Same shoe in very fine Russia calf, $1.25.

Shoes designed for first walking, made of goat skin, on lasts that will keep the feet right; button or lace, sizes 4 to 8; $1.35.

Our White Canvas Shoes, especially desirable for seaside wear, range in sizes from an infant's 4 to a miss's and boy's 2—$1.35 to $2.50, according to size.

The suitable clothing of children's feet is of the greatest importance to their present and future comfort. We realize this and make the subject a study, always carrying such a complete assortment of styles and sizes that every child can be properly fitted.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Some Facts About

Glenlivet Whiskies, in answer to recently published statements.

Glenlivet Whiskey was famous before any licensed distilleries existed in the district (previous to 1823.)

The district of Glenlivet contains many distilleries using the word Glenlivet.

One firm raised an action at law in 1883 to prevent the other distillers from using the word, but failed in the attempt (see Ridley's Circular.) Their bottlers' admissions under oath as to the vatting of their goods were not notably flattering as to their purity.

Our shippers guarantee the Whiskies sent us to be wholly the product of this district, from pure malt only; they are best we ever saw.

When you drink a Whiskey see that it is genuine, like the

BONNIE BRIER BUSH

(very old) or the

SOUVENIR OF SCOTLAND

(medium age) which we import and offer in bond or from store, in casks or cases, not vatted or blended; absolutely pure.

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.

CAPT. BLEECKER OPPOSED

Seventy-first Regiment Troubles Crop Up in Veteran Society.

Election of Officers of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War.

The old troubles in the Seventy-first Regiment cropped up at the annual meeting and election of officers of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, held at Delmonico's last night. The Nominating Committee presented to the meeting a ticket upon which appeared the name of Capt. A. J. Bleecker for the office of member of the Council.

A motion was made that the ticket prepared by the Nominating Committee be elected unanimously. Then there was a stir among a number of Seventy-first Regiment men who were present. One of them arose and said:

"I wish to propose the name of Major George R. Dyer of the Twelfth Regiment as a member of the Council in place of Capt. Bleecker."

The nomination was seconded and a ballot taken. When the result was announced it was found that 55 votes had been cast, of which Capt. Bleecker had received 47. The remainder of the regular ticket was elected unanimously.

It was Capt. Bleecker and Capt. Meeks who preferred charges of cowardice against other officers of the regiment. A court-martial was held and there has been much ill-feeling within the regiment ever since.

It was the first annual meeting of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-Americpan War. There were sixty members present. Brig. Gen. J. W. Clous presided. Since the last regular meeting 251 members have been taken in, making the total membership 404.

The subject of founding a National commandery, similar to that of the Loyal Legion, was discussed. Several plans were considered and a resolution was adopted calling for the appointment of a committee of three, of which Gen. Clous is to be the Chairman, to revise the by-

BRITISH PURSUE THE RETREATING BOERS

Chances of Overtaking Them, However, Seem to be Slight.

NO PROSPECT OF A FIGHT

London Waits to Get Word of Roberts's Advance to the North—Burghers Guard Passes.

LONDON, April 29.—London is filled with rumors and conjectures concerning the operations in South Africa. So far as the situation in the southwestern part of the Free State can be worked out from the latest dispatches, the main body of the Boers, composed of the forces recently holding Thaba N'Chu, Leeuw Kop, and De Wets Dorp, is retiring, probably with a view to joining in the neighborhood of Ladybrand the commandoes from the vicinity of Wepener, who, according to a dispatch from Aliwal North, dated April 28, made good their retreat to Ladybrand.

The main body of the Boers is being followed by Gens. Hamilton, French, Brabant, and Hart, while Gen. Rundle also is on the spot.

The British thus have an overwhelmingly superior force, and ought to wipe out the Boers if they succeed in overtaking them and bringing them to bay.

It may be assumed that the Boers are to the eastward of a line drawn from Thaba N'Chu to Wepener. The retreat, it seems, is being carried out without fighting, which indicates that the Boers have a good start, and the dispatches say that they are not hampered much by transport and leave no visible wheel tracks behind them on the veldt.

This militates against the probability of their being overtaken and forced to a decisive action. While it is possible that news of such a battle may come at any moment, the chances seem even that the retreating commandoes may get away without being forced to turn and fight.

It is within the range of possibilities that Lord Roberts, without waiting for the outcome of these manoeuvres, may begin his advance northward. This may be the secret that the censor has been so jealously guarding. The outcome of this interesting situation cannot now be long delayed.

The news from other points is unimportant and uninteresting. Sniping and shelling continue about Warrenton, apparently ineffectually, as no casualties have been reported on either side.

A special dispatch from Beiro, dated April 27, states that the dispatch of Gen. Carrington's division to Rhodesia is proceeding as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Seven transports have already landed troops and stores.

A dispatch from Ladysmith, under yesterday's date, says there are only small parties of Boers in Tintwo Pass, but that some hundreds are guarding Van Roenen's and Olivier's Hoek Passes. Commandants De Beer and Vennieskerk are in charge, and their forces have been so disposed that the whole body can be massed at any pass the British may attempt to force.

A dispatch from De Wetsdorp, dated April 27, says residents of that place claim the strength of the Boer force which recently evacuated the place was 6,000 men, with six guns, under German officers.

BASUTOS AID THE BOERS.

PRETORIA, April 27.—The representative of Reuter's Telegram Company, with the Federals at Brandfort, is informed that the British at Jammer's Drift tried to get ammunition through Basutoland, but that the Basutos stopped the wagons and informed Gen. De Wet. A strong contingent of Basutos is now guarding the line to prevent entrance or exit from Basutoland.

LORD ROBERTS'S KINDNESS.

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LONDON, April 28.—According to the stories reaching London, Lord Roberts's kindness and sympathy have been finding many outlets. During the wait at Bloemfontein he has visited every man in the hospital, carrying with him many little comforts. Going up to one of the wounded, he asked, cheerily, "Can I do anything for you?" receiving the reply: "Yes; I'd like you to keep my name out of the casualty list." This man's name did not appear, and his anxiety lest his relatives should be alarmed was appeased. Another, a dying officer, Lord Roberts comforted by promising to watch over the future of his only child.

With such incidents current, it is scarcely surprising that the Nation adores its little General, and, as a whole, abstains from criticisms of anything he may do. If Gen. Buller had waited inactive as long as Lord Roberts has at Bloemfontein, the storm of public criticism and impatience would well-nigh have forced his recall.

BISHOP HARTZELL ON THE BOERS.

He Says that They Have Been Led to Look on the Wrong Side.

Bishop Hartzell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who is going to attend the General Conference of his Church in Chicago, was a passenger on the St. Louis, which arrived here yesterday. He left for Liberia about a year ago, and then visited South Africa, including the Portuguese territory and Basutoland, and he spent several weeks in the Transvaal. He intends to speak on the Transvaal and President Krüger in Chicago, and consequently would talk little upon the subject. He said he would express sympathy for the side which was right.

While Bishop Hartzell appreciated many strong and good points in President Krüger, he felt impelled to say that the Boers had been led to look upon the wrong side in this war. President Krüger did not represent the whole of the Transvaal, and not all the people of the Transvaal are in the war, but only the war faction. The positions of the Uitlanders, said Bishop Hartzell, was misunderstood in this country. Great Britain was represented as wiping out the two South African Republics, but this was not true.

FEELING IN GERMANY CHANGES.

Press Which Was Formerly Pro-Boer Now Explains and Sides with the British.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 28.—Interest in the South African war has flagged owing to the lack of exciting news. The semi-official Militair Wochenblatt says it is impossible to gain a clear idea of the present status there "because of the want of concentrated efforts on both sides, the actions being small and scattered, probably owing to Lord Roberts's mistake that the southern half of the Orange Free State was pacified, whereas new Boer commandos are evidently forming there constantly."

During the week the German press paid great attention to the relations between Great Britain and Germany, and it was interesting to note that even such an Anglophobe paper as the Hamburger Nachrichten admitted it was "foolish to needlessly anger and provoke England," and advised the German people to "use more wisdom and circumspection when criticising the English or the war." It is also significant that the Government organ, The North German Gazette, reproduced the above article.

The Vossische Zeitung came out with an editorial partially excusing itself for previous utterances and claiming that what the German press had been doing was only giving the British "good advice in criticising the war, otherwise remaining friendly to England."

The whole Government press now simultaneously prints pro-British arguments, evidently having received a cue from headquarters. It is quite true that the Emperor has all along been pro-English. He regards friendly and even intimate relations between the two countries as one of the cornerstones of his policy. His Majesty's latest evidences in this line are his personal utterances, knowledge of which has not penetrated beyond his immediate surroundings, but it is said that they are all confirmatory of his pro-British feeling.

The Emperor in this is of one mind with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Buelow, and both of them have been strengthened in their views by the behavior of France and Russia since the South African war began. They have also been influenced by the attitude of the United States toward Great Britain since the beginning of the war, his Majesty being a firm believer in a cordial understanding between Great Britain, the United States, and Germany. He has not scrupled to give expression to this conviction during the past year to both the British Ambassador, Sir Frank C. Lascelles, and United States Ambassador White.

It is needless to say that this policy is condemned by the Agrarians, who are pointing out that the late Prince Bismarck always thought Russia was Germany's best friend.

The semi-official Post, correcting the views expressed by part of the British and American press that a strong anti-American feeling is prevailing in Germany, concludes:

"It is true the war with Spain, begun without sufficient cause, was here severely condemned, but now that peace is restored we endeavor to be just to the Americans, not being blind to their feelings but admitting their great achievements in every department of life. The United States has stepped into the rank of the world powers and we do not know why Germany should show animosity, since both powers, rather, should go the same path."

Dr. Theodor Barth, the leader of the Freisinnige Party, has written an article for the May Contemporary Review on the relations between Great Britain and Germany, in which he shows that Germany's position as a world power requires good relations with Great Britain and the United States. Germany's condemnation of the Boer war, he declares, was not dictated by self-interest, but by the feeling that Great Britain had deserted her traditional peace policy.

HENRY WHITE HERE.

England, He Says, Is Sorry, Not Irritated, at American Pro-Boer Feeling.

Among the passengers by the American liner St. Louis, that came in yesterday, was Henry White, First Secretary of the United States Embassy in London. There were several rumors in connection with Mr. White's return. One was that he had been called to Washington to inform President McKinley of the exact state of feeling prevailing in England regarding any proposed mediation or intervention by the United States in South Africa. It was said that the Republican leaders feared that the pro-Boer feeling in this country might demand some move that would tend to discredit the charge that the Administration is too friendly to England.

Another report was to the effect that the office of Secretary of State had been offered to Mr. Choate, Mr. Hay intending soon to retire, and that Mr. White was coming on to urge his own appointment as Ambassador to London to succeed Mr. Choate.

Mr. White said there was no truth whatever in any of these reports. His visit to this country, he said, was of a strictly private nature, and had no political significance whatever. He had not been in the United States for two years, and besides his private affairs he wanted to see his relatives and friends. He was going on to his home, in Newport, then he would go to Baltimore and to Washington.

Mr. White was asked what the English people thought of the expressions of sympathy for the Boers in this country. He said that they were sorry, but there was no feeling of irritation, inasmuch as the United States Government has maintained an attitude of strict neutrality.

ASK PRESIDENT TO INTERCEDE.

CLEVELAND, April 28.—A committee claiming to represent 100 German societies in this city and 90,000 persons of German extraction has forwarded to President McKinley a petition asking him to use his influence to stop the war in South Africa. The President is requested to tender the good offices of this Government to both the British and the Boers to secure a cessation of hostilities under the provisions of the peace agreement reached at The Hague.

BRITISH SHIP A MINOR.

Take a New Orleans Boy to South Africa on a Horse Transport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—James Clark of this city has made complaint to the Federal authorities that the British officers here had allowed his seventeen-year-old son to ship on the Mount Royal, a horse transport, which sailed for South Africa last Tuesday. United States District Attorney Conley placed the matter in the hands of United States Commissioner Craig, with instructions to take the proper steps under the law against the British authorities responsible for shipping the minor, who left home without his parent's consent.

JEALOUS, SHE TRIED SUICIDE.

Wife of a Harlem Photographer Swallowed Poison, and May Die.

Through jealousy and because of her husband's predilection for remaining out late on his new wheel, Mrs. Henry Lutz, the nineteen-year-old wife of a Harlem photographer, of 220 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, attempted suicide yesterday.

At breakfast yesterday morning Mrs. Lutz upbraided her husband and ended the quarrel by throwing a cup at his head. It struck him over the eye, inflicting a deep gash. Without a word, Lutz left the house for his place of business.

About noon Mrs. Lutz sent a note to her husband by their child's nurse. She said she was going to kill herself. Upon the girl's return to the house, Mrs. Lutz sent her out with the child, immediately afterward swallowing a quantity of bichromate of potash.

When Lutz arrived home, a few minutes later, he found his wife unconscious. He notified the police, and she was taken to Harlem Hospital, a prisoner. Her condition is critical.

GRIDIRON CLUB'S APRIL DINNER.

Washington Correspondents Have an Imitation Convention.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Gridiron Club, composed of Washington newspaper correspondents, held its April dinner tonight. Over the doors to the banquet hall were the words, "Gridiron Convention," and everything that followed was on the National Convention order in gridiron style.

The affair was a jumble of nonsense, patterned after a National Convention, but as humorous as possible. Among the speakers were ex-Senator Gorman, Senators Allison, Depew, Carter, and Hanna, and Representatives Allen and Dalzell.

The guests included Secretary of State Hay, Secretary of the Navy Long, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, Postmaster General Smith, A. D Provand, member of British Parliament; Senators Kean, McComas, Shoup, Spooner, and Burrows, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff of New York, J. H. Moddy of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, William R. Merriam, Director of the Census; Charles Dawes, Controller of the Currency; Henry Clay Evans Commissioner of Pensions; W. A. Turk of the Southern Railway, Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress; Gen. John W. Brooke, Gen. H. C. Corbin, Rear Admiral Bradford, and Rear Admiral Hichborn.

Brooklyn Club's Anniversary.

The Brooklyn Club last night celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of its organization at its clubhouse, Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, with a dinner. Borough President Edward M. Grout, President of the club, acted as toastmaster. The speakers included ex-Secretary Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Supreme Court Justice Augustus Van Wyck, and Supreme Court Justices Edgar M. Cullen and Edward M. Hatch.

Passengers on the Crook.

Among the passengers who arrived last night at Quarantine on the United States transport Crook from San Juan, Porto Rico, and Santiago, were Lieut. Col. George D. Russell, N. G. N. Y.; Capt. James T. Ord and twelve ecclesiastical students from Porto Rico en route to Baltimore, who have been sent here by the Church dignitaries to finish their education.

LETHARGY IN PARLIAMENT

All Political Questions Await the Issue of the War.

RESULTS OF VICTORIA'S VISIT

Shall Irishmen Wear Kilts Is a Question Seriously Debated—St. Patrick in the Prayer Book.

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LONDON, April 28.—Though the event of the week in England has been the resumption of Parliament, it scarcely justifies even passing comment. Lethargy has marked and probably will continue to mark the debates. Dissolution is in the air, but all the members of the House of Commons now seem to realize that their happy release from Westminster depends entirely upon the progress of the war in South Africa, although, as announced weeks ago in these dispatches, until Lord Roberts brings the campaign to a climax, the Government will continue to kill time, adopting a non-committal attitude toward any home measures that might entail serious controversy, and carefully holding back any announcement of a permanent policy in regard to South Africa until the issue of arms simplifies the multitudinous problems involved.

The Liberal papers inveigh against this endeavor to secure peace first and announce the policy afterward, maintaining that a frank announcement of the Government's intentions toward the South African republics would greatly hasten peace. However, the Liberals are far too hopelessly divided on the war question to have any chance of forcing Lord Salisbury's hand in this respect. Thus, this unimportant session is likely to drone itself into forgetfulness amid Liberal clamor that the Government is making a death-bed repentance upon several internal issues, and that when Lord Roberts breaks the backbone of the Boer resistance, the Premier will spring a programme and go before the country.

Judging from Lord Spencer's speech this week, herculean efforts are being made by the old-time Liberal leaders to reconstruct the party. Lord Spencer blessed every Liberal section, but, in the same breath, declared himself for Lord Rosebery. That is the rock on which the Liberals split. The attitude of the former Premier will probably have more effect on the next election than any other circumstance, except the outcome of the war.

Strenuous efforts are being made to bring Lord Rosebery into active politics again and within the fold of recognized party lines. But, so far, they have met with no success, as he cannot be persuaded to put internal politics above considerations affecting the empire. While at one with the majority of the Liberal leaders on local issues, he is bitterly at variance upon imperial questions with a large body of the party, especially the more radical section.

As Lord Rosebery numbers among his followers Lord Spencer, Sir Henry Fowler, H. H. Asquith, and many other leaders, it can only be surmised that the Conservatives will put off the election until a moment most opportune for themselves, and then, faced by the disintegration of the Opposition, sweep the country even more completely than at the last election.

The past week has witnessed a feeble attempt to celebrate St. George's Day with the outward signs that marked St. Patrick's anniversary. One result was that roses slightly increased in price, (most of them came from France,) and there was a sprinkling of flags. But on the whole the efforts to celebrate were by no means successful. Except by handling the gold coinage of the realm few people here have any knowledge of St. George, and in the popular mind he retains only uninteresting associations in which he is connected with the mere conquest over the dragon portrayed on the sovereign, which fails to awaken enthusiasm in stolid England.

Though the Queen has returned to England and her remarkable visit to Ireland is now a matter of history, the latest fad shows no signs of abatement. Royalty's presence in Erin failed to make Irishmen flauntingly English, but, curiously enough, made Englishmen annoyingly Irish. Of this phase, which began by the universal wearing of the shamrock, there have been several striking examples this week. The lower House of the York Convocation, composed of sedate clergy and laymen of the Church of England's northern diocese, has adopted resolutions to put St. Patrick upon the pages of the Prayer Book, from which he was unaccountably missing. St. Andrew is there, but Erin's patron saint was omitted when the Reformers re-edited the liturgy.

On a par with this action is the agitation in England over Irishmen's right to wear kilts. Upon this momentous question Hon. William Gibson, son of Baron Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, dressed in the picturesque, abbreviated garb generally associated with Scotchmen, has been lecturing to large audiences in London. He makes an impassioned plea for the divine right of Hibernians to wear kilts. Mr. Gibson is a learned young man who married a Frenchwoman, and consistently resides in England.

Now there is talk of making the new Irish Guards Brigade masquerade in kilts, though the reports which have come from South Africa telling of the suffering of the bare-legged Highlanders and of the sorrows which are attached to this out-of-date uniform are recent enough to banish the suggestion into the long list of foolish absurdities. It is probable that the War Office will take that view.

In consonance with the Queen's personal wishes, as many as possible of the new Guards regiment will be mustered for the usual birthday drooping of colors and review ceremonies in London on May 23.

This canonizing and kilting would be merely humorous could the impartial onlooker forget the misery, poverty, and stagnation of industries that prevail throughout Southern and Western Ireland, but in view of the conditions that exist in that portion of the British Isles, the so-called shamrock craze in England can scarcely be considered anything but another instance on the part of a majority of England's people of their complete failure to grasp the nature of Ireland's needs, however well-meant and generous may be these outward, skin-deep signs of friendship.

The effects of Sir Alfred Milner's proclamation requesting women to stay in England instead of going out to the Cape are beginning to be apparent in society. Lady Henry Bentinck and many others returning to London. Lady Randolph Churchill was not expected to return with the hospital ship Maine. Among those who had planned to go to the Cape and have canceled their passages on account of the proclamation of the High Commissioner are Lady Erroll and several other ladies of title.

Sir Alfred Milner has not increased his social popularity by his frank utterances. Most society women preferred the bother and expense of canceling their arrangements rather than to face the criticisms attached to a trip so much decried by the High Commissioner; but they like the author of their troubles more and more now that it is stated that Lord Roberts, who approved Sir Alfred Milner's proclamation, cabled to his wife and daughter advising them not to go to the Cape, too late, however, to effect his purpose.

Madden's Adherents Defeat Norton.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 28.—The Democrats of the Third Assembly District of Queens met here to-day to elect three delegates to the State Convention. The meeting resulted in the defeat of Senator James Norton, the former Democratic leader of Nassau County, by the followers of John T. Madden, the Democratic leader of Queens. Senator Norton was opposed by Philip T. Cronin of Far Rockaway. The other delegates who are followers of Madden are Josiah L. Dime Pearsall of North Hempstead and Ruloff V. Brower of Hempstead.

New Lawyer for Molineux.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 28.—John G. Milburn of this city has been retained to make the argument before the Court of Appeals in the case of Roland B. Molineux, convicted in New York of murder in the first degree for causing the death of Mrs. Kate Adams. The case will be argued in October.

Boy Drowned in the Erie Canal.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 28.—William Stewart Rotfan, seven years old, while playing with another boy in Lauer & Hagaman's stone yard on the bank of the Erie Canal this morning, fell into the canal and was drowned.

BURGLAR TOOK HIS TROUSERS.

Therefore Mr. Boxall Could Not Go Far After Discovering the Intruder.

NEWARK, N. J., April 28.—Burglars broke into George Boxall's dwelling, on Brookdale Avenue, Verona, early this morning, and when discovered they prevented the owner from pursuing them by carrying away his trousers. Though the intruders did not get much booty, they caused a great deal of excitement. Mr. Boxall about 4 o'clock was awakened, and saw a stranger holding a lighted match over his head.

"Don't you move, or I kill you," muttered the intruder, as Mr. Boxall opened his eyes, but Mr. Boxall was not frightened by the threat. Instead, he jumped out of bed and tried to grapple with the burglar. The latter dodged, and, grabbing Mr. Boxall's trousers from a chair near the bed, made a dash down stairs. On the lower floor was a confederate, to whom the man with the trousers shouted: "Cut for it, Bill, quick."

No second warning was needed, and both men got out of the house, the one carrying Mr. Boxall's sartorial appendages under his arm.

Taken somewhat at a disadvantage, Mr. Boxall could not give chase very far, so he did the next best thing and used his lungs to their capacity.

Several neighbors heard his shouts. The word was passed along from house to house, until that section of the town was aroused. Although a number of citizens instituted a search, no trace of the burglars was found.

In the excitement nearly everybody looked after his or her own belongings, and the confusion was not abated when Mrs. D. M. Bremer, a next-door neighbor to the Boxalls, announced that her house had been entered and a number of silver spoons and forks had been stolen.

TRAMPS TERRORIZE A TOWN.

Fifteen Invade Hackettstown and Six of Them Land in Jail.

HACKETTSTOWN, N. J., April 28.—Fifteen tramps entered Hackettstown yesterday morning and terrorized the town, entering many houses and demanding food, clothing, and money. Several women who were alone fled to their neighbors, leaving the "hobos" in possession of the pantry. Charles Rittenhouse attempted to put a tramp off his premises, but the tramp showed fight and Rittenhouse had to call for assistance.

Chief of Police Wise and some citizens, after a lively tussel, arrested six of the tramps and they were sent to jail for thirty days.

CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL SUIT.

State of Missouri Files an Answer to the Illinois Demurrer.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A brief was to-day filed in the Supreme Court by counsel for the State of Missouri in opposition to the demurrer to the State of Illinois, in the case involving the charge of the pollution of the Mississippi by the Chicago Sanitary Canal. The brief contends for the jurisdiction of the court in the case and also that the averments of the bill are sufficient to constitute an equitable cause of action. The brief says in part: "The appeal, which is made by the defendants upon the ground that the sanitary canal has involved an expenditure of upward of $34,000,000 and that this vast expenditure is but a bagatelle compared with the incalculable benefit which will be enjoyed by the people of Chicago and Cook County for all time to come,' scarcely needs reply. A nuisance cannot become legal because its production and creation involve great outlay; nor will the injury to the people of Missouri be overlooked because of the 'incalculable benefit' which the people of a part of Illinois might possibly be enabled to enjoy, provided the people of Missouri suffer."

MRS. YARDE-BULLER INSANE?

She Is Confined in a Private Sanitarium in California.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 28.—Mrs. Yarde-Buller has been removed to a private sanitarium for the insane upon the authority of her sister, Mrs. Safford, who recently came here from the East.

The wife of Walter Yarde-Buller, who is the woman referred to in the Oakland dispatch, has insisted on calling herself Lady Yarde-Buller, and in almost every item of news about her from California she has been described in the same way. She is, however, entitled only to the prefix of "Honorable." Her husband is the eldest brother of Lord Churston, and as the son of the first Lord Churston is, according to English usage, an "Honorable." Mrs. Leilah Yarde-Buller was married in 1886. She was then the widow of D. Boyle Blair. Her father was Gen. R. W. Kirkham, United States Army, of California. Mr. Blair was an Englishman, and was killed in South Africa.

The marital troubles of the Yarde-Bullers have been frequently aired in the courts and in other ways. Mr. Yarde-Buller in 1896 sued his wife for divorce. The suit was brought in London, and Mrs. Yarde-Buller brought a counter-suit. She won her case, the court granting her an absolute divorce and the custody of her children.

Mrs. Yarde-Buller showed symptoms of mental derangement before she married her second husband, but she was welcomed in London society on account of her beauty and her great wealth. After the divorce she brought almost numberless lawsuits against persons and newspapers who, she asserted, had profaned her character. In July, 1898, she was locked up in a Paris insane asylum, and after her release went to California.

FOR LAWYERS' CONVENIENCE.

Bill for Revised Statutes Supplement Reported to Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Representative Jenkins of Wisconsin has reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill to continue the publication of the supplement to the Revised Statutes. The report on the bill says, among other things:

"At the present time, in order to know the state of the written law, it is necessary to have the Revised Statutes, the first volume of the supplement, and eight pamphlet parts of the second volume. Not only will the present bill greatly simplify facility of reference by substituting a single volume to contain everything of subsequent date to the Revised Statutes, but it will also avoid confusion by enabling the editors to omit all the legislation contained in the existing supplement which has itself been repealed or superseded by subsequent legislation, and should, therefore, be omitted from a compilation of existing law.

"For instance, Title XXXIII. of the Revised Statutes entitled 'duties upon imports,' embracing Sections 2,491 to 2,516, has been superseded successively by the tariff acts of 1883, of 1890, (the McKinley act,) of 1894, (the Wilson-Gorman act,) and of 1897, (the Dingley act.) The last three of these acts are all contained in the existing supplement.

"Under the plan of a single supplement in one volume, none of these but the act of 1897 would be retained, with the exception of the new provisions of the prior acts, which were left unrepealed by their successors.

"The editor, Judge Richardson, having died, the work is to be prepared by his assistants, who effectively aided him, as shown by the preface in both volumes of the supplement, and Mr. E. C. Brandenburg of the Department of Justice, a well-known legal writer, and who have since his death acceptably continued the work. They are, by the provisions of the bill, to be paid 'for preparing and editing said supplement, including the legislation of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and the indexing and all clerical work necessary fully to complete the same,' the sum of $6,000.

"The work is to be printed and stereotyped at the Government Printing Office, and the work and plates and all right and title therein and thereto to belong to the Government, and the book is to be distributed among the members of Congress and officers of the Government, and sold to the public in the same manner and on the same terms as the Revised Statutes. The work is to be prima facie evidence of the law, but in the event of discrepancies is not to control the effect of any original act or to be construed as changing existing law."

Every day and Sunday, THE NEW YORK TIMES delivered at your home for NINE CENTS A WEEK. Order in advance from your newsdealer. THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies; consequently to be sure of getting the paper, it is well to order it delivered to your residence.—Adv.

DAMAGE BY BRYAN'S TROOPS.

Florida Man Asks $30 for a Fence Pulled Up by the Third Nebraska—Claimant Referred to Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Claims to the amount of over $135,000 have so far been filed for damages to property growing out of the Spanish-American war, and one of those filed may be considered as typical in the amount of red tape required to adjudicate a claim for a relatively small amount.

The claim is made by C. C. Robertson of Jacksonville, Fla., who says that Col. William J. Bryan and his Third Nebraska Regiment pulled up a wire fence on some land for which Robertson is agent at Panama Park. Robertson's claim is for $30. Bryan's regiment occupied the land, and the fence was torn down to make room. The first document is a letter from Robertson, in which he incloses a letter he wrote offering the use of his land, provided that the fence be treated tenderly. Robertson says in this letter, which is dated Oct. 6, 1898:

"I find that the Nebraska regiment has moved and the fence has not been replaced as per contract. It will cost, in my opinion, not less than $30 to replace this fence. Will you please either collect $30 from the proper parties to replace the fence or have it replaced immediately, as the property has been sold, and the new owner desires the fence up at once. I will state that it was a wire fence, and it will be considerable of a job to replace it."

The first indorsement is signed by Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, acting Chief Quartermaster of the Seventh Army Corps, and recites that the letter was forwarded to the Adjutant General with a request that the papers be referred to Col. Bryan for a report on the condition of the fence when the ground was occupied and the condition when he left. The second indorsement is by Assistant Adjt. Gen. W. S. Scott, and recites that the matter was ordered referred to Col. Bryan. The third indorsement shows that by command of Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, the papers were transmitted by Acting Adjt. Gen. J. L. Chamberlain to the First Brigade.

Reaching the First Brigade headquarters, the letter of Mr. Robertson was passed on to Col. Bryan by order of Col. Mabry, as appears by the fourth indorsement. Here, at last, some light was thrown upon it by the following indorsement, the fifth:

Headquarters Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry,
Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 13, 1899.

Respectfully returned to the Chief Quartermaster, Seventh Army Corps, with the information that when the Third Nebraska moved to Panama Park my attention was not called to the fence in question, and for that reason am unable to state the condition of the fence when ground was occupied. I do remember, however, that a few posts were taken up and were not replaced when the regiment left, but know nothing about the destruction of the fence. The posts taken up were put together in one large hole. Some posts were left standing at the south end of the camp. Respectfully submitted,
W. J. BRYAN,
Colonel Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.

This statement proved the innocence of Col. Bryan and his lack of responsibility for the destruction of the fence, but left the Government as far as ever from any solution of the problem. Meanwhile the implacable Robertson was getting angrier than ever in Jacksonville.

The report began traveling backward again until, as shown by the tenth indorsement, it reached Col. Mabry. He sent it to Brig. Gen. Wheaton, calling attention to Col. Bryan's statement of his own innocence. Gen. Wheaton forwarded it to Assistant Adjt. Gen. J. H. Dorst, who returned it to the Chief Quartermaster with a memoranda directing attention to the Bryan statement. Capt. Baker recommended, in a fifteenth indorsement, that a board of officers be convened to fix and report the actual damage inflicted by Col. Bryan's men on the wire fence of Robertson. This proposition was referred by Gen. Greene to Major S. E. Clapp of the Forty-ninth Iowa, who was acting as President of a Board of Survey.

A fifteenth indorsement, dated May 19, 1899, shows that the case of Robertson's wire fence had been referred by the Quartermaster General of the Army at Washington to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Gulf for investigation and full report. On Feb. 15, 1900, the Secretary of War directed Chief Clerk John C. Scofield to notify Mr. Robertson that the damage inflicted by the Third Nebraska was a matter which would have to be referred to Congress, it having been decided that the War Department could not adjust claims of the wire-fence class.

Meanwhile, by an order issued by Gen. Greene, a board of officers had convened, consisting of Major S. E. Clapp, Capt. H. A. Allen, and Capt. C. G. McCollom, all of the Forty-ninth Iowa. The board returned a verdict exonerating the Third Nebraska and Col. Bryan from any complicity in the fate of the wire fence, on the ground of "not proven."

The evidence in the case is voluminous, and a number of reliable witnesses from Jacksonville and Panama Park testified that prior to the appearance of Bryan and his men on the scene the fence was old and in bad condition, many of the posts being much decayed, and some of them rotten just above the ground. This, however, as appears by the documents in the case, was testimony given, not to the board, but to Deputy Quartermaster General John Simpson, who, acting under orders from the Quartermaster General in Washington, made an investigation on his own account. He recommended that the sum of $20 be awarded to Robertson. The board of officers from Iowa had previously made the following report:

"The board is unable to find by whom or by whose order said fence was removed, and therefore recommends that the Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry be relieved of any and all responsibility therein, and that claimant be allowed for damages done to said fences and expense of repairing same the sum of $18."

HAVANA'S CITY ELECTION.

Democratic Union Party May Make No Effort to Win.

HAVANA, April 28.—Members of the Democratic Union Party declare that it will not be the policy of the party to try to win in the coming elections. Some of the members of the party say they do not wish to win, owing to their belief that the municipal officers, when elected, will not be able to accomplish anything because of a lack of funds and for other reasons. Consequently they will be discredited in the eyes of the country.

It is pointed out by the officials of the Democratic Union Party that the proposed reforms in Havana suggested in the programme issued by the National Party some weeks ago would be very costly and that it is not clear where the money to carry them out is to come from. It is also pointed out that the powers of the municipal officers with regard to the intervening Government have not been defined, and consequently the results of the coming municipal elections are likely to be barren and reflect discredit upon those who took part in them.

The Democratic Union Party contends that it will gain strength, owing to the revulsion of feeling, and it will thus be enabled to elect a representative body to treat with the United States on a general basis of action. Those who will be elected in the coming elections will only hold office for one year, and the Democratic Union Party contends that it cannot lose anything by holding aloof for that period.

It is impossible, however, to say whether this plan will be carried out, owing to the fact that the electoral majority of Cuba is very unstable.

GEN. RIVERA'S SUCCESSOR.

Planters' Association Pleased with Senor Lacoste's Appointment.

HAVANA, April 28.—Señor Perfecto Lacoste has accepted the office of Secretary of Agriculture made vacant by the resignation of Gen. Ruis Rivera.

A delegation from the Planters' Association called upon Señor Lacoste and urged him to accept the office. Later they visited Governor General Wood and thanked him for the appointment, which, they said, was the best appointment yet made by the United States Government, as Señor Lacoste represented in the most complete manner the agriculturists of Cuba.

Señor Estrada Mora, Acting Mayor of Havana, will be offered the Mayoralty for the remainder of the term, which will expire some time after the elections are held.

FOR SANTIAGO'S ELECTION.

Necessary Literature Being Distributed—Newspaper Criticism.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 28.—Lieut. Matthew Hanna, aide to Gov. Gen. Wood, and Commissioner Horatio Rubens arrived to-day from Havana on the transport Ingalls, bringing with them a large supply of election literature.

The campaign has been opened and all of the newspapers publish editorials criticising the terms of the election orders, which, they say, are designated to perpetuate American occupation. The educational and property qualifications required are bitterly denounced by the leaders of the colored party. The Australian ballot and some of the other features of the election orders they consider favorable to the white party.

Gen. Whitside is sending election literature and free agricultural implements simultaneously to the country districts.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Macy's
6TH AVE. 14TH ST.
DON'T FAIL TO READ
Our Special Bargain Announcement
IN MONDAY'S TIMES.

OREGON WOOL GROWER'S REPLY

Protective Tariff League Requests Information and Receives Rebuke.

Ex-Mayor William L. Strong, President of the American Protective Tariff League, has received a letter from an Oregon wool grower which he regards as one of the most original contributions the league ever received:

A month ago the league sent cards to wool growers in all parts of the country. In the communication the league says:

"We are anxious to show by reliable reports the actual effect of the Dingley tariff upon the industry of sheep raising. Wool was upon the free list under the Wilson free trade tariff, and is now adequately protected by the provisions of the Dingley tariff.

"Kindly fill out the blank spaces on the reverse side of this card and return the same to us at your earliest convenience."

One of the persons to answer was J. P. Gardner of Hillsborough, Oregon, and under date of April 21 he writes as follows:

"To the Deffendors of Hanaism i Return your falsehoods to National traters. i am a laber and your protection has dobled all of my Materal i uise and my farmer frends Produx decreased on account of your Mark Hana Gold standard. Your spoke of the wool industry and the McKinley tariff from 93 the Wilson bill Was Not Past untill 95 so We Was under the McKinley for all 2 years after your date of 93 that the Wilson bil was past. It was not the McKinley bill that cosed Better times from 90 to 93 it Was the coining of More silver as Ben Harison said so i will Return your Mark Hana treason that Has violated the Constituin and trampled the declaration of independence in the Mud and disgraced our flag keep your falsehoods at home.

"From an american and not a Jonny Bull-Viper."

Failed to Keep Marriage a Secret.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 28.—A belated marriage announcement was that made to-day of Miss Estelle M. Talbot, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Talbot, and Joseph Goldschmidt of South Norwalk. The ceremony took place in the Baptist Parsonage at Port Chester April 9. The young couple intended to keep it quiet, but friends, noticing their intimacy, jokingly accused them of being married. They believed their secret was out, and on Wednesday both told their parents. Announcements were issued this morning, and at the same time Mr. and Mrs. Goldschmidt left town on a wedding trip.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF.—Blaine Elkins, Washington; R. H. Boreel, London; Count and Countess Ogier d'Fery, St. Agathe, Quebec; J. C. Breckenridge, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.; Prescott Bigelow, Boston.

HOLLAND.—H. M. Pillsbury, Milwaukee.

IMPERIAL.—J. Goodwin Hobbs, Paymaster, U. S. Navy.

ST. DENIS.—Bishop Hartzell, South Africa.

MANHATTAN.—C. G. Warner, St. Louis.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Pitts, Kimball & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Clark & Stevens, Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Stevens, white goods; Holand House.

Long, J., Sons, Scranton, Penn.; R. Howard, shoes; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. N. Reed, millinery; 621 Broadway.

Martin & Naylor, Gloversville, N. Y.; J. Martin, notions and furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Davidson, cloaks and suits; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Read, J. R., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; J. R. Read, notions and fancy goods; 340 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Pogue, H. & S., Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Pogue, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Fordyce, G. L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; L. E. Cochrane, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Friedlander Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; N. Friedlander, hats; Hoffman House.

Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; C. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Marlborough.

Goldstein, L. & Sons, New Orleans, La.; N. Goldstein, general buyer; 377 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Solomon & Bluestein, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Solomon, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, light to fresh easterly winds.

Fair weather has continued east of the Mississippi River, except in the lower Mississippi Valley, where there were showers and some thunderstorms. Temperatures, as a rule, are above the normal, except in New England. They are from 10 degrees to 27 degrees above in the Ohio Valley and the lake regions, except along the western lower lakes. They have, however, fallen 8 degrees to 12 degrees in the extreme Northwest.

Owing to heavy rains in Texas another decided rise is probable in

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE DAY

Three Crowded Meetings Marked by Much Fervor at Carnegie Hall.

THE STUDENT MOVEMENTS

Their Achievements, Present Position, and Significance.

NON-CHRISTIAN FAITHS

How the Religions of the East Compare with Christianity—The Right Attitude of the Missionary Toward Them.

What the young may do for missions in distant fields and in work at home to uphold foreign stations furnished the theme yesterday for addresses as inspiring as any that have enriched the proceedings of the Ecumenical Council. There were three meetings devoted to this subject, all largely attended and all in charge of leaders in movements which the young sustain. As a natural result, the speakers gathered fervor from audiences alike sympathetic and demonstrative, and every meeting glowed with enthusiasm from beginning to end.

Achievements, significance, and possibilities of student movements, the obligations upon this generation to evangelize the world and the incentive needed to fire new ministers with zeal to carry the Gospel to strange lands supplied texts for those who talked, while those who listened displayed such hearty accord with the sentiments of the platforms as in itself to work encouraging results. That the colleges will be immediately fruitful in increased offerings of mission workers, as the result of aspiration freshened by the conference was predicted in yesterday's meetings as confidently as if that end were already brought about.

The attitude of Christianity toward non-Christian religions and apologetic problems in missions received at other meetings able treatment, the addresses and discussions at each contributing valuable material for the records.

Yesterday's audiences were as large and as keenly interested in the proceedings as were those of a week ago yesterday, when anticipation had not been tempered by the wear of experience. There have been sixty meetings since the first, with from five to a dozen or more speakers at each, yet the tax has rested most lightly on the thousands who have attended them. While audiences have of course shifted, many men and women devote themselves to the conference, meaning attendance at meetings morning, afternoon, and evening, with incidental services and receptions.

Ten meetings are scheduled for to-morrow and Tuesday, with further services and receptions. Although no signs have appeared of physical strain among the audiences, it is not doubted that they are worked to a pitch of mental exaltation which is likely to bring tears close to the surface when the proceedings culminate on Tuesday night.

Missionaries and delegates will be busy to-day in the churches and elsewhere. Some of them will occupy pulpits at regular services. Special services will be held that others may be heard. The two important meetings will occur at Carnegie Hall, one for men at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon, at which prominent workers in various lands will tell what Christianity is doing and the other in the evening, in behalf of famine sufferers in India. This meeting will consider the causes of the famine, facts and statistics regarding its proportions, and what aid Governments might give to relieve it. A meeting of the same purpose will be held this evening in the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Reformed Church, at Forty-eighth Street.

At Calvary Presbyterian Church at 3 o'clock this afternoon the liquor and opium traffic as hindrances to missions will be discussed by missionaries from widely scattered fields. At the close of the Ecumenical Conference in London in 1888, a meeting was held which denounced the opium traffic as a reproach to civilization, and which called upon Christian Governments to suppress it. The treaty of 1892 resulted, in which sixteen nations united for the suppression of trade in slaves, opium, and liquors in a large section of Africa. It is hoped that to-day's meeting may lead to the extension of the operation of that treaty to territory not covered by it.

There will be missionary speakers at 3 o'clock at the Young Women's Christian Association, at 7 East Fifteenth Street, at the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 3:45 o'clock, and at the Fifty-seventh Street Branch in the evening.

Yesterday's contributions to the conference expense fund reached $700, leaving a shortage of $2,000.

VOLUNTEER STUDENT ACTIVITY.

Discussion of the Chief Topic of the Day Opens at Carnegie Hall Before a Large Audience.

Carnegie Hall was crowded at the morning conference of "students and other young people." John R. Mott, the President of the Students' Volunteer Movement, presided. He announced that the general subject of conference was "The Achievements, Present Position, and Significance of Missionary Movements Among Students Throughout the World.

Origin and Development.

The first speaker was Prof. J. Ross Stevenson, Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Student Volunteer Movement in the United States. The particular branch of the subject that he treated was "Present Missionary Movements Among Students." Mr. Stevenson said that the volunteer movement in the United States came into existence fourteen years ago. Its purposes were:

"First, to awaken and maintain among all Christian students of the United States and Canada intelligent and active interest in foreign missions.

"Second, to enroll a sufficient number of properly qualified volunteers to meet the successive demands of the various missionary agencies of the Church.

"Third, to help intending missionaries to prepare for their life work and to enlist their co-operation in developing the missionary life of the whole Church.

"Fourth, to place upon the students who are to remain in the United States as ministers and lay workers an equal burden of responsibility, that they may actively promote the missionary enterprise by their intelligent advocacy, their gifts and prayers.

A RECRUITING AGENCY.

"Thus it may be seen that the movement is a recruiting agency, and not a missionary board. It does not send missionaries out, and does not contemplate ever sending out any, itself. It is unswervingly loyal to all the regularly established agencies of the Church, and has received their cordial indorsement and co-operation. With increasing thoroughness it is undertaking to do the work which must be done if America's part in the world's evangelization is ever to be accomplished. With this great purpose in mind the movement is sending out its representatives to those who are destined to be the leaders of thought and action in the Church.

"By the influence of the movement, each year a large number of students are coming to the decision: 'It is my purpose, if God permit, to become a foreign missionary.' [Applause.] The movement has enrolled more than five thousand volunteers, and of them 1,550, or nearly one-third, have already gone to the foreign field. [Applause.]

"Because of the deplorable lack of missionary interest and instruction in our colleges and seminaries, the movement found it necessary to provide thorough, systematic courses of study in missions, and organize study classes in the various institutions. Although this work was developed only six years ago, it has developed with remarkable rapidity.

"Through the influence of the movement, missionary literature to the cost of tens of thousands of dollars has been supplied to the colleges and seminaries. Missionary libraries, in some instances the best-furnished in the country, have been introduced, and, moreover, missionary study is finding its place in the regular curriculum, as it should have found it long ago. And it has sought to help the Church in solving the financial problem. By encouraging each college and seminary to undertake the support of a missionary, contributions of students to foreign missions have increased almost tenfold since the movement began.

URGENT CLAIMS OF VOLUNTEERS

"During the recent years of financial stringency, had there been no candidates or few offering themselves, the churches unquestionably would have been more indifferent to the claim of the foreign field; but the fact that a large number of volunteers have been pleading to be sent put into fields, and have been waiting for them, has not only kept the churches nearer to their duty in trying times but has impelled a large number of the churches to undertake the support of some of those urgent, waiting volunteers.

"The movement which started fourteen years ago," continued Prof. Stevens, "has spread to England, Turkey, China, India, Ceylon, Japan, and Australia. There was a time when the foreign fields were not open, but now the doors have been thrown open, and the Macedonian cry has come over the waves to us, and we must educate and send the men and women to the field properly equipped and properly provided for."

H. C. Duncan, Chairman of the Student Volunteer Missionary Movement of Great Britain, was the next speaker.

BEGINNING OF THE MOVEMENT.

In an eloquent address Mr. Duncan traced the beginning of the students' movement back to 1873, then 1875, 1881, 1883—Moody's evangelistic campaigns—and in 1884, he said, the public was startled to hear that Stanley Smith and C. T. Studd, Cambridge students, were going out as missionaries. The work began in Edinburgh, Scotland, and it was carried on during the next ten years under the inspiring leadership of Prof. Henry Drummond. [Applause.]

The British, said the speaker, owed a deep debt of gratitude to their American brothers for the inspiration and beginning of this movement and for its success. "And at last," he said, "in April, 1892, there was a meeting held in Edinburgh at which the Student Volunteer Missionary Union was organized, linking together in one strong organization those previous efforts to reach the students of Great Britain for the foreign missionary cause. [Applause.]

"The purpose of the movement on both sides of the Atlantic is the same. When the union was formed there was no intercollegiate movement in Great Britain. Now there are 119 affiliated unions, and 7,000 students are enrolled in 300 societies for the study of the word of God.

"During eight years we have enrolled 1,720 student volunteers, 381 of whom are women, and 560 of whom have reached the foreign fields.

"Over 50 per cent. of those who have completed their college course have already gone forth to the foreign field. The missionary spirit is spreading widely in our colleges."

THE MOVEMENT AT YALE.

F. M. Gilbert of Yale University, class of '98, spoke of the work of the volunteer movement in one university, (Yale.) He told of the increased interest among Yale students in foreign missions since the Volunteer Union was organized there. There had been during the past year twenty-seven men studying regularly, week by week, a scientific, systematic course on missions.

The contributions of students for mission and the number of men willing to go to the foreign field were both increased.

Charles T. Riggs, a student of Auburn Theological Seminary, spoke of the value of the movement in a seminary of theological students.

Mr. Eugene Stock, editorial Secretary of the Church Missionary Society of London, said he hoped God would bless the student volunteer movement.

Dr. Erwin Sargood Fry of the Edinburgh Missionary Society, and a former worker in India, said he wished to bear testimony to God's wonderful providence in instituting the student movement.

Miss Effie K. Price spoke of the work among women and of the great field for work here at home. It seemed to her that God intended to place the responsibility upon women workers to cultivate this home field that it might in the future supply the workers for foreign fields.

Dr. Hall on the Future Ministry.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of Union Theological Seminary, delivered the principal address of the morning, his subject being, "The Young Men of the Future Ministry; How To Fire Them with the Mission Passion and Make Them Leaders of Missionary Churches. He said:

"According to the New Testament standard, the passion of a Christlike love for human lives is a greater thing than eloquence, knowledge, or faith. 'If I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, but have not love, I am become sounding brass or a clanging cymbal. And if I have the gift of prophecy and know all mysteries and all knowledge, and if I have faith so as to remove mountains, but have not love, I am nothing.' The passion of a Christlike love for human lives develops in the soul of a Christian disciple from the presence in himself of powers and activities that reflect the mind of Christ. These are clear vision of the world, deep feeling toward the world, actual effort for the world.

"To ask, therefore, how we may fire with missionary passion the young men of the future ministry is to ask, not how we may add unto them something beyond and additional to their ministerial training, but how we may make them true ministers of the Lord Jesus. For without the missionary passion they are not able ministers of the New Testament; they are disabled, deficient, half-equipped—they lack the fullness of the Spirit of Christ.

"The problem of the divinity school is this: Not how to train an occasional man for the foreign field, but how to kindle the missionary passion in every man that passes through the school, that he may thereby become an able minister of Christ. For, if as Canon Edmonds said in his address on the translation of the Holy Scripture, 'the missionary idea is conquering the life of the churches,' then the missionary idea must conquer the life of every man who proposes to enter the ministry of the churches, whether abroad or at home.

"This conception of the life of the divinity school as a life transfused and saturated with the spirit of missions is founded upon two practical needs: the need of the man who may possibly have the gifts for service abroad: the need of the man who shall enter the pastorate at home.

INCENTIVE IN THE SCHOOLS.

"As to the man who may possibly have gifts for service abroad it is his need, it is his right, to have an atmosphere about him that shall promote the deep self-discovery which may lead him to volunteer or that shall establish, strengthen, and settle the purpose formed in college days to do his life work upon the foreign field. The divinity school should be hot with the zeal for evangelization—it should be radiant with the appreciation of missionary heroism, it should be alert and eager for contact with the living workers—it should be charged with solemn anxiety for the world's condition, so that no man can live within its walls without facing for himself the vital issue: 'Is it Christ's will for me that I go forth to serve Him in the religions beyond?'

"As for the man who shall enter the pastorate at home: He cannot be an able minister of the Lord Jesus until his torch has been kindled at this altar, his lip touched with this living coal. Deny him this access in the days of his ministerial training, fail to provide him with the worldwide interest, neglect to teach him how to lift up his eyes and look upon the white harvest fields of the world; omit to conquer him with the missionary idea, and he goes forth to his lifework lagging behind the eager spirit of his time, shackled with disadvantage, condemned in an age of catholicity to lead a life of provincialism.

"If he has not found within his training school the atmosphere that feeds the missionary passion, if in his immaturity and inexperience he has been suffered to pass through and pass out into the active ministry ignorant of the mighty world of missions, he has been robbed of his birthright. For this knowledge, this atmosphere, this impulse, belong to him in his own name and in the name of the Church he seeks to serve.

"He requires it for himself that he may become a man of vision, a man of large and powerful conceptions, a man of capacity to inspire others. He requires it for himself, to protect himself against a dry scholasticism, to advance him beyond intolerance and embittered partisanship, to lift him above feeble, petty, and trivial ambitions, disputes, and jealousies. He requires it for himself, to make him great in sympathy, meek and lowly in heart, apostolic in his view of Christ and Christianity.

"He requires this missionary passion not so much for himself alone, but in the name of the church he seeks to serve. For four great functions belong to him who in the Christian pastorate of these latter days expresses the relation of the ministry at home to missions abroad.

FUNCTIONS OF THE WORKER.

"It is his to overcome the resistance of unrestricted prejudice; it is his to awaken the attention of apathetic minds, which, content with the form rather than the life of Christianity, are blinded by local religious interests to the larger questions of the world's evangelization; it is his to educate the Church's intelligence. Knowledge is the true and substantial basis of an interest in missions. Vague perceptions of duty may help a flagging interest to survive, but the zeal that endures, the zeal that grows, the zeal that rises to the level of consecration, is the zeal that is according to knowledge; it is his to raise at home supplies for the Church abroad, to find the means that shall maintain the work of God.

"These considerations bring before us the relation of the divinity school to world-wide missions. The question now under discussion: How shall we fire the young men of the future ministry with the missionary passion? is already in process of solution, and it is not impossible to show the main lines along which that solution is destined to advance.

"The study of missions is slowly rising to the rank of theological discipline. It will soon be impossible in all the divinity schools that seek to keep pace with the times for a man to pass through his course of training without having the world-wide point of view, without seeing the world-wide vision unless he rejects it for himself and shuts his eyes against it. The contact of living missionary workers with the divinity school life shall become frequent and intimate. The realism of missions shall demonstrate itself to many who once had but a speculative interest therein. The philosophical aspects of missions shall appear in the light of the modern literature, and the whole subject of missions in its largest and noblest relations shall take its place in the curriculum beside the study of ancient languages, of Church history, of the doctrines of faith.

"I see other forces at work which make for that glorious end.

"I see developing at many points a new conception of the ministry; it must attract toward it many of the most gifted and consecrated of our young men. The college and the seminary are drawing closer together. The study of missions in the colleges is bringing out a type of manhood which is full of heroic beauty, enthusiasm, and faith. The undergraduate is studying the world to-day as never before, is feeling in his fresh young heart the thrill of the new conceptions of applied Christianity, is realizing Christ's power and Christ's present salvation for the world in terms of reality. And in many a college to-day are found the very flower of our youth to whom the ministry appears not as a reserved and gloomy world of ecclesiastical technicalities, but as the King's own highway to joyful and abundant service."

CHRISTIAN AND OTHER FAITHS.

Comparisons and Comments by Missionaries from Many Lands at Central Presbyterian Church.

Many missionaries from many lands spoke with authority on the non-Christian religions as they had seen their workings in the countries where they must flourish, at a largely attended meeting in the Central Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. T. F. Ellinwood presided.

The Non-Christian Faiths.

The Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, President of Oberlin College, led the speaking with an address on "The Right Attitude of Christianity Toward the Non-Christian Faiths." He said:

"One feature or element in the right spiritual attitude of Christianity toward other religions is a beneficent and hopeful courage. The ultimate contest in the world of religions will not be that between Christianity and the non-Christian faiths, but between Christ and unbelief, or the natural heathenism of the human heart. The non-Christian faiths have been found out, and the Gospel of Jesus Christ has no reason to be abashed before them. In time they will become like the religions of Egypt and ancient Greece, and the only serious inquiry which should concern us is our proper attitude toward these doomed systems. What is the temper becoming the Christian mind, and what are the best methods, resulting from this temper, of approach to the non-Christian world?

"The resurrection of the crucified Son of God, the central fact in history, was the message of Christianity at the start, and was the demonstration of its central truth, namely, incarnation with the purpose of redemption. Christianity, identified with the crucified and risen Christ, has no parallel, and the chief business of an aggressive Church is to set forth the redeeming and risen Lord. This message should be carried to all men with glowing love and radiant loveliness of spirit. The missionary effort is not primarily to measure this or that ethical or theological conception of the Bible or the creeds with the ethical and theological conceptions to be found in the other sacred books of the East. 'The aim of Christianity,' as Dr. Dennis has said, 'is to impart a blessing rather than challenge a comparison.' The missionary is primarily a messenger sent to tell a great story, and also a witness of what the Christ of that story has wrought for himself and the world.

NEEDS MERCY AND SYMPATHY.

"The great mass of heathendom is not scholarly, is not philosophical; it needs not argument so much as mercy, relief, sympathy, primary instruction, the sight of pure homes and Christian lives, and, in the midst of all these things, the lifting up of the one Lord and Redeemer. The Christian messenger does not reproduce the mind of the Mohammedan, who, with yell and threat, sets forth a stern prophet and a sterner god. He does not go forth like the yellow-robed monks of Gautama to announce the Eightfold Path, a method of right living and right thinking which springs from dismal views of life and of the desires which make life worth living. Christianity is not primarily an apologist, but a prophet. With bright victory shining from her face, she confronts death, old age, disease, disappointment, and all natural evils, and looks upon them as the very means which may assist us in that for which we are here. Confronting the non-Christian faiths, Christianity must never lose its brave, prophetic, hopeful tone and spirit. Coming from God, as His great gift to the world, the Christian religion must always stand as a beneficent King, conscious, but not boastful, of supremacy.

"A shining and hopeful courage is one element of the spirit in which Christianity confronts the non Christian yorld. The missionary's life may be in some measure a debating school, but before the debate ends he preaches, he testifies, he pleads, he prays, he calls upon God's Spirit to help him set forth the Christ, he insistently urges men to abandon the imperfect for the perfect, the false for the true, the symbol for the reality. Whatever mistakes men have made in the great propagandism, however unlovely their temper may sometimes have been, and irrational their judgment and imperfect their lives, the Christian never makes a mistake, so far as he is Christian, in announcing the truth which has become incorporate in his very nature, that Christianity is not merely one of many competing religions, but is God's way of salvation, is the absolute, final, authoritative message from heaven to earth, written in the blood of the Cross and stamped with the seal of the resurrection.

"There is a certain modesty, also becoming the ambassador of Christ. The wise-hearted missionary is not proclaiming the perfection of Christendom, is not picturing his own Church as the stainless bride of Christ, but is patiently striving to give men a full vision of his Lord. Many things beside the wickedness of the human soul prevent the pagan nations from coming rapidly into the ranks of Christendom; memories of wrongs, rapacities, all the more brutal because perpetrated by strength upon weakness, liquor traffics, opium shames, rude and domineering ways, official discourtesies, mixed races rising up in the Oriental cities as proof of licentiousness, careers of vice and villainy, to say nothing of the divisions of Christendom—all these things have stood in the way.

SEES CHRISTENDOM'S DEFECTS.

"The non-Christian world sees principally the defects of Christendom. It is predisposed to look leniently upon its own shortcomings. It has not fallen in love with Christianity in some of its manifestations. The tide of infidel literature pours in upon the Orient so that educated young men of the East have come to believe that Christendom is abandoning Christianity. The result is that they are not looking with clear, unprejudiced eyes upon the Gospel of Christ. It is sometimes badly interpreted to them. I do not wonder that China has not fallen in love with all the nations of Western Christendom. Even Japan thinks she has some old-time grievances to remember.

"Before there can be an unprejudiced estimate of Christianity, Christendom must clear its skirts of many shames and iniquities. The earnest and self-denying missionaries of Asia are surrounded by European population not wholly in sympathy with Christianity. Directly or indirectly these do a great deal to hinder the progress of the Gospel. Christendom is not fitted at present to make the very widest conquest in non-Christian lands. The Gospel of Jesus Christ is doing its work. Christian evangelism is marvelously successful in many ways, but every clear-eyed missionary perceives how progress is handicapped, and what a misfortune it is, as Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock said years ago, here in New York, that 'Christianity is compelled to apologize for Christendom. Even in his political subjugation and social inferiority, many a proud Oriental deems himself the spiritual superior, at least in some things, of his masters. It is not the best of Christianity that has always made itself most prominent and pervasive in the non-Christian world.

"In spite of all this, however, those who know the best of heathendom and the worst of Christendom, we who have seen comprehensively and fully both of these two worlds believe that heathendom is the condemnation of heathenism and that Christendom, with all its faults, is an argument for Christianity.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF MAN.

"Those who are sensitive to the failings and sins of Christian nations and churches have often been worried when scholars have unearthed the beautiful truths which shine like jewels here and there in the non-Christian creeds. They have feared the result, and they have had a natural resentment at the effort of rationalising theologians to place Christianity on a level of ethnic faiths; and in their perplexity they have not always fully recognized what are the best ways of winning the hearts of men who are embittered against the truth of Christ by unnecessary resentments. It is balm to the wounded pride and intellectual haughtiness of the Oriental that Christian scholars are now approaching the ancient faiths with a less merciless opposition.

"The possibilities of man are such that he does not, even under Christian influences and teachings, expand to his highest and best, swiftly and universally. He is still learning the elements of Christianity, and the non-Christian religions are beginning to teach us by their very excellences what are some of the hidden treasures and virtues of our own faith, while the defects of those systems and their woeful failures persuade the sane and unprejudiced mind that true Christianity has a verity and a vitality in which they are sadly wanting.

"But, although we who know the Christian and study the non-Christian faiths may for a time be amazed and dazzled by similarities, it is only to discover in its end the profound divergencies. There can be no close sympathy between Christianity and Buddhism, for example, which has no knowledge of the just and holy God seeking after men with purposes of love and reconciliation and through atonement removing every obstacle on the part of men to the highest blessing which heaven can offer. It is only a beggarly salvation, after all, which Buddha can offer, an almost worthless salvation. It is not an escape from guilt and pollution, it is not receiving into the soul the Spirit of God and Divine life, holy and immortal; it is only a release from the bondage of desire and the final sinking of the spirit into a quiescence bordering on extinction; and even this salvation, according to the original teachings of Gautama, can be obtained only by a very few. Therefore, the attitude of the Christian missionary is naturally one of profound pity, mingled with something of respect for what, after all, has been the only refuge for millions of souls. Courage, hope, sympathy, modesty, respect, appreciation—these are some of the elements in the right Christian attitude, but all these may finally be dissolved in the Christian heart in a great, overwhelming compassion and pity as one confronts the non-Christian world."

Views of Missionaries.

The Rev. W. S. Sutherland of Edinburgh, a missionary of the Church of Scotland, who had served for many years in India, was the next speaker.

"Seen from the missionary standpoint," he said, "the religious condition of India is a vast and very complex study. Horde after horde of peoples from Central Asia have been coming down for ages like a flood upon the land from the mountain barrier of the Himalayas, every horde of invaders driving before them their forerunners. Last of all came the Aryans, who had seen their brethren tracking away to all the west, and after 4,000 years their brethren came back again with the riches that they had obtained to shake hands with their lost brethren in India.

"Hindustan, popularly Hinduism, has a strong hold upon the people in caste, and the worship of the Brahmin and the adoration of the cow. But we find that God has never left them without some light, and that Christ's word is understood and can be received by any one. Hinduism has come like a cloud over the land, and has obscured the vision of God over the people. In the degradation of women we see this most clearly."

CONFUCIANISM A RELIGION.

The Rev. Dr. George W. Knox of Union Theological Seminary, formerly in Japan, said: "Educated Chinamen have denied that Confucianism is a religion, but I maintain that Confucianism is a religion, deep and broad, although it is true that only once does Confucius refer to a Supreme Being, and never refers to a Creator. It brings no man into relation with the Supreme Ruler, excepting the Emperor himself; has no sacrifice, has no priest, and, strange as it may seem, in a religion which teaches reverence for ancestors, teaches not immortality.

The Rev. C. T. Wilson, Protestant Episcopal missionary at Jerusalem, said:

"Islam is in a totally different plane from all other non-Christian creeds, for the Mohammedan knows Him and rejects Him. It has been seriously maintained that Islam is a preparation for Christianity, and might well be introduced in some pagan countries as a stepping stone to the latter."

To show the fallacy of this, he told that a Palestinian convert had shown the Moslem conception of Deity by saying: "Oh, yes; we all know that Jesus will tell lies for us on the Day of Judgment."

He said that the quarrels between the Latin and Greek Churches in Jerusalem, when sometimes only the troops had prevented bloodshed, had set an example to the people that hampered the work of Protestant missionaries.

The Rev. Arthur H. Ewing, from India, continued the discussion, and told of Arya Somaj and other movements which are spreading in India, using the printing press and other agencies introduced by the Christians themselves to restore the ancient religion of the land, and who declared that any convert to Christianity was a traitor to his country.

PURE BUT FRIVOLOUS.

He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Jamison of India, who said: "I think that some of those religions are to a great extent pure, but frivolous. Buddhism in Burmah is the exaltation of law above everything else. I had a man turn away from me in disgust when he asked me, 'How did your Jehovah come to be God?' and I said that He did not come to be God, but always was God."

The Rev. A. Schreiber said: "In the last century the Moslem power has been decreased very much. Two-thirds of the Mohammedans are now under Christian rulers. It is my firm belief that it will not be long before the last Moslem power will be subdued by Christian powers, and that will be a great opportunity for mission work among the Mohammedans because Islam is not so much a religion as a political system, and their delusion is that the Sultan is running the world."

The Rev. Dr. Sheffield of Foo-Chow, China spoke a few words on conditions as he has observed them.

The Rev. Mr. McMahon, Presbyterian missionary in Japan, said it has just been reported from Japan that Shintoism has been declared not a religion, but simply an agency to cultivate the national spirit. He said he considered this a great opportunity to press mission work in that country.

The Rev. Mr. Wynkoop of India said we have only to look at China and Burmah, India and Siam, to see what the non-Christian religions are by their fruits, and are as Latin Christianity is to Italy and Spain.

Dr. J. R. Kallenbach of Holland told of the support his Government had given to the missions in Java. "I am sorry our English friends could not get a permit to work with us," he said, "but I think perhaps our Government feared Uitlander grievances." [Laughter.]

The Rev. Mr. Hart, United Presbyterian missionary at Assiout, Egypt, remarked that Egypt is the great centre of Mohammedanism, at least intellectually, because it is there that they have the great mosque and college, with its 10,000 students, who spend from six to twelve years studying Mohammedanism and then going out to all parts of the world with it.

WORK FOR YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

Advice and Suggestions from Experienced Organizers.

PAUL THE IDEAL MISSIONARY

Prejudice and Indifference Born of Ignorance Declared to be the Great Foes of Foreign Missions—Apologetic Problems.

Work for young men and young women was the subject at the afternoon meeting at Carnegie Hall, when there was hardly a vacant seat in the whole great auditorium. John R. Mott, head of the students' volunteer movement, presided, and the opening address was by the Rev. Dr. B. A. Whitman, who said that we have a right to expect that enlargement of opportunity will be matched by enlargement of resources.

"Sometimes new power is given to the world," he said, "and sometimes enlargement comes in the new form to the old power. Here is a parable from our daily lives: Man's hands, first formed to carry a few pounds weight, when taught to marry its strength with engines, lifts a mountain, so doing not by multiplying elements within itself, but by understanding how to utilize the resources close by. Very likely we shall find that the principle of Christian service remains unchanged, leaving to us all the while the greatest flexibility in applying it."

THE LESSON OF THE MONITOR.

He drew a lesson from the Monitor, which had in three hours made unavailable the entire naval fighting strength of the South. He said that a new saying in military circles was that the "successful army fights on its belly." This, he said, applied to sustenance as well, for the beef-fed Englishman could beat out the potato-fed Irishman or the rice-fed Oriental, although the well-fed Irishman was the finest fighter in the world.

"The Church," he said, "will have the blessed privilege in the near future of girding itself up to do Christ's work in Christ's way, to shape its life up to the great commission under the leadership of these young men and young women who make up God's great army."

S. Earl Taylor of the Columbian University, Washington, said that the great foes of foreign mission work are prejudice and indifference, and that both of these are born of ignorance.

"Ask any boy of fifteen," he said, "to name the great military and naval heroes of his time, and he will tell you; but ask a group of young people for the names of the great heroes of the Cross, names that should be on every Christian tongue, and an embarrassed silence will ensue. Our young people need some good old-fashioned preaching on Christian stewardship, and it would not do any harm if some good old-fashioned brimstone were thrown in with it."

This remark brought great laughter from all parts of the house.

D. Brewer Eddy of the Yale band said: "The practical result hoped from the conference would be gained if each individual would apply the suggestions that have been made to his own sphere of work." He favored one-man power in conducting foreign mission work, and said that the gifts for the cause had been increased 60 per cent. through the efforts of one man in Cincinnati last year.

DEFINITION OF A CRANK.

General Secretary Baer of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, said that he had heard advocates of the cause referred to as "missionary cranks." He wished there were more of them, and wouldn't object to the use of the word if his definition of it was accepted. He gave it thus: "A crank is an expert on any subject in which you are not interested."

He closed by telling a story of a Scotch mother who had scaled the outside of her burning house and rescued her eight-months' old girl. She was terribly burned, and years afterward the little girl asked her why she always wore gloves. The mother thought for a while, and then showed her the hands. The child shrank back in horrer, but the mother told the story, and the little one kissed the poor disfigured members and came crying to her lap, saying, "This for me! This for me!" As he told the story, applying it to the cause, there were many moist eyes in the hall.

The meeting closed without discussion.

CHRISTIANITY AND UNBELIEF.

Apologetic Problems and Relation of Missionaries to Other Religions Discussed at Central Presbyterian Church.

Two papers were read before a large audience at the Central Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Paul Mackay of Canada, who presided, introduced as the first of the speakers the Rev. Dr. George Robson of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, who spoke on "The Relation of the Missionary to Non-Christian Religions." He said, in part:

"What is the relation or Christ to non-Christian religions? In the record of His earthly sayings we find only two references to the heathen; the one characterized their manner of life as materialistic and sensuous: the nations of the world were inspired by a concern about food, drink, and raiment, from which His disciples were emancipated by their trust in the Father. The other saying characterized their manner of worship as a superstitious reliance on quantity. They thought that they would be heard for their much speaking. In both these criticisms the purpose of our Lord was obviously preached—to guard the simplicity of faith, both in life and in worship, from the corruptive tendencies of degenerate humanity. He taught His disciples no polemic against heathen religions.

THE EXAMPLE OF PAUL.

"The relation of the missionary to non-Christian religions is determined ultimately by the relation of Christ to them; and what this means for the missionary, who is in Christ Jesus, and is at the same time a witness of Christ, may best be indicated by a brief reference to the supreme pre-eminently answers to this description—the Apostle Paul. In him we find strikingly reproduced the threefold characteristic of Christ's relation to non-Christian religions.

"First, the sympathy of humanity. Never was a man more intensely Jewish than Saul of Tarsus, by descent, upbringing, conviction, and the fervid self-abandonment of his temperament. But when he became a new man in Christ, and went forth as His witness, he exhibited the truest and freest humanity. His mission was not inspired by a purpose of polemic against their forms of religion, but by a spirit of love to them in Christ Jesus, which had its plane of action in the universally human.

"Secondly, the exclusiveness of truth. In exposing the errors of heathen religion and in proclaiming the distinctive message of Christianity Paul was uncompromising, not that the temper of a secretary, but in simple loyalty to truth. The idols of the heathen he boldly branded as vanities; while on the other hand he did not refrain from pressing such a doctrine as that of the resurrection on the acceptance of the philosophers of Athens; and everywhere woe was unto him if he preached not the Gospel. His appreciation of his office is a witness, for Christ forbade any glossing over of the essential errors of heathenism, or any holding back of the essential points of Christianity.

"Thirdly, the comprehensiveness of fulfilment. It is treading primitive ground to recall how keenly Paul realized the elements common to other religions with Christianity and how deftly he enlisted them in the service of his missionary purpose.

"It is comparatively easy to exhibit Paul as presenting the ideal for every missionary. And it might be comparatively easy to show by illustration from the mission fields of the present day that this ideal is really the master key which unlocks for the missionary every problem which meets him in his relation to non-Christian religions."

HELP FROM NATIVE SCHOLARS.

"For the truest apologies in favor of Christianity we must look to native scholars converted from the non-Christian religion. Western scholars have labored long and with success in the field of comparative religion; they have entered appreciatively into the religious systems of the East, and have strenuously sought to diagnose their relation to Christianity—all this, perhaps more from the scientific than from the missionary points of view. But their argument is necessarily influenced by Western conditions, and appeals to Western modes of thought; it comes to the native inquirer with an implicit invitation to enter a foreign school and learn a foreign style in order to possess himself of truth which can never be to him so full, luminous, and satisfactory as it ought until seen in the light and phrasing of Eastern thought.

"Just as the evangelization of native races can be most effectively accomplished through natives at home in the thoughts, feelings, idioms, and ways of their countrymen, so for the argumentative demonstration of the superseding and satisfying truth of Christianity that will come home with most convincing force to native thought, we must look for one or more among the followers of each non-Christian religion who shall do for it the service which Saul of Tarsus rendered to Judaism; men who have been so steeped in a sincere adherence to the systems they abandon that they shall be able at every necessary point to show how Christianity at once abolishes and perfects it.

"It should be the care of missionaries to watch for gifted intellects among native converts which might be claimed and educated for the preparation of an apologetic presentation of Christianity, and the gifts of such converts from the enthroned Lord the Church should pray."

Dr. Robson sailed for Scotland yesterday afternoon, and on the conclusion of his address he had to hurry in order to catch his boat. As he left the church the audience, by request of Dr. Mackay, arose and sang "God be with you till we meet again." Dr. Robson stood with bowed head while the hymn was rendered, and at its conclusion hurriedly left the church, visibly affected by the tribute paid to him.

SOME APOLOGETIC PROBLEMS.

Dr. George T. Purves, formerly of Princeton University, but now pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, was the author of the second paper, which was entitled "Apologetic Problems and Modern Missions." He said:

"I am not, except incidentally, to formulate an apology or defense of Christianity provided by the results of missions. The subject before us is what apologetic methods are best adapted to meet the situation created both abroad and at home by the progress of the missionary movement.

"At the outset it may be necessary to say a few words in defense of any consideration of apologetic problems. They are deprecated by two classes of persons at the present time.

"On the one hand there are some theologians who wish to remove from Christianity its intellectual, dogmatic elements and reduce it to the new influence of Jesus on the minds and hearts of men. They insist that Christianity cannot be established by arguments addressed to the reason because the reason is not the sphere within which religion operates. They make a divorce between the rational life of man and the life of faith. The former is the realm of science, the latter of religion; and as the truths of reason are not to be proved by religion, so neither are the truths of religion to be proved by rational methods.

"On the other hand, a similar position is taken by some of a wholly different spirit, yet in this instance allying themselves to the former class who are enthusiastically devoted to the highest type of supernatural Christianity, but who would depend wholly on the promised spirit of Christ to remove obstacles of every kind from the path of inquirers.

"The former class deprecate apologetic argument because faith is regarded as irrational even though valid; the other because it is regarded as so supernatural as to need no rational supports. Both classes, however, occupy a vulnerable position. It is impossible to admit that Christian faith is irrational. To assume a permanent division between the assertions of faith and the rational judgments of the mind is to surrender practically to our antagonists.

"The unsympathetic critic points to the enormous vices of Christendom, and to not a few virtues in neathenism. While none of us doubts that a fair estimate would throw the balance wholly in favor of Christianity, it is a question if this line of defense will be found in practice a practical demonstration. On the other hand, the pagan has his own ideas of a religious life, which appears to him oftentimes to commend itself both to history and experience.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DEFENSE.

"How, then, shall the apologist frame his defense of the Christian life? Can it not be shown that the religious life as taught by evangelic Christianity embraces every good element that is found in other religions? Can it not be shown to the satisfaction of inquiring minds that the Christian is thus the complete life, while the best in paganism is but a broken and partial fragment?

"And can it not be shown that since the idea of life as one of personal fellowship with a personal God, who in His character is the perfect Being, preserves intact the full idea of man's personality, it is thereby evidenced to be the highest realization of the religious ideal? The value of this will be felt in proportion as paganism is stirred by the progressive forces of civilization, for these call into activity the individualities of man.

"The spread of Christianity through foreign missions is swiftly resulting in one long world-wide battle line between Christianity and unbelief. Instead of a scattered guerrilla warfare, there is fast forming the conflict between two great hosts. All non-Christian religions are uniting against the one. The questions at issue are becoming universal. Its battle cries are for or against Christ. It behooves the Christian apologist not to relinquish the achievements of the past, not to part with the truth which has been won; not to defend it at home and abroad in firm reliance on Him who said, I am the truth."

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRATERNITY.

Compliments Exchanged at Luncheon to Congregationalist Delegates.

President Samuel B. Capen of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and the foreign Congregationalist delegates in attendance upon the Ecumenical Conference were guests of honor at a reception and luncheon tendered by the Congregationalists in this city attending the conference yesterday in the Marlborough Hotel.

Three hundred mission workers and their friends were present. President Capen presided.

Dr. R. W. Thompson of London was the first speaker. He said that the American Board of Missions and the London board drew closer together as the years passed. The Ecumenical Conference was one of the greatest missionary demonstrations the world has ever seen, and it would undoubtedly make a deep and lasting impression upon those who have had hitherto but a poor conception of the work being done in foreign fields by missionaries.

He said that the people in England ought to know all about America, but they don't. When he was a missionary in South Africa one of the most inestimable services ever done him was the presentation of an American history by Dr. Hume, an American missionary, who compelled him to read it. Dr. Thompson then presented President Capen with two large volumes of Lovett's "History of the London Missionary Society," as a return, he said, for the favor done him in South Africa.

Dr. James King of Australia, the next speaker, commented on the royal welcome extended to the missionaries by the people of New York, and said:

is meant by evangelization of the world in this generation. It means to give every person an adequate opportunity to know Jesus Christ as personal Saviour and Lord. We do not mean the conversion of the world in this generation. Our part as Christians consists in bringing the Gospel to bear upon unsaved men; the Spirit of God alone is able to convert them.

"It is the obligation of the Church to evangelize the world in this generation. It is our duty because all men need Christ. Every reason for doing the work of evangelization at all demands that it be done not only thoroughly, but also as speedily as possible. We are responsible for the present generation; for those who are living at the same time with ourselves. The Christians of the past generation could not reach them, neither can the Christians of succeeding generations. Obviously each generation of Christians must evangelize its own generation of non-Christians if they are ever to be evangelized.

OBSTACLES MAY BE OVERCOME.

"We do not ignore the difficulties in the way of making Christ known to the present generation—difficulties physical, political, social, intellectual, moral, and religious. It should be noted, however, that not one of these difficulties is insuperable. Difficulties equally great or greater have been overcome.

"It is possible to evangelize the world in this generation. It will help us to realize this possibility if we look at a number of considerations. In the first place it is possible in view of the achievements of the Christians of the first generation. One of the most distinguishing characteristics of early Christianity was the wide propagation of the Gospel. The first generation of Christians did more to accomplish the evangelization of the world than has any succeeding generation.

"It is possible to evangelize the world in this generation in view of recent missionary achievement of the Church.

"In view of the extent to which the Gospel has already been thoroughly preached, whether with or without apparent results, by a comparatively small number of workers, it does seem reasonable to expect that by a judicious increase and proper distribution of all missionary agencies which have commended themselves to the Church, an adequate opportunity to know Christ as Saviour and Lord might be given to all people within our day.

"It is possible to evangelize the world in this generation in view of the opportunities and resources of the Church and the facilities at her disposal.

"The Church not only has an unexampled opportunity, but also possesses remarkable resources. Think of her membership. There are not less than 135,000,000 members of Protestant churches. In the British Isles, the United States, and Canada alone there are over 25,000,000 evangelical Protestant church communicants.

"We have workers enough to send. It would take less than one-fiftieth of the Christian young men and women who will go out from Christian colleges in the United States and Canada within this generation, according to the estimate of conservative missionaries, to furnish a sufficient force of foreign workers to achieve the evangelization of the world in this generation. When we add the Christian students of Great Britain, the Continent, and Australasia it will be seen that the Christian countries can well afford to spare the workers.

RESOURCES OF THE CHURCH.

"The money power of the Church is enormous. If only one-fourth of the Protestants of Europe and America gave but one cent a day toward the evangelization of the world it would yield a fund of over $100,000,000, as contrasted with the $19,000,000 given during the past year.

"With over 500 missionary societies and auxiliaries there are without doubt missionary organizations and societies in sufficient number and possessing sufficient strength and experience to guide an enterprise indefinitely larger than the present missionary operations of the Church.

"Although the Bible has been translated into a little over 400 languages out of 2,000, the translations include, as Cust states, 'all the conquering languages and a great many of the second class or permanent languages.' It is significant that these translations are in the languages which are spoken by 1,200,000,000, and that the remaining 1,600 languages are spoken by less than 300,000,000.

"The organized Christian student movements constitute a factor characteristic of this generation. There are fourteen of these national or international student movements, comprising nearly 1,500 Christian Associations, with a membership of about 60,000 students and professors. They are seeking to make the universities and colleges strongholds and propagating centres for aggressive Christianity.

"The various Christian young people's organizations which have been developed within the past two decades have added tremendously to the power of the Church. In North America alone these movements include fully 6,000,000 young people.

"The Sunday schools constitute a large undeveloped missionary resource. They contain over 20,000,000 scholars. If these were trained to give 2 cents per week it would yield an amount greater than the present total missionary gifts of Christendom.

"The native Church is the human resource which affords largest promise for the evangelization of the world. It has 1,300,000 communicants and over 4,000,000 adherents. The character and activity of these Christians compare very favorably with that of church members in Christian lands. There are nearly 80,000 native workers, and their number and efficiency are rapidly increasing. There are 1,000,000 children and young people in the various mission schools and institutions of higher learning. Fully 130,000 of their number are in colleges and other higher institutions.

"In considering the Church's present power of achievement we should take account not only of her resources, but also of the facilities at her disposal. Among these should be mentioned the work of the eighty-three geographical societies, which, through the investigations which they have encouraged, have done so much to make the whole world known.

"Another help to the Church to-day is the intimate knowledge which she now possesses of the social, moral, and spiritual condition and need of all races of mankind.

COMMERCIAL AGENCIES HELPFUL.

"The greatly enlarged and improved means of communication constitute one of the chief facilities of which the Church of this generation can avail herself. Of the 450,000 miles of railway lines in the world a considerable and growing mileage is already to be found in non-Christian lands. It is possible, for example, to go by rail to all parts of India and Japan. The greatest railway enterprises of the time are those now building or projecting in non-Christian lands. When even a part of these materialize, as they will within a few years, more than one-third of the unevangelized world will be made much more accessible to missionaries.

"The extension and improvement of the steamship service has greatly benefited the cause of missions. It took Judson eleven months to go from Salem to Calcutta. The trip can now be made in a month. These developments mean an immense saving in time to the missionary forces. The 170,000 miles of sub-marine cables, which have cost at least $250,000,000, are also of great service to the missionary societies. They help the Church, not only by promoting general intelligence, but also in facilitating the financial transactions and administrative work of mission. The thoroughly organized news agencies, which through the secular press, bring before the members of the Church facts regarding the most distant and needy nations serve indirectly to awaken and foster interests in the inhabitants of less favored lands.

"The Universal Postal Union, with its wonderful organization and its vast army of well nigh 1,000,000 employes, immensely facilitates the work of foreign missions. Within a few years doubtless it will include within its sphere of action practically all of those unevangelized parts of the world which have not already been brought within its reach.

"The printing press has greatly multiplied the power of the Church to disseminate Christian truth. Carey's first Bible sold at $20. A Bengali Bible can now be purchased for a few cents. So there is no mechanical difficulty in the way of giving the Bible to every family under heaven.

"The influence and protection of Christian Governments is a decided help to missions. In no age could ambassadors of Christ carry on their work with such safety. Over one-third of the inhabitants of the unevangelized world are under the direct sway of evangelized rulers. Moreover, the Protestant powers are in a position to exert an influence which will make possible the free preaching of the Gospel to the remaining two-thirds of the people who have not heard of Christ.

LOYALTY TO WORLDLY CAUSES.

"The undertakings and achievements in the realm of secular and non-Christian enterprise should stimulate us to believe that it is possible for the Church to evangelize the world in a generation. Gold was discovered in the Klondike, and within a little over a year it is said that over 100,000 men started over the difficult passes at great risk and cost of life to possess themselves of the riches of that region. Stanley wanted some twenty or thirty English helpers to accompany him on his last great African journey of exploration. He advertised the fact, and in a few days over 1,200 men responded eager to face the deadly climate and other great perils involved in the expedition. It is reported that in the last Presidential campaign one of the two great political parties within a few weeks placed two documents on the money question in the hands of practically every voter in the land.

"At the present time this country has about 50,000 soldiers in the Philippine Islands. This is not considered an extravagant number for the country to send to the ends of the earth to accomplish her purpose. It is noticeable that when the regiments return to the home land they receive one continuous ovation from the time they enter the Golden Gate until they reach their homes. There are now probably 200,000 soldiers in the British forces at the Cape. We have seen Canada send off contingent after contingent with cheers and with prayers. Similar scenes have taken place in the colonies of Australia and New Zealand. We have all been impressed by this exhibition of the unity, loyalty, and power of the British Empire. We have also been deeply moved by the example of the two little republics, as we have seen not only the young men, but also the old men and boys going out to fight the battles of their country. It is looked upon as a matter of course that both of the contending parties should pour out without stint the lives and substance of their people.

"And yet, when it is suggested that all Protestant Christendom unite in sending out 50,000 missionaries, more or less, it is regarded as impracticable and visionary. It would be too severe a strain on the resources of the Church. The naval budgets of at least three countries are from three to five times as great as the sum required to sustain the present missionary forces of the Church. The Mormon Church numbers only 250,000, but it has 1,700 missionaries at work in different parts of this and other lands. If they need more it is said that their system would enable them to send out between seven and eight thousand. The little island of Ceylon has sent out multitudes of Buddhist missionaries to all parts of Asia. In the University of El Azhar in Cairo we found over 8,000 Mohammedan students coming from countries as widely separated as Morocco, the western provinces of China, and the East India islands. They were being prepared to go out as missionaries of the False Prophet.

INSPIRATION FROM VETERANS.

"It is significant that during this Ecumenical Conference it has not been the young men chiefly, but the veterans of the Cross, who have exhorted us to a larger achievement. Was it not Bishop Thoburn who said that if this conference and those whom it represents would do their duty, within the first decade of the new century ten millions of souls might be gathered into the Church of Christ? Was it not Dr. Ashmore who expressed the belief that before the twentieth century closes Christianity would be the dominant religion among the multitudinous inhabitants of the Chinese Empire? And was it not Dr. Chamberlain, in his burning appeal, that expressed the possibility of bringing India under the sway of Christ within the life time of some at least in this assembly? If these great leaders, after forty years' experience or more at the front, in the face of difficulties, are thus sanguine of victory, and sound the battlecry, should those of us who are at home hesitate or sound the retreat?"

SMALL START, BIG RESULTS.

Audience at Central Presbyterian Church Reminded of the Origin of the Students' Movement.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall presided at another young people's meeting held in the Central Presbyterian Church last night.

The first address was by F. N. Gilbert of the students' volunteer movement. He traced the work from the beginning with the famous meeting of four students under a haystack at Williamstown early in the century, and said that a little pamphlet written by one of them had induced a physician of New York to give himself up to mission work, and as he was going, a student, seeing him on the wharf, also decided to enter the field.

This student was Brainerd Taylor, founder of the Philadelphia Society at Princeton. Out of a revival of this society grew the movement in 1886, and from that was formed the Yale Band, twelve years later.

Mr. Gilbert was followed by H. C. Duncan, who told of a new organization of students in China, who intended devoting their lives to preaching the Gospel in their country. In closing he said:

"When we can bring the Christian students of our universities and colleges, and when we can bring the Christian Churches in this land, and in all other lands, to seek the law of God, and to be willing to do the revealed will of God, then we know that the time will not be long when the Gospel of Jesus Christ shall have been preached in the ears of every man.

"He is able to subdue all things unto Himself. May we pray that His Kingdom shall come in ever-increasing measure in the colleges of the world, and through them to the uttermost parts of the earth."

D. Brewer Eddy then spoke along lines similar to those he had followed at the big afternoon meeting and led the singing which followed.

Chancellor McDowell, who had come to the meeting immediately after addressing the great audience at Carnegie Hall, repeated the speech which he had made there, saying as he began that he felt in the big hall that the people in the top galleries seemed to be as far away as China.

LUTHERANS FEEL SLIGHTED.

Mr. Schieren Says If They Were Kept in Background at Conference It Was Their Fault.

At a supper and reception to the Lutheran delegates to the Ecumenical Missionary Conference at the Hotel Savoy last night, there were evidences that the Lutherans felt that they had not received that recognition at the sessions of the Conference to which they believed themselves entitled on account of their strength in this country and in India.

The Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, minister of St. James's English Lutheran Church of this city, presided, and ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn delivered a short address of welcome in which he said that the greatest work of the Lutherans in this country was in providing English teachers for their young people, the sons of German parents, so as not to allow them to drift into other Churches. The chief retarding influence, he said, lay in the practice of so many Churches in the United States on adhering to the language of the fatherland in their services.

The Rev. Dr. Marensky of Berlin said that "the German missionary stays where God has put him, and may work in South Africa for forty years and never ask to go home on pleasure."

Dr. L. B. Wolff, President of the American Lutheran College, in India, said: "We are all agreed that as Lutherans we have back of us one of the grandest, richest heritages of any church in the world. I believe that the Lutheran Church has been pushed back too much in this country."

The Rev. Dr. Pohlmann of the Muhlenberg mission in Liberia spoke of the West Coast of Africa, "where the angel of death seems only too glad to scatter something to take away life," and of the change in coming to this city which is experienced by the young missionary from South Africa, who has been saddened through "knowing that England has great resources, but would not send Roberts another man because he had lost a battle now and then. I know that the Lutheran Church will never retreat from any land where it has planted the Cross," he added.

The Rev. Dr. Aberla of India said: "In India we live in peace, because our missions are 100 miles apart, and we learn a lesson from this country, where Lutherans are joining hands. We are cultivating the social features at our conferences for translating the Lutheran catechism by distributing mangoes, and the delegates talk not about the catechism, but rather the delicious mangoes."

The other speakers were the Rev. Dr. Tarkkanen, Secretary of the Finnish Mission; Miss Mary F. Van Leer of Liberia, the Rev. Dr. Schreiber of Germany, the Rev. Dr. Borgt Grefing of Madagascar, and the Rev. Dr. Unangst, a retired missionary.

Just before the close of the speaking, ex-Mayor Schieren rose and said that the Lutherans had not received the recognition, which was their due, from the conference, but that the fault was their own. As a member of the Executive Committee, he said, adequate representation would have been gladly given to the Lutherans. Ex-Mayor Schieren was applauded and Dr. Remensnyder got up quickly and said:

"I was asked to speak at the Central Presbyterian Church on the opening night of the conference, but I declined, because we had no speaker at the Carnegie Hall meeting, although we are the third of the denominations in America and third numerically in India. We did not know that we were to be represented on the Executive Committee until it was too late to make proper arrangements."

Dr. Remensnyder was applauded vigorously, and some one in the audience called out:

"Never mind! We'll go ahead all the same."

Missionary Dead in Africa.

LANCASTER, Penn., April 28.—Relatives of the Rev. Jesse M. Engle, for many years an African missionary, have received information of his death in that country on April 3 from apoplexy. He was a member of the River Brethren denomination.

SOME BIRDS OF PREY.

Studies of the Habits of Several That at Certain Seasons Frequent the Maryland Woods.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Classified into four families, including the vultures, eagles, hawks, and owls, are the recognized birds of prey which find their home in Maryland.

These birds from their rapacious methods of sustaining life at the cost of the lives of weaker species are popularly known as carnivorous representatives of the feathered tribe, and the hand of every man is against them, except in the case of the vulture.

Escaping by its unobtrusive habits and insignificant appearance, much of this public odium, is a bird, locally familiar to the fields of Maryland, which, though differing greatly to the classification of the birds of prey, shares with them their love of flesh and skill in obtaining it.

This is the shrike, two species of which, the Northern or butcher bird and the loggerhead, are numbered among the birds of the State. Neither of the species breeds in Maryland, and through the isolated and secretive habits of the birds little is popularly known of them.

The Northern shrike is but a casual Winter visitor; the loggerhead is at home from the appearance of Autumn until late in April, and faithfully patrols some favorite range of hedge or thicket throughout the Winter months, until the approach of Summer warns it of duties in the Southern breeding belt. Unlike other birds, it leaves the South early in the Fall and wanders northward, meeting and passing the great hosts of song birds on the migration southward from Northern breeding sites as the frost aproaches.

From its characteristic habit of selecting as a resting place the topmost bough or highest post in sight, the loggerhead is, at a distance, not unlike a mocking bird. Closer inspection, however, proves it unlike any other species of bird found in the State, and identification is an easy task. Slightly larger than the catbird, of slender proportions, though armed with a strong, stout bill, the little bird looks innocent of any deed of violence, and the beautiful blending of the white, gray, and black of its plumage does not look as though it were sometimes gory from the blood of the shrike's victory.

SPYING THEIR VICTIMS.

In the vicinity of thorny hedges or barbwire fences the birds are found almost exclusively, and perched upon an isolated branch or fence-post they, not unlike several species of hawk, wait for their prey to come within striking distance, instead of seeking it, as do most birds. On this account they choose the perch which commands an uninterrupted view of the surroundings.

Grasshoppers, small snakes, lizards, mice, and small birds which appear within their range of vision fall before the sudden, hawk-like swoop of the birds, and the great distance from which the prey is marked gives evidence of their acute power of sight.

During the Winter months food frequently becomes scarce and it is then the shrikes make their fierce onslaught upon the smaller birds. A remarkable peculiarity of the species, and one that is found in no other order of birds in this country, is the habit of impaling its prey on a convenient thorn or spike.

Frequently a bird, or in the Summer a grasshopper, can be seen suspended secured from a thorn bush or spur of a barb-wire, where a shrike, already sated with food, has hung it, possibly as a token of his prowess.

The accepted theory of this peculiar habit is that the rapacious birds, influenced by their savage and blood-thirsty instincts, under no circumstances can resist taking advantage of an opportunity of capturing their accustomed prey, and although, as is frequetly the case, the opportunities exceed the demands of hunger, they continue to slay the unfortunate victims with unabated ferocity, impaling the surplus in conspicuous places.

Although it has been claimed that this impaling habit aids the birds somewhat in dissecting their food, the great number which are found hanging, undevoured, as they were left, leads one to accept the former theory. Although it is much to the detriment of the birds.

The name of butcher bird is commonly applied to both species of shrike, from the seemingly cruel methods they apply when on the warpath. The birds have no scavenger instincts, as the prey which they impale is left to decay. Should they return and utilize the food thus wasted it would greatly remove the stigma which now rests upon the species.

The voice of the loggerhead is harsh and the song, if song it may be called, is most unmusical, but that of its Northern and larger relatives is said to be melodious to an astonishing degree for a bird of such sanguinary character.

CHICKEN-EATING CROWS.

Sharing with the shrikes an acute taste for flesh, though differing from them in the respect of utilizing the meat, both alive and dead, is the crow. Although their methods of taking living flesh differ materialy from the shrikes, lacking their boldness and the rapacity of the butcher birds, they have the same keen appetite, and though obtained in a stealthy and unobtrusive manner meat, during the Spring and Summer at least, forms an important factor of their diet. Farmers, especially those along the water courses, know with what tenacity the crows will cling in the vicinity of the poultry yar during their nesting periods, and with what skill they manoeuvre to secure the young chickens unobserved.

Alive or dead it seems of no odds to them, and they take the same chances of a shot for a dead chicken as for a live one. Perched upon some tall tree, overlooking the yards at a safe distance, the black birds, sentinel-like, await the chance of a safe approach upon the young fowls.

Grasping the young chickens in their heavy bills they fly far away to some remote spot to gorge with their prey, or, during the nesting season, to their young, tearing the tender fowl into small pieces for their greedy offspring. Eggs, either of the domestic fowls or those of wild birds, are appropriated by the crows, and their approach near the nests of the small birds usualy calls out a violent protest from all the birds of the vicinity, who join forces to intimidate the marauders.

During the Winter the birds seem to congregate along the seacoast and bay shores where they feed on the mollusks, fish, and any other food which comes their way. The scavenger qualities which are extinct in the shrikes approach the vulture's territory in the crows, and the dead fish and small birds, animals, and reptiles which are washed ashore, no matter in what state of preservation they occur, are readily devoured by the birds.

While feeding during the Winter along the waterways they roost in great colonies, in some woodland or thicket, frequently flying many miles from their feeding grounds to a favorite roost. An idea of the magnitude of the numbers which occupy some of these roosting sites may be obtained when it has been authentically estimated that some of them contain 300,000 or more.

The crows have, probably, more system in their movements than any other birds, and the regularly executed manoeuvres they go through when leaving the roost at daylight to seek the feeding grounds seem to be actuated by a higher order of intelligence than would naturally be accredited to such birds.

Returning late in the afternoon they alight near the roost awaiting the return of the last stragglers, when, as they come in, they all, at a seemingly given signal, rise and fly in a noisy, jostling mass, to the roost and retire for the night.

Nesting begins in April, sometimes even in March, in the thickets along the watercourses, where in a bulky nest of rotten sticks and bark, near the tree-tops, they deposit the set of four to six bluish-green eggs, thickly marked with various shades of brown. The young leave the nest early and are apt scholars in the wily ways their parents soon instill into their youthful minds.

ITS EGGS IN OTHER BIRDS' NESTS.

While in no sense allied to the birds of prey, yet another species is most peculiarly identified with the destroyers of bird life in Maryland. This is the cowbird, a familiar resident in the rural districts during the Summer months. Though of a harmless disposition, the birds do more, through their greater distribution, than the shrikes toward the destruction of the small songbirds.

Through a despicable habit of shifting the duties of incubation and motherhood upon other birds of smaller and weaker species, the cowbirds have no standing whatever in the bird world, and are shunned by every self-respecting American bird. The English sparrows alone affiliate with the species and the adage of "birds of a feather flock together" holds good. In pasture and woodland they resort in little bands, following herds of cattle, about whose feet they feed upon the insects found there.

Plumage of the male is of a glossy black, broken about the head and neck with brown, and that of the female is of dark brownish gray. The birds greatly resemble the bobolink in shape, though somewhat larger.

The parasitic characteristics of the birds have earned for them a popular odium and the lazy instinct which urges them to transfer their work to another's care is evinced in all their movements. They build no nest and the females, devoid of every maternal feeling, leave their companions only long enough to deposit their eggs in the nests of other, usually smaller, birds. The eggs closely resemble those of the English sparrow, only distinguishable by their slightly larger size. Usually one egg is laid in the nest of any one bird, although instances have been recorded where as many as five have been taken from a nest.

When hatched the young cow-birds require by far the greater amount of food procured by the parent bird for her offspring, and the result is that the rightful occupants of the nest are either starved or crowded out of the nest by this gluttonous foundling, who accepts the attention of its foster parents long after it could secure food unaided. In this manner thousands of young songbirds perish and these parasitic and useless members of the feathered tribe grow and rejoice in their downfall.

DEATH IN BATTLE.

Some Strange Cases—Post-Mortem Death Cries and Continuance of Activity.

From The London News.

Probably the most impressive description of death in the field of battle ever penned was that which Kinglake has left of Capt. Nolan's fall. Nolan was aide de camp to Gen. Airey, and in that capacity was the bearer of a written message from the Commander in Chief to Lord Lucan, in command of the Light Cavalry at Balaclava. On receipt of the order, Lord Lucan gave Lord Cardigan instructions for that terrible "charge of the Light Brigade," which Nolan believed to be altogether a misinterpretation of the directions of the Commander in Chief. As the brigade moved off toward the valley of death he dashed, in the greatest indignation and excitement, across the head of the advancing troops and endeavored to divert them into what he believed to be the course intended by Lord Raglan. According to Kinglake, he rode across with vehement gestures and uplifted sword in advance of the brigade as if beckoning the cavalry to follow him and not Lord Cardigan. But a Russian shell bursting on the right front there a fragment, which met Nolan full in the chest and tore a way into his heart.

"The sword dropped from his hand," says the historian, "but the arm with which he was waving it the moment before still remained high uplifted in the air, and the grip of the practiced horseman, remaining as yet unrelaxed, still held him firm in the saddle. Missing the perfect hand of his master, and finding the accustomed governance now succeeded by the dangling reins, the horse all at once wheeled about and began to gallop back upon the front of the advancing brigade. Then, from what had been Nolan—and his form was still erect in the saddle, his sword arm still high in the air—there burst forth a cry so strange and appalling that the hearer who rode the nearest horse has always called it 'unearthly.' And in truth, I imagine" says Kinglake, "the sound resulted from no human will, but rather from those spasmodic forces which may act upon the bodily frame when life as a power has ceased. The firm-seated rider, with arm uplifted and stiff, could hardly be ranked with the living. The shriek men heard rending the air was scarce other than the shriek of a corpse. The dead horseman rode on till he passed through the interval of the Thirteenth Light Dragoons. Then at last he dropped out of the saddle."

A scientific man, commenting on this story of the death of Nolan, is inclined to ascribe the uplifted arm and the retention of the seat in the saddle to the influence of intense excitement "dominating every element of activity as long as any activity remained." He thinks that if Nolan had been quietly jogging along in the ranks of the six hundred, thinking of nothing but keeping in line and getting ahead, he would at once have gone to the ground under that blow. But, as a matter of well-established fact, incidents of a similar kind have been often noted on the battlefield. During the American civil war a great many were recorded. For instance, Capt. A. H. De Graff related that a Sergeant of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, in charge of the Ninth Corps on the Confederate works east of Petersburg, leaped upon the parapet, and, with his cap in his left hand and his musket in his right, stood cheering and gesturing with his arms to incite his comrades to come on. Suddenly a shell took his head off as completely as a knife could have done, but the tall form continued erect for some seconds, the arms still waving frantically, but with ever lessening sweep and power, until the forces of the body collapsed, when the headless trunk toppled over to the ground.

Another American writer during the civil war says:

"Advancing through the tangled mass of logs and stumps, I saw one of our men aiming over the branch of a fallen tree which lay among the tangled abatis. I called to him, but he did not turn nor move. Advancing nearer I put my hand on his shoulder, looked in his face, and started back. He was dead, shot through the brain—and so suddenly had the end come that his right hand grasped his musket, and he still preserved the attitude of watchfulness, literally occupying his post after death."

Such cases seem to be, indeed, very common, and they appear to establish beyond doubt the existence of a "rigor mortis" peculiar to the battlefield, or, at any rate, peculiar to cases of sudden death from physical injury. Dr. Carpenter regarded it as tetanic in its character—a spasmodic rigidity of muscles similar to that of lockjaw, and he believed that after a few hours it relaxed for a time, and would then be followed by the ordinary rigor mortis. There seems to be some doubt about this, however. Some medical authorities who have had great experience on the field regard it as merely the ordinary rigidity of death, hastened by special circumstances.

There was, it seems clear, nothing very exceptional in the case of Capt. Nolan so far as the retention of the seat on horseback and the sustaining of the arm were concerned; the ghastly feature of the incident was the blood-curdling shriek of what Kinglake regards as the soldiers' corpse. This has been explained as the effect of the collapse of the chest walls. That explanation would, no doubt, be sufficent to account for something like a deep sigh, but, surely, could hardly be the cause of such a cry of unearthly agony as could be heard above the tumult of a brigade of cavalry in motion. It probably was not the mechanical collapse of the chest walls that drove it forth from a corpse. It was far more probably the last despairing cry of a living man, or some involuntary play of nerve and muscle before the final extinction of the vital spark. And here again the incident was not by any means unprecedented, though, according to Kinglake's description, the really hideous circumstance was that the wild cry of agony broke from the lips of the unfortunate Captain some time after the fatal stroke. There are many instances on record in which a mortal wound has extorted a piercing cry at the moment of injury, and sometimes the cry has been accompanied by extraordinary muscular action. Says an American writer, describing an incident of the Cuban war:

"An infantryman passed by hurriedly, loading his gun as he went; turned and fired; went on, and then his body shot up into the air, it seemed to me twice his height, and with a scream that pierced my ears through the din, he fell to the ground dead."

'Twas the Eldest Daughter or None.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

They are telling up in North Missouri of a Worth County man who, when on his way to the Court House to procure a marriage license, met the father of his intended and was told by him that he could not marry the girl of his choice, but might if he saw fit, take the elder sister. The young fellow thought it over a few minutes, concluded to accept the offer, went on after the license, and held the old man to his bargain.

DRINKS OF THE WORLD.

Tippling Habits of Leading Nations Compared—What Would They Do Without Taxes Paid by Topers.

From The London Standard.

The interesting memorandum periodically prepared by the Board of Trade to show the production and consumption of alcoholic beverages in different countries is gradually being made more complete, and consequently more valuable. The most recent return, issued a few days ago, is the third in succession, and it contains a good deal more information than the previous ones, particularly in regard to the British colonies. The statistics of production are much more complete than those of consumption, which are still too imperfect to allow summary comparisons to be drawn between the drinking capacity of one nation and that of another, though many suggestive facts bearing on this question are embodied in the tables. Wine, beer, and spirits are separately dealt with, and the compilers have wisely abstained from attempting to reduce them to a common alcoholic denominator, after the fallacious manner adopted by teetotal statisticians to suit a foregone conclusion. Beer is, in some respects, the most interesting item of the three, and the one about which the most definite general statements can be made. It is a striking fact that, in every European country here mentioned, except Italy, and in the United States, there has been a steady and, in most cases, a large increase both in the production and in the consumption of beer during the fourteen years covered by the return. The following table shows the production in round numbers for each country in the three years 1885, 1891, and 1898:

Production in Millions of Gallons.

	1885.	1891.	1898.
United Kingdom	993	1160	1302
German Empire	932	1162	1460
Austrian Empire	293	323	454
Russia	77	82	115
France	176	182	210
United States	494	811	968
Norway	7	9	10
Sweden	2½	32	49
Denmark	....	41 (1892)	51
Belgium	206	236	301
Switzerland	19	30	46
Italy	3½	3½	2½

Germany, it will be observed, has outstripped the United Kingdom as a beer producer, while Austria has increased still more rapidly, and the United States have almost doubled their very considerable output. The greatest increase of all, however, is seen in those two model little countries, Sweden and Switzerland, which have both more than doubled their beer production in the space of fourteen years. The figures for consumption show that this remarkable advance is not due merely to growth of population, but to a rising taste for beer:

Consumption per Head in Gallons.

	1885.	1891.	1898.
United Kingdom	27.1	30.2	31.9
Bavaria	46.0	48.4	56.5
Wurtemburg	33.2	38	43.1
Baden	17.4	21.8	36.4
Alsace-Lorraine	11.0	14.1	16.7
Austrian Empire	7.3	7.5	9.9
Russia	0.73	0.7	0.89
France	4.6	4.6	5.5
United States	8.8	12.7	13.0
Norway	3.8	4.8	4.8
Sweden	4.5	6	10.8
Denmark	....	17.9 (1892)	20.8
Belgium	35.6	39.2	45.5
Switzerland	7.9	10.6	15.4
Italy	0.18	0.18	0.11

The increase is general, and in some cases very rapid. The United Kingdom is beaten in actual consumption by Bavaria, Würtemburg, Baden, and Belgium, and in rate of increase by many other countries. Some of these, though a long way in the rear, are coming up very quickly. Beer is evidently conquering the Old World, though Russia is, characteristically, yielding very slowly, and Italy not at all. Spain and Portugal are not given, but they are in very much the same position as Italy in regard to the habits of the people. Wine-producing countries are obviously less likely to adopt beer than those in which spirits are the staple drink, because the people can make their own wine at home at an infinitesimal cost, whereas spirits are everywhere dearer than beer. The United States—on the whole, a spirit country—are following the European example, and rapidly taking to malt liquor. It is a pity that no returns are available for the consumption of beer in Prussia and Saxony, as the omission of these two important kingdoms renders the comparison between the German Empire and the United Kingdom unsatisfactory. The former is credited in the return with only 27.1 gallons a head, but, in view of the very high figures for Bavaria, Würtemburg, and Baden, no one acquainted with the country will be disposed to accept an average which implies comparatively great moderation on the part of Prussians and Saxons. There is clearly something wrong here.

FIGURES FOR SPIRITS AND WINE.

With regard to spirits—the most important item from the point of view of revenue and, perhaps, also of health—no uniform movement can be discerned. The annual consumption appears to fluctuate capriciously, except in Denmark and Hungary, where it remains very steady and very high. Denmark, indeed, is easily at the top of the tree with over three gallons a head, and Hungary comes next with about 2½ gallons; Austria follows with a steady 2.2. Then France and Belgium run each other close, having sometimes a little over and sometimes a little under 2 gallons a head to their credit; but, on the whole, the Belgians dispose of more distilled waters than the French. Their tendency, however, is to diminish the dose, while their neighbors are moving in the opposite direction, having risen half a gallon since 1886. In Germany and Holland, which fall but little short of France and Belgium, the downward tendency is more decided. They have dropped in recent years from over 2 gallons to 1.85 and 1.80 respectively. Sweden, coming next in order of precedence, can boast of no such improvement. In spite of rural prohibition and urban Gothenburgism, the consumption of brännvin—which is identical with public-house "Scotch whisky," except for the color—has been steadily rising since 1892. At one time reduced to 1.4, it has gone up again to 1.8 gallons a head. Little Switzerland is irregular, but, on the whole, more abstemious than Sweden. Each of the foregoing countries, comprising the whole of Central Europe and all the north, except Norway and Russia, drinks far more spirits than we do, even to double and treble the quantity. Our consumption fluctuates irregularly within narrow limits; but it may be taken roughly as about 1 gallon a head, with some tendency to increase. Russia stood considerably higher some years ago, but has now dropped pretty nearly to our level, according to the returns which are, however, admittedly imperfect. It is difficult to believe that 1.08 gallons a head really represents the annual consumption of vodka, which is the staple drink of the masses in Russia. In the United States the amount consumed used to be distinctly higher than in the United Kingdom, but latterly it has been a little lower. The abstemious countries are Portugal, Italy, Spain, and Norway, the two latter with about half a gallon a head, the former with much less. Portugal bears off the palm, having less than one-tenth of a gallon to its credit.

The consumption of wine is comparatively insignificant outside those countries which produce it, and even in some of them the amount per head is small. France is the greatest producer and consumer, the annual yield varying from 500 to 1,000 million gallons, and the consumption from 18 to 31 gallons a head. Of late years it has been about 24½ gallons. Italy takes second place in both respects, disposing of some 20 gallons a head. Spain and Portugal follow very closely with much the same, and Switzerland makes a good fifth with 14 to 16 gallons. The rest are nowhere. The Austrian Empire, although a wine-growing country, disposes only of two or three gallons a head, and the amount is diminishing. In the German Empire the tendency is in the opposite direction, but only in one year—1896—have the people reached an average of 2 gallons. Other countries all fall below a single gallon. Neither the United Kingdom nor the United States reach even half a gallon. If the different beverages are put together, it appears that France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Germany, and Switzerland all dispose of more alcohol per head than we do. And our colonies are still more temperate. Natal is the most abstemious of them all, and may indeed be considered a model country, with the following remarkably low record of annual consumption per head in gallons: Beer, 0.40; spirits, 0.60; wine, 0.08. Western Australia is easily first at the other end of the scale, with the following figures for 1897: Beer, 25.3; spirits, 2.1; wine, 1.1. It woud be interesting to know why Western Australia consumes so much more than other colonies. Victoria comes next with: Beer, 12.7; spirits, 0.84; wine, 1.4. Canada is very abstemious, consuming onyl 3.5 gallons of beer, 0.75 gallons of spirit, and 0.08 gallons of wine. It will be news to many people that the Cape produces and consumes far more wine than any other colony, but the amount of beer drunk there is very low—only 1.6 gallons a head.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS. NEXT DOOR TO THE ELEVATED

Our Entire Stock of

Ladies' Suits

has been subjected to great price reductions, presenting the opportunity to our patrons of choosing from about

1,400 Suits

at these economical prices:

SUITS worth $13.50 to $17.50, for *9.75*

SUITS worth $22.50 to $27.50 for *15.00*

SUITS worth $33.50 to $45.00 for *22.50*

The Jacket Dept.

Presents these special offerings for to-morrow:

100 TAFFETA SILK ETON JACKETS, solidly tucked, worth $16.50, for *11.75*

ALSO

100 BROADCLOTH ETON JACKETS, with lace covered collar and fronts, worth $12.50, for *8.75*

We will again place on sale to-morrow

75 Costume Skirts,

made of Taffeta, with elaborate applique panel work of net and clusters of accordion pleating over silk drop skirt. Worth $42.50, for *25.00*

Shoes at Less than Half Price.

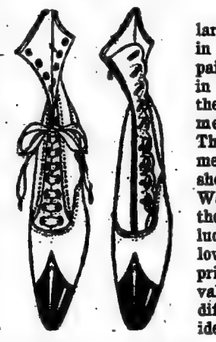

MESSRS. WALLACE ELLIOTT & CO., one of the largest, if indeed not the largest, wholesale shoe houses in New York City, placed an order for several thousand pairs of shoes with one of the biggest shoe manufacturers in this country. While these shoes were being made the President of the wholesale house died and the other members of the firm decided to close out the business. The shoe manufacturer, whose name we promised not to mention on account of our near-by neighbors selling his shoes at regular prices, had completed this order for Wallace Elliott & Co., and wanted the ready cash for them. Our buyer happened along at the right time, as luck would have it, and obtained the whole lot at such a low figure that we are now able to sell superior shoes at prices that represent half and less than half their actual value. The lot is too big to permit mention of all the different kinds, but these quotations will give you a fair idea of the wonderful values it contains:

LADIES' SOFT DONGOLA KID SHOES, lace and button, with patent leather tips, as good as any $2.50 shoe in the city, but the toes are mostly narrow; a choice of all sizes to-morrow for *98c*

LADIES' OXFORDS—Several styles of the regular $1.50 quality, and some worth as high as $3.50, but the finer grades come in small sizes mostly; a choice to-morrow for just *98c*

LADIES' TAN KID BUTTON SHOES, all sizes, in good styles, worth $3.00 per pair; on sale to-morrow at *1.95*

LADIES' SOFT VICI KID SHOES, button and lace, with patent leather or kid tips, all sizes, worth $3.00 and $3.50 a pair; a choice to-morrow for *1.95*

LADIES' CLOTH TOP BLACK SHOES, button or lace, all sizes, worth $3.00; here to-morrow at *1.95*

LADIES' PATENT LEATHER SHOES, with kid or cloth tops, regular or French heels, all sizes, worth $3.50 and $4.00 per pair; a choice to-morrow for *1.95*

LADIES' OXFORDS, of fine, soft Vici kid, hand-turned or welt, in tan and black, regularly worth $3 per pair, all sizes; to-morrow your choice for *1.95*

LADIES' CUSTOM MADE SHOES, in button and lace, all sizes, the equal of any $5 or $6 shoe sold anywhere;

NEED STABLE GOVERNMENT

Natural Advantages for Business Growth in Santa Clara Province.

Richest Sugar Estates in Cuba Near Cienfuegos — Other Tillable Land Abundant — Harbor and the Railroad.

Staff Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CIENFUEGOS, Cuba, April ..—Whenever stable government may be assured to Cuba, Santa Clara Province, for which this port is the distributing depot, may be expected to show rapid and substantial development. The city ranks next to Havana in population, customs revenues, and general business importance. Santa Clara soil is the most tillable in the island. It maintains the famous sugar estates of Constantia, Caracas, Soledad, Parque Alto, and a dozen others of from 15,000 to 20,000 acres each, representing an invested capital of $25,000,000. Much of its land, given over to tobacco, has become splendidly productive. It will raise coffee and all tropical fruits. Mahogany and cedar forests enrich the interior, and its savannas or grazing grounds are as good as can be found anywhere. Such south coast trade as is now maintained finds this port one of the most profitable, and railroad connections, such as they are, may be made here. The harbor is nine miles long, with three miles maximum width, and it has 25 feet of water within 800 feet of shore. At 900 feet the depth shelves to 36 feet. Three rivers, navigable for light craft, are tributary to it. The harbor is approached by a channel only 360 yards wide, flanked by highlands, which can be impregnably fortified.

Sugar growing is the chief industry. The large estates employ from 12,000 to 15,000 men. When cane fires devasted the remainder of the island, work went on here uninterrupted. The estates had to pay both Spaniards and Cubans for the privilege. These tributes cost some of them heavy mortgages, but work is now in full operation, while many estates in other provinces laid bare by the war are still idle. Fifty miles of railroad track are laid at one of the estates to facilitate the work there. All of them are equipped with tracks and fine roads, and those having water connection with the harbor keep tugs and lighters of their own busy. The labor forces reside on the plantations. They have light expenses, and get from $12 to $15 per month plus rations of rice, beans, lard, jerked beef, potatoes, and plantain. It is possible to raise three crops of potatoes per year on this land, and two crops of corn and yuca, which is like the potato, and a favorite native dish.

Many small farmers grow cane and sell it to the estates. When paid in sugar they get from 100 to 125 pounds for 2,500 pounds of cane, the cane ton being counted at 2,500 pounds. In money, if they prefer it, they get $3 per ton when sugar sells at 3 cents per pound and $1 additional for each cent per pound advance. Sugar land costs from $15 to $30 per acre, planting and cultivating from $36 to $45 per acre, harvesting from 90 cents to $1.25 per ton, according to the rate of wages. Land rents at from $3 to $4 per acre, according to soil, and it yields about twenty tons of cane on old land and from thirty to forty tons on new land. Many small properties are occupied by squatters, who escape rent, and who may make out of the land they devote to cane about $75 per acre by doing all the work themselves. The average native, with this prospect, thinks it worth while to grow cane, for he can live on 10 cents per day.

Cienfuegos shipped last year 585,000 bags of sugar. This year's crop will be quite as large. This means 60,000 tons out of a total shipment of 340,000 tons for all Cuba. At the usual estimate of $10 per bag, the estates hereabout will yield this year $5,650,000.

It will be a fortunate day for Cuba when interest rates may be regulated. A mortgage is a veritable millstone, for mortgages on land stipulate interest payments of from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. Merchants with good credit can borrow at 8 per cent. At that rate a borrower may hope to clear himself. A law would probably impose no lower rate for a long time. The soil once mortgaged, however, must be extraordinarily productive to meet interest charges, regardless of principal.

Interest is not the only payment that rural borrowers must make to lenders. The lenders are usually commission merchants or dealers in general supplies, and they are able to force borrowers to do through them practically all of their buying, at any prices lenders choose to name. Lending has been so much overdone that many properties are said to have mortgages on them in excess of their value. They do not meet interest charges. Since lenders cannot foreclose if they would—a military order, sanctioned by the War Department, forbidding foreclosures at present—and would not if they could, since they deal in money and not in land, a regulation of interest rates would be welcomed by all concerned. Such regulation seems to promise lenders the only hope of getting out their money. As a means of relief from the present situation a plan has been projected for the organization of a company to buy and operate the large estates in this district. It has not advanced far enough to deserve more than mere mention. Lenders would certainly like to have their mortgages cleared in that way.

Except for the money-lending evil, living here is not subject to many hardships. Land taxes are not more than one-third the average paid in the United States. The assessment is on rents. Commodity taxes prove the most obnoxious the Spanish system still ruling. The owner of vehicles must pay on his wheels, the merchant pays for his business signs by the letter. If a restaurant keeper wishes to display a bill of fare outside his door the tax will cost him a week's profit. Every traveler by railroad must pay a war tax of 13 per cent. imposed by the Spaniards on his ticket. This tax is now clear gain to the railroads, in addition to charges extortionate without it.

Whether from incapacity to get beyond the fundamentals of arithmetic or from a cause more censurable, the railroads practice a scheme that may as well be noted. The fare from here to Havana, a distance of 190 miles, is $14.90. If an American pays for a ticket three five-dollar greenbacks, he will receive 10 cents in change. Before going to the railway station he may take the bills to a money changer and receive for them three centens, worth $4.82 each, and 54 cents in Spanish silver. The railroad will accept the centens at $5.30 each and return a Spanish dollar in change when they are tendered for a ticket to Havana. The ticket buyer has by this process $1.54 in Spanish money and the ticket, on an original expenditure of $15 in American money, against 10 cents which the railroad company would have allowed him. His Spanish $1.54 is worth $1.20 American, and he is $1.10 ahead by having visited the money changer. Most Americans do not know how the $1.10 can be saved, and they lose it to the railroad company, besides paying nearly 8 cents per mile for abominable service and about 1¼ cents per mile for trunks or other things larger than a satchel. The Cuban shopkeeper, who insists on a higher price per article for half a dozen of a kind than he asks for a single specimen, seems to have taken the intelligent railroad as his preceptor.

In spite of its wide streets, its air of modern activity, and its promises of business growth, Cienfuegos has several pressing needs. It has only one sewer, and that has demonstrated that sewage ought not to be emptied into the harbor. There is not enough rise and fall of tide to carry it off. Like other Cuban harbors with wide basins fed from narrow defiles in the limestone coast, the current amounts to little except at the harbor entrance, which is here six miles from town. The water works were built for a population of 10,000, and probably 25,000 people are here. The majority use cistern water, and perhaps many do so who have reservoir connections, for no one has faith in the quality of this supply. It comes from a river said to be polluted. Good roads to the interior would help the city's development. The Government has appropriated $50,000 to extend a macadem ed road to Minicaragua, through a rich sugar and tobacco region. Since the steam railroad management cannot be persuaded to try to stimulate business by lowering rates, trolley lines to this region, with a freight schedule at all reasonable, ought to pay handsomely. The town has good electric light service, but it is badly off in telephones and gas.

This is one of the few places where money now in hand will be sufficient for development several stages beyond that at present enjoyed. The richest merchant in Cuba is here, actively interested in the growth of business. When the Spanish-American war was declared he took $4,000,000 in gold from the safes in his office, and, intrusting $1,000,000 each to four of his friends, sent the money to Havana, whence it was shipped to England, France, and Germany for deposit. He continued his business as before without this money, but says he has not carried more than about one-half that amount in his office since then. Other merchants have large amounts of cash in hand.

Outside money could be profitably used if development were rapid, but merchants have enough to help along the cultivators now. They deal it out sparingly, because of the difficulty in collecting loans already overdue, and because of political uncertainty. All agree that with good government assured, Cienfuegos would assert its commercial importance in short order, and all are supremely confident that when the chance for normal growth shall arrive, such strides will be made here as will win for this town a rank in Cuba second only to that of Havana. F. W. E.

AMERICAN COAL EXHIBIT.

Unprecedented Display Being Prepared for Paris Exposition.

One of the most interesting as well as the most extensive of the mineral exhibits at the Paris Exposition of 1900 will be that of coal and coke, collected by F. E. Saward, Honorary Special Agent of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy. This exhibit will be in the United States Building, in the centre under the rotunda, in cases specially provided.

There have been fully 130 samples of coal and coke collected, weighing from 6 pounds up to 500 pounds, and there is one sample that will weigh much more, as it is a section of a coal vein found in West Virginia and is about 12 feet high.

It was at first very difficult to convince the producers of coal in this country that any result would be obtained from such an exhibit, as they thought there was but little prospect of the shipment of American coal abroad, and it was only after considerable effort had been expended and their patriotic instincts had been invoked that they were persuaded to do so. The difficulty was particularly great in procuring an exhibit from those States distant from the coast, and the producers of the lignite coals were entirely averse to anything like a showing, as from the nature of the fuel it would "slack" long before the time of its appearance in the exposition.

In connection with each sample of coal shown there is an analysis of the coal appended, so that the foreigner can judge of the component parts of the American coals, and this ranges all the way from the very excellent and hard coals of Pennsylvania to the lighter coals of Washington. Samples have been secured from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Michigan, Kansas, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Missouri, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Colorado, California, and Washington.

This is so far as the bituminous coal of this country is concerned, and the anthracite is represented by a display that will attract the attention of every visitor to the exposition, for there are samples of eight sizes—namely, broken, egg, stove, nut, pea, buckwheat, rice, and bird's-eye. Each of these is in a handsome glass case, together with an analysis thereof, the samples being of sufficient size to show what is done in this country in the anthracite coal regions in the preparation of the coal after it has been mined.

STATISTICS OF THE INDUSTRY.

In connection with the exhibit is a statement in regard to the production of coal in this country, and, naturally, Pennsylvania stands at the head with its 73,000,000 tons of bituminous coal and about 60,000,000 tons of anthracite, the tons here named being those of 2,000 pounds. The business of each of the carrying companies is also shown, and there is a statement as to the county in which the coal was produced, and the distribution thereof to the various portions of the country, together with some interesting facts regarding the export trade up to the end of 1899.

In relation to this, it is said that some business has latterly been done abroad, owing to the fact that coal is cheaper on this side of the Atlantic as compared with the price realized in the competitive districts which supply all foreign markets, namely, that district in South Wales which produces what is commercially knawn as Cardiff coal.

In addition to the samples of coal which will be shown, there are many photographs collected, which will be framed and mounted above the cases, which have a bearing upon the trade, showing the mining of the coal, the carrying of it, the cars and engines used in the trade, and the method of shipment. There are photographs showing the air compressors used in coal mines and views of a train of steel cars of 100,000 pounds capacity, such as are used in the transportation of bituminous coal from the Pittsburg district to the shipping points on Lake Erie.

There are also photographs showing a seagoing tug, with two or three of the large coal barges such as are used on the Atlantic Coast to carry coal from Baltimore to places in New England, and photographs of air coal-mining machines, such as are used in the bituminous plants of the United States, and a view of the largest bituminous coal-shipping port on the Atlantic Coast, at which over 2,000,000 tons of coal were loaded into vessels for the coast and foreign trade last year.

Then there are photographs illustrating electric and other mining machines in use in the bituminous coal mines in the United States; views illustrating the steel head frames at the anthracite collieries in Pennsylvania; a view showing an anthracite coal loading station, such as are found along the Hudson and Delaware Rivers; photographs showing electric chain mining machines in use in the bituminous mines of Pennsylvania, Illinois, &c.; views illustrating the methods of handling coal on its receipt at one of the Lake Superior coal docks, where a record of 3,000 tons a day is a matter of common occurrence; a view illustrating the loading of coal at a Lake Erie port from the cars into vessels; views illustrating methods of storing and handling anthracite coal at the breake, where it is prepared for market, and also at the storage places in various portions of the country where the coal is held awaiting a market.

Views are also prepared showing compressed-air locomotives such as are in use in the anthracite coal mines in Pennsylvania, as are views showing the method of handling coal at Huron, Lake Erie, where the cars are picked up and the contents thereof dumped direct into the vessel. A large view is given showing a geological section of the formation in the anthracite coal regions, at the Maple Hill colliery, which is one of the most extensive in the anthracite region and particularly interesting as showing the geological formation of the anthracite coal basin. Other photographs of cars used in the anthracite coal trade here between the mines and the tidewater loading point, one of wood carrying forty tons, one of steel with a capacity of fifty tons, and of a ninety-nine-ton locomotive engine used in the same service.

THE COKE EXHIBIT.

So far as coke is concerned, there are samples from the celebrated Connellsville District of Pennsylvania, the product of which amounted to 10,000,000 tons last year. There are also samples from West Virginia from mines in the Kanawha and New River districts, and the Pocahontas. Alabama furnishes a sample of very excellent coke according to the analysis forwarded by the Tennessee company. Indian Territory and Montana also furnish samples of coke, as does Colorado.

This is the first time that an exhibit has been made, either at home or abroad, at local or at international exhibitions, of such a character. The usual fashion has been ever since the London Exhibition of 1851, to show one or more large pieces of coal, with its place of product and weight painted thereon. Here will be a showing that may astonish the world as to the vastness of the resources of the United States in this line; the name of the mine, its location in State and county given; the name of the operator, analysis, and authority therefor. It is expected that it will serve as a means of bringing our coal more than ever to the attention of the foreign user.

CITIZENS HUNT MURDERERS.

Posses Search for Men Who Killed Deputy Sheriff Hoffman.

WOODSTOCK, Vt., April 28.—Deputy Sheriff George W. Hoffman was shot on South Hill, near Pittsfield, yesterday, while pursuing Dunstan and Frank Shaw, father and son, who had escaped Monday from the Windsor County jail here, and died during the night from the wound. Hoffman was the man who, single-handed, entered the Warden barn at Hanover and captured Frank Almy, the notorious murderer of Christie Warden.

All the Deputy Sheriffs in this county, with many citizens, are engaged in hunting for the Shaws. Word was received today that the men had slept in a barn near Chittenden. Public feeling runs high against the Shaws, and summary vengeance may be dealt out if they are captured by any of the independent parties of citizens.

DOUKHOBORTSI IN MANITOBA

Trials of 8,000 Russians in the New Land.

SOME HISTORY OF THE SECT

An ex-British Officer Casts His Lot with Them and Relates Their Struggle for Liberty.

The 8,000 Russian Doukhobortsi who have settled in Manitoba, where lands have been granted them by the Canadian Government, have, according to their champions, come to this continent for the same reasons that the Puritans settled in New England—to have the liberty of religious belief. They belong to the sect whose cause Count Leo Tolstoi has championed, and in favor of whom he inaugurated a movement to bring them to this continent. The Doukhobortsi were dissenters from the Russian Orthodox Church, and went to the extent of refusing to bear arms against any one.

One of their greatest champions in the West is Capt. Arthur St. John, formerly of the British Army. He read Tolstoi's works on the Doukhobortsi, became converted to their views that it was wrong to kill, and resigned from the army to join the colony of Tolstoians at Purleigh, England. Capt. St. John is now in this country, having come with one of the Doukhobortsi expeditions, and is now on his way to Russia to try and secure the liberation of the Doukhobortsi leaders from Siberia. He spoke recently before the Social Reform Club and gave an account of his experiences among that strange sect.

This sect, he said, originated in the district of the Don nearly a century ago, and because they dissented from the teachings and ceremonies of the Russian Orthodox Church many were banished to the Crimea and subsequently to Transcaucasia. The Russian clergy and authorities have always pursued the policy of banishing dissenters to the frontiers of Mohammedanism and barbarism, knowing well that they could thoroughly rely upon the patriotism of these dissenters, however much persecuted they might be, and that at the same time these religious enthusiasts would be decimated or greatly reduced in numbers in the almost constant frontier fights with the enemy.

"In their banishment," Capt. St. John continued, "the Doukhobortsi kept up the village communal system of the Russian peasantry. The land was tilled in common, and the products were divided among the inhabitants, all the villagers, including the women, having a voice in the matter.

GIVE UP LIQUOR AND TOBACCO.

"While in Transcaucasia the Doukhobortsi noticed that many of their number remained poor, and on investigating the causes they found that alcoholic liquor was at the bottom of very much of the distress. There and then they decided to discontinue the use of all such beverages, and all became total abstainers. Then they came to the conclusion that tobacco was a useless and expensive luxury, and not conducive to health, and they discontinued smoking.

"Having gone thus far in reforms they went on still further. It was wrong to slaughter animals to satisfy the appetite, and so they became vegetarians. It was wrong and a grievous sin to kill human beings, whether single individuals or by the wholesale in battle. This was a subject upon which meetings were held all over, and it was decided that the taking of human life was a criminal sin, from which all Doukhobortsi must abstain, and a day was fixed when all their arms were to be burned up."

This action was particularly displeasing to the authorities, for by it the usefulness of the Doukhobortsi as defenders of the frontier came to an end.

"In the district of Tiflis," the lecturer went on to say, "they were summoned before the authorities and were then driven into the valleys, where they were herded. They petitioned the mother Czarina to allow them to leave the country, and a year later their request was granted with the understanding that if they returned to Russia they would be banished to Siberia. Their leaders, however, were banished to those regions anyhow."

Count Tolstoi championed the cause of these people, and interested philanthropists on the Continent, in England, and the United States, and some money was raised, and a number of the Doukhobortsi were taken to Cypress. Finally land was offered them in Canada, and they came over somewhat over a year ago. Several villages were founded, and a certain portion of land was ceded to each village, to be used on the communal system.

"Beyond these limits," the lecturer said, "homesteads of not over 160 acres each were given to the various families. These immigrants, however, had exhausted all their means, having lost much of their possessions during their persecution and expatriation, and having spent the remainder in their wanderings. They have sufficient flour and some onions to last them until June, after which they will suffer greatly until wheat crops they may have planted are ripe. Many of them are emaciated from privation, and several cases of scurvy have broken out.

"They might raise beef, and thus make some money, but their conscientious scruples against killing animals for food have prevented them from engaging in this industry. A good many of the men had worked on the railroads during the Winter months and have suffered intensely from the cold, especially as they have not had proper clothing or sufficient food for a long time. They have had to wait nearly two months for pay day, and even after that period of time in many instances they have received only orders for their pay, and have had to wait still longer before getting their money. Yet, with all these great trials, these Doukhobortsi have kept up a wonderful spirit of patience and even good humor.

CHEERFUL AMID PRIVATIONS.

"I have seen men return to their hungry families after vainly looking for work plunged in the deepest gloom and despair and then on the following day I would find them recovered from their discouragement and laughing and joking over their trials and discomfitures. In humor and ready wit they resemble my countrymen, the Irish, and no sufferings can drive it out of them. And yet they have no comic songs, and are naturally of a very serious turn of mind—kind and thoughtful and generous.

"As to their religious opinions, the Doukhobortsi believe that God is a spirit and dwells in man, and if you ask them what spirit they mean, they answer, the spirit of love, of humanity, and of the will of God. They are not particular as to the extent of a man's religious opinions so long as he does God's will. They have a good deal of ceremony in their religion, but at the same time they contend that the main requisite is to show one's love of Christ by his deeds. And yet the great majority of them are illiterate, not over 5 per cent. being able to read and write. They have a collection of psalms and hymns that are taught orally.

"The Doukhobortsi still preserve their village communal system, but under the new conditions and surroundings that system is giving way. Some men who by superior strength have been able to earn more than others have kept their earnings to themselves instead of putting them into the village fund. It was also found that the village did not take the same good care of horses as if they were private property.

"The question that is now being raised, and in which these Doukhobortsi show very laudable common sense worthy of emulation, is that of education. While they want their children to learn to read and write, they insist that this branch of education should be accompanied by the teaching of agriculture and the trades."

CHIEF JUSTICE MAGIE ACCEPTS.

He Will Be Chancellor of New Jersey—Successor to be Named Tuesday.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 28.—Chief Justice William J. Magie of the New Jersey Supreme Court said this morning that he had decided to accept the appointment of Chancellor offered to him by Gov. Voorhees on Thursday, and that he would officially notify the Governor of his acceptance Monday.

Gov. Voorhees said to-day that if the Chief Justice accepted the appointment he would not name his successor until Tuesday.

JEWS TO THE MISSIONARIES.

Outlook for Christian Work as Seen by Dr. Mendes.

In a sermon on the Ecumenical Conference yesterday morning before the Spanish and Portuguese congregation of Shearith Israel Synagogue, the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes said:

"To such conferences, to such magnificent enthusiasts for mission work; to such earnest men and women who are trying to gain the vast multitudes of pagans to loyalty to the Cross, the Hebrew has this to say:

"'Brothers and sisters! You allege that Judaism was too repellent to win the outside world, and therefore the daughter, Faith sprang into existence. If this be true, wherefore is it that there are, after nearly 2,000 years of effort such countless millions of human beings who are Mohammedan, Brahmin, Buddhist, Confucian, or heathen? Is it not because the Christian camp has been split up? Is it not because of the crushing power of "might over right," as shown by the inquisitions, St. Bartholomews, and other persecutions of the Church in past centuries, as shown in political and commercial life to-day, and as shown by the hostility between Catholic and Protestant at this moment?'

"'There is not a single one of the so-called great powers of the world which does not give the lie to Christianity to-day. For where is "peace" and where is "good will" when huge armies are held in the leash and the iron-clad monsters of the deep are ready to belch destruction from their death-tubes? Where shall we turn, in these days of rivalry in politics, rivalry in business, to see sons and daughters of the Cross heeding their commandment to love one another and to love their enemies? Can the intelligent heathen be attracted by the missionaries, as they ought to be, if they hear of such conditions? Can the unintelligent heathen be won over by cruelties and monstrous treatment to which they have been and are subjected by French, Germans, Belgians, and Boers in Africa?'

"'We Hebrews think that other reasons for the limited success of our daughter, Christianity, are the strange doctrines which split the Church and prevent unity and the fact that Christians do not live up to the examples set by the life and teachings of the founder of the Gentile faith. When Christianity erases all doctrines and takes the Bible ethics, then will it be all the stronger, and its missionary work will be more successful.

"'Would that there could be a mighty convention for missionary work to convert nations to the ideal of arbitration instead of war. Let us all, as sons of one Father, pray for the advent of the day when there will be one Divine King recognized by all the earth and to whom every knee shall bend; with no one to believe that He predestines infants to eternal destruction; with no one to believe that He makes children responsible for parents' sins; with no one to believe that peace and good-will may be preached and translated into lust and delirium; and with no one to believe that He will close heaven to the countless myriads who, having lived before the birth of the founder of Christianity or, never having heard of Him, cannot be expected to believe in Him.

"'Thus to the good, brave, noble-hearted missionaries whose delegates and leaders meet in convention the Jew saith, "Go forth again; but preach less doctrine. Preach conduct, and only conduct as patterned by Moses and the prophets, conduct summed up in the three words justice, love, humility,' as voiced by Micah; conduct indorsed by the life and teachings of the founder of your faith.'"

DR. SILVERMAN'S VIEWS.

Gives Much Credit to Missionaries—Resents Efforts to Win Hebrews.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, preached yesterday morning on the Ecumenical Conference and the missionary work among the Jews. He said in part:

"I have attended several public meetings of the Ecumenical Conference, and must confess that there are gathered together from the remotest corners of the globe a wonderful host of religious propagandists. This great event shows, in the first place, the astounding fact of the universality which is here presented.

"These foreign missionaries of the Christian Church deserve much credit for the educative, moral, and humanizing influence that they are spreading. They are spreading Christianity all over the world and breaking idols, superstitions, false ideals of the universal life, and are banishing ignorance, vice, and crime, and teaching the barbarians a higher form of domestic and social life. They are making the world a better place for living, and are opening up many countries to the arts and sciences of civilization.

"There was one feature of this work which filled me with indignation. I attended a meeting of the section of missions to the Hebrews, and found confirmation of what we all know of the active endeavors made to convert the "Hebrews in all lands."

Dr. Silverman then told of one missionary relating how in Palestine he went among the poorest Jews and offered them pills and medicine on the condition that they must take a tract, too. He condemned this as bribery, and said that he thought it a sin. He said that they should confine themselves to the barbarians and not try to change the faith of the Hebrews.

"I hope," he added, "that all people will come under the influence of the flag of Christ, but it is a waste of time for the Christians to convert the Hebrews."

EARL RUSSELL AND HIS BRIDE.

On the Passenger List of the Ivernia, but Not Found Aboard.

Earl Russell and his new Countess, who arrived from Chicago three days ago, were on the passenger list of the Cunard Line steamship Ivernia, which sailed yesterday afternoon. While the purser of the steamship said that he had seen the Earl on board, all efforts to find him before sailing were unavailing. No response was made to knocks on the stateroom door, and a crier failed to find him on deck. During their two days' stay in this city the Earl and the Countess were not registered under their own names at any of the leading hotels.

The new Countess was formerly Miss Mollie Cooke of Galway, Ireland. She is sister-in-law to the Bishop of Kilmore of the Church of Ireland, and her brother is Prof. John Cooke of Trinity University, Dublin. She became the wife of a young electrician named Somerville of Aberdeen, Scotland, who afterward became assistant to Lord Kelvin, the physicist and chemist. Relinquishing this post to become manager of the New Telephone Company of Manchester, Mr. Somerville was transferred to London upon the absorption of that concern by the National Telephone Company, and while there occupied a flat at Hammersmith.

Soon after her arrival in London Mrs. Somerville began to take a conspicuous part in the woman's rights movement, although she used to say that she herself had no cause for complaint, as she had "one of the best husbands in the world."

When Earl Russell abandoned the profession of electrical engineering and took up the cause of woman's rights, Mollie Somerville, as she asked her friends to call her, had an opportunity to renew an acquaintance with him which had been forced six years before at a soirée held by the Society of Electrical Engineers. Together they went on a lecturing tour in the interest of the movement.

While residing in Manchester, Mrs. Somerville was always regarded as eccentric and was alluded to as "The New Woman." She delighted in nicknaming herself "a second Dodo." For a short time she acted as correspondent of a Dublin journal, and also wrote a story, entitled "The Banshee" for The Cheshire News. She has three children—Stanley, nineteen years old; Jan, ten years, and Cooke, eight years.

From the time of her enlistment under the banner of Earl Russell until the recent announcement that she had become Countess Russell, it is said that her whereabouts have not been known to her friends.

May Raise Pacific Freight Rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Owing to the arrival here from the Orient of representatives of a number of steamship companies interested in traffic between Pacific Coast ports and China, Japan, and Siberia, the proposed conference over Oriental business is to begin next Monday, instead of late in May. It is said that the entire freight schedule affecting trans-Pacific shipments both to and from Pacific Coast ports is to be exhaustively reviewed at the conference, and that many changes, probably in the way of increased rates, will be adopted.

MOSLEM HATRED OF ALBION

Egyptian Officers' Attempted Mutiny Crushed at the Outset.

ESCAPE WITH MERE DISMISSAL

Lord Kitchener, Says the Young Turkey Party Organ, Would Have Shot Them—Syrian Politics Here.

The Musheer, the organ of the Young Turkey Party, which is published in this city, speaks of the great dislike with which Great Britain is regarded, both in Egypt and throughout Turkey, and also of the fear which her great navy has inspired in the Orient. The young Egyptian officers who tried to raise a mutiny among the Soudanese and Egyptian troops in the Soudan, The Musheer says, have been finally dismissed from the Egyptian Army in disgrace. These officers were great newspaper readers, and had kept themselves posted on the British reverses in South Africa.

"If those Boer fellaheen have been able to whip the British troops, why should not we, who have soldiers of our own, do so too and drive them out of our country?"

Thus reasoned the young Egyptian officers, and forthwith proceeded to arouse the fanaticism of their men. But they were detected before their propaganda could produce the effect desired. Lord Kitchener would have had them shot at once, and have explained to the Khédive afterward, had he still have been there, but they were sent on to Cairo, where the Khédive made disguised efforts to shield them. Lord Cromer, however, insisted that they must be discharged in disgrace, and so the military careers of these young patriots were brought to an abrupt end.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Egyptian people, and especially the fellahs, or farmers, have benefited greatly by British occupation the English are hated throughout the country, which, if it had its choice of rulers, says The Musheer, would prefer the French, as the British show a hauteur in their dealings with the natives, whom they always try to impress with an idea of their own superiority; and, while that has also been a characteristic of the Turks, the latter belong to the same faith with the Egyptians, the British being Christian unbelievers, whose rightful place, according to Moslem ethics, ought to be that of the under dog.

In Turkey, The Musheer says, none of the newspapers published are allowed to print any news of British defeats in the Transvaal, and this is due to British influence, which is still powerful in Constantinople. The Arz, a newspaper published in the Seabaum, was entirely suppressed because it printed the news of a Boer victory over the British. And yet the Sultan, who is influenced by Abu'l Feda, the head of the Senoussi Secret Society, that has its ramifications all through the Turkish Empire and in Mohammedan Africa, hates the British cordially, and it is through the efforts of this Senoussi chief that the flag of the Sultan has lately been raised in several points of Africa.

The Musheer has caused a quarrel among the members of the Syrian colony in New York by its criticisms upon the reception by the Syrian priests of medals from the Sultan for their efforts in quieting the ardor of revolutionary young Syrians. It said:

"Whether the priests will wear the medals above or below the cross that was made red by Christ's blood, shed for the world, these medals represent the blood of massacred Armenians."

These words have revived the ardor of the revolutionists, while the conservatives are doing their utmost, by all kinds of arguments, to suppress them again.

This newspaper has also engaged in a controversy with The Kawkab America, the original Syrian organ in this city, which advises all Syrians who reside here to become naturalized, while the editor of The Musheer, Saleem S. Sarkis, advises to the contrary. "Naturalization," says Mr. Sarkis, 'does not benefit any Syrians, because the Turkish Government compels their relatives at home to keep on paying the tax for them for exemption from military service just as though they were still living in Syria, and if a naturalized Syrian does go home on a visit, he is immediately pounced upon and compelled to pay over again the exemption tax for the years during which he was away. So now when naturalized Syrians go to their old homes they stop off on the way at Alexandria, where they secure Egyptian passports and proceed on their way. The Egyptian passports give them somewhat of British protection, which is much more powerful than that of the United States."

TO SET DIVORCE ASIDE.

Effort to Disprove Mrs. G. D. Tyler's Dower Right.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., April 28.—An effort is being made to set aside the divorce granted in Connecticut in 1893 in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Sumner D. Aspinwall.

Mrs. Aspinwall afterward married George D. Tyler, and the motive of the present proceedings, it is said, is to disprove her right to dower in the Tyler estate in St. Augustine, Fla.

GIRL PREVENTS BANK ROBBERY.

Replies to Thief's Demand by Ringing a Police Alarm.

LYNN, Mass., April 28.—A bold attempt was made to rob the Lynn Five-Cent Savings Bank shortly after noon to-day. A man approached the teller's window and passed a note to Harriet P. Houghton, who was on duty. The note read: "Don't speak or make any noise or I'll put a bullet through your brain. Count out $500, and be quick; pass it to me without trouble. I have two friends watching us now, and any attempt to communicate with any one will mean your death."

Miss Houghton, although considerably alarmed, quickly reached a button near her desk, which sounded an electrical call for the police. Then she coolly informed the men of what she had done. Without a pause the robber rushed from the bank and disappeared down Market Street. The police did not find the man.

MARK HANNA ON PROSPERITY.

Speaks in Pittsburg of Increase in the Country's Commerce.

PITTSBURG, April 28.—At the banquet here last night of the Americus Republican Club, in commemoration of the birthday of Gen. U. S. Grant, when the point in the programme was reached where President McKinley was expected to respond to the toast "Our Country," Toastmaster Burleigh announced that it was impossible for Mr. McKinley to be present, and instead of the toast "Our Country" he proposed the health of Mrs. U. S. Grant.

Following this, Senator M. A. Hanna was introduced to speak on "The Greatest Country." The National Chairman told of the wonderful progress of the country during the century, saying, that in round numbers the net balance of trade in favor of the United States in her commerce with the world in 1896 was $311,000,000. "That was our gain in a century," he said. "During the last three years of Republican rule the acme of Republican success, the balance in our favor is $1,400,000,000, $1,100,000,000 more in three years than all the net gain for 100 years preceding. In this sentence the whole story is told of the closing days of the greatest century of the United States."

Mr. Hanna said the only promise made by the Republican Party four years ago was the forging of the connecting link between the producer and the foreign markets.

"I want to see the American flag upon the high seas again with the restoration of our power and our influence in Christianizing and civilizing the world," he continued. "Do you know that to-day we are only carrying in American bottoms 7 per cent. of the foreign trade of the United States? Do you know that to-day we are paying annually into the pockets of foreign shipowners $200,000,000? It is in the power of the Republican Party to stop that export of money. Against the thousands and hundreds of thousands of tons of shipping building in England and Germany and France and Italy, we have scarcely one vessel upon the stocks in the United States."

B. Altman & Co.

Wraps, Coats and Long Garments.

(Second Floor.)

THE PARIS NOVELTIES REMAINING FROM THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS, CONSISTING OF TAFFETA SILK, SATIN, LACE AND CHIFFON OUTSIDE GARMENTS, WILL BE OFFERED TO-MORROW AT MARKED REDUCTIONS IN PRICES, AS FOLLOWS:

$275.00,	*Formerly*	$550.00
125.00,	"	275.00
95.00,	"	185.00
75.00,	"	175.00

Shawl Department.

(Second Floor.)

INDIAN AND FRENCH CHUDDA, SCOTCH SHETLAND, ICE WOOL, EMBROIDERED SILK AND BEAVER SHAWLS, AND SILK OR WOOL FASCINATORS. FOR SEASIDE OR MOUNTAIN WEAR.

Oriental Department.

DRAPERY FABRICS, INDIA ART FURNITURE AND DECORATIVE EASTERN ARTICLES FOR FITTING UP SUMMER COTTAGES OR COZY CORNERS.

On Counters First Floor, Rear of Rotunda:

DAMASCUS WALL BRACKETS, HAND CARVED, AND INLAID WITH PEARL, . . $1.90 AND $2.50

DAMASCUS MOUCHARABIC TABOURETS, CARVED AND INLAID WITH PEARL, THREE SIZES, $3.50, $4.50, $5.75

PHULKARIES FOR DOOR, WINDOW AND WALL DECORATIONS, . . . EACH, $4.50

DAMASCUS CURTAINS, FORMERLY $2.25 PAIR, $1.45

DOWN PILLOWS, 24 INCHES, COVERED WITH COTTON TAPESTRY, . . . $1.75

DOWN PILLOWS, 24 INCHES, COVERED WITH SYRIAN STRIPES, INDIA PRINT AND SIMILAR FABRICS, $1.50

Upholstery Department.

(Third Floor.)

LIGHT CURTAINS AND TAPESTRY PORTIERES AND COVERS, SUITABLE FOR SUMMER FURNISHINGS.

WHITE NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, REGULARLY $1.65, 2.50, 2.75 PAIR, 98c, $1.48, $1.75

BOBBINET CURTAINS, RUFFLED EDGE, TRIMMED WITH LACE AND INSERTION, REGULARLY $3.50 & $4.00 PAIR, $1.85, & $2.50

BAGDAD TAPESTRY PORTIERES, 3 YARDS LONG, FRINGED TOP AND BOTTOM, SOFT ORIENTAL COLORS, PAIR, $2.90

TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, 60 INCHES WIDE, REVERSIBLE, TRIMMED WITH FRINGE, EACH, $2.90

TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS, REVERSIBLE, 2 YARDS SQUARE, . EACH, $1.85

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

STOKES OUT FOR DE FOREST.

New Phase of the Trouble in the Twenty-third Regiment.

Another complication in the trouble in the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, which has grown out of the election of a Colonel on Monday night last, developed yesterday when Major William Stokes declared that he was deceived when he voted against Lieut. Col. Ezra De Forest for the Colonelcy.

"I was misled in this matter," said Major Stokes. "I am a good friend of Col. De Forest, and would not have voted against him had I not been deceived. I had been out West and knew nothing about the situation. I was made to believe that Col. De Forest would be defeated. When I learned my mistake I went to Col. De Forest and explained it to him fully. I will not name any one who sought to give me this impression. I prefer not to mix in the trouble and will say nothing more about the matter now."

It was said yesterday that the nomination of Col. De Forest was far from being unanimous, and that a motion to make it so was so strongly opposed that it was dropped.

The situation in the regiment is alleged to be growing more and more unpleasant, and there is a great deal of talk as to forthcoming resignations. Many of the members assert that for the good of the regiment there should be a change, and that some new men should be put at the head of affairs.

TO PREVENT LANDING AT NOME.

United States Revenue Officers to Intercept Canadian Vessel.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 28. — Two United States revenue officers from Portland, Oregon, left here yesterday to look after the Canadian steamer Alpha, which sailed from Vancouver three weeks ago with passengers, freight, and United States mails for Nome. The Alpha cleared for St. Michael, but it is said the harbor there is unapproachable on account of ice, and it is believed she will attempt to land at Nome. The revenue agents are said to carry instructions not to permit a landing of passengers, freight, or mail to be made at Nome under any circumstances.

The announcement came as a thunderbolt to the local owners of the Alpha, one of whom—Saumel Brabor—returned to-day from Washington, where he is said to have arranged with the Secretary of the Treasury for the vessel, although British, to hereafter carry the mails, passengers, and freight direct to Nome, provided she clears at Seattle instead of Vancouver.

Japanese Go to the Klondike.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 28.—Many Japanese are leaving Vancouver and Victoria for the Klondike in the hope of securing work for wages, or to wash abandoned ground. Seventy-five went by the steamer Danube yesterday.

VANDERBILT ENGAGEMENT

Miss Elsie French to Become Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's Wife.

A Match Approved by the Late Cornelius Vanderbilt — Young People Long in Love.

The engagement of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, the s ond living son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Miss Elsie French, the daughter of Mrs. Francis Ormond French, was announced yesterday. Miss Elsie French and her mother and Mr. Vanderbilt are in London. The announcement was made to a few relatives and friends. The engagement was not a surprise. It was also learned at Newport that Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss French will be married there in September at Trinity Church, and the wedding will be followed by a small reception at Harborview, the villa of Mrs. French.

Mr. Vanderbilt will sail at an early date from England for a brief stay in this country. He comes here simply for the purpose of accompanying his mother, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and her children, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt and Reginald Vanderbilt, abroad. Mrs. Vanderbilt, who has passed the Winter in New York, will sail the latter part of May. Alfred Vanderbilt will then return to Newport, where he has taken Rocky Hall, a cottage on Bellevue Avenue, for the Summer. Potter Palmer, Jr., will be his guest. Mrs. French and Miss French will arrive in Newport in the latter part of July.

The engagement of Miss French and Mr. Vanderbilt has frequently been announced and as frequently denied. The young people have been devoted to each other since they were children, and the marriage for some years has been regarded as a foregone conclusion. The match is one which has the approval of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and it has that of Mrs. Vanderbilt, who is very fond of Miss French. The bride-elect is also an intimate friend of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Alfred Vanderbilt's married sister.

Mrs. French and her daughter have lived much abroad recently, and the elder Miss French married Col. Herbert Eaton, an English officer of excellent family. Edward Tuck, the maternal uncle of Miss French, is a very wealthy man, who has lived in Paris for a number of years, and who recently purchased Malmaison, the last residence of the ill-fated Empress Josephine, the divorced wife of Napoleon I. Francis Ormond French, the father of Mrs. Eaton and Miss French, was a well-known New Yorker, the President of the Manhattan Trust Company. He left a fortune which has been estimated at $15,000,000. Mrs French has a town house at 7 East Sixty-first Street, a villa at Newport, and a cottage at Tuxedo. Miss French is a pretty girl, of rather slight frame. She made her début in society two Winters ago at a dance given for her by her sister, Mrs. Herbert Eaton.

The engagement of Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss French is, as intimated above, a little romance in itself. They have been sweethearts since childhood. The late Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. French both agreed that they were too young to marry, and a short time before the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt a trip around the world was arranged for Alfred Vanderbilt and some chosen companions, among whom were Ernest Iselin, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr.; Douglas Cockran, and William F. Burden, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden. The start was made on July 28, 1899, from New York. The first stop was Montreal, and then the party went to Vancouver. Potter Palmer, Jr., and Robert G. Gerry, accompanied Alfred Vanderbilt as far as Vancouver.

Cornelius Vanderbilt died suddenly in this city in September last. The party had reached Japan. Young Vanderbilt was cabled for, and arrived here for the probating of his father's will. The contents of that document are well known. It made Alfred Vanderbilt the heir to the greater part of his father's fortune. The elder brother, Cornelius, who had incurred his father's displeasure by his marriage with Miss Grace Wilson, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, was practically disinherited. By the act of his brother Alfred a part of the fortune was restored to him.

Since his father's death, Alfred Vanderbilt has lived in New York. Mrs. and Miss French sailed for Europe in December, and about two months ago Mr. Vanderbilt suddenly announced his intention of going abroad and resuming his trip around the world, which was interrupted by the death of his father. He never got any further than Paris and the Riviera, where Mrs. and Miss French were spending the early Spring. A rumor was circulated in March that Miss French was to marry Prince Henri d'Orleans, a match for which her uncle, Mr. Tuck, was very anxious. This was, of course, false. Mrs. and Miss French have been in London, and Mr. Vanderbilt has been there also. Announcement of the engagement was made there recently, and it has also, as stated, been made to relatives and intimate friends in this city.

Alfred Vanderbilt is now twenty-two years old. He was graduated from Yale University last year. He is a very quiet, self-possessed young man, with many of the traits of his father, whom he resembles in the characteristic, clear-cut features of the Vanderbilts. His career at college was uneventful, and he was so retiring and modest that he was known intimately only to a very few men. He is a good horseman, an excellent whip, and he excels in all outdoor sports. He is very fond of the theatre. Physically, Mr. Vanderbilt is about 5 feet 8 inches tall, and weighs about 150 pounds. He is well built. His complexion is dark.

FOR W. K. VANDERBILT, JR.

Preparations for His Return to Newport—His New Seventy-Footer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 28.—Belvoir, the cottage on Beacon Hill Road, will be prepared for occupancy early next week, and in May Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will return from Europe for the Summer accompanied by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, sister of Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Mr. Vanderbilt is returning earlier than he intended, owing to the fact that he is anxious to be at hand at the Herreshoffs' works in Bristol, where his new seventy-footer is being completed.

THE BENEDICT WEDDING.

A Thousand Guests Are Expected at Greenwich, Conn., To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 28.—The marriage of Miss Helen Benedict, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, to Thomas Hastings of New York will occur at the Second Congregational Church, in Greenwich, at 3:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon. One thousand five hundred invitations were issued, but it was found when too late that two other society weddings were to take place in New York on the same date. Consequently only 1,000 guests are expected. An order for 300 coaches was placed with the liverymen originally, but the number has been cut to 200.

A special train will leave Grand Central Station at 2:03 P. M. Mondays to convey the guests to Greenwich. Johnson's Detective Agency will have charge of the loading of the carriages to see that no pickpockets are about. The Second Congregational Church has been secured for the wedding, with the understanding, it is understood, that Mr. Benedict repair the organ, which will cost about $500. The pulpit has been removed and a platform 150 by 40 built extending from the organ to the pews. An arch is being built across the church, and this will be decorated with smilax. Electric arc lights have been put in for the occasion, also. Carpenters have been working until midnight for several nights, and will stop at 12 o'clock to-night and begin again at 12 o'clock Sunday night.

At the Benedict residence, at Indian Harbor, like preparations are under way. The floral effects at the house and church will be those of the wild Southern woods. After the ceremony refreshments will be served by Sherry at the Benedict mansion, at which 500 will be present.

Col. Benedict's yacht Oneida has been refitted at Port Jefferson, L. I., and will leave Indian Harbor at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon with the bride and bridegroom. It is believed the honeymoon will be spent on board. The guests will return to New York on the special train, which leaves here at 5:30 P. M.

A rehearsal of the wedding took place this afternoon, the organist of Trinity Church being present. Twenty members of the choir of that church will leave New York at 1 P. M. Monday to sing at the ceremony. Two boatloads of flowers are now at Indian Harbor, and are being transferred to the church to be used in its decoration, which will begin Sunday night at the close of the church services.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 28.—The engagement of Miss Harriet Ives Gammel to Thomas Shaw Safe, son of the late James Safe, of the Admiralty, Whitehall, London, continues to be much discussed here, where Miss Gammel has lived for many years. Many letters of congratulation await her at her cottage from people whom she has befriended at one time or another. It has always been her custom to bestow liberally on the sick and needy. Oceanlawn is ready for Miss Gammel's reception. Mr. Safe is expected in June, as well as Miss Gammel's sister and her husband, the Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Herbert, from England.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont have returned to New York.

Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt of Providence are here to-day looking over their new villa, the Breakwater, a part of which they intend occupying next month.

Mrs. Burke-Roche will return to the Work cottage for the season on May 15.

Mrs. Clapp and her daughter, Miss Edith Clapp are expected for the season early next month, which they will spend with J. Burke Wolfe. The latter has taken the Osgood cottage for the season.

The Blight cottage on Bellevue Avenue is being prepared for the arrival of Atherton Blight and his daughters, the Misses Alice and Evelyn Blight, who are expected on May 10.

Mrs. Robert Garrett, who is expected June 1, intends to make extensive alterations in the Travers place at the closing of the coming season.

The wedding of Miss Cornelia C. Stockton, daughter of Capt. C. H. Stockton, President of the War College, to Lieut. Frederick A. Traut of the navy, who served with distinction on the cruiser New Orleans during the Spanish-American war, will occur at the Seabriskie Memorial Church here on May 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will arrive for the season the latter part of May.

Andrew C. Wheelwright of Boston has purchased from Mrs. Frances E. Mason, widow of George C. Mason, the Mason cottage on Champlin Street.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY EVENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson. Among the other guests were the Minister from Costa Rica, the Minister from Haiti and Mme. Leger, Col. and Mrs. John L. Moorehead of North Carolina, Mr. and Mrs. Hubley Ashton, Mrs. W. E. Curtis, and Dr. and Mrs. Hamlin.

Miss McGowan, daughter of Commander John McGowan, United States Navy, entertained at luncheon to-day in honor of the Misses Tyler of New London, Conn.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK FELT.

South Jersey and Part of Philadelphia Shaken.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 28.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Camden and other South Jersey towns at 7:07 o'clock this evening. The sounds resembled the moving of heavy furniture overhead. A slight vibration followed the shock.

The shock was felt in the northwestern section of Philadelphia. The manager of the South Jersey Telegraph and Telephone Company received word that the earthquake had been felt in almost every town in his territory.

ROYAL LIKES AND DISLIKES.

Prince of Wales Says He Is Happiest When at Home.

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LONDON, April 28.—Extracts from the Duchess of Fife's diary throw interesting light on royal personalities. The Queen's entry reads:

"God has been so good to me and has given me so much to make me happy during my life, that, now, in my old age, I want to confess that I have not any dislikes."

The Prince of Wales wrote: "I am happiest when I have no public engagements to fulfill, when I can smoke a really good cigar, and read (must I confess it?) a good novel on the quiet; when I can, like plain Mr. Jones, go to a race meeting without its being chronicled in the papers the next day that the Prince of Wales has taken to gambling very seriously, and yesterday lost more money than he can afford to pay; when I can shake hands and talk to Sir Edward Clarke without it being rumored that the Prince of Wales is violently opposed to the present war; when I can spend a quiet evening at home with the Princess and our family.

"I am unhappiest when I have a raging toothache and have to attend some social function, where I must smile as pleasantly as though I never had a pain in my life."

The Duchess of York adds to the collection a most womanly confession: "I dislike," she writes, "every woman who thinks her children more beautiful than mine. I like every one who loves the Queen."

DOG AND MONKEY CAUSE A FIRE.

It Is Thought that They Fought and Overturned a Lamp.

"The Old Homestead," a road house at Floral Park in North Bergen, N. J., was destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Charles Koehler, the owner, attributes the fire to a lamp explosion, caused by a fight between a ring-tailed monkey and a Scotch terrier. The animals were pets of his children, and when they petted either animal it aroused the animosity of the other.

Mr. Koehler was in the habit of leaving a lighted lamp in a room on the ground floor. He was aroused from his sleep and went down stairs to find the lamp upset and the room in flames. He ran up stairs and called his wife and four children, who escaped in their night clothes. Mr. Koehler then ran to the Town Hall and gave an alarm, but when the firemen arrived they could do nothing to save the building, which was entirely destroyed.

The dog is badly singed, and the monkey cannot be found at all. It is supposed to have been burned to death. Mr. Koehler's loss is $8,000.

Company B, 69th Regiment, in Camp.

Company B of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, under command of Capt. P. E. Reville, marched from the armory in Manhattan to Celtic Park, Long Island, yesterday. They went into camp and will remain over night. To-day the men will give an exhibition drill, and there will be presentations of service medals and the volunteer bars. Col. Duffy and his staff will review the company. The men carried the flag presented to the regiment sixteen years ago by Archbishop Coke of Ireland. At sundown the soldiers will strike tents and march back to New York.

INDIANS SEE THE FISH.

"Heap Great Sight," Exclaims Old Iron Tail.

The Indians from the Pine Ridge Agency, who are nightly taking part in Buffalo Bill's Wild West show at Madison Square Garden, are, incidentally, "doing the town." Yesterday they went down to see the Aquarium. Chaperoned by Flat Iron and Miss Standing Holly, and accompanied by John Grass, the interpreter, about thirty of the copper-colored wards of the Nation gazed at the display of marine creatures.

The only comment came from Old Iron Tail, the Chief, who contented himself with saying:

"Heap great sight! Plenty fish!"

Among those who did not find any way to say what they thought about it were Spotted Deer, Samuel Lone Bear, David Bull Bear, Black Fox, Little Whirlwind, Leaves-in-the-Grass, and One Wound.

Philip Killsbear, however, got an idea on another subject yesterday, and that was that an automobile which may unexpectedly smash a cable car is not proper substitute for a horse when it comes to the needs of a ranchman who has to round up cattle.

The Wild West Show will close its engagement at the Garden next Saturday night. The orphans' matinée will be given on Tuesday afternoon, and Wednesday night will be Shriners' night. Every seat was sold last night, and many persons were turned away at the door.

CHILE'S DISPUTE WITH PERU.

Futile Efforts to Settle the Ownership of the Provinces of Tacna and Arica.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Regarding the tension between Chile and Peru over the future control of the Provinces of Tacna and Arica, the following authoritative statement of Chile's side of the case has been made:

The Chilean Government is in no way responsible for the hitch in providing for the final disposition of the provinces in question. The treaty between Chile and Peru, made at the termination of the war between these two countries, besides setting forth that, at the end of ten years, the future control of Tacna and Arica should be decided by a plebiscite, or popular vote, of the inhabitants of the provinces named, also provided that the conditions under which the plebiscite was to be taken should be determined by a protocol appointed for this purpose.

That the popular vote did not ensue and that the decision of the people of the provinces was not obtained at the end of the allotted period is accounted for primarily by the fact that at that time, 1894, Peru was in a state of revolution and negotiations were temporarily precluded. Later efforts to provide rules of election for the taking of the plebiscite met with dismal failure.

Another phase of the matter lies in the question of the payment of the $10,000,000, the sum to be paid over by the country in whose favor the popular vote decided, as a recompense to the other for the loss of the provinces. Chile, in case the plebiscite decided in her favor, was willing to deposit the necessary sum with a reputable London banking firm, pending the settlement of the controversy, but Peru's unsettled condition at that time precluded any such guarantee on her part, and she could only proffer her bond for the amount in question.

Repeated efforts have been made to reach an agreement, but each country has found it impracticable to accept the proposals made by the other.

There is still another view of the situation, and one which explains the anxiety, particularly of the Peruvians, to acquire possession of the provinces. Bolivia, adjoining Peru and Chile on the east, is connected with the sea coast by a railroad running through the southern extremity of Peru. Should Tacna and Arica eventually join with Chile, railroad communication undoubtedly would be established through these provinces from Bolivia to the sea, diverting the Bolivian trade to this shorter and more direct route to the coast, and causing Peru's revenue from customs duties to suffer a very material decrease.

IRISH MEETING PROHIBITED.

United League Intends to Assemble Despite the Order.

CORK, April 28.—James C. Flynn, member of Parliament for the North Division of Cork County, has been served with a proclamation prohibiting a meeting of the United Irish League, which is scheduled to take place at Newmarket, County Cork, to-morrow, on the ground that the meeting is for the purpose of intimidation.

Mr. Flynn has written a letter to the authorities declaring his intention of holding the meeting and warning the police against interfering with free speech. A large force of constabulary is being drafted to the locality.

LONDON'S NEW NEWSPAPER.

The Express Embodies American Features Which Attract Attention.

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LONDON, April 28.—The appearance of the new halfpenny morning newspaper in London, though much heralded, caused little or no stir after the first issue was sold. The entrance of such an energetic man as Cyril Pearson into the field of daily journalism was naturally looked forward to with general public interest, but The Express proved so similar to The Daily Mail that expectations were somewhat disappointed.

One noticeable difference is that The Express prints news on the first page, an American plan in vogue with no other London morning paper, all of them devoting the first page to advertisements. So inured, however, is London becoming to American methods that a paper which had not a ghost of a chance of succeeding five years ago may now become a successful and popular medium.

CARDINAL RICHARD'S TROUBLES.

Permission to Bless Exposition Mission Pavilions Refused Him.

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PARIS, April 28.—A fresh conflict has arisen between the Cabinet and Cardinal Richard, whose action at the time of the Assumptionist Fathers' trial brought him into serious trouble with the Government. He was a notable absentee from the inaugural ceremony of the exposition, no invitation having been sent him. He was very indignant at this neglect, and referred the matter to the Papal Nuncio here, Mgr. A. Rinaldini, who declined to intervene.

This week Cardinal Richard announced his intention to visit the exposition in order to bless the pavilions of the Catholic missions. The Government refused him permission to do so, according to the Clericals, at the instigation of the Socialist Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand, who is said to have characterized the Cardinal's intention as a "manifest attack upon the Government and a Clerical protest against the democratic spirit of the Government's labor policy." Cardinal Richard will now appeal to the Vatican, whose action is awaited with interest.

OLDEST CAFE IN PARIS CLOSED.

Napoleon, Voltaire, Rousseau, and Others Once Its Patrons.

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PARIS, April 28.—The oldest café in Paris, the Café Procope, which was founded in 1689 by a Sicilian, closed its doors this week. The café was situated in the Latin Quarter, and at one time was a great political centre and later an artistic rendezvous.

Among its clients were Voltaire and Rousseau and Marat, Danton and Hebert, who used it as a revolutionary club. The marble table used by Voltaire was formerly shown to visitors with a fracture in it made by the heel of Hebert while standing upon the table delivering a fiery speech. Napoleon was a frequent client, and there Gambetti, Floquet, and Ferry often spoke against the régime. The latest habitues of note were the poet Paul Verlaine and Paul Arene.

The café had fallen upon evil days, and was obliged to close. With its disappearance vanishes a famous literary and political landmark that attracted pilgrims from all countries.

Tuberculosis Congress Adjourns.

NAPLES, April 28.—The International Tuberculosis Congress has concluded its sittings, with the adoption of a resolution similar to that adopted at the Paris Congress in 1898, proposing the formation of an international committee. This committee will consist of an equal number of members to represent each of the three countries, and will be organized by Dr. Lannelongue of France, the Duke of Ratibor of Germany, and Prof. Bacelli of Italy.

Germany's Successful Year.

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BERLIN, April 28.—The North German Gazette prints figures showing that, financially, the year 1899 was the most successful since the foundation of the German Empire. The surplus over the estimates was 60,000,000 marks, in spite of the larger expeditures for the navy.

Japan's Crown Prince's Marriage.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A telegram was received at the Japanese Legation today announcing that the marriage of the Crown Prince to Princess Kujo will take place on the 10th of May. The Prince is twenty-one years of age, and his prospective bride is about seventeen. She is a niece of the late Empress Dowager.

No Newspapers in Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, April 28.—This city is without newspapers to-day and will so remain until Monday and perhaps longer, the proprietors of printing establishments and the managers of newspapers having locked out all the printers, owing to a strike.

German Prince to Marry.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 28.—Prince Louis of Saxe-Coburg weds Princess Mathilda of Bavaria Tuesday at Munich.

GOV. TAYLOR GOES HOME.

Expects to be Arrested When He Gets to Kentucky — Will Be Renominated If Defeated in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—William S. Taylor, the Republican claimant to the Governorship of Kentucky, set at rest today the various yarns about his intention to secret himself in States where extradition proceedings could be resisted. Having completed his mysterious business in the East, he went back to Frankfort. Just before he left it was learned that he expects to be arrested soon after he arrives in Kentucky. His friends talk about him as the coming victim of "the most venomous persecution ever known," and it is evident that the Democrats are not to be left in sole possession of martyrdom as a political asset.

Mr. Taylor maintained to the last his determination not to talk for publication. One of his friends, however, said to-day:

"The Democrats will probably try to refuse Gov. Taylor bail. He could give bond in the sum of $1,000,000, but they want to humiliate him. He will be in the hands of a partisan Judge from the time of his arrest until the end of the case. He will be handled by Democratic officials and a partisan jury will be packed for his trial. The people here little understand the meaning of all this. Under the cloak of the law the gravest violations of civil liberty and personal rights are being committed and will continue to be committed. Gov. Taylor has no fear of justice, but he will never get that in Kentucky."

Mr. Taylor and his friends think that the charges against him are not a bluff, but that the Democrats intend to exert every means in their power to secure his conviction. They believe that his acquittal would show persecution so clearly as to bring about a political revulsion in favor of the Republicans. At least that is the way his friends talk, and Taylor is said to have expressed the same opinions privately. They refuse to consider the idea that an acquittal would show the very reverse of persecution.

Taylor's friends say he does not know what kind of testimony has been procured against him, but he does not believe that the prosecution of so high an official as himself would have been undertaken unless the prosecutors thought they had a good chance of success. Mr. Taylor thinks that a failure to convict him will mean the doom of the Democratic party in Kentucky.

People hostile to Taylor think that this sort of talk really means that Taylor is confident of his own acquittal, and wishes to make the effect appear as great as possible by discounting it in advance. The Republicans in Kentucky feel, it is asserted, that the Democrats now have a big political advantage in being able to pose as the injured party, and are consequently anxious to steal some of the Democratic thunder.

It is said that Mr. Taylor, if unseated, will be renominated for Governor, whether he is in jail at the time or not.

BRIEF IN KENTUCKY CASE.

Counsel for Taylor File Argument in Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Counsel for William S. Taylor and John Marshall, in the contest in the Supreme Court for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, to-day filed their brief in the case in that court. The brief is signed by James P. Helm, Helm Bruce, and Kennedy Helm, as counsel, while the names of ex-Gov. W. O. Bradley, W. H. Yost, A. E. Willson, D. W. Fairleigh, W. C. P. Breckinridge, and John Shelby are appended as of counsel.

The claim is made that Taylor received a majority of 2,383 votes over Goebel, and it is asserted that when he was inaugurated he had as "clear a title of record as any man ever held." It is asserted that there is no contention that Goebel was elected Governor, but the Legislature "adjudged and determined that he had been elected," and that it is upon this contention that the action is based.

The assignment of error is made under two headings as follows:

"First—The alleged legislative judgment, as upheld and inforced by the judgment in this action, was a mere arbitrary act of the State, and deprives plaintiffs in error of their offices without due process of law, and, therefore, is unconstitutional.

"Second—This judgment if upheld and enforced, deprives the people of Kentucky of their right to choose their own representatives, which right is secured by the Federal Constitution in its guaranty of a republican form of Government to every State, and deprives them of their political liberty without due process of law."

After reviewing the various points involved in the case, the brief concludes as follows:

"We will not attempt any résumé of the argument; we have attempted so to divide it as not to confuse it. We simply insist that the pretended 'adjudication' which is pleaded by Mr. Beckham as the foundation of his action whereby he seeks to take from William S. Taylor and John Marshall the offices to which they certainly had the admitted prima facie right, and whereby he seeks to make himself the Governor of Kentucky and the Chief Magistrate of her people, is an absolute nullity; that it was entered or made in violation of right secured both to William S. Taylor and to John Marshall and to the people of Kentucky by the Constitution of the United States; and that when he comes into court asking for the judicial enforcement of this arbitrary edict the courts of the land, of which this is the supreme head, should decline to enforce it.

"We feel that in this case is involved the question of whether we are political freemen or political serfs; whether we have in Kentucky a republic or an oligarchy; whether we vote by right secured by law or by grace of a few men."

MAIL WAGON IN THE RIVER.

The Driver Hurries to Catch a Boat and Drives Into the Water.

About 8 o'clock last night a mail wagon, driven by John Redmond, fell into North River at the Twenty-third Street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

It appears that Redmond had carried a load of mail from the Cortlandt Street Ferry to the Grand Central Station, and that after unloading at the Grand Central he was sent to the Twenty-third Street Ferry with an extra load, owing to the fact that there had not been enough wagons to handle the mail intended for that station.

Redmond left the Grand Central about 7:35 o'clock and drove at a rapid gait in hope of catching the 8 o'clock boat.

Finding the gates open on arrival at the ferry entrance, and failing to notice that the boat was pulling out, he drove rapidly down the bridge, and owing to the rate at which he was traveling he was unable to stop his team when he discovered his peril, and wagon and all fell into the river.

John Fitzpatrick, one of the ferry hands, managed to pull Redmond out of the water with the aid of a rope, but it was impossible to save the horses and they were drowned.

The wagon was recovered about 11 o'clock last night.

SUES WIFE'S RELATIVES IN VAIN.

Called Lazy and Lights Flashed in His Face, Dr. McMurrough Says.

Dr. Frank MacMurrough of Jersey City testified yesterday before Justice Lippincott, in the Hudson County Supreme Court, in his suit against James and Charlotte Kearney and Robert and Esther Wiseman. Wiseman is his wife's brother, and Mrs. Kearney his wife's sister. He charged them with alienating his wife's affections, for which he demanded $100,000 damages.

The complainant, who was the only witness examined, created much amusement by his answers. He said his relatives had heaped indignities upon him. He married Agnes Wiseman, he said, on Feb. 24, 1897, and the separation was brought about on Dec. 20 following. Wiseman, he said, continually annoyed him by flashing lamps in his eyes, and Mrs. Wiseman "floated into his room one day while his wife was making the bed, and told me I was a lazy fellow. She said I ought to make the beds, carry the coal, and do the housework."

After he had finished his story, Allan L. McDermott, counsel for defendants, asked him if it was not true that since beginning the suit he had become reconciled to his wife, and is now living with her at 808 Grand Street. Witness admitted that it was.

"What's that?" asked Justice Lippincott, "living with his wife? There is nothing in plaintiff's testimony to warrant this suit, and I will not send the case to the jury. Defendant's counsel will apply for an order of non-suit, and it will be granted."

COLER'S REPLY TO GOVERNOR.

Will Not Be His Democratic Opponent—Controller's Friends Angry.

Gov. Roosevelt, who is in the West, was quoted in a local newspaper yesterday as saying to a correspondent in Chicago that he expected opposition to his candidacy from the corporations, because of his efforts to have the Ford franchise law placed upon the statute books, and that he regarded Controller Coler as his most probable opponent. In speaking of Mr. Coler, the Governor is credited with saying:

"I have come into contact with Mr. Coler a number of times, and, as Governor, have had to support his policy in New York finances several times. Objection was made by various people, but it was my plain duty to do so, even though in doing it I was encouraging one who might defeat me for Governor. For the past two months Mr. Coler has been training with Tammany Hall, and it is quite likely Tammany will be forced to nominate him."

Mr Coler said yesterday that the Governor had no reason to believe that his chances for re election would be imperiled by the Controller. "I am not a candidate," Mr. Coler said, "despite all the kind things that have been said about me. And my position in regard to the matter has been stated so frequently and fully that it seems to me useless to discuss it further.

"Whatever differences I have had with my organization, I have won—to some extent with Gov. Roosevelt's aid, for which I am extremely grateful. My contentions have all been for principle, and none of them has required or admitted of compromise. I know of no compromise when principle is at stake, and Gov. Roosevelt knows that as well as I do. He need not fear me as a rival, for I have no intention of running against him."

Friends of the Controller declared yesterday that the Governor had gone out of his way to make an unprovoked attack on a man whom he has, they pointed out, seen fit many times to commend as a worthy official. They declared that the Controller has had no serious difficulty at any time with Tammany Hall, though certain abuses of power and corrupt methods in administering public affairs had called for and received his earnest disapprobation. For this reason, they held, the Governor's remarks in Controller Coler's case, trained for two months with Tammany Hall was a reflection that was undeserved.

That the Controller is sincere in his refusal to become a Gubernatorial candidate none of his friends doubt, though they believe that he would stand an excellent chance of election. It is known that the Brooklyn organization desires him to take the nomination, but none of the State leaders has given the matter more than passing thought.

Ex-Senator Hill, who is Mr. Coler's political sponsor, while in the city last week told a friend that it was useless at this time to discuss candidates, and that no name would be considered until after the National Convention. Much would depend, he said, on the platform which would be adopted at Kansas City.

MUSICIAN HELD FOR ARSON.

He Was Out of Work, and the Police Believe He Fired His Flat.

The police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station last evening arrested Aurel Loeffler, forty-two years old, a musician, on the charge of arson. Loeffler lives in the first floor of the double flathouse at 66 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Last evening a number of boys were playing in front of the house when they saw flames burst out of one of the windows of Loeffler's flat. Martin Slayton, seventeen years old, of 83 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, was passing the house at the time in a butcher's wagon. He leaped to the pavement, and, running to the window, jumped on the window sill, broke the window pane with his hands, and entered the house. He found Loeffler inside apparently trying to extinguish the flames.

Policeman Henry heard cries of "Fire!" and rushed to the building. He was joined at the front door by Robert Tuck, the owner of the flathouse, who lives on the third floor, and together they entered the burning apartment. The flames were soon extinguished.

Two of the boys who saw the fire—Ralph Newmark and Solomon Cohen—said there was no light in the parlor, and that suddenly they saw what they thought was a lighted match come in contact with the lace curtain. Policeman Henry learned from Slayton that when he entered the place the curtain was on fire and there was a blaze in another part of the room. From the tenants in the house it was learned that Loeffler had been out of work for some time, and had insured the furniture in the flat.

Loeffler told the Sergeant that he was striking a match to light the gas when the lighted part broke off and came in contact with the lace curtain. He could not account, however, for the fire in the other portion of the room. He will be arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning.

CHASED A FRIGHTENED HORSE.

Mounted Policeman Mead's Exciting Time with a Fast Roadster.

The fast road horse of J. A. Reichard of 417 West Forty-third Street caused Mounted Policeman L. F. Mead a great deal of labor yesterday afternoon, and also furnished excitement for a large number of persons.

Mr. Reichard and his wife were out driving in his pneumatic-tired speed wagon. They were on Dyckman Street, near Sherman Avenue, when their horse, which is an exceedingly spirited animal, became frightened at an automobile, and, taking the bit between his teeth, started up the street at a lively rate.

Mounted Policeman Mead saw that there was danger of a runaway, and started after the frightened horse. By hard riding he caught up with it before it had gone a block, and leaning from his saddle grasped the bridle. He stopped the horse's flight, but it at once began to plunge and rear. Mead pluckily held on to the bridle, and finally, in the struggle, threw the horse to the ground.

He then quickly dismounted and sat on its head while Mr. and Mrs. Reichard got out of the speed wagon.

Mrs. Reichard then held Mead's horse, while he proceeded to unhitch the fallen horse, Mr. Reichard relieving the policeman at the animal's head. When the harness had been unfastened the men stepped away and the horse sprang to its feet. It was now more frightened than ever, and was hardly up before it had dashed away, down Dyckman Street. Mead sprang on his horse and started in pursuit. A number of men in vehicles of various kinds on horseback, and in automobiles joined in the chase, but Mead beat them all, and caught the now thoroughly tired and subdued runaway at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Joshua Tushingham, Sr.

Joshua Tushingham, Sr., one of the oldest and best-known residents of Staten Island, died yesterday of old age at his home, in Stapleton, S. I. He was ninety-three years old. He was born in Lancashire, England, in 1807. He was apprenticed to the butcher trade, and in 1815 embarked in a three-masted schooner for America. The trip lasted forty days. Each morning the passengers received their rations and had to cook them themselves.

When a hundred miles from New York the schooner was met by a press boat, and it was said by the reporters that the vessel brought the first news from England in forty days.

On landing in this country, Mr. Tushingham took up his residence in New York. After a short time here he succeeded in getting a place as a butcher in Fulton Market. A few years later he began business for himself, and at one time owned one of the largest stands in the market. A number of years later he gave up his business in New York and moved to Staten Island. During the civil war he was appointed to take charge of the Old Sailors' Retreat, now the Marine Hospital, in Stapleton. He held that position throughout the war, and then went into the retail butcher business in Stapleton. Several years later he gave up that occupation and went into carpentering, in which he remained until about a year and a half ago, when he retired on account of ill-health and old age.

He was a member of the Kingsley Methodist Church, Stapleton, for over fifty years, and was next to the oldest member of the church. He served as a Trustee for a number of years. He is survived by a sister, three children, and ten grandchildren.

John Livingston Rutgers.

John Livingston Rutgers died yesterday at his home, New Brunswick, N. J. He was born in this city eighty-seven years ago, his parents being Nicholas Gouverneur Rutgers and Cornelia Livingston Rutgers. His mother was the daughter of John Livingston of Oak Hill, New York. Mr. Rutgers became identified with the firm of L. H. Hoffman, Son & Co., auctioneers, at 11 Pearl Street, and a noted firm in its day. He was successful in business and amassed a considerable fortune. He was at one time a member of the old New York Volunteer Fire Department. In 1865 Mr. Rutgers settled in New Brunswick. He was a Director of the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company of that town.

He is survived by three children—Nicholas G., Mrs. Mary Morgan, who lived with him, and Harry L., a hardware merchant of St. Paul, Minn. His wife died about fourteen years ago.

Mary Allen Latham.

Mrs. Mary Allen Latham, wife of John C. Latham, banker, of 16 and 18 Wall Street, died yesterday morning in Memphis, Tenn., at the residence of her brother, Richard H. Allen, after a lingering illness. Mrs. Latham was well known throughout the South as well as in this city. She was the only daughter of the late Thomas H. Allen, who was a famous cotton planter and a resident of Memphis for many years. The early part of her life was spent in Memphis, but since her marriage and for the past twelve years she had resided in New York, where she had a wide circle of friends.

Besides her husband she leaves her mother, Mrs. Thomas H. Allen, and two brothers, Richard H. Allen of Memphis and Harry Allen of New Orleans. The funeral service will be held at Memphis.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT MILLIKEN CROSBY, an extensive owner of real estate in Orange County, died at Thompson's Ridge yesterday. He was eighty-four years old.

Col. WILLIAM T. DUBOIS died yesterday at Bridgeton, N. J., at the age of fifty-six. He had been for years prominently identified with secret societies, having served as Grand Commander for New Jersey of the Knights of Malta.

The Rev. ARNOLD H. REDDING, formerly rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Tarrytown, N. Y., is dead in London. He was taking a special course at Oxford University. Word of his death was received at Tarrytown yesterday.

SOLOMON BERNSTEIN, a prominent shoe merchant, died at Birmingham, Ala., Friday of Bright's disease, aged forty-seven years. He had been a sufferer for several years. A wife and one child, a daughter, survive. The remains will be carried to Mobile for interment.

CHARLES J. HEIN, seventy-four years of age, a resident of South Orange, N. J., died Friday night at his home. Mr. Hein was born in Germany. He came to America fifty-four years ago. He was once a member of the South Orange Village Board of Trustees. He is survived by his widow, four daughters, and one son.

Capt. WILLIAM CAMERON CLARK died yesterday morning at his home, 240A Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, as a result of paralysis. Capt. Clark was born sixty-one years ago in Ireland, but removed to this city with his parents when but nine years old. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the regiment of New York volunteers known as the Seventy-ninth Highlanders. He served throughout the war and returned Captain of Company D of the Seventy-ninth. Later Company D was transferred to the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and Capt. Clark retained his Captaincy until three years ago, when he was forced to resign on account of ill-health. He was a clerk in the New York Post Office for twenty-nine years. Capt. Clark is survived by his daughter, Mrs. W. J. Bolin.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. J. PARKER PRAY CO.'S MANICURE and Chiropody Parlors, 12 East 23d St., opposite Madison Sq. Park. Estab. 1868. Manicuring by experienced operators, 50c. All diseases of feet and nails skillfully treated without pain. Dr. Pray's Manicure and Toilet Goods for sale by all toilet goods dealers. Insist on having the genuine, manufactured only by Dr. J. PARKER PRAY CO., sole proprietors.

34TH SEASON.
CARL SCHULTZ'S
CENTRAL PARK MINERAL SPRINGS
located near West 72d St. entrance, will be open to the public DAILY, FROM 5 A. M. TO 9 P. M., on and after Tuesday next, May 1st.

E. & W. NIPSIC. E. & W.
The new fold collar.

MARRIED.

AKERS—DWIGHT.—At noon on Thursday, April 26th, 1900, at St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge,

LIVING DEAR IN SANTIAGO

Prices on the Spanish Basis, but in American Money.

Superior Airs of Residents Toward Other Cubans—Business Ventures Not Encouraged—Furor's Treasure Chest.

Staff Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, April 23.—When a resident hereabout speaks of Cuba he means this town. The name Santiago applies to the province. He is not unaware that there are other settlements and territory, but his attitude and feeling toward them are like those of the New Yorker, who had rather be a lamppost at home than Mayor anywhere else. This is the habitat of the pure Cuban. He assumes superior airs toward the rest of the world, and fancies that destiny awaits his pleasure. There is no other Cuba than right here, in his estimation. Those who call themselves Cubans and do not belong here are impostors, who steal a name in order to enjoy by reflection the glory, credit, and benefits of achievements here.

Holding itself aloof from the world at large, and especially from the other Cuban portion of it, Santiago has developed along lines quite independent and distinctive. Nowhere else are social classifications so sharply drawn. Although its population cannot exceed 40,000, and may be much less, it has a Cuban, a Spanish, and an American Club, with quarters spacious and well-appointed enough for a capital city. Havana has only one club equal to any of the three. Private equipages seen here are not surpassed anywhere on the island, and the daily display of saddle horses and riders is unequaled. Fleet, trim, well-groomed, wiry ponies, mounted by real Castilians in white flannels or duck, who sit their saddles as if made for them, give animation to the street scenes morning and evening. The single-foot gait of the ponies sends them pattering over the pavements with a noise like machine-set pistons, and they carry their riders as comfortably as if they were in easy rocking chairs.

There is always an air of freshness about Santiago because of the proximity of the mountains which stretch out to the skyline in every direction landward. When the sun gets high it attends to business in tropical fashion, but as soon as it begins to sink the mountain air descends with tonic effect. Sleeping with blankets is often comfortable. With the change of atmosphere emerges the Santiago mosquito, whose assertive qualities apparently have been implanted as strongly as in the human kind. Like the other residents, the mosquito here regards Americans as his special prey. When one lives here awhile the blood becomes thin and the color that a beet has when it is washed out in boiling. Real, thick, crimson Yankee blood is more to the taste of this nightly marauder, and he reaches for it mightily and with a force to which netting opposes no obstacle and which is simply irresistible.

Although the town is most intensely Cuban and the province is always the starting place and head centre of revolt, a visitor is quickly impressed with the alertness of the people after the dollar. Spanish money passes everywhere on the island except here, where American money alone is found. Prices demanded, however, are Spanish and the shops ask and get for goods much more than they are worth. A visitor who pays $1 for an article anywhere else knows that it means from 75 to 80 cents in American money, but here it means a full dollar.

American troops gave the native this point in finance. Troops received pay here after the surrender. It was their first money for months. The Pay Department seems to have feared that many might stay at home or throw away their dollars if they got them in Florida. When the deferred settlement day came every man had a good roll of bills and, feeling rich, he began to be extravagant. Shopkeepers saw a chance for harvest, and improved it by a tremendous advance in prices for everything. They got American money from the soldiers and liked it so much better than the depreciated Spanish currency that they decided to take nothing else thereafter. They have clung to that resolution, and top prices still prevail. The fashion they set naturally spread until housekeeping on a scale at all comfortable has become almost a luxury.

As samples of table cost, one may pay 60 cents per dozen for oranges, which grow all over the island, or eggs, with hens cackling on every side; 35 cents per pound for uneatable beef, and a wiry, fleshless pullet so scrawny that its feathers cannot lie straight is cheap at 75 cents. Army officers get on comfortably because they can mess and draw on the Commissary for supplies. Messing is tried by civilians also to some extent. Those who experiment with boarding houses for the sake of economy find fare poor where prices are low.

Before Gen. Wood left this post for the more important one at Havana the extortionate practices of the shopkeepers impressed him that unless relief were in some way afforded living would be attended with positive hardship. He called a meeting of tradesmen to discuss the situation. When the purpose of the call had been fully stated, one tradesman expressed himself in a speech occupying nearly two hours. His argument was considerably involved, and the Chairman attempted to summarize it. The original speaker took exception to the summary, declaring that the Chairman wholly misrepresented him. A debate ensued in which the entire company took part. So many differences developed that Gen. Wood concluded that nothing short of a military order would have the slightest effect in bringing retail prices to a sensible basis. As he was reluctant to issue such an order he dispersed the meeting, and the shopkeepers went on as before. This object lesson in Cuban deliberative undertakings was not lost upon those who are considering the question of native government.

It is a common saying with the native fashion of working all the morning on a cup of coffee and taking full course meals at noon and at evening is the only sensible way of living in this climate. Americans whose duties keep them here find no warrant for this view. Some of them pay $2 per day for table board on an American dietary basis. In spite of having to take distasteful native dishes along with the rest they got on fairly well. Army meals are served on the home plan. Both officers and men thrive on them. Cuban weather is never hotter than Summer in the North, and it is usually relieved at all seasons by a breeze from sea or hills. Its lack of variety is the thing that devitalizes.

There is an American named Smith who is doing his share toward making this town pay for its extortion toward his fellow-countrymen. Hearing that the native desire to be amused amounted to a craving, Smith started a carrousel here two or three months ago. It caught the public fancy so completely as to become almost a fad of fashion. Crowds flock to Smith's tent every day and line up several deep waiting for a chance to ride his wooden horses. His profits have averaged $300 per day. They have continued so long that shopkeepers complain that he has not only created a shortage of small change but that he is seriously damaging trade by drawing shoppers away to his superior attraction.

An American company has started a lumber business here since evacuation. It is doing well. Its manager has resided here for many years, and has wide business acquaintance. That may explain its success, because other Americans in various lines have ventured and failed. The only enterprises in which Americans are interested, except in street paving and other contract work being in mines, which is largely operated by American capital for years and in which just now much activity is displayed. Apart from the consideration that an American retail tradesman is at great disadvantage in competing with a native, the experience has been that the disposition of the people is unfriendly toward this kind of invasion.

Large enterprises are deterred for similar reasons. Santiago is specially rich in mining possibilities—in iron, manganese, and copper. There is little development, except of existing interests. It affords fine opportunity for grazing. Ordinary cattle sell at $100 per head, and are scarce at that price. Native grasses are not only highly nutritive, but they grow all the year in luxuriance. Capital shrinks from investment in this direction because the unrest in regard to Government excites fear that if disorder should crop out cattle would be the first to suffer. There are sugar estates in the province which yielded well in other years, but became overgrown during hostilities. They might be cleared and re-established were permanent good government assured. Without that assurance owners do not feel that they can afford to risk the outlay needed to make them profitably productive again. Along the north coast in this province fruits and coffee may be grown as well as in any part of the island. Growers cannot hope to reach a market for them, for capital will not yet invest in vessels fitted for that kind of trade. The feeling is that, however sanguine one may be over the ultimate trade possibilities of Cuba, the time has not yet come when investment may be counted safe in lines in which revolt would work serious loss or disaster.

One bit of American dash which is still exciting comment here is the recovery of a safe from the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Furor, lying in twelve fathoms of water a few miles beyond Morro Castle. When a year had elapsed after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and the wrecks became derelict, Mr. Cendoya, the agent of the Ward Line, sent out wreckers, who gathered brass and copper castings and whatever else they could find of value. His men finally located the Furor, and a diver was employed to inspect her. The news of a safe there was too good to keep. It was known that the Spanish fleet had carried money away from Santiago, and that the money recovered, sold, and sent North soon after the destruction of the fleet, could not have been all that the Spaniards had. A banker here admitted having given the Spanish Admiral $12,000 in gold just before the fleet sailed. It was thought that the Furor had this money, besides much more, having probably been made a depository on the supposition that the Americans would devote themselves to the larger Spanish ships. The Furor might thus steam away unobserved, and if she got a fair start her speed of twenty-eight knots per hour might enable her to outstrip pursuers and reach Havana. Rumor grew until $75,000 was fixed as the amount in the Furor's safe.

The story of the charter of the United States Government tug Williams by a party of Americans when the safe discovery became known, the encounter of the Cendova and Williams's divers under water, and the final capture of the safe by the Williams were fully told recently in dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Official inquiry having now cleared, the Williams's party of any irregularity in capturing the safe, curiosity continues busy in figuring how much money the venture yielded. None of the party will speak on this subject, but the impression has gone out that the safe contained about $20,000. A Southerner resident here who interested himself in trying to learn the amount, when it was estimated at $75,000, evolved a theory which has many believers.

"In New Orleans, when we hear talk of a big winning," he said, "the rule is to knock off one cipher and divide by two. That would bring the safe's contents down to about $3,750, a neat sum to divide among three or four men for a day's work, even if expenses were high. I think that is as good a guess as any one will make."

F. W. E.

THE FIRST WILD WEST.

How a Romance Brought a Herd of Buffalo to New York.

Forty years before Buffalo Bill originated his "Wild West" shows, New York was treated to a "Wild West" exhibition which had its origin in an unusual way. It was the sequence of a love affair.

An English baronet, Sir William Drummond Stuart, who had plenty of spare cash and spare time, spent a good deal of both in this country, to which he took a great fancy. He was of a sporting turn, and regarded America as a sportsman's paradise. He did not spend much time in New York, but just as soon after his arrival here as he completed all arrangements, he "made track" for the West, to hunt buffaloes on the plains.

While on one of his hunting expeditions the English Baronet met a gentleman of artistic tastes, who was doing the Wild West from a painter's point of view, and the sportsman and the artist coalesced and chummed it together. The artist had a remarkably pretty daughter, and the usual thing followed. The sporting young nobleman and the young woman, constantly seeing each other and seldom seeing anybody else, fell in love, and became engaged to be married.

It was agreed that after marriage the happy pair were to settle down on the Stuart estate in England, but meanwhile they were to finish up the Wild West trip together.

All went well. The baronet succeeded in hunting a number of deer, buffalo, and other game, and then all three returned to New York, where the young folks were married. In due time they started for England. But before they left New York the young lady, who was a great admirer of prairie life, having accompanied her artist father on several Western trips, made her rich and handsome husband promise to stock one of his parks with American buffaloes, so that even across the seas the young bride could fancy she was still in touch with her American associations.

Eager to gratify his bride Sir William caused to be inserted in a leading sportsman's paper a card announcing his readiness to pay a fair price for a pack of buffaloes to be delivered to his address in England.

The published card attracted much attention, and before many months a lot of buffaloes had been captured and were on their way from the wild West to New York, thence to be shipped to England. They reached New York all right, but here they were detained for a sufficient reason. None of the packet ships would agree to transport the animals—they would take second, or even third, class passengers, but drew the line at buffaloes—and for some time it looked as if the arrivals from the West were destined to become fixtures in New York, in the meantime "eating their heads off" and incurring much expense.

The buffaloes had to live and have ample accommodations, all of which was a clear loss to the contracting parties of the second part, for the English baronet, while willing to pay a fair price for the animals when delivered to him in England, was under no obligation to board and lodge them in New York. So the parties who had the buffaloes in their charge were in a quandary.

At this juncture it was suggested that the expenses in New York of the beasts might be met by giving a public exhibition of the buffaloes, in the form of a regular buffalo hunt, just as on the plains, with Indian scouts or Western hunters or cowboys to do the hunting, the name of the show to be "Life In the Wild West."

This suggestion was at once adopted. After securing an old race course in the vicinity of the Hoboken ferries as the place for exhibiting the buffalo hunt, a lot of men were engaged and accoutred in the wild Western style, to do the hunting, in order to give what was called "a local coloring" to the show.

For some days prior to the time appointed for the hunt rehearsals took place, the exhibition was advertised in first-class style, and when the day for the show came an immense crowd flocked to Hoboken from every direction, making the venture financially a decided success, but in every other respect it was a failure. In itself the hunt was a fizzle, and it ended with a fatality.

The bounding buffaloes, tired from repeated rehearsals, when the exhibition day came would not "bound," much less fly or fight. They were like so many cows, while most of the men who had been hired to act as hunters of the plains, and who had braced themselves with "fire water" so as to enter into the business "with spirit," got blind drunk and were quite as much out of condition as the buffaloes. The managers of the enterprise were in despair. The receipts at the doors reached into thousands, and they did not feel like returning the money.

Presently a crowd of Clinton Market butcher boys, who had paid their money and had come a long distance to have some sport, determined to get their money's worth anyhow. So, almost with one accord, they jumped into the tanbark ring, piled the tipsy wild Indian hunters on top of each other, jumped on the backs of "the wild, untamed buffaloes," pulled their tails to make them go, and for half an hour or so the large assemblage, as well as the butcher boys, had "lots of fun." But finally one of the buffaloes, goaded to madness, dashed with the butcher boy on his back into a crowd of men, women, and children who were enjoying the sport and caused a stampede. A really "wild" rush ensued, in which belongings in which were trampled down and one woman and ten children were killed.

Beginning in a romance, turning into a farce, and winding up with a tragedy, the first Wild West buffalo show was an event long remembered by New York's old-time residents.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL.

Gov. Roosevelt Leaves Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Gov. Roosevelt left here at 8:30 this morning for New York. He was accompanied to the Lake Shore Station by a number of members of the Marquette Club. He expressed himself as greatly pleased at his reception in Chicago and at Galena, Ill., where he delivered the principal address at the celebration of Gen. Grant's birthday yesterday.

Veteran Drowned While Fishing.

CARMEL, N. Y., April 28.—William W. Nable, a veteran of the civil war, was drowned to-day in Double Reservoir 1, at Brewster. While fishing he fell overboard and sank before help could reach him. His body has been recovered.

Appointed to Yale Medical School.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 28.—It is announced to-day that Prof. Otto G. Ramsay of the Chair of Gynecology at Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed to this chair at the Yale Medical School, to succeed Prof. B. Austin Cheney, resigned.

WOES OF THE MOTORMAN

He Gets Much Abuse and Little Praise for His Work.

PREFERS THE OLD HORSE CARS

Many a Time His Heart Is in His Throat and the Wear and Tear on Nerves Is Frightful.

The evolution of the motorman from the old horse car driver is an interesting change, in which the progress of the individual is not always accompanied by corresponding advantages. There are several hundred motormen in New York who were formerly horse car drivers, and they unanimously acknowledge that there was more satisfaction in driving the horses than in engineering the cable or electric cars through the crowded avenues. The all-but-total extinction of the former species of workmen in the city has had the effect of calling up many reminiscences this Winter, and the other day an intelligent operator on a down-town cable car expressed some sentiments that may have their value.

"For ten years," said he, "I drove a horse car up the Boulevard Summer and Winter, and I found life well worth living then. I suppose it was hard on the horses. These cable cars are pretty good things to save horse flesh; but they kill the men who operate them. You've heard a good deal about the responsibilities of an engineer on a locomotive express, and I guess there is lots of sentiment written about him that isn't true, but I'll wager that he doesn't have half the responsibility the motormen in the city face every day. Your engineer has his blocks and signals all set for him, and all he has to do is to obey them. Of course he must keep a sharp lookout ahead, but the danger signals are always seen a long time before you get to them, and then there's the firemen to help you if you forget.

"Now we have no danger signals at all, nothing to guide us but our eyes, and while we may not be in any immediate danger of getting killed in a wreck, we run the risk all the time of killing somebody else and being hauled up for it. Most people give no consideration at all to our difficulties. On every corner people are ready to signal us, and others expect us to stop instinctively for them when they raise a hand or not. If we fail to stop exactly at the right place and time we are abused by the passenger either through the conductor, a letter to headquarters, or straight to our face.

"But I won't speak of that so much, because I know it is often through ignorance that they blame us. What I do want to say is that the motorman in the city has more responsibilities on his shoulders than the engineer on the elevated engines or a surface locomotive outside of the city. One of the worst dangers we have to encounter on the crowded east side avenues come from the small children. Many of these make it a practice to run in front of the car to show how brave they can be, and the motorman feels his blood boil every time one of the kids does this. It is hard to say always whether the child is fooling, or whether there is something the matter with it. I remember one day, after being bothered to death with school children running in front of the cars, making me stop and start the car so often the passengers were getting alarmed as to my sanity, that I became desperate and took risks that I would not ordinarily do.

"A small boy finally stood in the middle of the track, with his back to me, until I had brought the car to a standstill. At first I had been half inclined not to stop, but go ahead and let the child jump to one side, as I knew he would do. It was more out of a desire to catch the venturesome fellow that I suddenly put on the brakes and came to a dead stop within half a foot of the youngster. I leaped off the platform and caught the boy by the arm in no tender fashion. Then I called a policeman and ordered him to arrest the boy. The lad was considerably frightened at my sudden onslaught, and then after some explanation we found that he was so deaf that he had not heard the approach of the car, or the ringing of my bell. His mother had stopped in a neighboring store, and he had wandered into the middle of the track to look down the avenue.

"You can imagine after that incident I did not take anything for granted, but stopped every time for a child or grown-up person. If I had run over that deaf boy I would have been called a hard-hearted murderer and classed with other criminals. In fact, I would have stood a good chance of being mobbed. Deaf people have no business to cross avenues in New York without attendance, or at least unless they look both ways for danger. Yet they do it persistently, and you would be surprised how we have to look out for them. To us every man or woman who crosses the track in front of us is a possible deaf person. We clang the gong, and if they do not look up we feel sure that we have discovered one. We give that person all the time he or she needs to get out of the way.

"Then there are the near-sighted people, and they are legion. They can only see a few lengths of the car away, and they invariably get right in the middle of the track and stop to look both ways. Curious, isn't it, how they will stand where they may be knocked over any instant, and then take what they think are precautions? Not only this, but they will in most cases look the wrong way first. If they are on the up-town track, they will look up first, and then down. You would think that their common sense would teach them what to do first. Then, if you ring the bell, they start as if suddenly by a cannon ball, and for a brief time you do not know what they will do next. It is an even question whether they will run across the track or retreat. Sometimes they will waver for several seconds, and even start to cross and then return. We simply have to hold the car under good control and slow speed until they have made up their minds which way to proceed.

"But we can generally manage matters all right if we see the person. It is the sudden and unexpected that nearly frightens the life out of us. You may think we are all strong, hard-hearted brutes, and that nothing bothers our nerves, but I can assure you for the whole force that our hearts are brought up into our throats a dozen times a day. I have felt the blood leaving my heart many a time by some wheelman shooting round a corner in front of the car, or a horse and carriage dashing across the avenues regardless of who has the right of way. It makes one sick at heart and faint after such a scare. It may be fun for the bicycle scorcher and the coachman, but it's a different matter for the motorman. We don't get hardened to the matter, either; we can't do that, for there is the danger all the time of a mishap. I haven't had an accident yet, and I hope to God I never will, but I wouldn't dare boast of it. I never go on my car in the morning without feeling that I may land in the police station house before night charged with manslaughter. That isn't the pleasantest sensation for a man to carry about with him day after day. I would much prefer to take the risk of my own life in my hand, and know that if anything happened, it would concern nobody but myself.

"The other day one of the passengers made the remark to me that on pleasant days I must have an easy time of it, and that it was a pleasant way to earn a living, riding up and down the avenue watching the people and sights. Good Lord! Does that man or any other passenger think the motorman sees anything else in the city or that we dare look at the people and crowds? I have been up and down this avenue several thousand times in the past year, but I couldn't tell you as much about the sights as a schoolboy. I simply don't see anything except this line of track ahead, the people at the corners, and the trucks and carriages that run across the avenue. Absolutely everything else escapes my vision. If I should raise my eyes to look at somebody on the sidewalk, I should expect to see a mangled corpse in front of my car when I returned to my duty. The only way we can take our eyes from in front of the car is to bring it almost to a standstill. This we do at times out of self-protection. The steady activity of the eyes blurs the sight at times and makes them eyes almost blind. Then I slow down the car for a block, look around, close the eyes, and take a fresh start, as it were. In this way the strained nerves are relieved a little, and one can be surer of his outlook. The wear and tear on the nerves are much greater than upon the muscles, although many people fail to see it.

"Considering all of these and other disadvantages, I can honestly say that I regret the loss of the old horse cars. I enjoyed driving them, and no man took more interest in the teams that came under his management. I always loved horses, and it was a pleasure to drive them, far more than in controlling this relentless trolley car, which has no sentiment or sympathy about it. It is a machine, and that's all. Even in the matter of keeping warm it was easier on the old Boulevard horse cars. I have fought against many a blizzard with the horses, getting off the platform and running along by their side to keep warm, and giving the old car a lift when off the track or half snowed under in a drift. It was an experience that many an old motorman looks back to now with pleasure, just as a man sometimes thinks of his games when a child. The old Boulevard wasn't built up then, and it was like traveling through the country, and on Summer days it was just the place to get a whiff of fresh air. I think the passengers then enjoyed life more than they do now. They did not seem so rushed and tired, and they enjoyed the long ride up the Boulevard just as much as if they were out in their own carriage. Now they are whirled up, and the end of the trip is reached before they barely get comfortably seated."

SILENT SENTINELS OF 1812.

Two Rusty Cannon in Central Park Reminders of a Fight That Might Have Been.

Two battered and rusted cannon which lie neglected in Central Park are among the few reminders of the state of terror New Yorkers lived in at one point of the war of 1812. They lie on a mound that was once Fort Fish, near the Park entrance at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Although these cannon were never discharged in the face of an enemy they formed a portion of a line of defenses, stretching entirely across the city, which may have prevented an invasion of New York from the north. Indeed, legend has it that an English sloop was once sunk by the cannon of a fort further east. The survivors who escaped managed to reach Bermuda, so the story goes, and informed the British Commander in Chief, who was staying there at the time with his fleet, of the extensive defenses that had been built at Harlem.

The citizens of New York had good cause to expect an attack from the north. A southern attack, by way of Sandy Hook, was well provided for, and the British knew it. The only other way to reach the city was to come down the Sound and make a landing near Harlem or to land at Gravesend Bay, the way the British did in the War of the Revolution, and arrive at Brooklyn in the rear of the fortifications. Their fears were further increased when, toward the middle of July, 1814, rumors of an attack on New York by a large British fleet were brought to the city, with the added information that the fleet had already sailed from Bermuda on its way north.

Mayor Clinton immediately called a meeting of the City Council, to which the public was invited, to arrange some plan of defense. Two fortified camps were at first suggested, one to be built on the heights of Brooklyn, and the other on the highest point in Harlem, now known as University Heights. This plan was afterward modified into one for a series of redoubts, extending all the way from Gravesend Bay to a point in Astoria near Blackwell's Island, and from Benson's Point, on a line with One Hundred and Sixth Street and Second Avenue in an irregular line to University Heights. This arrangement evidently contemplated a land attack.

Volunteers were called for from among the citizens and within a week a small army of patriots was digging intrenchments and setting up blockhouses on the line mapped out.

Mayor Van Horn, with a company of men, commenced work on a fort on Mount Alto, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and North River. This was probably the most extensive fortification built, being intended to prevent the enemy from reaching the city by way of the Hudson River. It was called Fort Horn. From this point plans were made for a line of intrenchments running to a point in Central Park. In this line of intrenchments within supporting distance of each other were built four blockhouses, with their first stories of stone and with loopholes for musketry. Mounted on top were heavy cannon, such as the two now lying on Fort Fish, which were protected by timber breastworks. Tower No. 1 stood near One Hundred and Ninth Street and the North River, the first story of which was at a recent date still standing. No. 2 was between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. No. 3 was built near One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Tenth Avenue, and No. 4 was at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Tenth Avenue.

One of the curious features of these fortifications was a barrier gate in the Manhattanville pass of the old Bloomingdale Road, at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. This was protected by a redoubt called Fort Laight, which stood at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Eleventh Avenue.

The fortifications to the east, from Central Park to the East River, were of a somewhat different character. The highest point in what is now Central Park was chosen for a strong fortification. Here, near One Hundred and Sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, were built Fort Clinton and Miller's Battery. Fort Clinton stood exactly at McGowan's Pass, and Miller's Battery was about 600 feet west of Fifth Avenue on a branch of the eastern post road, which led to the King's Bridge Road. These two forts were joined to and commanded by Fort Fish, 900 feet west of Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth Streets.

The other defenses were a ditch, running from Fort Clinton to the head of Harlem Creek, and a parapet at that point; also a redoubt on Benson's Point, at the mouth of Harlem Creek, to guard a mill dam and fording place there.

So rapidly was work rushed on the works that they were finished and manned by Nov. 12 of the same year. Scarcely a week previous the enemy was reported to be in Long Island Sound, and rumors were frequent of the appearance of British soldiers near Harlem.

The British never made the dreaded attack. For months, however, watchful eyes kept a lookout day and night. Finally, late in February, the city felt a great relief, for then the news arrived that the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, Belgium, two months before. For years afterward the fortifications stood intact, and even at this late day these two neglected cannon remain as striking witnesses of the battle that might have been.

CONCERT HALL LICENSES.

Police Board May Pass Upon Applications To-morrow.

It was the general impression about Police Headquarters yesterday that the Police Commissioners will hold a meeting to-morrow and pass upon the applications of proprietors of concert halls for licenses for the coming year. These licenses expire to-morrow.

Commissioner Abell said that places of amusement will have to close up after to-morrow night until they get their licenses, if the board does not pass on them during the day. He added, however, that it could pass a general resolution permitting concert halls to go on temporarily without licenses, while the board is deciding what it will do.

President York declared a few days ago that the board does not purpose to have on its hands this Summer the situation that it encountered last year, when a large number of concert hall proprietors made an agreement with the Police Board to conduct their places in an orderly manner, and after they got their licenses, which the board has no power to revoke, broke their promises. It was said yesterday that the Commissioners have under consideration an entirely new plan dealing with the concert hall problem. Just what this is could not be learned.

The licenses of boxing clubs also expires to-morrow night, and the Police Board may take action in regard to the remaining applications to-morrow or Tuesday.

Seeking Gold in New Jersey.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., April 28.—The persons who last Fall discovered gold in Hunterdon County have formed a company to conduct active operations on several farms in this neighborhood. The men interested are Eugene Cowell of this place, John Dean of Newark, and Harvey Davis of Glen Gardner. An old mine of George C. Apgar has been leased, and a number of men are already at work. Assays made up to the present time are said to show from $5 to $50 a ton.

An Old Homestead Destroyed.

SUFFERN, N. Y., April 28.—The old homestead of the late Andrew Winter of Mahwah, N. J., which has stood for sixty years, was totally destroyed by fire to-day. The house was owned by Peter Kemp and occupied by ex-Gov. Price of New Jersey. The fire was caused by an overheated kitchen range. Mr. Price lost $800 in cash, which was in the house. Three other houses were on fire, but were saved.

The main points of our trade—good materials, perfect fitting, proper styles, moderate prices.

Inducements this week, special line of imported blue, black and fancy cheviots. Suit to order $25.00. Top Coat, silk lined, $22.00. Forty styles of English Trouserings, $7.00.

Our second floor is termed our silk-lined department. The smartest suit or overcoat to order $40.00.

Samples, fashion booklet, rules of self-measurement mailed on application.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

ANGLING FOR GREAT FISH

Famous Sport with the Rod at Santa Catalina Island, Cal.

TAKING THE LEAPING TUNA

How the Feat of Landing 100-Pounders Is Accomplished—Tuna Club's Tournament.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND, Cal., April 20.—The charm and fascination of angling we never better illustrated than at this picturesque and rocky island, which rises out of the blue waters of the Pacific twenty miles from land. It lies in such a position that a perfect windbreak is formed, giving twenty-two miles of fishing in water so smooth and delightful that it can be compared to that surrounding the islands of the St. Lawrence. The island has almost no shallows, rising abruptly from very deep water. Almost everywhere on the north side a fleet of the largest ships could run in and lie alongside the rocks with blue water beneath the keel.

This fact has resulted in making the island an ocean rendezvous for large game fish of various kinds, whose fighting qualities are so remarkable that anglers come here from all over this country and England to try conclusions with them. This appears remarkable to the non-angling element, but to the man with a rod it is nothing; the assurance of plenty of fish all Summer in a perfect climate, where it is always cool, is all sufficient.

THE FAMOUS TUNA CLUB.

The angling here is influenced by the Tuna Club, which has a membership of 250 anglers, the largest number coming from Los Angeles and San Francisco, though every State in the Union is represented. Many of the best known anglers in the country are honorary members, among them being ex-Presidents Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison, Gov. Roosevelt, the Rev. Henry van Dyke, and other famous wielders of the rod. The club was established three or four years ago as a movement on the part of lovers of angling to afford protection to game fish and the work which has been accomplished so far commends itself to sportsmen everywhere.

Ten years ago all the fishing at this place was by hand line, and so plentiful were the fish that thousands were caught and brought to shore to go to waste. The Tuna Club introduced rod fishing, and set the pace and example for the lightest tackle. It held a tournament in 1898-9, in which $1,000 in prizes, cups, and medals were awarded, the condition being that light rods and lines not larger than a twenty-four thread should be used for fish of every size. It was not long before a hand line of large size was not seen, and the rod and reel was the vogue; and the man who formerly caught twenty or thirty yellowtails, ranging from seventeen to forty pounds, with a hand line, now was satisfied with six, each of which on a light rod fought him from fifteen to twenty-five minutes, affording the most exciting sport.

The Tuna Club has announced a second tournament this season, which will continue from May to October. There will be prizes of fine rods, reels, cups, badges, and medals in all classes; prizes for the professional boatmen and oarsmen; prizes for the best-equipped launches and fishing boats, the best rods owned by boatmen; in a word, the object is to encourage the men and reduce angling to a fine art.

ANGLING FOR THE LEAPING TUNA.

The fish caught here are peculiar to the country, and one, the leaping tuna, is never taken with a rod anywhere except at this island, which appears to be its rendezvous and its nearest approach to shore. The fish is a magnificent member of the bonito family, ranging here from 80 to 250 pounds, and from four to six feet in length. It appears in the middle of April in numbers, begins to bite with the coming of the flying fish, and generally stops biting about Aug. 1. The method of fishing is to use light single-joint, eight-foot rods of about twelve ounces, twenty-one-strand line, a seven-foot leader, and an O'Shaunnessy hook; to this is baited a two-pound flying fish. Two anglers generally fish together, sitting in arm chairs facing the stern, in a broad-beamed, sixteen-foot boat, which generally is provided with a one or two horse power gasoline engine, or the boatman rows.

One of the most successful methods is to have the boat attached to a large launch, which steams at good speed through the tuna school. The angler in the boat, the instant speed which the flying fish has when attempting to escape from the tuna. The oarsman has the long tow lines in his hand, his oars ready, and as the mass of foam appears astern and the cry of the reel rises on the air, he casts off the line, seizes the oars, and backs water as rapidly as possible, so as to get the boat under way astern before the tuna can unreel 600 or 800 feet of line.

The difficulty of this feat can be imagined when it is known that only twenty-four of the members of the Tuna Club have landed a tuna weighing over 100 pounds. These men form a class by themselves and are active members of the club, entitled to wear the button with the silvery tuna upon it and the envy of all the others. The secret of tuna fishing is to keep cool and have muscles of steel, as a tuna is the physical equal of two tarpons of the same size.

The fish par excellence of the Southern Californian coast is the yellowtail, Seriola dorsalis. This is the fish of the people, which can be caught from February on, increasing in numbers until midsummer, which is the best season. It ranges in size from fifteen to sixty pounds, the record catch being fifty pounds. The method of fishing is to use a ten or twelve ounce split bamboo, green heart or lancewood rod, eight or nine feet long, with a reel which will hold 600 feet of No. 15 line. The hook is baited with a sardine or smelt and trolled slowly behind a rowboat in the shadow of the grim rocky cliffs which rise abruptly from the sea. All the fish are hooked from ten to fifty or one hundred feet from the rocks in smooth, but deep, water, and when the strike comes, and the humming of the reel, the boatman pulls out to keep the fish from the kelp, and the angler has a struggle of from fifteen to twenty-five minutes, depending upon his skill and the size of the fish. The beautiful creature, silver and gold and blue, dashes down into deep water and looks as it comes up like a newly-minted bar of silver. Its lower surface is silver, its tail and fins yellow, its back an iridescent blue.

A BROOKLYN MAN'S BIG CATCH.

As a rule, these fish bite readily. The writer has seen an angler, Franklin Schenck of Brooklyn, take twenty-five yellowtails between eight in the morning and noon, this with a light rod and No. 15 line, the fish all being over seventeen pounds and running up to thirty-five. This may be said to be great fishing and hard work, six or eight such fish satisfying the average angler, as the physical exertion of bringing them to gaff is not inconsiderable.

About May 1, sometimes the middle of April, another fish appears at the Southern Californian islands to gladden the hearts of anglers. This is the white sea bass—a giant weakfish—Cynoscion nobile, which here attains a weight of 100 pounds and a length of five feet. The average catch, however, is 50 pounds, and of nine taken by the writer all weighed between 50 and 53 pounds. These fish are caught chiefly with live bait; the same tackle used in yellowtail fishing is employed, but a single-piece rod is preferred, as large fish usually tow the boat about and the strain is often heavy. The tip should be about seven feet in length and the butt twenty-two inches. To the line is attached a live smelt or sardine, which are caught in a singular way.

The white sea bass run in schools, but are widely distributed in groups of two or three or four. They follow schools of sardines, and the latter are packed so closely that they form an almost solid mass. Down into this a bare hook is lowered, a jerk, and a sardine is impaled, which becomes at once the bait. The bait is not taken from the water, but towed gently out to the edge of the school, and allowed to sink twenty or thirty feet. The sea bass cannot resist it, believing it to be an injured fish, and if it is seen at all a strike is almost certain.

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE 59 & 60TH STS

Perfumery, Medicines, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Rubber Goods.

The annual Spring sale in this big section begins tomorrow, bringing in its train the usual host of price cuts in Perfumery, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Rubber Goods, &c., &c. We mention a few of the many offerings herewith:

Rubber Goods

Manufactured and crude rubber has advanced 50 per cent.; we nevertheless offer hot water bottles and fountain syringes, every one warranted, at the following exceptionally low prices, each in separate box, warranted.

Hot Water Bottles,

1 Qt.	2 Qts.	3 Qts.	4 Qts.
39	49	59	69

Fountain Syringes, all hard rubber connections, 6 hard rubber pipes,

1 Qt.	2 Qts.	3 Qts.	4 Qts
49	59	69	79

Nasal Atomizers, three tips, continuous spray, 39

Rubber House Cleaning or Acid Gloves, all sizes, 69

Plant or Clothes Sprinklers, 39

Birmingham Nasal Douche, listed at 25c, 12

Shampoo Sprinklers, nickel plated head, 6 ft. tubing, 59

Toilet Requisites.

Oxygen Balm, 23

Snow's Rosaline Cold Cream, 1-4 lb., 13

Westphal's Auxilator, $1.00 bottle 50

Dent Alba, mouth and tooth wash, 15

Dr. Snow's Pearly Tooth Powder, 5

Dr. Snow's Hair Improver, 39

Large imported **Oval Hand Mirrors,** bevelled edge, 23

Medicinal.

Johnson & Johnson's **Absorbent Cotton,** per lb., 22

Johnson & Johnson's **Absorbent Cotton,** per ½ lb., 12

Seiler's **Antiseptic Tablets** 50 in bottle 12

Snow's **Lithia Tablets,** 5-grain, 12

Blaud's **Iron Pills,** 100 in bottle, 8

Sea Salt, per 9½-lb. bag 9

Ferratin Tablets, 75

Snow's Celery Compound, 49

Pe-ru-na, 59

Snow's Sarsaparilla, the ideal spring medicine, large bottle, 39

Petroleum Jelly, regular 5c. bottle, 1

Snow's **Calisaya Bark Elixir,** 31

Alcohol, Grain, 95%, quarts, 74

Alcohol, Grain, 95%, pints, 37

Johnson & Johnson's Red Cross **Kidney Plasters,** 9

Dr. Snow's Liquorice Powder,
Dr. Snow's Rochelle Salts,
Dr. Snow's Bicarbonate Soda,
Dr. Snow's Prepared Chalk,
Dr. Snow's Precipitated Chalk,
Dr. Snow's Corn Salve,
Dr. Snow's Flaxseed Meal, 5

Snow's Witch Hazel, warranted pure 15 per cent. alcohol; pint bottle, 19

Perfumes.

Pinaud's Celebrated Extracts, any odor, per oz., 29

Glycerine and Lilac Jelly,
Glycerine and Witch Hazel,
Glycerine and Roses, in collapsible tubes, 5

Toilet Soaps.

Kirk's Snowberry Floating Bath **Soap,** large 8 oz. cakes, 5

Kirk's Jap Rose Transparent Glycerine **Soap,** 8 oz. cake, 7

Wash Rag, with pure Castile Soap, 3

Pure Green Olive Oil Castile **Soap,** 2-pound bars, 15

Buttermilk and Vegetable Oil **Soap,** per box of 3 cakes, 6

La Fleur Acacias, La Fleur Myosotis, highly perfumed, round cakes, each 5

Michael

WORKINGMEN ON PARADE

The Annual Spring Demonstration of Organized Labor.

Gov. Roosevelt's Use of Militia in Strikes Condemned in Transparency Legends — Seventh Attacked.

Organized labor held its annual Spring parade and demonstration last night. At least twenty thousand workingmen and women, representing all trades, were in line.

The parade formed at the Labor Lyceum, in East Fourth Street, and from the time it started until it disbanded at Union Square, the "Marseillaise" was practically the only air played by the bands. To this tune the marching men and women sang a song called "The Labor Marseillaise."

William F. Derflinger of Typographical Union No. 6, and organizer for the Workingmen's State Federation, was the Grand Marshal. Julius Gerber and Rudolph Modert were his aides. There were ten divisions of the parade.

The first division was composed entirely of Socialistic organizations. At the left of the line of this division was a float representing "Liberty," as a young dark-haired girl, dressed in red and white, and carrying the emblem of Socialism instead of the American flag.

The United Hebrew Trades followed in the Second Division, and in their ranks marched both men and women. The cloakmakers, the Waiters' Union, and the pie bakers followed in their order.

In the fifth division 1,000 girl cigarette makers, who are now out on a strike, attracted considerable attention. The girls, instead of having a band of music to lead them, contented themselves with marching to the sound of their own voices as they sang.

The different organizations carried transparencies, two of which read as follows.

"Governor Roosevelt is slow to urge a law for the workingmen, but prompt to send militia against them."

"Governor Stuenberg of Bull Pen fame is a friend of Bryan. A vote for Bryan is a vote for the bull pen."

An especial effort was made apparently to criticise the militia for going to the scene of the strike at Croton Dam. Here is what the banners said: "The Brave Seventh Regiment Didn't Go to Cuba, But Went to Croton Dam," and "There Are No Spaniards at Croton Dam; That's Why the Seventh Regiment Went There."

After marching up Second Avenue to Twenty-second Street, and across town to Eighth Avenue, the paraders came back through Seventeenth Street to Union Square, where they massed in meeting, ready to listen to the speeches. Benjamin Hanford was the Chairman of this meeting, and after declaring that the demonstration was the purpose of furthering the interests of workingmen in obtaining a universal eight-hour law, he introduced Charles Machett as the Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Machell read a set of resolutions. These started out by saying: "We declare that the Government of the United States—National, State, and local—has again proved itself to be the enemy of labor and the servile tool of the ruling class."

The resolutions condemned Justices Bischoff and Freedman of the Supreme Court for decisions they had rendered in cases involving labor interests.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by a vote of those who were in the neighborhood of the pavilion at the Plaza and could hear them read.

Job Harriman, candidate for Vice President on the Socialist-Labor ticket, then addressed the assembly. He expressed the belief that the Socialists would poll a large vote at the Fall election.

Among the other speakers were Joseph Barondess, Morris Brown, Isaac Phillips, William Hawkins, and Dr. Charles H. Furman.

CROKER'S HOME IN ENGLAND.

Reported Purchase of Moat House Interests Tammany Men.

Tammany Hall politicians read with interest yesterday the report cabled from England that Richard Croker had purchased Moat House, Wantage, England, which he has occupied for two years under lease, and that he intended in the future to spend the greater part of his time abroad.

For the last five years Mr. Croker has been accustomed to live nearly half the time in England, and to divide the remainder between this city, Saratoga, and Lakewood. Early in 1896 he went abroad and did not return until the National campaign was about over. He remained here only a few weeks, and then went to England again, returning here only a short time before the Mayoralty campaign opened and just in time to keep John C. Sheehan from obtaining full control of the organization. In 1898 he sailed for Europe, three days after the declaration of war with Spain, and came back in August, and took charge of Justice Van Wyck's campaign for Governor. Last year Mr. Croker was absent from early in the Spring until August, and went away again in December. The date of his return is somewhat problematical, though it is believed that he will sail for this city about May 12.

What troubles Mr. Croker's admirers in his own party is how he can retain his control of the organization without reversing his practice of five years.

According to the directory, Mr. Croker's address while in this city is 5 East Seventy-fourth Street. He owns that property, but for the last two years he has lived at the Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue, where he has a suite of apartments.

MAY BUILD A NEW MUSIC HALL.

Company, It Is Said, Will Have It Near "The Circle."

For several years that part of this city commonly known as "The Circle," located at the junction of Fifty-ninth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Broadway, has been a favorite place for theatrical managers desirous of building a theatre in that vicinity, but property owners have held their prices so high that many brilliant ideas have been shattered.

Of those whom reports credited with ambitions in this direction were Klaw & Erlanger, Oscar Hammerstein, whose proclamation was to build a house that would surpass any thus far constructed, and Augustus Pitou. But Mr. Pitou recently denied the rumor, so far as it pertained to himself.

The most recent announcement, however, made yesterday, and one that is said to be authentic, is that a corporation known as the Columbus Amusement Company, with a paid-up capital of $200,000, will take the corner of Sixtieth Street and Broadway, formerly occupied by a bicycle firm and the Metropolitan Bicycle Academy, and turn it into a place of amusement to be known as the Columbus Music Hall.

The plans outlined for the interior of this building, which, it is said, have been accepted by the Building Department, contemplate an auditorium with two floors, seating 1,500, the main floor divided into a parquet, forming a horseshoe, around which will be arranged a single row of arena boxes. Surrounding these will be a promenade, and behind that another circle. On the second floor the same arrangement will be made, except that there will be thirty arena boxes.

J. J. Armstrong of the Armstrong Dramatic Agency is President of the Columbus Amusement Company. Daniel Jackson, who, it is said, will be the general manager, is a resident of the Nineteenth Assembly District, and is said to have had considerable experience in the theatrical business. M. L. Bridgeman will be the Secretary and Treasurer. The management says it expects to offer its patrons a stock company which will present burlesques on successful plays and also high-class vaudeville. The announcement of the opening may be made in a short time, as it is said the alterations will be completed by July 1.

Placer Mining on the Saskatchewan.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Gold mining on a large scale is about to begin on the Saskatchewan River in Canada according to a report to the State Department from United States Consul Beutelspacher at Moncton, Ontario. He says that mining engineers have found placers, the gold holding gravel in the river bottom averaging seven feet in depth.

BROOKLYN HORSE SHOW OVER.

James Turner's Chestnut Gelding Caught the Judges in the Champion Harness Class.

A large crowd was present last night at the close of the eighth annual Horse Show of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn.

The feature of the evening was the champion harness class, open to horses having taken a first prize at any recognized Horse Show. This event was won by James Turner's chestnut gelding, driven in superb style by E. H. Barnes. J. Robinson Beard's Pride won the reserve ribbon in this event, being driven by Frank Beard. The last day of the show lasted from early in the afternoon until late last night. The summaries:

Class 24.—Ponies in harness, mare or gelding, not exceeding 14.1, four years old or over; to be shown before appropriate vehicle—Won by Miss Dorothy Hubbard's r. g. Mars II.; Miss May Lattain's ch. m., Chickadee, second; Master Frank Strickland Page's b. g. Dude, third.

Class 16.—Horses in harness, mare or gelding, not under 14.1 and under 15.2; to be shown to an appropriate vehicle—Won by J. Robinson Beard's b. g. Pride; Theodore F. Miller's br. m. Hazel, second; Miss Beatrice Barnes's br. g. Vogue, third.

Class 34.—Combination harness and saddle horses, ladies to ride and drive; horses to be shown first to an appropriate vehicle, and then under saddle—Won by Miss C. Adelaide Doremus's ch. g. Chester; Miss Emily H. Bedford's ch. g. Silverthread, second; Theodore F. Miller's ch. m. Kittie Clover, third.

Class 31.—Ponies under saddle, girl or boy to ride; ponies not to exceed 14.1 hands—Won by Master Frank Strickland Page's b. g. Dude; Master Jack Dykman's blk. g. Bobolink second; Miss Mary Lattin's ch. m. Chickadee third.

Class 18.—Horses in harness, mare or gelding, 15.2 hands and over; to be shown to an appropriate vehicle—Won by James Turner's ch. g. ——; Jay F. Carlisle's ch. g. Comrade, second; E. H. Barnes's br. g. Fashion, third.

Class 25.—Saddle horses, over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands, four years old or over—Won by Miss Ruth Wellington's br. m. Lady Washington; Harold T. White's blk. m. Miss Elo, second; Victor Kochi's blk. m. Suno, third.

Class 20.—Horses in harness, mare or gelding, over 14.2 hands, to be shown to a runabout—Won by J. Robinson Beard's b. g. Pride; Theodore F. Miller's br. m. Hazel second; Theodore Offerman's br. m. Delight, third.

Class 10.—Jumpers, for successive jumps over four feet six inches, to carry minimum weight of 140 pounds—Won by F. Ambrose Clarke's b. g. Red Oak; Francis D. Beard's blk. g. Perfection, second; William A. Hazard's Zenophon, third.

Class 33.—Jumpers, successive jumps not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches, ladies to ride—Miss Ethel Moore's br. g. Merryleg's first; Charles F. Hubb's br. g. Flambeau, third.

Hubb's br. g. Flambeau, third.

Class 19.—Pair of mares or geldings, 15.2 hands and over; shown to a phaeton or other appropriate vehicle—Won by E. H. Barnes's brown geldings Sir Roland and Fashion; J. Robinson Beard's bay geldings Premier and Privateer, second; E. K. Austin's bay geldings Candidate and Confidant, third.

Class 13.—Maiden saddle horses, 15 hands or over—Won by Mrs. Frank W. Duryea's blk. g. Brushwood Boy; L. W. Stockwell's b. g. David, second; Theodore F. Miller's ch. m. Kitty Clover, third.

Class 21.—Horses in harness, mare or gelding, exceeding 14.2 hands, to be shown to an appropriate vehicle, ladies to drive—Won by Bird S. Coler's b. m. Tobasco, driven by Miss Zimmerman; Miss Beatrice Barnes's br. g. Vogue, driven by owner, second; Theodore F. Miller's b. g. Inkie, driven by Miss Ethel Moore, third.

Class 5.—Four-in-hand park teams, mares or geldings, to be shown to a rise—Won by J. Robinson Beard's b. gs. Pride, Prejudice, Premier, and Privateer, driven by Frank Beard; Barnard & Co.'s Whirl of the Town, Sporting Life, Kitchener, and Kopella, second.

Class 4.—Saddle horses, 15.2 hands or over, four years old or over—Won by Miss Emily H. Bedford's ch. g. Redberry, ridden by C. Boulevard; William M. Fleitmann's ch. g. Fashion, ridden by H. Taylor, second; William A. Jamison's ch. m. Lady Margaret, ridden by owner, third.

Class 12.—Maiden harness horses, mare or gelding, 15 hands or over; to be shown to appropriate vehicle—Won by E. H. Barne's br. g. Fashion; J. Robinson Beard's b. g. Hilarity, second; Theodore F. Miller's br. m. Hazel, third.

Class 2.—High steppers, 15.2 hands and over; to be shown to appropriate vehicle—Won by James Turner's ch. g. ——; Mrs. Willard L. Candee's ch. m. Ruby, second; E. K. Austin's b. g. Confidant, third.

Class 7.—Saddle horses, four years old and over, 15.2 hands or under—Won by Miss Ruth Wellington's br. m. Lady Washington; Mrs. Frank W. Duryea's blk. g. Brushwood Boy, second; Bird S. Coler's br. m. Rosa Dare, third;

Class 6.—Champion harness class, open to first prize winners at any recognized horse show—Won by James Turner's ch. g. ——; J. Robinson Beard's b. g. Pride, second.

CHAMPIONSHIP FENCING.

Fencers Club Experts Carried Off the Honors for Their Organization.

The annual fencing championships of the United States, under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, which were begun Friday evening at the Fencers' Club, were concluded last night. In the foils the winner was Fitzhugh Townsend of the Fencers' Club, who won all of his bouts.

The Fencers' Club won the honors of the meeting, capturing two firsts, two seconds, and two thirds.

The contestants in the several events were as follows: Charles Tatham, Fitzhugh Townsend, Dr. G. A. Lawrence, J. Langdon Erving, and Dr. J. H. Claiborne of the Fencers Club; A. R. Pope, F. L. Slazenger, T. A. Smith, and W. D. Lyon of the New York Athletic Club; M. De Diaz, J. P. Parker, H. Clapp, A. Brownell, and G. H. Breed of the Boston Athletic Association; John Allaire, New York Turn Verein, and E. C. De Villaverde of the International Fencing Association. The summaries:

Foils—Allaire beat Lawrence, Townsend beat Parker, Tatham beat Lawrence, Lyon beat Allaire, Parker beat Lawrence, Townsend beat Tatham, Parker beat Allaire, Lyon beat Lawrence, Tatham beat Allaire, Townsend beat Lyon. Additional bouts to decide tie for second place: Tatham beat Parker, Tatham beat Lyon, Lyon beat Parker.

Individual record—Townsend, 6; Tatham, 4; Lyon, 4; Parker, 4; Allaire, 2; Post, (withdrew.) 2; Lawrence, 1; Clapp, 0.

Duelling Swords.—De Diaz beat Breed, 2 to 1; Brownell beat de Villaverde, 2 to 1; de Diaz beat Claiborne, 2 to 1; de Villaverde beat Breed, 2 to 1; Claiborne beat Brownell, 2 to 1; Breed beat Parker, 2 to 1; Claiborne beat Lyon, 2 to 1; Tatham beat de Villaverde, 2 to 1; de Diaz beat Brownell, 2 to 1; Claiborne beat Parker, 3 to 0; Lyon beat Breed, 3 to 0; de Villaverde beat Claiborne, 2 to 1; Lyon beat de Diaz, 2 to 1; Parker beat de Villaverde, 3 to 0; Brownell beat Breed, 2 to 1; Lyon beat de Villaverde, 2 to 1; Parker beat de Diaz, 2 to 1; Tatham beat Breed, 2 to 1; de Diaz beat de Villaverde, 3 to 0; Tatham beat Claiborne, 2 to 1; Claiborne beat Breed, 3 to 0.

Additional Bout to Decide the Tie—Lyon beat Tatham, 2 to 0. Individual Records, Final—Lyon, 14; Tatham, 14; Claiborne, 13; de Diaz, 12; Parker, 10; Brownell, 8; de Villaverde, 7; Breed, 6.

Sabres.—De Diaz beat Allaire, 6½ to 3 1-6; Pope beat Slazenger, 5 1-6 to 4; de Diaz beat Smith, 5 1-6 to 2 1-6; Erving beat Allaire, 5 5-6 to 4½; Slazenger beat de Diaz, 4 1-6 to 3 1-6; Pope beat de Diaz, 6 1-3 to 5 1-6; Erving beat de Diaz, 5 5-6 to 4 1-6.

Individual Record—½ Final.—Erving, 29 1-6; Slazenger, 27 11-12; Pope, 26½; de Diaz, 22 7-12; Allaire, 18 2-3; Smith, 11.

Single Sticks.—Slazenger beat Allaire, 4 to 3; Slazenger beat Erving, 4 to 3; Allaire beat Erving, 4 to 3. Individual Record—Slazenger, 8; Allaire, 7; Erving, 6.

Cheney Plays Fine Golf.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 28.—The Yale Golf Club defeated the Brooklawn Country Club over the links of the latter this afternoon, 27 up. It was an 18-hole course with nine players on each side. The feature was the playing of T. L. Cheney, the State champion, who made a new amateur record for these links. His record to-day was 39 out and 42 in, a total of 81. This lowers the amateur record one stroke and makes it the same as the professional record.

NEW HOME FOR TRAPPISTS.

To Abandon Tracadie, N. S., and Locate in Rhode Island.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 28.—Bishop Murphy of the Trappist Monastery, at Tracadie, N. S., passed through here to-day on his way from Cumberland, R. I., where he purchased a farm. The Tracadie establishment is to be moved to Rhode Island about June 1 and the farm at Tracadie, where the monastery has been established since 1814, is to be abandoned.

The monastery was founded by members after the house in France was broken up by the Emperor Napoleon. For some time the Nova Scotia monastery flourished, but eight years ago it was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt and again burned three years ago, the last fire so impoverishing the Trappists that the existence of the body was threatened. A charitable American provided means for the purchase of land in Rhode Island, where a monastery will be established. There are twenty-five monks at Tracadie, where the discipline is most rigorous. Bread and water constitute their diet, eleven hours a day are spent in prayer, and the members are prohibited from speaking to one another.

An Even Record.

Debtor—You appear to be in an awful stew about this little bill; how long has it been running, I'd like to know?

Creditor—The same time you have been running to escape it.—Richmond Dispatch.

TENEMENT HOUSE FIRE.

Persons Injured in a Panic in Hoboken—Eight Families Burned Out.

Shortly after midnight a fire was discovered in the double tenement house at 1,300 Hudson Street, Hoboken. There were eight families in the house, and they were awakened by citizens running through the hall and shouting "Fire." A panic followed, and a number of the inmates were slightly injured while escaping, but all managed to reach the street.

The flames were discovered by the firemen of Engine No. 2, which is stationed in Washington Street, directly in the rear of the burned building. The firemen turned out quickly, but before they got to work the entire house was a mass of flames.

A second alarm was sounded, and at 1 o'clock the fire was under control. The tenement was destroyed, with its contents. The loss is estimated at $5,000.

HOURS FOR DRUG CLERKS.

Board of Pharmacy Wants the Stores to Close Early.

C. O. Bigelow, President of the Board of Pharmacy and proprietor of a drug store at 102 Sixth Avenue, and Charles A. Osmun of 13 Seventh Avenue are the prime movers in a movement to close the drug stores in this city at an early hour. Yesterday postal cards were sent to the proprietor of every drug store in the Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Wards, on which was printed the following:

Dear Sir: As the law regulating the working hours of the drug clerks in this city is now in force, requiring a readjustment of their hours of service, the time appears opportune for an early closing movement throughout the entire territory. To this end it is suggested that the pharmacists of the Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Wards take the initiative and close at 10 P. M. from May 1 to Oct. 1, and at 9 P. M. during the other months of the year. You are requested to notify the undersigned if such an arrangement, or modification of the same, is acceptable to you.

This letter was signed by Mr. Bigelow.

Mr. Osmun, in speaking of the matter, said:

"Our principal reason in inaugurating this early closing movement is to do away with the necessity of employing additional clerks, which we would have to do under the new law if we kept open late at night. The law says that a clerk in a drug store must not work more than 136 hours in two weeks, and he must get 24 hours off every two weeks. This would mean an additional expense to us, and one which we can ill afford. There is no reason why people should not buy their drugs during the day or early in the evening, just the same as they buy their groceries and meats. The people must be educated up to the new order of things.

"We have decided to confine our efforts at first to our own neighborhood, but eventually we hope to extend the movement throughout the entire city. In cases of emergency there is always somebody on the premises who can fill a prescription at any time, and there is no need to keep a store open simply to fill emergency prescriptions. There are not as many emergency calls as in past years. Physicians carry emergency remedies in their satchels and the druggist is usually not needed until morning."

WOMAN'S CLUBS FEDERATION.

Programme for Biennial Convention at Milwaukee in June Announced.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 28.—Mrs. Edward L. Buchwalter, Chairman of the General Programme Committee of the Federation of Woman's Clubs, announces as follows the subjects and speakers for the big biennial convention which is to take place at Milwaukee the first week in June:

Mrs. Rebecca Lowe of Atlanta will preside. Monday morning, June 3—Meeting of Board of Directors and meeting of council to discuss "Co-operation between clubwomen and wage-earning women," and "Reorganization of the General Federation."

Monday afternoon—Open meeting, at which State Presidents and State Chairmen of correspondence will report.

Monday evening—Reception by State Federation of Wisconsin.

Tuesday Morning—General meeting at the Alhambra, with Mrs. Lowe in the chair.

Tuesday Afternoon—Business meeting with reports from officers and special committees.

Tuesday Evening—Art session, Mrs. Herman Hall of Chicago, Chairman. Lecture by Mrs. Hamlin Garland.

Wednesday Morning—Education session, with Mrs. Margaret J. Evans, Northfield, Minn., Chairman. At the same hour there will be a press session, under Mrs. Mary Lockwood of Washington.

Wednesday afternoon—Business meeting.

Wednesday evening—"Our Own Authors," with Mrs. Lowe in the Chair.

Thursday morning—Industrial session, under Mrs. Corinne Brown of Chicago.

Thursday afternoon—Mrs. Esther Prothingham Noble of Norwalk, Conn., will preside over "The Ethics of Work" session. Mrs. Annie G. Whitmore of Denver will preside over the domestic science session.

Thursday evening—Consumers' League session, under Mrs. Decker of Denver. The speakers are Mrs. Florence Kelley of New York, Miss Edith Howes of Boston, Mrs. J. K. Ottley of Atlanta, Mrs. Corinne Brown of Chicago, and Mrs. Frederic Nathan of New York. Mrs. Herman Hall will act as Chairman of the art session.

Friday Morning—Business meeting at the Alhambra, followed by discussion of "Opportunities of the Federation." At the same time there will be a short session of the Art Committees under Mrs. Hall.

Friday afternoon—Meeting of the federation, including election of officers.

Friday Evening—Meeting for introduction of officers.

Saturday Morning—Board of Presidents and Council meet.

COL. W. J. VOLKMAR RETIRED.

Board Finds Army Officer Incapacitated by Tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Col. William J. Volkmar of the Adjutant General's Department, who for several months past has been stationed at Chicago as Adjutant General of the Department of the Lakes, was to-day placed on the retired list of the army. This action was based on the report of an army retiring board convened for the examination of Col. Volkmar. The board reported that that officer was permanently incapacitated for active service by reason of tuberculosis of the lungs. It was found that such incapacity was incident to the service and originated in the line of duty.

Col. Volkmar entered the service as a Sergeant of a Pennsylvania volunteer regiment during the war of the rebellion and subsequently was graduated at the Military Academy. His first commissioned service was in the cavalry arm where he rose to the grade of Captain. He was appointed to the Adjutant General's Department in March, 1885.

His retirement will result in the promotion of Lieut. Col. John. C. Gilmore to the rank of Colonel, and Major H. O. S. Heistand to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

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Woman Admits that She Was Tempted in Department Store.

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Dr. Senn Says an Operation Which May Prove Fatal Cannot Be Avoided.

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THE PANAMA CANAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

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They say the "Panama Company has not asked, is not asking, and does not seek any financial aid from the United States." But in the next paragraph they say they will organize an American company, and will graciously grant, if desired, to the United States Government "such representation in its Board of Directors and such an opportunity to acquire an interest in its securities as may be permitted by its concessions," and, further, they say that if the Government should decide to require "to enlarge its rights under the treaty of 1846-8," the Panama Company will conform to whatever may be done.

These are very guarded statements, emanating from careful lawyers as they should, but they are meaningless. Let us see. The Panama Company does not ask for any money; oh bless you, no! And they can get all they want. Yet this company finds a necessity for keeping a good staff of advisers to point out to Congress—what? That if Congress should take a favorable view of the Panama route, everything will go on smoothly, and that with such an indorsement money will come into the coffers of the company in abundance. Will this money come in without such an indorsement? Are the aforesaid attorneys ready to state that this money can be raised without the indorsement of the United States? To any one who knows the feelings of the French people on the Panama business as the writer does, this answer cannot be anything but negative.

Concerning the liberal disposition of the Panama Company to permit our Government "to acquire an interest in its securities as may be permitted, &c.," how liberal this is to permit Uncle Sam to buy some shares! Why, certainly; we should hasten to secure them. This would be an investment that the people are looking for. When we have bought these shares, then the Panama representatives, according to their statement, will graciously accord the privilege of "such representation in its Board of Directors," &c.

How this can be done according to our United States laws is plain. A majority of the shareholders can dictate who shall be on the Board of Directors. Do Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell intend to convey the meaning that the Panama Company will give our Government a majority representation in the new company, irrespective of the number of shares we may acquire?

In the present state of the Nation, are we ready to enter into such a ridiculous proposition? Are we ready to leave the control of a highway of such vast importance to us in the hands of a private company, which, though it may be incorporated under United States laws, will be made up of a number of Directors who of necessity must be subject to the dictation of the majority of owners, and who under such circumstances as mentioned will be foreigners?

The Panama Railroad is incorporated under a charter of the State of New York. Will Sullivan & Cromwell say that this company is not entirely under the specific instructions and fully under the control of the Panama Canal Company, which owns over 90 per cent. of the shares of the railroad, and that the owners of the Panama Canal's shares are nearly all French?

The writer is strongly in favor of an interoceanic canal, and has faith that the present commission now investigating the different routes, composed as it is of competent men, will be able to determine the best route to select. In the meantime our members of Congress cannot possibly be influenced by such meaningless generalities as are put forward by the representatives of the Panama Canal. Nothing short of an American canal under American control will answer; but we should also leave it entirely open to the world's traffic, like the Suez Canal. This I believe represents the feelings of Americans on the canal question. AMERICAN.

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PROJECTILE AIR.

Said to Kill More Soldiers Than Do the Bullets Which Form It.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Very often a soldier gets so severe a wound from the tiny bullet of the modern rifle that he concludes the enemy has no respect for the Geneva Convention, and is using the terrible explosive bullet which no civilized nation uses now. Surgeons who know their business are well aware of the explanation of this mistake. The explosive effects are due to the air which the bullet drives from it into the wound.

Any one can put the matter to a simple test. By dropping a round bullet into a glass of water from a height of one or two yards it will be seen that the moment the bullet touches the bottom a very large bubble of air will become detached and rise to the surface. In some cases this bubble has a volume of air twenty times as large as the bullet.

But when a rifle bullet is traveling at immense speed it drives before it a compressed bubble much larger still. A military surgeon fired a pistol ball into a vessel of water so arranged that he was able to catch and measure the air bubble, and he found it to be 100 times the size of the ball.

The destructive effects of this mass of air when it gets into a man's body may be imagined. It regularly explodes, tearing the muscles in a terrible manner. In fact, very often the soldier who is said to have died from a bullet wound is really killed by this explosive volume of air, which is appropriately called "projectile air."

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ENGLAND'S LESSENING COAL.

Trade Follows the Price of Fuel, and the Mistress of the Seas Has no Water Power.

From The London Standard.

Careful attention should be given to a Board of Trade return, issued last night, which sets out the export of coal last year from each port in the United Kingdom to different foreign countries. It will be remembered that Mr. G. Harwood wished to bring the matter forward during the discussion of the budget by proposing a tax on exported coal, but was prevented by the forms of the House. But the document since prepared by order of the Commons speaks for itself, and its simple figures sound notes of serious warning. The total exports from the United Kingdom amounted, in 1899, to no less than 41,180,300 tons, or 6,121,670 more than in the previous year. The purchasing countries have been arranged in groups, so that we can see who are our chief customers. The greatest amount goes to European ports, including those on the Mediterranean. A small deduction should, perhaps, be made for the Channel Islands, Malta, and Cyprus, and a larger one for places on the Asiatic and African shores. Subject to these allowances, which are probably less than a million tons, European countries take from us about thirty-six million tons, the export in 1899 exceeding that in the previous year by over 5,580,000 tons. There is an increase in every direction except one, viz., Northern and Central America, where the falling off is about 157,000 tons, the total quantity being well under a quarter of a million tons. That is not surprising, for both Canada and the United States have rich coalfields, some of which are well situated for their Eastern ports. Europe, in fact, accounts for nearly seven-eighths of the total exports, Brazil, Uraguay, and the Argentine States being the only other group of importance, and absorbing more than two and a quarter million tons. This steady drain upon our resources, however good it may be for trade at the moment, cannot be viewed without apprehension. To turn vegetable matter into coal has been the work of ages with which the longest period covered by history is hardly comparable. In using up its coal

ATHLETIC CARNIVAL AT FRANKLIN FIELD

Prinstein Broke a World's Record in the Broad Jump.

DUFFY RUNS IN RECORD TIME

Princeton Won the Two Mile and Chicago the One Mile Relay Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Begun in disappointment at the late withdrawal of many famous athletes, carried through nevertheless, in a whirl of the keenest of sport, Pennsylvania's sixth annual athletic carnival, held to-day on Franklin Field, ended with a broken world's record in the broad jump, and with new glory for Prinstein of Syracuse University. Almost unnoticed in mid-field by the thousands of spectators, absorbed in the more spectacular relay races, the versatile Syracuse athlete won the world's, American, and intercollegiate championships from A. C. Kraenzlein of Pennsylvania, by one magnificent leap of 24 feet 7¼ inches, the previous record being 24 feet 4½ inches. Kraenzlein was the new champion's only competitor, and the great Pennsylvania athlete, who is not yet fully recovered from an attack of malaria, gave up the contest after two of the three trials allowed him, his best jump being 23 feet 2½ inches.

In the 100-yard open event, although Tewkesbury, ex-Pennsylvania, and Jarvis of Princeton were missing, A. J. Duffy of Georgetown ran a magnificent race, equaling the world's record of 0:9 4-5.

The weight events were all disappointing, Sheldon, the old Yale champion, failing to equal his previous records, and McCracken of Pennsylvania being far under his practice form. Serviss, the Princeton freshman who was expected to do record work in the high jump, was not allowed to compete on acount of academic shortcomings, and this event also fell flat. The pole vault was another failure.

The relay races, however, were fast and hotly contested. Princeton won the two-mile intercollegiate championship in 8:05, the best time by 5 seconds yet made in this event on Franklin Field. Pennsylvania finished second and Columbia third. In the one-mile relay intercollegiate championship Chicago's magnificent quartet won first place, as they did in 1898. Pennsylvania ran second, and Georgetown third. The time was 3:23 2-5, only one-fifth of one second slower than the record established three years ago for Pennsylvania's annual events by a Harvard team.

Of the one-mile class relay championships, the event which brought Syracuse, Columbia, Dartmouth, and Cornell in competition, proved by far the most interesting and also one of the best contested races of the day. The teams finished in the order named, the time being 3:27.

A GREAT CROWD PRESENT.

The athletic carnival brought together on Franklin Field 35 college teams and quartets from 60 preparatory and high schools. Nearly 500 athletes livened the midfield sward, and skimmed around the cinder track. The spectacle was witnessed by more than 8,000 persons, nearly every individual a partisan of some one or more of the contesting teams. From the first crack of the pistol that promptly at 2:30 o'clock set in flight the initial bunch of scholastic runners until the last event had been decided cheer upon cheer burst from beneath the fluttering mass of multi-colored flags and steamers borne by supporters in the audience of the various institutions. The contests, cheering, excitement, and sport were continuous, for the many events—twenty-eight in all—required that they be moved without the least delay to be finished promptly by 5:30 o'clock. This, under the management of some of the best-known patrons of amateur sport in the country, was accomplished. W. B. Curtis acted as referee, and among the judges of track events were Walter Camp and Casper Whitney. George Woodruff was conspicuous among the field judges, and Harry Mackey was the announcer.

Weather conditions, by the time the games began, could scarcely have been improved upon. The sky was without a cloud, the sun warm enough for the spectators and not too warm for the athletes. Until late in the afternoon only the faintest southwest breeze swept down the field. When it freshened, about 4 o'clock, the course for the sprinting events was faced about, and fast time was consequently favored. Shortly before Starter George Turner fired his first shot, Capt. Kraenzlein and Trainer Murphy had gone over the track with smiles upon their faces. Their satisfaction proved justifiable.

RELAY RACES BEGUN.

The first event of general interest was the two-mile race to decide the intercollegiate championship. Princeton, Columbia, and Pennsylvania were entered. When the first relay lined up the result was a toss-up in the minds of the spectators, and a perceptible uprising wave of anticipation swept the bleachers. Princeton's quartet was made up of H. T. Willis, G. A. Chamberlain, J. M. Perry, and Capt. J. F. Cregan. They ran in the order named. Pennsylvania entered J. Bushnell, B. Earnshaw, Alexander Grant, and E. Mechling. Columbia sent out S. L. Thurston, J. A. McAnerney, G. M. Van Cise, and I. C. Caldwell.

Bushnell led off easily at the crack of the pistol, with Willis and Thurston following at intervals of a yard. This order was kept up to the end of the first quarter, when Bushnell began to lengthen his lead. Willis drew up at the finish of the first half-mile relay, but Bushnell touched Earnshaw an instant sooner than Willis gave the leave to Chamberlain. Thurston sent off McAnerney three yards behind Pennsy's and the Tigers' second relay. McAnerney could not stand the pace, and fell steadily to the rear. At the finish of this half Chamberlain led Earnshaw by six yards, while the Columbia men sent off his successor, Van Cise, nearly forty yards to the rear of Perry and Grant. At the end of this relay Perry sent Cregan five yards ahead of Mechling, in spite of Grant's splendid spurt on the stretch. Columbia's disadvantage had been increased. The last relay was a battle for first place between Cregan of Princeton and Mechling of "Penn." Caldwell, Columbia's last man, was hopelessly handicapped. Mechling ran a plucky race, but Cregan's superiority was soon in evidence. The Tiger champion drew steadily away, finishing the race six yards or more in the lead. Columbia was a poor third. The time, previously given, was 8:05, five seconds better than the record time made by Yale's two-mile quartet last year. The time by halves was 2:02, 3-5, 4:00, 5:07 2-5.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP RELAY.

In the one-mile relay race for the intercollegiate championship, the entry of Chicago University, whose quartet won this event in 1898, had aroused great interest. The original entries included Princeton, Cornell, and Dartmouth, but the unfortunate disability of Jarvis made Princeton's withdrawal necessary, and, as the Cornell and Dartmouth teams had failed to come up to expectations in the one-mile relay class championships earlier in the afternoon, they were withdrawn at the last moment. This left only Chicago, Pennsylvania, and Georgetown in the event. Chicago's team was made up of H. E. Slack, H. H. Lord, F. G. Moloney, and W. A. Moloney. Pennsylvania ran W. Cook, W. Smith, J. C. Westney, and Drumheller. Georgetown had what appeared on paper a formidable team in W. J. Holland, T. H. Dessez, J. E. Mulligan, and A. C. Kernan. The men on each team ran in the order named. Holland shot ahead in the first relay and led by two yards at the ends of his quarter. Dessez increased this lead to five yards, then dropped behind, and at the end of the second relay Slack led by two yards for Chicago. The third relay was bunched at the finish with Chicago a hair's breadth to the good. F. Moloney, the veteran relay runner, took up the last quarter for Chicago, and made one of the prettiest exhibitions ever seen on a college track. He drew steadily away from Drumheller and Kernan, clipping the worsted ten yards in the lead of the former, with Kernan two yards behind the Pennsylvania runner. The mile was run in 3:23 2-5.

COLUMBIA WAS SECOND.

By far the best of the one-mile relay class championship races was that in which teams from Columbia, Syracuse, Cornell, Dartmouth, Lafayette, Pennsylvania State College, and the Western University of Pennsylvania started. This proved at the end of the first relay to be a contest between Columbia and Syracuse for first place, although Capt. Haskell of the Dartmouth team led until the stretch in the first quarter. Columbia ran H. S. Johnson, O. M. Bishop, C. B. Marshall, and "Maxy" Long, in the order named. The Syracuse team was made up of H. G. Lee, J. M. Scrafford, R. A. Waite, and M. Prinstein. Lee was three yards in the lead at the end of the first relay. Scrafford kept the lead for Syracuse in the second quarter, but Bishop of Columbia came up to touching distance of the Syracuse runner. In the third quarter, Waite of Syracuse increased the lead, and finished his relay three yards ahead of Marshall, Columbia's third man. The final quarter brought "Maxy" Long against the versatile Prinstein. Throughout the final relay the Columbia athlete drew up on the Syracusan, but he spurted too late, and finished scarcely two feet behind the winner. Dartmouth took third place, several yards behind Columbia. Cornell was at Dartmouth's heels. The time was 3:27.

OTHER NEW YORK RUNNERS.

New York University and the College of the City of New York were pitted in a one-mile relay class championship against Tufts, Rutgers, Swarthmore, and Haverford. First place was fought out between Rutgers and Swarthmore. Rutgers won on a beautiful spurt by Ranson in the last quarter. Swarthmore finished second, with New York University a good third, after a plucky up-hill fight. The College of the City of New York was unplaced. New York University ran S. T. Barron, R. J. Reese, G. M. Trede, and A. L. Denchfield. The City College's team was made up of L. V. V. Sweezig, E. Ray, L. Feuerbach, and H. Groman.

DUFFY'S RECORD RACE.

In the 100-yard special open race had been entered Tewkesbury, the ex-Pennsylvania champion, and Jarvis of Princeton. These two, with A. J. Duffy of Georgetown, whose recent indoor races had marked him as a rising star, had been expected to do a record-breaking dash. Jarvis's inability to appear on account of his strained leg, and Tewkesbury's unexpected absence left only Lee of Syracuse, Minnehan of Georgetown, and Goodman of Pennsylvania in the race with Duffy. This was a sore disappointment, but Duffy evidently determined to do his best to make the event interesting. At the crack of the pistol he seemed fairly to leap a yard or more ahead of the other starters. This lead he gradually increased, clipping the worsted nearly three yards to the good in 0:09 4-15, time equaling the world's record, shared by Wefers, ex-Georgetown, and others. Minnehan finished second, with Goodman at his heels, while Lee stumbled and fell over the line at the same moment.

While the weight events no records were broken, the most interesting performance being the unexpected form of Boynton of Cornell in the hammer throw. The inexperienced Ithacan won from McCracken and Hare of Pennsylvania, with a throw of 144 feet 7¼ inches. Wright of Princeton, who contested in all the weight events, seemed afflicted with a nervousness. Just what interfered with McCracken's performances was not clear. Stillman of Yale did not appear on the field.

Ten events were provided on the programme for the scholastic relay teams. These were contested closely in nearly every instance, and were the subject of much local interest. The best time, 3:31 4-5, was made by the Hill School quartet in the preparatory school championship.

Summaries of the principal collegiate events follow:

THE SUMMARIES.

Broad Jump.—Won by M. Prinstein, Syracuse, 24 feet 7¼ inches; Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 23 feet 2½ inches, second.

High Jump.—Won by I. K. Baxter, Pennsylvania, 6 feet; R. L. James, Cornell, second, 5 feet 11 inches; W. C. Carroll, Princeton, third, 5 feet 10 inches.

Pole Valut.—Won by A. W. Coleman, Princeton, 10 feet 9 inches; R. Dening, Cornell, and I. K. Baxter, Pennsylvania, tied for second place, 10 feet 5 inches.

Shot Put.—Won by R. Sheldon, New York A. C., ex-Yale, 45 feet 11½ inches; J. C. McCracken, Pennsylvania, second, 42 feet 4 inches; T. T. Hare, Pennsylvania, third, 36 feet 4 inches.

Hammer Throw.—Won by L. W. Boynton, Cornell, 144 feet 7¼ inches; J. C. McCracken, Pennsylvania, second, 141 feet 1 inch; T. T. Hare, Pennsylvania, third, 139 feet 8 inches.

Diskus Throw.—Won by R. Sheldon, ex-Yale, 120 feet 5¾ inches; J. C. McCracken, Pennsylvania, second, 119 feet 4 inches; T. T. Hare, Pennsylvania, third, 101 feet 2½ inches.

100 Yard, Special.—Won by A. J. Duffy, Georgetown; E. G. Minnehan, Georgetown, second; M. Goodman, Pennsylvania, third. Time—0:09 4-5.

One-Mile Relay Intercollegiate Championship; Entries—Chicago, Pennsylvania, Georgetown.—Won by Chicago, Pennsylvania second, Georgetown third.

Two-Mile Relay Intercollegiate Championship; Entries—Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia.—Won by Princeton, Pennsylvania second. Time—8:05.

One-Mile Relay Class Championship.—Entries: Western University of Pennsylvania, Lafayette, State College, Syracuse, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth. Won by Syracuse; Columbia, second; Dartmouth, third. Time—3:27.

One-Mile Relay Class Championship.—Entries: Tufts, Rutgers, College of the City of New York, Swarthmore, Haverford, New York University.—Won by Rutgers; Swarthmore, second; New York University, third. Time—3:34 2-5.

One-Mile Relay Class Championship.—Entries: St. John's College, University of Maryland, Gallaudet College, Johns Hopkins, Villa Nova College, Lehigh. Won by James Hopkins; Villa Nova, second; St. John's, third. Time—3:36.

One Mile Relay Class Championship.—Entries: Ursinus College, Franklin and Marshall, Gettysburg, Carlisle Indians, Bucknell, and Dickinson. Won by Bucknell; Dickinson, second; Carlisle Indians, third. Time—3:39 2-5.

100-Yard Dash.—Open only to University of Pennsylvania athletes—Won by M. Goodman; S. Lardner, second; P. Elwell, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, Open Only to University of Pennsylvania Athletes.—Won by J. Francis, Early second, P. Elwell third. Time—2:22 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Open Only to University of Pennsylvania Athletes.—Won by Bowen, Stanton second, Steward third. Time—4:33 3-5.

SEASON'S FIRST TENNIS.

Wylie C. Grant Won the Columbia Interscholastic Single Championship.

The local lawn tennis season was inaugurated yesterday afternoon with the Columbia interscholastic championship tournament, held on the college courts, at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and Wylie C. Grant, representing the Drisler School, won the championship in singles.

The final round between Grant and Le Roy was more a test of endurance than of skill. Grant is much taller and stronger than young Le Roy, and the Cutler School boy was no match for him. The scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary round—V. G. Morris, Morristown High School, beat Edmund See, Horace Mann School, 6—3, 6—4; J. G. Batten, Montclair High School, beat Edwin De Forest, Cutler School, by default; Newton Rae, Cutler School, beat L. E. Bamberger, Morse School, 6—3, 7—5.

First round—Wylie Grant, Drisler School, beat V. G. Morris, Morristown High School, 6—1, 6—1; J. G. Batten, Montclair High School, beat Newton Rae, Cutler School, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3; John Lee, Horace Mann School, beat John O'Brien, Drisler School, 6—2, 6—0; W. Gillies, Montclair High School, beat John Hawkesworth, Cutler School, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3; Floyd H. Smith, Columbia Institute, beat Arthur Coughtry, Cutler School, 6—3, 1—6, 6—1; E. G. Chace, Morristown High School, beat J. P. Hoguet, Sachs School, by default; Paulding Fosdick, Cutler School, beat B. Marshall, Drisler School, 6—2, 6—1; Robert Le Roy, Cutler School, beat Douglas Gibbons, Drisler School, 6—4, 6—4.

Second round—Wylie Grant beat J. G. Batten, 6—4, 6—1; John Lee beat W. Gillies, 6—7, 6—4, 6—2; Floyd Smith beat E. G. Chace, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6; Robert Le Roy beat Paulding Fosdick, 10—8, 6—3.

Semi-final round—Wylie Grant beat John Lee, 6—1, 6—2; Robert Le Roy beat Floyd Smith, 6—3, 7—5.

Final round—Wylie Grant beat Robert Le Roy, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

W. C. Whitney Charters a Yacht.

Edwin Gould's steam yacht Nada has been chartered through the Frank Bowne Jones Yacht Agency to William C. Whitney. Mr. Whitney will have his new acquisition placed in commission at once. The Nada was formerly owned by Charles R. Flint and Wallace B. Flint. She was designed and built by George T. Polk at Poughkeepsie in 1891, and is one of the fastest yachts in her class, being credited with a speed of seventeen miles. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 98 feet; on the water line, 89 feet; beam, 12 feet; draught, 4 feet 11 inches.

Good Trap Shooting Record.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 28.—George Roll of Chicago defeated, Dr. J. L. Williamson of Milwaukee to-day in a phenomenal live bird shooting contest at National Park. The match was at 100 birds each, at the regulation distance of thirty yards. Roll succeeded in killing every bird. Williamson's score was 95, four dying just out of bounds, and one—the only one out of the 200 birds shot at—escaping alive. The score is said rarely to have been equalled.

Cochems Is Still Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 28.—H. F. Cochems of Harvard, who has held the Harvard record in the strength test for the past year with a total of 1,761.4 points, broke his record to-day, making a total of 1,809 points. This breaks the intercollegiate and the world's record.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Brooklyn Played an Errorless Game and Won Handily from Boston.

Seven thousand persons saw the Brooklyns score an easy victory over the Bostons at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. As in their game with the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds on Friday afternoon, the Bostons were outplayed at all points. "Kid" Nichols began pitching for the Bostons, but he lasted just one inning and was then relieved by Dineen. The latter was effective for four innings, but after that he, too, was batted rather freely. The Bostons again played a dull sort of a game, and the team does not seem to be in condition, particularly the pitchers.

Kennedy pitched the full game, and his work was a notable feature. The entire Brooklyn team gave an excellent exhibition of fielding, not the semblance of an error being charged against them.

The Brooklyns started off with a lead of five runs in the first inning. Sheckard began with a hit to right. Then Stahl muffed Keeler's drive to right field, Jennings sacrificed, and a base on balls to Kelley filled the bases. Jones came to time with a home run to centre field and four runs resulted. Dahlen drew a base on balls and took third on De Mont's hit to left field. De Mont ran to second on a passed ball. McGuire hit a grounder to Long and Dahlen ran home, while McGuire was being retired at first. De Mont also tried to score on the play, but was easily caught at the plate. The champions tallied three runs in the sixth, on singles by Jones and Kennedy, a base on balls to Dahlen, and an error by Tenney, the latter failing to touch first base after Lowe had fielded Kelley's grounder. The Brooklyns' run in the seventh inning resulted from Kelley's three-bagger, followed by a sacrifice bunt by Jones. The Bostons were saved from a shutout in the eighth inning. Hamilton drew a base on balls and advanced to third on Tenney's two-bagger to left field. While Kelley was fielding Collins's grounder to first Hamilton ran home. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Sheck'd, lf..1	2	3	0	0	
Keeler, rf..1	1	0	0	0	
Jennings, lb.0	0	13	0	0	
Kelley, 3b..3	1	0	2	0	
Jones, cf...2	1	1	0	0	
Dahlen, ss..2	0	3	2	0	
DeMont, 2b.1	1	4	7	0	
McGuire, c.0	1	3	0	0	
Kennedy, p.0	1	1	5	0	
Total..10	9	27	16	0	

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hamil'n, cf..1	2	2	1	0	
Tenney, 1b.0	2	12	2	1	
Collins, 3b..0	0	0	3	0	
Stahl, rf...0	0	0	0	0	
Freeman, lf.0	1	2	0	1	
Lowe, 2b...0	1	1	3	0	
Long, ss...0	0	3	3	0	
Clarke, c...0	0	4	1	0	
Nichols, p..0	0	0	0	0	
Dineen, p...0	0	0	4	0	
Total...1	6	24	17	3	

Brooklyn	5	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	—10
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 6. Base on balls—Off Nichols, 2; off Dineen, 3; off Kennedy, 2. Struck out—By Kennedy, 2; by Dineen, 3. Home run—Jones. Three-base hits—Kelley and Freeman. Two-base hit—Tenney. Sacrifice hits—Jennings and Jones. Double plays—Long, Tenney, and Clarke, Dahlen, and DeMont. Stolen base—Hamilton. Wild pitches—Dineen, 2. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—Two hours.

PHILADELPHIA, 19; NEW YORK, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Philadelphia indulged in a batting matinée to-day at the expense of Pitcher Doheny. Every man on the team with the exception of one made at least one hit, and doubles were numerous. In the seventh inning eleven men batted, five hits were made, three being doubles, and the inning netted them seven runs. New York's only run came in the eighth on a two-base hit by Selbach and a single by Doyle. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
V'n H'l'n, ofO	1	1	1	0	
Mercer, 3b..0	0	1	1	0	
Selbach, lf..1	3	2	0	0	
Davis, ss....0	0	2	4	1	
Doyle, 1b...0	3	14	0	0	
Hickman, rf.0	0	0	0	1	
Warner, c..0	1	2	1	0	
Gleason, 2b.0	0	2	4	0	
Doheny, p...0	1	0	7	1	
*Foster 0	0	0	0	0	
Total 1	9	24	21	4	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Thomas, cf...1	1	1	0	0	
Slagle, lf...3	1	3	1	0	
D'hanty, 1b.3	2	13	1	0	
Lajoie, 2b..3	4	5	5	0	
Flick, rf...2	2	1	1	0	
McF'land, c.1	0	2	2	0	
Dolan, 3b...3	4	1	3	1	
Cross, ss...1	1	2	4	0	
Donahue, p.2	2	0	2	0	
Total 19	17	27	19	1	

*Batted for Doheny in ninth.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Philadelphia	1	0	3	2	3	3	7	0	..	—19

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 9; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Selbach, (2,) Doheny, Delahanty, (2,) Lajoie, Dolan, Cross. Three-base hits—Thomas, Dolan. Sacrifice hits—Slagle, (2,) Delahanty, McFarland. Stolen bases—Doyle, Hickman, Delahanty. Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 9. Double plays—Slagle and Cross; Cross, Lajoie and Delahanty. First on balls—Off Doheny, 5; off Donahue, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Thomas, Flick, McFarland, Hickman, (2.) Struck out—By Doheny, 1; by Donahue, 2. Passed ball—Warner. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

				R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	—7	13	2
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—4	9	2

Batteries—Newton and Kahoe; Chesebro and Zimmer.

AT CHICAGO.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3	7	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	5	2

Batteries—Young and O'Connor; Garvin and Donahue.

American League Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 12; Detroit, 7.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 6; Chicago, 14.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 14; Indianapolis, 7.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 2; Kansas City, 1.

Eastern League Games.

At Springfield—Springfield, 9; Toronto, 2.
At Hartford—Montreal, 12; Hartford, 8.
At Providence—Rochester, 7; Providence, 2.
At Worcester—Worcester, 8; Syracuse, 0.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	6	3	.667	New York	3	4	.429
Cincinnati	6	3	.667	Chicago	3	5	.375
Brooklyn	5	3	.625	Pittsburg	3	6	.333
St. Louis	5	3	.625	Boston	2	6	.250

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in Cincinnati. St. Louis in Chicago.

COLLEGE BASEBALL GAMES.

In a Pitchers' Battle Wesleyan Was Shut Out by Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 28.—Yale won the game with Wesleyan to-day, shutting the latter team out. Both pitchers were effective, though Robertson had a bit the better of it. The score:

WESLEYAN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
And'son, ss.0	0	1	2	0	
Ferrell, 3b..0	0	2	2	1	
Havey, 1b..0	0	7	0	1	
Tirrell, lf...0	0	3	0	2	
Wilder, rf...0	1	1	0	0	
McN'ten, 2b.0	0	3	0	1	
Gorman, cf..0	0	4	0	0	
Lufkin, p...0	1	4	2	0	
Inglis, c....0	0	3	1	0	
Total....0	2	27	7	5	

YALE.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Quinby, 2b..0	3	3	3	0	
Barnwell, cf.0	0	5	1	0	
Camp, ss...0	0	0	0	0	
Sull'n, rf...0	0	0	0	0	
Cunha, 1b...0	1	10	1	0	
Brown, 3b...0	1	3	1	0	
Sharpe, lb..1	2	8	2	0	
G'rnsey, lf..0	0	5	0	0	
Rob'tson, p.0	0	2	4	0	
Total....2	6	27	9	0	

Wesleyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Yale	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Stolen base—Cunha. Hit by pitched ball—Guernsey and Camp. Struck out—Wilder, Lufkin, Cunha, Brown, Guernsey, Robertson. Passed ball—Inglis. Umpire—Mr. Davis.

PRINCETON, 15; LAFAYETTE, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., April 28.—Princeton downed Lafayette in an uninteresting and entirely one-sided game here to-day. Lafayette failed to score, while Princeton made 15 runs. The score:

LAFAYETTE.	R	I B	P O	A	E
John'n, lf&p.0	1	0	0	1	
Chalm'rs, rf.0	1	1	2	0	
Bray, cf....0	1	2	0	0	
Bell, 2b....0	1	0	2	0	
Hubley, 3b..0	1	4	2	3	
Bach'an, 1b.0	0	6	0	1	
Knight, c...0	1	2	3	0	
Currier, p..0	0	0	2	0	
H'w'd, p&lf.0	0	2	2	0	
Total 0	6	21	9	5	

PRINCETON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burke, rf...3	2	1	0	0	
Steinw'r, 2b.2	2	1	1	0	
Meiers, ...3	2	0	2	1	
Pierson, 1b..1	2	11	0	0	
Scott, p....0	1	0	0	0	
Hillebr'nd, p.1	1	0	2	0	
Kafer, c....1	2	5	0	0	
Watkins, cf.2	3	2	0	0	
Hutch'gs, lf.1	0	1	0	0	
Hutch'n, 3b.1	0	3	3	0	
Watkins, cf.2	3	2	0	0	
Total 15	15	24	8	1	

Lafayette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Princeton	1	5	0	3	0	0	1	..	..	—15

Two-base hits—Burke, Pierson, Scott, Hillebrand, Kafer, Watkins. Sacrifice hit—Hutchings. Bases stolen—Burke, Meiers. Left on bases—Lafayette, 8; Princeton, 6. Struck out—By Howard, 2; by Hillebrand, 4; by Scott, 1. Bases on balls—Off Howard, 4; off Hillebrand, 1; off Scott, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Burke. Wild pitch—Howard. Passed ball—Knight. Umpire—Mr. Mauch. Time of game—1:50.

WILLIAMS, 9; COLUMBIA, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 28.—Williams easily defeated Columbia on Weston Field this afternoon by a score of 9 to 2. The batting of the two teams was about even. Turrell, however, pitched the steadier game, keeping Columbia's hits well scattered. The score:

COLUMBIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burrell, 3b..0	0	1	1	0	
So'n, cf., 1b.0	1	6	0	0	
Liebler c...1	1	8	8	2	
Marcus, lb. and cf. ...0	1	9	1	2	
Sales, rf....1	2	1	0	1	
Brown, lf...0	0	0	0	0	
Armst'g, 2b.0	1	2	2	1	
Buckley, p..0	1	0	7	2	
G'dman, ss.0	0	2	5	2	
Total ..2	9	24	18	8	

WILLIAMS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Russell, cf .2	1	2	0	1	
Heffer'n, ss2	1	2	2	0	
Risley, 1b ..1	3	12	0	0	
Street, 2b ..1	1	2	2	1	
Plunkett, rf.0	0	1	0	0	
Lyd'ker, 3b.0	0	0	1	0	
Seaver, lf ..1	2	1	0	0	
Ranger, c ..1	0	7	4	0	
Terrill, p ..1	1	0	5	0	
Rutter, p ..0	0	0	0	0	
Total ...9	9	27	14	2	

Columbia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Williams	0	1	2	4	0	2	0	0	..	—9

Earned runs—Williams, 1; Columbia, 1. Sacrifice hits—Burrell, Lydecker. Stolen bases—Seaver, Russell, 2; Hefferman, Ranger, Buckley, Goodman. Two-base hits—Kebler, 2; Armstrong, Street, Seaver. First base on balls—Off Terrell, 1; off Buckley, 2. Struck out—By Terrell, 6; by Rutter, 2; by Buckley, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Goodman. Passed balls—Kebler, 2. Wild pitches—Buckley, 1. Umpire—Mr. Edwards. Time of game—Two hours.

SUBURBAN, 11; C. C. N. Y., 8.

The professional Suburban baseball team defeated the College of the City of New York at Jasper Oval yesterday afternoon in an interesting game. The score:

SUBURBAN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hutch'gs, 2b.0	1	3	3	5	
Cassell, cf..1	0	1	0	0	
Nesbitt, rf..3	3	0	0	0	
Condon, 1b..0	0	9	0	0	
Kersey, c..2	1	8	1	0	
McClane, p..1	1	1	3	0	
Breid'b'ch,lf.3	1	0	0	1	
Falke, 3b...1	0	0	0	1	
Sadler, ss...0	0	5	6	2	
Total....11	6	27	13	10	

C. C. N. Y.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Goldberg, cf.1	1	1	0	0	
Keane, c....1	1	4	3	0	
Condon, 2b.1	0	3	2	2	
Hamilton, lf.1	2	5	0	1	
Sullivan, p..1	0	0	2	1	
Courtney, 3b.2	0	2	3	1	
Suling, ss..0	0	0	2	3	
Roberts, rf..1	0	1	0	0	
Warts, 1b..0	0	13	0	0	
Total....8	8	27	10	8	

Suburban	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	2	—11	
College City of N. Y.	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0—	8

Earned runs—Suburban, 4; College of the City of New York, 2. First base by errors—Suburban, 6; College of the City of New York, 8. Left on bases—Suburban, 8; College of the City of New York, 13. First base on balls—Off McClane, 6; off Sullivan, 12. Struck out—By McClane, 6; by Sullivan, 4. Home run—Nesbitt. Three-base hits—Kersey, McClane. Two-base hit—Keane. Sacrifice hits—Cassel, Condon. (Suburban.) Condon, (C. N. Y.,) 2. Roberts. Stolen base—Suling. Double plays—Condon to Suling to Warts; Cassel to Sadler to Kersey. Hit by pitched ball—By McClane, 2; by Sullivan, 1. Passed ball—Keane. Umpire—Mr. Stanhope. Time of game—2 hours 15 minutes.

BROWN, 3; HARVARD, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 28.—Brown defeated Harvard this afternoon on Soldiers' Field by a score of 3 to 0 in a well played and exciting game of ball. Neither side scored until the tenth inning, when Brown got things going and found Stillman for a few hits, making three runs. The score:

BROWN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Toby, ss....0	1	3	2	1	
Bacon, 2b...1	2	0	1	1	
Clark, cf...1	3	1	0	0	
Barry, lf...0

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LORD AND LADY ALGY
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Founded upon the chief incident in that novel.
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With.....MISS VIRGINIA CALHOUN and a special cast of characters.

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THE WELL-KNOWN WALTZ-KING, in
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With this Great Cast:
FRANK MOULAN, WILLIAM PRUETTE, RAYMOND F. HITCHCOCK, HARRY DAVIES, WILLIAM G. STEWART, LOUIS CASAVANT, CHARLES W. MEYER, GERTRUDE QUINLAN, CLARA LANE, MAUDE LAMBERT, GUELMA BAKER, and the
"Best Light Opera Chorus in New York."—Herald
Eve's 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 Nothing Higher.
Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:15. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
MONDAY, MAY 7, SPRING SEASON OF GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH.
Inaugural Production, Week May 14—MIGNON & TANNHAUSER. **LOHENGRIN**

DALY'S, WALLACK'S & HERALD SQ. THEATRES
Tuesday Matinée, May 1,
BENEFIT OF THE NAVAL ARCH.
ALL THREE THEATRES COMBINED
In Performances of Magnitude and Excellence,
With the Following Famous Artists!:
Joseph Jefferson, Olga Nethersole, The Bostonians, The Runaway Girl, The Great Ruby, Quo Vadis, The Casino Girl, Way Down East, Woman and Wine, and the Most Eminent Vaudeville Celebrities.
SEATS NOW ON SALE. 500 Seats at $1, 500 at $2, 700 at $2.50. Excellent seats yet left.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:00. Mat. Sat., 2. Telephone—2,000 Madison.
OLGA
NETHERSOLE
IN CLYDE FITCH'S DRAMATIZATION OF DAUDET'S
SAPHO
Seats secured 4 Weeks in advance.

THE **NEW YORK** B'way, 44th-45th St. Eve'gs at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TO-NIGHT VAUDEVILLE STARS in a GREAT **CONCERT**
IMMENSE BILL OF STAR PERFORMERS. **ADM. 50c.**
TO-MORROW EVEG. & MATINEES.
"THE" QUO VADIS
BARGAIN MATS. WEDNESDAYS. All Seats reserved, **50c.**
EVENING POPULAR PRICES, 25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. No Higher.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 8:15. Wed., Sat. Mat.
MR. CHAUNCEY **OLCOTT** in **A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE.**
Bargain Matinée Wednesday, 25, 50, 75c.
May 7—JULIA MARLOWE in Barbara Frietchie.
SEATS ON SALE TO-MORROW.

3D AVE. THEATRE—Matinee Monday.
Drama—A PAIR OF BLACK EYES.

KEITH'S
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
E. F. ALBEE - - - General Manager
MARSHALL P. WILDER, Prince of Entertainers & Entertainer of Princes.
BERT COOTE & CO., "Supper for Two."
WILL M. CRESSY & BLANCHE DAYNE in "Grasping an Opportunity."
MOULIERE SISTERS, Grotesque Comedians.
HAMILTON HILL, Baritone.
PHIL OTT & THE THREE ROSEBUDS.
BIOGRAPH: New War & Local Pictures.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL GROUPS and FIGURES.
LIFELIKE HEROES OF THE
BOER WAR.

This Afternoon and Evening
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS and ORCHESTRA.
COMMENCING TO-MORROW NIGHT, SECOND WEEK of the MUSICAL PLAY,
TALLY-HO!
The little operatic productions at the Eden Musee have proved extremely popular.—Tribune.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. One Block East Grand Central Depot. Mat. 2. Ev. 8:15.
SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR. SECOND YEAR.
MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY
HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.

THE AMAZONS
THIS WEEK.
By A. W. PINERO.
EVENING PRICES, 25, 35, 50.
Subscribers' seats reserved each week without extra charge.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL B'WAY AND 34TH ST.
TO-NIGHT!
GREAT "POP"
POPULAR PRICES.
HAYES & LYTTON,
JAS. O. BARROWS & CO.,
GEO. EVANS,
EDNA B. MARSHALL & CO.
CLARICE VANCE, STANLEY & WILSON, Master JOS. H. SANTLEY, BERTIE FOWLER, MACK & ARMOUR, AMERICAN VITAGRAPH.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.
TO-NIGHT
GRAND CONCERT.
POPULAR PRICES.

Mammoth Printing Show and Fair
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
CHARITY FUNDS
OF TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6.
A COMPLETE DEMONSTRATION OF EVERY STEP IN PRINTING,
"FROM THE WRITER TO THE READER."
Typesetting, Plate Making, Printing, Binding, Everything. Exposition Opens in
Grand Central Palace, Wednesday, May 2d, 8 P.M.
AND CONTINUES FOR ONE MONTH.
ADMISSION, 25c. CHILDREN, 15c.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. DOLAN & LENHARR
"LA FAFALLA."
Geo. Neville & Co., Billy Van, Moving Pictures, &c.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf 15c., 25c., 50c. Smith & Campbell, Henri French, Wilmer-Vincent Co.
Farnum & Seymour, Geo. C. Davis, Moving Pict., &c.

Proctor's 5th Ave.—Grand Opening May 7.
T. Q. Seabrooke, Earl of Yarmouth, Cissy Loftus
40 OTHER VAUDEVILLE STARS.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE—Noon to 11 P.M.

Herald Square Theatre **QUO VADIS** Fourth Great Week
IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
Last Night of the Season—Monday, Apr. 30.
The Entire Company and Director H. Conried.
Garden Scene MARIA STUART; 3d act—Sudermann's "EHRE" (Honor)—3d Act of DR. KLAUS (Dr. Klaus, Director H. Conried); 3d act of "KRIEG IM FRIEDEN" and 2d act of "MAEDEL ALS REKRUT" (The Girl in the Barracks.)

THE CASINO GIRL! At the Ever Gay **CASINO!**
The New Town. Beauty! Flood of New Music Tmrrw Ngt by Ludwig Englander! Souvnrs May 8—75th Time

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
WAY DOWN EAST
SOUVENIRS Tuesday Eve., May 8th.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

LAST WEEK!
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
TWICE DAILY, 2 AND 8:15 P. M.
THE PATHFINDER'S
LIVING OBJECT LESSON
BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST AND ROUGH RIDERS
The World's Greatest, Grandest and
Most Novel Exhibition
Over 300 Men in the Saddle.
SEE THE GREAT BATTLE OF SAN JUAN HILL
Russian Cossacks
Gaucho Horsemen
Arabian Athletes
Filipino Warriors
Irish Lancers
German Cavalry
American War Dancers
Hawaiian Natives
Cuban Soldiers
United States Artillery
Wild West Cowboys
Mexican Lasso Kings
Bucking Bronchos
Frontier Sports
The World's Rough Riders
And General "Round-up" of All Nations.
Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50, $2. Boxes, $12.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th. *AL. HAYMAN & CO.*.....Proprietors
Evenings at 8:15. Mat. Sat. only at 2:15.
LAST THREE WEEKS OF THE
BostonianS.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
The Viceroy,
Victor Herbert's Latest Musical Triumph.
—NEXT WEEK—
Special Revival of De Koven & Smith's Opera,
ROBIN HOOD.
WEEK MAY 14TH—THE SERENADE.

DEWEY Theatre. 14th St Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT!
OUR GREAT "POP"
LOTTIE GILSON,
FILSON & ERROL, JONES, GRANT & JONES, MARK SULLIVAN, BEN HARNEY TRIO, FLORA PARKER, FREDERICK BROS., THE DEWEYSCOPE.
Com. To-morrow, Mon., Mat. & All Week.
THE BON TON BURLESQUERS.
The Midway Dancers—Oriental Ballet.
CONWAY & LELAND & OTHERS.

WEBER & FIELDS MUSIC HALL, B'way Mats. &30th. Tues. &Sat.
Positively Last W'k. Whirl-I-Gig and the Latest Laughing Success, Sapollo
Seats for the last performances now on sale.
Testimonial To-night to Treasurer Minehan.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. **MUSEUM** TO ALL 10C.
Family Resort. American and European Novelties.
20 BIG FEATURES. EVERYTHING NEW

KING OF RATTLESNAKES
Over 100 serpents, every species of rattler. Great success of
LINUS II.,
the equine marvel. Tall, 17 feet; mane, 16 feet; foretop, 10 feet in length. 3d week of
3-LEGGED BOER HORSE,
direct from Transvaal. Only horse in the world born with three legs. BALBROMA, man with the asbestos stomach. 20 others, including Hartman's Tyroleans, Allen's Punch.
Theatre. Return of Ada Jones,
Stillwell, handkerchief manipulator; Smith & Blanchard, Emerson & Lynch, Griffin & Griffin, Barlow & Darling, Edison's Projectoscope, May Bryant, and Yetta Peters. Sunday Concerts.

HUBER'S CASINO & HOTEL, Jerome av. & 162d st. Over 7th Av. Bridge.
Special Attractions. Concerts Sunday Aft'n & Ev.

Paderewski
THE LAST RECITALS (Prior to Departure).
The Last in Brooklyn, N. Y., at Brooklyn Academy, Thurs. Ev., May 3, at 8.15
The Last in New York (Carnegie Hall) Saturday Matinee, May 12, at 2.30.
A CHOPIN PROGRAMME (Entirely).
The Sale of Seats for both the above opens Monday, April 30, at Schuberth's.
The Final Recital will occur in Newark, N. J., Newark Theatre, Monday Afternoon, May 14, at 3.
Seats at Box Office of Theatre.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S
MUSIC HALL, 125th St. & 7th Ave.
TO-NIGHT **WILLIAMS & WALKER** AND THEIR OWN BIG COMPANY
NEXT WEEK **J. C. Rice & Sallie Cohen,**
NEXT WEEK W. P. SWEATNAM, MAUD NUGENT,
NEXT WEEK **Williams & Tucker,**
HARRY LeCLAIR, HOWE & EDWARDS
CUSHMAN, HOLCOMB & CURTIS
AND THE GREAT **HOUDINI.**

ACADEMY OF DESIGN 23d Street and 4th Avenue.
LAST WEEK OF **TISSOT'S PAINTINGS**
10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ILLUSTRATING THE **LIFE OF CHRIST**
Adm. 50 cents. Special arrangements with Sunday Schools and Institutions of learning. J. B. Pond, Manager.

LONDON THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

New Productions Suffer at the Hands of the Critics—"Zaza" in for a Run.

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LONDON, April 28.—This week has been disastrous for new theatrical productions. Edward Vroom's "Marsac of Gascony" at the Drury Lane Theatre has been mercilessly scored by the critics, who also object to Mr. Vroom's American accent. In spite of this the play has been drawing fair houses all the week. The press has also been unanimous in condemning "An American Beauty," which was produced at the Shaftesbury Theatre Wednesday, and of which so much was expected.

The crusade against a certain class of plays continues. Samuel Smith, member of Parliament for Flintshire, has given notice of his intention to offer a resolution in the House of Commons May 15, calling attention to the depraving character of some of the plays performed in London theatres. In the meanwhile "Zaza" flourishes at the Garrick Theatre. Charles Frohman has renewed his tenancy of the theatre, so that the run of the play may be continued. He is also organizing a company for Australia.

The announcement of Sir Henry Irving's continued American success was the most welcome morsel the Directors of the Lyceum had to offer the shareholders of that institution at the annual meeting held this week, where a 6 per cent. dividend was the best that could be announced. The fact that Sir Henry was enabled to escape the vicissitudes of the past theatrical season and bask in the sunshine of the United States has been the subject of congratulations from many of his personal friends, to whom the news that the Lyceum shareholders are holding a mortgage on him was not, however, quite so satisfactory. In the meantime, J. W. Comyns Carr, the managing Director of the Lyceum, has successfully arranged with Duse for a season at the theatre, opening May 10 with a répertoire which includes "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

Mr. Frohman's general stage manager, Joseph Humphreys, sailed from New York this week for the purpose of arranging for the production of "A Royal Family," with Annie Russell in one of the principal rôles; also of Edmund Rostand's "The Eaglet," which Louis Parker has just translated. This piece is intended for Maude Adams, who will take the part of the young King of Rome.

The Whitney-Barrett controversy over the "Quo Vadis" rights has simmered down, and the piece is ready for its London opening at the Adelphi May 1.

JUNIUS HOWE A BANKRUPT.

Theatrical Manager Owes Large Sums to Professionals on Salaries.

Junius Howe, theatrical manager, residing at 54 Manhattan Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. This is Mr. Howe's second experience under the present Bankruptcy act. He filed a petition in bankruptcy on May 11, 1899, showing liabilities of $31,952 and no assets, and received a discharge on July 6, 1899.

The debts were in connection with the play "Mother Goose." His present liabilities are $31,179, all contracted since last Fall, and he has no assets. The liabilities are principally for services of actors, actresses, and singers, and royalties on "The Little Host." He owes $4,500 to Edgar Smith and Louis Le Lange for royalties; William Francis, $300 for royalties on the music of "The Little Host," and Della Fox $1,500 for rental of scenery of "The Little Host." He owes $1,120 for printing.

He owes twenty-five actors, actresses, and singers for salaries, among whom are Corinne B. Kimball, $6,750; Ruth White, $1,200; Genevieve Reynolds, $900; Mrs. Carrie Graham, $600; Mrs. Emily Francis, $600; Olga Lambert, $300; Minnie Fuller, $200; Louis De Lange, $2,000; R. E. Graham, $2,000; John J. Raffael, $1,200; Paul B. Brackett, $960; Clarence Rogerson, $800; William Pruette, $400; Charles Copeland, $300, and E. A. Henkle of Philadelphia, $2,800 for borrowed money. Mr. Howe also wishes to get a discharge from the debts of the firm of Howe & Barry, dissolved in June, 1897.

Insane Patient Escapes.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 28.—George Main, thirty years old, a patient at Matteawan State Hospital, escaped from that institution this afternoon. He was at work in the morgue just outside the asylum walls with Carpenter McKee. He pretended to go to a building, and eluding the attendant, ran to the north through the woods. Main was committed from Chenango County for a minor offense. His home is in Syracuse. He was only slightly deranged, and had always been a model patient.

Bequests to Charitable Institutions.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 28.—The will of Mrs. Mary Lynn of Washingtonville, Orange County, contains bequests to the Five Points Mission, New York; the Home of the Friendless at Newburg, the Old Ladies' Home of this city, and the Methodist Church at Washingtonville.

RAILROAD STRIKE EXTENDS.

Employes of Four Other Roads Join New York Central Men.

BUFFALO, April 28.—About 70 men on the Lehigh Valley, 70 on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and 30 on the Nickel Plate have struck because their employers required them to inspect New York Central cars, and about 200 Western New York and Pennsylvania employes quit work because an advance in wages was not granted to them.

The Lehigh, Lackawanna, and Nickel Plate men, it is said, were employed jointly with the New York Central men, and all were required to examine cars belonging to any of the roads, the different lines having an agreement to that effect.

On the Western New York and Pennsylvania a few men have been out for some time, but a failure of the company to reply yesterday to the request for an increase of wages resulted in the men holding a meeting last night and deciding to quit work this morning. As the men reported in the shops and yards at Babcock they were directed not to work. Some of the men say the strike was precipitated by the yardmen being obliged to inspect cars they regarded as property subject to the care of the New York Central. Their action throws out twenty-five carpenters who did not themselves strike.

The New York Central shop strikers held a meeting this morning, at which it was announced that nothing had been heard from the officials of the road. The strikers believe the trouble will soon end satisfactorily.

In speaking of the strike of mechanics and other workmen in the shops and yards of the New York Central at Buffalo, A. M. Waitt, Superintendent of Motive Power of that road, said yesterday that he did not expect the strike to last long.

"I have too much confidence in the judgment of the men," said Mr. Waitt, "than to believe that they will hurt their own interests in this way. Their action would certainly not encourage our company to make further voluntary raises in wages, as we have done. At present we do not intend to do anything toward a settlement of the strike, as we believe that the men will end the strike of their own accord."

Mr. Waitt added that so far the strike had not interfered with the company's business.

TO INVESTIGATE LABOR WAR.

Chicago Grand Jury to Act—Mayor Harrison Issues an Appeal.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The Grand Jury definitely determined to-day to investigate the labor war now in progress in Chicago. The investigation probably will begin next Tuesday, and if the Grand Jury finds that it will not have sufficient time in which to finish the inquiry before the date of its final dismissal, it will ask to be continued in service for as long as is necessary to complete this special work. The members of the jury have determined to make the investigation a thorough one, and labor leaders of Chicago, as well as representatives of the material men and contractors, will be summoned to tell of the conditions which have brought about the almost total cessation of building operations of all kinds in Chicago and its suburbs.

Mayor Harrison to-day issued an appeal to the citizens of Chicago to use their influence in settling the labor troubles, which involve practically every branch of industry. The city administration, he said, has done all in its power to bring about a settlement by arbitration, but has failed. Regarding the refusal of the contractors' association to appear before the Arbitration Board appointed by the Council, the Mayor expresses the belief that the time has come for the conservative contractors to withdraw from the contractors' council.

Mayor Harrison also took further steps for the suppression of labor riots and the protection of non-union workmen engaged on buildings in various parts of the city.

ACTIVITY AT CORNELL DAM.

Hardly a Trace Left of the Strike—Idle Men Go Fishing.

CROTON LANDING, N. Y., April 28.—At the Cornell Dam to-day everything has been running as smoothly as though there had been no trouble with the men. The huge dam was the scene of activity, with the dozen or more derricks swinging huge blocks of granite into place and masons setting them. Those men who were not at work for the contractors were busy catching fish in the Croton River for their Sunday dinner.

There are about twenty-five Deputy Sheriffs distributed about the works so that they are not conspicuous. The contractors do not expect any more trouble. The deputies do not allow the strikers who are idle to circulate among the men who are working. They are told to "move on" when they are found about the quarries or dam.

The alleged strike leaders are out on bail, and fear that if they do or say anything they will be locked up again. They say that they have had all the strike they want, and so they keep quiet.

Granite Cutters' Strike Settled.

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 28.—The New London Branch of the National Granite Cutters' Union has declared its strike off, the Strike Committee settling with the four manufacturers in this city and Groton on a basis of 35 cents an hour minimum for eight hours' work. The yards will start work Monday with an increased force. The firms agreeing to the strikers' demands are John Salter & Son and Casey & Sherwood of Groton and Frank d'Avignon and Michael Buckley of New London.

NO UPRISING IN CUBA.

Madrid Story of Insurrectionary Movement Easily Disproved.

HAVANA, April 28.—An investigation into the allegation made in a dispatch from Madrid that Jesus Rabi, the Cuban leader, had headed an "insurrectionary movement" in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, shows that Rabi yesterday was at his farm, near Manzanillo, where he resides during the greater part of the year, and that he is living in absolute quiet.

Governor General Wood characterizes the Madrid story as being absolutely without foundation. He says there is no more chance at present of a rising in Santiago than of a rising in Washington.

Gen. Eusebio Hernandez, a prominent member of the Democratic Union, said recently at a meeting that only the annexationists wanted immediate independence, because of the Americans went away now they would scarcely arrive in New York before they would be compelled to return, in order to take possession of the island forever. He added that those who are now "screaming for independence" have only been destroyers and pullers-down, not having attempted to build anything permanent in the place of what they have been instrumental in destroying.

British Sponge Fishing Sloop Seized.

HAVANA, April 28.—The revenue gunboat Baracoa has captured off Batabano a small British sloop engaged in the sponge fishery. The vessel is now in charge of the customs authorities.

Cuban Sugar Men Uneasy.

HAVANA, April 28.—The report that a sugar trust has been organized in Berlin causes some uneasiness among the sugar men here. They are fearful that it will force the Cuban planters to accept the United States as the sole market.

Confirms Reported Uprising.

MADRID, April 28.—Señor Segrario, Spanish Consul General at Havana, confirms the report of the existence in certain parts of the Island of Cuba of an agitation against the Americans.

FILIPINO LEADER A PRISONER.

Paterno, ex-President of the So-Called Cabinet, Captured.

MANILA, April 28.—Major Gen. Lloyd Wheaton reports that Señor Paterno, the former President of the Filipino so-called Cabinet, was captured in the mountains near Trinidad, Province of Benguet, April 25.

Paterno recently, through relatives in Manila, requested and received permission to enter the American lines, but failed to appear. His relatives explained that he had been sick a long time, and was an invalid. He was brought to San Fernando on a litter ambulance by soldiers of the Forty-eighth Regiment.

Rochester Will Welcome Otis.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, April 28.—The Rochester Chamber of Commerce is preparing a welcome for Gen. Otis on his return from the Philippines, which it is expected will take place early in June. Assurances have been given by the Administration that it will cooperate in the demonstration. There will be a dinner in honor of the General, to which the President, the members of the Cabinet, Gens. Miles and Merritt and Admiral Dewey will be invited. A parade is also planned. Gen. Otis's home is in Rochester, and his family is now in this city.

Old Philippine Commission's Report.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Charles Denby, the member of the old Philippine Commission, who has remained in Washington to complete the work of that body, saw the President to-day and reported that all the matter which will constitute the report is now in the hands of the printer, and most of it will be ready to submit to the Senate within a short time. A second volume of the commission's report, with a number of important maps, is yet to be made public. This volume contains the matter upon which the commission's report is based.

OFFICIALS FOR HAWAII.

Sanford B. Dole Leads in the Race for the Governorship.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—In anticipation of the final enactment of the Hawaiian Government bill, the President is devoting some attention to the selection of the various officials of the new Government, who are subject to executive appointment. It is the intention to make these appointments very soon in order that there may be no delay in the inauguration of the new government, and to secure speedy relief from the serious embarrassments of the present anomalous condition of affairs.

The Hawaiian contingent in Washington has not been behindhand in suggesting suitable material to the President for his consideration in this connection. Particularly in the case of the Governorship have there been urgent representations. There are no less than four candidates in the field. The name of President Dole leads the list. Harold Sewall, late United States Minister to Honolulu and now United States Agent in the islands, is making a formidable canvass, backed by the Maine delegation, and there are two persons of Hawaiian birth prominent in the affairs of the islands, whose names are also under consideration.

There is ground for the belief that of all these candidates, President Dole is looked upon most favorably, the President inclining to the view that, by making such an appointment, he would not only recognize the principle of home rule, but also would make suitable recognition of the long-continued and effective efforts of Sanford B. Dole to secure the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

Porto Rico Revenue Order.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Commissioner Wilson has issued the following circular to Collectors of Internal Revenue: "From and after May 1, 1900, under Treasury decision No. 22,157, dated April 17, 1900, the following articles manufactured or produced in the United States cannot be exported to Porto Rico in bond, without the payment of tax, nor with the benefit of drawback as heretofore: Distilled spirits, stills and worms, tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes, fermented liquors, playing cards, oleomargarine, mixed flour, proprietary articles, medicines, bottled wine, and all other products named in Schedule B of the War Revenue act of June 13, 1898."

TROUBLE OVER CHILD DANCING.

The Gatchell Home Broken Up—Father Praises Mr. Gerry.

NEWARK, N. J., April 28.—Gladys and Yolande Gatchell, six and eight years, respectively, have been the innocent cause of much family trouble, and finally the separation of their parents. A. N. Gatchell, the father of the children, objected to the little ones dancing in public. Mrs. Gatchell, who is a reader and has been on the stage, taught the girls to dance fancy steps, and they often appeared at entertainments.

They children were taken by their mother to the Cuban Fair in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, last week, and there danced on the stage until the Gerry society took action. The father objected, but Mrs. Gatchell persisted in having the children dance. This led to a separation on April 20.

The father wrote a letter to President Gerry of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in New York.

"I wrote to Mr. Gerry," he said, "because I wanted him to know that I fully approved of his action in not permitting my daughters to dance at a Cuban Fair. It was not the fair that I objected to, but the idea of my children at their age appearing in a public place in that way, and Mr. Gerry did right in stopping them."

The Machias to Go to Colombia.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Orders were sent to-day by cable to the Machias at San Juan, Porto Rico, to proceed to Chiriqui Bay and Port Limon. She is to take the place in caring for American interests in that section of the cruiser Detroit, which sailed Thursday for Key West. The Philadelphia, on the west coast of Central America, has dropped down to Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, close to the Colombian boundary, and there is now ample naval protection for American interests in Colombia.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Army—Second Lieut. F. S. L. Price, Sixth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Arthur N. Pickel, Thirty-ninth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant; First Sergt. George Sutherland, Eleventh Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant; First Sergt. Edward S. Luthi, Eleventh Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant; First Sergt. Thomas W. Gunn, Thirty-seventh Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant; Battalion Sergeant Major Henry R. Casey, Thirty-ninth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant; Sergt. Major Archer W. Davis, Thirty-ninth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant.

ANOTHER BOER RESOLUTION.

Senator Pettigrew Asks the Senate to Express Its Sympathy for the Burghers.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Quite unexpectedly the Senate to-day was brought face to face with the proposition to extend its sympathy to the Boers in their war with Great Britain. In the midst of the consideration of bills of minor importance, Mr. Pettigrew (Silver, S. D.) called up the following and asked for its immediate consideration:

"Whereas, From the hour of achieving their own independence, the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other people to free themselves from European domination; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the South African Republics against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty."

When Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) had formally ascertained that no committee had reported the resolution to the Senate, he moved that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Without a word of debate the vote was taken, 31 Senators voting in favor of reference and 11 against it. As the vote disclosed the absence of a quorum, an effort was made to secure one, but it was unsuccessful, and the Senate adjourned.

Party lines were not drawn in the vote to refer. While all those who voted against reference are in favor of the adoption of the resolutions, several Senators on both sides of the Chamber who are known to be favorable to the resolution voted to send it to the committee.

When Mr. Pettigrew called up his resolution Mr. Lodge inquired if the resolution had ever been considered by a committee.

"It has not," replied the President pro tem.

"I think it ought to be considered by a committee," said Mr. Lodge, "and I therefore move it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations."

Mr. Pettigrew demanded the yeas and nays. The roll call showed 31 yeas and 11 nays—not a quorum. The detailed vote follows:

YEAS.

Allison, (Rep., Ia.)	McComas, (Rep., Md.)
Baker, (Rep., Kan.)	McCumber, (Rep., N. D.)
Bard, (Rep., Cal.)	McEnery, (Dem., La.)
Carter, (Rep., Mon.)	McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyo.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Mcrgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Gear, (Rep., Ia.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Jones, (Sil., Nev.)	Ross, (Rep., Vt.)
Kean, (Rep., N. J.)	Scott, (Rep., W. Va.)
Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)	Shoup, (Rep., Ida.)
Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)	Total—31.

NAYS.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Rawlins, (Dem., Utah.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Turner, (Fus., Wash.)
Culberson, (Dem., Tex.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Heitfeld, (Pop., Ida.)	Total—11.

After another roll call developing the absence of a quorum, the Senate adjourned.

CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

Senate Bill for a Commission to Adjudicate Debated in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The House to-day considered the Senate bill to create a commission to adjudicate the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, assumed by this country by the treaty of Paris. The bill developed considerable opposition, and was finally recommitted to the Committee on War Claims with instructions to report back a bill to refer the claims to the Court of Claims.

Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.,) opposed the bill. He argued that there was no necessity for such a commission. It created, he said, three Commissioners at $5,000 annually; a chief clerk at $3,000, an unlimited number of assistant attorneys at $200 a month, and a big corps of clerks and stenographers. Mr. Ray contended that the Court of Claims should do the work. It had ample time, and this additional labor would not break down the Judges. The only excuse and justification for the enactment of this bill, Mr. Ray declared, was the desire of certain Senators to get good berths for their constituents. He demanded to know how many claims had been filed, and what they amounted to.

Mr. Mahon (Rep., Penn.,) replied that he did not know how many claims had been filed, but that the legislation was recommended by the President and the Secretary of State. Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) asked if it would not be well to adjudicate these claims while they are fresh, and not allow them to run as the French spoliation claims did, and to grow with years.

Mr. Mahon later said the claims for Cuba aggregated $33,000,000, and those from Porto Rico $4,000,000. He offered a substitute providing that the commission shall not exist over eighteen months; that all claims not filed within six months shall be forever barred, and that the awards shall be final.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) supported the Mahon substitute. He thought the claims should be adjudicated as soon as possible. The Government, he thought, would save millions by deciding the claims while the evidence was fresh.

Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, called attention to the fact that such claims were always adjudicated by commissions. It was necessary, he said, to place a time limit upon the filing of such claims.

"Claims," said he, "generate claims. They propagate each other, and none multiply so rapidly as foreign claims. I had some experience with the Mexican war claims. The manufacture of these claims became a regular industry. Claims amounting to hundreds of millions were filed. Only about 3 per cent. of them were allowed

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Great Values in All Departments

All Wool French Challies, 24c.

3,500 yards of genuine French Challies, in a variety of desirable patterns—actual value 55 cts.—our price while they last, 24 cts. per yard.

Black and Colored Surah Silks, 45c. Instead of 95c.

Another lot of black Surah Silks, 24 inches wide, and also a large assortment of Surah Silks in colors, 20 inches wide, very rich quality, all at 45 cts., value 95 cts. The blacks are slightly imperfect, but the colored are absolutely perfect. These goods are made from the purest Italian silk, and will make very handsome Summer gowns. Surah is such a beautiful, soft, clinging fabric that it is particularly appropriate for the style of gowns now in fashion.

Three Good Offers in Dress Goods.

All wool Shepherd Checks, 38 inches wide, in brown and white, blue and white and olive and white, 38 cts. per yard, instead of 50 cts.

42-inch Pebble Suitings, a hard twisted worsted material, in a beautiful line of shades, 75 cts per yard.

50-inch Bannockburn and Clyde Homespuns, 59 cts. and 68 cts. per yard; value $1.00.

Ladies' Suits at Low Prices

Suits in new Spring cloths and styles, made by the best tailors, with inverted or box plait skirts, some jackets have small collars and revers, others large flare collars, with rows of stitching, $15.00.

Suits of covert, venetian and cheviot, jackets tight fitting or Etop shape, skirts in the newest shapes, $17.50.

Suits of broadcloth, pebble cheviot and imported homespun, all silk lined, some with fancy striped silk, others self colored, $25.00.

Also, ladies' black Jackets, special at $7.50, $9.75 and $11.00.

Fine White Goods.

Fine hemstitched and tucked Swiss Lawn, with lace and Hamburg insertion, for waists and yokes, choice of 20 stripes, at $1.35 per yard: original prices, $1.85 to $3.75.

White Mercerized Grenadine, in neat effects for waists, 50 and 75 cts. per yard.

Fine quality white corded Pique, 15 cts. per yard instead of 30 cts.

Main Floor, Annex.

The Best Foulard Silks.

We offer the handsomest assortment of Foulard Silks in Brooklyn. The designs, colorings and qualities are of the best because they were very carefully selected. We have the best Foulard Silks sold anywhere for 58 cts., 75 cts., 85 cts. and $1.00.

Men's Furnishings Reduced

All of our Spring stock of 50ct. Scarfs reduced to 19 cts. each, or three for 50 cents.

Negligee Shirts, in madras, all the latest colorings, with separate cuffs, or all white striped madras, with separate cuffs to match, reduced to 85 cts. each or three for $2.50.

All Silk Ribbons. Much Below Regular Prices.

Fine quality Satin Ribbons, from one of the best American manufacturers, in white, cream, light blue, maize, etc., colors now much in demand:

1¼ inches wide, 8 cts., instead of 13 cts.
1½ inches wide, 10 cts., instead of 16 cts.
2 inches wide, 13 cts., instead of 21 cts.
2½ inches wide, 15 cts., instead of 25 cts.
3 inches wide, 18 cts., instead of 29 cts.
3½ inches wide, 21 cts., instead of 35 cts.
5 inches wide, 29 cts., instead of 55 cts.

Specials in Hosiery and Underwear.

Ladies' white Richelieu ribbed Lisle Thread Vests, low neck and sleeveless, 25 cts., instead of 35 cts.

Ladies' imported Silk-plaited Vests, low neck and sleeveless, cream, pink, sky blue and black, sizes 3, 4, 5 and 6, 50 cts. each.

Boys' Balbriggan Shirts, with short sleeves, Drawers to match, knee length, sizes 24 to 30, 25 cts. each, instead of 35 cts.

Ladies' imported Cotton Stockings, polka dots, 25 cts. per pair, instead of 35 cts.

Ladies' imported fast black gauze Cotton Stockings, double soles, high spliced heels and spliced seams, 35 cts. per pair, or three pairs for $1.00.

Children's fine ribbed, fast black Lisle Thread Stockings, double soles, high spliced heels, sizes 6 to 9 inches, 25 cts. per pair, instead of 35 cts.

Table Linens And Towels for Summer Homes.

Hemmed Huckaback Towels, all linen, 18x38, 12½ cts. each.

Good quality Bath Towels, fringed ends, 21x40, 12½ cts. each, instead of 17 cts.

Cream Table Damask, 64 inches wide, 48 cts. per yard; worth 60 cts.

Bleached Table Damask, 64 inches wide, 75 cts. per yard; worth 90 cts.

Bleached Damask Napkins, 20 inches square, 75 cts. per dozen, instead of $1.00; 23 inches square, $2.50, instead of $3.00.

Main Floor, Annex.

Outing Flannels, 5 Cts. Per Yard.

A special sale on table opposite Flannel Counter, second floor. Good assortment of patterns, in neat pink and blue checks and stripes, also some dark colors, regular 10 and 12½ ct. goods, at 5 cts. per yard.

Also a lot of short ends and remnants of fine white embroidered Flannels for skirts, in lengths srom 1½ to 2¼ yards, 68 cts. to $1.35 each.

Washable Laces. A Bargain Lot for Monday.

7,500 yards of Washable Laces, Torchon, Point de Paris and Plat Valenciennes, suitable for dresses, skirts, underwear, pillow shams, etc., at 3, 5, 8, 10, 12½ and 15 cts. per yard.

ALL-OVER TUCKINGS, in Lawn, Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric, suitable for waists, dresses, fronts, etc., at 55, 75, 98 cts., $1.19, $1.44 to $3.75 per yard.

BLACK SILK Boas, Liberty Silk, 98 cts. $1.25, $1.85, $2.25, $3.50 to $11.00.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

BUSY = Assortments never so complete in all Departments; our reputation for the best, at the smallest possible outlay, still maintained, and keeps the business growing. = BUSY

MILLINERY.

Trimmed Millinery creations; the brightest, newest, swellest combinations of the Hat Art.

An immense stock made to be sold and worn, dainty things of comfort and sense. Many hats to select from in exclusive designs from our own workrooms and excellent copies of European Creations.

Toques, bonnets, large face hats, elegant chiffon and straw effects. The same care is taken with our $5.00 hats as is given to a $25.00 head dress.

UNTRIMMED HAT SECTION.

Contains thousands of new and novel shapes; almost every design and braid manufactured for this season's wear is here, and prices exceptionally low, which will enable every woman to be satisfied. Dress Shapes, Shortback Sailors, Turbans, Walking Hats, in all desirable colors, special at..... 58c

SALE OF CHILDREN'S HATS.

Tam O'Shanters, fancy crowns, plain brims, Milan straws, trimmed with satin ribbon quills, with steel ornaments in brown, navy and cardinal; stylish and becoming to most children. The regular price $2.25; Monday..... $1.48

WHITE LEGHORN HATS, ladies' and misses' flats and shapes from..... 19c. to $1.68

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS. 50 Cartons of Foliage in a magnificent assortment of all the new shades and colorings, regular 65c. a bunch; special at.... 19c. and 39c

100 dozen of Choice Flowers, comprising some handsome goods. Cherries, Carnations, Poppies, Jack and Pink Roses, Violets, Clover, Peach Blossoms, Bluets, Daisies, etc., value 75c.; your choice Monday at 39c

Children's Wreaths, in Apple Blossoms, Hyacinths, Clover, Monte Carlo, Daisies, Buttercups, all shades; special at..... 98c

Elegant Novelties in Fine Flowers, Feathers, Aigrettes, and Millinery fixings of every description at lowest prices.

Women's Oxford Ties at $1.98 a Pair.

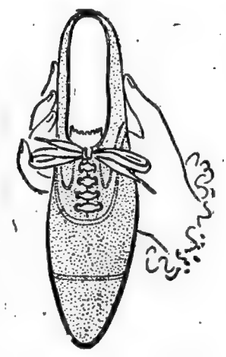

Women's Tan, Dark Brown and Black Vici Kid Oxford Ties, all the newest lasts and toe shapes; over a dozen styles to select from, including the bulldog, opera, London and common sense lasts, patent leather or kid tips, handsewed, turned flexible soles, making them as soft and comfortable as an old shoe; specialty shoe stores get $1.00 a pair more than we ask you for them, all sizes, 2½ to 7, all widths, A to E, at, a pair . . . $1.98

AT $1.39 A PAIR, 300 pairs of Women's Tan Oxford Ties, with kid tips, turned flexible soles, values range from $2.50 to $3.00 a pair; sizes are broken, and to close them out quickly, on table Monday, at, a pair $1.39

Finest and Full Up-to-date Cloaks and Suits.

50 Suits, made of fine Venetian cloth, in black, brown and castor, made in Eton effect, with flare skirt, these suits were made to sell for $18.00; special for Monday, $11.98.

Full line of Silk Eton Jackets, tucked and plain, some have medici collars, and some are made without collars, prices from $17.75 to $50.00.

100 Waists, made of French novelty cloth, something to take the place of a flannel waist; they are light weight and just what you want for present house or street wear, price $2.98.

100 Brilliantine Waists, with clusters of tucks back and front, sizes 32 to 48. A chance for large ladies to get a waist at $3.98.

SILK WAISTS. Some very choice styles for Monday's sale, in all the new pastel shades, prices from $3.98 to $15.00.

Bargains in Ladies' Dress Skirts and Misses' Dress Skirts.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Flushing and Graham Avenues, Brooklyn.

Special Bargains.

Garden Hose and Appliances.

All Garden Hose sold by us is guaranteed for the season 1900. We do not deal in non-guaranteed hose.

GUARANTEED GARDEN HOSE, including couplings, 25 feet, for $1.48; 50 feet, for $2.95.

COMBINATION NOZZLES, throws straight stem or sprays, solid brass, special, at 25c.

FROG SPRINKLERS, a novelty in lawn sprinklers, covers an area 30 to 40 feet in diameter, special at 23c.

REVOLVING LAWN SPRINKLERS, 12 inches high, phosphor bronze bearings, extra special, 75c.

REVOLVING LAWN SPRINKLERS, 24 inches high, 4 arms, distributes a great volume over a large area, extra special, $1.25.

REVOLVING LAWN SPRINKLERS, 36 inches high, extra special, $2.25.

Gas Stoves, Gas Ranges, Oil Stoves and Ovens.

STOVE TINS, to fit under two-burner stoves, special, at 19c.

DOUBLE OIL STOVES, four, 3½ inch wick, well made, highly finished, extra special, 98c.

DOUBLE GAS STOVES, extra powerful burner, large surface, good worker, extra special, at 95c.

DANGLER'S GAS RANGE has four large burners on top, size 16x16 oven, with broiler combined, has two extra shelves on top, is absolutely a perfect baker, roaster and broiler, fully guaranteed, and worth $11.00; extra special at $8.98.

THE ASTOR GAS RANGE (new) is the gem of 1900, and is in every way strictly up to date; value, $18.00; marked special at $13.95.

We have the largest assortment of Gas Hot Plates, Gas Ranges, Oil Stoves, Blue Flame Oil Stoves, Ovens, Toasters, Broilers, etc.

Laundry Helps, Etc.

JUMBO AMMONIA, extra strong, 1½ gallon bottle, special, 10c.

LAUTZ'S LAUNDRY SOAP, 15 for 25c.

LAUTZ'S ACME SOAP, 10 for 25c.

AMBER SOAP, 9 for 25c.

SAPOLIO, 5c.

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER, 14c.

PETERMAN'S DISCOVERY, 12c.

BEST STARCH, 5-lb. box, 19c.

RECKITT'S BLUE, 7c.

Window Screens

Made to Order at 50c.
Any size up to 36x40 inches.

TAKE YOUR OWN MEASUREMENTS and we will make these at this low price. They are arranged to slide up and down and need not be removed to raise or lower the sash. They are strongly made, in imitation of walnut, and covered with Clinton Wire Cloth. They practically cost less than ill-fitting ready-made screens.

Order now and avoid the usual delay when fly time is here.

WINDOW SCREEN FRAMES, all plete, excepting wire, size 40x40, per set, 18c.

GREEN WIRE CLOTH, "Clinton," per yard, 30 inches wide, 15c.

ROEBUCK'S SCREEN DOORS, all sizes, extra special at 75c.

ROEBUCK'S EXTENSION WINDOW SCREENS, fit most all windows, special at 21c.

ROEBUCK'S SPRING SIDE SCREENS, light or dark wood, special at 25c.

SILVERWARE.

Basement.

You know the only kind we keep, "THE BEST." The kind you will not be ashamed to look at in a year—or twenty years, as far as that goes. In a word, it is the best QUALITY of QUADRUPLE PLATE THAT CAN POSSIBLY BE OFFERED—NONE BETTER MADE.

Tea Service, four pieces, satin finish, $5.49.

Tea Service, four pieces, satin finish, richly engraved, $10.98 and $6.98.

Tea Service, six pieces, including tray, new pattern, richly burnished, $12.98.

Soup Tureen, family size, rococo border, four feet, satin finish, $4.98.

Pudding Dish, complete with fireproof lining and cover, $2.98.

Pudding Dish, same style as above, only more elaborate, $4.98.

Cake Basket, neat design, new shape, $1.49.

Cake Baskets, in a variety of shapes, open edges and hand-burnished centres, $2.74.

Fruit Stand, imported glass dish in quadruple-plated frame, $2.74.

Butter Dishes, with glass drainers, $2.74.

Gas Globes.

Basement.

420 dozen Gas Globes, neat pattern, all perfect goods, 9c.

Welsbach Mantles,

Guaranteed the genuine.

No. 1.	No. 2.
25c. each.	15c. each.

Upholstery Department.

Third Floor.

We are offering special bargains in seasonable home furnishings of every description. See our stock before making purchases, it will pay you.

Extraordinary bargains in Nottingham Lace Curtains, all choice, select designs, value $1.00 to $4.00; special sale price, 69c. to $2.98 pair.

Tapestry Portieres, $1.49 pair, 3 yards long, 45 inches wide, heavy tassel fringe top and bottom, actual value, $2.50 pair.

Tapestry Portieres, $2.49 pair, reversible fancy weaves of repp, armure, etc., several designs, only small lots of each, actual value, $4.00 to $5.75 pair.

China Mattings, choice colorings, for roll of 40 yards, special at $4.98 and $5.98.

Japanese Matting, cotton warp, a large variety of carpet patterns, 40-yard rolls, $7.98 and upward.

Bamboo Porch Shades, best quality, outside bark, every size in stock from 3x6 feet to 12x12 feet, 37c. to $2.98 each.

Reed Rockers, for the porch or Summer home, these are with full roll arms, back and seat, all first quality, and have sold readily at $5.00; we place them on sale while they last at $2.98 each.

Awnings, Shades and Slip Covers.

See the New Patent Head and Noiseless Slide Rod Awning Fixtures.

They do not injure the window frame; the covering, pulleys and ropes complete are combined with the head rod and noiseless slides before being put up, which are attachable and detachable by simply turning a screw eye one-quarter way around, and when up, are firmer and neater than any other awning.

Furniture Slip Covers, made to order, of Irish stripes, for suit of five pieces, special, $7.98; perfect fit and workmanship guaranteed.

Window shades of every description, at special low prices.

Lace Curtains cleaned and refinished equal to new.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Timely Sale OF Low Priced Pianos

More than one hundred pianos have been taken as part payment in exchange for Sterlings during the past two months. The assortment includes such well known makes as **Steinway, Chickering, Knabe, Hallet & Davis, Kranich & Bach, Phelps & Son,** and about twenty other kinds of more or less prominence. Every piano has been thoroughly reconstructed and newly finished, making them practically as good as new, and in some cases better than new.

The prices range from **$125, $150** to **$200.**

In addition to the above we offer:

15 Upright Pianos

apparently manufactured by local Brooklyn dealers whose names they bear.

They came to us in exchange as part payment for **STERLINGS,** have been thoroughly repaired at the Sterling Repair Department and newly finished, and now we offer them at exceptionally low prices. The original prices were from $200 to $450.

Our Prices, $100 to $150

30 Square Pianos at Small Prices

including such makes as **Steinway, Weber, Chickering, Knabe,** etc. All have been thoroughly repaired, newly finished, and are in such perfect order that we guarantee them for five years. Every piano is handsomely carved and possesses a powerful, sweet tone. It's the best lot of squares we ever saw.

Prices, **$45, $60, $75,** and upwards
(Terms as low as $3 per month.)

3 Small Square Pianos

worth $25 to $35; you can buy them for **$10** each Monday. If not sold Monday they will be sent to the auction room, so don't come Tuesday expecting to find them.

7 Parlor Organs. They are all good Organs and you can buy them from **$15** to **$35** each. It's not half their value, but we have no use for them.

STERLING Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS.

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms (Entire building, four floors), 536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings. Look for the name STERLING.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

RACING AT AQUEDUCT.

Two Sons of Victory and Quesal Win Races at the Little Queens County Race Track.

Two brothers won at the Aqueduct races yesterday—one in a selling race and the other in the Rockaway Stakes, the only fixture on the programme. Trumpet, C. F. Dwyer's three-year-old son of Victory and Quesal, was the first of the pair to win, capturing the second race. As he was the favorite his victory was greeted with delight by the players, who had come to the track with plenty of money, extracted from the bookmakers' bank rolls after the victory of six successive favorites on Friday. Maximo Gomez was the other son of Victory and Quesal to land the money, and he, too, was a favorite. He won the Rockaway Stakes with ease in the same style that made him such a good breadwinner last season.

Blueaway's race, the third, a handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, showed him up as a dangerous horse in moderate company from now on. He won by eight lengths, and might easily have won by three times that distance, for O'Connor had him pulled almost to a walk at the finish.

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Gougnacres Stable's Moor, ch. g., by Morocco-Kisbern, 95, (Booker,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won handily by half a length; Oneck Stable's Strategist, 104, (Bullman,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second, by the same distance from R. W. Walden & Son's Vouch, 112, (O'Connor,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:03. Woodsticks, Lady Hyman, San Luis, Gray Dally, Hijs, Give All, Prince of Evil, Servant, and Himself also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; about seven furlongs. C. F. Dwyer's Trumpet, br. c., by Victory-Quesal, 110, (O'Connor,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 4, won easily by three lengths; O. L. Ilchard's Posthaste, 106, (Clawson,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second, by a length; T. J. Healey's Carbuncle, 113, (Spencer,) 3 to 1 and even money, third. Time—1:26. Henry Bess, Golden Rattle, Monmouth Boy, The Amazon, Magic Light, and Jucoma also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Robison's Blueaway, b. h., 5, by Getaway-Blue Maid, 100, (O'Connor,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won easily by eight lengths; T. J. Healey's Kinnikinic, 6, 112, (Spencer,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second from W. J. Smith's Queen of Song, 98, (Dangman,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:47 4-5. Lothario, Boney Boy, Knight of the Garter, Silver Garter, Greyfield, and Kris Kringle also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Rockaway Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; about seven furlongs. M. Clancy's Maximo Gomez, ch. g., 5, by Victory-Quesal, 110, (Mitchell,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won handily by a length and a half; T. D. Sullivan's Hesper, 3, 98, (Shaw,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by three lengths; H. Harris & Co.'s Flax Spinner, 5, 111, (Lewis,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:25 1-5. First Whip, L'Alouette, Gaze, Native, and Flax Spinner also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five and one-half furlongs. J. W. Colt's Prejudice, br. f., 3, by Loyalty-Pride, 103, (Mitchell,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won easily by three lengths; G. E. Smith's Prestidigitator, 3, 99, (Shaw,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a neck from O. L. Richard's Cupidity, 3, 99, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:06. Meranthe Knapp, Revonah, Manitoban, Ross Clark, Primate, and Laureatea also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; five furlongs. E. L. Graves's Heliobas, ch. c., 4, by Farondale-Bowden Lass, 122, (O'Connor,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by two lengths; W. C. Daly's Leedsville, 6, 107, (Slack,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by two lengths; M. Corbett's Zanone, aged, 112, (Bullman,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:01 1-5. Sir Christopher, Tremargo, Chenille, and Robert Metcalf also ran.

OPENING THE SPEEDWAY.

Plans Perfected for the Big Parade to be Held on Saturday.

Over 600 entries have been received for the parade of Saturday afternoon, which marks the formal opening of the Speedway for the season of 1900. The parade will form on Riverside Drive and then move through One Hundred and Twentieth Street, the Boulevard, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and St. Nicholas Place to the Speedway in this order.

Mounted Police Squad.
Surrey with the Hon. Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, and Paul Dana.
President of the Road Drivers' Association, Dr. H. H. Kane, driving Dariel, 2:07½.
Vice President John F. Cockerill, driving Rival, 2:17¾, and Honor Bright, 2:23¾.
Secretary Al. Reeves, driving Lady in Town, 2:30.
Marshal Alex. Newburger, driving Smilax, 2:22¾.
Executive Committee.—The Hon. Nathan Straus, driving Cobwebs, 2:12, with ex-Mayor Gilroy as a guest; Charles C. Lloyd, driving Matzour, 2:15¾, and Richard B., 2:21½; James P. Robertson, driving Flash and Jennie, 2:21½; George T. Putney, driving Jim and Lydia K.; H. H. Hollis, driving Emma and Blanche; A. B. Gwathmey, driving Louise Mac, 2:09¾; William E. Parsons, driving Dan Robinson, 2:15; John A. Blaurock, driving David L., 2:19½; George W. Grote, driving Belle Wilson, 2:29¾.
Race Committee.—Dr. H. D. Gill driving Greenfield; Michael E. Reid driving William E, 2:22¼. Cup Winners.—Jas. John F. Moore, driving McMillan, 2:17½; Mrs. H. D. Gill, driving Jack, 2:12½; F. G. Schmidt, driving Excellence, 2:18¾; William P. Durando, driving Clarence A., 2:26¼.
Famous Horses.—The Hon. John J. McCarthy, driving Joe Patchen, 2:01¼; Lewis C. Tewksbury's Robert J., 2:01½; E. J. Schroeder, Jr.'s Planet, 2:04¼; James Butler's Gayton, 2:09¾; W. H. Gocher's Guy, 2:09¾; William Kelly's Major, 2:11; A. E. Perren's Zembia, 2:11¼; Homer Davenport's Koubisham, imported Arabian stallion.
Famous Speedway Horses.—John W. Cornish's Dabid B., 2:09¾; Daniel O'Dell's Quadrigo, 2:08¾; George A. Coleman's Kingwood, 2:17½; A. B. Gwathmey's Louise Mac, 2:09½.
First Division.—Out-of-town guests.
Second Division.—Single seat wagons, 264 entries.
Third Division—Wagons seating two persons; 167 entries.
Fourth Division—Pairs of horses to single and double wagons; 120 entries.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 28.—Six furlongs—Joe Martin, 98, (Irvin,) 1; Dumbarton, 112, 2; Kanja, 112, 3. Time—1:14½. One-half mile, for two-year-olds. Sinfi, 109, (Powell,) 1; Zack Ford, 112, 2; Invictus, 108, 3. Time—0:48. Seven furlongs—Lord Neville, 102, (Moody,) 1; Northumberland, 107, 2; Banrica, 100, 3. Time—1:27¾. Turf Congress Special, one mile and an eighth. Knight Banneret, 115, (Newcom.) 1; The Monk, 115, (Crowhurst,) 2; Ida Ledford, 110, (Devin,) 3. Time—1:54¼. John Halsey, The Conqueror, and F. W. Brode also ran. Four and one-half furlongs—Denman Thompson, 110, (Howell,) 1; Odinor, 110, 2; Lutus, 103, 3. Time—0:55. Seven furlongs—Sir Blaise, 107, (Weber,) 1; False Lead, 99, 2; Crystalline, 100, 3. Time—1:29.

MEMPHIS, April 28.—Six furlongs. Louisville, 100, (McCann,) 1; Scarlet Lily, 108, 2; Tommy O'Brien, 105, 3. Time—1:16¾. Half Mile for two-year-olds. Syncopated Sandy, 107, (Tuley,) 1; Leon, 114, 2; Francis Reis, 100, 3. Time—0:50. Six furlongs. Harry Floyd, 100, (Matthews,) 1; Carlotta C., 101, 2; Sidtilia, 106, 3. Time—1:16¾. Seven furlongs. The Rush, 102, (Winkfield,) 1; Highland Lad, 102, 2; Nobleman, 106, 3. Time—1:27¾. Mile. Celtic Bard, 115, (Gilmore,) 1; Red Pirate, 112, 2; Bill Jackman, 103, 3. Time—1:42. Six furlongs. Evelyn Byrd, 106, (Dominic,) 1; Diggs, 103, 2; Trombone, 111, 3. Time—1:16.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Five furlongs. Coming Event, 107, (Ranch,) 1; Flush of Gold, 117, 2; Lobina, 117, 3. Time—1:02¼. Four and a half furlongs. Rollic, 110, (Shields,) 1; Grafter, 110, 2; Phil Archibald, 103, 3. Time—0:55¼. Six furlongs. Deblaise, 109, (Stuart,) 1; Merry Boy, 109, 2; Alas, 96, 3. Time—1:15. Alameda Handicap, mile and a quarter. My Gypsy, 87, (Ranch,) 1; Rosormonde, 114, 2; Captive, 112, 3. Time—2:05¾. Seven furlongs. Headwater, 110, (Ranch,) 1; Trocna, 92, 2; Sly, 113, 3. Time—1:27¾. Mile and a sixteenth. Snips, 102, (Mounce,) 1; Twinkler, 107, 2; Silvertone, 103, 3. Time—1:47.

C. C. N. Y. Beaten at Lacrosse.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 28.—Lehigh's lacrosse players were too fleet-footed for the College of the City of New York men to-day. This, together with their superior team work and tipping, enabled them to pile up a total of 14 goals to the visitors' 0. Cremin saved New York from a worse drubbing by his masterly work at goal. Another feature of the game was Digby's goal shooting, 7 of the 14 being to his credit. The line-up:

C. C. N. Y.	Position.	Lehigh.
Cremin	Goal	Fleming
Fendrick	Point	Starkey
Feuerbach	Cover point	Maeder
Ruge	First defense	Reese
Gibney	Second defense	Vandyne
Fisher	Third defense	Miller
Grassi	Centre	Morris
Hermann	Third attack	Abbot
Jacoby	Second attack	Lattig
Rosenfeldt	First attack	Symington
Castner	Out home	Digby
Adams	In home	Martin

Timekeeper—Mr. Chamberlin, Lehigh. Referee—E. H. Symington, '98, Lehigh. Umpires—Messrs. Enzian and Peck, Lehigh. Goals—Digby, 7; Abbot, 1; Martin, 4; Lattig, 1; Symington, 1. Time of halves—25 minutes.

OF INTEREST TO WHEELMEN.

The Vigilant Cycle Club has entry blanks out for a century run on Sunday, May 20.

The cycle racing season in the East will begin next Sunday at the Vailsburg track, Newark.

Joseph Weil, the veteran pacemaker, will conduct the annual century run of the Prospect Wheelmen on Sunday, May 27.

The Irvington-Millburn road race will again be held this year over the twenty-five-mile course between Irvington and Millburn, N. J., on Decoration Day.

The annual State meet of the New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen will probably be held in Elmira some time in June. The National Cycling Association will conduct the races.

Several of the police bicycle squad are quietly training for the police championship race, which will take place in July. The most promising aspirants for the honor are Roundsman Schuessler of Manhattan and Roundsman Houssler of Brooklyn.

What can be accomplished by organization among wheelmen and what is possible in probably no other way has been fully demonstrated in this State, where, under the Elisworth law, hundreds of miles of side cycle paths were built last year. Its effect locally is shown in the 123 miles of paths built on Long Island alone.

The announcement is made by the management of the open century run, to be held Saturday, May 5, that, for the benefit of those who cannot spare the entire day from their business, there will be a special half holiday division leaving Bedford Rest at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in charge of C. E. Lebritter and H. J. Gehnrich of New York and Frank Harth, Jr., of Brooklyn.

One of the important matters to be taken up this Summer by the Greater New York Consuiate, the local military of the League of American Wheelmen, is the sprinkling of streets frequented by cyclists. For several years cyclists have wondered why streets cannot be sprinkled rather than drenched. In some cases streets were muddy nearly all day because of the profuse use of water. On asphalt this makes dangerous riding.

Sanctions for century runs have been granted to the following clubs by the Century Road Club of America: May 5, Bridgeport Bicycle Club; 13, Century Road Club; 27, Prospect Wheelmen; June 24, Imperial Cycle Club; July 1, Century Road Club, double century; 11, Century Road Club; 12, Penn Glenn Wheelmen; Sept. 16, New York Firemen's Cycle Club, Union League Wheelmen; 23, Century Road Club, record run; Oct. 14, Century Road Club.

The work of rebuilding the cycle path along the Coney Island Boulevard from Prospect Park to the beach is the cause of much joy to riders of the greater city. This route, which is known as the Coney Island cycle path, is probably more frequented by cyclists than any road in the country, and has been for about one year almost unridable. The work of rebuilding began early last week, and was started a short distance below Fort Hamilton Avenue. The repairing of Bedford Avenue has also been begun.

The recently appointed Touring Committee of the League of American Wheelmen is now preparing routes for the present riding season. The committee will furnish upon application to members visiting any part of the country. This department has become one of the most important in the organization, as it appeals almost directly to the rank and file of bicycle riders. The department was organized last year, and hundreds of routes were furnished to applicants. The work of the committee this year will be expedited because of the many miles of sidepaths that have been constructed. In all cases where routes are furnished the applicants are requested to make suggestions for improvements after the trip has been made, and these will be filed for reference.

A meeting of the Sidepath Commissioners of Suffolk County was held at Riverhead, L. I., Thursday, and plans were perfected for the laying of the following new paths: Bay Avenue, Patchogue, to from the South Road to Manor Station; from Bellport to Eastport; from the railroad track to North Road on Roanoke Avenue, Riverhead, and from the East Riverhead town line, on the North Road, along the west to Roanoke Avenue for a distance of seven miles; from Babylon to Huntington; from Northport to Huntington; from the main road to the railroad station at Cheque; from Gayville to Oakdale, and from Port Jefferson east of Wading River. Appropriations were made to repair the path from Easthampton to Amagansett, the paths on Shelter Island, and the paths in Riverhead town. The commission decided to strictly enforce the law relating to riding wheels without a license, and to employ several Special Deputy Sheriffs to detect violations of the law. Any one found riding without a tag will be arrested.

HINTS TO WHEELMEN.

A recent saddle invention is calculated to give comfort to the rider. It is slung from an elliptical bar attached to the L pin, so that vibration is reduced to a minimum. The saddle rocks from side to side, which allows it to yield to the pressure of the leg muscles in making the stroke on the pedals, permitting the full weight of the rider to bear on them. This the makers claim gives greatly increased power, especially in hill climbing. The new saddle is unlike anything yet introduced. It appears to be free to swing backward and forward as the movement of the machine or rider requires.

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A new wheel is being introduced with a truss or double fork. It is a decided novelty in the line of bicycle construction. To carry the additional weight the crown and head is reinforced. The fork seems to be absolutely safe so far as throwing a rider in case of breakage is concerned, as all four supports would have to snap to cause this. It is claimed by the inventor that the new device, by reducing friction gives increased speed. The ends are slotted so that the wheel drops out when nuts are loosened.

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There seems to be a falling off in the use of cyclometers this year. Only a few years ago 99 out of every 100 riders had cyclometers attached to their wheels. Some of these registered thousands of miles at the close of the season, but in many cases the rider never really covered the distance registered. It was a common thing for a rider to attach the small cyclometer wheel to the machine strap and then vigorously work the step of the machine, thus running up miles at a great rate. Only recently a rider was asked why he had no cyclometer, and replied that he might imagine he was tired if he really knew how many miles he had ridden some days. "It's a bad thing for the lazy man," he continued. "He may start out and feel first-class after riding twenty miles, say, but if he had a cyclometer and saw the distance he had covered why he would ride to the nearest railroad station and go home in the cars."

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Every rider who is in the habit of going beyond the confines of populated districts should posses a fair understanding of his wheel in all its parts, and some knowledge of such repair work as can be done with the aid of the contents of the tool bag. "Know your wheel, and know how to ride it, and above all, do not travel without a fully equipped tool bag," says a veteran rider. "Then if you have any sort of a knack at fixing things, you will not get tied up on the road by reason of any ordinary accident." A common ordinary puncture is considered a trivial thing by many riders, if the repair kit is at hand. Cranks, pedal shafts, handlebars, and frames, if only bent can be doctered enough to make it possible to ride. A broken chain will naturally set the rider guessing, but careful wiring of the fractured parts will make it equal to the demands of easy riding until a repair shop is reached. Should the head break or a wheel get smashed in a collision, then the rider has but one alternative—walk, if he is able to. Many accidents to wheels which at the time of their occurrence appear serious would not appear so if riders as a class were better posted on bicycle construction and the use of a tool bag. It rarely happens that a bicycle is so disabled that it cannot be made rideable.

London Chess Tourney.

LONDON, April 28.—To-day was devoted to the completion of the games left unfinished in previous rounds. Ward defeated Blackburne, Lawrence defeated Physick, and Mason disposed of both Tietjen and Lee. Physick drew with Gunsberg, Van Vliet with Physick, Blackburn with Gunsberg, Teichmann with Loman, and Passmore with Jones. The other adjourned games—those between Mason and Physick and Tietjen and Ward—are still pending. The records follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Blackburne	5	4	Passmore	1½	8½
Gunsberg	6	3	Physick	2	6
Jones	3½	5½	Teichmann	7½	1½
Lawrence	5	5	Tietjen	3	6
Lee	4	5	Van Vliet	5½	3½
Loman	4½	1½	Ward	5	5
Mason	6½	2½			

COLLEGE BOYS SHOOT PIGEONS.

Princeton Marksmen Defeat Those from University of Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 28.—The Princeton gun team won the second and final shoot from the University of Pennsylvania at the Stockton traps to-day. The totals were 112 and 99. Pennsylvania had a lead of eight birds on the shoot last Fall in a score of 112 to 104. On to-day's shoot Princeton overcame this lead, and stood 5 birds to the good and won the cups. There was a brick northeast wind blowing across the traps, but McMillan of Princeton managed to bag every bird, while Elbert got 27. The best shooting for the visitors was done by Baldwin and Parish, with 23 birds each. The shoot was on the ripad-fire system, with known traps

PRINCETON.	K.	M.	PENNSYLVANIA.	K.	M.
Elbert	27	3	Parish	23	7
Spaulding	15	15	Paget	17	13
Carman	18	12	Carlisle	17	13
McMillan	30	0	Baldwin	23	7
Langerlin	22	8	Cooper	19	11
Total	112	38	Total	99	51

Winning Stallions.

"Winning Stallions" is the title of a handsomely printed and bound volume, just issued by Goodwin Brothers, publishers of the Official Turf Guide. The carefully prepared tables show what the progeny of thoroughbred stallions of the United States and Canada have won in races during the season of 1899. Incidentally to the compilation the book gives the money won by every horse that raced last season when finishing in first, second, or third place. It is a handy book for horse owners, breeders, and every one interested in racing.

YALE'S

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Summer Silks at Less Than Cost.

The Silk Store to-morrow will make splendid offering of three lots of summer Silks, fresh and bright and dainty. They are the wanted sorts, and prices are in many cases less than what it cost the manufacturer to make them. In every case the prices are remarkably low.

They will tempt you if you come to look and if you are wise you will come.

Fancy Taffeta Silks make up the first lot; six thousand yards of them; of fine, rich quality and in an immense variety of pretty patterns and soft and brilliant colorings. There are hemstitched stripes, corded stripes, and fancy stripes among them and many actually cost from 70 to 90 cents a yard to produce. Of course somebody loses on them; but they are all to be on sale here to-morrow at.....59c. a yard

3,400 yards of 21 and 23 inch printed Foulard Silks make up the second lot. The patterns are new and very pretty; two, three and four tone colorings. The quality is specially fine, the lustre specially bright. There is a crispness in the touch of these Foulards which belongs only to the purest silk. They are easily worth 50c. a yard; but to-morrow's price will be.....35c

Lastly come 1,200 yards of 23 inch genuine black Japanese Silk; a good, serviceable quality, with a superior lustre and finish. The value here, too, is exceptional at.....39c. a yard

Main floor, New Building

Black Grenadines---Half Off.

There is no dress more aristocratic than one of black Grenadine; none that is apropos on more occasions. And there is quite half to be saved on black Grenadines here to-morrow; the finest sorts of these filmy fabrics; the newest, daintiest and richest weaves. Every piece was imported this season to sell at $2.50 and $3.00 a yard. To-morrow you may choose from them for half of that.

1,200 yards of 44 inch silk and wool Grenadine is in the first lot. It is the canvas weave, not only popular, but exceptionally durable, and its beauty is added to by silk stripes of various widths and by cluster stripes. Regularly such Grenadines sell for $2.30. To-morrow's price will be.....$1.25

In a second lot are 2,000 yards of 44 and 48 inch Grenadines; some all silk; some silk and wool. A part of these have hemstitched stripes and others have satin stripes edged with chenille. Still others are plain satin striped or with large plaids of ribbon bars. Regularly this sort of Grenadine is priced at $3.00. To-morrow's price will be.....$1.50

Main floor, rear.

Women's Tailored Suits and Skirts

There is special interest for you in the sale of women's tailored Clothes which to-morrow begins. We know it, so we tell you.

Two reasons why you will want to see these Suits—they are worthy—they are priced far below their value. Two hundred and fifty of them altogether, at two prices. All are new and wanted styles; all are beautifully put together and tailored. You need at least one Suit of this sort; perhaps you will think you need two when you see these and know the prices.

150 Suits in the first lot. They are made of serges and homespuns in a variety of colors. The Jackets have either the closed or open effects, while the Skirts are the latest cut. The lining is good percaline and the sizes 32 to 40. The pricing is unmatched anywhere at.....$9.85

100 Suits in the second lot. These are of broadcloths, serges, Venetians and homespuns in a great variety of styles. The Suits are lined throughout with the best taffeta silk and are worth quite double their price here to-morrow. $19.75

Two sorts of Skirts we want to speak of in the same connection. One is a striped Oxford Walking Skirt, made of very fine material and beautifully finished with a box plait in the back. It is specially low priced at.....$7.95

The other is a Rainy Day Skirt, made of double-faced Oxford cloth, with box plaited back and a finish of several rows of stitching. It also is very low priced at.....$5.50

Second floor, front.

Carpets, Furniture, Upholsteries.

A Trio of Splendid Opportunities in Home Furnishings.

We will inaugurate to-morrow a sale of Home Furnishings which will far eclipse all previous sales of this character anywhere, and which, we are sure, will attract widespread attention.

Unlike many widely heralded sales, consisting, as a rule, of shop-worn and obsolete designs, these Carpets and Curtains and this Furniture are all new and up-to-date in every respect.

Our patrons know from experience that when we announce a great sale expectations are more than realized, in other words, that we never promise more than we can accomplish. As a resultant, the business of this Store is great and ever growing.

The Carpets.

If there is a Carpet need to be supplied, for any room, to harmonize with any decoration, you can supply it here and in most cases at less than the present wholesale cost. There are great stocks of perfect Carpets to choose from; the newest and the most perfect productions of the representative Carpet makers in America. Let us speak of some:

Extra super Ingrains, all wool filling; value 50c. a yard, at.....39c

Extra super Ingrains, all wool, the best and extra heavy; value 75c. a yard, at.....53c

Smith's all wool Tapestries; value 50c. and 65c. a yard, at.....35c

Smith's and Sanford's best and extra quality Tapestries; value 75c. and 85c. a yard, at.....60c

Dobson and Roxbury's mottled Velvets; value $1.00 a yard, at.....65c

Smith's Axminsters; value $1.00 and $1.10 a yard, at.....79c

Cambridge Axminsters; value $1.50 a yard, at.....98c

Savonneries and Wilton Velvets; value $1.50 a yard, at.....$1.05

Hartford Royal Wiltons; value $2.50 a yard, at.....$1.25 and $1.65

Odd Tapestry, Velvet and Wilton Velvet Stair Carpetings; value 75c. and 85c. a yard, at 55c.; $1.00 and $1.10 a yard, at 75c., and $1.35 and $1.50 a yard, at 90c.

Wilton and Body Brussels Rugs. These are of high grade—made by the two best manufacturers in America—and our stock of them is an enormous one. Every rug is new, of excellent design and coloring, and the prices are much below the regular pricing for such values. These are the Wiltons:

18x36 in.	$1.35	6x9 ft.	$15.50
27x54 in.	$2.45	8½x10½ ft.	$23.65
36x63 in.	$3.95	9x12 ft.	$28.75
4½x7½ ft.	$9.75		

Then the full five frame Body Brussels Rugs:

6x9 ft.....$15.00 8½x10½ ft..$18.75
9x12 ft....$21.25

Straw Mattings. Here too are exceptional values.

250 40-yard rolls of fine and heavy, seamless, reversible China Mattings; worth $7.50, $9.00 and $10.00, at $5.25, $6.75 and $7.50

200 40-yard rolls of fine, seamless, Japanese coton warp Mattings, worth $9.00, $9.50, $10.50 and $12.50, at $6.25, $7.25, $7.75 and $8.25

Third floor.

The Furniture.

Price savings on every piece, from the cheapest to the most expensive; price savings on Furniture that under the polishing and the upholstering is made right and worthily—to wear as well as it looks.

There is a suggestiveness for summer furnishing here—for any sort of furnishing. Our delivery is free within a hundred miles in any direction.

Parlor Suit, 5 pieces, mahogany finish, inlaid and carved, covered in assorted colorings of satin damask, 4 patterns, value $38.00, $65.00, $75.00, $125.00, at $28.00, $48.00, $55.00 and $90.00.

18 mahogany finish, inlaid Divans, covered in satin damask, value $20.00, at $11.00

Oak Bedroom Suit, 8 pieces, consisting of full sized bed, bureau, large washstand trimmed with cast brass handles, woven with spring, hair mattress, 2 pillows and oak chair, complete. $31.75

Oak Sideboard, top with 40x18 inch shaped French plate bevel mirror, base 48x24 inches, 2 swell top drawers, value $26.00, at.....$18.00

Ash, oak finish, Dining Table, extending 6 ft.....$4.75

Quartered oak, high polished, Dining Chair, box frame, fine cane seat, value $3.25, at.....$2.00

Couches, upholstered in all hair, 5 rows of tufting, covered in assorted colorings of velvet, handsomely fringed, value $16.00, at.....$10.50

Rattan Couches, with head, 24x76 inches, at.....$6.50

Oak Morris Chairs, with cretonne cushions, reversible, handsome design and filled with goat hair, complete...$3.00

Quartered Oak Morris Chair, carved arms and claw feet, highly polished, spring seats with reversible cushions, covered in assorted colorings of velvet, at.....$8.50

Piazza Furniture, a large assortment of chairs and rockers, in light red and green, with reed and splint seats, prices range from.....75c. to $3.00

100 large seat maple Rockers, with arms, suitable for Summer furnishing, at $1.19

Brass Bed, bow foot, extra heavy, 1½ inch post, with T ball mounts throughout, value $45.00, at.....$33.00

Pure South American black horse hair mattress, made up in A. C. A. ticking, 40 lbs., full size, value $22.00, at $15.50

Cotton Mattress, made up in A. C. A. ticking, full size, at.....$4.90

Fourth floor.

The Curtains.

There is extraordinary value here; value that will make it worth while to look ahead, to buy now even for next Autumn's using. Lace Curtains are priced at less than the manufacturer's prices; heavy Curtains almost as low. There is wide variety of choice and every pattern is new and worthy.

First come white and ecru Nottingham Lace Curtains of excellent quality and design and full length and width. Some are half and others even a third of their regular pricing at 74c., $1.39, $1.59, $1.98, and $2.24 a pair.

Irish Point Lace Curtains—St. Gall made—beautiful work on fine net; full width and 3½ yards long, are priced in this way:

$3.00 and $4.00 Curtains at..$2.24 a pair
$4.50 to $6.00 Curtains at..$3.39 a pair
$6.00 to $7.00 Curtains at..$4.49 a pair
$7.00 to $8.00 Curtains at..$5.98 a pair
$8.00 to $9.00 Curtains at..$6.98 a pair
$9.00 to $10.00 Curtains at.$7.98 a pair
$10.00 to $12.00 Curtains at.$8.98 a pair

Heavy Tapestry Curtains and satin Derby Curtains for window and door use; colors green, Havana, red, blue, and rose; value $4.00, are priced at $2.49 a pair

Tapestry Curtains of heavy two-tone rep; reversible, with throwover fringe; assorted colors; value $4.75, are priced at.....$3.39

Tapestry Curtains, Armure weave; heavy and reversible, with throwover fringe; chintz color design; assorted colors; value $5.50, at....$3.49 a pair

3,000 yards of 36 and 40 inch figured Swiss Muslin for sash curtain and cottage use.....11½c. a yard

2,000 fine opaque Shades in good colors; trimmed with 4 inch lace; mounted on spring rollers; 36x72 inches in size; ready to hang; a 60c. value for 35c. each

10,000 yards of figured Chintz, 30 inches wide; two patterns and four colors; suitable for furniture and slip covers and for cottage curtains; a 25c. value for.....5c. a yard

Japanese Porch Blinds; made of outside bark, in various sizes; ready to hang; unusually low priced, at 2c. a square foot

Third floor, front.

The Unparalleled Sale of Men's Clothing.

New Spring Suits at Almost Half Prices.

This sale has been a tremendous one; but the end is not yet by any means. Forty thousand dollars, worth of the finest Clothes for Spring wear commenced the transaction, and though the selling has been wonderful, though the entire space of the men's ready-to-wear and tailoring stores has been devoted to it, there is still the widest choice for everyone, at prices unmatched anywhere.

There is nothing undesirable in the entire stock, mark you. Every Suit was made for this spring's selling by the leading and largest commercial tailor in clothingdom—his name is on each one. The materials are American and foreign mixed cheviots, homespuns, worsteds cheviots and fancy worsteds; the workmanship is the very best.

Choose from four lots at four prices:

Suits worth $15.00 at...$7.98 | Suits worth $20.00 at...$11.98
Suits worth $18.00 at...$9.98 | Suits worth $25.00 at...$14.98

Second floor, New Building.

Dainty Jewelry Low Priced.

Pretty little things for ornament and usefulness; some made of solid gold, some of sterling silver and some of gold plate, give special low-priced suggestiveness to the Jewelry Store. They are mostly the odds and ends that one wants every day, done up in fresh and pretty shape and collected here for your choosing at prices remarkably low. We give some list of them:

These of Solid Silver. College brooch Pins, hard enameled: Adelphi, Packer, Poly, G. H. S., B. H. S., Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Cornell and Columbia Colleges, 23c. each

Hat Pins, steel stems, filigree pear shape top, in bright cut silver....31c. each

Hat Pin, steel stem, flower design top, set with turquoise.....24c. each

Chatelaine top, composed of 6 fleur de lis, joined together, with three chains for ornaments.....$1.10 each

Chain Bracelet, ladies' size, each link chased and of good weight, with padlock and key.....$1.09 each

Match Safes, a variety of chased designs, 74c. each

Lather Brushes.....44c. each

Erasers, double ends for ink or pencil, a variety of styles.....39c. each

Garter Buckles, in assorted styles, 49c. pair

Tooth Powder Jars.....34c. each

Sleeve Elastics, silk webbing..84c. pair

Scissors, heavy chased handle, all fine tempered, steel fittings, for manicure, nail or cuticle.....68c. pair

Tortoise shell Hair Combs, hair pin and empire styles, all trimmed with sterling silver, at..34c., 97c., $1.23 each

Horseshoe Brooches and Scarf Pins, a very large assortment of heavy stock, substantially made, at 16c. and 24c. each.

These of 10k Gold: Cuff Pins, a number of patterns.....62c. pair

Pin Sets, with chain connections, $1.47 set

Button Sets, with chain connections, $1.94 set

Brooches, an assorted lot of samples, $1.34 each

Scarf Pins, about 500 pieces, jeweled and enameled, samples of a prominent maker.....74c. each

Heart Charms, small size, plain and set with a cut diamond, at 73c. and $1.43 each

These of Gold Plate. Men's Watch Chains, six distinct styles of links, all hard soldered and guaranteed to wear, 84c. each

Ladies' Chain Bracelet, plain link, hard soldered and fully guaranteed, 44c. each

Guard Chains, soldered links, with neat slides, plain or stone set.....59c. each

Guard Chains, foxtail link, etruscan finish, with small stone set slides, 37c. each

Hat Pins, cameos, assorted colors, surrounded with good quality rhinestones, 29c. each

Cuff Pins, entirely set with stones, either alternately or with one solid color, 14c. pair

Cuff Pins, rolled gold plate, in a variety of styles and engravings....24c. pair

Waist Sets, a large assortment, enameled set with pearls, or plain chased Roman or polished finish 18c. and 37c. set

Link Buttons, the dumbbell style, enameled or jeweled, 12 distinct patterns, 18c. pair

Ladies' Belt Holders, enameled or jeweled.....9c. each

Main floor, centre.

HERBERT POLO CUPS WON BY LAKEWOOD III.

George Gould's Team Beaten by the Non-Residents.

TEAM PLAY DID THE TRICK

Manner and Converse Made Most of the Goals—It Was the Winning Team's Third Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 28.—The final match for the Herbert Polo Cup, played today, was called at 3:45, a quarter of an hour earlier than usual, in the presence of a large crowd, which came in anticipation of a brisk game between the two teams representing Lakewood. Team 3 had defeated Rockaway and Staten Island, and Team 2 had beaten Philadelphia. These results brought together the two local aggregations, which were evenly handicapped. The players were early at the small field used in the first game, and among the first visitors in evidence near the scorer's stand was Mrs. Gould, beautifully costumed in cream white and pale blue, with her favorite yellow and black colors adding an effective touch of color. Lady Mary Sackville-West, the Gould children, Mrs. William A. Hamilton, and a continually changing party of Mrs. Gould's friends occupied the drag seats.

The line-up of the teams was as follows:

LAKEWOOD II.	H'cap.	LAKEWOOD III.	H'cap.
1—George J. Gould...	2	1—W. Manor	3
2—R. J. Collier	3	2—James Converse ..	2
3—R. L. Beeckman...	4	3—Seward Cary	4
Back—H. L. Herbert.	2	Back—G. F. Woodman	2
Total handicap 11		Total handicap 11	

Referee Cowdin put the ball in play, and Lakewood Three immediately began an aggressive and winning game, surprising those who had looked for a close contest at least. In the first period they scored 3 goals against 1 for Lakewood Two, in the second 3 more against 1 less a safety by Beeckman, in the third 3 against 3 less a safety by Collier, and in the fourth the only two goals made went to their credit against one more safety by Collier. Woodman played a splendid back for his team, which gave the best exhibition of team work thus far seen in this tourney. For Lakewood Two, George J. Gould's riding off was a feature, and his man was as effectually blanketed as if he were outside the inclosure. Mr. Herbert also played a fine back, but lack of team work was fatal to their hopes.

THE SUMMARY.

First Period.

Goal.	Made By.	Time.
1	Cary, Lakewood, 3	1:50
2	Manner, Lakewood, 3	8:25
3	Converse, Lakewood, 3	2:15
4	Collier, Lakewood, 2	1:25

Knockout, 1:05 over time.

Second Period.

1	Mannor, Lakewood, 3	5:00
2	Mannor, Lakewood, 3	6:20
3	Converse, Lakewood, 3	2:20
4	Gould, Lakewood, 2	0:25

Penalty of ¼ goal for safety against Beeckman, Lakewood, 2.

Third Period.

1	Collier, Lakewood, 2	0:40
2	Converse, Lakewood, 3	0:55
3	Mannor, Lakewood, 3	0:25
4	Beeckman, Lakewood, 2	1:20
5	Collier, Lakewood, 2	2:05
6	Cary, Lakewood, 3	7:45

Penalty of ¼ goal for safety by Collier of Lakewood, 2.

Fourth Period.

1	Mannor, Lakewood, 3	8:05
2	Converse, Lakewood, 3	2:00

Penalty of ¼ goal against Collier, Lakewood, 2.

Goals earned—Lakewood, 3, 11; Lakewood, 2, 5.

Penalties—¾ goals against Lakewood, 2. Total score—Lakewood, 3, 11; Lakewood, 2, 4¼.

Referee—John E. Cowdin. Timekeeper—William A. Hamilton.

BUSY DAY ON THE LINKS.

Tyng Defeats Forrest for the Chief Trophy at Essex County.

James A. Tyng won the chief trophy yesterday in the invitation tournament given by Howard A. Colby at the Essex County Country Club, Orange, N. J. In the semi-final contest Tyng had a hard tussle with C. F. Watson of the home club, who put up a surprisingly strong game. The match ended in a tie, but Tyng won the extra hole by a stroke. The cards were:

Tyng—										
Out	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	—40
In	4	5	3	3	4	5	5	3	4	—39—79
Forrest—										
Out	6	6	4	5	4	6	3	4	6	—44
In	7	3	5	4	4	6	6	4	4	—43—87

Forrest won the runner-up cup. The consolation trophy was captured by Harry B. Billings of the home club, who defeated Fred P. Kimball of Lakewood by 3 up and 2 to play. The cards were:

Billings—										
Out	6	5	4	6	5	4	3	3	5	—41
In	6	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	—42—83
Kimball—										
Out	4	6	4	6	5	4	2	4	7	—42
In	7	5	6	4	3	6	5	3	4	—43—85

The summary of the match play:

First Prize.—Semi-finals—James A. Tyng, Morris County, beat C. F. Watson, Essex County Country Club, by 1 up in 19 holes; H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia Country Club, beat Howard A. Colby, Essex County Country Club, by 6 up and 4 to play.

Final—Tyng beat Forrest by 4 up and 3 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Semi-finals—F. P. Kimball, Golf Club of Lakewood, beat Sidney M. Colgate, Essex County Country Club, by 5 up and 3 to play; H. B. Billings, Essex County Country Club, beat Charles L. Tappin, Westbrook Golf Club, by 6 up and 5 to play.

Final—Billings beat Kimball by 3 up and 2 to play.

VARDON'S PROFITABLE GOLF.

A Business Venture That Has Been Extremely Profitable to the Player and His Managers.

Three months' work, or rather three months' sport, for $6,750 is the conservative estimate that may be placed to the financial credit of Harry Vardon, open golf champion of Great Britain, when he sails for home on Saturday. Vardon will not be long absent from the country which is pouring money so lavishly into his pocket. His object in leaving now is to defend his title to the open championship in the tournament to be played early in June at St. Andrews, Scotland. He will then return to continue his engagement for the remainder of the year with his employers, and incidentally to play 55 more matches at the probable rate of $250 each. That number may be increased, but although definite dates are not yet fixed, enough applications have been made to bring the list well up to the number stated, a good percentage of them being in Chicago and other Western towns. These future contests represent $1 750 to Vardon. Add to this the $6,750 above mentioned and $4,500, being three-fourths of a yearly salary of $6,000, and the total rises to the princely sum for playing golf of $25,000.

Is it any wonder, then, that a recent issue of The London Illustrated Golf publishes a picture of Vardon covered with $ signs, or that the question has been asked, "Who wouldn't be a Vardon?"

It is immaterial whether this entire sum goes to Vardon or not. The fact of prime importance is that Vardon's visit has occasioned what may safely be called just so much extra expenditure by Americans for golf. There is another phase to the question, too. Vardon was brought over primarily by an enterprising sporting goods firm to boom a certain golf club. According to one statement the manufacturers expect to find a ready sale for $200,000 worth of these implements. There can be no question that championship golf is a paying sport for the one who can play it, as well as for those who can turn it into mercantile channels.

How much of this American coin will the Englishman carry back to his home when he finishes his career here?

This question has occasioned many interesting speculations. From the best available information, Vardon receives $6,000 as his annual stipend for golf exhibitions and the use of his name. His firm has been reported as claiming that Vardon receives nothing except the $250 apiece for his matches, paying at the same time all of his expenses. It is a significant fact that Vardon does not make his own arrangements, as his predecessor, Willie Park, Jr., was accustomed to do. Mr. C. S. Cox has practically been Vardon's manager and his traveling companion throughout the country, and Vardon probably gets a percentage on his matches, in addition to his $6,000 salary.

Vardon still has two more matches to play before sailing for home. On Wednesday he will meet George Low, the Dyker Meadow professional, and on Thursday he will play at Providence, R. I. That will make a total of twenty-one days spent in golf exhibitions since Feb. 12. If $250 was obtained for each, these exhibitions foot up to $5,250. To this has been added $1,500, being one-quarter of the $6,000 salary, bringing Vardon's income for three months up to $6,750. This does not include the receipts from newspaper articles alleged to have been written by him, and to which his name has been signed.

A review of Vardon's triumphs since he gave his first exhibition on the Lawrence Harbor links Feb. 12 will be interesting in this connection, and it will be seen that he has established many new club records, beside turning down our best amateur and professional talent. But even Vardon is not invincible, for two defeats mark his career—once by Bernard Nicholls, the professional, in Florida, and again by the best ball of T. L. Cheney and T. M. Robertson of Yale at New Haven. The list, with brief particulars, is:

Feb. 12.—Lawrence Harbor, N. J. Vardon beat the best ball of M. M. Singer and John M. Ward, N. C. Villepique taking Ward's place in the afternoon, in a thirty-six-hole match, by 11 up and 10 to play.

Feb. 17—St. Augustine, Fla. Vardon beat Willie Smith, open champion of the United States, 2 up and 1 to play, making a new record of 70 for the course.

Feb. 20—Ormond. Bernard Nicholls, then of the Philadelphia Country Club, beat Vardon, 5 up and 4 to play.

Feb. 22—Palm Beach. Vardon beat Alexander Findlay, 1 up.

Feb. 23—Palm Beach. Vardon beat Arthur H. Fenn, 5 up and 4 to play.

Feb. 24.—Miami. Vardon beat George Low, 5 up and 3 to play.

March 2—Augusta, Ga., Bon Air Golf Club. Vardon beat the best ball of Cumming, Waller and Denny, amateurs.

March 7—Aiken, S. C. Vardon beat the best ball of Jones and Macdrell, 1 up, and the best ball of H. C. Leeds and H. E. Johnstone, amateurs, 9 up in 18 holes.

March 9—Pinehurst, N. C. Vardon beat the best ball of John Dunn Tucker and Lloyd Hallock, up in 36 holes.

March 10—Same place. Vardon beat the best ball of George C. Dutton and Leonard Baldwin, amateurs, 12 up and 10 to play, making a new record of 71 for the course.

March 31—Old Point Comfort, Va. Vardon beat Willie Dunn, 12 up and 11 to play.

April 3—Atlantic City. Vardon beat the best ball of H. M. Harriman and Findlay Douglas, amateurs, 9 up and 8 to play, making a new record of 76 on the previous day.

April 6—New Haven, Conn. Best ball of T. L. Cheney and T. M. Robertson, Yale, beat Vardon, 2 up and 1 to play.

April 7—New Haven. Vardon beat best ball of Charles Hitchcock, Jr., and E. M. Byers, 5 up and 4 to play, and in the afternoon the best ball of A. T. Dwight and L. P. Myers, by 3 up and 2 to play. Vardon made a new record of 71 for the course.

April 10—Scarsdale, N. Y. Vardon beat Willie Dunn, 12 up and 10 to play, making a record of 79 for the course.

April 18—Boston, Wolleston Golf Club. Vardon beat the best ball of A. H. Fenn and Robert Stronner, 3 up and 2 to play, and in the afternoon Alexander Campbell and M. C. F. Bremer, 1 up, making a new record of 80 for the course.

April 21—Philadelphia Country Club. Vardon beat the best ball of Harry Gullane and Willie Thompson, 1 up.

April 24—Oakland Club, Bayside, L. I. Vardon beat the best ball of Mr. Walter J. Travis and James Douglas, 6 up, in 36 holes.

April 28—Pittsburg, Penn. Vardon against Alexander Findlay.

Regarding the money paid to Vardon Mr. Charles S. Cox, when spoken to on the subject, said that everything that has thus far been said is mere supposition.

"Only one person knows what the clubs have paid Vardon," he continued, "and that is myself, and the money goes into a special fund. We have no contract of any description with Vardon."

The English champion is expected to return to America on June 27, and he will immediately start for Chicago. Should he lose the championship tournament in Scotland, it will be interesting to see how his future matches would compare with those already played.

GOLF AT LAKEWOOD.

Mrs. Manice Gets Back to Her Form in a Game Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 28.—Canadian visitors in Lakewood, including Miss Linton, the prize winner in the recent tournament; Miss Green, and Miss Towne, all of the Montreal Golf Club, offered three handsome prizes in a women's tournament to-day. The Lakewood Golf Club links were otherwise well filled by a golf ball handicap for men and a mixed foursome. The feature of the women's event was the return to her golfing form of Mrs. E. A. Manice of the Pittsfield Golf Club, who returned the splendid card of 95 from scratch, a score which was tied on net figures by Mrs. F. M. Freeman's handicap card. The third place was filled by Miss Burt Andrews of Montclair. The cards:

Mrs. E. A. Manice, Pittsfield Golf—

		Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Out	5 4 6 5 4 6 7 4 5	—46		
In	5 7 6 4 7 3 5 6 6	—49—	95	0 95
Mrs. F. M. Freeman, Lakewood		123	28	95
Miss Burt Andrews, Montclair		106	8	98
Miss Anna Ferris, Lakewood		111	12	99
Mrs. Wood, Allegheny		112	12	100
Miss Walton, Allegheny		105	4	101
Miss M. Andrews, Montclair		112	11	101
Mrs. Dilworth, Lakewood		119	18	101
Mrs. C. S. Brown, Shinnecock		115	8	107
Mrs. F. D. Beard, Lakewood		137	25	112
Mrs. R. B. Kerr, Lakewood		142	30	112
Miss Willing, Philadelphia Country		127	10	117
Mrs. C. S. Bates, Jr., Lakewood		140	20	120

The results in the men's handicap were as follows:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
P. M. Metcalf, St. Regis	97	16	81
E. Thompson, Lenox	92	10	82
Robert Bage Kerr, Lakewood	96	8	88
E. Robbins Walker, Lakewood	99	11	88
G. F. Metcalf, St. Paul's School	101	12	89
L. H. Littlefield, Lakewood	105	16	89
George W. Stockly, Lakewood	107	18	89
G. B. Johnson, Seabright	109	18	91
F. M. Freeman, Lakewood	98	6	92
A. F. Harris, Jr., Philadelphia Cricket	115	14	101

Four cards in the mixed foursome followed in this order:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Kerr	123	25	98
Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Freeman	111	10	101
Miss B. Andrews and C. Connor	112	5	107
Dr and Mrs. F. G. Brathwaite	120	10	110

LARGE GOLF TEAM MATCH.

Nassau Country Club Won from Richmond Hill by Seven Holes.

A large concourse of members was attracted yesterday to the Nassau Country Club, at Glen Cove, L. I. to witness the outcome of the team match with the Richmond Hill Golf Club. The home golfers were victorious, winning by a margin of seven holes. The competition was the largest team match that has been seen this season, fifteen players being on each team. The Nassau men rolled up 26 holes to 17 for their opponents. The only tie match was between Arthur Hinds of Richmond Hill and C. O. Gates. The teams and scores are:

NASSAU.	Holes.	RICHMOND HILL.	Holes.
H. L. Pratt	2	W. H. Rachau	0
S. A. Jennings	0	Arthur Mann	2
C. O. Gates	0	Arthur Hinds	0
A. E. Whitney	0	J. J. Manning	2
J. L. Taylor	0	E. L. Chetwood	0
F. B. Pratt	1	T. Mortimer	0
J. B. C. Tappan	0	O. G. Smith	3
H. F. Whitney	0	N. F. Griffen	4
J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	4	N. V. Swords	0
R. G. Langdon	1	E. D. Jerome	0
E. L. Snedeker	4	R. O. Ives	0
E. Simmons	2	A. C. Gildersleeve	0
F. G. Cunningham	2	W. B. Coley	0
A. L. White	0	G. T. Smith	3
S. P. Hopkins	4	K. Torrence	0
Total	26	Total	17

In addition to the team match, there was a members' handicap, which was won by James L. Taylor, 99, 12, 87. Arthur E. Whitney was second, with 97, 9, 88, and H. L. Pratt got third place, with 99, 9, 91.

The Metropolitan championship will be played on the Nassau Country links in the last week of May.

Foursome at Dyker Meadow.

Burnham Clark and J. H. Seaman won the Dyker Meadow Club foursome handicap yesterday on the club links near Fort Hamilton. Their handicap of 10 gave them the net and winning score of 83 strokes, but from scratch they tied at 93, with Arthur L. Norris and W. K. Fowler for the lowest gross record of the day. The players were:

Burnham Clark and J. H. Seaman:

		Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Out	6 5 4 5 5 5 6 4 5	—45		
In	5 5 6 4 6 7 6 5 4	—48		
Total		93	10	83
H. G. McKeever and W. J. Geddes		97	13	84
Daniel Chauncey and H. E. Pierrepont		94	9	85
A. L. Norris and W. K. Fowler		93	7	86
E. L. Kalbfleisch and W. B. Crittenden		97	10	87
W. B. Hill and William Jarvie		104	16	88
S. V. Beckwith and L. Saltus		103	14	89
Crowell Hadden and C. P. Notman		106	17	91

DOUBLE EVENT AT HARBOR HILL.

An impromptu pick-up team match was held on the Harbor Hill Golf Club course on Staten Island yesterday. Ten men played on each team, the opposing Captains being Vincent Hockmeyer and Paul B. Cooke. Hockmeyer's team won by 17 holes to 10.

A general handicap was also on the lists, and the playing was so close that a tie for first place resulted between H. W. Rinehart and W. A. Ogilby, each turning in a net score of 77 strokes. The players and scores in the two events were:

HANDICAP EVENT.

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
H. W. Rinehart	93	18	77
W. A. Ogilby	97	20	77
R. F. Mayhew	89	10	79
Vincent Hockmeyer	90	6	84
A. D. Lawson	92	5	87
K. T. Emmons	101	14	87
W. Laudert	108	20	88
Otto Hockmeyer	95	2	93
C. W. Wemple	98	5	93
R. P. Fiske	105	12	93
Charles Sparks	103	12	91
Paul B. Cooke	101	5	96
H. Van Vechten	120	24	96
R. K. O'Connor	122	22	100

TEAM COMPETITION.

HOCKMEYER'S TEAM.	Holes.	COOKE'S TEAM.	Holes.
V. Hockmeyer	4	P. B. Cooke	0
Mayhew	4	Leavitt	0
Ogilby	5	Church	0
E. B. Crowell	0	W. Crowell	5
Van Vechten	0	Rinehart	5
King	3	Hollick	0
Lawson	1	O. Hockmeyer	0
O'Connor	0	Wemple	7
Laudert	0	Fiske	0
Emmons	0	Sparks	0
Total	17	Total	14

COUNTRY CLUB LINKS OPENED.

Victory for Hoffman, Who Played Close to Bogey Figures.

J. Ellis Hoffman yesterday won the first golf competition held this season on the links of the Country Club of Westchester. The event was a handicap against bogey, and Hoffman finished with the good record of only 3 holes down to bogey. His card of 91 strokes easily took first place for the lowest score of the day. It follows:

J. Ellis Hoffman—

Out	4	6	6	6	5	4	3	5	5	—44
In	4	7	7	5	5	4	5	5	5	—47—91

The bogey score played against was 41 for the 9 holes.

Some of those who took advantage of the opening golf day were Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, E. C. Potter, Alex. Morten, Captain of the team; Daniel Bacon, and W. H. Sands. Few cards, however, were turned in, as most of the figures ran high.

Morris County Links Opened.

Golf was resumed for the season yesterday at the Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J. The attraction was an informal members' handicap, in which over thirty took part. As many of the members are sadly in need of practice, few cards were turned in. L. B. Garretson, a Princeton student, proved the winner, with the score of 92 from scratch, but his handicap of 9 gave him the net figures of 83. J. L. Blair, Jr., was a close second, with 89 net. The leading players were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
L. B. Garretson	92	9	83
J. Blair Jr.	96	7	89
James A. Blair, Jr.	97	7	90
George Little	98	7	91
W. Alston Flagg	103	7	96
R. D. Foote	109	13	96

St. Andrew's Golf Team Wins.

St. Andrew's played its first team match of the season yesterday on its course at Chauncey, Westchester County, and defeated the Westchester Golf Club by 19 holes to 7. R. L. Redfield and A. W. Craigie were the only members of the visiting team to win their matches. Redfield beat R. H. Robertson by 4 holes and Craigie defeated Charles W. Dayton, Jr., by 8 holes. John Reid, Jr., the St. Andrew's Captain, played the Westchester Club's champion, George Fox Tiffany, and won by 5 holes. The teams and scores were:

ST. ANDREWS.	Holes.	WESTCHESTER.	Holes.
John Reid, Jr.	5	G. Fox Tiffany

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business Shows Improvement Both in Variety and Volume.

ACTIVITY IN MANY SECTIONS

Latest Sales by Brokers—The Fifth Avenue and Delmonico Auctions—This Week's Salesroom Offerings.

Those who have said that the Spring season would not pass without some showing of activity are in a fair way to have their predictions realized, and the transactions of the last few days make up a decidedly creditable list, both in volume and variety. Nearly every class of property has been involved in the dealings, and every section in which activity might reasonably be expected has made some contribution to the week's business.

By the purchase of 155 and 157 Broadway the Singer Manufacturing Company completed its plot at the northwest corner of Liberty Street, and will undoubtedly extend its building in the near future over the ground just acquired. Further down Broadway there were rumors that Peter Marié had sold his plot at 72 and 74, running through to New Street, but all available information regarding this property was in the shape of denials that it had been sold.

The remodeling of the Corbin property at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street for business purposes would seem to be the natural result of its sale to Messrs. Barney, Sheldon & Havemeyer. Talk was heard early in the week of their altering it for occupation by a well-known club, which is just at present looking for a new home. The demand for business quarters, however, in that part of Fifth Avenue just north of Thirty-fourth Street makes it rather improbable that the present owners of the Corbin property would entertain any clubhouse propositions.

In gilt-edged Harlem property there were two noteworthy deals—the sale of the southwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and the purchase by Rothschild & Kallman of the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street as the site for a new apartment house. At Broadway and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street a plot of eleven lots changed hands, and this is only one of a number of deals, some of which have not been reported, but all of which are directly traceable to the developments of the last three months in the rapid transit situation. To the same cause may also be attributed the purchase of the Spofford tract in the Hunt's Point section by George F. Johnson & Sons.

Along with these larger and more important deals there has also been a goodly amount of business of more conventional character, including the purchase of the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street by Benjamin Stern, the sale of a new apartment house at Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, and of recently completed dwellings on Riverside Drive and Eighty-sixth Street.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Lalor & Beringer have sold for Leopold Newborg 63 West Forty-fifth Street. The buyer will erect thereon a nine-story apartment house.

P. S. Treacy and John F. Doyle & Sons have sold for a client of the latter firm the five-story brick tenement 314 West Sixty-ninth Street, 35 by 100.5.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Rachel Axebrod the five-story double apartment house 41 West Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 90 by 100.

Terence Farley's Sons, who recently acquired a fifty-one-foot frontage on Fifth Avenue, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Streets, adjoining W. A. Clark's new residence, have decided to build a single dwelling on the plot, which it is believed will be the finest house ever erected in the city by a firm of builders acting on their own account and not under contract.

Barnett & Co. have sold the three-story frame dwelling 49 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 18.9 by 55 by 90.11.

Lionel Froelich's Son was the broker in the sale of the block front on the easterly side of Lexington Avenue, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets, for Oppenheimer & Hirsh, and in the sale of the eight adjoining lots on One Hundred and First Street, for Samuel Greene. The selling price of the block front was $115,000, and of the eight street lots $60,000. Cusack & Sevestre are the buyers of the latter.

The same broker has also sold for Nathan Abrahams to Dr. Frederick Matthews, for $14,000, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 210 East Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 90 by 100.

Maurice J. Engle, proprietor of the Central Iron Works, has bought the two and three story brick factory 420 and 422 East Forty-eighth Street, on plot 50 by 100.5.

Rebecca Cohn has sold to a builder, for improvement, the northwest corner of Stanton and Cannon Streets, 45 by 75, and an adjoining lot 21 by 100.

Rebecca Cohn has bought the two new six-story tenements at the northwest corner of Fifth Street and Avenue D, 59 by 82.

The report that the apartment house at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Seventh Avenue has been sold is premature. It is said, however, by an interested party that negotiations now pending may result in its sale at an early date.

The Auction Room.

The vast amount of attention bestowed in advance upon the auction business of the last week leaves little to be said in restrospect. A remarkable week it was in having two such offerings as the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the old Delmonico's on its list, but the almost total lack of outside bidding for either of these parcels made the sales little more than formal proceedings, to which little significance can be attached. Indeed, the only really important result of Thursday's business in the salesrooms is that it brought the Fifth Avenue Hotel out of the hands of the Eno estate into the possession of a single heir, where it may be more readily made the subject of future negotiations at private contract. The "Wanamaker talk" continued until the last gun was fired and will doubtless be revived after William P. Eno has been allowed to have undisputed possession of his property for a few days. It seems strange, however, if Mr. Wanamaker really wants the Fifth Avenue Hotel site, that he did not enter the competition on Thursday, or if he was bidding through a representative, that he did not remain in the contest to a higher figure; for it is a certainty that the next owner of that property will pay considerably more than $4,225,000 for it.

In the purchase of the residence of the late Gen. Thomas A. Davies, a Columbia College leasehold, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, for $50,500, it is generally admitted that F. O. Matthiessen secured a bargain. Some surprise was manifested when the old Clipper Building, at Centre and Leonard Streets, was struck down for $3,500 less than it brought a year ago. There had been a new element introduced into the situation, however, by the fact that the structure will be the Clipper Building in name only after May 1—that publication having recently leased quarters in West Twenty-seventh Street—and the removal of such a tenant undoubtedly affected materially the auction price.

This week's schedule is tame—at least by comparison. Perhaps the most promising offering is that of four lots on the south side of Seventy-second Street, west of West End Avenue, to be sold at executor's sale by Auctioneer Ryan on Thursday. For the same day partition proceedings have brought into the market the building of Brown Brothers & Co., at the southeast corner of Wall and Hanover Streets, and the entire block bounded by Avenue D and the East River, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets.

On Wednesday Bryan L. Kennelly will sell the J. C. Watson Elevator Company's property at the Harlem River and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a leasehold, and William Kennelly will put up the plot 35 by 99.11 at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

An important offering of Brooklyn property is announced by Auctioneer Meyer for Tuesday, May 8. It includes 106 lots belonging to the Schermerhorn estate, situated on Third, Fourth, and Fifth Avenues and the intersecting streets from Twenty-eighth to Thirty-first. These lots are directly on the line of present development, while the constantly improving outlook for the extension of the underground rapid transit system to South Brooklyn should add not a little to their speculative value.

There were recorded last week 308 mortgages for $6,490,472; of which 120, for $1,852,493, were at 5 per cent.; 115, for $962,969, were at more, and 73, for $3,675,020, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 438 mortgages for $26,550,818; of which 147, for $1,902,847, were at 5 per cent.; 156, for $1,664,292, were at more, and 120, for $22,982,682, were at less. In the totals for last year's week it should be noted that $21,000,000 represents a single mortgage given by the New York Gas and Electric Heat, Light and Power Company to secure a bond issue.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, APRIL 30.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Cypress Avenue, 100 by 100, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $36,360.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edgar M. Leventritt, referee, 1,999 Madison Avenue, east side, 50.2 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 16.4 by 60, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $802; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, under direction of J. Homer Hildreth, attorney, 509 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, leasehold, three-story front and rear brick buildings. Due on judgment, $4,583.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 450 feet east of Willis Avenue, 87.6 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,744; subject to other mortgages for $19,000.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, formerly Webster Avenue, between Crotona and Beaumont Avenues, 120 by 90, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,026.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,203.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 412 and 414 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 149.6 feet east of Convent Avenue, each 16 by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $13,704.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 164 East Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 145 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 25 by 102.2, three-story brick stable.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, 134 to 142 East Forty-eighth Street, southeast corner of Lexington Avenue, 174.6 by 100.5, seven-story brick flat on 134, four five-story brick flats on 136 to 142. Due on judgment, $20,477.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 2,094 and 2,096 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 27.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $26,853.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, F. B. Delehanty, referee, 34 Stanton Street, north side, 72.6 feet east of Chrystie Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $18,036.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.—By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 447 West Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 537.6 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 23.3 by 98.9, three-story frame building.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 42 and 44 West Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 375 feet west of Central Park West, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on each, $770; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $20,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Victor W. Hungerford, referee, 185 East Ninety-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 30.6 by 100.8 and irregular, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $19,174.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, Harlem River, west side, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, plot fronting 220 feet on the river, 240 feet on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and 95 feet on the slip at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Henry A. Cram leasehold, together with grain elevator, mill, warehouses, &c., known as the J. C. Watson Elevator Company's property.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, Madison Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 99.11 on the avenue by 35 on the street, vacant.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, 451 East Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 129.6 feet west of Avenue A, 16 by 100.4, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,749.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William N. Cohen, referee, 403 Central Park West, 50.5 feet north of One Hundredth Street, 50.6 by 100, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $39,475.

By McVickar & Co., public auction sale, 63 and 65 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, between Madison and Park Avenues, each 12.6 by 100.11, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings.

By William W. Fogg, partition sale, Walter T. Bennett, referee, 198, 200, and 202 Cherry Street, northeast corner of Mechanic's Alley, 70.4 by 188.8 and irregular, one-story brick and frame stables.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, James M. Ward, referee, 33 and 35 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 360 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $45,175.

THURSDAY, MAY 3.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 208 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 118.9 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 18.9 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,477.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, Seventy-second Street, south side, 425 feet west of West End Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 104 Seventh Avenue, west side, 53 feet north of Sixteenth Street, 26 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $20,545.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William H. Sage, referee, 219 West Sixty-second Street, north side, 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,927.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 422 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 250 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward M. Burghard, referee, 12 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 219 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 22 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,729.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel S. Smith, referee, 236 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 88 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,858.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Charles A. Runk, referee, 59 and 61 Wall Street, southeast corner of Hanover Street, 57.8 by 127.3 and irregular, six-story stone-front building; also the block bounded by Avenue D and the East River, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, with rights to land under water, brick and frame old buildings and vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis Johnstone Hopson, referee, 478 to 484 Cherry Street, north side, 21 feet west of Corlears Street, 83.8 by 50, three six-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,756; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 348 East Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,010.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Broadway, 50 by 99.11, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $11,242; subject to other mortgages for $14,575.

FRIDAY, MAY 4.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 31 and 33 North Moore Street, north side, 162 feet west of Varick Street, 54 by 87 and irregular, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $34,271; subject to another mortgage for $75,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 114 Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 66 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 17.6 by 85, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,805.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward M. Burghard, referee, 718 and 720 Prospect Avenue, northeast corner of Dawson Street, triangular plot, 45.10 by 127.8 by 100.9, two four-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,008.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Frederick G. Wetterau, referee, 909 Tinton Avenue, west side, 116.6 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 18.4 by 85, three-story, two-family frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,832; subject to another mortgage for $3,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Miehling, referee, 2,046 First Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 84, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $3,934; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 621 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Jane Street, 19 by 55.3 and irregular, four-story tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,862.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 152 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 151.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 22.7 by about 98 and irregular, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $14,517.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, between Lenox and Fifth Avenues, 150 by 201.10, for a five-story brick and stone school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $250,000.

Cedar Place, south side, 75 feet east of Forest Avenue, for a two-story brick meeting room and hall; Wilhelm Stellwagen of 790 Forest Avenue, owner; Gustav Schwarz, architect; cost, $8,000.

Southern Boulevard, north side, 25 feet west of Valentine Avenue, for three two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 20 by 40; Mary A. Costello, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $10,000.

Travers Street, north side, 108.10 feet west of Valentine Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings, 17.5 by 42; Mary A. Costello, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architect; cost, $10,500.

Valentine Avenue, northwest corner of Southern Boulevard, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 52; Mary A. Costello, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $5,000.

Trinity Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for three four-story brick flats, 24.3 by 84.3 and 25 by 95; Walter McLaughlin of 138 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $54,000.

One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 62 feet west of Webster Avenue, for a one-story frame office, 14 by 20; George W. Flagg of 2,674 Decatur Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

No. 1,313 Washington Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling and store; William L. Hauptman, owner; H. B. Van Benschoten, architect; cost, $300.

No. 1,311 Washington Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling and store; Edmund B. Childs, owner; H. B. Van Benschoten, architect; cost, $300.

No. 95 Stanton Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and store; Marks Rosenberg, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 320 feet east of Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Joseph Visconti, owner; P. J. Pagano, architect; cost, $850.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of Fourteenth Street, to a four-story brick store and offices; Frances Pardee of 10 East Forty-third Street, owner; W. Morlensen, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 29 Cortlandt Street, to a five-story brick store and offices; Preuss & Co., lessees; C. H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $300.

No. 100 Broadway, to a twenty-story building; American Surety Company, owner; E. E. Hinckle, architect; cost, $250.

No. 314 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling and store; C. A. Bristed, owner; cost, $50.

Orchard Street, southwest corner of Canal Street, to two five-story brick stores, office, and dwellings; Sender Jarmulowsky, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 79 and 81 Leonard Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; E. A. Hoffman, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 705 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, to a one-story frame stable; W. L. Byrnes of 706 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner and architect; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, April 28.

AVENUE A, s w corner of 4th St, 59.10x 130.6x31.6x131.3; Avenue B, w corner of 4th St, runs s w 53.9x n w 261 to Avenue A x n e 50x s e 130.6x n e 31.6 to 4th St x e 13.6 to beginning; on map of Prospect Hill estate at Fordham; Thomas Titterington to Martha A. Titterington ..... Gift.

BOSTON AV, 962, 20x83.7x27x94.2; John W. and Lucretia Mudgett to Frank C. Slyder 5,000

BOSTON AV, e s, widened, 243 ft n of Suburban Place, 24.4x97.6; John S. Adrian to Victor Gerhards 1

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 614.11 ft e from angle in said road opposite Jefferson St, 25x90; John Kirman to Suburban Realty Company, rerecorded 1,000

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 75x70.11; James Love to Earl G. Pier 1

CLINTON AV, w s, 75 ft s of Oakland Place, 25x100; Prospect Av, w s, 100 ft n of Lebanon St, 25x100; Alice G. McChristie and another to Mary E. Tuttle.

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 142d St, old line, runs w 110 to centre of old King's Bridge Road x n 30 to centre of 142d St x e 107.2 to avenue x s 30.5; Barbara Lensinboltz to Mary Lovett and another 1

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 142d St, old line, runs w 110 to centre of old King's Bridge Road x n 30 to centre of 142d St x e 107.2 to avenue x s 30.5; Mary F. L. Marshall and another to Barbara Lensinboltz 1

HULL AV, e s, 101.8 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 50x100; James W. Connolly to Alice M. Connolly 1,400

LENOX AV, 195, 18.5x85; William N. Cohen, referee, to Arnold Uhlfelder and another 21,000

MAIDEN LANE, 81, 25.11x86x23.11x88.5; Charles Pfizer to Charles Pfizer & Co. ... 1

OAKES AV, w s, 175 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company B of Edenwald to James C. Walsh 325

PLOT beginning 151 ft from n w corner of Main and Prospect Sts, runs n 19.6x w 100x19.6x100, City Island; Bernhard Baruch to Mary L. Roeder 1,650

RAILROAD AV, n s, adjoining land of Thomas Gore, runs n 145.4 to lands of Jacob V. Hunschler x s w 60 to lands of Andrew Arnow x s 147.6 to avenue x 60 to beginning; Lawrence J. Schaad and others to Mary J. Farrell 1

SCOFIELD AV, n s, e ¼ of Lot 2, map heirs of Elizabeth Pell, 50x119.2; Catharine A. Powell to Margaret A. Lawrence.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 188 ft n of 188th St, 25x110; Patrick Doran to Laura M. Nelson 1

4TH AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 118th St, 25x 89.6; Henry W. Bookstaver to Edith N. Wharton 15,000

5TH AV, 962, 25x100; Rowland A. Robbins to William A. Clark 1

6TH AV, 2,149, 24.11x99; Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, to Albert W. J. Petrie.

7TH AV, s e corner of 134th St, 24.11x 75; Paul J. Exner to Charles Ast 20,000

2D ST, w s, 92 ft s of 20th Av, 23x102.6, Eastchester; Mary M. Hopkinson to Horace F. Hutchinson 1

4TH ST, 320 East, 18.9x96; Esther Greenfield to Arnold M. and Pauline Mensch. 240

14TH ST, 205 East, 29x103.3; James W. Connolly to Alice M. Connolly 14,000

25TH ST, Lot 96, map of Bellevue lots, 25x98.9, ½ part; Francis Meyer to Daniel Kuhn 46,000

38TH ST, n s, 100.5 ft w of 8th Av, 49.7x 98.9x50x54x44.9; Frederick Haas to Mary Haas 1

49TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.5; Henry M. Whitehead, referee, to Henry Wallbott 15,200

101ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 43.4x100.11; George W. Eggers to Thomas Allison 100

107TH ST, n s, 265 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Annie C. Carpenter to Albert L. Potter 1

117TH ST, n s, 385 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x 100.11; David Burton to Charles Seickendick 120,000

126TH ST, 313 West, 16.8x99.11; Leroy St, s s, 369.9 ft e of Hudson St; Minnie de Frece to Blooma de Frece, rerecorded. 5,000

132D ST, 81 West, 26x99.11; Charles Riley to David Burton 100

135TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; 135th St, n s, 275 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; Elizabeth M. Higgins to Michael Tierney and another, ¼ part... 1

136TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 12.6x 99.11; Edward G. Whittaker, referee, to William C. and Robert Stuart and others, trustees, &c. 10,000

Recorded Leases.

COHEN, Harris and Abraham, to Aaron Kommel; 64 Canal St, store, &c., 5 years $1,828

FOSTER, John S., to Charles F. Volk; 84 Church St, store, &c., 3 years 780

HEROLD, Justin, and another, executors, &c., to Anthony Antosch; 690 3d Av, store, &c., 5 years 1,250

ROBINSON, Douglas, agent, to Ferdinand Diener; 77 Bleecker St, 2 years 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

COBURN, Alfred P., to the German Savings Bank; 2,076 8th Av, 1 year 25,000

COBURN, Alfred P., to Josephine E. Carpenter and others, executors, &c.; 8th Av, e s, 25.3 ft n of 112th St, 3 years 27,500

COBURN, Alfred P., to August Gahren; 8th Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 112th St, 1 year 2,500

COBURN, Alfred P., to August Gahren; 8th Av, e s, 25.3 ft n of 112th St, 1 year 2,500

COBURN, Alfred P., to August Gahren; 8th Av, e s, 75.8 ft n of 112th St, 1 year 5,000

COHEN, Sophie H., to Fred Schulz; 51st St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years..... 3,000

FUSS, Josephine, to Frances Saward; Washington Av, w s, 100 ft s of 165th St, 5 years 5,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 3d St, s s, 171.4 ft e of 2d Av, demand 35,000

KRAMER, Theresa and Sylvester, to Almira J. Brown; Elton Av, e s, 99 ft s of 157th St, 3 months 3,000

KUHN, Daniel, to Charles Dean and another; 25th St, n e s, Lot 96, map of Bellevue lots, 3 years..... 7,500

LARKIN, James, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 220 Willis Av., saloon lease, demand 2,450

LAVINE, Joseph F., to Frank Williams; 138 and 140 West 54th St, leasehold, demand 2,123

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 100th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, demand 30,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 100th St, n s, 253 ft w of Lexington Av, demand and 3 years, 2 mortgages 27,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 100th St, n s, 278.6 ft w of Lexington Av, demand and 3 years, 2 mortgages 27,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 100th St, n s, 51 ft e of Park Av, 1 and 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 17,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; Park Av, e s, 75 ft n of 100th St, 3 years 20,000

MENDELSTEIN, Morris, to Frederick A. O. Schwarz; 100th St, n s, 202 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 20,000

MENDELSTEIN, Morris, to Frederick A. O. Schwartz; 100th St n s, 227.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 20,000

MAYER, Theobald, to the Harlem Savings Bank; Valentine Av, part of Lot 12, map of the s part of the farm of Peter Valentine, at Fordham, 1 year. 1,000

MEIER, George, and another to the Irving Savings Institution; 195 Lenox Av, 1 year..... 15,000

MEINECKE, Arnold W., and wife to Esther Greenfeld; 330 East 4th St, 3 installments 2,000

NEFF, Irene K. and Lewis K., to Henry F. Koester; 1,218 Park Av, 3 years..... 3,000

NELSON, Laura and William, to Margarethe Strese; Washington Av, w s, 188 ft n of 188th St, 2 years..... 2,500

SCHREINER, George, to Katharina Eastwein; 407 East 88th St, 2½ years..... 3,500

SCHULTZ, Edward, to Nicholas Schultz; Lots 108 and 113 and s part of Lot 112, map of Arden property, East Chester, (rerecorded,) 2 years 1,800

SROKA, Louis, to Joseph Ullman; 8th Av, or Abingdon Square, s e s, 142.7 ft n e of Bleecker St; 8th Av, or Abingdon Square, s e s, 97.6 ft n e of Bleecker St; 8th Av, or Abingdon Square, s e s, 106.7 ft s w of 12th St, and 322 to 328 East 63d St, demand..... 5,000

SYDNOR, Frank C., to John W. Mudgett; 962 Boston Av, 1 year 2,000

WARD, Dennis, to Ellen Byrne; Green Av, s s, Lot 51, map of land of Greene Owens & Gelston at Throgg's Neck, 3 years 1,000

WICKES, Stephen M., to Provident Savings Loan Investment Company; s ½ of Lot 451, map of Unionport, 10 years.... 1,200

WICKES, Stephen M., to Provident Savings Loan Investment Company; s ½ of Lot 451, map of Unionport, installments. 1,430

Assignments of Mortgages.

BILLINGS, Franklin N., to Franklin N. Billings and others, executors, &c..... Nom.

DUER, John, executor, &c., to Pennington Whitehead, trustee 9,182

FORD, Henry W., trustee, &c., to Continental Trust Company 42,000

JOHNSON, William E., to Samuel E. Kilner and others, trustees, &c..... Nom.

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to Julia Gillespie..... 10,000

THOMAS, John L., to Daniel E. Seybel.. 991

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,780 to 1,794; 501 West 148th St., and 500 West 149th St.; Lewis W. Raymond, receiver, &c., against Niels Hansen, owner and contractor 2,107

1ST AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 25.2x 100; New York Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Michael J. Naughton, owner and contractor..... 241

3D ST, 227 and 229 East; also Rivington St, 132 and 132½, and 130 Norfolk St; P. & T. Larkin against Abraham Solomon and Samuel Hauben, owners and contractors 1,650

JEROME ST, s e corner of Prospect Av, 26.5x98.11x25x90.5; William Nelson against Michael Lally, owner and contractor 150

Lis Pendens.

LOT 397, map of Section A of the Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company against Nellie Rice and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

TRINITY AV, e s, 175 ft s of 156th St, 25x 86.11x25.2x87.11; John Toohey against Patrick S. Brady and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. S. Alderdice.

1ST AV, 2,000 and 2,006, and 401 to 409 East 103d St; John S. Baird and others, trustees, &c., against Kate F. Allen and others, (action to recover possession, &c.; attorneys, Wilder & Anderson.

1ST AV, 2,008 and 2,010; John S. Baird and others, trustees, &c., against Mary A. Campbell and others, (action to recover possession;) attorneys, Wilder & Anderson.

3D AV, 9, 465, and 515; Pearl St, 370; 3d St, 66 East; Lewis St, 15 and 17, and Grand St, 430 and 432; Riverside Bank against Emma C. Holly, (notice of attachment;) attorney, E. B. Wilson.

3D AV, e s, 76.6 ft n of 116th St, 26.8x100.7; American Mortgage Company against Herman Schmuck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

21ST ST, n s, 220 ft e of 7th Av, 20x98.9; Rhodelia L. Thomas against Herman F. Kudlich, (action to have encroachment removed;) attorneys, Dittenhoefer, Gerber & J.

48TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Robert L. Murray and another, trustees, &c., against Charles Meier and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. K. Murray.

81ST ST, 115 East; William C. Clarke against Mathilde S. Weissenhorn, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. K. Murray.

134TH ST, 111 West; James Chambers and others against Babetta Bachrach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Witt, Lockwood & DeWitt.

134TH ST, 113 West; Florence Baldwin against Babetta Bachrach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Witt, Lockwood & De Witt.

FALLING BUILDING KILLS TWO.

Two Other Men Will Die and Nine Are Seriously Injured.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 28.—By the collapse this morning of the framework of the main building of the Dimmick Pipe and Foundry Company, in the course of erection at North Birmingham, two men are dead and eleven are injured, at least two of whom will die. The dead are James McWhorter and David Whité. The fatally injured are William McWhorter, head crushed and internally injured, and D. O. Patillo, fractured jaw and concussion of back; will probably die.

The building was 300 feet long and 100 feet wide. While a heavy beam was being placed in position on the roof thirty feet above the ground it fell, and striking the next beam knocked it down. The second beam knocked down the third and so on until twenty-six beams had fallen, causing a general collapse of the structure. About thirty men were at work on the building, and of this number thirteen were on the superstructure and went down with the wreckage. Those on the ground floor escaped through the windows.

State Barge Canal Engineers Meet.

ALBANY, April 28.—The Board of Engineers appointed by State Engineer Bond to consult regarding high-lift locks for the proposed State barge canal has organized by selecting ex-State Engineer Elnathan Sweet as Chairman and Henry Goldmark as Secretary. The latter investigated the subject for the recent United States Deep Waterway Commission. State Engineer Bond told the board he wished the matter to be considered in the same way that it would be if some private company were about to construct the canal as a financial investment. The board discussed the pneumatic lock designed by Chauncey N. Dutton, and later visited the Cohoes Falls, where a high-lift lock is most desired.

Forest Fires in South Jersey.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., April 28.—One of the most disastrous forest fires that South Jersey had seen in years started Thursday at Atsion and is still burning. Six dwellings and a large barn at Batsto, the property of Joseph Wharton, have been destroyed, as well as thousands of dollars worth of timberland. The fire is still burning fiercely at Weekstown. Many men are at work trying to control the flames, and it is thought they will get the upper hand to-night, as the wind showed signs of going down before sundown.

Forest Fires Raging in Wisconsin.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., April 28.—Forest fires are raging in the eastern part of Jackson County. The area already burned over is 75,000 acres, and the fires are still burning.

Case of Smallpox in Boston.

BOSTON, April 28.—A case of smallpox has been reported to the Board of Health. The victim, a Norwegian woman who lives in Roxbury, has been removed to the Detention Hospital, the other occupants have been vaccinated, and the rooms have been disinfected.

Sailor at Buffalo Has Smallpox.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 28.—A sailor giving the name of John Driscoll, who arrived here on the steamer John Oade, from Chicago, with a cargo of grain, has been sent to the quarantine hospital suffering from smallpox. The vessel will be disinfected.

Park for Jersey City's "Little Italy."

The Jersey City Board of Finance on Friday night appropriated $10,000 for the creation of a park at Newark Avenue and Third Street, in the district known as "Little Italy." The grant was made at the request of the Woman's Club, whose members have been active for a year past in their efforts to secure new parks and cleaner streets, having succeeded in securing an addition of $10,000 to the street cleaning fund, with satisfactory results. Their next effort will be to secure a park at Bright, Colden, and Grand Streets.

Democratic Councilman Unseated.

ORANGE, N. J., April 28.—The County Election Board made a recount of the vote yesterday, and as a result Charles Siebert (Rep.) was declared elected. The local Election Board some time ago declared John Moloney (Dem.) elected by four votes. The recount yesterday gave Siebert a majority of nine.

Dead at the Age of 99 Years.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., April 28.—Mrs. Turner of Wappinger's Falls died there yesterday. She was making preparations to celebrate her one hundredth birthday on the 5th of next July.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS FOR SALE.—Manufacturers, Capitalists, Investors, and Promoters should notice this list of inventions, for sale at re

SUMMER RESORTS.

On the Maine Coast

PASSACONAWAY INN,

YORK CLIFFS, Me.

Attractive Golf Links, Boating, Bathing, Fishing.

HARVEY & WOOD, 3 Park Place, New York, MONDAYS 11 TO 1.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.

THE UTOWANA,

FORMERLY

PROSPECT HOUSE.

Open June to October.

New York office, Room 24, Astor Court Building, 25 West 33d St. J. B. WHITE, Supt.

THE LAUREL HOUSE,

THE LAUREL HOUSE.

Lakewood, New Jersey.

Open until June 1st.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD

ON LAKE MASSAWEPIE, Adirondacks, LOVELY SPOT FOR SUMMER OUTING. FINE CAMP SITES AND COTTAGES TO LET. Nine-link golf course, boating, fishing, hunting, lawn tennis, billiards, bowling, fine casino for entertainments and dancing. Through Wagner Palace Car from New York to Childwold. OPEN JUNE 20th. For information address

CHAS. E. LELAND, Hotel Kensington, N. Y. City.

SUMMER HOTEL PROPRIETORS

Should send for a copy of HICKS' ADVERTISERS GUIDE for season of 1900, containing lists of leading newspapers suitable for advertising Summer Resort Hotels, the advertising rates and much other valuable information. The guide will be sent free to any hotel proprietor on application to

WILLIAM HICKS, Advertising Agent, 132 Nassau St., New York.

ADIRONDACKS.

The Ampersand.

A most delightful mountain and lake resort. Opens June 23.

Perfect Golf Links.

New York Office: Astor Court Bldg., 25 West 33d St. C. M. EATON, Mgr.

LONG BEACH HOTEL Long Beach, Long Island.

OPENS EARLY IN JUNE.

LONG BEACH INN,

OPENS EARLY IN MAY.

Cottages ready for occupancy June 1st. SECURE ROOMS EARLY.

A. E. DICK, New York Office, 12 West 23d Street.

New Seaside House.

Ocean front, Atlantic City, N. J.

Complete with hot sea baths; rooms en suite, with private baths; sun parlors and every modern comfort.

CHAS. EVANS & SON.

SOMERSET INN

and eight cottages.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.

Opens May 2. Closes Oct. 22. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher Street Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

The Inn on Storm King,

(Formerly Storm King Club House,)

Will open for season May 10th, 1900. For terms address JOHN HALL, Prop., Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y. Golf, Tennis.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.

Cologne o/R. Hotel. Restaurant.

"Belgischer Hof."

Situated next the Station and the Cathedral. Every modern comfort. Best recommended house. Lodgment at Reichsmark 2.50 and higher.

Proprietor, P. J. THELEN.

PARIS—HOTEL FERRAS.

32, Rue Hamelin, (Champs-Elysées. Close to the Exhibition. All modern comforts.

CREUZNACH BATHS.

ROYAL HOTEL ET D'ANGLETERRE. First-class; Electric Light; Lift.

THE DIRECTION.

BINGEN-ON-THE-RHINE, HOTEL VICTORIA, first-class; terrace overlooking the Rhine.

FOR SALE.

MANTLES--FIREPLACES

Mantels from $6 and up. Buy direct. Unusually good value.

Andirons, Tiles, Bathroom Tiling

JACKSON'S 246 Front St., near Fulton.

No branch Stores

Same address for the past 70 years.

HOTELS.

Sherman Square Hotel,

Boulevard, Cor. West 71st St.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A REGIMENT GOING INTO CAMP THIS SUMMER

wants to take its full quota of Enlisted Men. If you wish to join the National Guard this is a splendid opportunity, for it will give you a beneficial vacation and splendid training. Arms, Uniforms, and Equipments free of cost, and in addition State pay of $1.25 per day while away. Only those who are desirous of joining the service and not simply thinking about it need address SHOULDER STRAPS, Box 134, Times Office.

MACHINERY.

PUMP WANTED—Rider or Ericsson. Address with full particulars. GEO. CRUMPLEN, 1,437 3d Av.

EXCURSIONS.

WASHINGTON. Pleasant Three-Day Trip, by Royal Blue Line. Thurs., May 3. Hotel and Traveling Expenses Included.

$12 .....According to..... $14.50

.....Hotel.....

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1185 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auct'r,

will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2ND, 1900,

EXECUTORS' SALE,

VALUABLE 12TH WARD PLOT,

Northeast corner Madison Av. & 134th St., belonging to estate of John W. Miller, deceased, the valuable plot having a frontage of 35 feet on 134th St., by 99.11 feet on Madison Av.

R. A. STACPOOLE, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 80 Broadway.

Particulars with Attorney or Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

L. J. Phillips & Co., Auct'rs

Will sell at Public Auction,

Wednesday, May 9th, 1900

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

206 EAST BROADWAY,

195 DIVISION STREET.

4 and 5 story buildings on lot 28.2x113.6.

For terms and particulars apply to GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attys., 30 Pine St., or Auctioneers', 189 Broadway, N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY

AUCTIONEER,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, May 9th, 1900,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

EXECUTORS' SALE

Of 36 Parcels.

By order of John B. Burggraf and Elisa Honeywell, Executors of the Estate of

Oscar T. Marshall, Dec'd,

To be Sold in Separate Parcels.

1390 THIRD AVENUE,

N. W. COR. 79TH ST.

Four-story brick building, size 24.6x68.9¾.

1392 THIRD AVENUE,

Four-story brick single flat, with store, size 20.10½x68.9¾.

1394 THIRD AVENUE,

Four-story brick single flat, with store, size 21.2x69.

1396 THIRD AVENUE,

Four-story brick single flat, with store, size 21.7¼x68.9¾.

1398 THIRD AVENUE,

Three-story frame building, with store and photographer's gallery, size 22.0¾x90.

183 EAST 79TH ST.,

NEAR 3D AVE.,

Four-story and basement brick dwelling; size 21.2½x88½.

Amsterdam Ave., running through to St. Nicholas Avenue,

BETWEEN 158TH AND 159TH STS., Size 50x165.9.

154th St., S. E. Cor. Park or Vanderbilt Ave.

2 lots; size of plot, 55.9x74.8½, irregular.

145th St., running through to 146th Street,

BETWEEN 3D AND COLLEGE AVES.

8 lots; size of plot 100x200.

S. E. Cor. Melrose Ave. and East 154th St.

One lot, size 20x100.

Cambreling Ave., near 183d Street.

3 lots; size of plot 75x100.

Third Av., nr. Bassford Av.

(23D WARD.)

Two choice lots, size of plot 51.1x124, irregular.

East 183d St., nr. Adams Pl.

Nine lots, size of plot 145x120.

177th St. (Tremont Ave.) running through to 178th Street,

BET. PROSPECT AVE. & CLINTON AVE.

Four lots.

STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street,

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street,

Attorneys for Executors.

Maps and further particulars of the Attorneys or Auctioneer, No. 66 Liberty St. (After May 1, 7 Pine St.)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,

(BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.) will sell at auction,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Choice Waterfront,

SERGEANT CRAM LEASEHOLD,

THE WATSON ELEVATOR CO. PROPERTY,

West Side Harlem River, between 135th and 136th Sts.,

This property consists of a three-story brick grain elevator, capacity of 40,000 bushels, and with elevator machinery, &c.; also a steel tank, capable of holding 60,000 bushels; two one-story iron warehouses, with hoisting engine, and a stable containing eight stalls and loft; there is about 350 feet of wharfage; size of plot, 240x240x95x irregular.

This property can be used for building or many other lines of business.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's offices, 63 Liberty St.; after May 1, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auction'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.

will sell at auction,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

To close the estate of M. A. CANTRELL, Dec'd,

627 and 628 Sixth Ave.,

Near 37th Street.

626 Sixth Av., 4-story and basement brick building, with store and basement store; size of lot, 20.6¾x100.

628 Sixth Av., 4-story and basement brick building, with store; size of lot, 20.6¾x60.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneers' offices, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

By Order of the Executrix of

Archibald Bruce Schermerhorn, deceased, Caroline W. Astor and Benjamin S. Welles,

106

Choice & Valuable Lots

COMPRISING A PORTION OF

SCHERMERHORN ESTATE,

ON

3d, 4th and 5th Avenues, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st & 37th Sts.

8th WARD, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

70 per cent. may remain on Mortgage for 1, 2, or 3 years at 4½ per cent. Title guaranteed by Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. free of charge to each purchaser.

For book-maps and further particulars apply to William Cruikshank's Sons, 51 Liberty Street, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway, New York City.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

THURSDAY, MAY 10TH, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

ABSOLUTE EXECUTORS' SALE

Estate of Myer Finn, deceased.

Choice and Valuable Plot of Land

CONTAINING ABOUT 30 LOTS

ON

BROADWAY

or KINGSBRIDGE ROAD

NORTH OF 187TH STREET.

Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, MAY 1ST, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

3-story brick private stable in front and 2-story in rear, with lot,

No. 164 East 77th Street.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs, will sell at auction Tuesday, May 8, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

By order of Edward Ridley & Sons.

59 AND 61 ORCHARD ST.,

5-story basement and sub-basement brick building, covering plot 50x87.10.

56 AND 58 ALLEN ST.,

5 and 1 story brick building, covering lots 20x88 ft. each.

TUESDAY, MAY 15.

By order of Ernest G. Stedman, Executor and Trustee of the estate of HARRIET N. POND, deceased, Newport, R. I.

Newport, R. I., about 16 Acres,

together with cottage and stable, located on NARRAGANSETT BAY and RIDGE ROAD. One of the finest building sites in Newport, and commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and Harbor. 800 feet water front, with bluff and beach, and every facility for yachting, fishing, &c. Has city water, gas, and telephone on premises. Within a short distance of the Golf Club, &c.

70 PER CENT. may remain on mortgage at 4½ PER CENT.

STEDMAN & LARKIN, Attorneys, 7 Nassau St.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs, will sell at auction,

By order of the SUPREME COURT in PARTITION under the direction of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Referee, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1900,

at 1:30 o'clock P. M. at the Mansion on the premises in the

TOWN OF ISLIP, LONG ISLAND,

(Railroad Station and Post Office, BABYLON,)

THE WAGSTAFF PLACE,

CONSISTING OF 526 ACRES.

Mansion, outbuildings, Trout Pond, &c. Situate on GREAT SOUTH BAY and SOUTH COUNTRY ROAD.

70 PER CENT. may remain on mortgage at 4½ PER CENT.

For maps and full particulars apply to Curtis R. Hatheway, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, N. Y.; Peter B. Olney, Esq., Defendant's Attorney, 31 Nassau St., N. Y.; Alexander & Colby, Esqs., Defendant's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, N. Y.; James H. Fay, Esq., Guardian ad litem, 11 Pine St., N. Y.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs, will sell at auction Tuesday, May 22, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway. Trustee's sale, under order of Supreme Court. By order of The United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as trustee of the estate of Mathew Byrnes, deceased.

3RD AV., east side, 24.8¼ ft. south of 29th St., 2 and 1 story brick and frame buildings, with stores, 74.03¼ on 3d Av. x 90 ft. in depth.

560, 562 and 564 3d AV., N. W. COR. 37TH ST. Three 4-story and basement brick buildings, with stores, and 1-story extensions; Corner, 27 x80 ft.; inside, 25x80 ft. each.

1,186 3RD AV., Northwest Corner 69TH ST. 4-story brick store and lot 22.5½x60.8.

1,188 and 1,190 3RD AV. 2-story brick, with stores, and lot 26.0¾x57.10.

1,192 and 1,194 3RD AV. 2-story brick, with stores, and lot 26.3x57.10.

1,196 and 1,198 3RD AV. 2-story brick, with stores, and lot 26x57.10.

ROLLINS & ROLLINS, Esqs., Attorneys for Petitioners, 32 Nassau St. Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs, WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Tuesday, May 22, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

By order of the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO.

2,076 5TH AV., S. W. COR. 128TH ST. The very choice 4-story basement and cellar brick and brownstone dwelling, with butler's pantry extension, 23.5x50x75. Steam heat, hardwood trim throughout, open plumbing, &c.

70 EAST 94TH ST. 130 ft. west of Park Av., 5-story and basement brownstone flat and lot 25.3x about—87x100.8½.

308 AND 310 WEST 127TH ST. 150 ft. west of 8th Av., 4-story and basement brick brownstone-trimmed flats, 25x65x99.11 each. Terms very liberal.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs, will sell at auction Tuesday, May 15, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John H. Morris, John M. Scribner, and Ira D. Warren, Executors of the estate of John T. Wilson, deceased.

NOS. 73, 75, 77, AND 79 FULTON ST.,

Northeast corner of Gold St.

6-story basement and cellar brick building, covering plot, occupied as stores and manufactories. Size 81.5 ft. on Fulton St. x 59.4 on Gold St. Plot irregular.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN

AUCTIONEER,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON

Wednesday, May 16th,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, No. 189 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, the following desirable property, located in the Borough of Brooklyn, to close the estate of

JOHN S. YOUNG, (Deceased)

BY ORDER OF

William R. Willcox, Esquire, Trustee:

80 South 6th Street

(Cor. Berry St.)

Four-story Brick Tenement, with Store.

82 South 6th Street

(Adjoining Cor. Berry St.)

Four-story Brick Tenement.

64 South 9th Street

(Bet. Wythe Ave. and Berry St.)

Three-Story, High-Stoop, Brick Private Residence.

Sixty-five per cent. of purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage at Four and one-half per cent. Title to the property will be guaranteed, free of cost to the purchaser, by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Maps and other information can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, NO. 9 PINE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, ESQ., Attorney for Trustee, 290 Broadway, New York City.

CHARLES E. LATTING, ESQ., Attorney for Annie P. Bogert, devisee, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

DAVID WELSH, ESQ., Attorney for Caroline Amelia Brundage, devisee, 38 Nassau Street, New York City.

PORTE V. RANSOM, ESQ., Attorney for Minnie K. Young, Executrix of William H. Young, deceased, 290 Broadway, New York City.

T. F ARCHER, AUCTIONEER, OFFICES, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y., and 451 Fulton Street, Jamaica, N. Y. City; 100 Lots at auction on the premises; the Beautiful Hollis Heights Section of Hollis, Queens Borough, N. Y. City, lying on Flushing, Park, Hollis, Husson Avenues, and corner Fulton Street and Eden Avenue.

SATURDAY, May 5, 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M., all high class lots, never before offered at auction; highly developed, broad avenues, stone walks, perfect drainage, street water, electric lights, fire hydrants, public school, churches, stores; many high class modern residences; lying between famous Hillside Avenue Speedway, 100 feet wide, and Hempstead and Jamaica Road, on main line Long Island Railroad, and Long Island electric trolley; title guaranteed.

For maps, free tickets, illustrated catalogues, and full particulars, address the Auctioneer, or F. W. SCUTT, General Agent of the property, Post Office Building, Jamaica, N. Y. City, or Hollis Real Estate Company, 140 East 16th Street, New York City, and 309-311 East 59th St., New York City. Sale Positive. M. BOWSKY, President: M. E. GROOSE, Treasurer.

McVICKAR & COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, May 9, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

ABSOLUTE SALE

By order of Executors to close estate. of C. M. Hoofar dec'd,

140 and 142 W. 98th St.

near Columbus Av.

Two five-story double flats, each 25x91x101; with every modern improvement.

Maps, photographs, and further particulars of Auctioneers, 24 Nassau St., 1,368 Broadway, 246 East Houston St., and 108th St. and Central Park West.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer

Will sell at auction, at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock noon,

THURSDAY, MAY 3D, 1900,

by order of J. HARSEN PURDY and B. AYMAR SANDS, Esqs., Executors of the Estate of CATHARINE PURDY, deceased.

S. S. 72D ST.,

425 ft. west of West End Av., opposite Riverside Park, at Entrance to Riverside Drive,

4 Valuable Building Lots, size each 25x102.2.

70% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 4%, payable on 30 days' notice at purchaser's option.

BOWERS & SANDS, Esqs., Att'ys for Executors, 31 Nassau St.

Maps at auctioneer's office, 149 B'way, N. Y.

S. GOLDSTICKER, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

MONDAY, MAY 7TH, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon,

at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 B'way,

NO. 37 WEST 27TH ST.

Four-story building with store; no leases; possession at once; size of lot, 25x98.9.

For maps and further particulars apply to HAMILTON ODELL, Attorney, 35 Nassau St., or Auctioneer, 156 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ONE REMAINING UNSOLD.

No. 8 West 76th Street.

An American Basement House, twenty-five feet wide, with extension including the fourth story, and is equal in construction and fineness of finish to any house in the market.

C. W. LUYSTER,

(Telephone 124 Columbus.) 253 Columbus Ave., cor. 72d St.

Business Building.

GOOD LOCATION.

Rented to one tenant on long lease.

Tenant Pays All Expenses, Including Taxes.

VALUE ABOUT $100,000.

James Story,

Room 503, 40 Exchange Place.

PURCHASER OF $250 BUILDING LOTS, UNable to continue payments, to avoid foreclosure will sell contract for $25; $100 still due, which can be paid off 35 months; lots are on Jerome Av., the future Broadway of New York City; lots opposite sold for $275 eight years ago; near rapid transit extension. CHEGNAY, 97 Bank St.

REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS IN THE BRONX.

These 3-family houses, recently completed, with all latest improvements, handsomely decorated, etc., can be purchased at a very low price and with a

SMALL AMOUNT OF CASH

Near to "L" and trolley lines; only three minutes from Bronx Borough City Hall and Crotona Park.

The rents from the houses will pay for them.

Write or call for particulars.

New York Building-Loan Banking Company, 111 Fifth Avenue, or R. H. Jones, 4221 Third Ave.

Can Be Seen Sundays or Evenings.

J. Edgar Leaycraft,

Real Estate.

AGENT—BROKER—APPRAISER

1517 Broadway,

Longacre Square.

Special attention given to Renting, Collection of Rents, and General Management of Property.

$6.00 PER WEEK TOTAL COST.—A model house, meeting every requirement, for refined people; splendid neighborhood; in the city; with all conveniences, but, above all, LOW IN PRICE and offered on TERMS WHICH WILL INTEREST YOU; costing to carry less than rent. These are new—8 to 10 rooms; gas, electricity, running water; only 30 minutes from Manhattan business centre; they are out of the common, and worthy of your consideration. Write for full particulars to I. P. O. Box 2,673, New York City.

CHOICE INVESTMENT PROPERTIES, all prices. Several very large ones. Might consider other property in part payment. Full particulars from owner's representative.

C. K. BILL, 11 Broadway.

ELWYN P. WHITE, Real Estate Agent. Titles searched. Renting of Summer Cottages a Specialty. Parties met personally at the depot when notified to do so. Lock Box 19, Southampton, N.Y.

$90,000 AND OTHER SUMS TO LOAN ON bond and mortgage. NEWMAN, 171 Broadway, 2,156 8th Av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE TO LET.

TO RENT.

SEA GATE,

New York Harbor.

Most highly developed seashore residence property, fronting Atlantic Ocean and Narrows; furnished houses for the season, $700 to $1,500; exclusive agency.

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY, 203 Montague St., Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

202 BROADWAY.

Entire First Floor.

LARGE SHOW WINDOW.

Will divide; low rent. Also few small offices.

McVICKAR & COMPANY,

24 Nassau St.

LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.

Loft 4,000 square feet.

AT 31 EAST 17TH STREET.

Adjoining Broadway.

Passenger and freight elevators, steam heat, etc. Building has entrances from two streets.

ALSO STORE AND BASEMENT.

LOW RENT.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1,517 B'way.

OFFICES IN LESLIE BUILDING; FINE BUSINESS location; convenient to every activity. Apply HORTON'S 142 West 125th St.

AT 78 JOHN ST.—Three Lofts to let. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

STORAGE.

WEST END STORAGE

WAREHOUSE & SILVER VAULTS,

202-210 West 89th St.,

Near Broadway.

The NEW Warehouse Ready for Business Now.

FURNITURE, TRUNKS, PIANOS, ETC.

August Blumenthal, PROPRIETOR.

Grand Wayne, MANAGER, Late of Lincoln Storage Warehouse.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

BEEKMAN PLACE, 18, CORNER EAST 50TH St.—Three light rooms with steam heat, gas range, and light; private house; small family.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COLONIAL COTTAGE, PARK HILL, YONKERS-on-Hudson.—Easy of access to city; beautiful country surroundings; five minutes to station.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

3 and 4 story dwellings

DESIRABLY LOCATED.

11th St.,	nr. 3d Av.	$25,000	62d St.,	nr. Park.	$18,500
17th "	" 5th Av.	33,000	62d "	" Lex...	21,000
21st "	" 6th Av.	27,000	64th "	" "	26,000
97th "	" Lex...	22,000	85th "	" Park...	21,000
48th "	" "	25,000	70th "	" "	23,000
56th "	" "	14,500	71st "	" "	24,000

Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

1, 2 and 3 Family Houses,

all improvements; good neighborhood; high, healthy; price, $6,000.

Only 8 minutes' walk from 6th Av. "L" station at 155th St.

Terms easy. Apply on premises. E. OSBORNE SMITH, Ogden Av. and 165th St.

A.—CLOSE TO 5TH AV., IN 47TH ST.

Four-story dwelling, with dining room extension; price very reasonable, in fee.

WILLIAM R. WARE,

451 Columbus Av. 81st St.

70TH ST., NEAR PARK AV.

Modern 20-foot, three-story, high-stoop dwelling can be purchased at a very reasonable figure.

Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WATER POWER REAL ESTATE AND BUILDINGS FOR SALE AT 75,000 DOLLARS.

Situated on the Hudson River, 100 miles from New York.

Large Buildings, no machinery; thirty tenements; 9½ acres of land; dams, canals, docks; everything suited to large manufacturing; superb place for electric power plant; original cost over a quarter of a million.

Address

EDW. F. HACKETT,

Drawer 5, Albany, N. Y.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES.

PRICES LOW. TERMS TO SUIT.

NEW MODERN STONE HOUSES NEAR PROSPECT PARK.

Midwood Street, near Flatbush Av.,

30 minutes from New York. Swell and square front, box stoop. Foyer or saloon parlors; up to date to the smallest detail; hardwood trim, open plumbing, tiled bath rooms. Same house in New York would cost three to five times what I am asking. Can be seen any day. W. A. A. BROWN, owner, corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open evenings until 9. Sundays and Holidays all day.

Send for ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, WILL BE SOLD LOW.—Factory Property on Gowanus Canal and Smith St., between Hamilton Av. and 9th St., 225 feet on Canal dock; plot averages 275 feet deep; on premises are good three and four story brick buildings, with 26,000 feet of floor space. HAGERTY BROS. & CO., 10 Platt St., New York City.

SURE INVESTMENT! NEW, UP TO DATE, improved, 3-story double apartment houses, 27x81x100; 6 families each; rented to good tenants. Further particulars address OWNER, 793 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

$3,000. NEW HOUSE. FLATBUSH. $300 CASH. Detached, Queen Anne; 7 rooms; modern improvements; restricted neighborhood; ample grounds; worth $4,000. SACRIFICE, Box 198 Times.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

To let, furnished, 14-room cottage; piano; open fireplaces; running water first and second floors; carriage house, three-stall stable, etc.; beautifully situated on Big Indian Mountain, four miles from Big Indian Station, seven miles from Pine Hill; reduced rent to a desirable tenant. For particulars and photos apply to Dr. L. McLEAN, 397 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Well furnished, excellent house of sixteen rooms besides two modern bath rooms, and dressing rooms. Ample shaded grounds; near station; stable if required; will be rented very low for Summer or year. Immediate possession.

Also smaller furnished house for Summer. Apply to JOHN JARDINE, 1,262 Broadway, or to Morristown Agents.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES,

(Cape Cod,) Harwich, Mass.; furnished homes; bathrooms, etc.; abundant pure water by windmills; meadows and pine forests directly on seashore; delightful bathing; no tramps; circular. J., 71 East 87th St.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER.

Gentleman's country house, fully furnished, beautifully situated, Orange County, N. Y.; all modern conveniences; vegetable garden; horse and carriage; man included in rent. V. B., Box 207 Times.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Fully furnished private house, with grounds, to rent for the season; commodious, attractive, complete; called The White Birches. For full particulars address FREDERICK J. PRATT, Stockbridge, Mass.

TO LET—FURNISHED—AT ISLIP, LONG ISLand, for Summer, house nine rooms and bath, stable, and carriage house; plenty of fruit; moderate rent to desirable tenant. Apply to CALEB T. SMITH.

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.

Beautiful residence to rent, furnished; 33 acres; ample stable accommodation; ten minutes from West Point. Owner can be seen, 222 5th Av., first apartment.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT TWILight Park, Catskill Mountains. Address OWNER, 45 Lafayette Place, city.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HEALTH.—Summer as well as Winter home; highest ground between New York and Philadelphia, on Penn. R. R., 45 minutes from city; low fare; cozy, modern cottages; very low in price; terms, $15 to $20 per month. Write for particulars, D., P. O. Box 2,678, New York.

TO LET, MOUNT VERNON.

Twelve-room house; lot 75x125; steam heated; all improvements; healthiest location; Chester Hill; three minutes from New Haven depot. Owner, J. H. HUMMEL, 129 Fulton Street, New York.

DOUGLASTON ON LITTLE NECK BAY, 12 miles 30 minutes, by railroad; unfurnished cottage to rent; 1,200 feet from station; 12 rooms; rent, $400. Address H. C. PLAGE, 234 Broadway, New York.

$20—HOUSE TO LET.—2 FULL LOTS; 5c. fare. PROCOTOR, Corona, Borough of Queens, city.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY TO LET.

COTTAGES

AT

Long Beach, L. I.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON.

ADDRESS OR APPLY TO THE AGENT, LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Telephone 4B, Long Beach.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PEERLESS INGLESIDE.

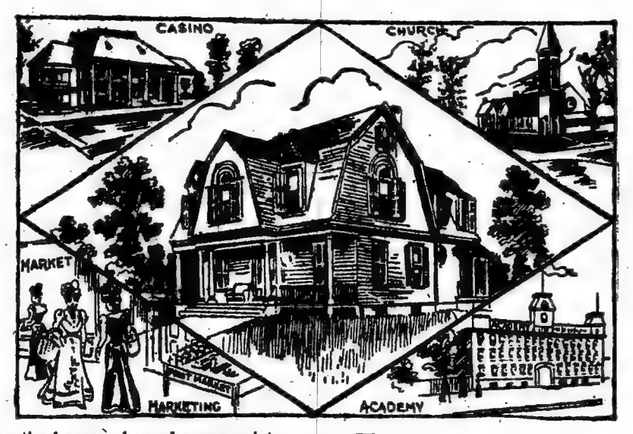

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of the HIGHEST ORDER, yet within the means of the average citizen. On terms which are in the extreme liberal.

ALL CITY CONVENIENCES—

100 already sold to conservative people of refinement.

The above and twenty other houses now ready at Ingleside, FLUSHING, Borough of Queens, New York.

Only thirty minutes to 34th Street and Broadway, Manhattan. Low fare. Perfect building sites for investments or immediate improvement, or with liberal loans on easy terms.

For pamphlets or free tickets call or write, or take any Flushing, L. I., R. R. train to Main or Bridge St. Depot, thence by New York and North Shore Trolley (or our carriage) to our Office, cor. Central and Franconia Aves.

Realty Trust 60 and 62 Liberty St.

Bowne Park.

"Quicker than Harlem." "Cheaper than rent."

Housewives are delighted with the arrangement of these new Bowne Park Houses.

The neighborhood itself is ideal.

Grown folks like the restrictions.

Children like the freedom.

They thrive in the pure, fresh air.

No finer spot to live—no safer, surer, quicker place to buy for investment.

All we ask is comparison.

Pure air, pure water, fine streets, good schools and churches—ideal surroundings for the children.

The Dayton houses have every conveniences—ranges, furnaces, modern plumbing, gas, electric lights.

Real rapid transit. Free mail delivery. 9 to 11 rooms, on plots 50x100. Prices are $4,000 to $9,000—terms to suit. Call or write to

John Dayton & Co

Bowne Park—Murray Hill Station, Flushing, N.Y.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Meserole Property

AT RIDGEFIELD, N. J.

Nine miles from Jersey City on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. High elevation. Fine View. High-grade public school. Good roads and sidewalks. Boating and fishing. Eight and ten room cottages, with all modern improvements, for sale or to rent. Convenient to depots, stores, and churches. For further information apply to agent. J. C. THOMSON, HOUSTON & DALE, 19 Whitehall St., N. Y. 412 Columbus Av., or ELLIOTT UNDERWOOD, Ridgefield, N. J.

TENAFLY

Handsome building plots, ready for improvement. Houses nearby, neighborhood established, for sale $250 upward; easy terms. Two modern houses for sale: $3,750 and $4,000; first-class. Several houses for rent. P. MORANGE, Tenafly, N. J.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

BRONXVILLE.

Few choice lots, near station, very cheap; easy payments; title guaranteed; streets, sidewalks, water, electric light; commutation eight cents. OFFENBACH, 97 East 116th St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AT LUDLOW STATION, Yonkers.—All modern improvements; 2 acres of lawn; three minutes' walk from station; for the season or year; terms reasonable. Apply to T. FOSTER GAINES, No. 149 Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

FOR SALE ON ACCOUNT OF OWNER'S REmoval.—Attractive 12-room modern frame residence; Harbor Hill, New Brighton; 200 feet above tidewater; fine view; excellent sanitary conditions; all improvements; 45 minutes from Wall St.; 10c. fare; pleasant surroundings; churches and schools; adjoining Harbor Hill golf links; price, $8,500. For photographs and inspection permits apply to CORNELIUS G. KOLFF, 50 Broadway, New York.

NEW DORP.—Exceptionally desirable corner Property to let by the year; near depot; 40 minutes of New York; all modern; superior neighborhood; comfortable traveling; low fares; good service; 10 large, light rooms; compare with any houses built; good value represented. Full particulars and plans, owner, E. E. AUDROVETTE, Room 4 and 5, 218 Fulton St., Manhattan.

TO RENT—Very reasonably as season is late, cottage, 52 Westervelt Avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island, 10 rooms, all improvements, fine location, pretty grounds. Apply to MOFFATT & SCHWAB, Tompkinsville, N. Y., or 58 Wall Street, city.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT,

1,517 BROADWAY, NEAR 45TH ST.,

offers the following

UNFURNISHED DWELLINGS FOR RENT:

42d St.,	near 5th Av., 4-story	$3,600
31st St.,	near 5th Av., 4-story	3,300
44th St.,	near B'way, 4-story	2,200
West End Av.,	near 88th St., 4-story	2,000
72d St.,	near West End Av., 4-story	1,800
42d St.,	near 6th Av., 3-story	1,600
122d St.,	near 7th Av., 4-story	1,600
72d St.,	near Amsterdam Av., 4-story	1,500
73d St.,	near Boulevard, 3-story	1,500
52d St.,	near Central Park, 4-story	1,500
74th St.,	near Columbus Av., 3-story	1,450
98th St.,	near Lexington Av., 3-story	1,200
157th St.,	near St. Nicholas Av., 3-story	900
97th St.,	near Columbus Av., 4-story	900
East End Av.,	near 87th St., 3-story	800
East 86th St.,	near East End Av., 3-story	420
117th St.,	near Pleasant Av., 3-story	360

and others, in desirable locations.

WE HAVE ONLY A FEW UNRENTED houses on 68th and 69th Sts., east of 3d Av.; three-story, high stoop; modern in every way and handsomely decorated; rents $900 to $1,100. Caretakers in 202 East 68th St. and 228 East 69th St.

Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

SOUTHWEST CORNER MADISON AV AND 111th St.—One or two three-story and basement houses, arranged for one or three families; will

CHARTER REVISION WORK

Chairmanship Question May Cause Contest Among Commissioners.

Candidacy of William C. De Witt to be Pressed—Mr. Guggenheimer Suggests Reforms.

The Charter Revision Commission has been called to meet for purposes of organization and outlining work on Tuesday next at the Chamber of Commerce.

When the election of a Chairman is taken up it is believed that there will be a contest, as Isaac M. Kapper, one of the Commissioners from Brooklyn, intends to press the candidacy of William C. De Witt of Brooklyn. It had been expected that Mr. Rives would be chosen Chairman, as his name appeared first on the list of members of the commission issued by Gov. Roosevelt, but Mr. Kapper's decision indicates, it is believed, that the Brooklyn men feel that the Chairmanship should go to that side of the river. Mr. Kapper said yesterday that he believes that, as Mr. De Witt took part in the preparation of the present charter, he is best fitted for the post. In addition, he is more familiar with the charter than any other member of the commission, and so can expedite business and plan the work with more facility. Mr. Kapper said that he did not believe that the commission would divide along party lines in the choice of a Chairman, but would rather split in respect to localities.

There is a general belief among Tammany Hall politicians that the commission will act for the best interests of the city and in a strictly non-partisan manner, though there has been some regret expressed that the Governor did not see fit to give Tammany Hall a larger representation. Deputy Controller Levey is the only member of the local organization on the commission.

President Guggenheimer of the Council, speaking of Tammany's small representation on the commission, yesterday said:

"Gov. Roosevelt has made good selections, no doubt, but he has acted in a malicious and narrow-minded manner in giving the dominant party in the city only one representative. So far as the charter itself is concerned, that instrument is sadly in need of extensive repairs, and I should suggest that the first place to begin would be in the Municipal Assembly, which is too large and cumbersome. One legislative body, composed of one man from each Senate district in the greater city, would be sufficient. Its members should be paid liberal salaries, and they should be expected and required to give all their time to the city's business. Their privileges should be clearly defined. Under no circumstances should they be permitted to exercise any power over bond issues.

"More power should be given to the Mayor and the predominant idea of the Revision Commission should be to centralize the City Government, to the end that responsibility should be definitely fixed upon the party in power. This could best be accomplished, it appears to me, by the abolition of the borough system, which now prevents the city from becoming the unit which it should be. Another reform that would have a good tendency would be to so constitute the Board of Estimate that the majority should consist of elective officers."

Corporation Counsel Whalen said that he had no recommendation to make for amendments to the charter.

"The Democratic organization is not hostile to charter revision," Mr. Whalen said, "and it will do nothing to impede it. Tammany believes in good government, and if this commission can correct any abuses that exist in the charter, I am sure Tammany Hall will be satisfied."

TAXPAYERS' DAYS OF GRACE.

No "Swearing Off" After To-morrow—Franchise Tax Law.

To-morrow is the last day on which the books of the Department of Taxes and Assessments will be open for inspection and revision. Persons who feel that they have been wrongly assessed will have this opportunity of appearing before one of the Commissioners and "swearing off" on their personal assessments. In cases of realty, the applications for reduction must be made in writing. During the next two months, the Commissioners will consider all applications for the reduction of assessments on both personal and real property and will make public their decisions before July 1, on which date the tax rolls are turned over to the Municipal Assembly.

An interesting phase of the tax situation this year is the application for the first time of the franchise tax law. The assessments levied by the State Board of Tax Commissioners will be made public in Albany to-morrow, and will at once be sent to the local authorities, who will enter them on the rolls for taxation when the rate shall have been established. In view of the fact that there is likely to be long litigation over the constitutionality of the law, the local board has assessed the companies holding these franchises, and has placed their valuattons on the books, so that no matter which way this litigation results, the city will not lose by default.

GEN. CHRISTENSEN SAILS.

Retires from the Brooklyn Trust Company and Goes Abroad.

Gen. Christian T. Christensen retired from the Presidency of the Brooklyn Trust Company at noon yesterday, and two hours later sailed on the steamship Thingvalla for a tour abroad. Gen. Christensen, who has been at the head of the trust company for ten years, decided recently to retire in order to have time to rest.

At Gen. Christensen's request the Danish societies of Brooklyn and Manhattan abandoned a plan to give him a formal leave-taking. The General will visit his native land, Denmark, and will spend at least four months abroad.

MR. COFFEY GETS A WRIT.

Senator's Fight for Reinstatement in Kings Democratic Committee.

The formal order granting a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Kings County Democratic General Committee to restore to Senator Michael J. Coffey all his rights as a member of the committee was signed by Justice Maddox yesterday afternoon. Later copies of the papers were served on Chairman Moffatt of the General Committee.

A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held soon, probably on Tuesday night, it is stated, to fix dates for holding the Assembly and Congress district conventions. Senator Coffey will attend the meeting, it is said, and it is not believed that his right to take part in the proceedings will be challenged.

FRANK C. CLARK INDIGNANT.

Says He Did Not Abandon Excursionists When Smallpox Broke Out.

Frank C. Clark, who some three months ago conducted an excursion on the New England from Boston, arrived on the steamer St. Louis yesterday. He expressed great indignation at published reports that he had abandoned his party in Rome when smallpox broke out among the tourists. He said that his party arrived in Naples in the middle of March, and most of the people went to Rome, where smallpox broke out among them, and they were quarantined.

The party, Mr. Clark said, practically broke up in Rome, as it had been planned for only about thirty, to return on the New England by way of Liverpool. The others were to go over the Continent. He said that he brought back letters and testimonials from nearly all the excursionists with the exception of about half a dozen who were continually dissatisfied. He denied that he had left any of the excursionists in Rome in a destitute state, and said that he cashed checks for them when their money was gone, bought them various articles which they needed, and waited and cared for them until nearly all of them were able to leave the city. He threatens to seek legal redress against his traducers.

New Plant for Jersey City.

The United States Carbonate Company, which was organized recently with a capital of $1,000,000, has filed its articles of incorporation in New Jersey. It is understood that the company's plant will be placed in Jersey City, on the banks of the Hackensack River, near Newark Bay.

NEW YORK MASONS TO MEET.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Convention to Open Tuesday.

The one hundred and nineteenth annual convocation of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York will be held in the Masonic Temple, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, commencing Tuesday and continuing for three days. This will be the first time in the history of the Grand Lodge that it has assembled in May. The convocations have heretofore been held in June, beginning on the first Tuesday. For several years the weather has been excessively hot at this time, and last year the constitution was so amended that the Grand Lodge could assemble on the first Tuesday in May.

The 748 Masonic lodges of the State will each send one representative to the convocation. The District Deputy Grand Masters from the forty-one Masonic districts of the State will also be present, as well as all of the grand officers.

The Grand Lodge will assemble at 2 P. M. Tuesday. A short musical programme will be furnished by Homer M. Bartlett, organist, and the Apollo Quartet. The Rev. Frederick R. Parkhurst of Rochester, one of the Grand Chaplains, will ask a blessing, and R. W. Wright D. Pownall, Grand Master, will then deliver his annual address to the craft. Edward M. L. Ehlers, the Grand Secretary, will follow with his annual report.

The report shows that there were 101,000 members of the craft in the State of New York on Dec. 31, 1899, and that the income from Grand Lodge dues was $75,000 for the year.

The Grand Treasurer, George W. White, will submit his report, giving the details of the expenditures for the year, and showing a balance of cash on hand of $51,000. The Trustees of the permanent fund will make a report on the investment of the $90,000, of which they have charge.

The report of the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund shows that there are 250 inmates of the home at Utica, and that the additions to the home ordered at the last Grand Lodge have been erected. The report also shows an increased balance in their general fund, and that the reserve fund is over $200,000.

Reports of the Grand Librarian, Masonic Board of Relief, the Historian, and the Committee on Antiquities will also be submitted.

The annual election of officers will be held at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, and the installations will take place immediately preceding the closing exercises on Thursday afternoon.

At one of the sessions of the Grand Lodge the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, one of the Grand Chaplains, will read the report of the Committee on Deceased Members.

There is little general business to come before the lodge, and, as there are to be no contests over the election of officers, the convocation promises to be exceedingly pleasant.

WIFE DEAD; HUSBAND DYING.

Abner Ross Taken from the Hospital to His Wife's Deathbed.

Mrs. Abner Ross, wife of the Superintendent of the Chelsea Jute Mills, died yesterday at her home, 700 Leonard Street, Brooklyn.

Ten days ago Mr. Ross was stricken with paralysis, and it became necessary to remove him to Seney Hospital. Prior to his departure his wife, who had been devoted to him, became ill herself.

After he had reached the hospital Mrs. Ross became worse, and as it was evident to her that she was dying, she asked to see her husband. He was brought back to his home in an invalid's chair on Friday and was beside his wife when she died yesterday morning.

His condition was so bad last night that it is not believed he can recover. The couple were soon to have celebrated the silver anniversary of their marriage.

IN MEMORY OF DR. WISE.

Eulogies to be Delivered in the Temple Emanu-El.

There will be a public service this morning in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise, President of the Hebrew Union College, in the Temple Emanu-El. The service will be under the auspices of the New York Board of Jewish Ministers, and eulogies will be delivered by the leaders of Jewish thought in the community, a noteworthy programme having been arranged.

Max Spicker will preside at the organ, and the choir will render the anthem, "What Is Man?" The Rev. L. Nelson will read Psalms xc. and cxiii., and the Rev. Dr. D. Davidson will offer a prayer. A quartet consisting of Mrs. Jacobi, Mrs. Voight, and Messrs. Rappaport and Galloway will sing an anthem. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Kohler, the Rev. Dr. Grossman, the Rev. Dr. Silverman, and Louis Marshall. The Rev. Dr. Gottheil will read the memorial prayers and the Rev. W. Sparger will act as cantor.

TO GREET HOLYOKE'S HEAD.

Alumnae and Wheaton Seminary Club Honor Miss Woolley.

The parlors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel were the scene yesterday of a large gathering of the alumnae of Holyoke College and of the Wheaton Seminary Club to greet the new President of Holyoke College, Miss Mary E. Woolley, Ph. D. The reception was followed by a breakfast, and the breakfast was followed by speaking by a number of well-known educators.

Among those who attended were Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Margaret Sangster, Mrs. Elizabeth Storrs Meade, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. McLaren of Edinburgh, Mrs. W. I. Barry of Passaic, President of the Alumnae Association; Miss Kate Upson Clark of the Wheaton Seminary Club, and Miss Mabel Easton.

The speakers included Miss Woolley, President Seth Low of Columbia, President James M. Taylor of Vassar, President John Henry Barrows of Oberlin, President Truman J. Backus of Packer Institute, and Headmaster J. G. Croswell of Brearley School.

The new President, who was educated at Brown, has been head of the department of Biblical literature at Wellesley. She is to go abroad in June, and to take charge at Holyoke in January, 1901. The joint reception was due to the friendly relations which have always existed between the two institutions.

The buildings at Holyoke which were destroyed by fire in 1896 have been entirely restored or replaced, and it is now the intention to raise an endowment of half a million dollars.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE CONTRACT.

Approaches to Cost $1,500,000—Bids to be Received Until May 31.

The new East River Bridge Commission, through Chief Engineer Buck, yesterday made public the plans and specifications for the approaches to the new structure on both sides of the river. The plans and specifications were given to contractors yesterday at the office of the bridge engineers, 84 Broadway, Brooklyn. The contractors have until May 31 to submit their estimates, and the successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond of $200,000 for the work on the Brooklyn side and $400,000 for that on the Manhattan side.

The contract is the most important of all the work on the new bridge, and it is not believed that any of the bids for the approaches will be under $1,500,000. The work on the Manhattan side will cost probably $1,000,000, and that on the Brooklyn side at least $500,000.

It is stipulated in the articles of agreement that the Manhattan approach shall be finished within fifteen months after the execution of the contract, and the Brooklyn approach within twelve months. About 18,000 tons of steel will be required, the Manhattan side requiring two-thirds of this amount.

The approaches, when finished, will present the appearance of a long steel trestle. The railroad tracks will be in the centre of the structure, from plaza to plaza, while the trolley cars will be next to them on either side, and the roadways on the extreme outside.

Much attention has been devoted by the engineers to the bicycle and foot paths. The latter will enter at the plaza under the elevated railroad, and will continue to a point near the towers, while the bicycle paths will enter the structure from the plaza over the trolley car tracks, but at a point again near the anchorage will swerve in order to run parallel with the footpath, pedestrians being safely guarded from any danger from wheelmen and vehicular traffic.

Horner's Furniture.

All that art can conceive or skill devise in Furniture is shown in our stock. Strikingly artistic and effective in the plain and ornate lines alike, whether wanted for the town or country house.

Select examples of Flemish Oak and Venetian Furniture——Dining Room Furniture in all the new woods and finishes——Bedroom Furniture in all the light and dark woods and finishes——Parlor, Library and Hall Furniture in latest styles——Brass and Enameled Bedsteads in newest patterns——Wide range of choice in Cheval Glasses.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee).

LOSES CHILD WILLED TO HIM.

Court's Reasons for Deciding Contrary to Dying Mother's Wishes.

Gabriel L. Chevalier has failed in his efforts to get possession of five-year-old Richard Westerman. The child was practically willed to Mr. Chevalier by its mother, Mrs. Mabel Westerman, who was engaged to be married to Mr. Chevalier. Mrs. Isadria Manwaring, the grandmother of Richard, refused to give him up, and Mr. Chevalier obtained a writ of habeas corpus.

In denying this writ yesterday Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, said that the child was incapable of deciding who should be his guardian, therefore, it was necessary for the Court to ascertain what would be best for his interests.

The Justice mentions the fact that the wife of Mr. Chevalier had obtained a divorce from him, and that he had been forbidden by the courts to marry another woman whose husband had obtained a divorce at the same time.

The Justice concluded that under these circumstances it was better to leave the child with his grandmother, although it was the rule to respect the rights of testamentary guardians. This decision was rendered without prejudice to any future action Mr. Chevalier might institute.

Mrs. Westerman, who was still young, met Chevalier in 1896, just after her husband's death. He was very attentive to her and three days before she died in June, 1898, she executed a will leaving her entire property in trust to him. A condition attached to this bequest read, "That Gabriel L. Chevalier, to whom I am now engaged to be married, shall adopt my beloved son Richard, rear, provide for, train, and educate my said son as fully, carefully, and lovingly as if my said son Richard was his own."

The boy's grandmother contested the will after she had been appointed his guardian. The will was admitted to probate, but she retained the child. Ever since then Mr. Chevalier has been trying to get possession of the boy.

Mr. Chevalier was formerly in the United States Assay Office and was at one time a candidate for the Assembly.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHTS OF INDIAN TRIBES.—The Montauk tribe of Indians, in Suffolk County, L. I., two years ago brought an ejectment action in the Supreme Court, by Wyandank Pharaoh, their Chief and King, to recover from the Long Island Railroad Company certain lands claimed to belong to the tribe. The Appellate Division of the Second Department affirmed judgment of the Suffolk Special Term, sustaining demurrer to the complaint, on the ground that a tribe of Indians has no corporate name by which it could institute such a suit. Justice Cullen, who gave the opinion, said the Indians were not without redress, as they might apply to the Legislature for authority to maintain an action, or, possibly, an action might be instituted by one of their number on his own behalf, and on behalf of all the other Indians of his tribe. A similar suit was then brought by Eugene A. Johnson, a citizen of the United States, of Indian blood and lineage, and member of the tribe by right of birth and affiliation, on behalf of himself and others interested. An order sustaining demurrer at Special Term was reversed by the Appellate Division, with a divided court, expressing the opinion that the plaintiff's right to bring the action was not free from doubt. The Court of Appeals has now reversed the Appellate Division, and affirmed the Special Term. Judge Bartlett, giving the opinion, Judges Vann and Landon dissenting, held that Johnson, as a member of the tribe, had no legal capacity to bring such an action. The Indians, the Court said, are the wards of the State, and, generally speaking, possess only such rights to appear and litigate in courts of justice as are conferred upon them by statute. In the absence of any statute permitting the tribe to maintain ejectment, their redress, it was said, must be first sought in legislative action authorizing it.

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INTEREST UPON ADVANCES BY PARTNER TO FIRM.—A partnership was entered into some years ago, without writing, between John C. Rodgers and Frank H. Clement for the purpose of obtaining and executing contracts for the construction of public works. Such contracts were procured by the firm in this and other States, and were executed. Differences having arisen with respect to division of the firm assets and settlement of the partnership affairs, an action for an accounting was brought by Rodgers against his partner. The referee before whom the case was tried found a balance due to Clement, the defendant, including interest to April, 1896, amounting to $4,928.66. The Appellate Division of the Second Department held that the judgment was excessive in the sum of $897.25. The judgment, by defendant's stipulation, was reduced to that amount. On plaintiff's appeal, the only question presented was the plaintiff's right to be credited with an item of $5,997.66, which represented interest on moneys advanced by him for the use of the firm. The Court of Appeals has now ordered a reversal, holding that Rodgers was entitled to interest on the advances made by him, although there was no express agreement respecting interest, when these advances were in fact loans. With respect to these it was held that he was creditor of the firm; but he was not entitled, without special agreement, to interest on his contributions to the capital.

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PRIVILEGES OF EXCHANGES OR BOARDS OF TRADE.—James Reynolds, in 1896, purchased a quantity of plumbing materials of one of the members of the Plumbers' Material Protective Association, incorporated under the act of 1886, providing for the formation of Exchanges or Boards of Trade. A controversy having arisen as to the amount which Reynolds owed, he refused to pay the bill or submit the matter to arbitration. A by-law of the association provided that unless a member who was indebted to another member settled, excused his failure to do so, or consented to arbitrate the corporation might send to each member a statement that the debtor's name had been entered on its books, and that they were prohibited by the by-laws from selling to him, except for cash before delivery, until he had settled. Reynolds, claiming that the publication was libelous, brought suit in the Supreme Court in Monroe County for damages. Judge Davy, before whom the case was tried, granted a non-suit, holding that the act referred to did not violate public policy and was Constitutional. He also held that the action of the association in reference to Reynolds was not an illegal act; that a communication of such a tenor, sent in good faith by the corporation to other members, was privileged, and afforded the indebted member no ground for an action of libel.

Books of Postage Stamps for Sale.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the books of two-cent postage stamps which were recently issued by the Post Office Department, and which are now on sale at the General Post Office, will be placed on sale at all branch stations thereof on Tuesday. Three different quantities will be furnished—one book of twelve two-cent stamps, one book of twenty-four two-cent stamps, and one book of forty-eight two-cent stamps, the price of which will be 26, 49, and 97 cents, respectively.

Stern Brothers

call attention to latest styles of

Ladies' Summer Gowns

Paris Models and Copies Made in Our Own Workrooms

of Cream Batiste with Applique Lace, Flowered Silk Muslins, Embroidered White Batistes, Organdies, Swisses and Silk Mulls

Special Values To-morrow

Point d' Esprit Dresses trimmed with lace insertion and black velvet ribbon, Real value, $25 and $28 — $19.75 / $22.50

Important Sale of

Plain, Fancy & Black Silks

3600 Yds. Changeable Taffetas 18 combinations, Value 75c yd. — 49c

2200 Yds. Imported All-Black **Broche Barre Taffetas,** Value $1.00 yd. — 58c

1850 Yds. Lyons Liberty Satins, Armures and Granite Crepes, Striped, Broche and Printed, Value $1.00 & $1.25 yd. — 63c

Misses' Waists & Suits

White Lawn Waists with insertions and tuckings, 14, 16 & 18 yrs., Value $1.45 & $2.25 — 98c, $1.45

Girls' Eton Suits White Pique, Tan Linen and Mercerized Duck, 6 to 16 yrs., Value $6.00 — $3.75

of Fine Venetian Cloth, adjustable pique collar and vest, jacket silk lined, 10 to 14 yrs., Value $13.50 — $8.75

Tailor-made Suits of Homespuns and Venetians, 14 & 16 yrs., Heretofore $18.50 to $23.50 — $13.75 / $16.50

Linens

A large purchase of Irish Damask Table Cloths with Napkins to match at a decided reduction from prevailing prices

	size 8 x 8	8 x 10	8 x 12
Table Cloths,	$1.38	$1.75	$2.15
Napkins, Breakfast Size, doz.	$1.50	Dinner Size,	$2.15
Pure Linen Sheets, large size,		pair	$3.50
Pure Linen Pillow Cases, 22 x 36 in.		"	80c
Satin Marseilles Bed Spreads			$1.60, $2.75
Turkish Towels,		doz.	$2.25, $2.90
Huck Towels, Hemmed		"	$2.00
		Hemst'd Pure Linen, 23 x 45 in. doz.	$2.95

Oriental Rugs

Exceptional Reductions For To-morrow Only

40 Silky Kazaks & Ganjes large size, Original prices $26.00 to $35.00 — at $18.75

200 Antique Shirvans Original prices $27.50 to $40.00 — at $19.75

15 Fine Silky Shiraz Original prices $60.00 to $85.00 — at $49.50

20 Cashmere Carpets large sizes, Original prices $55 to $90 — $42.75, $57.00

10 Beautiful India Carpets sizes from 9 x 12 ft. to 10 x 15 ft. Original prices $130 to $285 — at $100 to $165

West Twenty-third Street.

GIRLS HEARD IN DEBATE.

Normal College Undergraduates on the Influence of Home and Press.

The Normal College girls and their friends had great fun yesterday afternoon. The Alpha Beta Gamma and Philomathean Societies were having their tenth annual prize debate for $20 for the best orator. The big hall of the college looked like a flower garden of gay Spring hats, and the chips flew from the gavel as Miss Mary E. Toone, who presided, struck resounding raps to bring the big gathering to order.

The debaters asked and answered the question as to whether the influence of the home or of the press was the most potent factor in forming public opinion. Miss Evelyn Lease of the class of 1900 and Miss Eleanor Guiterman, 1901, Alpha Beta Gamma Society, spoke in favor of the home, and Miss Gertrude Krauskopf and Miss Jessie E. Spurgeon, 1900, Philomathean Society, took the negative.

The press suffered defeat, and it is sad to relate that its worst enemies were its friends. The negative speakers were largely eulogistic. They told of the representative men who stood behind the papers and of the reforms the press had brought about.

"People go away from home," said one speaker, "but they never go away from their papers. The paper is never idle and never off its guard. It discovers events before they happen. It encourages outdoor sports, which make people strong. The editor is the only man who can generate the steam which will influence political events. Millions of people come into New York every day, and every one with his face buried in a newspaper."

"Yes," cried an affirmative speaker, in rebuttal, "but they leave their papers on the seats behind them, and they carry their home principles with them. As for reforms, the papers opposed a play in New York, but twelve men decided in favor of it, and it is playing to bigger box office receipts now than ever. There were only two editors who had any influence, Charles A. Dana and Horace Greeley, and the latter could not get himself elected President. And if it takes the influence of the papers to get the people of the United States to take a bicycle ride I am sorry for them. I suppose—with great scorn—it was the papers that started our college basket ball team."

Miss Lease was announced the winner of the prize amid a storm of applause swelled by the New York City College boys, who assisted at the exercises with music.

SEEKS A "CAPUTALIST."

Postmaster Van Cott Asked to Promote a Hog Cholera Cure Concern.

Secretary Laferty, who opens Postmaster Van Cott's mail, thinks that the best among many peculiar and amusing communications received, is a letter asking the Postmaster to interest himself in a hog cholera cure. In the mail yesterday morning he found the following letter from a young man of Denver, Mo.:

"Hon. Post Master, N. Y. City

If any one you know of who would take this cure and push it to success, that is to put up a Factory they can put down in 5 years every fear of cholera among the farmers' hogs and if it is not asking to much I wish you would asist me in getting a caputalist ahold of this cure. I ask ten thousand dollars for it but i will take less if i cant get any more for the company who gets it will make millions of dollars off of it, now i dont know if i haint asking to much of you. Please Post this notice somewhere the public can read it and please see that it is not torne down by enyone. If you can take this letter to a rich caputalist and get him to take the receipt i will be so much pleased and will give you $50 if you help form a company for me."

With the letter were two notices to be posted in the Post Office. They began:

"Whats the use of going to Alaska to get a fortune when you can get a big fortune out of my Hog Cholera Receipt."

GEN. GUY V. HENRY FUND.

Appeal of the Committee in Behalf of His Widow.

An appeal to the public is made by the Henry Committee, consisting of some of the country's prominent men, which was formed a short time ago for the purpose of raising a testimonial fund for the benefit of the widow of Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry of the United States Army, who died in October of last year. The circular sent out by the committee states that Gen. Henry's services while in the army and especially as Military Governor of Porto Rico, were of the highest order and deserving of the thanks of the Nation. The best way to acknowledge this indebtedness of the country would be to raise a fund, the investment of which would provide a modest income to Mrs. Henry during the remainder of her life, as she is by law entitled to a pension of only $30 a month.

The officers of this committee are: Cornelius N. Bliss, Chairman; Major A. W. Conover of the Seventh Regiment, Vice Chairman; A. S. Frissell, President of the Fifth Avenue Bank, Treasurer, and William R. Corwine, Secretary. Among the men on the General Committee are: Gov. Roosevelt, J. Pierpont Morgan, Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, Rev. P. Morton, Jacob H. Schiff, Jefferson Seligman, ex-Mayor W. L. Strong, Gov. Roger Walcott, Russell A. Alger, and Col. Daniel Appleton.

A special interest has been taken by the Seventh Regiment, of which Gen. Henry was a devoted friend. Subscriptions may be sent to A. S. Frissell, Treasurer, Fifth Avenue Bank, or to Sergt Major J. F. Daniell, and to John Daniell, Jr., both of the Seventh Regiment. Contributions will be publicly acknowledged.

LIEUT. HAZZARD'S DOWNFALL.

Order Is Out for the Arrest of a Popular Army Officer.

Social attention and the effort to maintain the position he had attained has resulted in the downfall of a popular young army officer. He is Lieut. Samuel C. Hazzard of the First Artillery, who suddenly left his command, at Key West, Fla., early in February. A general order for his arrest was transmitted through Major Gen. Merritt of the Department of the East on Feb. 26 to all army posts, but the facts became public only yesterday.

The officers on Governors Island were not inclined to say much about the affair yesterday, further, than to admit that Lieut. Hazzard had absented himself from duty without leave and was now supposed to be in Europe.

Lieut. Hazzard is a native of Pottsville, Penn. He entered the Military Academy in 1889, and was soon promoted to the post of Adjutant of the Cadet Corps. The appointment involved many social duties, and the young cadet maintained his position with success. After his graduation he was assigned to the artillery. Two years later he returned to West Point as Military Adjutant, which position he held until Aug. 12, 1899, when he was transferred to the First Artillery. He went to Key West in October of last year.

While at West Point he married the daughter of a boarding house keeper. It is understood at Governors Island that he left his wife behind, as well as numerous debts which he contracted while trying to maintain his social position.

Col. Clous, Judge Advocate of the Department of the East, while admitting yesterday that an order is out for Hazzard's arrest, refused to enter into details of the Lieutenant's downfall.

Jayne's Expectorant isn't recommended to cure everything, but it does cure Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and Croup.—Adv.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Silk Remnants.

Six weeks' accumulation, comprising very desirable Spring Silks. Among them

Foulards, Hemstitched Taffetas, Printed Indias, Checks, Stripes, Fancies, Colored Taffetas, and Wash Silks.

Also a large quantity of Black Remnants in fashionable weaves. Lengths from 1 to 7 yards. Prices about one-half.

Fancy Silks.

Some of the prettiest Styles shown for Waists this season at a very unusual price, 3 styles and 13 colors in Fancy Taffeta at 55c. yard
20-inch Changeable Glace Taffeta, 15 colors, at - - 49c. yard
Late designs in satin finish Silk Foulards at - 49c. and 65c. yard

All of the above would be excellent value at 85c. yard.

In Black Silks

A strong, Black Taffeta at - - - - - - 48c. yard
A 24-inch Black Brocade India Polka Dots and new small patterns at 65c. yard
A fine imported Black Dress Taffeta at - - - 65c. yard
A soft glove finish Black Peau de Soie at - - - 95c. yard
The best Black Satin Duchesse in the market at - - 85c. yard

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Children's Wear.

Hand-made Dresses, Paris-made Coats,
Real Lace Baptismal Robes,
Children's Hand Embroidered Underwear.
Outing Suits, Linen and Gingham Frocks,
Serge Reefers, Guimpes.
Russian Blouse Suits for Boys.

Broadway & 19th Street.

CARPETS.

Special Sale!

BEST BODY BRUSSELS.

500 Rolls of the Oldest and Most Celebrated Makes from **95c.** the yard.

300 pieces best **WILTON VELVETS** at proportionately low prices.

New Weave Ingrains, in Brussels effects; novelties never before exhibited.

Odd patterns **INGRAINS** (old weave), to go at uniform price of **25c.** the yard.

Summer Furnishings.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Complete assortment, both foreign and domestic, from a small mat to the largest carpet sizes.

300 BYZANTINES at **$2.00** each.

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR SANITARY AMERICAN **Floor Mattings,** and **SUMMER FURNITURE?**

MADE FROM AMERICAN GRASS.

Especially Adapted for Hotels, Cottages and Summer Residences; Artistic and Very Durable.

China and Japanese Straw Mattings (Our own direct importation) from **$5.00** per roll of 40 yards.

FURNITURE.

Fine Parlor Suits and Odd Pieces, our own upholstering, to close out quickly. In addition, all variety of Furnishings for Summer Homes.

ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

COLUMBIA CLASS AMENITIES.

Freshmen Deluged with Water by Sophomores While Facing Photographer.

Columbia freshmen were successful at last in having their class picture taken yesterday. They had planned to have the picture taken last week, but were prevented from doing so by the sophomores. Yesterday, however, they had kept their plan a secret, as they thought, and when they collected on the steps of Fairweather Hall, not a sophomore was in sight.

Just before the group was ready a few sophomores, who had secreted themselves in an upper room, poured bucketful after bucketful of cold water on the freshmen, who were doing their best to look pleasant below. The freshmen, however, paid no attention to the cold deluge, but waited until they had finished with the photographer, when they made a dash for the upper stories. There they found that their tormentors had made their escape from the building by an underground passage.

QUESTION OF CUSTOMS LAW.

Point Raised in Hearing of Henry Alleged Smuggling Case.

A hearing was held yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Lyman upon the application of Philip S. Henry for a return of the articles which he brought with him from Europe last month. Mr. Henry came here to marry, he asserted, with the idea of returning to his home in London with his bride. The Government seized jewels which he brought with him for his intended bride, Miss Lewisohn, whose father is of the firm of Lewisohn Brothers, distributing agents for the copper mines of this country.

Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall represented Mr. Henry, and Assistant United States District Attorney King the Government. The attorneys agreed in the statement of Mr. Henry that as the seized goods are to be returned to his home they are not subject to the payment of duties. This was the law, but it has been changed somewhat. The Government's position is that in any event Mr. Henry should have stated in his baggage declaration that he intended the jewelry as presents.

The decision upon the present application will determine a rather novel question of the customs law. Mr. Henry has asked that he should be permitted to have the goods returned to his home in London without even the payment of duties. If the application should be decided in his favor the jewelry will be released unconditionally. If, however, the Secretary of the Treasury decides adversely to the petition of Mr. Henry for the release of the goods, the case will be tried before a jury. The total value of the articles seized is estimated by the customs officials to be $18,935.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Spices for the Summer House.

Did you ever hear of the spice called "oddity"? Every room needs a dash of it, to give zest and accent. Here is a sort of magic spice-box, containing every Summer floor-covering, however rare.

The spice of odd coloring—"Forest Green," Bebe Blue, Coral-red, Oriental tints; in enameled wood, reed, and rattan.

Of odd forms—Egyptian, Moorish, Japanesque, Dutch.

Of odd combinations—birch seated with grass cloth; tables topped with Japanese matting; rattan divans with tea-table centres.

Of factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

WATERS PIANOS

Have been known for **FIFTY YEARS** as standard high-grade pianos.

They are famous for their **FINE TONE** and are warranted to be **DURABLE.**

Let us send you our catalogue with **REDUCED PRICES** and **TERMS** on our new **3-YEAR SYSTEM,** giving you **THREE YEARS'** time without interest.

No pianos so celebrated as the WATERS are sold at such LOW PRICES and on such EASY TERMS. Call and see them or send postal for a catalogue.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., Near 18th St.

FEIGNED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Mae Williams, Arrested for Taking Acid in Cab, Discharged.

Mae Williams, the young Milwaukee girl who took carbolic acid in a cab in which she says was S. H. Gimbel of Milwaukee, was discharged by Magistrate Meade in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning.

Detective Falconer of the West Thirtieth Street Station appeared anxious to have Magistrate Meade discharge his prisoner. He did not think that Miss Williams attempted suicide.

Miss Williams, whose face was pinched and drawn, said in her own behalf that she had intended merely to frighten her companion, and had no idea of committing suicide. She said the stuff she took was a mixture of carbolic acid and benzine, and that she had spilled most of it. She told Magistrate Meade that she lived with her mother in Milwaukee, having gone there from Beaver Dam, Wis., about six years ago, when she became a cloak model in S. H. Gimbel's store. She said they had been very friendly ever since.

Transport Kilpatrick Here.

The United States transport Kilpatrick, Capt. Rogers, arrived from Havana yesterday morning, after a fine passage of three days and twenty-two hours. She brought twenty-four cabin passengers and forty-three discharged soldiers and civilians. When the transport was off the south end of Cuba, on April 20, she was struck by lightning, and the upper wooden part of the jiggermast was carried away. On April 24, when in latitude 24.25 and longitude 82.05, the Kilpatrick fell in with the tugboat Katie, bound from Key West for Havana, drifting about helplessly, being out of coal and water. The Kilpatrick supplied her with sufficient water and coal to reach Havana.

David Ryan Very Ill.

David Ryan, private secretary to Police Commissioner J. B. Sexton, is seriously ill at his home, 133 West Eighty-fourth Street, with throat trouble, and is not expected to live. Mr. Ryan was confidential clerk to Mayor Grant during his term of office, and has been Deputy Supervisor of City Records under Supervisor W. J. K. Kenny. He is a member of the Democratic Club and of the Nineteenth Assembly District Tammany organization.

Sunday
April 29-1900

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 17-30

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

On MONDAY, April 30,

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits.

200 handsome Tailor-made Suits, light grey and tan homespun, and Navy Blue Serges, Eton and Bolero Jackets; latest style skirts; handsomely trimmed; Jackets faced with satin; entire suit silk lined; value $32.00 to $37.00, **$25.00**

100 grey Homespun Tailor-made Suits, Eton Coat and flare Skirt, entirely silk lined; value $20.00, **$13.50**

SKIRTS.

100 Ladies' Separate Skirts, light and medium grey homespun, latest styles, percaline lined and velveteen binding; value $8.00, **$4.75**

Special Values in Silk Waists.

$3.98 *Value $6.00* — **$4.98** *$7.00* — **$5.98** *$10.00*

Le Boutillier Brothers

CHICAGO WELCOMES IRVING

University Students Pay Tribute to the Great Actor.

THE RAPID TRANSIT PROBLEM

Commission to Make an Investigation—New Yorkers Interested in a Warehouse Project.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 28.—An interesting episode of the week has been the address made by Sir Henry Irving before the Faculty and students of the University of Chicago. The great player was welcomed by an audience which quite filled the spacious hall. His appearance on the platform was hailed by enthusiastic cheers from the undergraduates, and the close of his address was followed by a second outburst of echo-rousing approbation.

Beginning with a laughter-provoking suggestion that while he did not personally know all the members of the university stock company, he was well acquainted with many of their admirable performances, Sir Henry took up his theme, "Acting As an Art," in seriousness, pouring upon its rhetorical beauties a wealth of classical allusion, a happy prodigality of quotation, embellishing his thoughts with his inimitable gifts of elocution and gesticulation. One flower of his thought seems particularly worthy of preservation.

"The great objection to acting as an art," said he, "is that it is imitative and mimetic, and not lasting. All art is mimetic. Music may be placed in that category. The function of art is to do, not to create. What is it in the works of genius that fill the heart with awe and beauty? Whether we look upon the masterpieces of Raphael or Gainsborough, or upon that fretted architecture which Michael Angelo piled up in the dome of St. Peter's; whether we listen to the sad strains of Mozart or to the witchery of Mendelssohn, or to the tempestuous chords of Wagner—it is strangely felt. It is because their great archi-types exist. The architect drew his inspiration from the aisles of the dreaming forest or from the rolling clouds of the sunset. Every note in music may be heard in the night winds, the swaying of the corn or the roaring waters. He who reproduces these that others may feel the thrills that he has felt is the artist. Acting may be evanescent, but it can and will live to add to the sum of human knowledge and exist as a great memory."

We are to have a Street Railway Commission to be quite in the mode, in this day of "commissions" of many kinds and hues—which is to wrestle seriously with the traction problem, or to attempt to. The City Council has authorized the investigation, and six of its own members will constitute the body of inquiry. They will have rather a free hand. An appropriation of $4,000 has been set aside for initial expenses, and the commission is authorized to proceed in any manner its members may deem advisable.

"Our first object," said Chairman Foreman to-day, "will be to collate facts and find a solution of the physical problems concerning the Chicago street car lines. In this we have struck a wholly original line to work on. No other city in the world is confronted with the problems of dealing with street railways that exist in Chicago. We have before us the question of arranging the down-town lines so that a perfect system of loops may be arrived at, and in this we are unable to get suggestions from other cities. Our conditions are purely local, and must be solved by ourselves."

SUBWAYS NOT A PROBABILITY.

It is believed by those who have given the subject most thought that subways for Chicago traction lines are the remotest of possibilities, and the commission will give little consideration to the subject of underground terminals. In the main, its objects will be to secure lower fares, better accommodations, longer rides for a single fare, and a broader system of interchangeable transfers.

New York men of many millions, loking for an investment for their accruing surplus, have associated themselves with local capitalists and propose to give to Chicago the greatest freight warehouse and transfer yard in the world. Among other New Yorkers interested are D. O. Mills and his brother, and it is believed J. Pierpont Morgan and some of the huge interests associated with him are concerned in the project. The authorized capital of the company, which was organized under the laws of Delaware, is $40,000,000, although the present working capital is but one-tenth of that sum. This great enterprise is titularly known as the Chicago Transfer and Clearing Company, and it is said to have obtained controlling interests in the Chicago Union Transfer Company, the National Transfer Company, and the Stickney Transfer Company. The new yard will be created upon what is known as the Stickney tract, in Lyons Township, where the Chicago Union Transfer Company had planned extensive yards. The new institution proposes to abolish the old system of circular tracks and adopt new methods of freight clearing. Contracts for grading the yards have been already let, but pending labor troubles have prevented the letting of contracts for the erection of the giant warehouse.

THE CITY'S LABOR TROUBLES.

And, speaking of labor troubles, people in this labor-agitator-ridden community are beginning to wonder how long the lawlessness and riot which have marked the present strike of the unions associated in the Building Trades' Council will be permitted to overawe order and deny the right of a man to work for whom and for what wage he pleases. Armed strikers continue to assault non-union laborers, there have been serious riots in the city's heart, contractors are quartering within buildings under construction hundreds of non-union workmen, who sleep and eat under guard. Last night one man was instantly killed and four others seriously wounded in a street fight provoked by union pickets. The civic authorities appear senile or indifferent, and labor leaders bear themselves with high hands. Thinking men contrast such a condition with the prompt suppression in New York of the recent threatened attack upon the Croton water supply, and regret that we seem governed by politicians who fear the resentment of union labor voters if they dare maintain order with an iron hand.

An effort is now making to bring about an adjustment of these harassing disorders through the offices of a mixed commission composed of five distinguished citizens connected with neither side of the controversy, and an equal representation from the workmen's and contractors' bodies, sitting in conjunction with a committee of the City Council, but those principally concerned are hanging back, and it seems uncertain that anything of real value will be accomplished until public opinion routes and takes the matter into its own determined hands. Another wanton murder may prove the inciting cause creating this sentiment.

CHILDREN TO TAKE A CENSUS.

To facilitate the plan providing a free school for the blind it is proposed to take a special census of blind children by school children who can see. The Building and Grounds Committee of the Board of Education desires the information to be thus obtained. Through the agency of the teachers and the pupils in the public schools, it is believed the facts can be collated in a single week.

Some persons of light minds are laughing because of the prominence accorded by some Eastern newspapers to the alleged candidacy of John Farson of Oak Park, a Chicago suburb, for the Republican Vice Presidential nomination. Mr. Farson is a Chicago banker of eminence and repute, but has had as little political affiliation as any ordinary fair-weather voter. His boom was originally launched by an Oak Park weekly paper, telegraphed in simulated seriousness to Boston and New York, and now seems to be quite as robust as many another more carefully groomed.

The Duke De Arcos, who indignantly spurned the invitation of the Dewey Day Committee to participate in the festivities commemorative of the crushing of the Spanish power in the Philippines May Day morning two years ago, has accepted an invitation to become the guest of the Grand Army of the Republic during its National Encampment, to be held here in August next. Upon being assured that the glorious climate of Chicago was during the dog days a cooling joy, the Duke promptly assured his would-be hosts that he would be only too happy to attend their reunion. This fable teaches—well, many persons connedted with the Dewey Day Invitation Committee are wondering just what it does teach.

Since the fire insurance underwriters have advanced the theatre rate from $4.28 to $6.56 per $100 owing to the recent total destruction of the Columbia Theatre, owners are considering doing without insurance and spending their premiums on special watchmen and improved fire-fighting appliances.

The city is taking on a gala air in anticipation of the Dewey reception pageants. Thousands of visitors are already in the city awaiting the Admiral's advent, and the principal hotels are booked full of advance orders for accommodations. It is believed by transportation authorities that Chicago will on May Day entertain fully half a million guests from out of town.

R. B. P.

OLD NEWSPAPER SELLER DEAD.

Bridget Nevins, Who Kept a Stand at South Ferry, Falls Ill at Her Post.

For over a score of years the newsstand at the entrance to the elevated railroad station at South and Hamilton Ferries has been kept by an aged, gray-haired woman, known to her many patrons in Brooklyn and Staten Island as Mary Gurdy. She was always at her stand early in the morning and late in the evening, sitting on a low stool.

She stopped crying her newspapers about 10 o'clock last night, but it was not noticed. An hour and a half later a passenger on one of the ferryboats from Brooklyn passed her stand and noticed that the woman looked pale. He spoke to her and found she was ill, and could not speak above a whisper.

Policeman McDermott of the steamboat squad called an ambulance from Hudson Street Hospital. On the way to the hospital the woman whispered to the surgeon that her name was Bridget Nevins; that she was over sixty years old, and that she lived at 170 Washington Street. She died at the hospital shortly after 1 o'clock this morning.

At the address given no one was known by the name of Bridget Nevins, although it was said there that an old woman who answered somewhat to the description given did have a small room there until recently. Internal hemorrhage was the cause of the woman's death.

Staten Island Man's Body Found.

The body of Clement Willshaw, forty-seven years old, a well-known resident of Clifton, S. I., who had been missing since March 18, was found yesterday in the woods near Ocean Terrace, Concord, by Charles Ungers of Stapleton. The body was badly decomposed. Willshaw was demented and wandered away from home. He had apparently died from exposure. He leaves a widow and two children.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson

INTEREST IN THE SUIT SECTION CENTRES IN THREE UNLOOKED FOR SPECIALS.

An offering of really $20.00 values in a Black Cheviot Suit, made especially to meet the demand for a fly front style; the best tailor finish, coat silk lined and faced with peau de soie stitched, the skirt in latest style double inverted pleat back, and on mercerized lining. Sizes 32 to 46 bust, for **15.00**

An offering of extra grade silk-lined throughout Suits in light-weight gray and tan Venetians. Coats are faced with velvet heavily stitched, the finishing touch to good $29.75 values; our price **20.00**

An offering of Black Broadcloth Suits, bearing every aspect of $40.00 values. Fine tailoring enhances fine materials; both coat and skirt are splendidly silk lined and heavily appliqued in most artistic fashion. This is the special of specials at **25.00**

INIMITABLE STOCKS OF TAILORED COATS ARE WELL REPRESENTED BY THESE TWO OFFERINGS.

Coats of black cloth, silk lined, peau de soie faced, 32 to 48 bust, leaders at . . . **10.00**

Silk "Mess" Coats, fine black taffeta, tucked all over body and sleeves, lined with white silk, and finished with cloth or silk strapping. Fair $19.50 values, at **14.50**

Adequate particulars of the Black Cloth Capes here are out of the question. We have our own special styles (plain or trimmed) giving unmatched selection from

5.00 to 25.00

Between the lines of Silk, Cloth and Washable Dress Skirts some 500 garments are presented. The Silk and Cloth Skirts have been already discussed. Quite a showing of Novelty Wash Skirts is now exhibited—Fashion's latest dictates as to fabrics and effects.

Special—New assortment of Walking and Bicycle Cloth Skirts,

5.00.

HALF SILK ZEPHYRS AT 19c.

This Season's 50c. Qualities.

We do not qualify that heading one particle. Never (to our knowledge) have these beautiful fabrics retailed under 50c. per yard, and close comparisons with regular half-dollar fabrics of like nature bear out the statement.

We would gladly have bought 20,000 yards instead of 9,000, so perfect are they in every detail.

These half silk, half cotton fabrics, in ciel, heliotrope, Nile, pink, etc., do credit to the famous mill that wove them. In durability, seasonableness and dainty charm, all are beyond all doubt

The greatest Summer Fabric bargains of "1900" **19c**

Embroidery Sales of incalculable interest to lovers of fineness and novelty. These goods are emphatically NOT miscellaneous lots, picked up anywhere and everywhere to make a sale, but our carefully gathered importations, holding standards of quality seldom reached by special offerings. Forced to give room to incoming shipments, we make determined sacrifices of patterns in one or two widths, presenting several hundred pieces (medium to finest).

At averaged reductions of 25 per cent—Thus!

Lot 1. 20c to 39c goods. — Lot 2. 48c to 75c goods. — Lot 3. 75c to 98c goods.

The full former values were from 30c to $1.50 per yard.

MANUFACTURER'S STRIPS.

Made for Samples, so made with excessive care, and far superior to the generality. The majority were loomed on hand needle machines, producing results equal to handwork. Patterns vary—some show open work eyelet effects, others close designs, worked on substantial Nainsook, with perfectly finished edges.

Several thousand yards are placed on centre tables, in 4½ and 5 yard strips.

10c., 15c., 20c. Yd.

(Sold in Strips Only.)

19th St., Sixth Avenue, 20th St.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Action of State Conventions Gives Republicans Confidence.

CITY PREPARES FOR SHRINERS

No More Superimposed Turrets for Battleships, a Naval Officer Says—Country's Era of Prosperity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—There is decidedly a greater lightness of heart among Republicans at the Capitol than there was a fortnight ago. In spite of the professions of confidence then expressed by leaders that all was right in the districts and the States, until some of the State conventions were held there was a deadly fear lest disapproval of the Porto Rico bill would find utterance in sentiments that would invite the opposition to wag their thimbs at the ruling party and offer themselves as leaders prepared to do better if they could but have the chance. The most threatening State of all was Indiana. It was assumed by the managers of Republican affairs that if Indiana could be "fixed up" it would be not difficult to calm the excited Republicans of Minnesota, who have been apparently indignant because the Congress decided to discharge its "plain duty" with a fraction pinched off.

The promise that study and reflection would restore confidence has been made good so far, not without assiduous labor among the men who were to come to the State conventions. Even while the country was murmuring hoarsely against the imposition of any customs tariff against Porto Rican trade, discreet and energetic agents were hustling about in the disaffected States counseling support of the Administration, advising the selection of placid men, men who had been under fire before, to go to State conventions. So far as Indiana is concerned, the work was well done. Even in Pennsylvania, and among delegates disposed to fly at the Administration, as possibly in some measure responsible for the exclusion of Senator Quay, the lesson of harmony had been so well instilled that the advice to sustain McKinley and his policy was observed, rather because Quay cared for a big vote for his candidates for the next Legislature than because he wished to give Pennsylvania to McKinley by a great majority.

The verdict upon Porto Rico is accepted as indicating the determination of the Republicans as a body to stand by the President. The Democrats are amazed, and not a little disappointed. Unfortunately, that party has fallen into the habit of relying for success upon the blunders made by the opposition, and has not yet recovered sufficiently from 1896 to realize the importance of having distinctive principles asserted affirmatively. The rallying of the Republicans in substantial accord at their State conventions, and the pretty general renomination of such members of the House as desire to return, contribute to make the Democrats more serious if not more anxious to begin business with a stock of sound principles in place of the notions offered in 1896.

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We know that Summer has come, because the circus has been here. Spring and Summer are practically one season here, and, except when Spring comes a trifle reluctantly, as it has done this year, Washington begins to get into its warm weather garb in April, and knows that there will be no more use for overcoats until Christmas comes again. The circus came on Wednesday. Former circuses have drawn crowds to the streets along which the parade of half-concealed attractions is displayed, but this year the event was one of such disturbing importance that the schools released their small pupils until noon, and they flocked noisily to such points of observation as were most convenient to them.

The Treasury was a sight from 9 o'clock until the caravan had passed. Children of all ages swarmed upon its approaches and along the balconies, buzzing like so many bees. Blacks and whites met together, the blacks predominating. The walks in front of the White House grounds, on Pennsylvania Avenue, were turned into a playground. Children frolicked and quarreled for possession of curbstone seats. Worn-out country folk sat in an interminable row along the wall supporting the high iron fence, and constructed a hillock of peanut shells a quarter of a mile long. The sun shone upon the procession, when at last it arrived, out of a cloudless sky, with a fervor that scorched.

The glitter, the new paint, the bright costumes, just shown at the beginning of a Summer tour, affected not only many of the children to induce them to make a whole holiday out of a half one, but it was not without its influence upon the men who should have been making laws up on the hill. Crowds of them looked from the top of the hill upon the gleaming white canvas off on North Capitol Street, and presently yielded to the magnetism of an idea. Parties of them walked over to once more delight in the heat, the show of freaks, the old-time odors, something more than the usual quantity of dust, and the sight of a crowd of spectators, quite too large to be seated, enjoying itself in the same old way in defiance of the discomfort, the age of it, and the assurance of a struggle afterward to get home without walking.

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Rear Admiral Hichborn, chief of the Bureau of Construction in the Navy Department, is decorating his office in a way that will make it one of the show rooms of the big building in which it is located. Taking advantage of the fact that there are in his office seven window and door spaces, over each of which there is an arch, until recently merely giving a graceful finish to an opening of which but part was useful, he has secured the painting of seven panel pictures, in oils, to be placed in these arched spaces. Two of them are in place, and the others will soon follow.

In Arch No. 1 there is a very pretty representation of the caravels of Columbus sailing over a lively sea under a brilliant sun. No. 2, not yet in place, will be a picture of the Falkland, the first United States frigate built in this country. She was a seventy-four gunner, constructed at Portsmouth, N. H., to be commanded by Commodore John Paul Jones. This was in 1782, and before Jones could take the ship she was presented to the King of France to replace the Magnifique, lost in Boston Harbor. The Falkland was captured from the French by the British. No. 3 contains a vigorous representation of the Constitution and the Bainbridge under sail, with a gale blowing. Marking the progress in naval architecture, the picture in No. 4 will show some of the first steam vessels of the navy. No. 5 will bring this historical series down to the monitors, of which several will be represented. In Panel 6 will be shown the modern monitors, such as the Puritan and Katahdin, with a few torpedo boats. In Panel 7 there will be a picture of the Pennsylvania, battleship, not yet contracted for.

The series will be complete before March, 1901, when Rear Admiral Hichborn will be retired and will turn over the office and its decorations to his successor, after having directed the work of naval construction during eight of the most interesting and important years of the history of the navy. When he took command the navy had one battleship in commission. Before he leaves his office he will have seen the number increased to eighteen battleships, completed or under construction.

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Beginning May 22 Washington is to have a week of revelry and fetes. It is not to be a convention but a pilgrimage, and the Mystic Shriners who have been preparing to convert the city into an oasis for the week have evidehtly determined to make irrigation experiments in the District of Columbia without the aid of Government appropriation. Much money has been subscribed to advance this work, and every local Shriner is prepared to act as a runner for boarding houses or hotels in order that no pilgrim shall be without a divan upon which to rest between shad bakes, midnight patrols with torchlight and bands, and little pilgrimages to Mount Vernon, Cabin John Bridge, Glen Echo, Marshall Hall, and all the region round about that can be reached by steamboat, trolley, and stage.

One visiting temple of Richmond will serve nothing to its visitors but mint juleps of great potency. All visitors are to have souvenir badges, which are to be regarded as an "open sesame" everywhere. One of the features is to be a grand night parade on Pennsylvania Avenue of all the visiting and local temples, and on this occasion the avenue is to be illuminated at considerable expense. Almost every city of importance in the country will send a temple here to join in the festivities. Each temple has promised to bring a brass band. It promises to be seven days of brazen music.

Washingtonians remember the conclave some years ago of the Knights Templars, when each commandery brought at least one band. Elaborate arrangements have been made in Washington for the accommodation of temples from New York, a large number of which, with full representation of members, is to be here. The festival warms in advance the hearts of all hotel keepers, the lodging house keepers are pleased, the street car companies expect a great increase of business, and even the barkeepers talk about the coming event with enthusiasm, as if they expect to participate in the benefits of the visitation.

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According to the opinion of some naval officers of experience and good judgment, the last double-turreted battleship has been built for the United States Navy. The two battleships now equipped with superimposed turrets are the Kearsarge and Kentucky. The experiment was urged by Rear Admiral Sampson, when he was a Captain and at the head of the Ordnance Bureau, and was then supported by Capt. Folger, now in command of the Kearsarge. The new battleship has had a trial, and much has been said by the believers in the superimposed turrets to show that the trial proved the claims of the inventors of the arrangement by which one battery of heavy guns is to be operated immediately above another heavy battery without serious inconvenience to the men in either turret.

On the other hand, it is contended that there has been no trial of the turrets except to test their structural strength, and that test has demonstrated that the construction officers planned the turrets so that they stand the strain upon them and the ammunition hoists, delicate affairs, when the difficulties attending the feeding of two sets of guns through two turrets in motion are considered, but no test has been made to show whether in action, when the four guns of one turret are blazing away and filling their own and the neighboring turret with gas and smoke, the men assigned to man them can live.

"We have seen the last of the kind," said an officer qualified to express an opinion. "The battleships authorized last year and not yet started will not have them, and it is my opinion that in less than five years the Kentucky and Kearsarge will be sent to some navy yard to have the double turrets removed."

The new battleships will be enlarged Iowas, displacing 15,500 tons, with batteries of four twelve-inch and four eight-inch guns; the twelve-inch in turrets and the eight-inch in turrets at each corner of the superstructure. Twelve six-inch rapid-fire guns are to be disposed along the sides in a steel citadel. The ships will speed at nineteen knots, and will be the most powerful vessels of their size in any navy.

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If the promises of the nine months of the fiscal year are maintained in commerce, the returns for the year will be very remarkable for their size, as well as for their character in other respects. Last year the total of the exports and imports reached the unheard-of figure of more than $1,000,000,000. This year they are heading steadily toward a total of more than $2,200,000,000. While it is not safe to strike averages to reach an estimate of imports and exports, an average struck upon the basis of the business of the nine months ended with March would not be a great hazard, as business has been and is increasing instead of diminishing. Imports of merchandise in March alone were greater by about $13,000,000 than they were in the same month of 1899. Exports were greater by $29,000,000 than in the previous March. In the nine months the imports were $141,000,000 greater than for the like period in the preceding year, the exports showed a gain of nearly $108,000,000, and the total of imports and exports was $1,695,389,171, or only $228,782,000 less in nine months than the total of last year.

For the month of March, 1900, 33.96 per cent. of the goods exported were manufactures. For the nine months the average of manufactures exported was upward of 30 per cent. The attention of the public is directed by the protectionists to the fact that there has been a large increase of crude articles for use in manufactures, the need for these articles, even when dutiable, producing an increased percentage of imports of dutiable goods. It is not denied that there are some duties imposed that could be sacrificed without reducing the exports of manufactured goods, as our manufactures are selling, according to the statement of Consul Halstead, just returned from England on his annual leave, because they are at once cheaper and more attractive, as well as better than competing goods.

Coming just at the beginning of a campaign, this showing of enormous prosperity in our commerce must prove of prodigious advantage to a party that may have to meet opponents with a calamity strain in their platforms.

E. G. D.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

This Will Be a Week of Exceptional Attractions

Our famous departments of Upholstery, Housekeeping Muslins and Linens are at their best, ready for the most extensive demands, while all sections of our stores are resplendent with up-to-date Merchandise at Prices that evidence our power as large Cash Buyers.

Three Sensations in Wash Dress Fabrics.

NO. 1....PINEAPPLE ZEPHYRS.
Exquisite fabrics, combining the sheerness of Batiste with the strength of Ginghams, in daintiest silk stripes or silk barred Checks—Pink, Blue, Heliotrope, Red, Canary, Turquoise in combination with White or other colors..... 11
There have been goods sold this season at Fifty Cents a yard that you would not buy as quickly even at same price.

NO. 2....FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS,
Beautiful designs and colorings—fine texture—cords and stripes, woven in deftest fashion in colorings of Heliotrope, Blue, Rose, Red, Green and Violet—32 inches wide—worth 19 to 29 cents..... 12½

NO. 3....FRENCH CREPE NOVELTIES,
White ground with satin stripes in light fancy shades—crinkly, crepy goods that make beautiful Summer gowns—worth 35 cents..... 12½

A Quartette of Silk Values

Difficult to equal, Impossible to Surpass.

Plain Taffeta Silks—White, cream, evening tints and new fancy shades—excellent for linings, skirts and foundations for lace and net dresses ..... .39

Black-and-White and Fancy Col'd Hemstitch and Lace Stripe Taffetas—value 75 cents..... .59

24-inch Figured Foulard Silks—Blue, Rose, Violet, Helio, Reseda, Red, Brown, Tan and Castor, with Black and White figures..... .69

Hemstitch and Plisse Taffetas—also single and cluster Cords—Black, White, Cream and evening shades... .79

Here are Some of This Week's Opportunities in Dress Goods.

50-inch All Wool Finneta Cloths—extra high finish—all the desirable new shades; value 1.10..... .89

Extra fine All Wool Storm Serges—46 inches wide—all colors and black—hardly a tint in demand that we have not—regular value .85..... .65

New Black Crepons—striped, blister and all over designs—best styles—extra high finish—worth 1.65.....1.09

Fancy Cheviots—checks, stripes and Zibeline effects—also Spring Coverts—new shades of Tan, Brown, Cadet, Castor and Blue—real value 65 cents..... .49

All Wool Homespuns, Fancy Satin Berbers, Granites, Cashmeres, Etamines and Fancy Check and Plaid Suitings—all new tints—worth .89 and .49..... .29

Above surpass anything in the city for values in popular goods.

Satin striped Challies—overrunning figures and vines; value .89..... .25

Time Has Come Here for Reductions on Tailor Made Suits

Others may wait until end of Spring, but we prefer to make reductions while demand is still great, so that the greatest number can benefit by them.

THEREFORE

You can buy **at 15.98**
Ladies' Elegant Tailored Suits, worth $20 and $25, Tan, Gray, Blue and Black—Collarless or High Collar Eton Jacket, richly lined with Satin or Taffeta, with and without fancy faced, lace trim'd or appliqued revers—Latest effects in skirts.

At 12.98 You can buy
Ladies' Broadcloth, Cheviot and Venetian Eton Tailored Suits—stitched satin bands or appliques—Black and Colors—worth 18.00—many silk lined throughout.

At 9.98 You can buy
Ladies' Stylish Tailor made Suits—Coverts and Oxford Cheviots—Tan, Black, Gray and Stone Blue—Fly front or Eton Jacket—satin straps or applique revers—worth $14 and $16.

At 7.98 You can buy
Ladies' Homespun, Venetian and Cheviot Tailor made Suits—Eton and Fly front Jackets—Inverted or box pleat skirt—notched or high collars—all tailor stitched; were $10.98 and $12.98.

Large Bunches Double Violets

French goods—finest quality—solid colors and shaded effects—Importer is starting on a European trip and closed out the entire lot to us—worth 1.00 and 1.50...our price .29

These are the massive bunches now so fashionable for sailor hats.

Parasol Covers for Baby Carriages

Special lot—20 styles—plain and fancy nets.....1.98

Large assortment of Point d' Esprit and Plain Brussels Net Parasol Covers—pretty effects, with ruffles of same material or laces and ribbons—over fifty styles.....49 to 3.98

Girls' Box Coats.

Fine Tan Covert—lined throughout—6 to 14 years.....5.98

Beginning with Upholstery

We offer

IMPORTED BOBINET CURTAINS with lace edge ruffles and wide insertings in Serpentine, Medallion, Renaissance and Guipure effects—a clearing purchase from an importer, therefore:—
12 syles of 2.98 qualities..... 1.49
13 styles of 3.98 qualities..... 1.98
Not Sash Curtains, but FULL SIZE window curtains, 3 yards long and 50 inches wide.

BEADED BAMBOO CURTAINS
Rich designs, filled in with white and colored glass beads—beautiful combinations; worth $3.00.....1.98

BOBINET SASH CURTAINING
Splendid quality—knife pleated Valance with Renaissance lace and inserting—
45 inch; worth .69..... .49
30 inch; worth .39..... .27
Both widths in matched designs.

CABLE NET CURTAINING
4-inch real Cluny inserting and edge to match—high class effects—40 inch; worth .75..... .49

SERPENTINE SCRIMS
A decided novelty, copied from expensive foreign goods—cream, with red, gold, blue and green serpentine embroidery in combination with overshot stripes..... .12½

WHITE CURTAIN MUSLINS
Stripe, Fleur De Lis, Bowknot and dotted designs—36 to 40 inches wide—edges slightly imperfect, therefore instead of Fifteen cents.... .8½
Just the thing for Summer Draperies.

ORIENTAL ARMURE COUCH COVERS
3 yards long—Beautiful combinations of Old Rose and Gobelin, Indian Red with Blue, Olive and Old Gold;—In Brocade figure designs or handsome Bagdad stripes—all reversible—rich knotted fringes all round—worth 4.98; our price 2.98

Splendid Values in Rugs

Don't fail to come to-morrow if interested.

TURANIAN SMYRNA RUGS
New Spring colorings and designs—Reversible and very desirable—
Three yards long—Two yards wide.. 3.98
Four yards long—Three yards wide.. 7.98
Exceptional values.

1,000 SMYRNA RUGS
30x60 inches—fringed ends—
Fifteen styles and colorings..... .98
An exceptionally low price for Rugs of this size and quality.

SMYRNA CORRIDOR RUGS
Newest colors and patterns—can be used either side—
9 feet long—2½ ft. wide..... 4.19
9 feet long—3 ft. wide..... 5.29
12 feet long—3 ft. wide..... 6.98

Here Are Some Useful Items at Usable Prices:

Hammers ....9 to .35		Door Fasts....19 to .49	
Tack Claws....9 to .15		Stair Buttons—doz. .29	
Screw Drivers.6 to .10		Uph. Buttons—dz.5 to 8	
Gimlets 6		Carpet Tacks—pk.4 to 8	
Bradawls 5		Uph. Tacks—pk..1 to .12	
Cup Hooks—dz..6 to .27		Gimp Tacks—pk..4 to 5	
Screw Hooks—dz.3 to .12		Fancy Nails—dz.11 to 21	
Tassel Hooks—pr.3 to.10		Curtain Rings,gr.10 to 19	
Picture Nails and Hooks—dz..	½ to .25		
Hat and Ceiling Hooks—doz...	19 to .36		
Shade Pulls.....	4 to .5		
Pillow and Curtain Cords.....	5 to .17		
Curtain Loops.....	5 to 1.98		
Furniture Cords—all colors—yd.	4 to .10		
Furniture Gimps—all colors—yd.	4 to .10		
Oilcloth and Carpet Binding—pc.....	.15		

Boston Pillow Cases

If you give the name everybody knows what to expect...."Bostons" are known for reliability.

42x36 ..... .10 | 50x36 ..... .12½
45x36 ..... .11½ | 54x36 ..... .14

Boston Sheets

The name tells the story.

54x90 ..... .33 | 81x90 ..... .50
63x90 ..... .39 | 90x90 ..... .55
72x90 ..... .45

In Other Domestics

SATEEN FINISH TICKINGS—fancy stripes—fast colors—feather proof.... .17

MATTRESS TICKINGS—blue and white and fancy stripes.... .9½

GERMAN LINEN TICKINGS—the genuine importeu—Goods plain red and fancy stripes..... .25

PLAIN RED DOMESTIC TICKINGS—fast colors—feather proof—36 inch.... .19

HIGH GRADE AWNING STRIPES—oil boiled—rain and weather proof..... .19

It may be a little early to quote cut prices on

Stamped Goods

but it is never too early to buy at prices like these:—

	Were	Now
Hemmed Pillow Shams.....	.21	.15
Hemstitch Pillow Shams.....	.54	.43
Hemstitched Squares—20 inch....	.15	.12
Openwork Traps—knot fringe....	.15	.12½
Momie Linen Washstand Scarfs —6 styles	.22	.19
Bureau Scarfs to match.....	.29	.24
Bureau Scarfs—hemstitched....	.59	.49
12-inch Doylies—knot fringe....	.10	.7
Col'd Demin Cushion Tops.....	.24	.19
Cut edge Centre Pieces—18 inch..	.15	.12
Children's Bibs—Momie Linen..	.8	.5
Washable Silks—all colors—doz..	.30	.25

Full assortment of Renaissance Patterns—Squares, Scarfs, Centre Pieces, Boleros, Tie Ends, Dress Trimmings, etc.—also Braids for making them—White, Black and Cream—all at very attractive prices.

At the Play and With the Players

RESPECT for the aged and venerable is not so comon in this era that its rare manifestations should ever be scorned, but the theory that whoever has once been great and potent in the practice of an art must be hailed as great and potent in its practice as long as he lives, has worked much more harm than good when applied to the criticism of actors and acting. Acting does not improve with age, like wine, but, on the contrary, is more like whisky, which gains nothing in mellowness after it has passed a certain age, and will often deteriorate rather than improve if it is allowed to grow too old.

Nor is the art of acting an art that endures without modifications from age to age. Doubtless the boasted "naturalness" of Garrick would seem intensely artificial now, while the heroics of the tragedians of the palmy days of Forrest and Macready might often excite irreverent laughter rather than the thrill of admiration. In the present generation a great deal of harm has been done to the stage by the persistent puffery of old actors and the needless overpraise of aged and worn-out plays. What pleased the grandfather on the stage does not always please the grandson, by any means, and you cannot make the grandson like a play or an actor simply by telling him how much the play or the actor pleased his grandfather. If the grandson is wise, as too few grandsons ever are in artistic matters, he will estimate that cheap if reverent kind of criticism at its worth and form his own judgment of the relative value of the old play and of the actor who has reached the hour for retiring but lags superfluous.

But if, like the majority of playgoers, his knowledge of artistic standards is exceedingly slight, and he has no particular powers of judgment, he will decide that "high art" is beyond his comprehension and seek consolation in the vaudevilles.

The fulsome flattery of Edwin Booth in the day of his decline, the mistaken overpraise of inferior actors just because they "do" Shakespeare, the "encouragement" of aspirants who are smart enough to convince eminent critics that they (the critics) and they alone are the bulwarks of dramatic art, have hurt the development of the drama and the art of acting more in this time and country than the hucksters of theatrical trash and the baleful influence of their wares. It is perfectly true that criticism of dramatic art which adheres to a few hard and fast rules is apt to be unwise and all but useless, but there must be some sort of a sane standard of judgment, and the safest is always the impression of a performance derived by a trained and impartial observer who has seen all of it. When the trained and impartial observer has reached a mental state which renders him oblivious to the proceedings on the stage and causes him to indulge in the pleasures of memory while the play is being acted, he is in much the same condition as the superannuated actor, and ought to apply for a job to review books, if he must still work for his living, because the book reviewer, it seems to me, is expected to be imaginative and is encouraged to indulge in dreams. But if newspaper criticism of plays and acting is to serve any purpose whatever, it must be addressed to some recognizable class of playgoers in their own language, and must embody an intelligible and unbiased if not exactly infallible appreciation of the play and the actor.

How common it is when an actor fails, or is out of the running, to hear him attribute his failure to the dishonesty and ignorance of the newspaper critics. In Troynovant not long ago such a wail arose from the generally well-guarded lips of the most be-praised man of this era. From men of lesser weight and abilities we may hear this scolding of the newspapers every day. Doubtless they have some measure of truth on their side. The newspapers have many shortcomings, and their critics, God help them! are things of naught. But the newspapers do not always abuse the actors. Indeed, one of their worst faults is the intolerable puffery of the persons of the theatrical stage. Yet did any one ever hear any actor publicly proclaiming his indebtedness to the press for advancement? Did any actor ever admit, even to himself, that he owed anything to the notoriety the hateful newspapers give him?

William Archer's expression of his regret that Oxford dons and other dignified and presumably learned persons when they have an interval of leisure for theatre going are too apt to prefer a show like "The Belle of New York" to a good play has a familiar sound. It is a source of constant regret to folks who are compelled to take the drama seriously that other folks, of whose intelligence much may be reasonably expected in appreciation of literature and the fine arts, refuse to take the drama seriously. But Mr. Archer is fair enough to admit that the musical farces are generally performed with more skill, of a suitable sort, than may be found in the serious plays.

Of course, there is not nearly enough good acting to go round—to supply first-rate dramatic art, that is to say, to all who seek theatrical entertainment. But it is equally true that all who want theatrical entertainment do not want first-rate theatrical art. Meanwhile, there is some sort of consolation in the excellent plastic training the musical farces give to their performers. Who that remembers the crude variety farces of the seventies and the comic opera and burlesque of that decade does not recognize the general improvement that has developed in the bearing of the lesser performers, the increased suppleness, grace, and ease of the young women and young men? Such physical training is an essential in the acquirement of the actor's art, and the vogue of the musical farces of the better class has certainly accomplished that much.

Little remains now of the theatrical season of 1899-1900 but memories and regrets. There is absolutely nothing in sight, excepting, perhaps, a Summer burletta at the Casino. For the next season the promise, thus far, is not particularly brilliant, but it could not well be worse than the season that is now almost gone, while there is ground for a reasonable hope that it will be better.

The much-heralded "Gay Lord Quex" of Pinero, acted by John Hare and his company, will be one of the earliest plays of 1900-1901, and that will give cheap morality another chance to flap its wings and scream. There is a prospect, too, of some American plays of value, two of these of proved merit being Mr. Thomas's "Arizona" and Mr. Herne's "Sag Harbor."

The Pall Mall Gazette has a curious word of praise for American acting. The writer, who seems to feel that he knows what he is talking about, asserts that greater reliance is placed here than in England upon "the power of individual acting," that actors are forced by popular demand not to stick in one groov , and actors here are not encouraged to appear, night after night, "merely as themselves." This all sounds, to one hopelessly and unutterably familiar with the American stage, far too good to be true. But praise is always welcome, even though it may not be quite deserved.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

A play called "Borderside," written by Mrs. Eva Foster Riggs, hitherto unknown to theatrical fame, will be acted for the first time at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow night. This is said to comprise a domestic picture, a sympathetic study of every-day life in a Southern home. It is claimed for the piece that it is simple and natural, and if the claim is deserved, nothing more can be asked. But for a play to be simple and natural is to be one play out of more than ten thousand.

The principal incident as well as some of the personages are said to be taken directly from Mrs. Riggs's observations of real life. The principal character, Katherine Blanchard Mordaunt, will be acted by Virginia Calhoun, sister of the Eleanor Calhoun who has been heard of as an actress in London and Paris, and was once the heroine of something of a romance in real life. Miss Virginia has been an actress herself for a year or so. She has appeared in a recital of a translation of the Hindu drama, "Sakuntala," under the auspices of the Elizabethan Stage Society in London and lately repeated that recital here at the Waldorf-Astoria.

This week will be the last of the veteran Joseph Jefferson's engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. It has given much pleasure to quite a large number of persons who infrequently go to the theatre. "Rip Van Winkle" will be performed Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday nights and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons; "The Rivals" Wednesday and Friday nights, and "The Cricket on the Hearth" Saturday night. After this week the Fifth Avenue Theatre will be given over to performances of "continuous vaudeville," under the direction of the celebrated and prosperous Mr. Proctor.

The last performance of the season of German plays will be given at the Irving Place Theatre to-morrow night. The programme will include the Fotheringay Park scene in Schiller's "Maria Stuart," the third act of Sudermann's "Die Ehre," the third act of "Dr. Klaus," the third act of "Krieg im Frieden, ("The Passing Regiment.") and the second act of "Maedel als Rekrut," ("The Girl in the Barricks.") Among the performers will be Martha Schiffel, Wilhelmine Schlüter, Franz Kierschner, Meyer-Eigen, Seyffertitz, Ada Merito, Anna Braga, Rudolf Senius, Elly Collmer, and Heinrich Conried himself.

Elly Collmer's Progress.

A New Recruit from the German to the English-Speaking Stage.

Charles Frohman is to have a recruit to the ranks of one of his companies next season from the German stage of this city. Little Miss Elly Collmer of the Irving Place Theatre, a clever young actress, who has been brought up on that stage, is to give up the German plays for the English. This for many reasons, easy to understand, is an advantageous step for an ambitious actress. This is not the first time Herr Conried's theatre has been the training school for actors of the American stage, and the players who leave him do not do so without regrets and appreciation of his schooling.

"I owe everything to Herr Conried," Miss Collmer said the other day, talking about the change she is to make. "He took me into the company, he has given me a chance, and he is such a wonderful manager that you learn so much from him. When he is managing a play you are sure that everything he tells you to do is right. You have your own ideas, and when you are told to act a part differently it is often an improvement, but sometimes you may feel that it is not. But it is never so with Herr Conried. You would think that even very clever people would make a mistake, but he never does. And he is such a clever actor when he goes on the stage. I am really sorry to leave."

Miss Collmer's promotion, if it may be called that, came through the play of "The White Horse Tavern," ("Im Weisen Roess'l,") in which she played the little part of Clärchen in her farewell performance last week. She plays the ingénue and juvenile rôles. Clärchen is a pretty little part, an ingenious little maiden who lisps as people who have seen the play on the American stage know. A lisp in German is attractive and Miss Collmer pours forth a volume of lisps in a nice little ingénue way. Daniel Frohman happened to be at the theatre on one of the nights when this play was on the stage last year, and later sent to ask if she would play the part for him in the English version. But she was under contract to Herr Conried and could not leave. Later she went to see Mr. Frohman herself, but he had then only "understudy" parts for her, and she wanted the practice of real work. Then she asked Herr Conried to see Charles Frohman for a place in one of his companies, and it was arranged.

"Don't you really think it is best for me?" she asked Herr Conried, and he agreed that it was, though perhaps he was not glad to lose a promising young actress.

"If you are going to remain on the German stage, you must go to Germany to study and to see what is being done there," he said, "and if you are going to the English stage, you must go while you are young." And he went to see Mr. Frohman.

"Why," said Mr. Frohman when he saw Miss Collmer, "I thought I was going to see a little Dutch girl, but you are an American."

Miss Colmer is American born, and has never been in Germany, though she is of German parentage; her associations in New York are German, and she speaks the language most of the time. Her English is, however, without an accent. This Summer she is going to devote herself to reading and speaking English, to be better prepared for her work in the Fall.

HOW SHE WENT ON THE STAGE.

Miss Collmer's going on the stage was interesting. She went to see Herr Conried about a place for herself, her mother accompanying her, and they came away both engaged and went into professional work together. There are billed in the same play frequently Elly and Helene Collmer. Getting the position was not difficult. There was something in the way of a recitation for Herr Conried to hear, and the engagement was made.

"I was not very much stage struck," said Miss Collmer. "It was after my father's death, and I said I would see if I had any talent for the stage. There are the shadowy as well as agreeable sides to the work. There is always more or less professional jealousy, and it is not all sunshine. Perhaps I should miss it if I should give it up, and feel that it was monotonous without it, but I never was really stage struck.

"I have never had any training except what I have had at the theatre. I don't believe in schools of oratory, and dramatic schools. I don't believe people can be trained in that way. I think you must feel your part. Perhaps it would be different for heavy parts and perhaps other people don't think the same, but that is what it seems to me, and I am glad I have not had it.

"And they say that we do not dress well on the German stage, but we provide all our costumes ourselves, and with new plays so often it is expensive. It has not been hard for me this Winter, for there has been a large company with a great many different ones to play the different parts, and I have not played so much, but playing frequently it does not leave much for street clothes. You can't wear on the street or in private life the same clothes that you do on the stage. In my work I can wear simple little muslins a great deal, and those I can use in the Summer, but you can't wear the others, or I wouldn't any way. Then when they come so often when you have a part given you, you hardly have time to think of it, you have to think so much of what you are going to wear. That will be one of the things that will be easier on the English stage, where you don't have all the responsibility yourself.

COSTUMES IN GERMAN PLAYS.

"On the German stage we never have a suggestion about the clothes, unless it is in a costume play, or unless some one should wear something that was not good, and then at dress rehearsal they might be told to get something else for the play. Herr Conried likes to see a part well dressed.

"In Emma in 'Gebildete Menschen,' some of them criticised the long white apron I wore. They thought it looked too much dressed up for a child in a family as poor as that of the Müller's, but I could not see why she should not wear a clean white apron, though they were poor.

"That was one of the parts I liked. I could feel that part. I don't know what I shall do for Mr. Frohman—very small parts, I suppose at first. I should like to work into 'character' work. That is much better than the plain pretty parts. I think people like them better. The part of Emma I should call a character part."

That part is one of Miss Collmer's best. She is a pretty, lively, vivacious child in a long white pinafore. She studies her lessons with her elbows on the table and her knees on the sofa, and then falls back on the sofa in a hurry, shielding herself from her mother's upraised hand, when that worthy frau remonstrates, and "speaks her piece" for her father in a delightfully natural way.

She was one of the children in this last Winter's performance of "Die Versunkene Glocke." That was one of her earlier parts, and a small one, but she gave some natural touches in it that were worth remembering.

"I didn't want to take that this year," said Miss Collmer. "It was all right two years ago when Frau Sorma was here, for I was smaller and more slender then, but there was no one else to take it and I had to. Of course you will do your best even in a small part. 'Mann tragt sein eigene Haut zu Markt,' (one carries his own skin to market,) as we say in German."

Antoinette in "Die Alten Junggesellen," is an attractive part in which Miss Collmer played with Sonnenthal, the German actor. "Die Jugend Freunde," "Die Sonnenseite," and "In Behaundlung," are other plays in which she has appeared. When Frau Sorma was in New York, a child's part which Miss Collmer played with her, was the broommakers daughter, in "Künig's Kinder."

The Play of "David Harum."

William H. Crane's Portrayal of Westcott's Droll Onondaga County Man.

The dramatization of "David Harum" was well received in Syracuse, where the author of the novel dwelt for many years, and other cities of New York State. The first night in Syracuse many old friends of David Hanum of Homer, Cortlandt County, declared to be the original of Westcott's droll hero, were in the audience. One of these, Lucius Anderson, says he found Mr. Crane's portrayal very lifelike, though the comedian's David Harum was not nearly so tall a man as Mr. Anderson's old friend, or so well dressed.

Of course, the production of the dramatization of the widely circulated novel in Syracuse was a sort of festival occasion. The week's receipts at the Wieting Opera House were extraordinarily large. The papers took occasion to retell the story of the writing and publication of Mr. Westcott's posthumous novel, and some of them made broadsides of their reports of the first night. However, there is a note of reserve in all the comments on the play, which, it seems to be inferred, will surely undergo some sort of transforming process before it reaches its final state. People who had seen the first performance in Rochester said they thought the piece acted much better in Syracuse.

It is said that every incident of importance in the story is used in the play. A local critic says:

"The horse trade with Deacon Perkins is shown, as well as the incident of the counterfeit bills, the moving of John Lenox's goods and chattels from the Eagle Hotel to Aunt Polly's spare room, David's scheming to secure the mortgages on the widow's home, and the scene on Christmas morning, when the seemingly hard-hearted David Harum tells the story of his visit to the circus with Billy, and shows the original 10-cent piece which makes the heartsore widow a happy woman.

"The horse trade of the first chapter, instead of being told about, takes place on the stage, and those who laughed over the horse trade in the book and have read and laughed over it till the tears ran from their eyes, laugh again as they see Deacon Perkins examining the bay mare and looking over her fine points with the skill of an experienced horse trader, and hear David Harum inform him in that truthful manner always adopted by a skilled horse trader that 'A woman can drive her as well as a man, and she'll stand still in any spot or place without hitchin'.'

"About all the characters in the book are introduced in the play, including Zeke Swinney, the poor Widow Cullom, pretty Mary Blake, Amos Elright, the landlord of the Eagle Hotel; Dug Robinson, the bus driver, and the various other personages which go to make up the story of life in Homeville.

"The first scene displays David Harum's home on one side of the stage, with his bank on the other, while in the background the barn familiar to the readers of the book is shown in all its rural naturalness and simplicity of country style. It is in this act that the famous horse trade takes place. The second act shows a room adjoining the office of the bank, and the third is laid in Aunt Polly's sitting room on Christmas morning."

Mr. Crane has been replying, in a newspaper interview, to some comments on his make-up in the rôle of David. He says:

"I cannot understand how any one gifted with ordinary understanding can make a mistake in picturing the physical characteristics of the Homeville banker and horse trader. Mr. Westcott described him so minutely that I have been astonished to find so many readers of the book who are unfamiliar with the personal appearance of the man. On page 119 of the book is the description which guided me mostly in my make-up:

"'There was no question in John Lenox's mind as to the person who came briskly into the back office and interrupted his meditations. Rather under the middle height, he was broad-shouldered and deep-chested, with a clean-shaven red face, with —not a mole—but a slight protuberance the size of half a large pea on the line from the nostril to the corner of the mouth; bald over the crown and to a line a couple of inches above the ear, below that thick and somewhat bushy hair of yellowish red, showing a mingling of gray; small but very blue eyes; a thick nose, of no classifiable shape, and a large mouth with the lips so pressed together as to produce a slightly downward and yet rather humorous curve at the corners. He was dressed in a sack coat of dark pepper and salt, with a waistcoat and trousers to match. A somewhat old-fashioned standing collar flaring away from the throat was encircled by a red cravat, tied in a bow under his chin. A diamond stud of perhaps two carats showed in the triangle of spotless shirt front, and on his head was a cloth cap with ear lappets.'

"There, that is the portrait of David Harum, drawn by Edward Noyes Westcott, and that is the character that I attempt to portray on the stage. I had no end of bother with the make-up. Hour after hour, day after day, I sat in front of the glass and rubbed my face with grease and worked paints into it with no appreciable results. I could not get the required tone for David's complexion, and the markings of the face eluded my efforts. The mouth was particularly difficult. You see, Harum's mouth was the most salient feature of his face. It was the index of his character. In it were combined many antagonistic qualities. It was at once quaint and grim, quizzical and resolute, humorous and contemptuous, philosophical and practical, prodigal and petty.

"All these subtle qualities had to be suggested by the markings of the mouth. The wig was another perplexing problem. It had to be of a peculiar color, a mixture of red and yellow, and it had to fit just right. I don't know how many wigs I tried on before I got one that was satisfactory. I got tired of counting them long before I was through—but if you ever want an impartial criticism of David Harum don't go to that wigmaker. You remember what David says? 'They's as much human nature in some folks as th' is in others, if not more'—and I'll wager that the wigmaker has more."

Some Stage Children.

There was a group of pretty, bright-looking children in Madison Square Park playing last Wednesday afternoon, who attracted a little crowd of onlookers. They were "playing statuary." The children considered it a most interesting game. It is something like this. One child takes two others by the hand and turns with them until at a certain signal made by another child, who is judge, the child in the centre lets go the hands of the other two, who fall into poses on the instant and then remain immovable. Pretty, bright children can make it a charming game to watch, and these children were adepts, and the spectators watched them with great enjoyment.

They would have taken more interest perhaps if they had known that these were little stage children, nine little girls and three little boys from the "Hearts Are Trumps" company. There is a big room high up in the rear of the theatre where the children spent the time between their turns in the Winter, but there is a long consecutive period when they are off the stage, and so Wednesday, matinée day, being pleasant, their respective parents and guardians took them out to get the fresh air in the park.

The children of the stage do not live very different lives from the children off it, except that they keep later hours at night. They study the same lessons, play the same games, and often are quite as childish as children in private life, for they are made pets of at the theatre, and petted children keep young.

THE YOUNGEST OF THE LOT.

Little Hazel Lillian Pierson is the youngest of the "Hearts Are Trumps" children. She is a pretty blonde girl with big blue eyes, who is going to be an actress if she can, and has made a good start already. She is a good illustration of the life of the children of the stage and the way they begin. She is quite a little business woman already. She not only goes on the stage, but she poses for the biograph and for millinery catalogue pictures, when inside their "Paris creations" is Miss Hazel's face. A "professional" child can do these things better than another, for she has the confidence to do as she is told, knows how to do it, and is always accessible. She is very sure to be registered at two or three dramatic agencies, and can be found when she is wanted. Then, if there is a particular style of little girl, there will be a number there to choose from.

Miss Hazel comes of a "professional" family, and so it was natural that she should go on the stage. She is eight now, and she made her début a year ago at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in "Mother Goose." This past season she was in Julia Marlowe's company, and played hide-and-seek with a small boy in the first act of "Barbara Frietchie," and also came on with the crowd in the last act. She was with that company twelve weeks in New York and Brooklyn, and now since Feb. 12 has been with "Hearts Are Trumps." She rides in one of the little carriages in the Botanic Garden, walks in it with her stage papa and mamma, and is in the "Frivolity" Theatre on the stage. That is quite a career for a child.

Now she is registered at different agencies, and next year she is looking forward to an engagement with speaking parts. That is the history of a little girl of the stage.

"PERMITS" FOR THE CHILDREN.

Children cannot go on the stage until they are seven, and they cannot sing or dance until they are fifteen, but they may speak. There must be a permit for them, however, from the Gerry society. This the man who has engaged them at the theatre has in charge, and looks after, for the permit must be renewed every week.

Posing for the biograph scenes is theatrical work in itself, and professional children do it. One picture that little Miss Hazel is posed in is "Blowing Bubbles," and another a series where two little girls eat sour apples, illustrating a song which the biograph pictures accompany.

Posing even for children is remunerative; the charge being $2 or $3 for twenty minutes or half an hour. For a little appearance on the stage the pay is not so good, but on the road, with a few lines to say, the pay is not less than $25 a week.

The children enjoy their work, and in "Hearts Are Trumps" bring their games, and some of them their school books, others their dolls, and play or read or study between the times when they appear on the stage. Off the stage they go to school as other children do, except when there are rehearsals. It is a regular life.

Hazel Pierson is home from the theatre at 11; at 11:30 she is in bed, and as soon as her head touches the pillow she is asleep. She is up at 7:30, has breakfast at 8, and then goes to the public school on her street, where the teacher says she is one of her bright pupils. She has a light, warm luncheon at noon and a hearty dinner at night, and time to eat it leisurely and go to the theatre without haste. She has a quick sponge bath when she gets home, and never anything to eat before she goes to sleep. She enjoys the stage life and looks forward to some day playing large parts.

Her clear, healthy complexion seems to prove that it is not too hard a life, but there is a great deal of work in it for a child. On the road, if she gets a regular engagement, there will be more variety and less regularity. There will be no school hours then, but the children study with their mothers or whoever is traveling with them. This, with little Hazel, is her grandmother, Mrs. Sherwood, her Nanny, as she calls her, with whom she lives, and who will go wherever she goes.

And the children enjoy it all and look happy and contented. The "Hearts Are Trumps" children all had a great treat this year, for Miss May Buckley, the Dora Woodbury of the play, took them to the circus one afternoon, and they sat in a box, where they could see everything there was to see at its best. Then some one else gave them all baskets of candies for Easter, and they feel that it is a pretty good thing to be children of the stage.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Mr. "Jimmie" Powers presents in his new performance of Flipper in "A Runaway Girl" at Daly's, a comprehensive summary of all the antics and "comic business" with which he has enriched the contemporaneous drama. He is once more seen, quite irrelevantly, as a lady dressing herself, in apt pantomimic illustration, and what with his "gags" and the overelaboration of his "business" he may truthfully be said to "hog" the part of Flipper. However, the spectators seem to like Mr. Powers, and that is all that really counts with him or his manager. The other night a nice looking elderly gentleman was heard explaining to two nice looking elderly ladies that they were in Daly's Theatre, and that Mr. Daly could always be relied on to give a good, refined play. Also, he said, the little man they had just been laughing at had been acting the same kind of parts, comic ones, in that theatre for many years. Perhaps the nice old gentleman had a sort of vague remembrance of James Lewis.

Jefferson's Tilly Slowboy, in all his revivals of the crude Caleb Plummer play for many years, was his funny little sister, Cornelia Jefferson Jackson. The character of Tilly, the nursemaid from the Workus, is a bald caricature in Dickens's Christmas story, and a caricature Tilly has always been on the stage. It has not been unusual, in fact, for the first low comedian of the company to take that part and "ring it to his heart's content. In a simpler epoch the late lamented John Sleeper Clarke used to act Tilly, and in the Christmas dinner scene, one arm of the nursemaid being incumbered by the blessed but "property" baby, she placed her plate of potatoes on Caleb's chair while he was proposing a toast, so that in sitting down he would mash the potatoes. Mr. Jefferson has changed all this now, and in the performances of "The Cricket on the Hearth" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last week the part was played, none too naturally, by a little girl.

In "Follow the Man from Cook's," when "A Runaway Girl" was first performed here, only Miss Mabel Gilman was permitted to imitate Mr. Powers in his leap over the railing. But the part of Alice is not so prominent in the revival, and there are half a dozen young women who make the leap now very dexterously. The present performance, in its needless dwelling on "points," is of the usual "road" quality, but it is enjoyable, and some of the songs, especially "That's Not the Sort of Girl I Care About," are sung better than ever before. Marie Celeste fails only in the "Little Singing Girl" number, where she seems, for once, to be a very inefficient little singing girl. Her singing of "The Boy Guessed Right," on the other hand, is excellent.

One of next season's débutantes will be Miss Deronda Mayo, youngest daughter of the late Frank Mayo. She is young, and has just left school. Her sister Eleanor made a great hit on the stage, but retired almost immediately to marry Mr. Elverson of Philadelphia. Miss Mayo will be in one of the Liebler companies. The Lieblers, by the way, continue to branch out, and one of their ventures next Fall will be the elaborate production of a dramatization of Dr. Weir Mitchell's "Adventures of François" by his son, Langdon Mitchell.

Announcement has already been made of the re-entrance into the dramatic field next season of Joseph I. C. Clarke, whose dramatization of a novel called "Her Majesty" will contain a prominent rôle for Grace George. Mr. Clarke's last play was his sympathetic and poetical adaptation of Coppée's "Les Jacobites," called "For Bonnie Prince Charlie," in which Julia Marlowe made her first popular hit in this city. He has lately devoted all his time to editorial work.

Two of the Brooklyn playhouses, the Park and the Empire, it is expected, are to be torn down before next season. That will still leave sixteen licensed theatres in the borough, which seems more than enough, considering the nightly stream of playgoers across the bridge. Seven of the sixteen are variety houses, while the others, including the old Academy on Montague Street, are either combination houses or run on the recently instituted cheap stock plan.

Marie Wainwright has been exceptionally successful in the "vaudeville" lately. She has appeared principally as Josephine in a twenty-minute sketch by Theodore Kremer, in which her portrayal of the discarded Empress has caused the tears of the multitude to flow. She closed her season in Cincinnati last night, and will sail for Europe next Saturday.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. — Miss Olga Nethersole and her company continue to present "Sapho."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. — "A Young Wife" will be the attraction which will be presented this week.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Donnelly Stock Company will revive "The Amazons" this week.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE. — The amusing comedy, "A Pair of Black Eyes," will be the offering this week.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Chauncey Olcott returns to this city and will present "A Romance of Athlone."

CRITERION THEATRE. — James K. Hackett and "The Pride of Jennico" will shortly begin the third month of the engagement.

GARDEN THEATRE.—The engagement of "Hearts Are Trumps" will come to an end in two weeks, after which the entire production will be transported to Chicago.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. — "Woman and Wine" is one of the most emphatic of melodramatic hits. It quickens the pulse and heartbeat and delights the eye by the magnificence of its stage pictures.

DALY'S THEATRE.—That the popularity attained by "A Runaway Girl" last season was not ephemeral is amply proved by the marked success of the opening week of the present engagement.

EDEN MUSEE.—"Tally-Ho," the musical play, has proved such a success that it will be continued to the end of the season. "Blue Blood," the next of these charming operettas, will not be produced until next season.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Beginning to-morrow evening, but sixteen more performances of "Den Thu" will be presented this season. It will close its run with its one hundred and ninety-fourth performance Saturday evening, May 12.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—To-morrow night "The Great Ruby" enters on the seventh week of its successful run. Although the play is doing a fine business, the management announces that it is nearing the end of its run.

GARRICK THEATRE.—William Gillette and "Sherlock Holmes" are still playing to standing room, and the twenty-eighth week in New York of the attraction will begin to-morrow night, while the two hundredth performance will come next week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Way Down East" will withdraw at the end of a fortnight for the season. Its final performances are crowding the big playhouse, and its souvenir event, May 8, will be notable. A total of 427 performances in New York will have been reached on the closing night.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The vaudeville bill embraces the following specialties: Wilmer-Walter Vincent and company in "A Strange Baby," Henri French, Smith and Campbell, Farnum and Seymour, George G. Davis, Garrity sisters, Olga Orloff, Walter Hale, and the Jacksons in a comedy sketch.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—This week's programme furnishes substantial vaudeville diversion in the following artists: James F. Dolan and Ida Lenhart in a farce, "A High-Toned Burglar"; La Fafalla, the dancer; George Neville and company, Billy Van, McNulty sisters, Spencer Kelly, Ford and Lewis, and others.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—In the preparation of the bill this week, a fine aggregation of vaudeville talent has been secured, several of whom are new to this city. Among them are Zoe Mathena, Sherman and Morrissey, Sam, Kittie, and Clara Morton, Gilbert and Goldie, May Fiske, the American Comedy Four, the Florence Troupe, Elseeta and Diana.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Manager Kraus has prepared a good programme for presentation this week. The principal attraction will be the Bon Ton Burlesquers, who will present "A Dream of the Orient." The burlesque affords several interesting specialties, including the Oriental ballet, Smith and Champion, Viola Sheldon, Shayne and Walden, and Conway and Liland.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"Lord and Lady Algy," since its return engagement, has proved as popular as heretofore, and is one of the most successful of all the plays which Charles Frohman has produced in recent years. This is its twentieth week in New York, making in all 200 performances. Edwin Stevens, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Whiffen, and Miss Sara Perry are the new members of the cast.

HERALD SQUARE.—The Jeannette L. Gilder version of "Quo Vadis," in which E. J. Morgan, John Blair, and Bijou Fernandez assume the leading parts, will enter upon its fourth week to-morrow evening. The management are constantly adding new features to the piece and improving the scenes and climaxes. The new ballet in the second act, introduced last week for the first time, has proved very attractive.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Victor Herbert's "The Viceroy" will be withdrawn from the Knickerbocker stage after this week. On Monday, May 7, the Bostonians will make a special revival of the Koven and Smith's "Robin Hood," with a cast including Barnabee as the Sheriff, Macdonald as Little John, Frothingham as Friar Tuck, Helen Bertram as Maid Marian, Marcia Van Dresser as Alan-a-Dale, and Josephine Bartlett as Dame Durden.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL. — To-morrow night this music hall will close its doors, a concert winding up the season. Manager David Kraus has prepared an extraordinarily good programme for the occasion. It includes Mack and Ammon, Master Joseph H. Santley, Bertie Fowler, Clarice Vance, Harry C. Stanley, assisted by Doris Wilson; James O. Barrows, assisted by John Lancaster and company; Edna Bassett Marshall, George Evans, Hayes and Lytton, and the vitagraph.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"A Night in Venice," by Johann Strauss, has been selected as the opera for the present week. The production will be made on a spectacular scale. Two ballets will be introduced, and the presentation will enlist the services of Raymond F. Hitchcock, William G. Stewart, Frank Moulan, Reginald Roberts, Harry Davis, William Pruette, Louis Pasavant, Miss Clara Lane, Miss Gertrude Quinlan, Maude Lambert, and Gusmo Baker.

CASINO.—"The Casino Girl" is to have several new musical numbers to-morrow evening, composed for it by Ludwig Englander. He contributes some choruses and some new songs, which are quite up to the excellence of his last season Casino success of "The Rounders." Miss Lotta Faust and Frank Bernard will present a cake walk which will be a novel feature. On the evening of May 8 the seventy-fifth performance will be given, and handsome souvenirs will be distributed.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—The past week has been noticeable for the number of clergymen who attended the performances of Stange's "Quo Vadis." To-night's concert at this house will be the most ambitious ever attempted by the management. The bill includes Pougere, Clarice Vance in her inimitable songs, the Stewart sisters, song and dance artists; Vandy, Nellie O'Neill, and Harry Ladell, Josephine Gassman, Gertrude Haynes, Lew Sully, and Hodges and Launchmere.

WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL.—The season at this house will come to an end next Saturday night. During the Summer the theatre will be subjected to numerous improvements, and will reopen in September with a new burlesque by Edgar and Harry B. Smith, with music by John Stromberg. This evening a testimonial will be given to Treasurer Albert Minehan, and all the members of the company will appear, in addition to many other performers.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A first night of some interest, particularly at this time of the season, when theatres are closing, will occur a week from to-morrow night, when F. F. Proctor will assume control of this house and devote it to continuous performance. The management plans to give refined vaudeville from 12:30 till 11 P. M., with the prices reduced to the popular figures of 50 and 25 cents. The opening programme will present Thomas Q. Seabrooke, who makes his vaudeville début; the Earl of Yarmouth, also a débutant in this class of performance, and Miss Cissie Loftus, who promises new imitations.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The long list of prominent vaudeville artists to appear this week promises the patrons of this house an entertaining bill. It includes John C. Rice and Sallie Cohen, who will present their little comedy, "The Kleptomaniacs," and Houdini, who will offer some mystifying tricks. "Skinny's Finish" will be presented by Williams and Tucker, while Cushman, Holcomb, and Curtis will offer an up-to-date operatic sketch. Harry Le Clair, the entertainer and character artist; Howe and Edwards, in "My Uncle's Visit," a pretty little farce; Willis P. Sweatnam, the black-face monologist, and the comedienne, Maud Nugent, will also appear.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—There will be a rich lot of curiosities of different sorts on view this week, presenting interesting characteristics for the entertainment of Mr. Huber's public. Jack Sowell, the rattlesnake king, will be one of the chief features in the curio hall. Linus II., the Oregon horse, will continue as an attraction for another week. The three-legged Boer horse is another natural curiosity which will figure in this week's bill. Balbroma, the fire eater; Hartman's troupe of Tyrolean yodelers, and Allen's Punch and Judy will be the other leading features in the curio halls, while in the theatre there will be the customary double vaudeville company.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Marshall P. Wilder, who is announced as the leading feature of the bill this week, promises an amusing as well as an interesting entertainment. He has evolved a fresh collection of stories out of his recent travels as a vaudeville entertainer. Associated with him in the bill are Bert Coote and company in "Supper for Two," Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne in "Grasping an Opportunity," Moulière Sisters' novel bar act, Phil Ott and the Three Rosebuds in "Their First Lesson," Blocksome and Burns, grotesque comedians; Hamilton Hill, a baritone; the biograph; Mayer, Carroll, and Mayer, black-face comedy sketch artists; Ashley and Woolly, German and Hebrew comedians; Bicknell, clay modeler; Hedrix and Prescott, song and dance; Havens and Andrews, original comedy sketch; Ed Gifford, one-legged bicyclist.

Early Stage Irishmen.

Doubtless many persons tolerably well informed in dramatic history have regarded Shakespeare's Macmorris in "Henry V." as the first stage Irishman. But they may be undeceived on that point in an article on the early Irishmen of the stage written for The London Stage by W. J. L., who recalls that Walker, that erudite authority on the early Italian drama, tells us that before Giraldi Cinthio was gathered to his fathers in 1569 he had written a tragedy the scene of which was laid "In Limerico, citta nobile d'Hibernia"; but he hastens to add that local color was sadly to seek. In England, although several crude attempts had been made as early as the days of Dekker and Ben Jonson to create laughter at the expense of the wild Irish, Paddy's prominence on the boards as a persona grata to the dramatist dates no further back than the year 1665, when Sir Robert Howard's comedy, "The Committee," first saw the light.

So much vitality was there in the portrait that the humors of Teague—admirably rendered by a long line of clever players, from Lacy, Estcourt, and Tony Aston, to Macklin, Joe Miller, and Jack Johnstone—preserved the comedy on the acting list at the patent theatres down to the end of the eighteenth century. Even then the germ of the play expanded into new life through being transplanted by Kenrick, the actor, (in 1797,) into a farce called "The Honest Thieves," in which the good-humored, blundering Celt became the moying spirit.

When Richard Brinsley Sheridan's father was in his schoolboy days he wrote a farce called "Captain O'Blunder," basing his plot on the Pourceaugnac of Molière. As most pieces in which poor Paddy had previously figured had shown him in somewhat unfavorable light, small wonder hits even an unpretentious trifle presenting an amiable depiction of a blundering, affected native met with great acceptance from an alert Dublin audience.

Sheridan's piece is otherwise noteworthy from the fact that its central figure constituted the prototype of Sir Callagan O'Brallaghan in Macklin's famous comedy, "Love à la Mode." The knight was originally acted by Moody, who is said to have been the first player who brought the stage Irishman into repute, and who rendered the character one of a distinct type, whereby a performer might acquire position and a moderate degree of fame. But, as Lady Morgan once remarked in the days before the advent of Cumberland's Major O'Flagherty, English audiences were satisfied with poor acting in Irish parts, "for they had not yet got beyond the conventional delineation of Teague and Father Foigard, types of Irish savagery and Catholic Jesuitism."

Father Foigard is a disreputable but jovial priest, or make-believe priest, in Farquhar's "The Beaux' Stratagem." Meanwhile, there is no word of the stage Irishwoman, although all the time she had been knocking impatiently at the door. She came to get a hearing at last, and thereby hangs a tale. In joking humor, Burke once laid deep plans for playing a laughable trick at his own house upon Noll Goldsmith. An audacious kinswoman was coached in the rôle of a raw Irish authoress, just arrived expressly to see "the great Goldsmith," to overwhelm him with compliments, and to bore him with a reading of her poems, to print which she of his charity begged a subscription

Some Happenings in Good Society.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to

Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, (Miss Anne Cameron,) May 2, 1895.
Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gallatin, (Miss Emily Lorillard Morris,) April 29, 1896.
Mr. and Mrs. James B. Taylor, (Miss Lila Thorne,) April 28, 1896.
Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Coudert, Jr., (Miss Alice Wilmerding,) April 29, 1897.
Mr. and Mrs. Benoni Lockwood, Jr., (Miss Isabel Bowne,) May 7, 1898.

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The week which closed yesterday may be considered the last of the season in town, while that which begins to-day will be the first of the Spring season in the suburbs. The past week has offered little to the lovers of gayety in the city, with the exception of a few weddings, the farewell performance at the opera on Wednesday night, and some scattering concerts and entertainments for various charities. The much-anticipated concert, organized by the National Boer Relief Fund, which took place at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday night, was not an unqualified success. The atmosphere of the house was cold, and only Mme. Nordica, when she sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," managed to rouse the listless audience into anything like enthusiasm, and yet there were many earnest and well-known men and women in charge of this affair, the concert itself was excellent, and there was only one reason why it did not draw a crowded house and net more than three or four thousand dollars for the Boer sick and wounded. This reason was that the affair was not under distinctively fashionable auspices, and fashionable New York society is at present devoted to an attempt to curry favor with English society, and is distinctly not pro-Boer in its sympathies.

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And now begins the Spring season in the suburbs. There still exists the ancient superstition against weddings in May, and there are only two on the calendar for this month. On Tuesday Miss Frances De Forest, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, and Mr. William A. W. Stewart will be married at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, and on Saturday will take place the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Bradhurst and Mr. Randall at the Church of the Transfiguration. Both of these weddings will be largely attended by that portion of society now in town, but this is growing smaller as the weeks slip by. The scene has changed again from Florida, Aiken, the Southern resorts, the Riviera, and the Engadine to Hempstead, Wheatley Hills, Morristown, Bernardsville, the Upper and nearer Hudson and the shore towns of Westchester for those in this country and to London and Paris for those on the other side.

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The suburban season had its opening the past week with the polo and golf tournaments at Lakewood. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have been the host and hostess at Georgian Court there of a large house party, and have entertained each evening in honor of the visiting teams and their friends. The usual Friday to Monday, or week end, party is now in progress there. The polo games will be continued during the next fortnight at Westchester and Meadow Brook, and in both localities country houses will be filled with guests, and there will be lavish entertaining both at country seats and country clubs.

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The hunting season is over. Meadow Brook follows very closely the rule and custom in England, and the last meet was held on Saturday week. There are other interests just now in this very fashionable Long Island colony. House after house has been opened during the past fortnight, and now nearly the entire personnel is assembled to enjoy the first delicious days of Spring. Golf has been and continues to be the leading amusement.

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One now begins to hear much about the yachting season. Ex-Commodore Gerry is placing Electra in commission, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel are getting ready for a long cruise on Sultana. They sail for Europe on May 15. Valiant will be in home waters very shortly, and one by one the members of Mr. Vanderbilt's party have returned to New York. Mr. Vanderbilt himself, who at last accounts was in Paris, will arrive here before June 1. Mr. Fernando Yznaga, who has been with him, has already sailed from Cherbourg, and Mr. W. S. Hoyt arrived a few weeks ago. Mr. Henry T. Sloane and Mr. William Iselin are both getting yachts ready for long Summer cruises. Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor will make their yearly trip to Newport and Bar Harbor during July. Mrs. John Jacob Astor is at present in Paris, where during this fortnight past there has been assembled a representative set of New Yorkers.

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The many yachts belonging to the different clubs will make their appearance in the cruises which take place in June and July. May will be used by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer to cruise in American waters. Eugene Higgins is coming westward on the Varuna, and will be at Newport during the season, and Mr. Lloyd Phoenix will take out a party of bachelors for a June cruise on the Intrepid.

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This week will see the opening of the Ardsley season, and there will be a gay throng on the first day of the races at Morris Park. The Country Club at Morristown has resumed its golf and its afternoon teas. The last Assembly was danced in Morristown two weeks ago, and all the places around are now open, and house parties given every week Among those who have returned to Morristown for the Spring are Mr. and Mrs. Abner W. Colgate, Mrs. Whitney, and the Misses Whitney, Mrs. George F. Stone and the Misses Stone, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Vernam, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Grannis, and the Misses Grannis. The Misses Dana have cards out for a reception on next Monday and the Friday Evening Club will have its opening the same week.

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There seems to be more than the usual activity around Bernardsville. The Somerset Inn will open on Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Luther B. Kountze will pass a part of the Spring at their home near Bernardsville, and ex-Mayor Strong, with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Shattuck; Mr. Wm. Thouron, and Mr. Chandler B. Riker, have taken cottages belonging to the inn, for May and June. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will be at their place near Madison, N. J., for a part of May.

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The wedding of Miss Helen R. Benedict, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, and Mr. Thomas Hastings, which will take place to-morrow at Greenwich, will bring together the Westchester set, in which Miss Benedict is a great favorite. The entertainment which will follow the ceremony at the church, will open the season most auspiciously. There has been some golf at the Country and at the Knollwood and the Apawamis Clubs. Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story have returned from abroad, and are at their country seat at Port Chester, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are expected the second week in May at Ophir Farm. The country residence of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., is finished, and is being made ready for their coming home. Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park will also occupy their home near White Plains in May. The Westchester hounds have recently had some interesting meets at Port Chester and White Plains. Mr. E. S. Reynal being master of the hounds. Mr. Nathaniel C. Reynal has returned from his long Florida tour. Mrs. Nathaniel Rutter is at her home in White Plains. Mrs. Jules Reynal was in town this week, but will move out to White Plains in May.

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Golf has the call at Cedarhurst, and the Summer colony there and at Lawrence has begun to be active. Already at Islip are Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. Bates, and Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia. The Meadow Club is open at Southampton, and there has been quite an exodus from town of cottage owners, putting their homes in order for the coming season, which promises to be the gayest on record. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have returned from Lenox, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sturgis, who went up there to open their cottage for the later season, will stop in Boston for a few days en route to town.

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Tuxedo is arranging for a gay Spring season. The new clubhouse and golf links are well patronized, and, as usual, from Friday to Monday it is well-nigh impossible to get a room at the other clubhouse. The Tuxedo set seldom changes in its personnel, and but very few of the number are absent this Spring in Europe. Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller have been in town nearly all the Spring, as Mr. Taller has gone into business, but they will pass a part of May out at Tuxedo. Mr. and Mrs. Willie Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Kane, and Mr. and Mrs. Garrison are at their cottages. Memorial Day will be celebrated, as usual, with games and contests of various kinds.

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During the Meadow Brook season Mr. Bourke Cockran, who is now in mourning for his father-in-law, the late James Mack, will pass a great part of the time at his place at Sands Point. Mr. and Mrs. James Martin and Mr. and Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert will occupy their country seats at Great Neck, and have arranged for several large house parties during the coming month. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will remain at Hyde Park-on-the-Hudson. Their new house has been at last completed. As already announced, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond will pass the early Summer at Scarborough-on-Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Beresford will remain at their home near New Rochelle. The house of the Oliver Iselins will be closed, as they will be abroad all Summer.

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The entertainment last week in Flushing, already alluded to in this column, was a financial as well as an artistic success. On Wednesday evening there was a dance. Many of the young women were with fête poudre, and the rooms at the athletic club presented a pretty spectacle. Mrs. Sidney Harris has been asked to repeat her recitation of "The Absent-Minded Beggar" in New York at an early date. She gave it with much force, and even surprised her friends by her dramatic rendering of this now rather hackneyed poem. She should give as an encore "The Absent-Minded Nation." Mrs. Southgate Webster, Mrs. R. S. Bowne, Mrs. James McDonald, Mrs. J. J. Staples, Mrs. Robert Colgate, and the other ladies who are interested in the United Workers and the Babies' Hospital propose to give another entertainment of the same character in the Autumn.

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The Strollers are busily engaged in rehearsing their Spring theatricals, which are to be given in the Astoria ballroom on the evenings of May 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 and the afternoons of Thursday, May 10, and Saturday, May 12. The proceeds of these theatricals are to be distributed among the following charities: The fund for the relief of our officers and men killed and wounded in the Philippines, the School and Settlement for Crippled Children, the Samaritan Home for the Aged, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Bright Side Day Nursery and Kindergarten, Harlem Exchange for Women's Work, Mothers and Babies' Hospital, and the Columbia University crew. The affair is under the auspices of a ladies' committee composed of thirty-three prominent women, beginning with Mrs. Astor and ending with Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr. There is a Committee on Invitation, made up of ninety of the most prominent young and middle-aged men about town, and there are to be 135 honorary ushers. The entertainment will consist of an entirely new romantic opera in two acts entitled "Phyllis," a romance of Old Virginia. The cast has already been given in this column. Miss Emily Hoffman will direct a pavane to be danced during the opera.

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The sub-station of the New York Yacht Club at Newport, which is in charge of Commodore Fred P. Sands, is being thoroughly overhauled for the season's work and a new and up-to-date float for the market and baggage boats has been provided. Superintendent Whitten will, as usual, look after the station's interest.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells are paying frequent flying visits to Newport to watch the small army of mechanics, decorators, and upholsterers at work night and day on their villa, which is now practically a new building. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss of New York have arrived at their cottage on Harrison Avenue, Newport, for the season. Mr. Auchincloss is arranging an Italian garden, which, when completed, will be one of the handsomest in America.

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The household effects from Rough Point, the Newport villa of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, have been shipped to their home on the Hudson. With the Drexel villa closed on one side of Marine Avenue, and the storm doors and windows up at The Breakers, directly opposite, that pretty portion of Ochre Point will have a very dismal appearance this Summer.

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The charity fund established some little time ago in memory of Mrs. Brockholst Cutting's son, the late Brockholst Cutting, was placed in charge of the Rev. Father Meenan, pastor of St. Mary's Church, where the Cuttings for years have attended divine worship. It was stipulated that it was for all creeds and races, and many a Newport family here has been clothed and fed through it the past Winter.

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The British Embassy will again have quarters at Newport this Summer, and it is likely that Lord Pauncefote and his family will pass a portion of the season here. It is also stated that several of the other embassies and legations will temporarily remove from Washington to Newport. There will be a rush of titled foreigners to Newport this Summer, and if report is to be depended upon the engagement of a nobleman who passed last season here, and who was an expert automobilist, and a well-known and popular member of the younger set, to whom he was greatly devoted last season, will soon be announced.

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It is understood at Newport that Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan of Philadelphia, who occupied Stone Villa opposite the Casino, last Summer, are to be there this season.

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The Earl of Yarmouth made a short visit to Newport during the week, and perfected arrangements for the theatricals which he will give at the Casino Theatre during the latter part of July and through August. The theatrical season at the Newport Casino will begin on Tuesday evening, July 17, and continue positively until Aug. 21, with a change of programme every Tuesday evening. The company engaged includes, besides the Earl, May Robson and Mrs. Clara Bloodgood, while the scenery has been specially designed for the engagement, which will be purely a business one with the Earl. The venture promises to be successful, especially as the cottagers have for several seasons past wanted a fixed attraction for each Tuesday night, which has been always an off one. The report that Miss Bessie Hunter may adopt the stage as a profession next Fall, as well as Miss Sigsbee, has been revived at Newport.

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Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry paid a visit to Newport during the week to enable the Commodore to look over his yacht Electra. Mrs. Gerry is having considerable work done to her villa Seaverge, which the Gerrys will shortly occupy for the season

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The Gooseberry Island Club at Newport will open for the season on May 15. Mrs. Duncan Elliot has decided to pass the season at Newport, and has rented Dellmain on Narragansett Avenue. Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her son William Cutting will pass the season at Hill Top Cottage, Newport, instead of at Wee Bush, which Mrs. Cutting recently rented to Mrs. Eastwick of New York. Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs have arrived at their Newport cottage for the season a month earlier than usual.

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There is much activity in Lenox, and many of the cottagers have been there the past week arranging for opening their country houses. Several of the places will be opened May 1, which is unprecedently early. The fact that the trolley is to be kept out of Lenox has acted very favorably upon rentals. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes are among those who will open their Lenox houses in May. They will spend the greater part of the Summer there, going to the sea shore during the early Autumn months. Mrs. Emma Eames Story, the prima donna, has been the guest of Miss Marion Greenleaf at Lenox the past week. The Greenleafs are already at their country place for the season.

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Mrs. Raymond Ward is the guest of Mrs. J. Tuckerman Tower at Lenox. Edward Wharton has taken the cottage of Philip Sands for the coming season. Harold Goodwin will soon arrive from Roslyn, L. I., to take possession of his recently purchased country place. Samuel Frothingham has taken the Henry W. Bishop cottage for the Summer. He has recently been in Lenox making arrangements to open the house. Among people who have been at Curtis Hotel, Lenox, this week making arrangements for leasing houses for the season are Mr. and Mrs. Casimir Moore of New York, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Thatcher of Boston, H. Taylor, who has taken Miss Furniss's cottage for the Summer. George H. Morgan, Mrs. Joseph White, George Bradford, Mrs. Wharton, and some others have also been at Lenox looking after their places. Mr. and Mrs Albert Shattuck will occupy the Robeson place this season. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, who have been spending the Winter in Rome, are expected to start soon for this country. They will go directly to their Lenox country place upon their arrival. The Bullard place is being put in fine condition for the Summer. New stables are in process of building. Dr. William Bullard has been spending the month of April with his brother at Lenox.

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Miss Clemintina Furniss and Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey will spend the Summer in Russia. Mr. John E. Parsons and the Misses Parsons are now in Rome. They expect to arrive in this country early in July. Mr. Giraud Foster has been spending the past week in Lenox arranging to open his country house. He has purchased the remainder of the Thomson estate, which adjoins his property. Mrs. B. Mackay and Miss Meta Mackay have been spending a few days in Lenox. Mrs. Mackay will rent her cottage on Cliffwood Street for the season and spend the Summer at the Curtis House.

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The Queen having returned from Ireland, where her visit was most successful, and the Prince of Wales having had a triumphant entry into London, the Easter holidays may be said to have ended, and the season well begun. There have been all sorts of predictions as to what the outcome will be. Some of these are entirely too sentimental and pessimistic. It is true that many of the dancing men are in South Africa and that an unusual number of fashionable people are in mourning. The London season looks just now as if it would be a repetition of that which has just closed in New York. Although there was not a war here to take young men away, yet it was a season more of dinners and small entertainments than of dances and balls. Many people believe that such years are really very much gayer than others where three or four great events constitute the programme. The American contingent in London—and this is the one in which New Yorkers are most interested—will do the best part of the entertaining. The return of Lady Randolph Churchill from South Africa has been the signal for dinners, luncheons, and parties at the various hotels, followed by the play—a species of amusement much in vogue in London. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Leigh are occupying their pretty little house and are giving dinners. Mrs. Adair has been at a great deal since her return from New York, and Mr. Reginald Ward, who has also just returned to London from a hurried trip to America, is indefatigable in his dinner and supper giving.

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Miss Van Wart has recovered from her late serious illness, and is back in her London town house. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin have been in Paris, and also in the country for Easter. They will retain their apartments at Claridge's and entertain at dinners during the season. Of course Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, with two daughters to bring out, will be one of the most popular hostesses during the season. Mrs. Ronalds continues her Sunday afternoon musicales. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mackay, who have been all Winter at Leamington, return to town for May and June.

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With all the circumstance and pomp of a royal visit, Dublin was not well patronized by the very smart set during the late visit of the Queen. Lord and Lady Dufferin, who are in very deep mourning for Lord Ava, dined with the Queen, by command, one evening. Lord and Lady Clandeboye (Miss Flora Davis) will be in Ireland this Summer. Lady Clandeboye is devoted to the beautiful country seat of the Marquess of Ava near Belfast, which she and her husband now inherit. They will live there a greater part of the year.

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Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene were present at the very last meet of the Quern Hunt, which took place a fortnight ago. Mr. Keene is still interested in the training of polo ponies. Sir Bache and Lady Cunard and the Princess Hatzfeldt are having house parties at their places near Market Harborough. The Princess Hatzfeldt is still busy planning for her great charity garden fête, which will take place at her country seat in June.

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Mrs. Ogilvie Haig (Miss Augusta Astor) will entertain this Spring in London. Her mother, Mrs. Astor, will pay her a long visit, before she returns to America. Miss Roosevelt, one of Mrs. Astor's granddaughters, will make her début in London society. Miss Coleman Drayton, another granddaughter, and a daughter of Mrs. Ogilvie Haig, will also make her début this season, she having been presented at one of the first drawing rooms.

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Much entertaining is expected of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Higgins for Miss Eloise Breese, the daughter of Mrs. Higgins by her first marriage, who also was presented in March. Miss Breese sailed for England last Wednesday. She had been here with her stepfather and her mother for a few weeks.

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Although the exposition is not finished, and Paris, from the building of a subway, new tram lines, and repairs to streets, is in an absolute state of chaos, still there are many people who are taking advantage of the early Spring season to see the exposition and do their shopping. Nearly all those who were at Monte Carlo, the Riviera, and Rome are returning to Paris. As already stated, Mrs. John Jacob Astor has been in Paris about ten days, the season having closed with the wedding of Miss Kane and Mr. Dana at Pau. The sale of horses belonging to the Pau Hunt took place this past week at Cheri's, and realized a goodly amount. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin arrived this week from Cannes to take possession of their Paris apartment. Miss Nora Iselin makes her début this next Winter. Mrs. Adrian Iselin and the Misses Iselin have also been settled in Paris, and Mr. and Mrs. Delancy Kane, Mrs. Henry Barbey and the Misses Barbey, and Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie were due there this week. Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer are entertaining all the time, and there is the usual round of dinners and musicales in the little circle in which are Mrs. Griswold Gray, Mrs. Ingraham, Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, and Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe.

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Monte Carlo is very quiet, and nearly all the Americans have left. Mrs. Robert Goelet and party are still yachting in the Mediterranean, as are also Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel. The Marquise de Mores has returned to Cannes, where she will remain until late in May. The wedding of Miss Harriette Wright and the Count Mercati, which was announced to take place on April 23, was postponed until May 9 on account of the Greek Easter and Holy Week, which are two weeks later than that of other Churches. The wedding will wind up the Cannes season.

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Other well-known Americans in Paris are Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., M. and Mme. de Vandeuil, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss Goelet, Mr. Lispenard Stewart, and Miss Swann.

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The death abroad of Major Hutton is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends in this city. Major Hutton lived in New York some years ago. He has more recently made his home at Pau, where he died. His son, Harry Hutton, married Miss Kane, a sister of Miss Kane who was married to Mr. Dana at Pau last Saturday.

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Mr. Ernest Rudolph Gunther will sail on May 2 on the St. Louis for Europe. Mr. Gunther will be absent all Summer. Mr. C. Stacy Clark will sail on May 12 for England. He will not return until the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin sail on Wednesday.

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Among the passengers booked for England on the Ivernia, which sailed yesterday, were the Earl and Countess Russell, who were married recently in the West; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wharton, Miss Wharton, Mr. Yuille, Mrs. J. Stafford Bucknall and Miss Bucknall, and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene O'Sullivan, who were married at the cathedral this last week.

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On the Lucania, which arrived yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Hutchings, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Maitland, John W. Wilson, M. P., and Mrs. Salter Tredick. On the St. Louis were Col. Preston, Judge W. D. Smith, and the Count and Countess R. Ogier d'Ivry.

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Among the sojourners now at Hot Springs are Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Munn, Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, Mr. Louis E. Larocque, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Roe, Mrs. Hamilton Smith, Mrs. C. R. Orvis, Miss Mebel L. Storm, Miss Laura Post, and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Johnson.

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The annual parade of the Four-in-Hand Club took place in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon. Gen. Edward Morrell, Nelson Brown, I. Megargee Wright, Harrison Caner, and William E. Carter were among the whips. There were no New York guests.

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To-morrow will bring four important weddings—those of Miss Edith Morton and William Corcoran Eustis, at Grace Church; of Miss Margaretta Stockton Beasley and Edward C. Delafield, at St. Thomas's Church; Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane and William E. Glyn, at the Church of the Incarnation, all in town, and that of Miss Helen Benedict and Thomas Hastings, Jr., at Greenwich.

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The wedding of Miss Morton and Mr. Eustis will take place at 12 o'clock, at Grace Church. Miss Morton's bridesmaids are to be her sisters, the Misses Helen and Lena Morton; Miss Celestine Eustis, Miss Rosamond Street, and two little girls, Titine Hitchcock, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Patsy Carroll, daughter of Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll. Mr. Eustis's best man will be his brother, George P. Eustis, and the ushers are to be the Messrs. Rawlins Cottenet, Center Hitchcock, Frederick d'Hauteville, George Helm, W. Craig Wadsworth, James W. Appleton, and J. B. Eustis and N. B. Eustis. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. William T. Huntington, the rector of Grace Church.

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The wedding of Mr. Delafield and Miss Beasley is to be at St. Thomas's in the afternoon. Miss Beasley's maid of honor will be her sister, Miss Katherine S. Beasley, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Susanne L. Green of Trenton, a cousin of the bride; Margaret Nicoll, Mary L. Delafield and Harriet L. Delafield, sisters of the bridegroom; Catherine A. C. Dodge and Catherine Dix. Mr. Delafield's best man is to be his brother, Joseph Delafield, and the ushers John R. Delafield, another brother of the bridegroom; Alexander M. Hadden, Robert Southard, William Schultz, Percy R. Pyne, 3d, and Mercer Beasley, brother of the bride. Miss Beasley's uncle, Mr. Moses Taylor Pyne, will give her away, and the ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown and Dr. Henry Lubeck. A reception for relatives will be held at the residence of Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, 42 West Fifty-third Street, after the ceremony.

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The wedding of Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane and Mr. William E. Glyn will be a very small and quiet one, and only near relatives will be present. It will be celebrated at the Church of the Incarnation at 1 o'clock, the same church where the wedding of Mrs. Kane's daughter, Caroline Hunter Kane, and Mr. Edgar Morris Phelps took place on April 21.

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The largest out-of-town wedding of the Spring season is that of Miss Helen Benedict and Mr. Thomas Hastings, at Greenwich, Conn. There will be twelve ushers, who will be, as announced yesterday in this column, the Messrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Stanford White, H. Turnure, W. Borie, Arden Robbins, William H. Roome, Frank S. Hastings, R. H. Russell, Henry Barbey, Jr., W. B. Coster, H. L. Satterlee, and Cecil Baring. The color scheme of the decorations of both church and house is yellow and white, and the church is to be lined, both sides and ceiling, with greens, and there are to be some hundreds of tiny electric lights will flash. The windows or side lights of the church are to be entirely cut off with a heavy veil of trailing vines. A special train will take the guests up to Greenwich, and several hundred carriages will transport the guests from the station to the church and from the church to Mr. E. C. Benedict's residence, at Indian Harbor, where a large reception is to be held.

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On Tuesday there will come still another important wedding, that of Miss Frances E. De Forest, second daughter of Mr. Robert W. De Forest of 7 Washington Square, and Mr. William A. W. Stewart, son of Mrs. W. A. W. Stewart. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Parkhurst in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church at 2:30 o'clock. Miss Ethel De Forest, elder sister of the bride, will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Mary and Violet Stewart, sisters of the bridegroom; Hilda Tiffany, and Pearl Underwood. Mr. Stewart's best man will be his brother, Francis Stewart, and the ushers will be the Messrs. Thatcher M. Brown, Stewart Waller, Joseph Earl Sheffield, and Johnston De Forest, brother of the bride, all of New York; David Magie, Jr., Samuel T. Palmer, Charles Pierce, and William G. Low, Jr., of Brooklyn. A reception at the house of the bride's parents will follow the ceremony.

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The children's fête on Wednesday afternoon, May 2, and the concert in the evening of that day at the Astoria for the benefit of a fund to purchase Roman Catholic books for the Bellevue Hospital library, both promise to be very successful affairs. Miss Leary has a number of very prominent people as patrons and patronesses, among them Archbishop Corrigan, Mgr. Martinelli, Bishop Farley, and Messrs. John Jacob Astor, Elbridge T. Gerry, Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Francis B. Hoffman, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Miss Josephine Drexel, Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, and many others. As has been said before, in the afternoon at the children's fête there will be a Little Red Riding Hood, Little Boy Blue, &c., in costume, a well from which packages will be drawn for little folk, &c. At the concert in the evening Mme. Nordica and Ben Davies will sing and the Kaltenborn String Orchestra will play. This concert will be followed by dancing and a Maypole dance by well-known young men and women in society will be the opening number, after which the dancing will be general.

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Gen. Howard Carroll of 9 West Thirty-eighth Street took a party of twelve people to Claremont last evening to a dinner, and Mrs. William M. Sloane gave a dinner of twelve covers at her residence, 100 East Sixty-ninth Street.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Nora Maynard Green will give a musicale at her new studio, 308 Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday evening, May 1. There will be dancing.

The Amicitia Orchestral Club will give its annual concert at Carnegie Hall on Friday, May 4. Mr. S. Van Praag is the Musical Director.

The engagement is announced of Mr. George Naumberg and Miss Emma Adler, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. I. Adler of 12 East Sixtieth Street.

The marriage of Mr. Simon Weiller and Miss Flora Kaufmann, daughter of Mrs. L. Kaufmann of 11 East Sixty-sixth Street, took place last week at Delmonico's.

The engagement of Mr. Laurent Oppenheim and Miss Amy Schwartz is announced, as is also that of Mr. Emanuel Tanenbaum and Miss Sophie Levy, granddaughter of Mrs. Esther Herman.

The marriage of Mr. Peter Fogarty of Ireland and Miss Blanche Heine, daughter of Mr. Arnold B. Heine of 147 West Seventy-fifth Street, took place last Monday afternoon. The young couple will make their future home in Ireland.

The wedding of Mr. Samuel Tuska and Miss Amy Goldsmith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Goldsmith of 19 East Seventy-fourth Street, took place last week. Owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's brother, the wedding was solemnized at the bride's home, and was a very quiet one.

The Young Men's Union of the Society of Ethical Culture gave an entertainment at Sherry's last evening for the benefit of the fresh air fund and the Hudson Guild. The guild supports several free classes and clubs for boys and girls, a gymnasium, billiard room, a kindergarten, and a mothers' club. The Mandolin and Guitar Club played, and the artists were Katherine Fisk, Leo Altman, and Arnold Benosit.

Miss Benjamin's dancing classes at Delmonico's came to a successful finish on Monday afternoon. In the class for little children, which preceded that for the older, several figures of the german were given, and the pretty waltzing of Mrs. Henry G. Trevor's little daughter, Gretchen, aged six, as well as that of her very youthful partner, De Lancey Nicoll, son of Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, was much admired. The march which concluded the affair introduced flags of all nations, the two leaders bearing American flags.

SOME HINTS ON MEN'S CLOTHES.

The suburban season with its attendant sports being at hand, outing clothes are the subject of more attention than any others just about this time. For two weeks past happy bridegrooms have been anxious to know just what to wear, as if the "wedding" were the only wedding, and as if there never had been a day ceremony—at any hour between noon and candle light—and as if ushers and best men were new discoveries. All bridegrooms should know by this time that there is but one dress for day weddings and the conventional frock coat and waistcoat, dark gray trousers with small striped pattern, gray gloves, black leather shoes, white shirt, tall standing collar, white four-in-hand or Ascot, and top hat are the proper things for such occasions. Now and then there are a few changes, and London bridegrooms often wear park suits—that is, of material similar to cheviot or homespun or tweed or even vicuna or gray or slate, the frock coat being of this shade and material.

The sports most in vogue during the merry month of May are golf, polo, tennis—which has come back into fashion—and yachting. Much advice has already been given about golf, and a hint has been put out that the golfer who wears his flannels with the bottoms of his trousers turned up—raining in London—and a nice colored shirt and high band turn-down collar and a soft gray felt hat is not so much out of it. And yet the knicker has not been driven out entirely, and stockings with suggestions of heather and the Land of Cakes are yet in fashion. All the more should they continue so when fair ones knit stockings and waistcoats for one. There are also several shops in New York where hand-knitted golf stockings and waistcoats are specialties. They are rather dear articles, however, and they have not the sweet associations clinging to them which the others not purchased would have, but then they are very presentable nevertheless. Ties are also now knitted, and can be worn in colors to match the waistcoat and stockings.

Golf stockings, however, come in all prices, but you can get some excellent ones in solid colored legs with fancy tops at from $1.50 to $3. The variety is almost infinite. The golf sweater is a bit smarter than the golf jersey. There are some golf sweaters shown in solid colors—and you must be sure to choose your club colors—in grays, and greens, and reds, and blues, and black, and, in fact, in almost every hue of the rainbow. These you should be able to get for $3.50 or $3.75 at moderate priced shops. At the more fashionable shops they are dearer.

The golf jackets with silk sleeves have already been described. The prettiest ones were in dark green, with a small red polka dot. These were made of very soft wool and beautifully finished in silk. They were rather expensive, and $15 was about the average price. You can obtain very good ones, which answer the purpose just as well, for $12. I have also seen some complete golf suits with Norfolk jackets. I do not approve of them. The Norfolk jacket will never again be smart. It is too loose fitting, and it has too much of a theatrical effect. Golf club coats and waistcoats can even be bought ready made at many of the great clothing stores, and very good articles of this kind you can purchase. The golf hat will remain the low crown, broad brim felt of gray, with colored or white sash. These are more in keeping with the contour of an ordinary man than the little caps, which are not always becoming.

The Ascots for golfing and all outdoor sports are shown in great variety. Some of the last are rather curious in pattern. They are of lawn, and the basis is white. Here and there are wide splashes like stripes of vivid color, pink or red or deep blue, and sometimes there is a figure also in the pattern. They show up rather well, but are somewhat loud. The homespuns and tweeds in indefinite grays and browns are also excellent for golfing and indispensable where knickers are worn, as they are not in favor of the puttee. There is some attempt being made to introduce it, but it is too hot and too tight for golf, and it takes too long a time to adjust.

A nice pin check of gray, or a gray tweed or homespun is about the best attire you can don for the races. The going and coming to the meeting is apt to be through dust, and gray shows that least of all colors. In matter of hat, there is not much choice, but the soft gray felt will be found comfortable. A few men who are going on coaches to the Spring meeting of the Westchester Club will wear top hats and frock coats. They are to be at the clubhouse afterward. Some of the gentlemen whips wear gray frock suits, and among those who are seen very often in this attire are T. Suffern Taller, Louis Boissevain, Reginald Rives, and J. Clinch Smith. All the suits have small checks. The gray top hat is not worn in this country at all, but it is very fashionable in England at the different races. T. Suffern Taller has been about the only man who has tried to make it the fashion here, but without success.

The English glove of a certain make, which suggests coaching, is, of course, the favorite, and this year the shades are brown and tans, and a species of orange brown which is becoming very fashionable. Good gloves are necessities and men should always be gloved on the street and in drawing rooms. It adds very much to the appearance, and it protects the hands, which cannot be prevented from getting soiled in large manufacturing cities. Cheap gloves are no economy, and a pair of good kid or dogskin glove will last the lifetime of three of the other kind, and in the end be one half the price. Tan dogskin gloves stitched with red are the best for riding, and these may be obtained at any of the shops which make a specialty of riding and sporting goods.

The Ascot or stock is worn now at all out-of-door sports, with the exception, of course, of yachting. The fashions for this latter pastime change but little, and blue flannel and white duck are the two materials which seem to have the call on the water. Tennis is best played in flannels, and of them there is almost an endless variety this year. In fact, it will be a flannel Summer, and the material has come to stay.

All the ties this Summer seem to run to in number. The straw hats have not as yet made their appearance, and will not be ready until about May 15. There will be no difference in style from those of last year. The rough English straws will always be popular, and they are a very hardy as well as pretty hat. There is a tendency to hold aloof from all exaggeration in dress, and the brims will neither be too narrow nor too wide.

All the ties this Summer seem to run to plain grounds and figures rather than to stripes. The rather startling but still pleasing silk ties of last Spring, with wide alternate stripes of black and white, or red and black, cannot be found. They seem to have disappeared. Four in hands in solid colors or in dark staples and blues with white figures are the favorite showings. The once over all rounded Ascot is now almost always in black, especially when a man is in afternoon dress and his waistcoat is of white or brown linen, double breasted. I have seen it stated somewhere that the thin white edging to be worn between the waistcoat and the tie is coming again in fashion. One sees old pictures of the Prince of Wales with this edging, but it was before he grew so stout and gray. Foreigners affect it a great deal, but there are grave doubts whether it will ever be the fashion again in New York.

The foulards have arrived. As stated some time ago, the patterns are in no wise different from those of former years, but at the same time, when they make their appearance each Spring, with the arrival is refreshing, and one hails them as one does the advent of the swallow and the wistaria. All the foulard ties are made with pointed ends. There is no room for the batwing tie. It has gone the way of other fads. The foulard club bow ties will be worn all Summer, and they are especially becoming with blue flannels. Dark-blue backgrounds with white figures are the favorite patterns. Still, now that so many men are wearing the very deep, all-round high band collars, with rounded corners, it will be hard to displace the narrow black four-in-hand tie with the long sailor knot, which gives to each one who wears it a British-Piccadilly-young-man look, just as if one had just been graduated from an English public school and was home for the Easter holidays. The older set of men look a little absurd in this style of neckwear, although they do not stop to think, and many graybeards are wearing this youthful collar and tie, which seems to be especially popular on Wall Street.

In hose there is little that is new. Always, when selecting hose, have them with the stripes up and down, and not crosswise. I have seen some very pretty "socks" exhibited in a window of a fashionable Broadway haberdasher, and put down at a very low figure. For a moment I thought that it was a sacrifice sale, but I saw the pattern was in great rings of color on a black ground. The tendency of this is to make the ankle look perfectly enormous and to give the impression that a man is all feet. As low Oxford ties will be almost universally worn, this hint can be readily understood.

The walking sticks are growing smaller and more slender each season. There are some very odd-looking little sticks for sale on Broadway of cocoanut wood, with the handle just slightly tipped with silver, and some hideous ones of a light wood, with pronounced joints picked out in red. These latter have square handles, and look all the world like yardstic

Themes and Topics
In the Musical World

At the end of a musical season the professional writer of comment on the doings of the musical world must, if he be at all serious of mind, feel a deep impression. This is caused by the attitude of the public toward art in general and music in particular. It is quite likely that the attitude toward painting and sculpture is as discouraging as that toward music, but it does not disseminate itself in public places quite so patently. The world of pictorial art never produces any such exhibition as that of last Wednesday night at the Metropolitan Opera House. There was then given what was called a farewell performance of grand opera. It consisted of four separate acts from different operas and it was over at a quarter to 1 in the morning. The auditorium was packed as it had not been at any previous performance of the season, and the receipts at the box office were of the kind that fill the heart of an honest, hard-working impresario with inexpressible joy and gratitude.

That audience was attracted to the house not by any feeling for opera, not by expectation of artistic enjoyment, for such a thing was out of the question in the conditions, but wholly because there was an opportunity to hear most of the famous singers of the company at once and for one price of admission. It may be said that such an assertion requires some support. The writer did not take notes of the talk of the people in the auditorium, but he heard it on every hand. There were people there who had never heard "Carmen" before. There were people who had never heard of "Il Flauto Magico." There were people who had never heard "Lucia." There were people who had never heard either Calvé or Sembrich, and there were others who thought that Plançon was Dippel and vice versa. There were many who did not know any one of the three ladies in "The Magic Flute," and who had no way of finding out which was which. These, it may be added, regarded themselves as the victims of a swindle.

There were persons who thought that the finest thing in "The Magic Flute" excerpt was Zelie de Lussan's laugh when she entered disguised as the old lady. There were others who were most pleased with the specialty of Mr. Campanari when he played with the bells. There were some who were gravely disappointed in Mme. Calvé's dance. This is no imaginary sketch. I heard these persons saying these things to one another. And then I knew that it was a good old-fashioned "Huguenots" audience, composed of persons who know nothing about the opera, but who had gathered to hear the lot at a bargain. Of course there were others in the house. I saw "Tristan" devotees, and artist-worshippers, who know every bit of stage business which the singers are in the habit of using, and who can tell when Calvé alters her interpretation of Carmen by changing the arrangement of her hair.

But the type of the house was the curiosity seeker. And it was before an audience of this sort, in a programme of broken candy, that the world's leading artists elected to bid adieu to their most devoted admirers. But the singers are not altogether to blame for the incident. The manager saw in this farewell performance an opportunity to pick up a few of the dollars which had escaped him earlier in the season and he seized the chance with that avidity which characterizes the opera manager. And the more he does this sort of thing to this public the better it likes him. But from a critical point of view, how is one to look at such exhibitions? At the end of a season, presumably artistic, what is one to think of the influence which emanates from the yellow temple in upper Broadway, when this is the grand finale of its efforts? Perhaps it is not worth while to take the thing seriously. Perhaps it is easier to say that the audience which attended the performance was in no sense representative even of the opera-going public, not to speak of the musical public.

Such things are, indeed, easy to say, and the saying of them discharges the critic's mind of a vast load of trouble. There is, too, so much truth in this kind of view that it stands examination. But nevertheless the facts remain that there is a great horde of persons always ready to throw down all semblance of art in the opera house, and that the manager could turn a good many pretty pennies by catering to these. In the long run he would not find it profitable, but think how often he could give hotch-potch performances at high prices and fill the house! I do not know how the end of Wednesday night's entertainment impressed the average spectator, but I must confess that to me it had a strong element of pathos. On the stage was Mme. Sembrich, the world's greatest light soprano, who had been waiting two hours and twenty minutes to sing the cadenza of the mad scene in "Lucia." She had to enter in costume and make-up just as if she had been giving a real performance of the part and not assisting at an operatic concert. Behind her stood the poor people of the chorus, who had been forced to change their costumes from the "Carmen" dresses and wait through the last act of "Tristan und Isolde" just to stand and lean wearily first on one foot and then on the other, while Mme. Sembrich trilled with flute obbligato.

Behind the scenes was a wild scurry of people getting ready their effects for embarkation on the steamer the following morning. In the office sat the impresario, pale, red-eyed, and sleepy, but happy in the possession of a fat box office return. He, too, was waiting to sail in the morning. How touching it all was. Waiting for the last dollar! Waiting for the last sweet tribute of singer-worship! And thus the opera company of 1899-1900 faded away from sight, and left behind it the memory of a farewell performance in which there were no vestiges of art, but which brought $13,000 to the box office. There was once a gentleman by the name of Juvenal, who made himself immortally unpopular by telling the truth. Among other things he said:

"Magis illa juvant quae pluris munstur." This may be freely translated: "The public likes a high-priced show the best." A hotch-potch continuous performance of extracts from operas will draw more money than the best vaudeville entertainment in the city, and it costs a good deal more to go to it. It may be inartistic, but no matter. The same Mr. Juvenal remarked in another place:

"Lucri bonus est odor ex re
Qualibet."

This may be freely translated: "No matter where it comes from, money has a very pretty perfume." The former line embodies the philosophy of the public, the latter that of the manager. Perhaps it would be just as well for the peace of mind of the critic if he would find his philosophy in these lines of Goethe:

"What I don't see
Don't trouble me;
And what I see
Might trouble me,
Did I not know
It must be so."

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The recent death of Heinrich Vogl in Germany will recall to old operagoers the days of German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House. Heinrich Vogl was one of the tenors of the season of 1889-90. He appeared in that season as Tannhäuser, Tristan, Lohengrin, Siegmund, and Siegfried, as well as in his famous impersonation of Loge, of which he was the original. He sang for the last time here on March 19, 1890, as Siegfried in "Götterdämmerung." Vogl was not in the best of vocal condition when he came here, for his voice was worn and was usually in an inflexible and unresponsive state. But he proved himself an artist in conception and in the intent of the details of his execution. His Loge was a masterpiece, and has been equaled only by that of Mr. van Dyck. In the subtlety of the action, the pose, and the facial play Mr. van Dyck's is the finer of the two, but vocally Vogl's was much better.

In recalling the performance of "Rheingold" in the season of 1889-90 the conviction is forced home that the recent presentation under the Grau régime was better, probably because the average excellence of the singing was higher. We had some pretty poor singing in the palmy days of German opera, but we had dramatic honesty and good stage management such as are quite unknown to the present generation of young operagoers. Most of the German singers who now visit the Metropolitan have the star's conceit and the stars contempt of the public. Most of them, too, have been injured by attention to the teachings of the vicious school of Wagner performance at Baireuth. And none of them have a high regard for this public. These people from Germany are not content to wait till they go home to abuse the public which pays them more than their own will, (and in most instances much more than they are worth,) but they are constantly sending communications to the papers in Germany to throw ridicule on this country. Of course they do not say much directly about the public, except that it is so ignorant as to like the De Reszkes and Sembrich and Plançon, who are not Germans. But they can abuse the newspapers which celebrate their glories.

Of course these ill-informed creatures never think that the German papers come back to this country with their stories in them; but they do. For example, the Munich Allgemeine Zeitung has done me the honor, through its New York correspondent, to quote some good-humored remarks of mine on the disillusioning manner in which the boat in "Götterdämmerung" was managed at the Metropolitan Opera House. The quotation is made with the perfectly plain intent of making the reader believe that this is a fair sample of the kind of criticism I write on the opera performances. This same correspondent has also in a pitying manner stated that this is a very young country, not yet quite out of a condition of barbarism, and that naturally the music critics do not know a great deal. Now this does not concern me much, for I am not writing for the tone-deaf adorers of Richard Strauss in Munich, and if I were, I should certainly not be popular. But there are several pretty poor pianists, violinists, and singers in Germany who could testify that the music critics of New York knew too much to be fooled by them. Yet even that is unnecessary, for the music lovers of this country do not care a farthing what the Germans may think of their taste. If a German comes over here and sings well, we shall say so both in our papers and in private conversation without troubling our heads as to whether the American meat-haters on the other side of the Atlantic like it or not.

As an illustration of this I may note that all the critics have been extremely warm in their praises of Mme. Ternina, and will probably continue to be so next season, in spite of the fact that this correspondent of the Munich Allgemeine Zeitung, who evidently stands very close to her—so close, indeed, that one might think he was her press agent—has at one moment quoted long extracts of commendation of this soprano and the next has endeavored to show that the critics here were an ignorant lot, fit only to be subjects of amusement to the profound and refined Germans. I have always supposed that Mme. Ternina was a passably intelligent woman, and being so, she ought to spend a little time in thought as to the possible effect of such work. Her friend sets forth these statements:

1—The American critics of music are ignorant.

2—The American critics of music praise Mme. Ternina.

Students of the divine art of logic will agree with me that it is impossible to make a perfect syllogism with these two premises, but their juxtaposition leads almost directly to the inference that the American critics must be mistaken about Mme. Ternina. The American critics don't think they are, because they are conceited enough to believe that, if they have anything to learn about the art of singing, the instruction will not come from Germany. Of course it may be possible that any one who sings as well as Mme. Ternina is not liked in Germany, but patriotism must burn very fiercely in the lady's bosom if she can prefer the lukewarm commendation of her own countrymen to the enthusiasm of the Americans. She should at once turn off the spigot of the New York correspondent of the Munich Allgemeine Zeitung, or she may find herself surrounded by a great dampness. It will not reduce the warmth of the American admiration for her art. As long as she can sing Sieglinde, Isolde, and Brünnhilde as she sang them in the season recently ended she is sure of what the profession calls "good notices" from the New York critics. The Munich gentlemen will not create any larger disturbance of the local waters than this. I fear I have already given him more prominence than he deserves.

I have done it, however, because I desired to call attention to a practice quite common among the Germans attached directly or indirectly to the opera company. One of the most prominent of them stood in a public bar last Winter and reviled the American people, who were nightly applauding him and making it possible for Mr. Grau to pay him four times as much as he could earn in his own country. None of these doings, of course, detract in any way from the value of these people in an artistic sense. But I sometimes wish that the excitable persons who cover these singers with personal adulation would stop to think of the opinions which the singers express of this country and its amiable inhabitants. The praises of America which fall from the lips of these artists when they are talking to the reporters will lose some of their weight if they are balanced against the sneers which they utter in their own country and in private here. It is just as well that they should know that their utterances do not escape notice.

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Before me lies the programme of a concert given in Yokohama on Dec. 9 by the "Meiji Ongaku-Kwai. It was announced as a concert of foreign orchestral music, and the programme consisted of the following numbers: Auber's overture to "Lestocq," two movements of the ballet music of Schubert's "Rosamunde," Carl Bergmann's "Elf March," Mazzinghi's glee, "Ye Shepherds, Tell Me," the Hallelujah chorus from the "Messiah," the nocturne from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," a siciliano by A. Scarlatti, the "Amen" chorus from Pergolesi's "Stabat Mater," a trio from Verdi's "Attila," Lumbye's "Champagne" galop, and Bilse's "Sturm" galop. This music was performed by an orchestra consisting of four violins, one viola, one 'cello, one bass, two flutes, one oboe, three clarinets, one cornet, two trombones, two drums, and cymbals. It was arranged for this unique combination by the conductor, E. H. House, an American musician who resides in Japan.

There is a programme book written in English and Japanese, giving such information about the compositions as one would expect the foreign audience to need. In a letter to a friend in this city Mr. House says that his orchestra is most docile and patient in its efforts to acquire the foreign music and that the delicacy of ear of the Japanese is such that they are able to detect smaller intervals than Europeans do. The result of this is that he has not so much trouble with intonation as many conductors in Europe have. It seems to me that this invasion of the Far East by the music of the European masters is an interesting incident in the musical progress of the time. The accounts of the concert in the local Japanese papers (printed in English) show that the public took a great delight in the performance and the Japanese found pleasure in the strange music. At any rate, I must admit that it seemed refreshing to me, in looking at the programme, to see, instead of the names of "F. Knoop," and "G. Schmidt," and "L. Müller," those of Ono Tadamoto, Takahama Koichi, and Sakurai Nobuaki, violinists; Shiba Tadashige, oboe, and Sono Jiuchiro, trombone—just for a change. I was especially pleased about the oboe, for reasons which may occur to those acquainted with the orchestral situation in this town.

But does not Mr. House deserve a lot of credit for his work?

W. J. HENDERSON.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Mr. Paderewski will appear in New York this week, playing at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Thursday evening at 8:15 o'clock. His last recital in this borough will take place at Carnegie Hall on May 12 at 2:30, when he will play a programme composed wholly of Chopin numbers. The Brooklyn programme follows:

Prelude and Fugue, A minor.....Bach
Sonata, Op. 111.....Beethoven
Sonata, Op. 11, F sharp, minor.....Schumann
Nocturne, G major, Op. 37, No. 2
Mazurka, B minor, Op. 33, No. 4.
Prelude, A flat, Op. 28, No. 17.
Etudes, Op. 28, Nos. 8 and 9.
Valse, Op. 34.
Etude de Concert.
Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 10.
.....Chopin
.....Liszt

In addition to the praiseworthy work done by the People's Choral Union this season in conjunction with the Musical Art Society, this body, 1,000 strong, will on Sunday evening, May 13, at Carnegie Hall sing what may be considered by the present generation of concertgoers a novelty. The work to be performed is Handel's oratorio "Samson," which was last given in New York about twenty-six years ago. It will be sung under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch, and the soloists engaged are Clementine de Vere, Carrie Bridewell, William H. Rieger, and Myron Whitney, Jr.

"LE JUIF POLONAIS."

A New Opera on the Subject for Irving's Play.

The Paris correspondent of The London Daily Standard telegraphed under date of April 11: "The first performance of 'Le Juif Polonais,' or Polish Jew, first named by its author, M. Camille Erlanger, 'A Poular Alsacian Tale,' took place at the Opéra Comique this evening. It is needless to explain at length its plot, since it has so often been played in England under the title of 'The Bells,' while Sir Henry Irving's impersonation of Mathias has been one of the greatest triumphs of his career. It is, however, interesting to remember that in 1887 M. Coquelin played in London that same rôle of Mathias, and that his interpretation of the part was compared with that of Irving, and gave rise to a discussion in the English press. M. Coquelin having given his opinion on Sir Henry Irving's acting, the English tragedian replied with an article in The Nineteenth Century, in the course of which he expounded his conception of the comedian's art, while he, at the same time, analyzed the character of Mathias.

"It will be remembered that Mathias killed a Polish Jew to rob him of his belt, which was full of gold, because he wanted the money to save his inn from ruin. He was persecuted by remorse, and constantly heard the bells of the horse which brought the traveler to his inn. In a final hallucination he sees spectres and tragic apparitions, and a picture of the Assize Court, with himself in the dock, appears to him. He confesses his crime, but a magnetist forces him to confess. He relates the murder and the manner in which he disposed of the body in a limekiln. Mathias sees himself drowning in a pool of blood. He shouts for aid and dies of terror. Such is the outline of the libretto drawn by MM. Henry Cain and Jhanel from Erckmann-Chatrian's play. M. Camille Erlanger is the composer of "Kermaria," and "St. Julien l'Hospitalier," which have been performed at the Opéra Comique; but his score of "Le Juif Polonais" shows considerable progress in the dramatical musical art. Thus, in the second act, when every one is joyful on the occasion of the marriage of Suzelle, the daughter of Mathias, the composer skillfully introduces the tinkling of the bells mixed with the rhythm of the waltz music. Mathias, hearing those terrible bells, commence dancing in a vertiginous manner to drown their sound, and so distract his thoughts. All present interpret his conduct as being the commencement of intoxication. That musical passage is most effective. Mathias's monologues are also skillfully treated, and in the same order of ideas attention should be paid to the instrumental prelude of the third act, in which the perpetual nightmare of the murderer is well portrayed in music.

"M. Camille Erlanger has introduced numerous popular Alsacian airs into his score which give a local coloring to the work. They are likely to contribute largely to its success. The only reproach which can be addressed to the author is a certain vocal monotony in the rôle of Mathias. The reason for this can be found in the fact that it was composed for the voice of M. Victor Maurel, which has not now the scope it had some years since. The composer, however, must be awarded great praise for his orchestration. Considerable curiosity was felt concerning M. Victor Maurel's interpretation of the character of Mathias. It must be admitted that the great artist acted the part rather than sang it. He copied neither Irving nor Coquelin. His conception of the rôle is personal, and in the final scene, he inspired the audience with veritable anguish. Mlles. Guirandon as Suzelle, Gerville Reache as Catherine, MM. Clement as Christian, Carbonne as Nickel, and Vieulle as Walter were well applauded for their impersonation of their respective characters. The staging of the opera was very effective."

Like Outspoken Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the close of the musical or theatrical season it often happens that some favorite artist or pecuniarily unfortunate manager receives a benefit. The beneficiary is usually quite entitled to the honor or emolument, but why are not the hard-working and conscientious critics sometimes rewarded in the same way? This thought came to me this morning while reading your Mr. Henderson's brilliant and suggestive feuilleton. I do this unfailingly every Sunday morning, and believe that every lover of good music has got into the same habit. Sooner or later your musical editor's abundant knowledge and strict impartiality is bound to work for good in this community, where the worship of the artist is still so much greater than respect for art. Did not some one write to you a short time since denouncing what he regarded as Mr. Henderson's "brutality"? Well, for one am deeply grateful for such brutality, which is the very quality needed for certain conditions in our musical life. If Mr. Henderson's confrères were equally "brutal" in their criticisms of the Philharmonic Orchestra, for example, would not the much-needed reforms in that organization take place before the beginning of another season?

A year ago a discussion regarding the Philharmonic Society occupied some space in your columns, provoked, I believe, by a letter of mine which you did me the honor to print. The old gentlemen of the orchestra heeded not the well-meant suggestions offered at that time. At the beginning of the season their prospectus announced that the orchestra would be made up "of the best resident talent." Now, I would like to know whether the Messrs. Arnold, Wehner, Weiner, Eller, and Dutschke represent the best resident talent. I single out these names because they designate the worst offenders. Can not you, oh! brave Mr. Henderson, in your refreshingly "brutal" style, begin the good work of firing away at the Philharmonic fossils until "die gute leute aber schlechte musikanten" resign in favor of executants worthy of their places? And if they will not resign, would it not be well for the subscribers to take some concerted action in the matter? It is reasonable to suppose that one-half of the Philharmonic subscribers attend the concerts, not from force of habit or because it is fashionable, but because they love and understand music. Perhaps if this half expressed their wishes emphatically New York might ere long have an orchestra worthy to be compared to that of Chicago or Pittsburg.

MUSICUS.

Musical Matters Abroad.

Johann Strauss was known to have left the music for a ballet and parts of the score of an operetta, but the musical world has been agreeably astonished by the announcement that the maestro's still unpublished compositions would fill several portfolios, and that they include not only an almost finished ballet and copious material for an operetta and also for a pantomime, but hundreds of waltz motives, couplets, choruses, hymns, drinking songs, &c., which are declared by connoisseurs to be equal to the best of his known works. His widow has resolved to offer the manuscript scores of her husband's posthumous compositions to the town of Vienna.

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"Renaud d'Arles," a lyrical tragedy in five acts by Louis de Fourcaud and Noël Desjoyeaux, was produced at the Monte Carlo Theatre March 31. The Pall Mall Gazette correspondent wrote: "The scenes were superbly mounted, and must have cost the Casino a very large sum. The cast also was a very good one. Mme. Vidal acted her part to perfection. The piece, however, was far too long, lasting, as it did, from 8 to 12:30, and the music, though harmonious, was monotonous—the greatest fault, in my eyes, an opera can have. Sir Arthur Sullivan, who was present, noticed only six out one act, the third." The story is of the old-fashioned romantic order.

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Herr Angelo Neumann, who first introduced "Der Ring des Nibelungen" to London in 1882, and is now director of the Opera House, Prague, is about to undertake the management of the Theater an der Wien, the Viennese home of light opera. Herr Neumann, by the way, has by no means relinquished the London season of German opera which he has had under consideration for some months.

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A lady composer, Miss Mary Louise White, is, it seems, engaged upon a "Transvaal war symphony," and has obligingly issued a description of the first part. It closes, however, prematurely, with the battle of Glencoe, and a dirge for Gen. Symons, so that there is a great deal more to come, though how much more will, of course, depend upon the British Generals rather than upon the lady herself. "The symphony," we are told, "opens with an earnest appeal to the British Empire to pause before she strikes"; a matter we should say rather difficult to describe on the pianoforte. Then the lady takes us through the negotiations—a sort of "Blue Book symphony"—the march of the British, and so forth; "the interim between the Boer ultimatum and their declaration of war," it seems "ending with the simplest musical cadence, suggesting how easily matters of dissension can often be settled." If they could be settled as easily as writing a 'symphony for the piano," war would be a simple matter indeed.

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"Les Cloches de Corneville" has been almost continually on tour through England for more than twenty years, making the fortune of its publishers, and it is hoped also of its composer. Moreover, its eighteen hundredth representation has just been registered at the Paris Gaité. It comes therefore as a shock to learn that Corneville-sur-Risle, the pleasant village from which the opera took its name, really has no bells. This, of course, is an age in which all our most cherished illusions are dispelled. King Charles never hid in an oak, William Tell (if he were not altogether a mythical personage) never shot at the apple, and Nero, while Rome was burning, never played the fiddle, the instrument upon which he extemporized probably being that bearing the ominous name of the lyre. So now, we also learn, Corneville has no "cloches," and a subscription, headed by a local magnate, the Marquis de la Rochethulon, and M. Heaulé, the Treasurer of Rouen, has been started to provide them.

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In regard to Mr. Grau's coming season in London, The Daily Mail says: "As to the works to be performed, it is highly probable that the old repertory will be drawn upon almost entirely. Negotiations for the production of Massenet's "Cendrillon" have collapsed, though every effort was made to obtain the work for London. Puccini's "La Bohème" will probably be given again, as it deserves to be, with Mme. Melba in the cast, and we hope to see the same composer's "La Tosca," written, it is understood, primarily for Mme. Melba. But with Mme. Ternina in the company there should be no difficulty in casting the opera, which has been much boomed in Italy."

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A London paper says: "Nicola Spinelli, one of the most energetic representatives of Young Italy in the domain of music, is likely to attract attention in London during the coming season. Negotiations are in progress for a series of matinées at the Lyric Theatre by the reorganized Carl Rosa Opera Company, with Spinelli's "A Basso Porto" (recently tried at Brighton) as a leading feature. With his "Labilia" this composer was adjudged second to Pietro Mascagni in the memorable contest that brought forth "Cavalleria Rusticana" ten years ago. Mascagni, Leoncavallo, and Puccini so long carried all before them in Italy that Spinelli took "A Basso Porto" to Cologne, where it was very cordially received, and it has been played in Berlin with success. The strongly dramatic story from a Neapolitan source, deals with Camorristic treachery." Two or three years hence the London newspaper men may discover that "A Basso Porto" was produced in this city in the season now ending.

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Felix Motti will conduct a "Nibelung" cycle at Brussels when the operas of the Ring will then be sung for the first time in their entirety in French. Imbart de la Tour will be the leading tenor. Motti will also conduct at Brussels a series of operas by Mozart on the Munich model.

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Bonci, a tenor, who about seven years ago came into notice at St. Petersburg, has been singing at Naples with extraordinary success.

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The theatre of the Casino, Monte Carlo, has cost £20,000 more this than last year, on account of the large decrease in the number of English visitors. The expense upon the theatre is in deference to the Princess of Monaco, who insists upon the production of certain works. The Prince retains the right to nominate the manager of the theatre.

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Guatelli Pasha, an Italian who since 1848 has been chief of the Sultan's orchestra, died at Constantinople, March 26, at the age of eighty-four. Of late years he had not been in favor, on account of his loyalty to Abdul Aziz, and his duties were performed by a Spaniard, Aranda Pasha.

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New operas in Germany: "Die Letzten Tage von Pompeii," by von Montowt Lübeck; "Die Hochzeit in Ferrol," one-act tragedy, book and music by Adolf Arenson, Strassburg, "with sensational success," March 30; "Der Mummelsee," one-act opera, by E. Sablender, March 16, Heidelberg.

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Coquard's opera, "Jahel," has been produced at Lyons. It was accepted by the Monnaie, Brussels.

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A new mass by Alessandro Monestel attracted attention at Brussels. Pugno has been playing the piano at Constantinople. Villa's symphonic poem, "The Vision of Brother Martin," performed at Madrid in March, is "a psychological study of Luther, his doubts, and his plans for reform"!

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The Westminister Orchestral Society (London) performed March 21 a new orchestra suite, "Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales," by Harry Farjeon, a son of the novelist. "Mr. Farjeon, who is quite a young fellow, has carried everything before him in the schools, where he has learned pretty well all they can teach him. His 'Hans Andersen' orchestral suite reveals gifts of melody and of humor which cannot be taught. The latter is, perhaps, the rarest of all qualities in a musician. The promise given in the operette, 'Floretta,' played last year at St. George's Hall, was redeemed by the performance of the young composer's orchestral suite, in which the spirit of four of Andersen's tales—'The Little Tin Soldier,' 'The Nightingale,' 'The Mermaid,' and 'Big Klaus and Little Klaus'—is felicitously illustrated in music. The quaint touch with which 'The Little Tin Soldier' ends positively made me laugh, and it is not many musicians who can do that. Mr. Farjeon knows how to be funny in music, and his suite shows that he has also a pretty fancy. His 'Hans Andersen' ought to be popular, and amateur orchestras, who are invariably ambitious, will find it neither too unpretentious nor too magisterial a work for them to grapple with."

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Therese Malten, after her long and serious sickness, is again singing in the Dresden Opera House.

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They rush things in Italy. Mascagni's new opera, "Le Maschere," has not yet been performed, but already in Naples a new dramatic journal has been named after it.

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There were few novelties during the last season of the Gewandhaus concerts (Leipsic) under Nikisch; Bruckner's fifth symphony, Glazounoff's sixth symphony, overture to d'Albert's "Abreise," Dvorak's "Heldenlied," Lisszt's "Mefisto" waltz, Pfohl's "Balletscene," Strauss's "Tod und Verklärung," and MacDowell's piano concerto No. 2 were played there for the first time.

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Massenet's operas have been extraordinarily popular in Italy this season. This is largely due to Bellincioni, who has been taking the parts of Sapho and Manon.

Mr. Grau and Chicago.

At least a part of Chicago wishes Mr. Grau to return and let all be forgiven. The Chicago Journal says: "It is a matter for genuine regret that Mr. Grau has found opera in Chicago so unprofitable that he has resolved to omit this city from his itinerary next season. It is also regrettable that his impatience should have led him to declare that he will never return at any other season. He has lost a great deal of money here, and, very naturally, it makes him cross, but his memory should not be so short that he could forget the time in New York when he had to appeal to such people as the Vanderbilts and J. Pierpont Morgan for a guaranty fund to justify the continuance of his performances, and when the list was opened with a fifty-thousand-dollar subscription by the man that sold him costumes.

"It is hardly just for Mr. Grau to say Chicago doesn't want opera. In thinking on the lean years he should remember the fat ones. He should recall the gala times when the Auditorium was filled to the doors and beautifully responsive to the efforts of his splendid artists. Such times have been in this city, as well as in New York and London.

"Chicago doesn't like to quarrel with Mr. Grau. It is indebted to his generous and daring ideas for some of the finest presentations of opera to be seen anywhere. The last company he brought here was better than anything that can be seen in Paris. Why it received such slim support is a good deal of a mystery to everybody, but we suspect it was because the people who would have enjoyed it were too poor to pay for it."

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"It takes a general feeling of opulence to make a successful grand opera season. To be successful financially, the opera must be not only a musical, but a fashionable event. Now that is expensive. By the time a man has paid for his carriage and those little additions to his wife's coiffure and costume that evening dress demands, the total is apt to be rather more than three times as large as the mere cost of the seats.

"The hard times through which Chicago has passed, perhaps a little more recently than New York, left the rich still rich, but people of the more numerous middle class, persons, for example, whose incomes are derived from the professions, found opera a luxury that had to be dispensed with. As for the great body of relatively poor people with a taste for good music, they have been able to gratify that taste much more cheaply through the Thomas orchestra symphony concerts, and the well-sustained interest in those fine performances is evidence that the trouble does not lie in a lack of appreciation on the part of Chicagoans.

"It is much more likely that Mr. Grau had the misfortune to fall under the operation of the natural sumptuary law that cuts off our greatest luxuries first. Prosperity never returns to exactly the same list of people it left. Many of those that are prospering to-day may require some little time to take the places of those who used to give Mr. Grau's companies such enthusiastic support. But in the natural course of events there will come another 'effective demand' for the excellent things this daring impresario has to give, and then, let us hope, he will reconsider his determination and accept a warm-hearted welcome back."

An Opera by Berlioz.

Berlioz figured as an opera composer in Paris the other day, and a correspondent of The Boston Transcript wrote: "'La Prise de Troie,' though one listens with the best will in the world, is a little disappointing. At a single hearing and with only a hasty glance at the score, it seems the incarnation of Berlioz's unevenness, of his prodigious strivings and his frequent failure to attain musical and poetic expression for the ideas and the emotions that were striving in him. Bold, fertile, and innovating as he was, he has generally adhered to the conventions of operatic form as they stood in his time—to set airs, duets, and ensembles. Yet he is capable of the introduction of a scene of poignant pantomime—that of the entry and the departure of Hector's widow, Andromache, and of his son, Astyanax, that moves the listener to the core. Sometimes he treats his conventional forms as conventionally as the veriest kapellmeister. Again, as in much of Cassandra's music, amplifies, ennobles, and vivifies them. Phrases eloquent with power and beauty jostle phrases that are laboriously commonplace. He strives to characterize his personages; yet all but Cassandra, who dominates the piece, and the mute Andromache are little better than operatic puppets. He seeks to be pictorial; but the atmosphere of the opera is rather that of the swelling and strenuous romanticism of 1830 than of Troy as one breathes it in the second book of the Aeneid.

"Comparison with Gluck is not altogether favorable to Berlioz. Obviously he would make his treatment of a classical subject as disdainful of calculated theatrical effect, as calmly luminous, as purely beautiful, as measuredly eloquent as those of the earlier composer's. He would similarly write austere simplicity to moving poignancy. Only his hand is too restless, his voice too big and confused, his strivings too obvious and portentous. Yet, uncharged as he was with the romanticism of 1830, Berlioz comes sometimes in 'La Prise de Troie' surprisingly near his goal. Oftener still, as one listens, one catches a glimpse of the end that he sought and saw, but that in spite—or perhaps because—of his strivings, he could not attain."

Brooklyn Instead of Europe.

S. K. Saenger of Brooklyn, Carl Lentz of Newark, N. J., and Dr. Louis Wayland of New York met President Arno Leonhardt and the Directors of the Junger Maennerchor last week for the purpose of enlisting the local organization's influence and interest in making the coming National Saengerfest a success. The Northeastern Saengerbund has for some time been in communication with the Junger Maennerchor, requesting that the trip contemplated this Summer to Europe by the Philadelphia singers be deferred, and that they take part in the great Saengerfest and help to make it a success. The appeal was so earnest that the Directors finally decided that the Junger Maennerchor would attend and make every effort to bring to Philadelphia the prize offered by Emperor William of Germany. The European concert tour was thereupon deferred until the fiftieth anniversary of the Junger Maennerchor, in 1902. This action was received with much joy by the representatives of the National organization, and they expressed their thanks for the kind consideration shown.

In the evening the delegation was entertained by the Philadelphia Maennerchor at the new clubhouse on Broad Street, near Columbia Avenue. Here they were assured that this, the pioneer German-American singing society, would also lend its aid in making the coming Saengerfest a success.

It is now certain that this city will have the largest chorus at the Kaiser contest, and, while this particular prize will be most energetically sought for, Philadelphia is the favorite now in the race.

LONDON'S BACH SOCIETIES.

Interesting History of Choirs Which Have Done Good Work.

Mr. Joseph Bennett writes in The London Telegraph: "With reference to recent remarks in this column on the Bach Society, extinct these thirty years, and the Bach Choir, now said to be on the point of reconstruction, Dr. Charles Steggall has forwarded particulars which are of interest. Dr. Steggall was Secretary of the Bach Society from its foundation to the day in 1870 when it finally broke up. He speaks, therefore, with authority, and I only regret that space cannot be found for the whole of his remarks.

"The founder of the Bach Society was Sterndale Bennett, though others did useful work in building the structure which he designed. On Oct. 23, 1849, Bennett called upon Mr. Steggall, then his pupil, and, after pointing out how little was known in England of Bach's choral and orchestral works, declared his desire to make English amateurs familiar with them, and requested the assistance of his friend and scholar. The immediate result of this initial step was a meeting of musicians at Bennett's house, 15 Russell Place, Fitzroy Square, on Oct. 15, those present being Messrs. R. Barnett, Oliver May, E. J. Hopkins, W. S. Bennett, F. R. Cox, and C. Steggall.

"By these gentlemen it was resolved, 'That a society be formed, to be called the Bach Society, such society having for its primary objects the following: 1. The collection of the musical works of J. S. Bach, including, as far as practicable, all the various extant editions; also copies of all available manuscripts and all biographical works relating to him and his family. 2. The furtherance and promotion of an acquaintance with his music among musical students and the general public by such legitimate means as may from time to time present themselves.' Following this declaration of aims and ends, Bennett was elected Chairman, W. Dorrell Treasurer, and Steggall Secretary. The first committee included Robert Barnett, F. R. Cox, C. E. Horsley, C. Steggall, E. J. Hopkins, W. H. Holmes, Oliver May, and W. Dorrell.

"The society's first rehearsal took place at Chappell's Rooms, Bond Street, on March 21, 1850. Others were held down to July 29, when a performance in commemoration of the great master's centenary was given, Henry Smart conducting, and Molique taking some part in the proceedings. The number of members was then eighty-eight. In 1852 Bach's 'Six Motets' were produced, an English edition (words by Bartholomew, music edited by Steggall) having just been issued by Novello & Co. In 1854 the society attacked the Matthew 'Passion,' using an edition prepared by Bennett, with an English translation by Miss Johnston. There were two performances of this work, one in Hanover Square Rooms, the other in St. Martin's Hall, the respective dates being April 6, 1854, and March 23, 1858. On the second occasion the Prince Consort was present. In 1854 the number of members had risen to 148.

"In 1861 the society performed the 'Christmas Oratorio' in Hanover Square Rooms. This was its final effort, for though the committee met in 1866, nothing came of its deliberations, nor can Dr. Steggall find any record for further activity till March 21, 1870, when the members met formally to dissolve the society, and hand its library over to the Royal Academy of Music. The opinion was that the object of the institution had been attained by attracting to some of Bach's greatest works the attention of a public which would not readily lose sight of them. For this timely and valuable service the society's memory is held in honor."

MASSENET'S "PROMISED LAND."

Criticism by Arthur Pougin of the New Oratorio.

Arthur Pougin has written a long account of Massanet's new oratorio, "The Promised Land," which was performed at Paris, March 15, at the Church of St. Eustache. The article appeared in The Ménestrel, a musical journal published by Heugel, who is the publisher of many of Massenet's works; therefore, Mr. Pougin is inclined to take a cheerful view of this composer. He is amazed at the ease with which Massenet passes from one subject to another with a dexterity and a mastery that belong only to those "that have the gift of genius." After "Cendrillon," an oratorio written in "severe style," and meanwhile a 'cello concerto, the overture to "Brumaire," songs and piano pieces. "I admit that this astounds me and I do not find in all Europe the musician who can enter the lists against him in like variety."

The text is from Deuteronomy and Joshua, and there is not a word that is not in the Vulgate as translated by Silvestre de Sacy. The oratorio is in three parts. The first, "Moab," recalls the promise made by the Lord to Moses on Horeb, that he should cross the Jordan and go into the land flowing with milk and honey, with the curses pronounced on those who would not keep his laws and the blessings bestowed on the obedient. The second part, "Jericho," tells of the overthrow of the town by the Israelites and the curse launched against the impious one who should try to rebuild the city. The third, "Canaan," describes the joy of the Israelites at entering into the promised land, and there is a song of gratitude to the Lord for His enduring mercy. There is only one solo part, "The Voice," which is sometimes a tenor, sometimes a baritone, and again a soprano.

Mr. Pougin mentions these features of the oratorio. In the first part, a chorus "Hear, Israel," which occurs frequently and is varied with skill; a fugue, in which the subject is given first to the tenors, and the coda of which is of a "superb grandeur and nobility." "Then there is singularly dramatic feeling in the curse laid by the Levites on those that disobey the Lord." At each item of objurgation the people reply with a powerful "Amen."

The second part opens with an orchestral prelude, and after a chorus comes a march which follows the words of the Voice (Joshua vi., 2, 3, 4, 5, 10.) Seven trumpets in a solemn figure contribute "without extravagance to the incomparable brilliance." This part ends with a majestic chorus. The third part begins with an orchestral pastoral and a chorus in which the theme of the Voice is used. The Voice has an exquisite solo, "People blessed God." This leads to a final chorus which Israel sings in pompous strains of glory of the Lord.

"All that I can say," says Mr. Pougin, "is the joy that one experiences in hearing such music, in finding one's self in the presence of a sane, noble, lofty, strengthening work, which uplifts one's thoughts, exalts the purest sentiments, and shines with the most radiant beauty."

Felix Weingartner's Conducting.

Of Felix Weingartner's conducting as observed in Paris, a correspondent of a Boston paper writes: "Few conductors are freer from affectation or mannerism. He has no mane to shake, only rather short brownish-black hair. He gives way to no frantic jerkings and swayings of body. He balances not on his toes. There is no wild waving of arms. Yet his beat, with all its quietness, is singularly clear, precise, and authoritative, admirably rhythmical, and rising in moments of climax to largeness and sweep—the beat of a conductor who has impressed his will upon his men at rehearsals and who, at the succeeding concert, has only to suggest it. His left hand, with a finger or two usually bent, blends and shades the instrumental colors. When Motti plays the Venusberg music in 'Tannhäuser,' the whole train of the goddess is seemingly whirling within him. When Weingartner plays it the nymphs seem to be

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

The woman says she felt cheap and she would not like to repeat the experiment. But she is impulsive, and she did what she did and she received her just reward. She was in the shop ordering her supplies for the day, and she placed an umbrella which she was carrying against the counter in the front part of the store and left it for a moment while she went to the other end. Coming back, she found, as she might have expected—so she thought to herself, knowing the facility umbrellas have for taking to themselves wings—that it was gone. Then she saw it in the hands of a colored woman who was standing in the place where her umbrella had been left. It was the very same umbrella, she could see at a glance; the very same silver handle and all.

"I beg your pardon," she said, "but haven't you my umbrella?" Startled at the question, the colored woman moved, and from behind her an umbrella, the woman's umbrella, dropped to the floor, and she picked it up with great meekness.

"If you had not found it you would have said that I stole it," said the colored woman, swelling with righteous indignation. The woman did not reply, for that was the truth. She was half way to the door, anyway, followed by expressions of opinion truthful and emphatic, for the colored woman had a supple tongue and a large vocabulary. She did not wait to hear more, for the shop was filled with people who were interested and amused.

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There is one family where the mention of horses and driving always brings a smile. The woman who causes the smile is afraid of horses. If they begin to show signs of acting badly she is in terror, and upon these occasions she always has one form of action. She shuts her eyes and folds her hands quietly in her lap and is prepared for the worst, bound, no matter what happens, that it will not find her with her eyes open to see it. There was a party out driving in the country one pleasant day. The woman who fears horses occupied one of the back seats, and another woman occupied the front seat with the man who was driving. At the time of the event of the story the man was at the side of the road picking flowers. Then the woman in the rear seat was startled by an exclamation from the woman holding the reins, and, looking forward, she saw that the horse, which a moment before had been standing hitched to the carriage, had disappeared entirely.

"Good heavens!" she exclaimed in anguish. Her thought was that the horse had in some way managed to get around to the side of the carriage and in the narrow road was going to tip them over. She shut her eyes immediately and took her ready-for-the-accident position. But there was no accident. The horse, realizing that his services for the time being were not needed, had lain down between the shafts, where from the back seat he was invisible. It was one of his habits, the man from whom they had hired him said later, and when the man who was driving came hurriedly back to the carriage the horse jumped quickly up and was quite ready to go on again. But the meek attitude of the frightened woman after her vigorous exclamation was too much for the risibilities of the rest of the party, and the affair has been a standing joke ever since.

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There is a nice little story, which a woman who knows Emma Eames, the singer, personally, tells of her. It was after Mme. Eames had become famous and a well-known picture of her by her husband was on exhibition in Boston, that it came out. The woman who knew Emma Eames had gone down to see the picture, and, as she stood before it, she noticed beside her a plain, little, old woman, wearing a circular and carrying an old-fashioned reticule. The two fraternized and the little woman with the reticule told the other the story.

It was before Emma Eames became famous, before she had gone abroad or sung in grand opera, that the little woman was her dressmaker. Then came the time when the ambitious young singer started for the other side, looking for fame and fortune. Before she left she said to the little dressmaker:

"If I get to be a great singer while I am gone, Mary, when I come back to sing here you will be the first person to whom I shall send tickets."

"And when she came back she was a great singer," said Mary, telling the story, "and the first thing she did when she reached here was to send me tickets."

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One of the prettiest sights to be seen in New York on pleasant mornings is in Grace Church yard, on Broadway, where the little day nursery children come out to take a morning constitutional. They seem to be all about the same age, just able to toddle, and, with their little, light frocks and each with a pink or blue sack, they make a moving flower-bed. A line of people is formed in front of the yard looking at them, and the people who pass in the cars, seeing the crowd, stand up to learn what it means, and then watch the children as long as they can see them.

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All the staid and dignified residents of a certain quiet and retired neighborhood in Brooklyn grew to be better acquainted in the course of a morning one day last week than they had been in the years they had been living there before. A little bird was the cause of it all. It was a canary bird, whose affectionate mistress lived in one of the houses in the neighborhood. She is most careful of the bird and her one fear in life, since she has been his proud owner, has been lest some one should by chance let him out while she was away or that the cat should get him. But, as it happened, it was she herself who gave him his liberty. She was making him comfortable for the day, and with the window of the room and his cage door open he suddenly became exhilarated by the atmosphere of Spring and started out to see the world. His first flight was across the street, where he rested panting under the eaves of a neighbor's house.

Then began exciting attempts to catch him. His cage was taken over to the neighbor's house and hung in an open window, and a woman who lived a few doors above, came running down with her bird in his cage to hang beside the empty one to tempt the flyaway back. In a short time every one around seemed to know that a bird had escaped, and mistresses and maids came out to take observations and discuss the matter. The grocer's, the market, the baker's, and various other wagons stopped, the children in the street gathered around, one man climbed the outside of a stoop when the bird had made another flight lower down, and the general interest and excitement were intense. Finally the bird, flying down back of some flower pots, tired out, was caught, and there was general rejoicing. The decoy bird was taken home, mistresses and maids went back into the houses, the delivery wagons drove off, and the woman, from whose house the bird had flown, was astonished to see a crowd of strange children running down the street to meet her, calling: "Mrs! Mrs! Your bird is caught." There had not been such excitement or such a fellow-feeling in that neighborhood for years, and it was all caused by the adventure of one little bird.

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There are other things for which birds are useful. A woman who is the proud possessor of a rubber plant learned this when she went away from home at one time and left her house, rubber plant included, in charge of a friend. She had been gone only a short time when she received an excited note from the friend she had left in her house saying:

"Oh, dear! oh, dear! what will you say to me? Norah, the parrot, has nearly eaten up your rubber plant."

Norah was an amiable but vivacious, active and enterprising bird, who belonged to the woman left in charge of the house. She thought she had kept her carefully out of mischief, but one day the bird escaped, and, for quite a distance on one side of the rubber plant she ate off the bark.

The owner of the rubber plant wrote back amiably that it would not make a bit of difference; that Norah probably had the best of intentions, and let the rubber plant die if it would.

So Norah's mistress tied a cloth around the wounded plant and awaited results. The results were not the death of the plant, but a sprout, first on one side and then on the other, and it branched out beautifully, much to the improvement of its appearance, and the owner of the plant now looks upon Norah as a wise and beneficent gardener.

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A good way to make a rubber plant branch, a woman who has some beautiful trees says, is to place a little sponge in the crotch of a branch or where the leaf joins the tree, keep it wet, and the plant will sprout there.

A florist tells of an excellent way to top a rubber plant. Two little upward cuts must be made on either side of the plant where the top is to be taken off, but it must not be cut through. Then dry florist's moss is put around the cut portion, and the whole is fastened up firmly with splints. The moss is then kept wet and in time roots will appear. Then the tree can be cut just below the first cutting, a little sponge or moss tied over the top to keep the plant from bleeding, and the top can be planted, and, being well rooted, will grow into a healthy tree.

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There is the making of a diplomat in a small boy whom a man watched for a while the other day. He was a nice little fellow, belonging to a good family, and with all the culture that heredity and a short life spent in a cultivated family could give. He was on the street of a suburban town with his sister. They had a rose between them, and the small boy, boy fashion, wished to make an experiment with it. He wanted to put it on the track and let the trolley car go over it. But it was early in the season, roses were not too common, or perhaps she would have objected to such cruelty, anyway, but the little girl did object seriously.

The boy was a little gentleman, and he did not assert himself vehemently, but he was quite as intent upon the experiment. The rose would fade soon, any way, and little girls like to keep things of which they are fond, tuck away pretty Autumn leaves in their school books, and the small boy had an idea.

"It won't do the rose any harm," he said. "After the car has gone over it, it will be a pressed rose."

The argument was not successful; the little girl, belonging to the same family, was also wise, perhaps, or understood the sometimes doubtful results of following the advice of a diplomat, but the boy's cleverness remains. The way he delicately appealed to what might have been expected to be a responsive chord in the little girl's nature shows powers which, developed, ought to make him a worthy Ambassador Extraordinary for the United States at some future time and with a bigger salary than the United States Ambassadors get now.

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There is another story of a small boy, which may perhaps be said to illustrate the true American spirit. Some people might say so, but it is really not truly American, for the average citizen is rather more than less polite to the people he meets in his daily rounds. This small boy belonged to the poorer classes of city children, but he was a plump, rosy little fellow, tiny, but quite able to look out for himself, as the babies who play on the city streets are. He was on one of the down-town cross streets, where there are chiefly commercial houses and where few people go who are not in business. He was carrying a good-sized box, and a woman who chanced to be going along the street met him, evidently just as he realized that he needed help. Perhaps she smiled at him—he was an attractive little felow—but he was unconscious of that. He recognized her only as a convenience to help him in his present necessity.

"Put that on my head," he said, indicating the box.

It was an old orange or lemon box, large for the little fellow to carry, but light, and the woman lifted it in place for him.

"Is it all right?" she asked.

"Yes," he said, and went on without a smile. Perhaps he realized that the woman was kindly disposed to him and would help him, but there was no thought of personal kindness in his acceptance of the favor. There was something he wanted, and he got it and was satisfied.

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They have had a very funny time over in Philadelphia, and the cynical people, who say that all babies look alike, will consider themselves sustained. However, these people are apt to think that all babies are bad babies, and the ones in question were models. The Philadelphia Times tells the story at length. The two babies, who were three years old, were taken to the same hospital, and in some way the nurses there mixed them, and for a time a little German baby became a Scotch baby and vice versa. It was not so strange that the nurses mixed the children, but the really queer part of it was that the relatives of the children did not know the difference, in spite of the fact that one of the babies had brown eyes and the other blue, and one had curly hair and the other straight. If it had not been that the one baby was a Germah and proved his own identity by asking for a "stick brod"—The Philadelphia Times gets a little mixed in telling the story, and calls it stick—the two children might have grown up changelings. But, fortunately, the German baby, being only three years old, had not acquired any but his mother tongue. So, when he was hungry he asked for something to eat in the only way he knew. There is not an iota of difference between Scotch and German kisses, and each family was so glad to get back its baby that it had no eyes for his strange appearance. Each baby cuddled up lovingly into his supposed relative's arms and there was not a suspicion of anything wrong. The little Scotch Johnnie had no mother, but he had a grandmother, and, while the father saw immediately all the traits of his own child, the grandmother was dubious. She could not understand how little Johnnie's straight hair and blue eyes could have changed to curly hair and brown eyes in a short illness. The little German baby had both a papa and mamma, and both of them were quite satisfied with their straight-haired, blue-eyed baby. He answered everything they said to him in German with understanding coos, though they noticed he did not answer in words. But just here the real German baby, in a moment of hunger, asserted himself and called for "ein stick brod," and even a positive old Scotch grandfather couldn't make anything but German out of that. So little Johnnie was returned to the hospital, and, after considerable trouble, all the missing links were found, each baby came to its own and the relatives were happy.

But the worst of the story is that it plays strange havoc with theories of the wonderful intuition of mother love, parental instinct, and ever so many other interesting things. The children themselves were equally and happily deceived, going readily to strangers, unless, indeed, the affair was only a joke of their own to learn their status in their respective families, and the little German, getting hungry and bursting out in his mother tongue, gave away the game before it was entirely played.

***

One of the most thoroughly popular departments at the festival was the Japanese, and its most popular booth was where tiny dwarf plants were sold. These were in little jardinieres and people bought them, not apparently because they wanted to help the cause, but because they were attracted to the tiny plants in their attractive little pots. They sold over $160 worth of these alone on some days. The little plants ranged in price from 25 cents to $2. The little pines, when in pairs, were interesting from the Japanese symbolism. They were happy couples, these little trees of two or three inches high, when they were exactly of a height, but they were merely couples when one was a little shorter than the other. A tree of three inches, with one of one inch beside it, was mother and daughter. The children were particularly delighted with these little trees. To think that, as they were told, they were real little trees of five or six years old, yet so tiny and to be bought for such small sums they could not resist them. It was impossible to keep a twenty-five-cent tree on the table. The children bought the tree as soon as it appeared.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The prettiest things in handkerchiefs are those in panne velvet. Some of them are beautiful. One in roses, with purple pink shades and a deep border tingeing on magenta, is lovely. Others of simpler design are stylish. The handkerchiefs are sold for belts, stocks, and vests, and are $3.50 each.

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The serpent is raising his head in scarf-holders. He is in different sizes, and in the smaller ones he is rather attractive. The serpent is uncanny, but he possesses a charm for most women. It is almost a superstitious feeling.

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Little white ornamental vests, showing about an inch, outline the fronts of some pretty little Eton jackets. Some of them are of silk and have small buttons in straight rows or in clusters. The silk ones are attractive. Some of the vests shown in some jackets are of pique or linen in white.

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White linen hats will be worn much this Summer for outing hats. They have a simple folded band around the crown in colors, preferably in canvas effects, showing delicate shades. Some of the hats are in the natural color of the linen.

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A jacket, which shows the undersleeve, is of cloth, has bell sleeves, and, inside the bell, a full sleeve of silk with a band of the same the color of the cloth. This is probably in the coat little more than a fad. The undersleeve in the dress obtains.

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The pretty little three-cornered hats in fine straw, trimmed with white and pompons, are to be seen for children.

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Little dressing sacks, morning jackets, or whatever one chooses to call them in white are trimmed with bands in color, showing a little flower design. This is an old fashion. People, who have heirlooms in the way of clothes, may have children's aprons which belonged to their mothers—possibly to their grandmothers—trimmed in this way.

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An odd thing in the way of a hat is a big round flat, made of the softest of straw, hand sewed on a horse hair foundation. The under side of the flat is a circular piece, exactly like the upper, only with a round hole in the centre. Into this is to be inserted the wire frame which will form a foundation to which can be secured in any shape the straw and horse hair, which is as pliable as cloth. It is all one material, and the flats is $10 each. They are anything but flats when pinched and twisted into shape.

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A woman, brought up to understand all the old-fashioned housekeeping theories and practices says that linens should be washed and used once a year to keep them in good condition. She has all the fine linens that her mother had in her early married life, and she believes that they have lasted, because they have received this attention.

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New linen should never be put through the wringer in the first two washings. The dressing is not entirely out of them, and the threads will break.

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A Boston woman says that she has made a discovery that has given her more satisfaction than almost any one thing she has learned recently. The discovery is a tub made of one of the paper combinations which are so serviceable, and with castors on it. She has two large rubber plants nearly as high as the ceiling in her house. They are large and heavy, and before the discovery were somewhat unmanageable. They could not be moved unless a man was hired specially to move them. Then the tub was discovered, and now when the servant sweeps she moves the plants with ease.

***

The prettiest way to finish a soft silk in the back, when it is not a mass of tucks, is to set in about five narrow tucks on either side, facing toward each other, lap them over a little, carry them down about six inches, and then let the fullness fan out down to the back of the skirt. A woman who has to make her wardrobe serviceable does not like to put many tucks into her silk gowns. They are never good for anything made in any other way afterward. Only plain colors are really satisfactory in tucks anyway.

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The most stylish suitings in thin materials are the linens. The designs and colors are delightful. Good materials range in price from 25 to 75 cents a yard, and they range from twenty-five to twenty-seven inches wide.

***

"I cannot understand," says a sensible woman, "why mothers will use artificial means to crimp and curl their children's hair. It is all right for the older people, who seem to need it, but I feel unhappy when I see evidence of a poor little child having its hair tortured into unnatural curves or angles. It is quite as often angles as curves, and they show plainly that nature has not been at work. Children have pretty, round faces and fine skins, and they do not need additional softness to their faces which we older people seem to think we need. My children do not put their hair into curl papers or use curling irons until they are well-grown girls. Not then, if they look at all well without it. It is a positive disfigurement in my eyes to see a child who shows artificial crimps, and I know how the little thing must have suffered to get them. It is in bad taste."

***

A bachelor girl has invested for this Summer, which she expects to spend largely in the city, in a little gas range with a water back. It will only cost $6 at the gas office, and she knows to a cent how much the hot water will cost her. It is very little, and she expects to take solid comfort with her little range. It heats the water quickly.

A. Simonson
933 Broadway, 21st-22d Sts., N. Y.
HAIR GOODS
HAIR DRESSING
HAIR ORNAMENTS
Newport Coil Is made of all long, NATURAL WAVY HAIR, and made on a patented flexible ring. With its aid A HANDSOME COIFFURE can be arranged with ease—a great comfort to the wearer. Once tried you will always use it.
Marie Antoinette COIFFURE, so becoming to the wearer, is a blessing in disguise for those with thin hair, or for ladies who desire to conceal their own hair without resorting to wigs.
Wigs & Toupees of my make are the standard of perfection. The perfect fit, fine quality, and exquisite workmanship make them a perfect imitation of nature, and satisfaction is assured.
Hair Dressing and HAIR COLORING; French undulation, shampooing; scalp and hair treatment and hair coloring by a large and thoroughly experienced corps of lady and gentlemen artists.
Hair Ornaments of exquisite patterns, in FLOWERS, GAUZE, and FEATHER EFFECTS, TORTOISE and pure AMBER SHELLS; JET and PARISIAN RHINESTONES.
☞EXAMINE MY STOCK OF FINE GOODS—IT WILL PAY YOU—BEFORE YOU PURCHASE ELSEWHERE.☜
"EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR."
☞THIS FIRM HAS NEITHER BRANCHES NOR AGENTS.☜
933 Broadway, A. SIMONSON 21st & 22d Sts.

THE PEDDLERS OF HAVANA

From Early Morning Till Late at Night They Cry Out Their Wares.

SELL GREAT VARIETY OF GOODS

A Cuban Housewife Can Buy Almost Anything at Her Own Door—Vendors Are Picturesque.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES:

HAVANA, Cuba, April 22.—Almost anything one wishes to eat or to wear can be bought from one of the numerous peddlers that make their daily journey through the streets in Havana itself and in its vicinity, so that unless one wishes he need scarcely ever go to a shop for anything, and while remaining at home have as good a choice as those that do go. As a matter of fact, with the exception of the dry goods stores, "Sederias," as they are called, and others of that class of Cuban ladies do not go shopping in person. They never think of going to market; it never occurs to them that they could go. They know the markets only as places visited by servants in the interest of their employers. I never yet have have seen a Cuban lady in a grocery store—no, I will not say never, for one went one afternoon with me rather against her inclination, I think, although nothing in her manner showed this.

At present I can think of nothing but fine jewelry and meats that are not offered for sale at one's door, and the butcher sends his man to take one's order. While buying things so conveniently has its advantages, it has drawbacks, too, for often, when one knows the price asked is too much, one does not like to insist upon a lower price, believeing that these vendors need all the money they can get. But this is a mistaken idea in some cases, especially as regards the Chinese and the wares of their country, and the East Indians and the products of theirs. The former are agents for the large and wealthy Chinese stores on Galiano Street, where all kinds of exquisite Chinese and Japanese goods are on sale. Their proprietors are some of the few Celestials who have found fortune in Cuba. The goods brought to our houses well represent the stock, and added to them are some lace mantillas—which one could take his oath never saw China—and bull fight fans. The peddler in advertising his wares gives you his word in his pidgin-English that these articles, one and all, were made in China. In some of the fan stores the clerks tell you that fans characteristically Chinese were made in Spain. The Chinaman understands you perfectly, whether you address him in Spanish or in English, until you suggest that you will take an article if he will sell it for less. Then he understands absolutely nothing but Chinese, with which language most of us are not conversant, and so the bargain is not made.

The East Indians, two of them, have a monopoly of the trade in Indian goods, and carry in their bundles hundreds of dollars' worth of stuff. They make a point of going to the houses of all Americans, evidently finding them their best customers. They do not like to reduce their prices, and if they do, they make it up at another time if possible. The first day I asked one of them to make a lesser price on a certain article he said very frankly: "If you wish to have me do so I will, but when you buy from me again I will make it up." And then I realized that I was not at a Cuban or Spanish store, where there would be great astonishment if the customer paid the price asked. The Cuban peddlers are courteous, as are all of the race, but these East Indians are more so, and their courtesy is of a more quiet kind. One of the two announced recently that he was about to return to his beloved India, and in order that his return trip might not eat up all of his earnings he said he would work on the ship to pay his passage.

THREE CLASSES OF STREET MERCHANTS.

These two—the Chinese and the East Indians—carry the handsomer materials, including stuffs for dresses. There are other dealers who come around with cheaper goods, calicoes, pins, needles, &c., and their little shops are quite curious. There are three classes of these. The most prosperous have wagons, the body of which consists of glass showcases, through which their wares are plainly visible. The wagons are painted in gaudy colors, and bear names more or less attractive. "El Danzon" are the words of one that passes our door very often. This means a certain Cuban dance. The assortment of goods is not always large, but often there are very pretty patterns shown. The driver, and at the same time owner, is fairly prosperous in this world's goods for his class, and shows no particular anxiety for the prospective customer's trade. If he buys, all right, but if he does not, it is all right, too, and the driver whips up his little Cuban pony, calling out as merrily as before some unintelligible words. The second class of traveling merchants carry their stock on the back of a mule or pony. Their stocks also are usually in glass showcases, and as the animal walks along persons on the road can see whether there is anything they want. The third class carries his stock himself. It usually consists of a dozen or so bolts of cloths, white or colored. In the first class an animal draws both goods and merchant; in the second the horse carries only the goods, the merchant walks, and in the third there is no animal in the equation, for the merchant walks and carries his load.

Not long since a man came along selling linen—the first time I had seen one selling that alone. Linen is usually cheaper here than in the United States, but when this peddler began by offering the one bolt he had for $6 and falling to $3, I concluded that he was only a temporary merchant, and that some linen store was probably missing a bolt of linen. Twenty-five yards for $3, 12 cents a yard, is a losing price even in this island.

When it comes to peddling eatables, the Chinese are in evidence again, and it is a common picture to see Chinamen in their native dress pacing along the street early in the morning, a pole across one shoulder, suspended from each end of which are large cans of the kind commonly used as five-gallon oil cans. These cans contain vegetables, which are being taken to customers. Sometimes, instead of cans, round baskets are used. Besides vegetables, fish is also sold by these yellow-skinned peddlers. There is a large Chinese vegetable garden near town, where the long rows of vegetables look very neat.

Farmers come in their mule carts with the products of their farms, chiefly sweet potatoes. Others come in on mules, having, in a huge straw pocket on each side of the saddle, their potatoes, melons, peppers, or whatever else they may have to sell. Still others go about with baskets on top of their heads. The majority of vegetable peddlers of this class are negroes. There is a head pad made especially for them to wear.

TRICKS OF THE EGG TRADE.

Then there is the man who sells eggs, carrying them around in a basket. He has a shrewd eye for the main chance, as is shown in the way he discriminates between fresh eggs and old ones. He has two or three paper bags filled with eggs, which he tells his customers are the fresh ones, and, consequently, more expensive. Taking his word as the truth, the customer pays the advance price, empties the eggs into a pan, and returns the bag to the egg man, who immediately refills the bag from the loose eggs and goes on his way to repeat the deception at the next house.

Next comes the man selling "dulces," otherwise little cakes. He cries out some utterly unintelligible words in a plaintive manner and hurries along with his eyes to the front as though fearful of making a sale. He carries his tray on his head. It may be that he does not expect to sell excepting in the poorer districts, and merely cries his wares elsewhere as a matter of form.

Closely following him is the man with the handcart of ice cream. This cream is of miserable taste, being made of condensed milk, lacking flavor, and having scarcely any good qualities; but it is cool, and to the class of people that buy it probably it tastes good.

Fruit peddlers are welcome ones, and, unfortunately, there seem very few of them. At this season of the year almost all of the good tropical fruits are out of season. Oranges are growing more expensive every day, and very shortly one will be paying 15 cents and more a dozen for the kind that two months ago were 15 cents. There are very few pineapples, and those are expensive. As Summer comes they will appear in the market in great numbers, and be correspondingly cheap. Bananas are still as plentiful as ever and cheap, too. Ten cents, Spanish, (about 8 cents American,) is the price they bring. The fruitmen carry all of these fruits on their handcarts in season, and limes as well—one sees very few lemons. These men have a regular line of customers to whom they go every day. Now that most of their usual stock is out of season, many of them are carrying vegetables and pies. In the United States we find the fruit venders are usually Italians. Here they are either Cubans or islanders—a name given to Spanish subjects from her other island possessions. Cubans are very fond of oranges, and on many stands the venders have stacks of them peeled and all ready to eat.

KEEPING CHICKENS ON THE ROOF.

Men with chickens for sale are seen every day. They usually have these tied by the feet to the sides of the saddle and ride on the saddle. The chickens are sold by the half dozen, $6 being the usual price. If you buy half a dozen and put them in your coop, the man thinks that you will wish some more the next day or two days afterward anyway, and appears at that time, and thereafter two or three times a week. These men are usually farmers and are native Cubans. When a housekeeper wishes to fatten a chicken or turkey for eating she usually keeps it on the roof of the house for several days previous to killing it.

A very thriving trade is done in small baskets, made of the inner lining of the palm leaf. They are braided, and interwoven with them are colored leaves—red, blue, green, &c. They have handles of a single string of small rope or hemp, which passes around the lower part of the basket and the upper part as well, holding the two together. These are made in various shapes, some of them being very pretty. Many Americans have bought great numbers of them, of different sizes, as they are useful for many purposes.

The sale of Mexican figures of clay is also carried on to some extent. Cubans carry them around in baskets. Men with tinware of all kinds and sizes, men with china, lamps, and their fittings pass along often. In fact, from early in the morning until late at night, Sunday not excepted, we hear constantly the plaintive cry of the peddler, for it is rarely otherwise, and see the almost steady procession moving to and fro in the effort to make a living.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

THE NEW CADET SCHOOLSHIP.

Duchess Sophie Charlotte Fitted Out by the North German Lloyd.

With the establishment of a floating school for the training of steamship officers the North German Lloyd Company has made a novel departure. This school will be the "cadet schoolship" Duchess Sophie Charlotte. Aboard of her it is intended to teach young men such things as are essential to a seaman of the higher order, especially to the occupant of a position among the officers and Captains of the North German Lloyd Line.

In the arrangement of the plan for a schoolship the managers of the enterprise have held in view the object of attracting into the service young men who have already had a higher school education, and who come from those circles from which seamen have not hitherto sprung. On board the ship the cadets are to receive a thorough and systematic training in practical as well as theoretical navigation, and in such other branches of learning as a marine officer should know. Along with the inculcation of technical knowledge the teachers and officers of the school are instructed to look after the gentlemanly manners and good morals of the pupils.

The four-masted bark Albert Rickmers registered at 2,395 tons was purchased by the company for the purpose of the schoolship. She was built in 1895 at Geestemunde, Germany, and received her new name this year. The first trip was begun from the Bremen last Tuesday, Philadelphia being the ship's destination. After leaving there she will proceed to Japan, afterward to Singapore, and then back to Bremen, consuming one year in the whole journey. During the trip she will act as any regular merchant vessel, being chartered from port to port, and carrying such cargoes as are judged advisable.

It was considered well to select a sailing vessel for several reasons. The principal ones are that the German examination for ships' officers require a certain service aboard sailing craft, and because the necessary characteristics of a good steamship officer, such as bodily activity, courage, quick perception, and decision, are acquired through experience on such vessels. A service of three years is prescribed for the education of the cadets on the schoolship. They begin as boys and bind themselves for one year. After that period they are promoted to seamen, becoming able seamen at the end of the second year, binding themselves for twelve months at the beginning of each session. From thirty to forty cadets are admitted yearly, so that the total number in service simultaneously is about one hundred. The crew of the ship consists of the Captain, four officers, one or two teachers, and a doctor, besides the ordinary quota of sailors. A separate deckhouse is provided for the pupils to inhabit, under the direct supervision of the officers and teachers.

Besides the practical nautical education, which is acquired in sailor fashion by regular watches and other routine work, instruction is given daily in all nautical subjects, in modern languages, mathematics, and navigation. Over such instruction the School of Navigation in Bremen has control.

After the completion of the three years' course on board the schoolship the cadets are distributed for another year among the various steamers of the North German Lloyd Line, acting as Quartermasters or extra officers. This fourth year completes the requirement for the admission of sailors to the examination for mate, and the cadet can then be transferred ashore to the School of Navigation, where, as he has already received practical instruction in navigation, he will be required to stay for only three or four months.

After passing the mate's examination, he can be appointed fourth officer on one of the North German Lloyd steamers, without, however, binding himself to service on the ships of that line. Other large companies of Bremen have agreed to give the schoolship cadets preference in appointments to places on their steamers. After service for two years as fourth officer, a second course in the School of Navigation, lasting four or five months, is necessary to secure the master's certificate.

Mr. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Company's New York office says that there is no fixed rule restricting the cadets to young men of German birth, but such a regulation will be practically in force, as the purpose of the enterprise is to train officers especially for German ships. For the first voyage of the Duchess Sophie Charlotte, he says, the company received about 900 applications from young men of various kinds and conditions.

MONEY FOR DESTITUTE PEOPLE.

Charity Organization Society Appeals and Makes Acknowledgment.

The Charity Organization Society renews its appeal for $1,000 to pay rent and partially support seven decent old people who are all between seventy and eighty-two years of age who have been industrious and self-suporting, and six of whom the society has helped by means of these public appeals for two years or more. Five have standing applications to a home, but there is no room for them as yet, and none should go to the almshouse. Any money in response to this appeal sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be duly and publicly acknowledged.

The society also acknowledges with many thanks the fowing contributions in response to its recent appeal for the above case, for funds wherewith to pay board in the country for two consumptive lads, to help maintain a family of four, consisting of a widow and her three children; to purchase an artificial leg for a boy of fifteen and for a man, and to provide prolonged medical care in an institution for a young woman who has been for years helpless through rheumatism: "G. W. C.," $278; "R. G. M.," $100; W. Macneveny Purdy, $50; "M. L. D.," $25; "C. McH.," $20; "H. S.," "K.," "J. B. J.," and "A. L. S.," $10 each; L. Ciegbert, Mrs. Louise Stevenson, "S. F. B.," Miss Alice Keteltas, "Hot Springs," and Walter Knox, $5 each; "A. M. G." and J. I. S.," $2 each; "J. H. M." and "M.," $1 each.

Military Service at Woman's Funeral.

CONCORD, N. H., April 28.—A military service was held over the body of Miss Harriet P. Dane, the war nurse, who died in this city on Tuesday, this afternoon. The funeral was held from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the rector of which, the Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, officiated. Members of the Grand Army, Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, Daughters of Veterans, and New Hampshire National Guard attended in large numbers, and there were present veterans from other States. Flags were at half-mast on several public buildings during the funeral.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.
125th Street West.
A Pleasant Place to Visit.
This is our object and our idea of good store keeping—to endeavor to make it so interesting here for you that an outing is incomplete without a visit to this great store. Among thousands of money-saving attractions are these for Monday and Tuesday:

An Event in Ladies' Suits, Skirts, Silk Waists.
26.50 instead of $37.50. TAILOR-MADE SUITS of imported Zibeline, Homespun or Venetian Cloths, Eton Jackets and latest model skirts, handsomely trimmed with silk or stitching, lined throughout with first quality taffeta silk.
5.98 instead of $10.00. SEPARATE SKIRTS—a great clearing sale—a large variety of cloths, such as imported Plaids, Tweeds and Cheviot Serges, all perfectly tailored.
4.90 instead of $7.00. SEPARATE SKIRTS of fine quality double-faced cloths, finished at bottom with rows of stitching, box or inverted plait back.
14.75 instead of $22.50. TAILOR-MADE COAT SUITS of Venetians or Cheviot Serges; silk lined fly-front or double-breasted Eton Coats, new flare skirts.
6.90 instead of $10.50. TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, fronts trimmed with twelve rows of Valenciennes lace insertion, hemstitched tucks in back, adjustable fancy stock.
4.90 instead of $6.50. SILK WAISTS of black or colored Taffeta, with all over hemstitching and tucks.
2.98 instead of $4.50. HANDKERCHIEF WAISTS, a clearing sale—the entire balance of our Pongee Rumchundas.

A Sale of Ladies' Shirt Waists.
SHIRT WAISTS of white lawn with embroidered insertions and tucks, plaited back, also of corded organdie, with dress sleeves, regularly $1.35 . . 98c
WHITE LAWN WAISTS, entire front and back of fine tucks, some with embroidered centre piece, regularly $1.65 . . . 1.29
WHITE LAWN WAISTS with fine tucks and four embroidered insertions, also with hemstitching, others of fancy lawn, edged with Val. lace, dress sleeves, regularly $2.00 . . . . 1.69
COLORED SHIRT WAISTS of fancy striped percale, plain or tucked fronts, regularly $1.00 . . . 79c
COLORED SHIRT WAISTS of plain or Persian lawn; also of striped gingham, all pretty shades, dress sleeves, regularly $1.65 . . . . 1.29
COLORED SHIRT WAISTS of Mousseline, Scotch Zephyr or black and white mercerized Foulard, plain or tucked effects, regularly $2.00 . . 1.69

Summer Opening of Trimmed Millinery.
Monday is the eventful day—thousands of the daintiest imaginable creations in imported Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets for extra occasions; also a multitude of Trimmed Sailors, Neapolitans, high crown Leghorn Flats, etc.—a collection that is unequalled in variety, charm and remarkable price-lowness.
UNTRIMMED MILLINERY.
A mammoth assortment of every fashionable shape in every desirable color or combination of colors, and each price will show a positive saving on those charged downtown. A Special for two days:
SHORT BACK SAILORS, double brim and new, high crown, made on wire frame, black, white and all colors, regularly $1.48, ... 98c
FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE.
JUST TWO ITEMS FROM TWO HUNDRED: 100 DOZEN MONTURES, consisting of three American Beauty roses with bud and foliage, a remarkable value, regularly 75c. 39c
100 CARTONS OF HANDSOME FOLIAGE, an immense assortment, including foliage of roses, violets, ivy, geraniums, poppies, carnations, etc., natural, Autumn or popular shades, regularly 48c. to 65c 25c
Paris says: "The American Beauty rose is the proper thing for Leghorn, Neapolitan and Lace Tuscan effects."—Here in endless profusion

Great Reductions in Silks and Dress Goods.
THE SILKS:
PURE DYE BLACK PEAU-DE-SOIE, a superior quality, regularly 85c. per yd. 69c
21-INCH PURE DYE BLACK TAFFETA SILK, an extra heavy quality and finish, regularly 95c. per yd. . . . 73c
22-INCH PURE SILK, BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, a magnificent quality and high lustre, regularly $1.50 per yd. 1.10
ONE LOT OF COLORED SILKS COMPRISING CORDED TAFFETAS, FIGURED PEAU-DE-SOIE AND PLAID TAFFETAS, regularly 75c. to 85c. per yd. . . . 49c
PERSIAN STRIPED TAFFETA SILKS in all the latest colorings, regularly $1.00 per yd. 79c
22-INCH PALLIET-DE-SOIE in all the latest street and evening shades, a superior quality, regularly $1.35 per yd. 98c
THE DRESS GOODS.
46-INCH ALL WOOL BLACK FRENCH HENRIETTAS, an excellent quality and finish, regularly 75c. yd. . . . 59c
50-INCH BLACK WOOL HOMESPUNS AND CHEVIOTS, superior quality, regularly 85c. per yard 69c
54-INCH BLACK ENGLISH COATING SERGES, exceptional value, regularly $1.25 per yard 89c
48-INCH ALL WOOL STORM-PROOF SERGES, in all the new Spring shades, regularly 75c. per yard . 48c
50-INCH CAMEL'S HAIR PLAIDS, STRIPES, CHECKS AND SCOTCH TWEEDS, regularly $1.25 yard . . . 75c
42-INCH LANSDOWNS, in all the new Pastel shades, regularly $1.35 per yard 1.10

Big Values in Reliable Furniture.
3-PIECE INLAID PARLOR SUITS, 23 different patterns, in newest coverings, regularly $27.00 to $38.00 . 19.75
LARGE TURKISH COUCHES, deep tufted, upholstered in newest velours and tapestries, regularly $16.50 to $24.75 . . . . 12.95
BOOKCASES, mahogany finish or of quartered oak, 25 different patterns, regularly $13.50 to $19.00 . 11.95
TOILET TABLES of bird's-eye maple, solid mahogany or golden quartered oak, regularly $14.00 to $22.50 10.95
RECEPTION CHAIRS in fifty patterns, well made and finely finished, regularly $12.50 to $17.00 . . . 8.95
PARLOR TABLES in sixty different patterns, mahogany finish or of quartered oak, regularly $4.50 to $7.00 . . . . . 3.95

Continuation of Sale of China & Housefurnishings.
The immense success of this sale during the past week has induced us to afford you another chance to gain large savings. Assortments are still complete and the offerings are far too numerous for specific mention—a grand opportunity which frugal housekeepers cannot afford to miss.
125th Street West, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

Monthly heating (the old method) may remove moths from
FUR GARMENTS,
but Wear and Tear is avoided by placing them in
COLD STORAGE.
Estimates furnished at residence on request.
LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
32-34 EAST 42D STREET, NEW YORK.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
of Every Description Stored in Separate
FIRE PROOF ROOMS.
Warehouses
ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF.
Burglar Proof Vaults for Silver Plate.
Send for estimate.

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

The ling, or crab-eater, is an interesting fish, somewhat similar in shape to the pike, and specimens have been caught weighing fifteen pounds. He is an extremely voracious fish, and has been known to absorb all the smaller tenants of the live car in which a trusting captor has placed him for safe keeping over night. He will bite with a delightful eagerness at killey, crab, or clam and put up a pretty good fight when hooked. My only excuse for unloading this bit of natural history upon a helpless public is the fact that ling are now biting at the Old Iron Pier at Coney Island, and a few of that public might like to drop him a line.

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Blackfish are also being taken down there at present, running in size from one-half pound to four pounds. Clams seem to be their favorite bait thus far, but fiddler, crabs will come into stronger favor a little later in the season.

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A fisherman who has been trying his luck at Jamaica Bay pretty frequently for some seasons past says that Goose Creek, Rogers Drain, Deep Kills, and The Bend are rather likely places to make good catches of flounders, weakfish, seabass, porgies, snappers, and crabs during the proper months. Just at present flounders are running in good numbers in Goose Creek, and the best bait is white worms, which may be purchased on the spot at 15 cents a dozen. Weakfish will begin to run there about May 15. Goose Creek, as its name implies, was once a famous place for duck and goose shooting, but the railroad traffic has spoiled the sport, although a few, as well as some snipe, may still be had. A Long Island Railroad train from the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street or from Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, fare 50 cents, will get you there. There is a boathouse on the railroad trestle where the train stops kept by John Patterson, where boats may be had at 50 cents a day on week days or 75 cents on Sundays. Patterson will board fishermen for $8 a week, which includes the use of a boat on weekdays. As the boathouse is within from a few feet to one mile of the fishing spots named, it isn't a bad place for a man who wants a solid week of line wetting to put up at.

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A fisherman of this city uses a peculiar but satisfactory arrangement for moistening leaders. This is one of the small flat miniature flasks, with a metal screw cap, in which tooth powder is sometimes packed. When leaving for his fishing grounds he pushes a leader into the bottle, fills it with water, and screws on the stopper. By the time he is ready for the leader the leader is ready for him.

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The canoe season was opened last Saturday by a few venturesome members of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club, who left the clubhouse and paddled up and across the Hudson to Englewood Beach, where they camped during the rainy night that followed. In a week or so the New Jersey shore will be dotted with canoeists' tents, and the driftwood will be in demand. With all the delightful spots along the Hudson River there are only two places in this city having good facilities for storing canoes.

These are the Knickerbocker Canoe Club, at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and the Hudson River, and Bevan's Boat House, at Fordham Heights station. The Knickerbocker Canoe Club, which is one of the oldest in the country, owns a good-sized house on the water front with a private float. The lower floor offers ample facilities for the stowage of canoes, and the upper story is fitted up as a meeting and locker room. It may be reached by way of the Sixth or Ninth Avenue elevated Roads, alighting at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and walking across, or by taking the Amsterdam Avenue trolley cars and alighting at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street. Bevan's Boat House at Fordham Heights is easily reached by way of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated roads, transferring at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to the Putnam Division of the New York Central and getting out at Fordham Heights station, just opposite to which is the boathouse. The new railroad bridge building at Spuyten Duyvil across the creek is sufficiently high, even at flood tide, to allow a canoe to pass underneath, and at low or half tide a canoe with a moderate mast will not have to remove its rig. The span of the arches are sufficiently large to allow one to get through without danger of a collision with the spiles, as was the case with the old structure. Heretofore the trouble experienced by canoeists who kept their craft on the Harlem was the danger at the old bridge when the tide was running rapidly. It was built in such a way that the current ran diagonally through the arch in a manner to cause the unwary to come in collision with the piers.

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The pickerel season opens in New York and New Jersey on Tuesday and in Pennsylvania June 1. There is good pickerel fishing to be had in Andover, Summit, Sterling, Newton, Franklin, and Denville, N. J., and some may be had as near as Mount Clair. The pickerel is very fond of its young—so fond, indeed, that he will devour them upon every opportunity which presents itself. The youngsters are quite well aware of the love of their parents for them, and generally try to keep in water too shallow to allow of the approach of the larger fish. This makes the deeper water just beyond the edge of a marshy shore or the mouth of a small stream where it enters a lake a good place for catching the older fish, who lie around trusting that an unwary youngster will leave the shallows and venture forth.

There are three legitimate methods of catching pickerel—trolling, still fishing, and casting with live bait, an artificial minnow, or a spoon. The outfit best adapted to all three consists of a Henshall pattern bait-casting rod, a quadruple multiplying reel, and 100 yards of No. "G" braided oil silk or a No. "F" dressed braided silk minnow-casting line. The latter will make a longer cast, but costs considerably more. The rod is 8 feet 3 inches in length, and is fitted with a double grip handle—that is, there are two cork mounted or cane or celluloid wound handles, one below the reel-seat, to be used when casting, and one above to be grasped when reeling in the line. The rod should weigh eight ounces and may be had in split bamboo for from $11 to $15, in lancewood for $4.50, or in steel for $5.25. A 100-yard quadruple multiplying reel with steel pivots may be had in nickel for $2.50 or in nickel and rubber—by far the more desirable style—for $4.50. Should one desire a very light reel one of the above size and pattern can be had in aluminium weighing but 4¾ ounces for $4. While the first two named may be used for light sea fishing—with linen lines substituted for the silk—the latter should never be used for that purpose, as salt water will eat into aluminium. One hundred yards of "G" braided oiled silk will cost 50 cents, while the regular dressed minnow-casting line in No. "F" will be worth about $2.50.

If one proposes using the outfit for but one of the three methods mentioned he might use different tackle and get off rather more cheaply. For trolling a cheap nickel quadruple reel with ordinary brass pivots in place of steel would serve all practical purposes. For still fishing only, a cheap double multiplying reel would serve the purpose. For bait casting, where a free running and quadruple reel would be required, one of 60 yards' capacity would be ample.

In trolling, as in all other fishing for pickerel, live bait is the most attractive. One of the best arrangements for this sort of fishing is the St. Lawrence minnow gang. This consists of a treble hook snelled on about eight inches of gimp. Attached to the treble hook is a steel safety pin, which is run through the back of the fish parallel with the dorsal fin, and then caught up on a loop to prevent its coming unfastened. On the snell slides a small ringed hook which is used to put through the lip of the minnow. Being movable, a minnow of almost any length can thus be accommodated on one of these gangs. There is no long array of trebie hooks as are presented by most gangs to catch in the weeds and frighten wary fish; just the one treble hook, one of which lies on each side of the fish and the other above the spinal column, so that in whichever manner the fish is grasped the pickerel snatching it is pretty apt to be hooked. Where live bait cannot be had an artificial minnow will even be found a very taking lure. About the best pattern of these are what are known as fairy minnows, made of sole skin which, after being in the water a few moments, becomes soft, and presents almost the appearance of a real fish. One of these about 4 inches in length is worth 80 cents, and will be found about right in regard to size.

In regard to spoons there are many patterns and shapes which can be had all the way from 10 cents each up to 75 cents. One of the most successful days I ever had was with a Number 4 hammered silver bait, which was heavy enough to be used in casting as well as for trolling. Fish which will one day take the silver or nickle-plated spoon next day will refuse to touch anything but copper or brass, and it is well to be provided with an assortment of five or six different ones, which one may do at an expense of about $1.50. Right along the edge of a channel where the lily pads grow is usually a good place for pickerel to be caught on a trolling line.

But the best sport of all, and certainly the most artistic way to catch the pickerel is by casting either live bait or a spoon. In this case the snell of the hook or spoon is fastened directly to the line, no leader being used. About the best place for casting for pickerel is near shallow water with a grassy bottom, or in a little bay in the shallow head of which a small stream empties.

The pickerel has a mouth singularly well provided with teeth, and it is usually advisable to remove the hook with a disgorger, as a pickerel's teeth make a very ugly wound, and one which is often very slow to heal.

For trolling, a thin strip taken from the stomach of the pickerel is often an attractive bait, and, though this species of fish is not considered as one which will rise to a fly, I have seen many small ones taken by skittering with a scarlet ibis.

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The pickerel is not the only fish to whom the "merrie month of May" will bring disaster and death, for, with the disappearance of the ice from the Maine lakes, the season will commence on the trout, salmon, and togue of that State, and after May Day, the tackle and outfits of many anglers will be kept packed, in readiness for a hurried journey "down East" as soon as word is received that "the ice is out." The togue, or lake trout, differs in many respects from his relative of the brook, and sometimes reaches the length of three feet and the weight of forty pounds, while individuals weighing from eight to twelve pounds are often caught. The smaller lake trout may be taken by trolling with a fly, much larger than that used in casting for brook trout, but the larger ones—the giants—are generally caught by still fishing with live bait and a heavy sinker in many feet of water. Compared with his smaller cousin, he is sluggish, lacking his snap and dash. Indeed, the inexperienced angler is often apt to lose him through imagining that he is snagged, and thereby failing to strike at the proper moment. The Maine game laws, which are, in many respects, models of that branch of legislation, place a limit of twenty-five pounds to each angler's daily catch, and in some cases even this is modified, as in the case of Dutton, Tim, Tufts, and Mud Ponds, where the limit is twenty-five trout daily, and in Quimby Pond, where but fifteen a day is the maximum allowed, and these must be taken with the fly, between sunrise and sunset. Only single hooks are allowed in fishing, and no fish are allowed to be shipped, unless accompanied by the owner. There are so many waters and portions of lakes and streams exempted from fishing altogether that the prospective fisherman would do well to make a study of the Maine laws before starting upon his trip, for they are admirably framed to give the fish a fair chance to increase, and they are, moreover, admirably enforced. E. T. KEYSER.

ICE BREAKING UP IN MAINE.

Some Trout and Land-Locked Salmon Being Caught by Early Fishers.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, April 28.—The ice is breaking up in the lakes and streams of Maine, and the annual influx of anglers from other States has begun. Reports from the sections where landlocked salmon, trout, and togue are most plentiful indicate that fishing will be good this Spring. In some waters, including Greene Lake, near Bangor, all the smaller lakes along the west branch of the Penobscot, and many of those in Washington County, fishing has already begun, although the larger lakes, like Moosehead and Grand Lake, are yet closed. These larger waters will be free within a week or two. May 10 is the usual opening date at Moosehead, but this year it is thought that the ice will break up rather earlier than that.

Where fishing has begun the strings have been very satisfactory, and already a landlocked salmon has been taken from Greene Lake that exceeds in size any previously taken at that resort—8 pounds. The lucky fisherman was Charles E. Woodward of Bangor. At Branch Pond, a short distance from Greene Lake, W. E. Skillings of Boston captured a landlocked salmon the other day weighing 7¾ pounds. Except in a few localities fishing is rather difficult and uncomfortable business just now, as the lowlands and bogs are overflowed, but the water is receding, and by the 10th of May there will be fairly good sport.

The sea salmon fishery thus far is a failure, chiefly, it is said, on account of very cold weather and very high water. There are two salmon pools in Maine—one at Bangor and one at Calais, on the St. Croix River. The Penobscot pool has afforded great sport for fly fishermen until recently. This year the salmon are not running as fast as formerly, and old anglers say that this is due to the fact that the chemical waste from pulp mills has so poisoned the water that the salmon will not ascend the river from the sea, preferring to seek other spawning grounds. Thus far this season but two fish have been taken with the fly at the Bangor pool, while in the same period in former years scores have been caught. The sea salmon season lasts from April 1 to July 15, and May and June are the best months.

The new railroad through Washington County has made accessible to anglers many lakes and streams that formerly were difficult to reach, and many fishermen will go to that region this year. By this route one can go from Bangor to the eastern border of the State in about half the time formerly required, and pass through a country that has numerous attractions for both huntsman and angler.

EARLY FISHING YARNS.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 28.—The season for trout fishing in Sullivan County has been much delayed this year on account of the unusually swollen streams, but a number of fine catches have been made hereabout during the past week. Dr. R. A. De Kay of Livingston Manor, Sullivan County, while driving along a road near that place, stopped beside a stream and caught seven large trout without leaving his wagon. The best catches so far, however, were made by W. R. and George S. Woolsey of the same place. They caught 126 and 103 legal seized trout, respectively, in one day.

John Hoag of Yew Beach says that while he was hauling in an eight-inch trout, another one, weighing five pounds, jumped up and snatched the fish from his hook.

A peculiar incident occurred at the Pohoqualine fishing preserve near Stroudsburg, Penn. Lindsey Johnson of that place and a member of a fishing club, who were then fishing in that preserve, were endeavoring to land a trout seventeen inches long, when a large hawk suddenly swooped down, seized the fish, and flew away with it.

Fishing on the Erie.

The Erie Railroad has just issued a new edition of its Fishing Book, which contains accurate information of how and where to fish in the best lakes, streams, and ponds on all divisions of the Erie and the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroads within 200 miles of New York.

The book is a directory of concise information as to distances, rates of fare, cost of boats, kinds of fish, and the localities in which the best sport may be found. It also contains the game laws of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The volume is handsomely illustrated, and can be obtained from Erie ticket agents or by sending 3 cents in stamps to the General Passenger Agent, 21, Cortlandt Street, New York.

K. A. C. Cricket Schedule.

The cricket contingent of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club has arranged their cricket schedule for the year. The list embraces a total of thirty games, eighteen of which will be played on the home ground at Bayonne, where the willow-wielders will be kept unusually busy during the season. The following is the list:

May 5, Mr. C. G. Turner's eleven at Bayonne; 16, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 19, *Manhattan at Bayonne; 26, *Montclair at Montclair; 30, Moorestown at Moorestown; June 2, Haverford College at Haverford; 7, Livingston at Livingston; 14, Manhattan at Bayonne; 16, K. A. C., New Jersey vs. K. A. C., New York, at Bayonne; 21, Montclair at Bayonne; 23, *New York at Prospect Park; 27, Nelson Lodge at Prospect Park; 30, K. A. C., New York, vs. K. A. C., New Jersey, at Bayonne; July 7, Germantown at Philadelphia; 12, Livingston at Bayonne; 14, *Montclair at Bayonne; 19, Montclair at Montclair; 21, Linden at Bayonne; 28, Manhattan at Prospect Park; 28, *Livingston at Bayonne; Aug. 1, Kings County at Bayonne; 4, *Manhattan at Prospect Park; 8, Nelson Lodge at Bayonne; 9, Kearny at Bayonne; 11, *New York at Bayonne; 16, Columbia Oval at Bayonne; 18, *Livingston at Livingston; 25, Bridgeport at Bayonne; Sept. 3, Linden at Camden, N. J.; 8, Germantown at Bayonne.

*Championship games of the Metropolitan District Cricket League.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

Barring accidents, there will be launched at Greenock, Scotland, on Wednesday a steam yacht that will eclipse in size even ex-Commodore Morgan's Corsair and Col. Payne's Aphrodite. The new yacht is the Margarita, built by Scott & Co., from designs by George L. Watson for Anthony J. Drexel of the New York, Larchmont, and Eastern Yacht Clubs, and the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia. The Margarita is a full powered, sea-going vessel, measuring 323 feet over all, 272 feet on the water line, 36 feet 7 inches extreme beam, and 16 feet 8 inches draught. Both hull and decks are built of steel, the latter being covered with teak. A double bottom is carried the entire length, and the designs show ten water-tight compartments. The Margarita's deck is flush, her side plates being carried up at the ends with the rail run along the sides of the main deck on stanchions.

An immense amount of promenade space is provided on the main deck, as the deckhouse is not continuous. Just aft of the foremast a small house contains the smoking room and spacious vestibule, with staircase communicating with the chartroom and pilothouse above and living rooms below. Abaft the funnel there is a skylight or dome over the main dining room, and aft of this come the engine casing and deckhouse, containing vestibule and boudoir, all of steel, paneled with teakwood. Below, the drawing room, finished in Chippendale, extends the entire width of the ship. The dining room is furnished in Empire style, the woodwork being of carved Spanish mahogany, and the natural light coming from above through the stained-glass dome. The smoking room, in the forward deckhouse, is treated in Old English style, and the ladies' boudoir, in the afterhouse, is finished in white enamel. A rail is carried around the top of the afterhouse, and this space will be used as an observation platform by the guests. One feature of the Margarita's equipment is an armory, supplied with rifle-calibre automatic guns and small arms. Eight boats are to be carried, including a steam and naphtha launch. Sixty-eight men will be required to man the vessel.

Twin screws, driven by triple-expansion engines of about 5,000 horse power are expected to give the Margarita a trial speed of seventeen knots. The boilers will be of the cylindrical multitubular type. Her coal capacity is 550 tons, and a very large water capacity is furnished by tanks and the double bottom. A modern equipment of auxiliaries will be carried, including a refrigerating plant with a rated capacity of 1,200 pounds of ice a day, electric lighting plant of 800 lights' capacity, and an extensive system of mechanical ventilation.

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From present indications, John Jacob Astor's large steam yacht, the Nourmahal, will not be put in commission this year, at least not during the early Summer months. No orders have yet been received for her refitting, and as Mr. Astor is expected shortly to rejoin his family abroad, sailing by one of the liners, the Nourmahal, which lies at present in Tebo's basin, appears destined for a season of inactivity. Another one of the larger steam yachts which will probably remain out of commission this Summer is Mr. Charlotte D. M. Cardeza's Eleanor, which recently returned from a lengthy cruise abroad. Although the Eleanor's sides have been chipped preparatory to repainting, and some members of her crew have been retained to make the repairs necessitated by her recent hard service, it is understood that Mrs. Cardeza does not intend to use the yacht during the months. Her entrance into service this Summer will therefore depend upon a charter, and it is unlikely that any applicant for the brief charter of so large a yacht will appear. The Sagamore, John M. Hanan's large steam yacht, it is understood, will also remain out of commission this Summer, unless sold or chartered, on account of her owner's contemplated trip abroad.

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One of the notable phases of yachting during the past few years has been the increase in the number of proprietors of steam yachts who have studied navigation and passed the examinations necessary for licenses to command their own boats. A partial list of these yachtmasters includes Lloyd Phoenix, owner of the handsome auxiliary three-masted schooner Intrepid; Commodore Gerry, who has for a long time been a licensed master and pilot; Howard Gould, who studied at Capt. Howard Patterson's school of navigation, and received a license to command his big steam yacht Niagara from the local Government Inspectors; J. Rogers Maxwell, who is legally authorized to direct his steam yacht Kismet; A. Curtiss James, who recently arrived at Gibraltar with his auxiliary brigantine Aloha after a voyage across the Atlantic from this port, and Miss Day, who is licensed as master of her steam yacht Scythian. To this number was added last week J. Rogers Maxwell, Jr., who successfully passed an examination before the local Inspectors of Steamships, and is now entitled to command the Kismet, whose ownership he shares with his father. In comment upon this movement the trade journal Marine Engineering says in a recent edition:

"In this somewhat radical change of management of steam yachts we see nothing unfavorable to the former masters. They receive the same pay as heretofore, and are only relieved of the entire charge of their yachts when the owner is inclined to take the responsibility off their hands. There is no doubt that this system is on the increase, and that with the licensing of owners more yachts will be built and put in service, thereby giving employment to a greater number of a worthy class of bread-winners."

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More trouble has arisen for the Executive Committee of the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts in connection with the restricted cabin twenty-five-footers. The four boats of this class designed and built by Hanley for J. Frederick Brown, Charles Hayden, W. F. Bache, and Edwin Clapp have by a recent decision of the Executive Committee been declared outside the limitations and hence practically ineligible to race in the open events for the circuit and association championships. Speaking broadly, the committee's ruling declares that the Hanley boats have not sufficient depth of body below the water line, and that the designer has obtained the required cabin head room by taking too much freeboard and height of cabin trunk. The mistake was caused by a misinterpretation of the phrasing of the restrictions, the measurement of the height of cabin trunk being taken by Hanley at the side of the trunk instead of at its highest point. The trunks are accordingly deeper by the amount of crown than the rule, according to the Executive Committee's decision, allows.

The owners of the Hanley boats have asked if some arrangement for their admission to the class cannot be made, but the committee has as yet declined to pass finally upon their eligibility. If the final decision is against their entrance in the class, the owners are likely to cut loose from the Massachusetts Yacht Racing Association to form an association of their own, to take with them such of the other boats as care to race outside the association, and then to ask the clubs to give them races, promising in return a good field of starters and plenty of sport. This would mean the breaking up of the most promising class that the Massachusetts Association has on its list for the coming season and a general confusion in racing and championships that would seriously affect the sport, even if not the association itself.

Although Mr. Hanley's error is explainable, and he has apparently the full confidence and support of the four owners of the boats, in his interpretation of the rules, considerable blame has been attached to him for not submitting his designs to the association before any error had become irretrievable. This was done by Crowninshield, and in at least two cases, those of the boats built by him for F. Wright Faybyan and R. T. Paine, 2d, he modified his plans to suit the Executive Committee after the lines had almost been finished. The later Crowninshield design was not so fast as the original one, because of the deeper body required by the committee's modifications. Hence the Executive Committee's hesitation in passing upon the eligibility of the Hanley boats for the injustice in compelling the Crowninshield boats to race against others admittedly shallower, is self evident.

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Western yachtsmen have also caught the fever for small sailing craft of the Swallow type designed by C. D. Mower of The Rudder, of which at least a score are building for service in neighboring waters this Summer. Word comes from Chicago that W. J. Griswold of the Columbia Yacht Club has one well under way, and that three other members of the same club will follow his example. Mr. Griswold's Swallow is described as 26 feet over all, 14 feet on the water line, and 7 feet beam. The boat is simply a racing machine, and with its blunt end looks more like a scow than a fast boat. A steel centreboard serves as the keel, and only two sails—mainsail and jib—will be used, these having a total area of 450 square feet. The cockpit is built flush with the deck, and will be covered during a race.

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Officers of the Yale Corinthian Yacht Club have secured for this season the house occupied last year by the club, and have planned to make it more attractive than formerly. Membership in the club is held open to all students in the university, and the interest in yachting at Yale is expected to be greater than ever this year. The house was formally opened yesterday.

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The Hartford Yacht Club will erect a new clubhouse this year at Folly Point, where ground has been leased for that purpose by ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley. Subscriptions amounting to $5,000 have already been turned into the building fund. Folly Point is situated at the northeastern extremity of the Fenwick Peninsula. Its name is derived from an old fishing pier, built just off the shore in that locality more than eighty years ago, when fishing was the chief industry in the vicinity and when the mouth of the Connecticut River was lined with wharves bearing such patriotic names as Washington, Independence, and Federal. Folly Point is admirably fitted for yacht-club purposes, as it has a Government dock affording access to navigable water and it forms a bay affording protection from heavy storms.

YACHTS AT BRISTOL.

August Belmont's Mineola Is Expected to be Finished Early Next Month.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 28.—August Belmont's new seventy-footer Mineola will probably remain here until the second week in May. There is yet much work to be done in the cabin. Scout, tender to the Mineola, has made a round trip to New York and back to Bristol. Capt. Buckley says she is a fine sea boat, her roll being very easy in a seaway. She steamed on this trip at a fifteen-knot clip, although she can make over twenty knots an hour. Most remarkable is the fact that she burned only a ton and a half of coal between Bristol and New York. This the owner could hardly credit until he investigated.

Saunders has five new boats, large and small, under construction. The new sloop for Henry C. White is being planked.

The mainmast of the seventy-footer Rainbow, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, was stepped Wednesday afternoon by means of the shears on the pierhead. The riggers have been stringing the rigging and setting up the standing rigging since that time.

One of the seventy-footers yet to be launched is planked, with the exception of three strakes under the sheer strake. The sheer strakes are on. In three weeks hence she will probably be put in the water. The other seventy-footer has between seven and eight strakes of planking fastened above the lead keel, and some of the double planks are being put on. The second of the twenty-one-footers is being finished up in the north boatshop. She is of mahogany, and is of the centreboard type.

Wednesday the new steam yacht Florence, owned by A. H. Walker of New York, was taken out on the marine railway at Walker's Cove to be cleaned and have some extra fittings. The same day the steam yacht Augusta was towed from Walker's Cove to the boatshops to be overhauled. The spars are nearly ready for the Altair and Sirocco. The past week the sparmakers were engaged in finishing off the mainmasts.

Champion Model Yachts to Race.

The challenge of the New York Model Yacht Club for the Model Yachting Championship Trophy has been received and accepted by the American Model Yacht Club. The challenger named in the New York Model Yacht Club's letter is the Vixen, a new third-class sloop, owned by Messrs. Manning and Peet. The American's acceptance of the challenge names Memorial Day at 10 A. M. as the date for the contest, and being the holder of the trophy the course off its clubhouse in South Brooklyn was named also. The Star will likely be chosen to meet the Vixen.

SELECTING HARVARD'S EIGHT.

After Tuesday's Club Races the 'Varsity Squad Will be Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 28.—With the definite selection of the graded crews at the Weld and Newell Boat Clubs, Harvard's 'Varsity squad is formed in the rough and some ground for speculation as to the personnel of the eight that will strive to give Yale another defeat at New London this year is given. The four crews rowing contain all the men now in college that sat in the 'Varsity and freshman eights and 'Varsity four last year, and in addition those oarsmen who showed up best in the class races earlier this year. The first Newell has Higginson, Lawrence, Sheafe, and Harding of last year's 'varsity as a nucleus. The first Weld has Hugh Bancroft, Tilton, and Evans—rowing at the positions they held in last year's 'Varsity—while Wadleigh, who steered the '99 'Varsity eight to victory at New London, holds the tiller ropes. Of the new men, there is some talk of young Guy Bancroft, who is stroking the first Weld crew, being tried in that position on the 'Varsity when it is formed. He is a son of Gen. Bancroft, former stroke, captain, and coach of several winning crimson crews, and a brother of Hugh Bancroft. Biddle, who rowed at 7 on the '98 'Varsity crew, and on three winning class crews, has again appeared on the Charles—this time in the first Newell. He is unquestionably one of the best oarsmen at Cambridge, and no surprise would be occasioned by his selection for the 'Varsity if academic shortcomings, which have prevented his rowing for some time, are removed. Many promising oars are found among the other new men, but at present none seem likely to replace the more experienced candidates in the final selection. These new men are being thoroughly trained for future 'Varsities.

The club races will be rowed Tuesday afternoon, after which the 'Varsity squad will be finally selected. The probable make-up of the crews in Tuesday's race follows:

First Newell—Goodell, bow; Harding, 2; McConnell, 3; Fitzgerald, 4; Lawrence, 5; Sheafe, 6; Biddle, 7; Higginson, stroke; Howe, coxswain.

Second Newell—Morris, bow; Bullard, 2; Swain, 3; Gilchrist, 4; Henderson, 5; Gale, 6; Blake, 7; Brownell, stroke; Jackson, coxswain.

First Weld—Du Bois, bow; Evans, 2; Emery, 3; Tilton, 4; Wood, 5; H. Bancroft, 6; Ladd, 7; G. Bancroft, stroke; Wadleigh, coxswain.

Second Weld—Shepherd, bow; Holden, 2; Colby, 3; Shubrik, 4; Ivins, 5; Burton, 6; Martin, 7; Morrill, stroke; Goodwin, coxswain.

CHANGES IN CORNELL'S CREW.

Courtney Now Races the Eights at Four Instead of Three Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, April 28.—A radical change has been made by Courtney this week in the formation of the first 'Varsity eight by taking Beardsley from 6 and putting him at 4, where English has been rowing. The latter, in the opinion of the coaches, has not been up to the standard of form demanded of 'Varsity candidates this season, so he was removed and placed at 8 in the second boat. In Beardsley's old place at 6 we find Francis, 1902, who, while regularly stroking the second boat, has been occasionally tried in the first combination, both at 4 and at stroke. The boat seems to move with much greater speed and smoothness since the change has been made. It has overcome a half-mile handicap in a four-mile race with the second boat. The latter, however, has not yet developed the speed it showed last year as a freshman crew.

That the coach has taken last year's lesson to heart is shown by the fact that the first and second crews are racing each other over a course of four instead of three miles this Spring.

The formation of the first eight at present seems pretty well fixed, and is as follows: Hartley, bow; Vanderhoef, 2; Petty, 3; Beardsley, 4; Smallwood, 5; Francis, 6; Dalsell, 7; Robbins, stroke; Magoffin, coxswain.

A peculiar problem presents itself in the fact that several times recently the second and third 'Varsity boats have had quarter-mile scraps on the inlet and they have been won by the third boat instead of the second. This third boat has been made up of what is considered the remnants of 'Varsity material, a lot of unsuccessful candidates from former boats, and it has received very little attention from the coaches. The so-called second boat was given that name and position because, being last year's victorious freshman boat, it was thought to be, next to the 'Varsity, the most promising combination on the water. If, however, the third boat is going to show greater ability there will have to be a complete shakeup, and the best material from both boats combined, or else the former in its entirety will have to give way to the latter, which will then be delegated to row Pennsylvania's second crew on Decoration Day. The second crew does not show the snap and spirit that the other two boats use in their work.

Another marked change that Courtney has made in his scheme of coaching this year is to neglect the freshmen in favor of the 'Varsity candidates. Instead of keeping four or five freshman boats on the water up until the first of June, as he has usually done, this year only two eights have been retained and put in charge of Colson and the other assistants.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

The Dauntless junior eight is now being coached by David Roach, an ex-member of the club, who was stroke of the champion Dauntless six of 1879 to 1891, and of the eight of 1893.

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A meeting of the Regatta Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held in this city on Thursday night.

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The Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers will enter an intermediate eight in the National regatta. The selections are now being made by Capt. John Avery, and the crew work will probably be begun next week. John Fitzpatrick has been engaged as trainer.

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The Harlem Rowing Club will hold an entertainment at the clubhouse on the evening of May 7. The club has recently bought a new rowing machine.

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The Wyanoke Boat Club has invited the other Harlem River boat clubs to send delegates to a meeting to be held at the Wyanoke house for the purpose of organizing an inter-club baseball league, to play Sunday games at College Point.

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A new race in the Harlem regatta this year will be for "centipede" shells. The crews are made up of four scullers. Centipede crews are now in training from the Bohemian, Union, Nonpareil, and Metropolitan Clubs, and an interesting race is expected.

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Chairman McKnight has announced the following appointments on the local Reception Committee for the National regatta: William Stehl, Valencia Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.; Patrick Hayes, Jr., Rosedale Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.; George G. Haddow, Newark Athletic Club, Newark, N. J.; T. J. McCormack, Varuna Boat Club, Brooklyn; James P. Murphy, Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York; David Brown, Atalanta Boat Club, New York; H. J. Brierly, Brooklyn Rowing Club, Brooklyn; Frank J. Connell, Union Boat Club, New York; Dr. J. Hornblower, Jr., Rosedale Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.; James H. Hughes, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New York; Francis J. McKee, Friendship Boat Club, New York; L. M. Mackey, Nassau Boat Club, New York; John O'Reagan, Metropolitan Boat Club, New York; Herbert M. Holton, Harlem Rowing Club, New York; Gusave Hafer, Lone Star Boat Club, New York; Frank Pokorny, Bohemian Boat Club, New York; Peter F. O'Neill, Palisade Boat Club; Samuel Loewy, Wyanoke Boat Club, New York; James W. Trainor, Dauntless Boat Club, New York; Walter Goodkind, Lone Star Boat Club, New York; John J. O'Grady, Crescent Boat Club, New York, and A. Hovey, Hudson Boat Club, New York.

ON THE PARK TENNIS COURTS.

Everything Is in Readiness for the Opening on Tuesday.

Local lawn tennis enthusiasts were agreeably surprised last week by the announcement of the Park Commissioners that the public courts in Central Park will be thrown open for play on Tuesday, providing the weather is favorable. The turf on the two big meadows in the upper part of Central Park was never in better condition, and the long stretches of green look particularly smooth this year. Early last week the mowers were put on them for the first time, and the men were set to work marking out the courts soon after.

There are about 100 public courts in the Park, and it is a revelation to those who are not familiar with their popularity to make a trip around the two big meadows any bright Saturday afternoon or holiday. The grounds can accommodate nearly 400 players at the same time, and they are frequently all in use, with other parties waiting for a chance to play, and many spectators watching those who are engaged. In order to regulate the use of the courts, the Park Commissioners have established a system of permits, and many hundreds of them are issued each season.

There is no charge for a permit to play tennis in the Park, and one can be had by application, either in writing or in person, at the Arsenal at West Sixty-fourth Street, in the Park. These permits simply give the holder and his or her friends, or the members of a club, if it is limited to a club, permission to play on the Park courts, and any court can be used after 3 o'clock if it is not already engaged. By application also at the Arsenal, the holder can have a court assigned to him for two afternoons each week, Monday and Thursday, Tuesday and Friday or Wednesday and Saturday. The courts are never filled in the mornings, except on holidays, and there is no difficulty in getting a court for play. The courts are all numbered on small stakes driven in the corners, and if the holder of a permit claims his court on the day assigned before 3 o'clock, he can always have it; after that hour he must take some other vacant one, if his own court is already in use.

The early comers can also get lockers to keep their nets, rackets, and balls in, but there are not nearly enough lockers for all in the little houses up at the grounds, and only the few fortunate "early birds" get these. The Park Department does not supply anything but the courts; players must bring their own nets, post, guy-ropes, balls, and rackets. The Park regulations also require that the payers must wear rubber-soled shoes without heels.

Tournaments have been few and far between at the Park during the last few years, but seven or eight years ago, championship tournaments were a regular feature at the public courts. Some clever players have graduated from the Park, too, and it has become known among the clubs as the kindergarten for lawn tennis players.

In the Lenox and West Side clubs there are dozens of strong players who got their first skill on the Park courts, and some of the most illustrious experts have graduated from this kindergarten.

Prizes for Regimental Sports.

The series of indoor athletic sports of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn has been concluded for the season. The following is the final standing of the teams and individual contestants for the season's prizes:

All-Round Championship—Won by Harry Hillman, Battery E, 19½ points; William D. McCormick, Battery B, second, 15¼; C. W. Beecher, Battery E, third, 10.

Wheeling Championships.—Won by C. H. Crooks, Battery L, 15 points; C. H. Crandall, Battery H, 13, second; W. H. Irish, Battery E, 8, third.

Relay Racing Team Championship.—Won by Battery K, composed of McCormack, Fuller, Beecher, and Hillman; Company G's team second.

Regimental Team Championship Point Trophy.—Won by Battery E's team.

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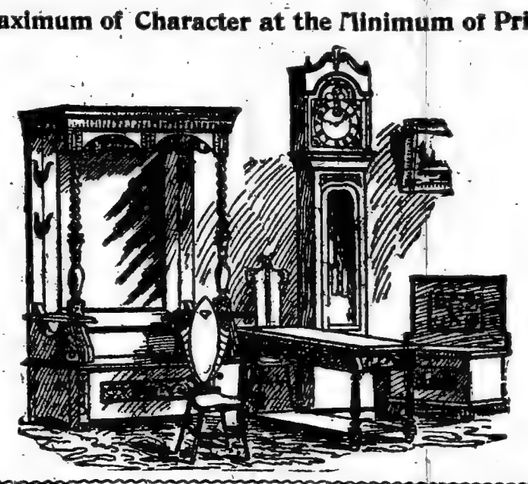

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Solid oak Chiffonier, 32 inches wide, 5 ft. high, 5 drawers, special, 6.98.

Solid oak Chiffonier, swell top, French bevel mirror, 12x18, special 8.98.

Solid oak Chiffonier, swell top, 3 large and 2 small drawers, with hat box 12x20, serpentine French bevel mirror, special 11.98.

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New Smith Extra Axminster, 1.10 yard.

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AN EARLY POLO SEASON.

One of the Results of the Games at Lakewood—Old Players in the Game Again.

George J. Gould made the golfers at Lakewood realize last week that their monopoly of the sporting attractions in that Winter resort was effectualy broken. Polo has been introduced as one of the big things at Lakewood, and the opening season of the Lakewood Polo Club has started in most auspiciously. All the games last week were viewed by enthusiastic crowds, many of the visitors being attracted by the desire to see Mr. Gould's magnificent polo plant. It is a sight to warm the heart of the lover of the game, for in an enormous field, occupying the major part of the old Lakewood golf links, are the three polo fields. They extend in a par

AN IMPRESSION OF HAITI

Port au Prince Chiefly Remarkable for Its Dirtiness.

PRIMITIVE TROLLEY CARS

Strangers Are Apparently Not Very Popular—Every Brook a Paradise of Washerwomen.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTA MARTA, Colombia, March 13.—Tropical countries are not such fiendishly hot places as supposed. New York City probably knows hotter days than Haiti or Colombia, or at any rate as hot. But New York sometimes cools off; the other places do not. A Turkish bath is not such a dreadful sort of thing, as I am informed by those venturesome people who have taken one, but after the bath people put on their clothes and go home. That is New York City. Suppose you did not go home; that would be Haiti.

This brings me to what would be the first part of my answer if I should just now meet one of those people who, after you have been in a country twenty-four hours, gravely ask you what you think of Africa, or whatever other part of creation it may be, and then sit down to be edified by your superior knowledge. My first answer to the foolish being who should ask me "What do you think of Haiti?" would be "I think it is warmer than human comfort requires." Here let me parenthetically ask whom it may concern to please not spell Haiti with a "y" in the middle of it instead of an "i." Let me also remind the curious that it is a word of three syllables—Ha-i-ti. Don't pronounce the "H" at all, give each "i" the sound of "ee" in "meet," and say it all very rapidly, giving just about as much accent to one syllable as another, and then you will have something approximating the French pronunciation of the name of the country.

It is probably not necessary to remark that this island is divided by a north and south line into two widely different countries, in the westernmost of which, Haiti, the language is French, while in the eastern end they speak Spanish. The eastern end is "Santo Domingo." Again, in the interest of philology, please be always careful to say "Santo" Domingo and not "San" Domingo.

We discharged cargo at six of these Haitian towns—Port au Prince, Petit Goave, Miragoane, Jeremie, Aux Cayes and Jacmel. There are characteristics of these towns which are common to them all and vary only in degree. I spent all the afternoon and a bit of the evening in Port au Prince, going ashore immediately on arrival, which was a little after noon. As I said, the first thing a visitor would probably think of is the heat. This was early March, remember, and I had come out of the coldest weather of all the Winter, so that the contrast in my case was as marked as possible. The only thermometer I saw in Port au Prince loomed up before me in the middle of the afternoon, when it was probably doing its best. It stood at 86 degrees. There was a fair breeze blowing, too. I may be excused if I at once took off last Summer's straw hat, dabbed my forehead a little with a handkerchief, and ordered some beer.

BEER A DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

It was a quart bottle they brought me of some kind of stuff alleged to have been put up in Hamburg. I don't think this beer would have created for itself a large demand in a roof garden in New York of a hot Summer night, but it had admirable qualities, for it came out of an icebox and it filled a large bottle. I learned that there is an artificial ice establishment in Port au Prince where ice can be bought for a cent a pound. A dollar a hundred in Haiti does not seem anything so very terrible, in spite of the fact that the present sixty cents in New York is almost prohibitive. But the moment of reckoning came with the bottom of the bottle. I handed up a Haitian dollar and waited for the change. I am still waiting. The proprietor of the place endeavored to explain things to me in the incomprehensible dialect which in Haiti is called French, and finally we both gave up the attempt to understand each other when he drew a long breath, stood up very straight, and with some purpling of the face ejaculated the four words: "Ze bottle, one dollar." I had paid a five dollar gold piece for ten dollars and fifty cents in Haitian money. You can figure as well as I how much that beer cost me. I think the man was honest. As I went out of the door I turned about suddenly to see if his face had any expression to indicate that he might have taken pawnbroker's interest on his alcoholic investment. He was gazing thoughtfully toward a coat-of-arms over the door, in which shone grandly the words, "Liberté, égalité, fraternité."

INDESCRIBABLE FILTH.

Next after the heat it may be that a Northern stranger would be most impressed by the dirt. The nastiness of Port au Prince is indescribably awful. It claims to be a city of nearly 60,000 inhabitants, and is the capital of the republic. Yet I do not think any attempt has been made to clean the place within the memory of man. There are no sewers. Everything which in civilized countries is carried off underground is deposited here in the streets, and left unless it is moist enough to run down hill, or until the rain comes and washes it down. The streets, here and there, have something which pretends to resemble a sidewalk, and whether the sidewalk shall be dirtier than the roadway depends on the direction of the wind. Pulverized mud, straw, hay, broken bottles, old sandals, decayed bananas, orange peel, pools of decaying filth, dreadful cobblestones put down in some remote age and now yawning in clumps like the teeth of a very old man—such are some of the gentle recollections a casual visitor might carry away with him of Port au Prince.

The streets wander up and down as if the houses encircling them had been blown about by the wind. As for the houses, they are one story or story and a half, rarely two-story structures, mostly of wood, with a passage cut out of the lower floor for a walk, the building being supported over the walk by irregular poles, like badly made crutches, at its outer edge. These houses look very tired and wrinkled and dirty with age, and as if nothing had been washed as thoroughly as might be, they leave one with the impression that they have quite tired of the pretense of being houses, and are ready to tumble into the nearest pools and get themselves mixed with the other odorous ingredients into some new and unbakable variety of dirt pie.

HOW CLOTHES ARE WASHED.

Every town has a brook running down out of the hills. It may be a respectable stream in which one could take a bath, or it may be only a drizzle of water so feeble as to suggest that the hills were wiping their eyes and would soon be done crying altogether. In every case that brook will be a paradise of washerwomen. The word "paradise" is appropriate, for probably nowhere else short of Central Africa is Eve more closely imitated. The women are often accompanied by their children, and these invariably wear no clothing whatever. The women sit or stand, dipping their clothes in the stream, lathering them from long bars of yellow soap and pounding them with flat, spade-like pieces of wood. After they have lastly rinsed the clothes a long time and lathered away the soap till the stream eddies and bubbles with flecks of white foam, they will spread out the battered linen anywhere in the hot sunlight and cool themselves by a plunge into the current.

Descending from the little elevation where I had the dollar-beer experience, I went back through the town to what they called a trolley line. This trolley car of the Haitian capital was about as much like one of our Amsterdam Avenue vehicles as a cowbell is like a Cathedral chime. It is a little car with open seats, that bobs around short corners, tips up on one side and then on the other, starts suddenly and stops with a grunt as if it were gasping for breath, and generally savors of horses as if drawn by two lame and frightened cows that were trying to pull it toward both sides of the street at once. The car stops with a jolt at the side of what is grandly calls the "Champ de Mars." This is an oblong, hummocky sort of parallelogram of what would be turf if the sun did not cook all the green out of it and the children and other animals dig holes in it. One careful of his footing might get all the way down through the middle of it without suffering a sprained ankle, until he would finally find himself plump against a wall. This wall incloses a squarish field with palm trees and other green things in it, and in the very centre a low straggling house whose proportions are concealed by the verdure. This is the home of his Excellency Sam Simon, President of the Haitian Republic.

THE OPEN-AIR MARKET.

But more interesting to me than the inaccessible palace of Sam Simon was the market into which I walked after the trolley car had taken me back to the heart of the city. It was an open-air market, just a great open square space where people squatted on the ground and sold things.

The poorest, cheapest things, mostly provisions or tobacco, were sold by women who often had over them for a shade some rude covering of banana leaves held up on crooked sticks. Numerous children tumbled in every direction. The filth of years of preceding marketing lay exactly where it had been deposited, except as it might have been stirred by the wind or disturbed by a passing footstep. In all my stroll through this place I did not see any one buy anything, though everybody talked. The talking became animated in proximity to myself. I seemed to create a ripple of excitement that wabbled as long as the atoms in it thought they could make me hear. Their language might almost as well have been Choctaw for anything I could understand of it. From their gestures and facial contortions I inferred that their opinion of me was unfavorable. It probably conduced to my comfort that they spoke an unknown tongue. They seemed to disapprove of me so utterly, and there were so many ancient and uncomfortable things that they could have thrown at me without great pecuniary loss to themselves, that I did not linger.

ONE FRENCH RESTAURANT.

As an agreeable foil to the sights and sounds and odors of Port au Prince, I have carried away the memory of a good dinner. There is a real French restaurant in Port au Prince, and a bona fide French restaurant kept by a live Frenchman is a pleasant thing to think of after a week of canned meats and vegetables. The dishes had an indefinable Haitian flavor, but though limited in number they were excellently cooked. A violent rain came suddenly during dinner, and for the better part of two hours I sat there in the dim light of the oil lamps listening to the thunder and the wild gushing of the rain, while half-clad boys crouched close to the entrance and held up their brown hands from under the swinging door for scraps of bread. The rain at last ceased as suddenly as it had come, and I started through the narrow, puddly streets for the steamer. As the sky was still overcast and the streets were lighted by nature only, I had to depend on my general sense of what ought to be the direction. At length I came to the dim wharf.

It was necessary then to bargain for a boat to take me to the vessel, for, in common with most of the other Haitian harbors, that of Port au Prince is so choked with refuse that no steamer can approach the wharf. There are no government regulations of any kind to protect the harbors, and every description of refuse, including even the ashes from the steamer fires, is dumped wherever found convenient. I was soon bounding through darkness in a small boat, and just as we came alongside of the ship the moon burst through the clouds and gave me a final flashlight picture of the city and the hills. L. H. A.

FEAST OF THE POPPIES.

Beautiful Annual Ceremony at a Church Near the City of Mexico.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 21.—Among the beautiful customs of Mexico, which, it is to be hoped, will never pass away, is that of the "Feast of the Poppies." It comes on the Thursday following Easter Day, hence is called "Jueves de Amapolas," or "Poppy Thursday." The celebration service is confined to very few churches, the favorite one near this city being Our Lady of Carmel, in the Town of San Angel, a few miles away in the valley.

In the churchyard last Thursday were devout Indians, who had brought of their treasures. Poppies with oak leaves, in wreaths and bunches, decorated the walls and façade of the quaint old building in which converts were made before the first colonists had arrived in New England. There were poppy-laden booths, and Indian folk, men and women, young people and babies, sat on the ground with their brilliant wares spread around them. In each corner of the yard was a pretty flower-decked altar to Our Lady of Carmel, and to these the Indians lovingly brought more of their favorite offerings. There seemed to be scores of thousands of poppies, red, pink ones, and white.

In the church was a wealth of the same flowers. In the dome over the altar were men and boys, and when the first notes of the "Gloria in Excelsis" rang out a fairylike cloud of pink and white and red petals floated from dome and choir gallery. It was like a snowstorm of exquisite beauty, and the effect was enchanting. The rich coloring of the walls and altar—red, blue, gold, and white—took on added richness as seen through the poppy cloud. The showers were repeated at intervals through the service.

At the close of the service the bells began to ring and a procession marched from the church. A cross-bearer came first, with the altar boys, who carried candles twined with poppies. A Deacon and Sub-Deacon with the priest walked under a canopy of silk, the pallium and custodia being held before the eyes of the priest. A long string of people carrying poppies and other flowers and lighted candles followed. All knelt at the four altars to pray, and the "Tantum Ergo" was intoned by the priest. Bells pealed and music from trumpets and many other instruments rang out, while through it all fell more fairy clouds from the church roof and the walls of the church yard.

Every train and car was loaded with visitors to the lovely village, and all were eager to gather a handful of the "shower of blessings" to take home.

The funds for this unique and beautiful annual ceremony are provided by Señora Carmen Rosas Landa de San Juan.

OVERCHARGE FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I took the 9:08 train at Cranford this morning on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. I tried before taking the train to get a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES at a newsstand, but was told they were sold out. When the train stopped at Elizabeth, I alighted from it and made another effort at the newsstand close to the station to get THE TIMES, and was met with the same story. When the train reached Jersey City I tried again in both the newsstand at the station and in the ferryhouse to obtain THE TIMES, but was told they had sold out. Upon reaching the New York side I went into the ferryhouse, but was unable to obtain THE TIMES.

About 12 o'clock I had occasion to return to the ferryhouse on the New York side, and while waiting for the boat made another effort to get THE TIMES at the newsstand in the ferryhouse where I had been refused earlier in the day by another agent who was on duty in the forenoon. This time I was successful in buying the paper, for which I paid double the price. I have had a similar experience more than a dozen times in the past six weeks in the same localities and at Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and other points in Pennsylvania.

At Wilkesbarre the local dealers and the newsstand at the Hotel Sterling charge 5 cents a copy for the daily issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES and 7 cents a copy for the Sunday edition. At Plainfield and other points along the route of the New Jersey Central Railroad this same overcharge is exacted. R. M. T.

New York, April 27, 1900.

Loan Scholarships for Vassar College.

The alumnae, former students and teachers of Vassar College, ten years ago organized the Vassar Students' Aid Society, with branch societies in various parts of the country. The chief object of this organization was to properly equip girls who were obliged to earn a living with a college education. These loan scholarships are obtained by competitive examinations. The loans are made without interest, secured only by the personal note of the applicant. The New York City Branch has now several loans at its disposal. Applications should be made to the Chairman of the Scholarship Committee, Dr. Anna M. Galbraith, 128 West Seventy-first Street, before May 15.

Hippopotamus Born in the Park.

"Miss Murphy," the hippopotamus in the Central Park menagerie, last night gave birth to the fourth young hippopotamus born in the Park. The last one was born a year ago, and was disposed of by the Park authorities to the Cincinnati Zoological Garden. The young "hippo" is about fourteen inches long and stands about 12 inches high. It weighs about twenty pounds.

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S VISIT

Austrian Emperor's Journey to Berlin Causes Much Comment.

OXYLIQUIT, A NEW EXPLOSIVE

It is a Combination of Liquefied Air and Naphtha—A New Photographic Printing Paper.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, April 15.—The Emperor Francis Joseph's visit to Berlin is being treated as a sensation alike by the Austrian and the German press. But, in fact, it is merely an act of that charming and strictly correct courtesy which is peculiar to this aged sovereign in all his social and family relations. Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Crown Prince of Germany, whose majority will be celebrated on May 5, is the Emperor Francis Joseph's godson. And every one intimately acquainted with his Austrian Majesty's ways and habits could well have foretold that he would not allow this occasion to pass without an act of amiableness from him to his godchild. Nevertheless the event has been considered a surprise, and the papers do not cease dwelling on its importance, although the real reason of that importance is passed over in silence.

Twenty-one years have now elapsed since Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy brought about the alliance between Austria and Germany. It worked admirably in the beginning, and has so worked, particularly since Italy joined the alliance, proving a bulwark of European peace in opposition to France's longing for revenge. But in the course of years several serious rifts in the relations between Austria and Germany came to light. Scarcely had Bismarck been driven from office by the young Emperor when the famous secret alliance between Germany and Russia was made public. It was a great surprise for the straightforward and misled ruler of Austria, for the point of the secret treaty was directed against him, the ally of Germany.

Later on friction once more arose and threatened to cause a rupture. Thousands of Austrian subjects, mainly Polish peasants and workmen seeking employment in Silesia, Posen, and the other Polish provinces of Germany, were systematically expelled from Germany or prevented from crossing the border, and that on no legal ground, but from purely political considerations, the intention being to exterminate the Polish element in Germany. The fact aroused indignation in Austria-Hungary. All her protests and remonstrations received most courteous consideration—on paper. In reality, however, the expulsions have been going on as before. Finally the great national strife between the German and the Slav population in Austria, and the tendency of the Slav to get the upper hand over the 10,000,000 Germans in Austria, who are backed by the German Fatherland and naturally protected by the alliance with it, is more and more causing Austria to go her own way, particularly as the conviction is gaining ground among the whole population that nearly all the profits of the alliance, the political no less than the economical ones, are going to Germany.

But all these breaches in the relations between the two countries, great as they are, are prevented from opening further by the force of the political constellation. It is not yet time for Austria and for Germany each to go her own way, and the question of how long they will go together will not be decided in Vienna and Berlin, but by the result of some political action on the part of France or Russia, or both those countries together.

A NEW AND POWERFUL EXPLOSIVE.

Oxyliquit is the name given by Prof. Linde of Munich to a new explosive which he has succeeded in making. It is composed of infusorial earth, saturated with naphtha and mixed with liquefied air. Such great importance is attached to the invention that it considerably affected prices at the Stock Exchange, since it is believed likely to prove a formidable rival to other explosives. The first practical employment was in the driving of a gallery at Penzburg, Bavaria. Coaldust was the absorbent used, and such success attended this trial as to lead to others. According to reports, it is being used in the blasting of the new Simplon Tunnel, but what results attend its application there are not yet known here. It has been found by experiment that, given the same unit of weight, oxyliquit possesses greater explosive power than does nitroglycerine, but if volume be taken as the unit the reverse proves to be the case.

In this country, also, the powers and properties of this new explosive have been tested. The work was carried out by a representative from Munich in some stone quarries at Sievering, an outer suburb of Greater Vienna, and was witnessed by a member of the Austrian Technical Committee and an expert detailed for the police. The liquefied air was brought from Munich, and during the seventy-two hours which elapsed during the journey and the waiting till the moment of its use about half its volume evaporated.

The preparation of the explosive is simple, as will be seen from the following description of the mode of procedure. A mixture, as homogeneous as possible, consisting of an equal bulk of infusorial earth and solar oil, was taken. Next part of this was mixed with liquefied oxygen till the whole mass, which originally had been tolerably dry, had sufficient plasticity to enable it to be worked, and thus oxyliquit was formed. Then the explosive mass was immediately transferred to cylindrical vessels made of asbestos paper covered with brown paper, a wooden spoon and stamper being employed in doing so. The remaining portion of the mixture of infusorial earth and solar oil also was put into a cartridge case, which in turn was placed in a small tin box and had liquefied air poured over it till the cartridge was seen to be quite saturated. The electric fuse was introduced straight into the oxyliquit in the cartridge, which, to make success quite certain, was charged with 2 grammes of the explosive, although 0.5 grammes would have been quite sufficient. Three bore holes, each 40 millimeters in diameter and 70 to 80 centimeters deep, were made in the solid stone, which it was desired to blast.

For the first shot two cartridges were put in weighing in their completed condition about 140 grammes. Two handfuls of stone dust were used in tamping them, and they were fired with electricity. As the cartridges did not go off, most probably because the electric wire slipped out, another cartridge was put in on the top of the old ones, and this resulted satisfactorily in the fall of several blocks of stone some cubic meters in size.

Among the great advantages possessed by oxyliquit may be mentioned the possibility of entering the place where an explosion has at the moment taken place. Further, the fact that in ten to fifteen minutes the cartridges lose all their explosive power, which would prove an enormous hindrance to the misuse of this new explosive, besides this, in a very short time non-exploded shots can be removed without any fear that they will, after all, go off. But, on the other hand, there are certain disadvantages possessed by it. The chief of these are the variability of the power and the composition of oxyliquit and the absolute necessity of using it immediately after it is made, unless it is to become a mere dead mass.

A NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER.

From a rival divinity of the old Greeks to a developing photographic paper certainly is a far cry, but since a Düsseldorf firm has just put a "Pan paper" upon the market, the connection is established. Some great advantages are claimed for it, such as its great sensitiveness, which is such that in diffused daylight an exposure of five to twenty seconds suffices for the production of a picture sufficiently printed for development; but, on the other hand, the negative can be put into the printing frame in a dark room by lamp or candle light and developed at leisure.

For the developing bath the following formulae are given:

SOLUTION A.

Sodium sulphite, 50 grammes.
Hydroquinone, 25 grammes.
Potassium bromide, 10 grammes.
Water, 500 cubic centimeters.

SOLUTION B.

Calcium carbonate, 50 grammes.
Sodium carbonate, 50 grammes.
Water, 500 cubic centimeters.

The diversity of tones obtainable by means of this paper is much praised. Some of the finest tones are yellowish red (which in the succeeding toning bath can be turned into a beautiful gold), red, brown, olive green, and black. The depth of the pictures is the same as that with ariston paper. No double tones arise, and both soft and hard prints can be made from the same negative. But one drawback must be mentioned. In the developing bath some of the finely-divided silver nitrate from the sensitive coating is dissolved, if there be reduced to metallic silver, which settles on the exposed parts of the silver chloride coating. This silver in the bath is unpleasant; if a considerable number of photographs have to be developed it produces a dull-red liquid, which blackens the fingers.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE WAY TURKEY PAYS SOME DEBTS.—The alleged effort of the Porte to pay the American indemnity under cover of an order for a warship to be built in the United States for the Turkish Government is not the only case at present pending which is being settled in this way. Germany is beginning to establish a connection with the Ottoman navy by undertaking to construct the cruiser Assiri-Tewfik in the Kiel yards, and even Italy has received an order to reconstruct the old ironclad Messoudieh at a price which leaves an enormous margin of profit. It is said in diplomatic circles abroad that neither Germany nor Italy is loath to receive the payment of indemnity in the way implied in the overtures made to the United States.

The latest mail advices from Constantinople are that Great Britain will play a very small part in the manœuvres of the powers against Turkey. The British Embassy there has for some time been attempting to obtain reforms in Asiatic Turkey with a view to improving the conditions of the Christian inhabitants. From a commercial point of view the British profits in the Levant have been growing less and less, and this year their diminution has caused English merchants in Asia Minor to appeal to the Home Government. On the other hand, Germany has the network of Anatolian railways, and not a year had passed without her obtaining large orders for Krupp guns and Mauser rifles and other munitions of war. France has obtained concessions for docks and warehouses and for the Salonica-Dede Agatch and other railways, and now the French Cassava Railway Company has secured 40 per cent. of the profits of the Bagdad line and valuable concessions in Syria. Russia has secured the fee-simple of that part of Turkey which England by the treaty of Cyprus undertook to make her special care.

British diplomatists are said to view with apprehension the continued reports of certain Parisian journals that the occupation of the Dardanelles by Russia is imminent. It is considered that this move has now been rendered easy of accomplishment, and that it could be attended without any loss to Russia, even if it were opposed by the Sultan, who is said now to be convinced that he may never again expect to be saved by Great Britain, as he was in 1878.

THE ACQUITTAL OF ANARCHISTS IN ITALY.—It may be recalled that some time ago an Italian named Acciarito, a would-be murderer of King Humbert, confessed that he was aided in his crime by four Anarchists who were ultimately prosecuted. Their trial in Teramo has just ended by their acquittal. All the evidence at the trial went to show that the attempt on the King's life was not collectively premeditated or prearranged, although it was alleged to be the effect of the Anarchists' propaganda acting on a mind predisposed to criminal insanity.

The acquittal of the alleged accomplices has given great satisfaction throughout Italy, not only because they were entitled to benefit by the very large doubt as to their guilt, but also because the case against them had been worked up by the Italian police in a way that has called forth general demonstrations of contempt. Long before the trial began, it was revealed that Acciarito had made his alleged confession implicating the four Anarchists after he had been put to extreme mental torture by the officials of the prison. During the trial just closed, Acciarito retracted all that he had said with regard to his associates, whom the jury then proceeded to acquit.

The Governor of the prison, who was called as a witness and who acknowledged the employment of the contemptible methods to extort a confession from the prisoner, defended his own conduct on the ground that the royal entourage was much perturbed with regard to Acciarito's outrage and feared a possible repetition of it by some accomplice. Even the most conservative of the Italian journals now demand the prosecution of the Governor of the prison on the ground that such conduct calls for punishment, and that the revelations made during the trial have placed such a weapon in the hands of the revolutionary parties that the Government must quickly show its disapproval of methods like those adopted against Acciarito.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE ON THE DUC D'ORLEANS'S CONDUCT.—In spite of the denial published in the European press by the Duc de Chartres that the Prince de Joinville has been too ill to pay any attention to the Willette affair, it has been nevertheless admitted in the Faubourg St. Germain, in Paris, that the Prince has not only received a personal letter from a son of Queen Victoria condemning in severe terms the conduct of the Duc d'Orléans, but has answered this letter. The Prince, who is the only surviving son of Louis Philippe, was appealed to as the chief by seniority of the house of Orléans, and was informed that no further relations could exist between the Bourbon-Orléans pretender and the British royal family unless an indignant denial of the pretender's part in the Willette affair be published over the Duke's own signature. It is said that on receiving this letter the Prince de Joinville replied briefly that he could scarcely deign to disown any implicit share in a wanton act, which he considered in the light of an insult to his own early mother, Queen Marie Amélie. The Prince added that he would communicate the contents of the missive from England to the personage it concerned. Here is a passage from his letter to the Duc d'Orléans:

"With deep sorrow, therefore, I give you the collective blame which would have come from the lips of my dead brothers, d'Aumale and de Nemours. The latter once had the unspeakable honor of being the 'monstratus omnium digiti' as the possible suitor of that glorious sovereign of a land which has been the sanctuary of our dynasty and the birthplace of some of its scions. Your act can only find its chastisement in your own after reflection. In the House of Orléans all the men have been chivalrous, and all the women virtuous. I embrace you with tears in my eyes and in my heart."

JAPANESE ENTERPRISE IN RUSSIA.—The St. Petersburg Chauvinist press, in spite of the equitable settlement, for the time at least, of the Korean affair, continues to resent what it calls Japanese intrusion. It is said that the Japanese capitalists have combined with enterprising Englishmen, who will shortly undertake large financial and industrial operations in Asiatic Russia, with the idea of being the chief beneficiaries when the Trans-Siberian railway shall be completed.

The Novoe Vremya announces the existence of an Anglo-Japanese combination for developing the fisheries and exploiting the gold deposits along the extensive coasts of the Usuri territory on the Sea of Okhotsk. Simultaneously with this comes the news that an Anglo-American syndicate is about to develop a Russian Klondike on the confines of Manchuria. A Japanese company, it is also announced, has been formed with the aid of British capital for increasing and improving the Japanese fishing industry in Russian waters, and an English expedition is going to Kamtchatka with the double object of visiting points where fishing can be extended and of prospecting the auriferous soil at the mouths of certain rivers. This expedition, it is pointed out, forestalls a Russian exploring party which is on its way to prospect in the threatened regions.

The Novoe Vremya, in commenting upon this news, advises the prohibition of the Japanese from fishing free of duty, and the interdiction of both Japanese and English from landing without permission on the Russian Littoral of the Far East.

It may be recalled that only last year the Russian Ministry of Imperial Domains advertised in England and America the particulars of gold-bearing lands already explored in the Okhotsk region, for which the Government was ready to grant leases by auction to foreigners. Thereupon two English promoters of once entered into negotiations for renting over 2,000 square miles of the finest gold-producing land belonging to the Imperial Crown in Siberia, situated between Lake Baikal and the Amur.

WHAT INTERESTS BERLIN

Industrial Population Aroused by High Tariff Proposition.

PRESS ATTACKS A JOURNALIST

Wants Correspondent of London Times Expelled—Credit of 50,000 Marks to Decorate Berlin Opposed.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 18.—Food for reflection has been furnished to the Conservative Agrarians by the comments of the Italian press on the Agricultural Council's proposition to bar Southern fruits, flowers, vegetables, wines, and other products by means of a high tariff. Such organs as the Tribuna, the Corriere della Sera, and the Popola Romano are availing themselves of the prospect of a tariff war to further the agitation against Italy's participation in the Triple Alliance. Since the renewal of commercial relations with France the soil for such agitation has naturally developed great fertility.

In these democratic days the cheap newspaper has told even the Sicilian miner, the Calabrian woodman, and the Neapolitan lazzaretto that, notwithstanding her costly alliance with the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs, Italy has obtained no effective support from her great friends, and has suffered rebuffs in China, defeats in Abyssinia, the exclusion of her wines from Argentina, and numerous other blows. The unanimous assurance of the German press that the Triple Alliance is a political, not an economic, compact does not suffice to calm the indignation of the simple-minded but clear-headed Italian voter.

For some time past, moreover, French diplomacy has not been idle, and under the motto, "Blood is thicker than water," the project of a Union Latine has been advocated in subsidized journals and by paid orators. The Italian electorate is ripe for revolt against the maintenance of the Triple Alliance. This is the moment chosen by the builders of Chinese walls in Germany to demand measures which would cripple Italy's export trade with her ally and double the already colossal number of emigrants who tearfully leave the peninsula annually to seek in the New World their own subsistence and the means to remit to the old country every month the few lire necessary to keep their near relatives alive.

The prospect of reprisals from America on account of the provisions of the Meat Inspection bill had already aroused the whole industrial population of Germany against the Agrarians. Now the attitude of the Italian press has awakened the ire of those who believe the maintenance of the Triple Alliance essential to the peace of Europe. Thus the Agrarians by their exaggerated ambitions have endangered, if not sacrificed, their chances of obtaining small but valuable advantages when the treaties of commerce now in force are revised.

During the past ten days George Saunders, the Berlin correspondent of The London Times, has been the subject of virulent attacks by practically the entire German press. The campaign commenced in the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten and the Post with a demand for his expulsion from the country, and after being continued in the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung was taken up in all parts of the empire, even by newspapers whose editors probably never see a copy of The Times.

The immediate cause of this journalistic onslaught was a dispatch mentioning some caricatures of the Prince of Wales published in the Kladderadatsch, and the day after King Edward's attempt to assassinate the heir to the throne of England. The Times referred to this dispatch in a leader, and with some show of indignation lamented that the Prince could be so caricatured in a country where the Government exercises a powerful influence on the press and where prosecutions for lèse majesté are frequent.

The Berlin editors through some inscrutable process arrived at the conclusion that a foreign newspaper correspondent is answerable for the editorial opinions of the organ he supplies with information, and that Mr. Saunders had endeavored to cast the responsibility for Sipido's imbecile outrage on the German Government. In German newspaper polemics, custom sanctions the use of rather coarse language, and it is therefore not a matter for astonishment that, having reached the opinion that Mr. Saunders makes willful misrepresentations, the German editors should have handled him without gloves.

If the Government were to exercise its right of expulsion against newspaper correspondents who publish unpleasant truths, foreign journalists would be so hampered that their presence in Berlin would be superfluous and the only news sent abroad would be that disseminated by the official news agency. Luckily the supreme direction over such matters rests in a quarter where the fact is fully appreciated that newspaper correspondents, by frankly reporting to their readers the political, economic, and social situation of the country in which they reside, contribute much to the furtherance of good relations between nations.

Karl Schillings, the well-known African explorer and hunter, gave an interesting account of his recent experiences in East Africa to a distinguished assembly in the Academy of War last week. The feature of the evening was the display of a unique collection of photographs of African animals at liberty in their native land. About 150 lantern reproductions of photographs were shown, including those of seventeen lions, which Schillings trapped and shot. One lion thus photographed at a distance of three paces was a magnificent beast, weighing over 500 pounds.

It is characteristic of the trapped lions that they accept the inevitable and preserve their majestic calm in the traps, whereas such animals as leopards incessantly keep on the move, making the wildest efforts to escape. Snapshots of elephant herds, of fleeting giraffes, and of ostriches' nests in the wilds excited special interest. The stomach of one of the crocodiles which Schillings secured, after photographing the monster, contained a human body.

There is every promise of a lively discussion in the Berlin Municipal Council over the question of granting a sum of 50,000 marks for decorations on the occasion of the Emperor Franz Joseph's visit. The Pan-Germanists have never concealed their irritation at the treatment to which the German element in the Austrian Empire is submitted, and are inciting the Berlin Councillors to take advantage of the present opportunity to make a demonstration against the Austrian Government. The Socialists are opposed to the credit as a matter of principle.

The Kreuz Zeitung, the reactionary Conservative organ, assumes that the chances are in favor of the credit being refused, although the Councillors have an opportunity of displaying their fidelity to the King and alleviating the painful impression caused in high quarters by the election, as Deputy Mayor, of Herr Brinkmann, who is known to be persona non grata at the castle. The Kreuz Zeitung's remarks are likely to increase the opposition to the credit, for the Berlin Municipal Councillors are by no means desirous of assuming the role of King's vassals or of excusing themselves for having selected Herr Brinkmann to fill the post formerly occupied by the present Mayor.

Organs which have the interests of the city really at heart are counselling the city fathers to act as hospitable hosts, and to vote the small sum demanded for the decoration of the Pariser Platz and Unter den Linden without any debate. They point out that any discussion of the bad treatment undergone by the Germans of the Austrian Empire belongs to the Reichstag, not to the Rathhaus, and, further, that one of the reasons why Berlin, in spite of its giant strides, has not become a centre of attraction for foreigners, like Paris or Rome, is the pettiness displayed by the Council in financial matters.

A. D. Matthews's Ninety-first Birthday.

A. D. Matthews, a prominent Brooklyn dry goods merchant, will celebrate his ninety-first birthday at his residence, 44 South Portland Avenue, to-morrow. There will be a family reunion at the home in the evening, and forty-two members of the family group, including children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, will be present.

Maryland Society Dinner.

The Maryland Society of New York will have its annual dinner at Fleuret's on Monday evening, May 14. The society was organized in 1898, and is composed of natives of Maryland now living in this city. Many prominent men have been invited.

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DEFENSE OF THE SETTLEMENT.

Its Religious Faith Made Evident by Its Works.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the present time, when so much public attention is directed to "settlements" and so great an amount of criticism, often based upon misapprehension, is given to them, would it not be an excellent idea for THE TIMES to publish the address, delivered by Dean George Hodges in Boston in 1897, on the subject "Religion in the Settlement"?

There is certainly great force in the Dean's remarks. He shows quite clearly that the "settlement" is not a church, but that it has its distinctive work in the community just as the church has its distinctive work. Their duty, he shows, is the betterment of the neighborhood of the "settlement," and the upraising of humanity; not worrisome about the religious belief of those who are benefited.

The Dean's address is well worthy of wider circulation through the columns of THE TIMES. S.

New York, April 27, 1900.

RELIGION IN THE SETTLEMENT.

BY DEAN GEORGE HODGES.

Some good people are troubled over what they take to be a lack of religion in the settlement. There is no doubt that there ought to be a great deal more religion in the settlement. The men and women who are working for the betterment of the neighborhood need a deeper sense of consecration, more of the spirit of Jesus Christ, and closer companionship with God. They will tell you that themselves. And exactly the same thing may properly be said of the Church. Somebody has declared that the most imperative religious need of the present day is that Christians shall be converted to Christianity. We all need more religion.

Much of the criticism, however, which is given to the settlement, some of it by people who do not give anything else, is based upon a twofold misapprehension. There is a mistake on the one hand as to the right purpose of the settlement, and on the other hand as to the real meaning of religion.

The settlement is not a church. The church has its work in the community, and the settlement has its work; and there is as much difference between them as there is between the errand of the parson and the errand of the doctor. It would not be wise to find a fault with the physician because he is not a minister. It would not be wise to complain that he is content to make people well without at the same time trying to make them Methodists or Baptists. What we want of the physician is his ministration to our physical distress. He ought to be a Christian; and it is indeed a blessed thing if he can kneel down in the hour of need by the bedside of the sick, and bring comfort and peace to the troubled soul. But that belongs to the personal side of his life, not to the professional side. We do not send for him because he is a Presbyterian, but because he is a physician.

The purpose of the settlement is to minister especially and directly to the body and the mind. What the workers want are clean streets and clean houses, and a new interest in the welfare of the neighborhood, and a breaking down of the absurd barriers which divide social classes, and a chance for the privileged to minister to the unprivileged. They want to open to the minds of their neighbors the delights of books, of pictures, and of music. They want to make their block a better place to live in. They are not there to convert Jews into Christians, nor to persuade Roman Catholics to join the American Protective Association. They are to help human beings and to concern themselves with those elemental needs which are common to all people.

If the settlement workers are devoted Christian people, as they ought to be, and as many of them are, so much the better. There will be many quiet opportunities for ministration to the souls of men. Religion, indeed, cannot be left out. It enters of necessity into all the deeper relations of life. But to complain of the settlement that it has no sermons and no prayer-meetings, and makes no public confession of religion, is like complaining of the physician that he does not wear a surplice, and that he carries a medicine case instead of a Bible.

To this misunderstanding as to the right purpose of the settlement must be added, in the case of some people, an error as to the real meaning of religion.

Thus there arose a discussion long ago as to whether or not a Saxon Bishop, Alphege, should be called a martyr. He had, indeed, been killed by the heathen; but he had met his death not in defense of either creed or the order of the church, but in the act of stout resistance to the imposition of an unjust tax. Could it be said, then, that he was a martyr? Anselm decided that Alphege was as good a saint as any in the calendar, because he had given his life in the cause of liberty, which is of the essence of the Christian Gospel.

The same question enters into Browning's "Fra Lippo Lippi," where a contention arises in the monastery as to what it is that makes a picture religious. The young painter has put upon his canvas God's good world as well as he can draw it; actual men and women in their joy, and sorrow, as they are, accounting them to be in the divine image, and maintaining that to show them truly is to interpret God.

"Ay, but you don't so instigate to prayer,"
Strikes in the Prior; "when your meaning's plain
It does not say remember matins
Or mind you fast next Friday."

What shall we say, then? Is the picture religious when it delights the sense of beauty which God has given man, and makes him praise God for the fair world, or when it puts the beholder in proper mind of the rubrics of the Church?

It is plain that there are two quite different definitions of religion. It may be considered ecclesiastically as related to an organization, or it may be considered spiritually as related to all life. The small boys of Rivington Street, in the City of New York, when they are asked about the residents of the College Settlement, which is located in the neighborhood, say, "Oh, they're some kind of sisters." The description fits exactly. They are "some kind of sisters," intent on doing helpful, blessed, and sisterly service. But they are not sisters of the ecclesiastical kind. And the question arises at once: Is a sister of the ecclesi

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE—SHALL IT BE MAINTAINED BY PEACE OR BY WAR?

No man who carefully watches the signs of the times can fail to see that the American people will within a few years have to either abandon the Monroe doctrine or fight for it, and we are not going to abandon it. [Cries of "Hear! Hear!"] If necessary we will fight for it, but unless there is a greater diligence in legislation in the future than in the past, when the time comes it may find us unprepared. We will never give up the Monroe doctrine, and if the time comes when we have to fight for it, then if we are not prepared, how we will cry out for one hour of ULYSSES S. GRANT, for one hour of that indomitable will!—Secretary ROOT at the dinner of the Grant Monument Association.

In the days when Lord BEACONSFIELD was applying the checks that forced Russia to tear up the treaty of San Stefano and accept the delusive compromises of the treaty of Berlin, a London music hall song caught the ear and the fancy of the British public, of which two well-remembered lines ran in this wise:

We don't want to fight, but, by Jingo, if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money, too.

In this distich, from which we believe the political term "jingoism" originated, the English Liberals professed to see an expression of the heedless and hateful war spirit, and since that day men of peace have often quoted the London music hall song as an example of the dangerous stuff that moves the ugly passions of the multitude.

A music hall is scarcely the place in which one would seek wise political guidance, yet the couplet we have quoted embodies in its catchy, swaggering swing a maxim of national policy of consummate wisdom. It is a better policy than that of the well-worn saying, "in time of peace prepare for war," for it bespeaks a condition of habitual preparedness—not quite true in England's case, as recent events have sadly demonstrated, but sound and of excellent counsel.

It is precisely the policy urged upon this Nation by Secretary ROOT at the banquet of the Grant Monument Association, a policy which his enlightened consideration of the problems of government and of his department have convinced him is wise and necessary.

No doubt it is wise and necessary. We must have the ships, the men, and the money, too. We must have trained commanders of our land and sea forces, and be at all times in a state of such fine and high preparation for war that we may go about our lawful concerns in no fear of molestation; so well furnished forth with the machinery of fighting that no strong nation will care to assail us and no weak one will dare to.

But above all let us remember that we don't want to fight. Fighting is not our habit or our business. It is the least profitable way, the worst way, in which we can employ our tremendous power. It is our opinion that while we shall honor the wisdom and commend the policy of our Presidents who in coming years shall attend to the increase of the navy, the sound reorganization and strengthening of the army, and the erection of ample coast defenses, that Administration will be most glorious and memorable which shall most resolutely proclaim and firmly establish the National policy of cultivating such relations of commerce and mutual good understanding with the people of foreign countries that no well-advised Government would ever dream of sacrificing the great material profits of the one or the immeasurable human advantage of the other by taking up arms against us, save under intolerable provocation, which it must be a cardinal point of our policy never to give.

This all sounds like a couplet of celestial perfection, yet it is quite mundane and practicable. The policy of making our friendship and our trade worth infinitely more to any other power than all it could ever hope to gain even by a successful war is not so difficult to formulate and maintain as the hasty critic might assume. It is not our present policy, for we discourage foreign trade by our statutes, we give foreigners a bad understanding of our National character and morality by belying them ourselves, and we needlessly provoke the resentment of other nations by courses that sometimes must inspire them with a healthy desire to teach us better manners by administering a good drubbing.

The things which the Monroe doctrine denies to the European nations are of inconsiderable moment in comparison with the privileges we ought willingly to offer to them. When once our foreign policy has been established upon the wisest lines, neither the biggest nor the smallest of them nor any of them would ever think it worth while to put in jeopardy by foolhardy colonial ventures in the New World their continued friendly relations with us. It would simply not be worth their while. We can make it not at all worth their while. But the Dingley tariff gives us no help in establishing relations that they would prize above the prizes of war. We take backward steps away from the wise policy when the Senate digs the graves of arbitration treaties and treaties of trade reciprocity and treaties like the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, that effect an honorable and beneficial adjustment of long-standing differences. We do not promote international friendship or respect or confidence when in the House of Representatives a bill is introduced and pressed for passage which declares that a canal between two oceans, which should be the open highway of all the world, like the oceans themselves, is to be treated as our private waterway, controlled by our forts and guns and closed at our pleasure. These are provocations.

Nor does it promote good understanding when the American people as a whole and their Government, which is a part of themselves, are violently denounced by the reckless leaders of anti-imperialism as lawless, bloody-minded, and cruel, the despotic oppressors of the helpless peoples and depredators of territory for gain. These reckless aspersions and the persistent misrepresentations of the acts and the policy of the Government by an angry fraction of our people help to deepen and confirm the impression industriously cultivated by enemies abroad that we are an unprincipled Nation, a Nation cherishing dangerous designs which other nations must be prepared to resist at the cannon's mouth, if need be.

Those who know us well know that we are a just and sober-minded people, not warlike, not given to aggression or predatory adventures, and very likely in any quarrel to have the right on our side. But that is not the French opinion of us, nor the German nor the Austrian opinion. If the English know us somewhat better, it is for reasons of race and close relations, and the beneficial interest of both nations in the continuance of relations of amity affords the best possible illustration of the great wisdom of promoting just such an understanding on the Continent, and all over the world. Our good reputation abroad is the best guarantee against the coming up of causes of war. If they feel that we are just and know that we are strong, war becomes a diminishing and almost negligible possibility. If in addition to their respect and confidence we have in great volume the trade of other nations, in particular of the European nations, we shall have put them all in the position of having given hostages never to meddle with our Monroe doctrine. An incremable annuity of a hundred millions of American trade is worth more to any European nation than any colony for which there is now room on this continent.

THE WORK OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

During the past week the thirty-second anniversary of the founding of Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute has been celebrated at the school. The occasion drew together many visitors interested in the work from all parts of the Union, and the various exercises, with the study of the numerous forms of instruction carried on, were intensely interesting and instructive.

The general purpose of the institute is only vaguely expressed in its title. It is a "normal" school in the sense that it is intended to teach teachers, but the teachers it turns out are not necessarily engaged in schools; the instruction they receive goes far beyond the usual scope of teachers' work, and the instruction they impart after they go out is of a nature, influence, and variety such as do not exist in the schooling with which we are most of us familiar. Substantially all the instruction given at Hampton and all which its graduates are trained to impart is instruction in honorable and productive labor. It was the conviction of the founder of the institute, Gen. ARMSTRONG, that the future of the negroes, after emancipation, depended on their ability honestly and successfully to support themselves. To aid in the development of that ability and to help the negroes of each succeeding generation in spreading a conviction of the need and value of productive labor, he started the schools at Hampton. During his lifetime he devoted all the energy and vitality of a singularly strong and gifted nature to this object, and so efficient was his work that since his death it has continued to grow and expand by the force with which it has appealed to the intelligence and far-sighted patriotism of the Nation. The institute has also been exceedingly fortunate in securing as its head Dr. FRISSELL, whose ability is equal to the task he has assumed and whose high character inspires the same confidence that was won by Gen. ARMSTRONG.

The schooling at Hampton is most carefully and skillfully directed to the purpose we have defined, and everything connected with the life of the students is calculated to promote that object. There is careful training in the elementary branches of ordinary schooling, reinforced in the earlier stages by the kindergarten methods. Then all the students are taught the needful things in the life of the farm. Boys and girls alike get training in the general use of tools, and each sex in the work of the farm that falls to it. The usual kinds of farm occupation—plowing, seeding, cultivating, harvesting, and stowing of crops, the care of stock and implements, the treatment of milk, the preparation of food, &c.—these are taught in some substantial degree to all. Beyond this a number of trades are taught thoroughly and efficiently in compliance with modern methods, those of carpenter, bricklayer, mason, plasterer, paperhanger, painter, the horseshoer, blacksmith, wheelwright, machinist, woodcarver, &c. In all these trades there is given opportunity for paying work in the buildings on the place and in work obtained in the neighborhood. The students are trained in the business part of the trades, in calculating cost in making estimates and in the purchase and use of materials, much of the work being done on contracts made with the students, for which they assume all the responsibility of business men. In all matters of expenditure the students are trained to the most accurate accounting, and in every way their practical independence is stimulated. From the beginning to the end of the course the object of their training, the development of character through conscientious and efficient labor, is kept in view.

Meanwhile the most intelligent effort is made to inspire the students with pride in and love for the essential idea of the school. Toward this all the common exercises and the recitations of the school are directed. With the boys the semi-military organization, the uniform, the drill, and the daily marching to the music of their own band, contribute powerfully. One thing is peculiarly impressive to an observer of the students in their classes and in their exercises. It is the air of healthy, happy earnestness in all their faces. This is practically universal. A stolid or indifferent or discontented expression is not to be detected. A corresponding air prevails among the teachers. There is nothing suggestive of "task work" or even of weariness among them. Their faces are alert, their bearing is spirited. Still more to be noted was the character of the graduates returning to the school. Of those present this year some are well known for the conspicuous success they have attained, and all of them were living witnesses to the influence the school had exerted on their careers.

Many of the graduates are professional teachers, most of them in the public schools, under conditions of difficulty that the Northern teachers can hardly comprehend. They showed the greatest satisfaction with their calling and were plainly happy in it. From all sections of the South reports were made showing that whether the graduates of Hampton were actually teaching or not, wherever they are living they are as a rule giving object lessons in honest industry and thrift and in the self-respect that goes with these. It is not easy to exaggerate the value of such lessons. So far as it goes, the work of Hampton is the solution of what is known rather vaguely as the negro problem of the South. We believe that it points the way to the only possible complete solution. The self-supporting and self-respecting man or woman is a menace nowhere and a source of strength and stability everywhere.

TO HAUSSMANNIZE NEW YORK.

That seems to have been a very interesting talk upon municipal embellishment that was given by Mr. LAMB on Friday evening at the Aldine Association and reported in outline in THE TIMES yesterday.

Like everybody else who begins to consider in earnest a scheme of municipal embellishment for New York, Mr. LAMB finds the chief, or at least the primary, obstacle to consist in the street system of 1807, which took no account of the topography of the island nor of the lines which its development was likely to follow, but spread a gridiron over the whole surface of it above Fourteenth Street. It is the largest abatement to be made from the gratitude which this city owes the memory of DE WITT CLINTON that, besides being the author of the Erie Canal, he was one of these Commissioners and one of the signers of the report. All that the Commissioners had to say for themselves in their report was that the rectangle was the form of house which was cheapest to build and most convenient to live in. And this they found sufficient reason for laying out a town in which none but right angles were possible, with the single exception of the angles afforded by the intersection of the gridiron by Broadway. Broadway was already too important a thoroughfare to be disregarded. Accordingly the only suitable sites for important buildings or for public monuments, where they can be seen down vistas and from irregular and accidental points of view, are to this day those furnished by Broadway. Washington was more fortunate in nothing than in being laid out by Major L'ENFANT, with a view to its destiny as a capital. Although he misconceived the direction of its growth, as is shown by the placing of the Capitol with its back to the city, yet he made it a city susceptible of the embellishment which it did not really begin to receive for nearly a century afterward.

Mr. LAMB suggests that it is not too late for us to correct some of the most grievous consequences of the mistake of the Commissioners of 1807, and that a system of avenues radiating from Union Square would diminish the monotony of the street plan and provide sites for public embellishments and monuments, such as are now confined to the intersections of Broadway. The cost of cutting such avenues would of course be great. But it would not be so great, proportionately, as that which was assumed in order to modernize Paris under the Second Empire. And nobody doubts that the work of HAUSSMANN was a good, municipal investment, even though it destroyed some picturesque quarters and a large number of sentimentally and artistically valuable buildings. No such result is to be apprehended in New York.

It is, however, a relevant consideration that streets should lead somewhere, and that there should be some public object to be served by cutting them through quarters already built up, besides making a municipal centre. The main practical defect of the present street system, apart from the fact that it provides a great superfluity of lateral communication, together with a great deficiency of longitudinal communication, is the fact that, with the partial exception of Broadway, it makes no provision at all for diagonal communication. Whoever desires to go north or south or east or west finds conveyance. But if he would go southeast or northeast or southwest or northwest, he must take the two sides of a triangle, must "run his longitude" first, and then his latitude, as in old-fashioned navigation.

Decidedly there ought to be a remedy for this, even if only as a matter of public convenience. It could be remedied if two diagonal avenues had been established by the street system, or if they were even now to be added to the street system, one, say, from the foot of East Fourteenth to the foot of West Fifty-ninth, and the counterparting one from the foot of West Fourteenth to the foot of East Fifty-ninth. Every crossing would become a site suitable for a public monument, or at the least for a flower bed and a tree or two. The intersection of the two avenues would speedily become the architectural centre of the city and would give scope for all the embellishment which the artists could devise and find anybody willing to pay for. It would undoubtedly horrify the practical real estate mind. But with the advance of appreciation of the actual commercial advantage of municipal embellishment, people's notions about what is "practical" may undergo a great change.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As last Winter was or seemed to be an unusually mild one, the vendors of old-fashioned, or "natural," ice had an excuse for raising prices, and though the excuse is a pretty poor one, the average consumer can do little more than growl inarticulately when he hears it. It is different with the manufacturers of what is called artificial ice. They cannot talk lugubriously about the weather, for obviously they are independent of it. They wanted increased profits, however, as much as their rivals did, and after a little meditation they discovered a pretext for advancing prices. It is, "Coal has gone up." Thousands and thousands of householders have heard that phrase from the iceman in the last few weeks, and the resulting conversations have been of the most painful character. For the relation between coal and ice is less commonly understood than that between weather and ice. Of course, it exists in the case of the artificial ice, but people do not begin to appreciate it until after a lot of explanation. Many refuse to be convinced at all, and the poor iceman's familiarity with left-handed compliments is increasing daily. The singular feature of this new situation is that in reality the coal excuse is considerably better than the weather excuse. There is a sort of wild justice in that, perhaps, and in the end things will even up satisfactorily for everybody except the icemen. And who cares about them?

—Senator HANNA'S declaration that he voted against Mr. QUAY "on Constitutional grounds" is savagely criticised by The Sandusky (Ohio) Register, a paper which may be, and, indeed, has been, described as of the Sorehead Republican variety. "What," asks The Register, "does HANNA know about the Constitution? Did he ever read it?" These questions are obviously unkind, but they do have a sort of pertinency and a good deal of interest, even for many of those of us not ranked among Mr. QUAY'S warmest admirers. Continuing, The Register sarcastically compares Senator HANNA, as an interpreter of the Constitution, with Senators ALLISON, CULLOM, DAVIS, FORAKER, FRYE, MORGAN, DEPEW, LODGE, FAIRBANKS, and HOAR—a somewhat peculiar assemblage, by the way—and then gives its own theory of the Ohio statesman's course. "HANNA," it asserts, "is politically unfriendly to QUAY and in with the anti-Quay faction of Pennsylvania. In governing his opposition to QUAY Constitutional considerations had no part, and he ought to be manly enough to say what he really feels, that he wanted to get rid of QUAY because QUAY does not train in his class." The theory is in some degree atractive, but it hardly fits in with all the facts.

—Whatever other effects the army canteen system may be producing, it apparently is not causing an increase in the number of soldiers suffering severely enough from alcoholism to need medical treatment. According to the report of the Surgeon General, the army surgeons in 1898 had to deal with 797 alcoholic cases, of which ten were fatal. This was an admission rate of 15.16 per thousand men. In the year before the rate was 27.86, and the mean rate for the previous decade was 26.90. These figures, the Surgeon General admits, do not represent the amount of intemperance in the army or in any of its parts, but may do show how often excessive drinking among the troops worked immediate and grave physical injury, and they are therefore useful for purposes of comparison. In 1898 the alcoholic cases were more numerous during the first three months of the year while the men were in garrison under the conditions of peace, and, as might have been expected, the period of active field service was a very temperate one. "In Cuba," says the report, "drunkenness was measured by an annual admission rate of only 0.62 per thousand of strength, while in Porto Rico a rate of 12.65 was associated with 7.05 deaths in every thousand men. In the Philippines the facility with which alcoholic liquors could be procured resulted in a rate of 22.70, but this rate was somewhat exceeded in the artillery arm of the service in garrison in the United States. During the past year, as in previous years, the colored troops had a lower rate, 4.61, than the white troops, 15.66." These differences are at once mysterious and significant. They ought to suggest the propriety both of action and of explanations by the officers in command of the various forces.

—Mr. HENRY B. HATHAWAY, now President of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, was in 1855 a clerk in the office of ENO, ROBERTS & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants on Broadway, and he remembers clearly the chorus of alarmed protest in which the friends of AMOS R. ENO indulged when he began the erection of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Twenty-third Street was then absurdly far up town, and the idea of building a hotel there seemed little less than insane to many wise New York business men. "Mr. ENO'S acquaintances," says Mr. HATHAWAY, "often came in to remonstrate with him on his foolishness. Mr. PHELPS of PHELPS, BLISS & Co., a life-long friend and schoolmate, who came with Mr. ENO from Simmsbury, Conn., was most violent in his objections. One day he entered the office and said to Mr. ENO: 'I've come to remonstrate with you for putting so much money into that hotel way up there. I'm afraid it will ruin you. The only use you can put it to will be to turn it into cheap tenements.' Mr. ENO replied: 'PHELPS, I expect to live long enough to see that building rented to jobbing stores.'" Now, of course, Twenty-third Street is rather the beginning of down town than the extremity of up town.

—There are many Swedes in Worcester, Mass., and Senator HOAR, as an expression of his admiration of them as citizens and neighbors, has procured from Sweden and presented to the Worcester Art Museum portraits of JENNY LIND and FREDRIKA BREMER. "Both portraits," the Senator says in the letter announcing his gift, "are true and exact copies of originals by famous painters. The copy of the portrait of JENNY LIND is by Mr. PENDLETON, an eminent American artist, son-in-law of WILLIAM L. MARCY, formerly Secretary of State. It is said by Minister THOMAS at Stockholm, to whose kindness in the whole matter I am much indebted, to be a beautiful work of art and as good as the original. The portrait of FREDRIKA BREMER is by a Swede of high reputation, HILDING NYMAN." Continuing, the Senator writes of hearing the "Swedish nightingale" when she was in the height of her glory, and adds: "She was deemed, I believe, by the consent of all mankind, the greatest singer that ever lived. She won all American hearts not only by her unrivaled power of song, but by her sweet and beautiful character. The power of her voice seemed miraculous. She easily filled not only great halls which taxed the power of other singers, but great buildings, railroad stations and the like." Of FREDRIKA BREMER he says: "I knew her personally and had the pleasure of acting as her guide and pilot in an humble way about Worcester and Concord. She visited my father's house, in Concord, more than once, and has left on record in her book entitled 'Homes of the New World' her strong affection and admiration for my older sister. FREDRIKA BREMER'S novels were a revelation to the world not only of the genius of Sweden, but of the genius of womanhood itself." These are enthusiasms for which the venerable statesman will get more sympathy than for some others recently manifested by him.

TURKEY AND MISSIONARIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President McKinley expressed a Christian sentiment when he said: "The missionaries furnish us examples of forbearance and fortitude, of patience and unyielding purpose, and of a spirit which triumphs not by the force of might, but by the majesty of right."

This is a correct expression of the teaching of the Gospel and should be applied to our controversy with Turkey. To compel Turkey—even were it possible—to comply with our demands by an ultimatum would certainly be contrary to the Christian representation of our missionaries as they interpret the Scriptures.

There are grave questions involved in the sending of missionaries to convert the Mohammedans to Christianity. Were the Mussulmans, as they exist at present, known as Christians, would they not be superior in their moral habits to the Christian of this country? When Dr. Talmage went up the River Nile he saw Mussulmans exhausted by labor, but they did not "swear or drink whisky." In "Tent Life in the Holy Land" will be found a fair representation of these people. It says:

"I have traveled seven months among Mussulman people of every name and shade; I have carried sums of money in open baskets; I had absolutely ignored locks and keys and traveled with open bags and had never lost a farthing by the dishonesty of a follower of Mohammed."

Such being the character of the Mussulmans, is it not a sin to convert them to swearing, whisky drinking, and dishonesty? Is it not better to convert the people of this country to true Christianity before attempting to destroy the religion of a people under which they are honest, contented, and happy, without whisky or swearing?

TRUTH.

Pittsburg, Penn., April 27, 1900.

PRO-BOER AGITATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One gets accustomed to strange bedfellows in American politics, but the rumors that reach us of an agitation for interference in the war in South Africa in favor of the Boers is a measure of sheer lunacy we can hardly believe the maddest of one-ideaed politicians seriously to contemplate. We have no friends in Europe, nor will our taking sides with the Boers create one. No doubt the enemies of England (who are also our enemies) will be glad to use us as a cat's-paw, not for love of the Boers, but from hatred of England, and when they have done with us they will be very glad to unite in the suppression of American extension, as they would have done but for England's attitude when we were engaged, as England now is, in a war far from our base of operations. We shall throw no new light on the subject of the ingratitude of republics, for that has been notorious for generations, but as a matter of safe policy we should wait till our hands are free in the Philippines before we quarrel with the only friend we have in the world who can paralyze the hostility entertained toward us.

This war in South Africa has got to be fought out to the logical end, and in all human probability would be ended before we could be ready to do anything to influence the issue on which the British empire is staked. What we can do is simply to induce the Boers to hold out and suffer the more. We cannot frighten England into withdrawing a foot from her logical pretension—we may send a few thousand dollars and a few hundred men to encourage the Boers in a hopeless struggle, in which England is prepared to brave all Europe and America combined, for it is a question of the existence of the nation. The worst that could happen would be that England would concede certain German claims, (which I think should have been conceded freely long ago,) and all the other powers will be paralyzed in a moment. The English are blundering, as they always have done in the beginning, but the tenacity that wore out Napoleon and finally combined all Europe to crush him is as great as ever, and the means, financial, personal, and political, are greater or no less relatively, now than then. No one who lives in England in these days can dream of any political combination humanly possible putting a rein on her activity. The calm, stolid way in which the nation is slowly bringing out its conservative energies in the war, and the unity of public opinion, saving a small body of impracticable humanists, and professional politicians, in the determination to carry it to a finish which shall leave no brands to kindle another fire in the future, would convince any judicial observer that the best thing outsiders can do is to mind their own business, and not to burn their fingers in fishing for chestnuts in that fire.

But what do the American pro-Boers expect to do? Will they attempt to intervene diplomatically? After what has passed this would be an impertinence to which Lord Salisbury would reply by a courteous, but probably contemptuous note of acknowledgment of reception. If the manner of the intervention were too imperious, we might expect that he would give a quiet hint to the powers interested in the Philippine question that he withdrew his support from the United States and that they may do henceforward what they please in the islands. Is there any idea in the mind of a single American that any threat of making war for the Boers would influence the issue of the conflict now going on? I should be sorry to believe that there were a number of political imbeciles in American politics large enough to have sufficient weight with any party organization to make it contemplate such a step, or that anybody but a grass-fed idiot should believe it a practical measure. The notion would be too silly to be worth discussion, and the threat would only raise a laugh in England.

But what all this pro-Boer talk and activity may do is to convince the English people that the friendship of the United States is not worth taking into consideration in any future contingency, and that the only sound policy for the English Empire is to develop the imperial system for the extension and strengthening of the colonies, at the expense if need be of the interests of the United States, and henceforward to leave us out of all the calculations of international comity as a nation incapable of reciprocation of benefits and incapable of any fixed international policy, and therefore not to be taken into account any more than the school children who are sending a delegate to assure President Kruger of their childish sympathy.

If we as a Nation are to enter into the international councils, let us in the interest of our position and consideration there, not act in such a silly and windy manner as to be laughed at from the start. Ingratitude, selfishness, ambition even beyond reason, and unscrupulousness are vices which the imperial powers give us examples of in the past sufficient to enable us to maintain a self-respect when convicted of them, but for Heaven's sake let us avoid making ourselves to be laughed at when we go into company of Governments, for even the French and Germans, who would be glad to see us do anything which might break up the understanding between England and the United States, must laugh in their sleeves at our folly.

W. J. STILLMAN.

Deepdene, Frimley Green, Surrey, England, April 15, 1900.

FROM A VERY OLD DEMOCRAT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Spring of 1896 a wholly unprepared Democratic Convention was held in Chicago, which was very soon in full control of schemers and managers from the inside and outside.

Without much delay, and at a time and occasion well selected, there was sprung upon that convention, as our candidate for President, William J. Bryan, from the far-away State of Nebraska, a person little known, almost unheard of in the United States, certainly never before dreamed of for that exalted position.

Who can this man Bryan be? was asked everywhere and by everybody. I, a Democrat for more than fifty years, a resident in the West, could not answer this question. After quite a while I did learn that our Presidential nominee was a very healthy person, who had been raised somewhere in the southern portion of Illinois; that when he grew up he developed such a captivating style of voice and striking manner of harangue speaking that he made quite a hit and attracted so much attention that he was able to connect himself with a traveling theatrical company and was with it for a year, perhaps.

Not very long after this success he went to the young State of Nebraska, where population was quite scarce and his style of oratory in such demand that he was sent to Congress. After the expiration of his time in Congress he succeeded, as I am informed, in getting employment as a newspaper reporter, with the pay of as much as $1,000 or $1,200 a year.

This man Bryan, formerly from Illinois and now hailing from Nebraska, was nominated by the old Democratic Party as our candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1896. How and by whom was this accomplished we are asked. Our answer is that it was all worked out by those high-up Honorables, John P. Jones and William M. Stewart, Republican Senators from the State of Nevada, from the outside, with the assistance of that red-republican, John P. Altgeld of Illinois, and his cohorts on the inside of that famous convention.

It was not very strange that in that Chicago platform, with Bryan from far-off Nebraska as candidate for President, Messrs. Jones and Stewart, Republican United States Senators from Nevada, were found most ardent supporters. These men, very deeply inteseted in, and in combination and control of a mine, known as the "Silver Trust," sought to double the value of their product by requiring the Government to stamp its "dollars' mark" on "50 cents'" worth of silver.

What a time would we have had, with the Populist Bryan, when elected President of the United States, and under the full control and management of those cunning old mining foxes, Jones and Stewart of Nevada!

OLD DEMOCRAT.

New York, April 27, 1900.

THE ICE MONOPOLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in yesterday's paper on the subject of the ice monopoly must voice the opinion of all excepting the ones concerned in it, who deserve to be held in odium by every one. To amass great fortunes by compelling every one to yield to them their avaricious demands on a necessity of life is war on private individuals and is a system for enslaving the people. What the sufferings of the poor will be, with the hot Summer approaching, is past computation.

We have only to read Henry D. Lloyd's "Wealth Against Commonwealth" to understand the savage dealings of such monopolies and to foresee the future ruin of our country by their continuance. If the Mayor of Toledo might be our next President, there would seem some hope for it, and any one who reads his "New Right" will find in it the expression of justice for humanity. While so many of the best thinkers aver that the products of the earth are sufficient for all to be maintained in comfort, it is easy to see that such monopolies are a menace to the very lives of the people.

Let us be thankful that the teachings of Ruskin and Tolstoi and Henry George and Edward Bellamy and Prof. Herron are leavening the minds of the most thoughtful and in the yet far distant future may bring about a practical demonstration of Christianity in human relations and institutions.

ANNA OLCOTT COMMELIN.

Brooklyn, April 27, 1900.

DOGS IN PUBLIC PLACES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication signed "A Disgusted Citizen" regarding dogs in the streets meets with the indorsement of all those who love decency and cleanliness, to say nothing of health and safety. The presence of these animals is an offense to the senses of sight, smell, and hearing, and a menace to health and cleanliness and a burlesque on decency. We have entered upon a crusade—and very properly—against the spitting nuisance, but how much more offensive is it to see the defiled sidewalks, posts, steps, lamp posts, &c., that owe their disgusting condition to the presence of these pests.

Pigs, chickens, and cattle are not allowed at large; why should an exception be made in the case of dogs and cats? If I had my way in this matter neither dogs nor cats would be permitted in any street or public place in the city, whether attended or not attended by their valets, (sometimes men and women of wealth and apparent refinement,) and whether in a leading string or not, or in arms (valet's arms,) or on foot, (their own.) I have seen women who evidently had some education and apparently some reputation deliberately stand in the street at one end of a string—a dog being at the other—and patiently wait, assuming in the meantime an air of abstraction and unconsciousness, until their charges had concluded such arrangements as were both natural and conducive to their health and comfort. How long is this intolerable condition of things to continue? How long are householders to have their premises defiled in this way, and how long is every one to submit to the impertinent selfishness and the vulgar ignorance of the boors who harbor these unmitigated and useless nuisances and parade them in public without the slightest regard for the feelings of rights or safety of others?

You have headed the letter "Not a Lover of Dogs." Your correspondent may be not be a lover of dogs. There is nothing in his letter to indicate his feelings towards dogs, but he does not want them in public places, and neither does a vast majority of our citizens and residents.

Speaking for myself, I am very fond of them, and believe them to be man's best dumb friends, but I want them in their proper place, and the more fond I am of them by just so much am I more desirous for their comfort by banishing them to the country, where they can enjoy life in a natural way and have freedom and space in which to do it.

J. S. M.

New York, April 26, 1900.

INDIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article yesterday on "War and Famine" neglects a distinction that may properly be made. You refer to the fact that the Vice Regency at Calcutta has been careful, in appealing for help, not to embarrass the Imperial Government; and you say that the famine serves to evoke "admiration as well as pity for the people of India and for their Government, which have been so patient in their sufferings and so strong in their allegiance to the mother country."

Now this Government of the Hindus is their Government only in the sense that they are governed by it. As the grammarians would say, it is theirs objectively and passively. In other words, it is not the expression of their will, nor does it voice their mind. Every way, except geographically, the Indian Government is one with the people of England, not with the Hindus; and to confuse this point looks like sophistry. As to the people who are overwhelmed with this "awful visitation"—have they, or a considerable proportion of them, intimated to their local rulers that it would be well to moderate any appeal to the home Government? I cannot believe it. Does any sane man honestly think that such are the views of the actual sufferers? (Bear in mind that the famine victims and the Indian Government are not one and the same class, and that the Vice Regency is not starving.)

It comes to this, that the English in India, with the sufferings of their wards forced sharply on their notice, have been reluctant to trouble the English in England for money relief, when money is so much needed for the Boer war. What, then, becomes of the self-pride and patriotism of the Indian Government, unequaled in history, which has never lost sight of the burden the home Government was bearing in South Africa, and the silent patriotism that stands out as one of the sublimest pictures of the age? This sounds like mockery of these wretched people; its incongruities are not ludicrous, because it moves indignation at the attempt to exploit as self-forgetting devotion to the British flag the half-dead weakness of the Hindus.

NEAL H. EWING.

New York, April 26, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Educational Effort.

"Josephine, what possesses you to read aloud from the cook book every evening?"

"Well, Julius, somebody told me that our new cook was perfectly awful about listening at the keyhole."—Chicago Record.

To the Letter.

Tailor—I think it suits you to a T.

Customer—Well, I don't. It's too loose, and I want you to be like the letter F.

"Like the letter F? How do you mean?"

"I want you to make 'it' 'fit.'"—Philadelphia Record.

Arousing the Cook.

Stubb—I compel our cook to keep an alarm clock in her room.

Penn—Does the gong arouse her?

Stubb—No, but it arouses my wife, and she goes up two flights of stairs and raps on the cook's door.—Chicago News.

Doubted It.

"The defeated crew claim they would have beaten you if they hadn't caught so many crabs," said the rooter.

"What!" cried the Captain of the winning eight, "I don't believe there ever was a crab slow enough for them to catch!"—Philadelphia Press.

THE MINUTE MEN OF NORTHBORO.

Wallace Rice in Springfield Republican.

"At length the memorable 19th of April arrived, on which day the first blood in our Revolutionary struggle was shed, at Lexington and Concord. On the same day, before 1 o'clock P. M., the tidings reached this place. The company of minute men belonging to this town was collecting at the time to listen to an occasional patriotic discourse from the Rev. Mr. Whitney. They were directed without a moment's delay to put themselves in readiness to march, and in three or four hours from the time when the news arrived they had taken leave of their families and were paraded in the yard of Capt. Wood's house, whence (the Rev. Mr. Whitney having in a fervent prayer commended them to the protection of the God of armies,) they immediately set out on their march for the field of danger and blood."—"Sketches of the Town of Northboro," by the Rev. Joseph Allen, Worcester, 1826.

'Tis noonday by the buttonwood, with slender-shadowed bud;
'Tis April by the Assabet, whose banks scarce hold his flood;
When down the road from Marlboro we hear a sound of speed,
And cracking whip, and clanking hoofs—a case of crying need!
And there a dusty rider hastes to tell of flowing blood,
Of troops afield, of war abroad, and many a desperate deed.

The Minute Men of Northboro were gathering that day
To hear the parson talk of God, of Freedom and the State;
They throng about the horseman, drinking in all he shall say,
Beside the perfumed lilacs blooming by the parson's gate.

"The British march from Boston through the night to Lexington;
Revere alarms the countryside to meet them ere the sun;
Upon the Common, in the dawn, the redcoat butchers slay;
On Concord march, and there again pursue their murderous way.
We drive them back; we follow on; they have begun to run.
All Middlesex and Worcester's up. Pray God, ours is the day!"

The Minute Men of Northboro let rust the standing plow;
The seed may wait, the fertile ground up-smiling to the Spring.
They take their guns and powder horns; there is no halting now,
At thought of homes made fatherless by order of the King.
The pewter-ware is melted into bullets—long past due,
The flints are picked, the powder's dry, the rifles shine like new.
Within their Captain's yard enranked they hear the parson's prayer
Unto the God of armies for the battles they must share;
He asks that to their fathers and their altars they be true,
For Country and for Liberty unswervingly to dare.

The Minute Men of Northboro set out with drum and fife;
With shining eyes they've blest their babes and bade their wives good-bye.
The hands that here release the plow have taken up the strife
That shall not end until all earth has heard the battle-cry.

At every town new streams of men join in the mighty flow;
At every cross-road comes the message of a fleeing foe;
The British force, though trebled, fails against the advancing tide;
Our rifles speak from fence and tree—in front, on every side.
The British fall: the Minute Men have mixed with bitterest woe
Their late vainglorious vaunting and their military pride.

The Minute Men of Northboro they boast no martial air;
No uniforms gleam in the sun where on and on they plod;
But generations yet unborn their valor shall declare;
They strike for Massachusetts Bay; they serve New England's God.

The hirelings who would make us slaves themselves are backward hurled,
On Worcester and on Middlesex their flag's forever furled;
Theirs was the glinting pomp of war: Ours is the victor's prize.
That day of bourgeoning has seen a race of freemen rise.
A Nation born in fearlessness stands forth before the world
With God her shield, the Right her sword, and Freedom in her eyes.

The Minute Men of Northboro sit down by Boston town;
They fight and bleed at Bunker Hill; they cheer for Washington.
In thankfulness they speed their bolt against the British crown;
And take the plow again in peace, their warrior's duty done.

The Iron Outlook at Home and Abroad.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By JAMES C. BAYLES, A. M., M. E.,

Former Editor Iron Age.

RECENT events in the iron market have focalized public attention upon this great industry and raised an anxious inquiry as to whether we are about to witness a sharp shrinkage in the demands of consumption and a more or less disastrous collapse in prices. So many influences, natural and artificial, seem to be at work to at once strengthen and weaken the iron market that from almost any viewpoint its position appears to be one of unstable equilibrium. Statistically, the position of the iron market is stronger and more buoyant than ever before in the world's history; how long it will remain so, and what results will follow the operation of forces tending to weakness through the unsettlement of confidence, the statistician cannot tell, and the prophet takes shelter behind oracular utterances admitting of such interpretation as will fit the event, whatever it may be.

The year 1900 opened with everything in the situation and the immediate outlook in the highest degree favorable to a long-continued period of prosperity for the iron and steel trades. During 1899 pig iron had more than doubled in price, as will appear from a comparison of the quotations of Jan. 1 and Dec. 30 in the Philadelphia market:

	Jan., 1899.	Dec., 1899.
No. 1 X Foundry	$12.00 to $12.50	$25.00 to $25.50
No. 2 X Foundry	11.50 to 11.75	23.25 to 24.25
No. 2 plain	11.00 to 11.25	22.25 to 22.75
Standard mill	10.75 to 11.00	20.25 to 21.00
Basic pig	10.75 to 11.00	22.75 to 23.00
Low phosphorous	16.00 to 16.50	27.00 to 28.00

The advance in other markets had been proportional to that in Philadelphia. It had been very uniform, and not more speculative than the anxiety of large consumers to anticipate their requirements, as a measure of prudence, made it. The stock of pig iron on hand had been reduced to about 250,000 tons against 506,000 tons at the close of 1898, and 736,000 tons at the close of 1897; and the consumption in sight suggested a reasonable doubt that the facilities of production could be increased quickly enough to avert a scarcity of pig iron which would seriously inconvenience many industries. In the main, the situation as regards pig iron is much the same now as in January. Notwithstanding the efforts of the makers to take every advantage of the favorable situation of their product, stocks are not increasing appreciably, if at all. We are working along with less than a week's supply in hand, and are absorbing current production which, as one furnace manager said a few days ago, is "shipped as hot as it can be without setting the cars afire." It is admitted, however, that the pig iron buyer is surprisingly apathetic in view of the facts which are kept constantly before him, and he is as stolidly indifferent to industriously circulated rumors of a further imminent advance in pig iron prices as if there was a stock of a million tons on hand, instead of less than 200,000 tons. The secret of this probably is that a good deal of iron purchased for a rise, and credited to consumption because bought by consumers, is now coming back into the market, and can be purchased of brokers for less than the nominal quotations of the furnace agents. This makes the cautious buyer uneasy. He does not know what the position of the pig iron market really is, and until this develops more clearly he is not likely to abandon a conservative policy of cautious purchases. He perhaps remembers that the American iron "boom" of 1879-80 was broken by heavy importations of foreign pig iron, and thinks it possible or probable, this may happen in the present instance. If so, he is mistaken. We used to hear of stocks of two, or even three, million tons of pig iron in warehouse; but nothing of the kind can be depended on to steady the market at present. British stocks of Scotch, Middlesborough, and Bessemer pig together were only 346,000 tons on April 13; for some time past they have been reduced at the rate of about 15,000 tons per week, and if the present rate of consumption is maintained they will disappear with July. There is, therefore, no chance of the pig iron market in this country breaking under the burden of speculative importations.

Such statistical strength in the pig iron situation should, no doubt, be a guarantee of inflexible stiffness in the prices of finished products. In some lines prices are certainly strong, in others they are undeniably weak. The bar iron trade, for example, is very unsettled, and prices are so irregular that no "official" quotations are recognized, for the reason that they do not represent the market. In Philadelphia refined iron bars in large lots can be had at 1.9 to 2 cents, which is a good deal below the asking prices of the mill agents. Steel bars are down to 2.15 cents, a decline of fully $5 per ton within a few weeks.

The greatest demand for finished products is in the line of structural materials. The mills rolling the shapes used in bridges, steel frames for buildings, elevated railroads, and the like, have not increased their facilities as much as have the manufacturers in some other lines, consequently they are well supplied with orders and can count on running full for an almost indefinite period, unless orders already booked are canceled. In this department prices are firmly maintained. Steel plates are in oversupply. Ther is a good demand for them, but the plate mills are so eager for business that the price has declined to 1.9 cents, Pittsburg delivery, and is weak at that. Last year the price of plates touched 3¼ cents, Pittsburg, which enormously stimulated the production. Rails are fairly strong, especially in the West; but it is admitted that the Eastern mills could very well handle larger orders than they are getting. In wire rods and manufactures of wire, we have seen during the past fortnight a sharp and sensational cut in prices, which has been misunderstood. It was not a stockjobbing manoeuvre, as was first thought, and was promptly ratified, though probably not approved, by very responsible business men with large interests at stake. Under authority conferred at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company on April 21, the Executive Committee of the board announced on the 22d sweeping reductions in the prices of all the company's common products, the new prices, for Pittsburg, being fixed as follows: Tenpenny nails, $2.20 a keg, reduced from $3.20; barbed fence wire, $2.65 a hundredweight, equivalent to $53 a ton, against $78 formerly; plain annealed wire, $2.15 a hundredweight, a reduction of 90 cents; galvanized fence wire, $2.80 a hundredweight, the former price having been $3.80. The avowed purpose of these cuts was to reduce stocks. Whether the method was wise and the object necessary, are matters of judgment; but however regarded, the incident is extremely significant and very disquieting.

That this does not mean a general collapse in iron and steel prices the foreign situation abundantly proves. As we have already seen, there is no stock of pig iron in Great Britain to draw from, and none on the Continent. This country now makes over 40 per cent of the world's iron product, and in 1899 our iron and steel exports equaled in value $100,000,000. They would have been materially greater this year if we had a surplus to draw from. Every country of the world is hungry for our iron and steel, in crude and partly manufactured forms, and would take a great deal more than can be spared. While this condition remains a general collapse of iron and steel prices is impossible. They cannot decline below the export point. In Great Britain the pig-iron market shows a steady gain in firmness and a further advance in prices. Manufacturers of iron in all lines are full of orders. By latest mail advices it is reported that the gradual stiffening of pig iron since April 1 seems to have acted as a stimulus rather than as a deterrent to buyers, and in the Cleveland district they appear to be anxious to place anticipatory orders before any further upward move takes place. The smallness of the available supply of pig iron and the growing demand on the part of customers combine to put makers in a stronger position than ever, and the fortunate few who have iron for sale are asking and obtaining fancy prices for it. Cleveland pig cannot now be bought under 78s. This is the highest point touched in a quarter of a century. This is indicative of the exceptional prosperity of the trade. Hematite is difficult to obtain, and there are now no sellers below 86s. 6d., while some are asking a shilling more. In Barrow, too, the supply is restricted, and the output has been reduced, three important furnaces having had to go out of blast for repairs. Mixed numbers are firm at 86s. In the manufactured iron trades, current advices report great activity. The only district in which there seems to be any indication of a temporary lull in the booking of new business is Lancashire, where orders are reported to be reaching completion faster than new contracts are entered into. But makers are sold for months already, and are adhering firmly to full quotations, so that the position is obviously a thoroughly sound one. In all the centres of the iron and steel trades quotations are firmly maintained, and the few changes that have taken place during recent weeks are all in the upward direction. In Middlesborough common iron bars have advanced to £9 10s. and best bars to £10. For early deliveries even the higher prices are paid. In many quarters makers are looking for a larger volume of business after May 1, and are reluctant to book orders for distant deliveries at present prices. The engineering trades are in a very satisfactory condition, and in most departments there is plenty of business on hand or in sight. The shipyards are crowded with work, and the Scotch yards during the first quarter of 1900 launched 99,930 tons, which is more than for any quarter since 1892.

Of the Continental situation, it is enough to say that very much larger export orders for pig iron and steel billets could be placed here than our manufacturers are in a position to accept. The inquiries from abroad for all sorts of material cover immense quantities, but comparatively few of these are finding bidders at satisfactory prices.

From what precedes, it will be seen that the statistical position of iron and steel is very strong on both sides of the ocean. What, then, are the elements of the situation warranting disquietude or apprehension? The answer to this depends, necessarily, very much upon one's temperament. The conditions which now dominate the future of the iron and steel trades of the United States are those with which we have had too little experience to know what to expect from them. Since the middle of 1898 the control of these trades has largely passed into the hands of new corporations of the kind popularly known as trusts. These, in the order of their chronological precedence, are as follows:

Federal Steel Company. Organized September, 1898. Preferred stock, $100,000,000; common stock, $100,000,000; mortgage debt of absorbed companies, $16,659,000; debenture bonds of absorbed companies, $9,822,000.

American Tin Plate Company. Organized December, 1898. Preferred stock, $20,000,000; common stock, $30,000,000.

Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company. Organized January, 1899. Capital stock, $10,000,000; mortgage bonds, $10,000,000.

American Steel and Wire Company. Organized January, 1899. Preferred stock, $40,000,000; common stock, $50,000,000; bonded indebtedness, $130,656.

American Car and Foundry Company. Organized February, 1899. Preferred stock, $30,000,000; common stock, $30,000,000.

National Steel Company. Organized February, 1899. Preferred stock, $27,000,000; common stock, $32,000,000; bonded indebtedness, $2,561,000.

Empire Steel and Iron Company. Organized March, 1899. Preferred stock, $5,000,000; common stock, $5,000,000.

American Steel Hoop Company. Organized April, 1899. Preferred stock, $14,000,000; common stock, $19,000,000.

American Shipbuilding Company. Organized April, 1899. Preferred stock, $15,000,000; common stock, $15,000,000.

Central Foundry Company. Organized April, 1899. Preferred stock, $7,000,000; common stock, $7,000,000; bonded indebtedness, $4,060,000.

National Tube Company. Organized May, 1899; preferred stock, $40,000,000; common stock, $40,000,000.

Republic Iron and Steel Company. Organized May, 1899; preferred stock, $25,000,000; common stock, $30,000,000.

Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company. Organized July, 1899. Preferred stock, $2,500,000; common stock, $2,500,000.

United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company. Organized July, 1899. Preferred stock, $12,500,000; common stock, $12,500,000.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company. Organized August, 1899. Preferred stock, $10,000,000; common stock, $10,000,000; bonded indebtedness, $2,000,000.

American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company. Organized August, 1899. Preferred stock, $3,000,000; common stock, $17,000,000.

There are a number of other 1899 consolidations, and still others are now forming; but in the hands of those mentioned rests the immediate future of the iron and steel industries of the United States. It has been argued with great plausibility that these strong aggregations of capital are necessarily conservative, and, being exempt from the operation of influences which, in the case of relatively small and competing concerns, compel a policy shaped to meet financial exigencies, they can regulate production, steady prices, avert speculative flurries, and hold in control influences which would precipitate needless panics. Whether this is true or not—and, if true, to what extent—remains to be seen. The sensational policy of the American Steel and Wire Company during the past fortnight, warrants the suspicion that these great consolidations are quite as subject as small and independent concerns to be panicstricken upon occasion. They have very large capitals to earn interest on and enormous fixed charges to meet. They are not yet so well established as to make them quite independent of Wall Street, and it is yet to be shown that they have in every case secured the kind of talent in their management which is capable of handling such vast and varied interests. They have thus far had plain sailing, with every condition favorable. Immediately ahead of them are the agitations and disturbances of a Presidential election, in which protection and trusts are likely to be leading issues. There are already indications of a disposition on the part of Congress to take a hand in the regulation and management of industrial consolidations—as witness the extensions of the Sherman act agreed upon by the Sub-Committee on Trusts of the House Judiciary Committee. It requires no special gift of prophecy to predict events during the next six months of profound political disturbance which may demoralize the great iron and steel trade consolidations to such an extent that, instead of exerting a conservative influence, they will do very foolish things and precipitate a panic which will change the whole situation, discourage consumption, demoralize prices of finished products, close mills, and send "industrials" down faster than even the bears can follow them for profit. That they will do this is by no means certain; that they may do so is shown by the hysterical way in which the American Steel and Wire Company's management met its first exigency. It should also be remembered that the great iron and steel trade consolidations are not in control of separate and distinct fields, and that all the formidable concerns have not been absorbed. Some of the so-called trusts are distinctly competitive with others. If they have to fight one another for business, it will be a battle of giants, waged with titanic weapons; if they attempt coercion toward their independent competitors, it is certain that the battle will be to the strong: but we shall have to abide the issue to learn which are the strong.

JAMES C. BAYLES.

The System of Public Baths.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By GOODWIN BROWN.

Author of Law Providing for Free Public Baths in Cities, Towns, and Villages of New York State, and Member of State Commission in Lunacy.

IT IS altogether unlikely that Gov. Roosevelt will have performed any official act more to his credit or lasting fame than his approval of the bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to report generally on the subject of tenement house reform. Judging from the large number of favorable press notices, the Governor has selected an admirable commission, and it is not unreasonable to hope that great practical results may be accomplished from the work of this body. It has been asserted that in certain areas in the City of New York the density of population is greater than anywhere else in the world, and, therefore, the problem of finding sufficient sanitary safeguards becomes stupendous. It is certain that if some remedies are not in the near future provided dire results may be anticipated. There is a limit to the overcrowding of human beings, and the limit is likely soon to be reached unless adequate sanitary measures are adopted.

Alfred Russell Wallox, in one of his most recent works, has pointed out that the plagues of ancient and modern times were and are filth diseases; that as cleanliness has increased smallpox and other filth diseases have diminished, and that disease is likely to disappear wherever there is sufficient intelligence to insist that cleanliness shall everywhere prevail.

The foundation of general cleanliness is bodily cleanliness. Until a human being appreciates the latter, he will not insist on the former. Thus it is filthy streets and houses are tolerated. It is idle to expect, however, that people will observe habits of bodily cleanliness unless the facilities are provided. Tolstoi has observed that the great barrier which separates the rich and poor is the lack of bodily cleanliness, and quotes approvingly the sentiment expressed by John Stuart Mill that there can be no real civilization until people are taught the value of bodily cleanliness—that when this is fully accomplished it will be possible, and only possible, to make progress in other directions. To appreciate the limited facilities afforded for personal cleanliness it is only necessary to refer to the report of the Mayor's Committee on Public Baths and Public Comfort Stations, transmitted to the Legislature March 25, 1897. This committee reported that out of 480 houses visited only 17 had bathrooms, (Page 16;) that only 3 houses of each 100 had bathrooms. If only the above can be said for private facilities, how little can be said for the public facilities? So far as I am aware there are at the time of the writing of this article only three public baths in Greater New York. With a population of over 3,000,000, none of these free, and with a capacity of only 1,500 baths per day, (this is partly estimated, exact figures not being given.) The public bathhouses referred to are open the whole year and supplied with hot and cold water, and should not be confounded with the river public baths—more properly called sewer baths, as special care seems to have been taken to locate them in close proximity to the mouths of the sewers. Thus, so far as public provision is concerned, an opportunity for a daily bath is afforded to only one person out of each 2,000 of the population. Such conditions are revolting to every properly constituted mind. With a per capita consumption of water said to be the greatest of any city in the world, practically little or no application of it is made to that object for which it is most needed—for bodily cleanliness is the first essential—by comparison religion, morals, and education could be dispensed with and even crime tolerated for the present if this reform could be obtained, for with it crime would soon disappear and the reign of religion, morals, and education would be supreme.

In a country which can "point with pride" to so many remarkable achievements in the way of the promotion of education, religious and material development, it is not easy to account for the general lack of interest in the subject, and I will not speculate on the matter. The fact is, however, that no progress whatever has been made worth speaking of, and what there is has been along wrong lines. I will only venture to give my opinion that the bathtub is responsible for this lack of progress, paradoxical as this may seem, for the bathtub is expensive, cumbersome, and slow of operation, rendering its use on a large scale out of the question, to say nothing of its being highly dangerous as a source of contamination, and repulsive to the imagination. Reform was impossible so long as it could only come through the bathtub. The tub in its most alluring form is objectionable in this, that it invites and suggests still water, making easy the friendly application and interchange of noxious germs, whereas modern science proclaims running water as the only sure preventive of these disease-breeding agents. Coincident with the passing of the bathtub is the passing of the roller towel, the mop, and the wash basin, and the substitution of the spray bath, the individual hand towel, the scrubbing brush, the washbowls with running water, and floured soap.

The United States is sixty years behind most other enlightened countries in this great reform. In 1842 the first public bath and wash room was erected in England, and from that time to the present great progress has been made in the building of these most important adjuncts of modern civilization. Millions have been expended in England and Continental Europe in the erection of public bathhouses, while their number reaches into the hundreds. Even the public schools in Germany are largely equipped with bathing facilities. Without actual verification of the fact, I think it is safe to assert that public bathhouses in the countries referred to are as common, if not more, as the public libraries in this country, and generaly as imposing in appearance and, I might add from my own standpoint, of far more utility—at least the baths should have the first place.

It is melancholy to think that Rome at the height of its glory had over 5,000 public baths, while New York, with over 3,000,000 of people, has only three.

Owing to fortuitous circumstances my attention was several years ago called to the necessity of this reform. From 1889 to 1899 I was one of the New York State Commissioners in Lunacy. In 1889, in company with my associates, Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald and Henry A. Reeves, I visited and inspected the county poorhouses having insane persons in care and custody, with a view of making a report relative to their transfer to the State hospital for the insane. We unanimously reported to the Legislature in 1890 in favor of State care for all the insane, and our report was adopted in that year. And thus the foul blot of caring for the insane in the poorhouses was wiped from the statutes of New York. Without going into details as to the reasons which induced our report, I will only mention one. We found that in every instance the bathing facilities were utterly inadequate—even admitting the advisability of the use of tubs. The smallest of these institutions contained as many as thirty insane persons, and the largest 400—in no instance did we find more than two tubs in one institution, and, consequently, the practice of bathing more than one patient in the same water was general. It was admitted in many instances that as many as six or seven were bathed in the same water. In one instance it was freely stated that care was always exercised to bath those having skin diseases last—a degree of thoughtful foresight which we duly and at once commended. Nevertheless we were deeply impressed that immediate and drastic reform methods should be adopted.

In the following year—1891—the attention of the commission was attracted to the new method of bathing adopted in the soldiers' barracks in Berlin—namely, the rain or spray system. We immediately conducted, so far as I know, the first trial of this system of bathing the insane in any public institution in this country, at the Willard State Hospital, under the direction of its Superintendent, Dr. C. W. Pilgrim. The experiment was immediately successful, and from that time the method became general throughout the State hospital system of New York. Its advantages, aside from its freedom from danger, are very great from an economic standpoint, as the amount of water required by the tub system is twenty-one gallons, while the spray system only requires three gallons. Moreover, the cost of fixtures is much less. The amount of coal used is much less; the average temperature of water during the whole year is about 50 degrees, while for bathing purposes it must be raised to at least 110 degrees, and this cost for 25,000 people, with an average of only one bath per week, was considerable.

By this experience I was led to believe that this method of bathing could be applied on a large scale in the cities and large towns. In 1892 I secured the enactment of permissive legislation for the erection and maintenance of free public baths in cities, villages, and towns, giving them the right to issue bonds for the purpose. Mandatory legislation was refused on the ground that it would be too great an encroachment on the rights of localities. For three years nothing was done—not one municipality showing any desire to avail itself of the privilege. In 1895 I again proposed mandatory legislation, and the bill was introduced by the Hon. G. W. Hamilton of New York. The committee invited the local Boards of Health to appear—only one board did appear, and then to oppose. The bill was passed without serious difficulty, and, being applicable to cities of the first and second class, it escaped the possible opposition of several Mayors. The bill became Chapter 351 of the Laws of 1895, and reads as follows:

Section 1. All cities of the first and second class shall establish and maintain such number of free public baths as the local Board of Health may deem to be necessary. Each bath shall be kept open not less than fourteen hours for each day, and both hot and cold water shall be provided. The erection and maintenance of ocean or river baths shall not be deemed a compliance with this section. Any city, village, or town having less than 50,000 inhabitants may establish and maintain free public baths, and any city, village, or town may loan its credit or may appropriate of its funds for the purpose of establishing such free public baths.

So far as I am aware this is the first general State legislation ever enacted in this country; certainly it is the first compelling the erection of public baths and providing they shall be free. For two years nothing was done under the act—the first bath erected under its provisions was opened Jan. 1, 1897, in the City of Buffalo. It has a capacity of 1,000 baths per day and cost $8,000, exclusive of the land. In drafting the act I overlooked making provision for soap and towels, and thus the city authorities might have made a charge for them; the matter was seriously discussed for some time, but finally it was decided to furnish them without cost. Each bather is given a new piece of soap and a clean towel. The bath became at once very popular and showed it was appreciated. In Rochester opposition was made to the statute and a mandamus was procured, the Supreme Court sustaining the statute. The bath was erected there on substantially the same lines as the Buffalo bath, but its cost, exclusive of land, was about $5,000. In Albany the money has been appropriated, plans prepared, and the contract is soon to be let. The cost of this bath is $22,000, exclusive of the site, an amount which, according to the experience already had, should provide at least two baths instead of one bath. I omitted to say that in Buffalo I am informed the erection of a second bath has been begun.

In Syracuse and Troy the subject has been extensively discussed but nothing done toward complying with the statute.

In Greater New York the first bath is nearing completion; and is likely to be open in the course of a month or two. It is located on Rivington Street, near the water front, situated in a decidely crowded portion of the city. The structure is somewhat pretentious, and will cost a little over $100,000, inclusive of site, I think. It has a capacity of about 3,000 baths per day, allowing each bather twenty minutes. There are sixty-seven spray baths—one-third each for males, females, and boys. The bath compartments are so arranged as to secure absolute privacy, the size of the stalls permitting of ample space for dressing and the care of the clothing. Hot and cold water are provided and applied by stationary sprays, the temperature of the water being regulated so that there can be no danger from scalding if warm water exclusively is desired. The sanitary arrangements are such that there can be no danger from contamination, while absolute cleanliness can at all times be insured.

With this beginning, which is a good one, the erection of public baths should proceed rapidly, and it is to be hoped that within five years New York can no longer be reproached with having the most meagre bathing facilities of any great city in the civilized portion of the world while possessing the most magnificent water supply, or, at least, a supply which will permit of a greater daily per capita consumption than any other city.

I should say that in procuring the enactment of the legislation providing for the erection of these free public baths was only actuated by a desire to promote the public health by placing the most efficient means at the disposal of the public absolutely free of cost to the users except of course the individual cost arising from general taxation. I conceive that an abundant supply of water with the facilities for applying it is as much one of the inherent rights of man as air.

GOODWIN BROWN.

The Need of a Trained Diplomatic Service.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By LIONEL STRACHEY.

"Cedant arma togae."—Cicero.

ONE of the chief characteristics exhibited by the hybrid race inhabiting the southern half of this continent is versatility. In no other clime does a man so readily and so easily change his vocation, or so frequently. Nowhere is a new man with a new idea so quickly given a trial. Nowhere is experience more freely waived. Every four years thousands of blanks are in this country invested with a variety of public offices, from Cabinet Minister to hall porter. They are chosen for the service of their fatherland chiefly because they belong to a political party; their predecessors were expelled from their places for the same reason. Previous or present fitness by reason of peculiar qualification governs no premium. Delicate tasks are surrendered into clumsy hands. Nevertheless, the country does not go to the dogs. Its business is carried on much better than theory would predict. As to some methods of administration, sober old Europe looks to saucy young America for light. With these conditions, the Americans are satisfied, in their good-natured, go-as-you-please, why-should-we-care-when-we-are-making-lots-of-money style. They are content to leave a large part of their political affairs to the respectable mediocrities, under ordinary circumstances numerously forthcoming. They enjoy the sanguine belief that a great emergency conjures into existence the right man to meet it. They swear the common sense of the people resolves problems that give pause to the scientific practitioner. In his heart, every American is an amateur Cincinnatus. That pleasant predilection does not alter the cold fact of a tailor making trousers better than a baker. It does not in the least hurt the proposition that a man who has made pantaloons for four years will cut you a better-fitting pair than a man who has made buns for four years. The demagogue's manifesto, "old experience is a fool," remains an innocuous hypothesis. Because, Sir, you know very well that the man you must employ if you want a perfect pair of trousers is an expert, a specialist, a technician, a professional. Like pantaloons, like politics.

Now, the political professional officially charged with the guardianship of his country's interests abroad, and with the promotion of friendliness between his own people and foreign nations, is called a diplomat. Diplomacy is the art of averting war. At this elemental moral stage of a baby world, where the finest conceivable human achievement is to win a battle, and the second best is to lose one, it should be the aim of the most civilized nations to produce the greatest possible number of diplomats of the highest efficiency attainable. To America, the diplomat is little known. Her sane principle of keeping aloof from foreign entanglements has at the same time condemned her to develop no accomplished diplomats. Serious complications with a great power rarely or never arising, the potential American Metternich or Cavour or Beaconsfield or Bismarck has not been needed. But he will be, if this young Republic holds to her new caprice of invading lands beyond the seas. The American diplomatic representative came home unlaureled, after absolving his four years' term. He had had no opportunity to distinguish himself. During his absence his name and fame were sustained in his native country by newspaper reports of special audiences and attendance at ceremonial functions—in none of which the United States Envoy was favored above his colleagues of the Corps Diplomatique at Rome or Berlin, the newspapers forgot to add. Upon returning to the hearthstone, he sat down once more to private life, rejoined his legal partners, or assumed the directorate of a commercial enterprise. It was thereafter recollected, as a metaphysical abstraction, that he was once Minister to Belgium, but dating with his dismission from the $7,500 "Government job," his importance as a member of the community was reckoned by his place in the firm of Code & Suit, or his position at the head of the Wheat and Rye Milling Syndicate, or his ownership of a fast trotter. No record stood against his name at the State Department of long and honorable public service. No traditions lived there of reputations to be won by cleverness or simple steadfastness in the diplomatic branch. There could be none, since diplomacy was not a career, but a providential excuse for the President to give his friends nice appointments. The average Minister or Secretary was chosen with no particular regard to intellectual or even social prominence, and therefore had as little prestige in his own country as redounded to him abroad.

Only a few Americans ever see a foreign diplomat, because but a few of the American people inhabit Newport or Washington, or travel in Europe. All the diplomats who come here must take up quarters at the capital, and for the hot months the legations are mostly transferred to the fashionable watering place mentioned. At first arrival, they pass through New York, and at some time pay flying visits to the principal towns. But they make no definite impression on any part of the population, except at Newport and Washington. There, indeed, the diplomat is known to be the pink of polish, the sovereign of social suavity, the artistic aristocrat, the complete conversationist, decorous and dignified in deportment, possessing unusual intelligence and universal information, pre-eminent in his acquirements of history, languages, international law and usages, familiar with the politics and ways of thinking of all nations, and possibly esteemed by his own Government for services previously rendered elsewhere. But to America in general diplomat means less than dentist.

In Europe to be a diplomat is to be respected and envied. It is realized that he stands proxy for the past and present of a whole nation, with all its great men, its glory, and its renown. His official right and social due are utmost deference and consideration. If an Ambassador, he ranks, by precedence, next to royalty; if a Minister, he is placed at equality with the members of the local Cabinet. A preparatory term at the Department of State for Foreign Affairs, or a formal examination, (often very severe,) or both, is the necessary qualification for first entrance upon diplomatic duties. Frequently the candidate has earned the academical degree of Bachelor or Doctor. He is a permanent official, entitled to a pension upon retirement. As a rule, his function of representing his country in other lands is not interrupted, and he is, according to his abilities, promoted from one grade to another, and from one post to another. Yet sometimes he is recalled from abroad, and in the home Office for Foreign Affairs intrusted with some work which his increased experience of foreign politics has made him competent for. More often than not he is of blue blood, and almost invariably of high social standing. To the democrat this may appear an irritable restriction, for restriction it is. True, the wearing of gules argent and kid gloves is not prescribed by laws, but it is enjoined by

That monster, custom, who all sense doth eat.

Poetry is too pretty to be truthful always. The custom of delegating marquises instead of moujiks, grandees instead of grocers, chevaliers instead of counter jumpers, to parley with premiers and dine with Duchesses, shows that the monster lives by a mixed diet. For diplomatic duties are social as well as political. The Minister at a foreign Court is supposed to maintain agreeable relations between his own Government and that to which he is accredited. This will be facilitated by his cordial acceptance of invitations from the important officials and other influential people at the capital, and a courteous and generous return of their hospitalities. In this sort of intercourse, where precedence and etiquette are rampant, there are many susceptible toes to be walked around, more than enough fine spun discriminations to be traced, demands in plenty for that mode of soothing the vanities of men and the prejudices of women called tact. Here, the mundane patrician glides in sinuous safety over the slippery floor of salon or throne-room, when the direct plebeian would flounder. Her Royal Highness, the Princess Evelina of Austria, sends for M. de Saint-Sévor, of the French Embassy, to trip a quadrille with her. By graceful dancing, civil behavior, and amusing conversation, M. de Saint-Sévor will better forward the interests of France at the Hofburg, than by stumbling through the figures, blowing his nose loudly, and being an embarrassed bore while searching his brain for inappropriate topics of talk. Manners count more than morals in diplomacy. Beautiful or righteous, the system of appraising glib courtiership above rugged integrity, crowning the first with preferment and honors, kicking the other to obscurity, beautiful or righteous the system is not. But polite society, horse dealing, and diplomacy are governed by expediency. Expediency is the figleaf of the conscience.

Another seeming sin is the insufficiency of the diplomat's pay to meet the high living expenses incurred by his exalted social position. For his inadequate salary means that he must be a person of independent fortune. It also signifies that he does not join the diplomatic service to make money. The honor of standing before another nation as the representative of his own is reckoned a handsome inducement. Urged by patriotism or vanity, rich Europeans of superior education vie with each other for that unremunerative distinction. The exclusion of meritorious poverty guards against Envoys conducting their hospitality on a penurious scale, against their abstention from gayeties, against humble habits and shabby clothes. Again, it is not the purpose of Governments to reward virtue, but to make a good impression on other Governments; that is to say, on the men composing those Governments. And who would disdain that soft medium, the men's wives and daughters? A German proverb says: "Kleider machen Leute," which, freely translated, means that champagne creates popularity. Corollary—champagne is expensive.

It is, then, clear that the diplomatic officer's individual fashion of meeting and treating people may affect international amities and enmities. It is no less true that a thorough knowledge—or, what may sometimes avail, an immediate comprehension—of foreign regulations and ideas is indispensable to his official routine. He has to protect his fellow-citizens, resident or traveling abroad, against injustice and imposition. They come to him with a complaint, and to decide whether the case is valid, to what extent it should be pushed, what the local authorities will probably think and do, and what ultimate consequences may arise, the minister must not only understand the foreign laws and customs applying to such matters, but must gauge the foreign point of view in advance. If the question happened to come before a high functionary of touchy disposition, an error in any of these respects might lead into an imbroglio. Thus, besides knowing something of the character of the strange nation he is with, which he can but imperfectly appreciate without having learned its language, the diplomat ought to be cautious and patient. Being so, he will be reserved, will hold up his hand, so to speak, with ever another card to play. He must sustain his country's cause with dignity, but not injure the other's pride. He must be firm, yet discreet enough to yield a point. He must be hard to deceive, and not reveal too much of his own mind. He must penetrate the game and aim of the man opposite. But in all this he cannot come off successful, unless he has been about the world, has studied national characteristics and politics, has mingled with the governing classes, can see through their spectacles, and is, through practice, an adroit questioner and a sharp deducer. A man who has never left his own country is hardly fit to be a diplomat. There is correctness in the allegation that the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary is intrusted with no remarkable powers. It is a fact that he has become less of a statesman and more of a correspondent, an exponent of his master's views, a go-between, an instrument. He is allowed little original action these days. Every move in his negotiations must be sanctioned by the Minister of Foreign Affairs at home, every objection or demand coming from the other side is referred to the same august autocrat. There are no Kaunitzes or Talleyrands in these times of the fast mail and the telegraph, when instructions more particular can be so easily asked, and supplementary orders so quickly transmitted. Yet the diplomatic Envoy is more than a puppet at the end of a wire. His initiative faculties are cooped, but he procures information not open to the newspaper reporter, who has neither the official connections nor the social affiliations of the diplomat, and whose quest of noise rather than news discredits him. To the diplomatic Envoy, its faithful and intelligent servant, the Government looks for an exact running account and the trustworthy opinions of all expressive foreign events. His dispatches are authentic. Though he, like any man, may in a lifetime be misled or misinformed, his messages are credible, of any one's are. Information of a very peculiar kind sometimes comes to him. The following case is by the writer of this article, known to have happened within the past quarter century:

An individual, not a military man and not a Government official, called at the British Legation at ——, presenting himself to the Minister as Dr. ——. The stranger exhibited interior and exterior plans of certain Russian maritime fortifications, detailing the numbers, qualities, and positions of cannons, ammunition stores, subaqueous mines, and other offensive things. Dimensions and angles of scarps, counterscarps, embrasures, and so on, were fully noted. The plans were neatly done with geometrical implements, and tinted with water colors. A considerable amount of descriptive text in German accompanied the drawings. Dr. —— bluntly offered them for sale, naming the price he wanted. He left his goods with the Minister for closer examination, and after a few days was paid the money, the Minister having recommended the purchase, and his chief in London having authorized it. The translation of the German text was made in the chancery of the Legation, upon completion sealed up with the plans in a canvas bag, and ultimately delivered at the Admiralty Office, Whitehall, by a Queen's messenger. The job was paid out of the Foreign Office secret service fund.

Dr. —— was a spy. He was therefore unfit for the kind of society of which diplomats and Secretaries of State are shining ornaments. But the Decalogue is not a diplomatic document. So the etiquette of the Last Day may deny that Minister Plenipotentiary and that Cabinet Minister precedence over the minister of evil—the spy.

Without entering nearly upon the functions of European or American diplomatic officers let us see how they are graded. A list of titles, as they generally prevail, will be useful to our purpose. Numbers 1 and 2 are each the full title of one person:

1. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
2. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
3. Minister Resident.
4. First Secretary of Embassy.
5. First Secretary of Legation—Military Attaché, Naval Attaché. They are military and naval officers.
6. Second Secretary.
7. Third Secretary.
8. Attaché.

Some Governments add the title of Councillor of Embassy or Legation to that of First Secretary. Others nominate Chancellors of Embassy or Legation, with special rank. The Italians have a few Archivists, the Germans an Agricultural Attaché at Washington, the British a Commercial Attaché at Paris and one at Pekin, the Spaniards a Consular Attaché at Paris—all with special rank. To require Commercial or Consular Attachés is a confession of deficiency of the Consular Service, which did it discharge its duties completely would leave such attachés nothing to do.

An embassy frequently employs a legal adviser, without diplomatic rank, and in Oriental countries interpreters are common. The British have a special interpreter service for the East. Their Chief Dragoman (interpreter) at Constantinople is an important personage, paid $5,000 per annum. The United States appoints neither Third Secretaries nor Attachés. Only since 1889 have there been United States Ambassadors to Germany, France, England, and Italy. With the consent of those countries the Envoys from here—up to then Ministers—were made Ambassadors. Previously a United States Minister, of course, ranked by precedence with other Ministers, and behind all Ambassadors whatever. Lately Russia and Mexico have exchanged Ambassadors with this country.

Only the important and close relations between Mexico and the United States justified the Ambassadorships; the custom is for Ambassadors to be sent from and to none but the foremost nations. Stale tradition yet allows decadent Spain and sick Turkey to be so considered. Both interchange Ambassadors with several countries. American ingenuity has gone very far, or an American President has been gorgeously wheedled, to discover the necessity of military attachés at The Hague and Berne. Awful Holland, with 70,000 men in perpetual readiness to fight! Dread Switzerland, with no standing army at all! Unhappy America, in constant fear of such tremendous foes! Why not also station a naval attaché at Berne, and invent an Alpine attaché for Holland, a fine arts attaché for Liberia, and a railroad attaché for Patagonia? But why, anyhow, does this non-military Nation send military attachés abroad? Why does it countenance military attachés at Washington? A polite circular note, explaining that the United States begged permission to dispense with their flattering presence would prove no casus belli. Attaching a military officer to a diplomatic mission is absurd; the diplomat wants peace, the soldier wants war.

The title of Minister Resident is infrequent. No lower official can permanently head a legation, and therefore to the smallest courts Ministers Resident are accredited. The United States keeps a Minister Resident at Seoul, for instance. The title is a valentine for First Secretaries advanced in years. And it amuses minor potentates to receive the credentials of a Minister, in beautiful writing and with a lovely big red seal. Chargé d'Affaires is not a regular diplomatic rank, but is the title of the diplomatic officer, always a Secretary, charged with the affairs of an embassy or legation in the absence of Ambassador or Minister; or the representative sent by one nation to another may be accredited as a Chargé d'Affaires, who then holds Ministerial rank. The senior member of the Corps Diplomatique at any capital is called the doyen, or dean. His seniority is based on rank and length of service at the post. For some years the Mexican Minister, having been longer at Washington than the rest of his colleagues, was the doyen there. When Ambassadors were created at that post, he yielded to the British Envoy, who happened to be the first Ambassador appointed. The doyen takes precedence of the other members of the Corps Diplomatique, whom he instructs in doubtful questions of general or local ceremonial, and is expected to lead in any concerted action. The size of the country he represents has nothing to do with the doyen's position, which is an honorary one. Among the privileges accorded diplomats are exemption from the jurisdiction of the local tribunals, remission of customs duties on articles imported for personal use, free postage, and the recognition of embassies and legations as inviolable territory.

The following table of salaries, paid in 1898, will enlighten inquiry as to the annual compensation to diplomats. The figures stand for dollars. England does not pay unusually high wages:

United States Ambassador to

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $1,800,000. UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
MEMBER Consolidated Stock Exchange.
COMMISSION ORDERS Solicited for the PURCHASE or SALE of
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,
in any amounts, for investment or on margin. Accounts opened in amounts not less than $100.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1300 Broadway, Corner 34th St.
621 Broadway, Cor. Houston St.
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPT. AT BRANCHES.
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
OUT-OF-TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.
CALL OR SEND FOR OUR SPECIAL REPORTS ON OUR FAVORITE STOCKS. ALSO VALUABLE BOOKLET CONTAINING ALL THE SPECULATIVE AND INVESTMENT STATISTICS AND PRICE RANGES.
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"WHY PEOPLE SHOULD SPECULATE."
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MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors
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Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 51 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HERZOG & GLAZIER,
HAVE REMOVED TO
40 NEW STREET,
EDISON BUILDING.

W. C. Ashwell. E. D. Morgan Waterman.
Ashwell & Co.
30 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Established 1879.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

ALFRED BURROWS & CO.,
BANKERS and BROKERS,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway.
BONDS STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Trust Certificates of Stock
OF THE
Colorado Midland Railway Company.
The voting trustees have received from responsible persons an offer to purchase the stock of the Colorado Midland Railway Company represented by voting trust certificates outstanding on July 2d, 1900, at $30 per share for Preferred Stock and $12.50 per share for Common Stock.
Under the terms of the voting trust agreement, the voting trustees are empowered to sell said stock upon the written consent or approval of the majority in interest of stock trust certificates outstanding at the time of such sale. This approval has already been indicated by the holders of a large amount of trust certificates, and it is believed that the necessary majority will readily be obtained.
The voting trustees recommend the offer to the favorable consideration of the certificate holders.
Transfer books for voting trust certificates will be closed on May 18th, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and remain closed until June 18th, 1900.
Registered holders of voting trust certificates are requested to send a written approval of sale to the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY. Blank forms of consent may be obtained from the Trust Company, or from OSCAR BUNKE, SECRETARY, 41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, to whom inquiries may be addressed.
F. P. OLCOTT,
HENRY T. ROGERS,
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WILLIAM LIDDERDALE,
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FINANCIAL.

Hudson County Gas Company
5%
First Mortgage Gold Bonds
Due 1949, interest payable May 1st and Nov. 1st.

Authorized Issue	$10,500,000
Present Issue	8,150,000
Reserved to retire $600,000 6% Bonds of the Consumers' Gas Co., Ltd., maturing May 1, 1904, (the only 'underlying mortgage)	600,000
Reserved for extensions, betterments, or to acquire new property	1,750,000

This company is a consolidation of the following properties, comprising all of the gas companies of **Hudson County, New Jersey,** directly opposite **NEW YORK CITY:**
Jersey City Gas Light Company,
People's Gas Light Co. of Jersey City,
Hudson County Gas Light Company, (Hoboken, N. J.,)
Consumers' Gas Light Co. of Jersey City,
Bayonne & Greenville Gas Light Co.
At the time of the consolidation the constituent companies were earning a substantial amount above the present fixed charges, and since the management has been in the hands of the **United Gas Improvement Company** the earnings have been materially increased.
We offer a limited amount. Price on application.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

NEW LOAN
Western Union Telegraph Co.
First Mortgage Fifty-Year
GOLD 4½s

Total mortgage debt (issued)	$10,000,000
Gross earnings	23,954,312
Net earnings	5,868,733

We will accept old 7s, maturing May 1st, 1900, in exchange for the new 4½s.
PRICE AND PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
Farson, Leach & Co.,
100 Dearborn St., Chicago. 35 Nassau St., New York.

New Loan
City of Providence, R. I.,
GOLD 3% BONDS,
DUE MAY, 1930.
COUPON OR REGISTERED INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, MAY-NOVEMBER, 1ST.
ISSUED AS FOLLOWS:

$2,666,000	Water Refunding Loan
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300,000	Sewer Loan

These bonds are available for Savings Banks in New England States and State of New York, also for Individuals and Trustees in exchange for United States Government Bonds.
Price 101¼ and Accrued Interest.
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Bankers' Trust Co. of N.Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
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John H. Allen, Ass't Secretary.

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35 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
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LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Prest. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's office in Hudson, Wis., on Saturday, June 9th, 1900, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Tuesday, May 8th, and reopen on Monday, June 11th, 1900.
E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., April 20th, 1900.

The Bank of America,
New York, April 25th, 1900.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Monday, May 7th, 1900. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 4th to May 8th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, at 19 West 44th Street, THURSDAY, May 3d, 1900, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'ty.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY MUTUAL consent the firm of TIEDEMANN & CO., composed of the undersigned, Frederick Tiedemann and Frederick William Tiedemann, has been dissolved as of this date. The business will be continued under the firm name of TIEDEMANN & CO. by Mr. Frederick Tiedemann, who has assumed all the liabilities of the firm and acquired all of its assets; he alone will sign in liquidation.—Dated New York, April 20th, 1900.
FREDERICK TIEDEMANN,
FREDERICK WILLIAM TEIDEMANN.

DIVIDENDS.

Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad Company.
Quarterly 1¼% Dividend (No. 84) on the PREFERRED STOCK.
The above dividend will be paid May 1st, 1900, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., to stockholders of record at the close of business April 30, 1900.
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Asst. Treasurer.

The Germania Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, April 20, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three Per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after May 1st next.
Transfer books will remain closed to May 2d, 1900. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The American Exchange National Bank,
115 Broadway, New York, April 20th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st proximo, to stockholders of record at close of business April 20th, 1900. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The Nassau Bank.
NEW YORK, April 28, 1900.
94TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after May 1.
Transfer books closed until May 2.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New York, March 10th, 1900.—For the purposes of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office in Chicago, on THURSDAY, June 7th, 1900, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, May 5th, 1900, at noon, and reopened on Friday, June 8th, 1900.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

German Exchange Bank, N. Y.
The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 12% payable on and after May 1st, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed until May 1st.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.
New York, April 13, 1900.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton was remarkably strong yesterday, present crop months showing especial vigor. Liverpool closed with a net gain of 2½ to 3½ points, and the local market opened unchanged to 12 points up and closed with a net gain of 3 to 15 points. June was the strongest option by 5 points. The market's advance was accredited to various reasons. The recent heavy rains in the South and indications that the next crop would be backward were largely responsible for the gain of the far months. The strength of present crop months was aided by dispatches to various cotton firms telling of the demand of Manchester mills for the staple. The mills were said to be badly in need of cotton to obviate the necessity of their running on short time, and advices to one well-known cotton broker stated that some Manchester mills were actually now running on short time. The crop movement continues light. Receipts yesterday were only 4,874 bales. A week previous they were 3,198 bales, and a year previous 17,223 bales. Final bid quotations were: April, 9.59; May, 9.58; June, 9.49; July, 9.50; August, 9.33; September, 8.54; October, 8.28; November, 8.10; December, 8.10; January, 8.12; February, 8.13, and March, 8.16.
Coffee opened 5 to 15 points up yesterday and closed the same way. The total sales were 19,750 bags, of which 7,250 bags sold at call. The receipts at Rio and Santos were 7,000 bags.
Wheat and corn were fairly steady on the Produce Exchange yesterday, and closed with net gains for the week. The export takings were small in wheat, and amounted to 125,000 bushels on this coast in corn. May options on both staples have been largely liquidated, and July is now the month of most active trading. May wheat closed at 73⅛c yesterday and July wheat at 73⅜c, against 72⅝c and 72⅞c, respectively, on the previous Saturday. May corn closed at 45½c and July corn at 46¼c, against 44¼c and 44¾c, respectively, on the previous Saturday.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

M. A. Spurr has been appointed Nashville agent of the Southern Insurance Company of New Orleans.
W. H. Wart has been appointed special agent of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford for Northern New England.
The Camden Fire Insurance Association of New Jersey, which was recently licensed to do business in this State, has applied for admission to Massachusetts.
The Bankers' Life Association of Kansas City has filed an affidavit with the Missouri Insurance Department to the effect that its name has been changed to the Kansas City Life Insurance Company.
The Executive Committee of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters has been requested by the board to formulate a rule prohibiting the use of a clause in fire insurance policies giving common carriers and others the power to determine their liability on goods while in their possession.
Local fire underwriters state that, in their opinion, the prospect of a commission fight among the agents in Ohio, which recently seemed imminent because of the legislation against commission agreements in that State, has become slight, and it is now expected that matters will adjust themselves amicably, as in Minnesota.
The heavy losses of the Canadian branches of the British fire insurance companies in the Ottawa and Hull conflagration have excited comment among some of the United States managers of these companies as to the likelihood of their being able to show a better loss ratio for the American branches, as compared with the other branches of the companies now engaged in a world business.
A contract has been closed by the terms of which the business of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York will be reinsured in the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh, the Directors of the Traders' having determined to retire that company. The Traders' was organized in 1898 with a capital of $200,000, and its stockholders included most of the underwriters at Traders' Fire Lloyds, whose business was at that time reinsured in the new stock company. The decision of the Directors of the Traders' to place the company in voluntary liquidation was due to their belief that the bad conditions of the fire insurance business in 1899 are not likely to be reversed for some little time.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

S. H. Williamson's Son of New York City, to deal in groceries; capital, $150,000. Directors—Philip S. Ford, R. P. Lycn, New York City; George Simon, Plainfield, N. J.
Isaac Goldman of New York City, to carry on a general printing business; capital, $150,000. Directors—Abraham Goldman, Nathan Goldman, and Isaac Goldman, New York City.

Incorporated in New Jersey.
ELIZABETH, N. J., April 28.—The Steeling Metal Company filed articles of incorporation today with the Clerk of Union County. The company is capitalized at $100,000, and the incorporators are W. H. Patterson and Carl K. Palmer of 100 Broadway, New York, and W. J. Ledell of Summit. The company will carry on the business of manufacturing anti-friction metal.

Statements Incorrect, They Say.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
We notice that in an advertisement headed "A Genius Who Would Give Us Cheap Meals," published prominently in the edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Friday, April 27, our name is used as authority for certain statements. Some of the statements credited to us are not only misleading, but incorrect.
CUTHBERT, MENZIES & CO.
New York, April 28, 1900.

National Steel Company.
The National Steel Company has had $1,000,000 of additional stock listed on the Stock Exchange, making the total amount listed $27,000,000. The new stock issue was made for the purpose of buying the Oliver & Snyder Steel Company.

$259,051,950 in Bonds Exchanged.
WASHINGTON, April 28.—The amount of bonds exchanged to date at the Treasury for the new 2 per cents is $259,051,950, of which $45,195,350 was received from individuals and institutions other than National banks.

American Tin Plate.
The Stock Exchange has listed $325,000 additional preferred stock of the American Tin Plate Company, making the total amount listed $18,325,000. The new stock will be used to pay for the plants of the Canonsburg Iron and Steel Company.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Professional Wall Street has had a week almost without any public partnership. Commission house business has been insignificant. The stock market has not been without interesting, even sensational, features, but all have been attributable to operations upon the part of the speculative talent of the Stock Exchange membership. Incidents of unusual sort have appeared in variety, most of them calculated to disturb the serenity of traders trying to mark up prices—most of the week's developments being, indeed, subject to the suspicion that stock jobbers made them to order. Conspicuous especially have been further labored efforts to have it appear that the iron and steel trade of the country has come, or is about to come, to a standstill, and that this gravity is in certain forecast of general trade recession, if not demoralization. At the end of the week much less consideration is given to representations of this sort than at the start was the rule.

It would be idle to claim, however, that a very serious blow has not been dealt to metal trade conditions by the extraordinary performances of the managers and directors of the American Steel and Wire Company. Prices have been cut, mills shut down, labor thrown out of employment—all of a sudden, all without notice, all in the face of the most positive official assurance that prosperity was ruling, that product was oversold, that foundries and furnaces must work overtime.

One result of this is that distrust of corporate management is engendered—and that justifiably. Wall Street and the general public had the right to believe that all was satisfactory, largely profitable, as to the affairs of the Steel-Wire Trust. Official announcements had warranted this confidence. When, therefore, representations of prosperity are turned over night into lamentations of trade distress, the exhibit is enough to shock any sensible, honest man.

Smashed quotations for the iron and steel group of stocks reflect inadequately the damage done to investment faith. Industrial credit is hurt much beyond what yet appears on the surface. Some grave trade effects are showing; some political effects may show; but what immediately, in Wall Street, counts most is that investors are made suspicious, that industrial properties are put under a ban.

What certainly will be one sequel—and it represents a return to the practice of good old-fashioned principles—is that corporations and the securities of corporations will be more judged than recently has been the rule by the records of individual corporation managers. There is the safe rule; no other rule is safe. Day-by-day traders, speculators who gamble, may be careless of the character of men managing corporations whose securities are quoted; but no man who has a dollar to invest legitimately can afford to flirt with the risk of being fooled and swindled through the adroitness of corporation schemers. The shake-down to which Wall Street has just been treated may, in this direction, turn out to be really helpful, an object lesson that only men wholly reckless will affect to ignore.

Many "arguments" are advanced by speculators to show why, in their views, stock market values should go lower. Nine out of ten of the lesser traders of Wall Street are now ranged upon the bear side, short of stocks, sure that prices before long will go all to pieces. In their turgid recitations they set forth that the public is not in the market now and cannot be induced to come in, that the public has been fooled and despoiled, that outsiders are carrying heavier loads than are comfortable, and that investment liquidation is likely at any time to be forced. It is further insisted that money market conditions are bad, that gold is likely to go abroad in volume great enough to lift interest rates here to figures higher than have been for a long time ruling, to points so high that general business will be handicapped. And further, it is proclaimed that the strongest financial interests of the country have prepared for a bear market during the remainder of this year, counting upon disturbanae because of the impending National political campaign—this Presidential campaign argument being particularly dear to the bear heart, there seeming to be in such quarters ready acceptance of the theory that Mr. Bryan and free silver may run into success without very much opposition.

Now, of course, all this is stuff and nonsense, the veriest speculative buffoonery.

Of these "reasons" quoted as bearish, not one is bearish—neither the money market, the political situation, nor the public's market relations.

A small amount of gold has been engaged for shipment abroad, equal to something over a quarter of the gold arriving in New York this week. Even suppose we do send gold abroad, send it in large volume—which nine out of ten bankers agree is altogether improbable—what, even then, is the situation? Where is there anything grievous appearing? We have some gold, millions on tens of millions, hundred of millions, beyond what in times past has been our average. To recite the facts controlling in the United States gold situation is to state what every intelligent man in the business world understands. Europe can draw $10,000,000 of gold, as Mr. Russell Sage predicts is probable, or $50,000,000 of gold, as the most rabid bear speculators are lamenting—and both drafts combined would not be sufficient to cause embarrassment here. Moreover, in sending gold abroad, we send it not as money to pay debts, we send it not to pay in settlement of balances, or in any other way than as a loan. We ship it as a commodity. If Europe bids for it and we can accommodate Europe, the transaction represents just this, and nothing else: That we are able to add to our credit balances abroad, that our own financial strength is thus only emphasized. Just how worry or flurry can be involved in a condition of this sort passeth the comprehension of ordinary intelligence. The nation that is able to make a loan is not the nation which is in trouble; the country to which other countries appeal for financial aid is not the country that needs sympathy—not the one over which enemies can exult.

As to current money market conditions, funds grow in volume, bank reserves increase not only at New York, but throughout the country, and exchanges grow, business activity not slackening. Operations of the new currency law begin to be effective, and in a variety of ways this furthers money market ease, makes loanable funds plentier. It is even now a prediction in New York bank circles that call loans will before midsummer be down to 1 per cent., and that time loan rates also will be at a record-breaking low level. In so far as financial affairs are concerned, the market for securities has not one thing to be bothered about.

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In so far as public investment interests are concerned, the best criterion would seem to appear in the disclosed disposition of the public itself. Anxiety does not show. If owners of stocks are scared, they seem amply able to disguise their grief and embarrassment. The fact is—and in a hundred ways it has recently been made clear—that real owners of stocks own because they have confidence. They are superior to fabricated bugaboos; scarecrows do not force them into liquidation. New games to frighten such shareholders are ineffective, just as they have been for months on months past. The general public is intelligent, the general public understands fully that prosperity here is real and of the lasting sort; and investment buyers of securities are not falling into fits of hysteria because of any passing games of stock jobbery that either New York or Chicago manipulators may attempt. This has been plain enough in the record of the past fortnight. While nine out of ten speculators upon the Stock Exchange have been wildly excited, commission house business has been at a standstill; while the public has not bought, the public has not sold.

As to politics—what sane man really worries?

SATURDAY.

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 28	215,181
To date this year	48,529,025
Corresponding date last year	73,795,353

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 28	$820,000
To date this year	$224,502,870
Corresponding date last year	$410,426,630

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more yere:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf	½	Norf. & West	½
Am. Sugar Ref	3¼	Norf. & West. pf	1
Chi. Cons. Trac	1	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. Term. Trans	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	2
Cont. Tobacco	⅞	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	½	Evans. & T. H.	½
Am. Ice pf	1½	Federal Steel	1⅛
Am. Smelt. & R. pf	½	Hocking Valley	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	⅞	Int. Paper pf	1¼
Am. S. H. pf	1	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	3	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Am. S. & W. pf	1	Nat. Steel	2¼
Am. Tobacco	½	Nat. Steel pf	1
Anaconda Copper	1½	North. Pac. pf	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	⅞	Pressed S. Car	1
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	Pr. S. Car pf	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	Reading 1st pf	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf	¾	Rep. Steel	¾
Ches. & Ohio	½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Tenn. C. & I.	2½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Third Avenue	1⅝
Cleve., L. & W.	¼	Union B. & P.	1⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Un. B. & P. pf	2½
Cont. Tob. pf	½	U. S. Rubber	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Lake Erie & W. 1st..1 | Mob. & Ohio ext. 6s.2

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s.....1 | Wabash 1st, Des M.
Laclede Gas 1st 5s..1 | Div. 4½s.....2

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business fully came up to the expectations of the Street, a gain in specie of $1,629,300 and in legal tenders of $2,908,900 being reported, while surplus reserves increased $2,179,925. There was an increase also in loans, amounting to $7,075,300, while deposits were added to by $9,433,100. The increase in the cash holdings of the banks represents the continuation of Treasury disbursements on account of bond conversions and pension payments, and the return of money from the West. The increase in loans is said to be largely due to the so-called investment buying on long sterling bills.

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Previous to the publication of the statement the market had been sharply rallied from the low prices of the opening, substantial advances being scored. When the figures were published, fully bearing out the hopeful predictions, traders took advantage of it to hammer the market from the high prices, with the result that the closing figures were generally lower.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$774,548,600	$760,038,400	$570,198,100
Deposits	852,062,500	883,595,300	658,503,300
Circulation	21,128,300	13,956,700	14,254,200
Specie	163,468,900	189,168,400	158,892,800
Legal tend...	66,621,000	57,255,100	50,737,700
Total res..	$230,089,900	$246,423,500	$209,130,500
Res. required	213,015,625	220,898,825	164,625,825
Surplus res..	$17,074,275	$25,524,675	$44,504,675

E. H. HARRIMAN'S VIEWS.

Chairman E. H. Harriman of Union Pacific, recently returned from an extended Western trip, sums up the result of his observations in terse language, as follows:

"The country is in a very healthy and prosperous condition, and the outlook is most encouraging. Times could not well be better.

"My trip over our line was satisfactory in every sense. What I saw pleased me much. Our earnings are increasing, as our statements show, and the prospects for the future are good."

NO EXCUSE FOR ALARM.

There are always two sides to a case. Since the Steel and Wire episode and the reduction in the prices of some of the products of the company many laments have been heard in Wall Street because of the condition of the steel and iron industries and predictions have been freely made that a general reduction in iron prices must of necessity come, following which the deluge, ruin, and panic.

But steel and iron authorities are agreed that their condition is not as black as it has been painted and that a slaughter of prices will not come to pass.

Even, however, should prices fall lower, it is by no means clear that the reductions will work the havoc that professional calamity howlers profess to believe. Here, at least, are views to the contrary from some gentlemen whose standing in the business world is unquestioned and whose views carry weight.

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President Henry Fink of Norfolk and Western says: "To tell you candidly, I don't think there is any danger of any material reduction in the price of iron. Certainly I don't look for it. All the furnaces along the line of our road that are in blast are running to their full capacity and have more than they can do. Were it not for the scarcity of labor and the great trouble in getting material other furnaces would have been put in blast before this; but they are being gotten in readiness as soon as possible.

"But even should there be a reduction in prices of iron, it would certainly not hurt the country; rather, it would probably be a good thing. To illustrate what I mean, I may say that prices have been so high that we canceled an order for material for 500 cars which we purposed to build in our own shops, with the idea of waiting for lower prices. We will have to have the cars in any event, and it now looks as if we would have to put in the order without getting any lower quotation. Of course, if prices were lower we might order more equipment, though I don't say that we would. The situation would in the end resolve itself into more business for the steel and iron men at the lower prices, and therefore profits in the end to the steel men would be about the same."

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Chairman Aldace F. Walker of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé says: "The railroads at all times are more or less busy in renewing their steel rails, rebuilding, or replacing bridges, &c. With lower prices for steel, undoubtedly more orders would be placed, though apparently now the steel men have all they can attend to. The result would be that, instead of lower prices precipitating a panic, as some people profess to believe, it would be a good thing all around. The lower figures would stimulate building, would result in increased orders to the steel companies, would necessitate the employment by them of more men, and—because of the larger output—would give more freight traffic to the railroads. Certainly those things aren't suggestive of panic conditions. It is a fact, too, that the high prices have resulted in many orders being withheld, and it is all the more remarkable, therefore, that the steel and iron men are kept so busy.

"As for the general railroad situation, it is in very fine shape, and reflects splendid business conditions."

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President C. K. Mellen of Northern Pacific says: "So far as railroad building itself goes, I don't think that any recession that may come in the prices of steel will make much difference. The reduction thus far amounts to only about $1,000 a mile, and any railroad that in these times quibbles over $1,000 shouldn't be in business, for it probably hasn't shared in the country's prosperity. It should be remembered, too, that most of the roads have made contracts ahead at the old figures, while even if lower prices come orders couldn't be filled for many months, so busy are the steel manufactories. Of course, it naturally follows that the cheaper things are, the quality remaining constant, the greater will be the demand for them.

"As for general railroad conditions, they continue exceptionally good, and the crop outlook in the West is most promising."

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President O. D. Ashley of Wabash says: "Undoubtedly, if steel and iron prices went down the railroads might be tempted in not a few cases to order more equipment—equipment which they can manage to get along without rather than pay what they may consider too high a price. But to tell the truth, I don't see much chance of any great reduction in prices. The country is unusually prosperous, and there is no sign of any let up."

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Chairman Samuel Sloan of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western says: "Necessities govern the case. If a well-governed railroad actually needs equipment it will buy it, whatever the price. Of course it is possible that the iron and steel men may mark prices too high, and that even though the figures were reduced they would, nevertheless, leave handsome profits. Certainly, if any reduction in iron and steel should come to pass it would not alarm me. I am not afraid of the country; I think it is here to stay. Lower prices, in fact, might benefit, in that railroads and builders might carry some plans out and make purchases for which there is now no immediate necessity."

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President J. Rogers Maxwell of Jersey Central says: "It would be one of the best things in the world if steel and iron prices were reduced. All these things have their compensations. It would give us more freight and we would give more orders; builders would go ahead with deferred plans and the general steel and iron business would last longer. But, whether with lower prices or higher prices, there is nothing in the situation about which to be alarmed."

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In this connection the following paragraph from the last number of The Cleveland Iron Trade may not be uninteresting:

"In the last week, with trade at a standstill in so many lines, Southern furnaces have closed export orders for from 70,000 to 75,000 tons of foundry and forge irons, 25,000 tons being taken by the Tennessee Company, 28,000 by the Virginia Coal, Iron and Coke Company, 15,000 by the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, and the balance by the Republic Iron and Steel Company for shipment from its pioneer furnaces. The American Steel Hoop Company has sold a large lot of skelp, also for foreign shipment. Other negotiations in export trade are under way. Export rail business is a strong feature, and there are reports of a considerable deal recently on sheet bars for shipment abroad."

MONEY IN PLENTY.

In spite of the fact that gold exports were begun last week and may be continued this week, the New York money market, far from taking alarm, actually grows easier. This fact was strikingly borne out when on Friday one of the largest trust companies in the city—a company close to important financial and commercial interests—was offering money in large volume for sixty and ninety days as low as 3 per cent. It is illustrated, too, in this statement by an officer of one of the largest National banks in the city:

"While it is not a very welcome condition of things for bankers to face, it is a fact that privately many bankers are predicting as low as a 1 per cent. rate for this Summer—and this notwithstanding that gold exports may be large. This is not due to any reaction in the country's business, but simply because at this time of year money always flows this way."

Some views on the subject are herewith presented:

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A. B. Hepburn, Vice President of the Chase National Bank, says:

"The tendency in the money market is distinctly toward ease, notwithstanding that we are likely to have large gold exports—for exports are natural at this season of the year. Any shipments, however, will be natural and gradual and without any disturbance of the conditions here. I look to see rates here continue as low as at present, while if there should be a lull in speculation call rates will go even lower."

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Vice President Kelly of the Union Trust Company says:

"I think that money will be cheap and plentiful for some time to come. We have lots of it, and more is coming. Of course it is a Presidential year, and unexpected things may happen, but there is little likelihood of anything other than cheap money for some time ahead, and in spite of gold exports."

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Vice President Corbiere of the Morton Trust Company says: "It is rather a difficult matter to forecast what will happen in the money market in a Presidential year. All I can say is that we have not loaned any time money at less than 3½ per cent., though I understand it has been loaned at a lower rate. My own opinion is that money will be well employed for some time to come, but I don't look for high rates."

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Discussing exchange conditions, C. Schumacher & Co., in their weekly review, say:

"The cheapness of money makes the long side of the market again appear the most attractive. It is true that at present quotations for exchange there is very little margin of profit except in the difference of interest as between ours and the English and German money markets. Of this difference very little can be lost through possible declines in exchange since we can see no possibility of relaxation from present high prices before we get very much nearer the period when the Autumn movement of crops can safely begin to be discounted. On the other hand, there are fair amounts of bank and bankers' demand bills offered for next month's delivery at fully one-quarter cent and more below present cash prices."

ANTHRACITE PROSPERITY.

Wall Street last week was deluged with many stories of impending disaster in the anthracite coal trade, in which a reported falling off in business and a probable large reduction in coal prices played prominent parts. How little there was in these reports will appear from this testimony of President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson, who says:

"Such a story is ridiculous and is in keeping with many other stories which emanate in Wall Street, and which apparently have no other foundation than stock jobbing purposes. This, ordinarily, is the dull season of the year, and in New York there is little demand for hard coal. Outside of New York, however, there is an astonishingly large demand. All the coal roads are doing splendidly.

"As for prices, I can only say that there has been no reduction nor will there be any."

GOOD TIMES IN THE SOUTH.

J. C. Reiff of Jacksonville, Fla., tells of continuing prosperity in the South. He says:

"We of the South have little to complain of and much to be grateful for. If the frosts would only let Florida alone, threatening our orange crop, we should have no cause whatever for lamentation. In our State there is pronounced prosperity. The lumber business is in a flourishing condition, the phosphate trade is extending, and the naval stores trade is constantly expanding.

"The railroads are doing a good business—better than they have for years. As manufacturing, of course, we don't do a very great deal at present, but a change in that respect is coming upon us just as it has already come in Southern States to the north of us."

"STEEL AND WIRE" AND OTHERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The almost fanatical prejudice which is manifest against the shares of the great industrial corporations at present is partly justifiable and partly the result of the imagination. So far as the facts concerning the actual operation of the companies most maligned are in evidence, there is no reason for the indictments which public opinion has brought against them. Take, for instance, the American Steel and Wire Company. This company was organized in January, 1899. At the end of its fiscal year its annual report was submitted to its stockholders, certified to, so far as its books had to do with the report, by highly reputable public expert accountants. This report exhibits a year's work of most extraordinary success, with net profits of $12,000,000, and with assets and cash to prove the showing. During the four months of the present fiscal year the company has made $6,000,000 net. The company has no underlying mortgages on its property, and has a vast purchasing constituency for its products, extending all over the commercial world. So far, then, there is no reason why the standing of the company, from a financial point, should suffer the discredit which has been visited upon it. Unfortunately, however, there is a source from which much of this discredit has legitimately sprung—that is, from its management. For reasons well known to the stockholders, and perhaps equally well known to the general public, there are members of its Board of Management who have utterly alienated themselves from the confidence, both of their fellow-associates and from the public. The means by which they have done this are now clearly familiar to all who are interested in the affairs of the company. The operations of these few have not only been questionable, but positively evil, revealing such moral turpitude as to make it a matter of supreme necessity for the company to repudiate them and their methods without delay, before any one will place the least confidence in the administration of its affairs in the future. I take it, then, that this overgrown prejudice against industrial organizations has arisen chiefly from the inferior capacity, or the positive dishonesty, of men in the boards of management rather than in the present conditions or prospective outlook of the businesses represented by the companies.

If we consider the iron and steel business as an example, if we make a careful study of its marvelous exp

the firm will be the same as that of the late ex-Gov. Flower, his brother. The general partners will be John D. Flower, Frederick S. Flower, N. M. Flower, (a son of John D. Flower,) and B. C. Van Dyck, who has been cashier of the firm for the last twenty years.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3½@4 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $181,924,565; balances, $9,318,210; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $323,100.

Money on call in London, 4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4@4⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was very quiet. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84½; demand, $4.88¼; cables, $4.88⅝@4.89; commercial bills, $4.83½@$4.84½.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.13⅝; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium. telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—15c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10@15c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 28.—American railway shares were fairly steady to-day, but business was light.

Consols for money, 100⅝; consols for the account, 100 13-16; Canadian, 98⅛; Erie, 13½; Erie first preferred, 40⅝; Illinois Central, 117½; Union Pacific preferred, 77; St. Paul, 122¾; New York Central, 139; Pennsylvania, 70⅝; Reading, 10; Northern Pacific preferred, 78; Atchison, 27⅞; Louisville, 84⅜; Grand Trunk, 8; Anaconda, 9⅞; Rand mines, 3⅝.

Bar silver firm at 27 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 3⅜@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 72¼.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £54,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 28.50; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 5.97½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 28.—On the Bourse to-day apprehensions of dearer money and the prospect of high contango rates caused weakness and realizations. Foreign securities fell generally, Spanish 4s being mostly affected. Rio Tintos declined. Kafirs were unfavorably influenced by the absence of war news.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 77½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 72.95.

BERLIN, April 28.—Business on the Boerse to-day was inactive, but was generally favorable. International securities moderately improved, with the exception of Spanish 4s, which declined. Home funds were dull, owing to the forthcoming Saxon loan, which, it is rumored, will be issued at 82¾. Americans were quiet. Iron shares fluctuated much, but coal shares were maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 52½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 5½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅝ per cent.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.04	.02
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.09	.08
Belcher	.15	.15
Best & Belcher	.22	.19
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	1.45	1.50
Challenge Con.	.15	.15
Chollar	.24	.22
Confidence	.85	.85
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.55
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.15	.12
Gould & Curry	.24	.23
Hale & Norcross	.24	.32
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.03	.02
Kentucky Con.	.01	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.32	.29
Occidental Con.	.08	.08
Ophir	.63	.59
Overman	.21	.23
Potosi	.27	.24
Savage	.07	.06
Sag Belcher	.03	.02
Sierra Nevada	.43	.40
Standard	3.60	3.60
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.12	.12
Union Con.	.24	.23
Utah Con.	.11	.10
Yellow Jacket	.24	.23
Silver bars	.59¾	.59¾
Mexican dollars	48½@49¼	48½@49¼
Drafts, sight	.17½	.17½
Telegraph	.20	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 28.—Gardner & Co. reported closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	30¾	31	31	31¾
Alamo	14½	15¼	14½	15½
Argentum	20	21	20	21
Anaconda	37	38	37	38
Anchoria	80	90	80	90
Bankers'	21	21½	21	21¾
Battle Mountain	20¼	20½	20½	30
Blue Bell	12¾	13	12¾	13
C. C. Cons	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
C., C. & M	11	11¼	11½	11¾
Columbine Victor	16½	17	15¾	16¾
Dante	14½	15	14¾	15
Damon	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Elkton	130¾	131	130	131
El Paso	39	39½	39¼	39¾
Findlay	15¾	16	15¾	16¼
Golden Fleece	32	42	32	42
Gibson	24	26	23	25
Gold King	99¼	101	99	102
Gold Knob	17¼	17¾	17	17½
Gold Coin	400	490	400	...
Garfield	18¼	18¾	19	20
Gold Sovereign	9¾	10¼	10	10¼
Gould	39½	39¾	39¼	40
Hart	17	17¼	16¾	17¼
Ingham	25¾	26½	24	24¾
Isabella	128½	128¾	128	128¾
Independence	71¾	72¾	71	72
Jackpot	65¼	66¼	65¼	66
Keystone	17¼	17¾	17¾	17¾
Lexington	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
Mount Rosa	75	80	76	80
Matoa	27	28	26½	28
Mary Cashner	26	27	26	26½
Moon Anchor	65	66	65	68
National	8	8¾	8	8¼
Nugget	20¾	21	20¼	21
Ophir	65	68	66	69
Orphan	20	21¾	20	21½
Pharmacist	12½	12¾	12¾	1.35
Pinnacle	19¾	22	19¼	19½
Portland	261½	265	268	272
Raven	67	67¾	67¼	68
Rawlings	48	48½	48¾	49
Specimen	12¾	13	11¾	11¾
Tornado	46½	47	46¾	47½
Temonj	20	30	20	30
Union	47	49	48¾	49
Vindicator	150	156	154	156
Work	33½	34½	34	34½
Zenobia	16	17	16	17

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
10,710	Am. Steel & W.	40¾	41	38	38¾
19,680	Am. Sugar Ref.	113	117¼	113	116½
580	Am. Tobacco.	104⅜	104¾	104½	104⅜
50	A., T. & S. F.	27	27	26¾	26⅝
710	A., T. & S.F. pf.	70¾	70¾	70⅜	70¼
240	Balt. & Ohio.	85¾	85¾	84½	84⅝
2,790	Brook. R. T.	75¼	75¼	74¾	74⅜
1,300	C., B. & Q.	125⅜	126¼	125½	125⅝
2,480	C., M. & St. P.	119¾	119¾	119¼	119⅜
10	Chi. Gt. West.	13½	13½	13½	13½
130	C., R. I. & P.	100	100	108½	108½
10	Col. Fuel & I.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
370	Cont. Tobacco	31	31¼	30	30¾
3,480	Federal Steel.	42¾	42½	40⅝	40¾
150	Louis. & Nash.	82¾	82½	82	82¾
270	Manhattan.	93½	94	93½	93¾
1,160	Mo. Pacific.	57½	57⅝	56⅞	57½
50	N. Y. Central.	136¾	136¾	136	136
100	Nof. & West.	38	38¾	38	38¾
400	Nor. Pacific.	58¾	58¾	58½	58¾
10	Pacific Mail.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
20	Pennsylvania.	138	138	138	138
2,020	People's Gas	104½	105¼	104¾	104½
20	Reading.	19	19	19	19
1,260	Read. 1st pf.	59¾	59½	58¾	59
40	Rep. Steel.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17½
500	Southern Pac.	37	37	36¾	36½
100	Southern Ry.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
210	Tenn. C. & I.	83	83½	81¾	83½
840	Union Pacific.	56¾	56⅞	56¼	56½
130	Union Pac. pf.	75¾	75¾	75¼	75½
1,900	U. S. Leather.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾
20	Wabash.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
170	Wabash pf.	23½	23⅝	23	23⅛
$2,070					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$11,000	Can. South. 1st.	107½	107½	107¼	107¼
5,000	K. C. P. & G.	1st 73	73	73	73
10,000	St. L. S. W. 1st.	93	93¼	93	93¼
3,000	Wabash deb., B.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
$26,000					

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was without particular feature. Prices held fairly firm, and in some cases showed substantial advances, but, all told, the day's net changes were not important. As usual on Saturday, not much interest was shown in the market, and only in a few stocks were transactions in any large amount. Some interest was aroused by a sharp decline in Amalgamated, which brought that stock to 90¼. It is a fact much in evidence at present that oftentimes very few sales are sufficient to bring about considerable declines; but, on the other hand, an equally small amount of buying suffices to bring about as sharp recoveries.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, which closed on Friday at 92½ bid, was offered down yesterday without finding many purchasers. The first sale was effected a full point and a quarter below the previous day's closing bid, and before the end of the day the stock had declined to 90¼, closing at 90¼ bid, a net loss of 2¼ points. This is the sharpest decline that has occurred in Amalgamated for a number of days, and, as in other recent declines of this stock, it occurred on relatively few transactions. Of late practically no news in regard to this stock has been had, but in general developments affecting this class of securities there has been little or nothing to seriously affect prices. Yesterday's decline seemed merely the result of a certain amount of forced selling.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS showed considerable net loss in both common and preferred stocks, the former closing at 26 bid, a decline of 2 points, while the preferred ended the day 1½ points lower, at 51 bid. No news in regard to the local gas situation came to hand yesterday.

BICYCLE common, which was quoted at the opening at 10 bid, sold in a thousand-share block at 10¼. The buying of the stock was called good. It is said that the earnings of the company are satisfactory, and recently the stock has shown much more firmness than it did a short while ago when it was selling at somewhat higher prices.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was traded in to the extent of several thousand shares from 3⅝ up to 3¾, closing at 3⅝ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was active between 12½ and 12. It closed at 12 bid, a decline of a half point for the day.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION advanced fractionally at the opening, but subsequently reacted, and at the close was offered, as on the previous day, at 12.

STORAGE POWER, which has been dull and weak for some days past, was in better demand. It closed at 13 bid, against the previous day's offer at 12 without a bid.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE new consolidated 4 per cent. bonds, when issued, were traded in yesterday at 92 and 92¼. They closed at 92 bid. These were the first trades made in these bonds on the curb.

SEABOARD AIR LINE subscriptions were quoted at 109 bid. For the 4 per cent. bonds 55 was bid, and the common and preferred stocks were quoted, respectively, at 33 and 11½ bid.

UNION COPPER sold at 8, and closed with a net gain of half a point, at 7¾ bid. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	¾	4
New Amsterdam	26	27
New Amsterdam pf.	51	54
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	98	99

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	26	27
American Agri. Chem. pf. ex div.	74½	75½
American Bicycle	10	11
American Bicycle pf.	39¾	41
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	65	65
American Chicle pf.	81	85
American Woolen	19	19½
American Woolen pf.	76	76⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	5¾	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	45	45½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	10	11½
Distilling Company of America	7	7¼
Distilling Company of America pf.	26	27
Electric Boat	24	26
Electric Boat pf.	40	46
Havana Commercial	16½	18
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	58	59
International Power	20	25
International Pump	20	21
International Pump pf., ex div.	65	66¼
National Enameling & Stamp	20	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	80	84
National Gramophone	48	53
National Salt	46	46½
National Salt pf., ex div.	75½	77
Otis Elevator	28½	30
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	86¾	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90	90½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27½	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	78	79
Sloss-Sheffield	24	26
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	67	68
Standard Oil of New Jersey	535	540
United States Flour Milling pf.	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	90¼	90⅝
American Air Power	35	39
Arizona Lead	15¾	16¼
Asphalt Company of America	7⅞	8½
British Columbia Copper	11½	12
California Copper	2⅞	3
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	35	60
Chicago & Alton sub., ex div.	105½	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	30	35
Electric Vehicle pf.	77	81
Electro-Pneumatic	3¾	3⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	30
General Carriage	12	12½
Illinois Transportation	2	2½
*Markeen Copper	..	6¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	15½	16½
Mexican 5s	99	99½
New England Transportation	5¼	5¾
New York Transportation	11¾	12
†Pande Basin	?	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	23¾	27½
Storage Power	13	15
Superior & Boston Copper	..	⅛
Telephone, Telegraph & Cable of A.	3	3¼
Tennessee Copper	13½	15
Trust Company of America	206	210
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	86	87½
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	73	74
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	..	60
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	..	60

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. †Selling cents per share. Par value, $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	245
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	226	228
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	83	..
Consolidated Railroad of N. J.	58	60
Cen. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82¾	83
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	112	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas 2d.	98	99½
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	..	19
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	..	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	89	91
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¾	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113¾	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29½	31

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	105¼	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	100	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	65	68
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	103	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey Cit) bonds.	105¼	100
Denver Gas	..	33
Denver Gas 5s	70	72
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18	19
New England Gas & Coke bonds	68½	69
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102¼	103¾
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L. H. & P. Co. bonds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	35	37
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	99
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	116
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds.	88½	93
Western Gas	97	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104½	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	32	35
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	87½	88
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111½	113
Hoboken Ferry	68	69½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	35	96
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	108	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107¼	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6½	8
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	35	38
Cramps' Shipyard	72	74
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	118	122
Lorillard Company pf.	100	103
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	119	123
Standard Coupler	33	37
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	52
Union Typewriter	29	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112¾
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	122
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	110	112

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50¼
Central & South American Tel.	104	109
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Retsof	50	..
Retsof bonds	80	85
Union Copper	7⅞	8

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59¾c; Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Chrysolite sold at .08, 500 Croesus at .01½, 1,000 Comstock bonds at .08, 1,500 Cosmos at .01, 500 Golden Age at .04, 300 Isabella at 1.30, 100 Little Chief at .19, 100 Moulton at .30, and 500 Utah at .11.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 28.—The market was dull to-day apart from Sugar, the unlisted department contributing twice the volume of business of the regular list. In the latter the features were the strength in Bell Telephone, Fitchburg preferred, and Stock Yards. Bell was up 5 more, at 345, closing at 342, a net rise of 14 for the week. Fitchburg preferred rose 1½, to 138, a 4½ net gain this week, and Stock Yards advanced 2, to 136, or to last Saturday's closing price.

Mining stocks were heavy; Amalgamated lost 2½, to 90½; Old Dominion ⅜, to 19¼. Montana was up 1, at 313, a rise of 8 net for the week; United States Oil lost 1, to 18, and United States Mining, ⅝, to 9. Wolverine was off ⅝, at 40½; Utah, ⅜, at 30⅝; Santa Fé, up ⅛, at 6, and Quincy, off 2, at 136. West End Street Railway rose ⅛, to 94, and Erie Telephone 2½, to 104½.

At the local Clearing House to-day what little business was done between the banks was at 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at from 10 to 15 cents discount. Money on call is still in ample supply, at from 3½ to 4½ per cent., with the most of the loans, however, being made at 3½ and 4 per cent., and not a few concessions to special customers at 3 per cent. rate reported. Time loans, on the best of collateral, are obtainable on a 4 per cent. basis, and in a few cases even as low as 3½ per cent. The range of rates, however, is from 4 to 4½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	⅛	2	Old Dominion	19	19¼
Allouez	1¾	2	Osceola	68½	70
Arcadian	22	23	Parrot	45	45¼
Arnold	6¼	6¾	Pioneer	30	..
Ash Bed	.50	.60	Quincy	135	137
Atlantic	24½	25½	Rhode Island	4½	5
Baltic	21½	22	Santa Fé	5½	6
Bos. & Cr C.	.15	.18	Santa Ysabel	1¼	1½
Bost. & Mon.	312	313	Shoe	30	30¾
Butte & Bos.	70	74	Tamarack	.185	190
Cal. & Hecla.	750	752	Utah Cons	30½	30¾
Centennial	19½	20¼	Washington	1¼	1¾
Franklin	15½	16	White Knob	18	25
Humboldt	75	1	Winona	4	4½
Mohawk	15	16	Wolverine	40½	40¾
Old Colony	3½	4			

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	245	248	Cent. Mass., 1	13
Bos. & Low.	243	245	Fitchburg pf.	138¾
Bos. & Me.	193	195	N.Y.&N.E.6s.	111
Bos. & Prov.	300	..	N.Y.&N.E.7s.	115
Bos. Elev.	144	144¾	West End..	93¾ 94
Bos. Gas 5s.	82	85		

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	340	344	Mex. Tel.	2½ 2¾
Chi. Stk. Yd.	135	137	U. S. Oil	18 19
Dom. Coal	44½	46	West'h Elec.	.. 49
D. Coal pf.	116	..	West. El. pf.	61 ..
Erie Tel.	102¼	104		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Irregularity attended local movements to-day. Electric Company of America was liquidated down to 10⅞ on a revival of the oft repeated rumor that a call might be expected any time. This is the condition of all the assessable stocks. Welsbach Light lost a point of its gain of yesterday. Lehigh Valley dropped back ½, and Union Traction ¼. Even Pennsylvania, with its March net gain of almost $600,000, and its three months' net increase of almost $3,000,000, or about 2 per cent. more on its increased capitalization, also yielded. The one strong feature was Lehigh Coal and Navigation, for which 50¾ was bid at the close. Asphalt issues were steady. So was Western New York and Pennsylvania, which has a fixed market at 8¾. Many stocks were not quoted because holders will not sell at the current level.

Following is the closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20⅝	20¾	Phila. Trac.	96⅝	96¾
Choctaw	31	32	Union Trac.	37½	37¾
Con. T., Pitt.	23	23⅛	Gas Imp.	11¾	115
El. Co. of A.	11	11¼	Welsbach Lt.	45	47
Lehigh Val.	28¼	28⅝	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Marsden	9	9½	Penn.	8⅝	8¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The volume of trade to-day was inconsiderable so far as local securities went, and the range exceedingly narrow. North Chicago closed at 220, a 1-point gain during the day. Chicago Telephone closed at 190, which showed a point lost. Metropolitan Elevated, common, brought 34½.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
150 American Linseed	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
46 American Linseed pf.	57½	56¾	56¾
500 American Tin Plate	27¾	27	27
50 Chicago Brewing	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100 Chicago Telephone	190	190	190
500 Chicago Union Traction	22½	22	22½
10 Chicago City Railway	262	262	262
175 Lake Street Elevated	9	8¾	8¾
100 Metropolitan Elevated	34¾	34¾	34¾
111 Milwaukee Breweries	4¼	4¼	4¼
135 National Biscuit pf.	33	33	33
10 National Biscuit pf.	87	87	87
9 North Chicago	220	219	220
260 Street's W. S. C. Line	20	20	20

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balance in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$147,843,631
Gold	79,575,887
Silver	8,962,414
United States notes	12,704,435
Treasury notes of 1890	716,310
National bank notes	4,952,779
Total receipts this day	1,860,655
Total receipts this month	42,326,644
Total receipts this year	469,490,406
Total expenditures this day	1,225,000
Total expenditures this month	39,460,000
Total expenditures this year	412,321,882
Deposits in National banks	112,442,667
National bank notes received for redemption	511,620
Government receipts from internal revenue	1,028,266
Customs	783,177
Miscellaneous	49,311

The condition of the divisions of issue and redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS—DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$224,789,779
Silver dollars	412,703,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,869,597
Silver bullion of 1890	72,451,403
United States notes	10,365,000
Total	$730,678,779

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$224,789,779
Silver certificates outstanding	412,703,000
Treasury notes outstanding	82,821,000
Currency certificates	10,365,000
Total	$730,678,779

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$52,225,737
Gold certificates	27,350,150
Silver coin and bullion	3,108,818
Silver certificates	5,853,601
United States notes	12,304,435
Other assets	11,626,015
Total in Treasury	$112,468,874
Deposits in National banks	112,442,667
Total	$224,931,541
Current liabilities	77,087,910
Available cash balance	$147,843,631

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended April 28, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1900.	1899.	P. C.
New York	$882,522,092	$980,261,039	—10.0
Boston	104,016,972	126,320,426	—17.7
Philadelphia	78,840,697	71,162,499	+10.8
Baltimore	20,274,415	18,422,402	+10.1
Chicago	108,932,921	100,255,456	+8.7
St. Louis	27,475,705	24,901,583	+10.3
New Orleans	7,455,537	5,801,924	+28.5
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,229,517,186	$1,327,125,239	— 7.4
Other cities, 5 days	200,046,271	175,011,463	+14.3
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,429,563,407	$1,502,136,702	— 4.8
All cities, 1 day	293,278,726	326,910,239	—10.3
Total, all cities, for week	$1,722,842,133	$1,829,046,941	— 5.8

Complete returns for the week ended April 21 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1899, a decrease of 8.8 per cent., with the same week in 1898 a gain of 68.8 per cent., and with 1897 a gain of 98.9 per cent. Outside of New York the gain as compared with 1899 was 5.4 per cent., and as compared with 1898 and 1897, respectively, 40.3 and 56.7 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, April 28, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
120	125	50	Adams Express	122½	122½	122½	122½	.....
16	16¼	600	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	.....
65¾	66	300	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	66	66	66	66	+½
26	28	200	American District Tel.	27	27	27	27	.....
146	150	15	American Express	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	.....
47⅞	47⅞	950	American Ice Co.	47⅞	47⅞	47½	47⅝	—⅛
75	75⅜	380	American Ice Co. pf.	75½	76	75½	75⅜	—1⅛
56¼	57⅛	10	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56½	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	.....
89	89¼	100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	—

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.09 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.44
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.00
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig-iron warrants	15.50
Lake copper, ingot	17.00
Tin	29.85
Exchange, lead	4.70
Spelter	4.57½
Pork, mess	13.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.70
Butter, Western creamery	.19

CHICAGO, April 28.—Flour—Winter patents, $3.90@$3.70; straights, $2.95@$3.05; clears, $2.70@$3.20; Spring specials, $3.80@$3.90; patents, $3.10@$3.45; straights, $2.60@$3.; bakers', $2@$2.40; No. 3 Spring wheat, 64¾@65c; No. 2 red, 70c; No. 2 corn, 39½@39¾c; No. 2 oats, 24@24½c; No. 2 white, 27¾c; No. 3 white, 26@27½c; No. 2 rye, 53¼@54½c; No. 2 barley, 41@46c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.71; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $11.60@$12.65; lard, per 100 lb, $7.15@7.22½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6.90@$7.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.50@$7.60; whisky, on basis of high wines, $1.25½; sugars, cutloaf, $6; granulated, $5.44. No. 2 yellow corn, 39¾@39¾c; clover, contract grade, $7.

COTTON.—The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 1@4 points, and developed a greater degree of activity and strength than has been witnessed on Change for some time past. Following the opening call the demand became very active, and the advance on the more popular positions was increased to 5@13 points. There was a special call for May, which carried the price for that position up to 9.61, or within 7 points of the top of the late bull movement. August, however, which sold at 9.60 on the culmination of that movement, touched only 9.35 to-day. The market appeared to get considerable support from Wall Street people, and also from the shorts, who were easily frightened by further accounts from Central Texas indicating very considerable damage by floods in the cotton lands. The cotton belt at large was not considered to be favored by propitious conditions, and covering remained a feature. Houses with extensive wire connections had plenty of crop news, which averaged in favor of the long interest. But a lack of satisfactory public support deprived the market of an important element, and the more conservative longs took to selling in order to secure their profits. This disposition was partly actuated by Manchester advices pointing to shorter hours. At no time, however, was there any pressure of long cotton, and the market closed within about 5 points of the top figures of the session, steady in tone, with the net advance 3@10 points. The special weather report of The Chronicle states that rain has fallen in about all sections during the week, and in some instances precipitation has been rather heavy. Farm work has been interfered with in many districts. Although a number of correspondents report better progress being made toward the end of the week, it is claimed quite generally that operations are very backward. Texas advices are to the effect that farming has been retarded by the rain, and that fair weather is much needed over the entire State.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	..	..	..	9.57@9.59
May	9.50	9.61	9.50	9.58@9.59
June	9.47	9.48	9.46	9.49@9.50
July	9.47	9.50	9.46	9.50@9.51
August	9.31	9.35	9.29	9.33@ ..
September	8.49	8.56	8.49	8.54@8.55
October	8.25	8.30	8.25	8.28@8.29
November	8.09	8.12	8.09	8.10@8.12
December	8.09	8.11	8.09	8.10@8.11
January	8.10	8.13	8.10	8.12@8.13
February	..	..	..	8.13@8.15
March	8.15	8.19	8.15	8.18@8.19

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Spot cotton hardening; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales. American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 8,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; middling upland, 5⅛d; futures opened steady, buyers at 2-64d advance; closed steady, with prices 2½@3½-64d higher. December-January, 4.29b; January-February, 4.27b; April, 5.23½@ ; April-May, 5 21⅛s; May-June, 5.19½s; June-July, 5.17s; July-August, 5.14b; August-September, 5.04½b; September-October, 4.48s; October-November, 4.36½b; November-December, 4.31b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	73 7-16	73 7-16	73 1-16	73⅛
July	73⅜	73¾	73⅜	73⅝
September	74 9-16	74⅝	74½	74¼
Corn—				
May	..	..	..	45½
July	46 5-16	46 5-16	46 3-16	46¼
September	46½	46½	46¼	46⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
May	65⅞	66 1-16	65⅝	65⅝
July	67¾	67¾	67⅜	67⅜
September	68½	68⅝	68¼	68¼
Corn—				
May	39⅞	40	39½	39½
July	41⅜	41¼	40¾	40¾
September	41½	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜
Oats—				
May	23	23	22¾	22¾
July	23½	23½	23¼	23¼
September	22¼	22 9-16	22¼	22½

BREADSTUFFS. — WHEAT — For a time wheat was surprisingly firm, upsetting the calculations of room traders, and leading to a modest scare of shorts at the immediate opening, when prices were ⅛@¼c higher than the previous night's close. What made up the turn especially perplexing was the fact that English markets made scarcely any response whatever to our firmness of Friday, and closed partly ½d net lower. In like manner the Paris quotations came 5@20 points lower, so that on the surface the attitude of sellers in going short on the early cash was apparently justified. It was found, however, that a considerable number of foreign orders were in the market—just about sufficient to absorb the floating wheat, and cause a temporary scarcity which frightened the shorts. In consequence prices hardened for a time, but after the first half hour responded to local pressure by losing all their first advance, although during this period of depression Continental cables came in showing ½ mark advance at Berlin, and 1@ points rise at Budapest. Antwerp was unchanged. The heaviness in local circles continued through the balance of the forenoon and into curb transactions as well, bear traders improving their opportunity to increase short lines to a moderate extent. Crop news of the day was exceedingly favorable, including high temperatures in the West and rains in Spring wheat States. The Chicago Trade Bulletin was credited with an estimate of 1,800,000 bushels' reduction in Winter wheat area, suggesting a crop of 370,000,000 bushels, or 74,000,000 bushels more than last year. Australian shipments for the week were 56,000 bushels, compared with 18,000 bushels last week. World's shipments were estimated at 7,120,000 bushels for the week, against 6,960,000 bushels last week. Primary receipts for the week amounted to 422 cars, against 227 cars a week ago, and 358 last year. For the entire week 1,947 cars were received, compared with 1,610 cars the week before, and 1,981 cars last year. Private cables reported an absence of cargoes off the English Coast. On the curb July wheat ranged from 73⅝c to 73¾c bid, closing at 73⅝c bid. Exporters took about 10 loads, all ports.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 28.—Wheat, in store, No. 1 Northern, April, 66c; May, 63⅞@64c; July, 65⅝@65¾c. September, 65¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 66¾@66⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 65c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c. Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH, April 28.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 68¾c; May, 68¼c; July, 69⅝c; September, 68⅞c; No. 1 Northern cash, 65⅝c; May, 66⅝c; July, 67¾@67¾c; September, 67⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 64⅝c; No. 3 Spring, 61⅜c. Oats, 24½@24c. Corn, 37⅞c.

MILWAUKEE, April 28.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 67¼c; No. 2 Northern, 66c. Rye, No. 1, 57c. Barley, No. 2, 42¾@43c; sample, 37@42½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 46⅝c, elevator and delivered, and 46⅝c, on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 28c; No. 3 oats, 27½c; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 29c; track, mixed, 26@29½c; track, white, 29@34c; No. 2 white, clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61¼c, and No. 2 Western, 60½c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43¾@45c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.95; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.70@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.80@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grades, $1.70@$17.25 per ton, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.35, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 90@95c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.75@$16; Winter bran, $18@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $16; oil meal, $26.50; linseed oil cake, $25.50; corn oil cake, $18; nominal.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $13.25@$13.75; family, $14.50@$15; short clear, $14@$15. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $12@$13.25; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $18.50@$22. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¼c; light, 190 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 8¼c; 10 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 7¾c; 14 lb, 7½c; pickled shoulders, 7c; pickled hams, 10¾@11c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5⅛@5⅜c. LARD—$7.70; city lard, $7.20@7.25; refined lard, South America, $8.50; Continent, $8; Brazil, kegs, $8.75; compound, city, 6¾c; Western, 6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 8c; city lard stearine, 8¼c.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Beef—Extra India mess, 78s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 67s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 49s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 46s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 43s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 42s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 41s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 38s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 41s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 37s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 37s 6d; American refined, in pails, 38s 3d. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 59s 6d; American finest colored, 63s. Tallow—Australian, in London, 27s 6d; prime city, 27s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, May-August, 23s. Turpentine—Spirits, 42s. Resin—Common, 5s 1½d. Petroleum—Refined, 7¼d. Linseed oil, 30s 3d.

COFFEE.—The coffee market showed up in much better shape yesterday. The opening call de-

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Pr'f'ts	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Cir'l't'n.
$2,000,000	$2,008,700	N. Y., N. B. A.	$13,804,000	$2,049,000	$1,257,000	$13,886,000	$45,000
2,050,000	2,098,200	Bk. Manhat. Co.	18,687,000	2,748,000	3,721,000	21,057,000	.....
2,000,000	1,144,200	Merchants' Nat.	13,220,300	1,977,200	1,706,800	14,931,900	.....
2,000,000	2,187,800	Mechanics' Nat.	11,933,000	2,318,000	725,000	11,938,000	.....
1,500,000	2,866,500	Bk. of America	21,481,000	5,310,300	1,700,900	25,235,000	.....
1,000,000	248,900	Phenix National	4,561,000	1,008,000	146,000	4,470,000	43,200
10,000,000	5,073,700	National City	96,502,300	26,335,600	4,258,800	111,546,800	881,000
300,000	6,637,500	Chemical Nat.	23,470,200	3,487,900	3,235,600	23,510,900	.....
800,000	186,700	Merch. Ex. Nat.	4,741,100	943,000	529,300	5,412,400	36,100
1,000,000	1,795,700	Gallatin Nat.	8,057,700	907,800	361,200	7,007,200	987,100
300,000	83,600	Nat. B. & Drov.	1,024,200	220,200	53,000	1,036,300	40,200
400,000	111,100	Mech. & Trad.	2,082,000	226,000	101,000	2,248,000	.....
200,000	176,600	Greenwich	964,100	101,300	138,400	846,100	.....
600,000	478,200	Leath. Mfrs. Nat	3,803,100	641,500	238,700	3,519,200	425,000
300,000	203,100	Seventh Nat.	3,483,400	531,300	643,200	4,352,300	299,900
1,200 000	504,800	Bk. State of N. Y	4,195,200	764,300	378,600	3,218,700	.....
5,000,000	2,824,100	Am. Exch. Nat.	29,695,500	5,021,000	1,862,000	24,313,000	4,703,000
†10,000,000	†6,693,900	Nat. Bk. of Com.	56,633,600	8,938,100	3,931,000	48,032,500	4,988,100
1,000,000	1,611,100	Nat. Broadway	6,122,200	1,443,100	293,900	5,718,500	73,300
1,000,000	1,150,800	Mercantile Nat.	12,136,700	2,211,300	1,289,700	13,313,900	770,100
422,700	495,700	Pacific	5,572,800	225,200	650,700	3,314,100	.....
1,500,000	1,051,800	Nat. Bk. of Rep.	18,151,400	4,422,100	742,700	20,018,900	1,108,500
450,000	986,500	Chatham Nat.	3,200,500	907,000	871,700	6,510,500	45,000
200,000	320,000	People's	2,129,300	255,200	307,500	2,621,500	.....
1,000,000	610,300	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	11,728,700	2,578,800	986,800	13,372,600	479,300
1,000,000	2,846,400	Hanover Nat.	37,874,500	11,276,200	2,523,300	48,097,200	1,000,000
500,000	419,900	Irving Nat.	4,356,000	735,500	523,800	4,750,000	191,600
600,000	383,900	Nat. Citizen's	3,035,700	715,900	173,300	3,244,900	178,000
500,000	277,700	Nassau	2,555,200	490,700	377,100	2,913,800	.....
900,000	980,600	Mark. & Ful. Nat.	6,447,300	1,336,900	607,700	7,022,000	225,000
1,000,000	195,000	Nat. Shoe & Lea.	3,610,600	820,800	269,000	4,022,100	45,000
1,400,000	1,718,800	Corn Exchange	17,764,800	1,726,600	3,052,000	20,332,700	.....
1,000,000	508,200	Cont. Nat.	4,819,700	1,114,200	428,500	5,903,500	301,400
300,000	396,700	Oriental	2,050,000	208,600	332,300	2,086,000	.....
1,500,000	5,000,700	Im. & Trad. Nat.	26,233,000	5,136,000	1,612,000	28,510,000	40,400
2,000,000	3,393,400	Nat. Park	42,914,000	11,243,000	3,782,000	53,592,000	42,300
250,000	152,400	East River Nat.	1,233,200	302,500	180,300	1,478,300	50,000
3,000,000	2,255,100	Fourth Nat.	23,574,000	3,857,300	1,902,200	24,415,000	50,000
1,000,000	491,200	Central Nat.	9,858,000	2,301,000	1,235,000	13,080,000	60,000
300,000	780,700	Second Nat.	8,218,000	1,743,000	578,000	9,086,000	264,000
750,000	181,700	Ninth Nat.	2,830,200	374,800	264,300	2,721,000	44,700
500,000	8,925,400	First Nat.	38,284,600	9,142,900	1,446,800	39,496,200	496,500
300,000	86,200	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	2,883,800	598,900	273,000	3,180,200	210,000
250,000	682,500	Bowery	3,480,000	480,000	345,000	3,638,000	.....
200,000	419,100	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,442,500	779,100	389,500	4,371,200	50,000
750,000	327,000	German-Am.	3,095,700	625,600	248,300	3,025,800	.....
1,000,000	1,705,900	Chase Nat.	30,675,600	9,509,900	4,064,400	46,557,300	800,000
100,000	1,257,400	Fifth Avenue	8,257,000	2,035,300	348,000	9,270,700	.....
200,000	619,600	German Exch.	2,689,900	163,800	802,200	3,342,600	.....
200,000	797,900	Germania	3,054,800	402,000	859,300	4,727,900	.....
300,000	880,100	Lincoln Nat.	11,016,700	2,715,800	714,400	13,076,500	214,600
200,000	1,015,800	Garfield Nat.	6,897,200	1,887,500	516,800	8,466,600	49,700
200,000	340,200	Fifth National	2,141,900	488,100	168,400	2,301,900	170,200
200,000	963,300	Bk. of Metrop.	5,808,100	1,517,400	749,600	7,240,500	.....
200,000	393,800	West Side	2,611,000	415,000	301,000	2,880,000	.....
500,000	674,400	Seaboard Nat.	12,286,000	2,060,000	2,033,000	15,363,000	498,000
2,100,000	1,440,300	Western Nat.	32,086,600	7,924,200	2,085,300	38,388,400	50,000
300,000	524,200	First Nat. B'k'n.	4,403,000	583,000	636,000	4,890,000	68,300
500,000	478,100	Liberty Nat.	5,505,400	1,195,600	327,400	5,516,200	475,400
1,000,000	591,200	N. Y. Prod. Ex.	4,161,700	520,200	432,000	3,733,900	.....
250,000	203,700	Bk. of New Am.	1,561,700	774,400	734,500	5,467,400	.....
350,000	211,500	Astor National	3,673,100	705,100	201,200	3,775,000	300,000
500,000	268,300	Hide&Leath.Nat.	2,397,500	280,300	207,900	1,776,300	328,400
60,800,000	70,490,100	Total, Nat. bks.					
11,422,700	14,853,000	Total, State Bks.					
72,222,700	85,343,100	Total	774,548,600	163,468,900	66,621,000	852,062,500	21,128,300

*As per official reports—44 National Banks, Feb. 13, 1900; 19 State banks, March 10, 1900.
†As on April 28.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Net Profits.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,285,503.00	$19,581.00	$90,174	$241,383.00	$106,000.00	$1,410,114.00
Columbia	300,000	2,139,000.00	119,000.00	106,000	177,000.00	.....	2,140,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,074,752.15	58,346.15	60,852	285,823.94	.....	1,343,848.38
Fourteenth St.	100,000	1,100,900.00	53,000.00	43,300	229,300.00	.....	1,351,000.00
Gansevoort	200,000	599,028.94	4,182.36	48,397	38,858.01	.....	645,133.47
Hamilton	200,000	1,378,900.00	56,400.00	97,400	80,800.00	.....	1,454,300.00
Mount Morris	250,000	1,937,600.00	98,400.00	106,300	139,500.00	.....	2,354,500.00
Mutual	200,000	1,332,827.00	29,809.43	154,341	186,259.00	.....	1,434,925.51
19th Ward	100,000	1,121,875.00	18,388.00	122,209	214,085.00	.....	1,524,228.00
Plaza	100,000	1,975,000.00	45,000.00	88,000	430,000.00	.....	2,305,000.00
Riverside	100,000	915,300.00	6,400.00	66,200	69,700.00	.....	1,015,500.00
State	100,000	2,853,000.00	232,000.00	116,000	178,000.00	.....	3,281,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,032,800.00	20,500.00	135,000	117,200.00	.....	1,060,600.00
Union Square	200,000	2,203,292.79	51,325.90	235,990	398,403.20	.....	2,759,768.58
Yorkville	100,000	1,549,000.00	80,350.00	91,250	99,450.00	*186,000.00	1,580,700.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Redford	150,000	1,089,329.00	12,975.00	80,804	192,338.00	.....	1,302,807.00
Broadway	100,000	1,350,310.25	13,074.68	122,069	266,038.65	.....	1,549,979.36
Eighth Ward	100,000	331,700.00	12,600.00	21,400	44,500.00	.....	286,000.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	658,000.00	33,900.00	23,600	63,700.00	.....	607,100.00
Mfrs.' Nat.	252,000	2,358,100.00	206,000.00	220,400	352,100.00	78,100.00	3,072,000.00
Merchants'	100,000	411,472.00	3,891.00	28,463	34,508.00	.....	377,780.00
Mech. & Trad's'	100,000	537,583.60	12,543.00	56,983	80,196.59	.....	917,057.16
Nassau Nat.	300,000	4,013,000.00	200,000.00	300,000	493,000.00	617,000.00	4,211,000.00
National City	300,000	2,569,000.00	108,000.00	342,000	246,000.00	.....	2,897,000.00
North Side	100,000	721,634.68	10,176.61	51,388	39,521.76	.....	707,253.91
People's	100,000	935,700.00	28,900.00	44,700	54,100.00	85,400.00	986,800.00
17th Ward	100,000	457,829.00	7,810.00	38,508	56,598.00	.....	470,709.00
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,135,500.00	92,700.00	10,000	279,300.00	231,300.00	1,101,000.00
Schermerhorn	100,000	632,475.00	15,833.00	28,800	93,800.00	14,000.00	857,110.00
28th Ward	100,000	459,325.00	9,271.00	23,080	67,599.00	4,523.00	475,666.00
Union	100,000	555,920.00	21,956.00	43,913	63,102.00	.....	639,029.00
Wallabout	100,000	694,600.00	30,200.00	22,400	49,700.00	.....	698,700.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I.	25,000	522,450.00	14,180.00	22,862	77,650.00	.....	583,835.00
First National	100,000	677,470.00	28,070.00	20,000	149,377.00	77,080.00	700,970.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,292,600.00	240,100.00	247,800	646,000.00	.....	6,039,200.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,929,030.00	84,233.00	58,643	263,980.00	.....	1,828,375.00
Second National	250,000	1,303,200.00	58,800.00	31,400	297,800.00	361,400.00	1,169,000.00
Third National	200,000	893,498.82	28,741.81	78,684	190,576.84	.....	952,580.76
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	1,353,200.00	101,800.00	17,700	132,000.00	442,500.00	1,496,600.00
Second National	125,000	741,217.00	67,000.00	44,800	70,900.00	95,000.00	889,200.00

*Surplus, $100,000; undivided profits, $86,000.

veloped a firm feeling at an advance of 5@15 points. There were substantial indications of foreign interest and some improvement in public speculation, which gave the market in general a firm undertone. Shorts were prompt to recognize the better feeling and covered as freely as the somewhat scant offerings would permit. The basis of the better condition was a continued small movement at Rio and Santos and a surprise in the character of the European cables; these were considerably better than had been looked for in view of our weakness of yesterday. The Fall and more remote deliveries received their full share of the attention of buyers and showed leading firmness throughout the brief two-hour session. The advancing tendency of the market was arrested toward the close by selling to secure profits. The market was finally steady in tone at an advance of 5@15 points. Total sales, 19,750 bags.

The open market for spot Brazilian supplies did not respond readily to the upward movement in future deliveries, and closed quiet but steady on the basis of 7¾c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	..	..	..	6.65@6.75
May	6.60	6.70	6.60	6.65@6.70
June	..	..	..	6.70@6.75
July	6.80	6.80	6.90	6.75@6.80
August	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.80@6.90
September	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.90@6.95
October	7.05	7.05	7.00	6.95@7.00
November	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.00@7.05
December	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.20@7.25
January	..	..	..	7.25@7.30
February	..	..	..	7.30@7.35
March	..	..	..	7.35@7.40

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, $8500; receipts, 4,000 bags; stock, 341,000 bags. Hamburg—Unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 18,000 bags. Havre—Advanced ¼f; sales, 6,000 bags. January, 47; February, 47.25; March, 47.50; April, 44.75; May, 44.75; June, 45.25; July, 45.50; August, 45.75; September, 46; October, 46.25; November, 46.50; December, 46.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 9⅜125; exchange, 8¾d; receipts, 3,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 1,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 5,000 bags; stock, 252,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Bids at the close were on the basis of 4 13-16@4 7-16c for centrifugal, 3 15-16c for muscovado, and 3⅝c for molasses sugar; sales included 680 tons muscovado at 3 15-16c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.05, and in bulk, $6.40; Philadelphia, barrels, $9, and in bulk, $6.35; refined cases, New York, $10.25; refined-orized naphtha, 11.1c. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, barrels, 35c; prime Summer yellow, 38c, prompt; off Summer yellow, 33c; butter grades, nominal; prime white, 40@41c; prime Winter yellow, 40@42c; city linseed, American, raw, 63@66c; American, boiled, 65@66c; Calcutta, raw, 71c; Western linseed oil, quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 55@57c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, barrels, $3.10; spirits of turpentine, 51@51¼c; rosin, common to good, strained, $1.60; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $2; K, $2.25; M, $2.45; N, $2.55; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—There was no trading. CALVES—State calves, $5.10; city dressed veals, 9c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Common and medium sheep, $5@$5.25; fair, clipped sheep, $4.50; medium shorn lambs, $7; prime clipped lambs, $6.60@$6.70; clipped culls, $5. HOGS—There was no trading.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

NATHANIEL HARRIS.—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $43,907 against Nathaniel Harris of London, England, in favor of George Carlton Comstock of this city, for money loaned, and a money judgment. On April 30, 1880, Benjamin D. Whitney obtained a judgment for $43,907 in this city against Nathaniel and James N. M. Harris, who composed the firm of Harris & Harris, lawyers of Vicksburg, Miss. Mr. Whitney, who resided at Cambridge, Mass., died some years ago, and his executor transferred the claim to Mr. Comstock. Since judgment was obtained James W. M. Harris has died, and Nathaniel Harris went to London to reside.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WOOLF ELECTRIC DISINFECTING COMPANY.—Judgment for $26,019 was obtained by default yesterday against the Woolf Electric Disinfecting Company, formerly of 66 Broad Street, in favor of Hazen L. Hoyt, for money loaned to the company. The company went into the hands of a receiver in April, 1895. Mr. Hoyt was the President and M. J. Glyn Secretary.

GARDNER & Co.—Samuel H. Gardner, manager, residing at 71 Lenox Avenue, and John M. Gardner, clerk at the foot of Franklin Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $34,679 and no assets. They were partners in the late firm of Gardner & Co., manufacturers of veneer seats at 47 West Forty-second Street and at Newport, Vt., who made an assignment on July 8, 1887, with liabilities $99,883 and assets which realized $30,979.

WILLIAM MANN.—Schedules of William Mann, who kept a café and restaurant at 190 William Street, show liabilities of $17,182, of which $6,670 are secured, and nominal assets of $14,308, consisting of fixtures and good-will of the restaurant, $12,000; stock in trade, $500; debts due, $500; note, $300; cash in bank, $8; equity in real estate, $1,000. The real estate consists of 441 East Eighty-third Street, valued at $18,000, mortgaged for $17,000.

ELECTRICAL UNDERTAKING, LIMITED.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has sold, through James P. Silo, the Sheriff's auctioneer, an automobile which is said to be the first one sold at Sheriff's sale in this city. The sale was by virtue of an attachment against the Electrical Undertaking, Limited, of London, for $1,027, in favor of Patrick K. Kelly, on an assigned claim from J. N. Quinby & Co. of Newark, N. J. The automobile is said to have cost $2,200, and was sold for $650. The Sheriff also sold the office furniture of the New York office of the company, at 52 Broadway, for $265.

SEYMOUR B. GOODKIND.—Schedules of Seymour B. Goodkind, dealer in sporting goods at 65 Cortlandt Street, against whose creditors recently filed a petition in bankruptcy, show liabilities of $23,479, of which $17,500 are secured by mortgages, and assets of $18,293. The assets consist of real estate, $16,500, mortgaged for $17,500; merchandise, $1,175, (it cost $2,000;) store fixtures, $500; cash in bank, $103; book accounts, $15. The real estate consists of 769 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, value, $6,500, mortgaged for $6,500; the Tarrant Sibley House at Burlington, Vt., with fourteen acres of land, and a house and 250 acres of land at Shaftesbury, Vt.—the whole valued at $10,000, mortgaged for $11,000. There are about eighty creditors.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AHERN, George J.—Consolidated Gas Company of New York	$32
BAKER, James H. G.—Gamaliel C. St. John, executor, &c.	2,741
BARHAM, Charles G.—Max Schoenfeld	375
BECKER, Charles G., and Robert Wick—John McClave	541
BERNARD, Louis—John J. Ascher	174
BERGHOLZ, William R.—J. F. Otto Meyer	3,245
BOGART, Augustus H.—O. Bearborn	170
CARNEY, Sidney H., Sr.—New York Life Insurance Company, costs	138
CASSADY, Charles B., and Russell A. Shay—Edward E. Keating	235
CHILDS, Ellsworth—Dunbar Box and Lumber Company	101
CONSIDINE, George F.—William H. Malcolm	332
ELLIOTT, Isaac M.—William J. Vogt	309
FELBEL, Edward—Jacob Meyer	102
GILMAN, Walter D.—F. Arguelles and others	407
GORMAN, Edward—J. Eiseman and another	89
GREATER NEW YORK AMUSEMENT Company—Edward Hauselt and others	141
HALLAHAN, Grace A., administratrix—L. S. Bayliss, assignee, costs	107
HOLLAND, Charles A., and Jennie A.—James A. Jordan, costs	77
HOLL, John—Simpson Foundry Company	485
HUTCHINSON, James M.—New York Athletic Club, costs	38
KAHN, George, and Hyman Rosenblum—Charles E. Murtagh and another	248
KOCH, Frances—Jacob Oppenheimer	165
MEAGHER, James W.—James J. Reid	353
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Henry F. Coleman	843
MOHNEKE, Louis—E. J. Gilles and another	84
NAGEL, Robert J.—F. Frisch	84
NEWELL, Eliza—New York Cracker and Biscuit Company, Limited	1,427
PRENTICE, Henry—New

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

King Olaf's Sword.

King Olaf looked at his rack of swords,
And cried, "'Tis a time for deeds, not words!"
He looked at the rack, and out he drew
The blade he counted most straight and true,
"And this," he said, "will serve my intents
For rebels and rascals and malcontents.
Long have they plotted their treacherous game,
Not knowing the terror that clings to my name.
Long have they laid a dastardly plot,
Not knowing what is or what is not.
Long have they lain in an ambuscade
Where they hoped my men might fall, afraid.
Long have they thought to rouse a scare
And catch me before I was ever aware.
I have waited long, I have been remiss—
Delay may lead to a terrible miss.
No miss shall be now—the sword is here,
And stirs at the sound of its master's cheer—
The sword from the scabbard shall leap like a flame,
And the world be ablaze with King Olaf's fame!"
—WALTER HERRIES POLLOCK in Longman's.

Mr. Gladstone.

From The Contemporary Review.

While Mr. Gladstone interested his audiences immensely by his endless flow of animated remarks and brilliant historical criticisms, he failed altogether to convey to them the sense of greatness. Every one left his society pleased, amused, perhaps delighted. But I cannot imagine anybody quitting it impressed with reverence. There was indeed a levity sometimes observable about him which was very antagonistic to reverence. Dr. Martineau himself told me how disappointed he was when, meeting him after his great return to power, he said to him, "What an opportunity you have for the great work before you—the consolidation of the empire!" Mr. Gladstone shrugged his shoulders and said, "Oh, I don't know about that. The clerks in the Colonial Office have got too much to do already."

"Republics." So Called.

Thomas B. Sherman in The North American Review.

At the present time there are twenty nominal republics in the world, outside of Africa and the tiny mountain district of San Marino. These are France, Switzerland, the United States of America, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Of these, only Switzerland and the United States are real republics, within any reasonable definition of that word. France is half republic and half military despotism. All the remaining seventeen are either absolute military despotisms or mere oligarchies, in which a small minority of the people monopolize all the powers of government, while the great mass are little, if any, better than slaves. The forms of republican Government are undoubtedly maintained in nearly all of them, to the same extent as they were maintained in Rome under Tiberius, or in France, under the Prince President, Louis Napoleon. Legislatures meet and discuss at great length propositions of law, submitted to them by a dictator, at the end of which they vote in the affirmative or fly for their lives. In Chile, Argentina, and possibly one or two more of these republics, there is a larger freedom for discussion and a greater absence of military dictatorship than in the others. But in Chile, all the land worth having is owned by a few families; and a vast majority of the people are bound to these families in a mild but effectual slavery.

In a large majority of these republics, there is not, and there never has been, any government, except such as was imposed by military force after a successful revolution, confirmed by the forms of a popular election, at which anybody was permitted to vote freely, provided he voted for the ruling dictator. Even subjects of the German and Austrian Emperors have far more liberty and far more real voice in the Government of their country than have the "free and independent" citizens of any republic on the Continent of America, except our own. The subjects of the monarchies of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium have vastly more.

Col. De Villebois-Mareuil.

J. E. C Bodley in The Athenaeum.

Col. De Villebois-Mareuil was a fluent talker, and few days passed wihout our having lengthy conversations on public questions. Last October he went straight from my table to catch the train which took him on his last journey through France before he embarked. He talked of a mysterious mission which had been offered to him, and I suggested in chaff, knowing his aims, that it was connected with the approaching centenary of Gen. Bonaparte's coup d'etat de Brumaire. No one here had the faintest suspicion of the adventure on which he was starting, and even his nearest relations were not in the secret. His conduct in taking arms against the English has been severely judged by certain of his countrymen who witnessed his eagerness to cultivate English friendships. His action was, indeed, inconsistent with his reiterated and spontaneous expressions. But his death takes him out of the category of less courageous foes of England who run no risk of being shot, like the French and German journalists who attack us, or the English cartridge makers who sold ammunition to the Boers in the certainty of its being used against us. All the same, it is in the irony of things that the writer who last year praised in his last novel "l'hospitalité la plus accueillante et l'aimabilité la plus engageante" which he had received from English people should have wantonly gone forth to risk his death from an English bullet.

The Next Pope.

From The Contemporary Review.

The limit of that seventieth year, after which the Psalmist says, "Strength is but labor and sorrow," was passed by the Pope twenty years ago. On the 2d of March Leo XIII. celebrated his ninetieth birthday. On the 20th of February it was twenty-two years since he was elected Pope, and his reign is already of more than common length. All history can show no more than ten Popes whose reigns have exceeded twenty years. Sylvester I. reigned twenty-one years; Adrian I., twenty-three; his successor, Leo III., twenty-one; Alexander III., twenty-two; Urban VIII., twenty-one; Clement XI., twenty-one; Pius VI., twenty-four; his successor, Pius VII., twenty-three; Pius IX., thirty-two years, and Leo XIII., so far, twenty-two.

As far as can be foreseen the Pope will soon depart this life. He is not only the oldest of the famous gray-headed Italians—four years older than Verdi, and ten years older than Crispi—but is the oldest living celebrity in the world, (a few years ago Gladstone ran him close.) The Pope no doubt often thinks of his approaching dissolution, and in all probability he has long ago drawn up a testament recommending some Cardinal as his successor. Immediately on the death of a Pope, and before the conclave meets, the Cardinals, with the Camerlengo at their head, glance through the testament of the deceased. But reverence for the dead Pope does not at all oblige them to consider his wish as binding. It has happened that the Cardinals have chosen one with whom the deceased Pope was by no means in sympathy. It has also happened that a man has been elected who was not even in possession of the purple when the testament proposing one of the most approved of the Cardinals was made. The question is now being asked, especially among the Italians, Who will be the successor of Leo XIII.?

No doubt he is already a Cardinal. It is very improbable that the conclave which may meet to-morrow will choose a man who has not been a member of the Sacred College for many years and has not won the favor of that body. In judging who it will be we must not run to the extreme of only taking into consideration those who have been Cardinals for decades, or to the other extreme of supposing that a man will be chosen who has only recently attained to the purple. Just as the present Pope has for some time settled his own choice of a successor, so every single Cardinal has in his own mind chosen his favorite, and without doubt a secret understanding has been come to among certain Cardinals, and even among groups in the Sacred College, with regard to the man who is to be called to the helm of the Church when Leo XIII. dies. If there were no such understanding, absolute or relative, it would scarcely be possible for the different parties within the Holy College to keep the name of their favorite secret until the death of the Pope, and the names of some Cardinals are even now floating in the air.

Victoria's Family.

From The London Daily News.

The Queen's family, counting, in addition to her Majesty, only children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren living, now numbers 74, as under:

Queen	1
Sons and daughters living	7
Grandchildren	32
Great-grandchildren	34
Total	74

This is one of the largest families of four generations. The Prince of Wales's own family is a relatively small one—four children (one son and three daughters) and six grandchildren, (three grandsons and three granddaughters.) The line of direct succession to the throne happily continues unbroken in Queen, Prince of Wales, Duke of York, and sons of the Duke of York.

Bannockburn.

From "A History of Scotland." By Andrew Lang.

Bruce bade Keith with his five hundred horse charge the English archers on the flank. The bowmen do not seem to have been defended by pikes; they fell beneath the lances of the Marischal as the archers of Ettrick had fallen at Falkirk. The Scottish archers now took heart, and loosed into the crowded and reeling ranks of England, while the flying bowmen of the South clashed against and confused the English charge. Then Scottish archers took to their steel sperthes, (who ever loved to come to hand strokes,) and hewed into the mass of the English, so that the field, whither Bruce brought up his reserves to support Edward Bruce on the right, was a mass of wild confused fighting. In this mêlée the great body of the English army could deal no stroke, swaying helplessly as Southern knights or Norman spears won some feet of ground. So, in the space between Halbert's Bog and the Burn, the mêlée rang and wavered, the long spears of the Scottish ranks unbroken, and pushing forward, the ground before them so covered with fallen men and horses that the English advance was clogged and crushed between the resistance in front and the pressure behind.

The Mafia.

From The Spectator.

It is in Sicily that both poverty and crime have reached their most portentous development. Here, again, we find diverse strains of blood, language, and tradition, and an unfortunate historic development. We cannot, indeed, explain the social facts of Sicily in our time without reference to the past. Centuries of turbulence and misgovernment produced a condition of affairs in which every man's hand was against every other man's, and in which, the idea of just and impartial law becoming weak, the inevitable alternative of the rude justice of revenge became widespread. In our day, with the possible exception of some of the outlying districts of European Russia, Sicily is the poorest part of Europe. The wages earned in the sulphur mines and the horrible condition of the people employed therein have been so completely exposed that it is not necessary to dwell thereon. Suffice it to say that with the factors of wretched poverty and a long historical training in crime, superadded to a quick-blooded, violent people, we may understand the growth and power in Sicily of that murderous society, the Mafia, which the Italian Government is now attacking in earnest at Messina. The Mafia is to all intents and purposes a murderous organization which sticks at nothing to secure its ends. But formally, and on one side, it is a kind of mutual benefit society. Its members are bound to protect and benefit one another under given conditions, or pay the dread penalty for failure or neglect.

Snowdrops.

Blossoms blown from the breath of Spring,
Messages sweet to me ye bring
From my fair lady far away,
In the land where the mountain spirits play
And the waters seaward sing.

My love has a garden, fair and free:
Its beauty blooms by the sleepless sea—
And the days come and the days go,
They drift through Winter and wind and snow,
And I know she dreams of me.

Here I bide in a dingy place,
Where hearts grow hard in their Mammon race,
And love is sold in Sin's sad mart,
And the world forgets it has a heart,
And veils in night its face. * * *

But here, in the hate, and the sin, and scorn,
As I linger, lonely, and sick, and lorn,
See—I lay one bright blossom by—
It shall sleep on my bosom when I die,
Till the dawn of Judgment Morn.

And out of the dust of my dead heart
Sweet blossoming bells of snow shall start,
As thoughts of my lady, none know how,
Spring from my living heart, even now,
As the fleeting hours depart.

And, in the Morn of God, I know,
They shall say, "Who gave these thoughts of snow
To this poor poet, who lies asleep,
Under the grasses, quiet and deep,
While the ages o'er him blow?"

Wilt thou stand up, then, my lady fair,
And say, in the golden silence there—
"He is my poet, although he lies
With the dust of death in his darkened eyes,
And dust in his heart of care. * * *

"He is my poet; and all the years,
Through days of joy, and nights of tears,
I loved him still, with a heart of snow,
Pure as the bells on his grave that blow,
With a love that knew no fears.

"When he lay alone, 'neath the quiet greensward
In the silent night of the dim kirkyard,
I dreamed of him, and I know, in his sleep,
He dreamed of me, though the grave was deep,
For love by the grave keeps ward."

Shall we roam together then, hand in hand,
Through the glades and the glens of the deathless land?
Yes, chaste as a queen in robes of snow,
Pure as these blosoms, your soul shall go. * * *
Will the angels understand?
—L. MACLEAN WATT, in Good Words.

The Great Seal of England.

From Chambers's Journal.

The seal consists of a large mass of sterling silver, measuring about six and a half inches in diameter by one and a quarter inch in depth or thickness. It is in two parts, both smooth on the outer side, but elaborately engraved within. These two surfaces are impressed upon a lump of wax attached in an ingenious way to any document to which Her Majesty as sovereign gives her royal assent. The weight of the seal is one hundred and eighty-five ounces, and its value in metal about £30. Each seal is engraved during the reign of the sovereign whose name it bears, and the collection presents a curious and accurate epitome of English history. All Lord Chancellors have taken the greatest care of the seals in their charge, and have contrived recesses and elaborate devices for their safe custody. One of them in the reign of Charles II. actually slept with the seal under his pillow, and by this loving precaution saved it from thieves who one night broke into his house and carried off the mace belonging to the House of Lords, and other valuable property.

London at Night.

From The Saturday Review.

The railways help to swell the number of those abroad in London in the small hours. Vanmen and boys scurry through the streets to the goods yards; porters, guards, booking-office clerks and others wend their way to the stations. Postmen make the round of the letter-boxes. To many workers of this class the day begins in the depth of the night. There is also the market traffic. From the far western, eastern, and southern suburbs wagons piled high with produce are drawn through the main thoroughfares—worn-out carters sometimes courting death by dozing on the shafts. Their confidence in the intelligence and skill of their unguided teams is seldom misplaced. The leader knows exactly the curve to take in rounding a corner and to an inch how far he should be from any obstruction if collision is to be avoided. With the cessation of this straggling procession come the carts of tradesmen who go early to market. Stablemen, drivers, and boys have to be up and about by four o'clock.

To satisfy the daily wants of the population thousands of people are at work throughout the night, either continuing their labor from the evening till 3 or 4 in the morning or beginning hours before sunrise. Even the water supply calls for street labor at night. Small gangs of uniformed men go through the thoroughfares with sounding and testing instruments on their shoulders. They stand their tools on the ground and put an ear over the orifice at the upper end. Occasionally a surveying party can be seen, taking levels and making measurements on streets too crowded in the daytime to permit of these operations. And not infrequently road repairs have to be continued through the night. Groups of stalwart navvies, in the glare of flaming oil jets, ply huge hammers in rhythmic succession while others shovel away the broken ground. London streets are always being patched, and night is the time when the chief thoroughfares make their toilette. At 2 o'clock the hose, the water cart, and the road broom are at work, men and horses toiling through the dark.

Digestive Powers of the Ostrich.

From Good Words.

The digestive powers of the ostrich have long ago passed into a proverb; the birds will swallow almost anything that they can get into their beaks. They are amusingly greedy, and will gulp down whole oranges more rapidly than they can take them into their stomachs, so that half a dozen may be seen passing down their long necks at the same time, each orange producing a queer-looking protuberance. When visitors stand near the fence of one of the enclosures, the birds will peck in a most persistent manner at any bright object, such as the head of an umbrella or a walking cane, a watch chain, locket, brooch or button. It does not surprise us to be told by the attendant that indigestion is the prevalent malady among ostriches, and usually is responsible for their death. It is said that an attempt is sometimes made to relieve their systems of an accumulation of indigestible matter by administering half a gallon of castor oil in one dose.

Exhibit "A" at Paris.

When the Paris Exposition
Unfolds its gorgeous gates,
You will find the best exhibit
Is from these United States,
When a burst of color rises
And ripples overhead—
Stars on a field of azure,
Broad stripes of white and red.

For Kings may bring their treasures
Of jewels and of gold,
And earth its horn of plenty
With lavish hands uphold;
But the banner of our fathers
Will be beyond compare,
With its glory and its story,
The best exhibit there.
—MINNA IRVING in Leslie's Weekly.

Coats of Arms.

Andrew Lang in London Daily News.

Every one who adopts arms not his own by inheritance from some one to whom they were granted by the Crown, or not his own by patent granted to himself, creates himself "noble" by his own will and fantasy. If people understood this perhaps they would not set up crests and arms, either here or in the United States, where there is no Crown, no college of arms, and, of course, no noblesse. Noblesse is now a mere survival; in Europe, however, it does survive; in the States it does not, though many American families of English or other European descent have a hereditary right to bear arms. In the same way an American citizen represents the title of Fairfax, but, of course, he does not bear it. The Republic, like England since the last "Visitation of Arms," under the Restoration, takes the affairs of heraldry very easily, and Americans can use armorial bearings without offending the law. The royal arms of Brude have actually been seen on American paper, though it is hard to know how any one can have a right to them; certainly it cannot be through male legitimate descent from the hero of Bannockburn. In short, things heraldic, as commonly treated, are in a kind of chaos, and many coats are as arbitrarily decorative as monograms.

A man who has no arms and wants to get them ought to put himself in the hands of the College of Heralds, who, we presume, will do what is legitimate, for a consideration. The case of Shakespeare and his claims to arms may be studied in any biography of the poet. He wished to write himself "Armiger" and succeeded. Burns, too, looked into the affair of his own name and arms, without success. Probably his real wish was that so natural to a Scot; to know something of the history of his family. There is no harm in this natural piety; rather good. A man would be inspired to be worthy of his ancestors, though the proverb, "Noblesse oblige," has so many notable exceptions.

An Irish Country Town.

From The Cornhill.

Here in Cullaghmore the main road is lined by mud-walled cabins, which rise from mud floors that are lower than the roadway, so that the rain water pours over the doorsill. Eyes and ears and nose are offended. The dwellers never wash themselves or their children, who shriek and swear among the pigs and poultry; as turf is dear, they burn malodorous substitutes. The air is not redolent of the sharp peat-reek which is the sweetest smell in an Irishman's nostrils; if you have been away for a time, it is the faint smell of burning turf, as it mingles with the scent of the hedgerows, which brings close to you that you are no longer in cold, staid England, but have returned to home, sweet home. These dwellers by the wayside, children of Gibeon, have no wish to better their lot by removal; they are contented to dwell whither it has pleased God to call them, so long as He gives them the daily bread which they hate to seek and toil for. All would fain be lords of the cabin whereof their fathers were lords, and though they cannot now sing with Herrick,

Here we rejoice because no rent
We pay for our poor tenement,

the judicial rent is no more than the cabins are worth. It is a life of little ease and no comfort; they look forward to marrying their eldest son, by the matchmaker's aid, to a girl with a dowry, and then living as lodgers in the same cabin with him and his wife and a new family. The custom is kindly and thriftless, and in England would certainly lead to domestis murder, as, if Zola tells the truth, it does lead thither in France. It is a commonplace to say that the Irish flourish anywhere save in Ireland, but it is truer that there are no Irish anywhere else, for they change their minds as well as their sky when they fare across the sea, just as the potato, if planted in a tropical climate, becomes something other than itself. So for all those who live therein God may have made a better place than Cullaghmore, but doubtless never did.

To Protect English Duties.

From Chambers's Journal.

The coastguard men are kept always at hand, always under discipline, and in a state of efficiency, while at the same time they are usefully employed in the office delegated to them by the Commissioners of Customs—the prevention of smuggling. Smuggling has doubtless decreased enormously within recent years. But why? Not merely because customs duties have been reduced or abolished on many articles of import. With a tax of from ten to seventeen shillings per gallon on spirits, and of from three-and-sixpence to five shillings per pound on tobacco, it is evident that the running of contraband goods would still be a most lucrative business, if it were now possible to carry it on successfully.

The fact that it is not so carried on to any great extent is the highest possible testimony to the effectiveness of the preventive force. How much of the national revenue from customs duties, amounting to more than twenty-one million pounds per annum, would find its way into the Exchequer were the coast left unguarded? The answer is obvious. Hence the collection of those millions of pounds is only rendered possible by the services of the coastguard as a preventive force.

The Old Musket.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The British infantry, it is as well to remember at the outset, has never distinguished itself by its marksmanship. If we can believe competent critics, it must have been quite as bad in the first quarter of the century as it has been during the last quarter, though in the former case there was more excuse for it, for the performances of Brown Bess were truly marvels of bad shooting. Gen. Hanger, who had a British command during the American War of Independence, tells us, in his interesting little book, written in the year 1814, that he was so disgusted with the shooting of the British soldier that he worked out a scheme of organising a troop of 2,000 riflemen, armed with rifles similar to the American backwoodsman's smallbore, with which these deadly marksmen made good practice at what were then unheard-of distances, i. e., 300 and 400 yards, at which they picked off single men. Gen. Hanger says of the British soldier that he can never be taught to judge distances. "Place an object in the shape and size of a man at 150 yards distant, ask him how far that object is from him; one will say 100 yards, another will say 200 yards. * * * Place the same object at 300 yards, you may as well not ask him the distance at all, for that distance is totally beyond his scale of judgment." Of the soldier's musket, as then furnished to the troops fighting against American and French sharpshooters, he expressed the most scathing criticism: "A soldier's musket, if not exceedingly ill-bored and very crooked, as many are, will strike the figure of a man at 80 yards, it may even at 100, but an enemy must be very unfortunate indeed who shall be wounded by a common musket at 150 yards, provided his antagonist aims at him; and as to firing at a man at 200 yards with a common musket, you may just as well fire at the moon and have the same hopes of hitting your object. I do maintain, and I will prove whenever called on, that no man was ever killed at 200 yards by a common soldier's musket by the person who aimed at him."

Gen. Hanger was no more successful in gaining the ear of the War Office than were any of the countless subsequent would-be reformers. The antiquated flintlock musket, or fusil, which James I. had first introduced in the English Army, and with which Blenheim was won, was deemed good enough for Wellington's troops when facing the French sharpshooters. It actually remained the army weapon until the year 1842, in spite of the fact that Berthollet had invented the principle of percussion as early as 1788, and Forsyth had patented his percussion cap in this country in 1807.

In the Benighted Lands.

From Blackwood.

All native men have heard tell of the Orang pûteh, the white folk, but no one has ever set eyes upon them, and now of a sudden members of the strange race are here, close at hand, in the very midst of the villagers. Troops of peasants with strings of gayly dressed women bearing and leading their little ones come in from all the neighboring villages to the place where the white men are camped in the house of an elder of the people, and squat patiently in the sunshine, waiting for the evening hour when the Europeans will be tempted out of doors by the coolness, or will make their way down to the river's edge to bathe. The men crowd into the hut where the white folk are sitting on their mats, address the strangers with the elaborate phrasing usually employed only to persons of royal birth, and by conversing with them for hours at a time, the Resident begins to learn many of the long-cherished secrets of the Benighted Lands.

When the afternoon has arrived and the white men come out from the dim interior of their hut, the attentions and the curiosity of the mob of villagers become embarrassing. They line the paths the white men tread; they follow them to the river; they take an earnest interest in their ablutions; occasionally the shock of their strange appearance sets a woman screaming in mock hysterics, while the children clutch their mothers, shrinking from these bogey men, and howling dismally. Now and again a personal remark, none too flattering to European vanity, is passed among the giggling women, and is caught by the white men; but when the latter turn to answer it, only a little shriek, half fear, half amusement, greets them.

The Arab Mare.

From Good Words.

The Arab is regarded as the first of horsemen, and the Arab mare as the perfect steed.

Not for me the dullard camel,
Deck her saddle as they may,
Bounding with her crest unlifted
Dearer far my blood-red bay!
My blood-red bay a touch will turn her
In the hottest of the fray.

The Arab's idea of horse taming is of the simplest. The colt is treated from the first as a member of the family, like the Irish peasant's pig. It goes in and out of the tents and is so familiarised with the doings of that extraordinary creature man that there is never any need of breaking it in. The Bedoin is very careful of his mare. He does not mount her when he sets out to play his usual tricks upon travelers. He rides a camel to which the mare is tethered. Not until the caravan is in sight does he mount the mare and give chase. There is, by the way, an impression that the Bedoin is a bloody-minded person, who would as lief take your life as not. This is unfair to him; he is a thief of very peaceable inclinations, and much prefers to effect any necessary transfer of property with as little bother as possible.

The Lament of Oom Paul.

O give me back my spruits and kops,
My kopjes and my kloofs,
My kraals and neks, my drifts and dorfs
Now tramped by British hoofs;
My Bloemfontein and Springfontein
Have lost the bloom of Spring;
From Spytfontein and Stingfontein
The winds bad tidings bring.
From Ladysmith and Harrismith,
And Ladybrand we trek,
From Magersfontein, Jagersfontein,
Klip Drift, Laing's Nek,
From Dreifontein and Bullfontein
The cry is wafted: "Git!"
While all that's left is Nitfontein,
Where everything is "Nit."
—Uitlander.

Railway Development in Africa.

From The Engineering Magazine.

In twenty years' time, it is safe to prophesy, railway development in Africa will have made enormous strides—and the many important branch lines to connect with the Cape-Cairo trunk will have been constructed or be near completion. In the south the line from Johannesburg will have joined that at Bulawayo; Bulawayo, again, will be connected with a line running right across country to Walfisch Bay in German West Africa. In Central Africa, the trunk line will connect with German and British lines running to the east coast; and it is only reasonable to suppose that by that time a line or lines through Belgian territory will connect on in close touch with the Cape-to-Cairo route. And that the trunk line will be a paying concern there is no reason to doubt. In the Rhodesian section already built the returns have advanced by leaps and bounds. The engineering difficulties of the Cape-to-Cairo line are considerable, but not insuperable; so that, with Mr. Rhodes at the head to "push the thing along," there is every prospect of the scheme, vast as it is, being successfully accomplished.

Police Duty in Queen Anne's Time.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

A somewhat absurd side of the police duties of the time of Anne and the early Georges related to the observance of Sunday. In this matter the churchwardens became, as it were, semi-constables, and had power to fine every one 1 shilling who kept away from church on Sunday without sufficient reason. By the Act of Indulgence those who chose might go to "meeting or conventicle" instead of church. No unnecessary work might be done on Sunday, nor might any goods (except milk and mackerel) be sold. If they were the constables or churchwardens could seize and sell them, one-third of the penalty going to the informer and the rest to the poor. The oath of one witness was sufficient, and the Christian spirit engendered by the system must have been truly edifying. Attendance at any sports or games on Sunday, or at bull-baiting or "interludes and common plays," subjected the evildoer to a five-shilling fine. Carriers might not travel or butchers kill meat on Sunday, lest a Justice fine them on a constable's "presentment," (report.)

In other ways, too, the police were almost as much concerned with religion as with vagrancy. They had to look out sharply for unlawful conventicles, i. e., those held in unregistered places, and to see that Nonconformists did not look or bar their chapel doors during service. If they did they became an unlawful meeting, and either constables, churchwardens, or Overseers of the Poor had to levy the fine imposed on them by justice's warrant. "Popish recusants" also gave the authorities a good deal of trouble. They had to keep a register of their names and addresses, as well as those of their children and servants, and see that they did not move more than five miles from home after being acknowledged to be "recusants." Infringement of this law meant forfeiture of all goods and land. They were not allowed to possess arms or ammuniton, nor horses worth more than £5 apiece, and by warrant from the Lieutenants of militia the constable or his deputy could search any recusant premises for such things, and seize them for the King's use.

Orientelle.

Once I wooed a Syrian maid
In Zebidani's orchard shade;
O but she was vision-fair!
Night was hidden in her hair,
And her cheek's alluring sheen
Crimsoned like the nectarine;
And her eyes were like the star
Mirrored in the clear Pharpar.
When she moved she seemed to sway
Like the flowering almond spray;
When she spoke it was as though
Fountains freshened into flow—
Fountains cooled by Hermon snow;
And her silences—ah me!—
They were touched with ecstasy.

Once I wooed a Syrian maid;
(Very far, O very far
All the glamour of that glade—
Green arcade on green arcade—
Where the terraced orchards are!)
Since we saw the journeying sun
Linger over Lebanon,
Since we conned the deathless theme,
Since we dreamed the rapture-dream,
How inexorably the years
Have outspun their web of tears!
Though the joy outweigh the pain,
Much is sad, when all is said;
Out of memory's tangled skein
I have plucked this golden thread!
—CLINTON SCOLLARD in East and West.

Brick Tea.

From Good Words.

Our endurance would be tested to the breaking point were our only resource the brick tea of Tibet, made and flavored after the true Tartar recipe. This tea, for the convenience of porterage on camels, is made up in the form of hard, solid, brick-like lumps which are supposed to consist of the stems and leaves of our ordinary tea-plant. But, in the majority of cases, brick tea is merely the off-scourings of the tea plantation, together with dust and adulteration of endless other plants. There is little of the crisp, curly tea leaves to be found in these lumps. When tea is to be made pieces are chipped off the bricks and immersed in boiling water. The result is a dark, strong-flavored liquid with harsh, unpleasant taste. One merit alone it possesses—it is undoubtedly stimulating. The flavor of the tea is not improved either to our taste by the additions to it which the Tartar favors. Instead of cream and sugar, mutton fat and salt are usually considered the correct things to add, and it can readily be imagined that the beverage thus produced does not present any particular attraction to Englishmen. The Tartars themselves are as devoted to their tea drinking as is any old Welshwoman, so it is to be presumed that here, as elsewhere, habit is everything, even in the matter of the flavor of a tea.

The Toucan at Roost.

From The Cornhill.

The toucan was an amiable and, at first, a silent bird. He lived in a very large cage, chiefly on fruit, and tubbed constantly. But the curious and amusing thing was to see him preparing to roost, and he began quite early, while other birds were still wide awake. The first thing was to carefully cock up—for it was a slow and cautious proceeding—his absurd little scut of a tail, which was only about three or four inches long. This must in some way have affected his balance, for he never moved on the perch after the tail had been laid carefully back. Then, later in the evening, he gently turned the huge unwieldy bill around by degrees, until it too was laid along his back and buried in feathers in the usual bird fashion. By the way, I have always wondered how and why the myth arose that birds sleep with their heads under their wings? A moment's thought or observation would show that it is quite as impossible a feat for a bird as for a human being. However, the toucan's sleeping arrangements resulted in producing an oval mass of feathers supported on one leg, looking as unlike a bird as it is possible to imagine. When he was ruthlessly awakened by a sudden poke or noise, which I grieve to state was often done—in my absence, needless to say—I heard that he invariably tumbled down in a sprawling heap, being unable to adjust the balance required by the ponderous bill all in a moment.

Some French Marriages.

From The Century.

The marriage is arranged—the term has a more than usually deep significance in France—and the pair have a chance of living happily ever after, if they know how to make the best of it. It is no bad chance. Though the French marriage is not, in the first instance, based on love, it is supposed never to take place until liking, at least, is assured. The rest is expected to come as a matter of growth. The theory is that any two persons of about equal age, circumstances, and breeding, if only they start fair in friendship, will learn to love each other by the mere accident of companionship and the identity of interests. The odd thing is that they very often do.

The wife has been still more carefully brought up, in her way. Nothing can exceed the more than Hindu sanctity of know-nothingism in which the mind of the young French girl is shrouded from birth. At the convent she has had the wall between her and a wicked world. Her whole art of polite conversation with a man is little more than "Oui, Monsieur." "Non, Monsieur." After a dance she must be safely and swiftly deposited—a sort of returned empty—by her mother's side, and during that brief flutter of freedom it is not good form to take advantage of the absence of the parent bird. A few observations on the weather and the picture galleries are considered to mark the limit of taste. "Gyp" has assured us in many a cynic page that the ingénue is not half such a simpleton as she looks. But it must not be forgotten that "Gyp" has largely invented a type for her own business uses. The real article, while it is not exactly a lamb in innocence, is still happily unaware of most of the evil going on the world. Here, as military life was the great change for the boy, marriage is the greater change for the girl. She passes at once into a sphere in which she is considered fair game for any allusion to anything within the bounds of good breeding. She rises to her opportunity, or to the stern duties of her station, whichever way you choose to put it, and in a surprisingly short time comes out as the finished woman of the world. This is the French way. I neither blame it nor defend it; I do not even try to account for it. I simply say what it is.

Boer Farms.

Julian Ralph in Collier's Weekly.

The farms are no farms at all, but mere reaches of the veldt such as we call cattle ranges at home; for these Boers, that we used to think of as farmers and now know to be two camps of cavalrymen, are in reality only cattle herders like the Israelites of old or the Afridis of to-day. Somewhere on each "farm" there is a dam or reservoir, and perhaps a small patch of "mealies" an inclosure of fruit trees—"mealies," by the way, being our own sweet corn, which is kept up to a fair grade by constant importation of the seed from our country. As for the interiors of the rude homes of even the rich and powerful Boers whose places I visited, they do not reveal the comforts of many a ten thousand very poor men's homes in our country. I have seen more evidences of taste and refinement, and more of both comfort and luxury, in a second-grade flat among New York's tenement houses than I saw in these Boer dwellings. Everything was plain if not rude, and nearly everything was wholly necessary. What ornaments there were were of the cheapest kinds and were fewer in number than I ever saw in men's dwellings outside the pauper races of Asia and Africa.

I could not help wondering, since this is what I found in the Free State, what must be the condition of the typical Transvaal Boer who has had little of close relationship with any civilization except the wretched standard he sprang from in Holland three centuries ago and which he has been either forgetting or degrading ever since. These Free State Boers have always had the English for neighbors, English towns to trade in, English dress and manners for examples, and many hundreds of British intermarriages as well. What then shall I see when I get in the country of their ruder, stronger, more masterful cousins of the Transvaal? Perhaps by thinking back upon the dead and wounded Transvaalers I have seen and the others we have taken prisoners I may be able to judge of their homes. I do not exaggerate when I say that the conventional pictures of American tramps in Puck are better dressed and more prepossessing-looking objects than many of these Boers. As a rule, they seemed never to have met with either a barber or a bath.

Theatrical Patriotism.

From Blackwood.

Processions we have in plenty, our eyes are always dazzled with the glitter of changing lights, yet the clown is reduced to his very lowest terms, the pantaloon is no longer the genial dupe of our childhood, and if the harlequin does flourish a wooden sword, it is only for an instant, and by way of an apology. What, then, is put in the place of the old enchantments? The endless manoeuvring of half-drilled women, and inapposite patriotism. The patriot is the noblest of men, when he does not degenerate into a patriotard. But we confess that we do not want to hear of England's grandeur from behind the footlights, nor do we bear with patience a lesson in politics delivered by a young lady whose pink tights are obviously too small for her. This kind of hysteria may attract pennies to the tambourine; it does not increase the dignity of our country nor the courage of our citizens. But the climax is reached when, in a certain pantomime, a dozen dancing girls turn violent somersaults in order that, as they stand upon their heads, the Union Jack may be seen emblazoned in their petticoats! 'Tis a sorry spectacle, and if it were characteristic, we might take it for a symptom of the nation's decadence.

When First Under Fire.

From "African Incidents." By Major A. B. Thruston.

It was my first experience of hearing bullets whizzing, and it was rather uncomfortable, more especially as those of the Soudanese deserters were rather better aimed than the rest. These I cursed heartily. But in front of me was a fat Egyptian Lieutenant, whose body could be warranted to be impenetrable by any bullet, so I thought I would get behind him, and then I should be as safe as behind a butt on a range. So I made a few steps in his direction, but "this will never do," I thought; "this is not becoming in Nero. Be a man, Nero." I then stopped, but I had to do something, so I blew my whistle and stopped the firing. Then, getting in front of the soldiers, I told them to follow me, and we raced toward Nafar's main body. They fired one volley, and then began to retire slowly. My fellaheen soldiers pressed hard on me from behind, and kept me moving whether I liked it or not. Firing as we went, we gradually overtook the Dervishes, who retreated sullenly. One of them stopped and faced me at a distance of about twenty yards, and kneeling down, took a deliberate aim. I fancied I could see down the barrel. "Damn him, he has got me!" I thought; but in another minute he fell flat on his face, killed by a bullet from my Sergeant. On we went. Their retreat became a flight; but, being light of foot and unshod, they soon outpaced the heavy "policeman-booted" Egyptians, and we gave up the chase.

My delight was unbounded. I had been shot at in a mild sort of way, and I had behaved, at least outwardly, as well as I could have wished. I had surprised Beduin in their own country, had captured their cattle, killed half a dozen of them, and had no losses of my own. Nay, more, I was now a blooded hound. Tally-ho! I would hunt the fox! Whoo, whoop! I would tear him up and eat him!

What Shirts May Be Worth.

From The Cornhill.

When the historical contents of Hengrave Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds, were put up to auction a year last August, three relics, one of them an embroidered shirt which belonged to Henry VII., went at the paltry figure of £8 10s., which shows, though further proof is forthcoming, that the effects of a celebrity who died in his bed are in nothing like the same demand as those of one who literally lost his head—sentiment is undoubtedly a very valuable asset. Further evidence in support of this is afforded by the sale of Louis XVI. mementoes at Rouen in 1896, when £114 was given for the cambric shirt worn by the King the day before his death. A special interest in this shirt was, perhaps, engendered by the fact that on the wristband was an ink-stain, which probably came there when, as Clery relates, the unfortunate monarch wrote to the Convention praying for a respite of three days and the permission to see his family and his confessor before he died. Certainly we must claim for our typical celebrity that he laid down his life on the block.

Great Schemes.

I'm going to write great poems some day,
Exactly when I will not say,
Just now some things are in the way;
I'll begin—well, a week from Tuesday.

There are pictures, too, I mean to paint;
My plans, as yet, are a little faint,
But my notions are really new and quaint,
As you'll see a week from Wednesday.

A drama great I have in mind,
As soon as I a plot can find,
Striking, original, refined,
Perhaps a week from Thursday.

I hope to form a stock concern,
Enormous dividends I'll earn,
Till coupon bonds I have "to burn,"
About a year from Friday.

Or, no—I'll just invent a toy,
Some simple gimcrack to give joy
To each enraptured girl or boy—
I'll work on that next Saturday.

I can't decide which scheme to choose,
Each idea seems too good to lose;
Meanwhile I'll take my Sunday snooze—
To-morrow's only Monday.
—TUDOR JENKS in The Woman's Home Companion.

Performing Animals and Accidents.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The accidents and fatalities arising, directly or otherwise, from these shows of performing lions and other wild beasts are so many and so frequent that to enumerate those even of the last two or three years would occupy space that can be better used. They are somewhat more frequent in the provinces, owing, perhaps, to defective arrangements for keeping the brutes properly under control, for the fragile barrier imposed at country fairs between them and the gaping crowd differs very widely from the solid girder so ingeniously manipulated at the latest and largest London circuses. These accidents vary from the aforementioned recent discharge of buckshot into the heads of the audience to the actual mangling in the public view of the tamer or keeper. The daughter of the Dutchman Van Amburgh and the Irishman Macartney met with the most horrible deaths in the arena, and comparatively recent records include a French seamstress torn by a panther and a negro lion tamer mangled by his victims, a keeper nearly killed at Marlow Fair, (and rescued only by the prompt application of red-hot irons as a closure to the debate,) and a drunken attendant mauled at Sanger's Circus, at Woolwich, by a white bear that he had been teasing. This introduction of ferocious and often ill-guarded wild beasts in the midst of our cities and villages is absurd. What was the use of exterminating the wolf if we meant to reintroduce the bear? Those who have any taste for the proximity of such brutes should betake themselves to the jungle, where they can

WHAT PARIS TALKS ABOUT

The Death of Falguiere a Serious Loss to French Art.

DISCUSSING THE EXPOSITION

Progress of Present Enterprise Compared with Exhibition of 1889—Brilliant Inaugural.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 20.—The death of M. Falguière deprives France of one of her greatest artists. Falguière was a sculptor whose genius recalled that of Benvenato Cellini. A brilliant talker, a splendid athlete, an accomplished painter, he seemed to know everything and to be able to do everything. It would be difficult to decide whether his pictures were better than his busts. Both were supremely artistic. Gerôme, who is a sculptor, possesses also this great quality of being able to paint as well as he can chisel. But what Gerôme does lacks something of the distinction which characterized all Falguière's work.

Falguière was a man of supreme intelligence. This was his strength and at the same time his weakness. Rodin, the great sculptor, who made a wonderful bust of Falguière, exhibited at the 1899 salon, was never quite on friendly terms with his rival from a purely artistic point of view. But he admired and loved the man. Critics used to compare Falguière's work with Rodin's and of course they ran it down. Rodin would blame them. "He is extraordinarily intelligent," Rodin would say, "and though his mania is to put with nature ideas and notions which are purely outside of nature, he is none the less great." Of course, Rodin's theory, which is now dominating art in Paris, is that nature must be left alone. All her lines are right. The sculptor has nothing to do but to reproduce exactly what he sees before him, and if he departs from the strict rule he is certain to make a mistake. The lesser cannot contain the greater.

Falguière liked to put something of himself into his work. He reflected the French genius in his faces and forms and the harmony of the lines which he called into being might be compared with the arias of an Offenbach or a Verdi. The new school rejects all this, and Falguière has died at the right moment, just escaping the neglect which would have inevitably overwhelmed him had he attempted to pose as a master with the new generation.

Falguière was a society man, the President of a gambling club, the Cercle des Capuchines, a character which Guy de Maupassant has described, in one of his short stories, as a relict of a Paris life which reached its zenith during the Exhibition of 1889, and has now spent its last breath. Frivolity is no longer the order of the day in Art and Literature in Paris, and in a certain measure politics have become tremendously serious. Falguière was not really frivolous. He was a true artist, but he sacrificed too much to the cheap tastes of his contemporaries, and this was what prevented him from giving full play to his undoubted genius. With all his faults, however, France loses in him a man whose reputation will live and whom it will be difficult to replace.

The great question which is being debated in Paris at the present moment is whether or not the Exposition will be a success. Some people are arguing that exhibitions are like theatrical enterprises, and if the first night of a new piece is a failure, then in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a "frost" will ensue. Compared with the exhibition of 1889, the present show is certainly much behindhand in all its arrangements. There was no excitement in Paris when the Exposition opened. There was a total lack of fireworks, and the illuminations were limited to public buildings. When the last Exposition was inaugurated the Place de la Concorde was a sea of light, the streets were crowded with visitors, of whom a large proportion were foreigners, and it was impossible to drive through any street which led to the Exposition grounds. Even the Carnot carriage was stopped at a few thousand yards from the Eiffel Tower. The mob threatened to throw any coachman into the Seine who tried to drive forward, and the police were helpless. Nothing of the sort occurred this time.

At 7:30 o'clock on the evening of the day the show was inaugurated not even a cat was to be seen on the avenue which lines the quay opposite the foreign pavilions. The great shadows of half-finished buildings looked almost frightening in their mystery and stillness. Against the stone parapet of the quay the water lapped in little wavelets, the crests of which were gilded by reflection from the illuminated edifices opposite. Bosnia was putting out its café tables, and fence was planting cocoanuts.

However, if the initial proceedings have been somewhat strange, there is no denying that the framework of this colossal enterprise is worthy of unstinted praise. It is impossible to imagine anything more grandiose than the spectacle within the Salle des Fêtes when the President of the Republic declared the Exposition open. Conceive a vast arena, capable of seating about 25,000 persons, so vast that the tramp of a regiment passing through is like a distant echo, the voices of the commanding officers being as faint as on a parade ground. Opposite a gigantic entrance, in which you could build a house, is a staircase of a hundred steps, covered with red velvet, and lined with cuirassiers, in flashing helmets, black horsehair manes, brilliant breastplates, and the tunics and white culottes Dumas's musquetaires. A marvelous Gobelin tapestry, framed in red cloth, forms the drop scene to this splendid pageantry. It drapes the back wall of the reception room into which the President disappears after the ceremony of inauguration has been completed.

Tier upon tier of spectators rise from the floor of the arena to the roof, which is of stained glass—a design of pale green flames flashing through symbolic groupings. The faces and the flowers and the fashions make an animated sea of color against the background of black and white provided by the prevailing evening dress. A hundred musicians are playing, but their music is a mere atmospheric effect, very beautiful and soothing, but somewhat vague. A faint flash of green, a hundred yards away, shows where the institute and the French Academy are seated. Close by a leaven of red indicates the whereabouts of the Court of Appeals. That white slip of ermine is the Court of Cassation. There is the university with its yellow and purple and blue gowns. Here, next to the Presidential stand is the Diplomatic Corps. Magyar noblemen in bediamoned waistcoats, fiery aigrettes, blazing boots, and bejeweled scimitars, rubbing elbows with purple prelates, red-uniformed English Colonels, glittering attachés, plumed with ostrich feathers and covered with gold, red fezzed Turks, Chinamen robed in all the hues of the rainbow.

There is a great wave of sound when the President enters—that is the Marseillaise. Two speeches follow. M. Millerand's voice travels over the vast distance like a bit of silken paper caught up on a breeze and whisked over a moving lake. The President's words are also audible, though less so. The Marseillaise again—and the great show is open. R. S.

PARIS WASHERWOMEN STRIKE.

Famine of Clean Linen Exists—Many Workmen Idle.

Copyright 1900, The Associated Press.

PARIS, April 28.—A famine of clean linen is disturbing Parisians. Eight thousand washerwomen have struck for higher wages and shorter hours, and serious inconvenience has already been caused. The hotel managers and keepers of restaurants bitterly complain that half their linen is not returned from the wash, and private families also are feeling the pinch. The strike commenced at Boulogne-sur-Seine and spread to several other environs where laundries are situated. The laundry work people around Paris number between 20,000 and 30,000, and if the strikers succeed in securing their adhesion, Parisians will be in a bad way.

The influx of visitors to the Exposition, necessitating heavy demands on the laundries, gave the washerwomen an opportunity to make trouble for their employers, who are incensed by this attempt to force their hands, when they have already concluded many contracts with hotels, restaurants, and other establishments for the Exposition season. The masters offered a partial increase of wages, but the strikers thus far have refused to compromise.

Bands of people gather in the neighborhood of the laundries where work is still partially continued and try to persuade the non-strikers to join them. No serious disorder has yet occurred, but the police are taking precautions, and detachments of gendarmes have been drafted to the districts where trouble is possible. There is some talk of the strikers marching into Paris to urge the city laundry people to cease work—a sort of Coxey's march of washerwomen on Paris. This, however, is not likely to prove an acceptable attraction to visitors to the Exposition, who themselves will be the severest sufferers by the strike in any case, as they will certainly be called upon to "pay the piper" if the employers find themselves obliged to concede the strikers' demands.

This ebullition of labor difficulties calls attention to the serious possibility of much graver disturbances arising from the throwing on the labor market of thousands of workmen by the completion of the Exposition and of the central portion of the new Metropolitan Railway. These great undertakings attracted to Paris vast numbers of provincial carpenters, masons, painters, and unskilled laborers, and the problem the Government has now to face is the dispersal of these men through the country in order to avoid a great labor crisis in Paris, the consequences of which it would be difficult to foresee. The first measure of the Government has been to post at all centres of work placards enumerating undertakings in the provinces directed by the Ministry of Public Works. It is estimated that these demands will absorb about 12,000. Free transport will be given to the places where men are required. There still, however, remains a large number for whom jobs are wanted. The Acting Secretary of the Labor Exchange calculates that 50,000 workmen came to Paris last year. Of this number perhaps two-thirds intend to return to their homes.

The Secretaries of the several trades unions take a more pessimistic view of the situation. The Secretary of the painters' organization, for instance, reckoned that the completion of the exhibition will leave over 10,000 painters alone unemployed, while a committeeman of the Unskilled Laborers' Union considers that the number of that class who will be thrown on the streets will reach 20,000, few of whom will consent to go to the provinces. This latter reluctance is an important factor in the crisis, as the countrymen, intoxicated by the glitter of the metropolis, are disposed to hang on as long as possible.

EXPOSITION ASSUMING SHAPE.

Exhibits Rapidly Being Installed and Pavilions Opening.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

PARIS, April 28.—The fortnight's work on the exposition since the opening has done much to bring order out of the chaos. Perceptible progress is being made daily, and sightseers can find sufficient to repay them for the trouble of a visit.

The galleries are filling up with the exhibits, which are being rapidly installed. The foreign sections, in this respect, are further advanced than France's own building, and the American exhibits are keeping well abreast of those of other countries. Most of the foreign national pavilions are now on the eve of inauguration, and several have already been open, Bosnia and Hungary being the latest additions to the list. Both of these offer charming interiors, and are characteristically and artistically representative of their respective countries.

Two small fires within the exhibition grounds have caused an outcry from the French and have brought home to the administration the danger of a conflagration. In view of the meagre facilities for fighting fires, measures are now being taken to remedy this situation.

One outcome of this agitation has been the enforcement this week of the by-laws of the exhibition prohibiting smoking inside the buildings. Several men have been arrested and prosecuted for this offense. One case came before the courts, which decided against the exhibition authorities on the ground that the Prefect of Police alone is empowered to regulate this matter. According to some authorities, Commissioner General Picard by these illegal arrests has rendered himself liable to penal servitude. This eventuality, however, is not likely to fall to the lot of the controlling mind of the great World's Fair.

The side to the exposition which will probably be productive of the most beneficial results to humanity is the series of congresses, embracing every branch of human thought, which will be inaugurated by the opening of the Horticultural Congress on May 14. At these congresses America will be worthily represented by delegates whose names form a brilliant array of men and women renowned in their respective branches of thought.

JAMES R. KEENE GOES ABROAD.

He Sails on the Ivernia for a Few Months' Recreation.

James R. Keene left this country yesterday on the Ivernia, bound for Liverpool. He goes for a few months' rest and recreation. He has been in ailing health in recent weeks, and his medical adviser, Dr. Austin Flint, goes with him.

Mr. Keene was seen at the office of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., 30 Broad Street, shortly before he left it, yesterday afternoon.

"Yes," said he, "I am going away for a short while. I need a rest, and incidentally shall look after the interests of my firm abroad. I shall go to England, probably stay for the Derby, then go across to Paris, take a look at the exposition, and come right home."

"Do you expect to get back in June?" Mr. Keene was asked.

"I can't say that I shall be able to get back in June," said he, "but I shall get back just as soon as I can."

NEW JERSEY POSTMASTER FLEES.

Shortage Ascribed to Speculations—Two Predecessors Dismissed.

BRIDGETON, N. J., April 28.—This place is considerably stirred up to-day over the discovery that Postmaster Charles H. Pierson is short $3,100 in his accounts and has fled. Nothing was known of the defalcation until Postal Inspector Shrop arrived here last night and took charge of the office. Speculation in Philadelphia is believed to have caused Pierson's downfall, as he frequently visited that city, and has been despondent since recent falls in certain stocks. Pierson's bondsmen to-day appointed one of their number, Howard S. Carll, temporary Postmaster until an appointment is made at Washington, and they will make good the shortage.

Pierson is a Democrat, having been appointed by President Cleveland. Harry Graham and Charles S. Padgett are active Republican aspirants for the appointment.

The two immediate predecessors of Pierson had trouble, S. A. Laning being deposed for violation of the civil service law and William N. Hewitt's accounts were found short.

Nine Prisoners Whipped in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., April 28.—Fully 1,000 persons visited the county jail here to-day to witness the whipping of nine prisoners, all negroes, who had been sentenced for petit larceny. Four of the men received twenty lashes. The lash was well laid on by Sheriff Wharton. Samuel Granger, an old offender, in addition to his lashes, was compelled to stand in the pillory for one hour.

Seaman Killed by a Fall.

BOSTON, April 28.—Coxswain Albert Wesley Hurley, twenty-five years old, a seaman on the United States training ship Lancaster, now at Charlestown Navy Yard, fell from near the main yard to the deck this morning and died from the injuries sustained. Hurley enlisted in the navy Aug. 3, 1897. His mother is Mrs. Johanna Kenzie of Everett, Washington. Hurley served during the Spanish-American war on the Amphitrite.

Newark Murderer Sentenced.

NEWARK, N. J., April 28.—Charles Bohnenburger, who was convicted yesterday of the killing of Louis Wicht in Brown & Frenchman's saloon on the morning of March 13, was sentenced to-day to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor. The jury that found him guilty recommended him to the mercy of the Court. Bohnenburger was formerly in the United States Army, and served in the Philippines.

Farmer Killed by Vicious Horse.

CORNING, N. Y., April 28.—E. B. Rolfe of Pine Hill, one of the most prominent agriculturists in Southern Steuben County, on going to his stables early this morning, was attacked by a vicious horse and so badly injured that he died before a physician could be called. Mr. Rolfe was over sixty years of age.

Clarke Jury Disagrees.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 28.—The jury in the divorce case of James King Clarke, son of the late Charles J. Clarke, millionaire and philanthropist, against Esther Bartlett Clarke of Washington, D. C., disagreed after being out twenty-four hours and at noon was discharged.

LIFE ON THE EAST SIDE

University Settlement Report Shows Its Dangerous Phases.

THE SINGLE MAN WITH MONEY

He Is the Most Popular Person in the Vicious Resorts if Free with It—Large Settlement Hall Needed.

The report for the year 1899 of the University Settlement Society of New York has been printed. It contains a large amount of carefully prepared material dealing with the life of the east side, the tone of the majority of the reports being by no means so pessimistic as in some recent statements. Attention is, however, drawn to some phases of east side social life which are regarded as dangerous, and have apparently been overlooked by the "reformers."

After the report by James B. Reynolds, the head worker of the society, a paper on "Bowery Amusements," by F. H. McLean, is printed. Mr. McLean declares in starting that with the exception of the Hebrew theatres, which are essentially family resorts, the amusement places of the Bowery are designed almost wholly to attract the single man with more or less money to spend. After the shooting galleries are alluded to, the penny or nickel-in-the-slot machine establishments are thus described:

"They are perfectly harmless places, though, judging from some of the placards, one would imagine they were sinks of vice. The pictures are perfectly inocuous; certainly you can find nothing more in them than a general vague suggestiveness."

The museums are spoken of as shams, catching only the unwary stranger. With regard to the theatres other than Hebrew, of which there are now only two, Mr. McLean says:

"Cheap variety is now about the only staple of the American Bowery theatre. * * * It is all of the same cheap and sometimes nasty character. The wit is of a dull and sodden sort, and when it treads on forbidden ground it is brutishly vile in innuendo."

"But," the report goes on to say, "the theatres are passable in comparison with the 'music halls.' The ways in which men who give any indication that they have money are virtually robbed in the concert halls are described, and Mr. McLean adds: "It is, altogether, a pretty bad business. These places are filled night after night—their clientage must be in the thousands. Their influence is wholly and plainly debasing."

MORALS OF BOWERY THEATRES.

Summing up the whole question of Bowery amusements, the writer says:

"Low as the forms of recreation appear to us, the outlook is certainly not entirely a discouraging one when you again recall what its clientage consists of. The number of homeless men and the number of men who have fallen from grace are large. Necessarily, their forms of amusement are low. * * * It may be said that the Bowery stage is coarse and nasty, but, after all, is its coarseness and nastiness as bad as the plays dealing with the relations of the sexes which have much vogue in some of the up-town theatres? So far as the English-speaking Bowery theatres are concerned, the problem is, after all, part of the larger problem of what the present tendency of the American stage means and what it will lead to."

Benjamin Reich contributes an article headed "A New Social Centre. The Candy Store as a Social Influence." He draws attention to the large number of these stores on the east side—there are fully fifty of them in the Tenth Ward alone—and to the fact that they are largely used as meeting places for boys and young men. Members of social clubs also use them as places in which to play cards and smoke cigarettes; while in many of them embryo vaudeville shows are given by aspiring amateur performers. Mr. Reich goes on to say:

"The candy store may appear to be an apparent evil, but there is no question that it has, in a large number of cases, led to evil effects. The boys congregating in these stores are of an age to be susceptible to either good or evil influences. They are under no restraining or uplifting influence whatever; as a matter of fact, the proprietors in many instances, if not indifferent to what is going on in their presence, encourage extravagance and viciousness so long as it does not interfere with their trade and custom.

"Unless there are some outside factors at work to counteract the preponderating evil that the candy store exerts, the boy is bound to succumb. As he grows older and earns more money the candy store ceases to fascinate him; it loses its attraction, and, to use his own words, he finds it 'too slow'! The invitation of the barker of the Bowery Concert Hall to 'come right in, a free show's going on,' meets with a ready response. He commences to frequent poolrooms and other more or less questionable resorts; stays out all night, and in the end makes the beer saloon of the poolroom his nightly headquarters."

DRINKING IN PUBLIC HALLS.

John M. Oskison contributes a paper on "Public Halls of the East Side." He describes these halls as the "Winter picnic grounds" of the district, saying that they afford the only opportunity in that season of the year for unrestrained, uncramped social intercourse between young people of both sexes. Mr. Oskison concludes by saying:

"The larger dances, where 700 or 800 persons attend, are likely to be the worst, from a law-and-order and strictly moral point of view. Here there is always a fair proportion of men who become boisterously drunk after mionight, and enough of the rougher class of girls to assist the men in fixing a certain obviously immoral character upon the assemblage. At smaller dances greater respectability is maintained, because there is a closer acquaintance among those who attend. But always there is the one sure protection—an individual may rely upon the protection of the crowd.

"The worst feature of the public ball functions is the close connection with, and reliance for profit upon, the bar which every ball manager is licensed to maintain. The law with regard to the closing hours of saloons is openly violated, and the treating habit is just as prevalent here as in any other community.

"All this emphasizes the need for public meeting places such as the large hall in the Settlement building, where liquor is not served, and where a higher social tone may be cultivated. Just as the Summer problem is one of getting out-of-door meeting places and breathing spaces, the Winter calls for respectable, quiet, and well-ventilated public halls as the solution of its social problem."

DENIES A LAWYER'S TITLE.

Oscar A. Michel Arrested on Complaint of a Client.

Oscar A. Michel, who has an office at 309 Broadway and lives at New Rochelle, was arrested yesterday on an order granted by Justice Freedman in the Supreme Court. Michel was locked up in the Ludlow Street Jail in default of bail. According to the affidavit of Louis Rupp, who caused the arrest, Michel acted as a lawyer without legal right. Rupp trusted him, he says, with a number of claims to collect. Finally Rupp wanted to sue one Louis Tisch for profits on some machinery. He placed the case in the hands of Michel. Everything seemed to proceed in a most favorable manner. He showed unusual diligence in prosecuting the collection of the claim. As a result he succeeded in getting Rupp to give him $1,145.78, and it is for the recovery of this amount that Rupp is pressing the case.

After a time there was a halt in the proceedings, and when Rupp made inquiries he received, he says, a letter from Michel dated Nov. 22, 1899. In this letter Michel tells his client that the lawyers on the other side wanted the case to go over to the May term in 1900, but that he had arranged with the "United American Security Company" by which it would push the case if Mr. Rupp would send him $60 cash by return mail.

Michel, according to Rupp's affidavit, claimed to have started the case in the United States District Court, and then transferred it to the Supreme Court in Brooklyn and to other courts. Rupp retained other attorneys and found, he alleges, that no action had been started against Louis Tisch by Michel. He then appealed to the Supreme Court for relief, claiming that he had discovered that Michel had never been admitted to practice.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Prices to Make a Memorable Monday.

Annual Sale of Housekeepers' Linens, Towels, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Comfortables, Bedspreads and Blankets.

We hadn't much more than closed our sale a year ago than we commenced preparing for this season. Our foresight in looking to the future is thus more in evidence this year than almost ever before because we bought before the general advance in prices of linens and cottons particularly. Comparing our prices at this annual sale with the present market and that of last year you will find this the most advantageous sale ever made in the history of merchandising.

These goods, as staple as wheat or flour, will bear the most careful investigation, which will show you that they are

At Cost and Less than Cost To-day.

You will find the reality fuller of opportunities than we have space to describe—prices that can't fail to mark one of the most eventful Mondays in our history.

Towels and Toweling.

1,000 Huckaback Towels—
Extra large size, 12½c. instead of 16c.
" " " 17c. " " 20c.
" heavy linen, 19c. " " 23c.
" " " 25c. " " 29c.

Turkish Bath Towels—extraordinary good value—
12½c. each instead of 18c.
12c. " " 15c.

Barnsley Toweling, pure linen, 11c. yard instead of 12½c.

Silver Bleached Crash, 12c. yard instead of 14c.

Extra Heavy Twilled, pure linen, 27 inches wide, 12½c. yard, real value 18c.

Pure linen, 9c. yard, real value 11c.

Pure Linen Glass Toweling, 26 inches wide, 11c. yard, real value 17c.

Counterpanes.

Second Floor.
White Counterpanes—
89c. each, real value $1.25
$1.10 " " " 1.50

Marseilles Counterpanes, extra good value, makers' seconds, $1.89 each, real value $2.50.

Housekeepers' Linens.

Cream Damask, 70 inches wide, 39c., real value 45c.

Cream Damask, 63 inches wide, 49c., real value 59c.

Bleached Table Damask—
49c. yard, real value 59c.
63c. " " " 75c.
95c. " " " $1.15.

Linen Table Cloths—
2 yds. long $1.09, real value $1.25
2½ " " 1.29, " " 1.59

Good, Heavy Irish Linen—
2 yds. long, $1.69, real value $1.90
2½ " " 1.98, " " 2.38

200 dozen Napkins—
Extra heavy, satin finish double damask, $2.49 dozen, real value $3.50.
Cream Damask Napkins, extra heavy, 20 inches square, $1.25 dozen.
23 inches square, $1.49 dozen.

Summer Blankets.

Second Floor.
White Cotton Blankets, medium weight, single bed size, 69c. pair, real value $1.00.
Double bed size, 98c., real value $1.50.

Wool Blankets, summer weight, single bed size, $1.59 pair, real value $2.00.

Comfortables, summer weight, filled with white cotton, 98c. each, real value $1.25.
$1.39 each, real value $1.75.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

5,000 Pillow Cases, 45 and 36 inches, 9c. each instead of 12½c.
12c. each instead of 16c.

SHEETS—
Single bed size, 37c. each instead of 49c.
Three-quarter size, 45c. each instead of 55c.
Double size, 50c. each instead of 60c.
Extra size, 55c. each instead of 65c.

100 pairs Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched, slightly soiled, 39c. and 49c. each instead of 50c. and 65c.
Linen Sheets, hemstitched, extra good quality, $2.25 each.

Muslins and Cambrics.

2,000 yards Fine Twilled Muslin, yard wide, suitable for underwear, 8½c. yard, regular price 11½c.

Bleached Pillow Case Muslin, 1¼ yards wide, 12c. yard instead of 14c.

Bleached Muslin, soft finish, yard wide, 7c. yard instead of 8½c.

White Cambric Muslin, yard wide, good quality, 6½c. yard instead of 9c.

Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 6c. instead of 8c.
42 inches wide, 9c. instead of 11c.

Wamsutta Twilled Sheeting Muslin, heaviest and best wearing muslin made, wear and wash equal to linen, one-third less than regular price, 2¼ yards wide, 25c. yard, regular price 35c.

2½ yards wide, 27c. yard, regular price 37½c.

2¾ yards wide, 29c. yard, regular price 42c.

Nainsook, 40 inches wide, fine quality, 14c. yard, real value 18c.

English Cambric, yard wide, extra fine quality, 16c. yard, real value 20c.

Still More Astonishing Sale of Curtains.

5,500 Pairs White Nottingham and Irish Point.

We knew that our offer of Ecru and Ivory Curtains last week would be appreciated, but we did not realize that it would meet with a response so phenomenal as to overtax our best selling service. The sale has acted as an upheaval to the upholstery business and brought us floods of offers from all over the country, a remarkable one of which we have taken up. Hence we make you a curtain offer which eclipses anything ever attempted. The very newest things in White Nottingham and Irish Point Curtains at

One-third to 50% less than Regular Prices.

This Sale is Limited to Two Days Only,

That is, Monday and Tuesday. The prices are so small that it will repay those who intend furnishing summer cottages, as well as hotels and boarding houses, to say nothing of the trade, to seize the opportunity at once. These curtains cannot be made to-day for anything like these prices. Here are some of them:

Nottingham, Irish Point and Muslin Embroidered Curtains.

NOTTINGHAM—
98c. instead of $1.35
$1.35 " " 2.00
1.70 instead of 2.75
2.20 " " 3.25
3.65 " " 5.50

IRISH POINT—
$5.00 instead of $7.50
6.85 " " 9.50
7.50 instead of 11.00
8.00 " " 12.00

All Kinds of New Shirt Waists.

The silk at almost the price of the cotton, and the cotton Waists at almost nothing. Not the cheap kinds, but the inexpensive kinds. The Flannel here, too, at just as good advantage. Our showing for to-morrow is particularly large and varied.

THE COTTON—
AT 29c., REGULAR 50c.—An excellent lot of new Percale Waists in desirable stripes, pleated back, felled seams; this is the best offer of the season.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 75c. TO $1.00—A good lot of Percale and Lawn Waists of the well-known Griffon make, in checks and stripes, also light blue and pink; in this lot excellent values in black and white checks and stripes.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59—Extra quality Percale Waists in stripes and figures, some plain, others with embroidered insertings; in this lot extra size Waists up to 50-inch bust measure. Fine white Lawn Waists, inserting in yoke, 98c.

Fine White Lawn Waists, 6 rows of inserting, $1.25.

Fine lot elaborately trimmed with embroidery; $1.45, $1.98 to $16.50.

Misses' and Children's Waists in Percale, 49c.

Misses' and Children's Waists in Gingham, 98c.

Misses' and Chitdren's Waists, with white vest front, $1.25.

THE SILK—
AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $3.98—An assorted lot of China Silk Waists in black and colors, box pleated front, dress sleeves; also in this lot some pretty striped Wash Waists, lace yoke back and front, and Taffeta waists.

AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $5.00—250 assorted Taffeta Silk Waists, in black, heliotrope, cardinal, lavender, pink and light blue, assorted styles, mostly corded back and front and greater part of sleeves corded; all dress waist sleeves.

AT $4.98 INSTEAD OF $6.00 TO $6.75—200 assorted Taffeta Silk Waists, in a variety of styles, black, lavender, cerise, heliotrope, light gray, maise and pink, some corded, others tucked; in this lot a stylish Silk waist in the best colors, made with tucks and cording, V front of lace and stock collar, lace trimmed.

FLANNEL—
AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.98—All-wool Flannel Waists, pretty spring colors, royal blue, old rose, pink, light blue, lavender, grey and black, tucked yoke, dress sleeves.
Stylish Albatross Waists, handsomely embroidered, $4.98.

More Extraordinary Silk Offers.

What we have done with Silks in the past not only puts us on the alert to give you something better, but makes you fully ready to take advantage of hints like these:

69c. for $1.00 Fancy Striped Plisse Taffetas.
89c. for $1.25 Colored and Black Crepe de Chine, slightly imperfect, but not noticeable in a made up garment.
45c. for 19 in. Bright Black Taffeta.
59c. for 21 in. " " "
69c. for 24 in. Bright Black Taffeta.
59c. for $1.00 Printed Foulard Silks.
49c. for 75c. Printed Foulards and India Silks.
Colored Taffetas in all the scarce shades as well as all the staple ones.

Great Saving in Tailor-Made Suits.

This is a case where a maker prepared larger than he knew or his trade demanded and found himself with an overstock of cloths and linings. He came to us, and we willing to make up his material into Suits at almost actual cost. There are 150 suits of the better class of materials and include Cheviots, Venetians and Broadcloths. The styles are the latest, however, principally the Eton and tight-fitting effects. We enumerate simply a few items, but in addition have several others equally as low in price.

AT $12.75 INSTEAD OF $18.50—Cheviot cloth suit, tight-fitting waist with French back, lined with taffeta; skirt with box plait and lined with percaline.
AT $15.75 INSTEAD OF $22.50—Venetian cloth, double-breasted Eton coat, lined with tailor serge; brown, castor, navy or black.
AT $16.50 INSTEAD OF $24.00—Camel's hair cheviot cloth suit, with short coat, French front effect, collarless revers, particularly stylish, triple-stitched seams, skirt with double box plait. Other styles $10.50, $13.75, $19.25 and $25.00.

SKIRTS.
AT $3.75 AND $4.50 INSTEAD OF $6.25 AND $7.50—400 separate skirts in black cheviot or grey, blue or brown homespun, trimmed down front with a scroll design of taffeta, outlined with braid. These skirts are of excellent shape and perfect in workmanship, lined with percaline and finished with velvet binding.
AT $7.25 INSTEAD OF $11.25 TO $16.00—Bicycle, Golf or Athletic Skirts, the "Westbrook" pattern, in fine reversible cloths, with rows of stitching around lower part.

Tailored Suits for Girls.

AT $9.98, INSTEAD OF $15.50.—75 Misses' Suits in 14, 16, 18 years, in grey, brown, cheveron Suitings; jacket lined throughout with fancy silk; finished with silk revers; skirt lined with percaline and prettily stitched.

Separate Skirts at a Bargain.

AT $3.75, INSTEAD OF $5.98—50 Misses' Skirts in black serge, superior quality; prettily outlined with scroll work of fancy taffeta down front; finished with braid; in 37, 39, 41 lengths. $3.75, instead of $5.98.
AT $4.50, INSTEAD OF $6.75—75 Misses' Skirts, in black, grey and brown heather mixtures; handsomely trimmed with silk and fancy soroll work of braid down front; box pleat back; lined with percaline. $4.50, instead of $6.75.

New Mattings Cheap.

2,500 rolls just in, so new that the salt air of the ocean still clings to them.
AT $6.79, REGULAR $9.75—250 rolls of 40 yards each fancy and inlaid cotton and linen warp mattings.
AT $5.79, REGULAR $9.75—250 rolls of 40 yards extra heavy China mattings, reversible.

Magnetic Rug Prices.

A good chance to buy a Rug, a lot at prices lower than ever. The kinds just right for cottages and summer homes.

Wool, Smyrna and Moquette, single door size Mat, 65c.

150 all-wool Ingrain Art Squares, best standard, 21 different patterns, 2½x3 yards, $3.98, formerly $5.65.

200 reversible Smyrna Rugs in very pretty Oriental designs.
6x9 $4.95 — 7½x10½ $7.45 — 9x12 $9.95 — 12x15 $18.75

Axminster Rugs, best standard qualities.
6 x 9 $12.50, instead of $21.00
8¼x10½ 14.45, " " 19.75
100 small Ferehans, about 2½x4½, $5.95, instead of $9.00
120 Daghestans, " 3 x5 8.75, " " 15.00
80 Antique Mossouls, " 4 x7, 12.50, " " 20.00

Uncommon Sale of Housefurnishings.

There's not an economical housekeeper in Greater New York that wouldn't profit by a visit to our basement to-morrow:

Wash Boilers, extra heavy quality, drop handles, solid copper bottom, three sizes, while 100 last. 60c.
Bread Boxes, made by "Kreamer," 39c.
"Crusty" Bread Pans produce a crisp crust all over the loaf, 10c.
Egg Beaters, "Dover" style, 5c.
Egg Beaters, "Perfection" style, ball bearing, 25c.
Wood Fibre Pails, best quality, 14c.
Galvanized Iron Water Pails, 12c.
Coal Hods in assorted sizes, handled, while they last, 12c.
Clothes Baskets made of good willow, while 60 last, 25c.
Ash Cans, the indestructible kind, two sizes, at, each, $1.75.
Garbage Cans, heavy galvanized iron, with cover, 98c.
Ash or Garbage Cans, large size, 17x26, 98c.
100 Chafing Dishes, heavy nickel-plated stand and patent lamp, good value at $7.00, for $3.98.
Cottage Toilet Stands, including pitcher, basin and soap dish, 98c.
Cottage Slop Pails, white enameled, 15c.
Carpet Sweepers, "Bissell's" Challenge, at $1.50.
"Enterprise" Ice Shredders, 33c.
"Handy" Fruit Slicers, 22c.
Clothes Wringers, the "Challenge," 70c.
Clothes Wringers, the "Royal," with five years' guarantee, $2.98.
Clothesline, best manila, 50 feet, 15c.
Varnish Brushes, 7c.
Whitewash Brushes, 25c.
"Loeser's" Ivory Enamel, 8c.
"Leggett's" Best Mixed Paints, 9c.
"Rutherford's" Fresco or Wall Paper Cleaner, 15c.
"Cedarine" Furniture Polish, 19c.
"Piapol" Piano Polish, 10c.
WE HAVE A FULL LINE OF MOTH DESTROYERS, SUCH AS:
English Rice Crystals, Cedar Compound, Camphor for Packing, Manahan's Tar Sheets and Bags.

Choice Tapestry Brussels Carpets.

At 39c. to 59c. Yard for 65c. to 85c. Kinds.

Two hundred and fifty rolls of excellent Tapestry Brussels Carpets from one of the very best makers in this country. Our prices for this fortunate purchase are lower than the trade prices of to-day.
65c. quality at 39c. yard. 75c. quality at 49c. yard.
85c. quality at 59c. yard.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, fresh to brisk southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,696. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1900.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

A full report of the meetings of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions will be found upon Pages 5 and 7.

FOREIGN.—A foot bridge at the Paris Exposition grounds collapsed yesterday burying nearly fifty people under it. Nine were killed. A number of mysterious murders are reported in Germany. The Boers who were operating about Wepener are reported north of Ladybrand, and the British are returning from the chase. The Boer peace envoys will sail on Thursday for this country. According to report the Boer foundry at Pretoria, at which there was a heavy explosion recently, is beyond repair. It is charged that it was blown up by the English manager.—Pages 1 and 3.

Page 1.

Admiral Dewey and his wife left Washington in a special train for Chicago.

The Populist National Convention, at Cincinnati, is expected to develop pronounced opposition to Bryan.

The steamer Puritan of the Fall River Line broke her shaft off Easton's Neck and was towed to New London. Her passengers were sent to Boston.

The failure of a Twelfth Regiment Lieutenant to salute Gen. McCoskry Butt has resulted in strained relations between Gen. Butt and Col. Dyer of the Twelfth, and a court of inquiry may be demanded.

New York Central employes have given the road until 1 o'clock to-day to yield to their demands. They claim they can get out 30,000 men in twenty-four hours in case of refusal.

Page 2.

Relying upon the expressed belief of ex-Senator Hill Democratic State leaders have strong hopes of capturing the State Senate.

Page 6.

The eleventh annual congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, which opens to-day, was preceded last night by a service in St. Paul's Chapel, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Rufus Wheelwright Clark, D. D., rector of St. Paul's Church, Detroit, Mich.

Page 7.

Henry S. Martindale, well known in club circles and among horsemen, died on Saturday night at the New York Hospital from an overdose of morphine, taken without suicidal intent.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Weather Report.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 8.

THE KENTUCKY GOVERNORSHIP.

Brief for J. C. W. Beckham Will Be Filed in the Supreme Court at Washington To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Lewis McQuown, attorney for J. C. W. Beckham, has prepared and will file his brief to-morrow in the Supreme Court in the case involving the title to the Governorship of Kentucky.

On the motion to dismiss, for want of jurisdiction in the Supreme Court, it is contended that the provisions of the Constitution and statutes of Kentucky governing the trial of contested elections for Governor afford "due process of law" within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

As to the sufficiency of the statute it is said:

"It will be perceived that by the provisions of the Kentucky statute notice of the contest, specifying the grounds, must be given within thirty days after the action of the Canvassing Board; the members of the board must be selected by lot and sworn to try the contest; the board is required to assign a day for hearing the contest, and may adjourn from day to day; it has power to compel the attendance of witnesses and to swear them; it may compel the production of papers and records; six members may render a decision, which must be reported to both houses of the General Assembly, which shall finally determine the contest.

"Thus it will be seen that a hearing, after reasonable notice, is provided; and this is all due process of law means. It is not necessary that the process should issue from a court or that the hearing should be by a judicial officer. Neither is it necessary that there should be a trial by jury."

It is further insisted that there is no property in a political office, and hence its deprivation cannot fall within the inhibition contained in the Fourteenth Amendment. Numerous decisions from the Supreme Courts of New York, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, and Wisconsin are cited to sustain this proposition.

GOV. TAYLOR IN KENTUCKY.

No Warrant Served, Although It Is Said Indictment Was Returned.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 29.—It is said that the presence of Gov. Taylor in this city was known to the local officers and to those in charge of the prosecution, and the fact that a warrant of arrest was not served upon him is construed to mean that the indictment in his case will be held up, and no process issued on it for several days. It is said the indictment was returned in open court the day after those against Finley, Powers, Coulton, and others were returned but it was not entered as of record, and is now understood to be in the possession of Judge Cantrill.

Seven of those charged with being either principals or accessories in the murder of William Goebel—Caleb Powers, Henry E. Youtsey, Harlan Whitaker, John W. Davis, W. H. Culton, Wharton Golden, and Richard Combs, alias "Tallow Dick," colored—will be arraigned in the Circuit Court to-morrow. Motions for bail are to be made in each case, and the motions for a change of venue have been made by Powers, Davis, Whitaker, and Combs.

The large number of witnesses who have been summoned to give testimony will be put upon recognizance bond to-morrow morning, and their hearing will begin with the prospect of consuming several days.

LOUISVILLE REPUBLICANS.

Elect Delegates to Philadelphia—Name H. S. Irwin for Congress.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 29.—The Republicans of the Fifth Kentucky District last night elected C. E. Sapp Collector of Internal Revenue, and Postmaster T. H. Baker of Louisville delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

The National Administration was indorsed, and the delegates were instructed to vote for President McKinley's renomination. The platform as originally reported and read to the convention contained no reference to Gov. Taylor. His friends objected, however, and it was amended, indorsing Gov. Taylor's administration and recommending his renomination.

H. S. Irwin of Louisville was nominated for Congress.

Will Report on German Trusts.

BERLIN, April 29.—United States Consul General Mason is preparing an official report on the German trusts.

Mechanical Genius
Is strikingly illustrated in the superb equipment and masterful operation of the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

FIRST BRIGADE RUPTURE

Serious Breach Between Gen. Butt and Col. Dyer.

COURT OF INQUIRY POSSIBLE

Failure of a Lieutenant to Salute the General and the General's Rebuke Cause the Trouble.

The possibility of a court of inquiry to pass on the strained relations between Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, commander of the First Brigade, and Col. George R. Dyer, who commands the Twelfth Regiment, which is a part of Gen. Butt's brigade, has been discussed freely within the last few days by officers of that regiment and by others conversant with the situation. The secret of the trouble had been carefully guarded, but yesterday the fact leaked out that Gen. Butt had relieved Col. Dyer as a member of the brigade examining board.

The rupture between the two officers was caused by an incident at the recent military tournament at Madison Square Garden. One evening when Gen. Butt visited the Garden a Lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment in charge of the guard for the night did not have the guard present arms to the General as he passed. It is not known whether the Lieutenant recognized the General or not, as he was a newly elected officer. Gen. Butt, assuming that the officer was not well up in his duties, immediately went over and corrected him. Accounts as to the manner of the correction differ. Some assert, and they are the friends of Col. Dyer, that Gen. Butt rebuked the officer in tones that were calculated to make him appear ridiculous in the eyes of the spectators. Friends of Gen. Butt say that, desiring to save the reputation of the officer from criticism, he approached him quietly, and explained how he should have ordered the guard to present arms, and should have also drawn his own sword in salute.

As soon as Col. Dyer learned of the General's action he took occasion to inform Gen. Butt that the latter, in case he had any criticism to pass on the officers of the Twelfth Regiment, should make them through the Colonel. Reports of the meeting between the two officers agree that the controversy was very warm, and that Gen. Butt did not hesitate to tell the Colonel that he knew how to conduct his brigade, and that the Colonel in return said he knew how to conduct his regiment.

Gen. Butt was in civilian dress at the Garden, and had paid his admission fee. Col. Dyer's friends assert that, in view of this fact and that he was not present in an official capacity, he was entitled to no military honors. To offset that opinion Gen. Butt's friends point to the paragraph in the regulations which reads: "Respect to superiors will not be confined to obedience to duty, but will be extended on all occasions." They argue that this is a sufficient reason for expecting honors to be accorded to the brigade commander in such a situation.

In quoting regulations the Dyer partisans are not behind those of Gen. Butt, and they point to the fact that "superiors should avoid censuring subordinate officers." So fierce has the battle of paragraphs raged that half a dozen copies of the code have been worn out, and both the General and the Colonel are said to be quoting whole sections in their sleep, and even Assistant Adjt. Gen. Clarke of the First Brigade, Gen. Butt's chief of staff, does not venture out without a few copies stowed away in his pockets.

Without questioning that Gen. Butt is very particular to have military procedure followed in every case, friends of Col. Dyer insist that he is too technical in matters of small moment, and that his conduct in this respect resembles "official nagging." The feeling in the regiment among the officers has reached such a point that hot communications by both letter and telephone have passed between the General and Colonel. The officers who resent what they consider unwarrantable interference speak plainly over the matter, and assert that if continued they will find it incumbent upon them to demand a court of inquiry to determine whether they or the General are in the right. A close friend of Gen. Butt said:

"The Twelfth is the old regiment of Gen. Butt, and probably the officers misconstrue the actions of their old commander. The General is naturally particularly solicitous for the success of that regiment, and possibly this anxiety has seemed to take the nature of petty persecution, although it was intended in the best spirit. It is hardly conceivable that Gen. Butt would willfully do anything to hamper the regiment or discourage its officers. Knowing all the officers as intimately as he does, he is naturally freer in his remarks to them than one would be who had not sprung from the regiment. Possibly his very frankness has been offensive."

Those among the officers in the regiment who hesitate about going to the length of demanding a court of inquiry say they are not without means of retaliation, and among these is mentioned a quiet boycott in the matter of the Butt Shooting Trophy, presented some years ago by the General, and one of the leading trophies in the regiment. The method of this would be to shelve the trophy for a while. Such an extreme measure is only hinted at as yet, but it is an indication of the feeling in the regiment that such a scheme should even be broached.

Gen. Butt expressed great surprise at the report of a disagreement between him and Col. Dyer. "Falling out with Col. Dyer! Nonsense, nonsense," he said. He declined to discuss the matter.

Col. Dyer was equally non-committal, but officers from whom the facts were learned spoke with great freedom, with the understanding that their names should not be used, as otherwise they could be court-martialed. Col. Dyer is a son of Gov. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island, and is the youngest line Colonel in the guard. Since he took command of the regiment its strength has increased from about 300 officers and men to 780.

SEVENTY-FIRST'S ELECTION.

Additional Complications Over the Contest for Major.

Additional complications have arisen in connection with the election for Major in the Seventy-first Regiment. At the first election, held several months ago, a protest was made and sustained, and the election was thrown out. Later another election was held and another protest was entered. The last protest has been referred by the Governor to Judge Advocate Ladd, who is directed to take testimony in the case.

At the election now in dispute, the candidates were Capt. William H. Linson of Company D and Capt. J. Hollis Wells of Company F. Both officers served in the Santiago campaign, Capt. Wells acting as Major at the battle of San Juan. Capt. Linson was the candidate of regimental headquarters. The count stood 13 to 12 in favor of Linson on the face of the vote, but the Wells men protested one of the ballots, that cast by Lieut. Peter Short, who had resigned some weeks before and had at his own request been relieved of duty pending the acceptance of the resignation. The protest against Lieut. Short's vote was made by Capt. Hough of Company K.

Capt. Wells's friends say that in passing upon the protest Col. Bates did not follow the Military Code. Section 57 says that if the challenge is not withdrawn "the presiding officer shall examine him under oath and determine as to his qualifications as such elector." This, they say, Col. Bates did not do, merely instructing Short "to go ahead and vote." This gave the protesters two chances of carrying their point, and they are confident that with the testimony they can bring before the Judge Advocate they can win their case. Among the witnesses who will be cited to appear and give evidence are Capt. Hough, Capt. Williams, Lieut. Beekman, Lieut. Blauvelt, Capt. Wells, Capt. Linson, Col. Bates, and Capt. McLeod.

A Big Sale of Bicycles
At O'Neill's to-day. See their advertisement. 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

NEW JERSEY'S CHIEF JUSTICE.

Depue to be Named—Fort to Succeed Him—The Governorship.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 29.—One of Gov. Voorhees's closest political friends this afternoon confirmed the impression which has prevailed that the Chief Justiceship of the State will be offered to the venerable senior Justice, David A. Depue of Newark, who is hale and hearty at seventy-four years, and has served thirty-four years on the Supreme bench. It is expected that he will promptly accept the promotion, and in that case Judge J. Franklin Fort, who was recently appointed President Judge of the Essex County Court, will get the vacant place on the Supreme bench.

The elevation of Judge Fort to the Supreme bench, it is pointed out, removes from the field one of the candidates for the Governorship in 1901, and makes it probable, in the opinion of politicians, that Essex will be united for Franklin Murphy, who would have contested the Republican nomination with Voorhees in 1898 if he had had the united support of Essex County.

"This means," said an Essex County leader who was here to-day, "that the Governorship will come to our county, and that Voorhees in turn will realize his cherished ambition by being made a Justice of the Supreme Court as soon as his successor has a vacant place on the bench to fill."

DEFIES HANNA AND COX.

Ohio Congressman Will Run Again Despite Senator and Boss.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Gen. W. B. Shattuc of the First Ohio District apparently intends to fight Senator Hanna, and Mr. Cox, the Republican boss of Cincinnati, who are credited with intending to send some one else to Congress from his district. Mr. Shattuc some time ago had an acrid correspondence with Edward Atkinson, who threatened him with anti-imperialist vengeance at the polls.

Mr. Cox is reported to have issued a decree that neither Shattuc nor Representative Bromwell shall go back to Congress from Cincinnati. Gen. Shattuc has kept silence ever since the report came out, and it was assumed that he did not intend to court the excitement of a contest with the Hanna-Cox organization. This morning, however, he announced that he was a candidate for renomination, and added that the convention was still four months off

THIEVES CHLOROFORM A WOMAN.

House Then Robbed Without Arousing Husband or Children.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., April 29.—Burglars entered the house of Mrs. H. Reinauer at Sterling, last night. They found Mrs. Reinauer in her sleeping room on the first floor, and at the point of a pistol bade her not make any outcry. They then chloroformed her and bound her hands and feet, after which they took $50 in cash, a gold watch and chain, and other jewelry and clothing.

Mrs. Reinauer remained in a stupor until this morning, and is ill from shock and fear. Mr. Reinauer and the children, who sleep upstairs, knew nothing of the occurence until this morning.

WILL SELL TOBACCO FACTORY.

Court Orders Sale of Blackwell Durham Tobacco Company Plant.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 29.—The decision of Judge Simonton in the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Company case has been received. It makes the receivership permanent, and orders the sale of the property.

The proceeding was against the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Company and the minority stockholders in it, and was based on an interview with Major William A. Guthrie, one of the minority stockholders, published some time ago. In this interview Major Guthrie declared his intention to ask the Legislature to repeal the charter of the Blackwell company on the ground that it was a trust. As soon as the interview appeared, the President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and several Directors of the American Tobacco Company went before Judge Simonton at Charleston and asked that a receiver be appointed. The petition was granted, and H. S. Hill, Secretary of the American Tobacco Company, was named as temporary receiver.

MANSION HOUSE RELIEF FUND.

Lord Mayor of London Takes Steps to Relieve Ottawa Fire Victims.

LONDON, April 29.—The Lord Mayor of London, A. J. Newton, has opened a Mansion House fund for the relief of the victims of the Ottawa fire.

Yesterday Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies, wrote the Lord Mayor and communicated to him dispatches exchanged with the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, showing the extent of the disaster, and showing also that the Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, had assured Lord Minto that Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion that the mother country would like to contribute was highly appreciated.

Mr. Chamberlain wrote: "In these circumstances, my Lord, I would ask you, with your usual kindness, to consider the desirability of opening a fund. I am confident that, at a time when Canada is making in South Africa such sacrifices for the common interests of the empire, an appeal to the generosity of the British public will meet with a ready response."

SYMPATHY AND AID FOR OTTAWA.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 29.—Lord Minto has received the following cablegram from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:

Sandringham, April 28.
Accept my deepest sympathy at serious fire and destruction of property. ALBERT EDWARD.

From his Royal Highness the Duke of York:

Sandringham, April 28.
Deeply grieved at terrible fire. My warmest sympathy with people of Ottawa. GEORGE.

From the Earl of Derby:

Knowsley, Lancashire, April 28.
Deeply grieved to hear of terrible fire. I will ask you to accept £1,000 for distress at Ottawa. Credit will be wired Monday to Bank of British North America, unless you desire otherwise. DERBY.

From Lord Lansdowne:

London, April 28.
As an old neighbor who has never forgotten kindness shown him by people of Ottawa, I desire to express my deep sympathy with them in this calamity. I grieve to think of the destruction of those fine mills where I was so often allowed to visit by the owners. LANSDOWNE.

From Victoria Chinese merchants:

Victoria, B. C., April 28.
Chinese merchants of Victoria deeply sympathize with citizens of Ottawa and Hull in their distress, and respectfully request your Excellency to apply $500 herewith to their relief. CHINESE CONSOLIDATED BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Lord Strathcona cables through the Bank of Montreal to give $25,000 to the relief of the sufferers and Lord Mount Stephen sends $5,000.

Court-Martial for German Officer.

BERLIN, April 29.—Capt. Kannenberg, who is charged with having committed a number of cruel deeds in German East Africa, has arrived here to be tried by court-martial.

Awnings and Slip Covers
made to order at "O'Neill's," at the lowest prices in town. Get an estimate from them. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

GATES AND LAMBERT HERE

American Steel and Wire Heads Ready to Face Charges.

NOT SERVED WITH SUMMONSES

Their Absolute Denial of the Accusation that They Made False Statements About the Company.

John W. Gates and John Lambert, Chairman of the Board of Directors and President, respectively, of the American Steel and Wire Company, are in town ready to face any legal proceedings which have been or may be instituted against them in connection with their conduct of the affairs of the company.

They arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria from Chicago at 11:10 o'clock last night. With them was Isaac E. Ellwood, the Vice President of the company. They were joined at the hotel by Max Pam, counsel for the corporation, and at once proceeded to Room 405, where they held a conference.

"Is in conference; can see no one," was the response to all cards sent to the room of Mr. Gates.

The following questions were then reduced to writing and sent to Mr. Gates and Mr. Lambert:

"Is it true that you have resigned or will shortly resign the Chairmanship of the Board of Directors?

"Will Mr. Lambert resign the Presidency?

"Have any legal papers been served upon either Mr. Gates or Mr. Lambert?

"Have you any reply to make to the charge that false statements have been issued concerning the affairs of the American Steel and Wire Company?"

When the note was read Mr. Pam was in favor of inviting reporters to the room, but he was overruled, and the answer was returned that a statement might be issued shortly.

At midnight precisely Messrs. Gates and Lambert made the following statement through Mr. Pam.

"Both Messrs. Gates and Lambert came here, as stated, expressly to respond to any process or summons of any kind which any one may have issued against them.

"As yet no paper or process has been served or presented.

"Any charge that either one made any false statement concerning the affairs or condition of the American Steel and Wire Company is unqualifiedly false.

"Mr. De Lancey Nicoll has been retained and authorized to accept service of any process or papers against us."

Mr. Pam would not say another word. To every question he shook his head negatively and then walked away, smiling.

Neither Mr. Gates nor Mr. Lambert left their rooms after midnight. A report was in circulation that a process server was awaiting them with the papers secured at the instance of a dissatisfied speculator in American Steel and Wire stock, who accuses Messrs. Gates and Lambert of illegal acts.

DEWEY LEAVES FOR CHICAGO.

Will Arrive There at 11 A. M. To-day—The Admiral Refuses to Talk Politics.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Mrs. Dewey and his private secretary, Lieut. Caldwell, left here to-day at noon in a special train over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, en route to Chicago to participate in the celebration of the second anniversary of the battle of Manila.

The train was one of the finest which has ever left the Capital City, and is scheduled to reach Chicago at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. It consisted of three handsome cars fitted with every luxury and to insure the greatest possible comfort for the travelers. Upon the central windows on either side of the three cars was painted the Admiral's flag, and the hotel car was profusely decorated with cut flowers and potted plants. Just before the train pulled out of the station Mrs. Dewey was presented with a handsome bouquet of American Beauty roses. Probably a thousand people were on hand, and a cheer went up as the train finally pulled out.

Admiral Dewey just before leaving the city was asked if he had any statement to make regarding the Presidency. "No," said he. "I think it would be in bad taste for me to say anything of a political nature just at this time. As the Admiral of the navy I accepted the invitations to visit Chicago, Jacksonville, St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville, and Knoxville, which cities had asked me to be their guest, and I do not wish anything political to enter into the trip."

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 29.—Admiral Dewey's special train arrived in Pittsburg to-night. The train hands reported that large crowds had greeted the Admiral at stations between here and Washington and that he had returned the greetings from the platform of his car. At Connellsville about one-half of the population of the town was present at the station. The Admiral declined to discuss politics with those who called on him, saying the trip had no political significance whatever.

WANTS ARMY OF METHODISTS.

Bishop Thoburn Will Work for an Organization 100,000 Strong.

CHICAGO, April 29.—A Methodist army 100,000 strong, consecrated and banded together for the salvation of souls, may be an outcome of the great gathering of Methodists which is about to be held in this city.

Bishop J. M. Thoburn, whose field of work is India, and who has been a missionary and a leader of missionaries nearly all his life, is the man who will propose to the general conference this great crusade, and whose eloquence will urge that it be at once begun.

He will arrive in this city Wednesday, and it is understood that he will at once begin to gather around him supporters for the effort to convince the conference that the "consecrated army of one hundred thousand" has the field ripe before it.

UNIDENTIFIED WRECK FOUND.

Ship Lies in a Bay in the Queen Charlotte Islands.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 29.—The steamer New England arrived last night from the north with the news of the finding of the larger part of an unknown ship.

One of the New England's fishing boats visited an unfrequented bay in the Queen Charlotte Islands, and there found a dismantled three-masted schooner. She was evidently of American build and only recently wrecked. Her deck and stern had been so smashed on the rocks and the Indians had so completely looted her that no trace of her identity was left. Some bones of animals or men were found in the bottom of the wreck.

SKELETON FRIGHTENS THIEVES.

Silverware in Closet Containing It Was Left Untouched.

RAHWAY, N. J., April 29.—Burglars entered the cottage of Dr. L. E. B. Silvers last night, and after ransacking the house, visited the doctor's bedroom, where they took a set of diamond studs, a gold watch, and about $50 in money from his clothing. A quantity of silverware, wrapped in a table cloth, and placed in a closet, was left behind.

Dr. Silvers says the closet contained a skeleton, and he thinks the burglars were frightened by it and overlooked the silverware.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad
has the only trains between New York and Buffalo which carry dining cars, having a la carte service, the entire distance.—Adv.

NEW YORK CENTRAL STRIKE

Road Has Until 1 o'Clock To-day to Grant Employes' Demands.

30,000 MEN MAY TAKE PART

Strikers Claim They Can Get Out That Number in Twenty-four Hours—Entire Buffalo Police Force on Duty.

BUFFALO, April 29.—The striking employes of the New York Central have given the company until 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon to grant their demands. If the concessions are not made by that time it is the intention of the strike leaders to extend the strike, and they predict that it will be the largest in the history of railroads of the East. They claim that all they have to do is to remove the restraint under which they have been holding railroad men, and that the strike then will run through the entire New York Central system in the State, and will cripple nearly every road entering Buffalo. A strike leader said to-night that he and his fellows had arranged their plans so nicely that within twenty-four hours after 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon 30,000 men would join the ranks of the strikers, if the situation seemed to demand it.

To-night 200 New York Central freight-house employes announced that they would join the strikers to-morrow. Fifteen car cleaners quit work to-night. The other additions to the strikers' ranks reported to-night were 200 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western yard employes of the mechanical department, and 100 yard employes of the Western New York and Pennsylvania.

The New York Central strikers say that they have induced others to delay action, pending a reply from the officials of the company.

The members of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration conceded to-day that the situation was grave, and they did not disguise their belief that a great railroad strike is imminent.

The most important announcement at strike headquarters to-night was that the conductors, trainmen, and brakemen of the New York Central would refuse to work, on the ground that car inspection which was performed by the men now on strike is now inadequate and a menace to life and limb.

After talking with some of the railroad officials, Superintendent of Police Bull consulted with Mayor Diehl and Commissioner Cooper, and then promulgated a significant order to the force, which says in part:

The strike among certain employes of two railroads, and reports that the strike will become general, presents an emergency that requires the entire police force to be placed on duty prepared to promptly respond to any demand for the careful protection of life and property. The entire force will go upon duty at midnight Sunday, April 29, and work in two platoons until further orders.

An important conference was held at the Hotel Iroquois this afternoon between Commissioners Delehanty and Webster of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration and the committee of the strikers, headed by Chairman A. M. Fish. At the request of the arbitrators the "rock bottom" terms which the men are willing to accept from the New York Central were presented. They are identical with the original demand, including a general increase in wages and the re-employment of the old union men who were discharged.

In response to the question as to whether a suggestion to compromise would be acceptable, the reply was a prompt negative, and it was asserted that there would be no settlement until the roads agree to a uniform scale of wages.

Commissioner Delehanty urged that this plan be abandoned until after an effort had been made to adjust difficulties with the New York Central. To this the Executive Committee agreed, and it was arranged that Commissioner Delehanty should start for New York at once in order to confer with Superintendent of Motive Power Watt of the New York Central the first thing to-morrow morning. Commissioner Delehanty is to telegraph Mr. Watt's reply to Chairman Fish of the strikers' Executive Committee.

The Commissioners were given the unreserved promise of the Executive Committee that no move would be made by them to extend the strike or to affect the general situation in any way pending the receipt of his dispatch from New York, providing that it was forthcoming not later than 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

TEN FAMILIES HOMELESS.

Fire Ruins Timber Land and Buildings at Elwood, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 29.—A forest fire started yesterday morning at Elwood, Atlantic County, and rendered ten families homeless, besides ruining several thousand acres of timber land and a score of farms.

A child of John Reynolds accidentally dropped a match in a bundle of straw beside its father's barn and set it afire. Half a gale was blowing, and the flames spread from the barn to a near by forest.

A Catholic church on the edge of the village of Elwood was the second building to burn, carrying the flames to a barn on the Henry Halloway estate adjoining. The farm buildings of Frank F. Mathis were destroyed, but a small schoolhouse near by was strangely passed over by the flames. The Mathis residence is the oldest building in that portion of the county, having been the Elwood Inn, where the stage coaches ran from Weymouth to Tuckerton years ago. Near by was the farmhouse of Patrick Love. He lost everything, including $500 cash, which his wife dropped in the house.

A public hall belonging to the United Order of Workmen was destroyed, with its contents. A mile along Mullica River the fire spread, firing tons of timber and salt hay.

NEW JERSEY FOREST FIRES.

Nine More Houses Burned in Atlantic County—Danger Increasing.

HAMMONTON, N. J., April 29.—The forest fires that are raging in Atlantic County have burned nine houses since last night. No lives have been lost, and all the stock and other movable belongings of the small farmers, whose places have been destroyed, have been saved. Many of the sufferers are poor Italians, who obtained small clearings and enlarged them by degrees. The loss from the fires thus far is estimated at almost $100,000.

The wind is rising to-night, and there is danger that it will carry the flames close to Tuckerton and Weekstown. Hundreds of farmers and their helpers are out fighting the flames. They have been plowing and digging and starting counter-fires, but without success.

PINGREE CHANGES FRONT.

Governor Says Hope of the People Is in the Democratic Party.

DETROIT, April 29.—Gov. Pingree asserted in an interview to-day that the hope of the people in this year's general elections is in the Democratic Party. The Governor has always hitherto been an independent Republican. Speaking of the increasing power of trusts Gov. Pingree said: "There is no use in hoping that the Republican Party will do anything with them."

"Are you preparing to announce your withdrawal from the Republican Party?" the Governor was asked.

"There is no announcement about it. I only say what I have said all the while. You haven't heard me say anything against the Democrats for some time. I believe that the hope of the people is in the Democratic Party this Fall."

Last Train for St. Louis
And Cincinnati leaves Grand Central Station every day at 9:20 P. M. via New York Central-Big Four Route.—Adv.

McKINLEY, 260; BRYAN, 174.

Gen. Grosvenor Makes His Estimate of the Vote of the Next Electoral College.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—According to the first detailed estimate of the vote in the next Electoral College McKinley will have 260 votes and Bryan 174. This estimate is made by Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, who already has opened his statistical bureau for the coming Presidential campaign.

Like practically all Republican leaders, Gen. Grosvenor believes Bryan will be the next Democratic nominee, and the issues will not differ materially from those of four years ago save that the results of the war with Spain will inject a new feature.

In the estimate made by Gen. Grosvenor this afternoon, only two States appear doubtful. They are Delaware and Kansas, having a total vote of 13 in the Electoral College.

The States conceded to be Democratic with the number of votes in the Electoral College belonging to each are:

Alabama	11	Montana	3
Arkansas	8	Nebraska	8
Colorado	4	Nevada	3
Florida	4	North Carolina	11
Georgia	13	South Carolina	9
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Idaho	3	Texas	15
Louisiana	8	Utah	3
Maryland	8	Virginia	12
Mississippi	9		
Missouri	17	Total	174

Gen. Grosvenor claims the following States for McKinley:

California	9	Ohio	23
Connecticut	6	Oregon	4
Illinois	24	Pennsylvania	32
Indiana	15	Rhode Island	4
Iowa	13	South Dakota	4
Maine	6	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	15	Washington	4
Michigan	14	West Virginia	6
Minnesota	9	Wisconsin	12
New Jersey	10	Wyoming	3
New Hampshire	4		
New York	36	Total	280
North Dakota	3		

There will be 447 votes in the Electoral College, and it will take 224 votes to elect.

"I concede Maryland and Kentucky to the Democrats," said Gen. Grosvenor, "and I am magnanimous enough to give them Nebraska, although I am not sure but McKinley will carry that State. It ought to be classed as doubtful. Bryan carried Kansas four years ago, but I do not think he will be successful this year, and I class the State as doubtful. All this talk about Indiana going Democratic is bosh. The Porto Rican tariff, about which there has been such a howl, is going to help rather than hurt."

Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee will make no claims.

MR. McKINLEY'S ATTITUDE.

London Times Comments on the Coming Presidential Campaign.

LONDON, April 30.—The Times, in an editorial on the American Presidential election campaign, comments upon "President McKinley's opportunism," and says:

"He has been cold and cautious in recognizing the growing community of interests between Great Britain and America; and, with the Presidential contest in his eye, he has done little practically to promote the creation of new ties between the two nations."

Referring to the pro-Boer and anti-British resolutions likely to be prominent in the election campaign, the Times says:

"There is nothing in President McKinley's career that would justify us in assuming his reluctance to associate himself with such declarations."

THE PURITAN DISABLED.

Broke Her Shaft Off Easton's Neck and Was Towed to New London—Passengers Sent On.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 29.—The Sound steamer Puritan of the Fall River Line arrived here this morning at 6:30 o'clock in a disabled condition. She was in tow of the steamers Rhode Island of the Norwich Line and New Hampshire of the Stonington Line, and was convoyed by the freight steamers Nashua, City of Brockton, and City of New Bedford.

The Puritan broke her shaft last night at 8:45 o'clock while she was proceeding eastward from New York to Fall River, and floated helplessly at the mercy of the wind and tide. The accident occurred while the steamer was some miles out from Easton's Neck. The break in the shaft, which is thirty inches in diameter, was close to the port journal bearings, and will necessitate laying off the steamer for at least three weeks.

There were about 600 cabin passengers on the Puritan, and 200 deck passengers, mostly immigrants, bound to Boston and Eastern points. There was some alarm until Capt. J. P. Collins assured every one that there was no danger, as the night was clear and the sea was calm.

The disabled steamer blew signals of distress, and after the Rhode Island and the New Hampshire had taken the disabled vessel in tow the freight boats came alongside and remained within hailing distance all the way to New London. The trip was made at a speed of about six miles an hour.

Arriving at the consolidated pier at this city the passengers were disembarked and sent to Boston on a special train. The Puritan was afterward taken in tow by the City of Brockton and the Nashua and proceeded to Newport, where repairs will be made.

MR. RICHARDSON'S PARTNER.

Associate of the Congressman in the Publishing Venture Ready for Any Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—James S. Barcus of Terre Haute, Ind., who is a partner of Representative Richardson in the publication of the "Messages and Documents of the Presidents," is in Washington. Mr. Barcus expects to be a member of the next Congress. He says that of the delegates already elected to the Congressional Convention there are enough in his favor to give him the nomination. His own county has indorsed him, and it is the largest in his district.

Mr. Barcus says that the publishing arrangement which has aroused so much comment was suggested by him to Mr. Richardson, but not until after Richardson had secured the plates. He says that Richardson undertook the publication without any idea of the extent to which the scheme would grow. Mr. Barcus, who was a publisher, saw the possibilities of the publication, sought Richardson out, and proposed to him the arrangement under which the work is now being published and sold.

Mr. Barcus declares that any other publisher would have done the same thing, and that his firm has pushed the sale of the books in the same way that any other first-class house would have done. He sees nothing out of the way in the transaction, and is ready to testify before any committee that may wish to investigate the subject.

MRS. GOETZ SAVED HER MONEY.

Fire was discovered in the three-story frame dwelling at 97 Harrison Street, Hoboken, last night. When the firemen arrived they were informed that Mrs. Hannah Goetz, wife of Joseph Goetz, the owner, was still inside. They ran in to rescue her and found her ripping open a mattress and extracting from it small rolls of greenbacks. She took out considerably over $1,000 while Chief Applegate stood beside her. How much she took before is not known. She said she had used the mattress for ten years without loss and believed she had all the money. She was assisted out of the house unharmed. The house was badly damaged. The loss is about $2,000, and insurance about $1,000.

Comprehensive Service
Between New York and all the great cities of the South, West, and Southwest is maintained by the Pennsylvania Railroad. See time table in another column.—Adv.

NINE KILLED AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION

Foot Bridge Collapses, Burying Pleasure Seekers Beneath It.

ABOUT FORTY PEOPLE INJURED

Sunday Crowd Works to Rescue Victims of the Disaster.

Accident Occurred at One of the Side Shows and Several of Them Are Ordered to Close.

PARIS, April 29.—An accident within the exposition grounds caused the death of nine persons. Six corpses were taken from the débris and three victims died at the hospitals. About forty others were injured, nine of them seriously. A temporary footbridge, structurally weak, fell of its own weight on the crowds passing beneath it.

The accident threw a pall over the happiness of an immense throng, who had profited by the magnificent weather to visit the exposition. To-day's was probably the record attendance. Not merely the interior of the grounds but the precincts also were crowded, and the concourse was particularly great along the Avenue de Suffren, which forms the northern boundary of the grounds.

THE BRIDGE CONDEMNED.

Here is situated a big side show, the Celestial Globe. A footbridge, on which the finishing touches were being put to-day, crosses the Avenue de Suffren, connecting the side show with the exhibition. It was constructed of wood, with a stucco façade and with a plaster-made tower at each end. Strangely enough the bridge had been condemned only this morning as unsafe by the exhibition authorities. The public was therefore not allowed to go upon the structure, and in this way a disaster even more terrible than that which occurred was averted.

The gay crowd was passing along the avenue, and some hundred or more persons were walking beneath the bridge, when suddenly an ominous crash was heard. Before those underneath could turn aside the structure fell with a fearful crash, burying nearly fifty persons.

A shout of horror arose from the spectators, mingled with the cries

STATE DEMOCRATS' HOPES

They Will Fight to Capture the Senate This Fall.

Buoyed Up by the Expressed Belief of ex-Senator Hill—Districts They Consider Promising.

Leaders of the regular Democratic organization in this State are looking forward to the approaching campaign with more hopeful feelings than have been felt by them for a few years. They say that they have an excellent chance to carry New York next November, and have indulged in speculation as to the possibility of capturing the State Senate. During the last session of the Legislature ex-United States Senator David B. Hill told some of his political friends that he believed that the Democrats would elect a majority of the members of the next Senate, and those who are in Mr. Hill's confidence say that he has not changed his opinion.

The present Senate contains twenty-seven Republicans and twenty-three Democrats. The Democratic leaders say that they will carry every district in which they were successful in 1898, and will make a determined effort to elect their candidates in some of the districts which sent Republicans to Albany two years ago. It is said that the Democrats will name the strongest man they can find in every district where they believe they have a fighting chance.

A lively battle is expected in the Fourth Senatorial District, which embraces the Seventh, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Wards of Brooklyn. The district is now represented by Senator David Floyd Davis who in 1898 received only 267 majority. This district, the Democratic leaders believe, can be won from the Republicans next Fall. It has been suggested that the Democrats name some strong independent Democrat in the Nineteenth District, at present represented by Senator John Ford. It is pointed out that the Republican majority in this district in 1895 was 3,340, and three years later it was reduced to 1,032. If a union movement can be carried out in this district the Democratic leaders think there is a possibility of defeating the Republican candidate. They contend that the Gruber-Austin fight in the Twenty-first Assembly District will not be of any advantage to the Republicans at the polls.

Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse has repeatedly told his friends that he felt assured that the Democrats would carry the Thirty-sixth District, which is now represented by Senator White. The latter has declared that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the Senate, and his friends have been booming him for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor. The McGuire people, who dominate the Democratic organization in Onondaga County, are prepared to enter into a fusion movement with the independent organizations. One of Mr. McGuire's lieutenants said recently that the regular organization was willing to permit the independent bodies to select the candidate for Senator, and that the regulars would indorse the nominee. The Democrats in 1898 succeeded in reducing the majority of the Republicans 1,000 votes.

In the Fortieth District, which comprises the Counties of Chemung, Tompkins, and Schuyler, now represented by Senator Charles T. Willis, the Democrats will also make a hard fight. Mr. Willis's majority was 829 in 1898, as against a Republican majority of 2,256 in 1895, and the Democrats will try to place this district in their column. They are also figuring on defeating Senator William W. Armstrong of the Forty-fourth District, whose majority two years ago was 356.

MR. CROKER'S RETURN.

Late June Days the Time Set by His Followers.

At the Democratic Club last night members discussed with some interest the date of Richard Croker's arrival from Europe. One of the members has received a letter from Mr. Croker, in which he says he will see the Derby run before leaving for home. That classic event of the British turf will be decided on May 24, and Mr. Croker will have a little time to spare then if he expects to be in New York at the meeting of the State Convention on June 5.

The general impression is that Mr. Croker will not come until near the close of June, timing his arrival to enable his presence at the National Convention in Kansas City on July 4.

COLER BOOM ALARMS PLATT.

No Longer Insists on Gov. Roosevelt as Vice Presidential Candidate.

In Democratic circles yesterday there was considerable discussion of the Bird S. Coler boom for the Democratic nomination for the Governorship. Mr. Coler has declared that he will under no circumstances accept, but his statement is not taken as final.

The fact that Gov. Roosevelt in his Chicago speech referred to Controller Coler as a particularly strong man has not only boomed Coler stock, but has impressed upon Senator Thomas C. Platt a belief that no other man than Roosevelt can beat the Controller. Under these circumstances it is stated that the Senator will no longer insist on Roosevelt's acceptance of the Vice Presidential nomination.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's friends are elated over the turn in affairs, and are hopeful of landing their favorite as President McKinley's running mate. But Republican politicians in Manhattan Borough do not take Woodruff's candidacy seriously, and predict that the Vice Presidential nomination, with Roosevelt out of consideration, will go either to Secretary of the Navy John D. Long or some far Western man.

Controller Coler yesterday confirmed the truth of the report that he will endeavor to have inserted in the platform of the Democratic State Convention a plank demanding that corporations that are known as trusts shall be placed under similar supervision to that now exercised in the cases of banks and insurance companies.

Ex-United States Senator Murphy would not discuss the matter or the possible action of the convention, saying it was yet too early to talk.

ON QUIGG'S RETIREMENT.

May Retain His Post Indefinitely—Wanamaker Wants a Change.

It was a dull day among the Republican politicians yesterday. Senator Platt went to Atlantic City on Saturday, Gov. Roosevelt did not come to town, and Chairman B. B. Odell is on the Pacific Coast. Still, several prominent Republicans gathered in the "Amen Corner" at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Among them were Abraham Gruber, George W. Wanmaker, executive members of the County Committee, and possibly half a dozen others.

The date of the possible retirement of Lemuel E. Quigg as Chairman of the committee was one of the topics discussed, and a majority expressed the belief that if Mr. Quigg did not retire at the May meeting he would hold on indefinitely.

Mr. Wanmaker said: "The June meeting occurs on the 21st of that month. The Philadelphia Convention will hardly have concluded its business by that time. There are no meetings of the County Committee in July and August. The Fall primaries this year will be held in the latter month, and the committeemen then chosen have the selection of a President and Secretary.

"It seems to me we ought to return to the old plan and have one Chairman of the County Committee and another of the Executive Committee. We had no trouble when that system was in vogue. Elihu Root, S. V. R. Cruger, and William Brookfield were Presidents of the County Committee while Jacob M. Patterson, Joel W. Mason, and myself were at the head of the Executive Committee at different times. The plan was changed under Edward Lauterbach and continued under Mr. Quigg, and there has been plenty of trouble ever since."

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

Interest Centres in Convention to be Held Wednesday.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 29.—Not since the time when a nomination on the Republican ticket in Nebraska was equivalent to an election has so much interest centred in a Republican State Convention as the one which meets here Wednesday, and never, probably, was there more uncertainty as to the outcome.

Interest centres in the head of the ticket, with G. M. Lambertson of Lincoln and Charles H. Deitrich of Hastings, so far in the lead as to practically distance the three other aspirants for the Governorship.

Second only to the Governorship is the contest to be delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention. In Omaha Senator John M. Thurston and Edward Rosewater have been for two weeks engaged in a lively canvass, Douglas County being always accorded one delegate. It is possible both may be sent to the convention.

Snodgrass for Senator from Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 29.—The Democratic Convention of White County, one of the largest Democratic counties in Tennessee, to-day indorsed Chief Justice D. L. Snodgrass for United States Senator to succeed Senator Turley. The convention also passed strong resolutions declaring for the retention of the Philippine Islands, guaranteeing to their people a republican form of government consistent with the Declaration of Independence.

THE RUSH TO CAPE NOME.

First Steamer Sails To-day—5,838 Persons Engage Passage in May with $2,500,000 Worth of Freight.

SEATTLE, Washington, April 29.—The beginning of the rush to the gold fields of Cape Nome will come to-morrow, when the steamer Jeanie of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, the first steamer to start on the trip this year, is scheduled to sail, providing she arrives in the meantime from San Francisco. This vessel will take 90 passengers and 400 tons of freight from this port, and expects to be one of the first to reach Nome when the obstructing ice has broken.

For the last several weeks men have been arriving here by hundreds to get ready to make a northward trip, and have filled all the hotels to such an extent that it has been difficult to get accommodations. The steamship offices have been crowded with applications for berths and freight room, and many of the companies have been refusing passengers for several weeks.

It is conservatively stated that there are not more than 200 tickets available on all the steamers that are scheduled to leave here in May, and most of the freight room has been sold. This means that all who wish to go to Nome except those who secure the few berths left must wait until the June sailings unless they embark on sailing craft, which are leaving this port at the rate of two a day, and have been doing so for the last week.

Twenty-five steamships are scheduled to leave here for Nome in May, 2 expecting to get away on the 1st, 7 on the 10th, 3 on the 15th, 1 on the 17th, 2 on the 19th, 5 on the 20th, 1 on the 24th, 2 on the 29th, 1 on the 30th, and 1 on the 31st. The vessels to sail on the 20th have booked 1,567 passengers and 4,900 tons of general merchandise. This probably will be the liveliest day of the year, as several vessels will also leave that day for Skagway.

The most conservative estimates of the traffic to Nome this year, based on actual returns, show that 5,838 persons have already engaged passage for the first sailings of the twenty-five steamships and that these vessels have already contracted for 25,225 tons of merchandise in their cargoes. Taking the average of $80 per passenger and $40 a ton for freight, it seems that the steamships will get a total gross revenue during next month of over $1,560,000.

The operators of fourteen of the vessels state that they intend to make four trips each to Nome during the season, five will make three trips each, and the remaining six one trip each. The net registered tonnage of the steamers to sail next month is 25,652, or a quarter of the entire tonnage departing for Alaska last year. The value of the freight booked for the May sailings, estimated at $100 a ton, which is a conservative figure, will be $2,522,500.

TO TEST A JUROR'S SANITY.

Paterson Firm, Mulcted for Damages, Files an Appeal.

PATERSON, N. J., April 29.—The Dundee Woolen Company is to appeal from a verdict against it in favor of Martin Burick, to whom a jury awarded $6,150 damages. The appeal will be taken on the ground that Thomas W. Hill, one of the jurors, was incapacitated by reason of mental trouble.

Mr. Hill is an actor, but for some time has been at his home here, and was drawn upon the petit jury panel for the current term. The assertion is made that efforts had been made by his friends and Dr. Andrew F. McBride to place him in a sanitarium on account of his mental condition. His first hallucination is said to have been that one of his legs was dead. The next was that surgeons would have to cut open one of his feet in order to get out the small bones. Following that he became possessed, it is said, of the idea that his friends were guilty of ingratitude. He would upbraid them bitterly one moment, and in the next he would start a jolly song, it is asserted.

On the day he was drawn upon the trial jury in the damage case the court noticed his peculiar appearance, and when his absence was noted the next morning the Judge remarked that he supposed the juror was ill. A few minutes later Mr. Hill entered the court and excused himself, explaining that his clock was slow. He is said to have stood out for heavy damages in the jury room. Burick had a broken and permanently immovable jaw. Some of the jurors say they had no idea there was anything wrong with Mr. Hill, and that his arguments for heavy damages were clear and logical.

B'NAI B'RITH MEETING.

Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Convenes in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Sixteen delegates to the seventh general convention of the Constitution Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, which held its first session at the Auditorium to-day, were denied the right to vote in the deliberations of that body, though the privilege of the floor was given to them.

The decision was arrived at after a spirited discussion of the question after the Committee on Credentials reported that the delegates representing the lodges in Germany, Roumania, and Austria had not been regularly elected as was required by the constitution of the organization. The majority of the delegates were proxy representatives. All the delegates who have been prevented from voting are from the United States, some of them living in Chicago, and others in St. Louis, Denver, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

It appears that there were no delegates appointed to the present convention by the lodges in the foreign countries named, with the exception of one Siegmund Borgel of Berlin, and proxy delegates were selected from the lodges in this country, without the formality of an election.

Victor Abraham of Cincinnati was elected Chairman, Dr. S. B. Wolfe of New York Secretary, and Nat Strauss of New Orleans Assistant Secretary. Henry W. Cane, New York; Jacob Furth, St. Louis; F. L. Wormser, Scranton, Penn.; Jacob Greenebaum, San Francisco; Joseph Salabes, Washington; Adolph Freund, Detroit; Jacques Doeb, Montgomery, Ala., and Siegmund Borgel of Berlin were elected Vice Presidents for the first eight districts of the lodge in the order named.

A message from the President of the Executive Committee, Julius Bien, dwelt at length on the past work of the organization along educational, charitable, and fraternal lines, and made a number of suggestions for its future welfare. After the reading of the message an adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

The organization in the United States is divided into ten districts and the convention will revise the laws and pass legislation for the government of the various subordinate lodges.

Killed Girl He Loved and Himself.

WATSEKA, Ill., April 29.—Bert Underhill fatally shot Miss Anna Davis, the seventeen-year-old daughter of D. M. Davis, last night, pointing his pistol through the kitchen window. Underhill then killed himself. He worked on the Davis farm, and it is thought he and Miss Davis, to whom he was engaged, had quarreled.

Mrs. William Rockefeller Improving.

Mrs. William Rockefeller, who is ill with pneumonia at her residence, 689 Fifth Avenue, was reported slightly improved last night.

"O'Neill's" Tailor-made Suits.
Special Sale to-day, with two great Bargains. See their advertisement. 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF A MURDEROUS PLOT

Detectives Allege They Heard a Plan to Kill a Prosecutor.

Assert that Mrs. Rusk, Saloon Keeper, Threatened J. S. Voorhees' Life in Revenge.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 29.—Mrs. Rosie L. Rusk, forty-five years of age, was arrested last night charged with having conspired to cause the murder of Prosecutor J. S. Voorhees of Middlesex County. It is alleged that the woman promised two men whom she supposed to be tramps, according to the allegation, $100 if they would kill the Prosecutor. One of the men alleges further that she gave him a dark suit of clothing because the light-colored suit he wore would be too easily recognized.

Mrs. Rusk keeps a saloon at Somerset and Neilson Streets. It is a resort much frequented by blacks and whites of the roughest class in the city. She also keeps boarders, who are of the same type, and who are mainly men who come tramping into the city and spend a few days around the place.

Prosecutor Voorhees not long ago caused the indictment of the woman upon the charge of maintaining a disorderly house. This term in New Jersey covers a great deal and is much made use of. A person selling liquors in contravention of the law, after hours or on Sunday or in any way conducting a place of public resort contrary to law, is classed as keeping a disorderly house. The indictment made Mrs. Rusk very bitter against the Prosecutor, and it is claimed led to her alleged offer of money to have him murdered.

The information against the woman is made by Sylvester S. Cosgrove, a detective in the employ of a New York detective agency. Detective Cosgrove and Detective James Hill of the same agency were engaged to investigate the recent fires in the plant of the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company. There have been two of these fires, both severe enough to cripple the works, both started in the same manner and evidently of incendiary origin.

Cosgrove and Hill came here disguised as tramps and went to the saloon and made it their headquarters and also boarded in the house. As they had more money than the usual run of customers and were correspondingly liberal in spending it they became, it is claimed, great favorites with the proprietress. She is said to have talked with them over what she considered her wrongs at the hands of Prosecutor Voorhees, and it is claimed by Cosgrove that she offered to pay him $100 if he and his companion would put Mr. Voorhees out of the way.

Cosgrove swears he tried to have her compromise upon an assault, but she said the Prosecutor must be killed or nothing. Cosgrove says he pretended to fall in with the plan finally and then she gave him the black suit. Cosgrove was to arrange the details and end the Prosecutor's life as he saw fit.

Cosgrove had meanwhile warned Mr. Voorhees of what was on foot. The warrant was sworn out and served last night by Sergt. Kelly of the city police and two officers. Mrs. Rusk was taken before Recorder Kuhn at once, and J. Kearny Rice appeared for her. She denied the truth of Cosgrove's story and said that he had advanced a proposition of the kind to her, but she paid no attention to it and that she would not listen to his propositions. She was held under $5,000 bonds to answer to the Grand Jury. She furnished the bond.

HOTEL "BEATS" CONFESSED.

Detective Proved His Case Against Award and Baum by a Ruse.

With a pair of innocent shoes, the property of a Waldorf-Astoria guest, Detective Lehman of that hotel extracted a confession last night from Camille Award, seventeen years old, of 161 West Fourth Street, and Benjamin Baum, "of the Marlborough," prisoners, remanded from Jefferson Market to the Tenderloin Police Station, against whom he has been working up a case. Baum and Award are charged with having swindled nearly every first-class up-town hotel.

Baum was told that Award had charged him with the theft of the shoes.

"No, not me, but de kid," he said in return.

Young Award was informed of his partner's admission. Then he confessed. All of the charges against them in the cases of the Waldorf, the Gilsey House, the Marlborough, and the Vendome are admitted by them.

Their plan was exceedingly simple. Staying at a hotel for a few days they acquired whatever was easily portable and moved down the line. In the case of the Waldorf a check was given. While leaving the Aulic they were stopped by a bell boy with a bill for two days' accommodation. The boy was taken to a nearby pawnshop, where a dress suit case was pledged for the amount. Detective Lehman got the case yesterday. In it were blankets belonging to the Aulic.

A little side amusement indulged in, according to the confession, was an occasional trip to the Bowery. There paper imitation dress-suit cases were purchased. A wait for a cable car on Broadway, in front of any shop where high-grade suit cases were shown outside, and a quick juggling act when the car appeared, made several Broadway dealers run to the police. Award and Baum left their paper cases on exhibition while the car bore them and their booty to the hotel patronized by them at the time.

Both men will appear in Jefferson Market this morning, when a number of complainants will be on hand.

MAD DOG AT A BALL.

Appears at a College Students' Dance and Bites Three Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 29.—A mad dog on the floor of the Evanston Boat Club ball room caused a panic among the 200 society men and women of Northwestern University late Saturday night. Women screamed, while college youths stood bravely in front of their fair partners or made desperate efforts to hurry them from the hall. The dog was quite small, but it made much noise, snapped savagely and before it was dispatched bit three persons and attacked many more.

William C. Danforth, a medical student, was the first one assailed. He was standing near the door when he saw the animal run up the stairs toward him. He carelessly put out his foot to prevent it from entering the hall, when it bit his shoe. He drew back his foot, and the dog dashed in among the dancers. The rabid brute snapped at the first woman who came near. In the scrimmage which followed Ned Rathbone, a guest from Chicago; Russell Ray, a student at Lake Forest University, and Harley Bangs a Northwestern student, were bitten. The same dog had bitten two Evanston children during the day.

The scene at the boat club was exciting before the animal was killed. Hanging, clubbing, and finally shooting were the methods used in its execution. The three men were not hurt seriously as the dog was too small to tear the flesh to any extent, but they took precautions against hydrophobia.

The social affair, which was interrupted by the dog, was the annual formal dance of the Kappa Alpha Theta Society of Northwestern University.

Cycle Road Racers' Meeting.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 29.—A meeting of the National Board of Control of the American Century Wheelmen, with its road records and sanctions, was held at the Boody House in this city to-day. The object of the meeting was primarily to ratify the action taken by the National Cycling Association with the A. C. W. officers at Buffalo a week ago, and to revise its road racing rules to conform with the agreements concluded with that organization at this time and place. Several amendments were adopted by the board perfecting its road racing rules, and the title of official handicapper was created; one to be appointed in each State by the member of the Road Records and Sanctions Committee, in whose section the various States are located.

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TWO MEN MAY BE DROWNED

Mysterious Catboat Accident in the Lower Bay.

Man Who Was Rescued Says His Companions Swam Ashore—Police Unable to Find Them.

Two men, who said they were Peter Johnson of 189 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, and John Fleischmann of 75 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, entered the Coney Island Police Station about 6 o'clock last night and reported an accident which had occurred about half a mile off shore, opposite the Iron Pier.

Johnson, who told the story, said that Fleischmann and he had been fishing in the schooner yacht Dora and were returning from Rockaway Shoals to Bath Beach, when they spied what appeared to be a thirteen-foot catboat in distress about a mile ahead.

When they reached the boat they found it overturned and anchored with 35 feet of rope, and a man was clinging to her sides. They rescued the man, who was intoxicated and objected to leaving two companions, who were with him in the catboat. He said afterward that they swam ashore. His name, so far as his rescuers could understand it, was Gilrand, and his home 165 Twenty-second Street, South Brooklyn. The man was placed ashore at the foot of Bay Thirty-first Street.

Charles Higginbotham, the lighthouse keeper at the point, said the other two men could not have got ashore by swimming because of the heavy sea running during the afternoon.

Capt. Kenny of the Coney Island Police Station, sent two men with a patrol wagon to look for bodies washed ashore, and the special policemen at Sea Gate joined in the search.

It was learned at Bath Beach last night that late in the afternoon a man entered a hotel there with his clothes dripping wet and asked permission to dry them. He afterward went away without explaining how he got wet.

At 165 Twenty-second Street it was found that Richard Gilliland, who lives there, had not been seen since early yesterday morning.

In a hotel at Third Avenue and Twentieth Street it was learned that Richard Gilliland, together with Lawrence Cody, whose address is unknown, and Michael Coole of Twentieth Street, near Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, sailed from Gravesend Beach yesterday morning in a sixteen-foot catboat called the Joe.

At 2 o'clock this morning Coole had not returned to his home, and it is feared that both Cody and Coole may have been lost.

Proprietor Nolan of the hotel on Third Avenue, however, declared positively that he remembered seeing the men during the evening, and that they said nothing about their boat capsizing, although they talked about the fishing trip.

SHELL RUN DOWN BY SCHOONER.

Three Ravenswood Boat Club Oarsmen Badly Hurt in a Collision.

The Ravenswood Boat Club's four-oared shell crew, which is in training for the Spring regattas, while practicing on the Sound near the clubhouse at Steinway, L. I., Saturday night, were run down by a brick-laden schooner, the Harriett L. Hubbard, of Haverstraw, N. Y.

A passing tug picked up the remains of the boat and the injured men, who were Arthur Sewell, John E. LeClair, Brooklyn; George W. Schoeneck, Harry Behman, and John J. O'Donnell. Sewell was badly cut about the head and face, LeClair's right shoulder and thumb were dislocated. Schoeneck was badly bruised about the body and chest and was injured internally, while Behman has a cut on the top of his head which required seven stitches to close. They were taken to a hospital.

The schooner did not stop. The injured oarsmen say the fault was with the sailing vessel.

Catboat Capsizes Near City Island.

Jacob Chimowitz of 221 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Ernest Young of One Hundred and Second Street and Broadway, while in a rowboat fishing off the east shore of City Island yesterday afternoon, saw off Hart's Island a twenty-foot catboat, which was apparently unmanageable. Before they could reach the boat, it capsized and "turned turtle." Its two occupants managed to hold to the overturned craft, until they were taken into the rowboat. The catboat was then towed to High Island, near by, and the rescued men were put ashore on City Island.

SEELY'S TIME IS UP.

Former Shoe and Leather Bank Bookkeeper to Leave Prison.

Samuel C. Seely, who was convicted in 1895 of stealing $354,000 from the National Shoe and Leather Bank of this city, where he was employed as a bookkeeper, will be released to-day from the Kings County Penitentiary.

Seely lived at 422A Halsey Street, Brooklyn. His crime was discovered in the Summer of 1894, upon which he was arrested in Chicago and brought back to New York for trial. He pleaded guilty and was sent to the Kings County Penitentiary in January, 1895. He has been a well-behaved prisoner and has thereby earned the fullest commutation of his sentence, two years and eight months.

During his imprisonment his wife secured a divorce from him. She is now the wife of John W. Fowler, a manufacturer, of Brooklyn.

CITY TO FIGHT RAILROAD.

Will Sue Brooklyn Rapid Transit for Money Alleged to be Due.

An interesting legal fight is soon to be begun between the City of New York and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Backed by Controller Bird S. Coler, the Corporation Counsel's office is prepared to proceed against the company to recover money claimed to be due the city under a section of the railroad laws. This section provides for payment to the city of a certain percentage of the gross earnings of railroad lines put in operation since 1884.

The law provides for the payment of this money, to be applied to the sinking fund of the city, at the end of each fiscal year, and Controller Coler's clerks have been going over the reports of the company, to determine what amount is due. It could not be learned yesterday just what that amount is, although the sum is said to be a large one.

The Controller at his home in Brooklyn last night, said that a report giving a complete history of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the details of every extension to its system, together with the amount claimed, will be submitted in about two weeks. Mr. Coler said that the report will be used as the basis for a suit soon to be instituted against the company.

"This report," he added, "is being prepared in spite of the vigorous opposition of the railroad people. They have fought us at every step. They refuse to allow us the use of their books, and our experts have been forced to use some old reports and the history of the road in order to prepare their reports."

Inscription May Identify Body.

An unidentified drowned man, about thirty years old, was found at the foot of East Eighth Street, yesterday afternoon. The body was taken from the water and sent to the Morgue. On the suspenders worn by the man was a plate bearing this inscription: "Telegraph this: Member 1,114, Boston Elevated Mutual Aid Association, Boston, Mass."

Scratch Causes Fatal Disease.

The death of Felix Francis Marache, thirty-eight years old, a clerk, of 161 St. Nicholas Avenue, was reported to the Coroner's office last night. He died of erysipelas, which was caused by a finger nail scratch in the inside of the nostril.

Wisconsin Man Kills Himself.

APPLETON, Wis., April 29.—Herman Erb, Jr., a former Mayor of Appleton, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in the head. He had just returned from a Milwaukee sanitarium, where he had been under treatment for mental trouble.

CAB UPSET ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Two Waldorf-Astoria Guests Thrown Out—Cabman Injured.

Thomas Stafford, a cab driver, of 123 West One Hundred and First Street, left a single victoria in which he was driving, yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Vanderbilt Avenue and East Forty-fourth Street, while he went for a moment into the Grand Central Station. The horse attached to the carriage became frightened and bolted westward through Forty-fourth Street in the direction of Fifth Avenue. The runaway safely crossed Madison Avenue in its flight, and passed on at great speed toward Fifth Avenue, which was crowded with pedestrians and vehicles. Shouts of warning enabled most of those in the line of danger to escape.

Just as the runaway reached Fifth Avenue, however, a cab driven by John Lambert of 52 and 54 East Thirty-second Street, and containing a middle-aged man and woman as passengers, approached from the north side. Lambert whipped up his horse in a vain attempt to escape a collision, but the wheels of the victoria struck the rear wheels of Lambert's cab, overturning it and throwing both passengers and Lambert to the pavement. As soon as the collision had happened passers-by on the street ran to the horses to prevent a further runaway and held them.

The man and woman who were inside of the overturned cab were covered with bruises and were taken into Sherry's, where their injuries, which were not serious, were dressed. They then took a carriage to the Waldorf-Astoria, where they are staying. They refused to disclose their names, and the clerks at the hotel professed ignorance as to their identity.

Lambert, the driver of the cab, suffered from the effects of a broken jaw, and was taken to the Flower Hospital. He is employed at the stables of Joseph Seaich, at 50 East Thirty-second Street, who furnishes cab service for the Waldorf-Astoria. He had taken his passengers for a short drive, and they were returning to their hotel when the accident happened. Stafford, the driver of the runaway horses, was arrested and locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station.

STRUCK MRS. LESLIE'S BROUGHAM

Vehicle Badly Damaged by Runaway Cab Horse—Its Owner Was Calling.

A brougham belonging to Mrs. Frank Leslie was badly damaged last night by a runaway horse attached to a cab, while standing in front of the residence of G. C. Batcheller, 237 West Seventy-second Street, where Mrs. Leslie was calling.

Shortly before the cab horse driven by William Curley, became frightened on Seventy-second Street, near the Park, and ran toward the river. The cab struck the brougham from the rear. Mrs. Leslie's horses were prevented by passers-by from running away. The springs of the brougham were broken, and the box fell to the street. The damage amounted to several hundreds of dollars.

The cab horse kept on its way, and was stopped at Riverside Drive by Park Policeman Baldwin. The cab escaped injury, barring a few scratches.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF ROBBERY.

Suspicious Actions Lead to Arrest and the Seizure of Valuables.

Mrs. Mary Richardson, who says she lives at 30 West Twenty-seventh Street, was arrested last night at 224 West Thirty-second Street, where several hundred dollars' worth of silk dresses and other household and personal property were found. Mrs Helen Ten Broeck of 259 West Thirty-ninth Street identified about $300 worth of the property as hers.

The Richardson woman was first noticed acting so strangely in the house at 257 West Thirty-ninth Street that she was turned out. She was then followed to the Thirty-second Street house, and arrested by Detectives Michaels and Coghlin of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

The goods which were taken to the station house include silk dresses, laces, clothing, clocks, some silver spoons marked with the initials "P. S. S. L.", and 21 pawn tickets for various articles of clothing and jewelry, many in the name of Richardson. There were also letters addressed to Mrs. Richardson from a man of that name, apparently writing from Sing Sing Prison. Other letters found were addresser to Mrs. Hattie Clyde, a name the police think the prisoner used at times.

After Mrs. Ten Broeck identified her property, which she said was taken while she was absent from home last night, there was a large quantity of goods left for which the police will try to find owners.

Supposed Bicycle Thieves Arrested.

John Miller, Stephen Curran, and Peter Mooney were arrested Saturday night on suspicion of being bicycle thieves. They were found trying basement doors in Ninety-first Street, near Madison Avenue. A number of bicycles stored in basements have been stolen in that locality recently, and Detectives Webber and Cooney, who made the arrests, told Magistrate Zeller that they had discovered a bicycle "fence" in which there were 115 bicycles. The Magistrate sent the prisoners to Police Headquarters.

ERSTWHILE GUEST A PRISONER.

"Thomas Juniors'" Captain Arrested After Call at the Station.

A small boy, several days ago, cautiously entered the Tenderloin station house and asked to see Capt. Thomas. The desk Sergeant waved his hand toward the Captain's room, where the Tenderloin commander welcomed him with:

"Well, my son?"

"Captain," asked the boy fingering the hem of his coat nervously, "can we name de team after you?"

The Captain's eyes brightened.

"A team of horses?" he inquired.

"Naw, de baseball team. We's wants ter call it de 'Thomas Juniors.'"

"Why not after some great detective?"

"Naw, after de commander ob de Tenderloin," was the grave response.

The Captain laughed consent. All this was several days ago.

Just before dark yesterday the "Thomas Juniors" were hard at work on the station house block, getting into shape for their game, "wid de choich team what de priest on Twenti'et Street owns," to be played in a vacant lot up town somewhere. The Captain of the juniors had disappeared from his fellows a moment, when the rest of the team saw him running rapidly up the block toward Sixth Avenue, Policeman Scheibler in pursuit.

A coachman stood wiping the blood from his cheek in front of No. 113, while the father of the team's Captain stood hard by smarting under a blow from the coachman's whip.

The boy, captured, all went to the station house. The boy said he was Allen Parke, eleven years old, of 115 West Thirtieth Street.

"I hit de coachman," he said, "fur cause. He hit me fader wid a whip an' I gave him a stone."

The hackman, Richard Goldberry, 113 West Thirtieth Street, didn't quite agree to this.

"His sister called my young one 'daughter of a cabman,' and I've told his mother to chastize him," he deposed.

That's how the Captain of "de Thomas Juniors" was again a guest "ob de commander ob de Tenderloin."

Dr. McGlynn's Debts Paid.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 29.—The Rev. C. G. O'Keefe of Highland Falls, the Treasurer of the fund raised to pay the debts of the late Dr. McGlynn, says that the committee is now able to pay all the debts, except some that are due to three of his brother priests, who have expressed their willingness to cancel his obligation to them. The committee has some money on hand, which will be retained for the remainder of the year, in case other creditors appear. If not, this balance will then be turned over to the support of some small nephews and nieces of Dr. McGlynn."

Schooner's Captain Disappears.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 29.—Capt Andrew Monroe of this city has disappeared from his schooner Alberta in Newport News, and the police here and in Virginia are hunting for him. A week ago he vanished with $300 in money. News was first sent here by Albert Fry, one of his crew. Investigation revealed a quarrel between Monroe and Fry a few nights before they sailed, in which Fry was badly beaten by Monroe. Fry's movements are being traced. Monroe's wife claims her husband went to New York State, but will not disclose his whereabouts.

POPULISTS TO DROP BRYAN?

Middle-of-the-Road Convention at Cincinnati to Decide.

REGULARS ARE SUSPICIOUS

Wharton Barker Says Bryan Will Lose 1,500,000 Votes the Populists Gave Him in 1896.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Interest has been aroused in the approaching Populist National Convention, which will be held in Cincinnati, May 9, owing to the possibility of the party turning its back upon W. J. Bryan. According to Wharton Barker of this city, who has received the indorsement of some of the Populist State Conventions for President, there will be between 800 and 1,000 delegates at the Cincinnati convention, the majority coming from the South, West, and Central West. Asked as to the effect of his nomination for the Presidency by the Populists on Mr. Bryan's candidacy, Mr. Barker said:

"There can no longer be a doubt in the mind of any one who considers the situation that at least 1,500,000 of the 2,000,000 Populist votes cast for Mr. Bryan in 1896 will this year be lost to him and cast for the Presidential candidate of the People's Party. That the Democratic leaders know this fact is made clear by the course of Hill, Pattison, Gorman, and their associates.

"The Democrats will probably give the nomination to some one else, and thus invite the gold Democrats back into the field."

Mr. Barker scouted the idea of a strong opposition to President McKinley at the Republican Convention in this city. He asserted that the President's friends control the machinery of the party and that he would be renominated.

Mr. Barker says he thinks the Populists have a fighting chance to win the Presidential fight. With McKinley, Bryan, and Barker as candidates, he believes the former will win, but with Bryan not in the race, McKinley's prospects would be less bright.

"I think," said Mr. Barker, "Bryan is the man the Republicans would like nominated."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Populist leaders in Washington view with suspicion the preparations of the Middle-of-the-Roaders for their convention at Cincinnati on May 9. The regular Populist Convention is to meet at Sioux Falls on the same day. The leaders of the regulars say that the Middle-of-the-Road convention will be larger than theirs, and, from all reports, will have more money. They add that agents are traveling around the country in the interest of the Cincinnati convention, and are offering to pay the expenses of delegates, and that the railroads will take the delegates to Cincinnati free of cost.

Senator Pettigrew, who appears in the Congressional Directory as a Silver Republican, but who makes little concealment of the fact that he is really a Populist, was asked what the brass band display of the Middle-of-the-Roaders meant. He replied, "It means Mark Hanna."

CINCINNATI, April 29.—Joseph A. Parker of Louisville states there will be over 1,000 delegates here next week for the National Convention of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists. Parker and others have been here in charge of the arrangements for some weeks.

There is no doubt about the action of the convention regarding the nominee of the Kansas City Convention. The Middle-of-the-Roaders who meet here are those who insisted on running Watson for Vice President four years ago, and who broke from the fusion element of the Populists, led by Senators Butler and Allen and others, at the meeting of their National Committee in Lincoln, Neb., last February. The talk among those who are here now is mostly for Barker, although some want to draft Watson against his protest, and still others favor the indorsement of Eugene V. Debs.

NEW JERSEY AND BRYAN.

Efforts to Commit the Democratic Delegation to the Nebraskan.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 29.—Men who are in the confidence of William B. Gourley, Democratic State Chairman, attach considerable significance to his recent declaration for Bryan, the more so because he was a gold man in 1896, and predict that it means the indorsement of Bryan by the Democratic State Convention on May 31. At any rate, encouraged by the attitude of Mr. Gourley, the Bryan element is laying plans to capture the convention.

The statement has been given out semi-officially in Jersey City that the delegation to Kansas City will be uninstructed. Commenting on this a Democratic Alderman said to-day:

"If Gourley locks horns with Robert Davis, the Hudson County leader, on the question of indorsing Bryan, he will probably carry his point, retain the State Chairmanship, and direct the Fall campaign, but the party will be rent again by reviving the issue of 1896, and the State leaders are shrewd enough to placate Gourley by assuring him another term as State Chairman and induce him to let the silver issue sleep."

Regarding the possible action of the Democratic State Convention, Robert Davis, who leads the delegation to Kansas City, said yesterday:

"Mr. Bryan may have a large personal following in the New Jersey delegation, but it will not be instructed."

GUARDSMEN'S DREARY OUTING.

Sixty-ninth Men's Sports Are Stopped and They Break Camp.

Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment which Saturday night marched to Celtic Park, and went into camp observed strict military rule in the camp yesterday. The regular guards were mounted and the men during the morning went through the usual details of a company in camp. In the afternoon there was a skirmish drill which was repeated three times.

Many friends of the members of the company visited the camp supposing the command was out for a good time, but were greatly surprised to find admission inside the guard lines refused. It was intended to have a football game and other athletic contests in the afternoon but Police Captain Woods refused to permit them to take place. At 6 P. M. the company broke camp and marched back to Manhattan by way of the Thirty-fourth Street ferry.

BUILDING FILLED WITH SMOKE.

Fire in Sixth Avenue Shop Drives Family to the Roof.

Charles T. Zeumer, a fur dealer, with a shop one flight up, lives upon the top floor of the four-story structure at 223 Sixth Avenue. He and his wife were busy packing up their household effects last evening and their four children trying to help when they smelled smoke.

BOTHA OUTWITS THE BRITISH GENERALS

French's Cavalry Returns to Bloemfontein Unsuccessful.

BOERS NORTH OF LADYBRAND

Impatience in London Over the Failure of the British Plans.

Murmurs Against the Commander in Chief—His Army Described as a "Wreck"—The Urgent Need of Remounts.

LONDON, April 30.—The Boer forces that were operating in the southeastern part of the Free State have apparently made good their retreat, and are now, according to the meagre dispatches that have been allowed to come through, well beyond the reach of pursuit.

The Standard's special correspondent at Bloemfontein, telegraphing Sunday evening, says:

"Reports have just been received that the Boers are retiring to the north of Ladybrand. Their horses are exhausted, and they themselves disappointed over their failure to capture Col. Dalgety's position. The British cavalry, who were pursuing the fugitive commandoes, are returning to Bloemfontein."

According to a dispatch from Thaba N'Chu, dated Sunday, the British troops, now that the adjacent country is cleared of the Boers, who trekked hurriedly in the direction of Ladybrand, will recuperate for a short period.

Gen. French sent the Third and Fourth Cavalry Brigades on separate reconnaissances around the hills east of the town. The enemy, it was found, held the hills strongly, though evidently only a rear guard, as no transport was visible. The Boers are now holding a very steep row of hills east.

LONDON, April 30.—The only dispatch from Lord Roberts published yesterday was the usual list of deaths and sicknesses. The flood of newspaper dispatches to-day describing the recent operations throws no light whatever upon the present situation of affairs or upon the great question as to when the main advance is to begin.

The announcement that Gen. French's cavalry are returning to Bloemfontein is clear proof that there is no further hope of catching the retreating Boers, and the London papers are beginning to display impatience at the practical failure of the elaborate operations of last week.

The Standard says: "It is disheartening to find that these elaborate manoeuvres have had so small a result."

The Daily Chronicle remarks: "We are reluctant to criticise Lord Roberts; but it is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that, during the last ten days, we have gained very little from our enormous display of force."

Without doubt these operations have been of a very exhausting nature, and will entail further delay. The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Times, writing on March 3, after the Paardeberg affair, describes Lord Roberts's army as a "wreck," because it was without horses and without transport.

Col. Dalgety's force at Wepener numbered 1,700. His losses during the siege were 30 killed and 149 wounded.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The Boers have taken every advantage of the mountainous nature of the country which marks the line of their retreat to Ladybrand. The task of driving them is difficult; and it is doubtful whether they can be reduced to submission in a district so favorable to their tactics.

"I have visited a British outpost, the one nearest Brandfort. The Boers show the deepest anxiety to learn the probable line of our advance, and they declare that they will not fire a shot from Brandfort, as they wish to save the town from bombardment.

"The enemy are entrenched on the hills southeast of Brandfort, but they are not likely to make any serious stand until we reach Kroonstad."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Times, under Saturday's date, describing Gen. Botha's good generalship, which enabled the Boers to evade the intended cordon, says:

"Gen. Botha arrived at De Wetts Dorp Monday, and immediately detached a commando to oppose Gen. French's cavalry. We appear to have been forestalled by Botha by just twenty-four hours.

"According to the latest reports from Thaba N'Chu, the enemy are still withdrawing their guns and wagons."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Saturday, says:

"A cavalry reconnoisance twenty-five miles northeast encountered 400 Boers. The British drove them out of a kopje north of Karee.

"Our outposts are still harassed by moving commandoes. In an outpost affair on Thursday several Boers were killed. The enemy will certainly make a stand at Kroonstad, where they have constructed miles of trenches."

The Morning Post's Bloemfontein correspondent, in a dispatch dated Saturday, protests against Mr. Wyndham's reply in the House of Commons, which undertook to disconnect the delay in Lord Roberts's advance from the lack of horses. He says:

"On the contrary, the necessity for a large and ever increasing supply of remounts cannot be too urgently insisted on. The sacrifice of horseflesh in the past is as nothing when compared with the possibilities of the future. The area across which a cavalry screen must be thrown will necessitate an immense strain, and the consequent gaps must be filled as soon as they occur.

"For another month the grass will be worth next to nothing; and the continuous feeding of horses on nitrogenous matter is certain to cause laminitis and kindred diseases arising from hot blood.

"The Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, and Eleventh Divisions will participate probably in the direct advance. The transport of the Sixth Division will be utilized to provide for the mounted infantry, but the transport of the Third Division will possibly supply its place. There are rumors that the advance will be made in many columns; but I do not anticipate much subdivision."

The Durban correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Saturday, says:

"It is reported on good authority that the Klerksdorp Commando has left Biggarsberg to assist in opposing the relief column."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Morning Post, telegraphing Friday, says:

"From a Boer official in the commissariat I have obtained some interesting details. The Boers had in December 60,000 men. In March they had barely 26,500, having lost 8,000 in killed or wounded, and 6,500 in captured. The others are not accounted for, but have probably returned to their farms. The official who gave me the information predicts that the approach of Winter will produce further wholesale shrinkage.

"He says the Boers are short of wagons, wheat, and smokeless powder, but that they have plenty of other stores and of rifle ammunition. They are not likely, however, to offer serious resistance, as they possess no positions this side of Pretoria that are not capable of being turned by the British Army. Moreover, the Vaal River offers no protection, because it is fordable every dozen miles or so. The official thinks a determined advance by the British would lead the Boers to destroy the Johannesburg mines. Their cleverest General, he says, is Delarey, although Botha is a man of great ability. None of the Boer commanders, in his opinion, can be compared with the late Gen. Joubert."

The Daily Mail publishes a statement from Col. Long, who was blamed for the loss of the guns at Colenso, that, in advancing the guns as he did, he merely obeyed orders and that the staff was quite ignorant of the proximity of the Boer positions.

The sudden decision of the Boer peace delegates to go to America is attributed to the fact that the Government of the Netherlands, after sounding all the European capitals, told them they had nothing to hope from Europe.

SITUATION AT THABA N'CHU.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 29.—It is understood that the British will continue to hold Thaba N'Chu, owing to its strategic importance, and especially with a view of checking future raid. The commandoes that had recently been operating in the direction of Thaba N'Chu are melting away, the Boers quietly returning to their farms, and many of them taking the oath of allegiance. Experience has shown, however, in many cases that this is only a pretense to enable the Boers to create disturbances on the rear of the British, and vigorous methods will probably be necessary to force real disarmament.

The recent operations have tended to clear the military situation. Gen. Pole-Carew's progress through the country has brought home to the Free Staters the fact that the policy of leniency has been abandoned. Besides seizing the stock of farmers, who, after having given their submission, were found fighting, he commandeered all the available forage, giving receipts for the same, and this will prevent the Boers using the resources of the country.

The Boers are now evidently returning in order to concentrate for opposing the British advance. Now that Thaba N'Chu, as well as the approaches, is strongly held, Ladybrand, with the unfriendly Basutos lining the border, is rendered a position of extreme danger for the Boers, the gravity of which will be accentuated from the moment the British advance begins.

THABA N'CHU, April 28.—The adjacent country is now clear, the Boers having retired toward Ladybrand. There are interesting developments ahead.

THE FIGHT AT ISRAEL'S POORT.

LONDON, April 30.—A dispatch from Thaba N'Chu, dated Thursday, describing the fight at Israel's Poort, which is about seven miles west of Thaba N'Chu, says:

"Three hundred Boers were strongly intrenched on two kopjes. The place of honor was given to the Canadians, who advanced very cleverly under their dashing commander, Col. Otter. The Boers reserved their fire until the Canadians had reached the wire entanglements. Then they opened with a terrific hail of bullets.

"The Canadians, however, had taken good cover and were not greatly damaged. They were ably supported in the assault by the Grahamstown Horse. Successive rushes brought them right up to the kopjes, when Col. Otter was struck twice, one bullet inflicting a nasty, but not dangerous, wound in the neck and the other tearing the badges from his shoulder. But he still cheered his men on until the kopjes were carried. The Boers bolted. The British losses were twenty in killed and wounded."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Thaba N'Chu, describing the same engagement, says:

"The British artillery shelled the kopjes all day from three positions. The Boer positions were extremely well chosen, consisting of a long range of very precipitous hills, with narrow poorts (passes) between, commanding a vast extent of country.

"The Mounted Infantry made a wide turning movement, while the foot infantry advanced within 2,000 yards under good shelter.

"During the afternoon the battle became general, and extended over a frontage of ten miles. The rifle, Maxim, and artillery firing was deafening.

"At 3 o'clock the Canadians advanced in open order, but, meeting with a terrific fire, they took shelter in a donga. When they finally captured the kopje, the Boers were seen retiring north and east with wagons; and, subsequently, when the infantry made a dash, the rest of the enemy fired a few shots and cleared off.

"On occupying Thaba N'Chu we found the stores and hotels all looted by the Boers. The natives complain of having their horses and cattle stolen, and of cruel treatment. The English residents were subjected to taunts and insults.

"I learn that yesterday Boer reinforcements from Brandfort came too late to assist their comrades. We found a heliographic message from President Steyn to Gen. Botha saying it was inadvisable to send more troops to Fourteen Streams, as the Federals were already too weak between Bloemfontein and Kroonstad, because there were 50,000 British at Bloemfontein. The farmers around here have all been forced to rejoin the enemy. Most of them have taken their sheep and cattle along."

THE RETREAT OF THE BOERS.

MASERU, April 28.—Firing was heard in the direction of Phaba N'Chu for some hours this morning. Many Boers are retreating from Wepener and Dewetsdorp, proceeding by cross roads instead of the main roads near the Basutoland border.

It is reported that they are in a miserable condition, disorganized and depressed. Many have deserted and are hiding on the farms. The main body was in camp last night near Leeuw River Mills. They were unhampered by wagons, using pack horses mostly for purposes of transport.

It is believed that most of the Transvaalers have gone north. They told the natives that they had been called away by President Krüger.

BOER FOUNDRY BEYOND REPAIR.

LONDON, April 30.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Johannesburg, dated Thursday, says:

"Personal examination at the scene of the Begbie Works disaster shows that the foundry was destroyed by the explosion beyond repair, probably, this side of the declaration of peace, although the shell-making plant may be transferred to another foundry.

"It is said that seventeen workmen are still unaccounted for. Mr. Begbie is charged with murder. He is suspected by the Boers of having blown up his works, which cost £80,000, in order to revenge himself for the affront of being compelled to manufacture munitions of war for the enemy."

BOER ENVOYS TO SAIL THURSDAY.

THE HAGUE, April 29.—The members of the Boer Peace Mission will sail from Rotterdam for the United States next Thursday evening by the Holland-America Line steamship Maasdam.

Dr. Leyds and Dr. Mueller will not accompany the delegates.

The delegates will visit Amsterdam tomorrow.

Olivier Reported Wounded.

ALIWAL NORTH, April 29.—It is reported here that Commandant Olivier was wounded at Wepener last Monday.

USED RAZOR ON HIS WIFE.

Newark (N. Y.) Man Then Cut His Throat and Died Soon After.

NEWARK, N. Y., April 29.—Edward Norley went to the home of C. W. Stuart, on Willow Avenue, where his wife is employed as a domestic, early this morning and attempted to kill her. He entered the kitchen where she was employed, threw her down on the floor, drew a razor from his pocket, and inflicted several gashes about her neck.

Leaving her, as he supposed, to die, he went into the rear yard and cut his own throat with the same weapon. The self-inflicted wound was so serious that he died in about an hour. It is thought that his wife will recover.

Norley was worth $18,000 a few years ago, but lost his money and drank considerably. His wife left him two years ago. Since then he had served several terms in the workhouse and county jail. He was about forty years of age.

American Theosophists Meet.

COLUMBUS, April 29.—The annual meeting of the American Theosophical Association was held in this city to-day. About 100 delegates were in attendance, representing twenty branches. The officers' reports showed a steady growth of the theosophical movement. The following officers were elected: President—Dr. J. D. Buck of Cincinnati; Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer—Dr. Stewart of New York; Executive Committee—G. E. Harter, Chicago; William Main, New York; Gen. William Ludlow, Rhode Island; A. P. Buchman, Fort Wayne; W. P. Phelps, New York, and J. D. Bood, Fort Wayne.

Chicago Policeman Killed.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Desk Sergt. Timothy S. O'Connell of the Woodlawn Police Station, was shot and instantly killed on the Eighteenth Street Viaduct to-night. The shooting is a mystery. Two men were seen running away from the scene of the shooting after the shots were heard.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

CONEY ISLAND'S BIG DAY.

Resort Visited by About 60,000 Persons—An Ambulance's Long Run.

About 60,000 persons journeyed to Coney Island yesterday, and the elevated and surface cars were crowded all day with the pleasure seekers. The police were kept busy enforcing the excise law. August Wilson, proprietor of a dancing pavilion on Tilyou's Walk, and Edward Connors, a waiter employed in the place, were arrested for violation of the excise law by selling drinks without a sandwich. About twenty-five peddlers were arrested, as well as several disorderly women. There were also many lost children taken to the station to be reclaimed by their parents.

William J. Morris of 179 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, was seized with an attack of epilepsy at Surf Avenue and West Eleventh Street. As Coney Island does not have its own ambulance service until June 1, a call was sent to the Kings County Hospital, eight and a half miles away. After half an hour of waiting, the man was taken to the Coney Island Police Station in a patrol wagon. When the ambulance arrived, an hour and a half later, Morris had recovered, and did not require treatment.

Ambulance Surgeon Rankin, who responded to the call, declared that it was an outrage to call an ambulance to drive such a distance on that kind of a case.

Capt. Kenny of the Coney Island Station stated that he would report the matter to Health Commissioner Black, because, unless the island is allowed to have its own ambulance service before June 1, he is compelled to send emergency calls before that date to the Kings County Hospital, as that is the nearest hospital.

CHASE FOR BOY PICKPOCKET.

Robs and Assaults Woman on Ferryboat and Fights Policeman.

A twelve-year-old boy, who tried to rob Mrs. Gertrude Perch of 299 First Avenue, Manhattan, of her pocketbook in the cabin of the Houston Street ferryboat Newtown yesterday afternoon, while Mrs. Perch was on her way to the Lutheran Cemetery, caused much excitement among the many passengers on the boat. The boy was Louis Benach of 104 Lewis Street, and there was with him Louis Joseph, aged twenty, who lives at the same address.

Mrs. Perch was in the ladies' cabin while the boat was crossing the East River to Brooklyn. Benach sat beside her. As the boat entered the slip Mrs. Perch felt a tugging at her dress pocket, and, putting her hand there, she caught Benach's left hand with her pocketbook. She held tightly to him and called him a thief. The boy jumped up, and, after striking her in the face, knocking her down, he ran through the ladies' cabin to the stern of the boat. Joseph followed, and when Mrs. Perch started after the fugitive Joseph attempted to bar her way. She pushed him aside and continued after the young thief.

He ran through the wagonway, doubling on his track, dodging in and out of coaches and when he reached the bow of the boat, just as it was being made fast to the bridge, he jumped over the guard rail and made for the street. Joseph was close behind, and so was Mrs. Perch. She kept shouting for the police, and a large crowd joined in the pursuit.

Policeman Connors, who was detailed at the ferry in plain clothes, saw the chase, and when he learned the cause he started after the boy. The latter had jumped on a Franklin Avenue car, bound for Coney Island. Connors caught him, and then the boy showed fight, and he was assisted by Joseph, who struck Connors several times in the face. Connors arrested both man and boy, and took them to the Bedford Avenue Police Station, where Mrs. Perch accused the boy of larceny and Connors charged Joseph with having interfered with him. Joseph was locked up and the boy was taken in a patrol wagon to the shelter of the Children's Society. On the way he tried to escape by jumping from the vehicle.

GRACE ON CUBAN MORTGAGES.

Extra Time Expires To-day—Many Land Sales at Auction Expected.

HAVANA, April 29.—To-morrow the term will expire during which claims for the payment of mortgages upon rural and city properties have been held unenforceable at law. The papers assert that a large number will be forced to sell land at auction in order to meet their obligations. Señor Pierra, discussing the question to-day said:

"Additional grace to debtors on city property ought never to have been given. During the war payments of such debts were enforced. Moreover, the value of city property increased 25 per cent. during the war, and, consequently, creditors have every right to enforce claims.

"So far as rural properties are concerned, many nominal owners have secured them by purchasing on the installment plan, paying, for instance, a fifth of the value in cash and then immediately realizing on all salable plant and capital, which would probably bring twice the amount of the first payment. Then they have sublet the properties for a nominal figure. Therefore, the result of granting an extension of time for the payment of purchase money in such cases as these was, in effect, to protect people who had no intention of trying to develop their property and who are deserving of no consideration whatever."

Diario De La Marina says: "It may not be to the interest of a creditor to sell out a debtor if the latter is making some headway, but debtor and creditor should be left to make what mutual arrangements they please, untrammeled by law. This period of suspension about to expire only affects land in a normal state of production. Property destroyed by the war has another year in which to pay mortgage indebtedness."

Gen. Wilson's Daghter Burned Also.

HAVANA, April 29.—In the accident at Matanzas yesterday, which resulted in the death of the wife of Gen. Wilson, Governor of the Department of Matanzas-Santa Clara, the daughter, who was driving with her, was also burned, though not seriously while endeavoring to extinguish the flames. The coachman was somewhat burned while assisting.

ANGLER KNOCKED INTO CREEK.

Fromme Fishing from a Trestle, Forgot All About Trains.

Max Fromme, a cigarmaker, thirty-nine years old, of 523 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, sat on the trestlework of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad over a creek at Baychester yesterday afternoon to fish. He forgot the trains, and a south-bound passenger train struck and knocked him into the water, ten feet under the bridge. He was rescued by some of the train hands, the cars being brought to a stop as the man was seen to fall.

Fromme was taken to the Willis Avenue station of the road, and from there to the Harlem Hospital. He sustained internal injuries, a possible fracture of the skull, two scalp wounds, and a shock from the submersion and blow from the locomotive. His condition is serious.

A Tornado in Spain.

MADRID, April 29.—Great damage has been caused by a violent tornado in the Province of Huelva. Twelve houses have fallen, and sixty others threaten to fall. The railway line is destroyed.

A. SIMONSON
933 BROADWAY
21ST & 22D STS.
THE LEADING HOUSE FOR HAIR GOODS

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Wigs and Toupees

to cover part or the entire head is my specialty. Unremitting care and extended experience in this branch are a guarantee as to the perfection of fit and, above all, their illusiveness.

TOUPEES for gentlemen who desire to cover partial baldness are a special feature, as they are so perfectly made as to defy closest inspection.

HAIR GOODS from the purest white to the glossiest black, and only of the highest grade, can always be found in profuse assortment at this establishment.

A. SIMONSON,
933 BROADWAY. 21ST AND 22D STS.

TO TAKE THE CITY'S CENSUS.

Work Begins To-morrow—No Enumerators Named by Mr. Gruber.

Work on the taking of the National census will begin in this city to-morrow, when the force of 100 special agents will begin gathering the manufacturing statistics. This task will be under the supervision of Frank R. Williams, who did similar work throughout the country in 1880 and 1890. His chief assistant is William L. Spalding.

It will be the duty of these special agents to visit every manufacturing plant in Greater New York and practically secure a transcript from the books of the operations for the last year. They will ascertain the amount of capital invested, the number of employes, the wages paid, the kind and quantity of material consumed, the kind and value of the finished product, and the kind of power, if any, used.

Mr. Williams said that in 1890 there were about 37,000 manufacturing plants in Greater New York, and that the number now is estimated at 40,000, or one-ninth of all the manufactories in the United States.

Charles S. Wilbur, Superintendent of the census for Manhattan and the Bronx, said he expected to receive the approved list of enumerators from Washington during this week. There are about 1,100 of them. In addition, about 100 interpreters will be appointed. Mr. Wilbur expects to complete the work in about two weeks.

The appearance of Abraham Gruber at the Fifth Avenue Hotel while Mr. Wilbur was giving this information suggested the question:

"Did Mr. Gruber get any of the appointments?"

"The Democratic Congressmen will get 10 per cent. of the appointments," replied Mr. Wilbur.

"Did Mr. Gruber send in any recommendations for appointment?"

"I don't know; if he did, they were sent to Washington," was the reply.

As a matter of fact Mr. Gruber received no application blanks. He charged some time ago that during his fight in the Twenty-first District the positions of enumerators were promised to those who would support George C. Austin against Mr. Gruber, and that Mr. Austin's recommendations would be honored.

Mr. Gruber would not discuss the matter yesterday.

FIRE CAPTAIN McAVOY DEAD.

Passes Away at His Engine House After a Brief Illness.

Capt. Michael McAvoy of Engine Company No. 50 of the Fire Department, died Saturday afternoon at the engine house, 600 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, from neuralgia of the heart. He had been suffering from the trouble for several years, and had been ill for a week. Last Friday he was taken ill at the engine house, and his physician decided that he should not be removed to his home. Capt. McAvoy was born at sea fifty-nine years ago on a vessel bound to this port from Ireland. He was educated at St. Brigid's Parochial School in this city, and learned the trade of a type founder. For three years he was a member of Mutual Engine Company No. 51 of the old Volunteer Department, and when the regular department was organized in 1865, he became a fireman in Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, becoming Lieutenant, and later Captain of Engine Company No. 55. In 1895 he was detailed to organize Engine Company No. 50. He was a member of Gramercy Lodge, A. O. U. W.; the Veteran Firemen's Association, and the Exempt Firemen's Association. He leaves a wife, one daughter, and one son. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning from St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church.

TO EXHUME A WOMAN'S BODY.

Police Investigating the Mysterious Death of Mary Smith.

A representative of the District Attorney will apply in the Supreme Court to-day for an order for the exhumation of the body of a woman who died April 7. Her name on the records of the Board of Health is given as Mary Smith, and her address as 151 East Eighty-sixth Street. The body was buried in Linden Hill Cemetery.

Capt. Frers of the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station was notified a week ago by a man named Alexander, who lives at 151 East Eighty-sixth Street, that a body had been removed from the flathouse in which Alexander lived at 2 o'clock on the morning of April 8.

Capt. Frers found that a physician in East Thirteenth Street had given the certificate, the cause of death being peritonitis, and that an undertaker of East Tenth Street had taken the body away. Coroner Bausch will perform an autopsy on the body.

The janitress of the house said yesterday that no body had been taken from the house at all. It had been stated that a Mrs. Hassel, living in the house, was a midwife, and that she had treated the Smith woman, but the police say Mrs. Hassel is a trained nurse. Capt. Frers says he thinks the name "Mary Smith" was fictitious.

Fell Dead in the Street.

William Anderson, forty-three years old, of 150 Mercer Street, Jersey City, fell dead yesterday while talking to a friend at Third Street and Newark Avenue. Heart disease was the cause of death. Anderson leaves a wife and three children.

President Emeritus Elected.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 29.—The Rev. George H. Whitney of First Place, this city, formerly President of the Hackettstown Institute, which is now being rebuilt by the Methodists, was yesterday elected President emeritus by the Board of Trustees of the institute.

LA FERNANDINA
CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR
Smoke La Fernandina and you'll know the value of a genuinely satisfying cigar.
La Fernandina is the leading clear Havana brand. Discriminating smokers say so.
Different sizes. 10-15-20-25c.
Sold at all leading cigar stores and hotels.
MICHAELIS & LINDEMAN 459 Broadway N.Y.
BERNARD STAHL & CO., Makers. DISTRIBUTORS.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

A Millinery Mark Down.

Marking merchandise down is not an uncommon Macy measure. Whenever an exigency arises that justifies such a movement we never hesitate to follow it. Just at this time we deem it good judgment to decimate our stock of Trimmed Hats—Toques and Bonnets. The designs are ultra, the materials are rich and novel.

$7.94 FOR THE $10.98 KIND. $9.94 FOR THE $13.98 KIND.
$8.94 FOR THE $12.98 KIND. $10.94 FOR THE $15.98 KIND.

$4.50 Untrimmed Hats at $1.98.

Samples from a successful manufacturer. Three hundred high grade silk straw braided and silk net hats, effectively draped with silk chiffon—principally black. Their regular prices ranged from $3.00 to $4.50; choice at $1.98.

$3.00 "Miss Janet" Sailor at $1.98.

The "Miss Janet" Sailor is awfully swell. It has that inimitable jauntiness and charm that can't be described. Imparts to the wearer a touch of dash and grace that has made the summer girl a fascinating ideal. Made of fancy chip straw, doubled brim, edged with black velvet, trimmed with silk chiffon and straw quill; others ask $3.00, our price $1.98.

Children's $1.50 Trimmed Tams at 98c.

Children's Tam o'Shanter Hats, large box-plaited brims, made of fancy straw, trimmed with velvet band and showy silk taffeta bow—brown, navy and cardinal—98c. instead of $1.50.

Popular-Priced Wash Goods.

Five cases Gingham—not ordinary quality, but superior, perfect spinning. The range of styles includes corded stripes, plain and broken plaids, medium and pin-head checks, also solid colors in pink, light blue, ox-blood, helio and cadet. The dyestuff is so fine that we voluntarily guarantee the colors to stay fast, 10c.

Batistes, Ginghams, Madras and Dimities at a decisive reduction. We've consolidated large quantities of the foregoing weaves, and cut the prices regardlessly. The patterns and colorings are thoroughly new and desirable, 27 to 32 inches wide, current value from 18c. to 25c.; our price 12c.

Foulard Sateens—Very fine, shimmery sateen, solid grounds, with the choicest and most graceful foulard silk designs—small and medium effects. These charming fabrics are extremely lustrous, but they launder as safely as brown sheeting. The woman who is attired in a frock of Foulard Sateen may feel serene; 32 in., 29c.

Dress Goods for Now.

New tidings of new styles. Pointed reminders of easy money-saving. Those two elements are the main essentials to ideal Dress Goods advertising. They are thoroughly incorporated in the following. Do not fail to read. You will not resist the items.

All-wool, Silk-finished Henrietta, thirty-four tints, including old rose, helio, lavendar, cadet and royal blue, cream, pink, castors, tans and grays, 40 in. wide, 49c.
All-wool Barege—one of the nicest of the airy weaves for Spring and Summer wear—grays, castors, biscuit, helio, ruby, pink, white and many other colors, 44 in. wide, 98c.

Silk-warped Crepe—the latest wrinkle in the crinkle idea—dainty as a crisp rose leaf—black and all the cool, clear pastel tints, 48 in. wide, $1.24.
Hemstitched Drap de Voile—one of the loveliest of the summer hosts—ethereal and veil-like—but the hemstitching and firm border give it a mite of substance—black and all shades—46 in., $1.49.

Furniture—In Annex.

All Furniture purchased and paid for will be stored until required.

$45.00 Oak Bedroom Suit, containing ten pieces, at $36.99. Details follow:—Dresser with large mirror, washstand, table, rocker, chair, full-size bed, heavy woven wire springs, hair mattress and two feather pillows—all for $36.99.

Dining Tables, solid oak, heavy post legs, may be extended six feet, $4.99.

Chiffoniers, solid oak, golden finish, five deep drawers, $4.99.

White Enamelled Dressers, full size, mirror toilet top, $7.74.

White Enamelled Dressers, four deep drawers, large pattern mirror toilet top, $10.99.

White Enamelled Chiffoniers, full swell front, large pattern French plate mirror, $12.99.

Porch Furniture.

People from all about—people sensible and shrewd—keep posted concerning our offerings. Self-interest compels them to. Every item quoted below will hit the needs of thousands. Too bad that the list is curtailed. We could print a hundred times as much and not exhaust the economies.

Women's Sewing Rockers, double reed seat, slat back, 79c.

Porch Rockers, large size, full arms, splint seat and back, red, green and natural maple finish, $1.79.

Rockers, extra large size, splint seat and high back, red, green and natural maple finish, $2.27.

Rockers, extra large size, double reed seat, full arms, high back, red, green and natural maple finish, $2.13.

Morris Chairs, solid oak, golden finish, extra high arms, brass rod, reversible cushions covered with French cretonne, $3.99.

Folding Card Tables, 28x32 inch top, covered with green baize, $1.74.

Bamboo Tea Tables, 24x24 inch top, and lower tray covered with grass cloth, $1.99.

Metal Beds.

White Enamelled Iron Beds, brass trimmings, all sizes, $2.99.

Iron Beds, with spring and mattress complete, $4.99.

White Enamelled Iron Folding Table Beds, single size, cotton mattress, complete, $6.98.

China Matting.

Sharp rivalry exists between the Jap and the Chinaman. The Mattings of both are here. One vies with the other. As merchants, we provide liberally of each. We don't assume to advise, but should your choice fall upon any of these, you may be certain of economy and satisfaction.

$7.50 qualities at $5.74.
$9.50 qualities at $7.98.

And we have other grades as low as $4.48—but of particular interest is a line of the very heaviest double-woven China Matting, imported to sell at $16.50, that we will close at $11.98.

Dinner Sets.

Just now low-priced Dinner Sets chime in with your needs. Nothing could be more opportune than these:

Porcelain Dinner Sets, two-color decorations, 100 pieces, $5.69.

English Dinner Sets, pretty decorations, full size, complete, $6.47.

Porcelain Dinner Sets, neat spray decorations, gold handles, 102 pieces, including soup tureen, $9.87.

Porcelain Dinner Sets, decorated with green borders, 102 pieces, including soup tureen, $10.47.

Carlsbad Dinner Sets, assorted decorations, including soup tureen, $13.87.

Limoges Dinner Sets, various decorations, including soup tureen, $16.43.

Haviland's Dinner Sets, different decorations, including soup tureen, $19.87.

China Bargain Counters.

This week we will finish the store-life of many lines of Austrian China—gilt and flower decorations. Aren't these tempting?

5c. for Preserve Plates.
10c. for Tea Plates.
10c. for Cups and Saucers.
10c. for Breakfast Plates.
15c. for Dinner Plates.
49c. for Chocolate Pots.

Quantities of other useful pieces at prices correspondingly low. Plenty of full dozens.

Clocks and Bronzes.

100 pairs of Bronze Figures, 19½ inches high, representing "The Seasons," sold by others at $8.50; our price $4.69.

"Cupid" Candlesticks, handsome gold finish, sold by others at $2.50; our price $1.49.

Mantel Clocks, medium size, bronze trimmings, feet and top ornament, guaranteed eight-day movement, $3.98.

Boudoir Clocks, finished in colored enamels and gilt trimmings, guaranteed one-day movement, 94c.

Cutlery Bargains.

Dinner Knives, steel blades, celluloid handles, sold by others at $1.50 per set; our price 98c.

300 Sets Rogers Standard Quality Ware, in handsome lined cases, including 6 Dinner Knives, 6 Table Spoons, 6 Tea Spoons, 6 Dinner Forks, at $3.98.

Great Sale of Tailor-made Suits

At Nearly Half Price.

Only two hundred Suits involved in this offering. That's all the manufacturer had left of his output for this season. The garments are entirely worthy at every point of style and workmanship. Only one recourse for a maker with such a meagre quantity—sacrifice. That's the expediency he adopted. You may be a beneficiary of his loss

130 Suits at $8.98 Instead of $16.50.
75 Suits at $12.36 Instead of $22.50.

Made of splendid homespuns, cheviots, coverts and serges—black, navy, tan, brown and neat mixtures. The coats are in the nobbiest fly-front and Eton models.

$25.00 Suits at $19.99.

Black and blue Venetian cloth and gray homespun. Eton coat with Medici collar, pointed revers, trimmed with taffeta straps and silk lined; gored flare skirts, finished with taffeta straps, lined with percaline—others ask $25.00; our price $19.99.

Tourists' $6.50 Skirts at $4.88.

Made of elegant double-faced cloth, lapped seams, finished with several rows of stitching, inverted back—gray, blue and brown. Exactly what practical women want for shopping, travelling and rainy-day wear.

Japanese Matting.

Our matting and our prices are intensely appreciated by good judges. Only novices are indifferent to the values we present. The more you know about Matting, the closer you scrutinize, and the more accurately you indulge in comparisons the more pronounced will be the impression we create.

It would be almost pardonable to gush over these delightful floor coverings—so clean, pure, cool and serviceable—and healthful, too.

Ponder these prices for rolls of forty yards:

$8.00 qualities at $5.74.
$9.50 qualities at $7.98.
$11.50 qualities at $8.48.

Unique, artistic Japanese designs scattered helter-skelter over fresh, white grounds, imported to sell at $8.50; our price $6.98.

Carpets—In Annex.

When the Carpet question comes before the house for final action it will be wise policy to refer the matter to Macy's. Constitute us a "ways and means" committee. We'll execute the commission to your complete satisfaction. For example:—

Axminster Carpets—various qualities, in nearly a hundred different patterns—Persian, Turkish, Empire and charming French floral effects—every imaginable color combination.

Rich Savonnerie Axminsters, sold regularly at $1.50; our price $1.04.

Extra Axminsters, large variety of styles, sold regularly at $1.35; our price 99c.

Fine Axminsters, full of beauty and wear worth, value $1.25; our price 89c.

All-wool Velvet Carpets, good patterns and colors, value $1.15; our price 87c.

All-wool Ingrain Carpets, fifty patterns to choose from, value 75c.; our price 57c.

Household Linens.

Linens from the hand looms of every flax producing land. Pronounced merit is manifest; pronounced cheapness is unquestioned.

Hemmed Huck Towels, 18x34 in., 9c.

Hemmed Huck Towels, 20x40 in., 12c.

Damask Towels, knotted fringe, 22x46 in., 24c.

Hemstitched Huck Towels, damask borders, 23x42 in., 24c.

Checked Glass Towelling, 18 in. wide, per yard, 10c. 22 in., 12c.

Cream Table Damask, 68 inches wide, per yard, 42c.

Full-bleached Table Damask, 62 inches wide, per yard, 49c.

Full-bleached Table Damask, handsome patterns, 72 in. wide, per yard, 79c.

Hemstitched Damask Tea Cloths, 36x36 inches, 84c.

Bleached Damask Table Cloths, 8x10, $1.99; 8x12, $2.39.

Pictures.

500 Platinotype Reproductions of favorite subjects, including "St. Cecilia," "Soul's Awakening," "Madonna and Child," "Baby Stuart," "Madame Le Brun," and many others; white and black passepartout mountings, size 7x9 inches; 9c.

The Prophets, by Sargent, black passepartout mountings, 24c.

Hunting Scenes, red mounts, ½ in. antique oak frames, outside measurements 12x15 in., 89c.

Poets and Musicians, set of 6 in 1-in. gilt frames, outside measurements 8x28 in., 98c.

Proof Etchings, embossed mounts, 2 in. ornamented imitation oak frames, outside measurements, 18x32 in., $1.19.

Pastel Landscape, green mats, oval centres, 1½-in. gilt frames, brass corners, 15x27 in., $1.49.

Proof Etchings, embossed mounts, 2 in. Florentine gilt frames, matched corners, outside measurements 21x30 in. and 18x32 in., $1.98.

All Around the Store

A lot of very pretty hammocks in oblong and round shapes that have been 50c and $1, are selling at 25c to-day.

Caterers and housekeepers who like dainty table service will find many of the needfuls in the Candy Store, usually better than you have been accustomed to, and, as a rule, lower in price. Here are chop frills in all sizes for 5c a dozen.

They are also showing a new lot of Snapping Mottoes—some in the shape of a pot of roses; others of fishing ponds. They contain caps and various prizes. Prices, 8c to $2.50 a doz.

At the music counter they are selling "My Jersey Lily," music by Harry Von Tilzer, the latest successful song, sung by "The Rays" at the Victoria. Price, 15c. Other popular music at 15c and 18c a sheet.

The new L. R. Summer Corsets are ready; made of double imported net with long waist; very light and cool. $1. They are also closing out some lines of L. R., of jean and sateen, with medium and long waist; in white, drab and black; at 65c and $1; regularly 75c to $2.

Ribbon and Lace Waists are pretty and popular this season. We are showing many varieties. Some at $7 that are worth $11. They are silk lined and have jabot of lace down the front. Other pretty styles up to $12.50.

Have you gotten your Furs out of the way yet? We will take good care of them during the summer, keep them free of the moths and insure them against fire at very little cost.

There is a very fascinating collection of belts ready now. Some of black satin, with fancy rings; others with fleur de lis and horse shoes—85c to $1.75. Then the Pulley Belts, with side bones, 75c and $1.25, and the long cut Jet Girdles for the waist at $1.

Some handsome white lawn applique robes—the skirt almost finished and materials included for the blouse, worth $10, are selling for $7.50.

The Linen Store is showing a fine assortment of Renaissance and linen scarfs, centre pieces, table covers and doilies. They are worth looking at.

There are large demands for black ribbons this season, for belts, neckbands and the like. We have fullest lines in all widths, in liberties, taffetas, grosgrains, double-faced satins, with plain or cord edge, also the black and white striped ribbons.

The best washable tie for men this season is the mercerized cotton English square. Pure white with a jacquard figure. They have an almost silk-like finish, can be tied as a four-in-hand or Ascot. 50c each.

Arbor Day—no school. Bring in the children to try on the new Hats. There are broad-brim sailors for boys or girls, at 50c to $4; Gordon Hats, of felt, with broad brims, in navy, red, tan, pearl and white. For boys or girls, 75c, $1.25 and $1.75.

Boys' Derby Hats, black or brown, $1.75 and $2. Alpine Hats, pearl or brown; plain or fancy bands, $1.25 to $2.

The Making of Awnings

We are actively engaged in this business and it may be to your advantage to know something of the excellent work we're doing and our moderate charges therefor. Only good, honest materials are used, and there's no skimping of them. Nor is there any slighting in the work. Notify us, and we'll send a man who'll tell you all you wish to know, and estimate on the cost of furnishing the windows of residence, hotel or office building. We're especially desirous of hearing from the owners of large buildings contemplating such work—sure we can interest them.

Third floor.

Slip Covers

Choose your material,—there's splendid assortment here—and we'll make the covers for you at a very reasonable price. They'll be well made and will fit properly. The collection of fabrics includes the best made, of linens, dimities, cotton damasks and cretonnes, all in the newest patterns.

The 50-in. linens are 35c a yard; 66-in. wide, at 55c. yd.
Jacquard linen, fancy woven, figured and striped at 75c yd.
English cotton damask at 25c. yd.
Dimities, printed and woven figures at 35c and 60c yd.
Cretonnes, in numerous styles, at 15c to 35c.
Linen couch covers, 3 sizes, at $1.65, $2 and $2.50.
A lot of tapestry couch covers, reduced from $4 each to $3.50 each. Some of imitation Bagdad reduced from $3.50 to $2.65.

Third floor.

The Wanamaker Lawn Mower

We thought well enough of it to give it our name. And our opinion has become that of many another since we put it on the market. The Wanamaker Lawn Mower is a remarkably light and easy running machine. It reduces to a minimum the labor of keeping a lawn in proper condition. It is self-sharpening, simple in construction and easily adjusted. Five sizes:

10 in., $2.75 — 14 in., $3.25
12 in., $3 — 16 in., $3.50
18 in., $3.75.

Basement.

A New Mucilage

If the mucilage you use is not just right, perhaps we can give you a better kind. For instance, here is one sort that will not stick to the opening in the bottle. Maybe you will imagine what a saving of bother this will be. And there are many other kinds to tell of.

Flemish Napkins

Some very handsome Flemish napkins are being offered for less than usual prices, just when prices are advancing. 22 in. square at $3.25 a doz.; 26 in. square at $4.25 a doz. These are the finest linens that we get.

The Seasonable LACES

New Pretty HALF Price

THE summer styles demand liberal use of laces for trimming, and to-day's offer cuts the usual cost in two.

The collection includes Normandy and Platte Valenciennes, Imitation Torchon and Point de Paris Laces from the best French and English makers; in wide variety of styles, and all widths of both edgings and insertions. This suggestion of prices:

Imitation Torchon Laces, ¾ to 2 in. wide, 3c to 5c a yard.
Platte and Normandy Valenciennes Laces, 2 to 4½ in. wide, 5c to 25c a yard.
Point de Paris Laces, 2 to 4½ in. wide, 5c to 12c a yard.

In addition to the sale of new laces, we have cut the prices on all of our short ends of fine laces, drapery nets, embroidered chiffons and other materials for evening wear. Too few of each to itemize; but the collection makes a table that will be fascinating for women to-day.

And these special prices on Chiffon and Liberty Silk:

Double-width Chiffon of beautiful quality, in the popular shades, including white and black, at **45c** a yard.
Liberty Silk in single width, excellent quality; all colors, including white and black, at **22c** a yard.

All shown on special counters in the Tenth street Aisle.

Save HALF on these EMBROIDERIES

Thousands of yards of crisp, clean, perfect and pretty Embroideries fill counters on the Main aisle to-day. The importer wanted a quick transaction, so you may buy for half, or less than half, just such embroideries as you would perhaps choose at full prices if this opportunity was not yours today.

There are edgings and insertions on cambric, nainsook and Swiss muslin, in a wide variety of patterns, priced as follows:

8c and 10c values at 5c yd. — 25c values at 12½c yd.
12c and 15c values at 8c yd. — 30c and 35c values at 18c yd.
18c and 20c values at 10c yd. — 40c and 75c values at 25c yd.

Also a handsome collection of lace-combination allovers; in alternate rows of lace insertion with embroidery or plaiting. These also at Half Prices:

$1.75 goods at 85c — $2 goods at $1.
$3 goods at $1.50 — $4 goods at $2.

Main Aisle.

Imported BLACK GOODS

Handsome Weaves Half Value

This extraordinary offering includes some of the most beautiful dress stuffs that come from abroad All are in the light Spring and Summer weights; and yet these thin and elegant black fabrics claim all seasons; and no wardrobe is complete at any time of the year without such a dress as these fine stuffs provide.

The goods are beautiful—The prices are most surprising. Read on:

Velours and Crepons—

$1 from $1.75—Silk-and-wool Figured Velour.
$1.25 from $2.75—Silk-and-wool Bayadere Striped Crepon.
$1.25 from $2.50—Silk-and-wool Figured Crepon and Crepon Velour.
$1.75 from $3.25—Silk-and-wool Novelty Bayadere Striped Velour.
$1.75 from $3—Silk-and-wool Velour Cords.
$1.75 from $3—Silk-and-wool Figured and Bayadere Corded Poplin.
$2 from $4.50—Silk-and-wool Novelty Bayadere Striped Velour.

Velours and Crepons—

$2 from $4—Silk-and-wool Velour Cordr.
$2 from $3.50—Silk-and-wool Bayadere Striped and Figured Crepon.
$2 from $3.50—Silk-and-wool Corded or Figured Crepons.
$2.50 from $4.50—Silk-and-wool Velour Cords.
$2.50 from $4—Silk-and-wool Bayadere Corded Poplin.
$2.50 from $4—Silk-and-wool Figured Crepons.
$3 from $5—Silk-and-wool Crepe Velour.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Grenadines—

$1.25 from $2—Embroidered Figured all-silk Gauze Grenadine.
$1.50 from $2.50—Embroidered Figured all-silk Gauze Grenadine.
$1.75 from $3—Embroidered Polka-dot all-silk Gauze Grenadine.
$1.50 from $2.50.—Silk-and-wool Iron Frame Grenadine.
$1.50 from $2.50—Silk-and-wool Plaid Gauze Grenadine.
$1.50 from $2.50—Silk-and-wool Grenadine Velour.
$1.75 from $2.50—Silk-and-wool Fancy Mesh Grenadine.

Suit Cases and Bags

There's a very good assortment of these on the Fifth floor. And the prices are uniformly reasonable. But here's a special lot of suit cases that calls for particular mention. They are of oak tanned leather on strong steel frames; lined with Irish linen; they have straps in top and around body, good brass locks, stitched leather handles, heavy leather corners, and stitched and riveted ends; 24 in. Price $4.50.

Other suggestions to travelers:

At $2.50—Women's light-weight suit cases of canvas; leather corners; straps and handles; strong brass lock; 24 in.
At $2—Russet grain leather bag; leather lined; leather covered frames; sizes 10 to 18 inches.
At $3—Olive grain-leather; lined with leather; 16, 17 and 18-in. sizes.
Olive grain-leather fitted bags, complete; at $8 for 16-in., $8.25 for 17 in.; $8.50 for 18-in.
Genuine alligator; leather lined, brass trimmed; $2.50 to $4.75 for sizes 10 to 18 in.

Golf Capes from Abroad

We have taken no risk of golf cape famine this season. Several hundred capes are right here on hand to-day—a magnificent variety that is not matched outside this store.

The foreign capes are made of fine Scotch rugs in the clan plaids—the dark hunting plaids and the lighter dress plaids being used in effective harmonizing contrast. Some are bright and gay, others are sedate—all are handsome. Prices range from $18 to $30. The choicest style shown is the "Himalayan Vicuna"—most sumptuous cloth, in handsome colors, with single, double or triple cape, $28 and $30.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Silk-Striped CHALLIS

As Beautiful as Inexpensive

There are only six thousand yards of these cool and dainty challis; and they will likely be sold quickly at their unusual price. Made of fine wool on a cotton warp, with silk stripes, beautifully printed in delicate colorings, at

25c a yard

An ideal fabric for morning or afternoon gowns, waists or dressing sacques.

Fourth avenue.

A Most Exceptional Sale of PAPER For Fine Correspondence

Sold by the Pound

This is the most notable offering of Writing Paper we have yet made. Just when all sorts of paper are demanding high prices, and when good paper is hard to obtain, in any substantial quantity, at any price, we announce this extraordinary sale of paper that is of excellent quality even at the lowest price in the list.

The contracts for these lots of paper and envelopes were made long ago. No such prices are possible on equal grades of paper to-day. Nowhere can "all-rag" writing paper be bought at ten cents a pound outside this store; yet we have tons and tons in these lots offered to-day.

Cream Laid Paper, in ladies' note size only, with linen finish, or cream-wove satin finish at
3 pounds for 25c
Envelopes, 12c a hundred.

Club Vellum, in three fashionable sizes, azure or cream, at
10c a pound
Envelopes, 15c a hundred.
The above are on the Fifth floor.

London Club Vellum, in parchment finish, in Frances size only,
25c a pound
Envelopes, 40c a hundred.

Sold at this price because not up to quality we demand for regular stock. Most unusual at 25c.

New-Art Gray (Grayette), one of our own late productions; a handsome gray kid finish, in square sizes, at
25c a pound
Envelopes, 30c a hundred.

These on Ninth street Aisle.

A SILK Waist Flurry

We're closing out some little lots of handsome taffeta waists to-day. "Little lots"—that's their chief offense. A few, however, show slight signs of too fond handling. There are three groups, all of this spring's garments,—the newest shades, and cut and trimming. Plain and embroidered taffetas, velvet and lace trimmed, and combination waists. All sizes in the offering, but not in each group:

At $5—Waists that are good $6.50 to $8 values.
At $7.50—All $10.50 to $12 kinds.
At $10—Elegant garments that were moderately priced at $15 to $18.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Wraps

Splendid variety of the heavier capes and jackets for ocean travel or mountain outings; and all other sorts, to the dainty bolero of black taffeta, so light in weight that you scarcely know it's on.

The collection is the most complete that generous buying from all best sources could make it. A most satisfying assemblage to choose from

Coats—

$8.50—Black broadcloth boleros; edges finished with bands of stitched taffeta; lined with taffeta.
$10—Jackets of kersey in black or tan; fly front; edges finished with rows of stitching; lined with satin.
$12—Jacket of covert cloth; tan, castor, blue mixtures; fly-front; stitched seams; lined with black taffeta.
$15—Black broadcloth Etons; flare collar and revers; faced with white satin and cream lace; lined with white satin.
$20—Black taffeta bolero; entirely plaited; seams and edges finished with beads of peau de soie; lined with white satin.

Capes—

$9—Black broadcloth; 23 in. deep; trimmed with applique of black taffeta and braid; lined with serge.
$12—Black broadcloth; 26 in. deep; trimmed with black braid; lined with satin serge and finished at neck with bows of ribbon.
$13.50—Black kersey; 29 in. deep; front finished with applique of cloth; edges finished with rows of stitching; lined with black taffeta.
$15—Black kersey; 21 in. deep; seams and buttons finished with straps of cloth; lined with colored taffeta.
Others up to $90.

Second floor, Broadway.

Black Spangled TRIMMING

At prices a half and less than regular. And that, too, right in the beginning of a season in which bespangled dresses are to be the vogue. We imported largely ourselves and have been selling extensively. Now along comes another importer,—whose season has practically ended,—with a remaining stock upon which he is willing to stand a loss. The trimmings are ours to-day. Will be yours soon. The distribution of them must be a transaction almost as quickly performed as our purchase. They are all in latest designs. The prices are:

25c a yard for qualities none of which sells for less than 50c regularly—some at even more.
50c a yard for kinds that sell ordinarily for $1 and more.
And $1 for grades that usually bring $2 and $2.25.

The SHOE STORE

This is the Main Floor Store—a place where particular people are welcome. Can't be too fastidious to suit us. The high-grade shoes in the best styles are here, and the assortments are unsurpassed. No matter how hard to please or difficult to fit—we'll do both. And though a high-class shoe store, it's a low-priced one always,—exceptionally low often. Take this first item, for instance:

Women's black kidskin button and lace boots of extra fine chrome tanned kidskin, with welted soles of oak tanned leather. No $4 shoe is superior as to wearing quality, and in style and fit they're most desirable. Haven't many of them, but what are here are priced $2.35 a pair.

For Men—Tan shoes are plentiful now. And black kidskin is in great favor. Various styles at $3, $3.90 and $5.

For Boys—Tan Russia calf; full English toe; welted soles; sizes 12 to 2, $2; 2½ to 5½, $2.50. Black waxed calf, same price. Patent leather; best imported stock, best shoe we can make; very neat, new last for dress-up; sizes 13 to 2, $3; 2½ to 5½, $3.50.

Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

The Summer Furniture Show

Still adding new styles to our already very extensive assortment. Want to be very sure to have everything that's worth having in this class of furniture, just as we always have all that is best and most desirable in the furniture stocks generally. Whatever may be needed now for summer home, veranda or lawn, we think we can furnish it.

In the old Hickory furniture are rocking chairs at $3.50 to $5.75; reception and chairs at $2.75 to $5.50; settees at $5 to $20.

The collection of grass cloth pieces—all with nicely polished birch frames—comprises rockers at $9 to $12.75; chairs at $6.50 to $12.75; sofas at $15.50 to $18.50.

Green rush chairs are $5.50 to $13.50; rockers, $9.75 to $12.75; tables, $4.50 to $7; settees, $13.50 to $18.

Then there's the Wicker furniture. Among the plain styles are chairs at $4.50 to $12; rockers, $3 to $19.50; couches, $7 to $17; tables, $3 to $8; settees, $11.50 to $35.

And among the colored wicker furniture—red, green, and royal purple—fitted with loose cushions of figured cretonnes, denims, and velours; chairs and rockers at $10.25 to $30; settees, $19 to $43.

Fourth Floor.

Dainty SILKS for Runabout Dresses

The dress that is fresh and light, that will neither muss nor soil, is most ideal for summer outing wear.

Just such dresses will be made from these Silks that we tell of to-day.

Printed Foulard, Habutai and Shanghai Silks, in clean white figurings on best blue ground. There are dots, twigs, waved stripes, sprays and the like, in neat and pretty effects. Then they are twenty cents a yard under price—

45c instead of 65c a yard

We are also selling to-day the odd lengths of our first-to-sell Silks—hundreds of sorts, in all short lengths,

At Half Price

It's a tempting tableful—something for almost every purpose that silk serves.

Rotunda.

Some New CHINA Most Favorably Priced

A very large shipment of Dinner Sets and Toilet Sets of finest English Porcelain has just been opened—ready this morning. The large quantities in the purchase procured most favorable prices; and yet the excellent ware and the tasteful decorations are their first merits. These hints of them:

Chamber Toilet Sets—

At $6.50, well worth $8—Toilet sets, 12 pieces, including covered jar, in 2 shapes and 4 decorations; purple, dark and light blue and pink.
At $8.50, worth $11—Toilet sets, 12 pieces, including covered jar; enameled patterns; poppy and peony.
At $9.50, worth $12—Toilet sets, including covered jar; 4 handsome flower decorations and gilt.
A splendid line of toilet sets, with underglaze decorations; well suited for cottages—11-piece sets, including covered jar, $3.50.

Basement.

Dinner Sets—

At $16.50—a good $20 value—Fine English porcelain; 112 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; 5 good decorations.
At $10, worth $15—Fine English porcelain; 100 pieces; in a pretty transfer pattern, quite new.
Same, in 114 pieces, at $15, worth $22.50.
And these from best American makers:
At $6.50, from $8—American porcelain; 100 pieces; underglaze pattern.
At $8, well worth $12—American porcelain; 110 pieces; flower decoration and gold.
At $10, were $14—American porcelain; 113 pieces; 2 filled-in flower decorations and gilt.

Exceptional Values in Boys' Knee Trouser SUITS

Here are double-breasted jacket suits of all-wool blue cheviot that are selling rapidly at $3.85. Rightly popular, for they're good $5 suits, and there are extra trousers with each. For boys 7 to 16 years.

At $5, a particularly good line of double-breasted jacket suits in fancy cheviots, flannels and blue serges. Extra trousers with these suits, too. $6.50 a suit would be reasonable for this quality, 7 to 16 year sizes.

Boys' vest jacket suits of same materials as above and at same price, though easily worth $1.50 more.

In the fancy vests, of which there's an excellent variety, the very moderate prices are $2 to $3.50. All double-breasted vests for sizes 3 to 16 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BIG CONFERENCE MASS MEETINGS

Eloquence of Missionaries Stirs Two Audiences at Carnegie Hall.

HELP FOR HAPLESS INDIA

Men Told of What Christ Is Doing for the Nations.

WAR ON OPIUM TRAFFIC

Sale of Liquor to Savages Also Denounced—Appeal to the President—Delegates Heard in Many Churches.

Two mass meetings in connection with the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions were held at Carnegie Hall yesterday, one in the afternoon, the other in the evening.

At the first, a meeting for men, held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, prominent leaders in foreign lands told of "What Christ Is Doing for the Nations." They bore witness to the wonderful transformation, through the civilizing influence of the Gospel, of cannibals and other savage peoples into God-fearing and law-abiding communities. A picturesque note was imparted to the proceedings by the presence of converts from India and the Far East in their native costumes, who addressed the great audience directly in English or through the medium of an interpreter.

The evening meeting was in the interest of famine sufferers in India. It resulted in $1,667.71 being contributed to be used by the missionaries in emergency cases. Moreover, a local committee was appointed to solicit and receive subscriptions.

Another meeting called to raise funds for the sufferers, which, although not under conference direction, was addressed by delegates thereto, was held in the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Reformed Church.

The liquor and opium traffics as hindrances to missions were denounced with much energy by missionaries at Calvary Baptist Church.

In many other churches, too, pulpits and platforms were occupied by conference delegates and missionaries.

To-day the relation of medical to mission work, Christian literature, hospitals, and dispensaries, educational philanthropic work, literary work, mission literature for home churches, and the liquor traffic will be the subjects considered at as many meetings.

In the evening the reception to the British and Colonial delegates will be given at Sherry's. The occasion will be a purely social one. Bishop Potter, E. R. L. Gould, and the Rev. R. S. MacArthur will deliver addresses of welcome, and the British Consul General is expected to be among those who will respond.

POWER OF CHRISTIANITY.

Thrilling Experiences of Missionaries Told at Carnegie Hall—Ex-Cannibals Join Christian Endeavor Society.

The mass meeting for men, held during the latter part of the afternoon in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, was a great and inspiring meeting. Women sang at it, women were present, and women took active part in it. The subject assigned was "What Christ Is Doing for the Nations," and in addition to the voices of the missionaries there was heard the testimony of representatives of different tribes and nations which not so very many years ago seemed far and away beyond the immediate scope and plan of evangelizing and Christianizing influences.

The music was rendered by a chorus of 200 under the leadership of Talliesen Morgan. Mr. Robert E. Speer, who was introduced by T. M. Kingsley of the West Side Branch, presided and introduced each speaker.

The Rev. Dr. John G. Paton, a snowy-bearded Scottish missionary pioneer from the New Hebrides, named after the Hebrides of Scottish song and story, delivered an address, in which, with a rather creepy fashion of familiarity for people who are apt to account such topics as among the fairy tales, he talked of dealings with real, live cannibals.

One of the most notable examples of wide-spreading and thorough conversion that he mentioned was that of 300 cannibals, who had joined the Christian Endeavor Society, had burned their idols, and had implored the missionaries to give them two yards of calico apiece in order that they might put on some clothes.

SAVED BY A FRIENDLY CHIEF.

An instance to which the speaker alluded in order to show the reality of cannabalism was that of a friendly chief, who had intervened in time to save the missionary from a fate that would have prevented him from distributing any more calico "I'll defend the missionary with the last drop of my blood," said this friendly chief to the others. "Come and kill him if you dare!" They did not dare, and he was not killed.

Dr. C. F. Harford-Battersby "of the Soudan and London" said that mission work had accomplished wonders even among the natives of Tierra del Fuego, whom the great naturalist, Darwin, had taken to be the surviving representatives of "the missing link" between the man and the monkey. The work of missionaries among those curious folk had made Darwin a subscriber to the South American Missionary Society, and he remained a subscriber until the day of his death.

The speaker told how missionary converts at Uganda in the "Stanley country" of Africa had perished in the flames, martyrs at the stake for Christianity.

"What is the state of affairs now in Uganda?" he asked. "There is a great cathedral at the top of the great hill called the 'hill of peace,' where 5,000 people assemble Sunday by Sunday to hear the Word of God from their own people, and their people are going out as preachers to every part, and supporting their own workers without any help from another country.

"In the early part of the nineteenth century West Africa was the scene of the horrible slave trade by the so-called Christian nations of the world. In that land—that part of it of which I have had experience—there are Christian men and missionaries raised from those very slaves, now fit to take their place with any Christian evangelist or missionary raised from the people.

THREE NATIVE BISHOPS.

"There are three native Bishops, and one of them, Bishop Crichton of London, one of the most distinguished scholars of the century, said that he was fit to take his place with any Bishop on the bench. [Applause.]

"'Ah,' you say, 'but there are some in those churches of Christian converts who are not sincere.' I am afraid there are some who are not sincere at home. 'Ah,' you say, 'but some of them—some of the converts in the missionary churches are hypocrites.' I am afraid there are hypocrites in this hall this afternoon. [Laughter.]

"There are some who bow the knee to Mammon of the trade, and there are some representatives here of Christian congregations—some men who are helping or taking part in the demoralization of native races." (The speaker's reference was to the export or indirect traffic in liquors, drugs, &c.) "The Christian Church in South Africa is no worse than the Christian Church in so-called Christian countries!"

Dr. Harry Guinness followed with an impressive address, in which he told, from his own observation, of the destruction of a village on the Congo to satisfy a tribal feud, and provide a tribal feast. The speaker had been one of a party who had interrupted the Africans in the very act of cannibalism, as they found by many evidences which the fleeing natives had been in too big a hurry to take with them.

INDIA'S "DEPRESSED" MASSES.

Miss Lilliyati Singh of Luckmow, India, who, with only a slight accent, speaks English perfectly, was the next speaker. She said that Christ was now attracting and gathering in the "depressed" masses in Hindustan, not those of caste, but the poor and lowly—the "depressed." This novel but literally significant use of the word "depressed" was instantly appreciated by the audience.

Miss Singh said that she had once spent two months in a zenana, visiting a friend, and, she said, "the things I saw and heard have remained with me, and now, even in imagination, I hear them. I pray God to forgive me for even harboring such thoughts for a moment. I wish the ladies of this country could go there. The zenanas need you, ladies."

Mr. Osada of Japan, who wore a Japanese costume, and also a collar and cuffs, and carried a fan, talked in Japanese, which was interpreted into English by one of Mr. Osada's fellow-countrymen.

"Thirty years ago," he said, "there was in Japan a law which forbade the propagation of Christianity, but to-day we have more than 50,000 Christians, members of the different Protestant churches, as the result of your sympathy and kindness. The number of Christians in comparison with the whole population, 40,000,000, is small, but they have strong influence over their people morally.

"We want you to send more missionaries to our country. First evangelize the Empire of Japan, and through it you can evangelize the entire Far East." [Great applause, which was renewed again and again, and finally swelled into vociferous cheering.]

MANY CHINESE CONVERTS.

Fon Lee Mung, a Chiraman, who followed the Japanese speaker, was able to dispense with an interpreter.

"You all know," he said, "that China is an old country, with the greatest population in the world. We have now, through your kindness in sending a missionary fifty years ago, over a hundred thousand converts, and many have given up their business to do missionary work among their own people. You know that there are five hundred million men, women, and children in China, and that the women are not taught. In China the door is open already, and we expect your missionaries to teach the Chinese."

Fon Lee Mung took his seat amid a fresh and prolonged utburst of cheering.

Norrie of Bassein, Burmah, was introduced as the first convert made by the missionary, Adoniram Judson, after labors of many years among the Pwo Karens. Norrie, the applauding audience was told, is the daughter of Serra Tha Way, a native preacher and evangelist, and from the work begun by Judson there are now 28,000 converts among the Burmese.

Panarama Bai, daughter of Pundita Rama Bai, was loudly cheered when it was announced that she was spokeswoman for the child widows of India. "Yes," said she, "I am here not only to witness God's love for me, but to speak for over 600 child widows, each one of whom would gladly testify as to God's goodness to her if she had this opportunity. For it is God who rescued them, just at the moment they were about to commit suicide."

To bring the actuality of child widows home to the audience, Tunga Bai, a child widow, was introduced. She did not make a speech, however.

John R. Mott of New York delivered an address in which he said that the meeting had afforded ample evidence of the fact that Jesus Christ was a transforming influence in the life of men.

"There is no subject more elevating and inspiring than the subject of making Christ King throughout the world," said he. "There is nothing more broadening. It includes all mankind. There is nothing more deepening. It takes us into the very designs of God. There is nothing more elevating. It lifts man out of himself.

A $5,000 CONTRIBUTION.

"I have been pleased to hear that since this conference began there has been one person in it who has given $5,000 toward this great missionary enterprise. There should be more."

The Chairman, in closing the meeting, said he wanted the audience to take some questions home to consider.

"First," he asked, "is it a fair thing to hit the heathen world when it is down?" He referred to a newspaper published in Manila which was "filled with the advertisements of American whisky." He said: "The Filipinos may have drunk whisky before, but we did not sell it to them, and it is not right or just to hit them when they are down.

"A second question is," he added, "can any man or women go out of this hall with the feeling that he or she can afford to have no share in this missionary enterprise? There is no stock so worth your possession. When the other evening Miss Singh spoke at a reception, ex-President Harrison, who followed her, said, 'I have never owned a million dollars, but if I had, and had invested it all in missions, and this Christianized young woman were the only result, I would not want my money back.' [Applause.]

"All the gold that was ever mined, every jewel that was ever found, cannot be weighed for one instant against one moment's time of a human soul, [applause,] and the work that results in the eternal liberation of human souls is the greatest work in the world."

TRAFFIC IN LIQUOR AND OPIUM.

Effect of Liquor on Savages Described at Calvary Baptist Church—Opium Given to Babies in India.

The damaging effects of liquor and opium upon the work of foreign missionaries were discussed at the Calvary Baptist Church yesterday afternoon by a large number of speakers who had witnessed the operation of these traffics in various foreign fields.

The pulpit was draped with a large man-of-war ensign, and above and behind it hung the long, white, triangular pennant with a blue cross hoisted on United States warships to indicate that religious services are in progress on board.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Capen, President of the American Board, presided, and the Rev. Dr. Pierson delivered the opening prayer, which was principally a petition that these twin curses might be removed from heathen lands. In opening the meeting Dr. Capen said:

"I am sure we all feel the fitness in meeting here this afternoon to consider this serious question. We know that the saloon is opposed to everything that is good in America, and it is no better anywhere else. It does not improve by exportation. It is evil, and that continually."

The Rev. Dr. Paton, the aged missionary from the New Hebrides, said:

"We are exceedingly grieved that traders from our own land give to natives of other lands this maddening and destructive agency." He told of a native chief who had been converted and who, when the traders appeared, came to him and asked, "Why do your countrymen come with the white man's firewater to destroy our people?" When under the influence of drink, Dr. Paton continued, the natives shoot each other and others standing by, and even white men sometimes fall victims to the madness of its delirium.

APPEALED TO THE PRESIDENT.

He said that he had visited the United States eight years ago to try to have our Government regulate the traffic as the British Government does, but, though President Harrison seemed eager to do something, nothing was accomplished. Upon his arrival two weeks ago he had visited President McKinley and the Secretary of State, to confer with them about the same matter, and they seemed to sympathize with him, but he had just received a letter from the Secretary of State saying that the Government was powerless to interfere without an act of Congress.

"Certainly we expect an act of Congress," he exclaimed, "and we appealed to Congress through the President."

The patriarch's voice faltered as he said he hoped he would not have to go back to his people and tell them that nothing had been accomplished.

The Rev. Mr. Battersby told of conditions in West Africa. He said that where a bottle of gin used to suffice for a whole village, now the entire population stands around an opened barrel, drinking from kitchen utensils until they get into a fight, and then the children finish the liquor. Many think it funny to get the little children drunk. The vice has all the firmer hold because spirits are commonly used as currency.

"We find," he said, "that where the drink traffic has increased there is a corresponding decrease in all other traffics and that where drink has been reduced one-half by high taxation commerce has made an exactly corresponding gain."

Dr. Gratten Guinness said:

"It is well that our steamers should carry missionaries to the Dark Continent, but is it well that the cargo of many a vessel should mainly consist of gin and gunpowder? This was the case with the old steamship African, on board which I sailed for the Congo in 1891. As we passed through tropical tornadoes off the Bight of Benin the blinding flashes of lightning reminded me that if the vessel were struck we should probably be blown to the four winds.

"In due time, however, we safely reached Banana, at the mouth of the mighty river, and I commenced to see the abominable effects of the firewater, which in those days was so freely sold. Night was made hideous in the wooden hotel by scenes and sounds of revelry. A dozen bottles of gin could be bought for 60 cents, and the poisonous concoction, so one of my friends informed me, was warranted to kill at 500 yards! The already degraded natives were in part paid for their labor in gin!—and they were thus further degraded, demoralized, decimated, and damned.

EUROPE'S RESTRICTIVE MEASURES.

"It is matter of profound gratitude that a restrictive tariff is in some degree lessening the sale on the Lower Congo, but still more are we rejoiced that combined Europe, too tardily kind, has drawn a cord of protection around equatorial Africa—forbidding the sale of spirits beyond a certain clearly defined sphere."

The Rev. O. H. Gulick of Hawaii announced that the United States Government had given that new territory local option, of which he had high hopes, as the natives under the old monarchy had voted prohibition for themselves. The Rev. T. L. Gulick, his brother, a native of Hawaii, but now stationed in Spain, said that L'Imparcial had recently quoted printed statistics showing that seven-tenths of the murders in that country either occurred in or around drinking places and that nearly all the rest had their origin in saloon quarrels, and yet Spaniards drink beverages mild to a degree in comparison with the stimulants of the Anglo-Saxons.

The Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts said that as the abolition of African slavery began when the question of extending it to fresh territory was agitated and made it a burning issue, he had hopes that history might repeat itself in regard to the slavery of alcohol and that the present agitation might lead to downfall at home.

"The strange thing," he said, "is that the Mohammedan nations went into the African temperance treaty before us, and the monarchies went in before us. The rum power is never much of a factor in a monarchy, though always a great one in a republic. We were the last of the sixteen nations to sign it, and the matter was under consideration for four years, and our hesitation endangered the treaty."

LORD KITCHENER'S REASONS.

He said that the reason why Lord Kitchener had insisted on total abstinence in the capture at Soudan was that British experiments had proved it best for the soldiers. "He was also ashamed to display the Christian vice before a total abstinence religion," he declared.

Miss Leitch then made an appeal for money to circulate a report of several meetings on the subject.

Miss Frances J. Barnes expressed confidence that even the opium and liquor habit and traffic must yield to the Christian forces.

Miss Parmelee, a missionary to the Japanese, reported that in that country Germans had been imported to teach the people how to make beer, and that the huge smokestacks of new breweries could now be seen from the railroad trains rising over almost every town of the interior, and that the first beer saloon had been started in Tokio as she left, and was so popular that in five years she expected saloons would have extended all over the empire.

"But," said the Rev. S A. Perrin, missionary in India, "the opium evil is worse. Wherever it goes it seems as if there was no ground for the Gospel tree to take root. I can recall one village where the whole village used opium, and the Gospel had been preached for twenty-eight years, and not a single convert had resulted."

The Rev. W. M. Young, who works in the same country, said that in Burmah many tribes were comparatively free from intoxicating drinks.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce, for thirty-seven years in India, said that he made an investigation of one village, and found that almost all the heathen mothers gave opium to their babies. "It works well enough for two or three years," he said, "but when the children are able to eat solid food and they want to discontinue the drug, then come in diseases and death. The headman confessed to me that 25 per cent. of all the babies were killed by opium process. What can be the future of a people whose babies have their constitutions undermined by being fed for three years with all-destroying opium?"

IN MANCHURIA AND KOREA.

Mr. McLaren Explains to the Young Men's Christian Association What Missionaries Are Doing There.

Duncan McLaren of Edinburgh, Chairman of the Foreign Missionary Board of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, was the speaker yesterday afternoon at the services of the Young Men's Christian Association at Association Hall, in East Twenty-third Street.

Mr McLaren said that to those mostly interested in home work it was necessary to look for interest in foreign missionary work. The work and the interests were the same, there being but one way to salvation. He urged his hearers to take especial interest in the missionary work in Korea, because it is conducted by Americans.

In Manchuria the work was being conducted by the English, Scotch, and Irish. Going back thirty-two years, when William Burns went as the first Protestant missionary to Manchuria, the speaker followed the fortunes of the missions down to the present time. Ten years ago, he said, there were 1,490 converts. There are now 19,000. Last year alone there were 4,000 converts, and there are now 9,000 applicants for admission to the Church.

These converts, he said, last year contributed $8,000 to the cause, a large sum for poor people, but it was the poor, he added, who first entered the Church and they who supported it. In the Theological Hall there are now 140 students. In Korea, the speaker said, similar methods were followed as were followed in Manchuria.

There were, however, some peculiarities about Manchuria. It had given to the empire its present dynasty, and from it were supplied the soldiers who were sent throughout China, while to it went many Chinamen. It was a sort of colony to which they went to settle, and being in a new country these Chinamen more readily listened to new things than when begirt by the associations of their early homes.

The war with Japan, Mr. McLaren said, also led to many conversions through the numbers of soldiers who sought treatment in the missionary hospitals, and came under the influence of Christian ideas of humanity, and the missionaries, of course, sought not only to heal the body but likewise the soul. They did not seek, however, to make Scotchmen or Englishmen of the converts, but rather to make them a national Church.

This idea, he said, was shown in the architecture of the Christian churches, which conformed with that of the country. It was also sought to have the meetings and discussions led and controlled by the natives, so far as possible. In one meeting he recalled thus conducted the question of opium was discussed, and of their own accord the native Christians decided that none who used opium could be received into the Church, unless a Christian physician should decide that the discontinuance of the habit would result in death.

He spoke of the zeal of the native evangelists, who went out into the country and preached the Gospel so effectively that when a missionary arrived he frequently found as many as a score of converts ready to be baptized.

The missions were criticised, he said, and he had heard the criticisms come from Europeans who had lived in the countries in which the missionary had his field, but he had invariably found that the critics knew little or nothing of what they talked about, not having given serious investigation to the actual work of the missionaries.

B. Altman & Co. are prepared to receive FURS FOR STORAGE and also to make alterations and repairs when desired. Advantages may be secured by having this work done as early as possible.

AID FOR INDIA'S STARVING MILLIONS

Prompt Response to Appeal at Carnegie Hall Mass Meeting.

LOCAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Fund Starts with Over $1,660—Missionaries Hold Great Britain Free from Blame and Say Famine Is Nature's Lock-out.

The India Famine Mass Meeting at Carnegie Hall last night was not as well attended as those who projected it anticipated, yet the hall was well filled, and at times considerable enthusiasm was aroused when some touching description of the suffering in India was given by the speakers.

The plea for funds was answered by subscriptions and cash aggregating $1,667.71. This sum, according to the missionaries, will save at least 1,600 lives. Further efforts will be made to raise money, and a local committee was selected to receive subscriptions.

The general tenor of the speeches was that England was doing magnificent work in an effort to stamp out the famine, but that funds were needed for the missionaries to use in emergency cases.

Th Rev. L. B. Wolf introduced Seth Low as the Chairman of the meeting.

Dr. Low made a brief introductory address, during which he said that the audience, as he took it, were not present so much to hear and know something of the famine in India and its causes as to do something so that the burden of the suffering might rest more lightly on the thousands of afflicted out of that land.

"It is hard for us to understand in this blessed land of ours," said Dr. Low, "the terrible want of the people of India. In the midst of our prosperity it is not easy for us to grasp understandingly what it is to be in want. In this great domain of ours, sparsely settled as it is, we cannot understand the burdens of an old land like India populated far more densely than is our own. India to-day has a population greater than that of our City of New York who are dependent solely on what they get from Government sources."

Dr. Low told the audience to examine the map behind him and contrast the size of this country and India. He laughed with the audience when he turned and saw that the large map which had adorned the walls of the stage had been removed.

"The population of India," went on Dr. Low, "is over 250,000,000. When this land is as populous as India is to-day we will have a population of 750,000,000, and new problems of supplying the wants of the inhabitants will have to be met. But our young and lusty country ought to come to the aid of this old land.

LANGUAGE THEY WILL UNDERSTAND

"India has forty dialects and thirteen languages. It would take years for any of us to speak one of these dialects understandingly, but if we sent them help in their need we would speak to them in a language that would be understood by all, let their dialect be what it will." [Applause.]

The Rev. Dr. Barrows, President of Oberlin College, who some years ago made an extensive trip through India, said that the Christians were doing for India as Christ had done of old. They were feeding the hungry and healing the sick. India needed the Gospel of Jesus Christ and its rescue was impossible without the Bible.

"India," he said, "needs the bread of physical life. It needs Christian instruction. It needs schools and colleges; it needs industrial schools and an enlargement of industrial enterprises, so that the people will not be wholly dependent upon the soil. It needs the spirit of brotherhood and not of caste. Caste has made it as a divided household, in which the members have not the sense of mutual responsibility.

"There are people in India who would rather starve than eat cooked food that had been prepared by you or me. Half of its population, the women, are imprisoned for life in its zenanas. It is divided vertically by caste and horizontally by race and religion. Much money is to-day being expended in wars for humanity. I do not want to enter into a criticism of these wars, but I will say that one-half of the money that is being so expended would give spiritual life to Asia and physical life to India and the close of the nineteenth century would in that event shine with greater and more lasting glory. [Applause.]

DEFENSE OF ENGLAND.

The Rev. L. B. Wolf, an American missionary in Southern India, spoke on the subject "What Causes Led to Famine in India." He vehemently denied that England or the Government of India were either directly or indirectly responsible for the conditions. He said he had heard it said that overtaxation was the cause of the distress, yet he could show that in the days of the Great Moguls the people were taxed from 50 to 60 per cent., while now they are taxed but from 3 to 6 per cent. of the gross product of the soil.

Mr. Wolf said that the real causes of the famine lay in natural channels. In the north famine followed the failure of the northeast monsoon, and in the south the southeast monsoon brought a rich harvest and its failure brought famine. Even in the days of plenty, he said, there were between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 people who lived on the verge of starvation.

The Rev. Dr. Bownie, a missionary in Southern India, speaking to the topic "Does the Indian Government Do Anything to Prevent Famine?" took the same stand in regard to England as the previous speaker. He told of the work done by England to irrigate the country, now canals and railroads had been built, and how in the famines of 1876 and 1878 the Madras Government had bought millions of dollars worth of supplies from the more fortunate regions and freely distributed them where they were needed.

HOW A FAMINE IS HANDLED.

The Rev. W. H. Findlay, an English missionary, treating of "How the India Government Handles a Famine," spoke of the famine code, which he said the Indian civil employe had to know as thoroughly as the criminal and civil codes. He told of the famine alarms in every village and how the subject was at once handled as soon as distress manifested itself. Mr. Findlay said that the question of no work and no wages had as much to do with famine as no crop, and told of what was called "famine relief work"—public improvements undertaken in times of famine so as to provide work and wages for the idle thousands. The famine, he said, was an immense lockout effected by nature. In defending the English Government Mr. Findlay said:

"You have been told how Indian merchants stored up grain and refused a morsel to dying hundreds. That was infamous, but is the man not just as infamous who, when 60,000,000 people are starving, tries to make political capital out of the situation? The call is for relief, and by delaying now and looking for causes and finding fault with administrations, you are choking the succor that should come from every hand. [Applause.] Leave all else for the present, I beseech you, and with your strong American right arm throw out the lifeline to the foundering millions of India."

The Rev. J. Smith, an American missionary stationed in Western India, gave some facts and statistics of the famine. He said that in October last the famine district covered territory in which there were 30,000,000 people, and that since then it had extended until the last report in January showed that there were at least 61,000,000 people in the famine belt.

LIVING ON ONE CENT A DAY.

"Many of the people," he said, "are living on one cent a day. The British Government is now caring for 5,500,000 famine sufferers, and is giving them direct assistance. The Government is not merely feeding them, but is setting them to work on improvements in the country, which in the end will benefit them.

"On top of the famine the plague has cost over 500,000 lives in the last year. To-day in Bombay there are 400 people dying from it and in Calcutta at least 300 give up their lives every twenty-four hours as a result of this dread disease. We are here to-night, for money; we want your money and we want your sympathy. If you have a dollar in your pocket don't give it unless you give it with your sympathy for the sufferers."

The Rev. Dr. Johnson, who has done active work during three famines, then told what a famine in India was like. In part he said:

"To a simple observer the first indications would be the people wandering about in search of food. For the present famine there were more preparations made than ever before. The British Government is doing good work."

The speaker described some of the terrible scenes in a famine-stricken district. He told how the women and children would fall dying in the road, and that many times he would find their dead bodies lying in the mission yard.

The Rev. Dr. Parker, who has been for forty years in the India missionary field, told of some of his experiences in famine-stricken districts.

Pundati Ramidai, a young Hindu girl, followed, and in a short speech told of the work her mother had done in the famine of 1897, when she had saved the lives of 250 young girls.

Chairman Low made the announcement that forty students from the Union Theological Seminary had volunteered to take up the collection for the benefit of the famine sufferers. In urging the giving of funds for this purpose the Chairman said:

"The Chinese merchants of British Columbia united a few days ago and sent funds to the sufferers in the burned City of Hull. If the Chinese have learned the lesson of brotherhood, how much more should we exemplify it."

RELIEF COMMITTEE FORME

While the students were taking up the collection and receiving the pledges, the Secretary read the names of a committee which had consented to act in receiving further subscriptions. The members of this committee are:

Morris K. Jesup, Alexander E. Orr, Seth Low, John S. Kennedy, Russell Sage, William L. Strong, Charles A. Schieren, William H. Parsons, John J. McCook, George Foster Peabody, William E. Dodge, James Loeb, Frederick B. Schenck, William C. Whitney, John D. Rockefeller, Julien T. Davies, D. Willis James, George L. Rives, John G. Carlisle, Bird S. Coler, Joseph C. Hendrix, R. Fulton Cutting, Cornelius N. Bliss, Samuel Sloan, Joseph S. Auerbach, John Crosby Brown, David A. Boody, John Sloane, Levi P. Morton, George M. Miller, James T. Woodward, John A. Stewart, George G. Williams, James Stokes, E. R. L. Gould, L. T. Chamberlain.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall spoke on "Why Foreign Nations Should Help in Famine Relief." He declared that it was a matter of brotherhood of man, and that our duty was clear in the present case.

APPEAL BY BISHOP POTTER.

Bishop Henry C. Potter closed the meeting with a speech on why the United States should aid India. He advocated the chartering of ships and loading them with grain and other foodstuffs and sending them off to India as soon as possible.

"There is not a man or woman in the room," he said, "who could not get in touch with some person who would contribute grain for this cause. The honor of the United States is at stake in this matter. If the Ecumenical Conference should have ended without this testimony it would have been a burning shame and a disgrace."

At the close of the meting the contributions were counted by members of the committee in charge. The cash received amounted to $915.21; this ranged from a hundred-dollar check, the name of the giver not being made public, down through twenty-dollar bills to one-cent pieces. The pledges amounted to $752.50. Among the larger pledges were: Miss Helen Gould, $200; Mrs. James Boyd, Hamburg, Penn., $100; Eugene Delano, $100; the Rev. J. Logan Sample, Pittsburg, Penn., $200, and Bishop Potter, $50.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR INDIA.

Horrors of the Famine Recounted by Missionaries at the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Reformed Church.

India's famine was the subject of three addresses by delegates to the Ecumenical Conference at last evening's service at the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Reformed Church, when a collection was taken up for the relief cause. The service was held entirely independently of the conference, however. Russell Sage occupied a pew directly before the pulpit.

The Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, the minister, read as the Scripture lesson II. Kings, seventh chapter, dealing with famine in Syria, and said as he closed the book:

"I sincerely trust that our hearts may be so moved by the words which shall be spoken from lips of those who have seen these very things that are now transpiring that we shall give most generously to this good cause."

The first speaker was the Rev. Dr. J. Fairly Daly of Glasgow, who said:

"I am sure we must all feel that anything we can do either by speaking, giving, or praying to help India at present is a duty upon every one who loves the Lord.

"Our Government has done nobly, but I am sorry that we could not do something more, as we did at the last famine, but you know how the gifts of our people have been given for the war in South Africa and to the wounded soldiers, and I tell you we appreciate the kindness of our American friends in providing the hospital ship Maine.

"Just before I left Scotland I heard a private letter read from a high Government official in India, who was traveling in the Junjab with his wife, when within half a mile of a town they found dead and dying people all around. 'You may think this an exaggeration,' the writer stated, 'but it is true that my horse literally waded through the dead and dying.'"

Dr. Daly read from another letter that he had just received that a missionary in the Hyderabad district had brought word that a woman had cooked and eaten her own child in one of the villages.

Dr. Lewis R. Scudder, medical missionary at Ranepettai, near Madras, said:

"The distress is much greater than in 1897, when America sent large sums. We find that on the relief works to-day 5,500,000 are being supported and fed by the Government, and the number is increasing at the rate of 250,000 each week. During the first two months of the famine $10,000,000 was spent in this way by the Government of India.

"The cattle, too, are dying by hundreds of thousands. What this means only those will understand who knew how thoroughly dependent the people there are on their cattle."

The Rev. Dr. D. Downie of Nellore, Southern India, produced a large photograph showing the horrors of famine in India, and declared that the Government was doing magnificent work, not only in relieving the distress, but in preventing famine in future, by putting those on the relief work to building irrigation systems and railroads. This had been the policy in past famines, and he said that 10,000,000 acres of land that would otherwise be waste land had been brought under cultivation in this way during England's rule.

He told of past famines that he had worked through, and how he had taken four starving little boys and a little girl from a mother who begged him to save their lives in 1876. He raised the family. One is now a translator for a great mission, another is the pastor of the church which he attends, another is his confidential clerk and bookkeeper for the mission, and he has not made even the most trifling error during the twenty years he has been thus employed.

Dr. Downie made an impassioned appeal for help for the starving millions, and closed by saying: "Oh, let it not be said of us that we came and knocked at your doors and cried in vain."

As the contribution baskets were being passed, Dr. Mackay said: "For 2 cents a day you can save the life of a man, and while your gifts are pouring in men are dying."

"NEWSPAPERS SECULAR BIBLE"

So Called by Dr. MacArthur, Who Praises Their Co-operation in the Conference Work.

Dr. MacArthur, at Calvary Baptist Church, preached last night on the subject, "Echoes of the Ecumenical Conference."

"The world," he said, "was like a great cathedral. Anything said in New York to-day is echoed all around the world by to-morrow. There has been held in this city a great conference, the result of which is known in the remotest parts of the earth. The Continent of Europe, China, Madras, and Japan, and even the beautiful islands of the South Sea know of what the missionaries in New York have been saying during the past week."

"The managers took advantage, very wisely, I think, of the newspapers to spread the news of the great work for Christ in which they were engaged. Mr. Moody, Mr. Spurgeon, and all men who are leaders of thought took advantage of the newspaper as a means of spreading their views, and many of us who think our words worth speaking to a few hundreds of people cannot object, and ought not to object, to our words being scattered before many thousands of people. The newspapers are the secular Bible.

"The conference has done more to spread the Word of Christ than any other thing that has ever happened. It has done much for the heathen, and too much cannot be said in praise of those who are engaged in the missionary fields. Old China is waking up from her sleep of centuries and is receiving the Word of Christ; and I see great progress being made in this line in Ceylon, in India, and in Africa.

"The world was never better than it is to-day, and the newspapers are working hand in hand with the missionaries."

IN MANY BROOKLYN PULPITS.

Conference Delegates Heard at Churches All Over the Borough.

Delegates to the Ecumenical Conference occupied many Brooklyn pulpits again yesterday. In other churches in the borough the conference and its work also formed the theme of many of the sermons.

The Rev. George Herry of India and Dr. William Ashmore of China spoke at the Immanuel Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. Henry Richard of Africa and the Rev. Dr. S. W. Hamlin of Japan at the First Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Dearing, President of the Baptist Theological Seminary in Yokohama, Japan, and the Rev. M. Jameson of Burmah, at the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church; the Rev. Henry Richard of Africa and the Rev. W. S. Sutherland of India at the Hanson Place Baptist Church, the Rev. F. F. Hazzard of India and Dr. Ida F. Levering of India at the Strong Place Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. John G. Paton, the celebrated missionary to the New Hebrides, at the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church; the Rev. George Washburn, President of Robert College, Constantinople, and the Rev. Charles Phillips of Johannesburg, South Africa, at the Immanuel Congregational Church, the Rev. T. L. Kingsbury of Bulgaria at the Larkville Congregational Church, Lulavati Singh of the Rajput Hindu Caste at St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Henry T. Chapman of Leeds, England, and the Rev. H. H. Coates of Japan at the Embury Memorial Methodist Church, the Rev. Dr. Soper of Japan at the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. King of Australia and Dr. Mullens, President of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Dr. J. Daly of Scotland and the Rev. R. N. Mateen of China at the Central Presbyterian Church, the Rev. James Hawter of Costa Rica at the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. J. F. Porter of London and the Rev. Henry T. Chapman at the Orchard Primitive Methodist Church.

The Reception to British Delegates.

The reception to the British and colonial delegates to the Ecumenical Conference at Sherry's this evening promises to be a brilliant affair. Although the committee in charge has had little time to make the necessary arrangements, all details have been completed. George Ward Gray, Chairman of the committee, Bishop Potter, E. R. L. Gould, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur will welcome the guests. The British Consul General will respond for the British Empire, and prominent delegates will speak for England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Africa.

HASTINGS-BENEDICT WEDDING.

The Decorations at the Church for the Ceremony Are Elaborate.

The floral decorations of the Congregational Church at Greenwich, Conn., where the wedding of Thomas Hastings, Jr., and Miss Helen Benedict is to be celebrated today, are on a most extensive scale. Twenty carpenters have been employed to erect the wooden framework in the church on which the greens and flowers are fastened, and Stumpp, the New York florist, has sent sixty-seven men to Greenwich to arrange the decorations.

The church is to be lined throughout, ceiling and sides, with Southern vines. As the windows are completely veiled with smilax, &c., the only illumination will come from hundreds of tiny electric lights, half hidden in the wealth of greens. The altar is to be a solid mass of white azaleas, and on each side of it are to be arches of green and over all a canopy of asparagus plumosa. On either side, as the guests enter the church aisle will be trees of yellow-flowered Mimosa acacia, famous for its delicate odor.

Twenty-two large magnolia trees of a rare variety, 100 white azalea trees, 232 large palms, 140 immense cases of Southern smilax, and thousands of yards of vine smilax and asparagus vine are to be used. The white moss rosebuds in some of the bouquets have been especially grown for this occasion, as the order for them was given long before the engagement of Miss Benedict and Mr. Hastings was made public.

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Light of Scarthy; publisher's price, $1.50; our price, 88
Children of the Mist; publisher's price, $1.50; our price, 88
In the Market Place; publisher's price, $1.50; our price, 88
The Prelude and the Play, by Refus Mann; publisher's price, $1.50; our price, 88
John Ruskin, by H. Spielmann; publisher's price $1.50; our price, 1.07
Red Pottage, by Mary Cholmondeley; publisher's price, $1.50; our price, 88
Janice Meredith, by Paul L. Ford; publisher's price, $1.50; our price, 88
Richard Carvel; publisher's price, $1.50; our price, 88
A Woman's Paris, Publisher's Price, $1.25, our price, 88
Feo, by Max Pemberton; publisher's price, $1.50; our price, 88
The Alabaster Box, by Walter Besant; publisher's price $1.50; our price, 88
Smith College Stories, by Josephine Dodge Daskam; publisher's price $1.50; 88
The Angel of Clay, by William Ordway Partridge; publisher's price $1.50; our price, 88
A Master of Craft, by W

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF JOHN W. GATES.

Lovers of justice and decency must have been considerably cheered by the announcement that certain of the persons who had found themselves poorer by reason of the operations of Mr. JOHN W. GATES were about to take legal proceedings of a criminal nature against him. This indication that GATES's legal adviser was not so well informed as GATES had supposed him to be about the New York Penal Code, or else that in moments of aleatory excitement GATES had omitted to recur to his advice, was very welcome. If the Penal Code of this State turns out to have foreseen and provided for GATES the popular confidence in it will be much strengthened.

And yet the aspect of GATES's operations in which he appears in the worst light is that for which he can surely not be called to legal account. It is not his stockholders, who are supposed to be adults capable of taking care of themselves, and who at any rate put him where he was in a position to do his mischief, who are chiefly to be commiserated. It is the unfortunate work people whom with cynical cruelty and brutality he turned out upon the world, in order to give color to his pretense that he was losing in his business the money which he endeavored to regain by speculation in Wall Street. In this performance he was distinctly within his legal rights. His workpeople have no legal cause of action against him, though we should say that it would not be safe for him to trust himself among them without a strong force of militia or police.

We were remarking the other day that organized labor in Chicago seems to be more brutal and less reasonable than elsewhere. We cannot imagine organized labor in New York boycotting a reception of DEWEY, as has been done in Chicago. But we are to remember that GATES is a "Chicago business man" of a certain type, not the prevailing type, of course, nor that which has given the business men of Chicago their just reputation for public spirit and made the possession of them a matter of envy on the part of other cities. But if there are many among the employers of labor in Chicago who have shown, in their dealings with the people in their employ, the same cruelty that GATES has shown in dealing with his, we can perfectly understand the spirit which they have managed to inspire in organized labor. We can even forgive that spirit, even if we find ourselves unable to applaud it. The conviction of such an employer of a criminal offense, even of one unrelated to his cruelty toward the people in his employ, would be a triumph of justice, of which one of the effects could hardly fail to be a better feeling on the part of the workers for wages in Chicago.

MR. COLER AND THE GOVERNORSHIP.

If, as is said, there are friends of Controller COLER who are urging him to permit himself to be named for the office of Governor this Fall, we venture to say that they are serving neither his interests nor those of the community. We are quite sure that in this Mr. COLER will agree with us, and that there is very little danger that he will accept such counsel, but it is proper to mention some of the reasons why such counsel should not be pressed upon him.

Undoubtedly the post of Governor is an honorable one, though it is perhaps more attractive through tradition and through the prospect it is supposed to offer for higher place, than from the actual power and influence attaching to it. But in the most favorable light it cannot be regarded at present as more important or likely to give chances for greater utility to Mr. COLER than the office he now so worthily fills, and for which he is so admirably fitted. Even if it were surely a more promising position, it would still be in order for Mr. COLER to consider very carefully what are the chances of his election and what would be the results of his defeat. With the Democratic Party in the Nation apparently hopelessly given over to the fatal control of Mr. BRYAN and his friends; with the very great advantage that this will give to the Republicans in the State as well as in the National election; especially with the certainty of the effect the rule of Tammany has had on public opinion throughout the State, any sensible man will see that the chances of electing a Democratic candidate are not bright. They might be so if Tammany should pull straight in the traces, but Tammany cannot be trusted to do that if Mr. COLER is nominated.

In the next place it will be generally admitted that Gov. ROOSEVELT will be a very strong candidate for the Republicans, and he will be strong precisely with that class of voters from which Mr. COLER would logically draw much of his strength. If Mr. COLER should yield to the mistaken advice we have alluded to, and should meet defeat, it would be a very serious obstacle to the political advancement he has a right to expect and is in a fair way to attain. It would greatly impair his standing in his own party and strengthen the hands of those who would gladly see his promising career brought to an end. Tammany could much more readily make head against him after such a defeat, and would on that account, and on that account chiefly, promote his nomination.

Moreover, municipal affairs demand his service. He has done great good in his present place, and can do much more in the year that remains of his term. It is on the lines of that service that he can best develop both his usefulness and his strength. He is still a young man, with an extremely hopeful future before him. It would be a great pity if his friends should persuade him—in the phrase DISRAELI applied to RANDOLPH CHURCHILL—to put it "behind him."

DIVIDING THE SWAG.

At the suggestion of State Controller MORGAN, with the co-operation of Senator ELSBERG and the effective connivance of Gov. ROOSEVELT, a low and despicable act of thievery has just been perpetrated in this city, and on Saturday morning the beneficiaries met to divide the swag, just as TWEED and his cothieves used to meet after a day spent in felonies to apportion the proceeds. TWEED was a large and imposing thief, and there was a breadth of method in his stealing that compelled a certain admiration. Compared with him the fellows who met for their shameful business Saturday are as till-tappers to a great bank-safe operator, as little scampering rodents to a browsing mastodon. The Court House ring stole millions of the public funds. Controller MORGAN, PLATT, QUIGG, ELSBERG, and the others who are concerned in this new affair are after money, too, but it comes in the form of salaries to be paid to their heelers and dependents and hangers-on.

The subject matter of their conference was the patronage provided by the act giving to the State Controller the power to appoint appraisers of estates affected by the inheritance tax law in this county, Kings, and Erie. ELSBERG's bill, drawn by MORGAN, which the Governor disgraced himself by signing after its dirty character had been made known to him, opened this field of spoils. These appraisers have been and should be appointed by the Surrogates. MORGAN got the bill passed to put into Republican hands a mess of patronage in Democratic counties. ELSBERG did his part as a machine man, throwing away whatever reputation he has gained by occasional acts of independence. Gov. ROOSEVELT signed the bill also as a machine man.

There are only five places under the act in this county, but the apportionment of them was an affair of sufficient moment to engage the attention of the boss himself. It seems that the Quigg slate for these five places at $4,000 a year was ROBERT MAZET, CHARLES K. LEXOW, EDWARD H. HEALEY, CHARLES B. PAGE, and HARRY COGGESHALL, son of the ancient Senator from the Thirty-fourth District. But Senator ELSBERG, it was said, insisted that he must name one of the appointees, and Mr. LAUTERBACH had a man who thought he could live on the salary of an appraiser. Between these rival scramblers for the spoils there was loud dissension, and PLATT was called in to arbitrate the dispute. The substitution of W. C. WILSON for HEALEY was reported to be the only change made in the Quigg slate.

The matter would be worthy of only passing attention but for the fact that a deal of unconscionable lying was done about the purpose of this bill, MORGAN pretending that it was a measure of economy after it had been pointed out that it would increase the cost of appraisal, and defending the miserable job as "reform"; and because of the edifying spectacle afforded by these Republican leaders sitting down with a United States Senator to apportion spoils among the chief workers in the districts. Controller MORGAN, to whom the power of appointment is given by the act, will merely indorse the appointment papers made out by PLATT, QUIGG, ELSBERG, and the other local magnates of the party.

It is reported by The Sun that THEODORE ROOSEVELT demanded one of the appraiserships, and that WILSON of the Twenty-seventh District was his appointee. This may not be true, but the Governor might as well get his share of the swag. He would disgrace himself no more deeply by appearing as the personal beneficiary of the act than he did by signing it. Disgrace is the word for it—there is none softer that would be truthful and adequate. It is shocking that a man of conscience and decent associations who gives signs of caring for the good opinion of the respectable part of the community should be willing to get down and wallow in the black ooze of mean politics as Gov. ROOSEVELT did in giving effect to this partisan and contemptible Elsberg bill.

THE AFRIKANDER REBELS.

Severe criticism of the lenient treatment that the Boer rebel prisoners are receiving in South Africa is beginning to afflict the British Government. At first the criticism took the form of letters to the press of London from the British-born at the Cape. In every case the prisoners instead of being tried and summarily executed have been turned over to the civil authorities to be dealt with at some time in the indefinite future. Evidently this mode of treatment has its advantages when we remember British rule is to be made supreme throughout South Africa. The execution of these rebels, although they are British subjects and guilty of treason, would distinctly widen the breach between the two races and make social, if not political, conciliation impossible, at least for several generations.

Unfortunately, however, the writers from the Cape who demand that the rebels be treated as traitors, attempt to reveal the formative influences of the latter in the light of the Afrikander Bond as it existed twenty years ago, as, for example, it was thus demonstrated by Mr. DU TOIT'S paper, De Patriot:

> There is one hindrance to the confederation, (of the South African colonies,) and that is the English flag. Let them take that flag away, and within a year the confederation would follow under the free Afrikander flag.
> They must just have Simons Bay as a naval and military station on the road to India, and give over all the rest of South Africa to the Afrikanders.

So far the Government has taken no notice of the letters calling for the execution of the prisoners. And all might have gone on as before in a most rational and charitable manner, the fate of the prisoners being delayed until a termination of the war would cause all desire for severe reprisals to vanish. But unfortunately for the benevolent policy of the Government, and also, perhaps, for the safety of the prisoners, certain Liberal writers have attempted to point out that the Afrikander propaganda of to-day should not be confounded with that of 1882, as its most ardent advocates then, Messrs. DU TOIT, SCHREINER, and DORMER, are now admirers of Mr. RHODES, if not of the policy of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. This luckless rejoinder, which for some seems to indicate an embryo policy for the disorganized Liberal Opposition, has been taken up and ruthlessly handled by the Tory press and by several members of the House of Commons, who are not slow to show their knowledge of South African politics. Among them is Sir HENRY M. STANLEY, who firmly declares:

> After suppressing Krügerism and the two States which attempted to carry into effect the teachings of the Bond, should we be wise in tolerating its existence any longer? The Boer States were only the executives of the Bond, and if it is to continue spreading its noxious principles we shall be simply leaving that untouched which will revivify Boer hatred of the English and render harmony between the Dutch and the English impossible.

All this discussion is not calculated to alleviate the condition of the rebel prisoners, who, should the Liberal leaders go too far in formulating a programme intended to benefit their survivors, might find themselves called upon to pay at once the penalty for treason. On the other hand, the discussion, as long as the Government does not waver, cannot fail to discourage rebellion on the part of the Cape Boers. The question is purely a post-bellum one, and the Liberals in attempting at this time to make political capital out of it should be aware that they are risking the precepts of their party, which one of their members recently declared, stands as "the sanctuary of the oppressed" and "the safeguard of weak people."

SPECULATION AND FAMINE IN INDIA.

An unexpected sidelight was thrown on the situation in India by the missionaries from that country at one of the sessions of the Ecumenical Conference last week. In the appeal to the American public, prepared by a committee of their members, and which certainly presents a very grave situation, they say:

> It is right we should bear our witness that the British Government in India is doing all that any Government on earth could do to save the lives of its distressed subjects, in relieving 5,500,000 of persons by direct Government aid. It is achieving a greater work of rescue than any Government has ever in the world's history undertaken before. With a skill derived from the carefully garnered experience of previous famine campaigns, with an unstinted expenditure of money and a heroic outlay of British energies and lives, it is doing all that an administration can do.

In the discussion, however, it was made to appear that in one respect, at least, the British Government has not exhausted all practicable measures of relief. Some of the missionaries, while approving of the shipment of the 163,000 bushels of corn to be taken out by the relief steamer which sails on or about May 7, were frank enough to say that what the people of India need is not so much grain as money; that the dealers in India had "plenty of grain in their storehouses," and that the natives lack only the money to buy it at the prices at which it is held. If this is true—and no one could suspect the good missionaries of saying what they did not believe to be true—it would appear that the deplorable condition in India is not so much due to the scarcity of food as to the fact that the available supply, which is abundant, is "cornered," and that those who control it are engaged in the most reprehensible kind of speculation, as the immediate result of which "scores of millions are in actual suffering and hundreds of thousands are in daily peril of dying."

These statements are made on very high and disinterested authority, and assuming them to be correct, we think the wisest and most humane action the Ecumenical Conference could take would be to cable her Majesty the Empress of India, praying her to direct Lord CURZON, her viceregal representative, to take the responsibility at once of distributing the hoarded grain, and assume on behalf of the Crown and the Government whatever legal or moral obligation such action might entail. The confiscation of private property for the public good is a proceeding justified by a great emergency, and it cannot be doubted that such an emergency now exists in India. There can be no private rights involved which could be successfully asserted against the obligation to distribute food to those who need it and cannot purchase it. If there is plenty of grain in the Indian storehouses to relieve, even temporarily, a famine which is described by those claiming to speak from personal knowledge as "a calamity so overwhelming in its vastness, so appalling in the suffering it inflicts on millions of the most helpless of mankind, as to claim the attention, the pity, and the succor of every member of the family of nations," the British Government cannot, we fear, be credited with having done "all that any Government on earth could do to save the lives of its distressed subjects." One very important duty would seem to have been neglected, and the English people who have governed India so long and, as many believe, so much more to their own advantage than to that of the native population, can well afford to make themselves responsible for such invasion of private rights as the distribution of the hoarded plenty of the grain merchants would involve. Frankly, we suspect that the missionaries are not as strong on the breadstufs statistics of India as they are in their sympathies for the famine victims; but taking the case as they present it, that not so much food as the money to buy food which can be had for its price is what the people need, the conclusion is irresistible that the Government is permitting itself to be needlessly handicapped in "a greater work of rescue than any Government has ever in the world's history undertaken before" by an undue consideration for the interests of speculators in food products.

"The venomous attack of M. MELINE" on the French Ministry, delivered in a speech at Remiremont, briefly referred to by our London correspondent, passed almost unnoticed amid the tumult of the first days of the exposition and the strain of news from South Africa. The correspondent does well to touch upon the pacifying and educational qualities possessed by the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet, but a word may be added concerning the animus of the ex-Premier's attack, which was simply a popular exposition of his attempt to overthrow the Government in the Chamber a fortnight ago. Ten months ago M. MELINE and the Moderate Republican leaders turned up their noses at the composite character of the "Cabinet of Republican Defense" and at President LOUBET, who had suffered a Socialist to assume the portfolio of Commerce. Their henchmen in the Chamber, without definitely supporting the Nationalist propaganda, nevertheless hampered the work of the new Ministry on every occasion. As the definite success of M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU and his colleagues became more and more certain, M. MELINE seems to have lost all control of himself. Fortified by the Nationalists against political suicide, his mania took the form of a desire to assassinate the Government on the eve of the exposition. Happily he failed, and must now expatiate upon his failure to all who will listen to him. His whole conduct is explicable from the fact that tranquillity has been restored in France without his aid and in spite of his prophecies. He realizes the dawn of a new era, and is conscious of the inevitable approach of his own political extinction. What wonder, then, that his personal feelings should break loose in curiously ill-timed tirades.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A Canadian paper is inspired by the successful defense of Wepener, where Col. DALGETY held his own for two weeks with less than a thousand men against 4,000 or 5,000 of the enemy, to assert that "the Boers are strong only in ambushes, and ambushes do not decide wars." Has there, then, been much in this South African war to prove that the Boers are strong in ambushes? To be sure, they have caught in traps party after party of the British, but this really revealed more about the caught than about the catchers. It is no great achievement to surprise soldiers whose officers seem to be ignorant of, or else to scorn, the simplest measures of precaution against unexpected attacks, who do little or no scouting, and who advance through an unknown and hostile country as if they were at home moving from one garrison town to another. It will be time enough to admit that the Boers are strong in ambushes when they have deceived officers a little less like BRADDOCK, and time enough to admit that they are great soldiers when they have demonstrated other soldierly qualities than mere courage in the defense of chosen positions.

—Smallpox had practically disappeared from this country when the war with Spain began, but since then our soldiers returning from foreign service have established centres of infection in many States. In most instances, of course, prompt and thorough vaccination has conquered the disease at once, but in the remaining cases ignorance, carelessness, or criminal fanaticism has prevented the utilization of this invaluable safeguard, and as a result the Marine Hospital officials are obliged to make the humiliating report that in the past three and a half months there have been in the United States 7,267 cases and 402 deaths of a malady which no civilized human being has a right to contract. We seriously incline to the opinion that the time has come to hold the so-called victim of smallpox legally responsible for the danger he creates for others. If it is proper to punish attempts at suicide, much more is it justifiable to inflict fines and imprisonment on those who willfully perpetuate a scourge from which humanity need no longer suffer. The Chicago Health Board asserts that, though it has had much smallpox to contend with during the last fifteen months, yet never once in that time has it developed in a vaccinated person. The same thing, doubtless, could be proved everywhere else. Years and years ago it was absolutely demonstrated that vaccination and safety from smallpox are synonymous. The continued existence of the disease among us is therefore a crime, and on recognized crimes penalties should certainly be imposed.

—A recent report from Mr. John E. KEHL, our Consul at Stettin, after giving much statistical information in regard to the German workingman's income and expenses, concludes with this striking statement: "American labor is paid treble the wages paid German labor in the same calling, and the cost of food is from 10 to 50 per cent. cheaper in the United States than in Germany." In the Stettin district (Pomerania) the average workingman with a wife and two children pays 35.7 cents a day for food. His rent for two rooms costs $2.38 a month. Clothing, except shoes, is cheap, but coal is rather high, and kerosene is 50 per cent. above American prices. Carpenters in shipyards get $5.28 per week of sixty-six hours and common laborers $3.14. Domestic service is wretchedly paid, the wages ranging from $2.14 per month for kitchen servants to $5.95 for housekeepers. The Consul says that the cost of living is increasing faster than the rate of wages, and "the outlook for the toilers is anything but favorable."

—Prof. R. A. FESSENDEN, late of the Western Pennsylvania University, and now in the Weather Bureau at Washington, has for some time been engaged in the effort to produce a system of wireless telegraphy distinct from that of Mr. MARCONI. He believes that he has been entirely successful, and it is announced by Prof. S. M. KITNER, his associate in the work, that MARCONI has offered Prof. FESSENDEN a large sum for his invention. The new system eliminates the secondary relay of the older method, and it is thought that possession of the two would give complete control of the field of wireless telegraphy. The Anglo-Italian's offer has been declined. The American investigator has established an experiment station on Cobb Island, seventy miles below Washington, and is preparing, as he hopes, to send messages without wires over 100 miles. Under the terms of his contract with the Government, the latter is to have the use of any instruments he may make, and in return the professor has the services of four assistants, and his expenses are paid, in addition to his regular salary.

ICE AND LANDLORDISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While duly and truly grateful for your castigation of the Ice Trust in your editorial this morning, "A Hoggish Monopoly," permit an old friend of THE TIMES to say that your knife does not cut deep enough. The ice monopoly is only a phase of the all-devouring, trust-breeding monopoly of landlordism, that prolific mother of special privilege, and its whole brood of economic wrongs from which we are suffering. You say truly that ice "is a free gift of nature," but if you will consider that within at least a thousand miles of New York no lake or river from which it can be harvested can be approached except by permission and on the terms of a landlord owning its shore, you will recognize a wildness in your statement, not justified by facts, that "anybody can cut it in Winter and store it for Summer." That is simply not true, and because of landlordism it cannot be true. We are compelled to submit to a "corner" on that prime necessary of life, which is a free gift of nature, even though it "very much like cornering air and water."

Now, Mr. Editor, since you have your probe in hand and have dared to prick this little surface pimple of monopoly, why not go on and cut out the ulcer from which all these trifling manifestations of bad blood come? It would be invidious to assume that you are ignorant of the fundamental cause for all such injustices as this ice monopoly, with its "sheer insolence and hoggishness," which, after all, is but a surface indication of the deeper wrong. But is it unreasonable to ask that you use the power of your great paper in attacking this primary wrong, which affects not only the people of a city for a Summer, but all people for all time, and is a continuing crime, day by day and year by year, in denying to all people the free gifts of nature, vastly more important than ice—in fact, the very elements that sustain life?

THE TIMES is a great paper, and it may be ungracious to criticise it, but it grieves some of its best friends to see it savagely attacking symptoms while ignoring the disease, striking vigorous blows at effects while apparently oblivious of causes. Continue the blows with redoubled force, but drag the hydra-headed monster landlordism into the public gaze to receive them.

WILLIAM SPALDING.

Brooklyn, April 26, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Surprised at the Thought.

Cholly—I think in me heawt—
Daisy—Why, Cholly, you must be a freak. Every one else thinks in his head.—Chicago News.

Unappreciated.

First Traveler (cheerily)—Fine day, isn't it?
Second Ditto (haughtily)—Sir! you have the advantage of me. I don't know you!
First T.—Humph! I fail to see the advantage.—Brooklyn Life.

Love Blind.

"For several weeks I've been skillfully preparing her mind for my proposal."
"Was she prepared?"
"She has been engaged to another man for two months."—Detroit Free Press.

Solitude.

"Yes," muttered the old inhabitant, in faultless dialect, "when I first came to Kentucky to live my nearest neighbor was fourteen miles away, and in those days the best guns carried only a scant two miles."—Detroit Journal.

Loss in Real Estate.

Mr. Dukane—Did you hear how Spiffins lost $5,000?
Mr. Gaswell—No; how did he manage to do that?
Mr. Dukane—He tried to sell his new house at that much profit, but failed to find a purchaser.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

TRUST THE HELMSMAN.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

If it seems but a stubborn old world,
That won't be reformed in a day,
Don't fail to lamenting that all things are wrong
And refuse to be righted your way;
Just guide your own course by the truth,
As the truth seems apparent to you,
And when in snug harbor you anchor at last
You may find all the others there, too.

There's many a ship on the sea,
And all by the same tempests blown,
But one ship can't steer by another ship's helm,
It has to be steered by its own.
They'll answer a call of distress,
And help till the danger is past,
But on its own compass each ship must rely
To reach the home haven at last.

TRADE OF PHILIPPINE PORTS.

Exports During Four Months Ended Oct. 30 Were $5,774,049, Imports for the Same Period $8,912,521.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department has made public an advance summary of its monthly bulletin respecting the imports and exports of merchandise which have passed the several ports of the Philippine Islands for the period of four months ended Oct. 31 last.

The total value of merchandise imported during this period was $8,912,521, comprising articles of food and animals to the value of $2,064,124, or 24 per cent. of the total amount; manufactured articles, $4,532,424, or 51 per cent.; luxuries, $463,708, or 5 per cent.; imported articles in a crude condition, $472,298, or 5 per cent., and articles not classified, $1,359,967, or 15 per cent. of the total amount of importation. Goods to the amount of $378,707 were admitted free of duty.

The total value of exports during these four months was $5,774,049, of which agricultural products to the amount of $5,102,438 constituted 88 per cent., products of manufacture $471,391, or 8 per cent.; products of mining, $88,391, or 1 per cent., and exported articles not classified, $161,829, or 3 per cent. of the total.

During the above period 740 sailing vessels, with a net tonnage of 30,492, and 444 steam vessels, net tonnage 327,879, entered Philippine ports, and 788 sailing vessels, net tonnage 34,082, and 435 steam vessels, with a net tonnage of 306,540, cleared from the ports of the islands.

The imports and exports by countries show: Imported from China, $4,165,949; from Great Britain and Ireland, $1,515,893; from Spain, $1,008,813; from British East Indies, $876,177; from the United States, $635,495; from Germany, $350,425; from France, $112,944. Exported to United Kingdom, $1,683,806; to the United States, $1,519,748; to China, $1,463,688; to Germany, $550,425; to Japan, $486,324; to France, $62,963.

The total trade with Asia amounted to: Imports, $5,146,817; exports, $2,150,940; with Europe, imports, $3,531,446; exports, $2,561,900; with North America, imports, $635,495; exports, $1,518,922; with Oceanica, imports, $424,380; exports, $180,948. The total trade with all countries combined was: Importations, $9,758,138; exportations, $6,415,220. Although the imports during this period exceeded the exports by $3,342,918, only three ports were open for trade.

The report records the fact that the sanguinary war carried on in the most fertile portions of the islands very naturally paralyzed native industries, large quantities of hemp, rice, &c., being destroyed by retreating insurgents to prevent the same from falling into American hands. Under normal conditions, however, it is expected that the trade of the Philippines will increase greatly and the balance of trade turn strongly in favor of the islands.

FRIARS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Father McQuaid of San Francisco Replies to Bishop Potter.

The Rev. Father J. P. McQuaid of San Francisco, who is returning to his home from the Philippines, preached last evening at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street. Father McQuaid's subject was the "Catholic Church in the Philippines." He declared that the Catholic religion prevailed among 85 per cent. of the entire population of the Philippine archipelago, and that the practice of Christian virtues was as clearly evidenced and was of as high a standard on the Islands of Panay, Cebu, and Negros as on Luzon or in and about Manila.

"At the time of discovery," the priest said, "the population of the archipelago was placed at 300,000. To-day it is supposed to be 9,000,000. Such an increase in the face of the complete change which religion effected in the habits of the people is almost unparalleled in the history of missionary experiences. We have only to point to Hawaii, a land blessed with the most equable climate, and learn of a people well-nigh swept off the face of their heath under the softening influences of a certain phase of Christianity.

"It is easy enough for carping critics, who sit at home in easy chairs and blinded sometimes by bigotry or woefully ignorant of the pages of missionary experiences, to pick flaws in the work of the Philippine friars. It is the height of audacity for such as Worcester, whose tripping to and from the Philippines is more of the nature of a pleasure jaunt, enhanced by the fat salary and incidentals of a Commissioner, and Bishop Potter, who, accustomed to New York velvet, endured the heat of Manila just four days, under the watchful eye of his friend, companion, keeper, and guardian—Mr. Percy Grant—for such to cast asperations on the friars. For what do they know of sacrifices, of exile, self-imposed, of lives spent unselfishly in the cause of Christ.

"And, speaking of Bishop Potter, let it be added that if he is correctly reported as saying that concubinage is widespread in the Philippines, he says what is not true. And if he says that this condition of things is the result of exorbitant fees charged at the marriage rites, he says again what is not true. My six or seven months' experience is worth as much as his four days.

"The people did not rise against the friars. Some public agitators, especially those of the 'Katipunan Triangle,' managed to so manipulate things that the friars were thought by some to be the chief cause of grievance. But Aguinaldo's two letters to a professor in St. Thomas's University are sufficient to show that the agitation of the natives was directed against Spain's corrupt representative officials."

KOSTER AND BIAL'S TO CLOSE.

There will be no performance at Koster & Bial's to-night. After a week at management, the London Amusement Company follows the example of its predecessors and withdraws from the undertaking of winning back to the music hall its old-time popularity.

Ever since Robert Blei, the Western manager, obtained a lease of the theatre last Summer the career of the house has been like a game of battledore and shuttlecock, one manager or syndicate after another scoring a failure in the endeavor to realize any profits. Innovations of various kinds have been introduced from time to time—new actors, new managers, and new employes all the way through.

Once it was announced that vaudeville would in future give way to burlesque, and later that vaudeville would again return, but whatever plans were adopted the desired financial results were not forthcoming, and another change was soon announced.

When the London Amusement Company secured the theatre a week ago, it engaged Ted D. Marks as manager, and it was expected that his experience and ability in such work would bring about the renewal of Koster & Bial's prosperity. He has been interested in theatricals for twenty years, having introduced both Anna Held and Ures have been generally successful. Besides Yvette Guilbert into America, and his ventmanaging independent stars, he has been connected with Augustin Daly, Charles Frohman, and Maurice Grau in an executive capacity, his most recent employment having been in the importing and exporting of theatrical talent between Europe and this country.

Mr. Marks's employers acquired their lease on the music hall from the Continental Amusement Company, to whom it was transferred by the Blei syndicate about three months ago. During the past week the new lessees have made a good profit, but last night every actor and employe in the establishment was paid off and dismissed, and to-day the London Amusement Company will take final leave by settling its other outstanding bills and closing the doors.

A conference held Saturday night between the company's representatives and Judson Wells, attorney for the Koster & Bial estate, was the cause of the trouble. The lessees offered to pay $11,250 in cash as rent for the quarter beginning Sept. 1 next, saying that they would make the needed improvements and renovations in the theatre instead of paying rent between the present time and next Fall. The improvements in question were to include new electrical fixtures, considerable work on the roof, the rebuilding of part of the stage, and several minor changes. Mr. Wells refused to accept their terms, his only concession being that he would pay $1,500 toward the electrical work.

This improvement, Mr. Marks said last night, will cost between $3,000 and $5,000, and under the law it must be done, as it is dangerous to use the present outfit of wires on account of fire.

In the list of capitalists who are behind the London Amusement Company are many business and theatrical men of New York and London. Both they and Mr. Wells are determined not to give in, so the task of running the house successfully is ready for shifting to new hands once again.

TO PATRIOTS' DESCENDANTS.

Sons of the American Revolution Attend St. Paul's.

THEIR CONGRESS TO OPEN HERE

Dr. Clark of Detroit Warns Them of the National Perils of the Day.

The eleventh annual congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, which begins to-day in the Waldorf-Astoria, was preceded by a religious service last night in St. Paul's Chapel, at Vesey Street and Broadway. Before the commencement of the service every seat in the body of the church was occupied except the Washington pew. This pew was decorated with the National colors. In one of the seats immediately opposite the pulpit was a delegation from the Washington Continental Guards in uniform. The religious portion of the service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. William Montague Geer, and the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Rufus Wheelwright Clark, D. D., rector of St. Paul's Church, Detroit, Mich., who is the Chaplain General of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Dr. Geer was assisted by the Rev. Robert Morris Kemp and the Rev. Thomas F. Crosby.

Dr. Clark's sermon was, in part, as follows, his text being, "And David said unto Abiatha, the priest, Bring me the ephod. and David inquired of the Lord," from First Samuel, xxx., 7:

"Before the uprising of the people in the American Revolution they required of their teachers that resistance to tyranny be justified out of the pages of the Holy Scriptures. David was no more faithful in seeking the will of the Lord than were the leaders of that day in enlisting the counsel and support of those set apart for sacred things.

"It is useless to deny that perils beset this land to-day as in days gone by. The wave of patriotic enthusiasm that swept over the country when our war was declared with Spain stayed for a time impending conflicts and a sordid strife which at any hour may be renewed. Contestants on either side upon the principle that might makes right will put in jeopardy any State.

"The political questions of the day and those which apply to office holders are questions that we must apply to ourselves. Public corruption keeps pace with the magnitude of commercial interests involved. Not only on the floor of the United States Senate, in the Common Council, and in the Director's room, the man who accepts an office with the implied condition of service for others and then is false to his trust is an enemy to his country and a partner with Lord North and Benedict Arnold.

"It is easy to single out our fellow-citizens who happen to be the object of newspaper comment; who by some flagrant wrong exposed have outraged public sentiment. It is not so easy to scrutinize ourselves. The man whose name is blackest in early American history counted himself honored was accounted by others kind in his home and generous to his friends. Among the mitigating circumstances of his perfidiousness was a hope that there might be peace. Could he not, in his place of command at West Point, serve this end and at the same time serve himself? This is no more and no less the crime of every citizen who takes a bribe or gives one.

"The patriotism of the day must be not only conscientious, but devout. We must see to it first, that we are on God's side; then supplicate Him to be on our side. Well do we know the truth of the Holy Writ that 'the kingdom and the nation that will not serve Him shall surely perish.' We know what history teaches, that every basis of morality except religion is a foundation of sand, and that the world is strewn with wrecks of mighty structures built upon this foundation.

"I wish that I might feel that we had something of that simple trust in God in National affairs our fathers had. Some things we have that are better, but we do not have the same solicitude for measuring our public conduct by the Word of God, nor, in the affairs of State, do we ask, as they asked, what God would have us do.

"Even in the tenets of our religious faith we are lacking in those opinions that make men live in the fear of any higher power, or in the face of the solemnities of another world. Clemency has its rightful place in our creeds, but with its verstatement there has come to be a weakening sense of accountability. The easily accepted philosophy which finds acceptance to-day in place of the Gospel is teaching us that the difference between moral and physical evil, and that sin is a miscalculation, and not an offense against Deity. A right criticism and settled conclusion of scholarship have their place, but with conjecture and a light treatment of God's Word in the church, it is no wonder it has been dislodged from the public school.

"The Puritan Sabbath has gone, and with it many of the forbidding enactments a progressive age must outgrow, but the conditions of modern society and a city like this with a million people who know no difference between the worship of God and Ashtaroth have not yet released the membership of the Christian Church from bonds to set apart some special place and one day in seven to the homage of the Crucified and Risen Christ."

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—So far as can be now foreseen the week will be given up largely to the Alaska Code bill and to appropriation bills in the Senate. Senator Hawley, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, has given notice that he will call up the Army Appropriation bill on Monday, and when this is disposed of it is probable that the Fortifications bill will be taken up. There will be an effort to secure final disposition of the Alaskan bill, but as there is almost as much opposition to the Carter amendment as there was to the amendment suggested by Senator Hansbrough, it is impossible to say whether the effort will succeed.

Senator Chandler on Wednesday will ask consideration of the resolution in the case of Senator Clark of Montana, but there will be a request for more time to read the testimony, and the case probably will go over for at least several days.

On Thursday the Senate will listen to eulogies on the late Representative Baird of Louisiana.

The feature of the week in the House will be the Nicaragua Canal bill, which will be considered Tuesday and Wednesday. The elimination of the section relative to the fortification of the canal removes the objections to it entertained by the friends of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but because of that very fact the resentment of some of the Democrats has been aroused. The bill, however, doubtless will command a very large majority when it comes to a vote.

Thursday will be given up to the consideration of the "Free Homes" bill, and Friday to war claims. To-morrow is District of Columbia Day.

Mysterious Murders in Germany.

BERLIN, April 29. — From numerous points in Germany come reports of sensational murders. In addition to three cases in Berlin, cases are reported from Cassel, Schweidnitz, Treves, and Storckenest, the victims being young girls and boys. The murderers have not been discovered, although large rewards are offered.

Prevented from Making a Speech.

NEWMARKET, Ireland, April 29.—When James C. Flynn, Member of Parliament for the North Division of Cork County, who had declared his intention of addressing a meeting of the United Irish League, scheduled to take place here to-day, sought to enter the town this morning he found his way barred by 200 police, who stopped his attempt to force a passage. Mr. Flynn protested, and he was subsequently allowed to pass on giving an undertaking not to address a meeting in Newmarket or in its immediate vicinity.

More Ships for Asiatic Service.

BERLIN, April 29.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company will soon establish a line from Shanghai to Hau-Kow, its steamers in the Asiatic service being thus increased to forty.

MISSION WORKERS IN THE PULPIT

Conference Delegates Preach in Many Churches.

SITUATION IN DARK CONTINENT

Bishop Hertzell Predicts Great Developments in the Near Future—Boer War a Mere Incident—The "Open Door" in China.

Bishop Hartzell, the Missionary Bishop to Africa of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country, who arrived in New York on Saturday, from a tour through West and South Africa, preached yesterday morning, at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

He began with a reference to Pentecost and to the injunction to go forth into all the world and carry the Gospel to all peoples. During the past week, he said, New York had been having a Pentecostal outpouring that in some respects was more marvelous than the original Pentecost. The delegates to the Ecumenical Conference truly represented all lands, and they spoke every important language, and hundreds of dialects as well.

THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

The Bishop referred to a note made by Luther regarding the report of the discovery of a new world beyond the sea by Columbus. If this were true, declared Luther, it proved conclusively that the world was soon to come to an end. Men, continued the Bishop, had learned not to misinterpret the Scripture teaching regarding the second coming of Christ, and they could now look with equanimity to geographical developments of vast importance. Pursuing this line, he refered to the "open door" in China as one of the most notable achievements in American diplomacy.

Proceeding thence to Africa, Bishop Hartzell expressed satisfaction over the success of the three great powers, England, France, and Germany, in parceling out the Dark Continent without resort to bloodshed. He said:

"England—God bless her—the friend of missions everywhere, with Germany and France and some of the smaller powers, is bringing the influence of strong, just government to bear in regions which never knew law before."

Bishop Hartzell was also greatly pleased with the extension of the railways. A person whom he described as "one of the greatest men of the time" had shown him the plans for next year's extensions, to be constructed on the profits of this year. The Bishop told this person that he would pray for him. He did not say whether the person in question was Cecil Rhodes. In a very few years, the Bishop added, one would be able to take a palace car at Cape Town and go straight through —5,000 miles—to the Mediterranean. The country had the richest diamond and the richest gold mines in the world, and the railroads would enable the missionaries to carry the Gospel to millions of black men who now, to their bewilderment, regard these arteries of trade merely as "white man's foolishness."

ARAB TEACHERS SET EXAMPLE.

The Bishop was in Liberia, and he said a new era was opening up for that country. He added, however, that in some instances the Arab teachers were so much better equipped than our missionaries that they took converts to Mohammedanism right from our own missions.

Speaking of the South African war, he said:

"Don't be alarmed about that war. It is simply one of the incidents in the history of the continent. The Boers as a people are not fighting the British. Only a small fringe at the north is disaffected. Premier Schreiner takes pride in his loyalty to the Queen. Out of that war will come unity. I see it clearly, a unity based on grounds of mutual respect. The Boers in Cape Colony are far better off than those to the north, and those who are now fighting will be far better off when they are living under a truly republican government, which they do not have now."

Bishop Hartzell said he had received in South Africa from the British Government what he believed was the most extensive grant of land for missionary purposes ever made. He wishes to secure $20,000 or $25,000 a year to carry on the work.

JAPANESE IDEA OF SIN.

Only Word for It that Which Denotes Offense Against Civil Law, Says the Rev. T. M. McNair.

The Rev. Theodore M. McNair, a delegate from Japan to the Ecumenical Conference, preached yesterday morning in the Fourth Presbyterian Church. He spoke of missionary work in Japan.

"In order to understand the difficulties encountered by missionaries," he said, "it is necessary to understand the conditions that exist there. Japan has been westernized more than any other nation. It is the foremost in civilization among the Oriental countries. Yet the hearts of the people are the same as the hearts of their fathers, and they glory in it. They continue the worship of their ancestors and the reverence for their parents, and worship the Emperor as the son of Heaven.

"There is no idea of power in the minds of these heathen as connected with their deities. The deity is still a dog or an ox, a mountain, or an Emperor. This tends to a laxity of morals, because, where there is no power there can be no punishment for moral dereliction.

"Men who have low ideas of morality and of God are difficult to get at. For instance, the only word for sin in the Japanese language is that which denotes offense against the civil law. It is only lately that Christianity has been able to give it another definition. Systems of morality are not needed, they say, where obedience to the civil law is all that is necessary. The Emperor is a Child of the Sun, and cannot do wrong; therefore, to obey him is the highest good.

"In seeking to convert the people it is dangerous to say that the Emperor can sin, and hazardous to say that any private individual may be a sinner. Their idea of righteousness is so radically different from ours that the work is exceedingly difficult. The only way is to let them know that God is righteousness and right, all-powerful and pure, and when they believe that they will follow.

"Many Japanese are led by contact with irreligious people of so-called religious countries to declare that all religion is absurd. Many intelligent men say that religion is like a garment—to be put on and off as they desire. Most of these men occupy positions of political and educational influence, and it is easy to see how the instruction that they impart makes the work of the missionary difficult.

"A new menace to Christianity lies in the fact that the Church is to be brought under the control of the Government and all its doctrines examined. In the lands of unfriendly officials the Church may suffer much. Still, this is not a time for faint heart and weak hope."

STARVING FOR SPIRITUAL FOOD.

Parable of the Loaves and Fishes Applied to the Missionary Question by Eugene Stock.

At St. George's Episcopal Church yesterday morning Eugene Stock of London spoke from the text:

"And gave to His disciples to set before them, and they did. So they did eat and were filled." Mark, eighth chapter and a part of the sixth and eighth verses.

"On the day referred to in the text," said Mr. Stock, "the multitude was very great. They were starving, not only physically, but spiritually. Christ had ministered to their spiritual needs, and now it was time to satisfy the pangs of physical hunger.

"Many of you may be starving spiritually to-day, though you need not, but there are thousands and tens of thousands of heathens who are starving for spiritual food. Christ had compassion on the multitude, and He ministered unto their wants. Do you think He is any less compassionate to-day than He was nineteen hundred years ago?

"Many of you no doubt say, 'Does it do any good to send the Gospel to these people? What business is it of yours what good is accomplished, and who is to be the judge as to what is really effected? Christ said, 'Go preach the Gospel to every creature,' and that should be sufficient for us.

"Some of you may say, too, 'We have not the means; we cannot do it.' The Disciples said, 'From whence can we buy bread to satisfy this multitude?' His reply was, 'How many loaves have ye?' and they answered 'Seven.' Christ replied, 'Bring them to me. And He took them and brake them and gave to the multitude, and they did eat and were filled, and there were taken up of the fragments twelve basketsful.'

"This is always the result of obeying the command of God. Not only will there be a way provided which to you seemed impossible, but He will also pour out upon you such a blessing that you will not be able to contain it.

"From you laymen, however, we want something more than money. We want your sympathy, your prayers, and your sons and daughters. We want you to put the same spirit and energy into the missionary movement that you would put into a political campaign, and soon all the nations of the earth will acknowledge that the Lord is God."

WOMEN TALK TO WOMEN.

Missionaries and Converts Tell of Their Experiences at the Young Women's Christian Association.

A special service in connection with the Ecumenical Conference was held yesterday afternoon at the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street.

Nearly a thousand women were present when the meeting opened. No men were allowed to be present. The speeches were by missionaries and delegates from Burmah, India, China, Japan, and Spain, and they told of the position women held in those countries.

Miss E. Doheny, Chaplain of the Young Women's Christian Association, presided at the meeting. Mrs. J. H. Knolls, the Bible teacher of the association, offered prayer.

Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick of the Girls' College, San Sebastian, Spain, was the first speaker. She told of the work being done in the interest of the higher education of women in Spain.

Mrs. Dr. Fearn of Soochow, China; Miss Bunn of Burmah, and Miss Clagett of Japan, also told of women's work in their respective territories.

The chief interest of the meeting centred in Miss Sooboonanazam Ammal of India and Miss C. B. Li of China. Miss Ammal, dressed in her native Hindu costume, told of her life and experience as a Christian. She comes of a high caste Hindu family. It was on Christmas Day, 1895, that she decided to abandon the religion of her forefathers and follow the teaching of the missionaries. Accordingly, she presented herself at the Madras Mission.

Since then she has had a peculiar experience with the Brahmin priests. Owing to the prominence of her family, the priests have tried all sorts of means to get her to give up her new religion. She refused to abandon it, and came here to attend the Ecumenical Conference with Miss Grace Stephens, Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Missions.

Miss Li, the Chinese delegate, arrayed in her native costume of black satin shirt and several embroidered coats of brocaded satin of varying hues, told of the home life in China.

UNITED SINGERS' FESTIVAL.

Committee to Thank the German Emperor for the Kaiser Prize.

At a meeting yesterday afternoon in Arion Hall, Brooklyn, of the United Singers of the borough who have in charge the festival to be held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in July, a committee, comprising S. K. Saenger, the President; Dr. John W. Schildge, and August H. Tiemann, was appointed to go to Washington and formally invite President McKinley to be the guest of the singers during the festival.

This committee will at the same time hold a conference with the German Ambassador relative to the question of the reception by the Emperor of a committee which is going to Berlin to thank him on behalf of the United Singers and the Northeastern Saengerbund for the Kaiser Prize and also to present him with the souvenir that is being made for him.

It was expected that Adam Hachtman, who composed the song to be sung for the Kaiser Prize, would be present at the meeting and demand compensation for his property, notwithstanding the fact that he composed the song long ago. Hachtman lives in Brooklyn. He is very ill and in poor circumstances, and it was resolved that $50 be given to him.

In view of the fact that 7,000 public school children will sing at the festival the sum of $500 was appropriated for the purchase of a souvenir design to commemorate the occasion. Each child who sings will receive one.

Before the meeting came to an end it was announced that thirty-eight societies outside the Borough of Brooklyn would compete in the prize singing. This is a disappointment, as at previous festivals there have been as many as 150 societies represented.

MONTEFIORE HOME RECEPTION.

Inmates Are Also Entertained by Ladies and Gentlemen's League.

The young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway, entertained the 300 inmates at the home yesterday afternoon. Mortimer Hayman, President of the league, made the address of welcome. Music was furnished by Freund's Military Band of graduates from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Two members of the league gave a cakewalk.

An informal reception followed the entertainment, and refreshments were served. The home was also thrown open for inspection, the results of the work being shown and explained to the visitors.

Answer to a Correspondent.

INQUIRER.—Regarding the statement which must be made by an applicant for a liquor tax certificate, Section 17 of the liquor tax law provides that every application made shall contain the name of each applicant, and if there be more than one and they be partners, also their partnership name, and the age and residence of the several persons so applying, and the facts as to their citizenship; the name and residence of every person interested or to become interested in the traffic of liquors for which the statement is made; the premises where such business is to be carried on, stating the street and number; under which section of the law the traffic in liquors is to be carried on, and what, if any, other business is to be carried on in connection therewith; a statement that the applicant has not been convicted of a felony; has not had a license revoked under the laws in force immediately prior to the enactment of the present law, by reasons of a violation of such laws; has not been convicted of a violation of this law within five years prior to the date of such application, and does not carry on, or permit to be carried on, any business which is a violation of law. There shall also be filed a consent in writing of the owner or agent of the premises on which it is proposed to carry on the traffic in liquors. When the nearest entrance to the premises described is within 200 feet, measured in a straight line, of the nearest entrance to a building occupied exclusively for a dwelling, there shall be filed a consent from two-thirds of the property owners within 200 feet of the premises where the traffic in liquors is proposed to be carried on. Such consent shall not be required in cases where such traffic in liquors was actually lawfully carried on in said premises on March 23, 1896.

The Typographical Exhibition.

Every important New York newspaper will be represented at the Typographical Exhibition, which opens at the Grand Central Palace Wednesday. Harper's, Appletons', Dodd, Mead & Co., and other big book publishing firms are installing elaborate exhibits representative of the highest grade of typographical art. John W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities, will make the opening address Wednesday evening, and at the end of the ceremonies will push the electric button which sets in motion all the machinery on the floor space of the building.

VIEWS OF THE CONFERENCE

Local Pastors Allude to Its Importance and Significance.

PRAISE FOR THE MISSIONARIES

Dr. Hillis on the "Heroes and Founders of the New Social Order, Knights of a New Chivalry."

The Rev. N. D. Hillis preached at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday on "The Heroes and Founders of the New Social Order; An Outlook Upon the Ecumenical Conference and the Relation of Christian Missions to Progress and Civilization." There was a very large attendance, and in the congregation were many strangers from among those who are visiting New York to attend the conference.

Dr. Hillis described the missionaries as knights of a new chivalry. They came to us, he said, not as representatives of any sacraments or creeds that divide the Church into sects, but representing one idea one Saviour, one faith in the sweet mercy of God.

In this year of great import no event, he said, could compare with the Ecumenical Conference. He drew a picture of the emancipation from ignorance, cruelty, and wickedness, which the missionary had brought to heathen lands. At the great exposition in Paris would be shown the fruit of man's ingenuity—labor saving devices by which man was to be emancipated; but man was greater than any of these tools, greater than the tool he created—a hundred thousand times greater than the mighty triphammer or the steam engine. This conference represented the breaking down of the barriers where was darkness, the driving back of the horizon. Where was the hut was the house, where the idol the church, the schoolhouse, the printing press.

THE RELIGIONS OF OLD.

The great difference between this religion and the religions of old was that the old religions were racial. Christ's religion was universal, the only one whose light and warmth were great enough to include the whole world. The old teachers never wrote a psalm, a litany, a song that appealed to the world. Confucius stood for one fact, the system represented by his own nation. A wall was built about it, and it was called the "Celestial Kingdom." They never looked over it, save to covet what was without. All outside were pariahs, dogs; and there were walls within walls, separating castes, and castes within castes.

Jesus entered the arena and all barriers melted away. Too long had philosophies given their systems to those entering a single port. The great democratic Gospel was sent unto all peoples, black and white, to all forms of government, to rich and poor, pauper and Prince. One of the greatest of scholars had described it as a beautiful civilization.

Christianity bore the most vital relation to civilization and progress. There was need for great intellectual light outside, but it was necessary that there should be this great dynamic force inside to drive it as the sun threw out its light and heat. The religions of Confucius, Buddha, and Mohammed had lacked this power, and shone only as a star in the solitude of fathomless darkness. Jesus Christ had transformed the old broken lights into one glowing centre. The Apostles were told to go and communicate the word to others.

The speaker old of the giving way of the old practices, the great gladiatorial shows, and the dissolving of similar inhuman customs. From nothing he said nothing came. No great bridge because it goes out of sight in a fog is supposed to rest on nothing at the further side, and so we must know that this great institution of Christianity must rest on something at the other end—that wise and living Person, universal enough to understand all of the elements opening the eyes, not of the few blind, but of all the world. He resurrected the dead to consciousness—dead intellects, dead minds. Christ's beautiful life, as no philosophy, made men feel the supremacy of conscience.

THE SPREAD OF THE GOSPEL.

Dr. Hillis then told the story of the spread of the Gospel over the Continent of Europe, and the accompanying civilization. Of religion as a civilizing influence and a forerunner of trade, he spoke of the growth of Great Britain's trade with the New Hebrides, which had been lifted out of barbarism by the missionary, and had developed a trade of $25,000,000 a year. The Governments might well afford to send out the missionaries as commercial travelers. The awakening of the soul within was the beginning of commerce and trade without.

He pictured the lives of some of the great Christian missionaries of early times, and coming down to the present day, referred to Dr. Paton, who has come here from the New Hebrides. "If he was here he would forbid me to speak," said he, "but his face is a benediction."

DR. PARKHURST'S TRIBUTE.

Church in America More Truly Christ's Because of Benediction of Missionaries' Spirit and Presence.

A large number of the missionaries and other members of the clergy who are in the city, attending the Ecumenical Conference, were present at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church at the morning service yesterday. In his sermon, Dr. Parkhurst alluded to the conference in the following terms:

"The missionary gatherings which have been held have been distinguished by many features which will make the week a memorable one. We have been impressed by the vastness of the assemblages, by the sustained interest, by the eloquent facts which have been stated both by speakers at home and by those who have come to us from abroad, but it seems to me that the consummating feature of the occasion has been the missionaries, not what they said, nor the statistics which they reported, nor the thrilling scenes which they delineated, but the missionaries in their own proper personality, standing before us in all the sweet and chastened resignation of themselves and of all earthly hopes and comforts to the gracious ownership and loving but supreme will of their Divine Master.

"We can read about such things and such people and not be greatly affected, but it is another thing to listen to the living voice of a man or woman who has no will but to do the will of God and no ambition but to contribute to the eternal life of God's children, seeing in dollars no value but as a means of extending the kingdom of Jesus Christ and in beauty and culture no significance save as appliances for lifting the ignorant and degraded into truth and holiness.

"These representatives from abroad have shown us that they are not their own and have taught us anew the sweet and profound lessons that we are not our own.

"And as our friends, some of them hoary with multiplied years of apostolic labor and trial, return to their distant homes of service among those who are beginners a little to know God and His Son Jesus Christ, they can go back there feeling that the lights in the golden candlesticks of this side of the Alantic burn brighter because of their replenishing, and that the Christian Church in America is more truly Christ's Church because of the benediction of their spirit and presence."

FINNISH CHURCH FOR HARLEM.

Policeman Smith Finally Succeeds in Getting It Under Way.

Policeman John H. Smith, the only Finnish member of the force, who is better known around the Criminal Court Building as "Whiskers" Smith, accomplished the first step yesterday afternoon in his project for a church for the Finnish colony in Harlem.

At a meeting held in the Calvary Presbyterian Church about eighty Finns signed a membership roll, and agreed to pay $3 each for the annual support of a church. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hukkanen of the South Brooklyn Finnish Church, the Rev. Matti Sarrimen of Uleaborg, Finland, and the Rev. J. G. Hendrickson of Finland.

Policeman Smith announced that the New York Presbytery had granted to the new congregation the privilege of using the Calvary Presbyterian Church on Saturday afternoons between 2 and 6 o'clock.

DEATH OF H. S. MARTINDALE

Killed by Overdose of Morphine Taken to Assuage Pain.

Son of Gallant Soldier in Civil War and Well Known as Clubman and Horseman.

Henry S. Martindale, well known in club circles and among horsemen, died late on Saturday night at the New York Hospital. The hospital authorities said yesterday that Mr. Martindale's death was the result of an overdose of morphine. He had been in the habit of using the drug in order to allay the constant and severe pain which he had suffered since an accident in the hunting field in November, 1898, and which resulted in the amputation of his right leg at the thigh. The hospital authorities say that his taking of an overdose was purely an accident, and there is no suspicion that Mr. Martindale had any intention of taking his life.

Mr. Martindale was taken to the hospital early on Saturday afternoon from his apartments in The Dunmore, at 230 West Forty-second Street, where he had made his home for some time. The decision to send him to the hospital was reached after his servant had discovered that his condition was worse than it had been. As soon as the hospital was reached Dr. W. C. Clark was assigned to the case, and he found that his patient was suffering from an overdose of morphine. Every effort was made to save his life, but his constitution, already weakened by a long period of illness, was not able to withstand the effects of the drug, and he died during the course of the night.

The sister of Mr. Martindale, Mrs. James Breck Perkins, of Rochester, who has been in the city for several days, was notified and telegrams announcing his death were sent to his other sister, Mrs. William Kidd, and to his niece, Mrs. Amasa J. Parker, Jr., both of Albany. These two ladies arrived in New York last evening. Arrangements were then made for the funeral. Brief services will be held some time today in the Dunsmore, which, it is said, will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church. The body will be sent to Batavia, N. Y., the old family home of the Martindales, for burial.

Mr. Martindale was in his forty-third year, and was born in Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y. He was an enthusiastic horseman and had considerable reputation as a cross-country rider. He owned a number of good horses, and his entries carried off several prizes at the annual horse shows, held in Madison Square Garden. He owned several cups which had been awarded to him in cross-country contests. He derived considerable pleasure in making trips throughout the West, purchasing promising young horses and training them for the saddle. This was purely recreation with him, prompted by a love of developing good horses, as he was in comfortable circumstances. He was a member of the Geneseo Hunt Club, the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, St. Anthony's Club, and the University Club.

Mr. Martindale in November, 1898, attended one of the gatherings of the Geneseo Hunt Club. After the hunt an impromptu steeplechase was arranged, in which Mr. Martindale took part. During the race he was thrown heavily from his horse and so badly injured that in the following January it was found necessary to amputate his right leg in order to save his life. Since that time Mr. Martindale suffered greatly, and on the advice of his physicians he resorted to the use of morphine to deaden the pain and give him temporary relief. He never married, and since the death of his mother, a few years ago, he had made his home in this city.

Mr. Martindale was a son of the late Major Gen. John Henry Martindale, who was well known in this State. Gen. Martindale was born at Sandy Hill, N. Y., in March, 1815. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1835. At the breaking out of the civil war he received a commission as Brigadier General of Volunteers. His brigade took a prominent part in the engagements at Gaines Mills and at Malvern Hill. In the retreat he exclaimed that he would rather stay and surrender than desert the wounded. For this expression Gen. Fitz-John Porter preferred charges against him. He demanded a court of inquiry, which fully exonerated him. For gallant conduct at Malvern Hill he received the brevet of Major General of Volunteers. In 1865 he was elected Attorney General of this State and served as such for two years. He died in France in December, 1881.

ZERAH S. WESTBROOK DEAD.

Well-Known Up-State Democrat Expired in His Room at the Hoffman House.

Zerah S. Westbrook of Amsterdam, one of the leading Democrats of the Mohawk Valley, was found dead in bed at the Hoffman House at noon yesterday.

Mr. Westbrook arrived at the hotel on Wednesday, and seemed to be in excellent health. He was frequently seen about the house until late Saturday afternoon. Early in the evening he was heard in his room, but was not seen in the dining room or about the office on Saturday night.

Yesterday forenoon a chambermaid desired to enter the room to arrange it, and when she received no answer to repeated knocks notified one of the room clerks.

The door of the room was forced, and Mr. Westbrook was found in bed. It is surmised that death was due to apoplexy or heart disease.

The Coroner granted a permit for the removal of the body, and it was taken to an undertaker's establishment on Fourth Avenue. Mr. Westbrook's law partner, William P. Hover, will arrive in New York this morning.

Zerah S. Westbrook was born at Montague, Sussex County, N. J., April 7, 1845, and served during the civil war in the Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers. He was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1867, and the same year was admitted to the bar and began practice at Amsterdam, Montgomery County. In 1873 he was chosen Village President. In 1878 he was elected County Judge by the Democrats, and was re-elected in 1883. He ran for Congress in 1888 against John Sanford, and was defeated. He was Deputy State Controller from 1888 until 1892. He was Mayor of Amsterdam in 1897 and 1898.

Mr. Westbrook is survived by his wife and two daughters, Mrs. Thomas Sinclaire of this city and Mrs. Bessie of Amsterdam.

It is a singular coincidence that Mr. Westbrook was the second Judge of that name to die suddenly in a hotel away from home. The other was Supreme Court Justice Theodoric R. Westbrook of Ulster County, New York.

DEATH OF JOSHUA GREGG.

Succumbed to Pulmonary Trouble—His Alleged Unnecessary Assignment.

Joshua Gregg, the Sixth Avenue furniture dealer, who unexpectedly made an assignment on Feb. 10, and, leaving his home, at 58 West Eighty-fourth Street, with his wife, evaded the inquiries of his friends as to his whereabouts for several days, died Saturday at Glens Falls, N. Y., where he had been staying for the last three weeks. Previous to that he had been at Saranac Lake. His health had been despaired of by his physicians since last December. His wife had been with him at Saranac and Glens Falls, and was by his side up to the end. Death was due to pulmonary trouble.

Mr. Gregg, immediately after making his assignment, on Feb. 10, went with his wife and a friend to the Adams House, near Gansevoort Market, where the man who accompanied them engaged a room for the couple and wrote on the register, "J. H. Wilson and wife, Elizabet, N. J." An effort was apparently made to disguise the handwriting.

Two days later Mr. Gregg became ill, and Dr. W. P. Cunningham of 336 West Fourteenth Street, who attended him, said that his patient was nervous and worried, but refused to allow him to test his lungs, saying that he was going to leave for the Adirondacks in two hours. Mr. Gregg was later found to be staying at the home of friends in the upper part of the State.

Robert Gregg of 2,015 Fifth Avenue, brother of Joshua Gregg, who took charge of the latter's affairs after the assignment, said yesterday that the body of his brother would be brought to this city, where the funeral services would be held.

At the time of the assignment, Robert Gregg said: "I do not understand Joshua's actions. It appears to me that the assignment was uncalled for, unnecessary, and unwise. He has been ill for some time, and I knew that his lungs were affected."

WOMEN IN THEIR CLUBS.

Careful traveling arrangements have been made for the convenience of the delegates going to the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to meet in Milwaukee on June 4, and the round trip from New York, including meals and sleeping accommodations, is $50. This does not include the hotel expenses at Milwaukee. The New York headquarters will be at the Hotel Phister. A day will be spent at Niagara Falls. There will be a reception to the travelers at Buffalo, and Tuesday will be spent at Cleveland. There will be pleasant drives. All this is included in the general payment. Railroad agents of the three roads over which the company will pass will accompany the party to make all necessary arrangements for its comfort. Many names have already been received of clubwomen who wish to join the party. Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, Saratoga Springs, State Chairman of the federation for New York, receives applications. The party will leave New York June 1, and Milwaukee, on the return trip, Saturday, June 9, reaching this city again on June 11.

***

The Professional Woman's League holds a reception in honor of its President, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, this afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. Palmer has been abroad for a short time, and "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge has been at the head of the league during her absence. "Aunt" Louisa looks after the sick members of the league, and she has found the added duties arduous, and is glad to resign them.

***

"Aunt" Louisa was one of the guests at the unveiling of the tablet to the heroes of the Revolution at the Dutch Collegiate Reformed Church by the Daughters of the Revolution last week. She is one of those patriots who never fails to wave the American flag when she has a chance, and when she examined the tablet she found she had a grievance. Where the words "Great Britain" are brought in they are in larger letters than the words "United States" on the tablet, and it hurt her feelings.

"I don't see why Great Britain should be featured on the bill," she said. Some one pointed out the fact that the name of this country was placed above the other, but "Aunt" Louisa was not pacified. The words Great Britain stood all alone and in large type, and that another country should be "featured" did not please her.

***

The New York Council of Business Women of the National Association of Business Women, of whose plans something has already been said in these columns, was regularly organized on Monday evening of last week. The Advisory Board consists of Miss Grace H. Dodge, Miss Virginia Potter, Mrs. Herman Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. S. S. Packard, and Mrs. F. J. Swift. The following officers and Directors were elected: President—Miss C. E. Swift; First Vice President—Miss C. E. Davidson; Corresponding Secretary—Miss F. E. Maddix; Recording Secretary—C. E. Knight; Treasurer—Miss G. F. Webster. Miss M. E. Orr and Miss A. M. Pillsbury.

The objects of this association are to provide means of communication between business women, to secure the benefits resulting from organized effort, to open clubrooms and a restaurant for the comfort and convenience of women, to relieve sick and disabled members, and to have an employment exchange for competent business women. Applications are being received daily, and the membership is increasing gradually. The Directors would like to have as many applications sent in before May 5 as possible. After the club is established the membership will be limited. As soon as a sufficiently large membership is secured attractive rooms will be opened somewhere between Cedar and Fulton Streets. The initiation fee is $2, and the dues will be 50 cents a month. Applications and information may be obtained by sending to Miss F. E. Maddix, 149 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York City.

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The Daughters of the Revolution may not have known that they had a distinguished gentleman in charge of their reception to the delegates at the Waldorf last week. This was James Pringle, master of ceremonies. Mr. Pringle was for a number of years associated only with high festivals of the élite in Brooklyn. Now, as he modestly says, he "runs both towns." He is an artist in his business. It was he who invented the gold trimmings for the evening coats of the master of ceremonies and his assistants. He has charge of the music, and if people notice the selections they will see that they are always peculiarly appropriate. Weddings are Mr. Pringle's specialties, but if he is willing to undertake the doings of club women they are to be congratulated.

***

The National Society of New England Women held its last meeting of the season last Thursday, and a beautiful silver loving cup was presented to the retiring President, Mrs. Henry Clark Coe, by the Rev. Phoebe Hanaford, in the name of the society. Mrs. Hanaford gave a new symbolism to the three handles of the cup, "faith, hope, love." Mrs. Coe, in the course of her last speech as President, said that it was not to be regretted that there were so many clubs, but that so many women tried to work in so many clubs at once and did not always choose those for which they were best fitted. Mrs. J. Woolsey Shepard, the First Vice President of the society this past year, now becomes its chief executive. Husbands are trying hard to make themselves felt in women's clubs. An innovation in the exercises of the meeting was the presentation of a large bunch of violets, sent by the husband of the outgoing President to the husband of the incoming. This was undoubtedly a gift of condolence. The husband of the President of a large woman's club expects to see very little of his wife during her term of office.

The society has raised this year $535 toward a scholarship fund, a pet scheme of Mrs. Coe's, making all told $7,000 in the treasury. A day's outing for the society has been arranged by Mrs. Dearborn Adams for May 8. Tickets, including luncheon, will be 75 cents, and 25 cents of this will go to the Coe scholarship fund.

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The annual meeting of the Woman's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture will be held at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, to-day at 2:15 P. M. There will be music and refreshments at the close of the business meeting.

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The New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held its election of officers Saturday, re-electing all the old officers with the exception of Miss Charlotte Chambers Hall, the Recording Secretary, who was not able to serve. The officers are: Regent—Mrs. Donald McLean; First Vice Regent—Mrs. Janvier Le Duc; Second Vice Regent—Mrs. Clarence A. Postley; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Myra B. Martin; Treasurer—Miss Edward T. Bartlett; Register—Mrs. Vernon M. Davis; Historian—Miss Emma G. Lathrop; Chaplain—The Rev. J. Nevett Steele; Recording Secretary—Miss Mary Elizabeth Springer; Safety Committee—Mrs. Webster Elmes, Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney, Mrs. Washington Morton, Mrs. F. L. Bradley, Mrs. Walker Curry, Mrs. John Stanton, Miss James Cary, Mrs. Edwards Hall, Miss Ingraham, Miss De Velasco, Mrs. James Fairman, and Mrs. Laura Perry Swinburne. The Auditing Committee has two new members, Mrs. J. H. Aldrich and Mrs. M. George Ryttenberry.

***

There was an unusually large club gathering at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Saturday at the breakfast of the Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association and the Wheaton Seminary Club, where Miss Mary E. Wooley, President-elect of Mount Holyoke College, was the guest of honor. Covers for 250 guests were laid, and the exercises lasted until nearly 6 o'clock. A large punch bowl of roses on the guest table was the gift of Miss Helen Gould, who was present for a short time. Mrs. W. J. Barry of Passaic introduced the speakers for Mount Holyoke and Mrs. Kate Upson Clark for Wheaton. President Seth Low of Columbia was among the speakers.

***

The West End Woman's Republican Club, which is preparing for the coming Presidential campaign, made a goodly sum at its progressive euchre party at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday. There were nearly 200 players, and the following received prizes: Mrs. John M. Davidson, jeweled clock; Mrs. H. J. Belders, cut-glass bowl; Mrs. Georgs Lonn, statuette; Mrs. G. McGill, jeweled hat pin; Mrs. E. C. Mumford, silver blotter; Mrs. W. Folsom, Limoge cup and saucer; Mrs. W. D. Bower, centre piece of lace; Mrs. C. Covert, silver chocolate cup and saucer; Mrs. Jeffreys, silver and glass bowl with teakwood stand; Mrs. W. Oakes, silver bonbon dish; Mrs. Lilian Hukings, olive spoon; Mrs. J. Curtis, ivory tally card; Mrs. W. E. Craig, cut-glass dish; Miss M. E. Haw, etching; Mrs. H. C. Brow, lace fan; Mrs. C. D. Sellers, silver chocolate pitcher; Mrs. J. Lawson, jeweled hat pin.

***

The Woman's Press Club enjoyed a musical afternoon at the Chapter Room in Carnegie Hall Saturday, the entertainment having also been planned as a farewell compliment to Mrs. Jennie June Croly, President of the club for many years, previous to her departure for England. The programme had been arranged by Mme. Evans Von Klenner, and consisted of her interpretation of "The Prophecy of What Life Is to Be," a violin solo by Signor Pedro H. de Salazar, accompanied by Mme. de Salazar; an address on "How to Listen to Music," by W. J. Henderson; vocal solos by Mrs. Katharine Fisk, accompanied by Miss Sally Betts; an address by Mrs. Westover-Alden on "Music as a Means to Education," a solo by Mrs. John C. Dempsey, an address by Alfred Remy on "Intellectual and Emotional Music," a solo by Mlle. Marie De Rohan, accompanied by Lewis C. Hall, and remarks "Not Musical" by Mrs. Croly. The club members had invited a large number of guests, and after the music and addresses had been heard a luncheon was served.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Humphrey Barbour.

The Rev. John Humphrey Barbour, Professor of New Testament Literature and Interpretation at the Berkeley Divinity School, in Middletown, Conn., died last night at his home, in that city, after ten days' illness from abscess on the brain. He was born in Torrington, Conn., May 29, 1854, and was graduated from Trinity College in 1873. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Trinity in 1876, and in the same year was ordained Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was admitted to the priesthood in 1878, and from 1876 to 1889 he was minister of Grace Chapel; in Hartford. He also served as Librarian of Trinity College from 1882 to 1889.

In 1889 he accepted the chair in the Berkeley Divinity School which he held until his death. He was also Librarian of the school and Secretary of the Associate Alumni, and was the author of "Beginnings of the Historic Episcopate" and other works. He leaves a wife, two daughters, and one son.

Mrs. Jennie M. D. Conklin.

Mrs. Jennie M. Drinkwater Conklin died Saturday at her home in New Vernon, N. J. She was widely known as a writer of books for girls. Among the best known of her books are "Tessa Wadsworth's Discipline," "Miss Prudence," and "Fifteen." She also wrote extensively for religious publications. Mrs. Conklin was the founder of the "Shut In" Society, a bureau of correspondence for those who are indoor invalids. She was the widow of the Rev. Nathaniel Conklin, for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church of New Vernon. He died in 1892.

James S. McKean.

James S. McKean, President of the Union Trust Company of Pittsburg, Penn., died at his home yesterday of blood poisoning, the result of an abscess. He was fifty years of age. He was Postmaster during President Harrison's Administration, and was one of the acknowledged leaders in Republican politics in Western Pennsylvania.

Obituary Notes.

EUGENE HABECK, general agent for the Western and Southern departments of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, died yesterday in Chicago.

MRS. ELEANOR BEACH VANDERPOOL, wife of Eugene Vanderpool, and a daughter of the late Samuel S. Tiffany, died yesterday at her home in Newark, N. J. Her husband and several grown children survive her.

MRS. SARA JANE ARDEN LIVINGSTON, widow of Francis Armstrong Livingston, died suddenly in this city on Saturday in her eighty-second year. She was the daughter of the late Jane De Peyster and Richard Dean Arden. Funeral services will be held to-morrow at the Church of the Transfiguration. Burial will be at Garrison-on-Hudson.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD, Clerk of the Maryland Court of Appeals, died Saturday in Washington of consumption. He was born in New York City Oct. 29, 1839, was admitted to the bar in 1860, served as a volunteer officer in the civil war, and became a Brigadier General by brevet. After the war he settled in Wilmington, N. C. In 1866 he was appointed a Captain in the regular army. He resigned in 1870 to accept the post of Third Auditor of the United States Treasury; that office he held until 1876. After his resignation he took up his residence in Maryland.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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PLATT'S PLATT'S
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Welling's Dyspepsin Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, and Sour Stomach. All druggists

MARRIED.

AKERS—DWIGHT.—At noon on Thursday, April 26th, 1900, at St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Mass., by the Rev. Arthur Lawrence, assisted by the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Charlotte Mabel, daughter of the late Col. James Fowler Dwight of Stockbridge, to Charles Edmond Akers of Lenham, Kent, England.

DIED.

CONKLIN.—After a brief illness, on Saturday, April 28, 1900, at New Vernon, N. J., Jennie M. Drinkwater, wife of the late Rev. Nathaniel Conklin.
Funeral services on Tuesday, May 1, at Presbyterian Church, Madison, N. J., at 3:30 P. M. Train on Lackawanna Railroad leaves New York at 2 P. M.

DIBBLEE.—On Thursday, April 26, Frances M. Dibblee, widow of Ezra R. Dibblee.
Funeral from her late residence, 24 West 27th St., on Monday, April 30, at 10:30 A. M.

FINLAY.—On Saturday, the

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Such Shirt bargains as we're offering this spring. Think of a fine woven madras shirt, in the latest stripe patterns—hand-made buttonholes—perfect fitting—detached link cuffs—in every way equal to a regular $1.50 garment—and then our price, only

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In other words, do you receive from your diet the amount of nourishment that you should? This is the principal point to be considered in eating. In it lies the foundation of good health. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract taken with meals insures a good appetite and perfect digestion. It is a certain remedy for indigestion and dyspepsia. It banishes insomnia.

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Insist upon having the Genuine **Johann Hoff's Malt Extract.** Do not be imposed upon by taking worthless stuff put up in bottles similar to Johann Hoff's and which has nothing but its cheapness to recommend it.

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130 AND 132 WEST 42D ST.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DAILY BULLETIN.

ECUMENICAL MISSIONARY CONFERENCE

NEW YORK, APRIL 21—MAY 1, 1900.

MONDAY, APRIL 30TH.

SPECIAL TO PHYSICIANS:

All physicians are specially invited to attend the meeting of the conference in Carnegie Hall at 10 o'clock. Subject: "Medical Nature." All presenting their cards as physicians at the 56th St. entrance will be admitted without any other ticket.

9:30 A. M.—Carnegie Hall.

Devotional Service. Leader: Henry Foster, M. D.

Medical Work.

"Relation to Missionary Work as a Whole; Practical Proofs of its Value, Importance, Limitations, Results," Rev. George E. Post, M. A., M. D., D. D. S., Beirut, Professor of Surgery, Syrian Protestant College; C. F. Harford-Battersby, M. D., Livingstone Medical College, England. "Qualifications for Medical Work," F. Howard Taylor, M. D., China Inland Mission. "Comity in Medical Work," O. R. Avison, M. D., Seoul, Korea, Missionary Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. Discussion.

Central Presbyterian Church, 57th St., West of 7th Av.

There will be an address on "Christian Literature" by the Rev. Timothy Richard, Rev. George Owen will speak on "Some Recent Reforms in China." The Rev. Henry Richards will speak on the "Work in Africa."

2:30 P. M.—Central Presbyterian Church.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

D. B. St. John Roosa, M. D., LL. D., presiding. "When Should They Be Established? Their Conduct, Management Under Various Conditions, Relation of Clerical Men to Medical Work," Robert C. Beebe, M. D., Nanking, China; Rev. L. H. Scudder, M. D., India. "Qualifications for Medical Work," William H. Thompson, M. D., New York. Discussion.

Church of the Strangers, 57th St., West of 8th Av.

Educational Philanthropic Work.

James Wood presiding. "Widows in India," Miss Anstice Abbott, Bombay Missionary. A. B. C. F. M., India. "Work for Orphans," Miss Corinna Shattuck, Oorfa, Turkey, Missionary, A. B. C. F. M. "Work for the Blind," Rev. A. M. Cunhingham, China, Missionary, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.; Miss M. A. Danforth, Japan, Missionary, Methodist Episcopal Church.

Madison Avenue Reformed Church, 57th St. and Madison Av.

Literary Work.

Chancellor MacCracken presiding. "The Extent and Value of Literary Work in the Mission Field," Rev. Timothy Richard, China. "Literary Workers," a paper by Rev. K. S. MacDonald, D. D., read by the Rev. J. Fairley Daly, B. D., Glasgow. "Christian Literary Work in Mission Fields," Rev. Richard Lovett. "The Foreign Work of the American Tract Society," Rev. D. J. Burrell, D. D. "The Christian Literature Society of India," Rev. George Patterson. "The Publishing Centre at Beirut," Rev. H. W. Hurlbut, Cleveland, Ohio. "The Publishing Centre at Constantinople," Rev. E. M. Bliss, D. D. "The Society for Diffusing Christian and General Knowledge Among the Chinese," D. Z. Sheffield, D. D., China.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Missionary Literature for Home Churches.

"Periodicals and Reports of Societies," "General Missionary Literature." "Religious and Secular Press," Rev. E. E. Strong, D. D.; Mrs. J. T. Gracey; Rev. A. Woodruff Halsey, D. D.

8 P. M.—Carnegie Hall.

"The Liquor Traffic, the Evil of the Importation of Intoxicating Drinks into Foreign Mission Fields," will be considered by C. F. Harford-Battersby, M. D., of Livingstone Medical College, England, and Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. "The Relation of Foreign Missions to Social Progress and the Peace of the World." Addresses by C. D. Hartranft, D. D., LL. D., President of Hartford Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Charles Williams, Accrington, England, of the Baptist Missionary Society.

Central Presbyterian Church, 57th St., West of 7th Av.

David J. Burrill, D. D., presiding. There will be addresses by the Rev. W. E. Cousins, D. D., of Madagascar, and Rev. William Perkins, London of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. "Medical Work" will be considered by C. F. Harford-Battersby, M. D., of Livingstone Medical College, England.

OARSMEN OUT IN FORCE

National Course Inspected by the Local Committee.

THE FINISH LINE DECIDED ON

Harlem River Was Alive with Craft of Every Description All Day Yesterday.

The sub-committee of the local Regatta Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, having in charge the location of the course, made a visit of inspection to the upper Harlem yesterday morning and definitely located the finish line for the National regatta course. The party, which made the trip in an eight-oared barge from the Lone Star Club house, consisted of Chairman Van Raden of the Atalanta Boat Club, Oscar Thiess of the Nassau Boat Club, Joseph Maher of the Harlem Rowing Club, George Young of the Atalanta Boat Club, Charles Beck of the Nonpariel Rowing Club, Capt. John McGuire of the Wyanoke Boat Club, Walter Goodkind of the Lone Star Boat Club, and Capt. William Chrastel of the First Bohemian Boat Club. Secretary Fred R. Fortmeyer of the National Association also accompanied the party. After a careful inspection of both shores between High Bridge and Washington Bridge, the western end of the finish line was fixed at a point opposite the first electric light post south of Washington Bridge and about 50 yards distant from the bridge. This will allow for a good view of the finishes from the two bridges, as well as from the grand stands to be erected along the bank, and will avoid any danger of collision with vessels which may be at the dock of the pumping station on the days of the races. From this line the course will be measured one mile and a half up the river and the starting point determined. The committee will visit the course again next Sunday.

The visit of those who have charge of the coming National regatta to the river yesterday was an event of great interest to the oarsmen now in training on the Harlem, and the perfect rowing weather brought them out in full force. All day long, shells, gigs, barges, and pleasure craft passed up and down the river in endless review before the many spectators who lingered upon the bridges or along the Speedway to watch the passing show. Every club along the river was represented in the turn-out, and some of the clubs had every available boat on the water.

Prominent among the larger boats were the junior and senior eights of the First Bohemian Boat Club, which were out both in the morning and afternoon. Most of their time was taken up by coaching, but they rowed a mile race in the morning over the old Harlem regatta course, which was, as usual, won by the senior crew. The junior crew were a trifle short of about three lengths, but were beaten by almost a length, which shows them to be about four lengths in the mile behind the seniors.

The Membership Committee of the Lone Star Boat Club held a meeting in the morning and elected six new members, which completed the membership list of the club to its limit of 100, leaving five names on the waiting list. The new double gig built by Mulhearn during the Winter was given its first trial by Stern and Goodkind, and is believed to be the fastest boat of its class on the river. Meltzer and E. Keller, the club's junior double crew, were out, and the usual number of singles.

Some changes have been made in the junior eight-oared crew of the Atalanta Boat Club, which is now rowing in the following order:

Longhman, bow; Hunt, 2; Cahill, 3; Kirkby, 4; Underhill, 5; Westerfield, 6; Costello, 7; Knox, stroke; Rippe, coxswain.

The junior four gig crew was made up with:

Hunt, bow; Underhill, 2; Westerfield, 3; Cahill, stroke.

Most of these crews were out yesterday morning and were coached by Coach Cassidy and Capt. Brown in a double gig. These crews indulged in a few brushes with the Wyanokes, who were in evidence all day long, having out their junior eight, four-oared gig, and the eight and six-oared barges. The eight is rowing in the following order:

Kuerin, bow; Vogeney, 2; Rock, 3; Wilson, 4; Diegan, 5; Harms, 6; Hirsch, 7; W. Maher, stroke; Capt. McGuire, coxswain.

The four gig crew includes:

Deegan, bow; Green, 2; Lawlor, 3; Burglin, stroke.

Both of these crews are in training for the Harlem regatta. The eight-oared barge crew was made up of:

Sherman, bow; Hefferin, 2; Pollycheck, 3; McCann, 4; Henschel, 5; Untermeyer, 6; J. O'Brien, 7; J. Gerrie, stroke; P. Meyer, coxswain.

Capt. Canavan of the Nonpareil Rowing Club started a senior four-oared shell crew last week rowing as follows:

Nicolo, bow; H. Mauris, No. 2; F. Dernbecker, 3; M. Naughton, stroke.

A change has been made in the order of the centipede four, which now is:

Arendt, bow; Mahrenholz, No. 2; Alexander, 3; T. Raywood, stroke. Naughton of the senior crew is also training for intermediate singles.

The junior eight of the Dauntless Rowing Club was out both in the morning and the afternoon. There has been no change in the rowing order during the week, but four substitutes have been added, who will also row as a junior four. They are Humphrey, Westlake, Tracy, and Cornell. The club's single scullers—Trainor, Instone, and Warmuth—were afloat, as usual.

The junior four gig crew of the Nassau Boat Club was out in the morning, and rowed a stretch of five miles. The make-up of this crew is:

Cree, bow; Reddy, No. 2; Furlong, 3; Vosburgh, stroke; Pye, coxswain. The Powers brothers, Harry and Jesse, juniors, and Crawford and Meyerhoff, intermediates, were also out in doubles. Meyerhoff will also row in the single event.

The removal of the clubhouse to the new site on the east bank of the river above the Central Bridge will be made on Wednesday or Thursday.

Masters' Chess Tourney.

Yesterday afternoon the second round of the masters' tourney was contested at the Manhattan Chess Club. Delmar beat Rocamora in a two knights' defense after 19 moves, Koehler defeated Schmidt in a Petroff's defense after 40 moves, Simonson and Halpern drew a Petroff's defense after 72 moves; and Roething beat Ettlinger in a Scotch game after 34 moves.

Chess Experts Off for Paris.

The three American experts who will represent this country in the Paris international chess tournament, to begin on May 15, namely, Pillsbury, Showalter, and Marshall, will sail for Europe on Wednesday. The two first named have booked on board the Noordland of the Red Star Line, while Marshall will take passage on the St. Louis of the American Line.

SURE HER CHILD WAS DEAD.

The Boy Died Soon After His Mother Left the Hospital.

Mrs. Kate Reedy of 65 West Eighty-ninth Street brought her nine weeks old son Joseph to Bellevue Hospital on April 21 to be treated for marasmus. The child was brought from 433 West Thirty-ninth Street, where the mother was boarding.

Mrs. Reedy spent about two hours in the hospital yesterday afternoon with the child, and then called Mrs. Cannoin, one of the nurses, and said that her child was dead and she wished to take it home with her. The nurse examined the child and found that it was alive, and so told the mother.

Notwithstanding the nurse's examination, Mrs. Reedy insisted that it was dead. The clerk of that ward, James Gleason, was called, and he also said that the child was alive. The woman kept up her trouble and staid around the ward for nearly three hours, begging and demanding the child. She was finally pacified and left the hospital about 8 o'clock.

The child died at the hospital within half an hour after the mother left.

Submerged Mail Recovered.

The United States mail wagon which fell into the North River, at the Twenty-third Street Ferry of the Pennsylvania Railroad Saturday night, was recovered and brought back to the General Post Office yesterday morning. The mail, which was second-class matter for the Carolinas and Georgia, was found to be in a very good condition. It was placed in the engine room to be dried, after which it will be forwarded.

MAIMED VETERANS TO PARADE.

Men Who Lost a Leg, Hand, Arm, or Eye in the Confederate Service Organize.

ATLANTA, April 29.—The Maimed Veterans' Battalion, a Confederate veterans' organization, is being formed in this State for the purpose of attending the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans at Louisville.

One of the qualifications for membership is that the applicant for enlistment must have lost either an arm, a leg, a hand, or an eye in the Confederate service. The battalion will be composed of 105 veterans, and all expenses will be defrayed from a fund which is now being raised by public subscription.

Each member of the battalion will carry one of the old Springfield rifles used by the privates in the Southern army during active hostilities. They will be uniformed according to the regulations governing the dress of the Confederate soldiers.

The battalion will be under command of Major W. P. Dearing of this city, who was Assistant Adjutant General of Stovall's brigade during the civil war, and who led the famous charge on the Federal troops at the battle of Atlanta. He, with the assistance of Brig. Gen. A. J. West of Atlanta, commander of the North Georgia Brigade, to which the maimed battalion will be attached, are recruiting the members of the unique organization.

Many of the most prominent men in the State will go as privates in the command. Among them probably will be Gov. Allen D. Candler, who lost an eye; Controller Gen. Wright of Georgia, Judge William T. Newman of the United States District Court, Richard Hobbs, President of the Bank of Albany; Dr. J. S. Todd of Atlanta, and many others.

The presence of the battalion in the grand parade of the veterans during the reunion promises to be one of the most pathetically unique of all the features of the big celebration. The battalion will go from Atlanta in a special train.

EX-CAPT. CARTER'S STEALINGS.

Examination of Books Shows that His One-third of the Spoils Was Over $550,000.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 29.—The Constitution to-morrow will print the report of Edward I. Johnson, the expert accountant detailed by Attorney General Griggs to assist United States District Attorney Erwin of Georgia in developing the extent of the frauds charged to have been perpetrated upon the Government by ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, now serving a sentence in the military prison at Leavenworth, Kan. Accompanying the report which was made yesterday to Mr. Erwin is a statement from Westcott, Carter's father-in-law, in which he repudiates Carter's statement that the assets in the affair were Westcott's. Following are extracts from Expert Johnson's report:

Feb. 10, 1893—Carter issued disbursing checks to the contractors, which were deposited by them, for $48,000, of which one-third is drawn out by them, and on same date Carter invested $16,000 in bonds.

Aug. 7, 1893—Carter issued disbursing check to the contractors, which was deposited by them, for $39,075, of which one-third less $75, allowed for Carter's expenses to New York is withdrawn by them, and two days later Carter invests $13,000 in bonds.

Nov. 6, 1893—Carter issued disbursing check to the contractors for $18,000, of which one-third was withdrawn from deposit, and the same day Carter invested $6,000 in bonds.

Dec. 4, 1893—Carter issued disbursing checks to the contractors, which was deposited by them, for $63,075, of which one-third, less $75 allowed for Carter's expenses to New York, is withdrawn by them, and on the same day Carter invested $21,000 in securities.

Jan. 8, 1894—Carter issued disbursing checks to contractors, which were deposited by them, for $49,575, of which one-third less $75 allowed for Carter's expenses to New York is withdrawn by them, and on the same day Carter invests $16,500 in securities.

Feb. 5, 1894—Carter issued disbursing checks to the contractors, which was deposited by them, for $54,000, of which one-third was withdrawn in cash by them, and on the same day Carter invests $18,000 in securities.

Sept. 8, 1894—Carter issued disbursing check to the contractors for $461,075. Sept. 11, 1894—Cashed by them, $152,610.75. Deposited by Carter on same date, $103,022.78, and subsequently invested by him, including another collection on Dec. 4, 1894, of $53,000.

The report shows a continuance of the divisions month by month as the money was paid by the Government from the beginning to the end of Carter's control at Savannah, and on this feature of the report The Constitution says the figures show Carter's one-third of the spoils to have been over $550,000, exclusive of his share in the last checks for $575,749.90, which were paid over in New York at the time when Carter was about to leave the district, when succeeded by Capt. Gillette.

Mr. Johnson's report says that Mr. Westcott, in a written statement gives the government full access to his accounts in the banks and his private papers. These show, the examiner reports, that while Carter frequently, through Green and the Gaynors and otherwise, made Westcott a depository of money, in every instance it was turned over or invested as Carter directed. These papers show also that when the first charge of fraud was made against Carter by the Board of Inquiry, Westcott refused to longer take Carter's securities.

Westcott has furnished the Government with the receipts of Carter in the Captain's own handwriting under dates of Oct. 11 and 29, 1897, for all of Carter's securities left with him and so returned by him to Carter, amounting to over $400,000. The receipts specify the securities in detail. These securities did not include, however, all of Carter's investments made since the beginning of his operations with the other defendants.

This would indicate that the total loss of the Government was $2,000,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh to brisk southwesterly winds.

The most important weather feature of yesterday was a cold wave which visited the Middle Rocky Mountain region. This cold wave was attended by snow and a fall in temperature of 22 degrees to 34 degrees at Denver. Over Eastern Colorado the rainfall during the last twenty-four hours has averaged about 1.50 inches. A decided change in the conditions which have prevailed over the country during the past month is indicated, and a succession of areas of low barometer moving eastward over the northern border of the country may be expected.

During to-day showers are likely to occur in the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf States and the Southwest, and fair weather will prevail in the West and Northwest. The temperature will fall decidedly in the Southwest. In the Atlantic Coast States the weather will be fair and cooler to-morrow. Along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast fresh to brisk southwesterly winds will prevail. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk from South to Southwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	46	48	51
6 A. M.	48	46	49
9 A. M.	51	52	50
12 M.	66	63	64
4 P. M.	61	66	68
6 P. M.	57	64	64
9 P. M.	56	52	52
12 P. M.	55	60	59

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	59½
Weather Bureau	57¾
Corresponding date 1899	55
Corresponding date for last twenty years	52

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.09 inches; at 8 P. M., 29.87 inches. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 60 per cent.; at 8 P. M. 53 per cent. The maximum temperature was 66 degrees at 4:45 P. M.; minimum, 45 degrees at 5:35 A. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:05 A. M.—58 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Martin Lyman; damage, $10.

12:30 A. M.—1,261 St. Nicholas Avenue; F. W. Lincoln; damage, $50.

9 A. M.—155 Wooster Street; George Klinberger; damage, $2,000.

10 A. M.—178 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; E. Schmecke; damage, $25.

12:15 P. M.—416 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; A. Acconico; damage, $5.

6:35 P. M.—82 Willett Street; Hyman Bernstein; damage, $20.

8 P. M.—375 West Fifty-fifth Street; E. Brown; damage, $1,000.

8:40 P. M.—72 Clinton Street; J. Wasserman; damage, $20.

9:10 P. M.—11 Jones Street; E. Magnan; damage, $5.

9:15 P. M.—223 Sixth Avenue; Charles Zuner; damage, $1,000.

LABOR DEFIES INJUNCTION

Delegates Denounce Justice Freedman and Demand His Impeachment.

TO ASK THE GOVERNOR TO ACT

Cigarette Makers Continue to Pay Strike Benefits, with Additions—An Accusation Against the Police.

Justice Freedman was criticised at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union for his granting of an injunction restraining the Cigarmakers' Union from paying strike benefits to the strikers of Levy's cigar factory, and the cigarmakers' delegates said that the benefits were being paid and would continue to be paid in defiance of the Judge.

Delegate Morris Brown of Cigar Makers' International Union No. 144 reported that the strike in the cigar factory of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer had already lasted eight weeks, and that the firm had thus far been able to secure only 322 girls, of whom only forty could work on the machines. He went on to say:

"There was a strike in the factory of S. Levy & Co., in East Sixty-third Street. On Tuesday a picket was arrested and taken to the Police Court, where the Magistrate discharged him. Then Mr. Levy told us he would get out an injunction against us. He found a Judge, and got him to issue the most sweeping injunction ever known. If this injunction were obeyed it would prevent the cigarmakers from thinking or plotting, from getting legal advice, from picketing, or from paying any strike benefits.

"I believe that this Judge cannot be sane. We have already violated the injunction. We don't need to do any picketing, because none will go to take the places of the strikers, but we will go on paying the strike benefit. We don't care a rap for boss or Judge or injunction.

INJUNCTION IS DEFIED.

"The injunction has so inspirited the men that at a general meeting held last night they decided to raise the assessment on the working members for the strike fund from 50 cents a week to $1. A conference of labor organizations will be held in Bohemian Hall to-morrow night for the purpose of raising more money for the strikers."

Delegate Joseph Barondess said: "Perhaps Judge Freedman's next move will be to issue an injunction forbidding any one from smoking union cigars. As a law-abiding citizen I believe in obeying the laws, even if they are wrong, because they are made by representatives of the people, but I do not believe in government by injunction. Perhaps Judge Freedman will enjoin the Bohemian girls from marrying."

Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union, said: "I have talked with a lawyer about Judge Freedman's injunction, and the lawyer advised the Central Federated Union to ask the Governor to suspend the Judge pending an investigation into his action.

"He does not understand the law. If he can prevent the union from helping the strikers he could also enjoin the men from meeting for any purpose. It is the duty of the Governor to ask the Attorney General if he should not be suspended. I move that the Governor be requested to suspend him pending investigation."

TO APPEAL TO GOVERNOR.

The motion was adopted, and the Secretary of the Central Federated Union was directed to communicate the request to Gov. Roosevelt.

Delegate Edward Kelly of Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 reported on the strikes of the men of his trade. He said that forty-three employers had already signed the agreement with the union, and that 700 men were now working. Eight hundren men were still out. Four hundred men, he continued, were glad that the strike had taken place, and had asked the union for leave to go out of town for three or four weeks, because for the past three years they had been working seven days in the week, and never had a day off.

Delegate Timothy Daly denounced District Assembly 253, Knights of Labor, with which the electrical workers are affiliated, as responsible for all the troubles, and said that former General Master Workman Hicks and Secretary Parks ought to be censured.

The meeting appointed a committee to ask General Master Workmen Parsons to revoke the charter of District Assembly No. 253.

Delegate Timothy J. Daly of the Metal Polishers then denounced the Onward Club of metal polishers, Knights of Labor, in one shop where 100 union polishers had struck three Onward Club men remained at work because their walking delegate had not called them out, and he knew, he said, that that delegate did not want them to quit work.

MR. WALKER ACCUSES POLICE.

Delegate George H. Warner of the International Machinists' Association said he had had a talk with John Brisben Walker, President of the Automobile Company. Mr. Walker, he said, had promised his men nine hours on May 1, and paid them the highest wages. Then he said Mr. Walker told him that the police had instituted a system of blackmail against him.

"He told me," continued Warner, "that the rival companies were offering with each automobile that they sold an engineer's license gratis, while all who bought machines of him had to go before the Police Board and pass examinations as engineers. When Mr. Walker complained about the treatment he was told that the laws required the examination.

"These machines are automatic and no special engineer's skill is needed to work them. There is no necessity for customers like Mrs. Gould and Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Vanderbilt to join the Engineers' Union in order to get engineers' licenses to manage their automobiles."

Delegate Warner then moved that the Secretary be directed to write to the Police Commissioners and also to the Mayor saying that it was not necessary for drivers of automobiles to take out licenses.

Delegate Winston of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers said: "There is probably some 'nigger in the fence,' as the Croker family is identified with automobile firms."

Delegate Wilson of the safety engineers said his union wanted every man and woman who operated an automobile machine that had a ten-pound pressure boiler to belong to the union.

"We want our men to have a chance to run these machines," said Delegate Patrick Daly of the Liberty Dawn. "It will not be long before horses will be done away with in all carriages. Proprietor Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria is now negotiating for the purchase of automobiles and in a couple of weeks the horses will be done away with and only automobiles will be used for the hotel."

Delegates Pallas and Weinsheimer said they had gone to ask Contractor McDonald to employ only union plumbers at union wages on the rapid transit tunnel, but he had refused to see them. Then they went to Corporation Counsel Whalen, and he said:

"Mr. McDonald is my friend, and I want to see him make all the money he can, but if he violates the labor laws I will do all I can to turn him down."

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6.

Nominations Made by Opposing Parties—Union's Exhibition Plans.

Typographical Union No. 6 held a general meeting yesterday afternoon at the Grand Central Palace, in Lexington Avenue, and formally put up the nominations made by the opposing parties. The candidates for office of the Administration Party are John H. Delaney, renominated for President; William Perkins for Vice President; Jerome F. Healy, renominated for Secretary-Treasurer; Thomas J. Robinson, for Assistant Secretary; William Foster, for Reading Clerk; James F. McGiff, for Trustee; William F. Smith, James A. Young, William Lycett, and Frederick Craven for delegates to the Convention of the International Typographical Union.

The anti-administration candidates are James P. Rahal for President, Charles L. Hitschler for Vice President, Samuel McCready for Secretary-Treasurer, W. T. F. Ward for Assistant Secretary, E. R. Ingamells for Reading Clerk, Joseph Fleury for Trustee, George W. Cann, Frederick First, Charles H. Govan, and A. H. Torkington for delegates to the convention.

The preparations for the union's great exhibition in the Grand Central Palace are nearly completed. There are nearly 130 exhibitors who have placed their manufactures on exhibition. There are three different kinds of typesetting machines, an embossing machine, folders, stitching machines, binding machines, and an automatic envelope press that will turn out 12,000 envelopes per hour; publishers' exhibits, a collection of old-time printed matter, and old presses that have been used during the past 100 years. The doors of the exhibition will be opened at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening.

For Municipal Ownership.

The Social Progress League, which met yesterday in Amity Hall, in Fifty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, passed a resolution pledging itself to agitate for municipal ownership of all public franchises until the general public sentiment is thoroughly aroused in its favor. Delegate Edward Thimme said that he had a talk with Controller Coler on the subject, and Mr. Coler had promised to cooperate with the league in any movement in favor of municipal ownership.

Boycotted Beer Called Unfit.

The Central Labor Union, which met yesterday in Central Hall, in West Thirty-second Street, invented a new phrase for boycotting an article. It resolved that a certain kind of beer was unfit and unhealthy for members of the Central Labor Union. The following officers were elected: President—Frank J. McGuire; Vice President—Charles Gallagher; Secretary—H. A. Beckmeyer; Financial Secretary—W. G. Burke; Treasurer—Robert Kopp.

ARMENIANS ATTACK WALLACE.

Meeting at Boston Passes Resolutions Against the ex-Minister.

BOSTON, Mass., April 29.—Following close upon the agitation in diplomatic circles over the question of settlement by Turkey of indemnity growing out of depredations to American property during the massacre by the Kurds, the Armenians in this country have arranged for meetings to urge upon this Government an insistence for payment by the Porte.

To-night the Armenians of Boston met in Caledonian Hall, where prominent men of the race spoke strongly against Turkey. As an outcome, the meeting adopted resolutions which, in brief, reply to the public statements by Gen. Lew Wallace in defense of the Sultan. The resolutions are in part as follows:

Gen. Lew Wallace, ex-Minister to Turkey, has made public statements which may mislead the public, especially when our Government is demanding of Turkey the payment of indemnity for the loss of American property during the Armenian massacres. He attempts to present the Sultan and his Government as not responsible for the atrocities committed in his empire.

The facts are so universally known and officially proved that Mr. Wallace's statements either betray his ignorance of historical events or are meant to hamper the Administration in its just demands upon the Turkish Government. In spite of Mr. Wallace's eulogy of the Sultan's caracter, he (the Sultan) justly deserves the condemnation of the civilized world as the author and perpetrator of the horrible crimes that disgraced the closing century here and there.

The meeting pledged its support to the party that will pursue such vigorous foreign policy as to protect the rights of American citizens abroad, especially in Turkey. Copies of the document will be sent to the President.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE MOBILIZATION OF RUSSIAN RESERVES.—In the course of the next few months the Russian Government will make certain military experiments, the course of which is expected to be followed with much interest by all Continental experts. The object of these experiments will be to ascertain by actual practice the alacrity of the civil population and of the military authorities when acting jointly and to insure accuracy and regularity in all preparatory accounts drawn up by the local civilian authorities.

As a preparation for the experiments the Minister of the Interior has already requested the Governors of the provinces to issue without delay notices informing the inhabitants of their Governments of the coming test mobilization, and to take particular pains to explain clearly to them both the object of the mobilization and the exemptions to be allowed them in regard to the statutes relating to the calling out of reserves, at the same time calling their attention to the fact that liberal monetary allowances are to be made for the supplying of horses. Moreover, in terms of an order just issued by the joint Ministries of War and House Affairs in co-operation with the Ministry of Crown Property carefully compiled lists, showing the number of horses available for the transport, artillery, and cavalry arms of the imperial service are to be prepared in the various districts.

This is said to be the first attempt on a large scale to show how the imperial forces working together with the reserves, and utilizing the full resources of the civilians, may be mobilized and made into a striking force. Although all the Governments of Russia must be prepared to carry out the scheme the actual mobilization will only take place in two districts. When these have been selected telegrams of instruction will at once be dispatched over the signature of the General Commandant of the troops in the military division, and of the orders conveyed must be carried out with the greatest promptitude. For the relief of the inhabitants certain exemptions from service, not necessarily made, did actual war exist, will be allowed. All officers, tchinovniks, and rank and file of the reserve holding appointments in the imperial civil service, and all reserves temporarily residing outside the confines of the districts in which the mobilizations will take place will be exempted. On the other hand, all reserves belonging to other districts who happen to be residing in the districts where the mobilizations are ordered, will be expected to join the local companies and serve in the ordinary way.

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THE NEW BRITISH POSTMASTER GENERAL AND REFORMS.—The appointment of the Marquis of Londonderry to the British Postmaster Generalship, dwelt upon at some length yesterday by the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, has called attention to some of the undeveloped reforms left him by the Duke of Norfolk, his predecessor in office. The so-called jubilee reforms, instituted about eighteen months ago, have not all materialized. For example, the introduction of imperial penny postage has not yet been accepted by all the colonies. Many, too, which felt themselves obliged to accept it have since evinced much opposition. In Australia, in particular, where the intercolonial rate is, as a rule, more than a penny, there are obvious difficulties in accepting a penny imperial rate. Owing to the expected establishment of the Australian Commonwealth, this problem will assume a still more important feature of the Marquis of Londonderry's administration than it did of that of the Duke of Norfolk.

Another question which will come up for immediate settlement before the Marquis of Londonderry is the relation of the telephone to the Post Office. The Duke of Norfolk had already conceived a plan by which his office might derive still greater benefits from the already popular method of employment of the Post Office telephones for general use. The Duke's plan called for almost the doubling of the present system, which now yields the Government about £175,000 a year, making it available for persons who lived within the jurisdiction of what are known in the United States as third class Post Offices.

It is said that the Duke of Norfolk was intensely popular among his large staff of men and women, which numbered over 20,000. At the time of his accession to office the Committee of Inquiry into Post Office wages, over which Lord Tweedmouth presided, was sitting. This committee, which reported in December, 1896, made many recommendations for the modification of the conditions of both indoor and outdoor work in the Post Office, recommendations which involved an annual outlay of nearly £300,000. These recommendations, which were accepted by both the Postmaster General and the Government at the time, have only in part been carried out, the balance furnishing another question which the new Postmaster General will be expected to settle.

Did She Help Him Much?

From The London Globe.

A gentleman not famed for wit and tact found himself seated at dinner between Mme. de Stael and Mme. Recamier, equally well known for her beauty and foolishness. With a polite bow right and left, he said: "Here I am between Wit and Beauty," whereupon Mme. de Stael, seeing Mme. Recamier's flush of vexation at this backhanded hint at her lack of intelligence, quickly soothed her down by exclaiming, "Well, this is the first time I have ever been complimented upon my good looks."

SENSATIONAL SALE!

Fechheimer, Fishel & Co.,

(Wholesale Manufacturers of finest ready-to-wear Clothing, 746-750 Broadway.)

SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS.

In pursuance of their policy to close out their balance of stock in large lots at the end of their wholesale season, they have sold us their choicest Spring and Summer Suits at figures so much below actual value that we are enabled to name the following extraordinary low prices for these high-class garments.

All of the $12.50 and $14 Suits and three-buttoned Cutaway Coats and Vests we have marked $9.00

All of the $12.50, $15 and $16.50 Suits and three-buttoned Cutaway Coats and Vests we have marked 10.00

All of the $18 and $20 Suits and three-buttoned Cutaway Coats and Vests, which are silk lined, we have marked 12.50

All of the $22 and $25 Suits and three-buttoned Cutaway and Prince Albert Frock Coats and Vests, the latter silk faced to button holes, we have marked 15.00

THE Thompson COMPANY CLOTHIERS 245 BROADWAY

(Opposite City Hall Park, Just Below Murray St.)

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR.—Gen. John M. Wilson, United States Army.

BUCKINGHAM.—Senator A. S. Clay, Georgia.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

HOFFMAN.—C. H. McClelland, United States Revenue Cutter Service; Judge W. J. Wallace, Albany; ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, St. Louis.

HOLLAND.—Senator James McMillan, Michigan.

IMPERIAL.—Col. John A. Upshur, Norfolk, Va.; Prof. E. A. McCormick, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WALDORF.—Gov. John W. Smith, Maryland; Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, United States Army; P. Regertvensky, Russian Embassy, Washington; Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Andrews, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Carter, D. G. Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Clark, white goods, carpets, and upholstery goods; C. R. O'Brien, notions, furnishing goods, cloths, cloaks, and suits; T. Kelly, domestics; V. M. Smith, dry goods; F. M. Kelsker, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss McCarthy, millinery, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Gladding, B. H. & Co., Providence, R. I; D. S. Flagg, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; Mary E. Cole, ladies' wear; Annie E. Toner, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, laces and embroideries; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; Miss Horgan, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Crouse & Brandeege, Utica, N. Y.; C. B. Crouse, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Bennett, millinery and ribbons, 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Miller, M. & Co., Richmond, Va.; S. Hirsch, white goods and notions, 278 Church Street; Holland House.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, domestics, dress goods, and silks; Miss M. Cassidy, umbrellas and mackintoshes; Miss M. Richmond, laces and handkerchiefs; Hotel Imperial.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Scruggs,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

National National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company.
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

International Cheques
Letters of Credit
ISSUED BY
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
New York. Philadelphia. Boston.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y.
Commission 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,440 Broadway, near 40th St.
Phila.: Drexel Bldg., 5th and Chestnut.
PRIVATE WIRES.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Also our New Book giving full explanation.
"HOW TO SPECULATE SUCCESSFULLY IN WALL STREET."

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

J. G. Zachry, BONDS
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND LOANS.

FINANCIAL.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.
Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,104,445.20
ALLOWS INTEREST ON daily balances of $1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and transacts a general banking business.
AUTHORIZED BY LAW to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, and in all judiciary capacities, both under court and personal appointment.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE of Real and Personal Estates.
RENTS SAFES AND stores valuables in well-guarded Burglar and Fireproof Vaults.
GUARANTEES TITLES of Real Estate throughout New Jersey.
Acts as Trustee under mortgage, Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds of Corporations.
OFFICERS:
UZAL H. McCARTER.....Chairman
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR.....2d Vice-President and Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....Secretary and Treasurer
DIRECTORS:

John F. Dryden,	Charles A. Felck,
James W. Alexander,	Jerome Taylor,
James H. Hyde,	J. Herbert Ballantine,
Leslie D. Ward,	William N. Coler, Jr.,
Thomas N. McCarter,	Thomas N. McCarter, Jr.
Edgar B. Ward,	William H. Staake,
William Scheerer,	Forrest F. Dryden,
Schuyler B. Jackson.	Henry S. Redmond,
Uzal H. McCarter.	

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
Jam. Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

HAIGHT & FREESE
53 Broadway, New York.
Orders executed for investment or on margin in
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Government, Municipal and Railroad Bonds bought and sold, also prices furnished for purchase, sale or exchange at once.

FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

Net Earnings 22% per annum; pays 12% dividends, the balance going into the surplus fund.

The demand for zinc ore in the past two weeks presents a decidedly flattering outlook for the zinc mining industry in the Missouri-Kansas district. Prices for ore have advanced, land is steadily rising in value, and the railroads are opening up new lines to reach all parts of the mining region.

As already seven-eighths of all the zinc mined in the United States comes from the Missouri-Kansas zinc fields, this fact is drawing European investors to the Joplin district. An English syndicate has lately been securing much of the available mining land, and will organize a company with a paid-up capital of $17,000,000.

The International Zinc Company early foresaw the eager demand there would be for mining property, and fortunately secured about 200 acres of the richest zinc land in the very centres of the mining belt.

The work of the company thus far fully corroborates the testimony of eminent experts and competent mining engineers that the Missouri-Kansas zinc fields are the most prolific zinc-producing properties in the world, and that the ore grows richer to the depth of 1,100 feet, and cannot be exhausted for scores of years.

In view of these facts the International Zinc Company stands as one of the most inviting and profitable mediums for a safe and permanent investment ever before the public.

When we consider that 90 per cent. of the zinc-mining enterprises in the Joplin district are successes, and that this company is one of the most careful and conservative, and therefore one of the most successful, paying 12 per cent. dividends, with a board of officers and directors whose honesty, integrity, and business ability stand above criticism, we can recommend the International Zinc Company as a most profitable investment, with every assurance that its shares will soon advance to many times their present price.

The company's earnings are certified to quarterly by a **firm of chartered accountants of international reputation,** who inspect the books and work of the company, thus safeguarding every shareholder.

The company intends to push vigorously a still more extended development of its properties, and as rapidly as a safe and conservative interest for its shareholders will permit, by building additional mills and introducing every modern appliance which will tend to economy of production, greater profits, and an increase of output.

In pursuance of this intention, the company offers a small block of stock at par.

$1.00 PER SHARE,

full paid and non-assessable.

The price will be advanced within a short time, and the company reserves the right to withdraw the stock from subscription at any time.

Application for stock should be accompanied by check to the order of the Fiscal Agents as below, and certificates will be issued in the order of application.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.
FISCAL AGENTS,
45-47 Wall St., New York City.
89 State St., Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

Hudson County Gas Company
5%
First Mortgage Gold Bonds
Due 1949, interest payable May 1st and Nov. 1st.

Authorized Issue	$10,500,000
Present Issue	8,150,000
Reserved to retire $600,000 6% Bonds of the Consumers' Gas Co., Ltd., maturing May 1, 1904, (the only underlying mortgage)	600,000
Reserved for extensions, betterments, or to acquire new property	1,750,000

This company is a consolidation of the following properties, comprising all of the gas companies of **Hudson County, New Jersey,** directly opposite **NEW YORK CITY:**

Jersey City Gas Light Company,
People's Gas Light Co. of Jersey City,
Hudson County Gas Light Company, (Hoboken, N. J.,)
Consumers' Gas Light Co. of Jersey City,
Bayonne & Greenville Gas Light Co.

At the time of the consolidation the constituent companies were earning a substantial amount above the present fixed charges, and since the management has been in the hands of the **United Gas Improvement Company** the earnings have been materially increased.

We offer a limited amount. Price on application.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
Fiscal Agent of the
United States for Cuba.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
DIRECTORS:

Charlton T. Lewis,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
John G. Carlisle,	Roland R. Conklin,
Hugh Kelly,	Wager Swayne,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	James S. Kuhn,
James B. Dill,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Alvah Trowbridge,	Heman Dowd,
Luis Suarez Galban,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	John C. Tomlinson,
William H. Taylor,	John Hone,
Frank H. Ray,	Benjamin F. Tracy,
Oakleigh Thorne,	E. W. Scott,
H. B. Hollins,	Leopoldo Carbajal,
	Marquis de Pinar del R to.

BRANCHES:
LONDON, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, HAVANA, CIENFUEGOS, MATANZAS.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits.....$1,425,000
BRATTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Herdin,	C. P. Huntington,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas,	Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons,	Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry,	Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
George Coppell.	

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Grand Central Station, New York,
April 2d, 1900.
NOTICE is hereby given that the principal of the CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, maturing MAY 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York City. All interest due on said bonds will be paid, as usual, through this office. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT SINKING FUND.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, will receive offers of the Equipment Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Series A, dated May 1, 1899, to the aggregate amount of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) par value, at or under par.
Tenders may be made until 12 M. Tuesday, May 1, 1900.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, April 3, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
The American Cotton Oil Co.,
27 Beaver Street, New York, April 28th, 1900.
TO THE
Holders of Debenture Bonds
OF
The American Cotton Oil Company.

The original issue of $4,000,000 Debenture Bonds, made on the first day of November, 1890, out of an authorized issue of $5,000,000, has been reduced by the Company to $3,000,000, which mature on November 1st next.

By authority of the Board of Directors, the payment of these Bonds will be extended for the further period of fifteen years, with interest at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum, payable quarterly; the extended Bonds to retain all the advantages and conditions of the terms of their original issue.

The entire amount of these extended Bonds has been underwritten, but the Company has exacted and reserved to the present holders the privilege of extension on the above terms, **conditional** upon the deposit of their Bonds on or before **August 1st, 1900,** with Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, Agents of the Company, to be stamped with the Agreement of Extension and have the new interest coupons attached.

Bondholders availing of the privilege of such extension will be paid on August 1st, 1900, the interest coupon of November 1st, in addition to that of August 1st, 1900.

Bondholders who do not avail of this privilege will receive the face value of their Bonds on delivering the same on November 1st, 1900, to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, who will purchase and extend the same for account of the Underwriters.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.
By GEORGE A. MORRISON,
President.

OFFICE OF
Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
17 Nassau Street, New York, April 28th, 1900.
TO THE
Holders of Debenture Bonds
OF
The American Cotton Oil Company.

Referring to the privilege of extension expressed in the circular of The American Cotton Oil Company of April 28th, 1900, we hereby give notice of our readiness, on or before **August 1st, 1900,** to receive for such extension the Debenture Bonds of that Company, for which temporary receipts will be given pending the attachment of the new coupons.

On the first day of November, 1900, we will purchase, at par, all Debenture Bonds, the holders of which do not avail of the privilege of extension as above indicated and accorded by the Company.
WINSLOW, LANIER & COMPANY.

New Loan
City of Providence, R. I.,
GOLD 3% BONDS,
DUE MAY, 1930.
COUPON OR REGISTERED INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, MAY-NOVEMBER, 1ST.
ISSUED AS FOLLOWS:

$2,666,000	Water Refunding Loan
300,000	Highway Loan
300,000	Sewer Loan

These bonds are available for Savings Banks in New England States and State of New York, also for Individuals and Trustees in exchange for United States Government Bonds.
Price 101¼ and Accrued Interest.
FOR SALE BY
Blake Brothers & Co.,
5 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY.

The Imperial Commission of Redemption in St. Petersburg
announces that, whereas the coupon sheets of the 4% Consolidated Russian Railroad Bonds, 1st Series, (issue 1889,) end with June 18, (July 1,) 1900, there will be delivered until December 19, 1901-January 1, 1902, in exchange for the talons of the old sheets, and after that date, on presentation of the bonds themselves, new coupon sheets for the decade 1900-1910, each containing a talon and forty coupons for the periods from September 18, (October 1,) 1900, until June 18, (July 1,) 1910: in St. Petersburg, by the Comptoir de la Banque de l'Etat; in Paris by Messrs. de Rothschild freres; in London by Messrs. N. M Rothschild & Sons; in Berlin by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, or by the banking house of S. Bleichroeder; in Frankfort o/M., by Messrs. M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne; in Amsterdam by Mr. L. Auerbach; in Brussels by Mr. L. Lambert, and in New York by Messrs. August Belmont & Co.

The Trust Co. of America,
143 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

MONEY LOST
Through Brokers and BUCKET SHOPS can be redeemed WITHOUT PUBLICITY or ADVANCE FEE. Address 509 Temple Court, N. Y. City.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
New York, April 30, 1900.
We have to announce that MR. J. N. CARPENTER this day becomes A SPECIAL PARTNER of our Firm, contributing as SPECIAL CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ATWOOD VIOLETT & CO.,
40 Exchange Place.
Members of the New York and Liverpool Cotton Exchanges.

LOUIS, LEVY & CO., Brokers, 52 Exchange Place.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the above firm name has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. —New York, April 30, 1900. LOUIS LEVY, GUS. M. MINZESHEIMER.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the Lawyers' Mortgage Re-Insuring Company,
37 and 39 Liberty Street.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held on Tuesday, May 8th, 1900, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company, 37 and 39 Liberty Street, New York, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Transfer books will be closed on April 23d, and reopened on May 9th.
ROBERT G. HONE, Secretary.
New York, April 21st, 1900.

IN THE MATTER OF THE AUSTIN WATER, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders of The Austin Water, Light and Power Company, who have deposited their bonds with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, will be held at the offices of Samuel B. Huey, Drexel Building, in Philadelphia, on Monday, May 7th, 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M. A full report will be made by the Committee and important suggestions laid before the Bondholders.
SAMUEL B. HUEY,
WILLIAM CHECKLEY SHAW,
J. H. CHAPMAN,
Committee of Bondholders.

OFFICE OF
Madison Square Garden Company:
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN COMPANY,
will be held on Tuesday, the eighth day of May, 1900, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, East 26th Street.
The Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, April 26, to Wednesday, May 9.
JAMES C. YOUNG,
New York, April 21, 1900. Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
New York, April 18th, 1900.
The seventieth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Station, New York City, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 25th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 16th. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
Broadway and 39th St.,
New York, April 20th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900.
The polls will be open from 10:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from April 20th until the morning of May 3d, 1900.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Empire Safety Air Cushion Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventh day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
Dated April 23, 1900.
FREDERICK T. ELLITHORPE, President.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio
CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

The Germania Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, April 19, 1900.
The annual meeting of shareholders for the election of fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 190 and 194 Bowery, on Tuesday, May 1st, 1900.
The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, April 25th, 1900.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Monday, May 7th, 1900. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 4th to May 8th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

To the Stockholders and Debenture Holders of the INVESTMENT SECURITIES COMPANY:
The Annual Meeting of the Investment Securities Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 100 Broadway, New York, on Monday, May 14th, at twelve o'clock noon.
F. C. PREST, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, at 19 West 44th Street, THURSDAY, May 3d, 1900, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Pittsburgh Junction & Middle Division
3½% GOLD BONDS.
Coupon No. 3, due May 1, 1900, on the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

The American Exchange National Bank,
115 Broadway, New York, April 20th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st proximo, to stockholders of record at close of business April 20th, 1900. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The Nassau Bank,
NEW YORK, April 28, 1900.
94TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after May 1.
Transfer books closed until May 2.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

CLEVELAND TERMINAL AND VALLEY Railroad Company's First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Gold bonds. Coupon due May 1, 1900, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, No. 2 Wall St., New York. J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railroad Company.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due May 1st, 1900, from Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, and from Minneapolis & Duluth Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO.
Sinking Fund 6% Bonds.
COUPONS NO. 44, due May 1st, 1900, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Asst. Treasurer.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York.
New York, April 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after May 1 next. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

German Exchange Bank, N. Y.
The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 12% payable on and after May 1st, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed until May 1st.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.
New York, April 13, 1900.

Pacific Bank.
479 Broadway, New York, April 20, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 Per Cent. payable on and after May 1 next.
The transfer books will be closed to May 1, 1900. S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. Co.
First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bond coupons due May 1, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York.
THOS. M. KING, President.

The United States Leather Company.
The coupons of the debenture bonds of this Company, due May 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New York.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN UNION GAS Co., due May 1st, 1900, will be paid at the office of Messrs. H. B. HOLLINS & CO., 15 Wall St., N. Y. D. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Central R. R. of N. Jersey (quarter).	1¼	May 1	Apr. 16	Apr. 23
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarter)...	1¾	May 1	Mch. 30	Apr. 9
Choctaw, Ok. & Gulf.....	2	Apr. 30	Holders of record	Apr. 20
Choc., Ok. & Gulf pf. (semi-annual).	2½	Apr. 30	Holders of record	Apr. 20
Cin., Ham. & D. new pf. (quarter)...	1¼	May 3	Apr. 27	May 9
Cin., San. & Cleve. pf.....	3	May 1	Apr. 20	May 2
Evansville & Terre Haute com.....	1¼	May 1	Apr. 10	May 2
Ga. South. & Fla. 1st pf. (quarter)...	2½	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 20
Great Northern pf. (quarter).....	1¾	May 1	Apr. 16	May 2
K. C., St. L. & Chi. pf. (quarter)...	1½	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 30
North & West Branch.....	3	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 24
North & West Branch (extra).....	1	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 24
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter).....	1	June 5	May 10	May 22
Pitts., A. & Charleston.....	3½	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 20
Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter)...	1½	May 1	Holders of record	Mch. 30
Rome, Watar. & Ogdens. (quarter)..	1¾	May 15	.....	.....
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Central Traction (Pittsburg).....	1½	May 2	Apr. 24	May 1
Cin., Newport & Covington pf.....	¾	May 1	Apr. 24	May 2
Columbus, Ohio, Ry. pf. (quarter)..	1¼	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 16
Coney Island, Brooklyn, (quarter)..	2½	May 1	Apr. 25	May 1
Consol. Traction (Pittsburg) pf.....	3	May 9	Holders of record	Mch. 31
Duquesne Traction (Pittsburg).....	2	May 2	Apr. 24	May 1
Mass. Elec. Cos. pf.....	2	June 1	Holders of record	May 15
Pittsburg Traction.....	3½	May 2	Apr. 24	May 1
Union St., New Bedford, Mass., (quarter).....	2	May 1	.....	.....
United El. L. & P. pf. (Baltimore)..	2½	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 25
United Traction, Albany, (quarter)..	1¼	May 1	Apr. 20	May 2
West Chicago St. Ry. (quarter).....	1½	May 15	May 5	May 16
BANK STOCKS.				
American Exchange National.....	3½	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 20
Fourteenth Street.....	3	May 1	.....	.....
Germania (semi-annual).....	5	May 1	Apr. 19	May 2
Germania (extra).....	3	May 1	Apr. 19	May 2
German Exchange (annual).....	12	May 1	.....	.....
Greenwich (semi-annual).....	3	May 1	Apr. 19	May 2
Lincoln National (quarter).....	3	May 1	Apr. 25	May 1
Nat. Bank of Commerce (special)....	10	Apr. 30	Apr. 16	Apr. 30
National City.....	3	May 1	Apr. 20	May 1
Pacific (quarter).....	2	May 1	Apr. 20	May 1
TRUST COMPANIES.				
Farmers' Loan & Trust (quarter)..	5	May 1	Apr. 21	May 2
Farmers' Loan & Trust (extra).....	5	May 1	Apr. 21	May 2
Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter).....	2	May 1	Apr. 24	May 1
Kings County, Bklyn., (quarter)...	2½	May 1	Apr. 24	May 2
Land, Title & Trust Co.....	3	May 1	Apr. 11	May 1
N. Y. Security & Trust (quarter)....	5	May 1	Apr. 25	May 1
People's, Brooklyn (month).....	1	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 30
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alabama Consol. Coal & I. pf. (quarter).....	1¾	May 1	Apr. 24	May 1
Amalgamated Copper (quarter).....	1½	Apr. 30	Mch. 26	May 1
Amalgamated Copper (extra).....	½	Apr. 30	Mch. 26	May 1
Am. Car & Foundry pf. (quarter)....	1¾	May 1	Apr. 10	May 2
American Cereal (quarter).....	2	May 19	May 14	May 21
American Cotton pf.....	4	May 2	Apr. 25	May 2
American District Tel.....	1	May 15	May 7	May 15
American Ice (quarter).....	1	May 15	May 1	May 16
American Steel Casting.....	3	May 8	Apr. 27	May 9
Am. Steel Hoop pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Apr. 30	Apr. 16	May 1
Am. Tin Plate pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Apr. 30	Apr. 16	May 1
Am. Tobacco com. (quarter).....	1½	May 1	Apr. 16	May 10
Am. Tobacco pf. (quarter).....	2	May 1	Apr. 16	May 10
Anaconda Copper Mining.....	$1.25	Apr. 30	Apr. 16	.....
Anaconda Copper Mining (extra)....	75c	Apr. 30	Apr. 16	.....
Bethlehem Steel (quarter).....	50c	June 1	Holders of record	May 15
Buffalo Hump Mining.....	1	May 1	Apr. 20	May 1
Cambria Steel (quarter).....	50c	May 15	.....	.....
Cambria Steel (extra).....	$4.50	To pay installment on stock.		
Central Oil (quarter).....	1½	May 1	Apr. 24	May 2
Chicago Edison (quarter).....	2	May 1	Apr. 28	May 1
Claflin, H. B., 1st pf. (quarter).....	1¼	May 1	Apr. 24	May 1
Claflin, H. B., 2d pf. (quarter).....	1½	May 1	Apr. 24	May 2
Continental Cotton Oil com.....	6	May 1	.....	.....
Finance Co. of Penn. 2d pf.....	$1	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 21
Flat Top Land Ass'n (quarter).....	½	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 13
Flat Top Land Ass'n pf. (quarter)..	1	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 12
Grand Rapids Gas Light.....	3	May 9	May 20	
Harrison Bros. & Co. pf. (quarter)..	1¾	May 1	Apr. 23	May 2
Hudson River Telephone (quarter)..	1½	May 1	.....	.....
Int. Steam Pump pf. (quarter).....	1½	May 1	Apr. 20	May 2
Municipal Gas, Albany, (quarter)...	2½	May 1	Apr. 25	May 2
National Carbon pf. (quarter).....	1¾	May 15	May 5	May 16
National Gramophone Cor.....	2	May 1	Apr. 25	May 2
National Salt (quarter).....	1½	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
National Salt (extra).....	½	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
National Salt pf. (quarter).....	1¾	May 1	Apr. 25	Apr. 30
New England Tel. & Tel. (quarter)..	1½	May 15	Apr. 6	May 8
Pacific Coast.....	1	May 1	Apr. 9	May 2
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter).....	1¼	May 1	Apr. 9	May 2
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter).....	1	May 1	Apr. 9	May 2
Pennsylvania Coal (quarter).....	4	May 1	Apr. 21	May 2
Pressed Steel Car (quarter).....	1½	May 21	Apr. 24	May 21
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter).....	1¾	May 21	Apr. 24	May 21
Pressed Steel Car common (quarter).	1½	May 28	May 7	May 28
Pullman Co. (quarter).....	2	May 15	May 1	May 16
Railway Equipment of Minn.....	3	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 20
St. Paul Gas Light (quarter).....	1	May 15	May 1	May 16
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R common..	2	May 1	Apr. 20	May 1
*T. C. I. & R. R. non-assenting pf..	54	May 1	Apr. 20	May 1
United Elec. Securities pf.....	$3.50	May 1	Holders of record	Apr. 25
United States Express.....	1½	May 15	Apr. 30	May 16
United States Rubber.....	1	Apr. 30	Apr. 14	May 16
U. S. Rubber pf. (quarter).....	2	Apr. 30	Apr. 14	May 16
Warwick Iron & Steel (quarter).....	2	May 10	Apr. 28	May 10
Warwick Iron & Steel (extra).....	½	May 10	Apr. 28	May 10
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. (quarter).	1½	May 15	May 1	May 16
Worthington (Henry R.) pf.....	3½	May 1	Apr. 19	May 2

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Anaconda Copper Co.	May 2	May 17	May 16	Annual
Atlantic Antifouling Paint Co.	.....	.....	May 7	Annual
Bank of America	May 4	May 8	May 7	Annual
Bank of New Amsterdam	Apr. 20	May 3	May 2	Annual
Chicago & Northwestern	May 5	June 8	June 7	Annual
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	May 8	June 11	June 9	Annual
Cleveland & Pittsburg	Apr. 16	May 18	May 17	Annual
Denver & Rio Grande	May 4	May 16	May 15	Special
East River Mill & Lumber Co.	.....	.....	May 10	Annual
Ellethorpe Safety Air Cushion	.....	.....	May 7	Annual
Frazer & Gerger Co.	.....	.....	May 10	Annual
General Electric Company	Apr. 14	May 9	May 8	Annual
Germania Bank	.....	.....	May 1	Annual
Hanover National Bank

stated in the 1899 report, earned approximately $1,453,000 above fixed charges, despite the loss of $459,000 in other revenue. This total is arrived at in the following manner:

Surplus as reported	$446,983
Special appropriations	601,703
Maintenance of way, cost above normal figures	204,000
Equipment cost above normal figures	200,000
	$1,652,686

MR. SAGE'S OPTIMISM.

Russell Sage is nothing if not optimistic in respect to present business conditions and the outlook for the future. He says:

"My opinion is that if this country continues to grow, commercially and financially, as it has recently grown, we shall be the money centre of the world five years from now. Why, just look at it! Here we are at present with a big trade balance in our favor, and yet we are exporting gold to help England out.

"Money here is cheap—dirt cheap; while in England it is comparatively dear. Here you can get it as low as 2 per cent.; there it commands 4 per cent. or more, reversing the usual condition of things at this time of year when in England money is generally much cheaper than here. However, we have plenty of gold now and can spare it.

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"As for the market, I believe we will have higher prices from this time on. Cheap money induces to speculation and investment, while the excellent and prosperous business conditions warrant better prices."

SOUTHWESTERN PROSPERITY.

Of late particularly because of the activity in the shares of Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Texas Pacific, due to large purchases by Rockefeller interests, more or less has been said of the prosperous conditions throughout the Southwest in agricultural, commercial, industrial, and railroad lines. For that reason this testimony of President Rouse of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas is especially pertinent:

"I have spent the whole of the month of March in Texas, and during that time have traversed the State in all directions, having covered all of our company's lines and visited many points not reached by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. I have found everywhere evidences of increased prosperity, and it appears to me that the material prospects of Texas are brighter now than at any previous time since my visits to Texas first began, some seven years ago. Since my last previous visit last Autumn, I am informed that ideal weather conditions have prevailed and that the prospects for crops of every kind other than cotton are unequaled. The prevailing abnormally high prices for cotton will doubtless prove an incentive for planting additional acreage, the result of which must be to put large additional sums of money into circulation in the cotton-growing country this season. I therefore look for a good year for railroads as well as for the farmer and the merchant, thus compensating for the existing increased cost of operation caused especially by the higher prices for fuel and railway material of all kinds.

"We are preparing for the expected heavy movement later in the season by buying additional engines and putting our motive power and equipment in the best possible condition to handle the increased tonnage."

RUBBER GOODS.

Stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company showed marked weakness in the market for outside securities at the close of last week, and the price declined sharply from recent quotations for the stock. Accompanying the decline was a rumor to the effect that dividends on the common stock, which, it was expected, would be commenced in June, would not be declared until July, or possibly August. Officers of the company would not talk on the subject, and not even any semi-official confirmation of the rumor was had, but it exerted considerable influence on both issues of Rubber Goods stock, particularly on the common stock. Insiders, it is believed, have all along been buyers of both the common and preferred stock, and until within the last few days it has been the general opinion that a dividend on the common stock at the time of payment of the next dividend on the preferred was assured. The doubt raised in regard to an early dividend on the common naturally was reflected in the price of this issue. In some quarters, however, it is still believed that the dividend will be declared some time next month, as has been expected for a number of weeks past.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, April 29.—The President of the Reichsbank pointed out to-day that the bank's discounts and loans are now 69,000,000 marks higher, and its metal stock is 76,000,000 lower than was the case at the corresponding date last year. Private discounts are fully 1 per cent. higher, and foreign exchange is partly above the gold point, small quantities of gold already having left Germany. For these reasons he contended that it was impracticable to reduce the rate.

For the monthly settlement money was abundant; but the heavy fall in industrials rendered the carry-over difficult. Some operators were compelled to close their engagements at a sacrifice.

Last week began with heavy sales in irons and coalers owing to the American iron market reports, which continue to attract the keenest attention. The decline was kept up heavily until Friday, when a recovery began. The boom here is thought to have reached its culmination, and, consequently, price advances in iron for the near future have been indefinitely postponed.

The coal famine has not been relieved, and the Chamber of Commerce of Barmen has resolved to invite the co-operation of other chambers in remedying the difficulty.

The pig-iron output for March was 694,450 tons against 709,039 for March, 1899, and 1,973,869 tons for the last quarter, against 1,991,818 tons for the corresponding quarter of last year.

The sugar syndicate is said to have reached an agreement for the next five years.

The Saxon Cotton Mills have raised prices from 10 to 15 per cent.

The Saxon Government will issue a 3 per cent. 51,000,000 mark loan at 82.75.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Joint Increase of Imports and Exports 500,000,000 Marks.

BERLIN, April 29.—Imports into Germany for the last quarter were 1,361,000,000 marks, a decrease of 29,000,000 marks as compared with last year. The exports were 1,149,000,000 marks, an increase of 95,000,000 marks as compared with last year. The statistics for 1899 show that the imports from the United States were 907,000,000 marks, and the exports to the United States 377,000,000 marks. The imports increased 130,000,000 marks, and the exports 40,000,000 marks.

According to the official figures published by the Reichs Anzeiger, Germany's imports last year were 5,783,000,000 marks, and her exports 4,368,000,000 marks, the joint increase being about 500,000,000 marks, of which 100,000,000 marks represent the increase of exports to Great Britain.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of the proposed payment of certain coupons by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, the Northern Union Gas Company, the United States Leather Company, Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railroad Company, and the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., April 28.—A certificate of incorporation was filed here to-day by the Monarch Iron Ore Company of New York City; capital, $100,000.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ADA L. HARRELL, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 2,473.

To the creditors of Ada L. Harrell, County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Ada L. Harrell was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 28th, 1900.

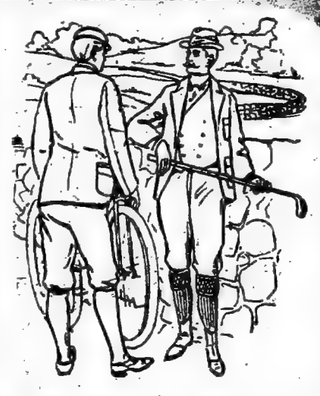

Golfing time, wheeling time, country time. No better time than now to get clothes for it—no better place than ours.

Special line of rough cheviots, modest and striking plaids. Coat and trousers to order, $16. Caps to match, $1.00.

For business wear we offer a special line of Scotch cheviots, very desirable for sack suits, $16.00. Trousers, $4.00. Choice of twenty shades of coverts for topcoat, $18.00.

Samples, fashion booklet free for the asking.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—First-class butler in a private family, where a second man is kept; French preferred; permanent situation. Address, giving copy of references, B., Box 295, Downtown Times Office.

WANTED—A second coachman, married, without children; Swede preferred; references required. Call on Monday at 8 East 55th St. between 12 and 1 o'clock, or 6 in the evening.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to find a place for a chambermaid, whom she can recommend highly in every way. Call at 31 West 20th St., between 1 and 3.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and assist with waiting in a private family. Call Monday at 128 Madison Av., where lady can be seen from 10 to 12.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl to go in the country; good references. Call at present employer's, 116 West 43d St., 9 to 12.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; private family; best city references. 585 3d Av., care of Mullin.

CHAMBERMAID.—In small family; would do plain sewing; can be seen at present employer's, 68 West 46th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; will take full charge, do marketing, and manage help; French and American cooking; wages, $40 to $45. A., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—A lady closing house wishes situation in country for her cook, who will be disengaged the end of May. Call, Monday, at 49 East 20th St.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe wishes to place her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call between 10 and 12 at 438 Madison Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook. Can be seen at present employer's, 13 East 48th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A thoroughly competent dressmaker wishes engagements by the day; terms moderate; city references; misses' and children's dresses a specialty. Apple, 1,359 5th Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID.—By a young English woman as housemaid or parlormaid; can be seen at present employer's, 270 Madison Av., Monday and Tuesday from 10 to 12.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By Protestant young girl with private family as kitchenmaid. Armstrong, 141 West 100th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As lady's maid and seamstress, willing to care for one child; excellent references; can be seen at present employers, 316 5th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent laundress in small private family; no chamberwork; best city reference. L. S., Box 378, 1,269 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse for ladies, or would take charge of invalid; engagements by month or week; city references. McOwen, 1,359 5th Av.

NURSE.—Respectable North German girl wishes to take care of two children, two to seven years old. Care Mrs. Fred Lulewer, 458 Mott Ave.

NURSE, &c.—By competent person; good masseuse; city or country; best reference. A. C., Box 365, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse; obliging; no English references. Jeanne, 143 West 15th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes a situation for her waitress; thoroughly competent as waitress or parlormaid. Call at 31 West 38th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady closing house wishes situation in country for her waitress, who will be disengaged the end of May. Call, Monday, at 49 East 20th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to place her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call between 10 and 12 at 438 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; understands salads, carving, care of silver, &c. Call at 56 East 78th St., present employer's.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—27; tall; good appearance; valet five years; personal reference. Henry, 530 5th Av.

BUTLER.—Competent, sober, very neat, industrious, honest, temperate; personal city reference. Butler, Box 364, 1,269 Broadway.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By German caretaker; would like a house in city or country. Wilkins, 121 East 77th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—By man and wife; coachman; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; wife cook and laundress; best references; country preferred. Feley, 121 East 77th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; stylish driver; understands business thoroughly; ten years in last place; personal reference; leaving on account death of employer; city or country. Kirwan, 425 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man: 9 years' city reference from late employer; disengaged on account of family going abroad. K., 18 West 20th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman would like to secure permanent place for his coachman; best possible reference for five years' service. 47 East 34th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Can milk and drive; prompt and sober; moderate wages; references. M. H., 481 Pearl St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going abroad wishes to place his coachman; he can highly recommend. 25 West 48th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Single; 30; temperate; lawns, greenhouses, roses, violets, carnations, water lilies; ten years with private families. H. Berger, care of Thamm, 13 Rivington St.

GARDENER.—Single; understands horses, poultry; careful driver; all general work about private place; will be disengaged May 1; good reference. Gardener, Box 198 Times Office.

GARDENER.—Understands greenhouse work and vegetable gardening. Peter Hansen, Mills Hotel, No. 1, Bleecker St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By Swede; 20; good worker; or gentleman's residence; highly recommended. Ullhoim, 751 3d Av.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

CASEY, MARGARET DE KOVEN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to FRANCES RUSSELL DICKEY, Clarence Seymour Wadsworth, Reginald De Koven, Charles R. S. De Koven, Elijah K. Hubbard, Helen Beach, Mary Beach Johnson, Louis Wadsworth De Koven, Aimee E. Alsop, Joseph W. Alsop, John De Koven Alsop, Frances O. Alsop, Louise De Koven Bowne, the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET DE KOVEN CASEY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Nathaniel A. Prentiss of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing and three codicils thereto relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of MARGARET DE KOVEN CASEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Petitioner in Person, 120 Broadway, New York. ap30-1aw7wM

FREAR, MARGARET ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET ANN FREAR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bcoraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900.

JOHN FORBES BOYD, AGNES FREAR TOMPKINS, Executors.

BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap30-1aw6mM

FRENCH, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda French, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 135 West 44th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of August next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1900.

CHARLES T. FRENCH, LOUIS FRENCH, Executors. ja28-1aw6mM

FRY, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FRY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Horwitz & Samuels, their attorneys, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1899. MARY FRY, Executrix. ISAAC FRY Executor. HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL JACOBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Attorney of Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1899.

EDWIN A. JACOBY,
GEORGE W. JACOBY,
JOHN C. F. JACOBY, } Executors.

KRETZ, FRANCIS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS H. KRETZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Heyn & Covington, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1900. THEKLA KRETZ, Executrix. HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys for Executrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap9-1aw6mM

MARCHAND, GEORGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Georges Marchand, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of November next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900.

AGNES FUNCK HART,
PATRICK A. HART,
Administrators.

COUDERT BROTHERS,
Attorneys for Administrators, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6mM

SUZANNET—VIRGINIA FRENCH, COUNTESS DE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIRGINIA FRENCH, Countess de Suzannet, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of November, next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. LOUIS CONSTANT FORTUNE, Count de Suzannet, Ancillary Administrator c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-aw6mM

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM H. MACY, Jr., V. Everitt Macy, and George H. Macy, as executors under the last will and testament of Caroline L. Macy, deceased, plaintiffs, against JULIA JUDGE, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Andrew T. Judge, deceased; John S. Goldsmith, Edmond Kelly, individually; Edmond Kelly, as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Edmond Kelly, as trustee of the estate of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, individually and as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres, Kathleen Kelly, a daughter of said Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased, who in religion is known as Sister Joseph, of the order of St. Vincent de Paul; Shaun Kelly, Kathleen Kelly, the last two persons being the children of the above-named Edmond Kelly; Robert Kelly, Kathleen Gertrude Kelly, Edmond Kelly, Heloise Kelly, Yvonne Kelly, Raymond Kelly, the last six named persons being the children of the above-named Horace Robert Kelly; Evelina de la F. Kelly, wife of said Horace Robert Kelly; Jean d'Humieres, John R. Platt, Isaac S. Platt, and William F. Chambers, as trustees under the last will of Samuel R. Platt, deceased, and the following-named tenants: John Thomas, John Auster, John Grav John Gates, John Seifarth, John Lahndt, John Maloney, John Perocheach, the name "John" being fictitious, the true Christian names of said tenant defendants being unknown to plaintiffs; Edwin A. Schroeder, and Frank M. Argulmbau, as surviving partners of the firm of Schroeder & Bon, and Sandford L. Norcott, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 24th, 1900.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: Edmond Kelly, individually; Edmond Kelly, as executor of and trustee under the will of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Edmond Kelly, as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Kathleen Kelly, and Shaun Kelly, children of said Edmond Kelly; Jean d'Humieres, Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres Kathleen Kelly, or Sister Joseph of the order of St. Vincent de Paul, House of St. Joseph, the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, March 23d, 1900.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, U. S. A. mh26-1aw7wM

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—OSWALD CAMMANN, Susan Harshman Cammann, and James H. Brewster as trustee under the will of Caroline B. Stanton, Susan B. Cammann, and Maria M. Cammann under the will of Oswald Cammann, deceased, plaintiffs, against JAMES W. KETCHAM, Louis (Christian or given name unknown, therefore sued as Louis) Lindsy Fountaine, J. J. Scriven Company, Valentin Kolb, John (Christian name unknown, therefore sued as John) Levigne, and the widow, devisees, heirs at law, and next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, deceased, who are unknown to plaintiffs, and all the persons and owners to the plaintiffs unknown claiming or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, such unknown persons being herein described as heirs at law, devisees, legatees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, and their respective wives and husbands, if any, and Leander S. Sire, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the second amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 15, 1900.

MORRIS, SENTELL, & MAIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the defendants John (Christian name unknown, therefore sued as John) Levigne, and the widow, devisees, heirs at law, and next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, deceased, who are unknown to plaintiffs, and all the persons and owners to the plaintiffs unknown, claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, such unknown persons being herein described as heirs at law, devisees, legatees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of Paul Leavitt, and their respective wives and husbands, if any

The foregoing second amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of March 1900, and filed with the complaint and amended and supplemental complaint and second amended and supplemental complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of March, 1900. Said complaints were filed in said Clerk's office as follows: The complaint on January 17, 1898, the amended and supplemental complaint on November 23, 1899, and the second amended and supplemental complaint on March 5th, 1900.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 17th, 1900.

MORRIS, SENTELL, & MAIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh19-1aw6wM&ap30

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.—THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS F. WALLACE, George W. Wallace, and Cora Randolph Wallace, his wife; Mary Agnes Wallace Barlow, wife of Lionel F. A. Barlow, and the said Lionel F. A. Barlow; Thomas P. Wallace and George W. Wallace, executors of the last will and testament of James Wallace, deceased; Daniel S. McElroy and Linda L. McElroy, his wife; The Garfield National Bank of the City of New York; William H. Gelshenen and Katharine T. Gelshenen, his wife; Henry W. F. Mail, Ellen Carter, The City of New York, George D. Russell, Charles S. Rees, The Franklin National Bank of the City of New York, Mary A. Prendergast, Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York; Lizzie M. Fellows, executrix of the last will and testament of John R. Fellows, deceased; Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney; William Arnemann, Harry Torchiani, Frank Miller, Nelson A. Miller, Abraham Miller, Leopold Miller, First National Bank of Cleveland, Catharine Donohue, Edward M. Cutler, Max Stiner, Nason Manufacturing Company, James Murtaugh, John G. Siegling, Southern National Bank of New York, George M. Wright, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Albert B. Hilton; Thomas Emberson, Max Laberman, Adrian T. Kiernan, as receiver of George W. Wallace; Francis D. Dowley, as receiver of George William Wallace; Rachel Burritt, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 9th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DeWITT,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Mary Agnes Wallace Barlow, wife of Lionel F. A. Barlow, and the said Lionel F. A. Barlow:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of April, 1900, and duly filed with the amended and supplemental complaints in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, April 18, 1900.

GEORGE G. DeWITT,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—EMELINE B. PHILBRICK, as executrix under the last will and testament of William N. Philbrick, deceased, plaintiff, against RACHEL WALTERS, Isidor Wolff, and Rachel Wolff, his wife the name "Rachel" being fictitious, defendant's true first name being unknown to plaintiff; Waldo Hutchins, Herman Blaske, Rose Blaske, Isaac Herschkowitz, Martin Kretsch, Louis J. Schwartz, Augusta Kretsch, sometimes called Augusta Thiele; Adolph Becker, Henry Metzendorf, Jr., William McKennan, Charles Schneider, Max Salemonsky, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 9th, 1900.

SACKETT & LANG,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Isidor Wolff and Rachel Wolff, his wife, the name "Rachel" being fictitious, defendant's true first name being unknown to plaintiff; Waldo Hutchins, and Isaac Herschkowitz: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

Dated New York, March 17th, 1900.

SACKETT & LANG,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh19-1aw6wM&ap30

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JONES, FRANK F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK F. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1900.

MARION S. JONES, Executrix.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix. ap23-1aw6mM

COOK'S TOURS.

Another addition to our comprehensive arrangements for travelers to Europe and Paris, programme H. Large number of new tours. These cover a wide range of prices from $145. Many of the parties include the Passion Play, some the whole of Europe, all a prolonged stay in Paris. All travel under personal escort.

NEW YORK,
Down town, 261 Broadway, (corner Warren.)
Up town, 1,185 Broadway, (corner 28th St.)
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago,
San Francisco.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICES.
CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.

Saale	May 1	Kaiserin Mar. Th.	May 22
Kaiser Wm. d. Gr.	May 8	Saale	May 29
Lahn	May 15	Kaiser Wm. d. Gr.	June 5

Departure 10 A. M.

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Fr. d. Gr.	May 10, 2 PM	Barbarossa	June 7, Noon
G. Kurfurst	May 24, 1 PM	Fr. d. Gr.	June 21, Noon

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

K. Luise	May 3, 2 PM	Main	May 17, Noon

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Aller	May 5	Elms	May 12

Departure 11 A. M.

OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-Screw Express Service to Plymouth, (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg

F. Bismarck	May 3, 10 AM	Columbia	May 17, 10 AM
K. Friedrich	May 10, 11 AM	Victoria	May 24, 10 AM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. Also N. Y. to Cherbourg and Hamburg.

Batavia	May 5, 10 AM	G. W. Grosse	May 19, 8:30 AM
Patricia	May 12, 3 PM	Phoenicia	May 26, 3 PM

EXCURSION TO PARIS ACCOMMODATION reserved if secured before departure.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

St. Louis	May 2	St. Louis	May 23
New York	May 9	New York	May 30
St. Paul	May 16	St. Paul	June 6

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

Noordland	May 2	Southwark	May 16
Friesland	May 9	Westernland	May 23

*This steamer carries cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15, N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MENARA	May 5
MANITOU	May 12
MENOMINEE	May 19
MINNEAPOLIS	May 26
MARQUETTE	June 2

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED, WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO PENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $65.00 EACH AND UPWARD.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Lucania	May 5, 10 AM	Ivernia, (new)	May 26, 3 PM
Etruria	May 12, 2 PM	Lucania	June 2, 9 AM
Campania	May 19, 9 AM	Etruria	June 9, 1 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PANAMA RAILROAD S. S. LINE

For COLON, connecting with lines to Port Limon, Savantilla, Carthagena, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, and PACIFIC PORTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, AND SOUTH AMERICA. RATES, NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO, CABIN, $105. STEERAGE, $40

Steamers sail from Pier foot of West 27th St., N. Y.

Athos ..... May 2, 1 PM | Alamo ..... May 9, 1 PM

Information at company's office, 29 Broadway.
R. L. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

1,999 MADISON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—GRACE EVELYN GLAZE, plaintiff, against EDGAR B. GOODWIN and Annie May Goodwin, his wife; William L. Hazen, Theodore E. Lyons, composing the firm of Barnard School, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date 7th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and in Section 6, Block No. 1,752 on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Madison Avenue, opposite the centre or party wall and distant fifty (50) feet and two (2) inches more or less northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of said party wall sixty (60) feet; thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue sixteen (16) feet four and one-half (4½) inches; thence westerly to and through another party wall sixty (60) feet to the easterly side of Madison Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Madison Avenue, sixteen feet four and one-half (16.4½) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Subject, however, to the lien of a certain prior mortgage executed by the said mortgagors to the Lawyers' Title and Insurance Company of New York, to secure the payment of the sum of seven thousand ($7,000.00) dollars and interest, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1899, in Section 6, Liber 85, of Mortgages, at Page 5, and indexed under block number 1,752.—Dated New York, April 7, 1900.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,990 Madison Avenue:

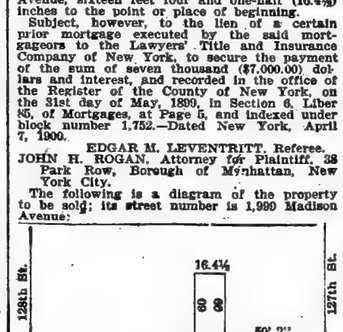

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $700.00; together with costs and allowances amounting to $102.50, with interest from 7th day of April, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase-money or paid by the referee, is $198.43 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $7,000.00, with interest thereon from December 1, 1899, at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum.—Dated New York, April 7, 1900.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee

TBALL RULES CHANGED

Reforms Were Adopted in the Matter of Scoring.

OW TO SIDE-LINE COACHING

Hereafter Off-Side Play Will Be Penalized by a Loss of Ten Yards for Offenders.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—The Intercollegiate Rules Committee on Football, composed of Robert D. Wren, Harvard; Walter Camp, Yale; Alexander Moffatt, Princeton; Paul Dashiel, Annapolis; J. M. Dennis, Cornell, and John C. Bell, Pennsylvania, met in this city yesterday and completed the work of revising the rules which will govern gridiron contests during the coming year. The changes made are final, and there will be no other meeting of the committee this year.

Contrary to expectations, no change was made in the scoring rules.

To do away with side-line coaching, it was decided to limit the number of persons given side-line privileges to five for each contesting team. All other attaches of the respective teams must be seated along the inclosure, and inside the rope lines. As a further preventive of side-line coaching, it was decided to penalize the team so offending by the loss of ten yards, the down remaining the same as it was at the time the foul was committed. If the team guilty of side-line coaching is playing on the defense, then the other side will be given ten yards and a first down.

Another rule that was changed was the one which has heretofore permitted a team to retain possession of the ball, and have first down by losing twenty yards. Under the new rule a team will be permitted to lose twenty yards and retain the ball but once during the game.

Another rule changed was in reference to the committing of a foul by a team behind its own goal line. Heretofore when such a foul has been made, like a forward pass, for instance, the ball has gone to the other side for a touch-down. Hereafter it will count as a safety.

Regarding the penalty for off-side play, it was decided that instead of making the team so offending lose the ball, it shall go back ten yards, and still retain possession of the ball, and the down be also the same as when the foul was committed.

It was also decided that the linesman must take his stand on the side line and regulate the positions of the flags marking the gains and losses. A few minor changes were made in the wording of certain rules simply to make them clearer.

SUNDAY BASEBALL GAMES.

St. Louis Outplayed Chicago at Every Point and Won Handily.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The St. Louis team outplayed Chicago at all points to-day. The fielding of the visitors was clean and their batting was done at just the right time. The score:

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
St. Louis	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	6

Batteries—Sudhoff and O'Connor; Menefee and Donahue.

PITTSBURG, 8; CINCINNATI, 6.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—The Cincinnatis hit hard enough to win two games, but errors kept the Pittsburgs in the hunt and they won out in the eleventh inning. The crowd made a ground rule necessary, and this robbed the locals of many three-baggers. Doubles by Irwin and Wood after two men were out tied the score in the ninth. The score:

Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	6
Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	2

Batteries—Phillipi and Schriver; Breitenstein and Kehoe. Umpire, Mr. Swartwood.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	6	3	.667	New York	3	4	.429
St. Louis	6	3	.667	Pittsburg	4	6	.400
Brooklyn	5	3	.625	Chicago	3	6	.333
Cincinnati	6	4	.600	Boston	2	6	.250

American League.

At Milwaukee—Chicago, 2; Milwaukee, 1.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 5; Kansas City, 4.

Other Games.

At Weehawken—West New York, 9; Cuban X Giants, 8.
At Toledo—Toledo, 16; Mansfield, 8.
At Fort Wayne—Dayton, 6; Fort Wayne, 2.
At Youngstown—Youngstown, 3; Columbus, 1.
At Wheeling—Wheeling, 6; Newcastle, 3.
At Utica—Utica, 6; Rome, 4.

Games To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Boston in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Chicago.

FIRST CENTURY CYCLE RUN.

Over 250 Riders Took Part in the Hundred Miler on Long Island.

That all the century run fiends are not dead yet was proved yesterday, when over 250 entries were received in the century run of the Century Wheelmen of New York, which was held over the Hicksville course on Long Island. This was the first regularly checked hundred miler of the year, and was a pronounced success as far as the percentage of survivors was concerned. Very few dropped out, and the three women entrants finished in good shape; they were: Miss Lillie Luger, Mrs. Dr. Warnock, and Miss Kitty Kennedy. The recent action of the club in barring women as competitors probably accounted for the small number of female entries, and the club's subsequent action, removing the bar, seems to have been sufficient to put the organization in the good graces of the open frame wheel riders. J. P. Walsh was the chief pacemaker in yesterday's run. Former State Centurion John T. Wall took a serious tumble near Jamaica, and his wheel was badly damaged. He came in on a borrowed machine.

The road races, which were to be held at Valley Stream, were declared off.

FOR THE KENTUCKY DERBY.

There Will Probably Be Ten Starters in This Event on Thursday.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 29.—The saddling bell at Churchill Downs Thursday will inaugurate what promises to be the greatest meeting in the history of the Louisville Jockey Club. It is expected that 30,000 people will see the Kentucky Derby.

Two weeks ago the Derby looked like a three-horse race, Lieut. Gibson's work being so impressive as to stamp him as the class of the event. Since then, however, the favorite has either not been doing so well or the other contenders have been doing better. There will be a field of eight starters, and possibly ten. The sure ones are Lieut. Gibson, Kentucky Farmer, F. W. Brode, Hindus, Highland Lad, Florizar, His Excellency, and Benadier. To these may be added Thrive and Flaunt. Flaunt worked the Derby route to-day in 2:10.

Although Lieut. Gibson's stock has depreciated during the last fortnight, he will go to the post a favorite. Tom McDowell's colt, His Excellency, will receive some consideration, from the fact that he has made a mile and an eighth on the Lexington track in 1:54¼.

COLUMBIA'S TRACK TEAM.

Their First Performances Will Be in the Games on Friday.

Columbia track men are gradually rounding into good form at Columbia Oval, and no new additions have been made to the team. The first games in which the team is to participate will be the annual Spring games of the university on Friday. The programme is as follows: 100 yards, 220 yards, 440 yards, 880 yards, one and two mile runs, 120 and 220 yards hurdles, shot put, hammer throw, high and broad jumps. In connection with the games there will be a 100-yard dash and an 880-yard run, open to preparatory schools of New York and vicinity. At these games Trainer Mack will be able to observe the work of the men and to select those to represent the university in the triangular meet with Williams and Cornell at Albany on May 12, and later, on the 19th, in the meet with Princeton. This last meet is one of the most important of the season. Long will run against Jervis, Caldwell against Coggan, Princeton will be represented by Terry in the long runs, Hutchinson and Wheeler in the hurdles, and Carroll in the high jump, while Weekes, Van Cise, and Marshall will run for Columbia, Wright and Welles will be the weight men, and Ernst will contest in the long jump.

ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Laura W. Carried Off the Honors on the Famous Course.

Laura W., the handsome little sorrel mare owned by Dr. H. H. Kane, easily proved herself queen of the Speedway yesterday morning by winning about every brush she entered, and outstepping many of the favorites who have long pedigrees and short marks after their names. Finer weather for speeding could not have been made to order, and hundreds of riders and drivers from all parts of Greater New York took full advantage of it and flocked to the Speedway in rigs of every description. The result was the finest aggregation of horseflesh ever seen on the famous drive, while the crowd of spectators broke all records for size as well as enthusiasm.

Laura W.'s popularity was partly shared yesterday by Dr. H. D. Gill's 1899 cup-winning pacer Jack, 2:12½.

Team races have been rather few and far between on the road of late, and W. R. Rose, driving his cross-matched pacing pair, Sir Eld, 2:14¾, and Island Belle, 2:24½, has found it difficult to find anybody to have a go with him. Yesterday morning, however, Elmer Stevens put in an appearance with a handsome team composed of Castleton, 2:16¾, and Nuxina, 2:28¾, and furnished plenty of sport. They went up and down the stretch several times together in chance meetings, and to all appearances were very evenly matched. Finally the teams met at Dyckman Street, the extreme northern limit of the Speedway, and were turned to a good start. Both teams struck their gait in remarkably quick time, and made the dust fly for a quarter without either taking a lead.

Nearing the half-mile post Mr. Stevens's team, on being touched with the whip, gained half a length, but when the half was reached, Mr. Rose's team had recovered the lost ground, and they were running nose and nose. It looked very much like a dead heat, and probably would have proved so had not Castleton and Nuxina broke and spoiled their chances of winning. In a second brush honors were about even when the teams were reined in under the arch of Washington Bridge, which marks the finish of the mile stretch. About this time Laura W. began to show her speed, and had a very pretty three-quarter-mile go with Richard B., driven by Charles Lloyd. On the start Laura W. seemed to lag behind, and evidently made no attempt to pick up her opponent until the half-mile post was reached, and then, encouraged by a word and a tickle of the whip from Dr. Kane, showed a burst of speed that carried her a length ahead of her opponent, who quit at the three-quarter post beaten by several lengths. Jack, 2:12½, driven by Dr. Gill, next claimed the attention of the crowd by winning a very pretty brush from Col. J. F. Cockerell's gelding Swift, 2:16½. The gray gelding Clayton, 2:15¼, by Mambrino Wilkes, driven by J. P. Baiter, led the brown gelding Porter, 2:13, over a very fast half. David Lamar's green mare Royalty, which made such an excellent showing last week with Col. Cockerill's famous mare Honor Bright, 2:28¾, covered a lively mile with Swift, but was unable to gain a lead. The brown mare Red Lady, 2:12¼, by Red Wilkes, driven by A. Bauman, was beaten by Richard B. in a short brush. Then followed two of the liveliest races of the morning between Jack and Laura W. On the start Jack took the lead, closely followed by Laura W., who overtook him at the quarter. Nearing the half Jack regained his lead, and was in a fair way of winning when he broke.

About the only four-cornered race of importance during the day was between the four stars, Jack, 2:12½; Laura W., Beacon Light, driven by M. Stetson, and Girlie, with her owner, C. W. Wilder, handling the reins. Laura W. beat Beacon Light out amid enthusiastic applause by at least three lengths. Girlie was a good third, and Jack had fallen back to fourth. After this brush Laura W. was sent to the stable with about ten races to her credit. The brown gelding, Kingwood, 2:17¼, driven by George Coleman, took the measure of Smilax, 2:21¼, driven by A. Newberger, and a team driven by C. E. Mason, fell a victim to the speed of Charles Northrop's mare, Kittie. Among other well-known Speedway horses noticed was the black gelding, Dufour, 2:13¾, by Greenlander, driven by Mellville C. Boynton; the brown gelding, Percy, 2:17½; Oscar, 2:20¼, driven by B. Zahn; David B., 2:09¼, with his owner, J. W. Cornish, handling the ribbons. Christopher Hackett, driving his green mare, King Tom; Belmont, driven by M. Finkenstein; L. Kaplan, driving Carmello, 2:13¾; H. D. Hyde, driving his mare, Nerva; Arthur L. Kerker, behind Atteteka Boy; A. C. Maynard, driving Brandywine, 2:20¼; H. B. Carroll, with Maud M., 2:15¼; A. R. Meyer, behind the gelding, Peter H., 2:26¼.

Owners of double teams are awaiting the arrival of Charles Chipman of Philadelphia, who started from that city on Thursday to drive his double team, Samuel T. and Jack Miller, to this city by easy stages. It is Mr. Chipman's intention to take part in the Speedway parade and later sample the doubles on the famous course, as he will be in this city for a month. Samuel T. and Jack Miller are reported to be in excellent condition, and recently showed a mile in 2:26 over a half-mile track. Their owner is confident that they can go in 2:12.

DR. AGASSIZ'S YACHT LAUNCHED.

The Kirin Put in the Water at the Pollion Shipyards.

Dr. Maximilian Agassiz's new schooner yacht Kirin, which has been building from designs by J. B. Webb at the C. & R. Pollion Shipyards, South Brooklyn, was launched Saturday afternoon. The new boat is intended for cruising, but her lines indicate speed, and her general appearance is much that of a racer. She is much cut away at the forefoot and stern, and the bulwarks are very low for a cruiser. Her deck, which is flush, is broken by three skylights and two companionways.

The principal dimensions of the new boat are: Length over all, 98 feet; on the water line, 70 feet; beam, 17 feet 6 inches; draught, 12 feet; freeboard, 3 feet. Her mainmast measures 62 feet, the maintopmast 36 feet, main boom 52 feet, foremast 56 feet, foretopmast 33 feet, foreboom 23 feet, foregaff 22 feet, bowsprit 20 feet outboard, and spinnaker boom 44 feet. Her cabins are finished in mahogany and quartered oak. The owner's stateroom, a fine roomy affair, is situated aft of the after companionway, the main saloon being forward. The latter apartment is fitted with good shelves, sideboard, lockers, and all conveniences. Forward of the saloon are several guests' rooms, bathrooms and lavatory, cook's quarters, crew's quarters, and forecastle.

The new boat is painted black with a broad gold ribbon. Dr. Agassiz will use her this season for cruising in neighboring waters. She will fly the burgee of the New York Yacht Club.

Bicycle Racing Season Is On.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 29.—Sunday bicycle racing was inaugurated in this city to-day on the Fountain Ferry track under the auspices of the National Cyclists' Association.

The best race was the motor tandem event for two miles between McFarlan and Stevens and Houseman and Rutz. The two teams alternately led to the stretch, where in a desperate sprint Houseman and Rutz beat their opponents by the narrowest kind of a margin. The summaries:

One mile, open, professional.—Won by Orlando Stevens; Freeman, second; Newhouse, third. Time—2:05 3-5.

One mile, handicap, professional.—Won by Freeman, (20 yards;) Newhouse, (40 yards,) second; W. A. Rutz, (80 yards,) third. Time—2:01.

Two-mile tandem motors.—Won by Houseman and Rutz; McFarland and Stevens, second. Time—3:15.

Athletic Games at Maspeth.

J. C. Doyle won the 100-yard dash from scratch in good style yesterday at the regular weekly joint games of the Brooklyn Athletic Association, held at their grounds, at Maspeth. He also finished second in the 220 and second in the half-mile from the twenty-five-yard mark. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash—Won by J. C. Doyle, (scratch;) F. Veres, (3 yards,) second; B. Dudley, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:11 1-5.

Mile Run—Won by F. Foell, (30 yards;) H. Clausen, (25 yards,) second; J. Foell, (35 yards,) third. Time—5:55.

220-Yards—Won by T. Frazer, (15 yards;) J. C. Doyle, (scratch,) second; F. Foell, (15 yards,) third. Time—0:24 2-5.

Half-Mile Run—Won by W. Clausen, (scratch;) J. C. Doyle, (25 yards,) second; T. Frazer, (scratch,) third. Time—2:20.

Broad Jump—Won by G. Foell, (3 feet;) T. Frazer, (2 feet,) second; W. Clausen, (1 foot,) third. Distance 15 feet.

LAST CROSS-COUNTRY RUNS.

St. Bartholomew A. A. and Rival A. C. Wind Up the Season in This Sport.

The final cross-country runs of the season were held yesterday over Long Island fields and trails. From the grounds of the Star Athletic Club, Vernon Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Long Island City, the St. Bartholomew Athletic Association Junior Harriers held their final championship run of the season. The course was about six miles. The order of the finish follows: A. Levy, P. Palan, W. Rosse, W. H. Ziegler, J. Cohen, A. Cohen, J. O'Day, and T. McCurdey. Net time—33:20.

Twenty-eight starters participated in an eight-mile cross-country run given by the Rival Athletic Club at Corona. William Hugg of the Star Athletic Club Juniors finished first. The first eleven men in were from the Star Athletic Club. The order of finish follows: William Hugg, J. Halpin, J. Roettger, J. Fedietner, J. J. White, W. H. Huyslop, W. H. Rafferty, J. J. Spotts, and F. Zeinglinger. Time—60:05.

OF INTEREST TO GOLFERS.

"Tom" Bendelow has recently laid out a nine-hole course on Kingsland Point, near Tarrytown, the club to be known as the Automobile and Golf Club of Westchester.

The annual reception of the Dyker Meadow Club will be held at the clubhouse on Thursday, May 10. There will be a mixed foursome match, 18 holes, handicap. H. C. Du Val has given the first prizes and the club offers second trophies.

The officers of the Edgewater Golf Club, a new organization whose links skirt Newark Bay near Bergen Point, have arranged a number of competitions for the year. The opening day will be on the 9th, when there will be a women's handicap.

Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve has been chosen Chairman of the Golf Committee of the Westchester Country Club. The club will give no open golf tournament this year, and while many of the competitions will be purely club affairs, a number of team matches will be played with neighboring clubs.

The annual meeting of the Newport Golf Club will be held in July. Most of the present officers will be re-elected. They are: President—Buchanan Winthrop; Secretary—Robert H. I. Gammell; Treasurer—Arthur T. Kemp. Frederick P. Sands, Lispenard Stewart, and Oliver H. P. Belmont form the Greens and House Committees.

Secretary E. L. Kalbfleisch of the Dyker Meadow Club announces the following club competitions for May: 5, Monthly handicap, 18 holes; 12, foursome handicap, match play against bogey, for prizes given by Arthur P. Clapp; 19, golf ball sweepstakes; 26, handicap against bogey for prize given by Burnham Clark; 30, Decoration Day handicap.

A golf competition for women that will occupy four days will begin this morning on the Dyker Meadow Club links, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. It will be for a cup offered by Mrs. Adolph E. Smylie. The match to-day will be an 18-hole qualifying medal play round, the first eight to continue at match play for the trophy on Tuesday, Thursday, and May 8. Dr. T. M. Lloyd has given a prize for the lowest score in to-day's game.

TO-DAY'S CARD AT AQUEDUCT.

Following are the entries for to-day at Aqueduct:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, about seven furlongs. Winepress, Sparrow Wing, Lindula, 106 pounds; Racebud, Diminutive, Pink Domino, Dangerous Maid, 101; Olea 99; Insurrection, Elsie Skip, 91; Candia, 89.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, four and a half furlongs. Vouch, 110 pounds; Burus, 107; Billionaire, 104; Ikey Diddy, Zenaide, Remson, Hanswurst, 101; Servant, Sweepstakes, Moor, Give All, Galanthus, 98.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, one mile and seventy yards. Bannock, 120 pounds; Knight of the Garter, 117; Blueaway, 113;, Merry Prince, 111; Dutch Comedian, Sea Robber, 110; Pickwickian, Ranger, The Gardner, 106; First Whip, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, four and a half furlongs. Della Cee, The Jade, Connie, Quite Right, 104 pounds; Zenaide, 101; Queen Quality, Golden Lily, Novelty, 98; Anice, Mudder, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Manitoban, 114 pounds; Owensboro, Purifactor, Daily Report, 110; Cupidity, 109; Gold Lack, 107; Jucoma, 106; Pink Domino, Golden Rattle, Jamaica, 105; The Amazon, Lottie Sheville, 101.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, five and a half furlongs. Boney Boy, 118 pounds; Hollobas, 117; Doublet, 114; Zanona, 113; L'Alouette, Galathee, Leedsville, 102; Star Chimes, Kamara, 98.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

B. M. Bigelow's sloop Elver is being overhauled and refitted preparatory to commission at Fordham's shipyard, City Island.

Possession of their City Island clubhouse will be taken by the Oak Point Yacht Club about May 1.

A. E. Tower's steam yacht Erl King was brought down from Poughkeepsie Friday and anchored off West Thirty-fourth Street. The yacht, with Mr. Tower and a small party aboard, is expected to proceed to Fortress Monroe within a few days.

M. C. D. Borden's steam yacht Vedette is being overhauled at Manning's Basin, South Brooklyn.

Mrs. A. S. Van Wickle's steam yacht Marjorie, which recently returned from a West Indian cruise, is at Manning's yacht basin undergoing preparation for another commission. This time the yacht will probably undertake a cruise northward to Nova Scotia and vicinity.

Charles Fletcher's steam yacht Seneca is almost ready for commission. She will be taken to Providence by Capt. Doand about May 1.

George W. Child Drexel's steam yacht Alcedo was taken to Tebo's basin, South Brooklyn, from the Nixon shipyards at Elizabeth on Friday. She will be fitted out for commission at once, and is expected to sail for Europe late in May.

An important business meeting of the Hudson River Yacht Club will be held to-morrow night at the clubhouse, West Ninety-second Street and the Hudson River.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, April 30.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

167—Pickhardt vs. U. S.
161—Roehr vs. Bliss.
162—Munson vs. Straits of Dover SS. Co.
165—Rickard vs. Du Bon.
166—Atlas SS. Co. vs. Columbian Land Co.
169—In re Lesser Bros.
156—Gale vs. Chase N. Bank.
109 to 113—Philip vs. SS. George Farwell.
153—U. S. Leather Co. vs. S. S. Merida.
154—Wilder vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Ives, Williams & Co.
2—Moran vs. Helf.
3—Colonial Dames of Am. vs. Colonial Dames of State of New York.
4—Same vs. Nat. Socy. of Colonial Dames.
5—Bendheim vs. Simon
6—Madenski vs. Polish Nat. Socy.
7—Nat. New Haven Bank vs. Arnold.
8—Greve vs. Man. Ry.
9—Cohen vs. same.
10—Sichel vs. same.
11—Thomson vs. same.
12—David vs. same.
13—Miller vs. same.
14—Continental Trust Co. vs. same.
14½—Petchaft vs. Gurley.
15—Gieseler vs. Gieseler
16—Abegg vs. Hering.
17—Gillmann vs. Goldberg.
18—S. Liebmann's Sons Brew. Co. vs. Erienbell.
19—Demmerle vs. Demmerle.
20—Martin vs. Bonagur.
21—Kerbs vs. Cigarmakers' Int. Union.
22—Lott vs. Coler.
23—City of New York vs. Glass.
24—Trustees Peabody Educational Fund vs. Franklin.
25—Venner vs. Seligman
26—Hascall vs. King.
27—In re Comstock.
28—Heesemann vs. Solomon.
29—Eisenberg vs. Siff.
30—Gruft vs. Rosen.
31—Casey vs. Cohen.
32—Title G. & T. Co. vs. Voletsky.
33—Matter of Aron.
34—Kohler vs. Palm.
35—Gitxendanner vs. McGeorge Printing Co.
36—Grayhead vs. Loughran.
37—Paulson vs. N. J. & N. Y. Ry.
38—Brooker vs. Smith.
39—Taylor vs. Wright.
40—Mapelsohn vs. Hankman.
41—Hudson vs. Cowles.
42—People, &c., vs. Mut. Ben. Life Assn.
43—Parrett vs. Parrett.
44—Hamilton vs. Pitzmahony.
45—In re Church.
46—Otis vs. Chivvis.
47—In re Honig.
48—Socialistic Co-op. B. & L. Assn. vs. Kuhn
49—Gray vs. McLaughlin.
50—Zoccolo vs. Salberg.
51—Zoccolo vs. Stern.
52—Lakritz vs. Glass.
53—Goldsmith vs. Pitzele.
54—Whitlock vs. Gould.
55—Stephens vs. Hinman
56—In re Stephens.
57—Smith vs. Cohen.
58—Allerton vs. Besson.
59—Smith vs. Hardy.
60—In re Werner.
61—Holton vs. Nason.
62—Friedman vs. Friedman.
63—Barowsky vs. Conkling.
64—Chase vs. James.
65—Sailors' Snug Harbor vs. Feitner.
66—In re Brandt.
67—Strauss vs. Bendheim.
68—In re German-Am. Tile Co.
69—In re Linde Co.
70—McCall vs. Hankey.
71—McCall vs. Lockwood
72—Earling vs. Brandt.
73—Shoyer vs. Reading Fire Ins. Co.
74—Freeman vs. Alexander.
75—Dreiser vs. Dreiser.
76—Lentilhon vs. De Frece.
77—Bauer vs. Parker.
78—In re 12th Ward Park.
79—A. & S. Henry Co. vs. Talcott.
80—Rosenberg vs. Blumenthal.
81—Peterson vs. Felt.
82—Breen vs. Mayor, &c.
83—Bankwitz vs. same.
84—Cassidy vs. same.
85—Brown vs. Cohn.
86—Brodd vs. Mayor, &c.
87—In re 156th St.
88—Minturn vs. Egerton
89—Buckley vs. Goodrich
90—Grell vs. Orinoco Iron Co.
91—In re Newcomb.
92—O'Rourke vs. Bolles.
93—Turk vs. Bolles.
94—In re Kessler.
95—Challiss vs. Morton.
96—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Rouse.
97—Itskovitz vs. Int. Order Brith Abraham.
98—In re Murphy.
99—Stone vs. Steinmatz.
100—Hayes vs. Knox.
101—In re Ind. Co-op. B. & L. Assn.
102—Simmons vs. Burt.
103—De Crano vs. Moore
104—Reynolds vs. Van Beuren.
105—Schoenberg vs. Townsend.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Forrman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Alvin O. Collins.
2—Jacob Kohan.
3—Jacob Bascher.
4—John Shaw.
5—David Davidson, Max Moore.
6—Edward Smith.
7—John Smith.
8—Joseph Tobin.
9—Zucker Cohen.
10—Michael Trumfelt.
11—David Proskey.
12—Hyman Bredy.
13—Andre Vasko.
14—John Smith.
15—John Donnelly.
16—James Kenny.
17—Christ Wendel.
18—William Loughlin.
19—Adolph Fisher.
20—Frederick Grant.
21—John Carroll.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and O'Connor for the People.

1—Frank Strobel.
George Meyer.
2—Robert Fair.
3—Anton Schussler, Lorenz Oberle.
4—Anton Schussler.
5—Thomas Preston.
6—William Barber.
7—Beta Hafid.
8—William Lewis.
9—Harris Perner.
10—Frank Sisto.
11—William Pesky.
12—Joseph Maglio.
13—Henry Niedfeld, George Winfield.
14—Giacoma Pisciotta.
15—Mabel Rice.
16—Max Finkelstein.
17—John Mihok.
18—Hyman Kaplan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.

1—James Dempsey.
2—Daniel Cavanagh.
3—Patrick Haverly, Frank Cullen.
4—Samuel Friedenson.
5—James Brennan, James Maxwell, Joseph Bannon.
6—Morris Fiegenheimer
7—John Snyder.
8—Henry Friedberg.
9—William Leonard.
10—Thomas Williams.
11—Cilliam Peaky.
12—John Ryan, John Kellogge.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, McCann, and Carr for the People. No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Kalman Haas vs. Adeline R. Ash et al.—Drury S. Sanford.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Hyde vs. Union Trust Company as trustee—James A. Dunn. Minturn vs. Egerton—S. L. H. Ward. Mowbray vs. Gould—John E. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—In re Briggs—Edward J. McGuire.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, JJ.—Municipal day calendar.

124—Lee vs. Westchester Ry. Co.
130—Elmer vs. Weber.
132—Graham vs. Boyer.
136—McDonald vs. Jeppa

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, JJ. Non-enumerated day calendar.

10—Matter of Potter.
95—McCarthy vs. Shea.
101—Read vs. Willard.
95—Maguire vs. B. H. R. R.
107—Matter of Hoagland
108—Forman vs. Biffar.
100—Underhill vs. Rushmore.

SURROGATES' COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Maria Brabyn, William W. Wicker, Kate A. Carpenter, Julia H. Duckwitz, Maria A. Lovett, Louis Meyer, Phebe A. Keeley, Elizabeth Mergenthaler, Ferdinand Wattmann, and Prudence J. Hanaburgh.

The accounting in the estates of Harry W. H. Blanchard Ellen L. Mills, George W. Streeter, John Fagan, Edward Kane, Rachel G. Skinner, and Thomas Kells.

The estates of George W. Streeter, Margaretha Gimmler, George S. Watson, and Edward Kane. Contested Calendar at 10:30.—1—The will of John M. Kiley. 36—The will of Robert H. Anderson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN District of New York. Common law calendar. Thomas, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Post Office Building, Brooklyn.

3—MacLaury vs. B'klyn Heights Railroad Co.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Hausmaly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor W. Bennett, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Cypress Avenue, 100 by 100, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $38,380.

By Peter J. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edgar M. Cullenbrit referee, 1,999 Madison Avenue, southeast corner, 50.3 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 18.4 by 60, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $918; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, under direction of J. Homer Hildreth, attorney, 509 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, leasehold, three-story front and rear brick buildings. Due on judgment, $4,583.

By Peter J. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilbur McBride, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 450 feet east of Willis Avenue, 67.6 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,744; subject to other mortgages for $19,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NO. 10 ST. NICHOLAS PLACE
Northeast Cor. 150th St., N. Y.

Light gray stone. Lot, 62.6x100; House, 45x65. Contains 20 rooms, replete with every modern convenience and improvement. The interior finish is in rare and costly woods. Elegant mantels, open fireplaces, steam heat, electric lights, open plumbing, beautifully decorated throughout. Built by owner a few years since, and occupied by him only. Owing to his absence in Europe, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Terms liberal; open to inspection. For particulars apply to
HULL & HORTON, Attorneys for Owner.
No. 3 Broad Street, N. Y. City.

IN THE FORTIES, NEAR 5TH AVE.

A very desirable dwelling, 23 feet wide; dining room extension; for sale at a low price to a prompt purchaser. For full details apply to
JOPE & JONES,
56 Liberty St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
A PIANO
Unsurpassed in tone, mechanism and durability. THE NEEDHAM. Sold for cash or on easy terms. All are cordially invited to inspect our elegant stock of pianos, and to those who cannot call we shall be pleased to send our illustrated catalogue and full information upon the receipt of their name and address.
NEEDHAM
FIFTH AVENUE AND 15TH STREET.

BRIGGS PIANOS.
We are now offering a few of these fine instruments that have been slightly used, at reduced prices; also a large assortment of second-hand Pianos of standard makes at great bargains. Pianos to rent.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
867 Broadway, New York City.

Square Pianos Wanted.
Full Value Allowed.
Our improved uprights will give you greater satisfaction and more room. Easy terms. Pianos for rent.
Mathushek & Son Piano Co., B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE OPERA PIANO,
New and elegant designs, in different woods, also several slightly used. Write for Bargain List.
Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

HOTELS.
WHEN YOU VISIT BOSTON
leave the train at the BACK BAY station. A two-minute walk brings you to the
HOTEL NOTTINGHAM,
IN COPLEY SQUARE.
Hand checks to the clerk and your baggage will be transferred FREE.
European plan: $1.50 per day and upwards; fireproof; near shopping and theatre district; first-class in every respect.
A. H. WHIPPLE, Manager.

SUMMER RESORTS.
THE LAUREL HOUSE,
THE LAUREL HOUSE.
Lakewood, New Jersey.
Open until June 1st.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

SOMERSET INN
and eight cottages.
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Opens May 1. Closes Oct. 22. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher Street Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

EXCURSIONS.
WASHINGTON. Pleasant Three-Day Trip, by Royal Blue Line, Thurs., May 3. Hotel and Traveling Expenses included.
$12 ..... According to $14.50
..... Hotel .....
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, N. Y.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
BEEKMAN PLACE, 18, CORNER EAST 50TH St.—Three light rooms with steam heat, gas range, and light; private house; small family.

INSTRUCTION.
St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
257 WEST 93D STREET, NEW YORK.
For particulars, address the Principal,
Miss Emma G. Sebring, A. M.

EUROPE.
NURSE.—A trained nurse as interpreter; educated in Paris; would escort a first-class family. Hattie, 206 East 53d St.

AUCTION SALES.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
SAMUEL KREISER, Auctioneer, will sell
THIS DAY, MONDAY,
10:45 o'clock A. M.,
All the driving effects of
MRS. CONSTANCE BIDDLE,
at the Private Stable,
340 WEST 70TH STREET,
Near West End Av.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, LIVERIES.
Etc.
NOTE.—Permits to inspect the above at any time previous to sale can be obtained at the private residence of Mrs. Biddle, West End Av., n. e. corner 70th St.
SALE ABSOLUTE—RAIN OR SHINE.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE TO LET.
TO RENT.
SEA GATE,
New York Harbor.
Most highly developed seashore residence property, fronting Atlantic Ocean and Narrows; furnished houses for the season

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR RABBI ISAAC M. WISE

Jewish Ministers' Board's Tribute at Temple Emanu-El.

APPEAL FOR HEBREW COLLEGE

Addresses Delivered by the Drs. Kohler, Rudolph Grossman, and Joseph Silverman and Louis Marshall.

One of the simplest yet most impressive memorial services ever held in this city was the one yesterday in memory of the Rev. Dr. Isaac Mayer Wise, the great exponent of American Judaism, in the Temple Emanu-El under the auspices of the New York Board of Jewish Ministers.

There was a large concourse of people in the body of the synagogue, many of whom had known the eminent teacher in his life and who mourned him dead. On the platform were nearly all the prominent Jewish divines of this city, Presidents of synagogues, and leaders of Jewish thought. A delegation from Dr. Wise's synagogue in Cincinnati, the Plum Street Temple, was present, and a pew specially set aside was occupied by members of the family.

Among those on the pulpit platform were M. H. Moses, Vice President of the Temple Emanu-El; Albert F. Hochstadter, Henry Budge, Louis Gans, President of the Temple Beth-El; Marcus Kohner, President of the Temple Ahavath Chesed Shaaray Shomayim; Benjamin Pollock and Edward Hinsheimer, Directors of the Plum Street Temple, Cincinnati; Samuel Woolner of Peoria, Vice President of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations; the Rev. S. S. Wise, the Rev. S. Schulman, the Rev. Dr. F. De Sola Mendes, the Rev. Dr. Falk Vidaver, the Rev. L. M. Nelson of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. D. Davidson, the Rev. Dr. Kaufman Kohler, the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, the Rev. William Sparger, the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, and Louis Marshall.

The services began by the playing of Mendelssohn's March Solennelle by Organist Max Spicker. A quartet comprising Mrs. Jacoby, Miss Voight, Mr. Rappaport, and Mr. Galloway then sang the anthem, "O Lord, what is man, that Thou takest knowledge of him, or the Son of Man, that Thou takest account of him?" The Rev. L. M. Nelson read Psalms lxl. and cxiii., "Lord, Thou hast been our refuge in all generations," and the Rev. Dr. Davidson of the Faculty of the Hebrew Union College offered this prayer:

"With honor and glory, O Lord, hast Thou crowned Thy servant, Isaac Mayer Wise. Thou hast touched his lips with a live coal from the fire of Thy truth, the Thorah, and didst send him forth to thunder Thy glorious message to Israel. Through the aid of Thy divine spirit Thou hast taught us through him that all can have salvation, not through the death of one for the many, but through the pure lives of all. We mourn, yet our immortal hearts are glad that Thou hast vouchsafed him to be a living witness of Thy truth. Lift, we pray You, the cloud of sorrow which still hovers over his family and over the whole house of Israel, who loved him in life and who now cherish his memory in death. Make felt his influence and the influence of all the teachers, and hasten, we beseech You, the time when Israel's Messianic ideal will be realized throughout the world. Amen and Amen."

The Rev. Dr. Kohler's Address.

After Mrs. Josephine S. Jacoby had sung the anthem "In Thee, O God, do I put my trust," the Rev. Dr. Kaufman Kohler delivered an address eulogistic of the dead rabbi. He said:

We have assembled here this morning to do homage to the memory of Isaac M. Wise, one of Israel's great leaders, who left his earthly abode to take his place among the immortal ones in history as one of Judaism's regenerators. When a year ago our lamented colleague celebrated his eightieth birthday, all American Israel honored the man who had for more than half a century toiled and battled for progressive Judaism, achieving a success equaled by none. And when a few weeks ago the news was flashed over the land that the stanch-hearted champion of a religion of light and liberty lay within the grasp of a foe from whose hand there is no release, gloom befell the entire Jewish community everywhere.

Conservative and reformer alike felt that a powerful personality was leaving us whose demise would cause a void not to be filled by any man. To this sentiment our Board of Jewish Ministers gave due expression. Since then each one of us paid a chapter of reverential love upon the fresh grave of the master while reviewing his remarkable career.

To-day it behooves us to give a more solemn and united expression to our gratitude and admiration for the man of steadfast purpose and indomitable courage who, by his unique combination of intellect and will power, of enthusiasm and sagacity, accomplished glorious deeds for American Judaism. The first reform pioneer in America, he wandered East and West, North and South, working for the regeneration and the consolidation of progressive Judaism, and his very success gave the conservative forces also the impetus to unite. Well may the Biblical verse be applied to him: "If God hath delight in a man's ways, He reconciles also his foes to him." None of his former antagonists can withhold his tribute of recognition from him who, himself a most faithful and zealous worker for Jew and Judaism, created and inspired so many energetic champions of liberal Judaism who stand at the head of leading congregations in all parts of the land.

What, then, remains for us to say that has not already found utterance in pulpit and press? Let me dwell on what I would call the providential mission of Dr. Wise and the aim and object he had before his mind. In a most powerful Fourth of July sermon of his, Dr. Wise said: "A prophet is he who is borne aloft by the spirit to speak the word or do the work of God, fearless of consequences, heedless of his own interests, and history, ever retrospective, finds the word spoken or the deed accomplished to be providential while the glory belongs to God, who selected him as His instrument." Dr. Wise had a mission from Divine Providence. None but he could accomplish what he did.

FOR LIBERAL AMERICAN JUDAISM.

He came to America not, as some of his perhaps more learned colleagues did, with fixed systems of theology and philosophy or clear-cut principles as to preaching and practice, but imbued with the American spirit of independence, with a fine ear for and a good comprehension of the popular demands and determined to work for a liberal, progressive, and, above all, genuinely American Judaism. He arrived here at an age which permitted of his becoming thoroughly Americanized, able to influence public opinion by the power of his tongue and pen, both forcible and direct, and while he often changed course and method, he never swerved from the purpose he set himself of rendering an American Judaism a power felt throughout the world.

Of bold initiative and sturdy self-reliance, he was a born leader of men. A God-fearing and man-loving enthusiast, and at the same time eminently practical, he was made for America, a man of the people and a skillful organizer. Still all his stupendous energy which lasted until his last Sabbath drew, amid preaching and teaching, to a close, all his rare natural endowments would not have made him the leader of leaders, the moving spirit of American Judaism, founder and head of the Hebrew Union College, had he not heard the knocking of the Spirit, had he not received and followed the Divine calling. Before his vision stood in luminous form the one grand idea, to which his life was dedicated; an independent, liberal, and rational, a world-conquering American Judaism.

This idea of an American Judaism has frequently and even recently been ridiculed and censured. Yet I do not hesitate to say that no one who studied Judaism historically can deny the legitimacy, nay the necessity, of such. Judaism was different in Alexandria from that in Judea, in Babylonia from that in Palestine. Spanish Judaism, with its rationalism, again widely differed from that in Germany with its mysticism. Everywhere did the environment shape or modify belief and practice while the essentials remained the same. Neither can America, the land of freedom of thought and of common sense, the land of large views and great opportunities, which creates a new type of manhood and a higher type of womanhood, fail to render Judaism broader, more liberal in spirit, and more large-hearted in practice, as it has been humanizing and liberalizing every Christian sect.

NO ROOM FOR THE GHETTO HERE.

There is no room for the Ghetto in this broad land. American Judaism does not mean the exclusive sway of German reform; it means a Judaism unfolded and untrammeled, one that appeals to the hearts and minds of all, recognizing the claims of reason as well as of tradition. Its formative stage was reached under the influence of German thought, it will finally have all elements harmoniously blended. It will be neither Oriental nor Russian, but American. Not a dead memory nor a forlorn hope, but a religion with a world mission, the exponent of a religion of humanity, competing with any other church.

Such is the American Judaism Dr. Wise advocated and worked for indefatigably and persistently, and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the Central Rabbinical Conference, the fruits of his incessant labor and strife, are the foundations upon which the grand structure is sure to rise. But with his statesmanlike wisdom and skill he realized the greater need of a college to form the nursery for American Judaism, of a seat of learning to train American teachers and rabbis. And the marvelous success he attained proved him to be a man after the heart of God. Did he have his faults and foibles? So had David, and yet he was the chosen builder of Israel's kingdom. Isaac M. Wise was one of the master builders of American Judaism. American Jewish history is inseparably connected with his name and his achievements. The spirit bore him aloft, and looking back upon his career we hear the voice of the rushing of the spirit saying: "Blessed be the glory of God from His place."

Of all the great monuments he erected the Hebrew Union College was the one nearest and dearest to his heart, the crowning effort of his life, and he bequeathed it as a trust to the Jews of America. Will they allow it to decline because its planter and guardian spirit is gone? All the more should they now watch over it with fostering care and endow it so as to make it broad and comprehensive enough to nurture and feed the spirit of American Judaism for all time to come, and ever to be, the representative of the best thought and scholarship of the Jew.

Especially will, we confidently hope, our large-hearted New York Jews strive to raise it to the standard of an American Jewish university, to make it the crown of all the magnificent Jewish institutions of the land and a credit to all Israel. So may the favor of God rest upon the work of Isaac Mayer Wise and his name be a light and blessing to all generations to come. "They that teach wisdom shall shine like the brightness of the firmament and like the stars forever and aye!"

Louis Marshall's Eulogy.

In his address Louis Marshall paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Dr. Wise, and laid special stress on the necessity for endowing that monument to his memory, the Hebrew Union College. Mr. Marshall said:

In the fullness of years, with vigor unabated, and imbued with the enthusiasm of youth, Isaac M. Wise has gone to his reward. That commanding figure has passed from mortal view. His struggles, his labors, his activities are over. His voice is hushed and his trenchant pen has dropped from his nerveless fingers, mourning has filled the house of Israel, and a universal gloom pervades the tents of Jacob.

To me, however, this occasion, when we are assembled to do honor to his memory, seems not to be a day of sorrow, but one of rejoicing, of thanksgiving, of exultation. We are here, not because he is dead, but because he lived; not because the physical man has departed, but because the spiritual man still abides with us; not because he has been laid at rest, but because his heroic soul keeps marching on. In these active, bustling days of materialism the study of a character like his is as refreshing as the whispering of a mighty pine tree on a mountain top. He was a man of heroic mold; one who had the courage of his convictions; a modern Maccabeus, intent on cleansing the temple; a very lion of Judah; a tribune who stood for right and justice; a Gamaliel from whose lips flowed instruction and wisdom.

To him more than to any one man Judaism in America owes its present position. Recognizing as he did the exalted ethical basis of that religion whose foundation rests on Sinai, and whose superstructure is morality, humanity, and reason, he felt that the most searching rays could not dim its light or take away one atom of its force and its beauty. Overcrown though it was by the superstitions and archaic forms of mediaevalism, which had served their purpose, he saw beneath the surface all the truth and poetry, and sentiment, and spirituality which have and ever will constitute the great possession of all mankind. When little more than a youth he came to our shores to seek the freedom which was denied him in his native land, and with the first breath of air he absorbed and assimilated the vivifying elements of our political and social fabric, and formed that noble conception, American Judaism.

A JUDAISM OF LIFE AND SOUL.

To him Judaism was real; it had life, soul, the consciousness of power; it was not colorless apologetic, cringing, or shamefaced. Its moral, spiritual, and intellectual forces could best thrive where freedom had its home; they not only could co-exist with the genius of American constitutional government, but, voicing the tremendous utterances of the prophets of old, they served to stimulate and develop all that was good and noble in manhood and in true citizenship.

It was for the realization of this high ideal that Dr. Wise strove for more than half a century. He was compelled to combat with bitterness and contumely; cursed and anathematized; the target of bigotry and intolerance. For years he stood almost alone in the vanguard of the reform movement in America, undaunted, aggressive, and finally triumphant. By slow degrees the excrescent growths which concealed the jewel that he treasured fell away; ancient customs alien alike to the religion and to the times, disappeared; the veil which had shrouded and disfigured the truth was rent asunder, and the faith of the prophets stood forth resplendent.

His was not the work of the radical who, in his zeal for change, seeks to destroy time-honored institutions, both root and branch; not that of the agnostic or of the self-styled free-thinker, who scouts the idea that any one is free to think but him, but rather that of a liberal conservative, lopping off fungous growths, pruning and cleansing, with due deliberation and toleration, so that the tree, bent and overladen, might once more stand erect and live.

In a great degree Dr. Wise, during his long public career, contributed largely to the better understanding of Judaism by our fellow-citizens of other creeds and denominations. He demonstrated that a good Jew and a good citizen were synonymous; that the Jew was a patriot; that Shylock was not, and could not have been, a Jew; that our contribution to the world's civilization had not ceased when we left Palestine, and would continue so long as the last Jew survived. He was not ashamed to be known as a Jew. He wrote and uttered the word indicative of the most ancient aristocracy on earth in glowing capitals, proud as the Roman of his State. He had naught but contempt for those who, born as Jews, in their ignorance and weakness and subserviency to those who could only despise them for it, sought to abjure their princely heritage for a mess of pottage.

WORKED WITH VOICE AND PEN.

Great as were his labors in the pulpit, in his congregational and public employment he was not content with the narrow sphere of action to which as a minister he would naturally have been confined. Where his voice could not penetrate, his pen did duty. For more than forty years he edited the two leading Jewish journals of America—Die Deborah and The American Israelite. For forty years, in two great languages, week after week, he addressed, instructed, and elevated thousands upon thousands of men and women, in all parts of the country, to whom he became the spiritual and intellectual leader. He placed his impress on their thoughts and character, ineradicably, and as a blessing. No Jewish rabbi ever spoke to such a numerous congregation.

This gigantic work would have contented the industry of almost any other man; but not so with Dr. Wise. Believing that the scattered Jewish communities of America could best thrive with unity of thought and purpose; that by combination they could help the weak, ameliorate the sufferings of the wretched, raise the powerful voice of protest against oppression, obliterate petty discords and jealousies, and bring about that uniformity in religious service that identity of belief would imply, this great organizer founded the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Conference of American Rabbis, brought about the adoption of the Union Prayer-Book and Hymnal, and served to create that esprit de corps which now exists among the various Jewish congregations throughout the United States.

But his crowning work, the consummation of all of his endeavors, his Benjamin, was the Hebrew Union College, which in the coming June is to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary. To him it owes its being. He nourished it, provided for it, protected it, and made it what it is, giving to it without stint his time, his thought, his savings, his life. From its portals have gone forth sixty-four rabbis, who now officiate in as many pulpits, repeating his precepts, keeping alive the fire of religion upon the altars of our faith, teaching to all the world the principles of Judaism, and raising aloft its standard in the valleys and in the mountains.

THE LIGHT THAT LIVES AFTER.

When we review these Titanic labors, which have been merely outlined, and consider what this commanding intellect has wrought and the potentiality of future benefits from the movements which he initiated, the words of Longfellow come back to us:

"Were a star quenched on high,
For ages would its light,
Still traveling downward from the sky,
Shine on our mortal sight.

"So when a great man dies,
For years beyond our ken,
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the paths of men."

It is but natural, when a great leader is called away, that those who remain behind seek to commemorate his virtues and to perpetuate his fame with monumental bronze and marble. Such an impulse is creditable to humanity; it betokens gratitude and moral worthiness; it serves as a stimulus to future generations, and is ennobling to the race.

But Isaac M. Wise was so simple and modest throughout his long life that he would have shrunk at the suggestion that a monument in the accepted meaning of the term should be reared to him. His sole ambition, his only wish, was that his work should be perpetuated, that the institution to the success of which he had strained every resource in his power should continue, after he had gone, to be the centre of Jewish learning on this continent. As Sir Christopher Wren desired that St. Paul's Cathedral should be his monument, so Dr. Wise, in his heart of hearts, hoped that the Hebrew Union College might become his.

A glorious opportunity is now presented to the Jews of this country, not only to do honor to him who devoted his whole life to the welfare of his religious brethren, but likewise to erect to themselves an imperishable memorial to serve as a great civilizing agency and as a seat of learning from which light will perpetually go forth.

During the period covered by the labors of Dr. Wise Israel has grown strong in the land. Fifty years ago it was feeble. It has since become powerful in numbers, wealth, and influence. The future is full of promise if we but remain true to our past and to the mission which has been intrusted to us. There are to-day within the boundaries of this municipality 350,000 of our brethren. The great majority of them are struggling for existence, are still suffering from the effects of ages of oppression, have not yet become fully impressed with the ideals for the realization of which Dr. Wise dedicated his life.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR BRETHREN.

Flatter ourselves as we will, we who have enjoyed greater opportunities are held responsible for the conduct of our less fortunate brethren. If they shall develop into good citizens ours will be the credit, if they shall go astray ours the reproach, and I, for one, thank God that it is so.

It is our duty, then, to do all that lies in our power to educate leaders in Israel, whose vocation it is to teach the doctrines of Judaism, and at the same time to inculcate the principles and obligations of citizenship in accordance with the best traditions of Americanism. Where shall we rear such teachers if not in the Hebrew Union College, which has been dedicated to this very work?

For twenty-five years this institution has struggled along, looking for its sustenance to the man whom we are now seeking to honor. It is without endowment, impoverished, orphaned.

A small section of the great Jewish community has rendered all the support which this noble institution has thus far received. Then we consider that there is scarcely a religious denomination in this country which does not maintain both a theological seminary and a college, that millions of dollars are annually expended by them for missionary work and for the conversion of the Jews, it seems to us a disgrace to an enlightened community to prove that the time has come when we must give, and give freely and liberally, for the endowment of the Hebrew Union College, to the end that it shall not eke out a miserable existence, or, forsooth, die by the wayside, but that it may become strengthened and broadened and developed into a scientific institution of which we may be proud, and which will redound to the welfare of Judaism and to every individual adherent of our ancient faith.

HALF A MILLION NEEDED.

The sum of $500,000, which, to the Jews of this country, is a mere bagatelle, would suffice to adequately endow this institution. With such an endowment it would be placed beyond pinching want. It would be enabled to gather a Faculty which would vie with that of Jamnia. It would advance the cause of Judaism throughout the world.

Such a fund should be fittingly designated "The Isaac M. Wise Memorial Fund." It would be worthy of him, as he has proved himself worthy to be thus commemorated.

An appeal is about to be issued to this community, asking for its aid in this important undertaking. There is no community in the entire universe which is so greatly interested, whether from an altruistic or a selfish standpoint, in the success of this movement, as is this community. Hitherto it has never been recreant to any duty. It has been true to itself, and I am confident that it will continue to be so.

It is a sufficient inspiration to keep us on the path of duty to view the work which Dr. Wise did, single-handed, without reward or the hope of reward. We, individually, are asked to do but a thousandth part of what he did in the same great cause.

When the roll is called let there be no deserters.

Following Mr. Marshall's address the congregation, rising, sang with the choir the following hymn:

Without haste! without rest!
Bind the motto to thy breast;
Bear it with thee as a spell;
Storm or sunshine, guard it well!
Heed not flowers that round thee bloom,
Bear it onward to the tomb!

Haste not! let no thoughtless deed
Mar for aye the spirit's speed!
Ponder well and know the right,
Onward then with all thy might,
Haste not, years can ne'er atone
For one reckless action done.

Rest not! Life is sweeping by,
Go and dare before you die:
Something mighty and sublime
Leave behind to conquer time!
Glorious 'tis to live for aye
When these forms have passed away.

Haste not! rest not! calmly wait;
Meekly bear the storms of fate!
Duty be thy polar guide.
Do the right whate'er betide!
Haste not! rest not! conflicts past,
God shall crown thy work at last.

Words of Dr. Grossman.

The address of the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, which followed was rendered eloquent through his personal association with the man whose memory he honored. Dr. Grossman said that he had been for a year a pupil under Dr. Wise, and he had learned by personal association the worth and high character of the man. Dr. Grossman said that many notable men lacked the essential elements of greatness. He continued:

The great man is he in whom purity of soul is blended with greatness of mind. I count no man great who does not wear the white flower of a blameless life. This is especially true of the minister. His leadership is unworthy whose life is not a mirror in which all men may see the reflection of the ideal.

Such a man was Isaac Mayer Wise. He was great by virtue of what he said, but greater by virtue of what he did, and greatest by virtue of what he was. He combined the courage of a Jeremiah with the simplicity of a Jefferson. He lived what he preached, and all men could read the law of God from his type, his whole life was an exemplification of that Thorah to which he clung with a passionate love. Isaac Mayer Wise knew no law higher than the law of Sinai; no deeper wisdom than the fear of the Lord.

Dr. Grossman told of a period in Dr. Wise's life when through the death of a loved and loving daughter his heart was bowed in grief, yet through it all, the speaker declared, he was sustained by the God whom he loved, and he faltered not in his work of preaching and teaching the world. Dr. Grossman then said:

Not that he had no faults, for he was human. But even his faults were the results of that pertinacity and resoluteness of character that made him the very incarnate type of the American Jew. The pure gold of his character was shown in his many works of charity.

One instance of this came within my own observation. One cold wintry day a poor man, a Christian, came to his office with a pitiful tale of suffering. Dr. Wise took his own overcoat from the rack and handed it to the man. Then turning to me he said in his simple manner, "Did not Isaiah command that 'when thou seest the naked thou should clothe him?'"

His ear was always open to the cry of distress. He wept with others' sorrow and enjoyed others' happiness. He was a friend, guide, and father of his people, showing them the way to God and the right. Men listened to his words spellbound, not because he was so eloquent, but because he was so sincere.

For a year I was his pupil. In the course of daily and hourly contact with him I knew and loved him as it has not been given to many to know and love. He was not only the teacher and master, but the friend, the father, and he called us his boys. We went to him with our sorrows and he bore them with us; we took to him our joys and he doubled them with his kindly interest.

Thanks be to Thee O God that such a man as Isaac Mayer Wise lived among us. Death cannot rob us of the inspiration of his life. We shall strive to follow him, the true minister, and shall ever hold his memory as the guiding star of our lives.

Remarks of The Rev. Dr. Silverman.

Before beginning his address, which he said would be more especially on the subject of Dr. Wise as an American, the Rev. Dr. Silverman read a telegram from Dr. Wise's successor in the Hebrew Union College, the Rev. Dr. Louis Grossman, which conveyed to the New York Board of Jewish Ministers the heartfelt appreciation of those who had taken up the dead rabbi's work. Dr. Silverman then said in part:

The last word about a great man has not been spoken when the benediction has been pronounced at his grave. It is the beginning of an outpouring of eulogies over his virtues, of sorrow at his loss, and of deliberations how in some measure to fill the vacancy his demise has caused. Since the death of Dr. Wise there has been no cessation of discussion of his character as a man, a Jew, a teacher, a writer, and organizer. The whole key of human virtues has been sounded and found a response in his life. His opponents and his friends have made a common cause of honoring his memory, so that to-day not one religion, not one sect, not orthodox or reformed Jew, but all classes of men and shades of religious belief are united to pay their tribute of love and esteem.

To me has been allotted the theme of emphasizing that quality in Dr. Wise that made him a representative American citizen. He was a born democrat in the etymological sense of the term; a man of the people, a lover of the people, a worker for the people, a believer in the self-government of the people. This sentiment was so truly a part of his nature that as it were by instinct he selected as a text for a Sabbath sermon in the early days of his ministry in Europe these words of Scripture: 'And Abraham bowed down to the people of the land.'"

He interpreted these words to mean that not the will of one man, but of all the people, should prevail. That sermon revealed the character of the man, and, while it made some trouble for him with the Government in Bohemia, it pointed out to him that his destiny lay not in a monarchy, but in a republic.

He came to America, not as some fortune hunters do for gold, or as some defunct statesmen do for new political fields to conquer, but because he felt that he was in thought and sentiment an American living in a foreign land. He believed in the doctrine that that is my country which responds to my sense of right, of liberty, and of justice. His intense Americanism knew no bounds. He was an inveterate fighter against all aristocratic forms, and insisted upon simplicity in the manner of approaching governmental officials, being averse to all titles and insignia that are traces of an effete nobility.

FOR CHURCH AND STATE SEPARATION.

He contended throughout his entire career for the total separation of Church and State, was averse to granting the National or State Governments the right to set aside or recommend days of public religious assembly and thanksgiving. Not that he opposed the object of any such proclamation, but the form in which it was presented, claiming that all religious functions of whatever nature should emanate from religious institutions and not from the Government. He advocated the entire secularization of public education and Governmental institutions in order to protect them from direct or indirect influence from the Church.

Dr. Wise was a firm advocate of the American Constitution. He was ever ready to lend his word, influence and activity for preserving its authority and for extending all rights granted therein to all the people of the land. He was an Abolitionist, a true lover of liberty and justice, and while he did not defend the rights of all classes and sects, he was never more jealous or earnest than in espousing the rights of American Jews, not because they were Jews, but because they were Americans.

In adopting treaties between America and other countries, he was at one time instrumental in having certain clauses provide that such rights that are extended to all Americans in foreign countries must be granted even to such Americans against whose religion or previous nationality other countries might discriminate. Under this ruling it became possible for American Jews to travel unmolested in Russia at times when severe restrictions were in vogue against Jews living or sojourning in the Czar's domains.

It was this intense patriotism that made Dr. Wise a representative American Jew, and so thoroughly was he permeated with this spirit that it gave a National color to all his thoughts and acts. Not by chance was the paper he edited called The American Israelite; the prayer-book for which he was responsible forty years ago was called the "Minhag America," the American Ritual, and he preferred to speak of Judaism as he understood and practiced it not as reform, but as American Judaism. He claimed, and rightly, too, that Judaism in its essence and fundamental principle of one God, one humanity and one law for all was universally the same, but that forms in which it is cast must assume the prevailing characteristics of each land and clime.

HIS IDEAS OF ASSIMILATION.

As different nationalities and peculiarities of race are due to different physical conditions inherent with various countries, as some animals even assume the color of the soil in which they live, so institutions, and especially religion, must become identified with certain dominant conditions. The Oriental garb of Judaism became in this Western hemisphere a means of misrepresenting the true nature of our religion. Dr. Wise as well as other leaders of Israel in this land therefore conceived the idea of assimilating with Americans, not only on all matters of public and private life, but also in religious forms as far as consistent with Jewish doctrines. This led to prayers and sermons in the vernacular, to an American ritual and hymn book, and various other innovations that are now so familiar as to appear almost antiquated.

Let no one say that Dr. Wise's reforms were arbitrary. They were based upon the principle of assimilation with American life. He was so thoroughgoing a Jew and an American that two sides of his nature became welded together and made of him as much an American Jew as a Jewish American. He had two banners which were intertwined, the Flag and the Scroll; two books that were bound together, the Bible and the United States Constitution; two realities that he loved intensely, his God and his country. Truth and America stood in his mind for truth, liberty, and justice. On that platform he was ever ready to welcome all men as brothers, to break down the barriers that divide sects, and to eradicate National and religious prejudice.

Dr. Wise had thus set an example to Jews as well as to other Americans to lay aside all class and religious distinctions and to labor for truth and humanity on the broad basis of true religion and patriotism.

In the absence of the Rev. William Sparger, the cantor of the synagogue, the Rev. Mr. Stark of San Francisco, who has a voice of great power and sweetness, intoned the beautiful "Shivisi." The Rev. Dr. Gottheil then read the impressive "Kadish," or memorial prayers, the entire congregation standing as responses were made.

O'Neill's.

Great Sale of BICYCLES

There have been houses in New York that have sold wheels remarkably cheap, cheaper, perhaps, than they should have been sold for, but it has always remained for "O'Neill" to offer the best value of all, and that's what we do to-day, for we offer

A Bicycle Bargain that will eclipse anything heretofore offered in the City of New York. Here are the particulars in a nutshell:

100 Men's Bicycles

Thoroughly reliable, strongly built, easy running, handsomely finished, 24-inch frames, good tires,

11.75

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's.

GREAT SALE OF SILKS!

12,400 yards Lyons. Printed Satin Finish Foulards,
Actual Value $1.00 Yard,

59c. Yard.

1,800 yards Black Taffeta, Imported to Sell for 89c. Yard, 65c. Yard.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

It doesn't matter whether you're a bishop or a lay-reader, we're just as glad to see you, because we're just as well prepared for either.

Everything you could want to see in clerical suits, hats and furnishings; more than you may care to look at in the secular sorts.

Vestments of course.

By the by our clerical discount of ten per cent. is our only discount—a real discount.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Small Tables for Wedding Gifts.

Our great variety and beauty is doubtless accountable for the desuetude of the large table which once held sway. A judge of the most beautiful might be kept on tenter-hooks through the multiplicity of our styles. A wedding gift can therefrom be chosen with alacrity because each model suggests an especial use.

Now it is the daintily inlaid drawing-room tables from $10.00; then the attractive photograph tables modelled after Chippendale or the bandy-legged Dutch Marquetry tea tables.

"Honorable mention" can be given those tables which come under another category. Martha Washington sewing tables, French toilet tables and rustic porch tables.

For variety and beauty, too, you must "BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

STERN BROS
West 23d Street.

Fur Storage
and the repairing of
Furs and Fur Garments.

When you are ready to have the Furs, or the Fur-lined Garments, put away for the season, say the word and we will send for them, keep them safe from moths or hurt of any kind, insure them against fire, and return them when you wish.

If there is Remodeling or Renovating of any kind to be done the Spring and Summer months are very favorable for it, and the cost will be much less than if you wait until the rush-time comes; especially as the price of Skins is advancing.

O'Neill's.

A Great Event in Golf Cloths!

Do You Play Golf? Do You Ride a Wheel? Wear a Rainy-Day Skirt? or a Tailor-Made Suit?
Are You Going to the Country?

If so, then read what follows, for you will find it a very important piece of Bargain News. We place on sale this morning a mammoth purchase of

All-Wool Self-Lined Golf Cloths

in just the proper weight for the coming months and all self-lined, goods that have been selling regularly at 1.50 yard af the extraordinary price of

69c. Yard.

These goods measure 48 to 50 inches wide and you may have your selection of the following colors: Castors, Browns, Blues and all the Grays from the very lightest to the very darkest shade. The Plaids that are introduced in the linings are the most attractive that have ever been produced and represent twenty-one distinct styles.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Ladies' Jacket Dep't.

Important Reductions in
Spring Coats.

Three Special Lots:

Jackets and Etons,
of black cheviots and tan covert cloths, taffeta lined; values $12.50 to $14.50, special
$10.00.

Eton Jackets,
of tucked taffeta, lined with white; also cloth Eton, taffeta lined; values $17.50 & $18.50, special
$15.00.

Sample Coats & Etons,
many of the best styles of the season, including Sample Coats and Etons, cloth and silk; values $30 to $35, special
$25.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
GLORY OF AMERICAN ART.
Soft, rich and beautiful floor coverings in spring blossom tints—lasting quality woven in every thread.
AXMINSTER CARPET
$1.15 per yd.
(Regular price $1.60.)
Rugs, mattings, curtains and the latest summer furniture also at lowest prices.
The most attractive home is yours at once if you use our "Long Credit."
CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
LAST WEEK.
TWICE DAILY—2 and 8:15 P. M.
BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST AND ROUGH RIDERS
THE ONLY Exhibition of the kind in the wide world.
Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50, & $2. Boxes, $3.

DALY'S THEATRE.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
Evenings at 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
87TH WEEK IN THIS THEATRE.
The Augustin Daly Musical Comedy Company.
IN
A RUNAWAY GIRL
With JAMES T. POWERS and 65 others.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30.
Daniel Frohman.....Manager.
.....A New Play.....
MATINEE Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:15.
This (Monday) Eve., a new 3-act play
Written by Mrs. E. F. RIGGS, entitled
BORDERSIDE.
With.....MISS VIRGINIA CALHOUN
and a special cast of characters.

American 424 St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co.
A NIGHT IN VENICE
Evgs., 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat., 1,100 seats, 25c.
Next Week—Grand Opera in English—Lohengrin.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
MARSHALL P. WILDER.
BERT COOTE & CO.,
Cressy & Rosebuds, Dayne, Moullere Sisters, Phil Ott & Blocksom & Burns. BIOGRAPH.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX. New Groups.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
To-night, 8:30, the Musical Play
TALLY-HO!
Open 10:30 A.M.

THE NEW YORK
B'way, 44-45th Sts.
Ev. 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
Bargain Mat. Wed. All reserved seats 50c.
F. C. Whitney's Successful
QUO VADIS.

THE DEWEY
Matinee To-Day.
BON TON BURLESQUERS.
East 14th St. The Midway Dancers. Oriental Ballet.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
Mr. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
In A Romance of Athlone.
BARGAIN MATINEE WEDNESDAY, 25, 50, 75c.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10.
Empire Company's Greatest Triumph,
LORD AND LADY ALGY.

Charles Frohman's HACKETT
CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St.
Evgs., 8:15.
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way.
Evgs. 8. MAT. SATURDAY.
WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
Evgs. 8 o'clock. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2 o'clock.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production,
HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC Bway. Last Mats.
HALL, & 30th. Tues. & Sat.
Last 6 Nights
WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest SAPOLIO laughing success.
Seats for the last performances now on sale.

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
POSITIVELY LAST TWO WEEKS.
Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman, 100 others.
The Great Ruby.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving P.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
"WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-Night
LAST NIGHT
Entire Company and Director H. Conried
Maria Stuart, Die Ehre, Dr. Klaus
Krieg im Frieden, Maedel als Rekrut

MANHATTAN. The Great $50,000 Melodrama
33d & B'way.
Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WOMAN AND WINE

HURTIG & SEAMON'S, 125th St. & 7th Ave.
JOHN C. RICE & SALLIE COHEN.
WILLIAMS & TUCKER. HOUDINI, Etc.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
A YOUNG WIFE
Pop. Prices! Wed. Mat., 25c & 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
THIS WEEK—THE AMAZONS.

Herald Square Theatre
QUO VADIS

Souvenirs! Tues., May 8—75th Time
CASINO! The Casino Girl!

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Linus II.:
Legged Horse; Rattle-snake King.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Every Day at 2:30 P. M.
Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.
Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:20 A.M., 1, 1:30 P.M., and Flatbush Av. 11:04 A.M., 1, 1:30 P.M. Stages connect with Kings Co.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. DOLAN & LENHARR
Geo. Nevillle & Co., Billy Van, Moving Pictures, &c.
LA FAFALLA.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. Smith & Campbell, Henri French, Wilmer-Vincent Co.
Barnum & Seymour, Geo. C. Davis, Moving Pict., &c.

Proctor's 5th Ave.—Grand Opening May 7.
T. Q. Seabrooke, Earl of Yarmouth, Cissy Loftus
40 OTHER VAUDEVILLE STARS.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE—Noon to 11 P.M.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Matinée Sat. at 2.
OLGA NETHERSOLE SAPHO
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

5th Ave. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
Last week. Tues. & Thurs. nights & Wed. & Sat. Mats. "Rip Van Winkle;" Wed. & Fri. nights, "The Rivals;" Sat. night "Cricket on the Hearth" & "Lend Me 5 Sh

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended April 28..	3,308,505
Same week last year.....	3,097,231
To date this year.....	48,529,025
Corresponding date last year.	73,795,353

Bonds for the week.....	$12,556,200
Same week last year.....	$23,106,000
To date this year.....	$224,502,870
Corresponding date last year.	$410,426,630

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	1⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Car & F. pf.	2	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	5
Am. Sug. Ref.	12¾	Mo. Pacific	1⅝
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	National Tube	1
Am. Tobacco	3½	National Tube pf.	1
Anaconda Copper	1	N. Y. Central	1¼
Brook. Rap. Trans.	1⅜	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Chi. & E. Ill.	3	Norfolk & Western	1
Chi. & Northwest.	1⅞	Norfolk & West. pf.	2½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1¼	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	4	Pennsylvania	1⅜
Consol. Gas	2½	People's Gas	2½
Cont. Tobacco	2⅝	Pullman Co.	6
Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	1	U. S. Leather	1½
Federal Steel	1⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Internat. Paper	1¾	Western Union Tel.	1½
Long Island	5¾	Wheel. & L. E. 2d	1
Met. Street Ry.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	3⅝	Laclede Gas	1
Am. Ice pf.	1⅓	Louisville & Nash.	1½
Am. Tin Plate	1	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	National Steel	2¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	Nat. Steel pf.	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	1¼	N. J. Central	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1¼	Peoria & Eastern	1⅞
Clev., L. & W. pf.	4	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	2
Del., Lack. & W.	2	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	1⅝	Pressed Steel Car	2¼
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1¾
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	1
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	Rio Gr. West. pf.	1½
Gas & El., Bergen County	4½	Southern Pacific	1¼
General Electric	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Glucose Sugar pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2½
H. B. Claflin	1	Third Avenue	4⅞
Int. Paper pf.	1	Union Bag & Paper	5½
Int. Silver	1	Union B. & P. pf.	4½
Iowa Central pf.	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅝
		Wis. Cent. pf.	1½

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'way & 7th Av. con. 5s	2½	L., E. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	1⅝
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s.	1	Mo., K. & East. 1st.	1
C. & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st	3	Mob. & Ohio ext. 6s	2
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	1	Ore. S., L. con. 5s.	1½
E. Tenn., V. & Ga. con. 5s.	1	St. L. S. W. 1st.	1⅞
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	2	St. P. & D. 2d 5s.	1
Gas & El. of Bergen Co. 5s.	2½	St. P. & D. con. 4s.	1¼
Gen. El. deb. 5s.	2½	So. Ry., Mem. Div. 1st	1¼
L. E. & W. 1st.	1½	Tol. & O. Cent. gen.	1½
		W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	3⅝
		W. N. Y. & P. gen.	3

Bonds Declined.

Adams Ex. 4s.	1	Rio G. South. 1st.	3
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	6⅝	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s.	1⅜
Col. & 9th Av. 5s.	1	So. Pac. 4s.	1⅝
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1⅜	So. Car. & Ga. 1st.	1
F. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s.	1	Tol. & O. C. 1st.	1⅝
Kan. & Mich. 4s.	2	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1½
Laclede Gas 5s.	1	Union Pacific 1st.	1⅛
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1	Wabash 1st, Des M. Div. 4s.	2

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 20.—On the Stock Exchange last week Americans fell all along the line; Union Pacific, 1 point; Baltimore and Ohio, ordinary, 1; Baltimore and Ohio preferred, 1½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1¼; Louisville and Nashville, 1½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, ⅛; Southern Pacific, ⅞; Pennsylvania, ¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ¾; Norfolk and Western common, ⅜; Southern preferred, ⅜; Wabash, ¾. Most of the others declined from ⅛ to ½ point.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

MARKET'S DEBT INCREASED

The Bank of England Completely Controls the Situation, but There Is Little Justification for the Grumbling at It—German and Russian Markets in a Bad Condition.

Cable Correspondence. . . .

Copyright, 1900, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 29.—Our money market is held so tight and nice by the Bank of England that it cannot even wriggle. Discount rates consequently remained most unpicturesquely rigid during the whole of the week just ended at 4 to 4⅛ per cent. Loan money varied somewhat, because the Stock Exchange settlement created additional demands of a moderate sort, but usually seven-day advances could be obtained in the discount market at 3¾ per cent., and call money roamed about between this figure and 5 per cent. Money to the mid-May settlement was likewise 5 per cent. as the minimum.

In these circumstances the Bank of England continues to do a considerable share of the current discount business, and the market has increased its indebtedness, notwithstanding the reflux of coin and notes from circulation. Exasperation continues over this helplessness, and the wrath takes the shape of accusing the Bank of remissness over gold supplies. Instead of putting up its prices for American eagles and other coins, it lowered them, and therefore lost the chance of securing considerable parcels available some weeks back. Now the bullion market is bare and the competition of other credit centres increasing for whatever supply is available, while the Bank sits calmly by and squeezes handsome profits from the generally impoverished condition of our credit institutions.

I summarize these complaints, but by no means indorse them, for the grumblers forget the position of rival money markets abroad, which is such that had the Bank of England begun to bid for gold all of them must in self-defense have raised their rates against us. The German and Russian markets particularly are in a ticklish condition. In appearance Berlin is not pressed for money, open market discount rates having slightly declined there last week, as likewise at other German centres. But this ease is illusory, as one small fact indicates. Sugar production and export is one of Germany's most important industries and branches of commerce. In Magdeburg, the centre of this trade, sugar bills cannot be discounted under 6 per cent., and advances on sugar are charged 8 per cent.

Dip below the surface at any point, and it will be found that nothing can be considered to come within the scope of the fine discount rates telegraphed from abroad except finance bills pure and simple, such as banks create for the purpose of lending each other assistance, often at the expense of the London market, where one-legged bills of this sort are still too plentiful.

As for Russia, does not M. Witte's action in calling the St. Petersburg bankers together for the purpose of denying to them officially the stories about the Boer sympathies of the Czar reveal plainly enough under what propped-up conditions credit there exists? Only a few months ago M. Witte organized a market-propping sort of trust for the purpose of keeping up the price of stocks, and it is now staring a heavy loss in the face, thanks to the purchases of shares of companies started with preposterously large capitals. Liquidation of the rotten gaseous fringe of Russian industrial development is therefore inevitable, and I am not confident that we can draw much or any gold from the Imperial Bank save at the risk of a crash at St. Petersburg.

Given such conditions, what better course could the Bank of England pursue than to act so as to render its rate effective without making any sudden pull upon other markets? Its managers know well enough that we must have a 6 per cent. bank rate again later in the year, and work now with the avowed object of postponing the advance as long as possible. Doubtless enterprise is gagged meanwhile, and the public is shy of subscribing to any new security, however good, but this cannot be helped, and is inevitable in any event so long as our resources are all ear-marked for the use of the Government.

The East Indian Railway Company offered £1,000,000 of 3 per cent. debentures last Friday at 95, or £3 lower than the lowest price ever asked before, and by dint of persuasion got the amount taken at an average of about £6 over the minimum. Home municipalities cannot do even this, and as for new industrial commercial ventures, they just need not try. A shipping combine with a capital of nearly £5,000,000 had to be withdrawn last week, after being fully underwritten.

This week comes the 10 per cent. installment on the "Khaki" loan, and the market has no money with which to pay it. In last Thursday's Bank return the market looked richer by £2,500,000, but that is really Government money to a great extent, representing the portion of the loan paid up in full by small allottees, and not yet handed over to the Treasury.

The supreme question, therefore, coming will be, Can New York spare us gold, not driblets of metal, but millions of it? We are not interested in its shipments to Paris, but want to know if it is coming here. We would almost buy your railroad stocks blind, badly though confidence has been shaken by recent events in your industrial market, could you assure us that we shall have all the gold we require. Until we see it coming over freely, count not on any support of a solid character for your markets from ours.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, April 30.

Amalgamated Copper Company—Dividend payable.
American Steel Hoop Company—Dividend payable.
American Tin Plate Company—Dividend payable.
Anaconda Copper Company—Dividend payable.
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
National Bank of Commerce—Dividend payable.
Rio Grande Western Railroad — Special meeting.
United States Express Company—Books close.
United States Rubber Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.

Tuesday, May 1.

Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Car and Foundry Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Cereal Company—Dividend payable.
American Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
American Tobacco Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Buffalo Hemp Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Central Railroad Company of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Central Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago Edison Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Street Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Claflin (H. B.) Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
Columbus (Ohio) Street Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad—Dividend payable.
Cleveland Cotton Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Dividend payable.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Finance Company of Pennsylvania—Dividend payable on second preferred.
Flat Top Land Association—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Fourteenth Street Bank—Dividend payable.
Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
Germania Bank—Dividend payable and annual meting.
German Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Great Northern Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Greenwich Bank—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Harrison Brothers & Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Hudson River Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
International Pump Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Kings County Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Land, Title and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Lincoln National Bank—Dividend payable.
Michigan Copper Mining Comapny—Annual meeting.
Municipal Gas Company of Albany—Dividend payable.
National City Bank—Dividend payable.
National Gramophone Corporation—Dividend payable.
National Salt Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Security and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
North and West Branch Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pacific Bank—Dividend payable.
Pacific Coast Company—Dividend payable on common, first, and second preferred.
Pennsylvania Coal Company—Dividend payable.
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad—Dividend payable.
Railway Equipment Company of Minnesota—Dividend payable.

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended April 28, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., April 28. Bid.	Closing Sat., April 28. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended April 28, 3,308,505.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended April 28. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended April 28, 1900
120¼ April 20.	114 January 6.	120	125	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, 99.	2	SA	122	122½	120½	122½	...	170
18 February 7.	12½ January 15.	16	16¼	+ 1⅝	American Car & Foundry Company	29,000,000				14½	16½	14	16½	...	11,731
67⅞ April 2.	59 January 29.	65⅝	66	+ 2	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	29,000,000	Feb. 11, 1900.	1¾	Q	63½	66⅝	63	66	...	9,413
37⅝ April 7.	32¼ March 6.	35½	36¼	— ⅛	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	35½	36	35½	36	37½	2,040
100 April 5.	90 January 8.	96	98	— 3½	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '99.	6	SA	96½	98½	96½	96¼	94⅝	100
33½ January 22.	24⅜ January 4.	28	28	— ⅛	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	SA	27	28	27	27	...	910
150 March 16.	145 January 18.	146	150	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	150	150	149¾	149¾	141	65
49¼ April 4.	33⅜ January 15.	47⅝	47¾	— ⅛	American Ice Company	22,939,100	Feb. 15, 1900.	1	Q	48⅛	48⅛	47½	47⅝	...	4,768
78½ February 8.	72½ January 15.	75	75¾	— 1⅜	American Ice Company preferred	12,440,000	Apr. 14, 1900.	1½	Q	77	76	75½	75⅝	...	484
16¼ February 6.	11 March 7.	12⅝	13	— ½	American Linseed Company	16,750,000				13	13	12½	12⅝	...	420
60 February 5.	52¾ January 11.	56¼	57¼	— ¾	American Linseed Company preferred	16,750,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	55½	56½	55¼	56½	...	861
31½ January 2.	20 April 10.	21	22	..	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	21½	21½	21¼	21½	79¼	150
43⅞ February 6.	35½ January 2.	38	38⅝	— ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000			..	37	38⅞	36½	37½	50⅝	6,505
93 March 24.	80 January 2.	89	89½	— ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	Apr. 10, 1900.	1¾	Q	89¼	89⅞	88¾	89	80	2,467
4 February 15.	2½ April 19.	2½	2¾	..	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,864,800			..	4	4	4	4	13⅝	10
50½ February 6.	25¼ April 23.	26	27	— ⅞	American Steel Hoop Company	19,000,000			..	28	28	25¼	26⅛	39	6,100
86 February 6.	73 April 17.	75	76	— ½	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	14,000,000	Apr. 30,1900.	1¾	Q	74¾	76	74½	75	80¾	3,020
58⅞ April 2.	37¼ April 23.	38	38⅝	— ½	American Steel & Wire Company	50,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	38	42½	37¾	38½	68¾	100,228
95 February 1.	75¾ April 10.	77½	78	+ ½	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	40,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	76⅝	80	76½	77¼	99	20,685
137½ January 4.	95¼ March 3.	116⅝	117	+12⅝	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	..	104⅞	119⅝	101¼	116⅝	168⅜	751,930
115 January 10.	107 March 2.	111	113	..	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	111	112	111	112	118	380
95 February 1.	91 March 15.	90	96	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	92	93	92	93	105	108
30⅞ February 7.	25 April 23.	27	27½	— 1	American Tin Plate	28,000,000			..	28	28	25	27½	46	5,565
84½ April 9.	78 April 20.	78	80	+ 1	American Tin Plate preferred	18,835,000	Apr. 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	78¾	80	78¾	80	91	2,070
111½ February 14.	94½ January 12.	104½	104⅝	+ 3½	American Tobacco	64,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	100¾	106½	100¼	104¾	220	69,001
140 February 15.	133 April 28.	133	136	..	American Tobacco preferred	14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	2	Q	135	135	133	133	146½	327
54⅛ April 3.	38 January 8.	47	47½	+ 1	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	Apr. 30, 1900.	†2	SA	45	48¼	44⅛	47	66	5,975
18 March 26.	16½ March 8.	16⅝	17⅜	..	Ann Arbor	8,250,000			..	17	17	17	17	14	110
48 April 2.	41 January 8.	43	45	..	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			..	44	44	44	44	37	350
29⅜ April 2.	18⅝ January 8.	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000			..	25⅜	27½	25	26½	20⅜	48,745
74⅞ April 2.	58¼ January 11.	70½	70⅝	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	114,199,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	69½	71⅞	68½	70½	60⅜	139,505
80⅞ April 19.	53¼ January 8.	84½	84⅝	— ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio	42,500,000			..	84	86⅜	82¾	84⅝	80¼	60,717
1⅞ April 20.	⅝ April 25.	⅞	1⅛	— ⅜	Baltimore & Ohio Rights				..	1¼	1⅝	⅝	1	...	15,375
90 April 16.	72¾ January 9.	86	86¼	— 1	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	20,227,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	..	86	87⅞	84½	86	76½	27,825
80½ April 10.	66¼ March 19.	74⅝	74⅞	+ 1⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	45,000,000			..	72¼	77	72⅛	74⅜	131½	101,823
154 April 7.	140 January 2.	151	152	..	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	150½	153¼	150	153	148½	1,570
16⅝ January 25.	8½ April 27.	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛	Brunswick City	5,000,000			..	9	9	8½	8½	9½	1,540
70½ March 29.	52 February 27.	60	70	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000			..	65	65	65	65	...	100
115 April 20.	95¾ March 21.	105	...	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	1	SA	115	115	115	115	...	100

Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Quotations April 25. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Change Last Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Cap'l Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Date.	Per Cent.	Ex-dividend	Week Ended April 28. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing Prices Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended April 28, 1900
58¼ April 5.	49½ February 27.	56	56½	— ¼	**Canada Southern**	25,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	SA	56	57½	56	57	57½	7,605
99¾ February 12.	95¾ January 4.	95¾	96	— ¼	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apr. 2 1900.	3	SA	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¼	140
31½ April 9.	28 March 8.	30½	31	— 1	Chesapeake & Ohio	40,533,407	Oct. 25, '98.	1	..	31	31½	30½	30½	27¼	24,560
128¾ April 3.	119¾ January 10.	125¾	126¾	+ ⅛	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	98,375,800	Mar. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	125	127½	124¾	125¾	143½	64,797
89¾ January 18.	37 April 25.	39	..	..	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	..	37	39	37	39	67¾	400
109 March 27.	98 January 31.	102	105	+ 3	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	Jan. 2, 1900.	2	SA	101	103	101	103	787½	1,162
15¼ April 2.	11¾ January 11.	13¾	14	— ⅜	Chicago Great Western	21,307,600	.....	..	..	13¾	14	13¾	13¾	15¾	5,780
79¾ April 2.	73 January 6.	76	77¾	— 1¼	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,371,800	Jan. 31, 1900.	2½	SA	76¾	78¾	76¾	76¾	71	220
42 March 21.	36¾ January 11.	38¾	39	— ½	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100	.....	..	..	39	39	39	39	36¾	400
90 February 1.	66 January 12.	87	87½	— ½	Chicago Great Western debenture	17,176,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	88	88¾	88	88¾	92½	210
29 April 16.	14 January 15.	25½	26½	— ⅝	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	..	26¾	27	25½	26½	11	3,707
63½ April 4.	45¼ January 24.	57	58	— 1¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Mar. 20, '80.	1	..	58	58¾	56½	56½	45¾	1,123
120¾ April 4.	115¾ January 10.	119¼	119½	— ⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,140,600	Apr. 20, 1900.	2½	SA	120	121½	118¾	119¾	127¾	62,394
174½ March 21.	169¾ January 18.	173	174	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	40,427,900	Apr. 20, 1900.	3½	SA	174¼	174¼	173	173	169¾	216
166¾ April 5.	158 January 11.	161	163½	+ 1⅛	Chicago & Northwestern	29,116,200	Jan. 5, 1900.	3	SA	161¾	163	161	163	160½	1,163
200 March 28.	197 April 24.	198	201	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,396,600	Apr. 6, 1900.	1¾	Q	197	199	197	199	192	300
114¾ March 26.	104½ January 9.	108½	108¾	— ⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	108¾	109¾	107½	108¾	118¼	26,165
123¾ January 31.	114½ March 9.	..	119	..	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	21,463,200	Feb. 20, 1900.	5	A	110	110	110	110	97¼	30
18¾ April 27.	9 January 10.	12¾	13¼	+ 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	..	10¼	13¾	10½	13¼	16¾	11,209
39¾ April 27.	32 January 16.	38½	39	+ 4	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	..	35½	39¾	35	39	50	9,475
66¾ March 30.	58¾ February 26.	61¾	62	— ⅝	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	61¾	63	60¾	61¾	60	6,520
28 April 27.	14½ January 10.	27	28	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	3,000,000	.....	..	..	27	28	27	27½	13	500
72 April 19.	46 January 2.	66	71	— 4	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1¼	..	68	68	68	68	44	100
2⅝ April 10.	1⅝ February 28.	1½	2	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	5,500,000	.....	..	..	1½	1½	1½	1½	3	100
51½ April 2.	39¼ April 23.	41⅝	41½	+ ⅛	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17,000,000	.....	..	..	40½	43½	39½	41⅝	52¾	13,755
29½ March 21.	21 January 5.	29½	29½	— ¼	Colorado Midland preferred	4,954,800	.....	..	..	29¼	29½	29½	29¼	19	1,110
7⅝ March 22.	5⅛ January 29.	6⅛	6½	..	Colorado Southern	30,995,000	.....	..	..	6	6½	6	6¼	6¼	900
47½ March 27.	39 January 8.	42½	43	..	Colorado Southern first preferred	8,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	..	42¼	43	42	43	50¾	1,076
20¼ March 21.	14½ January 6.	16½	17¼	..	Colorado Southern second preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	..	16½	16½	16½	16½	21	30
21 April 2.	15 January 8.	17	17⅞	+ ¾	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	..	17¾	18½	17½	18	16¾	930
199 January 3.	174½ March 8.	182	184	+ 2½	Consolidated Gas	54,595,200	Mar. 15, 1900.	1	Q	182	187½	180¾	185½	191	10,075
38 January 3.	27½ April 10.	31⅝	31¾	+ 2⅜	Continental Tobacco Company	48,845,000	.....	..	..	28¼	32½	28½	31	60½	43,400
89½ January 3.	80 April 10.	81½	82	..	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	48,845,700	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	81	83¼	80¼	82	89¾	5,086
119½ March 28.	113 January 8.	115	116½	— ⅝	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	116	116	115	115	120¼	2,663
186 February 20.	173½ January 30.	179	180	— 2	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	180	180	178	180	168½	2,100
24½ March 28.	16⅞ January 10.	19½	20	— ⅞	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	..	20	20½	19¾	19¾	24¾	2,977
76½ March 26.	60⅞ January 10.	70⅝	70¾	— ¼	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	71	71½	71	71¼	78½	3,409
6¼ March 5.	4¼ January 12.	5¾	6	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	..	6	6	6	6	5½	20
17⅛ March 5.	12¾ February 3.	16	16¾	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	..	16¾	16	15¾	16	13	930
14⅜ March 27.	11⅜ January 9.	13¼	13¾	— ⅜	**Erie**	112,347,400	.....	..	..	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	13¾	350
43½ April 4.	31¼ January 9.	39¾	40	— 1¾	Erie first preferred	43,232,000	.....	..	..	39¾	40¾	39½	39¾	37¼	6,490
23¼ April 2.	15⅜ January 10.	19¾	20¾	— 1½	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	..	21	21	19½	19½	19	800
54¾ March 15.	40¾ January 5.	48	50½	— 1¼	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Oct., '99.	2	..	50¾	50¾	50	50	30¼	780
94½ April 19.	90 January 24.	93	95	— 1	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	2½	SA	93½	93½	93½	93½	...	192
51⅜ February 6.	39 April 21.	40¾	41	+ 1⅝	**Federal Steel**	46,484,300	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	..	39½	44	39½	41	68¾	66,625
77½ February 6.	68 April 17.	69¾	69⅞	+ ⅞	Federal Steel preferred	53,261,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	69	71¼	68	69⅞	86¼	6,910
19 April 3.	17 March 29.	..	..	— ½	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,106,100	.....	..	..	18½	18½	18½	18½	...	100
75 April 28.	69 April 27.	..	..	— 4½	**Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen County**	2,000,000	.....	..	..	75	75	69	69	...	400
140¼ April 19.	120 January 10.	136¾	137	— 1½	General Electric Company	18,276,000	Apr. 14, 1900.	1½	Q	138¼	138¼	136½	137¾	118¼	5,055
58¼ February 5.	47 January 2.	49	50¼	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	49	50	48½	50	73½	4,900
101⅝ February 1.	98 January 2.	99	99½	— ¼	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	18,038,300	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	98	98	98	98	109¼	150
174½ January 3.	156 February 26.	157½	160	— ½	Great Northern preferred	98,411,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	158	159½	158	159½	191¾	1,218
115½ January 11.	109 April 25.	109	110	— 1	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	Apr. 14, 1900.	2	Q	110	110	109	109	107½	200
41½ April 21.	30¼ January 10.	40¼	41	— ¼	Hocking Valley	10,344,700	.....	..	..	40½	41½	39¼	40½	29	5,875
67⅞ April 5.	58 January 8.	67¼	67¾	+ ⅝	Hocking Valley preferred	12,705,400	Jan. 10, 1900.	1½	..	66½	67¾	65⅞	67¾	58¾	5,211
*73 April 26.	65 February 6.	73	75	..	Homestake	21,000,000	Apr. 25, 1900.	50c	M	73	73	73	73	...	20
116¾ April 2.	110¾ January 9.	114¾	‡115¼	+ ¼	**Illinois Central**	60,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	114	115⅝	114¼	115¼	117¼	685
25½ January 3.	14½ March 6.	23¾	24	+ 1⅝	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	22	24	22	24	55½	4,445
70½ February 6.	58 March 6.	64	65	— 1	International Paper Company preferred	22,539,700	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	65	65¾	63¾	64½	85	2,120
10⅝ January 25.	6½ March 22.	7½	8	— 1	International Silver Company	10,000,000	.....	..	..	7	8¼	7	8¼	21½	600
19¾ March 30.	11⅞ January 12.	17½	18	+ ⅜	Iowa Central	8,488,800	.....	..	..	17½	18	17¼	17⅞	13	1,530
58 March 30.	47½ March 5.	50½	52	— 2½	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	51½	52¼	50	50	47¾	2,430
21½ March 27.	17 March 20.	18	18½	..	**Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf**, full ass't pd.	.....	.....	..	..	18½	18½	18½	18¾	10¼	460
43⅜ April 3.	41 April 6.	...	41½	— ¼	Kansas City Southern pf., when issued	.....	.....	..	..	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	...	100
80 January 5.	70 April 24.	71½	72½	— 1	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	2	SA	72	72	70	71	53¼	1,105
34½ April 9.	20½ March 16.	31½	32½	..	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	..	31	32½	31	31¾	17½	1,979
100 April 2.	83¼ January 2.	95	98	..	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	..	97½	97½	97½	97½	69	185
210 March 24.	206 April 26.	..	210	..	Lake Shore	40,466,500	Jan. 29, 1900.	5½	SA	208	208	206	206	200	160
70½ April 23.	47½ January 4.	65	68	+ 5⅜	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	66	70½	65	67	78	6,671
87⅜ April 2.	77⅞ January 9.	82¼	82½	— 1½	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Feb. 10, 1900.	2	SA	82	84	81⅜	82¼	68	29,736
15 April 23.	6¼ January 30.	12	14	..	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	..	15	15	13½	13½	26	420
101 February 14.	90⅝ January 16.	93¼	93⅝	+ ½	Manhattan Elevated	48,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1	Q	93	94⅞	92½	93½	119⅜	25,115
182 February 13.	155 March 19.	158⅝	159¼	+ 1½	Metropolitan Street Railway	45,000,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1¾	Q	157¼	160	157	159	242½	14,590
82½ February 14.	76 February 27.	78	79	..	Metropolitan West Side El. (Chicago) pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1900.	2½	..	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	45½	16
14¾ April 18.	10½ January 8.	13½	13¾	..	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....	..	..	13⅞	14⅞	13½	13⅝	15½	4,200
5 March 17.	3¾ January 4.	3¾	4	— ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	..	4	4	3¾	3¾	4½	270
*112 February 3.	*104 January 18.	108	..	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1900.	2	SA	108	109	108	109	...	58
69¾ March 28.	58 January 12.	64	65	— ⅛	Minneapolis & St. Louis	2,500,000	.....	..	..	64	65	62½	64	61¼	2,375
97¼ April 5.	90¾ January 12.	95	95½	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	95¾	95½	95¾	95½	89	220
27 April 24.	15 January 2.	25½	26½	+ 1½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	..	25	27	25	26	28	5,485
69 April 24.	51 February 23.	67	68½	+ 5	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	.....	..	..	68½	69	66½	68	60	1,925
12¾ March 28.	10 January 5.	11¾	12¼	+ ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	54,950,000	.....	..	..	12	12¼	12	12¼	13	650
40¼ April 17.	31¼ January 11.	35½	35¾	— 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	..	35	36¾	34¼	35	39	13,515
61½ April 16.	38⅝ January 11.	57⅜	57⅝	+ 1⅝	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	54¾	58⅝	54¾	57⅜	49¾	152,913
48½ April 2.	39 January 12.	43½	44½	— ¾	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	44½	44½	44½	44½	46	150
189 April 2.	186 March 15.	188¼	190	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1900.	3½	SA	188¾	188¾	188¼	188¾	182½	418
40¼ February 7.	33 April 17.	32½	33¼	— ¼	**National Biscuit Company**	29,000,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1	Q	33	33½	33	33¼	46¼	660
96 February 17.	88¼ April 18.	86½	87.	..	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 28, 1900.	1¾	Q	88	88	84½	85	102¼	150
28¾ February 5.	22 April 24.	22	23	+ ½	National Lead Company	14,905,480	Mar. 1, '99.	1	..	22	23	22	23	33⅞	1,230
106½ February 20.	103¼ March 6.	104¼	104⅞	— ⅜	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	104⅞	105	104⅝	104⅝	113½	665
53½ February 6.	33 April 28.	33¾	34	— 2¼	National Steel Company	32,000,000	.....	..	..	35¾	36⅜	33	33¾	60½	9,585
97 February 6.	88¾ April 23.	89	90	— 1	National Steel Company preferred	27,000,000	Mar. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	89	91	88¾	91	91	2,642
54¼ April 5.	48⅝ April 23.	50½	51	+ 1	National Tube Company	40,000,000	.....	..	..	49½	51¾	48⅝	51	...	6,774
92½ April 4.	90 April 21.	90¾	92	+ 1	National Tube Company preferred	40,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	90	91¼	90	91	...	4,029
122¾ April 20.	115 January 6.	119	120	— 1½	New Jersey Central	27,055,800	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	121	122	118¾	119	120¼	7,235
139¾ April 4.	130¾ February 26.	135¾	136	+ 1¼	New York Central	115,000,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1¼	Q	133¾	137¼	133½	136	139	34,977
214½ April 26.	212½ April 18.	213¾	214¾	+ 1	New York, New Haven & Hartford	53,508,600	Mar. 31, 1900.	2	Q	213½	214½	213¼	214½	218	525
85 January 31.	78 April 17.	77	79	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar 1, 1900.	5	..	78	78	78	78	...	100
40¼ March 29.	32 January 2.	35½	39	— ¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	..	..	35¾	37	36¾	36¾	34	210
28¼ March 28.	20⅞ January 10.	23	23½	— ⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	..	23½	23¾	22¾	23½	26⅞	14,780
40⅛ April 18.	22⅜ January 10.	38⅞	38⅝	+ 1	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	..	36½	38⅞	36⅜	38¼	21½	39,457
80 April 12.	67 January 8.	80½	81	+ 2½	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 23, 1900.	2	SA	77¼	81	77¼	80¼	69	7,102
15⅞ March 24.	13⅝ January 23.	14⅜	15½	— ⅛	North American	39,776,300	.....	..	..	15¼	15¼	15	15	12	1,900
62¾ April 4.	50¼ January 11.	58½	58¾	..	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1900.	$2	SA	58	59⅝	57¼	58⅜	53	65,465
78¼ March 28.	72½ January 8.	75¾	76¼	— ⅝	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Mar. 5, 1900.	1	Q	75¾	76½	75½	75½	79½	6,095
9 February 2.	7¾ January 4.	8½	9	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	30c	Q	8½	8½	8½	8½	10	142
53¼ April 10.	49½ March 1.	51½	52	..	**Pacific Coast**	6,800,600	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	..	51¼	51¾	51½	51⅞	40	1,140
87½ January 4.	84¾ March 9.	83	86	..	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	82	86	82	86	86	62
66¾ January 2.	61½ April 9.	60	64	..	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,214,400	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	Q	60	60	60	60	...	60
47½ January 2.	30 April 16.	32¼	33	— 1	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	SA	32⅞	33¾	32¼	32¾	51¾	3,315
142¾ April 5.	128½ January 12.	137¾	138	+ 1⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	15,700,000	Nov. 29, '99.	2½	SA	136	140⅝	134¼	138	134½	179,604
137½ March 31.	127¼ January 23.	...	...	..	Pennsylvania Sub Rec'ts	.....	.....	..	..	135¼	135¼	135¼	135½	...	1,500
111¼ April 2.	92 March 9.	104½	104¾	+ 2½	People's Gas, Chicago	28,868,800	Feb. 26, 1900.	1½	Q	101⅞	106½	101	104½	126⅛	77,775
3½ April 2.	1⅞ February 27.	2⅞	3	..	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	3¼	1,610
9½ March 26.	5½ January 17.	7	8	— 1⅛	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	..	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	5	225
29¼ March 27.	20 January 29.	24¾	25¾	+ ½	Père Marquette	14,145,500	.....	..	..	24	25½	24	25¼	...	1,400
80½ January 2.	63 April 23.	60	65	— 2	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....	..	..	63	65	63	65	55	225
94 January 8.	81 March 8.	84	85	— 1	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Feb. 14, 1900.	2	SA	85	85	84	85	86½	423
58¾ January 17.	47 April 28.	46	49½	— 2¼	Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	Feb. 9, 1900.	1½	Q	49½	49½	47	47	54	1,905
88½ January 17.	79 April 23.	80	82½	— ½	Pressed Steel Car preferred	12,500,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	81½	82	79	81½	85½	875
189⅞ January 19.	182 April 18.	185	187	+ 5	Pullman Company	74,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	Q	185	188¾	184	187	160¾	3,735
21¼ April 4.	17 March 12.	18¾	19¼	..	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	..	18¾	19½	18¾	19	22½	6,115
66¾ April 5.	49 January 9.	58½	59	— 1⅝	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	Mar. 8, 1900.	1½	..	60	61⅞	58½	58¾	64½	179,796
35⅝ April 5.	26 January 9.	31⅜	31½	— 1	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	..	31½	32⅜	30¾	31½	34½	9,400
27½ February 6.	17 April 17.	17½	17¾	— ½	Republic Iron & Steel	27,352,000	.....	..	..	17¾	19	17½	17½	...	4,850
70¾ February 6.	58½ April 17.	59⅝	59¾	+ ¼	Republic Iron & Steel preferred	20,852,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	59	61	59	59¾	...	1,822
93 March 22.	80 January 16.	...	...	— 1¼	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,800,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	89½	89½	89½	89½	77½	510
49¾ January 2.	43 March 6.	39¼	44	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** 1st pf	5,491,000	Jan. 3, 1900.	2	..	43¼	43½	43¼	43¼	...	10
16½ February 15.	12¼ April 23.	12½	16½	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	3,500,000	.....	..	..	12½	12½	12½	12½	11	100
12 March 31.	9 January 15.	10½	10⅝	— ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,880	.....	..	..	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	11¾	2,135
72½ March 30.	68 January 25.	70	72	..	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900.	2	SA	68	70	68	70	71	213
39 March 30.	32½ January 5.	35½	36½	— ½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Mar. 3, 1900.	1	SA	35½	36	35½	36	38⅝	750
13¾ March 26.	9½ January 9.	12¼	12¾	+ ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	..	11½	12⅜	11½	12⅜	14½	2,050
34¾ April 16.	23¼ January 10.	30¾	31	— ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	..	29½	32½	29½	30⅝	33¾	16,795
43 March 27.	35½ January 8.	36⅞	36¾	— 1½	Southern Pacific	197,832,100	.....	..	..	37½	37¾	36¼	36⅝	33½	117,865
15¾ March 27.	11 January 8.	13⅜	13½	— ⅝	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	..	13¾	13⅞	13½	13⅝	12¾	12,391
61½ March 27.	51⅞ January 8.	57⅝	57⅞	— 1	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Apr. 6, 1900.	1½	SA	58¼	58⅜	56⅞	57⅝	53⅜	10,940
10¼ January 4.	4½ March 6.	6¼	6¾	+ ⅜	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	..	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	10½	390
104 February 2.	70¾ January 11.	81¼	81½	— 2½	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	22,530,200	Jan., '87.	1	..	82½	85⅜	81¼	81½	61¼	12,275
21 April 17.	14⅜ January 10.	19⅛	19½	..	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	..	19¼	20	18¾	19¼	22¾	27,280
15¾ February 16.	11¼ January 17.	...	...	— ¼	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	8,840,000	.....	..	..	14⅛	14½	14	14	13	200
135⅛ January 3.	45¾ March 2.	107½	108	— 4⅞	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1½	..	111½	111½	107¼	107½	225	4,195
68½ January 24.	63½ April 21.	64	67	+ ⅝	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	1½	..	64	64⅛	64	64¼	71¾	200
142 April 12.	136 January 2.	140	142	— ¼	Twin City Rapid Transit preferred	2,092,200	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾	137	100
25 February 7.	13½ April 28.	12¼	13¼	— 5½	**Union Bag & Paper Company**	16,000,000	.....	..	..	17¾	18	13½	13½	34¼	1,685
77¾ February 2.	67½ April 28.	65	69½	— 4½	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	71	71	67½	67½	84½	1,720
60⅞ April 4.	44⅜ January 10.	56⅝	56½	— ⅛	Union Pacific	95,560,600	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	..	56⅞	57⅝	55½	56¼	46½	111,673
78⅛ April 4.	73½ January 8.	75	75¼	+ ¼	Union Pacific preferred	98,884,400	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	SA	75⅛	75¾	74¾	75¼	79⅛	12,832
49 April 6.	46 February 21.	48	50	+ ½	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	SA	49	49	49	49	54	185
19 January 3.	10⅝ March 2.	12⅝	12¾	+ 1¼	United States Leather	61,500,900	.....	..	..	11¼	13	10⅞	12⅝	6¾	37,740
77 January 3.	69 April 18.	70⅞	71¼	+ 1¼	United States Leather preferred	60,900,900	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	70¼	72¼	69⅜	71¼	72⅞	4,630
44 January 2.	25¼ March 14.	31¼	32	— ¼	United States Rubber	23,666,000	Apr. 30, 1900.	1	Q	32½	33¾	32	32	53¼	2,860
104¾ January 3.	90 February 27.	97	98	— 1⅝	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	Apr. 30, 1900.	2	Q	97	97	96	97	116	675
9⅝ April 27.	6½ March 13.	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	..	7¼	9⅜	7¼	8¾	8½	36,435
24¼ April 27.	19¾ January 10.	23	23¼	+ ⅞	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	..	22	24½	21⅝	23½	23⅜	60,600
88½ January 5.	80¼ February 27.	82¼	82¼	+ 1½	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1¼	Q	81½	82¼	81	82½	92

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended April 28, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended April 28. $12,556,200

	Week Ending April 28.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	21
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	113	113	113	113	1
American Cotton Oil 8s	103½	104	103½	104	9
American Tobacco scrip	100	100	100	100	32
Ann Arbor 4s	93⅛	93½	92½	92½	17
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100⅝	100¾	100½	100⅝	199½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	84⅞	84⅝	83¾	84¼	518½
Atlantic, Knoxville & Northern 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	5
Austin & Northwestern 5s	98½	99	98½	99	34
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96¾	96⅞	96¼	96½	266
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100⅝	100⅞	100½	100½	147½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90¼	90¼	90	90	140
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	122	122½	122	122½	10
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	106	106	105½	105½	15
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	94½	95	94½	94½	16
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116	117	116	116	12
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	108¼	108¼	108½	108½	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107½	107½	26
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Canada Southern 2d 5s, registered	104	104	104	104	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	95¾	95⅞	95	95½	135
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	2
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	44	44½	44	44	80
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	14	14¼	14	14	41
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	7	7	7	7	15
Central of New Jersey general 5s	123½	123½	122¾	123	21
Central of New Jersey 5s, reg	121½	122	121½	121¾	9
Central Pacific 3½s	85	85	84¾	85	194
Central Pacific 1st 4s	99⅝	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	83
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 1st consol. 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	3
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	121⅛	121⅛	121	121	12
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	99¾	99¾	99	99⅝	230
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	115½	115⅝	115	115	14
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy Iowa Division 4s	105⅞	105¾	105⅞	105¾	9
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	105	105½	105	105½	20
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	101	101	100⅞	100⅞	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	113	113	113	113	12
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112½	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	125	125¼	125	125¼	3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	116¾	117	116¾	117	4
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	134	134	134	134	2
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	12
Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway 1st 5s	108	108	105⅞	106	73
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 5s	106	107	105⅞	106½	71
Chi. Junc. R'ways & Un. Stock Y'ds col. 5s	111	111	111	111	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Wis. & Minn. 5s	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	2
C., M. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. Southern 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	3
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. Div. 5s	122	122	122	122	81
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	120	120	120	120	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	112⅞	113	112⅝	112⅝	9
Chi. & Northwestern sinking fund 5s	108	108	107	107	2
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. deb. 5s, 1933	121½	121½	121½	121½	2
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	143	143	143	143	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	107⅜	107⅞	107⅛	107⅛	132
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	96½	96½	96	96	10
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 5s	114	114	114	114	3
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	104	104½	104	104½	8
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	97½	98	97½	97¾	16
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	79	80	79	80	6
Colorado Midland 2-4s	78	78½	77	78	206
Colorado & Southern 4s	83½	84	83	83½	58
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 6s	123	123	123	123	4
Delaware, Lack. & Western 7s	123½	123½	123¼	123½	7
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99¼	99½	99⅛	99⅜	401
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	3
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	7
Detroit City Gas 5s	97	97½	97	97½	2
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	84	84	84	84	3
Detroit & Mackinac 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½	10
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	9
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	3
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
Erie 1st consol. 4s	90	90½	89⅝	90	75
Erie 1st general Ren 4s	73¾	74½	73½	74⅛	75
Erie 1st consol. 7s	137	138	137	138	3
Evansville & Terre Haute consol. 6s	125¼	125¼	125	125	5
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	107	107	106¾	107	84
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	106⅞	108½	106¾	108½	10
Flint & Pere Marqette, Port Huron 5s	108	108	108	108	3
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	72½	72½	72½	72½	13
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	57½	60	57½	60	3
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	101¾	102	101¾	102	33
Gal., Harrisburg & San Antonia 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	10
Gas & Electric of Bergen Co. consol. 5s	103¼	110¾	107½	110¾	67
General Electric debenture 5s	120½	120½	120	120	24
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	35
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 5s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	13
Hocking Valley 4½s	102¾	103	102½	103	46
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	33
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	4
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	113¼	113⅛	113½	113½	1
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	5
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	90	90½	90	90½	7
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	59	59	58¾	58¾	3
International Paper Co. 6s	106¼	106¼	106	106¼	23
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	87¼	88	87¼	88	4
K. C., P. & G. 1st 5s, tr. rects	72½	73½	72½	73	95
Kentucky Central 4s	98	98	98	98	2
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	124	124	123¼	123¼	5
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	109	109¼	108½	108½	20
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	122	123	122	123	24
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	2
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	30
Lake Shore 3½s	111	111	110½	110½	7
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	110½	110¼	110¼	110¼	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s	100½	100½	100⅛	100½	4
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	124	124	124	124	9
Long Island general 4s	98	99	98	90	18
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis consol. 6s, tr. r.	69	70¼	69	69¾	188
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100⅝	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	2
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	98	98	98	98	11
Manhattan Elevated consolidated	102	102	102	102	19
Metropolitan Elevated, New York, 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	97⅝	98	97⅝	98	22
Mexican Central consol. 4s	81	81	81	81	2
Mexican Central 1st income	27¼	27½	26½	27¼	60
Mexican Central 2d income	14	14⅜	14	14	60
Mexican National 2d income, B	17	17	17	17	5
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	1
Michigan Central 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	138½	138½	138½	138½	3
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	4
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	5
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93	93½	93	93½	65
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	69	70½	69¾	69⅝	366
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	93	93	92	92	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	94¾	95	94⅝	94½	16
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	100	100¼	99¾	99½	80
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	96	97	95	97	168
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	120½	120⅝	120	120½	47
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	116	116½	116	116½	6
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108½	2
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	86½	87	86	87	14
Mobile & Ohio extended 6s	126	126	126	126	1
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	127⅛	127⅞	127⅛	127⅞	1
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	140½	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	128½	128½	128⅜	128½	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	104½	105¼	104½	105¼	3
National Starch Mfg. 1st 6s	107	107	107	107	1
New York Central extended 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	7
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	3
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	98	98½	97½	97½	54
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg.	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	10
New York Central, Mich. Central col. 3½s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	2
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P., pur. money 4s	93¼	93¼	98½	93½	100
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108½	27
N. Y., Lack. & Western constr. 5s	120	120	120	120	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	105¼	105½	105	105	17
New York, Sus. & Western Terminal 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97¼	97¼	126
Northern Illinois 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	5
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	68⅜	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝	1208
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104¼	104¼	103⅞	103⅞	127
Ohio River 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	104	104½	104	104¾	26
Oregon Short Line consolidated 6s	113¾	115	113¾	115	94
Oregon Short Line 6s	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	2
Ottumwa, Cedar Falls & St. Paul 1st 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	5
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	7
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	116¾	116⅞	116¾	116⅞	7
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 1st 6s, tr. r.	101	101	101	101	1
Peo., Dec. & Ev., Evans. Div. 6s, tr. rects.	109	109	109	109	10
Peoria & Eastern Income 4s	90	90¾	90	90¾	65

BONDS.

	Week Ending April 28.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	89	89½	89	89⅝	36
Reading general 4s	88⅞	89	88¾	88⅝	202
Richmond & Danville 6s	126	126	126	126	25
Rio Grande Southern 1st 3-4s	80	81¼	78	78	51
Rio Grande Western 4s	89¼	89¼	89	89	38
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	110½	110½	110	110½	108
St. Louis & Iron Mt. gen. 5s, stamped	110	110	110	110	10
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	82¼	83½	82¼	83	154
St. Louis & San Francisco trust 5s	104	104	104	104	3
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½	5
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	124	124	124	124	1
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	112½	113½	112	112⅝	55
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	92	93½	91½	93⅝	400
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	64	64⅝	63	64	299
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	110	110	110	110	10
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s	98	98⅜	98	98⅜	11
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	10
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	121	121	121	121	4
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	4
St. Paul, M. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	78	79	78	79	21
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	103	103	103	103	5
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅛	97¼	16
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	108	109	108	108	4
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	83½	84	83	83¾	226
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	109⅞	109⅞	109⅝	109⅝	3
Southern Pacific of Arizona 6s	114	114	114	114	11
Southern Railway 5s	112¼	113	112¼	112⅝	40
Southern Railway, Memphis Div. 1st	109½	109½	109½	109½	5
Standard Rope & Twine income	14	14	14	14	15
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	71	71½	71	71½	10
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	109	109	109	109	4
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104	104	104	104	36
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	115	115¼	115	115¼	38
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	60	60	60	60	3
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	3
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	100	101½	100	101½	70
Toledo & Ohio Central, Western Div. 5s	110⅞	111	110⅞	111	15
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. r.	126	126¼	122½	124½	358
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	84	84	84	84	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105⅝	105⅞	104⅞	104⅞	227½
Virginia Midland gen. 5s, stamped	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	3
Wabash 1st 5s	118½	118½	118	118½	32
Wabash 2d 5s	103	103½	100¼	103½	25
Wabash debenture, Series B	40½	42¾	40¼	41⅞	1,489
Wabash 1st, Des Moines Div. 4s	91	91	91	91	5
West Shore 4s	114	114	113½	113½	4
West Shore 4s, registered	113½	113½	112¾	113½	4
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	118	118½	118	118	20
West. New York & Pennsylvania inc. 5s	29¾	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	616
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	82½	91½	82½	88	1,411
Western Union coll. trust 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie, Wheel. Div. 5s	104	104	104	104	2
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	105	105	104	104½	29
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	91⅞	92	91½	91⅞	96

Total sales $12,372,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended April 28, 1900.

	Week Ending April 28.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	114½	114⅛	114⅛	14
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114¼	114¼	114	114⅛	100 1-5
United States 4s, 1925, registered	133	113	133	133	14
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134½	134½	134	134	14
United States 5s, registered	112⅞	112⅞	112½	112½	15
United States 5s, coupon	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	5
United States of Mexico sinking fund 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½	5

Total sales $163,200

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended April 28, 1900.

	Week Ending April 28.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alabama, Class A	111	111	111	111	1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	91¼	92	91½	91¾	19½

Total sales $20,500
Grand total $12,556,200
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	100½	Apr. 2	100¼	Apr. 4	100¼	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	114⅛	Apr. 28
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	114⅛	Apr. 27
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	Mar. 6	132⅝	Apr. 16	133	Apr. 25
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137⅝	Mar. 5	133	Apr. 11	134¼	Apr. 23
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116½	Mar. 12	112¼	Apr. 24	112½	Apr. 24
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116⅝	Mar. 7	113½	Jan. 15	113½	Apr. 24
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112¼	Mar. 9	109¾	Feb. 1	110	Apr. 19
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111¾	Mar. 13	109	Feb. 7	109½	Apr. 21
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	109	Apr. 21	109	Apr. 21
United States new 2s, when issued	105	Mar. 24	103¼	Apr. 9	103¼	Apr. 9
District of Columbia 3-65s	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	96½	Apr. 18	96	Apr. 16	96½	Apr. 23

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116¼	Mar. 8	108½	Jan. 8	111	Apr. 28
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s	107¾	Apr. 2	106¾	Mar. 6	107¾	Apr. 2
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s					97	July 12
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	95½	Apr. 16	94	Jan. 17	95½	Apr. 16
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	92	Apr. 16	91	Jan. 17	92	Apr. 16
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6¾	Mar. 7	10	Mar. 15
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	92	Apr. 27	85	Jan. 5	91¾	Apr. 27

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the reserve of $2,179,925. The banks now hold a surplus of $17,074,275 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $7,075,300, an increase in specie of $1,629,300, an increase in legal tenders of $2,908,900, an increase in deposits of $9,433,100, and a decrease in circulation of $261,800.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks, and the corresponding date last year:

	Apr. 28, 1900.	Apr. 21, 1900.	Apr. 29, '99.
Loans	$774,548,800	$767,473,500	$760,038,400
Specie	163,466,900	161,839,600	180,163,400
Legal tenders	66,621,000	63,712,100	57,255,100
Net deposits	863,062,500	843,629,400	865,598,300
Circulation	21,128,300	21,390,100	13,956,700

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Apr. 28, 1900.	Apr. 21, 1900.	Apr. 29, '99.
Specie	$163,466,900	$161,839,600	$180,163,400
Legal tenders	66,621,000	63,712,100	57,255,100
Total res've	$230,089,900	$225,551,700	$246,423,500
Reserve req'd against dep.	213,015,625	210,667,850	220,886,825
Surplus of reserve above legal req'ments	$17,074,275	$14,894,350	$25,524,675

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House Banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,284,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	26,263,075	25,068,775
Jan. 20	24,135,675	34,693,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,009,450
Feb. 3	30,571,275	37,452,675	34,781,025
Feb. 10	27,897,575	33,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,573,825	28,988,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,334,900	22,950,225
March 3	13,641,550	28,578,125	20,823,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,636,425	19,074,175	28,060,050
March 24	5,817,300	18,557,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,850	35,720,800
April 7	7,904,800	15,018,825	35,086,475
April 14	10,060,275	19,471,525	37,946,075
April 21	14,894,350	24,175,900	43,525,100
April 28	17,074,275	25,524,675	44,804,675

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$17,074,275	1895	$17,206,075
1899	25,524,675	1894	63,417,900
1898	44,804,675	1893	12,154,150
1897	48,917,625	1892	20,066,300
1896	19,443,375	1891	7,443,300

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $11,225,775. The imports of specie were $159,306 and the exports $1,739,951.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, April 29.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 1,277,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 2,940,000 pesetas.

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	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990 F A	70½	Apr 27	65	Feb 19	69⅝ Apr 28	69¼	70
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944 M N°	95¾	Jan 4	90	Mar 8	94½ Apr 27	93	94½
M. K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942 M S°	93	Jan 26	89	Mar 7	92 Apr 28	92	93
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990 F A°	80⅝	Apr 20	76	Feb 23	80⅝ Apr 20	..	90
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940 M N°	..	....	..	....	94 De 8, 99	..	..
Goonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s, 1906 *M N	..	....	..	....	100⅝ No 22,99	..	..
Sher., Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943 *J D	97¾	Apr 12	92¼	Jan 27	97¼ Apr 27	..	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942 *A O	106	Mar 28	102½	Jan 3	104 Apr 27	103	..
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920 M N°	121½	Apr 12	114⅞	Jan 13	120½ Apr 28	120	121
3d 7s, 1906 M N°	116½	Apr 27	114½	Feb 17	116½ Apr 27	116	118½
tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917 M S	101¾	Apr 16	94	Jan 2	99½ Apr 27	99	100
1st col. g. 5s, 1920 F A°	98¾	Apr 16	90	Mar 5	97 Apr 27	..	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938 F A°	105¾	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	105¾ Jan 6	..	..
2d ext. g. 5s, 1938 J J°	113	Mar 5	112¾	Mar 12	113 Mar 13	..	..
St. L. & I. M. gn. con. l. g. g. 5s, 1931 *A O	113½	Mar 28	109¼	Jan 8	110½ Apr 28	110¼	110⅝
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped, 1931 *A O	110¼	Feb 7	110	Jan 3	110 Apr 27	110	111
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929 J J°	84½	Apr 16	77¾	Jan 8	83 Apr 27	..	..
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945 J J°	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110¼ Feb 20	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927 J D°	123½	Apr 21	124	Jan 3	127⅞ Apr 27	127½	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927 Q J	126	Apr 28	120	Apr 2	120 Apr 28	124½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938 M S°	87	Feb 16	83	Jan 8	87 Apr 27	86⅝	87
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947 *F A	109	Apr 11	107	Jan 9	108½ Apr 27	..	100
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931 *J J	..	....	..	....	84 Apr., 96	85	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913. J J°	129	Jan 30	126	Jan 8	128½ Apr 26	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901 *J J	..	....	..	....	101 Sep 12,99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928 *A O	107½	Mar 21	104½	Apr 11	105¼ Apr 26	..	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917 *J J	..	....	..	....	111 De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Ald. *J J	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., 1923 *J J	..	....	..	....	113 De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915 A O	..	....	..	....	108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903 *J J	112	Apr 6	109	Jan 4	112 Apr. 6	110½	..
Do registered *J J	110¾	Apr 19	110	Feb 9	110¾ Apr 23	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904 M S°	109	Feb 21	105⅞	Mar 21	109 Apr 19	106	..
Do do registered M S°	107⅛	Feb 1	105⅞	Mar 9	105¾ Mar 9	106	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904 M S°	..	....	..	....	108¾ Fe 21, 98	106	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905 *J D	..	....	..	....	103¾ Jne 26,99	103¼	..
Do do registered *J D	..	....	..	....	104¾ Fe 25, 98	103½	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905 *M N	103⅜	Apr 27	101	Jan 11	103⅜ Apr 27	103½	..
Do do registered *M N	..	....	..	....	102¾ Au 1, 99	103½	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997 J J°	110¾	Mar 30	109	Jan 2	110¾ Apr 25	110½	111
Do do registered J J°	..	....	..	....	112½ Ap 14, 99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	98	Apr 9	95½	Mar 6	97⅜ Apr 26	97	97¾
Do do registered *F A	96¼	Apr 7	96	Apr 6	96¼ Apr 7	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	99	Jan 27	97	Jan 2	98 Apr 25	98	98½
Do do registered *F A	97⅞	Apr 5	95½	Jan 24	97¼ Apr 24	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361 *J J	115	Apr 10	110	Jan 2	113¼ Apr 25	..	..
Do registered *J J	114	Mar 31	110	Jan 4	113½ Apr 26	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936 J J°	110	Feb 27	108	Jan 4	109½ Apr 6	..	..
Do registered J J°	..	....	..	....	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s.f. gtd. 4s, S. A, 1940 J J	..	....	..	....	95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900 *M N	102¾	Mar 5	101½	Jan 5	102¾ Mar 13	103	..
Do registered *M N	102¾	Mar 7	101¼	Jan 29	102¾ Apr 2	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986 *F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102 Feb 3	104½	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922 A O	120½	Feb 13	126	Apr 2	126½ Apr 25	..	128
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918 *M N	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915 *F A	..	....	..	....	113 Ap 13, 99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922 J J°	..	....	..	....	107 Au., 13,98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991 M S°	107	Jan 18	106¾	Feb 8	106¾ Apr 2	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927 A O°	..	....	..	....	123 Jul 14,99	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906 F A°	121	Jan 13	120	Feb 26	120 Feb 26	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900 J J°	102¼	Apr 4	100⅞	Jan 4	102¼ Apr 4	..	..
Do registered, 1900 Q J°	102¾	Mar 21	100⅞	Jan 2	100⅜ Apr 28	..	..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903 J D°	110½	Apr 4	112⅜	Jan 19	114⅝ Apr 18	..	115
Do do registered, 1903 J D°	114⅜	Apr 17	112⅛	Jan 10	114⅝ Apr 24	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997 *J D	111	Apr 16	109½	Jan 6	110¾ Apr 25	..	..
Do do registered *J D	110½	Mar 17	110⅜	Mar 16	110½ Mar. 17	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L. S. & M. S. 1901 *A O	..	....	..	....	108½ De 1, 97	102½	103½
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934 J J°	120¾	Apr 21	120¾	Apr 21	120¾ Apr 21	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902 *M N	109¾	Apr 19	108¼	Jan 5	109¾ Apr 19	109¼	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902 *M N	104¾	Apr 25	103¼	Feb 8	104¾ Apr 25	104¾	105¼
Do 6s, 1900 M S°	119½	Apr 25	119¼	Apr 16	119½ Apr 25	119½	..
Do 5s, 1931 *M S	..	....	..	....	129 No 20, 99	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931 Q M	..	....	..	....	127 De 2, 99	..	..
Do 4s, 1940 *J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937 A O°	108½	Mar 28	104½	Jan 3	106½ Apr 26	106¼	..
Do registered A O°	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	103½ Jan 3	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903 *J D	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000 A O°	188	Jan 27	185¾	Jan 5	188 Mar 19	185	..
Do registered	..	....	..	....	187 Nc 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	186	Feb 27	185	Feb 27	185 Feb 27	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937 M N°	..	....	..	....	128 De 27, 99	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918 *M N	..	....	..	....	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905 J J°	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114 Jan 5	..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905 J J	..	....	..	....	113 Jul 29,99	..	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992 M S	107½	Feb 10	102	Jan 10	105 Apr 26	105	105¼
Do o. reg., $5,000 only M S	..	....	..	....	101½ No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry. gen. 1. g. 1st g. 6s, 1921 *J J	..	....	..	....	119½ Ap 12, 99	..	..
Do registered *J J	..	....	..	....	112 Jul 20,99	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923 *F A	131½	Mar 22	131½	Mar 22	131½ Mar 22	130	..
Do registered certificates Q F	..	....	..	....	132 Jul 28,99	..	..
N. P. Ry p.in.ry. & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997 Q J	105½	Mar 27	102½	Jan 2	103¾ Apr 28	103¾	103⅞
Do registered Q J	105½	Mar 13	103	Jan 8	105¾ Mar 13	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047 Q F	69	Apr 2	65	Jan 10	68¾ Apr 27	68¼	68½
Do do registered Q F	68	Apr 6	68	Apr 6	68 Apr 6	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mch., 1948 Q M	..	....	..	....	95 My 11,99	88	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933 J J°	120	Mar 12	118	Jan 5	119 Mar 28	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941 *M N	112	Mar 30	110	Jan 15	112 Mar 30	113¼	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931 *M N	129	Jan 2	129	Jan 2	129 Jan 2	134	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932 *A O	133	Mar 23	133	Mar 23	133 Mar 23	133	134
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934 *F A	..	....	..	....	117½ Au 30,98	127	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922 *J J	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 23, 97	107	..
Sci. V. & N.E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989. M N°	103	Apr 16	95	Feb 14	103 Apr 23	103	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996 A O°	99½	Mar 28	90¼	Jan 3	97½ Apr 27	97¼	97⅝
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936 *J D	109	Apr 25	109	Apr 25	109 Apr 25	..	..
Do. gen. g. 5s, 1937 *A O	95	Feb 1	90	Feb 1	95 Feb 24	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901 J J°	77	Mar 12	60	Jan 5	75 Apr 4	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946 *J D	110	Apr 16	104¼	Jan 6	109⅝ Apr 26	108½	109⅝
Panama sf. fd. sub. 6s, 1910 M N°	105	Jan 16	102	Apr 5	102 Apr 5	102½	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921 J J°	116¾	Apr 19	111½	Jan 10	116¾ Apr 28	116	..
Do registered, 1921 J J°	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	111½ Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cfs., 1937 M S°	..	....	..	....	102 No 11, 98	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923 *M N	..	....	..	....	108 My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944 *M S	..	....	..	....	115¼ Fe 24, 98	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	112¾	Mar 7	109	Jan 12	112¾ Mar 7	..	..
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1920 *J J	107	Apr 24	100	Jan 18	101 Apr 24	100	..
Do E. Div. T. Co. cfs. 1st 6s, 1920 M S°	100	Apr 3	90	Feb 5	100 Apr 23	100	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926 M N°	..	....	..	....	17 My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. pd.	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22 Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921 Q F	130¾	Mar 10	130¾	Mar 10	130¾ Mar 10	130	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921 M N	..	....	..	....	96 De 9, 99	97¼	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932 J D°	..	....	..	....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922 A O°	..	....	..	....	107½ Oct 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J°	..	....	..	....	121 No 26,98	..	..
P., C., C. & S. L. con. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940 A O°	117	Mar 27	114	Jan 9	116 Apr 11	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942 *A O	116	Feb 13	113½	Jan 12	116 Apr 11	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942 M N°	..	....	..	....	113 No 23,98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945 M N°	109	Apr 12	106½	Apr 3	109 Apr 12	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949 F A	100	Apr 10	100	Apr 10	100 Apr 10	..	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900 F A°	101	Apr 6	101	Apr 6	101 Apr 6	..	..
Do registered, 1900 F A°	..	....	..	....	109¼ Ap 23, 97	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 J J°	137	Feb 15	135	Jan 12	137 Feb 15	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912 J J°	136	Mar 1	136	Mar 1	136 Mar 1	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912 A O	134	Feb 15	134	Feb 15	134 Feb 15	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932 A O°	..	....	..	....	119½ Oct 4, 99	120	..
C. & P. con. skg. fd. 7s, 1900 *M N°	103¼	Mar 6	102	Jan 12	103¼ Mar 6	104	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942 *J J	117½	Feb 2	117½	Feb 2	117½ Feb 2	118	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940 J J°	101¼	Apr 11	101¼	Apr 11	101¼ Apr 11	101	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941 J J°	108	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	108 Jan 15	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942 *M S	..	....	..	....	102 No 10,97	..	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928 A O	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932 J J°	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 89	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916 J J°	..	....	..	....	90 Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940 A O°	115¼	Mar 19	113¾	Jan 16	115¾ Mar 19	112	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 J J°	..	....	..	....	93 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J°	100¾	Feb 28	99¾	Jan 18	100¼ Feb 28	100½	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	100¾	Apr 19	99½	Jan 11	100¾ Apr 20	100½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997 *J J	90¾	Apr 5	83	Jan 9	88¾ Apr 28	88¾	88¼
Do registered *J J	..	....	..	....	84¾ De 6, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 J J°	100¼	Mar 22	94½	Jan 4	99 Apr 28	99	100
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 1. g. 4s, 1917 A O	86½	Mar 22	85	Feb 20	86½ Mar 22	84	..
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939 J D°	..	....	..	....	108 No 10,99	..	..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940 J J°	81¼	Apr 23	71	Mar 9	78 Apr 28	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 5-6s, 1947 *J J	84¾	Jan 18	82	Jan 3	83¾ Apr 18	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906 M N°	..	....	..	....	110 No 15, 99	112¾	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906 M N°	113¼	Feb 15	111¼	Jan 30	113¼ Mar 27	113¾	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906 M N°	113	Feb 8	111½	Jan 31	113 Feb 8	113¾	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P. C. & O., 1919 F A°	..	....	..	....	113¼ July, 98	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 J J°	124¼	Apr 21	122	Mar 26	124 Apr 23	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931 J J°	113¾	Apr 21	108	Jan 4	112¾ Apr 26	112	113
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987 A O°	104	Apr 20	103½	Apr 4	104 Apr 24	102¾	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910 *A O	..	....	..	....	106 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996 J J°	84	Feb 9	79	Jan 3	83½ Apr 13	83¼	85¼
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947 A O°	..	....	..	....	98¾ De 18, 98	..	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929 *A O	95	Feb 19	91	Apr 12	91 Apr 12	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989 M N°	93½	Apr 12	85¾	Jan 9	93¾ Apr 28	93¼	95¼
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989 J J	65½	Apr 16	55¾	Jan 10	64 Apr 28	64	64¼
St. P. City Ry Co. con. g. 5s, 1937 *J J	115	Feb 7	111	Mar 2	111½ Mar 9	112¾	113
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931 F A°	..	....	..	....	120 Fe 8, 99	120	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917 A O°	111½	Apr 2	109	Apr 19	110 Apr 24	110	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968 *J D	98¾	Apr 27	97½	Apr 19	98¾ Apr 27	..	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1900 A O°	121	Mar 13	117¾	Apr 24	117¾ Apr 24	117	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1919 M N°	121½	Apr 16	119¾	Jan 8	121 Apr 27	121¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 J J°	142¼	Apr 2	137	Jan 3	141½ Apr 6	142½	..
Do do registered J J°	..	....	..	....	137¾ Fe 22, 99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s J J°	116¾	Apr 21	113¾	Jan 3	116¾ Apr 23	..	..
Do do do registered J J°	..	....	..	....	109½ My 23,97	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937 *J D	105	Apr 16	102¾	Jan 2	105 Apr 18	..	..
Do do registered *J D	..	....	..	....	104 Ja 24, 98	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J°	128	Apr 4	126	Apr 4	128 Apr 4	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 J J°	134¾	Feb 28	129¾	Jan 10	134¼ Apr 24	..	..
Do registered J J°	..	....	..	....	116 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 J J°	..	....	..	....	118 De 7, 99	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908 *A O	109¾	Apr 19	109¾	Apr 19	109¾ Apr 19	107½	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938 *J D	..	....	..	....	120 Ap 11, 99	..	..
Do registered *J D	..	....	..	....	116 Ap 24, 98	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942 *M S°	..	....	..	....	106¾ No 20, 99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *J J	..	....	..	....	112¾ Oct 2, 99	113½	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 *A O	126½	Jan 13	125½	Jan 3	126¾ Jan 13	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934 *A O	..	....	..	....	112 Mr 17,99	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926 J J°	..	....	..	....	104⅜ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949 J D	85⅝	Apr 5	80	Jan 9	83¾ Apr 28	83	83½
Do do registered J D	..	....	..	....	85 No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949 F A°	100⅜	Jan 23	97⅝	Jan 11	99⅝ Apr 26	99½	99⅝
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929 J D	85½	Apr 10	81	Jan 9	85 Apr 26	84⅞	85
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910 F A°	110½	Apr 27	110½	Apr 27	110½ Apr 27	..	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905 *J D	106½	Feb 28	106½	Feb 28	106½ Feb 28	107	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931 *M N	102¾	Jan 31	100¾	Mar 14	102 Apr 28	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N. 7s, 1903 J J	..	....	..	....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937 J J°	111½	Apr 16	110	Jan 29	111½ Apr 23	111½	112
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912 A O°	113	Feb 21	113	Feb 21	113 Feb 21	110	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921 *A O	87	Mar 28	83¾	Jan 9	84¾ Apr 28	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920 J J°	120½	Feb 28	120½	Feb 28	120½ Feb 28	122¾	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918 *A O	..	....	..	....	134 No 22, 99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927 J J°	..	....	..	....	99 De 27, 99	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtdg. 4s, 1943 *J J	80⅝	Mar 31	75	Jan 9	79 Apr 28	78	79
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905 F A°	..	....	..	....	116 De 14, 98	..	..
Do Sabine Div 1st g. 6s, 1912 M S°	..	....	..	....	106¼ No 17, 97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 J J°	104¼	Feb 3	101	Jan 2	104 Apr 28	..	..
S. F. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mch, 1909-10 J J	114	Apr 12	110	Jan 2	114 Apr 26	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A. 1905 *A O	110	Mar 26	110	Mar 26	110 Mar 26	109¼	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937 M N°	105½	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	105½ Jan 19	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37 M N	109¼	Mar 29	104½	Jan 10	109¾ Apr 24	108½	109½
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 J J°	99¾	Apr 5	95	Jan 4	99 Apr 27	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911 *J J	..	....	..	....	113¾ No 23, 98	..	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924 M N°	106¼	Apr 5	106¼	Apr 5	106¼ Apr 5	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907 *J J	..	....	..	....	99 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938 A O°	..	....	..	....	106 Au 23, 99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 J J°	113¼	Apr 10	106	Jan 8	112⅝ Apr 28	112½	113
Do registered J J	..	....	..	....	98 Oct 31,98	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996 J J	109½	Apr 23	108¼	Apr 10	109½ Apr 23	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938 *M S	111	Apr 10	108½	Jan 10	111 Apr 10	111½	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918 J J°	..	....	..	....	112¼ Au 17, 97	110	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916 J J°	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115 Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900 J J°	102⅝	Apr 27	101½	Feb 9	102⅜ Apr 27	..	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930 J J°	117	Apr 16	114⅜	Feb 19	117 Apr 21	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956 M N°	120	Apr 23	114	Jan 2	120 Apr 25	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 *J J	123	Mar 22	119½	Jan 16	122½ Apr 18	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 *J J	124	Apr 20	118	Jan 3	123½ Apr 28	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915 *J J	126	Apr 23	118¼	Jan 2	126 Apr 23	122	125½
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909 M S°	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	101 Jan 11	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 *A O	..	....	..	....	105 De 12, 99	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 6s, 1936 *M N	111¼	Apr 6	109	Jan 8	111¼ Apr 6	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936 *M N	110¾	Apr 27	108	Jan 4	110¾ Apr 27	..	..
Do serial, Series D A O°	..	....	..	....	102 Oct 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E *A O	..	....	..	....	109 Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur gtd. 4s, 1924 *F A	..	....	..	....	90 Fe 23, 99	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914 J J°	119	Mar 31	114¼	Jan 10	118 Apr 18	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *M N	100	Apr 19	102	Jan 15	108 Apr 26	..	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950 J J	101½	Apr 12	99¾	Jan 10	101½ Apr 17	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939 A O°	..	....	..	....	113 Oct 2, 99	110¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 F A°	..	....	..	....	111¾ No 3, 99	113¾	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930 A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111 Jan 19	110½	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905 *M S	..	....	..	....	107 No 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000 *J D	115¼	Apr 20	111	Jan 3	115¼ Apr 28	115	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000 Mar	69	Mar 13	53	Mar 8	60 Apr 17	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937 J J°	125⅞	Apr 19	117¼	Feb 28	125⅜ Apr 19	123	126
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935 J J°	114½	Apr 4	106	Jan 8	112½ Apr 27	112	114
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1911 F A°	101½	Apr 24	92¼	Feb 26	101½ Apr 28	101	102
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935 A O°	112	Mar 10

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

Continued from Page 1.

Rio Grande Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Paul Gas Light Company—Books close.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company—Dividend payable.
Union Street Railway, New Bedford, Mass.—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Electric Light and Power Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Electric Securities Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Traction Company, Albany—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Worthington (Henry R.) Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Wednesday, May 2.

American Cotton Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Bank New Amsterdam—Annual meeting.
Central Traction Company, Pittsburg—Dividend payable.
Duquesne Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Mexican Central Railroad—Annual meeting.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Annual meeting.
Pittsburg Traction Company—Annual meeting.
Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad—Annual meeting.

Thursday, May 3.

Michigan Central Railroad—Annual meeting.

Friday, May 4.

Bank of America—Books close for annual meeting.

Saturday, May 5.

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
National Carbon Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
West Chicago Street Railway—Books close.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Arizona Lead	1¾	Nat. Gramophone	3
Electro-Pneumatic	2	New Ams. Gas pf.	3
General Carriage	12	Otis Elevator	1½

Declines.

Amal. Copper	1½	Elec. Vehicle pf	3
Am. Bicycle	1	Inter. Pump pf	1½
Am. Bicycle pf	1½	National Salt	2
Chicago & Alton	1½	Rubber Goods	1½
Distilling of Am.	7¼	Standard Oil	6
Dist. of Am. pf.	1¼	Tenn. Copper	1⅛
Elec. Vehicle	7		

On one or two days last week the market for outside securities showed considerable activity, but, as a whole, the trading for the week was not heavy. Considerable irregularity appeared in prices, but it was a fact worthy of note that the most strength was coincident with the greatest activity. There was, in some quarters of the market, a decided disposition to liquidate, and not a few of the net changes for the week were on the side of declines. In a number of issues, however, improvement in price appeared and not only in actual advances but also in the decided firmness which these stocks showed. There was no special movement in any particular section of the market, all classes of securities sharing in the irregularity that was the feature of the week's trading. Actual news had little effect on the market and principal among the factors influencing curb trading during the week was the course of the Stock Exchange market. In nearly every case where news of any importance was had, it was of a favorable character; and certainly nothing came to hand during the week to lead to any apprehension as to the immediate future.

At the close of the week there seemed to be more confidence among those interested in the outside market and several issues that were under considerable pressure at the beginning of the week showed improvement at the close. In some of the specialties there was renewed evidence of inside buying and some pools working in the outside market considerably advanced stocks in which they were particularly interested. But of much more interest than these movements was the firmness shown by a number of substantial issues that were well taken throughout the week and succeeded in maintaining the prices current for them at the close of this precious week notwithstanding the irregularity that appeared in the general list.

Among the industrial stocks were one or two that showed weakness on unfavorable rumors in regard to the declaration of expected dividends, but in actual developments there was little or nothing to warrant the declines which occurred on this account. From nearly every source come reports of satisfactory profits, and as far as can be seen there is no reason to qualify the expectations of earning which were given attention when a few weeks ago the market showed so much strength. These profits remain facts and they must have their influence in due course, notwithstanding any unfounded apprehension that may show at the moment.

Amalgamated Copper, the most prominent of the copper stocks traded in on the curb, began the week by a sharp decline which drove the stock to a point below the low figure reached at the close of the previous week, but this was soon followed by an even more sharp recovery. The stock easily got back from 91 to 98, and on the advance it was found that very little stock came out, the purchases made on the decline having cleared the market of the stock that was forced for sale. It was viewed with satisfaction that the price advanced so much more easily than it had declined. But at the close of the week the stock was again weak and it closed with a net loss of over a point. Union Copper was another issue of this group that attracted considerable attention. It was fairly active throughout the week and advanced quite steadily. It sold as high as 8 and retained nearly all of this advance to the close of the week. The stock was much more active than it had been at any time recently. It is said that developments of importance in the affairs of the company are likely to occur at the annual meeting to be held May 10. The amount of ore shipped by the company at present is larger, it is said, than at any time in the past, and the returns on these shipments are said to be satisfactory. Other copper stocks were not much in evidence and no net changes of importance occurred in them. Arizona Lead was fairly active and advanced substantially.

Of the industrial stocks one of the most prominent was Distilling of America, which drew considerable attention by reason of the weakness which it showed, notwithstanding the absence of any unfavorable news in regard to the stock. Both the common and the preferred stock ended the week substantially lower than on the previous Saturday and declines were recorded on few transactions. The only apparent reason for the decline was the fact that there was further delay in completing the report expected from the committee appointed some months ago to investigate the affairs of the company and report to the stockholders. It is officially stated that the report will be ready soon, but it has not yet been learned on just what day it may be expected. Most of the industrial stocks suffered more or less during the week, but very few of them showed any great activity. Some stocks, among them Otis Elevator common, ended the week with a substantial advance, while some others remained steady at the previous week's prices.

General Carriage came again into prominence by reason of renewed inside buying accompanied by a sharp advance. The stock sold as high as 13 and after reacting a point closed at 12 bid, a net gain for the week of 4 points.

Electro-Pneumatic made a net gain of 2 points, closing for the week at 3⅝ bid, after selling as high as 3⅞. This stock was favorably affected by the announcement late in the week that a meeting of the stockholders had been called for May 11 and that certain steps looking to the financial rehabilitation of the company had been taken by the directors. It was said further that interests prominently connected with street railway enterprises had secured control of the property.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	450	475
American Exchange	190	194
Astor	500	..
Bowery	285	300
Broadway	242	250
Butchers & Drovers'	85	..
Central	175	185
Chase	510	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	4000	4100
Citizens'	145	152
City	340	345
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	270	285
Continental	135	145
Corn Exchange	350	..
East River	140	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2400	..
First National	3400	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Fourth	170	175
Gallatin	400	..
Gansevoort	60	..
German Exchange	240	..
Garfield	1700	..
German-American	125	..
Germania	325	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	145	..
Hanover	775	..
Hide & Leather	115	..
Importers & Traders'	515	530
Irving	180	190
Leather Manufacturers'	225	235
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	775	825
Manhattan	265	280
Market & Fulton	220	240
Mechanics'	195	200
Mechanics & Traders'	100	..
Mercantile	190	200
Merchants'	172	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	475	..
Mount Morris	190	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	160	..
New Amsterdam	630	..
New York	250	270
New York County	1500	..
New York Nat. Exchange	116	..
New York Produce Exchange	120	..
Ninth	85	90
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	..
Oriental	186	..
Pacific	170	..
Park	450	..
People's	235	..
Phenix	100	108
Plaza	175	..
Republic	205	215
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	295	..
Second	550	..
Seventh	130	..
Shoe & Leather	102	108
State	300	..
State of New York	102	..
Twelfth Ward	115	130
Union Square	210	..
Western National	400	410
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	225	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	200	210
Bankers'	..	300
Brooklyn	400	425
Central	2075	2125
Central Realty Bond & Trust	265	..
Continental	375	..
City	325	350
Colonial	325	350
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	440	..
Franklin	290	310
Guaranty	600	650
Hamilton	265	..
International B. & T.	125	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	400	..
Manhattan	365	..
Manufacturers'	315	..
Mercantile	800	..
Metropolitan	400	450
Morton	440	..
Nassau	190	200
N. P. Life Ins. & Trust	1400	1450
N. Y. Security & Trust	750	..
North American, new	225	230
People's Trust	300	325
Produce Exchange	120	130
Real Estate	300	..
State	425	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	390	410
Trust Company of America	206	210
Trust Company of New York	..	195
Union	1390	1420
U. S. Mortgage Trust	450	500
United States	1575	..
Washington Trust	295	..
Williamsburg	195	205

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	23	25
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	87½	88
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111½	113
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	68	80½
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	92	93
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	80	90
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	104½	107
Union Ferry	35	86
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	118
Commonwealth	90	102
Continental	530	545
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	85	90
German-American	510	515
Germania	285	305
Globe & Rutgers	60	70
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	100	108
Hanover	160	165
Home	205	212
Kings County	145	..
Nassau	100	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	100	170
North River	140	147
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	105	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	180
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	115	125
Westchester	320	..
Williamsburg City	425	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	114	116
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	116
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	98	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	33	36
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	98½	100½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101½	103
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	114	116
Brooklyn City Railroad	226	228
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	114	116
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103¼
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	109	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Cent'l Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	107
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	108
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	101½	103
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	83	..
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	109	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	113	115
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	96	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	105	109
42d St. & Grand St.	395	410
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	113
42d St., Man. & Ct. N. Av. 2d	98	99½
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat.	..	21½
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	82	83
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	109	112
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction com.	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98
Ninth Avenue	198	203
North Jersey Street Ry.	29½	31
North Jersey Street Ry 4s	86	88
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	19¾	20½
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
St. Louis Street Railways	73	74
St. Louis Street Railways 4s	86½	87
St. Louis Transit	23	24
Second Avenue stock	199	201
Second Avenue consol. 5s	117½	118½
Second Ave. 1st m. 5s	107	108
Sixth Avenue stock	205	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	112	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115½	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	400	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th and 29th St. 5s, 1996	112½	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	112	114
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	112¾	113½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	112	114
Worcester Traction common	80½	81
Worcester Traction pf.	104½	106

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baker, Marrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	90¼	90¾
Am. Agricultural Chem.	26	27
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf. ex d.	74½	75½
American Air Power	38	39
American Bank Note	47	50½
American Bicycle	10	10⅝
American Bicycle pf	40¾	41
American Bicycle bonds	..	88
American Press Association	70	80
American Type Founders	59	64
American Woolen	19	19¼
American Woolen pf.	75¾	76¼
Arizona Lead	15⅝	16
Asphalt of America	7	8
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107	..
British Columbia Copper	11¼	12
California Copper	2¾	3
Central & South American Tel.	107½	110
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	52	57
Chesebrough Mfg.	345	360
Chicago & Alton subs., ex div.	105½	106
Chicago & Alton 7s (new)	93	96
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	35	38
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	74	75
Distilling Company of America	7	7¼
Distilling Co. of America pf.	26	27
Electric Boat	24	28
Electric Boat pf.	40	46
Electric Vehicle	30	35
Electric Vehicle pf.	77	81
Electro-Pneumatic	3⅝	3¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	26
General Carriage	12	12½
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	98	100
Havana Commercial	16½	18
Havana Commercial pf. ex div.	58	59
Illinois Transportation	1¾	2
International Pump	20	21
International Pump pf. ex div.	65	66¼
Lady Helen Copper	81	83
Lorillard pf	100	102
Markeen Copper	6¾	7⅛
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	210
National Gramophone	48	53
National Salt	46	46½
National Salt pf. ex div.	75	77
New England Transportation	5½	5¾
New York Transportation	11¾	12
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	168	175
Otis Elevator	28¾	30
Otis Elevator pf.	88½	89
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	21	23
Procter & Gamble	380	400
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90	90½
Rubber Goods	27¼	28
Rubber Goods pf.	78	79
Singer Manufacturing	625	700
Sloss-Sheffield	24	26
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	65	67
Standard Coupler	32	37
Standard Coupler pf.	115	..
Standard Oil	535	540
Storage Power	13	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Swift & Co.	101	103
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	107	109
Tel., Tel. & Cable of Amer.	3	3¼
Tennessee Copper	13½	15
Texas Pacific Coal	70	..
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	107	..
Union Typewriter	30	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	122
United Shoe Machinery	30	32
United Shoe Machinery pf.	23	23½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	¼
Virginia Coal, Iron & C.	..	10
Virginia C. I. & C. 5s, 1949	..	60
Westinghouse Air Brake	330	410
Worthington Pump pf.	110	112

Gas Companies.

Bay State	1¼	1⅝
Buffalo City	5	6
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	69	72
Central Union 5s, 1927	103½	104⅛
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	104	106
Denver Gas	..	38
Denver Gas bonds	..	78
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	59	62
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	100	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	103	105
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	59	62
Lafayette Gas bonds	60	65
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	59	62
Madison (Wis.)	77	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	280	300
New Amsterdam	26	27
New Amsterdam pf.	51	54
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	98	99
N. E. Gas & Coke	18	20
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	68½	69
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, 1945	103	106
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	35	37
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	61	63
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s, 1937	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	50	54
Standard (New York)	105	115
Standard pf.	130	140
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western, (Milwaukee)	97	98
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	104	106

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@3 per cent., closing on Saturday nominally at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3½@4 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £752,531 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 42.12, became 42.75 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 2,050,000f gold and 2,450,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market strong. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84½ for sixty days, $4.88⅛ for demand, $4.88⅜@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.84½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.15⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅞@94 11-16 and 95 3-16; guilders at 40 1-16 and 40⅛@40 5-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10@15c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—15c discount.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, April 28, total transactions include 3,308,505 shares of stock, $12,556,200 bonds, including $163,300 Government and $20,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS.

	Ap. 29,'99.	Ap. 28,1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.....	$3,097,231	$3,308,505	*$11,274
Mining	37,750	1,300	36,450
Banks	128	.....	128

BONDS.

	Ap. 29,'99.	Ap. 28,1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.....	$22,549,700	$12,372,500	$10,177,200
State	59,500	20,500	39,000
Government ...	497,700	163,300	334,400

*Increase.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,445	1,445	1,300
3d week April...	$261,162	$231,637	$218,503
From July 1.....10,639,555		9,661,496	9,673,808
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
3d week April....	305,786	279,478	279,643
From July 1.....13,545,590		11,838,370	11,611,440
OHIO RIVER—			
Milcage	224	224	224
3d week April...	27,675	22,293	20,459
From Jan. 1.....	353,158	279,191	249,104
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for March—			
Gross earnings ..	181,754	152,821	135,881
Exp. and taxes..	140,545	114,881	108,646
Net earnings	41,209	37,940	27,235
From July 1 to March 31:			
Gross earnings ..	1,630,370	1,363,080	1,349,389
Exp. and taxes..	1,113,759	908,945	873,070
Net earnings	516,611	454,135	476,318
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG CO. for March—			
Gross	438,244	328,442	295,754
Op. expenses ...	235,717	214,526	202,643
Net	202,527	113,916	93,111
Prop. exp. to gross	53½	65	67½
Gross, 9 months.	3,488,221	2,892,531	2,737,665
Net, 9 months...	1,391,705	996,856	980,638
PERE MARQUETTE—			
3d week April...	152,701	140,851	.....
From Jan. 1.....	2,226,174	2,008,464	.....
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA CO. for March—			
Gross earnings ..	47,556	66,887	45,729
Op. expenses	32,476	46,432	26,754
Net earnings	15,082	20,450	18,975
From July 1 to March 31:			
Gross earnings ..	594,057	584,253	479,420
Op. expenses	297,112	398,040	273,245
Net earnings	297,845	186,213	206,175
CHICAGO, BUR. & QUINCY for March—			
Gross	3,952,050	3,420,692	3,667,667
Op. expenses	2,521,146	2,023,495	2,138,204
Net	1,430,904	1,397,197	1,529,463
Prop. ex. to gross	63	59¼	58¼
Charges	840,000	842,938	890,000
Surplus	590,904	554,239	639,463
Gross, 9 months.36,361,330		32,953,114	32,800,250
Net, 9 months:...14,400,227		13,343,058	13,560,469
Surplus, 9 mos..	6,840,227	5,756,428	5,556,469
LEHIGH VALLEY for March—			
Railroad Company:			
Gross	1,980,232	1,755,009	1,405,899
Op. expenses ...	1,797,581	1,435,624	1,058,197
Net	182,651	319,385	347,702
Gross, 4 months.	7,857,247	6,642,782	5,710,555
Net, 4 months ..	1,013,242	782,168	1,464,696
Coal Company:			
Gross	1,282,607	1,343,388	860,689
Op. expenses ...	1,358,980	1,381,438	933,945
Net deficit	76,283	38,050	73,256
Gross, 4 months..	5,976,532	6,162,247	4,983,778
Net deficit, 4 mo.	204,508	246,378	176,994
Both companies:			
Net	106,368	281,335	274,445
Net, 4 months...	808,734	535,790	1,287,702
NORTHERN PACIFIC for March—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross	2,362,042	2,061,804	300,237
Op. expenses ...	1,033,792	958,126	75,665
Net	1,328,250	1,103,677	224,572
Prop. ex. to gross	43¾	45¾	52
Charges	369,599	239,939	94,711
Other income ...	43,188	12,174	31,014
Total income, main system ..	1,001,839	876,114	125,725
Prop. lines	24,533	17,400	7,132
Total	1,026,372	893,514	132,858
Gross, 9 months.22,730,818		19,934,033	2,796,785
Net, 9 months ..12,541,657		11,109,380	1,432,276
Total, 9 months..10,733,772		9,682,394	1,056,378
PENNSYLVANIA for March—			
Lines east of Pittsburg directly operated:			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross	7,014,932	5,820,932	1,194,000
Op. expenses	4,922,210	4,183,210	739,000
Net	2,092,722	1,637,722	455,000
Gross, 4 months.18,592,537		15,701,937	3,890,600
Net, 3 months ..	5,717,320	3,667,120	2,050,200
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore:			
Gross	885,007	822,107	61,900
Op. expenses ...	666,689	614,589	52,100
Net	218,318	208,518	9,800
Gross, 3 months.	2,512,863	2,179,263	333,600
Net, 3 months...	585,714	451,914	133,800
Northern Central:			
Gross	624,710	546,510	78,200
Op. expenses ...	454,514	425,814	28,700
Net	170,196	120,696	49,500
Gross, 3 months.	1,834,225	1,540,025	324,200
Net, 3 months ..	482,708	286,308	196,400
West Jersey & Seashore:			
Gross	316,110	304,710	11,400
Op. expenses ...	54,600	28,300	26,300
Net	161,510	176,410	*14,900
Gross, 3 months.	560,564	479,564	81,000
Net, 3 months ..	57,006	58,406	*1,400
Lines west of Pitts. and Erie, directly op'd:			
Gross			608,100
Operating expenses			521,300
Net			86,800
Gross, 3 months			2,286,600
Net, 3 months			534,100

*Decrease.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing. April 28. Bid	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	...	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900 3½	...	.....	...	.....	*210	Oct. 13, 1899
140	...	American Coal	1,500,000	M'h. 1, 1900 4	...	.....	...	.....	145	Dec. 27, 1899
3⅞	4¼	American Malting	14,500,000	....	7⅜	Jan. 2	3¼	M'h. 2	4¼	Apr. 19, 1900
...	...	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	3,984,900	....	...	.....	...	.....	*24	Oct. 10, 1899
...	...	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	M'h. 6, 1900 3	...	.....	...	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	...	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	April, 1900 1	...	.....	...	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1899
106	...	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1900 2	...	.....	...	.....	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	...	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf.,Series B.	5,000,000	....	...	.....	...	.....	21	Feb. 15, 1899
124	...	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	*126½	Feb. 28	*119	Jan. 10	*126½	Feb. 28, 1900
100	...	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 1	93	Feb. 26	91¾	Feb. 26	*95½	Mar. 12, 1900
..	...	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	...	.....	...	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	...	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	M'h. 1, 1900 1¾	...	.....	...	.....	171	Apr. 5, 1899
...	...	Chicago & East. Illinois pf.	5,830,700	Apr. 2, 1900 1½	124	Feb. 5	120	Jan. 17	124	Apr. 11, 1900
...	...	Chicago & East. Illinois pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1900 3½	175	Mar. 3	172	Feb. 8	175	Mar. 3, 1900
165	175	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	6,500,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	...	.....	...	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
...	...	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Apr. 2, 1900 1½	...	.....	...	.....	120	June 4, 1898
...	...	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900 1¾	111½	M'h. 29	104	M'h. 6	110	Apr. 20, 1900
106	108	C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	11,243,700	M'h. 1, 1900 1¾	...	.....	...	.....	*188¾	Oct. 25, 1899
186	...	Cleveland & Pittsburg	500,000	....	3¾	Mar. 26	3½	Mar. 26	3¾	Mar. 26, 1900
...	3½	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	2,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 8	131½	Jan. 17	121	Jan. 27	*132½	Apr. 18, 1900
126	134	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	3,420,200	....	12¼	Apr. 19	9	Jan. 4	12	Apr. 21, 1900
11⅛	12⅛	Colorado Midland	336,700	....	...	.....	...	.....	30	June 9, 1899
...	...	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	13,333,300	Apr. 14, 1900 1¾	*183	Jan. 17	168	Feb. 14	*168	Mar. 24, 1900
160	...	Commercial Cable	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	50	Feb. 16	50	Feb. 16	50	Feb. 16, 1900
52	...	Consolidation Coal	4,283,100	....	19	M'h. 26	13½	Jan. 15	15½	Apr. 20, 1900
15½	16½	**Des Moines & Ft. D.**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	...	.....	...	.....	110	June 20, 1899
100	130	Des Moines & Fort D. pf.	2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1899 2½	95	Apr. 16	94	Feb. 26	95	Apr. 16, 1900
..	..	Detroit City Gas	1,000,000	Apr., 1900 3¾	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20, 1900
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	10,000,000	Apr. 0, 1900 1¼	122¾	Feb. 23	101	Jan. 3	103½	Apr. 6, 1900
...	...	Erie Tel. & Tel.	2,555,000	M'h. 15, 1898 2	15	Jan. 29	14½	Apr. 4	*14	Apr. 12, 1900
...	...	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	5,000,000	Apr., 1900 1½	...	.....	...	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
...	...	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	...	.....	...	.....	*45	Nov. 3, 1899
...	...	Green Bay & Western	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1900 1¼	...	.....	...	.....	*101	June 6, 1899
...	...	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1900 1½	...	.....	...	.....	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
102½	...	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	8,638,650	Apr. 2, 1900 2	...	.....	...	.....	*380	Apr. 12, 1899
..	...	Harlem	10,000,000	M'h. 26, 1900 50c	...	.....	...	.....	*105	May 20, 1899
..	...	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	M'h. 1, 1900 2	102½	Apr. 18	102½	Apr. 18	102½	Apr. 18, 1900
102	...	**Illinois Central** leased line	9,000,000	....	17	M'h. 26	10	Jan. 10	15½	Apr. 20, 1900
14¾	15½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	.....	....	17½	Apr. 19	17½	Apr. 19	17½	Apr. 19, 1900
14	17	Kansas City Southern, w. iss.	2,600,000	....	...	.....	...	.....	3¾	Dec. 22, 1899
3½	4½	Keokuk & Des Moines	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899 ½	17½	Mar. 27	15	Feb. 2	17¾	Apr. 9, 1900
16	17	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	...	.....	...	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
...	...	Keokuk & Western	2,500,000	....	...	.....	...	.....	7½	Nov. 9, 1899
...	...	Kingston & Pembroke	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	40	Feb. 13	30	Jan. 2	38	Apr. 11, 1900
33	40	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	66	Feb. 6	66	Feb. 6	*67	Feb. 24, 1900
62½	65	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1899 2½	100	Jan. 4	96	Jan. 11	100	Apr. 12, 1900
95	100	**Laclede Gas pf.**	1,876,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	81	Mar. 23	75	Feb. 16	78	Apr. 11, 1900
70	84	**Maryland Coal pf.**	10,000,000	M'h. 31, 1900 5	...	.....	...	.....	*152	May 31, 1899
...	...	Mergenthaler Linotype	7,498,700	....	37½	Apr. 5	24½	Jan. 29	35	Apr. 17, 1900
34	35	Met. West Side El. (Chi.)	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	...	.....	...	.....	*62	Dec. 15, 1899
45	...	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	1,000,000	....	...	.....	...	.....	3½	June 9, 1899
...	...	National Linseed Oil	.....	....	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10, 1900
...	...	National Linseed Oil certs.	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	...	.....	...	.....	80	Oct. 27, 1899
38	40	New Central Coal	5,000,000	Apr. 14, 1900 1½	...	.....	...	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
...	...	New Jersey & New York Tel.	6,250,000	Apr. 16, 1900 2	138	Jan. 2	120	Feb. 27	130	Apr. 16, 1900
125	130	N. Y. Air Brake	14,000,000	....	14⅞	M'h. 29	12	M'h. 14	13¼	Apr. 21, 1900
13	13½	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	2,000,000	Apr. 10, 1900 1	...	.....	...	.....	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	...	Norfolk & Southern	621,900	....	...	.....	...	.....	*7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	...	**Omaha & St. Louis**	17,384,300	July 2, 1898 1	...	.....	...	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	...	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	2,245,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	...	.....	...	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
..	...	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	...	.....	...	.....	*95	Sep. 22, 1897
...	...	**Panama**	5,000,000	M'h. 1, 1900 1¾	...	.....	...	.....	*110	June 26, 1899
...	...	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	...	.....	...	.....	*375	June 17, 1899
400	...	Pennsylvania Coal	10,162,200	....	64½	Mar. 27	64½	Mar. 22	64½	Mar. 27, 1900
55	60	Père Marquette pf.	7,500,000	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	...	Philadelphia Company	2,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	...	.....	...	.....	*117	May 16, 1899
...	...	P. Lorillard pf.	19,714,200	Apr. 2, 1900 1¾	188	Feb. 16	180	M'h. 10	*187¾	Apr. 17, 1900
186	...	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	4,000,000	Jan., 1900 3	...	.....	...	.....	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
...	...	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	.....	....	15	Jan. 15	11	Feb. 28	13	Mar. 19, 1900
..	14	Pitts. & West. pf., 25c paid	5,708,700	....	2½	M'h. 29	1¾	Apr. 16	1¾	Apr. 18, 1900
..	...	**Quicksilver**	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 ½	10⅛	Mar. 28	8¼	Mar. 16	9	Apr. 10, 1900
195	200	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 4	...	.....	...	.....	*200¼	Dec. 11, 1899
...	...	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	....	60	Mar. 8	43¼	Jan. 27	64	Apr. 7, 1900
134	...	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1¼	131¾	Mar. 26	131¾	Mar. 26	131¾	Mar. 26, 1900
5	7	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	....	6½	Jan. 9	6	Jan. 15	6	Apr. 20, 1900
50	64	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, 1897 3	56	Jan. 3	50¼	Jan. 11	51	Feb. 27, 1900
99½	...	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	3,885,000	M'h., 1900 3	101	Mar. 13	100	Mar. 1	*101¼	Mar. 23, 1900
59½	60½	Silver Bullion Certs.	.....	....	60¾	Mar. 16	59½	Jan. 16	60¾	Mar. 16, 1900
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3½	...	.....	...	.....	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1900 2½	...	.....	...	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	...	**Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.**	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 1	*160	Feb. 2	*155	Jan. 5	*160	Mar. 7, 1900
..	...	Texas Central	2,649,400	....	*14	Apr. 11	*14	Apr. 11	*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	...	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	*60	Apr. 9	*60	Apr. 9	*60	Apr. 9, 1900
..	...	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1892 1	...	.....	...	.....	24	Nov. 20, 1899
45	...	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	...	.....	...	.....	45	Dec. 2, 1899
9	...	Tol., Peoria & Western	4,076,900	....	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	*8¼	Apr. 9, 1900
..	...	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf.	5,805,000	....	...	.....	...	.....	5	Nov. 14, 1899
..	...	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 ½	...	.....	...	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	...	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Apr. 10, 1900 2½	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17, 1900
..	2	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	....	...	.....	...	.....	*12	Nov. 21, 1899
..	12	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	....	13½	Feb. 23	4	Mar. 23	4	Mar. 23, 1900
180	...	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	M'h. 1, 1900 3½	...	.....	...	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
...	...	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1900 3½	...	.....	...	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
123	127	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900 3	127½	M'h. 20	123	Feb. 21	*125	Apr. 19, 1900
..	...	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1½	...	.....	...	.....	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	...	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,096	....	...	.....	...	.....	*98	Sep. 23, 1898
..	...	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900 3	...	.....	...	.....	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pittsburg and Western preferred, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. New Central Coal is $20 par, American Coal $25 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 28th day of April, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged:

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$224,789,779	Gold certificates outstanding	$224,789,779
Silver dollars	412,703,000	Silver certificates outstanding	412,703,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,860,597	Treasury notes outstanding	82,821,000
Silver bullion of 1890	72,951,403		
United States notes	10,365,000	Currency certificates outstand'g.	10,365,000
Total	$730,678,779	Total	$730,678,779

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$52,225,737.76	
Gold certificates	27,350,150.00	
Standard silver dollars	2,981,148.00	
Silver certificates	5,853,601.00	
Silver bullion	127,655.48	
United States notes	9,829,465.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	716,310.00	
Currency certificates	2,475,000.00	
National bank notes	4,952,779.62	
Fractional silver coin	5,497,671.24	
Fractional currency	135.77	
Minor coin	479,220.82	
		$112,483,874.00
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$105,373,478.03	
To credit of disbursing officers	5,475,409.43	
Total	$110,848,887.46	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	1,593,779.68	
		112,442,667.14
Total		$224,931,541.83
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$10,559,901.47	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,133,017.77	
Disbursing officers' balances	51,556,288.68	
Post Office Department account	6,109,142.65	
Miscellaneous items	2,724,475.00	
		77,087,910.57
Available cash balance		$147,843,631.26

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$783,177.09	$17,736,287.11	$195,603,071.50
Internal revenue	1,028,206.13	22,210,264.49	242,296,747.33
Miscellaneous	49,211.95	2,380,092.70	31,499,687.70
Total receipts	$1,860,655.17	$42,326,644.30	$469,490,406.53
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	195,000.00	9,480,000.00	87,486,841.97
War	380,000.00	9,785,000.00	116,773,001.25
Navy	240,000.00	4,585,000.00	46,282,756.58
Indians	10,000.00	380,000.00	8,206,390.07
Pensions	300,000.00	10,730,000.00	117,648,929.67
Interest	100,000.00	4,500,000.00	35,923,954.41
Total expenditures	$1,225,000.00	$39,460,000.00	$412,321,882.95
Excess of receipts over expenditures	635,655.17	2,866,644.30	57,168,523.58
Receipts last year—			
Customs	837,004.66	17,003,841.00	168,813,929.19
Internal revenue	663,138.39	21,218,072.71	222,517,633.31
Receipts from all sources last year	1,523,563.79	39,778,060.55	422,222,488.03
Expenditures last year	2,971,000.00	44,700,000.00	512,202,303.39
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	3,045,970.00	16,720,917.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	.....	1,151,610.50	13,278,645.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
This fiscal year, to March 14, 1900	11,011,798.00	3,699,121.00	14,710,919.00

UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.

Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$4,820,289.00	$432,787.00	$5,253,076.00
This fiscal year	4,820,289.00	432,787.00	5,253,076.00
This month	4,298,195.00	345,162.00	4,643,357.00
This day	127,500.00	44,550.00	172,050.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	4,820,289.00	432,787.00	5,253,076.00
This fiscal year	4,820,289.00	432,787.00	5,253,076.00
This month	4,298,195.00	345,162.00	4,643,357.00
This day	127,500.00	44,550.00	172,050.00

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Irregularity attended local movements to-day. Electric Company of America was liquidated down to 30¾ on a revival of the oft repeated rumor that a call might be expected any time. This is the condition of all the assessable stocks. Welsbach Light lost a point of its gain of yesterday. Lehigh Valley dropped back ½, and Union Traction ¼. Even Pennsylvania, with its March net gain of almost $600,000, and its three months' net increase of almost $3,000,000, or about 2 per cent. more on its increased capitalisation, also yielded. The one strong feature was Lehigh Coal and Navigation, for which 50¾ was bid at the close. Asphalt issues were steady. So was Western New York and Pennsylvania, which has a fixed market at 8¾. Many stocks were not quoted because holders will not sell at the current level.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

Designated Depository for State, City and Court funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.

Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.

Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.

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Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

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Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

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George R. Sheldon,	Hoomer B. Parsons,
Edward Eyre,	Albert G. Jennings,
Peter Doelger,	William H. Goldsmith,
William Hells, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Wardield
William R. Grace,	Everton R. Chapman,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Edward N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence.

Jas. Ross Curran.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.

WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000

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AMOS T. FRENCH, }
CHARLES H. SMITH, Sec. W. NORTH DUANE, Treas.

DIRECTORS.

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ALFRED BURROWS & CO.,

BANKERS and BROKERS,

Empire Building, 71 Broadway.

BONDS STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
April 28	$1,064,446,657	$48,974,241
April 21	1,195,364,041	49,091,061
April 14	1,080,414,173	60,447,958
April 7	1,270,380,366	66,745,368
March 31	1,116,124,633	52,429,219
March 24	1,070,895,960	47,974,701
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,870,142
March 10	981,290,761	50,598,191
March 3	1,029,745,849	55,218,914
*Feb. 24	878,165,580	46,339,547
*Feb. 17	925,315,975	45,240,144
Feb. 10	1,106,872,060	43,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,052,052	59,007,580
Jan. 27	972,111,857	49,416,899
Jan. 20	1,065,176,062	56,908,165
Jan. 13	1,097,626,402	58,654,893
*Jan. 6	1,146,108,220	62,735,597
*Dec. 30	930,902,075	46,539,080
Dec. 23	1,428,505,943	59,302,730
Dec. 16	1,349,644,928	51,607,123
Dec. 9	1,114,060,435	45,117,030
*Dec. 2	1,029,136,900	46,097,791
Nov. 25	1,086,752,288	53,682,106
Nov. 18	1,233,874,823	55,800,585
*Nov. 11	1,091,754,797	37,124,000
Nov. 4	1,284,266,145	54,071,678
Oct. 28	1,099,029,146	54,975,280
Oct. 21	1,202,535,092	50,925,903
Oct. 14	1,165,502,185	53,281,186
Oct. 7	1,450,652,672	66,504,730
†Sept. 30	749,234,101	38,614,303
Sept. 23	1,330,028,285	58,354,915
Sept. 16	1,098,748,288	43,451,021
†Sept. 9	886,526,474	43,742,472
Sept. 2	973,858,272	53,235,960
Aug. 26	972,668,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	935,519,733	49,330,721
Aug. 12	903,780,544	47,330,779
Aug. 5	1,079,840,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,943,085	57,945,050
July 22	980,471,915	55,532,502
July 15	1,198,806,402	63,665,319
*July 8	1,026,944,953	64,469,370
July 1	1,165,838,116	66,853,468
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,806
June 17	1,137,462,946	66,904,470
June 10	1,039,203,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,342,888	56,274,997
May 27	1,271,015,611	69,939,050
May 20	1,245,295,950	69,891,511
May 13	1,394,857,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,439,472,965	72,052,491
April 29	1,201,119,369	67,732,655

*Five days †Four days.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week, and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
April 26, 1900	£32,698,405	.....
April 27, 1899	31,271,923	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

April 26, 1900	77,776,707	£45,372,371
April 27, 1899	72,721,594	48,291,970

BANK OF GERMANY.

April 26, 1900	27,122,000	13,971,000
April 27, 1899	28,826,000	14,850,000

RUSSIA.

April 26, 1900	84,560,000	7,243,000
April 27, 1899	97,123,000	5,027,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

April 26, 1900	37,610,000	9,027,000
April 27, 1899	30,044,000	10,476,000

SPAIN.

April 26, 1900	13,889,000	15,603,000
April 27, 1899	11,654,000	12,685,000

ITALY.

April 26, 1900	15,478,000	1,612,000
April 27, 1899	15,401,000	2,758,000

NETHERLANDS.

April 26, 1900	4,868,000	5,954,000
April 27, 1899	3,835,000	6,851,000

BELGIUM.

April 26, 1900	2,913,000	1,457,000
April 27, 1899	2,949,000	1,475,000

Total for week	£290,685,232	£100,969,371
Total preceding week	293,316,701	99,728,371
Corresponding date last year	293,825,571	102,289,970

TRVST COMPANY,

ST. PAUL BUILDING,

222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $1,200,000

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

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CORD MEYER, Vice-Presidents
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PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

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Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dewar,
Percival Kuhne.	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtis,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,

W. Seward Webb.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.

OF NEW YORK,

No. 30 Nassau Street.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $900,000.

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

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H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.

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Charles C. Burke,	John Downey,
Horace S. Ely,	Charles S. Brown,
Lisphard Stewart,	George G. De Witt,
Ebenezer S. Mason,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Percy Chubb,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Lansdale Boardman,
James I. Raymond,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
Joel F. Freeman,	Frank S. Witherbee.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

The Corn Exchange Bank,

William and Beaver Sts., New York.

WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 21,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch.	Astor Place Bank.
Broadway & Spring St.	Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank.	Queens County Bank.
72d St. & Columbus Ave.	Borough of Queens.
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Geo. H. Holt & Co.,

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BANKERS,

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Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances Subject to draft at sight.

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Members New York Stock Exchange. 71 Broadway, N.Y. City.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or on margin.

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FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$1,500,000
Surplus and Profits	1,700,000
Deposits	26,000,000

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,

BANKERS.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Cable Address, "Geokite." 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

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The New York Times.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,697. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

A full report of the meetings of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions will be found upon Pages 6 and 7.

Stocks weak.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 78¾c. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 45⅞c. Cotton, middling, 9 13-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Democrats of the House yesterday made a determined stand against the Senate bill providing for a commission to investigate trade conditions in the Orient, and succeeded in eliminating the enacting clause in Committee of the Whole. The House referred a resolution providing for a Constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy to the Committee on Judiciary. The Lacey Game bill was passed by the House. The conferrees agreed on the joint resolution amending the Porto Rico bill. In the Senate the Alaskan Code bill was under discussion. Mr. Hansbrough charged that the best claims were being held for the benefit of rich corporations.—Page 1.

FOREIGN.—The Boers are showing considerable activity west of Bloemfontein, and threaten the communications of the British force at Warrenton. A cheerful message has been received from Mafeking, dated April 12. A determined attack had been repulsed, without loss on the British side. Gen. French on Sunday defeated a Boer effort to turn his eastern flank. The Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain, and other well-known men spoke last evening in London at the banquet of the British Empire League. All but a few British subjects have been expelled from the South African Republic as the result of the recent explosion. The Boer peace delegates will only be received by the Secretary of State at Washington as private individuals; they will sail for this country on Thursday. Mr. Pettigrew's resolution of sympathy with the Boers was defeated in the Senate yesterday. Next Friday has been set by the leader of the House of Commons for a debate on Lord Roberts's criticisms of Gen. Buller and other British commanders. Three men were killed and one fatally hurt by the collapse of scaffolding in a building at the Paris Fair. Mme. Melba, at Berlin, publishes a statement in which she says she is not contemplating marriage. The Prussian Government has agreed to a compromise on the Meat bill, whereby sausages and canned meats are barred and pickled meats admitted. The concession of the Panama Canal Company has been extended for six years. At the wedding of the daughter of M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador at London, her veil caught fire, but she was not injured.—Pages 3 and 8.

Page 1.

The argument in the Kentucky Gubernatorial case was begun in the United States Supreme Court yesterday.

Alleged irregularities in the books of the German Odd Fellows' Orphan Asylum, at Unionport, have resulted in the stopping of money given by the city to the orphanage, the resignation of the Treasurer, and the discharge of the Superintendent.

Page 2.

Summonses were not served on Chairman Gates and President Lambert of the American Steel and Wire Company, Lawyer Lamb announcing that his client had been coerced into dropping the jobbery charges by a bank which, at the instigation of Steel and Wire influence, threatened to call his loans.

Page 3.

The State Board of Tax Commissioners reduced the values of franchises of twelve New York City corporations by $41,323,631.

The Supreme Court at Buffalo yesterday held the Ford franchise tax law to be Constitutional.

Page 5.

Judge Foster decided yesterday that the portion of the presentment of the March Grand Jury arraigning Col. Gardiner's conduct of the affairs of the District Attorney's office should be set aside.

Page 7

Dr. Dowie, the "faith healer," will start a lacemaking industry in Wisconsin.

Page 9.

Miss Helen R. Benedict was married yesterday to Thomas Hastings at Greenwich, Conn. One thousand guests were present at the church.

Page 11.

Liquor tax books for 1900 closed last night with receipts of $1,985,815.

Page 16.

Argument was heard yesterday in the Supreme Court in the suit of H. Victor Newcomb, who is making an effort to have his sanity established and the committee appointed by the court discharged.

Amusements.—Page 8.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Pages 13 and 14.
Legal Notes.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 14.
Railroads.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN ROAD.

Sinking Fund Trustees Offer to Take Over the Railway from the City.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—A proposition which, it is understood, will be made formally by the Sinking Fund Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, was made to-day to Auditor Lewis and other officials by Trustee Harry R. Smith of the Cincinnati Southern, who spent the whole day in the County Auditor's office examining the records relating to taxation. His proposition was as follows: "If the city will give us full authority to handle the Southern Road, we will assume the entire indebtedness of the city, pay off the interest and the debt, including that of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, and turn over the road in time free of incumbrances."

To do this might require some additional legislation, Mr. Smith stated, but he declined to go into details, except to say that the acceptance of his proposition would reduce the tax levy, while the sale of the road would increase it.

The proposition would cut off the levy for interest and sinking fund purposes, which is 5.2 cents, and would reduce the present levy from 23.74 to 20.54, which would be one of the lowest rates in the country. To accomplish this result the Trustees would be compelled to raise, on the present condition of the city's debt, $2,130,000 a year. The present income from the road is $1,090,000, or $1,040,000 less than the total required.

$3,000,000 SUIT BROUGHT.

The Joseph Banigan Heirs Attach Rubber Company's Bank Account.

PROVIDENCE, April 30.—Action for $3,000,000 was brought and attachments were levied this afternoon in a suit in which the Joseph Banigan heirs are the plaintiffs and the United States Rubber Company the defendant.

The plaintiff attached the local bank account of the United States Rubber Company, also its shares of stock in the Woonsocket Rubber Company, valued at $3,000,000, and in the National Rubber Company of Bristol, valued at $2,000,000.

This is a continuation of the old rubber litigation, which has already lasted several years, and includes suits for commissions, for salary due, and for various other claims against one party or the other.

The present large suit is brought by the Banigans as old stockholders in the Woonsocket Rubber Company. It is claimed that the original contract between the Woonsocket and the United States Rubber Companies guaranteed that the old stockholders would receive as much from the trust for each dollar of net assets turned over as was paid for any other concern that they bought up.

The Banigan claim is that the trust bought in one bankrupt concern in which they paid something for nothing, and on the same basis there is considerable more due to the Woonsocket stockholders than has been paid.

CHICAGO WELCOMES ADMIRAL DEWEY

Escorted by the Mayor and Illinois Troops.

MILD ENTHUSIASM SHOWN

Brilliant Naval and Military Ball at Auditorium Hotel—Lake Front Illuminated at Night.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Admiral Dewey arrived in Chicago at noon to-day and for three days will be the guest of the city. Thousands of people saw him ride from the Baltimore and Ohio Station to the Auditorium Hotel, but the reception was surprisingly quiet. The committee seemed disappointed not only in the tameness of the popular welcome, but in the lack of decorations, which amount to almost nothing in light of the display of last Fall upon the President's visit.

The special train, bearing the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, Lieut. Caldwell, his secretary, and Lieut. Crawford, was met near South Chicago by a special train carrying the General Executive Committee of the Dewey celebration, which included Mayor Harrison, President Charles A. Plamondon, and the Admiral's son, George Goodwin Dewey.

The Admiral's train arrived six minutes ahead of the schedule time, 11 o'clock. A strong platoon of police at the platform gates kept the crowd in the streets surrounding the station and in the big station building itself from going inside the train shed.

As soon as the naval hero was seen a round of cheers went up inside the station and was quickly taken up by those in the streets. Escorted by the members of the General Executive Committee, the Admiral's party proceeded down the long platform to the driveway, where carriages were in waiting.

Mrs. Dewey, who was somewhat fatigued from the long journey from Washington, did not accompany Admiral Dewey on his ride through the down-town streets, but, accompanied by the Special Committee of the Woman's Reception Committee, Mrs. B. Ryan Lathrop, Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, and Mrs. Charles A. Plamondon, went direct to the Auditorium Annex, where she rested until the arrival of the Admiral.

The escort to Admiral Dewey consisted of Major B. F. Aslip and staff, the First Illinois Cavalry, and the Illinois Naval Reserve Veteran Association. Mayor Harrison and Charles A. Plamondon rode in the Admiral's carriage, and Lieuts. Caldwell and Crawford and members of the Chicago committee followed in other carriages.

As the party reached the corner of Jackson Boulevard and Dearborn Street, a land battery gave the Admiral's salute of seventeen guns, while the ships in the harbor fired twenty-one guns.

After a brief rest at the hotel Admiral Dewey was escorted to an informal breakfast, given by the members of the Woman's Reception Committee.

A delegation of Canadians called on the Admiral and presented to him a formal invitation to be present at a reception to be given in his honor at Hill Terrace, Port Stanley, Ontario, on any day in the month of July convenient to the Admiral. The invitation, which was embossed and bound in red morocco, included among its signatures the names of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper.

Admiral Dewey in reply thanked the Canadians very cordially for the invitation. "Of all the evidences of good will shown me since my arrival in New York last October," said he, "none has touched me more deeply than this. We are of the same blood. There is but slight difference between us, and I want to say that the one man who stood at my back during those trying days at Manila was an Englishman. But for his support and the moral courage he inspired me with, I don't know what would have happened. I refer to Sir Charles Seymour."

The Admiral said that his engagements were many, and that he was not prepared to state off-hand whether or not he would accept the invitation. "Be assured, however," he concluded, "that if I can possibly do so I will and with pleasure."

The evening's programme included an illumination of the lake front and a reception at the Auditorium, which was followed by a brilliant military and naval ball, at which the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were the centre. The Auditorium theatre was so disguised that it was scarcely recognizable, and transformed into a gorgeous ballroom. The decorations were in green and white. Behind the Admiral's box was hung a mammoth Admiral's flag. At intervals around the tiers of boxes were placed galleons, and above each galleon rose a mast bearing in relief a lion's head and fluttering with signal flags. Behind the figurehead of each galleon stood a naval veteran of the war with Spain.

The Admiral and his party and Mayor Harrison and party occupied seats on two raised, throne-like platforms on each side of the stage. Instead of a grand march there was a reception, at which the distinguished guests were presented to the Mayor and patronesses of the ball. There has been no hint of politics in the Admiral's visit thus far.

At midnight the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were entertained at a supper, given in an adjoining room, by Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, and then, after returning to the ballroom for a brief interval, he and his party retired. The Admiral will be the guest of the city until his departure on Thursday morning for Jacksonville, Ill.

To-morrow is the principal day of the celebration, with a mammoth street parade as the central feature.

WANT TO NOMINATE DEWEY.

National Gold Democrats Will Send Committee to Ask the Admiral to Head Their Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 30.—A State conference of gold standard leaders will be held in a few days. Great interest has been added to the proposed gathering by the fact that it may start a boom for Admiral Dewey for the Presidency by appointing a committee to wait upon him and solicit his acceptance of a nomination at the hands of the National gold Democratic organization.

The local managers say that there are many Republicans who do not want to vote for McKinley, and many Democrats who do not want to vote for Bryan, and that they believe Admiral Dewey would be satisfactory to both of these elements, and would poll a large vote in the East and West.

The gold Democrats say that they do not want a distinctively gold standard National ticket, because they do not want to make a campaign on an issue which has ceased to exist, but they will not vote for Bryan or for McKinley, and Dewey is the logical candidate both of discontented Democrats and Republicans.

PREPARE FOR FENIAN RAID?

Canadian Frontier Militia Ready to be Called Out on Short Notice.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 30.—Acting on confidential orders from the district commanding officers, the Colonels of several frontier militia regiments have everything ready to call out their men on short notice. The Colonels who have been interviewed on the subject assert that the order is merely a muster call for the annual drill, but this cannot be, for such a call is always made in The Official Gazette, which gives the date of each drill.

In spite of evasive denials in official quarters, it is believed that the Canadian Government has taken serious notice of recent reports of a Fenian raid, and is preparing for such an emergency.

Hopatcong, Forty-two Miles Away.
finest lake in New Jersey, one of many Lackawanna Railroad resorts. Information at 429 Broadway, or any ticket agency.—Adv.

CAPE NOME'S GOLD FIELDS.

Mr. Hansbrough, in the Senate, Says Best Claims Are Being Held for Rich Corporations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—During the debate on the Alaska bill to-day, the pending question being the amendment of Mr. Carter, Senator Hansbrough made an attack upon some of the members of the Senate, and hinted that they were retained by trusts and corporations. His charge was that the corporations in question want to delay the action upon the amendments regarding alien ownership of claims until a ship which is now on its way to Alaska with machinery can reach that territory and its cargo can be landed, so that the property of certain miners may be grabbed. Senators Stewart and Tillman believed that the charge was made against them, and compelled Mr. Hansbrough to say that it was not.

Hansbrough's especial target was Senator Stewart, though he subsequently attacked Mr. Teller and others. Hansbrough opened his speech with an attack on Stewart's manners, and said that when somebody had interrupted Stewart the Nevada man had replied, "I don't want any scholars to interfere."

"All through this debate," said Hansbrough, facing Stewart and waving his arms, "the Senator from Nevada has assumed that same dogmatic spirit. If Senators on this side have read a statement explaining the situation in Alaska he has said it was 'bosh.' If we have mentioned the names of individuals at Nome who knew anything about this, the Senator has swept them aside, saying that they were not there at all. The Senator from Colorado (Teller) made a fiery speech, in which he used very unusual language in referring to American miners at Cape Nome. He was not satisfied to say they were claim-jumpers, but he called them scalawags, blackmailers, scoundrels, and thieves."

Mr. Hansbrough then made the statement which excited the wrath of Stewart. He asked why the debate was continued in this way, and then said: "The syndicates and corporations interested in legislation here want delay. That is the negro in the woodpile." Stewart instantly jumped to his feet, but Hansbrough shouted, "I decline to yield."

"Just a word," began Stewart.

"No!" thundered Hansbrough. "I say that is the negro in the woodpile, and there is a big negro and very little woodpile. This syndicate has purchased a steamer in New York and loaded it with modern machinery, and it is now on its way around the Horn to Alaska, the object being to work out these alien claims as rapidly as possible. If this amendment passes, the question of who owns those claims can be brought directly and at once to the courts, and that is what those syndicates don't want."

At this point Stewart insisted on having the floor. His face was red with rage, and he spoke so savagely that Hansbrough reluctantly yielded. Stewart pointed his forefinger at Hansbrough and said, impressively, emphasizing each word:

"Does the Senator charge me with delaying legislation in this interest? Does he charge any of us with that?"

Hansbrough paused a moment, and then said shortly, "I make no aspersions upon the character of any Senator here."

"I charge," roared Stewart, "that it is the amendment, and not the report, of the committee that has delayed us."

Without paying any attention to him, Hansbrough went on to criticise a speech by Mr. Spooner. He made reference to a man named Whittlesey, attorney for Charles Lane. Stewart shook his head scornfully, and Hansbrough retorted:

"The Senator from Navada shakes his head. Mr. Lane has employed about all the attorneys on the Alaska coast that go to Alaska for that purpose. I do not say he has any attorneys in this chamber. I am sure he has not."

Mr. Hansbrough then read an editorial from The San Francisco Chronicle, and Stewart, who was in a very savage mood, said with a sneer:

"Was the Senator ever employed on that paper?"

"What difference does that make?" demanded Hansbrough. "I was connected with it from 1869 to 1879, and the managing editor, who is a friend of mine, sent me a marked copy of the paper."

"Well," growled Stewart, leaving the Senate Chamber, "the familiarity of the editor with what is going on here indicates something."

HELP FOR OTTAWA VICTIMS.

Subscriptions to Relief Fund from Washington, Montreal, and London.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, April 30.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has received the following cable from Premier Seddon of New Zealand:

"New Zealand sympathizes with Canada and sufferers of conflagration."

The following message was received from Washington:

"If public subscription is open for relief of sufferers by the fire, kindly add my name for $100. A. D. Provand, member of House of Commons, London, England."

The Premier has also received the following from the office of the French Consul General at Montreal:

"I have just received from Paris a cable, in which the Minister of Foreign Affairs instructs me to express to the Dominion Government the great share the President and the Government of the French Republic take in the grief, caused to the Canadian population, by the appalling disaster of the Hull and Ottawa fire. Please put my name on the list of the relief fund for $100.

"A. KLEZKOWISKI."

LONDON, April 30.—The subscriptions to the Mansion House Fund for the relief of victims of the Ottawa fire already reach £7,200.

OTTAWA RELIEF FUND.

Mayor Heads Subscriptions with $100—The Other Subscribers.

Controller Coler yesterday opened his books for the reception of subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Ottawa fire. Considering that Mayor Van Wyck's appeal was not issued until after the close of business on Saturday and that a Sunday had intervened, the first day's total of $552.25 was regarded by the Controller as fairly large.

Mayor Van Wyck started the subscription list with a check for $100. Then the Controller contributed another $100. Mrs. Francis A. Moulton of 10 West Thirtieth Street gave a third $100, and late in the afternoon Farson, Leach & Co. and J. Ross Curran, President of the City Trust Company, sent in checks for the same amount. The other contributors were:

Ezra Redgate, 245 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn.	$10.00
Mrs. M. M. Mane, 565 West 185th Street..	20.00
A. P. Schach, New Brighton, S. I.....	1.00
A widow	.25
Mrs. F. B. Littlejohn, Upper Montclair, N.J.	4.00
George W. Prutscher, Boonton, N. J.....	2.00
Agnes Shaw, 201 West 112th St.....	5.00
P. J. Mathers	5.00
John Chandler, 175 15th Street, Brooklyn..	5.00

Persons desiring to give money to the relief fund should make checks and drafts payable to Controller Coler and send them to his office, 280 Broadway.

Want Capt. Doherty Reinstated.

ALBANY, April 30.—The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, New York City, and Col. Austen G. Fox have petitioned Gov. Roosevelt to sign the Capt. Doherty reinstatement bill, introduced by Senator Ford. Capt. Doherty, it is alleged was "Lexowed" out of office as a Police Captain of the metropolitan force.

Pennsylvania Railroad Always Alert
to the transportation needs of the day. Its roadbed, equipment, speed, and safety it represents the latest inventions and most progressive improvements.—Adv.

NEW YORK CENTRAL STRIKE

Men at Buffalo Await a Conference with Superintendent Waitt.

OFFICIALS ARE CONFIDENT

Declare the Trouble Will Not Extend—Other Railroaders at Buffalo Quit Work.

BUFFALO, April 30.—With the ultimatum that was to have been given to-day deferred, the status of the strike of the car repairers of the New York Central is unchanged to-night, excepting so far as the action of President Callaway in consenting that Superintendent Waitt of the motive power department shall meet in conference with the members of the executive committee, has tended to create a belief among the strikers that the company is disposed to pursue a conciliatory policy.

The leaders of the strike were to-night very pronounced in their expressions of determination to make no concessions. They also inveighed against further delay, and insisted that the settlement must come at once, else they could not be held responsible for preventing a spread of the strike. It was freely stated that the strike spirit had taken hold of the railroad men of Buffalo, and that procrastination would prevent its being held in bounds. When these sentiments were expressed it was the impression that Superintendent Waitt would reach Buffalo to-morrow morning and meet the committee during the day.

To-night about one thousand freight handlers employed in the railway freight houses of the roads entering Buffalo other than the Lake Shore decided to strike for an increase of wages and shorter hours. This movement is independent of the strike of the car repairers, and, although its bearing is important, it is incidental as relating to the issues involved. The leaders of the original strike disclaim any responsibility for the action of the freight handlers.

Two hundred men employed in the yards of the New York, Lake Erie and Western at repair work also struck to-night.

The strikers' Executive Committee was in session the greater part of the day. Late in the afternoon Commissioner Webster telegraphed Superintendent Waitt, asking him to come to Buffalo for a conference by noon to-morrow.

Prominent members of the union, discussing this proposition of a conference, appeared to consider it as having a conciliatory tone, and they were accordingly hopeful of an adjustment, saying that they understood the Central officials would discuss all pending questions.

Superintendent Waitt, when spoken to at his home in Yonkers last night, said that he had received no message from Commissioner Webster up to the time of his departure from his office in the Grand Central Station at 7 o'clock last night, up to which hour he had remained awaiting a telegram. No messages would be forwarded to his home, he added, as every one left the offices at 6 o'clock.

Having received no telegram from Commissioner Webster, Superintendent Waitt said that he would not leave Yonkers in time to reach Buffalo by noon to-day.

Francis B. Delehanty of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration held a conference yesterday with A. M. Waitt, Superintendent of Motive Power and Rolling Stock of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, with reference to the Buffalo strike. Mr. Delehanty presented the demands of the strikers. After consulting with President Callaway, Mr. Waitt handed to Mr. Delehanty the company's answer, which was telegraphed to Buffalo by the State Arbitrator. This was as follows:

"The New York Central desires to deal not only justly, but liberally with its employes on the subject of wages. With this object and without any demand it voluntarily within sixty days increased the wages of many of the men now out on strike. It is found on investigation that the company is now paying higher wages than some companies, and as high as any company similarly situated, but notwithstanding this situation, the company will take up any question of adjustment of wages.

"In reply to the demand that no one shall be employed or discharged by the company, except with the consent of the men who are now out, the position of the company is, the officers being responsible for the safety of the lives of its passengers and employes, for the protection of the public in the operation of its railroad, and for the rapid and continuous carriage of the business of the country, cannot and will not delegate to others the selection of the men upon whose skill and fidelity so much depends."

Mr. Waitt further informed Mr. Delehanty that he was willing to receive a committee representing the Buffalo employes or have a committee representing the company call on the men to further consider the adjustment of wages. Mr. Delehanty expressed the opinion that this would be satisfactory to the men.

Speaking of the situation in Buffalo, Mr. Delehanty said:

"The strikers are very determined, but they have assured me that there will be no lawlessness. They insist upon the demands, and say that unless they are acceded to the strike will be extended to all the other branches of the road.

"I have no means of knowing the full strength of the strikers. Probably they themselves do not know how many men they could rely upon until after the strike had been ordered. I do not believe that the strikers themselves think that they could induce the engineers to join them, but they profess to be able to call out enough other employes to cripple the system."

Superintendent Waitt did not seem worried over the possibility of the strike becoming a general one, although to him has been delegated the task of treating with the strikers. After his talk with Mr. Delehanty he said:

"I do not believe that there is any danger of a sympathetic strike. Only 750 men quit work in our yards in and about Buffalo. That leaves us in those places about 100 men, but we can get along with that force for the present. The men who went out were engaged mostly in the repair shops. The only thing for us to do is to allow the repairs to wait, but that can easily be done, as at this time of the year we have more cars on hand than we need, and shall suffer little inconvenience on account of the strike, if it is confined to the class of men who are now out. In my opinion the strike will not extend."

At the office of General Superintendent Van Etten it was said that no intimation had been received of any possible trouble among the engineers and firemen, and that a general strike was not considered possible. There were no indications at the Grand Central yards that the employes contemplated going out on strike.

Passaic Building Trades Strike.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 30.—The entire operation of all the building trades in this city will be at a standstill to-morrow, as a general strike of the carpenters and tinsmiths has been ordered. There are about 150 men in the two unions, and they can tie up all building operations. The men demanded an eight-hour day and 35 cents an hour. The demands were refused absolutely.

Mt. Vernon Stonemasons to Strike.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 30.—The stonemasons in all parts of Westchester County will strike to-morrow. They ask $3.50 a day instead of $3. A meeting of representatives from all parts of the county was held here to-night, and as the universal report was that the demand had been refused, the resolution to strike was adopted. The masons' helpers will also strike, demanding $2 instead of $1.50, which they are now receiving.

A Convenience Appreciated by all Travelers.
The new West 23d Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. 'Phone call for Pennsylvania Railroad Cabs. "914—18th Street."—Adv.

ASYLUM BOOKS IRREGULAR

State Charities' Board Investigates German Odd Fellows' Orphanage.

ALL CITY PAYMENTS STOPPED

Treasurer Resigns and Superintendent Is Discharged—Statements Regarding the Alleged Tangled Accounts.

Through alleged irregularities in the books of the German Odd Fellows' Orphan Asylum, at Unionport, the State Board of Charities has stopped the payment of money to the home by the city. This action was taken two weeks ago, after Inspector Lechtrecker had made an examination of the books and found them, as alleged, in such a condition that he could not straighten them out. As a result of his action the Treasurer of the home, Jacob Balz, who had charge of the books complained of, has resigned, after a service of thirteen years.

While it is not admitted that there is any shortage in the accounts, it is said that bills long ago overdue have not been paid, and that other bills have been paid in installments, contrary to the rules of the home.

The Odd Fellows' Orphan Asylum has only recently been receiving aid from the city. Application for aid was made last November. About $700 has been received in all, the payments commencing in January. The home contains sixty-eight children, and $2 was allowed each child per week. Previous to January the home had been supported entirely by the Odd Fellows' lodges of New York.

Inspector Lechtrecker was making his first inspection of the home when he discovered the alleged irregularities in the books. When he called to look over the accounts, he found that the books were in the possession of Mr. Balz, at his home, 113 East Fourteenth Street, despite the fact that he had telephoned to Mr. Balz asking him to send up the accounts. After a delay of several hours, Mr. Balz appeared with the accounts, which were then inspected with the result that Inspector Lechtrecker immediately telegraphed to Albany to the State Board of Charities asking that payments to the home be withheld.

Following the announcement of Mr. Balz's resignation comes notice of the discharge of the Superintendent of the Orphan Asylum, Constantin Ludwig, to take effect May 10. It is also asserted that Anson Halm, the former President of the home, who resigned in November, gave as the cause of his resignation that he was no longer willing to associate himself with the management.

Mr. Balz was asked yesterday whether it was true that the Inspector had found his books in a badly mixed condition. "I don't know anything about that," he said. "He wanted them kept in a certain way, that was all, and I didn't keep them that way. I've been Treasurer of the home for thirteen years. Up to January everything was among ourselves, and we didn't bother about keeping the books just so. It's all down in black and white, though, and they'll find the accounts are all right.

"The reason the payments were stopped was because the Inspector failed to send a certificate to the State Board. He's a friend of Ludwig's. They're trying to make it as disagreeable as they can up there. There's no shortage. I resigned because there was too much disagreement for me. Why, I was re-elected last week at the meeting of the Trustees, but I wouldn't serve again."

When asked why Superintendent Ludwig had been discharged, Mr. Balz said: "Mr. Ludwig wanted to run the whole home himself. He wanted all the books kept up there, and we've never done that since the home was started. I was told, too, that the lodges didn't like him."

Superintendent Ludwig declared that the trouble was caused by Mr. Balz insisting on keeping the accounts at his home. "The Inspector told me," he said, "that the books must be brought here to the home, where he could inspect them. But Mr. Balz didn't want to give them up. Now that the Inspector has seen them we have had our money stopped."

Mr. Ludwig resented his discharge, on the ground that he was engaged for a year, beginning last October. He is preparing a circular stating his side of the case, which he says he will give out as soon as he is out of office. He has been Superintendent of the home since 1895.

The orphanage was organized six years ago. Adjoining it is a home for old men, established in 1891, of which Mr. Ludwig is also Superintendent. It has eighty-nine inmates.

The officers of the institution are at present divided into two camps, one side in favor of Mr. Ludwig, and the other in favor of Mr. Balz. The new President of the home, Mr. Bindehorn, and the new Treasurer, Marcus Berliner, are both said to be stanch supporters of Mr. Ludwig, but they have been unable to retain him in office.

The Trustees are to hold a meeting to-night at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Eighth Street, when, it is said, the troubles of the institution will be discussed.

VIRGINIA MINE ON FIRE.

Four Men Found Suffocated and Two More Not Recognized.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—A dispatch from Tazewell, Va., says news has reached there that Pine Run Mine, at Tom's Creek, Wise County, is on fire.

Four men have been found suffocated and two others are known to be in the mine. The mine has been flooded in the hope of extinguishing the fire.

CROTON MASONS MAY STRIKE.

Rumor That They Will Present Demand for Higher Wages.

CROTON LANDING, N. Y., April 30.—A rumor was circulated to-day that the stonemasons employed on the dam would present a demand to-morrow for an increase in wages of 25 cents a day, and that if their demand was refused they would strike.

The men now receive from $3 to $4 a day. It is said that if the demand is presented, it will meet with a flat refusal.

Quietness still prevails at the dam. In addition to the deputies, the contractors also have some men on guard, but there has been no sign of an outbreak since the State troops broke camp.

The President Has a Cold.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—President McKinley is suffering from a cold contracted on the trip to Canton. He is doing as much work as ever, but to his visitors it is apparent that he is considerably indisposed.

Fined for Assaulting a Harvard Man.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 30.—W. J. Monroe and F. W. Moore of Somerville were fined in the District Court to-day for assaulting Dick Grant, the Harvard College athlete. The men met Grant on the street at Arlington Heights last night and asked him for a match. Grant apparently did not respond as quickly as the men thought he should have done, and they attacked him, inflicting blows on the face and mouth, knocking out several teeth, and injuring one eye.

Awnings and Slip Covers
made to order at "O'Neill's," at the lowest prices in town. Get an estimate from them. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

HANNA ON THE CAMPAIGN.

Says There Is No Way of Figuring Defeat for Republicans if They Will Work.

CLEVELAND, April 30.—The Leader received from its Washington correspondent to-night the following statement from Senator Hanna, who is Chairman of the Republican National Committee, concerning the outlook for the coming Presidential campaign from a Republican standpoint:

"As a result of a careful study of the situation I feel perfectly safe in making the prediction at this time that McKinley will be re-elected. There is no way of figuring how the Republicans can lose in the coming contest if they put their shoulders to the wheel and are not imbued with a spirit of overconfidence in the success of the ticket.

"The price of the victory will be much harder and more constant effort from the time the campaign opens until election day. The Republicans should make the same kind of a fight they did in 1896. There should be no cessation in their endeavor to elect their candidates, and their application and attention to the details of the campaign must be steady and unceasing. They should go into the contest on the supposition that hard work is absolutely essential to victory.

"The spirit of Republicans this year is of a most gratifying kind. At the Ohio State Convention, held in Columbus last week, this spirit was manifested in a plain and unmistakable manner. The delegates even then were prepared for the great political battle which soon will begin, and it was patent that they will go into it with great enthusiasm.

"Senator Fairbanks, who has just returned from the Indiana convention, informs me that the Republicans of his State possess the same inspiration. This is true also of Republicans in other States, and all reports which I have received along this line are to the same effect. Evidence is plentiful that the Republican Party all over the country realizes fully the necessity of entering the campaign with earnestness and a determination to win a victory.

"In going over the list of States that cast their electoral vote for McKinley four years ago I do not see any which will not do the same thing this year, unless it be Kentucky. That State I am placing in the doubtful column, although we certainly purpose making every effort to carry it. I regard Maryland, which the Democrats are claiming already, as reasonably certain to remain in the Republican column.

"Besides holding our own in practically all the States that we carried in 1896, we have reason to believe that the Republicans will carry Kansas, South Dakota, and Washington, which went for Bryan four years ago, while our chances are excellent. I am informed by Senators Shoup and Carter, of winning Idaho and Montana.

"Altogether, I am pleased with the outlook, which could not be any more encouraging than it is."

PENNSYLVANIA FOREST FIRE.

Flames Destroy Thousands of Acres of Timber—No Loss of Life.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., April 30.—A forest fire of considerable magnitude is raging to-night near this city. The country for miles around is enveloped in smoke resembling a heavy fog at sea, and many farmers are alarmed for the safety of their property. A strong wind is blowing, and with the exceptionally dry condition of the country, the work of subduing the flames is difficult, although a large force of men has been battling the fire during the past two days.

This section of Pennsylvania has experienced the most extensive and destructive forest fires in its history. Thousands of acres of woodland have been destroyed, and the loss aggregates tens of thousands of dollars. No lives have been lost, and so far the fire has been confined to the forests, although farmhouses, collieries, and other property have been saved only by the hardest work.

FIRES RAGE IN MICHIGAN.

Forests Are Burning in the Northern Part of the State.

MARINETTE, Wis., April 30.—Forest fires raged furiously north of Fisher, Mich., along the right of way of the Wisconsin and Michigan Railway Saturday and Sunday. The property damage will be large.

The town of Ames, Mich., was practically wiped out, entailing a loss of $30,000 or more. Considerable cedar stock at Nathan, Mich., was also destroyed.

The Wisconsin and Michigan ran a special train up the line Sunday to rescue the fire-stricken people in the small villages along the road. All the inhabitants of the towns of Ames and Nathan were taken to Pembine for safety.

It is said the Wisconsin and Michigan passenger train which left here last night was unable to get further north than Fisher. At the latter place only a heroic resistance saved the town.

Fires are said to be burning along the right of way of the Milwaukee Road north of Ellis Junction.

Further reports are to the effect that the fires are spreading, and great concern is felt for all the towns north. Nothing definite is known concerning the towns along the Wisconsin and Michigan Road, but the danger to all of them is increasing.

Thomas Stevenson, who came down from Amberg, says the fire is raging in that vicinity, and that serious results are looked for unless rain comes to quench the flames.

QUEBEC BRIDGE CONTRACT LET.

Awarded to the Phoenix Bridge Company of Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—According to Quebec dispatches, the Phoenix Bridge Company of Phoenixville, Penn., has received the contract to build the St. Lawrence River bridge at Quebec. The contract price will aggregate $4,500,000.

The bridge will require 27,000 tons of steel to build it. It will be 150 feet above the river, so that ships with the tallest masts can pass under it, and it will be 76 feet wide. It will be built in three spans, two of 600 feet each, and the centre span 1,800 feet. The middle span will be a cantilever, and will surpass the great span of the Tay bridge in Scotland by several hundred feet.

The bridge will contain four railway tracks, driveway, and walks on each side. It will take the Phoenix Bridge Company three years to turn out the structural material and erect the bridge, and in order to do the work much new machinery will have to be secured, and some of the shops will have to be enlarged and equipped for the work. In order to ship the structural material from Phoenixville to Quebec, cars will have to be made to hold the massive beams and girders that will be used in the construction of this great bridge. The engineers are now busy working on the plans of the bridge, and as soon as they are complete, work on the structural material will be begun. A train of 900 cars will be required to haul the structural material from Phoenixville to Quebec.

McGILL HONORS AMERICANS.

Degrees Conferred Upon Capt. A. T. Mahan and Prof. Barker.

MONTREAL, April 30.—At the annual convocation of McGill University to-day the degree of Doctor of Laws, Honoris Causa, was conferred upon Capt. Alfred T. Mahan of the United States Navy, and Prof. George F. Barker, Professor of Physics in the University of Pennsylvania, the latter in absentia.

In acknowledging the honor conferred upon him, Capt. Mahan spoke briefly, saying that did not he believe that the British were in the right in the present war he would never have raised his voice and used his pen in their behalf.

Limited Train—No Excess Fare.
Every day in the year to St. Louis, by New York Central's fast Southwestern Limited.—Adv.

STANDARD OIL PLOT FORESHADOWED WAR

Mr. Root's Warning Inspired by Intrigue Over the Danish West Indies.

BIG PROPOSAL TO DENMARK

H. H. Rogers, Director, Attempted to Act in Official Negotiations.

GERMANY AFTER THEM

High Functionaries of the Empire Plan Exchange of North Schleswig for the Islands—Danish Agent's Startling Report of the Secrets of the Intrigue—Secretary Hay Indignant.

When Elihu Root, the Secretary of War, at the Grant dinner last Friday evening hinted at the possibility of the United States being forced to go to war to maintain the Monroe doctrine, his words were received with amazement. No explanation was made of their meaning, though subsequently it was stated, with apparent authority, that what Secretary Root had in mind were supposed efforts by means of colonization to establish a German State in South America. This theory, however, was disposed of with a most positive denial.

An explanation is now forthcoming, backed by an official report and copies of original documents, which shows that the War Secretary had in view the future of the Danish West India Islands, concerning which an intrigue, not yet completed, has been in progress. The parties to the intrigue include Henry H. Rogers, a Director of the Standard Oil Company, certain officers of the Danish Government, and some high German functionaries.

The words used by Secretary Root at the dinner of the Grant Monument Association were as follows:

"No man who carefully watches

to b th his mere sta..ent or the st.tements ' l's agent.

After an investigation, Mr. Hoerring called together a council of some of the most prominent members of the Danish Parliament and a number of prominent business men of Copenhagen. Among the latter was C. W. Hagerman, a former resident of the United States and an old friend of Mr. Rogers. Hegerman impressed upon the council the strength of Mr. Rogers's claim, and it was accordingly decided to give Rogers permission to act in the matter as the representative of the Danish Government but without any billet to that effect.

TO BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Rogers was told that he might begin negotiations. He wanted a contract to the effect that the matter was in his hands, and that he would receive the 10 per cent. commission if his efforts were successful. This the Minister refused to give him, and Rogers ostensibly proceeded under the verbal agreement that he would get his commission. He frequently wrote that everything was progressing favorably, and claimed to have worked up an opinion on this side favorable to the transaction, when suddenly the war between the United States and Spain broke out, and all negotiations between the parties were stopped for good and all.

It was not until the early part of 1899 that any negotiations concerning the Danish West Indian Islands were again taken up. At that time Capt. Christmas was sojourning in Germany as a retired Captain of the Danish Navy. He had just returned from a trip to the Danish West India Islands, where he had been making maps of the harbors and fortifications there. He was known as an expert on these matters, and he was approached by a syndicate of Germans, who asked him to use his influence in Copenhagen to obtain from the Danish Government a contract with Germany, by which the latter could purchase the Island of St. John.

Capt. Christmas was not slow in asserting that this would be next to impossible, for the reason that the United States would neither allow Denmark to sell the island to a foreign power nor would it allow Germany to purchase it because of the Monroe Doctrine.

THE REPORT TO DENMARK.

In his report to the Danish Government, Capt. Christmas attaches the proposition of the syndicate to his papers. This shows that the head of the syndicate was Admiral von Zirzow of the Royal German Navy, and that he and others of the syndicate had, in anticipation of the ceding or sale of the island to Germany, bought up options on all the land adjacent to the harbors, and so, in the event of the acquisition of the island by Germany, he and the members of the syndicate stood in the position of virtual owners of the land, and could dictate terms to the purchasing power.

When the impossibility of this scheme was pointed out to Admiral von Zirzow, he asked Capt. Christmas to obtain other concessions for the syndicate, among them to form a German colony on the island under the Danish flag, and permission to use the harbor as a coaling station for German war vessels.

Capt. Christmas had as little love for the Germans as most Danes, and while apparently falling in with their scheme he laid the whole matter before Minister Hoerring in its true light. The outcome of this was that the permission was denied on diplomatic grounds, the Danish Government recognizing that, should any such complications arise, the sale of the Islands to the United States would be next to impossible. This led to Capt. Christmas's coming to America.

TO SOUND AMERICA.

He came here first without any official position, but in the capacity of a private citizen, to sound the United States Government on the matter. He realized that it meant either that the United States or Germany must eventually get the islands, and he saw himself a popular idol if he blocked the sale of them to the Germans. Arrived here, Capt. Christmas saw President McKinley and pointed out to him that a plank of the platform on which he was elected called for the purchase by the United States of the Danish West India islands.

President McKinley referred the Danish representative to Secretary Hay, who went over the matter with Capt. Christmas, examining the maps and papers, and then referred him to Rear Admiral Bradford, the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment. Capt. Christmas was asked to lay the matter fully before Rear Admiral Bradford, and, after an investigation which lasted over a month, Rear Admiral Bradford reported the matter favorably to Secretary Hay.

Upon the receipt of this report, Secretary Hay advised Capt. Christmas to return to London and there see Secretary White, who would have instructions. He was told that Mr. White would at once go to Denmark as the representative of the United States and arrange the details of purchase price, &c.

UTMOST SECRECY PRESERVED.

The utmost secrecy was maintained in the matter. Secretary White was called to the Riviera by the illness of his wife, and Capt. Christmas preceded him to Denmark. When Secretary White arrived there, so great was the secrecy enjoined on him that he registered at the Hotel Phoenix under an assumed name. The letter of Secretary Hay introducing Capt. Christmas to Mr. White is annexed to the report.

There were frequent conferences between Mr. White and Minister of Foreign Affairs Ravn and Minister of Finance Hoerring. Mr. Hoerring assured Mr. White that Denmark was not in the business of selling the Islands for a profit, and gave him a permit to examine the royal archives in order to determine to what amount the Islands were indebted to the Danish Government.

"Whatever the amount of that indebtedness may be," said Mr. Hoerring, "is the price for which the Danish Government is willing to sell the islands to the United States."

Mr. White learned that the indebtedness approximated $4,000,000 and reported to Secretary Hay the result of his mission. Thereupon the Danish Government, being willing to sell, and the United States being apparently willing to buy, Capt. Christmas was made the authorized secret agent of the Danish Government, was furnished with the proper credentials, and sent back to the United States to complete the sale.

HOW THE SECRET LEAKED OUT.

Through the frequent visits of Mr. White to the Danish Ministers the supposed object of his mission leaked out, and The Daily Mail of London published a statement that Mr. White had gone to Denmark to negotiate for the sale of the Danish West India Islands. This was copied in the papers of this city, and Mr. Rogers at once cabled the following message to his friend Hagerman in Copenhagen:

"Danish West India Islands up again, with prospect of success if worked with proper parties. Would like authority to speak. H. H. ROGERS."

Mr. Hagerman at once called upon Capt. Christmas and pointed out to him the danger that might be encountered through Rogers by reason of the latter's former private efforts to negotiate the sale. It was therefore suggested that Capt. Christmas should, immediately upon his arrival in New York, call on Mr. Rogers in order to avoid any obstructions or complications that Rogers might put in his way. Mr. Hagerman said he would send the following cable to Mr. Rogers:

"Sale is in official channels; have protected your interests, await arrival Capt. Christmas, St. Paul, with instructions to you. HAGERMAN."

Capt. Christmas then started for New York via London. For some reason Mr. Hagerman did not send the proposed telegram to Rogers, but sent the following one, a copy of which was sent to Capt. Christmas in London and received by him there. This is also attached to the official report:

"Copenhagen, Jan. 4, 1900.

"Capt. Christmas, Hotel Savoy, London:

"Cabled Rogers. Sale is in official channels; await arrival of Capt. Christmas, St. Paul, with introduction to you.

"HAGERMAN."

It will be seen that Mr. Hagerman on reflection declined to take the responsibility of putting in the cable to Rogers, "Have protected your interests," and so omitted it from the other cablegram.

CHRISTMAS SEES ROGERS.

On Capt. Christmas's arrival in New York he at once mailed his letter of introduction to Mr. Rogers, and was requested by the latter to meet him in his office in the Standard Oil Building at 10 o'clock the next day. During the interview that followed Capt. Christmas showed Mr. Rogers his official appointment as agent for the Danish Government, and he says in his report that he was astounded to hear Mr. Rogers say that it was only through his good will and offices that he (Christmas) could hope to do anything toward the fulfillment of his mission.

Capt. Christmas states that Rogers told him that he controlled the votes of twenty-six United States Senators, who were at all times ready and willing to obey any order given them by the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Rogers demanded from Capt. Christmas a contract showing that the Danish Government would pay to him (Rogers) 10 per cent. of the price agreed upon.

Capt. Christmas says he pointed out to Rogers that matters were at that time in a very different state than formerly, when the question was purely a business one between individuals, in which the Danish Government had no part whatever. He said that he refused to enter into any negotiations with Rogers, but knowing, he says, the tremendous power of the Standard Oil Company, he deemed it expedient to spar for time, and to that end promised Rogers that he would communicate with his Government and see what could be done. Mr. Rogers said that it was his terms or nothing, and that thereafter all negotiations would be made for him by his representative, Niels Grön.

SAID ROGERS CONTROLLED SENATE.

The afternoon of the same day on which the interview was had with Mr. Rogers, Mr. Grön called on Capt. Christmas at the Hotel Manhattan, where the latter was stopping. He repeated substantially what Mr. Rogers had already said, dwelling with emphasis on the fact that the Senate was controlled by Mr. Rogers. Capt. Christmas says he even went so far as to demand that he retire from his position as agent for the Danish Government, turn his credentials and papers over to Mr. Rogers, and allow Mr. Rogers personally to make all further negotiations. He endeavored to impress on Capt. Christmas the absolute hopelessness of any person other than Rogers perfecting the deal, and said:

"The word of the Standard Oil Company is law, make no mistake about that. They will permit no one but themselves to sell the Danish West Indian Islands. If the deal is not consummated through them, it will not be consummated at all, rest assured of that. You are wasting your time and the time and money of the Danish Government. Turn everything over to Rogers, agree to his terms, or give up hope of ever accomplishing the task for which you have come here."

Capt. Christmas says he was so indignant at this "preposterous" demand that he refused to continue the interview, and went at once to Washington, where he presented his credentials to Secretary Hay and related to him the interviews he had had with Rogers and Grön.

SECRETARY HAY INDIGNANT.

Capt. Christmas says that Secretary Hay was equally indignant when he heard what the Danish agent had to say. He said he would look into the matter, and that in the meantime Capt. Christmas need not worry, for, said he, "The Standard Oil Company does not as yet own the United States Government." Capt. Christmas also saw Senator Lodge and received from him the same assurance. Secretary Hay told Capt. Christmas to stay in Washington and put himself at the disposal of the Department of State, which the Danish agent did.

While waiting in Washington Capt. Christmas received on Jan. 18 the following cablegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark:

Copenhagen, Jan. 18, 1900.

To Walter Christmas, Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C.:

Rogers's wires give power, must disinterest Christmas. Government answers impossible. Matter official in Christmas's hands. AAGESEN, Secretary.

This cablegram was mystifying until it was investigated by Capt. Christmas, who says he discovered that Rogers had wired to Copenhagen, stating that he alone could bring about the sale of the islands and threatening that unless the Government at once withdrew Christmas the matter would fall through. Capt. Christmas says that to show the same contempt for this matter as it was evident his Government showed by sending the Rogers cablegram to him, he re-sent it to Niels Grön, Rogers's agent.

COUSULTED DANISH COUNSEL.

After three weeks in Washington, Capt. Christmas came here and consulted friends, among them Carl Fischer-Hansen, the attorney of the Danish Government in this city. During his stay here, he says, he was frequently approached by Grön in the interests of Rogers. At the final interview, he says, Grön, as Rogers' agent, made the last proposal that he said he would make. He said that Mr. Rogers had decided that he would take as his commission the sum of $300,000, and coupled it with the condition that Christmas at once surrender his letters of authority, leave the country, and allow Mr. Rogers to finish the negotiations himself.

Capt. Christmas says he was so annoyed at the persistence of Grön and Rogers that he on Feb. 18 sent the following letter to the latter:

"H. H. Rogers, Esq.

"Dear Sir: I hereby beg to state that I must abstain from any further interviews with your Mr. Niels Grön concerning the suggested sale of the Danish Islands in the West Indies.

"Mr. Grön, who is representing you, or, rather, your syndicate, has proposed that I should secure you and your concern a certain sum of money in commission for your assistance in settling the matter. Mr. Grön has pointed out to me the great power and influence of your syndicate, of which I cannot judge, and has declared that said islands will not be sold as long as you are against it.

"The Danish Minister of Finance, Mr. Hoerring, has sent me over here as an expert in all questions regarding said islands, and in that capacity I am at the disposal of the Administration and the Danish Minister in Washington, if my assistance should be required.

"I cannot under any circumstances deal with syndicates or with private individuals, and I know that my Government would highly disapprove any such step on my part.

"I believe that the pending matter is of the most vital importance for the United States, but I do not believe for a moment that any good American citizen would think of interfering in the politics of your Administration for mercenary reasons.

"I deeply regret that circumstances have forced me to write this letter, but I thought it was my duty, and I trust that you will not misunderstand it.

"I have the honor to remain, most respectfully,

"W. VON CHRISTMAS DIRCKINCK HOLMFELD."

RUPTURE WITH ROGERS.

This letter brought about a complete rupture between Mr. Rogers and Capt. Christmas, and a few days after it was sent Capt. Christmas says that Mr. Grön called upon him again at the Manhattan Hotel and stated in positive terms that Mr. Rogers and the Standard Oil Company had made up their minds that the sale should not be consummated and that Mr. Rogers had communicated this to his friends in the Senate.

Capt. Christmas remained in this country longer, unwilling to believe, he says, that any private citizen had the power that Mr. Rogers claimed to possess. He was also advised to take this course by Mr. Fischer-Hansen. Meanwhile the bill relating to the purchase of the Danish West India Islands had been introduced in the House of Representatives where it was referred to a committee, and where it died. Then the hopelessness of his task came to Capt. Christmas and he sailed for Denmark on April 11 last.

In the meantime the condition of affairs had been communicated in a number of ways to the Danish Government, and the ridiculous position of the Danish Government having been made the most of by the political opponents of the Hoerring Ministry, they resigned on March 27, following a number of mass meetings that were held all over Denmark to protest against the sale of the islands to the United States.

The royal family had protested against the sale of the islands, and against the resultant necessary curtailment of the domain of Denmark. In them also was the hope that by retaining the islands they could be used as a lever to compel Germany to give up Schleswig.

WHAT GERMANY WANTED.

It was recognized that Germany wanted a base of supplies in the Western Hemisphere much more than she wanted Schleswig, and also that the Danish West India Islands were the only lands left to Denmark through which she could hope to effect an exchange with Germany.

There was still in Denmark a large party that wanted to get rid of the islands, on account of their drain on the Treasury and the necessary increase in the tax rate, but the meetings in opposition and the importunities of his family moved King Christian to promulgate the statement that unless the islands were sold to the United States during the present session of Congress they would never be sold to that country in his lifetime.

In making this statement the King pointed out that he had given his word to sell the islands to the United States, and that his people would not have their King do other than he had promised. He claimed he had a perfect right to set the limit on his patience, however, and this limit he set for the adjournment of the Congress of the United States.

At once the German Government became active. Between its Ambassador in Denmark and the Danish Ambassador at the German Court there were frequent negotiations, while Ambassador von Holleben in Washington kept his Government fully informed of the state of the negotiations between Denmark and the United States.

MAY DEFY MONROE DOCTRINE.

It has been said by those who are close to the Danish Government that King Christian will not allow the United States to plead the Monroe doctrine as a bar to negotiations with Germany for the ceding or lease of the islands to that country. He will maintain that he has already given the Monroe doctrine sufficient consideration in that he offered a number of times to sell the islands to the United States, and every time the negotiations have fallen through on account of the failure of Congress to ratify the agreement.

He will also hold that, taking the report of his agent as a basis, he cannot be put in a position to appear ridiculous before the nations because a private citizen of the United States happens to own its highest legislative body. Taking all these facts into consideration, the King will hold that it is now his right to sell or lease his property to whom he pleases, and that the United States must take the responsibility for interfering with the rights of the person or country to whom the sale or lease is made.

That the Danish people are already rejoicing over the possible recovery of Schleswig is shown by an article that appeared in a recent issue of The Forposten, a leading Danish newspaper published in Copenhagen, the editor of which was formerly in the diplomatic service.

COMMENT IN DENMARK.

This article, of which the following is a free translation, appeared over the editor's signature:

"North Schleswig
and the
Danish West Indian Islands.
Sensational Rumors
'Forposten' at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs."

"Why have the negotiations for the sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States certainly come to a standstill? Why do we never hear anything more about it? Absolutely nothing from the Government or from the Committee of Foreign Affairs in Parliament in this most important matter. Why is everybody silent?

"Is this question a great many citizens surely must have been asking themselves in the course of the last month. And one reasons this way: Can it be that the criticism of the press has caused the projected sale to come to a standstill? or is it because the numerous well-known men who so energetically spoke up for the Danish flag claiming that it should be permitted continually to float over these precious, not to say costly, islands?

"We believe we are in a position to give the right explanation to these questions. It is neither because the one nor the other of the above-mentioned reasons has asserted itself.

"On the other hand, we learn from absolutely reliable sources that there is being discussed in diplomatic circles in sober earnest an eventual exchange between Denmark and Germany, according to which St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John will be ceded to our mighty neighbor on condition that we get back in return the Danish North Schleswig or at least a part thereof.

THINK GERMANY FAVORABLE.

"It is stated in the leading German circles there is an extremely favorable opinion favoring this thought. Germany needs badly the use of the port of St. Thomas as a station for its fleet in West Indian waters. Germany only hesitates because of diplomatic consideration in regard to North America.

"It is the well known Monroe Doctrine—America for Americans—that is the stumbling block, but this we now understand to have been partly removed.

"Before Germany has convinced itself that North America will permit a European power to acquire new possessions in the American ground the German Minister of Foreign Affairs of course cannot sign the proposed agreement.

"But we know for a certainty that investigations to decide this question are at the present moment in full swing.

"We, therefore, yesterday applied to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to gain official verification of this statement. Chief of Department Baron Zyphten Adeler did not desire, for diplomatic reasons, to express himself upon this purely political question. He referred us to the Director of Departments, Chamberlain Krag, who granted an audience.

"'How much or how little reliance is to be placed on these rumors, Mr. Chamberlain?'

"We had expected an open explanation or an open expression to the effect that the rumors were without foundation, and had expected, also, to be dismissed with a shrug of the shoulders. But, no! He declared:

"'You must understand, Sir, that in such an important political matter I can absolutely not express myself—not to a journalist. Neither would I do so if it was the Russian Ambassador himself who sat at this moment in my office and asked me. It would be absolutely incorrect of me, and I think I have said enough for you to understand my motive.'

"Even this discretion is what is known popularly as 'speaking silence.' If the rumors simply emanated from the open air, why not discharge them as such? The diplomacy itself in the Chamberlain's answer was to us the best evidence and verification that there really is something doing in the above named direction.

"'We are, namely, also diplomats.

"With much anxiety and expectation, therefore, may all Danes look forward to what the very near future will bring us. The land of Schleswig regained—and in this peaceful way in exchange for these to us unimportant islands which can only have value in the hands of one of the powers—would undeniably be a great coup. It will make all Danish hearts beat with joy and gratitude, and not the least because of the re-establishment of friendly relations with Germany which will guarantee the future of Denmark for all time to come.

"FORPOST."

MR. ROGERS WILL NOT TALK.

With all the facts embodied in the above article in his possession a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday called at the office of Henry H. Rogers in the Standard Oil Building. In response to a card sent to him, Mr. Rogers sent out a young woman who said she was his secretary and who said she was authorized to ask the reporter's business. She was told that the matter was intended for Mr. Rogers alone, and after reporting this to her employer she brought back word that Mr. Rogers declined to be seen.

The reporter then wrote the following note to Mr. Rogers, marked "personal," and sent it to him by the office boy:

"THE NEW YORK TIMES desires to see Mr. Rogers concerning the report made by Capt. Christmas to the Danish Government in the matter of the Danish West India Islands. Will you appoint a time for an interview?"

"There is no answer, Mr. Rogers says," was the reply that the office boy brought back.

Carl Fischer-Hansen, the attorney of the Danish Government and the adviser of Capt. Christmas during his mission here, when shown the above article at first declined to talk on the matter, stating that any knowledge he might possess was the property of Capt. Christmas and the Danish Government, and therefore could not be disposed of by him to anyone.

DANISH COUNSEL'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Fischer-Hansen was told that he had been severely criticised abroad for having kept Capt. Christmas here several months at great expense and to no purpose, and in spite of the threats of Mr. Rogers, and he then made the following statement:

"I do not believe that Christmas or anybody else blames me for my advice in this matter; at least they ought not to do so. I have acted in good faith and to the best of my ability. I admit, however, that it looks at present as if my advice had been rather of the sanguine character. I am willing, though, to assume the full responsibility for what I have done. What I did, I did advisedly, and, as I have said, in good faith. When Christmas first told me of his interview with Rogers, he, of course, was very much put out, and showed plainly his anxiety. I, on the other hand, laughed at it and told Christmas of the existence of an English word which spells 'bluff.' In short, I did not take any stock in it, and I repeatedly told Christmas so.

"Again and again, after his various interviews with this man Grön, when he came to me in despair, if I so may say, I advised him to remain at his post here for the purposes for which he had been sent over, and not to mind Rogers or any other private citizen. There were, of course, others to whom he confided his trouble, and who advised him the other way. I acted as I did for two reasons. I did not believe in Rogers's alleged ownership of two dozen and a pair of United States Senators, and I did not, as a naturalized American citizen, want Christmas to convey to my native country (Denmark) an impression which would impel it to look with contempt upon the United States Government.

"I am too proud of the institutions of my adopted country for this, and my civic pride would not permit it. My only regret is that this matter was ever taken up, if it is not meant to be finished, for it has caused a good deal of inconvenience on both sides of the ocean."

DENMARK'S PLEDGE SACRED.

Mr. Fischer-Hansen said that he was aware of the changes in the Danish Ministry and of the opposition which the proposed sale of the islands had met with in Denmark. "Still," he said, "when the Danish Government pledges itself to do or not to do a certain thing its word is, in spite of anything and everything, as good as its bond. There will be no backdown from this quarter."

Another of the advisers of Capt. Christmas was Count Blucher Altona, a Dane, who arrived on the ship with Capt. Christmas when he came as the accredited agent of the Danish Government. The Count was with Capt. Christmas at most of the times when Grön called in Mr. Rogers's interests.

He did not hear the interviews, but he said yesterday that Capt. Christmas, in his chagrin, told him the substance of what Grön said on each occasion, and he also saw the various cablegrams sent by the Danish Government to Christmas while he was here. He recognized the one quoted above signed "Aagesen" as having been received by Christmas and as forming part of his report.

Nelis Grön sailed for Southampton on the St. Paul on Wednesday last. According to Count Blucher, who also knows Grön, the latter sailed at least two months before he had intended. His trip had been set for June. Count Blucher said yesterday that several days before Grön sailed he met him on the street, and Grön said he had been harassed by reporters and others who were getting very close on the Danish West India Island matter.

"If they keep at me," said Grön, significantly, "I'll sail for Europe suddenly one of these days."

ARGUMENT IN KENTUCKY CASE.

Federal Supreme Court Listens to Attorneys for Beckham and Taylor, the Rival Claimants.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The argument in the Kentucky Governorship case was begun in the United States Supreme Court at 12:30 to-day. The first presentation was made in behalf of Gov. Taylor by Helm Bruce. He reviewed the case at length upon the merits, contending that after the issuance of the certificate of election Mr. Taylor was as much the Governor of Kentucky as any man who had ever been inaugurated for that office. He denied that the legislative adjudication was any adjudication at all, contending that to oust Mr. Taylor by this process would be to deprive him of his office by despotic power, and not by due process of law. The proceeding was not by due process of law, as required by the Constitution.

Referring to the contest before the Kentucky Legislature he said that the report of the committee of investigation presented no evidence and stated no fact and that it was made to a secret meeting of the Assembly, of which no Republican member had been notified. In this connection he referred at length to the charge that the ballots used were thinner than required by the law. If this was true, he said, the wrong was that of the State, if wrong had been committed.

Mr. Bruce contended for the jurisdiction of the Federal Supreme Court under the Constitution to review the case, quoting many precedents in support of this view.

Lawrence N. Maxwell opened in Mr. Beckham's interest. He said that the Constitution of Kentucky made the Legislature the adjudicator in contests for State officers in that State. The proceeding in this case had been in accordance with the law under the Constitution. Mr. Maxwell contended that the case presented no Federal question, and therefore the Federal Supreme Court had no jurisdiction. The Kentucky State Court of Appeals had decided that Mr. Taylor had never acquired title to the office of Governor under the Constitution and laws of the State. That decision was final, and the National court had no part to play in the proceeding.

Mr. McQuown argued for the final and exclusive jurisdiction of the Legislature in contests of this character, and also contended that the Federal court had no right to investigate or question the motives of the Legislature in its decision of the Governorship case. He said that 150 witnesses had been heard by the contest board, more than 100 of whom were introduced in Taylor's behalf. It was, therefore, to be presumed that the Legislature had not only acted in good faith, but upon proper knowledge of the facts in the case.

When Mr. McQuown concluded the Court adjourned for the day. Ex-Gov. Bradley, who is to make the concluding speech for Gov. Taylor, is the only attorney still to be heard.

GOEBEL SUSPECTS ARRAIGNED.

Defendants Ask for a Change of Venue—Court Refuses to Recognize Taylor's Pardons.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 30.—Five of the defendants charged with complicity or as accessories in the murder of William Goebel were arraigned to-day before Judge Cantrill. They were Caleb Powers, John W. Davis, Harland Whittaker, W. H. Coulton, and Richard Combs, colored. All of them entered pleas of not guilty.

Henry E. Youtsey, who had previously been arraigned and pleaded not guilty, was also in court, and his attorney asked for a change of venue, the prosecution waiving notice and allowing the motion to come up with a similar motion filed in the cases of Powers, Davis, Whittaker, and Combs.

Ex-Gov. Brown insisted that the motion for a change of venue be passed on before the arraignment of the prisoners, but the Court overruled the motion on the ground that the defendants were not technically before the court till after the arraignment. To this ruling the defense excepted.

After the arraignment, ex-Gov. Brown, for the defense, tendered pardons granted by Gov. Taylor to Caleb Powers and John Davis, and offered them as a bar to the prosecution. In presenting the pardons Gov. Brown said:

"We present these pardons, issued by the Governor of Kentucky, and plead them as a bar to further prosecution. We make a formal demand for dismissal of the indictments. We do this as a matter of form, not with the hope that the court will sustain the motion."

Judge Cantrill said: "The alleged pardons are not good in law. The title to the office of Governor is in dispute, and the litigation over it is still pending in the courts. Several of the courts have passed on the questions at issue, and those that have so passed thereon decided that Mr. Taylor is not Governor and was not at the time the pretended pardons were granted. The motion to dismiss the indictments is overruled."

The petitions for changes of venue were then made. The prosecution entered an objection and filed counter affidavits. The affidavits for the defendants state that the affiants verily believe it is impossible in the present state of public feeling for the defendants to obtain a fair and impartial trial in this community. The counter affidavits filed by the prosecution state that there is no such feeling as would prevent a fair and impartial trial. Both sides presented a lengthy list of witnesses who were called to give testimony as to the state of feeling and the question as to whether a fair trial can be obtained here.

After a long argument as to the admissibility of testimony on this point the court decided to hear the witnesses. After three had testified for the Commonwealth the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Died Suddenly in Plymouth's Parlors.

During a meeting of the Women's League, a society connected with Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in the church parlors yesterday afternoon, Miss Mary Pratt of 481 Putnam Avenue, was seized with a sudden illness and died before a physician could reach her. Death is said to have been due to heart disease. Miss Pratt, who was seventy-seven years old, was one of the oldest members of Plymouth Church, having joined it in 1856. She was born in Saybrook, Conn., and was a member of the old Pratt family of that town. She resided at the Putnam Avenue address with her nephews, F. J. Bushnell and ex-Assistant District Attorney Frederick E. Crane. She left a brother, James H. Pratt.

GATES AND LAMBERT NOT SUMMONED

Lawyer Lamb Says His Client Has Been Intimidated.

ALLEGED COERCION BY A BANK

Steel and Wire Influence Said to Have Crushed the Proceedings—Both Sides Breathe Defiance.

Chairman Gates and President Lambert of the American Steel and Wire Company waited in vain to be summoned yesterday. They spent an hour or so in the office of De Lancey Nicoll, their special counsel engaged in the present legal fight, and bombarded with letters, messengers, and telephone messages the office of George A. Lamb, of Lamb & Voss, at 32 Nassau Street, across the way. They sent word that they were waiting to be summoned, eager to be summoned, would go to any reasonable place at any reasonable time and wait to be summoned, but no process server appeared. After they had retired to their offices at 71 Broadway, Max Pam, general counsel for the company, stated that Messrs. Gates and Lambert would take aggressive steps in retaliation.

Mr. Lamb, who last week announced his intention of serving the summonses yesterday, if the men for whom they were intended appeared in town, explained his inaction late in the afternoon by saying that his client, whom he declined to name, had been intimidated by the bank with which he dealt, and which was controlled, he said, by Steel and Wire interests. He would not name the bank. For the present, he said, nothing was to be done, though a new complainant might come forward, or his client might pluck up courage and go ahead.

Messrs. Gates, Lambert, and Pam got to De Lancey Nicoll's office, at 31 Nassau Street, yesterday about noon. Mr. Nicoll had previously sent the following letter to Messrs. Lamb & Voss.

DE LANCEY NICOLL'S LETTERS.

Dear Sirs: I write to inform you that I have been retained by Messrs. Gates & Lambert in the proceeding which I learn from the public prints you have instituted before Magistrate Zeller. Both Mr. Gates and Mr. Lambert are now in New York, and will be at my office to receive the summons or any other papers which you may desire to serve upon them, at 12 o'clock to-day.

He had also sent the following letter to Washington Seligman, letting Mr. Seligman know that Mr. Gates had no intention of resigning the Chairmanship of the American Steel and Wire Directorate:

Washington Seligman, Esq.:

Sir: As counsel for Mr. Gates I write to you in reference to certain statements recently published by you concerning him in various newspapers. From these publications I learn that on or about the 27th day of April you filed a complaint with City Magistrate Zeller in one of the police courts of this city, in which you charge Mr. Gates with having violated a provision of the Penal Code of the State of New York by concurring in a false report of the affairs of the American Steel and Wire Company. From the same source I have the further information that after making your complaint and obtaining a summons for Mr. Gates you were influenced to withdraw it by the representation made to you by Mr. Henry Seligman that Mr. Gates was going to resign from the management of the American Steel and Wire Company on May 7. Mr. Gates is now in New York at the Waldorf, and I write to you in his behalf to say that if that was your inducement for withdrawing your proceeding, you have withdrawn it under a misapprehension, and you may renew it now or at any time. Mr. Gates is ready to receive that summons or any other papers that you may wish to serve upon him. Yours respectfully,

(Signed) NICOLL, ANABLE & LINDSAY.

Another letter on the same lines as that to Mr. Seligman had been sent to Lamb & Voss. The American Steel and Wire men waited in Mr. Nicoll's office for an hour or so, and after getting no intimation as to when they might have the pleasure of seeing a process server, they went to the office of John R. Bennett, retained as associate counsel in the case, in the same building. There they were joined by Henry Seligman of the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., (who told Washington Seligman, according to the latter's statement, that Mr. Gates would be out of American Steel and Wire on or before May 7.) Mr. Seligman has hitherto been credited with leading the element among the company's shareholders which is hostile to Mr. Gates. The results of the conference in Mr. Bennett's office could not be learned. Max Pam and Messrs. Gates and Lambert were seen later at the American Steel and Wire offices, and Mr. Pam said:

"These gentlemen came on from Chicago especially to have these summonses served and have given and will give the complainant every opportunity to serve them. But he shows no disposition to do so. Mr. Lambert left a sick wife to come here. We shall proceed aggressively now against the men who have instigated this matter."

"Do you know who Mr. Lamb's present client is?" Mr. Pam was asked.

"I don't care to say till I have positive knowledge," said he.

COUNTERACTION TO BE TAKEN.

"Will your action be in the line of civil or criminal procedure?" he was asked.

"We shall take whatever action may be needed."

Col. Lambert said that he and Mr. Gates would probably start for Chicago to-night or to-morrow morning.

When Mr. Lamb was asked why the summonses had not been served, he said: "My client is a stock broker, and has been in partnership for fifteen years with one man. During that time they have dealt with one bank. Last night the officers of that bank called on both my client and his partner, and said that they would be much displeased if my client's action was not discontinued. They intimated that they would call the loans of the firm. My client has not dared to go ahead at present in view of this threat, but he is very angry, and he may later take the case up again.

"The bank in question is controlled by the Steel and Wire people. This shows you what money will do in protecting a man who has violated the law. These men knew my client—they have known him for some years—and they arrayed the bank against him.

"I believe that a crime has been committed. I know at least twelve reputable men who have been injured by it, but none of them is yet willing to come forward as a complainant, because of the notoriety involved, although they have called me up on the 'phone and told me how anxious they were to see the men who are responsible punished."

Mr. Lamb was told of Mr. Pam's threat to proceed aggressively, and said: "There is nothing I would like better, although it is absolutely absurd to think you can do anything to a man for getting a summons for you. But I should just like to see them get after me. That would give me a chance to prove the crime." Mr. Lamb then gave out a statement to show contradictory assertions about Steel and Wire affairs. It read in part:

MR. LAMB'S STATEMENT.

"On Feb. 20, 1900, John W. Gates sent to the stockholders of the American Steel and Wire Company a letter over his own signature beginning as follows:

"'It is with special gratification that I am able to present to you, at the end of the first year of the existence of the American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey the following statement of its business during the first year of its existence.'

"'In submitting this statement to you we consider the hopes entertained by the organizers of this corporation at the time of its conception.'

"Then follows the balance sheet, showing net profits for the calendar year of $12,162,529.73.

"Mr. Gates continues: 'The earnings of the past year and the earnings of the present year, as shown thus far, as well as for the future, augur the continued accumulation of surplus,' and then, 'The common stock, in the judgment of the Directors, occupies a position like the preferred stock of most other corporations, and we believe that those owners of our stock who will hold it will find it a safe, stable, and desirable investment.'"

Mr. Lamb's statement then quotes the following newspaper interview with Mr. Gates, printed April 17:

"The steel and wire business is in bad shape. It has been getting worse constantly, and the mills of every sort have been running on orders that they obtained six or more months ago. The demand to-day, in our line at least, and I think proportionately so in the other departments of the steel trade, is only about 30 per cent. of the volume it should be."

"It is respectfully suggested," adds Mr. Lamb, "that those statements are so absolutely contradictory that one of them must be false. It is significant that the latter statement of Mr. Gates was followed by the delivery of large blocks of stock bearing his name, evidently heavy sales made before the publication of this statement."

DR. EDWARD EVERETT CADY DENTIST.

It has always been my aim to come as near perfection in dentistry as it is possible to come. I have spared neither pains nor expense to this end. As a result I number among my regular patrons the leading people of Brooklyn, and am safe in saying that no better dental service is obtainable anywhere.

I want to extend my Manhattan practice, and for the convenience of those who reside on this side of the bridge I have opened an office at the address given below. It will be in charge of expert dentists of high professional standing who have long been with me in my Brooklyn office and whom I know to be expert and conscientious.

A distinctive feature of my practice is the "Cady" method, by which teeth are filled absolutely without pain. No matter how sensitive the teeth may be the "Cady" method makes it possible to save the patient all pain and discomfort.

SUITE 909, PRESBYTERIAN BUILDING,
156 Fifth Ave., cor. 20th Street.
Brooklyn Office, 346 Fulton Street.

BROTHERS ACCUSED OF ASSAULT.

Charged with Trying to Kill Lawyer Employed by Wife of One of Them.

George M. McCarthy, President of the Jersey City Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was arraigned before Magistrate Meade in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of assault. His brother, James W. McCarthy, was arraigned as an accessor.

It is alleged that the McCarthys, together with three unknown men, broke into the apartments of Mrs. George McCarthy, the wife of the first-named defendant, at 309 West Twenty-fourth Street, Sunday night and attempted to kill George Robinson, a lawyer, whose business address is 99 Nassau Street. There is a divorce suit pending between the McCarthys, and Robinson is Mrs. McCarthy's attorney. The men were admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 each for examination Thursday.

WANTS WIFE RESTORED TO HIM.

Law Clerk Says She is Restrained by Father—Habeas Corpus Writ.

Justice Freedman yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus, requiring Dr. R. Ricco of 320 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street to produce his daughter, Antonetta, in Part II., Supreme Court, this afternoon. The writ was issued at the request of Alfred W. Giallerenzi, a law clerk, residing at 2,242 First Avenue, who says he was married to Dr. Ricco's daughter in Brooklyn Saturday evening, and that after her return home that night her family learned of the marriage and have since refused to allow his wife to see him. He asserts that an attempt is to be made this morning, against her will, to send her to Europe. His wife, he says, is eighteen years old.

At the home of Dr. Ricco it was stated that the girl was only sixteen years old, and that the family would contest the marriage. It was denied that it was intended to send the girl to Europe.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Body of Robert S. Scott Found Floating in Harlem River.

What is believed to be a case of foul play came to light yesterday morning, when the body of Robert Stewart Scott, a lawyer, of 117 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, who has been missing from his home since March 15, was found floating in the Harlem River near the Madison Avenue bridge. The neighborhood where he was last seen, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, does not bear the best kind of a reputation, as it is the headquarters of a gang of toughs, and has been the scene of several assault and robbery cases.

The theory of foul play is supported by the fact that the body when found was stripped of all its valuables, which included jewelry and $25 in bills.

Scott was twenty-six years of age. He was a graduate of New York University. He lived with his father, sister, and brother, the latter a policeman attached to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. Since the day of his disappearance all attempts to find any trace of him came to nothing.

CHICAGO POLITICIAN INDICTED.

James Quinn Charged with Kidnapping by Grand Jury.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The Grand Jury to-day found an indictment against James Juinn on a charge of kidnapping. Quinn is City Sealer, a former member of the County Civil Service Commission, and a leading Democrat politician. Benjamin F. Jenkins is the complaining witness.

The indictment of Quinn recalls the indictment of Benjamin F. Jenkins and Dwight W. Andrews, ex-Chief Grain Inspector during the Altgeld administration, on charges of embezzlement. Jenkins was the cashier in Andrews's office. On the day the cases were set for trial, Jenkins failed to appear. The night before Jenkins was called to have a drink in a saloon next door. That was the last seen of him for a week.

It was said at that time that Jenkins was kidnapped to prevent him from making disclosures, which might affect the interests of the Democratic Party at the

BOERS ARE ACTIVE WEST OF ROBERTS

Threaten Communications of British Force at Warrenton.

BULLER OFFERED TO RESIGN

London News Agency Says Lord Roberts Declined to Accept the Resignation—Boer Convoy Captured.

LONDON, May 1.—The Boers are now showing remarkable activity west of Bloemfontein. They are in force between Fourteen Streams and Kimberley. On Sunday they occupied Windsorton, just west of the railway, and now threaten to interrupt the communications of the British force at Warrenton, to the north.

This, too, is at a time when Gen. Hunter is about to start on a two-hundred mile march to Mafeking, probably with 5,000 men.

As to the condition of Mafeking, the agent of Julius Weil sends word from there under date of April 12. He speaks cheerfully, saying that everything was satisfactory. He added that the Boer guns were firing heavily into the town, and that a determined attack had been repulsed without casualties on the British side.

To the east of Bloemfontein the Boers were on Sunday night still holding the hills near Thaba N'Chu, while behind them long wagon trains, loaded with wheat for the Boer army in the north, are moving through Ladybrand. Gen. De Wet on Sunday made an effort to turn Gen. French's eastern flank, which was only foiled by the cavalry after vigorous manoeuvring. The British casualties were slight.

Gen. French's object, now that all chance of catching the main bodies of the burghers has disappeared, is to harass the Boers and prevent any well-organized retreat.

The British captured one Boer convoy on Saturday, but its size is not mentioned in the dispatch, which barely announces the fact.

Wepener, lately the scene of incessant fighting, is deserted, Gen. Brabant and Col. Dalgety having moved northward.

A dispatch from Maseru, dated Monday, says:

"The Basutos are a second time astounded to see the Boers peacefully retiring with herds which the natives think should be the booty of the British, who are said to be the conquerors.

"According to information from Maseru the main body of the Boers reached the Leeuw River, due west of Ladybrand, on Sunday, small parties trailing behind at intervals of ten miles to protect the rear and whip up the herds.

"African horse-sickness has broken out in Gen. Buller's army. It proves especially fatal among freshly arrived animals. The Bloemfontein correspondents point out that the deficiencies in the veterinary department cause thousands of losses.

"Endeavors are being made to remedy the remount question, a Simla dispatch announcing that 500 experienced native horse keepers, 150 shoesmoths, and 50 veterinary officers have been drawn from India for service in South Africa."

The morning papers give special prominence to the statement of a new agency that Sir Redvers Buller sent his resignation to Lord Roberts after the Spion Kop censures were published, and that Lord Roberts declined to accept it.

The war special to-day consists chiefly of detached scraps, the favorable introduction of the military commentators and editorial writers being that, as only scant news has been wired, something big is probably about to happen.

The Daily Chronicle's military expert says:

"If a solid victory is to be attained, the British must have different leadership from what has been displayed in the De Wets Dorp operations."

THE SPION KOP DISPATCHES.

Roberts Communicated with Buller Regarding Their Publication.

LONDON, April 30.—In the House of Commons to-day, John Gordon Swift MacNeill, Irish Nationalist, member for South Donegal, resumed the interrogation of the Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, George Wyndham, in regard to the South African war, but obtained little satisfaction.

The Speaker finally called Mr. MacNeill to order for demanding to know whether the operations at Magersfontein were exempt from criticism by the Commander in Chief of the British forces in South Africa because Lord Methuen was "a society peer and a Court favorite."

Mr. Wyndham said that the War Office had not communicated with Gen. Buller in connection with the Spion Kop dispatches, but that communications had passed between Lord Roberts and Gen. Buller in reference to the publication of the dispatches in question.

The Government leader, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, subsequently announced that, "with a view to clearing up misconceptions which had gathered round the publication of the dispatches," he would place the salary of the Secretary of State for War among the votes to be taken on Friday, and thus enable a debate to be had on the subject.

BRITISH SUBJECTS EXPELLED.

To Leave Transvaal at Once as Result of Pretoria Explosion.

PRETORIA, April 30.—As a sequel to the Johannesburg explosion the Government has ordered British subjects, with a few exceptions, to leave the Republic within forty-eight hours.

Nearly £4,000 have been subscribed for the relief of the victims of the explosion.

Commandant Schatt has been relieved of the military command at Johannesburg and has gone on commando.

Treatment of British Prisoners.

LONDON, May 1.—Gen. Lucas Meyer, replying to a complaint that some of the British prisoners at Pretoria are lodged in the town jail, says that only those are so treated who have tried, or who are suspected of trying, to escape. He retorts, moreover, that Boer prisoners are confined in the town jail at Pietermaritzburg with natives.

Cronje Goes for a Ride.

JAMESTOWN, St. Helena, April 30.—Gen. Cronje and his wife, accompanied by the General's private secretary, were permitted to attend religious service yesterday at Deadwood Camp, after which they had their first ride round the country, an experience which seemed to give Gen. Cronje much pleasure. The famous Boer commander was cheered by the residents.

Botha Returns to Pretoria.

LADYSMITH, April 30.—Gen Louis Botha has returned to Pretoria to assume his new position in supreme command of the Transvaal forces.

The country north of Sunday's River seems comparatively clear of Boers.

Dr. Jameson Has Recovered.

LONDON, April 30.—It is reported from Cape Town that Dr. Jameson has recovered from the severe attack of fever from which he has been suffering, and that he is mentioned as a candidate for one of the seats in the Cape Parliament, representing Kimberley, in succession to Dr. Frederic Rutherford Harris.

Portuguese Welcome Gen. Carrington.

LONDON, April 30.—From Beira, Portuguese East Africa, under date of Monday, April 23, comes the news of the arrival there of a Canadian twelve-pounder battery. It is added that Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington, who is to command the British troops going to Rhodesia, has been cordially welcomed by the Portuguese officials, and that he has reviewed the Portuguese troops.

No German Anglophile Demonstration.

BERLIN, April 30.—Dr. Theodore Barth, the Freisinnige leader, has abandoned his idea of promoting a German national Anglophile demonstration, friends of Great Britain here having advised him that, in view of the present temper of the British people, it would be liable to be misunderstood.

THE BOER DELEGATES.

They Will Only Be Received as Private Persons by Secretary Hay.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—It can be stated that the persons composing the Boer delegation, who are to sail from Europe for the United States this week, will not be denied access to the Secretary of State when they reach Washington. They will be received as individuals, just as was Montagu White, but with the distinct understanding that they are not recognized officially as a Boer delegation.

In other words, Secretary Hay will treat them exactly as he would treat any distinguished visitor from abroad without regard to nationality, but will not admit their competence to enter into any negotiations with the State Department.

It is believed that the prospective visitors thoroughly understand the conditions under which they will be received, and that, instead of directing their efforts upon the Government in Washington, they will rather seek to influence it through the American people by means of an active Boer propaganda.

P. Louter Wessels, the Special Commissioner from the South African Republic, yesterday received a cablegram from The Hague, Holland, informing him that the Peace Envoys, Fischer, Wessels, and Wolmorans, would sail from there for New York May 3.

The envoys will be the guests of the National Boer Relief Association at its headquarters, in the St. James Building, and will make a tour of the country under the auspices of the association.

PRO-BOER MOTION DEFEATED.

Mr. Pettigrew's Resolution in the Senate Lost by Vote of 29 to 20.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Mr. Pettigrew, after ascertaining that his resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers which was before the Senate when the body adjourned on Saturday had gone to the calendar, moved to take up the resolution.

On this motion the yeas and nays were demanded. It was defeated—29 to 20, as follows:

YEAS.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	McCumber, (Rep., N. D.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	McEnery, (Dem., La.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Martin, (Dem., Va.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Mason, (Rep., Ill.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Ross, (Rep., Vt.)
Harris, (Pop., Kan.)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)
Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho.)	Turner, (Fus., Wash.)
Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	Total, 20.
Kenney, (Dem., Del.)	

NAYS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	McComas, (Rep., Md.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Bard, (Rep., Cal.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Carter, (Rep., Mont.)	Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyo.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Foster, (Rep., Wash.)	Platt, (Rep., N. Y.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Gear, (Rep., Iowa.)	Stewart, (Sil., Nev.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.)
Jones, (Sil., Nev.)	Warren, (Rep., Wyo.)
Kean, (Rep., N. J.)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)
Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)	Total, 29.

WILL EXHUME WOMAN'S BODY.

Mary Smith's Death Is Deemed Suspicious.

Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an application made by Assistant District Attorney Blumenthal for an order directing the exhumation of the body of a woman, known in the Board of Health records as Mary Smith, from the Linden Hill Cemetery. The proceeding was instituted by Coroner Bausch, who considers a thorough investigation into the cause of the woman's death necessary.

Her body was removed from the flathouse at 2 o'clock on the morning of April 8. Her death certificate said that she had died of peritonitis, but the peculiar time of her removal made the Coroner order an investigation.

ROBERTS'S CASE GOES TO JURY.

Seven Mormons and One Gentile Will Pass on Agreed Facts.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 30.—The case of Brigham H. Roberts, charged with unlawful cohabitation, took an unexpected turn this evening. After spending the entire day in securing the eight jurors, County Attorney Putnam announced that by stipulation the whole case would be submitted on an agreed statement of facts, constituting what the witnesses would testify to if called on the stand.

The jury is composed of seven Mormons and one Gentile. The agreed statement was submitted, and counsel for the defendant moved that the Court instruct the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. The motion was overruled, and after brief arguments the case was submitted to the jury.

FIRES AROUSE SUSPICION.

Flames in Three Cellars Lead Firemen to Suspect Incendiarism.

There were three fires in Harlem last night within an hour, and Capt. Lawlor of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14 thinks they were of incendiary origin. The first fire was in the cellar of the five-story brick flat house at 2,097 Third Avenue, near East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. It was a small affair, and was extinguished quickly, the damage being only $25.

While the firemen were still at work there they learned that there was a fire at 2,073 Third Avenue. That fire was also in the cellar of a five-story flat house. There was a large quantity of paint and oil stored in the cellar, and $500 damage had been done before the fire was put out.

On the way back to their quarters the firemen were notified that there was a fire at 308 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story tenement house, in which twenty Italian families live. Again the fire was in the cellar and seemed to have started in an old mattress which had been placed there. The damage did not exceed $50.

The police are investigating the origin of the fires, but do not think they were the work of an incendiary.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and cooler; brisk northwesterly winds.

Light rains have occurred in parts of New England and in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States; rain is also reported in Western and Southern Texas, and in areas in the middle plateau region. In the Middle Rocky Mountain districts the weather continues unsettled, with freezing temperature and snow at Cheyenne.

The temperature is generally above the seasonal average, except in the Middle and Southern Rocky Mountain districts and middle plateau region; also in the lower lake region. In the Northwestern States and the British Northwest Territory the temperature is considerably above the normal.

The barometer continues low over the west part of the Gulf of Mexico and over the northern parts of the country from the Pacific to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The indications are that fair and cooler weather will prevail in the Atlantic Coast and Southern States Tuesday, and that fair weather and temperature above the normal will continue in the Northwestern States. In the Southwestern States the weather will be cooler, with showers. Wednesday will be warmer over the eastern parts of the country.

Along the Middle Atlantic and New England coast the winds will be fresh to brisk from the northwest during Wednesday. On the South Atlantic Coast winds are likely to increase in force from easterly.

Storm signals are displayed on the Gulf Coast from Pensacola to Brownsville.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	53	56	57
6 A. M.	51	53	59
9 A. M.	59	60	69
12 M.	70	68	74
3 P. M.	69	74	76
6 P. M.	68	74	72
9 P. M.	64	67	68
12 P. M.	60	64	62

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67½
Weather Bureau	64½
Corresponding date 1899	61½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	53

The barometer as 8 A. M. registered 29.84 and the humidity was 65. At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 29.67 and the humidity was 51. The minimum temperature was 53 degrees at 5 A. M. and the maximum temperature was 76 degrees at 4:20 P. M.

PRAISE FOR THE COLONIES

Brilliant Gathering at British Empire League Banquet.

Speech by Prince of Wales—Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain Oppose Immediate Colonial Fusion.

LONDON, April 30.—The banquet given at the Hotel Cecil this evening by the British Empire League in honor of the colonial troops in South Africa and of the Australian Federation Delegates brought together a brilliant gathering.

The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council of Ministers, presided, and among those present were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Fife, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Wolseley, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, and Lord Lansdowne.

In proposing the health of the Queen the Duke of Devonshire remarked that her Majesty's recent visits to London and Dublin had made clear to every one the respect and loyalty felt for her in all parts of her dominions, and he said he was confident that if her Majesty could visit the colonies she would receive there a welcome even more enthusiastic.

The Prince of Wales, responding to the toast to himself, the Princess, and the other members of the royal family, made the following brief reference to the Brussels incident:

"I will say no more than this. All of us are in the hands of God, and whether we lose our lives through sickness, accident, or the hands of an assassin, we must bow to His inscrutable will. I am glad to have this opportunity not only of thanking you of England, but of thanking others from far distant parts not only of the empire but of the civilized world."

The Prince concluded by acknowledging the "ready manner in which the colonies have sent their best troops to fight for the mother country."

Lord Salisbury, proposing "The Imperial Forces," paid a tribute to the "disinterestedness of the colonies in sending troops whose splendid qualities and courage have formed a magnificent spectacle that has taken not only the empire, but the whole world, by surprise."

"The services they have rendered in the field," said the Premier, "are splendid, unexampled, and only surpassed by the further service of having drawn the empire together. Not only have they helped us in what I trust is a conquering campaign, but they have also given us moral support, which, in the present state of opinion in some parts of the world, is of no small importance.

"After what the colonies have done, it is realized that Great Britain is a more important nation in the world than before; her character is more respected and her wishes are more regarded."

Lord Salisbury deprecated any attempt to expedite the fusion of the colonies with the mother country by legislation, declaring that it would be better to allow this wonderful growth of sentiment to continue "by its own laws and according to the impulse of its own vitality." In that event, he said, it would exercise an influence over the character, progress, and habits of the world, such as had never before been exercised by any empire. He concluded with the remark: "I beg to couple with this toast the name of my excellent friend, Col. Denison."

Col. Denison, ex-President of the Canadian Society, responding, said:

"By giving advantages to the West Indies the Canadians have proved their willingness to put their hands in their pockets for the benefit of their fellow-colonists. So far as imperial defense is concerned, other nations are armed to the teeth, and it is time we took such measures as will enable the empire, should occasion arise, to strike with full force. I hope that upon the conclusion of the war an imperial conference will be called."

Mr. Chamberlain, who proposed "Our Australian Kinsmen," referred at some length to the question of Australian federation. He said he cordially agreed with Lord Salisbury's argument against any artificial hastening of colonial union, and he supposed, therefore, that the creation of a colonial council was still distant, and that it would continue to devolve upon the mother country, as trustee of imperial interests, to guard the future of the empire. Alluding to the assistance given by the colonial troops in South Africa, he said:

"The fact is, we are only just beginning to realize the greatness of our own empire and its possibilities in the future. To-night we recognize, with heartfelt gratitude, the sentiments that moved the colonies to join us in an hour of trial. If the occasion should unhappily arise when we may be called upon to reciprocate with something stronger than words, I believe the old country will stand the strain."

In an eloquent peroration Mr. Chamberlain declared that the old days of apathy and indifference toward the colonies had passed away, and have given place to a strenuous desire for closer union.

Joseph Israel Tarto, Canadian Minister of Public Works, proposing "The British Empire League," said he hoped the war would be speedily concluded, and that then the same free institutions which had made Canada a nation would be given to South Africa. The Canadians, he continued, well remembered the trip of the Prince of Wales to Canada, and now, on their behalf, he would ask his Royal Highness whether it was not possible to repeat that visit. [Loud cheers.]

The Duke of Devonshire, briefly responding for the league, said a cablegram had been sent to Lord Roberts to the effect that the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the members of the British Empire League had drunk to the success of the imperial forces he was so ably commanding, and expressing their high appreciation of the loyal courage and endurance of all ranks. The Duke added that a reply had been received from Lord Roberts tendering grateful thanks on behalf of the troops, and saying that all were in splendid condition, and that her Majesty might rely upon them to bring the campaign in South Africa to a satisfactory conclusion.

The Duke concluded with an expression of deepest sympathy and regret, on behalf of the league, with the Canadians on account of the calamity at Ottawa.

"To-morrow morning's papers will all comment editorially upon the "unique and splendid scene" presented at the banquet, the enthusiasm of which carried even Lord Salisbury out of his usual calm manner to deliver a most impressive speech. The Daily Telegraph will say:

"The spectacle was a visible microcosm of the empire—one of the most significant and imposing State functions that has taken place for many years."

Ditched Truck to Avoid Collision.

While going to a fire at 529 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street last night the driver of Truck No. 17 of East One Hundred and Forty-third Street noticed an excavation in the street ahead of him while driving down Third Avenue at full speed. He turned in toward the car tracks, but at that moment a car filled with passengers came into view. It was impossible to cross the track ahead of the car, and to avoid a collision, which might have resulted disastrously to the passengers, the driver boldly steered the truck into the excavation. The vehicle dropped about four feet and was overturned, the firemen on it being thrown into the street. No one was hurt, but the rear axle of the truck was broken. The passengers on the car complimented the driver for his courage and presence of mind.

Bank Loans on Real Estate.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Among the bills and resolutions introduced in the House to-day were the following by Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, to amend the National banking laws so as to permit National banks to loan on real estate security, with a provision that the security shall be double in value the amount of the loan, and that the aggregate of such loans shall not be above 25 per cent. of the resources of the bank.

Offer to William McConnell.

The representatives of the Koster & Bial estate yesterday made an offer to William McConnell, who three years ago managed the music hall with considerable success, asking him to come to New York and again assume charge of the place. No definite arrangements to this end have yet been perfected.

E. O. Leech's Condition Critical.

It was stated at Mount Sinai Hospital at an early hour this morning that the condition of Edward O. Leech, the banker, was very critical, and that he might not live until sunrise.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY,

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

ADVOCATES A "NOISE" BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to shake hands on the good, old-fashioned plan, as if I meant it, with you, first of all for taking a stand against the "Hoggish Ice Trust," and then with "A. N. M." and "A Sufferer" for their sentiments expressed in the letters you printed in to-day's (Saturday's) paper. I am glad there is some one besides myself who can rise to the emergencies of the case and who is willing to speak his mind publicly. These two great nuisances—namely, the Ice Trust and the yelling and hooting of boys in the streets, ball playing—are indeed a blight upon our great city.

But to the unbearable hoots and howls of the latter should be added the screaming of hucksters in major, minor, and monotone keys, many degrees louder and oftener than is necessary to sell their wares, and making a perfect bedlam of our otherwise peaceful streets. Could one imagine Dante's "Inferno" being any worse? Is there any necessity for so many hucksters in one day and in one street, (the one I live on, for instance,) or are well-brought-up boys any the happier for throwing balls at windows and breaking them, (as they did mine this Winter,) shrieking meantime like veritable Indians? If so, I am silent. Why not have a "noise" bill introduced?

Come, friends of THE NEW YORK TIMES, let us join hands and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to rid ourselves of these two outrages on our common humanity—the Ice Trust and "nerve-prostrating sounds."

If, Mr. Editor, in the columns of your most readable and reliable paper you will kindly give this a little space and help us some more in regard to these matters of such vital interest to all, you will most greatly oblige

ANOTHER SUFFERER.

New York, April 28, 1900.

Dogs and Ball Playing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "A Sufferer," expresses the idea of thousands of citizens who are compelled by necessity to remain in the city during the time that our windows have to be kept open. There is an ordinance against ball playing in the streets, but it is useless, for the police no longer attempt to arrest the boys, since the Magistrates invariably dismiss them with a reprimand to the officer who makes the arrest. So, after school hours and on Saturdays, the boys with balls break our windows and with yells that are deafening rack our nerves till we are a city of neurasthenics. The Board of Health should protect us from all unnecessary noises, but they do not. Day and night we are tortured by the howling and barking of dogs. Hourly we are breathing air laden with the dried excrement of dogs kept by people who think a dog superior to a human being. Why do not people who entertain these opinions form a colony and live together and form a sort of Arcadia for themselves, and let us inferior humans enjoy a little peace? MIRZA.

New York, April 29, 1900.

Enforcement of City Ordinances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The enforcement of the city ordinances has grown so lax that unless some pressure is brought to prevent their constant violation by our citizens we shall have the sidewalks looking as they did just before the Strong administration. Stands of all kinds will be placed upon the curb and signs and goods displayed outside the lawful limit. This will certainly be a condition no citizen that cares for the appearance of the city would care to see, and an effort should be made to prevent it. The City Improvement Society has been formed to suppress the tendency to encroachment by greedy tradesmen upon the rights of the public. It is doing good work, but its efforts are limited by lack of members.

Won't you help it to recruit? The annual dues are $10, and every subscribing citizen will get the worth of his money in the improvement that will follow the society's enlargement. A. B. SMITH.

New York, April 30, 1900.

TURKEY MAY YIELD.

Correspondent Says an Early Settlement Is Tolerably Certain.

LONDON, May 1.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard says:

"It is tolerably certain that a settlement with the United States is not far distant, since not only is Turkey averse to seeing a precedent established for making naval demonstrations, but several other powers are disquieted over the active interference of the United States, which introduces a new element into the Eastern question, and offers an example which might easily be followed by Great Britain."

The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says:

"The Porte has issued a circular formulating proposals to the Embassies for increasing the customs duties."

Milk Boycott in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, April 30.—The boycott on milk declared by the dairymen against the city, because the health authorities will issue permits only to dairymen whose cows have been examined by the tuberculin test, is absorbing the attention of city officials, dealers, and dairymen to-day. The boycott is to begin to-morrow. A number of farmers took out licenses to-day, and arrangements have been made to bring milk to this city by train from near-by points. The health officers are confident that the boycott cannot create a milk famine, and that it will last but a few days.

Proposition to Consolidate Parishes.

Bishop Potter has suggested the consolidation of the Parishes of St. Stephen's and Christ Church as a way out of the long-standing contention over location. Both parish Vestries have received the suggestion, and St. Stephen's has named a committee to take the matter into account. Christ Church has as yet taken no action. It has another matter pending, that of the consolidation of St. Ignatius Parish, Fortieth Street and Sixth Avenue, with the mission in Sixty-ninth Street.

The Latest "Casino Girl."

"The Casino Girl" was presented last night at the Casino, somewhat changed as to form, adding greatly to the production. The changes are in the first and second acts. In the first act new songs, one sung by Miss Virginia Earle, and another by Miss Mabel Gilman, written by Ludwig Englander, were successful and received many encores. In the second act a cake walk by Miss Lotta Faust and Sam Bernard was substituted for dances heretofore given by La Petite Adelaide.

Tax Commissioner Feitner Ill.

Thomas L. Feitner, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments is ill at his home, and could not attend to his duties yesterday. Justice Truax adjudged him in contempt for failure to make return to a writ, but he will have a chance to purge himself of contempt.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"T. M. C."—Gov. Roosevelt was born in New York City, Oct. 27, 1858. He comes of a family which has been prominent on Manhattan Island for 250 years. Gov. Roosevelt's analysis of the present Roosevelt stock is one part Hollandish and three parts Scotch, Irish, and French Huguenot. The name Roosevelt is, however, Dutch.

Mrs. Rockefeller's Illness.

The condition of Mrs. William Rockefeller, who is ill with pneumonia at her home, 689 Fifth Avenue, was said last night to be slightly improved.

FRANCHISE TAX FIGURES

State Board Sends Down Its Valuations on City Franchises.

TOTAL REDUCTIONS $41,323,631

Final Values Established Are $219,689,351—Figures on Twelve Corporations Only Made Public.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments late yesterday afternoon received from the State Board of Tax Commissioners the final valuations placed by that body, under the amended Ford franchise tax law, on the franchises of corporations which occupy the streets of this city. Under an agreement with the local authorities, the State Board last week agreed to make public these valuations, but for some reason it only did so in the cases of twelve of the larger concerns, and the hour at which the books were received was so late and the Tax Office so overcrowded with other business that the local board was unable to give the complete figures.

As sent from Albany, the total reduction in valuations, made from the tentative assessments on all local corporations affected by the law after the hearings provided for by the law, appears to be $41,323,631. Originally, these valuations were placed by the State Board at $261,012,982, but the final values established are $219,689,351. In the cases of the twelve corporations whose valuations were made public, the figures given by the State Board are as follows:

Corporation.	Tangible in Streets.	Tentative Values.	Final Values.
Metropolitan	$5,080,000	$62,000,380	$32,292,217
Manhattan	26,945,000	55,499,300	46,127,000
Brooklyn	7,085,000	29,916,170	24,887,669
Third Avenue	2,174,750	19,778,100	16,693,101
Harlem	4,175,000	12,294,500	10,242,500
Consolid Gas	5,035,000	15,828,000	13,850,000
B'lyn Un. Gas	2,865,000	9,516,170	8,317,370
New Am. Gas	1,775,000	5,561,750	4,426,015
Standard Gas	1,419,000	3,439,790	3,127,790
Mutual Gas	732,000	2,703,110	2,326,174
Edison El., N.Y.	2,404,000	9,111,208	8,091,338
Edison El., B'n.	965,000	2,617,104	2,425,891

Under the old law, the corporations owning or controlling rights in the streets of this city were assessed at $76,221,025, this figure representing the tangible property, such as railroad tracks, gas and water mains, and telephone, telegraph, and electric light wires, found in the streets either below or above the ground, but exclusive of real estate and personal property owned by the corporations.

As the final assessments under the new law aggregate $219,689,351, the total assessed valuation of the city is increased $143,468,326 over last year. The tax rate last year was $2.48 on each $100 of assessed valuation, and from the assessments on the tangible property of corporations in the streets, the city derived an income of $1,880,281. In case the tax rate for this year should be the same as last year, the city's revenue from the special franchises alone would be $5,448,295, a gain over last year of $3,568,014.

That this great increase in the assessed valuations of the city will have the effect of lowering the general tax rate is apparent, so that taxpayers generally will profit by the imposition of the special franchise tax, and the figures in relation to the amount of taxes which the new law will produce are therefore only tentative and are given solely for purposes of comparison.

Of hardly less general interest is the effect which the levying of the tax will have upon the corporations it affects. Of the companies whose valuations are given above, the Manhattan Railway Company last year was assessed at between $27,000,000 and $28,000,000 for its use of the streets and its real estate and personal holdings. This assessment one of the company's officials said last night, was nearly $9,000,000 too high, and a case is still pending in the courts to have it reduced. This official, who declined to permit the use of his name, said that the company would not consent to the increase of nearly $20,000,000 placed upon it by the new law, and he declared that he believed the new assessment would be reduced 30 or 40 per cent by the courts.

At this rate the Manhattan Company would have to pay taxes on a basis of from $28,000,000 to $31,000,000. When asked as to whether the enforcement of the new law would affect adversely the payment of dividends, the official in question said that it would not, because the company's surplus would provide for the payment of the dividends for some time to come.

Harrison E. Gawtry, President of the Consolidated Gas Company, said that his company paid in all last year nearly $500,000 in taxes. On its mains it was assessed at $5,635,000, the balance representing the assessment on its real estate and personal property. The law would not affect the payment of dividends, Mr. Gawtry said.

In explaining the reductions made by the State Tax Board from the tentative assessments, J. Edgar Leaycraft, the New York member of the board, said yesterday:

"The appearance of the corporations before us, and the additional light shed upon their condition, convinced us that our assessments were too high. We have therefore gone over them all and made general reductions. Just what the revenue from the new law will be after these reductions are made I cannot say—I cannot even estimate. It is not true, however, that we have made anything in the shape of a bargain with the corporations. We have simply acted upon the merits of each case without reference to the likelihood of litigation. Whether there will still be litigation, of course, I do not know."

FRANCHISE TAX LAW UPHELD.

Supreme Court at Buffalo Says the Act Is Constitutional—$13,000,000 in Assessments Affected.

BUFFALO, April 30.—Justice Kenefick, sitting in special term of the Supreme Court, handed down a decision to-day in the proceedings brought by five corporations in this city to test the constitutionality of the Ford franchise tax law and restrain the local Board of Assessors from assessing their franchises under the law.

The Justice decides that the law is Constitutional and upholds the action of the State Board of Tax Commissioners in directing the local Board of Assessors to assess the franchises. The demurrers entered by Corporation Counsel Cuddeback, on behalf of the Assessors, to the complaints in the actions brought by the Buffalo Gas Company and the Buffalo Creek Railroad Company are sustained. The temporary injunctions obtained by the Erie Railroad Company, the New York Central, and the Cataract Power and Conduit Company, to restrain the Assessors from assessing their franchises, are vacated.

Assessments aggregating $13,000,000 are affected by the decision and will be placed on the rolls.

It is expected the corporations will appeal from the decision to the Appellate Division and then to the Court of Appeals.

April Grand Jury Indicts Gamblers.

The Grand Jury at the close of its month's session yesterday handed in fifteen indictments against gambling houses, the results of complaints made by Anthony Comstock. No specific names are mentioned in the indictments, and as some name must be entered in each indictment blank the members of the Grand Jury supplied the names. They did not confine themselves to the traditional "John Doe" and "Richard Roe," but gravely indicted Pharaoh Banks, Robert Stud, Draw Poker, Rouget Noir, and Straight Tip.

Japan Imperial Naval Review.

YOKOHAMA, April 30.—The Imperial Naval Review was held at Kobe to-day in the presence of Emperor Mutsu Hito. The weather was very fine, and thirty warships participated.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Men's Spring Suits.

We have still left of the forty thousand dollars' worth of Men's Spring Suits which we placed on sale at less than sixty cents on the dollar a few days ago, a well-assorted line of styles and sizes.

$7.98 for $12.50 Qualities.

$9.98 for $15.00 Qualities.

$11.98 for $18.00 Qualities.

$14.98 for $25.00 Qualities.

Handkerchiefs.

The prices would be remarkably low for cotton Handkerchiefs, or for "seconds" But these Handkerchiefs are guaranteed pure linen—not a blemish about them.

Women's All Linen, embroidered initials, 6c.
Women's Hemstitched All Linen, 8c.
Women's Hand-Embroidered Sheer All Linen, 14c.
Men's Hemstitched All Linen, 10c. and 15c.

Better qualities at prices proportionately low, ranging up to $2.39.

Our Own Candies.

Our stock is always fresh. Can't be otherwise. It all comes from our own factory. We measure the probable consumption and manufacture accordingly. All our Candies are absolutely pure—and just as rich and tempting as the kind for which others ask two and three times our prices. Fresh every day:

Nut Bars—Brazil, English Walnut, Black Walnut, Almond, Peanut and Cocoanut—half-pound bars, 12c.

Assorted Chocolates, others ask 30c. per pound; our price, 18c.

Cocoanut Kisses, made from fresh grated cocoanut, others ask 40c. per pound; our price, 18c.

Buttercups, crisp and dainty; others ask 30c. per pound; our price, 24c.

Macy's Mixed Candies, better than ever, pure and wholesome, our price per pound, 24c.

Walnut Bon Bons, none better made, others ask 80c. per pound; our price, 36c.

Fine Assorted Bon Bons and Chocolates, our regular price per pound, 49c.; special price for this sale, 39c.

Extra Quality Chocolates, others ask 80c. and $1.00; our price, 49c. and 67c.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Arrangements Completed and Work on Hall Well Under Way.

DETAILS OF SEATING PLANS

Telegraph and Telephone Operators to be Beneath Stage, Usual Confusion Being Thus Prevented.

MILWAUKEE, April 30.—George N. Wiswell, Sergeant at Arms of the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, announced to-night that all arrangements for holding the big convention are now completed.

"All the contracts are awarded and the work of changing the Exposition Building so that it will accommodate 15,000 persons is well along," said Mr. Wiswell.

"On the main floor, on the front or north side, fourteen entrances have been provided; on the east and west sides, seven each; in the rear or stage end, five, and five gallery entrances. The delegates will be seated in four solid squares, flanked by two long parallelograms, lettered A to D, three west aisles running north and south and one east and west.

"The last row of delegates will be situated precisely in the centre of the hall. Then come the alternates, who will be seated in a huge semi-lunar space separated from the delegates by a broad aisle running east and west and with smaller north and south aisles running in sections lettered E to H. In a horseshoe extending from the press seats to the front wall of the building and completely encompassing the delegates and alternates, will be sections for ticket holders.

"These will be lettered from I to T seriatim. Back of this horseshoe, on the east and west sides of the hall, will be other sections for the ticket holders. At the north end of the hall is a balcony which will seat 1,400 and will be given entire to the city of Philadelphia. Besides this there is an ante-room, really a large hall in itself, for conversational purposes, so situated that those who use it will not disturb the convention.

"Elaborate preparations have also been made for the committee rooms. On the front of the stage, just back of the speakers' platform, will be seats for the National Committee and 400 prominent members of the party. In a semi-circle behind these notables there will be room for 450 invited guests. In front of the stage, four feet below, but four feet above the delegates' floor, will be desks for 500 reporters and artists. Beneath the stage space has been provided for telegraph and telephone operators; all communications will be taken directly from there, thus avoiding the confusion heretofore experienced by running over the stage.

"The directors and working force will number 3,500, and the Police and Fire Departments will maintain order and furnish protection.

"The delegates' and alternates' badges consist of medals, on one side of which there will appear the profiles of Lincoln, Grant, and McKinley. On the reverse side will be engraved representations of the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall. The medals will be suspended by broad ribbons to pins attaching to the coats. The employes' badges are of much more modest design than usual."

The following notice has been issued by Sergeant at Arms Wiswell:

David C. Owen, Milwaukee, Assistant Sergeant and general organizer of the force, will be at the general headquarters of the Sergeant at Arms, in the new Court House Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia, not later than Monday, June 11. All Captain Sergeants will report to him at the above place not later than 11 o'clock June 16.

W. W. Johnson, Baltimore, Md., chief of staff and in charge of the stage during the convention.

Major Huxford of Washington, D. C., Second Assistant Chief of Staff, and in charge of the delegates during the convention.

Charles A. Stone, Illinois, Third Assistant Chief of Staff, in charge of distinguished guests' seats.

J. W. Roney, Chicago, Fourth Assistant Chief of Staff, in charge of press and artists' seats.

Cole G. Pratt of Des Moines, fifth assistant chief of staff, in charge of the balcony.

D. M. Fox

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

An Epoch Making Event

Wanamaker's as a Piano Store of the very highest class—*that* marks an epoch in up-to-date retailing.

Chickering's added to the already long list of high-class pianos, sold exclusively at Wanamaker's—*that's* the event.

The making of a great piano store of the first grade is a large undertaking. To accomplish it we have called to our aid the best talent we could command. Nothing that thought can devise or money procure shall be omitted in our efforts to produce a perfect music store.

In Boston the Chickering Company will continue to make pianos under the trade-mark that guarantees Everything that a piano ought to be. In New York and Philadelphia Wanamaker's will distribute Chickering pianos to retail buyers at absolutely uniform prices, and will make the selection of a piano a recreation—not a care.

Three days each week Mr. J. B. Woodford, the chief of our piano interests, will be in attendance. He will gladly give attention to all special or exceptional questions. Architects or decorators desiring consultation concerning music rooms or special designs for piano cases, can make appointments with Mr. Woodford either in person or by mail. In combination with the Chickering's every facility for the highest grade of decorative piano cases will be placed at the disposal of architects or decorators or their clients.

We take over the entire corps of Chickering tuners. They will give continued attention to the Chickering tuning list, and will also give their highly expert knowledge to the tuning of pianos of other makes.

It is to be especially noticed that no equal number of distinguished piano trade-marks are assembled elsewhere. In our piano store are to be found

Chickering Vose Krell Crown Royal

Varying prices distinguish the qualities of the several makes, but each is the best of its class. The entire range of price for good pianos is covered and the variety thus secured is unmatched.

The following instruments are also in our piano store:

The "Symphony" Self-Playing Organ

It gives the effect of a full orchestra which is self-playing, to which you can give your own expression by directing how it shall play. Price, $75 and upward.

The Angelus Piano-Player

It plays any piano, grand, square or upright. Anybody can play it, child, man or woman, whether having any knowledge of music or not. It plays any kind of music, from rag-time up to a Liszt rhapsody, or a Wagner overture. It does not injure any piano, and may be detached at any moment and moved away so the piano can be played in the usual manner. Price $225 and $250; send for particulars. Monthly instalments accepted.

The Hymnolia

A small, compact, portable pipe organ—all pipes and no reeds—operated by foot power bellows, constructed upon a new plan and possessing extraordinary power and a wide range of effects. We believe it to be the best instrument of its class in the market for the use of small churches, chapels, Sunday-schools, lodges, etc.

The Angelus Library

Thousands of music rolls for the Symphony and Angelus. You need buy no music. For $15 per year we deliver 12 rolls of music every two weeks and bring them back without charge, if in the city.

In towns where we have no delivery, subscribers must pay expressage.

Very Beautiful Lingerie

Refined in Design ⸸ Neatly Put Together

Our Muslin Underwear has the essential merit of tastefulness. Patterns and trimmings are dainty, rather than striking—refined rather than elaborate. All materials are carefully selected; sizes are cut full and comfortable; seams are neatly sewed and finished. The under-garments are worthy of the finest wardrobe.

Most of our regular lines of Underwear may be matched in sets for trousseaux—the laces, embroideries, or ribbons matching exactly, in the various pieces.

There is neat and tasteful beauty in every garment we show; yet many are as low in price as commonplace sorts. This is because the vast orders for the two great stores make wonderfully low prices notwithstanding the fine materials and excellent work we demand.

Night Gowns—
Gowns are made full lengths and roomy where room is needed; with high, low or V shaped necks; some are made in the new Marguerite style, with elbow sleeves. Prices are almost what you will—three styles at $1; four styles at $1.25; three at $1.50; others by steps of 25c, up to $6.

Chemises—
Chemises are more used than ever this season. Made of sheer lawns, nainsooks, cambrics; prettily trimmed; some are the skirt lengths with laces, insertions or plaits; some with dainty embroideries, or Marguerite styles with wide satin ribbon. 3 styles at $1; 2 styles at $1.50; 3 styles at $1.75, and up to $3.75.

Petticoats—
The petticoats are more lacey and fluffy than ever before. The ribbons are daintily drawn through neat beading and finished with pretty bows. Then the embroidered ones are also dainty beyond description. Prices, four styles at $1; three styles at $1.50; two styles at $1.75, and up to $12.

Corset Covers—
Trimmed with insertions or fine laces and baby ribbons of fine embroideries; the new French cut to waist line or fitted covers; some neatly plaited; five styles at 50c; five styles at 75c; three styles at $1; others up to $6.

Drawers—
Drawers are neatly made, and trimmed with lace, embroidery and plaits—some with ribbons. Three styles at 50c; two at 65c; four at 75c; and upwards to $5.

Short Petticoats—
The laces and embroiderings still continue on these, with deep umbrella ruffles, or Vandyke points. 3 styles at 50c; 2 styles, 75c; 2 styles, 85c; 4 styles, $1; others up to $2.75.

The French Underwear is a full story in itself, to be told another time. This hint of price ranges:

Chemises, $2 to $22 — Drawers, $3 to $30
Corset Covers, $2 to $20 — Petticoats, $4 to $40
Night Gowns, $4 to $30
Short Petticoats, $3.75 to $13.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Furnishings from the ORIENT

Beauty and Comfort for Summer Homes

What more logical than that the natives of heated sunrise lands should teach us comfortable furnishing for summertime? They send us draperies, rich and bright in coloring, but light and cool, that will float aside for the lightest summer zephyr. Then there are heavier draperies that bar the sunlight effectually, and make the room dark and cool.

To carry out the Oriental effect, there are couch and table covers, furniture, weapons, armor and lanterns.

To-day there is a very handsome display of Oriental stuffs on the Main aisle—an exhibition that shows the possibilities and treatment of these goods. Up on the Third floor is the Oriental room, always interesting, always helpful. Experts there will gladly give suggestions and advice relating to decorations of this nature, if requested. And you need feel no obligation to buy. In this list are some exceptionally low-priced goods:

Farrukhabad Print Curtains; in new and exclusive designs, at $1.35, $1.50 and $1.80 each and upward.
Delhi Embroidered Phulkarie Curtains at $4.50, $5 and $6 each.
Sind Odhneys and Skirts; some silk embroidered and inlaid with glass jewels; very effective. Odhneys, $7 to $23; skirts, $5 to $28.
Damascus carved and inlaid furniture. Taborets, $3.50, $5, $5.75, $7.50 and upward; tables, $12.50, $15, $20 and $22; side arm chairs, $16 and $18; folding chairs, with backs, $8.50, $9, $10 and $11.25.
Lanterns for the cozy corner or den in wide variety, $1.40 to $10.
Oriental Sofa Pillows, with coverings of Oriental prints, $1.25.
Damascus stripes, $1.65.
Oriental Embroideries, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, up to $7.
India Perfumed Fans, 25c, 30c, 35c and 50c each.
India Squares for pillow tops and table covers, 85c each.

But the Oriental effect is not complete without right Floor Coverings. We have a splendid collection of beautiful Oriental Rugs; but most interesting for summer furnishings are some special lots that we are now showing.

First, a lot of Beloochistan, Daghistan and Karabaugh Rugs—averaging 5x3 feet, at $5.75, $6.50 and $8.50, from $7.50 to $13.
Second, a lot of Shirvans, averaging 6x4 feet, from $9 to $24; have been half more.
Straw Mattings—Always cool, and suitable anywhere.—The Chinese never better, the Japanese never handsomer, than this season. From $6 to $25 for roll of 40 yards.
We particularly recommend our **Bungo** mattings, heavy and firm at $9 a roll.
Moonj rugs in all sizes, direct from India, in rich red and blue. The best thing we know of for porches, halls or offices.
Japanese rugs in Oriental styles and colors from 50c to $18.00. Also the much desired blue and white rugs.
Some Indian Durries in handsome color combinations; 6x3 ft., $2; 7x4 ft., $2.75; 10.6x4.10 ft., $5; 9x6 ft., $5.50.

Third floor.

BICYCLES ⸸ And all the Needed SUPPLIES

The man or woman who wants the best bicycle that is made, comes to Wanamaker's for the *"Orient."* The man or woman who wants a thoroughly dependable, guaranteed wheel for safe, easy riding, for less money, will choose from the Continent, Continental or Rodman.

But the man or woman who wants the best bargain in a bicycle to be obtained right at the present moment will buy a

Lorraine Bicycle at $16

before this special lot is gone. They are good-looking, strong and speedy—1900 model in every way.

These price-hints of our regular wheels:

Orient light roadster for men or women, $50.
Orient Morrow, with coaster brake, men's or women's, $55.
Orient Leader, with coaster brake, men's or women's, $65.
Orient Chainless, with coaster brake, men's or women's, $75.
Continental, men's, $25; women's, $26.
Oriental tandem, combination or double diamond, $85.
Continent, men's, $25; women's, $26.
Rodman, men's, $20; women's, $21.
Rodman Junior, for boys or girls, $17.50, $20, $22.50.
Lever brakes on any of the above bicycles, $1 extra.

Bicycle Sundries

LAMPS—
Solar Gas, $3. Search Light Gas, $2.50.
M. & W. Duplex Gas, $3.50.
M. & W. Improved Gas, $2.50.
Twentieth Century Gas, $2.50.
P. and A. Banner Gas, $2.
Dietz Oil Lamp, $1.50. Brilliant Gas, $1.50.
Rainbow M. and W. Gas, $1.25.
Neverout Oil Lamp, $2.70.
Search Light Oil Lamp, $2.25.
M. & W. Oil Lamp, $1.50.
Twentieth Century Oil Lamp, $1.50.
P. & A. Banner Oil Lamp, $1.25.
Jim Dandy Oil Lamp, 75c.
I. C. Oil Lamp, 50c. O. K. Gas Lamp, $2.
Belmont Oil Lamp, 30c.
CYCLOMETERS—10,000 miles—
Veeder, plain, 75c. Burdick, 40c.
Trump, 35c. American, 20c.
BELLS—
Electric stroke, 18c to 65c; continuous ringing, push button bells, 50c to 60c.
SADDLES—
Brookes', No. 17, men's, $3.50.
Brookes', No. 24 and No. 13, ladies', $4, coil spring.
Christy, adjustable, $2.25. Gilliam, 75c.
Brown H, men's coil spring, $2.50.
Brown K, ladies' coil spring, $2.50.
Brown C, hard, men's, $1.75.
Brown F, women's, padded, $2.
Wheeler, extra, $1.50 and $1.75, with spring.
CYCLE SKATES—
Rubber wheels, ball bearing, $3.50.
INGERSOLL WATCHES—
Triumph, oxydized, $1.75; Champion, nickel, $1.25; Yankee, nickel, $1.
FOOT PUMPS—
Bridgeport, 1½x20, $1.50; 1¼x12, 60c; 1¼x12, 50c; Continental, 1¼x12, 25c.
HANDLE BARS—
Kelly adjustable, $1.75; stationary, 75c.
MISCELLANEOUS—
Dixon's graphite, 1c stick; 10c tube.
3-in-one oil bottle, 15c.
Wood rim cement, 2 oz. tubes, 5c; 4 oz. cans, 10c.
Plugging cement, 1 oz. tubes, 10c.
Rubber cement, 2 oz. tubes, 5c.
Continental lubricant, tube 5c.
TIRES—
Humber, $10 pair. Kangaroo, $9 pair.
Hartford, $6.25 pr. Continental, $5 pair.
Rodman, $4 pair. India, $2.50 pair.
CARRIERS—
Dexter net, 45c. Lamson, 45c and 75c.
Others from 25c to 90c.
TOE CLIPS—
Leather adjustable, 35c. Roller, 25c.
Sager, nickel, 35c. Club, nickel, 10c.
Rubber clips, 8c.

Women's SUITS

More good news this morning—and about finely tailored suits from our regular stocks; lines that are broken in sizes; but all stylish and handsome. Made of Venetians and cheviots, with the various styles of jackets, and stylish skirts, of which a number are silk-lined. Values range up to $40. Choose to-day for

$20 a Suit

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Trimmed Hats

We brought from Paris a lot of specially selected stylish shapes; placed them and some of the best French models in the hands of our expert milliners; and the results, fully the equal of the handsome originals, are now displayed in most varied assortment. Price, $15—about half what the Paris-trimmed hats would cost. And a fine collection, too, of elegantly trimmed hats at $10, and even at $5. It will surprise you to see how handsomely we get up hats at these lower prices.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fringed Bed Spreads For Metal Bedsteads

We have very wide variety of these fringed bed spreads; all are made wide so that they will hang well down on the sides. This hint of prices:

At $1.50—For single beds; honeycomb.
At $1.85—For three-quarter beds; honeycomb.
At $2.75—For full size beds; Marseilles; sateen finished.
The old-fashioned English Dimery Bed Spreads, fringed.
At $3.25—For single beds.
At $3.50—For three-quarter beds.
At $4—For full size beds.
We have had made to our order summer blankets or wool sheets; cotton warp, wool filling, for full size beds; $3 a pair.

Third floor.

The Wanamaker-Tissot Club

Soon to Close

The opportunity to obtain the magnificent reproductions of these celebrated paintings of the *Life of Christ* at the very reasonable cost and easy terms which this club offers, is almost over.

More than a quarter of a million people have paid admission to see the original paintings when exhibited in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago; and they are still attracting wide attention.

These paintings have created a new standard for the study of the most wonderful life ever passed on this earth. Ten years of travel and study in Palestine, by the foremost artist of his time, have given to the world most wonderful pictures of the real life of Christ, and masterpieces of art that will thrill the hearts of men as long as Christ is loved and true art is admired.

The reproductions of these paintings in color was a most costly work; but by contracting for an entire edition we obtained a very low price. Then the Club plan offers easy terms in the paying; so that this magnificent work may be possessed by every home—*if this opportunity is not allowed to slip by.*

The Club will close very soon now; but until the date is announced we will deliver

The Complete Work, on payment of $1

With payments of $3 monthly until paid for.

The set includes four quarto volumes, in three styles of binding. If you can't come to the store write for further particulars. If you wish to be sure to reserve a set, send the dollar.

Black Dress Goods

Fine Sorts ⸸ ⸸ ⸸ Half Price

You couldn't take all these goods yesterday; but the opportunity will soon be gone. When the chance comes to buy such truly elegant stuffs—goods that don't go out of style—for half prices, those who wish to share them must be prompt. These still here to-day:

$1.25 from $2.75—Silk-and-wool Bayadere Striped Crepon.
$1.25 from $2.50—Silk-and-wool Crepe Velour.
$1.50 from $2.50—Silk-and-wool Iron Frame Grenadine.
$1.50 from $2.50—Silk-and-wool Plaid Gauze Grenadine.
$1.50 from $2.50—All-silk Embroidered Figured Gauze Grenadine.
$2 from $4—Silk-and-wool Velour Cords.
$2 from $4.50—Silk-and-wool Novelty Bayadere Striped Velour.
$2 from $3.50—Silk-and-wool Figured Crepons.
$2.50 from $4.50—Silk-and-wool Armure Velour Cords.
$2.50 from $4—Silk-and wool Bayadere Corded Poplin.
$2.50 from $4—Silk-and-wool Figured Crepon.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Muslin and Net Curtains

Perhaps you remember the story of the widow, Mrs. Thoughtful, who bought a silver door-plate at auction, because it was cheap, and it *might* come in handy some day. Some people do buy goods at reduced prices that way; but as a rule it's *needed* goods at lowered cost that awaken real interest. This is a story of that sort—something that furnishers of summer homes particularly may be pleased to read:

Tambour muslin sash curtains, in 15 patterns and almost as many qualities, at these reduced prices: 85c a pair for $1.25 kind; $1.10 for $1.65 kind; $1.25 for $2 kind; $1.75 for values up to $2.75; $2.10 the usual $3.25 quality; $2.75 for those that sold moderately at $4.
Good values, too, among the ruffled muslin curtains at 65c to $3 a pair.
Of imported novelty net curtains, with lace insertings and edges, about a dozen patterns. Prices that were very reasonable have been changed thus: 5 patterns to choose from at $3.25 a pair, were $4.50; $3.50 for $4.75 quality; $4.50 from $5.75; $4.75 from $6; $5 from $6.25.
And among the full size tambour muslin curtains, in attractive new designs, at $1.75 to $4 a pair.

Third floor.

About Good Bed Linens

You want no other sort—we have no other. And they're obtainable here at an outlay but little greater than the cost of cotton goods. Housekeepers generally will note with interest the prices here appended, remembering the while that they all represent only bed linens of assured excellence. This, too: Many of these prices will be not a little higher before this season has advanced very far:

Hemstitched Linen Sheets—
¾ beds, 72x90 in., $1.38, $1.75 and $2.25 each.
Full beds, 90x96 in., $1.75, $2 and $2.50 each.
Extra beds, 90x104 in., $2.50 and $3.50 each.
Hemstitched Linen Bolster Cases—
21x54 in., $1.25 and $1.75 each.
22½x72 in., 90c, $2 and $2.25 each.
Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases—
22½x36 in., 38c, 45c and 75c each.
25x36 in., 58c, 75c and $1 each.
27x36 in., 63c, 88c and $1.05 each.
Hand Embroidered and Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases—
22½x36 in., 80c. 25x36 in., 90c.
27 x 36 in., $1.

Fourth avenue.

Concerning Parlor Furniture

This is an assemblage of elegant parlor suites in which we have great pride. We have been adding the best new designs day after day, as fast as makers originated them, and there are now shown no less than 105 styles in this class of furniture alone. Not only elegant furniture, but honest,—good in every detail, all of it. A few prices are quoted here, but we'll be much pleased to have you view the collection, even though there be no immediate need for any part of it.

$30—Imitation mahogany; upholstered spring seats; tapestry coverings; 3 pieces.
$43—Imitation mahogany; carved backs; upholstered spring seats; damask coverings; 3 pieces.
$60—Imitation mahogany; mahogany veneered backs; upholstered spring seats; damask coverings; 5 pieces.
$80—Mahogany; inlaid with pearl and fancy woods; upholstered spring seats; damask coverings; 3 pieces.
$65—Mahogany; upholstered spring seats; tapestry covered seats and backs; 3 pieces.
$85—Overstuffed: damask coverings; high backs: best upholstery; 3 pieces.
$100—Imitation mahogany: mahogany veneered backs; inlaid with fancy woods and pearl; upholstered spring seats; damask coverings; 5 pieces.
$133—Overstuffed; damask coverings; tufted back and arms; all best upholstery; 5 pieces.

Fourth Floor.

In Quest of STEAMER RUGS

With the exodus to Paris now fairly under way comes an eager seeking-out of steamer rugs. We anticipated the lively demand—you'll appreciate our splendid preparation for it. The best are here from foreign makers together with the finest American products. And so to assortment, good judges tell us it is more varied than even those of wholesalers generally. These are all rugs of soft, warm wool—fog, and rain, and wind-defying rugs—large and luxurious. The experienced ocean traveler carries two. Cozy and grateful protection, too, on many an evening in the mountains and at the shore.

The foreign rugs are $10, $12.50, and up to $25.

The domestic rugs look as well, though not quite so good in quality, and cost much less—$5 to $8.

Men's Furnishing Goods Store.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GARDINER APPEAL DECIDED

A Portion of March Grand Jury's Presentment Set Aside.

STILL REMAINS COURT RECORD

District Attorney's Counsel Says It Is a Victory—Judge Foster Condemns Jury's Procedure.

Judge Foster, sitting in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, decided yesterday that while the presentment of the March Grand Jury arraigning Col. Gardiner and the police could not be expunged as a whole, the portions of it relating to the District Attorney would be set aside. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Col. Gardiner, says that the words "expunged" and "set aside" are legal synonyms and that the decision is a victory for his client. Those portions of the presentment containing the arraignment of the police and a statement in regard to the investigation into the affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad will still remain a matter of public record.

Judge Foster in his decision, which is a very long one, criticises the action of the Grand Jury in calling upon Dr. Parkhurst for advice instead of the District Attorney, and then proceeds to give a definition of the powers of the Grand Jury.

"It had its origin," the Judge declares, "when there raged a fierce conflict betwen the rights of the subject and the power of the Crown. It was established to secure to the subject the power of appeal to his peers under the immunity of secrecy and irresponsibility before the Government could bring him to trial. It was a right wrung from the Government to secure the subject from oppression."

CONDEMNS THE PRESENTMENT.

After a definition of a presentment and an indictment and an explanation of the differences between them, the Judge continues:

"Sometimes our Grand Juries make a sort of general presentment of evil and of evil things to call public attention to them, yet not as instructions for any specific indictment. No one could be called to answer such a presentment. The presentment in question is of this class. It is claimed that it solemnly and publicly charges the District Attorney by imputation with the commission of a crime which it fails to specify. This is unauthorized by law, unwarranted by the evidence, scandalous in its origin and character, and a flagrant abuse of the powers and privileges of a Grand Jury, and this motion is made upon the ground of the inherent power and control of the Court over its judgments, orders, records, and proceedings of which the minutes of the Grand Jury and its presentment form a part.

"Interesting and novel as the question is, it is not necessary, entertaining as I do the views herein expressed, for me to pass upon or decide the question whether under the law and our present practice the Grand Jury has the right to make such a presentment. The presentment having been placed upon the files of this court has become a record of the court. This is so, whether or not it was authorized by law, from the mere fact of its having been filed. Having been so filed, I shall not expunge it or order it stricken from the files. Were I to do so there could be no appeal if I am wrong in the views herein expressed. The striking or blotting out or expunging of the presentment might effect its physical destruction, and thus prevent the proper review by the appellate tribunal."

CITES THE BOODY CASE.

Judge Foster goes on to quote numerous authorities in support of his decision, and declares that Col. Gardiner's motion to have the presentment stricken from the records is not without precedent, citing as proof the motion made by Gen. Tracy for Mayor Boody to have a presentment handed down in 1893 by a Brooklyn Grand Jury stricken from the record. Judge Foster also says that there is no evidence in the minutes of the Grand Jury to justify its criticism of the District Attorney in the presentment.

"The only evidence before me in regard to the advice given by the District Attorney," he continues, "shows, beyond a peradventure, that whenever questions were put to him asking for his advice he gave that advice, and it appears to have been sound legal advice.

"The Grand Jury plainly violated Section 262 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in seeking advice other than that of a Judge of the court or the District Attorney of the county. It appears that the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst appeared as a witness and was sworn, and, after describing the society of which he is the President and giving hearsay evidence in regard to the Police Department, advised the Grand Jury, at the request of one of its members, as to how to proceed to secure the most effective results.

"It is proper, therefore," the decision concludes, "that the minutes of the Grand Jury should be filed with said presentment. An order may therefore be entered to that effect and denying the petitioner's motion as a motion to strike out and expunge the said presentment so far as it improperly affects the petitioner, but granting it in so far as it is a motion to set it aside for the reasons herein expressed. Such order is issued, on one day's notice, when the Court will determine what portions of such presentment may be set aside."

MR. PECKHAM INFORMED.

Upon learning this decision, Mr. Untermyer wrote to Wheeler H. Peckham, who represented the Attorney General in the argument on the motion, saying that he would be ready to take the case to the Court of Appeals early next week if he should decide to appeal.

"In the argument both sides said that they would appeal if the decision was against them," said Mr. Untermyer. "I am making this offer to oblige Mr. Peckham, who may wish to have the final decision before the conclusion of the hearing before Commissioner Wilcox.

"I regard the decision as a victory for my client. 'Expunge' and 'set aside' are legal synonyms. I don't care how Judge Foster words his decision; its meaning suits me."

GILSEY HOUSE CHANGES HANDS.

Major Roessle of Washington Succeeds J. H. Breslin & Brother.

The Gilsey House changed hands at midnight last night. Major Roessle of the firm of T. E. Roessle & Son of Washington succeeds James H. Breslin & Brother, who have managed the house for more than a quarter of a century.

Extensive repairs will be made to the hotel, and there will be many changes in the personnel of the employes.

SONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Eleventh Annual Congress Opens at Waldorf-Astoria.

The first session of the eleventh annual congress of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was held yesterday morning at the Waldorf-Astoria. Delegates from twenty-seven States were present. Gen. President Franklin Murphy presided. The address of welcome was delivered by Walter S. Logan, President of the Empire State Society, to which President Murphy responded. The day's proceedings were largely taken up in routine business.

A resolution was adopted instructing the State Societies in States where there is no Flag Committee to appoint each a committee of thirteen to seek proper legislation for the protection of the flag from desecration by having printed upon it any advertisement or any other matter.

In the afternoon the delegates attended a reception at the Jumel Mansion tendered by Gen. and Mrs. Earle, from 3 to 7 o'clock.

There will be another business session to-day, at which officers will be elected. The New York Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will give a reception this afternoon to the delegates, their wives, and relatives at Sherry's. A banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria in the evening at 6:30 will end this year's congress.

This Pen

is especially adapted for accountants and correspondents. Is made of the A1 Jessups Steel by the most experienced workmen.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO. NY. COUNTING HOUSE

For Trial will send samples on receipt of return postage. Ask for No. 2.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.,
349 Broadway, New York City.

WANT ELEVATED ENJOINED.

Motion, If Granted, Would Tie Up Part of Road.

William G. Peckham applied for two injunctions in the Supreme Court yesterday, which, if granted, would tie up a part of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad. Mr. Peckham represented the Continental Trust Company as trustee of the estate of William H. Scott, which includes property at 36 Murray Street, and William Starr Miller, who owns property at 118 Pearl Street. Both of Mr. Peckham's clients have sued the elevated road for damages to their easements of light and air growing out of the construction of the tracks near their property.

The Scott suit was instituted in 1884. The original plaintiff died and his son was substituted. In turn the son died, and now the trustee of the third generation is pushing the case. The Miller action is almost as old. In both cases Mr. Peckham asked for an injunction restraining the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company from operating the lines in front of the premises which were being damaged, as alleged.

The counsel pointed out the fact that on the calendar before Justice Fitzgerald, who was hearing the motions, there had been eight applications preceding his made by the company and asking for a stay of judgment pending appeal in other cases where damages had been awarded to people who had been injured by the railroad. He declared that it usually took sixteen years to get a judgment against the company, and that every technical point possible was raised by the corporation in order to secure delay.

He said that the Manhattan Company had caused the delay in the trial of cases being heard, and his clients were still sustaining damages. He declared that the law provided that such injunctions could be granted by the court when the defendants had delayed the trial of the case. He said that the company could not set up the plea that the injunction would inconvenience the public.

"The public inconvenience," he said, "has shifted from the streets to the courts, and they are blocked with the cases which the railroad company has succeeded in getting continued from time to time."

Col. E. C. James, who represented the railroad company, declared that the granting of the injunction would tie up the Third and Sixth Avenue lines. "If a preliminary injunction were granted," he said, "there would be a riot before the week was up."

Justice Fitzgerald, who heard the argument, took the papers and reserved his decision.

LEGAL NOTES.

CAPACITY OF ADOPTED CHILD TO INHERIT.—Josephine Dodin was adopted by Mansury P. Dodin in 1886, under the statute of 1873. He died in April, 1895, and by his will, made in March, 1891, gave his son, Alexander J. Dodin, $20,000, and gave $15,000 in trust, the income to be applied "to the support, maintenance, and education of my adopted daughter, called Josephine Dodin, during her minority," and upon her becoming of age, the fund, with accretions, was to become her property absolutely. The decedent then directed that the remainder of his estate "descend and be distributed according to the laws of the State of New York." In an action brought in this city by Mary J. Dodin, decedent's widow, against Alexander J. Dodin, his son by a former wife, and Josephine Dodin, the plaintiff's right to dower was not questioned, but as the dower could not be set off in parcel, it became necessary to determine who would be entitled to the proceeds of the sale after deducting the dower. The son contested the right of the adopted daughter to take as heir of the father. An appeal from judgment in her favor was transferred to the Second Department, where an affirmance was unanimously directed, and that decision is now upheld by the Court of Appeals. The Court decided that the child, adopted in 1886, was entitled by virtue of Chapter 703 of the Laws of 1887, to take under the will. The act of 1873 did not confer the right of inheritance upon an adopted child, but this was granted by the act of 1887, its provision conferring upon adopted children the capacity as such to inherit, and this was in its application to those adopted under the act of 1873 by adopting parents living at the time such amendatory act took effect prospective, and, therefore, the right of inheritance in Josephine resulting from such capacity became operative on the decease of her adopting parent, the conditions then being such as to permit it.

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LIFE INSURANCE.—The Provident Savings Life Insurance Society of New York was sued in Brooklyn, in 1897, by William H. Baldwin, Jr., and others, as assignees of a policy issued by the company in March, 1885, on the life of L. J. Smith. The policy was for one month, and provided for its renewal for each successive month upon the payment of the premiums provided; being an expense premium payable on the first of each year from the date of the policy, and within thirty days after notice of a demand therefor, and of mortuary premiums. The expense premium of $15 was regularly paid by the assured to March. 30, 1895, and the mortuary premiums up to Jan. 30, 1895. On Jan. 9 the company sent out its annual call for a premium to be paid on or before Feb. 9. The assured died on Feb. 19 without having paid the last mortuary premium. The Second Appellate Division, upon submission of the case on an agreed statement of facts, directed a judgment for the defendant, holding, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that the timely payment of the expense premium did not operate to continue the policy in force to the end of a month in which an unpaid mortuary premium fell due. The payment of such mortuary premium was held to be not simply a condition precedent to the right to renew the policy for the succeeding month. Such policy was held to fall within the exception stated in Section 92 of the insurance law, requiring that a notice be given to the insured before his policy can be forfeited. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the decision below.

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LIABILITY OF INSURANCE BROKERS.—A policy of insurance in the Great Northern Insurance Company of Manitoba, Canada, which had never been licensed under the Laws of 1892 to do business in this State, and which had no business existence in Canada when application for the policy was made, was procured in August, 1894, by Henry H. Jackson and others, composing the firm of Peter A. H. Jackson's Sons, insurance brokers, doing business here, for Samuel Burges, upon his barber's shop in Brooklyn. When the property was destroyed by fire, in November, 1894, and Burges ineffectually sought through the Jacksons to communicate with the company, it turned out that it had wound up its affairs and ceased to do business in February, 1894. In a suit brought by Burges in the Supreme Court, Kings County, against the brokers to recover his loss, judgment given in favor of the plaintiff on the trial was affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Bradley. The Court of Appeals has now also directed affirmance, holding, on the opinion below, that the policy was void, and the acts of the brokers in soliciting and procuring it was, under Section 277 of the Penal Code, a misdemeanor, and rendered them liable to the party insured for the injuries sustained by him. The facts alleged in the complaint being sufficient to support a charge of negligence, the Court held that the plaintiff might recover upon that ground, notwithstanding the fact that the cause of action alleged was based upon affirmative fraud.

Leyland-Atlantic Transport Deal Off.

A cablegram from Europe yesterday stated that the negotiations between the Leyland and the Atlantic Transport Steamship Lines had been broken off altogether. For several days there had been rumors here that the deal relative to a union of the two companies had resulted in a hitch. Yesterday's cablegram did not state the details of the trouble that caused a final disruption.

Prospectus of the Siegel-Cooper Co.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Profit-Sharing with our Patrons. Co-operation with our Employees.

THE great success attained since 1887 by Siegel, Cooper & Co., has induced and given warrant to the enterprising owners to further ingratiate themselves into public favor by consolidating their two mammoth establishments into a co-operative enterprise on a profit-sharing basis. They recognize the tendency of the present age to be in the direction of co-operation of employers with employees, as well as in profit-sharing with patrons. To accomplish this desired condition, a new Company, the Siegel-Cooper Co. (Co-operative Stores, New York and Chicago) has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey with a capital stock of $24,000,000.00, of which $14,250,000.00 is divided into 285,000 shares 6 per cent. cumulative Preferred Stock of $50.00 par value, and $9,750,000.00 into 195,000 shares Common Stock of $50.00 par value.

The charter of the Company provides that, after full dividends of 6 per cent. per annum have been paid on the Preferred Stock, and full dividends of 3 per cent. per annum have been paid on the Common Stock, all additional dividends shall be apportioned and paid on the basis of ⅓ in amount on the Preferred Stock and ⅔ in amount on the Common Stock.

To carry out the plan of Co-operation

with its employees, $2,000,000.00 of the Common Stock has been placed in trust, the annual dividends of which will be distributed among such employees as have been or may hereafter be with the New York or Chicago establishment for a period of three years during their satisfactory continuance in the service of the new Company; such dividends will also be continued and paid to employees for life who, after ten years of service with the new Company, become incapacitated for further employment, thereby practically providing a pension fund for faithful employees in their old age.

To carry out the plan of Profit-Sharing

it is proposed by the present owners, who are the owners of all the stock of the new Company, to offer to the public through the undersigned, 200,000 shares (fully paid and non-assessable) of the 6 per cent. cumulative Preferred Stock at par, upon which the full 6 per cent. dividend must always be paid before the Common Stock receives any dividend whatever, the Preferred Stock also having a prior right to all the assets of the Company.

In order to give double assurance to the general public, whom it is desired to interest as Stockholders (instead of Speculators) and who may not be fully conversant with such investments, the money required to pay dividends on said 200,000 shares has been set aside and will remain on deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York, and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, respectively, to **secure the dividends of 6 per cent. per annum,** payable 3 per cent. semi-annually, for a period of five years, *i. e.*, until July 1st, 1905, on all such Preferred Stock as may be allotted in their respective territories, and each Certificate of Stock so allotted will have an endorsement by said Trust Companies, respectively, to that effect. We thereby offer, we believe, not only an absolutely safe 6 per cent. investment, but one which will without question yield considerably more.

Under no circumstances will any

of the Preferred Stock not so allotted, nor any of the Common Stock, be sold, the present owners having no desire to sell out, but intending to remain with the business; they will therefore not part with any more stock than they believe necessary to fully carry out their plans for co-operation and profit-sharing, as previously stated.

The owners confidently believe that, by inaugurating the liberal policy above outlined towards their employees, they will in return be rewarded by more faithful service, and courteous attention to patrons, the result of which must be beneficial to the new Company as well as augment the continued good will of the public.

Furthermore, it can be calculated to a certainty

that with many thousands of new stockholders exerting their **personal influence** toward the success and welfare of the business, larger patronage and correspondingly greater earnings for the new Company will be assured. It is from the increased benefits and material advantages which these changed conditions are expected to bring about, that the present owners feel confident of better pro rata remuneration on the stock which they retain, and in a measure justifies them in parting with any portion of their interests in an established and exceptionally profitable business.

The SIEGEL-COOPER CO. Co-operative Stores **will take possession Monday, July 2d, 1900,** of the two great department stores of Siegel-Cooper Co., New York, and Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, in their entirety, covering a floor space of over thirty acres, with their millions of dollars' worth of Merchandise, Store Fixtures, Delivery Plants (consisting of many hundreds of Horses, Wagons, etc.), Machinery, extensive Stable Properties, and all the appurtenances required for the complete operation of the two stores, **and also its Palatial Fireproof Store Building and Real Estate in New York City,** which alone represents an asset of many millions of dollars, free of all encumbrances or indebtedness whatsoever, so that the Siegel-Cooper Co. (Co-operative Stores, New York and Chicago) will start its career **without owing a single dollar.**

For the good and sufficient reason of not wishing to divulge the details of our business to our competitors, we present no balance sheet for publication. We do not however, desire to ask our patrons or the public to rely exclusively on our representations, and, therefore, **the money required has been set aside** and will remain on deposit with the above-named Trust Companies to absolutely secure the dividends on all the Preferred Stock to be allotted as stated. Moreover, we allude with pride to the fact that the Chicago establishment has since its inception paid millions of dollars in dividends to its stockholders, and that the New York establishment, while only in its fourth year, is not only doing a larger business than the Chicago store, but is also on a most profitable dividend-paying basis. We can also say for the benefit of subscribers, that **the net earnings** of our two establishments for the past year were **largely in excess** of the amount required to pay the dividends on **all the** Preferred Stock of the new Company.

There will be no change in management,

and the same men who thirteen years ago started the original Siegel, Cooper & Co. store in Chicago (and later its sister-store in New York) and who have achieved a success almost without parallel in modern retailing, have pledged themselves to continue in the management of the business of the **new Company** the same as in the past, and they will deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York, all of their stock holdings for a term of years to secure such pledge.

Subscriptions for the 200,000 shares of the Preferred Stock

will be received in person, or by mail, on blank forms provided for that purpose, by the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York, and Siegel-Cooper Co., New York and Chicago, beginning at 10 a. m. Monday, May 7th, 1900, and will continue for a period of **One Week; the** right, however, is reserved to close subscriptions upon one day's notice in the New York and Chicago daily papers. The above Trust Company, for the convenience of our patrons and the public, will receive subscriptions at the Siegel-Cooper Co. store in New York, or at its own office, 54 Wall Street. All subscriptions must be accompanied by **money, check, money order or draft,** payable to the Central Trust Company of New York, to the amount of 20 per cent. of such subscription (equal to $10.00 per share), for which proper receipts will be given by said Trust Company. Notice will be given as soon as practicable of the number of shares allotted to each subscriber, and the balance due must be paid to said Trust Company on or before July 5th, 1900, upon the delivery by said Trust Company of the stock allotted.

In order to subscribe for shares cut out and use this Blank.

Date, _____ *1900.*

To the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Enclosed please find $ _____ (Fill in amount) *being 20 per cent. first payment upon* _____ (Fill in number of shares) *shares of the Preferred Stock of the Siegel-Cooper Co. (Co-operative Stores, New York and Chicago), for which I hereby subscribe, and promise to pay to the Central Trust Company of New York, at its office, 54 Wall Street, the balance due on shares of the stock allotted to me on or before July 5th, 1900.*

Name _____

Street Address _____

Town _____ *State* _____

With a view of extending the benefits of our offer to as many of our patrons and the public as possible, it is proposed to allot the stock in the following order, namely:

1st. To all subscriptions for one share;
2d. To all subscriptions for two shares;
3d. To all subscriptions for three shares;

and to continue in the same order for larger subscriptions until the entire 200,000 shares have been allotted.

Respectfully,

SIEGEL-COOPER CO.

(Co-operative Stores, New York and Chicago.)

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH AFFAIRS.

Classis Committee Against Union with the Manhattan Congregational.

At the meeting yesterday morning of the Classis of the Reformed Churches of New York in the chapel of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, the committee appointed to report on the advisability of a union of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church with the Manhattan Congregational Church reported adversely. The Bloomingdale Reformed is the church over which the Rev. Madison C. Peters presided before he forsook his denomination for the Baptist.

In making its report the committe recommended that measures be taken to retain the Bloomingdale Church in the denomination, and that a plan to assist it in its finances be formulated. A report will probably be made at a special meeting before the regular meeting of the Classis on May 21. In the meantime the committee will confer with the Consistory with regard to calling a pastor to the Bloomingdale Church.

ALFRED M. JONES'S DEATH.

Cabman Who Ran Down the Aged Artist Arrested.

James O'Neil, the cabman whose vehicle ran down and killed Alfred M. Jones, the aged artist of Yonkers, on Saturday in front of the Waldorf-Astoria, was arrested yesterday morning by Detective Lockwood of the West Thirtieth Street Station. In Jefferson Market Court he was committed to the custody of the Coroner, who placed O'Neil in the city prison in default of $1,000 bail to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

The police traced O'Neil's identity through statements of eye-witnesses, who said the cab had come from the Long Island Ferry. O'Neill drives for the New York Cab Company and was arrested at the company's stables. He said that the accident was unavoidable so far as he was concerned. He would have stopped, he said, but had a fare who was on his way to catch a train at the Grand Central Station.

PIGEON FROM LA TOURAINE.

Bird Arrives at Malden, Mass., Bearing Messages from Passengers.

A carrier pigeon released from the French liner La Touraine 300 miles off shore at 11 o'clock Friday morning reached Malden, Mass., where its cote is situated, Saturday morning. It bore several messages from passengers to their friends in various parts of America, and they were immediately transmitted by telegraph to their destination. Six pigeons were released at the same time, but the others had not reached home yesterday.

The French Line has instituted the custom of releasing these birds from their vessels that sail from here Fridays, and it will be regularly observed in future.

Finnish Congregation to Meet Sundays.

It was said that the meetings of the new congregation formed by the members of the Finnish colony in Harlem would be held on Saturday afternoons, between 2 and 6 o'clock, in Calvary Presbyterian Church. These meetings will be held on Sunday afternoons between these hours. The formation of this congregation is due to the efforts of Policeman John H. Smith, the only Finnish member of the force.

MEDICAL SIDE OF MISSION WORK

The Fight Against Degradation and Disease Among Heathen Races.

DOCTOR-PREACHER'S WORK

Conference Meetings Praise Him as Evangelism's Pioneer.

Yesterday's programme for the Ecumenical Conference presented a somewhat wider variety of topics than usual. Perhaps it did not appeal to more auditors than were drawn to last week's meetings, for none of the halls or churches then had room to spare, but it brought suggestions that more than any previous day will diversify the task of the mission boards who will look to the reports for future guidance. The papers and addresses led to instructive discussion at each meeting.

Medical work at missions interests chiefly those who must provide it. The treatment of that topic yesterday, however, emphasized the great aid that hospitals and dispensaries have been to missions. The heathen would be monks when ill, and many of them, it appears, persist in that resolution after the missionary doctors have made them whole.

Talk of mission literature also, brought forth new propositions. Reliance on tracts alone is not as strong as in other times. That form of writing abroad, as at home, needs some outside help to support it. Mission observation in this line has yielded such unanimity of opinion that it seems no longer a question whether variety shall be furnished, but whether the mission issues shall become rivals in illustrative features to the popular magazines.

A meeting in the afternoon on educational philanthropy dealt with social conditions in the Orient in addresses that portrayed in stirring fashion some of the vices yet prevalent against civilizing influences. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler sounded a clarion note against the liquor traffic which, as a deterrent of missionary effort, he said, called for the Christianization of Christendom.

The relation of missions to the peace of the world, which also received attention in the evening, gave speakers opportunity to press home the incongruity of the warlike spirit among Christian nations, and the teachings of Scripture. While deploring war, they regarded it as a cruel but necessary means toward the final peace for which Christendom is striving.

To-day the work laid out by the programme makers will end with half a dozen meetings, and a flood of emotion no doubt when farewells are said. The missionaries and delegates do not intend, however, to confine themselves to set plans. They arranged yesterday for an extra meeting in Carnegie Hall at noon to-day for minute conference experiences and suggestions, and for a less informal meeting in the Central Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, at which the best way to conserve and make effective results of the conference will be considered.

Contributions to the conference expense fund reached $850 yesterday. A shortage remains, but there is no longer anxiety over it.

MISSION MEDICAL WORK.

Value as an Agency in the Evangelization of the Heathen Expatiated Upon at Carnegie Hall.

The Rev. Dr. Jacob Chamberlain, one of the "patriarchs" of the conference, for forty years a missionary in India, presided at the morning session at Carnegie Hall yesterday, the subject of conference at which was "Medical Work." In his opening remarks the Chairman said:

"More than a third of a century ago, when I first established my little hospital and dispensary in the Telugu country, erecting a little brick building and thatching it with rushes, the people were invited to come together to receive healing. Each morning at sunrise the doors were opened. An attendant sat taking the names of all who entered and the numbers, giving them a card on the back of which was printed a concise statement of Christianity. Then they were allowed to come in through the door, and I, sitting at my dispensing table, would call for the number as they came in, prescribe and have the medicine prepared. As soon as prepared it would be put on a shelf at my side. Those prescribed for sat on a bench.

"Then the medicines would be put aside, the Holy Word in their own tongue would be taken down, and there would be the reading of a chapter. The love of the Lord Jesus Christ to a lost world would be set forth, and He would be presented as the physician who could heal the maladies of the soul. Then there was prayer, the missionary kneeling and praying for the direction of God Almighty in prescribing, guidance in putting up the medicines, and a blessing in administering them. Then there would be prayer to the great Physician to heal the maladies of the soul."

The Physician a Samaritan.

The Rev. Dr. George E. Post was to have read the first paper on "Medical Work, Relation to Missionary Work as a Whole; Practical Proofs of Value." He was unable to be present, and the paper prepared by him was read by Dr. L. R. Scudder of India, who spoke as follows:

"If the Good Samaritan had sat down by the side of the wounded man who fell among thieves, and spoken to him of his sins, and preached the law and the prophets to him, our matchless parable would never have been written and the lawyer would have been as uncertain as ever as to who was his neighbor. But when the Samaritan bound up the wounds and poured over the bandages oil and wine, the best antiseptic dressing in his power, and then made an ambulance of his ass and took the injured man to the nearest inn, and made provision for his nourishment and nursing until his return he became a true medical missionary, and gave to our Saviour a luminous illustration of His own Golden Rule.

"We believe that the first aim of medical missions should be the relief of suffering from motives of brotherhood. Medical missions are the natural and inevitable expression of Christianity, that is, of the Golden Rule. They are the pioneers of evangelism. They can be planted where no other branch of evangelical work is possible. They are founded on a need which is universal and felt by all. Every human being is sometimes ill, and when not ill himself, is usually anxious on account of the illness of some relative or friend. The doctor therefore has immediate and welcome access to vast numbers who neither wish nor will have any intercourse with other missionaries.

"Some savages cannot be persuaded by a lifetime of effort to be decently clothed. Many can never be induced to sit on a stool. The desire for education, especially of girls, is often a very slow growth. Above all, a yearning for the higher spiritual life usually comes after long and patient training, and then only to a comparatively small number of those who hear the saving message of the Gospel. But from the moment that the doctor pitches his tent in an Arab encampment or by an African kraal, opens a dispensary in a Hindu village, or itinerates among the teeming multitudes in China, or opens a hospital in any of the cities of heathendom or Islam he is besieged by applicants for his healing skill. The most bigoted Mohammedan Maula or fakir will kiss his hand, and beseech him in tones which recall the plaintive appeals of the blind, the lame, the paralyzed, and of the fathers and mothers of the dying and the dead to Christ Himself.

"Often those who have for their lifetime scoffed at Christ and spit upon His followers will beg in the name and for the sake of Jesus that the doctor will take pity on them or their father or brother or child. Men and women who have never heard of the Gospel will prostrate themselves and crawl the length of the room to seize and kiss the feet of the doctor to move him to pity their misery. A doctor may live in security among robbers and thugs. He can visit districts closed to all else. He is called to the inmost recesses of the harem and the zenana. He is a welcome guest in the houses of Jewish rabbis, of Mohammedan ulema, of Druse akkals, or Hindu and Buddhist priests. He is regarded as a guardian angel by the poor, and he stands as an equal before rulers and Kings.

USE FOR MODEL HOSPITALS.

"Model hospitals and dispensaries are required to make possible the ripest results of modern science, and to give opportunity for prolonged instruction both in medical treatment and medical evangelism. Such a school is the Medical Department of the Syrian Protestant College at Beyroot, and such a hospital that of the German Order of St. John, which is under the care of the medical staff of the same college. Probably not less than 200,000,000 consultations are given gratuitously to the poor of the East by the teachers and graduates of the above institutions every year. In the numerous hospitals and dispensaries in which they serve many thousand patients hear the Gospel, many of them for the first time in their lives. It will be long years, centuries perhaps, ere such agencies as these will cease to be required in connection with the missionary work. Similar schools and hospitals have been organized in India, China, and Japan, and in the mission fields of South America.

"Among the lower types of humanity in Africa, Polynesia, and aboriginal America, religion is quackery. The abject fear of the Unknown on the side of the people, and the devilish cunning and malice of the sorcerers and the medicine men or witch doctors on the other, have given to the latter an incredible power for evil. The people believe that the woods, mountains, caves and rivers are inhabited by malignant spirits or the ghosts of dead men. They believe that disease is produced by such spirits, and that wizards and witches have the power to afflict their victims with all sorts of complaints. The witch doctors diligently foster these superstitions, and pretend to be able to find out by their incantations who the wizards and witches are. If the witch doctor cannot exorcise the sick person the friends usually torture and kill the alleged wizard or witch. These sombre beliefs breed a contempt for human life and for suffering.

"Medical missions break the power and destroy the prestige of the medicine men and witch doctors. They teach the true nature of disease and death, and their independence of the malignant spirits which are supposed to be their cause. They urge the use of the means which God has given to men to cure the one and ward off the other. The modus operandi of drugs can often be understood by the simplest heathen. They can see and partially understand a surgical operation. When they have once grasped the idea that their witch doctors are a fraud they disbelieve in the demons which they had invoked.

"It is not only among barbarians, however, that quackery prevails in intimate association with superstition. The masses of Asia, notwithstanding the ethical principles of Branmanism, Buddhism, and the other ethical religions, are sunk in a quagmire of bodily and spiritual quackery. The belief in the transmigration of human spirits into the bodies of animals emphasizes the kinship of man with the brutes, and tends to lower man to their level.

CHILD TREATMENT IN CHINA.

"If a child sickens in China, at first the parents may go to much trouble and expense to treat it. Quacks prescribe disgusting mixtures of ordure, punctures with hot needles into the joints and cavities of the body, searing with hot irons, the use of amulets and charms. If the child gets well the quack assumes all the credit. If he becomes worse the parents are assured that he never was their child, and they lay him on the floor near the door, and pay no more attention to him until death relieves him of his sufferings. They then throw him into the street to be devoured by dogs or picked up by the scavenger, and thrown out on the garbage heap outside the town, the carrion for hyenas, jackals, and vultures. Hundreds of dead children are thus carted away daily in the large cities of China.

"The quacks poultice wounds with putrid flesh, reeking with septic germs. For debility tiger's bones are ground up and administered. For most diseases they have not even such wretched means as these; of surgery they have hardly the rudiments. How different is it with the missionary physician! His potent medicine soothes pain, cools fever, assuages thirst, removes weakness, brings back health and vigor. His surgical operations restore sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, make the lame walk, remove all manner of tumors, and repair all sorts of injuries.

"Medical missions are peculiarly adapted to work in Moslem lands. The intense fanaticism of Mohammedan men makes direct evangelism well-nigh impossible. Street preaching is wholly out of the question. The death penalty always impends over a convert from Islam. The mere fact that a Mosiem is reading the Scriptures or conferring with a Christian exposes him to most serious peril.

MOSLEMS WANT DOCTORS.

"But Moslems sicken and suffer pain like other men. And, notwithstanding the fatalism which leads them to attribute disease to direct divine appointment, they have a traditional respect for doctors. The Arabians of Spain and Africa were once the chief depositories of medical learning and skill. Their doctors bore the honorable title of Hakim—wise man. The record of their practice has come down in the works of er-Razi, Ibn-Sina, and many others. It is true that the ancient skill is lost. The native Hakim is an arrant quack. But when a true Hakim appears, armed with all the wonderful appliances of modern science and art, Mohammedans are ready to concede to him the honor which belonged to their illustrious ancestors. The missionary-physician is a privileged person among them, and when his healing work is done he can fearlessly explain to them the person and doctrines of Christ.

"Mohammedan women are no less fanatical and far more difficult of access than men. Medical missions, however, have broken down this barrier. Under this stress of pain and danger the doctor is called or the sick woman comes to him, and so hears the Gospel of Christ. Nothing is more encouraging in all our labors than the eagerness with which Mohammedan and Druze men and women listen to the story of Christ from the lips of their doctor in our mission hospitals and dispensaries.

"Worldly people, who look askance at other forms of mission work, applaud medical missions, and give of their substance to sustain them. Kings and rulers in Mohammedan and heathen lands have built hospitals and given means for their endowment. Far out on the picket line of evangelism heroic men and women gather around them such crowds as collect on the pathways where Christ was wont to walk. Fearless of death they grapple with cholera, plague, leprosy, smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases.

"In the tainted atmosphere of the dispensary they toil on hour after hour to relieve the mass of misery. They go late to sleep, and often rise a great while before day to watch the crises of disease and operations. They remain in sultry, fever-stricken cities of the coast during the long, tropical Summer, if haply they save some of God's poor. They travel under the burning sun or through blinding storms to reach new centres and open up the way for a further extension of the work."

Views of Other Experts.

Dr. C. F. Harford-Battersby of the Livingstone Medical College, England, also read a paper on this subject. He said that the term "medical missionary" should be applied only to a man or a woman who had sufficient medical qualification, as a medical missionary must practice without the help of specialists and assistants, and personally Dr. Battersby said he was strongly opposed to the medical missionary being ordained.

Dr. F. Howard Taylor, a son of the Rev. Dr. J. Hudson Taylor of China, spoke on "Qualifications for Medical Work." "We all recognize," he said, "that the first medical missionary was Jesus Christ. Unless a man has the true spirit of Jesus Christ he will fail as a medical missionary, even though having the gift of surgery which would make him competent to treat President McKinley or Queen Victoria."

He pleaded with the young men contemplating work as medical missionaries to study hard that they might be "not the second best, but the best in their profession."

The speaker blamed what he called "Roman Catholic aggression" for having closed the capital of inland China against the Gospel for many years. The door of this city was finally opened by a special knowledge of eye diseases.

"As to personal qualifications for the work," he continued, "health, a sound mind in a sound body, takes the first place. We want men who would live on the mission field rather than men who would die there. We want men who are able to stand the heat of the tropics, and the almost arctic Winter of Northern China. Still more, we want men sound in mind. We do not want cranks on the mission field. A man who is full of fads would better stay at home, where fads go down. In a small missionary community we want a man to be thoroughly sane, and look at all missionary affairs from a broad, sensible standpoint."

Dr. Taylor had kept a list of conversions and had found that many of the converted had first come to the missions as patients.

"So," said he, "we had reason to suppose that but for the medical branch of the work most, if not all, of these converts would never have come in contact with Him Who is able to save to the uttermost."

EXAMPLES OF FRUITLESS ENERGY.

"Comity in Medical Mission Work" was the subject of the next address, by Dr. O. R. Avison, Presbyterian medical missionary at Seoul, Korea. He said:

"An efficient hospital requires good buildings, good equipment, a sufficiently strong staff of workers, and a sufficiently large yearly income to supply necessary medicines, surgical dressings, and food.

"All the hospitals so far established in Korea are deficient in all these respects, and I am oppressed with the knowledge that, so far as that country is concerned, the medical work has accomplished only a small portion of what I believe it is capable of doing.

"The chief and probably the only reason for this lack is insufficient funds, and it seems likely there will never be a time when each mission board will have enough money to properly carry out the policy which now prevails, i. e., of each board having in every place of its operation a physician, a dispensary, and a hospital of some kind, at least one and sometimes more than one in the same city.

"One first-class hospital, with its attached dispensary, would be of more value to the people than all the present scattered and weakened attempts can be, and in such a city as Seoul one good hospital with a staff of three or four physicians and as many nurses would accommodate all that do now or will for a considerable time to come apply for treatment.

"That is, one-half of the medical force now working in Seoul could do with ease and greater efficiency all the work that the whole force now does with great difficulty and indifferent results, leaving the other half to itinerate or carry on work at another point.

"The present plan of separate denominational hospitals practically destroys all chance of financial help from the foreign community (other than missionary) residing on the field, while one general hospital, carried on in a way to commend itself to those who know how a hospital should be conducted, would command donations that would greatly relieve the demands on the mission treasuries.

"A further advantage would be the greater probability of securing Government help for one hospital that could show commendable results than for a number of smaller institutions none of which was able to attract any widespread attention.

"A plan of well-equipped, consolidated medical institutions requires the application of the principle of comity; it can only be carried out by combining the forces of the various boards in a system of union hospitals located at important centres, each furnishing medical service to the missionaries of the several boards, and performing all the functions of a mission hospital for each of the missions.

"Medical education of natives is a subject that assumes a good deal of importance if we think of the future of the work we have inaugurated. It is a great work that cannot be successfully carried on by one man, and, until we attain to the more desirable condition of complete comity in medical matters, this phase of it might very profitably be undertaken jointly by the several physicians of the missions at work in a given station."

MAGIC OF ANESTHETICS.

A discussion followed, in which Dr. Franklin P. Lynch, a Congo medical missionary from the American Board, was the first speaker. He spoke of the power that lay in the medical missionary's ability to relieve pain. "Morphine," he said, "has lost to us the magical association it had ten decades ago. Chloroform is an old story. But to these natives it is a new idea. A native, quivering with pain, calls the Inganga in vain—but, when the medical missionary comes and brings relief, he brings a new element into the native's life. He comes almost as a master magician, and opposition breaks down."

Dr. Franklin Van Allen of Yale, who had twelve years' practice in India, said: "I went to South India in 1888. We soon needed a new hospital and I have a new hospital erected by money raised in India. [Applause.]

Dr. May E. Carleton of China said that the boards should be careful where they located hospitals. "Why," said she, "in Foo Choo, in a radius of five miles, there are six hospitals, and in one of the interior provinces there are six districts in which there is no hospital."

Dr. J. C. Hepburn of Japan was loudly applauded when he was introduced as the first American medical missionary in Japan.

"It is sixty years since I first went out as a medical missionary," said he. "That was before China was opened. I remained in Singapore during the Chinese-British war, when China was opened. Then I was stationed at Amoy. In 1859, after I had returned home and had labored for thirteen years in New York City, when formal treaties were made with Japan, I gave my services as a medical missionary to Japan."

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE NEEDED

Its Effects on the Chinese Emperor and His Subjects Described at Central Presbyterian Church.

"Christian Literature" was the subject at the morning meeting at the Central Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Timothy Richards of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge Among the Chinese, spoke of the necessity of supplementing the Bible with other books as a means of engaging native attention.

The Rev. George Owen of the London Missionary Society, speaking of the recent reform movement in China, said:

"In 1898 a great reform movement began, with the Emperor at its head. In January of that year the Emperor bought the Bible and thousands of tracts and early and late he studied. There was great joy in China among the Christians. In June the Emperor began the splendid series of reform edicts which, had they been carried out, would have redeemed China as Japan has been redeemed. One of these gave full toleration throughout the empire. The effect on the people was marked. We began to command the respect of the officials, and China became almost a tolerable country in which to live. The young men began to study our language and our sciences, and the people wished to know what was transpiring in the world outside of China, a thing absolutely unprecedented. The Emperor said in an interview that he owed his conversion to reform to the writings of the Rev. Timothy Richards and Dr. Young J. Allen, two missionaries."

Mr. Owen then alluded to the battle between the Emperor and the Dowager Empress, and the triumph of the latter, but he said that her triumph is only temporary and the great reform movement will soon be revived, and then it will be impossible to put it down.

The Rev. Henry Richards spoke on "Work in Africa." He said that when he spoke to the natives of God they knew of no God, but were under the impression that God was not good, and that He did not love them, and hence they worshipped idols. He said he was there six and one-half years without a single convert, and his work seemed to be absolutely without result until he translated the Gospel of Luke, and the natives were much interested in that.

HEATHEN CRUELTY AND FANATICISM

Missionaries Tell of Harrowing Conditions in Eastern Lands.

CRIME OF INDIAN WIDOWHOOD

Twenty-seven Million Women Accused of the Gods and of Men—Degradation of Blind Girls in China—Christian Literature.

Awful recitals of heathen cruelty, infamy, and degradation, told in direct, unvarnished language by earnest women who well knew whereof they spoke, so thrilled an immense meeting in the Church of the Strangers yesterday afternoon that before all was told Dr. James Wood, the Chairman, interrupted the exercises by exclaiming: "Of all the meetings of this great council, this room this afternoon is the Chamber of Horrors, but it is filled with rays of hope, and, as the darkest hour comes just before the dawn, so we see that the light of the Kingdom of God is breaking forth in these dark places of the earth."

"Educational Philanthropic Work" was the topic of the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, and the speakers were Miss Anstice Abbott, Bombay missionary; Miss Corinna Shattuck, missionary at Oorfa, Turkey; Miss Emily C. Wheeler, Secretary of the National Armenian Relief Committee; Mrs. Wellington White, missionary at Canton, China; the Rev. Dr. J. R. Kallenbach of Holland, and Mrs. J. P. Moore, missionary at Tokio, Japan.

WIDOWS IN INDIA.

"The word 'widow' in every land," said Miss Abbott, "is a synonym for sorrow. In Christian lands it is associated with tender sympathy, but in non-Christian lands it means reproach and despising, and I think in no land is that more true than in India.

"The Hindu scriptures, so far as I can learn, say very little about the treatment of widows. We know that in Vedic times widows were permitted to remarry. One section of the old law deals almost wholly with the relations between husband and wife. The woman is the property of her husband. He is her god and her priest, and all her duties relate to him, and therefore if he is removed from life she is a stray animal—ownerless."

Miss Abbott then read the following declaration from the Brahmin laws:

The wife who commits herself to the flames with the body of her husband shall reside with him in Swerga, as long as there are 35,000,000 hairs on the human body, and rank as a goddess, but the woman who shall not burn herself with the corpse of her husband shall be subject to transmigration in female form.

"It was found in 1817," she continued, "that two widows were burned alive every day in Bengal alone, and the horror of the British Army united them with the civilians in a protest against that crime. It was not until 1831 that the suttee was a thing of the past, in spite of the angry protests of the Brahmins and appeals for its restoration, on the ground that England had agreed not to interfere with their religious customs.

HOST OF 27,000,000.

"There are 147,000,000 women in India, of whom 27,000,000 are widows, and of these 14,000 are less than ten years old. The widow is accursed of the gods, for in some former state of existence she committed a crime for which she is now paying the penalty. She may be a woman who did not burn herself with her husband, or she may be a wife who gave a disrespectful answer to her husband. She may then have become a dog, who in turn stole the dinner of some Brahmin priest, and is being further punished by being returned as a widow. If she had been something good she would not now be a woman.

"When her husband dies—and it is the prayer of every woman that she may die before her husband—she is godless, priestless, without religion, accursed. Her touch is pollution, the sight of her a bad omen. If a widow crosses the path of a Brahmin he is defiled, and must take a bath.

"When her husband dies the barber is first sent for, but before he arrives a great lock of her hair is laid upon his bier. Her hair is all burned, her ornaments are all removed, sometimes forcibly; the little jacket, the woman's pride, is taken from her, and the cattle garments which she has so treasured must all be changed for a single coarse robe of red or white.

"Then she is put in seclusion for thirteen days, or seclusion only broken by the curses of her husband's relatives, and then she must go through life jacketless, jewelless, moneyless, have only one hot meal in twenty-four hours, and she must have many fastings and many baths. She can have no privileges of her religion, but she must keep all its fasts. She must still mourn her husband, and who knows what she will be in the next world, a jackal, a snake—or a widow.

EARLY WIDOWHOOD THE WORST.

"It is the early widowhood that appeals most strongly to sympathy. If the husband dies young, the greater is her sin. She becomes the slave of his family, and she can be beaten without redress. Even worse than all this, the priests and their emissaries prowl around and try to lure the bright and pretty girls among them to temple service. The great temple in Benares is called the 'Charnel House of Widows.'

"Nearly all the converts to Christianity among the widows are older women who are bereft of kindred and therefore have had larger opportunities for action."

Miss Abbott closed by saying that the famines of recent years and the plague had brought many of them under Christian missionary influence, and into homes and schools founded for their benefit. They either remarry Christian men or else go into service as Bible women, at which those who succeed at all develop a wonderfully dramatic style of oratory.

Orphans in Armenia.

"Having been early in life left an orphan myself," said Miss Shattuck, "I have always had great sympathy for and interest in orphans, but I did not suppose it would be my lot to serve orphans in a land where there are 50,000 orphans of massacred fathers, and in a city where I found myself at the time of the Armenian massacres there are alone 3,000 of these orphans."

She told of the slow progress of the relief work, Germans in Smyrna being the first to respond, and the United States being the last; but when the response of this country came through The Christian Herald, it was an offer to take care of all the orphans in Oorfa. For months the children slept in all parts of her mission, and even on the roof and in the court.

GOOD KURDS AND GOOD TURKS.

She told many stories of the aptitude displayed by the children as developed in the mission industrial school, and said she meant to keep them all in that country, not only because they could be reared more cheaply, but that their influence might extend through the Ottoman Empire when they go out into the world, as many have already done. She did not think their future was hopeless, for she said, "there are good Kurds and good Turks."

She and Miss Wheeler, who followed, made a strong appeal for money to carry on the orphanage work, saying that $7,000 was an immediate necessity.

Miss Wheeler was at Harpoot during the massacre, and she told of a father about to be put to death who asked what they were going to do with his sons, twelve and seventeen years old. The answer was, "Make them Moslem." He said, "Make them Moslem before I die." The lads were brought one at a time. Each refused to forsake his Christian faith and was killed on the spot. A last opportunity to embrace Mohammedanism was given to the father, but his answer was, "No; I shall go to heaven all the more happily since I know my boys are there."

Blind Children in China.

Mrs. White said: "Probably some of you know that when I landed in Canton, twenty years ago, there was not the slightest work being done for the great numbers of blind children there.

"The evening after I arrived I stood on the front veranda of a friend's house and counted sixteen processions of blind girls wind through the streets. Each was led by an old woman who could see, playing on a stringed instrument. They were walking in prison lock-step and they were all prettily dressed. Satan always makes things beautiful. My hostess told me stories of them that I had never dreamed of. I cried like a baby. Each of the old wretches walking in front of the processions owned those girls body and soul and she left them at houses—one here, one there, another somewhere else, to a night of such infamy and immorality as only you men can dream of."

Mrs. White told of fruitless appeals for help to this country. The reply was that blind girls could not be used in the work, and the money had better be spent upon others.

DR. MARY NILES'S REWARD.

She rescued a few of them herself, and kept them, but no substantial aid came until 1891, when Dr. Mary Niles, a medical missionary, saved one of the chosen wives of the Viceroy who was thought to be dying from illness.

A servant of the Viceroy came and said that his master wanted to make some return for saving the woman's life, and Dr. Niles asked help for the blind girls, and just a week after received $1,000, with which the present hospital was started. The girls are now printing their own Bibles in raised characters in Chinese. The boys are not so much objects of sympathy, as they are sold to the priests, who make fortune tellers of them. So much blindness is caused by a climatic disease.

Dr. Kallenbach spoke of the work done in connection with Armenia and Mrs. Moore described successful evangelical work among the wounded Japanese soldiers in hospitals during the war with China.

MANY MISSIONARY PERIODICALS

Shown at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church that There Are Fully 100 of These Publications.

The Rev. C. H. Daniels, Secretary of the American Board of Missions in Boston, presided at yesterday afternoon's session in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, when the entire time was taken up with the discussion of missionary literature.

The first delegate who read a paper was the Rev. Dr. E. E. Strong, Secretary of the Missionary Board, Boston, whose subject was "Missionary Periodicals." He said:

"I have a list of 49 publications in Great Britain and Ireland, most of them issued monthly, some of them quarterly, entirely devoted to foreign missions, while there are 22 other journals which combine in their view missionary work at home and abroad. On the Continent of Europe there are nearly a score of magazines devoted to this cause, while on this side of the Atlantic we have a list of 32 publications, altogether foreign missionary in their character, while a dozen or more monthly magazines report the missionary work of the churches they represent both in the home land and beyond the seas. These lists are doubtless incomplete, and it is quite within bounds to say that there are to-day not less than 100 publications, chiefly monthly, which are entirely devoted to foreign missions.

THREE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

"There are three fundamental principles, which I venture to call axiomatic.

"1. It is the bounden duty of each missionary organization as a means of grace at home and to extend the kingdom abroad to use every practicable means for awakening and intensifying missionary zeal throughout its constituency.

"2. One of the most efficient means for thus stimulating missionary zeal is the periodical, which shall, at frequent intervals, present the needs of the work and keep its readers in touch with the workers who are far away.

"3. The cost of such publication, if kept within reasonable bounds, is as legitimate a charge upon the treasury of the organization as is the support of a missionary.

"To demur at such expense is as unreasonable as it would be for owners of an ocean greyhound to object to the cost of the coal which alone can give their craft the desired speed.

"Assuming now that each foreign missionary organization has a distinct periodical, one or more, the question as to the nature and contents of its issues remains for consideration.

"It is obvious to remark that the periodical must be adapted to the age and intelligence and spiritual apprehension of those whom it is desired to reach. Who ought to be reached? There are:

"First, the young. It is of vast importance that they be not overlooked. In the formative period of their lives they will get impressions which will never be lost. But they cannot be expected to read with interest or profit the graver discussions or reports which are suitable for their elders.

"A second class to be reached are at the opposite end from the young—they are the advanced Christians, whose principles are established, who are presumably well informed as to the progress of the kingdom, and who do not need incident or illustration to hold their attention. Their wishes would be met by the discussion of missionary principles, the review of great movements, and the presentation of elaborate articles concerning methods of administration, and the like.

"Provision being thus made for the young on the one hand and for the most mature on the other, there remains the great middle class, made up of the large majority in the churches, more or less interested in missions, of various grades of intelligence and education, very busy, most of them, in the affairs of life, and living in the whirl of modern society. What sort of periodical is best fitted to catch and hold the interest and impart intelligence and missionary enthusiasm to these average Christians?

"They want facts, not such as are given baldly in statistical tables, but facts of life, bringing before the mind vital interests which concern the reader and others for whom he should care. Of course in any missionary periodical there should be room given for exhortation and dissertation, in moderate amount, but the ideal would be a presentation of the actual work in the mission fields, including the personnel of the missionaries, the character of the people for whom they labor, the hindrances and helps, all in sufficient detail such as to make the scenes in these several lands distinct pictures before the mind. If men thus see, they certainly will feel, and if they feel they will act.

"Every effort should be put forward to make missionary publications attractive both in matter and form."

SHOULD BE UP TO DATE.

Mrs. J. T. Strong of Rochester read a paper on "Miscellaneous Missionary Literature." She spoke of the necessity of arousing the church people in the country, and thought that so many people in the churches lacked enthusiasm, because they were not supplied with adequate missionary knowledge. People wanted to be posted in missionary affairs in South Africa, in India, in Korea, and of the great movement toward Protestantism that has set in on the European Continent. God was overturning the nations, and people here wanted to know the developments.

Many women were engaged in writing papers on missionary affairs, and were studying maps that showed the territories of missionary labors. The speaker mentioned an incident where a man who had been asked to read a paper on missionary work wrote to a woman asking her to prepare a speech for him, as he was unfamiliar with the subject, and inclosed a check for $25 for her trouble.

Missionary text books, the speaker said, are very popular, and thousands have been sold to young people's societies and to colleges. The latest missionary reports have been full of life and interest, and the missionary leaflets are remarkable for the clever matter they contain in a condensed form, and several millions of these leaflets have been distributed.

The Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey, Secretary of the Presbyterian Missionary Board, said that pastors of churches ought to keep in close touch with missionary movements, and thus keep their congregations properly informed. They ought to consult with the missionaries, and listen to their experiences, many of which were almost miraculous.

SERVICES OF NEWSPAPER MEN.

The Rev. E. M. Bliss spoke of the good work and courteous conduct of the newspaper men who had reported the proceedings of the Conference, and advised missionaries to get into personal contact with them, and they would find these scribes ready to publish their news.

The Rev. D. C. Rankin of Nashville, Editorial Secretary of the Southern Presbytery, advised that the religious periodicals be made equal to the best secular periodicals that are published, and they would thus attract more readers. They ought to have ably written articles upon the most important subjects, and they should be handsomely illustrated.

The Rev. Dr. A. Schreiber, delegate from Germany, observed that missionary organs kept the people at home informed of the missionaries' work and encouraged the missionaries in the knowledge that their friends still kept them in mind.

LITERARY WORK AND METHODS.

Difficulties of Translation Amusingly Illustrated at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church.

The meeting in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church yesterday afternoon was devoted to the question of literary work in the mission field.

The Rev. J. Fairley Daly of Glasgow read a paper on "Literary Workers," prepared by the Rev. Dr. K. S. MacDonald, in which he said:

"Missionary societies should recognize Christian literature as a department of evangelistic effort, and for this work select men who have shown the requisite ability, should be set apart, being supported as before, by their respective societies, and reporting to them.

"It is absolutely necessary to the effective working of a large body of literary workers, and to the prevention of waste or the misdirection of energy that the whole be organized under a responsible head or heads.

"One other recommendation I would make, and that is that the production and circulation of Christian literature be regarded as an integral part of all mission work, and that consequently all missionaries be requested to report annually on the subject and to tabulate all literary work done in the annual statistics of the mission."

LITTLE DONE IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Mr. Lovett was the next speaker. He said that since Carey landed in India in 1793 little had been accomplished in the literary field of missionary work. Hardly more than a comprehension of the problem had been gained and tools prepared. For the most part, this work had been done by the publication societies, including the American Tract and American Bible Societies.

The speaker reviewed the work of these and the large British societies and explained the vast work involved in supplying literature for so widely separated and distant parts of the earth as Greenland and China. This was made plainer when it was understood, he said, that the only Christian literature likely to be effective in enlightening the mind and opening the heart was Christian truth clothed in a dress which the reader instinctively recognized to be familiar. It was necessary that the ideas should be expressed in a phraseology and imagery as close as possible to his ordinary modes of thought and expression.

In both India and China it was still unhappily true, however, that Christian literature was practically non-existent. This was more evident in India than elsewhere, where most of such literature as there was was in tiny tracts, while of the larger works the majority appealed only to the native Christians. They were mostly translations from the English, incapable of affecting deeply the Hindu mind.

The Christian Church in India was in great danger of having a language of its own, which might be called the language of New Canaan, but was really only English, metamorphosed and attenuated. The Hebrew and Greek expressions should give place to Indian expressions.

A QUEER TRANSLATION.

Some instances were given of the difficulties encountered in seeking the equivalent idioms. A Christian pundit had been asked to make a translation of "The Rock of Ages" into the Telugu. He came back the following day, saying that he did not understand the mystic meaning of the language. He had made an attempt, however, which began as follows:

"Oh, very old stone, split in two on my behalf;
Let me get under one corner of you."

Much careless work of translation had been done by missionaries who, being alone in a field and with little time for this kind of work, endeavored to do too much, and hence did not do it well. The speaker told of one who, in looking for native equivalents, gave for the title of Bishop "big preacher"; for priest, "little preacher," and for sacrament, "strong word."

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Mr. Burrell of the American Tract Society said he had just a word to say; that was that the American Tract Society was going to live. There had been an impression that it was not, that it had been the victim of locomotor ataxia. It was still the handmaid of the Christian churches. If it should be wiped out to-morrow, within a month the evangelical churches of the United States would be compelled to organize another society just like it. Such statistics gave the only basis for united work.

Mr. Patterson told of the work of the Christian Literature Society of India. One of its most successful departments was in the printing of text books for schools, and these were used not only in the missionary schools, but also in native and municipal schools to a large extent. They had 140 publications of this character, and printed annually editions of from 20,000 to 80,000 Some forty missionary societies were supplied.

These books were in a sense the thin edge of the Christian wedge, and the work was a source of profit which assisted in the aggressive efforts of the society, but he wished to give his testimony to the declarations of previous speakers as to the need of monetary assistance for this field of work.

Dr. Sheffield gave an encouraging report of the progress made in certain directions of literary work in China, where books on the natural sciences and ethics had served not only as text books, but as books of reference to Chinese students for whom they were translated, in the classical Chinese.

Dr. Bliss pictured the strides making in the land of the heathen by the applied science of civilization, the railroad and other improvements, which he said were helping to carry with them the word of God.

Mr. Wynkoop made a plea for increased public support for the literature department of missionary work.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Quackery in Mission Work Vehemently Denounced in a Discussion at Central Presbyterian Church.

"Hospitals and Dispensaries" was the subject for discussion at the Central Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon. It was urged by some of the speakers that the equipment as regards medical training should be the best that can be obtained, and that no medical missionary should be without a hospital. Quackery in mission work was also denounced. Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, President of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, presided.

HOSPITALS AS MISSION AGENCIES.

Dr. Robert Case Beebe of Nanking, China, President of the Medical Missionary Society of China, spoke on "When Should Hospitals and Dispensaries Be Established? Their Conduct Under Various Conditions." He said:

"The question naturally arises, when medical work is projected, as to whether it should be done through a hospital or dispensary, or both. I would say that as soon as possible it should be done through both, and, as a rule, from the beginning. There may be circumstances that make it wise to delay the locating of a hospital.

"The dispensary, from a missionary standpoint, is like the street chapel. It has the advantage, however, of a more regular audience, and of favor and goodwill gained by the medical work done. But, as in the case of a street chapel, its audience is constantly changing. Many come but once, and these are liable to get an inadequate idea of the Gospel message presented to them. By means of a dispensary much seed sowing can be done, and it serves admirably to advertise Christian work, but a hospital is naturally required to complete the medical work begun, and it is in the wards and regular daily services of the hospital that the Gospel is made plain and exemplified. The hospital affords time under the most favorable circumstances for leading men to Christ.

"It is very desirable that there be in connection with each hospital a native preacher of such gifts and graces that he can spend some time each day in conversation with the patients at their bedside. He should be the right kind of a man, quiet, sympathetic, and with tact and a pleasant manner so as to be able to gain the confidence of those he meets. A good native helper can do what the foreign missionary cannot do in getting an intimate acquaintance with his countrymen, but the wrong man in such a place is nothing less than a calamity to the work.

"It is needless to say that one or two physicians are unable alone to do the work that comes every day to a mission hospital. We must have native assistants. These assistants should be Christians, and alive to the spirit and purpose of mission work. When imbued with the proper spirit and possessed of the high degree of intelligence that medical work is able to attract, they are invaluable to the work, and, in fact, are indispensable to the conduct of hospitals and dispensaries.

"I consider it very desirable that there shall be at least one trained nurse from the home land in connection with every mission hospital. Where there are wards for both men and women, a nurse is indispensable. Her services are required in training native women as helpers in the hospital. In fact, she must do the work of a deaconess also, as she has a field unequaled for religious work."

MEDICAL MAN A NECESSITY.

Dr. John Cross of Amoy, China, said: "No mission centre in China, or perhaps anywhere, should be without a medical missionary. This is only humane toward other missionaries. It is the only way to get satisfactory returns for the amount of money spent on these missions.

"No medical missionary should be without a hospital, with a good supply of surgical instruments. It

WORLD'S SOCIAL PROGRESS AND PEACE

Relation of Missions Thereto Considered at Carnegie Hall.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC DENOUNCED

Dr. Cuyler Says Christianity Needs More Christianizing at the Core—Proposed Great Committee of Mission Board and Temperance Workers.

At Carnegie Hall last night the principal subject of the evening was the evils attending the importation of intoxicating drinks into foreign mission fields. In the first gallery, near where ex-President Harrison has generally sat, was John D. Rockefeller with a party of ladies. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, in this city, presided.

New York and the Conference.

Dr. Huntington, in opening the meeting said:

"Speaking as a New Yorker for New Yorkers, I desire that the predominant note of the few words I shall say shall be gratitude—gratitude to the members of this conference.

"Gratitude on civic grounds: We thank you that you are shaking us out of our provincialism. You notice that I say that in an undertone. It is a dangerous thing to say in the presence of representatives of the press. But we need to be shaken out of it. In a sense we are the most cosmopolitan of cities, and in a way we have a right to be so. The city, which is the largest of Irish cities in the world, almost the largest German city, the largest Hebrew, and almost, if not quite, the largest Italian city, is certainly in a sense cosmopolitan, but yet the French have a saying that sometimes one cannot see the forest for the trees, and the very fact that there are so many interests here in New York in which we are absorbed sometimes prevents us from opening our eyes to the great world-wide interests which you represent.

"What does this cr that boss say? Shall the East River be bridged or tunneled? How about the cleaning of our streets? Which corporation shall have the most valuable franchises? These are not unimportant questions. They are important, but I submit that they are provincial. It is good for the people of New York to have rolled out before their eyes the picture of the world.

ON RELIGIOUS GROUNDS.

"Gratitude on religious grounds: We look for a great increment of blessings as a result of this gathering. It is sure to come. The attention of this community has for seven days been drawn off things of a temporal order and fastened upon things of a spiritual order. That cannot be without result.

"I was struck by an editorial remark in the last number of The London Spectator apropos of the somewhat inflated and very sanguine speeches made at the opening of the Paris Exposition by the President of the French Republic, and the Minister of Commerce. They laid great stress upon the social results destined to follow the exposition. 'No,' says the editor, 'our memory goes back fifty years to the opening of the great British exposition, and what the Prince Consort then said it would do for the peace of the world. Since then four of the greatest wars of the world have been fought.'

"The speeches were overstrained. This exposition will not bring peace as President Loubet dreams, save for an hour, nor will it, as the Minister of Commerce hopes, hasten the ascendency of judgment and mercy. All the trades of all the world have not done so much for the happiness of mankind as the moneyless teacher, who on the hills of Palestine laid down as the final law of society the Golden Rule. That Teacher you represent. In his school you are the undermasters. To His triumph all your work leads up.

ON ECCLESIASTICAL GROUNDS.

"Let me now say a single word on the ecclesiastical ground for gratitude. We are gathered here as members of the Holy Catholic Church, in which in the creed we say that we believe. Shall we assign that membership in limits less far-reaching than those the Holy Father at Rome, the late Pope Pius IX., laid down to the Emperor William of Germany when he appealed to him as the child of the Church having been baptized in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost?

"One thing to be long remembered is that whenever the word 'comity' has been uttered in these gatherings there have been strong expressions of approval, and whenever a speaker has gone on to say that comity was not enough but Christian unity was needed the applause has risen to enthusiasm."

Social Progress and Peace.

President C. D. Hartranft of the Hartford Theological Seminary then delivered a paper on "The Relations of Foreign Missions to the Social Progress of the World."

"What is the peace of the world?" he asked. "It is such a condition of outward existence and inward culture as shall give to the world an unrestricted and unhindered career of progress and advancement in all the avenues of culture and especially in social morality and social religion. Such a peace may be guaranteed through the medium of human law, but do not we who worship Jesus Christ rise from the depths of such externalities to the very heart of the Lord Himself?

"What are foreign missions but an arm of the Church, not to be separated from the Church? This Ecumenical Conference has been a promulgator of the effect of Christianity in remodeling not only men, but communities."

MISSIONARIES AGENTS OF GOD.

The next speaker was the Rev. Charles Williams, a delegate from the Baptist Church of England. He said that the missionaries did not go out as social reformers. If they did, they would fail to effect social reforms. They went not as agents of civilization but as agents of God. There was a close relation between missions and the peace of the world. The Gospel preached by the missionaries, he said, made peaceful men out of warriors. The work of the missionary making a campaign for peace was made very difficult by the attitude of Christian nations.

"War is a cruel necessity," he said. "There is no greater hindrance to the spread of the Gospel in heathen countries than the fact that the Christians are warlike. Let us appeal to Jesus, the Prince of Peace, not to Mars, the pagan of war. We should make the question of peace prominent in our missions. If the evangelical Christians are true to their fathers, two nations, at least, will very soon take the lead for peace—the United States and Great Britain." [Applause.]

Evil of the Liquor Traffic.

As the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler stepped forward he was greeted with a burst of applause that was hardly surpassed by that with which President McKinley was received on the opening night. This was repeated several times at telling points in his address, but the old minister paid no attention, would not permit himself to be interrupted, and the handclapping soon ceased lest some of his words be lost, and many of them were.

"Fellow-soldiers for Christ, all hail!" he shouted as he began. "This conference, on which God has poured eight days of sunshine, has worked on many of the problems of the advancement of the kingdom of Christ, but there is another problem, very important, on which I have been asked to address you to-night; and, although it is not allowed to present resolutions to this conference, if I were to do so I would phrase one something like this: 'Whereas, one of the most serious obstacles to the spread of the Gospel among many native races is the importation of alcoholic liquors by Christian nations. Resolved, that our Christianity needs a little more Christianizing at the core,' and I am sure that our beloved and honored Christian statesman ex-President Harrison would second this resolution.

"For how many years have ships from Christian ports carried missionaries in the cabin and rum and firearms and opium in the hold. Even Britain and America have held out to the heathen races the Bible in one hand and the bottle in the other, and the bottle has sent ten to perdition where the Bible has brought one to Jesus Christ.

AFRICA'S CHIEF'S MISSION.

"Four years ago the Christian Chief of Bechuanaland went to London on an extraordinary mission. He went here to tell that he had made a prohibitive law for his tempted subjects, who are negroes, and he said that the principal difficulty he had with it was the smuggling in of liquor by British subjects, and he implored her Majesty to second his efforts to make prohibition successful. Think of it! A converted African savage on his knees before a Christian Queen imploring her people not to poison his own nation.

"We have something nearer home than that. Of all the honored heads of mission work who have been here upon this platform, none has been looked upon with more reverence than John G. Paton of the New Hebrides. No one since Livingston went from his knees to God's throne in Africa has been more reverenced than he. My old friend Paton came here a few years ago. What for? To implore the American Government, yours and mine, to prohibit the importation of whisky and firearms among the new Christians of the New Hebrides. The cross had saved them from cannibalism, but the question was, could they be saved from the importations of Christian America.

"I am coming home closer than that. All political subjects are properly quarantined in this conference, and you may be certain that I am not going to handle the hot potato Philippine problem in any of its political aspects, but whatever the future rulers of our country shall be to those multitudes of human beings, we are now before God and before man responsible for their condition as much as any mother in that gallery is for the child that she kissed good night in the crib.

"If there is anything a true American adores next to his Bible it is the blessed old Stars and Stripes. But, mark ye! it is a most terrible truth that that flag, Old Glory, as it is called here, floats to-night over about 400 American drinking dens—slaughter houses of body and soul—in the town of Manila. [Cries of "Shame, shame!"]

"Yes, shame, shame, shame!" thundered Dr. Cuyler, as he continued; "then for heaven's sake hang it at half-mast."

PRESIDENT URGED TO ACT.

"What is to be done? Abraham Lincoln once by a single stroke of his pen swept away the darkest blot on our National escutcheon. That same pen can be found to-day in the President's mansion, and our honored President with the same dashing stroke should extinguish this most terrible stigma on our character and our Christianity. If he does we will give him a shout that will make the ovation he received on this platform last Saturday night appear but the murmur of a zephyr.

"I have thought freely about our beloved country on the same principle as Randolph of Roanoke, who said: 'I never let anybody abuse Virginia but myself.'

"Let this great Conference send a protest to all Christian peoples, imploring them to prohibit the importation of alcoholic intoxicants among these temptable native races of the earth.

"Eight years ago sixteen nations, our own among them, I am happy to say, enacted a treaty forbidding the introduction of alcoholic drinks into the Congo country of Africa. All right. That established a principle. Now, what we want to do is to make an enlargement of it. This conference should ask, should implore, the Christian nations of the earth, in the name of a common humanity, out of pity for the weak races God has bidden us to treat as our brethren, for the principles of Christianity and glory of God, to pass such legislation as shall sweep out of existence this terrible curse of humanity, this destruction of God's children.

"I implore you, good friends, to use your influence with pen, press, and tongue to carry out this great proposal that has been presented, and I ask it finally for the sake of the missionaries themselves. To make to-night one closing plea for these heroic men and women, who for the last week, with face and voice, have been a heavenly benediction upon this community."

AN APPEAL TO AMERICANS.

The Rev. John G. Paton of New Hebrides, pleading the infirmity of age for not speaking, turned over his manuscript on the evil influence of rum and ammunition in the land in which he was laboring. The paper was read by the Rev. Dr. McEwen.

"A rifle is a dangerous thing in the hands of an irresponsible cannibal at all times," Dr. Paton wrote, "and more so when his reason is dethroned by drink. There are still 40,000 or 60,000 cannibals in the New Hebrides group. Great Britain has prohibited all her traders on those islands from trading in rum, ammunition, brandy, gunpowder, and dynamite.

"Surely Christian America should do the same and prevent the many murders by firearms and intoxicants.

"Surely there are Congressmen who will take up this subject and plead with Congress to pass an act to save such ruin by the trade of traders in America against these defenseless islanders, who are not under the protection of any civilized nation, but are at the mercy of all lawless traders, kidnappers, and slavers who visit or settle on those island of the New Hebrides.

"To help the President and Congress to get such an act passed we earnestly plead for the united help and influence of every American Christian and society able to use any influence, and so free themselves before God from any further responsibility for such crimes and murders which hinder the work of Christianity and civilization among the island cannibals."

WHAT ENGLAND HAS DONE.

Dr. Harford Battersby said there was no doubt that Christian nations should do something to stop the sale of liquor to the weaker nations. The speaker told of what was done in England to stop this traffic. Already rum was barred from Congo, many of the central States, and in the Soudan. He said much had been done, but there should be no resting on oars. The United States ought to join in this movement. What would the United States do?

Dr. Battersby advised the formation of a great committee of the mission board and temperance workers. He said an effort to form such a committee would be made this afternoon at the Church Mission House, in Fourth Avenue. Bishop Doane of Albany presiding.

TRAVELS OF MISSIONARIES.

Medical Evangelists Recount Their Adventures in Many Lands at Central Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. W. E. Cousins of Madagascar spoke last evening in the Central Presbyterian Church on the subject of medical missionaries. He said that he went to Madagascar in 1862 with Dr. Andrew Davidson. Soon after they arrived there Dr. Davidson cured a woman of cataract. His fame spread all over the country, and people came from great distances to look at the man who could make the blind to see, and the Gospel was preached to them.

Some of the people apparently imagined that a man who could make the blind to see could also raise the dead, and one morning they brought a corpse in a coffin and asked him to raise it. It took some time to convince these people that there were some limits to a medical missionary's power.

The British missionaries established a hospital there with a staff of physicians and students. When the French took possession of Madagascar they first adopted the missionaries' tactics to win the confidence and affection of the people, and appointed what are called political medical missionaries, who treated the people as did the other missionaries.

TURNED OUT BY THE FRENCH.

Later the French Government took possession of the English missionaries' hospital, turned the missionaries out, and placed the students under the tuition of French doctors. The Norwegian and other missionary establishments were not interfered with. The English hope to be able to establish another hospital in a few years.

The knowledge of medicine was of great advantage to missionaries, said Dr. Cousins. In a country like Madagascar medical missionaries could easily cut at the root of superstitions. Missionary hospitals were object lessons. Patients found them clean, found the physicians skilful, and the nurses disinterestedly kind, and then they asked what it was that prompted these people to cure and help strangers without reward. That was the opportunity to preach the Gospel of the love of Christ, and the conversions that followed were many.

The Rev. Dr. C. F. Harford-Battersby spoke about his experiences while a medical missionary.

In the Soudan the ignorant Mohammedans have queer methods of curing. The name of God or of Mohammed was written many times on a board; the writing was then washed off, and the patient drank the water. That was considered an infallible remedy for all ills that humanity is subject to. A hunter came to the medical missionary and asked for medicine to make him shoot well, and a chieftain wanted medicine which would make him bullet proof.

The work done in missionary hospitals, continued Dr. Harford-Batters, has produced great results. On the northwestern frontier of India, where there is a missionary hospital, sick people came from long distances, on horseback and on camels. They were treated kindly, and were made acquainted with the principles of Christianity. Many of them became converted, and on returning to their homes they preached the Gospel to their friends, and in several instances succeeded in establishing missionary stations.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The Rev. Dr. William Perkins, Secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society of London, spoke of medical missionary work on the west coast of Africa. Up to within a few years, he said, only little was known of that district, and it was spoken of as a fever-stricken, unhealthy coast, but now it has come into the sphere of international politics. Germany went and took a slice, and then France followed and said "I am with you." England was already there and wanted more, and now people have learned all about that part of the world.

While the European nations were taking the district for their respective countries, the Christian yearns to possess the entire territory for Christ and to bring all the inhabitants into the fold.

Dr. Perkins went on to speak of the missionary work which began in Sierra Leone, and related several pathetic incidents of the devotion and self-sacrifice of the young missionaries who volunteered to go there. One young man died of fever, and after his young wife had buried him and returned to England, she begged to be sent back to look after the spiritual welfare of the women and girls there, and to be near her husband's grave. Her wish was granted.

Dr. Perkins related a legend of the negroes of the district, who hold that the Great Spirit had first made all men black and settled them along a river. One day the Great Spirit told them to cross the river and he would take them elsewhere. The great majority refused and said they were content where they were. Some, however, obeyed the Great Spirit, and as they crossed the river the black color was washed away from their bodies and they became white.

CHINESE CHRISTIANS AS HOSTS.

Entertain Delegates to the Conference at Their Mission House.

A reception was tendered to the missionaries and delegates to the Ecumenical Conference by the Chinese Christians of the city at the Presbyterian Chinese Mission, 53 Fifth Avenue, last night. The Rev. Huie Kin, President of the Presbyterian Mission, and Mrs. Huie Kin, assisted by the Chinese Consul, Mr. Ju; Mr. Guy Maine, his secretary; Mr. George Alexander, and Mr. Wong, Chinese Consul to Peru, received the visitors.

The Consuls were dressed in Oriental costumes, which combined with the decorations on the walls to give the room a decidedly Chinese appearance. Thirty-nine schools and missions were represented at the reception, and about 150 missionaries and 300 visitors and friends attended. Chin Kue of the Congregational Board of Chinese Missions of Brooklyn presided, and introduced the speakers.

Chu Bok, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Mission Board, opened the meeting by delivering an address of welcome to the visiting missionaries in remarkably good English. He thanked the Americans for all that they were doing for his brothers in China, and said that the reception would be long remembered by the Chinese Christians of this city.

"It is one of the proudest moments in the history of the Chinese Christians of this city when they learned that they were to entertain the missionaries who were doing so much in their native land."

The Rev. Huie Kin followed with a short description of the work done by the mission among the Chinese of this city. It was being pushed with renewed vigor, he said, and each day brought new converts. Every mission in the city, he said, was crowded at every service.

Dr. George Alexander, the Rev. Dr. J. C. Thompson, of the Canadian Mission, Dr. Barber, Mr. Winchester, Mr. Chamberlain, and several others responded in behalf of the visiting missionaries.

Dr. Alexander opened his speech with a few words in English and then suddenly changed to Chinese. The Chinamen in the audience, who had been listening carelessly when he began, started and leaned forward when they heard the first few words in their familiar tongue, and were all attention to the close of the speech. The Americans in the audience who could not understand the speech were entertained by watching the rapidly changing expressions on the eager Mongolian faces turned toward the speaker.

Dr. Thompson related many incidents in the work of converting the Chinese in Canada, and interested his audience by his description of the life of the Chinese there. He said that the field for work there was larger than most Americans were aware of, and that hundreds of Canadian Chinamen were converted to the Christian religion every year.

During the evening several hymns were sung acceptably by the Chinamen who are members of the mission, and after the programme had been completed every one crowded into another room to drink tea served in Chinese fashion.

MRS. WOOLSEY IN A RUNAWAY.

Widow of Yale's ex-President Injured—Her Sister's Collar Bone Broken.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 30.—Mrs. Sarah S. Woolsey, widow of ex-President Theodore D. Woolsey of Yale, and her sister, Mrs. Goodrich, were seriously injured in a runaway accident this afternoon. The horse took fright on Whitney Avenue, and the ladies were pinned inside a closed coupe, which was overturned. Mrs. Goodrich sustained a broken collarbone, and Mrs. Woolsey was cut about the head. She was in a semi-conscious state for several hours.

FREIGHT CAR FAMINE OVER.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The freight car famine that has been on among Chicago railroads during the last six or eight months has been relieved.

"We have cars to rent, sell, or give away," said an assistant General Freight Agent of an east-bound road to-day. "The famine was one of the worst the roads operating out of Chicago ever experienced. There are several factors that have helped to relieve the situation. The first and most important is light business. The opening of navigation also has helped matters. Then the farmers are holding their grain, and we do not look for heavy business again soon."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Robert J. Gibson, Surgeon, is relieved from duty as commanding officer of the hospital ship Missouri and will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty.

Col. William J. Volkmar, Assistant Adjutant General, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service April 28 is announced.

The retirement from active service April 29 of Col. Charles H. Alden, Assistant Surgeon General, by operation of law, is announced.

Navy.

Lieut. John S. Doddridge is detached from the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the command of the Talbot.

Lieut. M. C. Gorgas is ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard for duty in the office of the Captain of the yard, when discharged from hospital.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Indiana sailed today from New York for League Island, where she will be laid up in ordinary.

The Buffalo has sailed from Hampton Roads for Lynn Haven Bay to drill her crew of landsmen.

The Kearsarge is at Hampton Roads, making ready to sail for Newport.

The Machias has started from San Juan for Chirigui.

The Monongahela will sail from Hampton Roads on a training cruise to-morrow.

The torpedo boats Gwyn, at Annapolis, and Talbot, at Norfolk, have been ordered to Newport, where a considerable number of these craft will be gathered for the Summer.

The transport Leekanaw left Manila yesterday for San Francisco.

The transport Grant has reached Manila from San Francisco.

BRITONS WELCOME BRITONS

Reception to Conquering Delegates by Local Residents.

Addresses Pay Tribute to the Queen and Bespeak a Close Relation of English-Speaking Peoples.

Sherry's ball room held a notable gathering last night at the reception to the British delegates tendered by British residents of New York. Miscellaneous from every part of the world were present all or part of the evening. Dress suits, plain clothes, and the conventional clerical dress mingled, and only a little less varied were the gowns of the many women present.

The reception was under the auspices of the various societies in New York of resident Britishers, St. George's, St. David's, St. Andrew's, the Canadian Club, the British Schools and University Club, the New York Graduates' Society of the Gill University, and others, including Irish residents, and missionaries from each branch of the United Kingdom and Ireland and Canada found fellow countrymen to greet them.

The ballroom was decorated with palms and hanging vines and the flags of the United States, Great Britain, and Ireland. An orchestra in the music gallery played the airs of the various countries represented.

Following the reception there was speaking, including addresses of welcome and others of response by representatives of each branch of the British group.

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

Among those in attendance were Dr. J. T. Gracey, Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, Mrs. Gen. Berry, Mrs. Seth Milbury, the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stoddard, Miss Grace H. Dodge, the Rev. George Alexander, the Rev. John Bancroft Devins, the Rev. Donald S. Mackay, Mrs. Alexander Gordon Gulick, Everett P. Wheeler, Bishop Henry C. Potter, the Rev. Dr. Henry T. McEwan, Mrs. John Lloyd Thomas, John Sinclair, William E. Dodge, Julien T. Davies, Malcolm Campbell, James Stokes, L. C. Watrous, James Talcott, W. J. Yates, A. A. Frissell, John Stewart, E. J. Gillies, Chancellor McCracken, Howard Duffield, J. D. Adam, L. T. Chamberlain, William J. Schieffelin, James E. Ware, John G. Jenkins, Warren A. Jones, and Eugene M. O'Neill.

Arthur W. Milburn called the gathering to order shortly after 9 o'clock, and introduced George Gray Ward, President of the St. George Society, as Chairman. Mr. Ward said that the story of the mission field, as brought out by the missionaries gathered at the conference, was one of intense interest. It was an apparently inexhaustible topic. The conference had opened the eyes of the layman and taught him to appreciate the sacrifices and the hardships which these messengers of God and pioneers of civilization underwent.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church, who is a native of Ontario, said that he was in his teens when Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation. He had at that time given his hand and heart to the Stars and Stripes, and had never withdrawn them, but, he said, pointing to the Union Jack, he had never ceased to love that other flag, which, with the Stars and Stripes, stood for the truest liberty, the noblest devotion to freedom, and for Christian civilization.

TRIBUTE TO THE QUEEN.

He spoke of the United States as being to-day the Queen in the Congress of nations, and after touching upon the personality of Washington, he paid a glowing tribute to the Queen, who had been described by an American as the womanliest of Queens, the Queenliest of women. The speaker dwelt upon the greatness of Britain and her possessions, and then said that the United States was following in her footsteps.

Britain, he said, had never conquered India. She had conquered the conquerors of India, made up of many peoples, many philosophers, many religions. There never had been a people of India. But there was now a unity of her people and a spirit corresponding to patriotism. What was true of India would be true of the Philippines when the Stars and Stripes floated with undisputed sway over the islands.

Referring to the "sweet blending of the flags over the assemblage, Dr. MacArthur said that the two nations of Anglo-Saxons were at war for larger liberty and a purer and more exalted humanity. Perhaps the older country might, ere long, have a war for her life.

He feared that the Russian bear and the British lion might meet in the death grapple. Perhaps within twenty-five years the question would have to be determined whether Slav or Anglo-Saxon should rule the world. With British valor backed by American sympathy, it would not prove to be the Slav.

The orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner" at the conclusion of Dr. MacArthur's address, and then another address of welcome was made by Elgin R. L. Gould of Ontario, resident now of New York. Mr. Gould said that the spirit of the occasion was one of friendship and fraternity.

Representatives were here from many parts of the world, representatives of Britain's younger sons, gathered in the home of the eldest son. The disagreement of a century ago was buried beneath the horizon. The significance of the event was not so much in oneness of language or race, as oneness of spiritual and moral aims.

RESPONSES OF DELEGATES.

George Anthony King, representing the Religious Tract Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Church Missionary Society, responded for the English delegates. He paid many compliments to the City of New York and the American people, who were so closely allied by blood, tradition, and institutions, but their highest common mission, he believed, lay in that they represented the Saviour, who came to save the world, to carry to all the nations the message that God was King.

The Rev. J. Fairley Daly of Edinborough said that on reaching the harbor of New York he had noticed first the great Statue of Liberty. He bowed his head and prepared himself to learn from the great people. It was a good saying that to walk behind the great was well for one might pick up things. He admired American pluck, enterprise, and wit, and willingness to pick up new things.

He had been especially impressed at the opening of the conference, when the President of the United States and Gen. Harrison were present, to notice the simplicity of dress, the dignity, quiet, and simplicity of the gathering. He also admired the freedom from drunkenness so common in his country. "But," said he, "you have a great problem in the non-churchgoing."

The address was followed by the playing of "Auld Lang Syne," and then J. H. Bridgford of the North African Mission, responded for Ireland, paying a glowing tribute to the great many she had given as statesmen, soldiers, and Christian teachers. As he finished the orchestra struck up "Killarney."

The Rev. Maurice Phillips spoke for Wales. He comes from missionary work at Madras. He spoke in a vein similar to that of the other speakers and begged that when the missionaries had returned to the fields of their work the prayers of those who had extended so kindly a greeting might follow, for unless fortified by those at home the missionary must be crushed by the weight of heathenism. "The March of the Men of Harlech" appropriately followed this speaker.

The Rev. Dr. Edward B. Ryckman, of the Methodist Board of Missions of Brockville, Ontario, followed with a speech in light vein, and this time the music was "Vive La Canadienne."

Bishop Potter, who came in late, was called upon and told some incidents of his recent trip around the world and his observation of the missionaries and their work in many fields. "Hail, Columbia," accompanied the applause which followed his fraceful allusions to the pleasant relations now existing between the mother country and the United States.

Short speeches by Bird S. Coler and Mr. Milbury wound up the speaking, and the guests were then invited to partake of a collation after singing "Blest Be the Tie That Binds."

Mount Vernon Resident Drops Dead.

B. Frank Lee, sixty-three years of age, dropped dead yesterday at Mount Vernon. He inherited $300,000 when his father died, many years ago. In 1849 he went to California and added to his wealth. He returned early in the fifties and never engaged in business. He was a widower and leaves no children.

DEMOCRATS FIGHT A BILL

Oppose a Commission to Investigate Oriental Trade.

Mr. Clark Declares It Is Easy to Create New Offices and Raise Old Salaries.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Senate bill to create a commission of five to investigate and report upon the commercial and industrial conditions in China and Japan was debated at length in the House to-day, but was vigorously antagonized by the Democrats, and they finally succeeded in striking out the enacting clause in Committee of the Whole, and this motion was pending when the House adjourned. If the motion prevails in the House, the bill is dead.

Mr. Lovering, (Rep., Mass.,) who was in charge of the measure, said that this investigation was earnestly desired by the business and commercial bodies of the country. The only objection, he said, came from a few commercial houses already established which desired to reserve for themselves exclusively the profits of the Oriental trade.

"Do you not think the Government is getting top-heavy with commissions?" asked Mr. Clark, (Dem., Mo.)

"No," replied Mr. Lovering.

"How many will have to be created before the condition exists?" Mr. Clark queried.

"I cannot answer that question." Proceeding, Mr. Lovering dwelt upon the great advantages to be derived by American manufacturers from accurate knowledge of trade conditions in the East.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) said the bill had been the outgrowth of inquiries as to Oriental trade from all quarters of the country. If we were to get our share of the trade of the East, we could not possess too much information. Our fair share of that trade would help to solve the labor problem in this country.

"Does not this bill smack of paternalism?" asked Mr. Ridgely, (Pop., Kan.)

"What if it does?" retorted Mr. Hepburn. "I welcome that kind of paternalism which will extend our trade and find new places in which our people may work."

Mr. Adamson (Dem., Ga.,) opposed the bill. Such a bill, he said, would have been considered un-Democratic, un-Republican, and un-American until a short time ago, when government by commissions became popular.

Mr. Clark also opposed the bill. It was, he said, very easy to create new offices and raise old salaries, but very hard to get rid of them. He understood that this Administration had already appointed about thirty commissions to roam around the earth and do various and sundry things.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) said the United States Consuls would be unable to furnish the information this commission was designed to elicit.

The bill was supported by Mr. Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.,) who said that while the United States furnished nine-tenths of the cotton of the world, we exported $1,500,000 less than Switzerland, which raised not a pound nor possesses a seaport.

After some further debate by Messrs. Vandiver, (Dem., Mo.,) Ridgely, and Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) in opposition to the bill, Mr. Hepburn gave notice of an amendment he would offer to limit the work of the commission to two years.

Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.,) moved to reduce the number of Commissioners provided for in the bill from five to three. Carried—61-40. Two other amendments were agreed to, one to provide that no more than two Commissioners should be of one political party, and the other that none of the Commissioners shall be members of either House of Congress.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) then moved to strike out the enacting clause, and the motion was carried, 58-54. The committee then rose, and the motion to strike out the enacting clause was pending in the House when the quorum failed.

SENATE'S ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Committee Arranges Calendar So as to Permit an Early Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Republican Caucus Committee on Order of Business of the Senate to-day decided to recommend that the Army Reorganization bill be taken up after the Alaskan Code bill is disposed of. A disposition was manifested to have the Alaskan bill pressed as speedily as possible in order to get it out of the way of the appropriation bills.

The committee was unanimously of the opinion that Congress should adjourn as early in June as the supply bills could be acted on, and there was no dissent from the opinion that this result could be accomplished during the first half of the month.

The Philippine bill will be kept on the calendar with the intention of passing it, but no decision was reached to take up either the Shipping bill or the Nicaragua Canal bill. The latter measure was discussed at some length, but some unwillingness was expressed to its passage before the Clayton-Bulwer treaty could be disposed of and right of way acquired for the canal.

HOUSE DISCUSSES POLYGAMY.

Resolution for Constitutional Amendment Referred to Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—During the session of the House to-day, Mr. Corliss, (Rep., Mich.,) Chairman of the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, called up the joint resolution for a constitutional amendment to disqualify polygamists for election as Senators and Representatives and prohibiting polygamy.

Mr. Corliss said that while Congress in the Roberts case had established a precedent which would be followed at all times, it was deemed well that there should be a constitutional amendment to render the constitutional disqualification certain and to effectively provide a means of extirpating the evils of polygamy by making it unlawful in any place and extending the judicial power of the United States so as to cover prosecutions of this particular crime.

Mr. Snodgrass, (Dem., Tenn.,) who made the report in the case, made an earnest plea in advocacy of the bill. Mr. Shackleford (Dem., Mo.,) opposed the section of the resolution defining the marriage relation and prohibiting polygamy in the United States, and he moved to strike it out on the ground that it interfered with the powers of the States.

Mr. Ray, (Rep., N. Y.,) Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, opposed the bill, which, he said, was badly drawn. It should have been framed in his committee, which was now considering the whole subject. The polygamy feature could, he said, be covered in six lines.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) thought it unwise to be tinkering with the Constitution every time an offense became notorious in the country. He said the people of Utah had learned a salutary lesson from the Roberts case, and never again would offend similarly.

Mr. Lanham (Dem., Texas,) said he was as much opposed to polygamy as any other man, but he thought the proposed legislation unwise, and moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Mr. Lanham's motion prevailed without division.

LACEY GAME BILL PASSED.

Measure Provides for Reintroduction and Protection of Birds.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The House today by a vote of 144 to 26 passed the Lacey bill to prohibit the transportation by inter-State commerce of game killed in violation of local laws.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) said the bill had attracted widespread interest. It enlarged the powers of the Department of Agriculture to include the preservation, introduction, and restoration of game and other wild birds. It empowered the Secretary of Agriculture to reintroduce extinct birds, wild pigeons, which formerly existed by the millions; grouse, and other wild birds. It gave him power to regulate the importation of birds and wild animals.

Had the Secretary of Agriculture had this power, Mr Lacey said, we would have been spared the pestilential English sparrow, "the rat of the air," the starling, and other undesirable birds. The most important provision, however, was that forbidding inter-State traffic in game killed in violation of local laws.

Mr. Lacey agreed that there was some sentiment in the bill. The protection of our native birds, he said, ought to be dear to the heart of every American.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) made an eloquent appeal for the preservation and restoration of beautiful native birds, which formerly abounded throughout the country. He said if Mr. Lacey would offer an amendment providing a penalty "for not killing English sparrows," he would vote for it.

In response to a question Mr. Lacey said the bill would not affect the milliners' trade.

HAWAIIAN BILL SIGNED.

Form of Government Provided by Congress Approved.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The new Government of the Hawaiian Islands was established at 12:40 o'clock to-day, when the President signed the Hawaiian Government bill.

The measure provides for a complete form of government for the islands, with a Governor and other executive officers, a Legislature of two branches, and a judicial branch, consisting of a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, and inferior courts. It also provides that Hawaii shall be represented in Congress by a delegate, who shall have a seat in the House of Representatives, with a right to debate, but not a vote. This delegate is to be chosen at an election by the people.

It is provided that "the portion of the public domain heretofore known as Crown land is hereby declared to have been, on Aug. 12, 1898, and prior thereto, the property of the Hawaiian Government, and to be free and clear from any trust of or concerning the same, and from all claim of any nature whatsoever, upon the rents, issues, and profits thereof. It shall be subject to alienation and other uses as may be provided by law."

The regulation of the traffic in alcoholic liquors is left to local option. The Chinese on the island are given one year in which to obtain certificates of registration. The amount of lands to be held by a corporation is restricted to 1,000 acres. Provision is also made, by which the laws of the United States in relation to seamen are extended to Hawaii.

There is no tariff provision in the bill, as the tariff laws of the United States are extended over the islands, and the Territory of Hawaii is specifically made "a customs district of the United States," with ports of entry at Honolulu, Hilo, Mahukona, and Kahului.

When Hawaii was annexed to this country, it had a bonded debt of about $4,000,000, drawing a heavy rate of interest. This debt still exists, but under the act signed by the President to-day, it is to be assumed by the United States. Secretary Gage does not intend that it shall be added to the bonded debt of the United States if it can be paid immediately. The terms of the debt will be examined, and if they permit payment at any time, the debt will be wiped out, as soon as the law goes into effect, in forty-five days.

Secretary Gage will soon send money and Treasury agents to Hawaii to exchange the Hawaiian for the American currency. The exchange will be made as in Porto Rico. It is understood that there is $1,000,000 in minor coins in Hawaii, which will have to be exchanged for currency of this country. The gold coin of Hawaii is practically all gold of this country, and will not have to be exchanged.

AGREE ON PORTO RICO LAW.

Conferees Act on Joint Resolution and the Bill Now Goes to the President.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The conferrees on the joint resolution amending the Porto Rico act reached a complete agreement after a second session to-day. Both houses adopted the conference report, and the bill now goes to the President.

The original Senate resolution extending the tenure of military officers in Porto Rico until their successors are appointed is retained intact. The sections added by the House relating to corporations are considerably changed, and in their final form are as follows:

"Section 2. That all railroad, street railway, telegraph, and telephone franchises, privileges, or concessions granted under Section 32 of said act shall be approved by the President of the United States, and no such franchise, privilege, or concession shall be operative until it shall have been so approved.

"Section 3. That all franchises, privileges, or concessions granted under Section 32 of said act shall provide that the same shall be subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal; shall forbid the issue of stocks or bonds, except in exchange for actual cash or property at a fair valuation, equal in amount to the par value of the stock or bonds issued; shall forbid the declaring of stock or bond dividends; and, in the case of public service corporations, shall provide for the effective regulation of the charges thereof and for the purchase or leasing by the public authorities of their property at a fair and reasonable valuation.

"No corporation shall be authorized to conduct the business of buying and selling real estate, or be permitted to hold or own real estate, except such as may be reasonably necessary to enable it to carry out the purposes for which it was created, and every corporation hereafter authorized to engage in agriculture shall, by its charter, be restricted to the ownership and control of not to exceed 500 acres of land, and this provision shall be held to prevent a member of any corporation engaged in agriculture from being in any wise interested in any other corporation engaged in agriculture.

"Corporations, however, may loan funds upon real estate security and purchase real estate when necessary for the collection of loans, but they shall dispose of real estate so obtained within five years after receiving the title.

"Corporations not organized in Porto Rico and doing business therein, shall be bound by the provisions of this section so far as they are applicable."

THE CASE OF W. THEOBALD.

Senate Passes Resolutions Calling on Officials for Information.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Senate today adopted two resolutions introduced by Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.) One called upon the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Senate copies of the report of Secret Service Agent Burns and all documents, &c., relating to the alleged irregular practices of Special Employe of the Treasury William Theobald, stationed at the Port of New York.

The other resolution called upon the Attorney General for the report of Special Agent W. A. Sutherland relative to the connection of Theobald with the Chinese investigation and criminal trial of Deputy Collector Porter of Malone and Chinese Inspector Brown and Chinese Interpreter Moy Loy.

Exchange of Porto Rican Money.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Treasury agents in Porto Rico have notified the Department that the exchange of Porto Rican money will begin to-morrow, and that everything is in good shape for satisfactory work. The agents have $500,000 with them now, but will send for more as the work of exchange progresses.

Claude M. Johnson Resigns.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Claude M. Johnson, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has tendered his resignation to Secretary Gage. Neither Mr. Johnson nor the Treasury Department is inclined to discuss the reasons for the resignation.

White House Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Secretary Cortelyou to-day announced the following appointments at the Executive Mansion: Thomas H. Netherland of Virginia, to be clerk of Class 4,

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PARIS EDITION THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THE MISTAKES OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

The Goddess of Liberty, personated by a young woman in the procession of the Socialists and the Workingmen's State Federation on Saturday evening, was wretchedly ill placed in that environment.

Liberty, as an idea, as a symbol, and as a political fact, has a clear meaning to all good citizens of this republic. Liberty is the guaranteed enjoyment of lawful rights. Among these rights is the right to work, the right of a man to earn his living by labor. This right organized labor denies to many men and women, and often suppresses it to promote its own ends. Violence, incitement to riot, the destruction of property, and the taking of human life are some of the means employed by organized labor to put a stop to the earning of wages by men in disfavor with its chiefs. A despot is a despot whether he call himself a walking delegate or a Czar; and figures symbolic of Liberty are grotesquely out of place in a ceremony dedicated to the furtherance of a policy of despotism and oppression.

The persons who control and direct the forces of organized labor nowadays appear to have no conception of the meaning of the word liberty. They violently denounce what they call "government by injunction," but they cannot be made to understand that the writ of injunction is one of those priceless safeguards of human rights created by that race that has done more to establish and confirm the liberty of the individual than all other races of men put together. In every case in which the power of the courts has been invoked to restrain organized labor by injunction the protection of individual rights has been the primary and whole purpose of the appeal. It is as a restraint upon lawless oppression that injunctions are issued. Yet when the injunction of the Supreme Court issued against organized labor last week forbidding it to maintain a boycott upon a firm of cigarmakers in the city by "picketing" the premises of the firm and paying its striking men to refrain from work, the men of the union at once declared that they should continue the boycott, and declared that "Injunctions don't go here." That maxim of policy set the feet of JOHN Y. MCKANE on the road to Sing Sing. It must in any community where civil order is maintained put any man who adopts it under the restraint of bolts and bars. The injunction will continue to "go" in this country.

The injunction that is most needed, however, is one issued by the workingmen themselves to restrain the recklessness and insolence of their leaders. It is natural, it is inevitable, that the pushing, swaggering, loud-talking men should advance to be the heads of the unions, and it is equally inevitable that some of them should become drunk with power and misuse their authority. There have been many costly strikes ordered to "show the power" of labor, and in such strikes it is the men themselves who are the victims of the wanton exhibition. In late years the unions have taken up the fashion of issuing edicts that certain men, firms, or corporations are "antagonistic" to organized labor, and thereupon all workingmen are commanded to cease all relations of employment or trade encouragement with the concern under ban. The City of Chicago has been declared "antagonistic" in everything that pertains to the Dewey Day celebration ceremonies to-day because the grand stand was built by non-union labor. It is a most outrageous interference with the liberty of the citizen and a brutal offense against decent citizenship. These men are doing their utmost to make the ceremony unsuccessful, and this would be a reproach to their city. Right-minded men would not use power in this way. Manifestly they are either indifferent to the interests of labor intrusted to their keeping or they are too ignorant of the spirit and temper of the American people to perceive that workingmen's organizations are discredited by an injurious use of power. When organized labor makes itself "antagonistic" to the body politic effective means have to be provided to restrain its excesses.

Every occasion that calls for such restraint diminishes popular confidence in the capacity of the labor leaders to administer wisely the affairs of their organizations. A large proportion of the strikes and boycotts are ordered not for higher pay or shorter hours, but for purposes that constitute an unmistakably unlawful interference with the rights of others. Men who have disobeyed the union are blacklisted and maliciously pursued by threats of boycotts against their employers whenever they seek to exercise the right to earn an honest living. Attempts are made to ruin the business of firms or corporations that have had a difference with labor, and whole communities, as was the case in Cleveland, are terrorized by violence and murderous assaults into obeying the insolent order to cease doing business with concerns declared to be antagonistic.

These are the policies of labor leaders unfit for the responsibilities of leadership. They understand neither the interests of labor nor the disposition of the American people. They are too blind to see that this is a land of liberty protected by law, and that the liberty to work and to do business is a cornerstone of society in an industrial community. The methods which these unworthy leaders employ are distinctly anti-social. They tend to anarchy, and that word is hateful to a people whose social system has been built up by a thousand years of devotion to the principles of liberty and civil order. Absolutely the worst guides of labor are the Socialists, in whose half-organized and mischievous brains are born most of the vicious ideas that are borrowed for the misleading of labor by its leaders. The triumph of Socialism in this Nation would mean the downfall of all the institutions upon which its strength and permanence depend. Yet in the labor procession Saturday night the Socialist's flags far outnumbered the flags of the United States; and the Goddess of Liberty bore the red flag of Socialism.

The leaders of organized labor will never be wise and capable until they have learned a good deal more about liberty and the sentiments of the American people.

HOW WE "GOT THERE."

In the May number of Scribner's Magazine Mr. WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS, the Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, has an article on the work of the commission which gives in logical connection the more significant general facts regarding the new plan now on the eve of accomplishment. His description of the road that is to be built, the routes that it is to follow, the devices for avoiding the objections heretofore made to underground transit, the stations, approaches, connections, provision for local and through traffic, &c., is extremely interesting. But a point which he brings out only incidentally at the opening of his article is, perhaps, the most interesting of all.

It relates to the mode of action adopted to secure this very great achievement, and especially the peculiar manner in which the authority derived ultimately from the people has been secured. It is, so far as we are aware, novel in the history of municipal and State administration. The commission created by a special act of the Legislature by which the work has been done consists of eight members. Of these only two hold any official position in the Government of the city, the Mayor and the Controller. A third member is the President for the time being of the Chamber of Commerce, who is presumably a man of ability and standing in the community, and who has been in each actual case a man of exceptional force and soundness of judgment, but who has no popular mandate for the exercise of the great powers in which he shares. The remaining five members were named in the bill creating the commission, and any vacancy occurring is filled by the vote of other members. Neither the Mayor nor the Governor possesses the power of removal. The commission is in the strictest sense of the term a close corporation and self-perpetuating.

The initial exercise of the power of the people in this important matter, it will be seen, was in the action of the Legislature. That action was practically entirely discretionary, for, although there was an undoubted demand for effectual means of getting rapid transit, there never was any formal expression of the public desire to create these means by so complete a departure from all accepted methods of administration. The powers of the commission were extraordinary. They were, for one thing, empowered to form a plan for municipal construction and ownership of the vast transit system, and for its possible final municipal operation. This they did, and it was submitted to a vote of the people and accepted by a very large majority. This was the ultimate exercise of the authority inherent in the people, and it was, of course, in theory and in fact, conclusive. But it would be rash to infer that the popular vote was evidence of an intelligent indorsement by the people of the principle involved in the proposition or the extraordinary machinery for applying that principle. It was probably nothing much more than an expression of the tremendous eagerness of the people to get real rapid transit.

However this may be, what has actually taken place is the acceptance by the most authoritative expression of the popular will of a plan for great public works, involving municipal ownership, to be carried out, so far as construction is concerned, and also operation for a term of fifty years, by a commission appointed without any of the safeguards usually regarded as essential for obtaining responsibility and entirely without any controlling representation of the City Government. What is still more remarkable is that in the opinion of all who can be said to have the right to an opinion, this novel procedure and this very remarkable agency have resulted in a plan of very great merit, which bids fair to secure all that the people desired under conditions singularly well adapted for the protection of their interests. This has been accomplished in defiance of all theories that have been considered safe or wise in the past. Whatever else it demonstrates, it certainly illustrates in the people of the City of New York what a witty philosopher euphoniously calls the "faculty of ultimate arrival."

GATES AND "WALL STREET."

THE NEW YORK TIMES thinks JOHN W. GATES ought to be in jail. The Journal would be the last to dissent from this opinion. But why GATES alone? Why not all men of his type? Why not his allies in the recent disreputable transactions on the New York Stock Exchange? Why not the members of that organization, which has not only tolerated, but applauded, similar transactions when managed with greater suavity than the brutally frank GATES is capable of practicing? * * * GATES, a man without moral training, unscrupulous, brutal, and vicious, has been led to believe that this is high finance. He is indifferent to public opinion, and without the restraint of self-respect, so when he enters the Havemeyer field, he makes his campaign savagely and openly, with a swagger of defiance. It is the vulgarity of his personal demeanor that has turned the attention of New York to the essentially criminal character of his transactions. There ought to be a law making it a penal offense for officers of a corporation to sell short the stock of the corporation. But would Wall Street accept that?—The Chicago Journal.

We do not know the things which our esteemed Chicago contemporary is in so much better a position for knowing about the personal or social standing which GATES enjoyed before his operations attracted the attention of the country. We should think it extremely likely that he had not been subjected to very refining influences. And it is undoubtedly true that the cynical brutality with which his operations were conducted accounts for the larger part of the shock with which the announcement of them was received. The immorality of them was emphasized, if it was not enhanced, by his cynical disregard of the rights and interests not only of the stockholders, whom it was his business to protect, but also of the workmen in his employ, whom he turned out upon the world at no notice in order to make plausible the pretense upon which he was "bearing" his own stock.

It is undoubtedly true also that he is not the first offender in this respect. It is very unlikely that he will be the last, if it be found out, in an extreme case like his, that there is no law to punish such breaches of trust as he has openly and swaggeringly committed. For if it be not a breach of trust for the President of a corporation to acquire interests of his own which will make it his private interest to oppose the interest of his stockholders, which he is an official in order to represent, then it is hard to see what could constitute a breach of trust. The law already takes cognizance of the offense of telling lies for the purpose of depreciating the values of properties. This is an offense which the counsel of GATES say that he has been too well advised to commit. It may be so, though that remains to be seen. What is not denied is that he produced a false impression about the condition of his company by acting as if it were in a desperate condition, when it was very far from being so. Of that offense the law does not seem to have taken cognizance. If it shall be moved to do so by the actions of GATES, GATES will not have lived in vain. To prove that his existence is not superfluous ought to be an object, even for him, perhaps particularly for him.

We have no notion how a law making it a penal offense for officers of a corporation to sell its stock "short" would suit "Wall Street." But that is not of the least consequence. It would be a law in the interest of honesty and it would suit honest men, in Wall Street or elsewhere. But a law which went no further than that would be received by the Gateses with comparative equanimity. In the first place, it would be very difficult to enforce. Wall Street keeps its secrets pretty well, even when they are not criminal secrets. Investigating committees of Congress have found it impossible to make brokers give up the names of their principals, even when there was no pretense of illegality about their transactions. When it is sought to convict a principal of crime, and when the broker must have been a particeps criminis, the courts would be apt to find themselves equally baffled. And even if the law could be enforced it would be sure to be circumvented. The official who suddenly shut down the works of what was supposed to be a flourishing factory need not in person have previously sold its stock for future delivery in order to make the shutting down a source of profit to himself. While the selling short by the officer of a corporation of its stock is distinctly a breach of trust, as giving him a motive for depreciating the credit of a concern the credit of which he is officially bound to protect, a mere prohibition of that particular form of treachery would not have much effect upon treacherously disposed officials. It would be necessary to make such some much more comprehensive enactment. It is to be hoped that the case of GATES may result in a substantial and effectual addition to the Penal Code, even if it should happily turn out that there is enough law in the code as it is to do justice in his particular case.

FOOLISH BUSINESS.

It is not pleasant reading, the dispatch that recites the vote on the resolution in the Senate expressing sympathy for the Boers.

It is true that the Senate refused to take up the resolution and that the total vote was barely a majority of the members of the Senate. But there ought not to be twenty Senators who are incapable of seeing that the only thing to do with such a resolution is to lay it on the table by so large a vote that its introduction will seem a mere freak on the part of some irresponsible Senator.

This is true, whatever the feeling of individual Senators may be with reference to the Boers or even whatever the feeling of the majority of the American people may be. The conflict now going on between the South African republics and Great Britain is one as to which it is entirely improper that the Government of this country or any branch of it shall make any expression of sentiment on either side. Such an expression is a piece of international bad manners, and is liable to have the consequences that bad manners have in private life. They make all intercourse more difficult and less advantageous and they interfere with success in matters of real importance. A man who has not the sense to mind his own business is liable at any moment to find his business suffering from the impression he makes on those with whom he has to deal.

In this case it is peculiarly silly for Senators, who are necessarily and logically more intimately associated in the minds of foreigners with the international conduct of the Government on account of their voice in the making of treaties, to offend a nation with which we are at peace and which has so lately shown toward us a friendship of the most practical and substantial sort. What should we have thought of Great Britain if one branch of its Parliament had refused only by a narrow vote to take up a resolution of sympathy with the Filipinos, who, according to some Senators, have the same right to English sympathy that the Boers have to ours? We should have resented the impertinence. And quite apart from the claims of all nations to impartial treatment from us in such matters, Great Britain has special right to courtesy. She was, as we have just said, friendly to us when her friendliness was of value, and we are likely to have every reason in the world to seek her friendship in the future. We shall not be more sure of getting it if our Senators of the type of HOAR and HALE and MASON indulge their tendency to insult her.

A Bryan Coin Stamp.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A clerk took in for me to-day a half-dollar on which some jackass had stamped his beloved initials, thus effacing the guarantee of the United States and reducing it to its value in silver bullion—20 cents. For this sum I was obliged to sell it. If we had been blessed with Bryan, I might have exchanged it for goods to an amount now purchasable for 20 cents, which would have been the same thing under the disguise of high prices. Thus, the print of the "jackass" effected exactly the same result which his political congeners would fain impress upon the coin and all other currency of the United States except the gold, which would be "non inventus" in that case.

Those who desire that kind of currency can have it with much less trouble than they will have in getting Mr. Bryan elected. Let them stamp his initials on all their silver coins, and they will have "a realizing sense" of what a beautiful thing a cheap currency is, or a forty-cent dollar. I was fortunate to have only half a dollar of the Bryan stamp. VIDI.

New York, April 27, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Perish the Thought.

"Senator Depew did not make an address at the banquet last night."

"No; he was out of humor."—Chicago News.

Fidelity.

Every time Col. Will Cumback of Greensburg, Ind., writes his name, he asserts that he will never leave us.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Had Heard of Al.

"It is to be merely a little garden party," explained the prospective hostess. "We dine al fresco, of course."

"I have heard of the gentleman," said Mrs. Gaswell, with well-bred indifference, "but I think I never met him."—Chicago Tribune.

Not Obtrusively.

"You really haven't any aristocracy in America, you know," said the gentleman from Europe.

"I don't know," answered Miss Cayenne. "We have some very exclusive, blue-blooded families. You may not hear much of them, as they have resources as a rule and don't advertise. We haven't yet quite reached the point where aristocracy is followed as a profession."—Washington Star.

A MAY DAY MADRIGAL.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

You must wake and call me early, call me early, mother dear,
For that alarm clock never will disturb my sleep, I fear.
I want to see the carpets torn in patches from the floor,
I want to see the statuettes thrown through the plate glass door.
I want to hear the lurid words of that square-featured man
Who gets his corn beneath the wheel of the large moving van.
Oh, wake and call me early—very early, as I say,
For it will be moving day, mother, it will be moving day.

Oh, break my slumbers early, for I'm anxious to be fed
On coffee that's as cold as ice, and brittle, dusty bread.
I'm longing for the breakfast where the oatmeal has a taste
As if 'twere made of sawdust, stirred in most dejected paste.
I yearn to see the pictures thrown in frame-destroying heaps,
And hear the beds fall down the stairs in kangaroo-like leaps.
I want to hear the van man give his swearing traits full play,
For it will be moving day, mother, it will be moving day.

Yes, wake and call me early, call me early, mother mine,
I fain would see you once more with a rag your hair confine.
I'll dream about your horror when the hired men rudely catch
The grand piano by its legs and give its back a scratch.
I want to hear them hurl the china to the sidewalk hard,
And see them strew our poorest things in full view in the yard.
But most of all I want a chance to hie me far away—
For it will be moving day, mother, it will be moving day.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A New Play Put On at the Lyceum and Some Other Changes.

"Borderside" Has Pleasing Moments and Virginia Calhoun Is Attractive —New Songs in "The Casino Girl."

"Borderside," a three-act play by Mrs. E. F. Riggs, which was performed with spirit and sympathy, if with no very large share of histrionism, at the Lyceum Theatre last evening, is much better as entertainment than might have been expected. These Spring plays in the New York theatres are so apt to be impossible alike in construction, writing, and acting that an unpretentious sort of little piece, which, though improbable as to plot and decidedly naif in the development, is nevertheless devoid of neither humor nor sentiment of an appreciable quality, was exceptionally well received.

In "Borderside" an extremely ingenuous young woman, who has been anxiously awaiting in Maryland, for eighteen years in the last quarter of this century of railroads and telegraph, a word of recognition from a parent no further from Mr. Gorman's State than this city, welcomes as that parent, with effusive joy, a prematurely gray young man who bears his name. Instead of undeceiving her, this deplorable but silver-haired youth, who has fallen in love with the girl, accepts the paternal trust, just to hold it until he can get his breath. The young lady turns out to be the daughter of his adopted father, and the dénouement, which is plainly in sight from the very beginning, is reached without violence.

There is a fair supply of "comic relief," and, indeed, the play, in spite of its elderly female villain and its mortgage on the dear old homestead, has more of the quality of a sentimental farce than of a serious drama. Its voluble darky and its gingham twins are distinctly of patterns long popular in "variety."

But "Borderside," considering the lateness of the season, deserves a word or two of kindly recognition, while Miss Virginia Calhoun, who acts its principal rôle with sufficient, if not remarkable skill, has a pleasing personality, a very good voice, mobile and expressive features, and a lithe, graceful figure. These are good gifts and Miss Calhoun is welcome. She is not overshadowed by any other member of the company, but the acting of a vociferous and malicious old spinster by a veteran of the presumably "palmy days," Julia Hanchett, is direct and graphic. The setting is satisfying.

Cunliffe Mordaunt, Jr.	Robert T. Haines
Cunliffe Mordaunt, Sr.	Lawrence Eddinger
Colonel Spooner	Burt B. Clark
M. d'Arnot	Edward See
Charles Willis	Thomas Whiffen
Jack Blanchard	Lynn Pratt
Jessica Seymour	Miriam Nesbitt
Helen Blanchard	Nellie Eddinger
Victoria Blanchard	Adelaide Bingham
Aunt Caroline	Julia Hanchett
Aunt Drusy	Ada Gilman
Rebecca	Vivian Bernard
Katherine	Virginia Calhoun

The Castle Square Company.

At the American Theatre last night the Castle Square Opera Company brought forward Johann Strauss's operetta, "A Night in Venice." This revival was for the last week of the light opera season. Next week the company will re-enter the field of grand opera with an essay at Wagner's "Lohengrin." The audience last night was of the same size and enthusiastic humor as is always the case on Monday nights at the American. The reappearance of Mr. William G. Stewart was the signal for such an outburst of applause as never welcomed a De Reszke on his return to the Metropolitan, but then the audiences in Broadway have to pay more for their opera and are therefore a little more particular about interrupting the performance. Mr. Stewart was the Duke in last night's opera. He looked well, but it would be gross flattery to praise his singing.

Raymond Hitchcock, made up as Senator Platt, reappeared in the rôle of Barbaruclo, and William Pruette, made up as Mr. Hanna, was Delacqua. Harry Davies, the tenor, sang some high notes, and Clara Lane, as Anina, sang very loudly. Gertrude Quinlan, as a young woman of deficient wits, was very well placed, and Guelma Baker, as Barbara, sang with a still, small voice, which could not be heard. The chorus was in better form than usual last night, and some of the ensembles went fairly well. The orchestra, however, was not all that could be desired. The operetta, it may be added, is one of the weakest that came from its composer's pen. There are only a few of his inevitable waltz movements in the score, and the libretto is decidedly poor in plot and humor.

"The Amazons" at Murray Hill.

The offering of the Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre yesterday was Arthur W. Pinero's play entitled "The Amazons." It has been played before by this company, and, naturally, was again received with much approval, for it must be regarded as among the most enjoyable efforts of these popular artists. The cast as before lent able assistance in giving an attractive performance and the scenery and costumes suited to its other advantages.

MME. MELBA WILL NOT MARRY.

Statement Issued by Herr Wolff Denying Contrary Reports.

BERLIN, April 30.—Mme. Melba published this evening, through Herr Wolff, the impresario, a statement that all reports representing her as contemplating marriage are entirely without foundation, including the report that she would marry Haddon Chambers. The statement concludes as follows:

"Any further tales of this kind will be equally unfounded, even if the most prominent newspapers should publish them."

Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—The management of the musée continues the tuneful and pretty one-act musical play, "Tally-Ho."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"A Young Wife" was cordially received by a large and enthusiastic audience. The play has a good plot, some novel scenery, and plenty of clever acting.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Bon-Ton Burlesquers in their play called "A Dream of the Orient," and a number of specialties presented by Smith and Champion, Viola Sheldon, Swayne and Walden, and Conway and Liland made up an attractive bill.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—The programme at this house is full of vaudeville comedy features which include James F. Dolan and Ida Lenharr in a sketch, La Fafalla in a dance, George Neville and company, Billy Van, McNulty Sisters, Spencer Kelly, Swan and O'Day, Ford and Lewis.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Chauncey Olcott, in his successful play, "A Romance of Athlone," is the attraction this week. Mr. Olcott's acting and singing in this entertaining Irish play is familiar to Harlem theatregoers inasmuch as it was presented at another local theatre earlier in the season.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Among the novelties offered this week are John Sonwell the Rattlesnake King, Linus II., the long-haired horse, the three-legged Boer horse, Balbroma, the fire king, Harttman's Tyrolean Yodlers, Allen's Punch and Judy, and a number of others. In the theatre the double company, headed by Miss Ada Jones, may be seen.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The usual array of vaudeville specialties pleased the audiences at this house yesterday. Some of the entertainers were Henri French, Sidney Wilmer, Walter Vincent and company in their sketch, Smith and Campbell, Farnum and Seymour, Olga Orloff and Walter Hale, George C. Davis, and the Garrity sisters.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The comedians John C. Rice and Sally Cohen in their new short act entitled "The Kleptomaniacs" are the leading attraction this week. As the title implies, the act has to do with the mania for "taking things" not one's own, and is performed with the incidental assistance of a detective. Other performers are Houdini, Williams and Tucker, Cushman, Holcomb and Curtis, Harry Le Clair, Howe and Edwards, Willis P. Sweatnam, and Maud Nugent.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Marshall P. Wilder, the humorist, made a strong hit with the patrons of this house. He related several interesting and amusing stories, which were vociferously applauded, and the audience was loath to have him leave the stage. Next to Mr. Wilder, the honors fell to Bert Coote and company in a sketch entitled "Supper for Two." Among other vaudeville artists who rounded out the bill were Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne in a sketch, "Grasping an Opportunity"; the Mouliere sisters, Phil Ott and the three Rosebuds, Blocksome and Burns, Hamilton Hill, Mayer, Carroll and Mayer; Ashley and Wooly, and Bicknell.

EDWARD E. RICE A BANKRUPT.

Theatrical Manager Owes $91,610 to 115 Creditors—No Assets.

Edward E. Rice, the theatrical manager, of 1,287 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $91,610 and no assets. The debts were contracted from 1880 to 1899, and are chiefly for borrowed money, notes, rent, storage, royalties, services, printing, and merchandise. There are 115 creditors, and 57 of the claims are in judgments.

The largest creditor is Isaac B. Rich of Boston, $44,597, for money loaned to Mr. Rice from 1880 to 1899. Among the creditors are J. F. Reynolds, Boston, $3,250, money loaned; E. R. Reynolds, New York, $3,582; C. C. Wellman, $2,480, judgment; Eaves Costume Company, $1,257; Tufts & Walker, $1,373, judgment; Alfred S. Seer, $815, printing, on judgment; K. L. Terry, $807, judgment for services; Lew Bloom, $1,875, services; T. J. Barry, $241, services; Thomas and Florence Douglas, $321, services; J. A. Crabtree, $700 cash; Charles Gall, $500 cash; C. E. Evans, $500 notes; George C. Field, $921, judgment; Henry E. Heiland, $741, judgment for merchandise; B. J. Ludwig & Co., $1,024, merchandise; J. J. Ract, $814, merchandise; R. Hyman, $563, rent; Andree Lorraine, London, $520, services; New York Calcium Light Company, $742, judgment; Morgan & Brother, $550, storage; Sears, $500 storage; Metropolitan Job Print, $1,761; Andrew W. F. McCollin, $869, judgment; L. Searle, $1,513.

Mr. Rice has a twenty-year endowment life insurance policy, payable to his wife, for which he claims exemption. The amount of the policy was not stated.

Mark G. Holstein, Mr. Rice's attorney, said that two men who had judgments against Mr. Rice for about $400 had insisted on pressing them. Had they held off as the other thirteen men who have judgments did Mr. Rice could have made money enough to pay all judgments. Mr. Holstein said it was entirely due to the insistency of the two creditors that Mr. Rice was compelled to file his petition, and that he thought there was no doubt that Mr. Rice would get out of his financial difficulty.

MR. CROKER'S HOME-COMING.

Will Be Here May 20, Senator Grady Says—State Democrats United.

For the first time since Richard Croker went abroad last Fall definite and authoritative information as to the date of his return was made public yesterday through Senator Thomas F. Grady, who has been in communication with the Tammany chieftain. According to Senator Grady Mr. Croker will reach the city not later than May 20, but should his return be delayed in any way he will be here in time to take part in the Democratic State Convention, which meets in this city on June 5.

"All these reports about the bad state of Mr. Croker's health are pure speculation," Senator Grady said. "As so much that is false has gotten into circulation, it may be well for me to state that Mr. Croker discarded his crutches too soon after the recovery of the use of his injured leg, and that in consequence he mended somewhat slowly. At present he limps slightly, but otherwise is in excellent shape, and is, I learn, enjoying himself thoroughly. He will come home about May 20, and at all events will be here when the State Convention meets.

"The State organization will go to Kansas City with the idea of aiding in the nomination of Mr. Bryan, and will return home ready to do all in its power to elect him. All talk of a split, either before or after the National Convention is pure bosh. There will be no third ticket, and the New York Democracy, in short, will present a united front against the re-election of Mr. McKinley."

MR. COLER'S TRUST PLANK.

Asks Democratic State Managers to Insert It in Their Platforms.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he had communicated with the Chairmen of State Committees of the Democratic Party in several States with the view of having his plank for State supervision of trusts inserted in Democratic platforms this Fall. He expects that his work will bear fruit, and that at least the Democratic Convention in this State will make his suggestion a plank of its platform.

Mr. Coler said he evolved his idea when he began trying to collect from a certain surface railroad company in Brooklyn the amounts due the city. In order to determine how much was due, it was necessary to examine the company's books, but the representatives of the company refused to let the books be seen. If a law were in force providing for State supervision of corporations, companies could not refuse to let the books be seen, stock could not be watered as it is, and a more simple method of bookkeeping could be insisted upon.

Speaking of Gov. Roosevelt's charge that the Controller has been training with Tammany Hall, Mr. Coler said:

"For a man who usually fights fair that was a very unfair statement to make. It was like hitting below the belt. Since I came into this office I have had to fight to obtain certain concessions in the way of reforms. Some of these I have secured, and the others I expect to bring about because I will keep at the work I have begun. I might add incidentally that I have not found it necessary to hold weekly conferences with State or local bosses."

WELLAND CANAL DYNAMITERS.

Plight of the Men Arrested Causes Uneasiness in Certain Circles in Ireland.

LONDON, April 30.—Reports come from Dublin of considerable uneasiness in the circles with which Nolan, Walsh, and Rowan, the three men arrested in Canada in connection with the blowing up of a lock of the Welland Canal neear Thorold, Ontario, on the evening of April 21, are alleged to be connected, and the authorities anticipate some hasty departures from the city.

It is said that John Nolan had previously been arrested for complicity in the Exchange Court explosion, near Dublin Castle. Nolan, Walsh, Rowan, and John Merna sailed for Philadelphia in November, and it is now suggested Merna has been "removed" by his comrades.

It is further alleged that if Nolan and the others are convicted, light will be thrown on several noted crimes.

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S VISIT.

Programme of the Austro-Hungarian Ruler's Reception.

BERLIN, April 30.—Emperor William will return to Berlin Wednesday, and Emperor Francis Joseph will arrive Friday morning at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. There the Austro-Hungarian ruler will be welcomed by a number of high German officials, who will accompany him to Berlin, where he is expected to arrive two hours later. Emperor William, with the Princes and other dignitaries of the empire, will welcome him at the railway station, an honorary company being posted within the station and a squadron of the Garde du Corps outside.

At Brandenburg Gate the imperial visitor will be received by the Municipality of Berlin. Proceeding then along Unter den Linden, through a magnificent triumphal arch, he will ride to the royal castle, a salute of 101 guns being fired. After this he will review three Guard regiments, the Alexander, the Franz, and the Augusta.

On Friday evening an elaborate military concert will be given in the park of the castle. On Saturday there will be military manoeuvres at Juterbogk, about thirty miles south of Potsdam, which the Austrian Emperor will attend. On Sunday, after divine service, the Crown Prince will take the oath on the flag.

Korea Refuses American Request.

YOKOHAMA, April 30.—The Government of Korea has refused an American request for three mining concessions.

To Collaborate with Prof. Koch.

BERLIN, April 30.—Dr. Gramling of Atlanta has made a seven-year contract with Prof. Koch for collaboration.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT IN PARIS.

Three Men Killed and One Fatally Hurt by Collapse of Scaffolding in Exposition Building.

PARIS, April 30.—There was another accident this afternoon at the exposition. A scaffolding collapsed in the Salle des Fêtes, where the inauguration ceremony was held. One workman was killed outright and three were so seriously injured that two have since died and the third is not expected to live.

The Salle des Fêtes is still unfinished. It was hastily prepared for the opening ceremonies, the rubbish was cleared away, and the uncompleted walls were covered up with tapestry for the inauguration. But all these trappings were removed after the function, and the workmen have ever since been busily engaged in finishing the building. This explains to-day's accident.

At a Cabinet Council to-day, presided over by President Loubet, M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce, made a statement regarding yesterday's accident at the exposition by which nine lives were lost, pointing out that the exposition authorities were in no way responsible, as the bridge was subject to municipal regulations until opened to the public.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, said an inquiry was being made into the condition of the families of the victims with the view of affording relief where needed.

Numbers of people visited the scene of the disaster to-day. The débris is now almost entirely removed, the injured are doing well, and it is not expected there will be any further fatalities.

The Nationalist organs are using the affair as a rod with which to hit the Government.

NO REPLY FROM TURKEY.

Demand Probably Will Be Renewed—Ahmed Pasha Starts for America to Buy a Warship.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 29.—There are no fresh developments regarding the American indemnity question. If within a week the Porte does not answer the United States Legation's note of April 24, it is probable that Lloyd C. Griscom, the American Chargé d'Affaires, will renew his demand.

The project of sending Ahmed Pasha to the United States to negotiate for the purchase of a cruiser is persisted in, although the United States Government is determined not to consent to the amalgamation of the proposed purchase with the indemnity question. It is positively stated that Ahmed Pasha will start for the United States Monday.

The statement that the indemnity question was discussed at the audience had with the Sultan by Mr. Griscom on April 20 is erroneous. The matter was not discussed.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—It is said at the State Department that Mr. Griscom, the United States Chargé at Constantinople, has not yet acquainted the department with the nature of the reply made by the Porte to his last representation touching the American indemnity claims, so it is presumed that he himself has not yet received the answer.

There is some reason to believe that a powerful effort is being put forth by the Turkish Government to compromise the missionary claims unofficially. Various methods to achieve this have been suggested, but the one which is looked upon as most feasible is that connected with the building of a warship for Turkey in the United States.

If the claimants choose to receive the amount of their claims from an American shipbuilder instead of through the State Department, thereby removing from the department the basis for further prosecution of its demand upon the Porte, some interesting points of international law might be raised. It would seem that once committed to the State Department, an international claim cannot be withdrawn without the consent of the department, though whether there would be a refusal in this case cannot be stated.

COMPROMISE ON MEAT BILL.

Prussia Agrees to Exclusion of Sausages and Canned Goods and Admission of Pickled Product.

BERLIN, April 30.—Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, Secretary of State for the Interior, made the following statement to-day:

"The Prussian Government has agreed to a compromise on the Meat Inspection bill, excluding sausages and canned meats, but admitting pickled meat in pieces of over eight pounds, provided the meat has been thoroughly pickled. If it should prove insufficiently pickled, it will be treated as fresh meat, and could be admitted only in whole carcasses.

"Instead of the present clause prohibiting meat imports entirely after three years, the new clause provides that the meat question must be settled anew after Dec. 31, 1903."

It is expected by the entire Prussian Government, Count Posadowsky-Wehner says, that this compromise will be adopted by both the Reichstag and the Bundesrath.

A BRIDE IN PERIL.

Veil Catches Fire at a London Wedding, but the Groom Extinguishes the Flame.

LONDON, April 30.—During the marriage of the daughter of the Russian Ambassador here, M. G. de Staal, to Count Alexis Davidoff, in the Russian Chapel, London, this afternoon, at which the Prince of Wales, Lord Rosebery, and most of the members of the United States and other embassies were present, the bride's veil caught fire from a candle which she carried in her hand, but the bridegroom's presence of mind averted a tragedy, as the flame was hardly visible before the Count seized the veil and smothered the incipient blaze by crumpling the gauzy fabric between his hands.

There was intense excitement until it was found that no serious damage had been done. The interruption of the wedding was only momentary. The bride behaved with great presence of mind, and, apart from a slight singeing of her hair, she escaped injury, quickly rearranged her veil, and the ceremony proceeded.

The Prince of Wales was among the first to congratulate the couple on the bride's fortunate escape from injury.

To Impeach Sweden's Ministry.

STOCKHOLM, April 30.—The Constitutional Committee of the Riksdag has reported in favor of the impeachment of the Ministry for violation of the Constitution in appointing a Norwegian, Ditten, to the highest departmental post in the Foreign Office.

Money for an African Railroad.

LONDON, April 30.—The House of Commons to-day adopted by 185 votes to 40 a vote of £1,930,000 for the completion of the Uganda Railroad. More than £3,000,000 has already been expended on this line.

Chile to Buy American Machinery.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, April 30.—Mr. Waters of Spencer & Waters will soon leave for the United States under orders of the Chilian Government, to purchase machinery for mining explorations, elevators, and locomotives for new roads.

Stranded Japanese Warship Floated.

PORTSMOUTH, April 30.—The Japanese battleship Asahi, which ran ashore off Southsea this morning while going out for her trials, was successfully floated to-night.

Panama Canal Concession Extended.

PANAMA, United States of Colombia, April 30.—A dispatch to The Star and Herald from Bogota to-day, announces that the Panama Canal Company's concession has been extended for six years, commencing in April, 1904.

Baron von der Jeltsch Dead.

BERLIN, April 30.—Baron Saurma von der Jeltsch, at one time German Minister at Washington, is dead.

Trinidad Rejects Free Trade.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 30.—The Legislature of Trinidad has definitely rejected the offer of free trade made by Canada.

MISS BENEDICT MARRIED

Becomes the Wife of Thomas Hastings at Greenwich, Conn.

$1,000,000 WEDDING GIFT?

E. C. Benedict Rumored to Have Given This Sum to His Daughter—A Thousand Guests at the Church.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 30.—To-day was a gala day in Greenwich. The streets were crowded with sightseers and the station platforms black with multitudes of persons connected directly or indirectly with the event of the day—the nuptials of Miss Helen R. Benedict, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, and Thomas Hastings of the architectural firm of Carrere & Hastings, New York City.

A special train of eighteen coaches left New York at 2:05 o'clock this afternoon, and an hour later the long procession of carriages was on the way to the Second Congregational Church, where the father of the bridegroom, the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, ex-President of Union Theological Seminary, was to join the couple in the bonds of matrimony.

A steamship load of cut and potted flowers arrived on Saturday at Indian Harbor, and all day yesterday a New York florist and his assistants were busy carting, sorting, and arranging them. After midnight the work of decorating the church was begun. Miss Benedict is a worshipper at the First Presbyterian Church, but that edifice was not large enough to accommodate the number of guests invited, so Commodore Benedict secured the Second Congregational Church.

Changes in the church had been in progress night and day for the past week. The pulpit was removed, and a platform erected extending from the massive organ to the pews. On this the bridal party stood under a great bell of white roses. An arch was built over the centre aisle, and was covered with Southern smilax. Six arc lights were put in, and these twinkled through a canopy of greens and flowers. On each side of the platform palms and flowering magnolias were placed. Across the front of the organ there was stretched exquisite Oriental tapestry, and beneath it yellow forsythia was massed in columns. Ancient tapestry and priests' robes hung from the balcony. The work was not finished a moment too soon.

The ceremony began at 3:30 o'clock with a processional hymn, "Lord of Heaven and Earth and Sea," composed by Mrs. Winslow. It was sung by twenty-six boys from the choir of Trinity Church, New York, who entered the church by a side door. Afterward they proceeded up the central aisle to the main door to meet the bride, singing, "O Perfect Love." At the door they halted, turned, and went up the central aisle singing a wedding hymn, "Hail to Thee and Thy Bride," arranged by Victor Baier, choirmaster of Trinity Church, from "Die Götterdämmerung."

The bridegroom, with his best man, awaited the bride at the chancel. She entered leaning on the arm of her father. As the bride and groom met the choir ceased singing. The Rev. Dr. Hastings then performed the ceremony, the full Episcopal service being used. Afterward prayer was offered by the Rev. Henry M. Sanders, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York. After the benediction the choir sang unaccompanied Stainer's "Amen." The recessional was "O 'Twas a Joyful Sound to Hear," by Parker.

There were neither bridesmaids nor maid of honor, but little Lawrence White, son of Stanford White, filled the position of page. Clarence T. McKim of New York was best man, and the ushers were the Hon. Cecil Baring, Stanford White, Percy Turnure, William B. Coster, Charles Dana Gibson, Henry Barbey, Arden Robbins, Herbert Satterlee, W. Harris Roome, Robert Howard Russell, and William Borie, all of New York, and Henry B. Dalton of Boston. Each wore a boutonnière of lilies of the valley.

Miss Benedict was gowned in white satin, with a train three yards long trimmed with old lace. She wore a veil held in place by diamond sunbursts, and about her neck was a necklace of diamonds. She carried a bouquet of rare orchids. Many complimentary expressions on her appearance were heard.

Two hundred coaches had been gathered from Nyack, Tarrytown, Irvington, White Plains, Yonkers, South Norwalk, and Stamford to carry the guests. There were nearly a thousand guests at the church, and five hundred at the Benedict mansion afterward. A collation was served there by Sherry, while music was supplied by the Worden Quartet and Worden Brothers' orchestra. The floral decorations at the house were from the Benedict greenhouses and were elaborate and beautiful.

At 5:20 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Hastings went on board Commodore Benedict's yacht Oneida, which was dressed with flags, and started westward on their wedding trip. The bride wore a gray traveling costume.

The presents received at Indian Harbor during the past two weeks have exceeded five hundred. Many more went to the New York City residence. None were displayed to-day.

The gift of Mr. Benedict to his daughter could not be learned authoritatively, extreme reticence being maintained on this point. However, it was hinted by members of the household that it was a check upon a New York banking house for $1,000,000.

Among the guests at the church and the home of the bride's parents to-day were ex-President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, ex-Postmaster General Wilson, and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damrosch, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Hastings, Miss Maude Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Benedict, and Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Foote and Miss Foote, Miss Tolfree, Miss Clews, Mrs. Ramsey, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. E. Le Grand Beers, Miss Julia Marlowe, and Miss Grace De Guyot.

THE EUSTIS-MORTON WEDDING.

The wedding of Miss Edith L. Morton, eldest daughter of ex-Vice President and ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, and William Corcoran Eustis took place yesterday at Grace Church at noon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of the church, assisted by Bishop Potter. The service was choral, the church most elaborately decorated, and a large and fashionable congregation was gathered to see the ceremony. The bridal party was prompt, and, exactly on the stroke of midday, arrived at the church. The crowd on Broadway, in front of the edifice, was very large, comprising women principally, and these sightseers struggled and tried to get into the church, but were skillfully kept in order and excluded by an extra force of police. So prompt was the bridal party in reaching the church that many of the invited guests, being a bit tardy, were obliged to wait some time under the awning before the closed doors before they could gain admittance.

The decorations in the church were confined to the chancel, and were very effective. The entire chancel was banked with tall palms, the foreground in lilies, pink rhododendrons, and brilliant pink azaleas. The chancel railing was in white roses and lilies; the pulpit was filled with large palms and white azaleas. Upright pyramids of white lilies were placed at regular intervals amid the foliage of the palms, together with clusters of bright pink azaleas and rhododendrons. Two columns of white lilies were on the altar.

The organist, Mr. Helfenstein, of Grace Church, rendered the following selections before the entrance of the bridal party: Gounod's Sanctus, selections from "Tristan and Isolde," Schumann's "Widmung," Rubinstein's Melody in F, Sigmund's Love Song, Wagner; selections from "Romeo and Juliet," and a solo from the harp, "Autumn." The full choral choir entered the church, singing "The Voice that Breathed O'er Eden," preceding the arrival of the bridal party. The Lohengrin Wedding March was played as a processional, and the hymn, "O Perfect Love" was sung during the ceremony; the Mendelssohn Wedding March was the recessional.

The ushers were Messrs. Carter Hitchcock, James Appleton, James B. Eustis, F. V. Grand d'Hauteville, George Hellen, Craig Wadsworth, Rawlins Cottenet, Henry Bull, and Reginald Ronalds. Mrs. Morton, the Misses Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and George Peabody Eustis arrived shortly before the bridal party.

Mrs. Morton's gown was of silver gray satin, embroidered in seed pearls. Her hat was a tulle toque, with pearls and spangled wings. The Misses Alice and Mary Morton wore white chiffon dresses trimmed with lace, and black picture hats trimmed with pink bows and bright pink roses. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., wore gray and white.

Heading the bridal procession were little Miss Tiffine Hitchcock and Miss "Patsy" Carroll, tiny maids of honor. Then followed the bridesmaids, Miss Lena Morton and Miss Helen Morton, Miss Celestine Eustis and Miss Rosamund Street, who wore pale blue chiffon trimmed with cream-colored lace, flounces and insertion. Their hats were of pale blue straw, trimmed with long white ostrich feathers and pink roses under the brim. They carried sheaves of pale pink roses. The little maids of honor were dressed in white muslin and Irish lace with broad white sashes. They wore large chiffon hats with pink roses.

THE BRIDAL PROCESSION.

The bride walked slowly up the aisle on the arm of her father to the chancel, where the bridegroom, Mr. Eustis, accompanied by George Eustis, awaited her. The bride's dress was of white satin, with long court train, trimmed with a flounce of Chantilly lace. The veil was of the same lace and covered the entire dress and train, and was fastened in the hair by a wreath of orange blossoms. The only jewel worn was a diamond bowknot, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a silver Prayer Book.

After the ceremony there was a breakfast and reception at the Morton residence, 681 Fifth Avenue. The floral decorations were most elaborate. The bride and bridegroom received congratulations in a room completely covered with apple, peach, cherry, and gardenia blossoms. The lower hall was a bower of palms, vines, and American Beauty roses. In the upper drawing room, the decoration was principally arranged with the bride's favorite rose—the Gabriel Louzet. The breakfast was served at small tables. The bridal party had a large table at one end of the dining room, on which there was a large centrepiece of lilies of the valley and white orchids. The Hungarian Band played during the reception and breakfast. The flowers were afterward distributed to the various hospitals in this city.

Among the guests invited to the church and the house, most of whom were present, were:

Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher Adams, Mr. and Mrs. George Bowdoin, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Sir Roderick and Miss Cameron, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Miss Mabel Gerry, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Miss Atherton Blight, Atherton Blight, Thomas Cushing, Miss Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Frederic Kernochan, Miss Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Miss Kathleen Emmett, Miss Maisey Remsen, Ex-President and Mrs. Harrison, Baron and Baroness Fava, Col. John Jacob Astor, August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Isaac Wright, Miss Constance Wright, Miss Louise Baldwin, Mrs. Beckhoist Cutting, Miss Cottenet, Miss Callender, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Brice, Miss Crem, The Misses Hewitt, Mrs. Evans, Miss Evans, Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Garrett, Miss Marion Haven, George Haven, Frank Bishop, Kilpatrick Brice, M. Barger, Winthrop Chanler, Bourke Cockran, Rawlins Cottenet, Redmond Cross, Regent Canman, W. Cutting, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, John Cadwallader, Ralph Ellis, Blair Fairchild, Reginald Furman, Mr. Garrett, De Courcey Forbes, Lawrence Houghton, Center Hitchcock, Frank Hitchcock, Miss Beekman Hoppin, Montgomery Hare, Meredith Howland, Henry Hoyt, Erskine Hewitt, Miss Gertrude Hoyt, Miss Esther Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hoffman, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Morgan, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Morgan, Mrs. William D. Morgan, Miss Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Miss Louise Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Robbins, Mrs. William Rodgers, Miss Cornelia Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mr. Sloane and Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Anna Sands, Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Miss Emily Trevor, Miss Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. William Travers, The Misses Wetmore, H. P. Wetmore, William C. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Gen. Tracy, Mrs. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Paget, Dr. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Damrosch, Mrs. Beale, Mr. and Mrs. Street, The Misses Street, Arthur Street, The Misses Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Stickney, Miss Catharine Livingston, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Bordan, Miss Lay, Mr. and Mrs. Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. William Grinnell, Mr. Paul d'Hauteville, Miss Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. George Eustis, Newton Eustis, James B. Eustis, Miss Tina Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Henry Eustis, Mrs. Eustis of Milton, Mass., Mrs. Matthews, Miss Matthews, Mrs. A. D. Corcoran, Mr. and Mrs. George Patrick Eustis, Baron Sternberg, Mr. and Mrs. Hitt, Mr. and Mrs. Riggs, The Misses Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Phillips of Washington, John Kean, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, George Hellen, Miss Hunt, Gerald Lowther, Miss Hay, Selden Marvin, Bishop Doane, Dean Robbins, Miss Helen Potter, James Appleton, J. D. R. Baldwin, Charles Bohlen, John Bolt, F. Betts, David Bishop, Goold Hoyt, Edwin Hoyt, Frank Harrison, E. E. Hale, Adrian Iselin, Henry Ingersoll of Philadelphia, Woodbury Kane, Herman Kinnicutt, Cambridge Livingston, D. O. Mills, Peter Marié, Clement March, Frederick Newbold, Gerald Morgan, Steven Olin, Alphonse de Navarro, James Parker, Frank Polk, George Pollock, Alonzo Potter, Robert F. Potter, Reginald Ronalds, Lawrence Timpson, George Smalley, Barton Willing, Craig Wadsworth, C. Webb, Worthington Whitehouse, Paine Whitney, Henry White, H. K. Vinqut, Mr. San Vito, William K. Richardson,

SOME HANDSOME GOWNS.

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies was in black lace over white silk, with a pink tulle hat; Miss Edith Cushing was in a costume of dark blue and white silk; the Misses Wetmore, daughters of George Peabody Wetmore, wore biscuit-colored crêpe with black hats; Mrs. I. Townsend Burden wore a black taffeta gown, a black and white lace boa, and a yellow straw hat, trimmed with red roses and wheat. Miss Evelyn Burden wore a blue-gray silk, with a bolero trimmed with lace, and a black hat; Miss Anna Sands was in black lace, with medallions of jet and steel and a black hat; Miss Gerry was in pale gray cloth, embroidered in silver, with a pink tulle hat trimmed with black velvet and a pink feather boa; Miss Kathleen Emmet was in silver gray tucked cloth, trimmed with white lace and black velvet and a black hat; Miss Cornelia Robb was in black cloth, with a white straw poke bonnet trimmed with red roses and black velvet; Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, in pale gray crepe de chine, with a hat of violet with blue bows; Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., was in a brocaded lavender gown, with waist covered with white point d'esprit and pearl embroidery and small bonnet to match; Mrs. Clarence Mackey, in white and lavender silk, with a large picture hat with plumes.

Mrs. Charles Stickney wore biscuit-colored crepe de chine trimmed with white lace and a yellow straw hat trimmed with pink roses and much foliage; Mrs. Stanford White was in white crepe de chine trimmed with heavy cream lace and a hat of black tulle; Miss Grace Gillette was in gray cloth, white straw hat, trimmed with blue panne velvet and pink rose; Miss Atherton Blight was in pale cream crepe de chine trimmed with lace and a lace and tulle hat to match; Mrs. Frederick Benedict was in violet and white-figured silk and a violet hat; Miss Coudert was in ecru colored crepe gown and a straw hat of the same shade with pink roses. Miss Isabel Cameron was in blue with a blue and white straw hat; Mrs. Frederick Kernochan was in gray with a gray and black straw bonnet; Miss Mary Crocker wore a pink gown and a straw hat trimmed with pink roses; Mrs. Charles B. Alexander was in gray, and Miss Kernochan was in blue. Mrs. Charles Oelrichs was in black taffeta, with a gray feather boa and black hat; Mrs. Perry Belmont was in black with a black hat; Mrs. Sydney Smith wore a purple and white silk with a black hat; Mrs. John Henry Hammond (Miss Sloane) wore a pale gray cloth and a pink hat trimmed with black velvet; Mrs. Henry L. Burnett was in dark gray silk figured in white and wore a black hat, and Miss Josephine Johnson was gowned in gray silk with touches of pink and a pink and gray hat.

RHINECLIFF, N. Y., April 30.—At the hour of the wedding ceremonies of Miss Edith Livingston Morton and William Corcoran Eustis at Grace Church, N. Y., today, the pupils of the public school of Rhinecliff, numbering nearly 100, each received a box of candy and a present from the bride, who has always taken an interest in the schools. The pupils after receiving the candy gave three hearty cheers for the bride and bridegroom, and a telegram was sent to Mr. and Mrs. Eustis expressing congratulations and best wishes. Other schools in this vicinity were also remembered.

Delafield—Beasley.

Edward C. Delafield, son of Maturin L. Delafield, and Miss Margaretta Stockton Beasley were married in St. Thomas's Church at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The bride is a daughter of the late Mercer Beasley of Trenton, N. J. Her mother, who died a number of years ago, was Miss Mary Stockton, a sister of Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne of this city. The bride's maternal grandfather was the late Gen. Robert F. Stockton of Trenton, and her paternal grandfather was the late Chief Justice Beasley of New Jersey.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown and the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, performed the ceremony. The bride, who was one of the prettiest brides that New York has ever seen, and certainly one of the two prettiest brides of the season, entered the church on the arm of her uncle, Moses Taylor Pyne. Her gown was of white satin, with trimmings of duchesse lace, and about the bottom of the skirt there was a soft puff of tulle, caught with knots of tulle. Her veil, also of tulle, was caught to her coiffure with orange blossoms, and about her neck was a slender gold chain, from which depended a pearl ornament, the bridegroom's gift. She carried a white prayer book.

The maid of honor, Miss Katherine S. Beasley, the bride's sister, was gowned in white crepe de chine, with transparent yokes and sleeves of ecru lace, with a long white ostrich tip and a puff of white chiffon in her hair. She carried a large shower bouquet of lillies of the valley. The bridesmaids were Miss Susanne L. Green of Trenton, a cousin of the bride, and the Misses Catherine A. C. Dodge, Margaret Nicoll, Catherine Dix, Mary L. Delafield, and Harriet L. Delafield, sisters of the bridegroom. Their gowns were similar to that of the maid of honor, but had knots of green panne velvet on the left of the corsages. They wore picture hats of ecru-colored straw, trimmed with white plumes, and carried large bouquets of lillies of the valley, with many depending ends of narrow satin ribbon.

Mr. Delafield's best man was his brother, Joseph Delafield, and the ushers were the Messrs. John R. Delafield, brother of the bridegroom; William Schuits, Robert Southard, Mercer Beasley, a brother of the bride; Alexander M. Hadden, and Percy R. Pyne, third, a cousin of the bride.

The church was decorated in pink and white and with many palms. After the ceremony there was a reception at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, 42 West Fifty-third Street, where the young couple received congratulations standing in a bower of palms and ferns at the north end of the large parlor. Mr. and Mrs. Delafield will make their home at Short Hills, N. J., where a house is being built for them.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. William D. Morgan, Miss Ruth Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, Miss Julia L. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., Miss Julia L. Delafield, second; Mr. Eugene L. Delafield, Frederick W. Longfellow, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Delafield, Miss Emma H. Delafield, Miss Julia Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Clarkson, the Misses Alice and Cornelia Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Clermont Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Delafield, and the Misses Grace, Juliet, and Emma Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Delafield, Mrs. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield, Dr. Richard H. H. Derby, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Auchmuty Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Gordon Norrie, Miss Gertrude Hoyt, Henry Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Talmadge Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Loyd, Mrs. George E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, and the Misses Helen, Frances, Augusta, and Ella de Peyster, and Ashton de Peyster, Dr. J. N. Beekman and Mrs. Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mrs. Stockton, Mrs. Dayton, Mrs. Charles E. Green, Messrs. Stockton and Taylor Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Stockton, Mrs. Edward T. Green, Dr. Green, Miss Charlotte Green, Mr. Conover, Mr. and Mrs. Gunmere and daughters, Mrs. Kissam, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Beasley and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop the Messrs. Winthrop, Mrs. Grenville L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Stockton and Miss Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot T. Cox, and Dr. John Hodgson and Mrs. Hodgson.

Glyn—Kane.

William E. Glyn and Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane, formerly Miss Mary Hunter of Newport, were married at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation by the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor. The wedding was an extremely quiet and small one, only near relatives and a few intimate friends being present. The bride had no attendant. Her gown was of smooth-finished, tan-colored cloth, in lengthwise hemstitched bands, with white satin showing between the hemstitching. The skirt was finished at the bottom with vandykes of brown satin ribbon in different widths. It was finished at the throat with a white chiffon stock, and she wore a small brown straw toque trimmed with bows of blue. Among the few guests invited to the ceremony were Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Benjamin Swan, Mr. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Bridgham, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Morris Phelps, (Miss Caroline Hunter Kane,) Miss Dorothy Kane, Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Peter Marié, and Mr. and Mrs. Phelps. A breakfast at the house of the bride followed the ceremony.

Coerr—Cowing.

The Rev. J. Morris Coerr, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church at Norwalk, Conn., and Miss Carlotta Louise Cowing, daughter of Judge Rufus B. Cowing, were married yesterday in St. James's Church, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. Owing to the recent death of the bride's mother the wedding was extremely small and quiet. The bride had no attendants.

McDonough—Schuldice.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., April 30.—Miss Mayla Lois Schuldice, daughter of Mrs. Anna T. Schuldice of this city, and John J. McDonough, Jr., of Savannah, were married this morning in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. Mr. McDonough is Secretary and Treasurer of the Savannah Locomotive Works and Supply Company and Auditor of the Georgia Car and Manufacturing Company. He is a member of the staff of the Colonel of the First Georgia Regiment, with the rank of Captain. He served through the Spanish war with the Second Georgia Regiment.

"McGLORY'S" LICENSE REVOKED.

Frank J. Campbell's license for his liquor saloon, at 315 West Fifty-ninth Street, was revoked yesterday by Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, on the complaint of Henry H. Lyman, Commissioner of Excise, that Campbell when applying for his certificate swore falsely that there was no house within 200 feet of his premises occupied solely as a dwelling.

Campbell is a nephew of Billy McGrory, known as "McGlory," and since the saloon was opened the Paulist Fathers and others have made determined efforts to prevent him from doing business there. It was asserted that McGrory owned the place, and that Campbell was merely the manager.

SUES NEWBERRY FOR $50,000.

Mrs. Theresa Lynch, who has a jewelry store in Union Square, has, through her son, William F. Lynch, sued John W. Newberry ex-President of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank, for $50,000, which Mrs. Lynch asserts was obtained from her under false and fraudulent representations.

It is alleged that in April of last year the defendant, while connected with the Mercantile Co-operative Bank, induced Mrs. Lynch to invest $50,000, on the strength of reports of the bank's affairs furnished by Newberry; that soon afterward Newberry and the other officers of the bank resigned and the institution was subsequently declared to be insolvent and is now in the hands of a receiver, and that Newberry's statements and reports of the affairs of the bank have been proved to be false and made with fraudulent intent.

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WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The dates of the weddings which are to be celebrated during May and June are being announced daily. The marriage of Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris and Miss Katherine Clark will take place June 18 in St. Thomas's Church. The bridesmaids and ushers have not yet been fully decided upon. Dr. Morris and his bride will sail soon after the wedding with Miss Clark's brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Culver, for Europe, and after a few days spent at the Paris Exposition will board a large steam yacht which Dr. Culver has chartered in England for the Summer, and will go on a trip to the Baltic, Norway, and the North Cape.

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The wedding of Francis Burton Harrison and Miss Mary Crocker, a cousin of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and a niece of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and of George Crocker of this city, will be celebrated at the residence in this city of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, June 7. Miss Crocker has already selected her bridesmaids, who are girl friends in San Francisco. Stewart Duncan and Miss Germain Stoddard, whose engagement was recently announced, will be married June 2. The two Misses Duncan, sisters of the bridegroom, will be among the bridesmaids.

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The engagement has been announced of Miss Mary Llewellyn P. Cowdrey of Wyndhurst, Edgewater-on-Hudson, daughter of the late Nathaniel Ackley Cowdrey, and a niece of Mr. Marcellus Hartley of this city, to Dr. Walter Campbell Gibson of Utica. Dr. Gibson has lately returned from a post-graduate course in Berlin to resume his practice in Utica, where for many years his father was a prominent Episcopal clergyman. The wedding will take place June 13 at the home of the bride. Miss Cowdrey's maid of honor is to be Miss Virginia Washington Swayne, daughter of Gen. Wager Swayne of this city, and the bridesmaids are to be Miss Hunt, a niece of the bridegroom, and Miss Edith Patterson. Mr. Gibson's best man will be his brother, John D. Gibson.

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The small ballroom at the Waldorf was filled yesterday afternoon when Miss Anna E. Otten gave a violin recital. Miss Otten was assisted by Perry Averill, the baritone. Orton Bradley and Miss Clara Otten were the accompanists. Miss Otten gave a selection from Sarasate, Tartini, Beethoven, Hubay, a "Scherzo-Tarantelle" of Wieniawski, and Popper's "Danse des Sylphes." Mr. Averill sang Tipton's "Thou Art My All," Goring-Thomas's "L'Amour et le Bonheur," and an aria from "Der Trompeter."

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To-day at Sherry's Miss Amy Baker will give her annual recital. She will be assisted by Mrs. Morris Black and Emilio de Gorgoza. Bruno Huhn will be at the piano. Miss Baker will recite, among other selections, a poem written by Mrs. Spencer Trask.

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The weddings of yesterday absorbed the attention of the fashionable world. The marriage of Miss Morton and Mr. Eustis was at quite an early hour, and a number of those who went to the ceremony and the wedding breakfast which followed were afterward present at the wedding of Miss Beasley and Mr. Delafield, and that of Mrs. Kane and Mr. Glyn, while some even found time to journey out to Greenwich to the nuptials of Miss Benedict and Mr. Hastings. One of the features of yesterday's weddings was the adoption of a new fad which is of Newport origin. Many of the guests, especially at the Morton wedding, went to the ceremony in open carriages, and traffic being very heavy on Fifth Avenue at the time of that and of the Delafield and Beasley nuptials, it looked as if there were a procession of handsome turnouts and beautifully dressed women, such as is seen on the great race days in Paris or on a Drawing Room day during the London season.

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To-day will be occupied with suburban events. There will be polo at Georgian Court, Lakewood, and in Westchester there will be the last meet of the hounds. The two daily coaches will go out with good bookings, but the opening day of the merry month of May is devoid of any large representative entertainment of any description. In the evening Miss Nora Maynard Green of 305 Fifth Avenue will give the last of the series of receptions, with music and dancing. Among the singers this evening will be Mrs. George A. Smith. Miss Frances Mosby, Miss Florence Boese, Miss Augusta Rossiter, Miss Alice Collier, and Miss Alice Warren. Miss Boone will give some recitations in French. In the afternoon will take place the wedding of Miss Frances Emily De Forest, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert De Forest, and William Adams Walker Stewart, at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

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Among those booked to sail to-day on the Saale for Bremen, via Cherbourg and Southampton, are Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Chappell, Mr. and Mrs. N. Franko, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Dr. R. B. Kimball, A. T. Perkins, Paul Van Dyke, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Watson.

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The outgoing liners to-morrow will have full lists. On the St. Louis there are booked among others Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould and two sons, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Delano, the Misses Delano, Miss Celestine Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. H. Brock of Philadelphia, Major J. C. Mallery and Mrs. Mallery, (Miss Turnure,) Prof. Charles E. Tripler, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bayard Carpenter, Eckley B. Coxe, Mrs. Charles B. Coxe of Philadelphia, Charles S. Dodge, Munro Ferguson, Ernest R. Gunther, Mrs. C. C. Hastings and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan MacLaren, George Von L. Meyer of Boston, C. H. Perkins, Frank L. Platt, William Sackett, Mrs. W. S. Taylor and family, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Egerton Winthrop, and Sir Weetman Pearson.

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The members of Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, gave their annual reception at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. There was a brief address by John S. Wise and a musical programme interpreted by Miss Amy Fay, pianiste; Mme. Marie Decca, soprano, and Miss Amy Murray, who sang Scotch ballads.

***

Miss Ednorah Nahar of Boston gave a dramatic recital at the Astoria last evening. Miss Nahar, who has some dramatic force and good diction, gave several poetical selections, and recited W. W. Story's poem "Cleopatra" in Egyptian costume. She was assisted by the Mendelssohn Quartet of Cincinnati, Miss Clara Stephenson, the 'cellist, and Mlle. Molka-Kellogg.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 30.—E. Rollins Morse, owner of the Coles estate, has expended a large sum of money to improve the cottage for the occupancy of Mrs. Isaac Bell during the coming season.

A report reached here yesterday from a reliable source to the effect that Miss Helen Gould had rented the handsome Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, known as Fair Lawn, on Bellevue Avenue, for the coming season.

Miss Harriet Ives Gammell sails from Europe for Newport May 12.

A. R. Conkling is expected from New York to-morrow to settle his personal affairs here, in connection with the recent sale of his estate to William J. Underwood.

Mrs. George H. Norman will close Belair in June, and, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Mabel Norman, visit Europe.

The Rev. Roderick Terry arrived this evening from New York.

J. Thompson Spencer is here from Philadelphia. It is probable that he and his family will pass the season abroad.

It is understood that Miss Gammell, when she returns to Newport, will purchase a large farm on the island, as the Gammell family farm at East Greenwich is considered too far away for her use during the Summer.

James Brown Potter and Miss Fifi Potter arrived from New York this evening.

S. E. Huntington and family will arrive at their cottage for the season to-morrow.

Edward R. Wharton is here in the interest of forming a local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mrs. John O'Brien has arrived at Inchiquin for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson will arrive at their cottage for the season the latter part of the week.

BRYAN DISCUSSES ISSUES.

Agrees with Leaders in Chicago to Make Expansion Prominent—How Democrats Would Aid Boers.

CHICAGO, April 30.—At a private conference held here last night at the Sherman House between W. J. Bryan, J. G. Johnson, Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee; Willis J. Abbot, editor of The Bulletin, and Mayor Harrison, the latter assured Bryan that Illinois would send a solid Bryan delegation to the National Convention.

The four men also discussed the situation in Illinois and throughout the country. When asked if the bid of Admiral Dewey for the Presidential nomination was discussed, the members of the conference said it was not.

It was also agreed, it is said, that expansion would be made as prominent and important an issue in the campaign as any other question. Ex-Gov. J. P. Altgeld, C. S. Darrow, and several other prominent Democrats from different parts of the country also paid their respects to Mr. Bryan.

What the Boers would be warranted in expecting in case the Democratic Party was returned to power at the coming election was indicated by Mr. Bryan.

"The Democratic Party," said Mr. Bryan, "would express sympathy for these burghers fighting for the right to govern themselves; and the sympathy of a great Nation like the United States is a moral factor that has weight. The good offices of the Nation can be rendered according to the terms of the new Hague treaty at the proper time and in earnest. These offers of friendly service would have a great influence."

Mr. Bryan declared conditions were shaping themselves to his satisfaction. He said it would be impossible for him to meet Admiral Dewey in Chicago, because he had engagements to speak this week at Columbus and Toledo, Ohio, and Detroit, Kalamazoo, and Port Huron, Mich. When he left for Port Huron this morning he said he would return to this city on Saturday next.

BRYAN ON GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Says the Trusts and Imperialism Are Bringing Them Back.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 30.—Col. W. J. Bryan, who came here to-day to address Michigan Democrats on the eve of their State Convention, had a talk this evening with newspaper men about gold Democrats.

Mr. Bryan said that some gold Democrats are coming back into the party because of the Chicago platform, and some in spite of it. The trust question is bringing many out of the Republican Party and imperialism is also bringing some. A great many Republicans, as well as Democrats, sympathize with the Boers, but the Republican Party cannot afford to favor imperialism in the Philippines and sympathize with the Boers in South Africa; therefore no Republican organization has so far said anything regarding the Boers.

NO STATE CONVENTION CALL.

Mississippi Democrats to Select Delegates by Plurality Primary.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.—A sensation was sprung in the State of Mississippi this afternoon when the Democratic State Executive Committee refused to order a State Convention, and as a substitute therefor adopted a plurality primary for the selection of delegates to the National Convention to be held at Kansas City and for the selection of Presidential Electors of the party. When the committee got together at Jackson to-day it was apparent that there was a scheme in the air, for a motion was made almost immediately for the appointment of a committee to report a plan for selecting delegates and alternates to the National Convention and for selecting party electors.

This motion was adopted without opposition, and the Chairman named the committee. In thirty minutes the committee reported a complicated resolution, providing for a plurality primary, naming June 21 as the date.

S. M. Roane of Clay County made a strong appeal to the committee, urging them not to ignore the time-honored convention custom, but the resolutions were adopted. The action of the committee has been markedly criticised as being out of harmony with party precedent and a dangerous usurpation. Had the convention been ordered it would have created a new Executive Committee, and under the new arrangement the old committee will stand.

The resolutions affirm the allegiance of the committee to the principles which have controlled the Democratic Party, express their conviction in the patriotism and statesmanship of the Chicago platform, and declare unalt

STRENGTH TESTS OF COLUMBIA STUDENTS

Fifty Strongest Men According to Tests on the Sargent System.

IMPROVEMENT OVER LAST YEAR

Eastmond, the Gymnast, Heads the List With 1407.1 and Team Total Increased Over 19,000 Points.

Unusual interest was manifested by Columbia students in all the schools of the university in the second annual strength test competitions to determine the fifty strongest men in the university, the more so since the total strength of these fifty will be compared with those of some twenty other colleges. The list that follows is compiled from the official records of Dr. Watson L. Savage, director of the gymnasium. It will be sent to Cambridge for comparison with those of other colleges. There also will be compiled a list of the fifty strongest men in all the colleges.

The list is remarkable in several ways. In the first place, the improvement over last year's record is very marked. Columbia's total last year, when she won second place, was 50,096.3 points as against 69,402.1 this year. R. Bigelow, last year's strongest man, had 1,272.5; this year C. Eastmond, Captain of next year's gymnasium team, has made 1,407.1. Columbia's total exceeds Harvard's winning total of last year by almost 15,000 points. Her points may be better appreciated when it is taken into consideration that only 700 points must be made by crew candidates, the highest number required of any athletes, and that the average strength tests of the present junior and sophomore classes, taken on entrance, were but about 50 points. Following are the records of the fifty men, the letters after their names indicating the department with which they are connected, thus: C., college; S., School of Applied Science; L., Law School, and P. and S., College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Name.	Age.	Points.
1. C. Eastmond, C.	20	1407.1
2. L. de la M. Earle, C.	21	1400.1
3. H. H. Weekes, C.	20	1388.9
4. G. Welles, S.	21	1367.2
5. N. Von Taube, S.	20	1356.7
6. H. S. Johnson, C.	19	1351.0
7. E. Nash, C.	20	1293.8
8. B. A. Benziger, L.	24	1251.2
9. M. Schwerin, S.	26	1245.6
10. P. Coan, C.	22	1240.8
11. A. L. J. Quenean, S.	26	1225.4
12. W. C. de Mille, C.	22	1224.9
13. H. K. Sturtevant, G.	22	1224.7
14. C. T. Swart, S.	19	1222.9
15. C. H. Smithers, C.	17	1206.8
16. J. C. Smallwood, S.	19	1206.3
17. M. Hyman, S.	19	1200.1
18. J. P. Wile, C.	21	1195.4
19. F. Knowles, P and S.	25	1186.8
20. S. Silbiger, L.	18	1184.9
21. R. B. Bartholomew, C.	19	1177.8
22. J. de la Fuente, S.	22	1176.0
23. J. Brown, S.	26	1171.0
24. L. E. Mahan, C.	19	1170.8
25. C. L. Berrien, S.	20	1170.4
26. M. W. Norman, C.	21	1165.0
27. G. A. Rappold, S.	23	1163.0
28. L. M. Colwell, S.	23	1152.7
29. G. J. Bueck, P. and S.	29	1150.9
30. J. B. Knipe P. and S.	23	1148.8
31. R. W. M. Clarke, S.	21	1147.5
32. S. S. Boardman, L.	21	1146.5
33. J. F. Higgins, S.	22	1135.1
34. E. Maisenholder, S.	20	1134.8
35. C. M. Schwerin, S.	19	1132.6
36. E. H. Eaton, Phil.	33	1131.9
37. C. Engelke, P. and S.		1131.6
38. F. Schuster, C.	16	1127.0
39. G. Matthew, Phil.		1121.4
40. S. Marston, S.	20	1114.4
41. J. B. Wolff, S.	20	1114.3
42. O. W. H. Leilard, S.	21	1113.0
43. R. P. Jackson, C.	19	1109.8
44. W. R. J. Plauten, L.	23	1109.7
45. F. R. Varela, S.	20	1109.3
46. F. S. Shaw, S.	23	1109.3
47. H. McLintock, C.	19	1105.8
48. W. E. Boyd, P. and S.	24	1101.8
49. W. H. Yates, S.	24	1101.8
50. L. Moen, S.	19	1089.9

FOOTBALL PRACTICE ENDED.

Coach Sanford Found a Lot of Good Material at Columbia.

Columbia's Spring football practice has come to an end with very satisfactory results. The number of candidates that have turned out to the daily work has not been very large, which was due to the fact that so many other branches of athletics—rowing, baseball, cycling, and field and track sports—have claimed the attention of much available material. On the whole, though, Coach Sanford is greatly pleased with the prospects for a strong team next year. The men who have appeared have gone at the work in the proper spirit and with the fixed determination to make football players of themselves. None of the old men, except Morley and Van Horenburg, has done much work in this preliminary practice.

Some of the men who knew absolutely nothing about football when Sanford took them in hand have shown unmistakable ability. Berrien, although somewhat light, will make a good full back, and as a punter he promises to rival Morley. Duden and Austen have developed into strong line material, and Sanford when bucking the line at times had considerable difficulty in breaking through Austen's defense. Stangling, the Horace Mann School boy who will enter the college in the Fall, has been doing remarkably good work at end.

Coach Sanford and Capt. Simons have selected the men who are to go into quarters in the Catskills next Fall for early practice. Not all of the old men will be able to go up to the mountains for this early work, but they will be taken into the squad later. These have been picked for the Fall practice:

J. B. Wolff, H. L. Parr, D. W. Smythe, L. Moen, W. R. Morley, L. S. Austen, W. Pell, J. R. Knapp, V. Earle, A. K. Boylisen, S. Erving, H. Cornell, E. B. Bruce, F. B. Irvine, J. G. Jackson, R. B. Potts, A. M. Wolff, E. J. Edwards, F. V. Goodman, H. S. Johnson, H. H. Weekes, A. D. Weekes, H. R. Beekman, R. P. Jackson, G. E. Denman, E. Fay, H. M. Wise, J. E. Higgins, F. E. Duden, H. C. McCollom, H. C. Brinckerhoff, R. E. Ashley, C. L. Berrien, L. F. Le Prince, L. A. W. Le Prince, S. J. Pigot, M. F. Manton, F. M. Williams, F. S. De Long, G. Schendt, J. B. Knipe, W. H. Feeley, and L. G. Henes.

The programme confronting Columbia's coach and the men who are to make the team is a formidable one. Manager Shoemaker has arranged games with Yale, Harvard, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, the Carlisle Indians, and Annapolis, besides minor games with Union, Wesleyan, Rutgers, Stevens Institute, and the University of Buffalo.

Could Not Row on the Hudson.

The disadvantages of the Hudson River as a rowing course were again apparent yesterday afternoon when the Columbia 'Varsity crews missed another day of practice on account of rough water. The southwest wind drove up from the bay a long crested swell which partially submerged the float at times, and made rowing an impossibility. Capt. Mackay, who was in charge in the absence of Dr. Peet, who had gone to Philadelphia for the day, sent the first two freshman crews out in the barges, but they made such sorry work that the third freshman and the 'Varsity crews were not sent out at all, but had to content themselves with a run through Riverside Park.

The three new pair gigs which Webb has just completed were taken to the clubhouse yesterday, and will be put into commission in a day or two.

Yesterday's Coaching Parties.

Another day of good weather made enjoyable coaching for the passengers on the two public coaches yesterday. The Pioneer, making the all-day trip from the Holland House to the Ardsley Club, was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary of 301 Fifth Avenue and a small party, which included Miss Cary, H. F. Eldridge of Newport, and Stuyvesant Leroy of Chicago. R. W. Rives was the whip. The coach has been reserved by Frederick B. Pratt of 229 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, for to-day.

The passengers on the Good Times, from the Waldorf-Astoria to Inwood, were Rittenhouse Miller of Philadelphia, who occupied the box; R. M. Snyder, Miss Hunt, A. C. Green, P. Shethar, S. E. Hartwell, Dr. Barrett, Miss Straight, and Miss Eddy. The whip was Ira A. Kip, Jr.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES.

Brooklyn, Although Outbatted, Defeated the Boston, 5 to 2, Through Their Superior Work in the Field.

Another defeat was administered to the Boston team by the Brooklyns in the baseball game at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. As in the two previous games between these teams, the Bostons seemed to be outclassed. They made more than twice as many base hits as the Brooklyns, but still could not get nearly enough runs to make even a close score. Save in the first and third innings Pitcher Dunn kept the safe hits of the Bostonians pretty well scattered, and when this was not the case the sharp fielding of the Brooklyn team kept the visitors from scoring. An instance of how fast was the fielding of the Brooklyns was shown in the first inning when a two-bagger, followed by a sacrifice hit, and a clean base hit, failed to bring in a run. Keller was the bright particular star in preventing this run. He made a beautiful throw to the plate after recovering Collins's base hit, and so prevented Hamilton, one of the fastest runners in the business, from scoring.

Several of the Brooklyn players gave a brilliant exhibition of base running, Sheckard easily carrying off the honors. Jones's running catch of Hamilton's apparent three-bagger in the fourth inning was one of the sensational fielding features of the game. Tenney also made a sensational catch of a foul fly in the same inning.

The bad throwing of Catcher Clarke materially aided the Brooklyns in scoring, as did Pitcher Willis, who was so unsteady as to allow six of the Brooklyn players to reach first. Opportune base hits added to this loose playing made the victory easy for Brooklyn. Kelley retired from the game after getting a base on balls in the third inning, Smith taking his place on the base, and in the following inning at third base. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Sheckard, lf.	2	0	5	1	1	1	0
Keeler, rf.	1	0	2	1	0		
Jennings, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0		
Kelley, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0		
Smith, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0		
Jones, cf.	0	1	1	2	0	0	
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	2	2	0		
De Mont, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0		
McGuire, c.	0	0	4	0	0		
Dunn, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
Total	5	5	27	10	1		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hamil'n, cf.	1	3	1	0	0		
Tenney, 1b.	0	0	9	0	1		
Collins, 3b.	1	3	3	2	0		
Stahl, rf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Freeman, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Lowe, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0		
Long, ss.	0	1	1	3	1		
Clarke, c.	0	3	4	0	1		
Willis, p.	0	0	1	1	0		
*Barry	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	2	11	24	8	3		

*Barry batted for Willis in the ninth inning.

Brooklyn	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	-	5
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	2

Earned runs—Boston, 1. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1; Boston, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 12. Bases on balls—Off Dunn, 4; off Willis, 6. Struck out—By Dunn, 1; by Willis, 1. Two-base hits—Hamilton, (2;) Collins. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Tenney. Stolen bases—Smith, Jones, Dahlen. Passed ball—Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—2:15.

PHILADELPHIA, 14; NEW YORK, 13.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—New York's ball team again made a smart up-hill fight in the game against the local players here to-day. Hawley began pitching for the visitors, but was such an easy mark for the heavy-hitting Philadelphians that he was taken out of the box after six runs had been scored off his pitching in the second inning, and Mercer was substituted. Grady trying his hand at third base. Platt, too, was hit hard and he gave way to Bernhard at the close of the third inning. The game was marked by heavy hitting throughout the ten innings necessary to decide the issue, and the fielding was very erratic. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	2	2	1	1	1		
Mercer, 3b, p.	2	2	1	3	2		
Selbach, lf.	3	2	2	0	1		
Davis, ss.	2	2	0	1	0		
Doyle, 1b.	2	1	9	3	1		
Hickm'n, rf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Warner, c.	0	1	7	0	1		
Gleason, 2b.	1	4	3	2	0		
Hawley, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Grady, 3b.	2	1	1	4	1		
Total.	13	16	*28	15	7		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	2	1	3	2	0		
Slagle, lf.	2	2	2	0	0		
Deleha'ty, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0		
Lajoie, 2b.	3	2	5	2	1		
Flick, rf.	2	3	0	0	1		
Douglas, c.	3	0	3	3	0		
Wolv'ton, 3b.	0	2	1	3	1		
Cross, ss.	1	4	5	6	0		
Platt, p.	1	1	0	0	0		
Bernhard, p.	0	1	0	0	1		
Total.	14	17	30	13	5		

*One out when winning run was made.

New York	5	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	1	1–13
Philadelphia	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	4	0	2–14

Earned runs—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 5. Two-base hits—Davis, Grady, Flick, and Cross. Three-base hits—Gleason and Slagle. Sacrifice hit—Doyle. Stolen bases—Mercer, Selbach 2, Doyle, Grady, Davis, Flick, Lajoie, and Douglas. Double plays—Grady and Doyle; Van Haltren, Gleason, and Warner. First base on balls—Off Hawley, 2; off Mercer, 4; off Platt, 3; off Bernhard, 1. Hit by pitched balls—Grady and Thomas. Struck out—By Mercer, 1; by Bernhard, —. Wild pitch—Platt. Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Ball Players Transferred.

Philadelphia has sold Cooley to Pittsburg, where he will play first base hereafter in place of Dillon, who will be released. Philadelphia also disposed of Third Baseman Myers and Pitcher Becker to the Hartford Club of the Eastern League.

Other League Games.

AT CHICAGO.

	R	H	E
Chicago	0 2 5 0 1 0 0 1 –	9	7 6
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 3 1 2 0 0 –	6	10 6

Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Donohue; St. Louis, Harper and O'Connor, and Jones and Criger.

Cincinnati-Pittsburg game postponed.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P. C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P. C.
Philadelphia.	7	3	.700	Pittsburg.	4	6	.400
Brooklyn.	6	3	.667	Chicago.	4	6	.400
St. Louis.	6	4	.600	New York.	3	5	.375
Cincinnati.	6	4	.600	Boston.	2	7	.222

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Boston in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.
St. Louis in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 11; Kansas City, 5.
At Buffalo—Indianapolis, 16; Buffalo, 15.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 10; Chicago, 9.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 5.

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford—Toronto, 2; Hartford, 1.
At Worcester—Rochester, 12; Worcester, 3.
At Providence—Syracuse, 8; Providence, 4.
At Springfield—Game with Montreal postponed; wet grounds.

Atlantic League Games.

At Newark—Jersey City, 5; Newark, 4, in ten innings.
At Scranton—Scranton, 8; Elmira, 1.
At Allentown—Allentown, 16; Wilkesbarre, 7.
At Reading—Reading, 16; Athletics of Philadelphia, 10.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

H. F. G. Wey's centreboard schooner Lydia is being prepared for commission at Robertson's ship yard, City Island.

H. Gill's centreboard sloop Wilton is being repaired and overhauled preparatory to commission at Fordham's ship yard, City Island.

H. M. Baruch's sloop yacht Bonnie Kate, after being thoroughly overhauled and repainted at the Piepgras yards, City Island, has been placed in commission.

Work on Alfred Peats's thirty-foot racer, now building at Wood's ship yard, City Island, is being pushed rapidly to completion. The boat is already framed and is expected to be ready for racing on Memorial Day.

Capt. Charles Veltman of Bay Shore is having a sloop yacht built at the Rogers & Barker ship yard. The new yacht, which is yet unnamed, will measure 45 feet over all, 34 feet on the water line, 5 feet 6 inches beam, and 4 feet in depth. Her cabin will be 17 feet long, 10 feet wide, and finished in cherry.

A house boat of unusual elegance in finish is being built at the shipyard of Capt. L. N. Towns, College Point, for Robert Gilbert of this city. The new craft will measure 80 feet over all, 25 feet beam, 7 feet in depth, and 4 feet draught. Her cabin plan shows great room and convenience. The interior will be lighted by electricity and equipped with all modern conveniences, including an ice plant. A carbonic gas engine, with no boiler, and all tubing concealed under the deck floor, will furnish the motive power.

C. A. Starbuck's steam yacht Carmen, formerly The Nooya, will reach this port to-day after a West Indian cruise of about six weeks' duration. The Carmen left New York March 20, meeting Mr. Starbuck and a small party at Havana. Jamaica, Porto Rico, Nassau, N. P., and the other West Indian points usually included in a yachting itinerary were visited. On the home voyage Mr. Starbuck left the yacht at Miami, Fla., returning to New York by rail.

With the departure to-day for the Great Lakes of the steam yacht Uvira, another well-known pleasure craft will be lost to these waters. The Uvira, which was recently purchased by Charles J. Canfield of Manistee, Mich., from Clifford V. Brokaw of the New York Yacht Club, has been prepared at Morris Heights for the long trip to her new fresh-water home. The voyage will be made by way of the Hudson River and Erie Canal to Buffalo, thence through Lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan to Manistee. The yacht's mast and stem head have been removed to facilitate her passage through the canal. She will probably reach Manistee within a fortnight.

Harvard's Tennis Representative.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 30.—In the final round of the Harvard interscholastic tennis tournament to-day, Irving Wright of Hopkinson won, defeating J. Seabury of Andover, 6—4; 9—7, 8—6.

PUBLIC GOLF LINKS.

Improvements To Be Made at Van Cortlandt Park—Pelham Bay Links.

Several changes were begun yesterday on the public golf links at Van Cortlandt Park, rendered necessary to accommodate the three hundred or more golfers that swarm over the course on Saturdays and Sundays.

It has been found that, with so large a number of players, certain portions of the links become congested, the golfers in the rear being unavoidably held back. The city's professional, Val Flood, is therefore trying to obviate this difficulty, and the alterations will begin to-day. The first four holes will not be changed, but new greens are being put in at the second, third, and fourth holes, and, until completed, temporary ones will be used. The fifth hole will be lengthened from 110 to 185 yards. At the sixth hole the tee will be moved to the fifth green and the green will be carried forward. The seventh green will be moved seventy-five yards to the right to keep in the line of play.

The tee for the eighth hole will be placed in the rear of the seventh green, as at present there is a long walk back to the tee. Both the tee and the green of the ninth hole will be brought forward. The tenth green will be shifted to the right about sixty yards. The eleventh hole will be unchanged. The twelfth hole will be reduced in length, and the thirteenth green will be taken away, a new one being placed where it will not conflict with the players on the out holes. The fourteenth green will be moved fifty yards to the right. The next three holes will remain as they are now, and the tee to the home hole will be moved a few yards to the left.

Work is progressing actively on the public course in Pelham Bay Park. In view of the many solicitations that have come from golfers who are anxious to use the links this Spring, Val Flood is directing his attention to nine holes, which he thinks will be ready for use in six weeks. He has mapped out the distances of the nine holes as follows, in yards: 533, 350, 250, 540, 400, 360, 225, 185, 202; total, 3,045 yards. The seventh and eighth holes will be discarded when the longer course of eighteen holes is finished.

WOMEN ON THE GOLF LINKS.

Miss Madeline Chauncey Wins First Honors at Dyker Meadow.

Miss Madeline Chauncey yesterday won the silver trophy given by Dr. T. M. Lloyd for the lowest score in the qualifying round at the Dyker Meadow Club links for the cup offered by Mrs. Adolph E. Smylie. The eight lowest scores qualified to continue the competition at match play, the first round of which will be played to-day. The eligible eight, with scores, were:

Miss Madeline Chauncey—									
Out	8	6	5	7	6	5	6	4	5–52
In	8	5	5	7	7	5	6	4	5–55
Total									107
Miss Grace Chauncey—									
Out	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	8–59
In	7	5	7	6	6	6	5	6	5–53
Total									112

	Out.	In.	Total.
Mrs. Walter Gibb	58	57	115
Mrs. Francis J. Wallace	62	53	115
Mrs. E. L. Kalbfleisch	60	56	116
Miss Ethel Pearsall	59	59	118
Miss Louise D. Maxwell	56	63	119
Mrs. Adolph E. Smylie	56	63	119

The other competitors, with their scores, were: Miss Florence G. Suydam, 55, 65—120; Mrs. Charles Adams, 59, 65—124; Miss Florence Lee, 61 65—126; Miss Sarah Seaman, 63, 64—127; Miss A. C. Smith, 63, 69—132; Miss Clara Ogden, 78, 69—147.

Women Play at Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 30.—At the Golf Club of Lakewood to-day the play off of Saturday's tie between Mrs. E. A. Manice of Pittsfield, Mass., and Mrs. Frank M. Freeman of Lakewood was won by Mrs. Freeman. She reduced her Saturday's card by 11 strokes, while Mrs. Manice exactly duplicated her 95 from scratch. Mrs. Freeman's card was, out, 57; in, 55; total, 112, less a handicap of 28, making her net score 84.

An all day event was a women's match play tournament over 9 holes for prizes offered by Mrs. Duncan Hunter and Mrs. F. C. Braithwaite. The first round had these results: Miss Barnes, handicap 7, beat Miss Linton, scratch, 2 up; Mrs. F. M. Freeman, 6, beat Mrs. F. D. Beard, 11, 3 up and 1 to play; Miss Towne, 5, beat Mrs. Robert B. Kerr, 12, 2 up; Miss Greene, 4, beat Miss Ferris, 9, 2 up; Mrs. Manice, scratch, beat Miss Harrishorn, 10, 4 up; Mrs. C. S. Brown, 3, beat Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, 5, 4 up and 3 to play; Miss M. Andrews drew a bye. In the second round Miss Barnes beat Miss Towne, 4 up; Mrs. Manice beat Miss Greene 1 up over 14 holes; Mrs. Brown beat Mrs. Freeman, 1 up; Miss Andrews once more drew a bye. The semi-finals and finals will be played to-morrow.

Golf at Sunset Park.

Paul J. Siddall, President of the organization, led the members of the Sunset Park Golf Club yesterday in the weekly competition on the Sunset Park links in South Brooklyn. The cards:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Paul J. Siddall	100	2	98
James M. Mitchell	99	0	99
Frank J. Mahon	100	0	100
William Brenner	110	5	105
William Adam	115	5	110
John Duncan	125	10	115
Harry A. Haines	115	0	115
J. B. Delaney	120	5	115
P. W. Schultz	125	5	120
W. Duncan	125	5	120
W. Adams	118	0	118
H. S. Hunt	130	12	118
A. Anderson	135	10	125
H. A. Avis	120	0	120
R. Kirchner	120	0	120

Women's Handicap at Flatbush.

Mrs. A. B. Boyd and Miss E. Cowperthwait, with net cards of 44 strokes, tied for the women's handicap for the month over the links of the Knickerbocker Field Club at Flatbush yesterday. The ladies agreed to divide the points and share in the honors for the monthly prize. The summaries:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
Mrs. A. B. Boyd	73	29	44
Miss E. Cowperthwait	55	11	44
Miss A. S. Cowperthwait	61	16	45
Mrs. J. C. Church	65	16	49
Miss M. Bollinger	83	34	49
Miss Jessie Holmes	82	33	49
Miss L. L. Tyler	80	31	49
Mrs. M. B. Fisher	72	20	52
Miss Ruth Brewster	93	35	58
Mrs. W. L. Tyler	93	35	58
Mrs. Cowperthwait	97	33	64
Miss B. M. Stott	99	35	64

Interscholastic Athletics.

After three unsuccessful efforts the April meeting of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association was held at Woodbridge School yesterday. The Baseball Committee disallowed the protest of Drisler School against Rugby Military Academy, contending that Henriquez, who played for the latter, was considerably beyond the interscholastic age limit of twenty years. The application of Hamilton Institute for readmission was postponed until the May meeting.

Sanctions were granted for the Columbia Grammar School games, May 4; Princeton interscholastic games, May 5, and the National interscholastic meet, under the auspices of Columbia University, May 26.

A Woman of Straw; French Idea.

From The London Telegraph.

That familiar figurative expression, "a man of straw," which is a French as well as an English idiom, and was some years ago rather frequently heard on the boulevards, chiefly in connection with notorious financial scandals in which figureheads, so to speak, were used as decoys for gullible investors, has been now curiously femininized in the latest Parisian slang. A "woman of straw," since the newest Palais Royal farce, has become an accepted idiom in boulevard "argot," conveying a special meaning of its own. The "femmes de paille," in the new piece of that name, are fictitious wives, hired out by a joint stock company for purposes of social intrigue, which husbands may have a use for but to which they prefer that their real better halves should not condescend. The ladies of straw are bargained with, for a guinea or so a day, to show a lively appreciation, for example, of the attentions of high officials in authority over the supposed husbands of these ladies. Thus mollified, the officials in question are easily induced to grant red ribbons, promotion, and favors generally to their subordinates, on whose wives they fancy they have made a deep impression. Needless to say, the tone of the play, as well as the theme, is peculiarly Parisian.

A Fretful Convalescent.

"People generally haven't much sense."
"What do you mean?"
"Why, when I was too sick to eat, all my friends sent me lots of fruit and other delicacies, but by the time I could eat they all quit."—Chicago Record.

YESTERDAY'S AQUEDUCT RACES

All the Favorites But One Were Beaten—The Gardner and Bango Ran a Dead Heat.

A dead heat between The Gardner and Bangor in the third race, at a mile and seventy yards, was the feature of the day's sport at Aqueduct yesterday. It was a hard race, nip and tuck all the way down the stretch, between the pair, and a battle of jockeys at the end. The dead heat was run off twenty minutes later, and then The Gardner, who was the best-seasoned horse, won by a length. He was ridden by Hamilton, and the fact that the latter had thus secured his second winning mount was made the occasion for a round of cheers for the once very popular jockey.

Lindula won the first race rather handily from Sparrow Wing; Bowen, a "good thing" turned loose by Turney Brothers, and played from 25 to 1 down to 6 to 1, beat Billionaire a head in the second, and Connie, at 8 to 1, captured the fourth. Old Zanone, at 8 to 1, captured the last race, and Mattie Corbett and all of his friends who cashed on him decided to remain over at Sheepshead Bay for the night to help "Jim" Villepique, the race track caterer, to open his horseman's shore dinner resort for the season to-day.

If favorites had continued to win with such startling frequency as they did last week, there would have been many vacant places in the line of bookmakers before the meeting ended on Friday. But yesterday the bookmakers had an opportunity to recoup, for of the six well-backed favorites that started only one, Pink Domino, got home a winner. It was a day of disaster for the favorite players, who had grown bold over last week's run of luck, for, as one favorite after another was bowled over, these players indulged in "progression" bets, with the result that the bookmakers had much the best of it when the day's racing was over.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For mares three years old and upward; selling; about seven furlongs. P. J. Sullivan's Lindula, ch. f., 4, by Linden-Adele, 106, (Mitchell,) 9 to 2 and 7 to 5, won in a drive by a length; R. T. Wilson, Jr., Sparrow Wing, 4, 106, (Spencer,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 4, second by the same distance from P. M. Civili's Insurrection, 3, 91, (Slack,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:26 1-5. Olea, Racebud, Winepress, and Dangerous Maid also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting; selling; four and a half furlongs. Turney Brothers's Bowen, b. c., by Wawekus-Hindoogan, 110, (Clawson,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won in a drive by a head; J. H. Carr's Billionaire, 104, (Hamilton,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length and a half from C. F. Dwyer's Remsen, 101, (Mitchell,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 4, third. Time—0:56 2-5. Hanswurst, Sweepstakes, Give 'All, Galanthus, Servant, and Ikey Diddy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and forty yards. J. F. Lane's The Gardner, ch. c., 4, by Knight of Ellerslie-Pansy, 106, (Hamilton,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, and R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Bangor, ch. c., 4, by Belvidere-Zaza, 106, (Clawson,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, ran a dead heat in a drive, by three lengths from W. C. Daly's Merry Prince, aged, 111, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:46 4-5. Sea Robber and Bannock also ran. In the run-off The Gardner won in a drive by a length, in 1:46 4-5.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; selling; four and a half furlongs. W. C. Daly's Connie, b. f., by Phoenix-Gentility, 104, (Clawson,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won in a drive by a length; Turney Brothers's Anice, 93, (Dangman,) 50 to 1 and 20 to 1, second by half a length from Cahill & Anderson's Della Cee, 104, (Spencer,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—0:56 4-5. The Jade, Novelty, Mudder, Golden Lily, Zenaide, Quite Right, and Queen Quality also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $400; selling; three-quarters of a mile. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Pink Domino, b. f., by Domino-Belle Rose, 104, (Spencer,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won in a drive by a neck; C. Steinmann's Manitoban, 114, (Bullman,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by two lengths from O. L. Richards's Cupidity, 109, (Clawson,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:15 2-5. Jucorna, Jamaica, The Amazon, Purifactor, Gold Lack, and Daily Report also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; five and a half furlongs. M. Corbett's Zanone, br. c., aged, by Black Dean-Arrowgrass, 113, (Keenan,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, won in a drive by a neck; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Doublet, 3, 114, (Spencer,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by half a length from W. C. Daly's Leedsville, 6, 102, (Slack,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Kamara, Galathee, and Boney Boy also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; five furlongs. Flatterer, 114 pounds; Educate, 109; Strategist, 106; Juniper, 105; Glenwood, 102; Egyptian Prince, Punctual, Woodstock, Half a Hundred, and Wine and Song, 98 each; William Ack and Hija, 95 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; about seven furlongs. Oliver Mac, 112 pounds; Dutch Comedian, 110; Pickwickian, 109; Emigre, 106; Chenille and Henry Bess, 105 each; Post Haste, 100; Matt Simpson, 94; Golden Rattle, 93.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Kinnikinic, 125 pounds; Waring, 118; Warrenton, 114; Lotharlo and Knight of the Garter, 112 each; Bannock and Queen of Song, 110 each; Kris Kringle, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; five furlongs. The Regent, 110 pounds; Educate, 109; Tonicum, 107; Silurian, 105; Scurry, 103; Handy Man, 102; Himself, 100; Glade Run and Frank Hall, 97 each; Ondurdis, 94; Princess Ottilie, 89.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; three-quarters of a mile. Mr. Kaltenbach and Pau Puk Keewis, 109 pounds each; Tendril, 106; Mercutha, Knapp and Jessie Taylor, 104 each; The Corinthian, 103; Neponset, 100; Lolah, 99; Ross Clark, Kingful, and Give and Take, 91 each; The Laurel, 89.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; one mile and seventy yards. Waring, 118 pounds; Lamp Globe and Goldone, 108 each; Precursor and Royal Sterling, 103 each; Carbuncle, 100; Dissenter and Firelock, 93 each.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

NASHVILLE, April 30.—Three-quarters of a mile—Chipsetta, 104, (McGinn,) 1; Lunar, 104, 2; Greyford, 101, 3. Time—1:15½. Half a mile—Isabel, 109, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Penny Belle, 109, 2; Tremor, 109, 3. Time—0:48¾. One mile—Trimmer, 107, (Miller,) 1; Lillian Reed, 102, 2; Bequeath, 104, 3. Time—1:41. Seven furlongs—The Pride, 103, (Devin,) 1; Ida Ledford, 90, 2; Free Advice, 101, 3. Time—1:20. Five and one-half furlongs—Dumbarton, 109, (Powers,) 1; The Light, 106, 2; Wiggins, 107, 3. Time—1:08. One mile—Aurea, 93, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Windward, 103, 2; Round O, 85, 3. Time—1:42.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Futurity course—Meadowlark, 109, (B

RAINES LAW TAX RECEIPTS

Books for 1900-1 Close with a Total of $4,985,815.

An Excess of $5,980 Over Last Year—Big Crowd on Closing Day Gives John L. Sullivan an Ovation.

The fiscal year undeer the provisions of the Raines Liquor Tax law begins to-day.

For the past week Deputy Commissioner George Hilliard and his force of assistants have been busier on the ninth floor of 1 Madison Avenue than a hive of bees.

The books for 1900-1 were closed last night, and the figures show an increase in liquor tax receipts over last year of $5,080, the total receipts beeing $4,985,815. On Saturday the office was kept open until midnight, and the receipts for the day reached $1,238,000. Yesterday they were $596,000.

When the Excise Department opened yesterday morning there was a string of applicants for certificates extending from the cashier's office to the elevators, a distance of nearly two hundred and fifty feet. This line did not decrease until well into the afternoon.

One of the late comers was John L. Sullivan, the ex-champion heavyweight. He received an ovation, and many lost their places in the line by hastening to congratulate the former pride of the prize ring. But John L. did not forfeit his place. He complained of the heat, mopped his perspiring brow, and as soon as the opportunity offered put down eight $100 bills and received his certificate. Then he departed, and his idolaters hastened to follow suit.

Deputy Commissioner Hilliard closed the books at 7 o'clock, and soon thereafter announced the following figures as the annual receipts for Manhattan and the Bronx since the Raines law went into effect:

1896-7	$4,832,475.00
1898	5,102,000.00
1899	4,979,835.00
1900	4,985,815.00

The total number of certificates issued in 1896-97 was 7,926; in 1898, 8,425. The exact figures for 1899 and 1900 have not been ascertained, but the number is slightly in excess of 8,000 for each year.

The decrease from 1899 is accounted for by the fact that there are many restaurants and chop houses, especially in the lower part of the city, whose proprietors could not afford to pay the license fee. They made the experiment in 1898. Their liquor sales were small, and they have found it far cheaper, if not quite so convenient, to supply the demands of customers by purchasing drinks at a near-by saloon.

The Fidelity and Casualty Companies did about all of the bonding business. It was stated that the number of bonds issued on individual securities is ridiculously small, when compared with the aggregate.

CONCERT HALLS SHUT OUT.

Police Commissioners Refuse Many Licenses—Bowery Gets One.

After yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, which lasted for two hours, it was learned that between fifteen and twenty concert hall licenses had been refused. The only one granted on the Bowery was to the Atlantic Garden. Four places on Coney Island obtained licenses—Henderson's, Connor's, and Inman's Halls and the Sea Beach Hall.

Each application for a license was considered separately by the board, and if many complaints were found to have been lodged against the place under consideration a refusal was voted.

A resolution was passed calling upon the District Attorney of Queens County to furnish to the board all information in his possession upon which the Grand Jury of that county had made a presentment censuring the Police Department. This was done in consequence of the board's decision to investigate the charges made in the Grand Jury's presentment.

All of the regular theatres that have been in existence under the old Building Code obtained ranewals of their licenses. On the application of the Dewey Theatre no action was taken, and that of the Schiey Music Hall was refused because the board had not received the certificate requested several days ago from the Building Department.

At the close of the meeting, Commissioner Hess and Secretary Kipp said that no action had been taken on boxing club licenses. President York would only say that no such licenses had been granted. The other members of the board showed a disinclination to discuss the subject.

After the meeting Senator Timothy D. Sullivan had a conference with Commissioner Sexton, and it was said that their talk pertained to the Schiey Music Hall's application for a license.

The board may hold another meeting to-day.

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN ILL.

Suffers Successive Attacks of Grip, Measles, and Typhoid Fever.

A dispatch from Newport yesterday stated that special prayers were offered Sunday in Emmanuel Church for John Nicholas Brown of this city, who has been ill for some time at his home, 931 Fifth Avenue. In Newport Mr. Brown and his wife, who was Miss Dresser, have been well-known on account of their charities among the poor and for wnat they have done for Emmanuel Church, of which Mr. Brown is a Vestryman.

It was said last night at Mr. Brown's home that he had been ill for three weeks. An attack of grip was followed by measles, and later typhoid fever set in. At present he is improving nicely, and his speedy recovery is expected.

TO MAKE NEW TYPE MACHINE.

St. John Typobar Company Incorporated in New Jersey.

The St. John Typobar Company was incorporated yesterday at Trenton with a capital of $8,750,000, of which $1,250,000 is to be preferred stock with 6 per cent. noncumulative dividends. The company is to manufacture machinery for producing lines of type under a patent obtained by Roswell H. St. John.

The officers and directors of the new company are: President—Joseph J. Little; Vice President and General Manager—Roswell H. St. John; Treasurer—Edward Winslow; Corresponding Secretary and Assistant Treasurer—Frank Waller; Recording Secretary—Albridge C. Smith of Orange, N. J.; Directors—William Ziegler, Homer Eaton, Edward D. Appleton, H. Winthrop Gray, Herman Schaeffer, William H. Baker, Alphonse H. Alker, W. C. Demorest, and Frederick A. Snow, of New York; Byron D. Annewalp of Cleveland, H. J. Deemer of Montreal, and George H. Judd of Washington, D. C.

MILLIONS FOR MRS. COOGAN.

Mother of Borough President's Wife Conveys Valuable Tracts to Her.

By a series of conveyances extending over a year, Mrs. William Lynch has transferred to her daughter, Mrs. Harriet G. Coogan, wife of James J. Coogan, President of the Borough of Manhattan, nearly all of her real estate holdings in this city, valued at several millions of dollars.

Although it has been known that Mrs. Coogan would be heiress to these properties, and although Mr. Coogan has conducted the affairs of the estate for many years, Mrs. Lynch has seen fit to avoid any possibility of legal complications by conveying her property to her daughter during life.

The most valuable parcel included under the estate, and what is believed to be the most valuable undivided tract on Manhattan Island, is all the land covered by the Polo Grounds and Manhattan Field, extending north to One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and bounded on its other sides by the Harlem River and by St. Nicholas Avenue and the line of the Croton Aqueduct. There are also many smaller properties in the lower section of the city, especially in the neighborhood of Hudson, Charlton, and Vandam Streets.

"ANYBODY CAN BEAT BRYAN."

Senator Lindsay Adds that the People Fear the Silver Leader.

"Anybody can beat Bryan," was the remark made at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday by William Lindsay, Democrat and United States Senator from Kentucky.

"The Democrats," the Senator continued, "never had a better opportunity to elect a President than this year. But they must nominate some one the people are not afraid of. They are afraid of Bryan. Still, I do not see how his nomination can be prevented."

"What about the silver issue, Senator?" the reporter inquired.

"Oh, that amounts to nothing," Senator Lindsay replied. "Silver, as an issue, is dead for some time to come."

"Do you think that the American Steel and Wire Company affair, and the threatened strike on the Central Railroad system will tend to aid the Democrats in the coming contest?" the Senator was asked.

"Not at all," he answered. "John W. Gates simply got the best of others who would, had they the opportunity, have got the better of him. As to the threatened strike, the railroad managers will have their men well in hand before election."

"What about the case of Senator Clark of Montana?" the reported asked Senator Lindsay.

"Well," he answered, "I am in hopes that he will resign. I do not want to vote to put him out of the Senate, but in the face of the unanimous report of the committee I do not see what else I can do. When a man admits spending $135,000 to be elected in a State with only a population of 250,000, it certainly has a bad look."

"Will Gov. W. S. Taylor be arrested?"

"He will be if he has been indicted, but the question is, has any indictment been found against him? I have no positive information on that point."

Then the Senator, having an appointment with a friend, hastened away.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Grand Trunk Explains Its Heavy East-Bound Grain Shipments.

In explanation of the fact that the Grand Trunk again leads all the other lines in the amount of grain it carried East last week, officials of that line say that this is not due to any rate cutting on their part, but that these large shipments of grain were obtained only by reason of the Grand Trunk's ability to furnish the necessary cars. That it was able to do through the assistance of the Lehigh Valley, from which line it borrowed a large number of cars. As the Grand Trunk has to pay for the use of the cars, it is asserted that its profits on this business are very small.

The Grand Trunk last week carried 1,085,000 bushels. The Nickel Plate was second, with 443,000 bushels, and the Lake Shore third, with 413,000 bushels. The Michigan Central carried 287,000 bushels. The Grand Trunk, therefore, carried as much as the other three roads combined.

Rates to the Populist Conventions.

The Western and the Central Passenger Associations cannot agree as to when the "real" Populist convention is to be held, one having been called for Cincinnati and one for Sioux Falls, Ia. The Central Association has recognized the Cincinnati convention by making a special rate for the delegates, while the Western Passenger Association has taken similar action in regard to the Sioux Falls Convention. As a result neither convention feels satisfied, each asserting it should be recognized by both associations.

Sale of St. Paul and Duluth Stock.

The report was current yesterday that Clarence S. Day and his associates had sold a majority of the common stock of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad to the Northern Pacific. President Mellen of the latter road said he had nothing to add to the statement made by him last week to the effect that negotiations had been begun, but had not been completed.

New Boston Steamship Line.

A new line of steamships to run between Boston, Halifax and Sidney, Cape Breton Island, will be started by the Plant System June 15. The first vessel to run will be the Florida, which will leave Boston every Friday. The distance from Boston to Sidney is about 650 miles.

Brief Railroad Items.

The line of the Texas and New Orleans has been completed between Athens and Dallas, Texas, and trains will be started to-day.

F. B. Johnson has been elected President and T. C. Buffington First Vice President of the Texas Northern.

The Western Indiana will elevate its tracks in Chicago. The work will cost $6,000,000, and will be completed in three years.

The Lackawanna's new club car will be placed in service on the suburban lines during the present week.

BANQUET TO ARGENTINE CONSUL.

Members of Spanish Casino Plan a Complimentary Dinner.

HAVANA, April 30.—At a meeting of the members of the Spanish Casino here today it was decided to give an elaborate banquet to the Consul of the Argentine Republic in Cuba.

The banquet is to be given as a recognition of the friendly sentiments expressed by the Consul in a speech which he made at the recent laying of a memorial stone, commemorating Spain as "the original discovering and colonizing nation."

Mrs. Wilson to be Buried at Wilmington.

HAVANA, April 30.—The body of Mrs. Wilson, wife of Major Gen. J. H. Wilson, who was fatally burned on Saturday, has been embalmed, and Gen. Wilson, with his two daughters and his aides, will accompany it North to-morrow on board the United States transport Buford. The burial will be at Wilmington, Del.

A Jersey Telephone Company Absorbed.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 30.—The Eastern Telegraph and Telephone Company, which was recently incorporated in Trenton, has absorbed the rights and franchises of the South Jersey Telegraph and Telephone Company, which holds a franchise in every county in South Jersey, and steps are being taken to obtain connection with New York. The stockholders of the new company include J. Willard Morgan, John J. Burleigh, Judge Armstrong, ex-Sheriff Baird, and other prominent men in Camden.

Bank May Reduce Its Capital.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., April 30.—The Directors of the Merchants' National Bank of this city have called a meeting of the stockholders on May 21, to vote on a proposed plan to reduce the capital stock from $300,000 to $150,000. The bank proposes to return $100,000 of this amount in cash to the stockholders and retain $50,000 to increase the surplus.

DESERT A GERMAN POSSESSION.

Samoans Flock from Opolu to American and British Islands.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—News has reached here that the London Mission School has removed from Malua, on the German island of Upolu, to the American island of Tutuila, taking up its situation on the shores of Pago Pago Bay. This is the largest educational institution in the Samoan group, and is a great force with the natives. It also was reported that many of the Samoans on Upolu are flocking to the American island, while others are going to the British islands of Fiji and Tonga.

The approaching completion of the American naval coaling station in Pago Pago Harbor, the inclusion in the United States mail contracts of a provision for stopping steamers at Pago Pago on the route between San Francisco and New Zealand, and finally the construction by the Pacific Steamship Line, plying on that route, of larger vessels than those now employed, which probably will be unable to enter the harbor at Apia, are a basis of representations to the State Department of the future predominance of Pago Pago over all the ports of the Samoan group.

CHADWICK CLOSETED WITH LONG.

Interview Concerning Alleged Attack Upon Rear-Admiral Schley.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Capt. Chadwick called at the Navy Department today and delivered to Secretary Long in person a letter, in response to the department's communication, which called his attention to a certain newspaper publication, attributing to him remarks derogatory to Rear-Admiral Schley. No one was present besides the Secretary and Capt. Chadwick when the latter's reply was delivered. The two were closeted for half an hour.

At the conclusion of the interview Secretary Long stated that he had received Capt. Chadwick's letter; that he had the subject under consideration, and, pending a conclusion, could not say anything further respecting the matter. Capt. Chadwick also declined to talk about the alleged interview.

In this state of the case it is impossible to predict what action the Navy Department will take, though the officials generally refer to the famous utterance of Capt. Coghlan, and the department's action thereon, as affording a precedent likely to be followed in this case.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78⅜
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.45⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.09 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	21.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.00
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig-iron warrants	15.50
Lake copper ingot	17.00
Tin	29.70
Exchange, lead	4.70
Spelter	4.52½
Brokers' price for lead	4.70
Brokers' price for spelter	4.52½
Tallow, prime	.05⅛
Pork, mess	13.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¼
Lard, prime	7.50
Butter, Western creamery	.19

CHICAGO, April 30.—No. 2 yellow corn, 40¼c; No. 2 Spring wheat, 64½c. No. 2 red, 70@70½c; No. 2 corn, 39⅝@40c; No. 2 oats, 23½@24¼c; No. 2 white, 26½@27½c; No. 3 white, 25¼@27c; No. 2 barley, 42@44½c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.73@$1.76; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $11.45@$12.50; lard, per 100 lb, $7@$7.10; short-cut hams, (loose,) $6.66@$7.05; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.45@$7.55; whisky, distillers' finished goods per gallon, basis of high-wines, $1.25½; sugars, cutloaf, $6; granulated, $5.44; clover, contract grade, $7.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton was decidedly more active and the market was generally firmer. The first call developed the fact that a much larger public interest was being taken in the staple, with prices unchanged to 7 points higher. Further business improved the general level to an advance of 5@10 points on the closing figures of Saturday. The advance was largely due to covering, owing to uneasiness following the crop news from central Texas, the character of which was the most gloomy yet received. From the cotton belt at large, however, crop accounts were more favorable, and pointed to unusual activity on the part of farmers and a determination to plant cotton for the very largest possible results at present prices. This view was confirmed by active selling orders from the South, directed to the new crop positions, while Wall Street parties sold the Summer positions on the upward movement. Prices yielded partially under this pressure, but the market was at the time weak, selling being checked by predicted floods in Brazos, Colorado, and Trinity Valleys, and also by private cables, stating that the feeling in regard to cotton shows more favorable signs in the English cotton trade, with the strongest houses in Liverpool taking up all the tenders. There was a large business in cotton here, but within the narrow range of 6 points, liquidation proceeding in a large way on the give-and-take basis between the longs and shorts, curtailing rather than increasing the general interest. The market closed quiet and steady at unchanged to 6 points higher. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations on the basis of 9 13-16c for middling upland and 10 1-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 400 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile, nominal, at 9 5-16c; Savannah, quiet, at 9 7-16c; Charleston, quiet, at 9⅜c, ½c up; Wilmington, steady, at 9½c; Norfolk, steady, at 9½c; Baltimore, nominal, at 9¾c; Memphis, steady, at 9¾c; Augusta, quiet, at 9¾c; St. Louis, steady, at 9¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.58	9.63	9.57	9.58@9.60
June	9.50	9.55	9.50	9.52@9.53
July	9.54	9.56	9.51	9.52@9.53
August	9.37	9.37	9.33	9.34@9.35
September	8.55	8.61	8.55	8.57@8.58
October	8.35	8.36	8.31	8.32@8.33
November	8.15	8.19	8.14	8.16@8.17
December	8.15	8.18	8.14	8.15@8.16
January	8.15	8.20	8.15	8.16@8.17
February	8.23	8.23	8.17	8.12@8.19
March	8.25	8.25	8.23	8.21@8.22

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales; American, 3,000 bales; midland upland, 5½d. Futures opened steady, buyers ¼d advance; at 1:45 P. M. were steady at 1-64@2-64d higher. Closed steady with prices 1½@2½-64d net higher. December-January, 4.31s; January-February, 4.29s; April-May, 5.23½s; May-June, 5.21s; June-July, 5.18½s; July-August, 5.16s; August-September, 5.07s; September-October, 4.59s; October-November, 4.33½s; November-December, 4.33s. Manchester—Yarns quiet; cloths move slowly.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	73	73 5-16	72⅞	72⅞
July	73⅜	73⅝	73 3-16	73⅛
September	74⅛	74½	74⅛	74⅛
Corn—				
May	45⅞	45⅞	45⅛	45⅞
July	46¼	46½	46⅛	46⅜
September	46¼	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	65⅞	65⅞	65¼	65¼
July	67⅜	67 11-16	67¼	67⅛
September	68¼	68⅜	68	68⅜
Corn—				
May	39¾	40	39½	40
July	40⅞	41⅛	40⅝	41
September	41 5-16	41½	41⅛	41⅜
Oats—				
May	22⅞	23⅛	22 3-16	22¼
July	23¼	23½	23⅛	23⅓
September	22 9-16	22⅝	22 9-16	22⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market was not an important one as to the range of prices, and displayed very little feature in any way, but that matter, as the trade was mostly local and of small volume. Foreign houses sold a little July wheat early in the session, but apart from this the foreign trade occupied very little attention. Except for a short period before the close, the market was in a very firm position considering the pronounced weakness of foreign news, and this too in face of unfavorable crop reports from abroad, notably France, Germany, and Austria, and a decrease of 3,480,000 bushels in the European stocks for the week. At Liverpool there was a decline of ½@⅝d, and at London a drop of ½d in futures. The Paris markets were 20 to 30 points lower; Berlin closed ⅝@1 mark off, and Budapest 14 points lower. World's shipments for the week, 7,219,000 bushels, against 8,786,000 bushels the previous week, and there was a decrease of 1,280,000 bushels in the amount on passage. Several crop reports of a more or less favorable character were received yesterday, one of them denoting a drop of 10 per cent. more in Ohio wheat condition, making the present outlook only 46 per cent. of an average crop, mainly on account of fly damage. There were also estimates in to the effect that the Winter wheat area would be reduced to 28,500,000 acres, on which a crop of about 340,000,000 bushels would be estimated. Other reports from Ohio said that a great deal of land will be sown to other crops, as the only means of getting rid of fly, while throughout Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana there is not enough soft Winter wheat to keep mills going. Cables reported an increase of 1,249,000 bushels in the English visible, and the fact that Odessa stocks had been reduced to 2,000,000 bushels. At Chicago a good deal of changing was done yesterday at 1⅛c difference. In the local market cash wheat was a scarce article, the contract stock amounting to only 72,000 bushels, and representing a decrease for the week of 102,000 bushels. Last year at this time there were 560,600 bushels contract wheat at New York. The total stock of wheat decreased 294,000 bushels. Visible supply figures were 52,471 bushels, compared with 28,144,000 bushels a year ago. The week's decrease was 2,415,000 bushels, which was somewhat larger than expected earlier in the day. Northwest receipts amounted to 551 cars against 324 cars last week and 509 cars a year ago. The export business amounted to 25 loads.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 30.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, April, 64¾c; May, 63⅝c; July, 65¼@65⅝c; September, 65¼@65⅝c; on track: No. 1 hard, cash, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, 64¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¼c. Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH, April 30.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 65½c; May, 65½c; July, 63¾c; September, 63½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 63⅝c; May, 63⅝c; July, 67¾c; September, 68½c; No. 2 Northern, 64¾c; No. 3 Spring, 61½c. Oats, 24@24¼c. Corn, 37½c.

MILWAUKEE, April 30.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67@68c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾@66¼c. Rye—No. 1, 57@57½c. Barley—No. 2, 42½@43c; sample, 42½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 46¼c in elevator and delivered, and 45¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 27¼c; No. 3 oats, 27c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28¼c; track, mixed, 27½@29c; track, white, 28½@34c; No. 2 white clips, 29¼c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61¼c, and No. 2 Western, 60¾c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 56@57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43¾@45c, and malting, 50@53c, both cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.95; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.70@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.80@$3; exirs No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.70; rye grade, $17@$17.25 per ton, spot and to arrive.

RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.35, as to brand. BAG MEAL Fine white and yellow, 86c@$1; coarse, 86@87c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25; coarse Winter bran, $18@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $16@$16.50; hominy chop, $16; oil meal, $28.50; linseed oil cake, $25.50; corn oil cake, $19, nominal.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $13.25@$13.50; family, $14.50@$15; short clear, $14@$15. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, 12@$13.25; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $18.50@$22. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¼c; 180 lb, 7⅛c; 160 lb, 7¼c; pigs, 7½c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies: Smoking bellies, 8¼c; 10 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 7¾c; 14 lb, 7½c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10½@11c. TALLOW—City, 5¼@5¾c; country, 5¼@5½c. LARD—$7.50; city lard, South American, $8.30; Continent, $7.80; Brazil kegs, $9.50; compound, city, 6⅜c; Western, 6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¾c bid; city lard stearine 8¼c.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Beef—Extra India mess, 78s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 67s 6d. Lard—American refined, in pails, 39s; prime Western, in tierces, 37s. 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 49s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 45s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 43s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 42s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 41s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 37s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 41s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 37s 6d. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 59s 6d; American finest colored, 62s. Tallow—Prime city, 27s 6d; Australian, in London, 27s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, May-August, 28s. Turpentine—Spirits, 42s. Resin—Common, 5s 1½d. Petroleum—Refined, 7¾d. Linseed oil, 30s 3d.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazil coffee futures was a tame affair; prices scarcely varied more than 5 points throughout the session after the market had opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points. No orders were at hand at the opening of business, and the first call transactions amounted to only two lots of 250 bags each. Business lagged and sales by 12 o'clock had been increased to but 2,500 bags, with only three positions dealt in up to that time. For the rest of the session business was in much the same nominal condition with transactions finally restricted to 5,000 bags for the day. Cables indicated much the same featureless situations abroad. There was nothing in the way of new statistical developments to change preconceived opinions to any extent. Trading was strictly of a local character. The market closed steady, net unchanged to 5 points higher. Sales were 3,750 bags. We note the clearance of 22,000 bags Santos, April 28, per steamer Eastern Prince. In the open market for spot supplies much the same nominal, unsatisfactory conditions prevailed. At any figure the quotation list was chiefly a matter of guess work with conservative ideas pointing to 7⅞c as the nominal basis for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65@6.70
June	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.70@6.75
July	..	..	..	6.80@6.85
August	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.85@6.90
September	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.95@7.00
October	..	..	..	7.00@7.05
November	..	..	..	7.05@7.10
December	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.25@7.30
January	..	..	..	7.30@7.35
February	..	..	..	7.35@7.40
March	..	..	..	7.40@7.45

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 8$800; receipts, 4,000 bags; stock, 339,000 bags. Hamburg—¼@⅜ pfg net advance; sales, 21,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged; total sales, 23,000 bags. January, 47.25; February, 47.50; March, 47.75; April 45.00; May, 45.00; June, 45.50; July, 45.75; August, 46.00; September, 46.25; October, 46.50; November, 46.75; December, 47.00. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 8$050; exchange, 8$4; receipts, 5,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 3,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 252,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 13-16@4 7-16c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3¾c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.05 and bulk $6.40; Philadelphia, barrels, $9, and in bulk $6.35; refined, cases, New York, $10.25; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, barrels, 35c; prime Summer yellow, 37½@38c, prompt; off Summer yellow, 38c; butter grades, nominal; prime white, 40@41c; prime Winter yellow, 40@42c; city linseed, American raw, 63@64c; American boiled, 65@66c; Calcutta raw, 71c; Western linseed oil quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 55@57c.

METALS.—TIN—$29.65@$29.75. LAKE COPPER—$17. PIG IRON WARRANTS—$15.50. NORTHERN NO. 1 FOUNDRY—$21@$23. SPELTER—$4.50@$4.55. The brokers' price for lead was $4.70 and for spelter $4.52½.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; do., oil bbls., $2.90. TURPENTINE—Spirits, 50¼@51c. RESIN—Common to good strained, $1.60@E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $2; K, $2.25; M, $2.45; N, $2.55; WG, $2.75; WW, $2.90.

SAVANNAH, April 30.—Spirits of turpentine, 40¾c; receipts, 1,199; sales, 1,044; exports, 3,635. Resin, receipts, 1,675; sales, 2,516; exports, 6,777. Quote A, B, C and D, $1.50; E, $1.35; F, $1.40; G, $1.45; H, $1.60; I, $1.65; K, $1.75; M, $1.95; N, $2.15; WG, $2.30; WW, $2.50.

WILMINGTON, April 30.—Spirits of turpentine unchanged; receipts, 27 casks; resin unchanged; receipts, 34; crude turpentine, $1.85@$3; receipts, 90; tar, $1.30; receipts, 61.

CHARLESTON, April 30.—Turpentine, 46c; sales, none; resin, sales, none; unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.25@$5.60; oxen and stags, $3@$4.50; bulls, $3.25@$4.35; cows, $2.25@$3.90; extra fat do., $4.25@$4.60.

CALVES—Veals, $3.50@$5.60; choice and extra early at $5.75@$6; little calves, $3. City dressed veals weak at 7 to 9 cents per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Unshorn sheep, common to fair, $4.50@$5.50; culls, $3.50@$4.25; clipped sheep, $3.50@$5.20; extra export wethers, $5.70; unshorn lambs, $6.50@$8.10; clipped do., $5.25@$6.75; choice do., $6.90@$7; clipped culls, $5; unshorn do., $6; Spring lambs, $2.50@$5 each.

HOGS—$5.80@$5.90 for State Hogs; mixed Western, $5.60@$5.70.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Supreme Court of the United States:

138—A. J. Daggs et al., appellants, vs. the Phoenix National Bank.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

148.—The City of Los Angeles, et al., appellants, vs. Los Angeles City Water Company et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of California. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

350—John Bad Elk, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Dakota. Judgment reversed and cause remanded with direction to grant a new trial. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

181—The County of Apache, appellant, vs. Julia Barth, executrix, &c.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona. Decree reversed with costs and cause remanded with direction to grant a new trial. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

152—De Lamars Nevada Gold Mining Company, plaintiff in error, vs. James Nesbitt.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Brown. Dissenting, Justice McKenna.

198—The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of Illinois, ex rel. Thomas M. Jett.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. Judgment reversed, with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Brown. Concurring, Justice Brewer and Justice Shiras.

208—The Shoshone Mining Company, appellant, vs. Royal J. Rutter and F. W. Bradley.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Idaho, Northern Division, with directions to reverse its decree and enter a decree dismissing Case No. 81 on its docket and to enter an order remanding Case No. 102 to the State Court. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Dissenting, Justice McKenna. Justice White did not hear the argument and took no part in the decision of this case.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

11. Original—The State of Tennessee, complainant, vs. the State of Virginia. William C. Hodgkin, James B. Baylor, and Andrew H. Buchanan appointed Commissioners to ascertain, retrace, remark and re-establish boundary line, &c. 609—Pinkwan, petitioner, vs. the United States, and 610—Ping Yik, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

642—William B. Tyler, plaintiff in error, vs. the Judges of the Court of Registration.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for arguments Oct. 15 next after the cases already set down for that day.

504—The Central Trust Company of New York, petitioners, vs. the Indiana and Lake Michigan Railway Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

258—Walter Beam et al., appellants, vs. Gustav H. Schwab.—Restored to the docket for reargument.

499—John Fitzpatrick, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Submitted by A. B. Browne for the plaintiff in error, with leave to counsel for the defendant in error to file brief within one week, on motion of Solicitor General Richards for defendant in error.

9 (original)—The State of Missouri, complainant, vs. The State of Nebraska.—Leave granted to file demurrer to bill of complaint on motion of William V. Allen in behalf of counsel for defendant.

617—The Guaranty Company of North America, petitioner, vs. The Mechanics' Savings Bank and Trust Company, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted by S. A. Putman in behalf of William L. Granbery for the petitioners.

614—Isaac M. Mason, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Missouri, ex rel. James McCaffery et al.—Motion to advance submitted by George D. Reynolds for the plaintiff in error.

618—The Bun Printing and Publishing Association, petitioner, vs. William L. Moore.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by J. R. Soley for the petitioner and by James Lowndes and George Zabriskie for the respondent.

571—The National Bank of Baltimore, petitioner, vs. Brunswick Terminal Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit submitted by William A. Fisher and Allen McLane for the petitioner and by Henry W. Williams for the respondent.

367—William Henry Baldwin et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Maryland to the use of D. Frank Hull, Collector, &c.—Motion to dismiss submitted by H. K. Douglass in support of motion, and by Charles A. Boston in opposition thereto.

619—M. S. T. Werner, petitioner, vs. William R. Hearst.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by Roger M. Sherman for the petitioner, and by Frederic D. McKenney for the respondent.

7. (Original)—The State of Missouri, complainant, vs. the State of Illinois et al.—Submitted on demurrer by E. C. Crow and B. Schnurmacker for the complainant, and by E. C. Akin and William M. Springer for the defendant, with leave to defendants to file brief within one week.

603—William S. Taylor et al., plaintiff in error, vs. J. C. W. Beckham; and 604—W. S. Taylor et al., plaintiff in error, vs. J. C. W. Beckham et al.—Argument commenced by Helm Bruce for the plaintiffs in error, and continued by Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., and Lewis McQuown for the defendants in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Calendar for Tuesday, May 1.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

162—Munson vs. Straits of Dover SS. Co.
165—Rickard vs. Du Bon.
166—Atlas SS. Co. vs. Columbian Land Co.
169—In re Lesser Bros.
156—Gale vs. Chase N. Bank.
109 to 113—Philip vs. SS. George Farwell.
153—U. S. Leather Co. vs. S. S. Merida.
154—Wilder vs. same.
137 to 144—Morgan vs. SS. Syria.
168—In re N. Y. & Westchester Water Works

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. In admiralty.

2—Parsons vs. Patterson.
22

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL. B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

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FOR SALE
Central Crosstown Railroad
First Mortgage 6s, due November, 1922.
Underlying Lien Met. St. System.
THE ROAD IS OPERATED INDEPENDENTLY, AND PAYS 10% ON ITS CAPITAL STOCK. THE BONDS ARE CHOICE AND SCARCE.
Price and full particulars on application.
Tracy & Co.
36 WALL ST.

The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 25, 1900.
Equipment Trust and Second Mortgage Bonds Dated AUGUST 1, 1890, DUE AUGUST 1, 1930.

Pursuant to the right reserved in the said bonds, also reserved in the mortgage securing the same, The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company hereby gives notice that it will pay the principal of said bonds on the first day of August, 1900, with interest to that date, at its agency, in the City of New York, to wit, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Company, Bankers, No. 17 Nassau Street.

Interest on said bonds will cease from and after August 1st, 1900.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1899.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMissioners, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1899, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 695, 489, 346, 49, 1083, 1036, and 544 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1900, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip,
and all Unlisted Water, Gas, Traction, Industrial, Bank, Trust Co., and Insurance Securities
DEALT IN BY
Wyckoff, Barstow & Co.,
PHONES, 815-16 CORT. 71 BROADWAY.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL SCRIP.
Issue 1900 Now Out.
All years bought and sold. NOW IS THE TIME to buy or sell, as this is the most active month in the year for this security.
Cable Address, "Atlanticscrip." J. P. WINTRINGHAM, 26 Pine St., N. Y. New Century Tel. Call 1901 John.
YOU WILL APPRECIATE OUR SERVICES.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, Vice Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

OFFICE OF
The American Cotton Oil Co.,
27 Beaver Street, New York, April 28th, 1900.
TO THE
Holders of Debenture Bonds
OF
The American Cotton Oil Company.

The original issue of $4,000,000 Debenture Bonds, made on the first day of November, 1890, out of an authorized issue of $5,000,000, has been reduced by the Company to $3,000,000, which mature on November 1st next.

By authority of the Board of Directors, the payment of these Bonds will be extended for the further period of fifteen years, with interest at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum, payable quarterly; the extended Bonds to retain all the advantages and conditions of the terms of their original issue.

The entire amount of these extended Bonds has been underwritten, but the Company has exacted and reserved to the present holders the privilege of extension on the above terms, conditional upon the deposit of their Bonds on or before August 1st, 1900, with Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, Agents of the Company, to be stamped with the Agreement of Extension and have the new interest coupons attached.

Bondholders availing of the privilege of such extension will be paid on August 1st, 1900, the interest coupon of November 1st, in addition to that of August 1st, 1900.

Bondholders who do not avail of this privilege will receive the face value of their Bonds on delivering the same on November 1st, 1900, to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, who will purchase and extend the same for account of the Underwriters.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.
By GEORGE A. MORRISON, President.

OFFICE OF
Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
17 Nassau Street, New York, April 28th, 1900.
TO THE
Holders of Debenture Bonds
OF
The American Cotton Oil Company.

Referring to the privilege of extension expressed in the circular of The American Cotton Oil Company of April 28th, 1900, we hereby give notice of our readiness, on or before August 1st, 1900, to receive for such extension the Debenture Bonds of that Company, for which temporary receipts will be given pending the attachment of the new coupons.

On the first day of November, 1900, we will purchase, at par, all Debenture Bonds, the holders of which do not avail of the privilege of extension as above indicated and accorded by the Company.

WINSLOW, LANIER & COMPANY.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, May 2d, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
2 shs. National Park Bank.
2 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
1 sh. Del., Lack. & Western R. R.
1 sh. Illinois Central R. R. Leased Lines.
2 shs. Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.
1 sh. New York & Harlem R. R. Co.
1 sh. Home Insurance Company.
40 shs. Standard Rope & Twine Co.
119 shs. Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. Prefd.
(By order of Trustees.)
2 shs. Chemical National Bank.
(By order of Administrator.)
45 shs. United M. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
10 shs. Pennsylvania Steel Co.
50 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
6 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
19 shs. Central National Bank.
23 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. City Trust Co.
8 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$3,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Co. (Dub. Div.) 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1920, Endorsed.
$1,000 Wisconsin Valley R. R. 7 p. c. Bd., 1909.
$10,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. Impt. & Extn. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1934.
$1,000 Utica, Clinton & Bing. R. R. 1st Guar. 5 p. c. Bd., 1922.
$500 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
9 shs. National City Bank.
8 shs. National Shoe and Leather Bank.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
23 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
70 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
50 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
23 shs. National City Bank.
50 shs. University Press.
8 shs. Who Won Publishing Co.
$500 N. Y. Athletic Club 6 p. c. Bds., 1903.
10 shs. National City Bank.
17 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. National City Bank.
$100,000 Marietta Mineral R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., (Trust Co. Receipts.)
10 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. Market and Fulton National Bank.
10 shs. Mercantile National Bank.
30 shs. East River Bank.
3 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
59 shs. Eagle Fire Co.
100 shs. Illinois & Mississippi Teleg. Co. 4 p. c. stock.
20 shs. Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co.
32 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
15 shs. State Trust Co.
59 shs. Eagle Fire Co.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
$5,000 Illinois Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1951.
$100 Denver Union Water Co. 1st 5s, 1914.
100 shs. Syracuse Gas Co.
500 shs. Illinois Elec. Vehicle Trans. Co.
$1,000 Hiland Sub School District of Pitts., Pa., 4 p. c. Bd., 1902, (Endorsed.)
70 shs. Journeay & Burnham Co. Pfd.
691 shs. N. Y. Columbia Press Asso.
500 shs. The Securities Co.
22 shs. State Trust Co.
$1,000 Coxsackie & Greenville Trac. Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bd.
5 shs. Home Ins. Co.

Union Trust Company of New York,
80 BROADWAY.
New York, April 27th, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

2	165	368	573	762
10	170	389	595	797
17	202	409	654	820
59	232	425	667	822
69	282	428	706	851
73	292	464	727	897
80	323	486	732	930
104	326	495	733	993
105	350	507	741	1000
107	357	533		

Said bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease July 1, 1900.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS,
Tuesday, May 1, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
To close the Estate of George J. Hamilton.
2 shares Central Park Improvement Co., $100 each.
500 shares Boston, Hartford & Erie R. R. Co., $100 each.
675 shares Kipp & Buel Gold Mining and Tunnelling Co., $2 each.
2,498 shares First National Petroleum Co., $5 each.
3,000 shares Second National Petroleum Co., $5 each.
600 shares American Oil and Mining Co., $50 each.
$12,000 South Carolina 6 per cent. Bonds, (issued 1869.)
68 shares Automatic Clothes Washer and Boiler Co., $100 each.
For account of whom it may concern.
10 Five per cent. Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of the New York Athletic Club, $100 each.
1 Membership New York Metal Exchange.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, at 19 West 44th Street, THURSDAY, May 3d, 1900, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Third Avenue and 65th Street, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 11th day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of securing the consent of stockholders owning at least two-thirds of the stock of the Corporation to the issue of a mortgage upon the property and franchises of the said The Third Avenue Railroad Company, to the Morton Trust Company, as Trustee, to secure an issue of bonds to the amount of Fifty Million Dollars, of the face-value of One Thousand Dollars each, to become due in the year 2000, and to bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum from May first, 1900.

Respectfully yours,
W. N. AMORY, Secretary.

New York, April 16, 1900.

To the Stockholders of THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Third Avenue and 65th Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 17th day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing the lease of the street-surface railroads of The Third Avenue Railroad Company, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and the contract embodying such lease and providing for the guaranty of certain bonds of this company by said Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. AMORY, Secretary.

New York, April 16, 1900.

To the Stockholders of the METROPOLITAN STREET R'WAY CO.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be held at its office, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, the seventeenth day of May, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroads of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the contract embodying such lease and the guaranty by this Company of certain bonds of The Third Avenue Railroad Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Dated New York, April 16th, 1900.

To the Stockholders of the METROPOLITAN STREET R'WAY CO.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is hereby called and will be held at its office, No. 621 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1900, at half-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting on the proposition to increase the capital stock of the Company by the amount of $7,000,000, that is to say, from $45,000,000 divided into 450,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $52,000,000, divided into 520,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

THOMAS F. RYAN,
P. A. B. WIDENER,
W. L. ELKINS,
H. H. VREELAND,
HENRY A. ROBINSON,
D. H. HASBROUCK,
CHARLES E. WARREN,
} A majority of the Directors.

New York, April 11th, 1900.

To Stockholders of Morton Trust Company, (heretofore called The State Trust Company,) including holders of certificates of stock in the Morton Trust Company and in The State Trust Company:

The agreement of merger between the Morton Trust Company and The State Trust Company having become effective, whereby the Morton Trust Company is merged into The State Trust Company, and the name of the latter company is changed to the Morton Trust Company, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company (heretofore called The State Trust Company), for the election of directors, in accordance with the provisions of said agreement, will be held at the office of said company, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May, 1900; that day having been duly designated by the directors of said company.

The transfer books of this company will be closed at twelve o'clock, noon, on May 5, 1900, and will be opened at ten o'clock in the forenoon, May 16, 1900.

H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Dated New York, April 30, 1900.

OFFICE OF
Madison Square Garden Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN COMPANY.
will be held on Tuesday, the eighth day of May, 1900, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, East 26th Street.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, April 26, to Wednesday, May 9.

JAMES C. YOUNG,
New York, April 21, 1900. Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Co.,
80 Broadway, New York, April 23d, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in PULASKI, Virginia, on Tuesday, May 15th, 1900, at Twelve o'clock Noon. Stock transfer books of the Company will close on Tuesday, May 1st, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. H. EICKS, Assistant Secretary.

Office of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's office in Hudson, Wis., on Saturday, June 9th, 1900, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Tuesday, May 8th, and reopen on Monday, June 11th, 1900.

E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.

Hudson, Wis., April 20th, 1900.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
Broadway and 39th St.,
New York, April 20th, 1900.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900.

The polls will be open from 11:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, May 5th, 1900, at noon, and reopened on Friday, June 8th, 1900.

M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

Canada Southern Railway Company.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, May 7th, 1900, preparatory to the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders to be held June 6th, and will be re-opened on Thursday, June 7th, 1900.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN MAY ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER MAY 1, 1900, AS FOLLOWS:

Braddock Gas Light Co.
Cicero & Proviso Street R. R. Co. of Chicago.
Consumers' Gas Works Co.
Cleveland & Marietta Railway Co.
Cedar Rapids Water Co.
Elizabethtown Water Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Bonds and Coupons.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co. Income Coupons.
Housatonic R. R. Co. Consolidated Mtge. 5 per cent.
Indianapolis & Vincennes R. R. Co. (2d Mtge. 6 per cent.) Bonds and Coupons.
Jamestown Water Supply Co. Consolidated Mtge.
Larchmont Yacht Club.
Maricopa & Phoenix R. R. Co.
Meridian Water Works Co.
Middletown Gas & Electric Light Co.
Minneapolis Street Rway. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 per cent., 2d Mtge. 6 per cent., and Called Bonds.
Mt. Vernon Water Works Co. 1st Mtge.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Equipment Series A.
Nansemond Water Co.
New Jersey Steamboat Co. 5 per cent.
New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.
Northwestern Coal Railway Co.
North Platte Water Co.
Omaha Street Railway Co.
Omaha Gas Manufacturing Co.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. Consd. Mtge. and 1st Mtge. Real Estate.
Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula R. R. Co. 1st Consd. Mtge. 5 per cent.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rway, Series C and D.
Scranton Suburban Rway Co.
St. Louis Cable & Western Rway. Co., 1st Mtge.
Vanderburgh County.
Wellsville Water Co.
Wyoming Valley Coal Co.
Wyoming Valley Coal Co. Called Bonds, MAY 1, 1900.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. Dividends.
The American Tobacco Co. Dividends.
The American Tobacco Co. Scrip.
Huntington Water Co. Coupons. MAY 15, 1900.
Syracuse, Geneva & Corning R. R. Co. Coupons.
The Pullman Company Dividends.
Catskill Illuminating & Power Co. MAY 23, 1900.
Ulster Blue Stone Co.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
Coupons payable at our office, 66 Broadway, May 1st, 1900.

NEW YORK CITY 5%,
" " " 3½ %.
" " " 3%.

Atlantic Coast Electric R. R. Co. 1st 5%.
Bay Shore, Union Free School Dist. No. 1 4%.
Citizens' Elect. Co. of No. Plainfield 1st 5%.
Detroit Sugar Co. Genl. 5%.
Port Madison Water Co. Reg. 5%.
Gorham Coal Co. Int. on K. T. Co. Ctfs.
Manhanset Improvement Co. 1st 6%.
Municipal Debenture Co. 6%.
Newburgh Electric Railway Co. 1st 6%.
New York Athletic Club 6%. Debentures.
Pelham Manor (Village of) 4% Sewers.
Richmond County Gaslight Co. 1st 6%.
Rochester Gas and Electric Co. Con. 5%.
Southern States Land Co. 1st 6%.
Southern States Land Co. 2d 6%.
DUE 15TH:
Hammondport (Village of) 5% Sewers.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT OFFICE OF
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK:
MAY 1, 1900.
Aurora, Illinois, Sewer Improvement.
Adams County, Iowa, Court House.
Bartow, Florida, Municipal.
Connersville, Ind., Water and School.
Des Moines, Iowa, Independent School District of Oakdale.
Iron Mountain, Michigan, School.
King County, Washington, School District No. 7.
Kokomo, Indiana, Funding and Improvement.
Malheur County, Oregon, School District No. 15.
Peru, Indiana, School.
Portland, Indiana, School.
Rushville, Indiana, Water and Water Company.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.
Thurston County, Washington, School District No. 9.
Tipton, Indiana, School.
Union City, Indiana, School.
Van Burne, Indiana, School.
MAY 10, 1900.
New Castle, Indiana, School.
MAY 15, 1900.
Brown County, Indiana, Gravel Road.
Mount Vernon, Indiana, School.
Swayzee, Indiana, Funding.
Vigo County, Indiana, Gravel Road.
MAY 20, 1900.
Saint Ignace, Michigan, Water.

OFFICE OF
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Company,
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street.
New York, April 30, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 24.

A monthly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable May 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 3d.

F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company,
April 10, 1900.

The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on May 1st, 1900, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., April 20th, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2d, 1900.

C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS R'Y CO.
C. F. Cox, Treasurer.

The Germania Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, April 20, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three Per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after May 1st next.

Transfer books will remain closed to May 2d, 1900.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Pittsburgh Junction & Middle Division
3½% GOLD BONDS.

Coupon No. 3, due May 1, 1900, on the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

The American Exchange National Bank,
115 Broadway, New York, April 20th, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st proximo, to stockholders of record at close of business April 20th, 1900.

EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The Nassau Bank.
NEW YORK, April 28, 1900.
94TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after May 1.

Transfer books closed until May 2.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL STARCH MFG. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
No. 1 Broadway, New York.

The coupons due May 1, 1900, on the bonds of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on Tuesday, May 1, 1900, upon presentation at the Chase National Bank, New York.

CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND TERMINAL AND VALLEY Railroad Company's First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Gold bonds. Coupon due May 1, 1900, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, No. 2 Wall St., New York.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railroad Company.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due May 1st, 1900, from Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, and from Minneapolis & Duluth Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

The United States Leather Company.

The coupons of the debenture bonds of this Company, due May 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New York.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
80 Broadway, New York, April 24th, 1900.

The COUPONS due May 1st, 1900, on the bonds of the PRATT COAL AND IRON CO. will be paid at maturity at the Hanover Natl. Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING-HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY
MAY 1, 1900.

Big Stone Co., Minn., Refunding.
Brainerd, Minn., Board of Education School.
Burlington, Ia., Independent District School Building Series "F."
Clackamas Co., Ore., School District, No. 3, School Building, Series "B."
Crystal Falls, Mich., Refunding.
Des Moines, Ia., Railroad Company, Consolidated Mortgage.
Dunlap, Ia., Independent School District Refunding.
Durango, Colo., Refunding Water.
East Portland, Ore., Water and Light.
Evanston, Ill., School Building.
Evanston, Ill., School Refunding.
Fergus Falls, Minn., Independent School District Refunding.
Glen Township, So. Dak., School.
Great Falls, Mont., School District, No. 1 School.
Harlan, Ia., Electric Light Plant.
Hawthorne, Ill., Board of Education, School District, No. 7 School Building.
Independent, Ia., Electric Light.
Iowa Falls, Ia., Water.
Ithaca, Mich., Water.
Jerseyville, Ill., Refunding.
Logan, Utah, School Building.
Logansport, Ind., Refunding.
Macon, Mo., Sewer.
Mahaska, Co., Ia., Funding.
Mankato, Minn., Refunding.
Menominee, Mich., Sewer and Paving.
Menominee, Mich., Street and Improvement.
Norfolk, Va., Appropriation Bond, Series "A."
Norfolk, Va., Appropriation Bond, Series "B."
Norfolk, Va., Refunding.
Norfolk, Va., Smith's Creek Bridge.
Norfolk, Va., Water.
Pulaski Co., Ind., Court House.
Rochester, Ind., Water Works.
Salem, Ore., Funding.
Salt Lake Co., Utah, School District, No. 29 School.
Shelbyville, Mo., Electric Light Works.
Stevens Co., Wash., School District No. 2 (Colville) Gold Refunding.
Toluca, Ill., Water Works.
Whatcom Co., Wash., Funding Gold.
Whitman Co., Wash., School District No. 69 (Oaksdale.)
Whitman Co., Wash., School District No. 9 (Palouse.)
Woodbury Co., Ia., Refunding.
Yamhill Co., Ore., School District No. 40 (McMinnville) Funding.
MAY 2D, 1900.
Lawrence Co., Ill., School District No. 2.
MAY 5TH, 1900.
St. Louis, Mich., School Building.
MAY 8TH, 1900.
Menasha, Wis., High School Building.
MAY 10TH, 1900.
Fort Dodge, Ia., Independent District Refunding.
MAY 15TH, 1900.
Britt, Ia., Water Works.
Galveston, Tex., General Indebtedness Funding.
Lemont, Ill., Refunding.
Menasha, Wis., Bridge.
MAY 18TH, 1900.
Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 23 (Fernhill.)

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Coupons due May 1, 1900, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:

U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co., Series H..... 4s
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co., Series J..... 4s
Cold Spring, N. Y., Water..... 5s
Franklin County, Ohio, Deficiency..... 4½s
Franklin County, Ohio, Bridge..... 5s
Allen County, Indiana.
Inman Compress Company 1st..... 7s
Hoboken Land Company 1st..... 5s
Sedalia Electric & Railway Company..... 6s
L. I. City & Flushing 1st..... 6s
L. I. City & Flushing Con..... 5s
Metropolitan Ferry 1st..... 5s
Kitsap County, Washington, Various S. D.'s.
King County, Washington, S. D., No. 28.
Fort Wayne, Ind., Refunding..... 3½s
Union Free School, S. D., No. 2, Granby, N. Y..... 4s
City of Minneapolis, Minn.:
Bridge..... 8s
Railway Aid..... 7s
Perm. Imp..... 4½s
DUE MAY 15TH, 1900.
City of Minneapolis, Minn.:
School..... 4s
Permanent Imp..... 4s
Permanent Imp. Revolving Fund..... 4s
BONDS DUE MAY 1ST, 1900:
Franklin County, Ohio, Deficiency..... 4½s
Franklin County, Ohio, Bridge..... 6s

Winslow Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS IS PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING-HOUSE ON AND AFTER MAY 1, 1900:
American Cotton Oil Co., Debenture 8s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co., Consol. Sinking Fund 7s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co., General Mortgage 3½s.
Cambridge City, Ind., Water Works 6s.
Connersville, Ind., School 6s.
Greenfield, Ind., School 6s.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Harrison County, Ind., Funding 5s.
Marion, Ind., School 6s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co., First Mortgage 7s, Series E
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Second Mortgage 7s, Series L.
Portsmouth, O., Water Works 8s.
Red Key, Ind., Town 6s.
Starke County, Ind., Court-house 5s.
Union County, Ind., Court-house 5s.
May 4th.
Rochester, Ind., School 6s.
May 7th.
Montpelier, Ind., Improvement Bonds.
May 15th.
Columbia City, Ind., Water Works 6s.
Dearborn County, Ind., Funding 5s.
Noblesville, Ind., Improvement Bonds.

New York Security and Trust Company.
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE MAY 1ST, 1900.
Bennington & Rutland Ry. Co.
Catlettsburg, Kenova & Ceredo Water Company.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Council Bluffs Gas & Elec. Co.
Dallas Gas & Fuel Company.
Dalles City, Oregon.
Home Riverside Coal Mining Co.
Manufacturers' Natural Gas Co.
Pierce County, Wash., (May 2d.)
Remington Paper Co.
Suffolk Gas & Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. 5%.
Utica Belt Line St. Ry. 1st Mtge.

United States Cast-Iron Pipe and Foundry Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 3.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held April 27, 1900, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. was declared payable upon the outstanding preferred stock on June 1, to stockholders of record at the close of business, May 11, at the office of Messrs. Thomas & Post, Transfer Agents, 71 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer books will close May 11, at 3 P. M., and be reopened on June 2, 1900, at 10 A. M.

B. F. HAUGHTON, Secy. and Treas.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC 5 PER CENT. LOAN of 1908. Coupons due 1st of May will be paid at the agency of the Bank of Montreal, 59 and 61 Wall St., New York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF
Wm. D. Barbour & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
15 Wall Street, New York, April 30th, 1900.

The partnership, under the firm name of WM. D. BARBOUR & CO., expires this day by limitation, Mr. FREDERICK BILLINGS, the special partner, retiring.

Mr. WM. D. BARBOUR and Mr. CHARLES M. NEWCOMBE will continue the business under the firm name of WM. D. BARBOUR & CO., at the above address.

THE FIRM OF H. T. CAREY & CO. HAVING expired by limitation, the undersigned have formed a new limited partnership under the same firm name of H. T. Carey & Co., terminating April 30th, 1900.

Mr. H. T. Carey has contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as special capital to the partnership.

W. B. WALDROW,
SAMUEL F. STREET,
General Partners.
H. T. CAREY, Special Partner.

New York, April 26, 1900.

MR. HERBERT L. GRIGGS, having decided to retire from active business, withdraws from our firm this day.

MR. T. SUFFERN TAILER has been this day admitted a partner in our firm.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

Office Church & Robinson,
52 Broadway,
New York, May 1st, 1900.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Church & Robinson expires this day by limitation. CHURCH & ROBINSON.

I shall continue the business of dealing in unlisted securities on commission at the same address, 52 Broadway. JOHN R. CHURCH.

MAC MANNUS & Co.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP firm heretofore carried on by Edward D. Mac Mannus and Henry F. Wells has been dissolved April 30, 1900. Edward D. Mac Mannus continues his real estate brokerage business at Number 90 Nassau Street.

MR. A. D. LONEY RETIRES THIS DAY, MAY 1st, from the firm of Lathrop R. Bacon & Co. The business of the

Philadelphia that there was little likelihood of the declaration of any increased or extra dividend at the meeting of the company to-day.

TWO GAS STOCKS DECLINE.

Consolidated Gas broke sharply to 181¼ yesterday on sales of 450 shares, a net loss of 4¼ points. There was no news to explain the decline other than the reiteration of the statement that the report of a settlement of the gas war was unfounded.

People's Gas declined 1¼ points on transactions involving 10,000 shares, principally due to sales from Chicago.

UNION BAG COMPANY.

The decline in Union Bag and Paper stocks yesterday to the lowest prices on record was accompanied by reports to the effect that the International Paper Company was to enter the particular field of the Union Company as an active competitor.

TRANSACTIONS IN APRIL.

The transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange during April showed a slight increase over March, making it the most active month of the year. In railroad bonds there was a slight falling off from the previous month, but an increase as compared with the earlier months of the year. In both departments, however, there was a marked decrease from the corresponding month a year ago.

The following tables give the aggregate of the dealings during the past month as compared with the previous months of this year, as well as those of 1899:

STOCKS.

	1900.	1899.
April	14,948,113	16,984,099
March	14,447,283	17,682,758
February	10,207,910	15,984,886
January	9,863,460	24,143,610
Total	49,166,770	74,795,353
Decrease,	25,628,583.	

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

April	$58,839,650	$83,231,300
March	66,606,700	87,201,450
February	48,868,300	90,628,200
January	46,894,600	142,431,400
Total	$221,108,250	$403,492,350
Decrease,	$182,384,100.	

STATE BONDS.

April	$146,700	$196,000
March	458,600	671,500
February	191,500	153,300
January	254,700	372,600
Total	$1,050,900	$1,399,000
Decrease,	$348,100.	

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

April	$655,480	$1,089,360
March	1,951,940	1,738,600
February	658,600	726,020
January	633,300	198,740
Total	$3,899,320	$3,753,320
Decrease,	$146,000.	

TOTAL ALL BONDS.

April	$59,641,830	$84,416,660
March	68,916,640	89,611,550
February	49,718,400	91,513,720
January	47,752,600	144,784,700
Total	$226,029,470	$410,326,630
Decrease,	$184,297,160.	

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement that a majority of the common stock of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company has been sold to the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

Predictions made by officials of the Granger roads that, with good crops, this year will be a record-breaker in gross earnings.

Chicago advices stating that merchandise movement to the West is liberal, and farming implements and lumber are being moved in large quantities.

Surplus of $623,950 shown by last week's statement of outside banks, an increase of $144,400, as compared with the previous week.

An official of the People's Gas Company of Chicago quoted as saying that no change in the quarterly dividend rate will be made at the Directors' meeting to-day.

According to Chicago dispatches the grain trade is nervous over the Buffalo strike situation.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton was firm and moderately active yesterday. Liverpool was about unchanged to 1¼ points up at the local opening, and closed with a net gain of 1 to 2 points. Cotton opened 1 to 10 points up, and closed unchanged to 6 points up. Next crop months were the strongest. Options on April, 1900, were quoted for the last time, and there was no trading in them. May cotton sold up to 963, within 5 points of the highest cotton options have touched for several years. Receipts for Sunday and Monday were 10,165 bales, against 5,671 of a week previous and 10,244 of a year previous. Final bid quotations were: May, 9.58; June, 9.52; July, 9.52; August, 9.34; September, 8.57; October, 8.32; November, 8.16; December, 8.15; January, 8.16; February, 8.17; March, 8.21. Sales were not far from 200,000 bales.

Coffee was extraordinarily dull, only 3,750 bags changing hands. The market opened unchanged to 5 points up, and closed about unchanged to 10 points up. Havre gained one-fourth of a franc. Receipts for last week were 58,000 bags, against 85,000 in 1899 and 23,000 in 1898.

Wheat was off about one-fourth of a cent on weak cables and small export attention, as well as the liquidation of May contracts. May wheat closed at 72⅝ and July at 73¼ cents. Corn was firm, though not active. About 400,000 bushels were taken by exporters on this coast. May corn closed at 45¾ and July at 46⅜ cents. Oats were inclined to heaviness.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3½@4 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $108,425,702; balances, $6,880,366; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $539,185.

Money on call in London, 3¾@4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4@4⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84½; demand, $4.88¾; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.83¾@$4.85.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15 less 1-16 @5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95 8-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago–30c discount. Boston–12½@10c discount. New Orleans–Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco–Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston–Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah–Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis–10c discount. Cincinnati–Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 30.—American securities were depressed at the opening and prices went well below parity. Later there was a quieter market, traders showing a disposition to wait and see what Wall Street would do. The final tone was dull.

Consols for both money and the account, 100⅝; Atchison, 27⅝; Canadian, 7½; St. Paul, 122; Illinois Central, 117¼; Louisville, 84; Union Pacific preferred, 77¼; New York Central, 139; Erie, 13½; Pennsylvania, 70⅝; Reading, 10; Erie first preferred, 40⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 77⅞; Grand Trunk, 8; Anaconda, 9½ ex div.; Rand Mines, 36⅞.

Bar silver steady at 27 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 3¾@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 4@4⅛ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 71⅞.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £16,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 28.65; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 6.02½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 30.—The dearness of money caused a reaction on the Bourse in the early part of the day, but later, owing to easier rates prevailing, prices recovered, particularly in the case of international securities. Spanish 4s and Rio Tintos, after sharp declines, closed with the full advance of the day. Kafirs were quiet. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 17½c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 72.19.

BERLIN, April 30.—On the Boerse to-day mine shares declined sharply on heavy realizations. Spanish 4s were weak on Paris advices. Americans were dull, and Canadian Pacifics were weaker on the net decrease in the March traffic returns. Mine shares recovered at the close, but on the Street, after the regular business on the Boerse was ended, they relapsed. Exchange on London, 20 marks 52¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 5½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅝ per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was on a very limited scale. Few orders seemed to find their way to the curb, and traders showed no disposition to engage actively in the market. Practically all the net changes resulting from the day's transactions were on the side of declines, though in most cases the recessions in price were not heavy. In one or two stocks, however, there were sharp declines on transactions aggregating not more than a few hundred shares. The apathy of the market was so great that there were few recoveries from the lowest prices of the day. All told, the day, without having brought any bad news of consequence, was a discouraging one to those interested in the outside market. Definite reason for the day's declines could not well be found, but the declines were nevertheless a fact.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was one of the few exceptions to the general course of the market, and showed at the end of the day a slight net gain. Only one sale of the stock was made, at 91, an advance of three-quarters of a point over Saturday's closing bid. At the close the stock was still offered at this figure, and the net gain for the day was only a quarter of a point. The rest of the copper stocks were as quiet as was Amalgamated.

RUBBER GOODS was particularly prominent among the industrials by reason of a sharp decline in the preferred stock. This issue was offered down from 79 to 75 before a purchaser was found, and subsequently the best bid for the stock was 75, which showed a net loss of 3 points. No effort was made by those interested in the stock to support it, and traders were too indifferent yesterday to buy stock, even when offered at considerable concession. At the close, none of the preferred stock was offered within two points of the final bid. A sale of Rubber Goods common was made at 27, which was only half a point below Saturday's last price.

AMERICAN WOOLEN was another of the industrials that suffered a rather sharp decline. It sold at 18, and later the best bid was 17, which was two full points below last week's final quotation. The preferred stock lost one point, closing at 75 bid.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold at 30 and closed at 28 bid, showing a net loss of 2 points. Several of the other electric stocks shared the weakness of this issue.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION, on transactions in a few hundred shares, sold down to 10½ and closed at 10 bid, a net loss of 1¾ points.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND CABLE OF AMERICA showed some improvement yesterday, advancing from 3 to 3½ bid, at which figure the stock was in demand at the close. The second call of $2.50 a share made on this stock some time ago is payable to-day. Recently the stock has been much depressed by reason of the approach of the day for this payment.

SEABOARD AIR LINE securities were quoted at a considerable advance over the figures recorded on Saturday, but there were no offerings of the stocks or bonds and no trades were effected. The subscriptions were in demand at 116, and were offered at 117½. Bids on the 4 per cent. bonds were advanced to 75, and the stocks were quoted about as previously, at 11½ bid for the common stock and 33½ for the preferred.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC were traded in to the extent of about a thousand shares, from 3⅝ down to 3½, closing at 3¾ bid, a decline of three-eighths of a point.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1½
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	26	26½
New Amsterdam pf	51	54
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	98	99

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	26	27
American Agri. Chem. pf	74½	75½
American Bicycle	10	11
American Bicycle pf	39⅞	41
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	55	60
American Chicle pf	81	85
American Woolen	17	18½
American Woolen pf	75	75⅜
Cast-Iron Pipe	..	6¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	45	50
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	10	11½
Distilling Company of America	7	7¼
Distilling Company of America pf	26½	26⅝
Electric Boat	24	26
Electric Boat pf	40	46
Havana Commercial	16½	18
Havana Commercial pf	58	59
International Power	29	35
International Pump	19	20½
International Pump pf., ex div.	65	66½
National Enameling & Stamping	24	27
National Enameling & Stamp pf	80	84
National Gramophone	48	53
National Salt	46	46½
National Salt pf	75½	77
Otis Elevator	28½	30
Otis Elevator pf	85	88½
Royal Baking Powder pf	90	91
Rubber Goods Mfg	27	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	75	77
Sloss-Sheffield	23	25
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	64	67
Standard Oil of New Jersey	530	536
United States Flour Milling pf	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	..	90½
American Air Power	..	39
Arizona Lead	..	15⅝
Asphalt Company of America	..	6½
British Columbia Copper	..	11½
California Copper	..	2½
Central Firearms	..	15
Central Fireworks pf	..	35
Chicago & Alton sub	..	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	..	93
Electric Vehicle	..	28
Electric Vehicle pf	..	77
Electro-Pneumatic	..	3½
Pande Basin	..	7
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	..	21
Pittsburg Coal	..	28
Pittsburg Coal pf	..	83½
Rocanoma Oil	..	22
St. Louis Transit	..	23
Seaboard Air Line subscription	..	116
Seaboard Air Line 4s	..	75
Seaboard Air Line common	..	11¼
Seaboard Air Line preferred	..	33½
Storage Power	..	13½
Superior & Boston Copper	..	⅛
Flemington Coal & Coke	..	23
Telephone, Telegraph and Cable of A.	..	3½
Tennessee Copper	..	13½
Trust Company of America	..	209
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	..	86¾
United Railways of St. Louis pf	..	73
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	..	17¾
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	..	60
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	..	92
Western Union 4s	..	104¾

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.
†Selling cents per share. Par value, $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	226	228
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	83	..
Consol. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Consol. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82¼	83
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	62	63
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas 2d	98	99½
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	..	19
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf	..	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29½	31

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey Cit) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	..	32
Denver Gas 5s	70	72
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	85
New England Gas & Coke	18	19
New England Gas & Coke bonds	68¾	68⅞
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	103½	103¾
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud., L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	35	47
St. Joseph, Mo.	45	55
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	98	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	116
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	97	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104½	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	25
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	89
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111½	113
Hoboken Ferry	68	69½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	85	86
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6½	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	35	38
Cramps' Shipyard	72	74
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	118	122
Lorillard Company pf.	100	102
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	119	123
Standard Coupler	33	37
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	52
Union Typewriter	29	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	116½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	122
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	110	112

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel.	104	108
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Retsof	30	35
Retsof bonds	80	85
Union Copper	7⅝	8

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 50½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59¾c; Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 40 shares of Arizona Copper sold at 10.75@11, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .14½, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.55, 500 Croesus at .01½, 2,000 Golden Age at .04, 200 Garfield at .18, 300 Horn Silver at 1.25, 200 Isabella at 1.30, 100 Kingston and Pembroke at .40, 500 Mexican at .33, 300 Ophir at .66, 500 Pharmacist at .14, 300 Plymouth at .16, 100 Portland at 2.60, and 500 Work at .25.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 30.—Bell Telephone again was the conspicuous feature in Boston trading, falling 10½, to 331½. Presumably some holders do not like the transfer to a New York corporation, in spite of the attractive inducement in prospective rights. The rights were quoted to-day at 7½ bid, 10 asked—an early figuring on an indefinite matter. Montana sold ex-dividend at 302@299; other mining stocks were almost neglected. Osceola fell 1, to 67½, and a sale of White Knob was recorded at 18. West End Street Railway was off ½, at 93½. Chicago and West Michigan 5s were up ½, at 102; Current River 5s 1, at 94; Birmingham incomes 1, at 70. Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs 7s were ¼ lower, at 118. Sugar was decidedly active and there was a fair business in Federal Steel and in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. West End Street Railway fell back ½, to 93½. Fitchburg held its rise, at 138.

The loaning rate between banks at the Clearing House, on a limited business, remained at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at 12½ and 10 cents discount.

Money on call is in great abundance and quite readily obtainable at 3 per cent. Some local observers expect to see it break 3 per cent. before long. Time loans are selling down to a 3½ per cent. basis for the very best names for four to six months' time. Ordinary good paper is accepted between 4 and 4½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4¾	5	Old Colony	3½	3⅝
Allouez	1¾	2	Old Domin	18½	19¼
Arcadian	20	21	Osceola	68	68½
Arnold	6	8½	Parrot	44½	45
Ash Bed	40	60	Pioneer	35	40
Atlantic	23½	24½	Quincy	136	138
Baltic	21	..	Rhode Isla'd	4½	5
Bost. & C. C.	.15	..	Santa Fe	5⅝	5¾
Bost. & Mon.	297	300	Santa Ysabel	1¼	1½
Butte & Bos.	70	80	Shoe	20	21
Cal. & Hec.	750	755	Tamarack	..	185
Centennial	19	20	Utah Cons.	30	30¼
Franklin	15	16	Washington	1 1-16	..
Humboldt	.50	1⅛	White Knob	15	18
Isle Royale	..	26	Winona	4	4½
Mohawk	15	16	Wolverine	40	41

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	245	246	
Bost. & Low.	242	244	
Bost. & Me.	194	195	
Bos. & Prov.	300	..	
Bost. Elev.	143½	145	
Bost. Gas 5s	82	85	
Cent. Mass.	12¼	13½	
C. Mass. pf.	..	63	
Fitchburg pf.	137	137½	
N. Y. & N.	..	..	
E. 6s	110¾	..	
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	..	115	..
West End	93	93½	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	331½	333	
Chi. Sk. Yds.	135	137	
Dom. Coal	44	44½	
D. Coal pf.	116	..	
Erie Tel.	102	105	
Mex. Tel.	2½	2⅝	
U. S. Oil	18	19½	
West. Elec.	..	49	
West. El. pf.	61	—	

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Excepting the Welsbachs and Lehigh Coal and Navigation, the market was discouraging to the bull side. All the Welsbach issues were again strong on a realization of consolidation hopes. A new corporation, the Welsbach Company of New Jersey, with a capital of $3,000,500, will absorb the two existing companies on the following basis: Welsbach Light will be exchanged at 60 for a 5 per cent. bond; Welsbach Commercial common will be exchanged, share for share, for new stock; Welsbach Commercial preferred will be exchanged at 100 for a 5 per cent. bond. As the Welsbach Commercial Company is capitalized at $3,000,500, the exchange will take all the shares of the new company and create a bonded indebtedness of $9,571,160, making the annual interest charge $478,578.

The Street insists that the Jersey Central wants the Lehigh Navigation Company's coal property, hence the latter's stock continues upward. To-day it touched 51.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20	20¼	Phila. Trac.	96⅝	96⅞
Choctaw	30	32	Union Trac.	37½	37¾
Con. T., Pitt.	25	25½	Leases Imp.	114	115
El. Co. of A.	10¾	10¾	Welsbach Lt.	46	46¾
Lehigh Val.	28	28¼	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Marsden	8⅝	8¾	Penn.	8⅝	8¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Interest in Linseed revived to-day. The common opened at 12⅞, declined to 12½ under sales, and closed at 12⅝; the preferred ranged from 56¾ to 56¼, closing at 56½. Metropolitan Elevated preferred was in demand at 78, a few shares going at 78¼. The common brought 35@34¾, and the bonds 97¼@97⅛.

	High.	Low.	Close.
672..American Linseed	12⅞	12½	12⅝
1,125..American Linseed pf.	56¾	56¼	56½
400..American Tin Plate	27	26⅞	26⅞
2..Chicago Edison	143	143	143
3..Chicago Packing	25	25	25
2..Chic. Un. Trac. pf.	73½	73½	73½
7..City Railway	265	265	265
254..Diamond Match	126	125¾	125¼
125..Metropolitan Elevated	35	34¾	34¾
653..Metropolitan El. pf.	79½	78	78
675..National Biscuit	32½	32¼	32¼
300..National Carbon	15½	15	15
185..National Carbon pf.	82	81	82
1..Shelby Steel Tube	12	12	12

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Nassau Bank announces the declaration of its ninety-fourth consecutive dividend.

Providence of Quebec 5 per cent. loan of 1908 coupons, due May 1, will be paid at the agency of the Bank of Montreal.

Dividends are announced by the United States Cast-Iron Pipe and Foundry Company and the Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Company.

Details of an offer by Sutro Brothers & Co. of Hudson County Gas Company 5 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds will be found in another column.

Changes in the partnership are announced in the firms of William D. Barbour & Co., H. T. Carey & Co., Baring, Magoun & Co., Church & Robinson, Mac Mannus & Co., Lathrop R. Bacon & Co., and C. I. Hudson & Co.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, N. W. Harris & Co., Farson, Leach & Co., the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Winslow, Lanier & Co., the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and the New York Security and Trust Company will pay dividends on a number of securities, lists of which will be found in another column.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, April 30, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
123	135	50	Adams Express	130	130	130	130	.....
15¾	16	2,542	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16¼	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
65	65½	560	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	65¾	65¾	65	65	—1
35½	36	490	Am. Cotton Oil	36½	36¾	36	36	.....
96	98	30	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	98¼	98¼	96¼	96¼	.....
147	150	12	American Express	150	150	150	150	.....
47¾	48	1,020	American Ice Co.	48	48	47¾	47⅞	+ ⅛
75	75¼	100	Am. Ice Co. pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ⅜
12⅜	12⅝	935	American Linseed Co.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	.....
56⅞	56⅝	391	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56⅝	— ⅛
37	37½	650	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	38	38	37½	37½	— ⅜
88⅝	89	450	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	.....
25½	25⅞	820	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	26⅛	26⅛	25¼	25¾	— ⅜
74½	75½	420	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	75	75	74½	74½	— ½
39½	39¾	13,830	Am. Steel & Wire	39½	39¾	37⅝	39¾	+1⅝
76½	76⅝	4,975	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	77½	77½	75¾	76⅝	— ⅜
112¼	112½	249,426	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	113	122½	111¾	112¾	—4½
112	113	200	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	113	113	113	113	+1
27	27	575	American Tin Plate	27	27	26¾	26¾	— ¾
77	79	350	Am. Tin Plate pf.	79	79	78	78	—2
103¼	103½	4,620	American Tobacco	105½	105½	103¼	103¼	—1¾
131	138	10	American Tobacco pf.	136½	136¼	136½	136¼	.....
46	46¼	800	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	46¼	46¾	46	46	—1
26¼	26½	2,875	At., T. & S. F.	26¾	26¾	26	26¼	.....
69½	69⅝	20,565	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70½	70⅝	69¾	69¾	—1
83½	84	4,784	Baltimore & Ohio	84½	85	83⅝	84	— ⅜
⅞	1⅛	1,315	Balt. & Ohio, rights	1	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
84	84½	2,190	Balt. & Ohio pf.	86	86½	84	84½	—1⅞
73⅝	73⅝	17,970	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74¾	75⅝	72¼	73½	—1¼
⅞	88	545	Brunswick City	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8½	— ⅛
55½	56	1,600	Canada Southern	56	56	54½	55⅝	—1⅜
95¾	95¾	100	Canadian Pacific	95½	95½	95¼	95¼	—1⅜
30¼	30½	4,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	30⅝	30¾	30	30¼	— ⅜
124½	125	12,890	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125⅞	126	124½	124⅞	— ⅜
13¼	13⅝	1,710	Chicago Great West	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
87	87⅝	200	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	87	87	87	87	—1⅛
56½	57¼	20	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	58½	58½	58½	58½	.....
118⅝	118¾	9,867	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	119½	119½	118¾	118¾	—1
173	174	25	Chi., Mil. & St. P. div.	173	173	173	173	.....
107⅝	107¾	4,910	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108⅜	108⅞	107⅝	107¾	— ⅛
12½	13	635	Chi. Term. Trans.	13	13¼	12½	13	— ⅛
37½	38½	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
60½	61	1,260	C., C., C. & St. L.	62¼	62⅜	60⅜	60⅞	— ¾
180	..	14	Cleve. & Pitts.	186	186	186	186	.....
41	41½	2,450	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	41	41½	40¾	41	— ⅜
6½	6¾	110	Colorado Southern	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
181	183	450	Consolidated Gas	185	185	181¼	181¼	—4¾
30	30¼	4,040	Continental Tob. Co.	30¾	30¾	30	30	—1
82	82	330	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	80¾	81½	80¾	81½	— ½
178	178	200	Del., Lack. & West.	178	178	178	178	— ½
19½	19¾	225	Denver & R. G.	19	19½	19	19¼	— ⅜
70	70¼	900	Denver & R. G. pf.	70¼	70¼	69¾	70	—1¼
15⅝	15⅝	200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
12½	13	300	Erie	13	13	13	13	— ¼
39	39⅜	200	Erie 1st pf	39½	39½	39	39	— ⅜
20	20¼	110	Erie 2d pf	20	20	20	20	+ ⅜
49¾	50	100	Evans. & T. H.	50	50	50	50	.....
41	41¼	6,020	Federal Steel	41	41½	40¾	41	.....
69¼	69½	680	Federal Steel pf.	69⅞	69⅞	69¼	69¼	— ⅛
137	137½	1,675	General Electric	136½	137½	135¾	137½	— ⅝
49	50	150

which was badly damaged by fire Sunday night, was distributed as follows: Greenwich, $3,000; Sun, $3,000, and Insurance Company of North America, $2,000. C. R. Young & Co. will adjust the loss.

The insurance on the property of George F. Kleinberger & Co., at 155 Wooster Street, which was considerably damaged by fire last Saturday night, was distributed as follows: Hamburg-Bremen, $2,000; Hanover, $1,750; Palatine, $1,500; Insurance Company of North America, $1,500; Magdeburg, $1,500; Stuyvesant, $1,500; German-American, $1,500; American of New York, $1,500; Imperial, $1,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $1,000, and Nassau, $1,000. Lyons, Stadhois & Co. will adjust the loss.

Charles A. Shaw, the newly elected President of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, will formally take charge of the affairs of the company to-day, succeeding ex-President I. Remsen Lane. No action has been taken so far to fill the office of Secretary, made vacant by the recent changes incident to the retirement of Mr. Lane, but it is believed in insurance circles that Assistant Secretary Joseph McCord, who has been connected with the company for twenty-nine years, may be chosen as the new Secretary of the Hanover.

The insurance on the stock and fixtures of Kleinfeld & Katz, at 290 Bowery, which were considerably damaged by fire early yesterday morning, was distributed as follows: Agricultural, $1,500; American of Philadelphia, $1,500; Fire Association, $1,500; Delaware, $1,000; Palatine, $1,000; Orient, $1,000; Boston, $1,000; Imperial, $1,000; Security, $1,000; Thuringia-American, $1,000; Erie, $1,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $1,000; Insurance Company of North America, $1,000; Manhattan, $1,000; Royal, $500; Citizens' of Pittsburg, $500; German of Pittsburg, $500, and Hanover, $500. Lyons, Stadhois & Co. will adjust the loss.

Advices from the Canadian offices in Toronto and Montreal show that the net losses of several of the insurance companies in the Ottawa and Hull fire are as follows: Western of Toronto, $125,000; Royal, $115,000; Queen, $85,000; British America, $75,000, and Northern of London, $50,000. The wide discrepancy between the gross losses as first reported and the net losses, which are now being received two or three at a time, is regarded by local underwriters as indicative in a large measure of the amount reinsured by the British companies in foreign companies and in several large American companies now doing a direct business in the Dominion of Canada.

SOLVING TUNNEL PROBLEMS.

Plans of Sewer Engineer Hendrick of the Rapid Transit Subway.

Calvin W. Hendrick, Sewer Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, is now engaged on some of the knotty problems involved in the details of his work. While certain extensive sewer work has already been begun by sub-contractors, there are still parts of the route in which changes of an important character are to be made by the sub-contractors who are to build the sections of subways in which they occur.

There is a sewer in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street which crosses Lenox Avenue at a depth of twelve feet, and it will have to be changed. It is to be cut off at that point and the flow diverted from east to south through a new 5 by 5 foot sewer, running under the west sidewalk of Lenox Avenue to the centre of St. Nicholas Avenue; next through two iron pipes diagonally under the tunnel at a depth of twenty-two feet, and then through a new 6 by 6 sewer under the north sidewalk of One Hundred and Tenth Street, to Fifth Avenue, from which point it will pass through an old sewer to the East River.

An old sewer already under the west sidewalk of Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, but flowing north, is to be taken out, and the cross-street sewers that now empty into it from the west are to be lowered at points of intersection to meet the lower level of the new sewer that is to go south.

There is also a trunk sewer in One Hundred and Tenth Street to be cut just west of the rapid transit tunnel, dropped through vertical pipes seven feet, and carried under the subway into the new 6 by 6 sewer at One Hundred and Tenth Street.

The area drained by the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street trunk sewer is from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth to One Hundred and Tenth Street and from Lenox Avenue to Morningside Park.

BIDS FOR STREET PAVING.

Thoroughfares in Manhattan and Brooklyn to be Improved.

Commissioner of Highways Keating will open bids on Thursday for asphalting portions of seven streets in Manhattan and four in Brooklyn. On May 10 he will open bids for repaving and asphalting eleven streets in the Borough of Manhattan and eight in Brooklyn.

The streets in Manhattan to be repaved are West One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, West One Hundred and Seventh Street, all for one or two blocks near the river; East Ninety-second Street, from Park to Fifth Avenue; East Nineteenth Street, from First to Pleasant Avenue; Thirty-seventh Street, from Broadway to Seventh Avenue; Twenty-first Street, from First to Third Avenue; One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, from Third to Pleasant Avenue; Amsterdam Avenue, at its intersection with Ninety-second Street; One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, from Seventh to Eighth Avenue; Fourteenth Street, from Fourth to Sixth Avenue; Sixth Avenue, from Carmine to Thirteenth Street; Twenty-third Street, from Fifth to Sixth Avenue, and Thirty-first Street, from Lexington to Third Avenue.

May Interest Checks Mailed.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—United States Treasurer Roberts to-day mailed 37,722 checks, aggregating $2,126,915, and representing the interest, due on May 1, 1900, on registered bonds of the 5, 4, and 3 per cent. loans.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Saline Magazine Exchange Company of Syracuse; capital, $20,000. Directors—John S. Colvin, William B. N. Brice, F. A. Kinney of Syracuse.

The Cooper Company of New York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles Cooper, Edwin C. Low, Richard W. Wentz, New York City.

The Richardson-Weber Cigar and Tobacco Company of Syracuse; capital, $10,000. Directors—James P. Richardson, Charles A. Richardson, Syracuse; Peter Weber, Elmira.

The William R. Gratz Company of New York City, commission merchants; capital, $25,000. Directors—William R. Gratz, Rosa Gratz, Brooklyn; Joseph Moch, New York City.

The Knights Publishing Company of New York City, to carry on a general publishing business; capital, $5,000. Directors—Owen J. Begen, Frank P. McBreen, Raymond J. McBreen, New York City.

The Associated Merchants' Trading Company of New York City, to deal in men's furnishing goods; capital, $3,000. Directors—George B. Tripler, Charles E. Tripler, Lewis W. Friedman, New York City.

The New York Legal Advice and Counsel Association of New York City, to publish law books; capital, $1,500. Directors—John H. Simons, J. Edward Larkin, Brooklyn; Lewis V. Hulse, Hoboken, N. J.

The Orange County Gas and Electric Company, to furnish gas and electricity for Middletown, Orange County; capital, $300,000. Directors—Edwin T. Hanford, Frank P. S. Crane, George A. Swayzee, Henry M. Hayes, John H. Galloway, Middletown.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., April 30.—The Cosmopolitan Power Company, with an authorized capital of $40,000,000, was incorporated here this afternoon. The company is empowered to manufacture, deal in, and operate engines and vehicles of all kinds. The incorporators are George E. Hargrave, Henry E. Mattison, and William H. Wilson, all of Jersey City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 30.—These companies were chartered to-day:

The Royal Manufacturing Company of Scranton, Penn., to manufacture and sell mechanical appliances and hardware supplies; capital, $25,000.

The Electric Pneumatic Power Company of New York City, to manufacture and sell electrical appliances and devices; capital, $100,000.

During the month of April forty certificates of incorporation were filed here, the capital stock aggregating $15,000,000.

FINANCIAL.

Are You Going to Incorporate?

If so, send two-cent stamp to the LAWYERS' INCORPORATION CO., 149 Broadway, for blank forms—charters—waivers of notice—rebiank forms—charters—waivers of notice—rebiank forms and a synopsis of the laws of NEW JERSEY, WEST VIRGINIA, and DELAWARE, which will be furnished at once on application. Tel. 1248 Cortlandt.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 649 Madison Avenue Sold—Few Important Deals at Private Contract—Auction Sales.

B. C. & F. T. Barry have sold to Collins & Collins the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 649 Madison Avenue, 25 by 90. The latter firm recently bought No. 651, and now controls a fifty-foot frontage at this point. No. 647 Madison Avenue was sold at the Young estate auction sale, two weeks ago, for $69,000.

The plot 50 by 100 on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, has been sold, through I. Randolph Jacobs & Co., to a builder, who will erect an apartment house thereon. In exchange for the lots the two five-story flats 335 and 337 East Ninety-fifth Street, were given.

Joseph W. Lawrence and C. C. McKeever have sold for John Byrns to Michael Walsh 77 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 75 by 100.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for V. Everitt Macy to Alfred Maclay the two-story stable 106 West Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Horace Friedman has sold the two seven-story brick buildings 287 and 289 Elizabeth Street, 41 by 84, for about $100,000, the buyer giving in part payment property at New Brighton, S. I.

Julius Tishman has sold, through H. Schoeman, the six-story flat at the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Third Street, 25 by 100, to Gilbert M. Speir, who gives in exchange the six-story brick building 121 Elm Street, 25 by 87.6.

It is reported that Mrs. Benjamin Kraft has bought the four-story dwelling 15 East Ninety-third Street, 20 by 100.

Erasmus J. Garmsey filed plans yesterday, through Architects Hill & Turner, for the twelve-story office building which he will erect at 51 and 53 Maiden Lane, at a cost of $400,000. Plans were also filed by Ole H. Olsen for the ten-story store and loft structure to be put up at the northwest corner of Greene Street and Washington Place, on a plot 100 by 100.

Henry D. Winans & May report the sale of a plot 25 by 102.2 feet, on the north side of Seventy-eighth Street, 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, for Henry H. Cook, to Mr. J. Midaugh Main, on private terms. Mr. Main will erect a white stone American basement house.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Cypress Avenue, 100 by 100, four flat-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John McLaughlin $35,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., 1,999 Madison Avenue, east side, 50.2 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 16.4 by 60, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to one of the defendants, Annie E. Goodwin.. 9,530

By James L. Wells, 509 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, leasehold, three-story front and rear brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Adam and Amelia Moesch 4,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 450 feet east of Willis Avenue, 87.6 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William H. Taubert 30,205

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, formerly Webster Avenue, between Crotona and Beaumont Avenues, 120 by 90, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,026.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 112 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,203.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 412 and 414 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 149.6 feet east of Convent Avenue, each 16 by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $13,704.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 164 East Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 145 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 25 by 102.2, three-story brick stable.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, 134 to 142 East Forty-eighth Street, southeast corner of Lexington Avenue, 174.6 by 100.5, seven-story brick flat on 134, four five-story brick flats on 136 to 142. Due on judgment, $204,437.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 2,094 and 2,096 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 27.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, each 28 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $26,853.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, F. B. Delehanty, referee, 34 Stanton Street, north side, 72.6 feet east of Chrystie Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $18,036.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 51 and 53 Maiden Lane, for a twelve-story brick and stone office building, 39.2 by 133.2; E. J. D. Garmsey of 132 East Twenty-eighth Street, owner; Hill & Turner, architects; cost, $400,000.

Washington Place, northwest corner of Greene Street, for a ten-story brick and stone loft building, 100.11 by 100; Ole H. Olsen, owner; John Woolley of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $400,000.

Grand Concourse, east side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for a one-story frame stable, 13 by 13; Mrs. E. B. Dundon, owner; J. J. Quinn, architect; cost, $300.

No. 79 Avenue D, for a two-story frame stable, 25.1 by 16.4; estate of B. C. Wendell of 632 East Twelfth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $500.

Bassford Avenue, west side, 65 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for four two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 33; Mary A. Costello, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $58,000.

Westchester Avenue, northwest corner of Beach Avenue, for four four-story brick and stone dwellings; Aaron Abrams of 37 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; U. S. Baudesson, architect; cost, $67,000.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Crotona Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 50; Pirk & Diamond, owners; L. A. Soule, architects; cost, $9,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, for a one-story brick dwelling and store, 24.11 by 100; William C. Schmidt, owner; Clevердon & Putzel, architects; cost, $8,000.

Tenth Avenue, east side, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, for two one-story frame milk depots, 15 by 50 and 15 by 530; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; G. A. Nichols, architect; cost, $6,100.

Spuyten Duyvil Yard, near Independence Avenue, for a two-story frame shop; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; G. A. Nichols, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, between Mott and Park Avenues, to a one-story frame shop; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; G. A. Nichols, architect; cost, $400.

Nos. 40 and 42 Wall Street, to a twelve-story brick office building; Merchants' National Bank, owner; J. C. Westervelt, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 495 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling and office; Margaret Kirby, owner; Pollard & Steinam, architects; cost, $3,500.

No. 20 West Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Simon Rawitzer of 44 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner; A. W. Brunner, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 82 Madison Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone tenement; N. Lorenzo, owner; L. F. Heinecke, architect; cost, $100.

King's Bridge Road, south side, 70 feet west of High Bridge Road, to a three-story frame dwelling; Thomas McMahon, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $400.

Concourse, east side, 116 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Helena Mundt, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $300.

Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; J. A. Van Allen estate, owner; S. B. Ogden, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 987 Tremont Avenue, to two one-story frame stores; Peter Coughlin of 2,146 Fifth Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $50.

No. 470 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Maria Dolan of 6 West Thirty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $100.

No. 17 East Seventeenth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; Kingsland estate, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $150.

No. 150 Second Avenue, to a one-story brick restaurant; Wilhelmina Walter, owner; Stein, Cohen & Roth, architects; cost, $75.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT REPORT.

Amounts Involved in Three Months' Operations Show a Decrease.

The report of the Department of Buildings for the quarter ended March 31 was made public yesterday. It shows that during the three months plans and specifications for 1,763 buildings were filed, the value of which amounted to $16,042,814. For alterations there were filed 1,480 sets of plans, and the estimated cost of the work covered by them was $2,231,076. A large number of violations of the law are noted in the report, many of which were rectified on notice from the department, but nearly 4,000 of which were forwarded to the Corporation Counsel for prosecution.

Compared with the transactions of the department for the corresponding quarter of last year, the figures indicate a decided decrease in building activity. For the first three months of 1899 the estimated cost of the buildings for which plans were filed amounted to $38,440,597, more than double the cost of those of this year.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, April 30.

AMSTERDAM AV, 852, 25x61.11x26.11x71.10; Rosa Docter to Elizabeth Donovan $100

AVENUE A, 1,588, 25.33x75; Joseph Schreiner to Karl and Emma Weddo.. 1

BAYARD ST, 63 to 67, s w s, 68.9x100x irregular; William M. Hoes, referee, to Samuel Aronson 65,000

BOND ST, 31, 25x124x25.6x119.11; all title to alley in rear; Hyman Marks to Charles A. Chesebrough 100

BOSTON AV, 962, 20x83.7x27x94.2; Frank C. Sydnor to James W. Morey 1

BOWERY, 247 and 249, n e corner Stanton St; Sophia E. C. Brown to Frances D. Evord, widow 44,000

BRADHURST AV, e w 75.4 ft s of 143d St, 25.2x78x25x76.2; Helen Houston to Adam May and wife 1

BROOME ST, s s, between Willett and Sheriff St, 25x100; Mary K. Yates to Barnet and Benjamin Fishman 19,000

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n w corner of 7th Av, 100x70.11; David J. King and others, executors, &c., to Julius Katzenberg 85,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 106th St, 25.11x100; Elizabeth Rankin to Isabelle Rankin ..... Gift

COMMERCE ST, s s, 100 ft w of Bleecker St, 25x70; George D. Kuper to Bernard McFarland 13,000

CROTONA AV, n s, 181.6 ft e of Woodruff Av, 74x100; Marie Toelberg to James A. Woolf and another 1

EAST BROADWAY, 283, s s, 20.6x75.4x irregular; James W. McBarron to Annie Sheels 1

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 230.3 ft n of 145th St, 17.2x70.2x16.10x72.6; Frederick Grasmuck to John Van Dolsen 12,000

ELDRIDGE ST, 66, 19.10x50.8; Rachel Goldberg to Jacob Richman 100

GREEN AV, n s, Lots 9 and 10, map of villa sites of Green, Owens & Gelston at Throgg's Neck; Dennis R. Ward to Dennis F. and Josephine Ward 1

HUDSON ST, s e corner of Vestry St, 25x95x25x95; Vestry St, s s, 95.2 ft e of Hudson St, 20.1x40; Vestry St, s s, 95 ft e of Hudson St, 0.2x40; Martha Kemp and another to Samuel Weil 1

LEXINGTON AV, 861, 16.6x80; the Young Men's Hebrew Association to James M. Varnum 1

LEXINGTON AV, 861, 16.6x80; Jacob H. Schiff to James M. Varnum, quit claim.

LOTS 9 and 10, map of 65 lots, part of Oak Tree Plot, Tremont; Felix Mainella to Henry Von Minden 1

LOTS 14 and 15, map 41 lots on Southern Boulevard and Fairmont Av, fronting on Crotona Park and Parkway; George G. Guignes to Marie Hedlicka 100

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, n w corner of 152d St, 85.1x109.7x74.11x69.2; Frederick W. Meyer to Daniel Farrell 1

MADISON AV, 1568, w s, 19x70; Frank B. Vanderbeck to Max L. Schallek 1

MADISON AV, w s, 25.9 ft n of 117th St, 0.2x85; Samuel Kind to Julia Fleischmann 1

MADISON AV, 1568, w s, 25.11 ft n of 117th St, 25x85; Julia Fleischmann to Samuel Kind 1

MANHATTAN AV, 136, e s, 17x70; William A. Blauvelt to Yale D. Benner 1

MOUNT MORRIS AV, n e corner of 122d St, 100.11x100; Marmaduke Tilden to Jere C. Lyons 1

OLIVER ST, 64, 26.3x100; Roderick Green to Martin Garone 1

PARK AV, n e corner of 83d St, runs n 70.11 e 39.11 s 9.4x e 48.6x n 24.10x e 21.11x s 102.2x w 110.4; Edward Lester and others, executors, to Sophie Rothschild 72,000

PROSPECT AV, 1,348, 25x100; William T. Wardle to Emil Prell 8,000

PART of lot 12, map of Anderson Farm; Eliza M. Kerfoot, to George W. Collier.

PLYMPTON AV, s w corner of 170th St, 5.9x121.6x194.10x75.6x128.11x150; Marianna A. Ogden, and another, executors to Louisa A. Risse 1

PLOTS 8,693 to 8,697, Section 72, map of Woodlawn Cemetery, to Jacob and Margaret Schlosser 2,800

PLOT 10,384, Section 43, map of Woodlawn Cemetery; the Woodlawn Cemetery to William A. Hedenberg 2,863

RIVERSIDE AV, n e corner of 113th St, 52.8x98.8x50.11x85.3; Almerin M. Smith and others to Alexander Wallace 467

RUTGERS PLACE, 18 and 20, 51.3x124.10x51.3x125.11; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 154th St, runs w 153.10; s 98.11; e 163.11; n e 118.8 to avenue; n 86.3; William H. Lake to Charles S. Hibbard 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e s, 195 ft s w of 149th St, 50x100; John Gibson to Julius and David Greilsheimer 100

SPRING ST, 114 and 116, 20x76; William A. Hall to Theodore G. Stein and others 6,800

SPRING ST, 114 and 116, s s, 20x76; Theodore G. Stein and others to F. R. Lewin 100

TINTON AV, 1,053, w s, 24x110; Hibbert B. Roach to Ida F. Freitag 1

TREMONT AV, n s, 44 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x95; Anton Zikmund and wife to Mary E. Garniss 1

UNION AV, old line, e s, northerly of George or 166th St, 25x100; John Seekamp to Henry and Frinchen Beckmann 8,100

UNION AV, old line, s w corner of George or 166th St, 25x100; Howard Menn to John Seekamp 109

UNION AV, old line, s e corner of Greenwich St, 25x49; John L. Redmond and others to Anna E. O'Neil 100

VESTRY ST, s e corner of Hudson St, runs s 25x e 93x n 25x95; Vestry St, 21, s s, 20.1x40; Martha Kemp to Samuel Weil 4,000

VESTRY ST, s s, 95 ft e of Hudson St, —x40x20x40; Cecella de Medina, executrix and trustee, to Samuel Weil 47,500

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of Adams St, 25.1x80.9x25x78.6; also Washington Av, s w corner of Adams St, 25.1x121.9x 25x120; Adam Salz to Rowland W. Thomas 25

WENDOVER AV, n e corner of Bathgate Av, 25.3x101.5x25x97.9; Charles Wahlig to Adolph Belschun 100

WILLIS AV, s e corner of 169th St, 25x100; Rosa Docter to Henry Meyer and wife 1

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 109.2 s of 168th St, 37.5x84.2 to Old Driving Lane x13.4x 90.2; Henry D. Cochrane, executor, &c., to Mary McDermott 1,125

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 196.7 ft s of 168th St, 25x69.4x25.6x74.3; Henry D. Cochrane, executor, &c., to William M. Seaward and another 775

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 146.7 ft s of 168th St, 50x74.3x50.11x84.2; Henry D. Cochrane, executor, &c., to Stephen E. Brown 1,660

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 296.7 ft s of 168th St, 75x39.6 to Old Driving Lane x 76.5x54.5; also Driving Lane, e s, 39.6 ft w of Woodycrest Av, 19.2x18x6.7; Henry D. Cochrane, executor, &c., to John A. Prigge 1,500

2D AV, 56, e s, 24x60; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Sidonia Weiss 1

2D AV, 56, e s, 24x60; Mary Ohl, individually and as executrix and trustee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 16,000

3D AV, e s, 50 ft n of 6th Av, 25x105; William Klinger to Adolph Klingner and another 1

5TH AV, n w corner of 22d St, 23.9x100; Edward Bergh and others to Abraham Boehm and another 1

5TH ST, s s, 204 ft w of 2d Av, 21x96.2; Eliza Nordecker to Michael Roettinger and wife 19,500

11TH ST, s w s, 300 ft n w of 6th Av, 45x 129.7; Paul B. Pugh & Co. to Asa R. Davison 1

12TH ST, 129 West, 22.6x103.3; Mary T. Lopez and another to Margaret A. Kean

12TH ST, 129 West, 22.6x103.3; Elizabeth A. Kean, widow, to Margaret A. Kean.. 1

14TH ST, 306 East, 18.6x51.6; Isabel Hazard to Kate Johnson 1

20TH ST, 345 East, 15.4x92; Hannah Epstein to Edward H. Richter 1

35TH ST, n e s, 470 ft w of 9th Av, 25.8x 98.9; Elizabeth M. Roe, executrix, to Emma Rochefort 14,000

40TH ST, 113 East, 18.9x98.8; Louis J. Pooler to William C. Fitch 1

42D ST, 352 East, 28x98.9; Henry Meinken to John Steinecker 1

45TH ST, 113 West, 20x100.4; Dorothea Taylor, executrix, to William E. Finn.. 1

45TH ST, 113 West, 20x100.4; Dorothea Taylor, widow, to William E. Finn..... 1

45TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Mary A. G. McLouchlin, to William E. Finn 1

47TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; John H. Hindley, to Frederick E. D'Oench 22,750

49TH ST, 10 East, 20x100.5; Katharine H. Ryle to Pauline C. McKinley.. 35,000

49TH ST, 312 East, 25x100.5; Louis Lese and another to Charles Lane 1

52D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lexington Av, 90x100.5; Edward V. Loew to Elisha B. Rollins 1

56TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 100.5; William H. Macy, Jr., and others, executors, to V. Everit Macy..... 1

56TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 100.5; Valentine E. Macy to Alfred B. Macy 1

58TH ST, 45 West, 20x100.5; David H. Hyman to Henry S. Stearns 1

67TH ST, 222 to 228 West, 100x100.5; Henry Meyer to Rosa Docter 1

67TH ST, 50 East, 20x100.5; Sarah Bloomberg to Elizabeth H. Stanton 100

70TH ST, 168 East, 19.7x100.5; Henriette Mayer to Gertrude Kayton, ½ part..... Gift

79TH ST, 321 East, 28x102.2; John Yard, referee, to Marx Taylor 8,325

79TH ST, 182 East, 25x102.2; Johanna Mayer to Gertrude Kayton, ½ part..... Gift

74TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 27x 102.2; Jeremiah C. Lyons to Marmaduke Tilden 1

84TH ST, 230 East, 16.10x102.2; John E. Duffy, referee, to Harry Hertz 1,500

84TH ST, 228 East, 17x102.2; John E. Duffy, referee, to Harry Hertz 725

84TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 20.6x 102; Lambert Suydam to Daniel and Cecelia Weiss 1

95TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 1st Av, 60x100.8; Clementine M. Silverman to Bohlke Rosenbohm and another 100

96TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100.8; Frederick P. Forster, referee, to Charles Minzesheimer 18,000

98TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Fannie D. Tysen to Robert S. Johnstone 1

98TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.9; Bohlke Rosenbohm and another to C. M. Silverman 100

107TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 100.11; Jacob Antopolsky to Margaret Neely 1

108TH ST, s s, 445 ft e of 1st Av, 50x 100.11; Moritz Samisch to Francis Murphy 100

111TH ST, s s, 299.10 ft w of 5th Av, 24.1x94.10; Henry M. Baker and another to Mary B. and Georgiana Williamson.. 27,300

111TH ST, 227 East, 24.9x100.11; Vito Gregoria to Maria M. Gregorio 1

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.10; Vito Gregorio to Maria M. Gregorio 1

118TH ST, 58 West, 25x100.11; John S. Sampson to Bertha Schultz 30,000

118TH ST, 56 West, 25x100.11; John S. Sampson and another to Anne Aaron.. 30,000

122D ST, 172 East, 26x75.2x irregular; Harry M. Schloss to Joseph H. Wood and another 20,400

130TH ST, n s, 355 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x 90.11; Fifth Avenue Bank to Cornelia E. Cornwell 100

134TH ST, 63 West, 18.9x99.11; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Robert Goodbody 10,500

135TH ST, 249 West, 25x9x99.11x20; Charles H. Mead and another to Simon E. and Max E. Bernheimer 100

135TH ST, 1 to 7, n e corner of 5th Av, 100x99.11; Theodore G. Stein and others to William A. Hall ..... Exchange and 100

138TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 25 x 100; F. V. Gains, and others, to Henry Strubbe 100

138TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Willis Av, 50x 100; F. V. Gains, and others, to Nathan Levin 100

142D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; John Van Dolsen to Frederick Grasmuck 44,000

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.10; Frederick Haas to Nickolaus Burgart, ½ part 1

Recorded Leases.

ALSHEIMER, Anna, to William Lauth; 16th St, 417 East, 3 years 780

BETZ, Elsie, to Augustus F. Buhr; 3d Av, 2,059, 3 years 1,320

BUCKLEY, Daniel, to Abraham Cohen; 9th St, 88 and 90, s w corner 4th Av, 1 10-12 years 1,500

DEANE, Zoe M., individually and as executrix, and others, to Louis Werner; Broadway, 1,435, 10 years 3,500-4,000

EHRET, George, to George Reubert; Amsterdam Av, e s, 33.4 ft n of Plot 12, map of Dyckman estate, 6 years 1,500

EICKHOFF, Anthony, executor and trustee to Philip Neusch; Avenue A, 42, 3d St, 153 East, 7 years 2,000

ESTATE of Solomon Brodek to Michael J. Quinn; 9th Av, 332, 9 8-12 years.. 1,500-1,600

FRANK, Isaac, to Abraham H. Solotoff; Broome St, 71, 3 years 360

GOLDBERG, Abraham, to The Hand of Schawlen Congregation and Benevolent Association; Norfolk St, 119, 15 years.. 775

GRIMLEY, Felix, to William Urbach; Webster Av, corner Southern Boulevard, or 200th St, 50x95, 6½ years.1,966 to 2,500

GUNDLACH, Henry, and another, to John Tillmann; 85th St, 514 and 516 East, 5 years ..... 1,500 to 1,620

HANGEN, Leonard, to Adolph Philipp; 8th St, 147 and 149 East; 8th St, 145 East, 2 years 12,000

HEGARTY, George, to Elias Jones; West St, e s, 5 years 2,400

HUESTON, Thomas, to Hugh Smith; Broadway, s w corner Lawrence St, 7 years 600

HUNTER, John, to Frederick Magdeburg; Houston St, 15 East, 3 years 1,080

KAYTON, Gertrude, and another, to Simon Kayton; 73d St, 182 East, 30 years 12,000

McKENNA, James, to Annie Moldover and another; Delancey St, 334, n w corner Mangin St, 2 9-12 years 600

PETERS, Henry H., Jr., to Annie Lacey; 7th Av, 283, n e corner of 26th St, 5 years 1,800

ROOSEVELT, James R., and others, trustees to Emma Schaefer and another; 6th St, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 90.10, 20 years 750

SALOMON, Morris, to Congregation of Tiwers Israel Ausche Ungam; 3d St, 312 East, 3 years 216

TUTTLE, Jason H., to Charles Smith; 3d Av, 52, 5 years 1,500

VOLZ, John, to Frederick Weghorst; Avenue A, 1,448, 3 years 720

WELLES, Samuel A., to John C. Rodgers; 125th St, 31 West, 3 years 1,500

YOUNG BROTHERS to Emanuel Wachsman; Broadway, 605 to 609, 5 9-12 years 2,400

Recorded Mortgages.

ALVORD, Frances D., and others, to Bowery Savings Bank, 247 and 249 Bowery, and 2 to 8 Stanton St, 5 years.. 45,000

ARONSON, Samuel, to William M. Hoes, referee, &c.; 63 to 67 Bayard St, 3 years. 45,500

BACHRACH, Solomon, and wife, to Margaretta C. Stone; 44 Eldridge St, 5 years 20,000

BALSCHUN, Adolph, to Charles Wahlig; Wendover Av, n e corner of Bathgate Av, 1 year 8,000

BLAESSER, Eugene M., to John, Jr., and Amanda Bussing; Clinton Av, e s, at line between Lots 101 and 104, map of Village of Morrisania, 3½ years 5,500

BLAESER, Jacob, to Sarah A. Williamson; Vyse Av, e s, 214.7 ft n of Home St, 3½ years 3,000

BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to Union Dime Savings Institution; 5th Av, n w corner of 22d St, 3 years 160,000

BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to William Wetterer; 5th Av, n w corner of 22d St, 2 years 40,000

BUHR, August F., to George Ehret; 2,059 3d Av, saloon lease, demand 2,000

CAMP, Frederick T., to Alexander W. Fraser; Broadway, s e corner of 102d St, demand 75,000

DAVISON, Asa R., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 11th St, s w s, 300 ft n w of 6th Av, 3 years 120,000

DOCTOR, Emanuel and George, to Carl Fischer; 316 East 84th St, 2 2-12 years.. 24,000

DOCTOR, Emanuel and George, to Mary Turner; 84th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 24,000

DODGE, John J. to Bertha Zoeller; Burnside Av, e s, 125 ft s of 179th St, 3 years 4,000

D'OENCH, Frederick E., to John H. Hindley; 47th St, n s, 220 ft s e of 7th Av, 5 years 12,000

EISELE, Charles, to John and Matthias Haffen; Avenue A, e s, extends from 6th to 7th St, Unionport, 1 year 2,900

ERNST, Robert, to Edward B. Amend; 7th Av, s e corner of 133d St; Greenwich St, 309 and 311, ½ year 5,300

FIDUCIA, Leopold, to M. L. and Carl Ernst; Brook Av, s e corner of 171st St, assigns rents, &c 850

FINN, William E., to Archibald Rogers, trustee, &c.; 109 West 45th St, 1 year.. 15,000

FINN, William E., to American Mortgage Company; 109 West 45th St, 1 year 2,000

FINN, William E., to American Mortgage Company; 113 West 45th St, 1 year 2,000

HOTELS.

Sherman Square Hotel,

Boulevard, Cor. West 71st St.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

EXCURSIONS.

WASHINGTON. Pleasant Three-Day Trip, by Royal Blue Line, Thurs., May 3. Hotel and Traveling Expenses included.

$12 .....According to..... **$14.50**
.....Hotel.....

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTEREY MINERAL RAILWAY AND TERMINAL COMPANY.

Public notice is hereby given of the following resolutions and procedure and of the discontinuance of the business of the company thereby ordered:

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Monterey Mineral Railway & Terminal Company, held at the office of the company in the City of New York on the 14th day of April, 1900, the following preambles and resolutions were duly adopted, to wit:

Whereas, At this meeting all of the capital stock of the Monterey Mineral Railway & Terminal Company is represented and votes in favor of these resolutions; and

Whereas, The stockholders of the said company heretofore directed a discontinuance of the business of the company and a division of its property and assets after payment of all liabilities of the corporation; and

Whereas, Public notice of such resolution has been duly given and such discontinuance has been duly had and such division of property and assets duly provided for; now, therefore, it is

Resolved, That such action heretofore taken by the stockholders and all such proceedings be and the same hereby are ratified, and that the business of the said corporation be and the same hereby is discontinued and declared so to be; and

Whereas, It has been ascertained that the said Monterey Mineral Railway & Terminal Company has no debts or liabilities, it is, therefore, further

Resolved, That all the property and assets of the said corporation be forthwith distributed among the stockholders of the company in proportion to their holdings of the stock of this company.

Dated April 28, 1900.

CHARLES J. NOURSE, Jr., President.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Counsel, 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y. my1-law6wTu

AT SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1900.—Present, Hon. Frederick Smyth, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of THE TEACHERS' MAGAZINE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of a majority of the Directors of THE TEACHERS' MAGAZINE PUBLISHING COMPANY and the schedule thereto annexed, whereby it appears that the stock, effects, and other property thereof are not sufficient to pay all the just demands for which it is liable or to afford a reasonable security to those who may deal with it; and service of notice of this application and the proposed form of this order on the Attorney General having been waived by him, and on motion of William F. Goldbeck, Esq., attorney for petitioners,

Ordered, 1. That all persons interested in THE TEACHERS' MAGAZINE PUBLISHING COMPANY show cause before this court at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 15th day of May, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, why said corporation should not be dissolved.

2. That a copy of this order be published once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the 15th day of May, 1900, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times. Enter:

F. S., J. S. C.

ap24-1aw3wTu

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. —To all persons interested in the estate of JOHN PALMER, assigned to Max Hilborn, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and County of New York, New York, on the 16th day of May, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and there show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Max Hilborn, assignee of above-named John Palmer, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be here- [Seal.] to affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, the Presiding Justice of the said court, this 17th day of March, 1900.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Attorneys for assignee, 302 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

mh20-1aw6wTu&my1

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT BUTTNER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Albert Buttner, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Albert Buttner was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 30th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LAFRENZ W. GOOSS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Lafrenz W. Gooss, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 26th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23rd, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 30th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE J. WALLACE, individually and as a member of the firm of Wallace & Cary, Bankrupt.—No. 1,104.

Notice is hereby given that George J. Wallace, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 28th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 30th, 1900.

NO. 2,482.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER DI CRISTINA HUBER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Peter Di Cristina Huber of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Peter Di Cristina Huber was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 64 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 22nd day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 30th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. ROHRIG, Bankrupt.—No. 2,131.

Notice is hereby given that William F. Rohrig, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 30th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 30th, 1900.

NO. 2,383.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HARRIS RUBIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harris Rubin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 28th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23rd, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 30th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE J. WALLACE, individually and as a member of the firm of Wallace & Cary, Bankrupt.—No. 1,104.

Notice is hereby given that George J. Wallace, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 28th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 30th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SINDEL WEINGARTEN and MAURICE WEINGARTEN, (formerly trading under the firm name of SINDEL WEINGARTEN & SON,) Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Sindel Weingarten and Maurice Weingarten, bankrupts, have filed their petitions, dated April 11th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 30th, 1900.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against BENJAMIN F. ROMAINE, Whitam K. Van Meter and Emily Van Meter, his wife, Mary B. Schramm, Mary V. M. Kelly, Hugh Crystal and Mary Crystal, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Armin A. Kissh, James Laird, and Frank L. Camp, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 20th, 1900.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, (Manhattan.)

To the above-named defendants Mary V. M. Kelly, Emily Van Meter, Hugh Crystal, and Mary Crystal, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff:) The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House of said County in the City of New York on the 23d day of April, 1900.—Dated New York, April 23, 1900.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap24-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AKIN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETHAN AKIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 East Main Street, Amsterdam, New York, on or before the first day of July next.

Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1899.

SUSAN AKIN,
LOUIS AKIN,
HELENA A. MIX,
PAUL C. AKIN,
THERSON AKIN,
ETHAN AKIN, Jr.,
Administrators, &c.

W. BARLOW DUNLAP, Attorney for Administrators, 31 East Main St., Amsterdam, N. Y. d26-1aw6mTu

DU BOIS, ALFRED W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNA M. DU BOIS, Mary R. J. Du Bois, Helen J. Du Bois, Henry A. Du Bois, Ernest B. Du Bois, Hannah L. Du Bois, E. Dorothy Du Bois, Arthur M. Du Bois, Helen J. Du Bois, and Robert O. Du Bois, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of ALFRED W. DU BOIS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Augustus J. Du Bois of the City of New Haven, Connecticut, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Alfred W. Du Bois, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 21st day of May, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

T. G. BARRY, Attorney for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, N. Y. my1-law6wT

GALLAGHER, ALIDA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALIDA A. GALLAGHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William J. Fanning, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1900.

MARY A. ALMACK, Administratrix. WM. J. FANNING, Atty. for Administratrix, 31 Nassau Street, B. M., N. Y. City. ja16-law6mTu

GLOVER, LOUISA CECELIA THEBAUD.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edward V. Thebaud, Gustave J. Thebaud, Frank F. Thebaud, Delphin E. Thebaud, Marie N. Thebaud, Louis A. Thebaud, Edward P. Thebaud, Paul G. Thebaud, Marie Hiera, Josephine Wiesiander, Emma M. Webb, Isabella Joubert, Eugenie de la Rosiere, Jules S. Thebaud, the heirs and next of kin of LOUISA CECELIA THEBAUD GLOVER, otherwise known as LOUISA T. GLOVER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas James A. Glover of Phillipstown, New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, and two codicils thereto, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Louisa Cecelia Thebaud Glover, otherwise known as Louisa T. Glover, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 15th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Petitioners, 11 William Street, New York City. ap17-law6wTu

GLOVER, LOUISA CECELIA THEBAUD.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edward V. Thebaud, Gustave J. Thebaud, Frank F. Thebaud, Delphin E. Thebaud, Marie N. Thebaud, Louis A. Thebaud, Edward P. Thebaud, Paul G. Thebaud, Marie Hiera, Josephine Wiesiander, Emma M. Webb, Isabella Joubert, Eugenie de la Rosiere, Jules S. Thebaud, the heirs and next of kin of LOUISA CECELIA THEBAUD GLOVER, otherwise known as LOUISA T. GLOVER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas James A. Glover of Phillipstown, New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, and two codicils thereto, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Louisa Cecelia Thebaud Glover, otherwise known as Louisa T. Glover, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 15th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Petitioners, 11 William Street, New York City. ap17-law6wTu

GALLAGHER, ALIDA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALIDA A. GALLAGHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William J. Fanning, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1900.

MARY A. ALMACK, Administratrix. WM. J. FANNING, Atty. for Administratrix, 31 Nassau Street, B. M., N. Y. City. ja16-law6mTu

LIVINGSTON, MARIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA L. LIVINGSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fourth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1900. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 71 Broadway, New York. f27-law6mTu

SIMONIN, JEANNE T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE T. SIMONIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business of the estate, the office of C. H. Alker, No. 11 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1900. THEO. E. M. URHOFER, Exe-utrix A. H. ALKER, Attorney for Executrix, No. 11 Pine Street, N. Y. City. m6-law6mTu

SMITH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1899. SHERMAN HOYT, Executor. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 43 Wall Street. n21-law6mTu

SURROGATE'S COURT, ONTARIO COUNTY.—In the matter of the estate of HIRAM MAXFIELD, deceased.—Notice of intention to apply for letters of administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends to apply to the Surrogate's Court of Ontario County, New York, for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of Hiram Maxfield, deceased, under Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and creditors are hereby notified to present their claims to the Surrogate of Ontario County, New York, at his office in Canandaigua, Ontario County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of June, 1900.—Dated April 26, 1900. DENNISON H. MAXFIELD, Temporary Administrator, and next of kin of Hiram Maxfield, deceased. JAMES L. HOTCHKISS, Atty. for Applicant, No. 208-205 Chamber of Commerce Building, Rochester, N. Y.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

WHEELING BRIDGE AND TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia, on the 10th day of April, 1900, in a certain cause in equity pending in said court, wherein THE WASHINGTON TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK is complainant and the WHEELING BRIDGE AND TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY and another are defendants, and a certain decree ancillary thereto, made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, on April 11th, 1900, in a certain cause in equity pending in said court, between the same parties, that I, Nelson C. Hubbard, the Special Master named in said decrees, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, at the United States Post Office Building in the City of Wheeling, West Virginia, on the 22nd day of May, 1900, or on the day to which I may adjourn such sale, at twelve o'clock noon, the railway, bridge, property, rights and franchises covered by the first mortgage executed by the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company to The Washington Trust Company of the City of New York, as trustee, dated the 2nd day of December, 1889, described in said decrees and therein directed to be sold, and described as follows:

All and singular the railroad, tracks, and roadbed of said the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, beginning at the easterly corporate limits of the City of Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia, running thence through said City of Wheeling and across and over the Ohio River to and into the City of Martin's Ferry, in the County of Belmont and State of Ohio; together with the land including the railroad bridge erected over the Ohio River between the said Cities of Wheeling and Martin's Ferry, and the abutments and piers thereof and approaches thereto; also the said Company's lateral or branch railroad constructed from a point on its main line in the City of Wheeling easterly of Wheeling Creek, upon what is commonly called "The Peninsula," thence in a general southerly course through said City of Wheeling to, into and through the town of Benwood, Marshall County, West Virginia, to a point below Ninth Street, Benwood, near the Baltimore and Ohio Bridge; together with and including all lands, rights of way, embankments, works, bridges, tunnels, contracts, side tracks, stations, depots, warehouses, freight houses, sheds and other buildings, and all turn-tables, telegraph and telephone lines, and other works, structures, appurtenances and conveniences, now owned and hereafter acquired by said Railway Company for, or to be used in connection with, said railroad; together also with all and singular any and all other real estate and interests in real estate heretofore conveyed to or acquired by said defendant the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, and Charles O. Brewster, as receiver of said Company, in the said Counties of Ohio and Marshall in the State of West Virginia, and the County of Belmont in the State of Ohio, even though the same is not herein specifically described; also including any and all rights acquired by said company from the City of Wheeling, the town or City of Benwood and the City of Martin's Ferry, or any other corporation or public authorities, authorizing the use of streets, alleys, or public property; together with any rights or privileges acquired by said company upon or in connection with any other railroad; also all rolling stock and other equipment, tools, machinery, appliances, furniture, and personal property, contracts and choses in action, acquired in connection with said railroad for use in the construction, maintenance, and operation thereof; also all the rights, powers, privileges, and franchises which said company has acquired appertaining to the construction, possession, ownership, use, operation, and control of said railroad and properties, and the rights and powers to charge and collect tolls, fares, and income therefrom.

All and singular the following described lands, tenements, rights, and property, some of which were held and owned by the said the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company at the date of the said mortgage, and some of which have since been acquired, situate in the County of Belmont, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to wit: Being the line of railroad owned by the said Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, commencing at the east corporation line of the City of Martin's Ferry in said County of Belmont, State of Ohio, at the east end of Madison Street, thence running in a northerly direction in and through the said City to Glenns Run in said county, including its main and branch lines and all the real estate, lands, and lots that the said the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company has or owns in said County of Belmont, and all rights of way, roadbed, embankments, works, bridges, tracks, sidetracks, stations, depots, freight houses, sheds, and all other buildings, and all turn-tables, telegraph lines and other works, structures, and conveniences in connection with said railroad; and all the rights which the said the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company has or owns under grants from or leases from the said City of Martin's Ferry, or from any other public authorities or persons, authorizing the occupation or use of any streets, alleys, highways, or public property for the purposes of said railroad; and all the rolling stock, equipments, tools, machinery, appliances, personal property, contracts, and rights that belong to said Railway Company in connection with the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said line, and all the rights, powers, and privileges of said company in the premises.

Also all and singular the real estate, property, and rights of way heretofore conveyed to or acquired by said railway company or said receiver as follows, viz.: A strip of land in the City of Benwood, acquired from the Riverside Iron Works August 25th, 1899, containing 9774 acres; a piece of land containing 3 acres, more or less, in Ohio County, West Virginia, acquired from the estate of Elizabeth S. Thompson on April 4th, 1899; a tract of land containing .26 acres, more or less, acquired from the Whitaker Iron Company May 26th, 1899; and the tract of land and right of way acquired from the Reymann Brewing Company in 1899; and a parcel of land on The Peninsula, contracted for by said Receiver with the Commissioners of Ohio County.

Excepting from the above-described property, however, so much and such parts thereof as have been heretofore conveyed by the Receiver or released from the lien of said first mortgage, in which is included the following, to wit: The parcels in the town of Benwood conveyed to the Riverside Iron Works on August 25th, 1899, consisting of .5.741 acres; to Alfred Caldwell in August, 1899, consisting of a strip of ground in the City of Wheeling, fronting 9.84 feet on Market Street, and 134.78 feet on Eighteenth Street; a parcel in said City of Wheeling conveyed to Joseph Whitehouse on February 17th, 1900, being part of Lot 9 in Square 22; and a parcel in said City of Wheeling conveyed to John Reuss on said February 17th, 1900, being the north half of Lot 1 in Square 26; and a small parcel on The Peninsula, agreed by said receiver to be transferred to the Commissioners of Ohio County in exchange for the parcel mentioned in the last preceding paragraph hereof.

The said property will be sold, as directed by said decrees, without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension; and all such property will be sold in one parcel, as an entirety.

The complainant in said suits, or any holder or holders of bonds secured by the said above-described first mortgage, may bid and purchase at such sale.

In making such sale, the Special Master will accept no bid for the property from any bidder for a sum less than $750,000, nor from any bidder who shall not place in his hands, at the time of making the bid, as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid if accepted by the Court, the sum of $25,000, in money or certified checks on any national bank or trust company in the City of New York. All moneys so deposited by unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them by the Special Master after the property shall have been knocked down.

The purchaser shall sign a memorandum of the purchase at the time and place of sale, and at the same time shall, in addition to the deposit of $25,000, above mentioned, further pay to the Special Master an additional sum of $25,000, in cash or certified check as aforesaid, or in lieu thereof, may deposit with the Special Master $50,000, par value, of the said first mortgage bonds. The certificate of the complainant that it holds first mortgage bonds as therein described, subject to the order of the party named, and transferred to the Special Master, will be received by him and accepted in lieu of bonds required to be deposited as aforesaid at the time of sale on account of the payment of the purchase price bid, with like force and effect as though the bonds therein named had been delivered to him;

All sums received by the Special Master will be paid by him into the registry of the said Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia, pursuant to which shall make such further payments of part of the purchase price, in cash, from time to time, as the said United States Circuit Court for the District of West Virginia may direct, in order to meet the costs, compensation, and expenses of the Trustee and of its solicitors, and of the solicitor for the defendants, and the expenses of the suit, and to pay such claims, if any, against the mortgaged property as the Court may adjudge to be prior in equity to the said first mortgage bonds.

The Court reserves the right to reject any bid; and also to resell the property upon the failure of the purchaser, for twenty days, to comply with any order of the Court requiring payment.

If any bid be accepted by the Court, and the sale confirmed, the person making the bid shall forfeit the said sum of $25,000 above provided to be deposited by him at the time of making his bid, if he fails to comply with all the conditions of the sale and all orders of the Court in respect thereto; and thereupon such sum shall be applied as the Court may direct. If the sale be confirmed, and the purchaser shall comply with the conditions of the sale and all orders of the Court in respect thereto, then the said deposit of $25,000 above provided for, together with all other payments and deposits made by him, will be applied on account of the purchase price.

The balance of the purchase price, over and above the portion thereof required to be paid in cash, shall be paid at such time or times as the said Court may direct upon or after the confirmation of the sale, and may be paid in whole or in part by paying over and surrendering to the said Special Master outstanding first mortgage bonds and overdue coupons appertaining thereto, secured by said first mortgage, said bonds and coupons being received at such price or value as shall be equivalent to the amount that the holder or holders thereof would be entitled to receive thereon in case the entire purchase price were paid in cash. All such bonds and coupons that may be used to make such payment shall be canceled by the Special Master if the whole amount due thereon is applied upon the purchase price; but if less than the whole amount is applied, then the amount so applied shall be stamped or written upon said bonds or coupons, which shall then be returned to the holder.

Upon confirmation of the sale, and full compliance with the terms thereof by the purchaser, the Special Master will make, execute, and deliver to such purchaser a deed of the property sold, in which deed the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company and The Washington Trust Company of the City of New York, as Trustee, will join. Upon the execution and delivery of such deed the purchaser shall be let into possession of the premises conveyed, and shall be invested with and hold, possess, and enjoy the said mortgaged premises and property, and all the rights, privileges, and franchises appertaining thereto, as fully and completely as the said Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company now holds or enjoys, or has heretofore held and enjoyed the same, free and discharged of and from the lien of the said first mortgage above described, and of the second mortgage made by said Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company to the said The Washington Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated the 10th day of October, 1890, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Ohio County in the State of West Virginia, on the 12th day of November, 1890, and in the office of the Recorder of Belmont County, in the State of Ohio, on the 13th day of November, 1890, and from any and all claims of any of the parties to the said above described decree.

For further particulars, reference is hereby made to the above mentioned decrees of said courts on file with the respective Clerks thereof.

—Dated April 17th, 1900.

NELSON C. HUBBARD, Special Master, 1,421 Chapline Street, Wheeling, West Virginia.

RUSSELL & PERCY, Solicitors for Complainant, 32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y. ap24-1aw4wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, plaintiff, against CHARLES KERVAN and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land lying, situate, and being in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, 55 feet 10½ inches south of the point formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue and the southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street; running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue twenty-eight (28) feet; thence easterly, and again parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; and thence northerly along the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-eight (28) feet to the point or place of beginning; being the premises known as No. 2,094 Amsterdam Avenue.

Dated New York, April 7th, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

WM. IVES WASHBURN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

164th Street.

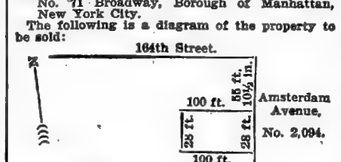

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $26,527.09, with interest thereon from the 2d day of April, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $225.89, with interest thereon from the 3d day of April, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $455.29 and interest.

Dated New York, the 7th day of April, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

ap9-2aw3wM&Th&my1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, plaintiff, against CHARLES KERVAN and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3rd day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-seventh Street, distant westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Avenue B two hundred (200) feet, and running thence southerly and parallel with Avenue B one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Avenue B one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches, to the southerly side of Eighty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-seventh Street twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to said Frances Lizzie Mayer by Arthur Gorsch and Sophia, his wife, by deed dated November 15th, 1899, recorded November 23d, 1899, in New York County Register's Office, Liber 2,272, Page 56.—Dated New York, April 12, 1900.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.

ALBERT W. SEAMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 16 and 18 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above, the street number being 538 East 87th Street.

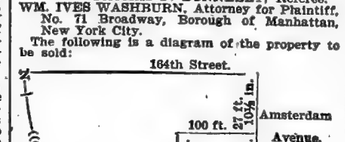

East 86th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,574.57, with interest thereon from April 10, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $384.15, with interest from April 11, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $985.33, with interest.—Dated New York, April 12, 1900.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.

SUPREME COURT,

SANITY OF MR. NEWCOMB

Ex-Railroad President's Fight Against His Wife and Son.

Alienists Declare that He Is Now in Sound Mental Condition—Opposing Counsel's Denials.

Horatio Victor Newcomb, who was at one time President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, is making a legal fight in the Supreme Court in an effort to have himself declared sane. His wife and son are contesting the case, both declaring that he is still insane and that it would be dangerous for him to be relieved from all restraint. He is now in the city under a parole from a sanitarium at Central Valley, N. Y. He is staying at the Grenoble, while his wife lives at the family residence, 683 Fifth Avenue.

The motion for the discharge of James Anderson Hawes as the committee of Mr. Newcomb was argued yesterday afternoon before Justice Fitzgerald, who reserved his decision. Gignoux & Gignoux appeared with Col. Franklin Bartlett as counsel for Mr. Newcomb, while Gen. Wager Swayne appeared for Mr. Hawes and Burton N. Harrison for the wife and son. Col. Bartlett in his argument in favor of Mr. Newcomb's release said that Mr. Newcomb had been adjudged insane last July, that he had completely recovered by the 1st of September, yet he was not allowed to leave the sanitarium until December.

Affidavits of Dr. Charles L. Dana, Dr. Frederick Petersen, and Dr. Edward D. Fisher were read in court. These physicians declared that they had recently examined Mr. Newcomb, and found that he was competent to manage his own business affairs. Mrs. Maria Newcomb, a cousin, and Ambrose F. Torney, formerly Mr Newcomb's private secretary, also filed affidavits expressing their belief in his sanity.

Col. Bartlett declared that Mr. Newcomb had amassed an immense fortune, and had practically given it all to his wife and family. He had placed it in trust for them at Louisville, Ky., and, in addition to this, had his life insured for $225,000 in favor of his wife. Part of this insurance was paid up and the balance was protected by a trust fund. He had also, in 1895, created another trust of the property in this city and at Elberon, N. J., by which his wife would receive one-half of the income. This trust had been ratified again on March 15 of the present year. Col. Bartlett declared that the acceptance of this new agreement by the wife and son showed that they hardly considered Mr. Newcomb insane. Counsel declared that all Mr. Newcomb wanted was the management of the remnant of his estate, the value of which is now about $271,000.

Gen. Swayne then submitted the affidavit of Mr. Hawes. In this he says that he does not desire to be a party in the proceedings, but prefers to allow the family to settle the dispute. He declares that he regards Mr. Newcomb as perfectly sane on some points and obviously insane on others. He traces the source of Mr. Newcomb's insanity to his mother, who has been a hopeless lunatic for forty years. He says that in 1891 Mr. Newcomb was violently insane, and his wife had him committed to the same sanitarium from which he recently returned. A year later she obtained his release. Last year Mr. Newcomb became so much worse that he imperiled the lives of those who lived in the house with him. Mr. Hawes further asserts that Mr. Newcomb frequently took large doses of chloral.

Mr. Harrison, who represented Mrs. Florence Newcomb, the wife, and Herman Newcomb, the son, was especially severe in his comment on the alleged actions of the ex-railroad President. He said:

"Your Honor, it is not Col. Bartlett who is addressing you, it is all H. Victor Newcomb, with his hallucinations and illusions. He has told a plausible story to his counsel and has even imbued the affidavits of the experts with his own illusions."

Mr. Harrison then proceeded to read a number of affidavits alleging that Mr. Newcomb was still insane. Dr. Cyrus Edson swore that he had attended Mr. Newcomb over four years as his medical adviser. He said that Mr. Newcomb had used chloral before he began to treat him and that at times he would take 150 grains and never less than 20. The physician said that 30 grains of the drug had been known to be fatal.

The son, who is in business at Louisville, Ky., came on here and was present at the argument.

A married daughter is living in London, England. She did not appear in the proceedings.

Mr. Newcomb was born at Louisville, Ky., July 26, 1844. He was educated in that city, and after serving a time in his father's counting house, he came to New York City and became a partner in the firm of Warren, Newcomb & Co. His father, H. D. Newcomb, was President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. At his death the man who is now said to be insane became a Director of the road, then Vice President and President, retiring on account of ill health in 1880. He was for several years President of the United States National Bank of this city.

WILL OF D. S. HAMMOND.

Provision Regarding Testator's Interest in the Murray Hill Hotel.

The will of David S. Hammond, who died recently, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday.

The entire estate is left in trust to Obed Wheeler and Frederick Hammond.

The trustees are directed to pay Caroline Hammond, the testator's daughter, $7,000 a year. They are directed to continue the interest held by Mr. Hammond in the Murray Hill Hotel until the expiration of the lease.

The hotel is operated under the copartnership of Hunting & Hammond. One month after the expiration of the present lease the trustees are directed to convey all interest in the hotel to Frederick Hammond.

By a codicil to the will Obed Wheeler receives $10,000.

LARNER CASE DECISION.

Justice Fitzgerald Appoints Committee to Care for the Woman's Estate.

Henry L. Goodwin was appointed committee of the person of Alma Louise Larner by Justice Fitzgerald yesterday in the Supreme Court. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is named as the committee of the estate. A contest had arisen among the friends and relatives of the woman in regard to the appointment of such a committee. Mrs. Larner herself desired that her husband should be selected. The person named by the Court is the choice of relatives.

Mrs. Larner, who was recently found incompetent through the excessive use of liquor, was the daughter of the late Homer Morgan. She married Clifford Coddington about twenty years ago. A few years after his death she married John W. Fellows, a stock broker. Less than a year after his death she married the son of the agent who was then in charge of her property.

TWO NEW STEAMSHIPS ARRIVE.

The Comus, a Cromwell Liner, and the Cumbal, a Freight Carrier.

Two new steamships arrived here yesterday—the Comus, of the Cromwell Line, and the Cumbal, of the New York and Pacific Railroad Company.

The Comus will ply between New York and New Orleans. She was built at Newport News, is registered at 5,000 tons net, has a length of 406 feet and a forty-eight foot beam. Built of steel, with vertical expansion engines, steel shafts, and a steel-hubbed propeller, she accommodates 50 first cabin and 190 steerage passengers. Her promenade deck is 180 feet long.

The Cumbal is designed for freight trade to South American ports. She is direct from Newcastle, having been built there, and carries a single screw and triple expansion engines. Her net tonnage is 2,783, length 370 feet, and beam 50 feet.

Lord Bishop of Nassau Here.

The Right Rev. Edward Churton, Lord Bishop of Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas, arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship City of Washington. He will remain at the Hotel St. Denis until Wednesday, when he is to sail for Europe on the Germanic.

Upholstery Dep't.

Fourth Floor.

Imported Muslin Curtains, — embroidered edges and centres. Numerous designs. Full size, per pair, $1.50, $2.25 and $3.25.

Muslin and ruffled Bobbinette Lace Bedsets,—Spread and Pillow-Shams, a variety of designs, per set, $5.00, $7.50 and $8.50.

Cottage Curtains. Novelty Cotton fabrics,—art shades, —stripe designs. $1.75 to $6.75 per pair.

English Bobbinette Curtains finished with wide Valenciennes Lace-edged ruffle, per pair, $2.75, $3.75 and $6.50.

"Forty winks," English Easy Chairs, upholstered in Crétonne or Art Ticking, —finished with deep Valance. $12.50 each.

Furniture Slip Covers,—made of French and English Cretonnes, plain or printed Taffetas, Linens, Cotton Damask, Art Ticking, Dimity, or Chintz. Moderate prices.

Shades. Awnings. Bedding.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

The "Grecque" Scarf.

The latest Parisian novelty, for draperies, fastening, belts and trimmings on gowns, opera wraps and elaborate negligees and sacques.

Finest Crepe de Chine, exquisitely embroidered, — or Taffetas with handsome woven Oriental ends, finished with wide knotted or thread fringe.

Ivory, cream and delicate tones of lavender, corn, nile, rose, silver and blue.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

For immediate or Mid-summer wear,—made of sheer or medium weight novelty cotton and linen fabrics.

Latest Paris models, in washable fabrics,—exclusive designs.

All waists made on the premises by expert cutters and designers.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

PINE STREET BILLBOARD WAR.

Mr. Kennelly's Real Estate Signs Raise Ructions in the Thoroughfare.

Two billboards caused a lot of trouble and amusement in Pine Street yesterday. Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., the real estate brokers and auctioneers, have just taken the offices on the first floor of No. 9, and, as is customary with the auctioneers, they had put up two billboards, one at either side of the offices, on which to display their announcements. The boards stood at right angles to the building, and jutted out so that they were visible all along Pine Street, from Broadway to Nassau Street. They were put in place late Saturday afternoon.

Yesterday morning when Herbert A Sherman, the broker and auctioneer who occupies the adjoining offices on the ground floor of 9 Pine Street, came along, he was not favorably impressed with the change in the landscape. To any one coming from Broadway the entrance to No. 9 was seriously obscured, and Mr. Sherman had visions of people constantly running into his office to inquire about Mr. Kennelly's auction sales. Unfortunately, the Kennelly sign had a perfect right to be where it was, but Mr. Sherman was equal to the emergency.

He had a billboard of his own in a rather obscure place in front of his office. A carpenter was summoned, and presently the board had been taken down and put up again alongside of Mr. Kennelly's, and not over three inches away from it, so that the Kennelly sign was most effectually eclipsed.

But this was only half a victory. The board at the westerly side of the Kennelly office next to the Schermerhorn Building was still much in evidence. The agent of the Schermerhorn Building had only to be appealed to, however, before he entered the fray heart and soul. He couldn't put up another billboard, but a large sign, "Offices to Rent," mounted on standards, was set up at the very edge of the Schermerhorn Building lot, and so far as billboards were concerned, Mr. Kennelly was absolutely hors de combat.

Mr. Kennelly has organized a strategy board, with the result that he will abandon the fight at the street level, and will attach his billboards to the building eight or ten feet above, where they will be out of the way of what he considers his oversensitive neighbors.

Grosser Kurfuerst's Trial Trip.

A cable received from the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, at Bremen, by Oelrichs & Co., agents here, says: "Trial trip of the new North German Lloyd twin screw passenger steamer Grosser Kurfuerst, 12,500 tons gross register, great success; maximum speed, 17 knots. She is bound to become a great favorite; perfect in every respect."

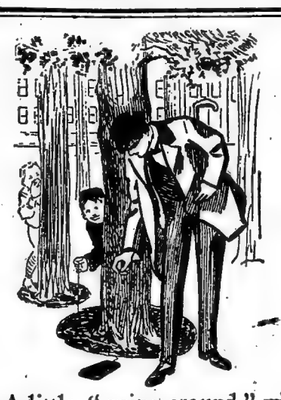

A little "going around" will show you that 1900's best and newest Spring suits have "greened" more than the meadows.

As we've a way of having everything—above all the new things, you'll find here a likely collection of green-touched sack suits, price $28 and $30.

Other colors of course; and less expensive suits if you're savingly inclined.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

Registered Trade Mark.

Substantial Table Linen

For Every-Day Use.

No grade of goods among our vast stock of linens (the largest in this country) is chosen with more care, or is more reliable and serviceable, than those quoted below.

Table Cloths.

2	x2	yards	$2.25	2.50	3.00
2	x2½	"	2.75	3.00	3.25
2	x3	"	3.25	3.75	4.50
2½	x2½	"	4.00	5.00	5.50
2½	x3	"	4.50	5.00	6.00

Napkins to Match.

⅝ size	2.25	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00
¾ "	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00

Also an exceedingly large selection of table linen by the yard—68 inches wide, 75 and 85c.; 72 inches, $1.00, $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co
14 West 23d Street.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

125th St., West, Betw. Lenox & 7th Aves.

Sole Agents for New York of

"Queen Quality"

The Famous Shoe for Women.

All Styles—Patent Leather, Tan or Black Kid and Calf $2.50

Boots, *$2.50.*

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Now all can have the flower for all can get the seed.

The flower—Rooms as airy and daintily colored as Spring herself; as comfortable as a luxury-lover's dreams; as individual as their owner's tastes.

The seed—Our light, cool, pretty enameled reed novelties—greens, reds, violets, blues; also natural tints combined with colors picked from the Orient, woven into luxurious lounging designs. Rush—cool, greenish yellows, as if half dry, formed of braided strands into delightful rustic-looking shapes. Stained woods—in colors gay as a Cardinal's cap or as soft toned as one of our antique Oriental rugs.

This is planting time, so promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Broadway and 11th Street.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

10,000 Yards of Grenadines.

All Silk Grenadines,—23 inches wide,—striped or figured,—an extensive variety of handsome designs.

50 cents per yard.
Value $1.00.

45 inch,—all silk French "Gaze" Grenadines, —brocade patterns,—and fine quality Silk-and-Wool Grenadines, in fancy plaid weaves.

$1.25 per yard.
Value $2.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th Street.

SALE OF RUGS.

Basement.

Heavy all-wool Smyrna Rugs.
New patterns.

18x36 inches,	. . . .	$ .75
21x45 "	. . . .	1.25
26x54 "	. . . .	1.50
30x60 "	. . . .	1.85
4x 7 feet,	. . . .	4.50
6x 9 "	. . . .	9.75
9x12 "	. . . .	18.00

Wilton Rugs,—latest Oriental designs.

18x36 inches,	. . .	$1.50
27x54 "	. . .	3.50
36x63 "	. . .	5.50
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.,		12.50
6x9 ft.,	. . . . .	17.50
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.,		29.50
9 ft. x 12 ft.,	. . . .	35.00

Oriental Rugs,—India and Turkish Carpets.
Karabaghs.
2 ft. 9 in. x 3 ft. 8 in., . $6.75
Ghenjehs.
3 ft. x 5 ft. 7 in., . . $8.75
Shirvans and Daghestans.
3 ft. x 5 ft. 7 in., . . $12.75

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

MERINO UNDERWEAR DEP'T.

Ladies' Swiss ribbed Vests and Combination Suits.
Silk, — Silk-and-Merino, — Silk-and-Cotton, or Lisle Thread.
Plain or hand crocheted at neck and arms.
White, pink, blue, lavender and black.

50 dozen Swiss ribbed, spun silk Vests,—low neck, sleeveless, — hand crocheted at neck and arms.
White, pink or blue.
75 cents each.

Swiss ribbed, white Lisle Thread or Cotton Vests.
Low neck, sleeveless.
Plain or with lace trimming.
25 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway & 11th St.

COTTON SHEETS and PILLOW CASES.

Made from best quality Utica Muslin.

Sheets.

Sizes.	Plain.	Hemstitched.
68x93½ in.	54c.	62c. each
72x93½ "	62c.	70c. "
81x93½ "	68c.	75c. "
90x93½ "	73c.	83c. "
90x99 "	77c.	85c. "

Pillow Cases.

Sizes.	Plain.	Hemstitched.
45x36½ in.	16c.	20c. each
50x38½ "	18c.	22c. "
54x38½ "	19c.	23c. "

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

THIS LABEL ON ALL CELLULAR CLOTHING
AERTEX
LONDON
GARMENTS.

"AERTEX" Cellular Underwear

is ideal for summer wear, because its construction provides a ready and automatic means of escape for perspiration and the vapor which arises from the heated body. Therefore "Aertex" Cellular Underwear is considered so comfortable as well as healthful.

Illustrated catalogue and samples of "Aertex" Cellular material can be had on application.

"Aertex" Cellular Underwear is sold by

JOHN FORSYTHE,
201 Broadway.

VICHY IS HEALTHFUL!

A Natural Mineral Water with medicinal qualities, For Indigestion and Stomach Disorders.

So-called VICHY IN SYPHONS IS NOT VICHY

Get the Genuine

VICHY

CELESTINS

OUR METHOD OF

CLEANSING CARPETS

is peculiarly our own.

The fact that our customers are the first families and leading clubs of New York is sufficient proof that it is the proper method.

WE BEAT AND RELAY.

T. M. STEWART,
326 7th Ave. Near 28th St.
Established 1863. Telephone 1122 28th st.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SAME SHAPE TWO QUALITIES

"Cluett" ARROW BRAND

TELEMUS 25¢ each | IRONTON 2 for 25¢

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. MAKERS

FISCHER PIANOS.

"The embodiment of tone and art."

33 UNION SQUARE—WEST,
Between 16th and 17th Streets.

If You are Tired.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Affords immediate relief in mental and physical exhaustion and insomnia. Quiets and strengthens the nerves.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

NAME GARMENTS IN MANAHAN'S PATENT

TARINE MOTH BAGS

MANAHAN'S PINE TARINE MOTH PAPER. KILLS MOTHS, WRAP CLOTHING, SUFFOCATES MOTHS.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

Wheatena.

The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

AS EXPECTED, OUR GREAT OFFERING OF

Silk Stripe Pineapple Zephyrs
At Eleven cents per yard

Has proved the sensation of the year.

Exquisite fabrics of Batiste sheerness and Gingham toughness, in choicest colorings of the season, woven into delicate stripes, plaids and checks—to buy such goods at less than cost of the plainest unprinted cloth is no chance opportunity, but the result of our efforts to keep up never-ceasing attractions.

TO-DAY, AGAIN,

Silk Stripe Pineapple Zephyrs—11 Cents

Equal in effect to Imported Novelties sold at Four times the price.

And Here Are

Other Goods of Timely Interest

at Prices You Will Cheerfully Pay.

Nay, more—they are so remarkably attractive for the qualities that a visit here will save you many dimes, quarters and dollars, and demonstrate anew that "there is no place like Hearn's for value."

Little Children's Dresses
White and Col'd—pretty styles for boys and girls—fine Nainsook, Lawns, Pique, Striped and fancy Checked Ginghams—elaborately trim'd with fine laces and emb'y; also Pique trimming—size 6 mos. to 3 yrs. .98

Girls' Box Coats
Fine Tan Covert—lined throughout—6 to 14 years..... 5.98

Silk and Chiffon Stocks
with full Jabots—ribbon or lace trim—colors and Black..... .95

Dress Trimmings
Taffeta Applique Trimmings—Black and White—also Batiste Applique—floral designs..... .19
Spangled Jet Trimmings—band, leaf and scroll effects..... .49
Washable Dress Trimmings—plain, scroll and Renaissance effects—pretty styles..... 2 to .89

Solid Gold Cluster Scarf Pins
Emerald, Ruby, Turquoise and Pearl Centres—surrounded with rhinestones; value $1.49..... .74

Combination Pocket Books
Seal, Alligator and fancy leathers—single and double frames—with and without metal corners..... .49

Men's Semi-Dress Shirts
Fine Percale and Madras Cloth—soft finished and Laundered—some with 2 collars and cuffs—others with separate cuffs—New designs; Value .79..... .48

Men's Balbriggan Underwear
Shirts with long and short sleeves—Drawers with double seats, strap Backs and Pearl Buttons—all sizes.. .49

Ladies' Mercerized Sateen Skirts
Deep Accordion Plaiting with Ruching and dust ruffle—Fancy Shades and Black..... 1.59

Large Bunches Double Violets
French goods—finest quality—solid colors and shaded effects—Importer is starting on a European trip and closed out the entire lot to us—worth 1.00 and 1.50..our price .99
These are the massive bunches now so fashionable for sailer hats.

Special Offering of Flowers
Chrysanthemums, Fruit, Violets, Roses, Foliage, etc., also Children's Wreaths in six styles—all fine quality..... .29

Ladies' Untrimmed Hats
Choicest dress shapes—Tuscan and Fancy Straws—Black and colors..... .98

Ready to Wear Hats
Large assortment for Ladies and Children—Best styles..... .98

Platt's Chlorides

The household disinfectant.

An odorless, colorless liquid; powerful, safe and cheap. Instantly destroys foul odors and chemically neutralizes disease-breeding matter.

Especially prepared to meet the daily sanitary uses of the careful housekeeper; for purifying the waste pipes, water closets, sinks, cesspools, etc.; for sprinkling about the cellars, stables, and all suspicious places where disease germs lurk. Sold in quart bottles only, by druggists, high-class grocers, department stores, and dealers in house-furnishing goods. Prepared only by Henry B. Platt, Platt Street, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Empire Company's Greatest Triumph, LORD AND LADY ALGY.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. James K. Hackett Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. Evgs., 8:15. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EVGS. 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. LAST TWO WEEKS. Evgs. 8 o'clock. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2 o'clock. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

Herald Square Theatre | QUO VADIS

DALY'S B'way & 30.....at 8:15 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15. THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO. 37TH WEEK HERE OF A RUNAWAY GIRL With James T. Powers and 65 others.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. .....BORDERSIDE..... .....BORDERSIDE..... A New 3-Act Play...With VIRGINIA CALHOUN

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. DOLAN & LENHARR 15c., 25c., 50c. "LA FAFALLA." Geo. Neville &. Co., Billy Van, Moving Pictures, &c.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Smith & Campbell, Cont. Perf Henri French, 15c., 25c., 50c. Wilmer-Vincent Co. Farnum & Seymour, Geo. C. Davis, Moving Pict., &c.

Proctor's 5th Ave.—Grand Opening May 7. Mr. T. Q. Seabrooke, Mr. Eric Hope, Cissie Loftus 40 OTHER VAUDEVILLE STARS. CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE—Noon to 11 P.M.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC Bway. Last Mats. HALL & 30th. Tues. & Sat Last 5 Nights. WHIRL-I-GIG laughing success, SAPOLIO Seats for the last performances now on sale.

MANHATTAN. The Great $50,000 Melodrama, 23d & B'way. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WOMAN AND WINE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST 2 WEEKS. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BARGAIN MATS. WED'YS. All seats 50c. QUO VADIS.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
5 DAYS MORE.
TWICE DAILY—2 and 8:15 P. M.
BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST AND ROUGH RIDERS
THE ONLY Exhibition of the kind in the wide world.
Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50, & $2. Boxes, $12.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. & Matinée Sat. at 2. OLGA —IN— NETHERSOLE | SAPHO
SPECIAL MAT. WED., MAY 9.

5th Ave JOSEPH JEFFERSON Last week. To-night, Thurs. night & Wed. & Sat. Mats., "Rip Van Winkle;" Wed. & Fri. nights, "The Rivals;" Sat. night "Cricket on the Hearth" & "Lend Me 5 Shillings."

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. "A Carnival of Comedy." A NIGHT IN VENICE Evgs., 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat., 1,100 seats, 25c. Next Week—Grand Opera in English—Lohengrin.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. MARSHALL P. WILDER, BERT COOTE & CO., Cressy & Dayne, Monliere Sisters, Phil Ott & 8 Rosebuds, Blocksom & Burns. BIOGRAPH.

Daly's, Wallack's & Herald Sq. Theatres TO-DAY AT 1. All the famous Operatic and Dramatic Stars in Grand Congress—Benefit of the Naval Arch. Reserved Seats $1, $2 & $2.50.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups CINEMATOGRAPH. To-night, 8:30, the Musical Play TALLY-HO! Open 10:30 A.M.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. LAST 2 WEEKS. NEXT MAT. WED. AT 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS BEN-HUR

KNICKERBOCKER. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. BOSTONIANS IN VICEROY. THE Next Week—"ROBIN HOOD." Week May 14—"THE SERENADE."

THE DEWEY Matinee To-Day. East 14th St. BON TON BURLESQUERS. The Midway Dancers. Oriental Ballet.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Mr. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT 8:15. Sat. Mat. BARGAIN MATINEE WEDNESDAY, 25, 50, 75c. in A Romance of Athlone.

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. POSITIVELY LAST 2 WEEKS. As Played 200 Nights at Daly's Theatre. THE GREAT RUBY

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. A YOUNG WIFE. Pop. Prices! Wed. Mat., 25c & 50c.

Costly Souv'rs! Tues., May 8—75th Time! CASINO! The Casino Girl!

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—THE AMAZONS.

Baseball. Polo Grds., To-day, 4 P. M. PHILADELPHIA vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Linus II.; 34 Legged Horse; Rattle-snake King.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB, AQUEDUCT, L. I. Racing Every Day at 2:30 P. M. Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00. Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A.M., 1, 1:30, 1:50 P. M., and Flatbush Av. 11:04 A. M., 1, 1:20, 1:50 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. E.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,698. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks dull.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 79c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46⅝c; cotton, middling, 9 13-16c.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday took up consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill. Unexpectedly powerful opposition was developed, but the passage of the measure to-day is probable. The Senate passed the Alaskan Civil Code bill after the withdrawal of the clauses in dispute. The debate on the Army Appropriation bill in the Senate developed into an argument on trusts.—Pages 3 and 5.

FOREIGN.—A big battle is supposed to be imminent near Thaba N'Chu. The British and Boer Armies were facing each other there at last reports. Gen. French, in command of the British, may have 30,000 men, and has at least 15,000. The Boer strength is between 6,000 and 10,000. Mafeking claims to be able to hold out another two months. A British convoy had a narrow escape from capture near Thaba N'Chu, a force of cavalry arriving just in time to save it. The Transvaal Government has, it is reported, decided to expel all foreigners of whatever nationality. It is stated that Queen Victoria was very angry over the publication of Lord Roberts's dispatches regarding Spion Kop. All correspondence relating to the dispatches is to be laid on the table of the House of Commons. Mihali Munkacsy, the Hungarian painter, died yesterday in an asylum at Bonn. The circular issued by Turkey to increase duties is not in the nature of a decision. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have decided that the Church of England did not allow reservation of the sacrament. Two shiploads of infected cattle were landed at Liverpool. The Palaces of the Fine Arts at Paris were inaugurated yesterday.—Pages 1 and 8.

Page 1.

At least 600,000 persons cheered Admiral Dewey during a parade in his honor in Chicago.

Page 2.

Capt. Low of the Alleghany, which arrived yesterday, justified his action in burying at sea the body of A. J. Wormser, who died suddenly on shipboard while en route to Kingston, Jamaica.

John W. Gates, Chairman of the American Steel and Wire Directorate, was summoned yesterday by George Alfred Lamb to appear in Jefferson Market Police Court May 14, to answer a charge of making false statements about the affairs of his company.

Page 3.

The valuations of the special franchises made under the Ford law are being placed on the tax rolls preparatory to making the deductions, upon which will depend the amount of revenue produced by the law and the city tax rate.

Page 5.

Charles H. Allen was inaugurated as the Governor of Porto Rico at San Juan. But little enthusiasm was shown by the people.

Page 9.

At the Gardiner hearing yesterday G. H. Putnam, Foreman of the March Grand Jury, admitted that Recorder Goff formulated portions of the presentment.

Page 16.

May Day was marked by few movings and many dispossess proceedings.

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 13.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

CHADWICK AND SCHLEY.

Captain's Remarks Concerning the Admiral Have Placed Him in a Delicate Position.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Among officers of the navy at the department the situation of Capt. F. E. Chadwick is admitted to be a delicate one. Having told an interviewing newspaper man some things derogatory to a superior officer of the navy, he was asked if the report of his remarks was correct. The remarks were all of the most severely unfriendly character concerning Rear Admiral Schley, for whom Capt. Chadwick entertains a great dislike.

Some of his remarks to the reporter who interviewed him gave the impression to the friends of Schley that they were made in the hope of bringing on a general court-martial, not to ascertain whether Chadwick had made the remarks, but whether the remarks made were justified in fact.

As to the publication of the interview, comments made by newspapers favorable to Capt. Chadwick's opinion of Rear Admiral Schley characterize the affront as calling for a court-martial to ascertain whether Chadwick was justified in using such language regarding a superior. Examination led to the discovery, which it was asserted by old officers ought to have been made before the interview was given, that a court would hold it would be directed simply to ascertain whether Chadwick had made the derogatory remarks and no more.

Secretary Long, it is ascertained, obtained from Capt. Chadwick an avowal that he did say the things reported as having been said by him, but not with the expectation that the interviewer intended to print them.

If Chadwick had repudiated the remarks his word would have been taken, and nothing more would have been done. Similarly, his word seems to have been taken when he said that he denounced Schley to a reporter, but had not the faintest idea that his remarks would be published. With this statement

not seem to Schley's friends to check the obnoxious talk in the navy, but rather to encourage it, the Secretary has turned over such records as he has of the matter to the President.

Only hints from the Navy Department of the probable result are obtainable, but these suggest that the penalty for Chadwick's abuse of Rear Admiral Schley will be a private reprimand for entrance against such communications to reporters.

Schley's friends suggest that as the President has asked the Senate to advance Schley since the events occurred which led Chadwick to criticise him, the interview objected to was not only abusive of the officer, whom he dislikes, but also was an implied censure of the Administration for making Schley's promotion with full knowledge of the conduct to which Chadwick has alluded in contemptuous terms. Practically he has denounced as worthy of a court-martial an officer whom the President has named for advancement "for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle."

PATTISON AT CHICAGO.

Would Like to Have the Democratic Nomination for Vice President—No Objection to Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Robert E. Pattison, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, arrived in Chicago to-day. Mr. Pattison is a lay delegate to the Methodist General Conference, and expects to take an active part in the proceedings. He passed the day in meeting old friends and making new acquaintances among the representatives in the city.

"I am not here on the furtherance of my candidacy for the Vice Presidency," said Mr Pattison. "I am interested deeply in the work of the Church, and am here solely for the purpose of participating in the deliberations of the month.

"I am a delegate to the National Convention on the Pennsylvania delegation and shall go to Kansas City. If the convention sees fit to nominate me for the Vice Presidency, I shall esteem it an honor and shall accept it accordingly. I am not seeking votes or the support of any State. If they come to me of their own volition, or my friends are successful in their advocacy of my interests, I shall be glad to receive the nomination.

"The naming of Mr. Bryan for the Presidency will not cause me to decline the second place."

BATTLE EXPECTED NEAR THABA N'CHU

British and Boer Armies Are Facing Each Other.

FORMER BY FAR THE LARGER

French, Who Is Commanding, Has Between 15,000 and 30,000 Men.

Boers Number Between 6,000 and 10,000—Mafeking Claims to be Able to Hold Out Two Months—Narrow Escape of a Convoy.

LONDON, May 2.—Fighting, heavier than any since the relief of Ladysmith, seems to be imminent near Thaba N'Chu. The dispatches of Lord Roberts dated Monday and Tuesday, show that the Boer rearguard, stubbornly resisting his advance, forced the British on Saturday and Sunday to act chiefly on the defensive.

Gen. French, who is directing the operations, has at least 15,000 men. Some estimates give him 30,000. The Boers are estimated to be at least 6,000, and possibly 10,000, strong.

According to a dispatch from Pretoria, dated April 28, the burghers were expecting to give battle, and have numerous artillery.

So long as the Boers engage the attention of half of Lord Roberts's army at Thaba N'Chu his advance toward Pretoria will be delayed. No one here, however, considers that Gen. Botha will be able to stand longer than a few days. The feeling is that he must be beaten off by the immense forces of Lord Roberts.

The War Office received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts yesterday afternoon:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, May 1.—Ian Hamilton marched yesterday in a northerly direction from Thaba N'Chu with a body of mounted infantry and Smith-Dorrian's brigade of Clement's division. At Hautney he found himself opposed by a strong force commanded by Gen. Botha in person.

"Reinforcements reached this force during the day, and I directed French to strengthen Hamilton during the night from Thaba N'Chu. This he was able to do, as the number of Boers in the neighborhood of Thaba N'Chu had considerably decreased.

"In addition to these troops, Hamilton should be reinforced during the day by Broadwood's Cavalry and Bruce Hamilton's Infantry Brigade.

"Hamilton mentioned that his casualties yesterday were about thirty.

"Maxwell's brigade of the Seventh Division yesterday occupied Viaksontor's and Schauskraal, a row of kopjes without meeting with opposition. But the Mounted Infantry were engaged for some hours."

The following dispatch from the Commander in Chief was received earlier in the day:

"Bloemfontein, April 30.

"The Boers made very persistent attacks around Thaba N'Chu Saturday and Sunday. But the position which the Eighth (Rundle's) Division holds is very strong, and he had the assistance of Gordon's and Dickson's brigades, the cavalry under French, Smith-Dorrien's infantry brigade, and a body of mounted infantry under Ian Hamilton. Pole-Carew's division returned from De Wets Dorp yesterday."

Lord Roberts also reports additional casualties sustained during the fight of April 25, around Thaba N'Chu, consisting of Lieut. Geary and two enlisted men killed and one officer and three enlisted men wounded.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Monday, says:

"The fighting at Thaba N'Chu is of a desultory nature. The whole front is now to be swept by mounted troops, preparatory to a definite forward movement, for which the forces may now be termed organized."

A special dispatch from Thaba N'Chu dated Monday says the Boers made a daring attempt to cut off a British convoy which got into broken ground between there and De Wets Dorp, opening fire from the adjacent hills.

In the nick of time, Gen. Brabazon, with a strong force of Yeomanry returning from Wepener, arrived on the scene and extricated the convoy.

The same special correspondent describes the dispositions of the forces at Thaba N'Chu as follows:

"Gen. Rundle is covering the advanced camp facing the Boers' positions to the East, where they are strongly intrenched. Gen. Ian Hamilton and Gen. Smith-Dorrien occupy strong positions on the road to the north.

Another dispatch says a column under Gen. Ian Hamilton located the Boers to the northwest, and an artillery duel ensued, without result.

Stringent measures are being adopted to prevent the Boer guerrillas from securing supplies from other centres.

A message from Bloemfontein, dated Monday, says that most of the Boers retreating from Wepener and De Wets Dorp are going to Winburg, as the large British force at Thaba N'Chu renders a retreat to Brandfort risky. Reports are current that Brandfort may be abandoned without a fight.

TO EXPEL ALL FOREIGNERS?

Transvaal Secretary of State Says They Will Be Cleared Out.

LONDON, May 1.—A special dispatch received here from Cape Town, under today's date, says that Secretary of State Reitz of the South African Republic declared to a recent visitor at Pretoria that not only would every Englishman be cleared out of the State, but also every American, German, or any man of other nationality who was not prepared to shoulder a Mauser and fight for the country.

According to a dispatch from Lorenzo Marques there are 1,000 British residents yet remaining in the Transvaal, but they are to be expelled immediately.

THE TRAP THAT FAILED.

LONDON, May 2.—Winston Churchill, telegraphing to The Morning Post from Thaba N'Chu on April 28, and describing the operations there, says:

"Yesterday afternoon, upon the withdrawal of the British demonstrations on both flanks of the enemy, the Boers pressed to close quarters, and Kitchener's Horse were unable to evacuate their position until midnight. The suspense caused great anxiety.

"To-day's operations were intended to drive out, or to intercept the Boers. They occupied a wide horseshoe of mountains, with the convex face toward us. Gen. Hamilton succeeded in crushing the Boers on the right and opening a road for Gen. Dickson's cavalry brigade, which dashed through and hunted the enemy from ridge to ridge, shelling them with horse artillery.

"At last we arrived at the rear of the horseshoe, and the Boers, in parties of 200, could be seen within the inclosed space, running about like rats in a trap. Dickson hoped to make a bag, and he signaled to Hamilton regarding the situation. Hamilton came at once, bringing up every soldier he could find.

"Suddenly, about 4:30, the Boer Army, nearly 4,000 strong, moved out of the horseshoe and began marching northeast. I had never before seen such an array of Boers. Their order was so regular that, at first, it was believed they were Gen. Gordon's cavalry brigade. But they quickly opened with artillery on Dickson.

"At the same time the Boers who had escaped earlier in the day from our imagined trap, returned in force on Dickson's left and rear, with two guns. In these circumstances Dickson resolved to retire, and he only just withdrew in time."

LORD METHUEN'S ADVANCE.

LONDON, May 2.—The Boers attacked the British outposts at Boshof, the headquarters of Lord Methuen, on April 28, but without result.

The British guns at Warrenton shelled the Boers out of their half-constructed trenches on Sunday.

A British reconnoitring party has fallen into the hands of the Boers near Windsorton.

CAPE IRISH ARE LOYAL.

CAPE TOWN, May 1.—At a big meeting held here to-night, an Irish association was formed.

Those present cheered all references to the Queen, and the Deputy Mayor declared that the voice of the Irishmen in South Africa was for "Queen and Country."

MAFEKING CAN HOLD OUT.

LONDON, May 2.—A dispatch from Mafeking, dated April 20, says:

"The Boers have been busy for several days, blowing up the railway southward.

"There was little firing during the past week.

"The town will respond cheerfully to Lord Roberts's request to hold out for another month.

"Fever is rife, but otherwise the health of the garrison is good, and all are well."

Lady Sarah Wilson, in a message from Mafeking dated April 19, says:

"The investment is so close that no runners have entered or issued forth for ten days.

"There was a terrific bombardment on April 11, but, with the exception of destroying some houses, it was harmless. The Boers then made a determined attack on the southwestern forts, which was successfully repulsed. The Boers have formed a new laager on the south.

"Many horses are dying of horse sickness. Trees are being cut down for fuel.

"The garrison is now eating the ambulance oxen, reserving the mules until the last. The daily ration is now six ounces of gritty oat bread, a pound of beef, and a quart of skilly."

A native runner got through from Mafeking to Otsi, sixty-one miles north, on April 22 with dispatches for nearly all the London dailies. That to The Morning Post says: "We can stick it out for two months or more. Nobody minds."

A dispatch to The Times from Mafeking dated April 20 says:

"A side light is thrown upon the hungry condition of the garrison by the fact that the united efforts of the whites and the natives have recently been devoted to catching a swarm of locusts which passed over the town."

Col. Plumer, who appears to have been reinforced lately by more Rhodesians, is thought to be advancing again.

GAIN THE VICTORIA CROSS.

LONDON, May 1.—A Bloemfontein dispatch says:

"A general order has been published awarding the Victoria Cross to an officer, a non-commissioned officer, and a gunner of Q Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery for gallantry displayed during the recent fighting at Sannas Post."

The dispatch does not give the names of the recipients of the Victoria Cross, but they are doubtless Major Hornby, Sergt. Parker, and Gunner Lodge.

A letter from Sergt. Parker is published to-day. He says:

"In galloping from the spruit my gun was overturned and every horse was shot. I got mine with No. 2 gun, and we remained three hours under the most terrible fire. In five minutes we had lost two complete detachments, and only Gunner Lodge and myself were left to work the two guns, he at one and I at the other.

"We remained at the guns, loading, laying, and firing by ourselves, and brought both guns out of action by ourselves. We have been recommended for the Victoria Cross."

DINNER TO BOER ENVOYS.

AMSTERDAM, May 1.—At a banquet given here this evening to the members of the Boer Peace Commission, the President of the Transvaal Committee proposed the toast "Success to the Mission."

Mr. Fischer of the delegation, who replied, expressed the thanks of the envoys for the sympathy that had been shown to them by a people of common origin with themselves.

Mr. Deerdyn, Secretary of the mission, replying to a toast to the health of Presidents Krüger and Steyn, said that, although some of the Boers might have returned to their homes for a brief visit, no commandos of either the Transvaal or the Free State had permanently returned. He declared also that the rumors of the submission of the Free Staters were absolutely without foundation.

The envoys complained of the false statements published by the British press, and praised the Dutch and American papers for their efforts to ascertain the truth.

QUEEN DECORATES GEN. WHITE.

LONDON, May 1.—At the conclusion of Gen. Sir George White's visit to Windsor to-day Queen Victoria decorated the defender of Ladysmith with the Cross and Star of the Royal Victorian Order. Her Majesty and Sir George had a lengthy conference.

It is learned that the Queen was more angry than she has been known to be for years, over the publication of the Spion Kop dispatches.

Cost of the War Up to March 31.

LONDON, May 1.—Replying to a question on the subject in the House of Commons to-day, the Financial Secretary for the Treasury, R. W. Hanbury, said the cost of the war up to March 31 was £23,250,000.

More Prisoners Reach St. Helena.

JAMES TOWN, St. Helena, May 1.—The British auxiliary transport Bavarian has arrived here from Cape Town with 1,099 Boer prisoners. All are in excellent health. They will be landed as quickly as possible, although the wharves are blocked with stores, owing to the insufficient transport inland.

The Spion Kop Dispatches.

LONDON, May 1.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, George Wyndham, announced that under the exceptional circumstances of the case, he proposed to lay on the table of the House the telegraphic correspondence between the Secretary of State for War (the Marquis of Lansdowne) and the commander of the British troops in South Africa, (Lord Roberts,) with reference to the publication of the Spion Kop dispatches.

British Now Have Warm Clothing.

LONDON, May 2.—Lord Lansdowne, replying in the House of Lords yesterday to a question regarding warm clothing for the troops, read this dispatch from Lord Roberts: "There is no necessity to appeal for warm clothing. Some corps have received more than they require, and all will be amply provided for as soon as the numerous cases of clothing and comforts of various descriptions can be brought here from the base.

Queen Going to Ireland Again.

LONDON, May 2.—The Daily Express says it learns that Queen Victoria has definitely decided to spend six weeks of her holiday in the Summer of 1901 in Ireland.

Cape Parliament to Meet in June.

LONDON, May 1.—The Cape Parliament has been summoned for June 22.

O'Neill's Sale of Garden Hose
And furnishings for Summer Homes begins today. See their advertisement. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST

Miners Killed by Explosion of Blasting Powder in Utah.

Ninety Bodies Already Recovered by Rescuers—Search for Other Victims Continues.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 1.—Over one hundred lives were lost to-day by the explosion of a number of kegs of blasting powder stored in the Winter quarters of the Pleasant Valley Company's coal mine at Schofield, on the Rio Grande and Western Railway, near Colton.

Reports which have reached here are to the effect that ninety bodies have already been recovered by the rescuers.

The work of rescue is being prosecuted as rapidly as possible, and everything is being done to ascertain the number of dead and injured.

Superintendent Sharp of the Coal Company and Superintendent Welby of the Railroad Company have gone to the scene on a special train.

Among the dead already identified are Roger Davis, "Jack" Wilson, R. T. Evans, "Pete" Crockett, —— Anderson, James Wilson, Will Winstead, and J. Maddow and son.

TENNESSEE MINES ON FIRE.

Great Apprehension for the Lives of Miners at Bristol.

BRISTOL, Tenn., May 1.—The coal mines at this place are on fire, and there is a great apprehension for the lives of the miners, who went to work this morning. It is impossible to learn just how many men are in the mines. It is reported that all except nine are accounted for, but nothing definite is known as to the loss of life.

SECRECY IN THEOBALD'S CASE.

Treasury Department May Refuse to Give the Senate the Information Requested by It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The resolutions introduced by Senator Jones of Arkansas and passed by the Senate, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding the case of William H. Theobald, special employe of the Treasury, stationed at New York, may not accomplish their object. It is understood that there is something in the case which the Treasury Department does not think should be made public, for the good of the service or for other reasons.

The most absolute silence is maintained on the subject by all the officials of the Treasury Department, and no hint can be obtained of the reasons which make secrecy in the case advisable. The various guesses as to the nature of the acts which brought about the inquiry appear to be without foundation. It is a fact, however, that the Treasury Department is seriously considering the advisability of withholding from the Senate the information which that body has demanded.

Should this policy be followed out, it will, of course, result in a great disturbance on the part of the Democrats, who will scent a campaign issue in the Administration's secrecy, but the Republican majority can prevent any further action, as was done in the case of a similar refusal to give information from another executive department some time ago.

That the Democrats already think there is a campaign issue in the Theobald case is pretty well assured, although they are in ignorance of its nature. The resolution calling for the information was presented by the Democratic leader in the Senate, who is also Chairman of the National Committee. The refusal of the department to convey the information desired is sure to convince them that there is a mystery in the Theobald case, and that it is more important than has been suspected. An official said to-night that he doubted if the Senate would ever know the facts in the Theobald case.

In spite of the dense silence maintained on the subject one thing was learned which does not tend to make the case less peculiar. It is that not only have no formal charges been preferred against Theobald, but that no complaint whatever, formal or informal, has ever been made against the man to the Treasury Department. The inquiry was undertaken by the Treasury Department of its own motion. They insist that the word is "inquiry" and not "investigation."

DAVID WOLFE BISHOP DEAD.

He Was Prominent in Social and Club Life Here and in Lenox, Mass.

David Wolfe Bishop died at his home, at 11 Madison Avenue, yesterday. He had been prominent in club life and the society world in this city and at Lenox, Mass., where he also had a house. He was one of the executors of the large estate of Miss Catharine Wolfe, who left, among other bequests, $350,000 to Grace Church and valuable works of art to the Metropolitan Museum. Mr. Bishop, who was a kinsman of Miss Wolfe, received property in Madison Avenue valued at $500,000, besides a legacy of some $250,000 from her estate.

Mr. Bishop was a member of the Knickerbocker, Union, the Riding, the New York Yacht, and the Metropolitan Clubs and the St. Nicholas Society. He was also a prominent member of the Sons of the American Revolution, being a grandson of David Wolfe, who was a Captain in the Revolutionary Army.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES SOLD.

Announces that It Will Support Sound Money and Expansion.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The Philadelphia Times has been sold to a syndicate of local capitalists headed by Charles F. Kindred. There will be no change in the editorial direction of the paper. In an article to-morrow announcing the future policy of The Times, the following statement will be made:

The Times believes that no Nation can be prosperous at home or respected abroad that does not maintain the highest integrity in its financial system, and it will support no candidate for President who would disturb the present financial policy that makes our money equal to that of the best Government of the world. It will oppose cheap money, repudiation, agrarianism, and every form of political socialism with all the energy and ability it can command, and will support only National candidates whose record gives the highest assurance of fidelity to public and private credit.

The Times believes that every foot of Spanish soil on which the American flag was planted by the heroism of our army and navy, in a war provoked by intolerable Spanish despotism in Cuba, should be held as a possession of the United States; and it can support no party that would basely surrender the priceless benefits of National expansion, and no candidates whose utterances inspire and strengthen the murderous insurgents in the Philippines to make causeless war against their own liberties and sacrifice the lives of our brave soldiers. The time has come for positive and aggressive action on these great issues, and The Times will be in the advance column.

Extensive improvements in the mechanical department of The Times are announced.

Awnings and Slip Covers
made to order at "O'Neill's," at the lowest prices in town. Get an estimate from them. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

DEWEY PARADE AT CHICAGO.

Fully 600,000 Persons Cheer the Admiral Along the Line.

CHICAGO, May 1.—At to-day's parade in honor of Admiral George Dewey fully 600,000 persons were gathered along the line of march, and for four hours the Admiral was busy bowing acknowledgments of the cheers with which he was greeted on all sides.

When the parade entered the thickly crowded streets down town the Admiral met with his real reception and it was most enthusiastic. The cheers made practically one continuous roar, at many times so loud that it was difficult to hear the music of the band which marched ahead of the carriage. The sidewalks were packed from curb to walls, and all joined in giving the Admiral a welcome which in point of heartiness has never been surpassed by that extended to any man who has ever been the guest of the City of Chicago.

Miles of streets were decorated with flags and bunting and with models of the cruiser Olympia made from various materials, the most popular practice being to outline the cruiser in colored electric lights. Speaking to the Manila veterans escorting his carriage, the Admiral said on seeing one of these Olympias, "See, boys, there is the old ship," and the sailors gave a hearty "Aye, aye, Sir," in response. Not less pleasing to the Admiral than the expressions of greeting and good will shown by the decorations were the many spontaneous proofs of a real welcome that he received. If the Admiral's carriage came near enough women threw flowers from windows of high buildings and the sailors around his carriage picked up many bouquets that had missed their mark and fallen in the street.

Notwithstanding its length and the great number of organizations taking part, the parade was started almost exactly on schedule time, 11 o'clock. Admiral Dewey was accompanied by Mayor Harrison and Charles A. Plamondon. All along the line of march the big office buildings and business blocks were decorated with flags and bunting, while from numberless flag poles and windows the National colors fluttered with here and there the dark blue of the Admiral's flag.

A chorus of 300 young women, dressed in white and blue, who were seated on the steps of the Art Institute, grouped to form the letters of Dewey's name in blue. As the Admiral passed slowly by the chorus, amid fluttering handkerchiefs of blue and white, sang patriotic songs, the Admiral smiling and bowing to the singers until his carriage was far beyond the big building.

From a raised and decorated dais in the grand stand, erected on Jackson Boulevard side of the new Federal Building, the Admiral reviewed the parade, in which nearly a hundred different military and civic organizations from all parts of the State participated, including veterans of three wars, the Mexican, the civil, and the Spanish-American, a squad of sailors who were with the Admiral at the battle of Manila Bay two years ago to-day, and marching clubs of the political parties. Everywhere the Admiral, in the full-dress uniform of his rank, was greeted cordially by the densely packed throngs of people along the route.

The parade required two hours to pass the reviewing stand, and Admiral Dewey was kept occupied acknowledging salutes and saluting the various flags, some of which had been carried in battle, and showed the marks of actual fighting. Although everybody "wanted to see Dewey," there was great interest in Mrs. Dewey, and many persons got as near as possible to the Union League Club window in order to see her.

Immediately after the passing of the Fire Department, Admiral Dewey was escorted to the Union League Club, where a luncheon and reception were given in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, Lieut. Commander Gilmore, Lieut. Caldwell, and members of the General Executive and Women's Reception Committees. This evening the Admiral and his aides were the guests of Mayor Harrison at the University Club, while Mrs. Arthur Caton gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. Dewey and the members of the Women's Reception Committee.

To-morrow the Admiral will see the thirty-three-million-dollar drainage canal from the railroad alongside for part of the distance and from a boat on the canal for the remainder. Receptions, luncheons, and other entertainments will consume the rest of the day. Mrs. Dewey will be the guest of honor at two functions.

MANILA DAY AT YALE.

Students Celebrate the Second Anniversary of the Battle.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 1.—The Yale students held an impromptu celebration of the second anniversary of the battle of Manila Bay this evening. It included, without the least prearrangement, a rush at the fence, a session of patriotic singing on the campus with the undergraduate band leading, followed by a parade about the principal streets of the city, a considerable number of men firing revolvers during the marching.

Fully 1,000 men paraded about the campus and the streets whistling, "The Man Behind the Guns," and singing patriotic and Yale songs. Students representing Admiral Dewey in full uniform, Gov. Roosevelt as a Rough Rider, and Oom Paul Krüger, were in a hack at the head of the procession.

WILSON INCORRECTLY QUOTED?

An Associate Doubts that He Predicted Bryan's Election.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Many friends here of ex-Representative William L. Wilson doubt the accuracy of the report sent from the West in which Mr. Wilson is represented as having predicted the election of Bryan next Fall. Harry St. George Tucker of Virginia, a fellow-member with Wilson and now connected with the same university, is one of those who doubt its accuracy.

"President Wilson has not been at the Washington and Lee University since the first of last January," said Mr. Tucker. "He has been at Arizona Springs for his health. I know that when he left he did not believe Bryan's election was possible. It may be that he has learned some things out West or he may have been incorrectly reported.

"What is the position of the gold Democrats in Virginia? I can best answer that question by giving you an illustration. In 1896 every member of the Faculty at the university voted for McKinley except one. This year they are all up in the air. They do not want to vote for McKinley and his imperialistic notions, and they do not want to vote for Bryan and his financial heresies. They do not know what to do. There is a large number of gold Democrats looking for a candidate for whom they can conscientiously vote."

Chicago Roads May Consolidate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Charles T. Yerkes, who has returned from New York, announced to-day that in his opinion the four elevated railroad systems of this city would be consolidated, but that the consolidation did not mean the extension of any line beyond the present terminus.

The consolidation will make an aggregate capital of $53,853,000. Barring delay caused by the strike, Mr. Yerkes said the Northwestern Elevated Road would be completed and in operation by June 1.

Big Western Oil Combine.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, May 1.—One of the largest oil combines in the West filed articles of incorporation here to-day under the title of the Superior Oil Company, capital stock $10,500,000. The syndicate is organized as a consolidation of several companies operating in Central Wyoming. The stockholders and Trustees are oil men and financiers of Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and Binghamton, N. Y.

A New Train to Chicago
via New York Central. Leaves Grand Central Station 2:00 P. M., arrives Chicago 4:00 P. M. next day. Sleeping, Parlor, and Dining Cars.—Adv

RUSSIA INTERESTED IN DANISH ISLANDS

High Official States It Has Been Negotiating for Them.

KING CHRISTIAN'S ATTITUDE

May Be Playing Off the Two Empires Against Each Other.

ROGERS SAW LODGE

Senator from Massachusetts Describes the Interview with the Standard Oil Man and Others Who Accompanied Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Public men at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue were much excited this morning by the account in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the attempt by certain speculators to bring about a purchase of the Danish West Indian Islands, and the suggestion that the German Government is interested to defeat the sale to the United States in order to be able to acquire the Islands for Germany. The most important suggestion made was that by a high officer that the foreign Government anxious to get possession of the Danish West Indies was Russia, and not Germany.

According to that official, who talked freely to-day about the disclosures, but who requested that his name be not mentioned, Russia is or has been negotiating with Denmark for the purchase of the Danish West Indies. Whether this is known in Germany or not he does not know. The ways of Russian diplomacy are much darker and more silent than those of German diplomacy, and thus it is that while Germany has allowed her hand to be seen Russia has been kept from view.

KING CHRISTIAN'S ATTITUDE.

The official who made this revelation called attention to the account of King Christian's attitude given at the close of the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES. King Christian is there quoted as informing his people that at the end of this session of Congress, if nothing had been done about the Danish West Indies, he would not sell the islands to the United States, and upon this statement it is said that the German Government renewed negotiations. The gentleman referred to gave it as his opinion that this statement of King Christian's was made for its effect on Russia, and intimated that the King is playing off the two empires against each other.

When Capt. Christmas was in Washington, this official was one of those whom the Danish envoy visited and sought to interest in the purchase of the islands. To him Capt. Christmas stated that Russia was trying to get the islands, and that this was one reason why the United States should take them. The official so far coincides with Capt. Christmas as to say that practically the only pressing reason for the acquisition of the islands by the United States is to keep Russia and Germany from getting them. It would be no surprise if Germany were to pose as the probable purchaser until the last moment, and then Russia should step in.

What Russia wants with the islands is a matter of conjecture. Hitherto she has shown no desire to gain a foothold on this side of the Atlantic and has allowed all signs of eagerness for such a foothold to be manifested by England, Germany, and France. Another official, a Cabinet officer, admitted that in his own knowledge Germany was not the only power interested in the Danish West Indies, but refused to say more, and would not give the name of the other country or countries involved.

STORY SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT.

The officials who were questioned about the story all refused to allow their names to be used, but they indorsed the article as correct in every detail so far as known to them, except in the statement that Christmas told members of the Administration about his trouble with Mr. Rogers. They all deny having received any such information from Christmas. Of course, they are not acquainted with the communications which passed between Christmas and his Government.

A high official of the State Department said that Secretary White's visit to Copenhagen was made as a result of Christmas's representations. As was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Christmas came here ostensibly as a private citizen and without credentials. He visited the State Department and explained his mission and the grounds on which he considered it advisable for the United States to buy the islands. His arguments impressed the Administration, and White was instructed to go to Copenhagen. Christmas, it is declared, acted throughout as a private citizen, although he was a retired officer of the Danish Navy, and never presented any credentials. Nevertheless, his position was well understood, and it was known that he was not a broker seeking a commission. "I do not think," said an official of the Government, "that Mr. Rogers owned any United States Senators, but it is likely that he sought to give Capt. Christmas the impression that he did."

Navy Department officials say that the Danish West Indies were wanted just before the Spanish war, when Admiral Bradford advocated their purchase as a base of operations against Porto Rico. That reason for their acquisition has passed away, but the Navy Department is still anxious to acquire them. The reason now is, according to these officers, that "we need them to keep somebody else from getting them."

As to the effect of the Monroe doctrine on all this no one will say a word. A member of the Cabinet who was asked about this replied: "The gentleman who is in charge of the Monroe doctrine is not in."

ROGERS SAW SENATOR LODGE.

Senator Lodge, who has at all times kept well informed about the negotiations for the purchase of the Danish Islands, read THE NEW YORK TIMES's account with interest. He said that there seemed to be a magnifying of some of the aspects of the matter to-day, and some imperfections in the account of the interest of Mr. Rogers.

"Some time ago," he added, "different persons came here to induce this Government to negotiate a purchase of the Danish Islands by the United States. Messrs. Flint, Eddy & Co. of New York, Mr. Rogers, and perhaps some others came over here to ask us to favor a purchase. It was understood that if the purchase was made through them, they were to have a commission. After consultation with the Department of State, it was decided that if any purchase was to be made, and any negotiations to that end were necessary, the proper and regular way would be to conduct the negotiations through the Department of State and the Danish Minister here, or through our Minister at Copenhagen.

"When Capt. Christmas arrived, having no official sanction that we knew of, but evidently being at liberty to discuss the matter in an unofficial way, which was all he claimed, it was possible that the purchase might have been arranged with a price at about $3,250,000, but the determination to deal directly with Denmark was adhered to. Then a member of Congress introduced a bill authorizing the expenditure of $4,000,000 for the purpose. It seemed to have something to do with the indifference of Denmark for further talk about a sale at less price.

MR. ROGERS'S MOTIVE.

"All that I know of Mr. Rogers I have told you. It is absurd to talk about his having twenty-six Senators who could hold the Senate. That number of Senators could not hold the Senate. Then from what I have heard, I understand that Mr. Rogers is a man of great wealth, to whom a commission of $300,000 would be regarded as a mere bagatelle."

Senator Depew laughed at the assertion made for Mr. Rogers that he influenced twenty-six Senators to prevent the approval of a proposition to purchase the islands from Denmark. "Why," said he, "Rogers is a man worth $50,000,000. Why should he bother about a deal out of which a commission of $300,000 was to be realized?"

Secretary Root is ill to-day with a cold. He did not attend the Cabinet meeting and refused to see reporters.

ROGERS REFUSES TO BE SEEN.

Guarded by a Secretary—Late in the Day He Gets a Press Agent—The Latter's Statement.

Persistent efforts were made yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, to see Henry H. Rogers, the Director of the Standard Oil Company, who, according to the report made to the Danish Government by its special agent to this country, Capt. Christmas, was responsible for the failure of the sale to the United States of the Danish West India Islands as printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday.

Mr. Rogers just as persistently declined to be interviewed, and on each occasion he sent out a young woman, who said she was Mr. Rogers's secretary.

"Mr. Rogers will not see you or any one else," she said. "He has nothing to say."

"Will you show Mr. Rogers the copy of this cablegram and ask him whether or not it was sent by him?" answered the reporter, handing the secretary the following:

"Danish West India Islands up again, with prospect of success if worked with proper parties. Would like authority to speak. H. H. ROGERS."

"I will not," said the Secretary.

"Will you hand Mr. Rogers this copy of a cablegram sent to Capt. Christmas and ask him if he received one of similar character from Mr. Hagerman?" said the reporter, handing the Secretary this cablegram:

"Copenhagen, Jan. 4, 1900.

"Capt. Christmas, Hotel Savoy, London:

"Cabled Rogers. Sale is in official channels; await arrival of Capt. Christmas, St. Paul, with introduction to you. "HAGERMAN."

"I will not," said the Secretary again.

The reporter asked the young woman if she would take to Mr. Rogers a copy of the letter from Capt. Christmas to Mr. Rogers in which the former said that he declined to treat in any way with a private citizen respecting the negotiations between Denmark and the United States, and in which Capt. Christmas said that Grön had asked for a sum of money for Mr. Rogers.

The Secretary gave the same negative reply, and intimated that there would be a similar one to all questions that the reporter might ask.

"You are quoted as having said that nine-tenths of the statements made in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning concerning Mr. Rogers and his connection with the Danish West Indies are lies. Is that so?"

HER OFF-HAND DENIAL.

"I did not say that," retorted the Secretary indignantly. "I said that nine-tenths of the statements were not true."

turous Captain has made such a fuss about nothing, that THE TIMES article is almost comical.

"I have been informed several times within the past three months that he was going to ventilate this whole matter in the newspapers. Whether that was to notify me that the article to be prepared was for sale or not, I am unable to say. I have assurances that the article was presented at the offices of The New York World and The New York Herald, investigated thoroughly, and found so unreliable that it was declined.

"I have never in the past three years spoken to any United States Senator, member of the House of Representatives, or any person holding an official position in Washington in reference to the matter.

"In closing, I would like to ask who this Capt. Christmas is. One of the evening papers says he was dismissed from the Danish Navy. I have heard the story before, and believe it. If the reader is in doubt I would refer him to the Danish Minister at Washington."

NOTE—THE FOREGOING STATEMENT OF MR. H. H. ROGERS WAS FURNISHED TO THIS OFFICE BY MR. BRADFORD MERRILL OF THE NEW YORK WORLD.
NEW YORK CITY NEWS ASSOCIATION.

THE STATEMENT NOT VOUCHED FOR.

THE NEW YORK TIMES also received the above statement, and later it called up the office of the New York City News Bureau and asked the manager if the office vouched for the story in any way. The manager said it did not, and he was requested to say so in the report. The bureau then sent out the following added statement:

"At the request of THE NEW YORK TIMES, this office wishes to emphasize the fact that the statement of H. H. Rogers in regard to the Danish West Indies Islands which we sent out to-night (Tuesday) was not furnished us by Mr. Rogers. It was furnished by Mr. Merrill, as explained on Page 4 of the statement, and is not vouched for by this office.

"NEW YORK CITY NEWS ASSOCIATION."

Bradford Merrill, when seen early this morning at his home, 23 East Twenty-fourth Street, said:

"I do not wish to be quoted at all. I know nothing about the matter."

CAPT. CHRISTMAS'S DISMISSAL.

Those who yesterday sought to cast doubt on the story pointed out that Capt. Christmas was not, as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, a retired officer of the Danish Navy, but that he was a dismissed officer.

An investigation proved this to be true, and friends of Capt. Christmas in this city told the following interesting story of the facts in the matter:

According to them Capt. Christmas asked for and received from the Danish Government permission to serve in the Siamese Navy at the time of the Franco-Siamese war. He was told that although he could take service in the Siamese Navy he was not to lead any movement that would tend to risk any of the ships of the French Navy that might be sent against him. The wife of Prince Valdemar of Denmark is one of the Orleans Princesses, and the sympathies of the royal house of Denmark were with the French.

Notwithstanding these orders, Capt. Christmas commanded a ship in the Siamese Navy that sunk a French gunboat. When he returned to Denmark after the war the peculiarity of his position was pointed out to him, and he was made to understand that, although the Government was friendly to him, it would prefer not to have him continue in the Danish Navy. He accordingly submitted to a court-martial without opposition, and this body, by a pre-arranged understanding, dismissed him from the Danish service.

The same persons who furnish this explanation show that Capt. Christmas retained the good-will of the Danish Government in that it sent him to the West Indies as an expert and afterward to the United States as its accredited representative to negotiate the sale of the islands to this Government.

STATUS OF CARL FISCHER-HANSEN.

The same persons who found this flaw in the account printed yesterday also discovered that Carl Fischer-Hansen was not the counsel or attorney for the Danish Government. In reply to this Mr. Fischer-Hansen said yesterday:

"It is quite true that I am not, nor have I been, the counsel for Denmark or the Danish Government in this matter. I was Capt. Christmas's counsel, and advised him in all matters upon which he consulted me. As I acted in that capacity, I do not desire to be brought into the matter without the consent of my client, but I can tell you positively that I mean to protect him from assault and aspersion.

"Capt. Christmas came here first, as THE NEW YORK TIMES stated, in the capacity of a private citizen acting on his own initiative. As a result of what he told the United States Government Secretary Hay sent Mr. White to Denmark, whither Capt. Christmas also went. When he came here again it was as the accredited representative of the Danish Government to conduct the terms of the sale of the islands and as such he made his report.

"If the persons who attack Capt. Christmas persist in their statements that he was not authorized by the Danish Government to act in this matter, I will furnish to the press such matter as will absolutely prove that Capt. Christmas did act as a special envoy under the direction of Prime Minister Hoerring of Denmark.

VOUCHES FOR THE TIMES'S STORY.

"I want to say, also, that had I been asked to edit the story published to-day in THE NEW YORK TIMES, I would not have eliminated from it one statement except that I was the counsel of the Danish Government.

"It seems strange to me that the friends of the Standard Oil Company and Mr. Rogers cannot find anything more serious to call forth a denial than the fact that Capt. Christmas was not a 'retired' officer, and that I was not counsel to the Danish Government. It only proves to my mind that there was nothing else that they could deny."

WARNED OF STANDARD OIL POWER.

Count Blucher Altona is authority for the statement that ... was with Capt. Christmas several times when the latter attempted to get a personal interview with Mr. Rogers, and that it was denied him on every occasion. Capt. Christmas receiving word that he should see Mr. Gron if he had anything to say.

He said that he was also with Capt. Christmas on one occasion when the latter was told by a prominent banker in this city that with the Standard Oil Company against him Capt. Christmas was only wasting his time, and that he could hope only to have the unique distinction of being the only man who single-handed tried to beat the Standard Oil Company. His failure, this banker said, was as sure as fate.

BERLIN IGNORES THE POINT.

BERLIN, May 1. — The interpretation placed by certain American newspapers upon the remark of Elihu Root at the banquet of the Grant Monument Association regarding the possibility of fighting for the Monroe doctrine attracts considerable attention here. A high official of the German Foreign Office, who was interviewed to-day on the subject, said:

"Nobody in Germany contemplates annexations in South America. This the United States Government knows well. It knows also that there has been a regular emigration from Germany to Brazil for years, although of late it has diminished. The American newspaper interpretation of Mr. Root's words as directed against Germany seeems to be addressed to the Imperialists in the United States as a campaign utterance."

The Neueste Nachrichten says: "The assumption that Germany would seize territory from existing South American States for the establishment of colonies is simply nonsense. On the other hand the efforts which Germany has for years been making to direct immigration to regions where it would remain more compact and be better preserved for the fatherland are as natural as they are justifiable.

"The United States Government is unable to prevent such settlements, since South American public opinion distrusts the Monroe doctrine, which will soon mean not 'America for Americans' but 'America for North Americans.'"

The National Zeitung characterizes this interpretation of Mr. Root's words as "romantic fancies produced by the Presidential campaign."

Two Views of a Subject.

From The Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The State Department has known for a long time of the attitude of H. H. Rogers and the other Standard Oil magnates.

From The Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Secretary of State does not know H. H. Rogers, one of the persons named and represented to be connected with the Standard Oil Company, who, it is said, initiated the attempt to intervene in the negotiations.

Go to O'Neill's for Your Sailor Hat.
They have the best assortment in town, and sell them at the lowest prices. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

THE BURIAL OF A. J. WORMSER.

Alleghany's Captain Justifies His Action While at Sea.

The arrival of the Atlas Line steamship Alleghany, which came into port yesterday, has been awaited with interest on account of numerous cable reports sent out from Kingston, Jamaica, relative to the death and sea burial of A. J. Wormser, banker, of this city. According to these dispatches, Dr. Whitmer, who attended Mr. Wormser as his private physician, gave out an interview to the effect that he had urged Capt. Low of the Alleghany to take the body into some port for burial. He was further quoted as saying that he offered the Captain a large sum of money to do this, and that he had with him enough embalming fluid to insure the undertaking's safety as regarded the vessel's health.

When asked about the matter yesterday Capt. Low gave his side of the question as follows:

"We left here on Saturday afternoon, April 7, and it was during Sunday night that Mr. Wormser died. We were then a little south of Cape Hatteras, forty-eight miles from Fortune Island, and I could not keep the body in southern waters until we should arrive at Kingston; some days afterward. Hence I ordered the sea burial.

"In this affair I acted on my own responsibility and according to the best of my judgment, after an experience of over twenty years' travel over the route. Dr. Whitmer did ask me to keep the body, but I told him it could not be done, for there were no embalming fluids on board and no ice, except what was used in keeping the provisions. As to landing at Fortune Island to inter the body, I never heard of any one being buried there, and, besides, it is not a port of entry, so I would have had to obtain permission for such action from the authorities.

"Had we kept the body it would have necessitated a delay in entering the harbor of Kingston, owing to quarantine regulations. Mr. Wormser was buried at 4 o'clock on the afternoon after he was found dead in his cabin, the services being read by me and the passengers and officers being assembled on deck. Some dispatches have quoted Mr. Whitmer as saying that he offered me money to take the body to Kingston, and that, after we arrived there, I expressed myself as regretting what I had done. Both statements are false."

Capt. Low, when asked about the rules requiring ships to carry medical officers, said that the British law, under which the Alleghany sails, does not oblige vessels of less than 100 persons to have physicians. With such ships the matter rests, he said, entirely with the owners.

At the office of the Atlas Line, Capt. Low's statement about Mr. Wormser's burial and the attendant circumstances was upheld.

"A steamship Captain," said an official of the company, "must use his judgment in such cases. He is all powerful on his ship."

All the other officers of the Alleghany gave an account that coincided with that of the Captain.

A MINISTER ELECTED MAYOR.

Republicans Elect Their Candidate in Morristown, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 1.—At the election here to-day about two-thirds of the registered vote was cast. The Republicans unexpectedly carried through their city ticket, electing as Mayor the Rev. Dr. Norman Fox, a retired Baptist minister, over Hartie A. Freeman, his Democratic opponent, by 240. Freeman was badly cut, and ran behind his ticket in most of the election districts. The new Board of Aldermen will stand: Republicans, 3; Democrats, 3. Last year the board stood: 7 Democrats, 1 Republican.

CHURCHMEN IN A CONTEST.

Delegates to Methodist Episcopal Conference Claim Seats.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Of the 750 delegates who will attend the opening meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-morrow, nearly all have arrived. This number does not include the provisional delegates, who have also arrived and informally begun their efforts to secure recognition, making the lay and the clerical delegations numerically equal.

The contest over seating the provisional lay delegates will follow the devotional exercises which, conducted by the venerable Bishop Bowman, will mark the opening of the great Conference to-morrow morning. It is anticipated that the contest will be hot, and that it will consume at least the first three days. Matters pertaining to changes in rules and making appointments cannot be touched until this matter, the bone of contention in many a smaller conference, is settled.

ATHLETES STILL PRIVILEGED.

The Attempt to Create Social Distinction in N. Y. A. C. Failed.

The attempt to amend the constitution of the New York Athletic Club at a special meeting last night was lost by a large majority. The amendment, which was prepared by several members of the Board of Governors, would have curtailed the privileges of athletic members who were paying $25 annual dues. It was proposed to reduce these dues to $10, which was passed, but the original intention was that the athletic members were not to enjoy the privileges of the city clubhouse, except in respect to the facilities necessary for their actual training. At Traver's Island these members were to have been deprived of the right to sign house checks or incur house expenses.

There are about 100 athletic members in the club, the limit being 100. These include members of the bowling, baseball, track, and other teams, representing every branch of competitive sports. The passage of the amendment would have probably caused the withdrawal of many of the athletes from the club.

The amendment increasing the annual dues of resident members from $50 to $60 was passed; likewise the amendments limiting the non-resident membership to 700 and the resident membership to 3,300.

NEW YORK MASONS MEET.

Annual Session of the Grand Lodge Opens in This City.

The annual convention of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of the State of New York, opened yesterday afternoon at the Masonic Temple, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. Grand Master Wright D. Pownall of this city presided. Among the Grand Masters present were J. Edward Simmons, Benjamin Flagler, John Stewart, and John W. Vrooman. J. J. Little represented the Grand Lodge of England and William N. Penney the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

Yesterday's session was principally taken up with the reading of the Grand Master's address. In the course of it Grand Master Pownall said that 748 active lodges appear upon the roll of the Grand Lodge, and these reported, as of date Jan. 1, 1900, an aggregate membership, in good standing, of 101,548 Masons. The grand total of present assets, real and personal, he added, has been increased during the year by $47,827.53 and now reaches the sum of $2,247,827.53.

The Grand Master congratulated the lodge upon the work accomplished during the year, and paid a graceful tribute to the Historian of the Grand Lodge, Peter Ross, LL. D., of this city, in which he said:

"The diligent efforts of this silent worker have produced results so gratifying as to entitle him to the plaudits of the brethren of this jurisdiction. The Historian receives no compensation for his services, nor is he an officer of the Grand Lodge. I respectfully submit that it would be a graceful act upon the part of the Grand Lodge to recognize the very acceptable character of the services rendered by this brother, by amending Article I., Section 3, of the Book of Constitutions so as to give the Historian a place among the grand officers, and a vote and voice in the deliberations of the Grand Lodge."

The convention will continue through to-morrow, the session beginning at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Divorced 23 Years; Now Remarried.

SYRACUSE, May 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Wright McCastline were remarried last evening after a separation of twenty-three years, Mrs. McCastline having secured a divorce in 1877. The reconciliation was brought about by the daughter, Miss Mae Wallace McCastline, who has some local fame as a poet. To-day Miss McCastline is sending out an announcement which reads: "Miss Mae Wallace McCastline announces the remarriage of her parents," &c.

JOHN W. GATES SUMMONED

Steel and Wire Chairman to Appear in Police Court May 14.

Charged with Making False Statements About Company's Affairs — Lawyer Lamb His Own Complainant.

George Alfred Lamb, after lamenting the defection of two successive clients, decided yesterday to serve a summons upon Chairman John W. Gates of the American Steel and Wire Directorate, and stepped into the breach himself, acting as complainant in the absence of any one else to play that rôle.

A summons to appear before Magistrate Zeller, in the Jefferson Market Court at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of May 14, was served upon Mr. Gates, and he expects to be present, his counsel says, at the appointed time.

The news of the serving of the process was somewhat of a surprise to the Wall Street world, whose members had come pretty generally to the conclusion that the legal incident had fallen flat. Mr. Lamb was somewhat nettled over the issuance late Monday night of a peppery statement by De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. Gates's special counsel for this case, and made up his mind to go ahead without a client as complainant. At any rate, when the idea that he might do such a thing was suggested to him early Monday evening, he said that he had no such intention—that lawyers did not do that sort of thing. Yesterday, however, he made up his mind to summon Gates to answer to a charge of violating Section 611 of the Penal Code, which forbids a Director of a corporation to make false statements about its affairs, and sent this letter to Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay:

I shall esteem it a favor if you will inform me what time to-day and at what place Mr. Gates may be served with a summons.

This summons would have been served yesterday but for the fact that the client by whom I was instructed to commence proceedings against Mr. Gates by reason of severe pressure brought to bear upon him and with which you are doubtless familiar, deemed it prudent not to proceed further in the matter.

Other stockholders of the company, who have called upon me and stated that they believed themselves to have been injured by the actions of Mr. Gates, do not dare to come forward and subject themselves to the notoriety and the abuse which your clients have manifested an earnest disposition to bestow upon all of those who criticise their recent actions. Confronted with this condition, believing that a crime has been committed by Mr. Gates, and in the absence of any one with sufficient courage to prosecute the offender, I have deemed it my duty, as a citizen of this community and as an officer of this court, to make a complaint to a city Magistrate myself and thus endeavor, not merely to punish this offender, but to render a repetition of such offenses unlikely.

In order that I might have adequate time to prepare for this case, which involves matters of great importance and affects the interests of a very large number of people, I have had the summons made returnable upon the 14th inst., at which date I shall appear and press the complaint to a conclusion.

Mr. Lamb got a prompt reply to the effect that Mr. Gates could be found at the offices of the American Steel and Wire Company, and shortly before 5 o'clock he dispatched his clerk, Edwin Vaughan, Jr., with the summons. The latter went over to the Empire Building escorted by a corterie of reporters, and they all got in the elevator together and went to the twentieth floor, on which the American Steel and Wire offices are situated. Col. Lambert, President of the company, met the party in the hall and nodded to them with a smile.

At the executive offices of the company Max Pam, the general counsel, was met, and he welcomed the process server pleasantly. They entered Mr. Gate's private office together, and Mr. Pam said:

"All right, let me have the summons. I'll take it."

Vaughan insisted upon handing it personally to Mr. Gates. The latter stretched out his hand for it briskly and said, with a smile:

"Oh, oh, yes, thank you, thank you!"

Mr. Vaughan then left the offices.

Col. Lambert left on an afternoon train for Chicago. He had received a telegram saying that his wife was improved in health. Mr. Lambert, when asked why he had served a summons only upon Gates, said:

"We shall deal with Mr. Lambert later."

Mr. Pam will probably leave New York to-day or to-morrow, and De Lancey Nicoll will have charge of Mr. Gates's case.

CITY HALL CLOCK ON STRIKE.

Board, Charred in Fire of Forty Years Ago, Stops the Timepiece.

After working steadily day and night for five years without a moment's ..., the City Hall clock went on strike early yesterday morning and refused to do business until the day was well nigh spent. The unusual sight of the generally accurate timepiece of the municipality with its hands apparently paralyzed caused a great deal of comment among those who are wont to consult it and afforded a theme for many a jest among those who, like Col. Abraham Gruber, do not take politicians seriously, for as such the venerable clock must from its associations be regarded.

The stoppage of the clock, which occurred at 12:32 A. M. yesterday, caused a busy day for Martin Keese, the janitor of the City Hall, for throughout the day interested persons called on him and even telephoned to him to say that the time was out of joint, and one enterprising clockmaker went so far as to offer to put a new timepiece in the tower. Mr. Keese, however, gave no heed to these persons, but sent a message to "Doctor" McCarten, who relieves the ills of all municipal clocks, asking him to come down and set the timepiece a-going. McCarten was not in, and then Mr. Keese sent him a postal card, and finally, about 4:30 o'clock, the clock doctor turned up with his instruments and set to work. His task was an easy one, for he found that the trouble was caused by a piece of board about a yard long, which had dropped through the ceiling from the space above the clock and had lodged with one end resting in the cog wheels which transmit the motion to the hands. As soon as the "doctor" removed the obstruction the patient resumed operations.

When the board which had caused the trouble was examined it was found to be charred, evidently by the fire which occurred in the City Hall during the celebration of the completion of the Atlantic cable, over forty years ago. The rain blowing in through the ventilators had rusted the nails through and the board dropped into the clock chamber. In one end of the board were the letters "J. D.," formed of tacks driven into the wood, apparently by the man who first put it in place. The clock itself was placed in the tower sixty years ago, at the instance of Peter Cooper, who was then an Alderman. It last stopped five years ago through the accumulation of snow and ice during an exceptionally heavy storm.

TO PREPARE CITY CONTRACTS.

John Cassan Wait Made an Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday announced the appointment of John Cassan Wait as an Assistant Corporation Counsel at a salary of $5,000. He will have charge of the preparation of contracts in the main office.

Mr. Wait is recognized as an authority on contract law, to which he has given a great deal of study. He was graduated from Cornell as a Civil Engineer, and for some years was an assistant professor in this branch at Harvard. At the same time he took a course in the Harvard Law School. After practicing for several years in Boston Mr. Wait came to this city. He is the author of "Wait's Engineering Jurisprudence," and several other similar works. Although he is a Democrat he has taken no interest in politics, and is not a member of Tammany Hall. He was recommended for the place by Daniel S. Lamont, formerly Secretary of War.

Holland Dames' Petition to Congress.

At the monthly meeting of the Holland Dames of the New Netherlands at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday a petition was prepared and forwarded to Congress asking that "The Star-Spangled Banner" be made the National hymn and that the golden rod be selected and recognized as the National flower.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

KENTUCKY CASE CLOSED.

Final Argument Made in the Gubernatorial Contest — Supreme Court Adjourns to May 14.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Supreme Court resumed its hearing to-day in the Kentucky Governorship case, ex-Gov. Bradley being the only speaker. He appeared for Gov. Taylor, taking up first the claim of the opposition that Taylor had never possessed any title to the office. He contended that Taylor's title was as good as that of any man who had ever held the office. This was the first contest that the State had ever had over that office, and this contest would never have occurred but for what he characterized the "iniquitous election law," known as the Goebel law. He argued that Taylor's title was complete; that he was not only de jure Governor, but de facto Governor as well, and that every step he had taken as Governor was officially good under the law.

On the point of jurisdiction he contended that the pending case is very similar to that of Thayer vs. Boyd of Nebraska, in which jurisdiction had been assumed. He met the argument of Gov. Beckham's counsel that an office was not property by quoting authorities to the contrary. Arguing this point he said that office was a species of property because it was a right of value—a privilege of citizenship of worth to any man. It was one of the rights or privileges coming under the protection guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, and therefore subject to review by the highest federal court.

Mr. Bradley attacked the finding of the Legislature in the case as irregular, and therefore void. "And they have as much power," he said, "to bring back to life the body of Mr. Goebel as to put life into a transaction which is void." He closed with an appeal for recognition by the court. Instead of bending the knee to the Legislature, the court, he said, should investigate their processes and see that they were in accord with the requirements of the Constitution.

"If we fail here," he said, "our condition is pitiable indeed, for an appeal to the ballot box will be in the face of that failure more worthless in the future than it has been in the past. Our bill of rights, though written in the blood of martyrs, will be worthless to us if the agencies given for our protection turn upon and betray us."

When Mr. Bradley closed the court took a recess until the 14th inst.

Change of Venue in Kentucky Trial.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 1.—The examination of witnesses on the motion for a change of venue for Powers, Davis, Combs, Youtsey, and Whittaker was resumed to-day. Several farmers of the county testified, and Judge Cantrill granted the change of venue in the cases of the five defendants who prayed for it.

MAJOR SMITH LOSES APPEAL.

Officer of the Seventy-first Must Stand Trial Before a Military Tribunal.

ALBANY, May 1.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided that Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first New York Regiment cannot stop the proceedings of the court of inquiry appointed to inquire into his fitness to serve the State in the capacity of an officer of the National Guard.

The order appealed from is affirmed, and Major Smith will have to stand trial before a military tribunal.

RACED TO SEE DYING MAN.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 1.—Hugh R. Wilson, a prominent Chicago importer, fifty-three years old, died to-night in the Brighton Hotel. His wife, son, and daughter were at his bedside. The cause of death was primarily due to the grip, from which he suffered before he came East. He was attacked with a relapse.

He was an uncle to Assistant General Passenger Agent Boyd of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who raced across the State in a special train to see the dying man before he expired, but arrived too late by nearly an hour.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The second series of games for the bowling championship among the winners of the commercial leagues was bowled last night at Reid's alleys. The Fidelity and Casualty Company of the Fire Insurance League won two out of three games from the Bank of the Republic, champions of the Bank Clerks' League. Colgate & Co. of the Drug Trade Association were easy winners in three straight games with the Palatine Company team of the Fire Insurance League. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fidelity and Casualty—Ferres, 189; Bracken, 172; Heron, 180; Banta, 140; Varian, 202. Total, 883.
Bank of Republic—Brown, 155; Luiz, 203; McKay, 185; Douglas, 133; Hartzel, 202. Total, 878.

SECOND GAME.

Bank of Republic—Brown, 175; Luiz, 184; McKay, 192; Douglas, 178; Hartzel, 157. Total, 886.
Fidelity and Casualty—Ferres, 211; Bracken, 154; Heron, 171; Banta, 166; Varian, 158. Total, 860.

THIRD GAME.

Bank of Republic—Brown, 172; Luiz, 161; McKay, 164; Douglas, 162; Hartzel, 177. Total, 836.
Fidelity and Casualty—Ferres, 189; Bracken, 144; Heron, 170; Banta, 143; Varian, 124. Total, 770.

FOURTH GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Chrystal, 214; Barnes, 177; Ranson, 190; Faulkner, 146; Colgate, 183. Total, 910.
Palatine—Rodgers, 138; Irving, 100; Hassall, 177; Dummond, 164; Meagher, 153. Total, 792.

FIFTH GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Chrystal, 177; Barnes, 180; Ranson, 160; Faulkner, 187; Colgate, 176. Total, 880.
Palatine—Rodgers, 155; Irving, 162; Hassall, 155; Drummond, 141; Meagher, 156. Total, 760.

SIXTH GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Chrystal, 157; Barnes, 192; Ranson, 133; Faulkner, 183; Colgate, 152. Total, 827.
Palatine—Rodgers, 135; Irving, 131; Hassall, 166; Drummond, 190; Meagher, 162. Total, 784.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 1.—The Lake View Hotel, at Saratoga Lake, owned by James Doughrey, was burned at midnight. Loss about $5,000.

MARIETTA, Ohio, May 1.—The Phoenix flouring mill and grain elevator was burned to the ground to-day. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $30,000.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, May 1.—Fire early to-day nearly destroyed the plant of the Steubenville Wall Paper Company, also half a million rolls of wall paper. Loss, $50,000; fully insured.

BEAVER DAM, Wis., May 1.—Fire this morning destroyed the Beaver Dam Malleable Iron Works, entailing a loss of more than $100,000. The fire also burned the freight station of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and five loaded cars, causing a loss of $10,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:35 A. M.—80 First Street, John Mutrall; damage $350.
2:10 A. M.—2,073 Third Avenue, George Hulot; damage $75.
4:10 A. M.—318 East Third-third Street, Rebecca Kortjohn; damage $100.
6:20 A. M.—441 West Thirty-fifth Street, Mary Russell, damage $35.
7:50 A. M.—120 Wooster Street, J. Dreyfoss; damage $400.
8 A. M.—242 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Ernest Radett; damage $10.
9 A. M.—217 Canal Street, Isaacs Rothfeld; damage slight.
2 P. M.—Pier 55, North River, T. Kellogg; damage $25.
2:45 P. M.—45 Mercer Street, Adolph Berhaus; damage slight.
3:35 P. M.—204 Delancey Street, Louis Glerick; damage slight.
3:45 P. M.—224 East Twenty-sixth Street, Morris Scully; damage $50.
7 P. M.—211 West End Avenue, John Shanley; damage $25.
7:15 P. M.—Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Van Buren; damage $20.
7:30 P. M.—255 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Charles Casquaelli; damage $150.
7:50 P. M.—66 James Street, Rocco Carino; damage $5.
8 P. M.—252 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, P. Scholl; damage $50.
8:10 P. M. 240 East Forty-first Street, Mrs. Gleason; damage $5.
8:15 P. M.—863 Columbus Avenue, Francis Hammer; damage $5.
8:20 P. M.—137 West Thirty-fifth Street, August Burnant; damage $5.
8:30 P. M.—54 Chrystie Street, Julia Augustine; damage $10.
9 P. M.—2,386 Second Avenue, William White; no damage.
9:30 P. M.—159 East Thirty-ninth Street, Mrs. Chanler; damage $75.
9:40 P. M.—355 East Eighty-eighth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

Nominated for Congress.

ILLINOIS—Twelfth District, J. G. Cannon, (Rep.)
MICHIGAN—Fifth District, William Alden Smith, (Rep.); Eighth District, J. W. Fordney, (Rep.)

SOCIALISTS OUT IN FORCE

Thousands Listen to Rabid Speeches in Union Square.

General Denunciation of Existing Conditions and Representative Bodies —Division on Debs.

Several thousand workingmen last night marched to the strains of the "Marseillaise" under the red banner of international Socialism, and took part in the May Day demonstration and mass meeting in Union Square. The transparencies of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Assembly district organization of the Socialist Labor Party bore the usual denunciations of capital and of Tammany Hall and the Republican Party.

One of them read "A Vote for the Platt Machine Is a Vote for Poverty," and another bore the outline of a bullet with the inscription, "Food for Striking Workingmen."

Patrick Murphy, the Chairman of the meeting, told the listening crowds that "your old friend, Bill McKinley, is still at Washington, looking out for his friends and taking care of corporate franchises and standing by the Standard Oil Company. In his leisure he parcons a bank thief now and then, but has no care for the workingman in jail.

"What the capitalists have done in Chicago and what they have done at Croton Dam they can do to you." "No, they can't," shouted a laborer ten feet in front of the speaker.

"You can level the Bryans and the McKinleys in the dust," continued the Chairman, "and grasp their power. We will establish the co-operative commonwealth, and will then have things so that the man who dares vote for a capitalist lackey will be forced to handle a hoe."

Julian Pierce denounced the Volks-Zeitung. "Call it the kangaroo," interrupted a fat man, who had got out of breath carrying a large transparency inscribed "No Fakirated Social Kangaroo for Us." "Yes, the kangaroo," said the speaker. "We have met the kangaroo, and it is ours. The Tammany courts have tried to put our Watchmen in jail, but they haven't got 'em there yet."

Daniel De Leon said that Socialism was getting to be a name to conjure with, and that the "fake lawyers and ash-barrel politicians" are taking it up as a battle cry.

"Our new daily Socialist paper," he said, "will be published next July in the teeth of Tammany Hall, and they can't stop it for the benefit of the small papers of the parasites and labor fakirs if they get all the injunctions going.

"It's a case of John Y. McKane's 'injunctions don't go,' and we don't go to Sing Sing about it, either." The crowd met this declaration with a round of cheers and the waving of hats and flags.

"Dewey, the political hero of two years ago," proclaimed James Hunter, "was in everybody's heart a year ago. It was nothing but Dewey. To-day he's politically dead, but the Socialist Party still lives."

The crowd shook with laughter when Frank Campbell of Hudson County, N. J., said that the meeting of the Typographical Union last Saturday night was not a meeting of brains. "It was a meeting of sheep."

"The nice ladies of the rich loafers and the idle bums of Tammany Hall and the Platt organization," he said, "look at us and say, 'I wonder who those people are,' but they won't wonder any longer, when they are turned upside down by the revolutionary ballot of the Socialistic republic. We have no room for a labor fakir. Debs—"

Instantly there was a division in the meeting, and some one called for three cheers for Debs. They were given with a vim and strength that defied the efforts of the others to drown them out with hissses and catcalls.

"Debs in a dub!" the speaker fairly shouted above the disorder. "Four years from now Bryan will be leading Debs around, for Bryan has a bigger stomach.

"The man who can't tell a labor fakir when he sees him is a dead lobster. We're not monkeys. We're not flies. We're men."

The other speakers were Aivan S. Brown and Paul Dinger. Chairman Murphy, in his closing speech, again denounced the Volkszeitung as a "set of orphanless kangaroos" amid mingled cheers and hisses.

"Debs, their stepfather," he said, "won't stand for them. Debs is going to sell out to the Democratic Party, just the same as Gompers, just as the same as the Volkszeitung. But we're going to turn them all down when the co-operative commonwealth comes in."

The demonstration closed with cheers for international Socialism and the playing of the "Marseillaise."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF.—Baron and Baroness Heyking, Germany; Sir Weekman Pearson, London.

CAMBRIDGE.—W. W. Finley and P. B. Parke, Washington.

HOLLAND.—H. H. Whitney, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE.—John A. Hall, Springfield. ST. DENIS.—Dr. J. B. Ferris, United States Consul at Haiti.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Herne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Martin, linens and white goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. J. Jalkut, millinery; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. Alexander, linens; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. E. Tarnow, ribbons; 104 Worth Street.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss E. Livingsten, underwear, infants' and children's wear; E. M. Rosenthal, cloaks, suits, and vaists; 43 Leonard Street.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; C. S. Rogers, notions; 2 Walker Street.
Jones, W. C., & Co.; Sherman, Texas; W. C. Jones, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. Lawrence, linens and white goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hamburger Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Westfeldt, P., York, Penn.; C. Weiss, dry goods; D. F. Lufear, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. A. Laubham, carpets; 8 Greene Street; Hoffman House.
Wile, Brickner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Brickner, woolens; Hoffman House.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. O. Hatton, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.
Hengerer, William, & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss L. Scheuerman, millinery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Scowcroft, John, & Sons Company, Ogden, Utah; J. Scowcroft, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Lasker, M., Galveston, Texas, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. E. Mayhew, notions, fancy goods, and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Ribro, cloaks and suits; 708 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Behr, cloaks and suits; 422 West Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hall, Headington & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Hall, Jr., carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; J. S. McAnulty, carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; L. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear, corsets and waists; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Ullman, Moses, Sons, Williamsport, Penn.; H. M. Ullman, fancy goods; Hotel Vendome.
Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. Strauss, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Stricker, Beltman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Stricker, clothing, 49 Worth Street; Hotel Vendome.
Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. Wilkinson, ribbons, 335 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; D. C. Taylor, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Gentles, dry goods, 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.
Wolf & Strauss, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, pants; Hotel Marlborough.
Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. W. Cross, upholstery goods, 399 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Froelicht, Duncker & Renard Carpet Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Duncker, carpets; C. H. Duncker, carpets; Hotel Marlborough.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. S. Parker, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; Mr. Rogers, boys' clothing; 57 White Street.
Doeplits, S., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; M. Doeplits, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.
Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Biermeister Bros. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; St. Denis Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Hunter & Hardie, Dayton, Ohio; W. Hardie, dry goods; D. L. Sinclair, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. C. Whitney, ribbons; 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, dress goods and silks; Morton House.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

ROCKAWAY POLO TEAM WON.

Philadelphia Did Not Show Superiority Which Warranted Its Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, May 1.—Rockaway beat Philadelphia by a decisive score to-day in the first match for the Georgean Court Cups donated by Mrs. George J.

NICARAGUA CANAL DEBATE

House Takes Up Consideration of the Hepburn Bill.

STRONG OPPOSITION SHOWN

Three Republican Leaders Argue Against the Measure—Passage of the Bill To-day Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Nicaragua Canal bill, which is fathered by Representative Hepburn, was taken up in the House to-day and to-night. To-morrow it will be voted on. This is the first time in more than fifty years of agitation of a project for the building of an inter-oceanic canal that any bill actually authorizing construction has reached the stage when positive action can be predicted.

Three different sections in the House divide the time allotted for the consideration of the measure. There is a large section, probably a safe majority, in favor of the bill as reported by the committee; another section disposed to have it amended before it will vote for it, and a third section opposed to it altogether. The debate to-day was memorable because of the unexpectedly powerful opposition it developed. Mr. Burton of Ohio, Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee; Mr. Hitt of Illinois, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and Mr. Cannon of Illinois, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, threw the weight of their influence against it, not because they are opposed to the building of the canal, but because they considered that the time for authorizing its construction was not ripe.

Mr. Burton and Mr. Hitt contended that the bill would violate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which guarantees the neutrality of the canal, and Mr. Cannon quoted Admiral Walker, Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, as saying that the commission was not yet prepared to say which was the best route. Mr. Cannon contended that the authorization of the construction of the canal over the Nicaraguan route at this time would delay its building for years and cost the Government $50,000,000.

The debate also developed other lines of opposition. Some of the Democrats insist that the amendments striking the words "defend" and "fortifications" from the bill are designed to make it harmonize with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and that it is therefore objectionable. Representative Champ Clark directed attention, in the early hours of the debate, to the apparent controversy with the Senate and the Department of State that will be invited by passing a bill proposing to run directly against the provisions of that treaty. To members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, this proposal to legislate in violation of the treaty is obnoxious, and the fate of the bill in the Senate is predicted to be defeat, unless the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is to be rejected. Some of the opponents of the bill are referring to one of Mr. Hepburn's arguments as doomed to meet with criticism in the Senate, and that is his contention in support of discrimination in favor of American freights and vessels, to give a great advantage to American commerce through the canal when constructed.

The bill was ably and vigorously championed by Chairman Hepburn of the Inter-State Commerce Committee and by many others. Mr. Fletcher of Minnesota was the only member of the Commerce Committee who opposed the passage of any bill at any session. During the debate to-day ex-Secretary of State Sherman was one of the interested listeners on the floor, and Admiral Walker followed the proceedings from a seat in the reserved galleries.

HEPBURN OPENS THE DEBATE.

Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, in charge of the bill, sought to reach an agreement about the length of general debate and the division of time. He suggested that general debate should be closed to-day. Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, thought that half of the time should be controlled by those who were against any canal bill at this session.

Some temper was displayed by Mr. Cannon and Mr. Hepburn, and the House finally went into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill, Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin in the chair, without any agreement as to the length of general debate or the division of time, but with the understanding that a night session for debate should be held to-night. The bill was read.

Mr. Hepburn then offered the amendments of the committee substituting the word "protect" for "defend" and the words "provision for defense" instead of "fortifications for defense." He made the opening argument in support of the bill. It was now almost exactly fifty-four years, he said, since the project of an interoceanic canal was first broached. Since then volumes had been written and thousands of speeches had been made, but this was the first day a bill to carry such a project into effect had received the attention of the House of Representatives. There had always been some way to defeat action, always some party in interest that did not want the particular project proposed or at that particular time. He recalled how five years ago a petition signed by 307 members for the consideration of a canal bill had been sidetracked, and how twice since then the Appropriations Committee had shunted off the main proposition with appropriations for investigations. "And now again to-day," he continued, "we see some of the gentlemen, notably the gentleman who has twice before defeated action, standing here protesting that this is not the auspicious moment."

The speaker reviewed the whole history of the canal project, the various examinations and surveys of the route by the various commissions appointed, including the Walker Commission of last year, which has not yet made its report. All the reports were practically unanimous in favor of the Nicaraguan route, he said.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Speaking of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the objection raised to the project on the ground that it was still in force, Mr. Hepburn declared amid a general outburst of applause that the interests of the American people in the canal had become so great that they would refuse to be bound longer by a barrier imposed by another generation half a century ago. Regarding existing franchises, Mr. Hepburn said there had been a wonderful traffic in franchises by Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Whenever the treasuries were low those countries sold franchises. In all, twenty-seven had been granted during the last fifty years. The owners of these franchises always had something to sell. This bill recognized and dealt with none of them.

As to the Panama Canal, Mr. Hepburn expressed the opinion that it would never be feasible for the United States. In addition to the physical obstacles to its completion, he doubted whether the United States could ever obtain control of it. "I want," said he, "and I think the American people want, an American canal which can, if necessary, discriminate in favor of our own people, giving our commerce the advantage over the commerce of other countries. [Applause.] We are entering upon the most intense contest in the history of time, and it is the intention of the American people that they shall have their full share of the world's commerce. [Renewed applause.] I want the canal, when completed, under our control. I do not want our hands tied before we enter the contest."

"If we pass this bill and the Senate then ratifies the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the provisions of which conflict with it," interrupted Mr. Clark, (Dem., Mo.,) "which would take precedence?"

"I do not know?" replied Mr. Hepburn. "If they absolutely conflict the law would be superior to that treaty."

"No! No!" cried gentlemen from various parts of the hall.

"If we decide to protect the canal the Hay-Pauncefote treaty would give England the same rights," persisted Mr. Clark.

"I am afraid," responded Mr. Hepburn, "that such action would be unfortunate for the provisions of my bill. But if the House of Representatives by an overwhelming vote declares the policy of the American people to be for an American canal untrammeled by entagling alliances no one in the United States will dare to say 'nay.' [Applause.] I do not think there is any disposition by the Administration to thwart the will of the American people." [Applause.]

"If it is not the intention to press the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, why is it not withdrawn?" asked Mr. Clark, (Mo.

"We must not stop now for fear of something in the future," replied Mr. Hepburn.

"If you will put that word 'fortify' back in the bill, it will have the unanimous support of this side," said Mr. Clark.

"I do not think the changes the committee consented to make in the interests of harmony, as we supposed, make any radical difference in the bill, responded Mr. Hepburn.

"Do you think the Clayton-Bulwer treaty can be abrogated by an act of Congress?" said Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa.)

"I do. It would be better were the abrogation to be arranged through the State Department, but I entertain no doubt of our power to abrogate it by legislation inconsistent with its continuance."

MR. SHACKELFORD'S PLEA.

When Mr. Hepburn concluded, Mr. Shackelford, (Dem., Mo.,) who made the minority report in favor of an additional section providing that the canal should not be built if the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was ratified, took the floor. He was, he said, earnestly in favor of a canal. But great as its benefits to the American people would be, there was one question dearer to the American heart—the Monroe doctrine. No exigency should compel us to depart from that doctrine, which would always be our shield against foreign encroachment. "If England is to have the benefits of the canal, why should it be built with American money?" he asked.

Mr. Lovering (Rep., Mass.,) supported the bill. The time for discussion, he said, had passed. The desire of the American people for the canal was unanimous, the feasibility of the route was proved. It would furnish a short and cheap route to the great East, where 800,000,000 of people were to be better fed and better clothed. Recent events emphasized the necessity for its immediate construction.

Mr. Alexander (Rep., N. Y.,) also supported the bill. He quoted figures to show the advantage of the Nicaragua over the Panama route. A sailing vessel, he said, could travel from New York to San Francisco via the former route fourteen days quicker than by way of the Panama route.

Mr. Ransdell (Dem., La.,) made a general argument in favor of the immediate construction of a canal, and was followed by Mr. Fletcher (Rep., Minn.,) in opposition to the bill. The latter did not believe the findings of the Canal Commission should be forestalled. At the next session, when the commission's report was before Congress, action should be taken for the building of an American canal.

MR. BURTON IN OPPOSITION.

Mr. Burton, (Rep., Ohio,) who was one of the leaders of the opposition to the bill, said: "I yield to no one in my desire for the early connection of the two oceans by an isthmian canal, but this measure does not provide the best method of accomplishing it. It ignores solemn treaties; it commits us to one route when the advantages of all routes should be considered and compared. If the United States is to engage in a business enterprise, it ought to go about it in a businesslike way."

He pointed out the advantages of the two routes, notably that the Panama was shorter, while the Nicaraguan had a less sailing distance from the Atlantic Coast of North America and the Gulf Coast to the Pacific Coast. One of the most important objections to the passage of the bill at this time, he continued, was that it definitely committed the United States to one route. This would compel this country to obtain the right of way and necessary concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica at any cost and invite them to fix an extortionate price. He laid especial stress upon the arguments that the canal should be neutral, and pointed out that not only had the United States always advocated neutral canals, but it had done so particularly with reference to an isthmian canal. Beginning with Henry Clay in 1826, this country had until very recently favored equal privileges to all nations. Mr. Burton also maintained that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was adopted upon the insistence of the United States rather than that of Great Britain, and that it is still as binding as any treaty or statute of the United States, however much it might be assailed.

As a solution of the whole matter, he suggested the making of provisional treaties with the Governments through whose territory the different routes for canals may go, obtaining options on rights of way and concessions, and the postponement of the selection of the route until next December.

THE QUESTION OF NEUTRALITY.

At another point Mr. Burton said: "Shall this canal be a neutral canal? On this subject I say emphatically, yes. Nothing else is in accordance with the spirit of this age. Nothing else is in accord with our convenience and benefit in managing it. Nothing else is in accordance with the safety with which it can be maintained. We insisted on the removal of the sound dues and the neutralization of the channels near Denmark, although they were within a cannon shot of the shore. We insisted on the neutralization of Magellan's Straits. We insisted on the neutralization of the St. Lawrence River in that part where it flows exclusively through Canadian territory. We granted and received the neutral and equal use of the great canals on the Canadian border, which is maintained to this time. We fought for this principle. The triumph of Decatur and Bainbridge against the Barbary pirates did not inure to our benefit alone, but to the benefit and safety of the commerce of the whole world.

"We cannot afford to lie down upon this record. To-day the Administration has asked and obtained from the powers of Europe assurance of an open door in China, a diplomatic triumph. Does no one see the humor that appears in asking those concessions there and yet proposing to close the waterway between the two oceans to the other nations of the world?"

Mr. Hepburn—Did not this Government specifically refuse to participate in that series of treaties that secured the neutrality of the Suez Canal, being the only Nation that specifically did refuse to do that?

Mr. Burton—The refusal was not at all because we were opposed to the principle of neutralization. It was because it involved an implication of participation in the affairs of the Eastern Hemisphere, in which we did not wish to engage.

Mr. Corliss (Rep., Mich.,) answered some of the suggestions of Mr. Burton. He insisted that it should be strictly an American canal, and that there was no occasion to delay the authorization until after the Walker commission made its report.

Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.) opposed the bill on account of the provision for the construction of the canal after obtaining from Nicaragua and Costa Rica full control over the territory through which it passed. The provision, he said, was in contravention of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, which he maintained was in force. The faith of the Nation was pledged in that treaty. He added that he believed the United States had the right during the fifties when Great Britain was encroaching in Central America to notify her that she was violating the treaty and that if she persisted the treaty was abrogated. Instead of that, we refused to abrogate, Great Britain yielded her contention, and the treaty remained in force. Mr. Frelinghuysen was the only Secretary of State who had ever maintained that the treaty was not "void," but "voidable."

Mr. Hitt used strong words in his denunciation of the attempts to violate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He styled it "a cynical disregard of the moral law" and an attempt to commit the American people to "open perjury."

A GREAT CANAL TRUST.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) concluded the debate for the afternoon with a brief but vigorous speech against the bill. He was in favor of the canal, but it was his duty as a Representative to see that the canal was constructed as economically and as early as possible. During the last session Congress appropriated $1,000,000 for the investigation of the various routes, and 1,000 engineers had been at work—500 on the Nicaragua route, 300 on the Panama route, and 200 on the Darien route. Should Congress go ahead and disregard the prodigious work done by the Walker commission? he asked. Mr. Cannon stated that an investigation was being made now as to the advisability of cutting off from twenty to twenty-five miles of the proposed route, which, it was possible, might save half the cost of the canal. He had talked with Admiral Walker and Gen. Ernest within two days. Was Congress not to take cognizance of what was going on?

Mr. Canfon declared that this bill, if it became a law, would place the United States at the mercy of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Mr. Cannon created something of a sensation by quoting Admiral Walker, Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, as saying: "We are not prepared to say now when the canal across the isthmus should be constructed or which is the best route, and it will take us the remainder of the year to determine those two facts."

Mr. Cannon added that the proper way to get the concession would be to play one Government against the other. "Gentlemen talk of trusts," said he. "God, in His infinite wisdom, could not have created such a trust as this bill creates." He declared the enactment of the bill would put a weight on the canal that would hinder its construction for years and cost the Government $50,000,000.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., N. J.,) asked why Admiral Walker had not furnished the "secret" information given Mr. Cannon to the House. "It is not secret information," replied Mr. Cannon. "I sought it and got it, as any other gentleman could."

At 5:25 o'clock the House took a recess. When it convened again at 8 o'clock speeches in favor of the bill were delivered by Mr. Levy (Dem., N. Y.,) and others, and by eleven Representatives in opposition.

At 10:30 o'clock the House adjourned.

STRIKE CONFERENCE TO-DAY

Supt. Waitt Goes to Buffalo to Try to Settle Differences.

Shopmen of the Lackawanna and Nickel Plate Go Out—Labor Troubles In Other Places.

BUFFALO, May 1.—The strike situation, so far as the New York Central employes are concerned, is unchanged. Superintendent Waitt to-day telegraphed that he would be here to-morrow morning to confer with the strikers in an endeavor to bring about a settlement of differences. About 550 shopmen of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 150 of the Nickel Plate roads went out to-day because, it is reported, they were asked to repair New York Central cars.

There were no indications yesterday in any of the New York Central yards in this city that the trouble was likely to extend to this city. All the employes in the various departments were at work, and if they had any intention of joining in the strike, there were no signs of it. The officials at the Grand Central Depot said that they had not received any demands of any kind from the local employes.

STANDARD OIL MEN STRIKE.

Go Out After Announcement of Shorter Hours—Some Get Better Wages.

The Standard Oil Company announced yesterday a virtual increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of its workmen in the oil yards at Constable Hook, Bayonne, N. J. Third Vice President Alexander said:

"We have advanced the compensation of all of our workmen not only in the Constable Hook plant, but in all parts of the country as well. The employes in the mechanical department, the boilermakers, machinists, and so on, desired to have their increased pay come in the form of a reduction in the hours of labor, so we arranged matters that way, giving them the same pay for nine hours work that they have been getting for ten hours. To equalize matters, all men who work on the twelve-hour shift have their wages increased 10 per cent. This makes a virtual advance of 10 per cent. for all the workmen in our employ."

The workmen do not appear to be satisfied, as it is alleged that the company is forcing the mechanics to do in nine hours the same work they have been doing in ten hours. A number of boilermakers quit work at the Standard Oil yards yesterday. About 125 went out. It was not learned whether they had the authority of the Boilermakers' Union for their action. The men demand $2.25 a day for nine hours work.

STRIKE IN NORTH HUDSON.

Three Bosses Yield—Threat to Call Out the Buildings Trades.

The plumbers, laborers, and lathers of North Hudson, which includes Union Hill, West Hoboken, West New York, Guttenberg, North Bergen, and Weehawken, quit work yesterday because their demands, made a week ago, that their wages be advanced to $3.50 for a day of eight hours, were not complied with. The men met at Becker's Hall, Union Hill. At noon Christian Steller of Union Hill and John Heim and J. W. Dickinson of West Hoboken complied with the demands.

Business Agent Conroy of the United Building Trades Council of Hudson County has established an office at Union Hill. He said yesterday that if the demands of the men were not complied with it might become necessary to call out the affiliated building trades.

MEN WIN IN BROOKLYN.

Of 1,500 Who Went Out, 1,300 Are to Resume Work To-day.

The long-threatened strike of Brooklyn carpenters and joiners was declared yesterday morning. It was short-lived. Most of the boss carpenters yielded to the demands of the men before night, and about 1,300 of the 1,500 carpenters who went out yesterday, it was said last night, will return to work this morning. The other bosses are expected to accede to the demands of the union to-day.

The principal demands of the union were that all carpenters receive 45 cents an hour, have an eight-hour working day, and a Saturday half holiday. A number of the bosses agreed to the men's terms on Monday, when they learned that a strike was to be declared.

PATERSON CARPENTERS OUT.

Bosses Object to Iron-Clad Agreement Demanded by Union.

PATERSON, N. J., May 1.—The union carpenters went on strike this morning and 450 men are idle. The carpenters demand 35 cents an hour and eight hours as a day's work. Three of the largest contractors have agreed to the union's demands and about 100 union men are at work for them to-day.

The union insists that every boss sign the iron-clad agreement, which prohibits the employer from hiring any non-union men and that the walking delegates shall have power at all times to go through the shops and advise the men. These are the two clauses to which the bosses object.

MASONS OUT IN WESTCHESTER.

With Bricklayers and Helpers, 3,000 in All, They Go on Strike.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 1.—Three thousand stonemasons and bricklayers in Westchester and a part of the Borough of the Bronx went out on strike this afternoon. The stonemasons demand $3.50 a day instead of $3. The masons' helpers want $2 a day instead of $1.50. The bricklayers who have been working nine hours a day demand an eight-hour day.

Building operations throughout Westchester County are at a standstill on account of the strike. A few of the bosses, some twenty-five or thirty, have granted the men's terms. The others say they would be willing to pay the increase in wages demanded by the masons and helpers to really good men, but they are not willing to advance the wages of inferior workmen. They say that it is the poorer workmen that are making all the trouble.

STRIKES IN THIS STATE.

ALBANY, May 1.—Five hundred carpenters and sixty plumbers went out on a strike here to-day. The carpenters demand 35 cents per hour and eight hours to constitute a day's labor, while the plumbers ask for $3.50 per day of eight hours. The State Board of Arbitration and Mediation will strive to settle the differences that exist.

ROCHESTER, May 1.—Nearly 100 electrical workers went on strike this morning because their employers refused to accede to their demands for an eight-hour day. No disturbance has taken place, the men simply handing in their time slips and giving notice that they were not going to work. The strikers say they mean business and will not give in. The bosses say they think they can get along without the men until they will be glad to come back to work.

SUFFERN, May 1.—About 200 men, carpenters, plumbers, and masons, went on a strike at Tuxedo to-day. They were employed on the different residences which are located in Tuxedo Park being built by New Yorkers and members of the Tuxedo Club. The striking carpenters wanted $2.75 per day and eight hours. Two employers decided to grant the strikers' request, but the other contractors have given no decision as yet.

SCHENECTADY, May 1.—All the union plumbers in this city went on a strike this morning. They have been receiving $2.70 a day, but now demand $3.

STRIKES IN NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, May 1.—May Day in New England was marked by a greater number of strikes in the various industries than has been the case at the beginning of May in several years. In addition to difficulties in the carpenters' and joiners' trades, in Boston, many of the cities in New England reported a number of men idle to-day on account of the refusal of their employers to accede to demands for a revision of hours of labor and of wages.

In point of numbers, however, the aggregate of strikers anywhere was not unusually large, except at Quincy and one or two other granite centres.

Here little work has been done since March 1. Among those on strike to-day are the granite polishersof Barre, Vt.; granite cutters of West Sullivan and Franklin, Me.; Fall River, Manchester, and several other places. There is also a strike of painters in Providence, a small strike at the Tremont and Suffolk cotton mills, in Lowell, and a number of minor disputes at other points.

It is estimated that not more than 2,500 men in all New England stopped work to-day. About the same number had been out at Quincy, Pawtucket, and one or two other cities for a month or more.

3,000 OUT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The strike for an eight-hour workday, which has been under consideration by the labor unions of this city, began in earnest to-day, when, according to Secretary Joseph B. Allen of the Allied Building Trades Council, workmen representing every branch of the building trades went on strike to enforce by a concerted movement the demands of the unions. Nearly three thousand men are reported to have quit work, and this number is but a small representation of the total membership of the council, which embraces about 95 per cent. of the men employed in the building trades. The fact that so few workmen were compelled to strike is considered by the unions as favorable to their cause.

The movement for a working day of eight hours and a general increase of wages, averaging about 25 per cent., began some months ago by the amalgamation of all the trades connected with building, with the exception of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which, though still an independent organization, is in sympathy with the Allied Building Trades Council.

At a recent meeting, May 1 was decided upon as the day for presenting the demands. In the event of an employer refusing to sign the agreement, members of the various unions were instructed to remain at work until a business agent could endeavor to make a settlement, and the question of a strike rested with the agent. Early to-day these representatives were scouring the city, and, up to the present time, Secretary Allen reports the signing of many agreements, though unable to give the exact number.

In many cases the masters in certain trades have signified their willingness to pay the wages demanded, but have refused to recognize the unions. Without a full recognition of the organizations no settlement will be effected. Such is the situation that confronts several of the unions. The Electrical Workers' Union especially is in this fix, and, in consequence, forty shops are tied up, and more may follow.

CARPENTERS IDLE IN TRENTON.

They Demand 32 Cents an Hour—Jiggermen Strike in the Potteries.

TRENTON, N. J., May 1.—The journeymen carpenters of Trenton, numbering about 300, are idle to-day, pending a conference with the master builders on the demands of the men for a uniform scale at 32 cents an hour. The builders have offered to pay an increase of 25 cents a day above the present wages, which are not uniform. It is believed that a compromise will be effected.

A number of jiggermen employed in the different potteries of the city quit work to-day, alleging that the new scale of wages agreed upon by the manufacturers and the National Brotherhood of Operatives discriminates against them, and they have withdrawn from the brotherhood.

LABORERS OUT IN NEWARK.

Danger of a General Tie-Up in the Building Trades.

NEWARK, N. J., May 1.—There is danger of a general tie-up of all the building trades in Essex County, owing to a strike which was begun by the laborers to-day. About 700 men, members of Laborers' Unions Nos. 1 and 2, are out, demanding 30 cents an hour and eight hours a day until May 1, 1901.

As the laborers are affiliated with the Building Trades League, which has 7,000 members, it is expected that a sympathetic strike may be ordered. If this is done it will paralyze the building trades. As it is at present, work on all the big buildings in the city is practically at a standstill owing to the lack of laborers.

WESTERN RAILROADERS GO OUT.

SEYMOUR, Ind., May 1.—The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern has a strike of large proportions. All section men and the extra gangs on new work from St. Louis to Parkersburg, West Va., are out. About 8,000 men refused to go to work this morning. They want $1.50 a day. The section men have been getting $1.15 and extras $1.25. Fear is entertained lest the trainmen go out in sympathy. There are 200 idle track men here.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., May 1.—All freight conductors and brakemen are out on the Montana Central. The trouble is over a new schedule which went into effect to-day.

The new schedule is the same as was accepted on the main line of the Great Northern some months ago, over which there was some trouble. No effort has been made by the company to apply it to the Montana Central until to-day. Passenger trains are not affected, and passenger crews are at work, but will stop if asked to move freight. The company officials say the strike will last only a few days, and that the man are striking for a very trivial matter.

MINNESOTA LABOR TROUBLES.

ST. PAUL, May 1.—All the union plumbers in this city went on a strike to-day in support of a demand for shorter hours and an increase in wages.

Over 1,100 union wood workers, and practically all the employes of the sash and door, bar fixture, and showcase factories of St. Paul and Minneapolis decided to strike to-day.

The building trades' unions have agreed not to use non-labeled stock in their work, and this may cause a spreading of the trouble. The strike is the result of a dispute over the wage scale and non-union labor, the manufacturers agreeing to the wage scale, but refusing to discharge their present non-union employes.

Strike Stops Work on Reformatory.

RAHWAY, N. J., May 1.—About fifty bricklayers quit work this morning on the new State Reformatory in course of erection near this city. The bricklayers have been working nine hours for $3.50 a day, but a delegate from Perth Amboy Union, No. 27, refused to allow the men to work more than eight hours with the same pay. A dozen new hands arrived in town this afternoon, but the strikers soon persuaded them to return to their homes, in Newark and Elizabeth.

300 Men Affected in Passaic.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 1.—Three hundred men were affected by the strike that took place this morning. All building operations stopped except on two structures on which non-union men are employed. The carpenters demand an eight-hour day and 35 cents an hour. The bosses have offered 31 cents an hour for first-class work and 28 cents for second-class work. Thirty-five tinsmiths have also struck. Several of the bosses have sent for non-union men, and will endeavor to continue work with them.

Pittsburgers on Strike.

PITTSBURG, May 1.—About one thousand bricklayers and five hundred hod carriers struck to-day for an increase in wages and shorter hours. The scale of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was signed by the Master Builders' Association, and all are at work again.

OTHER LABOR TROUBLES.

LUDINGTON, Mich., May 1.—Two hundred freight handlers employed by the Pere Marquette Railroad here have struck, the company refusing to pay grain handlers 30 cents and hour, an increase of 10 cents over last year.

TOLEDO, May 1.—The East Side Rolling Mills here, which are a part of the Republic Iron and Steel Company's system, have shut down indefinitely, throwing 300 men out of work. Lack or orders is given as the cause of the suspension.

OMAHA, May 1.—All union carpenters in Omaha are idle to-day, and not a single contractor of any importance is doing anything. The men demand an eight-hour day, an increase from 35 to 40 cents an hour and the exclusive use of union label planing mill material.

KANSAS CITY, May 1.—Contractors and employers in the building trades generally to-day refused demands for increased wages, and as a result about 1,000 workingmen struck.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 1.—Three hundred men went on strike at the Jenks Shipbuilding Company's yard and shops to-day for 15 cents per hour. They have been receiving $1.25 per day.

DETROIT, May 1.—One hundred and seventy-five union coremakers struck to-day for an increase from $1.75 to $2.25 per day.

SAVANNAH, May 1.—It is claimed by the President of the Building Trades Council that 800 men are on strike in this city to-day, including carpenters, painters, bricklayers, plasterers, and others. They ask an increase in wages and decrease in working hours.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Building operations in East St. Louis, Ill., are at a standstill and 1,000 men are out.

AKRON, Ohio, May 1.—Six hundred boiler men and molders struck at Barberton to-day for an increase of 15 per cent.

CHARTER REVISERS MEET.

George L. Rives Temporary Chairman—To Confer with the Governor.

In response to the call of George L. Rives, the first of the Charter Revision Commissioners appointed by Gov. Roosevelt, thirteen of the other fourteen members of the committee met yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street. The only absentee was John D. Crimmins, who is now in Europe.

Mr. Rives was chosen as the temporary Chairman, and George W. Davison of Queens was made temporary Secretary. Both these men will, it was said, be made permanent officers at the next meeting, which will be held on May 8.

The commission decided to accept the invitation of Gov. Roosevelt to go to Albany and dine with him on Friday next and informally discuss the proposed revisions. This is said to follow a precedent set by Gov. Morton, who, upon the appointment of the first Charter Committee, invited them to his country home at Ellerslie before the work of constructing the charter began.

In some quarters the question has been raised as to whether Mr. Rives, who is a member of the Rapid Transit Commission, and Mr. Levey, who is Deputy Controller, are eligible because of the charter provision prohibiting city officials from occupying places of trust or honor. This is disposed of by the bill creating the commission, which specifically permits the appointment of city officials, and repeals so much of the charter as conflicts therewith.

ALDERMEN AGAIN IRRITATED.

Want to Know If the Chief of Police Will Issue Parade Permits.

Mayor Van Wyck sent to the Board of Aldermen yesterday his veto of the resolution giving permission for a parade in the Borough of the Bronx, on the ground that the Corporation Counsel had held that the Municipal Assembly had no jurisdiction in the matter.

"Corporation Counsel Whalen never gives us the kind of opinion we want," Alderman Bridges said, "and we will never get the right kind of an opinion until we get a lawyer of our own."

The board showed its displeasure with Mr. Whalen by instructing the Police Committee to ascertain from the Chief of Police if he would issue permits for street parades without the consent of the Municipal Assembly. The Aldermen got into an excited wrangle over the resolution, and Alderman Kenny charged Leader McCall with "making the board ridiculous."

Several Aldermen made uncomplimentary remarks about Corporation Counsel Whalen, who, they said, "had just waked up to the opinion that the Municipal Assembly had not power to grant permits for street parades."

Students Decorate Steeple Clock.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 1.—The people of Cambridge were surprised this morning to find that during the night the black face of the old steeple clock on the historic Unitarian Church had been daubed with white paint in an attempt to make it represent the moon. The police authorities and the citizens attribute the doings to members of college secret societies, at whose door such deeds previously have been laid.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh to brisk southerly winds.

The centre of the disturbance in the north has moved to Western Lake Superior, with somewhat increased energy and without precipitation. The barometer is generally low east of the Rocky Mountains, and there is a secondary disturbance central over Central Alabama. During the past twenty-four hours there have been showers and thunderstorms in the South Atlantic States, and light local showers in the middle slope and Rocky Mountain regions. Temperatures have risen generally in the interior of the country and range from 2 to 28 degrees above the seasonal average. In the Atlantic States and extreme Northwest they have fallen, but are not low. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been generally cloudy, with showers in the middle plateau, and with higher temperatures, except on the North coast.

Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and to-morrow over all districts, preceded by showers and thunderstorms this morning in the South Atlantic States. It will be warmer in the lower lake region and northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States. It will be cooler in the western upper lake region, the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley and the northern portion of the Central West. It will be cooler to-morrow in the lower lake region, eastern upper lake region, and the Ohio Valley. In the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will become fresh southerly. On the South coast they will be variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	55	54	57
6 A. M.	56	51	57
9 A. M.	62	57	63
12 M.	73	65	71
4 P. M.	80	75	72
6 P. M.	78	67	70
9 P. M.	75	64	64
12 P. M.	70	62	60

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	64½
Weather Bureau	61⅞
Corresponding date 1899	69
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	53

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.85, and the humidity was 50. At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 29.90 and the humidity was 29. The minimum temperature was 51 degrees at 6 A. M., and the maximum temperature was 70 at 4 P. M.

Flannel Suits

in the new stripes are to be popular—deservedly so. We have them in the very top notch of perfection—and in profusion—and at very lowest prices. A handsome line at

$18

which includes all the best colorings and designs. Faultless in every detail of make. Lower priced perhaps than elsewhere, for no house undersells us—no house can. Many things to interest you in our four convenient stores.

Our 50c. line of English Squares, 29c.

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street
125th Street, Corner 3d Av.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Ever Fresh.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th ave.

Imported Zephyr Ginghams
This Season's Importations
At About Half Price

Representing a large variety of designs and colors. None in the lot which has not heretofore commanded from 25c. to 30c.

At 14c.

Silks.

Black Taffeta Silk, strong and brilliant, 24 inches wide, others ask 75c. per yard; our price, 59c.

Black Foulard Silk, triple warp, soft finish, others ask $1.00 per yard; our price, 59c.

Black Japanese Habutai Silk, one yard wide, others ask 80c. per yard; our price, 68c.

Black Moire Faconne, magnificent quality, imported to sell at $2.00 per yard; our price, 79c.

Black Hemstitched and Corded Taffeta Silk, 28 inches wide, sold by others in 21 inch at $1.25; our price, 99c.

Fancy Taffeta Silk, large variety of pretty styles and new colorings, suitable for waists and entire dresses, sold by others at 75c. per yard; our price, 49c.

All Silk Crinkled Crepe de Chine, good variety of colorings, including black and white, sold by others at 75c. per yard; our price, 49c.

Printed Pongee Silk, choice variety of colorings, 27 inches wide, per yard, 54c.

Foulard Silk, beautiful new designs, 24 inches wide, sold by others at 90c. per yard; our price, 68c.

Popular Fiction at 49c.

Castle Czvargas, by Archibald Burt; Prisoner of Zenda, by Hope; The Destroyer, by Swift; Across Asia on a Bicycle, by Allen; The Vintage, by Benson; Buccaneers and Pirates of Our Coast, by Stockton; Struan, by Magruder; Victorian Literature, by Shorter; Love and Rocks, by Richards; In Vain, by Sienkiewicz; In the Sargasso Sea, by Janvier; The Red Lily, by France; Antigone, by Bourget; Choir Invisible, by Allen; On Trial, by Zach. All at 49c.

Stationery

One Quire Boxes of fine quality Writing Paper, stamped in any color with monogram cut to order, complete, 78c.

Fine Lamps Reduced to
About Half Price

Beautiful tall and squat Banquet Lamps, embellished with fine decorations by the celebrated artist Ahne. Most of these have been our "show pieces," consequently they are tarnished; a little brisk rubbing will restore them to their original freshness and brightness.

Reduced from $11.87 to $5.97
Reduced from $14.87 to $9.97
Reduced from $19.87 to $9.97
Reduced from $17.87 to $11.87
Reduced from $23.41 to $43.97
Reduced from $23.89 to $13.97

Fine Banquet Globes at About Half Price

Both Baccarat and Bohemian Glass, richly decorated in paste gold, colors and figures, assorted sizes:

Reduced from $2.67 to 97c.
Reduced from $2.87 to $1.97
Reduced from $4.87 to $2.87
Reduced from $7.87 to $4.87
Reduced from $9.87 to $5.87
Reduced from $13.87 to $9.87

LA FERNANDINA

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Gentlemen of refinement find satisfaction and pleasure in smoking the La Fernandina cigar. Its fine quality and flavor put it first in the list of clear Havana brands.

Different sizes. 10-15-20-25c.

Sold at all leading cigar stores and hotels.

MICHAELIS & LINDEMAN 459 Broadway N.Y.
BERNARD STAHL & CO., Makers. DISTRIBUTORS.

"APENTA"

A Specific
For Habitual and Obstinate

Constipation.

AFTER THE FIRST FULL DOSE OF APENTA, taken early in the morning (followed perhaps by a little hot water, or hot coffee or tea), smaller doses may be persevered with, in gradually reduced quantities, at intervals of a day or two, until the habitual constipation is completely overcome. Further particulars from United Agency Co., Seymour Building, New York. Agents of the Apollinaris Co., Ld., London.

FUNERAL DELAYED BY BLUNDER.

Through a blunder of the Board of Health the funeral of Felix F. Marache, confidential clerk to the banking firm of Probst, Wetzlar & Co. of 27 William Street, was delayed for several hours Monday by Deputy Coroner Williams. Mr. Marache died Saturday at his residence, 164 St. Nicholas Avenue, of erysipelas, caused by a scratch on the nose.

Funeral services were held at his late residence Sunday afternoon, and on Monday morning about 9 o'clock a number of his friends gathered to accompany the body to the Fresh Pond Crematory.

Shortly before the party left the house Deputy Williams appeared and said that the body could not be removed until an investigation had been made. The telephone was brought into service, and it was finally discovered that a mistake had been made by the Board of Health in turning the death certificate over to the Coroners' Office. Profuse apologies followed, but there had then been a delay of three and a half hours

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WIRE YOUR HOUSE and have a PROTECTION SIGN IN YOUR WINDOW

The only satisfactory Way of leaving your house

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

All Around the Store

May is the month for Buttercups. These we tell of are in the Candy Store, filled with cream and nuts, assorted in various flavors, at 30c a pound. The Cocoa they are selling there at 15c for ½-lb. tin is delicious.

The leather goods store offers lots of conveniences for folks that are going away. Medicine cases in various leathers, 45c to $4.25; leather covered flasks, 65c to $3.50; dressing cases, with all the fittings, $1 to $18. And there are ever so many other useful things.

Have you seen the new kid boots for women with the high Cuban heels that taper gracefully to a small top? A particularly handsome style, made with turned soles—very light and dainty—is sold at $5. Either button or lace.

Are your furs out of the way yet? We store them in the best possible manner at very little cost. We do any repairing or remodeling that you may wish at most reasonable prices.

There is a most delightful assortment of neck ruffs shown just inside the Broadway door. A ruff is not only an added beauty to the costume, but serves as a protection to neck and shoulders on cool evenings. Various styles made of black liberty silk with plaited ends, from 95c to $3.50.

Perhaps you want a new chatelaine bag before you go away. Many new and very practical styles are shown. Some of tan or gray suede at $1.

There are bright Habutai silks that wash like a piece of linen, now being sold at 35c a yard. They make the most serviceable as well as wonderfully pretty dresses for children, and shirt waists for women.

Very pretty buffet scarfs are shown in the Linen Store; of granite cloth hemstitched, with colored broche centre in pink, gold or blue. Two sizes, $1 and $1.25 each.

Women's underwear, best sorts, most comfortable shapes, most reasonable in prices.

There are very complete Alcohol Stoves as small as a large spool of cotton, that can be dropped into a traveler's grip and never be in the way until you want it. No danger of spilling, for it is filled with solidified alcohol, ready for use, and will burn about an hour. Complete for 15c; 2 for 25c.

All sorts of Gloves for Spring are in fullest supply now. The very best gloves in the world for men, women, boys and girls, in the widest variety of sorts, and at all prices for which gloves are made.

Some pretty imported straw hats for children in sailor shapes, with broad brims; some have plain ribbon bands, others have streamers of various colored ribbons. $1 to $3.

Whether you want a Dining Table for summer cottage or for a wedding gift for son or daughter, the furniture store will please you. There are 195 styles shown to-day in the various woods, ranging in price from $6 to $165. Many interesting wedding gifts can be chosen from the odd pieces in Flemish oak, such as chairs for the hall and reception room, hall benches, tabourettes, carved tables and rockers.

Do Your Eyes Need Help?

"Procrastination is the thief of time;" but this is not his only villainy. Among his other various thefts he steals eye-sight, too. It is easy to drift along and "get along"—without helping your tired and worried eyes. It is easy to help eyes if they are relieved before the harm has gone too far.

An optician cannot help *all* eyes; but our experts will make the examination freely, and tell you frankly and intelligently just what sort of help you need. We never prescribe glasses unless we are absolutely sure that you need them; and we guarantee them to give your eyes the best possible help or you needn't keep them.

A very comfortable room for the examination, and most reasonable prices for the glasses, if you decide to have them.

Broadway.

"Book News" for May

This number contains an excellent portrait and biographical sketch of Ernest Seton-Thompson, notes on forthcoming books; reviews of recent publications, analyses of "Janice Meredith" and "Richard Carvell," an article on Best Selling Books, together with numerous short sketches and much information of interest to book-lovers generally. The May number is now ready. 5c a copy. 50c a year. In the Book Store, Ninth street.

Warm Weather WEAR for WOMEN

Things Comfortable and Pretty for Summertime

THESE are days when wardrobes turn topsy-turvy. The garments of April will not serve for May; and the transition must be rapid if discomfort is not to be endured. Hurried buying sometimes forbids best selection—not so, here and now. Magnificent stocks of handsomest and best made garments and accessories are ready to transform, for many thousands, to-day's burdensome clothes into comfort for to-morrow.

Summer SHIRT WAISTS

The soft, lacey effects have taken the place of mannish styles this season, and the beauty of shirt-waists has more than doubled. There is widest play for artistic decoration, and every phase of the designer's fancy is in this unmatched gathering. These hints of styles and prices:

$1—Fine percales; full front, with fine plaits and 4 plaits from neck to waist in back; laundered collars and cuffs.
$1.25—Dimity, neatly dotted; full front and fine plaited back; detachable collar and flare cuffs.
$1.50—Fine quality solid colored chambray; full front; fine box-plaited back; laundered collar and cuffs.
$1.75—Chambray; full front, with vest of white plaited lawn; back plaited; white plaited collar and cuffs.
$2—Fine quality solid colored chambray; full front, with fine box plaits back and front; top of sleeves also box plaited; flare cuffs, hemstitched; laundered collar.
$2.25—Madras; neatly striped; full front; prettily trimmed with embroidery; buttons on side; detachable collar and flare cuffs.
$2.50—Fine quality sheer lawn in solid colors: full front; embroidered with silk dots; fine plaited back; laundered collar and flare cuffs.
Others up to $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

SILKS for Summer Dresses

Fifteen thousand yards of most seasonable silks are offered at a quarter or more below their worth, right at the front of the season. They are all-silk figured satins and foulards—French printings in most artistic designs and colorings. Excellent in quality—most ideal for light summer dresses. Four lots priced this way—

35c, 45c, 55c and 65c a yard

The designs are vines and tulips, moons and crescents, ribbons and whip-thong twirls, dots and mosaic figurings; in black-and-white on gray, marine or national blue, brown, reseda, lavender, magenta, violet, cadet, navy, or old blue, rose, beige, red and light blue.

Bright, beautiful, thoroughly good silks in spite of their very low prices.

Rotunda.

Men's and Boys' CLOTHING

Dressy and exceptionally durable are these men's black cheviot sack suits. They're good, with just ordinary wear as business suits, for two years' service. In correct style and properly made, at $10, $12 and $15.

Some men's worsted trousers, various small lots from last season, about 200 in all, are $3.50 now, though $5 was the fair price.

Men's Oxford gray cheviot suits—not as serviceable, but they're very neat and stylish and popular. These suits, with single-breasted sack coats and double-breasted vests, at $10, $12, $15 and $20.

For the boys, a brief word just about long trouser suits,—sizes 14 to 19 years. Boys at that period are very critical. They know good style, and we know they know it. We've gathered here the sorts of clothing they're bound to like. The best-liked style as regards cut are the suits with single breasted sack coats and double breasted vests. An excellent assortment in that style.

Some of fancy cheviot at $8.50; others of better grade fancy cheviots and Oxford mixed cheviots, blue serges and striped flannels at $10 and $12. And still finer qualities, in most desirable patterns, at $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Separate DRESS SKIRTS to Wear with Shirt Waists

Light in weight, suitable in style and fabric for the easy dress that shirt waists suggest. Carefully made; lined or unlined, as you choose. These hints of a few sorts:

At $4.50—Of black mohair; percaline lined and well finished.
At $5—Of homespun; unlined and finished with stitching.
At $6 and $6.50—Of mohair and cheviot; gored skirt, with flare, box and inverted plaits; well tailored.
At $11—Of homespun; silk lined throughout.
At $12—Of small checks, gray and tan; percaline lined. Another style, of black cheviot, at same price.
At $21—Of checks, silk lined.
Also a full variety of the popular Short Walking Skirts.

Second Floor, Broadway.

White Lawn WRAPPERS

The cut is wholly new in this fresh gathering, and an improvement. Sure you'll be pleased with it, as you will also be with the new trimming designs—some very pretty effects shown in lace and ribbon combinations. Numerous styles:

$2—Sheer white lawn; yoke, back and front of fine plaits; full front; belt around waist; collar and sleeves embroidery trimmed.
$2.75—Fine lawn; yoke, back and front of fine plaits edged with Valenciennes lace; top of sleeves and collar also lace trimmed; ruffle on skirt.
$3—Fine lawn; yoke, back and front of fine plaits; hemstitched; ruffle of embroidery around yoke, on collar and sleeves; deep ruffle on skirt.
$3.75—Sheer lawn; 3 rows of fine embroidery insertion across bust and back; deep ruffle on skirt edged with embroidered insertion.
$5—Fine quality lawn; full front; Watteau back; large collar trimmed with lace insertion and fine edge; wide ribbon around waist; ruffle on skirt.
Others, more elaborately trimmed with laces or embroidery, up to $11.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Russian Blouse SUITS for Little Girls

These suits are one of the most pleasing effects shown this season for the little girls of 2 to 4 years. They consist of a Russian blouse with leather belt, and full bloomers; but the blouse hides the bloomers completely. They are particularly desirable for wear at mountain or seashore.

Linen Suits, $3 and $3.25.
Suits of navy blue serge, $6.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

PERFUMES by the Ounce

Never mind the bottle. We furnish that. All you need do is to name your preference, and you're offered a wide variety from which to chose. Queen Mary perfumes are excellent and not as expensive as some others. 25c an ounce for either of these Queen Mary triple extracts:

Crab Apple Blossom, Carnation Pink, Stephanotis, Wood Violet, Heliotrope, Jockey Club, White Rose, Lily of the Valley and Opoponax.

Queen Mary toilet waters are 10c an ounce; Violet, Crab Apple, Jockey Club, White Rose, Lily of the Valley, Eau de Cologne.

Of Pinaud's extracts you may choose of these at 29c an ounce: Peau d'Espagne, Carnation Pink, Royal Jockey Club, Stephanotis, Lily of the Valley, Opoponax and Wood Violet.

Pinaud's Quintessence of Carnation Pink is 65c an ounce.

Woodworth's triple extracts are: 50c an ounce for Violets of Sicily, 35c for Blue Lilies, 25c for Wild Rose Bud.

Colgate's Caprice 25c an ounce.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

The WALL PAPER in the Furnishing Scheme

Have you been in rooms that looked well, though you didn't know why? And then you have been in others that were perhaps sumptuously furnished, and yet they looked badly.

Did you suspect the Wall Paper?

This Wall Paper store does more than sell rolls of paper—in fact that is far from the most important part of the business. We study and design interior decoration, to fit and harmonize with architectural surroundings and proposed furnishings. Of course we have a most complete collection of latest and most effective wall coverings from home and abroad—charming Dresden stripes, new French papers with cretonnes to match, reproductions of antique tapestries; also silks, velours, and damask velvets; borders and corners for panel effects.

If you have renovating in mind, in city or country, we will explain what we can do here at the store, or will send an expert wherever you wish, to look over the house, and give estimate of work.

Third floor.

Fine Black Dress Goods

Gave you a list yesterday of high-grade black dress stuffs at prices about half their real value. Although that was a varied collection of all now-wanted stuffs, important additions are made to the reduced-price lot to-day. Not half-priced like those previously announced, but reduced considerably—enough to make coming for them an object worth while. Some of the newly-added goods are:

At $1.25, from $2—All-Silk Fancy Striped Gauze Grenadine.
At $1.25, from $2—Velvet Chenille Dot and Spangled Gauze Grenadine.
At $1.50, from $2.25—All-Silk Chenille Dot Fish-net Gauze Grenadine.
At $1.75, from $2.50—All-Silk Chenille Dot and Striped Gauze Grenadine.
At $2, from $2.75—Silk-and-Wool Embroidered Figured Crepe de Chine.
At $2.50, from $3.50—Silk-and-Wool Embroidered Figured Crepe de Chine.
At $3, from $4—Silk-and-Wool Embroidered Figured Eolienne.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Outing PARASOLS

We are naturally proudest of our splendid collection of dress parasols, but we have, also, excellent variety of those for every-day utility, for coaching and for service at seashore and mountain. These hints of three popular sorts:

$2.50—Of taffeta silk; plain top; hemstitched border of fancy checks or stripes.
$3—Extra quality black gros-grain silk, with hemstitched border.
$3.50—Coaching parasols, with black whangee sticks and silver caps.

Broadway.

Items of Interest About Books

We have 15-volume sets of Kipling, containing all the noted author's stories except the latest one, "Stalky & Co." These sets sell usually for $11.25. They're sold here at $6.50.

To our library of recent successful fiction have been added these: Barabbas by Marie Corelli, and "An Enemy to the King" by R. N. Stephens. There's a good-sized list now of works of this class, all of which have met with highest favor during the last year or two. There's a uniform price of 50c, in our style of binding, though previous editions were published at $1.25 and $1.50.

Abbott's Histories—32 volumes in the series—neatly bound in cloth, at 25c a volume. The usual price is 75c.

A Very Timely Offering of Fine CARPETS Under-price

Those who have fine carpeting to do for the summer will welcome this opportunity to save ten to twenty dollars a room on the cost of quite popular grades of good carpets. The carpets are handsome and perfect in every way—not odds and ends, but full pieces to buy from as you wish.

The only reason for the reduction in price is that they are not latest patterns. But you know an expert only can tell which is latest. Many would choose these if they had choice of all. Qualities are identical, and there is wide variety of designs and colorings.

These are the Carpets:

Axminsters at 75c, $1, $1.25, and $1.50—Each in quality worth a third more.
Velvet Carpets at 85c—Same grade in other patterns now selling for $1.10.
Wilton Velvet Carpets at $1.15—The finest grade of Wilton Velvets that is made; they sell regularly for $1.50. There are thirty-five good patterns to pick from.

Large quantities, wide selection, splendid qualities—just the sort of a collection that offers the surest economy; because you can be pleased as well as if you paid full prices.

Third floor.

"Odorless" Refrigerators

That's their name. The "Odorless" refrigerators are scientifically constructed food preservers. They are so built as to afford perfect circulation of air, thereby making it possible to place all sorts of provisions close together without danger of one contaminating another. The "Odorless" is not a cheap refrigerator as to cost—prices run from $15 to $54. But, counting their ice-saving and food-preserving qualities, they're far from expensive.

Fifth floor.

Men's Custom Tailoring

We have ready to-day some handsome new styles of fancy cheviot and worsted suitings, that are not only stylish, but exceptional value. We will make them up, to order, with single-breasted sack coats, for

$25 a suit

Very attractive fine worsted Trouserings at $8.50, made to measure.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Paris Notes

from the office of

JOHN WANAMAKER

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES, PARIS, April 17, 1900.

The sudden change in the weather the last two or three days has come upon us as a surprise, for the skies had been so long overclouded, and we had been deprived of sunshine for so many days, that it was hard to imagine that we were in spring. It was delightfully warm on Sunday, indeed almost sultry, and in consequence the races at Longchamps were very fashionably attended, and all the mondaines donned their spring toilettes which have been for so long waiting to see the light of day.

Mostly all the costumes worn by the best people were tailor-made, simply but elegantly cut, and in many new shades of gray, which seems destined to be the predominating color again this summer. The tailor-made costumes seemed a trifle shorter in the skirt than we have seen them hitherto, and were all accompanied by boleros, giving length to the figure, and opening over lace blouses.

One of the most remarkable dresses seen in the Pesage was composed of pastel green "torchonnette." The corsage, having a semi-loose bolero of guipure, was draped with white mousseline de soie, terminating in a black velvet chou and long echarpe. The skirt formed a semi-redingote tunique, embroidered with green and black, above a plaited petticoat. The lower portion of the corsage was gathered, and with this toilette was worn a "tricorne" hat of green straw, garnished with violets and black plumes, which completed a pretty "ensemble."

A scarlet foulard was another wonderful creation seen at this function, which at this season of the year is always an event for fashionable elegance and the display of the latest spring toilettes. The gown in question was inserted with three wavy bands of cluny lace, with diagonal plaits at the hips, the skirt flowing widely at the bottom.

Every other dress, that is, those that were not tailor-made, were trimmed with lace and embroidery, some plain, others profusely and elaborately. Lace and embroidery are the rage; every gown now being made is plaited or embroidered, and very frequently both. Lovely pale tints prevail, a kind of periwinkle blue, or a delicate red mauve being much in vogue. The Ixia, the flower of the African veldt, is to be the fashionable flower of the season in London, and will no doubt also be fashionable in Paris. All kinds of hats are worn, and great liberty is allowed in this respect; the brims are large, but crumpled into every variety of picturesque shape—three-corned, shepherdess, tall-crowned, etc., and all are trimmed with fruit. Sometimes the color of the dainty straw corresponds with the fruit and flowers used as its trimming, whilst sometimes, again, it serves as a contrast. Tulle, gauze, chiffon, flowers and fruits are the materials "par excellence" for this summer's headgear.

Some charming gowns are to be seen at the Gymnase, in the play "Ma Bru" which has just been revived in that theatre and in which the lovely actress Mlle. Sorel takes a prominent part. In the first act she appears in a blue Foulard, shaded with mauve, trimmed with a Louis XIII. collar in guipure and high white satin waist ribbon. In the second act she is seen in a dinner dress in the palest of sky blue "a la Nattier" trimmed with fine Alencon lace, which she then changes for an Empire tea-gown of Malmaison pink crepe velvet, fastened upon the side with a large bow in black and white mousseline de soie. Her toilette in the next act has a tight-fitting coat of golden brown taffeta with wide collar and cuffs in Venetian point, over a smart cloth skirt of an ecru shade. This combination of two browns is very effective, and now that its becomingness has been so well demonstrated by Mademoiselle Sorel, it will no doubt be much adopted this spring by the elegantes.

The long "sac-Paletot" is still being much worn, although as the warm days approach it will most likely be abandoned in favor of the short smart coat and the bolero, which seem to be everlastingly favored by the Parisiennes. The long coats, however, are very appropriate just at the moment. They are trimmed with wide applications of guipure on a colored ground, with open-work embroidery and deep fringes, which interrupt the severe monotony of the cloth. Their severity is also mitigated by floating echarpes of mousseline de soie.

Some of the dressmakers are using the sun-plaited skirt in a very clever way; indeed, the graceful and gradual expansion of the sun-plaited skirt is immensely in the spirit of to-day. A frock of this kind, just finished by one of the Rue de la Paix autocrats of "la mode," is made of black Crepe de Chine, the edge of the skirt cut all around in deep Vandykes, under which comes a plain shaped flounce of black taffeta with lines of black ribbon velvet. The corsage is particularly lovely, being built of a sun-plaited circle of material, corresponding to what forms the skirt, and placed so that while the skirt plaits expand downward over the hips, the bodice plaits expand upward to the bust. The top of the corsage is finished off in a yoke of black guipure, embroidered with black chenille. The elegante for whom the gown has been created, though not exactly stout, is very well rounded, so these sun-plaitings, gradually decreasing in width at the waist, will be particularly becoming to her.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

GOV. ALLEN INAUGURATED

Assumes Control of the Civil Government of Porto Rico.

LITTLE ENTHUSIASM SHOWN

Crowd of About 5,000 Persons Witnesses Ceremonies and Hears the Inaugural Address.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, May 1.—The inauguration of Charles Herbert Allen, formerly Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, as first American Civil Governor of the Island of Porto Rico took place to-day. The ceremony was impressive. A more beautiful day could not have dawned in which to usher in the new Government. Before the penetrating warmth of the sun's rays could be felt the streets of the city were thronged with people. The sky was cloudless, and the populace took this as a happy augury that the Almighty thus expressed approval of the occasion.

The day's exercises opened at sunrise with serenades by the bands of the Eleventh Infantry, the Fifth Cavalry, and the Porto Rican Regiment. The city bands also played the island and United States National airs before the Executive Mansion and on the principal plazas, as well as while marching through the streets.

The following was the programme of the inauguration, at which Gen. Davis presided:

Invocation of Bishop Blenk.
Address of Gov. Davis, who ended with introducing the new civil Governor. This was accomplished amid deafening applause.
The administration of the oath of office to Gov. Allen, after which Gen. Davis and Gov. Allen shook hands and the crowd cheered heartily again, while seventeen guns were fired from Forts San Cristobal and El Morro and the fleet.
An address of welcome by Judge Quinones.
The introduction by Gen. Davis of Mr. Allen to the people as the Governor Porto Rico.
Gov. Allen's address.
The benediction by Chaplain Brown.
"The Star-Spangled Banner," played by the infantry band.

Gov. Allen's address, which was eloquent, was received favorably, though quietly. All the speeches were translated into Spanish.

The troops began assembling at 8 o'clock, and later Gov. Allen and Gen. Davis reviewed on the plaza the cavalry, artillery, infantry, the Porto Rica Regiment, the sailors and marines from the fleet, and the police and civic societies. Each company on passing the Governors presented arms or otherwise saluted. The plaza and adjoining housetops were packed with people, of whom about 5,000 were present.

The native troops received the most applause from the natives, the regulars and sailors being accorded only nominal applause. The people were exceedingly quiet, orderly, and undemonstrative. They expressed their feeling of applause by handclaps. There were no loud shouts, catcalls, or whistling, &c., such as characterize American crowds on such occasions.

The inauguration platform was an extension of the balcony. Among those present were Rear Admiral Farquhar, commander in chief of the North Atlantic Station; Chaplain Brown, Bishop Blenk, Judge Quinones of the Supreme Court, and the members of that court; Gen. Davis, the appointees of yesterday, all the foreign Consuls, the families of Gen. Davis and Gov. Allen, the army and navy officers, and thirty prominent citizens. No soldiers were in sight.

GEN. DAVIS'S ADDRESS.

Gen. Davis, in introducing Gov. Allen, spoke as follows:

"The duty has been devolved upon me, by order of the President, to this day transfer to the Governor of Porto Rico the charge assigned to me by orders of the President. This charge involved the grave responsibility of administering the government of a million beings, which has been in my keeping for nearly a year.

"Without the cordial support of the inhabitants it would have been impossible for me or others to perform this task without constituting and maintaining the rule of a despot, the very thought of which is abhorrent to every American. Military control of the civil affairs, which began with the landing of the army in July, 1898, and which included the whole island in October, is to-day brought to a conclusion. The Porto Ricans have eagerly longed for this day, the dawn of a new political and industrial life, while the Military Governor has anxiously awaited the moment he could place in the hands of the duly constituted civil authorities those duties and responsibilities which have been devolved upon him.

"The transfer of the sovereignty of Porto Rico was ratified in April, 1899, and it is proper to note as a coincidence that a year later exactly the final step was taken in the organization of a civil government. The principal executive and legislative officers will be the forty-seven provided by Congress. At least forty of these will be citizens of Porto Rico. The appointment of the other seven rests with the President. The whole of the judiciary may also, in the discretion of the President and the Governor, be Porto Ricans.

"The laws familiar to you will continue in force, except as they may be modified by military orders. Such modifications from my orders will never be promulgated until they have received careful consideration and have been indorsed by distinguished natives learned in the laws and institutions of the country and familiar with its social and industrial conditions.

PREDICTS GREAT PROSPERITY.

"The laws provide a basis for industry, trade, and commerce, which warrants the belief that the dark clouds of misery and want which have shadowed the past and present will soon roll away. By these laws every pound of sugar will find a purchaser at 50 per cent. greater price, tobacco will be doubled in value, and coffee will be protected. You are offered absolutely free trade the moment your ability is shown to support the Government. Your laws, religion, and private rights are all preserved, and the laws can only change by the will of the local Legislature. No island in any sea has a fairer future of peace, happiness, and prosperity. The privations and misery of the past and present will soon be replaced by happiness and plenty.

"Military rule over a civilized people actuated by democratic conviction is always objectionable, and the opposition of the people to such a government was intensified by knowing that in the United States the military is subordinate to the civil power. My constant effort has been to govern through civil instrumentality whenever possible, without manifesting in the slightest degree the presence and influence of the troops. They have never been used to maintain the law and preserve peace. An occasion has not existed for their forcible intervention, showing that the people have borne themselves as loyal citizens, accepting their lot and looking forward with hope and confidence to the time when they would enjoy the proud privilege of saying, 'I am an American citizen.'

"On this memorable occasion I make acknowledgment of feelings of the deepest gratitude to the people for the hospitable reception and innumerable manifestations of cordial co-operation in executing the difficult trusts assigned to me and my military assistants. Associated with me were able and enlightened citizens, and I thank them all for their cordial co-operation. I deem it fortunate to leave the civil administration to so many competent and efficient servants.

"Now, Sir, to you, the first Governor named for the post by the President in pursuance of the act of Congress, I have the high honor and proud satisfaction to deliver to your keeping the Government of Porto Rico."

GOV. ALLEN'S ADDRESS.

The Chief Justice then administered the oath of office at 10:30 A. M., and after the address of welcome by Judge Quinones, Gov. Allen made a brief speech, as follows:

"At this impressive ceremony I bring to you—the inhabitants of the 'ever faithful' Island of Porto Rico—the congratulations and good wishes of the people of the United States.

"Imposing as the occasion is in itself, and far-reaching as its effect may be upon the future of your beautiful island, it is especially significant because it marks the first step in the establishment here of civil government under the flag of the United States of America, and with the blessings and opportunities that go with it.

"A new page has been turned in the volume of your history, and a new era inaugurated in the development of your island. Whether it shall turn out well or ill now depends largely upon yourselves. The greatest constitution makers can only lay the foundation. The building of the superstructure—whether or not it shall be stately, beautiful, and enduring—must rest upon the industry and wisdom of the people themselves.

"The governmental plan presented in the act of Congress is only the foundation. To your care it is committed, and you to-day assume a great trust. No greater work ever confronted a people than that of building their own fortunes. It will stimulate you also to bear in mind that a great nation of 70,000,000 people across the water, yet close at hand in community of thought and interest, is watching your every effort, ready to help you and to assist you to help yourselves.

THE GOVERNOR'S PLEDGE.

"Fellow-Citizens of Porto Rico: For, as I have taken the oath of office here to-day, so from this time I become one of you in my endeavor to work with you and for you in all that tends to the true interests of the island—I bring this message from the President, and I place myself in full accord with it, that it is his intention to give you, so far as all officers are concerned, whether selected from your own numbers or from the United States, men of character and standing, who are enthusiastic and diligent and industrious—men of high sense of honor, who will not seek to advance their own fortunes at your expense, and who will not allow others to do so; men who will see that justice and straightforward honesty will be meted out to all, and who will have a sole regard for the welfare of Porto Rico and the honor of the American Government in its relations to it.

"If in working out the provisions of the act of Congress which enables you to participate in the government and to provide your own legislative assembly you are actuated by the same purposes to elect men who are devoted to the general interests of the island and the people of Porto Rico, we may confidently expect that, thus working all together, we shall make this island, so richly blessed by a Divine Providence in its wonderful natural resources, not only another gem of the Antilles in respect to natural beauty, but an example of what an industrious and honest people may accomplish when properly directed by a wise policy of civil government.

"I bring you also the assurance that every man, be he high or low, rich or poor, under the administration of this form of government and under the sovereignty of the United States, shall be justly treated, and that his rights shall be respected.

"Henceforth we are under one flag. We are under the same institutions of freedom, equality, and education. Together we move on in the great American current of advancing civilization. Loving our country, animated by a high sense of honor, devoted to a common humanity, we take our place before the world, and invoke on our progress the blessing of Almighty God."

APPARENT LACK OF INTEREST.

Some of the Americans who looked on commented upon an apparent lack of interest on the part of the Porto Ricans. Only now are they beginning to realize the changed order of things, and this in only a small degree. A city of 30,000 might have been expected to turn out a larger crowd, especially as all the business houses were closed. There was a display of National colors from a number of private houses, but nothing that would compare, for instance, with the displays of holidays and Sundays twelve months ago, when a Spanish flag floated over every house. This might be attributed in part to the publication in the Diario of a letter from Julio Henna of New York suggesting that the people remain indoors and refrain from taking part in the inauguration, "thereby silently protesting and showing the American Government that Porto Rico is dissatisfied."

The Diario is the organ of the Federal Party and has quite a large circulation. The letter created a sensation. After dwelling on the subject of the free treatment of Hawaii, Henna points out that the Porto Ricans had not been treated on the same basis as Hawaii, and brings up the so-called unfulfilled promises of Gen. Miles, adding:

"The island does not get what she deserves."

Porto Rican Resolution Signed.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The joint resolution continuing the present administrative officials in Porto Rico in office until the appointments are made under the civil government law was signed by the President at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

DYING GIRL ON STEAMSHIP.

Returns from Germany at Request of Father, Who Does Not Appear.

On the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, was a young German woman who is in the last stage of consumption. She was unable to leave the ship. Her father, who lives in Brooklyn, was informed by telegraph of the state of her health, but up to last evening he had not called to see the girl.

The young woman is Katharine Pock, and her age is twenty years. With her is her sister Mina, two years younger. Together, with their father and mother, they came to this country about ten years ago, but later the mother died, and the father, Wilhelm Bock, married again. The family lives at 175 Kippen Street, Brooklyn, and there are several children belonging to the second wife.

About thirteen months ago, while Katharine and Mina were working as servant girls, Mr. Bock suddenly announced to them that they were "not learning anything," and that he intended to send them back to Germany, which he did. They went to Frankfort, having little money, and started in to earn a living, Mina working at dressmaking and her sister taking in washing and ironing. The latter work was attended with much exposure, and before long Katharine developed consumption, being finally taken to a hospital in Frankfort.

The younger sister says that her father recently sent for her and her sister, and that Katharine was with difficulty placed aboard the steamer, on which they traveled in the second cabin. Her sister, she says, has become utterly deaf as a result of the disease, and is on the verge of death. Why the father wished their return or what he intends to do with them she does not know, but the two girls expect him to come for them to-day.

THIS BEGGAR HAD WEALTH.

Arrested for Soliciting Alms, Police Found $820 in His Clothes.

While walking his beat, known as "Panhandlers' Row," on the Bowery, from Division to Bayard Street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Policeman Louis Beyer of the Eldridge Street Station saw a tall, gray-haired, shabbily dressed man begging. Beyer placed him under arrest. At the station he gave his name as Edward Donnigan, seventy-nine years old, a bricklayer, and said he lived at 46 Henry Street.

When Donnigan was searched an amount of money was produced that astonished the policemen and every one in the station house. The first pocket emptied yielded $100 in greasy banknotes; every other pocket had its share of wealth, and even the lining of the prisoners' clothes was a hiding place for money, a large amount of which was silver. In all $820 was found.

Donnigan cried and begged that he be allowed to keep his money. It was taken from him, and he was locked in a cell on a charge of vagrancy.

PRISONER HIS FIRST CLIENT.

Judge Foster Recognizes a Man Who Pleads to an Indictment.

Francis R. Sherwin of 176 West Sixty-eighth Street, formerly the manager of the Cuban Development Company, at Broad Street and Exchange Place, was arraigned before Judge Foster in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning charged with having swindled a number of people by selling them worthless shares. He is a well-dressed, middle-aged man, and looked somewhat out of place in the line of unkempt prisoners awaiting their turn to plead. He seemed to attract the attention of the Judge particularly, and was scrutinized carefully as he came toward him to plead.

"I think I know you," said Judge Foster. "What's your name?"

"I don't think you do," said Sherwin, giving his name and pedigree.

"But I'm sure I do," said the Judge. "You were my first client. In 1882 I was a law student and you were one of the clients of the lawyer in whose office I was employed. You were a complainant in a certain case and I prepared a brief for you. Don't you remember it?"

Sherwin did not reply, but looked bewildered. He entered a plea of not guilty and was sent back to the Tombs to await trial.

Gov. Voorhees's $9,000 Missions Gift.

Some weeks ago Gov. Foster M. Voorhees of New Jersey promised to give the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church of America a gift of $5,000, on condition that the remainder of the debt of $40,000 be raised by May 1. The board failed to raise the amount. Yesterday morning Gov. Voorhees sent word raising his gift of $5,000 to $9,000 and making it unconditional.

SENATE TALKS OF TRUSTS

Argument Grows Out of Army Appropriation Bill Debate.

TRUSTS AS BENEFACTORS

Mr. Sewell Says Standard Oil and American Sugar Refining Companies Benefit the People.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—During the greater part of the session of the Senate to-day the Army Appropriation bill, carrying supplies for the military of more than $114,000,000, was under consideration. The feature of the discussion of the measure was a debate on trusts precipitated by an amendment offered by Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.,) providing that the Quartermaster's Department should not purchase supplies from any recognized trust. The amendment was defeated. The bill had not been completed when the Senate adjourned.

As soon as the bill was taken up Mr. Stewart (Sil., Nev.,) offered an amendment providing that nothing in what is known as the Foraker amendment to the Army Appropriation bill of 1899, prohibiting the granting of franchises or concessions in Cuba, should "be construed to apply to the landing in Cuba of submarine cables from the United States or as authorizing the military authorities to obstruct or prevent the landing of such cables."

Mr. Stewart said it was never intended that the Foraker amendment should be construed by the War Department as a support of monopoly. Every commercial body in the country, he said, had appealed to Congress to permit the landing in Cuba of additional submarine cables.

Mr. Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) in an appeal for the amendment, said that the business interests of the country were paying exorbitant rates for cable communication with Cuba. Mr. Foraker believed the matter ought to go over for more mature consideration.

Debate was cut off by Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) who made the point of order against the amendment that it was general legislation. The Chair sustained the point of order.

ARGUES AGAINST TRUSTS.

Mr. Berry then offered this amendment, which precipitated the debate upon the question of trusts:

The Quartermaster's Department, in making contracts and purchases of articles and supplies for the military service, shall give preference, all other thing including price and quality being equal, to articles of the growth, production, and manufacture of the United States; and as between the producers, manufacturers, merchants, and dealers of the United States preference shall be given, all other things including price and quality being equal, to those producers, manufacturers, merchants, and dealers who are not members of or in any way connected with any trust or combine formed to produce, manufacture, or sell the articles which are being contracted for and purchased by the Quartermaster's Department for the military service.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) inquired what Mr. Berry meant by a trust. What were commonly known as trusts, he said, had in many instances proved to be public benefactors. He designated the Standard Oil Company and the American Sugar Refining Company as two combinations of capital which had cheapened their products to the people.

This "Populistic sentiment" about trusts, he said, was the adoption of the small ways of the past of transacting business, and it was not in any respect based upon good sense.

Mr. Berry replied that he had not expected Mr. Sewell to agree with him and he in sympathy with any effort to curtail or destroy the power of great combinations of capital. He declared that the question of trusts was one of the greatest now faced by the people of the country. He knew, he said, that the leaders of the Republican Party were not in favor of trusts, and pointed out that the Republicans of Ohio only last week had adopted a platform condemning trusts.

"Of course," said Mr. Berry, "the plank was a feeble one, but it was a plank."

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) opposed the amendment on the ground that the officers of the army had no option but to accept the lowest bids for supplies.

GOOD AND BAD TRUSTS.

Mr. Stewart said most of the legislative efforts against trusts had been "perfectly wild and crazy," and the proposed amendment was one of a comedy of errors on the subject.

Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) attacked Mr. Sewell's statement that the Standard Oil Company and the American Sugar Refining Company were benefactors of the people, and had cheapened products. He produced figures which, he maintained, showed that neither of the great corporations mentioned really had cheapened its products, the action of both at all times being directed toward the crushing out of competition and the increasing of their own profits.

Mr. Stewart maintained that the only remedy for trusts was competition. If a legislative remedy could be found, he would favor it. He said there were combinations of capital that were bad and others that were good.

Mr. Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)—Will the Senator tell us what is the difference between good trusts and bad trusts?

"The Senate of the United States is a trust," replied Mr. Stewart, "and, I believe, a good one." Some of the trusts, he said, were monopolies, and they were bad. The line of demarcation between bad trusts and good ones was difficult to find. "But," said he, in conclusion, "leave competition untrammeled, and the people will rid themselves of all bad trusts. Of course we cannot in any way stop the overproduced industry of howling against trusts simply to win votes to get into office."

Mr. Teller believed that the trust question was immensely important, and one that must be met and handled squarely. It was desirable, he thought, that it should be dealt with by the States, but the difficulty was that many Legislatures were themselves controlled by the trusts. National legislation of a kind that could or would be enforced was therefore desirable.

"If the Sherman law were enforced," said he, "as it ought to be, there would not be the army there now is against trusts. If a law should be enacted providing that the officers of any trust or commission should be imprisoned for contributing to the fund of any political party, a stop would soon be put to an alliance between trusts and politics."

Mr. Teller added that the subject was a delicate one, as it was desirable that proper corporations should not be made to suffer.

AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

The amendment offered by Mr. Berry was defeated, 18 to 29, as follows:

YEAS.

Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	McEnery, (Dem., La.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Money, (Dem., Miss.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Taliferro, (Dem., Fla.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)
Harris, (Pop., Kan.)	Turner, (Pop., Wash.)
Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho.)	Wellington, (Rep., Md.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	Total, 18.
Kenney, (Dem., Del.)	

NAYS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	McComas, (Rep., Md.)
Bard, (Rep., Cal.)	Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)
Carter, (Rep., Mont.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Elkins, (Rep., West Va.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Ross, (Rep., Vt.)
Foraker, (Rep., Ohio.)	Scott, (Rep., West Va.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Simon, (Rep, Ore.)
Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)	Stewart, (Sil., Nev.)
Jones, (Sil., Nev.)	Warren, (Rep., Wyo.)
Kean, (Rep., N. J.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)
Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)
McBride, (Rep., Ore.)	Total, 29.

Mr. Hawley, in charge of the bill, offered and secured the adoption of the following amendments:

Appropriating $20,000 for clerk hire, stationery, furniture, &c., for the War College, increasing the appropriation for Paymasters' clerks at $1,400 each from $126,000 to $133,000, and fixing their compensation on a service basis, thus: Those who have served fifteen years, $1,800; ten years, $1,600; five years, $1,500; less than five years, $1,400; fixing traveling allowances for officers and men discharged in the insular possessions at 4 cents a mile.

A committee amendment was agreed to striking out the last paragraph of the bill and inserting the following:

That the act approved granting extra pay to officers and enlisted men of the United States Volunteers shall extend to all officers and enlisted men of the volunteer organizations who have served honestly and faithfully in the volunteer army of the United States during the war with Spain and have been honorably discharged prior to Jan. 12, 1899, with their organizations without furlough or by reason of their services being no longer required at any time by reason of wounds received, or disability contracted in the service and in the line of duty, and who have not received the extra pay granted in said act or subsequet acts of Congress supplemental thereto.

FOREIGN ENTERPRISE BARRED.

Mr. Lodge offered the following amendment: "For the purpose of establishing military telegraph and cable lines in Alaska, $450,550. Provided, further, that no telegraph or cable lines owned wholly or in part or operated or controlled by persons not citizens of the United States, or by any foreign corporation, shall be established in or permitted to enter Alaska."

Mr. Lodge said his amendment did not bind the Government to any route, but left the subject open to be adjusted in conference. He said it was important that the United States should control the telegraph lines in Alaska, and it was important, too, that cable lines entering Alaska should be under the control of the American Government. The idea of his proposition was to prevent any foreign Government or corporation from entering Alaska with either telegraph or cable lines.

He adverted to the fact that a Canadian company was now constructing a telegraph line, with the idea of crossing Alaska and laying a cable from the Alaskan coast across the northern Pacific Ocean to China. This company had a subsidy of $250,000 a year. It ought not to be permitted, he said, to land its cable on the Alaskan coast.

Mr. Carter said the whole matter had been thoroughly discussed in the committee, and he could see no reason why any number of cable lines should not be constructed across the Pacific. Mr. Lodge's amendment was agreed to.

Without completing the bill, the Senate adjourned.

ALASKAN CIVIL CODE PASSED.

Senate Approves Bill After Withdrawal of Disputed Clauses.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—After having been under consideration more than two months, the Alaskan Civil Code bill was passed by the Senate to-day.

The amendment relating to the alien location of mining claims has delayed the passage of the measure for several weeks and at times has engendered much feeling in debate. Mr. Carter therefore to-day withdrew the amendment and all other points in dispute and a few minutes later the bill was passed. It provides a full civil code of procedure for the district of Alaska.

OTIS CHANGES REGULATIONS.

Issues an Order Affecting Entry of Chinese and Modifying Spanish Criminal Procedure.

MANILA, May 1.—Major Gen. Otis has issued an order which will have the effect of stopping evasions of the Chinese immigration laws. Instead of the certificates of former residence issued by American Consuls at Chinese ports, the Chinamen desiring to enter the country must produce proof of former residence, together with proof that they still have property or domestic interests in the Philippines. Hitherto a surprising number of Chinamen have been arriving under Consular certificates.

Another order, making changes in the Spanish criminal procedure, has been issued, giving accused persons the rights of habeas corpus, of being confronted with witnesses, of open trial, of exempting the accused from testifying against himself, establishing the American system of bail and pleading, and abolishing the priests' exemption from trial by the civil courts for crimes and misdemeanors. These are the only changes immediately desirable. A complete revision of the code is left for the commission.

SPANIARDS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Time to Designate Their Allegiance Extended.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The President has issued a proclamation extending for six months, from April 11, the time allowed Spanish subjects in the Philippines to designate their allegiance in accordance with the treaty of Paris.

The proclamation recites the fact that a protocol providing for the extension of the treaty of Paris article relative to nationality was signed at the State Department March 29 last by Secretary Hay and the Duke de Arcos, the Spanish Minister. This protocol, which forms the body of the proclamation, merely declares that the two powers are desirous of extending the time within which the Spanish subjects in the Philippines may make their declarations, setting out no reason for the desire. The explanation is that the state of affairs in the archipelago is such that it is practically impossible to record the Spaniards in all portions of the group.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Vernon A. Caldwell, Seventh Infantry, will proceed to Fort Gibson, Alaska, and join his company.

Capt. William B. Gordon, Ordnance Department, will make one visit per week for ten weeks to the C. H. Cowdrey Machine Works, Fitchburg, Mass., on official business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles.

Transfers in the Second Infantry: First Lieut. Frank W. Rowell, from Company F to Company D; First Lieut. George De G. Catlin, from Company D to Company F. Lieut. Rowell will join the company to which he is transferred.

Chaplain Charles C. Pierce will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for further orders.

Capt. Edward Everts, Assistant Surgeon, having been examined by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of Surgeon with the rank of Major, by reason of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service as a Major.

Capt. James A. Logan, Jr., Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the United States, his services being no longer required, to take effect May 15.

Capt. Beaumont B. Buck, Sixteenth Infantry, will proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in due time to arrive at Fort Snelling, Minn., not later than May 5, for the purpose of conducting a detachment of the Eighth Infantry from the latter post to Cuba, and upon the completion of his duties in Cuba will repair to New York City, and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Navy.

Surgeon T. A. Berryhill is detached from the Monongahela, on reporting of relief, and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. M. Wheeler is detached from the Vermont, May 3, and ordered to the Kearsarge.

Assistant Surgeon D. H. Morgan is ordered to duty on the Vermont May 3.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. H. Barber is detached from the Kearsarge and ordered to the Monongahela.

Lieut. W. V. Powelson is ordered to duty at the Naval Academy May 2.

Lieut. W. D. Brotherton is detached from the Marblehead and will report immediately for temporary duty on the Solace for passage to the Asiatic station.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. W. Bonnaffon will proceed home and wait orders.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Amphitrite has arrived at Lambert's Point.

The flagship Baltimore, with Admiral Watson aboard, homeward bound, sailed to-day from Yokohama for Kobe, Japan.

The Scindia, also coming home from Manila, sailed from that port to-day for Lebuan, Borneo.

The torpedo boat Dupont has been ordered from New York to Newport on May 4.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Navy—Lieut. Commander William H. Turner to be a Commander.

Army—Volunteers: First Lieut. Thomas Franklin, Twenty-third Infantry, United States Army, to be Assistant Commissary, with the rank of Captain; First Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Second Artillery, United States Army, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURERS.

Fifteen Special Agents Sent Out to Begin the Work of 1900.

The first step for the gathering of the data of the statistics of manufacture for the census of 1900 in this city was taken yesterday, when Frank R. Williams, who has charge of this matter, sent out fifteen special agents. These agents differ from the census enumerators in that their work is more specialized and difficult, and calls for greater intelligence and accuracy. They receive $4 a day, while the enumerators are paid by the name.

Mr. Williams has had over 400 applicants for the position of special agent. The fifteen young men sent out yesterday are well educated, and particularly intelligent, some of them having a technical fitness for the duties. They were assigned to the district in the vicinity of West Twenty-third Street. Mr. Williams will select 125 more, or as many as he may deem necessary. According to the census of 1890 there were 30,000 manufacturers in what is now the greater city, and it is estimated that there are 45,000 now. The statistics must, according to law, be issued by June 1, 1902.

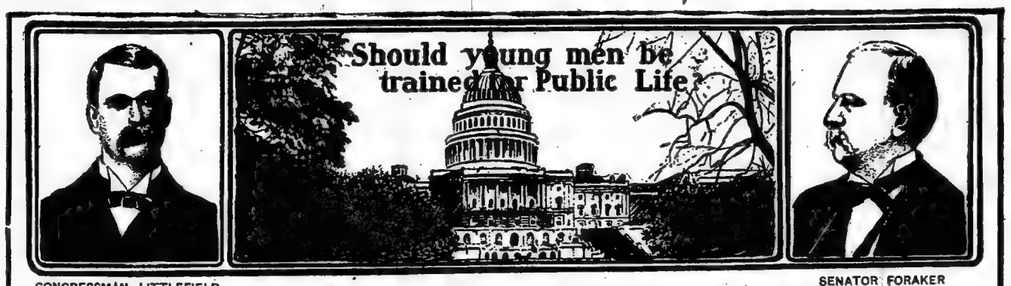

CONGRESSMAN LITTLEFIELD — SENATOR FORAKER

YES — NO

This discussion in May SUCCESS by Senator Foraker and Congressman Littlefield will prove of interest to thousands who are watching the political wheels now being oiled for the coming campaign race. Party future is always a timely topic, and the great question has ever been "How can the right material best be obtained?" Shall we draw from the ranks of successful men, or give the more promising younger ones early encouragement in political life, with a view to higher honors? You may decide better after reading the opinions of these two distinguished public servants.

Electric Railroading as a Profession

The enormous growth of American street railways and the consequent creation of profitable situations for sturdy, competent men to fill them, is a topic in May SUCCESS by Edward E. Higgins, editor of the "Street Railway Journal," which will point many a young man to his life's path. The possibilities of the executive, the scientific and the operative departments are clearly set forth,—the drawbacks along with the advantages.

The Modern Financial Wizard

Another absorbing article among the many in May SUCCESS is a composite character sketch by Henry Irving Dodge, dealing with the wonderful career of J. Pierpont Morgan, the famous financier and organizer of syndicates,—the man who has been honored with the title of "banker to Uncle Sam." Few know the secret of Mr. Morgan's greatness, but it is here told so plainly that all may profit by the recital.

May Number Now on News Stands - 10 Cents

Success

A MONTHLY HOME MAGAZINE OF INSPIRATION, PROGRESS AND SELF-HELP.

Cooper Boy to Millionaire

To read of the struggles and final triumphs of Charles T. Schoen, inventor of the pressed steel freight car, now used in thousands by our greatest railroads, is to gain courage and inspiration. From a humble beginning, he has become one of the wealthiest and most successful mechanical engineers of the day. This is one of the many strong articles of the May SUCCESS.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox

contributes a characteristic article in this number on "The Happy Marriage," which appeals to the nobler side of manhood and womanhood. The dangers of very early marriage are pointed out, as well as the dark abyss of selfishness, but Mrs. Wilcox believes that the greater number of unions are happy ones, in spite of newspaper gossip.

Among the other notable attractions are "A European Trip for a Song," "Following the Flag Around the World," "The Importance of Dressing Well," "The Largest Public School in the World," "A Congress of American Mothers," Etc., Etc., Etc.

For the counting room, for the den, for the family circle, SUCCESS is the monthly friend that brings cheer, solid brain food and instruction. Every number is filled to the brim with good things and suggestions for advancement.

$1 A YEAR - 10 CENTS A COPY — AGENTS WANTED. — **The McGRAW-MARDEN CO., Publishers, Cooper Union, New York**

TO BREAK OCEAN RECORDS.

North German Lloyd to Have Largest and Fastest Vessel Afloat.

Rivalry in steamship building is soon to bring forth a new boat larger and faster than any ever made before. The North German Lloyd line has placed an order with the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company of Stettin for a vessel, which, when completed, will be forty-eight feet longer than the White Star Line's Oceanic and many knots a day faster than the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

No name for the new boat has been decided upon. She will have twin screws and a horse power in her engines of at least 45,000, which is 5,000 more than that of the forthcoming Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland, which is due to arrive here next month on her maiden trip. In length she will be 752 feet, the Oceanic being 704 and the Detuschland 685.

It is estimated that her time from Queenstown to New York will be four days and twenty-one hours, and from Southampton five days and nine hours, as her average speed will be between twenty-four and twenty-five knots an hour. The record from Queenstown at present is a little over five days and seven hours, the distance being 2,770 miles. The average daily record of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the fastest vessel afloat, is a fraction above twenty-two knots, while the new Deutschland is expected to make twenty-three knots.

RECEIPTS UNDER RAINES LAW.

The Total for the Year, $5,090,115—Exceeded Only in 1898.

Yesterday was a busy day at the office of George Hilliard, the Deputy Excise Commissioner for Manhattan and the Bronx. The receipts were $84,300, making the total receipts for the year $5,090,115, the greatest of any year since the Raines law went into operation except in 1898, when they aggregated $5,102,690.

It is expected that many additional certificates will be issued during the current month, for which the full amount will have to be paid. Beginning on June 1, only a pro rata charge will be made.

Altogether, 6,863 license tax certificates have been issued, as follows:

MANHATTAN.

Subdivision 1	5,843
Subdivision 2	648
Subdivision 3	203
Subdivision 6	14

THE BRONX.

Subdivision 1	119
Subdivision 2	6
Total	6,863

Subdivision 1 covers hotels and saloons where beer, wines, and liquors are drunk on the premises. In Manhattan the fee is $800, in the Bronx $350. Subdivision 2 applies to storekeepers who sell by the bulk or in bottles. The tariff in Manhattan is $500, in the Bronx $200. Subdivision 3 refers to drug stores, which pay $5. Subdivision 6 takes in those who deal in alcohol, and the fee is $25.

SUB-CALIBRE GUNS TESTED.

Gen. Miles Says Good Results Were Obtained in the Trials.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, together with Gens. Wilson, Buffington, Rogers, and Henderson, who compose the United States Army Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, witnessed yesterday on the Government's proving grounds at Sandy Hook and at Fort Wadsworth several tests of guns and their appliances. Upon returning from the testing grounds Gen. Miles said:

"We tried several sub-calibre guns with good results. They are for use inside of high-calibre guns—eight, ten, and twelve inch—in order that the larger guns may be used for firing small shells. Some carriages were also tried, and we came back by way of Fort Wadsworth to test two kinds of electrical apparatus for moving guns. We shall make a report on the tests later, but I will say now that they were very satisfactory."

Gen. Miles said that he would return to Washington to-night.

CLIFFORD AGAIN SENTENCED.

Intimation of Proceedings Against the Murderer's Counsel.

Edward Clifford, who killed William G. Wattson at Weehawken on March 5, 1896, and who has four times been saved from the gallows by stays of execution and twice by reprieves, was yesterday rearraigned before Justice Lippincott and Judge Blair and sentenced to be hanged on Tuesday, May 8. This is the fifth sentence of death imposed, the reprieves having named the day to which execution was postponed. Clifford betrayed no emotion during the proceedings.

When Clifford was called to the bar Prosecutor Erwin said:

"Counsel who take legal proceedings for delay only and then abandon a case are subject to judicial discipline. The State may make an application to the Court looking to a correction of this evil. To wait as was done in the last appeal to the United States Supreme Court until the night before the time set for execution is in itself a contemptuous use of the Federal law by counsel to evade the effect of the State laws."

"Will the Court hear me a moment?" asked Mr. Peshall, counsel for Clifford.

"You are not a member of the bar of this State," said Justice Lippincott. "The Court will not now pass upon what the Prosecutor has said in regard to this matter, but will give it grave consideration later."

READY TO-DAY

Thirty Thousand Sold in Advance of Publication

THE NEW NOVEL OF

Robert Neilson Stephens

Author of "An Enemy to the King," "A Gentleman Player," etc., entitled

PHILIP WINWOOD

A Sketch of the Domestic History of an American Captain in the War of Independence, Embracing Events that Occurred between and during the Years 1763 and 1786, in New York and London: written by His Enemy in War, HERBERT RUSSELL, Lieutenant in the Loyalist Forces.

Illustrated by E. W. D. HAMILTON

1 Volume, Library 12mo, Cloth. Price $1.50.

L. C. PAGE & COMPANY

PUBLISHERS

For Sale at All Booksellers.

A NEW BOOK BY PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR

The Strength of Gideon.

By the author of "Folks from Dixie," "Poems of Cabin and Field," etc. 12mo, cloth, illustrated by Kemble. $1.25.

The publication of "Lyrics of Lowly Life," about three years ago, established the fame of Paul Laurence Dunbar as a poet. In "Folks from Dixie," his first volume of stories, he exhibited qualities which placed him in the front rank of short-story writers, and this second volume, while in a measure covering new ground, again illustrates his command of humor and pathos. Some of these stories have appeared in the magazines, others are now published for the first time.

A NEW BOOK BY JEROME K. JEROME

Three Men on Wheels.

By the Author of "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," etc. 12mo, cloth, illustrated by Fisher. $1.50.

This book is a sequel to the famous "Three Men in a Boat." The three men in this case are the same, and their experiences upon this bicycle tour through Germany are as delightfully absurd as they were upon their former expedition in search of rest and recreation. It is a book that may be read at random and thoroughly enjoyed. "Three Men on Wheels" is in every way up to the standard of "Three Men in a Boat."

AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

Dodd, Mead & Company,

Publishers, 5th Ave. and 35th St., New York.

LAST DAY OF THE CONFERENCE

Sentiment for Combination Outcome of Great Review of Mission Work.

FUSION VERSUS COMITY

Dr. Behrends Would Make a Bonfire of "Ecclesiastical Millinery and Machinery."

Last night brought together for farewells the delegates and missionaries to the Ecumenical Conference. As had been anticipated, the occasion was a tearful one. More people had been admitted to Carnegie Hall where the main meeting was held, than could be seated there. They listened with approving attention to addresses designed to furnish a fitting climax to the proceedings of the last eight days, and then gave the missionaries a rousing godspeed with hymns and cheering. The recipients of this demonstration were much affected by it, and the audience in turn let its emotions run until many were crying while they sang and applauded.

At the close of the meeting, as many of the audience as could clamber to the platform did so, and for half an hour Gen. Benjamin Harrison, who had presided, and the missionaries around him were the recipients of much fervent handshaking.

The crush at Carnegie Hall left several hundred persons outside when the doors were closed. Many of them went over to Calvary Baptist Church, where an overflow meeting promptly organized, speakers being drawn from the main meeting. It was a farewell gathering, with short addresses on the value of the conference as an evangelizing force from the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor of the China Inland Mission, the Rev. George F. Pentecost of Yonkers, and the Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey of this city.

Testimony at such a time could be expected to be but one way. It seemed none the less pleasant for the audience, composed for the farewells mainly of those who had been active in providing for the comfort of the visitors, to hear that the completeness of arrangements for welcoming and caring for missionaries and delegates no less than the programme plans had resulted in the grandest mission meeting ever held and in one that must give fresh and strong impetus to the work in mission fields all over the world.

In more than seventy meetings, the conference dealt with every branch of mission effort, running the gamut from authority and purpose, with the consideration of which the regular sessions began, to outlook, opportunity, and demand, which occupied the last hours. The treatment of the closing subject was intended to bring home to the Churches that, doors being now open everywhere, it was plain Christian duty to send out an army of harvesters for the fields that lay within them. This duty was held to emphasize the demand for Church unity in future work, for simplicity of creed and the avoidance of complex distinctions, in order that the churches might most fully enjoy and profit by the opportunity before them.

The city is likely to remain aware for several days that there are strangers here from distant mission stations. Since a week ago Saturday missionaries and delegates have had little time for anything except the conference and the receptions and other entertainment incidental to it. This has kept them restricted to up-town neighborhoods. To-day they will have a morning meeting in the Central Presbyterian Church to compare experiences and consider how the conference results may be turned to account. That will be the only meeting of the day. In the afternoon a procession of them may be expected southward, for a view of a section of the city new to the majority, and for a reception at the Presbyterian Building by the American Board of Missions. In the evening the Baptist Social Union will welcome all delegates and missionaries at the Hotel Manhattan.

Those who remain over to-morrow are invited to attend a meeting at Trinity Church to-morrow noon, when Bishop Potter, Canon Edmonds of England, Robert E. Speer, and the Rev. John E. Paton of New Hebrides will be among the speakers. Since those who arrived by railroad may use their special tickets as late as Friday, there is no doubt that many will remain here until then. Those who came across the Atlantic will make even a more leisurely start homeward, but steamers for the next fortnight will carry most of them.

Conference figures and estimates by the management show boards and societies represented, 115; countries represented, 48; delegates, 1,500; missionaries, 600; number of meetings, 75; estimated attendance, 103,000; attendance at missionary exhibit, 50,000.

The conference cost $42,000, which covered rent of hall, printing, and hotel bills of such delegates as were not privately entertained. This money was obtained by individual donations, nearly all in small sums.

THEOLOGICAL SYSTEMS DECRIED.

Call for Abolition of Denominational Lines Arouses Intense Enthusiasm at Carnegie Hall.

Carnegie Hall held an audience yesterday morning that filled every seat before the devotional exercises were finished, preceding the scheduled addresses. When the regular meeting began camp chairs appeared in the side aisles for those who had not arrived ahead of time. "Home Work for Foreign Missions" was the subject for consideration, and the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends of Brooklyn took the platform for the first address.

Support of Foreign Missions.

It was entitled "Effect on Churches of Supporting Foreign Missions." The speaker showed from the beginning that he held vigorous opinions on the subject, and soon had his audience in full accord with him. "It is idle," said he, "at this late day to challenge the wisdom of foreign missions in any one of its departments. We have put our hands to the plow, and there can be no turning back. When the American flag shook out its starry folds at Santiago and Manila, the question of sovereignty and also of responsibility, was settled. The die had been cast. For better or for worse, we are in for it. The white man's burden is on us. The Lord give us straightness of shoulder and stiffness of backbone to bear it. [Applause.]

"And, my brethren, wherever the cross of Jesus Christ has been planted, there it is the business of the great Christian host to rally for its support and for its defense. Retreat and compromise have forever become impossible. Universal conquest or abject surrender are the only alternatives. The disciplining of the nations is a task of overwhelming magnitude. It will change the face of human history. But it is also profoundly affecting the religious life of the churches at home, and it will affect the religious life more and more profoundly with every passing decade.

WHAT "TO SAVE" MEANS.

What is it we are intent upon doing? To save? Well, what do you mean by that? It may mean getting men into heaven, and it may mean getting heaven into men. [Applause.] It means both. To get men into heaven is the ultimate end, and heaven into men is the proximate end. [Applause.] That constitutes your specific task, that and that alone.

"I am a conservative in eschatology. With the New Testament in my hands I cannot believe that all men will be saved. With the New Testament in my hands I cannot believe in the annihilation of the wicked. With the New Testament in my hands I cannot believe in probation after death. [Applause.] So much for what I cannot believe. Positively, my creed is very simple. I believe that the soul of man is immortal. I believe that holiness constitutes blessedness, and I believe that Jesus Christ died for all, whom He will judge.

"I think I am orthodox. [A voice: "You are!"] and with my orthodoxy thus beyond all question of possible criticism I want to say here and now, just as plainly as I can say it without any mental reservation, that eschatology has nothing to do with the New Testament theory of missions. I know the fathers put the two things together. They made foreign missions acknowledge eschatology, but they were wrong, and we are not called upon to perpetuate their mistakes.

"I am an ecumenical theologian—and an ecumenical churchman. [Much applause and cries of 'Good! Good!'] My creed is the simple Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. I tell you, fathers and brethren, that Gospel I find in every creed that was ever written, and that Gospel is the only thing in every creed that is worth preserving and worth fighting for. Let us make a bonfire of theological systems. Add to the pile all the ecclesiastical millinery and machinery that has accumulated for nearly a thousand years, and cap the whole pile with the higher criticism of the last 150 years.

"I took the creeds and beat them up together. When I had beat them in a mortar with a pestle, and when I by and by got my compound—after having every now and then scooped out by the handful a lot of metaphysical subtleties and thrown them away—and when I got my compound, no mortal man could tell or angel could tell what belonged to Charley and what belonged to Dick.

"For one, I tested boldly the logical link by which the two were united. It is a plain word; it issues from the lips of Jesus Christ.

"COMITY A FARCE."

"What is the matter? I tell you the logic of God and foreign missions is sounding out this trumpet tone: concentration is the immediate and imperative necessity of every branch of the Church of Christ on earth. I have heard a good deal about comity or co-mity. I pronounce it comedy. It is a farce from beginning to end. I have heard so much of it that I am sick and tired of it. Comity is the art of behavior between rivals in business. Are we rivals? No. If we are, we want to drop our rivalry and enter into immediate and eternal partnership.

"No, my brethren, your comities have always failed. I have watched them for the last thirty-five years, and comity has always broken down under pressure. I have made up my mind that collapse is the only thing that comity is good for. No, not comity, but fusion we want. Not comity, but federation, we need. Not comity, but co-operation, must become the flaming watchword of the Church of God on earth. [Applause.]

"I am glad that the hedges are not so thick and so high as they were twenty-five years ago. I do not feel ill at ease at all under your leadership, Mr. Chairman, and I earnestly join in prayer with Brother Dixon, but it took me fourteen months to know you when I had jumped over the thorny Baptist hedges into the Congregational field. The hedges now are not so thick, not so tall, and they are being clipped every year. But I want to see God's plowshare going through every one and lowering them to the mire for which alone they are fit.

"Comity—I do not like the word. I like it no better than I like the word toleration. I tolerate you and you tolerate me? No! I claim my freeborn citizenship in every province of the great republic of the Lord Jesus Christ. We are going to have co-operation. It is bound to come. Co-operation! When co-operation comes look out for the tramp of the armed host and the flaming feet of the invincible Captain. Look out for the dawn of the centennial day in a regenerated earth.

MUST BE CO-OPERATION.

"But you will ask me, is such co-operation, in service as in unity, of theological conviction, possible. It ought to be, and what ought to be can be, and what can be, in the name of God must be. I tell you, where there is a will there is a way, and all this talk about the difficulties of the problem just runs off me like water off a duck's back. The Lord is not our Master—no, He is not—the Lord is not our Master as He has a right to be, and as He ought to be—and foreign missions will compel us to revise our theologies—foreign missions will compel us to clasp hands and march shoulder to shoulder under a single banner, even the flaming cross of Jesus Christ.

"Your denominational banners—riddled with shot, torn into tatters—put them in your glass cases—stow them away in the shelves of some theological museum—and then let us all go out together, and preach only Christ and Him crucified. [Applause.]

"Yes! You all say 'yes' to these things while you are here, and as soon as you get out of Carnegie Hall you are back to your 'faith'—and sink under the Augsburg Confession, the Westminster Confession, the Thirty-nine Articles, and—oh, dear me—we must follow Calvin, and Knox, and Wesley, and Roger Williams, and John Robinson—we still have many masters! We still follow the dear Lord afar off. Onward, Christian soldiers!" [Great applause.]

When the Rev. Dr. Behrends took his seat he was applauded and cheered again and again.

Reflex Influence of Missions.

The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church spoke on the subject "The Reflex Influence of Foreign Misions on Other Benevolent Enterprises."

"I want to make one remark at the outset," said Dr. Greer. "I am a stanch, loyal Protestant Episcopalian. I was born in that Church, as my ancestors were before me, with all my heart, and—yes! as much as my friend and brother, Dr. Behrends—I believe in co-operation and fusion. [Applause.]

"There are, it has been said, three kinds of charity. There is a charity which relieves immediate distress, whose tendency, if terminating there, is to make men paupers. There is a charity which helps men to help themselves, whose tendency, if terminating there, is to make them selfish, and there is a charity which so helps men that they in turn are moved to help and minister unto others, whose tendency, is to make them Christian. There are three kinds of charity, and the three tendencies in them, the pauper, the selfish, and the Christian. Which of them is ours?

"We have learned from experience that the first kind of charity is, as a rule, neither expedient nor wise. The distress which it relieves it relieves but for a time. "When, therefore, we hear it said, as we sometimes do, that there are heathen at home and that our Christian efforts should be confined to them, my answer is, Yes, so there are; and there are heathen notions at home, and that is one of them.

"Foreign missions are not only foreign missions, they are home missions, purifying the home life with that larger conception of charity, redeeming the home life with that worthier conception of Christ which they teach and give.

"The greatest charity organization society in America in the City of New York for the amelioration of the whole land is foreign missions. [Applause.] There are still many heathen in America—heathen practices, heathen notions. There is no 'American' Christianity as distinguished from any other. There is only one kind of Christianity, that is, a universal Christianity, and the Christianity which is simply 'American' can never convert Americans. We are told that the Christian Church is not reaching the working classes—and why? Just because it is trying to reach the working class as the 'working class.'" [Applause.]

The Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost, who was introduced as "of India, England, America, and everywhere," spoke of the relation and power of the pastor at home to the foreign missionary field, and E. E. Lewis of Chicago made some remarks, illustrated by anecdotes, as to the "enthronement of the missionary idea."

Greetings to Missionaries.

The Chairman then said that no religious gathering ever held in New York had made such a deep dent in the consciences of this old town as this Ecumenical Missionary Conference, and the joy that had filled hearts most deeply had come from looking upon the faces of the returned missionaries, and he invited those who had sent cards expressing a desire to give brief greetings to the missionaries to come to the platform. As it turned out, something like one hundred speakers would have liked to avail themselves of this invitation, and many missionaries wished to give thanks. This would have necessitated an all-day session, but a score of brief addresses were made. Among the speakers was the Rev. W. H. Findlay, Wesleyan Missionary Society, India, who said that the conference demanded a sequel, and suggested that steps should be taken looking toward "ecumenical federation." The suggestion was very favorably received.

FEARFUL FATE OF LEPROSY'S VICTIMS

Hunted, Tortured, and Put to Death in India and the East.

AT LEAST 1,500,000 SUFFERERS

What the Scotch Mission Is Doing for Their Relief Told at a Conference Meeting—The Famine in India.

Accounts of the famine in India, told by those who have just come from the scenes of suffering there, and a description of the way leper-ridden live, were features at the meeting in the Church of the Strangers yesterday afternoon.

Missions for Lepers.

The work among lepers in many Eastern countries was related in a paper by Wellesley C. Bailey, Secretary and Superintendent of the Mission to Lepers in India and the East. In the absence of Mr. Bailey, his paper was read by the Rev. W. S. Sutherland of India.

Mr. Bailey said that leprosy was found in every country, but particularly in the East. The leper population of India and the East might be safely stated at 1,500,000. Although contagious, the disease could not be highly so, because so many who had ministered to it for years had not contracted it that workers among lepers might be said to be exempt. It was not hereditary, and no means had been found to cure it. Mr. Bailey continued:

"The condition of lepers in the present day is scarcely less terrible than at the most barbarous age of the world's history. Certainly, while one cannot but acknowledge that, comparatively speaking, a great deal is being done to ameliorate the unhappy lot of the leper, there are yet instances occurring from time to time in different parts of the world which go to show that the unfortunate leper is still treated with as great barbarity as ever he was.

TURNED OUT TO DIE.

"For instance, in speaking of China, a missionary tells us: 'Many years ago a Mandarin determined to stamp it out, and took the following manner of doing so. He invited all the lepers to a great feast, set fire to the building, and all who escaped the fire perished by the swords of the troops surrounding the building.' While within the last few months a terrible story has reached us from one of the missionaries of the Rhenish Missionary Society of the burning alive of at least four lepers in Sumatra.

"We are told by lepers from Nepaul in the Himalayas that to be a leper there is to incur the death penalty, and in order to avoid this fate they sometimes flee into British territory. Even in many places where the leper is not allowed to be put to death he is treated with great barbarity. In Japan they are called 'hinim,' which means 'not human.' In India they are often driven out of house and home, sometimes being 'stoned away' from their villages.

"The writer of this paper has himself come across them in different parts of India, in a most helpless and hopeless condition, wandering about without a friend in the world. After they are driven away from their village they will wander into the jungle, where they build themselves a little mat or reed hut and like unto a terrible existence, living on roots, or on whatever may chance to be thrown to them by passers-by. They will sometimes take up their abode in a cave or in a hole under some great rock. It must be borne in mind, too, that these pitiable objects are sometimes women and children of tender years. Sometimes a mother will be hunted from her home with a babe at her breast. And if we remember that in many instances the victims of the disease are absolutely helpless, having lost fingers and toes, or even hands and feet, leaving nothing but useless stumps which continue to waste and slough, and that the disease will sometimes have robbed them of sight and almost of the power of speech, it will, I think, be allowed that such piteous cases are in themselves the very quintessence of human misery."

After recounting the relief work by missions among lepers since the beginning of the century, Mr. Bailey told of his society, organized in 1874 and now operating fifty-six centres in India, Burmah, Ceylon, China, and Japan. It is about to enter Korea and Sumatra. It has twenty-four asylums or homes of its own, fourteen homes for untainted children of lepers, and it aids fifteen other institutions. Support is furnished by twenty-two societies of different denominations in various countries. Then he said:

"From every point of view the results of this leper work are most striking. It is a work upon which God seems to have set a special seal. As a class, the lepers are easily reached, and as a class they readily respond to the Gospel invitation. Many splendid trophies of Divine grace have been won from among them. To this almost every one who works among them bears testimony. In a word, this work gives quick returns of a good quality. Not only are the results good as regards the poor sufferers themselves, but they are good in their effect upon others. This work has a wonderful effect upon the surrounding heathen, and influences them in favor of Christianity. A Christian leper asylum is a sermon in itself.

"The results of this work upon the Christian converts, too, are very good, for when they see their missionaries ministering with their own hands to the poor outcast leper, it teaches them a wonderful lesson in self-sacrifice, and helps to make them willing to deny themselves for others."

QUESTION OF CONTAGION.

The paper gave rise to a discussion as to whether leprosy was contagious or not.

The Rev. Dr. Ditmars of Brooklyn said he believed the pestilence was no more contagious than consumption. "Why, then," he said, "did lepers separate themselves in Bible times? The separation was merely ceremonial. There was a pen in one corner of the synagogue set apart for lepers. Still, it is true that 'missionaries working among them have caught the disease.'"

As he sat down Mrs. James Watt of Ontario, Canada, rose in her place and said:

"None of our workers ever took the disease. No worker has ever been known to take the disease. If Dr. Ditmars means Miss Reed, I can say that she did not take it from lepers. She does not know herself how she caught it. According to two committees of experts, the disease has been declared to be contagious, but not infectious. It can only be spread through family life."

Mrs. James Watt, Secretary of a society in Canada to aid lepers, pleaded for a similar society in this city. She was followed by Miss Buddin, who said the sufferers had a keen appreciation of the Bible stories of the healing of lepers. Mrs. Campbell, a Baptist missionary of India, also spoke.

Among the Famine Victims.

After the Rev. Dr. W. C. Stitt had told of the work of the Seamen's Friend Society in its relation to foreign missions, the Rev. L. B. Wolf, missionary in India of the Lutheran Church in the United States, spoke on "Work Among the Famine Victims." He said in part:

"There is famine in some parts of India every year, and it does not come through the carelessness of the Government. When the rains fail famine is inevitable. Another cause is the density of population and the rapidity of increase. In addition to this nineteen-twentieths of the people depend on the soil.

"Missionaries have just now a supplemental work to do, in aiding the Government to relieve suffering. I do not say missionaries are to be hand tied, but the house is on fire, and all we can do is to save the inmates."

The Rev. J. H. Laughlin, Presbyterian missionary in China, said the best way to relieve the famine sufferers was to make an inspection of the district before distributing aid. The inspection must involve homes as well as individuals. Then you may either give money outright to the representatives of the various villages to distribute, or you may distribute the money yourself. Another way was to purchase the grain for distribution. A fourth plan, which Mr. Laughlin said was probably the best, was to organize relief works, such as deepening rivers and digging canals, which lessened the danger of another famine.

The Rev. J. Abbott, a missionary from India, appealed for help for the natives. "The rainy season," he said, "will come in June or July. Now is the time to send help."

WORK OF BIBLE TRANSLATION.

This Century's Record and Difficulties of Translation Set Forth at Madison Avenue Reformed Church.

The Rev. Dr. Edward W. Gilman, one of the Secretaries of the American Bible Society, delivered the first address at the afternoon session in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church yesterday. His subject was "The Nineteenth Century to the Twentieth." He gave an outline sketch of Bible translations and pointed out the obligations which the present century has imposed upon the coming one to spread the Gospel by this means. He said:

"The nineteenth century presents to the twentieth printed copies of the Holy Scriptures in about 400 languages as a part of the equipment with which the work of evangelization is to be carried on in the years to come. Of these volumes 111 contain the Old and New Testaments entire, 91 are New Testaments, and the remainder, less comprehensive as yet, indicate both a beginning and progress on more extensive lines.

MORE THAN ONE VERSION OF SOME.

"It is estimated that about one-tenth of these had been printed before 1800; the remainder may be taken as the product of Christian study and labor in the present century. As this enumeration refers only to distinct languages and dialects in which some part of the Bible has been published, it is important to add that in many of these languages there are two or more versions of the same book, or elaborate revisions embodying results of modern research and scholarship and forming an important part of the contribution of the present age to its successor. The greatness of this achievement becomes more evident if we note that a large number of these languages have no recorded history or literature, being principally rude and unwritten, and only in these later years and by slow degrees reduced to writing and made available for the expression of Christian truth.

"The nineteenth century presents to the twentieth a large accumulation of historical material relating to the history of modern versions, and to the vast work yet to be accomplished in giving the Holy Scriptures to all tribes and peoples and tongues. The biographies of translators, the journals of missionary boards, the annual reports of Bible societies, the archives of correspondence extending over a century, supply an enormous amount of literature which ought to be utilized at an early day in the interests of wise economy of labor and money and the avoidance at the outset of mistakes due to ignorance and inexperience.

"A conviction which is to cross the border line between the centuries is that the contents of the book are more valuable than the vessel which holds them, and that the book itself transcends in importance and value the various speculations of men about them, the interpretations which different ages have given them and all reconstruction of the truth in theological systems and formulas and creeds."

SOME DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

The Rev. Dr. James Thomas of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who followed, spoke on the difficulties that attend the work of translating the Bible. There were difficulties in translating the Scriptures, both the Old and New Testaments, into developed and civilized languages, but when it came to languages of nations that were semi-civilized or barbarians, languages that belonged to people of different civilizations and modes of thought, and of people whose vocabularies were very limited, the difficulties became very great.

Each nation had its own idioms. Some people had lost the name of God; others had no words for "sin," "justification," and "salvation." Allusions to fig trees and figs could not be understood in arctic countries, and in some parts of the South Sea Islands, where the inhabitants had never seen a four-footed animal larger than a rat, it was very difficult to speak to them intelligently about the Lamb of God. In some languages the word sin meant only a violation of ordinary propriety, and pardon meant simply canceling a debt. In some languages angels meant genii, and heaven meant supreme carnal bliss.

Canon Edmonds of London spoke on the translation of the Bible into the Indian languages and of its distribution in that country. It was said by some that Carey was the first to translate the Bible into Indian languages, but the honor was due to Bartholomew Siegenberg, who lived seventy years before Carey.

CHINESE EMPEROR A CONVERT?

The Rev. Dr. Davis of the Presbyterian Church and formerly missionary to China, was inclined to believe that the Emperor of China was a secret convert to Christianity, as he had procured Christian literature. Over a million Bibles were annually distributed in that empire.

The Rev. C. P. Wilson of the Church Missionary Society, stationed at Jerusalem, spoke of two Mohammedans in that city, one an Afghan and another a school teacher, who had read the Testament and made further inquiries about the Christian religion. The society gave and sold many Testaments to the Russian pilgrims that visited the Holy City.

The Rev. J. S. Porter spoke of the work in Austria, where a good deal of opposition is met with from the Government.

SUPPORT BY HOME CHURCHES.

Arguments in Favor of Each Sending Out Its Own Missionary at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The support of missions by home churches was the subject discussed at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon.

Samuel B. Capen of Boston, President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, said:

"Any one can see that there are large expenses in our missionary boards which cannot be assigned to any local church; they must come out of the general funds. But, after weighing the objections, I still believe that there is work for individual churches to support individual missionaries. I do not believe we have begun to arouse the enthusiasm there will be when churches have their own representative in the foreign field."

The Rev. Donald Sage Mackay said: "Oftentimes the special appeal reaches only those who have already given, while it fails to reach those people for whom it is meant. It must be optimistic, not pessimistic. What is needed is to set forth the spiritual side so that the heart may be touched and the conscience awakened. To scatter a few leaflets in the pews and to call attention to them is one of the most effective ways in which a pastor can kill a special appeal. It should have pulsing through it the warm persuasiveness of the local minister."

"Systematic Prayer and Beneficence" was the topic on which the Rev. William Perkins spoke. "It is our first duty to acknowledge prayer and gifts which have always attended the operations of foreign missions," he said. "There has been more prayer than we know of and more things wrought on the field by prayer than either the Church or the world recognizes. Great as have been the results of foreign missions, they would have been a hundred-fold greater if the Church of Christ had been systematic. The activity of churches is crowded into a few days. If the weather should be unfavorable, if certain persons should be away, if sickness break out, or some popular preacher plead another cause, there is a loss for the year which is never retrieved."

The Rev. J. Fairley Daly spoke on how to create and maintain interest in foreign missions.

In the discussion that followed the reading of the regular papers most of the speakers took the ground that most interest could be inspired by churches having representatives in the foreign field.

MISSIONS' GREAT FAREWELL RALLY

Immense and Enthusiastic Audience Packs Carnegie Hall.

OVATION TO GEN. HARRISON

Foreign Delegates Express Admiration of Americans and American Institutions—Bishop Doane Deprecates Divided Worship and Discordant Confessions.

With a fervor born apparently of the revival influence of the many meetings of the Ecumenical Conference, the final meeting, held at Carnegie Hall last night, presided over by ex-President Harrison, drew together not only such a jam as marked the opening session a week ago Saturday, when President McKinley welcomed the delegates and missionaries from the four corners of the globe, but displayed an emotional interest greater, perhaps, than has been evident at any preceding meeting.

Long before the hour set for opening the meeting the big hall was filled. Not a seat was unoccupied on floor or platform or in the boxes and galleries. Standing room, too, was taken, and ten minutes after 8 o'clock the doors were closed up on seemingly as big a crowd as had secured admission. Not one additional person was allowed admission after the doors were once closed, either by the main entrance or the stage door; neither tickets nor badges were recognized, and many clergymen there were in the crowd so disappointed as to utter their feelings with emphatically impatient exclamations. Attendants were pleaded with in vain, and gradually the crowd dwindled, though new comers partially refilled it, and sought admission. Then many went to the meetings in the Central Presbyterian Church and in an overflow meeting at Calvary Baptist Church.

John Wanamaker and the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler were among those present on the platform near ex-President Harrison, and the patriarchal missionary, Dr. Paton, was conspicuous, too, by his long white hair and beard. Helen Gould occupied her customary box to the right of the platform.

AN INTERRUPTER SILENCED.

As President Harrison stepped forward to make the opening address a large white-bearded man stood up near the right of the platform and in a loud voice cried out:

"President Harrison at his reception at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco in April, 1891, was told that Jesus was coming, because God, the Holy Spirit"—

At this point the Rev. Dr. Bliss came forward and imperatively ordered the man to be quiet. The man subsided, and soon left the hall. He had interrupted the noon session in a similar manner.

Gen. Harrison received an ovation, and his opening talk was listened to with the closest attention. He said that he believed in Christian unity, but he didn't believe that he must give up allegiance to his own church in order to belong to the universal Church; that his allegiance to his own State did not prevent the utmost loyalty to the Nation; and he compared the sects to the regiments of an army and the branches of the military service, all fighting for a common cause.

Canon Edmonds's gracious reference to American hospitality was received with handclapping. All of the speakers were received with a warmth that betokened the regret of an affectionate interest even at parting.

The Situation's Opportunities.

The Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock spoke on "The Present Situation, Its Claims and Opportunities." He said, in part:

"The Christian opportunity is an obligation. Christ said to go into the uttermost parts of the earth. There are but two things with which I charge you—fidelity and fairness; fidelity to the Lord and fairness to your brother. If you fail to do what Christ has bidden you are not His child.

"Christ said: 'Go ye unto all the world,' and if you do not believe in foreign missions you cannot believe in Christ. The Jew did not believe that any one but a Jew could be saved, and that is why God took away their candle and left them in darkness, and they have been in darkness ever since. Christ bids you now take the light of His Gospel into the darkness of heathen lands that they may see and believe and be saved.

"There are millions to-day on earth who have just as good a right to know of Him as you and I. Why don't you tell them? Think of the black night in which they live, and yet you will not send them the light.

"I am convinced that there is no way in which the Church can reach the thousands of unbelievers in our lands than by an enormous foreign missionary movement, for it will react on them as nothing else will do. You have prayed for open doors; they are open. Why don't you go in? Korea has spurned Buddhism. The ancient faith is tottering in India. The door of China is open to America as it is to no other nation. Go to poor, lame China, and say, 'Arise, take up your bed, and walk.'

"We can never be the same after this conference. Your duty has been set before you in no uncertain terms. Will you go or send a substitute? Give your money that some one else may go, and God will bless you and your substitutes."

CLAIMS OF HEATHEN LANDS.

The Rev. W. T. A. Barber of London spoke on the same subject:

"Mighty religious systems have had sway for centuries in the distant East," he said. "What claim can have more weight than their utter failure to redeem the races of the origin?

"Think of the claim of China. A pure ethical seed, the noblest and most practical that man has ever attained to, has had unchecked opportunity for more than two millenniums. But there has been one all-fatal blow. There is no thought of a personal God in its midst. The fountains of justice are poisoned at their source. Moral strength is absent; untold abominations abound in the trains of high mandarins; opium smoking, the child of England's greed and China's sensuality, yearly claims more victims, and there is no power to redeem.

"What claims in Africa? In the north and centre Mohammedanism sending forth its missionaries with a success numerically greater than that of Christianity. Too often its surface conversions have but stimulated fierceness and warfare; too often where civilization and barbarism have met the worse of the two systems alone has survived. In the west the drunken savage bows down and worships the empty bottles that have had the fiery spirit sent him by so-called Christian nations. In the south the Old Testament fatalism of the Boers has till recently denied the subject black the right of marriage, and even now the possession of a bit of soil in this world or a soul in the next. In the Congo several hands and bodies mutilated for lack of precious rubber are too often the only proof the African has of the meaning of Christian rule.

"The time would fail to tell of the vast South American Continent where but the dull light of an effete Romanism makes darkness visible, but where the priest has overlooked the mark and alienated the men of the Islands of the Pacific, where past triumphs enhearten new endeavor.

"In Japan Western civilization has been copied and adopted like many a Japanese patent improvement, but the religion which gives vitality to Western civilization is looked askance at. In the days to come the Chinese and Japanese must be mighty factors in the commercial and therefore the social and religious history of the world. The nation that does nothing now to Christianize them may some day mourn the incoming tide of what should have been a Christian influence, but was not through that nation's sloth.

"The inevitable growth of political and commercial control by which new races are brought under the influence of the Christian nations of the West, claims not only that we should send merchant princes, Governors, and military commanders, but claims that the supreme unselfishness of Christian missions should add its saving salt. The Church, too, has wealth to win and a campaign to wage."

Outlook of the New Century.

The Right Rev. W. C. Doane, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Albany, was then introduced, and he spoke on "The Outlook and Demands for the Coming Century." He prefaced his remarks by saying:

"I could wish that this task had been assigned to one who had attended the entire series of meetings which have been held in this hall, for his tongue might be fired with an enthusiasm which is impossible for me, who touch only on the closing hours of the Conference. If you have accomplished nothing else you have for a few moments made this busy city forget its thirst for gold. This alone is enough to arouse enthusiasm."

Referring to the address delivered by Dr. Behrends at Carnegie Hall, the Bishop said:

"I have no fault to find with the word comity—it means comradeship, and I also believe in co-operation to the fullest extent; but I cannot tolerate the word toleration as applied to sectarian creeds and controversies. Let us be pro-testants and not contra-testants."

Alluding then to the subject of his address, he said:

"May I invert this order in what I say, because, while the two are mutually interdependent, the outlook depends for its hopefulness upon our recognition and discharge of the demands? And the first demand, I think, is that we should recognize each other as servants of Jesus Christ at work for Him. Differing, also, divided in external things, we are agreed in this. I deplore the differences, I deprecate the divisions, but I accept them as the present condition of Christendom. God can use them, God can fuse them, when He will.

"Nothing is gained by ignoring them, no good comes out of feigned and forced alliances. The one thing to realize is that all baptized believers, every child of God everywhere, baptized with water 'in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost,' is a member of the mystical body of Christ. There must be, then, internal and vital unity, although, also, without real union and without external communion.

"I believe that earnest Christian men, not magnifying difficulties, must pray at once in the spirit and in the words of the prayer of the Divine Master that He will bring about such oneness as is between Himself and His Father, entire, real, visible. And meanwhile, that each must stand and serve loyal to his convictions in the place where God has set him to serve.

"So far as I represent the Episcopal Church, and I am not disposed to misrepresent her, I stand here holding fast to her definite dogmatic position and to her distinctive polity. By birth, education, conviction, and loyalty I am committed with all my heart and soul and mind to their maintenance. Others who are here are as strongly committed as I am and as truly conscientious as to their ecclesiastical position. The sum of our differences is large, but the sum of our agreements is larger still.

"Loyalty in the letter and in the spirit to every obligation of our ordination vows is of the essence of respect for ourselves and for one another. Criticism and condemnation of one another's convictions are ill-mannered and idle and ill-advised. Where they are not principles, but only sentiments or opinions, we must relegate them to the subordinate sphere.

WHAT THE AGE DEMANDS.

"But this age demands two things: First, that we shall be protestants, whether we are Protestants or Anglicans or Greeks or Romans, and we must not be—if I may coin a word—contra-testants. We must witness for the truth in the affirmative way and not witness against error in the controversial way. Controversy among Christians may be needful, but is most unprofitable.

"The next thing that this age demands is that we shall look for, and dwell on, and proclaim, and thank God for, points of agreement among Christian believers, and not be rummaging about, like ragpickers in a heap of street dirt, for differences and disagreements. The power of the first Christian teachers was always along this line.

"While differences exist, and must exist, so far as we can see; while we dare not with our own convictions draw lines in the mysteries of which we are stewards, or among the truths with which we are but in trust, between essentials and non-essentials; while we must remember that we stand convicted before God of the sin of rending the Lord's body if we stand apart from one another on any matters that are not by the teaching of our separate communions based on Scriptural authority and historic holding, we may at least direct our warfare, not against one another, but against the common foe, and give and get a godspeed in all honest efforts to advance the kingdom of our King.

"Among the outlooks of the new century that will make for peace and power, not the least and not the last is the progress toward substituting the simplicity of creeds for the complexity of confessions. Slowly it is dawning upon the Christian mind that there is a difference at the very root between articles of faith and articles of religion, between the facts of belief and the theories of opinion, between the few unchanging verities and the many varying speculations, between truth and the theorizings about truth, between the rock of what is revealed and the rubble of the detrition of it, between the symbol that can be oxygenated by the perpetual ventilation of use and the skeleton that has grown dry in the lumber room of references.

"We have been all sinners more or less in this way, Westminster, and Trent, and Augsburg, and London, but, in no wise meaning to speak after the manner of the Pharisee, I think English Protestantism is the least sinner, because it has never added an article to the creed of Nicea and Calcedon and Constantinople, and the Church of England and her daughter have been conspicuously free in all their shortcomings from their especial sin, because by the compulsory and constant use in public worship of the old creeds, and they only are fixed in the minds of her clergy and her children as the sum and substance of doctrine.

APPLIED CHRISTIANITY.

"The next great outlook of the century is the constant combination of all Christian people in what may be called applied Christianity. Apart from our divided worship and our discordant confessions, we look each other in the eyes and take each other by the hand in a thousand human ways today. There is no passing by on the other side of any representative of suffering humanity.

"Is it a question of organized charities, of social elevation, of political reform; is it a question of tenement house improvement, of breathing places in the slums, of the relief of the poor; is it a matter of hospitals or homes of mercy or gifts to a famine-stricken country; is it an appeal for the care of orphans or the aged or the helpless; is it anything in which the needs of humanity appeal to us as servants of Him who took mankind into His Godhood that He might be touched with the feeling of our infirmities—instantly the commonness of our Christianity asserts itself. All names are forgotten, but the name of Jesus.

"The white heat of Christian love and sympathy welds Christian humanity into oneness of service, and when we go back to our separated worship it is to take with us the sense of a communion which, because God, shall one day swallow up, as it already softens, the rough edges and estrangements of our other religious life.

"But the great outlook of the future is the outlook of opportunity. There are no doors closed now, except by our own willful hands; no limiting horizons of vision, except to eyes that are shut or short-sighted.

"But if God writes 'opportunity' on one side of these doors, He writes 'responsibility' on the other side. In what spirit shall we go up to enter in? There can be no concordat made that shall parcel out this place to me and that to you and the other to another. Alas! alas! we cannot go all speaking just precisely the same tongue. We can only pray that some new pentecostal outpouring shall one day blend confusion of tongues into the distributed dialect of the one message of the wonderful works of God. External and corporate acts may not be blended, but oneness of heart and lovingness of thought and word there may be.

"Surely in the tremendous struggle that lies before the Gospel and the kingdom of God, surely in going up to occupy these waste places, to break down the barriers of ignorance and superstition and heathenism and unbelief, surely we cannot set out to make our conquests against the great enemy of us all, against the great enemy of our Master, and not spend our strength in attempted conquests the one over the other.

"The very adjective which describes this conference has the power in it of the trumpet call. And with the ring of it in our ears and the spirit of it in our hearts, may God give us grace to widen horizons of duty, to tear down barriers of separation, to deepen love, to inflame zeal, and to make the service of the Master and the salvation of man the passion in our souls."

At the close of his address Bishop Doane said he had been commissioned in the afternoon by a body of men to say that it had been decided to take measures dealing with the prohibition of the sale of liquors to the heathen in our new possessions. He said that as soon as the organization was completed it would be announced to the public.

Addresses of Farewell.

In introducing Canon Edmonds ex-President Harrison said: "The discussions of this great conference are now ended. Words of parting only remain to be spoken. The Rev. Canon Edmonds of Exeter has been selected to speak on behalf of the foreign delegates, and I now have the pleasure of presenting him."

"When I speak to the American ladies and the American gentlemen," Canon Edmonds began, "I speak not in the name of the English delegates only, but I am proud to be asked to speak as representing all the delegates from other countries. We have just listened to the words of wit and wisdom and, I hope, of prophecy from the Bishop of Albany, and I have listened in the many halls and churches which have been placed at the disposal of this conference, and my mind is at this moment overburdened with a weight of gladness and joy with which the proceedings of this great conference have inspired me.

"My business, however, is not to review the conference, but to thank those who have brought us here and made our stay so very pleasant that I told my host this morning that I was heartily sorry to be leaving his roof.

"We are surprised at the generosity

shake his hands, not only those who had sat on the platform, but many more clambering from the orchestra over the reporters' tables to the platform to give a handshake or view the ex-President at closer range.

HOME CHURCH AND OUTLOOK.

Imperative Duty of Evangelizing the Heathen Insisted Upon at Central Presbyterian Church.

"The Home Church and the Outlook for the Coming Century" was the subject for discussion last night in the Central Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur presided, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Eugene Stock of London and the Rev. George T. Pentecost and the Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock.

Mr. Stock made a personal appeal to the audience for a greater sympathy with missionary work, a sympathy that would lead them to give themselves to the work in the mission fields.

Dr. Pentecost placed much faith in the cumulative work of missions in the next century.

"My heart is stirred with the thought that more will be accomplished in the next 100 years for God's glory than in the entire 1,900 years that have passed since the beginning of the Christian era," he said.

"I want to give you some statistics. There are of pagans 793,000,000; of Moslems, 200,000,000; of Jews, 8,000,000; of Roman Catholics, 225,000,000; of Greeks and similar religious sects, 120,000,000; of Protestant Christians, 150,000,000, and yet in all civilized countries where a census has been taken there are but 800,000, who confess themselves to be without religion.

"Since Cary went to India, less than 100 years ago, the Christian Church has made more converts than were made for the 400 years before that. There are now 74,561 Christian workers, native and foreign, in the heathen countries, and $17,000,000 is spent every year for foreign missions."

The Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, who came in from the Carnegie Hall meeting as Dr. Pentecost was concluding his address, was presented, and said:

"There are two demands made upon us by the mission work—fidelity to Jesus and fairness to the man who does not know about him. Fidelity means obedience. There is no substitute for obedience. You cannot be obedient and neglect any one who does not know Christ, whether he live in this country or in a heathen land. 'Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature,' is the command. It is all and every. In so rar as you fail to do this you fail to obey Christ and are an infidel—an unfaithful one.

"Fairness to the other man means that you will show him the way to the same salvation that you enjoy. Ye are the light of the world, and the Christian who has not light enough to send a ray to the end of the world has not light enough to go home by. God forbid that I should hide my talent in the napkin of indifference and let it roll into the hole of neglect. If I do, God will say to me: 'Oh, I do not want to hear it.' Do you? If you cannot go to heathen lands yourself, get a substitute. It costs $25 a year to support a helper in India—that is 50 cents a week. Fairness to your own heathen ancestors bids you make such use of your money."

LANDSLIDE IN ST. PAUL.

Democrats Elect the Mayor and Seven of Eleven Aldermen.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 1.—The municipal election here to-day seems to have been a regular Democratic landslide, as compared with two years ago, when the Republicans carried everything. The Republicans concede the election of Robert A. Smith, Democrat, for Mayor, by at least 1,000, while the Democrats claim that his plurality will reach 2,000 or 4,000.

The Democrats also probably elected the Controller and Treasurer. They have elected seven of the eleven Aldermen, but the vote on Assemblymen is yet too incomplete to figure on. The new city charter seems to have carried, although the vote on it is unknown.

ELECTIONS IN INDIANA.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 1.—City elections were held in Indiana to-day. In Hammond the Democratic Mayor's vote gives Democrats a majority in the Council. The Democrats also elected a City Judge. Every ward in Michigan City was carried by Democrats. The same is true at Tipton, La Porte, Peru, Valparaiso, Bedford, and Shelbyville.

In Green Castle the Democrats elected two out of three Aldermen; in South Bend, four out of six; in Hartford City, three out of five, and in Vincennes, four out of six. In Kokomo a Democratic Mayor breaks a tie. In Rensselaer they overturned a Republican majority and elected a Mayor, a Marshal, and two Aldermen.

In Terre Haute the Republicans secured a victory, electing three Councilmen at large. Two Democrats and four Republicans were elected to the Muncie City Council, which for years has been solidly Republican. In Washington the Democrats elected four out of six Councilmen. The Council is a tie politically, with a Republican Mayor.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Arrangements for the New York Delegates in Philadelphia.

Arrangements have about been perfected for the entertainment of the delegates from this State to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia. Each delegate and alternate will receive an extra ticket to the convention hall.

The railroad companies have agreed to carry passengers from any point in New York State to Philadelphia and return for one fare.

Luther B. Little of the Republican State Committee has made excellent terms for New Yorkers in the Quaker City. He has secured thirty-six rooms at the Walton, twenty-four at the Lafayette, and other rooms in leading hotels.

The headquarters of the New York Republicans will be in the Turkish room on the ground floor of the Walton. On the second floor separate suites have been reserved for Senator Platt, Senator Depew, and Chairman Odell of the State Committee. Gov. Roosevelt will have quarters on the fourth floor. Near Gov. Roosevelt will be the quarters of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who also has a suite at the Bellevue.

Ex-Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, Joseph H. Manley of Maine, and H. C. Payne of Wisconsin will be near the apartments occupied by Senator Platt.

Harlem Republican Club to Move.

The Harlem Republican Club, one of the strongest political organizations in the city, is about to move into new quarters. The premises 23 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street have been secured and will be improved and enlarged. An extension will be built to make room for a billiard room and bowling alleys. The present quarters of the club are at 143 and 145 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Senator Clark Loses Again.

BUTTE, Mon., May 1.—Senator W. A. Clark made his first fight in his campaign for vindication at the meeting of the State Democratic Committee here to-day, and was defeated. The fight was on the question of apportionment of delegates to the State Convention to select delegates to the National Convention. His son, Charles W. Clark, led the opposition to an increase in the representation of Silver Bow, Clark's home county, and other anti-Clark counties, and to increase it in the "cow counties." Silver Bow, however, by a vote of 14 to 10 in the committee, was increased from 39 to 122 delegates, and other counties in proportion.

Michigan Declares for Bryan.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 1.—The Democratic State Convention to-day elected as delegates at large to the National Convention Daniel J. Campau of Detroit, Thomas E. Barkworth of Jackson, Wellington R. Burt of Saginaw, and Rush Culver of Marquette. The resolutions instruct the delegates to vote for Bryan for President and approve the nomination of Charles A. Towne of Minnesota for Vice President.

John Mack's Will Filed for Probate.

The will of John Mack, father-in-law of W. Bourke Cockran, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. Mr. Cockran is named as executor. The family burial plot is Woodlawn Cemetery, and $1,000 in cash is given him to keep it in good condition. Other bequests are $500 to Mary McGuire, a servant, and the same amount to Ellen J. White and E. Mahoney, two sisters of the Convent of the Sacred Heart. Mrs. Jennie C. Forbes, a daughter, receives the home at 96 Park Avenue. The balance of the estate is equally divided between Mrs. Forbes, John J. and Arthur J. Mack, the children of the testator. The estate is valued at over $50,000 real and $25,000 personal property.

REVOLUTIONARY SONS DINE

Dinner of the Empire State Society S. A. R.

OVATION TO GEN. WHEELER

Daughter Heartily Cheered — Speeches by Franklin Murphy, Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, and Others.

The Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution gave a dinner in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night in honor of the delegates to the National Congress of the order, which has been in session here for the last two days. Nearly 500 members of the local society and their friends from other States took part in the affair.

Throughout the dinner, and especially during the speaking, the galleries were crowded with the women friends of the diners, the Daughters of the American Revolution, who had entertained the National Congress, being present in large numbers.

Much attention was directed through the affair to a box near the head of the room, in which sat Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the President of the Confederacy; Miss Annie Wheeler, the daughter of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, wife of the Lieutenant Governor.

Walter S. Logan presided at the table of honor in place of Robert B. Roosevelt, the President of the Empire State Society, who is in Europe. Among those who sat by him were Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, the new President General of the order; Franklin Murphy, the retiring President General, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Controller Coler, the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, John A. Taylor, and Lucius E. Chittenden, ex-Register of the Treasury.

The first speaker was Mr. Murphy, who spoke in the highest terms of his successor, Gen. Breckinridge, who had, he said, already proved his sterling worth to the country by his work during the civil war, on the plains, and particularly during the war with Spain. Turning to Gen. Wheeler, Mr. Murphy said that he himself had shared in the privations of war and knew how to appreciate the difficulties that beset men of arms. Ever since the close of the civil war, he said, he had tried to cherish for the South no feeling of resentment, but his heart would not act in conjunction with his brain, until the Spanish war, and above all Gen. Wheeler had demonstrated that this was a nation united in fact as well as in name, with a flag that is venerated as much in Georgia as in Massachusetts.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. LAWTON.

Gen. Breckinridge followed with a brief speech, in which he declared that this Nation would always be found on the side of the weak. He referred feelingly to Gen. Henry W. Lawton as an example of all that was manly in a soldier and soldierly in a man, and declared that he was one of the greatest elements in the success of the campaign that ended with the fall of Santiago.

As Gen. Breckinridge took his seat, Chairman Logan arose and said: "I propose that this audience rise and drink the health of the only general officer who lost his life in the war in the Philippines, that great man and great soldier, Henry W. Lawton."

The toast was drunk standing and in silence.

After Gen. Miles had spoken a few words, in which he congratulated the city on the defenses which have been erected about its harbor, and the United States Army on having officers capable of erecting such works, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, on behalf of the State of New York, extended a greeting to the National Congress.

In beginning Mr. Woodruff expressed his regret at the absence of President Roosevelt of the Empire State Society, as well as that of "his sturdy and strenuous nephew, the Governor of the State." He spoke of New York's part in accomplishing the delivery of this country from the British yoke, declaring that, although the State did not furnish a majority of the men, or most of the money, or even a Commander in Chief of the army during that conflict, it did furnish the most decisive battlefield—Saratoga.

When the Lieutenant Governor had concluded, Mr. Logan announced that a telegram had been received, which he would read—all but the name of the sender. The telegram follows:

"Cleveland, Ohio, May 1.

"The Hon. T. L. Woodruff, Waldorf-Astoria, New York:

"Your speech transmitted by megaphone as delivered. You seem to have a dead cinch on the Sons of the American Revolution, and you can have the nomination."

Hearty laughter and loud applause followed the reading of the message, and then Mr. Logan told his hearers, with a pretense of being confidential:

"I'm informed that Mrs. Woodruff writes her husband's speeches. If that is so, I'll give her a job writing mine."

This sally provoked more laughter, in which the Lieutenant Governor heartily joined.

The entrance at this point of Joseph Jefferson, the actor, who was one of the guests, was greeted with peal upon peal of applause, and there was a clamorous demand for a speech. This enthusiasm was at once quelled by the Chairman, who announced that Mr. Jefferson would have a show, but that it was his intention to present first Gen. "Joe" Wheeler.

GEN. WHEELER AND HIS DAUGHTER.

"Everybody knows Joe Wheeler," Mr. Logan said. "We first got acquainted with him in the civil war because his men shot so straight. Then we knew him in Congress, where he always voted straight. Then we knew him in our late war, and in the Philippines, but we know him best as the father of Annie Wheeler, who, probably, has done as much for the Nation in her Red Cross garb as her father has in his uniform."

"Three cheers for Joe Wheeler!" shouted a dozen men in all parts of the room. The cheers had hardly died away, when Gen. Miles, waving his napkin about his head, cried out:

"Three cheers more for Annie!"

The cheers for the daughter were scarcely less vigorous than those for the father, who beamed with pleasure at the welcome given to himself and his daughter.

Gen. Wheeler, speaking of the advance made in the extension of American power, said:

"The man who would call back Anglo-Saxon or American civilization would be as incapable of doing so as he would in turning back the current of the Gulf Stream or stopping the course of nature."

The Rev. Dr. Hillis, speaking to the toast "Lest We Forget," made a plea for the remembrance of the deeds of our forefathers, and recalled the fact that not until the present year had there been any effort made to commemorate appropriately the deaths of 11,000 patriots in the prison ship Jersey, which, the speaker said, was "darker than the Dark Hole of Kentucky."

None of the audience apparently noticed that Dr. Hillis had mistaken "Dark and Bloody Ground" for the famous place of punishment, Calcutta.

Controller Coler, speaking of "The New Revolution," said that the country was entering upon a new era of civic and political conditions, and that now the people are "fighting for the freedom from that form of government that enriches the few while stealing away the rights of the many." He called upon the Sons of the American Revolution to see that public utilities shall belong to the whole people and not longer be the trading capital of unscrupulous politicians, and to take part in the struggle for honest and intelligent government.

At its afternoon session the National Congress of the order elected these officers: President General—Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge of Kentucky; Vice Presidents—Gen. E. S. Greeley of New Hampshire, Gen. Francis H. Appleton of Massachusetts, Gen. Thomas M. Anderson of Oregon, Gen. Howard De Haven Ross of Delaware. Gen. James H. Gilbert of Illinois; Treasurer General—C. A. Pugsley of New York; Secretary General—Capt. Samuel E. Gross of Illinois; Registrar General—A. Howard Clark of Washington, D. C.; Historian General—Theodore S. Peck of Vermont; Chaplain General—the Rev. Dr. L. D. Warfield of Pensylvania.

Deficiency Judgment for $265,121.57.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—Judge Thompson, in the United States court, to-day in the case of the Knickerbocker Trust Company against the Ironton Electric Light and Railway Company gave a deficiency judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $265,121.57. That is due the trust company in excess of the amount for which the electric plant was sold at the recent sale by Receiver James. At the request of the trust company an execution was issued under the judgment.

WESTERN FOREST FIRES.

Arnold, Mich., Destroyed—Train Abandoned in Minnesota — High Winds Spread Flames.

MENOMINEE, Mich., May 1.—The town of Arnold has been wiped out by the forest fires. This makes the fourth town to be destroyed. Details are lacking.

A passenger train reached here this morning for the first time in two days. The coaches were blistered by the heat.

Large cedar yards owned by Perrigo & Sons, C. H. Worcester & Co., and the Lindsley Company are burned. The losses will reach $30,000, with no insurance. The wires are all down, and railway traffic is suspended. The forest fires cover an area of thirty miles, extending westward as far as Swanson, and northward to Carbondale, Mich. They are spreading.

Much concern is felt for small towns in Menominee County along the Northwestern, Wisconsin and Michigan, and Northern Roads. Serious damage must result, as high winds prevail.

DULUTH, Minn., May 1.—Fierce fires are raging in the forests in this vicinity. A train on the Sauntry Logging Road of the Northern Pacific Road, twelve miles from Duluth, is imprisoned in the woods at the end of the branch. The brides burned while the train was in the timber. The train was abandoned and the crew made its way out.

Five thousand ties belonging to the Duluth, Messaba and Northern Road burned at Clark Station to-day.

The residents of Woodland, a suburb of Duluth, were alarmed this afternoon when the fire came out of the woods and caught in the old race track buildings. Families began moving their household effects. The Fire Department was summoned and checked the fire. The wind fell at 5 P. M. and the fire died down. The city is filled with smoke and there is much apprehension.

WASHBURN, Wis., May 1.—Forest fires are raging between Bayfield and Washburn to-day, fanned by a high southeast wind. The highway bridges were destroyed by fire and a small bridge was burned on the Omaha Road, and is being rebuilt to-night.

FIRES SPREAD IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Farmers and Trainmen Unable to Cope with the Flames.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., May 1.—The forest fires which originated on the west side of Black Log Mountain a week ago have now communicated to the east side and have devastated thousands of acres of the finest hardwood timber.

To-night, despite the united efforts of scores of men, the flames are coursing down the mountain rapidly and threaten the homes of six farmers, which are now surrounded by the burning timber.

The rich Licking Creek Valley has also been laid in waste.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., May 1.—Brush on the Line and Broad Mountains, south of here, caught fire last night and over fifty miles of valuable timber were destroyed. Since Saturday forest fires in this vicinity have caused over $50,000 damage. A thick cloud of smoke hangs over this place.

If rain does not fall soon the timber loss between here and the Dauphin and Schuylkill County lines will be enormous.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., May 1.—F. A. Blackwell's lumber camp suffered severely from forest fire last night. The camp is located on Lebo Run, several miles from North Bend. The flames suddenly veered toward the camp, and the occupants of the houses barely escaped with their lives.

Six or eight houses, several large bark piles, two bridges, and several cars on the North Bend and Kettle Creek Railroad were destroyed. The destruction of timber is great throughout that section.

BLOOMSBURG, Penn., May 1.—The forest fires in Columbia County are gaining headway upon the fire fighters, and many hundreds of acres of timber are already burned over. Notwithstanding the efforts of 100 employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad who are fighting the fiery elements near Mainville, very little headway has been made.

In the vicinity of Missly Cross Roads, this county, very little timber remains, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the fighters succeeded in keeping the fire from a number of dwelling houses.

The flames on the Knob Mountain in the vicinity of Orangeville are also spreading and the farmers are unable to cope with them.

TWO MORE TUNNEL CONTRACTS

One Section for Excavation and Viaduct Awards Made.

Two more sub-contracts for the construction of the rapid transit road were announced yesterday by Contractor John B. McDonald, on behalf of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company. One was for Section 6, which extends from Eighty-second Street to the centre of One Hundred and Fourth Street, on the Boulevard, the successful bidder being the Hayes Brothers Company of Janesville, Wis. The other sub-contract was awarded to the Terry & Tench Company of this city, and is for the erection and finishing complete of the iron work in the Manhattanville Valley viaduct, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and the elevated portions of the rapid transit system, one extending north from Hillside Avenue, Fort George, to King's Bridge, and the other in the Borough of the Bronx, from Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street through Westchester Avenue, Southern Boulevard, and Boston Road to Bronx Park.

The letting of the elevated structure work and that of the viaducts sets at rest the report that the original bid of the Carnegie Steel Company included not only the supplying of the material for the elevated portions of the road, but the construction work as well. The Carnegie Company will simply supply all the iron and steel structural material for the entire system, both subway and elevated, but do none of the work of erection.

There now remains to be let of the construction work the sections lying beneath the Fourth Avenue tunnel, from Thirty-eighth Street to Forty-first Street, from Forty-first to Forty-second Street, and through Forty-second Street to Broadway and up Broadway to Eighty-second Street. Of the rapid-transit route all but about three miles are now provided for in the sub-contracts which have been awarded.

The original plan in the Boulevard is to be carried out, that of building the four-track road through the centre of the Boulevard, so that the protest of the West Side Association, which desired a change whereby the trees on the central pathway should be preserved, is disregarded.

RAPID TRANSIT IN BROOKLYN.

The first definite plan for an extension of the Manhattan subway to Brooklyn was decided upon last night at a meeting of the Committee of Fifty of Brooklyn, organized by the Manufacturers' Association of New York to consider rapid transit matters. It was held in the rooms of the association on Montague Street. The committee has been invited to confer with President Alexander E. Orr and other members of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners in Mr. Orr's office on Friday.

It is proposed in this plan to extend the Manhattan subway from its City Hall terminus to the foot of Broadway, under Whitehall Street and the East River, to a point in Brooklyn at the foot of Joralemon Street; under Joralemon Street to the Borough Hall, at Fulton Street; under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and under Flatbush Avenue to its junction with Atlantic Avenue, where is located the Long Island Railroad depot.

The Brooklyn committee's investigation into the matter has satisfied its members that the proposed route is by far the cheapest and most practicable of any thus far suggested.

The committee adopted resolutions in which it was recommended that all subways within the City of New York should be located and constructed under the direction of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners.

The West End Board of Trade, an organization of South Brooklyn business men, also discussed the tunnel matter at a meeting last night. The members want the tunnel located in South Brooklyn.

New York's Ottawa Fire Fund.

Controller Coler has received to date $783.25 in contributions to Mayor Van Wyck's fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Ottawa fire. The contributions received yesterday were as follows:

Malcom & Combe	$50	B. H. O'Hare	$1
H. Kohnstamm & Co.	25	A Canadian girl	2
Alexander Brott	5	James J. Coogan	100
Orin E. Wood	10	Thos. S. Bassford	25
R. T. Matthews	25		

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE

Dr. Leipziger Tells of Their Success at Educators' Dinner.

In the Season Just Ended 1,850 Lectures, Given in 48 Places, Were Heard by 538,000 People.

The tenth annual dinner of the Lecturers and Superintendents in the Board of Education's course of free lectures for the people was held at the Hotel Manhattan last night. About 170 men and women who were either lecturers or interested in the work were present.

Herbert L. Bridgman acted as toastmaster and introduced Dr. Henry M. Leipziger as the one who had successfully directed the course since its inception, and to whom a large portion of the credit should be given.

Dr. Leipziger, in his speech, reviewed the work done and the prospects for the future. He said, in part:

"In 1890 lectures were given in six places, 186 lectures, to a total attendance of about 75,000. During the season which closed last night lectures were provided in forty-eight places; 1,850 lectures were given, and the attendance was about 538,000. What do these figures tell? They tell that the common people of our city are anxious in every possible way to improve their mental and moral condition, and to respond cheerfully to the call to the higher life.

"The lectures have been held in the assembly rooms of schools, where old men and women, after climbing sixty-five steps, have sat down on benches built for children. They have been held on the playground floor, which has been illumined by the light of spirituality, or they have been held in halls the use of which, in some cases, was generously given, and others have been rented for the purpose. In all these places, comfortable or uncomfortable—alike in the crowded tenement district, or in the outskirts of the city—large audiences have greeted the speakers.

"One of the valuable features of our work is its mobility and its elasticity. The lecturers include not alone those engaged in the profession of teaching, but include the teacher in the widest sense—the editor, the author, the explorer, the inventor, the preacher, the artist. As the corps of lecturers has been so varied in its make-up, so, too, has it included representatives of many lands.

"Let me say that the lecture course gives to the adult a new hope. It has taught the truth that 'nothing is too late till the tired heart shall cease to palpitate.' It has given to poor people larger visions and loftier ideals. It has put men and women in touch with noble souls. It has brought beauty into many a humble home and has contributed thus to the happiness of thousands.

"Have not such results justified the public lecture course, and do they not warrant us in hoping that in the schoolhouse of the future proper provision shall be made for a well-equipped and well-ventilated hall, which can be used alike for the instruction of the young and the education of the old—thus realizing to its full the true meaning of the word 'school'—a place of recreation; a place of leisure.

"It is May Day. All nature feels the stirrings of a new life. Conservative and radical alike feel promptings to greater issues. May the work of the first decade of the life of this movement in our city be an example to other communities, and may the years as they roll on witness the continued usefulness of the university of the people."

Miles M. O'Brien, Chairman of the Committee on Special and High Schools, who is a champion of the free lecture course, followed in a speech in which he highly praised the work done by Dr. Leipziger in organizing and perfecting the system.

He told how the first plans for the free lectures were made in 1887, when the late Edward Reilly, then State Senator, introduced at Albany the bill which he had assisted the Senator in drafting.

Mr. O'Brien made an eloquent argument in favor of using the public school buildings both day and night. He said:

"We now occupy the schoolrooms from four to five hours a day for the education of the juniors. I believe that these same buildings should be used at night as free libraries and reading rooms for the men and women of the city.

John W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities, followed with a speech on "Education, the Ideal Charity." He discussed the problem of the education of the foundling so as to train it up to be a worthy citizen. He declared that the people of New York City did not fully understand what their own charities were, and that they should study the problem much more than they had done.

William H. McElroy responded to the toast, "The Editor a Perpetual Educator."

Miss Anne Rhodes, one of the lecturers, told of her many pleasant experiences while delivering lectures at the different halls and schools to which she had been assigned.

St. Clair McKelway, one of the State Regents, commended the general plan of the free lectures and hoped to see the system extended.

City Suprintendent W. H. Maxwell, Prof. H. F. Osborn of Columbia University, and John Hutchinson of Arlington, N. J., were also among the speakers.

A musical programme furnished by Edwin Kahn, Amy Murray, and Mrs. H. O. O'Donnell, and recitations by Mrs. H. O. Dellenbaugh were given between the different speeches. A number of invited guests of the association were present.

MANY MYSTERIOUS FIRES.

The police and firemen of Harlem are strongly of the opinion that firebugs are at work there. The long list of suspicious fires which have recently occurred in the northeastern portion of the city was last night increased by five. None of the fires could be explained, and all were within a radius of ten blocks.

The first one occurred at 6:30 o'clock in the four-story brick building at 152 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The flames were extinguished without damage. Twenty-five minutes later a false alarm was turned in from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. The firemen had just reached their quarters when the third alarm, for a fire at 255 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a five-story brownstone building, was sent in. The fire was confined to the basement, and the loss was about $150.

Before the firemen were through they were notified that there was a fire at 252 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, almost opposite the building they were in. They extinguished the flames with a loss of $50. The last fire was in a four-story brick tenement house, 2,386 Second Avenue, and caused a loss of $100.

The wife of Adolph Fuhs, in whose apartments the fire started, told Detective Maher that she had seen two boys leave the basement about the time the flames were discovered. Maher arrested Edgar Whalen, thirteen years old, a son of ex-Fire Captain Whalen of 201 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. The boy had a pocketful of matches, and could not explain his presence in the building.

About 10 o'clock a fire occurred in the five-story tenement house at 2,333 Second Avenue and damage to the extent of $500 was done. There was a panic among the tenants, many of whom rushed into the street in their night clothing.

Detective Reed of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station arrested Augusta Radelt, thirty-five years old, of 242 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, on the charge of suspected arson. The tenants of the building complained to the police that they were afraid the house would be burned to the ground on account of a number of fires which had occurred in the flat occupied by the prisoner.

There were three fires in the flat yesterday between 8:30 in the morning and 3:30 in the afternoon. The woman is believed to be insane.

SIXTY-NINTH ELECTION.

Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, son of ex-Mayor Strong, was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment at the election held in the armory at Seventh Street and Third Avenue last night. There was an opposition ticket headed by Col. Dennis McCarthy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Provisional Regiment. Lieut. Col. Strong received 11 of the 16 votes cast.

In the election for senior Major Capt. Daniel C. Devlin of Company I received 9 and Capt. Michael Lynch, Company A, 7.

Lieut. Col. Strong joined Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment, as a private in March, 1896, and was made Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant nine days later. He was promoted to Battalion Adjutant March 12, 1897, and was elected Captain of Company D Feb. 11, 1898.

He was subsequently raised to the rank of Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, May 17, 1898. He served under Gen. MacArthur in the Philippines in the capacity of Adjutant General United States Volunteers, until last August, when he returned home.

TO-MORROW IT BEGINS
Our Great Reduction Sale.

Just to Keep Busy—Just to Keep Things Humming and Stocks Moving—That's Our Policy

We begin a great big reduction sale in every department—right now at the beginning of the season—no waiting here to squeeze out an extra dollar profit—Right now you shall have the choicest—newest merchandise at the "End of season price." You know what that means in the way of saving—whatever you've got to buy come here—now's the time you need the goods—now's the time you save many a dollar and get the right goods too.

These Big Reductions in Spring Overcoats

Our Keep Busy Policy creates Big Reductions

Therefore all the beautiful Spring Overcoats you've seen displayed here and sold for $12.50 reduced to $7.75

You get the benefit of reductions early—High grade Spring Overcoats—made of Covert Cloth in every new shade—with or without velvet collars—Thibets, Worsteds, and Cheviots in black and new Oxford mixtures—silk or serge lined—elegantly tailored—not a coat worth less than $15—most of them were $18 to $20—just to keep busy we reduce them to . . . $9.75

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Just to Keep Busy—These Great Suit Reductions.

Our Policy, Keep Stocks Moving

Makes it possible for you to select from several hundred elegant fine tailored suits—made of Black and Blue all wool Cheviots and Serges—fancy mixtures and stripes—suits that sold for $12.50—JUST TO FOLLOW OUR KEEP BUSY POLICY, reduced to . . . $7.75

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STEWART BLDG.

OPEN SATURDAY EVE.

DEAD IN RESERVOIR WELL

Laborer Entombed in Old Shaft at Forty-second Street.

Micci Fell Sixty Feet Into Sewer Connection and All Trace of His Body Lost.

A loose mass of rock on top of the wall of the Forty-second Street Reservoir, started in motion by the movements of a number of laborers at work sixty feet from the ground, hurled Paul Micci of 116 Mulberry Street yesterday into the open mouth of a well shaft running through the wall.

He was dead, it is believed, before his body reached the bottom. So peculiar is the situation of the body that the Building Department and the Department of Sewers have a task of several days' duration to recover it, if it is ever recovered. The contractors' foreman, George Farley, was arrested by Policeman Kelly and locked up in the Tenderloin Police Station, but later the contractors, Eugene and Edward Lentilhon, secured his release on bond.

Micci had been sent with a gang of four others to the top of what remained of the old partition wall running north and south through the centre of the reservoir. This was a spur some sixty feet tall running out into the reservoir twenty-five feet from the outer wall on the Forty-second Street side.

On the top of the spur is the uncovered shaft of a well, below which a cesspool is connected with the sewer in Forty-second Street. The ledge of rock surrounding the well opening had been loosened by a blast earlier in the day, and Micci and his companions were to remove the blast débris.

With his shoulder against a huge block, he exerted all his strength. A portion of the mass about him gave way suddenly, hurling him backward into the open shaft. Fully a ton of the loosened material followed him. His companions by quick movements escaped.

Acting under the orders of Foreman Farley, laborers hoisted a sixty-foot ladder to the top of the spur. When this had been lowered into the well and a lighted lantern let down to the bottom showed the absence of gas, Angelo Manara climbed into the foul blackness. He reported water in the bottom, and no sign of Micci. Shortly after, at 4 o'clock, Farley was arrested.

The Building and Sewer Departments were notified. Building Superintendent Dooner, Superintendent Kline of the Department of Sewers, and Foreman Lehay of the latter department with a gang of men soon arrived.

Superintendent Dooner had his photographer climb to the top of the spur, where photographs were taken of the well shaft and its surroundings. Then Foreman Lehay went down into the well. He found that the water first reported was below the entrance of a passage running at right angles to the main shaft.

Into this he crawled, until he came to the second chamber, which extends twenty-five feet further down, where it narrows to a connection with the Forty-second Street sewer.

Lehay flung into the second chamber a mass of burning paper, from his position above. He saw that this chamber was entirely empty. Upon his return to the surface it was agreed that the man's body must be in the water below, though grappling showed no results.

To leave no effort unmade, however, Superintendent Kline will have Lehay and his men enter the main sewer somewhere on Seventy-second Street and traverse the entire distance of sewer connection and chamber.

Superintendent Dooner then took charge of drilling operations at the base of the spur. A gang of workmen with a steam drill set at work upon the eight feet of rock between them and the chambers. Six holes will be drilled before an attempt at blasting is made. It is hoped to strike the wall separating the two chambers where a blasting charge would open up both of them.

Eugene Lentilhon said that this work might take several days. Asked why the well opening had not been covered he said: "We didn't have any boards over the well, and we didn't have any over the rest of the reservoir."

"Does your firm assume any responsibility for the accident?" was asked.

"No, of course not," he answered. "It was just an accident, and nobody to blame. Any way, it's the first 'stiff' we've had on this job."

Before he left for the night, Building Superintendent Dooner ordered the contractors to work day and night at the drilling operations until the chambers shall be opened up. Reserves from the Tenderloin Station House were posted last night at the entrance to the reservoir.

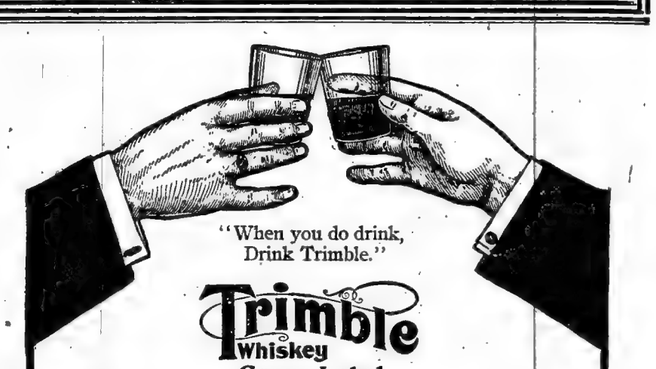

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BOYS RESCUE A BABY.

A fire at 184 Concord Street, Brooklyn, last night, at 8 o'clock, destroyed the apartments which a bride-to-be had prepared, and gave two young boys an opportunity to prove the manly qualities they possess. The first floor of the building was occupied by Mrs. Isidor Uhlman, and the second floor was being fitted up by Miss Flora Bloch, who is at present residing at 263 Bridge Street, as a future residence for herself and the husband, to whom she is to be married next Sunday.

The fire started on the first floor from an unknown cause, and spread rapidly through the building. Joseph Hart, eleven years old, 283 Gold Street, and Wallace Logan, thirteen years old, 275 Gold Street, saw the flames and turned in an alarm. They then rushed into the house and rescued the three-months-old girl baby of Mrs. Uhlman.

The fire gutted the building and the loss is about $2,000.

COL. HARVEY RETURNS HOME.

Col. George B. M. Harvey, editor of The North American Review and head of the Harper Publishing House, arrived home yesterday from Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Col. Harvey's trip abroad was a brief one, the time being devoted wholly to business matters. An arrangement was made by which Col. Harvey will begin next Fall the publication of a monthly review in London and a quarterly in Paris.

Col. Harvey also arranged with a number of foreign authors and writers for material for home publications. He said the demand for a wide range of reading matter had grown enormously in recent years, both in this country and abroad, and that it was with a view to catering to this demand that he had visited Europe. He said that the price of Harper's Magazine would be restored to the old figure beginning with the June number.

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

AN AMERICAN APPEAL FROM CHINA.

We have before us a communication from Americans residing in China which relates to one of the most important things connected with our relations with the Orient. It relates in fact to what may be regarded as a condition precedent to the development of those relations in the way that sensible and well-informed Americans desire it.

The communication is from the American Association of China, with headquarters in Shanghai, an organization which includes not only business men but those connected with the educational and missionary interests of Americans in China. It has been addressed to the President, to the members of his Cabinet, to the Chairmen of the Committees on Foreign Relations in the Senate and the House of Representatives and to all members of the two houses of Congress. It gives in a calm and concise way the reasons why the American Association of China urges the passage of the "Bill to Remodel the Consular Service," usually known as "The Chambers of Commerce Bill." This bill originated with the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, Ohio, and was drawn mainly by Mr. GARFIELD of that city. It has been heartily aproved by the present Secretary of State and is warmly supported in the Senate by Senator LODGE, who has long taken an especial interest in this work. It has been indorsed after careful consideration by the Chamber of Commerce in this city, and by all the principal bodies of like character and influence throughout the country.

The question really raised by this communication is a much broader one than that of mere expansion of trade. It is a question of the good name of the United States in a quarter of the globe where we have recently assumed great responsibilities. The points on which the American Association in China places particular emphasis are the following: First, the extraordinary powers that our Consuls possess in consequence of the principle of extra-territoriality established by treaty. By this principle all cases involving the rights of Americans in China are tried before the American Consuls in accordance with their interpretation of the law of our own country. Clearly it is of the last importance that the Consuls shall have an adequate knowledge of the principles of the laws they are to interpret and that they should be men of the intelligence and character we require for judicial posts in our own land. It is needless to say that this is at present far from being true. A second point on which the association insists is that there should be a class of student interpreters, required to attain a thorough knowledge of the Chinese language, and that to insure the application of young men of ability for this service there should be not only a steady tenure, but the assurance of promotion according to proved merit. "In the British service," says the association, "all the Consular officers have entered as student interpreters, and risen thence through the various grades to the highest posts, and in some cases they have been transferred to the diplomatic service." If we require any evidence of the feasibility and advantage of this system, we can find it not only in the British service, but in the history of the Americans in the Chinese Foreign Customs Service. Here a thorough study of the language is made a condition of promotion, with the result that the young men sent out from here have become among the most proficient of the staff.

It would seem that the principles advocated by our countrymen in China should need no special argument. They are those of common sense. They are adopted all the time in the prosecution of successful business at home. It would appear the height of folly to men of affairs in this country to employ agents without regard to their particular knowledge of the work they had to do. We should not send drummers to Germany to sell goods or buyers to purchase them who could not understand and speak the German language, though the chances of success would be many times greater than for ignorant agents of the Government in China, where they are entirely dependent on interpreters for communication with the body of the natives. The knowledge of the language, however, is but one instance of the knowledge required, which can only be had by long study. This includes the knowledge of the native character and of the best way to deal with the people. Why, in the name of all that is practical, should we intrust the most difficult and delicate duties to men the least prepared to discharge them well?

The obvious answer is that we should not do so. If we are asked why we have done so for so long a time, the equally obvious answer is that the consequences of such blundering have not fallen on the heads of those guilty of it. The office hunters and the office peddling Congressmen who have been responsible for this thing have not suffered by it. The time is now come when the business men who have suffered, with the new opportunities for expanded trade before their eyes, and the knowledge gained by painful experience to guide them, are moving to secure a reform. They ought to have it. It is their plain right. There is nothing that can be done to promote trade with the Orient so efficient as the thorough remodeling of the Consular Service. And there is nothing that will tend more directly and powerfully to raise the reputation and prestige of our Nation all through the vast regions on which we have lately entered. The American Association in China, in speaking for its own interests, speaks equally for the interest and for the honor of the whole American people.

REORGANIZING THE ARMY.

From a time to which the memory of man scarcely runs to the contrary, the army, when its claims came up in Congress, has had occasion to ask to be delivered from its enemies. Just now it seems mainly to need deliverance from its friends. There are at least three bills before Congress proposing to reorganize it. One is that of Mr. MCCLELLAN, which was announced to have been prepared with the assistance of army officers. Another is that of the present Secretary of War. A third is that recently reported from the Military Committee of the Senate, and having therefore the sanction of the Chairman of that committee, which carries whatever authority ought to belong to an ex-Secretary of War who made a fair average politician's record in the place. The Chairman of the committee is Senator PROCTOR.

This latest bill seems to aim at reconciling the claims of the bills previously submitted. Probably that is impossible. The chief trouble with these bills seems to be that professional opinion about them is no more trustworthy than lay opinion, although its untrustworthiness proceeds from a different source. It is the saying of an army officer that upon the reorganization of the army the opinion of no officer in active service is good for anything. Such an officer, according to this authority, looks at such a measure solely for the purpose of seeing how it will affect him personally, and delivers his opinion accordingly. Apparently, if we could get the opinion of retired officers, we ought to have a better criterion. But officers retire with the prejudices of their particular "arm" still in full force. Possibly the Faculty, the academic staff, of West Point would be able to deliver a judicial opinion. But one would dislike to see even them subjected to such a test of impartiality.

And yet the army urgently needs reorganization. Nobody in or out of it disputes that. And, if officers cannot "get together" about an army bill, they cannot blame politicians for disregarding their discrepant and irreconcilable opinions. Whether Senator PROCTOR'S bill is to be regarded as an expert or an inexpert measure, there are features of it which ought to arrest attention. That the artillery should be reorganized is a postulate with all the reorganizers. The weight of opinion is that it should be reorganized as a corps, that the regimental organization should be disregarded, and that the Ordnance Corps should be incorporated with it. Thus ROOT and MCCLELLAN. But the mediating PROCTOR proposes that nothing in his bill "shall be construed to prevent the use of machine or other field guns by any other arm of the service under the direction of the Secretary of War." Whereat the artillerists rise indignant and say that, although a cavalry or an infantry detachment may properly be furnished with "machine guns," it would be unreasonable to put "field guns" under the command of anybody but an artillerist. And therein the artillerists seem to have reason. They seem to have reason also in insisting that the transfer proposed to be allowed by Senator PROCTOR'S bill from the infantry and the cavalry to the artillery shall not be allowed, as he proposes, up to the grade of Captain, but shall be confined to the Second Lieutenancies. In other words, a raw officer of artillery shall begin at the beginning, and all vacancies above the lowest grade shall be filled by promotion "within the arm." That would partly even up to the artillerists, with the proposed increase of their corps, the disadvantage under which they have heretofore labored in respect to promotion.

It seems to be a sine qua non of the approval by the Adjutant General's department of any bill for reorganizing the army that it shall contain a clause making Gen. CORBIN a full Major General. That was in Mr. ROOT'S bill. We forget whether it was in Mr. MCCLELLAN'S. But it reappears in a very crude form in Senator PROCTOR'S. We pointed out that the promotion of the General commanding the army to be Lieutenant General was absolutely necessary in order to maintain discipline if the Adjutant General, who is for many purposes only his chief of staff, was to be made a Major General. The answer was that the promotion of the Adjutant General was necessary in order to the creation of a "general staff," and had no relation to the present incumbent in particular. But Senator PROCTOR'S bill expressly provides that the promotion shall apply only to the present incumbent and shall lapse with his disappearance. It would be interesting to know just what are the public services on account of which it is proposed to do this peculiar honor to Gen. CORBIN.

Upon the whole, it is evident that none of the measures thus far proposed command the adherence of the army, and hence it is the less to be deplored that none of them seems to have a chance of enactment at this session. Secretary ROOT, as the most considerable person who for many years has occupied the office of Secretary of War, ought to be able to produce a bill which by its justice and its promise of efficiency should commend itself to the army and the country. Officers of the army ought to be reminded that there may be as much patriotism and as much self-denial involved in promoting a good army bill as in fighting the enemy. What we want to know is what the opinion of the army as a whole really is about its own reorganization. It seems almost impossible to find out.

POPULAR EDUCATION IN EGYPT.

The report of Lord CROMER, British Agent and Consul General at Cairo, on the finances, administration, and general condition of Egypt and the Soudan for 1899 has just been published in London as "Parliamentary Paper—Egypt, No. 1, 1900." What may particularly interest Americans in this report is that part devoted to an explanation of what has been done in the cause of popular education. Owing to the peculiar nature of the natives of the Soudan and the scheme of education involved, the subject scarcely offers food for comparison with our own systems in Cuba and Porto Rico. But taking the Egyptian problem isolated, as it stands, it is certainly marvelous that so much should have been done in so short a time, and that the present condition is so filled with the most fruitful promise.

Scarcely had the last hostile gun been fired at Omdurman when Lord KITCHENER'S scheme for the Gordon Memorial College was inviting popular subscriptions in England. The buildings of the college at Khartoum are now complete and will be opened as soon as the adequate organization of the teachers can be brought about. The difficulty of finding "lay teachers" and the absence of efficient preparatory schools have been the sole causes of delay. The work of what may be called the grammar schools of the larger towns is now directed to molding the pupils coming to them from the mosque schools, and in due time it may be expected that an efficient system of preparatory schools may be established which shall properly prepare students for the higher instruction at the Khartoum College.

As so far devised the curriculum of the college includes not only general literary, classical, and scientific courses, but also special instruction in those subjects which will clearly be most useful to the future citizen of the Nile Valley, such as agriculture, engineering, and horsemanship. This list at once suggests the idea that the line of instruction, while entirely free from all religious influence, will be in accordance with the natural desires of the parents of the Soudan of every creed and phase of creed, and in perfect sympathy with the ambitions of the youth of a New Egypt. What has actually been accomplished during the last year is thus set down by Lord CROMER:

> Educational statistics testify both to the ever-increasing desire evinced by parents in all classes of Egyptian society to obtain instruction of various descriptions for their children, and to the enlargement of the sphere of action covered by the Department of Public Instruction. In 1887 only 1,919 pupils were under the direct management or inspection of the department. Ten years later the number had grown to 11,304. The figures for 1898 and 1899 are 19,684 and 23,390, respectively. The school fees, which in 1887 only amounted to about £9,000, (Egyptian,) have now grown to over £36,000, (Egyptian.)

In regard to the election of a foreign language Lord CROMER is enabled to state these gratifying words:

> I have explained on former occasions that parents and guardians in Egypt are at liberty to select either English or French as the foreign language to be studied by their children in the Government schools. The former language appears to be growing in popularity. During 1899 4,401, or 74 per cent., of the pupils in the schools and colleges belonging to the Public Instruction Department were studying English and 1,210 or 22 per cent., French.

All these figures of the British Agent are certainly eloquent in themselves and full of hope for the future. They attest that the conquerors are diligently carrying out the obligations which civilization has imposed upon them, but also that the vanquished are eagerly responding to the new conditions with which they find themselves surrounded. The development of education in Egypt is an object lesson to the advocates of proselyting instruction all over the world. For one thing is assured. The Gordon Memorial College will never become the centre of either political or religious propaganda. The British churchmen who so violently opposed the undertaking in its inception may live to see if not to appreciate the wisdom of Lord KITCHENER.

IN THE HANDS OF HIS FRIENDS.

It seems to be established that Admiral DEWEY has realized the unwisdom of a canvass for the Presidency, "personally conducted," and that he has put himself in the hands of his friends, in the good old mode common to candidates and prizefighters. It is recognized among politicians that the judgment even of an experienced and crafty politician is not to be trusted when it is he himself who is a candidate, especially for the Presidency. There is a difference, as Lord BACON has pointed out, between "wisdom" and "wisdom for a man's self."

If this be true of politicians, much more is it true of heroes. The Admiral has already contributed to it more than his full share of verification. Half a century ago and more, when the head lines of the interviewer had not begun to be seen in the land, and when, if a candidate for the Presidency wanted to commit an indiscretion he had to commit it himself, it was recognized that he was a dangerous man to have around while the campaign was going on. It was even alleged that the elder HARRISON was not only confined to his farm at North Bend, secluded from visitors and deprived of writing materials, but that dead shots were placed on the boundaries with instructions to kill any bird bearing quills of which pens could be made. The case of an Admiral would have been simpler in those old days. He could have been got to apply for active service and sent away to sea. But in these days of cables that would be worse than useless. Admiral DEWEY could not be kept from making land. At every landing he would find a reporter and a cable lying in wait for him. A bluff old sailor would have an indiscretion in every port.

So, if it be true that the Admiral has regularly put himself into training for the Presidency, though it will not make any difference about the Presidency, it will do much to save the reputation of the Admiral. His trainers will devote themselves to keeping the reporters away from his training quarters. They will give him daily rubbings down of the Constitution and permit him to take daily baths from the platform, after they have got one built, and they will keep him busy punching windbags in privacy. Doubtless he will be amenable to political discipline after he has learned how necessary it is. And really he ought to have learned that pretty well already from the experience which is all he has gained by departing from the conventional method of entering one's self as a candidate for the Presidency. As STEVENSON wrote, "We can all sympathize with an Admiral or a prizefighter." But if JEFFRIES himself undertook to make his own matches, he would lose his hold upon the hearts of his countrymen. The case is not different with an Admiral who undertakes to run his own canvass for the Presidency.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—When we commented very gently the other day on the amount and form of acknowledgment given by The Hartford Post for a page of matter transferred bodily and unchanged to its columns from those of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, our Connecticut neighbor seemed to be grieved over our lack of enthusiasm for its credit system, charged us with making much ado about nothing, and more than intimated that we ought to study up on the subject of "style." It is, perhaps, only because of our ignorance of "style" that we object very seriously indeed to the habits of another neighbor, but we intend to express our objection, nevertheless, and in this case, instead of asking whether we have been wronged or not, we are going to assert boldly, style or no style, that we have been the victims of plain, ordinary, unmitigated theft. The thief is The Philadelphia Times, a paper with many pretensions to respectability and no excuse for falling into the vulgarest branch of crime. For weeks past we have been watching the course of our unworthy namesake, at first with surprise, and then with an indignation that made the preservation of silence difficult. Article after article of ours has reappeared in The Philadelphia Times without the change of a word, with no additions except headlines, and without a single syllable to show their origin. Monday the robber chose to republish the history of HARRY VARDON'S exploits and earnings in this country, precisely as it appeared in this paper the day before. That history to us represented the expenditure of an appreciable amount of money, and to the man who wrote it the doing of a lot of hard work. It cost The Philadelphia Times a little wear on a pair of scissors, a few smears of paste, and the construction of half a dozen headlines. We have had occasion before this to denounce the dishonesty of Philadelphia papers, and it may be that theft is the "style" in that city. Whether it is or not, we object to the wholesale stealing of our property.

—Unavoidable disasters have always been more than sufficiently frequent at sea, and they doubtless always will be, but the factor of safety for ships and their crews and passengers might easily be made larger than it is if the ordinary precautions established by law and custom were not so often neglected by careless, reckless, or miserly commanders. The marine danger ranking second—and not very far from first—among all those to which vessels are exposed is that of collision at night with other vessels. This risk is materially decreased by the proper display of lights, and all Captains might reasonably be expected to keep their lamps trimmed and burning throughout the hours of darkness in accordance with the rules, if not for the benefit of others, at least to protect their own lives and property. Yet collisions are constantly happening, and in the case of considerably more than half of them the officers of one or both the vessels testify at the subsequent investigation that, while their own lights were in orthodox order, not a gleam or ray revealed the presence of the other ship. The only sure thing about this sort of evidence is the bearing it has on the general proposition that the rules are often ignored, and that the consequences are often serious. Reports less interested and more trustworthy come from vessels that have escaped collision by margins more or less narrow. Such tales are the commonplaces of every harbor, and they agree in accusing the masters of sailing craft of a general inclination to take great chances for the sake of saving a little lamp oil. A typical bit of testimony is furnished by Mr. WILLIAM BARNARD of Savannah, who on the night of April 20 sailed a yacht from Hyannis Port around Cape Cod to Hog Hole, a distance of 110 miles. In a letter recounting his experiences he writes: "During the night we saw five three-masters and one four-master schooners that never showed a light." The waters he traversed are a great highway of commerce, where care is especially necessary, and where collisions have been frequent.

—Some revision of accepted theories in regard to carrier pigeons is apparently made advisable by the success of the birds released from French liners in finding their way to shore over hundreds of miles of water. The ancient idea that carrier pigeons are endowed with a mysterious "instinct" for direction and locality, and therefore have no need of known landmarks by which to guide their flight, has been much weakened of recent years, if not entirely abandoned, among scientific observers, and in its place has come a belief that what may be called the effective radius of each bird is the distance from which, when high in air, it can see an object it has seen before. This view of the matter is supported by the fact that pigeons must be regularly trained by flights of gradually increased length, and do not perform their most amazing feats until after they have acquired familiarity with a large expanse of territory. Yet one out of six birds released from La Touraine last Friday, when 300 miles off shore, reached its home, in Malden, Mass., in about twenty-four hours. Now, acquired knowledge—unless of an astronomical nature—is of no apparent use to a bird between which and the nearest land there lie 300 miles of monotonous waves. Possibly the true explanation of the carrier pigeon's homing ability is to be found somewhere between the old theory and the new one, and combining them both.

—Taking a hint from the Bryanites of the State of Washington, the State Committee of the Colorado Silver Republicans met in Denver last week and decided to appoint delegates to the National Convention, without going to the trouble and expense of securing an expression of opinion on the subject from the voters whom the committee is supposed to represent. So a sub-committee was appointed to select fifty persons to go to Kansas City, and, that accomplished, the members turned from business to pleasure, in the shape of a letter from Senator TELLER, sent to assuage their sorrow over his unavoidable absence from the meeting. This document began with passionate advice against any alliance with the regular Republicans, and then went on in the following rather remarkable terms: "The resolutions should be strong for our financial position, in condemnation of the Republican Party's course on finance, and favorable to the fusion of all silver forces on fair and just terms, but on no other terms. The financial question is as important to-day as it was in 1896, and it will certainly come to the front in the coming campaign. Our duty to maintain our position now is more imperative than ever before, for if we felt called upon to oppose the Republican Party in former times because it threatened to adopt the gold standard, we cannot afford to give it direct or indirect aid or comfort now that it has done what it threatened to do." Mr. TELLER had nothing to say about expansion or the trusts, having apparently been as unconscious of the passage of the last four years as the members of his State Committee.

—What will it profit Germany to have secured the island in the Samoan group which has always had the largest population, and consequently the most business, if now the inhabitants thereof are all to betake themselves to the lesser island over which flies the American flag? News has reached Washington that a general movement of this sort is now taking place and that the old-time superiority of Upolu over Tutuila is likely soon to disappear, in consequence. It almost looks as if the natives did not appreciate the happy prospects opening before them under Teutonic rule, and preferred Pago-Pago, with all its uncertainties, to Apia, where the future can be divined from the past. If the story of hasty and wholesale emigration is true, and it seems to be at least semi-official, doubts may arise in minds not long ago filled with self-congratulation, and the tripartite agreement may cease to be regarded as a triumph of Continental diplomacy.

THE SLAUGHTER OF BIRDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to Mr. G. O. Shields, whose letter appeared in your issue of April 27 regarding the slaughter of birds, will say that I, for one, would agree with him if he would confine himself to the different domestic birds. But I think it is drawing it very far by trying to deprive the women from using something that is very ornamental to their attire. And also to destroy an industry that employs thousands of people. And while I believe in a law to prevent the slaughter of birds, yet I do not think that we ought to prevent the use of the same or the plumage thereof when they are imported from foreign countries.

Mr. Shields goes on and tells us if we will look over the fashionable audience in any church, theatre, or at any fashionable procession in the street, we will see many hats trimmed with plumage of grebes and aigrettes, and in order to get the plumage the birds must be killed. This I agree with the gentleman to be true. But is the gentleman aware that most of the grebes come from Russia and aigrettes from South America and Mexico, and that they are used in the whole civilized world?

Then, why should we take up the question of foreign birds? And why not stop for a moment and think how many innocent men are now killed daily at the battlefields for the sake of a few individuals who have been seeking for more wealth? But as the people are foreign to us, so are the birds, and we have no jurisdiction over them. I say enforce the law that the birds of our own country be protected, and by doing so it will meet with the approval of every fair-minded man and woman.

CHARLES SPILKA.
New York, April 28, 1900.

PASSENGERS' RIGHTS IN CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Saturday's TIMES you quote the decision of a Milwaukee Judge, to the effect that a passenger, standing in the aisle of a crowded car, is under no obligation to move forward if he does "not feel like doing it." To me it seems that this decision does not embody good law or good reason, nor is it calculated, if put into practice, to secure the minimum of discomfort for the greater number of passengers. The Judge's comparison was faulty to a degree. The seats are designed for the passengers who secure them on entering the car, and, of course, these passengers cannot be disturbed by the conductor. But the aisles are the common passageway of all the passengers, and all have an equal right in them for the use for which they are provided. If a passenger places himself where he needlessly interferes with the ingress or egress and passage through the car of other passengers, he is infringing upon the equal right of these other passengers to the use of the aisle, and the conductor is not "impertinent" if he requests him to move up, for neither the conductor nor the later arriving passengers are to blame for the crowded state of the car. And it may be said that, strange as it may seem, neither is the transportation company censurably responsible therefor in all cases.

For instance: Nothing but underground or airship transit, or both, can materially lessen the congestion of traffic on lower Broadway during the "rush" hours. To return to the Judge's decision and his astonishing comparison: He might as well have said that a policeman has no right to order persons to move on in the street when a crowd is gathering and interfering with the normal use of the street, because the policeman has no right to enter the houses that border the street and order their inmates to move. Or he could as sensibly have said that because an usher in a church or theatre can request persons not to block the aisles, therefore he may order about as he pleases persons who are seated in the pews or chairs.

E. C. WALKER.
New York, April 30, 1900.

PETS AND NUISANCES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see that the public is getting its eyes open to the increasing prevalence of the dog nuisance in this city. My eyes have been open for a long time, listening, perforce, to the infernal yelping of worthless curs at night. The filthy, disgusting habits of the canine race are bad enough, in all conscience, as two of your correspondents have well stated, but the hideous barking at brief intervals all night long is still more annoying to a person who has the misfortune to be a light sleeper at the best. And it is a perfectly reasonable supposition that there are a good many thousands of this class of people in New York.

But what's the matter with the parrot as a first-class noise generator? There are no flies on him, to speak of, so far as I have been able to discover. It is true he isn't quite so numerous as his twin nuisance, the dog, is, but his tremendous shrieking in the early morning hours makes ample amends for his lack of numerical force. I have the unavoidable fortune to live next door to one of these insufferable pests, and claim to know something about their wonderful powers and energy. Three measly, blinking curs "reside" with a family (very "genteel" people, I understand) next door beyond the parrot, to say nothing of unnumbered other curs that infest the block.

A most provoking thing about these wholly unjustifiable and unnecessary noises and kindred nuisances is that they could be easily abated at once were the proper authorities so disposed. I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will keep on agitating this very important matter. You could not render a greater kindness to every person possessed of any refinement or nervous sensibility.

B.
New York, April 30, 1900.

THE FIRST MISSIONARY TO JAPAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a report in your paper concerning one of the meetings of the Ecumenical Foreign Missionary Conference, at which the venerable Dr. Hepburn spoke, and was received with that honor and respect which he has so well merited, it was stated that he was the first Protestant missionary to Japan.

What the excellent doctor did say, probably, was that he was the first American Presbyterian missionary, and the writer of the report in your columns, supposing that the Presbyterian Church was the first to have Protestant Christian workers in the Sunrise Kingdom, inadvertently made the mistake of writing as he has done.

To the American Episcopal Church belongs the honor of having the first missionaries in Japan. The following mention of the first Protestant mission established in the Japanese Empire is from "A Historical Sketch of the Japan Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America." (New York, 1883): "We now come to the first direct missionary movement on the part of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Early in 1859 the Rev. John Liggins, who had been laboring for four years as a missionary in China, visited Japan for the benefit of his health, and met with an unexpectedly cordial reception from the Japanese officials. A few days after his arrival at Nagasaki he received information that the Foreign Committee had appointed the Rev. Channing Moore Williams and himself as missionaries to Japan. Being already in the field, Mr. Liggins at once entered upon his duties, and thus was established the first Protestant mission in the Empire of Japan.

"Mr. Liggins found that but little could be done at first beyond learning the Japanese language, (a sufficiently formidable task,) teaching the English to native officials, and furnishing the Holy Scriptures and scientific works to those who would accept or purchase them. Among his labors was the preparation and publication of a book entitled 'One Thousand Familiar Phrases in English and Japanese,' which met with large demand and passed through several editions."

The same facts are stated in substance by the Rev. Dr. Peery in his book, "The Gist of Japan," the Rev. Otis Carey in his "Japan and Its Regeneration," and other authors of works on the far Orient.

We arrived at Nagasaki on May 2, two months before the actual opening of the port, and it was not until six months afterward that we had the pleasure of welcoming Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn as missionaries to Japan, to which field they had been transferred after long service in China. We write thus in the interest of accuracy in the history of Christian missions in the Japanese Empire.

JOHN LIGGINS.
Cape May, N. J., April 30, 1900.

NUGGETS.

The Californian in Paris.

Reporter—What struck you as most amazing of the exhibits in Paris?

Merchant—My California champagne with French labels on it.—Syracuse Herald.

The Best of Neighbors.

"You say they are excellent neighbors?"

"Yes."

"Well, that's somewhat indefinite. Do you mean that they never borrow or that they are willing to lend?"—Chicago Post.

The Limit.

"What's the difference between wrath and a woman who wants you to subscribe for something?"

"I dunno."

"A soft answer turneth away wrath."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Poet's Woe.

"I have always been a reader of your poetry," began Mrs. Gushe.

"I am glad," replied Algernon Charles Mystic, "that some one understands me."

"Oh, but that is what I have been hoping to meet you for. I wanted you to explain."—Philadelphia North American.

Good Ear for That Music.

"There's a man who has a good ear for music," remarked the dyspeptic man, who was bothered by the piano playing of the young woman next door.

"Who, Dumley? Why, he's deaf as a post," replied his friend.

"I know he is," said the dyspeptic man.—Philadelphia Press.

THE PIRATES' ESCAPE.

From The Buffalo News.

The office boy had a freckled face, and his hair was red as fire;
His nose turned upward as though it wished to direct one's gaze up higher.
He had front teeth of the gravestone type
'twixt which was a tiny slit
From which, with an aim quite accurate, he frequently did spit.

The office was littered and filled with dust, there was dirt on the window-pane,
But he sat and read of the pirates bold who sail o'er the raging main;
And when a gentleman wandered in and asked: "Is the boss about?"
He barely lifted his eyes and said, quite short, "No, the boss is out."

"But when do you think he will return?" asked the man, in accents low.
And the lad read on for a page or two and then jerked out, "Don't know."
He still read on with bated breath and a sort of feverish haste,
For the pirate boat was out at sea by a man-of-war's-man chased.

"May I sit down and wait for him?" next questioned the timid man;
And the boy, at the end of a paragraph, replied, with a grunt, "You can."
The office clock marked the time away till a couple of hours had fled,
And the man still sat, and the boy still read, and the pirates were still ahead.

At last the man the silence broke—'twas nearing the hour of noon—
"I say, my boy, do you think the boss is liable to be back soon?"
'Twas something like a quarter of an hour e'er the boy got 'round to say:
"He went to Europe a week ago. By jings, that crew got 'way!"

MIHALI MUNKACSY DEAD.

Celebrated Hungarian Painter Passes Away in an Insane Asylum at Bonn.

BONN, May 1.—Munkacsy, the celebrated painter, died in an asylum here at noon today. He will be buried at Budapest.

Mihali Munkacsy, who was born near Munkacs, Hungary, Oct. 10, 1844, has been virtually dead to the world since the paralytic shock which, in the latter part of 1896, compelled him to abandon all hope of ever working at his easel again. At that time he was at Godesburg. For months he sat brooding and melancholy, until in an excess of madness he suddenly attacked and nearly strangled his attendant and his physician. He was immediately removed to an insane asylum, from which, when it became obvious that his mental condition was hopeless, he was removed to the retreat where he has just passed away, in the prime of years.

He was not a Magyar, but was of Jewish descent, his family belonging to the class of German Jews from which come the land agents of the Hungarian landed proprietors.

His father having taken part in the revolution of 1848, was thrown into prison, where he died in 1849, leaving five children entirely dependent on relatives, as the mother had died some time before. Mihali was adopted by an aunt, who was soon afterward murdered by robbers, and the boy was taken into the home of his uncle Reok. He soon found, even in the hard life in which he passed the years of his boyhood, opportunity for the development of his genius. He was apprenticed to a trunkmaker, and was employed in painting the ornate trunks in which the Hungarian peasants keep their clothes, and discovered that he had a talent for the brush. Another story as to his first recognition of his own genius is that he met at his uncle's house the portrait painter Samossy, and while watching him at work became conscious that he, too, was a painter.

By dint of effort at his work, Munkacsy procured the means to go to Vienna for study in the galleries and in the academy. From Vienna he made his way to Munich, where he continued his art study. One of his first pictures, painted while he was still living with his uncle, "An Invitation to the Wedding," was sold for $40 to the Art Union of Pest. Its success had finally determined his choice of a career. Another picture of this period of struggle was sold for $65.

The young artist soon went from Munich to Duesseldorf, where in a few months he became famous by means of a single picture, "The Condemned." This picture created a sensation when shown at the Duesseldorf Exhibition in 1870, and a still greater sensation when put on exhibition at the Paris Salon in 1871. It obtained a medal and was bought by Miss Wolfe of New York for $6,000.

This great success induced Munkacsy to go to Paris. He exhibited masterpiece after masterpiece at each Salon and became immediately one of the most famous of modern painters. Some of his pictures of this time were the "Episode of the War of 1848 in Hungary," the "Mont de Piété," "Rôdeurs de Nuit," and the "Village Hero." The "Rôdeurs de Nuit" was sold for $7,000, although inferior to "Condemned," as were, in the judgment of critics, all his paintings during his first years in Paris.

This period of success was followed by one of dejection, and Munkacsy strolled aimlessly through Paris, unable to find inspiration for work. Fortunately for art, he married at this time a rich and beautiful woman, the widow of a French officer, de Marches. His marriage and the freedom from doubt and solicitude it brought him opened a new era in his art. He turned his attention to more elevated subjects, and in 1878 exhibited his "Milton Dictating Paradise Lost to His Daughters."

This masterpiece won him European fame and the Medal of Honor. It is now in the Lenox Library of this city. Munkacsy now built himself a palace in Paris and a chateau in the Ardennes. He surrounded himself with a wealth of brilliant furniture and house decorations, the barbaric splendor of which startled the artistic sense of the French capital. His last years were spent in luxury, but also in earnest devotion to his art.

A number of the artist's most famous works are owned in this country. Besides the "Milton Dictating Paradise Lost" in the Lenox Library, the "Visit to the Baby" is in the Stewart Gallery, "The Pawnbroker's Shop" (Mont de Piété) was owned by Miss Wolfe, "The Two Families" is in the Vanderbilt collection, and "The Last Hours of Mozart" is owned by Gen. Russell A. Alger.

Critics appear to agree that Munkacsy made no improvement in his art after "Milton Dictating Paradise Lost." Some, indeed, assert that his work even showed signs of degeneration. It was unfortunate that his great skill was shorn of its best achievement by an arrangement into which he entered with a Paris dealer, who had galleries in Dresden, Vienna, and Berlin, to furnish paintings for exhibition. To this was due the enormous canvases and too nasty execution of his later work.

Munkacsy visited this country in the Autumn of 1886. While here his "Christ Before Pilate" was exhibited and created a sensation among artists and critics. Secretary of the Navy Whitney entertained him at a banquet at Washington on Dec. 3, 1888.

Munkacsy's last work, exhibited before his incarceration in an asylum, was his "Ecce Homo."

AMERICAN EXHIBITS AT PARIS.

Palaces of Fine Arts Inaugurated by President Loubet.

PARIS, May 1.—President Loubet inaugurated the Palaces of the Fine Arts this afternoon.

The Fine Arts Palaces are situated in the portion of the grounds adjoining the Champs Elysées. The President drove to the Terrace, where the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the members of the Cabinet and the exposition authorities had assembled. After the usual greetings the President made a tour of the rooms, being received at the entrance of each foreign section by the respective Commissioners.

The American exhibit, which is an attractive one, is placed between the British and French sections, and occupies a splendid location at the head of the Grand Staircase. The galleries are hung and furnished with rich materials, the prevailing tone being sage green, which is a very restful color in contrast with the strong, red covering of the adjacent sections. The museums and private collectors of the United States who have been appealed to have almost all loaned valuable paintings, which has resulted in an exceedingly creditable exhibit of American art.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 1.—Word has been received from Paris that the American exhibit of model American machine works at the exposition had the first machinery in motion at the fair. At neither the Champ de Mars nor Vincennes was any power furnished until some time after the American exhibit was at work. Ten American workmen constructed the large steel building and traveling crane for the Berlin Iron Bridge Company in ten days.

Princess of Wales in London.

LONDON, May 1.—The Princess of Wales arrived in London to-day from Copenhagen and met with an enthusiastic demonstration at the railroad station and while passing through the streets on her way to Marlborough House.

William I.'s Banker Dead.

BERLIN, May 1.—Baron Cohn, who was the private banker of Emperor William I. from 1848 to the death of the Emperor, died to-day.

Death of Gen. von Steuben.

BERLIN, May 1.—Gen. von Steuben, who visited the United States at the time of the Yorktown Centennial celebrations, when he represented the Steuben family, is dead.

Germans Migrate from Hungary.

BERLIN, May 1.—Some six hundred Germans are about leaving Bacs, Hungary, for Germany, and a large emigration of Germans from Hungary is expected to follow. This condition is the result of racial antipathies and the long-standing dispute regarding languages.

Dupuy de Lome Goes to Italy.

MADRID, May 1.—M. Dupuy de Lome, the former Spanish Minister at Washington, has been appointed Ambassador to Italy.

German Cruiser to Go to Venezuela.

BERLIN, May 1.—The German second-class cruiser Vineta will go to Venezuelan waters to protect German subjects in Venezuela.

THE GARDINER HEARING

G. H. Putnam Admits Recorder Goff Aided in March Presentment.

MR. UNTERMYER'S CROSS-FIRE

He Draws Forth the Admission from the Witness, Who Added that the Presentment Idea Was His.

George Haven Putnam, the Foreman of the March Grand Jury, which brought in the presentment attacking District Attorney Gardiner, parts of which Justice Foster declared on Monday should be set aside, was the only witness examined at the hearing before Commissioner Wilcox yesterday afternoon on the charge made by the City Club against Col. Gardiner.

Under the fierce cross-examination of Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Col. Gardiner, Mr. Putnam admitted that Recorder Goff had assisted in preparing the presentment criticising the action of the District Attorney. He was forced to cite several instances on which he had gone to the Recorder to ask him for advice as to his privileges and duties as Foreman of the Grand Jury. He denied stoutly that the Recorder had suggested the presentment to him, and said that it was his own idea entirely.

Mr. Putnam was called by Horace E. Deming of counsel for the prosecution, who had previously declared that his case was closed. Commissioner Wilcox allowed this irregularity, however, because Mr. Putnam leaves for Europe to-day, and will not for some time be available as a witness in the hearing.

"Were there any facts and occurrences before the Grand Jury which do not appear on the official minutes?" asked Mr. Deming.

"Yes," said the witness. "I remember a sort of reminiscent greeting or address made to us by the District Attorney. It lasted about fifteen minutes, and the Foreman took occasion to interrupt and advise the District Attorney that his address was not pertinent to the business on hand. I asked the District Attorney for advice on several occasions in regard to the Third Avenue Railroad investigation and the vice investigation. He was always courteous, but never gave me specific advice. His conversation related chiefly to his complications with the Loyal Legion and other reminiscences.

"Whose advice did you act upon when you excluded Col. Gardiner from the Grand Jury room?" asked Mr. Untermyer, upon cross-examination.

"Recorder Goff," said the witness. "I went to him on several occasions and asked him for advice."

"Didn't you receive advice from Recorder Goff as to the kind of letters to be written to the District Attorney?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Seldom," said the witness.

"Didn't he correct some?"

"Yes."

"Didn't he formulate some of them?"

"Yes, in part."

Mr. Untermyer then took up the preparation of the presentment.

"Didn't you take it to Recorder Goff's home and submit it to him?" he asked.

"Portions of it," said the witness, "but I cannot remember which portions. I saw the Recorder in regard to it two or three times at his house, and once or twice at his chambers. All that the Recorder did was to make interlineations and changes."

"Didn't he formulate parts of it himself on separate pieces of paper?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Yes," said the witness, after a long silence. The witness then said that all draughts or notes used in the preparation of the presentment had been destroyed, and declared that the idea of a presentment had originated with himself.

"It was my own idea," he declared, "although the Recorder approved of it."

The hearing will be resumed at 1:30 this afternoon.

DEWEY THEATRE LICENSE.

Objection Made that the Building and Fire Laws Are Violated.

The New York Sabbath Committee, at a hearing before the Police Board last Friday, opposed the renewal of the license of the Dewey Theatre, on the ground that the law was violated on Sundays at the theatre. On Monday the Police Board granted a renewal of the license.

Under date of April 28, William Miller writes to THE TIMES as follows:

"This morning's TIMES contains an account of a hearing before the Police Board of the New York Sabbath Committee, who are endeavoring to prevent a renewal of the license of the Dewey Theatre because certain performances are alleged to have taken place on Sundays in violation of the law.

"It may interest the Sabbath Committee and the public to know that every time the curtain rises in this building it is done in direct violation of both the building and fire laws regarding theatres. The permit granted by the Building Department in 1898 prohibits this house being used as a theatre, and the affidavit of the owner on file in the Building Department expressly states that this house is simply to be used as a concert hall, and that no scenery or stage settings will ever be used in it. I called attention to these facts in a report made last Summer to the Assembly Investigating Committee, and also to the inadequacy of the means of escape in case of panic or fire.

"The building law concerning the construction of theatres is very definite and allows no discretion to the Building Commissioner for setting aside or evading any of its requirements, but in this building in East Fourteenth Street no pretense is made to conform to the law. All its provisions as to corridors, stairways, fire-proofing, fire apparatus, and means of escape are entirely ignored. When such open defiance to the law can exist with the full knowledge and co-operation of the authorities, it seems a waste of time and energy to ask the cancellation of its license for a simple performance on Sunday."

President Bernard D. York of the Police Commission, when seen in regard to Mr. Miller's charges, said that the case was one that concerned the Building Department, and that he knew nothing of the matter whatever, but that in his opinion the charges were not true.

Commissioner T. J. Brady of the Building Department, when seen at his home last night, ridiculed the idea that the department was guilty of any indiscretion in the management of its affairs, so far as the Dewey Theatre is concerned. Up to 1896 the present site of the Dewey Theatre was used as a church, said Mr. Brady; then it was altered, and opened as a music hall, and a permit for that purpose was issued by the Department of Buildings during the term of Stephenson Constable, Mr. Brady's predecessor in office.

"The records of the Building Department show," said Mr. Brady, "that at the time of the alterations, and up to the present time, the building has been used as a music hall."

Mr. Brady said that when he assumed charge of his present office, in 1898, he insisted on additional exits and doorways being cut through the building, in order to offer freer means of escape in case of fire, and that the fire-escapes in Fourteenth Street were erected by his order. He said the Police Commissioners had never asked for any direct information from him concerning the theatre, although he endeavored to co-operate with them in all matters where the nature of the case required it.

As for the provisions of the original permit forbidding stage setting and scenery, Mr. Brady said he knew nothing at all concerning any such conditions.

PRAISES APRIL GRAND JURY.

Judge Foster Does Not Admit Alleged Slur on March Inquest.

Judge Foster, in discharging the April Grand Jury yesterday morning, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, complimented the members upon the work they had done during their term of office. Several of the court attendants say that he contrasted them with the March Grand Jury.

"What he said was this," said a court officer: "'You have secured more indictments against disorderly houses and gambling houses than the previous Grand Jury, and you haven't raised so much of a fuss over it, either.'"

Judge Foster refused to allow the stenographer to make a transcript of his speech.

"I'll tell you anything about it you want to know," he said, "but there is no necessity for having it copied verbatim."

He denied that he had made any reference to the March Grand Jury.

LONG BRANCH GAMBLING CLUBS.

Justice Collins Says the Law Should Not Pass Them By.

FREEHOLD, N. J., May 1.—Justice Collins, in opening the May term of the Monmouth County Court this morning, attacked the Long Branch gambling clubs in his charge to the Grand Jury. He stated that last term he instructed the Grand Jury to indict keepers of gambling houses, but only two small offenders had been plucked. The shore of Monmouth was noted all over the country for its gambling clubs and houses, and it was a disgrace to the county and State. The Justice said:

"If the newspapers and the magazines tell us all about these evils, and the people are aware of their existence, surely the law should not pass them by."

Justice Collins urged investigation, whether formal complaints were made or not.

A TURK DISAPPEARS.

Ismail Kemal Bey, Newly Appointed Official, Takes to Flight.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1.—Ismail Kemal Bey, well known for his friendliness for Great Britain, who was recently appointed Vali of Tripoli, which appointment is tantamount to exile, has mysteriously disappeared. He embarked on Saturday with the German Col. von Ruedgisch, who is also going to Tripoli for the purpose of reorganizing the military defensive works there, on board the dispatch boat Fuad The Captain of the vessel, not having received imperial authorization to sail, Ismail Kemal Bey and Col. von Ruedgisch landed during the evening.

Subsequently the newly appointed Vali disappeared, and no one knows his present whereabouts. It is believed that he had been planning to escape abroad with his three sons.

The affair has produced a great sensation at the Yildiz Kiosk, because the flight of Ismail is hardly less important than that of Mahmoud Pasha, the Sultan's brother-in-law, who disappeared from Constantinople Dec. 14 last, and it is considered another symptom of the state of affairs in Turkey.

INCREASE IN TURKEY'S DUTIES.

Circular Raising the Imposts to Eleven Per Cent. Not Final.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1.—The circular issued by the Porte relative to increasing the customs duties states that the raising of the duties to 11 per cent. is more in the nature of a project than of a decision, inasmuch as it invites the Embassies to acquiesce. The circular maintains that a provisional measure is rendered necessary by the exigencies of the financial situation and requests the Embassies to appoint delegates to conclude new treaties.

An irade has been issued prohibiting the importation of all electrical apparatus, including bells.

LONDON, May 2.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard says:

"The note of the Porte on the customs duties is declared by the Embassies to be completely satisfactory. Negotiations for the adoption of a specific tariff next year are expected to begin soon. Thus the Porte closes what threatened to be a disagreeable question."

AMERICAN SUSPECT RELEASED.

James McConnell, Arrested in London, Will Sue for Damages.

LONDON, May 1.—James McConnell of Baltimore, Md., who was arrested on board the American Transport Line cattle steamer Montana on the vessel's arrival here April 26, on suspicion of being Charles Ingersoll, the defaulting Treasurer of Tompkins County, New York, and who was later charged with forgery and embezzlement, under his mistaken identity, was brought up in the Bow Street Police Court this afternoon, and was released from custody, at the request of the United States Embassy.

Magistrate Lushington absolved the authorities on this side of the Atlantic from blame on account of mistaking the identity of McConnell, but he said the latter undoubtedly had ground for damages against the United States authorities for unjust incarceration. McConnell returns to America as a cattle hand on the Montana, and intends to take proceedings there to recover damages.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SACRAMENT.

Archbishops Decide Reservation in Any Form Is Not Allowed.

LONDON, May 1.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have rendered judgment on the subject of the reservation of the Sacrament. They said they were obliged to decide that the Church of England did not allow reservation in any form, and those believing it ought to be permitted, while justified in endeavoring to get the law altered, were not justified in practicing reservation until the law was changed.

The term "reservation of the sacrament" means the preservation of some of the eucharistic elements, especially the bread, for adoration and for use with the sick or with prisoners.

INFECTED CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

Two Boatloads from South America Arrive at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—Two cattle boats from the Rio de la Plata, with 400 bullocks and 200 sheep, arrived in the Mersey this morning, all the animals being affected with the foot and mouth disease.

Although the order prohibiting the importation of South American cattle came into operation to-day, the Board of Agriculture permitted the landing of the animals, which were immediately slaughtered, their heads and feet being buried at sea.

RAID ON THE MAFIA.

Forty Arrests Made in Sicily and More Are Expected.

ROME, May 1.—Forty members of the Mafia have been arrested at Palmero, Sicily. One offered violent resistance and fired upon the police.

A great impression has been caused by the arrests, and it is expected that others will be made.

CHIEF CROKER'S VACATION.

He Will Take a Two Weeks' Western Trip with His Wife.

Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday granted to Fire Chief Croker the first leave of absence he has had since he became the head of the department. Not since April, 1899, when he was promoted from Deputy Chief to the place made vacant by the retirement of Chief Bonner, has Chief Croker been absent so long as a single day or night from his headquarters in Great Jones Street.

Chief Croker, will leave the city to-morrow with his wife for a trip through the West. Mrs. Croker has been seriously ill, and her physicians advised the journey, and Chief Croker was induced to accompany her and take a few days' rest himself. He expects to be absent from the department for at least two weeks. During his absence Deputy Chief William Duane of the Third Division will be in command.

Trow's Directories for 1900.

The fifty-third annual edition of Trow's Business Directory for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and the third annual edition of Trow's Greater New York Business Directory for 1900 have just been issued. The Greater New York Directory contains over 2,200 pages, and is divided into four sections by boroughs, the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx being united in one section. Each section contains a complete borough register and street and avenue directory, and the volume also includes a complete directory of the City Government and its various departments. The price for the Manhattan and Bronx Directory for 1900 has been reduced 50 cents from former years, and is now $2.50, while the price of the Greater New York Directory remains the same as formerly.

ORPHANS AT THE WILD WEST.

"Buffalo Bill's" Wonders Delight Four Thousand Children.

It was orphans' day at the Wild West Show yesterday, and over 4,000 children of all ages and coming from institutions of all kinds, from all parts of the city, had the greatest and most glorious day of their year. The best seats in Madison Square Garden were given them, and they "hoorayed" in shrill trebles for everything, "Bufalo Bill" in particular, and George Washington more or less incidentally, the first President of the United States appearing only in picture, with the pictures of other great men, Sheridan, Lincoln, Grant, Dewey, and Roosevelt, all of which were thrown on canvas just before the remendous battle of San Juan Hill.

The children got all the fun there was to be had out of every part of the show, but they looked at everything from an original standpoint. They howled with rapturous delight all through the San Juan Hill hostilities, and were filled with wild joy for every man who fell, all but a few of the girls, who were scared out of their small wits whenever the guns were fired, and wept bitterly with their aprons over their faces. The teachers who were in attendance took great pains to tell the infants in their charge at the close of the battle that the men were not "sure enough killed," but they need not have troubled, for the children did not care.

"That looks just like the house across the street from us," said a little girl, with her foot in irons, who had come from St. Luke's Hospital. The building which adorns the San Juan Hill scenery at the show bears a resemblance to the Jumel Mansion, on Cathedral Heights.

The children were delighted with the whirling dervish, the feats of strength, and the tumbling. They thought it wonderful that the dervish should keep up his circling for such a long time, and they realized that in the human pyramids it was always the same man underneath.

"Just look at that lady dancing," cried one little girl, pointing, in tones of admiration to the dervish.

"And isn't that a strong man!" cried another. "It's the very same man all the time."

They enjoyed the riding of the Cossacks, and they thought the little Indian who picked up a cartridge and threw it disrespectfully at one of his elders was more fun than all the other wild redmen.

McGinty, one of the Roosevelt Rough Riders who was seriously injured on Monday night by being thrown by a bucking pony against the side of the ring, had three ribs broken and two bones in one leg, and will not be able to ride again for several weeks.

COMPOSER OF "BUDDHA" HERE

Herr Vogrich Talks of Arrangements for Producing His Operas.

Max Vogrich, who composed the operas "Buddha" and "Goetz," arrived here yesterday from Europe, where he has been for some time. He went to the Westminster Hotel, where he was visited by many friends during the evening. To a reporter he said:

"I am very glad to get back to this country. Europe is very nice, but one wants a change now and then."

Regarding the production of his operas, Herr Vogrich said:

"Jean de Reszke has promised to create the rôle of 'Buddha' next season. He is very much pleased with the opera. He will make a magnificent Buddha, the very best who could be secured. Mme. Ternina, who sang in this country with much success, will create the part of Buddha's wife, which is as important as the title rôle. I cannot say where the opera will be produced. Mr. Weinburger, my publisher, wants to produce it in Berlin, but it would be necessary to have de Reszke make a special engagement, as he does not sing in Berlin. He is coming to New York next season, and while nothing is settled, I consider it likely that 'Buddha' will be produced either in New York or in London.

"'Buddha' contains all that we know of the traditional history of Buddha, and will satisfy the most exacting student. I feel confident of its success. It is a big opera, as big as the Wagner operas, but my own original idea, along modern lines.

"'Goetz' is also a big opera, as big as 'Buddha.' I hope that the principal rôle will be created by Edmund de Reszke, but that has not yet been decided. "Goetz" will be produced next season, probably in Germany, as it is thoroughly German."

THEATRE LEASE CANCELLED.

Brady and Ziegfeld Decline to Take the Schley Music Hall.

The Schley Music Hall, in West Thirty-fourth Street, which was built and managed by Sullivan and Farrell, and which was said to have been leased to Brady & Ziegfeld, is again in the market for a lessee. Difficulty in transferring the lease of the café, which is in the building adjoining the theatre proper, caused the cancellation of the contract with Brady & Ziegfeld.

Messrs. Sullivan and Farrell, in leasing the theatre, did not state that the adjoining house, which contains the café, was under a lease to them for three years and cannot be transferred. Messrs. Brady & Ziegfeld say that without the café their source of revenue would be greatly depreciated, and that they could not possibly pay the rent of $27,500 a year as called for in the lease.

The Naval Arch Benefit.

The proposed three performances yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Naval Arch Fund dwindled to two, given to exceedingly small audiences at Wallack's and Daly's Theatres. There were not enough spectators altogether to comfortably fill either of these houses. There were no programmes, excepting those sold for 25 cents each, which were incorrect, of course, because the abandonment of the performance at the Herald Square Theatre caused changes in the bills at both of the other houses. Daly's selections from "The Serenade," "The Great Ruby," and "A Runaway Girl" were prominent in the programme. Miss Nethersole acted in "Sapho" at Wallack's, and there were "other attractions." Tea tables were set in the lobby at Daly's, where refreshments were served without extra charge.

Liebler & Co.'s Bookings.

Liebler & Co. will have four attractions playing in this city sumultaneously next season. They will include James O'Neill's production of "Monte Cristo," which will open at the Academy of Music Oct. 22; James A. Herne's latest play, "Sag Harbor," which will open Hammerstein's new Republic Theatre Sept. 3, followed by Miss Viola Allen in Joseph Arthur's new drama of Southern Indiana life, "Lost River," which will be produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre on Oct. 1 for an indefinite engagement, and Mrs. Le Moyne in "The Greatest Thing in the World," at Wallack's Theatre for five weeks, beginning Oct. 7.

Herald Square's Season to Close.

The management of the Herald Square Theatre, at which Jeannette Glider's dramatization of "Quo Vadis" is playing, has decided to close the house for the season Saturday night. Manager Shubert said last night that the play had filled its original engagement. As there was no prospect of business improving it was deemed advisable to close the house.

Augustus Thomas's "Arizona" is booked for the reopening of the house in September.

Special "Sapho" Matinee.

The numerous requests made upon the management of Wallack's Theatre to give an extra Wednesday matinée of "Sapho" has prompted Miss Nethersole and her representatives to give a special performance next Wednesday afternoon, when it is expected that many prominent members of the profession who heretofore have been unable to see the play will attend.

New Play for Daniel Frohman.

Daniel Frohman has obtained from Houghton, Mifflin & Co. the dramatic rights for the new novel "Robert Tournay," by William Sage. The book will be dramatized by Mr. Frohman by Abby Sage Richardson.

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WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The old superstition against marrying in May, or, as it is called in the Latin and Roman Catholic countries, the "Month of Mary," still prevails, and, although it is losing its force, in this country at least, and the "merry month" brings every year more fashionable weddings, the falling off in the number of these events with its advent is always noticeable. After Monday, which was truly a matrimonial field day, with its four notable weddings, yesterday seemed tame to the lover of diversion with only one wedding of social importance—that of Mr. W. A. W. Stewart and Miss Frances E. De Forest, daughter of Mr. Robert W. De Forest.

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It is not likely that the wedding of Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie French, whose engagement was first publicly announced through THE TIMES of last Sunday, will be celebrated before the Autumn, and possibly not until next Spring. Mr. Vanderbilt is soon to return home from Europe, leaving his fiancée in Paris with her mother, in order to accompany his mother and younger brother and sister, Miss Gladys and Master Reginald Vanderbilt, abroad. He will then return to Newport for the remainder of the Summer. Mrs. French and her daughter are expected in Newport in July.

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Among those booked on the Germanic, sailing to-day for Liverpool, are Mr. and Mrs. John G. Beresford, (Miss Iselin,) Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Boissevain, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Campbell, Miss Daisy Campbell, the Right Rev. Edward C. Churton, Anglican Bishop of the Bahamas; Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Fearon and Miss Daisy Fearon, M. H. Hartley, Mme. de Lussan, Mrs. J. McIntyre and family, E. J. Ridgeway, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin and son, John Stewart, Mrs. F. D. Stickney, Dr. Howard Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Ward. The St. Louis will take out a large number of well-known people, whose names were published yesterday in this column. Some of those booked to sail on the St. Louis are Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton, and Egerton Winthrop.

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This afternoon the Knickerbocker Bowling Club will have its usual weekly meeting. In the afternoon and the evening the entertainment and concert for the benefit of the Bellevue Hospital Library Fund will take place in the Astoria ballroom. The afternoon entertainment will be for young people and an illustrated nursery tale will be given. There will be a sale of fancy articles and an old oaken bucket presided over by a Little Boy Blue, and many other pretty conceits. Miss Josephine Drexel will assist Mrs. Oscar Livingston at the tea table. In the evening will take place the concert, at which Mme. Nordica and Mr. Ben Davies will sing, and the Kaltenborn String Orchestra will play. General dancing will follow the concert. The committee in charge of the entertainment is headed by Miss Leary, and on it are Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Mrs. Henry W. Eaton, Miss Josephine Drexel, Mrs. Francis Durrall Hoffman, Mrs. Frederic Pearson, Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mr. John Jacob Astor, Mr. Van Brugh Livingston, Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mr. Montgomery Strong, Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mr. Peter Marié.

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Miss Amy Baker gave her annual recital at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. Miss Baker was asisted by Mrs. Morris Black, contralto; Emilio de Gogorza, the baritone, and Bruno S. Huhn, who accompanied the singers. Miss Baker, among other selections, recited "Christalan," a poem recently written by Mrs. Spencer Trask. Mrs. Black and Señor de Gogorza were heard in two duets, and each sang a group of songs. Perhaps the best of Miss Baker's selections were Mrs. Trask's poem, already mentioned, Henry Van Dyke's "An Angler's Wish," and T. B. Aldrich's "Pepita."

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With the exception of the entertainment for the benefit of the Bellevue Library Fund and a few minor affairs of like character, there is nothing of social importance in town to-day. The usual Wednesday reception on the docks to the parting European tourists will be as much a function as any entertainment of the season. The polo tournament at Georgean Court, Lakewood, has attracted a large following, and Mrs. George Gould has a house party for the occasion. The tournament will end there this week, and will be transferred to Westchester. All the suburban resorts are crowded. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly are at Florheim, their New Jersey country seat, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt and Mrs. Elliott Shepard are at their places on the upper and lower Hudson. The entire Meadow Brook colony has returned from the South, and there is much informal entertaining on Long Island.

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The Duke of Newcastle returned from the South yesterday, and is at the Buckingham Hotel for a few days before sailing for Europe. The Earl of Warwick returns this week from his fishing expedition in Florida. Among those expected from Europe this week is Mrs. Theodore Hayemeyer, who will pass the Summer at Newport with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Winslow.

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Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden and the Misses Burden will sail on Saturday for Europe. They will be absent all Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills are booked to sail next week.

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Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert left town yesterday for her residence at Great Neck, L. I., where she will remain until late Summer. She will give a number of house parties and entertainments there. Her sister, Mrs. James Martin, will go abroad this Summer. Mrs. Henry Burnett is also planning a Summer trip abroad.

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The Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery, at Washington, have issued invitations for a private view and reception in the galleries on Friday evening next, at which time an exhibition of paintings by the artists of Washington will be opened, and Senator Depew, on behalf of Mr. Jefferson Seligman of this city, will present to the Corcoran Gallery the portrait of Gen. Grant by A. Muller-Ury, which Mr. Seligman recently purchased. A number of New York art lovers will go on to Washington for the occasion. The Reception Committee will be composed of Countess d'Esterhazy, the Duchesse d'Arcos, and Mesdames Hay, J. B. Henderson, McMillan, Wetmore, Hitt, Sprague, Hutchins, Weightman, Miles, Westinghouse, Townsend, Noyes, Foster, Barber, Mathews, and Walsh.

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The flowers used at Monday's and yesterday's weddings in the city and the country near New York were given to the women of the National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, who later distributed them through the various hospitals and missions in which the guild is especially interested. The blooms and blossoms that made the churches so beautiful for the brides of Spring therefore gladdened the hearts of hundreds of sufferers soon afterward. No more beautiful charity could well be imagined than this, and it is to be hoped that the brides of the future in New York and its suburbs will follow the example of their sisters of the past two days.

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Lieut. C. Sidney Haight, Fourth Cavalry, United States Army, and Miss Marguerite Folsom will be married in Trinity Church, Lenox, on Saturday, May 19. The wedding of Mr. Henry Randall and Miss Elizabeth Bradhurst will be celebrated at noon in the Church of the Transfiguration on Saturday next. Miss Bradhurst's bridesmaids will be Miss Helen Jackson, her cousin, and Miss Celeste Britton of New Orleans. Mr. Newbold Larence will be Mr. Randall's best man, and the ushers will be Messrs. R. W. G. Welling, Reginald Ronalds, and R. Gildersleeve of this city, D. R. Randall of Annapolis, and George Cary of Buffalo.

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Paris is rapidly becoming more the Mecca of Americans now that the season in the Riviera is at an end. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin are expected there daily. They are taking an automobile trip through Italy. Among those who have been seen at the exposition are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., and the Misses Iselin, Mr. Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Alanson Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Potter, and Miss Fannie Reed. Mr. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan have left Paris for Aix les Bains.

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Easter was very dull at Cannes. In the American Church there was an organ recital, at which Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt sang. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt and Miss Wright, with Miss Alberta Sturgis, have returned to Cannes from Paris. The Baroness de Charette and the Marquise de Mores are among the American hostesses who still remain on the Riviera.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie have left Rome and have gone to Paris. Mrs. Henri Barbey and the Misses Barbey are also in Paris. Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt is in London. Among the passengers who sailed on La Champagne last week for New York was the Baroness de la Grange, who was Miss Carroll of Baltimore; the Count de Gabriac, and Mr. Francis Kelly.

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The engagement of Miss Elisa Mercedes, the eldest daughter of Mr. M. P. Grace of New York, to Mr. Herbert Beaumont, the third son of William Blackett Beaumont of Bretton Hall, Yorkshire, is reported. Miss Grace has been presented—last year—and she and her sisters are popular in English society. Mr. Beaumont is a grandson, on his mother's side, of the Marquis Clanricarde, and a brother of Lady Poltimore and Lady Brabourne. His elder brother married a sister of the Marquis of Londonderry. The Beaumont family is an old and wealthy one.

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William H. Butler, former President of the Union Tobacco Company, will sail for Europe to-day on the St. Louis.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 1.—It is currently reported, since the announcement was made that Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt would not come to Newport this season and occupy their villa, that it may be offered for sale.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan will arrive for the season next week.

Mrs. William Edgar has returned from New York.

The Rev. Roderick Terry is the guest of James Brown Potter, who entertained in his honor at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Scott are having their cottage prepared for early occupancy.

H. Audley Clarke has arrived for the season.

Miss Anne F. Paul of Philadelphia will take possession of her cottage early next week.

The Casino Club opened for the season to-day, and the first registry for the season was Edward De Rose of New York.

Mrs. John Whipple and her family have returned from a visit to Washington.

J. H. Glover arrived from New York this evening.

MR. AND MRS. HASTINGS SAIL.

Bride and Bridegroom's Departure for Europe Surprises Many Friends.

Thomas Hastings and his bride, formerly Miss Helen R. Benedict, daughter of E. C. Benedict, who were married in Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Saale. Their names had been purposely kept off the passenger list, so many of their friends and acquaintances were surprised to learn last night of their departure.

From the few, however, who knew of the intended trip the couple received an outlay of flowers that nearly filled one room of their suite of three. They occupy the Captain's room, a large adjoining stateroom, and a third smaller cabin, into which a door was cut especially for the occasion. Besides these they had accommodations for a maid and man servant.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Stewart—De Forest.

William A. W. Stewart, son of Mrs. W. A. W. Stewart, and Miss Frances E. De Forest, second daughter of Mr. Robert W. De Forest, were married, in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, at 2:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her father, was gowned in white crêpe de chine, lace trimmed, and wore a veil of lace caught with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of apple blossoms. The maid of honor, Miss Ethel De Forest, sister of the bride, wore a gown of tucked India silk and carried an armful of pink and white apple blossoms. The bridesmaids, who were the Misses Violet and Mary Stewart, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Hilda Tiffany, and Miss Pearl Underwood, wore gowns similar to those of the maid of honor, with pink belts and sashes, and carried apple blossoms. Mr. Stewart's best man was his brother, Mr. Francis G. Stewart, and the ushers were the Messrs. Thatcher Brown, Joseph Earl Sheffield, Stewart Walker, Johnston De Forest, brother of the bride; Samuel T. Palmer, William G. Low, Jr., Mr. David Magie, and Mr. Charles Pierce. The church decorations by Stumpp were unusualy beautiful. Back of the pulpit was a miniature forest of trees and vines, the wall velled with trailing vines, and underneath the foliage and shining up through it with the effect of sunlight were electric lights. The pulpit was hidden in trees, and boughs of white apple blossoms were intermingled with the green. On each pew in the main aisle were tied sheaves of pink apple blossoms and branches of white Spring flowers, and the delicate odor of Spring blossoms filled the air.

Among the relatives and intimate friends of the De Forests and Stewarts who attended the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. H. L. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Cheney, Mr. Henry W. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Lusk, Mr. Charles Tiffany, Mrs. John A. Weekes, Sr., Miss Weekes, Mr. H. De F. Weekes, Mr. Frederick Weekes, Mr. James G. De Forest, Mrs. Stephen De Forest, Mr. James Weekes, Miss Amy Weekes, the Rev. Robert Weekes, Mrs. W. A. W. Stewart, Mr. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, Miss Julia De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stewart, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waller, Miss Gray and Miss M. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. George Sheffield, Mr. J. A. Stewart, third, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hathaway, the Misses Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Thompson, Miss Dupignac, Mr. Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Gray, Mrs. Horace Gray, Mr. L. C. Clay, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Coppell, Dr. Charles T. Parker and Mrs. Parker, (Miss Susan De Forest Day,) Mrs. Van Nest, Miss Mary Van Nest, Miss Cornelia Robb, and Mr. E. N. Tailer. A reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 7 Washington Square, followed the ceremony. The house was decorated with Spring flowers and greens.

THE MAYOR NOT A MARRYING.

Controller Coler's Jesting Remark Carries Far and Is Taken Seriously.

At the close of yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate, Mayor Van Wyck announced that he was going to be out of the city next week, and that he would turn the reins of government over to President Guggenheimer. Up to that time no one knew of the Mayor's intention, and there was a good deal of speculation as to his destination and his reasons for going away at this time. One of the members of the board, after the Mayor had left the room, inquired where the Mayor was going, and Controller Coler, who was standing near by, said with a great deal of solemnity:

"He is going away to get married."

The remark was made in jest, but it carried far, and during the rest of the day the Controller and the Mayor's secretary were kept busy denying that the Mayor had any intention of forsaking his bachelor state. For some time the Mayor has felt the need of a rest, and he has decided to take a few days off to recuperate.

DEATH OF EDWARD O. LEECH.

Succumbs to Illness Following an Operation at Mount Sinai Hospital.

Edward O. Leech died last night at Mt. Sinai Hospital from a complication of diseases. On April 12 an operation for appendicitis was performed on him.

Mr. Leech was born in Washington, D. C., in 1850. In 1869 he became a clerk in the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department. When the Bureau of the Mint was established in 1873, he was appointed to a clerkship. In 1889 he was made Director of the Mint. Mr. Leech was a member of the United States commission at the International Monetary Conference at Brussels in 1892. Prior to this time Mr. Leech had favored international bimetallism, but after the conference he became an advocate of the gold standard.

In 1893 Mr. Leech was elected Second Vice President and Cashier of the newly organized National Union Bank of New York, of which Joseph C. Hendrix was President. On the amalgamation of this bank with the National Bank of Commerce, last week, Mr. Leech was elected Second Vice President of the consolidated concern.

At the outset of the last Presidential campaign the bankers of New York decided to make a secret agitation throughout the country to urge the insertion of the gold plank into the Republican platform. Mr. Leech was selected for the work.

Mr. Leech was a prolific writer on financial problems. He was a close friend of ex-Speaker Reed, Senator Burrows, Senator Carter, and Senator Shupe, and was widely acquainted with men of politics in Washington. He married Miss Celia Helen Kent of Pittsburg in 1871. She died several years ago, leaving three children, two daughters and one son.

The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Knox.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Eugene Knox, President of the Newark German Theological Seminary, located at Bloomfield, N. J., died at Point Pleasant, N. J., Monday, from cerebral hemorrhage. He leaves a wife, three daughters, the Misses Mary, Alice, and Gertrude Knox, and two sons, Charles and Edward Knox.

Dr. Knox was born in Knoxborough, N.Y., in 1833. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1856 and took up his theological studies at Auburn and Union Seminaries. He was ordained and installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield in 1864. He continued as pastor until 1873, when he was elected President of the seminary. He received the degree of D. D. from Princeton in 1874. He became a Director of the Newark Seminary when it was organized in 1869. Afterward he became Professor of Homiletics and Pastor of Theology.

Dr. Knox was the author of several books, among them being "Year with St. Paul" and "David, the King." When the First Presbyterian Church in Bloomfield celebrated its centennial in 1886, Dr. Knox prepared and read a historical sketch of the church. When taken ill fifteen months ago he was preparing a history of Bloomfield.

The funeral will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield, to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. In accordance with a request expressed by Dr. Knox a week ago, the students of the seminary will sing a German hymn at his funeral. Six of the students of the seminary will be pall bearers.

John Nicholas Brown.

John Nicholas Brown, the donator of the new building of the public library of Providence, R. I., which was dedicated last month, died from typhoid fever at his New York residence, at 931 Fifth Avenue, last night, after an illness of three weeks. Mr. Brown was in his fortieth year. He was a descendant of a family of merchants in Providence. He was educated at Brown University, and spent the greater portion of his time in traveling. Two years ago he married Miss Natalie Dresser of Newport, who survives him. He also leaves a two-months-old son, a brother, and a sister.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. VIRGINIA B. ROGERS, widow of John Rogers of Newburg, N. Y., died Monday night at her apartments in the Wilmot, 14 and 16 East Fifty-third Street. Mrs. Rogers was in her seventy-third year. Her death was due to pneumonia. For a number of years Mrs. Rogers has been accustomed to make her Winter home in this city. Her only near relative is a brother, now abroad.

ROBERT H. SNYDER died Monday night in his ninetieth year at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Gilbert Gardner, at 200 Wilson Street, Brooklyn. He was born at Germantown, Columbia County, where his ancestors settled 230 years ago. He had been a resident of Brooklyn for more than fifty years. He was a widower, and of his thirteen children two survive him.

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TROTTERS IN TRAINING AT EMPIRE CITY TRACK

More Than 150 Horses Being Put Through Their Preliminary Work.

CURRY HAS SEVEN HUSTLERS

A Lot of Promising Youngsters in Training on the Course at Mount Vernon.

New York's position in the trotting horse world is rather apt to be underestimated in the multiplicity of other sports. But it may be fully appreciated if the lover of the light-harness horse will make a trip to the various trotting tracks in the vicinity. Hundreds of royally bred horses are in training at Parkway, Parkville, and Guttenberg, but the Empire City track is the important point of operations of the greater number. At present there are at least 150 sleek and speedy ones bred in the purple quartered at the track, and there is a prospect of the arrival of half as many more in the immediate future. Such an aggregation has not been in this locality for many a year and settles beyond a doubt the prediction that the track at Mount Vernon is the most desirable in the East and believed by horsemen to be as fast as any. Naturally the work at this time is generally slow—patient jogging—the care of which is always so essential to the success of a horse's future work at the races. A very significant fact is the great percentage of undeveloped horses owned by gentlemen new to light-harness racing.

The track is absolutely perfect for any kind of work, being as fast as it is possible to have it, the Winter not having had any detrimental effect on the level of the course. It was supposed by many that the track would settle in spots, but such has not been the case. It is as good as the day it was opened, if not slightly better, the cuppiness not being apparent, at present at least.

Watching the horses worked a most representative aggregation of trainers is noticed. Jack Curry has seven head, including Surpol, 2:10, the well-known gray stallion, by Electricity, dam Sally Benton, by General Benton. He looks sleek as a deer, and although he has only been asked to jog along seven or eight miles a day at a three-minute gait, he does it so well that he impresses one as though he may be an important factor in the $20,000 stallion race at Readville. He took his mark at the Empire City track last Fall in the second heat of a winning race with a pair of forelegs in a badly puffed condition. He is not altogether sound yet, but shows no disposition to go lame. Richard Croker's trotter Chanty, 2:13¾, by Guy Wilkes, dam Chantilla, by Nutwood, looks as fine as silk, clearly showing the effect of careful Winter work on the road. Electric Wilkes, by Expedition, dam by Wilkes Boy, the green trotter purchased by Mr. Croker last Fall, is also in fine fettle. He is without a mark, but went a mile at Lexington last Fall in 2:12, the last half in 1:04¼. Both horses are well entered in stakes and should be factors in any race in which they start. Curry also has Bluemont, a gray gelding, full brother to Bullmont, by Blueskin, dam by Elmont, a full sister to him, with a mark of 2:18¾; Mary Jane, a three-year-old filly by Sidmont, dam by Red Wilkes; Barney Kirkland, 2:23¾, by Allerton, and King Tom, by Mambrino King, dam by Hamlin's Almont. Curry has done nothing save slow work with any of his string as yet.

George Spear arrived at the track yesterday with Sphinx S., 2:09½, by Sphinx, and Sphinxola, a green one, also by Sphinx. He will have several more on the ground this week.

"Charlie" Thompson has wintered six at the track and is jogging and repeating Henry S., by Goldsmith, dam by Napoleon; Malacca, 2:18¾, by Ralph Wilkes, dam by Warwick Boy; Cuprum, 2:12¾, by Prodigal, dam by Dictator; Lady Bashford, by Bashford, dam by Red Wilkes, and Alice C., by Little Mike, dam Maudy T. The string has been steadily jogged all Winter, and has progressed faster in work than have any others at the track. Cuprum went several inside quarters yesterday in :38 and :39 seconds.

Jack Daly, trainer for F. T. Steinway of this city, has a royal aggregation of "prospects" and race horses. There is Lou Mitchell, 2:16½, a topping black mare by Direct, dam by Antevolo; Alf, 2:12½, a strongly made bay mare by Steinway, dam Bertha, by Alcantara; Tarveta, a promising green one, by Galleo Rex; Julia D., a chestnut filly, by General Wellington, dam by Red Wilkes—who went a mile last Fall in 2:16¾, and looks like a thoroughly good one; Lulu Keene, (three,) with a two-year-old trial of 2:20½, by Milroy, dam Lilly Keene, who looks very likely; Elanor, a black filly, by Delmarch, dam Bessie R., by France, who looks fit to work for speed now, and a two-year-old by Delmarch, dam Rosewood, by Norwood.

"Tim" Sullivan has several promising ones, including Ollie Keep, (three,) 2:25½, by Island Wilkes; Joe N., a gray colt by Milroy, dam by Jay Bird; Indian Jim, by Milroy, dam by Henry Clay; Alrich, 2:21½, dam by Volunteer, and a two-year-old colt by Stranger, dam of Fanny Wilcox.

In the next stable is E. B. Harrington's string, with True Chimes, by Chimes, dam Yours Truly, by Mambrino King; Master Chimes, by Chimes, dam by Mambrino King; a bay colt by Favorite Wilkes, and Sea Gold, a bay horse by Favorite Wilkes, dam Sea Gull, by King Wilkes.

M. E. McHenry has the promising mare Sister Alice, 2:19½, by Baron Wilkes, dam by Happy Medium. McHenry considers her as good as any horse in training, and retained her after selling every other horse he owned when the races were over last year. She went a quarter last week in 0:32.

"Tom" Nolan has a royally bred and promising string under his supervision. They are a fine-looking lot, among them being a chestnut colt by Mendocino, dam Ester, a yearling full brother to Gaytona; a three-year-old bay filly, by Baron Wilkes, dam Fanny Slope; a four-year-old colt by Langen, a gray mare by Onward, dam by Dictator; a five-year-old bay mare by Patchen Wilkes, and a big-boned, well-made colt by Stamboul.

Jerome Whepley has a representative string at the track. Among those he is jogging are Star Lilly, 2:25¾, by Geraldine, dam by Pilot Medium; John Allerton, (five,) by Allerton, dam Moco—a powerfully made horse, who looks like his sire; Jolly Bachelor, a son of Bourbon Wilkes, dam by Simmons; a three-year-old by Quartermaster, dam by Daniel Lambert; a three-year-old filly by Stately, and a filly by Onward.

H. A. Vickery of Elmira has Frank McGraw, 2:20¼, a sorrel gelding by Young Fullerton, dam Thila, who was campaigned on the half-mile tracks last year, and drove him a mile in 2:13½.

YESTERDAY'S AQUEDUCT RACES

Waring Gets His Trial for the Metropolitan Handicap.

F. M. Taylor and a number of his friends believe firmly that in Waring, that consistent two-year-old performer of last year, they have the winner of Saturday's rich Metropolitan Stakes, at Morris Park, and they determined to find out yesterday how good the colt's chances were. Waring was entered in a handicap at a mile and seventy yards, and, with 118 pounds up, he ran a good race, that will serve as his preparation for the big race. That he did not win was no fault of his, for he was ten or fifteen pounds the best horse in the race at the end, but it was due to the slipshod ride Clawson put up on him. The jockey had been told to take the colt to the front and clip off the mile at top speed, for the Metropolitan is at a mile, and a comparison was needed. Clawson did as he was told, with the result that the mile was reeled off in 1:41, Waring showing the way all through, and still not pushed out to his limit. With the weight he carried, his showing was a good one, for in the Metropolitan he will have to take up only 104. Once the mile post was passed, however, Clawson apparently forgot that he was riding the colt in a race, and not in a preparatory mile dash. He let the colt's head down, and Waring, naturally, faltered for a second. That second was just long enough to lose the race, for Bullman brought Queen of Song up with a rush and, by dint of hard work with whip and spur beat Waring out a neck before Clawson could get the latter into his stride again. The time, 1:45, was the best of the meeting for the distance, and by furlongs it was as follows: 0:12 1-5, 0:23 4-5, 0:37, 0:49, 1:01 1-5, 1:41, and 1:45.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. R. W. Walden & Son's Educate, b. f., by Russell-Edith, 105, (Hamilton,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won in a drive by a neck; C. F. Dwyer's Glenwood, 102, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length and a half from the Oneck Stable's Strategist, 106, (Bullman,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:03. Egyptian Prince, Hija, Juniper, William Ack, Punctual, Woodstick, Flatterer, and Wine and Song also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have run and not won at this meeting; selling; about seven furlongs. O. L. Richards's Post Haste, b. c., 3, by Uncas-Castona, 100, (Mitchell,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won in a drive by a length; J. R. Hand's Dutch Comedian, 5, 110, (Tabor,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from P. Clarke's Oliver Mc, 4, 112, (Bullmna,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:26 2-5. Chenille, Emigre, Matt Simpson, Pickwickian, and Golden Rattle also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. W. J. Smith's Queen of Song, br. f., 4, by Esher-Sonata, 110, (Bullman,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won in a drive by a neck; F. M. Taylor's Waring, 3, 118, (Clawson,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by three lengths from Colt & Littauer's Kris Kringle, 5, 107, (Mitchell,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Lotharlo and Kinnikinic also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Woodhaven Stakes, with $700 added, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. P. S. P. Randolph's Scurry, ch. g., by St. Charles-White Squall, 103, (Mitchell,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won handily by two lengths; F. Mossom & Co.'s Ondurdis, 94, (Booker,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length and a half; J. R. & F. P. Keene's The Regent, 109, (Spencer,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:02 3-5. Himself, Princess Otille, Tonicum, Frank Hall, Handy Man, and Silurian also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, which have not won more than one race in 1899 or 1900; selling. Three-quarters of a mile. Arthur White's The Corinthian, ch. c., 3, by Tenny-Roke, 103, (Mitchell,) even money and 1 to 3, won in a drive by a neck; W. C. Daly's Ross Clark, 3, 94, (Slack,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second, by four lengths from C. Steinmann's The Clark, 3, 89, (Sexton,) 25 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Bessie Taylor, Pau-Puk-Keewis, Wendell, Neponset, Merantha, Lola H., Kingfull, Give and Take, and Mr. Kaltenbach also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile and seventy yards. F. M. Taylor's Precursor, b. c., 3, by Prince of Monaco-Promenade, 103, (Slack,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won in a drive by a head; Johnston & Skinner's Lampglobe, 3, 108, (Hamilton,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second, by the same distance from G. B. Morris's Goldone, 3, 108, (Dangman,) 3 to 1 and even money, third. Time—1:45 4-5. Dissenter, Royal Sterling, and Firelock also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; about seven furlongs. Sea Robber and Dutch Comedian, 112 pounds each; Bardella, 107; Sparrow Wing, Trumpet, and Race Bud, 106 each; Henry Bess, 105, and Wax Taper, 102.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile. Dolly Report, 112 pounds; Elfin Conig, 110; Native, 109; Shoreham, 108; Henry Bess, 105; Robert Metcalf and Neponset, 104 each; Alex, 103; Prestidigitator, 101; Candia and Insurrection, 97 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; about seven furlongs. Morose, 111 pounds; George Le Bar and Hungarian, 105 each; Merser and Golden Sceptre, 102 each; Christmas Carol, 99; Rose Trelawney, 97; Ragged Sailor, 94.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; three-quarters of a mile. Boney Boy, 119 pounds; Danforth, 116; Royal Sterling, 114; Carbuncle and Lady Lindsey, 110 each; Shoreham, 105; Robert Metcalf, 89.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; about seven furlongs. Kimmage, 108 pounds; Basilisk, 106; Long Isle, 105; McGrathiana Prince, George Simons, Laudeman, and Come to Order, 102 each; Tendril, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; five furlongs. Bellario, Horsa, Dr. Barlow, The Golden Prince, and Billionaire, 110 pounds each; Ford, Robert Waddell and Prince of Evil, 107 each.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

NASHVILLE, May 1.—One and one-sixteenth miles—Free Lady, 102, (Rose,) 1; Miss Shanley, 97, 2; Scrivener, 109, 3. Time—1:07½. Half a mile—Censor, 103, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Bill Massie, 105, 2; Small Jack, 110, 3. Time—0:49½. One mile—The Gerst Handicap—Lennep, 96, (Flowers,) 1; John Halsey, 98, 2; The Conqueror, 101, 3. Time—1:40¾. Nine-sixteenths of a mile—Clorita, 97, (McGinn,) 1; Zack Ford, 110, 2; Lelia Barr, 97, 3. Time—0:55¾. Mile and one-eighth—Elderin, 83, (W. Waldo,) 1; False Lead, 93, 2; Baffled, 92, 3. Time—1:58. Five and a half furlongs—Rose Morn, 101, (Devin,) 1; Springwells, 101, 2; Wilfrid Laurier, 104, 3. Time—1:07.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Mile and a quarter—Henry C., 116, (Mackin,) 1; Lisela, 101, 2; Hohenlohe, 116, 3. Time—2:08. Five furlongs—Lou Clevedon, 112, (Buchanan,) 1; Nettie Clark, 117, 2; Lobosina, 112, 3. Time—1:02. Five furlongs—Diderot, 110, (Ruis,) 1; Princesse Titania, 105, 2; Bernato, 115, 3. Time—1:01¾. One mile—Edgardo, 88, (J. Daly,) 1; Romany, 104, 2; Cromwell, 111, 3. Time—1:41. Seven-eighths of a mile—Sir Hampton, 94, (Bassinger,) 1; Tisonia B., 81, 2; Proclamation, 89, 3. Time—1:25½. One mile—Silverstone, 107, (Buchanan,) 1; Wyoming, 108, 2; L. B. McWhirter, 103, 3. Time—1:41.

Successful American Jockeys.

LONDON, May 1.—At the opening of the Newmarket Spring meeting to-day American jockeys were remarkably successful, winning three of the seven races. J. Reiff, Rigby, and J. H. Martin each won a race, while "Tod" Sloan and L. Reiff were placed five times. Richard Croker's Manhattan Boy, ridden by L. Reiff was third in a maiden two-year-old race, and W. Duke's Stamina, with Rigby in the saddle, won the Two-Thousand-Guinea Trial Plate of 200 sovereigns.

RACE TRACK NOTES AND GOSSIP.

Belle of Erin fell in a race at Nashville yesterday, broke a leg, and had to be destroyed.

A few horses, the property of Louis V. Bell and John H. Carr were sold at auction in the paddock at Aqueduct yesterday. J. H. Holland bought Billionaire and Dandy Boy, both two-year-olds, for $750 and $350, respectively.

Survivor is fancied as an outside chance by many of the trainers at Morris Park in the Metropolitan Handicap. Frank Brown has had him working over the Withers mile for several weeks past, and he has him now at the top notch of his speed.

Hardy Durham shipped his string of horses from Lexington, Ky., to the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday. The lot included Bon Jour, 5; Yocolo, 3; Merito, 3; Operator, 2; Jessie Y., 2, and Tyzar, 3. Hal P. Headley also shipped three of his two-year-olds to Morris Park.

"Jimmy" Rowe received word while at the Aqueduct track yesterday that a small stable on the Brookdale Farm, in New Jersey, where he kept several road horses, had been burned yesterday. A speedy road horse and two locomobiles were destroyed in the fire.

Green B. Morris, Arthur Featherstone, and several other owners who will race at the Morris Park meeting will go to Chicago after the Morris Park meeting closes. Mr. Morris will take Modrine, Pupil, Goldone, and several others to Hawthorne, and the two latter are candidates for the American Derby. Mr. Featherstone will not send Hesmerist to Chicago, but will keep him in the East to fill his stake engagements.

"Barney" Schreiber's two-year-old filly Sofala will be sent East from San Francisco to Chicago, and she may possibly come to the metropolitan tracks. The filly has won twelve out of the fourteen races in which she started, and her owner thinks her the best two-year-old of the year. There have been other fillies like Sofala that were thought to be the best of their years—May Hempstead, for instance—and when they were called upon to meet fair two-year-olds in the middle of the season they were found wanting. Sofala has been raced so much so early in her career that she is bound to suffer from it. May Hempstead was just such a filly, and received the same sort of treatment, with the result that she was practically worthless last season.

J. R. Hand, a Western owner, whose picturesque make-up is known to every visitor to the Aqueduct track, has been the bane of owners of selling platers since the meeting opened. Whenever his horse, Dutch Comedian, finished in the money the winner was "boosted" when put up at auction. A few days ago he raised one of "Charley" Dwyer's horses several hundred dollars, and failed to get a cent for his trouble. Yesterday, after Posthaste won, Mr. Hand raised him from $600 to $1,300. The colt was bought in by his owner, O. L. Richards, and Mr. Hand, through the ownership of Dutch Comedian, which ran second, made $350 out of the sale, and got $70 for running second. For winning Posthaste's portion was $300, but it cost his owner $705 to retain him, making the victory net him a loss of $405.

GOLF AT DYKER MEADOW.

At the Dyker Meadow Club links, near Fort Hamilton, yesterday afternoon, the eight women who qualified on Monday played off their first match play round for the cup given by Mrs. Smylie. Mrs. E. L. Kalbfleisch, Jr., beat Miss Wallace by 4 up and 3 to play; Miss Grace Chauncey beat Miss Florence J. Suydam by 7 up and 6 to play; Miss Maxwell beat Miss Edith Pearsall by 1 up, and Miss Madeline Chauncey beat Mrs. Walter Gibbs by 7 up and 6 to play. The semi-final round will be played to-morrow.

In the foursome round Harry Vardon had W. B. Crittenden as his partner, their opponents being George Low and Daniel Chauncey. The Vardon combination won without difficulty by 4 up and 3 to play. The scores for the entire 18 holes were:

Vardon and Crittenden—										
Out	5	4	4	6	4	4	5	4	5	—41
In	6	4	4	6	4	5	5	5	4	—43
Total										—84
Low and Chauncey—										
Out	5	4	5	4	6	5	6	5	5	—45
In	5	4	4	4	5	6	5	4	5	—42
Total										—87

The match to-day between Vardon and Low will only be open to members of the club.

Close Golf Match at Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, May 1.—The most closely contested match of Lakewood's golfing season was played to-day, between Mrs. E. A. Manice of Pittsfield, and Miss M. Andrews of Montclair. Mrs. Manice went in at scratch, while Miss Andrews was handicapped at 4, and drew byes in both the first and second rounds played yesterday. In the semi-finals this morning Mrs. Manice and Miss Andrews were all even on their nine-hole round, and in view of handicap differences a second round was played, Mrs. Manice winning. The final round was made over eighteen holes at the end of which the two were all even, and a nine-hole round was ordered for the playoff, which ended similarly. A postponement was ordered until to-morrow.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES.

Philadelphia Won from New York in a Heavy Batting Contest.

Not a visitor at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon to witness the game of baseball between the New Yorks and Philadelphias had any cause for regret, unless it was that the New York team was beaten. Good, bad, and indifferent baseball was played, all of which was offset by some heavy batting, which is the feature of baseball that nine out of every ten enthusiasts prefer, after all.

Carrick pitched the full game against the visitors, but it is a long time since his curves were hit as hard as they were yesterday. Lajoie, the big second baseman, found Carrick a very easy proposition and increased his batting record some with the help of four hits, including two singles, a two-bagger, and a triple. "Monte" Cross was not far behind with two doubles and a single.

Orth was so generous to the New Yorks that when they took their second turn at the bat "Al" Maul was in the box for the Philadelphians, and he kept the hits well scattered. Maul's actions were so slow that one of the spectators reminded him that he should wake up, as he was in New York and not in Philadelphia.

For a time in the last inning it looked as though the New Yorks were going to make a sensational finish. They made four hits, batting in two runs before they were retired.

Grady was again played at third base yesterday, and will probably be continued at that position until the pitchers are in good condition. Mercer will therefore take his regular turn at pitching. Hickman was unable to play because of injuries received by being hit by a pitched ball in Philadelphia. Foster took his place yesterday and did good work. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Selbach, lf	1	2	1	0	0
V. Halt'n, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
Davis, ss	0	2	3	4	0
Ridder, 2b.	1	0	2	2	0
Carr, p	0	2	3	1	6
Corbett, c.	4	2	0	1	0
Connolly, cf	4	2	3	0	1
Delany, 3b.	4	4	2	1	1
Meehan, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Murphy, lf.	4	3	3	0	1
Total	26	19	27	12	11

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	3	1	2	0	0
Slagle, lf.	3	2	2	2	0
Deleh't'y, 1b.	1	2	7	1	1
Lajoie, 2b.	1	4	5	1	0
Flick, rf.	1	2	5	1	0
Lav'l'd, 2b.	2	1	1	4	0
Wolver'n, 3b.	1	1	1	3	1
Cross, ss.	1	3	2	3	0
Orth, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Maul, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	11	17	27	14	2

*Batted for Carrick in the ninth inning.

New York	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	—	8
Philadelphia	4	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	—	11

Earned runs—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 3. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 11. Base on balls—Off Carrick, 4; off Maul, 2. Struck out—By Carrick, 3; by Maul, 2. Three-base hits—Lajoie and McFarland. Two-base hits—Warner and Foster. Sacrifice hit—Delehanty. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Doyle, Slagle, (2,) Cross. Double plays—Wolverton, Lajoie, and Thomas; Flick and Delehanty; Davis and Doyle. Hit by pitched ball—By Carrick, 1. Wild pitch—Carrick. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time—Two hours and forty minutes.

BROOKLYN, 3; BOSTON, 2.

Ten innings were required to decide the game between the Brooklyns and Bostons at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. Sheckard scored the winning run for the champions after two were out in the tenth inning, making a scratch hit and completed the journey around the bases aided by errors of Tenney and Lowe.

The game was a pitchers' battle, in which McGinnity of the home team had a little the better of it. The fielding was fast throughout. Long of the Bostons was hurt in the eighth inning, and had to retire. Demontreville was badly spiked in the fourth inning, Stahl running into him at second base. He pluckily resumed playing. The Brooklyns made two runs in the fourth inning. After Jennings was retired Smith drew a base on balls. He was forced at second on Jones's grounder to Collins. Jones stole second, and scored on Dahlen's two-bagger to left. Demontreville, although badly spiked, rapped a three-bagger to left and Jones scored. The Bostons tied the score in the fifth inning. With one out Lowe hit safely to left. Long followed with a three-bagger. Smith made a bad throw after recovering Sullivan's grounder, and Long ran home. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hamil'n, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	2	17	0	1
Collins, 3b.	0	0	2	6	0
Stahl, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Freeman, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Lowe, 2b.	1	1	1	4	1
Long, ss.	1	2	1	5	0
Barry, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, c.	0	1	2	1	0
Pitt'ng'r, p.	0	0	0	3	1
Totals	2	7	29	19	3

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Sheck'd, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	0	4	0	0
Jenn'gs, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Smith, 3b.	0	1	1	2	1
Jones, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	5	3	1
De Mont, 2b	0	1	5	4	0
Farrell, c.	0	1	6	1	0
M'Gin'ty, p	0	1	0	4	0
Totals	3	8	30	14	2

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—	3

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Three-base hits—Long, Jones, De Mont. Two-base hits—Jennings, Dahlen. First base by errors—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 8. Struck out—By McGinnity, 4; by Pittenger, 2. Sacrifice hit—Jones. Stolen bases—Lowe, Jones. Bases on balls—Off McGinnity, 1; off Pittenger, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By McGinnity, 1. Time—2:19. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Other League Games.

AT CHICAGO.

			R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0	1	3	4
St. Louis	0	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	2	11	1

Batteries—Taylor and Chance; Powell and Criger.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	8	3	.727	Chicago	5	6	.455
Brooklyn	7	3	.700	Pittsburg	4	6	.400
Cincinnati	6	4	.600	New York	3	6	.333
St. Louis	6	5	.545	Boston	2	8	.200

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Boston in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Chicago.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.

Atlantic League Games.

At Newark—Newark, 8; Jersey City, 3.
At Reading—Reading, 5; Athletic, 2.
At Scranton—Scranton, 13; Elmira, 4.
At Allentown—Wilkesbarre, 10; Allentown, 7.

American League Games.

At Buffalo—Indianapolis, 7; Buffalo, 3.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 11; Kansas City, 1.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 13; Detroit, 7.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 13; Chicago, 8.

Eastern League Games.

At Springfield—Montreal, 6; Springfield, 2.
At Hartford—Hartford, 17; Toronto, 4.
At Worcester—Rochester, 7; Worcester, 6.
At Providence—Providence, 20; Syracuse, 4.

Other Scores.

At Lexington, Va.—Washington and Lee University, 21; Virginia Military Institute, 2.

DE LA SALLE, 26; RUGBY, 16.

Poor fielding and erratic batting were responsible for Rugby Academy's defeat by De La Salle Institute at Columbia Oval yesterday. The score:

DE LA SALLE.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Reid, ss.	2	1	2	2	1
Thorp, 1b.	1	2	10	0	3
Kirke, 2b.	0	1	2	0	0
Ridder, 2b.	1	0	2	2	0
Carr, p.	2	3	1	6	1
Corbett, c.	4	2	0	1	0
Connolly, cf	4	2	3	0	1
Delany, 3b.	4	4	2	1	1
Meehan, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Murphy, lf.	4	3	3	0	1
Total	26	19	27	12	11

RUGBY.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Henrig'z, c.	4	1	5	2	1
Greene, ss.	2	1	4	3	4
Adams, p & 3b	1	0	2	1	4
Hayes, p & 3b	0	0	0	2	1
Copel'd, cf	3	1	0	1	1
Contr's, 1b	2	0	11	0	3
Can'lzo, 2b	1	1	1	3	1
Marsh'l, rf	2	1	2	0	2
Ynigo, cf.	2	1	1	1	1
Total	16	8	27	14	16

De La Salle	0	3	3	0	7	0	2	4	7	—	26
Rugby	2	1	0	4	1	1	6	1	0	—	16

Stolen bases—De La Salle, 21; Rugby, 6. Two-base hits—Corbett, Delany, Adams. Three-base hit—Thorp. Bases on balls—Off Carr, 5; off Hayes, 10; off Adams, 4. Struck out—By Carr, 3; by Hayes, 2. Passed balls—Corbett and Henriquez. Double play—Reid and Kirke. Time—3:00. Umpire—Mr. Mutter.

MANHATTAN, 7; WESLEYAN, 5.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 1.—Manhattan College to-day defeated Wesleyan in an exciting exhibition of baseball. Castro had excellent support. The score:

MANHATTAN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Reidy, 2b.	1	4	3	2	0
Garvey, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Cotter, c.	1	2	9	0	0
Agnew, c.	1	1	0	3	0
Quinlan, ss.	1	1	1	4	1
Green, 3b.	0	1	2	4	0
Castro, p.	2	0	5	1	0
Byrnes, lf.	1	0	4	1	0
Rouke, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Total	7	11	26	14	2

WESLEYAN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Anderson, ss.	2	1	1	2	2
Terrell, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Haven, 1b.	2	1	10	0	1
Terrell, lf.	2	4	1	0	0
Wilder, p.	0	0	6	3	0
MacN'ton, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Garman, cf.	0	0	0	0	1
Rafkin, rf.	0	1	0	0	1
Inglis, c.	1	1	2	1	0
Bailey, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Cornwall, cf., lf.	0	0	3	0	1
Total	5	6	27	11	6

Manhattan	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	—	7
Wesleyan	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	—	5

Earned runs—Manhattan, 1; Wesleyan, 1. Two-base hits—Cotter, Agnew. Three-base hit—Garvey. Home run—Quinlan. Stolen bases—Reidy, Havey, (3.) Double plays—Quinlan to Raidy to Green; Terrell to MacNaughten. First base on balls—Off Castro, 1; off Wilder, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Castro, MacNaughten, Terrell. Struck out—Cotter, Green, Castro, Byrnes, Mac

FRANCHISE TAX FIGURES

Deductions from Valuations the Unknown Quantity.

EFFECT ON RATE UNCERTAIN

Placing the Assessments on the Rolls—The Controller to Make Deductions —The Law Illustrated.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments yesterday began the work of transferring to the tax rolls the valuations of the special franchises held by local corporations, as determined by the State Board of Tax Commissioners under the Ford franchise tax law.

None of the Commissioners was willing to say whether or not the tax rate for the current year would be lowered by the increase in the assessed valuations of these franchises. In fact, all of them were disposed to look askance at the new law, and to regard its future as so problematical that they could not venture an opinion as to its probable success or failure. Even on such details as the character and extent of the deductions to be made from the values placed by the State board the local authorities are somewhat in doubt, though they agree that considerable deductions must be made if there is any intention of attempting to collect the tax.

President Feitner, while loath to discuss the valuations placed by the State board, said yesterday that he interpreted the law as providing that from these valuations must be deducted all sums paid as car license fees, percentages on receipts, and taxes levied by local authorities for tangible property in the streets. His interpretation, however, was not based on a thorough study of the law. He had no knowledge of the elements upon which the State Board arrived at its valuations, and in consequence he was not ready to express a decided opinion.

As to the amount of revenue which the law would produce Mr. Feitner was not willing to hazard a guess.

"It all depends," he said, "upon how much the deductions will amount to. Those deductions won't be made here. When the assessment rolls are completed and closed they will go to the Controller, and he will have to determine what will be deducted. The deductions will be made from the taxes —not from the assessed valuations. They will stand as they are."

It was agreed that if the law should be held to be constitutional, and all the taxes levied under it be paid, the revenues from its application would undoubtedly cause a considerable lowering of the tax rate. Whether or not it is upheld, however, a majority of the corporations affected will try through the courts to have their assessments reduced, and while, under the general tax law, the beginning of a suit would not prevent the collection of the tax, an adverse decision would make it necessary for the city to refund the amounts so collected, and the gain in assessed valuation with the corresponding lowering of the tax rate would be only temporary. In other words, the rate would be higher and the assessed valuations lower next year.

This, officials say, makes it necessary that before the Finance Department begins to collect the tax, some understanding should be arrived at as to exactly what deductions are to be made, so that, through no error of the local authorities, will the corporations on which feel aggrieved have any cause for action against the city.

President Feitner's opinion as to the reductions to be made may be illustrated by using as an example the case of the Consolidated Gas Company, whose special franchise is valued by the State Board at $13,950,000. The figures given below are approximately correct. Last year at the rate of 2.48 on each $100 of valuation the company paid in personal taxes $149,258.59 on an assessed value of $6,507,300. On real estate it paid in round numbers about $403,000 on an assessed value of about $16,250,000. Included in the real estate tax was an item of $143,491 for its tangible property in the streets, such as mains and connections, leaving the net tax on real estate $260,000. The assessed value of this property in the streets was $5,635,000. The total revenue of the city from the Consolidated Gas Company alone was then in round numbers $532,258.

Under the new law, on the valuation placed by the State Board on the special franchise, and using last year's tax rate as a basis for calculation, the company would pay this year $345,960, subject to a deduction of $143.49, (already charged against the tangible property in the streets, which is deemed to be a part of the special franchise,) leaving $202,469 as the net tax on the special franchise. Assuming that all other conditions were about as last year, the company would pay in addition to this, on real estate, $260,000, and on personalty, $149,258, a grand total of $611,727, as compared with last year's total of $532,258. In other words, in this one instance the city would gain $59,469 by the new law.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW DECISION.

Provision Directing Appointment of Man at Head of Eligible List Held to be Unconstitutional.

ALBANY, May 1.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided that the provisions of the White civil service law limiting the appointing officer in making an appointment to the man who stands at the head of the eligible list were unconstitutional.

The decision is rendered in the case of George N. Balcom of Binghamton. He was at the head of the eligible list of candidates for Superintendent of Streets in Binghamton. The Board of Street Commissioners, however, appointed the second man on the eligible list, and Balcom applied for a writ of mandamus to compel his appointment. The Justice to whom the application was made granted it.

This decision was reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which held that the provision of law limiting the appointment to be man at the head of the list is unconstitutional, because the Constitution gives to each appointing officer the power of selection. It held that the Legislature might limit the number, but could not limit it to one.

The Court of Appeals affirms that decision.

CONNECTING RAILROAD BILL.

Hearing by Gov. Roosevelt on Proposal for Bridge Over Ward's Island.

ALBANY, May 1.—A brief hearing was given this afternoon by Gov. Roosevelt on Senator Ford's New York Connecting Railroad Company bill. It provides for the construction of a bridge over Ward's Island, which shall be used by a standard gauge steam road in furnishing connections between the trunk lines entering New York City and the Long Island railroads.

Representatives of the company who attended the hearing included John McDonald, its counsel; Oliver W. Barnes, chief engineer, and Arthur F. Schermerhorn, one of the Directors.

Mayor Van Wyck has approved the bill. The Governor will consult with the State Railroad Commissioners before acting on the matter.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, May 1.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day signed the following bills:

Mr. DOUGHTY—Providing that in Nassau County no contract shall be entered into for lighting purposes without the consent of a majority of the taxpayers.

Mr. GALBRAITH—Providing for the annexation of a certain portion of the Town of Lansingburgh to the Town of Schaghticoke.

Mr. R. GARDINER—Authorizing the Court of Claims to hear the claim of the City of Rochester against the State for the construction of canal bridges.

Mr. A. Z. HYMAN—Relative to street improvement and construction of sewers in Syracuse.

Mr. McCREARY—Giving to the Assessors of Cohoes jurisdiction to collect arrearages of taxes.

Mr. RUSSELL—Authorizing the Town of Brunswick to audit the accounts of certain Highway Commissioners.

Mr. REMSEN—Authorizing the State to cede to the United States Government a part of Hart's Island in the Harbor of New York for a lighthouse and fog signal station.

Mr. TRIPP—Authorizing the Court of Claims to hear the claim of William Welbrick, formerly a private of the Nineteenth Separate Company against the State for personal injuries sustained while on duty.

Mr. WEST—Authorizing Edward H. Page to maintain the dam heretofore built by him in the Mohawk River at Cohoes.

Senator G. A. DAVIS—Giving Common Councils in cities of the third class power to condemn cemeteries, within the corporate limits, that have been adjudged detrimental to public health.

Senator RAMSPERGER—Amending Buffalo's charter relative to taxes and assessments and public streets and grounds.

Senator HUMPHREYS—Amending the general corporation law prohibiting foreign stock corporations from doing business in the State when the word trust, bank, banking, insurance, assurance, indemnity, guarantee, guaranty, savings, investment, loan, or benefit is a part of its corporate title, except it is formed under the banking or insurance law.

To Plan Barge Canal Survey Methods.

ALBANY, May 1.—In order to get the best results in the survey for a barge canal State Engineer Bond considers it necessary to have a uniform method of records and field notes, and in order to decide upon the simplest and most effective plan he has appointed a board of engineers to examine and consider the "instructions for survey parties." It consists of George S. Greene, Jr., former Chief Engineer of the Department of Docks of New York City; Edward B. North, formerly in charge of all roads and highways of New York City; George Y. Wisner, member of the United States Deep Waterway Commission; Palmer C. Ricketts, Director of the Troy Polytechnic Institution, and Nelson J. Tubbs, consulting engineer of Rochester.

Gov. Roosevelt Going to Washington.

ALBANY, May 1.—On Tuesday next, May 8, Gov. Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, will go to Washington, where they will be the guests of the Governor's sister, Mrs. W. S. Coles, remaining for four or five days. There is no political significance attached to the Governor's visit, although he said that very likely he would be called upon to discuss politics before he got back, as it would be a hard matter to evade the subject.

No Hearing on ex-Capt. Doherty Bill.

ALBANY, May 1.—There will be no hearing given by the Governor on the Ford bill authorizing the New York City Police Commissioners to rehear the charges against former Police Captain Doherty. Judge Mitchell and former District Attorney Osborne have joined hands with Dr. Huntington and Austen G. Fox in advocating the bill.

School Teachers' Salary Bill.

ALBANY, May 1.—Gov. Roosevelt has referred the Davis New York City School Teachers' Salary bill to the Attorney General, with directions to pass upon the increment provision.

"American Institute of Music" Bill.

ALBANY, May 1.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day signed the bill incorporating the American Institute of Music in New York City. Among its Directors are Frank Damrosch, Andrew Carnegie, and other prominent New Yorkers.

DIAMONDS HID IN A BELT.

Passenger on the Wilhelm der Grosse Arrested for Smuggling.

Charles F. Leete of San Francisco, Cal., who was a passenger on the Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived at Hoboken yesterday, was arrested on the pier by Inspectors Donohue and Brown, charged with smuggling. In a bag concealed about his waist were found diamonds valued at $2,500.

Leete was taken before United States Commissioner Edward Russ, who held the diamonds subject to the order of the Treasury Department and admitted Leete to bail to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

BANDMASTER RAMPONE DEAD.

Leader of the Old Guard Band Succumbs to Pneumonia.

Joseph Gustave Rampone, leader of the Old Guard Band, died Monday from pneumonia at his home at 272 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. He was born in Coblentz, Germany, in 1842, and came to this country in 1866, when he joined Grau's German Opera Company as musical director. He went to Lima, Peru, in 1871, as Director of a company, half of the members of which died from yellow fever. A year later Mr. Rampone undertook a second South American trip and again, in a shipwreck off the coast of Brazil, half of the members of the company lost their lives.

In 1879, Mr. Rampone became Professor of Music at the New York Catholic Protectory, and in 1891 he became leader of the Old Guard Band. He served during the Spanish war as bandmaster of the Eighth New York Volunteers. He leaves a wife, three sons, and five daughters. One daughter, Miss Kittie, is well known as a vocalist. She became prominent through singing at the concerts of the Old Guard Band, making a special success of the song "My Dad's the Engineer."

HAYFORD HIS OWN COUNSEL.

Two Witnesses Appear Against Him on Counts for Passing Bad Checks.

The examination in the case of George Hayford, the lecturer on prison reform, who was arrested here several days ago on the charge of having passed a worthless draft in Washington, D. C., took place late yesterday afternoon, before United States Commissioner Shields.

The original charge was dropped because since his arrest the prisoner has been indicted in Washington on two complaints in connection with the alleged passing of worthless checks in the National capital. The first count of the indictment accuses Hayford of having on March 26 obtained $20 from Edward Spalding, a lawyer, on a draft drawn on the Douglas County (Washington) Bank, returned to the District of Columbia marked "no good." The second count charged Hayford with having received $18 on March 24 from the Columbia Phonograph Company in Washington, D. C., after making a two-dollar purchase. The check in this case, also for $20, was likewise drawn on the Douglas County Bank. It was returned indorsed like the other one.

Hayford was his own counsel at the examination. A. D. McElwee, managing salesman of the phonograph company, appeared for that organization. The examination was adjourned until May 12, in order to allow the Government to produce the Douglas County officials as witnesses.

Postal Clerks Elect Officers.

At the fourth annual convention of the Second Division, National Association of Railway Postal Clerks, held in the Post Office Building yesterday, the following officers were unanimously re-elected: President—N. L. Harrison, Hornellsville, N. Y.; Vice President—W. S. De Mott, Albany, N. Y.; Secretary and Treasurer—C. C. Reiff, Philadelphia, Penn. The following were elected delegates to the next National Convention, to be held at San Antonio, Texas, June 6, 1901: J. C. Burkholder, Lancaster, Penn.; H. B. Ostendorf, Middletown, N. Y.; C. S. Stanley, Binghamton, N. Y., and, conditional delegate, J. W. Hutchinson, Williamsport, Penn.; alternates, J. S. Lamson, Hackettstown, N. J.; M. J. Callahan, Albany, N. Y., and W. R. Miller, Harrisburg, Penn.

The Typographical Exposition.

The Typographical Exposition at Grand Central Palace will be formally opened at 8 o'clock this evening. Every device of the printer's trade, from the time of Faust and Guttenberg to the present period of perfected presses, has representation. Typographical Union No. 6 is assisted in the work of preparation by the American Federation of Women, who will conduct a fair in connection with the exposition.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BRADY L. DUKE.—An attachment for $023 has been issued against the property in this city of Brady L. Duke of Durham, N. C., in favor of J. S. Buche and others for balance claimed to be due on stock transactions in 1898.

SMEETH COPPER AND BRONZE COMPANY.—An attachment for $17,500 has been issued against the property in this city of the Smeeth Copper and Bronze Company of Chicago in favor of W. B. Howe on an assigned claim for commissions.

Out of Town.

JOHN CLANCY & SON.—John Clancy & Son of Brookfield, Mass., boot and shoe manufacturers, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of $45,045, all unsecured, and assets of $13,240.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DAVID BRESLAWSKY.—David Breslawsky, dealer in men's furnishings at 155 Essex Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of $1,042 and no assets.

CATHERINE B. THOMPSON.—Catherine B. Thompson of 62 East Eighty-sixth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $68,071, and no assets. The largest creditor is Hugh O'Neill, $11,000.

PETER WALLS.—Peter Walls, a builder of 369 Walton Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,791 and no assets. The largest creditor is Stanley W. Miner of 11 Broadway, $2,100, for lumber.

CHARLES B. HULL.—Charles B. Hull of Pelham Manor has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,099, and no assets. The largest creditor is the American Eagle Tobacco Company of Detroit, $7,200, for money loaned.

BENOIT FERTIG.—Benoit Fertig of 22 Norfolk Street, who for the past seventeen years has been in the tailors' trimmings business at various places on the east side, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,474 and no assets.

MORRIS BERMAN.—Morris Berman, formerly a contractor, residing at 265 East Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of $27,273 and no assets. The largest creditors are W. J. and Elizabeth Clark, Orange, Conn., $12,000, and M. Segal, New Haven, Conn., $3,800.

DARRAGH BROTHERS.—The Darragh Brothers, Robert B. and J. S., bakers, of Fishkill Landing, filed petitions in bankruptcy yesterday as individuals and as a firm. The liabilities of the firm appear as $17,067; those of James S. Darragh as $1,148. Robert B. Darragh has no liabilities, and there are no assets. They had been in business in Fishkill Landing since 1881.

ADLER & HERMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Isaac Adler and Kate Herman, composing the firm of Adler & Herman, which has conducted a small clothing business at 51 Walker Street. The petitioning creditors were the H. B. Claflin Company, Solomon Friedman & Co., and Sundel Hyman. Adler was arrested Monday night, together with three men who attempted to take charge of the store, and whom Adler tried to eject. The men claimed to have a bill of sale issued by Mrs. Herman, and transferring all of the property to one of their number. Yesterday Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, appointed Benjamin Barker temporary receiver for the firm on the application of H. B. Claflin.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLOOMINGDALE, Lyman G. and Joseph B.—Southern National Bank of New York	$370
BODINE, Horace W.—Sarah W. Bodine, costs	68
BALL, William E.—W. H. Bell and others	131
BLOCH, Arthur, Samuel, and Isidor—Eugene H. Fried, costs	23
BRAMAN, Isaac—William L. Jarvis, P. Keating, as Commissioner, &c., costs	29
COSTA, Jacinto, Jr.—Dennis Hogan	199
CONNOLLY, William—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	118
CARTER, John—William M. C. Delano	83
CORBETT, Eugene—Valentine & Co	186
DAYTON, Eleanor S.—Thomas F. White	2,066
DEWEY, William C.—Gerry Philbrick	360
FAYANT, Frank H.—John Wanamaker	102
FOSTER, Mary—Hamilton—E. Drescher	26
FITZEK, William and Francis X.—J. Gansienski	125
FULTON, Robert—Newark City National Bank	2,530
GERHARD, John G.—Henry Iden	88
GERHARD, Gerhard—Clara Cleve	216
GIEGERICH, Henry F.—E. Zobel	41
GREGORY, Robert M.—W. Crawford	105
GRAZIANO, Antonio—V. Maurisce	28
HELLER, Mary—Belzy Gerhat and others	40
HERZOG, Otto—D. Fox	80
HAKETT, Patrick—J. Lippert and another	30
HERRLICH, Christian—R. H. Peckstein	54
HOLL, John—F. C. O'Donnell	70
HOLLINGSWORTH, Joseph—A. Bartelstone and another	77
HISCHER, Henry L.—W. O'Gorman	72
HUTCHINSON, Warren B.—S. Callaghan	46
JORDAN, Cornelius—H. Wollenhaupt	346
KCK, Emilie F.—Harwood Dyewood and Extract Manufacturing Company	386
LUBLINER, Jacob—Tiffany & Co	208
LINCH, George W.—De Youngs	270
MILLER, Henry—E. Coundet	43
MORRISSEY, John—The People, &c	22
MONDS, Elizabeth—Emma Schumacher—José V. Bayils and others	293
MESSINA, Augustino—J. P. Mullholland	121
McARDLE, Patrick H.—E. W. Ashley	239
O'MEARA, Preston B.—M. P. Deming	36
ROWE, George T.—William C. Stuart and Christen	2,217
ROHR, Frederick—J. O'Shea	59
RIDEOUT, Elbridge G.—E. R. Leavitt	239
ROSSWALL, Frank and Mary A.—H. Lieloch	400
REILLY, John G.—Max Falk and others	131
RYMAN, Addison—M. Lissberger and another in a shipwreck off the coast of Brazil, half of the members of the company lost their lives.	176
STEPHENS, George W.—The L. Williams Publishing and Engraving Company	626
STEPHENS, Albert T.—F. McCoy	1,528
SIMMS, Rush F.—James T. Wilson	34
SHERIDAN, Eliza—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	112
SING, Lee F. and others—Eng You and others	14,191
SOMMERVILLE, James A.—H. H. Spies and another	37
STARBUCK, James M.—H. H. Spies and another	45
SIMON, Alfred and George—Maurice S. Keller	248
TORRES, Nicanor—Adek Manufacturing Company	118
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—H. H. Muller	258
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company—New York Bank Note Company	4,716
KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—John T. Scott	183
STANTON MINING & MILLING COMPANY—The Max F. Abbe Manufacturing Company	1,328
VAN ALSTINE, Edwin—E. J. Gillies and another	127
WELLWOOD, John—Thomas Nugent	62
WOLFENSOHN, Isaac—Wallace Allison, and another	151
WOLFENSOHN, Isaac—Wallace Allison, and another	484
WOLFE, James H.—E. F. Gibbs, costs	89
YEANDLE, George W.—The L. A. Williams Publishing and Engraving Company	32

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.09 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07½
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.05 3-16
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.00
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron, warrants	15.50
Lake copper, ingot	17.00
Tin	29.80
Exchange, lead	4.70
Spelter	4.52½
Brokers' price for lead	4.70
Brokers' price for spelter	4.52½
Pork, mess	13.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07¼
Lard, prime	7.45
Butter, Western creamery	.20

COTTON.—Business in cotton futures was very slow. Prices took a lower level, but at the decline there was but little speculative demand. The opening call showed a loss of 2@4 points, which later transactions increased to 8@11 points. The decline followed unsatisfactory cables and improved weather news in general, the feature of the latter being reports of better conditions in the flood-threatened districts of Texas. Farm work in every cotton planting locality fit for cultivation, according to reports reaching here, was being pressed forward with great eagerness, and selling orders from the South, many of them from the larger planters, constituted an important element in the pressure on to-day's market. Selling for European and Wall Street accounts were also considerable. As far as the general public took any part, their orders were rather for selling than for buying cotton in the expectation of poor cables to-morrow, estimated larger receipts from cotton heretofore detained by floods, and also following unsatisfactory accounts from dry goods centres. Shorts were the principal buyers. To-day's session was the dullest of recent months. The market closed steady, at a net decline of 7@11 points.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9 13-16c for middling upland and 10 1-16c for middling gulf. Sales were 8,500 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile, nominal at 9 5-16c; Savannah, quiet at 9 7-16c; Charleston, nominal at 9⅜c; Wilmington, steady at 9¼c; Norfolk, steady at 9¾c; Baltimore, nominal at 9⅝c; Memphis, steady at 9 7-16c, 1-16c up; Augusta, quiet, at 9¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.54	9.55	9.47	9.48@9.49
June	9.50	9.50	9.42	9.41@9.42
July	9.50	9.50	9.41	9.41@9.42
August	9.31	9.31	9.23	9.24@9.25
September	8.55	8.55	8.48	8.48@8.49
October	8.28	8.28	8.24	8.22@8.25
November	8.12	8.12	8.07	8.07@8.08
December	8.12	8.12	8.06	8.07@8.08
January	8.11	8.12	8.08	8.08@8.09
February	...	...	...	8.10@8.12
March	8.16	8.18	8.14	8.14@8.15

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 8,000 bales; receipts, 33,000 bales; American, 28,000 bales; middling upland, 5¼d; futures opened steady; partial 1-64d decline; at 1:45 P. M., steady at unchanged to 1-64d net higher; closed steady, with prices 1½-64d net decline; December-January, 4.30s; January-February, 4.28s; February-March, 4.27½s; May, 4.22s; May-June, 5.19½s; June-July, 5.17s; July-August, 5.14½s; August-September, 5.05½s; September-October, 4.49s; October-November, 4.37b; November-December, 4.32s. Manchester—Yarns firmer; cloths, small inquiry.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	72 13-16	73¼	72 12-16	73¼
July	73¼	73½	73 3-16	73½
September	74 3-16	74½	74⅛	74⅛
Corn—				
May	46¼	46½	46¼	46½
July	46 5-16	46⅝	46 6-16	46⅝
September	...	...	...	47

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Having no Chicago prices to work on beyond a few curb figures, the New York wheat market was a narrow affair all day, with no feature whatever except for a generally strong undertone, notably in the last hour, when prices were advanced to the best point of the day, closing firm at ⅛@¼c net advance. This firmness was occasioned principally by a sharp upturn in cash property at this point on account of the low stock of contract wheat, and a possibility of delay in arrivals owing to the Central strike. For this reason there were no deliveries on May contracts, and No. 2 red was quoted up to 5¾c premium over the May option, free onboard, afloat, spot. Cable news was practically all favorable to bear traders apart from an advance of 16 points at Budapest, which made the foreign situation about a standoff. The English markets closed ½@¾d net lower, Paris was 5@30 points below the close of Monday, and Antwerp was unchanged. Some of the private cables mentioned better weather conditions on the Continent. Export trade amounted to about 14 loads, mostly outports. The world's stocks, according to Bradstreet's, furnished something of a surprise, to the trade, although in its slow condition the market did not make any particular response. United States supplies east of the Rockies decreased 3,408,000 bushels, while European stocks increased 1,000,000 bushels, making a decrease of 2,408,000 bushels in the world's supply, against about 6,000,000 bushels expected. Stocks of wheat at St. Louis were said to be getting pretty low, and prices are in line for a good premium over Chicago. At Minneapolis cash wheat was quoted 1¼@2c above the May option.

DULUTH, May 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67⅞c; May, 69⅞c; July, 70c; September, 69¼c; No. 1 Northern cash, 67c; May, 67c; July, 68c; September, 68½c; No. 2 Northern, 65c; No. 3 Spring, 62c. Oats, 24@24½c. Corn, 37⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 1.—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, 64½c; July, 65⅝@65¾c; September, 65½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 67c; No. 1 Northern, 65½c; No. 2 Northern, 64c.

MILWAUKEE, May 1.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾@66¼c. Rye—No. 1, 57¼@58c. Barley—No. 2, 42½@43c; sample, 37@43c.

CORN—No. 2 corn was quoted 46½c elevator and delivered, and 46⅞c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 27½c; No. 3 oats, 27c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28¼c; track mixed, 27½@29c; track white, 29@35c; No. 2 white clips, 29½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61¼c, and No. 2 Western, 60¾c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 50@57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43¾@45c, and malting, 50 @55c, both cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.95; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.70@3.90; Spring clears, $2.80@3; extra No. 2, Winter, $2.75@2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@2.70; no grade, $1.90@2.25 per ton, spot and to arrive. Rye flour—Fair to good, $2.90@ $3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.20@2.35, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 85@88c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25; coarse Winter bran, $18@19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@18.50; city bran, $16@16.50; hominy chop, $16; oil meal, $26.50; linseed oil cake, $25.50; corn oil cake, $19, nominal.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 1.—Flour unchanged. Bran in bulk, $10.50@10.75.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $13.25@$13.50; family, $14.50@$15; short clear, $14@$15. BEEF —Mess, $10@10.50; family, $12@13.25; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $18.50@$22. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7½c; 180-lb, 7¼c; 160-lb, 7¼c; pigs, 7½c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 8½c; 10-lb, 8c; 12-lb, 7¾c; 14-lb, 7½c; pickled shoulders, 7c; pickled hams, 10½@11c. TALLOW—City, 5¼@5½c; country, 5¼@5½c. LARD—$7.45; city lard, $7.15; refined lard, South America, $8.30; Continent, $7.80; Brazil, kegs, $9.50; compound, city, 6⅝c; Western, 6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¾c; city lard, stearine, 8¼c.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—Beef—Extra India mess, 78s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 67s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 30 to 35 lb, 41s 6d; long clear, 35 to 40 lb, 41s; short clear, backs, 16 to 18 lb, 37s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 37s. Butter—Nominal. Cheese—American finest, white, 59s 6d; American finest, colored, 63s. Tallow—Prime city, 28s; Australian, in London, 27s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, May-August, 23s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 42s. Resin—Common, 5s 1½d. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed oil, 30s 9d.

COFFEE.—While the market for coffee futures had little in the way of news to disturb it, prices took a lower level at the opening call and failed to recover for the rest of the session. The opening was, as officially described, quiet at 5@10 points decline. Up to 2:30 P. M. transactions had reached but 2,000 bags, and to that hour only two months had been dealt in. In fact there was no business between 11 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. A weak undertone prevailed, as cables failed to make any response to the better conditions developed here yesterday and receipts at Rio and Santos were quite heavy. Yet the local traders were of disposed to venture on the short side of the market; nor was there any desire whatever on the part of the speculative traders to do business, either as buyers or sellers. Transactions for the day were limited to 2,700 bags, with the market finally steady in tone at a net decline of 5@10 points. Conditions in the open market for spot Brazil coffee were also unsatisfactory; values were quite nominal on the basis of, say, 7¾c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots.

Cleared Rio, April 30, steamer Grecian Prince, 13,000 bags. Cleared Santos, steamer Catania, 1,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	...	...	...	6.60@6.65
June	...	...	...	6.65@6.70
July	...	...	...	6.75@6.80
August	...	...	...	6.80@6.85
September	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.85@6.90
October	...	...	...	6.90@6.95
November	...	...	...	6.95@7.00
December	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.15@7.20
January	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20@7.25
February	...	...	...	7.23@7.30
March	...	...	...	7.30@7.35

SANTOS—Good average Santos, 8$800; receipts, 4,000 bags, (two days;) stock, 435,000 bags.

HAMBURG—½% pfennig net higher; sales, 12,000 bags.

HAVRE—Unchanged; total sales, 16,000 bags. January, 47.25; February, 47.50; March, 47.75; April, 47.75; May, 45.00; June, 45.50; July, 45.75; August, 46.00; September, 46.25; October, 46.50; November, 46.75; December, 47.00.

RIO—No. 7 Rio, 8$050; exchange, 8 13-32d; receipts, 11,000 bags, (two days;) cleared for the United States, 2,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 255,000 bags.

SUGAR.—4 13-32@4 7-16c; centrifugal, 3 15-16c; muscovado, 3¾c.

OILS.—PETROLEUM—Barrels, $9.05, and in bulk, $6.40; Philadelphia, barrels, $9, and in bulk, $6.35; refined, cases, New York, $10.25; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. COTTONSEED OIL —Prime crude, barrels, 35c; prime Summer yellow, 37½@38c, prompt; off Summer yellow, 38c; butter grades nominal; prime white, 40@41c; prime Winter yellow, 40@42c; city linseed, American, raw, 63@64c; American, boiled, 65@66c. Calcutta, raw, 71c; Western linseed oil quoted 2c under city brands. LARD OIL, 55@57c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $21@$23; tin, $29.75@$29.85; pig-iron warrants, $15.50; lake copper, $17; lead, $4.67½@$4.72½; spelter, $4.50@$4.55. The brokers' price for lead was $4.70 and for spelter $4.52½.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, barrels, $3.90. Spirits turpentine, 50¼@51c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.60; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $2; K, $2.25; M, $2.45; N, $2.55; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

SAVANNAH, May 1.—Spirits of turpentine, 47c; receipts, 1,215 casks; sales, 851 casks; exports, 1,325 casks. Resin, receipts, 2,220 barrels; sales, 2,174 barrels; exports, 5,610 barrels. N, $2.25; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.60.

WILMINGTON, May 1.—Spirits of turpentine, 46@46½c; receipts, 12 casks. Resin, unchanged; receipts, 36 barrels. Crude turpentine, $1.85 and $2.90; receipts, 46 casks. Tar, $1.30; receipts, 61 barrels.

CHARLESTON, May 1.—Turpentine, 46c; sales, none. Resin, quiet; sales, none.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—There was no trading. CALVES.—Prime to choice veals, $5.50@ $5.75; common veals, $4.50; city-dressed veals, 7@9c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Medium unshorn sheep, $5; good clipped sheep, $4.50; clipped lambs, $5.25@$8.62½; Spring lambs, $4.50@$5 each. HOGS—State hogs, $5.75@$5.80; Western hogs, $5.60@$5.65; Western pigs quoted at $5.25 @$5.50.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Supreme Court of the United States:

109—James Bristol, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Washington County, Minn.—Judgment of April 9, 1900, vacated and set aside.

109—James Bristol, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Washington County, Minn.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with a direction to exclude taxes for the years 1893 to 1898, inclusive, and to render judgment for the taxes and penalties after the latter year, with interest on the aggregate sum thereof from June 29, 1898, the date of the judgment below.

614—Isaac M. Mason, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Missouri ex rel. James McCaffery et al.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument Monday, Oct. 15, next, after the cases already set down for that day.

591—The City of Lampasas, petitioner, vs. James Talcott.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by A. S. Burleson in behalf of Clarence Miller for the petitioner.

603—William S. Taylor et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. J. C. W. Beckham; and 604—William S. Taylor et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. J. C. W. Beckham et al.—Argument concluded by W. O. Bradley for the plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned until Monday, May 14, at 12 o'clock.

Calendar for Wednesday, May 2.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

156—Atlas SS. Co. vs. Columbian Land Co.
156—Gale vs. Chase N. Bank.
109 to 113—Philip vs. SS. George Farwell.
153—U. S. Leather Co. vs. SS. Merida.
154—Wilder vs. same.
137 to 144—Morgan vs. SS. Styria.
168—In re N. Y. & Westchester Water Works

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. In bankruptcy.

1857—In re Louis C. Eisen.
2209—In re William W. Chase.
Discharges.
2814—John E. Warren.
2304—Samuel Williams.
2317—George H. Cornish.
1262—Sophie Schwab.
2298—Louis Lubitz.
2004—Wilhelm Nylin.
2325—Moses J. Henry.
2035—John H. Hoebert.
2310—G. E. & H. Rab.
2285—Samuel Becker.
2306—David L. Stevenson.
2305—Isaac Hirschfield.
2245—Robert Reuben.
2311—William H. Nock.
2215—Carrie Blumenthal.
2155—Samuel Kurtz.
2188—Dietrich Scharninghausen.
2278—Mary H. Campbell.
2293—Fred K. Field.
2312—Sigmund Jonas.
1014—George Bellgardt.
2230—Ferdinand Landmann.
2320—Benjamin B. Myers
2240—Emanuel Wise.

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FINANCIAL.

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By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, May 2d, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
2 shs. National Park Bank.
2 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
1 sh. Del., Lack. & Western R. R.
1 sh. Illinois Central R. R. Leased Lines.
4 shs. Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.
1 sh. New York & Harlem R. R. Co.
1 sh. Home Insurance Company.
40 shs. Standard Rope & Twine Co.
119 shs. Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. Prefd.
(By order of Trustees.)
3 shs. Chemical National Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
6 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
19 shs. Central National Bank.
23 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. City Trust Co.
8 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$3,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Co. (Dub. Div.) 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1920, Endorsed.
$1,000 Wisconsin Valley R. R. 7 p. c. Bd., 1909.
$10,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. Impt. & Extn. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1934.
$1,000 Utica, Clinton & Bing. R. R. 1st Guar. 5 p. c. Bd., 1939.
$500 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
9 shs. National City Bank.
8 shs. National Shoe and Leather Bank.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
23 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
70 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
50 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
23 shs. National City Bank.
50 shs. University Press.
8 shs. Who Won Publishing Co.
$500 N. Y. Athletic Club 6 p. c. Bds., 1903.
10 shs. National City Bank.
17 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. National City Bank.
$100,000 Marietta Mineral R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., (Trust Co. Receipts.)
10 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. Market and Fulton National Bank.
10 shs. Mercantile National Bank.
30 shs. East River Bank.
3 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
59 shs. Eagle Fire Co.
100 shs. Ill. & Miss. Teleg. Co. 4 p. c.
20 shs. Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co.
32 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
15 shs. State Trust Co.
50 shs. Eagle Fire Co.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
$5,000 Ill. Cent. R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1951.
$100 Denver Union Water Co. 1st 5s, 1914.
100 shs. Syracuse Gas Co.
500 shs. Illinois Elec. Vehicle Trans. Co.
$1,000 Hiland Sub School District of Pitts., Pa., 4 p. c. Bd., 1902. (Endorsed.)
70 shs. Journeay & Burnham Co. Prfd.
591 shs. N. Y. Columbia Press Asso.
22 shs. State Trust Co.
$1,000 Coxsackie & Greenville Trac. Co. 1st 5.
5 shs. Home Ins. Co.
160 shs. Northwest Telegraph Co. Guar.
$20,000 Detroit & Lima Northern R. R.
800 shs. American Spirits Manfg. Co. common.
400 shs. American Spirits Manfg. Co. Prfd.
$10,000 Wabash R. R. Co., Des Moines Div., 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1939.

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Northern Central Railway Company,
Office of the Treasurer,
Baltimore, April 3d, 1900.
To the Stockholders of the Northern Central Railway Company:
At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was on motion adopted:
"RESOLVED, That for the purpose of providing a portion of the funds needed to pay the bonds of the Company maturing April 1st and July 1st, 1900, and amounting to the sum of $3,930,000, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe at $70 per share, between April 16th and May 10th, 1900, on which latter day the privilege will cease, for one-third of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on April 10th, 1900. Payment in full for such stock must be made between June 11th and 20th, inclusive. At the time of such payment certificates of stock for whole shares and scrip certificates for fractions of shares will be delivered.
"The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder.
"Scrip certificates issued for fractions of shares will not bear interest or dividend, but will be convertible into stock before January 1st, 1901, when the fractions presented make whole shares. Scrip presented after January 1st, 1901, will be redeemed in cash at the price originally paid the Company for the same."
Stockholders will receive official notice of this allotment by circular, giving full information in regard thereto, and also a warrant showing the number of shares for which they are entitled to subscribe, which will be forwarded shortly after April 10th, 1900. Any further information desired in connection therewith can be obtained upon application to this office.
A. W. HENDRIX, Treasurer.

Memphis Light & Power Company
Memphis, Tenn.
Second Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated March 16, 1894, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that bond No. 42 for $1,000 has been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104 per cent. and accrued interest. The bond drawn as above will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of May next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
Dated April 13, 1900.

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The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Established 1868. Tel. call, 2385 Cortlandt.
FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

FINANCIAL.

THE
UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY.
STATE OF NEW YORK
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
Albany, April 24th, 1900.
WHEREAS, The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, located at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, has filed in this office a sworn statement, by the proper officers thereof, showing its condition and business, and has complied in all respects with the laws of this State, relating to Surety Insurance Companies incorporated by other States of the United States;
NOW, THEREFORE, In pursuance of law, I, Francis Hendricks, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, do hereby certify that said Company is hereby authorized to transact its appropriate business of Surety Insurance in this State, in accordance with law during the current year. The condition and business of said Company at the date of said statement (December 31, 1899) is shown as follows:
Aggregate amount of available assets.$2,188,577.83
Aggregate amount of liabilities (except capital and surplus,) including reinsurance. 363,150.67
Amount of actual paid-up capital. 1,500,000.00
Surplus. 325,427.16
Amount of income for the year, in cash. 664,838.24
Amount of expenditures for the year, in cash. 443,231.32
IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal [Seal.] of my office to be affixed the day and year above written.
FRANCIS HENDRICKS,
Superintendent of Insurance.

Atlantic Mutual Scrip
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WYCKOFF, BARSTOW & CO.,
'Phones 815-16 Cort. 71 BROADWAY.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 1,000.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,** at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 26, 1900:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$15,328,313.91
Overdrafts		282.45
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,200,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		12,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		74,570.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		753,307.33
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		637,084.16
Other real estate and mortgages owned		33,940.28
Due from National banks	$1,509,145.06	
Due from State banks and bankers	197,445.35	
Checks and other cash items	40,826.78	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,535,784.56	
Notes of other National banks	13,826.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	193.22	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $5,045,640.00		
Legal tender notes. 704,250.00	5,749,890.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r, (5% of circulation)	57,172.50	
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund	27,500.00	
		9,131,783.47
Total		$28,171,891.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		644,312.65
National bank notes outstanding		1,138,450.00
Dividends unpaid		16,804.00
Due to other National banks	$13,303,973.64	
Due to State banks and bankers	4,115,283.23	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,532,625.37	
Demand certificates of deposit	61,081.01	
Certified checks	397,852.48	
Cashier's checks outstanding	714,009.22	
United States deposits	997,500.00	
		24,122,324.95
United States bond account		250,000.00
Total		$28,171,891.60

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1900. A. S. HOUGHTON,
Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
JAMES A. BLAIR,
ANSON R. FLOWER, } Directors.
OLIVER S. CARTER,

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of
The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co,
Denver, Colorado, April 5th, 1900.
To the Holders of both Preferred and Common Stock of
The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders, both preferred and common, of The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Equitable Building, at Denver, Colorado, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to determine whether the Company, when it disposes of the whole or any part of the $2,277,000 par value of The Rio Grande Southern Railroad Company's first mortgage, four per cent. gold bonds, now held and owned by the Company, shall guarantee the payment of the same and all interest to accrue thereon.
The transfer books of the Company, for the transfer of the stock of the Company, will close with the close of business on Friday, the 4th day of May, 1900, and reopen on the morning of Wednesday, May 16th, 1900.
This meeting is called by order of the Board of Directors.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Annual Meeting.
To the Stockholders of the East River Mill & Lumber Company:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the said Corporation will be held at the office of the Company, 425 East Ninety-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
Dated New York City, April 24th, 1900.
THOMAS J. CROMBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

IN THE MATTER OF THE AUSTIN WATER, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders of The Austin Water, Light and Power Company, who have deposited their bonds with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, will be held at the offices of Samuel B. Huey, Drexel Building, Philadelphia, on Monday, May 7th, 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M. A full report will be made by the Committee and important suggestions laid before the Bondholders.
SAMUEL B. HUEY,
WILLIAM CHECKLEY SHAW,
J. H. CHAPMAN,
Committee of Bondholders.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3d, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 3d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
New York, April 18th, 1900.
The seventieth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Station, New York City, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 25th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 16th. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

The Bank of America.
New York, April 25th, 1900.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Monday, May 7th, 1900. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 4th to May 8th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

German Exchange Bank.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house, 330 Bowery, on Thursday, May 10th, 1900. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.
New York, April 28th, 1900.

Canada Southern Railway Company.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, May 7th, 1900, preparatory to the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders to be held June 6th, and will be re-opened on Thursday, June 7th, 1900.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, at 19 West 44th Street, THURSDAY, May 3d, 1900, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Chicago and North-Western Railway Company.
Office, No. 52 Wall Street,
New York, March 10th, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago & North Western Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, June 7th, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon. Transfer books will close on Saturday, May 5th, 1900, at noon, and reopen on Friday, June 8th, 1900. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.
Said meeting has also been designated and called by resolution of the Board of Directors of the company as the meeting whereat, or at any adjournment whereof, the stockholders of the company shall consider and act upon the several following questions:
Ratification of either or both of the leases of the railways and railway property of the Boyer Valley Railway Company and of the Harlan & Kirkman Railway Company made by this company pursuant to resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors on December 8th, 1899.
Purchase of the railways and of all the rights, privileges, franchises, immunities, assets, and property of any or all of the following companies: Boyer Valley Railway Company, Harlan & Kirkman Railway Company, Minnesota & Iowa Railway Company, and Iowa, Minnesota & Northwestern Railway Company.
Purchase of the railways and of some or all of the rights, privileges, franchises, immunities, assets, and property of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company (including those of the Dakota Central Railway Company, the Mankato & New Ulm Railway Company, and the Minnesota & South Dakota Railway Company, acquired by said Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company.)
All of the companies to whose railways and property it is proposed to have this company take title as aforesaid are already "proprietary companies," whose stock is owned by this company. MARVIN HUGHITT, President.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

To Stockholders of Morton Trust Company, (heretofore called The State Trust Company,) including holders of certificates of stock in the Morton Trust Company and in The State Trust Company.
The agreement of merger between the Morton Trust Company and The State Trust Company having become effective, whereby the Morton Trust Company is merged into The State Trust Company, and the name of the latter company is changed to the Morton Trust Company, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company (heretofore called The State Trust Company), for the election of directors, in accordance with the provisions of said agreement, will be held at the office of said company, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May, 1900; that day having been duly designated by the directors of said company.
The transfer books of this company will be closed at twelve o'clock, noon, on May 5, 1900, and will be opened at ten o'clock in the forenoon, May 16, 1900.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
Dated New York, April 30, 1900.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the Company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio
CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, April 11th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1, 1900, the same to be paid June 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1900, and reopened at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 11th, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1900.
On June 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

NEW YORK OFFICE OF
The American Cotton Oil Co.,
27 Beaver St., N. Y. City, May 1st, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on June 1st, 1900, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 15th, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M., June 2d, 1900.
JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.,
No. 18 Broadway, N. Y., May 1, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 67.
The Trustees of the Company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of Ten Cents per share on its capital stock, payable May 12th, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from May 2d to May 12th.
WM. H. POWER, Treasurer.

Montana Ore Purchasing Co.
The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share, ($80,000,) payable at the New York office of the company on May 21st, 1900. Books close May 10th and reopen May 21st, 1900.
ARTHUR P. HEINZE, Secretary.
New York, April 30th, 1900.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co. of Bodie,
San Francisco, Cal., April 27th, 1900.
Dividend No. 97 of 10 cents a share is payable here and at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York, May 21st. Books close May 8th.
J. W. PEW, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF
HENRY T. CAREY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
42 New St., N. Y., May 1, 1900.
THE FIRM OF H. T. CAREY & CO. HAVING expired by limitation, the undersigned have formed a new limited partnership under the same firm name of H. T. Carey & Co., terminating April 30th, 1900.
Mr. H. T. Carey has contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as special capital to the partnership.
W. B. WALDROW,
SAMUEL F. STREIT,
General Partners.
H. T. CAREY, Special Partner.

Office of
J. S. BACHE & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
66 Exchange Place, New York.
The limited partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of J. S. Bache & Co., having expired this day, Mr. Hugo Bluemthal, Mr. S. D. Bayer, and Mr. Leopold Cahn retire therefrom, and Messrs. William J. Wollman and Herbert A. Scheftel of this city, and Mr. Walter C. Louchheim of Philadelphia have been admitted as partners.
J. S. BACHE & CO.

New York, April 26, 1900.
MR. HERBERT L. GRIGGS, having decided to retire from active business, withdraws from our firm this day.
MR. T. SUFFERN TAILER has been this day admitted a partner in our firm.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

Securities at Auction.
Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:
2 shares Central Park Improvement Company, $100 each, $19 lot.
$13,000 South Carolina 6 per cent. bonds, (issued 1869,) $30 lot.

$260,783,050 in Bonds Exchanged.
WASHINGTON, May 1.—The amount of bonds so far exchanged at the Treasury for the new 2 per cent. consols is $260,783,050, of which $45,749,450 were received from individuals and institutions other than National banks.

Change in Post Office Sub-Stations.
Postmaster Van Cott yesterday stated that he had decided to change the location of three of the Post Office sub-stations in this city. No. 21 is to be moved from First Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, to First Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; No. 77 from Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street to Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and No. 90 from Second Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street to One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Second Avenue.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 1	333,890
To date this year	49,500,660
Corresponding date last year	76,326,441

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 1	$1,410,000
To date this year	$227,469,470
Corresponding date last year	$415,843,130

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	⅝	Louis. & Nash	⅞
Am. Express	1	Manhattan Beach	2
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	National Lead	½
Chi. B. & Q.	⅝	N. Y. Central	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	N. Y. N. H. & H.	1½
Chi. G. W. deb.	1⅛	Northern Pacific	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	People's Gas, Chi.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	¾
Federal Steel	½	Pressed S. Car	⅝
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	1	Union Bag & Paper	½
Long Island	10½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	3½
Am. Steel H. pf.	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	3
Am. Steel & Wire.	½	National Biscuit	½
Anaconda Copper	⅝	National Steel	¼
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Chi., I. & L.	½	Pacific Coast	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Rep. Steel	⅛
Chi. Term. T. pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	3⅛
Cleve., L. & W.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Gen. Electric	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Int. Silver	1⅛	Un. R. & P. pf.	2
Kan. & Mich.	½		
Manhattan	½		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'way & 7th Av. con. 5s	1	Louis., E. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	1
Chi. & N. W. gold 7s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Gas & El. of Bergen Co. 5s	1¼	Rich. & Dan. 6s	3½
		West Shore 4s, reg.	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Wall Street had dullness yesterday. Total transactions aggregated considerably less than half of what is ordinarily rated as an average good day's business. Commission house activity was insignificant. Largely the room trader monopolized the day.

***

Of business news, none of noteworthy interest was current. Railway earnings, showing increases, were recorded—but increases in railway earnings have come to be an old story, have lost effectiveness marketwise. Upon the other side of the market ledger were elaborate reports forecasting preparations for big gold exports—the only handicap to such reports being that bankers of importance insist that gold exports are not going to be big.

In so far as money market matters are involved, not only expressions of opinion but actual business transactions testify to the belief of bankers that funds are to continue in plenty, with interest rates lower even than they have been—for money on call and on time alike.

***

Over a quarter of yesterday's Stock Exchange business was in Sugar Trust shares, a slight fraction representing the net change for the day. The range of the day's fluctuation covered about 3 points, and from start to finish the move was erratic. That the sugar trade war is settled is proclaimed on every hand in Wall Street. Yet not a fraction of evidence is discernible tending to suggest even anything like an approach to settlement. The truth is that the sugar trade war is too valuable for speculators—too valuable for inside speculators—to permit immediate actual settlement. This trade war scheme is the biggest "cinch" that professional insiders have ever had.

***

In the market what seems to be more tangible than anything else appears in the disposition of Standard Oil magnates to extend their investment interests. Mr. Rockefeller or his direct representatives will be admitted to the Missouri Pacific Directorate—probably this week. This move is merely representative. Standard Oil millions are going into a variety of new quarters. If John D. Rockefeller does become a Director of Missouri Pacific the result will be largely beneficial not only to Missouri Pacific, but to all other Southwestern properties.

***

Conspicuousness is still held by the iron and steel stocks, many of their quotations changing materially yesterday. What is new in the metal industrial fluctuations is that preferred shares are more traded in than has been the average. Republic Steel preferred was, indeed, one of the features ysterday, falling between 3 and 4 points, coincident with reports that litigation is to be pushed looking to a dissolution of the trust.

The Republic property is one of the lesser iron and steel combinations. If the courts can be fairly asked to declare its organization illegal and against public policy, it would seem that very much stronger "arguments" could be urged against the bigger combines in the same trade. All the talk of litigation, complaints, and indictments in the iron and steel business just now, seems much likelier—in the more conspicuous instances—to end in threats than in any actual accomplishment. It is really pitiable to see the littlest iron trust of them all—the Republic—picked out for a scapegoat.

REPUBLIC STEEL'S DECLINE.

Republic Iron and Steel issues were conspicuously weak yesterday, the preferred stock declining 3⅛ points on sales of 2,300 shares and the common ¾ on sales of 2,000 shares. In the early part of the trading the Street was at a loss to know to what influences the decline was due, and the explanation was vouchsafed that the loss was merely because of generally unsatisfactory trade conditions.

***

Later in the day, however, another explanation appeared when it was stated that the company had become involved in a number of lawsuits, affecting contracts and deliveries, and that more serious litigation was pending on contemplated litigation attacking the legality of the organization and seeking to dissolve the company. While nothing official in the matter could be gotten, in the absence of the general counsel in Chicago, the Street heard it that several of the companies now in the consolidated company were taking steps to withdraw on the ground that they had been induced to enter by representations which, it is now contended, were deceptive.

One of the officials of the company here said yesterday: "All I know about the matter is that we have a suit with another iron company respecting some contracts, but I have heard nothing about the suit to dissolve the company. It is a fact that a number of our mills are closed, and will likely remain closed. This is due to rather poorer business and to the fact that we are pursuing a policy looking to the centralization of our work."

ROCKEFELLERS TO GO IN.

A meeting of the Directors of Missouri Pacific will be held to-morrow, when, among other things, the vacancies on the Board of Directors will be filled. One of these vacancies—if the official programme is carried out without change—will be filled by the admission to the board of John D. Rockefeller, while it is not improbable that William Rockefeller and another interest close to these gentlemen will also be admitted.

The question of Rockefeller representation on the Missouri Pacific board has been much discussed in the Street lately, but because of the failure of the board to take action on Monday some people jumped to the conclusion that no action whatever would be taken along the lines popularly discussed. Action, however, is to be taken—a statement for the making of which there is official authority.

***

Russell Sage, approached on the matter yesterday, in answer to the question, "Will there be another meeting of Missouri Pacific this week?" said:

"Of course there will be another meeting. We will meet on Thursday; that was arranged for at our meeting on Monday."

"Will the Rockefellers be given representation?"

"Oh, certainly; that will follow naturally. We will give them representation, of course.

"And you may add that the position of Missouri Pacific is in every way satisfactory and encouraging."

***

From a source that may be considered official it is learned, further, that one of the first acts of the reconstructed board will be to pass upon the question of a dividend, which is now practically assured, the Rockefellers having privately stated their belief in the wisdom of an early resumption of dividends—a policy to which Mr. Sage himself has lately been won over.

***

The stock of the company yesterday was easily the most active of the standard railway securities, more than 49,000 shares changing hands at a net advance of 1⅛ points.

GOLD AND SILVER EXPORTS.

The National City Bank is to ship to Europe to-morrow $580,000 in gold, of which $500,000 is American and $80,000 Spanish coin. The bank has withdrawn $500,000 from the Sub-Treasury in addition to the $500,000 drawn from the Clearing House on Monday, and it is thought that all this gold may be shipped this week. Through the banking firm of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. the National City Bank has arranged to make a loan for four months to certain interests in Berlin. The loan may amount to $1,000,000 all told, and the interest rate paid will be 4 per cent. The gold dispatched to Berlin may therefore be expected back in four months' time.

Other foreign banking houses yesterday said that they were considering shipments, but no engagements were announced. The market for sterling yesterday was quiet and without strength, the bid for actual sight bills falling

this was afterward lost owing to the decline in industrials and the rumor that the tax on new issues would be increased. Americans were weak, in sympathy with the New York market. Exchange on London, 20 marks 52½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 4¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅝ per cent.

MADRID, May 1.—Spanish 4s closed today at 78.25. Gold was quoted at 28.90.

APRIL TREASURY FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business, April 30, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,124,802,085, which is an increase of $12,545,727. This increase is due to the decrease in the cash on hand made necessary by the heavy payments on account of the present month of bonds now being extended at 2 per cent. interest.

The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt, $1,026,863,490; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,182,170; debt bearing no interest, $392,873,972. Total—$1,420,919,633.

This total does not include certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury. The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Reserve fund in gold and bullion, $150,000,000; trust funds, including gold coin, silver, and United States notes, $727,982,770; general fund, $113,162,447; in National bank depositories, $104,975,784 to credit of United States Treasurer and $5,876,117 to credit of United States disbursing officers. Total—$1,102,008,128.

Against this total are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $805,890,580, leaving a cash balance on hand of $296,117,548.

The monthly comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that during April the receipts aggregated $45,039,236 and the expenditures $40,903,027, leaving a surplus for the month of $4,136,000. The receipts during the month show an increase of $3,600,000, as compared with April, 1899, and the expenditures a decrease of $25,000,000.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Custom, $18,765,017; increase $1,120,000. Internal revenue, $23,600,291; increase, $1,400,000. Miscellaneous, $2,674,917; increase, $960,000.

The total receipts for the ten months of the fiscal year were $472,387,062, an increase over the receipts for the same period of last year of more than $48,300,000.

The disbursements during last month on account of the War Department were $10,244,127, a decrease of nearly $6,000,000 over the same period last year. The naval disbursements were $4,700,078, a decrease of $73,000.

The disbursements during the last ten months were $119,584,000 less than for the same period last year.

The monthly circulation statement of the Controller of the Currency shows total circulation of National bank notes at the close of business April 30 to have been $285,278,326, an increase for the year of $42,361,993, and an increase for the month of $14,325,258.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $216,067,162, an increase for the year of $38,109,875, and an increase for the month of $12,752,932.

The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $39,211,164, an increase for the year of $4,463,118, and an increase for the month of $1,542,826.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $208,405,240, and to secure public deposits, $93,626,080. Among these two amounts were nearly $241,000,000 in the new 2 per cent. consols.

The monthly statement of the Director of the Mints shows that during the month of April the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States amounted to $16,974,480, as follows: Gold, $12,922,000; silver, $3,930,000; minor coins, $122,480.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$146,117,548
Gold	79,461,961
Silver	8,936,768
United States notes	12,588,568
Treasury notes of 1890	837,941
National bank notes	5,309,026
Total receipts this day	1,169,450
Total receipts this month	1,169,450
Total receipts this year	473,556,513
Total expenditures this day	1,690,000
Total expenditures this month	1,690,000
Total expenditures this year	415,556,973
Deposits in National banks	110,886,176
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	340,380
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	373,350
Customs	754,078
Miscellaneous	42,022

The condition of the Treasury divisions of issue and redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS—DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$224,399,779
Silver dollars	413,495,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,919,597
Silver bullion of 1890	72,749,403
United States notes	7,470,000
Total	$727,993,779

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$224,399,779
Silver certificates outstanding	413,495,000
Treasury notes outstanding	82,629,000
Currency certificates outstanding	7,470,000
Total	$727,993,779

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$52,589,591
Gold certificates	26,872,370
Silver coin and bullion	2,635,578
Silver certificates	6,393,190
United States notes	12,588,568
Other assets	12,140,873
Total in Treasury	$113,128,173
Deposits in National banks	110,886,176
Total	$224,014,349
Current liabilities	77,896,801
Available cash balance	146,117,584

WEATHER BUREAU CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The weekly summary of crop conditions issued by the Weather Bureau is as follows:

The most unfavorable features of the week ended April 30 were the excessive rains in the Southern States and the unseasonably low temperatures over the Central and Southern plateau and Pacific Coast regions. A large part of Texas, including the region of the great flood of June-July, 1899, has received from two to more than seven inches of rain, washing out and inundating crops to a great extent over the central and southern portions of the State.

Too much rain has generally retarded farm work in the States of the Missouri Valley and middle Rocky Mountain slope, but with general absence of rain and highly favorable temperature from the Missouri Valley eastward to the Atlantic Coast, farm work and crops have made decided progress, although rain is needed in the Middle Atlantic States and lake region. It has been too cool for best results on the Pacific Coast, but very beneficial showers occurred in Southern California.

Eastward of the Mississippi River corn planting and preparations therefor have progressed rapidly, planting being in progress as far north as the central portions of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and in West Virginia and Maryland. Some corn has been planted in Southern Iowa, and planting will be general the coming week. On account of wet weather little corn was planted in Nebraska, and planting has been retarded in Missouri and Kansas. In Kansas and Texas and portions of Mississippi, Arkansas, and Alabama, much replanting will be necessary as a result of overflows.

Further improvement is generally reported in the condition of Winter wheat, although in Michigan and Wisconsin farmers are continuing to plow up wheat fields for other crops. The crop is now heading as far north as Tennessee, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. In Central and Northern California high winds have been unfavorable, while the crop has been improved by rains in the southern part of the State.

All reports indicate that Spring wheat is coming up finely and making excellent growth. Seeding is now practically completed, except in North Dakota.

Except where damaged by excessive rains in Texas, the general outlook for oats is excellent. Seeding is nearing completion in the northern sections, and the crop is heading in the Southern States, while some of the early sown has been harvested in Florida.

In the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt cotton planting has progressed under more favorable conditions than in the previous week, and good stands are quite generally reported. Planting is well advanced over the northern portion of the cotton belt, and the early planted is being cultivated over the southern portions. Great damage has been caused by the heavy rains in Central and Southern Texas, where much replanting will be necessary. In many portions of Texas the bulk of the crop is yet to be planted, and seed is reported scarce. Much replanting also remains to be done in Arkansas.

Transplanting of tobacco is in progress as far north as North Carolina. An abundant supply of vigorous plants is generally reported.

The reports concerning fruit continue generally favorable, except on the North Pacific Coast and in the central and southern plateau regions, where damaging frosts have occurred.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $11,408,975, against $10,121,452 in the preceding week and $9,362,544 in the corresponding period last year. From Jan. 1 the exports aggregate $209,952,873, against $158,445,192 in the same period last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly report of the National Bank of the Republic will be found in another column.

Details of dividends declared by the following companies will be found in another column: The American Cotton Oil Company, the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, and the Standard Consolidated Mining Company of Bodie.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was again light, but prices showed a somewhat firmer tone than on the previous day. Further declines were recorded in some parts of the market, but all told there was less pressure to sell, and some net gains of consequence resulted from the day's trading. Most prominent of these was the rise in Standard Oil from 530 to 540. Amalgamated Copper and one or two of the industrial stocks suffered a further decline, and one or two of the electric stocks were particularly weak. Only a few stocks were active, and the record in most of the issues traded in showed sales of only 200 or 300 shares. Traders seemed still somewhat inclined to take a gloomy view of the situation, but it is a fact still in evidence that a small amount of buying is in many cases sufficient to bring about sharp recoveries, showing that traders and others are easily induced to help to advance prices when there is appearance of any upward movement.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of about 1,500 shares, and declined from 90½ to 89. After recovering to 89½, the price again reacted, and the stock closed at 89 bid, with a net loss of 1½ points. A few market orders appeared in the stock, and traders took the opportunity to put the price off, and their efforts resulted in the decline noted. The stock closed somewhat weak, however, on the report of unfavorable developments in litigation, in which the Amalgamated Copper Company is interested. Other copper stocks were dull, and showed little net change for the day.

STANDARD OIL was fairly active. At the opening it sold at 530, but later, on the announcement of a dividend at $10 a share, the price quickly advanced to 540. It closed at 539 bid, a net gain for the day of 9 points. Some uncertainty had been felt as to the probable amount of the dividend to be declared yesterday, and in consequence the stock for two or three days had been somewhat heavy. The dividends declared thus far this year amount to $30 a share, an unusually large dividend of $20 a share having been paid three months ago. It seems to be the opinion, though naturally it is a matter purely of conjecture, that the dividends for the next two quarters will not be less than that just declared for the present quarter, and if this surmise proves correct, the dividends on Standard Oil for this year will amount to $50 a share. This would be $17 a share in excess of the dividends paid in any year in the past by this company.

SOUTHERN LIGHT AND TRACTION was traded in in small lots at 33 and 35. A dividend of 1½ per cent. has just been declared on this stock, the first to be paid by the company.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold down to 10, at which figure several hundred shares changed hands. It was offered at 10 at the close, and showed a net loss of a quarter of a point.

AMERICAN WOOLEN sold to the extent of several hundred shares, declining to 17. It lost 1 point net for the day.

FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE, which had been very dull for some time past, sold to the extent of 200 shares at 27, an advance of 1 point over the last previous sale.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was traded in to the extent of about 2,000 shares, from 3⅜ up to 3¾. It closed at 3⅝ bid, a net gain of three-eighths of a point.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s were active and strong. About $50,000 of these bonds changed hands at 87½, and they closed at 87 bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

OTIS ELEVATOR common sold at 30, and closed at 29½ bid, a net gain of 1 point.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1½
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	2¼	4
New Amsterdam	27	28
New Amsterdam pf.	51	54
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	98	99

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	26	27
American Agri. Chem. pf.	74½	75½
American Bicycle	10	11
American Bicycle pf.	39⅝	41
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	55	65
American Chicle pf.	77	80
American Woolen	16¾	17¼
American Woolen pf.	74½	76
Cast-Iron Pipe	5¾	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	44½	45½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	10	11½
Distilling Company of America	7	7¼
Distilling Company of America pf.	26	26⅞
Electric Boat	22	24
Electric Boat pf.	..	46
Havana Commercial	16½	18
Havana Commercial pf.	58	59
International Power	29	35
International Pump	19	20½
International Pump pf., ex div.	65	66½
National Enameling & Stamp	20	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	80	84
National Graimophone	48	53
National Salt	45	46½
National Salt pf.	74½	76
Otis Elevator	29½	30⅛
Otis Elevator pf.	86	88½
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90	91
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	75	77
Sloss-Sheffield	24	25
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	64	67
Standard Oil of New Jersey	539	541
United States Flour Milling pf.	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	¼

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	89	90
American Air Power	35	39
Arizona Lead	15¾	16¼
Asphalt Company of America	6½	7½
British Columbia Copper	11½	12
California Copper	2½	3
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	35	60
Chicago & Alton sub.	106	106½
Chicago Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	29	32
Electric Vehicle pf.	77	81
Electro-Pneumatic	3⅝	3¾
Fande Basin	..	10
Pittsburg, Fessenmer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	22	23½
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	116	117½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	75	..
Seaboard Air Line common	11½	..
Seaboard Air Line preferred	33½	..
Storage Power	13½	14½
Superior & Boston Copper	15-16	1
Tennessee Coal & Coke	23	30
General Carriage	11½	12
Illinois Transportation	1¾	1⅞
Markeen Copper	6½	7
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	13½	16½
Mexican 6s	90	99½
New England Transportation	5¾	5⅞
New York Transportation	9½	10
Tennessee Copper	13½	15
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A. 2d ass. paid	5½	..
Trust Company of America	209	214
Union Copper	7⅞	7⅞
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	87	88
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	73	73½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	17¼	17⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	92	93
Western Union 4s	104¾	105½

Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.
Selling cents per share. Par value, $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	226	228
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82¼	83
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas 2d	98	99½
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	73	77
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	..	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	202
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29½	31

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	100	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	..	33
Denver Gas 5s	70	72
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18	19
New England Gas & Coke bonds	68⅝	68⅞
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud., L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	35	37
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	116
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	97	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	..

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	25
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	89
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111½	113
Hoboken Ferry	68	69½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry stock	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6¼	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	35	38
Cramps' Shipyard	72	74
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	118	122
Lorillard Company pf.	100	102
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	119	123
Standard Coupler	33	37
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	52
Union Typewriter	29	31
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110¼	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	122
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	110	112

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel.	104	108
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Retsof	30	..
Retsof bonds	80	85

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27½d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝c; Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .16, seller 10; 300 Croesus at .01½, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 200 Dunkin at .09, 200 Horn Silver at 1.25, 100 Mollie Gibson at .24, 10 Ontario at 9.00, 1,000 Pharmacist at .14, 100 Plymouth at .16, and 300 Yellow Jacket at .20.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 1.—Continued selling of Bell Telephone was the feature of to-day's market, the price falling 8, to 324, with a rally to 329 and a close at 328. It has been figured out that there is good profit in selling the stock against purchase of the new rights, and this accounts, presumably, for the turn about in Bell, after the sharp advance last week. Barely 1,200 shares of listed mining stocks sold in the first half of the day. An order to sell 500 shares of Amalgamated broke the price from 90½ to 89. Osceola was off 1½, at 66½. Three per cent. was again the rate on the business done at the Clearing House, and New York funds sold at 10 cents' discount.

Money on call is plentiful at 3 per cent. for special customers, with an upward range to 4 per cent. On time loans for four months, with choice collateral, some of the trust companies are lending as low as 3½ per cent. The prevailing minimum with the banks is 3¾ per cent. The savings banks are accepting considerable paper for a year at this figure. The market for mercantile paper is mildly active at 4 per cent., occasionally shaded by the best names, for four to six months.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4⅜	5	Old Colony	3½	4
Allouez	1¾	2	Old Domin	18	18½
Arcadian	18½	20½	Osceola	67	..
Arnold	6	7	Parrot	44½	45
Ash Bed	.40	.60	Pioneer	45	50
Atlantic	24½	24⅞	Quincy	136	138
Baltic	21	22	Rhode Island	4½	5
B. & C. C.	..	15	Santa Fe	5½	6
Bost. & M.	297	300	Santa Ysabel	1¼	1½
Butte & Bos.	70	74	Tamarack	185	189
Cal. & Hec.	750	755	Utah Cons	29⅝	30¼
Centennial	18½	19¼	Washington	1	1¼
Franklin	15	16	White Knob	16	18
Humboldt	75	1	Winona	2½	4
Isle Royale	25½	27	Wolverine	40	40¾
Mohawk	15	13½			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	246	246½	Fitchburg pf.	136	137
Bost. & Low.	242	244	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Me.	192	194	E. 6s	110¾	..
Bost. & Prov.	300	..	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. Elev.	144	145	E. 7s	115	..
Bost. G. 5s	82	85	West End	93½	94
Cent. Mass.	12	13½			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	326	327	N. Eng. Tel.	..	134
Chi. S. Y.	135	137	U. S. Oil	18	19½
Dom. Coal	43½	44½	Westinghouse Electric	..	49
Dom. C. pf.	116	..	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	61	..
Erie Tel.	101	104			
Mex. Tel.	2⅛	2⅜			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Dullness and irregularity prevailed in the Philadelphia market. A good deal of Western New York and Pennsylvania was marketed at 85⅜. Pennsylvania Railroad, Lehigh Valley, Lehigh Navigation, and the Welsbach stocks reflected strength in a quiet way, while Electric of America and the stocks of about all the new enterprises, good, bad, and indifferent, were practically neglected. Asphalt 5s recovered to 75.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20¾	20¾	Phila. Trac.	93⅝	96⅞
Choctaw	30	32	Union Trac.	37⅝	37⅞
C. T., Pitts.	25	25⅜	Un. Gas Imp.	112	113
E. Co. of A.	10½	10⅞	Welsbach Lt.	46½	47
Lehigh Val.	28½	28⅝	W. N. Y. & P.	8⅝	8¾
Lehigh Nav.	8½	8⅝	Penn.		

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Chicago advices state that C. D. Whittemore has resigned as special agent of the Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester, England, for the State of Illinois.

Advices from Ottawa in regard to the losses of the insurance companies in the recent fire at Hull are being received rather slowly by New York underwriters. It was stated yesterday, however, that $40,000 on the risk of the Eddy Manufacturing Company, which was destroyed in the conflagration, was written at Lloyds, London.

Advices from Indianapolis state that the Directors of the Indianapolis Water Company have decided to build a new pumping station, equipped with a new triple-expansion engine, with a capacity of 30,000,000 gallons each twenty-four hours. A number of sand filters, covering several acres, are also contemplated. Underwriters have lent their support to the proposed additions to the water system of that city, because of the alleged unsafe condition of the piping system, now in the ground, due to electrilysis. Indianapolis insurance interests are said to regard the question of electrolysis as the most serious subject to be considered at the present time.

The third annual edition of the Insurance Reference Book, published by the L. D. Garrett Company, has just been issued. It contains detailed statistical information concerning American and foreign stock insurance companies, American mutual companies, and Lloyds organizations, transacting fire, marine, liability, plate glass, fidelity and surety, steam boiler, credit, burglary, and sprinkler leakage insurance. The volume also shows the vital features in each company's statements for the last five years, and the dividend rate for each company for the twenty-four years preceding 1899. A list of general and special agents of each company, doing a general agency business, is also included.

Local fire insurance brokers have recently shown evidence of anxiety as to whether rates may be increased by the New York Fire Exchange on department store risks, which are fully equipped with improved fire protective apparatus. One line on a Sixth Avenue department store, which will expire about June 15, was being canceled pro rata yesterday and rewritten from May 1. The reason given for the cancellation was that there had been a change in partnership, but several underwriters said that, in view of the fact that only six weeks remained before the renewal, the probable reason for this action was that the Rate Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange might, in the meantime, report a proposition to advance department store rates. Interviews with several prominent members of the Exchange showed that such a proposition, if submitted by the Rate Committee, might not be ratified at a full meeting of the Exchange, and that such a report from the Rate Committee, if submitted at all, would not receive the support and signature of every member of the committee.

New Superintendent on Lackawanna.

Charles H. Ketcham yesterday took charge as Superintendent, of the Morris and Essex Division of the Lackawanna Railroad Company. He was formerly terminal agent for the company. When Mr. Ketcham arrived at the offices, a locket set with diamonds was presented to him by employes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, May 1, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
123	125	25	Adams Express	130	130	130	130	.....
16¼	16⅜	1,650	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15⅞	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+ ⅛
65⅝	66	1,554	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	65	65½	65	65½	.....
35½	36	400	American Cotton Oil	36¼	36¾	36	36	.....
95	97	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	95	95	95	95	−1⅛
150	154	250	American Express	150	150	150	150	+1
46⅞	47	900	Am. Ice Co., ex div.	47	47	46¾	46⅞	.....
75¼	76¼	100	American Ice Co. pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	.....
..	..	10	American Linseed Co.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	.....
56¼	57	200	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56¼	56¾	56¼	56¼	− ⅜
88⅜	89	220	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	.....
25½	25⅝	800	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	25⅜	25⅞	25½	25¼	− ⅛
73	73½	1,300	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	74½	74½	73¼	73½	−1½
39¼	39½	6,900	Am. Steel & Wire	40	40½	39	39¼	− ⅛
77	77½	1,727	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	77½	77⅝	77	77	+ ⅛
82⅜	82½	1,325	Louisville & Nashville	81⅝	82½	81⅝	82¼	+ ⅛
15	17	812	Manhattan Beach	15	15½	15	15½	+2
92⅝	92¾	4,445	Manhattan Elevated	93¼	93¾	92⅜	92⅝	− ⅛
153½	153⅞	9,455	Met. Street Railway	157	157½	153⅜	153⅝	−3½
13⅝	13⅝	430	Mexican Central	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
3⅞	4	150	Mexican Nat. certs.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	.....
64	64½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	64	64	64	64	.....
94½	95½	12	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½	.....
65	68	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	65	65	65	65	−3
34½	35	1,550	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34½	35	34½	34½	.....
59	59½	49,995	Missouri Pacific	57⅞	59⅞	57⅞	59⅛	+1½
42	44	50	Mobile & Ohio	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	.....
32½	33½	460	National Biscuit Co.	32½	32	32	32	− ½
84	90	*10	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	87	87	87	87	.....
22	23½	100	National Lead Co.	22½	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ½
33	34	275	National Steel	34	34	33½	33½	− ½
89	90	25	National Steel pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	.....
49⅝	49¾	1,020	National Tube	50	50½	49½	49⅞	+ ⅛
125	130	305	New York Air Brake	115	127	115	127	−3
134½	135	2,600	New York Central	133½	135	133½	134½	+1
12¾	13	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	− ⅜
213½	216	270	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215½	215½	215½	215½	+1½
22⅝	22¾	1,410	N. Y., Ont. & West.	22¾	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
38	38⅝	1,200	Norfolk & Western	37⅞	38½	37⅞	38⅝	.....
79¼	80	310	Norfolk & West. pf.	80	80	79¾	79¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	15	225	North American	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
57⅞	58	4,160	Northern Pacific	57⅜	58¼	57⅜	58¼	+ ⅛
75½	75¾	555	Northern Pacific pf.	75½	75¾	75½	75½	+ ⅛
51½	52	150	Pacific Coast	51	51	51	51	− ⅞
32	33	210	Pacific Mail	32½	32½	32½	32½	− ¼
136½	136⅝	17,010	Pennsylvania R. R.	136⅝	137¾	136½	136⅝	+ ⅛
2,650	103⅜	2,650	People's Gas, Chicago	103½	104⅛	103⅜	103⅜	+ ⅛
7,970	8	7,970	Pressed Steel Car Co.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
200	.60	200	Pioneer	45	50	45	50	.....
136	138	250	Quincy	136	138	136	138	.....
82½	83	80	Rhode Island	82½	83	82½	83	.....
5	6	900	Santa Fe	5½	6	5½	6	.....
1¼	1½	1,100	Santa Ysabel	1¼	1½	1¼	1½	.....
182	185	115	Tamarack	185	189	182	189	.....
18½	19	200	Reading	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
59	59⅛	2,200	Reading 1st pf.	59½	59½	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
31	31½	300	Reading 2d pf.	31	31	31	31	.....
16½	17	2,100	Republic Iron & Steel	16⅝	17¼	15¾	16½	+ ⅛
56	57	2,325	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	59	59	55	56	−3½
..	..	10	Rio Grande West. pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	.....
..	..	560	St. L. & San Fran.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
35¼	36	250	St. L. &

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Central Park West Apartment House Sold for $325,000—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

The six-story apartment house known as the Melba, at the northwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Second Street, 100 by 100, has been sold by Milton Schnaier, through W. H. Houghton of the firm of E. H. Watson & Co. The buyer is an English investor. The price is said to be in the neighborhood of $325,000.

It is reported that the Clark estate, owning the block front on the west side of Seventh Avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets, has bought from the estate of James M. Dodd the adjoining vacant plot on the south side of Fifty-sixth Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 125 by 120.2, with irregular rear lines. The property is between the Rockingham and Van Corlear apartment houses, and was last transferred in 1857 for $6,000.

The City Realty Company has sold to Gluckman Brothers for improvement the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 266 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 66.8 by 100.

Hugo Gorsch and James Ayer have sold to D. H. Frost the five-story brick buildings 202 to 208 East Eighty-eighth Street, on a plot 100 by 100.8.

Joseph Guinet has bought the three-story stone-front dwelling 309 West One Hundred and Second Street, 20 by 100.11, giving in exchange the dwelling 862 West End Avenue.

P. D. Benson has sold for G. Mintz to an investor the four-story brownstone-front flat at the southeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, 19 by 70.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Wood estate the four-story front and rear buildings 225 West Thirtieth Street, and from the Cromwell estate No. 227, adjoining, making together a plot 43 by 98.9.

Charles R. Schliess has sold for Charles F. Muller the five-story double flat, with stores, 1,825 Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.

Brokers John Peters and Herbert B. Rexer have sold for Isabel Hazard to Kate Johnsen the four-story dwelling 306 East Fourteenth Street, 19.6 by 51.6, the buyer giving in exchange the three-story building at the southwest corner of Avenue D and Thirty-first Street, Bayonne, N. J.

Ferdinand Kramer reports that he has sold the four-story flat 1,714 Bathgate Avenue for $18,500.

Samuel Weil, who took title on Monday to the southeast corner of Hudson and Vestry Streets, 75 by 115, will erect thereon a seven-story business building from plans by Louis Korn.

Yesterday's business in the Register's office was the heaviest in many months, title passing in a large number of deals that have been closed at various times during the Spring season. In regard to the more important of these facts have already been given in this column. Among the conveyances recorded yesterday was that of 322 Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, made by William Moser to Frank V. Burton for a stated consideration of $190,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

—By William M. Ryan.

One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, south side, the block front between Crotona and Beaumont Avenues, 120 by 90, vacant; foreclosure sale, to one of the defendants, Elizabeth B. Stephens.. $2,200

By William Kennelly.

412 and 414 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 149.6 feet east of Convent Avenue, each 16 by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Emma E. Moore 20,500

—By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

134 to 142 East Forty-eighth Street, southeast corner of Lexington Avenue, 174.6 by 100.5, seven-story brick flat on 134, four five-story brick flats on 136 to 142; foreclosure sale, to William Koeber.219,800

2,604 and 2,096 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 27.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, each 28 by 100, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the American Missionary Association 40,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 447 West Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 537.6 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25.3 by 98.9, three-story frame building.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 42 and 44 West Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 375 feet west of Central Park West, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on each, $750; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $20,400.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Victor W. Hungerford, referee, 185 East Ninety-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 30.6 by 100.8 and irregular, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $10,174.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, Harlem River, west side, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, plot fronting 220 feet on the river, 240 feet on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and 95 feet on the slip at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Henry A. Cram leasehold, together with grain elevator, mill, warehouses, &c., known as the J. C. Watson Elevator Company's property.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, Madison Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 99.11 on the avenue by 35 on the street, vacant.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, 451 East Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 129.5 feet west of Avenue A, 16 by 100.4, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,749.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William N. Cohen, referee, 403 Central Park West, 50.5 feet north of One Hundredth Street, 50.6 by 100, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $39,475.

By McVickar & Co., public auction sale, 63 and 65 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, between Madison and Park Avenues, each 12.6 by 100.11, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings.

By William W. Fogg, partition sale, Walter T. Bennett, referee, 198, 200, and 202 Cherry Street, northeast corner of Mechanics' Alley, 70.4 by 186.8 and irregular, one-story brick and frame stables.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, James M. Ward, referee, 33 and 35 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 360 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $45,175.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 778 Union Avenue, for a two-story frame shed, 20 by 12; F. W. Brand of 980 Union Avenue, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $150.

Lorillard Place, west side, from One Hundred and Eighty-eighth to One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, for a two-story brick and frame dormitory, 35 by 70; St. Joseph's Deaf Mute Institute, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $4,000.

Pleasant Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 18 by 55; J. Livingston, premises, owner; Ward Cunningham, architect; cost, $300.

Alterations.

No. 144 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick bath; Mrs. K. Horgan of 135 East Sixty-fifth Street, owner; A. A. O'Connor, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 1,398 and 1,400 Second Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements and stores; M. & M. Ottinger, owners; Farnsworth & Miller, architects; cost, $125.

Clarkson Street, southeast corner of West Street, to a three-story brick laundry building; A. M. Wood, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $1,800.

Morris Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame tenement and store; Frederick Holderman, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 56 Beaver Street, to an eight-story brick restaurant and offices; Delmonico estate, premises, owner; C. B. Mayer, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 20 Second Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and store; Robert Reis of 609 West End Avenue, owner; John Batton, builder; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 308 Second Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; Ladies' Christian Union of 49 West Ninth Street, owner; Howard, Cauldwell & Morgan, architects; cost, $1,000.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 275 feet north of Elizabeth Street, to a three-story frame hotel; Mary C. Skahn, premises, owner; William Ronzee, architect; cost, $900.

No. 175 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to a three-story and basement brick store and dwelling; Louis Penn of 157 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 586 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; estate of J. D. Wendel, owner; H. C. Hollwedel, architect; cost, $125.

Main Street, north side, 400 feet east of Grand Street, Westchester, to a one-story frame shop; A. D. Epagnier, owner; L. F. Fries, architect; cost, $175.

No. 351 Eighth Avenue, to a five-story brick flat and stores; William H. Keyes, premises, owner; cost, $55.

No. 170 Reade Street, to a four-story brick store and flats; estate of M. O. Roberts, 2 Wall Street, owner; J. C. Hankinson, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 52 Rivington Street, to a five-story brick store and shop; N. E. Clark, owner; A. Siegel, architect; cost, $50.

No. 23 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Debevoise estate, owner; Harlem Republican Club, lessee; John A. Hamilton, architect; cost, $4,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, May 1.

AVENUE A, w s, 52.2 ft s of 84th St, 25x79; Henrietta Reimann to Adolphus Reimann 1

AVENUE A, w s, 76.10 ft n of 82d St, 25.4x80.5; William Trinkaus to C. William Wertz and wife 1

AVENUE B, n w s, lots 157 and 158, map of Prospect Hill estate, Fordham, 100x130.6; Ann H. Marshall to Clara E. Marshall 1

AVENUE C, s w corner of 3d St, 26.6x100; John Kafka to Wolf Cohn and wife 1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 99th St, 50.11x100; Charles W. Tillinghast and another, executors, &c., to William Cagger 138,000

BROADWAY, n w corner of 101st St, 96.8x325x irregular; A. W. Hearn and wife to the New York Realty Company.225,000

BROADWAY, n w corner of 101st St, 96.8x325; A. W. Hearn and wife to the New York Realty Company 1

BROADWAY, w s, 100.8 ft s of 92d St, 50.5x150.4x40.2x150; Thomas J. McGuire to Juliet M. Livingston 1

CANAL ST, 371, n s, 19.3x32.2x20x79.8; William R. Brown to Thomas H. Bell.. 100

CANNON ST, w s, 175 ft n of Rivington St, 25x80; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Brightside Day Nursery Kindergarten. 14,100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 2, s w corner of 94th St, 75.8x100; J. Arthur and Joseph Pinchbeck to Theresa Goldsmith.. 1

CHERRY ST, 191, 25.6x60; George M. Miller and another, trustees, to Arthur Levy 23,250

CLINTON ST, 105 and 107, w s, 50x109; Harris Shedlinsky, executor, to Hyman Spektorsky, ½ part 1

DAVIDSON AV, centre line, 330 ft n of 184th St, runs w 130x n 50x e 130x s 50; Anne E. Levey and others, individually and as trustees, to Maurice E. Goulden 8,000

ELIZABETH ST, 293, w s, 27x82.8x27x83.1; Harris Friedman and another to Louis Goldstein 1

ELIZABETH ST, 295, w s, 27x81.11x27x82.8; Harris Friedman and another to Louis Goldstein 1

GOUVERNEUR SLIP, Lots 8 and 9, map of Scott and Francis Fickett, 40x63.10; Henry P. Titus and others to Benjamin A. Jackson and another 19,000

GRAMERCY PARK, 5, 26.3x110; Mary P. Belknap to Janet M. Lloyd 100

GREEN LANE, or avenue, n e s, adjoining lands of James Daly and others, 482x304.3x477x372.6; Maryanna Schaub to Hudson P. Rose 20

HUDSON ST, e s, 89 ft s of Morton St, 22x80; Elizabeth Blauvelt and others to John and Joseph F. Richard 1

HUDSON ST, e s, 89 ft s of Morton St, 22x80; Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef and others, executors, to John Richard and another 12,600

HUDSON ST, e s, 89 ft s of Morton St, 22 x80; Fanny D. Blauvelt to John Richard and another 1

JOHN ST, 79, 25.1x76.9x irregular; Felix Campbell to Albert and Joseph Plaut... 100

LEWIS ST, w s, Lot 79, map of Samuel Fickett, 22.10x85.11x22.8x89; Lisette Starke and others, executors, to Max Bauersfeld 10,000

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 100th St, 201.10 to 101st St x95; Edward Hirsh and another to Abraham Goldstein 1

LEXINGTON AV, 574, s w corner of 51st St; H. C. Lewis to William R. Willcox, trustee 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 119th St, 25.10x100; Lucas George to Max Bergebahr 1

MADISON AV, 300, n w corner of 41st St, 27x74; Richard B. Hartshorne, executor, to Charles H. Senff 125,000

MADISON AV, n w corner of 117th St, 25.11x85; Julia Fleischmann to Israel Schneittacher and wife 100

MADISON AV, n w corner of 31st St, 49.7x95; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Gustav A. Brackley 1

MATTLDA ST, n w s, Lot 185, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Thomas F. Sharkey to Amelia Weisgerber 3,500

MURRAY ST, 45, n s, 28x100; Adelaide F. Sharp to Florence M. Oppenheim..|.. Gift

PARK AV, e s, 75 ft n of 100th St, 25.11x101; Morris Mandelstein and wife to Lydia Low 1

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 169th St, 25x57.9x irregular; George Stark to Timothy Flood 7,500

PROSPECT AV, e s, 129.4 ft n of Lot 67, map of Woodstock, 20.8x100; Joseph Liebertz to Herbert Smith 7,000

RIVINGTON ST, 58, n s, 21x80; Harris Mandlebaum and another to Celia Schlesinger 100

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 468.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x71x50x71.10; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Elizabeth A. Jennesse 3,500

STANTON ST, s s, 80 ft e of Norfolk St, 20x50; Ernst A. Hauser to Nathan Rosenberg 11,150

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 157th St, 25x100; Abram Abelman and wife to Rebecca Berkowitz 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 428 and 430, 51x125; Wilhelmina L. Schneider and another to Henrietta D. Beaver 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 426, 24.6x125; Samuel A. Cramer to Frederick Schuler 1

SHERMAN AV, on each, for 820 ft s w of Dykman St, 50x4oo; Spencer C. Coe and others to Caroline C. Coe and others 1

STEBBINS AV, w s, 140 ft s of 169th St, 20x100; Thomas Farley and wife to Henry A. Tadman and another 100

TREMENT AV, n s, 46.1 ft e of Crotona Av, 25x90.7x25x90.7; Eben F. Oliver to Gilbert Vandeismissen 1

UNION AV, s w corner of Dawson St, 25x100; Fred C. Burlingame to Charles H. Smith 1

UNION AV, n w corner of Dawson St, 25x100; Fred C. Burlingame to Charles Smith 1

VALENTINE AV, 2,112, e s, 25.1x101.3x 24.10x98.2; Ernest B. Wintersmith to Ambrose G. Christ 6,300

VALENTINE AV, 2,112, e s, 25.1x101.3x 24.10x98.2; Bradley L. Eaton and wife to Ernest B. Wintersmith 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 63th St, 25.1x100; John McKelvey to Mary Kirwan 1

WEST END AV, n e corner of 101st St, 100.11x100; New York Realty Company to Rudolph Von Lange 1

WEST END AV, n e corner of 68th St, 100.5x100; Peter B. Olney, referee, to William H. Redfield and another 43,600

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, Lot 19, map of South Mount Vernon Park, 25.2x102.10x25x99.3; Harry V. Morgan and wife to John P. O'Brien 1

WILLIAM ST, 120, 24.5x101.4x irregular; Judson Lawson to Albert and Joseph Plaut 100

WILLIS AV, 145, 25x81.6; Conrad G. Strubel to Joseph and William Cohn 100

WILLOW AV, n e corner of 137th St, 100x226x irregular; William R. Brown and wife to Thomas H. Bell 100

1ST AV, w s, 50 ft n of 85th St, 25x75; Ignatz Rosenberg and another to Herman Shedlinsky, executor, to Hyman Spektorsky, ½ part 1

2D AV, e s, 50 ft s of 55th St, 25x88; Moses Seelig to Louis Wolf 100

3D AV, Lot 945, map of Rose Hill Farm, 24.8x95; William M. Hoes, referee, to Benjamin A. Mason 22,000

3D AV, Lot 945, map of Rose Hill Farm, 24.8x95; Benjamin A. Mason to Alfred Wagstaff 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 132d St, 25x90; Donatus Rieger and wife to Daniel Meebann 20,250

5TH AV, 432, w s, 24.8x100; William Moser to Frank V. Burton and another.190,000

7TH AV, 2,372, e s, 25x100; Dorothea Weibel to Samuel E. Jacobs and others ... 100

7TH AV, 2,363, e s, 25x100; Dorothea Weibel to Hudson Realty Company.... 100

1ST ST, 54, 20.8x100.8; Julius Sander to Israel Lippmann and another 1

10TH ST, 355 and 357 East, 41.8x64.9; Charles and Henry Friedman to Harris Friedman and another 1

11TH ST, n s, 120.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 10o.3; Paulina Samson to Lizzie Samson, ½ part ..... Gift

12TH ST, s s, 62.6 ft e of Avenue C, 20.6x77.6; John Kircher to Kate Kircher 7,000

13TH ST, 56 East, 25x96.3; John C. Schawe to George A. St. John 1

15TH ST, 540 East, 25x80; Annie Rosenblun, to Jacob H. Matfus 9,250

20TH ST, 332 West, 25x91.11; Albert Oppenheim to Margaret Myles 1

20TH ST, 35 and 37 East, 49.7x62. Richard B. Sheridan to Jacob D. Butler. 100

2CTH ST, 35 and 37 East, 49.7x92; Jacob D. Butler to Gustav A. Brackley. 1

2CTH ST, 35 and 37 East, 49.7x92; Gustav A. Brackley to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company 1

22D ST, 11 East, 26.2x98.9; William H. Stearns to the Hartwell-Thomson Construction Company 1

26TH ST, n s, 188.3 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9; E. C. Vogel and another, executors, to Ernest B. Wintersmith 1

27TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Alfred Goodell to A. H. Jackson 14,000

31ST ST, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x 98.9; Robert A. Sasseen to Elizabeth A. Wilcox 50,500

39TH ST, s s, 132 ft w of 5th Av, 15x98.9; Mary A. Sackett to Frank V. and John H. Burton 42,200

39TH ST, 115 East, 16.8x98.9; Olivia P. Hoe to Ellen J. Evans ..... Gift

39TH ST, 115 East, 16.8x98.9; Christine M. Masten to Olivia P. Hoe 1

43D ST, 18 East, 24x100.5; Cornelia L. Marshall, executrix, &c., to Frederick W. Barker 70,000

49TH ST, 423 West, 25x100.5; Catherine Taylor to Ralph T. McCormick 27,750

52D ST, 144 East, 25x100.5; Simon P. Flannery to Mary Jackson 1

52D ST, 144 East, 25x100.5; Mary Jackson to Henry Schnepp and wife 1

52D ST, 142 East, 25x100.5; James M. Flannery and others to Henry Schnepp and another 1

52D ST, s s, 216.8 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5; Daniel Meenan to Donatus Rieger 1,000

55TH ST, s s, 20.6 ft w of Madison Av, 20x80; Abram Baudouine to Louis J. Pooler 1,000

61ST ST, 220 East, 20x100.5; David Kidansky and another to Bernard Schelnkman 1

67TH ST, 50 East, 20x80; Richard W. Buckley to Julia T. Jackson 1

71ST ST, 161 East, 15x100; Julia T. Jackson to Richard W. Buckley 100

73D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Franziska Hlavac to Josef and Antoine Luttr 1

74TH ST, 212 and 214 East, 25x102.2; Kate Johnson to John D. Cooley 1

76TH ST, n s, 217 ft e of 5th Av, 20x 102.2; George Q. Palmer to O. G. Smith. 1

76TH ST, 124 West, 16x96.10x16x97.2; Marcus Nathan to David Pearl 1

90TH ST, 123 to 131 West, 135x100.8; Henry Lang and others to Charles K. Robinson 170,000

96TH ST, s s, 156.3 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x 100.8; Charles L. Van de Water, referee, to United States Trust Company, executors, &c. 11,000

96TH ST, 47 West, 16.8x100.8; Jennie Hawley to Agnes C. Mayer 1

98TH ST, 165 West, 27x irregular; Citizens' Savings Bank to Frances G. Keller. 30,000

98TH ST, 169 West, 27.6x125.6x irregular; Citizens' Savings Bank to Frances G. Keller 30,000

100TH ST, n s, 51 ft e of Park Av, 25x 75; Morris Mandelstein and wife to George Cail and another 1

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 100x103.2x irregular; New York Realty Company to Alphonse Hogenauer and another 1

103RD ST, n s, 65 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; Rachel Simon to Samuel Nelson 10,200

112TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 66.8x 100.11; Nelson D. Stilwell to Harry E. Glickman and another 100

113TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x 100.11; Flora Glassmann to Frank Phillips 1

115TH ST, 324 East, 20x100.11; Louisa Garofalo to Raffaia Siciliana 10,500

118TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 17x100.11; James W. Hyde, referee, to Frederick Carell 13,550

120TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Milton S. Gunterman, referee, to Patrick Reddy 3,000

120TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 19x100.11; Julia Fleischmann, by attorney, to Benjamin F. Roeder 100

124TH ST, 114 East, 25x100.11; Paul Peterson to Hannah Johnson 1

124TH ST, 114 East, 25x100.11; Hannah Johnson to Paul Peterson 1

134TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 99.11; Thomas S. Quinn to Frederick R. G. McLennan 100

138TH ST, n s, 438 ft e of 7th Av, 199.10 ft to 139th St x187; Louis L. Morgenthau and wife to Dorothea Welbel 100

142D ST, 617 West, 15x99.11; Anna L. Singer to Frank H. Mayhew 1

150TH ST, 518 West, 17x99.11; George Simpson and wife to Velma M. Rogers. 100

156TH ST, 155 West, 19.11x90.11; Daniel B. Freedman to Agnes Bryant 1

156TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Hewitt Place, 14x100; Joseph Gallo to Charles Fyfe. 150

165TH ST, s s, 168.9 ft e of Tinton Av, 20.9x100; George W. Peters and another, executors, &c., to Mary F. Carney 6,300

168TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Tinton Av, 22x100; Thomas Farley and wife to E. M. Brady 100

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to Thomas P. Lawless; Washington St, s e corner of Little 12th St, 69.3x60.2x32.11x81.10, 20 years.. 1,500

FELLOWES, Alma L., to George G. Rockwood; 88th St, 259 West, 4 1-3 years.... 1,900

BLUM, Morris, and another to Kirchner & Kaplan; Orchard St, 121, 1 year..... 420

Breunich, Henry, to Leopold Klein; Stanton St, s w corner of Goerck St, 3 years. 960

FIELD, Thomas G., trustee, to George Koch; 8th Av, s e corner of 133d St, store, 5 years 1,200

GOULD, Allen J., to Carl J. Nauz; Maiden Lane, 85, 2 years..... 900

HOFFMAN, William, and another to Louis Stern; Lewis St, 189, 5 years.....$900, 1,000

KOSMAK, Emil H., to Frank Pettelli; Hester St, 201, 5 years..... 2,400

LEVY, Sarah, to Henry Hirschkind; William St, 198, 3 years..... 3,000

LORENZO, Teresa, to Alfonso Fione; 113th St, 315 East, 5 years..... 168

MEISELMAN, Israel, and another to R. Silbermitz; Broome St, 226, 1 year..... 312

MULLER, Elohz, to Moeller Weimann; 3d Av, 2,138, 2 years..... 1,680

NULANO, Domenico, to Ferdinando Antonino; 111th St, 317 East, 5 years..... 1,080

PHELAN, Timothy J., to Sara Proff; Lexington Av, 1,934, 3 years..... 120

PITREES, Frank, and another to Frederick Wachtel; 2d Av, 2,105, 4 years..... 720

ROOSEVELT, James R., and others, trustees, to Gustav Maier; 3d St, s s, 137.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x90, 20 years... 725

SCHNITZER, Hyman, to Max Zwerdling and another; Bowery, 230, 4 1-2 years.. 1,500

SMITH, Mary J., to Dominican Timpone; Grand St, 227, 5 years..... 564

SOLOMON, William, to M. Williamson; Canal St, 49, 3 years..... 2,375

STUYVESANT, Rutherford, to Andrew Milligan; 3d Av, w s, 167.10 ft n of 11th St, 19.4x75, 21 years..... 750

THE RECTOR, &c., of Grace Church to Elizabeth S. Paton, executrix; Reade St, 131, 21 years..... 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ABNERY, John R., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 80th St, n s, 87.9 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years 45,000

AHNEMAN, Charles E., and another to William E. Thorn; Bailey Av, e s, part of Plot 31, map of land at King's Bridge of William O. Giles, 3 years.... 1,500

AHNEMAN, Charles E., and another to William E. Thorn; Bailey Av, e s, part of Plot 31, map of land at King's Bridge of William O. Giles; 3 years..... 1,500

AHNEMAN, Charles E., and another to William E. Thorn; Bailey Av, e s, part of Plot 31, map of land at King's Bridge of William O. Giles, 3 years..... 1,500

AMERICAN REALTY COMPANY to Union Dime Savings Institution; 32d St, n s, 420 ft w of 5th Av, extends to 33d St, 1 year 317,500

ANTONIO, Ferdinando, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 317 East 111th St, saloon lease, demand 1,625

AXELROD, Rachel, to Katie Weil; 90th St, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 5,000

BARGEBUHR, Max, to Lucas George; Madison Av, n w corner of 119th St, 5 years 10,000

BARGEBUHR, Max, to Lucas George; 113th St, s s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years 1,500

BARGEBUHR, Max, to Lucas George; 113th St, s s, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years 1,500

BARDES, Anna, and others to Albert Bardes; 13th St, s s, 226 ft w of 1st Av, installments 5,000

BARKER, Frederick, to Cornelia L. Marshall, executrix, and another; 18 East 43d St, 3 years 50,000

BARTE, Auguste, to Fritz Dingler; 991 East 133d St, due 2,800

BARTE, Auguste, to Otto Wetzel and wife; 991 East 133d St, 3 years..... 850

BAUST, Josephine, to East River Savings Institution; 241 East 33d St, 1 year.. 5,500

BELL, Thomas H., to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; West Broadway, n w corner of Worth St, 1 year 50,000

BELL, Thomas H., to George E. and B. Ogden Chisholm, trustees; 371 Canal St, 5 years..... 25,500

BELL, Thomas H., to George E. Chisolm; 371 Canal St, 1 year..... 2,000

BRACKLEY, Gustav A., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Madison Av, n w corner of 31st St, 2 years..... 230,000

BRADY, Evadne M., to Thomas Farley; 168th St, s s, 80 ft e of Tinton Av, 1 year 400

BREITENBACH, Hermann, to Henry Rosenberg; 1st Av, w s, 50 ft n of 85th St, 2 years 4,000

BRYDE, Wesley E., and wife to Clinton S. Harris and others, trustees, &c.; Perry Av, w s, 175 ft s of Scott Av, 1 year 1,000

BUCKLEY, Richard W., to Amalia Jaeger; 161 East 71st St, 3 years..... 3,000

BURLINGAME, Fred C., to Alvah W. Burlingame; Union Av, s w corner of Dawson St, demand..... 2,000

CARNEY, Mary F., and Thomas J., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 165th St, s s, 168.9 ft e of Tinton Av, 5 years..... 4,500

CARR, Deborah, to Charles Rosenberg; 1,830 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,000

CHRIST, Ambrose G., to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; Valentine Av, e s, 299.11 ft n of 180th St, installments 6,720

COHN, Wolf, and wife to John Kafka; Avenue C, s w corner of 3d St, installments 12,600

COOLEY, John D., to Kate Johnsen; 214 East 74th St, 2 years..... 2,300

CROPPER, Rosina M., to John Cropper; 38th St, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, ½ part, &c., 3 years..... 8,000

DENNERLEIN, Hannah, to Ellen A. Wilkinson; Vyse Av, w s, adjoining land of Michael Cook, West Farms, 3 years.. 1,500

DILITZKY, Morris, and another to Emanuel Arnstein; 91st St, s s, 191.8 ft w of 3d Av, demand 1,000

DODGE, Sevilla B., to William P. Wight; 41 West 49th St, leasehold, 1 year 6,250

ELGAR, James W., to Eleanor Elgar and others, executors, &c.; 347 East 24th St, 1 year..... 9,000

FAIRCHILD, Emily T., to New York Life Insurance Company; 56th St, n s, 205 ft w of 4th Av, demand 30,000

FLOOD, Timothy, to George Stark; Prospect Av, n e corner of 169th St, 3 years 6,500

FURLONG, Richard, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 135th St, n s, 50 ft e of Rider Av, 3 years 12,000

GOTTLIEB, Fannie, and others, executors, &c., to Simon May; 1,736 Madison Av, 3 years 3,000

GOTTLIEB, Fannie, and others, executors, &c., to Sharon Graham; 1,736 and 1,738 Madison Av, 1 year..... 5,000

GILLIAT, Eleanor M., to Jacob A. Geisenhainer and another, trustees; 30 West 36th St, 1 year..... 1,500

GINSBERG, Samuel, to Excelsior Savings Bank; 63 East 99th St, 3 years..... 19,000

GINSBERG, Samuel, to Excelsior Savings Bank; 59 East 99th St, 3 years..... 19,000

GINSBERG, Samuel, to Excelsior Savings Bank; 57 East 99th St, 3 years..... 19,000

GINSBERG, Samuel, to Ruth A. Bruce-Brown, guardian, &c.; 61 East 99th St, 3 years..... 19,000

GINSBERG, Samuel, to William T. Hookey and others; 61 and 63 East 99th St, 1 year..... 6,182

GINSBERG, Samuel, to Abraham Ruth; 59 East 99th St, 1 year..... 3,500

GINSBERG, Samuel, to Isaac M. Berinstein; 57 East 99th St, 1 year..... 3,500

GINSBERG, Samuel, to Isaac M. Berinstein and another; 99th St, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, demand..... 3,266

GLENNEN, Mary, to Patrick G. Tighe; 381 West 125th St, 5 years..... 11,000

GLICKMAN, Harry E. and William H., to the City Mortgage Company; 112th St, s s, 233.4 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year.. 28,000

GLICKMAN, Harry E. and William H., to the City Mortgage Company; 112th St, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 28,000

GLICKMAN, Harry E. and William H., to Nelson D. Stilwell; 112th St, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 6,167

GOLDREYER, Sussman, to Thomas P. Rourke; 124th St, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 10,000

and another; Lexington Av, n e corner of 100th St, 201.10 to 101st St x95, 2 years 40,000

GOLDSTEIN, Louis, to Harris Friedman and another; 293 Elizabeth St, installments 3,000

GOLDSTEIN, Louis, to Harris Friedman and another; 295 Elizabeth St, installments 3,000

GOLDSTEIN, Clara, to Henry W. Vogel; 26th St, n s, 138.3 ft w of 7th Av, 1½ years 2,500

GOLDSTEIN, Clara, to Henry W. Vogel; 26th St, n s, 138.3 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years 11,000

GOULDEN, Maurice E., to Annie E. Levey and others, executors, &c.; Davidson Av, centre line, 330 ft n of centre line of East 164th St, 5 years..... 2,500

GRUENSTEIN, Sophia, to Gordon, Levy & Co.; 214 Henry St, 5 years..... 5,000

HIRSHKIND, Henry, to Jacob Ruppert; 198 William St, saloon lease, demand... 7,691

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to Henry J. Braker 7th Av, s w corner of 114th St, ½ year.. 10,000

HOFFART, Charles and Caroline, to the East River Savings Institution; 94th St, s s, 254.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years 20,000

ISAACS, Aaron J., to De Lancey Nicoll and others, trustees; 303 and 305 East 29th St, 5 years..... 7,000

IVES, Mary B., to Ralph O. Ives, as trustee, &c.; 629 Columbus Av, 5 years. 16,000

JOHNSON, Hannah, to the Fifth National Bank; 114 East 124th St, 1 year..... 6,500

KELLER, Frances G., to Citizens' Savings Bank; 169 West 98th St, 1 year... 25,000

KELLER, Frances G., to Citizens' Savings Bank; 165 West 98th St, 1 year... 25,000

KIRWAN, Mary, to John McKelvey; West End Av, s e corner of 65th St, 3 years 6,000

KOEGLER, Eliza, to Otto Meurer and another, executors, &c.; 94th St, s s, 219 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 15,452

LAWLESS, Thomas P., to Ferdinand R. Minrath; Washington St, s e corner of Little 12th St, leasehold, (rerecorded,) installments 9,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, and Rose F. Friedman to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 54 1st St, 1 year..... 2,500

LIPPMANN, Israel, and another to Julius and Emilie Sander; 54 1st St, 1 year.. 10,000

LLOYD, Jennet M., to Mary P. Belknap; New St, w s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, installments 10,000

LEVY, Arthur, to George M. Meller and another, trustees; 191 Cherry St, 5 years 17,000

LYONS, Jeremiah C., to United States Trust Company; Mount Morris Av, s w corner of 122d St, demand..... 50,000

LYONS, Julius J., to Leonard Lewisohn; 24th St, s s, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 20x90, 5 years 15,000

MASON, Benjamin A., to William M. Hoes, referee; 3d Av, Lot 945, map of part of Rose Hill Farm, 12th Ward, 3 years 17,500

MATFUS, Jacob H., to Annie Rosenblum; 540 East 15th St, installments..... 1,750

McQUADE, Arthur J., to Narragansett Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Providence, R. I.; 132d St, s s, 245 ft w of Avenue B, 3 years..... 5,000

MYLES, Margaret, to Albert Oppenheim; 335 West 20th St, installments..... 1,500

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to Alfred W. Hearn; West End Av, n e corner of 101st St, 2 years..... 90,000

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to Alfred W. Hearn; 101st St, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 2 years..... 30,000

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to Alfred W. Hearn; Broadway, n w corner of 101st St, 2 years..... 75,000

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; Broadway, n w corner of 101st St, ½ year... 10,000

NOBLE, John W., Jr., to Jacob D. Butler; Broadway, n w corner of 108th St, 201.10 ft to 109th St, one-half year.. 43,731

NOBLE, John W., Jr., to Jacob D. Butler; Broadway, n w corner of 108th St, 201.10 to 108th St x100, ½ year..... 55,000

NOBLE, John W., Jr., and Blanche, to

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK—THOMAS M. MARTIN, as sole acting Executor under the will of Henrietta Martin, deceased, Plaintiff, against ANDERSON O. MARTIN, individually and as Trustee under the will of John M. Martin, deceased; Charles W. Martin, Ernest L. Martin, George E. Martin, Frank S. Martin, John M. Martin, Charles T. Martin, Sarah A. Ferrard, Helen M. Bentley, Anderson A. Martin, Helen Staub Tully, George M. Staub, Mary Eugenia Staub, Charles A. T. Page, John M. Page, Henry L. Page, Helen Mar Robinson, Lavinia Page Barnes, Mary J. Page, Robert A. Page, and Rollin M. Page, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated February 2d, 1900.

CHARLES GIBSON BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Charles W. Martin, Ernest L. Martin, George E. Martin, Frank S. Martin, John M. Martin, Charles T. Martin, Sarah A. Ferrard, Helen M. Bentley, Anderson A. Martin, Helen Staub Tully, George M. Staub, Mary Eugenia Staub, Charles T. Page, John M. Page, Henry L. Page, Helen Mar Robinson, Lavinia Page Barnes, Mary J. Page, Robert A. Page, and Rollin M. Page, the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of March, 1900, and filed with the original complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the said 7th day of March, 1900.

Dated New York, April 2, 1900.

CHARLES GIBSON BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—PAUL R. G. HORST, plaintiff, against DAVID JOHNSON, Augusta M. Durrenfeld, (formerly Augusta M. Rabson,) Elizabeth Johnson, wife of David Johnson; Rebecca Blake, Jane Susan Johnson, Harriet Johnson, defendants. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 20th, 1900. WENDEL & ROBESON,

Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Rebecca Blake, Jane Susan Johnson, Harriet Johnson, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23rd day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23rd day of April, 1900.—Dated New York, April 23rd, 1900.

WENDEL & ROBESON,

Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EMPIRE CITY SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against JOHN J. BRIERLY, Mary Slater, James Machell, Ellen Fitzgerald, J. Fred Cryer, and Francis O. Cryer, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 16, 1899. CHARLES W. DAYTON,

Atty. for Plff.,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Mary Oister, one of the defendants above named:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of March, 1900, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the said County on the 13th day of March, 1900.—Dated March 30, 1900.

CHARLES W. DAYTON,

Attorney for Plaintiff,

27 William Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

ap4-1aw8wW&My16

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL BERNSTEIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Bernstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 8th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 1, 1900.

NO. 2,456.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of WILLIAM R. CHILDS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of William R. Childs of the Village of Catskill and County of Greene, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said William R. Childs was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 1st, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALFRED J. ENO and LOUIS F. WERNER, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Alfred J. Eno and Louis F. Werner, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 2, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 1, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ANNA LEACH, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 2,491.

To the creditors of Anna Leach, County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Anna Leach was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 1st, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS SALOMON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Salomon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 21st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 1st, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARTIN SELIGMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Martin Seligman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 23, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 1, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EGLESTON, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS EGLESTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of April, 1900. JOHN H. CASWELL, ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Executors. NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap18-1aw8mW

FISCHER, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated April 23d, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. FISCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1900. IRA D. WARREN, FREDERICK H. VON STADE, Executors. BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap25-1aw6mW

GIBBS, JOHN BLAIR.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BLAIR GIBBS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of April, 1900.—ALFRED W. GIBBS, Administrator. OLCOTT & MESSITER, Attorneys for Administrator, 4 Warren St., Manhattan, New York. ap25-1aw6mW

GIGLIO, SILVESTRO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRO GIGLIO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1900. PROVIDENCE GIGLIO, Executrix. ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Executrix, 93 Nassau Street, New York City. j24-1aw6mW

GUILBEAULT, HENRI.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the heirs and next of kin of HENRI GUILBEAULT, deceased, if any, and to the husbands and widows, if any, of any of them who may have died, whose names and residences are unknown and cannot after due diligence be ascertained, the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, send greeting:

Whereas, Norman Scott Towner of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henri Guilbeault, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,

Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ap11-1aw7wW

HONE, SUSAN J.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN J. HONE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1900.

KATHARINE H. AUERBACH,

Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Susan J. Hone, deceased.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,

Attorneys for Administratrix,

No. 32 Nassau Street,

Borough of Manhattan,

City of New York.

ap18-1aw6mW

HOPKINS, WOOLSEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOOLSEY HOPKINS, late of the City of Stamford, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Whitman, Deane & Brower, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, 28th day of March, 1900. ARCHIBALD A. McGLASHAN, JOSEPH G. DEANE, Executors. mh28-1aw6mW

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator. E. M. Wight, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. n15-1aw6mW

WARD, RAYMOND L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAYMOND L. WARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. FRANCES A. B. WARD, Executrix. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway. my2-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and ALBERT ERDMAN, plaintiff, against ABRAM GOLETSKY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 1st day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, distant twenty-five feet and two inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Columbus Avenue with the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, and running thence easterly parallel with the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue seventy-five feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly again parallel with the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street and along the said centre line of the block one hundred feet to the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, seventy-five feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to two mortgages, one for $27,000 and interest, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Section 7, Liber 1010 of Mortgages, Page 3, and the other for $19,000 and interest, recorded in said Register's office in Section 7, Liber 98 of Mortgages, Page 156; and,

Subject, also, to the right of the Manhattan Railway Company to maintain and operate an elevated railroad in front of said premises.—Dated New York, May 1st, 1900.

SAMSAN LACHMAN, Referee.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 963, 965, 967 Columbus Avenue:

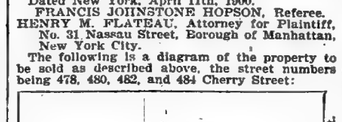

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $31,242.91, with interest thereon from the 23d day of April, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $397.15, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $522.89, and interest.—Dated New York, 1st day of May, 1900.

SAMSAN LACHMAN, Referee.

My2-2aw3wW&F&my23

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—RICHARD DICKINSON JEWETT and Elise M. Jewett, Plaintiffs, against ANNIE D. SMITH and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1900. IRA D. WARREN, FREDERICK H. VON STADE, Executors. BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap25-1aw6mW

GIBBS, JOHN BLAIR.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BLAIR GIBBS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of April, 1900.—ALFRED W. GIBBS, Administrator. OLCOTT & MESSITER, Attorneys for Administrator, 4 Warren St., Manhattan, New York. ap25-1aw6mW

GIGLIO, SILVESTRO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRO GIGLIO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1900. PROVIDENCE GIGLIO, Executrix. ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Executrix, 93 Nassau Street, New York City. j24-1aw6mW

GUILBEAULT, HENRI.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the heirs and next of kin of HENRI GUILBEAULT, deceased, if any, and to the husbands and widows, if any, of any of them who may have died, whose names and residences are unknown and cannot after due diligence be ascertained, the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, send greeting:

Whereas, Norman Scott Towner of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henri Guilbeault, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,

Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ap11-1aw7wW

HONE, SUSAN J.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN J. HONE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1900.

KATHARINE H. AUERBACH,

Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Susan J. Hone, deceased.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,

Attorneys for Administratrix,

No. 32 Nassau Street,

Borough of Manhattan,

City of New York.

ap18-1aw6mW

HOPKINS, WOOLSEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOOLSEY HOPKINS, late of the City of Stamford, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Whitman, Deane & Brower, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, 28th day of March, 1900. ARCHIBALD A. McGLASHAN, JOSEPH G. DEANE, Executors. mh28-1aw6mW

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator. E. M. Wight, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. n15-1aw6mW

WARD, RAYMOND L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAYMOND L. WARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. FRANCES A. B. WARD, Executrix. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway. my2-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and ALBERT ERDMAN, plaintiff, against ABRAM GOLETSKY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 1st day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, distant twenty-five feet and two inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Columbus Avenue with the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, and running thence easterly parallel with the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue seventy-five feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly again parallel with the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street and along the said centre line of the block one hundred feet to the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, seventy-five feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to two mortgages, one for $27,000 and interest, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Section 7, Liber 1010 of Mortgages, Page 3, and the other for $19,000 and interest, recorded in said Register's office in Section 7, Liber 98 of Mortgages, Page 156; and,

Subject, also, to the right of the Manhattan Railway Company to maintain and operate an elevated railroad in front of said premises.—Dated New York, May 1st, 1900.

SAMSAN LACHMAN, Referee.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 963, 965, 967 Columbus Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $31,242.91, with interest thereon from the 23d day of April, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $397.15, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $522.89, and interest.—Dated New York, 1st day of May, 1900.

SAMSAN LACHMAN, Referee.

My2-2aw3wW&F&my23

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ABRAHAM EYDENBERG, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH W. KIERST et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the third day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All the premises known as Numbers 478, 480, 482, and 484 Cherry Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, namely: Commencing at a point on the northerly line of Cherry Street, distant twenty-one (21) feet west from the northwesterly corner of Cherry and Corlears Streets; running thence westward along the northerly line of Cherry Street eighty-three (83) feet eight (8) inches; thence northward on a line parallel with the westerly line of Corlears Street and part of the distance through a party wall, fifty (50) feet; thence eastward on a line parallel with the northerly line of Cherry Street eighty-three (83) feet eight (8) inches to a point distant twenty-one (21) feet from the westerly line of Corlears Street; thence southward on a line parallel with the westerly line of Corlears Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 11th, 1900.

FRANCIS JOHNSTONE HOPSON, Referee.

HENRY M. FLATEAU, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 478, 480, 482, and 484 Cherry Street:

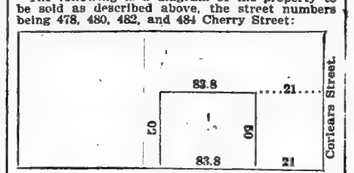

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,451.98, with interest thereon from the 28th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $304.15, with interest from April 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred and fifty dollars and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage now covering the entire plot, amounting to the sum of fifteen thousand dollars and interest thereon from March 18th, 1900.

Dated New York, April 11th, 1900.

FRANCIS JOHNSTONE HOPSON, Referee.

ap11-2aw2wW&S&my2

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SPORTSMAN'S MAGAZINE COMPANY.—The People of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of THE SPORTSMAN'S MAGAZINE COMPANY send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, at Special Term, Part I., thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 23rd day of May, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Arthur M. Sanders, assignee of the above-named Sportsman's Magazine Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said court to be hereto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon Abraham R. Lawrence, Justice of the said court, this 24th day of March, 1900.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

LINCOLN B PALMER, Att'y for Assignee, 206 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY vs. THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of an interlocutory decree filed and entered in this suit on the 20th day of March, 1900, notice is hereby given that all claims and demands against the defendant Third Avenue Railroad Company must be presented to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of May, 1900, at his office, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and State of New York.

The first hearing before me will be had on the 22d day of May, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the said office, No. 67 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated New York, March 21, 1900.

ARTHUR H. MASTEN,

Master in Chancery.

U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of New York. mh21-2aw6wW&F&my2

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FORTY-SECOND STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MALCOLM CAMPBELL, plaintiff, against REBECCA L. CAMPBELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of May, 1900, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, together with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Twenty-second (formerly the Twelfth) Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Forty-second Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street, running thence easterly, along said northerly side of Forty-second Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the easterly side of the Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and four inches; thence westerly on a line parallel with the northerly side of Forty-second Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with the easterly side of the Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and four inches to the northerly side of Forty-second Street, to the place of beginning, more or less; being the same premises conveyed to James C. Hepburn by Marvin W. Fox and Emeline A., his wife, by deed bearing date the first day of May, 1849, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 519 of Conveyances, Page 461. Mar 5th, 1849, and being the same premises which were conveyed by the said James C. Hepburn and Clara M., his wife, to the said Margaret C. Campbell, wife of John L. Campbell, by deed bearing date the first day of March, 1859, and recorded in the office of said Register in Liber 776 of Conveyances, Page 171, March 3d, 1859.—Dated New York, April 19th, 1900.

OLIN H. ROGAN, Referee.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

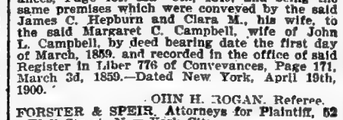

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, when paid by the referee, is about $25.00.—Dated New York, April 19th, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SOPHIA M. TAYLOR, plaintiff, against ANNIE SCHWARZ and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee appointed therein, will sell at public auction on Thursday, the seventeenth day of May, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, distant two hundred and forty-one feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street; running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street nineteen feet, thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the middle line of the block, thence easterly along such middle line and parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street nineteen feet, and thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning. The easterly side wall of said building being a party wall.—Dated New York, April 23d, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 145 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale; its street number is 231 East 120th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

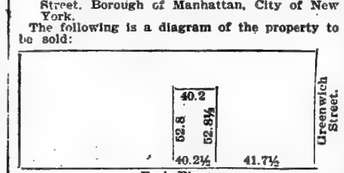

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,407.68, with interest thereon from the third day of April, 1900, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to the sum of $322.80, with interest thereon from the eleventh day of April, 1900, and the expenses of this sale, and the approximate amount for taxes and water rates upon the same property is $443.69, with interest thereon to be added.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

ap25-2aw3wW&S&my17

NOS. 83 AND 85 PARK PLACE.—New York

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Royal Baking Powder improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of all risen flour-foods. It renders the biscuit, bread and cake more digestible and nutritious.

In Royal Baking Powder the most highly refined and healthful ingredients only are used. Cost is not considered where the wholesomeness of the product and the health of the consumer are concerned.

Royal Baking Powder is the most economical of all the leavening agents.

You cannot, if you value good health, afford to use cheap, low-grade, alum baking powders. They are apt to spoil the food; they do endanger the health. All physicians will tell you that alum in food is dangerous to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

MANY MAY DAY EVICTIONS

Voluntary Movings Give Way to Dispossess Proceedings.

LEASEHOLD CUSTOMS CHANGE

Rental by the Month Has Superseded the Old Plan—Busy Day for City Court Judges—Maying Parties.

May Day has lost in a great measure one of its principal characteristics. It is no longer the general moving day that it used to be. The great increase in the number of modern apartment houses of moderate rentals where the landlord gives hot water, steam heat, gas ranges, and other conveniences has made a change of residence a much simpler matter to average New Yorkers, and they no longer wait until May 1, but go just when the spirit moves them, for the changing order of things has made renting by the month more and more the custom. In fact, May 1 is avoided by many families as a day upon which to move, as the van owners then, in accordance with old-time traditions and because they do now get many big orders from those who are giving up houses held under annual leaseholds, are accustomed to charge rather higher than usual rates on small orders that day.

But it was a beautiful day for moving, and also a great day for May parties, and it is safe to say that many of the boys and girls of the public schools regretted that it didn't fall on Saturday this year, when they would be at liberty to enjoy it. Their time is coming, however, for May Day parties are in order throughout the entire month. Applications for permits are pouring in to the Park Department, and a number of May pole parties will take possession of the parks Saturday.

About that time, also, some families, in obedience to mandates of the district courts, will be obliged to find other habitations, for the reason that the landlords somehow still favor May Day as a moving day for tenants who are slow pay or otherwise undesirable.

In the Fifth District Civil Court, in Clinton Street, Judge Roesch heard no less than 400 dispossess cases. Early in the afternoon the courtroom was filled with tearful tenants intending to make a final appeal for their little homes or places of business, and with landlords, for the most part angry, who had gathered to press their demands. Few lawyers were seeking clients in the crowds, for dispossess proceedings, as a general thing, offer slim pickings to the members of the profession.

It was announced that the cases would be called at 3 o'clock, but at that hour an involved lawsuit growing out of a horse trade between two Germans was holding the attention of the Court, and it was twenty minutes later before the Judge ordered a wide passageway cleared from the spectators' benches to the bar of justice and began to call the names at a rate which rather staggered the stenographer. All had been disposed of before 4 o'clock, or at a rate of something more than ten a minute. In the majority of cases no answer was made at all, and in these instances the presumption was that the tenants, having been notified that proceedings were on foot, had already moved. Papers, however, were put into the hands of the Marshals, whose business it is to eject where tenants have not already moved. The greatest respite was allowed in the case of a little old woman eighty years old, who hobbled up to the bar and said that she had lived in the same house for thirty years, but was behind in rent for a trifling amount. She will probably find shelter in some city institution, where she can be more comfortable than she has been for a long time. When there was no answer the papers were checked "Judgment" and passed. None of the hard-luck stories told in court yesterday made much of an impression. Sometimes these cases are substantially relieved by court officers and lawyers, who are by no means as callous as some believe, but they do not tell about these things, for a reputation for generosity, especially if borne out by fact, is apt to be expensive. One instance yesterday showed that landlords themselves are not always hard-hearted. William Saberski, owner of the four-story tenement at 206 Broome Street, had applied last week for a warrant for the eviction of Joseph Sommerstein, who has lived in two rooms on the third floor front for the last four years. When the case was called Mr. Saberski withdrew his application. Such a proceeding is very unusual, and when asked about it outside of the courtroom he said he went to the house after making the application and found that the husband, who is a cloth presser, had been ill for five months, and is now in Mount Sinai Hospital, where he went to have an operation performed. His wife and three children, the oldest six years old and the youngest a babe in arms, still occupied the little rooms. The woman was wasted almost to a skeleton and told him tearfully that she didn't have 5 cents of the $8 that was owing. He told her she could stay for a time, and later sent up a big basketful of groceries.

"This is a pitiable case," he said. "It's all true, I believe, but I know of tenants who are drawing $5 a month from charitable organizations and are going to the theatre right along."

In all, five cases will go to the jury in this court.

More than one hundred cases were called at the Tenth District Court, in West Fifty-fourth Street, where Judge Murray presided, but only fifteen defendants appeared. Only one of these was set for trial.

It was a quiet May 1, and the Marshals complained that business was dull.

LEGAL NOTES.

TITLE TO REALTY.—Yetta Ullmann, who died in November, 1897, appointed her son, Louis Ullmann, and her daughter, Rosa Strauss, as her executor and executrix, and conferred upon them the power of sale of her real estate for the purpose of converting it into cash and a division of the proceeds. Pursuant to this power the executors in March, 1898, contracted to sell certain premises at private sale to Henry M. Bendheim for $12,500. Bendheim having objected to the title and refused to complete the purchase Rosa Strauss and the other executor brought an action for specific performance to enforce the contract. Justice McAdam, at Special Term, directed a judgment in favor of the plaintiffs, but that decision was reversed by the Appellate Division. The Court of Appeals now decides that the Special Term was right, and holds, in an opinion by Judge Haight, that the Court had power to authorize a sale of the premises by a referee, although the beneficiaries under the will were not parties. The deed tendered by the referee recited that it conveyed "all the right, title, and interest" of the executors, and the vendee named in the contract of sale "at the time of the entry of said judgment, it being their interest in said premise so sold and conveyed." The Court held that the deed, with this recital, was not defective. In a proceeding for the sale of these premises in 1877 a special guardian of infant grandchildren of Charles Landauer, the owner, who died intestate, the wife of a special guardian of infants became the purchaser. An order of the Court in such proceeding, made with full knowledge of the facts, confirming the contract and directing a conveyance, was held to be within the Court's power, and the title could not now, upon such ground, after the lapse of twenty-six years, and long after all the infants had become of age, be questioned.

***

SUIT BY ANCILLARY EXECUTORS.—Eliza Kenner, who died in Virginia, in July, 1891, had begun an action some months previously in this city against Frederick J. Syme and another, upon two promissory notes, each for $1,500, made by them in New Orleans, La. The action was revived in October, 1896, in the name of M. Temple Taylor, as executor, ancillary letters testamentary having been issued to him in this city, ostensibly under Section 2,695 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Mrs. Kenner's domicile was in Mobile, Ala. The ancillary letters were issued upon the record of the probate of a will of personal property in Louisiana, though Mrs. Kenner resided in Alabama at the time of its execution. An affirmance by the First Appellate Division of a judgment rendered at Trial Term in favor of the plaintiff has been reversed by the Court of Appeals, which holds, in an opinion by Judge Landon, that the ancillary letters were void; that the person to whom the original letters were issued in Louisiana, and to whom the ancillary letters were attempted to be issued here, had not capacity to sue in the courts of this State. The rule was held to be that a foreign executor or administrator cannot sue as such in this State, and, moreover, the form of the administration in Louisiana of the estates of non-residents not purporting to be universal, but to cover only the administration in that State, in like manner as the ancillary administration sought in New York.

***

NEW ACCOUNTING ON APPEAL.—The Special Term of the Supreme Court in the Third Department made an order, upon the report of a referee appointed to take and state the account of Jeffrey P. Thomas, as committee of the person and property of Nancy C. Warner, an incompetent person, charging him with $7,266.87 as being in his hands belonging to her estate, and for which he was held liable. It appeared that the account was surcharged with $2,900 which had already been charged. On appeal, the Third Appellate Division assumed to correct the error, but instead of deducting the amount thus charged twice, proceeded to restate the account upon a new and different basis. The order of the Appellate Division has now been reversed by the Court of Appeals. The court holds, in an opinion by Judge Martin, that the Appellate Division had no power to determine the facts anew and direct a judgment based upon the facts. It was held to be the Appellate Division's duty to remit the matter to the Special Term for a restatement of the account, instead of attempting to work out a new result from the facts, or upon facts not proved.

***

RUNNING CARS AFTER MIDNIGHT.—The Appellate Term yesterday affirmed a judgment given in favor of the city in an action brought in the Municipal Court against the Union Railway Company to enforce a penalty of $100 for a violation of Section 595-6 of the Revised Ordinance of 1897, which provides that every railroad company operating through the streets of this city shall run at least one car both ways every twenty minutes between the hours of midnight and 6 A. M. It was charged that there was a violation of the ordinance by the railroad company on the night of July 16, 1898.

The Dolphin Starts for Seattle.

The Fishing Banks steamboat Dolphin, formerly the Al Foster, which has been fitted with two masts and rigged as a brig, sailed yesterday from Hoboken for Seattle via the Straits of Magellan. She is under command of Capt. Charles R. Peabody of the old Neptune Line, and carries a crew of thirty-five men. She is well stocked with provisions. She will ply between Seattle and the Yukon River in connection with the White Pass and Yukon River Railroad.

Death of an Old Engineer.

Augustus Large, sixty-five years old, who had been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad for nearly fifty years, died at his home, at Belvidere, N. J., Monday, from paralysis. He leaves a wife and two sons. He was one of the first engineers of the road and ran one of the first trains to Belvidere, on the completion of the road. During the past sixteen or seventeen years he had been foreman at the roundhouse at the Pennsylvania yards.

Jayne's Expectorant isn't recommended to cure everything, but it does cure Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and Croup.—Adv.

We recognize that as in life "variety is the spice" of a good clothing business. A store that can afford to have a big stock has a double claim upon the public.

In trousers, the variety we offer is 100 different patterns; prices from $4 to $10.

Queer legs and queerer taste, if trouserward inclined, you can't find something among all these to meet your wants.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Nondescript Sitting-Room.

The sitting-room echoes the tastes and habits of every member of the family. Hence odd pieces give it a delightfully nondescript air.

Empire and Colonial tables—large drawers for writing necessities—Colonial bookcases, picturesque and convenient, leaded like quaint old cathedral windows. Sheraton card tables, folding to half size. Chairs of every description, from "Jacobean" easy chairs to tall backed, cushioned Colonials or curiously carved German specimens—what an interesting tableau they suggest.

Factory prices are interesting, too, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Broadway and 11th Street.

"TRUE MERIT" SHIRTS.

Spring Sale of these celebrated Unlaundered Dress Shirts. Wednesday, May 2d.

Made of New York Mills Muslin,—extra wide in body,—36 inches long,—reinforced, gusseted and felled seams,—with 4 ply Union linen bosoms.

The excellence in cut and finish of these garments ensures durability and perfect fit.

Sizes 12 to 19 inches. Five sleeve lengths. Open back or front and back. Open back with short bosom,—especially designed for short, stout men.

50 cents each.

$2.95 per half dozen.

Mail orders promptly attended to.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th Street.

COTTON GOODS.

Dimity, — novelty dotted, figured and striped patterns.

16 cents per yard.

Fancy Striped Madras, 30 inches wide.
Blues, pinks, old rose, lavender and nile green.

15 cents per yard.

8,000 yards Swiss, Dimity, Lawn, Pique, and Organdie.
A very large variety of designs.
All the Spring shades, white, and black and white.

12½ cents per yard.

These goods are sheer in quality and attractive in design,—they are recommended for Summer Shirtwaists, Wrappers, Sacques, etc.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

FANCY GOODS.

Black Ribbon Bodice Belts,—double-faced Satin or Gros grain.

45 cents.

Patent Leather, — "one piece",—Belts, with brass buckles.

50 cents each.

Black Satin Belts,—"pulley" design, with oxidized or mourning buckles.

95 cents each.

Ladies' Black Silk Shopping Bags, with ribbon draw string fastenings.

95 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Sale of

Men's Fancy Dress Shirts.

Made of Imported Scotch Madras; stiff bosom, open front and back, cuffs detached; open front only with attached cuffs,

$1.50

each, value $2.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CARPET CLEANSING.

326 7th Av., Near 28th St.
Estb. 1863. Tel. 1132 38th St.
Send for Circular.

T. M. STEWART.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

White Pique Coat

Made with yoke and full gathered skirt, deep round collar trimmed with insertion and ruffle of neat embroidery, sizes 1 to 2 years,

$2.35.

The mother who wants tasteful inexpensive things for her baby, will find the greatest variety here. Our babies' clothing is made by specialists, who work with the greatest system and economy; and while it has the dainty finish that only experts can give it—the prices are the lowest consistant with the quality.

60-62 West 23d St.

To meet the popular craze this season, we have made our Madras Negligee Shirts from bold patterns of vertical striped goods—blue, pink, heliotrope and oxblood colorings, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50,

(cuffs attached or separate.)

Exclusive materials for Made-to-Measure Shirts in our special order department.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

WEBER PIANOS

"Among all the instruments of the renowned makers, here and abroad, I to-day prefer the Weber because of its sympathetic tone-quality."
April 5, 1900. EMMA CALVE.

"Its exquisite tone has been a source of great delight."
CLEMENTINE DE VERE.
April 7, 1900.

"Perfect for accompanying the voice." ERNST VAN DYCK.
March 22, 1900.

"Congratulating you upon the incontestable superiority of your magnificent pianos." ALVAREZ.
Feb. 7, 1900.

"The quality and tone of your beautiful instruments have been entirely satisfactory to me."
April 5, 1900. POL PLANCON.

Fifth Avenue and 16th Street, New York
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Enamelled Steel Cooking Utensils,

durable, guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, and perfectly safe for use.

LEWIS & CONGER,
130 AND 132 WEST 42D ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. Sprightly Singers in a Merry Masquerade. A NIGHT IN VENICE Evgs., 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day. 1,100 seats, 25c. Next Week—Grand Opera in English—Lohengrin.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BARGAIN MAT. TO-DAY. All seats 50c. QUO VADIS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATINEE TO-DAY, 25 & 50c. A YOUNG WIFE.

MANHATTAN. The Great $50,000 Melodrama, 23d & B'way. Evg. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. WOMAN AND WINE

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Ave. John C. Rice & Sallie Cohen. Others. Mat. To-day. Reserved Orchestra 25c.

O'Neill's.

Sale of Summer House Furnishings and Outdoor Goods!

We begin the season here this morning with a Special Sale. If you are furnishing a home for the summer or desire some needful article to complete your encampment come to this sale. You will be able to purchase it cheaper, perhaps, than you anticipated. A few items that may interest you:

Two Great Bargains in China Dept.

10-Piece Toilet Sets, Underglaze Print, three colors, Light and Dark Blue and Green,
2.15 set.

Dinner Sets.
American Porcelain Dinner Sets of one hundred pieces, Blue Underglaze Print,
9.98 set.

Ice Cream Freezers.
The celebrated "White Mountain" Freezer works quicker than any other Freezer in the market. Two quart size,
2.12.

Oil and Gas Stoves.
Automatic Blue Flame Oil Stoves, one that will give good satisfaction.
Two Burner . . . 7.50
Three Burner . . . 8.49
Oil Stoves, 1 burner, 66c., 2 burners, 1.48
Gas Stoves, 2 burners . . 1.25

Sale of Garden Hose.

A Special lot of good Garden Hose, 25 foot lengths, guaranteed for the year 1900, and complete with reel and nozzle.
2.30.

Garden Tools.

Steel Weeder, wood handle	10c
Garden Trowels	10c. and 25c
Grass Trimmers	10c. to 48c
Sickles	15c. and 25c
Pruning Shears	25c. to 98c
Garden Hoes	42c
Iron Rakes, 12 teeth, 25c; 14 teeth	30c
Steel Rakes, 12 teeth, 48c; 14 teeth	55c
Lawn Rakes	46c
Spades	80c
Digging Forks	1.10
Sod Trimmers	48c
Wood Rakes	26c. and 46c

Children's Garden Sets,
Three pieces, 5c. upward.

Lawn Mowers.
A complete line of fully warranted Lawn Mowers, all of the best makes, at prices ranging from
1.75 to 3.25 each.

Hammocks.
Fine woven Hammocks, assorted colors, with pillow and spreaders,
1.18 each.

Refrigerators.
A complete line of the celebrated Leonard Cleanable Refrigerators, at prices ranging from
9.00 to 60.00 each.

Japanned Water Coolers,
handsomely painted and decorated, galvanized lining and nickel plated faucet,
1.05 each.

☞All cash purchases except Sewing Machines and Bicycles delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of N. Y. City.

SIXTH AVE., 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

Furs and Fur-trimmed Garments stored and insured against loss or damage by fire or moth, during the Summer months.

Repairs made during May, June, July and August are charged at Summer prices.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

Ostrich Feather Boas.

Natural colors, black, grey, white and grey, or white and black.

45 inches long, $9.25. Value $10.75.

54 inches long, $10.75. Value $12.50.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third St.

AMUSEMENTS.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. DOLAN & LENHARR. Geo. Neville & Co., Billy Van, Moving Pictures, &c.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf 15c., 25c., 50c. Smith & Campbell, Henri French, Wilmer-Vincent Co. Farnum & Seymour, Geo. C. Davis, Moving Pict., &c.

Proctor's 5th Ave.—Grand Opening May 7. Mr. T. Q. Seabrooke, Mr. Eric Hope, Cissie Loftus 40 OTHER VAUDEVILLE STARS. CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE—Noon to 11 P.M.

DALY'S B'way & 30.....at 8:15. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15. THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO. 37TH WEEK HERE OF A RUNAWAY GIRL With JAMES T. POWERS and 65 others.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman....Manager. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. .....BORDERSIDE..... A New 3-Act Play...With VIRGINIA CALHOUN

ACADEMY OF DESIGN 23d Street and 4th Avenue. LAST WEEK OF TISSOT'S PAINTINGS 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Adm. 50 cents. ILLUSTRATING THE LIFE of CHRIST. Special arrangements with Sunday Schools and Institutions of Learning. J. B. Pond, Manager.

5th Ave JOSEPH JEFFERSON Last week. Mats. To-day & Sat., Rip Van Winkle. To-night & Fri., The Rivals; Thur. ngt, Rip Van Winkle; Sat. ngt, Cricket on the Hearth & Lend Me 5 Shillings.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. LAST 2 WEEKS. MAT. TO-DAY AT 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS BEN-HUR

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, Bway. & 30th. Last Mat. Saturday. Last 4 Nights. WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest SAPOLIO laughing success. Seats for the last performances now on sale.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST 2 WEEKS. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

Herald Square Theatre | QUO VADIS | LAST 6 TIMES. Mat. To-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAMMOTH

PRINTING SHOW

AND FAIR

For the benefit of the CHARITY FUNDS of Typographical Union No. 6, will be opened by Hon. JOHN W. KELLER, Grand Central Palace, TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock

(Daily thereafter 2 to 11 P. M.)

Complete Demonstration of Printing.

"FROM THE WRITER TO THE READER."

Typesetting Machines, Plate Making, Newspaper Printing Presses, Binding—all in operation.

ADMISSION, 25c. CHILDREN, 15c.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. 4 DAYS ONLY. TWICE DAILY—2 and 8:15 P. M. BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST AND ROUGH RIDERS THE ONLY Exhibition of the kind in the wide world. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50, & $2. Boxes, $12.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Matinée Sat. at 2. —OLGA— NETHERSOLE —IN— SAPHO. SPECIAL MAT. WED., MAY 9.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. Empire Company's Greatest Triumph, LORD AND LADY ALGY.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. James K. Hackett. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Saturday. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes. Evgs. 8. MAT. SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. LAST TWO WEEKS. Evgs. 8 o'clock. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2 o'clock. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

EDEN MUSEE Open 10:30 A.M. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. To-night, 8:30, the Musical Play TALLY-HO!

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. MARSHALL P. WILDER, BERT COOTE & CO., Cressy & Dayne, Moullere Sisters, Phil Ott & 3 Rosebuds, Blocksom & Burns. BIOGRAPH.

THE DEWEY Matinee To-Day. BON TON BURLESQUERS. East 14th St. The Midway Dancers, Oriental Ballet.

KNICKERBOCKER. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. BOSTONIANS IN VICEROY. Next Week—"ROBIN HOOD!" Week May 14—"THE SERENADE."

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. POSITIVELY LAST TWO WEEKS. Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman, 100 others. The Great Ruby

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Mr. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In a Romance of Athlone. 8:15 Sat. Mat. BARGAIN MATINEE TO-DAY—25, 50, 75c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—THE AMAZONS.

Costly Souv'rs! Tues., May 8—75th Time! CASINO! The Casino Girl!

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Linus II.; 3-Legged Horse; Rattle-snake King.

Baseball, Polo Gds., To-day, 4 P. M. PHILADELPHIA vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB, AQUEDUCT, L. I. Racing Every Day at 2:30 P. M. Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00. Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A.M., 1, 1:30, 1:50 P. M., and Flatbush Av. 11:04 A. M., 1, 1:28, 1:50 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. L.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Possibly showers; winds variable.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,699. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 79⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46⅝c; cotton, middling, 9 13-16c.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday, after a stormy debate, passed the Nicaragua Canal bill by a vote of 225 to 35. During the debate Mr. Hepburn gave Mr. Cannon the lie. During the debate on the Army Appropriation bill in the Senate several Senators arraigned the Administration for its treatment of volunteers. In the Senate Mr. Chandler tried to get the resolution unseating Mr. Clark laid before that body. The Chair refused. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee agreed to report a bill reorganizing the Consular Service and providing for examination and classification. The Sundry Civil bill, the last of the appropriation measures, was reported yesterday.—Pages 1 and 7.

FOREIGN.—Two letters captured by the British in the Free State show that the Boers realize their weakness, and that President Krüger has been obliged to refuse reinforcements when a commandant asked for them. Fighting has been proceeding in the neighborhood of Thaba N'Chu, but the expected big battle had not taken place at 11 o'clock last reports. From a dispatch received from Bloemfontein, stating that a large force had left that place, it is supposed that the British advance northward has begun. The burghers are showing renewed activity near Ladysmith. The Boer peace envoys sail for this country to-day. Mr. Fischer was interviewed yesterday, and expressed confidence that the mission to the United States would be successful. King Oscar of Sweden, in an interview yesterday, declared that he had no sympathy with the Boers. Mr. Tower introduced a resolution of sympathy with the Boers yesterday in the Senate. The Chilian Minister to Bolivia has presented to that Government a quasi-ultimatum, demanding a settlement of pending questions. The old scheme of fooling Americans by leading them to believe they are heirs to English Chancery estates is again in operation. Hail and rain have injured tea crops. There is trouble in Bulgaria over the new tithe tax. A German paper publishes the meat bill in its compromise form.—Pages 2 and 3.

Page 1.

The Navy Department publicly reprimanded Capt. Chadwick for his attack on Admiral Schley, which is said to have been an "inexcusable indiscretion."

Page 2.

Admiral Dewey leaves Chicago this morning for St. Louis, stopping at several towns on the way.

Albert M. Bryan, seeking to advertise his proposed royal house, jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday, using an umbrella to break the fall and bladders to keep him afloat, and sold the "tip."

Page 3.

The twenty-ninth General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened in Chicago. The lay delegates were admitted to equal representation.

Page 5.

Andrew Carnegie sailed for Scotland yesterday. In an interview he said Americans had better follow rather than assume to lead in European affairs.

John H. Parks of Roxbury, Mass., has sued John W. Gates for a share of the profits made by him in forming the American Steel and Wire Company, and wants to examine Mr. Gates before the suit comes to trial.

Page 6.

The Tenement House Commission made a tour of inspection of the tenements of the lower east side yesterday.

The exposition and fair gotten up by Typographical Union No. 6 in aid of its general fund was opened yesterday at the Grand Central Palace.

Important results are expected to come from the deliberations of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions—an improved understanding among workers, suppression of the liquor traffic in the Philippines, and larger contributions.

Page 7.

Leave of absence has been granted Gen. Merritt, extending beyond the date of his retirement. Gen. Brooke succeeds him here.

Page 9.

Clarence Lyman Collins of Whitin & Collins, has begun an action for separation from Rosalba Beecher Collins, in his affidavit charging her with extravagance.

Page 16.

Elbridge T. Gerry yesterday testified in behalf of District Attorney Gardiner in the hearing before Commissioner Wilcox.

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 15.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 15.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 10.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

FAMILY ALMOST WIPED OUT.

Within the space of twelve days three sisters and one brother of a Brooklyn family have died, and the only surviving sister is lying critically ill with pneumonia.

Miss Anna Brown, forty-four years old, of East New York Avenue, near Schenectady, Avenue, Brooklyn, was taken ill with pneumonia. She died on April 21 and was buried on April 23.

On the day of her death her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguson, forty-three years old, who lived a block away on Schenectady Avenue, was taken ill and died from pneumonia on April 25. Mrs. Ferguson was buried April 27.

Charles Brown, forty-six years old, brother of Miss Anna Brown and Mrs. Ferguson, who lived at the East New York Avenue house, was attacked with pneumonia on the day of Mrs. Ferguson's death. He died on Monday and was buried yesterday. The funeral was held at his home and the burial was at Evergreen Cemetery, as in the case of each of his sisters.

During the funeral of Charles Brown, the eldest sister, Miss Margaret Brown, sixty-five years old, was ill upstairs, being unable to leave her bed. She had been taken ill on Monday, when her brother died, and was worn out from nursing her sisters and brother. Soon after the body of her brother was taken from the house she said to her niece, Miss Sarah McGrath, who was attending her:

"I can't bear to live without them. My heart is broken."

Half an hour later she was dead.

The only surviving sister, Miss Sarah Brown, forty-five years old, has been ill with pneumonia for several days and her condition yesterday was pronounced critical by Dr. Vincent J. Gallagher of 20 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, who has been attending each member of the family. When she was told last night of the death of her sister Margaret, she exclaimed:

"I hope the Lord will soon take me, too."

BALTIMORE REAL ESTATE DEAL.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 2.—The largest real estate deal ever effected in Baltimore has just been closed by a syndicate of New York and Chicago capitalists through J. Pierpont Morgan of New York. The names of the capitalists are withheld. John C. Mösser of Harrisburg placed the bonds and made the contracts. Messrs. Widener and Elkins, who were interested, were left out. It is said, because of their inability to get Mr. Morgan interested.

The deal involves nearly all of the available undeveloped property in the northwestern section of the city, the section where most of the suburban growth is expected for years to come. The terms of transfer to the syndicate have already been agreed upon, the work of searching titles is almost completed, and the transfer of deeds is expected by the end of this month.

The cost to the syndicate has been between $700,000 and $800,000, and $600,000 will be spent on improvements.

Suburban Homes, fast trains, low rates
Send a 1-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, for folder, or apply to New York Central ticket agents.—Adv.

The Pleasure of Traveling
Is wonderfully enhanced by the smooth roadbed and superb equipment of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Short line to Chicago.—Adv.

HOUSE VOTES FOR NICARAGUA CANAL

The Hepburn Bill Passed After a Stormy Debate.

RECEIVES MAJORITY OF 190

Of the 35 Against the Measure 16 Are Republicans.

Hepburn of Iowa, in Denouncing Cannon for Attempting to "Dishonor" Him, Gives the Lie to the Illinois Man.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The House today, at the conclusion of the most stormy debate of the present session of Congress, passed the Nicaraguan Canal bill by the overwhelming vote of 225 to 35. All attempts to retain in the bill the language of the original bill for the fortification of the canal and to still further strengthen the language on that line were balked and the victory of Mr. Hepburn and the committee was complete. A motion to recommit the bill with instructions to report back another bill, leaving the selection of the route to the President, was buried under an adverse majority of 52 to 171.

Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and Mr. Burton of Ohio, Chairman of the River and Harbor Committee, made a game fight to stall off action at this session, but their appeals were in vain and the members rode rough-shod over all their arguments and protests. Much excitement reigned throughout the day, and several times bitter words were used. The excitement reached its climax in a highly dramatic scene between Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Cannon, when the Iowan denounced the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee for attempting to "dishonor" him.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED.

When the House met, on motion of Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) in charge of the Nicaragua Canal bill, general debate upon that bill was closed and it was read for amendment under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Hepburn offered the committee amendment to substitute the word "protect" for "defend" in the first section.

Mr. Mann, (Rep., Ill.,) a member of the Inter-State Commerce Committee, said he favored a canal built, owned, and fortified by the United States.

Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.,) said he earnestly favored the building of the canal. No gentleman could be found on the floor who would come out openly, he said, and declare his opposition to the project. Yet he said there was opposition, strenuous and dangerous, but concealed and indirect.

The amendment was then adopted.

Mr. Parker (Rep., N. J.,) offered an amendment to strike out that portion of the bill limiting the President's selection to the Nicaragua route. This amendment called forth a protest from Mr. Hepburn, who declared that it was intended to revive interest in the Panama route, which had caused one of the "foulest scandals" in the history of the modern world. He charged that the emissaries of this discredited corporation were seeking to unload the enterprise on the American people. Much as he trusted the President he would not trust any Chief Executive with unlimited means at his disposal to make the choice of routes of the canal.

Mr. Burton (Rep., Ohio,) declared very emphatically that he was not in favor of the Panama Canal route, but plain business sense demanded a proper investigation and examination of both routes.

The Parker amendment was defeated—31 to 57.

Mr. McCulloch (Dem., Ark.) offered an amendment to insert the words "fortify, garrison" between the words "construct" and "and defend." He said he desired that the language of the bill should be unequivocal and should make plain the purpose of Congress to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Mr. Shafroth (Silver, Col.) heartily supported the amendment. We should have a fortified canal or no canal, he said.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.) said he would like to see the word "fortify" in the bill, but the main thing was to construct the canal and wipe out 10,000 miles of ocean voyage and freight charges in proportion. War would abrogate all treaties, and the American Government in the event of war would not hesitate to fortify and defend the canal.

HEPBURN AND CANNON CLASH.

At this point a dramatic and sensational scene occurred between Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and Mr. Hepburn. Mr. Cannon resented some remarks made last night by Mr. Hepburn impugning his (Cannon's) sincerity. Mr. Cannon spoke under excitement, saying he had just read Mr. Hepburn's attack upon him. As he proceeded he recalled an intimation that had come to him of which he spoke yesterday that those who were promoting this bill were doing so to delay the canal. Yet he said he had acquitted Mr. Hepburn of any such intention. To-day he frankly stated that Mr. Hepburn's name had been connected with the rumor.

"Who was the author of the rumor?" asked Mr. Hepburn, jumping to his feet.

"A newspaper man," replied Mr. Cannon. "I do not know his name."

Continuing, and speaking with great deliberation, Mr. Cannon said he would have been satisfied with the acquittal he gave Mr. Hepburn yesterday had not his "doubts been aroused." "My observation," said he, "is that when a man is willing to challenge the sincerity of another it is because he is turning the glass inward upon himself. I do not rise to justify my own reputation for sincerity. Upon my record of twenty-five years in public life I will stand or fall."

The excitement grew as Mr. Cannon proceeded. Mr. Hepburn's face was white and his words came in a perfect torrent when he replied. He thought it entirely possible, he said, that some one whose name could not be recalled was lying about the Capitol to serve the interest of his pet projects. Interests in Mr. Cannon's own city of Chicago, he declared, were trying to sell things to the Government, and he thought it altogether likely that the Panama Canal Company might be trying to defeat this bill.

"I know no man connected with the Panama Canal Company," cried Mr. Cannon fiercely. "Can the gentleman say as much?"

"Yes, except as they have appeared before my committee," replied Mr. Hepburn, who, continuing, appealed to the record for confirmation of what he had said about Mr. Cannon. Then, pausing for a moment and looking squarely at Mr. Cannon, he proceeded, "I say this to him: If he fathers the rumor that I have any other purpose to serve, I say he has lied!"

Quick as a flash, Mr. Cannon asked Mr. Hepburn to repeat his statement. By this time the House was in a wild state of excitement and confusion, and Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ky.,) attempted to call the gentlemen to order, but the Chair said he had heard nothing unparliamentary, and Mr. Hepburn proceeded:

"I say if the gentleman attempted to give currency to the statement he did me a gross injustice by making such an underhanded imputation."

Mr. Cannon with flushed face declared that Mr. Hepburn was adopting the tactics of the cuttlefish. "He seeks to muddy the waters and swim away."

"I am not seeking to muddy the waters," retorted Mr. Hepburn, passionately. "I am responsible for what I said to the gentleman here and elsewhere. The gentleman tried to dishonor me, and I resent it!"

ANOTHER ENCOUNTER.

Mr. Cannon protested that he had done nothing of the kind; that he had treated the gentleman from Iowa with great respect, and had himself been assailed without provocation. He would dismiss the whole subject, believing Mr. Hepburn's violent remarks were due to his temper, and not his calm judgment. Here the matter rested.

Soon afterward another scene occurred, when Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.,) took exception to a personal allusion made to him by Mr. Mann, (Rep., Ill.) Mr. Gaines declared that the man who had uttered the words was "devoid of common decency, courtesy, and gentility." The Illinois member had told him, Mr. Gaines said, that he had come from the South, and was a Southern man, and he thanked God that he was 1,500 miles removed from contact with the South.

Mr. Mann came down the aisle as Mr. Gaines concluded and in sarcastic tones said: "Mr. Chairman, if the remarks came from any other member than the gentleman from Tennessee they would deserve a reply, but from him they need no answer."

As Mr. Mann turned his back Mr. Gaines raised his right hand menacingly and exclaimed amid the confusion and laughter: "I want to say that I am responsible for every word I say."

The pending amendment was defeated, 66 to 114.

Another amendment by Mr. Burton, (Rep., Ohio,) striking out the word "Greytown," was defeated, 14 to 78.

Mr. Lovering (Rep., Mass.,) offered an amendment limiting the payment to Nicaragua and Costa Rica to $9,000,000. It was defeated without division. The committee amendments to the second section were adopted.

Mr. Neville (Pop., Neb.,) offered an amendment which was defeated, providing that wherever possible only American labor should be employed in the construction of the canal.

FINAL PLEAS.

The excitement increased as the time for a vote approached. Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Cannon exchanged broadsides, and Mr. Burton made his final protest against the bill. He declared that the House was proceeding illogically and hastily. The other committee amendments were adopted, and Mr. Burton offered his final amendment, providing that no money should be expended under the terms of the bill until the Isthmian Canal Commission made its report. The amendment was defeated without division.

Mr. Cannon made a final protest against the bill, pointing out that its author, Mr. Hepburn, and his colleague, Mr. Dolliver, conceded that the bill was defective.

There were calls of "Vote," "Vote," as Mr. Cannon concluded.

A substitute by Mr. Shackleford (Dem., Mo.,) that the bill should not go into effect if the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was ratified, was defeated.

The bill was then reported to the House. Mr. Adamson (Dem., Ga.,) demanded a separate vote upon the committee amendment, substituting the words "provisions for defense" in place of "fortifications for defense." The committee amendment was adopted, 154 to 104.

SOME REPUBLICANS VOTE NAY.

Mr. Burton then moved to recommit the bill to the Inter-State Commerce Committee with instructions to report back forthwith a substitute authorizing the President to secure control of a strip of territory connecting the two oceans for the construction of a canal, and authorizing the construction of such a canal at a cost not to exceed $140,000,000. The motion was defeated, 52 to 171. Mr. Burton demanded the yeas and nays, but could not get a second for his demand.

The bill was then passed, 225 to 35. The announcement was received with a whirlwind of applause from the floor and galleries. Those who voted nay were Acheson, (Rep., Penn.,) Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) Burton, (Rep., Ohio,) Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Capron, (Rep., R. I.,) Clark, (Dem., Mo.,) Cooney, (Dem., Mo.,) Cowherd, (Dem., Mo.,) Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) De Armond, (Dem., Mo.,) Denny, (Dem., Md.,) Dougherty, (Dem., Mo.,) Fleming, (Dem., Ga.,) Fletcher, (Rep., Minn.,) Gaston, (Dem., Penn.,) Gillett, (Rep., Mass.,) Graham, (Rep., Penn.,) Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) King, (Dem., Utah,) Lawrence, (Rep., Mass.,) Lester, (Dem., Ga.,) Levy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Littauer, (Rep., N. Y.,) Litchfield, (Rep., Me.,) McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) Neville, (Pop., Neb.,) Rhea, (Dem., Ky.,) Rucker, (Dem., Mo.,) Shafroth, (Sil., Col.,) Sprague, (Rep., Mass.,) Stewart, (Rep., Wis.,) Talbert, (Dem., S. C.,) Thayer, (Dem., Mass.,) Vandiver, (Dem., Mo.)—35.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The text of the Nicaragua Canal bill as it passed the House to-day is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the President of the United States be, and is hereby authorized to acquire from the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua for and in behalf of the United States, control of such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua as may be desirable and necessary, on which to excavate, construct, and protect a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movements of ships of the greatest tonnage and draught now in use, from a point near Greytown on the Caribbean Sea, via Lake Nicaragua to Brito, on the Pacific Ocean; and such sum as may be necessary to secure such control is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 2.—That when the President has secured full control over the territory in Section 1 referred to, he shall direct the Secretary of War to excavate and construct a canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Caribbean Sea near Greytown by way of Lake Nicaragua, to a point near Brito on the Pacific Ocean. Such canal shall be of sufficient capacity and depth as that it may be used by vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest depth now in use, and shall be supplied with all necessary locks and other appliances to meet the necessities of vessels passing from Greytown to Brito; and the Secretary of War shall also construct such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal, and such provisions for defense as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said canal and harbors.

Section 3.—That the President shall cause such surveys as may be necessary for said canal and harbors and in the construction of the same shall employ such persons as he may deem necessary.

Section 4.—That in the excavation and construction of said canal the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua, or such parts of each as may be made available, shall be used.

Section 5.—That in any negotiations with the States of Costa Rica or Nicaragua the President may have, the President is authorized to guarantee to said States the use of said canal and harbors, upon such terms as may be agreed upon for all vessels owned by said States or by citizens thereof.

Section 6.—That the sum of $10,000,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, toward the project herein contemplated, and the Secretary of War is further hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for materials and work that may be deemed necessary for the proper excavation, construction, completion, and defense of said canal, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be hereafter made, not to exceed in the aggregate $140,000,000.

Levy Opposed Nicaragua Canal Bill.

In the report of the debate in the House Tuesday on the Nicaragua Canal bill, it was stated that Representative Levy of New York spoke in favor of the measure. Mr. Levy is opposed to the Hepburn bill and delivered a speech against it. He should have been included in the group of eleven who were stated to be in opposition.

Church Bell Stolen and Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

RAHWAY, N. J., May 2.—The memorial bell of the Church of the Holy Comforter of this city was stolen by three men Monday night to be sold for old metal. It weighs 212 pounds. Yesterday one of the men confessed and the bell was found badly broken. The bell was a relic of the fire that destroyed the church edifice five years ago.

Centre of American Metropolis
Is Grand Central Station of the New York Central in 42d Street. You can reach it in from half a minute to fifteen minutes from 77 New York hotels, 85 clubs, and 31 theatres.—Adv.

A Curious Water Level.
The thousand miles between New York and Chicago by New York Central Lines along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, Lake Erie, and Lake Michigan.—Adv.

BUFFALO STRIKE SETTLED

Differences Between New York Central and Employes Adjusted.

Men, However, Refuse to Return to Work Until Strikers on Other Lines Arrange to Go Back.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 2.—An amicable adjustment of existing differences between the members of the Car Repairers' Association employes of the New York Central and Superintendent Waitt of the motive power department, who represented the company, was concluded at 6:30 o'clock tonight, after a conference which was nearly continuous from 11 o'clock this morning until that hour.

The agreement reached was ratified at a joint meeting of the strikers to-night, so far as it relates to their own grievance. The reservation made by the Central men was that they would not return to work until the car repairers on the other lines who struck either in sympathy or on independent grievances, shall have arranged with their employers to resume their former positions. The roads on which the repairers, Inspectors, &c., have struck out of sympathy for the Central's men are the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Lehigh Valley and Nickel Plate.

On the Western New York and Pennsylvania and Erie the men have made demands for an increase of wages. The grievance of the former road was of long standing, but that of the Erie was only presented to-day shortly before the men went out. The men of the Western New York and Pennsylvania struck on Monday.

The session between the Joint Executive Committee of the Car Repairers and Superintendent Waitt was a dignified discussion of issues, in which it appears the best of temper prevailed. The railway company, according to Superintendent Waitt, carried out its declared policy to deal not only justly but liberally with its employes, but strongly emphasized its determination to sustain its officers in the exercise of discretion in the employment of men and the reduction of forces when the demands shall so require.

The men claim that the wage question was adjusted substantially according to their demands, which were 22 cents per hour for carpenters and painters, 22½ cents for machinists, 21 cents for pipe fitters, 20 cents for tinsmiths, 17 cents for blacksmiths, and $65 per month for air brake inspectors. The company, the strikers declare, conceded these rates with the exception of that to the carpenters, who will receive 21 cents per hour, mechanics, who will receive 22 cents, and the air brake inspectors, who will receive $62.50 per month.

At the conclusion of the conference, Superintendent Waitt made a statement touching the points argued during the discussion and the attitude of the company toward its employes.

"We have had an all-day session without words or feeling," said Mr. Waitt. "I met the men on behalf of the company with the idea of frankly going over the entire situation in detail, and prepared to carry out our previously outlined policy."

Superintendent Waitt here quoted from the statement given out in New York on Monday, which was in effect that the New York Central intended not to deal not only justly but liberally with its employes on the subject of wages, and, notwithstanding that it had increased the standard of pay within the past sixty days, it was willing to take up the question of wages. He continued as follows:

"That question was taken up, and everything was discussed, and mutual concessions were made, the rate of pay that the company agreed to give the men being more liberal than that of any company in this part of the country. In some cases the rate of increase over the original pay previous to March 16 being in the vicinity of 40 per cent. In other cases it is only 5 or 12 per cent.

"It was clearly understood between myself and the committee that the company would always be ready to give a hearing to any committee of its employes that the men might select on any grievance that may arise. If at such meeting they wish to have an adviser who is not an employe, there will be no objection to that, but the company will deal with its employes directly.

"It was also understood that the officers of the company alone must decide as to the men that are employed and the methods that must be used in reducing expenses. That could not be delegated to any outside party.

"I think the men will return to work within the next forty-eight hours."

DEPUTIES FIRE A VOLLEY.

Sheriff's Posse Disperses Strikers at Orford Copper Works in Bayonne.

There was a deal of strike excitement at Constable Hook, Bayonne, N. J., yesterday. At the Orford copper works 450 men refused to work the previous night, and yesterday they gathered about the yards and stoned the few men who went to work. Sixteen of the Bayonne policemen were called upon to afford protection, and this left the city practically without police.

Sheriff Ruempler of Hudson County arrived last night with sixty deputies and relieved the police, a portion of whom had been withdrawn. The strikers had virtual possession of the yards when the deputies came, and they proceeded to stone them. The deputies drew their revolvers and some of them fired into the air while others covered the strikers with their undischarged weapons. The volley caused the strikers to flee precipitately, and later the workmen within were able to leave the works without molestation.

The strike was due to dissatisfaction with the hours of day and night shifts. Day shifts work from nine to ten hours, while the night shifts work twelve to fourteen hours, the shifts changing place each week. The wages, day and night, are 17½ cents an hour. The men want the shifts to be of equal length. The officials say that they raised wages 10 per cent. voluntarily the first of the year, and the men quit without any notice.

Superintendent Moffett said he was sure matters would be adjusted satisfactorily if the men sent a committee to confer with the officers of the company.

About 120 non-union boilermakers, Slavs and Poles, struck at the Standard Oil yards Tuesday. They demand an increase from $1.50 to $2.50 a day. They also want to join the union. They have engaged Recorder Lazarus to represent them and seek satisfactory terms from the company officials.

The Great Northern Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., May. 2.—The strike situation on the Montana Central branch of the Great Northern remains unchanged. The men claim the new wage schedule is equivalent to a 25 per cent. reduction in wages. This the company denies. General Agent Dutton of the Helena office predicts that a settlement will be effected within twenty-four hours. It is hardly thought the strike will extend to the main line of the Great Northern, although the strikers are being aided by main line employes.

Advance for Southern Operators.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 2.—It was officially announced yesterday afternoon that a number of operators on the Southern Railroad had been given an advance of from 10 to 12 per cent. in wages. This affects only those operators who remained with the road after the strike was announced, and is confined to those who are station agents and express agents at smaller stations on the road. Just how far the advance extends has not been announced.

"O'Neill's" Tailor-Made Suits
are exclusive in Style and Perfect in Fit and Finish. Special Sale to-day. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

PURCHASE OF THE DANISH ISLANDS

Representative Gardner's Motive in Introducing His Bill.

FEARED GERMANY WOULD ACT

Abandoned His Measure on Request of Mr. Hitt—Mr. White's Trip to Copenhagen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The account published in The Times on Tuesday about the efforts of certain persons to negotiate a sale to the United States of the Danish West Indies, and of the interference of other persons, has not lost its interest here among those who have followed the different attempts to secure the island by purchase. Among members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs the idea that Germany would undertake to acquire the islands by trick or by force was not entertained. The traditional friendship of Russia, and her manifestation of that feeling in the cession of Alaska were alluded to as indicating the persistent friendship of that country. If Russia desired a foothold in America it would be much more likely to find expression in a statement direct than by any roundabout way through Germany.

Representative Hitt, Chairman of the committee, said he had never heard the name of H. H. Rogers mentioned in connection with the matter of purchase of the islands until it was mentioned in THE TIMES. He thought it was no secret that all negotiations proceeding from this country to that end were suspended when the war came on, and when the war was over the desire for a naval station or merely a coaling station was not so great as it was prior to the acquisition of Porto Rico and the possession of Cuba. If any further attempts were made to obtain control of the Danish islands in the West Indies he supposed that the negotiations would be intrusted to the United States Minister at Copenhagen or through the Minister of Denmark in Washington. That would be a much more satisfactory method than the conduct of a sale through commission merchants or brokers.

Representative John J. Gardner of New Jersey, who on Jan. 31 introduced a bill authorizing the taking of steps to acquire the Danish Islands at a cost not exceeding $4,000,000, said to-night that he had no objection to telling how he came to introduce that measure.

"I live in a district where many refugee Germans and their descendants reside. They read German papers from the other side, and they get ideas from them that sometimes do not reach our papers until much later. From some of them I obtained the impression that Germany was looking enviously upon the Danish Islands, and would seize any excuse for occupying them, and later on making them colonies of the empire. After inquiry, I learned that nothing was being done about the matter by us, and without suggestion from anybody, and after consulting only one of the Senators from New Jersey, I drew up the bill which I introduced.

"That bill was sent to the Foreign Affairs Committee. Soon after that I learned from Mr. Hitt that he considered it an inadvisable measure, as it might interfere with the success of negotiations, if any were undertaken, for the purchase of the islands. With that explanation I abandoned the bill, did not go before the committee to make any argument in behalf of it, and have had no more interest in it, although I still hope the islands, which are important in their location as protectors of the eastern entrance to the Caribbean Sea, should be ours.

"I do not know H. H. Rogers, never heard of him until this story was published, and have no interest in his negotiations."

A member of the House who prefers not to have his name used said to-night that, while the Department of State admits that Secretary of Embassy White did go to Copenhagen to inquire about the inclination of Denmark to renew negotiations, and denies that he registered under an assumed name when he reached that capital, it must have been misinformed as to this particular. It may have been that Mr. White did not himself register and did not know that the gentleman who registered for him wrote another name so as to protect the King of Denmark from the gossip that would have followed if it was known that an American emissary had approached him touching the cession of property that Germany was believed to be anxious to possess.

NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.

LONDON, May 3.—The negotiations between Denmark and the United States relative to the purchase of the Danish West Indies, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail, have been definitely broken off.

A DENIAL FROM BERLIN.

BERLIN, May 2.—The statement, said to emanate from American sources, that Germany has offered Denmark a portion of Schleswig in exchange for the Danish Antilles is semi-officially denied.

DANISH ISLANDS AND ROGERS.

From The Hartford Post.

THE NEW YORK TIMES scored a beat on its contemporaries by publishing this morning an exclusive story of recent negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies. THE TIMES is always careful and reliable and in this case its article is apparently by the book, as it quotes official dispatches, and its reporter evidently obtained the details from an inside official source.

If the facts are as stated, and we see no reason at present to doubt that they are, Mr. Henry H. Rogers, a Director of the Standard Oil Company, is one of the most cheeky individuals in the country today. He knew that there was a disposition to part with the islands and played a great game of bluff, claiming that the United States would not allow Germany or any other European nation to acquire any of the islands, which is true, and also that the Standard Oil Company controlled the United States Senate, and therefore no sale could be negotiated except by the consent of the Standard Oil Company, which is very far from the truth. Rogers's bluff did not go. He did not long impose upon the Danish Government. As soon as his remarkable claims were sifted their real character was seen.

But it is probably due to the interference of Rogers that the negotiations between the Danish Government and the United States have been, at least for the present, of no effect. Meanwhile Secretary Root's recent statement, in which he said that the American people must be prepared soon to abandon the Monroe doctrine or fight for it, is of great significance.

In Justice to Bradford Merrill.

In its report yesterday of the news concerning the negotiations for the Danish West India Islands, THE NEW YORK TIMES stated that Henry H. Rogers "asked a press agent named Bradford Merrill to prepare a statement." This was an error. It appears that Mr. Rogers sent his statement to The World with a request that it be furnished to the other city newspapers and that Mr. Merrill, the managing editor of The World, complied with the request to the extent of furnishing the statement to the local bureau of The Associated Press, which sent it out in the usual way.

Fast Trains to Cincinnati and St. Louis
Via Pennsylvania Railroad. See time table in another column. 'Phone call for Penna. R. R. cabs, "914—18th Street."—Adv.

Delaware Water Gap, 88 Miles,
an ideal vacation region. Mountains, river, brooks, waterfalls, hotels of all classes. Fine train service via Lackawanna Railroad.—Adv.

THINK AGUINALDO IS DEAD.

Belief Prevails that He Was Killed by Savages—Nothing Heard from Him Since December.

MANILA, May 2.—The belief is growing that Aguinaldo was killed by the Igorottis. There is no proof that he has been alive since Major Peyton C. March of the Thirty-third Regiment abandoned the chase after the Filipino leader in the Benquet Mountains, and an insurgent officer who recently surrendered to Gen. Young says that the insurgent Gen. Tinio holds this belief. Tinio held regular communication with Aguinaldo until Dec. 28, since when he has heard nothing from him, and Tinio thinks Aguinaldo would find means to communicate with him if alive.

Major March's information was that there were only half a dozen soldiers with Aguinaldo when he fled beyond the Bontoc wilderness, where the savages are hostile to all strangers. Friends of Aguinaldo's wife assert that she has heard nothing from him since they parted. She is in a delicate condition, and nearly prostrated with worry. Therefore, she has not been informed of the death of her child, and thinks it is with friends at Bacoor.

PACKING COMPANY TO SELL OUT.

Swift & Co. May Get Chicago Packing and Provision Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Swift & Co. may buy the local plant of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company, which it was expected that Schwarzschild & Sulzberger would purchase. Negotiations have been under way with Swift & Co. for some little time, and the present indications are that they will end by a transaction giving the local, instead of the New York, firm the control of the property.

A meeting of the stockholders has been called to be held in London the latter part of next week, when a resolution will be introduced authorizing the American management to sell the plant. The Directors have proxies for enough stock in the English company to make the passage of the resolution certain.

COL. WILLIAM A. COOK INSANE.

Is One of the Lawyers Who Defended Star Route Contractors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum was this afternoon requested by the District Commissioners to admit to the institution as a patient William A. Cook, who, they state, has been found by Drs. H. C. Duffey and Charles K. Koones to be of unsound mind.

The unfortunate man will be remembered by many people of the District as Col. William A. Cook, at one time a prominent member of the District Bar, and one who ten or fifteen years ago was considered by many as perhaps the best criminal lawyer then practicing before the courts of the District. For the past several years ill-health and his advanced age prevented his active participation in the prosecution of his profession, and he is now said to be in an extremely feeble condition, with the probability that he will not long survive.

Col. Cook was one of the counsel employed to defend the Star-Route contractors, who were indicted during the Administration of President Arthur.

FATAL BICYCLE COLLISION.

Young Salesman Dies in Hospital After an Accident.

Morris Mars, a salesman, nineteen years old, living at 2,333 Third Avenue, died in the Harlem Hospital at 8 o'clock last evening from injuries received in a bicycle collision with Eugene Molloy, seventeen years old, of 404 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

Molloy shortly before 7 o'clock last evening started from his home, intending to take a ride through the Park on his wheel. He rode west through One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and turned into Third Avenue, going south along the west side of the avenue between the elevated road pillars and the curb at about ten miles an hour. When midway between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets Molloy saw a man coming north on a wheel directly in front of him. Molloy shouted and rang his bell. Both riders tried to avoid a collision, but instead of doing so they came together at full speed. There was a crash that could have been heard half a block away, and both men were thrown violently to the pavement. Molloy struck the curbstone head first, while the other was thrown against an elevated road pillar. The wheels were wrecked completely.

A crowd collected, and the two men were placed on the sidewalk, both bleeding profusely, while an ambulance call was sent to Harlem Hospital. Dr. Muller responded to the call and took the injured men to the hospital. On arriving there the man with whom Molloy had come in collision gave his name and address and lapsed into unconsciousness. Molloy, whose left eye was completely closed, and whose left leg was torn between the ankle and knee, had his wounds dressed and left for home.

In the meantime all efforts to revive Mars proved futile, and it was discovered on examination that he was suffering from a compound fracture of the skull. He died a few minutes before 8 o'clock without making a statement. The hospital at once notified the police, and Detective Hawkins took Molloy to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station and detained him there until the matter could be investigated.

BETA BETA CHAPTER WINS.

Injunction Restrains Kappa Kappa Gamma Society from Expelling It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 2.—Beta Beta Chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma Society at St. Lawrence University has won two decisions in its favor, the Appellate Division, Third Department, to-day affirming a judgment enjoining the Grand Council from withdrawing the St. Lawrence Chapter's charter. The opinion is written by Justice Smith, all concurring but two. The decision affirms the right of courts to interfere with the internal affairs of voluntary associations, and so far establishes a precedent.

This case has made a considerable stir among women's colleges. The plaintiffs, Lucia E. Heaton and others, asked for an injunction to restrain Mary J. Hull and others, composing the Grand Council of the fraternity, from withdrawing the Beta Beta charter. For seventeen years the course of the Beta Beta Chapter ran smoothly. Then, in April, 1898, Grand President Miss Bertha Richmond of West Medford, Mass., made a visit to this State and, after studying Northern New York manners, concluded that they were not up to the Massachusetts standard. She charged "Lack of culture and refinement among the women of the college and town."

Kappa Kappa Gamma is one of the largest women's college fraternities in the country.

Half Rate to Sioux Falls Via Pennsylvania Railroad.
Tickets at single fare for the round trip will be sold from all points on the Penna. R. R. system on May 5th, good to return until May 14th, account People's National Convention.—Adv.

Awnings and Slip Covers
made to order at "O'

cretly took giant powder down into the mine to assist them in their work. They were exceedingly anxious to make a good showing, and make as much money as possible, and it is thought this form of explosive was used in order that great bodies of coal could more easily be dislodged. It is thought that when the giant powder was touched off it ignited some of the dust of which every coal mine has more or less.

HOW THE MEN DIED.

One of the miners sent over from Castle Gate to aid the rescue work, said, when he came out of the tunnel: "This explosion is the most disastrous so far as loss of life is concerned, that has ever occurred in America. There will be 300 dead men when we are through work.

"We have had some hard experiences digging through the mine. Several times members of our party were overcome by the damp, but we got them out in time. We found the bodies of the men in every conceivable shape, but generally they were lying on their stomachs with their arms about their faces. The men died almost instantly when struck by the damp and did not suffer. They just became unconscious and were asphyxiated. Their faces were calm and peaceful, as though they had just fallen asleep.

"The men in No. 1 might possibly have escaped had they started to run as soon as the explosion in No. 4, which connected with it, occurred. Evidently they did not appreciate this fact until too late, as they put on their coats and arranged their tools before starting. They started, however, just in time to meet the damp half way. The bodies found near the entrance are badly crushed, as they got the full force of the explosion. They are few in number, however. Mine No. 1 was damaged comparatively little, but No. 4 is badly damaged."

A curious fact connected with the affair is that five men—Thomas Sellers, Alexander C. Wilson, John Wilson, Harry Taylor, and John Bedoes—who were working outside of mine, were severely hurt.

ACCOUNTS OF SURVIVORS.

Harry Taylor, one of the injured men, said he remembered the moment of the awful explosion, and he told of it, a few words at a time, between paroxysms of pain.

"I was repairing some track out on the dump," said the injured man, "when I started toward the mouth of the tunnel to get some tools. I got about fifty feet away from the tunnel mouth, when suddenly there was an awful report, and at the same time a black cloud filled with rocks bore down on me. I felt several small rocks strike me; then I felt a jolt on my side, and then—then I came away," said the injured man, with a ghastly attempt at smiling.

"Next thing I knew I woke with a man pouring some brandy down my throat, and I saw the boys lying all around me, moaning for help. We were fixed up and put on the train."

W. C. Wilson was one of those fortunate ones on the level of No. 1 who escaped. He tells his story as follows:

"There was a low rumbling noise heard in the distance, followed by a sort of wave that can hardly be described but that is known to all who have been in explosions, and I have been in several. I said to my partner that if gas was known to exist in the mine I should say that an explosion had occurred. I advised that we run to the tunnel, and with me came six men working in that section.

"In the main tunnel we met the driver, and asked him if he had noticed the strange occurrence. He replied that he had almost been knocked off the bar by the rush of air. I was then convinced that it was an explosion, and advised my comrades to hasten with me to the mouth. We met two others further on, and they proceeded with us. We were none too soon, for afterdamp reached us some three or four minutes before we reached the open air, almost suffocating us."

THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

The mine at Winter Quarters, Utah, at which the accident took place, is located on the line of the Rio Grande Western Railway, and is operated by the Pleasant Valley Coal Company, which was incorporated in 1878, and has been working coal in Utah ever since. Now it is the largest producer in that State, its output for last year having been 760,000 tons of coal, in addition to 26,750 tons of coke. The whole State produces about 890,000 tons.

The mine is located near Scofield, in Carbon County, and it is one of the most peculiar locations in the country, for there are really two mines, both being worked on the same vein and separated by a gulch which affords space for the railway line and tracks, tipples, ovens, &c. The mines are well equipped with machinery, including a steam plant, which produces power for operating an electric locomotive for hauling the mine cars, and electric rope hauling plant, to screen the slack. The vein worked is 11 feet in thickness, and lies with a slight dip toward the gulch. The main tunnel is about a mile and a half long, and drifts have been run over 3,000 feet each way from it. The coal produced is the best quality of bituminous.

It is said that the quality of coal in Utah is equal to that anywhere in America, and the coal is generally found in very thick measures. Direct connection with California would no doubt lead to a very large increase in production and furnish the people of the Pacific Coast with a better and cheaper fuel than they now get. It is said that this may come through the operation of the Utah and Pacific Road from Milford, southwest, which would open up the coal in Iron County. Up to date only one developed coal mine produces coke, and the mines being opened up by the Rio Grande Western, near Sunnyside, will mark a new era in the coal and coke industry of Utah.

Besides the coal which is produced within the State, there is a large amount received from mines in Wyoming, because these mines come in competition with Utah production in certain towns and cities of the State, the amount received during last year having been 315,000 tons. Utah also exports a considerable quantity of coal, more than offsetting the amount named, for, according to the report of Gomer Thomas, Mine Inspector, the exportation from Utah last year amounted to 532,536 tons, the coal going to Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and California. These markets are all growing in extent.

In addition to the mine at Winter Quarters, the Pleasant Valley Coal Company operates another at Castle Gate, where the plant is quite extensive, consisting of the best and most powerful machinery, in which electricity is brought largely into use in hoisting the cars from lower levels and taking the empties into the mine. Connected with this operation is a bank of 110 coke ovens. All the waste is run through rolls, then conveyed to bins, whence it is drawn into cars and hauled to the ovens, where about 150 tons of coke are turned out daily. It is said that the number of people employed at both operations is about 750, and the wages paid out amount to about $800,000 per annum.

SYMPATHY IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 3.—The Daily Telegraph, after alluding editorially to the generous sympathy and aid of Americans in connection with the Ottawa fire, and commenting at length upon the Scofield disaster, concludes as follows:

"There will be deeper sympathy with America in this awful catastrophe than has been evoked by any event on the other side of the Atlantic since the loss of the Maine."

FIND TWO TONS OF COPPER.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., May 2.—Two Finlanders who have been prospecting all Winter on the south side of Sixteen Mile Creek yesterday found a huge misshapen boulder which proved to be almost pure copper.

The mass was moss covered and weather beaten, and for ten or fifteen years sheep herders have made it a rendezvous from which they watched their flocks and where they sat to partake of their luncheon.

Passing it recently, one of the two discoverers happened to strike it with a pick and the pick stuck in the boulder. Examination proved that it was so pure in copper that it dents rather than breaks. The boulder is estimated to weigh two tons.

Great excitement exists over the discovery of the virgin copper, the first ever found in Montana.

Indiana Docked at League Island.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The battleship Indiana, which arrived at League Island from the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, was to-day towed to moorings in the back, or reserve, basin. She is the first ship of her class to be docked in the reserve basin at League Island. The battleship Massachusetts, which has also been ordered into reserve, will arrive at League Island early next week. A berth has been made ready for her near the Indiana. There are now twenty-one warships, including the Indiana, in the reserve basin at League Island, and there is room for twice that number of ships.

SEVERE REPRIMAND FOR CAPT. CHADWICK

Navy Department Acts on His Attack on Admiral Schley.

AN INEXCUSABLE INDISCRETION

Chadwick Explains that His Remarks Were Not Intended for Publication.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Secretary Long to-day made public the correspondence which has taken place between the Navy Department and Capt. Chadwick respecting the published interview in which the Captain is reported as severely reflecting upon Rear Admiral Schley. The Secretary's letter was written to-day, and was forwarded only after the Secretary had had a conference on the subject with the President at noon. The department's action in the case is a severe reprimand, and it is noteworthy that its letter has been made public, a fact which in itself adds to the weight of the punishment administered.

The correspondence consists of two letters, one from Capt. Chadwick and the other from Secretary Long. Capt. Chadwick's letter to Secretary Long, which is dated New York, April 27, follows:

CAPT. CHADWICK'S EXPLANATION.

"I have in no way been privy to the publication of said article. The circumstances on which it is based are as follows: On the 16th or 17th of this month, in passing down Fourteenth Street, in Washington, I was saluted by Mr. Atkins, correspondent of The Brooklyn Eagle, a gentleman whom I have known in Washington a number of years, and always favorably.

"Mr. Atkins had called my attention Jan. 2 last to an editorial in The Brooklyn Eagle of, I think, Dec. 31, 1899, expressing an extreme desire for me to read it, and asking if he could see me. I declined to see him, as I knew that he probably wished to discuss a confidential subject. I later obtained a copy of the paper referred to and read the editorial mentioned. It was a discussion of the controversy regarding Rear Admiral Schley, and proposed a remedy, viz., the promotion of both Rear Admiral Schley and Rear Admiral Sampson to Vice Admiral.

"At the casual meeting mentioned, (on the 16th or 17th inst.,) I entered into conversation with Mr. Atkins regarding the editorial. I asked him if he had received a note which I had sent him on reading it, in which I said the writer was evidently not aware of the facts in the case and that he entirely mistook the principle involved. This was the extent of the note so far as I remember. Mr. Atkins said yes, he had received the note and had not used it in any way. I replied, of cours not, that it was entirely private.

"I repeated what I had said in the note, and said the question upon which the navy stood was not the advancement of any particular man, but one of honor. I added that the whole difficulty in the matter was with the press in general, which had failed to put before the country the facts, based upon Rear Admiral Schley's own signals and dispatches, stated in the letter of the Secretary of the Navy to the Senate of the 6th of February, 1899, that the people in general were thus ignorant of the true status of the case. That the Secretary's letter, which of course was virtually the President's statement of the matter, was as severe an arraignment as it was possible to make regarding an officer, and accused him of conduct such that no officer should remain silent under the accusations.

"That every sentiment of military honor demanded that Admiral Schley should ask for a court to clear himself of such charges, and that I believed every officer of the navy would be most pleased to see him cleared for the honor of the service, and that I could certainly say so for myself. That so long as he remained silent under these charges I would not take his hand or meet him socially. That it was impossible to advocate Admiral Schley (as the editorial proposed) so long as he rested under these charges without destroying the whole standard of honor and duty in the navy. That the whole navy, so far as I knew it, was of this opinion, and that its attitude was a matter of self-preservation.

"The foregoing gives my remarks in substance and purport as far as my recollection goes. The conversation was entirely private; it was so regarded by me, and also, I supposed, by Mr. Atkins, as evidence of which latter is the fact that he knew that my note, which consisted of, as far as I remember, but this one short phrase mentioned, was private; and also that nearly or quite a week passed before he mentioned my conversation publicly. It was in no sense and in no part intended for publication or considered an interview."

SECRETARY LONG'S REPRIMAND.

Secretary Long in his letter says:

"The department regrets that it has occasion to reprimand an officer of your rank and experience for inexcusable indiscretion and offense against the navy regulations.

"It appears from your letter that in your interview with Mr. Atkins, whom you knew to be a newspaper correspondent, you spoke of a fellow-officer, your senior in rank, in a way calculated to bring him into contempt. You knew this to be a violation of the naval regulations, which forbid the communication by interviews of such comment and criticism.

"You knew it to be against the good order and discipline of the service because it is the example of one officer in high rank reflecting upon the honor and character of another—an example which, unrebuked and followed, tends to bring the whole service into contention and scandal.

"You knew that the professional business of your interviewer is to collect material for publication. While he may have not had justification in publishing what you understood, and regarded as understood by him, to be private conversation, you knew the risk you ran, and within a year had been reprimanded for similar misconduct in putting yourself and the welfare of the service to the same risk, with the same result. You have thus again and further impaired the confidence of the department in your discretion.

"It is true that your case differs from some recent cases of offense on the part of other officers, in that objectionable remarks by them were made on occasions and under circumstances which they knew assured their publicity. In your case the department unreservedly accepts your statement that your remarks were 'in no sense and in no part intended for publication or considered as an interview.' It is for this reason that it takes no other action than this emphatic reprimand, the receipt of which you will acknowledge.

"JOHN D. LONG, Secretary."

CHADWICK'S FORMER OFFENSE.

Was Reprimanded for Giving Official Documents for Publication in a Magazine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The previous indiscretion of Capt. Chadwick, to which Secretary Long refers in his letter to that officer, was committed a long while ago, although it did not come to the notice of the department for several months after it was committed. It was not a criticism of a superior officer, and in referring to it as "similar misconduct" Mr. Long did not mean to indicate any resemblance between it and the insult to Admiral Schley. The department considers the case similar to the present one in that, as in the present case, Capt. Chadwick reposed in a newspaper man confidence of which the newspaper man proved himself unworthy.

After leaving Santiago Capt. Chadwick allowed a number of important dispatches to be seen by this newspaper man. In fact, he left them in the man's possession for some time. The newspaper man copied the dispatches. He did not publish them in any newspaper, but prepared them for use in a magazine article which he intended to write. He did write the article; it was accepted by the magazine, and it was only on the eve of the publication that the Navy Department learned of the fact. It was impossible to prevent the publication, but the department destroyed the value of the publication to the magazine and the author by immediately giving out to the newspapers copies of the dispatches. They appeared in the newspapers on the day that the magazine containing the article was issued.

The department investigated the matter and found that Capt. Chadwick was to blame. He escaped with a reprimand, and the fact that he was in fault and had been punished was never made public. The fact that Chadwick has again committed the same offense has evidently decided the department to try the efficacy of giving his act and punishment the widest publicity, for whereas the previous reprimand was carefully concealed from the newspapers, the present one has been given out to the press associations. The evidence of slackness and carelessness given by his repeating the offense within so short a time after his previous reprimand has impaired the department's confidence in him and indicated the necessity of sharper treatment.

While this is the Navy Department's view of the matter, it is ascertained from other sources that in fact Capt. Chadwick knew that the dispatches were to be published, and that the newspaper man did not make any attempt to conceal the fact from him. He obtained them from the Captain for the express purpose of publishing them in magazine articles.

The correspondence which Chadwick turned over included all the official correspondence on the subject of the Sampson-Schley controversy, and it was afterward printed by the Senate as part of an official document. The papers were sent to the Senate Feb. 6, 1899, in response to a resolution calling for information regarding the promotions of Sampson and Schley. They were intended to justify the department's action in recommending the advancement by eight numbers of Sampson and by six numbers of Schley, and they included the now famous letter of Sampson to Long, dated July 10, 1898, in which he used the expression "reprehensible conduct" in regard to Schley.

As Chadwick was Sampson's chief of staff, the correspondence was in his hands, and his indiscretion in giving papers of such importance for publication was regarded by the department as very great. The correspondence given out by him, however, included not only the documents relating to the Sampson-Schley controversy, by all the correspondence relating to the operations of the fleet before Santiago, and the recommendations for promotion made after the battle.

BRIDGE JUMPER MAY DIE.

His Parachute Did Not Work and Bladders to Float Him Burst.

Another man jumped into notoriety from the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon.

He lay last night a prisoner in the Hudson Street Hospital, and at 1:30 o'clock this morning he was in a comatose condition, and the surgeons entertained no hope of his recovery.

The latest jumper is Albert M. Bryan, twenty-two years old, a native of Bristol, England, resident now at 354 West Forty-eighth Street, and of late employed as a conductor on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Road, whose uniform he wore when he made the jump. He had taken the pains to sell the news of his intended exploit to a newspaper, whose reporters were on hand at various vantage points to witness the jump. Some of them, in their zeal, betrayed the affair too soon. One rushed breathlessly up to a policeman at the bridge entrance and asked if a man had jumped, and expressed great surprise that none had.

The policeman telephoned to the Bridge Police Station, in Brooklyn, and Capt. Eason gave directions to the outgoing platoon to be on the lookout for bridge jumpers. It was while platoons were shifting, at 3:45 o'clock, that a cab drove up the south roadway of the bridge. There were two men inside. The cab stopped at the centre, a man got out, climbed the rail, hoisted a large umbrella of the kind used on trucks, and jumped.

Capt. Nells Jansen of the United States Quartermaster's tug Katharine Francisco, which was coming down the river, saw the man shoot down and disappear.

"There was something else following him," said the Captain afterward, "but I didn't notice what it was. The crew of a passing schooner pulled him out of the water and we took him off the schooner. He had gone down two or three times before he was rescued."

The jumper had counted upon the umbrella to serve as a parachute, but it did not work. He had also provided a couple of bladders to keep him afloat after striking the water, but these burst when he struck the water.

Meantime the other occupant of the cab got out, and, boarding a trolley car, made his escape just as Policeman Edward D. Bishop arrived on the scene and placed the cabman under arrest. The cab driver told the police who the jumper was, and gave his own name as John Botsford and his address as the same as Bryan's, and produced the card of an evening newspaper reporter given to him, he said, by the man who stepped on the trolley car.

Further inquiry developed the fact that Bryan boarded with the Botsfords, Mrs. Botsford, an elderly woman, being janitress of the building at 354 West Forty-eighth Street. A son, Ransom Botsford, had recently secured the lease of a roadhouse in Bayonne, and Bryan, who had once jumped from a bridge in Montreal, suggested he should jump from Brooklyn Bridge and then camp out next the roadhouse as an advisement.

It was agreed that a cab should be hired and that the other brother, John, should drive it. Then Bryan started out to effect the sale of a "tip" to a newspaper.

The police said yesterday that, should Bryan die, those who abetted his jump might be liable to a criminal charge as accomplices.

At the hospital it was found that Bryan had placed padding about himself for protection when he should strike the water. Though no bones were broken, the doctor said that he was badly bruised and suffering from shock. He was unconscious when rescued, but was revived, and he asked:

"Did I jump?"

He became unconscious again after reaching the hospital, and it was thought that he would not live through the night.

Mrs. Botsford called in the evening with dainties for the injured man. She had been invited to witness the jump, but had declined. She was not permitted to see him, and the doctors told her that she would probably not again see him alive.

EXPOSITION OF PRINTING.

Opening of the Fair of Typographical Union No. 6.

Implements of printing, from the crude contrivances of early times to the perfected modern machinery, make an interesting exhibit at Grand Central Palace, gotten up by Typographical Union No. 6 in aid of its general fund. The exposition, the anniversary of "Big Six's" fiftieth year as an organization, was formally opened last night by Charities Commissioner Keller, who, after a brief address, pressed an electric button that set the machinery in motion.

In connection with the exposition is a fair of large proportions, under direction of the American Federation of Women. Many firms allied to the printer's trade have installed exhibits, and these, with many other features of interest scattered over a large floor space, will remain open for public inspection until June 2.

Mr. Keller was introduced by C. W. Cavanagh, Chairman of the Inaugural Committee. Mr. Keller first reminded the visitors, of whom there were many hundreds, that he himself was a newspaper man, and a firm friend of the union. The fair, he said, was conceived as a means of procuring money for charity. It was planned to that end, and he opened it with the hope that money would flow into the coffers of the organization that it might aid in the comfort and rehabilitation of the unfortunate members.

"I know the charity of 'Big Six,' said Mr. Keller. "For eighteen years of my life I have worked with 'Big Six.' For one stretch of 435 consecutive days, Sundays and holidays included, I worked at night as well as in the day, and through that unbroken stretch 'Big Six' was with me, and of me, and around me. I saw how they worked; I saw the honest labor they gave. I knew them and admired them as true men. But there was another side ever conspicuous. It was the never failing response for aid for an unfortunate brother. 'Big Six' has always taken care of its sick, its poor, its widow, and its orphan. 'Bix Six' has never hesitated to make self-denial, and has always met the call in the spirit of sincere and true sympathy."

A hearty response in the way of applause followed Mr. Keller's address, and presently the exposition was officially under way.

Among the things of interest is the old Bradford hand press of the Washington type, which was used by William Bradford, the first printer in New York, in the days when the city was centred around the lower end of the island. Near by is an old Ramage press, one hundred and fifty years old, the original of the Washington press of to-day. It was loaned by the Smithsonian Institution, which has sent on another exhibit showing the early clay impressions of the Babylonian method of preserving written forms and the progress of parchment writing in bookmaking to the book as it now appears.

Library Commissioners Named.

TRENTON, N. J., May 2.—Gov. Voorhees to-day appointed the following Public Library Commissioners: Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, Librarian of Princeton University; Moses Taylor Pyne of Princeton, William C. Kimble of Passaic, Frank P. Hill, Librarian of the Newark Public Library, and the Rev. Everet T. Tomlinson of Elisabeth.

BISHOP DEFENDS THE AMERICAN SOLDIER

Dr. Potter on the Conduct of Philippine Troops.

THEIR RECORD IS CREDITABLE

Influence of Their Discipline and of Intelligent Command, He Tells Loyal Legion, Is Imperative.

Bishop Potter and Rear Admiral William Henderson of the British Navy were the principal speakers at the quarterly dinner of the Commandery of the State of New York, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, which took place at Delmonico's last night. The dinner, which followed the annual election of officers, was attended by nearly 600 out of the 1,200 members of the Commandery, besides a number of guests from other States. In the absence of the Commander, Rear Admiral Schley, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, the Senior Vice Commander, presided. Seated at the table of honor were the guests and a number of prominent members of the order, including Rear Admirals Erben, Miller, and Sicard, Gen. Wager Swayne, Col. J. W. Clous, and Col. Charles A. Woodruff.

Bishop Potter, in beginning his remarks, told a number of interesting anecdotes of the civil war and referred somewhat jestingly to his own service as a Corporal and later as a Chaplain in the National Guard. From these topics the Bishop passed to the Philippine question.

BISHOP POTTER'S ADDRESS.

"I am bound to say," the Bishop began, "that I shall be constrained to disappoint those who think that my opinion has changed in regard to the larger question of the acquisition of territory. Whether we like it or not, we must count it as a National mortification if we give up great responsibilities because they are difficult. We certainly have not had the training to fit us for the governing of a colossal empire, but what has been done by the United States of America is only what has been done in wider fields by Great Britain. I have no doubt we shall blunder, try, and blunder again—that is the history of warfare. It was shown in the civil war and many of us believe that it is being proved over again in South Africa. I believe it is our duty to show ourselves willing to widen the influence of the great moral ideas for which I believe our great Republic stands.

"No one who has seen the American soldier in the Philippines can help but have an increased faith in our army's capability for military rule and the wisdom with which it has been administered. While I was in the Philippines I doubt if I ever saw a single regiment drilling, but I did see many soldiers in many places and in a variety of circumstances, and I can truthfully declare that among them I saw not one of whom any of us need be ashamed.

DEFENSE OF THE TROOPS.

"I will touch on the subject of intemperance only because a great injustice has been done to the American soldier. At first he was betrayed into believing that he could drink freely of native liquors—as many foreigners have done before him—but the officers stepped in and discipline prevailed, and I believe that the present record of our army is perfectly creditable. For this the personal character of the men is largely responsible. They are, as a rule, a fine class of young men—many of them educated and refined—and it is not difficult to control them. While dining with a General in Cavite, I was struck with the refined appearance of the soldier who was waiting on the table. I inquired of my host, 'Who is that man?' and he replied, 'That's the cook. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College. We have many college men serving in the ranks out here.'

"Now it is my sincere hope that the military rule in those islands will be continued for a long time. What we need there most is the influence of discipline and intelligent command. Under such rule, as is the case in India, the Philippines will emerge from darkness, as the rule of a great people in India brought the multitudes there into the light of civilization, and a high conception of loyalty for righteous government will be inculcated in those people."

Bishop Potter's sentiments were warmly approved, especially his references to the conduct of the American soldiers, and when he sat down he was greeted with long-continued cheers.

BRITISH ADMIRAL SPEAKS.

Rear Admiral Henderson, who followed, began by declaring that as a rule English sailors were poor orators, with one exception, Lord Charles Beresford, whose past Parliamentary experience, joined to a natural eloquence, had fitted him well for public speaking. After expressing his gratification at being present at a gathering where there were so many men with splendid records in war, Admiral Henderson said:

"I can claim comradeship with all here, for I served in this neighborhood as a midshipman between 1860 and 1864, and this is my first visit to these shores since then. Like the majority of uninstructed young Englishmen, I was then a bitter Confederate. When I came to the years of discretion, however, I changed my opinions, and ever since in my surprise one more in this visit is the close affinity between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations. As I walk the streets of your city I can hardly believe I'm not in the old country. I have visited the Naval Academy at Annapolis, the Military Academy at West Point, and the War College at Newport, and I am not saying too much when I tell you that I do not believe we have any such institutions at home. Especially was I impressed with the discipline in the two academies. The excellence of your War College impressed me with our lack of a similar institution, which I regard as the greatest need of the British Navy.

"It is a great pleasure for me to meet so many officers of the United States Army and Navy, and this occasion leads me to conclude that if our old country and your new country stick together they will do more for the good of humanity than all other forces combined."

Col. Davis of the War College and Col. Woodruff of the Commissary Department of the army also spoke.

At the election, which took place early in the evening, these officers were elected: Commander—Brevet Brig. Gen. Henry L. Burnett, United States Volunteers; Senior Vice Commander—Col. George L. Gillespie, United States Army; Junior Vice Commander—Capt. Theodore F. Kane, United States Navy, (retired;) Recorder—Acting Assistant Paymaster A. Noel Blakeman, late United States Navy. Registrar—Major Henry L. Swords, United States Volunteers; Treasurer—Paymaster John Furey, United States Navy, (retired;) Chancellor—Capt. Edward P. Meeker, United States Marine Corps, (retired;) Chaplain—Major William S. Hubbell, United States Volunteers.

Plants at Joliet to Reopen Monday.

JOLIET, Ill., May 2.—The three local plants of the American Steel and Wire Company, which were closed two weeks ago, will be reopened next Monday, and over 1,200 men put back to work. It is said that all the surplus stock has been disposed of.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

8:45 A. M., 1,404 Broadway; H. Morson; damage $25.

9:35 A. M., 928 Sixth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

12:15 P. M., 31 Scammel Street; Nathan Abrahanowits; damage slight.

1:15 P. M., 325 East Twenty-second Street; Theodore Hergert; damage, $150.

4:10 P. M., 314 West Forty-eighth Street; D. Scholer; damage slight.

7:35 P. M., 111 West Twentieth Street; Thomas Graham; damage, $25.

8:20 P. M., 515 West Thirteenth Street; Knowes & Co.; damage, $100.

8:40 P. M., 209 West Thirty-fourth Street; Mrs. N. Geblyn; damage, $5.

10:00 P. M., 58 Lenox Avenue; Louis Heller; damage, $10.

DEWEY SAILS THE CANAL

Rides Down Chicago's Drainage Ditch in a Yacht.

Returning, He Joins in Singing "Dixie" and Again Tells of the Battle of Manila—Leaves To-day.

CHICAGO, May 2.—"There's nothing on the Suez like it," was Admiral Dewey's verdict to-night on the Chicago drainage and ship canal. Inspection of the new artificial channel cut through the continental watershed that for centuries separated the waters of the great lakes from the tributaries of the Mississippi was the feature of the last day of Admiral Dewey's visit to Chicago.

The Admiral was particularly struck with the size of the canal, saying he had had no idea of the magnitude of the work. He imagined it was simply a drainage ditch and was surprised to see a channel big enough for a ship. What particularly impressed the Admiral was what is popularly called the "rock section," from the fact that for miles and miles the channel is cut through solid rock. "Fifteen miles of graving dock," is the way Admiral Dewey expressed it.

During the trip the Admiral and his aides were the guests of the Sanitary District Canal Trustees. A special train on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé took the party to McCook, Ill., a short distance from Chicago, and from there to Lockport, Ill., the end of the canal proper. The trip was made in the yacht Hinda and a number of other pleasure craft following.

The inhabitants along the canal had prepared a reception of their own for Admiral Dewey. At Willow Springs a railroad bridge crosses the canal, and it was literally filled with people and flags. At another point a crowd had raised a flag on the bank, unfortunately getting the union down, however, and when Admiral Dewey saw it he said: "Hello, that fellow's in distress, for that is what a union turned down means on the sea."

At Lockport several thousand people greeted the Admiral, and a children's chorus sang "America." Battery D of Chicago was stationed at Lockport to fire a salute. A vent which had not been closed properly caused one of the pieces to discharge, blowing off part of the right hand and several fingers of the left hand of Sergt. William Popp, who was holding the ramrod. Admiral Dewey was much distressed by the accident, and sent his Flag Lieutenant to inquire after the comfort of the injured man.

When the return trip was started the party on the Hinda sought the cabin because of the rain. Admiral Dewey and Mayor Carter H. Harrison joined in the singing of "Dixie" and "Marching Through Georgia" to the music of an orchestra. The Admiral entertained the party by retelling the story of the battle of Manila in response to many questions. Without in any referring to any incidents in Manila Bay, Admiral Dewey said emphatically: "I like the German; he's a good fellow."

The party returned to Chicago at 4:30 o'clock P. M., and proceeded to the Auditorium, where Mayor Harrison, for the city, and Martin R. Madden of the Entertainment Committee, thanked the Admiral for visiting Chicago, the Admiral saying in reply that he would never forget his welcome to Chicago.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey and their party were entertained this evening at a reception given by the Chicago Athletic Association, and at 10 o'clock the Admiral attended an entertainment of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., at Central Music Hall.

The visit of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will end at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, when they will leave for St. Louis, stopping at Jacksonville and other towns along the way.

GERMANY'S MEAT BILL.

Provisions of the Measure in Its Compromise Form.

BERLIN, May 2.—The Schlesische Zeitung publishes to-day the terms of the Meat Inspection bill in the compromise form. Canned meats and sausages are prohibited entrance immediately. Until the end of 1903 fresh meats are permitted to enter only in whole carcasses or halves, including the lungs, heart, kidneys, and, in case of cows, the udder, attached. The Bundesrath can require other organs.

Prepared meats are allowed to enter only when the manner of preparation excludes the possibility of danger to health, or when examination is still possible upon importation. Pieces smaller than eight pounds are not admitted, excepting hams, bacon, and entrails.

What will happen after 1903 is left open; but, if the Reichstag fails to regulate the matter anew, the foregoing provisions will continue in force.

The Lokal Anzeiger says it understands that a considerable majority for the compromise is assured in the Reichstag and the Bundesrath. The Freisinnige Zeitung declares that the Government has capitulated to the Agrarians. The National Zeitung says:

"The Government shoulders the responsibility for all the commercial and political effects of the measure, and, evidently, would invite a new Agrarian agitation and itself furnish the weapons for it."

The Berliner Tageblatt says: "If the bill passes, meat importation will be greatly impeded. All consumers, especially in the manufacturing trade, must cry 'Open the frontier for the import of animals.'"

ALLEGED LETTERS OF CHRIST.

Prof. George R. M. Murray Discusses Inscription Found at Ephesus.

LONDON, May 2.—Prof. George R. M. Murray, Keeper of the Department of Botany in the Natural History Museum, when questioned to-day regarding the reported rediscovery, after being lost for more than 900 years, of letters alleged to have passed between Christ and King Agrippa and to have been carved in stone over the gateway of the Palace of the Kings of Ephesus, said:

"There is no doubt that the inscription found at Ephesus is a genuine production of the fifth century. Beyond that nothing definite can be said, except that it is in the nature of a corroboration of the Syrian writings of the second century, discovered a few years ago, relating to alleged messages between Christ and Agrippa.

"The discovery of the stone inscription at Ephesus was made by Prof. Heberdey, who had charge of excavations there on behalf of the Austrian Government. He published the results of his work some time ago in Vienna.

"The fact that these alleged letters between Christ and Agrippa were used as a charm by Christians in the fifth century on their linteis is established, but this would not prove that any such correspondence occurred.

"Certain Syrian documents, dated in the year 200 A. D., and giving almost the same letters, have long been suspected of being literary forgeries. The discovery of the stone tends to relieve this suspicion and makes it tolerably certain that, as early as the second century news of Christ's miracles had spread to heathen countries and that the early Christians believed that Agrippa asked Christ to come to heal him and that Christ replied.

"The alleged answer is almost a paraphrase of much that is found in the New Testament. Whether it was actually sent or was the result of a continuing tradition, transferred from papyrus to stone, is a question opening too wide a field for a mere archaeologist. Many points in Prof. Heberdey's discovery, however, are most important."

ISMAIL KEMAL BEY'S ESCAPE.

Turk and His Sons Claim an Asylum on a British Gunboat.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.—It is now learned that Ismail Kemal Bey, well known for his friendliness to Great Britain, who was recently appointed Vali of Tripoli, which appointment was tantamount to exile, and who was reported April 30 to have mysteriously disappeared, has, with his three sons, got safely out of Constantinople on board the Egyptian steamer Rubattini, en route for Europe.

It develops that when Ismail Kemal Bey disappeared he boarded the British gunboat Salamander, and claimed an asylum, which was immediately granted to him. The British Embassy then informed the palace authorities of this fact, adding that Ismail desired to go abroad. The Sultan feigned surprise at such a desire, but finally declared that Ismail was free to remain in Turkey, go to Tripoli, or take a trip abroad. The fugitives were eventually taken to the Rubattini in the Salamander's launch.

While the departure of Ismail is partially due to the conviction that it is impossible for any one of enlightened views to remain in Turkey under the present prevailing conditions, his going away was also influenced by the fact that most of the other signatories of the recent address of sympathy for Great Britain in connection with the war in South Africa have already been exiled.

It would appear that the correspondent at Constantinople has mixed up the Rubattino Line of steamers, otherwise the Italian General Navigation Company, Florio & Rubattino, with the steamer Rubattino, not Rubattini, as the Maritime Registers here have no record of any such steamer, while there is a well-known Mediterranean line of steamers of that name.

SCHEME TO FOOL AMERICANS.

Old "Heirs to English Chancery Estate" Plan Again in Operation—Investigation Going On.

LONDON, May 2.—The oft-tried scheme by which so many Americans have been deluded into imagining themselves to be the heirs to English chancery estates has come up once more. The United States Embassy here has recently been in receipt of many inquiries on this subject, which has led the officials of the High Court of Justice to make an investigation, and this has resulted in finding a recrudescence of the schemes which have been exposed by the successive American Ministers and Ambassadors to Great Britain.

The action in the matter has been due this time to the activity of a concern in New York City which has been operating under the name of the "Royal British Claims Agency," the only address being "Post Office Box 2,382." The plan consists in issuing a reprint of The London Gazette's list of pending claims in Chancery under another title, charging a dollar for what costs a shilling here, omitting the essential points and minimizing the details contained in The Gazette, and offering those who have names similar to those of the claimants to put the matter in the hands of London lawyers for $10.

The concern's letterhead has the name of a firm of reputable London lawyers printed on it, but it is partly marked out. This firm denies all connection with the claims agency, and says it has been much annoyed lately by receiving letters from private individuals in America on the subject of claims, which are neither worth looking up nor are likely to be secured owing to the statute of limitations.

The United States Embassy here has frequently issued circulars drawing the attention of Americans to the fact that unclaimed estates in chancery average only about $1,800; that there are only two approximating $75,000, and that the limitations usually bar recovery. United States Ambassador Choate is reporting the matter to the United States Secretary of State.

TROUBLE IN BULGARIA.

Peasants Object to New Tithe Tax—Mayor of One Town Killed.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, May 2.—Demonstrations have occurred at Widin, Tirnova, and other towns, as protests against the new tithe tax. Martial law has been proclaimed in the Rustchuk district, where the peasants have killed the Mayor of one village.

QUASI-ULTIMATUM TO BOLIVIA.

Chilean Minister Demands a Settlement of Pending Questions.

LIMA, Peru, May 2.—Dispatches received here from La Paz, capital of Bolivia, announce that the Chilean Minister to Bolivia has presented to the Bolivian Government a quasi-ultimatum, to the effect that Chile demands a settlement of pending questions without the cession of a port on the Pacific Coast.

MARK TWAIN AT A DINNER.

Tells London Literary Men He Is Going to Run for the Presidency.

LONDON, May 2.—Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, presided at the annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund this evening. More than a hundred persons prominent in the literary and kindred professions were present. Baron Kelvin, Baron Davey of Fernhurst, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian High Commissioner; Anthony Hope Hawkins, and Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) were among the guests.

Mark Twain, in responding to the toast to literature, in a humorous speech, said now that he was on the way to his own home he intended to run for the Presidency, because there were not enough candidates yet in the field. [Laughter.] Referring to the copyright discussion now before the House of Lords, he said he hoped that if the bill giving copyright thirty years after the death of an author, which was disguised perpetual copyright, was passed, its example would be followed in the United States.

Mad King's Condition Not Alarming.

BERLIN, May 2.—A bulletin issued yesterday regarding the demented King Otto of Bavaria says: "The King suffers from pains in the loins, which have been continuous since April 21, and which are due to stone in the bladder. His condition is otherwise satisfactory, and does not give occasion for alarm at present."

Long Ride of German Cavalrymen.

BERLIN, May 2.—Four Uhlan officers have just completed a long-distance ride from Instersburg to Strassburg, a distance of 1,931 kilometers, in twenty-five days.

Hail and Rain Damage Tea Crops.

CALCUTTA, May 2.—Reports received here from the tea districts show the prospects are generally unfavorable. Hail and rain storms have done much damage to the crops.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WESTPORT, Penn., May 2.—Fire to-day destroyed the general store and warerooms of Goodman Brothers, the general store, meat market, and residence of T. M. Robbins, the general store of W. C. Werts, and the residences of Curtis Caldwell, G. W. Courter, and G. W. Wilson. The Post Office was situated in Robbins's store. Total loss about $10,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Possibly showers; winds variable.

Low pressure is general from the Mississippi Valley eastward. The northern disturbance has reached Ontario, while the southern one turned northward with increasing energy, after reaching the South Carolina coast, and was central last night off the North Carolina coast. Showers have been quite general in the Upper Mississippi Valley, upper lake region, and South Atlantic States. There were also showers in Eastern Colorado. Temperatures have fallen decided

CAPTURED LETTERS SHOW BOERS' WEAKNESS

Krueger Writes It Is Impossible to Send Reinforcements.

FIGHTING NEAR THABA N'CHU

But No News Has Been Received of the Big Battle Expected—The Boers Pushed Back a Few Miles.

LONDON, May 3.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Morning Post, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"We have captured two interesting letters. The first, which is from Steyn to Botha, complains of the neglect of the defense of Kroonstad by commandoes there, who are described as 'occupied in looting the grain districts,' which causes 'an increase of ill-feeling' among the Free State burghers. Steyn concludes by declining to be responsible for the loyalty of the Free Staters unless a guarantee is given of the Transvaal's intention to protect Kroonstad.

"The second is a letter from Krüger to the commandant at Fourteen Streams. Krüger declares it is impossible to send the reinforcements the commandant asks for, since all the Federal forces are required at their present posts, but he declares that the Federals are gaining great victories, and that European intervention is only a question of days."

Spenser Wilkinson, commenting upon the foregoing letters, says:

"They show that the military resources of the Boers are straitened. The enemy have no reserve of men. That being the case, we can only wish that the British advance should begin. The interests of the empire and financial reasons demand that the war should be concluded as speedily as possible."

The immediate objective of Lord Roberts is to establish a line of British posts from one frontier of the Free State to the other at right angles with the railway, thus preventing Boer raids southward.

It is essential, therefore, that the Boers should be expelled from the rugged Thaba N'Chu district, and be forced to retire to Ladybrand.

As the result of the desultory firing on Monday and Tuesday, the Boers were pushed back a few miles; but nothing decisive appears to have been yet attained.

The Boers continue to follow their harassing tactics. One well-horsed commando, operating in the neighborhood of Sanna's Post, interferes with the British convoys going from Bloemfontein to Thaba N'Chu. The enemy again nearly captured a convoy on Tuesday, but they were driven off after a brisk fight.

It is difficult to unravel the tangled stories coming from the neighborhood of Thaba N'Chu, but apparently the British forces are engaged in a movement having for its object the hemming in of the Boers still in that district.

While Gens. French and Rundle are holding the Boers at Thaba N'Chu, Gen. Broadwood's cavalry has been pushed on Houtnek in the hope of intercepting the Federal convoys between Ladybrand and Winburg. As Gen. Botha has been reinforced, there is every prospect of sharp fighting.

A message from Thaba N'Chu, dated Tuesday afternoon, says:

"Gen. Hamilton's division was engaged yesterday and to-day in forcing a passage northward.

"At Houtnek the Boer front held a line of hills commanding the sides of the nek. The Canadians and Gordons attacked the hill to the left, and the Shropshires and Marshall's Horse, supported by a battery, also made an attack on the enemy, who finally fled, leaving many wounded, and the passage was cleared.

"The Boers on the mountain are now shelling the outlying camp, necessitating removal to a safer place."

Another Thaba N'Chu dispatch, dated May 1, says:

"The Boers have three guns on the hill to the eastward of this place, outside the range of the British artillery. The Boer shelling is not doing any damage. The enemy retain their positions, and the British are not attempting to dislodge them.

"Gen. Hamilton by reaching Houtnek after a full day's fighting secured the Thaba N'Chu-Bloemfontein Road."

The Morning Post has the following from Winston Churchill, dated Thaba N'Chu, April 29:

"When Gen. Dickson retired in the circumstances related in my last telegram his own moss cart and the brigade water carts fell into the hands of the enemy, and his rear guard was heavily fired on. This retreat compromised Gen. Hamilton, who, therefore, collected his forces and fell back warily into Thaba N'Chu, after sharply checking the advancing enemy with musketry and artillery fire.

"Although much ammunition was expended on both sides, the losses were insignificant, the fighting being at great ranges. The result is that the Boers are willing to retreat, but it is not in the power of the present force to interfere with them or with their wagons."

Lord Roberts sent yesterday a list of casualties to Gen. Ian Hamilton's force on April 30, as follows: Killed—Major Showers, Lieut. Parker, and one private; wounded, four officers and five men; missing, two officers and ten men.

KING OSCAR ON BRITISH SIDE.

Declares in an Interview He Has No Sympathy for the Boers.

LONDON, May 2.—"I am entirely on the British side in this war in South Africa," said the King of Sweden and Norway, now on a visit to this country, in an interview to-day. "You may make it quite clear that I have no sympathy whatever with the Boers, and I will tell you why. I find it difficult to understand either the principles of a religion which is apparently a monopoly of the Burghers of the two States, or of the political manifestations of a Government which seems to have refused most of the reforms suggested by the British, and which closed its negotiations by invading British territory.

"In my opinion the English-speaking races are the exact opposite of the Boers, because they are among the best colonizers of the world when savage and uncivilized territories have to be reclaimed. No greater proof of this could have been given than the splendid outburst of loyalty at home and the heroism in the field which every British Colony has so unanimously displayed. That is the good which has come to Great Britain out of the evil which any war brings in its train, and that will be her compensation for the many disappointments she has suffered hitherto.

"I have no sympathy whatever with the Boers, and I will give no support to the attempts they are making to secure the countenance or co-operation of other countries."

Theodore Andrea Cook, who has just resigned the editorship of The St. James's Gazette, and who secured specially for The Associated Press this striking declaration of King Oscar's sentiments in regard to the war, writes:

"His Majesty welcomed me with great kindness, alone in his apartments at the Swedish-Norwegian Legation. It is clear the King does not wish the Scandinavians in the United States to be in any doubt about the feelings of the monarch to whom they or their parents once owed allegiance, and whose opinions they will still accept with deference and respect in a question now agitating the civilized world.

"The importance of this extremely candid and forcible declaration will be thoroughly appreciated by all who remember the King. Twice he has been suggested as arbitrator in delicate matters of international dispute in which the United States was concerned. His opinions, as the occupant of a throne singularly free from the dynastic complications which retard the utterances of many a King, will be accepted with far the greater readiness by a free people, who know how to value the sturdy race that has settled in the United States from Scandinavia.

"Taken in conjunction with the recent improvement of feeling between Great Britain and Germany, this expression of opinion by the King of Sweden and Norway is a contribution to international politics which solidifies the Baltic area to a remarkable degree.

"It ought to be added that his Majesty expressed condemnation of the Jameson raid in terms as forcible as those used in praising the present attitude of Great Britain.

"A message from his Majesty to the people of Great Britain will appear in The Daily Express to-morrow, confirming the declaration of sentiments which he made to me. The King has seen the English translation of certain of his speeches which is shortly to be published in the United States and Great Britain."

ADVANCE NORTHWARD BEGUN?

LONDON, May 3.—A dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated May 1, says:

"Early this morning Gen. Pole-Carew's Division, composed of the Guards, and Gen. Stevenson's brigades, with several batteries of artillery, all in Winter clothing, left Bloemfontein.

"Lord Roberts, with Lady Roberts and their daughter, reviewed the division in Market Place. While marching out the men appeared to be in capital condition.

"Later Lord Roberts, while reviewing Roberts's Horse, congratulated the men upon their bravery, spoke of the gallantry of the colonial troops, and expressed the hope that he might soon review them in Pretoria."

It now seems likely that it is the Commander in Chief's intention to advance simultaneously from Kimberley, Bloemfontein, and Ladysmith, with the view of preventing the Boers from concentrating their forces at any given point.

Another dispatch from Bloemfontein, also dated Tuesday, chronicles the prevailing opinion among the townspeople there that the war is not likely to last more than six weeks once the British advance begins. The dispatch, however, adds that the correspondent has been unable to discover any grounds for this opinion, which is based on the fact that Gen. Carrington has arrived at the Marandellas base, whence a flying column will be dispatched in a direction not made public.

BOERS ACTIVE NEAR LADYSMITH.

LADYSMITH, May 1.—There is renewed activity among the Boers on this side of the Drakensberg Mountains. Preparations here to check an advance on their part are complete.

BOER PLAN OF DEFENSE.

LONDON, May 3.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"A French steamer has arrived with 10,000 bags of coffee and 10,000 bags of sugar, consigned to a syndicate which is buying for the Pretoria Government. Four more steamers with similar consignments are expected this month. It is evident that the Transvaal intends making a long resistance.

"The Boers have begun constructing fortifications at Lydenburg, where they continue storing provisions. There is also evidence of an intention to connect the disused Selati Railway, running northwest from Komati Poort, with Lydenburg, to destroy the Netherlands Railway as a last resort, and to hold the Drakensberg Range as an eastern barrier, with Lydenburg as headquarters. If this plan should be adopted, the campaign would become exceedingly difficult.

MORE NEWS FROM MAFEKING.

LONDON, May 3.—Lord Roberts yesterday telegraphed to the War Office from Bloemfontein that news, dated April 20, had been received from Col. Baden-Powell, the British commander at Mafeking, saying all was well there.

A message from Mafeking, describing the Boer attack of April 11, says:

"The bombardment of the Creusots was the hottest of the siege. Many shells entered the hospital and women's laager. Under cover of the artillery a large force, commanded by Cronje, (the younger,) including the German corps, advanced close to Fort Abrams.

"The garrison laid low until the Boer forces was at close range, when they fired a volley, killed five, wounded many, and the attack was repulsed. The bombardment then ceased.

"Later the Boers, under a Red Cross flag, were permitted to recover their dead."

Sir Alfred Milner has written to the Mayor of Kimberley assuring him that the relief of Mafeking has not ceased to occupy his attention and that of the military authorities, and that nothing will be left undone to raise the siege at the earliest possible moment.

A correspondent at Lorenzo Marques cables that a large part of the investing force at Mafeking has been withdrawn.

BOERS THREATEN METHUEN.

LONDON, May 3.—The British garrisons along the railway to Warrenton have been strengthened, and supplies are going forward. A mounted force has gone to Barkly West in consequence of the Boers having occupied Windsorton.

A thousand Boers threaten the communications between Boshof and Kimberley.

Malala, Chief of the Taungs, has informed the British that the Boers are preparing to resist their advance at Phokwani, twenty miles north of Warrenton.

THE BEIRA ROUTE CONCESSION.

Portuguese Chamber Votes Against Interpellation of Government.

LISBON, May 2.—The Chamber of Deputies has refused almost unanimously to permit Deputy Costa to interpellate the Government regarding the Beira matter.

KIPLING ON BRITISH DEFEATS.

Puts Military Unpreparedness to the Account of the Public.

LONDON, May 3.—The Daily Chronicle publishes this morning an interview with Rudyard Kipling. When asked to what he attributed the British military unpreparedness, he replied:

"Mainly to the great British public, who have never taken the army seriously, and who have thus unconsciously encouraged the system of playing at soldiers; to people who have objected to rifle ranges because they made a noise or were dangerous to individals who got in the way; to people who have made as much fuss about a dozen soldiers going through a farmyard as if a field day were a bean feast, and, consequently, helped to make proper manœuvres for many years an impossibility, and to people who think an officer a cad if he wears the Queen's uniform when not on actual duty.

"For years we have been preparing the way for Stormberg, Magersfontein, and the rest. The result has been the loss of thousands of lives."

Brooklyn Man Joined the Canadians.

MONTREAL, May 2.—Private J. W. Raymond of the first Canadian contingent, reported wounded at Israel's Poort on April 25, turns out to be J. W. Culver of Brooklyn, N. Y. Culver changed his name and claimed membership in the Sixty-second St. John's Fusiliers, fearing he would not otherwise be accepted because he was from the United States.

French Ship Picks Up Escaped Boers.

LORENZO MARQUES, May 1.—The French steamer Coratellas picked up at sea, off Table Bay, twelve Boer prisoners, escaped from Simonstown. They were in an open boat with few provisions. The Coratellas landed them here, and they have gone on to Pretoria.

Afraid of Another Maine Disaster.

LONDON, May 3.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "The Portuguese authorities here objected to H. M. S. Foote using her searchlights, and they next objected to night patrols. Consequently the cruiser now steams outside the harbor nightly to avoid a possible repetition of the Maine disaster."

Krueger Asking Peace Terms Again?

LONDON, May 3.—According to a correspondent of The Daily Telegraph with Lord Roberts, President Krüger is again asking peace terms.

BOER ENVOYS SAIL TO-DAY.

Mr. Fischer Expresses Confidence in Success of the Mission Here.

THE HAGUE, May 2.—After farewell visits to Ministers Pierson and De Beaufort the Boer delegates started this afternoon for Rotterdam, on their way to the United States.

A great crowd at the station bid them farewell. Floral tributes reached the delegates from all parts of the country. A committee of the South African Union presented to them a silver palm as an emblem of peace. Hymns were sung by the school children gathered at the station, and Messrs. Fischer and Wolmarans made short speeches thanking the populace for the kindly reception extended to them by "a people united to them by bonds of race and religion."

In response to a request for a final statement regarding what the delegates had accomplished in Europe, what they hoped to accomplish in America, and as to how the refusal of Secretary Hay to receive them at Washington officially would affect their mission, Mr. Fischer said:

"Briefly, the object of our visit to the United States is to appeal to the Government and people, in order to seek the re-establishment of peace. We have, thus far, only visited Holland, because the people are of our race, and we wish to see the resolutions adopted at the Peace Conference applied in our case. We have reasons to believe that we shall not lack support here if an occasion favorable to the re-establishment of peace arises. Here we have only consulted friends and have obtained information.

"We think we shall do well to go now to the United States, a sister republic, where the people had a similar struggle a century ago to that which our people are now having. We are going to the home of a free people. The United States are free and great, above all in love of liberty and justice. We are going with the object of rectifying erroneous opinions and to make the truth known. Our enemies say much which they cannot prove, and have thus led many into error. We are convinced that, if the truth is known, no civilized nation will refuse to support us.

"The principal charge against us is that we have desired and sought the war. We will try to demonstrate the falseness of this. We only desire peace and the tranquil possession of what is as dear to us as it is to the American people—our independence, without injuring the rights of other peoples.

The delegates will sail to-morrow.

LONDON, May 3.—The departure of the Boer delegates from Holland for the United States, and what they have said of their purposes and hopes, draw British attention to American views of the war. The Daily Chronicle says:

"The men who count in the United States are not likely to accept the views which Messrs. Fischer and Wessels intend to place before them."

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

State Ticket Named—Senator Thurston a Delegate to Philadelphia.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 2.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated the following State ticket:

Governor—CHARLES H. DIETRICH of Hastings.
Lieutenant Governor—E. P. SAVAGE of Custer.
Secretary of State—GEORGE W. MARSH of Falls City.
Treasurer—WILLIAM STUEFFER of Cumings.
Auditor—CHARLES WESTON of Sheridan.
Attorney General—FRANK N. PROUT of Gage.
Land Commissioner—GEORGE D. FULMER of Nuckolls.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Prof. W. K. FOWLER of Falls City.

The convention chose as delegates at large to the National Convention Edward Rosewater, United States Senator John M. Thurston, John H. McClay, and John A. Ehrhardt. The alternates at large are Norris Brown, Mr. Snodgrass, H. C. Baird, and Charles Kaley.

For Presidential Electors: John F. Nesbitt, R. B. Windom, Edward Royce, L. W. Haig, S. P. Davidson, Jacob L. Jacobson, John L. Kennedy, and John L. Lander were nominated.

The only important contest was in the election of delegates to the National Convention. This grew out of the fight against Senator Thurston. When the result of the balloting showed that both the Senator and Editor Rosewater, who headed the anti-Thurston movement, had been elected, the convention gave itself up to the wildest of cheering.

The principal planks in the platform are as follows:

We indorse the legislation that has strengthened our financial system and firmly established the gold standard, and made the American dollars so safe and secure that they are kept busy chasing one another around the endless circle of business, too good to go into hiding, and too patriotic for steel abroad.

While we are unalterably opposed to imperialism and militarism as practiced by European nations, we are willing to accept all the legitimate results of honorable warfare, and we assume the burdens of governing and holding territory.

We are in favor of increasing our navy to such strength and power as will make us secure from foreign aggression, and of maintaining such an army as may be necessary to quell insurrection, establish peace, and maintain good order in our islands in the seas and protect the flag from insult at home and abroad. But we are opposed to a large standing army in time of peace, relying on the National ardor of the people to meet any emergency with the volunteer soldiery, such as has for more than a hundred years challenged the admiration of the world.

The Republican Party recognizes that legitimate business, fairly capitalized and honestly managed, has built up our industries at home, given the largest employment to labor at highest wage, and enabled us successfully to compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. But the Republican Party, now as always, is unalterably opposed to all trusts and combinations having for their purpose the stifling of competition and arbitrarily controlling productions or fixing prices.

Just before final adjournment a motion was carried inviting Senator Thurston to address the convention. He spoke briefly, thanking the delegates for the honor conferred upon him, and renewing his pledges to the Republican Party, for which he predicted a glorious triumph at the polls in November.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONVENTION.

CONCORD, N. H., May 2.—The Democratic State Convention to-day elected True L. Norris of Portsmouth, Jeremiah J. Doyle of Nashua, Samuel B. Page of Havernill, and Henry O. Kent of Lancaster delegates at large to the National Democratic Convention. Jeremy F. Marston of Berlin, George W. McCarthy, Portsmouth; Frank B. Preston, Rochester, and Charles S. Bussell, Nashua, were chosen alternates. The delegates are instructed for Bryan.

The resolutions "unqualifiedly and unreservedly" indorsed the Chicago platform of 1896, "in whole and in detail." They denounced the Republican Party for "its abandonment of bimetallism; its enactment of a gold standard law at the command of the money kings, and its absolute surrender to the National banks of the control of the currency," and said:

We denounce the Republican Party for inflicting upon the Nation under false pretenses a policy of colonial conquest, with its attendant evils of imperialism and militarism, at a sacrifice of the basic principles of the Declaration of Independence and in defiance of the Federal Constitution.

We believe in free trade and every other Constitutional guarantee for Porto Rico, and independence for Cuba and the Philippine Islands as soon as they are capable of self-government.

We denounce the Administration for fastening upon the American Republic the guilt of "criminal aggression" in the Philippines and neglect of "plain duty" to Porto Rico in depriving her citizens of the right of self-government, by erecting a customs tariff between that island and the States in utter disregard of distinct pledges solemnly given, and of their Constitutional rights.

We denounce the Republican Party for fostering and protecting criminal trusts, which, demanding the whole field of American industry, are forcing untold millions of tribute from the laboring masses to swell the coffers of plutocracy.

We condemn any alliance with Great Britain and imitation of her course of colonial subjugation, which prevents the expression by the Administration at Washington of the deep sympathy of the American people with the South African Republics and all other nations struggling for their independence.

We favor the adoption of a Constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

To put an end to the monstrous evils of Republican Administration, to secure the reforms that are necessary if we are to maintain a Government of, for, and by the people, we invite the co-operation with the Democratic Party in the coming campaign of all patriotic citizens, under the lead of the greatest of living Americans, William Jennings Bryan, to whom we pledge the support of the delegates this day elected.

ALABAMA POPULISTS MEET.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 2.—The sweeping victory of Senator Morgan over Gov. Johnston, and the practically unanimous indorsement of the nomination of W. J. Sanford for Governor by the white people of Alabama, have so united them in the Democratic Party that opposition to it in this State has become almost nothing.

Only 40 out of a total of 500 delegates met in the Populist State Convention to-day. The attendance was so slim that after selecting delegates to the National Middle of the Road Convention in Cincinnati, next week, the convention adjourned to May 30, when they hope to nominate a State ticket.

The Cincinnati delegation is headed by ex-Congressman M. W. Howard, author of "If Christ Came to Congress," and erstwhile candidate for the United States Senate.

The convention indorsed the dispensary system and invited prohibitionists and advocates of the dispensary system to join forces with them.

NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 2.—The Republican State Convention held to-day nominated the following ticket:

Governor—SPENCER B. ADAMS of Guilford County.
Lieutenant Governor—CLADIUS DOCKERY of Richmond.
Secretary of State—JAMES F. PARROTT of Lenoir.
State Treasurer—L. L. JENKINS of Gaston.
State Auditor—THOMAS S. ROLLINS of Madison.
Attorney General—Z. V. WALSER of Davidson.

The delegates to the National convention were instructed to vote for Mr. McKinley for President and for Senator Pritchard for Vice President.

MOËT AND CHANDON "WHITE SEAL" CHAMPAGNE

Absolute Facts that cannot be disputed.

FIRST. The house of **MOËT and CHANDON** was founded in 1743.

SECOND. The house of **MOËT and CHANDON** owns more vineyards than all of the following houses combined: Clicquot, Piper Heidsieck, Monopole, Ruinart, G. H. Mumm, Pommery, Roederer.

THIRD. The sales of **MOËT and CHANDON** throughout the world greatly exceed those of any other brand.

FOURTH. The wine shipped to the United States at the present time by the house of **MOËT and CHANDON** is of the celebrated vintage of 1893, of which they hold a sufficient reserve to insure its continuance for a considerable period.

FIFTH. **MOËT and CHANDON** Champagne has been served exclusively for a great many years at most of the prominent society functions.

SIXTH. After repeated sampling and careful comparison with all the other Champagnes by the ablest experts, **MOËT and CHANDON** has been pronounced, without question, far superior in quality to any of the other brands.

METHODIST CONFERENCE OPENS IN CHICAGO

Many Important Questions Await Its Decision.

LAY DELEGATES ARE ADMITTED

Given Equal Representation with Ministers—The Book of Discipline Changed Accordingly.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The twenty-ninth General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church—the twenty-third of the delegated congresses—began here to-day. It will last a month, and is expected to be the most important of any conference since the memorable one of 1844, when the South branch of the Church severed relations with the main body over the slavery question.

Without a dissenting vote the conference ratified the action of the annual conferences in extending equal representation to the laity. The provisional delegates were admitted without a contest. Mrs. M. Y. McMahon withdrew her claim to a seat in the conference rather than jeopardize the status of her male colleagues.

The step taken makes the Methodist Church a democratic body; the rule of the preacher passes with the century. The Episcopacy in the Church long since has been restricted to a superintendence without any authority beyond the placing of ministers and suggestions to the General and Annual Conferences.

The ministers were more enthusiastic over the loss of their power than the laymen over their additional power. There were 157 provisional delegates elected to fill up the disparity in their proportional representation. Only eighty-five, however, responded to the roll call following their admission. The limited lay representation gave the pews 215 votes. Four ministerial delegates were absent. As the roll was made up to-day, there are 356 preachers and 236 laymen on the regular list. At least fifty reserve laymen will close some of the breaches in the delegations.

Other grave questions confront the gathering. A determined effort will be made to raise the ban on dancing, card playing, and theatre going, and arguments will be advanced for the consecration of Bishops of limited jurisdiction, the dropping of time limit on pastorates, and the referring of the election of conference editors, secretaries, and book agents to the committees governing the different societies. It is also expected that at least some steps may be taken looking to the reuniting of the South branch of the Church with the main body.

There will be a general morning session of the entire conference each day except on Sundays. The fourteen standing committees, whose functions are analogous to those of Congressional committees, meet three times a week, seven each day, and report to the General Conference such resolutions as are deemed worthy of general discussion and action.

THE CONFERENCE OPENED.

The pit of the Auditorium Theatre was filled with delegates—from North and South and East and West; Warne and Smith, from India, bronzed by the sun of the equator; Hagan and Camphor, from Liberia, and innumerable others, representing Methodism in all parts of the world. Further back in the big hall, where the conference is to be held, were the spectators and the provisional delegates whose fight for admission to the conference was the first important business of the meeting.

The peals of the great pipe organ were still echoing when a venerable white-haired man, Bishop Thomas Bowman, arose to declare the conference opened. Behind Bishop Bowman were the other Bishops in the places of honor on the stage, facing the audience. They, in common with the remainder of the assemblage, became silent as the veteran Bishop raised his hand. In a few words he called attention to the importance of the conferences, counseled conservatism and the gravest consideration of the matters which would be brought up, and then declared the conference open.

Bishop H. W. Warren, following Bishop Bowman, announced the first hymn, which was sung with vigorous enthusiasm by the great audience. The Apostles Creed, led by Bishop J. M. Thoburn of India, was recited by the audience, and then Bishop C. D. Foss delivered a prayer. This was followed by the reading of Psalm 46 by the Rev. H. H. Lowry, D. D., of the North China conference. The "Gloria" was then chanted, the second Scripture lesson from the first chapter of Acts, first to fourteenth paragraphs, was read by the Rev. Austin Griffin of the Wyoming conference, and another hymn followed, announced by the Rev. Harry Swan of the West Texas Conference. A prayer by the Rev. H. A. Gobin of the Northwest India Conference was succeeded by another hymn, announced by the Rev. Jacob Yunkers of the North Germany conference.

EQUAL REPRESENTATION GRANTED.

While the provisional delegates, who were admitted by a practically unanimous vote to seats in the conference, were hunting for seats, Dr. King presented a plan for organizing the Standing Committee on the basis of one layman and one minister from each conference, thus doubling the size of each committee, but giving equal representation. Dr. Jacob B. Graw of New Jersey opposed the motion, while Gov. Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa supported it, and after some debate it was carried.

Dr. T. H. Hagerty of St. Louis, presented the conference with a gavel made of wood taken from three widely separated Methodist churches—the John Street Church, New York, the First Methodist Church built in American; the McKendree Church, Cape Girardeau, Mo., the first Methodist Church built west of the Mississippi, and the Union Methodist Episcopal Church of St. Louis, the first Methodist Church built on strictly Union principles after the breaking out of the civil war.

To an invitation to Admiral and Mrs. Dewey to attend the conference, the Admiral replied that he was unable to attend as his time in Chicago was fully taken up with engagements made for him and his wife by the Dewey Celebration Committee.

The book of discipline in reference to representation at conferences was changed to read thus:

"The lay delegates shall consist of one laymen for each annual conference except such conferences as have more than one ministerial delegate, which conferences shall each be entitled to as many lay delegates as ministerial delegates.

"The general conference shall not allow more than one lay representative for every fourteen members of an annual conference, nor a less number than one for every forty-five, nor more lay delegates from any annual conference than there are ministerial delegates from such an annual conference, provided nevertheless that when there shall be in any annual conference a fractional of two-thirds the number which shall be fixed by the ratio of representation such annual conference shall be entitled to an additional delegate for such fraction, and provided also that no conference shall be denied the privilege of one ministerial and one lay delegate."

At 2 P. M. the session was formally ended and the delegates were instructed to be in attendance at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

BIG BLAST DOES DAMAGE.

Many windows, furniture, and quantities of china in many homes in the large apartment house Wissimoning, in the neighborhood of Ninety-fourth Street and West End Avenue, were wrecked yesterday morning by a heavy blast set off at 340 West Ninety-fourth Street by employes of Antonio G. Pucci, a contractor of 2338 East One Hundred and Ninth Street. Pucci and his son, Joseph A., nineteen years old, a timekeeper, were arrested by Policeman Ryan of the West One Hundredth Street Station and arraigned in the West Side Court, where Magistrate Deuel paroled them until to-morrow afternoon.

Pucci is engaged in blasting a ledge of rock known as "Nigger Head Ledge." The ledge is on the south side of Ninety-fourth Street, about 125 feet west of West End Avenue, and was 200 feet by 100 feet in size and 20 feet high. Pucci has blown away about one-half of the rock.

Next to the lot where the blasting is going on and on the southwest corner of Ninety-fourth Street and West End Avenue is the apartment house. When the blast was touched off many large pieces of the rock flew through the windows on every floor of the large building, and much damage was done. The first floor is vacant. On the second floor Miss Celia Frank and her two brothers live. Miss Frank was in the dining room when a large piece of the rock flew through a window and narrowly missed striking her head. A china closet filled with china and a number of valuable pictures were destroyed.

Mrs. M. J. Jordin, who lives on the third floor, had a narrow escape from injury. China and pictures were ruined by a piece of the rock. All of the windows in the dining room were also broken. A picture in the apartments of H. Allaway, on the same floor, was also broken.

The fourth floor is occupied by W. Hartment and J. Lyons and their families. Rocks flew through the windows and smashed china and pictures. The fifth, sixth, and seventh floors are occupied, respectively, by Samuel Newman, Mr. Dunlap, and William B. Goodspeed. Considerable china and many pictures, besides the windows in each of the apartments, were wrecked.

At No. 693 lives John Schnoring's family, in a handsome four-story gray stone structure, with a costly conservatory extending across an empty lot to the apartment house. The conservatory is on the second floor. A rock flew through the dining room window and broke many valuable pieces of china, besides several pictures.

Next to the Schnoring residence is the home of Park Commissioner Clausen. With the exception of several windows being broken, no damage was done.

A piece of the rock was blown over the top of the conservatory owned by Mr. Schnoring and struck the house of John W. Peale, No. 694, on the opposite side of the street. Several windows were broken.

The complaint against Pucci was made by Mrs. Schnoring and Mr. Peale, both of whose houses were damaged.

PHARMACY CLASS GRADUATED.

The seventieth annual commencement of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York was held at Carnegie Music Hall last night. One hundred and five members of the class of 1900, including seven young women, received degrees. The exercises were presided over by Edward Kemp, the President of the college. The address to the graduating class was made by the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren. Miss Fanny A. Blan of Staten Island was the class valedictorian.

The class Roll of Honor bore the names of John W. Schlegel, John P. Regan, Harry B. Winne, Robert C. Mendt, Karl Bahlberg, W. H. Wilson, T. F. Endress, A. M. Hepburn, Frank D. Morse, W. C. Foster, R. T. Groves, Isidore Berowicz, A. H. Goodale, and A. P. G. Kahler. The alumni prize winners were named by Dr. Charles S. Erb, President of the Alumni Association. The first prize, a gold medal, for the best general examination, was awarded to John W. Schlegel. The second prize, a silver medal for the second best examination, was presented to John P. Regan, and the third prize, a bronze medal, went to Harry B. Winne.

Prof. George A. Ferguson presented the Trustees' prizes. There are three of these, of $100 each, for the best examinations in practical chemistry, pharmacy, and materia medica and pharmacognosy. These prizes were awarded, respectively, to Albert F. G. Kahler, Harry B. Winne, and Alexander M. Hepburn.

The prizes presented by President Kemp for the highest standing in the labratory courses, the second best examination of the post graduate class, and the highest standing in laboratory courses in the junior class, were presented by Prof. E. A. H. Elliott. The winners were Karl Dahlberg, Ernestine J. Molwitz, and Valo A. Bradbury.

The Seventh Regiment Band provided the music for the occasion.

Twelfth Regiment Review.

A regimental review, the presentation of trophies, and a dance took place last night at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue. The reviewers were Major Gen. James P. Brickenridge, Inspector General of the United States Army, and Brig. Gen. E. F. Hoffman of Major Gen. Roe's staff of the National Guard of New York. The Governor's Cup, presented by the late Roswell P. Flower for the highest individual score, was presented to Sergt. Walter F. Lamb. Company B received the Butt, Schieffelin, and Riker Trophies, and the Jones Trophy was presented to Company D.

Big Sale of French Flowers at "O'Neill's." Prices less than cost of importation. See their advertisement. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

A Rare Rug Opportunity.

Closing out to make room for other patterns of similar makes. These designs are running low, and as we cannot replenish we offer them at the following low prices:

$29.98 for Axminster Rugs that were $39.98, size 9 x 12 ft.
$24.98 for Velvet Rugs, woven in one piece, were $35.49, 9 x 12 ft.
$22.98 for heavy Axminster Rugs that were $32.49, size 9 x 12 ft.
$21.98 for Ne Plus Ultra Axminsters that were $27.49, size 9 x 12 ft.
$18.49 for one-piece Axminster Rugs that were $24.67, size 9 x 12 ft.
$9.98 for one-piece Axminster Rugs that were $12.74, size 6 x 9 ft.
$12.99 for Iran Wilton Wilton Rugs that were $15.32, size 9 x 12 ft.
$10.49 for Iran Wilton Rugs that were $13.13, size 8 ft 3 in. x 10 ft 6 in.

Latest Novelties in Furniture===Annex.

Great variety of woods, including bird's-eye maple, curly birch, mahogany, quartered oak and Flemish oak.

Three-piece Bird's-Eye Maple Bedroom Sets, large dresser with oval mirror, washstand and full-size bed, $52.49.

Three-piece Bird's-Eye Maple Bedroom Sets, handsomely carved dresser, full swell front, large pattern French plate mirror, $71.99.

Two-piece Curly Birch Bedroom Sets, beautifully carved dresser, full swell front, large pattern French plate mirror, $52.47.

Three-piece Curly Birch Bedroom Sets, full swell front dresser, large pattern French plate mirror, washstand and full size bed, $49.84.

Three-piece Curly Birch Bedroom Sets, highly polished, wax-finished, large dresser, chiffonier and toilet table, full serpentine front, large pattern toilet top, to be used with brass bed, $97.47.

Bird's-Eye Maple Chiffoniers, twenty different designs to select from, all with toilet mirror tops, $14.49 to $95.89.

Bird's-Eye Maple Dressers, large assortment of new designs, $31.49 to $118.24.

Odd Oak Dressers, fifty different designs, French plate mirror toilet tops, $9.74 to $64.74.

Oak Chiffoniers, seventy-five different designs to choose from, with and without mirror toilet tops, $4.99 to $44.74.

White Enamelled Chiffoniers, various designs, $9.99 to $13.99.

White Enamelled Dressers, square and oval mirror toilet tops, $7.74 to $19.24.

Flemish Oak Dining Chairs, carved backs, seats covered with red leather, $4.99 to $8.67.

Flemish Oak Plate Racks, serviceable and ornamental, $2.14 to $9.74.

Flemish Oak Serving Tables, with drawer and lower tray, $6.67 to $12.74.

Flemish Oak Dining Tables, square or round tops, $9.14 to $20.34.

Flemish Oak China Cabinets, $19.49 to $34.99.

Flemish Oak Sideboards, twelve different designs, $22.49 $52.49.

Beds and Bedding===In Annex.

Brass Beds, heavy posts, high head, extended bow foot rail, all sizes; others ask $28.00; our price, $22.99.

Box Springs, cotton tops, covered with A. C. A. ticking, all sizes; others ask $10 00; our price, $7.99.

Mattresses, made of short hairs, covered with A. C. A. ticking; single size, $3.99; full size, $5.99.

Mattresses, made of South American hair, 40 pounds weight, covered with A. C. A. ticking; others ask $20.00; our price, $12.99.

TO-DAY IT BEGINS.

Our Great Reduction Sale.

Just to keep busy—just to keep things humming and stocks moving—that's our policy—we begin a great big reduction sale in every department.

Right now, at the beginning of the season—no waiting here to squeeze out an extra dollar profit—Right now you shall have the choicest, newest merchandise at the "end of the season price." You know what that means in the way of saving—whatever you've got to buy come here—now's the time you need the goods—now's the time you save many a dollar and get the right goods, too.

Just to Keep Busy These Big Reductions in Spring Overcoats and Suits.

ALL the $12.50 Suits and Overcoats are reduced to **$7.75.**

All the elegant Spring Suits and Overcoats that sold heretofore at $18 to $25 are reduced to $9.75 and $12.50.

Overcoats.

The best grade of all wool Cheviots, Vicunas, Thibets, and Covert Cloths—all the new shades in tan, Oxford and gray mixtures and black—best silk lining—best workmanship—every style—every length—every size—every garment positively this season's production, now..$9.75 and $12.50

Suits.

Made of the best all-wool Cheviots, Worsteds, Cassimeres, Vicunas, Serge and unfinished Worsteds—all the new popular shades, in stripes and checks, also plain blue and black, exquisitely tailored; were $18 to $25, now reduced to..$9.75 and $12.50

The ever busy Trouser stock will be more than rushed with reductions like these—all high grades—properly tailored.

$3.00 elegant Trousers reduced to..$1.85
$5.00 highest grade Trousers reduced to ..$3.50
$4.00 high grade Trousers reduced to..$2.50
$2.50 and $3.50 Bicycle and Golf Trousers reduced to..$1.90
Reductions in Children's Short Trouser Suits, $1.37 and $1.87 for $3.00 and $4.00 grades

Just to Keep Things Humming in Our Busy Shoe and Hat Department.

$3.00 Derby, Alpine and the new Golf Hats reduced to..$1.40
$4.00 Derbys and Alpines reduced to..$2.15

Just to Keep Busy in Our Shoe Department.

$2.50 Russet and Calf Shoes reduced to..$1.35
$3.50 Russet and Patent Calf Shoes reduced to..$1.95

Just to Keep Stock Moving in the Furnishings Department.

Reduces the best grade own brand Collars..8c. each
Reduces the best grade own brand Cuffs..12c. pair
Reduces 35c. Suspenders to..19c.
Reduces English Handkerchief Squares to..19c.
Vertical Stripe Silk Embroidered Socks to..22c.
Reduces 50c. Bicycle Hose to..25c.

Just to Keep Busy, Custom Tailoring Department Will Make to Order

$25 Suits for..$16.00
$7.00 Trousers for..$4.00

Special Notice. As universally known, we never sell trashy goods—hence every article in the store is strictly high grade. Reductions are true in every instance—whatever we say is the value is positively so.

Frank L. Taylor Clothing Co

BROADWAY, COR. CHAMBERS ST.
STEWART BUILDING.
OPEN SATUR

Paris Notes

from the office of

JOHN WANAMAKER

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES,
PARIS, April 17, 1900.

Paris is very full, and everyone seems to be gay and good humored now that Spring has burst on us and the new frocks can be displayed. Besides the foreigners who arrive in hundreds every day, all the Parisians have returned from the South and the chateaux where they have been staying, and every day sees the fashionable meeting grounds filled with well-known, and, better still, well-dressed personalities.

Many inaugurative fetes have been given during the week, and everywhere our most elegant mondaines have been remarked by their delightful and becoming headgear. The hats seem more noticeable even than the dresses. Many toques of supple straw twisted into various becoming and picturesque shapes are to be seen, and of toques entirely of foliage, there are not a few. A great many of the hats, too, are low crowned and turn up straight in front, coming down on to the hair behind and being trimmed very low. Huge hats of transparent lace, straw and crin, turned up at the side, are also very fashionable. One very smart hat seen in the Rue de la Paix is of the Rembrandt "turn up" order, entirely made of rose leaves, brown and green shaded, stuck flat on the shape. Two large pale pink roses, in a cloud of pale pink tulle, form the trimming.

Artificial flowers are coming in again for ball dresses, but coming in under a new form. The faithful imitations of nature are to be supplanted by flowers treated decoratively, as it were, and these, according as they verge toward the chou, will be applicable to high-neck gowns as well as "grande toilette." The flowers usually employed for this kind of ornamentation are the rose, the poppy, the peony. They are open wide, crushed almost flat, and huge,—six and seven inches in diameter. In a high-neck gown they occupy the place of a chou on the waist; in many of the ball dresses they lay along the undulating edge of the skirt, nestled in chiffon.

The couturieres have all been wildly busy making gowns for the balls which are now being given at the Elysee, and which are now patronized by a great many grand folks who were not wont to go to Presidential entertainments. The gowns made for young girls are nearly all in tulle over satin. It is some time since this eminently girlish fashion of wearing simple tulle gowns has been in vogue, and it is now decidedly coming up again and is being hailed with much pleasure, for no material in the world is more becoming to those who are possessed of what is called here the "beaute du diable," and tulle gowns also give to a ballroom a distinctly gala air. All those that are being made by the first-class houses are simply made, and most of them have short Empire bodices and plain skirts. One in lemon-colored tulle to be worn by a blonde, and shoulder-straps and a corsage bouquet of Parma violets; another is of pale blue tulle simply made, of course, and having light gray sprays of apple blossom over bodice and skirt. Yet another is of white tulle, the skirt, which gives the same effect as one of the fashionable plaited skirts, being very flat about the hips. It consisted of alternate rows of narrow white satin riboon and plaited tulle, the latter decoration being a most original idea; below the knees the plaits ceased and the ribbons fell in long loops over billows of tulle. The bodice was cut square and had one shoulder-strap of lilies of the valley, the other of white tulle finished off on the shoulder by a huge fanlike tulle bow.

The Allee des Acacias is now daily filled with elegantes either driving or walking, between the hours of four and six. Some smart dressing is generally to be seen in this fashionable promenade; a number of the new "dragee" tailor suits, in all the melting tones of that bonbon are worn, and at times some striking novelties are to be noted. A gown more odd than beautiful was much commented upon by fair loungers one afternoon this week. It was a tailor-suit of mouse-gray cloth, the skirt entirely flat and very long, ornamented with innumerable stitchings; a short bolero, rounded in front and disclosing a waistcoat of almost comical masculinity; the front white, with narrow red stripes, closed with pearl buttons; the back of white taffeta, falling a few inches over the skirt-band, just as that portion of a man's apparel falls over in the back, and buckled in at the waist-line with a small, square silver buckle of the most orthodox shape. This curious ensemble was set off by a broad-brimmed hat of red straw with cherries, veiled by red tulle.

But another toilette, noticed on the same day, met with only admiring comments and certainly merited the praises which were bestowed upon it. It was made of rose satin cloth, the skirt plaited in the back and front and drawn tight over the hips; the corsage with plaits stitched down straight in the back and on the bias in front, opening on black Chantilly over rose taffeta, held in from side to side by a high Directoire belt of rose taffeta. The corsage had also a broad collar falling far down on the shoulders, of rose taffeta, inlaid with Chantilly and black embroidery. The accompanying hat was of black crin, which is so much in vogue just now, with chiffonnes of rose taffeta veiled with draperies of Chantilly lace, finished off with a smart bow of black velvet ribbon and clumps of tiny pink roses.

Many of the great couturiers are going to the Renaissance period for their inspirations, hence the appearance of some new fabrics which might be called almost massive in their richness. The Parisiennes have, however, too long realized the becomingness of all clinging stuffs to harbor any fear that these heavy textures for "grande toilette" will ever drift into stiffness. The makers have found a way of weaving cloth of gold and cloth of silver so that it follows the lines of a statuesque form without losing its peculiarly majestic quality. Then, too, the conturiers have the resource of chiffon and mousseline de soie, which, crinkled, shirred or puffed by their skillful fingers, come out like foam between every slit in the heavier material. One of the newest of these fabrics, which only a few of the great Parisian houses have as yet made use of, is a moire of dull silver, with metalic reflections, softly glimmering like light seen through gauze. It is supple withal and lends itself wonderfully to trimmings of rich lace or jeweled embroideries, or both, and will be much adopted for matrons who now wear the very lightest shades. Black is almost banished from Parisian ballrooms, and the matrons who have passed middle life are adopting white instead.

The plaited skirt is still in high favor and will continue to triumph all through the summer. Some extremely stylish gowns are worn by Rejane in the play now brought out at the Vaudeville, "Le Beguin." For instance, one is a house gown in mauve-gray cloth, the plaited skirt falling in a train, the corsage finished off in front with a jabot of lace; a mauve satin scarf tied around the waist. Another pretty toilette is of brown cloth, with skirt likewise plaited and forming a train. Yet another is of pastel blue cloth, with a plaited skirt and a bolero opening on a mauve vest. This is sufficient to demonstrate that the plaited skirt will be worn for some time to come, and that the bolero still holds its own.

The Wanamaker Store

Some Very Low Prices on Excellent CHINA for Cottage Furnishing

These very good, though quite inexpensive wares have just been opened; but they were ordered before prices on crockery made the late sharp advance. They would be most remarkable bargains if they could be bought so low to-day—they *are* most remarkable bargains because they are now on sale—sound, durable wares, neatly decorated, for these small prices:

Chamber Toilet Sets—12 pieces, including covered slop jar; four colors to select from—blue, brown, purple and green.

$3.25 a set, regularly $5

Dinner Sets—100 pieces, including soup tureen and three large meat platters; underglaze prints in three colors.

$6.25, regularly $8.50

In addition to these we have the following values—

Dinner Sets—
100-piece dinner sets in underglaze decorations at $6, $6.50, $7 and $7.50 a set.
101-piece dinner sets; Austrian china, in three floral decorations; gilt handles; $15, worth $20.
100-piece dinner sets; French china, in two pretty decorations; all handles gilt; $20, worth $27.50.
113-piece dinner sets in flower decorations and gilt, $10; worth $14.

Chamber Toilet Sets—
7-piece sets, including slop jar; underglaze decorations, at $2.35 a set.
11-piece sets, including covered slop jar; well suited for hotels; at $3.45 a set.

Basement.

Paris Model HATS At HALF PRICE

All the fine French Trimmed Hats that brought over so much style and beauty are now to be distributed quickly to those who will enjoy wearing them, while wearing time is still ahead. Not very many all told; but quite an aristocratic collection, each one of which will add distinguished beauty to the toilette of which it becomes a part. All are from famous modistes—the shapes, the materials, the styles are of highest character. Costly as all specially designed and exclusive beauty must be; but now that is changed. These prices to-day:

$35 Hats for $16.50 **$30 Hats for $15**
$25 Hats for $12

We offer at the same time quite a number of Trimmed Hats from our own workrooms, which we wish to close out quickly. Various tempting prices.

Then we have several lots of Untrimmed and Half-trimmed Hats that are not so fresh as they should be—though the trimmings will hide the hurts. These are half price—

$5 Hats for $2.50 $4 Hats for $2 $3 Hats for $1.50 $2 Hats for $1

Second floor, Broadway and Tenth street.

Twenty Thousand Yards of Silk-and-Cotton GINGHAMS

This announces a most important purchase of some of the handsomest washable dress stuffs of the season. Bright and delicate stripes and plaids with glistering silk figures that give a rich lustre to the fabric.

The maker had a very large season and wanted to close out his stock on hand quickly, so these twenty thousand yards came to us to sell at

15c instead of 50c

which is scarcely the price of cotton gingham. We have been selling one grade, not so good, at 45c, and another, some better, at 65c, regularly.

These will make beautiful waists and dresses; and if carefully laundered, will hold their color. Tenth street aisle.

Still some of the silk-striped wool-and-cotton Challis at 25c a yard. Fourth avenue.

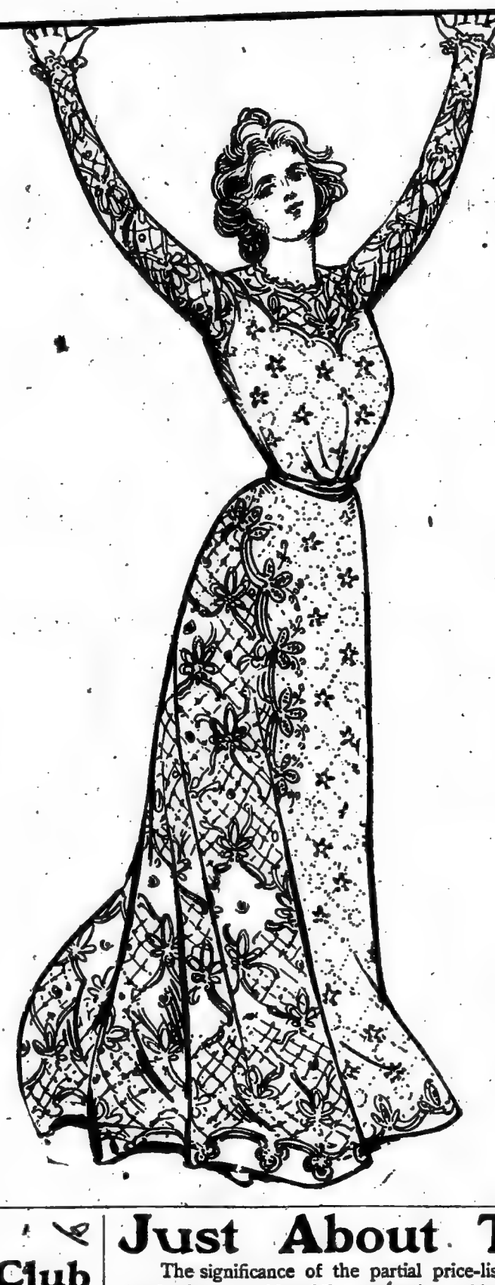

The Peculiar MERITS of HER MAJESTY'S CORSETS

Strength is the most notable feature of these excellent corsets. Not only are the models shapely and graceful in design, but they *stay* so, through hardest wear. They are guaranteed not to stretch or bend out of shape, or to break at the hips.

Her Majesty's Corset moulds the form to a natural and symmetrical contour, along the lines of prevailing fashions—having the military straight front, low bust, rounded back, long waist and flared hips. Lighter weights are produced this season without any sacrifice of the original strength and firmness.

For stout women they have no equal; yet the models for slender women give a rounded shapeliness, that is retained permanently during the life of the corset, and they last longer than usual corsets.

We have all the new models. Prices, $2.75 to $5.

Second floor, Tenth street.

SHOES for Women

Interesting Summer Styles

The final merit of Wanamaker shoes is, of course, handsome and correct style. The *first* point is goodness; and midway is comfort, which the last must assure.

We make most critical examinations before deciding on leathers and lasts; then we demand a perfection of finish that marks our shoes as the top-notch of shoemaking skill.

Let a popular price illutrate: Here are women's black kidskin boots at $3, that are not matched at that price anywhere. (Ask to see style number 943 or 944, when you come in.) Laced and buttoned, with stout welted soles that are very flexible—excellent material used at every point, and finely finished. The best shoes we ever saw for $3.

Fine tan kidskin Oxfords at $3.

Handsome Oxford shoes for girls and boys, patent-leather, kidskin and Russia calfskin, $1.50 and upwards; depending on sort and size.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

Some Summer SILKS—45c a Yard

These are American copies of new French shirt waist silks. They are surprisingly good reproductions of both patterns and colorings—fully as beautiful as the originals. These, as well as their French originals, are silk-and-linen. Not as good quality, of course. The clever Yankee couldn't duplicate that—not at this little price, certainly. The French goods are $2 a yard and thereabouts. Here are over 10,000 yards at

45 cents a yard

They await your cordial greeting in the Rotunda to-day.

Women's Jackets and Capes

Here are consolation prizes for those who, for one reason or another, failed to procure new spring jackets. There are just a hundred of these—cheviots and broadcloths, in tan, steel gray and black, mostly with fly-fronts. All in most recent styles, and well worth $10, $12 and $13.75, their former prices. Choice among the hundred at $7.50.

Equally good fortune for those seeking light shoulder coverings for cool evening wear. This is a lot of elegant capes of black silk, trimmed with lace, chiffon and braid. They were $12, $13 and $14—very reasonably priced at those figures. They've been made still more attractive. Now $10.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Princess May Gloves

Real Kidskin $1

There is wide demand at this season for a stylish soft kidskin glove that is not expensive. Gloves soil quickly in summertime, and yet one must be well dressed.

The Princess May is ideal. Perfect in fit, in comfort, in style—good-looking and elastic; yet only

one dollar a pair

All sizes for women and girls.

Tenth street.

Men's UNDERWEAR

Here is a stock of summer underwear so broad that it meets the wants and the likings of every man. There is no good sort missing, and many kinds are shown that will perhaps not be found outside this store.

These hints of several sorts:

75c. each—Men's shirts and drawers; open-work effect; ecru; light blue, white striped; light lavender, white striped.

$1 each—Men's shirts and drawers of light weight, natural colored merino; long or short sleeves; long or short inseam; drawers have double seats.

Men's unshrinkable English, all wool natural shirts; long or short sleeves; drawers in two lengths of inseam; have spliced and reinforced seats.

Shirts, size 34, $1.70; drawers, size 28, $1.75; advance 10c on each larger size.

$1.75—Men's combination suits of ribbed balbriggan; 3 body lengths and 3 styles of inseam.

Broadway.

A Dainty Stick Candy

Clear Spice Sticks—so the candyman calls his new production. They are crisp and delicious miniatures of the old-fashioned stick candy. Not new in material or flavor—you love the old kind too much for that—but new in the way they are made. Clear, hard-boiled candy, flavored with cinnamon, sassafras, wintergreen, cloves and peppermint, and rolled into small-crisp sticks—

20c a pound

Basement.

Nursery Refrigerators

They keep baby's milk or food cold and sweet—room for other things, too. Very compact—take little space and use little ice. Some have porcelain-lined founts for drinking water. They are substantially made, galvanized iron on the inside, and japanned on the outside.

Prices range from $2.50 to $7.

Basement.

Black PETTICOATS

Some new shapes are shown in black petticoats of sateen, and of mercerized cotton that look wonderfully like silk and wear better. There's a wide variety as to quality, and all are attractively ruffled or corded or plaited, or all three. Black sateen petticoats at 85c, $1 and $1.25; of black mercerized cotton at $1.50; of mercerized batiste, with deep umbrella ruffle and dust ruffle, at $1.75; of French sateen, at $2.50. And still other qualities at prices up to $3.25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Short Petticoats

These of prettily striped flannelette. A new lot of them is here. Some ruffled, some plaited, some neatly trimmed with lace. 25c for one sort, 35c for another; some exceptionally good values at a half dollar. And finer qualities at 75c, 85c and $1. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Japanese Sugars and Creams Half Price

The useful pieces in this dainty ware will be quite a surprise at their little price. They are in medium and large sizes. Offered to-day at

25c for the two pieces

Plenty; but of course they'll sell rapidly.

Tenth street aisle, Broadway.

Last Days of the WANAMAKER-TISSOT Club

The time is short, the opportunity great. If you would join, and through membership obtain this marvelous work at a remarkable saving, make application without delay.

Tissot's Life of Christ comprises four quarto volumes, containing in all over 500 illustrations—reproductions of the artist-author's famous painting—and an explanatory text of the four Gospels. It is the grandest, the most wonderful, the most interesting Life of Our Lord ever published.

The four sumptuous volumes are delivered to members upon payment of $1—balance $3 monthly, the full cost,—$30, $40 or $50—being about one-fourth of the prices at which they were originally published.

Just About TOWELS

The significance of the partial price-list printed below is best understood when considered in connection with this important fact: At the first signs of an advancing market in European linen centres, our orders were doubled—trebled in some instances. We bought unusually large quantities of towels from the leading makers. Prices continued to advance. At Wanamaker's the old prices rule. These are the old prices, the benefit of which you're invited to share now. Before long, even here, they're going to be higher, much higher.

Chamber Towels—
8c—Scotch, bleached huckaback; 14x24 in.
10c—Scotch, bleached huckaback; 16x32 in.
12½c—Scotch, bleached huckaback; 18x38in.
12½c—Scotch; loom huckaback; 20x41 in.
16c—Scotch, bleached huckaback; 18x38 in.
19c—German, bleached damask; 24x49 in.
20c—Scotch, bleached huckaback; 20x38 in.
23c—German, bleached huckaback; 22x40 in.
25c—Irish, bleached huckaback; 24x45 in.
25c—German, bleached huckabablc 18x38 in.
30c—Irish, bleached fancy weave; 23x41 in.
40c—Irish, bleached huckaback; 24x49 in.
50c—German, bleached damask; 24x50 in.
65c—German, bleached huckaback, 24x44 in.
75c—Irish, bleached huckaback; 25x45 in.
Above prices are all for single towels.
Other grades at 87½c, $1 and up to $2 each.

Bath Towels—American, snow white, all-cotton—
10c each—Fringed ends; 19x45 in.
12½c—Fringed ends, extra heavy; 18x42 in.
17c each—Fringed ends; 21x47 in.
20c each—Fringed ends; 22x50 in.
25c—Fringed ends, colored borders; 24x52 in.
25c each—Hemmed ends; 25x54 in.
35c each—Fringed ends; 23x54 in.
And at 40c, 50c and up to $1.75 each.

Dish Towels—
12½c—Plain crash, hemmed ends; 18x36 in.
12½c each—Checked glass towel, hemmed ends; 18x36 in.
20c each—Checked glass towel, hemmed ends; 24x36 in.
25c each—Fine glass cloth; 25x36 in.

Linen Store, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Summer Corsets LILLIAN and Other Sorts

The complete assortments of light-weight and ventilated corsets are ready. Foremost are the Lillians, in several stylish models, of net and batiste; with short, medium and long waists, at $1.75 to $3.

There are several excellent sorts at $1.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Also a special lot of *Summer Corsets* on Tenth street aisle counter to-day at

fifty cents

Wanamaker GRAPE JUICE Pure, Unfermented

The Grape Juice sold under our label is the blood of the choicest Lake Erie Grapes—unfermented, unadulterated.

Just pure Grape Juice.

The grapes are hand-picked from the clusters with care, and only the ripened, perfect ones are selected for use.

Grape Juice is a palatable and gratifying summer beverage, refreshing and invigorating to persons in good health, and valuable as a tonic for invalids and convalescents, aiding digestion and strengthening the nerves and tissues.

It is also extensively used for communion purposes in churches.

The Grape Juice sold by us will keep indefinitely, if the bottles are kept on their sides, in a cool place. Quart bottles 50c each; in cases of one dozen bottles, $5 a case.

Pint bottles, 25c each; in cases of one dozen, $2.75 a case.

Half-pint bottles, 15c each; in cases of one dozen, $1.75 a case. In the Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WANTS TO EXAMINE GATES

Promoter Sues for Share of Steel and Wire Profits.

PARKS SAYS HE WAS CUT OUT

Tells of the Formation of the Combination and Asserts Profits Amounted to Several Millions.

John W. Gates, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, has been sued in the Supreme Court for an accounting of the profits made by him when that company was formed. The complaint alleges that Mr. Gates received several million dollars.

John H. Parks of Roxbury, Mass., who has been interested in forming several large combinations of capital, is the plaintiff in the case, which will be on for trial in the Supreme Court in a few weeks. Before the trial begins Mr. Parks wants the privilege of examining Mr. Gates, so that he can get more details of the profits of the transaction.

An order for this examination was granted in the Supreme Court by Justice Truax a few days ago, and Mr. Gates is now trying to have it vacated. Through his counsel, Seward, Guthrie & Steele, he alleges that the application was made to harass him and keep him away from his home and business in Chicago. The motion was argued before Justice Fitzgerald, who reserved his decision.

In his affidavit which accompanied the application for the order for examination before trial, Mr. Parks tells some of the inside history of the formation of the American Steel and Wire Company. He says that on Sept. 13, 1897, an agreement was entered into between John W. Gates and Judge Elbert H. Gary on one side, and himself, Gerrit H. Ten Broek, and three others on the other side. This agreement provided for the formation of a corporation which was to purchase certain wire rod, barbed wire, and wire nail manufactories. Judge Gary, representing himself and Mr. Gates, was to receive one-half the profits, gains, or compensation in cash, securities, or stock. The other half was to go to Mr. Parks and his associates.

After this agreement was executed the active work of organizing a wire trust began. Expert accountants and appraisers were engaged, and all the plants which it was proposed to absorb were canvassed and elaborate reports were made on their values. Negotiations had gone on rapidly during the Fall. In March, 1898, however, it is alleged that Mr. Gates became doubtful whether the plants could be consolidated with any success. In April, 1898, Mr. Gates returned to his home in Chicago, and it is alleged that he carried with him all the valuable reports which had been compiled, and in the Fall of the same year the American Steel and Wire Company was organized.

According to Mr. Parks's affidavit, "The defendant excluded all other participants from the final negotiations and proceedings and retained in his own possession all the reports of the accountants and appraisers."

Mr. Parks says that he contributed his just share to the expenses of organizing the company, and continuing his affidavit, says:

"The defendant realized from these transactions gains and profits amounting to several millions of dollars, but the defendant never accounted therefor or paid any part thereof to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff charges that the defendant has made some arrangement or settlement with all the parties to said contract, except the plaintiff, whereby their rights to said profits have been relinquished or satisfied."

In his answer Mr. Gates denies specifically all the allegations made in the complaint except that the American Steel and Wire Company was formed and that Mr. Parks did contribute his just share of the expenses under this agreement. He declares that the original contract was not performed, but says it was abandoned and that no new agreement was entered into. He says further that he paid Mr. Parks his proper share of any profits due him under the agreement.

A counter-affidavit made by Mr. Parks says that he expects to prove that the first contract was substantially carried out and performed when the American Steel and Wire Company was organized in the Fall of 1898, and that the organization was brought about by means of the reports and investigations of the accountants and appraisers employed at a great expense by the parties to the agreement and by means of the efforts, services, and influence of the plaintiff and others. On this account he deems it necessary to have Mr. Gates undergo an examination before trial. He denies that he is harassing Mr. Gates by keeping him away from his home. He is represented by the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell.

The counsel on both sides declined to give any further information about the case than was disclosed by the papers on file in the court.

EARLIER HEARING FOR GATES.

Wants to Dispose of Lamb's Charge So He Can Go to Europe.

Chairman John W. Gates of the American Steel and Wire Directorate is to appear in court on Saturday of this week instead of on the afternoon of May 14, in obedience to the summons against him secured by George A. Lamb, who accuses him of making false statements about the American Steel and Wire Company's affairs. The change of date was made at Mr. Gates's application, because he wants to sail for Europe before May 14.

De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. Gates's counsel, applied privately to Magistrate Zeller yesterday to fix an earlier date for the hearing. The Magistrate accordingly made the summons returnable at 11 o'clock next Saturday morning, in the Centre Street Court. He also asked Mr. Nicoll to inform Lamb & Voss of the change, and this was done promptly.

Mr. Lamb was asked yesterday whether there were any signs of a peaceful settlement of the controversy.

"No," said he; "it's a fight to the finish. I think Mr. Gates may not sail as soon as he expects to."

Mr. Lamb declared that he had no client back of him at all, but was now publicly committed to the work of punishing Mr. Gates and intended to go ahead with it.

POSTMAN CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Veteran Carrier Accused of Stealing Hundreds of Letters.

William C. Hull, who for over twenty-five years has been a letter carrier in the Postal Service, was arrested yesterday by Post Office Inspector Boyle on the charge of stealing letters from the mails, among them one addressed to Mrs. Ruthenburg of 148 West Ninety-seventh Street. United States Commissioner Alexander held Hull in $1,000 bail for examination Friday.

Hull was connected with Station I, at Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street. There have been many complaints recently that letters addressed to persons in his district had been lost. Inspector Boyle found nearly one hundred letters in the possession of Hugo Schmolck, janitor of the building at 733 Columbus Avenue. Schmolck said the letters, together with many circulars and postal cards, had been given to him by Hull to destroy. He said he had destroyed several bundles of letters for Hull, the postman having told him they were of no use, and that he was tired of delivering such stuff. Hull was arrested while giving Schmolck another bundle of mail matter to burn.

FOR RURAL POSTAL SERVICE.

Headquarters of the Eastern Division Established in This City.

An Eastern Division of Rural Post Offices was established by Chief Special Agent E. H. Hathaway of the Post Office Department yesterday at 1,123 Broadway. The division will include the New England States, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. There are already in operation western, middle, and southern divisions of the rural service.

Mr. Hathaway has as assistants seven special agents. They will select carriers, who will be paid $500 a year, and must furnish horses and wagons. They will have about twenty miles each to cover. They will mail and deliver letters and papers, sell stamps, envelopes, and postal cards and register letters, but will not issue money orders. The system was planned by Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster General.

We Sell Men's Fine Suits

at $18, $20, $25. Cheviots, Vicunas, Worsteds. Do not think that because we sell such vast quantities of $10 suits we sell *only* $10 ones. True, we sell the *best* $10 garments made; but we also sell the best $18, $20, $25 goods—in fact, the best at any price. Our flannel suits at

$18

are being praised everywhere—for their fineness, their faultless fit, their very low price. They are on display at all of our four convenient stores.

Fancy Medlicott silk-finished Balbriggan Underwear, all colors, $1.00 grade, at 79c.

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street
125th Street, Corner 3d Av.

ANDREW CARNEGIE SAILS.

Says America Had Better Follow, Not Lead, in European Affairs.

Andrew Carnegie started for his Scotland estates aboard the steamer St. Louis yesterday morning. With him were his wife and Miss Carnegie. Before the gangplank was hauled in Mr. Carnegie said:

"I am going abroad on my usual holiday and to get out of the heat. Despite the great alarm that has existed regarding the iron and steel business, things are now in good condition and prosperity in that line of industry is assured."

Speaking of the political outlook, Mr. Carnegie said he expected a Republican victory. He praised Senator Hoar and said that he agreed with him on political matters, declaring that a war with Turkey for $90,000 would be folly.

"In European affairs," he added, "we had better follow other powers, or else act in concert with them and not assume to lead. We are still a young nation and should keep that in mind.

"In the Philippine matter we are learning the truth of what a few people said months ago. You may suppress 8,000 people for a time, but you cannot hold them down without an army of 70,000 men. How long America will hold them under is for the people to decide.

"The Subsidy bill represents a good policy, for it is better to build up a merchant marine than a great navy. If we build one, the other will come, but it is just as well to construct merchant craft so that in times of war they may be convertable into cruisers and war ships. It would be better for this country to do without a few battleships a year and to add twenty or thirty fine merchant vessels to her service."

When asked if he intended to go to the Paris Exposition, Mr. Carnegie said that he had "passed the Exposition stage." His only fixed engagement abroad is to speak at a banquet of the Iron and Steel Institute of London on May 9. Thence he will go to the mountains of Scotland for a six months' stay.

MONUMENT IN THE BRONX.

Bow of the Maine in Memorial to Soldiers and Sailors.

A movement has been started in the Borough of the Bronx to secure the erection of a memorial to the soldiers and sailors from that borough who died in the war with Spain. The site proposed is the triangular plaza formed by the intersection of Third and Lincoln Avenues and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street at the gateway of the borough, near the entrances to the Third and Madison Avenue Bridges.

President Louis F. Haffen has been asked to secure the improvement of the site by the city after the design proposed has been accepted by the Municipal Art Commission. Congressman John Q. Underhill has secured from the War Department several cannon to be mounted on the site.

At a meeting on Thursday evening a plan was prepared for raising the necessary funds. Local clubs in the borough will be asked to give entertainments, and one on a large scale will be given in the Metropolis Theatre.

The model, which is being prepared by Piccirilli Brothers, sculptors, will be placed on public exhibition. It provides for a drinking fountain or basin twenty-five feet in diameter, out of which rises a circular base, from which project four reproductions in granite of the bow of the Maine linked together with bronze chains and anchors. Above this is a circular pedestal embracing four cylinders surmounted by polished granite balls resting on four cannon balls each and representing the artillery, infantry, cavalry, and navy. Above this is the monument proper, containing inscriptions and crowned by a Grecian corona and terminating in a granite dome, on which rests a bronze eagle. The total height is twenty-seven feet.

M. DE REGNIER TO SAIL TO-DAY.

His Course of Lectures on French Modern Poetry Completed.

M. Henri de Régnier sails to-day for France. His stay has been pretty much of a march of triumph, and the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard has scored another success in bringing him over to deliver its third annual course of lectures on French literature. M. de Régnier has been in this country a little over two months, and in that time he has visited almost all the colleges and universities in the United States—from Boston to San Francisco and as far south as New Orleans.

Among the places at which he lectured, besides Harvard, were Adelphi College, Brooklyn; Alliance Française, New York; Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Bryn Mawr College, Brown University, Cercle Francais de l'Alliance, Boston; University of California, University of Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Mount Holyoke, Packer Institute, Brooklyn; University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, San Francisco, Vassar, Wellesley, Wells, Williams, Yale University, &c. His theme was "French Modern Poetry," which he treated in a particularly brilliant manner. M. de Régnier himself is the leader of the new French school of poetry called the Symbolistic School.

It is only a few years since the endowment was made for the foundation of this literary movement, but the work has already attracted universal attention, and the public at large, as well as educational institutions, are displaying the greatest interest in the lectures of the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

Donation of $2,000 for Ottawa Fire Sufferers—Officers Elected.

At yesterday's session of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of the State of New York, the following officers were elected: Grand Master—Charles W. Mead of Albany; Deputy Grand Master—Elbert Crandall of Brooklyn; Senior Warden, Charles W. Cushman of Buffalo; Junior Warden—Judge Frank H. Robinson of Hornellsville; Treasurer—Theodore A. Taylor of Brooklyn; Secretary—Edward L. M. Ehlers of New York City.

It was voted to send $2,000 for the relief of sufferers from the Ottawa (Can.) fire. In the report of the Committee on Deceased Brethren a special tribute was paid to the memory of Garret A. Hobart.

In the evening the German Masons entertained the officers of the Grand Lodge at dinner at the German Masonic Temple, in East Fifteenth Street.

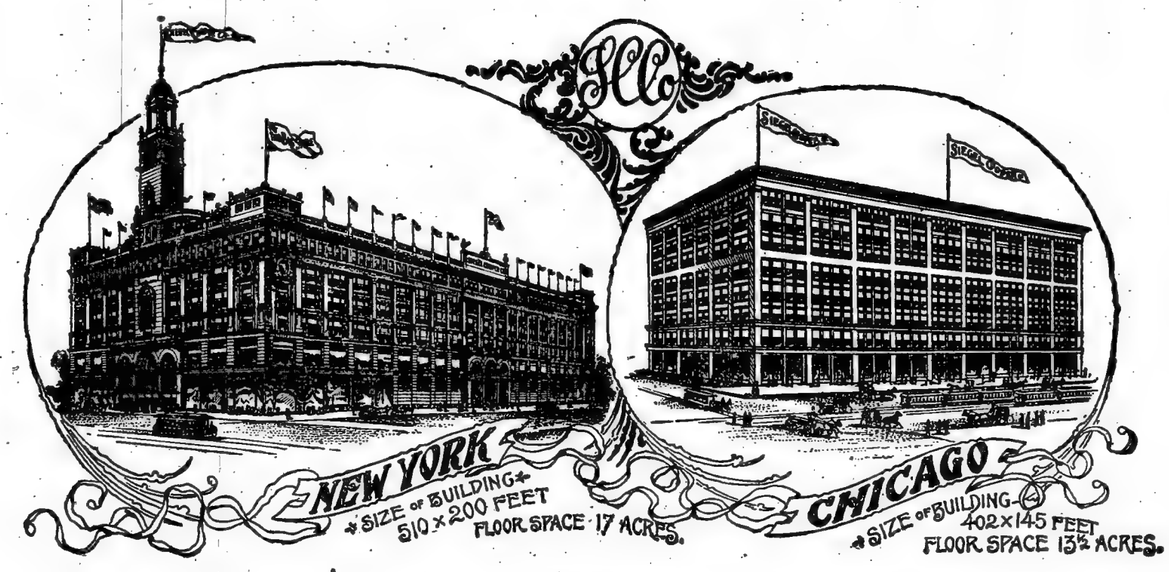

Prospectus of the Siegel-Cooper Co.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Profit-Sharing with our Patrons. Co-operation with our Employees.

THE great success attained since 1887 by Siegel, Cooper & Co., has induced and given warrant to the enterprising owners to further ingratiate themselves into public favor by consolidating their **two** mammoth establishments into a co-operative enterprise on a profit-sharing basis. They recognize the tendency of the present age to be in the direction of co-operation of employers with employees, as well as in profit-sharing with patrons. To accomplish this desired condition, a new Company, the Siegel-Cooper Co. (Co-operative Stores, New York and Chicago) has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey with a capital stock of $24,000,000.00, of which $14,250,000.00 is divided into 285,000 shares 6 per cent. cumulative Preferred Stock of $50.00 par value, and $9,750,000.00 into 195,000 shares Common Stock of $50.00 par value.

The charter of the Company provides that, after full dividends of 6 per cent. per annum have been paid on the Preferred Stock, and full dividends of 3 per cent. per annum have been paid on the Common Stock, all additional dividends shall be apportioned and paid on the basis of ⅓ in amount on the Preferred Stock and ⅔ in amount on the Common Stock.

To carry out the plan of Co-operation

with its employees, $2,000,000.00 of the Common Stock has been placed in trust, the annual dividends of which will be distributed among such employees as have been or may hereafter be with the New York or Chicago establishment for a period of three years during their satisfactory continuance in the service of the new Company; such dividends will also be continued and paid to employees for life who, after ten years of service with the new Company, become incapacitated for further employment, thereby practically providing a pension fund for faithful employees in their old age.

To carry out the plan of Profit-Sharing

it is proposed by the present owners, who are the owners of all the stock of the new Company, to offer to the public through the undersigned, 200,000 shares (fully paid and non-assessable) of the 6 per cent. cumulative Preferred Stock at par, upon which the full 6 per cent. dividend must always be paid before the Common Stock receives any dividend whatever, the Preferred Stock also having a prior right to all the assets of the Company.

In order to give double assurance to the general public, whom it is desired to interest as Stockholders (instead of Speculators) and who may not be fully conversant with such investments, the money required to pay dividends on said 200,000 shares has been set aside and will remain on deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York, and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, respectively, to **secure the dividends of 6 per cent. per annum,** payable 3 per cent. semi-annually, for a period of five years, *i. e.*, until July 1st, 1905, on all such Preferred Stock as may be allotted in their respective territories, and each Certificate of Stock so allotted will have an endorsement by said Trust Companies, respectively, to that effect. We thereby offer, we believe, not only an absolutely safe 6 per cent. investment, but one which will without question yield considerably more.

Under no circumstances will any

of the Preferred Stock not so allotted, nor any of the Common Stock, be sold, the present owners having no desire to sell out, but intending to remain with the business; they will therefore not part with any more stock than they believe necessary to fully carry out their plans for co-operation and profit-sharing, as previously stated.

The owners confidently believe that, by inaugurating the liberal policy above outlined towards their employees, they will in return be rewarded by more faithful service, and courteous attention to patrons, the result of which must be beneficial to the new Company as well as augment the continued good will of the public.

Furthermore, it can be calculated to a certainty

that with many thousands of new stockholders exerting their **personal influence** toward the success and welfare of the business, larger patronage and correspondingly greater earnings for the new Company will be assured. It is from the increased benefits and material advantages which these changed conditions are expected to bring about, that the present owners feel confident of better pro rata remuneration on the stock which they retain, and in a measure justifies them in parting with any portion of their interests in an established and exceptionally profitable business.

The SIEGEL-COOPER CO. Co-operative Stores **will take possession Monday, July 2d, 1900,** of the two great department stores of Siegel-Cooper Co., New York, and Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, in their entirety, covering a floor space of over thirty acres, with their millions of dollars' worth of Merchandise, Store Fixtures, Delivery Plants (consisting of many hundreds of Horses, Wagons, etc.), Machinery, extensive Stable Properties, and all the appurtenances required for the complete operation of the two stores, **and also its Palatial Fireproof Store Building and Real Estate in New York City,** which alone represents an asset of many millions of dollars, free of all encumbrances or indebtedness whatsoever, so that the Siegel-Cooper Co. (Co-operative Stores, New York and Chicago) will start its career **without owing a single dollar.**

For the good and sufficient reason of not wishing to divulge the details of our business to our competitors, we present no balance sheet for publication. We do not however, desire to ask our patrons or the public to rely exclusively on our representations, and, therefore, **the money required has been set aside** and will remain on deposit with the above-named Trust Companies to absolutely secure the dividends on all the Preferred Stock to be allotted as stated. Moreover, we allude with pride to the fact that the Chicago establishment has since its inception paid millions of dollars in dividends to its stockholders, and that the New York establishment, while only in its fourth year, is not only doing a larger business than the Chicago store, but is also on a most profitable dividend-paying basis. We can also say for the benefit of subscribers, that **the net earnings** of our two establishments for the past year were **largely in excess** of the amount required to pay the dividends on **all the** Preferred Stock of the new Company.

There will be no change in management,

and the same men who thirteen years ago started the original Siegel, Cooper & Co. store in Chicago (and later its sister-store in New York) and who have achieved a success almost without parallel in modern retailing, have pledged themselves to continue in the management of the business of the **new Company** the same as in the past, and they will deposit with the **Central** Trust Company of New York, all of their stock holdings for a term of years to secure such pledge.

Subscriptions for the 200,000 shares of the Preferred Stock

will be received in person, or by mail, on blank forms provided for that purpose, by the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York, and Siegel-Cooper Co., New York and Chicago, beginning at 10 a. m. Monday, May 7th, 1900, and will continue for a period of **One Week;** the right, however, is reserved to close subscriptions upon one day's notice in the New York and Chicago daily papers. The above Trust Company, for the convenience of our patrons and the public, will receive subscriptions at the Siegel-Cooper Co. store in New York, or at its own office, 54 Wall Street. All subscriptions must be accompanied by **money, check, money order or draft,** payable to the Central Trust Company of New York, to the amount of 20 per cent. of such subscription (equal to $10.00 per share), for which proper receipts will be given by said Trust Company. Notice will be given as soon as practicable of the number of shares allotted to each subscriber, and the balance due must be paid to said Trust Company on or before July 5th, 1900, upon the delivery by said Trust Company of the stock allotted.

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With a view of extending the benefits of our offer to as many of our patrons and the public as possible, it is proposed to allot the stock in the following order, namely:

1st. To all subscriptions for one share;

2d. To all subscriptions for two shares;

3d. To all subscriptions for three shares;

and to continue in the same order for larger subscriptions until the entire 200,000 shares have been allotted.

Respectfully,

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(Co-operative Stores, New York and Chicago.)

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FRUITS EXPECTED FROM THE CONFERENCE

Three Important Results from Its Deliberations Anticipated.

COMITY IN MISSION WORK

Fields to be Divided for More Efficient Efforts—Liquor in the Philippines—Prospective Gifts for Missions.

At least three important results are expected to follow the work of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions—an improved understanding among mission boards, the suppression of the liquor traffic in the Philippines, and such a swelling of contributions from the churches as will greatly increase in numbers and efficiency the force of workers in fields not now fully covered.

Although much talk was heard in the Conference of fusion as opposed to comity, there is little hope of union among churches that can afford to maintain separate establishments. This applies practically to all the churches engaged in missions. Testimony of workers would seem to indicate that if left to themselves the common cause of evangelization might be broad enough to enable the different sects to get on together. With the home boards pulling along denominational lines, however, there would be such a clash of interest as to prevent harmonious supervision of field work, and without harmony among those who must direct and support the stations, work there could not proceed as satisfactorily as under the old method in which each denomination takes care of its own. It seems to be agreed that a union in medical work in places where one good hospital might displace several inefficient ones might be worth trying, but that is quite as far as union is likely to go.

Mission comity will doubtless come into favor, because the spirit of the Conference unmistakably approved of it. No subject received closer attention and no suggestions were more heartily commended. The best illustration of the tendency in this line came from the Moravians, who reported their decision to abandon Greenland, where they have kept stations for 150 years and have done fine service, and to permit the Lutherans to occupy it alone. The Moravians feel because convinced that the territory does not require ministrations from two sects and that the Lutherans, with the Danish Government behind them, are better equipped than any other denomination to carry on the work there.

This instance of practical comity, not involving union but a division of fields, appealed so strongly to the Conference as to leave no doubt that if a policy could be framed and enforced for similar action throughout the mission world the general service would be vastly improved.

Yesterday's resolution by the missionaries and delegates who met at the Central Presbyterian Church to consider the results of the Conference undoubtedly was suggested by the enthusiasm of all audiences over the arguments for comity and division. The natural outcome of the resolution will be to agitate the subject in the various mission boards, and it may lead to the formation of an advisory committee, with all denominations and all countries represented on it, whose influence may tend to make denominational differences less rigid than heretofore in regions where points of agreement alone count.

LIQUOR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The movement toward the suppression of the liquor traffic in the Philippines will certainly figure as one of the results of the Conference. Since previous efforts in that direction have been unavailing, whatever may now be accomplished may be attributed to the influences roused to activity through the promptings of the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler and of the missionaries who brought home to the Conference the evils that attend this traffic. Bishop Doane and the Church Temperance Society have joined the movement with customary earnestness in order to give it practical impetus.

A committee of five, chosen from different denominations, will be named by Bishop Doane for initial proceedings. This committee will put itself in communication with persons interested in the subject, and thus be the means of organizing a general committee which will consider and decide upon a plan of operations. The present intention is to get together men representing sound, conservative sentiment rather than extreme views upon the liquor question. They will undertake to inform themselves thoroughly upon the facts so that no criticism on the score of accuracy can be made to their presentation of them. A report and recommendations will be prepared and perhaps submitted to a public meeting. Their work at any rate will be made the basis for an appeal to the President and to Congress.

The English Parliament has dealt with situations similar to the one against which complaint is made in the Philippines, with the result that laws exist and are enforced against the importation of liquors into many of the possessions of that Government. It is believed that a temperate and well-considered petition to Congress will induce that body to take similar action in respect to the Philippines and to any other of the newly acquired territory of the United States that the committee may find in need of that kind of protection.

LARGER OFFERINGS LOOKED FOR.

Church offerings for missions will be greatly increased because of the Conference, unless all signs go amiss. Those who predict such a result count not only on the magnitude of the meeting but on the exhibition it afforded of unity of purpose and fraternity of feeling among the mission workers. The veteran missionary has had enough of his edges and angles smoothed out to become a philosopher, and the philosophic acquirement was highly in evidence throughout the proceedings.

It is believed that the object lesson thus given in amity, in mutual consideration, in avoidance of sectarian offense, and in the qualities that enable people agreeing in the essentials of a cause to overlook the non-essential differences has not only produced a most favorable impression but that it has also removed whatever doubt existed among church people regarding the worthiness of mission undertaking. If gifts increase the forces in the fields will be augmented. Evidences are abundant that the colleges will furnish men and women ready to consecrate themselves to this work.

All the committees moved out of Carnegie Hall yesterday, and cleaners took possession. The map that hung at the back of the stage, colored to show the religious divisions of the world, will probably be used at Summer conferences in different parts of this country. About 15,000 letters and as many papers remained in the branch Post Office established at the hall. Some of them will be readdressed or returned to senders, but the postal clerks are at a loss how to provide delivery for 5,000 or more of them. They will go to the Dead Letter Office.

Yesterday's trains carried many delegates away, but there were enough left to crowd receptions by the Presbyterians and the Baptists, and many delegates and missionaries were to be seen looking over the city. There will be a business men's meeting at Trinity Church at noon to-day, with addresses by missionaries and delegates.

MISSION COMITY PROPOSED.

Committees in Different Countries to Confer on Matters of Common Concern.

The meeting yesterday morning for delegates and missionaries at the Central Presbyterian Church drew an attendance of about 200. It was opened by the Rev. Dr. H. N. Cobb, who said that its object was to consider the best means of conserving, and giving material results to, the work of the conference. An address which had been prepared by the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith was then read by Robert E. Speer, part of which was as follows:

As we, who compose this Ecumenical Conference, separate for our homes in all parts of the world, we desire to give expression of our gratitude to God for His goodness to us during our gathering, and in now sending us back to our work with new faith in Him, with new love for one another, and new desire to serve the world which He sent His Son to save.

We have stood together at the close of the greatest missionary century since the apostolic age. We have taken to heart its solemn lessons. We have marked the certain blessing of God upon every effort to obey the great commission to preach the Gospel to every living creature. We have witnessed the inevitable loss which follows disobedience or neglect, we have seen the power of Christ to overcome sin, to purify men, and to transform life. And we have renewed our unalterable convictions that Jesus Christ is the only way, the truth, and the life, and that the supreme duty of all who believe in Him is to do His will and to make Him known unto the uttermost parts of the earth.

We look back to the feeble beginnings of the missionary movement in the eighteenth century, to the unknown and open world which then confronted the Church, to the hostility of Governments, to the moderation and indifference of the Church itself. We look out now upon the missionary force extended over the whole earth, confronting with the perfect Gospel every imperfect and impotent faith upon a world explored and opened, upon difficulties clearly defined and well understood, upon an earnest and awakened Church.

A new century is opening before us, in which the scattered nations of men will be drawn closer to one another than in any past age. We rejoice to testify to the Church that in all essential matters we are of one mind. We believe that the supreme aim of missions is to make Jesus Christ known to the whole world with a view to the salvation of men for time and eternity, and to the establishment in every nation of a true and living Church.

We cannot forbear adding an appeal to all individuals and nations to resist in every proper way the tide of evil flowing over the world from Christian lands and cursing the nations which we are striving to help. It is our duty through our own preachers and those forces and institutions which grow up where the Gospel prevails to attempt the speedy evangelization of the whole world.

A general discussion followed, some of the delegates arguing in favor of some definite action, while others maintained that the meeting was powerless. The conference was at an end, many of the delegates had departed, and the fraction left could not even be regarded as including all of the ablest of those who had attended the conference. They did not even represent the conference, it was held.

Some of the speakers digressed from the subject, and were inclined to rehearse their experiences in missionary work. They were reminded of the fact and asked to confine themselves to the question under discussion.

The Rev. C. I. Morris, colored, a South African missionary, said that there were 10,000,000 negroes in the South. Of these 4,000,000 were Christians. He advocated the sending of students among them to interest them in missionary work. Many white missionaries were being needlessly sacrificed to the climatic conditions of Africa, where the colored missionaries from our South could go with impunity.

Dr. Cobb suggested that it was now too late to discuss that subject, as the conference had closed. W. Henry Grant advised that resolutions be adopted providing for the forming of an ecumenical missionary association, and immediately Dr. Ellinwood offered the following:

Resolved, That it be the sense of this meeting, composed of missionaries and representatives of missionary boards and societies in Europe, America, Germany, and Scandinavia, that the Executive Committee of the Ecumenical Conference in New York, and the corresponding committee in London, Germany, and Scandinavia, should be requested to consider the question of appointing an international committee, who by correspondence or conference, or both, shall deal with certain practical questions of co-operative work on mission fields, and shall make known the results of their deliberations to the societies which have been represented in this conference.

The offering of the resolution excited somewhat of a debate that ended in a tangle. One of the delegates thought that at least one practical missionary should be included in such a committee as the resolution provided for. The result of the tangle was that the resolution was tabled. No sooner had this step been taken than the suggestion was made that this action could not have other effect than to convey a misleading impression. This in turn was discussed, and the resolution was then withdrawn from the table, and after a little further discussion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Grant said afterward that the resolution was in no sense binding, but was simply a recommendation designed to lead to co-operation and to the elimination of competition and conflicting effort in foreign missionary work.

RECEPTION TO DELEGATES.

Presbyterian Missionaries Entertained by the Foreign Board.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church gave a reception from 3 to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at their rooms on the eighth floor of the Presbyterian Building to the Presbyterian delegates to the Ecumenical Conference. About 600 persons were present. The Rev. Dr. J. Wells, President of the board, assisted by a committee, consisting of William E. Stiger, John Stewart, and Alexander Maitland, received the guests.

Among those present were the Rev. Dr. John G. Paton from the New Hebrides, the Rev. H. E. Ladd, from Barranquila, Colombia; the Rev. F. L. Snyder, from Siam; the Rev. F. S. Miller, from Korea, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. Sample, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

Banquet for Missionaries.

Some of the prominent missionary delegates to the Ecumenical Conference will be entertained to-night at a banquet given in their honor by the Baptist Social Union in the Manhattan Hotel.

The Times's Conference Reports.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In behalf of a host of your gratified readers, allow me to thank you for your admirable reports of the proceedings of the magnificent Ecumenical Missionary Conference. They have been more full and accurate than any furnished elsewhere. How it is that you were able to furnish so bountiful a board every morning for a single penny is a "wonder unto many."

THEODORE L. CUYLER.

Brooklyn, May 2, 1900.

Appreciates The Times's Reports.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank you for your full reports of the Ecumenical Missionary Conference. After looking carefully at all the leading papers, I am glad to assure you that your reports are better in every way than those of any other.

P. V. JENNESS,
Assistant Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Detroit, Mich.
New York, May 2, 1900.

COURT HELD IN OPEN AIR.

Dispossessed Queens Magistrate Hears Cases on the Court House Lawn.

The Magistrate's Court of the First District of Queens County found itself without a habitation yesterday, and in consequence Magistrate Edward J. Healey disposed of the twelve cases which came before him for trial on the lawn in front of the Court House in Queens.

The humorous side of the situation forced itself upon Magistrate Healey, and the laughingly remarked that it was rather queer for a Magistrate to be carrying his office around in his hat. The use of the Democratic Club, the Lincoln Club, and the police station was offered, but the Magistrate said he did not think it proper to hold a police court in any of these buildings.

The open-air court was attended by about 150 persons, who had business with it, besides numerous passers-by, who were attracted by the novel sight. The only unruly spectators were the cows and chickens, and these, by constant vigilance on the part of the court officers, were restrained from any serious interference.

Magistrate Healey says he will report on the Court House lawn for duty every morning until a room is assigned to him.

Nickel Plate Annual Meeting.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 2.—The report of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis (Nickel Plate) Railroad for the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, was submitted to the stockholders at their annual meeting here to-day. The only change made in the Directory was the election of W. Emblen Roosevelt to succeed the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. Out of a total of 300,000 shares 232,000 were voted.

Lake Shore Directors Elected.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 2.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company was held here to-day. The report of the Directors of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, was submitted, and the stockholders re-elected the following Directors: To serve three years, William K. Vanderbilt, Samuel F. Barger, Hamilton McK. Twombly of New York, and Charles M. Reed of Erie; to serve two years, to fill the unexpired term of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. Seward Webb of New York.

Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Road.

KANSAS CITY, May 2.—The Directors of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway, recently chartered at Topeka, to-day elected the following officers: A. E. Stillwell, President; Enrique C. Creel, Chihuahua, First Vice President; S. A. Witherbee, Detroit, Second Vice President; W. W. Sylvester, St. Louis, Third Vice President; Alonzo Fernandez, St. Louis, Fourth Vice President.

VILLAGE CHURCH BLESSED

Bernardsville Sanctuary Dedicated and Consecrated the Same Day.

The Double Service Made Possible by the Generosity of New York Business Men.

Nestled among the hills that surround the village of Bernardsville, N. J., there stands a little Gothic church, of quaint design, which was yesterday dedicated to Our Lady of Perpetual Help. The church enjoys the unusual distinction of having been dedicated and consecrated on the same day. Consecration can only take place after a church is freed from debt.

The double service was made possible through the action of Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company of New York, who defrayed over one-half of the expense of construction. The church not only owes no money, but has nearly $2,500 laid aside toward building a rectory, ground for which has just been purchased by Mr. Olcott. A large part of this sum was taken up in the collection yesterday, when two checks of $1,000 were received, one each from Thomas F. Ryan and from Mr. Olcott.

The church building and grounds represent an outlay of over $20,000, all of which has been secured since June, 1898, when the Rev. Joseph F. Ryan was sent to Bernardsville to establish a parish. A colony of 300 Summer residents, including many Protestants, have been among the contributors.

It required three special cars to carry the party of New Yorkers and others to Bernardsville yesterday to attend the services. In the company were forty priests from this city and Newark. Mr. Olcott was accompanied by Hugh J. Grant, Anthony N. Brady, Thomas F. Ryan, and George Sherman. Grant B. Schley and E. H. Schley, proprietor of the Somerset Inn, also attended the services. Other trains brought guests from Lakewood and Perth Amboy.

The countryside had evidently been scoured for vehicles to carry the visitors to the church, half a mile away, and these included every kind and variety. So large, however, was the attendance that many had to walk over the hill.

The actual ceremonies of dedication and consecration had been performed early in the morning by the Right Rev. James A. McFaul, Roman Catholic Bishop of Trenton, N. J. The service lasted three hours, and was barely over in time for the solemn high mass and sermon which marked the climax of the dedicatory service. When the procession of clergy, followed by the Bishop, proceeded up the main aisle of the church, the building was crowded to its capacity with worshippers, who numbered fully 400. The Rev. Dr. John W. Norris, Chancellor and Secretary of the diocese of Trenton, was the celebrant; the Rev. James Mangan of New York was deacon, and the Rev. James H. Farrington of Sayreville, N. J., was sub-deacon. The masters of ceremonies were the Revs. Thomas B. Nolan of Jamesburg, N. J.; the Rev. Joseph A. Egan of Toms River, N. J., and Father Ryan, pastor of the church.

In an address to the congregation, Father Ryan said:

"Two years ago I was ordered here. When I came I did not know a soul in this place, and there was no church here. But God sent some one to us, who not only made this church possible, but we owe it mostly to him that the church has been built. I have in mind a name that I am compelled to let you hear—Frederic P. Olcott. This is the only church, perhaps, in the State to be dedicated and consecrated on the same day. But there are others to whom we owe a debt of gratitude."

Bishop McFaul also referred to the donors of the building, saying, "I, too, thank the Building Committee, with Mr. Olcott at its head, which has been so active and generous in the building of the church."

The Bishop preached a sermon on the purpose of the church, which, he said, was but a useless mass of stone and mortar unless its members received spiritual blessings through it.

Both Mr. Olcott and Mr. Schley entertained parties of friends over night at their country homes in Bernardsville.

JOHN H. COYNE CRITICALLY ILL.

The Lawyer Who Is Prosecuting Col. Gardiner Has Malignant Diphtheria.

John H. Coyne, First Assistant Attorney General of New York, who is in charge of the trial of District Attorney Gardiner, is dangerously ill at a hospital in this city, suffering from a malignant attack of diphtheria. Mr. Coyne was taken sick on Saturday, and since then Drs. Dillon Brown, George A. Taylor, and A. H. Doty, besides two other physicians, have been in almost constant attendance at his bedside. An injection of 53,000 units of antitoxin was made on Tuesday and this dose was repeated yesterday, but the physicians several times yesterday gave up all expectation of saving their patient. At 10 o'clock last night a slight improvement was observed.

The illness is attributed in part to the foul air of the court rooms in which Mr. Coyne has spent a large part of his time recently in the performance of his duties.

Mr. Coyne is a member of the law firm of Hubbard, Coyne & Newton of Geneseo, N. Y., and is one of the prominent political leaders of Livingston County. Judge Coyne, Judge of the Livingston County Courts, brother of the sick man, is now staying at the Imperial Hotel, in this city.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 2.—Attorney General Davies, accompanied by Mr. Quirk of the department, left here for New York City to-night to visit Assistant Attorney General Coyne, who is seriously ill.

THE PROPRIETARY ASSOCIATION.

Eighteenth Annual Meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria—The Reports.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Proprietary Association of America opened at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, and will be continued to-day and to-morrow. V. Mott Pierce of Buffalo presided at the morning session, when delegates from the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and the National Association of Retail Druggists were received.

Reports of the officers showed that the association was in a flourishing condition. A feature of yesterday's session was the report of the Committee on Trade Marks, and this was declared to be very satisfactory.

A Committee on Nominations was appointed, of which C. H. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., is Chairman.

At the afternoon session the report of the Committee on Legislation was debated at length.

The Proprietary Association will give a smoker and vaudeville entertainment at the hotel this evening, which will be preceded by a dinner.

AGED CLERGYMAN FOUND DEAD.

Had Lived Alone in an Apartment for Six Years.

The Rev. James W. Bonham, eighty years old, a retired Episcopalian clergyman, was found dead yesterday afternoon in his residence, 75 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, where he had lived alone for six years, cooking his own meals. It is said that he had no family in this city, but he is supposed to have two grown sons in the West.

On Monday night, the last time seen alive, he told Mrs. Quinn that he had a sore throat, and that his feet ached. On Tuesday morning Mrs. Quinn noticed that a bottle of milk standing outside his door was not taken in. Thinking that he was not feeling well she did not disturb him, but yesterday morning, seeing a second bottle standing in the hall, she rapped. Receiving no response, she notified Mr. Whittaker, the publisher, of Bible House, who sent Walter S. Silver of 72 West Ninety-fourth Street. Silver, failing to gain admittance, summoned the police.

Policeman John P. Marks put a small boy through the transom to open the door, and found the body of Mr. Bonham, partially dressed, lying on his bed. He called an ambulance from Harlem Hospital, and Dr. Blackmar said that Mr. Bonham had been dead for a day or two, death having been caused by heart disease, superinduced by old age.

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DEFECTS OF TENEMENTS

Commission Makes a Tour of Inspection Among Them.

Fresh Air Lacking and Fire Escapes Deficient—Cherry Hill Answers Questions Readily.

The Tenement House Commission made a tour of the tenement houses on the lower east side yesterday morning. The party consisted of Hugh Bonner, R. W. De Forest, Raymond F. Almirall, Alfred T. White, I. N. Phelps-Stokes, and Miles Tierney. It was under the guidance of Lawrence Veiller, the Secretary of the commission.

The territory covered in the tour embraced portions of Roosevelt and Oliver Streets and that portion of the Fourth Ward known as Cherry Hill. The tenement houses on Roosevelt Street were first visited, the first stop being at No. 17. This house, which is divided into apartments of three rooms each, renting from $10 to $15 per month, was found to be in a fairly good condition, except as regards the cellar, which was found to be divided, as usual, into wooden compartments for the storage of coal.

"These coal bins are often the cause and origin of fires," said Mr. Bonner, "and they should be constructed entirely of iron."

Mr. Veiller replied that there had once been a law to that effect.

As the commission proceeded from one house to another the grave defects of tenements as at present constructed were illustrated. In one house there was a supply of fresh air, but the tenants apparently used every effort to nullify the good effect of this might have in ameliorating their condition by utter negligence in regard to cleanliness, either of person or surroundings. In another instance there was a rear yard of unusual size, but upon careful examination of the house construction it was apparent that the fire escapes were dangerously defficient.

Upon examining the cellar of one house in Roosevelt Street the members of the commission were forced to beat a hasty retreat, overcome by an odor indescribable in its offensive suggestiveness. The caretaker, or janitress, remarked to a member that the cellar was clean so far as she could ascertain.

On Cherry Hill the commission found much to discourage them, but scenes of such more forbidding human habitations in that neighborhood have already been condemned.

The members of the commission experienced no difficulty in gaining admittance to the various tenements, and were received cordially by the inmates, who answered all questions that were asked without hesitation. The principal faults that seemed to exist in nearly all of the buildings were the inadequacy of the fire escapes and the lack of proper ventilation.

The commission will meet to-morrow at 3 30 P. M. at the University Settlement.

BIRD PROTECTEION BILL SIGNED.

Prohibits the Sale of Plumage or Skins of Wild and Song Birds.

ALBANY, May 2.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day signed Assemblyman Hallock's bill amending the game laws by providing that it shall be unlawful to possess the plumage or skins of wild and song birds for commercial purposes.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, May 2.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day signed the following bills:

Mr. BEDELL—Making it a misdemeanor to violate any of the provisions of the act relating to inspections of steam boilers and licensing of engineers in New York City.

Mr. HENRY—Amending the election law to provide that Inspectors of Election in New York City shall receive $7.50 for each registration day and revision of registration for special elections; $7 for election day and $5 for count of votes; poll clerks shall receive the same as Inspectors for count of votes, and ballot clerks $8 each.

Mr. S. F. HYMAN—Relative to the support of illegitimate children.

Mr. MORGAN—Amending the membership corporations law to provide that the body of a widow may be buried in a burial lot of which her husband died possessed and in which his heirs continue to have right of burial, without consent of any person claiming an interest in such lot.

Mr. RYTTENBERG—Authorizing the City Magistrate to issue a warrant for the arrest of a defendant when new security is required after conviction in abandonment proceedings.

Senator COGGESHALL—Exempting the New York Society for the Prevention of Vice from taxation.

Mr. SLATER—Amending the existing law providing for the construction of a bridge over the Harlem River from One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Borough of Manhattan, to East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street in the Borough of the Bronx, at a cost of $500,000.

Mr. FITZGERALD—Prohibiting equestrians and heavy trucks from driving on the New York City Speedway, and permitting only horses attached to light carriages.

Senator ELSBERG—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to pay William J. Chamberlain not to exceed $888 for services in the City Magistrate's Court during 1889.

Senator FORD—Authorizing the New York Board of Education to place the names of Susanne Whitney and others on the list of retired teachers entitled to receive a pension of one-half of their annual salary.

Senator MARSHALL—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to hear the claim of Schieffelin & Co. for supplies furnished to the Kings County Hospital in 1897 and 1898.

Senator MITCHELL—Amending the act to provide for paying damages caused by the depression of railroad tracks in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of Brooklyn in regard to the time to submit evidence and render decisions.

Senator MITCHELL—Confirming a grant of lands under water of Harlem River made to John Bussing.

REHEARING FOR CAPT. DOHERTY.

Gov. Roosevelt Signs Senator Ford's Bill Authorizing One.

ALBANY, May 2.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day signed Senator Ford's bill authorizing the New York City Board of Police Commissioners to rehear the charges against former Police Captain Michael Doherty, who was "Lexowed" out of office.

In case of Capt. Doherty's reinstatement, he will receive back pay to which he would have been entitled had he remained on the force. It amounts to about $15,000.

Former District Attorney Osborne, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, New York City, and Austen G. Fox had urged the Governor to sign the bill.

Subsequently the Governor signed the other bills of Senator Ford covering the cases of Precinct Detectives Bernard Meehan and John Hoch, who served under Capt. Doherty.

Anti-Slot Machine Bill Signed.

ALBANY, May 2.—The Governor to-day signed Senator Wagner's anti-slot machine bill relative to moving pictures. The bill amends the Penal Code by providing that any person who has in his possession any slot machine or other mechanical contrivance with moving pictures of nude or partly denuded female figures, which pictures are lewd, obscene, indecent, or immoral, or other lewd, obscene, indecent or immoral drawing, image, article or object, or who shows, advertises or exhibits the same, or causes the same to be shown, advertised; or exhibited, or who buys, owns or holds any such machine with the intent to show, advertise, or in any manner exhibit the same shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Decision Against McGlory's Nephew.

ALBANY, May 2.—The State Excise Department reports that favorable decisions have been handed down in the proceedings to revoke the liquor tax certificates of Frank J. Campbell and Jehle of New York City. Campbell, who is "Billy" McGlory's nephew, unlawfully obtained his certificate without filing the required consents of dwelling owners, and Jehle had been previously convicted of violating the liquor tax law.

The fact that many people residing in Manhattan found it desirable to become my patients led me to establish an office in this Borough for their convenience, and in the hope of adding to their increasing number, I have made every effort to see that it is a model one.

I have placed it in charge of dentists formerly associated with me in my Brooklyn office, and of whose professional skill and high character I am thoroughly assured.

A special feature of my practice is the treatment of sensitive teeth by the "Cady Method." This is the only known method of filling the most painful cavities without discomfort.

The process is a simple one but thoroughly scientific and perfectly harmless. I am always glad to explain it to any one interested.

SUITE 909 PRESBYTERIAN BUILDING,
156 Fifth Ave., cor. 20th Street.
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BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Dissolves and Eliminates Calculi and Stone Both of the Kidney and Bladder.

"A Veritable Antidote For Albuminuria and Bright's Disease Acute and Chronic."

Case of Mr. S. Reported by Dr. G. H. Pierce, of Danbury, Conn., in the New England Medical Monthly.

"This photograph shows the exact size and shape of some of the larger specimens of disintegrated stone discharged by Mr. S., under the action of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER."

"Mr. S., American, 47 years old, four months ago consulted me. I advised that his bladder be explored, for foreign body, which I was sure was present. On entering the bladder I encountered a large mass, which from the characteristic click, I decided was a stone. It was something immense, and larger than anything that I have ever known of. * * * I prescribed BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, a goblet four times a day, and a good liberal diet, together with tonics. In three days he called me, and showing me the vessel which he had used during the night, asked me if the *debris* was not *disintegrated stone. I was amazed to see the quantity of brick-dust, or rather iron-rust, looking deposit which was present. The material kept coming away, and sometimes large particles came from time to time.* After all were passed, which took three and one half months, the largest particles which were saved WEIGHED TWO OUNCES AND TWENTY-SEVEN GRAINS. To-day I passed a sound into his bladder and found it entirely free."

Albuminuria and Bright's Disease.

Dr. William H. Drummond, *Professor of Medical Jurisprudence Bishops' University, Montreal, Canada:*

"In the Acute and Chronic Nephritis [BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS], of Gouty and Rheumatic origin, as well as in the graver Albuminuria of Pregnancy, I have found BUFFALO LITHIA WATER to act as a VERITABLE ANTIDOTE, and I know of NO OTHER NATURAL AGENT POSSESSING THIS IMPORTANT QUALITY."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally

Testimonials which defy all imputation or questions sent to any address.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

Springs are open for guests from June 15th to Oct. 1st.

They are reached from all directions over the Danville Division of the Southern Railway.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARY BILL.

Attorney General Renders a Verbal Opinion Favorable to It.

ALBANY, May 2.—Attorney General Davies, to whom was referred the Davis School Teachers' Salary Schedule bill for New York City, in order that he should pass upon the increment clause as to its scope of operation, to-day rendered a verbal opinion to the Governor, in which he holds that he does not believe that it provides for a salary increase for an indefinite number of years.

The Governor said that his impression was that he would sign the bill to-morrow.

Major Smith to be Tried at Once.

ALBANY, May 2.—The trial of Major Clinton H. Smith before a court of inquiry will be taken up without further delay, now that the Court of Appeals has decided in favor of the military authorities. To-day the Governor stated that he had directed Adjt. Gen. Hoffman to proceed at once with the trial.

Anti-Trading Stamp Bill Signed.

ALBANY, May 2.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day signed the O'Connell bill, prohibiting the issuing of trading stamps, the Attorney General having rendered an opinion to the effect that the bill is constitutional.

STOKES DIVORCE GRANTED.

The Court, However, Strikes Out Provision for $12,000 a Year Alimony.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, signed the decree granting to Rita Hernandez de Alba Stokes a divorce from her husband, W. E. D. Stokes. Before signing the decree, however, Justice Bischoff struck out the last paragraph, which gave Mrs. Stokes $12,000 a year alimony and substituted the following:

"It is further adjudged and decreed that the said plaintiff may at any time hereafter apply at the foot of this decree for the support and maintenance of said plaintiff and her said child."

In all other respects the decree was identical with the one submitted by Sherrill & Lockwood, counsel for Mrs. Stokes. It provides that she may resume her maiden name and can marry again. Mr. Stokes is prohibited from remarrying during her lifetime. To Mrs. Stokes is awarded the custody of their child, William Earl Dodge Stokes, Jr. The father has permission to see the child whenever he so desires, and, in the event of Mrs. Stokes remarrying, he has the right to apply to the Court for the custody of the child.

In the decree submitted by Mrs. Stokes's counsel, it was provided that the alimony, $12,000 a year, was to be paid in monthly instalments, and that it should cease when Mrs. Stokes remarried.

Just what caused the Justice to strike out this provision is not known. He sent for the attorneys in the case Tuesday, and had a consultation with them over that portion of the decree.

As it now stands Mrs. Stokes can go into court and apply for an allowance for maintenance. Mr. Stokes would have the right to oppose the granting of a sum which he considered excessive, and after hearing both sides the Justice would fix the amount.

W. & J. Sloane

Smith's Wilton Velvet, Savonnerie, Axminster and Moquette Carpets.

Spring patterns now being shown.

Broadway & 19th Street.

WHIP FOR WIFE BEATERS.

Magistrate Brenner Will Find If American Sentiment Demands It.

Magistrate Jacob Brenner of the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, has entered upon a determined crusade against wife-beaters. He has been giving the matter much attention for some time. He thinks that the existing laws are inadequate to cope with the evil of wife-beating, and declares that nothing but the whipping post will check or stop it.

Magistrate Brenner would like to see such a form of punishment for wife-beaters established in this State. He intends to write to the Secretary of State of every State in the Union and obtain copies of the laws respecting wife-beaters. He will also ask for an expression of views on the subject, and if the weight of opinion is in favor of vigorous punishment for the offense he may draft a bill providing for the establishment of the whipping post in this State.

The Magistrate has had many cases of wife-beating before him recently, and has dealt as severely as the law allowed with the husbands who have faced him. In holding a wife-beating husband for trial yesterday, the Magistrate expressed himself in no gentle terms toward the prisoner.

MICCI'S BODY FOUND IN SHAFT.

The body of Paul Micci, the laborer killed Tuesday at the old Forty-second Street reservoir, was found yesterday afternoon at the bottom of the shaft into which he had fallen on Tuesday. The body was in a sitting posture amid fragments of stone, which pinioned the feet. An Italian society will bury the body at the expense of Eugene Lentilhon, the contractor.

Change at St. Luke's Hospital.

The Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, whose resignation as Superintendent and pastor of St. Luke's Hospital was accepted by the Board of Managers at a recent meeting, vacated that position on Tuesday and became pastor emeritus of the institution. The Rev. Dr. George F. Cloves, who was Assistant Superintendent under Dr. Baker, is the new Superintendent of the institution.

LIEBIG

COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF BEEF

Is indispensable in the culinary department of every household.

Every jar signed in blue Liebig

"Cluett"

"PENASCO"

25c. each.

ARROW BRAND

"COLBERT"

2 for 25c.

Style of Collar the same but of different qualities.

Our fashion booklet, "Correct Attire for Men," sent to those who ask.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

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New York City.

CAREY & SIDES

56-58 4TH AVE.,

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MEN'S and BOYS'

CLOTHING

ON

CREDIT.

READY MADE AND TO ORDER.

If you knew our methods you would never again wear cheap clothes. You have often said: "I would wear better if I could afford it." OUR NO EXTRA CHARGE CREDIT system will assist you to better clothes and at the same time allow you to pay for them as you "go long." Good clothes—more wear, better value, for your money, is what our system means.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12, $15, to $25. TO ORDER, $10, $20, $25, and $30. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Men's Hats. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40, $45, and $50. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Write for terms and particulars.

OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10:30; MONDAYS 9.

"To Have and To Hold"

the position which

Maryland Club

Pure Rye Whiskey

has occupied for generations in the public opinion, is only possible through

UNIFORMITY of QUALITY, AGE and FLAVOR.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CAHN, BELT & CO., Baltimore, Md.

Wheatena.

The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

MOTH GARMENTS IN MANAHAN'S PATENT

TARINE MOTH BAGS

MANAHAN'S PURE TARINE MOTH PAPER

DESTROYS MOTHS, WEAR, CLOTHING, SUFFOCATES ROACHES.

ATTACK THE GOVERNMENT

Senators Declare Philippine Volunteers Were Badly Treated.

Turner Says They Were Brought Home in "Dirty, Filthy, Rotten, and Antiquated Vessels."

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Consideration of the Army Appropriation bill in the Senate to-day developed a debate on the treatment of the volunteer soldiers sent to the Philippines that at times was very bitter. Mr. Turner (Fus., Wash.,) made a vicious attack upon the Administration because of the accommodations afforded the Volunteers on the transports returning from the Philippines. He was followed by Mr. Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.,) who in a long speech violently arraigned the Government for not discharging the South Dakota volunteers when their time had expired.

Mr. Turner's remarks were based on an amendment he offered providing that the volunteer soldiers in the Philippines who had remained there and performed willing service long after they were entitled to discharge should received travel pay and commutation of subsistence less the actual cost of their transportation to the United States. Mr. Turner made an extended statement.

The amendment, he said, applied to about 10,000 officers and men scattered all over the country. He asserted that the volunteers brought back to the United States from the Philippines had been "packed like swine into dark, dirty, filthy, rotten, and antiquated vessels."

"I went to San Francisco," continued Mr. Turner, "to join in the reception of the Washington regiment upon its return from the Philippines. I went aboard the vessel and into the hold where the soldiers were packed, and I assert on my honor that the quarters were not fit for animals. The Government ought to have paid these volunteers double pay for packing them like sardines into these miserable holes."

Mr. Turner said the Secretary of War had estimated the cost of his proposed amendment would be about $7,000,000, but he was satisfied the Secretary had been imposed upon. He had carefully estimated the cost, and did not think it would require more than $1,500,000.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) made a point of order against the amendment, and his point was sustained.

In a sharp speech Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah,) declared that there was a distinction between the treatment of the Astor Battery and the Utah Battery. He said that the Astor Battery had been given just what was proposed by Mr. Turner's amendment, yet the Utah Battery was not allowed the same pay. "It was an outrage," declared Mr. Rawlins, "of which no man loving justice would be guilty."

Mr. Pettigrew bitterly denounced the Government for keeping the volunteers in service after their time had expired.

Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.,) thought if Mr. Pettigrew had had experience in the civil war he would not have uttered the words he had against the Government. He told of the veteran bounty offered during the civil war—a bounty of $300, two months furlough, and transportation home for reenlistment. This was offered because the veterans were more valuable as soldiers than green men. So it was in the Philippines. The men who had served there were more valuable than new men who might be sent to the islands. He believed that the men of the South Dakota Regiment would resent the utterances of Mr. Pettigrew as an imputation against their loyalty and patriotism.

Mr. Pettigrew replied that Mr. Nelson's "attack" upon the South Dakota soldiers would be resented if he were where they could get at him. "But," said he, "they will have to take it out in an opinion of the Senator's bravery."

Mr. Pettigrew said that hundreds of soldiers who had served in the Philippines were now inmates of St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum at Washington. At least 200, he declared, had committed suicide. Mr. Pettigrew had a letter read which he wrote to the President, in which he used most violent and abusive language against the Chief Executive.

Continuing, Mr. Pettigrew asked unanimous consent to print other documents as an appendix to his remarks, but Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) objected, and the South Dakota Senator proceeded to read them. He yielded the floor for an executive session, promising to conclude his statement at another time.

CLASH ON THE CLARK CASE.

Mr. Chandler Tries to Get Resolution Unseating the Montana Senator Laid Before the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—During the session of the Senate to-day Mr. Chandler, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, just after Mr. Sewell of New Jersey had been recognized to make a motion, asked that the Chair lay before the Senate Resolution No. 284 relating to the unseating of Mr. Clark, (Dem., Montana.)

The Chair, (Mr. Frye)—The Chair has already recognized the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. Chandler—This is a question of the highest privilege, and I ask that it be laid before the Senate. It probably will not occupy much time to-day.

The Chair—The Senator from New Hampshire moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the following.

Mr. Chandler—I do not move to take up the resolution. I ask the Chair to lay it before the Senate.

The Chair, (sharply)—The Chair will not do it.

Mr. Chandler dropped back into his seat. He did not say another word, but showed some perturbation.

A little later, Mr. Frye, evidently noting Mr. Chandler's feeling, said: "It is proper for the Chair to say he holds that it will require a motion to take the Montana resolution from the calendar."

Just before adjournment, Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) gave notice that to-morrow at the conclusion of morning business he would move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution declaring Mr. Clark not to be entitled to his seat in the Senate.

The notice aroused an interesting colloquy, indicating that some Senators would insist upon time in which to examine the testimony taken by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.,) said sufficient time had not been given Senators to examine the case. He was assured by Mr. Hoar that proper time would be granted without a doubt.

Mr. Chandler said that reasonable time would be given, but unreasonable delay would not be counteranced.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) said there might be a difference of opinion as to what constituted reasonable delay.

"The Senator," said he, "evidently desires to rush this question to a vote, but it is too important a matter for hurried action. I know of no man who has had yet time to go through that testimony. I do not belive any Senator desires unduly to delay consideration of the resolution."

Mr. Stewart (Silver, Nevada,) suggested that there ought to be no attempt to rush the matter, as it would require more time to read three volumes of testimony in the Senate than it would for Senators to examine them at their leisure.

Mr. Chandler said the statement of Mr. Stewart could be taken only as a threat to have the three volumes of testimony read in the Senate. He had heard, he said, that there was a purpose, of which he entirely acquitted any Senator to delay consideration of the Clark resolution in order to prevent the Governor of Montana from appointing a Senator to succeed Mr. Clark in case he should be unseated. He had heard that it was intended to attempt to postpone the case until next Winter in order that Mr. Clark might be in a better position to prosecute his claim for re-election before the Legislature of Montana.

These were rumors, he supposed, but he gave notice that he would demand a nay and yea vote on the proposition of consideration and definite action if resort were had to such tactics.

GOVERNMENT'S PENSION POLICY.

Senator Gallinger Replies to Veterans Who Criticise It.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A memorial from the Union Veterans' Union, complaining about the pension policy of the Government, presented to the Senate to-day, elicited a brief reply from Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Chairman of the Pensions Committee.

"The Government has been and is now," said he, "liberal in its pension policy, and there is no proper reason for criticism of it. There are now before our committee fifty or more general pension bills, which, if enacted into law, would take from the Treasury many millions of dollars annually. I am being roundly abused for not having considered and reported these bills and for not giving to applicants what they term 'adequate pensions.'"

Mr. Gallinger cited one of the measures that had been referred to the Pensions Committee, providing pensions for practically all of the skilled artisans and civilians in the Government service. This bill would bring to him hundreds of letters urging him to report it favorably. Of course, he said, he would be called to account for being an enemy to such legislation.

Mr. Platt (Conn.) noted that there was no provision in the bill referred to by Mr. Gallinger to pension Senators. He thought that a striking omission.

In conclusion, Mr. Gallinger said: "The criticism of the pension policy of the Government is unjust and unwarranted. The $140,000,000 and odd paid out for pensions is about as much as the Government ought to spend."

GEN. MERRITT'S RETIREMENT.

Practically Goes Out May 10—Gen. Brooke Succeeds Him Here.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Two important orders were issued by the War Department to-day. One granted Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Military Department of the East, leave of absence from the 10th inst., with permission to go abroad. The other assigned Major Gen. J. R. Brooke to the command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y., to take effect on the 10th inst. On that date Gen. Merritt virtually terminates his active connection with the military establishment, for his leave of absence extends beyond June 16 next, on which date he will retire from the army by operation of law on account of age.

His retirement will be followed by the promotion of Gen. E. S. Otis, commanding the troops in the Philippines, who is the ranking Brigadier General in the regular establishment, but will not affect Gen. Brooke's assignment to the command of the Department of the East. Gen. Otis's future duties will not be determined until after he has arrived in Washington and conferred with the President.

It is understood that Gen. Merritt applied for leave of absence in advance of his retirement in order that he might accompany Mrs. Merritt and a party of friends on a tour of the Continent, during the present Summer. The tour is to include a visit to the Paris Exposition.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL REPORTED.

Last of the List of Appropriation Measures Carries $61,586,715.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the most important of the general supply bills and the last on the list, was completed by the Committee on Appropriations to-day and reported by Chairman Cannon to the House. It carries $61,586,715, being $8,485,992 less than the estimates and $9,709,146 more than the appropriation for the current fiscal year. In addition to the amounts carried by the bill, contracts are authorized amounting to $4,437,500, including $3,275,000 for public buildings.

The largest item is for improvement of rivers and harbors under contract authorizations contained in the River and Harbor acts of 1892, 1896, and 1899. It is $12,200,605, being an increase of $3,282,408. The next largest item is $9,000,000 for the twelfth census, making it with past appropriations $10,000,000.

Following are some of the items carried in the bill, besides the regular annual appropriations: Chickamauga and Chattanooga Park, $60,000; prevention of epidemic diseases, $500,000; Gen. Grant National Park, $2,500; Gettysburg Military Park, $75,000; homes for soldiers in States, $950,000; homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, $3,089,700; International Union of American Republics, $25,000; enlargement of military posts, $1,090,200; Mississippi River jetties, $500,000; preventing deposits in New York harbor, $76,100; Shiloh Military Park, $55,000; Vicksburg National Military Park, (including $65,000 in special act for 1900,) $65,000.

The public building items over $50,000 include the following: Boston Post Office and Sub-Treasury, $175,000; Baltimore Custom House, $150,000; Ellis Island, New York Harbor, $200,000; New Brunswick, N. J., $50,000; Newport News, Va., $65,000; New York Sub-Treasury vaults, $125,000; Philadelphia mint, $51,000; Philadelphia Post Office, $80,000; Tampa, Fla., $100,000.

The river and harbor items over $50,000 include the following: Bayou Plaquemine, La., $200,000; Delaware Bay Harbor of Refuge, $450,000; waterway connecting Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior, $110,000; dams between Davis Island dam and Dam No. 6, $595,000; Providence River and Narragansett Bay, $54,000; Winyaw Bay, S. C., $285,000; Boston Harbor, $317,000; Buffalo entrance to Erie Basin, &c., $191,701; Bridgeport, Conn., $50,000; Gowanus Bay, N. Y., $262,000; Charleston, S. C., $175,000; Delaware River, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, $270,500; Hudson River, N. Y., $400,000; New Haven, $50,000.

FOR A NEW CONSULAR SERVICE.

Senate Committee Will Report a Bill Providing for Examination and Classification.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day concluded the consideration of the bill for the reorganization of the Consular service, and agreed to report a measure prepared by the State Department as a substitute for the original Senate bill. The bill provides a system of examination for Consuls, Consuls General, and commercial agents, but exempts Vice Consuls and Vice Consuls General, Deputies, and Consular agents from its requirements. These latter officials are to be appointed as heretofore under executive regulations.

Under the bill there are to be two Consuls General of the first class, who are to receive $10,000 each per annum; eight of the second class, at $8,000; thirteen of the third class, at $6,000, and thirteen of the fourth class, at $5,500. Of Consuls there are to be thirty-seven of the first class, at salaries of $5,000 each; thirty-five of the second class, at $4,000; sixty of the third class, at $3,000; forty of the fourth class, at $2,500; thirty of the fifth class, at $2,000; fifty of the sixth class, at $1,800. All fees received by those in the Consular service, except Consular agents, are to be paid into the Treasury. The proposed classification is to be made within one year.

The present incumbents of the Consulates, Consulates General, and commercial agencies, are to be gradually recalled for examination within two years, and after passing they are to be readmitted to the classes from which they are recalled. The bill provides for a board of examiners, consisting of State Department officials, and the board is given authority to fix the scope and method of its examination. Consuls and Consuls General are to be transferred from one place to another in the same class at the will of the President, but no naturalized citizen of the United States is to be assigned to the country of his nativity. Persons employed in the State Department for two years are made eligible for appointment to places in the Consular service at the same salary without examination.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Consul at Batavia, Java—Thomas T. Prentis of Massachusetts.

Army.—Lieut. Col. John C. Gilmore, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Assistant Adjutant General with rank of Colonel.

Major H. O. S. Heistand, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Lieut. Col. Albert Hartsuff, Deputy Surgeon Cenearl, to be Assistant Surgeon, with rank of Colonel.

Major C. L. Heizmann, Surgeon, to be Deputy Surgeon General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. William Stephenson, Surgeon, to be Surgeon, with rank of Major.

NEW USES FOR BEET SUGAR.

Anxiety in Germany over Growth of the Industry Here.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Vice Consul Murphy, at Magdeburg, reports to the State Department that the growth of the beet sugar industry in the United States and the increase of sugar production in other parts of the world are already causing anxiety in Germany, and that scientific men are casting about for other uses for German sugar.

Various propositions are under consideration, some looking to increase of the export trade and others to an augmentation of the internal consumption of sugar, to be achieved, so far as the army is concerned, by arbitrary legislation. Numerous experiments are also being made, with sugar as the base, to determine to what extent it can be utilized as food for hogs and as a muscle developer for the human race.

B. Altman & Co. are prepared to receive FURS FOR STORAGE and also to make alterations and repairs when desired. Advantages may be secured by having this work done as early as possible.

GIRIMONDI'S APPOINTMENT.

Selection of Protestant Clergymen for Consulships Not Uncommon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The State Department is not much interested in the objections to the appointment of the Rev. John P. Girimondi of California as Consul to Santos, Brazil. The officials of the department say that there is no reason why a Catholic priest should not be appointed to a Consulship. The appointment of clergymen to Consulships is not by any means new; on the contrary, a large number of Consuls have been ministers of the Gospel. Nearly every Minister sent to Liberia has been a clergyman.

It is true that they have always been Protestants heretofore, but the State Department holds that if Protestant minisers are appointed, there is no reason why Catholic priests should not be. It is asserted, however, that at the time of Girimondi's appointment it was not known that he was or ever had been a Catholic priest, although the department was aware that he was a Catholic. He was born in Italy, and his faith was assumed to be Roman Catholic, even before he mentioned it to Assistant Secretary Cridler.

If it should be proved that Girimondi is an unfrocked priest that will make no difference. The State Department has heretofore appointed Protestants who had formerly been clergymen, but were so no longer. If it should be shown that Girimondi was suspended from the priesthood for any discreditable act, the State Department would feel called upon to take action, not because of the unfrocking, but because of the discreditable act. But nothing has been said or intimated to show that there is anything detrimental to Girimondi's character in the case.

THE REVISED CUBAN TARIFF.

To Go Into Effect June 15—Porter Tariff Not a Success.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The War Department has decided that the revised Cuban tariff shall go into operation June 15 next. The Official Gazette of Havana will, on May 15, begin publication of the details showing the extent and character of the changes made in the existing tariff schedules.

It is stated that the purpose of the revision was to make good grave defects in the Porter tariff which experience has developed. The principal fault which is sought to be cured is the inadequacy of the Porter tariff as a revenue producer, and it also is sought in the revision to stimulate the introduction into Cuba of American goods, which so far have not been received in the Cuban markets to anything like the extent anticipated when the original tariff was arranged.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department—Major Stephen W. Groesbeck, Judge Advocate, is relieved from further duty in the Department of California, and will proceed to Manila and report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty, to relieve Major John A. Hull, Judge Advocate United States Volunteers. Major Hull, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General Department of California, for duty as Judge Advocate of that department.

Major William C. Gorgas, Surgeon, is relieved from further duty as Chief Surgeon, Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio, and will report to the commanding General Division of Cuba, for assignment to duty.

Major George S. Cartwright, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty at Matanzas, and will proceed to Havana and report to the commanding General Division of Cuba, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander F. S. Carter is detached from the Marcellus, when out of commission, and ordered to duty on the Vermont.

Ensign S. G. Magill, Jr., is detached from the Marcellus on arrival at Norfolk and ordered to the Essex.

Paymaster W. J. Littell is detached from the Kearsarge on reporting of relief; he will await orders at home.

Pay Inspector W. J. Thomson is ordered home from Asiatic Station.

Pay Inspector L. G. Hobbs is ordered to the Kearsarge temporarily.

Election for Gen. Wheeler's Successor.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 2.—Gov. Johnston has decided to order a special election in the Eighth Congressional District for a successor to Gen. Wheeler at the date of the regular election in August. Judge Richardson of Madison, Jesse Brown of Colbert, and Paul Hodges are understood to be candidates.

DR. J. STOCKTON INJURED.

TRENTON, N. J., May 2.—Dr. J. Stockton, a retired physician, who lives on his country place near Trenton, was seriously injured this morning in a runaway.

He was thrown from the buggy, falling on his head and shoulders. He was hurt at the base of the brain, causing paralysis of the lower limbs. He is about fifty-five years old.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	4:50	Sun sets	6:58
Moon sets	11:34		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	10:49	Gov. Isl'd	11:15
H. Gate	12:11		
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	11:03	Gov. Isl'd	11:36
H. Gate	1:11		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MAY 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cienfuegos, Santiago and Manzanillo	.....	1:00 P. M.
Coranda, La Plata	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	2:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Oranje, Nassau, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Roraima, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport Crook, Porto Rico	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

FRIDAY, MAY 4.

Borderer, Azores Islands	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 5.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Aller, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Inagua and Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Batavia, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Buffon, Brazil and La Plata	4:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mercator, Progreso	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana, Macoris, &c	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ulier, St. Kitts and Demerara	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 1 inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after April 28 and up to May 12, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York by 12, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Dalnyvostock. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 11, inclusive, for dispatch per ship Galilee. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MAY 3.

Caracas, San Juan, April 28.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, April 30.
Duchess, Gibraltar, April 11.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, April 8.
Kaisby, Girgenti, April 14.
Nacoochee, Savannah, April 27.
Nueces, Galveston, April 25.
Orwell, Gibraltar, April 16.
Runo, Sunderland, April 3.
Ybarra No. 4, Gibraltar, April 14.

FRIDAY, MAY 4.

Alexandre Bixio, Pauillac, April 21.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, April 20.
El Rio, New Orleans, April 29.
Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg, April 28.
Patricia, Hamburg, April 23.

SATURDAY, MAY 5.

Etruria, Liverpool, April 28.
New York, Southampton, April 28.
Norge, Christiansand, April 21.
Ontario, Hull, April 21.

SUNDAY, MAY 6.

Alamo, Galveston, April 30.
Arkadia, San Juan, April 30.
La Champagne, Havre, April 28.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, April 26.
Spartan Prince, Gibraltar, April 22.

MONDAY, MAY 7.

Cevic, Liverpool, April 27.
Coleridge, St. Lucia, April 30.
El Monte, New Orleans, May 2.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, April 26.
Winifred, Hamburg, April 23.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

Amazonense, Para, April 26.
Europe, London, April 25.
Hudson, New Orleans, May 2.
Linda, Gibraltar, April 24.
Southwark, Antwerp, April 28.
Stikiestad, Shields, April 23.

Notice to Mariners.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MAINE.—DEER ISLAND THOROFARE—LONG LEDGE BEACON.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that, on or about June 1, 1900, the color of this structure, on the southerly part of the ledge at the easterly entrance to Deer Island Thorofare from Jericho Bay, will be changed from white to red. (Lighthouse Board Notice to Mariners No. 220 of 1899, and Bulletin No. 103, Paragraph 62.)

JERICHO BAY—HALIBUT ROCKS BEACON.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that, on or about June 1, 1900, the color of this structure, on the northerly of the three rocks, in the southeasterly part of Jericho Bay, and about 1¾ miles southwesterly from West Point, Swan Island, will be changed from white to red. (Lighthouse Board Notice to Mariners No. 233 of 1899, and Bulletin No. 103, Paragraph 63.)

SHEEPSCOT BAY—THE SISTERS BEACON.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that, on or about June 1, 1900, the color of this structure, on the easterly of the three ledges, in the southwesterly part of Sheepscot Bay, will be changed from white to black. (Lighthouse Board Notice to Mariners No. 226 of 1899, and Bulletin No. 103, Paragraph 70.

This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1899," Pages 44, 49, 89, and 91.

Arrived.

SS Harald, (Nor.,) Utne, Port au Prince April 17. Petit Goave 18th, Jeremie 18th, Aux Caves 19th, Jacmel 20th, Santa Martha 25th, and Inagua 27th, with mdse. and one passenger to the Cameron Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Aller (Ger.,) Wilhelmi, Genoa April 19, Naples 20th, and Gibraltar 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville April 29 and Charleston 30th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Sir W. T. Lewis, (Br.,) Roberts, Havre April 14, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS British Trader, (Br.,) Hutchinson, Antwerp April 15, with mdse. to Sanderson & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M., 1st.

SS El Cid, Quick, New Orleans, 4½ days, with mdse. to J. T. Vansickle.

SS City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

Ship Celeste Burrill, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Trefry, Boston April 30, in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Ponce, Dyer, Mayaguez April 20, Guanica 21st, Arecibo 22d, and San Juan 27th, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS B. T. Robinson, (Br.,) Brown, Pernambuco April 4 and Maceio 10th, with sugar to order; vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Niagara, Miller, Tampico April 26, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:25 P. M.

SS Mercator, (Nor.,) Kaisen, Progreso April 26, with hemp to Thebaud Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., May 2, 9:30 P. M., east, moderate breeze; dense fog.

Sailed.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Delaware, (Br.,) for Avonmouth.
SS St. Louis, for Southampton.
SS Cuttle, (Br.,) for Leith, &c.
SS Dolphin, for Seattle.
SS Archimede, (Ital.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS Germanic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Noordland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS Athos, (Br.,) for Colon.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Matanzas, for Tampico.
SS Katahdin, for Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 2.—SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from New York, arr. at Southampton to-day, passing Hurst Castle at 4:50 P. M.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 9:50 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, from New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Kura, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York for Geestemunde, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Leuenfels, from New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Rein, (Ger.,) Capt. Gathemann, from New York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS St. Germain, (Fr.,) Capt. Bargilliat, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Curtis, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro April 30.

SS Marco Minghetti, (Ital.,) Capt. De Negri, Genoa, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Mueller, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New York, via Plymouth, for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 3:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresa, (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from New York, arr. at Bremen at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Rogeveen, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 4 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Capt. Rustin, from New York for Ceara, arr. at Maranham yesterday.

SS Suwanee, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from Bremen and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Dunstan, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Para, sld. from Barbados yesterday.

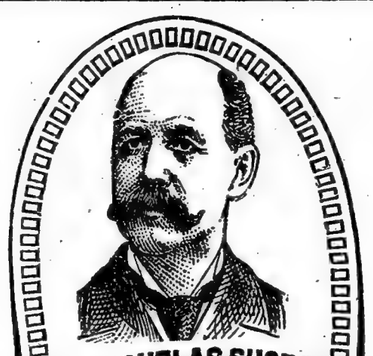

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A REGIMENT GOING INTO CAMP THIS SUMMER wants to take its full quota of Enlisted Men. If you wish to join the National Guard this is a splendid opportunity, for it will give you a beneficial vacation and splendid training. Arms, Uniforms, and Equipments free of cost, and in addition State pay of $1.25 per day while away. Only those who are desirous of joining the service and not simply thinking about it need address SHOULDER STRAPS, Box 134 Times Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The Lookout Mountain War Museum; this fine collection of civil war relics can be bought at a low price if ta

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1900.

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

MR. ROGERS AND THE DANISH ISLANDS.

The purchase of Denmark's islands, lying just east of our island of Porto Rico, is a transaction in which the American people take a serious interest. Should complications arise through the open appearance of other buyers in the field the matter would at once become one of grave National concern. It would occupy the chief place in the public thought and discussion until some settlement had been reached; and if that settlement involved the sale and attempted transfer of the St. Thomas group by Denmark to one of the great powers of Europe a feeling would be aroused in this country that would dwarf all other public concerns and might endanger the peace of nations.

This plain statement, not an overstatement, we think, serves to show that although the territorial area and the amount of money involved are inconsiderable, the negotiation itself, whether in progress or temporarily suspended, is of such importance to the Nation that until the islands are ours or Denmark announces her final determination not to part with them to anybody it may at any time become a burning question.

The Standard Oil Company, as the first and greatest of our trusts, is a conspicuous and much-talked-of corporation. For many years its operations and its affairs have been discussed with much freedom and little friendship by the people of this country, who are just now giving more attention than ever before to trusts and combinations of capital. A Presidential campaign is coming on in which both parties in their platforms and from the stump will denounce trusts and demand or promise stringent laws for their regulation or suppression. The Standard Oil Company, with its established monopoly and its dividends of $33,000,000 last year and two quarterly dividends amounting to $30,000,000 so far for the current year, will be exhibited to the people, as it is now daily being exhibited to the people, as a capitalistic monster that must be destroyed.

This plain statement, which we also think is not an overstatement, serves to show that the Standard Oil Company is not in a position where its managers need to sit up nights devising plans to keep it in the public eye, or where its popularity would be visibly enhanced by its entry upon the field of diplomatic negotiation, especially if by any mischance it should be so unfortunate as to mar a transaction as to which the Government had interests and the people views.

Mr. H. H. ROGERS, who is recognized as the chief executive officer of the Standard Oil Company, admits that he took a hand in the business of arranging the sale of the Danish Islands, acting in behalf of Denmark. We quote from his public statement:

> Some three years ago, from an accredited representative of the Danish Government, I was asked to intimate to the United States Government that the Danish West Indies could be purchased. In connection with another merchant in this city, that information was given to the authorities at Washington, and, as I have been informed, was favorably considered at a Cabinet meeting. Later, the subject was presented to the Senate, I think by Senator LODGE of Massachusetts.

Senator LODGE confirms Mr. ROGERS's recollection of the matter. He says that Mr. ROGERS and perhaps some others went to Washington "to ask us to favor a purchase." "It was understood," said the Massachusetts Senator, "that if the purchase was made through them they were to have a commission." After consultation with the Department of State it was decided that if any purchase was to be made, and any negotiations to that end were necessary, the proper and regular way would be to conduct the negotiations through the Department of State and the Danish Minister here, or through our Minister at Copenhagen."

When consideration of the sale was resumed last Winter and Mr. ROGERS cabled to Copenhagen the expression of his belief that it could be effected "if worked through the proper parties," and after Capt. CHRISTMAS had arrived in this country and consulted Mr. ROGERS, a situation existed that we will permit Senator LODGE to describe in his own words:

> When Capt. CHRISTMAS arrived, having no official sanction that we knew of, but evidently being at liberty to discuss the matter in an unofficial way, which was all he claimed, it was possible that the purchase might have been arranged with a price at about $3,250,000, but the determination to deal directly with Denmark was adhered to. Then a member of Congress introduced a bill authorizing the expenditure of $4,000,000 for the purpose. It seemed to have something to do with the indifference of Denmark for further talk about a sale at less price.

The Congressman who introduced the bill authorizing the purchase of the islands for $4,000,000 claims to have acted in the public interest. It is evident that his action must have been taken without consultation with the State Department, and that it tended, as Mr. LODGE points out, to obstruct the negotiation.

Mr. ROGERS denies that the Standard Oil Company was in any way interested in his public labors as a broker in islands. Mr. ROGERS's friends may be quite willing to accept this statement as the literal truth, but the general public will not believe it. The gentlemen of the Standard Oil Company must know from their experience that the public is skeptical about statements concerning the affairs of the company. That company has foreign relations of its own. It has paid out many thousand dollars to convince the German authorities that its illuminating oil is safe. It has found the oil wells at Baku a serious impediment to its export trade. If Mr. ROGERS had shown himself willing to help make a sale of the islands to Germany or Russia after failing at Washington the public would not be slow to see where gratitude at Berlin or St. Petersburg might take a form highly advantageous to the Standard Oil Company. It is hard for people to think of Mr. H. H. ROGERS acting in any large matter in a purely personal capacity without regard to his great and active company.

On the whole, therefore, we think that Mr. ROGERS and his Standard Oil associates in their moments of sober reflection and having in view the present purpose of the two great parties to outdo each other in holding the trusts up to public execration, must regret that their inflammable product has been brought so near to the burning question of the Danish Islands.

THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

Without doubt the best and most efficacious fact about the Ecumenical Conference which has just adjourned is the fact that it has been held. The only predecessor to it that New York has known was the Evangelical Alliance, which held its sessions twenty years ago, and made a most impressive demonstration of the power of the Protestant Churches, at least of their power to make a demonstration. But the present assemblage has been far more impressive under every aspect. For one thing, the Protestant Episcopal Church held aloof, at least as a body, from the former reunion, whereas its Bishops have been gratefully in evidence at the latter. And, for another, there has been in evidence at this last meeting a willingness to sink unessentials and to unite upon essentials, which formed all the stronger an object lesson because everybody refrained from drawing explicitly the lesson of it, even that divine who, on the last day of the conference, worked it up to a very high pitch of enthusiasm with this eloquent appeal:

> Your denominational banners, riddled with shot, torn into tatters, put them in your glass cases, stow them away on the shelves of some theological museum, and then let us all go out together and preach only CHRIST and Him crucified.

But the lesson is none the less plain. It is that there is a great waste of effort and money in the multiplication of missionary apparatus in the same field, and that the superfluous "operating expenses" of the missionary business ought to be retrenched. That is the first practical consequence of admitting that all the sects are aiming at the same object, and that it does not vitally matter through which of them it is attained. In other words, the economies which in the commercial world have been attained through combinations and "trusts" are equally available in the field of missionary effort. Doubtless the practical application of this truth is beset with difficulties. But that is on account of the vested interests of the Directorates of the various ecclesiastical corporations. If all Christians can rejoice in the successes of any Christians or of any "evangelical" Christians, evidently there is no reason why one missionary field should be occupied by more than one body of proselytizers. It should be the first business of a Missionary Trust to see that this multiplication is avoided. Besides being costly, it gives occasion to the intelligent and critical heathen to scoff. If all conversions come to the same result, obviously each denomination should have its own field secured to it, and the others should refrain from trespassing upon the same. In other words, the Ecumenical Conference should have its permanent counterpart in a General Missionary Board, which should demark the fields of the denominations and see that all available fields were covered, and that none were occupied by rivals.

This conclusion is entirely obvious. There is another which may not be quite so obvious, but which seems to us equally certain. That is that the first step in evangelization must be, not the preaching of the Gospel to those who are unprepared to receive it, but some practical demonstration that the secular civilization of the Christian nations is higher than that of the heathen nations. In other words, intellectual schooling, industrial schooling, commercial schooling, must precede religious schooling if the latter is to be effectual. The Scriptural words, "Go forth into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," are the inspiration of all the missionary effort of the Christian Churches. But the experience of Christian missionaries confirms the conclusion of human judgment that these words require to be interpreted and applied with some human intelligence in order to bear fruit. Missionaries eminently need the wisdom of the serpent as well as the harmlessness of the dove. In fact, the combination is expressly enjoined upon missionaries. It is by no means found in all of them. Those in whom it is combined are foremost in urging that the secular advantages of Christianity should be exhibited and enforced as a prelude to the inculcation of its dogmatic teachings.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE DREIBUND.

Kaiser FRANCIS JOSEPH'S visit to Berlin this week is forecasted in London official circles as an event of great importance regarding the future of British prestige on the Continent. Ostensibly the Austrian Kaiser goes to visit the German Kaiser that he may be present at the festivities which will attend the coming into his majority of the German Crown Prince.

Efforts to belittle any international meaning to the visit have been rather too pronounced, both in Paris and St. Petersburg, to discourage the idea that the members of the Dual Alliance are to a certain extent apprehensive of the event. The absence of the King of Italy from the gathering does not at this stage of the history of the Dreibund tend to confirm the utterances of either the Russian or the French press. His absence, as will presently be shown, may imply something quite different.

Personally concerned, the three royal representatives of the Dreibund are friends, not only of the British sovereign, but also of the policy of her Government. In Germany, the popular press, free from the restrictions of lèse majesté as applied to foreign Governments and potentates, has been notoriously anti-British. On the other hand, the German official organs have from their precise neutral point of view taken extreme pains to explain and to excuse the Anglophobic proclivities of the others.

In Vienna as well as in Budapest, not only has a large section of the intelligent press of all parties for some time showed its friendliness toward Great Britain, but semi-official utterances have not been wanting to teach both Austrians and Hungarians the lesson to be learned from the British policy in South Africa. The newspapers of Rome, Milan, Florence, stimulated partly by French antagonism and partly by the ruthless denunciation of all things English by the clerical press of Italy, are enthusiastically pro-British. Here, as in Austria and in Hungary, the initial spirit of action was based upon gratitude. But in Italy, as we have on another occasion pointed out, this emotion was not slow in developing a sense of self-interest, and particular stress has been laid on the point that Great Britain and Italy could easily enforce peace at all times in the Mediterranean and on the surrounding shores. Utterances of this nature, however, have tended to belittle Italy's present obligations to Germany and Austria-Hungary.

This, therefore, is the present spirit and attitude of the sovereigns of the three parties to the Triple Alliance and of their respective subjects. It is apparent that a single pro-British sentence uttered by either of the Kaisers during the Berlin festivities would create a common bond of feeling between Italy and Austria-Hungary that would quickly and forcibly produce a public opinion in Germany more in accord with the personal ideas of the German Kaiser than that hitherto maintained. The field is fertile for the Anglophile seed. By sowing this seed either of the Kaisers would reanimate the now dormant spirit of the Dreibund. And Italy would not then be slow to recollect her obligations to it.

But from every point of view, and even admitting the exclusively personal character of the coming visit, the event certainly tends toward a strengthening of British prestige on the Continent. And one may be certain that neither of the august monarchs concerned will say anything that will prevent Italy from thinking so. This is inevitable, and perhaps accounts for the unrest manifested in Paris and St. Petersburg more than do the hopes for something more distinctive and practical expressed in London.

BRYAN STANDS BY HIS COLORS.

I think that the Chicago platform should be reaffirmed and that part referring to the financial question should be specifically referred to. I am in favor of a positive declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. I think the ratio should be specifically stated.

I have not said at any time that in my opinion the silver question should be kept in the background, as an alleged quotation in Western newspapers has it.—Statement by W. J. BRYAN at Columbus.

The support of free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 is inseparable from the support of W. J. BRYAN and his "issue" of anti-imperialism. He will make that plain in every one of his campaign speeches.

It is fortunate that the Paris Exposition offers both an inducement and a pretext for going abroad to those misguided anti-Bryanites of 1896 who have worked themselves into such a state of excitement over the horrid phantom of imperialism that they are now telling their friends that they intend to vote for BRYAN. They will repent of that announcement, become ashamed of their course and of their company, and get so mortally sick of the campaign before it is half over that they will feel a vast and uncontrollable longing to study the products of the nations and the faces of strange men on the banks of the Seine.

DIFFERENTIATING STEAMSHIPS.

It has long been the belief of many who have paid attention to the subject that the conditions of transatlantic travel were bound to make a more emphatic differentiation than heretofore between the fast and the slow steamers. The time gives it proof. The Ivernia came out here last week to show that the managers of the Cunard Line by no means meant to confine their constructions to "greyhounds." They have just turned out one of the biggest ships in the world, intended to cross the Atlantic in a minimum of eight days, and to carry freight, and passengers who were not in a hurry, at an expense in coal consumption of about one-fourth of what is required by their fastest liners. And yet there took passage back on the Ivernia an American citizen who for a year or two has maintained the leadership of Wall Street, and whose choice of a steamer cannot be supposed to have been dictated by economical motives. He wanted rest. A good many other passengers in the like situation may be expected to follow him.

An eight-day passage is by no means a hardship. Twenty years ago it was close to the record. The new steamers to be run in connection with the North Pacific to Japan belong to the same type as the Ivernia. They are very big and of great carrying capacity, but only of moderate speed, as speed goes now. And they will probably be the best earners of money afloat. That is at least the just expectation of their builders, founded on observation of the conditions.

Meanwhile, whoever is in a hurry to cross the Atlantic can have his preference gratified by a swifter passage than could ever have been made before. The new steamer building for the North German Lloyd is expected to keep up 24 knots an hour, which means that on the route from Queenstown she would be inside of five days. But to do this she will develop a horse power of 40,000. This means coal, and coal means money. Passengers who insist upon speed will have to pay for speed, as they ought to do. And even so, it is doubtful whether the chief use of the fliers will not be for an advertisement, while the money is made by the slower boats. In any case, the lot of those who have to go down to the sea in ships and occupy their business in great waters will be much easier hereafter than it has been heretofore.

THE NOISE NUISANCE.

We do not know precisely by what process of association a number of our correspondents have been induced to arraign the ice monopoly and the noise in the streets together. There is no noise trust that we are aware of, unless the Musical Protective Union can be described as such. Some of the unnecessary noise is made "for revenue only" by itinerant vendors. More of it is made by emancipated and irresponsible children unconsciously intent on the healthy development of their lungs. What is true is that the extortion and insolence of the ice monopoly and the superfluous noise in the streets constitute, each of them, deductions from the livableness of life in New York.

The very extravagance and brutality of the monopolists of ice is likely to bring its own punishment. We suggested the other day that it was questionable how far it was judicious for a monopoly, relying upon its monopoly, to make enemies of all its enforced customers, and arouse in them a strong desire that some rival might appear who would be hailed as a champion of the people's rights if he were only decently civil. As to the noise, that is a nuisance, which ought to be suppressible as such. The main trouble is that everybody concerned in the preservation of order, from the patrolman up to the Police Magistrate, is inclined to pooh-pooh the extent of a disturbance from which he has not personally suffered. Nobody has yet undertaken a crusade against the peddlers of fruits and vegetables, who yell under the windows, though they have no more right to disturb the public peace than tradesmen who do not perambulate. As for the children, who are now not disturbed in playing in the streets until they break windows, and generally not then, nothing would be easier than for the police to "throw a scare" into them that would induce them to moderate and modulate their voices. The police will not undertake that task on the request of infuriated householders unless they are ordered so to do by their superiors.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Several of our correspondents have shown recently an obvious tendency toward wild exaggeration in describing the misdemeanors of city dogs, and, of course, they excited other correspondents to praise the often amiable beasts in terms equally immoderate. That sort of discussion never accomplishes anything except the arousing of resentment on both sides to the controversy, and the subject of argument, the dog himself, is the victim that pays for the follies of each. It is entirely true that dogs are out of place in large towns, or even in closely settled villages. There would be some support for the contention that every dog everywhere is a nuisance to everybody except his owners and his immediate acquaintances, but the same thing might be said with almost equal accuracy of children. Indeed, practically the same thing was said of children by another correspondent, who wrote to us complaining about the noise made by boys in the New York streets, forgetting that these boys must play in the streets or nowhere. The city dogs, it seems to us, add no very appreciable amount to the total of municipal uncleanness, but confinement to the pavements, lack of exercise, and the constant and close presence of strangers certainly render them irritable and more or less dangerous. It is only in the real country that the dog can live an approach to his natural life and render services that balance or overbalance the objections to him created by his imperfect powers of discriminating between his master's friends and foes. Within the limits set by his ineradicable instincts the dog is such a wholly charming and lovable creature that his owner has extreme difficulty in believing that dislike or fear of his own dog on the part of other people is either sincere or reasonable. Yet the household pet is often a terror and abomination to the whole neighborhood. This is not entirely the dog's fault. No animal profits more, or more quickly, from discipline and instruction, and in most instances when a dog grossly misbehaves it is his master or mistress at whom reprehension should be directed.

—Copies of The St. Thomae Tidende which have just arrived show that at least a part of the West Indian Danes are keeping up their opposition to the sale of their islands to the United States, and that, thanks to their activity, the celebration of King CHRISTIAN'S recent birthday was marked by a very unusual amount of enthusiasm in both St. Thomas and St. Croix. It evidently worries the islanders much that neither in Denmark nor in the United States have the preferences of the people whose allegiance is or is not to be changed been the subject of much discussion. The Tidende talks about the "consent of the governed" with all the fervor and volubility of a Boston anti-imperialist, and one might suppose, judging from the horror shown at the idea of effecting the transfer without the explicit permission of the islanders, that such a thing would be without precedent in all the history of the Antilles. Of course, as a matter of fact, it has been done scores of times in the past, the islands always serving as convenient small change in national bargainings. And the Tidende has not hesitated to try to arouse fear of American rule among the hitherto indifferent negroes by laying solemn emphasis on a chance reference in this column to the extreme ease with which the white residents could be transmuted into good American citizens. "The mixed population of this island," it says, "are all now good citizens of a good Government, and it is altogether premature for THE TIMES to suggest distinctions in case of a change." That would be funny if it were not more than a little unfair. Amusing, too, is the Tidende's retort to our comment on the fact that English, and not Danish, is the language used in its columns. For some unimaginable reason it directs our attention to Porto Rico, "where, judging from the language of the newspapers, &c., there is nothing to indicate that that is an American colony, all save one being in Spanish." The Danes have had St. Thomas since 1754, and we Porto Rico just a year.

—Not quite all Southern memories of the reconstruction period are bitter and resentful, and a really striking exception to the rule is presented by The Nashville American in an editorial article commending a bill recently introduced in Congress by Representative BROSIUS of Pennsylvania. The object of this bill is to give to Gen. GALUSHA PENNYPACKER the rank in the regular army which he earned while a commander of volunteers. Gen. PENNYPACKER is now a Colonel on the retired list. At the close of the civil war, in which he rose from non-commissioned officer to Major General, having been thrice brevetted on the field for gallant and meritorious service, he was placed in command at Nashville, and in the course of his long stay there succeeded in making himself cordially liked as well as thoroughly respected. The American pays him this high tribute: "Gen. PENNYPACKER dealt fairly and honorably with our people. When the last shot was fired the war was over with him. He went about to restore the country, both physically and fraternally. He helped us in every way. No man ever considered Gen. PENNYPACKER during his long stay in Nashville as conqueror or the representative of a conqueror. He impressed all as the aider in the restoration, the brother, the friend of the people of the South. His influence permeated the whole command. His staff, the line, all were loyally the friends of our people. Many married our daughters." Every Tennesseean in Congress, the writer of the article adds, should lift his voice and cast his vote for the Brosius bill, and especial appeal is made to Senator BATE and Representative RICHARDSON, the one as a Confederate counterpart of Gen. PENNYPACKER, and the other as fully informed about the Union officer's services to Middle Tennessee, to assist the measure with all their influence.

—It is a rather notable circumstance that Mr. HENRY HUDDLESTONE ROGERS, being just now an object of extreme interest to a host of reporters, all primed with embarrassing questions about the ownership of Senators, the sale of islands, and the influence of great corporations on diplomacy, has interposed between himself and army of interrogators, not the strongest and sternest of the innumerable men in his service, but a woman. To this representative of the once shrinking and unbusinesslike sex has been intrusted the onerous duty of "standing off" the eager invaders. She has done it effectively—there is no doubt of that.

PERPETUATION OF THE NAVY ARCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following idea is submitted: Let the navy arch model (in due repair) stand as it is, to be replaced, piece by piece, part by part, with the permanent material as means will allow.

I believe the practical advantages of this plan overshadow the artistic objections to mingling for a time the fundamental material. The general effect of the plan, in operation, would be that the building of the arch could be accomplished gradually without the necessity of any discordant effect of incompletion. It would justify an earlier start in actual operations, and result probably in the ability to give, or sell, the arch proper to the Pan-American Exposition next Summer.

When there is enough money for the arch body, let that be built. If marble throughout shall be the material, let the remodeled ornaments be set on the marble arch until time and money have supplied the stone successors. This would give artists a study of their improved work, and permit further changes, if desirable. If, among other considerations, a study of the marble figure in front of the Columbus Monument causes a decision in favor of metal ornaments, and my suggestion of brass or goldleaf receives favor, (for use of either of which Phidias stands as a most adequate artistic precedent, and the white-and-gold peace colors of our navy an unimportant material one,) let the ornaments be gilt painted, at a trifling expense, and the effect noted before decision is made.

But it is in relation to the Victory colonnade that the plan has, perhaps, the most value. The arch and the colonnade should be considered "now and forever, one and inseparable." The happy inspirations of the Victory colonnade, and the marine quadriga with Victory, are the two distinct notes of originality, the two imposing, dominating features which mark the navy arch from any other in existence. They constitute an American achievement in art. To remove either of them would be to remove, I believe, most of the popular appreciation of the beauty of the entire work. Besides, by adding beautifully and powerfully to the "road" suggestion of the placing of the arch, the colonnade adds to the beauty and power of the arch itself. The Victory columns, moreover, individually considered, are creations too noble to be lost. My plan would permit a constant complete effect of the colonnade until the columns were replaced, one by one, in permanent form as means would allow.

Here I shall offer another suggestion. Let an endeavor be made to get public-spirited men of means give each a column and accompanying figure, with the understanding that each pedestal shall bear an appropriate acknowledgment, such as "Presented to the City of New York by John Jacob Astor." This, perhaps, should not be attempted until a first installment of actual work is finished. If properly handled, however, the plan, I believe, would have results.

In conclusion, a word as to the "sacrilege" of removing the Worth Monument. This monument in itself is chaste, complete, satisfying. The judgment, however, which considers it an adequate embellishment to-day of the locality where it stands must be moved by considerations other than artistic. The monument itself makes no false pretense. It is just what it claims to be—a mortuary shaft. Its artistic spirit demands—Greenwood. It is, however, a memorial of a gallant soldier, and should stand in some other public place of the city. As to the sacrilege involved in the removal of the body—that would be as great as the sacrilege involved when, for the exigencies of science and beneficence, the resting place of Roosevelt in the grounds of the noble hospital he founded was changed. GEORGE TYLER.

New York, May 1, 1900.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recurring articles on organized labor leave us in a quandary. Why do you continually cry out about organized labor and its abuses and tyranny? Does any body of men (corporation or labor union) exist to-day without faults of a more or less grave nature? An old axiom says, "We more often find out what will do by finding out what will not do." You are constantly finding out what will not do; give us something that will do. Any man who thinks at all must see that labor must have some means of protection. How long before the different branches of the laboring classes would be merely existing on starvation wages had they no say in the matter? I sincerely believe that the trades unions are the best means of protection for the workingman to be found at the present time. The brain of a man might say to the stomach: "What a miserable, useless member you are, to be sure. I am your protector and your provider. I think out means for supplying you with all the necessaries and delicacies. What could you do without me?" Isn't that the position of labor and capital to-day, and are there not two sides to the question?

Kindly give us some advice on this question, as you are in a position to look at these questions without the aid of green glasses, which the workingman, who has been squeezed in the struggle, must necessarily look through. H. T. C.

New York, May 1, 1900.

MONEY FOR MUNICH'S AMERICAN CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American Church in Munich under its present administration was started but eighteen months ago, and it now has an average attendance of about 85 persons, with a Bible class of from 36 to 40 adults. The church is primarily for the benefit of American students. The services are conducted by the Rev. G. Monroe Royce according to the forms of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but are entirely free from any sectarian bias, and the church is an ideal home, around which all Americans can gather. Munich is the centre of art in Germany, and hardly less a centre of music. It is also the seat of one of the most renowned universities in Europe.

The length of a student's residence here is from one to four years. During this time these young American men and women are surrounded by conditions of life and character wholly unknown to them before. They find themselves for the first time cut loose from the restraints of home and religion. This is the most perilous crisis of their lives, and the American Church is the one link to bind them to their country and their home. The importance of this moral, patriotic, and religious influence can hardly be exaggerated. Mr. Royce has no salary, and the church in Munich receives no aid from any source in America except as it is generously given by individuals.

Therefore, we, the undersigned Americans, sojourning in Munich, representing different sections and different church communions, beg to say that the American Church in Munich under its present administration is worthy the cordial and generous support of all Americans. The Americans in Munich are mostly students and unable to contribute, except in a very small way, to the support of the church. Checks or money orders should be sent to the Rev. G. Monroe Royce, 7 Maffeistrasse. Checks intended for the building fund should be so marked. All others will be used to meet the current expenses:

Charles J. Rose, M. A., Professor Modern Languages, Hobart College.
Harvey C. Grumbine, Ph. B., Wesleyan, Conn.; Ph. D., Munich.
Charles E. Curry, Harvard, A. B.; Munich, Ph. D.
G. H. Hoxie, Union College, student Munich University.
J. E. Church, Jr., A. B., Michigan State University; Professor Latin Nevada State University.
J. E. Wolfe, Professor Mineralogy, Harvard.
George P. Burns, A. M., Ohio Wesleyan, student Munich University.
R. C. Ford, Professor Albion College, student Munich University.
E. H. Kraus, M. S., Syracuse University, student Munich University.
F. H. Billings, A. B., Leland Stanford.
The Rev. Hugo Radau, Ph. D., Columbia University.

I cordially join with the Americans in commending the church in Munich.

DR. FRITZ HOMMEL,
Professor in the University of Munich.
Munich, Germany, April, 1900.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE DOG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a poor scholar, but kindly ask you to reserve space in your columns for the following:

A campaign against the dog, as I see by the columns of your paper, is in progress, and I wish to say a word in favor of that mute companion of man. He is, as a rule, more faithful than a great many men, and that is, in my opinion, a good deal. He is not more of a nuisance than the horse with his stable.

I am a resident of Brooklyn, and hereby state that most of our streets are constantly covered with horse excrement, remaining there in some parts of the city for a great many days before the "white wings" make their appearance. In other parts of the city "white wings" are never seen, and the horse manure remains there until turned into dust. Take Flushing Avenue, for instance, from Navy Street to Wallabout Market, said manure is lying inch deep along the navy yard wall, blown there by the wind. Three "white wings" make their appearance at 7:30 at the corner of Navy and Flushing and sweep in front of the officers' quarters along Flushing Avenue. Further up they are never seen.

The dog is a useful animal, and to some people just as much as the horse is to others. Why not also kick against the horse, the parrot, the canary birds, and, by the way, the pigeons and all the birds in general, included, and the animals in Central Park?

The people who started the campaign against the dog are a heartless lot, and I do protest with all my strength against such proceedings, unless all animals and birds are banished from the cities.

I love dogs better than I do cranky people or dyspeptics. I ask the numerous readers to start up a fund for the few kickers in this borough to secure their transportation to some isolated spot, let us say to the Sahara Desert, where they will be unmolested by dirty dogs, cats, and birds, and also from noisy and yelling boys.

These kickers should get some good exercise in the morning and at night before retiring, and I am convinced their sour stomachs will soon be cured, and with that cure will disappear the hard feeling against the poor dog. PETER HETTO.

Brooklyn, April 30, 1900.

DOGS AND MEN COMPARED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of your excitable correspondents have been urging the total abolition of dogs, considering them as defilers of our daintily kept streets and as a menace to the health and safety of humanity in general. One writer goes so far as to recommend that all dogs should be sent to live in the country, where they would be healthy and happy. This logical being does not say what is to become of their owners. Probably they are expected to accompany their dogs, and to be condemned to perpetual exile in the rural districts.

For myself, I am of Mme. de Staël's opinion, the more I know men the more I love—dogs; and, as there is nothing to satisfactory as going to the root of the matter, I should propose, instead of abolishing dogs, to abolish men. They not only "defile the streets," but all public conveyances and public places; and they come into a lady's presence saturated with odors which are certainly not those of Araby the blest. Their lighted cigar ends and cigarettes and their blazing matches are a constant menace to human life, and are the cause of at least half of our devastating fires. Were it not better (to use the expression of one of your recent writers) that all the race of smokers should be swept away than that one baby like poor Mrs. Wilson should be burned to death by one of their matches? Besides, it is the men who keep the only objectionable dogs—the fighting dogs and the sporting dogs. Talk about the destruction of birds to trim women's hats! Why, look at the lists of game shot by the mighty hunters of our time, and the pigeon shooting, with its terrible lists of killed and wounded birds! Look at the German Emperor, boasting that since 1872 he has killed 34,813 small game, not to mention three bears and one whale! That is one man's record, and there are hundreds of such men. As for men in embryo, otherwise small boys, they are quite as bad. They fill our streets with noise and with every possible impediment to progress. Hockey sticks threaten one's legs, baseballs hit one over the head, tricycles swing across in front, and unsteady urchins on roller skates bang into one from behind. Torpedoes, whistles, and every kind of yell that the fertile imagination of the small boy can devise combine to create a perpetual bedlam. Therefore, I say, calmly and judicially, let us abolish the men, and then perhaps the women will have time and strength to manage the small boys. Send the men, not to the country, but to some desolate island, where they can smoke and fight to their hearts' content; and when the very few "fittest" have survived it will be time enough to talk about bringing them back again. CORTEX.

New York, May 1, 1900.

"SHORT" SALES OF STOCK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial in your issue of May 1, entitled "Gates and Wall Street," you quote from The Chicago Journal the suggestion that there ought to be a law making it a penal offense for officials of a corporation to sell "short" the stock of the corporation, and you comment upon the effect of such a proposed law. There is such a law now, and it is to be found in Section 610 of the New York Penal Code. Separated from the other matter in that section, it reads as follows: "An officer or Director of a stock corporation who sells, or agrees to sell, or is directly or indirectly interested in the sale of any share of stock of such corporation, or in any agreement to sell the same, unless at the time of such sale or agreement he is the actual owner of such share, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for six months, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by both." This is strictly a statute prohibiting "short sales" of stock, limited, however, in its action to officers of a corporation and its stock, and precisely such a law as is proposed by The Chicago Journal. That such a law is upon our statute books is not generally known, and it would not be amiss to call attention to it at this time. It is the only law remaining on the New York statute books in any way restricting speculation.

In 1812 the Legislature of New York passed a statute making it illegal for any person to sell stock, unless he at the time of making the sale was the actual owner thereof. In 1830 this statute was substantially re-enacted, but in 1858 it was repealed, so that now there is no statute prohibiting "short sales," except the one first referred to. In more than half of the States of the Union there are statutes in force designed to regulate, in a great variety of ways, speculative business in stocks and commodities, all of which are, in my opinion, pernicious so far as they have any effect at all. I have made a special study of legislation of this character, and I am a firm believer in the doctrine of "laissez faire," and think governmental interference in matters of speculation creates greater evils than the evils it is intended to cure; but there cannot be any doubt as to the propriety of a law prohibiting an officer of a corporation from using his knowledge and position for the purpose of depressing the value of its stock in order that he may personally make a profit thereby.

My object in writing this letter is to call attention to the fact that in New York we have just such a statute, and, if Mr. Gates is guilty of the offense, he ought to be prosecuted under it.

T. HENRY DEWEY.

New York, May 2, 1900.

CAMERAS IN BRONX PARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call attention through the columns of your paper to a matter which has been complained of before in various city newspapers, and that is to the imposition which is being practiced upon the public by the society having charge of the Zoo at Bronx Park. This society, for some inexplicable reason, forbids persons from taking cameras into the park, charging a fee for checking same while they are there.

This is, to say the least, very annoying, and it furthermore seems very unnatural and unreasonable why a lover of nature and rare animals should not be allowed to perform the perfectly innocent feat of taking a snapshot of some of the animals or the beautiful scenery in the park. Hoping that my few words may be instrumental in stirring up the public indignation against this horrid system of monopoly, and in the name of all the camera "fiends" in New York City, I subscribe myself,

A FRIEND OF THE "CAMERA FIEND."

New York, April 30, 1900.

The Ice Trust.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I shall be glad if you will kindly tell your correspondent, "A. N. M.," that I will join in getting up a mass meeting against the hoggish Ice Trust. You are to be thanked for your editorial remarks, and if the public will only get together they could soon put a stop to this form of highway robbery. THADDEUS P. HYATT.

Brooklyn, April 30, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Capricious May.

"This is a queer climate of ours."
"Yes; May always hangs on to Winter."
"It gets hot so suddenly, too."
"That's so; May always jumps right into Summer."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Trouble with Turkey.

"The powers," remarked Mrs. Snaggs, "are always presenting collective notes to the Sultan of Turkey."

"But his own notes are uncollectible," added Mr. Snaggs.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

The Terminus.

"Where do these Summer cars run?" asked the old lady. "To the cemetery, madam," replied the man, with benign satisfaction. For he was a doctor, and he knew it was yet early in the season.—Philadelphia Record.

Knew the House.

Citizen—Offisher! can you (hic) tell me where I (hic) live? I'm (hic) Senator Bigboddy, you know.
Officer—What's yer cook's name?
Citizen—Mary Ann (hic) O'Brady.
Officer—Four blocks down and two doors to yer right.—Judge.

NOTHING LOST.

J. W. Foley, Jr., in Bismarck Tribune.

Not every glistening pearl of dew
Like rich set jewel, finds a rest
Upon a rose, or nestling down
Shrinks, modest, on its velvet breast,
Not every songster's swelling throat
Pours forth its wealth of song to bless
Our ears, but countless carols float
Unheard in the deep wilderness.

Not every arrow finds its mark,
But sped all eager from the bow,
Too deftly feathered, floats too high,
Too lightly driven, falls below,
Not every effort finds success
But fails, as fails the archer's dart,
Not every sunbeam gilds the gloom,
Nor every song may reach the heart.

Yet, though I fail, mine effort lives,
And somewhere on a scroll engrossed
The glory of my striving is,
For nothing fruitless, nothing lost
That like a seed sown of the soul,
May fall and die in desert hot,
But would have blossomed and borne fruit
If fallen in some fertile spot.

FIVE DAYS OF FIGHTING

Garrison Holds Out Against a Fierce Attack of the Filipinos.

TWENTY AMERICANS KILLED

Insurgents Feel Encouraged and Plan to Organize Mounted Bands to Harass Americans.

MANILA, May 2.—The American garrison at Catubig, Island of Samar, consisting of thirty men belonging to the Forty-third Regiment, has been attacked by rebels. Twenty of the Americans were killed. The remainder were rescued from annihilation.

The Americans were quartered in the Catubig Church, which the enemy, numbering several hundred men, surrounded and fiercely attacked. The Americans fought, sleeplessly, for two days, and then the rebels managed to ignite the roof of the church, and it burned away and finally fell upon those inside the edifice. The walls remained intact, however, and were used as a shelter by the besieged Americans for three days longer, the enemy attacking the building on all sides at once.

The Americans continued firing from the windows and doors of the church, and did great execution among the Filipinos. It is estimated that over 200 of the latter were killed, many dead bodies being removed from the scene of the fighting.

After five days' resistance by the Americans a Lieutenant and eight men arrived from Laoan and engaged the besiegers, who thereupon retired. The fortunate arrival of these reinforcements prevented the annihilation of the American force intrenched in the church, who had repeatedly declined to surrender when ordered to do so by the Filipinos.

The ten survivors were without food, had little ammunition, and were physically exhausted when relieved.

This fight has encouraged the Filipinos, who are now acting in an aggressive manner and threatening that section of the coast, particularly the town of Catarma, whence the garrison will probably be withdrawn to Laoan.

Gen. Funston has discovered a rebel warehouse near Cabanatuan, Province of Nueva Ecija, containing all the archives of the Malolos Government, Aguinaldo's correspondence up to the time of his flight, and much valuable historical matter.

The Sultan of Sulu, with a retinue, including several of his wives, has sailed for Singapore, ostensibly on a religious mission. A Hongkong dispatch to a Manila paper says it is believed the Sultan has gone to Singapore in order to protest to the British against the American action in establishing a tariff against imports, claiming that it is a violation of the treaty of 1877 between Spain, Great Britain, and Germany, Germany guaranteeing that Sulu islands free trade, whereas the Americans have established a tariff nearly doubling the prices of tobacco, rice, and the Sulu staples of life, most of which are imported from Singapore.

The Filipino crew of the steamship Escano recently mutinied in the channel between Cebu and Leyte, and killed the Captain, the mate, and the owner, Señor Escano, and his son with a desperate scuffle. The mutineers then scuttled the ship and escaped to the Leyte Mountains with $28,000.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Recent mail advices to the War Department from the Philippines indicate that the latest plan of the insurgents is to organize into mounted bands of 100 and harrass the American forces wherever possible. These bands will be scattered throughout the islands and will be in daily communication with each other as far as possible by means of scouts, who will carry the orders to govern concerted movements and all information concerning retreats, reinforcements, &c.

According to The Liberal, the organ of the Filipinos, a complete plan of military strategy will be drawn up "as a result of which the Americans will soon suffer." That paper declares that the present war, far from being over, is really more vigorous than ever. It is reported that a strong insurgent camp is being organized in the Zambales Mountains by a prominent General, and that nearly all the towns of the provinces, whether occupied by Americans or not, continue to pay taxes for the sustenance of the Filipinos in arms and the prosecution of the struggle.

BRITISH IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Agents Stick to Their Posts, Despite Oppression by Insurgents, Until Americans Arrive.

MANILA, March 20.—As the American troops occupied, one after another, the coast towns in the Viscayan Islands, driving the rebels into the hills, they practically effected the release of several British subjects. The correspondent refers to the agents of commercial houses, like Smith, Bell & Co., Warren, Barnes & Co., and others—men who had been living for months in those blockaded ports, doing what business they could, looking after their employers' interests and property to the best of their ability and waiting patiently for the advent of the American soldiers.

As a rule, these English agents got on well with the rebels, and there are no cases on record where they received actual ill-treatment at their hands. In one or two instances Englishmen were threatened, especially during the last few hours of rebel occupation of towns, and when the rebels knew they would soon be away in the hills.

Mr. Easton, Smith, Bell & Co.'s agent at Catbalogan, in Samar, for instance, received letters from Sutban, the rebel chief, even after the Americans occupied the town, in which he was threatened because of his friendliness toward the American officers. Just before the rebels left Catbalogan, and when they were setting fire to the town, Mr. Easton went out on the street and, with the help of his boys, prevented, by his firm and aggressive attitude, the rebel incendiaries from firing his place.

The arrival of the Americans at Calbayog, also in Samar, saved about $8,000 to the English representatives of a house in Manila. On the ground of taxation, the rebels had been trying for some time to collect or extort a considerable sum of money from this man. He had put them off with several small payments, hoping for the arrival of American troops before the rebels became too exigent. The soldiers did arrive just as the rebels had delivered him an ultimatum saying the money must be paid at once. The presence of the Americans in the bay, however, gave the rebels something else to think about and they forgot to insist on the payment of the last $8,000 demanded.

Two Englishmen in Legaspi spent a rather nervous time in their warehouses while the American warships bombarded the town and while Major Shipton's battalion drove the enemy from their trenches. They were well hidden under many bales of hemp, however, and were fairly safe from the projectiles.

The British gunboat Plover, which witnessed this bombardment, sent a boat ashore just before the fighting began in order to bring off any British subjects who might be there, but the Filipino leader, Col. Balarmino, declined to allow the two Englishmen to leave the town, saying, pompously, that as a representative of the Filipino Government he would be responsible for their safety.

This instance, among the many available, are cited to show that these English agents have in the main been faithful and courageous in their posts and have generally guarded the interests intrusted to their care, often at great personal risk.

PHILIPPINE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department made public to-day a cabled statement to the effect that the receipts of the Philippine Islands from all sources during the month of April were $831,255. The receipts of the previous month, from all sources, were $679,446, a difference in favor of the month of April of $151,809.

The receipts for April are divided as follows: Miscellaneous funds, $196,388; customs receipts, $544,500; internal revenue receipts, $90,367. Of the total amount of customs receipts collected during April, $472,650 was collected at the ports of Manila, $57,000 at the port of Iloilo, $13,450 at the port of Cebu, and $1,400 at Jolo.

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL LICENSED.

Police Board Acts Without Information from Building Department.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday afternoon a concert license was issued to the Schley Music Hall, Commissioner York voting against it. The license was held back at the previous meeting of the board because no certificate from the Building Department had been received as to the compliance of the theatre building with the new Building Code. The Police Department required such a certificate, but the Building Department intimated that it had done its work, and that the Police Board had no right to infer it had not. The board said it merely sought information, and Commissioner Brady of the Building Department said he was willing to furnish it. The Police Board, however, got no answer.

No agreement was reached regarding boxing licenses, and no licenses were granted. It is said the board is evenly divided on the question. Commissioner Sexton is openly in favor of granting the licenses, Commissioner York takes the opposite view, and Mr. Hess is believed to be the Commissioner with Mr. Sexton.

The following concert hall licenses were refused: Frank Pennachio, 109 Mulberry Street; Volks Garden, 291 Bowery; the Nickelodeon, 132 Bowery; Pasquale Buonora, 172 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn; Max Pazzo, 16 Varick Place; G. H. Huber, Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMPANY.

Special Series of Performances to Mark the Close of the Season.

The management of the Castle Square Opera Company has arranged a special series of performances for the closing weeks of their third successful year at the American Theatre.

The répertoire will be devoted entirely to grand opera in English. "Lohengrin" will be given during the week of May 7 and will be followed by alternate productions of "Mignon" and "Tannhäuser." For the farewell week of May 21 two performances each will be given of "Il Trovatore" and "Faust," and three of "La Traviata," which has never been presented by the organization in this city. A gala répertoire bill, in which all the members of the organization will take part, is now being arranged for the last night of the season, Saturday, May 26.

OLD ENGLISH COMEDY AT YALE.

Students Present Successfully "Ralph Royster Doyster."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 2.—"Ralph Royster Doyster," the first regular English comedy, written, perhaps, as early as 1541, was presented at Yale to-night by the students of English literature in the graduate department of the university. The piece was produced under the direction of Prof. Albert S. Cook and Mr. Charles G. Morris, a recent graduate.

The stage, in Elizabethan fashion, was without scenery, and the costumes were those of the period. The music for the songs was either ancient or newly composed in the ancient manner.

The spirit of the performers and the hearty reception accorded them indicated the literary enthusiasm now prevalent at Yale. Representatives from other universities were present, and the success of the English play of two years ago, "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," was repeated.

LANDSCAPE PAINTERS' DISPLAY.

The second annual exhibition of the young Society of Landscape Painters opened yesterday in the American Art Galleries, where it will continue until May 26, inclusive. The members of the society are the well-known landscapists, George H. Bogert, William A. Coffin, Walter Clark, Bruce Crane, Charles H. Davis, R. Swain Gifford, Frederick W. Kost, J. Francis Murphy, Robert C. Minor, Leonard Ochtman, Walter L. Palmer, and Carleton Wiggins. These twelve painters are thoroughly representative of the American landscape art of the present day. There are a few others who might be added to their ranks, but the lover of American landscape art and the believer in its future will find the work of these twelve men satisfactory as to present fulfillment and filled with abundant promise.

A visit to and a study of this delightful and encouraging art display is respectfully suggested to a recent writer, who, bewailing the death of the early American landscapist, F. E. Church, stated that "the outlook for American landscape art was gloomy," and expressed a pessimistic opinion as to its future. No man or woman of art taste or cultivation can be insensible to the general high average, technical skill, and strong character of this display. Although confined to landscapes, it is neither wearisome nor monotonous, and the grouping together of the various examples of the twelve painters enables one to judge of their versatility or lack of that quality, and as to whether their art has improved or retrograded since last year's display.

One gratifying feature of the exhibition is the originality and individuality of each painter's work. Here is no slavish yielding to any but the best influences of this or that foreign school. Here are no mediocre Cazins, weak Duprés, and direct reflections of Corot, Rousseau, or, as is the case in most other art exhibitions now held in America, Monets, Sisleys, and Pissarros, signed with other names.

Not that the influences of the great Barbizon school of the latter-day, and in its way the strong and beautiful Giverny school, are not felt. All good art has ever been inspired by great art, and if Robert C. Minor recalls in his skies at times the Barbizon painters, Carleton Wiggins suggests Jacque and Van Marcke in subject and treatment; George H. Bogert makes us think of the stronger Dutch painters of the present day, and Charles H. Davis has not been studying the modern French Impressionists to disadvantage, these painters with their fellows now and then have received only added inspiration, and are not the slavish copyists too often found in American and Parisian studios.

In this first general review of the present exhibition it is not necessary to detail even the stronger canvases of the individual painters represented. George H. Bogert has seven examples, William A. Coffin six, Walter Clark six, Bruce Crane eight, Charles H. Davis eight, R. Swain Gifford five, Frederick W. Kost five, J. Francis Murphy nine, Robert C. Minor thirteen, Leonard Ochtman nine, Walter L. Palmer ten, and Carleton Wiggins seven. There are shown in addition sixty-one oil studies, in which Bogert is represented by eight examples, Walter Clark by five, Bruce Crane by eight, F. W. Kost by eight, J. F. Murphy by four, L. Ochtman by eleven, Walter L. Palmer by eight, (water colors,) and Carleton Wiggins by eight.

As compared with last year's display, it may be said this morning that the work of George H. Bogert is, if possible, stronger and better, and that of William A. Coffin has, with one exception, "Sundown," fallen off, lacking atmosphere, and being dry in color; that Walter Clark's work shows an even average of excellence, but little advance; Bruce Crane's the retention of his characteristics of fine color sense, tonal quality, with an added and growing versatility; Charles H. Davis's pictures a deeper and richer color quality, with a tendency to a little hardness, which he should guard against; R. Swain Gifford's his accustomed and old-time strength of treatment and deep feeling for nature; F. W. Kost's his lovely sentiment and tonal quality; J. F. Murphy's his delicate and refined color, charming atmosphere, and a growing almost Wyantlike technique; Robert C. Minor's his glowing skies and tender feeling; Leonard Ochtman's his delightful composition and refined sentiment; Walter L. Palmer's enough of his accustomed delicacy of touch and color sense to still make his title of the "painter of sunlight on snow" secure, and Carleton Wiggins's the continued possession of that felicity of subject and strength of treatment which have won for him the title of the "American Jacque or Van Marcke."

The star pictures of the display are Bogert's "Chale—Isle of Wight," and "Foggy Day on the Maas," with its diaphonous mist and rich color quality; Bruce Crane's "Peace at Night," a better picture than most of the Cazins imported; Charles H. Davis's "Mountain Farm—Twilight," R. Swain Gifford's "Moorlands—Dartmouth," F. W. Kost's "Fisherman's Ice House—Shrewsbury, N. J.," J. Francis Murphy's "Morning" and the Wyantlike landscape owned by George A. Hearn, Robert C. Minor's "Cloudy October," Leonard Ochtman's "In the Month of May" and "The Moonlit Road," Walter L. Palmer's "Morning After the Snow," and Carleton Wiggins's "Morning Near the Great South Bay."

A SUIT FOR SEPARATION

Collins Alleges Debt to Firm Through Wife's Extravagance.

SHE WILL FIGHT THE ACTION

As Rosalba Beecher She Sang on the Stage—Her Husband First Married in Vanderbilt Family.

Clarence Lyman Collins of the dry goods commission firm of Whitin & Collins, 112 Worth Street, has begun an action for limited divorce from his wife, Rosalba Beecher Collins. This will be Mr. Collins's second appearance in the divorce courts, as prior to his marriage to his present wife he obtained a divorce from his first wife, who was Miss Louise Clark, a granddaughter of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. The second Mrs. Collins was Rosalba Beecher, an opera singer, whom he married in this city on Jan. 6, 1886. For several years the couple have not been living together, Mrs. Collins being in Paris and Mr. Collins here, attending to his business.

Mrs. Collins will contest the case, and has retained Howe & Hummel to act for her. A motion will be made in the Supreme Court to-morrow on her behalf, asking that she be allowed $1,000 counsel fees, $1,000 for expenses, and $450 a month alimony pending the trial of the action.

The papers in the case tell a story of alleged extravagance on the part of Mrs. Collins. Her husband declares that he is now in debt $40,000 to the firm owing to her expenditures while abroad.

Mrs. Collins makes a denial of much of this. In her affidavit she says that she was twenty-three years old when she married Mr. Collins, and that he was fifteen years her senior. At the time she had a favorable chance to make her reputation on the operatic stage. When she married Mr. Collins he had with him his daughter Edith, by his first marriage. His income at the time was $30,000 a year. For a while they lived at his father's home, at Yonkers. Later they took a house at 41 West Fiftieth Street.

Their annual expenses were $15,000 a year, and they made regular trips abroad. In 1889 Mr. Collins asked her to make arrangements for the début of his daughter. In order to do this in proper style, they leased a larger and more pretentious house at 50 West Fifty-third Street. Edith was introduced into society, and her coming out increased the expenditures to $20,000 a year.

The daughter, in 1896, was married to Count Czaykowski, a diplomatist in the service of the Turkish Government. The wedding was an elaborate one. The Count is now attached to the Turkish Embassy at The Hague.

At about the time of Edith's marriage, Mr. Collins told his wife that they would have to cut down expenses. She says that she immediately offered to go back on the stage. Her husband acquiesced, and she consulted Maurice Grau. He advised her to go to Paris and obtain a reputation abroad before she attempted to sing here. She told her husband what Mr. Grau had said and he agreed to the plan. Mr. Collins went with her to Paris and she visited several managers, finally obtaining an engagement to sing in Nice. Typhoid fever, however, prevented her from fulfilling this engagement. She remained in Paris, while her husband returned to New York. He made her an allowance of $450 a month, which three years ago he cut down to $300, and last June to $200.

She declares that she went in the best society in Paris. She says that a cruel attack was made on her in a weekly publication of this city in 1897, and that she immediately cabled to her husband that she would come home. He sent word back to her not to come. She did, however, come over in February of this year, and he refused to receive her at his home, so she was compelled to go to the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Collins, in a second affidavit, makes answer to his wife's statements as to financial matters. He declares that last year she incurred bills in Paris to the amount of $7,000 over and above the amount he allowed her. He says that between May 31, 1894, and December, 1899, he has honored drafts to the amount of $39,716.85, which she drew on him over and above her allowance. He sent her all the household furniture, valued at $15,000, and he is informed that this has been disposed of, and that she was pawned her jewelry.

He says that his partner, Lewis F. Whitin, called his attention to the fact that he was in debt as a result of his wife's alleged extravagance, and then he cut down her allowance. He declares that by reason of his indebtedness his income has now been reduced to $850 a month.

Mr. Collins is a member of the Lambs, Merchants', and City Clubs, as well as of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Chamber of Commerce, and the National Sculpture Society.

"THE CASINO GIRL" IN LONDON.

Mr. Lederer to Transfer It Intact—"The Cadet Girl" Rehearsals.

George W. Lederer, who is in London, has cabled to his representatives in this city that he has completed arrangements for transferring intact his present Casino production, "The Casino Girl," to England, presenting it at one of the prominent theatres in London early in August. Mr. Lederer also said that Harry B. Smith, the librettist who arrived in London a fortnight ago, has sailed for this country with the adaptation of "The Cadet Girl," the music of which is now being rewritten and arranged for the production in this country by Ludwig Englander.

This musical comedy will be placed in rehearsal immediately upon Mr. Smith's arrival at the Columbia Theatre in Boston by the company now playing there in "The Lady Slavey." After perfecting this piece for production, Mr. Smith will return to London. "The Cadet Girl" is scheduled for production at the Casino as soon as it has been fully presented in Boston.

Paderewski Recital in Brooklyn.

M. Paderewski will give a recital this evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. He will play selections from Bach, Liszt, Beethoven, Schumann, and Chopin. His next and last appearances in this city is scheduled for Saturday afternoon, May 12, at Carnegie Hall.

Van Wert—Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 2.—One of the most brilliant weddings of the season took place at Greyledge, Van Rensselaer Boulevard, this evening, when Miss Maude Cleveland, daughter of the late Frederick Cleveland, was married to William Everett Van Wert.

The Rev. Dr. A. V. V. Raymond, President of Union University, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Mears, officiated. The house was beautifully decorated with Spring flowers. William Leversee Visscher was best man, while Richard B. Aldcroft, Jr., and Charles Youngh of New York, Julian Du Bois of Troy, and Foster Pruyn of this city acted as ushers. Two pages, Mather Cleveland of this city and Reginald Van Wert of New York, and two flower girls, Miss Gertrude Cleveland and Miss Madge Haight, preceded the bride, who was attended by her sister, Mrs. Frederick Sterry of Hot Springs, Va., as matron of honor.

The bride's wedding gown was of white satin and Brussels lace. A reception followed the wedding, at which a number of guests from New York were present. Mr. and Mrs. Van Wert will spend the Summer in Europe.

It Was Not Gov. Voorhees.

The statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that Gov. Foster M. Voorhees of New Jersey had given $9,000 to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church of America, was incorrect. The donor was not Gov. Voorhees, but another person of the same surname who had previously contributed large gifts to missions.

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WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The effect of the Spring and Summer exodus to the suburbs is increasingly felt in the society world. Yesterday there were not many members of the fashionable colony in town, and even the Park and avenue were comparatively deserted. The polo games at Meadow Brook are attracting a deal of fashionable attention, and there are many well-known people interested in golf at Dyker Meadows. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have joined the colony at Westbury. There will be many house parties for the week there, and the guests at these will leave town to-morrow, passing Saturday as well as Sunday in the country. Among those who are entertaining in this manner are Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhardt.

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A number of well-known people are returning this week on the Oceanic, which sails to-day from Liverpool. Among these are Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. John Monroe, Mrs. Roland Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Tower, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, who sail shortly, will pass the Summer in France with Mrs. Van Rensselaer and Mrs. Le Baron Johnson. The Rev. Mr. Le Baron Johnson has returned for a short visit to this country. He and Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Van Rensselaer were in Rome during the Winter.

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To-day brings but little of interest in society. Small luncheons, dinners, parties for the Wild West Show, and theatre parties form the staple entertainments in these dull days—excepting always the many weddings. There will be a meeting of the Bellevue Sewing and Knitting Class this morning at the residence of Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, 20 West Fifty-sixth Street. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was one of those who gave theatre parties and suppers on Tuesday evening.

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To-morrow evening Miss Emma Van Rensselaer is to give at the Astoria a number of original selections and impersonations. Miss Van Rensselaer will also impersonate Mr. George Grossmith, giving extracts from some of his monologues and sketches, among them the amusing "Driving Off the Tee," and "How to Compose a Waltz."

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The engagement is announced of Mr. Thornton N. Niven, Jr., son of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Niven of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and Miss Eloise Burrall Nash, daughter of Mr. William Nash. Other engagements recently announced are those of Mr. Henry McKeen Ferriday and Miss Elsie Mitchell, daughter of Mr. Edward Mitchell, and of Mr. Walter S. Hoyt and Miss Lillian Johnson.

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The deaths of Mr. David Wolfe Bishop and Mr. John Nicholas Brown throw large family connections into mourning. Mr. Bishop's son, Courtlandt Field Bishop, married Miss Amy Bend last Winter. Mr. Brown married Miss Nathalie Dresser, a sister of Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mrs. Merrill, and the Countess d'Osmoy, and these families will all now be for some time in mourning.

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Charles A. Cheever, better known as "Commodore" Cheever, and eldest son of Mr. John H. Cheever, died at his father's residence, Wave Crest, Far Rockaway, L. I., yesterday. "Commodore" Cheever received his title some years ago from his devotion to yachting. He was from his birth a cripple, and could not walk, making necessary the services at all times of an attendant to carry him. Despite this infirmity, he was a good helmsman, an excellent shot, and took the keenest interest in sporting matters. He was also gifted with an alert intellect and was a widely read and cultivated man. He was forty-eight years old. Of late years he had not been prominent in yachting circles owing to a loss of fortune.

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Among those booked to sail to-day on the Koenigin Luise for Bremen via Cherbourg are Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells Champney, R. C. Crosby, Mrs. Frederick Gebhardt, the Rev. E. P. Parker, and Mrs. Parker, and Mr. and Mrs. William R. Walker.

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The Fuerst Bismarck, sailing to-day for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg, has booked among others, Mrs. S. B. Allen, Miss Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Currier, Mrs. E. J. De Coppet, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton L. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Henry, Mrs. Joseph Henry Kissam, Mr. and Mrs. J. Conrad Richard, Mrs. Charles H. Steinway, C. L. Schirm, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wormser, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Howard and James Whitney, and Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Weil.

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The Aller, from Genoa via Naples and Gibraltar, which arrived yesterday, brought, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. F. di Marco, Frank L. Dingley, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Edwards, Miss Mildred Lee, and Willard Van Name.

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The fair held yesterday afternoon in the large ballroom of the Astoria and the concert that followed in the evening at the same place, followed in turn by dancing, all for the Bellevue Hospital Library fund, were decided successes. For the afternoon the stage was decorated with palms, and on it was a small but realistic house, a good-sized stuffed wolf, and a real, live Little Red Riding Hood. The children who impersonated the various characters, with one exception, came from the down-town Italian Mission, in which Miss Leary is interested, and did their parts well. The tea table was in charge of Mrs. Oscar Livingston, who was assisted by Miss Josephine Drexel, and Miss Nicholls. Mrs. H. B. Plant had the flower table and the fancy tables were taken care of by the various women on the committee, aided by others. Among those at Miss Leary's table were Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston and Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren.

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The following programme was rendered at the concert in the evening by Mme. Nordica, Mr. Ben Davies, Mr. Franz Kaltenborn, and his orchestra: Overture and Bacchanale, "Tannhäuser," Wagner; "Where'er Ye Walk," Handel; "Drink to Me Only," Old English; "I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby," Clay—Mr. Ben Davies. "The Deluge," Saint-Saëns; violin solo, Mr. Carl Engel; "Douce Caresse," Gillet; string orchestra. "Si Mes Vers Avait des Ailes," Hahn; "La Rose," A. Webber; "A Toi," Bemberg—Mme. Nordica. Symphonic poem, "Les Préludes," Liszt; "Amour, Amour," "My Dreams," Tosti—Mr. Ben Davies. Ballet music, "Le Cid," Massenet; Arragonaise, Aubade, Navarraise. "The Swan," Grieg; "Lullaby," Lückstone; Serenade, R. Strauss—Mme. Nordica. Wotan's Farewell, and Magic Fire, "Die Walküre," Wagner. After the concert there came the dancing, in which many of the younger set in society took part. The committe in charge of the day and evening programmes consisted of Miss Leary, Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Miss Josephine Drexel, Mrs. Frances Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, and Messrs. John Jacob Astor, Van Brugh Livingston, Elbridge T. Gerry, Francis Burrall Hoffman, Montgomery Strong, Stuyvesant Fish, and Peter Marie.

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Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt and Mr. Ernest Iselin arrived yesterday in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly will sail in June. They will pass a few weeks at their country place, near Madison, N. J. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt will arrive very shortly from Europe.

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From Boston it is stated that Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden will extend their European trip to Japan and the East. At the recent artists' revel in Boston, B. C. Porter of this city wore a costume of the time of Henry III., and Moncure Robinson, the brother of Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, personated a Doge of Venice.

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Mrs. Lord gave at her villa, Les Lotus, at Cannes, Easter week, a large garden party. The grounds were brilliant with flowers and a tent formed of British, American, and French flags was used as a tea room. A band of Neapolitans played in a Japanese cottage. Mrs. Lord wore blue and white silk, with a toque of pastel blue. Among the guests were the Countess de Casert and the Princesses de Bourbon, Mme. de Charette, Mrs. and Miss Boreel, Mr. Luckemeyer, Sir Sidney and Lady Waterlow, Miss Wright in daintily embroidered white batiste over pink, Miss Sturgis in white muslin trimmed with guipure, the Countess de Guine (Miss Parrott of San Francisco) in mauve and white foulard, the Countess Hermann de Pourtales, (Miss Barbey,) and Baron von Hoffmann.

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Among visitors at present in New York are Dr. and Mrs. Emanuel J. Senn of Chicago. Mrs. Senn was the beautiful Miss Laroussini of New Orleans. She was one of the Carnival Queens in 1896, being chosen by Nereus. Dr. and Mrs. Senn were married at the St. Louis Cathedral, in New Orleans, last week, and the function was one of the most brilliant held in the Crescent City in a long time.

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Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Simonds of Charleston, S. C., celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding on Monday last at their home, in Charleston. Many invitations were received in New York for this affair. Mrs. Simonds was recently in New York, and the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt. She will be at Newport later in the season.

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The International Sunshine Society held its annual meeting and reception last evening in the ballroom of the Hotel Savoy. There were several hundred delegates present, all parts of the country being represented. The reception was in charge of Mrs. Joseph Fairchild Knapp, President of the New York State Division. There were several addresses delivered during the evening, and an elaborate musical programme was given.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 2.—Col. A. W. Wetherell and family of Philadelphia have arrived at their cottage in Jamestown for the season, and Benjamin H. Schoemaker of the same city has arrived to have certain improvements made to his cottage.

Servants for Mr. and Mrs. F. G. d'Hauteville arrived to-day to prepare their cottage for the reception of the family early next week. During the Winter the cottage has been considerably improved.

Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey is expected at her cottage, Riviera, to-morrow for the season.

William D. King is visiting here.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven will occupy their cottage on Narragansett Avenue this season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer will sail with their family for Europe on May 20, and will return during the latter part of July for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Zabriskie expects to return to Newport Friday.

E. C. Cushman has rented his cottage on Rhode Island Avenue to Henry Dudley of New York for the coming season.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman have arrived at the Dresser cottage on Bellevue Court for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Potter will arrive for the season to-morrow.

Mrs. S. H. Brownell of Providence will open her cottage Friday.

Henry White, First Secretary of the United States Legation at London, paid a flying visit here to-day.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer will open Friedheim early in June, and will pass the season there with all her family.

Judge and Mrs. H. W. Bookstaver are among the late arrivals.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney is passing a short visit here.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells is here from New York inspecting her villa.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Miss Margaret Astor Chanler entertained at a small dance this evening in honor of Miss Helen Roosevelt, who is visiting her cousin, Mrs. William Sheffield Cowles. The guests were selected entirely from the younger portion of official and resident circles. The Washington home of Representative Chanler is the well-known residence of Mrs. August Tyler of New London, which is one of the largest in the city, with a drawing room which meets all the requirements of a private ballroom.

Mrs. Gallaudet entertained at an afternoon reception to-day at her home at Kendal Green. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Hill, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State, and Mrs. John W. Foster.

Dr. Wilde, the newly appointed Minister from the Argentine, accompanied by his wife and family, has arrived and taken apartments at the Hotel Gordon, which will be the temporary home of his legation.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Waitman T. Willey.

Ex-United States Senator Waitman T. Willey of West Virginia died at his home at Morgantown, West Va., yesterday from old age.

Mr. Willey was born in the Valley of Buffalo Creek, Monongalia County, Va., on Oct. 18, 1811. After receiving the primitive common school education of that time, he entered Madison College and was graduated from there in 1831. Immediately upon his graduation he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar two years later. The first political office he held was that of Clerk of the Monongalia County Court. He was subsequently elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, holding the two clerical positions fourteen years in all. He was a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1850.

Senator Willey was a delegate to the State Convention that met at Richmond in February, 1861, and after the adoption of the ordinance of secession was elected to the Unionist Legislature at Wheeling to the seat vacated by the resignation of James M. Mason. He was a member of the convention that decided to create the State of West Virginia, and was chosen to first represent that State in the Senate, taking his seat Dec. 3, 1863. In the following year he was re-elected for the full term, which ended March 3, 1871. While a member of the Senate he served as Chairman of its Committees on Patents and the Patent Office and on Claims. He was also for a while a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Senator Willey took a prominent part in the Philadelphia "Loyalists' Convention" of 1866. He wrote extensively for periodicals and reviews and lectured on various subjects. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him in 1863 by Allegheny College.

Albert Tilt.

Albert Tilt, President and Treasurer of the Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company and President of the Silk Association of America, died yesterday at his home at 5 East Sixty-seventh Street. He was fifty-nine years old, and was a native of Boston. In 1862 Mr. Tilt became a partner in his father's silk business. On the death of his father he succeeded to the management of the company.

Mr. Tilt was married in 1874 to a daughter of Edward Owen Leech, in the forty-ninth year of his life.

The funeral services will be held at All Souls' Church, Madison Av. and 66th St., on Friday morning at 9 o'clock. Please omit flowers. Interment at Washington, D. C.

RAPELYE.—Suddenly, at Flushing, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, David P. Rapelye, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 208 Madison Av., Flushing, on Friday, May 4, at 2:30 P. M. Trains from Long Island City for Murray Hill Station at 2 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

ROGERS.—On May 1, 1900, at Middle Falls, N. Y., Asa Le Roy Rogers.

Funeral services at 635 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, on May 3 at 3 P. M.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, May 1, 1900, of heart disease, in the 20th year of his age, Arthur Eugene Smith, son of Wilfred and Mary E. Smith and grandson of the late John H. Atwater.

Funeral services on Thursday, May 3, at 5:30 P. M., at chapel of St. George's Church, Gates and Marcy Avs., Brooklyn. Interment Friday, Norwalk, Conn.

SNEDEN.—On Wednesday, May 2, 1900, Mrs. Susan J. Sneden, widow of Samuel Sneden, aged seventy-eight years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday at 12 o'clock from her late residence, 397 Warburton Av., Yonkers. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 10:45 A. M. Take Warburton Av. cars at Yonkers.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, May 2, 1900, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. J. D. Moll, Antoinette L. Taylor, aged sixty-eight years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TILT.—On Wednesday morning, May 2, 1900, Albert Tilt, at fifty-nine years of age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 5 East 67th St., New York, at 5 o'clock, in the afternoon on Friday, May 4. Interment at convenience of family.

VAN INGEN.—In Brooklyn, May 2, Elizabeth Starbuck, wife of Dudley W. Van Ingen and daughter of the late Paul Bunker.

Funeral services at 135 Henry St., Brooklyn, on Friday, May 4, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARTHA THOMAS JONES, widow of Samuel T. Jones, died at her home at 2 West Thirty-ninth Street yesterday. Mrs. Jones was eighty years old. She leaves three daughters and one son.

EDWARD ROGERS COLWELL died yesterday at his home at 11 West Eighty-fourth Street from pneumonia, after an illness of three days. Mr. Colwell was for twenty-five years coupon clerk in the Bank of Manhattan. He leaves a wife and one child.

The Rev. JOHN WORCESTER, pastor of the New Church Society (Swedenborgian) at Newton, Mass., and the oldest minister in Newton, died at his home there yesterday. He had been pastor of the church for forty-two years, and was the general pastor of the New Church throughout the country for a long period. A few years ago he had to give up that branch of work on account of bad health.

Dr. MATTHEW M. BAGG died at Utica last evening, after a year's illness. He was eighty-three years old, and a local historian of considerable repute, having written several histories of Utica and Oneida County. He was one of the founders of the Oneida Historical Society. He is survived by his wife and several children. Two years ago Dr. and Mrs. Bagg celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage.

Dr. MARTIN J. TEWEY died last night from pneumonia at his home in Irvington, Westchester County. A brother, John F. Tewey, died last Friday. His death affected Dr. Tewey greatly, and in the opinion of the physicians was in a large measure responsible for the doctor's death. Dr. Tewey was a graduate of the American Veterinary College, and was President of the Westchester County Veterinary Society.

CHARLES P. HAUGHIAN, President of the Chrome Steel Works, in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, on Hewes Street, that borough. Mr. Haughian was born in County Armagh, Ireland, fifty-eight years ago, and came to this country with his parents when a child. During the civil war he was Superintendent of a large gun foundry in Brooklyn. Several years ago he discovered a process for making what is known as chrome steel, a hard steel much used in making safes. A sister and a brother survive him.

FETTER SHRYER HOBLITZELL, ex-Congressman, ex-Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates, and a member of the Baltimore city bar, died at his home, in Baltimore, yesterday. He was born in Cumberland, Md., Oct. 7, 1838; began the practice of law in Baltimore in 1859; served in the

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 53 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Orders Executed for Bonds and Stocks for Cash or on Margin.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4514 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
30 W. 23rd St., adjoining Stern Bros.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
ST. PAUL & DULUTH R. R. CO.,
No. 32 Nassau St., New York, May 1, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company has sold its granted lands, land contracts, notes, and other contracts derived from such granted lands, for a sum of money sufficient to pay off and retire all of the Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip of the Company, issued under the provisions of the Plan of Reorganization of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, which is the organization of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, the proceeds of such sale must be applied so far as necessary to the retirement of the said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip, and such Preferred Stock and Scrip is subject to be retired and cancelled upon the payment therefor of its face value.
That at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company duly held this first day of May, A. D. 1900, a resolution was duly adopted providing that the Company apply the said proceeds from the said sale of the granted lands, land contracts, notes, and other contracts, to the retirement of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip at par and a dividend of three and one-half per cent., and that all of said Preferred Stock and Scrip shall be retired and cancelled on or before JULY 1ST, A. D. 1900.
That said Board of Directors have caused to be deposited with MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO. in New York City, from the proceeds of said sale of granted lands and contracts, a sufficient sum of money to retire all of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip, and to pay therefor the par value thereof and a dividend of three and one-half per cent. thereon.
MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO. will, on and after MAY 15TH, A. D. 1900, at their office in New York City, on the surrender of certificates of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip for cancellation, properly indorsed, pay to the holders thereof the par value of such certificates, and a dividend of three and one-half per cent. thereon.
After said JULY 1ST, A. D. 1900, no holders of any of said Preferred Stock or Scrip will have any right or authority to vote said stock or exercise any rights of a stockholder thereunder, except to receive his proper share of the fund set apart for the retirement of said stock.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
F. S. ROLLINS, Assistant Secretary.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.
DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, D. Crawford Clark, George Coppell, Bayard Dominick, John F. Dryden, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Ely, Albert E. Goodhart, Edwin Gould, Edmund T. Halsey, J. Walter Wm. H. Hollister, Percival Knauth, Francis H. Leggett, Almeric H. Paget, William G. Park, Gilbert M. Plympton, William Schall, jr., John W. Simpson, Francis S. Smithers, Ransom H. Thomas, Wood, jr.

MORTON TRUST CO.
37 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Pres't. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

Atlantic Mutual Scrip
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WYCKOFF, BARSTOW & CO.,
'Phones 815-16 Cort. 71 BROADWAY.

READ the Herald 1 May, 17 P. 1 col. under Financial.
OVER $1,000,000,000 PROFIT TO BE CLEARED WITH MY INVENTIONS.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

Long Island R. R. Co.
BONDS.
ALL ISSUES DEALT IN.
Charles Minzesheimer & Co.,
35 WALL STREET. 17 BROAD STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To Stockholders of Morton Trust Company, (heretofore called The State Trust Company,) including holders of certificates of stock in the Morton Trust Company and in The State Trust Company:
The agreement of merger between the Morton Trust Company and The State Trust Company having become effective, whereby the Morton Trust Company is merged into The State Trust Company, and the name of the latter company is changed to the Morton Trust Company, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company (heretofore called The State Trust Company), for the election of directors, in accordance with the provisions of said agreement, will be held at the office of said company, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May, 1900; that day having been duly designated by the directors of said company.
The transfer books of this company will be closed at twelve o'clock, noon, on May 5, 1900, and will be opened at ten o'clock in the forenoon, May 16, 1900.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
Dated New York, April 30, 1900.

METROPOLITAN OPERA AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 150 West 40th St., (corner of 7th Av.,) on Wednesday, May 9, 1900, at 3:30 P. M.
FRANK N. DODD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway,
New York, May 1st, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the stock certificate transfer books of the Company will be closed on Monday, May 7th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of the Annual Meeting of the Company, to be held June 4th, 1900, and that such books will be reopened on Tuesday, June 5th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Shoe and Leather Reporter for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Spruce Street, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books will close on the 28th day of April, and will open on the 10th day of May.
Dated April 25th, 1900.
JAMES E. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

Office of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's office in Hudson, Wis., on Saturday, June 9th, 1900, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Tuesday, May 8th, and reopen on Monday, June 11th, 1900.
E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., April 20th, 1900.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New York, March 10th, 1900.—For the purposes of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office in Chicago, on THURSDAY, June 7th, 1900, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, May 5th, 1900, at noon, and reopened on Friday, June 8th, 1900.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

The Bank of America,
New York, April 25th, 1900.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Monday, May 7th, 1900. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 4th to May 8th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

German Exchange Bank.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house 330 Bowery, on Thursday, May 10th, 1900. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.
New York, April 28th, 1900.

New York, N. Y., May 3d, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Distributing Company will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms 917-922 Lord's Court Building, No. 27 William Street, New York, on Tuesday, May 15th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
N. E. D. HUGGINS, Secretary.

Canada Southern Railway Company.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, May 7th, 1900, preparatory to the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders to be held June 6th, and will be re-opened on Thursday, June 7th, 1900.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, at 19 West 44th Street, THURSDAY, May 3d, 1900, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'ty.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF
HENRY T. CAREY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
42 New St., N. Y., May 1, 1900.
THE FIRM OF H. T. CAREY & CO. HAVING expired by limitation, the undersigned have formed a new limited partnership under the same firm name of H. T. Carey & Co., terminating April 30th, 1901.
Mr. H. T. Carey has contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as special capital to the partnership.
W. B. WALDRON,
SAMUEL F. STREIT,
General Partners.
H. T. CAREY, Special Partner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between CHARLES S. LOWTHER and WILLIAM A. S. DOWNES of the City of New York, under the firm name of Lowther & Brother, expired on the first of May, 1900, pursuant to the terms of the articles. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by Charles S. Lowther, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment at his office, Number 426 East 32d Street, in the City of New York.
Dated New York, May 1st, 1900.
CHAS. S. LOWTHER.
WM. A. S. DOWNES.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company has been admitted to North Carolina.

The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London has applied for admission to Kansas.

Adolph Dohmeyer, Assistant United States Manager of the Magdeburg Insurance Company of Germany, has gone to Kansas, and it is said that the company contemplates entering that State, in which event the territory of the company's special agent in Missouri may be enlarged so as to include the State of Kansas.

The North American Accident Company of Chicago is preparing to enter Mexico and James A. & Joseph Wright of the City of Mexico have been appointed Mexican managers of the company.

The conference of liability insurance managers yesterday resumed the session in this city, which was adjourned last week. Several casualty officials last night denied a rumor to the effect that things were not running smoothly. It was further stated that only business of a routine character was transacted.

Yesterday's issue of The Insurance Press contained the following description of a new insurance concern in the State of Kentucky: "Cows are insured at $24 each in Kentucky, where a cow insurance association has been formed. It is sub-divided into sections of twenty-five members each, who contribute $1 each on the death of a cow. That produces $24 net, the owner's contribution being the twenty-fifth dollar. Chickens are not quite so valuable proportionately, while eggs and butter are not in it. But when it comes to real value, see how the noble steed, which runs the race of his life and wins it, outclasses them all! 'The unit of value in Kentucky is the thoroughbred.'"

Representatives of the fire insurance companies which were involved directly in the Hull and Ottawa fire of April 26, will meet at Ottawa to-day to begin the work of adjusting the insurance losses. Underwriters say that the chief work of their adjusters will be the appraisal of the value of the burned property in order to make certain that it was not overinsured. Little salvage, however, is expected from this source, as it is thought that many of the risks were insured for a sum much below value. There was also a considerable amount of the destroyed property which was altogether without insurance. The total insurance loss will, however, aggregate several million dollars.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 2	468,170
To date this year	49,968,830
Corresponding date last year	76,857,963

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 2	$1,554,400
To date this year	$229,023,870
Corresponding date last year	$417,994,930

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2¼ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	⅜	Iowa Cent. pf.	½
Am. Express.	8	Long Island.	6
Am. Linseed pf.	⅝	Man. Beach	3¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	5⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1	Pullman Co.	2⅞
Consol. Gas.	4⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅞	Met. Street Railway.	⅞
Am. S. & R. pf.	¾	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Steel Hoop.	½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Am. Steel & Wire.	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. S. & W. pf.	⅝	Missouri Pacific.	¾
Am. Tin Plate.	1½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	2¼
Am. Tobacco.	½	National Lead.	1
Anaconda Copper.	⅞	National Steel.	1½
Ann Arbor pf.	½	National Steel pf.	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	National Tube.	1⅛
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Nat. Tube pf.	⅞
Balt. & Ohio.	1½	New Cent. Coal.	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅞	N. Y. Air Brake.	2
B'klyn Un. Gas.	3	N. Y. Central.	⅞
Canadian Pacific.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅞
Ches. & Ohio.	1	Pfc.	1½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Norf. & West.	½
Chi., I. & L.	½	Northern Pacific.	½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1¼	North. Pac. pf.	¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Pennsylvania.	½
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Rep. Steel.	1⅞
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2	Rep. Steel pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Col. F. & I.	1¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅞
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Southern Pacific.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Cont. Tobacco.	½	Stand. R. & T.	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	Tenn. C. & I.	3½
Del. & Hudson.	½	Texas & Pacific.	⅞
Den. & Rio G. pf.	½	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	Union Pacific.	½
Erie	½	Un. Pac. pf.	½
Federal Steel.	1⅜	U. S. Express.	1
Federal Steel pf.	1¼	Wabash	½
Ft. W. & R. G.	1½	Wabash pf.	½
General Electric.	½	West. Un. Tel.	½
Gt. North. pf.	⅜	Wheel. & L. Erie.	½
Int. Paper.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2
Knick. Ice. Chi.	5	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1⅛
Louis. & Nash.	1		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

G. V., Globe & N. 5s.	1	L. & N., E., H. & N. Gs.	1¼
Long Island gen. 4s.	1		
Long Isl. unified 4s.	5		

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Rapid Tr. 5s.	1	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st.	2		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Aside from Sugar Trust, little show of strength appeared in yesterday's market. Sugar Trust shares made a substantial gain, nearly 4 points being added to the quotation; and it was notable that most of the professional traders of the Stock Exchange were openly bullish upon Sugar Trust while bearish upon most of the rest of the list. The why and the wherefore of this could not be readily discovered. Wall Street seems persuaded, however, that something much out of the ordinary impends in Sugar Trust affairs; and they who commit themselves to the doctrine that "the tape talks" are very certain that current quotations indicate unusual and important probabilities. Brokers who generally are accredited to Sugar Trust insiders have recently been quiet buyers upon a large scale, and Standard Oil purchases of the stock have undoubtedly been big.

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Some energetic effort was made yesterday to further pessimism, on the ground that additional gold export engagements warrant apprehension that tight money may soon be ruling here. Not one banker of importance indorses any such view.

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It is pleasing professional Wall Street to urge that business conditions are in bad shape, that not only the iron and steel trade is congested, with prices naturally declining, but that similar disturbance is general in most branches of business. A canvass of trade circles shows this to be untrue. Business is brisk, overproduction is not embarrassing in any quarter, and commercial authorities report that collections throughout the country are satisfactory.

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London at the moment seems disposed to do nothing here, but advices through important international connections forecast a large absorption of American stocks by European investors as soon as good news comes to London from South Africa.

UNION PACIFIC DIVIDEND.

There is semi-official authority for the statement that at the next dividend meeting of Union Pacific, the common stock of that company will be put on a permanent 3 per cent. basis. This, it is said, is assured by the large and increasing earnings of the system, and its generally improved position.

That the earnings of the company are showing gratifying gains was evidenced yesterday, when the March statement of the company was made public, showing total earnings for the month of $875,200, a gain over the same month last year of $239,800—or at the rate of over $7,500 a day.

***

In reference to the earnings and to the report of an assured 3 per cent. dividend on the common stock, Chairman E. H. Harriman, when approached yesterday, refused to discuss the matter.

An officer of the company close to Mr. Harriman, however, said: "Of course every one must recognize that the March statement is an exceptionally favorable one and will be an important influence in determining the dividend policy of the Directors. What that policy will be will not be announced in advance, but with such phenomenal earnings, it is at least safe to make favorable surmises. Further than that I do not care to say."

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

Extreme weakness in Republic Iron and Steel issues manifested itself in the early trading yesterday, and so rapid was the decline that selling in all the stocks in the entire iron and steel group was induced, with the result that for a time prices in those shares were more or less demoralized. In the afternoon a better tone prevailed, and much of the early loss was recovered.

***

The decline in Republic Iron and Steel was accompanied by fresh reports of serious litigation in which the company was said to be involved, or with which it was threatened, the price for the preferred stock breaking to 52, a loss of a full 4 points, while the common fell to 14¼. About 11 o'clock the news bulletins published a dispatch from President Warner of the company, saying that there was absolutely no truth in the numerous reports put out affecting the company. In the afternoon this early dispatch was supplemented by the following:

"The Republic Iron and Steel Company is not interested in any litigation, and its relations with other companies are harmonious. Our April 1 statement, as furnished by our auditing department, based upon conservative statements without taking actual inventory, shows cash and cash assets $8,940,862.01; also, that our company had up to April 1 earned net the three preference dividends paid and had accumulated a surplus of about $3,000,000."

Following these dispatches the stocks showed more strength, though the closing figures nevertheless marked a net decline of 1¾ from the common stock and ½ for the preferred.

The Street, too, refused to accept as final the dispatches, and it was reiterated by Chicago interests that a suit seeking to dissolve the trust because of the sale of the sheet plants within the company to the new sheet steel combination, was certainly to be brought.

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Tennessee Coal and Iron was a conspicuous sufferer as a result of the drive against the stocks, falling sharply in the morning to 76 on what was said to be selling by Chicago bears. The stock, however, was well bought by insiders with the result that it rallied several points, closing at 78½, a net loss, however, of 3½ points.

An officer of the company said that he was at a loss to account for the decline, inasmuch as business was exceptionally good.

James H. Smith of Geddes & Smith, a Director of the company, was quoted on the same subject as saying: "I understand that sales are good, and, as far as the iron trade is concerned, I am told that it is more likely that some advances would be made than that there would be further declines in prices. I know of no reason for the decline in the stock."

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Other losses recorded were American Steel and Wire common ½, preferred ⅝; Steel Hoop common ½, preferred ¼; Tin Plate common 1¼, preferred ⅛; Colorado Fuel and Iron 1¼; Federal Steel common 1⅜, preferred 1¼; National Steel 1½, National Tube 1½.

In all the stocks Chicago interests appeared as sellers.

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In this connection it is interesting to note what The Iron Age will to-day say, reviewing the situation in the iron and steel trades. Its comments follow:

A notable event of the past week was the capture by the Phoenix Bridge Company of the contract for the great bridge over the St. Lawrence River, Canada, which will require 27,000 tons of steel. This is one of the largest bridge contracts ever placed. Proposals are now being invited on the approaches to the new East River Bridge, New York, which will take about 18,000 tons of steel. The bids will be opened on the 31st inst. In connection with these important matters the fact may be noted that heavy quantities of pig iron for export are under negotiation. It is asserted that possibly 100,000 tons may shortly be covered for foreign shipment as a result of the negotiations now under way. Sales of finished products have also been made for export to a considerable extent during the week. Prices are now approaching a level which is offering opportunities for the renewal of export business on dimensions which make the movement appear considerable.

"The situation of the domestic market generally is a little less favorable than last week. Prices are yielding under the strain of the recent unfavorable developments, and a lower range of values seems to be assured. Our reports from various trade centres show that reductions have been made in various rolled products. Rails, structural shapes, and sheets are notable exceptions. The reductions made have not been large, but serve to show the tendency now existing. Buyers are disposed to hold off, not being inclined to make purchases of any considerable quantities so long as they believe that by waiting they may be able to do a little better for themselves. How long they may be inclined to wait is a question that every one would like to be able to solve, but at present it would seem that the country must work off stocks of manufactured goods and get down to almost bare shelves before a general buying movement sets in. Meanwhile every effort is being made by large manufacturers to keep the situation steady and prevent demoralization. It is rather remarkable considering the circumstances that manufacturers are preserving their equanimity.

"The epidemic of strikes now prevalent throughout the country is not calculated to be reassuring, and this situation must certainly clear up before much improvement can be expected. The disposition of workmen to strike appears to be a necessary accompaniment of the period of high prices and excessive demand for labor through which we have recently been passing. Possibly the quietness in the iron trade and the closing of a considerable number of iron establishments, throwing many men out of employment, may tend to sober the judgment of the labor leaders who are responsible for these disturbances.

"The report is in circulation, as we go to press, that the promoters of the American Bridge Company are in session in this city, and that the consolidation of the leading bridge companies of the country is likely to be accomplished this week."

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Along the same lines, Rogers, Brown & Co. say:

"We have no information that would account for the decline in the steel stocks, and are surprised at it. As far as pig iron is concerned, we have inquiries from abroad for considerable at prices not far from what we have been getting all along. Whether we make the sales or not, is a question of freight only. This shows that there is a good demand for iron in Europe, and that with low freight rates a large export business can be done at very near present prices."

GOLD AND SILVER EXPORTS.

In addition to the $580,000 in gold to be shipped to-day to Paris on Le Bretagne by the National City Bank, other exports totalling $2,100,000 will be made. Of this amount $1,600,000 will be shipped by Lazard Frères and $500,000 by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. It was thought that the National City Bank would ship an additional $500,000, but late yesterday afternoon it was said by officers of the bank that only the original $580,000 determined upon would be sent. Other shipments may, however, be made on Saturday.

As a result of the export movement, $2,111,000 gold bars have been withdrawn from the United States Assay Office. The premium paid on this totals $844.

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The banking firm of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. is negotiating to place certain American loans in Berlin, but it does not act for the National City Bank in this matter, as previously reported. The firm is acting on behalf of other financial institutions, however. Details concerning the amount of the loan are withheld. One of the banks taking a part of the loan is reported to be the Fourth National, of which J. Edward Simmons is President. The firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. denied yesterday that they would ship any gold this week, but were non-committal when asked as to whether they were loaning money to foreign commercial interests.

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There will be shipped to Porto Rico today $500,000 in United States silver coin, making $1,000,000 shipped out of the $2,000,000 appropriated by Congress for distribution among the inhabitants of that island.

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While the gold exports had their sentimental effect on the market and gave the bears an excuse to depress prices, they had no effect whatever on the money market. Call money, in fact, was yesterday the lowest it has been for some time, falling to 1½ per cent., while sixty-day loans were made at 3 and 3¼ per cent., though the probation was 3½.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The reported engagement of gold at New York for export is not disturbing the Treasury officials. Secretary Gage said to-day that gold exports at this season of the year were quite usual. He had no definite idea of the amount that might be shipped at this time, but was confident that the total would not approach the sum which the Treasury could spare without the least difficulty. At present the free gold in the Treasury vaults amounts to about $52,500,000. This could all be taken before the $150,000,000 reserve fund would be disturbed. The Secretary had no thought that the shipments would reach that amount or even approximate it. The shipment of gold at this time, he said, was easily explained. Money was being loaned in New York as low as 2½ to 3 per cent., while in London it was worth 4 per cent. The tendency of the gold movement necessarily would be toward the best market.

HOW THE TRACTIONS FARED.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Metropolitan were inclined to heaviness yesterday and were under more or less pressure all day. On the other hand, Third Avenue was fairly strong, while Manhattan showed good strength, vigorously resisting repeated drives made against it. Brooklyn's net loss was ⅝, though at one time in the day it was a full point more; Metropolitan's loss was ¾, while Manhattan gained ⅛ and Third Avenue ⅜.

During the day the April statement of earnings of Metropolitan was published, showing a total of $1,216,445, a gain of $76,530 as compared with the same month in 1899. The better feeling in Brooklyn Rapid Transit in the late afternoon was on the statement of one of the officers of the company that, allowing for offsets, the franchise tax law—were it ever enforced—would not make a difference in taxation of more than ½ per cent. on the company's stock.

In the case of Manhattan it was said that a new bull pool in the stock has been formed, and that the quotation will move sharply upward.

SUGAR STOCK MANIPULATION.

The pool manipulating Sugar Trust common stock was again in evidence yesterday, and, on sales of 94,000 shares, succeeded in forcing the quotation up from 112½ to 117, with the close at 116⅜, a net gain of 3¾ points. The advance was purely manipulative, not one item of favorable news appearing to justify the movement. On the contrary, it was said that large sales of sugar have this week been made at the present low prices for delivery this and next month.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

Norfolk and Western declined yesterday, though earnings for the month of March made public in the morning fully came up to expectations. The total was $446,600, a gain for the month of $148,500.

MISSOURI PACIFIC PLANS.

Considering the generally weak tone of the market, Missouri Pacific yesterday held well, at one time rising to 59¾, though later, on profit taking, it declined to 58⅝. It is now said not only that the Rockefellers will at to-day's meeting be given representation in the board, but also that at a meeting next week a dividend on the stock will be declared, payable June 1.

SOME NOTABLE ADVANCES.

Some exceptional advances in yesterday's market, to explain which no especial reasons were forthcoming, were in American Express stock, which gained 8 points on sales of 1,000 shares; in Consolidated Gas shares, which advanced 4¾ on sales of 1,200 shares, and in Pullman Palace Car, which appreciated 2⅝ on sales of 250 shares.

LONG ISLAND'S MOVEMENT.

Long Island yesterday continued its sensational rise, begun on the day previous, the quotation at one time advancing to 87, as compared with a close of 77½ on Tuesday. Later in the day, on profit taking, the figure receded to 83½, the close for the day, a net advance of 6 points. There was no further news respecting the property, though the talk persisted that the Vanderbilts were in control of the road and that an alliance with New York Central was assured. There was a good demand for the Long Island bonds, which advanced several points.

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Manhattan Beach was sympathetically affected in the belief that in some way that property would benefit by the developments. A gain of 3¼ points on sales of 1,800 shares was reported.

SELLING THE GRANGERS.

Reports of poor wheat prospects in the West, denied by later dispatches, and the sentimental influences exerted by gold exports, were responsible for the weakness of the Granger stocks yesterday, nearly all of them showing losses. On the decline the stocks, particularly those recognized as falling under the head of investment securities, found good support, and the closing prices were somewhat above the low figures of the day.

The short interest in all the Grangers is said to be large, while the supply of floating stock is limited. A squeeze in some of the shares, such as that worked on Sugar a few days ago, is said not to be improbable.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S DECLINE.

Pending an announcement of the results of the conference at Buffalo between the New York Central officials and the strikers, New York Central stock was yesterday inclined to sag for lack of support, while other Vanderbilt issues fell off sympathetically. Barely 1,300 shares of Central stock were traded in, at a net loss of ⅞. The sentiment in the Street was that the difficulty would be amicably settled, though while the negotiations were in progress traders did not care to commit themselves to the long side of the stock.

NATIONAL STARCH COMPANY.

TRENTON, N. J., May 2.—Amended articles were filed with the Secretary of State to-day incorporating the National Starch Company, with a capital of $9,500,000. The company was incorporated about two weeks ago with a capital of $100,000. The articles empower the company to manufacture and deal in starch and all by-products. It is provided that the first stock may be issued not to exceed two-thirds of all the outstanding stock, with 6 per cent. cumulative dividends. The papers were filed through the law firm of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The National Starch Company was organized by a committee in which Charles R. Flint of this city and Joy Morton were prominent. It took over virtually all of the stock of three important glucose and starch manufacturing concerns and will represent the most important starch industry of this country.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Freight traffic on the Lake Shore for the year 1899 largest in the history of the company.

Approval by the stockholders of the Rio Grande Western Railway of the proposed increase in the common stock from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

May interest on the International Packing Company debentures passed by order of the Directors, because of the unsatisfactory condition of the trade.

Incorporation at Trenton of the Hub Motor Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, to manufacture motor vehicles of all descriptions.

According to the American Iron Steel Association, the production of iron and steel wire rods in this country in 1899 was 1,090,376 gross tons, against 1,071,683 tons in 1898 and 970,736 tons in 1897, showing an increase last year of 27,693 tons.

Statement issued by the Commissioner of Railroads for Michigan showing that in March the railroads in that State earned $3,168,293, as against $2,797,995 in the same month last year. Up to April 1 this year the aggregate Michigan earnings were $8,916,941, an increase of $1,257,011, or 16.28 per cent. over the first three months of 1899.

According to Southern dispatches, plans are being pushed for a consolidation of the principal manufacturers of metal roofing and ceilings with $20,000,000 capital.

Increase of $76,530 in the Metropolitan Street Railway's earnings for April, making an increase of $1,437,724 since the first of last July.

Meeting in this city next Wednesday of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers to discuss consolidation.

Report of the American Car and Foundry Company, giving total net earnings for the twelve months since its organization ending Feb. 28 at $4,085,952. Four quarterly preferred dividends required $2,036,300, leaving a surplus of $2,049,652.

Special meeting of the stockholders of Swift & Co. to be held on May 31 to approve of an issue of $5,000,000 new 5 per cent. bonds, to retire the outstanding $2,500,000 6 per cent. bonds, which have been called at 105, and to purchase additional properties.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton regained yesterday a substantial proportion of Tuesday's loss, although Liverpool quotations showed a moderate decline. Liverpool opened unchanged to half a point up, and closed with a net loss of about 1 point. The local market opened 2 to 5 points up, and closed with a net gain of 4 to 9 points. Trading amounted to less than 100,000 bales. Receipts were 8,999 bales, against 5,441 of a week previous, and 12,482 of a year previous. Final bid quotations were: May, 9.57; June, 9.45; July, 9.46; August, 9.29; September, 8.53; October, 8.29; November, 8.12; December, 8.11; January, 8.13; February, 8.14; March, 8.18.

Coffee continues dull. Only 4,500 bags were traded in at the Coffee Exchange yesterday, 2,500 of this amount changing hands at call. The market opened unchanged to 5 points up, and closed unchanged from Tuesday's final quotations. Havre was also unchanged. Receipts were only 4,000 bags, a consoling fact for the bulls, who are likely, it is said, to find the figures for the world's visible supply larger than they had anticipated.

Wheat and corn were steady yesterday, and exporters took 240,000 bushels of the former staple and 325,000 bushels of the latter on this coast. July wheat closed at 73½ cents, and July corn at 46⅝ cents. There was a firmer feeling in oats.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 1½@2¼ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3½@4 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $287,995,960; balances, $15,286,524; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,473,711.

Money on call in London, 3¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market for short bills, 4 per cent., and for three months' bills, 4@4⅛ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 71¼.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 28.90; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 5.90.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, May 2.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened steady, but weakened under realizations. Rio Tintos were flat and agitated. Quietness prevailed during the greater portion of the day, but near the close sales predominated, and prices finished flat. Kafirs were irregular. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 2½c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 72.35.

BERLIN, May 2.—On the Boerse to-day, bank shares opened weak owing to the contemplated increase in the tax, but later there was a good recovery in consequence of the activity and sharp advance in mine shares, on covering purchases. International securities were steady, with the exception of Spanish fours, which declined. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were quiet. Exchange on London, 20 marks 52½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅜ per cent.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NEW COAL RAILROAD.

The Anthracite Operators' Association Pledges Support and Co-operation.

The annual meeting of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association was held yesterday aftern

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in yesterday's market in outside securities developed little of particular interest. The market again showed considerable weakness, and many declines resulted from the day's transactions. The issues that suffered most were found among the industrials, the whole of which group, with one or two exceptions, was under more or less pressure. Definite news to account for the declines recorded was lacking, and suggestions of inside selling and similar intimations as definite were all there was offered to explain the declines. The fact seems to be that at present confidence in many stocks has been somewhat shaken, due, no doubt, in great measure to recent manipulative efforts, and in consequence there is a fair amount of selling and little disposition to buy.

AMALGAMATED COPPER opened fractionally higher than the last sale of the previous day, but sold off during the day, and ended with a further fractional net loss at 88¾ bid. Trading in the stock amounted probably to 500 shares. None of the other copper stocks was active, and to some degree at least they reflected the decline in Amalgamated.

AMERICAN WOOLEN sold down to 16⅛, and closed with a net loss for the day of a quarter of a point. For several days past this stock has been under much pressure, and the liquidation in it has resulted within the last three days in a decline of over 3 points. No news has come to hand to account for the sharp decline, and it is said that nothing in the affairs of the company warrants it. The preferred stock was much steadier than the common, but this issue also sold off fractionally yesterday.

STANDARD OIL was unusually active and showed decided strength. Several hundred share lots of the stock sold at 540, and smaller lots sold above this figure. It closed at 540 bid, a net gain of 1 point. There seemed to be large demand for the stock, and it was said that there were orders in the market for large blocks of the issue. It seems to be confidently expected that this year's dividends will be much in excess of those paid in any previous year, an opinion that seems fully warranted by the fact that in the first six months the company has declared dividends amounting to very nearly as much as it has paid in any full year in the past.

SEABOARD AIR LINE securities were again prominent, but trading in them was very limited. Only $5,000 of the subscriptions changed hands, though the price advanced over 3 points. They closed at 119½ bid, against 116 bid the previous day. The bonds were quoted at 85 bid, with none offered, while the stocks were little changed from the previous quotations. The market for these securities in Baltimore has been much more active than here. The only one of the three securities offered at all at the close was the common stock, which was to be had at 12½.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION remained weak, and ended the day with a further net loss of half a point, at 9¼ bid. None of the electric stocks were much in demand yesterday.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred was traded in to the extent of about 600 shares between 73¼ and 72. They closed with a net loss of 1 point, at 72 bid. The common stock also was lower, but the bonds remained firm.

STORAGE POWER sold at 14½ and closed at 14 bid, a fractional net gain. Trading in the stock was light.

GENERAL CARRIAGE suffered a net loss of 1 point, closing at 10½ bid. The stock seemed to have no inside support yesterday.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was fairly active between 3⅜ and 3⅝. The last sale of the day was at 3½, and the stock closed at 3⅜ bid, a net loss of three-eighths of a point.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1½
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	26½	28
New Amsterdam pf.	50	55
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest.	97	98

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical		27
American Agri. Chem. pf.	74½	75½
American Bicycle	10	11
American Bicycle pf.	39¾	41
American Bicycle bonds		86
American Chicle	55	65
American Chicle pf.	77	80
American Woolen	16⅜	16½
American Woolen pf.	74½	76
Cast-Iron Pipe	5¾	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	44¾	45½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	10	11½
Distilling Company of America	6½	7
Distilling Company of America pf.	26	26⅞
Electric Boat		24
Electric Boat pf.		45
Havana Commercial	16½	18
Havana Commercial pf	58	59
International Power	19	20
International Pump	19	20½
International Pump pf.	65	68½
National Enameling & Stamp	20	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	80	94
National Gramophone	48	53
National Salt	45	46½
National Salt pf.	74½	76
Otis Elevator	29½	30½
Otis Elevator pf.	86	88½
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90	91
Rubber Goods Mfg.	26	27½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	75	80
Sloss-Sheffield	23	25
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	64	67
Standard Oil of New Jersey	540	542
United States Flour Milling pf.		7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Hose Colar		⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	88¾	89¼
American Air Power	35	39
Arizona Lead	10¾	16½
Asphalt Company of America	6⅞	7⅛
British Columbia Copper	11½	12
California Copper	2½	3
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	60	65
Chicago & Alton sub	106	106½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	27	32
Electric Vehicle pf.	77	80
Electro-Pneumatic	3¼	3⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	30
General Carriage	10½	11½
Illinois Transportation	1¾	1⅞
✱Markeen Copper	5	6½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	15½	16½
Mexican 5s	39½	39½
New England Transportation	5½	5⅝
New York Transportation	9¼	9⅜
†Pande Basin	7	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	30	31
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	23
St. Louis Transit	21½	22¾
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	119½	120½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	85	
Seaboard Air Line common	12	12½
Seaboard Air Line preferred	33¼	
Storage Power	14	15
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	14½	15
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A. 2d mss. paid	5½	
Trust Company of America	209	214
Union Copper	7	8
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	87	87½
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	72	72½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	17¼	17¾
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	66	67
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	92	93
Western Union 4s	104¾	105½

✱Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.
†Selling cents per share. Par value, $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	226	228
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	
Columbus Railway pf.	83	
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	82¼	83
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas 2d	98	99½
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	19	19
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.		96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	108	265
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	85
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29½	31

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	72
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	100	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark		55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.		103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	85	95
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas		33
Denver Gas 5s	70	72
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	104	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18	19
New England Gas & Coke bonds	68¾	69¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	109

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27¼d per ounce, and in New York at 60c; Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange, 400 shares of Standard sold at 3.87½@3.90.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Alice sold at .50, 300 Alamo at .16, 500 Croesus at .01½, 1,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .14½, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.55, 1,000 Golden Age at .04, 500 Garfield at .17½, 100 Iron Silver at .70, 300 Lacrosse at .15, 300 Mollie Gibson at .24, 100 Plymouth at .16, and 400 Pharmacist at .12½.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 2.—Trading in Boston flattened out still more to-day, and, barring Sugar and Federal Steel, was devoid of interest. Just 2,200 shares of listed mining stocks were traded in during the first half of the day, and the unlisted contribution was very small. Bell Telephone was less active and eased 9½ more, to 318½; Montana was 4 lower at 296; Parrot lost ⅜, to 44; British Columbia gained ⅝, to 12¼; Baltic fell 1½, to 20; Arcadian was off 1, at 19; Old Dominion lost 1, to 18; Gold Dredging reappeared at 4; West End Street Railway was up ½, at 94; Amalgamated lost 1, to 89; Isle Royale improved 1, to 26½; Gas and Coke rose ¾ 1, to 19¼, later 19; Boston Elevated was off 3, at 142. This is about all that there was in the way of price changes and the market dragged wearily.

Three per cent. was again the rate on the business done at the Clearing House, and New York funds sold at 10 cents discount.

Money on call is plentiful at 3 per cent. for special customers, with an upward range to 4 per cent. On time loans for four months, with choice collateral, some of the trust companies are lending as low as 3 per cent. The prevailing minimum with the banks is 3¾ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4⅞	5	Old Colony	3½	4
Allouez	1¾	2⅛	Old Dom	17½	18
Arcadian	19	19½	Osceola	67	
Arnold	6½	7	Parrot	44	44¼
Ash Bed	.40	.60	Pioneer		.50
Atlantic	2¾	2¼	Quincy	136	138
Baltic	20	20½	Rhode Island	4¼	5
B. & Cr. C.	.20	.15	Santa Fé	5½	6
Bos. & Mont.	206	209	Santa Ysabel	1¼	1¼
Butte & Bos.	69	70	Shoe	20	30
Cal. & Hec.	752	755	Tamarack	187	180
Centennial	18¼	18¾	Utah Cons	29½	29¼
Franklin	15	15¾	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	.75	1	White Knob	16	20
Isle Royale	25½	26	Winona	3¼	4
Mohawk	15	15½	Wolverine	40	40¼

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	246	Cent. M. pf.	65
Bos. & Low.	242	Fitchburg pf.	137
Bos. & Me.	192	N. Y. & N. E.	
Bos. & Prov.	303	6s	110¾
Bos. Elev.	141½	N. Y. & N. E.	
Bos. G. 5s.	82	7s	115
Cent. Mass.	12¼	West End	93½
		West End pf.	93⅞

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	319½	Mex. Tel.	2½
Chi. Stk. Yds.	135	N. E. Tel.	
Dom. Coal	44	U. S. Oil	18
Dom. C. pf.	110	West. El.	
Erie Tel.	102	West. El. pf.	61

✱Ex dividend.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Linseed was again active, the common opening at 12⅜, selling off to 12, and closing at 13. The preferred declined from the opening at 56¼ to 55½, but closed at 56⅜. Match on a few sales advanced from 125½ to 126, but closed at 125. Metropolitan Elevated common opened at 34 and closed at 33¼. The preferred brought 78½ and the bonds 97⅝@97¼.

		High.	Low.	Close.
957	American Linseed	13	12	13
1,657	American Linseed pf.	56¾	55½	56¾
50	American Radiator	40	40	40
3	Chicago Telephone	190	190	190
100	Chicago Union Traction	21½	21½	21½
15	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	73	73	73
73	Diamond Match	126	125	125
100	Lake St. L. ctfs.	8½	8¾	8¾
300	Metropolitan L.	34	33¼	33¼
25	Metropolitan L. pf.	78½	78½	78½
50	Milwaukee Breweries	4½	4½	4½
905	National Biscuit	32	31¾	31¾
470	National Biscuit pf.	86	83	85
200	National Carbon	14	15	15
25	National Carbon pf.	80½	80	80½
50	Shelby Steel Tube pf.	61	61	61
72	South Side L.	99	98½	98½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Outside of the Welsbach group, which was buoyed up by the advantages of the consolidation plan, the market was heavy. Even the "gilt-edged" stocks yielded. Pennsylvania fell to 66⅝. Electric Company of America was within ⅛ of its lowest. American Railways sold at 6, and Cambria Steel at 19⅜. Lehigh Valley was fairly steady. Marsden dropped a point on a serious explosion at its Owensborough factory. Union Traction yielded ¼ or so on an unfounded report that President Parsons would resign to return to Chicago. A majority of the list was not quoted.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	19½	19⅝	Phila. Tr.	96⅝	96⅞
Choctaw	30	32	Union Trac.	37⅝	37⅝
Con. Tr., P.	25	25¼	Un. Gas Im.	111	113
El. Co. of A.	10	10¼	Welsh La.	47½	48½
Lehigh Valley	27⅞	28	W. N. Y. & P.		
Marsden	8⅛	8¼	Penn	8⅝	8¾

CANADA FAVORS GREAT BRITAIN.

A 33 Per Cent. Preferential Tariff to Go Into Effect July 1.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Canada will put into effect July 1 next a 33 per cent. preferential tariff in favor of Great Britain, according to a report to the State Department from United States Consul Brush at Niagara Falls. The Consul says that this will take the place of the existing 25 per cent. preferential tariff which has been in operation since July, 1898, but has failed to meet the expectations of its projectors.

He says that the additional discrimination of 8 1-3 per cent. in the tariff probably will add to the imports from Great Britain, but notes that the Canadian newspapers are complaining of the dropping off of the tariff receipts from British imports, while the imports themselves are increasing in volume.

The United States trade, the Consul says, has increased from $61,000,000 to $83,000,000 in twenty-three years, when just the opposite effect had been expected from the preferential tariff in favor of Great Britain.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, May 2, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¼	16⅝	1,900	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16¼	16½	16	16¼	+ ⅛
65¾	66	1,877	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	65¾	66	65⅜	65⅞	+ ⅜
35½	36	300	American Cotton Oil.	36	36	36	36	
95½	98	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	98	98	98	98	
155	159	1,080	American Express	153	159	153	158	+8
46½	47	1,060	American Ice Co.	46⅞	46⅞	46	46½	− ⅝
12½	12¾	700	American Linseed Co.	12⅝	12	12	12¼	
56⅛	56⅝	530	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56	56⅞	56	56⅞	+ ⅜
36⅞	37	1,150	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37	37	36⅝	37	− ⅛
88½	89	670	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	88⅞	88⅞	88¼	88¼	− ⅝
24½	25	1,420	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	25¼	25½	25	25	− ½
70	73	445	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	73½	73	73	73	− ½
38½	38¾	8,225	Am. Steel & Wire	39	39¼	38	38⅝	− ½
76½	76⅞	3,700	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	76½	76⅞	76	76⅝	− ⅝
116⅜	116½	94,012	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	112½	117	112½	116⅝	+5⅞
24⅜	25	1,750	American Tin Plate	25½	25½	25	25	−1½
77½		850	Am. Tin Plate pf.	77	77⅞	77	77⅞	− ⅛
103¼	103¼	3,650	American Tobacco	103⅜	104	103	103	− ⅛
44½	44¾	730	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45	45	44⅜	44⅜	− ⅛
43	44	100	Ann Arbor pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½	− ½
25⅞	26	5,100	At., T. & S. F.	26⅝	26⅝	25⅝	26	− ⅛
69⅝	69⅞	13,228	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70⅝	70⅝	69½	69¾	− ⅝
82¾	83	4,010	Baltimore & Ohio	83½	83½	82⅝	83	−1⅛
		3,800	Balt. & Ohio, rights	1	1	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
83⅜	83½	6,903	Balt. & Ohio pf.	84½	84½	82¾	83⅜	− ⅛
72¼	72⅝	11,070	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72⅞	73¼	71	72¼	− ⅛
150½	152	250	Brooklyn Union Gas	150	150	150	150	−3
8	8½	100	Brunswick City	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ¼
94⅜		125	Canadian Pacific	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	− ¾
29½	29½	4,760	Chesapeake & Ohio	30¼	30¼	29½	29⅝	−1
124⅞	125	11,510	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125¾	125¾	124½	124⅞	− ⅝
13¾	13⅜	1,020	Chicago Great West.	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
23	25½	110	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	25½	26½	25½	25½	− ½
55	56	800	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	56	56	55	55	−1¼
117⅞	118	12,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	118⅝	119	117⅝	118	− ⅜
172½	173	480	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173	173	172½	172½	−1
161½	163	400	Chicago & Northw.	161	161½	161	161½	−1½
197	200	175	Chicago & Northw. pf.	200	200	200	200	+1
107½	107⅝	7,407	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108½	108¼	107½	107⅝	−1
12¼	12⅝	425	Chicago Term. Trans.	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	− ½
36	37	410	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37½	37½	36	36	−2
60½	61½	600	C., C., C. & St. L.	60½	60½	60⅛	60⅜	−1½
39¾	40	1,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	41	41	39½	40	−1¼
12¼	12¾	200	Colorado Midland	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	
29½	29⅝	200	Colorado Midland pf.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
6	6½	400	Colorado Southern	6	6	6	6	− ⅛
42	42⅜	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	42	42	42	42	−1
17	17½	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	17	17	17	17	−1
184	184½	1,250	Consolidated Gas	181½	186	181¼	186	+4⅝
29⅞	30¼	1,420	Con. Tobacco Co.	30½	30½	29¾	29¾	− ½
81	81¼	865	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	81½	81½	81	81¼	− ½
114½	115	100	Delaware & Hudson	114½	114½	114½	114½	− ½
19¼	19¾	400	Denver & R. G.	19½	19½	18¾	19	− ⅜
69¼	69⅝	220	Denver & R. G. pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	− ½
15	15	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	15	15	15	15	− ½
15⅞	16¼	10	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	16	16	16	16	
12¾	13	400	Erie	12½	12½	12½	12½	− ½
38⅞	39⅛	710	Erie 1st pf.	39½	39½	39	39	
49½	50	100	Evans. & T. H.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	− ⅛
40	40⅛	26,707	Federal Steel	41	41	39½	40⅛	−1⅜
68½	69	2,070	Federal Steel pf.	69	69	68¼	68¼	−1½
		140	Ft. Worth & R. G.	17	17	17	17	−1½
136½	136⅞	825	General Electric	137	137	135¼	136½	− ½
50	50¼	545	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50	50	50¼	50¼	− ⅜
153⅜	153½	400	Great Northern pf.	156½	156¾	156¼	156¼	− ¾
39	40	300	Hocking Valley	40	40	40	40	
66¼	66¾	415	Hocking Valley pf.	67½	67½	66¾	66¾	− ⅜
113⅜	114¼	400	Illinois Central	114¼	114¼	113⅜	113⅜	− ⅜
23½	24	2,810	International Paper	24	24	23	23½	
64½	65	50	International Paper pf	65	65	65	65	
6½	7	140	International Silver	7	7	7	7	− ⅛
17½	18	100	Iowa Central	18	18	18	18	
50¼	51	100	Iowa Central pf.	51	51	51	51	+1½
30	40	200	Knickerbocker Ice	33	33	33	33	−5
70	71	10	Laclede Gas	71	71	71	71	
29¾	30	100	Lake Erie & West.	30	30	30	30	
83½	84	9,255	Long Island	79	87	79	83½	+6
81¾	81½	1,350	Louisville & Nashville	82	82	82	81½	−1
17	19	1,850	Manhattan Beach	16½	19¾	16½	18¾	+3¼
92⅞	92¾	6,006	Manhattan Elevated	92⅞	93	92⅝	92¾	+ ⅛
153½	153½	8,860	Met. Street Railway	154	154⅝	152	153	− ⅝
13¾	14½	1,200	Mexican Central	13¾	14	13¾	13¾	
3⅞	4⅛	200	Mexican National ctfs	4	4	4	4	
63	63½	6,903	Minn. & St. Louis	63½	63½	63½	63½	− ¼
94	95½	260	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	95	93	95	95	− ½
25	26	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	25	25	25	25	−1
65½	68½	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	66	66	66	66	+1
34⅜	34½	700	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	
58⅞	58½	37,345	Missouri Pacific	59⅜	59⅝	58¼	58⅝	− ⅝
42	44	10	Mobile & Ohio	42	42	42	42	
188¼	190	10	Morris & Essex	188¼	188½	188¼	188¼	
31½	32¼	300	National Biscuit Co.	32	32	32	32	
81	85½	135	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	86	86	86	86	−2½
21½	21⅝	560	National Lead Co.	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21½	−1
103⅜	104¾	100	National Lead Co. pf.	104	104	104	104	− ¼
32⅛	32½	2,280	National Steel	32½	32⅝	32	32	−1½
88	89	900	National Steel pf.	88¼	89	88	88½	− ½
48¼	49	2,283	National Tube	49¼	49¼	48¼	48⅝	−1⅝
89¾	90⅜	3,443	National Tube pf.	90½	90½	89¾	90	− ⅞
36	38	100	New Central Coal	36	36	36	36	− ⅛
118½	118⅝	200	New Jersey Central	118½	119	118⅜	118⅝	− ⅛
125	127	110	New York Air Brake	125	125	125	125	−2
133⅜	134	1,321	New York Central	134	134	133½	133⅝	− ⅞
12⅞	12⅝	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	− ⅛
34	37	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	−1½
22¼	22⅜	2,500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	− ⅜
37½	37⅝	3,852	Norfolk & Western	37⅝	38	37⅝	37⅝	
79½	80		Norfolk & West. pf.	79½	80⅜	79⅜	79⅜	
14⅞	15	3,350	North American	14⅞	15	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅛
57⅝	58	3,200	Northern Pacific	57⅝	58	57½	57¾	− ⅛
75¼	75¾	714	Northern Pacific pf.	75¾	75¾	75	75	− ⅛
32	33	100	Pacific Mail	32½	32½	32½	32½	
133¼	133⅜	18,540	Penn. R. R., ex div.	134¼	134½	133¼	133¼	−1
		50	Penn. R. R., sub R.	133	133	133	133	
103¼	103⅜	6,220	People's Gas, Chicago.	104¼	104¼	103	103⅜	− ⅛
	3	3½	945	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
24⅜	24⅝	100	Père Marquette	25	25	25	25	− ⅛
46½	47½	210	Pressed Steel Car.	46¾	46⅞	46¾	46⅞	+ ⅛
184	185	250	Pullman Company	184½	185	184½	185	+2⅜
18⅞	19	400	Reading	18⅞	18⅞	18½	18½	− ⅛
58½	59	4,900	Reading 1st pf.	59	59	58½	58⅝	− ⅜
15¾	15¾	5,055	Republic Iron & Steel.	16½	16½	14¼	14⅝	−1⅝
55½	56	4,037	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	56¼	56¼	52	52½	−3½
10⅝	10⅝	370	St. L. & San Fran.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅛
34⅝	35	520	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35¼	35½	34¾	34¾	
11¼	11⅜	550	St. Louis Southw.	11⅜	11⅜	11	11¼	− ⅜
29¾	30	1,528	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30½	30½	29½	29⅝	− ⅞
35½	35⅜	18,330	Southern Pacific	36⅛	36¾	35¼	35⅞	− ⅞
13	13⅛	800	Southern Railway	13⅛	13⅜	13¼	13⅛	− ⅛
56⅜	56⅞	2,150	Southern Railway pf.	56⅞	56⅞	56¼	56½	− ⅜
5¾	6	100	Standard R. & T.	6	6	6	6	− ½
78¾	79	7,360	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	81⅞	81⅞	76	78¼	−3½
18⅝	18⅞	500	Texas Pacific	19¼	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅛
14	14½	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	14	14	14	14	− ⅛
107½	108	1,400	Third Avenue	107	107⅝	107	107¼	+ ⅜
	13	13½	1,540	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	13	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ⅛
58	59½	1,980	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	62	62	58⅞	59	−3
53⅜	55½	12,040	Union Pacific	56	56⅞	55½	55⅜	− ½
74⅝	74¾	1,918	Union Pacific pf.	74⅞	74⅞	74¼	74½	− ⅛
46	48	100	United States Express.	48	48	48	48	−1
13	13⅞	4,720	United States Leather.	13⅜	13½	12⅞	13	− ⅛
70⅜	70⅝	1,170	U. S. Leather pf.	70⅞	71	70⅜	70⅝	
30	30¼	410	United States Rubber.	30¼	30¼	30	30	
8½	8½	1,200	Wabash	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	− ⅛
22½	22⅝	970	Wabash pf.	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½	− ⅛
123	128	27	Wells-Fargo Express.	127	127	126½	126½	
81⅛	81⅜	907	Western Union Tel.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 376.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 26, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,474,925.95
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,473.68
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		60,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		710,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		19,866.12
Stocks, securities, etc		1,051,167.68
Furniture and fixtures		33,922.80
Other real estate and mortgages owned		220,392.78
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$1,097,789.27	
Due from State banks and bankers	93,169.42	
Internal revenue stamps	4,854.65	
Checks and other cash items	100,806.84	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,097,019.40	
Notes of other National banks	71,175.60	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	6,852.23	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie $2,777,540.50 Legal-tender notes 1,230,025.00	4,007,565.50	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	3,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5% redemption fund)	2.50	
		6,482,174.81
Total		$18,054,923.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid		144,789.85
National bank notes outstanding		49,000.00
United States bond loan account		300,000.00
Due to other National banks	$5,702,812.88	
Due to State banks and bankers	646,717.30	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	884,463.69	
Dividends unpaid	2,591.16	
Individual deposits subject to check	7,505,231.88	
Demand certificates of deposit	12,926.60	
Certified checks	184,218.79	
Cashier's checks outstanding	596,235.86	
United States deposits	500,000.00	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	14,435.81	
		16,150,133.97
Total		$18,054,923.82

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, C. S. YOUNG, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of May, 1900. WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
COURTLANDT D. MOSS,
JAMES H. DUNHAM,
W. L. STRONG, } Directors.

[No. 687.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 26th, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,705,029.87
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		.06
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		12,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc		137,361.72
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		700,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		313,446.42
Due from State banks and bankers		20,663.40
Checks and other cash items		114,774.84
Exchanges for Clearing House		241,849.26
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		263.10
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie $1,322,462.23 Legal-tender notes 260,845.00		1,583,306.23
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		3,690.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 % redemption fund		42,137.17
Total		$9,384,522.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		672,786.35
National bank notes outstanding		73,350.00
Due to other National banks	$1,587,783.38	
Due to State banks and bankers	27,661.81	
Dividends unpaid	2,419.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,848,401.79	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,114.87	
Certified checks	131,093.94	
Cashier's checks outstanding	43,910.47	
		6,638,385.72
Total		$9,384,522.07

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES J. DAY, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of May, 1900. LINCOLN A. STUART, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
DAVID S. WALTON,
W. B. PUTNEY,
GEO. J. FERRY, } Directors.

[No. 1,196.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 26, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,760,211.35
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		717.24
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		25,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		567,929.96
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		350,000.00
Other real estate owned		7,300.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		229,366.86
Due from State banks and bankers		34,930.48
Checks and other cash items		5,468.17
Exchanges for Clearing House		245,331.94
Notes of other National banks		9,560.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		360.05
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie $515,265.00 Legal-tender notes 182,940.00		698,205.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		25,000.00
Total		$5,549,381.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$600,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		100,425.32
National bank notes outstanding		421,147.50
Due to other National banks		412,434.49
Due to State banks and bankers		30,644.73
Due to trust companies and savings banks		634,698.07
Dividends unpaid		1,762.00
Individual deposits subject to check		2,727,436.75
Demand certificates of deposit		19,552.71
Certified checks		198,274.63
Cashier's checks outstanding		1,105.27
Total		$5,549,381.65

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of May, 1900. CHARLES F. AUKAMP, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Cert. filed in New York Co.
Correct—Attest:
WM. C. STURGES,
WM. M. KINGSLAND,
GEO. W. QUINTARD, } Directors.

[No. 1,261.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 26th, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$907,402.85
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		69.94
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		4,913.88
Stocks, securities, &c		58,014.88
Other real estate owned		10,093.44
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		139,746.94
Due from State banks and bankers		2,963.23
Internal revenue stamps		225.00
Checks and other cash items		28,501.31
Exchanges for Clearing House		41,563.17
Notes of other National banks		65.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,837.19
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie $164,294 Legal-tender notes 99,361		263,655.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Total		$1,512,491.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		60,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		28,888.89
National bank notes outstanding		47,340.00
Suspense account		5,000.00
Due to other National banks		33,599.65
Dividends unpaid		839.68
Individual deposits subject to check		1,014,880.90
Demand certificates of deposit		1,707.27
Certified checks		19,751.47
Cashier's checks outstanding		93.01
Total		$1,512,491.83

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WM. H. CHASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of May, 1900. JOHN J. SULLIVAN, Notary Public, Kings Co. N. Y.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
A. D. BENDHEIM,
HENRY HOFHEIMER,
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, } Directors.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK
OF NEW YORK,
At New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, April 26th, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$73,019,159.44
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		718.06
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		900,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		17,765,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,339,737.09
Stocks, securities, &c		15,498,090.73
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,832,510.42
Due from State banks and bankers		168,139.72
Checks and other cash items		270,877.83
Exchanges for Clearing House		14,800,739.09
Notes of other National banks		15,600.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		537.11
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz: Gold $25,408,130.00 Legal tenders 4,282,460.00		29,690,590.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		45,000.00
Total		$156,546,789.49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$10,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits (net)		5,420,671.13
National bank notes outstanding		880,000.00
Dividends unpaid		210.00
Provident reserve fund	$30,000.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	72,876,002.47	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,005,366.00	
Certified checks	7,498,751.82	
Cashier's checks outstanding	484,265.73	
	$83,894,386.02	
Due to other National banks	$20,676,345.48	
Due to State banks and bankers	8,310,176.86	
	28,986,522.34	
United States deposits	17,745,000.00	
		130,625,908.36
United States bond account		9,620,000.00
Total		$156,546,789.49

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GILSON S. WHITSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 2d day of May, 1900. EDWIN F. CORBY, Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
SAMUEL SLOAN,
WM. DOUGLAS SLOANE,
E. H. HARRIMAN, } Directors.

[891.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 26, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discount		$40,856,848.14
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		305,954.24
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc		461,727.83
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,064,250.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		28,721.63
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		3,216,061.25
Due from State banks and bankers		207,726.01
Checks and other cash items		45,469.08
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,498,269.08
Notes of other National banks		65,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,001.71
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie $13,940,324.50 Legal-tender notes 3,796,000.00		17,736,324.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		48,000.00
Total		$70,586,104.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		940,672.18
National bank notes outstanding		42,227.50
Due to other National banks	$22,810,634.22	
Due to State banks and bankers	8,948,285.35	
Dividends unpaid	1,191.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	32,367,313.45	
Demand certificates of deposit	128,496.75	
Certified checks	786,859.99	
Cashier's checks outstanding	24,423.12	
		65,067,204.39
Liabilities other than those above stated: Tax reserve		36,000.00
Total		$70,586,104.07

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of May, 1900. WM. A. MAIN, Notary Public, Kings Co., Cert. filed in N. Y.
Correct—Attest:
GEORGE S. HART,
CHAS. STERNBACH,
FRANCIS R. APPLETON, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 26, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,628,710.06
U. S. bond to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		84,000.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		485,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		373,669.93
Due from State banks and bankers		45,904.42
Internal revenue stamps		383.00
Checks and other cash items		22,228.04
Exchanges for Clearing House		720,607.00
Notes of other National banks		4,420.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		3,411.43
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie $468,385.00 Legal tender notes 314,695.00		783,080.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$6,203,663.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		110,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		87,341.95
Taxes anticipated		7,000.00
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$654,655.48	
Due to State banks and bankers	88,072.60	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	86,754.48	
Dividends unpaid	618.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	3,982,609.77	
Demand certificates of deposit	22,557.52	
Certified checks	37,072.70	
Cashier's checks outstanding	81,981.41	
		4,954,321.96
Total		$6,203,663.91

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOHN I. COLE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of May, 1900. E. J. ANTHONY, Notary Public, Kings Co., No. 8.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
JOS. S. STOUT,
THOMAS RUSSELL,
JOHN M. CRANE, } Directors.

[No. 1,393.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE BANK OF NEW YORK, N. B. A.,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, 26th day of April, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,718,217.56
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		225.90
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		862,771.52
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		250,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		434,602.98
Due from State banks and bankers		379,022.78
Internal revenue stamps		212.00
Checks and other cash items		41,054.11
Exchanges for Clearing House		9,832,082.94
Notes of other National banks		10,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		619.97
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie $3,217,100.00 Legal-tender notes 1,114,184.00		4,331,284.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		100,000.00
Total		$29,012,342.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,067,348.94
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks		5,499,330.01
Due to State banks and bankers		1,081,053.25
Due to trust companies and savings banks		582,517.75
Dividends unpaid		430.00
Individual deposits subject to check		10,006,827.60
Demand certificates of deposit		301,778.06
Certified checks		6,815,085.86
Cashier's checks outstanding		12,470.39
Total		$29,012,342.76

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of May, 1900. HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
J. KENNEDY TOD,
CHAS. D. LEVERICH,
E. S. MASON, } Directors.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 4,645.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 26, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,512,750.30
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,343.45
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		550,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		1,062,655.92
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		255,959.27
Due from State banks and bankers		15,470.97
Internal rev. stamps	$737.65	
Checks and other cash items	1,004.07	
Exchanges for Clearing House	169,482.02	
Notes of other National banks	50,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	502.91	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie 1,126,899.85 Legal-tender notes 250,000.00		
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r, (5% of circulation)	24,427.50	
		1,623,054.00
Total		$7,521,233.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		529,643.22
National bank notes outstanding		473,487.50
Due to other National banks	$1,960,043.31	
Due to State banks and bankers	454,292.48	
Due to Trust Co. and sav'g banks	362,036.46	
Individual deposits subject to check	2,683,397.54	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,203.22	
Certified checks	24,239.32	
Cashier's checks outstanding	390.86	
United States deposits	522,300.00	
		6,011,103.19
Liabilities other than those above stated— Reserve for taxes		7,000.00
Total		$7,521,233.91

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHAS. W. RIECKS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. W. RIECKS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of May, 1900. DANIEL E. POMEROY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
GEO. F. BAKER,
E. C. CONVERSE,
HENRY GRAVES, } Directors.

[No. 2,508.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 26th, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,645,831.51
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		160.65
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		249,784.02
Other real estate and mortgages owned		51,715.88
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		367,469.54
Due from State banks and bankers		10,156.93
Checks and other cash items		16,947.57
Exchanges for Clearing House		445,044.96
Notes of other National banks		6,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		8,971.76
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie $1,917,505.00 Legal-tender notes 507,617.00		2,425,522.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Total		$10,278,545.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		800,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		264,181.42
National bank notes outstanding		50,000.00
Due to other National banks	$663,769.17	
Due to State banks and bankers	362,116.27	
Dividends unpaid	250.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	7,724,570.65	
Demand certificates of deposit	43,282.50	
Certified checks	132,934.71	
Cashier's checks outstanding	32,441.51	
		8,959,364.01
Reserved for taxes		5,000.00
Total		$10,278,545.43

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, RUEL W. POOR, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. W. POOR, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of May, 1900. OWEN WARD, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
W. H. GELSHENEN,
C. W. MORSE,
ROBT. DUNLAP, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
at the close of business April 26, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,526,047.19
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		210,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		50,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		11,843.75
Stocks, securities, etc		52,632.50
Furniture and fixtures		4,800.00
Real estate owned		9,750.00
Due from National banks	$141,967.95	
Due from State banks and bankers	28,568.77	
Internal revenue stamps	1,221.14	
Checks and other cash items	5,408.40	
Exchanges for Clearing House	191,171.24	
Notes of other National banks	11,000.00	
Nickels and cents	289.95	
Specie	608,270.00	
Legal-tender notes	270,133.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	11,097.50	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, (other than 5% fund)	5,000.00—1,274,147.95	
Total		$4,139,221.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		49,793.31
Dividends unpaid		72.00
National bank notes outstanding		209,950.00
Due to other National banks	$759,409.78	
Due to State banks and bankers	58,415.86	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	150,251.47	
Individual deposits subject to check	2,502,944.69	
Demand certificates of deposit	19,749.00	
Certified checks	36,513.95	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,121.33—3,529,406.08	
Total		$4,139,221.39

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn to before me this 2d day of May, 1900. F. M. BURGER, Notary Public, No. 261.
Correct—Attest:
JAMES ROWLAND,
WM. J. MERRALL,
JAMES M. DONALD, } Directors.

[No. 1304.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Thursday, April 26th, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$21,683,228.02
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		13,551.88
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		5,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,250,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		461,161.25
Stocks, securities, etc.		1,709,364.01
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		621,889.78
Other real estate owned		47,411.03
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		3,266,226.33
Due from State banks and bankers		337,964.72
Internal revenue stamps		2,650.00
Checks and other cash items		120,790.60
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,917,805.88
Notes of other National banks		1,557.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie $5,193,763.32 Legal-tender notes 1,664,000.00		6,857,763.32
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		247,815.00
Total		$45,749,178.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		856,847.46
National bank notes outstanding		4,720,747.50
Due to other National banks		6,723,637.90
Due to State banks and bankers		2,487,632.68
Due to trust companies and savings banks		642,653.36
Dividends unpaid		6,378.00
Individual deposits subject to check		19,452,703.13
Demand certificates of deposit		29,007.72
Certified checks		1,369,636.18
Cashier's checks outstanding		743,384.46
United States deposits		1,207,500.00
Liabilities other than those above stated: Borrowed bonds		250,000.00
Total		$45,749,178.42

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWARD BURNS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of May, 1900. WM. IVES WASHBURN, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
JNO. T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
DUMONT CLARKE, } Directors.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, April 26th, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$30,940,392.57
Overdrafts		1,479.18
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		6,152,100.00
U. S. bonds on hand		287,490.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		472,490.90
Stocks, securities, &c		3,415,246.96
Banking house		1,350,000.00
Due from other National banks		1,556,311.60
Due from State banks and bankers		778,269.49
Internal revenue stamps		8,607.09
Checks and other cash items		17,796.70
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,297,923.57
Notes of other National banks		33,700.00
Nickels and pennies		222.52
Specie		10,445,767.00
Legal tender notes		2,443,302.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		50,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. fund)		47,000.00
		$65,298,104.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,350,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		623,841.12
National bank notes outstanding		1,000,000.00
Dividends unpaid		894.00
Individual deposits, subject to check	$11,420,274.22	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,850.08	
Certified checks	3,978,224.01	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,025,979.43	
	16,428,327.74	
Due to other National banks	$22,612,450.05	
Due to State banks and bankers	7,051,925.21	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	5,263,091.46	
	34,927,466.72	
United States deposits	6,043,695.00	
United States bond account	2,923,880.00	
		$65,298,104.58

State of New York, County of New York, ss:
I, WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this second day of May, 1900. JOHN C. RYER, Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
JAS. T. WOODWARD,
HUDSON HOAGLAND,
JAMES HENRY SMITH, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 26th, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$28,991,285.39
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		9.03
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		2,040,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		20,020.60
Stocks, securities, etc		513,727.79
Other real estate owned		644,275.98
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		874,281.62
Due from State banks and bankers		73,110.14
Internal revenue stamps		168.78
Checks and other cash items		10,131.19
Exchanges for Clearing House		4,315,225.74
Notes of other National banks		3,965.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		105.18
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie $7,241,673.00 Legal-tender notes 1,940,622.00		9,182,295.00
Redemption funds with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 % redemption fund		140,000.00
Total		$46,867,081.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,100,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,545,062.33
National bank notes outstanding		49,997.50
Due to other National banks	$11,770,357.21	
Due to State banks and bankers	5,679,991.51	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,091,525.54	
Dividends unpaid	5,151.51	
Individual deposits subject to check	18,848,120.06	
Demand certificates of deposit	300,197.57	
Certified checks	2,085,294.69	
Cashier's checks outstanding	393,206.50	
United States deposits	1,948,177.02	
		43,122,021.61
Total		$46,867,081.44

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. A. SMITH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. A. SMITH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of May, 1900. IRA HARRIS, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
JOHN F. DRYDEN, } Directors.

[No. 29.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business, April 26th, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$15,354,388.61
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		13,366.22
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		2,000,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		1,271,270.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		407,553.85
Stocks, securities, etc		18,705,616.43
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		600,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		524,085.89
Due from State banks and bankers		33,537.75
Checks and other cash items		27,387.50
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,108,397.19
Notes of other National banks		32,118.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		73.07
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie $9,629,552.50 Legal-tender notes 1,416,119.00		11,045,671.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		25,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		56,178.28
Total		$53,700,644.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		4,110,460.39
National bank notes outstanding		494,750.00
Due to other National banks		19,951,387.41
Due to State banks and bankers		1,796,562.85
Due to trust companies and savings banks		2,147,671.24
Individual deposits subject to check		16,206,052.66
Demand certificates of deposit		39,448.27
Certified checks		1,168,215.69
Cashier's checks outstanding		306,095.78
United States deposits		1,980,000.00
Total		$53,700,644.29

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WM. B. REED, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. B. REED, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of May, 1900. THOS. S. WILLIAMS, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
GEO. F. BAKER,
F. L. HINE,
WM. FAHNESTOCK, } Directors.

[No. 1,231.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 26th, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$26,247,817.68
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		678.80
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		55,500.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		817,764.65
Due from State banks and bankers		67,209.08
Checks and other cash items		142,561.90
Exch

MORRIS PARK RACES TO BEGIN SATURDAY

Metropolitan Handicap and Juvenile Stakes to be Run Then.

COURSE IN EXCELLENT SHAPE

Automobile Service Arranged for Racegoers—Dates on Which Stakes Will Be Run.

Racing of that quality that warrants it being dignified by the name of sport will begin on the metropolitan circuit on Saturday, when the gates of Morris Park are thrown open for the Spring meeting of the Westchester Racing Association. It will be a gala day with the racing enthusiasts, who would never think of attending the meeting now being held at Aqueduct, for all who delight in witnessing stirring contests between game horses of high class will be on hand. They will find the big grand stand and the cozy clubhouse stand; the pleasant lawns and pretty infields the same as they were last year, for no material changes have been made, and if the weather is pleasant they should find a pleasant picture set before them, for Morris Park, in its fresh Spring garments, is as pretty as any race course in the country. Lander's excellent band will cheer losers and winners alike in the interval between races.

Saturday's programme is one that should tempt any lover of racing to make the trip, for it includes the Metropolitan, the first of the big Spring handicaps, the Juvenile, in which the best of the season's two-year-olds may be seen at the post for the first time, and the Maiden Steeplechase at two miles, will furnished a dashing finish. The meeting will continue until May 24, and will include fifteen race days, with racing every week day but Friday.

Trainers with big strings of horses have been busy at the track for the past two months, with the result that almost every horse on the grounds—cross-country horses as well—are in the pink of condition and up to hard racing form. Green B. Morris and "Jack" Joyner, the latter with Perry Belmont's string, have been at the track for some time, and the entire string of Arthur Featherstone, the Chicago millionaire, has been brought there within the past few days. Mesmerist, probably the most talked about of last year's two-year-olds, the crack of the string, and is in excellent condition. He came from Lexington in a special car, and, as he is in great shape just now, his owner thinks him the greatest three-year-old in the country. One section of William C. Whitney's big string is at Morris Park, and so are the horses owned by most of the more prominent racing men in the East.

For the Metropolitan, over the Withers mile, Imp, last year's Suburban winner, is still the favorite. She has been growing better, and, in spite of her poor races at Bennings, has been reeling off sprints that show her to be in the best possible condition. Yesterday she worked a mile in 1:41½. She will be a starter in the Metropolitan, even with the top weight, and her chances are well thought of.

There will be a lot of uncertainty and any amount of "stable information" floating around when the two-year-olds are called to be saddled for the Juvenile Stakes. Many of the two-year-olds are already "touted" as "world-beaters," and while the crack two-year-old of the season may not be among the lot that start, certainly some of the best of them will be in the field. James R. Keene's Kimberly, the best-looking of Domino's sons; C. Fleischmann's Sons' Bonnibert, by Albert-Bonnie Ola, and Margravite, by Margrave-Mount Vernon; Eugene Leigh's Ballyhoo Boy, by Kingston-Ballyhoo, and Arthur Featherstone's Moralto, a full brother to Henry of Navarre, are among the candidates for the Juvenile best liked by those who have watched the young horses at work.

The stake programme for the meeting after the opening day is as follows:

Tuesday, May 8—The Larchmont and Toboggan Handicap.
Wednesday, May 9—The Bouquet and St. Nicholas Hurdle.
Thursday, May 10—The Harlem and Crotona Highweight Handicap.
Saturday, May 12—The Fashion, the Withers, and New York Steeplechase.
Tuesday, May 15—The Baychester and New Rochelle Handicap.
Wednesday, May 16—The Laureate and Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap.
Thursday, May 17—The Van Nest and Claremont Highweight Handicap.
Saturday, May 19—The National Stallion, the Ladies, and International Steeplechase Handicap.
Tuesday, May 22—Pocantico Handicap and the Amateur Cup.
Wednesday, May 23—The Gaiety and Van Cortlandt Highweight Handicap.
Thursday, May 24—The Eclipse and the Belmont.

The Westchester Racing Association announces that through the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company a completely equipped automobile service, with broughams, hansoms, and surreys, between New York and Morris Park will be begun the first day of the meeting. A charging station has been established at Morris Park.

RACING AT AQUEDUCT.

Boney Boy Won the Only Quality Race of the Day.

Only one race at Aqueduct yesterday was filled with horses with any pretension to class, and that was a handicap at three-quarters of a mile, for which there were originally seven candidates. Two of these were scratched, leaving Boney Boy and Shoreham the two best-liked horses in the race. Of the pair, Shoreham was at first the most fancied, but when Hamilton was substituted for Bullman on Shoreham, Boney Boy became the favorite. He justified the confidence placed in him by going off in front at the start and remaining there to the end, winning easily by a length and a half from Robert Metcalf. The latter stuck to Boney Boy throughout the run, but could not stay with him through the stretch. Shoreham made a very poor showing, and finished absolutely last. Sparrow Wing, Elfin Conig, Boney Boy, and Bellario were all winning favorites, so on the day the public had much the best of the battle with the bookmakers.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; about seven furlongs. R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Sparrow Wing, b. f., 4, by Candlemas—Maiden, 105 (Spencer,) 3 to 5 and out, won in a drive by a neck; William Easton's Wax Taper, 3, 102, (Slack,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length from J. R. Hand's Dutch Comedian, 5, 112, (Tabor,) 3 to 1 and even money, third. Time—1:26. Racebud, Sea Robber, and Bardella also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting; selling; three-quarters of a mile. J. H. Carr's blk. c., by Tea Tray-Islette, 110, (Spencer,) 3 to 5 and out, won in a gallop by a length and a half; F. Regan's Alex, 103, (Mitchell,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, second by half a length from P. M. Civill's Insurrection, 97, (Slack,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Henry Bess and Candia also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; selling; about seven furlongs. A. L. Aste's Ragged Sailor, b. g., 4, by Salvator-Vandalia, 94 pounds, (Romanelli,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won easily by four lengths; F. J. Trisbie's Marcus, 3, 102, (Mitchell,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, second by the same distance from T. Ryan's George Le Bar, 5, 105, (Hamilton,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:26. Golden Sceptre, Christmas Carol, Morcose, Rose Trelawney, and Hungarian also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; three-quarters of a mile. Mrs. R. Bradley's Boney Boy, ch. g., 4, by Blitzen-Sue B., 119 pounds, (Claxson,) 11 to 5 and 6 to 5, won handily by a length and a half; P. S. P. Randolph's Robert Metcalf, 3, 89, (Slack,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second, by half a length from J. McLaughlin's Lady Lindsey, 4, 110, (Mitchell,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1. Time—1:14 3-5. Carbuncle and Shoreham also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; selling; about seven furlongs. H. T. Oxnard's McGrathiana Prince, ch. g., 3, by Hanover-El Dorado, 105, (Wilson,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, won easily by three lengths; P. A. Johnson's Lauderman, 3, 102, (Evans,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by a length and a half from Coughacres Stables' Kimmage, 3, 108, (Clawson,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, third. Time—1:27. George Simons, Eastlisk, Long Isle, Come to Order, and *Tendril also ran.

*Left at the post.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at this meting. Five furlongs. Newton Bennington's Bellario, ch. c., by Belvidere-Madge Stuart, 110, (Slack,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won handily by a length and a half; J. H. Carr's Billionaire, 110, (Spencer,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by a length from Oneck Stable's Horsa, 110, (Clawson,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Prince of Evil, The Golden Prince, Ford, Dr. Barlow, and Robert Waddell also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Vouch, 110 pounds; Bowen and Glenwood, 108 each; Lambkin, 107; Moor and Connie, 105 each; William Ack, 103.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Tony Honig, 109 pounds; Laudeman, 108; The Jefferson, Passaic, Robert Bonner, and George Simons, 106 each; Emigre, 103; Winepress, 101; Ross Clark, 91.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; five and one-half furlongs. Boney Boy and Gaze, 119 pounds each; Danforth, 116; Royal Sterling, 115; Carbuncle, Dissenter, and Lady Lindsey, 112 each; Revonah, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Maximo Gomez, 116 pounds; Knight of the Garter, 114; Kinnikinic, 113; Flax Spinner, 112; Kris Kringle, 111; Merry Prince and Dan Rice, 109 each; Rare Perfume, 107; Bangor and Tryshena, 106 each, First Whip and Carbuncle, 91 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; about seven furlongs. Alsike and Tyrshena, 115 pounds each; Zanone, 111; Lindula, Sparrow Wing, and First Whip, 108 each; Manitoban, 106; Trumpet, 103; Christmas Carol, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Della Cee, Margaret Hoffman, I Know, Mudder, Hija, The Jade, Anecdote, and Anice, 107 each.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

NASHVILLE, May 2.—Six furlongs—Shrove Tuesday, 105 pounds, (Weber,) 1; Wedding Guest, 104, 2; Clipsetta, 98, 3; time, 1:15¼. Seven furlongs—The Pride, 107, (Devin,) 1; Eltholin, 109, 2; Bohul, 90, 3; time, 1:27½. Mile and a sixteenth—Windward, 93, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Bequeath, 94, 2; Lennep, 102, 3; time, 1:48¾. Four and a half furlongs—Clorita, 103, (McGinn,) 1; Denman Thompson, 110, 2; Isobel, 107, 3; time, 0:55¾. Six and a half furlongs—Sir Eldon, 107, (W. Jones,) 1; Koscio, 114, 2; Two Annies, 93, 3; time, 1:22. Five and a half furlongs—Crystalline, 107, (Howell,) 1; Round O., 95, 2; Quaver, 112, 3; time, 1:21¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Half mile—Loneliness, 97, (Logue,) 1; Loyal S., 103, 2; Illusion, 103, 3; time, 0:49. Mile and a quarter—Mamie G., 90, (Logue,) 1; Colonel Root, 102, 2; Ramlet, 96, 3; time, 2:07½. One mile—Mortgage, 94, (J. Ranch,) 1; True Blue, 111, 2; Captive, 111, 3; time, 1:39¾. Six furlongs—Headwater, 106, (Buchanan,) 1; Pat Morrissey, 98, 2; Sly, 115, 3; time, 1:14. Mile and an eighth—Gauntlet, 101, (Bassinger,) 1; Lena, 104, 2; Twinkler, 105, 3; time, 1:53. Mile and a quarter—Coda, 100, (Mounce,) 1; Glenn Ann, 100, 2; Grady, 95, 3; time, 2:07½.

Kentucky Derby Will Be Run To-day.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—If the weather is pleasant the biggest crowd that has ever witnessed a Kentucky derby will be at Churchill Downs to-morrow when for the twenty-sixth time that event will be decided. Taking the work of the colts in their final trial it will be a horse race from the fall of the flag to the wire, and as the event now figures on paper, it is one of the most open in the history of the class races. Lieut. Gibson is the favorite, and there are many who believe he will win as he pleases, and his work certainly justifies much of the confidence his backers have in him.

Wales Colt Won Guinea Stakes.

LONDON, May 2.—Great crowds of spectators turned out at Newmarket today to see the race for the 2,000 Guineas Stakes. The Prince of Wales witnessed his racing colors carried to victory, and the subsequent reception accorded him showed how popular was Diamond Jubilee's success. Sir R. Maldie Griffith's View Holla, ridden by Martin, led to the furlong post, when Diamond Jubilee, drew clear, followed by Sidus, and, making the remainder of the running, won easily by four lengths. Three-quarters of a length separated the second and third horses. The betting was 11 to 4 against Diamond Jubilee, 50 to 1 against Bonarosa, and 100 to 1 against Sidus. L. Reiff rode Bonarosa. "Tod" Sloan participated in this event, but his mount was unplaced.

New Turf Guide.

Racegoers will welcome the second number of Goodwin's Official Turf Guide, which appeared yesterday. It contains the usual complete record of all races run up to May 1.

RACE TRACK NOTES AND GOSSIP.

A new plunger, a mysterious German, known to the bookmakers only as Albert S., made his appearance in the ring yesterday, and secured such fancy prices as 50 and 60 to 1 against McGrathiana Prince, in the fifth race. John H. Carr, the owner of Wait Not and Elfin Conig, also bet a lot of money on the horse, and both had the satisfaction of seeing their choice come home alone.

Ragged Sailor, George Le Bar, and Hungarian were all "good things" in the third race, and all were heavily backed. A. L. Aste, the owner of Ragged Sailor, and his friends backed their choice so heavily that his price went from 10 to 1 to 7 to 2. He won easily enough, but his rider, Romanelli, an Italian stable boy who used to be one of Mr. Aste's numerous ferryboat bootblacks, was almost left at the post with him. With a good jockey up Ragged Sailor will beat better horses than those he beat yesterday.

Visitors to the Aqueduct race track during the past few days have been victimized by boys who sold them programmes that were not official. The "fake" programmes were in reality a tipster's selections, and the purchasers found the order of the horses all mixed up when the jockeys' names were posted. Washington Beaudine, who has published the official programmes on the local tracks for years, will take no steps to prevent the bogus programmes from being offered, but will rely on the intelligence of racegoers to give the new green-covered programmes a wide berth.

PICKEREL SEASON OPEN.

Some Places Where Anglers May Get These Fresh Water Sharks.

The season for pickerel fishing began on Tuesday in this State and New Jersey, and the fish are reported as biting well. There are several bits of water within a reasonable distance of this city, where very good sport may be had in angling for the fresh water shark. One of these is Baldwin Pond, which lies about three miles from Millburn, N. J. Live bait may be had at the lake, and board may be had in Millburn at Barnett's Hotel or The Vauxhall Inn at $1.50 per day. Millburn is on the Lackawanna Road, about seventeen miles from New York.

Little Rye Pond, in Westchester County, is another place where pickerel may be caught. Over the Harlem Railroad the fare to Kensico Station—twenty-five miles out—is $1.05. The pond is three miles from the railroad station, and one can ride there in a stage for 10 cents. A little way beyond the village the stage will drop you at a spot from which you must follow the road which first crosses and then runs parallel to the waterway which drains the Rye ponds into Kensico Lake. The ponds are two in number, Big and Little Rye, and are separated by a stone causeway, over which a boat may be dragged with considerable difficulty. The little pond is the more inaccessible to the general run of fishermen, but is rather the better of the two for pickerel, although the larger is famous for its black bass. The boats on the small pond are not all that might be desired, and it is best to make inquiries of the Postmaster in regard to hiring them, as they belong to private parties residing in the village who will rent them. A good place for still fishing is at the foot of the pond among the weeds which lie between the stone filter top and the shore, or near the upper end by the causeway. Kensico Lake, which is passed on the journey by road from the station to the lake, contains some fish, but, being formed simply by damming the Bronx, is not as good as the Rye Ponds, which are spring fed.

Pickerel may also be caught in the Passaic River, near Summit, N. J., which is twenty miles from town on the Lackawanna Road, where boats and bait may be had at reasonable rates. The proprietor of the Summit House there will give the visitor points as to the best places, and the expense of a guide or boatman is not necessary. Board may be had at the hotel at $2 per day.

Yawl for Austin Fox Riggs Launched.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, May 2.—Austin Fox Riggs's new keel cruising yawl Ellida, designed by Clinton H. Crane, was successfully lauched at the yards of Henry Piepgras to-day. It was an informal launching, only Mr. Riggs and members of his family being present. The new boat measures 48 feet over all, 11 feet beam, and about 7 feet draught. A low, narrow deckhouse along the centre of the deck incloses the interior. In appearance the body of the Ellida resembles in many respects other boats of Mr. Crane's design, such as the Latonia. The work of stepping the spars and stretching the sails will make her complete for commission and trial in about two weeks.

Henry Hanbury, Jr.'s, keel sloope Pontiac, after being thoroughly overhauled and repainted at Robertson's shipyard, has been launched and placed in commission.

William A. Hamilton's centreboard sloop Regina is being generally overhauled and prepared for commission at Hawkins's shipyard.

A. W. Cabot's keel sloop Consuela is being overhauled preparatory to commission at the Robertson yards.

Protest Against Newton Not Upheld.

The Championship Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union has not sustained the protest in the case of Arthur Lee Newton of the New York Athletic Club. He was protested on the grounds that he was a non-resident of the district. The committee finds that Newton has been a resident of the Metropolitan District for more than six months, and therefore is eligible to compete in the Metropolitan Association championships.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Philadelphia's Heavy Hitters Bat Out Another Victory at the Polo Grounds.

Every baseball enthusiast in New York should feel happy that the Philadelphia team has brought its engagement at the Polo Grounds to a close. The visitors yesterday again succeeded in downing the New Yorkers by a score of 7 to 5.

The Philadelphias pounded the ball all over the field, but this alone would not have been enough to win the game had New York been strong at third base. Grady essayed to play that position yesterday, but made a rather bungling job of it. He fumbled hits, failed to catch easy foul flies, and allowed several drives to get by him. Manager Ewing replaced him by putting Mercer in the game in the sixth inning.

As in the game on Tuesday, the New Yorks started out most encouragingly. They began hitting the ball and scoring runs in the opening inning, and succeeded in driving Platt to the bench after the third inning opened. Donahue, who replaced Platt, caused a halt in this particular. Hawley was hit rather freely, but he always had excellent control. Sharp fielding kept the Philadelphias from scoring more than seven runs, although they made sixteen hits, including a two-bagger. Selbach made a catch in the sixth inning that brought every one to his feet. La Joie hit a high fly to short left field, and Selbach came in on a dead run for it. He made a dive and caught the ball only a few inches from the ground, rolling over and sliding about ten feet before he could stop. He clutched the ball, however, and succeeded in getting it to first base to retire Delehanty, who had started to make a round of the bases. Hawley's home run came in the seventh. After waiting for one that just suited him, he caught it on the end of the bat, and it went sailing into right field. Flick jumped high in the air, but only succeeded in touching the ball, and it rolled under the ropes, which, according to a local grounds rule, entitles the batter to a run. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Thomas, rf..2	2	4	0	0		Seibach, lf..1	0	1	3	1	0
Slagle, lf....0	2	2	0	1		V. H't'n, cf.0	1	3	0	0	
Del'h'ty, 1b.0	3	16	0	1		Davis, ss....0	1	2	5	0	
La Joie, 2b..0	1	1	5	0		Doyle, 1b...0	1	15	1	0	
Flick, rf....0	1	2	0	0		Grady, 3b..0	0	0	1	2	
McF'land, c.1	2	1	0	0		Mercer, 3b..0	1	1	0	0	
W'y'ton, 3b.2	2	0	6	0		Gleason, 2b.1	1	2	4	0	
Cross, ss...1	1	1	1	0		Foster, rf...1	1	0	0	0	
Piatt, p....1	0	0	1	0		Bow'man, c.1	1	3	1	0	
Donahue, p.0	2	0	1	0		Hawley, p..1	2	0	6	0	
Total 7	16	27	14	2		Total 5	9	27	19	2	

Philadelphia .....0 0 2 3 2 0 0 0 0—7
New York .....1 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—5

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 2. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; New York, 7. Home run—Hawley. Two-base hits—Wolverton, Doyle, Bowerman. Sacrifice hits—Wolverton, Van Haltren. Stolen base—Selbach. Double play—Selbach, Davis, Gleason, and Doyle. Bases on balls—Off Hawley, 2. Hits off Platt—6 in two innings. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time—2:15.

BOSTON, 10; BROOKLYN, 5.

At Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon the Bostons clearly outplayed the champion Brooklyns, winning by a score of 10 to 5, in a game that was long drawn out and unmteresting. Until the fourth inning the Brooklyns looked to have the game well in hand, but in the following inning the Bostons got a line on Kitson's curves, and five runs were chalked up to their credit.

Howell relieved Kitson in the fifth, but the Bostons managed to add three more runs to their score in the following five innings. Dineen, with the exception of the third inning, when he was very erratic, pitched a very creditable game. The score:

BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
H'milton, cf.2	3	2	1	0		Sh'kard, lf..1	2	2	1	0	
Tenney, 1b..1	3	5	0	1		Keeler, rf..1	2	2	1	0	
Collins, 3b...0	1	1	1	0		J'nnings, 1b.1	1	13	1	0	
Stahl, rf....2	2	4	0	0		Smith, 3b...0	0	1	1	0	
Freeman, lf.2	2	1	0	0		Jones, cf....1	0	0	0	0	
Lowe, 2b....0	2	3	1	0		Dahlen, ss..1	0	5	3	1	
Barry, ss...1	1	5	3	0		De Mont, 2b.0	1	0	2	0	
Sullivan, c..1	1	6	2	0		McGuire, c..0	1	3	0	2	
Dineen, p...1	0	0	0	0		Kitson, p...0	0	0	0	0	
						Howell, p...0	0	0	5	0	
						*Farrell 0	0	0	0	0	
Total....10	14	27	8	1		Total....5	7	27	13	5	

*Batted for Howell in the ninth inning.

Boston .....1 0 1 5 1 0 0 0 2—10
Brooklyn .....1 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 1. Home run—Keeler. Three-base hit—Hamilton. Two-base hits—Stahl, (2,) Sheckard. First base by errors—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 8. Struck out—By Dineen, 2. Stolen bases—Hamilton, (3,) Tenny, Lowe, Dineen, Sheckard, Jennings, (2,) Dahlen, (2,) Sacrifice hits—Freeman, Lowe, Dineen. Bases on balls—By Kitson, 2; by Howell, 1; by Dineen, 7. Double plays—Keeler and Jennings; De Mont, Jennings, and McGuire; Hamilton and Sullivan. Wild pitches—Kitson, 2; Dineen, 2. Time of game—Two hours twenty-nine minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

				R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	9	3
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	5	1

Batteries—Lever and Zimmer; Young and O'Connor.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	9	3	.750	Chicago	5	6	.455
Brooklyn	7	4	.636	Pittsburg	5	6	.455
Cincinnati	6	4	.600	New York	3	7	.300
St. Louis	6	6	.500	Boston	3	8	.273

Games To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Philadelphia in Boston.
Cincinnati in Chicago.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford—Hartford, 6; Toronto, 4.
At Providence—Providence, 11; Syracuse, 2.
At Worcester—Worcester, 7; Rochester, 4.
At Springfield—Springfield, 7; Montreal, 2.

American League Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 10; Indianapolis, 4.
At Milwaukee—Kansas City, 9; Milwaukee, 5.
At Minneapolis—Chicago, 12; Minneapolis, 2.
At Cleveland—Detroit, 6; Cleveland, 5.

Atlantic League Games.

At Elmira—Elmira, 15; Wilkesbarre, 6.
At Philadelphia—Reading, 6; Athletics, 5.
At Allentown—Scranton, 12; Allentown, 11.
At Newark—Newark, 12; Jersey City, 3.

COLLEGE BASEBALL GAMES.

Columbia's Second Victory of the Season Over Trinity College Yesterday.

Columbia's baseball team won its second victory of the season yesterday over Trinity at Manhattan Field by a score of 5 to 2. Columbia played better yesterday than she has since the season started. Marcus pitched an excellent game, striking out four men and allowing but one hit. Another poor base running of the Columbia men kept the score down materially. Brown and Veitch did the best work for Trinity. The score:

COLUMBIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E	TRINITY.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Burrell, 3b..0	3	2	1	2		Fiske, 3b...0	0	0	1	1	
Southard, 1b.1	1	13	1	1		Hend'son, ss.1	0	3	6	1	
Burns, rf....0	0	2	0	0		Glazebr'k, c.0	0	3	2	1	
Marcus, p...0	1	3	0	0		Veitch, rf...0	1	0	0	0	
Kebler, c....1	1	5	1	0		Brown, lf...1	0	0	1	0	
Sales, c f...1	0	0	0	0		Goodridge, p.0	0	0	0	1	
Brown, lf...0	1	0	0	0		Brigham, 1b.0	0	14	0	0	
Armst'g, 2b.1	1	1	0	0		Bellamy, 2b.0	0	4	2	1	
Goodman, ss.1	1	1	2	0		Peck, c f...0	0	0	0	0	
Total 5	9	27	9	5		Total 2	1	24	18	6	

Trinity .....0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—2
Columbia .....0 0 0 0 2 2 0 1 0—5

Earned runs—Columbia, 2. First base by errors—Trinity, 3; Columbia, 5. Left on bases—Trinity, 4; Columbia, 7. First base on balls—Off Goodridge, 1. Struck out—By Goodridge, 2; by Marcus, 4. Two-base hit—Burrell. Sacrifice hits—Burns, Sales, H. Brown (2), Kebler, Goodman. Stolen bases—W. Brown (3), H. Brown, Burrell, Goodman, Armstrong. Double plays—Marcus and Southard; Marcus, Southard, and H. Brown. Hit by pitcher—By Marcus, 3. Passed balls—Kebler, 1. Umpires—Glazebrook, Trinity; A. Brown, Columbia. Time of game—1:25.

PRINCETON, 11; CORNELL, 7.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, May 2.—Princeton defeated Cornell on Osborn Field this afternoon by a score of 11 to 7. Scott pitched the entire game for Princeton, and, with the exception of the sixth inning, did good work. Up to that point the score was 10 to 0, and Cornell had not succeeded in getting a man on third base and had only one hit. Then a series of well-directed hits took place, and before Cornell was retired 6 runs had been tallied. The score:

PRINCETON.	R	IB	PO	A	E	CORNELL.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Burke, rf...1	1	2	0	0		Newton, lf..1	0	4	0	0	
St'w'd'r, 2b.2	2	3	3	0		Bole, p....1	1	1	2	0	
Meier, ss...2	2	2	0	1		Rob'son, 1b.0	0	10	1	1	
Pearson, 1b.1	1	12	0	2		Brown, ss...0	0	1	3	0	
Kafer, c....1	0	8	0	1		Lyon, cf...2	2	0	0	0	
H'tch's'n,3b.0	0	0	4	1		Pat'son, 2b.1	1	0	2	1	
H'things, lf.1	1	0	0	0		Sa'nders, rf.1	2	2	1	0	
Wilkins, cf.1	1	2	0	0		Costello, 3b.0	0	3	3	2	
Scott, p....2	1	0	1	0		Whinery, c.1	0	3	1	0	
Total 11	8	27	10	6		Total 7	6	24	13	4	

Princeton .....4 2 2 1 1 0 0 1 *—11
Cornell .....0 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 1—7

Three-base hits—Meier, Bole. Passed balls—Whinery, 3. Wild pitches—Bole, 1; Scott, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bole, 4; off Scott, 8. Hit by pitched balls—Steinwender, Pearson. Struck out—By Scott, 6; by Bole, 2. Left on bases—Cornell, 11; Princeton, 6. Double plays—Brown, Robertson, Costello; Saunders, Robertson; Meier, Hutchinson. Stolen bases—Hutchings, Scott, Kafer, Hutchinson, Steinwender. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Simpson.

YALE, 5; BROWN, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 2.—The Yale University nine defeated Brown this afternoon at the Yale field by the score of 5 to 1. It was a fine exhibition, and Yale supporters were doubly enthusiastic over the result from the fact that Brown had defeated Harvard. The score:

YALE.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROWN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Quinby, 2b..1	0	2	2	1		Tobey, ss...1	0	3	4	0	
Barnwell, cf.1	1	2	0	0		Bacon, 2b...0	2	1	3	0	
Camp, ss...0	1	2	7	0		Clark, c f...0	0	1	0	2	
Sullivan, rf.0	0	2	0	0		Farry, lf...0	1	1	0	0	
Cunha, c...0	0	4	1	0		Detiners, 1b.0	0	11	1	1	
Brown, 2b...0	0	3	0	0		Abbatt, rf...0	0	1	1	0	
Sharpe, 1b..1	1	11	1	0		Wh'more, c.0	1	5	0	1	
Guernsey, lf.2	2	0	0	0		Crane, 3b...0	0	1	5	1	
Garvan, p..0	0	1	2	0		Washb'n, p.0	0	0	1	0	
Total 5	5	27	13	1		Total 1	5	24	14	6	

Yale .....0 0 0 0 2 0 3 0 *—5
Brown .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Tobey. Stolen bases—Whittemore, Camp. Double play—Camp to Sharpe. Bases on balls—By Washburn, 4. Struck out—By Washburn, 4; by Garvan, 5. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr Schneider.

HOLY CROSS, 5; MANHATTAN, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 2.—Holy Cross played fast and snappy ball in its game with Manhattan this afternoon. But for Fox's error it would have been a clean game for the Worcester collegians. Carney, for Holy Cross, and Ferry, for Manhattan, pitched finely, the latter suffering a little more than Carney, and being unfortunate in the fourth inning in having three hits bunched, with a base on balls. The score:

HOLY CROSS.	R	IB	PO	A	E	MANHATTAN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Dyer, ss...1	1	1	4	2	1	Raidy, 2b...1	2	3	3	0	
Linne'n, 2b.0	1	0	4	0	0	Garvey, 1b..0	0	10	0	0	
McTigue, 1b.0	0	8	0	0		Cotter, rf...0	2	0	0	0	
Carney, p...0	1	0	3	0		Agnew, c...0	0	3	3	0	
Fox, 3b.....2	1	1	1	0		Quinlan, 2b..0	0	1	3	0	
Connor, lf..1	2	3	1	0		Green, 3b...0	0	0	2	3	2
O'Reilly, rf.1	1	2	2	0		Castro, lf...0	2	2	2	0	
Kenney, cf.0	2	4	1	0		Byrnes, cf...0	2	3	0	0	
Brennan, c.0	1	5	1	0		Ferry, p....0	0	0	3	0	
Total 5	11	27	13	1		Total 1	8	24	15	2	

Holy Cross .....0 0 0 2 1 0 0 2 *—5
Manhattan .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hits—Carney, Raidy, Castro. Home run—Dyer. Stolen bases—Fox, Kinney, Castro. Double play—Fox, Dyer, and McTigue. Base on balls—O'Reilly, Kenney, Brennan, Agnew, Castro. Struck out—Carney, Connor, O'Reilly, Garvey, (2,) Green. Passed ball—Agnew. Umpire—Mr. McGarr.

Other College Scores.

At Exeter—Phillips Exeter, 9; Colby University, 4.
At Andover—Phillips-Andover, 7; Bates College, 6 (13 innings.)
At Brunswick—Bowdoin College, 14; Athletics of Portland, 13.
At Hanover—Dartmouth, 4; Tufts, 3, (10 innings.)

AT NEW BRUNSWICK.

	R	H	E
N. Y. University..1 0 1 0 3 1 3 2 0	11	10	4
Rutgers 0 1 2 0 0 3 0 0 4	10	17	8

Batteries—Taylor and MacIntosh; Rapalje and Werth.

AT JASPER OVAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Manhattan Res..1 7 1 2 7 1 1 0 *	20	11	5
Packard Inst....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	2	1	10

Batteries—Roach and Kilroy; Green, Cowan, and Lopez.

AT BETHLEHEM.

	R.	H.	E.
Lafayette 0 0 0 3 0 4 0 2 0	9	9	2
Lehigh 1 0 1 0 0 0 3 1 2

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

W. F. Havemeyer Sells Beekman and Pearl Street Corner—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

William F. Havemeyer has sold, through Maclay & Davies and John M. Thompson & Co., the seven-story building at the southeast corner of Beekman and Pearl Streets.

John M. Thompson & Co. have also sold for John Schnoering to Preston Stevenson the seven-story apartment house known as the Wissinoming, at the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. The structure is somewhat unique among the new west side apartment houses, in that it has light and air on all four sides, the building, 67 by 96, standing on a plot 75 by 110.

Rusher & Babcock have sold for Terence Farley's Sons to a Mr. Morgan the five-story American basement dwelling 627 West End Avenue, 18 by 51 by 81.

Burton & Reiss have sold to an investor, for $40,000 each, two of the seven five-story flats recently completed on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, each 30 by 100.11.

Three parcels, announced for sale at auction yesterday, were sold at private contract. Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. found a buyer for the three-story dwelling 314 West Forty-seventh Street, and McVickar & Co. sold the two three-story dwellings 63 and 65 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, each 12.6 by 100.11.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for C. Lawrence the three-story dwelling 10 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 18.4 by 100.11.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought from J. E. Taylor and others the old buildings 104 and 106 Essex Street, on a plot 42.3 by 101.4 by 50 by 101.4.

John Peters and Herbert B. Rexer have sold for Kate Johnson to John D. Cooley the two four-story flats 212 and 214 East Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for M. Schreiber the five-story tenement 310 East Forty-ninth Street.

Richard Dickson has sold for Elisabetha Berbert to Charles H. Pflueger the lot 25 by 140 at the southwest corner of St. Paul's Place and Washington Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

42 and 44 West Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 375 feet west of Central Park West, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story stone-front flats; foreclosure sale, to P. Kling $48,200

Madison Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 99.11 on the avenue by 35 on the street, vacant; executor's sale, to Lowenfeld & Furger 16,725

451 East Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 129.5 feet west of Avenue A, 16 by 100.4, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to John H. Hingsage. 6,500

By Charles A. Berrian.

33 and 35 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 360 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to Daniel Dober 46,100

By William W. Fogg.

198, 200, and 202 Cherry Street, northeast corner of Mechanics' Alley, 70.4 by 188.8 and irregular, one-story brick and frame stables; partition sale, to the plaintiff. R. D. Jewett 45,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 208 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 118.9 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 18.9 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,477.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, Seventy-second Street, south side, 425 feet west of West End Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpool, referee, 104 Seventh Avenue, west side, 53 feet north of Sixteenth Street, 26 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $26,545.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William H. Sage, referee, 219 West Sixty-second Street, north side, 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,927.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 422 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 250 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward M. Burghard, referee, 12 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 219 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 22 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,729.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel S. Smith, referee, 296 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 88 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,858.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Charles A. Runk, referee, 59 and 61 Wall Street, southeast corner of Hanover Street, 57.8 by 127.3 and irregular, six-story stone-front building; also the block bounded by Avenue D and the East River, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, with rights to land under water, brick and frame old buildings and vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis Johnstone Hopson, referee, 478 to 484 Cherry Street, north side, 21 feet west of Corlears Street, 85.5 by 90, three six-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,756; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 348 East Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,010.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Broadway, 50 by 99.11, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $11,242; subject to other mortgages for $14,575.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 30 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, for a two-story brick store and dwelling, 94.1 by 50 and 80; John R. Salmon of 527 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $10,000.

East Street, west side, 100 feet south of Rivington Street, for a two-story brick stable, 64 by 110 by 96; C. Smith of 37 East Street, owner; J. J. Kennedy, architect; cost, $4,200.

No. 117 Hester Street, for a seven-story brick factory and store, 22.8 by 67.8; F. Marx of 302 Broadway, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $10,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 146 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, for two four-story brick flats, with stores, 27 by 88; C. Becker, owner; B. Werner, architect; cost, $34,000.

On Eighth Avenue, Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 275 feet north of Bronx Park Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 40 by 28; T. F. Gallacher, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $2,500.

Westchester Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, for three five-story brick flats, 27.10 by 104.6; Holmes & Smith of 975 Dawson Street, owners; J. C. Cocker, architect; cost, $65,000.

No. 23 to 27 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for a one-story brick synagogue; Congregation Chaarl Zedek of Harlem, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $65,000.

White Street, southwest corner of Baxter Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 45.5 by 65.4; L. Kaufmann of 35 Nassau Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $34,500.

Second Avenue, southeast corner of First Street, for a seven-story brick flat, with store, 47.10 by 62; L. Kaufmann, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $34,500.

No. 53 to 57 Morton Street, for three six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 86; L. Kaufmann, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $75,000.

Tinton Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for three four-story brick flats, 30 by 87; owner, James Grossman of 904 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $65,000.

Thirteenth Avenue, north side, 180 feet east of Fourth Street, Bronx, for a two-story frame shed, 20 by 18; Rosa Fried of 1,105 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $800.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 162.3 feet south of Tremont Avenue, for three three-story frame tenements, 20.6 by 60; Ignaz Rosenberg of 1,976 Webster Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $18,000.

Alterations.

No. 14 East Seventieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Isabel B. Benedict, premises, owner; Charles W. Romeyn, architect; cost, $18,000.

No. 1,849 Washington Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling and store; Julius Frick of 1,849 Washington Avenue, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $500.

Brook Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to a one-story brick and stone factory; George Abendschein of 150 East Ninety-second Street, owner; G. F. Abendschein, architect; cost, $400.

Nos. 6 and 8 East Forty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick private school; Sisterhood of St. Mary, premises, owner; A. O. Hoddick of 37 East Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

Eighth Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Twenty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Jacob Appel of 271 West Twenty-third Street, owner; Henry Davidson, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,181 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Henry L. Bryde of 2,179 Third Avenue, owner; B. & J. P. Walther, architects; cost, $1,000.

Madison Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, to a five-story brick flat; David S. Updike of 115 Broadway, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 131 to 137 Spring Street, to two six-story brick store and loft buildings; George W. Folsom, owner; Albert E. Davis, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 189 Lewis Street, to a four-story brick shop and lofts; W. & P. Hoffmann of 201 East Fifty-fifth Street, owners; Louis C. Brown, architect; cost, $600.

Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-second Street, to a five-story brick loft building; Boehm & Coon, owners; cost, $300.

No. 40 Cortlandt Street, to a four-story brick office building and store; Mrs. Kate R. Jackson, owner; D. R. Rizzolo, architect; cost, $300.

No. 56 Spring Street, to a one-story brick dwelling and store; George Kenny, owner; Fred Musby, architect.

JAMAICA PROPERTY SOLD.

A Syndicate Buys the Gov. King and Gracie and Judd Farms.

The property of the late Aaron A. De Graum in Jamaica, L. I., has been sold to Jacob Lawson, representing a Manhattan syndicate. The reported price is $200,000. The property sold includes portions of the Gov. King farm and the Gracie and Judd farms. Mrs. De Graum keeps the homestead, on Sutton Street.

It is stated that the property will be developed and improved, and that streets will be cut through the portion north of Hillside Avenue.

W. J. Matheson Buys a Country Home.

McVickar & Co. have sold for the executors of the Alden estate the country seat and farm at Lloyd's Neck, L. I., containing some 315 acres of land with a water frontage of 6,955 feet on Cold Spring Harbor. The purchaser of the property is William J. Matheson, who buys for his own occupancy. He is a yachtsman and clubman.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, May 2.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 150 ft s of 136th St, 16.8x70; Frank J. Thornton to Annie Thornton ..... Gift.

AMETHYST AV, e s, 115 ft n of Morris Park Av, 20x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to Elizabeth D. Littell 3,500

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,094, 28x100; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to the American Missionary Association $20,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,096, 28x100; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to the American Missionary Association 20,000

AVENUE C, 21, 22.10x72.7; also Avenue C, 23, 22.10x72.7; Arnold Kohn to Benjamin and Louis Nieberg 31,600

AVENUE C, e s, 46.11 ft n of 8th St, 23.6x63; John Broessler to Samuel Grossmann 1

BANK ST, n s, 286.11 ft w of Greenwich St, 21.6x95; Henry Thalman to James H. Newman 1

BLEECKER ST, n s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 83.6x100; Emmeline G. H. Condict and another to Charles T. Wills, ½ part. 1

BROADWAY, 435, Gabriel M. Tooker and another to Christopher M. Bell 45,000

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, w s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 75x70.11; Charles A. Pope to E. P. Pier 1

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 75x100; Earl G. Pier to Ella Jenkins 1

CHERRY ST, 250 to 254, n w corner of Rutgers St; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Harris Friedman and another 100

CHERRY ST, 149, 20x60; Wilbur McBride, referee, to Thomas E. Summers.. 6,800

CONVENT AV, e s, 20.3 ft s of 148th St, 20 x90; Max Marx to Henriette Moses..... 100

CROTON AV, e s, 150 ft n of 180th St, 25x102; Frederick Pirk and another to Philipp Weiss and wife 5,200

DECATUR AV, nw s, 153.11 ft n e of Southern Boulevard, 62.6x110; Philip Duffey to Franklin A. and William J. Duffey 12,000

EAST BROADWAY, n s, 23.9x66.9x23.9x66.11; Sarah Barnett and another to Jacob Leinitz 28,000

FRANKLIN ST, 85, s s, 24.6x100; Jenny F. Mack to John J. Mack and another.

GERARD AV, e s, 37.9 ft s of 169th St, 54x108.10x50x129.2; John Monaghan to George C. Liebers and another 100

GRAND ST, n s, 75 ft w of Wooster St, 25x100; Henry H. and Nathan F. Vought to Charles B. Matthews ..... Exchange

HAVEN AV, w s, 50 ft n from s s of 170th St, runs w 103.4x s 100x e 103.4x n 100; Edward Vandenhove to Arnold H. E. Schramm ..... Omitted

HOE AV, e s, 225 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Phebe Dauler to Jacob Blaesser.. 100

HOLLY PLACE, s s, Lots 144 and 146, map No. 1, partition sale, Valentine vs. Brady, Supreme Court, filed as map 163; Frank J. Thornton to Annie Thornton ..... Gift.

LENOX AV, 195, 18.5x35; George Meier to Arnold Uhlfelder 1

LOTS 33 to 36, map of 155 building lots of Charles A. Stadler; George E. Morgan, referee, to Louis and John Brandt 22,900

LOTS 144 and 145, map of property in Unionport made by Charles A. Mapes; John W. Bosch to Peter N. Quinton.... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 81.11 ft s of 89th St, 18.9x75; Frank E. Wise to Max Marx.. 100

MAPLE AV, e s, 50 ft s of 1st St, 25x100, Bronx; George E. Hanson to Sara M. Campbell 25

MARION AV, s e s, Lot 190, map of village of East Tremont, 66x150; Marian M. Grady to Leroy W. Baldwin 1

MOHEGAN AV, e s, 100 ft s of 180th St, 66x150; Mary Douglas and others to Julia A. Phelps, quit claim 1

MAP 1,332, block 172, Ward 13, Tax Sale Dec. 13, 1860; Cyrille Carreau to Charles W. Dollinger, et al. 236

ORCHARD ST, e s, 25 ft n of Stanton St, 25x98; Gustav Siebert to Abraham Greenspan 35,000

PARK AV, s s corner of 65th St, 100.5 x—20.5x104.8; Edward W. Candee to Charles A. Cowen and another, trustees.

PLOT, begins 45 ft n of 157th St and 150. ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs e 90.10 to w s of St. Nicholas Av x n—x w 82.7x s 30.10 to beginning; Henriette Moses to Max Marx 100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 342, e s, 22x89; Perez M. Stewart and another to Daniel R. Van Nostrand 100

SOUTH ST, 212, and 413 Water St, 25x145.6; South St, n s, 201.3½ ft w of Market Slip, 0.0½x145.6; also, South St, n s, 226.4 ft w of Market Slip, 0.3½x— to Water St x0.3½x145.6; William J. Matheson & Co., Limited, to Paul Vane 1

WATTS ST, 20, n s, 21.2x50.6; John J. O'Gara to Katherine O'Gara, ½ part.. 1

WEST BROADWAY, n w corner Worth St, 50.2x50.2x50x50.2; Thomas H. Bell to William R. Brown 100

WEST ST, n e corner of North Moore St, 50x85; Isaac Fromme, referee, to Paul F. O'Neill 47,000

1ST AV, s e s, at s s of Devoe St, runs s w 89.2x s e 132 to Doughty's Brook, n e 90 to w s of old road leading from Macomb's Dam to Fordham x n 115 to Devoe St x w 120; John W. Bosch to Peter N. Quinton 3,000

107TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 139th St, 25x100; Catherine Fitzpatrick to Annie Jacobs 1

107TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 5th Av, 50x114, Wakefield; Annie Jacobs to Catherine Fitzpatrick 1

111TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 50x94.8; Adolph Wexler to Rosa Bach and another 1

114TH ST, 626 East, 33.3x103.3; James Kilpatrick to Abram G. Abramson..... 1

22D ST, 24 East, 25x98.9; William H. Stearns to Hartwell Thomson Construction Company 1

27TH ST, s s, 254.6 ft e of 7th Av, 22.6x98.9; Donald McLean, referee, to Irving P. Lovejoy 4,000

37TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 75x98.9; Ulysses L. Boyer to Joseph W. Hamilton 1

37TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 75x98.9; Joseph W. Hamilton to Harry B. French. Exch.

42D ST, s s, 115 ft w of 7th Av, 15x100.5; Louis Zinke and another to Henry V. Brandenburg 1

43D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 15x100.5; Louis Zinke and others to Henry V. Brandenburg 1

47TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 6th Av, 22x135.3x22x133.4; Mercantile Trust Company, trustee, &c., to Maxwell S. Mannes. 25,000

48TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Henry Harms to Peter Rollar.... 7,750

51ST ST, 527 East, 18.9x100.5; Rache Sontheimer to William Butler 9,600

53D ST, s s, 196.10 ft w of 8th Av, 15.7x75.5; John Thompson to George W. Eccles ..... Omitted

56TH ST, 321 and 323 East; 44.11x140.5x 18.11x141.5; Charles W. Dollinger et al, to Harry T. Shriver 100

59TH ST, 543 West, 25x100.5; Peter G. Kemp to Frank Johnson ..... Exchange

60TH ST, 59 East, 20x100.5; Henrietta Micheels and another to P. J. A. Torck..

65TH ST, s e corner of Park Av, 20x100.5; Edward W. Candee and others, trustees, to Gilbert R. Potts 47,500

69TH ST, 318 East, 16.8x77.4; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Emily S. Arnold 5,000

70TH ST, s s, 80.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 40x100.5; Louis Stoiber, trustee, and another, to Annie R. Warren 30,000

70TH ST, s s, 80.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 40x100.5; Anna H. Stoiber and others to Annie R. Warner 1

71ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 50x100.5; Isaac Stern to Borough Realty Company. 1

83D ST, n s, 228.9 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; Joseph Fischer to Emanuel Tanenbaum 1

83D ST, n s, 228.9 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; George W. Ellis, referee, to Joseph Fischer 26,000

86TH ST, 312 West, 18x100.8; Alonzo B. Kight to Lizzie L. George 37,000

100TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 27x100.11; Paul Enell to Max Marx..... 1

109TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 32x100x irregular; Elizabeth R. Johnston to Fortunato C. Lomonte and others..... 8,900

111TH ST, 96 East, 16x82.11; Bertha Berbst to Frederick Baar and another. 100

114TH ST, 78 West, 16.8x100.11; James Reynolds to Victor Kallman 1

124TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, new line, 25x100.11; Frank J. Thornton to Annie Thornton ..... Gift.

121ST ST, s s, 80 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.11; Louis C. Anderson to Marie N. Anderson. 1

130TH ST, n s, 91.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Theodore Burroughs to Catharine M. Bands 1

134TH ST, 61 West, 18.9x99.11; Arlington C. Hall to Peter G. Kemp 1

134TH ST, 61 West, 18.9x99.11; Bertha Ansorge to A. C. Hall 1

137TH ST, n s, 256.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; John Entwistle and another to William and Charlotte Derx 9,050

137TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Charles Schmutz to August K. Rasche 100

160TH ST, 251 West, 25x100.11; Max Marx to Frank E. Wise 100

141ST ST, n s, 101.8 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Charles Lane to John McQuade. 1

142D ST, n s, 335 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.10; Jay S. Heisler to Peter O'Rourke 1

140TH ST, s w s, 125 ft s e of Robbins Av, 30x99; Mary Feter to Thomas Flynn 4,500

154TH ST, s s, 314.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99.11; James B. Gillie and others, to Mary A. Harriot 1

157TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 103.3 to w s of St. Nicholas Av, x—x 90.10x45; Henriette Moses to Elizabeth Euell 1

165TH ST, s s, 76.2 ft w of Kelly St, 17.10x 93; James G. Patton to Mary E. Devine. 5,000

165TH ST, s s, 38.4 ft w of Union Av, 18.4x80; August K. Rasche to Charles Schmutz 100

169TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Franklin Av, 16.8x irregular; Mary Sherwood to Annie J. Powers 100

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Minnie, and John J. Schacht to James Buckhout; Burnside Av, e s, 229.4 ft n of 178th St, 3 years $4,000

BAKER, John O., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 56th St, n s, 433.4 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years 15,000

BARNES, Alda C. and Blakeslee, to Rosa R. Stratton; 44 Irving Place, 1 year.... 4,300

BARTELMEZ, Caroline, to Sarah F. Turner; 60 East 113th St, 3 years 16,500

BAUERSFELD, Max, to Lisette Starke and others, executors, &c.; Lewis St, w s, Lot 79, map of land of Sam Fickett, 3 years 7,000

BECK, Ludwig, and others to Mary M. Page, Prospect Av, w s, 258 ft n of 165th St, 5 years 4,500

BECK, Ludwig, and others to J. C. Julius Langbein; Prospect Av, w s, 258 ft n of 165th St, 5 years (2 mortgages)..... 1,700

BOROUGH REALTY COMPANY to Isaac Stern; 71st St, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 2 years 12,000

BRANDENBURG, Henry V., to Louis and Alexander U. Zinke; 43d St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 1-3 year 18,500

BREWER, John G., to First National Bank of Susquehanna Depot, Penn.; Wales Av, n e corner of 150th St, extends to Beach Av, 2 years 10,000

BROWN, Charles, to Nathaniel Wise; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 133d St, 100x 100, 1 year 10,000

BURGH, John J., to George Ehret; 533 West 42d St, saloon lease, demand..... 895

CASABIANCA, Enrico, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 109th St, 318 East, 1 year.. 23,000

CONDON, Mary B., to Michael Campion; Prospect Av, w s, 22 ft n of Lafayette St, 2 years 1,100

CONSIDINE, Elizabeth, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,017 and 1,019 Lexington Av, demand 2,500

CROW, William L., and James W. Taylor to Mary E. Taylor; 55th St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, demand 50,000

DEVINE, Mary E., to James G. Patton; 1,116 East 165th St, 2 years 1,750

DOCTOR, George and Emanuel, to Louis Lese; 84th St, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, demand 4,000

DOUTNEY, George, to Harlem Savings Bank; Lebanon St, s e corner of Ryer Place, 1 year 6,000

ECCLES, George W., to John Thompson; 53d St, s s, 196.10 ft w of 8th Av, 8 years 5,250

ELY, Arthur H., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 37 to 41 East 18th St, 2 years 50,000

EUELL, Elizabeth, to Henriette Moses; 157th St, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 103.3 to St. Nicholas Av, 3 years..... 20,000

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Goshen Savings Bank; 317 West 106th St, 1 year..... 25,000

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Clara De Hirsch Home for Working Girls; 307 West 106th St, 2 years 82,500

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Clara De Hirsch Home for Working Girls; 311 West 106th St, 2 years 84,000

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Johanna Wohlers, executrix, &c.; 315 West 106th St, 3 years 34,000

FISCHER, Joseph, to Elizabeth B. Vanderpoel; 83d St, n s, 228.9 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 25,000

FLYNN, Thomas, to Mary Fetzer; 149th St, s w s, 125 ft s e of Robbins Av, 4 years 4,000

GOLDEY, James, to A. Hupfel's Sons; 1,966 2d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,500

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and Barnet Feinberg to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 250 to 254 Cherry St, n w corner of Rutgers St, 1 year..... 7,500

GROSSMAN, Matilda, to Margaret Grossman; 137th St, s s, 306.6 ft w of Willis Av, 5 years 10,500

GROSSMANN, Samuel, to Lina Rossman, executor, &c.; Avenue C, e s, 46.11 ft n of 8th St, 3 years 10,000

HANDS, Catharine M., to Theodore Burroughs; 130th St, n s, 91.8 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 6,000

HARLEM RIVER LUMBER AND WOODworking Company to Bowery Savings Bank; Gerard Av, w s, 367.3 ft s of 138th St; also, Gerard Av, w s, 169.5 ft s of 138th St, 5 years 40,000

HYMAN, Samuel L., to The American Savings Bank; 135th St, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years 13,500

JACOBS, Samuel E., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 118th St, s s, 380 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years 16,000

JENKINS, Ella and Frederick, to the German Savings Bank; 110th St, Cathedral Parkway, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 105,000

KELLY, John J., to Bowery Savings Bank; 336 West 47th St, 5 years..... 9,000

LAUE, Charles, to American Mortgage Company; Lexington Av, s e corner of 39th St, ½ year 12,000

LITTELL, Elizabeth Montgomery H. Clark; Amethyst Av, e s, 115 ft n of Morris Park Av, 3 years 3,100

LOVEJOY, Irving P., to Edward C. and Henry L. Goodwin and another, executors, &c.; 27th St, s s, 254.6 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 4,500

LUNITZ, Jacob, to Albert L. Blum; 76 East Broadway, 5 years 18,000

MANNES, Maxwell S., to Mercantile Trust Company, trustee, &c.; 47th St, s s, 122 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year 20,000

MANNES, Maxwell S., to Jacob Wolf; 47th St, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year.. 45,000

MANNES, Maxwell S., to Jacob Wolf; 47th St, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year. 12,800

MARX, Max, to Henriette Moses; plot begins 45 ft n of 157th St, and 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs e 90.10 to w s of St. Nicholas Av x n—x w 82.7x s 30.10 to beginning; Henriette Moses to Max Marx 8,000

McINTYRE, Catharine, and others to Isaac Butler; 111th St, s e corner of Avenue C, 205x216 to 10th St; 10th St, n s of Lot 261, map of Unionport, 3 years 2,500

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Thomas L. Scovill, trustee; 931 East 163d St, 3 years 11,000

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Enoch C. Bell; 931 East 163d St, 3 years 1,500

NEWMAN, James H., to Henry Thalmann; Bank St, s s, 266.11 ft w of Greenwich St, 5 years 8,750

NIEBERG, Benjamin and Louis, to Arnold Kohn; 21 and 23 Avenue C, 1 year 11,600

O'GARA, Katherine, to Edward P. Schell, trustee; 20 Watts St, 1¼ years..... 1,522

O'NEILL, Paul F., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; West 125th, n e corner of North Moore St, 2 years..... 28,000

O'ROURKE, Peter, to Herman Kountze and others, trustees; 629 West 142d St, 5 years 7,000

PELL, Dunscomb C., to William T. Emmet; 343 6th Av, 1 year..... 1,100

REISS, Lob, to Bowery Savings Bank; Delancey St, n s, 75 ft w of Cannon St, 5 years 10,000

ROLLAR, Peter, to Henry Halms; 48th St, s s, 300 ft w of 11th Av, 5 years..... 5,750

SCHNEIDER, Peter, to A. Hupfel's Sons; 3,431 3d Av., saloon lease, demand..... 1,500

SCHRANK, Sophie, to Harlem Savings Bank; Columbia Av, now Columbine St, s s, 90 ft w of Jefferson Av, 1 year.... 3,000

SCHWEERS, Cordt F., to United States Trust Company, trustees; 340 West 84th St, secures notes 1,138

SHRIVER, Harry T., to Charles W. Dollinger and others; 321 and 323 East 56th St, 3 years 13,000

SLISZ, Christoph, and wife to Moritz Koppe; 1,744 and 1,746 Lexington Av, 5 years 19,000

SMITH, Kate F., to Alice G. Cobb; 424 St, n s, 287.10 ft e of Broadway, ½ year. 3,000

SOLEY, Mary M., to Laura W. Lowndes and another, executors, &c.; 37 East 29th St, 3 years..... 22,000

SPIES, Philip, to A. Hupfel's Sons; 469 and 739 East 146th St, saloon lease, demand..... 1,635

STOEHR, Christian, to George Willi, Jr.; 190th St, n w corner of Audubon Av, 1 year 10,000

STRONG, John, to German Savings Bank; 424 West 35th St, 1 year..... 16,000

STUART, Wallace, to George G. Jackson; 209 West 21st St, 5 years..... 30,000

TALLMAN, Cornelius T., to Henry T. Cutter; 97th St, s s, 500 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 2,200

TOREK, Franz J. A., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 60th St, n s, 360.1 ft n e of Madison Av, 3 years 20,000

TOREK, Franz J. A., to Henrietta Michaels; 59 East 60th St, 5 years..... 5,000

TOWNE, Paul R., to William H. Harris; 34th St, n s, 92 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 15,000

UPINGTON, Mary T., to American Mortgage Company; St. Ann's Av, s w corner of 159th St, extends to German Place and Brook Av, 1 year..... 30,000

UPTINGTON, Mary T. and George, to Harry C. Hallenbeck; St. Ann's Av, s w corner of 159th St, extends to German Place and Brook Av, 1 year..... 4,000

VAN RENSSELAER, Anna W., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 186 Grand St, 3 years..... 38,500

VARNUM, James M., to Young Men's Hebrew Association; Lexington Av, e s, 17.11 ft s of 65th St, (correction,) 1 year. 11,000

VIANE, Paul, to William J. Matheson & Co., Limited; 212 South St, 25x145.6 to Water St; also all title to adjoining strips on either side, 5 years..... 16,500

WIEDBUSCH, Marie A. and Friedrich, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 12th St, n s, 269.9 ft w of 1st Avenue A, 3 years 7,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to The Corn Exchange Bank 10,089

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Executors of William H. Jackson..... 15,125

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Agnes J. Cornell, executrix 13,052

BIRRELL, William H., to Emily Strang. 7,000

COHEN, Maurice, to Max Radt..... Nom.

DAY, Charlotte A., and others, to John H. Day ..... Nom.

DYER, John, executor, &c., to Elizabeth L. Mooney and others..... 304

KLUG, Martin J., to Michael F. McGoldrick 7,321

LEHMAN, David, to Sigmund M. Lehman, and others, Trustees, &c..... Nom.

MARX, Max, to Henriette Moses..... Nom.

MINOR, Emma J. F., to John Fraser.... 4,545

RADT, Max, to Maurice Cohen, (2)..... Nom.

REGENBOGEN, Joseph, to Betsy Regenbogen ..... Nom.

RISLEY, George H., to Mary E. Hastings ..... Nom.

RYAN, Ellen, Administratrix, &c., to John Slattery 12,000

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Newburgh Savings Bank..... 19,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to James K. Hill, executor, &c.. 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to North River Savings Bank.... 100,000

TULLY, Mary, Trustee, &c., to Edmund Hendricks, executor, &c..... 9,296

WISE, Nathaniel, to The Riverside Bank. 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 103d St, 101.9 x93.2x100.11x77; Union Marble Works against Aquila W. Wanamaker, owner; Metropolitan Investment Company, contractor $863

KELLY ST, n s, 110 ft e of Robbins Av, 75x100; Charles Nylin and another against Joseph Maio, owner and contractor 100

MANHATTAN AV, e s, extends from 117th to 118th St, 201.10x120; Herman Tritter against William G. Van Riper, owner; the Hyne Construction Company, contractor 775

PLEASANT AV, 384 and 386; Candee & Smith against Emma and Hannah Johnson, owners; John F. Johnson, owner and contractor 1,127

UNION AV, s w corner of Dawson St, 27x100; Elise Otto against Fred C. Burlingame, owner and contractor..... 300

WEST END AV, s e corner of 83d St, 80x100; the East River Iron Works against the Colonial Building Company, owner and contractor; J. C. Caldwell, contractor 2,177

WEST END AV, 472; White, Van Glahn & Co. against the Colonial Building Company, owner and contractor..... 349

1ST AV, w s, 25.3 ft n of 117th St, 50.5x 100; New York Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Michael J. Naughton, owner and contractor 241

3D AV, e s, 92 ft s of 172d St, 108x100; George Mackenzie against Christian Becker, owner and contractor..... 111

11TH ST, 410 to 416 East; the Hamilton Door Manufacturing Company against Harris Goldberg, owner and contractor.. 750

27TH ST, 39 to 43 East; John Toumey & Son against Edward W. Candee, owner and contractor 13,861

40TH ST, 445 West, Theodore Westing against G. Otto Eiterich, owner and contractor 235

123TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 175x100.11; East River Iron Works against Sussman Goldreyer, owner and contractor 1,575

156TH ST, s e corner of Westchester Av, 13.11 ft to Beach Av x142.6x irregular to Westchester Av, x119.7; also Beach Av, s s, 50 ft n of Bronx River, x irregular, Marsich & Rasiano against Michael Davis and others, owners and contractors 373

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

CHERRY ST, 250 to 254, n w corner of Rutgers St, 64x88.7; Harris Mandelbaum and another with Harris Friedman and Barnet Feinberg, 7 payments..$30,000

47TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 44x 100.5x irregular; Jacob Wolf with Maxwell S. Mannes, 8 payments 45,000

109TH ST, s s, 225

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.09 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.25
Beef hams	21.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.00
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron, warrants	Nominal
Lake copper, ingot	17.00
Tin	30.00
Exchange lead	4.70
Spelter	4.52½
Brokers' price for lead	4.70
Brokers' price for spelter	4.52½
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.30
Butter, Western creamery	.20

CHICAGO, May 2.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@65c; No. 2 red, 65½c; No. 2 corn, 40⅝@40½c; No. 2 white, 42½@42½c; No. 2 rye, 55c; No. 2 oats, 23½@23¾c; No. 2 white, 26⅝@27¼c; No. 3 barley, 40@43c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.76; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $11@$12.10; lard, per 100 lb, $6.87½@$6.92½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.65@$6.90; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6⅝@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.20@$7.30; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25½; sugars, cutloaf unchanged; clover, contract grade, $7.

COTTON.—The market started out with a fair show of animation and quite some strength, but later events proved that the bulk of the day's business was done, and the chief price changes were made during the first hour. The market as a whole was an unsatisfactory affair, speculation being limited mainly to professional operations of an evening up sort, while the course of values was dominated almost entirely by a prominent Wall Street trader, who has had control, more or less, for several weeks past. The news in hand was too near a stand off to afford longs or shorts positive advantage, and neither side made concerted efforts to improve its position. The opening was steady at an advance of 1 to 5 points, latter based on firmer Liverpool cables that yesterday's events in the local market had foreshadowed. But crop news from parts of the belt, together with a flurry of buying for Wall Street account soon placed values at a point 5 to 10 points above last night's closing, or just about where the market closed on Monday. For the rest of the day fluctuations were too narrow to call forth comment, and at times business was about at a standstill. The public showed no big inducements on the bull or bear side at the moment, but displayed intense interest in all information bearing on the new crop. Receipts were no larger or smaller than looked for. The weather was described as generally fine, with the outlook most pointing to no change during the next thirty-six hours at least. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9 18-16c for middling uplands and 10 1-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 100 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet, at 9½c; Mobile, nominal, at 9 5-16c; Savannah, quiet, at 9 7-16c; Charleston, quiet, at 9 5-16c, 1-16c off; Wilmington, steady, at 9¼c; Norfolk, steady, at 9⅝c; Baltimore, nominal, at 9⅞c; Memphis, quiet, at 9⅝c, 1-16c off; Augusta, quiet, at 9⅝c; St. Louis, quiet, at 9¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.52	9.58	9.52	9.57@9.58
June	9.43	9.46	9.41	9.45@9.46
July	9.42	9.47	9.42	9.46@9.47
August	9.27	9.30	9.26	9.29@9.30
September	8.54	8.59	8.50	8.53@8.54
October	8.28	8.30	8.26	8.29@8.30
November	8.09	8.13	8.09	8.12@8.13
December	8.09	8.12	8.09	8.11@8.12
January	8.11	8.13	8.09	8.13@8.14
February				8.14@8.16
March	8.14	8.18	8.14	8.18@8.19

LIVERPOOL, May 2.—Spot Cotton—Increased request but freely offered; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 13,000 bales; receipts, 15,000 bales; American, 12,000 bales; middling upland, 5 15-32d. Futures opened steady, 1-64@2-64d lower; at 1:45 P. M., quiet unchanged to ½-64d not higher; closed quiet, with prices ½@1-64d net lower; December-January, 4.29s; January-February, 4.27b; February-March, 4.26½b; May, 5.21b; May-June, 5.18½b; June-July, 5.16b; July-August, 5.13@5.14b; August-September, 5.04½b; September-October, 4.48b; October-November, 4.36½s; November-December, 4.31s. Manchester—Yarns and cloths, very little doing.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	73⅝	73¾	73½	73⅝
July	73¾	73¾	73½	73⅝
September	74⅝	74⅝	74¼	74½
Corn—				
May	46½	46½	46¼	46¼
July	46⅝	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜
September	46 15-16	47	46⅝	46⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	65⅝	65⅝	65 9-16	65⅝
July	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
September	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝
Corn—				
May	40	40 5-16	39⅞	40⅛
July	41¼	41¼	40⅞	41¼
September	41½	41½	41½	41½
Oats—				
May	22 5-16	23	22¼	22⅞
July	23⅜	23⅝	23¼	23½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Although not particularly important from a speculative point of view, the market was more active than on Tuesday and retained many of its strong features, chief of which was the continued firmness in spot grain, causing an advance in the May option to ¼c premium over July against ⅜c discount at the opening. Early in the day the entire market was affected by this influence to a greater or less extent, but in the afternoon late deliveries lost their improvement and closed unchanged, while May wheat closed ¼c higher than the previous night. In some of the outside markets, too, this prominence of the near-by options was also noted, principally at Minneapolis, where May went up 1c a bushel, and at St. Louis, where it was quoted about 4c premium over Chicago. Spot differences in the New York market were again advanced, No. 2 red being held at 6c premium over May, free grain afloat. At Chicago, elevator people changed their tactics by taking in May wheat and selling July at 1⅜c difference, or about ¼c under the premium prevailing Monday night. Cash demand at the seaboard and at Duluth was fairly good. The former reported about 50 loads for export. The feature of crop news was frost in the Northwest and predictions that it would extend during the night as far south as Kansas, where the crop at the present time has experienced no unfavorable conditions whatever. In other parts of the belt it was favorable for wheat and even the frost matter did not prove the bull influence expected. The English market's advance of ⅛@⅜d was the only firm spot in foreign news yesterday. Paris markets continued their weak spell with another decline of 15@25 points, Budapest was 3 points lower and Antwerp unchanged. Berlin closed unchanged to ¼ mark higher. Northwest receipts amounted to 305 cars against 260 cars last week and 286 cars a year ago. The weekly Government Bulletin reported a very favorable week for Winter and Spring wheat with Northwest seeding operations helped by showers. Ohio and Indiana reported improvement. Kansas and Missouri, as in all private advices, were reported to be in excellent condition

MINNEAPOLIS, May 2.—Wheat in store, No. 1 Northern, May, 65¼c; July, 65⅝@66c; September, 65¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, 65¼c; No. 2 Northern, 64½c. Flour—First patents, $3.50; second patents, $3.30; first clears, $2.50; second clears, $2.05; bran, in bulk, $1.50@$1.75.

DULUTH, May 2.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 69¼c; May, 69¼c; July, 70c; September, 69¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67¾c; May, 67¼c; July, 68¾c; September, 68¼c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼c; No. 3 Spring, 62¼c. Oats, 22½@22¾c. Corn, 37¼c.

MILWAUKEE, May 2.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67@68c; No. 2 Northern, 66@67c. Rye—No. 1, 57¼@58c. Barley—No. 2, 43c; sample, 37@42½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn was quoted at 46⅝c for both elevator and delivered, and 46¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 27¾c; No. 3 oats, 27c; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 29c; track, mixed, 27¼@29c; track, white, 29@35c; No. 2 white clips, 30c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61¼c, and No. 2 Western, 60¾c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 56@57c, cost ,insurance, and freight, New York, for lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43¾@45c, and malting, 50@58c, both cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.95; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.70@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.75@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $17@$17.25 per ton, cost and to arrive.

RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.35, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 85@86c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25; coarse Winter bran, $18@$19.50, as to quality; middlings, $16@$18.50; bran, $18.50@$17; hominy chop, $16; oilmeal, $26.50; linseed oil cake, $25.50; corn oil cake, $19, nominal.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $12.75@$13.25; family, $14@$14.50; short clear, $14@$15. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $12@$12.50; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $17@$18.50. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7½c; pigs, 7¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 8¼@8¾c; 10 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 7¾c; 14 lb, 7¾@7½c; pickled shoulders, 7c; pickled hams, 10½@11c. TALLOW—Prime, 5c; country, 5@5¼c. LARD—$7.30; city lard, $6.95; refined lard, South America, $8.15; Continent, $7.60; Brazil, kegs, $9.35; compound, city, 6⅝c; Western, 6⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¾c asked; city lard stearine, 8¼c.

LIVERPOOL, May 2.—Beef—Extra India mess, 78s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 67s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 45s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 42s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 42s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 41s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 37s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 39s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 37s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 37s; American refined, in pails, 38s 6d. Butter nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 59s 6d; American finest colored, 62s. Tallow—Prime city, 28s; Australian, in London, 27s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, May-August, 23s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 42s. Resin—Common, 4s 1½d. Petroleum—Refined, 7¼d. Linseed oil, 31s.

COFFEE.—The local market was almost speculatively flat all day. Total sales reached but 4,500 bags. Fluctuations did not exceed 5 points, and values at no time showed more than 10 points departure from the final figures of yesterday. On the opening the market was steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points higher, the partial advance being founded on encouraging European market news and smaller receipts than looked for at Brazilian ports. The rise soon melted away, however, under local selling and a scarcity of buyers, together with a reaction at the close in the Havre market. The close here was quiet at net unchanged prices. The world's visible for May is expected to show a slight increase—somewhere between 50,000 and 100,000 bags. The monthly figures from Rio and Santos were not of special interest. Rio shipped 10,000 bags to Europe, 127,000 bags to the United States, and 19,000 bags to other countries. Santos shipped 124,000 bags to Europe and Rio 42,000 bags to the United States. Victoria reported sending 19,000 bags to the United States. The Street market for spot Brazilian coffee was irregular and entirely nominal, with No. 7 Rio quoted 7¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May				6.60@6.65
June				6.65@6.70
July				6.75@6.80
August				6.80@6.85
September	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.85@6.90
October				6.90@6.95
November				6.90@7.00
December	7.25	7.25	7.20	7.15@7.25
January	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20@7.25
February				7.25@7.30
March				7.30@7.35

SANTOS.—Good average Santos, 8$800; receipts, 1,000 bags; stock, 332,000 bags.

HAMBURG—¼@½ pfennig net higher; sales, 18,000 bags.

HAVRE.—¼f lower; total sales, 19,000 bags; January, 47.25; February, 47.50; March, 46.75; April, 47.75; May, 45; June, 45.50; July, 45.75; August, 46; September, 46.25; October, 46.50; November, 46.75; December, 47.

RIO.—Nominal. Rio, 8$975; exchange, 8⅝d; receipts, 3,000 bags; cleared for the United States, nil bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 251,000 bags.

SUGAR.—4 13-32@4 7-16c for 96 test centrifugal, 3 13-16c for 89 test muscovado, and 3¾c for 89 test molasses.

OILS.—PETROLEUM—Bbls, $9.05, and in bulk, $6.40; Philadelphia, bbls, $9, and in bulk, $6.35; refined, cases, New York, $10.25; deodorized naphtha, 7½@7.75. COTTONSEED—Crude, Prime crude, bbls, 35c; prime Summer yellow, 37½@38c prompt; off Summer yellow, 38c; butter grades nominal; prime white, 40@41c; prime Winter yellow, 40@42c; city linseed, American raw, 63@64c; American boiled, 65@66c; Calcutta raw, 71c; Western linseed oil quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 56@57c.

METALS.—TIN—$30. LEAD—$4.67½ bid, and $4.72½ asked. PIG IRON WARRANTS—Nominal. Northern No. 1 foundry, $21@$23. SPELTER—$4.10@$4.35. LAKE COPPER—$17. The brokers' price for lead was $4.70, and for spelter $4.52½.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, barrels, $3.90; spirits of turpentine, 50½@51c. Rosin, common to good strained, $1.60@$1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $2; K, $2.25; M, $2.45; N, $2.50; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

WILMINGTON, May 2.—Spirits of turpentine, unchanged; receipts, 43 casks. Resin, unchanged; receipts, 53 barrels. Crude turpentine, $1.85 and $3; receipts, 24 casks. Tar, $1.30; receipts, 41 barrels.

CHARLESTON, May 2.—Turpentine, 46c; sales, none. Resin; sales, 100 barrels; B, C, D, $1.20; E, $1.25; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.50; I, $1.55; K, $1.60; M, $1.80; N, $2; W G, $2.25; W W, $2.40.

SAVANNAH, May 2.—Spirits of turpentine, 47½c; receipts, 1,033 casks; sales, 1,166 casks; export, 580 casks. Resin, unchanged; receipts, 2,431 barrels; sales, 446 barrels; exports, 430 barrels.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.80@$5.55; bulls, $3@$4.15; good to extra fat do, $4.25@$4.65; cows, $2@$4. CALVES—Veals, $3.50@$5.60; little calves, $2.50@$3; tidy calves, $3; city-dressed veals, lower, at 7@8¼c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Wooled sheep, $4.50@$6; culls, $3.50@$4; clipped sheep, $3.50@$5; clipped wethers, $5.25@$5.30; few extra and export do, $5.50@$6; wooled lambs, $6@$7.75; culls, $4.50@$5.50; clipped lambs, $5.25@$7; clipped culls, $5; Maryland Spring lambs, $5.25 each; State do, $3@$5. HOGS—State hogs, $5.75; Westerns, $5.45@$5.60.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

McGEORGE PRINTING COMPANY.—Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has appointed James J. Nealis receiver of the McGeorge Printing Company of 209 East Twenty-third Street, on the application of Paul Gitzendanner, who obtained a judgment against the company March 15 for $381, and has been unable to collect. The company claimed that the plant and fixtures are covered by a chattel mortgage for $4,000, but the plaintiff believes that the mortgage is practically the same as one formerly on the property for $2,000. The business was started in 1886 by Percy A. McGeorge, and was incorporated in August, 1892, with a capital stock of $10,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JACOB JOHNSON.—Jacob Johnson, a painter at Kingston, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $472 and no assets.

AARON B. DAVIS.—Aaron B. Davis, a salesman of 69 East One Hundred and First Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $807 and no assets.

M. M. DYKES.—M. M. Dykes of 142 East Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,350 and no assets. The debts were contracted five years ago, when he was in the liquor business on Canal Street.

SEBASTIAN STOCK.—Sebastian Stock of 411 West Fifty-first Street, who is manager of a butcher shop for Bertha Stock, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,548 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Dux & Stock, who dissolved in 1892.

LINDSEY BROTHERS.—Frank J. and Arthur R. Lindsey, who composed the firm of Lindsey Brothers, architects and builders at Middletown, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $25,515 and no assets. They made an assignment Nov. 14, 1899. Arthur R. Lindsey resides at Kenilworth, D. C., and Frank J. Lindsey at Middletown.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to twenty-two bankrupts, among whom are Moses Michel of 206 East Sixty-first Street, formerly a manufacturer of flowers and feathers at 656 Broadway, whose liabilities were $56,275; John F. Moore, builder, of 334 West Forty-first Street, liabilities $29,825; George H. Cornish, formerly a livery stable keeper at 109 East Eighty-second Street, liabilities $23,459; Gustav and Harry Rab, who composed the firm of Rab Brothers of Denver, Col., liabilities $37,715. H. Weiss & Son, formerly manufacturers of furs at 131 Prince Street, liabilities $27,953; Carrie Blumenthal of 155 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, wife of George A. Blumenthal, formerly manager of the Harlem Opera House, liabilities $23,769.

Discharge to Leopold Stern Refused.

Judge Brown yesterday dismissed the petition in bankruptcy of Leopold Stern, surviving partner of the firm of Stern & Co., formerly dealers in men's furnishing goods at 687 Broadway, whose liabilities were $55,209. The petition was filed Feb. 28.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BROWN, Mary—Joseph Heim	$106
BUCHMAN, Rebecca—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	109
BOSWELL, Mary A.—J. Samuel Smoot	144
BOWERS, Walter H.—The Lovejoy Company	217
BATTIN, Angie E.—The H. B. Claflin Company	441
CUNAHAN, Winifred—M. I. Goldbaum and another	43
CARR, Bridget and Mary Foley—A. F. McCabe, administrator, &c	329
DUCOUX, Eugene—James G. Timolat	209
DUCOUX, Eugene—The Oakland Chemical Company	137
DELANE, John—William A. Duncan	49
FIELD, A. E., or L. Eugene—S. Wyler	35
FRITZ, Jacob, and Morris Perelberg—Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company, Limited, costs	91
FREEMAN, William, and Frank Oakley—S. E. Abramson, costs	58
FRANKENBERG, Ferdinand W.—Jacob May	249
FEATHERSTON, William J.—John H. Doscher	335
GOLDKING, Bernhard, administrator Erster Ungarischer Schutzenbund Krankenu-Unterstutzungs Verein, costs	24
GARNER, Lena—M. Lowenstein and another	177
GODECLIFFE, Grace—New Amsterdam Gas Company	40
HILLERY, Benjamin F., and James O'Connell—Edwin M. Craigen, costs	137
HODGES, John W.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	22
HENDERSON, George—F. F. Ward	85
HOLL, John, and George Mayer—H. B. Vaughan	1,046
HIRSCHMAN, Harry—M. Shidlovsky, costs	28
JEFFREYS, Lewis M., or Jeffreys Lewis—Mary Flanagan	213
JACOBET, Benjamin—New Amsterdam Gas Company	68
KENNY, William W.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	98
KLATTHAR, John H.—J. Kahn	90
LASK, Louis—E. S. Arnold	4,985
LANFER, Frederick—E. Moosbrugger	38
LAZAR, Jennie—The Liberty Summer Neckwear Company	45
MOORE, Marie L., individually and as administratrix, &c.—Mary H. De Crano, costs	116
MOORE, Katharine T.—Cornelia T. Terry, costs	141
OLDS, Edward J.—Haas Brothers	126
O'BEIRNE, James R., and Edward O'Flaherty—John J. Fullam	443
PLOCK, Edward J. and Letitia—F. W. Gilbert	271
PATTERSON, James W.—Edward E. Elstun, administrator	59
PATTERSON, Stephen S.—Isaac N. E. Allen and another, costs	23
PATTERSON, Stephen S.—Isaac W. E. Allen and another, costs	23
PHILIPS, Mary—S. J. Limprecht	84
ROSSWOG, Constantine—The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company	114
SELVAGE, Walter, individually and as attorney in fact, &c.—Edward E. Elstun, administrator, &c	1,090
SPRAGUE, Henry E.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	103
SCHLESINGER, Charles T.—Emil Herz	185
STANLEY, Mary—H. A. Siebrecht and another	64
TURKHEIMER, Bernard A.—Consolidated Ice Company	41
TATUM, Frank—R. F. Beck	31
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILway Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—Patrick Gaffney	2,163
UNION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Company of New Jersey—Edward E. Elstun, administrator, &c	605
UNITED MUTUAL INSURANCE COMpany of Providence, R. I.—Edward E. Elstun, as administrator, &c	1,090
VEIGEL, John—Consolidated Ice Company	69
WAHLE, William—William Mitchell, trustee	1,421
WATKINS, Charles D.—David Reggel	165
WRIGHT, David—Peter C. Eckhardt	261
WEIR, Margaret—W. H. Munro	659
WOLFENSOHN, Isaac—M. Gottesman	81
WYNN, Charles S.—Annie McFeat	4,923
ZIMM, Louis—H. Herrmann Lumber Company	255

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,479.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL COHEN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Cohen of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Samuel Cohen was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 2d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SEYMOUR D. GOODKIND, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,368.

To the creditors of Seymour B. Goodkind, County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Seymour B. Goodkind was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 3d, 1900.

NO. 2,072.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM HELLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William Heller of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said William Heller was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 2, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD R. HOLDEN, Bankrupt.—No. 2,274.

Notice is hereby given that Edward R. Holden, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 1st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States District Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 2, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SIMON HOOD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Hood, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 28th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 2, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JEREMIAH J. COLLINS, Bankrupt.—No. 2,249.

Notice is hereby given that Jeremiah J. Collins, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 9th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 1st, 1900.

NO. 2,462.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. DREYER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William C. Dreyer of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said William C. Dreyer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 2, 1900.

NO. 2,496A.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL H. GARDNER, individually and as a member of the late firm of Gardner and Company, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Samuel H. Gardner, individually and as a member of the late firm of Gardner and Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Samuel H. Gardner, individually and as a member of the late firm of Gardner and Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 2d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SEYMOUR D. GOODKIND, Bankrupt.—No. 2,368.

To the creditors of Seymour B. Goodkind, County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Seymour B. Goodkind was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 3d, 1900.

NO. 2,072.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM HELLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William Heller of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said William Heller was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 2, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD R. HOLDEN, Bankrupt.—No. 2,274.

Notice is hereby given that Edward R. Holden, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 1st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 2, 1900.

NO. 2,349.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS LOEBEL, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Loebel of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Loebel was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may proprely come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 2, 1900.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,496B.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN M. GARDNER, individually and as a member of the late firm of Gardner and Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said John M. Gardner, individually and a member of the late firm of Gardner and Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 2d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of OTTO METZ, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,468.

To the creditors of Otto Metz, County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Otto Metz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 3d, 1900.

NO. 2,483.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS J. PRIMROSE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Francis J. Primrose of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Francis J. Primrose was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 2, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANDERSON, FREDERICK L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK L. ANDERSON, late of Tucson, County of Pima, State of Arizona, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next. Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1900. MAURITZ F. WESTERGREN, Administrator. NICOLL, ANABLE

TESTIMONY FOR GARDINER

Elbridge T. Gerry Commends His Administration.

District Attorney's Counsel Complains that He Cannot Secure Records from Recorder Goff's Court.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, now on trial on charges made against him by certain members of the City Club, spent yesterday in the examination of witnesses, whose testimony, in his opinion, went to show that the prosecution of cases by the District Attorney's office had been conducted in a proper way.

Elbridge T. Gerry, testified that during the twenty years in which he had been chief executive officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children he had seen no neglect on the part of the District Attorney's office in the prosecution of cases pertaining to his society. He said that the manner in which all these cases had been conducted by the District Attorney and his assistants had been perfectly satisfactory, and that at all times he had been treated with the utmost courtesy by Col. Gardiner.

Superintendent E. Fellowes Jenkins of the same society corroborated Mr. Gerry's testimony.

Assistant District Attorney Charles Le Barbier testified that he was in charge of the preparation of appeals to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Col. Gardiner frequently assisted him in his work, he said, and he had the record of not having a single reversal.

Gerald Hull Gray and James Lindsay Gordon, Deputy Assistant District Attorneys, testified that the prosecution of several specific cases which were referred to had been conducted conscientiously and with all possible dispatch.

When Deputy Assistant District Attorney Sullivan was called to the stand Mr. Untermyer complained that certain records of excise cases tried before Recorder Goff had been refused to the defense by the stenographer of his court.

"All you have to do to get them is to get Recorder Goff's consent," said the Commissioner.

"We applied for them a week ago," said Mr. Untermyer, "and we haven't got his consent yet. If he doesn't give it he'll be made to give it."

"That remark is uncalled for," said Commissioner Wilcox.

"I do not know that it is," said Mr. Untermyer. "Since the Recorder helped to prepare the presentment and letters attacking the District Attorney."

Mr. Sullivan testified that Recorder Goff had taken the prosecution of an excise case out of his hands, conducted it himself, and then told the jury that that was the way in which the prosecution of a case should be conducted.

"When the Recorder finished," said the witness, "he found that the evidence he had adduced was directly contrary to the rulings made by the Court of Appeals in the case of the People vs. Owens. He had to have the testimony he had drawn forth stricken from the records."

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS BOARD.

Lively Discussion Over a Minor Improvement for Brooklyn Borough.

The Board of Public Improvements held a lively session yesterday in the course of which President Holahan, angered at the failure of his colleagues to respond to their names on roll call, first rebuked them and then left the chair and the board room. After the President had gone the board disposed of routine business and adjourned.

Commissioner Shea took the chair and President Grout moved that the board take up the matter of improvements laid over from the last meeting. A resolution sent from the local board of Brooklyn, asking for an appropriation of $40,000 for the laying of a sewer on Eighth Avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-second Street, that borough, came up. It led to a lively discussion between several of the Commissioners and Deputy Controller Levey, who urged the board to be careful in the outlay of money for improvements.

Commissioner Shea asked the Deputy Controller what reason there was for the lack of funds for street improvements.

"Not any," replied Mr. Levey. "This department has no stable fund. It is replenished from time to time as the Board of Estimate finds necessary."

President Grout asked Mr. Levey what margin there was in the City Treasury over the incurred indebtedness. He answered approximately about $5,000,000.

"I submit that other improvements," said President Grout, "though they be small, are just as necessary to the health of the community as any grand improvement. Are we going to come here and be told by the Finance Department that we have got to wait for these improvements?"

"It is important that a certain margin be kept in reserve," said Mr. Levey. "These improvements are all discretionary, while many that have been passed are compulsory. It is the same as a wise business man acting for his own interest."

President Grout called for the original resolution of building the Eighth Avenue sewer in Brooklyn. Mr. Levey followed this with another resolution requesting the board to take no further steps toward improvements until such time as they could go ahead with the necessary money at their command. President Grout's resolution was lost, and the Deputy Controller's adopted.

Club Fighting Improvement.

The Board of Public Improvements, prior to its regular meeting yesterday, gave a hearing on the petition of a number of residents of the Bay Ridge section of the Borough of Brooklyn for the extension of Narrows Avenue through the grounds of the Crescent Athletic Club, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fifth Streets and Shore and First Avenues. On the grounds the club maintains golf links and an athletic field, on which it has expended a large amount of money, and it is opposed to the improvement. John F. Clark, District Attorney of Kings County, who appeared for the club, said that the club was willing to do anything to improve that section, but it regarded the maintenance of the grounds as an improvement, as much from their scenic beauty as from the fact that they are enjoyed by a great many persons who belong to the organization. The board deferred action.

Ready to Vaccinate Children.

The Board of Health yesterday sent out word to parents that arrangements for vaccinating children have been completed. In the down-town districts they can be vaccinated each day, excepting Sunday, between 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at 68 and 70 Elm Street. In the up-town district they can be vaccinated at Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, the Department of Health headquarters, on the same days and between the same hours.

The Mayor Takes an Outing.

After disposing of the business that came before him, Mayor Van Wyck left his office at noon yesterday and turned the government of the city over to President Guggenheimer of the Council. The Mayor did not intimate where he was going, and no one asked him his destination. He will return to his office on Tuesday next.

THE TRAINING OF NURSES.

School Superintendents Discuss Reforms and Longer Course of Study.

The Superintendents of training schools for nurses, a body of more than one hundred women representing the largest hospitals in the country, closed a three days' session in this city yesterday. The chief subjects discussed by them were the extension of the course of study to three years instead of two, (fifty hospitals having already done so,) and the practicability of giving up the monthly stipend to pupil nurses and giving instead uniforms and text books which the money was supposed to buy, using the funds thus saved by the hospital for enlarging the work of the schools, furnishing outside bed covers, &c.

An address was given by Dean Russell of the Teachers College. The subject of a periodical was under discussion. Before adjourning the Army Nursing bill, which failed to pass in the United States Senate last week by one vote, was brought before the society again and the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That this society strongly indorses the principles set forth in the Army Nursing bill recently brought before Congress, and pledges itself to use every effort to further the objects therein set forth.

GREEN GOODS CASES FAIL.

Western Union Indictments Dismissed for Lack of Evidence.

The indictments found against the Western Union Telegraph Company in Jersey City and John B. Bartholf, its manager, at the December term, 1898, for refusing to give information concerning alleged green goods messages received at and forwarded from the Jersey City office, were yesterday nol prossed by Judge Blair in the General Sessions Court. The motion was made by Allan L. McDermott, who said that the State had allowed more than two terms to elapse without moving a trial.

Prosecutor Erwin said the State could not prove the charges against the defendants, owing to the difficulty of procuring evidence. As he made no objection, the Court granted the order.

FOR SOLDIERS' DEPENDENTS.

Knickerbocker Chapter, D. A. R., Reception at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Knickerbocker Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution gave a large entertainment and reception for the benefit of the National Society for the Relief of Dependent Widows and Orphans of the United States Regular Army in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, Regent of the chapter, welcomed the guests. Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, D. A. R., also spoke. Gen. Miles made the principal address, his subject being "The Army."

Miss Ethel Stewart sang, accompanied by Miss Tibbitts, and A. G. Waterous sang "Danny Deever," accompanied by J. F. Kitchen. Music was furnished also by the Governors Island Band. The entertainment was arranged by Mrs. J. Morris Brown, wife of Col. Brown.

LEGAL NOTES.

FALSE SWEARING NOT A CIVIL CONTEMPT.—Daniel Kelleher, when examined in supplementary proceedings upon a judgment for $968.26, secured against him in the City Court by Simon E. Bernheimer and another, swore he had never transferred to his brother any property of any kind or any interest in any saloon. Evidence having been given that, in fact, Kelleher had two weeks earlier transferred to his brother a saloon by bill of sale, he was adjudged to be guilty of contempt of court and directed to be committed until he paid a fine of the amount of the judgment. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed an order of the General Term of the City Court, which affirmed the order below. The Court holds, per curiam, that such false swearing, assuming that the defendant had perjured himself, was not a contempt for which he could be punished by imprisonment. This, it was held, did not come within any of the sub-divisions of Section 14 of the Code of Civil Procedure, in relation to civil contempts, and none of the acts specified in that section could be punished as a contempt unless it appeared that thereby the right of remedy of a party might be defeated, impaired, impeded, or prejudiced by the defendant's perjury. "It is true that the Justice at Special Term found that defendant's misconduct had this effect, but this finding is not binding upon this court unless there is to be found in the papers some evidence to support it. There is no such evidence."

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PENALTY FOR SELLING ADULTERATED MILK.—Barnard Rickard, a Delaware County farmer, got a verdict in his favor in an action brought by the People of the State to recover a penalty from him for selling adulterated milk to a creamery. It appeared that Rickard delivered to the creamery a can of milk which had remained all night in the can, and that when delivered the milk was stirred up in the can and two sample bottles were taken therefrom. One of these was delivered to Rickard and the other kept and subjected to a chemical test, which showed that the milk was considerably below the statutory standard in butter fats and solids.

The jury was instructed by the Court that if the milk in the bottle tested was a fair sample of all the milk in the can, and the test was correctly made, then Rickard had sold adulterated milk and was liable for a penalty. It was contended for the plaintiff on appeal that it was error to allow proof that the milk in the bottle left with Rickard showed a higher percentage of butter fats by the Babcock test. The Appellate Division of the Third Department has affirmed judgment on the verdict in favor of the defendant, holding, by Presiding Justice Parker, that the defendant was properly allowed to show that the milk in the bottle delivered to him showed by the Babcock test, which was, so far as appeared, as accurate as any other test, a much higher percentage of butter fats.

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LIABILITY ON GUARANTY FOR RENT.—The judgment for $1,000.52 obtained by the Sidney B. Bowman Cycle Company against Elisha Dyer, Jr., and William A. Haines upon their guaranty of the rent of the Michaux Cycle Club, has been affirmed by the City Court, General Term. Chief Justice Fitzsimons, who gave the opinion, says: "Upon the trial the defendants objected that the lease was not properly executed by the lessee in its corporate name, 'The Michaux Cycle Club,' hence neither it nor the guarantors became liable thereon. The defendants delivered the lease to the plaintiff as one properly executed by the lessee, and as a valid and binding obligation. To permit them to escape from the liability on their guaranty after the full enjoyment of the term would be to lend judicial sanction to a fraud upon the plaintiff corporation, which acted in good faith on the defendants' acts and solemn obligations. The defense is technical and without either merits or morals to support it."

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STREET CAR ACCIDENT.—Catherine Cunningham, in her suit in the City Court against the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railway Company for damages, asserted and offered evidence tending to show that as she was about to alight from one of the company's cars, which had stopped for the purpose of permitting her to alight, the car was suddenly started again. Testimony was then given on behalf of defendant contradicting this story, and tending to show that Miss Cunningham received her injuries when attempting to get off the car while it was still in motion. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has reversed judgment of the General Term of the City Court, which affirmed judgment on verdict given for the plaintiff on the trial. The Court holds it was error for the trial court to refuse, as it did, to charge that if the plaintiff stepped off the car while it was in motion, the verdict of the jury should be for the defendant.

Was Not Albert G. Duyster.

In a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES it was stated that Albert G. Duyster had been indicted in New Jersey for perjury, and that he had been arrested in this city and held to await the action of a City Magistrate. This statement was made in connection with the settlement of a $100,000 damage suit. The information was sent out in the form of a typewritten statement from the Corporation Counsel's office to The Associated Press. At the Corporation Counsel's office yesterday it was admitted that the error had been made there; that Mr. Duyster had never been under such a charge, and that he was not the man arrested.

Proposed Memorial to Dr. Makemie.

The Rev. Dr. David J. Beate of Philadelphia is in town to ask from members of the Presbyterian Church contributions for the erection of a shaft at Rehoboth, Md., in memory of the Rev. Francis Makemie, who came to this country from Ireland in 1683, and, in 1706, secured the organization of the first Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in America in Philadelphia.

J. Thomson Paterson's Bail Reduced.

Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, has reduced the bail in the actions against J. Thomson Paterson, brought by the Mutual Reserve Life Fund Association and its President, F. A. Burnham, from $10,000 for both cases to $400. The suits against Mr. Paterson were for an alleged libel which appeared in the January number of The Counselor, of which he is the publisher.

Trousers from the sober gray to the lively check.
Trousers from 30 to 48 inches waist.
Trousers from $4 to $10.
Look your legs over.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d
We fill orders by mail.

AGAINST THE WHITE LAW

Civil Service Officials Discuss Court of Appeals Decision.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION

Limiting Choice of Appointing Officers to One Candidate Abrogates Their Power—Effect on Police.

Politicians and others who are interested in civil service read with interest yesterday the decision handed down by the Court of Appeals, to the effect that appointments may be made from the first three names on the civil service eligible list, and that the White law, which sought to restrict the selection to the person who stood highest on a list certified by a civil service board, was unconstitutional in this particular. Secretary George McAneny of the Civil Service Reform Association, in discussing the decision yesterday, said:

"I assume that the decision of the Court of Appeals restores the law which was in existence prior to the passage of the White bill. Under the old law appointments could be made from the first three candidates at the head of the eligible list, and this is the course that will now have to be pursued. When a vacancy occurs the appointing officer calls for three names, and the three highest candidates on the list are certified to him by the Civil Service Board. He can make the appointment from this list, selecting any one of the three candidates. The two who have been rejected are returned to the eligible list, and when another vacancy occurs they are certified with the person who stands next highest on the list. If the two, or either of them, are rejected the second time, they are certified for the third time, but after the third certification the board discontinues sending the names to the official who has thrice rejected them, although the candidates still remain on the eligible list.

"Although the Civil Service Reform Association had a great deal to do with the framing of the White bill, it did not insist that the appointing power should select the person who stood first on the list. That provision was inserted in the bill at Albany, and this association did not take a position of any kind on it. I have not yet seen a copy of the decision, but, if it is as I understand it, I do not see that it will be objectionable to us."

Secretary Lee Phillips of the Civil Service Commission declared yesterday that he had sent to Albany for a copy of the decision, and, until he received it and received some authority from the Civil Service Commissioners themselves, he would not certify to any more lists.

"This decision," said Mr. Phillips, "will abrogate our rule, which is that the highest candidate shall be appointed to an existing vacancy. The decision will give the appointing officers a wider scope from which to make their selections, and not force them to take the first name on the list. This is the rule which now prevails in the United States civil service."

It was said yesterday that the decision of the Court of Appeals would hasten some promotions in the Police Department. There are several vacancies to be filled, and in making Captains, Sergeants, and Roundsmen the Police Commissioners will now be enabled to select from the three highest candidates on each list certified by the Civil Service Commission.

The case calling forth this decree of the Court of Appeals was that of George N. Balcolm of Binghamton, who stood at the head of the list of eligible candidates for Street Superintendent. The Commissioners of Streets refused to appoint him, and named the second man on the list. Mr. Balcolm got out a writ of mandamus compelling the Commissioners to appoint him, and the matter was taken into the courts as a test case, finally reaching the highest court.

Justice Herrick, in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, held that it would be unconstitutional to limit the choice of the appointing officer. He held that the Legislature had the right to limit the selection to one of several, but that it could not limit it to one, as the appointing officer had a Constitutional right to make the choice. This decision is now confirmed by the Court of Appeals, which says that limiting the choice to the head of the eligible list virtually makes the Civil Service Commission the appointing power and takes from elected officers their Constitutional rights.

POLICE EXPECT PROMOTIONS.

Vacancies in Inspectorships—Rhodes's Application for Retirement.

The announcement of the decision of the Court of Appeals nullifying in important particulars the White civil service law created a buzz of expectancy throughout the Police Department yesterday. A year and a half ago when Chief Devery was appointed to his present position the board made McLaughlin Deputy Chief and James Kane Inspector. The Civil Service Board refused to recognize these promotions, for the reason that the two officers had not taken a civil service examination. Since then McLaughlin has taken his examination, and, having no competitors, was promoted. The board wanted Kane as Inspector, but was compelled to rescind its action and make him Acting Inspector.

President York, when spoken to about the matter yesterday afternoon, declined to make any statement as to the effect of the decision upon his department, but the uniformed officials were speculating upon the promotions which will come soon.

In connection with the court's decision came another announcement from Police Headquarters yesterday morning that is regarded as a remarkable coincidence. Inspector G. H. Rhodes made application for retirement.

There were three applicants for appointment as Inspector, Capts. Allaire and Druhan and Acting Inspector Kane. The law allows the appointment of ten Inspectors. Allaire and Druhan are veterans. Allaire has been found to be physically disqualified for promotion. This leaves Druhan and Kane.

Up to yesterday there was only one vacancy among the Inspectors. Druhan had the lead for this, being a veteran. About a month ago Inspector Rhodes, who is the oldest man on the force, was transferred from Brooklyn, where he lives, and placed in command away over in Queens. As has been announced, he made application for retirement yesterday, and the board will undoubtedly allow him his wish. This will leave two vacancies among the Inspectorships, with only two applicants.

CHILD'S TOY FATAL TO HIM.

Leaning from Window to Show It, He Falls to His Death.

When four-year-old Rolf Wisner of 41 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, was presented with a toy locomotive yesterday he was one of the happiest youngsters on the block. He was playing with the toy near an open window of an airshaft, which divides the building in which he lived from the adjoining flat house, when he saw a playmate at the window on the opposite side of the shaft.

Little Rolf picked up the toy engine and held it up so his play-fellow could see it. The other child held his hand out for the toy, and Rolf reached out to give it to him. He lost his balance and with a scream, fell headlong to the bottom of the shaft, four floors below.

When the little fellow was picked up it was found that his skull was fractured and that he was otherwise injured. A physician was summoned, but little Rolf died in a short time.

Broadway and 11th Street.

SALE
SILK WAISTS.

Pale blue, rose pink, silver grey and lavender.
Made of finest quality, embroidered Gros de Londres, finished with tucking and fastened with "modern art" metal buttons.
Latest model, dress sleeve.

$6.85.
Value $12.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Bonny Maia, with ceruleum skies and amber air. 'Tis likely as not the blithe goddess, through an inherited touch of April-fickleness, will let the season vanish after the manner of Nijni-Novgorod. So, to keep a-pace, choose Summer furnishings now, while our floors are replete,

Designs of indescribable charm—chair-lounges, settees, couches, rockers, arm-chairs, and Morris Chairs. In the bend of the reed, in the curve of the rush, in the natural grain of the birch, there is an out-of-door freedom that captivates the "face-to-face auditor," but which, alas, cannot enter the print here.

Designs arrive and are gone the day after, but factory prices go on forever.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CAUGHT HIM WITH A LASSO.

Bondsman Lays in Wait for Man for Whom He Gave Bail.

Alessandro Ruberti of Weehawken Heights, N. J., who was arrested six weeks ago on a charge of embezzling $180 and was released on bail furnished by Rupert Dragoni, was lassoed at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when leaving his home, by his bondsman, and marched to the West Hoboken Police Station, where he was locked up. He was afterward transferred to the Hudson County Jail.

Dragoni declared that Ruberti gave him as security for the bail bond a mortgage on a piece of property which was found to be recorded in another man's name, and that he also believed that Ruberti was preparing to leave town. Dragoni accordingly waited with a coil of rope and took Ruberti prisoner, in order to prevent the possible forfeiture of the bail bond.

FIRE BOATS BLOCK FERRY SLIP.

Many Take Advantage of Opportunity to Escape Paying Tolls.

The machine shop and hoisting engine factory of James Baggaley, at 14 James Slip, was damaged by fire to the extent of about $7,000 yesterday afternoon. The fire boats Seth Low, Van Wyck, and New Yorker, which were summoned, crowded into the ferry slip of the Long Island Railroad, making it impossible for the ferry-boats to enter the slip. The ferryboat Long Beach, from Long Island City, put into the Roosevelt Ferry slip, and many passengers who had paid their fares and entered the regular ferry house of the railroad company, had to walk around to the other ferry. A number, also, who had paid no ferriage, took advantage of the opportunity and went aboard the boat.

During the fire Joseph McGrath of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 fell from a ladder, receiving painful injuries. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Charity Organization Society Appeal.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for a pension of $6 a month to supplement the little that a couple, both over seventy years old, can earn toward their support. They have no children and no relatives able to help them. The man has until recently earned good wages, and the wife is crippled by rheumatism. Money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be publicly acknowledged.

Railroad Man Stricken with Apoplexy.

Franklin C. Hovey, an agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with an office at 355 Broadway, was stricken with apoplexy yesterday, in front of 19 Pine Street. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said last night that he might recover. Mr. Hovey, who is fifty-five years old, lives with his family at 19 Magnolia Avenue, Jersey City.

Hackensack Man Dies Suddenly.

William Jones, sixty years old, a lumber merchant of Hackensack, N. J., was taken suddenly ill at the foot of Whitehall Street, early yesterday morning, after alighting from a ferryboat, and died at Hudson Street Hospital soon afterward.

O'Neill's.

Great Sale of
Fine French Flowers
At Less Than Cost of Duties!

50,000 Bunches!

Including All the Latest and Choicest Novelties,

10c, 25c and 48c EACH

SIXTH AVE., 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

Carpet Dep't.

Three Bargains:

130 Rolls Plush Wilton, 97½ cts.
formerly $1.25 to $1.40.

50 Large Fine Karabagh Rugs, $11.75.
formerly $18.00.

50 Guendji Rugs, $8.75.
formerly $13.00.

An Artistic Cotton Rug of extra fine quality for summer furnishings,
The "Beulu".

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Our well-spring of *style* never runs dry. Everything we sell is copiously filled from it.

Suits priced from $10 to $30.
Top-Coats priced from $10 to $35.

Each has all the features of fashion that can be crowded into its manufacture.

Boys' Suits priced from $3 to $20.
Top-Coats priced from $6.50 to $15.

Our reputation stands for the *quality*—and moderate prices.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

STERN BROS
Fur Storage
and the repairing of
Furs and Fur Garments.

When you are ready to have the Furs, or the Fur-lined Garments, put away for the season, say the word and we will send for them, keep them safe from moths or hurt of any kind, insure them against fire, and return them when you wish.

If there is Remodeling or Renovating of any kind to be done the Spring and Summer months are very favorable for it, and the cost will be much less than if you wait until the rush-time comes; especially as the price of Skins is advancing.

West 23d Street.

O'Neill's.

Two Great Bargains in
Women's Suits
AT ONE PRICE!

MEN TAILORED SUITS OF VENETIAN, with Jaunty Jacket, back seams strapped and neatly stitched. Skirt is the new flare shape. Entire suit lined with Taffeta. Also
COVERT CLOTH SUITS, new Eton Jacket, with stitched Taffeta band around collar, cuffs and reveres. Skirt has the new flounce effect. Also with stitched Taffeta band, Percaline lined $25

Separate Dress Skirts, Worth 7.50, for 3.98
They are made of genuine Bannockburn Suitings, have the new inverted plait, are Percaline lined and bound with Velveteen. They are without doubt the greatest Bargains in town.

Exceptional Value in Silk Shirtwaists. All the newest ideas in plaiting and cordings,
3.98 and 4.98 each.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS
GARDENS OF SPRING BEAUTY.

Not only the skill of weavery, but the hues and forms from many gardens have contributed to the Spring beauty of our Carpet Floor.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET.
65 cents a yd.
(regular price 90 cents.)

Cheerfulness is always a virtue and this store is an unlimited source of supply. The most picturesque Summer furniture at lowest prices. "Long Credit" assures your purse of a substantial lining.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE MARK
THE BEST MADE

For Summer, Porous Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR
Send for illustrated Catalogue.
New York: 16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

American Hosiery Co.,
Wholesale Salesrooms, 108 Franklin St., N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS
High-Class Knit Underwear and Hosiery.
Don't buy Foreign Knit Underwear when there is none better in the world than ours.
Red, Blue, and Black stamps show relative qualities.
All the different weights and mixtures.
ASK FOR IT; TAKE NO OTHER.

For Dyspepsia.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Taken after meals prevents acidity and distress of the stomach, headache, and the offensive belching of wind.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
3 DAYS MORE.
TWICE DAILY—2 and 8:15 P. M.
BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST AND ROUGH RIDERS
THE ONLY Exhibition of the kind in the wide world.
Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50, & $2. Boxes, $12.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Empire Company's Greatest Triumph, LORD AND LADY ALGY.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. James K. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
HACKETT THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EVGS. 8. MAT. SATURDAY.
WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. LAST TWO WEEKS.
Evgs. 8 o'clock. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 o'clock.
Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO.
37TH WEEK HERE OF
A RUNAWAY GIRL
With JAMES T. POWERS and 65 others.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
.....BORDERSIDE.....
A New 3-Act Play...With VIRGINIA CALHOUN

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. DOLAN & LENHARR
Geo. Neville & Co., Billy Van, Moving Pictures, &c.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf 15c., 25c., 50c. Smith & Campbell, Henri French, Wilmer-Vincent Co.
Farnum & Seymour, Geo. C. Davis, Moving Pict., &c.

Proctor's 5th Ave.—Grand Opening May 7.
Mr. T. Q. Seabrooke, Mr. Eric Hope, Cissie Loftus
40 OTHER VAUDEVILLE STARS.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE—Noon to 11 P.M.

Paderewski
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15, BROOKLYN ACAD.
THE TWO (2) LAST RECITALS.
N. Y.—CARNEGIE HALL Sat. Mat., 12th, 2:30.
SEATS AT SCHUBERTH'S, 23 UNION SQ.
Mon., 14th, Last Recital, Newark Theatre, N. J.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Matinée Sat. at 2.
OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO
SPECIAL MAT. WED., MAY 9.

EDEN MUSEE Open 10:30 A.M.
WORLD IN WAX. New Groups
CINEMATOGRAPH.
To-night, 8:30, the Musical Play
TALLY-HO!

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
WEEK DAYS 9 UNTIL 6.
SUNDAYS 2 UNTIL 6.
Second Annual Exhibition
Society of Landscape Painters.

5th Ave JOSEPH JEFFERSON
Last week. To-night Rip Van Winkle. Fri. night, The Rivals; Sat. Mat. Rip Van Winkle; Sat. night, Cricket on the Hearth & Lend Me 5 Shillings.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
LAST 2 WEEKS. NEXT MAT. SATURDAY AT 2
THE GREAT SUCCESS BEN-HUR

KNICKERBOCKER. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
BOSTONIANS IN VICEROY.
Next Week—"ROBIN HOOD."
Week May 14—"THE SERENADE."

THE DEWEY East 14th St.
Matinee To-Day.
BON TON BURLESQUERS.
The Midway Dancers. Oriental Ballet.

14th St. Theatre Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
POSITIVELY LAST 2 WEEKS.
As Played 200 Nights at Daly's Theatre. THE GREAT RUBY

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BARGAIN MAT. WED. All seats 50c.
QUO VADIS.

MANHATTAN. The Great $50,000 Melodrama. 83d & B'way.
Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. WOMAN AND WINE

HURTIG & SEAMON'S, 125th ST. & 7th Ave.
JOHN C. RICE & SALLIE COHEN.
WILLIAMS & TUCKER, HOUDINI, Etc.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. A YOUNG WIFE.
Nxt wk—Blanche Walsh & Melbourne MacDowell.

HARLEM Op. House Mr. Chauncey Olcott in A Romance of Athlone. 8:15 Sat. Mat.
Nxt Wk—JULIA MARLOWE in Barbara Frietchie

Costly Souv'rs! Tues., May 8—75th Time!
CASINO! The Casino Girl!

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
THIS WEEK—THE AMAZONS.

Herald Square Theatre | QUO VADIS | LAST FOUR TIMES.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Linus II.: 3-Legged Horse; Rattle-snake King.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Every Day at 2:30 P. M.
Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00.
Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A.M., 1, 1:30, 1:50 P.M., and Flatbush Av. 11:06 A.M., 1, 1:36, 1:50 P.M. Direct connection with Bridge Cars.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINTING SHOW
For Typographical Union No. 6 Charity Funds.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, 2 to 11 P.M.
Complete demonstration of printing.
"From the Writer to the Reader."
Typesetting machines, plate making, newspaper printing presses, binding—all in operation.
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LAST TWO WEEKS.
SOUVENIRS WAY DOWN EAST
Tuesday Eve.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats Wed & Sat 2, ev 8:15.

WALDORF ASTORIA THEATRE
Beginning Monday, May 7th, The STROLLERS in PHYLLIS. Tickets now on sale at TYSON'S.

KEITH'S
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
MARSHALL P. WILDER, BERT COOTE & CO., Cressy & Dayne, Moulliere Sisters, Phil Ott & 3 Rosebuds, Blocksom & Burns. BIOGRAPH.

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Last 3 Nights. WHIRL-I-GIG laughing success, SAPOLIO

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and cool; west to north winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,700. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT { In Greater New York and Jersey City. / Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 44⅞c; cotton, middling, 9 13-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate passed the Army Appropriation bill without division. Consideration of the Clark case was postponed until Thursday. The Senate committee restored pneumatic tube service provision to Post Office Appropriation bill. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate. Pensions for Mrs. Henry, Mrs Gridley, and Gen. Longstreet voted by the Senate. The House passed the "Free Home" bill and took up consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Resolution received from the American Publishers' Association.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Lord Roberts reports to the British War Office that on May 1 Gen. Hamilton met with considerable success, driving the Boers from the strong position they held at Houtnek. Most of the Boer casualties were among members of the foreign legion, including Lieut. Gunther, killed, and Commandant Maximoff, wounded. Col. Baden-Powell has protested to the Boer commander against the burghers shooting native women who are trying to escape from Mafeking. Correspondence relating to the Spion Kop incident was placed before Parliament last night. Gen. Buller refused to rewrite his report of the affair for publication. Ambassador Choate has asked Lord Salisbury for an explanation of the reported boarding of an American ship in neutral waters at Delagoa Bay. Berlin is in gala dress in preparation for the celebration of the Crown Prince's coming of age, which begins to-day. If the full Delagoa Bay award is not forthcoming soon the British and American Ministers will present a joint protest to the Swiss Government. Gen. de Galliffet has forbidden the sale of "aperitifs" in French Army canteens. The rebels in Colombia are apparently meeting with success. No reply to the last American note has yet been made by the Porte. The Ambassadors at Constantinople have decided to allow higher Turkish customs duties if certain conditions are complied with.—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

State Controller Morgan announced his appointment of eight Transfer Tax Appraisers. Robert Mazet is Chairman of the board.

Abraham Gruber has been enriched by a fortune which may reach $100,000, as the heir of a widow whose husband was his friend.

Admiral Dewey was greeted on his arrival in St. Louis by an immense throng. Great enthusiasm was shown all along the route from Chicago.

An American reconnoitring party has, according to a dispatch from Manila yesterday, been surrounded in Panay. Four of the Americans were killed in a desperate fight and sixteen, severely wounded, left on the field.

Page 2.

Controller Coler spoke at the dinner of the Alumni Association of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital last night. He criticised the work of the Legislature and of Gov. Roosevelt.

Page 3.

Gov. Roosevelt yesterday signed the Davis School Teachers' Salary Schedule bill. In a memorandum he declares that the law will need amendment, but that the Charter Commission can deal with the situation created by its enactment.

Page 5.

President Dole has been decided upon for Governor of Hawaii. Other officers also have been selected.

Benjamin G. Sanford, who was run over by the automobile of Dr. Herman B. Baruch Tuesday, died, in Roosevelt Hospital, yesterday morning from his injuries.

Page 7.

Deputy Attorney General John H. Coyne died yesterday of malignant diphtheria.

Bishop Potter presided at a special service in Trinity Church to commemorate the close of the Ecumenical Missionary Conference, and to bring before business men "the message of the conference."

The publication of a Boston dispatch announcing that Mayor Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, and Charles W. Morse, President of the American Ice Company, had arrived there on their way to Maine, has revived among business men the report that Tammany leaders were identified with the Ice Trust, testimony regarding which was given before the Mazet Committee.

Page 8.

Retail druggists throughout the country who cut rates on patent medicines are to be refused supplies by the wholesalers.

Senator Elsberg criticises Controller Coler's statements on the inheritance tax law relating to Gov. Roosevelt, and says Mr. Coler makes more out of the tax than any other man in the State.

Milliners say that the Hallock bill will not hinder the use of the plumage of birds on hats, as it is edible birds that are most used. An understanding has been reached with the societies that are interested in the protection of songsters.

Page 14.

Morris K. Jesup was yesterday re-elected President of the New York Chamber of Commerce. After a tilt over the Loud bill, it was indorsed.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 8.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 13.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

ROCKEFELLER CHURCH QUARREL

Frank Rockefeller Leaves Cleveland Church Through Trouble with His Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, May 3.—Another evidence of the bitter feeling existing between Frank Rockefeller and his brother, John D. Rockefeller, came to light to-day when it became known that Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rockefeller and their three daughters, Miss Alice, Anne, and Helen, had resigned their membership in the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, of which Frank Rockefeller is one of the Trustees. John D. Rockefeller is the Sunday School Superintendent and one of the most influential members of the church.

When the Rev. Dr. Applegarth resigned the pastorate several weeks ago to accept a call to Cambridge, Mass., it was rumored that he was forced out by John D. Rockefeller, and that a split in the congregation would result. Frank Rockefeller was an intimate friend of Dr. Applegarth. The resignation of Frank Rockefeller and his family is due principally to his business and personal quarrel with his brother John, and the latter's alleged dominating influence in the church. Frank Rockefeller is quoted as saying, when speaking of his action in resigning to several friends:

"I do not believe in placing Caesarism before Christianity in any church."

CLOTHING BY FRANKED MAIL.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 3.—A huge sack of "dead-head" mail, most of which came to St. Louis from Washington franked, is the subject of an investigation now being made by Postmaster Baumhoff of this city.

The sack contained a dozen or more public documents, which may be transmitted free, but it also contained considerable wearing apparel which is not entitled to "dead-head" facilities. The volumes of the Congressional Record, copies of reports, &c., nearly all bear the library mark of W. D. Vandiver, who is the Congressman from the Fourteenth District of Missouri.

The sack was turned in April 26. It was addressed simply, "Public documents, Missouri." The clothing consists of a man's coat, which was purchased from J. T. Batts, clothier at Cape Girardeau, the home city of Congressman Vandiver, a pair of trousers, and a lady's jacket, unmarked.

Cleveland in a Night.
Leave New York 5:30 P. M., arrive Cleveland next morning for breakfast, by the New York Central's Lake Shore Limited. Luxurious service; no excess fare. Lighted by electricity.—Adv.

STATE TRANSFER TAX APPRAISERS NAMED

Controller Morgan Announces His Appointments.

ROBERT MAZET THE CHAIRMAN

Estates to be Assigned in Rotation to Prevent Favoritism—Mr. Morgan's Statement.

ALBANY, May 3.—State Controller William J. Morgan has announced the following apointments of Transfer Tax Appraisers under the provisions of Chapter 658 of the Laws of 1900:

For New York County—Robert Mazet, Charles B. Page, Charles K. Lexow, William C. Wilson, and Walter H. Coggeshall.

For Kings County—Jesse D. Frost and Fay P. Rathbun.

For Erie County—Seward A. Simons.

The salary attached is $4,000 per annum for those in New York County and $3,000 for those in Kings and Erie Counties. In giving out the names Controller Morgan made the following statement:

"The names of a large number of very reputable persons were suggested to me for appointment as Appraisers. I gave careful attention to the recommendations and made the above selections. They are all men of ability and repute, and I know they are qualified to perform the duties of the office.

"I have had a personal interview with each one of them and have impressed upon their minds the fact that they must devote their time and attention to the duties of the office to which they are appointed; that the work must be done promptly, intelligently, and honestly. Each one gave me his pledge that he would devote his time and best efforts to the work of the office.

"It is my purpose to organize the board in New York, as far as practicable, on the lines followed in the organization of the Board of United States General Appraisers. To that end I have appointed Mr. Mazet as Chairman of the board, who will have general supervision of the work.

"To prevent favoritism in the selection of appraisers, or in the assigning of estates, the Surrogates will be requested to make their assignments of cases in rotation, beginning at the head of the list of appraisers and going through it, so that of every five cases assigned in New York County each one of the appraisers shall receive one. This is the method pursued by the Court of Appeals in assigning its cases.

"A correct and detailed record will be kept by each appraiser in a book made for that purpose of the cases assigned to him, while the Chairman of the Board will report to the State Controller weekly the names of all estates received for appraisement and the appraiser to whom they have been assigned. He will also be required to submit a list of all estates upon which the appraisers have reported.

"In the past it has been impossible for the State Controller to keep in touch with the business as it was progressing, a result of which was that a great many thousand dollars were lost to the State each year on account of the time limit having run before the irregularities of the case came to the Controller's attention.

"Offices have been secured in the Home Building, 257 Broadway, New York City, where the Board of Appraisers will be located. Quarters will be engaged in the Garfield Building, Brooklyn, for the appraisers of Kings County, and in the Erie County Bank building for the Appraiser in Buffalo. The new appraisers will enter upon their duties on Monday next."

Robert Mazet represented the Nineteenth New York District as a Republican in the Assembly of 1899. He was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by a small majority by Perez M. Stewart, Independent Democrat. Mr. Mazet gained prominence as Chairman of the Assembly Committee which devoted much time last year to an investigation of the affairs of New York city. He is a lawyer by profession.

Charles B. Page, Republican, was Senator from the Seventeenth New York District in 1896-7-8, defeating Thomas O'Sullivan by a very narrow plurality. He served on the Committees of Cities, Military Affairs, Public Health, and Codes. Mr. Page is a lawyer. He was born in Olean in 1851, and is a member of the firm of Secor & Page of 132 Nassau Street.

Charles K. Lexow is the Republican leader in the Twenty-second New York Assembly District. He is a lawyer and a brother of ex-State Senator Clarence Lexow of Rockland.

Walter H. Coggeshall is a lawyer and a son of State Senator H. J. Coggeshall of Oneida County. He has an office at 31 Nassau Street, and never held public office.

William C. Wilson also is a lawyer at 55 Liberty Street, and his appointment is credited to Gov. Roosevelt personally. He has been active in New York City politics, and is Secretary of the Republican Association in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District.

Jesse D. Frost is a well-known Republican politician of Brooklyn, and resides in the Twenty-second Ward. Five years ago he was Chairman of the Republican General Committee of Kings County. At present he is a member of the Executive Committee of the General Committee of Kings County. For some time Mr. Frost has been a clerk in the office of the Register of Kings County. He resigned this position yesterday, and Philip T. Williams was appointed in his place.

Fay P. Rathbun, Mr. Frost's colleague, is not a resident of Brooklyn. He resides in Hornellsville, N. Y., where he is prominent in Republican circles.

PLATTE CANON DAM BREAKS.

South Park Railroad Tracks Flooded—No Damage at Denver.

DENVER, Col., May 3.—The Denver Water Company's new dam in Platte Cañon, about twenty-five miles from here, broke this morning, releasing a billion gallons of water stored in the reservoir. The flood may cause trouble for ranchmen and the railroads in the eastern part of the State, where the river is already out of its banks in some places.

The flood passed Denver without causing any damage. No inconvenience will result in this city from the breaking of the dam, as the water company's storage system embraces other reservoirs, which are ample to supply all needs of the city. The Castlewood Dam, at the head of Cherry Creek, is leaking badly, and it is believed that it will give way soon.

In Platte Cañon the river rose five feet, covering the South Park Railroad track in places. All train schedules were annulled. The loss to the water company is small, as the masonry of the dam on the Goose Creek, which is as yet unfinished, remains intact, and only a rock dump, built to hold back the water temporarily, was washed away.

NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY.

Incorporated in Trenton — Authorized Capital, $15,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., May 3.—The National Asphalt Company, to mine and deal in cement, has been incorporated here, with an authorized capital of $15,000,000. The incorporators are Wendell P. Rice, James Murray Mitchell, George B. Hanford, Percy H. Brundage, and Ansel L. White of New York.

None of the Directors of the new corporation who were seen last night consented to talk about the plans of the company. Percy H. Brundage said that Wendell P. Rice was the principal shareholder, but Mr. Rice stated that he was not authorized to speak about the affairs of the concern at this time.

O'Neill's Big Sale of French Flowers.
A mammoth purchase of fifty thousand bunches now on sale. See their advertisement. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

BRYAN ON THE OUTLOOK.

Says the Democratic Party Is Sure to Win in the National Election—Holds to His Money Views.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 3.—In an interview with newspaper men this evening William J. Bryan discussed the coming National election.

"The Democratic Party is sure to win," Mr. Bryan said, without the slightest hesitation. "The people are with us this year, and they are in sympathy with the principles which shall be embodied in the Kansas City platform, and which represent the feelings of the great mass of American people."

"Why do you think so?"

"Why do I think so? Because every principle of the Democratic Party is a positive principle, more positive than was the declaration of the Republican Party in 1896, and, while my party has grown all the while in its adherence to principle and positive declaration, the Republican Party is 'trekking' in just the opposite direction; it is less positive and its adherence to its own heretofore fixed declaration of faith is now quite disregarded.

"I hold exactly the same views on the money question I always have held. I do not think the great body of Democrats have changed any more than I have, and there is no occasion for the desertion of any great truth that makes up the Democratic code of principles.

"I think that Ohio is much more likely to go Democratic this year than is Nebraska ever likely to go Republican again.

"I am sure that the signs of the times are very much more favorable to Democratic success, and both the press and people are considering Democratic doctrine more kindly this year than they did in 1896."

Mr. Bryan addressed three large meetings here to-night. It is estimated he spoke to fully 25,000 persons.

THE DEMOCRATS' DILEMMA.

Judge Tarvin Says They May Not Win with Silver and Cannot Win Without It.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Judge James P. Tarvin of Covington, Ky., President of the Bimetallic League of the Ohio River Valley, arrived in Chicago to-day and held consultations with ex-Gov. Altgeld and J. J. Johnson of the National Democratic Committee.

Speaking of the coming National election, Judge Tarvin said:

"While the Democratic Party may not win with silver in the platform, it is an absolute certainty that it cannot win without it. I doubt if Bryan would accept a nomination if the silver plank were modified.

"The silver Democrats have no more show for carrying Kentucky than they would Pennsylvania, and I doubt if they would carry Texas.

"McKinley and Bryan will be the nominees."

DELAYS MR. COFFEY'S CASE.

Justice Marean Stays Justice Maddox's Order Compelling Reinstatement.

Justice Marean of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has issued a stay to the order of his associate, Justice Maddox, compelling the Democratic General Committee of Kings County to reinstate State Senator Michael J. Coffey, Justice Marean's writ is returnable Monday, when he will hear argument as to whether it will be made permanent. This is regarded as a temporary victory for the Willoughby Street organization. Assistant Corporation Counsel Luke D. Stapleton, one of Senator Coffey's counsel, said yesterday:

"While under the law any Justice of the Supreme Court has this power, it is my belief that this is its pioneer exercise. I have never heard of it being exercised before, and so far as I have been able to make inquiry from the oldest and most active practitioners at the bar, the proceeding is a novelty to them. It is remarkable and extraordinary in that it is in effect the temporary reversal by one Justice of the act of another of coextensive jurisdiction."

IOWA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Delegates Instructed for Bryan—16 to 1 Ratio Not Mentioned.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 3.—The Democratic State Convention to-day elected as delegates at large to the Democratic National Convention: Cato Sells of Vinton, Charles A. Walsh of Ottumwa, John S. Murphy of Dubuque, and George Baker of Davenport. The alternates are Edward B. Evans of Des Moines, Avan Wagenen of Sioux City, L. T. Genung of Mills County, and Daniel P. Stubbs of Fairfield.

The prevailing sentiment was overwhelmingly for Bryan and the delegates were instructed to vote as a unit for him at Kansas City. In the framing of the platform the more conservative element prevailed. The Chicago platform was indorsed and the gold standard denounced, but the ratio of sixteen to one does not appear in the resolutions.

The selection of John S. Murphy, editor of The Dubuque Telegraph, as a delegate was a concession to the radical advocates of free silver. Mr. Murphy was at first inclined to insist on the inclusion of the numerals in the platform, but all differences were adjusted in the Committee on Resolutions.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS MEET.

State Convention Instructs for McKinley—A Short Platform.

DETROIT, May 3.—The Republican State Convention held here to-day elected Col. Frank J. Hecker of Detroit, D. A. Blodgett of Grand Rapids, Capt. William E. Parnell of Calumet, and William McPherson of Howell Delegates at Large to the National Convention. The alternates are Albert S. Glasgow of Jackson, Herbert S. Sands of Pentwater, William Barie of Saginaw, and John McCall of Ithaca.

Major L. G. Wilcox of Bay City and Perry Hannah of Traverse City were nominated for Presidential Electors at Large.

The following platform, which is believed to be unprecedented for brevity, was adopted:

We, the Republicans of the State of Michigan, in convention assembled, hereby reaffirm and renew our allegiance to the time-honored principles of the Republican Party. We unqualifiedly and unequivocally indorse the Administration of President McKinley, and congratulate the country on its happy and prosperous condition, brought about as a direct result of the application of Republican principles and policies to the affairs of government, and we congratulate the party on the prompt and complete fulfillment of its pledges.

And be it resolved, further, That the delegates chosen by this convention to represent us at the National Convention at Philadelphia be and hereby are instructed to cast the vote of Michigan for William McKinley for President of the United States.

Gerrit J. Diekema of Holland was unanimously chosen Chairman of the State Central Committee, Stanley W. Turner, who up to to-day has been considered the leading candidate for State Chairman, having announced his withdrawal.

PHYSICIANS GOING TO PARIS.

Exposition Excursion from Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Under the auspices of the Illinois Medical Association, about 300 doctors and their families from Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri will visit the Paris exposition in a body. Berths for 460 passengers have already been secured, and it is expected that there will be at least 500 in the party when they said from New York on June 30.

The excursion was organized for pleasure, but it is expected that many of the physicians will take advantage of this occasion to visit the leading medical institutions and hospitals on the Continent. More time will be spent in Germany and France than in any other of the old countries, although Ireland, Scotland, England, Russia, and Italy will be visited. The passion play at Oberammergau will also be seen.

When New Yorkers Travel
they demand the best. That is why the Pennsylvania Railroad is so popular with the people of Manhattan.—Adv.

DEWEY REACHES ST. LOUIS

Great Enthusiasm Shown Along the Route from Chicago.

CROWDS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

An Immense Throng at St. Louis Cheers the Admiral on His Arrival There Last Night.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—Amid the firing of cannon, the shrieking of whistles, and the huzzas of a vast concourse of enthusiastic people, Admiral George Dewey became the guest of the City of St. Louis at 7 o'clock this evening. Thousands of persons crowded the immense station and the streets eager to get a look at the hero of Manila.

As the train was backed into the station Battery A, stationed in the railroad yard, fired an Admiral's salute, the first roar of which started a round of cheers from the immense throng. When the train came to a standstill the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey appeared on the platform of the car. He was greeted with a perfect roar of cheers and the frantic waving of hats, flags, &c.

The Admiral's party was escorted to carriages by the Reception Committee with much difficulty. A platoon of police finally cleared the driveway, and the members of the party were enabled to get through. Preceded by a detachment of police and the First Regiment, N. G. M., the Admiral and his party were driven to the Planters' Hotel. Along the entire route the Admiral received one continuous ovation from crowds which at some points were so dense that the carriages proceeded with great difficulty. His carriage was constantly surrounded by a surging mass of men, women, and children, and the windows of the buildings along the line of march were filled with persons, who cheered and waved flags. The Admiral was constantly on his feet, doffing his hat in acknowledgement of the cheers of the crowds.

There was no set programme for this evening, Admiral Dewey having requested that all formalities be dispensed with, on account of the fatigue of the party, and both he and Mrs. Dewey remained in their apartments most of the time.

The run from Chicago was marked by cheering at every station along the route. At Pontiac, a stop of about five minutes was made, and for the first time since leaving Washington, Admiral Dewey made a short speech in response to wild cheering. Here hundreds of school children gathered, and to them the Admiral devoted his remarks, telling them how glad he was to see them, and how proud he was of their greetings.

One of the most enthusiastic receptions the Admiral has received on the trip was given him at Jacksonville during the three hours spent there. From the moment the Admiral stepped from the train and was escorted to his carriage to head the parade through the business streets and to the Court House the cheering from the thousands who lined the sidewalks along the line of march was almost continuous, while school children of all ages waved flags and banners. Here and there they pelted him with flowers.

At the Court House Admiral Dewey alighted, and ascending the platform erected for the occasion, reviewed the parade of Grand Army Veterans and civic and military organizations. At the conclusion of the parade the Admiral was escorted to the Opera House, where an informal reception was held to give the veterans an opportunity to meet the naval hero.

Mrs. Dewey, in the meantime, was driven to the residence of J. H. Osborne, where a reception was given her by the ladies of Jacksonville. At the conclusion of the receptions the party was driven to the station, and amid the waving of flags and cheering of an immense crowd the journey to St. Louis was resumed.

Few stops were made between Jacksonville and St. Louis, but at every station along the road crowds cheered, waved flags, and shouted greetings to the Admiral as the train went by. At all points the proportion of schoolchildren was very large, and whenever a stop was made the Admiral devoted most of his attention to the youngsters, shaking hands with some, putting flowers into the eager outstretched hands of others.

At Godfrey, Ill., a committee of St. Louis citizens, headed by Mayor Seigenhein and President Whitelaw of the Merchants' Exchange, entered Admiral Dewey's car. Mayor Seigenhein in a brief speech bade Admiral Dewey welcome to St. Louis, the Admiral thanking the committee and assuring them of his pleasure at being able to visit the city.

COLLEGE ATHLETE BADLY HURT.

Cincinnati University Sophomore May Die—Vaulting Pole Broke.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 3.—The breaking of a vaulting pole, which Harry Burke, a Cincinnati University sophomore, was using in practice this afternoon at the Cincinnati gymnasium grounds in the east end, may cause his death. He was attempting a ten-foot jump and was midway in the leap. He fell on his left shoulder and his spine was broken just below the neck. Fellow students, with whom he was training for the intercollegiate meet, carried him to the clubhouse. He was removed to the City Hospital.

Dr. J. C. Oliver, who is attending him, says that permanent paralysis is certain and recovery doubtful. Burke is one of the most popular local athletes, and came into prominence while a member of the Young Men's Christian Association and Walton Hill's High School athletic team. He is Captain of the 'Varsity track team. Burke is paralyzed from his shoulder down, with the exception of his arms. It was intended that he be inclosed in a plaster of paris jacket, but the physicians dared not move him, owing to his precarious condition.

NEWPORT BANK TO CLOSE.

National Bank of Rhode Island Will Go Into Liquidation.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 3.—To-day a meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Rhode Island of Newport, in which many of the cottagers are interested, voted to go into voluntary liquidation and close up the affairs of the old bank. President Frederick Tompkins and Cashier Thomas P. Peckham were appointed a committee for that purpose.

The bank will be known hereafter as the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, Newport Branch. The local Board of Managers includes Major Theodore K. Gibbs, H. A. C. Taylor, Frederick Tompkins, T. P. Peckham, and H. Audley Clarke.

DOS PASSOS LOSES TWO SUITS.

His Claims Against the Estate of Austin Corbin Disallowed.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., May 3.—After the death of Austin Corbin, John R. Dos Passos of New York filed two claims against his estate for services claimed to have been rendered. One was for $40,000 in connection with the Reading Railroad combination. The second was for $50,000 for services in connection with negotiations between the Long Island Railroad and the Brooklyn Elevated and surface roads. The heirs set up the defense that both claims were barred by the statute of limitation.

Surrogate Retty of this county has rendered a decision sustaining the contention of the heirs and disallowing both claims.

Centre of American Metropolis
Is Grand Central Station of the New York Central in 42d Street. You can reach it in from half a minute to fifteen minutes from 77 New York hotels, 85 clubs, and 31 theatres.—Adv.

GRUBER GETS A FORTUNE

His Care for a Friend's Widow Meets Full Reward.

BEQUEST MAY REACH $100,000

Mrs. Page, Who Made Mr. Gruber Her Heir, Herself Enriched by a Will.

Abraham Gruber, his friends believe, was born under auspicious influences, or a lucky star, as they say. They point to his recent successful efforts in politics and to a new gift of fortune as proof of their belief.

A will was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday in which Mr. Gruber is named as the residuary legatee. The bequest to him will be at least $40,000, and possibly more than twice that sum.

Mr. Gruber in the earlier part of his active legal career, from 1881 to 1885, was the office attorney for the dry goods firm of Bates, Reed & Cooley. In the employ of this firm was a bookkeeper named Frank H. Page. From the nature of Mr. Gruber's work, he was thrown in close contact with Mr. Page, and a strong friendship sprang up between them. This continued even after Mr. Gruber branched out into more comprehensive legal work and devoted some of his time to politics.

HIS FRIEND'S LAST REQUEST.

Mr. Page continued in his position as bookkeeper for the firm up to 1891, when he was taken ill and died within a few weeks. When he found that he could not live, he sent for Mr. Gruber, and on his death-bed asked the lawyer to look after his wife. At that time Mrs. Page was sixty years old. Mr. Gruber promised to do what his friend asked, and after Mr. Page's burial, he and his family looked after the widow. She was without children, and had few relatives. Her husband had left her about $3,000 in cash. On Mr. Gruber's advice this was deposited in three different savings banks. In addition to the cash, she had a comfortable home at 250 William Street, East Orange, N. J.

She continued to live in this home, and Mr. Gruber and his family made frequent visits to her. The interest from the money on deposit in the savings banks served to make her comfortable along with such little comforts as were furnished to her by Mr. Gruber.

This situation continued up to 1898, when a sister of Mrs. Page died. This sister made her her sole heir. The bequest included a number of valuable mortgages as well as an interest in the Leland Opera House at Albany.

Mr. Gruber continued to look after the widow's affairs. She came to this city, and lived for the greater portion of each year at the Hotel Endicott, Columbus Avenue and West Eighty-first Street. It was at this hotel that she died on April 29. She had not forgotten the kindness of Mr. Gruber when she came into her fortune. Neither had she forgotten her friends she had made. All this was shown in the will, which was filed yesterday.

WILL OF MRS. PAGE.

The instrument is dated Sept. 12, 1898, just after she received her sister's bequest. She remembered a number of friends and several relatives of her husband in the will. Mrs. Florence Broadbent of Port Said, a niece, receives $1,000. Mary L. Noble of Worcester, Mass., under the will receives $100, but a codicil executed the same day gives her $2,500. Ida Gates of the same place gets $50. Jennie S. Harper of East Orange receives a number of pictures, Oriental rugs, Japanese vases, and $500 in cash. Mrs. Gruber gets two Japanese vases and her daughter, Anna, two oil paintings, one "an oil painting of a large cat." Charlotte Page Orr, a relative of Mr. Page, living at Detroit, Mich., receives $500. Mrs. Charles Mitchell of Philadelphia receives a number of pieces of silver plate.

Mrs. Benjamin Mulford of East Orange, in recognition of her kindness to the testator, is to have the use of the East Orange house and the furniture for a period of three years. To her daughter, Grace Mulford, Mrs. Page leaves $500, a music box, and some furniture.

The residue of the estate is given to Abraham Gruber. He is to invest the proceeds in such securities as he sees fit and out of the income he is to pay $500 a year toward the education of Isabella Broadbent, daughter of Mrs. Broadbent of Port Said. When Isabella reaches the age of twenty-one, which will be within six years, these payments are to cease, and Mr. Gruber is to have the property absolutely. If Isabella dies before she reaches twenty-one years of age, the property goes to Mr. Gruber at once.

VALUE OF THE BEQUEST.

In the petition filed with the will in the Surrogate's office, the value of Mrs. Page's real property is given as "over $2,000," and of her personal property as "over $40,000." As a matter of fact the estate left by Mrs. Page will exceed this estimate and may reach $100,000.

This is not the first bequest Mr. Gruber has received, though it is by far the largest. A few months ago he received $20 by will. It was bequeathed to him, he says, under peculiar circumstances. He had loaned a client that sum. The client committed suicide, and reimbursed him in his last testament.

SERVANT HEIR TO MILLIONS.

Mary Ann Kelly of Flushing Hears of Death of an Australian Uncle.

Mary Ann Kelly of Flushing, Queens Borough, a servant, believes she is one of the twin heirs to $10,000,000.

"My father," she said yesterday, "was one of three brothers born in Ireland. He came to America and was a resident of Flushing until his death many years ago. I am the only surviving child. One of father's brothers remained in Ireland, but is now dead. He left one son. The other brother emigrated to Australia. An account of his death states that he had been successful in business and left an estate valued at $10,000,000. He never married. I communicated with my cousin in Ireland and learned that he and I are the only direct heirs."

PUSHED OFF A TRAIN, HE SAYS.

Severe Injuries of a Young Man Who Was Stealing a Ride.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 3.—William Lackenden, twenty-one years old, of 53 St. Marty Street, is a patient in St. Joseph's Hospital, suffering from severe injuries. His tongue is split, his left leg broken, his right ankle sprained badly, and his face and body cut and bruised in a fearful manner.

His injuries were received this morning between Sing Sing and Croton. Lakenden and several other young men boarded a freight train, intending to ride to Croton, and from there walk to Cornell Dam to visit the scene of the recent strike.

As they were approaching Croton a train hand discovered them, and ordered them off. All of the young men jumped with the exception of Lackenden, who was afraid to do so, owing to the speed at which the train was moving. He says he was pushed off by the train hand and fell upon the broken stones of the roadbed. He was found by his companions a few minutes later, and was unconscious. He was put aboard the first passenger train down and brought here.

Accommodating Travelers.
The Pennsylvania Railroad has unusual facilities for the accommodation of its patrons. Stations West 23d St., Desbrosses St., and Cortlandt St.—Adv.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN PANAY.

American Reconnoitring Party Surrounded—Four Killed and Sixteen Wounded Left on Field.

MANILA, May 3.—A dispatch received here to-day from Iloilo reports a desperate fight which took place at Leambanao, in the centre of the Island of Panay.

It appears that a reconnoitring party of the Twenty-sixth Infantry was surrounded. Four of the Americans were killed and sixteen others, severely wounded, were left on the field. The remainder of the soldiers had a narrow escape.

The dispatch adds that reinforcements were sent from Iloilo as soon as news of the affair was received, whereupon the Filipinos retreated to their mountain stronghold.

EXPLOSION IN FACTORY.

A Man Missing—Building Wrecked and Hogs Killed by Falling Wall.

There was an explosion at 9 o'clock last night in the basement of the factory of Joseph Stern & Sons, wholesale butchers, 632-640 West Fortieth Street. One of the employes, Thomas McGuire, of 500 Eleventh Avenue, is missing, and it is feared that he is buried in the ruins. Henry Maninger of East Durham, N. J., another employe, was scalded, and was removed to New York Hospital, where it was said that his injuries were not serious.

There were three boilers and two refrigerating tanks, in which ammonia was used, in the basement, and, owing to the dangerous condition of the building, it was not possible to ascertain which had exploded or to make an immediate search for McGuire's body.

The night force is composed of sixty-five men, and after the explosion all of them, with the exception of McGuire, were accounted for. He had been seen near the tanks shortly before the explosion. A call at his home failed to find him, and it was feared that he had been killed.

The shock was felt throughout the block, and in the houses on the opposite side of the street. In the rear of Stern's place is another butcher establishment, where a number of hogs were penned in. They were all killed by the falling wall.

The entire back of the building was blown out, and part of the front was hurled into the street. All the glass in the building, which is three stories high, was broken. The damage is estimated at $5,000.

IRON MARKET STRONG.

President Baxter of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company Talks About the Outlook.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 3.—The iron market is in a healthy condition, and there seems no reason to apprehend a decline. Nat Baxter, Jr., President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, said to-night:

"There has never been a period in fifteen years when the statistical position with respect to the iron market was so strong. Present prices might be called normal, as they are the prices which prevailed, with slight variations, previous to the panic years.

"I fail to discover any reduction in consumption this year, nor do I see any prospects of it. There are no requests to suspend or hold up shipments on contracts, but, on the contrary, there are many requests from our largest consumers to hurry forward shipments. I apprehend that very few customers have bought over their requirements, as prices were very much higher than they were accustomed to pay. All our orders are to consumers. There has never, perhaps, been a period in the history of the country when there was so much iron bought and sold within a few months as occurred last Summer and Fall. Yet it was not bought by speculators, but by consumers.

"On all previous occasions, when there has been a sharp advance in American iron, it has been met sooner or later by importations from the other side of the Atlantic. That is no longer possible for two reasons—prices for works there are higher than they are here and then they have no iron to ship, no matter what the price may be. Our actual experience is that the other side is taking more pig iron now at present prices than it has at any time since we commenced to export iron on a parity with American prices. It is therefore altogether improbable that there will be any accumulation of iron in this country this year.

"Our company is practically sold for the year. On some grades we are sold for the entire year. Upon the expiration of existing contracts the consumers will come into the market again. The present apathy is due to the fact that they are holding off to see whether present prices are going to be maintained. I certainly think they will be maintained, for I have scarcely known a time when furnace companies had so many orders on their books for deliveries in the future. I fail to see any weak spot in the market, and look for an active market at an early date, when present prices will certainly be maintained. There can be no material increase in production, and any increase will be readily exported, if not required by domestic consumers. The tonnage, booked by this district recently for export is unusually large, and more will be demanded for this purpose. As for next year, we have an experience very remarkable.

"We have an offer for a larger amount of iron than we have ever sold in one transaction for export over next year at very slight concessions from a parity of the present American market. The matter is still under consideration, and may lead to business. It shows that some of the largest users of iron on the other side do not expect any drop in prices there next year."

Mr. Baxter also said: "The year 1899, though the largest in production in the history of this country, shows the smallest percentum of stocks in the yards, it being less than one-half of 1 per cent of the make at the end of the year."

RISKED LIFE FOR A PIGEON.

Perilous Act to Rescue a Bird Caught on Edge of High Building.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Hundreds of pedestrians saw a man risk his life to-day in his effort to release a pigeon from captivity. The pigeon, it is supposed, had been trapped and succeeded in regaining its liberty. A long string trailed to its foot. The bird had flown to the roof of a building at the corner of Clark and Adams Streets, but the string caught in a projecting nail.

A window was raised, and a man, emerging from it, started on a perilous attempt to rescue the bird. He succeeded after a time and cut the string. The bird dropped a short distance and then ascended.

JAPANESE BUDDHISTS ALARMED.

Delegates to Study American Religious and Social Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Profoundly stirred at the inroads made by Christianity in Japan, leaders of the Buddhist faith in that country have sent to America E. Ikeyama and Dr. J. Chikadzumi of Tokio to study the religious and social institutions of America, both Christian and Jewish.

Carl Kelcey, Superintendent of the Children's Home and Aid Society, states that the two Buddhists have come for the express purpose of investigating the source of the vigor shown by the religion of the Occidentals, which has threatened to loosen the hold of their own religion on Japan.

Church Struck by Lightning.

BRISTOL, Conn., May 3.—During the heavy thunderstorm that prevailed in this vicinity to-night the Methodist Episcopal church at Forestville was struck by lightning and completely destroyed by fire. The [illegible] and is partially covered by insurance.

Awnings and Slip Covers
made to order at "O'Neill's," at the lowest prices in town. Get an estimate from them. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

LIFE LOST IN FLAMES

Fatal Fire and Narrow Escapes in Coenties Slip.

A FIREMAN BADLY INJURED

Skull Fractured and He Will Probably Die—Oil Stored in a Lodging House.

A lodger in a little old brick building used as a lodging house, at South Street and Coenties Slip, was burned to death in a fire which occurred there late last night. At the same time a fireman was seriously if not fatally injured, and six other men lodging in the building had narrow escapes.

The dead man was identified as William Simpson, thirty-five years old, a tugboat fireman, whose home is on Staten Island.

The injured fireman was Daniel Mullin, thirty-five years old, of Engine Company No. 4. His skull was crushed by a fall from a ladder.

The building in which the fire occurred is a two and a half story brick structure of the archit

BUFFALO LABOR SITUATION

New York Central Men Go Back to Work To-day.

Difficulties with Other Lines Not Yet Settled—Amicable Negotiations Pending.

BUFFALO, May 3.—The striking car repairers of the New York Central will return to work in a body to-morrow morning. This was agreed to at a joint meeting of the Car Repairers' Association to-night.

The other roads did not adjust the differences with the car repairers to-day, and while amicable negotiations are pending and may be concluded to-morrow, the situation on these lines is unchanged.

There were no positive developments in the strike of the railway freight handlers to-day. These strikers claim that the freighthouses of all lines are badly crippled, but they appear to depend for success chiefly upon the belief that there will be a sympathetic movement of kindred railway organizations in refusing to handle non-union loaded cars.

It was stated that in the agreement reached with Superintendent Waitt yesterday it was thoroughly understood that the Central men who returned to work should not be asked to repair cars for any of the roads on which the strike still existed. This removed any objection to the resumption of work by the Central men, and they return to-morrow with the consent of their fellows of the Car Repairers' Association.

Master Car Builder Canfield of the Lackawana submitted a sliding scale of wages to-day, which was considered by the men but not accepted, and the question will be taken up again to-morrow.

Superintendent Brunn of the Erie told the committee that his line had always paid by the piece for some classes of work and proposed to continue doing so. The ultimatum was not accepted, and he will meet the committee to-morrow afternoon.

Superintendent Bell of the Western New York and Pennsylvania took the final demand of the committee and forwarded it to President De Courcy. He expects a reply to-morrow.

Through the failure of some persons necessary to the conference, the meeting between Superintendent Van Allen and the committee representing the Lehigh Valley men did not take place. Another attempt will be made to confer to-morrow.

Master Mechanic McKinzee of the Nickel Plate arrived here from Cleveland to-night, and will see a committee of his car repairers to-morrow.

THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE.

16,000 Men Now Out—Work Blocked on the Republican National Convention Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—As a result of the action last night of the Allied Building Trades' Council in refusing to recognize the Brotherhood of Carpenters, because the latter agreed to work on buildings, regardless of whether union or non-union men are employed thereon, so long as their union is recognized, the Allied Building Trades Council retaliated this morning by ordering out all of its men wherever Brotherhood of Carpenters' men are working. Secretary Allen of the Council says that this order affected about 12,000 men, making about 16,000 men now on strike in this city.

This order includes hundreds of men employed on the exposition building, which is being prepared for the Republican National Convention.

MANLEY GOES TO PHILADELPHIA.

Hastily Summoned Because of Strike of Carpenters at Convention Hall.

Joseph H. Manley of Maine, a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, who has been in the city for a few days, was hastily summoned to Philadelphia last night, trouble concerning the construction of the convention hall because of the carpenters' trike demanding his presence there. Mr. Manley said last night:

"While the work at the hall is well under way, it is far from completion, and the strike, if it lasts for any length of time, will materially interfere with our plans. I am hopeful, however, of a speedy and amicable adjustment.

"In all my experience, I never knew of so great a demand for tickets. While the convention hall will seat 13,000 persons, tickets for twice that number have been demanded. I am refusing requests every day, for the simple reason that it is impossible to comply with them.

"Five hundred men want to accompany William Barnes, Jr., from Albany. I have told Mr. Barnes that the prospect of their getting into the hall is decidedly doubtful.

"All of the money promised by Philadelphia has not yet been subscribed. It is coming in slowly, however, and I guess Mayor Ashbridge will get it all in time."

BAYONNE STRIKERS PAID OFF.

Soldiers Are Held in Readiness for Any Possible Outbreak.

The 500 strikers at the Oxford Copper Works, Constable Hook, Bayonne, N. J., were discharged and paid off yesterday afternoon.

They made no demonstration, but Company I of the Fourth Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, which is located at Bayonne, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness for any emergency. The works may not start up for five or six weeks.

Montana Railroad Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., May 3.—A. J. Shores, Vice President of the Montana Central, who is in Helena, has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the person who threw the switch at Great Falls last night, wrecking the Overland passenger train on the Great Northern. The striking trainmen deny all knowledge of the act and say the company had it done to bring the strike into disrepute.

The extensive coal mines along the Montana Central have all closed down owing to the strike, and if a settlement is not effected to-morrow the Boston and Montana smelters at Great Falls will shut down to-morrow or Saturday on account of non-arrival of ores from the Butte mines.

The situation at Great Falls is said to be quite serious, owing to the large number of idle men, who will be reinforced, in all probability, by 1,000 more from the smelters Saturday. The strikers have affiliated themselves with the Western Labor Union, and in a long statement to the public declare they will not interfere with the movement of mail and passenger trains and will discountenance violence.

Boston Brewery Strike Settled.

BOSTON, May 3.—The strike of the brewery engineers has been declared off. A compromise agreement has been accepted, whereby the engineers will work eight hours a day, instead of ten hours, and at the same wages. The demand was for an eight-hour day with a minimum of $3 per day.

POLICE MAP OF TENDERLOIN.

The visitor to the Tenderloin Station House, who comes not through force or moral suasion but merely to inquire where some public building is—and there are many such—will no longer be put to the trouble of understanding a brief and terse explanation from the busy Sergeant on the desk, nor will that Sergeant be put to the trouble of making one. A wave of the hand toward the western wall will indicate a map in water colors, the work of a Tenderloin Sergeant who gets $100 for an occasional crayon portrait, and whose $10,000 collection of etchings, engravings, and artists proofs is an index to his taste.

For the past four months Sergt. Frederick G. Carson has been busy upon this map, policemen furnishing data of every public or important building in the precinct, each of which is represented in a color suggesting its nature. Hospitals, for instance, are in black, banks blue, schools white, and theatres green. The street car lines and elevated roads are shown, and in the parks even the statues find themselves on the map. Below the map is a fourteen-column index, done with the regularity and delicacy of steel engraving. The whole piece of work, which looks like a bit of lithographing, measures 35 inches by 71 inches.

Sergt Carson received his art education at Cooper Union and the Academy of Design. For years he was the steel plate engraver with the late George E. Perrine. He became a member of the Police Department in 1882.

B'NAI B'RITH CONVENTION.

Makes Changes in the Constitution and Adjourns Until 1905.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The convention of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, which has been in session at the Auditorium Hotel all the week, ended to-night. The principal change made in the constitution was a provision for the election of a Chancellor to share the power of control with the President and Board of Directors. The Chancellor will have supervision of lodges in European and Asiatic countries, while the other officers will control the lodges in the United States and Canada.

Another amendment to the constitution allows the District Grand Lodges to make a law permitting their Past Presidents to vote at all district conventions.

The Convention voted to hold the next convention in 1905 at New Orleans. The Chairman was empowered to appoint a committee of seven to consider the feasibility of establishing and maintaining a non-sectarian university.

Officers were elected as follows:

President—Leon Levy, New York; Chancellor for Foreign Affairs—Julius Bien, New York; Vice President—Jacob Furth, St. Louis; Executive Committee—Solomon Sulzberger, James D. Coons, Albert Ekkus, Simon Wolf, Adolf Moses, Joseph Hirsch, David Tiemandorfer; Dr. Adolph Stein, Adelbert Skale.

INSURANCE LOSS AT OTTAWA.

Companies Give $3,500,000 as Approximate Estimate of Their Liability.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, May 3.—A private meeting of officials of ten insurance companies interested in the recent big fire was held this afternoon to decide on a line of action in adjusting the lumber and other losses. J. Kennedy of Montreal and C. D. Corri of Toronto were selected as the lumber adjusters.

The insurance men say that it will be several weeks yet before the losses of each company are known accurately, and that the figures already given are as exact as can thus far be arrived at. These figures approximate $3,248,000 as the total insurance loss, outside of the Eddy property and a few other special risks which are not likely to total a quarter of a million.

Subscriptions from Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, May 3.—Within an hour after the opening of the Ottawa Fire Relief Fund here there were five subscriptions of $500 each recorded. The members of Strathcona's Horse contributed liberally.

SYMPATHY FOR UTAH VICTIMS.

Messages from President McKinley and President Loubet.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The President to-day sent the following telegram to the Governor of Utah:

I desire to express my intense sorrow upon learning of the terrible calamity which has occurred at Scofield, and my deep sympathy with the wives, children, and friends of the unfortunate victims of the explosion.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

The French Ambassador called on President McKinley and Secretary Hay to-day and conveyed the condolence of the President of the French Republic to the President of the United States over the mine disaster at Salt Lake City. He handed the Secretary the following personal letter on the subject:

Mr. Secretary of State: The President of the French Republic has heard of the terrible catastrophe which has taken place at Salt Lake City. He has instructed me to be his interpreter near the President of the United States of America, and to assure him of the sympathy which he feels on account of this sad event.

In trasmitting to me the expression of the sentiments of President Loubet, M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, likewise instructs me to convey to the American Government the expression of the profound sympathy of the Government of the Republic.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my high consideration.

JULES CAMBON.

TROTTERS AND PACERS SOLD.

The inclement weather of last night had no effect upon the attendance at the sale of trotters and pacers at the American Horse Exchange, and a very large crowd was on hand. Prices generally ruled up to the average, considering the fact that nothing of known exceptional quality was offered. While it is unquestionably true that there is a dearth of really good horses in the country, shippers to this market do not seem to fully realize that there is a field for only one class of horses in New York, and that is the best. In the crowd last night were road drivers well known and ready to invest in the right kind, but left without seeing their ideal led into the ring. W. E. Parsons, Jr., of this city paid the top price of the evening for Mollie Stark, a chestnut mare, six years old, by Jim-Riddle. Some of the prices:

Mollie Stark, ch. m., 6; W. E. Parsons, Jr.	$560
Dan Robinson, ch. g., 10; B. F. Graley	320
Roy Patchen, br. g., 5; C. Collins	240
Daylight, ch. g., 9; J. Murphy	290
June, ch. m., 6; J. B. Stewart	250

Richard Mansfield Buys the Wayfarer.

Richard Mansfield, the actor, has purchased through Messrs. Gardner & Cox the well-known schooner Wayfarer, designed and built by Bayles & Son at Port Jefferson in 1894. The Wayfarer is a centreboard boat, measuring 90 feet 6 inches over all, 78 feet on the water line, 21 feet beam, and 9 feet in depth. Mr. Mansfield will use her this Summer for cruising along the Sound and in Narragansett Bay, and for that purpose is having the yacht completely renovated at Tebo's Basin, South Brooklyn. Her cabin will receive new upholstery throughout, and her hull will be painted black, instead of white, as heretofore. She is expected to be ready for commission on May 15.

Narcissus Launched at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND May 3.—The new Wintringham designed centreboard sloop yacht Narcissus was successfully launched at the yards of B. F. Wood, this place, today. She presents a fine appearance in the water. A low cabin incloses the spacious interior, which is fitted in mahogany and furnished with all modern conveniences. The spars were stepped before launching, and the work of bending the sails will make her ready for commission and trial next week.

Big Trophy for Trap Shooters.

The Inter-State Association promoters of the Grand American Handicap have decided to offer a handsome sterling silver trophy of the value of $250 for the promotion of trap shooting at clay birds. The first event is to be decided at Inter-State Park, Queens, Long Island, on the 15th.

DOINGS OF COLLEGE ATHLETES.

The new cinder track on Soldiers' Field, to which the Harvard sprinters and distance men have lately removed, is considered a great improvement over the old quarter-mile track on Holmes Field. The essential difference lies in the introduction of easement curves. In the old track there was a uniform arc at either end, the whole curve being on the same radius. This radius was so short, however, that in turning off from the straightaway, the runner was apt to lose his gait and speed. In the new track this difficulty has been obviated by the introduction of a gradual transition curve in the approach at either end.

C. P. Cook, one of Yale's best pitchers, and W. F. Fincke, the best hurdler on the track team, both of whom have been barred from athletics for several weeks past because of deficiency in class work, were restored to good standing Monday. They began training at once and will considerably strengthen the chances of the blue on the diamond and track.

The final weeding out of candidates for the Princeton freshman baseball nine has left the following: Tafel, pitcher; Tratcher, catcher; Freeman, first base; Bush, second base; Ireland, third base; Shafer, shortstop; G. Scott, left field; Gephart, centrefield; Amell, right field; substitutes, Reed, Leroy, Parsons, Knox, McClave, and Roys.

Capt. Strong of the Yale bicycle team has announced that the following nine men will wear the blue in the intercollegiate meet, to be held at Woodside Park, Philadelphia, on Memorial Day: W. J. Ehrich, J. H. Overall, E. W. Farley, O. W. Butts, R. H. Gentry, R. C. Langley, P. F. Mann, F. W. Moore, and Edward Strong.

Reeve Schley of New York, who has acted as temporary Captain of the Yale freshman crew, has been elected to fill the position permanently. The first freshman boat is now made up in this order: K. Schley, bow; Mann, 2; Hewitt, 3; Brown, 4; Goodwin, 5; Trumbull, 6; R. Schley, 7; Sargent, stroke.

Suicide of a Brooklyn Man.

Thomas Grath, twenty-eight years old, of 535 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, took a dose of carbolic acid at the Claremont Avenue Station of the Central Railroad, Jersey City, yesterday. He was removed in an unconscious condition to the City Hospital, where he died last night.

Go to O'Neill's for Furnishings for your Summer Home. They sell the Reliable Kind at very Reasonable Prices. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

TURNS PAUPER LABOR OUT

Commissioner Keller Begins War on It in Bellevue.

Discharges Half the Corps of Unpaid, Decrepit Aides—Says Hospital Is No Almshouse.

Pauper labor in all city institutions under the control of the Department of Charities must go according to an announcement by Commissioner John W. Keller yesterday afternoon, and about eighty heads will fall in Bellevue alone in this branch of the public service this morning.

The system of employing convalescents without pay to do light work about the city hospitals is in a greater or less degree as old as the hospitals themselves, but it first became a recognized part of the service under the regime of Commissioner Brennan, who pointed to it as an economical measure. Commissioner Keller has been inveighing against it ever since he took office, but as nothing ever happened the 250 men and women, who have been enjoying the city's bounty in various institutions for next to no labor in return, thought the storm had blown over.

Warm sunshine during the last fortnight has set the grass about Bellevue Hospital growing at a great rate, and a few days ago Commissioner Keller ordered that it be trimmed. It was four days before the job was reported finished, and even then the grass was rough and ragged in places. He saw that the work was not good, as he left his office yesterday afternoon, and as the clouds of the coming shower were gathering in the west, he rounded up all the pauper laborers in the place, counted them, found they numbered 156, and ordered Superintendent O'Rourke to discharge half of them this morning.

Many of the sufferers expressed great indignation at this interference with the order of things, and denounced the Commissioner roundly as they took their final strolls about the grounds. Some of them have been working for their meals and lodging for twenty years, but to-day, unless friends come to their help, all will have to seek the shelter of the City Lodging House, in First Avenue, where they will be cared for the regulation three nights, and if by that time they have not succeeded in securing employment they will be sent before a Magistrate and committed to the island as vagrants.

Commissioner Keller said last night: "The influence of this whole thing is demoralizing. My theory is that pauper labor has no place in city departments. I believe in paying men and making them work for their pay. If a man is not worth paying he is not worth having in a hospital or anywhere elses where there is work to be done. I discharged half of that 156, and if my appropriation will stand it I will discharge them all and hire others. I am not going to make of Bellevue Hospital an almshouse. It is for the city's sick, and not for idle paupers who are not sick to sit around in."

"FAKIR SQUARE" DISTURBED.

An elderly, well-dressed woman was approached on Twenty-third Street, near Fifth Avenue, yesterday by several of the many vendors who cause that corner to be known as "Fakir Square."

"Lada, getta pret' rose," said one of them, holding a bunch of flowers so that the water dripped from them upon her dress.

"No, I won't buy any of your roses, and what's more, you've spoiled a gown I paid $150 for," she retorted sharply. Then she complained to Policeman Taylor, assigned from the City Hall to keep the vendors in order.

Taylor decided that it was about time for a round-up. Taylor works on Twenty-third Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, visiting each of the policemen in turn on the three other beats near the corner. Taylor compared watches and whispered instructions. That was at 4 o'clock. At 4:30 o'clock precisely Policeman Meyers started from the Fourth Avenue direction along Twenty-third Street for Fifth Avenue. At 4:30 precisely Policemen McCabe and Northrup moved on the corner from up and down Fifth Avenue, respectively, and at the same instant Taylor advanced from Sixth Avenue.

When the four officers got within half a block of the twenty or twenty-five fakirs on the corner, the come-back bail man saw the strategy. "Her kommen die cops!" he yelled. The others, at the word "cops," started for all points of the compass not cardinal.

The four "cops," seeing their strategy recognized, ran also, and finally bagged four prisoners.

At the Tenderloin Police Station House, charged with obstructing the sidewalk, the prisoners were entered as Carl Sapron, 130 Ludlow Street; George Stis, 134 West Sixteenth Street; John Denns, 131 East Thirty-eighth Street, and James Patavius, 113 West Fifteenth Street.

PROGRESS OF THE CENSUS.

Dr. F. H. Wines, Deputy Director of the National Census Bureau, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"I am here," he said, "to see what progress is being made. I have inspected the work done by Supervisor Charles S. Wilbur and Frank R. Williams, who has charge of the special agents gathering manufacturing statistics. Both are getting along nicely. To-morrow I shall visit Brooklyn and inspect Supervisor Walter B. Atterbury's office. Everything thus far is in excellent condition.

"The Chamber of Commerce has afforded us much assistance. Some time ago Director W. R. Merriam made an address before the Chamber, and as a result that organization sent out a circular letter to manufacturers enlisting their aid. The replies have been most satisfactory, and one branch of business, which embraces 300 concerns, has, through its Secretary, notified the Census Department that it will have all the necessary data prepared at once.

"The Chinese Legation at Washington, with a view to aiding the Census Bureau, has instructed its Consul Generals at New York, San Francisco, and other points to aid the enumerators and special agents. For this purpose a proclamation in Chinese has been prepared, explaining to Chinamen, who greatly fear deportation, that no possible harm can come to them in person or property by promptly and truthfully answering the questions put to them.

"I believe the coming census will be the most thorough of any yet made. We have extended the courtesies of the department to all the foreign embassies, and invited them to send a representative to watch the work of the bureau."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and cool, west to north winds.

The northern and southern disturbances which have been moving over the country for the past three days have combined into a single storm of marked intensity, which was central last night off the Maine coast. They have caused during the past twenty-four hours general showers from the South Atlantic States northward through the lower lake region and New England, and numerous thunderstorms in the Middle and South Atlantic States. Temperatures have fallen decidedly from the West Gulf States northeastward through the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States.

General and in many places heavy frosts occurred yesterday morning in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, the Northwest, and Central West. Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and to-morrow, except that light showers are probable to-morrow in the extreme Northwest. It will be cooler to-day in New England and the South Atlantic States, and warmer in the Mississippi Valley, the upper lake, and slope regions. It will be warmer to-morrow in the Upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and Western New England, and cooler in the extreme West and Northwest. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be west to north, diminishing in force. On the South Coast they will be fresh west to north.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—	TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	54	54	57
6 A. M.	54	55	58
9 A. M.	63	60	67
12 M	64	70	77
3 P. M.	64	74	75
6 P. M.	51	62	70
9 P. M.	48	53	56
12 P. M.	47	49	51

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	63½
Weather Bureau	56½
Corresponding date, 1898	58½

Corresponding date for last twenty-five years, 58.

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.57, humidity 89. The barometer at 8 P. M. registered 29.57, humidity 82. The minimum temperature was 49 at 10 P. M. The maximum temperature was 76 at 3:30 P. M.

METHODIST CONFERENCE

Report of Bishops Read by Bishop E. G. Andrews.

THE PROBLEM OF AMUSEMENTS

Impossible, It Is Said, to Enforce Absolute Abstention—Statement in the Discipline Advised.

CHICAGO, May 3.—With the laity and the clergy theoretically if not practically equally represented, the second session of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference began here to-day. A crowd of delegates who were formerly in the provisional ranks created a flurry of amusement when they called at the entrance reserved for delegates. They had neglected to secure cards of admission, and were promptly denied admission by a portly doorkeeper, who would do nothing not officially ordered. They retreated from that door and entered unchallenged with the general crowd at the side entrance. Secretary Monroe told them they could secure tickets of admission by merely asking for them, and thus the incident closed.

The devotional exercises were begun promptly at 9 o'clock, the Rev. William Burt of Italy leading. The business session was presided over by Bishop E. G. Andrews. He carried the Bishops' report of 15,000 words, dealing in a general way with Methodism, its work and progress, in all parts of the world.

When the business session got under way twenty alternates were seated in place of absent delegates, Frank Kern being given the seat made vacant by the withdrawal of Mrs. M. Y. McMahon. John H. Cissell, Northwest Indiana Conference, then made a motion modifying a former action and directing that the Committee on Boundaries be formed under the provision of the rules of the discipline. The discipline provides that this committee shall be composed of one minister from each conference, and presided over by a Bishop. Dr. J. M. Buckley protested against the adoption of this motion and substituted another giving the committee an equal number of lay and of clerical delegates. Dr. Buckley's motion was carried under suspension of the rules.

Then the conference came to the matter of forming the standig committees. The list of conferences was called, and each handed in its nominations for the fourteen committees. Secretary Monroe announced that it would take him several hours to arrange the list of names in proper order, and accordingly it was agreed that the committees should meet later in the day for organization.

The interest of the delegates was centred in the reading of the Bishops' quadrennial address by Bishop E. G. Andrews. The address, which was prepared at a recent meeting of the Board of Bishops, in Indianapolis, was called for by Dr. Frank M. Bristol. Bishop Andrews was given close attention.

THE BISHOPS' ADDRESS.

The Bishops' address stated that the Church will not abandon its position on the liquor question. On the contrary, "aroused and indignant at the aggressions of the liquor power, at the inexcusable miscarriage of the anti-canteen law, and at the new perils in which the nation is involving its new possessions, it will summon and pledge all our ministers and people to a more determined struggle against this enormous evil."

As to marriage and divorce, the address continued:

"In the presence of this evil the Church cannot allow its rules on the subject of divorce and remarriage to be in any case inoperative and void. Let, if need be, the Church law be amended to more perfectly express the New Testament rule of marriage. But by the voice of its public assemblies, by its pulpits and by the judicious exercise of discipline, the Church should keep itself pure, and aid the civil law and the practices of society to become pure.

"Closely associated with these evils is the popular passion for unwholesome, coarse, and debauching amusements. Whoever watches the daily press cannot miss the evidence of shameful degradation in the theatre, concert and dance hall, and on the race course. And the tendency to great excess also in other comparatively innocent forms of amusement cannot escape attention. The seriousness of life seems largely forgotten, its opportunities of usefulness unoccupied, the vigilance necessary for righteousness relaxed, and the love of the passing world gaining in masterfulness.

"It is not to be wondered at that every earnest age has tended to reprobate all amusements, as incompatible with the Christian life. Experience has shown that it is impossible to impose on youthful and immature Christians a law which many a saintly soul, of thoughtful choice, imposes on itself. The attempt to enforce absolute abstention from recreative amusements reacts toward unrestrained indulgence. A discrimination between the admissible and the inadmissible is, therefore, imperative. So great is the danger to spiritual life that we suggest that it would be profitable to place among the special advices of the discipline a brief but cogent statement of the perils which attach to many amusements, of the evils inseparable from others, and of the principles by which the Christian should regulate his choice among and his use of them."

The address recommends either the abolition of the time limit on pastorates or a return to the old three-year limit rule.

THE BOERS AND THE BLACKS.

Bishop Hartzell Makes a Plea for British Rule—Trouble Ahead for This Country.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Bishop J. C. Hartzell pleaded the cause of the Briton in the Transvaal to-night before an audience that almost filled the Auditorium. He spoke from impressions gained by personal observation of conditions in South Africa, from personal acquaintance with President Krüger and his advisors, and from close study of laws and the administration of laws by the Government. He made his argument in behalf of the British and the audience was markedly pro-British in its sympathies. He spoke in part as follows:

"Not one-half of the Boers of South Africa are in arms against England. More than half of the Dutch in South Africa live in Cape Colony and Natal; and, outside of a few thousand along the northern edge of these colonies adjoining the Orange Free State. These, while deeply sympathizing on account of race and blood ties with their Dutch friends who are fighting England, yet protest their loyalty to Queen Victoria.

"No one can understand the full significance of this contest in South Africa unless he studies the laws and spirit of the Briton and Boer concerning the native or black populations among them and in surrounding sections. Chartered companies, protectorates, republics, colonies, and empires in Africa will come and go, but the one overshadowing, persistent problem which will remain, is the treatment of the native or black races. However much in certain sections there may be white civilization, the largest proportion of that continent is to be occupied by these people, and the 150,000,000 of to-day are to multiply more and more in the future as there is good government, and there is development of commercial prosperity.

"The Boer believes that the natives are the children of Ham and are intended by Providence for slavery. If slavery cannot be in that form then the relation must by law be fixed so that equality of privilege is not permitted between the Boer and the native, no matter what may be the intelligence or character of the latter.

"No black man can own land in the Transvaal. No black man can become a trader of any kind, no matter what his intelligence or how good his character. Up to two years ago there could be no legal marriage of any black person. A marriage law was passed requiring a fee of $15, with other hindrances so many that the missionaries and philanthropists are seeking to have it repealed. No black man has a standing in court in the Transvaal; he cannot sue the Government or a white man.

"The Transvaal Dutch churches, after fifty years of opportunity, have done practically nothing in missionary work among the natives. I failed to learn of one black convert, much less a native teacher or preacher or congregation in either branch of the Transvaal Dutch Reformed Church.

"On the other hand, in Cape Colony the Constitution allows no difference on account of color in Church or State; natives walk where they please in street or on sidewalk, they trade under the same conditions as Briton and Boer, can own all the land they can buy, have the same marriage laws as others, education is encouraged among them, and the Government gives assistance to any properly organized native school, and spends many thousands of pounds every year in helping to educate the blacks, and, as a climax, the blacks have the franchise and vote on the same conditions as their white neighbors.

"History will condemn this war as having been inaugurated by the Boers, because in the administration of civil justice to white men, irrespective of race or language, they showed themselves utterly incompetent and out of sympathy with the demands of nineteenth century civilization. England will succeed because she is right, for liberty and justice as applied to man, irrespective of race, black or white, or language or religion. England deserves the good wishes, and as far as possible the practical sympathy of the United States. She stands in matters of government and administration for what America stands for, as no other nation on earth does.

"The sudden crisis which has come upon her has given an opportunity for all her critics to say their worst. Her friendship for the United States among her best people is sincere. The greatest boon that has come to civilization in all the earth at the opening of the twentieth century has been the increased cordial relations between the United States and England, as representing the English-speaking Anglo-Saxon races of the world. This friendship is no menace to any other nation. If persisted in, as I believe God intends it should be, it will command the peace of the world. If by any untoward influence, which may God prevent, there should be a break between the United States and England, it would endanger the peace and safety of both nations to an extent little realized by many even thoughtful persons.

"There may soon arise questions in South America touching its Governments. It is an open secret in high diplomatic circles of Europe that the test of America's right to give advice as to South American matters may come in the near future. With the United States and England one, that test can never be a serious one; but with them divided the issues may be of a serious type much sooner than we think.

"Commencing with the twentieth century a committee of five will rule the world. America, England, Germany, Russia, and France. God has given the unquestioned leadership to the two English-speaking Anglo-Saxon nations, one in language, one in Protestant liberty in religion, one in civil justice, and one in freedom of commerce, more perfectly than between either of them and any other nation. Let that unity stand, let it grow naturally as the best interests of humanity require that it should grow, not as a menace to any other nation or people, but as the friend of all nations and as the commander of the peace and well-being of the world."

SOUTHERN FOREST FIRES.

Several Lumbermen and Nearly $500,000 Worth of Property Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., May 3.—Farm buildings, schoolhouses, and other property are being swept away by the forest fires raging in the mountains of Western Maryland and West Virginia. The Summer resort of Berkeley Springs, W. Va., is in great danger, the fire having crept up to the southern part of the town. The flames are covering the point where the corners of Washington and Allegany Counties in Maryland, and Bedford and Fulton in Pennsylvania, meet.

A number of lumbermen and hundreds of acres of valuable timber have been burned. Fires are raging on the mountains near Cherry and Hancock Run. Many miles of lumber railroad along the West Virginia Central have been destroyed, including a long string of the J. L. Rumbarger Lumber Company of Philadelphia at Dublin, West Va. McIlvaine's Run, the historic mountain house in Bedford County, is threatened.

Special police are searching for the men who maliciously started the fires in Bedford County, and the Maryland authorities are lending aid. Fires in many instances were started by striking bark-peelers. It has been conservatively estimated that $500,000 worth of timber has already been burned. A dispatch from Kingwood, West Va., tells of the destruction of fine timber covering 6,000 acres.

REPTILES DRIVEN FROM COVER.

Forest Fires Evict the Denizens of the Woods in South Jersey.

BRIDGETON, N. J., May 3.—A fierce forest fire has been raging since last night in the woods between Cedarville and Centre Grove. Thousands of acres of oak and pine have been reduced to ashes. The residence of John Hammond was saved by the efforts of the people of Cedarville, who fought the flames during the entire night.

Snakes, rabbits, lizards, and other denizens of the woods were driven into the roads by the flames, and it was almost impossible to walk without stepping upon them.

FARMS AND LUMBER DESTROYED.

Extensive Forest Fires in Wayne and Pike Counties, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 3.—Forest fires have been raging on the Moosic Mountains in Wayne County, Penn., where many residents of New York spend their Summer. The farms of J. B. Keen, S. H. MacMullen and William Perkins, together with Clark Mountain, have been swept by the flames. A Mount Pleasant a hundred men fought a fire, kindled by sparks from locomotives of the Ontario and Western Railroad. A large quantity of lumber near Ranch...en's mill, near Hoadley's, was destroyed. A disastrous fire swept over a large tract of heavy woodland along the Vandermark Creek, in Pike County, last night, and among the principal losers were John Laurer, Richard Steeles, William Wheaton, and Mrs. Van Wyck, widow of the late Senator Van Wyck.

"GOVERNED FROM ALBANY."

Home Rule of the City Discussed at the Fellow-Citizenship Association.

The Fellow-Citizenship Association of the East Side Settlement House, Seventy-sixth Street and the East River, listened to a discussion last night on the question, "Should We Be Governed from Albany?" Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the Citizens' Union, opened the subject; Assemblyman S. S. Slater (Rep.) and Assemblyman S. L. Hyman (Dem.) debated it, and Everett P. Wheeler summed up.

Mr. Slater agreed with Mr. Fulton that altogether too many matters of local import were taken up by the Legislature. He advocated the largest possible amount of local government, but placed the excise question among those which it was the proper right of the State to regulate.

Mr. Hyman said that the leader ruled at Albany.

Mr. Slater had said the majority ruled and the government would be no better than the majority; but Mr. Hyman said that the city contained a majority of the voters of the State, but so far from ruling the State it did not even rule the city.

Mr. Wheeler, in summing up, thought that better government might be secured if the city were made a separate State, as better material would be obtainable for a State Legislature than is available for a Municipal Assembly, because of the greater honor attaching to State office, but there were common interests between the city and State, such as the canals and railroads, which bind them, that might be considered as an insuperable objection to the separation of the city from the State.

To Discuss City Government.

In Cooper Union to-night the People's Institute will have a public discussion on the topic, "How We Are Governed from Albany." The institute announces that in view of the revision of the charter the subject will be timely. Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the Citizens' Union, will give an illustrated introduction, and Senator John Ford will speak for the Republican, and Senator Thomas F. Donnelly for the Democratic side of the question. The subject will be summed up by Simon Sterne.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

LONDON, May 4.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Times says:

"The project of selling the Danish West Indies to the United States has been abandoned. There is a strong opposition to the idea, and the King himself is against it."

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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For Misses, Youths and Children, in best American grades of Gauze and Gossamer. "Diemel Linen Mesh" and English "Artex" or Cellular Cotton. Balbriggan Underwear made on American models.

One of the advantages of buying Underwear at the Childrens' Store is that we offer a larger and more complete assortment of makes, grades and sizes than can be found elsewhere, thus ensuring every child garments that fit comfortably and are of the exact weight and texture required.

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"THE SENSATIONAL SALE."

The Finest Ready-to-Wear

SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS,

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(WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF FINEST READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING. 746-750 BROADWAY..

As we bought these choice suits at a very low price we can afford (without sacrificing our usual small profit) to sell the lot at from

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than regular prices; thus:

All of the $12.50, $15 and $16.50 Suits and three-buttoned Cutaway Coats and Vest we have marked 10.00

All of the $18 and $20 Suits and three-buttoned Cutaway Coats and Vests, which are silk lined, we have marked 12.50

All of the $22 and $25 Suits and three-buttoned Cutaway and Prince Albert Frock Coats and Vests, the latter silk faced to buttonholes, we have marked 15.00

STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Thompson 245 COMPANY CLOTHIERS BROADWAY

(Opposite City Hall Park, Just Below Murray St.)

COLER SPEAKS TO DOCTORS

Criticises the Work of the Recent Legislature.

REFERENCE TO ROOSEVELT

Says He Seems to Have a Mortgage on All the Personal Pronouns in Existence.

The Alumni Association of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital held its eighteenth annual dinner last night at Delmonico's. Members of the various classes of years ago were grouped at their respective tables, and there was also present the graduating class of yesterday, the members of which filled the air with their college cries of "Rah, Rah, Rah, Similia, Similibus Curantur."

In the absence of Dr. Martin Deschere, the President, Dr. William M. Blackman, the Vice President, had the chair. Dr. Charles H. Helfrich acted as toastmaster, and, after a silent toast had been drunk to the memory of Samuel Hahnemann and a letter had been read from Dr. William Tod Helmuth, Controller Coler made the address of the evening in responding to the toast "The City of New York."

In introducing Mr. Coler, Dr. Helfrich said that the office was held by a new reformer and that he was a Bird. He said that Mr. Coler had the happy faculty of getting on the right side of questions, and added:

"He is not cramped for room in that position either, for most of the other officials of the City Government are on the other side."

Dr. Helfrich referred to the stand taken by the Controller on the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital matter in the Board of Estimate, and when the Controller rose to respond to the toast there were given three rousing cheers in his honor.

Mr. Coler referred to the advice given to him in the very room in which he then sat, a few months before he took office, by the late Roswell P. Flower.

"Mr. Flower told me," he said, "that if I could find a better Democrat to appoint to office than a Republican to appoint him, but not to let politics interfere with my conduct of the office to which I had been elected. 'Do that,' he said, 'and I'll stand behind you at all times.' And there was no one," went on the Controller, feelingly, "who stood by me and gave me better support than our mutual friend, ex-Gov. Flower."

"I notice," went on the Controller, "that you have put on your programme under my toast,

Soft you; a word or two, before you go.
I've done the State some service, and they know't.

"Now that sentiment would be more appropriate to the man who is up in Albany for a short time, and who seems to have obtained a mortgage on all the personal pronouns in existence. I should be sorry to go into his territory and use them in any address of mine."

"Politics in parties," said Mr. Coler, "have been run on the Miller syndicate plan. The platforms have been gold bricks or silver bricks, and promises have been made that were never intended to be carried out."

The Controller reviewed some of the legislation at Albany during the past session of the Legislature. He referred to the bill to allow stage coach companies more than five years in existence to run automobiles and other bills with "jokers" in them, finally coming down to the subject of education and the Davis bill,

BRITISH TRYING TO CUT OFF THE BOERS

Roberts Has 50,000 Men Operating Along a Forty-Mile Front.

HE CAPTURES BRANDFORT.

Hamilton Drives Burghers from Their Position at Houtnek — Foreign Legion Loses Heavily.

LONDON, May 4.—A message dispatched from Bloemfontein at midnight on Wednesday says that the British hope to cut off the whole of the Boer commando operating in the Thaba N'Chu district. A military critic here says that Gen. Hamilton's victory at Houtnek may have made it possible to crush the Boer left.

Gen. Broadwood's cavalry brigade has reached Isabelfontein, twenty-eight miles north of Thaba N'Chu. Gen. Ian Hamilton is bivouacking at Jacobsrust, fifteen miles north of Thaba N'Chu. Gen. Tucker's division is moving eastward from Karee Siding. The divisions of Gen. French and Gen. Rundle are in and near Thaba N'Chu. Thus Lord Roberts has 50,000 men operating clear of the railway along a front of forty miles.

They are advancing slowly with some successes, but nothing decisive has yet occurred. At all points of concentration the Boers appear in force sufficient to compel the British to proceed with caution. Their wide front in a rugged country makes turning movements off-hand difficult.

The Boers, Winston Churchill says, have enormous herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, gathered in the Southeast. These they are driving northward.

Observers at headquarters in Bloemfontein seem to think that the Boers are preparing to evacuate Brandfort and Ladybrand. The Boers still holding the Thaba N'Chu district are estimated at 4,000. They have among their guns a 40-pounder.

The War Office yesterday received the following report from Lord Roberts under date of Bloemfontein, May 2:

"Gen. Hamilton met with considerable success yesterday, and drove the enemy out of the storng position they had taken up at Houtnek with comparatively small loss to us.

"The Boers dispersed in several directions, mainly to the east and north, leaving twenty-six prisoners in our hands, including one commandant and sixteen other wounded men.

"Gen. Hamilton is now in camp at Jacobsrust. As the men needed rest after fighting seven out of the last ten days, I ordered them to halt for to-day.

"Gen. Broadwood's brigade of cavalry arrived upon the scene in time to afford valuable assistance by threatening the enemy's rear. During the afternoon Gen. Ian Hamilton was joined by Gen. Bruce Hamilton's brigade of infantry.

"The enemy admit having twelve killed and forty wounded yesterday. Among the former was Lieut. Gunther, a German officer belonging to the Fifty-fifth Regiment, and among the latter was Maximoff, the Russian Commander of the Foreign Legion. Twenty-one out of fifty-two of the enemy's casualties occurred among the members of that legion. Two Frenchmen were among the killed.

"Gen. Hamilton speaks in high terms of the good service performed by the Eighth Hussars under Col. Clowes, made up into a regiment of lancers, which came into Gen. Broadwood's brigade and assisted in making the Boers vacate their position. The final stroke to the enemy's rout was given by the Gordons and two companies of the Shropshire Light Infantry, who cheered loudly when they got within two hundred yards of the position. Kitchener's Horse is also spoken of in terms of praise."

The Daily News has the following from Thaba N'Chu, dated Wednesday:

"In yesterday's flanking movement Captain Towse and fifty Gordon Highlanders were surrounded by 250 Boers, who demanded their surrender. Capt. Towse ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge. With a wild cheer the Gordons rushed at the enemy and swept them away with great slaughter.

"Capt. Towse was blinded in both eyes by the enemy's fire, and throughout behaved most heroically."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing May 2, says:

"I have just ridden hither from Thaba N'Chu, along the line of our advance east of Bloemfontein. The distance is fully forty miles; and yet almost every point of concentration is contested by the enemy.

"Gen. Rundle, with the Eighth Division, is posted on our right flank, with orders to guard a strong and boldly outlined frontal position in a country of a decidedly difficult nature. There the Boers have posted a number of guns of superior weight and range to our own. However, they show no disposition to do more than keep in touch with us and harass our advance.

"Further to the west Gen. Ian Hamilton with his division of mounted infantry is pressing northward, encountering only a desultory fire. The Highland Brigade from Vaal Krantz had been engaged, while Gen. Tucker, commanding the Seventh Division, has moved eastward from Karee Siding and has returned south, followed by the Boers.

"Nevertheless, the cavalry, owing to the greater numbers of the enemy, have been prevented from completing the movement that was intended to encircle the Boers on the march to Brandfort, and the enemy are now prepared to offer stubborn opposition on an entrenched hill to the southeast of Kroonstadt. They will probably abandon that position as soon as their stores have been moved north.

"Gen. Tucker's attempt to advance on Brandfort showed the enemy to be in considerable strength. The colonial cavalry was engaged, and it lost twenty horses while under fire from pom-poms. The Boers were, however, driven from their position."

The correspondents at Kimberley have been forbidden to communicate for several days, the deduction being that a forward movement is under way there.

The Boers in Natal are restless. Two hundred crossed Sunday's River on Wednesday and tried to engage the British outposts.

ROBERTS CAPTURES BRANDFORT.

LONDON, May 4.—It is announced that the British have captured Brandfort.

BOERS SHOOT NATIVE WOMEN.

LONDON, May 4.—Col. Baden-Powell reports officially from Mafeking, under date of April 20, that all was well there. He adds:

"Thirteen native women tried to get away during the night of April 15. The enemy opened fire on them and killed nine and wounded two. I wrote to Snyman pointing out that he shells the native Stadt, which is full of women and children, and that when they are trying to escape by day the Boers have captured and flogged them and sent them back, and by night they shoot them down, pretending to mistake them for night attacks."

"Snyman has not replied. The proportion of killed and wounded above speaks for itself."

Other news from Mafeking details the careful saving of the provisions, and says there are diminished rations for the 9,000 persons within the beleaguered town.

BOERS CLAIM VICTORIES.

PRETORIA, May 2.—An official war bulletin issued here reports that on April 28 the Federals captured nine prisoners and ten horses eastward of Thaba N'Chu, and that on April 30 a British mounted corps appeared near Brandfort. The Federals attacked them on two sides and the British retired. Two Federals were wounded and eleven prisoners were taken.

Another account, semi-official, of this affair says that the Wakkerstroom and Ermelo commands had a skirmish with the British near Brandfort. After a sharp fight eleven prisoners were taken and nineteen British, including Capt. Liddy, were left dead on the field. A few Federals were wounded.

The heavy bombardment by the British has been resumed at Fourteen Streams.

The correspondent of Reuter's Agency, in the Boer camp at Brandfort, wires that when the British appeared ten miles east of there Gen. Delarey ordered a charge, and 500 Boers drove the British back to their entrenchments. The Federals found four dead on the field, and took seventeen prisoners, mostly wounded, including Lieut. Crane.

Later in the afternoon Gen. Delarey learned that the British had forced their way twenty miles east of Brandfort and seven miles north of the Modder River. With 250 men Delarey set out in pursuit of the British, who numbered 1,200. The forces met in the open country; a sharp engagement followed, and the British retired, but as the Boers had had a heavy day they were not pursued. The Federals had five men wounded.

THE SPION KOP DISPATCHES.

Correspondence Regarding Them Issued to Parliament—Buller Refused to Rewrite Reports.

LONDON, May 4.—The telegraphic correspondence relating to the Spion Kop dispatches was issued to Parliament just before midnight.

Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, wired on March 28, asking the advice of Lord Roberts about publishing the dispatches, saying, "We cannot publish all the documents inclosed with your dispatch of Feb. 13," and suggesting certain dispatches which, in Lord Lansdowne's opinion, might be published. Lord Lansdowne added:

"But I would not feel justified in thus editing the papers unless you concur; and you may perhaps think it well to refer to Buller. I suggest, as an alternative, that we should treat your dispatch of Feb. 13 and all its inclosures as confidential, and that Buller should send through you a full narrative of the operations. This you could forward to me, with any observations you desired to make, for publication."

Lord Roberts replied to Lord Lansdowne, in a dispatch dated Bloemfontein, March 31, that he had suggested to Sir Redvers Buller to prepare a full narrative, but that Sir Redvers had answered as follows:

"I do not at all like the idea of rewriting a dispatch for publication. I much prefer to leave it in the hands of the Commander in Chief. Let him select for publication whatever he thinks proper."

To this Lord Roberts appended the statement that he would not himself object to the publication of a dispatch edited as Lord Lansdowne had suggested, but that it might, perhaps, be better to overrule Gen. Buller's objection and to adopt the alternative course suggested by Lord Lansdowne. He asked Lord Lansdowne to wire a reply.

This reply from Lord Lansdowne, dated April 2, said:

"In view of Buller's objection, I abandon the proposal that the dispatch should be rewritten, and I propose to publish the selection described in my dispatch of March 28."

Lord Roberts answered, under date of April 6:

"I agree to my dispatch of Feb. 13 being published."

The correspondence also contains two dispatches referred to in Lord Lansdowne's dispatch of March 28. The first is from Lord Lansdowne to Gen. Buller, dated Jan. 5, representing the impossibility of publishing his dispatches, which "contain views of the situation and forecasts of his intentions" and emphasizing the advisability of sending dispatches descriptive of the operations for presentation to Parliament.

The other message is from Lord Wolseley to Lord Roberts, dated Feb. 6, and saying:

"You will, I feel sure, agree with me that Methuen's dispatch regarding Magersfontein could not be published as sent. There are passages in it inappropriate to such documents, and it also gives information of importance to the enemy. If he like, I will revise the dispatch; but I prefer not to undertake this responsibility. I suggest that you should ask him to cancel this dispatch and to write another."

The correspondence does not indicate whether Lord Methuen rewrote the dispatch as suggested.

The Spion Kop dispatches, as published, were exactly the selections suggested in Lord Lansdowne's message on March 28 to Lord Roberts.

The Times, referring to the correspondence, says:

"Lord Lansdowne's dispatch is a singular invitation to Lord Roberts to cook his opinions for the benefit of the unfortunate British public. Comment upon this correspondence is almost superfluous. There is nothing so creditable to Sir Redvers Buller as his refusal to re-write a dispatch for publication."

The Daily News says:

"The man in the street, considering what he has been allowed to see, will be apt to form rather lurid ideas of what has been withheld from his gaze."

The Daily Graphic severely attacks Lord Lansdowne for "trying to shift the responsibility."

The Standard mildly approves the Government's action in publishing the explanation, but the general opinion is that the correspondence should not have been published unless in full, and the partial publication is, on the whole, rather badly received.

IMPERIALIST DEFEATED.

T. A. Bramsdon, Liberal, Elected to Parliament from Portsmouth.

LONDON, May 3.—In the Parliamentary bye-election at Portsmouth to-day, to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of the junior Liberal member, Walter Owen Clough, who recently applied for the Chiltern Hundreds, T. A. Bramsdon, Liberal, defeated W. Majendie, Conservative, by 610 votes. The polling was as follows:

Mr. Bramsdon, Liberal	10,301
Mr. Majendie, Conservative	9,691
Liberal majority	610

Mr. Majendie represented the new imperialistic sentiment, which it was thought would find a stronghold in a seaport constituency like Portsmouth.

BOARDING OF AMERICAN SHIP.

Mr. Choate Asks Explanation of Occurrence Near Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, May 3.—United States Ambassador Choate has asked Lord Salisbury for explanations as to the alleged abuse of international rights in the case of the American ship Sea Witch, which, according to the statement of her commander, Capt. Howe, was boarded by the British warship Wasp within the three-mile limit of Portuguese territory in East Africa.

The American Ambassador's communication to the British Premier hardly amounts to a protest, and serious complications are not likely to ensue. The case, as transmitted by Secretary Hay to London, consists of the Captain's allegation that while the Sea Witch was off Delagoa Bay he signaled to the Wasp, which was patrolling, and the Wasp sent a boat to her.

The Captain of the Sea Witch complains that the visit resembled a warlike boarding party, and that his manifest was examined against his will when he was palpably in neutral waters. If the latter statement is true, a serious offense has been committed by the Wasp, which will call forth an ample apology from Great Britain.

But it is pointed out, the fact that the Sea Witch signaled the Wasp before the warship noticed her invests the case with a curious uncertainty.

Apparently both Mr. Choate and Lord Salisbury are inclined to believe that there is some mistake, perhaps on both sides. The Premier has referred the matter to the Admiralty, which has no record of the occurrence, but has cabled to South Africa for the Wasp's version of the affair, and it is possible that some time may elapse before the British reply is ready.

In the meantime the incident does not interfere in the slightest degree with the diplomatic cordiality existing between the representatives of the two nations interested.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Inquiry at the State Department confirms the London statements as to the nature of the action taken by the State Department relative to the boarding of the Sea Witch. Several weeks ago the department had its first news of this affair, in the shape of a report by cable from the United States Consul at Delagoa Bay, Mr. Hollis, who mentioned the facts briefly. His statement was forwarded to Ambassador Choate at London, in order that he might direct the attention of the British Government to the matter

Officials here say that it never has been claimed by the British Government that its warships had the right of search in Portuguese waters, and it was felt that in this case, as in many others, the issue was only one of fact respecting the actual distance of the vessels from the Portuguese shore. If it should appear that the Sea Witch was within the three-mile limit, an explanation would be in order; otherwise, the British vessel was within her rights in boarding.

DELAGOA BAY AWARD.

America and Great Britain Will Remonstrate If There Is More Delay.

BERNE, May 3.—The complete Delagoa Bay Railroad award, which the Secretary of the tribunal assured the United States Minister would be delivered on April 15 at the latest, is not yet forthcoming, and it is said that further delay is probable. The United States and British Governments are unable to determine till they examine the text whether the award is acceptable.

This delay is regarded very seriously at the United States and British Legations here, and is liable to lead to joint remonstrance of a vigorous character to the Federal President, who appointed the arbitrators.

LONDON, May 3.—It has been learned here that the British Foreign Office has reason to hope that the Delagoa Bay Railroad award will not be delayed much longer. The latest information is that it may be expected in the coming week, in which case official remonstrance as to delay will not be necessary.

THE JOHANNESBURG EXPLOSION.

Thomas Richards, an American, Arrested and Charged with Murder.

LONDON, May 3.—The Standard and Diggers' News says that Thomas Richards, an American, has been arrested as a suspect in connection with the Begbie Factory explosion, at Johannesburg. He was arraigned yesterday charged with murder and remanded until to-day. The accused man was not defended.

The paper also says an excavation has been made where the explosion was most violent and that no trace of a tunnel was found. Other excavations will be made.

BOER ENVOYS SAIL FOR AMERICA.

ROTTERDAM, May 3.—The Boer delegates were warmly greeted to-day as they drove to the quay and boarded the steamer Maasdam of the Holland-American Line, bound for New York.

The vessels in the river displayed the Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Dutch flags, while numerous societies, with bands playing national airs, assembled on the quay.

After Dr. Leyds and the Boer delegates had boarded the steamer, Mr. Fischer, (a member of the Free State Executive Council and one of the delegates,) addressed the crowd. He remarked that in the national anthem, which had just been sung, reference was made to the people and country. "But," he added, "no mention is made of peace or liberty, without which there can be no question of peace in the country." Continuing Mr. Fischer said:

"We are going to a country which fought for liberty with the same country with which we are fighting. We also hope to obtain this liberty. We have not sought for the support of factions in Holland, nor will we seek for them in America. We will only seek the people. On our return we hope to be able to say that in them also we have found supporters of our cause."

The Maasdam sailed at 4 P. M. Dr. Leyds will accompany the delegates as far as Boulogne sur Mer.

THE MAINE SAILS AGAIN.

LONDON, May 3.—The American hospital ship Maine, after having been inspected by Lady Randolph Churchill and others of the committee, sailed from Southampton for the Cape to-day.

Lady Randolph and others, on board a steam launch, accompanied the Maine to the Needles, where hearty cheers were exchanged. Her Ladyship afterward expressed satisfaction with all the arrangements, and said she regretted she was unable to reaccompany the ship to South Africa.

Natal Legislature Reconvenes.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal, May 3.—The Legislative Assembly reconvened to-day. The Governor, Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, in his speech, gave expression to the "admiration evoked throughout the empire by the devotion, courage, and patience with which Natal has borne her present severe trials and by the bravery displayed by her volunteers."

American Ship Ashore at Delagoa Bay.

LORENZO MARQUES, May 3.—The American ship William H. Macy, Capt. Groth, from Vancouver, is ashore at Cockburn Shoal. A British warship has gone to her assistance.

The William H. Macy is of 2,092 tons. She hails from San Francisco, and is owned by J. C. Eschen & Co. She was built at Rockport, Me., in 1883.

VERMONT MURDERERS CAPTURED.

Dunstin and Frank Shaw, Who Broke Jail Ten Days Ago, Taken by Posse.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., May 3.—Dunstin Shaw and his son, Frank, who escaped from Woodstock Jail on April 23, and who for the past ten days have been hounded through the woods and mountains of Central Vermont by armed officers and citizens, numbering between 200 and 300 at various times, and who in course of their flight killed Deputy Sheriff Hoffman of Windsor County last Friday, were captured in a swamp about four miles from Middlebury at noon to-day.

The fugitives resisted the approach of officers and citizens with Winchesters, and fourteen or fifteen shots were exchanged, when Frank Shaw fell with two bullet wounds in his body, and his father surrendered. Both were very weak from lack of food and from exhaustion.

The prisoners were brought here and placed in the jail. No one in the searching party was injured by the shots exchanged with the two men. Only a few words were exchanged between the men and their captors. Dunstin Shaw seemed too weak to talk. Frank Shaw was examined at the jail this afternoon, and the physician decided that there was a chance for him to recover, although the wound in his body was serious. He cannot be moved from here at present, but the father may be taken back to Windsor County soon.

HUSBAND AND FURNITURE GONE.

Wife of a Jewelry Salesman Reports His Disappearance.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 3.—Mrs. James O'Brien has asked the police to aid her in finding her husband, who has been missing several weeks. The couple were married in Massachusetts in January last. The husband is said to have been employed as a salesman for a wholesale jewelry house in Maiden Lane, New York. On March 7, Mrs. O'Brien says, her husband came home in the middle of the day and informed her he had been transferred from New York to Boston, and that they must move at once. The following morning their furniture was loaded up on two vans, both from some place in New York. When they departed, Mrs. O'Brien says, her husband told her to go to Boston by rail, while he would accompany the furniture on the boat to personally see that it was properly handled. She went to Boston, but neither her husband nor the furniture ever arrived, so far as she can ascertain.

CITY NEARING THE DEBT LIMIT.

Controller Coler's Warning that Heavy Expenditures Must Cease.

Notwithstanding the warning of Deputy Controller Levey on Wednesday, the members of the Board of Public Improvements added to the list projected improvements which will, if ever started, cost the city in the neighborhood of $75,000,000.

Controller Coler yesterday added the weight of his testimony to the statement of his subordinate.

"We are too close to the debt limit for comfort," the Controller said, "and something must be done to arrest the expenditure of money until we recover somewhat. The rapid transit contract brings us $36,500,000 nearer the debt limit, and we have had to issue bonds for a great many other things that will reduce our borrowing capacity still further, so that heavy expenditures must stop. We can't go on with improvements that will cost $10,000,000 or $20,000,000, though there need be no alarm about our ability to keep up works that are imperatively necessary. The rest must wait until, by the progress made in building the rapid transit system, assessed valuations increase so that our debt-incurring power is expanded.

"The bridges across the East River must wait until this time comes. The extension of the rapid transit system to Brooklyn will hasten this time, and I am confident that the tunnel under the East River will be completed and in operation before the foundations rising from the river show that there is any sign of another bridge."

Training Ship Monongahela Here.

The United States training ship Monongahela, which left Hampton Roads Wednesday in tow of the United States tug Potomac, arrived here yesterday. She will land the boys of Brooklyn, New York, and Jersey City whom she took away on a West Indian cruise, upon which she sailed from Newport, R. I., on Jan. 3. From here she goes to Portsmouth, N. H., where she will dry dock for repairs and overhauling.

DAVIS SCHOOL BILL SIGNED

Gov. Roosevelt Declares the Mayor's Veto Was Not Justified.

LAW WILL NEED AMENDMENT

But the Governor Says the Charter Commission Can Deal with Situation Created by Its Passage.

ALBANY, May 3.—Gov. Roosevelt this morning signed the Davis School Teachers' Salary Schedule bill for New York City. A lengthy memorandum, which read in part as follows, accompanied the bill:

"This bill is obscurely, or perhaps it would be better to say clumsily drawn on one or two points. Its general purpose, however, is admirable, and the best educators, the men most interested in seeing the public schools of the Greater New York put upon a thoroughly efficient basis and absolutely removed from the domain of politics, most earnestly favor the measure.

"After careful and prolonged consultation with the Attorney-General's department, it seems evident that the argument advanced by Mayor Van Wyck in his veto as to the enormous addition in the expenses is not well taken. The statements of the Auditor, Mr. Cook, and of the other offical experts most familiar with the facts, are that the increase of salaries provided for will practically only equal the amount asked for by the School Board under the old Ahearn law, which law was rendered nugatory by the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This action in turn plunged affairs into chaos, and rendered legislation absolutely necessary, the present bill being drawn primarily merely to meet the pressing necessity, created by this action and by the chaos into which it threw the schools.

"The Attorney General's Department also says that, the acknowledged intent of the Legislature being to limit the increment or increase of teachers' salaries between the minimum and maximum of that department, no court would hold that such increment continued indefinitely. At the hearing before me not only the introducers of the various bills which were consolidated into this, but the representatives of the teachers explicitly stated that this was their understanding of the bill; that, for instance, such provision as in Section 1,091, providing for the forty-dollar annual increment for female teachers, is not to continue beyond the time specified in the portion of the section immediately preceding.

"The general purpose of the bill is so good, the change so vitally necessary, and the provisions as a whole will tell so much for the betterment of the schools, that I deem it best to sign the bill. Unquestionably it will need amendment, and I shall call the matter specifically to the attention of the Charter Commission; but this commission can, in my judgment, deal better with the situation created by the enactment into law of this measure than with the situation as it now exists."

Sydney C. Walmsley, President of the class teachers' organization of Brooklyn, in an interview to-day said that the teachers of New York City were to be congratulated upon their success in passing the bill. Any layman, he declared, could easily draw a salary schedule under its provisions.

"While," said Mr. Walmsley, "the teachers do not forget that this bill was a subcommittee bill, they cannot but extend their heartfelt thanks to Senator Davis, who has stood the brunt of the attacks, and to our worthy Governor, for his many courtesies and fair and just consideration of the measure."

DAVIS LAW DENOUNCED.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and Controller Coler Condemn the Governor's Action.

When the news that Gov. Roosevelt had signed the Davis School Teachers' bill reached the City Hall, Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and Controller Coler were astounded. In view of the disapproval of the measure by Mayor Van Wyck, and the latter's statement that it would involve the laying of an additional burden of at least $3,000,000 in taxes upon the people of this city and would so increase the salaries of teachers that many of them would at the end of twelve or fifteen years receive from $10,000 to $12,000 a year, it was believed that the Governor would withhold his signature from the bill. Another feature of the bill that is particularly obnoxious to the local authorities is the provision giving the Board of Education absolute control of the audit and payment of all claims, and depriving the Finance Department of even supervisory authority.

"INIQUITOUS AND INJURIOUS."

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, speaking of the Governor's action, said:

"I can't understand why the Governor should approve a measure so iniquitous and so injurious to the best interests of the people of New York, especially after Mayor Van Wyck, in his veto message, pointed out its defects.

"No one desires to have the teachers in our schools receive gooc salaries more than I do, but this bill makes increases that are ruinous. Next year, when the tax rate is raised, as it must be raised in order to provide the funds to meet this uncalled for and unnecessary expense, the taxpayers of New York will see to what straits they have been driven by a corrupt Legislature and a weak Governor.

"The section taking the control of the funds of the Department of Education out of the hands of the city's chief financial officer and vesting it in the Auditor of the board, is a most radical departure from custom and reason. From my ten years' service in the Board of Education, I am familiar with the requirements of the department, and I can only foresee scandal as the result of this new law. When I was on the board, Auditor Cook was a committee clerk who had never given any indication of especial genius. To vest in him the right to control of millions of dollars is simply wicked. The fact that he is under investigation by the board does not speak well for Gov. Roosevelt's discernment in intrusting to him such a great amount of money."

THE CONTROLLER'S VIEWS.

Controller Coler said:

"The approval of the Davis School bill by Gov. Roosevelt must be deeply regretted by every one who has the interests of the city sincerely at heart. Not only does it impose an enormous and unnecessary additional burden upon the taxpayers, but its provisions and the manner in which it became a law are bound eventually to demoralize the school system.

"No one has opposed the payment of fair, even generous, salaries to our school teachers, but this bill simply results in financial debauchery. It was drawn by representatives of the beneficiaries themselves, who will probably before long, as they have done hitherto, become astonished at their own moderation, and seek still greater salary increases in the future. The teachers were presented by the Legislature with a blank check on the City Treasury and asked to fill it out. They did so, and this bill, which is as absurd and inconsistent in its details as it was monstrous in its inception, was opposed with substantial unanimity by every interest that may be regarded as fairly representative of the people of this city.

"Nearly every member of the Board of Education and of the several school boards, Republican as well as Democrat, opposed this bill; it was opposed by nearly all the newspapers of this city; it was vetoed by the Mayor upon reasons so cogent and impressive as to be conclusive to every impartial, fair-minded man. But it was forced on this city by a Republican Legislature and signed by a Republican Governor as a political measure in the belief that partisan advantage could be obtained from its enactment.

TEACHERS AS A POLITICAL FORCE.

"The belief has become common that the organized school teachers of this city are a political force which it is dangerous to oppose, no matter how extravagant their demands may be. All honor is due to Mayor Van Wyck, therefore, for his courageous action in vetoing this bill in the interests of the taxpayers, and these same taxpayers, when they pay their tax bills next year, will not fail to bear in mind the political truculency and cowardice of those who are chiefly responsible for this raid on the City Treasury.

"This bill takes from the control of the regularly constituted Department of Finance the disbursement of about $20,000,000, which are to be turned over practically to the tender mercies of a few subordinate and irresponsible clerks. It imposes upon the taxpayers a burden, the extent whereof no man can foretell, but which has been variously estimated at from $3,000,000 to $7,000,000 a year, without employing one additional teacher or opening one new school, or affording accommodations for one new pupil.

"Its provisions are so inconsistent in their details that inevitable confusion must result, and the best legal opinions on which the prospective beneficiaries among the school teachers thoroughly believe) are that not a few teachers will from now on be found receiving salaries larger than Cabinet officers, or college Presidents, or the Governor of the State of New York. The statement of the Governor that this bill takes the educational system out of politics is absolutely ridiculous. Any sane man who is not a stargazer realizes by this time that politics follow money. The Board of Education now has unrestricted control of such matters as the purchase of supplies and other contracts involving millions of dollars, and the opportunity for administrative scandals is now without limit.

"If there is any such thing as retributive justice, it will certainly fall upon the party and the individuals who are responsible for this political disgrace."

DR. MAXWELL APPROVES THE BILL.

City Superintendent Maxwell last night gave out a statement showing why he had supported the Davis bill. In speaking of the provision that the school tax for the general fund shall not be less than 4 mills on the dollar of valuation, Dr. Maxwell says that it will provide sufficient money to maintain and extend the educational work of the city and to pay teachers' salaries, and will remove from the Board of Estimate the power to decrease or increase educational appropriations for political reasons.

The new law, he says, will insure living salaries for teachers of experience and will make for a more equitable distribution of the general school funds among the smaller boroughs. Another feature of the law that commends itself to Dr. Maxwell, he says, is that placing in the Central Board the making of salary schedules and the payment of the teachers.

In conclusion, Dr. Maxwell says:

"There are minor defects in the bill and some of its details I cannot approve, but the advantages of the measure so overwhelmingly outweigh its disadvantages that I am heartily glad Gov. Roosevelt has given it executive approval. The teachers of this city and all who are interested in public education owe to Gov. Roosevelt a debt of gratitude for his patient, impartial, and statesmanlike consideration of the measure."

May Veto School Furniture Bill.

ALBANY, May 3.—Gov. Roosevelt is expected to veto the bill of Senator G. A. Davis, which provides that public school boards may purchase school furniture other than that manufactured in the State prisons. Speaker of the Assembly Nixon, State Controller Morgan, and Assemblyman Henry W. Hill conferred with the Governor to-day on the bill in an endeavor to dissuade him from taking such action.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, May 3.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day signed the following bills:

Senator BRACKETT—Providing for the reincorporation under the laws of this State of foreign moneyed corporations.

Senator F. E. DAVIS—The claim bills of David H. Deustin, Henry A. Justin, and Jacob L. Davis.

Mr. JAMES E. SMITH—Amending the charter of Greater New York by limiting the Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department in leasing offices for the transaction of business under his charge to a period of ten years.

Mr. AXTELL—Giving to the Board of Railroad Commissioners the power to apportion the expenses for the construction of one railroad across the tracks of another road above or below grade, between the two railroad companies.

Mr. STEWART—The Michael J. Ward Release bill.

Mr. RYTTENBERG—Authorizing the Supreme Court to modify orders heretofore made in divorce proceedings relative to the maintenance and education of the children of the parties divorced.

Senator ELSBERG—Authorizing the Attorney General to designate one of his deputies as counsel for the State Superintendent of Elections in the metropolitan district to prosecute violations of the election laws.

ALL NIGHT IN HIS OFFICE.

Smith E. Lane Worked Too Late and Was Locked In.

If there was one person in New York who hailed with joy the rising sun on Wednesday morning that man was Smith E. Lane, one of the Commissioners of the new East River bridge. Mr. Lane was so busy in the office of the Commission at Broadway and Warren Street on Tuesday afternoon that he did not notice the swift flight of time, and when he had completed his task he discovered that the building had been locked up and that the janitor had gone home.

There are no telephones in the building, and Mr. Lane's only hope was that he could attract the attention of some passerby. No such luck was his, however, and Mr. Lane was compelled to spend the night in the office with no other diversion than watching the hands of the City Hall clock move around the dial.

When the janitor opened the building in the morning Mr. Lane hastened to the Union Club, where he lives, for breakfast, the first meal he had eaten in nineteen hours.

ACTRESS STOLE FOR HER CHILD.

Frances Wilson of the "Papa's Wife" Company Confesses to Theft.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Frances Wilson, the leading chorus girl of the "Papa's Wife" company and one of the prettiest girls in the show, was given a hearing in the Central Station Police Court to-day and was held in $800 bail for trial, charged with stealing $352 in cash and jewelry worth $1,000 from Mrs. Charles Bigelow, a member of the company and wife of the comedian of that name.

Miss Wilson was arrested after the performance last night, and she spent the night in a cell at the City Hall. Detectives testified at the hearing to-day that she made a full confession and restored all the jewelry and money, with the exception of $20. Miss Wilson said she stole because she has a child that she wants to educate. The missing $20, she told the detectives, was sent to New York to pay a month's board for this child.

Charles Bigelow pleaded for clemency for Miss Wilson, saying she had been punished enough. Miss Wilson was released from custody later in the day through the efforts of Mr. Bigelow and her attorney, the latter entering bail for her appearance tomorrow. Mr. Bigelow says he will not testify in court against the young woman.

Boys' Clothing

must withstand rough usage—mothers say ours does. We don't claim to sell Boys' Clothing at less than cost to make—but, quality considered, we do sell most cheaply.

$3.98

buys a neat suit with double-breasted jacket—sizes 7 to 16 years—all-wool blue and black worsted cheviots and serges; cheviots and cassimeres in neat checks and plaids; none worth less than $5.

Boys' Coat Shirts, value 75c., at 48c.

Souvenir—handsome cane given with purchase of Boy's Suit or Overcoat.

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich.
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street.
125th Street, Corner 3d Av.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Continuation Sale of Men's Spring Suits—In Annex.

$7.98 for $12.50 Qualities. $11.98 for $18.00 Qualities.

$9.98 for $15.00 Qualities. $14.98 for $25.00 Qualities.

Men's High Grade Shoes, $2.99—Annex.

Tan Russia Calf, hand-sewed welts, English bulldog lasts, extension soles, $2.99.

Tan Russia Calf, hand-sewed welts, straight lasts, $2.99.

Dark Russet Vici Kid, hand-sewed welts, bulldog lasts, $2.99.

Black Vici Kid, hand-sewed welts, popular London last, extension soles, $2.99.

Patent Leather, kangaroo tops, hand-sewed welts, English lasts, extension soles, $2.99.

Patent Leather Oxfords, hand-sewed welts, bulldog lasts, extension soles, $2.99.

Tan Russia Calf Oxfords, hand-sewed welts, English lasts, extension soles, $2.99.

Boys' and Youths' Shoes—Annex.

Satin Calf "School Shoes," McKay sewed, stout extension soles, bulldog lasts, sizes 2½ to 5½, $1.49; sizes 12 to 2, $2.19.

Badger Calf "Solid Wear" Shoes, heavy soles, broad toes, strong and serviceable, sizes 2½ to 5½, $1.99; sizes 12 to 2, $1.87.

Fine American Calf Skin "Steel Shod" Shoes, extension soles, sizes 2½ to 5½, $2.49; sizes 12 to 2, $2.19.

Tan Russia Calf Oxfords, bulldog lasts, extension soles, sizes 2½ to 5½, $2.49.

"Little Men's" School Shoes, black box calf and tan Russia calf, heavy soles, spring heels, sizes 8 to 13½, $1.49.

"Little Men's" Dress Shoes, box calf and patent leather, hand-sewed welts, broad toes and spring heels, sizes 8 to 2, $1.87

Men's Underwear.

Ribbed Balbriggan Shirts, finished with silk fronts and pearl buttons; Drawers to match, suspender tapes, double gussets and overlock seams, 39c.

Imported Natural Gray Balbriggan Shirts, long sleeves; Drawers to match, pearl buttons and double gussets, 89c.

Summer Weight Fine Worsted Shirts, pearl buttons, silk binding; Drawers to match, finished with suspender tapes, double gussets and extension bands in back, $1.24.

Women's Underwear.

Ribbed White Cotton Vests, low neck, sleeveless, finished with silk tapes, 10c.

Shaped ribbed Vests, white or ecru fine lisle thread, high neck, pearl buttons, silk fronts, long and short sleeves; also V-shaped neck, short sleeves, finished with silk tape and lace edging; Drawers to match, knee length, French bands, others ask 50c.; our price, 29c.

Mercerized Lisle Thread Vests, pink, blue, lavender, black and cream, low neck, sleeveless, fancy open work front and shoulders, 49c.

Children's Dresses.

One-piece style, black cashmere, trimmed with folds of black taffeta silk; full skirt, sizes 4 to 14 years, $2.93.

Brown, blue and red Serge, good quality, collar, shield, sleeves and tie finished with braid, sizes 4, 6 and 8 years, $3.74; 10 and 12 years, $4.07; 14 years, $4.39.

Brown and gray Homespun, double breasted Eton Jacket, faced with tucked taffeta silk, lined with Roman satin; single-box-back skirt, lined with percaline, sizes 8 to 14 years, $6.49.

Madras and Checked Gingham, guimpe and high neck effects, trimmed with white pique, sizes 4 to 14 years, $2.61.

Children's Jackets.

Garnet, brown and navy blue Serge Reefers, full double-breasted front, French back, velvet collar, faced with silk serge, others ask $5.00 less; our price, $3.24.

Reefers, an assorted lot in a large variety of colors, styles and materials, sizes 4 to 14 years, others ask $6.00; our price, $3.99.

Blue Serge Military Capes, lined with red cloth, large hood, finished with straps and brass buttons, sizes 4 to 14 years, $3.91.

Covert Cloth Etons, handsomely tailored notched collar, dip front, lined with self-colored taffeta silk, sizes 12 to 18 years, others ask $10.00; our price, $7.49.

LA FERNANDINA

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

We call your attention to the popularity of the La Fernandina cigar.

La Fernandina is smoked by gentlemen of discrimination—they appreciate the value of its fine quality and flavor.

Different sizes. 10-15-20-25c.
All Leading Cigar Stores and Hotels.

MICHAELIS & LINDEMAN 459 Broadway N.Y.
BERNARD STAHL & CO., Makers. DISTRIBUTORS.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:55 A. M.—258 Rivington Street, Huppert & Bernstein; damage, $2,000.

2:45 A. M.—823 Teasdale Avenue, J. W. Kitzmeyer; damage, $100.

1:35 P. M.—47 King Street, Samuel Bock; damage, $60.

2:40 P. M.—36 James Street, Jerry Topito; damage slight.

6 P. M.—1,076 Lexington Avenue, Susan Monfain; damage, $500.

8:10 P. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Washington Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

9:00 P. M.—636 West Fortieth Street; Stearn & Sons; damage, $2,000.

9:10 P. M.—224 East Thirty-first Street; Henry Keenan; damage, $5.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—John Proctor, Jr., United

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Paris Notes from the office of JOHN WANAMAKER

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES, PARIS, April 24, 1900.

Last Sunday's races were run under blue skies and brilliant warm sunshine; it seemed more like a June day than an April day, with the trees in full leaf and masses of foliage everywhere—it would be difficult to imagine anything prettier than the Bois just at the present moment, for the chestnuts and acacias are in full leaf and form a delightful background for feminine elegance. As a consequence of the perfect weather, the tribunes in the Pesage on Sunday were a bewildering combination of the lightest spring colors adorned by some of the prettiest and most elegant women in Paris, foremost amongst whom was the Duchesse de Laynes, wearing a most charming beige cloth dress, the entire front composed of narrowly stitched plaits, insertioned by a lacing over white taffetas in alternate straps. The corsage, having a bolero of guipure, was ornamented with similar plaits and entredeux. Another "grande dame," the Duchesse de Noilles, wore pastel blue cloth, the skirt and corsage ornamented by several rows of narrow baby black ribbon velvet. An exceedingly effective gown was that worn by the Princess Murat, of iron-gray torchonette over a red silk transparency, pipings of red taffetas edging, strappings of the material in vertical lines from a short embroidered red bolero, producing a Princesse robe effect. Gray was also favored by the Duchesse d'Uzes, who was attired in a Crepe de Chine gown in a lovely shade of pearl-gray: the skirt was stitched and plaited in the upper part and had an insertion of guipure heading an accordion plaited flounce: the corsage, entirely composed of narrow plaits, had a bolero of guipure slashed with turquoise-blue velvet.

Silvery gray and pastel blue suits, with white stitched collars and revers upon the boleros, were the leading fancies. Almost every gown was made with a bolero, and there was hardly one that was not trimmed with guipure or lace in some form or other, either as insertions or bolero. The general effect of the toilettes was one of lightness; the light sunshades, flower-trimmed hats and toilettes generally formed a very charming picture.

From all accounts we are to have an exceptionally hot spring and summer in Paris, and to judge by the crowds of carriages that daily block the road in the Rue de la Paix and its neighborhood, the Parisiennes are determined to be prepared in advance for every emergency. Embroidered batiste, pique in all colors and entire dresses of plumetis will be the order of the day, and nothing prettier than these soft-toned materials can be imagined for the warm weather. Many well-known Parisiennes are selecting pique for morning wear, the skirts cut the regulation "Exhibition" length, which means well off the ground. Plumetis will be favored for the afternoon, while the loveliest embroidered batistes inserted with shaped pieces of guipure or cluny lace are being prepared for the out-door entertainments given in June. Batiste, indeed, for such occasions will take precedence over every other material. A gown of this material, for instance, in an ecru tint, is embroidered with a small white flower made over a pale pink taffeta foundation inserted with a lovely scroll-embroidery, which allows the pink underneath to be seen through portions of the design. The bodice is a kind of bolero with small tabs of embroidery just below the waist, opening over a pale pink chemisette finished with a large loosely-tied flowing scarf of mousseline de soie.

With these batiste gowns, very "chic" little shoulder wraps of mousseline de soie will be worn. These will be specially favored as a protection from the change of temperature in and out of the Exhibition restaurants where so many of our elegantes will dine this summer.

Foulards in the loveliest of colorings, with the most intricate of designs, are being prepared galore for the opening day of the Concours Hippique, which promises to be more than usually smartly attended this year. There is a charming variety in the style in the arrangement of the lace trimmings, in the "little nothings" that constitute a chic Foulard gown just now. A dark blue Foulard which will doubtless be much admired on the opening day of this social function, is guaged at the waist, in the centre of the back and inserted at the bottom of the skirt with wide heavy rose point, and the same beautiful lace is sewn upon the end of a wide plaited scarf that falls at the side.

A most exquisite and novel fete dress has just been made for one of our noted elegantes; of white taffeta, almost completely covered with wide and narrow guipure, relieved with pale-green leaves in raised cloth. the effect of the cloth upon the lace is indescribably lovely, and it is so exceedingly uncommon-looking that it will surely be much admired. The leaf is small and pointed, and is inserted into the lace in masses of sage-green and the same idea is carried out throughout the robe with extremely good effect.

In the way of ornamentation, the dominant idea now is applique and deep vandykes of lace. Also large deep diamonds in Chantilly lace are much used for inserting above the hem of gowns. Many tablier tunics in lace and in braid trellis work are seen. Some of these in black net are worked with small primroses in paillettes, just outlined with a silver thread, which is singularly effective. In the more ornate embroideries gold and silver threads mingle and pompadour colors in the paillettes, such as green and pink, with an intertwisted gold thread.

There does not seem to be any shape, style or color which is more prominent than another in the millinery now being brought out, except that the large Gainsborough shape or the drooping one back and front are likely to be chief favorites. Leghorns are much worn just now, and they are made up in many picturesque ways. Many different effects are being produced by the varieties of straw plaited together, also "crin" and straw, which can be bent and crumpled to any shape desired.

A rather pretty novelty adopted by modistes is the covering of their flowers with a trailing of maidenhair or tiny ferns; the effect is most artistic. Flowers are extremely fashionable; they look as if the florist had wandered through the woods or a beautiful garden and gathered them for the modistes; roses, daffodils, cowslips, hyacinths, &c., all so true to nature that one can even almost imagine that the scent of the various blooms pervades the air. A quantity of fruit is to be seen on hats, also, especially cherries; these are reproduced in pastel shades of velvets. Other fruit is also reproduced in velvet, such as small peaches damsons, currants, green almonds, &c. Even some of the gowns appear to follow out this tendency and are furnished with bows in velvet or satin, which have the appearance of small mandarines, peaches, or a full blown rose. Orange color especially lends itself to this mode.

In the way of jewelry, which is more than ever in vogue, pearls are the rage. The "grand chic" are sautoirs of several rows of twisted seed pearls, but the jewelers all say that the coming fashion are the pearls made up as a "cordeliere" with tassels in pearls falling over the front.

With the Empire dresses which are so frequently seen now for evening wear, serpents made of spangles are worn in the hair, twining round the back of the hair and the head resting on the front.

May Day NEEDS and the Right SUPPLYING of Them

NATURE has donned her summer garments, and the world must needs change its attire—has already done so, in spots. There is hurry now among those who seek comfortable raiment. The question is: Where is it best supplied?

Will you test this store?—or rather this storeful of stores. We have gone far and gathered much that is best in wearing apparel and accessories for men, women and children. The store overflows with most excellent merchandise to-day.

Summer CLOTHES for MEN

Stylish and Comfortable for Warm Weather

This clothing store anticipates the needs of every season, and is promptly ready when a change of clothes is necessary. Nowadays few men buy far ahead of wearing time; but it is necessary to know just where to go to get the most stylish and the most comfortable clothes right on the spur of the moment when you want them.

We want you to discover this place, so that we can show you what a variety of smart clothes we are showing, and how very reasonable the prices are. It may take you six months—maybe two years to fully appreciate how well the clothes are made, for Wanamaker clothing shows wear very slowly.

The plain but rough effects in grays and greens are most popular this spring, also the striped flannels, and we have a splendid showing of just these goods. Perhaps that is part of the reason why our clothing business grows so rapidly.

These hints of prices on suits:

Suits of Oxford gray cheviots, with single breasted sack coat and double breasted vests; $10, $12, $15 and $20.

Suits of very neat medium colors in cassimeres, at $8.50, $10 and $12.

Suits in greenish effects of striped and plaid cheviots, at $18 to $22.50.

Suits of striped flannels, in all the new colorings; $15 to $22.50.

Black cheviot sack suits for business or dress wear, at $10, $12 and $15.

Second Floor, Fourth avenue.

Clothing for BOYS

We have one particular style of suits for boys that represents the fullest possibilities of its price. *"The Wanamaker Special"*—a double-breasted jacket suit for boys of 8 to 16 years, at **$5 a suit.**

Made of extra good all-wool cloth, with double-warp linings, buttons extra well stayed; double thickness of cloth at seat and knees; seams double sewed with silk throughout. Stylishly made, and with the character that will look well even after a season's wear.

Here are other excellent clothes for boys:

Boys' double-breasted Jacket Suits *with extra trousers;* of fancy cheviots. Every mother appreciates the help of an extra pair of trousers to a suit. Complete for $5, though full $6.50 value.

Boys' blue serge sailor suits, with a pair of extra trousers for each suit; collars trimmed with black or white silk soutache; silk embroidery on shields; 3 to 12 years; at $5.50 complete.

A special lot of one hundred all-wool blue cheviot double-breasted Jacket Suits, with extra trousers, at $3.85; worth $5.

Boys' all-wool cheviot knee trousers; silk-sewed; sizes for 3 to 16 years; at 65c, worth $85c.

500 pairs of all-wool rough-faced blue serge knee trousers; at 75c, worth $1.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Comfortable Sleeping Garments PAJAMAS

Less men this year than last need to be told what a comfort Pajamas are. The wearers of pajamas grow more numerous each season; and nowadays there is less reason to tell why pajamas are the thing to wear, than there is to tell the man who wants them where the best and most comfortable kinds are to be found.

We have evolved a very graceful suit out of a very clumsy prototype, by putting our own factory at the work. We have now the best line of Pajamas made in America, as well as the most approved sorts from England and France.

Prices range from $1 to $12.50. The imported kinds are $5 a suit, and upwards.

We are specially showing to-day Pajamas made in our own factory, of high class imported madras, at

$1.50 a suit,

though they are well worth $2.50.

Broadway and Ninth.

Chiffonniers and Dressing Tables

We show 176 styles of the former and 65 styles of the latter. In all the usual woods, in all the latest designs. Prices of chiffonniers run from $5.75 to $175—of dressing tables, $15 to $155. And whether your choice be among the least expensive or the most costly you're assured of getting an honest piece of furniture, made not only to look well but to wear satisfactorily. These hint of the low-priced sorts:

Chiffonniers—

$5.75—Golden oak; 34 in. wide, 55 in. high; 5 long drawers.

$9.50—Golden oak; 46 in. long, 57 in. high; 5 long drawers.

$15—Golden oak; 33 in. wide, 66 in. high; shaped beveled plate mirror; 3 large, 2 small drawers and hat box.

$23—Maple; 32 in. wide, 70 in. high; shaped beveled plate mirror; 4 large and 2 small drawers.

$33—Curly birch; 34 in. wide, 70 in. high; shaped beveled plate mirror; 4 large and 2 small drawers.

Women's Dressing Tables—

$15—Curly birch; oval beveled plate mirror; 16x20 in.; 1 drawer in base.

$20—Mahogany; inlaid; shaped beveled plate mirror; 22x24 in.; 2 drawers in base.

$25—Quartered oak; shaped beveled plate mirror; 20x28 in.; shaped legs; 3 small drawers in base.

$33—Bird's-eye maple; fancy shaped mirror; 22x28 in.; carved frame; shaped legs; 5 drawers in base.

Fourth Floor.

Ideal Shoes for Small Boys

This relates of a particularly suitable shoe for the "between-ages" boy—when he's too small to wear heel shoes and too manly for the usual children's kind. It's a spring-heel shoe with a mannish look, and made extra strong. We have them in kidskin, calfskin, Russian calf and patent leather. In sizes 9 to 13½. Mostly in lace. $1.50 a pair and upwards.

Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

Stylish Walking Gloves for Women

One of the smartest styles of gloves shown this season is the White Cape "PXM" Glove. They are made with out-seam, like a man's glove, with one pearl clasp and point embroidery. The price

one dollar a pair

Distinctly a walking glove, and yet they are being worn for calling and at the theatre. Splendidly made, to fit comfortably, and wear well. In white only.

Tenth street.

The Embroidery Sale

We were fortunate in securing so large a quantity. You've kept us very busy distributing them for four days, but we have enough for a day or two more. Good patterns in plenty remain, and almost as many good values. The best, of course, are gone. Still you may choose among these four lots, and save a third at least.

One group at 10c a yard
Another at 12½c a yard
A third at 18c a yard
Remainder at 25c a yard

Pretty new patterns have been added to the recent offering of lace, embroidery and plaited allovers. The same half prices prevail: $1 qualities at 50c, $3 kinds at $1.50, and so on.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Rope Portieres

Novel and effective decorations are these portieres of artistically arranged cords and tassels. They are made in various colorings and sizes so as to match any color scheme and to be fitted readily to any doorway, window or arch. The various grades are termed, the Damascus, which is the latest effect, the Flemish and the Decorative—15 styles in all. The prices are $4.75, $5.50, $5, $7, $9.50 and $10.75.

Third floor.

Men's and Women's HOSIERY

From a wonderfully extensive assortment of fancy hosiery, just a single grade in each stock, men's and women's, is selected to-day for mention. Judge the character of our entire collection by these, if you please—as to quality, as to variety, as to price:

FOR WOMEN—Stockings of fine lisle thread; fast black boots with colored tops and tasteful stripes in numerous patterns; many new and attractive color combinations. These stockings at 38c a pair.

FOR MEN—Half hose of lisle thread; fast black and colors; open work fronts, embroidered with colored silk. There's wide choosing in this quality. Price, 50c a pair.

Broadway.

Sale of Women's SUITS

A lot of stylish, seasonable, excellent tailor-made suits from our own stock, some of which were moderately priced at $18 yesterday; some were $21, the remainder $24. They are of various colored homespuns and cheviots and some of tailor-stripes. Jackets in a wide variety of good styles, some elegantly trimmed and silk lined; gracefully hanging skirts in newest cut. The price,

$10 a suit,

for values up to $24.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Strength and Beauty in SILKS CLEOSAM

Most women have been annoyed and provoked at one time or another by a silk garment breaking long before it could be called "worn out." Careful women then tried to avoid buying the prettiest silks—preferring to choose the less handsome, but more serviceable varieties. For years we have been spurring makers in an effort to produce silks that would have the highest beauty of finish and yet not "break." The result has been accomplished in

The Cleosam Silks

Made for the Wanamaker Stores

and sold only by our New York and Philadelphia stores. Each purchaser has this guarantee back of every yard of Cleosam Silk bought:

This silk is guaranteed for six months' steady wear, and we will make good any defect found in the fabric within that time.

And yet, with ordinary care, these silks will wear for years.

Shown in these varieties:

Black Peau de Soie—
$1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.

Black Gros-grains—
$1, $1.25 and $1.50.

Black Armures—
$1, $1.25 and $1.50.

Black Surah—
$1, $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50.

Black Satin Duchesse—
$1.35, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.

Black Taffetas—
$1, $1.10, $1.25 and $1.35.

Black Louisine—
$1 and $1.25.

Colored Cleosam Silks—
19-inch Taffetas, all colors, at 90c.
21-inch Taffetas, all colors, at $1.25.
24-in. Satin Fenestia, all colors, at $1.25.
27-in. Satin Fenestia, all colors, at $1.50.
20-inch Paillet de Soie, all colors, at 90c.

Rotunda.

Last of the Ginghams

50c Kind at 15c

Many a summer dress and waist will soon appear from the large quantity of Silk-and-cotton Ginghams sold yesterday. But we can hold out no promises that there'll be any left after to-day. Fifty-cent goods at 15c, just as wearing time begins, is too rare a proposition to fail of immediate and general acceptance. These ginghams are pure silk in woof on cotton warp, and as lustrous and pretty as though made wholly of silk. Besides they're more durable. All 27 inches wide.

Broadway and Tenth street.

TRUNKS

A Point for Tourists

The person who is going abroad wants two things in a trunk. Strength to stand the knocks it will be sure to get; and then something to identify it at a glance in a great big pile of them; or a mark to tell a porter. This marking we do in a practical and artistic way, *without extra charge.*

But you are most interested in the goodness of the Trunks; and we have a splendid variety of best American sorts as well as those made by Louis Vuitton, of Paris, which are the finest trunks made—light and durable. Prices $43 to $87.

American Trunks, $3.50 to $31.50.

Fifth floor.

Children's French DRESSES

Here's daintiness for the little ones—one to four-year-old children. All that remain of an importation—not the most recent, but still new and fresh—of elegant, hand-made, lace trimmed gowns have had new prices tacked to them. The original figures have been divided by two. Thus: $4.75 kinds are now $2.38—$40 quality now $20—and numerous like reductions between those extremes. Good assortment of styles, though not many of each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

All Around the Store

A table on the Fourth avenue side holds a fine variety of Towels to-day. The old low prices still hold good. 8c and upwards.

In the Linen store they are showing a beautiful assortment of Flemish Table Linens, made of the fine and lustrous Courtrai flax. The designs, too, are new and striking. The prices of three lots just received are $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 a yard. There are breakfast and dinner napkins to match.

The Bamboo Porch Shades are ready, and it is more comfortable to have them up before the sun gets too hot. All sizes, with pulleys and rope complete; made of the best quality Bamboo splits; 80c to $3, according to size. These are in the Japanese store, where they also show lawn seats of straw at 5c each.

The Ribbon counter is showing a most complete line of satin and grosgrain ribbon. Sometimes it is a comfort to know just where every width and every shade can be found at the lowest prices.

There are many needfuls for the traveler at the leather goods counter. Imported dressing cases, with ebony and olive wood fittings, $2.25 to $4. Shaving paper pads in Mexican carved leather cases, $1. Pocket necessary cases, in assorted leathers, 75c to $1.75. Folding shaving cases, in leather, with mirror, 60c to $6. Blacking sets, in sole leather cases, 75c to $2.

The toilet goods counters are fragrant as spring flower-beds. They have a wonderful variety of toilet needs. Large bottles of Invalid Cologne, 75c; Friction and Bath Cologne, 95c; Mentholated Cologne, 4 oz. bottle, with sprinkling top, 40c; Wild Wood Violet, 20c and 40c.

The New Colored WRAPPERS

They show notable improvement in appearance. The patterns are more tasteful than any before shown, the trimming neater, more effective. The cut, too, is new and will be generally approved.

At one dollar are some of pretty figured chintz with yoke back and front. The former plaited, the latter full; embroidery edged ruffle around yoke; another ruffle on skirt.

At $1.25—Blue and white polka-dot percale; these with bretelles and generously trimmed with braid.

Other percales, variously trimmed at $1.50, $1.75, and up to $5.

Second Floor, Fourth avenue.

Picture Framing

Up on the Fifth floor, adjoining the Art Gallery, is an interesting Picture Store. There is also shown there an excellent assortment of mouldings in all the various finishes. We do framing at moderate prices, do it promptly.

Sash Curtain Muslin

A thousand yards of excellent madras muslin that yesterday sold at 25c a yard, are to-day 15c, to close.

There are six pretty patterns, all newest designs, all with double border, and all 30 in. wide.

Third Floor.

Pompons — 25c Each

They are made of crinkled silk mull, in black and white with yellow centres. Very attractive trimming for plain sailor hats. Two are required for proper effect. The same quality, but a trifle larger, have been selling for double.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

Clear Spiced Sticks

Hard-boiled clear candy, flavored with a half-dozen sorts of spices. The good old-fashioned stick candy, made in a deliciously new-fashioned way, 20c a pound.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Just to Keep Busy.

JUST to keep things humming—that's our policy.

The Great Reduction Sale continues in every dept.

Where is the store which has ever had the courage to make reductions like these right at the beginning of the season? Here—and here only!

JUST TO KEEP BUSY

All the elegant Spring Suits and Overcoats that sold heretofore at $12.50 are reduced to

$7.75

All the finest and highest grade Suits and Overcoats that sold heretofore from $18 to $25 are reduced to

$9.75 and $12.50

$4.00 Trousers are reduced to . . . $2.50
$5.00 Trousers are reduced to . . . $3.50
$2.50 to $4.00 Bicycle Trousers reduced to $1.00 and $1.50
$3.00 Derby and Alpine Hats reduced to . . . $1.40
$2.50 and $3.50 Shoes reduced to . $1.35 and $1.95
All this season's new pattern MANHATTAN Shirts — stiff bosom and negligee—are reduced to . . . $1.29
50c. and 75c. Bicycle Hose reduced to . . . 25c

JUST TO KEEP BUSY,

Custom Tailoring Department will make to order
$25 Suits for . . . $16.00
$7 Trousers for . . . $4.00

Special Notice. As universally known, we never sell trashy goods—hence every article in the store is strictly high grade. Reductions are true in every instance—whatever we say is the value is positively so.

Frank L. Taylor Clothing Co

BROADWAY, Cor. CHAMBERS ST.
STEWART BUILDING.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENING.

There Is No Question

Hunter Whiskey

In

Quality Age Flavor

Is the Leader Everywhere.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

Strength and Health

are mankind's greatest blessings. If nature has not bestowed these blessings upon you, obtain them by assisting her to perform her duty; use Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. It gives strength and makes flesh and blood by aiding digestion and nutrition.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

creates a healthy appetite, perfects digestion and makes sound nerves.

Dr. James C. Wilson, of Flint, Mich., writes: "I have for many years prescribed Johann Hoff's Malt Extract for its tonic and strengthening effects, and find it worthy of the high reputation it has always had among physicians."

Insist upon Johann Hoff's. Refuse all substitutes offered as "just as good." Nobody was ever disappointed in the Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract.

JOHANN HOFF: Berlin, Paris, Vienna, New York.

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T. M. STEWART.

RUG GARMENTS IN MANAHAN'S PATENT

TARINE MOTH BAGS

MANAHAN'S FIBRE TARINE MOTH PAPER
SHIELDS CLOTHING, SUFFOCATES MOTHS.

SENATE PASSES ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

The Turner Amendment for Extra Travel Pay Is Lost.

Pettigrew and Others Continue Discussion of the Treatment Given Volunteers in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Army Appropriation bill passed the Senate to-day without division, after a spirited debate.

As soon as the bill came up for consideration Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) continued his criticism of the treatment of the volunteer soldiers in the Philippines. He read a number of letters from members of the South Dakota regiment complaining of their treatment there. Some of these contained profane expressions, which caused Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) to enter a protest against their being printed in the Record. Such language should, he said, be obnoxious to any man occupying a seat in the Senate.

To this Mr. Pettigrew replied that the letters were from men wo had been conscripted to fight in a cause in which they did not believe and placed in circumstances which were generally objectionable. These conditions were, he said, calculated to make men swear, but while the South Dakotans occasionally dropped into this bad habit, it was still true that the religious sentiment was as strongly developed in them as in the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) referred to the letters as blasphemous and gave notice of his intention to move to have stricken out of the permanent record a letter from Mr. Pettigrew to the President which the former had read yesterday.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) and Mr. Pettigrew had a discussion as to affairs in the Philippines. Mr. Pettigrew contended that no mere fragment of a tribe was opposed to the United States in the Philippines, but that the entire population was antagonistic. Only a small circle of country around Manila had been conquered by our forces, and he asserted that a standing army of 100,000 men would be necessary to maintain order in the islands.

Mr. Teller (Sil. R., Col.,) advocated the amendment for travel pay, saying that this country could maintain an army in the Philippines only by pursuing a liberal policy. Suppose it did cost $7,000,000, that was a mere bagatelle compared with the entire cost of the war. Mr. Teller said he had been assured by an army officer who had but recently returned from the Philippines that the Americans did not actually hold a district in the island of Luzon larger than the District of Columbia. This was no more territory than was held a year ago. He did not, he said, mention this fact as a charge against the Government on this account, but, on the other hand, it was puerile to say that the money due the troops should be withheld for mere motives of economy.

Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.,) read extracts from the report of the Adjutant General explaining the circumstances under which travel pay had been allowed to some of the troops and withheld from others. He said that no military organization as such had received travel pay from Manila, but that such allowance had been made in individual cases. The Astor Battery was composed largely, Mr. Proctor said, of men in the regular army, and upon the whole they had not fared so well as some of the purely volunteer organizations.

Taking up Mr. Pettigrew's criticisms, Mr. Gallinger said some of the South Dakota soldiers were not disposed to object to the Government's treatment of them, and in support of this statement he read extracts from an address by the Lieutenant Colonel of the South Dakota Regiment, in which that gentleman had said that he had yet to find a soldier who did not regard it as a personal insult to say that the United States was responsible for the Philippine war.

Mr. Pettigrew said he had no information whether Lieut. Col. Stover had ever made the speech attributed to him, but, whether he made it or not, that gentleman could not have known who began the fighting, being several miles away. He had, he said, no controversy with Mr. Stover, and, as for Mr. Gallinger, if the Administration could stand it to have him as its champion, he (Pettigrew) could stand it.

This attack Mr. Gallinger said he considered gratuitous and unworthy.

Mr. Turner (Fusion, Washington,) referred to the resolution adopted by the Senate two months ago asking for a list of soldiers who had received travel pay, and that the Paymaster General had replied that his force was insufficient to supply the data during the present session of Congress. If this was true, he said, it was hardly consistent to say, as Mr. Proctor had said, that there were only scattering instances in which the extra pay had been allowed.

Mr. Tillman criticised the War Department for not supplying the information asked for by the Senate.

Replying to Mr. Pettigrew's charge as to the prevalence of insanity and suicides among the soldiers in the Philippines, Mr. Hawley read a statement from the Surgeon General saying that the insanity had not been above the average.

Mr. Hansbrough (Rep., N. D.,) said there had been no complaint from the North Dakota troops similar to that said to have come from the South Dakotans.

Mr. Hawley's point of order against the Turner amendment for the allowance of travel pay, made yesterday, was sustained.

The bill was then passed as amended.

PUBLISHERS SEEK RELIEF.

Congress Memorialized on Account of Increased Price of Paper.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Representatives of the American Publishers' Association presented a memorial to the Senate Finance Committee to-day, asking that some relief be afforded on account of the increased price of paper. The delegation said the association represented 22,000 papers. No particular legislation was advocated.

The delegation was received by Senator Allison, Acting Chairman in the absence of Senator Aldrich. The resolution recited that the price of printing paper used by newspapers has increased from 60 to 100 per cent. without reason or warrant to be found in the conditions of the industry, which was believed to be the working of a trust.

The association appealed to Congress to inquire into the conditions complained of, to the end that suitable legislation might be provided to remedy these conditions. As newspapers are sold at a fixed price, the resolution declares, their publishers cannot put the increased cost of the paper on the consumer, and in many instances this increased cost means the confiscation of profits, and in others it creates actual loss.

A copy of the resolution was presented by the delegation to the House Ways and Means Committee.

POST OFFICE BILL CHANGED.

Senate Committee Restores Pneumatic Tube Service Provision.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day completed the Post Office Appropriation bill, and Chairman Wolcott will report it to-morrow. The net increase in the bill is about $1,000,000, which includes the restoration of the provision for the pneumatic tube service first reported by the House committee. It provides $225,000 for continuing the present contracts, and adds $500,000 for the extension of the service to other cities in addition to those where it has been in use.

The following amendment has been made to the provision relating to letter carriers:

Provided, That letter carriers may be required to work as nearly practicable only eight hours on each working day, but not in any event exceeding forty-eight hours during the six working days of each week, and such number of hours on Sunday, not exceeding eight, as may be required by the needs of the service; and if a legal holiday shall occur on any working day the service performed on said day, if less than eight hours, shall be counted as eight hours without regard to the time actually employed.

Previous to the action of the committee, hearings were granted to persons favoring the pneumatic tube service. The vote in the committee on this item was 7 to 3.

Chairman Wolcott told the committee that when the provision was reached in the Senate, some member favoring the pneumatic tube service could take charge of the bill, as he would oppose the provision on the floor.

HOUSE PASSES FREE HOME BILL.

Representative Grow, Author of Homestead Bill, Receives Ovation.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The House today without division passed the "Free Home" bill, which has been pending before Congress for a number of years. The bill provides that the Government shall issue patents to actual bona fide settlers in agricultural lands of Indian reservations opened to settlement. These lands were taken up by settlers, who contracted to pay from $1.25 to $3.75 per acre.

By the terms of the bill the Government assumes the payment of the purchase price to the Indians and changes the existing law, relative to agricultural colleges, so as to insure the payment of the endowments, which heretofore have come out of the sale of public lands, in case of deficiency. These payments involve $1,200,000 annually. Of the 29,000,000 acres in Indian reservations opened to settlement, for which the Government is to pay or has paid $35,000,000, about 8,000,000 acres have been taken, and about 2,000,000 are supposed to be still available for agricultural purposes.

A remarkable thing in connection with the passage of the bill to-day was a speech in its favor by Galusha A. Grow, (Rep., Penn.,) the venerable ex-Speaker of the House, who forty-eight years ago fathered and passed the original homestead bill. He was then the youngest, and is now the oldest, member of the House.

Mr. Grow received an ovation. By unanimous consent it was ordered that his original homestead speech be printed in the Record.

POSTPONEMENT IN CLARK CASE.

To be Considered Next Thursday—Mr. Stewart's Threat.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Senate today agreed to a motion by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) to take up the resolution declaring that W. A. Clark was not duly elected to the Senate from the State of Montana, and then, in accordance with Mr. Hoar's further suggestion, postponed further consideration of the subject until one week from to-day.

Before this agreement was reached there was a spirited controversy over some remarks made by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) yesterday, to which Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) took exception. Mr. Chandler had said he had heard it stated that there was a purpose to delay the consideration of the resolution, in order to prevent the Governor of Montana making an appointment of a Senator to succeed Mr. Clark, in case the seat now occupied by him should be declared vacant. The fact, Mr. Bacon said, that Mr. Chandler had stated that he had heard this talk outside of the Senate Chamber did not relieve it from its objectionable character, for he could see no motive for the statement of the Senator from New Hampshire unless some implication of Senators was intended. As for himself, he could not say what his own action would be on the Clark resolution. He regarded himself as a judge sitting in that case, and he would, he added, claim the right to investigate it thoroughly before entering judgment.

Mr. Chandler said that his remarks regarding a desire to delay the consideration of the resolution had not been called out by anything that Mr. Bacon had said, but that he had had especial reference to Mr. Stewart's threat to "read in the Senate, if not given time to read out of it, the testimony taken by the committee."

"Threatened?" said Mr. Stewart. "Threatened to do what?"

"Threatened," Mr. Chandler replied, "that if any attempt was made to rush the Clark resolution the three volumes of testimony would be read for the purpose of delay."

Mr. Stewart said he had made no such statement as a threat; but he had said, and he would repeat, that if time was not given to read the testimony outside the Senate Chamber, time would be taken to read it in the Chamber. The case should be considered deliberately and decently, and especially in view of the fact that much of the testimony was irrelevant it was not unreasonable to ask for time for investigation.

"I don't propose to be lectured," he continued. "I don't like it, and I particularly don't like it from the man who has gathered up all sorts of hearsay matter and printed it as testimony."

"When the Senator attacks me or the committee over which I preside," retorted Mr. Chandler, "he will get a lecture from me."

To this Mr. Stewart replied: "Well, you'll get a lecture from me on the irrelevant scandal you've put into the testimony presented here."

This closed the incident,

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Increase of $2,241,000, as Reported by the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs reported the Naval Appropriation bill to-day. The bill, as reported, carries $63,128,616, an increase over the House bill of $2,241,000. The principal increases are: Naval Academy at Annapolis, $2,000,000; public works at navy yards, $392,400; Gathman gun equipment, $250,000; ocean surveys, $90,000.

The Senate struck out the provision appropriating $500,000 for emergencies in the island possessions.

The provision relating to armor appropriates the $4,000,000 carried in the House bill for the purchase of armor, directs the Secretary of the Navy to pay not exceeding $545 per ton for armor for the Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, and to contract for other vessels at $445 per ton. If it cannot be purchased at that price, the Secretary of the Navy is to acquire a site and erect an armor plate plant, to cost not more than $4,000,000, of which sum $2,000,000 is made immediately available. Another proviso is that no contracts for armor for vessels provided in the present act shall be made at a price higher than $300 per ton.

By another amendment, the President is authorized to purchase from Spain the floating dock in Havana Harbor at $275,000, and $25,000 is allowed for transferring the dock to such point as may be determined upon.

PENSION FOR MRS. HENRY.

Grants to Gen. Longstreet, Mrs. Badger, and Mrs. Gridley.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Senate today passed 137 private pension bills. One of the bills grants $100 a month to Mrs. Julia MacV. Henry, widow of Gen. Guy V. Henry.

Other bills grant pensions of $50 a month each to Gen. James Longstreet, who was a Major in the United States Army before he went into the Confederacy; to Mrs. Margaret Badger, widow of Commodore Badger, and to Mrs. Gridley, widow of Capt. Gridley of the Olympia.

Sundry Civil Bill Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The House this afternoon took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) said he was very anxious to finish the bill this week for personal reasons, and he suggested that general debate be limited to ten minutes. Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.,) thought that ten minutes' debate on a great appropriation bill was farcical, and after a warm discussion with Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.,) general debate was limited to thirty minutes. Mr. Kitchin (Dem., N. C.,) consumed practically all of this time in a discussion of the North Carolina election law in reply to some recent remarks of Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.) After disposing of twenty-five pages of the bill the House adjourned.

Congressional Nominations.

MICHIGAN—Third District, Washington Gardner, (Rep.)

KENTUCKY—Ninth District, Samuel J. Pugh, (Rep.)

WISCONSIN—Eighth District, Edward S. Minor, (Rep.)

RESOURCES OF GUAM.

Population, 8,661—$4,819 in Mexican Currency in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Assistant Secretary Hackett has received an interesting report from Capt. Leary, Naval Governor of Guam, dated March 10, giving details of the population and financial condition of the island. It appears from this report that the total population is 8,661, of which number 3,128 are males over seven years of age; 3,680 are females over seven years, and 1,853 are children under the age of seven. Three-fourths of the people live in the District of Agana, and four-fifths of this number are in the City of Agana, which has a population of 5,249. The next most populous villages are Asan, with 255 inhabitants; Tepungan, with 200 inhabitants; Anigua, with 148; Sinahana, with 144; Carolinas, with 90. The population by districts is given as follows: Agat, 744; Sumay, 566; Umata, 326; Merizo, 491, and Inarahan, 518. These figures show a slight preponderance of females over males among the natives.

According to Gov. Leary there were $2,171 in Mexican coin in the local treasury July 1, 1899. The receipts from that date to Jan. 1, 1900, were $9,415, and the expenditures during the same period were $6,767, leaving in the local treasury Jan. 1, $4,819 in Mexican currency.

The Governor reports that the evaporating plant recently established is in excellent condition; that a steam sawmill has been erected and is ready for work, and that a successful telephone system is in operation between Piti and Agana. The officers of the station ship Yosemite are making a topographical survey of the island.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—The following letter received is evidently designed as an acknowledgment to the American public for its contributions of literature, &c., to the soldiers and citizens of the Island of Guam:

Government House, Agana, Guam, Feb. 25, 1900.

To The Associated Press: On behalf of the soldiers and men of my command and for the citizens of Guam, I desire to return our sincere and grateful thanks for the generous and highly appreciated contributions of papers, books, magazines, and kindergarten outfits, that in your kind-hearted consideration for the absent you have sent to this island. You may rest assured that your presents have met a warm welcome, and will help materially in giving occupation and entertainment to the older members of the community, and pleasure with instruction to the youth and school children.

RICHARD P. LEARY,
United States Naval Governor.

SEEK INSULAR OFFICES.

President Is Beset by Congressmen Who Want Berths for Constituents in Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Scarce a day has passed since the passage of the Porto Rico Temporary Government bill when the President has been at the White House, that he has not been beset by politicians applying to him for the appointment to offices in that island of constituents in whom they are interested.

Observers who have read the daily newspaper reports, and have remembered the promises made that carpet baggers are to be studiously avoided, fear that unless the promise is insisted upon by the President there will be danger of the infliction upon Porto Rico of some needy and inefficient persons whose country will be the richer for their departure, but who will not go to Porto Rico with either the intent or the ability to improve that island or its government.

This appears to have been one of the days on which the President listened to many appeals for the preference of willing Americans to serve their country in Hawaii and Porto Rico. The Star, which is a warm Administration newspaper, says that most of President McKinley's official callers this morning were hunting places for constituents in Hawaii or Porto Rico. This was true of Senator Allison and Representative Dolliver of Iowa, Senator Perkins and Representative Loud of California, Senator Baker of Kansas, Representative Cowherd of Missouri, Representative Tawney of Minnesota, and others.

Representative Cowherd has presented the name of L. Sulzbacker of Kansas City as a well-fitted man for a place on the bench of Porto Rico. The President has taken the recommendation under advisement.

Representative Tawney told the President that the first Superintendent of Education in Porto Rico should be Prof. Victor Clark, whose home is in Minnesota. He has been in Porto Rico for more than a year in charge of the educational work that has been done in the Island under Gen. Davis. The President is said to look upon his candidacy with favor.

Senators Spooner, Fairbanks, Hanna, Scott, Quarles, Gallinger, and McComas were among the day's visitors.

DOLE FOR HAWAII'S GOVERNOR.

His Nomination Decided Upon—Other Officers Selected.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—A number of nominations for important places in Hawaii will be made soon, possibly before the close of the present week. President Dole has been definitely decided on as the new Governor.

Morris M. Estee of California will be named Judge of the United States District Court for the district embracing all the Hawaiian Islands.

A Mr. Rey of Illinois has been selected for Marshal of the islands. Several other names are under favorable consideration for other offices.

THE COMING CUBAN ELECTIONS.

Mr. Rubens Thinks Contests Will Be More Personal Than Partisan.

HAVANA, May 3.—The Ingalls returned to-day with Commissioner Rubens and Lieut. Hanna, aide to Gov. Gen. Wood, who have been distributing copies of the election law among the Mayors of those parts of the island which cannot be reached directly by railroad from Havana.

Mr. Rubens says he found, away from Havana, that the Union Democratic Party had not yet been organized to any great extent, the fight being between the Republican and National parties. He thinks the greatest political excitement will probably be in the City of Santiago, but there the contest will be more personal than partisan.

"Nearly everywhere," says Mr. Rubens, "we found the present Mayors candidates for re-election. We also found the policy of a party in one section of the island exactly opposite to what it appears to be in another. I do not believe there is any possibility of trouble arising. Reports to the contrary are probably based on individual fights, such as might occur everywhere."

DECLINES FEDERAL JUDGESHIP.

Climate of Porto Rico Deters Frank Bergen from Accepting the Post.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 3.—Frank Bergen, after having made up his mind to accept the appointment of United States Judge in Porto Rico, offered to him by President McKinley, has changed his mind, and has sent a letter to the President declining the appointment.

Mr. Bergen said to-day that fear of the tropical climate had influenced him to act as he did, as Mrs. Bergen, who was to accompany him with their two children, did not want to imperil the health of her children.

Balance in Porto Rican Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Porto Rican Treasury starts out with a comfortable balance to the credit of the new civil government. Acting Secretary Meiklejohn to-day received a cablegram from Gov. Allen and Gen. Davis stating that J. H. Hollander, the newly appointed Treasurer of Porto Rico, had qualified and given a bond in the sum of $100,000. Gen. Davis asked permission to turn over to the new official the cash, amounting to $285,000, in the hands of the Military Governor, and Mr. Meiklejohn promptly authorized the transfer.

Secretary Root Recovering.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Secretary Root, whose cold has developed into tonsilitis, is reported to be mending to-day, and if his improvement continues, he will be at the War Department as usual Monday morning. He was able to attend to some business at his house to-day, and saw one or two of the department officials.

Theobald to Answer Charges.

William H. Theobald, the special employe of Collector Bidwell's office whose conduct has been under investigation by Detective Burns of the Secret Service, and who was served with a copy of charges against him, will send his answer to these charges to the Treasury Department at Washington to-day. He declined yesterday to discuss the matter. He has previously declared that he was innocent of all wrongdoing.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

AUTOMOBILE VICTIM DEAD

Dr. Baruch Explains the Fatal Accident to B. G. Sanford.

His Care for the Injured Man and His Distress—The Grief of the Aged Father.

Benjamin G. Sanford, who was run over by the gasoline automobile of Dr. Herman B. Baruch near the Hotel Majestic, at Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, where the physician has his offices, Tuesday, died from his injuries, in Roosevelt Hospital, yesterday morning. His left thigh was crushed, and he did not rally from the shock sufficiently to permit of the amputation which the hospital surgeons intended to resort to as the only hope of saving his life.

Charles Matthews, twenty-six years old, Dr. Baruch's colored servant, who was running the automobile, was arrested and released on bail at the time of the accident. He was immediately rearrested as soon as Mr. Sanford's death became known and was put under bonds of $1,500 by the Coroner.

Mr. Sanford was said by the hospital authorities to be forty-four years old, and was for two years prior to December office manager for W. P. Eager, a Governor of the Consolidated Exchange, whose place of business is on the third floor of 57 Broadway. They had a disagreement at that time, but since then he had been speculating through Mr. Eager with considerable success, though Mr. Eager said his estate was probably of small value. He was the only son of A. G. Sanford, long ago President of the First National Bank of Nashville, but of late years supported by his son. They boarded together at Worthington, near Ardsley, on the New York and Putnam Railroad, and it was the younger man's custom to come by train with his bicycle to the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street terminus and make the rest of his way to Mr. Eager's office on his wheel, while his father, who had nominal employment there, made the journey by train.

Mr. Sanford, the father, who is eighty years of age, sat rocking himself ceaselessly in his grief at the office yesterday afternoon. "Don't call them automobiles! Call them abominables! Call them that for me!" he repeated over and over again.

Dr. Baruch, who is well known among the younger practitioners of the city and a son of Dr. Simon Baruch, took the accident very much to heart. He hired a private room at the hospital for the wounded man and visited him twice a day. As he was so low, he never spoke to him about the accident, confining himself to questions about his physical condition. Dr. Baruch made this statement in regard to the affair yesterday:

"Tuesday morning I left my home at 51 West Seventieth Street to make a professional call up town. I had left word for the automobile to follow me to my patient's house. The boy tells me that he was running up on the trolley tracks and was on the right side of the road. When he reached a point twenty-five feet north of the north corner of Seventy-second Street, still being on the north-bound track, he noticed a heavy meat truck going down the avenue on the asphalt. As he came abreast of it, still going very slowly, a bicyclist darted out from behind the truck and struck the automobile on the left side. The wheel was upset and the man tried to cling to the automobile, but he fell, and before the boy could stop the machine one wheel had passed over him."

Mr. Eager said yesterday that Mr. Sanford was a graduate of Yale, that he was married, and that his domestic life had not been happy. He was childless. Old Mr. Sanford insisted that his son was only thirty-five years old.

Mr. Eager visited the injured man at the hospital late Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Sanford seemed to have a premonition that death was upon him, for he gave him minute information concerning his business affairs and turned over to him his private papers for safe keeping.

BURGLAR FIRES AT JUDGE.

Empty Whisky Bottle May Explain His Unsteady Aim.

Ex-District Court Judge Alfred B. Dayton of Jersey City had a narrow escape from being shot by a burglar at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He took possession of a new house, at 185 Academy Street, on Wednesday. Soon after he fell asleep he was aroused by a noise on the first floor, and, lamp in hand, started down stairs, when the burglar fired three shots at him, but none took effect.

Mrs. Dayton, fearing her husband had been killed, ran to a window and screamed for help. Several neighbors and two policemen responded, but the burglar and a confederate escaped over the rear fence, carrying away two dozen spoons.

They had consumed nearly a bottle fo whisky, to which fact Judge Dayton attributes the burglar's poor aim.

Brooklyn Polytechnic Theatricals.

At the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, to-night and to-morrow afternoon and evening, the members of the Polytechnic Institute Dramatic Association will present a double bill consisting of two of David Garrick's time-honored farces, "The Irish Widow" and "A Miss in Her Teens." As it is now many years since an American audience enjoyed the vivacity of Widow Brady or the foppish effeminacy of Fribble, the members of the association hope to make the entertainment an event not only of social and collegiate, but also of dramatic, importance. The performers have rehearsed long and earnestly under the competent direction of Dr. Brainerd Kellogg, Dean of the Faculty.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers, members of the board of officers appointed March 27, will proceed to their stations: Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, to New York City; Lieut. Col. Charles R. Barnett, Deputy Quartermaster General, to Jeffersonville, Ind. Upon the reconvening of the board, on the call of the President thereof, the officers named will proceed from their respective stations to Washington.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James A. Alexander will proceed to Tampa and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the army for further orders. Mr. Alexander, upon completion of the duty assigned to him at Tampa, will proceed to Havana and report to the commanding General, Division of Cuba, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Edward C. McDowell, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Brooklyn to Washington for conference with the Quartermaster General of the army.

Capt. Levi P. Hunt, Tenth Cavalry, is detailed for recruiting duty and will proceed to 82 West Madison Street, Chicago, and relieve Major Samuel L. Woodward, First Cavalry, from recruiting duty at that station. Major Woodward, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., and enter upon duty at that post. Capt. Hunt is appointed an Acting Quartermaster for the time he may remain upon recruiting duty.

Transfers in the Seventh Infantry: Second Lieut. Clement A. Trott, from Company A to Company D; Second Lieut. Knud Knudson, from Company D to Company A. Lieut. Trott will proceed to San Carlos, Arizona Territory, and join the company to which he is transferred, and Lieut. Knudson will join the company to which he is transferred in due time to proceed with it to Alaska Territory.

Navy.

Ensign F. N. Freeman is ordered to examination for promotion at the Norfolk Navy Yard May 8; he then will be detached from the Marcellus and ordered to duty on the Kearsarge.

Lieut. L. R. De Steiguer is ordered to duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.

Commander E. B. Barry is detached from command of the Marcellus, when turned over to the commandant at Norfolk, and ordered to the Washington Yard for ordnance instruction.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The flagship Baltimore, with Rear Admiral Watson aboard, has arrived at Kobe, Japan, en route to the United States.

The Glacier has sailed from Sydney for Brisbane.

The Adams has arrived at Santa Cruz.

The Buffalo, with a crew of landsmen aboard, has sailed from Hampton Roads for Fayal on a training cruise.

The Porter and the Dupont have sailed from New York for Newport.

The torpedo boat Gwynn, at Annapolis, has been ordered to Newport and will sail June 11.

The schoolship St. Mary's has sailed from New York on a trathing cruise, which will take her to Southhampton, Havre, Gibraltar, and Madeira, returning to New York about Oct. 15.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

To be Commissioner on the part of the United States on the Chilean Claims Commission—William Glover Gage of Michigan; William H. Hunt of Montana to be agent of the United States to the above commission.

Army—First Lieut. Hugh Thomason, Forty-eighth Infantry, to be Captain.

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BROCKTON. (ESTAB. 1876.) MASS.

WE ARE THE **Largest Makers** and retailers of $3.50 Shoes in the world.

We make and sell more $3.50 Shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3.50 Shoes are sold than any other make is because **THEY ARE THE BEST**

The Latest Modern Styles, in All Sizes and Widths. All Kinds of Leather. All One Price, $3.50. We Lead the Fashions.

WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS IN ALL OUR SHOES.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

W. L. DOUGLAS UNION MADE $3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD. For MEN.

A $5 SHOE FOR $3.50

The real worth of our $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $5.00. The magnitude of our business, a perfect system of manufacturing, and our method of selling direct to the wearer at one profit, through our 60 retail stores in the large cities (eliminating all middle profits), enables us to produce a higher grade shoe for $3.50 than can be had elsewhere.

Our modern styles are appreciated by the young men everywhere.

NEW YORK CITY STORES—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753-755 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 West 125th St, BROOKLYN—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave. NEWARK—785 Broad St.

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Malt-Nutrine Famous the world over for its tonic qualities, recommended by physicians everywhere, is prepared by this association.

SALE OF OLD CAR STABLES.

General Carriage Company Reported Purchaser of Sixth Avenue Property.

The General Carriage Company, according to a report current yesterday afternoon, has concluded negotiations with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the purchase of the old car stables property covering the easterly block front on Sixth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. Official confirmation of the report could not be obtained last evening. The price mentioned in connection with the transaction is in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

The car stables property includes about twenty-eight lots, extending 375 feet on Forty-fourth Street and about 320 feet on Forty-third Street. The General Carriage Company will, it is said, make use of a part of the buildings for the manufacture of its vehicles.

"KAISER'S" OWNER PROSPERS.

Story of Livermore's Refusal to Part with His Dog Brings Him Luck.

"My dog Kaiser has once more saved my life," said Leslie J. Livermore yesterday as he entered the office of Henry Barck, Poormaster of Hoboken.

Exhibiting some bank notes, he said:

"I am now a comparatively wealthy man and I owe it all to my dog and the kind friends who interested themselves in me for the sake of my faithful animal. Miss E. M. Ewen, who lives at King's Bridge, read in THE NEW YORK TIMES that I refused to part with my dog in order to gain admission to the Soldiers' Home. She bought me a horse and wagon and stocked it with vegetables and fruit, and I am now doing an excellent business in Westchester County. All the people up there have read about Kaiser and are anxious to do what they can to help me. I have a good home and am making money."

H. M. FLAGLER QUITS NEW YORK

Wants Relief from Wife's Care, as He Has Now No Legal Residence Here.

Henry M. Flagler of the Standard Oil Company has applied to the Supreme Court for his release as a committee in charge of the person and estate of his wife, Mrs. Ida A. Flagler, who has been insane for several years.

In his petition, which was presented to Justice Freedman yesterday, Mr. Flagler asks that Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald be appointed to take charge of his wife's personal welfare, and that Eugene M. Ashley be selected to look after her estate. The Justice appointed Nathaniel Myers as a referee to take testimony and determine whether Mr. Flagler should be relieved. Pending his report, Augustus H. Vanderpool was appointed Mrs. Flagler's special guardian. Mr. Flagler says that he was appointed a committee on Aug. 4, 1899, and since then he has administered Mrs. Flagler's estate in a satisfactory manner.

At that time Mrs. Flagler owned stocks and securities to the value of $1,165,220 and had in cash $225,141.79. Her securities now amount to $1,227,110 and her cash in bank $264,477.95. Mr. Flagler says that his wife was placed in a sanitarium in Westchester County in 1895, and later she was removed to his country home. In 1898 she was placed in Dr. Macdonald's sanitarium, where she is still confined.

Mr. Flagler's reason for asking to be relieved is that he is now, as he says, a resident of St. Augustine, Fla., and has no intention of again taking up his residence in this city.

THE BEST LAXATIVE.

Hunyadi János

A Pure Natural Aperient Water,

ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS,

and therefore free from all the offensive smell often found in Aperient Waters.

RELIEVES DISORDERED STOMACH, CURES CONSTIPATION.

The ONLY Aperient Water bottled at the Hunyadi Springs,
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PARIS EDITION THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

HEPBURN IN HASTE.

The vote by which the Hepburn bill for the Nicaragua Canal passed the House shows that 225 Representatives were willing to do a foolish thing.

The rough provocations and bad manners of the original bill have been edited out by the amendments, which put it into a form not necessarily in conflict with the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. But why should the House be in such a tearing hurry to pass the bill in advance of the ratification of that treaty? The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is in full force, and this bill conflicts with it. Was it necessary in order to placate some part of the voting population to commit an act of rudeness toward England for campaign effect?

Even if that necessity be conceded, there was certainly no good reason for giving a slap in the face to the Canal Commission sent by Congress to look the isthmus over and advise it what route was the best one for a canal. Congress must have been ignorant when it sent the commission. It has got no new knowledge since. Yet it passes a bill in which the Nicaragua route is named and the President is authorized to construct a canal there. The commission may report in favor of the Nicaragua route. Will the Senate not have the decency to lay aside this Hepburn bill until the next session, when it will have the commission's report for guidance?

HEADING THEM OFF.

No doubt it is deplorable that so many as twenty Senators of the United States should show themselves so insensible to the new international obligations we have assumed as to vote to take up a resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers. One would suppose that it had by this time been borne in upon the consciousness of every Senator that new limitations had been put upon appeals to Buncombe. One of these limitations is that Congress is no longer at liberty to give "academic" expression to the sentiments of its members. There is in fact no longer an academic expression possible to Congress upon international relations.

The Masons and Pettigrews and Allens make a noise so out of proportion to their political significance that foreigners, to whom a Senator is a Senator, are likely and liable to overrate them. It is an unquestionably good thing that the resolution should have been brought to a vote and got out of the way, but it should have been emphatically rejected. The impression that, because there are twenty Senators who voted for sympathy with the Boers, therefore there are so many who are prepared to give that sympathy some concrete and practical manifestation is one which is inevitably created upon the minds of European politicians.

Particularly the effect upon the Boer delegation which has been roaming Europe in vain is sure, to be unfortunate and ought to be removed. The delegates naturally suppose that our statesmen are responsible and that the vote of sympathy in the Senate means what it would mean in a European Legislature, that the men who voted for such a declaration are willing to back it up. It is this effect of the vote of the Senate which it behooves the Government to guard against. Popular sympathy with the Boers, or rather popular antipathy to England, is much more rife all over the Continent of Europe than in this country. But it has been expressed through the press and other organs of opinion which have no international responsibility for their expressions. The attitude of the minorities as well as of the majorities of the Legislatures has been quite internationally "correct."

The German Chancellery has furnished our own State Department with a neat and excellent formula for use in the premises. When it was announced that the Boer emissaries were traversing Europe with the hope of finding allies, or, what comes to the same thing, nations willing to offer intervention, a "communiqué" appeared in the German Official Gazette to the effect that the Imperial Government "saw no reason why the delegates of the South African republics should visit Berlin." This is very conclusive and eminently tactful. It is out of all comparison better than to wait until the unwelcome visitor has actually arrived and then to tell him he is a "schweinhund." And, as we say, it supplies a formula which our Government could not improve upon when it receives information of an impending or threatened visit of the Boer delegates to Washington.

THE DISCIPLINING OF CAPT. CHADWICK.

The experience through which Capt. CHADWICK has just been called on to pass is extremely disagreeable and mortifying, and it is not the less so for being, in a somewhat more trying form, the second of the samé sort within a year. The reputation that this officer has made for himself in the service has been honorable, and the rank that he has attained is creditable to him. He has enjoyed the respect and admiration of a large circle of friends, and his position has in all ways been enviable. The conduct by which he exposed himself to the public reprimand of the head of the Navy Department is likely to be regarded by many of his fellow-citizens as in the nature of an indiscretion, and it is not improbable that he will receive from these more sympathy than condemnation; but that will not and can not change the fact that he has been subjected to the public expression of the disapproval of the department in language that is singularly temperate and considerate but also extremely severe.

There is one aspect of this case of peculiar public interest quite apart from the feeling that may be entertained for Capt. CHADWICK, or the opinions that may be held as to the unfortunate controversy out of which the incident has arisen. It is the illustration afforded of the true character of the discipline maintained in the navy, and in the army as well, and the effect of it on the members of the military and naval professions. We hear a good deal in these days as to the evils of "militarism," and especially of the stimulus it gives to the more reckless and inhumane passions of those subject to its influence. But what is it that Capt. CHADWICK is reproved for, and why is the reproof necessary? The essential offense of the Captain was lack of self-control, and it was requisite to rebuke that offense in the public way adopted because in no other manner can the whole corps of officers be under the due and adequate control of legal authority, which is absolutely essential in a Government of law and order.

We are in the habit of thinking of the officers of our army and navy chiefly with reference to the power they represent, the command they exercise, the obedience they can exact. We do not realize, until some such incident as that of Capt. CHADWICK presents itself, that it is obedience and not command that really is the controlling element in their lives. And this is true throughout all ranks. There is not a soldier or sailor from the recruit enlisted last week to the General commanding or the Admiral of the Navy who is not bound in honor and in fact to the most complete obedience to his superiors, and the lowest is not more bound than the highest. At the summit stands the President of the United States, the Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy, and he in his turn is bound by the Constitution and the laws and is subject to trial before a tribunal duly provided.

It is not easy to exaggerate the influence of this persistent subjection to authority upon the character of the army and the navy. Certainly the history of our own country shows a decreasing tendency toward the domination of the military over the civil element in the Government. As the wars in which we have been engaged have been more important and involved the employment of greater armies, the essentially loyal spirit of our professional men of war has deepened. It was not long after the retirement of WASHINGTON that BURR'S conspiracy commanded the indirect aid of military officers in high command. During the war of 1812 there was a relation of the civil to the military branches of the service that would have been extremely awkward had the war on land developed a commander of great ability, while some of our naval heroes were only saved by astonishing success from discipline for disobedience. We are persuaded that the real militarism of the United States to-day is a conservative, law-preserving power, tending more for peace and for the reign of law than for the opposite.

THE EFFECT OF PUBLICITY.

The suggestion that the true corrective for such abuses as may arise in connection with "trusts" lies in a reasonable publicity enforced by law has been met by the objection that it is impracticable to secure such publicity without invading private business rights and injuring corporate interests entitled to protection. We invite the attention of those to whom this objection seems conclusive to the statements of banks published in our advertising columns. They are very numerous and come not only from our own city but from other cities in the State and from those in other States. Most of them are the statements of National banks, and are in the form prescribed by law, but others are either the statements of State banks or of National banks in a form different from that imposed by statute.

In the cases of these latter it is plain that the publications made obligatory by law for other banks are made as a matter of advantage. They are simply advertisements, and contain the truthful accounts of the condition of the banks which, in the opinion of the officers, are calculated to awaken confidence and increase prosperity. In other words, these advertisements are a proof that publicity of this extended character is helpful and not harmful to the banks as to which it is practiced. It will hardly be denied that the business of banks is at least as delicate and as likely to suffer from unwarranted intrusion on the part of the public as is the business of any other class of corporations. In the early days of the National system there was a very strong prejudice against it on the part of men engaged in State banking precisely on the ground that the provisions of the Federal law were inquisitorial and sure, if complied with, to be injurious. The President of a strong bank in the interior of this State remarked of the Federal law: "You might as well ask me to throw open my books to all my rivals and have done with it." And he predicted that the whole system would fail from the operation of the requirements as to publicity, but he lived to become the head of a National bank more successful than his old one.

It is true that publicity helps only the sound concerns, but that is not exactly an argument against its application to "trusts."

THE FACTS AS TO THE PHILIPPINES.

We hope Senator HOAR and Mr. SCHURZ and all anti-imperialist critics of the Administration will read and inwardly digest Gen. OTIS's review of events in the Philippines given in his own words in The Sun of yesterday. It is a document in the case which no man who is willing to be instructed and enlightened, even at the cost of preconceived opinions, can afford to leave unread. We shall quote liberally from Gen. OTIS's statement, and we beg our neighbor The Sun to accept the expression of our thanks for this contribution to the public knowledge.

Gen. OTIS was asked by the correspondent of The Sun whether the insurrection could have been avoided by any change in our attitude early in 1899. The General replied:

> No, it was inevitable from the start. When AGUINALDO left Hongkong and came to Cavite it was with the intention of fighting the Americans. Independence was the Junta's scheme even then. Recently we have come into possession of proof that when AGUINALDO went to Hongkong from Singapore the whole subject was discussed at a big meeting of the Junta. They planned that AGUINALDO should come to Manila with American assistance, make a show of co-operation until the Spaniards were expelled, and then drive the Americans out.
>
> AGUINALDO was unwilling to pursue such a course, because it would be dishonorable. SANDICO, who was Minister of the Interior in MABINI'S Cabinet, made a speech which carried the meeting. He declared that everything would be fair considering the object that was to be achieved. AGUINALDO yielded, and his entire subsequent course in the Philippines has been in complete consonance with the scheme. The Junta was then prepared, and instructions were given, and subsequently, in the middle of January, 1899, they warned their friends in Manila to leave, saying that the time was near at hand. We have many documents in AGUINALDO'S handwriting, including his plans for a rising in Manila last October, when he detailed the methods to be employed in assassinating the Americans. He is a mediocre man, with the knack of outwardly appearing honest and honorable. His strongest point was his ability to keep the discordant elements together.

Henceforth any anti-imperialist who repeats the assertion that we drove the Filipinos into revolt by our want of tact and lack of consideration for their desire for freedom will do so at the peril of finding himself confronted with documentary proofs mentioned by Gen. OTIS. This is a different picture of AGUINALDO and his men from that the league has loved to look upon, but if it is the true picture why should they not have the candor to admit their error and cease their opposition to a policy that was the only and inevitable policy?

We quote further from The Sun's report passages in which Gen. OTIS's views as to present and future conditions are presented:

> Reverting to present conditions, Gen. OTIS said he was much pleased with the surprisingly effective work of the police in Manila and other towns. They were constantly arresting insurgents, unearthing arms, foiling plots for assassination and the destruction of property, and catching criminals.
>
> He declared further that the conditions were unfavorable as yet for a general installation of civil government. Such an establishment must advance slowly. The Spaniards had it in only nineteen provinces. Cavite always had a military government. Gen. OTIS recognizes the frequent double-dealing of the native Government officials who have already been appointed. He says it is impossible to prevent this owing to the people having been so intimidated by the insurgents. The work of educating them to co-operate with the Americans must be necessarily slow. He has frequently found officials appointed by the Americans acting with the insurgents, some under compulsion, while the others were undoubtedly insurgents who were taking advantage of their opportunity.
>
> To the question of whether the time has arrived when any considerable percentage of these officials can be relied upon, Gen. OTIS said: "Yes and no. I never trust anybody implicitly. The way to do is to trust all and keep a strict watch on them. Sentiment is steadily growing in our favor, however, and the amount of justifiable confidence in native officials is increasing."
>
> Gen. OTIS thinks the time is coming when it will be possible to use native troops to extend the police through the rural districts. He opposes the present enlistment of Maccabebe cavalry, principally because they receive American pay which, he says, is double what is proper. The Americans are already much disturbed by the wage scale, and he fears that this will increase the trouble. The natives make good soldiers, and will go wherever they are led, but they must be watched closely. They must have white officers and be subjected to strict discipline. YOUNG'S Tagalog and Ilocano scouts are doing excellent work. They have some white Sergeants.
>
> Outside of strictly military matters two events mark a long step toward effective reconstruction. The first is the civil government order, and the second the new Penal Code. By these one of the most perplexing problems of the civil administration, viz., the status of the friars, has been met. The Church problem presented two main features, friars and land. Despite all the hue and cry concerning the friars and the demand for their expulsion on one hand and the extravagant defense of their existence on the other, the matter really involved only two problems demanding American action. These Gen. OTIS has solved. The next and last chapter is the new Penal Code, which abolishes the ecclesiastical courts and strips the friar of his right to be tried by such a court. The friar therefore becomes equal before the law with the Filipino, and he will be punishable for crime the same as a Filipino. If now he outrages women, appropriates property, extorts money, or commits any such offenses as the Filipinos have charged so loudly, they will have a legal remedy.
>
> The new civil government order eliminates the friar completely from the Government. His status is now exactly the same as in the United States. The Americans are not concerned further with the land question involved. The religious orders hold large estates and much city property. Gen. OTIS believes that where they hold the property in fee simple and a good title can be shown the Americans are not concerned, but most of the property is alleged to be held in trust, derived partly from the State and partly from individuals. Recognizing the difficulty of dealing with such complications under a military government, Gen. OTIS has done nothing except to present transfers which might have further complicated a settlement. In connection with this subject, Gen. OTIS said:
>
> "American procedure is ample to cover all cases, but a settlement by the courts through the ordinary channels would mean unsatisfactory delays because of the multiplicity of the causes. I think the question ought to be handled administratively and settled once for all by the application of a broad principle."
>
> A vast amount of civil business has been transacted. It required time, study, and great labor. The necessity for courts has been met by the establishment of a system which operates most successfully. Much work has been done, and the dockets are practically clear; a condition that was unknown under the Spanish régime. In the main, the Spanish civil law needs slight amendment. There is urgent need, however, for compilation and special legislation. The new Penal Code gives the Filipinos, for the first time, the habeas corpus, open public trials, and the right to refuse to testify against themselves.
>
> "These things," Gen. OTIS says, "have produced an immediate effect among the educated Filipinos, showing as they do the genuineness of the beneficent intentions of the Americans and the honesty of their purpose to have the Filipinos participate as largely as possible in their own Government. Both reforms are the work of commissions in which the Filipinos had a large and active share."

Gen. OTIS believes that the Chinese should be excluded because they hinder the development of the Filipinos. If they were allowed free ingress they would soon overrun the islands. The revenues already practically equal Spain's collections, which never exceeded $18,000,000, while the American receipts last month were $1,400,000, although the internal revenue is still a practically untouched source.

Of the work of building up the industrial structure of the islands and making them prosperous Gen. OTIS speaks in terms of confidence:

> We are spending $300,000 now in road-making and could spend hundreds of thousands more most advantageously. The Filipinos are enthusiastic about roads, the construction of which gives employment to many of them. If it was possible to grant franchises for railroads, it would be a good thing, but all that will come in time. Roads and good schools are better.
>
> It is astonishing how eager these people are for schools. They are clamoring for them everywhere. We bought $40,000 worth of books and have exhausted the supply of Spanish-English primers. I told some prominent Filipinos that they must wait for a new supply, but they said no and suggested that we give English instead of Spanish books, declaring that the children would learn very quickly. If I were to continue here and had my way, I would build schools everywhere. I would build a big two-story schoolhouse on that open lot in front of the first reserve hospital if it cost a million dollars.
>
> We should seek to implant and build up our institutions. Americanism is a good thing for these islands. At present there is little understanding of a real republican Government, but the people are eager to learn and they readily assimilate American ideas and become Americanized. When once they generally recognize the beneficence of our institutions, these people will quickly adopt them, adapting themselves to the changed conditions. Thereafter trouble will be out of the question, but the Americans need good men here, men who are strong, clean, honest, and intelligent, men who will realize the work to be done and sympathize with the people, and men who are anxious to do their best for the United States and the islands. Such men are hard to get, but it can be done. They must be well paid. The only way to get them is through a strong, good-salaried civil service.

He makes a very encouraging statement when he says that when it is necessary to discharge the volunteers he thinks the conditions will be so settled that there will be no need to re-enlist them. This is perhaps too sanguine a view of the rapidity of the civilizing work that we have undertaken. But we ask our anti-imperialist friends to note that it is a civilizing work, not a work of devastation. Gen. OTIS has employed quite other agencies than fire and sword. No doubt Mr. W. J. BRYAN will continue to talk all Summer as he has talked all Winter about the ruthless and oppressive policy of the Administration toward the Filipinos. But we hope that anti-imperialists who are more careful than BRYAN about their reputation for just thinking and rational talking will observe that their utterances of the past can be repeated only at grave risk of immediate and conclusive refutation. They cannot be repeated at all save after denunciation of Gen. OTIS as a falsifier of facts. Will they venture so to denounce him?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That the London critics should have been highly amused by the efforts of Mr. EDWARD VROOM to refine and elevate the English stage will create neither surprise nor irritation in this country, where Mr. VROOM'S peculiar abilities as an entertainer are and long have been thoroughly well understood; but it is just a little wearisome that he should be receiving appreciative laughter, not as an actor and playwright, but as an "American." Take, for instance, the comments of The London Times on "Marsac of Gascony," the would-be thrilling play which Mr. VROOM thinks he constructed out of material supplied by "PAUL SCARRON, THEOPHILE GAUTIER, and 'The Life of Molière,'" but which, to the average mind, seems to have been taken bodily from "Capitaine Fracasse." The Times says: "When the 'heavy father' declared in impressive tones that 'he never passed this old inn without stopping,' the audience chuckled. When the hired bravo announced that, 'bored with robbery, he gave his time entirely to assassination,' they cheered the happy Gilbertism. When the Baron de Marsac directed his servant to place a table 'right here,' they roared with laughter. When Richelieu (for of course Richelieu is dragged into the play to disentangle a subordinate story of a cock and a bull and a conspiracy) proved to be a richly comic character, it was felt that nothing had been left undone to make the entertainment complete." All that is excellent fooling of its kind, but when the critic adds, "Mr. VROOM, as will have been gathered, is an American," then he ceases to be funny and becomes somewhat offensively ridiculous. For, among the points he rehearses, we fail to see a single one—except, just possibly, the use of "right here"—which reveals the Americanism of Mr. VROOM. Really, our cousins ought to be a bit more considerate of our feelings. Lack of the sense of humor is not "American," inability to write good English is not "American," and bad acting is not "American." At least they are not distinctively "American," and the assumption that they are is, to employ a happy phrase of the critic we are criticising, "a piece of artless absurdity."

—In a long article published by The Boston Globe, the Rev. TIMOTHY BROSNAHAN, S. J., presents with care and obvious skill his objections to the course of Harvard University in refusing to admit without examinations to its Law School the graduates of certain Roman Catholic institutions of learning. He lays especial stress in his opening remarks on what does seem to be a peculiar inconsistency in the university's position. According to Father BROSNAHAN, the Harvard authorities will allow graduates from the excepted colleges to enter as special students, and they may even obtain in due time the degree of Bachelor of Laws, but it is only provided they attain a standing 15 per cent. in advance of that required of their fellow-probationers from the listed colleges and universities. Of this he says: "The only difference, therefore, between them and the favored students is, that of these latter a lower standard of scholarship is exacted, while the former are required to obtain a mark within 5 per cent. of that demanded for the honor degree." This he fails to understand. "The inferiority in standard of Catholic colleges," he says, "if it existed, would indeed be a reason for putting their graduates in a special class, and thus testing their aptitude to pursue a course of law. But why should it be a reason for requiring of these students attainments in legal lore 15 per cent. in excess of that required of students that graduate from colleges of excellent standing? Usually a competitor is not handicapped because of his inferiority; at least he is given an even chance to prove himself. Those who devised this regulation had apparently some nebulous idea that 70 per cent. when reached by a graduate of a Catholic college would be equivalent to 55 per cent. by the same standard of rating when reached by a graduate of an approved college. Do these things cohere? It looks as if this differential duty of 15 per cent. higher marks were imposed either to protect some infant industries or to kill off competitors." The point is adroitly made, and it will be interesting to see how the Harvard officials will meet it.

—For the average chess amateur there is something distinctly horrible in the feat performed at Philadelphia on Saturday by HENRY NELSON PILLSBURY, the American champion. On that day and in the Franklin Chess Club, Mr. PILLSBURY played twenty simultaneous games without seeing any of the boards. Incidentally, he won fourteen of the games, drew five, and lost one, but those are inconsequential details. What counts, and what sends shivers of something very like fear up and down the spine, is the thought that a human brain was forced to perform the colossal task of remembering for several hours the constantly changing positions of 640 bits of wood. One blindfold game is far beyond the power of ninety-nine out of a hundred chess players, and to play twenty at once is almost infinitely more than twenty times as difficult. Mr. PILLSBURY'S truly terrible achievement is, so far as we know, "the record." In PHILIDOR'S day three games were considered the very limit of human possibility, but MORPHY, PAULSEN, BLACKBURNE, and ZUKERTORT surpassed the Frenchman by from five to nine, and there have been stories of fifteen and sixteen simultaneous blindfold games. Mr. PILLSBURY now stands alone in this particular domain of mnemonic marvels. He showed no obvious signs of mental strain either while the twenty games were in progress or after they had been completed, and during the intermission for dinner he apparently dismissed the whole matter from his mind. At the close of the play he not only knew the exact state of each of the twenty boards, but he remembered perfectly the whole course of each game and was able to correct several mistakes that had been made in recording the games. It is hard to believe that such an almost supernatural over-development of a special faculty can end otherwise than in insanity. Yet nobody really knows whether madness lies that way or not. The case of MORPHY was too complex to prove much of anything, and as a matter of fact there is no trustworthy evidence that chess genius is more closely allied to insanity than genius of other varieties.

The Ecumenical Conference.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have felt much indebted to THE TIMES during the past ten days. Its reports of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions were the most complete and satisfactory of all that fell under my notice. With regard to an editorial in THE TIMES, near the date of the opening of the conference, which intimated that if missionaries were not wanted in any country, they had better withdraw where their presence was obnoxious, I beg to observe that if such a rule had been observed—say, by St. Paul—the spread of Christianity would have been ended as soon as it began.

JAMES M. WHITON.

New York, May 2, 1900.

Was a "Bit of a Confederate."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report of the Loyal Legion dinner you make Admiral Henderson say that from 1860 to 1864 he was a "bitter Confederate." What he said was that he was a "bit of a Confederate." We old sailormen warmed to Admiral Henderson as we are not accustomed to warm except to our own people, and I hardly think we could have been so enthusiastic over a "bitter Confederate"—because there "aint no sich."

JACKY.

New York, May 3, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Misapprehended the Necessities.

"Yes, I advertised for a clerk," said the lawyer, taking the cigar from his mouth and throwing out his chest; "what qualifications have you?"

"I can lie a little, Sir," replied the boy, timidly.—Yonkers Statesman.

Linguistic Demands of the Day.

"Do you believe in teaching the languages in the schools?" asked Mr. Clingstone of Miss Gildersleeve.

"Yes, indeed," replied the young lady. "Every one should be able to speak English and golf."—Detroit Free Press.

Fervent Aspiration.

The Rev. Dr. Fourthly—My vacation? I expect to spend it in Europe. My congregation has given me a purse of money and a three months' vacation for that purpose.

The Rev. Dr. Goodman (turning away with a sigh)—I wish my congregation was as keen to get rid of me as that.—Chicago Tribune.

The Possible Millionaire.

Moosley—What would you do if you had a million dollars a year?

Mudge—The assessor, of course.

From the foregoing, the casual reader may learn that in America, where even the lowest has a chance to rise, the great middle class is fully alive to and able to assume the plain duties inherent in the possession of wealth.—Indianapolis Press.

LOVE HAS A VOW.

Charles W. Stevenson in Chicago Record.

They say, these critics wise and true,
That all life's tales are told;
That death lies 'neath the morning dew,
That the heart of the world is cold!
The hero's dust, his red sword rust,
My lady sighs no more;
Good deeds of valor, love, and trust,
Ha! ha! are a poet's lore!

But lips speak low and hopes beat high,
Sweet faces flash and fade;
Brave souls bow down to the mystic sky—
Ho! Love has a vow new-made!
And never a star o'er the western bar
Falls into the deep of night,
But a thought is born that will burn far,
far,
In the deathless soul of the right!

STILL HUNT FOR RICH VASES.

Customs Officer Seizes M. de Malherbe's Antiques on Liner's Pier.

R. de Malherbe, who has been known in China as an art collector for a quarter of a century, was to have sailed on La Bretagne for Havre yesterday, and taken with him two valuable Chinese vases which American millionaires had apparently failed to appreciate. The vases are now in the charge of the customs authorities, and M. de Malherbe has postponed his trip until he learns what will be the disposition of his possessions.

The vases are splendid specimens of work during some Chinese dynasty of over 2,000 years ago, and M. de Malherbe says that they cost him, in the Celestial Empire, 10,000 tael—about $14,000. He has been trying to sell them to American art-lovers, it is said, for about $50,000. The vases are 2½ feet high, blue in color, and finished in cloisonné work and gold leaf, and ornamented with military figures.

M. de Malherbe brought them this Spring from China to Montreal, where he tried in vain to sell them to wealthy residents of that city. About April 1, the customs authorities allege, he got them across the Canadian border without the knowledge of the customs officers and brought them to this city. The vases were placed in the Manhattan Storage Warehouse, and there exhibited to well-to-do collectors of art objects. Later they were removed to the safe deposit vaults under the Wool Exchange Building. Among the wealthy Americans said to have viewed the vases is Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, but no purchaser was found.

Finally trade rivals, inspired by jealousy, gave Deputy Collector Phelps a quiet hint. Tuesday evening Inspector Traitteur of the Law Department of the Customs House started an investigation. Wednesday morning he set out to trail M. de Malherbe, and followed him all through the day.

About 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon Mr. Traitteur trailed M. de Malherbe to the Wool Exchange. The Frenchmen took from the vaults two cases, loaded them upon a vehicle, and drove down to a carpenter shop in Cedar Street. He went in with two small cases and came out with one large one, and started to drive off with it. Then Mr. Traitteur, who had kept in touch, took up the chase again, and when the Frenchman and the case were landed at the French Line pier, at the foot of Morton Street, he seized the case. It was found to contain the vases.

M. de Malherbe, who was not arrested, bewailed his ignorance of American tariff laws. He thought, he said, that his vases were entitled to free entry, as antiques, having been made prior to the year 1700. Articles made prior to that year were, in fact, admitted duty free until the Dingley tariff went into effect in 1897. Now they pay 60 per cent. duty.

PALISADES LEAGUE FORMED.

The Organization to Raise Money to Preserve the Cliffs.

The State Federation of Women's Clubs of New Jersey held a meeting in the assembly hall of the Associated Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, yesterday, and organized a Palisades League, with sixty members, to raise money throughout the United States to save the famous cliffs. Franklin W. Hopkins, De Witt Warner, Frederick Lamb, and Ralph Trautman were the chief speakers of the afternoon. Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, President of the New Jersey Federation, presided.

The officers elected were: President—Miss Elizabeth Vermilye; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, (President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs,) Mrs. Charles H. Denison, (President of Sorosis,) and Frederick R. Lamb; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Edward Miles, Roselle; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Katherine Saugade, Englewood; Treasurer—Major S. Wood McClave, Englewood; Auditor—Fanning Albert, Alpine.

An Indian Honored at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 3.—H. E. Gansworth, a full-blooded Tuscarora Indian and a descendant of the famous chief Red Jacket, was appointed junior class orator by the Faculty to-day. Gansworth was prepared for college at the Carlisle Indian School. He supports himself here by compiling abstracts of notes and lectures and by selling newspapers among the students. He lives in Sanborn, N. Y.

FORBIDS SALE OF "APERITIFS."

De Galliffet Bars Brandy, Absinthe, and Liqueurs from Canteens.

PARIS, May 3.—An important decision was promulgated this evening by the Minister of War, General the Marquis de Galliffet, and one which is particularly noteworthy in a country like France, where the consumption of brandy and so-called "aperitifs," such as absinthe and vermouth, is so prevalent.

"Aperitif hour," between 6 and 7 P. M., is a regular institution in France, and especially in Paris. For some time leading medical men have been strongly condemning the practice, declaring that the chief brandy and alcoholic concoctions sold as "aperitifs" are rapidly filling the lunatic asylums of the country.

Recently a number of the military chiefs prohibited the sale of such drinks in the barracks and camps under their command, and Gen. de Galliffet has now issued a decree making this prohibition general throughout the French Army. No brandy or other spirits, and no so-called "aperitif" may henceforth be sold, although wine, beer, and cider are still allowed as innocuous beverages.

Gen. de Galliffet says this decision is taken not only for the sake of uniformity in army regulations, but in order to extend to the entire army a beneficent measure which should not be confined to certain corps.

COLOMBIAN REBELS' SUCCESS.

Twenty-five Policemen Sent to Oppose Them at Bocas del Toro.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 3.—News brought here to-day by the British steamer Floridian, from Colombia, is to the effect that the rebels are getting the best of the fight in that republic, and that they are momentarily expected to enter Bocas del Toro.

It is added that no soldiers being available, the Government has sent twenty-five policemen to Bocas del Toro on board a launch belonging to the Canal Company.

The situation is considered serious. Colon is under martial law and the crews of the ships in port have been warned not to go ashore after dark.

When the Floridian left Colon, April 30, nothing was known there about the reported capture of Carthagena by the rebels.

A dispatch from Washington, under date of April 27, announced that the State Department had received confirmation of the press report that Carthagena had fallen into the hands of the revolutionists.

For a Memorial at Speyer.

BERLIN, May 3.—A proposal has been made by a large number of Americans, including J. Pierpont Morgan and Henry Villard, who aided in the erection of the new and splendid church in Speyer, (often written Spires,) to present to the church a huge fresco representing the momentous protest at the Diet of Spires, in 1529, which gave rise to the designation of "Protestants." It is hoped that Emperor William will act as umpire in selecting the best from among sketches sent by competing German and American artists. Ambassador White has taken steps in conjunction with Count von Bulow to bring this about; and he will lay the matter before the Emperor at the gala banquet on Sunday evening.

Rising in Bulgaria Is Serious.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, May 3.—The rising of peasants in the vicinity of Rustchuk is assuming alarming proportions. The peasants have succeeded in disarming some troops, and have used rifles against others. Two officers and fifteen men have been killed or wounded, and about the same number of peasants. About 3,000 peasants are now marching on Rustchuk against two battalions of troops sent to defend the town.

American Flour in Bolivia.

LIMA, Peru, May 3.—The topic in commercial circles to-day is the trial shipment of 200 tons of flour by a German steamship from San Francisco to La Paz, via Mollendo. It has resulted in the flour being sold much cheaper than the Chilean article, which will, probably lead to important transactions.

BERLIN IN GALA ATTIRE

Celebration of Crown Prince's Coming of Age Begins To-day.

MANY AMERICAN VISITORS

Dowager Empress and Emperor of China Send Congratulations — Welcome to Emperor Francis Joseph.

BERLIN, May 4.—Berlin has put on holiday dress in anticipation of the coming of age of Crown Prince Frederick William. Last evening the streets were thronged with sight-seers, many thousands of whom had already arrived from various parts of Germany. Unter den Linden was ablaze with electric lights, and the last touches were being given to the decorations. At midnight hundreds of workmen were still busy. The Austrian black and yellow and the Hungarian green, white, and red were everywhere visible.

The Reichsanzeiger and the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung print articles welcoming Emperor Francis Joseph. Among the arrivals last evening were Prince von Eulenburg, German Ambassador at Vienna, and Prince von Radolin, German Ambassador at St. Petersburg. The French Government has specially commissioned the French Ambassador here, the Marquis de Noailles, to express its congratulations to the Crown Prince.

Military delegations have arrived for the purpose of tendering congratulations from the Saxon Regiment, the One Hundred and First Wurtemberg Regiment, the One Hundred and Twentieth Bavarian Regiment, the First Uhlan Regiment, the Prussian Grenadier Regiment, the First Austrian Hussar Regiment and the Seventh Russian Life Guards.

Emperor William has ordered the schools closed to-day, (Friday.) The Berlin University students have resolved to congratulate the Crown Prince.

Among the many Americans who have arrived is Lieut. Col. Edward M. Hayes, United States Army, who has just returned from the Philippines. By the special invitation of Emperor William he will witness the gala opera performance on Saturday evening. All the members of the United States Embassy, together with the ladies, have received similar invitations. To-day Ambassador White received an invitation to attend the gala banquet on Sunday evening. He will, under instructions from the United States Government, congratulate the Kaiser on his son's coming of age.

Last evening Emperor William and the Empress entertained at dinner the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, and Princess Theodora of Schleswig-Holstein.

Berlin last evening was agog with amusement because the Crown Prince rode yesterday as an ordinary passenger on the platform of a street car in Potsdam, and conversed interestedly with the driver about the latter's family and relations.

The semi-official North German Gazette publishes the following:

"The Chinese Minister has received a telegram to the effect that the Dowager Empress and the Emperor are sending a congratulatory letter to the Kaiser and a present on the occasion of the Crown Prince's birthday.

"The Minister has also been instructed to transmit the very cordial congratulations of their Chinese Majesties, expressing the wish that a long and happy reign will be the lot of the Kaiser, that the whole imperial house may flourish, that the Crown Prince may inherit the full splendor of the throne of his illustrious forefathers, and that everything may thrive with him according to his desires."

VIENNA, May 4.—Emperor Francis Joseph started last evening for Berlin to be present at the ceremony and celebration in connection with the coming of age of Crown Prince Frederick William.

NO REPLY FROM TURKEY.

Ambassadors Decide to Allow Increase of Duties Conditionally.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.—The Porte has not replied to the American note regarding the indemnity claims.

The Ambassadors met yesterday, and decided to reply to the Porte's note of April 29 regarding the increase of duties as follows:

"The Embassies note the Porte's declaration that it does not intend to introduce any unilateral measures, and will hasten to inform their Governments of this. The Ambassadors have decided to make their consent to an increase conditional on the removal of the abuses in the matter of chemical analysis, the suppression of warehouse duties and the abolition of the stipulation whereby articles not specified in the tariffs may be interdicted, confiscated, or destroyed.

"The Ambassadors have decided to make the payment of indemnities to foreigners a separate question, and to deal therewith at a later date."

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Mr. Griscom has not yet communicated to the State Department the result of the last meeting of the Ambassadors at Constantinople, but the press account of the conclusions reached are said to be substantially in the line of demands of the foreign representatives at the beginning.

"The main object of the United States Government was to insure the protection of the United States exporters against any changes in the Turkish tariff that would actually amount to discrimination, though the fact might not appear in the irade. Therefore the assurance that the Porte will not resort to unilateral measures is acceptable.

Respecting the decision of the Ambassadors to make the payments to foreigners on account of indemnity claims a separate question for after consideration, it is said here that United States claims, and particularly the missionary claims, are not to be affected by any such agreement, and are not involved in the present issues before the Ambassadors.

Ismail Bey Succeeds in Escaping.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.—The Egyptian steamer Tewfik Rabbana, with Ismail Kemal Bey, who was reported on April 30 to have mysteriously disappeared, on board, passed through the Dardanelles this morning without incident. At the last moment the Sultan, through Redvan Pasha, unsuccessfully tried to persuade Ismail to abandon his decision to go abroad.

Object to Americans Hiring Knitters.

BERLIN, May 3.—The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung, the Kreuz Zeitung, and other papers point out that a representative of the Fort Wayne Knitting Company has hired a large number of Chemnitz knitters, on a binding contract, for $3,000 each, and has departed unmolested. The Chemnitz manufacturers are described as greatly indignant. The papers assert that another American agent has appeared at Chemnitz, bent upon a similar errand, and they demand interference by the German authorities, claiming that such methods are illegal.

German Meat Inspection Bill.

BERLIN, May 3.—Ambassador White said to-day: "While there are some features of the Meat Inspection bill, in the compromise form, which might prove troublesome should the measure become law, I consider that, on the whole, it is a decided improvement on the original form of the bill, especially in being more elastic and because its application may be made to meet, to some extent, the needs of commerce."

**Sir J. B.

MISSIONARIES SPEAK TO BUSINESS MEN

Bishop Potter Presides at Noon Service in Trinity Church.

MESSAGE OF THE CONFERENCE

Canon Edmonds Refers to the Famine In India — Countenance Asked for Chinese Missions.

Bishop Potter presided yesterday at a special noon service in Trinity Church to commemorate the close of the Ecumenical Missionary Conference, and to bring before the business men of the down-town district "the message of the conference." Trinity Church was filled with business men, although Wall Street was not very well represented, because of the hour at which the services were held. Bishop Potter opened the meeting by requesting everybody to join in the singing of the hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains." He then read the prayers for the day and made a brief address, during which he said:

"It is becoming that at the close of this great Ecumenical Conference a meeting should be held in the first parish where great missionary work was begun in this country; where over a hundred years ago the mission of Christ was preached to the Indians. It has been rightly insisted in connection with the conference that there are two great marches; that of the march of religion or of Jesus Christ, and that of the march of civilization. These two should go together. I thank God that I am permitted to be here on such an occasion as this. I thank God that I am permitted to speak one word to the business men in the midst of their various occupations."

Bishop Potter then introduced the Rev. W. J. Edmonds, Canon of Exeter Cathedral, England, who said in part:

"We are sure that it is the will of God that we should be in His house. Whether in Carnegie Hall or in Wall Street, we are to live in the lesson and act alike the life of Christ. Whether in the making of money or the spending of money, we are to live in the light of God everywhere."

Canon Edmonds spoke of the famine in India, and said that the relief which had been given was satisfactory only as a temporary relief. Continuing, he said:

"Either the entire amount of spiritual help lies on one section of the Church of Christ—and by that section I mean the one which I am now in—or, if we accept a relief of soul, and have others co-operating with us, the duty then lies with us of accepting other sects and denominations, and they in turn accepting aid from their friends. We must accept this great 'white man's burden' and battle for them."

Following the singing of another hymn, Bishop Potter presented the Rev. William Ashmore, missionary to China, who spoke of the great results that had followed the work of the missions in the East. This work, he said, would be prosecuted with renewed vigor in the future, but that the people who are devoting their lives to these labors required the co-operation of the laymen. "This is a crucial time," he said, "and we appeal to you business men to stand by us now. China is on the eve of a great change. She is preparing to cast aside the traditions of the past and accept Western methods."

The last address was made by Robert E. Speer, who spoke on "The Message of the Conference to Men of New York." In part, he said:

"The Ecumenical Conference has gone about its business without attempting to obtrude itself upon the public. It has welcomed the closest scrutiny, has been only too anxious that the work of foreign missions, which it has been considering, should receive the most merciless examination; but its presence has not been especially for the purpose of inviting such investigation from the people of this city. At the same time, this conference has of necessity challenged the attention of this city, and every man here who is thoughtful about his duty and about his fellowmen has had some things forced upon his attention in consequence of this meeting.

"It has been a great thing to be checked in our ambitions and energies and competitions by this sight of hundreds of men and women who have found their business in life in the unselfish service of their fellows, and have found such service a pleasant and happy thing. We call ourselves cosmopolitan, when we are as narrow as intelligent men well can be.

"We have learned from this conference that religion, instead of being decayed, is a greater force than ever. It has not sunk into mere emotion. It is conviction regarding God and human life, ablaze in the heart and shaping alike mind and will. This conference has been teaching this city many lessons. Shall we not prize more highly the lessons we owe in our lives to Christ and to recognize with honorable fidelity our duty to our fellow-men?"

The meeting closed with the singing of "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow," and prayer.

BAPTIST UNION'S FAREWELL.

Salutation of Dr. MacArthur—Repudiates Dr. Behrends's Dogmatic Criticism.

The Baptist Social Union held its monthly meeting last night at the Manhattan Hotel. The Baptist delegates to the Ecumenical Missionary Conference were invited to dinner. A reception was then tendered to the delegates.

Among those present were John D. Rockefeller, Dr. Ashmore of Swatow, China; Dr. Williams, Burmah; the Rev. G. Kerry of India, and the Rev. Dr. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church. The latter gave the "farewell salutation." He said in part:

"Two of the most beautiful salutations in the world are those of Japan and Hawaii. The literal meaning of the Japanese salutation is, 'If it must be' (that we part.) The literal meaning of the Hawaiian salutation is 'love.'

"As we separate to-night and bid farewell to these missionaries I pronounce both of those salutations. They express the sentiments of all our hearts. We crown with honor our missionaries now hastening to foreign fields of labor. And all of these missionaries will join with me in giving additional honor to that heroic statesman and consecrated missionary, Dr. William Ashmore of China, who is a man worthy to take rank with the great statesmen either of the Occident or of the Orient.

"The echoes of the great meetings just held in this city still linger in our hearts. No word better expresses the spirit of these great meetings than the word unity. The Christian Church is one at heart. Divided on non-essentials, it is united on essentials. And no word more expressive of the spirit of these meetings is comity.

"One speaker at the great meetings—the Rev. Dr. Behrends—denounced the spirit of comity in a speech which in many respects was unworthy of the occasion and of the subject. He stood well-nigh alone in his destructive and dogmatic criticism. All true missionary workers repudiate his interpretation that comity is 'cowardly.' Rather do they believe that it is an illustration of the spirit of the great Master and an example of sanctified common sense. [Applause.]

"The time is coming when there will be practically a missionary trust. There is a great truth in the possibility of husbanding our resources in money and in men. I am well assured that we are entering upon the greatest crisis in Christian missions. We have been 'playing at' missions hitherto. We are now just beginning to take hold of the work in real earnest."

A reference by Dr. MacArthur to the union of the two flags—the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes—"which," he said, "stand for all that is noblest in civilization," was received with loud and long-continued applause.

Athlete Enlists as a Marine.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Walter J. Coombs, the well-known college athlete, who for two seasons played on the University of Pennsylvania football team as end and half back, enlisted to-day as a private in the United States Marine Corps at League Island Navy Yard. Coombs is a tall, well-built man, and is twenty-two years old. He belonged to class 1901 of the university, and severed his connection yesterday in order to become a marine. Coombs's home is in this city, and he is a graduate of the Central High School.

MR. PADEREWSKI'S RECITAL.

The Eminent Pianist Plays in Brooklyn to a Large Audience.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, the peerless Polish poet of the piano, has come out of the West. Since he left this city he has played eighty-seven times, lived in his private car, and slept as much as a hard-working pianist ought to. He has now come East again on his way to the end of his tour. He will play at Carnegie Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 12th of this month, and will close his season in Newark on the 14th. Last night he gave a recital in the Academy of Music, in the Borough of Brooklyn. He was heard by an audience of large size, but there were a few empty seats in the house, doubtless on account of the inclemency of the night. The programme consisted of the A minor prelude and fugue of Bach, Beethoven's sonata, opus 111, Schumann's F sharp minor sonata, Chopin's nocturne in G major, opus 37, No. 2, mazurka in B minor, opus 33, No. 4, prelude in A flat, opus 28, No. 17, études, opus 28, Nos. 8 and 9, valse, opus 34, an étude de concert by Liszt, and his tenth Hungarian rhapsody.

This programme was one well suited to a full exhibition of the wonderful powers of this unequalled pianist. In the first place he displayed the perfection of clearness of polyphonic enunciation and balance in the performance of the Bach fugue, which was a triumph of part reading. Then came the great sonata of the master of sonatas, which no other pianist can play as Mr. Paderewski can. He reads this intimate and introspective work with an understanding and a sympathy which carry conviction to the most inexperienced hearer. It is not possible that any one can mistake the voice of Beethoven as it is sung through these measures by the art of this poetic artist.

But if the Beethoven playing was so admirable, what is to be said of the reading of the Schumann sonata? The songs of the dual personalities which the composer recognized in himself, the Eusebius and Florestan of his prose writings, were heard in all their mystery and witchery, revealed with the wealth of skill in coloring and phrasing which is the especial charm of the performances of this artist. It was a reading in which deep emotional feeling was guided by the keenest intellectual appreciation. It was a privilege to hear it. Of Mr. Paderewski's Chopin playing it is not now necessary to speak at length in this place. Comment has here been made on it often. It always gives to the real lover of Chopin a satisfaction which is not obtained from the ordinary playing of this master's works, for it is dignified as well as fascinating, thoughtful as well as emotional.

In the Liszt numbers the player let loose the resources of his technic and dazzled his hearers with a display of wonderful powers. The applause which followed his performance was most enthusiastic, and he was compelled to come forward again and again to acknowledge it, and finally to add the brilliant Tausig arrangement of Strauss's waltz, "Man lebt nur einmal." It is a pleasure to know that Mr. Paderewski's long tour has not wearied him to the extent of diminishing his splendid technic. His intellectual discernment and his deep, refined feeling he has always with him.

"SAPHO" TO CLOSE SOON.

Miss Nethersole Will Sail Soon After May 26, Her Last Performance.

Miss Olga Nethersole will close her season at Wallack's Theatre in "Sapho" on May 26. Marcus Mayer, her business manager for two years, will then sever his connection with her. Mr. Mayer's services have been satisfactory to Miss Nethersole, but it is her desire to have Louis Nethersole, her brother, who has always been her personal representative, look after the business end of the enterprise next season. This move was practically agreed upon two seasons ago, when Mr. Mayer made his contract, and while he was desirous of continuing with Miss Nethersole she explained the situation in a way that both manager and actress will part amicably.

From present indications of business at Wallack's Theatre, Mr. Mayer confidently believed that Miss Nethersole could continue with her present attraction a long time to advantage, and with this in view efforts were made yesterday with the American Line for a later sailing than Wednesday, May 30, the date upon which the company is booked, but no arrangement satisfactory to Miss Nethersole could be made.

Mr. Mayer received yesterday a cablegram from the management of the Drury Lane Theatre making a liberal offer for the production of "Sapho" in London during June and July. This offer was declined owing to the theatre being entirely too large and also on account of Miss Nethersole's determination to take her vacation before returning to this country next season, when she will present the play in a territory not heretofore visited by her.

MISS NETHERSOLE FILES SUIT.

Asks for $20,000 Damages from the Rev. Thomas C. Easton.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Suit has been filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by Olga Nethersole, the actress, for $20,000 damages against the Rev. Thomas C. Easton, pastor of the Eastern Presbyterian Church in this city.

The attorneys for Miss Nethersole allege that Dr. Easton in a sermon preached April 1 last, characterized Miss Nethersole as a "lewd woman."

SAYS SHE WAS NEVER DIVORCED.

F. V. Bowers Alleges Present Mrs. G. M. Pullman Is Still His Legal Wife.

Frederick V. Bowers has sued George M. Pullman, son of the late George M. Pullman of Chicago, for $100,000 for alienating the affections of the woman that Mr. Pullman asserts is his wife. Mr. Bowers alleges that Mrs. Pullman is his lawful wife, no divorce heretofore having been sought, and he has also brought suit against her for an absolute divorce.

Mr. and Mrs. Pullman were served with the summonses late Wednesday night at the Hotel Gerard. Through his counsel, Howe & Hummel, Mr. Pullman declares that he was legally divorced from his first wife and legally married to the present Mrs. Pullman. As to the marriage to and divorce from Mr. Bowers, the lawyers say: "When she was in her 'teens she went through some sort of ceremony with Mr. Bowers."

Epstein & Epstein, counsel for Mr. Bowers, say that Mrs. Pullman was legally married to Mr. Bowers at Milwaukee on Oct. 15, 1898, and that a divorce has never been obtained by her.

AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY.

The necessary papers were filed at Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday for the increase of the capital stock of the American Bridge Company from a nominal amount to $35,000,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $35,000,000 of common stock. The immediate issue of each class will be $30,000,000. J. P. Morgan & Co. are financing the company.

The corporation takes over twenty-four of the principal bridge building concerns in this country, among others the A. & P. Roberts' Pencoyd Works, the Carnegie Company's Keystone Works, Post & McCord's, the Union Bridge Company, and the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company. No cash is paid for the properties except in the case of the Pencoyd concern. The Pencoyd Bridge Works were taken over for stock on the same basis as other plants, but the steel plant, which is taken over as a going concern, is paid for partly in cash.

Maritime Canal Company.

The annual meeting of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua was held yesterday. H. D. Pierce and Edward Menocal were added to the Directorate.

Elmira Embezzler Sentenced.

ELMIRA, May 3.—Frank E. Bundy, the defaulting former City Chamberlain, was arraigned in court this afternoon and pleaded guilty to grand larceny. Bundy embezzled $9,932.69 of city funds. Justice Sewell sentenced him to six years and six months in Auburn Prison and to pay a fine of $1,000.

Chase Mellen Assistant to Mr. Whalen.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday announced the appointment of Chase Mellen as an Assistant Corporation Counsel at a salary of $5,000 a year. Mr. Mellen lives at the Buckingham Hotel and is a member of the University Club and the Bar Association.

TAMMANY HALL AND ICE TRUST AFFAIRS

Business Men's Comment on Mayor Van Wyck's Maine Trip.

GUEST OF THE COMPANY'S HEAD

Mazet Committee's Attempt to Prove Identification of the Combination with the Tammany Chiefs.

A dispatch from Boston, published in this city yesterday, announced that on Wednesday Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck of New York, John F. Carroll, the personal representative of Richard Croker, and Charles W. Morse, President of the $60,000,000 American Ice Company, which has just raised the price of ice in Manhattan and the Bronx 100 to 140 per cent., had arrived there. Mayor Van Wyck was quoted as saying that he was on a pleasure trip to Maine and the guest of Mr. Morse.

President Morse was at the head of the Consolidated Ice Company, which last year was absorbed by the American Ice Company. He will, it is intimated, combine business with pleasure in going to Maine, as he has said that the price of ice was raised because the Hudson River crop was a failure and the Maine men, by taking advantage of this, forced the Ice Trust to raise their rates, as what shortage there is must come from Maine.

TAMMANY AND THE ICE TRUST.

Business men commented upon this trip yesterday with much interest. Several close observers among them were not slow in intimating that Tammany leaders were ready to take a share of the profits to be found in the ice field, and they pointed out as proof of this testimony given before the Mazet committee.

During the session of the Mazet committee last year it was asserted that Tammany Hall was identified with the Ice Trust, and its ally in crushing out the independent ice dealers and opposition. It was claimed that the Dock Commissioners were chosen to suit the Ice Trust, and that Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, and Peter F. Meyer were financially interested in the American Ice Company.

Richard Croker testified before the Mazet committee April 14, 1899. Frank Moss asked him about John F. Carroll:

Q.—Is that Mr. Carroll the same gentleman who was the clerk of the Court of General Sessions? A.—The same man, Sir.

Q.—He is now your assistant in the matters of the city Democracy, is he not? A.—Yes, Sir.

DENIAL OF MR. CARROLL.

John F. Carroll denied that Mr. Croker had given him any stock in any company in which he was a stockholder. Mr. Moss questioned him as follows:

Q. Have you ever had any stock of the Consolidated Ice Company? A. That is a personal matter. I decline to answer.

Q. Will the answer to that question tend to incriminate you? A. No, Sir.

Q. Or will it tend to convict you of a crime? A. No, Sir.

Q. Will you deny that you have been a stockholder in the Consolidated Ice Company? A. I decline to answer the question.

The witness persisted in his refusal to answer the question on the ground that it dealt with personal matters. Mr. Moss asserted that Mr. Carroll dared not answer. Finally Mr. Moss made this statement as an interrogatory:

It is stated in this paper to-day, so that it has become a matter of public interest, that you and Mr. Croker and Peter F. Meyer are stockholders in the Consolidated Ice Company, that Peter F. Meyer is a Commissioner of Docks in this city, that this company, having swallowed up most of the ice companies in this city, the Dock Department, of which your fellow stockholder, as it is alleged, is a member, crowding out of business the dealers in ice who have not been absorbed by the Consolidated Ice Company. It is alleged that this is being done for the benefit of prominent members of the Tammany Hall organization, investing themselves, through Croker and Mr. Meyer, and that it is being done through the agency of Mr. Meyer's Dock Board. Now, with all these considerations, and giving them as the reason for reiterating my question, I ask you again, Have you ever held stock of the Consolidated Ice Company? A. The same answer.

MR. CROKER'S ADMISSION.

Mr. Croker resumed the stand. He at first declined to say if he had ever held any stock of the Consolidated. He was then questioned, and answered as follows:

Q.—In this case it is not man follow master, but master follow man? A.—Now, I will tell you, just for your own satisfaction, I am going to decline to go into my own personal affairs.

Q.—Why? A.—Because I think it is wrong. I think it is wrong, and for your own sake I will tell you that I did own stock in the company some months ago. That is only for yourself and the committee.

Q.—How much stock did you own? A.—I haven't got it any more. It is gone.

Q.—What did you do with it? A.—I turned it over to another person.

Q.—Who was that? A.—My family; my wife. Long—some time ago.

It turned out that the witness was referring to stock of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Philadelphia, now part of the Ice Trust, and that it was bought of President Geishenen of the Garfield National Bank, now a Vice President of the American Ice Company.

Peter F. Meyer denied that he held any Consolidated Ice stock. He had speculated in it by buying the stock. He sold, he believed, before he was appointed a Dock Commissioner.

ICE DEALER'S COMPLAINT.

Richard J. Foster, an ice dealer at Morton Street and the North River, told of interference with his business by the Dock Department. He paid $2,050 a year for his privilege. This was revoked and his "bridge" was cut down four times after he had declined a proposition by President Morse to sell out to the Consolidated. His privileges were restored.

At the session of May 18 William J. Carroll, brother of John F. Carroll, testified that he was a clerk in the sales department of the Consolidated Ice Company. He said that he had had no connection with the making of contracts for ice with the city departments. He declined to say who secured his appointment with the company, but denied that it was his brother or Richard Croker.

EXHUMED BODY IDENTIFIED.

Former Employer Says the Dead Woman Was Maggie Bruce, a Servant.

The woman known as "Mary Smith," whose body was exhumed from the Linden Hills Cemetery on Wednesday, and who, according to Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon, who performed the autopsy, died as the result of a criminal operation, was identified yesterday by Dr. Fiendel, a dentist of 137 East Forty-fifth Street, as Maggie Bruce, who had worked for him as a servant for two years. He said that the woman was married and had left his employment suddenly last Fall, after a slight disagreement with his wife. He believed her husband was shiftless and indolent.

The police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station are now looking for Mrs. Kersten, the midwife, who lived at 154 East Eighty-sixth Street, and Mrs. Hassler, her sister, at whose house across the way at 151 East Eighty-sixth Street, Maggie Bruce died. Last Tuesday a load of furniture and two large trunks were removed from the Hassler flat to the Universal Storage Warehouse, at 206 East Eighty-eighth Street, by a man who gave his name as Ernest Stüttgart, and who did not return for them yesterday morning as he promised. Mrs. Kersten's husband, who is a truck driver, denies any knowledge of the whereabouts of Mrs. Kersten or her sister.

Bertie Howard, Mrs. Kersten's servant, has been held as a witness on the order of Coroner Bausch.

According to Capt. Frers, there is no foundation for the statements made by Assistant District Attorney Blumenthal that a man holding a political office in Chicago is under suspicion of being concerned in the death of Maggie Bruce.

Every day and Sunday, THE NEW YORK TIMES delivered at your home for NINE CENTS A WEEK. Order in advance from your newsdealer. THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper, it is well to order it delivered to your residence.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Without any incident or event of especial importance, yesterday was a thoroughly enjoyable day for those members of the gay world who are still in town. The warm rays of the May sun were tempered by a cool breeze, which made driving, wheeling, and golfing most enjoyable. The afternoon parade on the avenue and in the Park was larger than on any previous day of the Spring, and the display of handsome traps, fine horseflesh, and beautiful gowns was well worth seeing.

***

There will be a number of small luncheons and dinners to-day, and some theatre parties this evening, but Friday, generally a dull day even in the Winter season, is, of course, at this period, even more dull. There will be farewell family dinners for the well-known people who are to sail to-morrow for Europe, and these will give entertainment and diversion to many.

***

The Spring meeting at Morris Park to-morrow will attract the fashionable elements still in town and in the nearer suburbs to the park, and there will be a concourse of handsome equipages filled with gayly dressed men and women from the fashionable districts to the popular Westchester racecourse. The races, however, do not attract society as in former years, chiefly because they fall in Spring and Autumn, when New York society, or at least its more fashionable elements, have left town for the Summer, or have not returned from Newport and other fashionable resorts. This year, however, the fashionables have remained in town later than usual on account of the long-continued cold weather and the consequently backward Spring, and as there is little else to do, it is probable that the clubhouse piazzas and lawn will present gayer scenes to-morrow and during the remaining days of the meeting than for some seasons past.

***

The members of the newly formed American Automobile Club will, some of them, take an informal run to the Morris Park races to-morrow. On Saturday, May 12, the club has been invited to lunch at Morris Park by the officers of the Morris Park Club house, and will attend in force, making the run from the city in their horseless carriages. This luncheon is to be a very elaborate affair, and will be the first large outing under fashionable auspices in which the Automobile Club has indulged.

***

The engagement is announced of Mr. Arthur J. Slade, son of Mrs. George P. Slade, (Miss Cornelia W. Strong,) and Miss Jessica Hildreth Halsey, daughter of Mr. Silas C. Halsey of Newark, N. J., and whose mother was Miss Nellie L. Price. Mr. Slade is one of the most popular members of the younger set in society, was graduated from Yale in 1892, and is a member of the University Club.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., of this city, with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer and their young daughters, are touring in California. They were in San Francisco last week.

***

It is reported in Philadelphia that Miss Katherine Heyl, daughter of Mr. George A. Heyl of that city, and who is now with her parents in England, is engaged to a young Englishman, a relative of Mr. Harold Baring, who married Miss Marie Churchill, a cousin of Miss Heyl of this city, in the Autumn of 1898. Miss Heyl will inherit a goodly fortune from her father, and is an attractive and vivacious young woman.

***

At the wedding of Miss Katherine Clark and Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris, which, as was first announced in this column on Tuesday, will take place on June 18 in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, Miss Clark's matron of honor will be her sister, Mrs. Everett M. Culver, and her bridesmaids Miss Mal Pfouts of Butte, Mon., and Miss Christine Pomeroy of California. Dr. Morris's best man will be Mr. William M. Harriman, and his ushers Dr. Charles Thorndyke Parker, who was recently married to Miss Susan De Forest Day; Dr. Everett M. Culver, and Messrs. Wirt Howe, Newbold Morris, F. S. Young, and W. A. Clark, Jr. The colors to be used in the bridesmaids' gowns and in the decorations will be white and pink. A reception will be held at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Culver, 173 West Fifty-eighth Street, after the ceremony.

***

The third and last concert for the season of the Rubinstein Club was given last evening in the large ballroom of the Astoria. This club is composed of women, and is under the direction of Mr. William R. Chapman. There is always a large attendance of fashionable music lovers at the series of private concerts which this club gives every year. To-night at the Astoria Miss Emma Van Rensselaer gives a recital. She will imitate Mr. George Grossmith in many of his specialties.

***

The news of the death at New Rochelle on Tuesday of Mrs. Truman Heminway, formerly the beautiful Miss Honora Harwood of New Haven, a daughter of the Rev. Edwin Harwood of that city, has caused much regret. Mrs. Heminway has been a virtual invalid for some time past. Her marriage to Mr. Heminway was a romantic one. She was on the eve of being married to Mr. John V. L. Pruyn, when she suddenly changed her mind and married Mr. Heminway, who had been a devoted suitor for her hand. Mr. Pruyn afterward married Miss Irving of this city.

***

Among the passengers sailing yesterday on La Bretagne were Mr. and Mrs. Victor R. Arnaud, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Arnaud, M. and Mme. Henri de Regnier, Mrs. Joseph R. Wilkins and Miss Wilkins, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wiley.

***

Among the bridesmaids of Miss Mary Crocker, who is to marry Mr. Francis Burton Harrison in St. Mary's Church, Tuxedo Park, on June 7, will be Miss Susan Alexander McCook, daughter of Mr. John J. McCook of this city; Miss Harriet Alexander, Miss Crocker's cousin; Miss Jean Reid, daughter of Mr. Whitelaw Reid; Miss Mary Scott and Miss Caroline Taylor, Miss Caro Crockett and Miss Genevieve Carolan of San Francisco. Miss Mary Scott of San Francisco will be Miss Crocker's maid of honor. Mr. Frank Polk will be Mr. Harrison's best man, and he will have eight ushers.

***

There will be an entertainment given in the ballroom at Sherry's this afternoon for the benefit of the West Side Nursery. Arthur Howard Pickering of Boston will read Byron's "Manfred," and some compositions of Schumann will be rendered by a number of artists, including Miss Sara Anderson, Miss Francis Boyden, Mrs. Morris Black, Mackenzie Gordon, Robert Hosea, Herbert Witherspoon, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, Richard Hoffman, and the Kaltenborn String Quartet. Among the patronesses of the affair are Mrs. C. C. Beaman, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. James Struthers, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, and Mrs. Edward Winslow.

***

One of last evening's numerous dinners was given by Mrs. Everett M. Culver at her apartment, 175 West Fifty-eighth Street. It was one of sixteen covers. Mrs. Culver's sister, Miss Katherine Clark, the fiancée of Dr. Lewis R. Morris, has recently been quite ill with the grip, but is now convalescent.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills are in town. They are booked to sail shortly for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Lackay have gone to Westbury, L. I., where they will remain for a short time previous to their sailing. Mrs. C. Albert Stevens is now at Westbury for the Spring. She will give several house parties. Mr. Stevens is taking a short trip for his health.

***

Mr. Lloyd Phoenix and a party have gone on a cruise on Intrepid. Mr. Heber Bishop will give a large fishing party on his yacht, which sails for the South about May 15. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould and a party will sail on Monday on Mr. Gould's steam yacht Niagara for a cruise in European waters.

***

The English, or rather London, season will open to-morrow with one of the large charitable bazaars for the South African soldiers. There has been a rumor that Mrs. Arthur Paget, who has taken such an active interest in all these charities, will make a short trip to America, arriving in New York in June. There is to be some change made in the management of the Faran Stevens estate here, of which Mrs. Paget is one of the heirs, and this may require her personal presence.

***

Miss Olga Heitz, who nursed the late Eugene Cruger during his last illness in Paris, will present his will for probate in the beginning of next week in the Surrogate's Court in this city. There will be a contest, as she claims that she is sole beneficiary. Mrs. Frederic Tams, as guardian of her children by her first marriage with Mr. Cruger, and Mrs. Mouchiron, formerly Mrs. Metta Bell Kane Cruger, will be the contestants. The affair is exciting much interest in society, as all the parties are very well known.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tailer passed Easter in Rome and leave this week for Paris. Mr. Tailer will, as usual, pass the Summer at Richfield Springs, and will arrive there early in June. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer are to leave Rome this week for Paris. They will be this Summer in the Engadine, and will not return to this country until the Autumn.

***

Mrs. Beaumont, who was Miss Fellowes of New York, has been most successful in her collections for the English Cheshire Regiment, of which her husband is a member, and with which he is now fighting in South Africa. He was formerly of the Scots Guards, and is well-known in New York, having been the guest of Mr. Eugene Kelly at his town house in this city some years ago.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan of Philadelphia arrived this evening to look for a cottage; they have decided to pass the coming season here.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Ogden Codman, Jr., and J. Neilson Howard arrived from New York to-day.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney was busy here to-day arranging various details for the opening of her cottage, the latter part of the month. Mr. Whitney is anxious to come here to begin his polo practice, and will bring a handsome string of polo ponies.

Mrs. C. M. Bell has arrived for the season.

Mrs. E. C. Cushman, who has rented her cottage, is here for a few days.

Judge and Mrs. H. W. Bookstaver have returned to New York.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Morris Iddings were the guests of honor at a dinner party this evening by the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock. Mr. and Mrs. Iddings have only recently arrived from Rome, where the former is Secretary of the American Embassy.

The First Secretary of the Russian Embassy and Mme. De Villiant entertained at dinner to-night. Among their guests were the Minister from Spain and Duchess De Arcos, the Belgian Minister and Countess De Lichtervelde, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill.

Mrs. A. L. Barber entertained at a tea this afternoon on her yacht now anchored off Georgetown. The guests were invited to meet Mrs. S. T. Davis, Jr., of New York.

Dr. Henry S. Pritchett Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The engagement is announced of Miss McAllister, formerly of New York, to Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, Chief of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, who will soon accept the Presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The wedding will take place early in June at the suburban home of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Newlands, the bride-elect being the sister of the latter.

JOHN H. COYNE DEAD.

Deputy Attorney General Succumbs to Malignant Diphtheria.

Deputy Attorney General John H. Coyne, who, up to his illness last Saturday, had been conducting the prosecution of the charges made by members of the City Club against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, died in a private hospital early yesterday morning of malignant diphtheria.

Last Thursday Mr. Coyne held a conference with Senator David B. Hill. On Friday he cross-examined Assistant District Attorney Blake, a witness at the Gardiner hearing. This was his last work. On Saturday he was taken sick, and on Sunday became so ill that Dr. Lieser of 222 West Forty-fourth Street and Dr. Alvah H. Doty advised his removal from the Holland House, where he had been staying, to the private hospital where he died.

Out of respect to his memory the Gardiner hearing, which was to have gone on at 10:30 yesterday morning, was adjourned by Commissioner Ansley Wilcox until next Tuesday. Col. Gardiner's counsel, Samuel Untermyer, who moved for the adjournment, told of Mr. Coyne's death with a considerable show of feeling, and paid a glowing tribute to his life and character.

Mr. Coyne was born in Ontario County, in this State, in 1862. He was educated at the Genesee Normal School, at the Wesleyan Seminary, and at the University of Michigan. Most of his life was spent in Livingston County, N. Y., where he was a member of the law firm of Hubbard, Coyne & Newton of Genesee.

Last October he was appointed to prosecute the election frauds charged by John C. Sheehan in the Ninth Assembly District, and in February was detailed by the Attorney General to conduct the prosecution in the hearing of the charges against the District Attorney.

Mr. Coyne was an associate member of the Society of the Genesee. At his funeral, which will take place in Geneseo, Judge William E. Werner of the Court of Appeals, Albany; Deputy Attorney General Job E. Hedges, and several others have been delegated to represent the society.

ALBANY, May 3.—Gov. Roosevelt, upon hearing of the death of Deputy Attorney General Coyne, ordered the flags placed at half mast on all the State buildings. He also expressed deep sorrow at his death in the following language: "I am deeply shocked and grieved at the death of Mr. Coyne. He was a man to whom I had become from day to day more and more attached, as one upon whom I could rely implicitly."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Robert Sturgis.

Robert Sturgis, who for some years had been well-known as a lawyer in this city, died at his residence, 152 East Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday from a complication of diseases, after a three-weeks illness. He was the son of Robert Shaw Sturgis of Philadelphia, and was born in Paris, France, in 1859.

He was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1881. He then came to New York, took a degree in the Columbia Law School and became a member of the firm of Daly, Hoyt & Mason of this city. A severe illness caused his withdrawal from business until three years later, when he became a member of the firm of Hawkins, Delafield & Sturgis.

Mr. Sturgis was a member of the Metropolitan and other clubs, and took an active interest in the charities of this city, particularly in the Bryson Day Nurs-

In 1888, he married Miss Marion Sharpless of Philadelphia. His wife and two children survive him.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN C. SCHOOLEY, President and Treasurer of the Aeolian Company of this city, died yesterday at the residence of his son-in-law, Jeremiah W. Curtis, 1 East Fifty-third Street. The funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow afternoon at 2:30.

ALEXANDER H. MCFADDEN, a prominent bar iron manufacturer, died yesterday afternoon at his home in Philadelphia, after an illness of six months. He was eighty years old. He was a member of the firm of Gilbert, McFadden & Caskey, and was a trustee of Dickinson College. He was born in Maryland, and will be taken there for interment. He leaves a wife.

DAVID PURDY RAPELYE died Wednesday at his home in Flushing from apoplexy. Mr. Rapelye was a resident of Queens County all his life. He was born in Woodside in 1822, and was for many years actively engaged in farming. He was at one time a Republican Assessor. He was a member of St. George Protestant Episcopal Church, Flushing. One daughter survives him.

The Rev. HENRY NASON KINNEY, pastor of Pomona College Church of Claremont, Cal., died suddenly at that place Wednesday from tuberculosis of the kidneys. He was forty-five years of age. Mr. Kinney was a member of the class of 1879, Harvard College, and of 1882, Andover Theological Seminary. He had been pastor of Goodwill Church, at Syracuse, N. Y., and of Mayflower Church, at Indianapolis. He leaves a wife and two children.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S
CENTRAL PARK MINERAL SPRINGS,
located near West 72d Street entrance, are now open to the Public daily, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

E. & W. NIPSIC. E. & W.
The new fold collar.

MARRIED.

GILBERT—BARNUM.—At Trinity Church, Lime Rock, Conn., on May 2, 1900, Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Charles W. Barnum, to Walter Rutherford Gilbert of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

ATTERBURY.—Entered into life, Wednesday night, May 2, at his late residence, "The Dakota," Benjamin Bakewell Atterbury, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

Funeral services at the Park Presbyterian Church, Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Saturday, May 5, at 10:30 A. M.

BISHOP.—At his residence, 11 Madison Av., on Tuesday, May 1, 1900, David W. Bishop.

Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., Friday morning, May 4, at 10 o'clock.

BONHAM.—Suddenly, on May 2, the Rev. James W. Bonham, M. D.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—In this city, on the 1st inst., John Nicholas Brown of Newport, R. I., in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Providence, Saturday, the 5th inst., at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

BULKLEY.—At Sand Hills, Augusta, Ga., on May 1, in the 70th year of her age, Mary Adams Bulkley, widow of Justus R. Bulkley and daughter of Sarah S. and the late John M. Adams.

Funeral services at Augusta, Ga., Thursday, May 3, at noon. Interment in cemetery at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., Friday, May 4, at 3 P. M. A special car will leave on 2:02 P. M. train, New Haven Railroad. Carriages will be awaiting train at Rye. Relatives and friends are cordially invited. Trains return hourly from Rye.

COLWELL.—On Wednesday, May 2, Edmund Rogers Colwell, nephew of the late Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers.

Funeral services will be held at South Church, Madison Av., corner 38th St., on Friday morning, May 4, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Sleepy Hollow, Tarrytown, N. Y.

HAMILTON.—On May 3, 1900, at the home of her father, Tarrytown, N. Y., Gertrude Greene, wife of Campbell Thorpe Hamilton.

Services will be held at 181 South Broadway, Tarrytown, on Saturday, May 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 2:05 P. M.

HEMINWAY.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 1, 1900, Honora Harwood, wife of Truman Heminway and daughter of the Rev Edwin Harwood, D. D., and Marion De Kay Harwood, of New Haven.

Funeral services will be held at St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I., Friday, May 4, at noon. Train leaves 34th St. Ferry at 10:50 A. M.

JONES.—At the St. Marc Hotel, on Tuesday, May 1, Martha Mary, widow of Samuel T. Jones and daughter of the late Frances Mary Ludlow and Philip Thomas.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend

PLUMAGE OF BIRDS ON HATS

Milliners Say Hallock Bill Will Not Hamper Them.

EDIBLE BIRDS MOST SOUGHT

Terms of the Understanding Reached with Societies Interested in the Protection of Songsters.

The milliners and dealers in milliners' supplies in this city are not at all alarmed over the Hallock bill, amending the game laws, which was signed by Gov. Roosevelt on Tuesday. They say that much false sentiment is wasted over the plumage of birds used in the millinery trade. They intend to keep within the law and also to keep the good will of the societies interested in the protection of birds.

To this end Charles W. Farmer of The Millinery Trade Review, Secretary and Treasurer of The Millinery Merchants' Protective Association, called an informal meeting at his office, 13 Astor Place, a few days ago, and Frank M. Chapman of the Museum of Natural History, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Audubon Society, and William Dutcher, Treasurer of the Ornithological Union of New York, were present to talk matters over.

"An insight was given them into the importation and manufacture of fancy feathers," said Mr. Farmer yesterday, "and they were taken through different trade establishments, where they inspected the goods for the coming Winter season, both samples of those imported and domestic goods made from the feathers of barnyard fowls. They saw the handiwork of thousands of employes in the various factories.

"As a result of the conference the Millinery Merchants' Association has drawn up a resolution in which it agrees not to use the plumage of any birds except domestic fowls and game birds killed for food in season, after the present stock is exhausted. They will use no other North American birds or those of a similar species in other civilized countries. This, however, will allow them to use the birds of China, Japan, India, Africa, all parts of Asia, and the Islands where no white men except hunters penetrate.

"This resolution will be made public shortly. The representatives of the two other societies unofficially agree to the resolution, and there will soon be a formal meeting to take action concerning it. The three societies will work together harmoniously to protect the birds, and a bill will be framed to be presented to Congress and the State Legislatures."

"There was a meeting recently with members of the Audubon Society," said William Henry of the firm of L. Henry & Co., and they find that the destruction of birds has been greatly exaggerated. There is no doubt that everything will be arranged to the satisfaction of every one. There are some people who give themselves up to false sentiment. It is like the matter of the dogs which people are writing to THE TIMES about now. They say there is a slaughter of the song birds. No plumage of song birds has been used to my knowledge for ten or twelve years. They are not slaughtered for millinery purposes, for no one would wear their plumage, which is a drug on the market. The demand is for the plumage of edible fowls, wild and domestic. Here are some breasts that are ready for the Winter season. They are made of the short feathers of domestic fowls pasted on frames. The hackle breasts with longer feathers are made in the same way and dyed different colors.

"The feathers of what we call the pest birds, such as the ravens and crows, have been used, and I will admit that some gulls and tern have been used, but they came from the other side. There are no aigrettes from this country; they come from Mexico and South America.

"That so few feathers are now used is due simply to fashion and has nothing to do with law or sentiment, and we are preparing many feathers for the Fall and Winter trade. There are certain feathers that fashionable people will use. There is no chance of our giving up feathers for millinery purposes for seven-eighths of them are manufactured from the plumage of edible fowls."

Mr. Sullivan, of Sullivan, Drew & Co. said: "About two years ago there was considerable feeling against the use of feathers in Boston and it affected the wearing of them for a time, but this soon passed over. We have used parts of the plumage of different kinds of birds and fowls. At least two-thirds of the gulls used were imported. We have used some crows. Pigeon wings come from the markets. Silks, beads and flowers take the place of feathers because they are fashionable, and we much prefer this because these things are less perishable than feathers."

At Wanamaker's they have not given thought to the bill. They say that it is fashion which dictates the absence of feathers and that they are preparing for them to come in later. They showed pasted feathers dyed different colors.

"Who ever saw a bird with feathers of that shade?" said the head of the millinery department, holding up a bright blue feather.

DEWEY ARCH SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Committee Incensed at Reports that the Project Has Fallen Through.

The committee having in charge the Naval, otherwise popularly known as the Dewey, Arch was much incensed yesterday at published reports that the arch project had fallen through. Secretary Nichols said that the committee had no intention of abandoning the project of perpetuating the arch at present. He gave out yesterday a corrected statement of the subscriptions as follows:

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO MARCH 31, 1900.

Cash	$65,780.12
Pledges	129,520.00
Total	$195,300.12

APRIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Cash	$660.00
Pledges	1,520.00
Total	$2,180.00
Grand total	$197,480.12

The interest on the subscriptions, Mr. Nichols said, was sufficient to pay the expenses of the committee, and if therefore it should at any time be decided to abandon the project, all cash subscriptions can be returned in full.

FIREMEN'S SUMMER HATS.

Brown Straw, Much Disliked, Gives Place to Drab Felt.

There will be joy in every fire company in the city this morning when Special Order No. 50 is read by commanding officers. The order sounds the deathknell of the much-disliked brown straw hat which for a number of years has been the Summer head gear of the firemen.

Before leaving the department for his trip West yesterday morning Chief Croker had the order issued. The new regulation provides that between June 1 and Sept. 15 every year the officers of the department will wear in place of the straw hats a new hat to be of felt. The color will be dark drab and the weight only 3¾ ounces. The hat is to be creased at the top from front to rear. There will be a band of drab silk ribbon, with the bow on the left side. The insignia of rank is to be fastened to the centre of front.

All the engineers and firemen will wear in place of the straw hats a cap of lightweight dark blue cloth, weighing 5½ ounces, which is similar to those worn by the men on the fireboats.

The new style of dress was selected from fifty different styles of headgear.

Alleged Scheme to Sell Pope's Picture.

The authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in the Diocese of New York are indignant over an alleged fraudulent scheme for gathering money that is being exploited by the so-called Societa Editrice Anonima Vaticana, in connection with the celebration of the ninetieth birthday of Pope Leo XIII. This society, it seems, is sending around a circular letter claiming to bear the approval of Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, and soliciting subscriptions for the purpose of preparing an album containing an address to the Pope. The scheme is alleged to be merely to try to sell an ordinary picture of the Pope for $2.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

RAILROADS AND SENATORS.

Shipper's Explanation of Progress of Bill Amending Inter-State Commerce Law.

The Cullom bill amending the Inter-State Commerce law, which has been placed on the calendar of the Senate, although not recommended by the committee, is the thirty-fifth bill of its kind which has been before either the Senate or the House during the last three Congresses. One of the shipping representatives who have been active in promoting the bill said yesterday that this bill would have been killed in committee, as in the case of its thirty-four predecessors, had it not been for the merchants all over the country, and especially for the constituents of Senator Cullom, who had threatened him with political death if the bill should not reach the Senate. In order to show the interests represented by the Senators of the committee, the shipper said:

"Senator Wolcott of Colorado is general counsel for the Denver and Rio Grande; Senator Elkins of West Virginia is Vice President of the West Virginia, Central and Pittsburg; Senator Lindsay of Kentucky was formerly counsel for the Louisville and Nashville; Senator Gear of Iowa is alleged to be closely connected with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Senator Kean of New Jersey is said to be largely interested in the Pennsylvania Company, and Senator Aldrich is considered closely allied with the New England railway interests."

SOUTHERN TRAIN SERVICE.

Tracks of Seaboard and Florida Central Ready on May 10.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., May 3.—The Florida Central and Peninsular system to-day gave formal notice to the Southern Railway that, on and after May 10, it will discontinue the use of the tracks, bridge, and terminals of the latter company at and near Columbia, S. C., which the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad has been using, pending the completion of the new connecting link of ninety miles and the bridge across the Congaree River at Columbia, which will link together the Florida Central and Peninsular system and the Seaboard Air Line system.

The notice also states that on and after May 10 the Seaboard Air Line and the Florida Central and Peninsular system will operate their trains over their own tracks all the way from Petersburg, Va., to Jacksonville and Tampa. Track laying on the line between Richmond and Petersburg has been finished, and soon after May 10 the new Seaboard Air Line Railway will run through train service between New York and Tampa, using its own tracks from Richmond to the extreme Southern portion of Florida.

Grand Trunk Management Changes.

Official announcement has been made of the changes in the organization of the Grand Trunk line following the retirement of General Traffic Manager G. B. Reeve. The office of General Traffic Manager has been abolished. John W. Loud has been appointed Freight Traffic Manager at Montreal, his place of General Freight Agent being taken by John Pullen. W. P. Fitzsimmons becomes Division Freight Agent at Detroit, succeeding J. E. Dalrymple, who has been made General Freight Agent of the Central Vermont. Mr. Davis has been appointed Passenger Traffic Manager, being succeeded as General Passenger Agent by George T. Bell, formerly Passenger Agent at Chicago, whose place is taken by George W. Vaux. H. G. Elliott has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent.

Lehigh Valley Improvements.

The work of driving piles for the foundation of a grain elevator has been begun at the Black Tom water front in Communipaw, Jersey City, by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. It is to take the place of the one recently burned at Perth Amboy. The tanks of the Eagle Oil Works have been moved to make room for tracks to the elevator at Caven Point. Meadow lands between the Jersey Central Railroad tracks and the oil works will be converted into railroad yards.

Michigan Central Directors.

DETROIT, May 3.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Michigan Central Railroad was held here to-day and the following Board of Directors was reëlected: William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Hamilton McK. Twombly, Edwin D. Worcester, and Samuel F. Barger of New York; Henry B. Ledyard and Ashley B. Pond of Detroit, and Frederick S. Winston of Chicago.

Pennsylvania's New St. Louis Train.

The Pennsylvania will shortly reduce its time on two trains between New York and St. Louis by one hour in connection with the Vandalia line. The new interlocking system on the latter line will enable it to cut the time between Indianapolis and St. Louis by half an hour. East of Indianapolis the saving in time is to be made on the Panhandle lines.

Brief Railroad Items.

By order of the Post Office Department, mails will have to be carried on the new fast Northern Pacific trains.

The Arkansas and Louisiana having absorbed the Louisiana, Arkansas and Southern, it is now proposed to extend its lines to Natchez, Miss.

C. M. Mendenhall has resigned as Superintendent of Motive Power on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore to accept a similar position on the Chicago and Alton.

The Central Passenger Association has decided to recognize the Populist Convention at Sioux Falls, S. D., as well as the one at Cincinnati, by making the usual rate of one fare for the round trip.

Judgment for $87,503 was entered yesterday against the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company in favor of Marcus Mayer on an assigned claim for money loaned to the company prior to July 26, 1893, by H. I. Nicholas & Co., bankers and brokers.

BRIDGE BUILDERS ENJOINED.

Directed at Receiver Grant's Instance to Restore Tracks of Manhattanville Line.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday granted two injunctions against the Elmira Bridge Company and the contracting firm of O'Brien, Sheehan & McBean, at the request of Lawyers Bowers and Larkins, who submitted affidavits made by Hugh J. Grant, receiver for the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company.

The orders issued by Judge Lacombe direct the surrender of the track and property belonging to the two railroads which had been seized, and say that if the tracks are not put in proper shape proceedings to punish for contempt of court will be instituted without delay. The papers were served by United States Marshal William Henkel.

Receiver Grant in his affidavit says that on or about April 11 last he was informed by the defendants that they intended to take possession of all that part of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad adjacent to the Fort Lee Ferry, and that they would absolutely interfere with and stop traffic on the railroad, claiming to do this in furtherance of the construction of the bridge being erected by them at that point. He says he called their attention to the orders appointing him receiver, and particularly that part of the orders enjoining all persons from interfering with the possession or management of the road.

Mr. Grant says that shortly after this a conference was had between officials of the Elmira Bridge Company and the general manager operating the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway under his direction, and the bridge company agreed that they would not enter upon the railroad without the permission of the Court, but that the Elmira Bridge Company violated this agreement.

A prominent business man connected with the affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad explained the injunctions this afternoon as follows:

"The Third Avenue Railroad and the Forty-second Street Railroad both cross One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. They run practically from river to river. At Manhattan Street they branch off and run to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, where they go to the Fort Lee Ferry. The city is building a viaduct in that locality, and the contract was given to the Elmira Iron and Steel Company, which began to tear up the tracks and put the line in such a condition that cars could not be operated."

WAR ON CUT DRUG PRICES

Retailers Who Sell Proprietary Medicines Must Maintain Rates.

National Associations of the Trade Decide that Supplies Will Be Denied Those Who Disobey.

Retail druggists throughout the country who cut prices on patent medicines are to be refused supplies of those commodities. Such action was practically decided upon yesterday at the session of the Proprietary Association of America at the Waldorf-Astoria. Members of the association unanimously supported a resolution to that effect and it was concurred in by the unanimous vote of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and also of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

The plan was suggested by the wholesale and retail druggists. Their organizations appointed a joint committee of conference, which was also attended by representatives of the Proprietary Association. They submitted a report providing that wholesale dealers and jobbers shall not sell proprietary medicines to any aggressive cutter of prices and the retailers agree not to make any substitutions. On their part the Proprietary Association members agree to limit sales to the list of jobbers and wholesalers prepared by the joint committee.

What constitutes an aggressive cutter is to be determined by the retailers of a locality, and for this purpose all territory is to be divided into districts. Any retailer may be adjudged an aggressive cutter by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the retailers of a district, and the wholesaler and jobber will not be permitted to sell goods to the aggressive cutter.

After the report had been discussed and adopted by the wholesale and retail druggists, John W. Campion of Philadelphia, a member of the Proprietary Association, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Proprietary Association of America indorses the plan of the National Association of the Retail Druggists and commends it to the favorable consideration of the members of the Proprietary Association of America.

Thomas Doliber of Boston, Mass., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Anthony M. Hance of Philadelphia presented the report of the Committee on Trade Interests. Much of it was devoted to a demand for the repeal of the Internal Revenue law, at least in so far as it applies to patent medicines. The claim is advanced that the tax is unnecessary at this time, as there is a large surplus in the Treasury.

The following officers were elected by the Proprietary Association of America: President—V. Mott Pierce of Buffalo; First Vice President—E. C. De Witt of Chicago; Second Vice President—H. L. Kramer of Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.; Secretary—Joseph Leeming of New York; Treasurer—H. P. Harding of New York.

The members of the association enjoyed a smoker and vaudeville entertainment at the Waldorf-Astoria last night.

STATE INHERITANCE TAX.

Senator Elsberg Criticises Mr. Coler, Saying He Fares Only Too Well.

State Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg, who presented the bill in the Senate which gives the State Controller the power to appoint nine Appraisers of estates affected by the inheritance tax law in this county, Kings, and Erie, has been subjected to some criticism as being the author of the bill. In reply he yesterday said:

"I did not have the slightest hesitation about introducing the bill, as I thought that in doing so I was contributing my part to the securing of what appeared to be a great and necessary reform. The question of patronage never entered my mind for a moment, and I am quite positive that it was far from the minds of either the State Controller or the Governor.

"I want to say for myself personally also, and I think I can say it for the Governor as well, that it is cruelly unjust to say that any attempt was made to influence the selection of the Appraisers. I never made a demand for one of these places, nor did I attend any meeting at which the question was considered or discussed. I introduced the bill in good faith, and I have absolutely no interest in it except to see that the law is properly administered. If I have any interest in the character of the appointments, it is to see that they are made so that the object of the law will be carried out and the reform that is sought will be secured.

"Now, I see that Mr. Coler has taken occasion to rush into print for the purpose of denouncing the Governor's approval of the law, and I may say that he makes some extravagant statements as to the loss that will result to the city. In the first place, the City Controller should be the last man who ought to raise his voice on the subject of the collection of this inheritance tax. He personally makes more money out of it per year probably than any other man in the State, and that without doing any work to earn it. In the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1899, the Controller received as commissions on the collection of inheritance taxes the sum of $15,975.83, and from the testimony of his deputy before the investigating committee it appears that practically no services are rendered for this money; that the work connected with the collection of the tax is done by two clerks, both of whom are on the pay roll of the office anyhow, and who perform other duties in the office besides those connected with the collection of the tax, and whose salaries are not increased by reason of the duties performed in connection with the tax.

"Now, it seems to me, that if Controller Coler is very anxious to save money to the city, he might decline to accept the commissions which are received without any consideration in the way of services. As a matter of fact, the Governor recommended in his message that these commissions ought to be paid in all counties into the County Treasury, and that is an amendment of the law that will undoubtedly have to be made some time."

DEATH CAUSED BY NOSE-BLEED.

William McMurray, a Stage Carpenter, Dies from Loss of Blood.

William McMurray, fifty-seven years old, died at his home, 300 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, last evening, from nose-bleed.

McMurray, who was employed as stage carpenter in the Harlem Opera House, returned to his home Tuesday night and complained that his nose had been bleeding all night. His daughter Josephine applied cold towels, and soon had the bleeding stopped. McMurray awoke during the night and found the belclothes saturated with blood. The bleeding was again stopped, but Dr. J. H. Ludden found McMurray in a weakened condition when he was called in Wednesday. Dr. Buffom was called in yesterday, and arrived a few moments before the man died.

McMurray was born in Fort Lee fifty-seven years ago, and during the civil war was a member of Hawkins's Zouaves. For many years he was stage carpenter for G. L. Fox, the well-known pantomimist. McMurray's wife is visiting in Boston. The daughter at home is the only surviving child.

Live Stock at Printers' Fair.

The fair run in connection with the Typographical Exposition, at the Grand Central Palace, is almost as important as the exposition itself. The most popular exhibit comes from the printers' farm, at Bound Brook, N. J. It is in an artistic yard, divided into three compartments, in which are installed Ben Franklin, Admiral Dewey, and Mrs. Brigham Young and her brood. Ben Franklin is a three months' old calf of exalted lineage; Admiral Dewey is a pink and white piglet, and Mrs. Brigham Young is a fussy old hen, the proud mother of twelve fluffy little chicks.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

W. M. ERNST.—William M. Ernst yesterday confessed judgment for $1,752 to the Watson Machine Company on two notes.

T. EDWIN WARD.—Judge Conlan of the City Court has appointed Maurice A. Power receiver in supplementary proceedings for T. Edwin Ward on the application of the Bank of the Metropolis.

DIELMANN & LINCKS.—City Marshal Louis Levy yesterday sold out the horses, trucks, and machinery of Dielmann & Lincks, manufacturers of piano cases at 517 and 519 West Nineteenth Street, under a bill of sale given to Mary A. Lincks, realizing $800.

WILLIAM E. HOUSE.—William E. House, wholesale dealer in dress goods at 332 Broadway, called a meeting of his creditors yesterday, which was held at the office of Epstein Brothers, 220 Broadway. A statement was submitted, showing liabilities of $52,000 and nominal assets of $18,000, consisting of stock, $10,000, and accounts, $8,000. His financial difficulties were attributed to heavy losses in business by bad accounts, shrinkage in value of stock, and expenses. It was stated that his losses during the past year by failures of dealers in this city, Chicago, and other places amounted to $17,000. No definite offer of settlement was made, the matter being left to a committee of creditors, but Mr. House thought the assets could pay about 25 cents on the dollar. The committee is composed of John J. Morris of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, H. Freiz of Hardt, Von Bermuth & Co., and W. T. Bingham of Lawrence & Co. Mr. House has carried on the business since 1884, but never had any rating at Bradstreet's. The business was established many years ago by his father, Everett House.

ABRAHAM SCHWARTZ.—Abraham Schwartz, wholesale dealer in dry goods at 266 Grand Street, with a retail store at Pensacola, Fla., called his creditors together yesterday at the office of Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, 271 Broadway, and stated that he was unable to pay in full, and asked for a settlement. He has been in business in this city since 1892, and at Pensacola since 1896. Mr. Cohn presented a statement showing liabilities of $19,000 and nominal assets of $12,000, and suggested a compromise at 20 cents on the dollar. Leo Frank, representing claims of $9,000, said that Mr. Schwartz in January made a statement claiming a surplus of $29,000, and now his statement shows a deficiency of $7,000. Mr. Frank wanted an explanation of this shrinkage of $36,000 in a few months. Mr. Schwartz said that he made the January statement on the strength of figures given to him by his managers here and at Pensacola, and had since found on examination that the values were greatly overestimated. Mr. Cohn also said that Mr. Schwartz had not looked into the books for two years, depending upon his managers. He had gone to Cuba last year to do business, but found trade there not as good as he expected. During the meeting the creditors were surprised at a statement of Mr. Schwartz that he had two partners in the business, both women, although the trade did not know it. A committee of creditors was finally chosen, consisting of Mr. Frank and Arnold Kohn of the State Bank, to examine the books and report a basis of settlement.

R. J. LOWENSTEIN.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has taken charge of the place of business of R. J. Lowenstein, exporter and importer, at 72 Beekman Street, on an attachment from Baggott & Ryall for $540 in favor of Richard Sidenberg on an assigned claim from the Rich Shoe Company. The Sheriff also attached 200 lawn mowers which a truckman had in transit, and levied on some goods in a storage warehouse which were afterward claimed by S. Bergfield, and late yesterday the Sheriff's jury decided in favor of the claimant, fixing the value of the property at $4,000. Mr. Lowenstein occupied the second floor at 72 Beekman Street. He was not there when the reporter called yesterday, and it was said he had not been there during the day. Very little stock was left—some stoves, plows, new desks, bed springs, and a folding bed. The stoves were claimed by a third party. Mr. Lowenstein was for five years in the employ of a trading company, and began business for himself in August last, claiming to have $10,000 in bank. He has had no rating at Bradstreet's since January. He started in to do a general export trade in American manufactures, and is said to have bought goods principally out of town, which were reported to have been shipped to Europe. The Sheriff received many inquiries from creditors yesterday regarding Mr. Lowenstein. Baggott & Ryall said that they represented other claims to the amount of $2,000 for goods he had bought at Milwaukee, South Bend, Ind., and Richmond, Ind.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BENJAMIN SAFRON.—Benjamin Safron of 97 Crosby Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,347, due to forty-five creditors, and no assets.

ASHTON M. BONEY.—Ashton M. Boney, residing at 162 West Ninety-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,313 and no assets. He was formerly a druggist.

H. W. MOORE.—Henderson W. Moore, stock broker, of 60 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,492 and nominal assets of $2,681, consisting of a seat on the Consolidated Exchange, $700; debts due him, $1,611; notes, $370. There are fifty-five creditors, among whom are Robert E. Tucker, New Bedford, Mass., $3,265; Marley, Stryker & Buck of Duluth, $2,000; Freeman Milling Company, West Superior, Wis., $1,500; Charles Barker, West Superior, $1,000; Webster Manufacturing Company, Chicago, $1,000, and the People of the State of New York, $1,000, alleged claim on a penalty.

WILLIAM H. GILL.—William H. Gill, who has been a dealer in freestone at the foot of East One Hundred and Sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $156,911 and nominal assets of $68,830, consisting of book accounts of $51,374, of which $15,000 is due him from Frank N. Gill, notes, $6,250; a third mortgage, $7,700; mortgage on property which has been sold in foreclosure, $3,500; cash in bank, $6. Mr. Gill became a partner in the firm of R. Gill & Sons in 1888, and a few years ago succeded to the business, which he carried on until a few months ago. The liabilities were contracted from 1895 to 1899. Of the liabilities, $5,169 are secured, $107,065 unsecured, $39,677 notes, and $5,000 accommodation paper. There are 175 creditors, among them being Hannah Gill, $13,082; Charles L. Peacock, $9,179; Batavia and New York Woodworking Company of Batavia, $8,409; John Sutherland, $8,000; C. F. Woodward, $7,789; Andrew D. Baird, $6,507; John W. Cooney, $4,546, and the Brainerd, Shaler & Hull Quarry Company, $3,228.

Receiver for a Last Factory.

Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has appointed Edward D. Farrell temporary receiver of the business of the Parrett Last Works, at 23 Spring Street, in a suit brought by Arthur Parrett against his mother, Elizabeth Parrett, and other heirs of the late Arthur Parrett, who died on Aug. 29, 1892, to determine his interest in the assets of the business.

Attachment for Tires.

Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an attachment for $23,000 against the India Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, in favor of Edward A. Katz on an assigned claim from the Manhattan Storage Company of Philadelphia for alleged breach of contract in non-delivery of 20,000 single-tube tires. It was served on a bicycle company here.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BARBER, Henry G.—P. E. Kelly	$824
BRADSTREET, George P.—M. Rock	214
BURNS, Donald—City of New York	995
BUCKBEE Daniel H., and Martin V. Purple—William B. Webb, costs	49
BRYANT, Emily—Louis J. Allen and another	147
BRAUNSDORF, George W.—E. G. Byrnes	70
CONGET, John—Joseph J. Nol	76
CHAPPELL, John—Metropolitan Tobacco Company	167
CARPENTER, Georgian C.—E. P. Hatch	762
DALTON, Edward—Harry Held	276
DE CANIO, Antonio—A. Teitelbaum	70
ERNST, William M.—Watson Machine Company	1,752
FLEISCHMAN, Joseph, Jacob, and Arnold—Max Glaser, costs	28
FOEHRENBACH, Frank—American Wringer Company	107
FELITTI, Nicola—G. Lauritano and another	243
FERNALD, Louis H.—Sarah McMannus	87
GARCIA, Faustiano F.—American Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company	152
GLASSMAN, Jacob—Andrew Patterson and others	218
GRAY, James A.—F. M. Coker, Jr., as trustee, &c.	2,724
HIRSCH, Simon—Malvina Bourgeneau and another	1,262
HARRIS, Mary—I. J. Malbrunn	99
HOFFMAN, William C.—C. Daly	30
HERTER, Rosamond—The J. L. Mott Iron Works	713
HOFFMAN, Hugo—Otto G. Bartels	219
HORR, Fred—E. J. Gillies and another	49
HARTOG, Ferdinand J.—W. T. Dill	185
KRACK, Charles E.—H. F. Lippold	262
KOHN, Ellis—H. Littman	135
KIDDER, Charles H.—C. C. Kidder, costs	87
LIEBERMAN, Simon—Empire City Marble Company	132
LA VEIN, Robert—A. Rosenthal and another	79
MADDON, William J.—Robert Blei Syndicate, costs	71
McWALTERS, John—George Brunswick	23
McGRORY, Annie—K. McLeod	1,316
NORTON, Emma S.—D. R. Jacques	80
NELLIS, Albert A.—Charity Organization Society of the City of New York	19
O'SHEA, Thomas E.—A. G. Reeves and others	199
O'LEARY, Sarah—Park & Tilford	203
O'SULLIVAN, John J.—C. R. McElwain	171
OSTERMAN, Ascher—G. Goldstein and another, costs	107
O'NEILL, Neille J.—John Hamilton	255
OLIN, Herman B.—F. H. Macintosh, costs	10
PIZA, Thaddeus—The Cudahy Packing Company	273
RICE, Samuel M.—N. Y. Brintnall	922
REILLY, Edward E.—Frederick Windler	58
REILLY, Edward E.—E. W. Ashley	65
SCHNEEMAN, August—J. Hanauer	117
SHEARER, Charles S.—C. Daly	132
STEPHENS, Albert T.—E. A. Rader	1,368
STEPHENS, Albert T.—E. S. Spear	3,209
SISENWEIN, Isaac—S. Glatstone	28
SMITH, Emily A.—L. Haberstrop	1,409
TWEEDY, Edward T.—Consolidated Fruit Jar Company	127
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—Catherine T. Reilly, individually and as executrix	2,217
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—George Weber, costs	151
THE PEORIA, DECATUR AND EVANSville Railway Company—Marcus Mayer	87,503
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMpany—R. Thompson	200
ROSSEAU'S Electrical Works—W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., trustee, &c.	4,451
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPAny—P. De Baun	69
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPAny—J. T. Williams	145
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPAny—J. Wallach and another	154
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Adam Goetz	1,095
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Charles Goldsmith	261
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—L. A. Martine	332
NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY FIREProofing Company—Eleventh Ward Bank	10,763
WEED, Joseph E.—Mary A. Chisholm	2,142
WYNKOOP, Gerardus H.—Tiffany & Co.	2,930
WILLIAMS, Arthur G.—National Cash Register Company	194
WILLIAMS, H. H.—New York Athletic Club	196

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:54	Sun sets...6:59	Moon sets.. ....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..11:45	Gov. Isl'd..12:10	H. Gate...2:12
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..11:55	Gov. Isl'd..	H. Gate.. ....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Borderer, Azores Islands	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 5.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, and Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Inagua and Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Batavia, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mercator, Progreso	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts and Demerara	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Daggry, Progreso, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Buffon, Brazil and La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, MAY 7.

Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May $1 inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after April $28 and up to May $12, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York May $10, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May $6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May $6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Dalnyvostock. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May $11, inclusive, for dispatch per ship Galilee. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May $14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May $14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May $25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May $26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 4.

Alexandre Bixio, Pauillac, April 21.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, April 20.
El Rio, New Orleans, April 29.
Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg, April 26.
Nueces, Galveston, April 28.
Orwell, Gibraltar, April 16.
Patricia, Hamburg, April 23.
Ybarra No. 4, Gibraltar, April 14.

SATURDAY, MAY 5.

Etruria, Liverpool, April 28.
New York, Southampton, April 28.
Norge, Christiansand, April 21.
Ontario, Hull, April 21.
Seminole, Jacksonville, May 2.

SUNDAY, MAY 6.

Alamo, Galveston, April 30.
Arkadia, San Juan, April 30.
La Champagne, Havre, April 28.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, April 26.
Spartan Prince, Gibraltar, April 22.

MONDAY, MAY 7.

Cevic, Liverpool, April 27.
Coleridge, St. Lucia, April 30.
El Monte, New Orleans, May 2.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, April 26.
Winifred, Hamburg, April 23.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

Amazonense, Para, April 26.
Europe, London, April 25.
Hudson, New Orleans, May 2.
Linda, Gibraltar, April 26.
Southwark, Antwerp, April 28.
Stiklestad, Shields, April 23.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

Advance, Colon, May 2.
Emir, Gibraltar, April 30.
Lahn, Bremen, May 1.
Manitou, London, April 28.
Oceanic, Liverpool, May 2.
Oevenum, Lisbon, April 25.

Arrived.

SS American, (Dutch,) Butz, Rotterdam April 20, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Berg, Savannah April 30, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston, to Ocean Steamship Co. Is bound to Savannah.

SS Duchess, (Br.,) Ingram, Messina, &c., April 2, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltman & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Daggry, (Nor.,) Straubo, Progreso April 26, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Christine, from Shields. Off Fire Island at 4:11 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Hermann, (Ger.,) Heecht, Cardenas April 28, with sugar to Czarnikow, McDougall & Co.—vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Adria, (Nor.,) Rasmussen, Montenegro Bay, &c., April 22, with mdse. to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

First, Second, and Fifth Brigades Start Practice on the Range.

BATTERIES USE THE REVOLVER

Weather Conditions, with the Exception of a Slight Wind, Were Perfect —The Scores Made.

The general target practice of the First, Second, and Fifth Brigades of the National Guard, State of New York, began yesterday at the State range at Creedmoor. The range was in charge of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston of the staff of Gen. G. M. Smith, commanding the First Brigade.

The First and Second Batteries and the First Signal Corps were ordered to the range for revolver practice. With the exception of a slight 9 o'clock wind that interfered at times, the day was an ideal one for target practice, the clouds covering the sun all day, thus obviating any glare.

Besides the organizations already mentioned, Gen. Smith and his staff also chose yesterday as the day to try their qualifications for expert marksmanship. The following scores were made:

FIFTH BRIGADE STAFF.

	50 Yards.	75 Yards.	Total.
Brig. Gen. G. M. Smith	45444—21	42334—16—37	
Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston	43544—20	43343—17—37	
Lieut. Col. T. J. O'Donohue	40434—15	35224—16—31	
Lieut. Col. N. S. Jarvis	43323—15	32435—17—32	
Major E. F. Austin	43444—19	45440—17—36	
Major C. E. Warren	43443—18	44333—17—35	
Major W. J. Washburn	44235—18	33445—19—37	
Major F. B. Strong	44334—18	22454—17—35	
Capt. J. R. Hegeman, Jr	44244—18	04354—16—34	

FIRST BATTERY.

Capt. L. Wendel	44322—15	54222—15—30	
First Lieut. A. S. Hathaway	54243—18	44034—15—33	
First Lieut. F. W. Esper	22434—15	34233—15—30	
Second Lieut. M. Seigfried	43444—19	44433—18—37	
Second Lieut. F. L. Fachs	04443—15	34332—15—30	
First Sergt. J. G. Junsen	44223—15	42342—15—30	
Commissary Sergt. J. Johannes	34342—16	33424—16—32	
Sergt. J. Knauer	43544—20	42523—16—36	
Sergt. J. D. Maher	44445—21	44334—18—39	
Sergt. W. J. Anderson	52343—17	35343—18—35	
Sergt. E. H. Friedrich	43444—19	43432—16—35	
Sergt. H. Ringelmann	44322—15	43443—17—32	
Corp. A. C. Matheisius	43350—15	23424—15—30	
Corp. F. J. Connell	20445—15	34234—16—31	
Corp. G. H. Bloomer	33334—16	24344—17—33	
Corp. H. W. Mack	34234—16	34324—16—32	
Corp. Wm. Kahle	41242—13	42322—15—28	
Corp. W. Paschke	04454—15	42334—16—31	
Corp. J. H. Hatch	04443—15	33444—18—33	
Corp. O. Tschoge	33333—15	44344—19—34	
Corp. G. F. Hedenberg	44444—20	44442—18—38	
Corp. C. Striebel	24353—15	34332—15—30	
J. Hemminger	33054—15	03444—15—30	
E. H. Martini	34332—15	23343—15—30	
W. G. Dare	53332—16	23334—15—31	
H. Wenz	33324—15	44332—16—31	
G. Bickelhoupt	33342—16	43334—17—33	
J. J. Paul	34333—16	44332—16—32	
C. Sauter	43233—15	33234—15—30	
E. W. Wuchter	34433—16	32334—15—31	
G. W. Cockle	44440—16	32343—15—31	
F. Davidson	44423—16	23444—15—31	
F. Castellano	03354—15	42233—15—30	
A. Mann	43442—17	24434—17—34	
S. Grier	04344—15	34233—15—30	
C. Methe	03444—15	34323—15—30	
C. A. Wendel	33335—17	32424—15—32	
T. S. Baldwin	34422—16	32424—15—30	
L. J. Erdenbrecker	04344—15	34323—15—30	
C. Neundorf	44452—19	33234—15—34	
F. C. Wendel	43432—16	33433—16—32	
W. Purcell	33523—16	34452—18—34	
J. Smith	44323—16	34233—15—31	
J. J. Finnegan	24333—15	23433—15—30	

SECOND BATTERY.

Capt. D. Wilson	34442—17	23244—15—32	
First Lieut. F. Bragman	44444—20	44432—17—37	
Second Lieut. A. M. Jacobus	45444—21	44443—19—40	
First Sergt. H. J. Muhlfeld	34443—18	33434—17—35	
Sergt. J. M. Bostwick	52234—16	32334—15—31	
Sergt. W. B. Love	32343—15	32534—17—32	
Sergt. J. J. Stephens, Jr	43422—15	54403—16—31	
Corp'l W. R. Archibald	42444—18	34443—18—36	
Corp'l M. Carey	44443—19	43333—16—35	
Cpl. T. C. Richardson	44534—20	52326—17—37	
W. Gray	44443—19	44502—15—34	
Paul Jaegle	32445—18	33522—15—33	
N. Shangenberg	43045—16	42433—16—32	
M. J. McBride	44553—21	23532—15—36	
A. Ungerer	34443—18	53234—17—35	
R. Morrow	22543—16	44334—18—34	
C. L. Mainland	43443—18	43324—16—34	
C. E. Morse	34443—18	44443—19—37	
J. H. Bayer	03444—15	53422—16—31	
W. A. Johnston	34433—17	42443—17—34	
P. Sullivan	34035—15	33433—16—31	
J. G. Joos	43424—18	34532—17—35	
R. D. Little	44343—18	53424—18—36	
G. Banninger	34433—17	45242—17—34	
W. M. Maguire	43324—16	53430—16—31	
A. C. Hoffman	22543—16	52333—16—32	
A. F. Hoffman	34233—15	42234—15—30	
E. E. Eaton	44423—15	42443—17—32	
J. F. Carr	34233—15	45033—15—30	
H. R. Sayce	32433—15	44333—17—32	
W. K. Sutter	44205—15	42324—15—30	
F. B. Engler	43423—16	33543—18—34	
E. G. Smith	44334—18	33443—17—35	
G. L. Ennis	34344—18	34333—16—34	
H. L. Marken	33344—17	42334—16—33	

FIRST SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. O. Erlander	54444—21	43535—20—41	
First Lieut. C. F. Lembke	33444—18	24343—16—34	
First Lieut. C. W. Jackson	44453—20	34422—15—35	
Sergt. H. Godet	43353—18	43235—17—35	
Sergt. E. V. Kean	34243—16	34233—15—31	
Corp. T. W. Baldwin	33342—15	54444—21—36	
Corp. J. A. Maxwell	23343—15	43335—18—33	
Corp. M. C. Sullivan	34332—15	33533—17—32	
Corp. W. F. La Porte	43432—16	44444—20—36	
Corp. R. H. Gray	43433—17	34344—18—35	
Corp. C. H. Pfeiffer	43423—16	34334—17—33	
W. E. Lutions	32452—16	33252—15—31	
J. D. Haney	34405—14	34334—18—32	
F. L. Holmes	33423—15	34453—19—34	
E. J. Carney	45554—23	35234—17—40	
E. L. Hopkins	32433—15	42253—16—31	
J. C. Caswell	45344—20	33433—16—36	
W. R. Baker	45423—18	45423—18—36	
C. W. Lemke	32534—17	34423—16—33	
A. D. Proudfit	34433—17	42333—15—32	
C. P. Barker	33424—16	34442—17—33	
J. W. Kearney	33445—19	33443—17—36	
C. Mulliken	54423—18	34442—18—36	
G. W. Weeden	43532—17	05343—17—32	
G. Bowe	43433—17	43333—16—33	

ROCKAWAY TURNED THE TABLES.

Lakewood Third Polo Team Beaten in the Second Game of the Series.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, May 3.—Rockaway met Lakewood third for the second time in the Georgian Court polo tournament today and showed marked improvement over their first appearance here, though they met Lakewood under the same handicap conditions as before when they were defeated. The line-up:

LAKEWOOD 3D.	H'cap.	ROCKAWAY.	H'cap.
1, James Converse	2	1, W. A. Hazard	2
2, W. Mannor	2	2, R. La Montagne, Jr.	3
3, R. L. Beekman	3	3, Albert Francke	4
Back, G. F. Woodman	2	Back, P. F. Collier	3
Total	11	Total	13

On the bell for the first throw in, Rockaway from the first wiped out the handicap of two goals which it had to give Lakewood, and in the first period secured a lead of two. They kept up the pace in the second, scoring three more. In the third Lakewood scored their first goal and tallied four before the time was up and Rockaway secured two. The fourth period netted Rockaway two goals against two safeties allowed against Lakewood. The summary:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Time.
1—La Montagne, Rockaway	1:40
2—Hazard, Rockaway	6:10
3—La Montagne, Rockaway	3:40
4—Francke, Rockaway	3:20

SECOND PERIOD.

1—Francke, Rockaway	0:10
2—Francke, Rockaway	7:42
3—Francke, Rockaway	Limit

THIRD PERIOD.

1—Mannor, Lakewood	0:40
2—Converse, Lakewood	2:10
3—Beekman, Lakewood	2:45
4—Beekman, Lakewood	5:45
5—Francke, Rockaway	1:50
6—Hazard, Rockaway	Limit

FOURTH PERIOD.

1—La Montagne, Rockaway	8:30
2—Francke, Rockaway	Limit

Goal allowed against Lakewood for 2 safeties. Goals earned—Rockaway, 11. Lakewood, 4. Handicap allowance—Lakewood, 2. Penalties—¼ goal against Lakewood. Score—Rockaway, 11; Lakewood, 6½. Referee—Mr. George J. Gould. Timekeeper—Mr. William ♠ Hamilton.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES.

New York Lost to Brooklyn Yesterday, Making Five Straight Defeats.

Unless the New York team takes a brace pretty soon, it will be safely lodged in last place in the fight for the baseball pennant. The team was beaten for the fifth consecutive time yesterday, this time falling before the champion Brooklyn team in a game at Washington Park, which was called in the seventh inning on account of darkness, with the score 6 to 4 in favor of the Brooklyns.

As in the two previous games, New York's defeat was the fault of just one member of the team. Doheny was the offender yesterday, and practically presented a victory to the Brooklyns. His pitching and fielding was of a thoroughly indifferent character. He allowed the Brooklyns three bases on balls, hit batsmen, and made three wild throws. The Brooklyns took advantage of these erratic periods, and by getting in an occasional hit won the game. Kennedy's work was in direct contrast to that of the New York's pitcher. He was caught several times throughout the game in tight places, but always settled down and came out of the inning with flying colors. An example of his work was best illustrated in the New Yorks' seventh inning, when, with two men on the base and only one out, he kept such good batters as Selbach and Davis from hitting safely.

Umpire Connolly called the game in the seventh inning, after the Brooklyns had scored two runs, which placed them in the lead.

The Brooklyns made three runs in the second inning. Doheny gave Jones a base on balls, and then hit Dahlen. Mercer failed to scoop up De Mont's bunt, and the bases were filled. Farrell fouled out, and then Doheny forced a run across the plate by giving Kennedy a base on balls. Sheckard followed with a single, sending in two more runs.

The New Yorks got in a run in the fourth. Selbach led off with a three-bagger to left, and scored on Davis's long fly to Jones. In the fifth they scored three runs. Foster got a hit, Doheny struck out, and Van Haitren drew a base on balls; Mercer hit safely, sending Foster home and Van Haitren to third; Mercer took second on the throw in. Selbach forced Van Haitren at the plate. Mercer and Selbach scored on Davis's hit to left. Sheckard's single and Keeler's two-bagger enabled the Brooklyns to tie the score in their half of the fifth.

When the Brooklyns took their seventh turn at the bat it was very dark, but the umpire ordered the game to proceed. Kennedy began with a two-bagger. Sheckard was hit by a pitched ball, Keeler tried to bunt, but forced Kennedy at third. Jennings then bunted, and Doheny in a futile attempt to retire him at first threw over Doyle's head, and Sheckard and Keeler came home. One of the Brooklyn players then asked the umpire to call the game, which he promptly did. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	2	2	2	0	0
Mercer, 3b.	1	2	1	4	1	Keeler, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Selbach, lf.	2	1	2	0	0	Jenn'gs, lb.	0	1	11	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	2	1	0	Smith, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Doyle, lb.	0	1	6	1	0	Jones, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Gleason, c.	0	0	3	2	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	0	1	7	0
Wilmot, c.	0	1	4	2	0	Demon'e, 2b.	1	0	0	2	0
Foster, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	Farrell, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Doheny, p.	0	0	0	1	3	Kennedy, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total	4	7	*19	10	4	Total	6	6	21	14	0

*One out when game was called.

New York	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	—6

Earned runs—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 4. Base on balls—Off Doheny, 3; off Kennedy, 3. Struck out—By Doheny, 2; by Kennedy, 2. Three-base hit—Selbach. Two-base hits—Warner, Keeler, Kennedy. Stolen bases—Doyle, (2,) Keeler, Jennings. Double play—Mercer and Doyle. Hit by pitched ball—By Doheny, 3. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time—1:58.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	9	11	3
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	6	5

Batteries—Jones and Criger; Waddell and Latimer.

AT CHICAGO.

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	3	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	11	14	2
Chicago	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	10	5

Batteries—Scott and Wood; Harvey, Griffith, and Donahue.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	8	3	.750	Chicago	5	7	.417
Brooklyn	8	4	.667	Pittsburg	5	7	.417
Cincinnati	7	4	.636	New York	3	8	.273
St. Louis	7	6	.538	Boston	3	8	.273

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Philadelphia in Boston.
Cincinnati in Chicago.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.

American League Games.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 11; Kansas City, 10.
At Minneapolis—Chicago, 16; Minneapolis, 8.

Atlantic League Games.

At Elmira—Wilkesbarre, 8; Elmira, 2.
At Philadelphia—Athletics, 10; Reading, 10, (six innings, rain.)
At Newark—Jersey City, 6; Newark, 13.

Eastern League Games.

At Springfield—Springfield, 6; Rochester, 5.
At Providence—Providence, 7; Toronto, 2.

HARVARD, 8; DARTMOUTH, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., May 3.—Harvard had an easy time with Dartmouth this afternoon and shut the latter team out without a run. Only eight innings were played. The score:

HARVARD.	R	1B	PO	A	E	DARTMOUTH.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Laughlin, cf.	3	4	1	0	0	Pingree, rf.	0	0	3	1	0
Kendall, lb.	2	2	8	0	0	McCar'n, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0
Reid, c.	0	0	5	1	0	French, ss.	0	1	2	1	2
Flincke, 2b.	2	2	2	2	0	Brown, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Clark, 3b.	1	0	0	3	0	Hancock, lb.	0	1	7	0	0
George, ss.	0	1	0	0	1	Wairw't, lf.	0	0	0	0	1
Wendell, lf.	0	1	4	0	0	Abbot, 2b.	0	0	4	1	0
Jaynes, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Wentw'h, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Stillman, p.	1	0	0	3	1	Varney, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	8	11	21	7	2	Total	0	3	21	9	3

Harvard	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	—8
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Runs made—By Loughlin, (3;) Kendall, (2;) Flincke, (2;) Stillman. Three-base hits—Loughlin, Flincke. Stolen bases—Pingree, (2;) McCarten, (2;) French, (2;) Loughlin, (2;) Flincke. Bases on balls—Pingree, Varney, Kendall, Jaynes. Struck out—Hancock, Abbot, Varney, Reid, Clarke, Jaynes. Hit by pitched ball—George. Wild pitch—Varney. Passed ball—Hancock. Umpire—Mr. Haggerty. Time of game—1:45.

WESLEYAN, 11; BROWN, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 3.—Wesleyan woke up from her sleep to-day and defeated Brown by the score of 11 to 1. Brown was outplayed by Wesleyan at every point and Lufkin was well supported for the first time this season. The score:

WESLEYAN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROWN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McN'h'n, 2b.	2	2	2	3	1	Tebey, ss.	0	0	1	1	3
Terrell, 3b.	2	2	1	5	0	Bacon, 2b.	1	0	0	2	0
Ander'n, ss.	1	0	0	1	0	Clarke, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Harvey, 1b.	2	1	14	1	0	Barry, lf.	0	0	1	3	0
Inglis, c.	1	0	4	1	1	Delmers, 1b.	0	0	10	1	1
Turrell, lf.	0	1	5	0	0	Abbott, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Weder, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Whitte're, c.	0	0	2	1	2
Garman, cf.	1	3	1	0	0	Chase, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Lufkin, p.	1	1	3	0	1	Crane, 3b.	0	1	8	0	1
						Eaton, p.	0	0	3	2	1
Total	11	10	27	16	3	Wheeler, p.	0	0	2	0	0
						Total	1	3	27	7	8

Wesleyan	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	4	—11
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—Wesleyan, 5; Brown, 1. Two-base hits—Inglis, Garman. Three-base hit—Havey. Stolen bases—Terrell, (2.) First base on balls—Off Eaton, 1; off Wheeler, 1. Struck out—By Lufkin, 2; by Eaton, 3; by Wheeler, 2. Passed ball—Inglis. Wild pitch—Eaton. Time of game—1:55. Umpire—Mr. Elliott, Yale, '94.

FORDHAM, 3; CORNELL, 1.

Cornell's baseball team was beaten yesterday by Fordham College in one of the most interesting games seen this season, the score being 3 to 1. The score:

FORDHAM.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CORNELL.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Mullen, cf.	0	2	3	0	0	Newton, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Clarke, ss.	0	1	2	2	0	Bole, cf.	0	0	2	1	0
Fitz'p'k, lb.	0	0	9	1	0	Rob'tson, lb.	0	0	11	0	0
Murphy, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Brown, ss.	0	0	2	1	1
Slattery, c.	0	0	8	3	1	Lyon, rf.	0	1	5	0	0
Mitchell, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	Patterson, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Connors, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0	Sanders, p.	0	1	0	1	0
McKenna, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Costello, 3b.	0	0	0	2	2
Walsh, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1	Whinery, c.	0	0	4	0	1
Total	3	7	27	11	2	Total	1	3	24	4	4

Fordham	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Earned runs—Fordham, 2. First base by errors—Fordham, 2. Left on bases—Fordham, 7; Cornell, 5. First base on balls—Off McKenna, 4. Struck out—By McKenna, 4; by Sanders, 1. Sacrifice hits—Whinery, Murphy, Connors. Stolen bases—Clarke, Reilly, McKenna, Mitchell. Hit by pitched ball—By McKenna, 1; by Sanders, 1. Passed ball—Slattery. Umpire—M. C. Downs, New York Law. Time of game, 1 hour 45 minutes.

Poly Prep, 20; N. Y. High School, 9.

The Polytechnic Preparatory School nine defeated the New York High School team of Manhattan at the Prospect Park parade grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Poly. Preparatory	6 1 0 0 5 4 1 3—20	17	6
N. Y. High School	0 1 6 1 0 0 0 1—9	9	8

Batteries—Ray and Elliott; Spector and Arnold.

THIS YEAR'S ANNAPOLIS CREW.

The Race with Yale on Saturday Will Open the College Rowing Season.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 3.—Although the United States Naval Academy, on account of its location, is not so much in the public eye as some of the larger and more favorably situated institutions of learning, it does not follow that there is any lack of athletic activity in consequence. On the contrary, the secluded situation of the academy is a distinct advantage for the indulgence of certain sports. Especially is this true of rowing, as the Annapolis crews do not have to contend with a crowded course, as some of the college crews have to.

Two excellent rowing courses, each two miles in length, are available for the academy oarsmen. The outside one, from Greenberry's Point on the bay to Bluff, or Cemetery Point, on the Severn River, is used when the water is smooth. In stormy weather the inside course on the Severn, from the mouth of Clements Creek to the Shortline railroad bridge, is rowed. Daily practice takes place under the direction of Coach James Ten Eyck. The first actual test will occur on next Saturday, when the first eight will row the first eight of Yale University on the Severn. The statistics of the first crew follow:

Name and Position	Age.	Height.	W't.
Timmons, (Capt.,) stroke	21	5.10¾	168
Gannon, No. 7	23	5.09¾	157
Freyer, No. 6	20	5.11	168
Williams, No. 5	20	5.09¾	170
Nichols, No. 4	20	5.09¾	167
Fretz, No. 3	18	5.11	162
Foote, No. 2	19	5.09	160
Whitelock, bow	21	5.09½	162
Bingham, coxswain	17	5.01	105

Second crew—Stroke, Bertholf, Captain; 7, Howe; 6, Henderson; 5, Wade; 4, Fisher; 3, Hellwig; 2, Tomb Victor; bow, Parker.

Third crew—Stroke, Hall; 7, Kintner; 6, Smythe; 5, Blakely; 4, McCommon; 3, Schellenback; 2, McKenzie; bow, Richardson.

Besides Saturday's contest, other races have been arranged as follows: May 12, University of Pennsylvania at Annapolis, first and second crews; May 19, Columbia at Annapolis, first crews.

YALE'S CREW STATISTICS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 3.—Yale's second 'Varsity, or college, crew, which will row the United States Naval Academy eight a two-mile race on the Severn Saturday, left for Annapolis to-day. Several practice spins, preparatory to Saturday's race, will be made over the course on the Severn to-morrow. The crew is made up as follows:

Name, Class, and Position.	Age.	Height.	W't.
W. B. Williams, 1900, stroke	21	5.10	166
John W. Cross, 1900, No. 6	22	6.01	175
J. P. Brock, 1900, No. 6	21	5.10½	283
R. M. Newport, Jr., 1901, No. 5	21	5.11	178
P. H. Kunzig, 1901, L. S., No. 4	21	6.01	184
H. W. Hooker, 1902, No. 3	20	6.01	170
F. S. Wamori, 1901, No. 2	21	6.01¼	163
William Minor, 1900, bow	22	5.10	165
R. M. Patterson, 1900, substitute	22	5.10½	163
G. P. Chittenden, 1901, coxswain			115

Nearly all the members of the eight are experienced oarsmen. Kunzig, Hooker, and Warmoth rowed in the freshman boat at New London last June, Williams stroked 'Varsity during two previous seasons, and Cross and Brock have both rowed one race against Harvard. During the past week Head Coach Gallaudet and the several graduate coaches have devoted the greater part of their time to the second 'Varsity crew, and the oarsmen left here confident of a victory over the cadets. The stroke rowed this year shows considerable change over that in use during previous seasons. Both the body swing and slide have been shortened, and a much more snappy stroke is the result. Some change has also been made in the oars, those in use by the second crew having blades 6½ inches broad, an increase of one-eighth of an inch over last year. The new cedar shell built by Frank Ruddock of New York has been sent to Annapolis, and will be used in the race Saturday.

MORE CREW CHANGES.

Yesterday's Shifting Displaced Vulte, Who Has Been Stroking All Along.

The shifting about of the members of Columbia's two 'Varsity crews was continued yesterday. O'Loughlin of the freshman class was again given a trial in the first boat, as was Coffin, also a freshman, while all the other men, except Nash and Mackay, were shifted. Vulte, who has been rowing stroke, was put at 4, and Boyesen and Irvine were tried at 2. The order then was as follows: Coffin, bow; Irvine and Boyesen, 2; O'Loughlin, 3; Vulte, 4; Nash, 5; Mackay, (Captain,) 6; Falconer, 7; Jackson, stroke; Bogue, coxswain.

There were not so many changes in the second crew, which was boated in the following order: Weeks, bow; Gilsey, 2; Oddie, 3; Burt, 4; Huffaker, 5; Irvine, 6; Maclay, 7; Mount, stroke; Dodge, coxswain. A four-oared shell was also put out with this crew: Snyder, bow; Heroy, 2; Coerr, 3; Southack, stroke.

There was no racing yesterday, as the storm, which had been threatening for an hour or more, broke soon after the first crew was boated and stopped all practice for about an hour. Both crews were sent out later and were coached for short distances.

Oscar W. Erdal of the class of 1900 was a visitor at the boathouse yesterday. Erdal pulled No. 7 on the 'Varsity crew last year and the year before, and would have been a member of this year's crew but for an attack of typhoid fever. He came to say good-bye to his fellow oarsmen, as he will sail to-morrow on the Batavia for a visit to his home, which is in Johannesburg, South Africa. He will return to college in September. The members of the two 'Varsity crews will go down the river in the launch Columbia to the Hamburg-American pier to-morrow morning and give him a rousing send-off.

HARVARD'S ROWING SQUAD.

'Varsity Eight and Four Oar Will Be Picked from the Twenty-one Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, May 3.—Capt. Higginson of the Harvard crew announced last night, after the race of the graded crews, the men that would be retained on the 'Varsity squad. There were twenty-one men in all, and from this number there will be chosen the 'Varsity eight and the four oar. The entire first Weld eight, which won the race of the graded crews, was taken, and the first Newell crew was also retained. These men will row in eights, and all of the men will be tried until there are two good eights found, and then the 'Varsity eight and the four oar will be picked to go to New Haven.

Head Coach Storrow will now take charge of the men. The following men were retained for the squad: G. Bancroft, Ladd, H. Bancroft, Wood, Tilton, Emory, Evans, Dubois, Higginson, Biddle, Sheafe, J. Lawrence, Fitzgerald, McConnell, Harding, Goodell, Bullard, Henderson, Shuebruk, Burton, and Martin.

Another Record Race at Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, May 3.—Six freshmen crews—two from the Newell and four from the Weld—went over the regular course at Harvard to-day in the first freshman race. The first Weld won, breaking the course record, made yesterday by the Weld senior eight, by two seconds, the time being 9:18. The first Newell was second by half a length; the second Weld, the third Weld, the third Newell, and the fourth Weld coming in in the order named. The second Newell broke an outrigger before the race and had to withdraw. The winning crew rowed as follows: Bow, Hartwell; 2, Derby; 3, Bent; 4, Switzer; 5, Graydon; 6, Whitwell; 7, Ayer, (Captain;) stroke, Roberts, and coxswain, Litchfield.

Coaching Parties Were Drenched.

The storm which broke over the city last evening was just in time to give the passengers on the two public coaches a good wetting and made a disagreeable finish to an otherwise pleasant trip. Both coaches were well patronized. The Pioneer, running between the Holland House and the Ardsley Club, was reserved for John Gibb, 218 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, whose party included Mrs. Herbert Pratt, who occupied the box seat; Miss Kimball, Miss Anna Kimball, Miss Gibb, Miss Jennings, Miss Pinkerton, and Messrs. Pratt and Jennings. R. W. Rives was the whip. The entire coach has been reserved to-day for H. L. Griggs, 291 Madison Avenue.

The passengers on the Good Times from the Waldorf-Astoria to Inwood, were W. L. Rice, who occupied the box seat; Miss Helen Forbes, and Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Delafield. The whip was Ira A. Kip, Jr.

RACING AT AQUEDUCT.

First Whip's Chances of Landing the Flushing Stakes Spoiled by Slack.

Some day or other owners of even the cheap horses that take part in the races at Aqueduct will realize that such jockeys as Slack, Seaton, and Shaw do more to injure a horse's chances than anything else. Slack deliberately threw away the Flushing Stakes with First Whip yesterday by finding every pocket that was left open for him, and even then he could have won with the colt if he had known how to put up a decent finish. The Flushing Stakes, at a mile and a sixteenth, was the feature of the card, and the finish was one of the strongest of the afternoon. Dan Rice and Rare Perfume cut out the running until the stretch was reached, when Rare Perfume took command, and led down the stretch. Then Slack made up his mind that he must make some sort of a showing, and he set to work with whip and spur and landed First Whip within a head of first money.

In the handicap at five and a half furlongs Lady Lindsey had a gallop, and won by three lengths from Danforth, while the favorite, Boney Boy, finished a poor third.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; four and a half furlongs. W. C. Daly's Connie, b. f., by Phoenix-Gentility, 105 pounds, (James,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won in a drive by half a length; Turney Brothers' Bowen, 108, (Clawson,) 3 to 1 and even money, second by a head from William Ack, 103, (Seaton,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—0:57 4-5. Lambkin and Glenwood also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have run and not won at this meeting; one mile and seventy yards. M. J. Cavanagh's Emigre, br. g., 4, by Exile-Emma, 103 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won in a drive by a head; F. A. Johnson's Laudeman, 5, 108, (Evans,) 20 to 1 and 10 to 1, second by a neck from J. S. Wadsworth's Winepress, 4, 101, (Mitchell,) 13 to 10 and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:49 1-5. Robert Bonner, Ross Clark, George Simons, Tony Honig, and The Jefferson also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; five and one-half furlongs. J. McLaughlin's Lady Lindsey, b. f., 4, by Sir Modred-Momento, 112, (Mitchell,) 5 to 2 and 2 to 5, won easily by three lengths; W. C. Daly's Danforth, 5, 116, (James,) 100 to 1 and 10 to 1, second by a length from Mrs. R. Bradley's Boney Boy, 4, 119, (Clawson,) 4 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:09. Gaze and Dissenter also

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $1,800,000. UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St.
Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave.
Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.
Home Bank Branch, 42nd St., near 8th Av.

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Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y.
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PRIVATE WIRES.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Also our New Book giving full explanation.
"HOW TO SPECULATE SUCCESSFULLY IN WALL STREET."

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BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

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BANKERS & BROKERS,
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BUY & SELL ALL STOCKS & BONDS FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.

New York Telephone, 4314 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Anthony N. Brady, Alwyn Ball, jr., John D. Crimmins, Michael Coleman, Ernest Ehrmann, Augustus D. Juilliard, Henry O. Havemeyer, William A. Nash, James N. Jarvie, James H. Post, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 25, 1900.
Equipment Trust and Second Mortgage Bonds Dated
AUGUST 1, 1899, DUE AUGUST 1, 1930.
Pursuant to the right reserved in the said bonds, also reserved in the mortgage securing the same, The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company hereby gives notice that it will pay the principal of said bonds on the first day of August, 1900, with interest to that date, at its agency, in the City of New York, to wit, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Company, Bankers, No. 17 Nassau Street.
Interest on said bonds will cease from and after August 1st, 1900.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE, 4 to 5%. $75,000 upon second mortgage, 6%; will divide New York or New Jersey. Apply direct FIRST MORTGAGE COMPANY, 1,133 Broadway.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$4,000,000
CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS & UNION STOCK YARDS CO.
4 Per Cent. 40 Year Mortgage and Collateral Trust Refunding Gold Bonds.
Due April 1, 1940.

Authorized Issue $14,000,000
Reserved to retire $10,000,000 collateral trust 5% bonds, due 1915 10,000,000
Present Issue $4,000,000

The proceeds of the present issue are to be used to retire $2,465,000 5% income bonds and $400,000 5% notes, and to provide cash for constructing additional abattoirs, packing houses, etc.

This company controls over 450 acres of land in the heart of Chicago, used for stock yards and other purposes; also all the railway tracks used in connection with the stock yards, and an outer belt line crossing all railroads entering Chicago. This railroad property consists of 211.31 miles of track, including terminals of great value.

Net Income year ending December 31, 1899.....$1,701,717.52
Interest and sinking fund..... 736,050.00
Applicable to dividends..... $965,667.52

Reduction in interest and sinking fund payments by this issue, $80,000 per annum.

Dividends have been paid at the rate of six per cent. on the $6,500,000 preferred stock and eight per cent. upon $6,500,000 common stock since the formation of the company in 1890.

Bonds in coupon form, $1000 each, subject to registry of principal. Bonds cannot be drawn for payment.

Interim certificates of the STANDARD TRUST CO., trustee, will be issued pending the delivery of the bonds on or about July 1, 1900.

HAVING SOLD $2,000,000 OF THESE BONDS, WE OFFER THE BALANCE OF THE ISSUE OF $4,000,000 AT 99 AND INTEREST.

Further information upon application.

STRONG, STURGIS & CO., 36 Broad Street, NEW YORK.
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., 44 State Street, BOSTON.

To Holders of Five Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Income Bonds of the Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Company:

Notice is hereby given that all the Five Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Income Bonds of the Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Company now outstanding will be paid and redeemed, pursuant to the provisions of Article IV. of the Trust Agreement securing said bonds, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the Trustee named in said Trust Agreement, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, the 1st day of July, 1900. Bonds presented for payment and redemption should bear the coupon of January 1, 1901, and all subsequent coupons. *From and after the above date of redemption no further interest will accrue or be paid upon said bonds.*

By order of the Board of Directors:

CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS & UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY,
E. M. F. MILLER, Secretary.

Dated New York, May 1, 1900.

To Holders of Five Per Cent. Notes of the Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Company:

Notice is hereby given that all of the five per cent. notes of the Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Company, now outstanding, will be paid and redeemed pursuant to the provisions of Article III. of the trust agreement securing said notes, at the agency of the Standard Finance & Trust Company, the trustee named in said agreement, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, the first day of July, 1900. *From and after July 1, 1900, no further interest will accrue or be paid upon said notes.*

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS & UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY,
E. M. F. MILLER, Secretary.

Dated New York, May 1, 1900.

Referring to the above notices, we offer, for immediate acceptance, the new 4% bonds of the Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Co., at 99 and interest, in exchange for the income bonds of the same company, or the 5 per cent. notes, at 100 and interest, the difference to be adjusted in cash, payment and delivery to be made upon any date on or before June 30th next.

This offer may be withdrawn without notice.

For further description of these bonds see advertisement.

STRONG, STURGIS & CO., 36 Broad Street, NEW YORK.
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., 44 State Street, BOSTON.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Chicago and North-Western Railway Company.
Office, No. 52 Wall Street,
New York, March 10th, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago & North Western Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, June 7th, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon. Transfer books will close on Saturday, May 5th, 1900, at noon, and reopen on Friday, June 8th, 1900. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.

Said meeting has also been designated and called by resolution of the Board of Directors of the company as the meeting whereat, or at any adjournment whereof, the stockholders of the company shall consider and act upon the several following questions:

Ratification of either or both of the leases of the railways and railway property of the Boyer Valley Railway Company and of the Harlan & Kirkman Railway Company made by this company pursuant to resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors on December 8th, 1899.

Purchase of the railways and of all the rights, privileges, franchises, immunities, assets, and property of any or all of the following companies: Boyer Valley Railway Company, Harlan & Kirkman Railway Company, Minnesota & Iowa Railway Company, and Iowa, Minnesota & Northwestern Railway Company.

Purchase of the railways and of some or all of the rights, privileges, franchises, immunities, assets, and property of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company (including those of the Dakota Central Railway Company, the Mankato & New Ulm Railway Company, and the Minnesota & South Dakota Railway Company, acquired by said Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company.)

All of the companies to whose railways and property it is proposed to have this company take title as aforesaid are already "proprietary companies," whose stock is owned by this company. MARVIN HUGHITT, President.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

To Stockholders of Morton Trust Company, (heretofore called The State Trust Company,) including holders of certificates of stock in the Morton Trust Company and in The State Trust Company:

The agreement of merger between the Morton Trust Company and The State Trust Company having become effective, whereby the Morton Trust Company is merged into The State Trust Company, and the name of the latter company is changed to the Morton Trust Company, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company (heretofore called The State Trust Company), for the election of directors, in accordance with the provisions of said agreement, will be held at the office of said company, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May, 1900; that day having been duly designated by the directors of said company.

The transfer books of this company will be closed at twelve o'clock, noon, on May 5, 1900, and will be opened at ten o'clock in the forenoon, May 16, 1900.

H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
Dated New York, April 30, 1900.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
New York, April 18th, 1900.

The seventieth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Station, New York City, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 25th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 16th. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway,
New York, May 1st, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the stock certificate transfer books of the Company will be closed on Monday, May 7th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of the Annual Meeting of the Company, to be held June 4th, 1900, and that such books will be reopened on Tuesday, June 5th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

The Bank of America,
New York, April 28th, 1900.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Monday, May 7th, 1900. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from May 4th to May 8th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

German Exchange Bank.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house, 330 Bowery, on Thursday, May 10th, 1900. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.
New York, April 28th, 1900.

New York, April 26, 1900.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Frazer & Geyer Co. for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before it will be held at the office of the Company, 19 William St., New York City, on Thursday, May 10th, at 2 o'clock P. M.
HOBART W. GEYER, Secretary.

Canada Southern Railway Company.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, May 7th, 1900, preparatory to the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders to be held June 6th, and will be re-opened on Thursday, June 7th, 1900.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
Mills Building, 15 Broad Street,
New York, May 3d, 1900.

THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Broad Street, (Mills Building,) in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 31st day of May, 1900, between the hours of 12 noon, and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer books of the Company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen Friday, June 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Montana Ore Purchasing Co.

The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share, ($80,000,) payable at the New York office of the company on May 21st, 1900. Books close May 10th and reopen May 21st, 1900.
ARTHUR P. HEINZE, Secretary.
New York, April 30th, 1900.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF
HENRY T. CAREY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
42 New St., N. Y., May 1, 1900.

THE FIRM OF H. T. CAREY & CO. HAVING expired by limitation, the undersigned have formed a new limited partnership under the same firm name of H. T. Carey & Co., terminating April 30th, 1901.

Mr. H. T. Carey has contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as special capital to the partnership.

W. B. WALDRON,
SAMUEL F. STREIT,
General Partners.
H. T. CAREY, Special Partner.

Libel Suits Discontinued.

J. Overton Paine of the Consolidated Exchange has discontinued his libel suits against A. R. Hawley and A. N. Lawrence of the Exchange. He had sued each of them for $50,000 for utterances which he alleged were injurious to his credit and character. Mr. Paine will shortly sever his connection with the Consolidated Exchange and form a Stock Exchange copartnership with S. Schuyler.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Manhattan Last Fastener Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Charles W. Smith, Leo P. Smith, and Austin G. Scully, New York City.

South Park Dredging and Mining Company of Brooklyn; capital, $2,000. Directors—Augustus H. Bedell, Samuel Ludlow, jr., William P. Boggs, and Edward B. Bedell, Brooklyn.

Celestino Palacio & Co. of New York City; to deal in tobacco and cigars; capital, $50,000. Directors—Ferdinand Hirsch, Charles Baker, Edward M. Jones, Rudolph Ludwig, and Clarence J. S. De Vere, New York City.

Andrew J. Robinson Company of New York City; general building contractors; capital, $52,000. Directors—James A. Bennett and Edward S. Clinch, New York City; D. Milbank, Greenwich, Conn.; Frank C. Poucher, Brooklyn.

Orchard Stables of New York City; to buy and sell horses and carriages; capital, $10,000. Directors—Elias Rosenthal, David Berkman, Abraham Gutterman, Beckie Berkman, Rachael Gutterman, and Louis Firm, New York City.

Crampton & Belden Manufacturing Company of the Town of Colonie; to manufacture doors, sash, blinds, &c.; capital, $75,000. Directors—John Jones, Watervliet; Francis Mann., Jr., and Rice C. Bull, Troy; Emerson Belden, Colonie.

Taylor Signal Company of Buffalo; to manufacture and sell railroad signaling devices, switches, machinery, tools, and appliances; capital, $500,000. Directors—Charles W. Goodyear, Alvah W. Hall, Amos W. Morgan, Andrew Langdon, George D. Morgan, William L. Marcey, Horatio C. Harrower, and John J. McWilliams, Buffalo; William G. Hovey, Chicago.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 3.—The following concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

Cape Nome Alaska Mining and Dredging Company of New York City, to control Alaska mining properties; capital, $2,500,000.

Alert Manufacturing Company; to make and sell bicycle saddles; capital, $200,000.

Bucks Chemical Company, Wilmington; to make chemical compounds; capital, $20,000.

FINANCIAL.

Are You Going to Incorporate? Tel. 1243 Cortlandt.
If so, send two-cent stamp to the LAWYERS' INCORPORATION CO., 149 Broadway, for blank forms—charters—waivers of notice—reports, and a synopsis of the laws of NEW JERSEY, WEST VIRGINIA, and DELAWARE, which will be furnished at once on application.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 3	311,263
To date this year	50,265,093
Corresponding date last year	77,575,488

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 3	$1,511,000
To date this year	$230,534,870
Corresponding date last year	$422,447,030

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2¼ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Manhattan	½
Am. Malt. pf	1	Met. Street Ry	2
Am. Steel & Wire	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅞
Am. S. & W. pf	¾	National Steel	½
Am. Tin Plate	1	National Tube	1¼
At. T. & S. F. pf	½	N. J. Central	1⅝
B'klyn R. T.	⅛	N. Y. Central	⅛
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Pennsylvania	½
Chi. Term. T. pf	½	Rep. Steel	¾
Cleve., L. & W.	1	Rep. Steel pf	1
Federal Steel pf	¾	St. Paul & Duluth	6
Ft. W. & R. G.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Glucose Sugar	½	Third Avenue	½
Int. Paper	½	Union Bag & Paper	1½
Long Island	1½	Un. B. & P. pf	4
Louis. & Nash.	½	Wis. Central	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	General Electric	½
Am. Linseed pf	⅝	Hocking Valley	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	K. C., P. & G.	⅞
B., R. & P.	4	Laclede Gas	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	1¼	Minn. & St. L.	½
		M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	2	N. Y., Ont. & West.	⅝
Del., L. & W.	1	St. L. S. W. pf	½
Den. & R. G. pf	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf	⅞
Erie 1st pf	½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Erie 1st con. 7s	1	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1
Kan. & Mich. 4s	1	St. P. & No. Pac. 6s	1
Lehigh & N. Y. 1st	1¼		
Long Isl. unified 4s	2		

Bonds Declined.

Det., M. & T. 7s	1	L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	2		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Commission house business has not increased, public apathy seeming each day to become more and more evident. Professional speculators meanwhile seem themselves inclined to play no very big games.

What goes on in Sugar Trust affairs cuts more figure on the Stock Exchange than does anything else. That an exceptionally powerful financial interest is at work in that stock shows in various ways. Agencies doing most effective work in the recent rise of the stock seemed yesterday engaged in equally ardent efforts to knock quotations down—a fact giving basis for a theory that the stock was being made to look unattractive so as to induce an extension of the short interest, which has already become big, which has at times recently seemed even to be unwieldy. That something much out of the ordinary has taken place, or is taking place, in Sugar Trust affairs, seems a matter of certainty.

***

Next to the Sugar Trust situation what more than anything else commands Wall Street attention shows in the iron and steel group of stocks. Inside selling was apparent yesterday in some of these shares, and it was selling of a character which seemed chiefly to aim at letting go of as much stock as possible without breaking quotations—an exhibit in marked contrast with the recent hurrah style of bearishness prevalent in that quarter. Both preferred and common stocks seemed to be for sale in three or four of the iron and steel stocks, not selling for effect, but selling which seemed rather to indicate preliminaries in a new adverse campaign. Wall Street has not in many a day been so uncertain as to conditions in any business connection as at present it is mixed over iron and steel trade aspects.

Reports that a number of steel mills recently shut down have reopened, or are about to reopen, are not officially confirmed to anything like the extent announced in Wall Street dispatches from the West.

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Professional worriers, giving much voiceful attention to money market conditions, seem to be unwarrantably agitated over what are likely to be the effects of current gold exports. Practically every banker of consequence in the New York Stock Exchange district is emphatic in expressing the opinion that easy money is here to stay, and generally such authorities agree that our consignments of gold to Europe represent merely the making of international loans wherein the United States figures as of new, stalwart international importance—gold export transactions certifying to the superiority of our country's position as the creditor Nation of the world.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Wall Street was very much surprised yesterday when, shortly before noon, official announcement was made from the offices of Missouri Pacific that no meeting of the Directors of the company would be held that day. Only the day previous Russell Sage had authorized the statement that a meeting of the Directors of the company would certainly be held on Thursday and that just as certainly the Rockefeller interests, which have lately been large purchasers of Missouri Pacific shares, would be given representation on the board.

At the office of the company the statement was made that no meeting was held for the reason that none had been called. As the Street understands it, however, the meeting announced by Mr. Sage for yesterday was simply an adjournment from the Monday meeting, to take up unfinished business, and no further or formal notice was required. Questioned on this point, officials at the company's offices said they had nothing to say, nor would they say whether or not a meeting would be held to-day, as in the late afternoon was reported as probable.

The opinion is that the original intention was to hold a meeting yesterday, but that for special purposes it was called off. In any event, when the announcement was made yesterday that there would be no meeting, the stock broke from 59 to 57⅝, later rallying to 58¼, a net loss for the day of one-eighth.

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In this connection it is pointed to as significant that during the last few days Vice President Warner and General Manager Russel Harding of the company have been in conference with President Gould and officials of other Southwestern systems, with the result, it is said, that a complete understanding has been arrived at in respect to the harmonious workings of all the Southwestern systems, in which are included Missouri, Kansas and Texas, already controlled by the Rockefellers, and Texas Pacific, whose shares are understood to have been bought largely by the Rockefellers.

GOLD EXPORTS AND MONEY.

According to banking authorities, it is not probable that any further shipments of gold will be made to Europe this week, for the reason that there are no direct French steamers until Thursday next, while shipments to London at the present rate of exchange are said to be out of the question. Some banking houses aver, indeed, that not as much gold may go out on the present movement as seems to be generally believed.

Yesterday's exchange market was inactive and little inquiry was reported.

There is some speculation as to why the National City Bank at the last moment decided not to ship yesterday the additional $500,000 which it held in readiness, and there were reports on the Street, which could not be confirmed at the bank, that this gold might go out on Saturday.

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Call money continued easy yesterday, many loans being made as low as 1½ per cent., while the quoted rates for time money fell lower, a 3 per cent. rate ruling for sixty to ninety days. This rate had been privately allowed for some days past, but the quotation was not recognized or admitted until yesterday.

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Instead of a shipment of $500,000 to Porto Rico, as had been previously announced, there was sent out yesterday an even million in gold, paper, and small coins. This makes a total of $1,500,000 of the $3,000,000 required to retire Porto Rican special coins.

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

When the anouncement was made yesterday by American Steel and Wire officials of the intention of the management to reopen some of the mills recently closed, the conclusion was immediately jumped to by some more or less unsophisticated individuals in the Street that a decided and immediate upward movement in the stock would follow. Those people, however, who were of that opinion were clearly in the minority, for when the day's business was concluded it was seen that only a fractional advance had been scored in each of the issues, the common appreciating ⅜ on sales of 10,000 shares, and the preferred ⅝ on sales of 5,900 shares.

But to observers of the situation this was not surprising. As a matter of fact the Street has for some time been expecting an announcement telling of the reopening of the recently closed mills; and there are some people who are cruel enough even to hint that the announcement is but another step in the stock-jobbing plans of insiders in the company, and that the reopening of the mills has been no more determined by actual business conditions than was the sudden closing. It was remarked as curious, too, in some parts of the Street, that the change in the condition of the company—stated a few days ago to be so serious—has come about so suddenly. This skepticism, and the absence of any inside buying, such as it is said might ordinarily be expected, may in a measure have accounted for the failure of the stocks to go higher than they did.

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The other issues in the steel and iron group showed better strength. Among the advances scored were: Tennessee Coal and Iron 1, American Tin Plate 1, Federal Steel, common, ⅝, preferred, ¾; National Steel ½, National Tube 1¼, Republic Iron and Steel, common, ¾, preferred, 1½.

ROCK ISLAND'S POSITION.

Rock Island was well bought yesterday by inside interests, who say that the report of March earnings, to be published in a day or two, will make a very favorable showing. Boston also was a good buyer of the stock.

It is authoritatively stated that the company will show, for the year ended March 31, a full 9 per cent. earned on the stock. Inasmuch as there is a cash surplus of between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000, it is believed in some parts of the Street that the talk of an extra or increased dividend is not altogether foundationless.

HOW THE ANTHRACITES FARED.

With the exception of Jersey Central, the anthracite coal stocks were sold yesterday because of the expressed intention of the independent operators to assist the proposed independent coal road in every possible way. Weakness was, in addition, induced in Lackawanna by the publication of the statement of earnings for the quarter ended March 31, which showed a deficit of $31,420 as compared with a small surplus for the same period in the preceding year. The loss of that stock was a full point on a sale of 100 shares.

Erie first preferred lost ½, and the second preferred ¼, while Reading common declined ¼ and the first preferred ⅜.

Jersey Central was noticeably strong, appreciating 1⅜ points on sales of 580 shares, though there was no news to explain the rise.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL BONDS.

Some few days ago there appeared in these columns a paragraph in relation to American Cotton Oil bonds, in the course of which it was said—referring to the opportunity offered to holders for the extension of their bonds—that "those who do not have their bonds extended will have their Nov. 1 coupons, as well as those of Aug. 1, paid on Aug. 1. This is incorrect. The fact is that the August and November coupons will not be paid on Aug. 1, to those only who have their bonds extended. To those who do not have their bonds extended, the November coupon will be paid upon its expressed maturity date.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Baltimore and Ohio stocks were bought yesterday by Baltimore interests said to be close to the management of the company. For some time past there has been a quiet absorption of the preferred stock, the understanding being that shortly it is to be retired on a basis approximating its par value.

SUGAR GOES DOWN.

Sugar Trust common stock furnished one-fifth of the market's trading yesterday, about 60,000 shares changing hands at a net decline of 1⅞ points. During the day the next dividend on the stock was offered at 1 per cent., which would be a reduction of one-half of 1 per cent. as compared with the last dividend. One purchase of the dividend at the figure offered, on 1,000 shares, was reported.

ST. PAUL AND BURLINGTON.

Boston was a buyer of the Grangers yesterday, particularly of Burlington and St. Paul. Burlington advanced ⅝ on reports of excellent business conditions, while St. Paul bettered itself ⅜ on the good earnings report of the company. For the fourth week of April earnings totalled $977,950, an increase of $102,230 as compared with the same week a year ago, while for the month the total earnings were $3,264,100, and the increase $347,700.

UNION PACIFIC DIVIDEND.

Union Pacific yesterday received better support than for some time past on the semi-official assurance that at the next dividend meeting the common stock be placed on a permanent 3 per cent. basis at the least. One of the news agencies yesterday quoted an official of the company as saying that 4 per cent. was assured.

LOCAL TRACTIONS STRONG.

The local traction stocks were stronger yesterday on statements by officials of the various companies that assurance had been given by authorities on corporation law that the Ford franchise tax law could not stand. Brooklyn Rapid Transit advanced ⅞, Manhattan ½, Metropolitan 2, and Third Avenue ½.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S GAIN.

New York Central and the Vanderbilt stocks generally were stronger yesterday on the reported settlement of the strike. Central rose ⅞ on sales of 2,500 shares.

FEW FAILURES IN APRIL.

Whatever conditions in some particular trades may be, it is apparent, from an article on business failures which Bradstreet's will to-morrow publish, that the general business of the country is in a sound and safe and prosperous condition. Touching on the matter of failures, Bradstreet's in its review to-morrow will say:

"Business failures in April were not only fewer than in any corresponding month for a number of years past, but they were 13 per cent. smaller in number than in March, and were, in fact, the lightest recorded in any month since September last year, when business embarrassments and liabilities were the smallest reported in any single month for at least seven years past. Liabilities showed even a larger shrinkage from the preceding month of March than did failures themselves, the decrease being nearly 21 per cent. but, compared with April a year ago, the falling off is only a fractional one, this being due mainly to the occurrence of a few large failures in New York City and Boston, none of which, however, was significant of any particular change or tendency in the general course of business. The number, assets, and liabilities of failing traders during the month of April were, with comparisons, as follows:

	Number.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1900	706	$2,592,567	$7,214,787
1899	886	3,336,167	7,422,176
1898	1,053	6,411,107	14,521,937
1897	930	10,840,746	17,847,990
1896	1,050	8,271,945	14,020,714
1895	1,086	7,473,377	13,665,756
1894	953	6,987,540	12,288,894
1893	903	21,169,177	37,209,473

"When comparisons are made with the corresponding month in previous years, the really favorable side can be best appreciated. For instance, the liabilities in April, 1899, were only about one-half what they were in 1898, 1896, or 1895, and were less than one-fifth as large as they were in April of the panic year, 1893. An even greater proportionate decline is shown in the volume of assets, this being a feature frequently calling for attention of late, and one not entirely favorable, as may be judged by the fact that the percentage of assets to liabilities, or, in other words, the salvage in April, 1900, was only 36 per cent., whereas a year ago it was 45 per cent., and in April, 1896, was fully 55 per cent.

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"The number of failures in every section of the country is smaller than in April a year ago, the falling off being most manifest in States which a year ago had not yet begun to feel the full measure of prosperity which had already reached other portions of the country. For instance, failures in New England were 28 per cent. smaller in number in April this year than they were a year ago. They were 14 per cent. less in the Middle States and 15 per cent. less in the Central West. In the Northwest there is practically no change to be noted in number, and this section, it will be recalled, was among the first to feel the favorable influence of recent years' trade prosperity. The decrease in number of failures in the South is nearly 15 per cent., while the falling of in the Pacific Coast States is 22 per cent. In the Territories there are only about one-fourth as many failures as there were in April a year ago. A similar, though less marked, falling off in the volume of liabilities, and therefore of assets, is noted in every section except the Middle States, where, owing, as above intimated, to a few large failures in New York City, the aggregate of liabilities and of assets is rather larger than in April a year ago. With this exception, however, the tendency of failure liabilities, as of failures, continues apparently steadily toward a minimum."

STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBERSHIPS.

The Stock Exchange seat which recently sold for $42,000, the record price, was purchased by Howard F. Whitney, a son of Henry N. Whitney of the Stock Exchange firm of Kissam, Whitney & Co., 17 Broad Street. The seller was Thomas H. Towar, who joined the Exchange on Sept. 28, 1864. Howard F. Whitney will not enter his father's firm, according to the present plan, or form another co-partnership, but will execute orders for Kissam, Whitney & Co., as well as for others.

It is understood that another seat was also sold at the top-notch price of $42,000 a day or two before Mr. Whitney bought his, but the names of the purchaser and seller were not learned yesterday.

W. S. Alley, who failed in 1897, has met all his obligations, and was restored yesterday to membership in the Stock Exchange.

MONEY FOR PORTO RICO.

There was the usual crowd of lookers-on about the Pine Street entrance to the Sub-Treasury yesterday morning, when another million dollars of Government money was taken out for shipment to Porto Rico on the transport Crook. The amount included gold, paper currency, silver, and minor coins, and was packed in kegs, which were loaded in three trucks, while a file of twelve regular army enlisted men from Governors Island, in charge of two commissioned officers, stood on guard. As the trucks and the soldiers passed down Broad Street the crowd of curbstone brokers gave them three hearty cheers.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

New fast freight service introduced by the Wheeling and Lake Erie between Cleveland, Wheeling, and Toledo.

Pittsburg dispatches stating that the American Steel Hoop Company and the Republic Iron and Steel Company have formed the Union Ore Company and secured a lease on forty acres of the best ore land in the vicinity of Virginia, Minn.

Statement that the duties derived from the importation of sugars at this port during the month of April aggregated $6,500,000, an increase of $2,000,000 as compared with the previous month.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the American Railway Company to be held on May 31, to vote upon the exchange of the $25,000,000 stock, on which 15 per cent. is paid in, for new full-paid stock, in the ratio of twenty shares of old for three shares of new.

Absorption of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Company by the Chesapeake Steamship Company of Baltimore, an increase in the latter's capital stock from $350,000 to $600,000.

Assessment of $5 per share called on American Asphalt Company's stock, payable June 14.

London advices that the silver market is hardening under buying for Indian account.

Statement that the Central Railroad of New Jersey has decided to extend the $11,500,000 of Lehigh and Wilkesbarre 7 per cent. bonds maturing on June 1, for ten years, at 4½ per cent.

Incorporation at Trenton of the National Asphalt Company, to mine and deal in asphalt and cement, with a capitalization of $15,000,000, of which $5,000,000 is preferred stock, bearing 6 per cent. cumulative dividend.

Wages of 5,000 employes of the Standard Oil Company in Williamsburg, Greenpoint, and Long Island City, advanced from 5 to 15 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 1½@2¼ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four and five months, and 3½@4 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $188,835,716; balances, $13,991,951; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,255,400.

Money on call in London, 4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was very dull. Nominal rates were $4

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Conditions in the market for outside securities yesterday were again very unsatisfactory. In nearly every section of the market a number of selling orders appeared and further declines resulted. Notwithstanding this there was little unfavorable news and special reasons for the declines that occurred did not seem to be forthcoming. Even in some issues which, of late, have been watched with particular interest on account of the firmness which they showed, yesterday sold off sharply and recovered but little from the lowest prices of the day. The actual amount of selling was not large, but the disposition to purchase stocks was so small that even a few offerings were sufficient to lead to rather serious declines. Some stocks continued strong and a few even succeeded in ending the day at substantial advances over Wednesday's prices, but these were entirely exceptional. In spite of these conditions, however, there seems to be a fair demand for certain classes of securities traded in in the outside market. Brokers dealing in outside gas and traction bonds report that within the last few days there has been considerable buying of these issues.

STANDARD OIL was again a prominent feature of the market and one of the few stocks that closed higher than on the previous day. Within the last three days this stock has been exceedingly active and in that time in the neighborhood of 2,000 shares of the stock have changed hands. Yesterday it sold up to 545 and between that figure and 540, at which the earlier sales of the day were made, several hundred share lots of the stock changed hands. The buying seems to be predicated on the very large dividends that are generally expected on the stock during the present year, though just what the amount of these will be seems entirely a matter of conjecture.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of several hundred shares between 88 and 88⅝. On the execution of market orders early in the day the stock touched the lower figure mentioned, but soon rallied fractionally and remained much firmer during the rest of the session. The closing bid of 88½ showed a fractional net loss.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was weak and dull. Just at the close it sold as low as 10 and ended the day with a net loss of half a point.

SEABOARD AIR LINE stock and bonds were traded in yesterday for the first time. There were further sales of small amounts of the subscription and these ended the day with a fractional net gain. The bonds sold at 85 and the preferred stock at 34. There was no trading in the common stock.

OTIS ELEVATOR common was strong and showed a substantial net gain for the day, made the more prominent by reason of the rather weak tone of the general list. It sold at 30¾ and closed at 30⅞ bid, a net gain of 1⅜ points.

AMERICAN WOOLEN common was quiet and somewhat firmer than on the previous day. It closed at 18¾ bid. The stock was favorably affected by official denial of published rumors to the effect that the company's affairs were in a very unsatisfactory condition and by the statement that the company's earnings were enough to pay the regular preferred dividend and leave a balance available for dividends on the common stock.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was weak. The common stock was offered at 6⅜, with 6⅝ bid, while the preferred stock was offered at 26½, without a bid.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS was not in good demand, and both the common and preferred stock ended the day with substantial net losses. The preferred stock, which closed on Wednesday at 72 bid, was yesterday, at the close, after trading in several hundred shares, offered at 69¾, without a bid, while St. Louis Transit suffered a net loss of 1½ points, closing at 20 bid.

STORAGE POWER was strong, and advanced a full point to 15 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¾	4
New Amsterdam	27	28½
New Amsterdam pf	49	52
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	98

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	....	27
American Agri. Chem. pf	74½	75½
American Bicycle	10	11
American Bicycle pf	39⅞	41
American Bicycle bonds	....	86
American Chicle	55	65
American Chicle pf	77	80
American Woolen	16⅛	17
American Woolen pf	74½	76
Cast-Iron Pipe	5⅝	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	44¾	45½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip	11½	13
Distilling Company of America	6⅜	6⅝
Distilling Company of America pf	25	26½
Electric Boat	....	24
Electric Boat pf	....	45
Havana Commercial	15½	17
Havana Commercial pf	57	58
International Power	29	30
International Pump	19	20¼
International Pump pf	65	66½
National Enameling & Stamping	24	24½
National Enameling & Stamp pf	80	84
National Gramophone	48	51
National Salt	45	46½
National Salt pf	74½	76
Otis Elevator	30⅞	31
Otis Elevator pf	87½	88½
Royal Baking Powder pf	89½	90½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	26	27½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	75	80
Sloss-Sheffield	25	27
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex. div	64	67
Standard Oil of New Jersey	543	545
United States Flour Milling pf	....	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	¼

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	88½	89
American Air Power	30	35
Arizona Lead	15¾	16¼
Asphalt Company of America	6⅞	7⅛
British Columbia Copper	11⅛	12
California Copper	1½	2¾
Central Foundry	15	17
Central Fireworks pf	35	60
Chicago & Alton sub	106	106½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	22	32
Electric Vehicle pf	77	81
Electro-Pneumatic	3⅜	3½
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	30
General Carriage	10	10½
Illinois Transportation	1¾	1⅞
*Markeen Copper	5	6⅛
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	15½	16⅜
Mexican 5s	99	99½
New England Transportation	5½	5⅞
New York Transportation	9	9½
†Panuco Basin	7	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	28
St. Louis Tunnel	20	21
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	120	120½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	85	..
Seaboard Air Line common	12	12½
Seaboard Air Line pf	34	35
Storage Power	15	16
Superior & Boston Copper	..	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13½	15
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A. 2d ass. paid	5½	..
Trust Company of America	209	214
Union Copper	7¼	8
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	87	87½
United Railways of St. Louis pf	....	69½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	17¼	17⅝
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	....	90
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	92	93
Western Union 4s	104¾	105¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.
†Selling cents per share. Par value, $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	....
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	226	228
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	82¼	83
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas 2d	98	99½
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	..	19
Nassau Electric 4s	92	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf	..	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	215
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113¼	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29½	31

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	68½	70
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	..	33
Denver Gas 5s	69	71
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103

	Bid.	Asked.
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18	19
New England Gas & Coke bonds	68⅝	68⅞
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud., L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	35	37
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	30	32
Standard Gas, New York	100	116
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	....	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	97	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	..

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	25
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	89
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111½	113
Hoboken Ferry	68	69½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6½	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	35	39
Cramps' Shipyard	72	75
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	118	122
Lorillard Company pf	100	102
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	119	123
Standard Coupler	33	37
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	48	52
Union Typewriter	27	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf., ex div	110	112

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel	104	108
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Retsof	30	..
Retsof bonds	80	85
Southern Light and Traction	31	35

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	1,673	1,673	1,666
4th week April	$221,700	$215,500	$199,400
Month	759,000	744,100	628,600
From July 1	8,197,600	7,536,300	.....

HOCKING VALLEY—

Mileage	346	346	346
4th week April	90,336	55,054	.....
Month	367,500	229,391	.....
From July 1	3,563,369	2,328,865	.....

IOWA CENTRAL—

Mileage	546	509	509
4th week April	56,556	55,185	50,564
Month	167,379	156,411	140,432
From July 1	1,962,330	1,782,063	.....

ST. PAUL—

Mileage	6,376	6,154	6,154
4th week April	977,950	875,717	847,769
Month	3,264,102	2,910,398	2,585,542
From July 1	31,029,003	28,770,973	.....

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—

Mileage	247	247	247
4th week April			
W. & L. E. Div.	40,499	40,150	39,378
Mileage	210	210	210
C., C. & S. Div.	17,129	16,531	.....
Total	63,628	56,681	.....
Month April:			
W. & L. E. Div.	155,173	128,329	125,045
C., C. & S. Div.	41,367	38,395	.....
Total	216,840	186,724	.....
From July to April 30:			
W. & L. E. Div.	1,594,031	1,263,195	.....
C., C. & S. D., (Aug. 14)	582,818	511,489	.....
Total	2,176,849	1,774,684	.....

BOSTON & ALBANY for the quarter ended March 31—

Gross earnings	2,210,195	2,139,549	2,123,080
Op. expenses	1,695,300	1,458,914	1,321,868
Net earnings	514,895	690,635	801,212
Taxes	31,946	25,585	133,687
Balance	482,948	655,030	677,545
Dividends	500,000	500,000	500,000
Deficit	17,052	*55,050	*167,545
Gross, 9 months	7,484,175	6,905,666	7,022,046
Net, 9 months	2,692,054	2,610,721	2,441,022
Balance, 9 months	231,066	370,000	†73,259

*Surplus. †Deficit.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for March—

Gross earnings	1,046,099	1,007,482	1,002,789
Op. expenses	742,812	701,121	700,769
Net earnings	303,787	306,361	302,027
Gross, 9 months	9,904,433	8,966,583	8,918,298
Net, 9 months	3,212,826	2,967,022	3,023,995

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN for the quarter ended March 31—

Gross earnings	1,441,934	1,489,389	1,422,396
Op. expenses	865,551	865,503	917,370
Net earnings	576,083	623,886	504,826
Charges	607,504	619,249	619,248
Deficit	31,420	*4,807	114,422

*Surplus.

SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON & NEW YORK for the quarter ended March 31—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	192,162	176,238	15,924
Op. expenses	106,000	85,655	20,345
Net earnings	86,162	80,583	5,579
Charges	44,905	44,905	.....
Surplus	41,257	35,678	5,379

MICHIGAN CENTRAL for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Mileage	1,644	1,658	1,658
Gross earnings:			
Freight	11,000,685	9,939,533	9,450,159
Passenger	3,690,025	3,215,296	3,358,159
Mail	419,716	429,825	
Express	429,784	414,065	885,523
Miscellaneous	56,853	47,410	
Total gross	15,596,062	14,046,149	13,697,281
Operating expenses:			
Maint. way	2,334,994	1,973,066	2,008,318
Maint. equip.	2,161,334	1,518,437	1,440,946
Trans.	6,784,163	6,344,579	6,151,679
General	426,693	408,069	330,317
Total expenses	12,064,117	10,545,972	10,249,510
Net earnings	3,499,946	3,500,177	3,447,728
Prop. exp. to gross	77⅜	75⅛	74⅞
Int. and rentals	2,414,285	2,419,035	2,415,204
Balance	1,085,661	1,080,242	1,032,704
Due Can. South.	300,574	300,667	282,402
Net from traffic	785,087	779,575	750,302
Other income	44,679	44,679	44,619
Total income	829,765	824,254	794,921
Dividends	749,529	749,529	749,520
Construction	75,726	70,000	.....
Surplus	4,919	4,734	45,401

RIO GRANDE WESTERN for March—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	342,986	280,075	254,492
Op. expenses	222,617	162,393	151,707
Net earnings	120,369	117,682	102,785
Gross, 9 months	3,309,056	2,462,545	2,495,025
Net, 9 months	1,358,041	931,704	938,026

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for March—

Gross earnings	471,780	469,746	420,072
Op. expenses	324,419	316,236	362,050
Net earnings	147,361	153,521	58,022
Improvements	17,045	17,434	.....
Surplus	130,117	136,087	.....
Gross, 9 months	4,647,035	4,599,021	4,233,194
Net, 9 months	1,706,648	1,515,107	1,121,129
Surplus, 9 months	1,496,762	1,389,792	.....

The company, in addition to the above net earnings, has realized from the sale of second-hand material $125,000, which does not appear in the above figures, and which will offset, to a large extent, the purchase of new locomotives, &c., in expectation of a heavy freight traffic this Fall.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$145,230,972
Gold	79,295,974
Silver	9,712,488
United States notes	12,188,013
Treasury notes of 1890	725,749
National bank notes	5,242,684
Total receipts this day	1,626,847
Total receipts this month	4,508,965
Total receipts this year	476,896,028
Total expenditures this day	1,970,080
Total expenditures this month	5,975,000
Total expenditures this year	419,841,973
Deposits in National banks	111,159,404
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	373,672
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	893,199
Customs	683,678
Miscellaneous	50,069

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS—DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$226,465,779
Silver dollars	413,369,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,882,501
Silver bullion of 1890	72,440,499
United States notes	7,470,000
Total	$729,627,779

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$226,465,779
Silver certificates outstanding	413,369,000
Treasury notes outstanding	82,323,000
Currency certificates outstanding	7,470,000
Total	$729,627,779

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$50,695,714
Gold certificates	28,600,260
Silver coin and bullion	3,108,195
Silver certificates	6,004,293
United States notes	12,188,013
Other assets	12,002,343
Total in Treasury	$112,598,821
Deposits in National banks	111,159,404
Total	$223,758,226
Current liabilities	78,527,253
Available cash balances	145,230,972

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in April showed increases:

Denver and Rio Grande	$16,200
Hocking Valley	35,282
Iowa Central	1,371
St. Paul	102,233
Wheeling and Lake Erie	6,349
Cleveland, Canton and So. Div	598
Total increase, 6 roads	$162,033
Increase previously reported	4,941
Total increase, 7 roads	$166,974
Decrease previously reported	3,531
Net increase	$163,443

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, May 3, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	17⅛	5,291	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16½	17⅛	16½	17	+ ⅛
66	66½	1,855	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	65¾	66½	65¾	66	+ ⅞
35	35¼	810	American Cotton Oil	35⅛	35⅝	35	35	−1
95	97	191	Am. Cotton Oil pf	95¾	96¾	95¼	95¾	+ ¼
46⅝	46¾	200	American Ice Co	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛	46⅜	....
12½	12¾	25	American Linseed Co.	12½	12½	12½	12½	....
56	56¼	200	Am. Linseed Co. pf	56¼	56¾	56¼	56½	− ⅝
22	23	300	Am. Malt. Co. pf	22	22½	22	22½	+1
36⅞	37	727	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36⅝	37⅛	36⅜	36⅞	− ⅛
88½	88⅝	820	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	89	89	88¼	88½	− ⅞
24¾	25¼	2,180	Am. Steel Hoop Co	24½	25⅛	24	25⅛	+ ⅛
72½	73	200	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	72⅞	73	72⅞	73	....
39⅜	39⅞	10,269	Am. Steel & Wire	39	40¼	39	39⅝	+ ⅛
77⅛	77⅜	5,780	Am. Steel & Wire pf	77	77⅞	76¼	77⅛	+ ⅜
114½	114⅝	60,225	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115½	117	113¾	114⅞	−1⅝
26¼	26½	1,280	American Tin Plate	25	26½	25	26	+1
77½	78	200	Am. Tin Plate pf	77½	77⅞	77½	77½	− ⅜
103	103½	3,170	American Tobacco	103	103⅝	102⅝	103	....
44½	44¾	430	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44½	44¾	44½	44⅝	....
25¾	26	5,550	At., T. & S. F.	25¾	26	25½	25⅞	− ⅛
69½	70¼	9,470	At., T. & S. F. pf.	69½	70¼	69½	70¼	+ ½
82⅞	82⅞	2,336	Baltimore & Ohio	83	83¼	82⅝	82⅝	− ⅜
⅞	1	7,780	Balt. & Ohio, rights	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
83¾	83⅞	1,300	Balt. & Ohio pf.	82⅞	83⅝	83	83½	+ ⅛
72⅞	73⅛	7,930	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72¾	73⅝	72	73⅛	+ ⅞
8	8¼	220	Brunswick City	8	8	8	8	− ⅛
61	65	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	61	61	61	61	−4
29⅜	29½	1,108	Chesapeake & Ohio	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	− ⅛
125½	125⅞	6,410	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125¼	125⅞	125⅜	125⅞	+ ⅝
104½	106	343	Chicago & East. Ill.	104¼	106	104	104½	− ⅛
13¾	13⅞	230	Chicago Great West.	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	− ⅛
23¼	26	110	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	25	25	25	25	− ½
55	57	100	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	55	55	55	55	....
118¼	118⅝	5,025	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	118½	118⅝	118¼	118⅝	+ ⅝
108	108¼	1,970	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108	108¼	107⅝	108	+ ⅝
12¼	13	300	Chicago Term. Trans.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½	+ ¼
36½	37½	800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36¾	36¾	36½	36½	+ ¼
60¾	61¼	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	60¾	60¾	60⅝	60⅝	+ ¼
25	28	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	28	28	28	28	+1
39⅜	40	1,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	40	40	39½	40	....
12¾	12¼	200	Colorado Midland	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
29½	30	300	Colorado Midland pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
6	6⅛	100	Colorado Southern	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛	+ ⅛
16¾	17	200	Col. & H. C. & I.	17	17	17	17	....
183½	185	300	Consolidated Gas	184½	184½	184	184	−2
29¾	30¼	2,053	Continental Tobac. Co.	29¾	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
80⅝	81¼	300	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	81	81	81	81	− ¼
114	115	620	Delaware & Hudson	114⅝	114⅝	114½	114½	....
176	177	100	Del., Lack. & West.	177	177	177	177	−1
18⅞	19	1,625	Denver & R. G.	19	19	18½	18⅝	− ⅛
68¼	68½	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¼	− ⅛
16	16¼	400	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	16	16	16	16	+ ¼
12½	12⅞	600	Erie	12½	12½	12½	12½	....
38¼	38¾	310	Erie 1st pf	38⅞	38⅞	38¾	38½	− ⅛
19	19¼	100	Erie 2d pf.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	− ⅛
40¾	40¾	5,625	Federal Steel	41	41	40	40¼	+ ⅛
69	69	440	Federal Steel pf	69¾	69	68¾	69	+ ⅛
18	18⅛	100	Ft. Worth & R. G.	18	18	18	18	+1
136¼	136½	568	General Electric	136½	136½	136	136	....
50½	50¾	210	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50¾	50¾	50½	50½	+ ½
38¼	38¾	370	Hocking Valley	39¼	39¼	38½	38½	−1⅛
66⅜	66⅝	925	Hocking Valley pf.	66⅞	66⅞	66⅜	66⅜	− ⅞
23½	24	1,200	International Paper	24	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
64½	65	220	International Paper pf.	64½	64¾	64½	64¾	− ⅛
17½	18	100	K.C.,P. & G.,full as.pd.	17½	17¾	17¼	17¾	− ⅛
70½	70¾	200	Laclede Gas	70½	70½	70	70	....
29⅞	30	450	Lake Erie & West	29⅞	30	29⅞	30	....
95	96	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	95	95	95	95	− ⅛
84	85	4,430	Long Island	84	85	82	83½	+1⅛
81½	82	2,710	Louisville & Nashville	81½	82	81⅜	82	+ ½
93	93½	3,780	Manhattan Elevated	93	93½	93	93¼	+ ½
154	156	4,435	Met. Street Railway	154	156	154	155	+2
13½	14	500	Mexican Central	13½	13½	13¼	13½	− ¼
3⅞	4	100	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
63	63	100	Minn. & St. Louis	63	63	63	63	− ⅛
94⅞	95½	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	− ⅛
25	25⅞	700	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	25	25⅞	25	25⅞	+ ⅛
95	96	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	96	96	95	95½	− ⅛
34⅜	34¾	710	M., Kan. & Texas pf.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅛
58½	59	26,050	Missouri Pacific	58½	59	57⅝	58¼	− ⅛
189	189	115	Morris & Essex	189	189	189	189	....
32⅜	32⅝	10	National Biscuit Co.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	....
21⅞	22	200	National Lead Co.	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
103⅜	103⅝	163	National Lead Co. pf.	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	+ ⅛
32⅛	32⅜	1,420	National Steel	32⅛	32⅜	32	32½	+ ⅛
88	88½	600	National Steel pf.	88	88½	88	88¼	+ ⅛
49	50	1,768	National Tube	49	49¼	49	50	+ ⅛
90	90¼	720	National Tube pf.	90	90¼	90	90	....
118½	119⅜	585	New Jersey Central	118½	119⅜	118½	119⅜	+ ⅛
134½	134⅝	2,565	New York Central	134½	134⅝	134½	134½	+ ⅛
12⅝	12⅝	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	....
21½	21½	21	N. Y., N. H. & H.	212½	212½	212½	212½	....
22¼	22¼	4,090	N. Y., Ont. & West	22¼	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	− ⅛
37¼	37⅜	2,420	Norfolk & Western	37¼	37⅜	37	37¼	....
79½	79½	210	Norfolk & West. pf.	79½	79½	79¼	79¼	− ⅛
57⅝	58⅛	4,925	Northern Pacific	57⅝	58⅛	57¼	57½	+ ⅛
75	75¼	650	Northern Pacific pf.	75	75¼	75	75¼	....
32½	32½	300	Pacific Mail	32½	32½	32½	32½	− ⅛
133⅜	134	4,474	Pennsylvania R. R.	133⅜	134	133⅜	133⅜	− ⅛
103½	104	1,685	People's Gas, Chicago	103½	104	103½	103⅝	+ ⅛
7	7	100	Peoria & Eastern	7	7	7	7	....
25½	25⅝	100	Père Marquette	25½	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
81	81	50	Pressed Steel Car pf.	81	81	81	81	....
18⅝	18⅝	500	Reading	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼	− ⅛
58½	58⅞	16

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fine Dwelling in East Seventy-second Street Sold—Orphan Asylum Lots at Auction—Other Dealings.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension, 35 East Seventy-second Street, 22 by 100, for about $75,000. The purchaser's name is withheld.

Alonzo B. Kight is the buyer of the seven-story building at the southeast corner of Beekman and Pearl Streets, sold by William F. Havemeyer. In part payment, Mr. Kight gives a plot of about 18½ lots on Brook and Webster Avenues and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 459 by 149 by 449 by 60.

George R. Read has sold for the New York Infant Asylum to Lowenfeld & Prager the three-story building 139 Second Avenue, 23.4 by 119.7.

J. Arthur Fischer has sold for a Dr. Kalish to Francis Schiffmayer the three-story brick and brownstone-front dwelling 227 West Thirty-sixth Street, 18.9 by 98.9.

J. D. Karst has bought from Alfred Van Buren the five-story flat 246 West Fifty-first Street.

Piser Brothers have bought 59 Norfolk Street, a two-story frame building, on lot 26 by 150, for $23,000.

The Barney-Sheldon syndicate has decided to offer at auction the remaining lots in the Orphan Asylum block. These include the plot, 100.5 by 100, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street; the adjoining lot on the avenue, next to the Union Club's new site; two lots on the south side of Fifty-second Street, adjoining the Fifth Avenue corner plot, and one lot on Fifty-second Street, at the extreme easterly end of the property, 75 feet west of Madison Avenue. Bryan L. Kennelly will be the auctioneer, and the sale is announced for May 16. Mr. Kennelly, whose offices for many years have been at 66 Liberty Street, has moved to the first floor of 7 Pine Street—the building owned by W. K. Aston, which will in the future be known as the Kennelly Building.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

208 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 118.9 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 18.9 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Francis C. Beatty..... 18,000

By William M. Ryan.

104 Seventh Avenue, west side, 53 feet north of Sixteenth Street, 26 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear; foreclosure sale to George R. Read..... 24,100

219 West Sixty-second Street, north side, 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Daniel B. Childs..... 16,500

422 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 250 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; public auction sale, to Louis Steinfelder..... 6,300

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

12 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 219 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 22 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Austin B. Fletcher, as trustee..... 18,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

298 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 88 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Alfred F. Bertin..... 10,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

59 and 61 Wall Street, southeast corner of Hanover Street, 57.8 by 127.3 and irregular, six-story stone-front building; partition sale, to Walter S. Schutz and W. J. Duane, representing interested parties..... 875,000

178 to 484 Cherry Street, north side, 21 feet west of Corlears Street, 83.8 by 50, three six-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Abraham Eydenberg..... 20,565

148 East Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of First Avenue, 18.8 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Francis L. Wandell, as trustee..... 5,000

By Strong & Ireland.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Broadway, 50 by 99.11, two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Lambert Suydam..... 27,058

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 31 and 33 North Moore Street, north side, 162 feet west of Varick Street, 54 by 87 and irregular, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $54,271; subject to another mortgage for $75,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman referee, 114 Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 61 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 17.6 by 85, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,805.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward M. Burghard, referee, 718 and 720 Prospect Avenue, northeast corner of Dawson Street, triangular plot, 65.10 by 127.8 by 106.9, two four-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,008.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Frederick G. Wetterau, referee, 909 Tinton Avenue, west side, 116.6 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 18.4 by 95, three-story, two-family frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,832; subject to another mortgage for $3,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Miehling, referee, 2,048 First Avenue, east side, 36.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 84, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $3,934; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 621 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Jane Street, 19 by 55.3 and irregular, four-story tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,862.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 152 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 151.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 22.7 by about 98 and irregular, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $14,517.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 58 East Third Street, for a six-story brick store and flat, 31 by 87; L. Kaufmann, of 35 Nassau Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $29,000.

Madison Avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 56; Francis J. Schnugg, owner; Louis Entzer, architect; cost $79,000.

East River, Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, for a one-story steel gas tank; New York Mutual Gas Light Company, owner; cost, $3,600.

No. 679 Greenwich Street, for a three-story brick hotel, 32.6 by 64.6; James Holmes, premises, owner; F. A. Burdett, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 403 East Ninetieth Street, for an iron fence; L. Stoiber, premises, owner; H. Regelman, architect; cost, $100.

No. 610 East Thirteenth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 58.6; L. Kaufmann, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

Broome Street, northeast corner of Mulberry Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 22.3 by 77.4; L. Kaufmann, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $29,000.

Alterations.

Park Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; Robert Bacon, premises, owner; Howard, Cauldwell & Morgan, architects: cost, $6,000.

Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Esther Haslett, owner; J. H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $300.

Unionport Road, north side, 75 feet west of Jackson Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; C. Belmont, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $500.

Third Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Julia Agnew of Morristown, N. J., owner; J. L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-sixth Street, to a six-story brick apartment house and stable; A. D. Ireland of 15 East Forty-seventh Street, owner; A. O. Hoddick, architect; cost, $600.

Concourse, west side, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18.6 by 26; Robert Goodwin, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $500.

Tiffany Street, west side, 218.9 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; M. Lynch of 1,049 Tiffany Street, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 431 First Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Eliza Koeppler of 232 East Tenth Street, owner; H. Regelman, architect; cost, $200.

Riverside Drive, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets, to a four-story brick and frame school, 167 by 65; W. B. and R. F. Cutting of 32 Nassau Street, owners; M. C. Merritt, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,435 Broadway, to a four-story brick store; Z. M. Dean of 242 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; L. Weiner, lessee and architect; cost, $800.

Park Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, to a one and two story frame factory; Kate Fuessel, owner; J. E. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

THURSDAY, May 3.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25 ft s of 140th St, 30x100; Cassius C. Andress to Daniel Farrell..... $1

AUDUBON AV, e s, 21.11 ft s of 178th St, 60x35.2x86.1x95; Andrew Nelson to Edward F. Porter..... 4,500

AVENUE A, e s, 162.2 ft s of 73d St, 25x98; James Gallagher and wife to Joseph Wrestal..... 1

BAY AV, s e corner of North St, 58.5x100x52.9x100; Lydia A. Scofield to Ferdinand Rosenberger..... 1

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 102d St, 100.11x100; Edward Kienzle to Eliza J. Smith..... 1

BROAD ST, 78 and 80, w s, 51.7x105x irregular; Charles J. Johnson to Edward F. Searles..... 125,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 21.2 ft n of 62d St, 21x100; A. Therese Rowe to Katherine A. Barlow, quitclaim..... 1

CLAY AV, n e corner of 165th St, 488.11 to centre of 166th St x80; also College Av, s e corner of 167th St, runs s e 122.3 to w s of Findlay Av x s 108.6x w 100.2x n 50x w 100.2 to College Av x n 314.6; also Teller Av, centre line at centre of 169th St, runs e 110x s 165 x w 110 to avenue x n 165; Juliet M. Livingston to Thomas J. McGuire..... 1

CLINTON ST, 105 and 107, w s, 50x108; Hyman Spektorsky to Rachel Shweitzer and another..... 1

CLINTON ST, e s, 67 ft s of Rivington St, 32.11x irregular; Adolph Freefeld to Isaac Greenman..... 1

CLINTON ST, 105 and 107, w s, 50x109; Harris Shedlinsky and another to Rachel Shweitzer and another..... 1

DELANCEY ST, 34, n w corner of Forsyth St, 25x57.6; Thomas Glover, Jr., executor and trustee, to Harris Fine..... 24,500

FORSYTH ST, 137, w s, 22.6x25; Christian Goetz to Harris Fine..... 1

JACKSON ST, e s, 555 ft n of Railroad Av, 25x108; Florence S. Crosby to Elizabeth Cosgrove..... 1

LOTS 117 and 118, map of Van Nest Park; E. L. Levy to Angelo Rezzano... 100

LOTS 684 to 692, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King; Joseph A. Farley to Martin J. Earley..... 1

MADISON AV, 1,435 to 1,441, 100.11x100; Max Freund to Nathan Hutkoff..... 1

MORRIS AV, e s, 275.9 ft n of 184th St, 187.1x120; William J. Hargave, Jr., to Frank Thorn..... 1

OLD BROADWAY, e s, 24.8 ft s of 132d St, 26.7x111x25.4x119.10; 10th Av, e s, 102 ft n of 203d St, 11.9x94.3.4x94; Frederick Schmidt to Marie Schmidt..... 1

PLEASANT AV, w s, 20 ft s of 118th St, 18.6x75; Barbara Fritz to Frieda Hart.. 11,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 106th St, 34.1.53x irregular; Perez M. Steward and others to Harry N. Marvin..... 100

ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, s s, Lot 558, map of George F. & H. B. Opdyke, 25x93.6x25x95.4; Frederick J. Rohrig to Charles Rabadan..... 800

WASHINGTON PLACE, 25 to 29, n w corner of Greene St, 100.9x100; Ole H. Olsen to Joseph J. Asch..... 100

WEST END AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 62d St, 25x100; Warren E. Dennis to Marietta Wilsey..... 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 94th St, 75x110; John Schnoering to Preston Stevenson..... 100

WHITE ST, s w corner of Baxter, 45.5 x75x35.7x75; Francis J. O'Neill and another to Leopold Kaufmann..... 1

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 371.7 ft s of 168th St, 311.11x irregular; Henry D. Cochrane, executor, &c., to Melissa Thwaite..... 4,600

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 371.7 ft s of 168th St, 311.11x irregular; George W. Collier to Melissa Thwaite, quit claim. 1

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 221.7 ft s of 168th St, 75x54.5x76.6x89.4; Henry D. Cochrane, executor, to Elizabeth M. Cochrane..... 1,770

1ST AV, w s, 19.8 ft s of 115th St, 18.9x 90; 1st Av, w s, 19.7 ft s of 115th St, 0.1x90; Rocco D'Onofrio to Yetta Nestler..... 1

1ST AV, s s, 200 ft w of 3d St, 50x100; Minna Kohler to Herman Schnepel..... 575

2D AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 110th St, 25x 100; Sarah Wolfe to Louis Lese and another..... 1

2D AV, 128, e s, 20x125; Joseph L. Buttenweiser and wife to Frederick J. Seelig..... 100

2D AV, s w corner of 122d St, 75x86; Nathan Hutkoff to Max Freund..... 1

4TH AV, e s, 75.9 ft n of 97th St, 25.2x 100; Peter O'Rourke to Jay S. Heisler..... 1

4TH AV, e s, 75.9 ft n of 97th St, 25.2x 100; Sarah E. Runge to Peter O'Rourke. 9,000

10TH ST, 221 West, 24.11x95.2x23x95.2; Jonas Weil and another to Evangeline Gruber..... 1

11TH ST, e s, 25.5 ft s of 62d St, 25x100; Warren E. Dennis to Marietta Wilsey.. 1

12TH ST, 66 West, 19.4x103.3; William H. Folsom to Maurice Warnier..... 22,225

17TH ST, 321 East, 19x106; Mary Schen, individually and as executrix and trustee, to Bella Durschang..... 27,000

17TH ST, s s, 521.1 ft w of 6th Av, 21.1x 92.1x17.4x92; Richard M. Henry, referee, to James and Rose Reilly..... 11,000

27TH ST, s s, 188 ft e of 7th Av, 44.4x 98.9; Edward L. Parris, referee, to Margaret D. Todd, executrix..... 40,000

28TH ST, 412 West, 15x89.9; Edward B. Lafreta to Howard N. Potter..... 13,000

28TH ST, 410 West, 15x98.9; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Howard N. Potter and others, trustees..... 13,000

37TH ST, s s, 152 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 93.10x20x95; Richard M. Henry, referee, to Susan A. Ludin and another.. 18,300

38TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; Philippina Schappert, individually and as executrix, and others to Max Heller..... 18,000

51ST ST, s s, 232.6 ft w of 2d Av, 16.3x 100.5; Cecelia E. Patrick to Edward Kirmse..... 1

52D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 15x 100.5; Margaret F. Clancey to John F. Clancey..... 1

57TH ST, 114 East, 20x100.5; Charlotte Sternfeld to Laura Seibert..... 32,000

59TH ST, 312 and 314 West, 50x100.5; Marie F. Coddington and another, individually and as executors, to Daniel E. Seybel..... 1

62D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Nellie A. Murphy to Lottie E. Zwisler..... 1

69TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 80x100.5; Henry Oppenheimer to Arthur Ritchie..... 50,000

76TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 41x 102.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Herman Harges..... 100

80TH ST, 133 East, 20x100; Esther Stern to Louis Lese..... 20,000

84TH ST, 517 East, 19.5x102.2; Evangeline and Petr Gruber to Jonas Weil and another..... 1

90TH ST, 76 West, 18.9x100.8; Matthias B. Valentine to Eva P. Graff..... 1

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 100x102.2, irregular; Alphonse Hogenauer and another to John J. Egan..... 1

102D ST, n s, 152 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Sarah S. Runge to Peter O'Rourke..... 19,000

102D ST, n s, 152 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Peter O'Rourke to Jay S. Heisler..... 1

106TH ST, 309 West, 22x100.11; Joseph A. Farley to Josephine H. Fiske..... 1

114TH ST, 27 West, 20x100.11; Florine T. Dana to Hattie A. Campbell..... 1

116TH ST, 136 West, 32x100.11; John C. Schawe to Fred Euler..... 1

118TH ST, s s, 177 ft w of Avenue A, 17x100.11; Jerusha A. Wright and another, individually and as executors, to Lottie E. Zwisler..... 1

127TH ST, 238 and 240 West, 25x99.11; Hattie A. Campbell to Florine T. Dana..... 1

128TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; James H. Johnston to Thomas Brady and another..... 9,500

133D ST, 245 West, 16.8x99.11; Henry E. Woodward to Hannah Feibel..... 100

135TH ST, n s, 493.6 ft e of 7th Av, 15.8x 99.11; James A. Inness, Jr., to Mary W. Inness..... 1

139TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 99.11x100; E. C. Bell and wife to H. W. Gilbert..... 100

142D ST, n s, 335 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.10; Peter O'Rourke to Alexander F. Runge..... 14,000

144TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 24.5x 99.7; Anton Ragette and another to John H. Kent..... Omitted

144TH ST, s s, 173.11 ft w of 3d Av, 25.6x 99.7; Anton Ragette and another to John and Barbara Broessler..... 100

144TH ST, n s, 84 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x99.11; Gussie B. Raymond to Florence A. Randolph..... 1

155TH ST, s s, 325.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Jacob Riehl and another to Frank Rauch..... 1

167TH ST, s s, 162.11 ft e of Webster Av, 23.9x101.5x23x97.10; Joseph W. Halligan to John J. Halligan..... 1

169TH ST, s s, 138 ft e of Union Av, 18.9x 81.1x18.3x87.2; Edward Liebertz to John A. Maloney and wife..... 6,500

Recorded Leases.

AUFSES, Benjamin, to Max Rosenzweig & 5th St, 717, 3 years..... $2,490

BAUER, Dora, to Albert O. Walters; 9th Av, 920, 3 years..... 1,560

FARMER, Mary H., to William F. Roach; 38th St, 201 West, 10 years.....$4,800, 6,133

GROSS, Max, to Aaron Rose; Columbia St, 121, 3 years..... 2,600

HEIRIS, John, to Henry Jungemann; 63d St, 106 West, 3 years..... 360

HOLMES, James, to George Konow and another; West St, 334, 3 years..... 1,320

KUH, Alexander, to Mary O'Neil; 8th Av, 2,407, s w corner of 129th St, 10 years.. 1,700

MAIN, Charles, and another to Samuel J. Felix; 25th St, 52 West, 6 years..... 4,000

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to C. G. Halbe and another; 89th St, 123 and 125 West, 50x100.8; 6½ years..... 4,500

MOLONEY, Patrick H., to Jacob Karpf; 2d Av, 812, 3 years..... 840

RIDER, Hobert E., to Frederick S. Justice; 32d St, 225 West, 3 years..... 1,620

SEABOARD REALTY COMPANY to Annie Foster; 44th St, 49 to 53 West, 21 years..... 22,000

SPIES, Peter, to John Diehl; 2d Av, 1,685, store, 3 years..... 510

TAYLOR, Mary E., executrix, to John J. Hayden; Lincoln Av, 161 and 163, 10 years..... 600

TINKLER, Henry C., to Mayer Bloom; Delancey St, 36, and 138 Forsyth St, 5 years..... 1,200

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to Paulina Engel; 1st Av, e s, 21 ft s of 6th St, 27.6x72, 5 years..... 1,000

WING, Frank L., executor, to Henry Bucholz; Little 12th St, 47, 5 years..... 1,400

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Katie B., to Eleanor F. G. Rud; 9 West 122d St, 5 years..... $16,000

BARROW, Samuel, to the George Bechtel Brewing Company; 334 West St, saloon lease, demand..... 1,200

BIERHOFF, Frederic, to Cornelius Walke, trustee; 151 Lenox Av, 3 years..... 17,000

BLUM, Harriet, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 517 East 117th St, 3 years..... 3,000

BRADY, Thomas, and William Hauptmann to James H. and Hattie Johnston; 128th St, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year. 6,000

BREISACHER, Bertha, and others, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 3d Av, 1,875, 5 years..... 14,000

CLARK, Nathan E., to Henry Oppenheimer; Central Park West, s w corner of 90th St, demand..... 10,000

COHEN, Heyman, to Josephine Chedsey; 51 Hester St, installments..... 3,500

DEGNAN, Owen, to Jacob Ruppert; 161 and 163 Lincoln Av, saloon lease, demand..... 3,000

DURSCHUNG, Bella, to Mary Scheu, executrix, &c.; 321 East 17th St, 1 year. 10,000

EGAN, John J., and Daniel Hallecy to Alphonse Hogenauer and another; 101st St, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 2 years..... 24,000

EGAN, John J., and Daniel Hallecy to Alphonse Hogenauer and another; 101st St, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 51,000

FAIRCHILD, Clara, to Sarah F. Fabricotti, executrix, &c.; College Av, n e corner of Cottage St, 1 year..... 9,500

FINE, Harris, to American Mortgage Company; Delancey St, n w corner of Forsyth St, 1 year..... 24,000

FINE, Harris, to American Mortgage Company; Delancey St, n w corner of Forsyth St, 1 year..... 10,000

FRANKEL, Solomon, and Samuel Werner to United States Trust Company; 97 Monroe St, due as per bond..... 20,000

FRANKEL, Solomon, and Samuel Werner to Charles B. Meyers; 97 Monroe St, 1½ year..... 3,000

FREUND, Sophia, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 326 East 14th St, 1 year..... 10,000

FRITZ, Barbara, to Frieda Hart; 101st St, n s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 3,800

GILBERT, Henry W., to Enoch C. Bell; 139th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years..... 17,000

GINSBURG, Samuel, to Henry Kuntz; 99th St, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, demand..... 12,000

GOODMAN, Augustus, to Bowery Savings Bank; 88th St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 10,000

GREENMAN, Isaac, to Adolph Freifeld; Clinton St, e s, 67 ft s of Rivington St, 5 years..... 5,000

GRUBER, Evangeline, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 221 West 10th St, 5 years..... 8,000

HEALY or HALEY, Bernard J., to Annie Murphy; south ½ of Lot 62, map of Monterey, ½ part, 1 year..... 450

HELLER, Max, to Theresa Schoppert; 38th St, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years. 14,000

HERB, Jacob, and William Seitz, Jr., to East River Savings Institution; 90th St, n s, 194, 244.4, and 219.4 ft e of 1st Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 15,000

HIRSCHBEIN, Jette and Moritz, to John Giefers; 176 Chrystie St, 1 year..... 1,500

HOSIER, Henry, to Theron S. Outwater, Jr., trustee; 98th St, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, ½ year..... 2,427

HOSIER, Henry, to Jacob Fritz and Morris Perelberg; 100th St, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av; also 99th St, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, installments..... 3,200

HUTKOFF, Nathan, to Max Freund; 1,435 to 1,441 Madison Av, installments. 12,500

JOHNSTON, Emeline and William H., to Charles C. Kurzman; 91st St, n s, 88.1 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 14,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; White St, s w corner of Baxter St, demand..... 65,000

KEMP, Catharine and Robert, to George Wiley; 39th St, n s, 350.6 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years..... 1,000

KETCHUM, Angelica, to Hamilton Bank; Jerome Av, w s, 289.4 ft n of 165th St, ½ year..... 5,000

KIRMISS, Edward, to Cecelia E. Patrick; 51st St, s s, 232.6 ft w of 2d Av, installments..... 7,000

LADDEY, Johanna, to Bowery Savings Bank; 425 East 83d St, 5 years..... 7,000

LEVINSON, Max J., to George M. Smith and others; 474 Grand St, ½ year..... 3,020

LEVINSON, Max J., and wife to Thomas Adelson and Moses A. Slone; 474 Grand St, ½ year..... 2,000

LEVY, Bertha and Esther J., to Fanny Rosen; 143 West 78th St, 2 years..... 3,000

LORGE, Julius B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Webster Av, n w corner of 180th St, 279x100; 180th St, n s, 125 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, extends to Webster Av; 180th St, s s, 132.5 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, extends to Webster Av; Vanderbilt Av, s w corner of 180th St, ½ year..... 5,000

MASBACH, Louis, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 156 and 158 East 52d St, 1 year..... 14,000

MORRIS, Simon, and Isaac Haft to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 422 and 424 East 58th St, demand..... 25,000

NIEBURG, Benjamin and Louis, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 11th St, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 13,000

O'ROURKE, Peter, to Alexander F. Runge; 4th Av, e s, 75.9 ft n of 97th St, 2 years..... 6,500

O'ROURKE, Peter, to Peter Alexander and Mark Ash; 102d St, n s, 152 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 3,000

PELHAM, Mathilde A. and Alphonzo E., to the Broadway Savings Institution; 410 West 26th St, 1 year..... 15,000

PICKEN, Charles E., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 137th St, s s, 453 ft w of 7th Av and five adjoining lots, 5½ years, six mortgages, each..... 13,000

PINCHBECK, Joseph, to Anna M. Kittredge and another; Chisolm St, w s, Lot 21, Block 442, Map 9, property of Lyman Tiffany, 23d Ward, 3 years..... 3,500

FITCHIE, Charles, to Fanny Wahrenberger; Trinity Av, e s, 325 ft s of 156th St, 3 years..... 2,750

FITCHIE, Charles, to Fanny Wahrenberger; Trinity Av, e s, 362.6 ft s of 156th St, 3 years..... 2,750

FITCHIE, Charles, to Synthia A. Wood, guardian, &c.; Trinity Av, e s, 343.9 ft s of 156th St, 3 years..... 2,750

PORTER, Edward F., to John A. Brennan; Audubon Av, e s, 21.11 ft s of 173th St, 1 year..... 1,500

PORTER, Edward F., to Andrew Nelson; Audubon Av, e s, 21.11 ft s of 173th St, 1 year..... 2,500

POWER, Nicholas N., to the Bank for Savings; 422 Lenox Av, 1 year..... 5,750

POZNANSKI, Harris, to National Savings Bank of the City of Albany; 25th St, s s, 275 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years..... 15,000

REZZANO, Angelo, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 117 and 118, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year..... 800

RITCHIE, Arthur, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 69th St, n s, 265 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 30,000

SEELIG, Frederick J., to Joseph L. Buttenweiser; 125 2d Av, 5 years..... 13,500

SEIBERT, Laura, to Paul M. Warburg; 114 East 57th St, 3 years..... 12,600

SEIBERT, Laura, to Charlotte Sternfeld; 114 East 57th St, 3 years..... 3,000

SEYBEL, Daniel E., to Henry C. Taylor; 59th St, s s, 475 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year..... 45,000

SHEDLINSKY, Harris, individually and as executor, &c., and another to Rachel Shweitzer and another; Madison St, n w corner of Jefferson St, 10 years.... 5,000

SHWEITZER, Rachel, and another to Hyman Spektopsky; 105 and 107 Clinton St, 3 years..... 5,000

SHWEITZER, Rachel, and another to Hyman Spektorsky; 105 and 107 Clinton St, 3 years..... 5,000

STEVENSON, Preston, to John Schnoering; West End Av, s w corner of 94th St, installments..... 59,000

TOTTEN, John, to Mutual Insurance Company; 240 West 49th St, 1 year.... 10,000

TOTTEN, John, to Theodore M. Bertine; 240 West 49th St, 1 year..... 5,000

WAGNER, Peter, to Edward and Henry Hirsh; Lexington Av, s w corner of 92d St, 2 year..... 20,000

WARNIER, Maurice, to William H. Folsom; 66 West 12th St, 3 years..... 4,000

WEILER, Ferdinand, Jr., and wife to John Merz; 270 East 78th St, 1 year.... 2,000

WRESTAL, Joseph, to James Gallagher; Avenue A, e s, 102.2 ft s of 73d St, installments..... 3,000

ZWISLER, Lottie E., to Jerusha A. Wright and Mary E. Richards; 118th St, s s, 177 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years.. 6,500

ZWISLER, Lottie E., to Gertrude Carter; 62d St, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years..... 16,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BILLINGS, Franklin N., to Oliver P. C. Billings and others, executors, &c.... Nom.

FREER, George G., to Clement March, trustee..... $42,500

GRANNIS, Frances A., to Ralph L. Persons..... Nom.

JANSEN, Katie, to Karl M. Wallach..... 2,050

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Henrietta Kahn..... 7,500

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Buena Vista Realty Company..... Nom.

PERSON, Orrin D., to Frederick Jenkins. 3,984

SMITH, Freling H., and another, executors, &c., to Union Trust Company, trustee, assigns nine mortgages..... Nom.

SPEKTORSKY, Hyman, to Israel Lidz, trustee..... 5,000

SPEKTORSKY, Hyman, to Julius Shweitzer, trustee..... 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls..... 50,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Fanny Ellinger, committee..... 45,000

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY to W. K. Post..... Nom.

WILLIAMSON, Sarah A., to William H. Birrell..... 3,000

WOODHOUSE, C. O., Jr., to Frederick Jenkins..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 171st St, 100x 109; Samuel Krighel against Leopold Fiducie, owner and contractor..... $90

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 117th St, 201.10 to 118th St x70x irregular to 117th St x120; Acme Roofing Company against William G. Van Riper, owner; the Hyne Construction Company, contractor..... 1,068

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 118th St, 100.11x70; Flanagan Brothers against William G. Van Riper, owner; the Hyne Construction Company, contractor..... 3,750

1ST AV, 77, Frank S. Grob against William Emrich, owner and contractor..... 75

3D ST, 227 and 229 East; 138 and 132½ Rivington St and 130 Norfolk St; Joseph Rosenzweig against Solomon & Hauben, owners and contractors..... 60

4TH ST, 57 East; John Buchbinder against Jacob Sommer, owner and contractor..... 90

13TH ST, 607 East; Tedesco & Colucci against Z. K. Berlin & Cohen, owners and contractors..... 74

49TH ST, n s, 71 ft e of Madison Av, 61x 100; W. and W. F. Crockett against John S. White, owner and contractor..... 622

84TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100; Schnatz & Massoth against George and Emanuel Doctor, owners and contractors. 1,049

109TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100; James McLaughlin against Edward Margolies, owner and contractor.. 371

114TH ST, s s, extends from St. Nicholas Av to 7th Av, 50x25; the Jamestown Mantel Company against John H. Leith & Charles Glenn, owners and contractors..... 4,115

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 90th St, 50.4x100; Henry Oppenheimer, with Nathan E. Stark—payments..... 10,000

GRAND ST, 474; Thomas Adelson and Moses A. Slone, with Max J. Levinson, 2 payments..... 2,000

1ST ST, 54; Harris Mandelbaum and another, with Israel Lippmann and another, 8 payments..... 10,000

11TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 94.10; Harris Mandelbaum and another, with Benjamin and Louis Nieberg, 4 payments..... 13,000

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 100x103.2x irregular; Alphonse Hogenauer & Albert E. Wessiau, with John J. Egan and Daniel Hallecy, 10 payments..... 51,000

137TH ST, s s, 453 ft w of 7th Av, —x99.11; the Germania Life Insurance Company, with Charles E. Picken, 5 payments..... 78,000

Lis Pendens.

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 150 ft n of 162d St, 50x133.1x50.9x141; Park Av, n e corner of 159th St, 29.11x93.7x26.6x97.7; American Mortgage Company against David Robb and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

HIGHWAY, from Westchester to King's Bridge, e s, 222.6 ft n of Old Boston Road, 25x105.4x 25x104.5; Sarah A. Waters against George P. Shirmer, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

HOUSTON ST, 26 West; the United States Life Insurance Company against Moritz Ettinger and another, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. R. Toucey.

LEXINGTON AV, 450; Equitable Life Assurance Society against William H. Moloney, individually and as executor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

LOTS 11 to 18 and 30 to 40, amended map of Bronxwood Park, Westchester; Sarah A. Waters against George P. Shirmer, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

VARICK ST, 70; Department of Buildings against Havens Relief Fund Society, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

WOODRUFF ST, n e s, 222.10 ft s e of Boston Road, 75x129.3x74.11x127.4; John J. Brown against Esther McNamara, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gantz, Neier & McKennell.

9TH ST, 30 West; Rosalie Schoenberg, individually and executrix, and others against Ascher Osterman and others, (action to set aside mortgage;) attorneys, Nathan, Leventritt & Perham.

11TH ST, s w s, 351 ft n w of 2d Av, 22x95; Harris Mandelbaum and another against Anna McCount Fleet and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elsman & Levy.

16TH ST, n s, 150.2 ft w of 8th Av, 25x92; 26th St, s s, 139 ft w of 9th Av, 46x98.9; 17th St, n s, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 25x92; Christopher St, 111; Adelheid W. Ferguson against Margaretha Kruse, individually and as trustee, and others, (partition;) attorneys, Miller, Decker & Miller.

32D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x139.5x50.1x 141.10; Daniel H. Smith, executor, &c., against Robert McNeill and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Smith.

74TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 22x102.2; Albert Mcst, Jr., against Anne Walsh and others, (partition amended;) attorney, R. J. Mahon.

92D ST, s s, 400 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.5x 100.8; Rachel K. Sichel and another, executors, against Melissa R. Holmes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Venino & Sichel.

116TH ST, 123 East; Atlantic Terra Cotta Company against Rosaline Finkle and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) att

MUTUAL LIFE SETTLES SUIT.

D. C. Robinson Said to Have Received About $500,000.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 3.—D. C. Robinson to-night at the Hotel Rathbun tendered a banquet to his counsel, J. P. and Alexander C. Eustace of this city, and Edward Hassett of New York, in recognition of their services during his litigation with the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Robinson has settled his differences with the insurance company, and is said to have received in the neighborhood of $500,000, but though the settlement is admitted by the Colonel and his counsel, they decline to state the amount received.

The two actions brought by John W. Dwight against the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, in which the plaintiff sued for an accounting, were to-day discontinued. Mr. Dwight owned $25,000 in bonds of the Elmira Municipal Company, and his actions resulted in temporary injunctions, restraining the sale of the properties of the company.

It is understood that the withdrawal of these suits was a result of the settlement of Robinson with the Mutual Life. The so-called Robinson properties have been readvertised for sale by Referee S. S. Taylor on Friday, May 25.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

John H. Nelson has been appointed special agent of the Insurance Company of the State of Illinois for Wisconsin.

The London correspondent of The Chronicle states that R. H. Abbott, who was formerly connected with the Vulcan Boiler Insurance Office, has been appointed manager of the new boiler insurance department of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London.

The following changes in the Standing Committees of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange have been announced: Arbitration Committee—George B. Edwards succeeds Lindley Murray, Jr.; Brokerage Committee—William Wood succeeds E. F. Schleyer; Executive Committee—T. D. Belfield succeeds A. H. Wray. The next regular meeting of the Exchange will be held May 9.

The fire underwriters who recently identified themselves most prominently with the effort to bring New York pressure to bear upon agents in Chicago and then in Philadelphia for increased fire insurance rates in those cities, are now talking of the need of a sharp advance in Boston rates. The President of a large Eastern company said yesterday: "Underwriters who understand the way Philadelphia agents felt about taking obviously desirable action in regard to rates, because of the apparently coercive attitude of some of the New York interests, are hoping that no similar attempt will be made to force the increase in rates, which Boston agents themselves are able to see are practically necessary in that city, in order to balance the heavy fire losses of 1899." The general policy of the companies in reducing the amount at risk on individual lines continues, and it is thought that the so-called "jumbo" lines are likely to be written with much less frequency for some time to come. Most of these companies, however, are pursuing this policy just as strictly in the cities where rates have already gone up, as in the cities where rate changes are still pending.

SUICIDE OF A POLICEMAN.

Monarch, Long at Wall Street Ferry, Shot Himself in Station House.

Otto Monarch, a patrolman attached to the Amity Street, Brooklyn, Police Station, was found dead in bed there yesterday morning by Sergt. Gannon. In his right hand was a revolver, with which he had shot himself in the right temple.

Monarch was forty-four years old and a native of Sweden. He lived with his wife and four children at 8 Warren Place, and had been on the police force since 1886. During those fourteen years he never had a charge preferred against him. He was off duty at midnight and went to his home. After breakfast he bade his wife and children good-bye and went back to the station house, arriving there a half hour earlier than usual. Soon afterward Sergt. Gannon heard the report of the revolver shot, but thought the noise came from giant firecrackers.

Monarch, it is said, was despondent owing to financial troubles. For years he was stationed at the Wall Street ferry.

Guardian for H. C. Miner's Son.

Walter Alexander was yesterday appointed guardian of John Lansing Miner the infant son of the late Henry Clay Miner, by Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, on the application of Mrs. Miner. In her petition Mrs. Miner sets forth the fact that a parcel of real estate owned by her husband, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-third Street, is mortgaged for $150,000, and that Maximilian Morgenthau has offered the sum of $50,000 over and above this for the property. As there was no provision made in Mr. Miner's will for his infant son, who was born only a few weeks before his death, she wants the guardian to look after the child's interests.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.44⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.09 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.44
Beef, family	12.25
Beef hams	21.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.00
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron, warrants	Nominal
Lake copper, ingot	17.00
Tin	29.90
Exchange lead	4.70
Spelter	4.52½
Brokers' price for lead	4.70
Brokers' price for spelter	4.52½
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¼
Lard, prime	7.35
Butter, Western creamery	.20

CHICAGO, May 3.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 60@68c; No. 2 red, 70@70½c; No. 2 corn, 39½@39¾c; No. 2 yellow, 39½c; No. 2 oats, 25½@24c; No. 2 white, 26¾@27½c; No. 3 white, 25¾@26½c; good feeding barley, 36@39c; fair to choice malting, 39@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.76; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.76; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $11.05@12.10; lard, per 100 lb, $6.85@7; short ribs sides, (loose,) $6.70@6.90; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6½@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.20@7.40; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.25½; sugars, cut loaf, $6; granulated, $5.44; clover, contract grade, $7.

COTTON.—Business in cotton futures was exceptionally slack throughout the session. The entire scope of the variations was only a matter of 6 points. Owing to the peculiar confliction of influences at work the room contingent was unable to form conclusive ideas, and the speculative public flatly refused to re-enter the market until some tangible inducements could be offered. In response to a better ruling of the English market than looked for, the opening here was steady, with near months 2 to 3 points higher, and far months unchanged. These prices were in vogue until midday, when a reaction occurred under light selling of a professional character. For the rest of the day values changed but little and speculation was at a standstill much of the time. The influential feature of Liverpool news was the further sale of 14,000 bales spot cotton to spinners. News from the crop centre indicated efforts on the part of planters from coast to coast to make up for lost time now that the weather has become settled. As yet, however, conditions were far from normal, with some sections reporting the most backward preparations ever known. Receipts were small, but attention to this phase of the situation has dwindled to the statistically inclined portion of the trade, and has ceased to exert an influence. About 2,000 May notices were issued this morning, but were soon in the possession of good parties. The forecast was for undisturbed favorable weather over the entire belt. The market closed steady, 2 points higher to 2 points net lower. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9 13-16c for middling uplands and 10 1-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were nil bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile, nominal, at 9 5-16c; Savannah, quiet, at 9 7-16c; New Orleans, quiet and steady, at 9¼c; Charleston, quiet, at 9¾c. 1-16c higher; Wilmington, firm, at 9¼c; Norfolk, steady, at 9¾c; Baltimore, nominal, at 9¾c; Memphis, quiet, at 9¾c; Augusta, quiet, at 9¾c; St. Louis, steady, at 9¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.59	9.60	9.58	9.58@9.59
June	9.45	9.46	9.45	9.47@9.48
July	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.48@9.49
August	9.31	9.32	9.28	9.31@9.32
September	8.56	8.56	8.50	8.52@8.53
October	8.30	8.32	8.28	8.29@8.30
November	8.12	8.12	8.10	8.11@8.12
December	8.11	8.12	8.09	8.10@8.11
January	8.12	8.15	8.13	8.12@8.13
February	8.14	8.15	8.13	8.13@8.15
March	8.19	8.19	8.17	8.16@8.18

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—Spot cotton, good demand; sales, 14,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 12,000 bales; receipts, 28,000 bales; American, 26,000 bales; middling upland, 5 15-32d; futures opened steady, buyers at 1-64d advance; at 1:45 P. M., steady and 1@2-64d net advance. Closed quiet, with prices 1@2-64d net higher. December-January, 4.30b; January-February, 4.28b; February-March, 4.27½b; May, 5 2½@s; May-June, 5.20b; June-July, 5.17@5.18; July-August, 5.15s; August-September, 5.06½s; September-October, 4.49½s; October-November, 4.37½s; November-December, 4.32b. Manchester—Yarns move slowly; cloths quiet.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	72 9-16	73 9-16	72⅞	73
July	73 7-16	73 7-16	72⅝	73½
September	74 3-16	74 3-16	73½	73¾
Corn—				
May	45⅞	45⅞	45	45½
July	46	46⅛	45¼	45⅝
September	46¼	46¼	45⅝	45⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	65⅞	65¾	65¼	65⅞
July	67⅝	67 3-16	66⅞	67
Corn—				
May	39¾	39 13-16	39	39½
July	40¾	40¾	39¾	40
Oats—				
May	22 11-16	22 15-16	22 11-16	22⅞
July	23½	23½	23¼	23⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The grain markets were more or less dominated by liquidation, and wheat, although suffering less than some of the other staples, closed ⅝@⅞c net lower and a little above the lowest figures of the day. The bear contingent, finding how local sentiment was tending, gave a good deal of assistance to the downward trend of prices and held control of the market throughout the session without much trouble. It was rather difficult to discover just what influence exerted the most effect on wheat, but it was probably the severe break in corn which was supplemented by disappointing English cables and a failure of the frost reports to make any impression on the short contingent. In Iowa and Nebraska there was pretty cold weather, but down in the wheat section it was still above the frost line with warmer weather predicted for Friday. Scarcely any attention in fact was paid to this feature of the situation, nor was the trade very much impressed over the export business, which amounted to 31 loads at the seaboard. In spite of the fact that cash wheat remained in a strong position at New York, advancing its premium over May, the latter option was not so well supported yesterday, lost its advantage over July, and closed at ⅛c discount. At Chicago there was considerable demand for May and selling of July as was the case on Wednesday, but the difference narrowed down to 1⅝c during the day. Northwest country elevator stocks were reported to have decreased 2,543,000 bushels during April. The total now is 4,210,000 bushels. On the Continent the markets were a shade steadier. Paris quotations closing unchanged to 10 points higher, Berlin ½@⅝ marks higher, and Budapest 7 points up. The Antwerp market closed ½f lower, apparently disturbed over the Argentine shipments due on Friday. Northwest receipts were 439 cars compared with 370 cars last week and 219 cars a year ago. The Price Current reported crop conditions generally favorable with the wheat outlook maintained. Spring wheat is having a good start, possibly on a reduced acreage. Detroit reported a sale of 75,000 bushels No. 2 red wheat at 5c over New York May price, delivered at New York.

DULUTH, Minn., May 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 68¾c; May, 64¾c; July, 69¾c; September, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67c; May, 67c; July, 67¾c; September, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 66c; No. 3 Spring, 62c. Oats, 2½@23c. Corn, 37c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 3.—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, May, 64¾c; July, 65¾c; September, 68¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 64½c. Flour and bran unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, May 3.—Wheat—No 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 65½@66c. Rye, dull; No. 1, 57½@58c. Barley steady: No. 2, 43c; sample, 37@42½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 45⅝c elevator and delivered, and 44⅞c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 28c; No. 3 oats, 27¾c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29½c; track mixed, 28@29¼c; track white, 29@35c; No. 2 white clips, 30½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61¼c, and No. 2 Western, 60¾c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 58@57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43¾@43c, and malting, 50@53c, both cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

Spring patents, $3.70@$3.95; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.70@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.75@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $17@$17.25 per ton, spot, and to arrive.

RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.35 as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 84@85c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, 50c; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $15.25; coarse Winter bran, $18@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $16; oil meal, $26.50; linseed oil cake, $25.50; corn oil cake, $19 nominal.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN CASEY, Julia A. Ewing, Justus E. Ewing, Francis Metzger and Carrie Metzger, his wife; Gurdon B. Wallace, Pauline Nelke, and Violet Hollis, Minnie Ewing, wife of Justus E. Ewing; Conrad Jordan, as Trustee for the stockholders of the Lenox Hill Bank of the City of New York; Thomas H. Robbins, and F. Howard Hooke, defendants.—Action No. 1.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 13, 1900.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, Manhattan.

To the defendants Julia A. Ewing, Justus E. Ewing, and Minnie Ewing, wife of Justus E. Ewing: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1900.—Dated New York, April 12, 1900.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and P. O. Address, No. 40 Wall Street, N. Y. City, Manhattan. ap13-law6wF

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN CASEY, Julia A. Ewing, Justus E. Ewing, Francis Metzger, and Carrie Metzger, his wife; Manuel S. Michaels, Carrie Ferguson Charles Lyon, Belle McCleery, Herman Hornfeck, and Kate McDuffie, Minnie Ewing, wife of Justus E. Ewing; Conrad N. Jordan, as trustee for the stockholders of the Lenox Hill Bank of the City of New York; Thomas H. Robbins, and F. Howard Hooke, defendants.—Action No. 2.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 13, 1900.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, Manhattan.

To the defendants Julia A. Ewing, Justus E. Ewing, and Minnie Ewing, wife of Justus E. Ewing: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1900.—Dated New York, April 12, 1900.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and P. O. Address, No. 40 Wall Street, N. Y. City, Manhattan. ap13-law6wF

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB HELD, bankrupt. No. 2,387.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Held, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 2d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated May 3d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER ADRIAN PINCOFFS and HENRY PIETERS, individually and as members of the firm of Pincoffs, Pieters & Co., Bankrupts.—No. 1,684. Notice of filing and settlement of Trustee's final account.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts: Notice is hereby given that the trustee in bankruptcy in this proceeding has filed his final account in the office of the undersigned referee herein, where it can be inspected by creditors, and that a final meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the referee's office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the fifteenth day of May, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which meeting the said Trustee's account will be examined, and if found correct the same will be allowed, and the said Trustee discharged of his trust, and the amount, if any, remaining for dividends will be determined by the referee, a final dividend will be declared, if there are funds applicable thereto, and any other business proper to be performed at said meeting may be transacted.

Dated New York, May 3d, 1900.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee of Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID and ADOLPH HIRSCHBERG, individually and as members of the firm of D. Hirschberg & Bro., Bankrupts.—No. 1,740. Notice of proposed sale.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given of a proposed sale of property of said bankrupts, and that there will be a hearing thereon at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, on the 15th day of May, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The property proposed to be sold is as follows: Merchandise, novelties, and fancy goods, formerly stock in trade of said bankrupts, of the appraised value of $6,769.73.

Dated New York, May 1st, 1900.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 1,868.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MARGUERITE MULCH, doing business under the name of Marguerite Kalkhof, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Marguerite Mulch, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated April 30, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.
New York, May 3, 1900.

NO. 2,511.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CATHERINE B. THOMPSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Catherine B. Thompson of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Catherine B. Thompson was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street in New York City, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
May 3, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY W. WHEELER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry W. Wheeler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 30th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 3, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

APPLETON, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. APPLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of D. Appleton & Co., No. 72 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated New York the 11th day of January, 1900. WILLIAM W. APPLETON, MARY APPLETON, DANIEL APPLETON, Executors. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Attorney for Executors, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-law6mF

BRIGGS, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE C. BRIGGS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1900. EDWARD J. O'GORMAN, Executor. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh9-law6mF

CURTISS, MARY HELENA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HELENA CURTISS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 87 Front Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of May, 1900. JOHN H. CASWELL, Executor. GEO. C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executor, 253 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FREDRICKS, JOHN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. FREDRICKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of McCrea, Somerville & Taylor Nos. 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated N. Y., February 6th, 1900.
SUSAN E. H. FREDRICKS,
ADAM OHLWEILER,
Administrators.
McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrators, 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. fb-law6mF

GRAY, SARAH E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Gray Hatch, Henry Selden Gray, Alfred Lee Gray, William Gray, Sarah S. McDonald, Margaret T. Gray, Mary Brownlow Hatch, Virginia Gray, Bertha Gray Hatch, Mary Margaret Gray, Sarah Elizabeth McDonald, and to all persons interested in the estate of SARAH E. GRAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 29th day of May, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Adolphus D. Pape, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 2d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HALSTEAD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HALSTEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lilian Herbert Andrews, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. HANNAH C. WHITE, Executrix. LILIAN HERBERT ANDREWS, Attorney for Executrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-law6mF

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of the estate of Henry Hilton, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HORACE RUSSELL, EDWARD D. HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City. d23-law6mF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next. Dated New York, the 2d day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City. n8-law6mF

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 320 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n2-law6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NORTON, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. NORTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 607-612, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of April, 1900. ADELAIDE G. NORTON, Administratrix. HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap20-law6mF

ODELL, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. ODELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herman A. Heydt, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1900.
GEORGE W. ODELL,
RALPH S. TOWNSEND,
Executors.
HERMAN A. HEYDT, Atty. for Executors, 11 Pine St., New York City. f16-law6mF

RANFT, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RANFT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of March, 1900. RICHARD RANFT, Executor. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executor, 290 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh30-law6mF

SCHROEDER, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA SCHROEDER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, viz., at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in New York, on or before the 27th day of August, 1900.—Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1900. EDWARD F. SCHROEDER, Administrator. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. f23-law6mF

SURROGATE'S COURT, ONTARIO COUNTY.—In the matter of the estate of HIRAM MAXFIELD, deceased.—Notice of intention to apply for letters of administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends to apply to the Surrogate's Court of Ontario County, New York, for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of Hiram Maxfield, deceased, under Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and creditors are hereby notified to present their claims to the Surrogate of Ontario County, New York, at his office in Canandaigua, Ontario County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of June, 1900.—Dated April 26, 1900. DENNISON H. MAXFIELD, Temporary Administrator.

and next of kin of Hiram Maxfield, deceased. JAMES F. HOTCHKISS, Atty. for Applicant, No. 203-205 Chamber of Commerce Building, Rochester, N. Y.

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George L. Hamilton, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HENRIETTA A. WEBB, THOMAS B. HIDDEN, Executors. GEORGE L. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d22-law6mF

WHITE, ELEANOR V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. ABNER C. THOMAS, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR V. WHITE, otherwise known as Ellen White and Eleanor White, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Gifford, Stearns & Hobbs, No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1900. RAYMOND S. WHITE, Administrator C. T. A. GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Attorneys for Administrator C. T. A., 58 Pine Street, New York City. ja26-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES A. BILLINGS, plaintiff, against MARIE PRIEDEL and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 1st day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet easterly from the intersection of the northerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and the easterly side or line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred and twelve (112) feet and six (6) inches; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twelve (112) feet and six (6) inches to the northerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, and thence westerly, along the northerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, being known as No. 465 West 163d Street and being the premises known and designated as Lot No. 119 on a certain map entitled "Map of property belonging to the Jumel estate in the City of New York, north of 150th Street, made by Stevenson Towle, City Surveyor, N. Y., May 31st, 1852," and filed in the office of Register of the City and County of New York as Map No. 898.

Dated New York, May 1st, 1900.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
JULIUS H. SEYMOUR, attorney for plaintiff, 35 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 465 W. 163d St.:

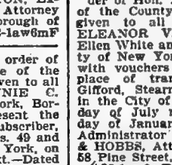

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $20,905.50, with interest thereon from 27th day of April, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $393.17, with interest from May 1, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed by the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $618.35, and interest.

Dated New York, May 1, 1900.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
My2-2aw3wW&F&my23.

LENOX AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, New York County.—STEPHEN P. COX, plaintiff, against FREDERICK ALDHOUS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, in No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot

THIRD AVENUE WRECK CHARGED TO POLITICS

Mr. Coler Says Official Corruption Was Responsible.

METHODS OF TWEED OUTDONE

Political "Pulls" Paid For Ten Times Over—Fruitful Field for Dishonesty —Remedy in Hands of Voters.

"The Political Wrecking of Business Enterprises" is the title of an article written by Controller Bird S. Coler, and appearing in the current number of Munsey's Magazine. The Controller begins his paper by saying:

"Corruption breeds corruption, and when the evil is born in the State, it spreads like a pestilence to corporate and private business, contaminates morals, degrades manhood, debases private life, and poisons the body politic. There can be no excuse for dishonesty in public office, but the evil may be minimized if confined to its source. The officer who steals from the public treasury merely sets the bad example of individual crime, but when he makes a corrupt bargain with a private corporation to barter the rights or property of the people for personal gain he becomes a public enemy and a two-fold danger to general honesty and to the preservation of society."

Mr. Coler goes on to say that the people of New York had believed that they had been fairly and honestly governed, and that corruption existed only in isolated cases and could not reach the public treasury or contaminate the business interests. He then says:

"The recent wrecking of the immensely valuable property of a great private corporation may be traced so directly to improper connection with politics that no amount of explanation, excuse, or attempt at palliation can ever disguise the overshadowing fact that political corruption is dangerous to every legitimate interest in a community."

In discussing the cause of the wrecking of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, Mr. Coler says that the personal honesty or dishonesty of individuals need not be considered. He calls attention to the fact that it was a dividend paying corporation, the stock of which was quoted at a high figure, and was regarded as a safe investment for trust funds. After it had become bankrupt, he said, the public demanded to know the cause, as nothing had happened to make any serious change in its earning capacity. He then adds:

"In this case the public, upon learning a few general facts, could arrive at but one conclusion—that corruption in politics was directly or indirectly responsible for the loss by innocent investors of millions of dollars."

Mr. Coler then charges that the Third Avenue Railroad Company had entered into an agreement with politicians in order to secure favors, and instead of purchasing franchises and giving the city payment for the rights conferred, secured them through "political connections." The company did not hesitate, he says, to make use of the politicians, but that every bargain bought with a political "pull" had to be paid for ten times over with the money of the stockholders. He then says that the company entered into a construction contract for political reasons. He adds:

"A business advantage obtained from a politician calls for a campaign contribution, and the next favor is too often a cash transaction."

Mr. Coler thinks that there can never be another Tweed ring in New York, because:

"The methods of Tweed and his followers are much too slow and old-fashioned for the last year of the nineteenth century. To-day robbery of the taxpayers is carried on safely and in a respectable manner, under the protecting shadow of law."

Mr. Coler says this new method of corruption is more dangerous than the old because the new one leads to wealth and political power, while the old one led to exposure and disgrace. After pointing out the danger to the community of political dishonesty, Mr. Coler says:

"The City of New York spends more than $3,000,000 a year in the purchase of supplies, and most of these purchases are made without fair competitive bidding. This condition opens up a wide and fruitful frield for political dishonesty. It is so easy to favor one dealer against another, so simple, in such a vast volume of business, to reward friends and punish foes, that only the highest order of personal honesty is able to resist the temptation. Legal safeguards, unless they are extremely explicit and rigid, may be and have been evaded with impunity. With this vast patronage under the control of men who are not directly responsible to the people, the danger of widespread corruption is grave. Thousands of men may be subsidized, enormous political debts may be paid, and rich favors distributed among party friends, through the control of such a source of patronage."

Mr. Coler ends by saying: "Political dishonesty can be destroyed in a year if every honest voter in the community will become an active politician and see to it that only honest and capable men are elected to office and that corruption does not become intrenched in public places. Dishonesty in politics is born of the negligence of honest men."

HE DIDN'T LIKE PROMOTION.

In Consequence Joseph Brecht Took His Life by Hanging Himself.

Joseph Brecht, forty-two years old, an assistant foreman in the Havemeyer sugar refinery in Brooklyn, committed suicide early yesterday morning by hanging himself to a transom over his bedroom door.

Brecht lived with his wife and four children at 105 Montrose Avenue. He had been employed in the refineries for sixteen years, and recently told his wife that an effort was being made to have him made a foreman. He objected to the promotion because of the responsibilities of the position, and a few days ago was informed that unless he accepted the place he would have to leave. This preyed on Brecht's mind, and he was in a despondent mood when he went to his room late on Wednesday night. He was found hanging to a piece of clothesline by his wife when she got up to prepare breakfast for him.

VAN AND FURNITURE DESTROYED.

Ignited in Brooklyn Street, Supposedly from Matches.

A vanload of furniture belonging to Mrs. Mary Nolan, which was being moved from 331 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn, to 55 Gwinnett Street, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The van was in charge of John Bodingheimer, a driver in the employ of Thomas Rhodes of 1,842 Fulton Street.

At Throop Avenue and Gwinnett Street Bodingheimer discovered fire burning fiercely inside the van. With the assistance of a number of men the team was unhitched from the van, and while Bodingheimer tried to extinguish the blaze, some one turned in an alarm of fire. When the firemen arrived both furniture and van were a mass of flames.

In the meantime some silverware had been saved by Bodingheimer, who, in his efforts to extinguish the blaze, was painfully burned about the face and hands. A small boy who spied a watch in a silver decanter ran off with it, but was caught and the watch recovered.

The van, a new one, was valued at $400, while Mrs. Nolan's loss was placed at $500. There was no insurance on the furniture. The fire is supposed to have started from some parlor matches which had been left among the furniture. The fire created much excitement in the neighborhood.

Masons' Convention Adjourns.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York continued its annual convention yesterday, at the Masonic Temple, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. Titus Sheard of Little Falls read the report of the Standing Committee on Hall and Asylum. The committee recommends that the children's building at the Utica home be enlarged, and this was approved. The three days' convention came to an end with the afternoon session. The afternoon was largely occupied with the installation of Grand Master Charles W. Mead and the other grand officers who were elected on Wednesday.

MRS. LATHROP IN AN ASYLUM.

The Romance of Her Life—Her Beauty Stirred English Society.

Mrs. Caroline Lathrop, who, when the wife of Lorin Lathrop, United States Consul at Bristol, England, created a sensation in English social circles by her beauty, was recently removed to the State Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie. Since her divorce from her husband ten years ago, she has been living in reduced circumstances at West Brighton, S. I. Suffering from the effects of an old injury and afflicted with blindness, Mrs. Lathrop's mind gradually gave way until her removal to an asylum became imperative.

When in England, Mrs. Lathrop's portrait was painted by Philip Morris, and the canvas was admitted to the Royal Academy. Another portrait by the same artist was recently sold by Mrs. Lathrop to a New York art dealer.

Mrs. Lathrop was the daughter of Commodore Frederick D. Stewart of Washington. Her marriage to Mr. Lathrop took place in California about 1880. She accompanied her husband to England when he was appointed Consul, and spent seven years there. While in England she met with an accident through a fall which made her a cripple. Later she learned of her husband's attachment to a young woman in London. His proposal for a divorce was agreed to by Mrs. Lathrop, and she went to California to secure it. When they were finally parted Mrs. Lathrop bade her husband farewell in friendly words. He afterward married his second wife.

Mrs. Lathrop then retired to New Brighton, where she met a friend of her youth, Dr. E. B. Rankin, the son of Prof. Jeremiah E. Rankin of Harvard University. He also was an invalid. When Dr. Rankin was made surgeon of the Panama Railroad Company, Mrs. Lathrop went with him to Colon, and became known among the natives as the "lady doctor."

After Dr. Rankin's death Mrs. Lathrop returned to Staten Island and occupied a small cottage at West Brighton. Her brother's widow, Mrs. Stewart, who with four children, was left destitute at the time of the death of her husband, has recently been living with Mrs. Lathrop. Since the removal of Mrs. Lathrop to the asylum, however, Mrs. Stewart has had to move away, and is now living in a still smaller cottage at West Brighton.

WHARF AND WAREHOUSE PROJECT

E. F. Cragin's Application Considered by Jersey Riparian Commission.

The New Jersey Riparian Commissioners met at Jersey City yesterday to consider the application of Edward F. Cragin for a grant on the Communipaw shore, extending to Bedlow's and Ellis Islands, for the purpose of building wharves and warehouses.

John C. Payne, the engineer and Secretary of the board, made a brief report, suggesting a change in the exterior lines so as to leave a channel 500 feet wide between the wharves and Ellis Island.

George L. Record, counsel to the board, submitted an opinion received from Attorney General Samuel H. Grey to the effect that while the board could make the proposed grant, so far as the State of New Jersey is concerned, it could not become operative without the approval of the Harbor Line Commission. Mr. Record was instructed to consult the commission, and the further consideration of the application was postponed.

LEGAL NOTES.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE POLICY.—A policy of insurance was issued by the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York to the New York Transfer Company, engaged in the business of transporting goods, indemnifying it against loss from any accident caused by its horses or vehicles, provided "the assured, upon the occurrence of an accident, and also upon receiving information of a claim on account of an accident, shall give immediate notice in writing of such accident or claim" to the company or its agent. In September, five years ago, an employe of the transfer company, while driving one of its trucks used for the transportation of goods, ran into and injured a boy named Mills, who was standing on the step of an open trolley car. The transfer company paid a judgment recovered against it by the boy for this injury, and then brought a suit in the Supreme Court, in this city, in the name of William H. Woolverton, its President, against the insurance company for the amount of the judgment and the expenses incurred in the defense. On the trial the complaint was dismissed. The Second Appellate Division, to which the plaintiff's appeal had been transferred, recently directed a reversal of the judgment and a new trial. The Court held, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that the duty of the assured to give notice of the occurrence of an accident did not arise until it had knowledge of the accident, or notice sufficient to put it upon inquiry. The evidence, it was held, raised a question for the jury as to whether the assured had reasonable ground to believe that an accident had happened.

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ACCIDENT COULD NOT HAVE BEEN ANTICIPATED.—James Heffernan received a verdict for $1,000 in his action to recover from William D. Arnold and Frank Schoonmaker for personal injuries, but the Third Appellate Division recently ordered a reversal, upon the law and the facts. It appeared that the defendants, who were truckmen, delivered two heavy iron girders at a building at Pine and Lodge Streets, in the city of Albany, in process of construction, placing one on top of the other, with square sticks of timber between them. The builder, without, so far as appeared, the knowledge of the defendants, substituted iron rollers for the square pieces of timber between the girders and blocked the latter with wooden chuck blocks. Thereafter the defendant was directed by the builder to deliver a third girder with one end at an opening of the building, and, while backing the truck with this object in view, the rear wheels of the truck suddenly slid on the pavement, bringing the end of the girder on the truck in contact with the end of the upper girder lying on the ground, causing it to move upon the rollers and fall and to strike the plaintiff, who had just stepped from a truck loaded with stone to be delivered at the building. The Court held, in an opinion by Justice Kellogg, that the defendant could not, by the exercise of such reasonable care as prudent men would exercise in doing the same work, have anticipated the happening of the accident, and that it was an error to submit to the jury the question of the defendant's negligence.

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IMPROPER EVIDENCE IN ACCIDENT SUIT.—Mrs. Fannie C. Sweeny recovered judgment in the City Court, on the trial of her suit against the Union Railway Company for damages for injuries she received because of the alleged negligence of the company's employes, while she was a passenger on one of its cars, and an affirmance was secured from the General Term of that court. The plaintiff was a married woman, living with her husband, and was not engaged in a separate business, and had no private means. One of the plaintiff's witnesses, a physician, who attended her after the accident, was permitted to testify, against defendant's objection, as to the value of his services and the amount he was paid. A second physician testified to the physical condition of the plaintiff two years after the accident, and after she had given birth to two children. The first physician found no internal injuries, but the second was permitted to testify, under objection, to internal injuries, which were wholly unconnected, so far as the evidence showed, with the accident two years before, but which might have resulted from the intervening confinement. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, on further appeal, has now directed a reversal and a new trial.

Brooklyn Elevated Has New Head.

The announcement was made yesterday that, on account of ill-health, William T. Goundie had resigned from the Superintendency of the elevated division of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's lines, and that Assistant Superintendent George W. Edwards had been appointed in his place. Mr. Edwards has been connected with the Brooklyn elevated roads since 1895. He was formerly employed by the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company.

City History Club's Exhibition.

The City History Club will give an interesting exhibition of its class work this afternoon from 2 until 6 o'clock in the University Settlement Building, 184 Eldridge Street, corner of Rivington Street. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Cutting and a Reception Committee comprised of prominent women who have a deep interest in the work will be in attendance to receive visitors and explain the work.

Heart vs. trousers.

The mother's heartstrings feel the first tug when her baby jumps from kilts to knickerbockers; the second and hardest pull when he steps into long trousers.

We've tried to sweeten the inevitable; make boys' long trouser suits in which he looks young mannish, yet boyish; suits in which he looks easy and natural, not as though masquerading in one of big brother's suits.

$8 to $20 is our price for doing it; can do it particularly well at $10.

Everything boys wear—boys of 2.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

We fill orders by mail.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Morris K. Jesup Re-elected President—Tilt Over the Loud Bill.

The Chamber of Commerce held its one hundred and thirty-second annual meeting yesterday, and President Morris K. Jesup, who was re-elected for another year, took occasion to say a good word for the city and protested against laying emphasis on the bad points of the metropolis. J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, and Andrew Carnegie were elected Vice Presidents, taking the places of Gen. Riker, Henry Hentz, and A. D. Juilliard, Sr., who retired.

The chamber was decorated in about equal proportions with American and British flags. A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, reported resolutions favoring the passage of the bill now before Congress restricting the privilege accorded by law to second-class mail matter. Mr. Hepburn said that Congressman Loud had requested the support of commercial bodies for this bill. Stephen Farrelly of the American News Company arose to protest against the resolutions. He said the Postmaster General's information about the alleged abuse was gleaned from subordinates and was misleading. F. B. Thurber replied to Mr. Farrelly, and when the latter wanted to reply, President Jesup remarked:

"I don't think the Chair can allow any further debate on this question now."

Mr. Farrelly sat down and the resolution was overwhelmingly carried.

The annual election followed and President Jesup was chosen for another term. Alexander E. Orr and Commodore Van Santvoord escorted him back to the chair, which he had left. He thanked the members for the honor, and went on to say:

"We hear too much nowadays of the bad things in this city, both from the pulpit and otherwise. The horrors of New York are pictured before us too frequently. If we could only have pictures before us the good things that are going on continuously in New York it would make us prouder of our city every day of our lives." [Applause.]

Mr. Jesup made an appeal for the sufferers at Ottawa, and the meeting adjourned for luncheon. James G. Cannon of the Fourth National Bank was elected Treasurer in place of the late Solon Humphreys. George Wilson was re-elected Secretary.

DEFIES DE LANCEY NICOLL.

J. W. Gates's Counsel Invites Him to Carry Out Threats of Prosecution.

The case of John W. Gates, who will respond to-morrow morning to a summons based on his alleged misstatements of American Steel and Wire Company affairs, has apparently created some feeling among the lawyers concerned. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. Gates's counsel, issued the other day a statement in which he referred in an uncomplimentary fashion to George A. Lamb, the lawyer who procured the summons. Yesterday Mr. Lamb sent the following letter to Mr. Nicoll:

"I have received your letter of yesterday, and have duly noted the contents thereof. I observe in, the public prints many threats said to have been made by you to representatives of the press of prosecution against those who have criticised Mr. Gates and his methods. Permit me to respectfully suggest that the time is ripe for you to transfer this 'prosecution' from the newspapers to the courts."

The "letter of yesterday" referred to was the one in which Mr. Nicoll gave notice of the change of date for the hearing on the summons from May 14 to to-morrow.

"It was a most unusual proceeding," said Mr. Lamb yesterday, "for counsel for Mr. Gates to go to the Magistrate and apply for a change of the date without notifying me beforehand, so that I might have a chance to appear at the same time and give my reasons for not changing it. I think they expressly planned to have the date set forward so as to catch me unprepared with my case. But I shall be ready for them."

Mr. Nicoll would not discuss the situation yesterday. There was a report current in Wall Street that six of the American Steel and Wire Company's mills would be reopened on Monday. The report could not be verified.

MRS. FROTHINGHAM'S SANITY.

Mother Says She Is a Confirmed Inebriate and Irresponsible.

Mrs. Julia A. Frothingham, the divorced wife of Howard P. Frothingham, a broker at 2 Wall Street, will be examined as to her mental condition by a commission, which was appointed yesterday by Justice Fitzgerald. Application was made by Mrs. Fannie H. Bedlow, mother of Mrs. Frothingham. Mrs. Bedlow declares that her daughter is a confirmed inebriate, and her indulgence in strong drink has rendered her practically an imbecile.

According to the petition, Mrs. Frothingham has personal property valued at $35,000 and real estate worth at least $20,000. Mrs. Frothingham was divorced from her husband in 1896.

RUNAWAY IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Horse Smashes Runabout and Coupe and Hurts Automobile Driver.

A white horse attached to a runabout driven by Louis Cohen of 1,351 Clinton Avenue, Bronx, was frightened by an automobile yesterday at Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue and ran away. At Forty-ninth Street the horse ran into an automobile driven by Michael McGarvey. McGarvey was thrown to the street, as were Cohen and Nathan Kramer, who was with Cohen. The runabout became detached from the horse and the animal again went up the avenue at full speed.

At Fifty-third Street a coupé was going along at a moderate pace, but the horse hit it with such force that it was completely overturned. The second accident somewhat lessened the speed of the animal, and the drivers on the avenue, which was crowded, were able to get out of the way. At Fifty-seventh Street Lawrence Maher of Hook and Ladder No. 57 of Brooklyn was standing on the corner. He saw the horse coming and stopped it without any further damage.

McGarvey was unconscious for a few minutes, but had recovered when a Flower Hospital ambulance drove up. Neither Cohen, Kramer, nor the driver of the wrecked coupé was injured. The automobile first run into was not damaged.

Broadway and 11th Street.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

Summer weight.

Sale,—Friday and Saturday.

Imported, fine Lisle Thread Underwear,—plain white, sheer open work weave,—cool and porous.

Shirts with silk fronts. Long or short sleeves.

Drawers with self-fronts,—reinforced.

$1.00 each. Value $1.50.

Fine French Merino Underwear,—natural color,—gauze weight. Shirts with self-fronts,—French necks,—long or short sleeves. Drawers self-finished,—reinforced. Pearl buttons.

$1.25. Value $1.75.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

LADIES' SUITS.

200 Dresses. Broadcloth, Homespun, Cheviot and Serge.

Eton or "Mess" Coats,—lined with Silk.

Latest model Skirts.

Colors:—blue, brown, Oxford and light grey, tan and black.

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These Suits are taken from the regular stock. Value $20.00 and $22.00.

Covert Cloth Suits,—finished with stitched satin straps.

Flare gore Skirts,—double-breasted Eton Coats.

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Continued Sale of these celebrated Unlaundered Dress Shirts, on Friday, May 4th.

Sizes 12 to 19 inches. Five sleeve lengths.

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Open back with short bosom,—especially designed for short, stout men.

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Light Gray $12 for coat and trousers.
Dark " $12 " " " "
Blue $18 " full suit.

Boys wear them, too.

In two shades of Gray, $10.50 for coat and trousers.

Black with white stripes, $10.50 for coat and trousers.

We mail a description of *all* the fashions in book form. Ask for it.

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By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

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THE rich field of orchestral music is open to every one who has an Aeolian. Its presence in the home provides the pleasure of hearing any composition one's mood may call for at any time, with the added pleasure of producing the music one's self.

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Our Suits For Men.

Our Business Suits are built on plans of Fashion's draughting.

The fabrics are Fashion's choice.

We make them fit.

$14 to $35.

For Young Men, age 14 to 19, $10 to $18.

Same way with our Raglans, $22 to $38. And our Top Coats, $14 to $35.

"Man ish" Clothes for Little Gentlemen.

"Stuttgarter" Sanitary WOOLEN Underwear.

is the best wearing and most satisfactory in the world, as thousands who have worn it for years testify.

The Genuine Stuttgarter has Lion in centre of trade mark.

FOR SALE BY FIRST CLASS DEALERS.

ANTIQUE BELLOWS

in Carved Oak and Repousse Brass,

Fire Sets and Andirons,

in Brass, Steel, and Black Iron,

Sparkguards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles, and Vases, Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.

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Charles Frohman's HACKETT. CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. James K. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

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GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. LAST TWO WEEKS. Evgs. 8 o'clock. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2 o'clock. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

DALY'S B'way & 30.....at 8:15 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15. THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO. 37TH WEEK HERE OF A RUNAWAY GIRL With JAMES T. POWERS and 65 others.

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PRINTING SHOW "From the Writer to the Reader." Typesetting machines, plate making, newspaper printing presses, bookbinding—all in operation. For Typographical Union No. 6 Charity Funds. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, 2 to 11 P. M. ADMISSION 25c. CHILDREN 15c.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. "Exhilaratingly Enjoyable." A NIGHT IN VENICE Evgs., 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 1,100 seats, 25c. Next Week—Grand Opera in English—Lohengrin.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. 2 DAYS ONLY. TWICE DAILY, 2 and 8:15 P. M. BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST AND ROUGH RIDERS THE ONLY Exhibition of the kind in the wide world. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50, & $2 Boxes, $12.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. DOLAN & LENHARR 15c., 25c., 50c. "LA FAFALLA." Geo. Neville & Co., Billy Van, Moving Pictures, &c.

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Proctor's 5th Ave.—Grand Opening May 7. Mr. T. Q. Seabrooke, Mr Eric Hope, Cissie Loftus 40 OTHER VAUDEVILLE STARS. CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE—Noon to 11 P. M.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs 8. Matinée Sat. at 2. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO SPECIAL MAT. WED., MAY 9.

EDEN MUSEE Open 10:30 A.M. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups CINEMATOGRAPH. To-night, 8:30, the Musical Play TALLY-HO!

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. MARSHALL P. WILDER, BERT COOTE & CO., Cressy & Dayne, Moullere Sisters, Phil Ott & 3 Rosebuds, Blocksom & Burns. BIOGRAPH.

5th Ave JOSEPH JEFFERSON Last week. To-night, The Rivals; Sat. Mat., Rip Van Winkle; Sat. night, Cricket on the Hearth & Lend Me 5 Shillings

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS. SOUVENIRS WAY DOWN EAST Tuesday Eve. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats Wed & Sat 2, ev 8:15.

WALDORF ASTORIA THEATRE Beginning Monday, May 7th, The STROLLERS in PHYLLIS. Tickets now on sale at TYSON'S

KNICKERBOCKER. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. BOSTONIANS IN THE VICEROY. Next Week—"ROBIN HOOD." Week May 14—"THE SERENADE."

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. LAST 2 WEEKS. NEXT MAT. SATURDAY AT 2 THE GREAT SUCCESS BEN-HUR

THE DEWEY East 14th St. Matinee To-Day. BON TON BURLESQUERS. The Midway Dancers. Oriental Ballet.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Bway. & 30th. Last Mat. Saturday. Last 2 Nights. WHIRL-I-GIG and the last SAPOLIO laughing success,

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BARGAIN MAT. WED. All seats 50c. QUO VADIS.

MANHATTAN. The Great $50,000 Melodrama, 33d & B'way. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. WOMAN AND WINE

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat POSITIVELY LAST TWO WEEKS. Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman, 100 others. The Great Ruby

Costly Souv'rs! Tues., May 8—Mat. 10-m. CASINO! The Casino Girl!

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—THE AMAZONS.

HARLEM Op. House Mr. Chauncey Olcott in A Romance of Athlone. 8:15 Sat. Mat. Nxt Wk—JULIA MARLOWE in Barbara Frietchie

GRAND OPERA HOUSE A YOUNG WIFE. Nxt wk—Blanche Walsh & Melbourne MacDowell.

Herald Sq. Thea. QUO VADIS LAST 3 TIMES.

Baseball, Polo Gds., To-day, 4 P. M. BROOKLYN vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50.

BASEBALL AT JASPAR OVAL, 137TH ST. and 10th Av., to-day, 3:30. Manhat. Col. vs. Cornell.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

SPRING MEETING 1900.

FIRST DAY SATURDAY, MAY 5

And each MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY following, including THURSDAY, May 24th.

Races on the Flat, Steeplechases and Hurdle Races.

1st Day, Saturday, May 5th.

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Last Day To-Day at 2:30 P. M.

Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00. Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A.M., 1, 1:30, 1:50 P. M., and Flatbush Av. 11:04 A. M., 1, 1:35, 1:50 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. L.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh westerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,701. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1900.—Fourteen Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY: FOURTEEN PAGES. WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks dull.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45⅝c; cotton, middling, 9⅜c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday passed the Army Reorganization bill, which provides for radical changes in the service. It also passed the Fortifications bill. The House devoted its session to consideration of the Sundry Civil bill.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—British successes are reported at various points in South Africa. Lord Roberts reported last evening that the Vaal River had been crossed without opposition at Warrenton, and that a force of mounted infantry had advanced to the Vet River. He added that the main British Army would march to the latter point to-day. The capture of Brandfort is regarded as of great strategic importance, as it enables the three main British forces—those of Lord Roberts, Lord Methuen, and Gen. Buller—to cooperate. The Boers who were in the Brandfort district are supposed to be retreating toward Winburg. The British have occupied Smithfield, in the south of the Orange Free State. Debates on the Spion Kop dispatches took place both in the House of Lords and House of Commons yesterday. The Government was harshly criticised by the Liberals, but the motion in the Commons to reduce the War Office estimates was lost by a large majority. Emperor Francis Joseph arrived in Berlin yesterday morning. He was met and affectionately greeted by the Kaiser. Crowds welcomed the visitor. More raids are reported in Ashanti. The memorial chapel given to Paris by the Castellanes was dedicated yesterday. The Bulgarian rising has been suppressed.—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

Charles Emory Smith is said in Washington to be the best available man for Vice President on the Republican ticket.

William G. McLaughlin, a Tammany man, bitterly denounced Richard Croker at a meeting of the Liberal Club last evening.

Page 3.

The Rapid Transit Board yesterday gave a hearing to two delegations from Brooklyn, who suggested routes for an extension of the system in that borough.

The Police Commissioners, after receiving an unsolicited opinion from District Attorney Gardiner, decided that their license was not necessary for prizefights and boxing matches, and such exhibitions are not to be interfered with.

Page 5.

Gov. Roosevelt entertained the Charter Revision Commission at dinner and discussed their work with them.

Gen. Otis reports that during the month of April the insurgents lost 1,721 men in killed, wounded, and captured.

The President sent to the Senate the names of Sanford B. Dole to be President of Hawaii and Henry E. Cooper to be Secretary.

Page 7.

A controversy has arisen between the Finance Department and the Board of Education over the method of procedure in disposing of school funds under the Davis law.

Page 14.

Judge Foster yesterday issued an order setting aside the portions of the March Grand Jury presentment relating to the District Attorney, and gave permission to the latter to file the minutes of the Grand Jury as a public document.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 13.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

MRS. RUSIE GETS DIVORCE.

Wife of New York Club's Pitcher Successful — Says Rusie Threatened to Kill Her in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 4.—Susie May Rusie secured a divorce from her husband, Amos Rusie, the baseball pitcher, here this afternoon under sensational circumstances.

Mrs. Rusie, in her testimony, said that Rusie begged her to withdraw the suit and become reconciled, promising to do better. She refused, and he told her that if she got the divorce she would never leave the Court House alive. Mrs. Cupp testified that the defendant said the same to her.

Mrs. Rusie testified Rusie was continually under the influence of liquor, was abusive, and once he held a loaded shotgun in his hands, she said, and declared that he believed he would be doing the right thing if he blew her head off and then his own. At another time, she testified, he drew a razor, and threatened to cut her throat and commit suicide. The shotgun incident happened last January, the razor incident in New York in March.

She said they went to Brightwood to live in the hope that he could abstain from drinking, and she notified the saloon keepers not so sell him liquor. This made him angry, and Mrs. Rusie says he struck her.

The court awarded Mrs. Rusie $1,000 alimony, the household goods, and attorney's fees. Two policemen have been detailed to protect her.

TRUST COMPANIES TO COMBINE.

Baltimore Concerns Negotiating for Consolidation.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Negotiations are in progress for the consolidation of the Central Real Estate and Trust Company, formerly the Old Line Real Estate and Trust Company, and the Union Trust Company, formerly the Realty Trust Company of this city.

Both the Central and the Union were organized about a year ago. The former is capitalized at $1,000,000, all of which is paid up. It has a surplus of about $350,000, of which $250,000 was paid in by the stockholders.

The Union Trust Company is capitalized at $1,000,000, of which $625,000 has been paid up. It has a surplus of about $194,250, of which $156,250 was paid in by the stockholders.

It is also reported that several other trust companies of this city will consolidate.

HAWAIIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Call for Convention—Union of Natives, Royalists, and Portuguese.

Special to The New York Times.

HONOLULU, April 27.—A call has been issued for a convention on May 15 to organize a Republican Party in the Territory of Hawaii. Delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia will be elected.

There is much talk over a combination of native Hawaiians with whites who were royalists at the time of the overthrow of the monarchy and the Portuguese. If a union could be formed of these elements it would be the dominant party, but good judges among people say the natives cannot be induced to hold together, and that the Portuguese would not join such a combination.

A Train Every Hour
From Grand Central Station, along the Hudson River, through the Mohawk Valley to Buffalo and the West, by the New York Central.—Adv.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH FOR VICE PRESIDENT

The President, It Is Said, Would Be Pleased to Have Him Named.

Senator Depew May Place Mr. McKinley in Nomination—Lodge for Permanent Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Although the Republican managers have not yet given a sign to show that they have decided upon the man who will be nominated for Vice President at Philadelphia, it is asserted that Senator Wolcott of Colorado is to be the temporary Chairman of the convention, and Senator Lodge the permanent Chairman. It is said also that Senator Depew is to have the honor of making the speech placing President McKinley in nomination.

Senator Depew this afternoon expressed the opinion that no New York Republican will receive the nomination for Vice President, although he doubted the ability of Gov. Roosevelt to refuse a nomination if it were the inclination of the convention at Philadelphia to force it upon him. Several other Republicans have been discussing the suggestion that Seth Low might be chosen as Vice President with great satisfaction to New York and other States.

Mr. Low's candidacy might, it is admitted, prove measurably satisfactory to the Republicans, but the inclination is to get a candidate whose support will not in any measure be qualified by considerations like those that might detract from the unanimous support that would be lacking in Mr. Low's case. There is a fear that there is some feeling among Republicans over the attitude of Mr. Low toward the party in a recent contest in New York, and it is the opinion among the politicians that a man without factional opposition would be a safer mate for Mr. McKinley.

Senator Hanna has not yet become convinced that he cannot get Secretary Root to become the candidate. Meantime the talk about Secretary Long continues and the New England States are believed to be likely to give him their votes. Still another Administration candidate is kept well in the front, without creating any irritation in the Cabinet. Postmaster Smith finds some supporters wherever he is known for his gifts of oratory. That he comes from Pennsylvania, a next-door neighbor to Ohio, is mentioned as a geographical objection to him. But it is pointed out that if a candidate is to be taken from New York, that that State also is a next-door neighbor to Ohio.

A prominent member of the Administration, discussing this feature to-day, said: "The geography of the situation should not be considered, except that the nomination should come East. What we want is a man thoroughly in touch with the party, with a record clean and honest, without family skeletons, and one who commands the respect of the people. Charles Emory Smith fills this bill better than any one I have heard mentioned. He would make an ideal presiding officer and would bring added dignity to the ticket. And what a campaign he would make!

"To my mind he is the best speaker in politics and his arguments are forceful and clear. I do not think we should necessarily nominate a man from a doubtful State this year. We are strong enough. What we want is the best available man, and Charles Emory Smith is the one. It is well known no member of the Cabinet stands better with the President than Mr. Smith, and I happen to know the President has no personal objection to Mr. Smith as a running mate. In fact, he would be pleased to have him."

PLATT CONTRADICTS QUIGG.

Announces Definitely that He Will Resign County Committee Presidency.

President Quigg, of the Republican County Committee, appeared in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel about 6 o'clock last night, and to a reporter who asked what he was there for, replied, "I came to see Senator Platt. The Senator wired me to meet him here at 6:30 o'clock."

Mr. Quigg waited about for an hour or so and then went to dinner. When he returned he met National Committeeman Gibbs, and the two men sat on one of the sofas and talked earnestly. Finally, about 9 o'clock a porter came in with Senator Platt's valise, but the Senator did not follow, and after lounging a few moments Mr. Gibbs took his departure. Mr. Quigg, however, remained, but about 10 o'clock he, too, gave up all hope of seeing the Senator and went home. Thirty-five minutes later Mr. Platt walked into the hotel. When asked by a reporter why he had arrived so late, the Senator replied that he had been attending to some private business.

"Mr. Quigg and Senator Gibbs were waiting for you for three hours," the reporter told the Senator.

"I didn't know about that," Mr. Platt answered.

"Why," said the reporter, "Mr. Quigg said that you had telegraphed him to meet you here at 6:30."

"I sent no such message," the Senator replied.

"Is Mr. Quigg sure to retire from the Presidency of the County Committee?" the reporter asked.

"He is," was the response.

"When?"

"That matter will not be taken up until Chairman Odell returns from his Western trip," Mr. Platt replied.

Senator Platt said that he did not expect to see Gov. Roosevelt to-day, but added that when the Governor is in Washington next week they would probably meet.

BRYAN SELECTS RUNNING MATE?

It Is Asserted that He Has Asked ex-Congressman Shively to Run.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 4.—It is positively asserted here that ex-Congressman Shively will make the race for the Democratic nomination for Vice President.

W. J. Bryan arrived here at 5:30 o'clock this morning and remained with Mr. Shively until 2 o'clock this afternoon. No one else was present at the interview, but it has since been publicly declared that Bryan requested Shively to be his running mate in the coming campaign. Bryan desires that the Hoosier make the race, and considers that his own chances would be brighter with Shively on the ticket.

Shively is preparing to withdraw from the Governorship race in favor of Taggart of Indianapolis, who is his strongest opponent.

Dr. Girdner Off to Join Bryan.

Dr. John H. Girdner of this city, who has been considered a possible nominee for the Vice Presidency on the Democratic ticket, left for Chicago yesterday, where he will meet William Jennings Bryan to-night. After attending a Democratic meeting there they will proceed to Omaha, where each of them will speak at a Populist banquet on Monday night.

No Extra Fare Pennsylvania Limited to Cincinnati.
Leave West 23rd Street Station daily at 9:55 A. M. Over the Allegheny Mountains and through the natural gas belt.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Drink the purest natural spring water known.—Adv.

PAY FOR FIGHTER OF '76.

Senate Votes $2,998 to One of Twenty-nine Children of Col. Wilson of the Revolutionary War.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Senate today passed a bill to pay $2,998 to Rachel Wilson of Harrison County, West Va., for the services of her father, Col. Benjamin Wilson, in the Revolutionary war.

The beneficiary of the bill is one of twenty-nine children of Col. Wilson.

STRIKE TROUBLE AT BAYONNE.

Copper Works Men's Demands Granted —Situation at Oil Yards More Serious—Gov. Voorhees Takes Action.

BAYONNE, N. J., May 4.—The strike at the Orford Copper Works came to an unexpected end this afternoon. It had been announced that the management of the works would offer no new terms to the strikers and it was stated that the strikers would continue to refuse the company's proposals. The conference between a committee of the men and President Thompson this afternoon, however, resulted in the company agreeing to give their employes an increase of 10 per cent. for one year.

A squad of Bayonne police is still on guard at the works, as well as the sixty deputy sheriffs, and it is impossible for any person not known to be friendly to enter the company's premises.

The situation of the Standard Oil Company's yards has grown more serious. There are now 450 men out, including boilermakers, coopers, and laborers, all Slavs and Poles. The barrel shop is shut down.

Gov. Voorhees visited Jersey City for the purpose of conferring with Sheriff Ruempler and Prosecutor Erwin in relation to the strikes. After the situation had been explained to him, Gov. Voorhees said he would not call out the militia until the Sheriff and Prosecutor had exhausted all legal methods without suppressing the disturbance.

"You will go to the scene," said Gov. Voorhees to Sheriff Ruempler, "and arrest the ringleaders, as was done at Croton Dam. I think that is all that will be necessary. If not, then I will resort to drastic measures to put an end to the trouble."

Sheriff Reumpler at once went to Bayonne with an extra force of deputies.

NOT A DEADLY WEAPON.

Cincinnati Jury So Holds Regarding a Flobert Rifle.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—Some time ago Warner Eversull with some companions was chased off a farm by John Lutterbie on the west fork of Mill Creek. Lutterbie threw rocks at them and Eversull shot him in the forehead with a bullet from a Flobert rifle. For this he was arrested on the charge of shooting to kill.

The Court in his charge to the jury today stated that the case hinged on the point, "was a Flobert rifle a deadly weapon?"

There was nothing in the evidence, the Court told the jury, to show that the Flobert was a deadly weapon.

The jury was out but a few minutes, and, on this point mainly, acquitted the lad.

MINISTER FIGHTS A DUEL.

South Carolina Divine Kills a Man at the Parsonage Door.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 4.—As the result of a quarrel yesterday with John R. Bellinger, a lawyer, about work on the Baptist parsonage at Bamberg, the Rev. W. E. Johnson, Baptist minister, and William T. Bellinger, court stenographer, and son of the lawyer, fought a duel at the parsonage door to-day, which resulted in Bellinger being almost instantly killed. Although four bullets were fired at him at close range, the minister escaped without a scratch. Johnson surrendered to the Sheriff and is in jail.

BIG WHALE AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Found on Brigantine Beach at Low Tide by Life-Saving Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 4.—A thirty-five-foot whale was cast up on Brigantine Beach to-day. It is supposed to have came ashore during last night's thunderstorm.

Not for years has a similar monster been seen off this part of the coast. Keeper William Hoidzkom of the North Brigantine Beach Life-Saving Station found the animal high and dry at low tide. It measures about 6 feet through, and was barely alive when found. It is dark in color.

The life-saving crew pulled it up on the beach and will have it stuffed.

FREE ROADS FOR BALTIMORE.

Railway Deeds Parts of Turnpikes to City and County.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—With a view to keeping the public roads leading out of Baltimore free from tolls the United Railways Company has made a free deed of gift to Baltimore City and Baltimore County of those portions of the Baltimore and York turnpike, the Baltimore and Harford turnpike, and the Belair turnpike which lie within the limits of the city and county.

The company officials say they are in the railway, not the turnpike business, and that their object is to build up and develop the city and surrounding country, acting upon the theory that such development is certain to benefit the railway company. To secure proper development, they claim all roads entering the city should be free.

The York Road Turnpike is thirty miles long, the Harford Road eighteen miles, and the Belair Road nine miles. Two miles of each of the former roads and one mile of the latter lie within the city limits. On the York Road in the city limits the company has spent $40,000 grading and macadamizing. The Harford Road cost the company originally $30,000, and on it the company has spent $8,000 in improvements. The Belair Road cost the company $25,000.

USE OF "O. K." UPHELD.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Use of the letters "O. K.," signifying "All correct," receives the indorsement of Judges Horton, Freeman, and Shepard of the Branch Appellate Court and is the point on which their affirmation of a decision of the Circuit Court rests. The question was raised on the appeal of the Davis Paint Manufacturing Company from the decree of the Circuit Court restraining the collection of a Justice of the Peace judgment from the Metzger Linseed Oil Company.

The decree was entered in the Circuit Court on the presentation of a draft of the order bearing the letters "O. K.," followed by the signature of the counsel for the Davis Paint Company. The decree was amended, and the ruling of the branch Appellate Court restores its original decree.

In declaring the meaning of the letters "O. K.," Judge Horton quoted the dictionary, saying, "All right; correct; now commonly used as an indorsement, as on a bill." Continuing, the Court said:

"The definition undoubtedly gives that which is the universal conception and understanding. That is no doubt the sense in which the Court understood it, and the meaning the counsel intended to express."

Rapid Transit to Suburban Homes.
Full details of Suburban Homes in Westchester County in New York Central folder just issued. Apply to ticket agents or send 1-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Grand Central Station.—Adv.

"Coon" Stories.
The Black Homer of Jimtown will be published May 12.—Adv.

SPECTACULAR FIRE ON STATEN ISLAND

Standard Varnish Works, Elm Park, Ablaze Early This Morning.

EIGHT BIG TANKS EXPLODE

Flaming Oils Cover the Kill Von Kull and Menace Docks, Shipping, and Fireboats.

The Standard Varnish Works, at Elm Park, S. I., were on fire early this morning, and the whole works were threatened with destruction. The varnish and materials escaping from the great tanks as they blew up flowed over the yard and out upon the waters of Newark Bay and the Kill Von Kull. The flames from the oils leaped high in the air, lighting the country for miles.

The fire started shortly before midnight from an unknown cause. There was an explosion that shook buildings for a radius of a mile, and then the flames burst forth. It is believed there was an explosion of the gases in one of the great tanks.

The fire spread rapidly. The fire engines and hose carriages from Port Richmond and Mariner's Harbor were soon on the scene, and at once a general alarm was sent in calling all of the apparatus from the North Shore.

Within an hour four of the big tanks had blown up. Each of these contained 5,000 gallons of material. The firemen were driven back again and again, but kept up their efforts to save the buildings of the plant. These are of brick, one story high, and cover several acres of ground. Across the Shore Road from the burning tanks is the three-story frame building of the Staten Island Quartet Club. This the firemen made strenuous efforts to save, as, if it caught, there was every chance of other buildings going.

The blazing fluids from the tanks poured out upon the waters of the kills and spread out over a broad expanse. Fire tugs from the Standard Oil Works at Bayonne were early upon the scene, but they could not approach the main fire, and had to confine themselves to efforts to keep the burning oils from floating down the kills to points where ships and boats were tied up.

At half past twelve the fire had extended over so great an expanse that it was in danger of getting away from the tugs, and more were telephoned for from Bayonne.

Time and again the oils were carried to the tugs, which had to turn their hose upon each other in order to save themselves. To have let the fire escape down the kills would have not only endangered the docks and boats along the Staten Island shore, but the current might have carried some of the burning stuff across to the coal docks and oil works in Bayonne.

The tugs managed to hold the fire in check upon the water while the firemen on shore fought it back from the buildings. Seven of the great tanks blew up within an hour and a half. Each explosion threw the burning contents in every direction, endangering the lives of the firemen, and sent the fire among the buildings.

The flames upon the water communicated to and destroyed the docks and some of the smaller buildings out near the water's edge.

The eighth tank blew up about 1 o'clock. At 2 o'clock the firemen had the fire under control.

The damage is estimated at $50,000, fully covered by insurance. No lives were lost and no one was injured.

Fire in Cigarette Factory.

Fire did $5,000 damage to the stock and building of the Notara Brothers at 158 and 160 West Twenty-seventh Street at 12:30 o'clock this morning. Cigarettes are made there and the tobacco stock was badly damaged. Nobody was hurt and the fire was put out in ten minutes. A second alarm was sent in by the firemen because of a tenement being on one side and the White Fireproof Company on the other at 162. The fourth and fifth floors were gutted. The cause of the fire is not known.

DOG SAVED MASTER FROM FIRE.

Aroused Him by Scratching the Bed When Boathouse Was Ablaze.

NEWARK, N. J., May 4.—William Hemling, bartender in a saloon at Bower's boathouse, on the Passaic River at Harrison, was saved by his Newfoundland dog from death by burning early this morning. Hemling was asleep up stairs when he was aroused by his dog frantically scratching the bed. Being only half awake he commanded the dog to lie down, and was dropping off to sleep again when the animal leaped on the bed and began barking furiously in his face.

"I thought he was mad," said Hemling to-day, "so I jumped out of bed in a hurry. Then for the first time I noticed that the room was full of smoke. I rushed into the hallway and attempted to run down the stairs, but the smoke was much denser there and drove me back. The only means of escape was apparently through the bedroom window to the ground, a distance of about fifteen feet. When I reached the window I thought of the dog, and called:

"'Come, Rex; come, boy, jump!'

"The dog came to the window, but shrank back. I caught him by the collar and tried to drag him out, but he struggled and got free. At that moment the flames burst into the room and I had to jump. As I did so I heard Rex howl with pain, and when I looked up after reaching the ground, the flames were coming through the window."

The boathouse, a score of row and sail boats, and several stacks of lumber in the yard of Headley's trunk factory were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $9,000.

KILLED BY A STREET CAR.

Dr. Vincent, Who Was with Peary's Expedition, Run Over in Detroit.

DETROIT, May 4.—Dr. Edward Everett Vincent, who was a surgeon of Lieut. Peary's '93 arctic expedition, was run over by a street car and instantly killed to-day. Dr. Vincent was riding a bicycle along Grand River Avenue, and in endeavoring to escape collision with a buggy he rode across the car track. His bicycle was struck by the car tender and he was thrown under the wheels and instantly killed. The body was fearfully mutilated.

Dr. Vincent spent several years in the ice fields during the party's quest for the north pole, and made some valuable contributions to science concerning the ethnology of arctic tribes.

Sales of Chicago Bank Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Sales of small lots of Illinois Trust and Savings Bank stock are reported at $700 a share. Paying 12 per cent. dividends, the stock nets the investor at that price a return of only 1.71 per cent. on his money.

American Locomotives for Egypt.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works to-day received an order from the Egyptian Government for twenty locomotives, to be used on the Egyptian Railway. The contract calls for ten passenger and ten switch locomotives.

Charles H. Ferguson Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Charles H. Ferguson has resigned the management of the Illinois General Agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, after an active service of twenty-five years.

Centre of American Metropolis
Is Grand Central Station of the New York Central in 42d Street. You can reach it in from half a minute to fifteen minutes from 77 New York hotels, 85 clubs, and 31 theatres.—Adv.

Picturesque Pocono Mountains.
Two hours from New York on Lackawanna Railroad. No finer vacation spot in the world. Hotels to fit all purses.—Adv.

MR. CROKER DENOUNCED

Tammany Man Declares that He Is Worse Than Tweed.

W. G. McLAUGHLIN THE SPEAKER

Liberal Club Taken by Surprise—Controller Coler Lectures on Methods of Civic Government.

Controller Bird S. Coler lectured last night on "Municipal Government" before the Liberal Club, on East Fifteenth Street. His views on civic government met with the approval of all the members save one—W. L. Ormsby—who, on the strength of the teachings of a book written many years ago by Herbert Spencer, said that municipal ownership of schools and great franchises was wrong, and would surely lead to corruption.

William G. McLaughlin, formerly Supervisor of The City Record, who was introduced to the audience as an out-and-out Tammany man, sprung a surprise on the assemblage by denouncing Richard Croker as worse than William M. Tweed, and he declared Mr. Coler was the sort of a Democratic reformer who would deliver the people out of the hands of the political plunderers.

Mr. Coler listened attentively to Mr. McLaughlin's denunciation of Mr. Croker, but when his turn came to answer he refrained from saying anything for or against the Tammany leader. Several of the persons present at the lecture said that it seemed to them that Mr. Coler well understood what was to take place. This he denied. The Controller was introduced to the audience by President Henry Nichols as "a faithful public servant," and ex-Senator John G. Boyd referred to him as the "brave man who sat in the kopje of the Controller's office and repelled the attacks of the Famapo thieves."

The lecture was the one which Mr. Coler has delivered before many organizations lately, except that he took occasion to denounce in bitter language the Davis measure, which gives the Board of Education the handling of many millions without security. He said that if not repealed, the law would work the greatest scandal this city has ever seen. He favored tunnels in preference to bridges, and the municipal ownership of all franchises. He said that he believed that the time would come when the city would do its own construction work, and that the good of consolidation would become apparent to those now opposed to it. He said that he was not seeking a renomination to office, and that was why he could speak his mind freely about the alleged evils of the school bill. He also said that the giving of a franchise in perpetuity by the Legislature to an automobile stage company of this city was like putting a mortgage on the brains of the city for all time.

W. L. Ormsby was the next speaker, and took the view that municipal ownership always led to public corruption. He said that every child who gets an education in the public school is a pauper, and that Herbert Spencer was his authority for this statement.

William G. McLaughlin was next introduced. He said that for thirty-five years he had been a member of the Columbian Order, and for a like period a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee. He opened by saying:

"I first thought that anything that could be said here to-night after Mr. Coler's lecture would be like daubing a first-class picture. Although a stanch member of Tammany Hall, I have for years been continuously fighting against the corruption of that institution. I say that to spite the power of the gentleman in Europe. He cannot put me out of that institution, because I form my own committee and fight from the inside."

Turning to Mr. Coler, McLaughlin said: "If you look over the pay-rolls of the city which are in your office to-day you will find the names of fourteen of the lieutenants of William M. Tweed, that Dick Turpin who claimed he robbed the rich and gave to the poor. Still he put ten millions of dollars in his own pocket, and yet he died in the penitentiary. Recorder Goff and other good Democrats have been responsible for all the good reform in this city.

"We have a gentleman at the top of Tammany Hall who is responsible for more thieving than any other man in the country, and the deeds of Tweed sink into insignificance before him. His name is Richard Croker, and I say it as a member of Tammany Hall. But we have with us to-night a man who will save us from the grasp of this modern Tweed. He looms up just as the great generals move to the front when war is on. I believe that Controller Coler will yet bring about a big reform like Tilden and the other honest Democrats."

Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., next took up the discussion. He said that municipal government should be and ought to be simply run as a business corporation, and he hoped that by the revision of the charter the complicated machinery of the boroughs will be done away with.

Controller Coler answered all the speakers, save McLaughlin. In doing so he said that he believed that men elected on a municipal platform who sought to give away the public water works to a private corporation were unworthy the confidence of the voters. He admitted that there was too much red tape in Government matters now, and thought that simplicity and publicity with sound public opinion would remedy all existing evils.

PENSIONS FOR RAILROADERS.

Plan Will Be Submitted to Officers and Men of Western Road.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Next month J. A. Hinsey will submit for the consideration of the Directors and employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway system a plan for the establishment of a pension and relief department.

Mr. Hinsey's plan is to fix the salaries received at the time of retirement from active service as the basic point for pensions, and to provide for the compulsory retirement of an employe who has reached the age of seventy years and for the optional retirement of an employe who has lived threescore years. He would have the benefits received from the relief department based on the amounts paid into the fund by the employes.

If Mr. Hinsey's plan is adopted, the employes will make monthly contributions to the relief fund, and the railroad company will set aside a fixed amount of money annually.

Grant Portrait for Corcoran Gallery.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—At the private view of a collection of paintings by Washington artists, given this evening at the Corcoran Gallery, Senator Depew, on behalf of Jefferson Seligman of New York, presented to the gallery a portrait of Gen. Grant, painted by A. Muller Ury. Mrs. Grant was present during the ceremonies. Senator Depew's speech was a glowing tribute to the great soldier-President. The military band from Fort Myer played during the reception which followed the presentation. Among the prominent women acting as hostesses were the Duchess De Arcos, the Countess Esterhazy, and Mrs. J. B. Henderson.

Royal Aid for Ottawa Victims.

LONDON, May 4.—Queen Victoria has contributed 500 guineas and the Prince of Wales 250 guineas to the Mansion House Ottawa Fire Relief Fund.

Another Ottawa Relief Fund was opened at Glasgow to-day, and about £2,000 was subscribed in a few hours.

The Pennsylvania Railroad
Maintains unimpeachable train service between New York and Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Cleveland, via the Horse Shoe Curve and over the picturesque Alleghenies.—Adv.

McLEAN DESERTS DEWEY?

Stated Positively in Columbus that the Admiral's Candidacy Is to be Gradually Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, May 4.—John R. McLean, brother-in-law of Admiral Dewey, has abandoned the latter in his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President and has jumped on the front seat in the Bryan band wagon. This declaration was made here to-night by W. S. Thomas, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and was called forth by requests Mr. McLean sent to the meeting at Columbus yesterday afternoon, of the Democratic State Central Committee, to fix the time and decide upon a place for holding the Democratic State Convention.

Lewis Bernard of Cincinnati, McLean's trusted lieutenant, was there, armed with a letter from Mr. McLean himself, which he showed to the committee members. In it there were two requests made of the committee. The first was that some week other than Dewey week in Columbus be selected for the State Convention meeting. The second was that Webster P. Huntington, who resigned the editorship of The Columbus Press-Post because of its editorial "flop" to the support of Dewey for the Presidential nomination, be named for the temporary Chairmanship of the convention. Both of these requests were acceded to.

In addition to this Mr. Bernard, speaking with authority, made the positive declaration to the committeemen, that Mr. McLean would not be a candidate for and would decline election as delegate at large to the Kansas City Convention. The reason given was that Mr. McLean did not want to have it appear that he or any other man the Bryanites might be suspicious of aspired to be sent to Kansas City from Ohio.

Mr. Thomas stated that no misconstruction could be placed on McLean's action. It is taken to mean that the Dewey candidacy is to be abandoned. The plan is to let the people gradually forget the matter. Mr. Thomas said: "Ohio is for Bryan first, last, and all the time."

GREENWICH'S FREE DELIVERY.

Letter Carriers Can Cover Only a Portion of the District.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 4.—Some friction has been caused in Greenwich between the patrons of the Post Office in the outlying portions of the town within the bounds of the village district and the Post Office authorities over a change in the free-delivery plans, and an appeal to the authorities in Washington will be made in a few days to have the matter properly adjusted.

A few months ago, when the introduction of free delivery was authorized, men were put at work numbering the houses in the village, and also at Orchard Place, Cassidy Park, Rock Ridge, North Street, and Bell Haven, for the convenience of the postal clerks, and it was given out at the time that all these places, which lie within the limits of the Greenwich office, would reap the benefits of the new system.

However, there is a hitch in the matter. It was thought on Tuesday, when the carriers began work, that these places could be covered within the specified time, but the carriers worked from 7 o'clock A. M. until 8:30 o'clock at night, and then did not complete the task. Postmaster Scofield stated the facts in a telegram to Washington, and the reply he received from Third Assistant Postmaster General Hatch authorized him to cut down the district and confine the carriers to that portion of the town where sidewalks were laid. The cut made shuts out Mead's Point, North Street, Orchard Place, Cassidy Park, and Meadowbrook Park, and the mail boxes which were placed in those places have been removed.

The people of these places object very seriously to this condition of things, and will take steps to have it remedied immediately. As it now stands, they must help support the free delivery without securing any of the benefits.

ATTACKS AN OLD TRADITION.

Prof. Channing Casts Doubt on the Washington Elm at Cambridge.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 4.—The celebrated Washington Elm in Cambridge—that venerable shrine to which patriotic pilgrimages have been made by three generations—has been attacked by Prof. Edward Channing, who lectures upon American history to the students of Harvard, almost under the spreading shade of the old tree. He declares that there is no authority for the belief that Washington stood under any tree when he took command of the army in 1775, and that if he did there is no knowing whether this is the tree.

George Bancroft, writing in 1824, when he had ample opportunity for ascertaining the truth, stated that Washington stood under an elm tree on Cambridge Common when he assumed the command, and it is certain that this is the only elm that was standing in or near the locality. This is about all the evidence extant of the genuineness of the "Washington elm."

Prof. Channing thinks it time that the dear old tradition should be shattered, and he is determined that it shall be.

LOCHREN'S DECISION DISCUSSED.

Chicago Lawyers Comment on Ruling in Porto Rican's Case.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 4.—There was a good deal of discussion among Chicago lawyers of the decision rendered yesterday at St. Paul by United States District Judge Lochren in the Porto Rico case. The Judge held that the ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain made Porto Rico American territory and subject to the Constitution of the United States without any further act of Congress.

The decision was given in the case of Raphael Ortiz, a Porto Rican who is seeking release from the State prison at Stillwater on the ground that his trial for murder by a military court was unlawful because as an American citizen he was entitled to a trial by jury. His application for a writ of habeas corpus was denied, however, on the ground that the island was in a state of war before the ratification of the treaty, when the murder was committed, and therefore the military court had jurisdiction.

Speaking of the decision ex-Judge Moran said: "It is, in principle, absurd to say that Congress has the power to legislate for people in territory over which the Constitution of the United States does not extend. Hence, I believe the recent Porto Rican special tariff legislation is clearly unconstitutional."

Judge Freeman said: "I think Judge Lochren's conclusion sound as to the main question in this particular case—the authority of the military court. There may be, however, some difference as to the nature of the control of the Government over foreign territory occupied by military forces in time of war."

Edwin Walker said: "It is a question that can only be and must be decided by Congress. I do not think that Judge Lochren meant to decide the Porto Rican question in this case. The main question he had to determine is that the island was under control of the military Government when this murder was committed.

Adolph Moses said: "I deny that the Supreme Court of the United States ever has decided that the Constitution extends with all its powers to territory acquired by military force. Such has never been the case in all the acquisitions of territory. I am satisfied that the whole question lies within the power and jurisdiction of Congress."

Awnings and Slip Covers
made to order at "O'Neill's," at the lowest prices in town. Get an estimate from them. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

BRITISH SUCCESSES AT VARIOUS POINTS

Vaal Crossed at Windsorton—Main Army Advancing to Vet River.

FORCES CAN NOW CO-OPERATE

Capture of Brandfort of Great Strategic Importance.

Relief of Mafeking Brought Within Measurable Distance by Passage of Vaal — Irish-American Brigade Loses Heavily.

LONDON, May 5.—The War Office last evening issued the following from Lord Roberts, dated Brandfort, Friday:

"The mounted infantry have gone on to the Vet River. The rest of the force will march there to-morrow. The railway has been repaired to this point.

"Hunter reports very satisfactory news—that the passage of the Vaal has been carried at Windsorton without opposition."

From further details of Lord Roberts's advance movement it appears that the mounted infantry, among whom are the Canadians, have picketed their horses on the south bank of the Vet River, eighteen miles north of Brandfort. The head of Lord Roberts's columns has thus advanced thirty-two miles from Karee Siding in two days, or fifty-three miles north of Bloemfontein.

Little power was spent. The British work was hard marching, the Boers retiring out of the reach of the British shells.

Gen. Hunter's crossing of the Vaal brings the relief of Mafeking, 196 miles beyond, almost within a calculable interval of time. It is now regarded as quite possible that Mafeking may be succored ere the Queen's birthday.

Lord Roberts's report to the War Office regarding the capture of Brandfort was as follows. It was dated from Brandfort May 3, and was issued by the War Office at 10 A. M. yesterday:

"We occupied Brandfort to-day without much opposition, and without, I hope, many casualties. The First Brigade of mounted infantry covered the left flank of the Fourteenth Brigade of the Seventh Division, and the right flank was supported by the Fifteenth Brigade. Pole-Carew's division advanced directly on Brandfort. The Boer army, which was under command of Delarey, retired in a northeasterly direction."

The correspondents supplement this report with a few details. As Gen. Hutton, with the First Mounted Infantry Brigade, drew near Brandfort, he saw a khaki-clad body of troops ahead of him. He was surprised, but thought they must be British. Soon, however, they opened fire upon the British, who replied heavily. They were the Irish-American brigade from Lourenzo Marques, and it is reported that they lost severely.

The Boer flag was flying over Brandfort as the British entered the town. Several British wounded were found in the hospital. The Boer Postmaster gave up the keys of the public buildings to Capt. Ross.

Lord Kitchener arrived at Br

upon us for the purpose of destroying our independence and seizing our territory.

"Since then your Prime Minister has declared that you want no territory, and your Colonial Secretary told Parliament that he intended, in his September dispatch, to accept nine-tenths of our conditions.

"If these speeches had been made in September instead of October and November, we would never have formulated an ultimatum.

"Therefore, we come, in the light of these belated assurances, to see if the war can be stopped. That is the object of our mission and its only object. We will gladly consent to submit all questions of guarantees and indemnity to the decision of any impartial tribunal. Grant us that, and we would lay down our arms tomorrow."

Mr. Fischer also said that the republics would be willing to submit to a tribunal from which foreigners were excluded.

METHUEN GAINS A VICTORY.

WARRENTON, May 4.—A British six-inch wire gun opened unexpectedly on the Boer laager yesterday at a distance of seven and a half miles, throwing hundred-pound shells with wonderful accuracy and causing a hasty retreat of the burghers.

The bombardment continued to-day at all points by howitzers and field guns, supported by two companies of the Munster regiment, the Boers being driven from shelter and their guns being put out of action.

BRITISH OCCUPY SMITHFIELD.

ALIWAL NORTH, Cape Colony, May 4.—Smithfield was occupied yesterday by Gen.

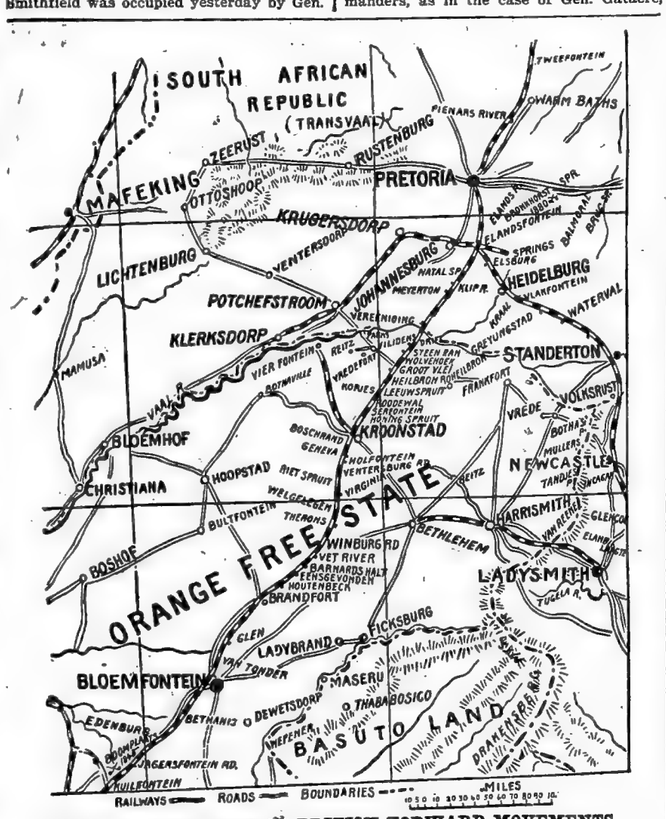

MAP SHOWING SCENE OF BRITISH FORWARD MOVEMENTS.

Windsorton, where the Vaal was crossed, is about fifty miles west of Boshof.

Hart's brigade. Out of the 150 Boers in the town, 25 were captured and the rest decamped.

Ladybrand was recently full of Boer wounded, who have now been removed to Ficksburg.

The Disaster to the Suffolks.

LONDON, May 4.—The Gazette this evening contains Gen. French's report of the disaster to the Suffolk Regiment in the Colesberg District on Jan. 5. He attributes it entirely to the fact that a majority of the four companies of the regiment engaged were seized with panic and retired. He pays high tribute to the officers of the regiment and the men who remained with them.

Treatment of British Prisoners.

LONDON, May 4.—The Government Leader in the House of Commons, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, replying to questions to-day regarding the reports of the ill-treatment of British prisoners at Pretoria, said her Majesty's Government was considering the advisability of further representations on the subject through Washington and the United States Consul at Pretoria, Adelbert S. Hay, who has charge of British interests in the Transvaal.

Boer Prisoners Going to Ceylon?

COLOMBO, Ceylon, May 4.—It is expected that a batch of Boer prisoners will be sent here. The Imperial Government has approached the Ceylon authorities on the subject, and has asked them to suggest a good site for a camp.

Queen Objects to Martial Women.

LONDON, May 5.—Henry W. Lucy, writing in The Daily News, says he has ascertained that Sir Alfred Milner's letter against women visiting South Africa, was written as the result of an intimation from Queen Victoria.

Boers Active at Elandslaagte.

LADYSMITH, May 4.—The Boers have shifted their guns on the range of hills facing the British in front of Elandslaagte and have posted a Long Tom on a hill in the direction of Wessels Nek.

ASHANTI SITUATION SERIOUS.

LONDON, May 5.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Accra says:

"The situation in Ashanti is still very serious. Coomassie is closely invested. It is reported that on April 27 fighting occurred between the Haussas and Ashantis, in which three white officers were killed or wounded."

TALLOW FACTORY EXPLOSION.

Bodies of James Drum and Thomas McGuire Found in the Ruins.

The bodies of James Drum and Thomas McGuire, the workmen killed by the explosion Thursday night in the tallow factory of Joseph Stern & Sons at 632-640 West Fortieth Street, were recovered yesterday. Drum's body was taken out late in the afternoon, but that of McGuire was not reached until late last night. Both were crushed and mangled beyond recognition.

Drum lived at Fortieth Street and Eleventh Avenue. McGuire's home was at 808 Eleventh Avenue. Both men were fat renderers.

William Cunningham, the engineer at the factory, was arrested yesterday and held in $1,500 bail for examination Monday by Magistrate Deuel, in the West Side Court.

COL. ATTERHOLT'S VIEWS.

He Finds Indications of Republican Success—Said to be Here to Form a Trust.

Col. Frank M. Atterholt of Akron, one of the leading Republicans in President McKinley's home district in Ohio, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He has just made a trip through Ohio and other States.

"Everywhere I have been," he said last night, "the outlook for Republican success is excellent. Especially will this be the case if William J. Bryan is the Democratic nominee. The published reports of Republican dissensions in Ohio are grossly exaggerated. There are some few sore spots, just as here in New York, but they amount to nothing."

Col. Atterholt has brought about many combinations of industrials, and it is said his purpose here is to organize another trust. He would not admit that this is the fact.

New Edison Company Incorporated.

The Edison Manufacturing Company was incorporated yesterday at Newark, N. J. The capital stock of the concern is $500,000, divided into 5,000 shares. The incorporators named are Howard W. Hayes, Edward H. Duryea, and John E. Heim. The company, whose main office is at West Orange, will manufacture and sell all kinds of mechanical and electrical appliances.

THE SPION KOP CRITICISMS

Liberals in Both Houses Sharply Attack the Government.

Accusations of Underhand Conduct—Virtual Resolution of Lack of Confidence Lost in Commons.

LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Commons to-day, after the House went into Committee of Supply on the War Office vote, Walter Runciman, Liberal, representing Oldham, started the debate on the publication of the Spion Kop dispatches by moving that the vote be reduced by £200. He declared the Government had disregarded every consideration except publicity, and asserted that the responsibility for the publication rested entirely with politicians, although in this case the Secretary for War had deliberately attempted to throw the responsibility on the Commander in Chief.

The public, Mr. Runciman asserted, had expected the recall of the censured commanders, as in the case of Gen. Gatacre, instead of which Gen. Warren had been sent to administer a large territory, while Gen. Buller retained his command.

Mr. Wyndham, in reply, quoted an act of the Duke of Wellington as precedent for the publication of the dispatches. In so doing, he said, he resented the grave insinuation that the Secretary of State for War was guilty of anything dishonorable in requesting Gen. Buller to rewrite his dispatch. The Marquis of Lansdowne was above the suspicion of being guilty of such conduct.

Continuing, Mr. Wyndham said he was prepared to discuss the question of the judgment and the discretion, but not of the honor or rectitude of Lord Lansdowne. Many misconceptions in regard to the dispatches had already evaporated, including the belief that Lord Roberts and Gen. Buller had criticised Gen. Methuen's operations and that their criticisms had been suppressed by favoritism. The only point at issue now was why the criticisms of Gen. Buller had been published, if the Government intended to leave him in command.

Mr. Wyndham contended that it was impossible to isolate the Spion Kop dispatches and treat them as no other dispatches had been treated in the history of the last hundred years. The War Office, he asserted, had acted entirely in accordance with the Queen's regulations. It was said that the publication would shake the confidence of the troops in Natal in their commander, but, Mr. Wyndham said, that was not the view of the Government, nor the view of Gen. Buller, who was in the best position to decide.

WYNDHAM SNEERS AT BULLER.

At this point John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, member for East Mayo, interrupted, saying he had never asserted that he wanted the dispatches published.

Mr. Wyndham continued:

"But the gallant General has been applauded for saying he would stick to what he had written, and would he have made a great show of candor if he thought no one would know what he had written?" [Cries of "Oh! Oh!"]

Mr. Wyndham then said he thought Gen. Buller had merely been unlucky, and that Gen. Warren's services should not be overlooked, adding that while in publishing the dispatches the Government had acted on its own responsibility, it had been confirmed in so doing by the opinion of Lord Roberts. The case for the Government was that the right course was to publish what it had published, and no more. He was persuaded that both Gen. Buller and Lord Roberts had sent the dispatches home for publication. Did the House suppose harm was done to a commander by a dispatch showing that his scheme was a good one and ought to have succeeded, or by deciding five points in his favor while one point was criticised? Was it fair to leave 40,000 or 50,000 men in doubt regarding what obscure causes had made all their heroism unavailing? Because Gen. Warren failed in a large, independent command, that did not prove that he was unfitted for other work.

"With regard to Gen. Buller," Mr. Wyndham said, "to attempt to apologize for him would be a great insult to so great a man, who has deserved well of his country, and his troops will be glad to know that his strategy was praised by Lord Roberts."

THE GOVERNMENT ARRAIGNED.

H. H. Asquith, Liberal, and others trenchantly animadverted on the alleged untenable position of the Government, confidence in which, they asserted, had been grievously shaken.

John Gordon Swift MacNeill, Irish Nationalist, member for South Donegal, declared the only reason for withholding criticism of Lord Methuen was because he had been ordered to save Cecil Rhodes at all costs.

Henry Labouchère, Advanced Liberal, member for Northampton, declared the Government was charged with deliberately undertaking to "cook dispatches for presentation to the British public," adding:

"All honor to Buller, who refused to be a party to deceiving the public."

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, said Mr. Labouchère had made it a question of the honor or dishonor of a great public servant. His speech was the culmination of a series of attacks on the part of persons who said they had discovered the meanest and basest motives in the Government's action. The Government was accused of favoring one General at the expense of another. It was said it meant to prepare the public for the dismissal of Gen. Buller. Such attacks were not worthy of the opponents of the Government, which by publishing the dispatches, simply followed precedent. Was the Government to understand as a result of to-day's criticisms that no further dispatches were to be published?

Mr. Balfour repudiated most earnestly the accusations hurled at the Secretary of State for War, and said he thought it shocking that such accusations should be made in the House of Commons, claiming that no worse or more scandalously unjust accusations could be made in any assembly of gentlemen.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, said all Mr. Balfour could do was to appeal to mere party fidelity. The Government, he asserted, had no precedent for its action, and had departed from the immemorial practice of the army. He also claimed that its defense was utterly insufficient, and that the Opposition would now record its vote in condemnation of the conduct of the Government.

The vote on Mr. Runciman's motion was then taken. It was rejected by 215 to 211 votes. Before the debate the usual variety of questions on the war were asked. Mr. Wyndham said no further report had been received from Lord Roberts with reference to the Koornspruit disaster.

DEBATE IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords to-day the Earl of Portsmouth, Liberal-Unionist, called attention to the publication of the Spion Kop dispatches, which, he said, had aroused a depth and strength of feeling difficult to exaggerate.

The Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, in defending the publication of the dispatches, said it was the only course open to the Government. He quoted the Queen's Regulations relating to the publication of such documents, and pointed out three cases in the Afghan war in which censorious dispatches were published, adding that in those cases other employment was found for the Generals.

Regarding Spion Kop, the Secretary claimed the Government might have published nothing but that the battle cost 1,600 casualties, and if the reports had been withheld the reputations of the Generals would have been damaged more than by their publication.

Lord Lansdowne said he did not desire to divest himself of any responsibility, but if he had published the dispatches without consulting Lord Roberts, he would have been guilty of great discourtesy and disloyalty. He denied he had suggested that garbled documents should be substituted, and claimed that what he had suggested was perfectly honorable and harmless. The censure of Lord Roberts on Gen. Buller amounted to the charge that he had trusted too much to his subordinates. That was a very mild rebuke. Lord Roberts showed conclusively that he had not withdrawn his confidence in Gen. Buller by leaving the latter at the head of the army intrusted with the most difficult operations, which were successfully carried out.

SPEECH BY LORD ROSEBERY.

After Lord Kimberley, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, had declared the publication unjustified, Lord Rosebery asked if it were true that, as a consequence of the publication, Gen. Buller had tendered his resignation, which was refused.

Lord Lansdowne replied that the War Office had no knowledge of such a step.

Proceeding, Lord Rosebery declared that Gen. Buller had been placed in a cruel position, pointing out that after the delirious joy of the public at the relief of Ladysmith the War Office had set to work to publish everything damaging, critical, and censorious upon Gen. Buller, in order to satisfy public curiosity, of which no outward signs existed, and because of this Great Britain was now compelled to wash its dirty linen in public. The Government, he further asserted, had impaired Gen. Buller's authority, and had degraded his position because it, the strongest Government of modern times, was unable to face a few questions in the House of Commons.

After a brief reply from the Duke of Devonshire, President of the Council, the subject was dropped.

E. D. M. ROWLAND RECOVERS $500

Hotel Company Held Liable for Money Given to a Waiter.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The branch Appellate Court, in a judgment rendered to-day, holds the Grand Pacific Hotel Company liable for the return of a five-hundred-dollar bill given in payment by mistake for a lunch at the hotel café. E. D. Morgan Rowland, a New Yorker, testified that he ate lunch at the Grand Pacific and that his bill amounted to $6. In payment he gave the waiter who attended him a five-hundred-dollar certificate. The waiter took the bill to get it changed, but both he and the money disappeared.

The suit was brought in trover for the return of the bill, which the plaintiff declared was unlawfully withheld from him. Judgment was entered in favor of Mr. Rowland by Judge Holdom, and the ruling is upheld by the reviewing court, which finds that the action was properly brought.

THOUGHT HIS SISTER WAS LOST.

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond Reported Her Missing, Then Found Her.

Mrs. Clara Lanza of 7 East Thirty-first Street, was reported missing last night by Dr. Graeme M. Hammond of 58 West Forty-fifth Street. He said she was one of his patients.

Two hours later Dr. Hammond returned to the Thirtieth Street Police Station to report that Mrs. Lanza had been found at the Waldorf-Astoria, where, he said, she had been visiting friends.

At the home of Mrs. Lanza it was said she was a sister of Dr. Hammond.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO WRECK.

Spike in a Tie Throws Engine Into Ditch—No Passenger Hurt.

PITTSBURG, May 4.—Passenger Train No. 107, west-bound on the Wheeling Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, was wrecked this evening just east of Gastonville. Patrick J. Horan, track inspector, was killed almost instantly; Fireman B. B. Lyttle had both legs crushed, and suffered other injuries which will prove fatal, and Engineer A. McBurney was scalded about the chest and had wrist and ankle sprained. None of the passengers was hurt.

The train was going at about a thirty-mile speed when a curve just east of Gastonville was struck and the engine was thrown over into the ditch, the tender taking the other side of the track, and the combination baggage and coach following going in between, thus blocking the rest of the train and letting the passengers escape with only a severe shaking up.

Investigation showed that some one had driven a spike into a tie in such a way that the engine jumped the track when it struck it. The railroad officials are making an investigation, but as yet have no clue to the perpetrator.

MILLER ARGUMENT POSTPONED.

Syndicate Man Silent Before Referee in Bankruptcy.

The hearing of arguments regarding the granting of a certificate of reasonable doubt as to the validity of the conviction of William F. Miller, the Franklin Syndicate manager, has been postponed until next week by Justice Maddox at the request of District Attorney Clarke.

Miller was recalled late yesterday afternoon before Referee in Bankruptcy Koehler, who sought to obtain from him information as to the amount and location of the assets of the syndicate, for the benefit of creditors. As on previous occasions, Miller refused to answer questions tending to throw light upon the matter.

Miller answered only twice to the point during a full hour of questioning, in giving his full name and in replying to a question as to the existence of indictments against him outside of Kings County. To the latter question he replied: "Not that I know of."

Lawyer House, who was present for Miller, reminded the referee that the syndicate man could not be cajoled into replies that might tend to incriminate him. He cited the remaining indictments against his client, and declared that Miller did not purpose giving any information that might give the authorities excuse for seeking further indictments against him. Mr. House said that it would be useless to question Miller.

The syndicate man, he said, was under sentence of ten years' imprisonment as a result of his trial, and, as the argument on the granting of a certificate of reasonable doubt had been postponed, he held that Miller was in fairness entitled to some consideration. The referee fixed next Wednesday as the date for Miller's next examination.

Boy Killed by a Wagon.

James McLaughlin, an eight-year-old boy, living at 283 Bleecker Street, was run over and almost instantly killed last night at Bleecker and Commerce Streets, by a loaded produce wagon, driven by John Bottjer of Middle Village, L. I. Bottjer was arrested.

Trust in Iron Trade Forming.

PITTSBURG, May 4.—A combination to be known as the American Sheet Metal Company is being organized with a capital of $50,000,000. A meeting will be held in Canton, Ohio, Monday to complete the organization. The combination takes in twenty-nine corrugated iron and cornice plants throughout the country, the total number being thirty-five.

HESS CASE AGAIN DELAYED

Adjourned Because Burglar's Counsel Arrived Too Late.

Several Complainants Send a Memorial to the Police Board Praising Capt. Schmittberger.

There was further delay yesterday in the case of Harry Hess, the burglar, much to the annoyance of his victims. The burglar himself has confessed, and the object now is to prosecute William Weisenberger of 528 Sixth Avenue, the pawnbroker, who is held in $7,500 bail on a charge of receiving the plunder. His case was called in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning, when a score or more of those who had been robbed, and had left their businesses to appear, were waiting to testify, as was Capt. Schmittberger of the West One Hundredth Street Police Station and detectives from other precincts.

The burglar was not in court, nor was Emanuel Friend, counsel for Weisenberger. Assistant District Attorney Byrne said he had brought the burglar to the court on Thursday by mistake, and a representative of Mr. Friend asked an adjournment on the ground that the lawyer was engaged with the Broadway Athletic Club case.

"Mr. Friend should be here," said Magistrate Deuel. "This is an important case, more important than that little fight he has on in the other court. I can't adjourn it. Magistrate Mayo was here, waiting to go on with this case, which he will have to continue after I am gone."

The burglar arrived handcuffed, after a long wait, and then Mr. Friend came in, but Magistrate Deuel adjourned the case until next Thursday morning, Magistrate Mayo having left court.

There was a similar experience at the hearing last Monday, when the burglar did not appear, and Assistant District Attorney McClelland said he had forgotten to bring him, and when Capt. Schmittberger applied for the warrant upon which he took possession of the pawnbroker's store a week ago, he was put off for almost a week. This delay gave Weisenberger an opportunity to send away much of the valuable property in his store.

A. F. O'Connor of 122 West Ninety-sixth Street, one of the heavy losers by Hess, said last night: "I am simply complaining of the delay in taking so much of my time. If the Magistrate considered it was worth $7,500 to hold this man, I should think the case would be of the same importance to the District Attorney's office and that it would put somebody to study up the evidence."

A number of the complainants united in a memorial forwarded to the Police Board last night, complimenting Capt. Schmittberger on his work.

Capt. Schmittberger said: "I am determined to push this case, for the reason that there has not been a single robbery in the district since we arrested this fellow Hess. I do not think the District Attorney's office is to blame. I think it has been helping me to the best of its ability, and I am not cognizant of any of the alleged errors that have been made."

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Board of Managers Awards Contract for the State Building.

The Board of General Managers of the New York State exhibit to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo next year met yesterday in the Murray Hill Hotel to award the contract for the State Building and decide some other matters.

The board awarded the contract for the State Building to George S. Cary of Buffalo. The award was made after a competition in which seven architects or firms of architects competed. To Mr. Cary was awarded first prize, the building contract; to Green & Wicks was awarded second prize, $150, and to York & Sawyer the third prize, $100. Several prominent New York architects were invited to help the board decide.

The State Building is to cost between $150,000 and $200,000, and is to be built of white marble. It is to be of classic design. After the exposition it will be turned over to the uses of the Buffalo Historical Society. It will be erected within the exposition grounds.

Secretary B. R. Newton said that work on the building will be begun immediately. There are 3,000 men at work on lagoons and building foundations now.

The board meets again to-day. It will decide whether to have permanent headquarters in this city and pass on matters of detail in relation to the New York State exhibit.

MRS. HOWARD GOULD TO TESTIFY.

Will Be Examined in Suit for Salary Brought by Actor Clifford Leigh.

Clifford Leigh, an actor, has obtained an order from Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, for the examination before trial of Mrs. Howard Gould. This is the result of an action he brought against Mrs. Gould when she was Miss Katherine Clemmons.

Mr. Leigh claims that in 1893 he was engaged to play in the Katherine Clemmons company, and that Miss Clemmons and William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) failed to keep the contract made with him. He says that there is now due him $1,600 for salary, and he wants the examination of Mrs. Gould so as to find out what interest she had in the company.

THREE DIE IN ONE FAMILY.

Each Expires of Pneumonia on a Tuesday and Is Buried on a Friday.

Death has been busy with the McCully family of 107 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. Three members of the family—father, mother, and daughter—have died within three weeks. Curiously enough, each died on a Tuesday, and was buried on a Friday. All were victims of pneumonia.

Mary C. McCully, the wife and mother, was the first to die, on Tuesday, April 17. She was buried the following Friday. Two days later the daughter, Mrs. Julia E. Hurd, fell ill. On Tuesday, April 24, she died, and was buried on the Friday following. Soon after returning from the cemetery, the father, Frank H. McCully, was forced to take to his bed, and last Tuesday he died. He was buried yesterday afternoon, beside his wife and daughter, in Greenwood Cemetery. The remaining members of the family are three daughters.

AGAINST FULTON ST. PEDDLERS.

The Business Men There Want the Pushcart Men Ousted.

The Aldermanic Committee on Streets and Highways gave a hearing yesterday on the ordinance prohibiting pushcart peddlers from plying their trade in Fulton Street, where the practice has grown to such dimensions as seriously to interfere with merchants whose places of business are on that thoroughfare. Both the merchants and the peddlers were represented by counsel. The committee did not say what action it would take.

A number of business men declared that the pushcart men monopolized the street and made it practically impossible for persons desiring to cross from one side to the other. They asked that Fulton Street be exempted from the operations of the peddlers, as are Nassau, Fourteenth, and Twenty-third Streets.

On behalf of the peddlers it was represented by their counsel, W. S. Schoen, that they were only trying to earn a living, and that they were all citizens and voters, who deserved protection from the city authorities.

Steamship Alps Broke Shaft at Sea.

The British steamship Alps, Capt. Kirkby of the Atlas Line arrived at Quarantine at 10 o'clock last night. Capt. Kirkby reports that on May 1 at 7:30 A. M. the main shaft was found to be broken. The Chief Engineer and his assistants set to work, and temporary repairs which enabled the ship to proceed were completed on May 3. Only half speed was maintained, and the Alps reached this port without further accident. The vessel carries a general cargo from West Indian ports and is consigned to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. The Alps carries no passengers.

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Samples for trial sent on receipt of return postage.
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HOME RULE FOR THE CITY

Attack on Legislature's Interference at the People's Institute.

SENATOR FORD ON THE BOSS

Declares He Has Never Bowed to the Sway of the Republican Machine.

"How We Are Governed from Albany. Can New York Be Trusted to Govern Itself?" was the subject of a public discussion before the People's Institute at Cooper Union last night. Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the Citizens' Union; State Senators John Ford and Thomas F. Donnelly, and the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer took part in the discussion.

The speakers all agreed that there was too little home rule for New York City, but were not in harmony as to how to bring it about so that the city could govern itself. The audience showed clearly that it resented some of the Albany legislation and wanted home rule.

Senator Ford caused the audience to make considerable of a demonstration when in the course of his remarks he said: "The real evil in New York City is the rule of the political machine. Both of the great parties are controlled by irresponsible political bosses.

"I can say for myself that I have never made terms with the machine which governs the Republican Party of which I am a member. I never bowed down to the political boss who runs my party.

"This coming election is not a good time to attack the bosses as it is the Presidential year, and the people will be too much interested in the National campaign, but next year we will have time to turn our attention to the welfare of this city. We want to see notice served on the machines that they must take their unholy hands off city affairs and that we will elect people who are responsible to us.

"The present city charter is the product of the doctrinaire and we should let the new Charter Commission understand that we want to be let alone. The present charter makes no person responsible. The affairs of this city ought to be managed like an ordinary corporation. The managers of the city ought to be responsible to the people. As it is now, with the different boards and departments, no one person is responsible and you can never locate the blame for any wrong done.

"I believe that the people of this city can be trusted to elect their own officers and make their own local laws.

"New York City is the loveliest"—(Here Senator Ford was interrupted by the laughter and shouts of the audience.)

"I was going to say," he continued, "the loveliest spot on earth to live in. That is shown by the fact that the people up the State are all anxious to come here."

Senator Donnelly, as representing the Democratic sentiment for home rule, declared that he believed in restricting the power of the State Legislature to the passing of general legislation alone, and that the cities should be granted more power to rule themselves.

"You are the reason," he declared, "why home rule is not given to New York. You do not try to manage your own affairs, and resent the infringement of your local privileges by those in power at Albany. The only way you can get home rule is by developing your local civic pride and demanding your rights."

Mr. Fulton in his speech gave a practical illustration of what he called the Albany rule of New York City. He had all the bills considered at the last session of the Legislature piled up high on a table.

There were 4,000 separate bills. He read some of the bills which related exclusively to New York City, and declared that it was ridiculous that the city had to go to Albany to get such legislation passed when it ought to be handled by the local government.

The Rev. Mr. Slicer in his speech agreed that the city ought in the end to have home rule. "But," he said, "nobody will think you are fit to have home rule until you have made a home fit to be ruled."

He said that in some instances it was fortunate that at present Albany was making some of the laws for the city.

CADETS' MOUNTED GAMES.

Young Cavalrymen Indulge in Daring Feats of Horsemanship.

Some very creditable feats of horsemanship were performed by the cadets of Squadron A in their seventh annual mounted games held at their armory last night, and their relatives and friends, who filled the balconies of the armory to overflowing, had every reason to feel proud of the cleverness displayed by the young troopers. The honors of the evening were carried off by First Sergt. Gilbert J. Haight, who won three firsts, and Private W. H. Williams, who won two firsts and three seconds.

One of the most interesting races of the evening was the novelty race, in which each trooper, at the signal, was obliged to bridle and blanket his horse, mount, ride to the other end of the arena, jumping a hurdle on the way, dismount, obtain a light for his cigar from Capt. Badgley, and return to his position. The summaries:

Double Mount.—Five entries—Won by Privates W. H. Williams and A. H. Osborn; Hospital Steward W. Kerr and Private C. de San Marzano, second.

Rescue.—Four entries—Won by Artificer N. M. Niles, Private L. de G. Milhau, and Private A. H. Osborn. Trumpeter W. S. Mitchell, Private W. H. Williams, and Private C. de San Marzano, second.

Egg and Spoon Race.—Eight entries—Won by Private C. C. Townsend; Private Ten Broeck, second.

Novelty Race, Nine Entries.—Won by First Sergt. G. J. Haight; Private W. H. Williams, second.

Potato Race, Ten Entries.—Won by Private W. H. Williams; Artificer N. M. Niles, second. Time—1:57.

Turning Polls and Head Cutting, Nine Entries.—Won by First Sergt. G. J. Haight; Copt. J. W. Alker, second.

Apple Race, 13 Entries—Won by Corp. J. W. Alker, Private A. H. Osborn second. Time—0:27.

Double Pursuit Race, 9 Entries—Won by First Sergt. G. J. Haight, Artificer N. M. Niles second.

Platoon Wrestle—Won by Corp. F. B. Clark, Sergt. C. Douglass Green, Corp. J. W. Alker, Trumpeter W. S. Mitchell, Private W. H. Williams, and Private W. F. Englis.

PORTO RICAN RELIEF.

The committee appointed last August by Secretary of War Root to receive and disburse funds for the relief of the Porto Ricans who suffered from the great hurricane last Spring has made its report. It is addressed to Secretary Root, and is signed by Cornelius N. Bliss and Warner Van Norden, respectively Chairman and Treasurer of the committee.

The report, in substance, states that contributions from all sources amounted to $81,090.58. The disbursements amounted to $48,125.25, leaving a balance on hand of $32,965.33. No salaries were paid by the committee, and the only expenses incurred by it were for stationery, postage, and printing. The committee states that in its opinion the Government should continue the issue of rations until the 1st of June.

It is set forth in the report that the committee, after mature consideration, has decided to use the balance of the fund for the benefit of the large number of children who were made orphans by the hurricane.

Questions of the hour. Special contributions on topics of interest by well-known writers will appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, Sunday. Among them will be: "What Will They Do With Paul Krueger?" by Poultney Bigelow, author of "White Man's Africa," and former London correspondent for Harper's Weekly. "Changes in the Housing of People in This City," by Henry W. Desmond, editor of Real Estate Record and Guide. "The Australasian Commonwealth," by Walter Littlefield, author of "The Truth About Dreyfus," &c. Other attractive features. THE NEW YORK TIMES. Weekdays, one cent. Sunday, three cents. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

B. Altman & Co. are prepared to receive FURS FOR STORAGE and also to make alterations and repairs when desired. Advantages may be secured by having this work done as early as possible.

CITY AND FRANCHISE TAX

The Law, Mr. Feitner Thinks, Works Local Injustice.

QUESTIONS LIKELY TO ARISE

Constitutionality Regarded as Still Unsettled—Personal Property Tax May Be Hard to Collect.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments said yesterday that the clerks of the department would in all probability complete to-day the transfer to the city's tax rolls of the valuations placed upon special franchises by the State Board of Tax Commissioners. There are only about 100 of such franchises in the city, many of them being of comparatively little value; but the system of entering them on the books is so complicated, through the demands of the law, that it is no easy matter to make the transfer.

In speaking of his investigations into the valuations made by the State Board Mr. Feitner called attention to the fact that the law apparently does a great injustice to the city. Under the law, the city must pay to the State taxes on the gross amount of the valuations made by the State Board. This total is $219,689,351. From the taxes derived from this assessment, however, he said, the city is required to make deductions, such as for car licenses, percentages, &c., which will probably aggregate, at last year's tax rate, over $1,500,000. This last sum represents a taxable value of over $60,000,000, so that in reality the city will have to pay to the State taxes on over $219,000,000, while it collects on about $160,000,000. A part of this may be saved, Mr. Feitner admitted, if the Controller interpreted the law differently from himself. Controller Coler has declined to state his interpretation of the law, so far as deductions are concerned.

It was said yesterday by a city official who has given the law a great deal of study, that the question of its constitutionality cannot be considered as definitely settled by the decision given in Buffalo on Monday by Justice Kenefick.

"No Justice sitting in Special Term would be willing to pronounce as unconstitutional a law so important as this," said this official. "There is a grave doubt as to whether or not the Legislature, even by creating a special class of assessable property, can take from the local authorities the right to levy taxes, the beneficiary of which would be the community in which they live. There is no doubt that this feature of the law will be carried up to the Court of Appeals.

"Another question that is sure to arise is the ability of the city to require corporations to pay taxes on personal property. Of course, we will attempt to collect personal taxes, but it is not improbable that the courts will decide that the personalty is involved in the special franchise."

The largest of the special franchises noted in the list made public by the State Board is that held by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. In giving the value of this franchise out for publication, the State Board added together the valuations placed on all the franchises held by the various companies which have been merged with the Metropolitan Company proper, either by purchase or lease. According to the State Board, the Metropolitan's franchises are worth $52,292,317.

According to the books in the office of the Receiver of Taxes, the Metropolitan last year paid into the city treasury in taxes $673,325.09. Of this, $219,410.96 was on real estate valued at $9,250,440, $255,862.17 was on personalty assessed at $10,296,859, and $198,552.01 was for "tangible property in the streets," such as rails, conduits, &c. Besides these taxes, the company paid into the Bureau of City Revenue for car licenses and percentages in earnings, according to the charters of the lines it controls, $281,085.35. This makes a grand total of $954,410.44.

Under the new law, assuming that the tax rate and valuations on realty and personalty will be the same this year as last, the company will have to pay, as nearly as can be computed, $536,126.75 more than last year. On its special franchise valuation of $52,292,317 the tax would be $1,296,849.40. From this must be deducted, according to the belief of the Tax Department officials, the moneys paid into the City Revenue Bureau for licenses and percentages, to the amount of $281,085.35, leaving the net amount to be paid for the special franchise $1,015,764.11. To this must be added $219,410.96, the tax on real estate, and $255,362.12, the tax on personalty, making a grand total of $1,490,537.19, as against one of $984,410.44 paid last year.

RUN DOWN BY DR. O'HANLON.

Horse Shied and a Woman in Fifth Avenue Was Hurt.

Mrs. Mary Kennedy of 132 West Fiftieth Street, while crossing Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street last night, was knocked down by a horse ridden by Dr. Philip F. O'Hanlon, Coroners' physician.

Dr. O'Hanlon and the woman were taken to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, and an ambulance was summoned from Flower Hospital. Mrs. Kennedy asserted that she was hurt, but would not describe her injuries, nor would she allow the ambulance surgeon to examine her. She went to her home without filing a complaint against Dr. O'Hanlon, who, after explaining that his horse had shied at an automobile and had become unmanageable temporarily, was released.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—A. Lindsay, M. P., Scotland; John A. Dix, Albany; W. A. Wilbur, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Webster Davis, Kansas City.

CAMBRIDGE.—Congressman R. R. Hitt, Illinois.

MURRAY HILL.—D. C. Poole, United States Army; E. A. Roche, United States Army.

IMPERIAL.—Col. B. E. Carpenter, United States Army.

GRAND.—H. E. Parmenter, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Beggs, David C., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; D. C. Beggs, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Goldstone Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; James Goldstone, dry goods; Jacob Goldstone, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bush & Bull Company, Easton, Penn.; J. L. Wallace, dry goods; F. Jackel, dry goods; F. E. Bush, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kelly & Healy, Scranton, Penn.; M. J. Healy, dry goods; Hotel Criterion.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Atterbury, notions and hosiery, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Cohn, M. & L. B., Williamsport, Penn.; M. Cohn, pants; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hyman, Brisdorf & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Hyman, shirts; Herald Square Hotel.

Moses, J., Baltimore, Md., clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. E. Lambert, silks, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.

Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; F. D. Abernathy, dress goods, cloaks, suits, and white goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Halle, Schwarz & Skall, Cleveland, Ohio; M. W. Halle, furnishing goods, 14 White Street; Belvedere House.

Don't make "where to buy clothing" a *weighty question.* Here's tailoring with quality and workmanship to satisfy. Styles, exclusive and popular, for city and country wear, for sports afield and afloat.

SACK SUITS, for business, in striped flannels, fancy worsteds, cheviots, $16.00. Special line to interest the GOLFER, BICYCLIST and YACHTSMAN; suit and cap, complete, $10 to $20.

English Striped Trouserings, $4, $5, $6, $8.

Hammerslough
ASTOR PLACE, COR. LAFAYETTE, N. Y.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Traders' Fire Insurance Company of Toronto has been organized by the election of the following officers: President—Joseph Wardsworth; Vice President—S. R. Wickett; Secretary and Treasurer—R. J. Wylie.

Thomas G. Otis, Jr., of Chicago has been appointed Cook County manager of the Imperial Insurance Company of London, to succeed John Shepherd, who recently entered the firm of Davis & Shepherd, the new Western managers of the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore.

Marshall & McEhlon of Chicago have been appointed managers of the central department of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of Chicago, to succeed Thomas S. Chard. Sidney T. Collins has resigned as assistant manager of the central department, and it is announced that he will retire from the insurance business because of continued ill-health. John Marshall, Jr., of the new firm of Marshall & McEhlon has been in this city for several days.

The impairment of the anti-rebate compact of the

PRIZEFIGHTS TO GO ON

No License Needed, District Attorney Gardiner Says.

POLICE BOARD GIVES ASSENT

Case Against Considine Dismissed on Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly's Recommendation.

District Attorney Gardiner yesterday, in a written communication to the Police Board, gave it as his opinion that the police had no right to interfere with the boxing bouts in the New Broadway Athletic Club, owned by George Considine and Senator Sullivan, and after a four-hour session the board decided that the Smith-Walcott fight could take place. The Chief of Police was notified not to interfere, and prizefighting without a Police Board license will go on until Sept. 1, when the Horton law repeal goes into effect.

The opinion of Col. Gardiner followed the appearance of Daniel O'Reilly, one of his assistants, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Magistrate Meade, where Considine and two boxers who had been arrested so as to make a test case were discharged by the Magistrate on Mr. O'Reilly's recommendation.

The question hinged on the necessity of having a police license for boxing matches. The Police Board refused to give a license to Senator Sullivan's club, and Considine had himself and the two fighters arrested so as to test the law. When the case came up before Magistrate Meade yesterday there was some comment on the fact that Col. Gardiner had sent Mr. O'Reilly, who is Senator Sullivan's appointee in the District Attorney's office, to represent the Police Commissioners, upon whose initiative the arrests had been made. Emanuel Friend represented the three fighters and their manager, but subsequent proceedings showed that his services were unnecessary, for, instead of taking the side of the Police Board, Mr. O'Reilly promptly stated to the Magistrate that there was no warrant in law for the arrest of the men, and that they should be discharged.

WHAT THE LAW DOESN'T SAY.

Mr. O'Reilly contended that Section 458 of the Penal Code, as amended in 1896, clearly gave an incorporated club the right to hold athletic exhibitions under certain restrictions and in a building hired for at least one year for no other purpose than the giving of such exhibitions. The section, he declared, said nothing about police licenses, and none was necessary. He contended that the Police Commissioners had been exercising their power without warrant of law, under Section 1,473 of the charter, which is the section on which they base their right to interfere unless a license has first been procured.

The New Broadway Athletic Club, Mr. O'Reilly said, had as much right to hold exhibitions as had the Seventh Regiment or the New York Athletic Club. He showed where the law provided that every possible exhibition other than boxing had to be licensed by the police, and said that, as boxing was not specifiedly mentioned, the law could not apply, because there must be a strict construction where the law is penal in character.

Mr. Friend at this stage took occasion to state that he was much gratified at the stand the District Attorney had taken in the matter. Assemblyman Timothy P. Sullivan, Michael Padden, and a number of Sullivan adherents shook their heads in sympathy and also silently commended the course of Col. Gardiner and his assistant.

Magistrate Meade said he had heard that President York would not respect the ruling of the police courts in the case if the decision favored the fighters, but said he could not take that into consideration when the legal representative of the board pointed out that his clients were outside of the law and not properly exercising their authority. The prisoners were thereupon discharged.

The interest of Mr. O'Reilly and Col. Gardiner did not, however, cease at that point. Mr. York had clearly stated that he would make arrests at the ringside last night in spite of what Magistrate Meade had done. Mr. York quoted sections of the code and charter under which he claimed the board had a right to act, and said that it would so act. He also quoted, as bearing on the point at issue, a decision by the Court of Appeals in the case of the Mayor, &c., vs. the Eden Musée in 102 N. Y., 593.

COMMISSIONER YORK'S FIRST VIEW.

"The fact that the club is incorporated counts for nothing," said Mr. York. "Under that plea a manager could incorporate a theatre and avoid the license law. Of course, I am only speaking for myself, but if the prosecuting officer of the county holds that the board has no right to grant a license, it would seem preposterous for the police to make arrests that would not hold."

At 3 o'clock a meeting of the Police Board was held—as usual, behind closed doors—the session lasting until 7 o'clock. Shortly before 5 o'clock Mr. O'Reilly arrived at Police Headquarters armed with the opinion from Col. Gardiner. In the opinion the District Attorney held almost word for word to what Mr. O'Reilly had stated in the morning before Magistrate Meade. On his visit to the board Mr. O'Reilly was accompanied by Assemblyman Sullivan, who waited outside of the meeting room until the Assistant District Attorney had transacted his business with the board.

Mr. O'Reilly was asked why the District Attorney had manifested enough interest in the matter to try to influence any future action of the board by sending an unsolicited opinion, but he vouchsafed no explanation, except to say that Col. Gardiner and he were both seeking only to have the law properly administered, and had no other object in view. He said he knew that there might be some criticism on his appearing for Considine and the fighters, but he cared not for that as long as he did his duty under the law.

The Police Board continued its session for nearly two hours after Mr. O'Reilly left, and then delivered an order to the Chief of Police, which did, in effect, that inasmuch as the District Attorney had held that no license was necessary, the board must for the present also come to the same conclusion. The Chief was instructed not to interfere with the fight that was to come off last night, and the board said that in the meantime it would ask Corporation Counsel Whalen for an opinion on the law and announce its further decision Monday morning.

STRONG PLEA FOR WEST ST.

Petition of Steamship Company to Dock Board Arouses Mr. Meyer.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Dock Board, held yesterday afternoon, a petition was read from the Ocean Steamship Company, requesting a permit to erect a canvas shed with dimensions of 45 by 80 on the bulkhead at Pier 25 North River. The petition caused Commissioner Meyer to state that he wished to be put on record as against granting all such requests.

"I have been investigating all such cases as the one before us," said the Commissioner, "and I find this board is liable to indictment by the Grand Jury for granting them. West Street, from the Battery to a point miles up, is filled with casks containing rotten wine, sour whisky, and I don't know what else, much to the depreciation of property along that street.'

"You cannot call this ground a street," said President Cram.

"Yes, you can," retorted Commissioner Meyer, with emphasis; "it is a marginal street. I won't vote for another such request. The whole board ought to be indicted by the Grand Jury; in fact, I would like to see that step taken. West Street is practically a storehouse, and I would like to know who is behind it."

The petition was referred to the Treasurer, Commissioner Murphy, to report later on it.

Suggestions had been received from some fish and oyster dealers, which were read by the board. They were to the effect that the present fish and oyster market is located too far down town, and too far away from the centre of population, and the question arose as to whether it would be advisable for the city to establish a market for the fish and oyster business in the vicinity of West Forty-second Street.

There was nothing done at the board meeting in relation to this matter, but the subject was brought up in order that it might receive public discussion.

WIFE'S COUNSEL ACCUSED.

Charge that He Continues Separation Suit to Get Fees.

Although the suit brought by Mrs. Alice Garrahan, through Lawyer George Robinson, against her husband, Peter Garrahan, for a separation on the ground of his cruelty, was declared by her in an affidavit submitted in open court to Justice Freedman on April 8 last to have been abandoned, as they had become reconciled, it cropped up again in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Fitzgerald, when Robinson applied for alimony and counsel fee to prosecute the suit on Mrs. Garrahan's behalf. An affidavit attested by Mrs. Garrahan was put in, saying her former action had been abandoned by her owing to "trick, device, and misrepresentation" on the part of her husband, and that she was induced to return to him. That very day, as alleged, he resumed his ill-treatment, and she was compelled to leave him two days afterward, during which he allowed her but 47 cents a day for her own support and that of her three children.

John H. Webster, counsel for Garrahan, said that he and his wife were fully reconciled, and were actually living together. He characterized the motion as part of a persistent effort by Robinson to collect a counsel fee. His former application for counsel fees had been denied, with costs, on proof that Mrs. Garrahan had written to him to discontinue her suit.

A clerk from Robinson's office said he was ill and unable to attend in court, and the further hearing was adjourned until Tuesday next.

MRS. COLLINS'S AFFIDAVIT.

Refutes Charge of Extravagance Made in Her Husband's Divorce Suit.

Mrs. Rosalba Beecher Collins filed a supplemental affidavit in the Supreme Court yesterday in her application for alimony and counsel fees pending the trial of the suit for absolute divorce brought against her by her husband, Clarence Lyman Collins of the dry goods commission house of Whitin & Collins.

Howe & Hummel represent Mrs. Collins. They said yesterday that they understood that Thomas Pearsall Thorne, who was named by Mr. Collins as one of the co-respondents, would retain counsel and be represented at the trial of the case.

Mrs. Collins in her new affidavit denies her husband's charges of extravagance. She declares that the large dressmakers' bills incurred in Paris were for dresses purchased during the time his daughter, Edith Collins, was betrothed to the Count Czaywoski, and were purchased solely at her husband's request.

She claims that the Countess has an independent fortune of $2,000,000, which she inherited through her grandfather, the late Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, and that she was to have paid for the clothing.

LEGAL NOTES.

FIRE CAUSED BY SPARKS FROM RAILROAD ENGINE.—John Jamison and another, who owned real estate with buildings, at Holland's Station, in Queens County, brought a suit against the New York and Rockaway Beach Railway Company to recover damages for the destruction of their premises, in July, 1899, by a fire claimed to have been caused by sparks and cinders emitted by one of the company's engines. The engineer of the engine testified on the trial that he, immediately after the fire, found the door in the spark arrester open, and the key furnished for the purpose of fastening such door lying unbroken in the bottom of the smoke box. The effect of the door being open was to permit the free passage of sparks and cinders, and it was not shown how long this condition had existed. There was, however, testimony to the effect that sparks were thrown out by this engine at various times prior to the fire, permitting the inference that the spark arrester had been out of order for a considerable period of time. A verdict given in favor of the plaintiffs at Trial Term for $29,825, was reduced by the Appellate Division to $26,750, and was affirmed as modified. The Court of Appeals recently sustained the judgment, holding, on the opinion of Presiding Justice Brown, below, that the evidence of the engineer supported the conclusion that the fire was caused by the negligence of the railroad company. The Court held also that witnesses familiar with the mechanism of a spark arrester, and with the proper mode of its operation, might testify as to whether there was any possibility of the key, fastening the door of the spark arrester in position, falling down in the operation of the engine, if once properly placed in position; and as to whether an engine, having a properly constructed netting, in good order, would throw sparks to a considerable distance.

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TENANCY BY THE COURTESY.—Charles H. Bender brought a suit in the Supreme Court, in Fulton County, for the partition of real estate, which, at the time of her death, in February, 1899, was owned by his sister, Lizzie N. Terwilliger. It was admitted upon the trial that she left neither father nor mother nor any children surviving her, and that plaintiff was her only brother. Her only sister and the only nephew of a deceased sister were made defendants. R. Watson Terwilliger, who was decedent's husband, and who claimed a tenancy by the courtesy during his life in the entire property, of which he had actual possession, was also joined as defendant. The Appellate Division of the Third Department, affirming judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff, held, Justice Herrick giving the opinion, Justice Smith dissenting, that the possession necessary to the maintenance of an action in partition under Section 1,532 of the Code of Civil Procedure, is that constructive possession which follows the title, and not the actual physical possession. The Court held that where the right of such defendant to an estate by the courtesy depends upon the question whether a living child was born to his wife, the burden is upon him of proving the affirmative of the proposition.

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ORAL AGREEMENT TO ASSIGN OR BEQUEATH.—Gershon Hanford in his lifetime desiring to make some provision for Mrs. Alice Welch, who was his adopted daughter, induced her and her husband, William S. Welch, to exchange their farm in Danby, Tompkins County, N. Y., for one which he owned there. Mrs. Welch joined with her husband in the deed, and the husband at the same time gave back a mortgage on the farm conveyed to him, for an amount which was double the difference in the value of the two farms. This was done under an oral agreement with Mr. Hanford, the mortgagee, that he would either assign the mortgage to Mrs. Welch, his adopted daughter, or bequeath it to her at his death, the agreement providing that no payment would be exacted upon the mortgage save a small quantity of farm produce, which should be raised by the mortgageor. In a suit brought by De Witt C. Bouton, as Mr. Hanford's executor, to foreclose the mortgage given by Mr. Welch, the Appellate Division of the Third Department, on appeal by Mrs. Welch, has directed a reversal and a new trial before another referee, holding that she, after her husband had performed his part of the agreement, might enforce it as against the estate of the deceased mortgagee.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WAKEFIELD, Mass., May 4.—A fire which broke out in the cane cutting factory of the Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company to-day, after apparently being under control, started afresh, and caused a loss of $100,000. The building was valued at $40,000, and the machinery and stock at over $50,000.

NEW HAVEN, May 4.—A large modern horse barn and carriage house, owned by William Brewster, the carriage builder of New York, located on his Summer estate at Mount Carmel, was destroyed by fire tonight. Loss, upward of $20,000; fully insured. All the horses, coaches, and other contents were saved. The origin of the fire is unknown.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 4.—Fire in the storehouse of Garland, Lincoln & Co., on Grove Street, did about $3,000 damage to stock and building this afternoon. Besides a quantity of flour, hay, and grain, $8,000 worth of farming tools belonging to the Osborne Implement Company of Auburn, N. Y., of which firm the Worcester Company is the transfer agent, was stored there. The loss is covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

4:40 A. M.—16 West Fourteenth Street; Steinberg & Son; damage, $2,000.

6:40 A. M.—75 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Israel Durbin; damage, $250.

8:30 A. M.—25 Allen Street; Rebecca Hanson; damage, slight.

10:05 A. M.—18 Amsterdam Avenue; Richard Burkhardt; damage, $50.

2:50 P. M.—34 Front Street; Marcello Soapburg; damage, slight.

3:50 P. M.—2,683 Third Avenue; William H. Franklin; damage, $200.

8:30 P. M.—11 Cornelia Street; William Moran; damage, $50.

WANT RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL TO BROOKLYN

The Commissioners Give a Hearing to Rival Delegations.

BOTH READY TO FURNISH BONDS

Line Proposed from Battery to Atlantic Avenue—South Brooklyn Wants Route to Hamilton Avenue.

The Rapid Transit Commission yesterday gave a hearing to a committee of fifty Brooklyn men, representing various bodies, who appeared to advocate an extension of the rapid transit system to Brooklyn and suggested a route which should extend through Broadway to the Battery, under the East River, and under Joralemon Street, past the Brooklyn Borough Hall, up Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence to the Long Island Railroad Station, at the junction of Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues.

An opposing delegation of citizens of South Brooklyn appeared to advocate a route which should cross the East River from the Battery at the foot of Whitehall Street to the foot of Hamilton Avenue, an extension of the line of which, it was explained, bisected an area constituting more than half the area of the borough.

Of the commission there were present President Orr and Messrs. Langdon, Jesup, Rives, and Smith, and Controller Coler. Chief Engineer Parsons was also present.

COMMITTEE OF FIFTY'S PLEA.

Chairman McCarroll of the Committee of Fifty said his committe appeared with a proposition which they recognized as being only a beginning of what the future would require in transit facilities between the boroughs. The plan proposed was designed to relieve the most urgent demand, for it followed the course of the greatest congestion. His committee, he said, had been organized through the initiative of the Merchants' Association, and now represented bodies which in their turn were representative of the financial, commercial, industrial, educational, and religious interests of Brooklyn. He introduced Theodore L. Frothingham, an engineer, to describe maps and plans which had been prepared.

Mr. Frothingham pointed out that with the new East River Bridge the Eastern District of Brooklyn would be well cared for. The congestion which the proposed route was designed to relieve was due to the converging of lines below the Long Island Railroad station. He enumerated the various trolley lines from South Brooklyn and other sections which converge at Fulton Street. Beyond this there was practical rapid transit now, but at that point, he said, the cars come together, and it took longer to cover the remaining portion of the route to the New York City Hall than to cover three or four times the distance in the outlying section.

The subway designed was to relieve the congestion where it exists. The bringing of the tunnel under the East River at the Battery would enable travelers destined for points down town to get nearer their destination than a tunnel which should emerge at the City Hall, and likewise avoid the crowding of that already overcrowded point. At present, he said, there were 100,000,000 passengers carried annually across the bridge. Connecting with the Long Island Railroad, such a tunnel as proposed would afford facilities also for the million passengers a year arriving over that road at Atlantic Avenue.

Heuter W. Sherrill of the Twenty-ninth Ward Taxpayers' Association described the growth of the section—that of Flatbush—and indorsed the route proposed. Mr. Maxwell of the South Brooklyn Board of Trade did likewise, as did Daniel Moynahan of the West End Board of Trade, but Mr. Moynahan qualified his approval by saying that the commission should at the same time provide for a continuation of the route so that it should extend to South Brooklyn, with the purpose in mind of further extending it at a future time under the Narrows to Staten Island.

Eugene G. Blackford and a Mr. Dinsmore, the latter represented the Associated Delegates of the Building Trades of Brooklyn, also spoke in favor of the plan as presented by the Committee of Fifty.

Although only this committee had arranged for a hearing, Mr. Coler suggested that the other side should be heard forthwith, and the commission agreed.

SOUTH BROOKLYN'S ARGUMENTS.

Joseph P. Farrell, President of the Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton Citizens' Association, spoke first. Mr. Farrell gave an oratorical flourish to his discourse describing the delights of Coney Island and comparing the beauties of Fort Hamilton to the attractions of the Riviera. He spoke of the plan of a tunnel from the Battery to South Brooklyn and thence to Staten Island as having been suggested by one whose name he said he would not mention, because it was so well known. Then causing some laughter, he added, "I refer to Mr. Wyman, who though he never presented the scheme to this board had the pleasure of presenting it to me some twenty years ago."

F. C. Cocheu, who was the spokesman for the delegation from South Brooklyn, argued that it should be the purpose to divert traffic from the already overcrowded Fulton Street section rather than to draw more to it. At best, the tunnel, if built as proposed by the Committee of Fifty, would not be more than equivalent to reducing to one-half the number of cars which now have to crowd on to Fulton Street, causing all of the delay, and this would be small relief.

President Orr asked if Mr. Cocheu was prepared to offer a tenant for the route he proposed, as did the other committee, who would be ready to give the necessary bond and pay the interest on the cost for which the city would issue its bonds, and otherwise comply with the requirements of the Rapid Transit act as to the operation of the road, &c.

Mr. Cocheu said that he would guarantee to meet such terms. It was arranged that another hearing should be given, the date to be subsequently agreed upon.

Controller Coler said after the meeting yesterday that he was in favor of awarding the Brooklyn contract to the most favorable bidder, that to decide the route. President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, who was present, said he favored the Flatbush Avenue route.

GENERAL MANAGER BRYAN HERE.

E. P. Bryan, formerly of the St. Louis Terminal Company, who has been engaged by the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company as General Operation Manager under a contract for five years at $20,000 a year, has arrived in New York. He will act in an advisory capacity to the company during the period of the road's construction.

Mr. Bryan has made the trip over the proposed route, and yesterday said that it had impressed him very favorably. He commented upon the large area which must be opened by the operation of the new road, and said that the surface roads would certainly not lose any traffic with such an increase of business in prospect. As to the motive power to be used in the subway, Mr. Bryan said that while it would, of course, be electric, he could not venture a suggestion as to the system. The next four years would, he said, develop many improvements in the application of electric power.

Examination for Tunnel Staff.

Chief Engineer Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission announced yesterday that the first examination for staff positions will be held by the Municipal Civil Service Commission on May 14. The examination will be for assistant engineers, the lowest rank, the salary to be $1,200. There will subsequently be examinations for two grades of assistant engineers, the salaries of which will be, respectively, $1,500 and $1,800, and those who have passed the first examination will be eligible for trying for one of the higher grades.

Birthday Banquet to Dr. A. Jacobi.

The seventieth birthday of Dr. A. Jacobi is to be celebrated this evening at a banquet to be given at Delmonico's by more than 400 friends and professional associates. At the conclusion of the report a "Festschrift," containing original papers prepared by distinguished physicians and scientists in all parts of the world, will be presented to the guest. Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, late President of the Academy of Medicine, will preside, and the toasts will be answered by Carl Schurz, President Low of Columbia University, Dr. W. H. Thomson, the present President of the Academy, and Dr. William Osler of Johns Hopkins University.

NEW POLO HANDICAPS.

Allotment of Players' Handicaps for the Season—Changes in the List Since 1899.

A high honor to the polo ability of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Lawrence Waterbury was paid yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Polo Association, when the handicap ratings of those two players were advanced to 10. This places them on a par with Foxhall Keene, who has hitherto stood alone at the head of the polo handicap list. Hitchcock was advanced from 9 and Waterbury from 8.

H. L. Herbert, in announcing the changes mentions forty-six alterations from the schedule of August, 1899. The new list goes into effect at once, and the tournament of the Westchester Country Club, beginning Saturday, May 12, will be the first event to be played under it. Of the 46 changes, 25 are advances over the old figures, 12 are reductions, 7 are new names, and 2 are transfers from one club to another. Benjamin Nicoll, 8, appears now in the Meadow Brook list instead of Morris County, and George F. Woodman, 2, is transferred to the Lakewood Club from the Country Club of Brookline, Mass. Their handicaps are not altered.

George J. Gould is increased one point, now playing at 3; J. M. Waterbury, Jr., comes up to the 8 mark from 6, and George P. Eustis is reduced from 6 to 7.

The changes in the new list, all being advances unless otherwise mentioned, are:

Buffalo—Seward Cary, 5; Dr. Charles Cary, 5; Robert K. Root, 1, reduced; J. S. Wadsworth, 2, reduced.

Camden, S. C.—R. L. Barstow, Jr., 2; Charles Brown, 1; J. Teane, 1; L. C. Clyburn, 1; A. D. Kennedy, Jr., 1; K. G. Whistler, 1. These are all new names.

Country Club of Westchester—R. L. Beeckman, 3, reduced; Eugene Reynal, 3; Lawrence Waterbury, 10; E. C. Potter, 4, reduced; J. M. Waterbury, Jr., 8.

Dedham, Mass.—Joshua Crane, 5; C. H. W. Foster, 6; Allan Forbes, 7.

Lakewood—R. J. Collier, 4; R. L. Herbert, 1; James Converse, 3; George J. Gould, 3.

Meadow Brook—Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., 10; George P. Eustis, 6, reduced; Stanley Mortimer, 3, reduced; J. W. Appleton, 4; Herbert King, 2.

Myopia—R. L. Agassiz, 7, reduced; Maxwell Norman, 4.

Philadelphia—J. B. Lippincott, Jr., 4; R. E. Strawbridge, 4; M. G. Rosengarten, Jr., 4, all reduced 1 point.

Rockaway—Rene La Montagne, Jr., 4; F. D. Porter, 1, reduced.

Saratoga—E. L. Smith, 1, new name.

Staten Island—Dr. James McKee, 2; J. T. Sprague, 2; Morton W. Smith, 3; J. C. Wilmerding, Jr., 2.

Somerset—A. Alexander, 3; E. A. Stevens, 2; Emil Pfizer, 2; Richard Stevens, 1; F. P. Magoun, 0, reduced.

Twenty-three clubs appear on the new list. The Jacksonville Club has been dropped, while the Saratoga, Camden, S. C., and Squadron A are the additions. The latter comes in with forty-one members, but all are rated at the zero mark.

The complete handicap list, showing the ratings of all the polo men enrolled who are given handicaps of 1 goal and over is:

10. Rockaway—Foxhall Keene. Meadow Brook—Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Country Club of Westchester—Lawrence Waterbury.

9. Rockaway—John E. Cowdin.

8. Country Club of Westchester—J. M. Waterbury, Jr. Meadow Brook—Benjamin Nicoll, H. P. Whitney. Myopia—Robert G. Shaw, 2d.

7. Dedham—Allan Forbes. Myopia—R. L. Agassiz. Meadow Brook—O. W. Bird. Devon—George W. Kendrick, 3d.

6. Meadow Brook—George P. Eustis, W. C. Eustis, T. A. Havemeyer, Jr., W. Rutherford. Myopia—H. A. Holmes. Rockaway—F. S. Conover, Jr. St. Louis—Charles W. Scudder. Devon—Charles Wheeler, George McFadden. Dedham—C. H. W. Foster, E. M. Weld, Elton Clark.

5. Buffalo—Seward Cary, Dr. Charles Cary. Dedham—Joshua Crane, Jr., W. Cameron Forbes, W. H. Goodwin. Devon—C. R. Snowden. Meadow Brook—August Belmont, J. B. Eustis, Jr., F. O. Beach, R. E. F. Flinsch. Rockaway—J. S. Stevens. St. Louis—Samuel C. Davis, G. Herbert Walker.

4. Westchester—E. C. Potter, C. O. Iselin, N. C. Reynal, Dedham—Samuel D. Warren, Moses Williams, Jr. Lakewood—Robert J. Collier. Meadow Brook—J. W. Appleton, E. L. Winfred, Jr., H. K. Vinguit, Moses Taylor, Reginald Brooks, Maxwell Stevenson. Myopia—Maxwell Norman, F. B. Fay, A. P. Gardner, George H. Norman, Jr., C. G. Rice. Onwentsia—F. J. Mackay. Philadelphia Country—J. B. Lippincott, Jr., M. G. Rosengarten, Jr., R. E. Strawbridge, W. Hinckle Smith. J. Frank McFadden, H. P. McKean, Jr. Rockaway—Rene La Montagne, Jr., W. Anson, Albert Francke, F. D. Savage. St. Louis—John T. Davis. Buffalo—John N. Scatcherd.

3. Westchester—R. L. Beeckman, Eugene Reynal, J. C. Cooley, Jr. Dedham—Herbert Maynard, Robert F. Perkins. Lakewood—James Converse, George J. Gould, P. F. Collier. Meadow Brook—Charles Carroll, C. A. Stevens, H. V. R. Kennedy, E. W. Roby, J. A. Stillman, Stanley Mortimer, Bronson Winthrop, H. S. Page, J. L. Kernochan, Clarence H. Mackay. Morris County—W. T. Headley, Norman Henderson, Otav E. Kissel, Rudolph Kissel, F. Kinnicutt, Herman Kinnicutt. Myopia—R. M. Appleton. Onwentsia—W. W. Keith. Philadelphia Country—L. C. Altemus, John C. Groome, C. B. Zellin, W. E. Carter, Barclay H. Warburton. Rockaway—E. La Montagne, Jr., R. La Montagne, A. C. Tower, A. H. Alden, W. A. Hazard. Somerset—A. Alexander. Staten Island—Morton W. Smith. St. Louis—George P. Doan, Jr. Brookline—W. S. Hobart.

2. Buffalo—J. S. Wadsworth, C. C. Rumsey, L. D. Rumsey, Bronson Rumsey, Robert K. Root, Craig Wadsworth. Westchester—Charles Bates, J. C. Cooley, Marion Story, J. M. Waterbury, H. M. Potter, A. Cooley, F. H. Allan, H. D. Havemeyer, Jr. Dedham—Alfred R. Weld. Lakewood—George E. Woodman, H. L. Herbert. Meadow Brook—E. D. Morgan, Herbert King, C. R. Duval. Morris County—Charles A. Munn. Myopia—G. V. L. Meyer, F. H. Prince, James H. Proctor. Onwentsia—W. V. Booth, James G. Evans, William Farwell, W. B. Kirkman, M. J. Kirkman. Philadelphia Country—S. L. Bodine, G. L. Harrison, Jr., Victor Mather, Nelson Warden, C. N. Welsh. Rockaway—H. P. Case, R. T. Francke, L. S. Chanler. Somerset—E. A. Stevens, Emil Pfizer, P. A. Clark, Charles Pfizer, Jr. Staten Island—Dr. James McKee, J. P. Sprague, J. C. Wilmerding, Jr. St. Louis—Otto L. Mersman, James W. Scudder. Brookline—R. W. Williams. Camden, S. C.—R. L. Barstow, Jr.

1. Buffalo—Robert K. Root, George Cary, Thomas Cary, H. T. Davis, Ellicott Davis, David Gray, Harry Hamlin. Westchester—W. D. Hatch, Arthur Iselin, Alex. Keogh. Dedham—Livingston Cushing, Frederic Stimson. Devon—D. B. Sharp, G. C. Child. Lakewood—Raymond L. Herbert. Meadow Brook—S. D. Ripley, E. T. Cushing, Morris County—H. H. Harjes, Myopia—E. L. Dresel, C. L. Perrin. Onwentsia—C. G. King, W. W. Rathbone, G. A. Stevens, Jr. Philadelphia—Charles E. Mather. Rockaway—P. D. Porter, L. H. Francke. Somerset—Richard Stevens. St. Louis—I. Z. Smith, A. T. Primm, Jr., W. D. Simons. Staten Island—E. Gould Smith. Brookline—C. D. Briman, C. M. Bryant, M. S. Crehore, R. L. Coe, H. H. Hunnewell, A. W. Steadman. Saratoga—E. L. Smith. Camden, S. C.—Charles Brown, J. Teane, L. C. Clyburn, A. D. Kennedy, Jr., K. G. Whistler.

HIS SECOND FALL FATAL.

Van Horn's Skull Fractured by Accident at His Home.

Frank Van Horn, twenty-five years old, died yesterday in the Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn, from injuries sustained by falling down a flight of stairs at his home, 83 Bartlett Street.

Van Horn was going up a flight of stairs on Wednesday when he stumbled and fell forward, striking his nose on the sharp edge of a step. The nose was broken and Van Horn went to a doctor to have it attended to. On his return to his home and while going up the stairs he stumbled and fell in the same place, striking on the right side of his head with great violence. He went to his rooms and lay down on a lounge. He declared that his injuries were not serious. He soon fell into a slumber, and all efforts to arouse him later failed. He was then removed to the hospital, where he remained unconscious until he died. An autopsy showed that he had died as the result of a fractured skull.

WANTED TO LYNCH AN ITALIAN.

Would-Be Murderer Rescued from a Jersey City Crowd by Police.

Only the prompt interference of the police prevented a lynching in Jersey City yesterday. The actors in the affair were Italians, Leo Corrie, who had been evicted from rooms he occupied at Brunswick and First Streets for non-payment of rent by Frank Damato, who keeps a saloon at 87 Colgate Street, went to the saloon and became involved in an altercation with Angelo Marino, the bartender. Frank Giordano interfered and Corrie drew a revolver and fired at him.

The bullet flew wide, and Corrie turned and fled, pursued by Giordano, Damato, and a crowd of angry men who had gathered at the sound of the pistol shot.

As Corrie ran he turned and fired at Damato. The bullet missed, but Damato stopped. His brother Michael continued the pursuit, however, and soon overtook Corrie, who turned and was about to fire a third shot, when Damato knocked him down and disarmed him. Policeman Foley then appeared and placed Corrie under arrest.

The men who had followed in Damato's wake gathered around Corrie with threats of violence and Foley summoned the reserves from the Gregory Street Police Station. They kept the crowd at bay until Corrie was locked up.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Charges of Stockholders of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville.

Their Counsel Issue Additional Statements—Accusation Against a United States Judge in Illinois.

Baldwin & Boston, counsel for the stockholders of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad, who issued a circular on Thursday charging the Central Trust Company, the Colonial Trust Company, Adrian H. Joline, and some of the former officials of the road with fraudulent practices in obtaining the foreclosure of the road's first mortgage, gave out yesterday some additional statements in regard to the litigation that they have carried on and which they intend to carry on. They explained that the charge that the receiver had used the earnings of the road for permanent but unnecessary improvements was true. These improvements, they said, consisted principally in ballasting the whole roadbed, some 254 miles, with gravel, and in replacing the light fifty-two pound rails with eighty and seventy-five pound rails. They said that although all the other roads were making the same improvements, they were unnecessary in the case of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, and that the road could have carried on its business as profitably with the lighter rails and the poorly ballasted roadbed.

It also appeared from the statement of the firm that one of its members was the holder of one second mortgage bond, and that, after having failed in the attempt to have these bonds declared invalid, he had refused to come in under the reorganization plan, and was now engaged in defending the rights of the stockholders and the second mortgage bondholders, who are alleged to be in danger of being defrauded out of their own.

The same member of the firm accused Judge Grosscup, the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois of being influenced by local sentiment and of having neglected to use due diligence in perusing the brief submitted by him.

"He probably went fishing," said the lawyer, "on the day he got my brief, and when he came home forgot to look at it."

Adrian H. Joline, who is counsel for the first mortgage bondholders' committee and the Central Trust Company, and who is also backed by the Colonial Trust Company and the interests controlling the second mortgage bondholders' committee, said in reply to the charges made, that the allegation of the death of William Hellman, the Trustee, had been due to a mistake, there being two men of that name, father and son. The older man, who was dead, had been very prominent in Indiana affairs, and it had been supposed that he was the Trustee, but it turned out that it was the son. This, however, was not material to the application for a receiver, which was made in an Illinois court.

"The complaining stockholders," said Mr. Joline, "have reached the end of their rope and are now going to the newspapers as a last resort. Their guerrilla warfare has been knocked out in every court, and their appeal, which is now pending in the Circuit Court of Appeals, will undoubtedly meet the same fate. This appeal is from an order denying their petition to intervene, a proceeding which they delayed for three years after the foreclosure proceedings had been commenced."

Mr. Joline added that the distribution of the proceeds of the foreclosure, of which these stockholders complain, was sanctioned by previous decisions of the Supreme Court, and although the principal was not due until 1920, it should be distributed rather than remain idle in court.

John E. Borne, President of the Colonial Trust Company, said that this litigation would not interfere with the carrying out of the reorganization plan.

It is generally believed that the Illinois Central will ultimately absorb the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, but Mr. Joline yesterday would neither confirm nor deny this report.

RAILWAY CROSSINGS BILL.

Gov. Roosevelt Will Veto It, Tax Commissioners Deciding Against It.

ALBANY, May 4.—Gov. Roosevelt announced to-day that he would veto the Ford bill, providing that when a railroad crosses a street surface line at right angles no assessment shall be levied on either company, but that where the roads cross at an oblique angle an assessment shall be levied for within 250 feet of the crossing.

The State Board of Tax Commissioners, when asked their attitude on the bill, held that neither harm nor good would result if it became a law.

The Governor, being undecided how to act in the matter, called upon the board to take a stand either one way or the other, whereupon they decided against it; hence its fate.

COLORADO SOUTHERN'S PLAN.

First Step in Its Work of Securing Control of Feeders.

The consent of a large number of the stockholders of the Colorado Midland to the proposition of the Colorado Southern has been obtained by the Midland's voting Trustees, and the acceptance of the Southern's bid seems assured. The plan of the Southern is to purchase the preferred and common stock of the Midland at 30 and 12½, respectively. The Midland is to be operated as an independent road, as before.

It is understood that this is the first step in a plan by which the Southern will secure control of all the lines between Denver, Pueblo, and Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City and Ogden, including the Denver and Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western.

More Rumors About Long Island.

Rumors regarding the probable acquisition of the Long Island Railroad by the New York Central were again current yesterday in railroad circles as well as in Wall Street, but no confirmation could be obtained from the officials of either road. Long Island stock has gone up some 22 points during the last few days, closing yesterday at 86. There was also a report to the effect that the Pennsylvania had secured control of the road. No information could be secured of this report. It is believed to have originated through the steady and continued buying of the stock by Thomas B. Rea, brother of Samuel Rea, Fourth Vice President of the Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania and Norfolk.

President Fink of the Norfolk and Western stated yesterday that the Pennsylvania would unquestionably receive recognition by the election of some of its representatives to the Board of Directors of his line. Who these representatives would be and whether they would be elected in the near future, where he remained unconscious until he died. An autopsy showed that he had died as the result of a fractured skull. President Fink said he was unable to say. It is believed, however, that Third Vice President Prevost and Fourth Vice President Rea will be elected and that N. Parker Shortridge will be the third representative.

Bankers Petition Pennsylvania.

Some leading banking and brokerage houses have signed a petition asking the Pennsylvania Railroad to establish a transfer office in this city. The stock of that company is one of the most active and conspicuous in the list, and it is conceded even by certain officials of the road who oppose the opening of such an office that it would facilitate business all around.

Idaho Southern Railway Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., May 4.—The Idaho Southern Railway Company was incorporated here to-day, with an authorized capital of $5,000,000. The company is empowered to construct and operate railroads and telegraph and telephone lines in Idaho. The incorporators are James W. Adair, E. S. Jacob, and Harry S. Baltz, all of Jersey City.

Brief Railroad Items.

James H. Phyfe, late Superintendent of the New York Central's Harlem Division, died at his home in Peekskill on Thursday. Mr. Phyfe had been in the employ of the New York Central for over forty years.

George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central, has returned from his Western trip.

W. W. Picking has been appointed General Agent of the Passenger Department of the Baltimore and Ohio at Chicago.

The Canadian Pacific will rebuild its station at Ottawa near the old site, but on a larger scale.

The Southern Railway has placed an order for ten ten-wheeled passenger and ten consolidation freight locomotives with the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works, at Richmond, Va. The Richmond works are now building sixty-one engines for the Southern Railway at a total cost of $875,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh westerly winds.

During yesterday showers occurred along the North Atlantic Coast, in the Ohio Valley, and parts of the lake regions, and also in areas in the plateau and Pacific Coast districts. The temperature rose generally throughout the interior of the country and was 10 to 15 degrees above the seasonal average generally throughout the interior of the country, the Middle Western, and Northwestern States. In the Atlantic Coast States, the Ohio Valley, and the lake regions the temperature was 10 to 15 degrees below the normal.

No well defined storm appears within the region of observation. During to-day f

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

All Around the Store

We have a soap that will be appreciated by every one who enjoys out-door sport without wearing gloves. The bicyclist, the golfer, the tennis or baseball player get their hands soiled, and don't get them clean without using a soap that roughens the skin. The Wanamaker Cleanser Soap solves the problem. It cleans the hands thoroughly without making the skin rough. Printers and machinists also use it, for it takes out the ink and the grime of the oil without roughening the skin. Of course all other kinds of soap are shown in the Toilet Goods section.

Furs stored, repaired and remodelled. A postal card is all that is necessary.

A lot of pretty Platino Prints in black frames with gray mats are being sold in the Picture Store at 25c each, worth 35c to 50c.

Sometimes it is hard for the sick person or the person attending them to remember when the next dose of medicine is to be given. Here is a clever contrivance—a porcelain cover for the medicine glass which has an indicator on the top to be set to the time that the next dose is to be taken. Thoroughly antiseptic and non-corrosive. 10c each. Sold in the basement.

Our finest bonbons and chocolates are 60c a pound, and there are none better at any price anywhere.

The Artists' Supply Store is selling new Japan tin paint boxes, containing 12 tubes of water colors, for $1.50. Most everything else the artist wants is there.

Fine opportunity now to buy good writing paper for little money. Club Vellum in three fashionable sizes, in cream and azure, at 10c a pound. Envelopes, 15c a hundred. On the Fifth Floor. At the regular stationery counter, London Club Vellum at 25c a pound. Envelopes, 40c a hundred.

The Art Needlework Store has everything in ancy work that you could desire. Patterns in Renaissance, Duchesse and Drawbraid designs, with the braids, rings and threads for finishing. Patterns for boleros, collars, handkerchiefs, center pieces and scarfs.

The Taylor waist and skirt supporter is worth recommending, a very practical and very sure supporter for the skirt, which also holds the waist in place; 25c complete. Demonstration in Notion Store.

Taffeta Lumineuse Ribbons are bright and lustrous and very popular just now; shown in all the good colors and white, 3⅛ in. wide at 15c; 4 in. wide at 18c; 4⅞ in. wide at 22c a yard.

Some very pretty beaded elastic belts are shown with the dress trimmings on Tenth Street side, at 35c, 50c and 75c.

Summer JEWELRY

An interesting gathering of shirt waist sets and cuff pins and links, and scarf and hat pins, and so on—some really elegant and novel effects at wonderfully little prices. All that we tell of to-day are of gold—either 10 or 14k., and all of it is in new designs.

10-k Gold Links, $1.50 and $2.
10-k Gold Studs; set of 4 for shirt waists, $2.
10-k Gold Waist Sets, $3.50 and $4.
14-k Gold Waist Sets, $5.50 to $19.
14-k Gold Scarf Pins, from $1 up.
14-k Gold Links, from $3 up.
14-k Gold Brooches, from $2.50.
14-k Gold Cuff Pins, from $2 a pair up.
14-k Gold Hat Pins, from $2.50 up.

Women's GLOVES

This about the Kayser brand. It is claimed for them that the tips are extra good. A ticket that accompanies each pair of gloves, sets forth this and says besides that if these tips do not outwear the glove, a new pair will be given upon returning the ticket.

The Kayser is here in nearly all the desirable shades that are shown in kid gloves—modes, grays, tans, also black and white. Clasp and button. 50c, 75c and $1.

The new lisle suede gloves are 25c, 50c and 75c. Mode, gray, tan, black and white.

And the new washable suedes are rightfully meeting with much favor. The best washable glove yet produced. These in mode, gray and white, at 75c a pair.

Tenth street.

Women's Belts

We've tried to collect so varied a stock that we could not fail to meet any fancy. Willing now to let you judge of our success. Every pretty style you could wish for, and many new styles you never dreamed of. Some prices:

Patent leather, grain and suede bodice effect belts, 25c.
White belts, graduated effect, 25c.
The new novel buckle-pulley bodice belts in suede and seal, 50c.
Calf finished ridged bodice pulley belts, 50c.
Suede bodice belts; fancy buckle, ring, 85c.
Triple strap pointed bodice belts in plain and fancy stamped leathers, $1 and $1.50.
Red-glazed morocco belts, straight or bodice back; gilt nickel buckles; $1.50 and $1.75.
Saddle calf; a new belt; $1, $1.25 and $1.50.
Monogram belts in suede seal; patent leather and white calf; $2.25.
White calf bodice belts; medallion buckles; $1.
White calf belts, 50c.
White Satin belts; triple straps; 85c.
Black jet girdles, $1.
New elastic belts; gilt and oxidized medallion and horse shoes; $1 to $2.75.

Main aisle.

A Beautiful Summer Display of All Sorts of DRESSES for Girls

THE Summer Dresses for Girls make a bright assemblage. There is broad variety—styles running into the hundreds—including dresses for all ages, and all occasions. There are very practical dresses of percales and ginghams; there are challis dresses, lawn dresses—for every-day wear—and the daintiest of party dresses, of organdy and many of point d'Esprit. Then there is splendid variety of white dresses for graduates. Cloth dresses, too, of plaids and serges; and tailored suits for the older girls.

A most complete collection, as well as a very delightful one for mothers to look through. Materials are carefully selected; styles are most tasteful, and the dresses are made up with neatness and most careful work. We give the same expert care to providing dresses for girls as we give to the supplying of costumes for women.

This spring we are showing the best collection we ever had, and we are anxious to have parents see the variety that is here. This brief hint of sorts and price range:

Girls' Washable Sailor Suits of pique, duck, chambray, linen and percale; from $1.50 to $10; ages 4 to 12 years.

One-piece Dresses of lawn, gingham, percale and dimity; from 75c to $8.50; ages 4 to 12 years.

Guimpe Dresses of lawn, percale, dimity, gingham and mercerized cotton, at $2.25 to $7.50; ages 4 to 12 years.

Girls' White Dresses of lawn, point d'Esprit and organdy, at $2.75 to $22.50.

Girls' Party Dresses, in delicate shades of lawn and organdy, at $8.50 to $15; ages 4 to 12 years.

Sailor suits of brown, blue and white serge, at $5 to $12; ages 4 to 12.

Misses' White Dresses of lawn and organdy, at $5 to $27.50; suitable for graduation; 14 to 18-year sizes.

Misses' Eton Suits of Mercerized linen, in blue, white and red, at $9; 14 and 16-year sizes.

Girls' Challis Dresses, in neat figures and stripes, at $11.25 to $21; ages 4 to 14 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's JACKETS

More Attractive Reductions

If an announcement of reduced prices on jackets of this character were made two months hence it would still doubtless be welcome news. But we like best to offer special advantages right in the season. Thus a full measure of welcome is assured for these splendid spring styles:

$7.50, reduced from $13.75—Of kersey; black, tan and gray; fly front; finished with rows of stitching; lined with satin.

$10, reduced from $15—Black unfinished worsted; fly front; edges bound with mohair braid; lined with black satin.

$12, reduced from $18—Black broadcloth; fly front; edges bound with black mohair; fronts faced with black gros-grain; lined with black satin.

$14, reduced from $20—Black kersey; one-button cutaway; stitched with white silk; collar and revers finished with inlaid white silk.

$16, reduced from $23—Oxford gray Vicuna; double-breasted reefer front; velvet collar, self cuffs, lined with black tailor's serge.

$15, reduced from $21—Black kersey; trimmed with black braid and jet; double-breasted fly front; lined with black satin.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Fine NECKWEAR

For Women Reduced

This offering includes many quite exquisite pieces from Paris—dainty neckwear and fancy capes that not only beautify but protect during cool summer evenings Some are odd pieces, some are not as fresh as these delicate things should be. These are the new prices:

Short Capes that were $75, now $25
Short Capes that were $40, now $20
Neckwear 25c and upwards.

All at half prices or less. Broadway.

Trimmed HATS for Children

There is a bright show of summer Hats for children in the Millinery store to-day. One particular lot is particularly gay and interesting. They are newly trimmed hats of straw and chiffon, in combination with daisies, sweet peas and foliage, as well as ribbon bows in pink, yellow, blue, cardinal and white. Stylish and dainty as can be—

$4 Each

Second Floor, Tenth street.

Hosiery of Many Kinds

To Suit All Purses

We are told that there is no better stock in this country. Don't think retailers abroad gather as largely either. And better stock means greater assortment of all known-to-be-good kinds. The showing of fancy kinds is particularly large—this is to be a season of highly-colored effects. Values, as always, a little better or much better than those found in the market generally. Just brief random notes of interest to men, women and children:

Men's Half Hose—

25c a pair—Of fine cotton; fast black; assorted tans, cadet blue, navy blue and cardinal; with colored silk embroidered fronts. Several styles in neat and pretty combinations. Value 38c a pair.

38c a pair—An unusually wide range of fancy half hose in fine lisle thread; light, medium and dark effects; all neat and attractive designs. Value 50c.

Women's Stockings—

25c a pair—Of fast black cotton; all black, black with unbleached feet or split soles; also assorted tans or slate.

38c a pair—Lisle thread stockings; fast black boots; colored tops striped in pretty designs.

50c a pair—Fine lisle thread; lace ankles; in black, tan and bronze; also black lace all-over.

Children's Stockings—

Fine ribbed fast black cotton; medium weight, with double knees, toes and heels; legs fashioned to insure perfect fit; sizes: 5½, 15c; 6 and 6½, 20c; 7 to 8½, 25c; 9 to 10, 30c a pair

Broadway.

Silk UMBRELLAS

Two Tempting Prices

Sunshine and showers go close together in springtime; and this is the season when umbrellas of this sort are most desirable. Now, when most timely, comes this excellent offering.

About five hundred women's all-silk Umbrellas, in plain colored and changeable silks, and some fancy silks; some 24 inch; most of them 26 inch; now at

$1.85

worth $3.25 to $5.

Another lot of good taffeta silk umbrellas; tight-rolling, with fancy handles; among them are many with silver trimmed handles; 26 in. size, at

$1.25 instead of $2

Broadway.

Silk Petticoats Many Styles

A Good Offering Repeated

Choice begins at a very little price for garments that are worth considerably more. They are of fresh, crisp taffetas in solid and changeable colors, with deep ruffle and 3 small ruffles—the same quality and style and at the same price as two previously large lots that were eagerly bought the same day they were announced—$5 each, though $6.50 would be only fair.

The assortment of other grades is most extensive—doubt that a better one is shown anywhere. Every best style was gathered in every pretty shade, and all the taffetas are thoroughly good, whether the price be $5 or $25. Some very fine petticoats are $6.50 and some are $7.50, others at $9, $10.50—on up to $28.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's and Women's Underwear

The lightest warm weather kinds are here in plenty, and wide assortment whenever you're ready. But here's a brief word of medium-weight kinds. They're in most general demand—will be for weeks. Unnecessary to dwell upon quality any more than just this: Underwear must be exceptionally good here at all times—it has passed a most rigid examination—however low the price we name for it.

For Men—

$2 a suit—White merino shirts and drawers; shirts have silk fronts; drawers have reinforced seats; two lengths of inseams; sizes run to 50 inches.

$5 a suit—English Llama wool shirts and drawers; full fashioned and regular made; drawer seats, spliced and reinforced.

For Women—

$1 a suit—White cotton plain vests and drawers; nicely trimmed and finished.

$1.50 a suit—Of white ribbed merino; vests with long or short sleeves; also drawers and tights in knee or ankle lengths.

$2 a suit—White or natural color; plain merino vests and drawers; two weights; well made and finished.

Broadway.

Liberty Satins — 45c a Yard

They are the usual 85c kinds. Beautiful Satins in vieux rose, reseda, sage green, gray, mauve, marine blue, and black grounds, with liberal sprinkling of wood violets in white. An excellent quality of all silk goods, elegantly printed, and at a remarkably little price. We have a fairly good quantity of them as the store opens this morning. Before the day is done there'll be a different story.

In the Rotunda.

About MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Stylish, Honest, Low-priced Kinds

An acquaintance with this Men's Goods Store soon ripens into enduring friendship. Many men who, prompted only by curiosity, came into this store a few years ago, have been keeping their eyes on Wanamaker's since to learn what is new—have been coming back again and again, because they've learned that the newest and best are also lowest priced here.

Our assortment of summer furnishings generally is now commanding wide attention,—the many late styles of negligee shirts, all that is new and desirable in neckwear, the numerous excellent kinds of pajamas, and so on. This is our invitation to you to look through the store's preparations. In the meantime a word of some especially good values:

Men's Madras Shirts at $1—

A new firm, on its mettle, sends us eighty dozen fine, comfortable negligee shirts as a sample of the sort of goods they can turn out. They are of excellent madras, in correct styles, both as to patterns and styles, and at a dollar each are the best value we've seen this season. All have detachable cuffs.

Men's Belts at 50c—

These are of cowhide, lined with calfskin, 1⅛ in. wide—the popular width. The buckles are of solid brass, heavily nickeled—won't rust. We took an unusually large quantity and so secured them at a figure that makes this price possible—50c. They're worth more. Sizes 30 to 44.

Imperial Neckties—25c—

The Silk Neckwear market has become a bit twisted. Makers of silk seem to have overproduced of the kinds used for neckwear. Neckwear makers themselves have manufactured too largely. The latter condition explains the presence here of the imperials at 25c, ordinarily they'd be 50c. Neat stripes and checks, in silks that tie easily and are readily adjustable to the popular turnover collar.

Men's Night Shirts—3 for $1—

Made of good muslin, and well made. Some are plain, others trimmed. All liberally cut. 35c each or 3 for $1—very little price for such quality.

Men's Furnishing, Ninth street.

Boys' CLOTHING

Some Noteworthy SAVINGS

Here is news to interest parents of boys. Clothes wear out rapidly on lively, healthy boys; yet parents want them to be well dressed. This chance offers savings of one to three dollars on suits that have been selling in our regular stocks for the values we name. One lot for the little fellows; another for larger boys:

About two hundred sailor suits, broken lots of some of the best selling sorts of this season. The materials are fancy cassimeres and blue serges, beautifully trimmed. The prices have been $5 to $6.50; now $3.50. Sizes 3 to 12 yrs.

Boys' Double-breasted Jacket Suits; all-wool fancy cheviots; small lots, but all sizes. About 200 suits in all. Prices have been $3.50 to $5; now $3 a suit. Sizes for 8 to 16 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

SHOES that are Stylish and Thoroughly GOOD

Some of the most notable values this store offers, are right in our regular lines of shoes. The Fifth floor prices look more positive; but measured by true worth, the extra goodness at the price, on the main floor, more than equals the saving on strictly bargain shoes.

These to illustrate the point:

Men's Kidskin Shoes at $3—

As good looking, good fitting and good wearing as usual five dollar shoes. The uppers and soles are equally good. The secret is that the highest priced experts do not make them; yet they are excellently made. If you are particular on this point, you will look at the finer shoes. If you want splendid shoes for $3, you will choose these.

Women's Kidskin Shoes at $3—

The same story here. You will not buy better-wearing or better-looking shoes for a dollar more, outside this store.

Bus there is splendid variety and exceptional value, at whatever price you wish to pay. Men's, women's and children's shoes.

Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

Women's Handkerchiefs—8c

Now wait. An eight-cent handkerchief may be of no interest. These are not the sort that sell usually at that price. They are the remainder of our recent important sale, and the values are double, or treble the price. They are not absolutely perfect goods, though so nearly that their defects are hard to discern. All linen, hemstitched—and 8c each.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Picture-taking Time Cameras and Supplies

Springtime paints beautiful pictures for owners of cameras. The photo-album the amateur photographer is one of his or her most interesting possessions.

Two reasons have tended to broaden the use of cameras: The prices have made them easy to buy, and improvements have made pictures easy to take and finish.

We have a splendid variety of cameras and all needed supplies. Prices are most reasonable, starting with—

Walton Cameras, that make pictures, 3¼x4¼ inches, with one plate holder, for **$1,90**

These special offers of Eastman's Kodaks and Kodet Cameras:

No. 4. Eastman's Folding Kodaks; 4x5; with Eastman's pneumatic shutter; list price, $60; now $30.

No. 5. Eastman's Folding Kodaks; 5x7; with B. & L. diaphragm shutter; list price, $75; now $37.50.

No. 5. Eastman's Folding Kodak; 5x7; with B. & L. unicum shutter; list price, $50; now $29.

No. 4. Eastman's Folding Kodet; 4x5; with B. & L. diaphragm shutter; list price, $35; now $19.

No. 5. Eastman's Folding Kodet; 5x7; with B. & L. diaphragm shutter; list price, $48; now $29.

Eastman's Pocket Kodak, listed at $5, for $4.

All other kodaks at 20 per cent. off list prices.

Two-joint Tripods, 75c and 85c.

Drying Racks, 15c.

4x5 Wanamaker Developing Outfit, $1.50.

4x5 Manhattan Developing Outfit, No. 1, $1.50.

Eastman's A B C Outfit; 4x5; $1.50.

Eastman's Bull's-Eye Outfit, 3½x3½; $1.

Eastman's Toning Solution; 8-oz. bottle; 45c.

Eastman's Toning Solution; 4-oz. bottle; 25c.

Keystone Toning Solution; 4-oz. bottle; 25c.

Eastman's Films—12 exposures; 1½x2, 25c; 2¼x3¼, 40c; 2½x4½, 50c; 3½x3½, 60c; 4x5, 90c; 5x7, $1.60. 6 exposures; 3½x3½, 30c; 4x5, 45c.

Printing frames; heavy 4x5, 20c.

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is called to our black worsted diagonal coats and vests, for genteel business wear and ordinary dress-up occasions. May be worn with trousers of any pattern. Cutaway, single or double-breasted sack. Regular price for this coat and vest, $15—our price only

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21ST & 22D STS.
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Wigs and Toupees

to cover part or the entire head is my specialty.

Unremitting care and extended experience in this branch are a guarantee as to the perfection of fit and, above all, their illusiveness.

TOUPEES for gentlemen who desire to cover partial baldness are a special feature, as they are so perfectly made as to defy closest inspection.

HAIR GOODS from the purest white to the glossiest black, and only of the highest grade, can always be found in profuse assortment at this establishment.

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S T. M. STEWART.

PHILIPPINE WAR IN APRIL

Loss of the Insurgents During the Month Was 1,721 Men.

Americans Lost 32 Killed—Leading Filipinos Say Islands Will Be Pacified Soon.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The War Department to-day received the following report from Gen. Otis:

"MANILA, May 4.

"April captures from enemy, 30 pieces of artillery, 1,209 rifles, considerable ammunition, and large stores property. During early portion of the month the enemy was active in extreme Northern and Southern Luzon and some Viscayan islands.

"Our reported losses for the month, 13 enlisted men killed, 3 officers, 24 enlisted men wounded; rumored recent loss in Samar of 19 killed and number wounded not yet reported. This is due to small detachments scouting in mountains in the interior of the island.

"The enemy's losses officially reported were 1,721 killed, wounded, and captured.

"Leading Filipinos express confidence in the early pacification of the islands. They say the war has terminated. Leading insurgents are surrendering."

FOREIGNERS AID FILIPINOS.

Papers Show They Furnished Munitions to Insurgents.

MANILA, May 4.—The insurgent archives discovered by Gen. Funston include papers implicating prominent foreign firms at Manila in unlawful dealings. It is reported that evidence has been obtained that some of them furnished munitions of war to the rebels, and it is also said that the American authorities are in possession from this source of a detailed plan for attacking the American forces, written by Aguinaldo, in Tagalog, Jan. 9, 1899, and translated into Spanish by Buencamino.

No correspondence from the so-called anti-imperialist party of the United States was found.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—War Department advices from Gen. Otis confirm the press dispatches of the discovery in the insurgent archives of papers implicating foreign firms at Manila in unlawful dealings. Beyond admitting this the officials decline to make any statement, except that Gen. Otis's dispatches do not contain the names of the firms alleged to have furnished munitions of war to the rebels. Such action in the matter as is necessary will be left to Gen. MacArthur, who succeeds Gen. Otis in command.

GEN. OTIS COMING HOME.

It Is Believed that He Will Sail from Manila To-day.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In accordance with Gen. Otis's request to be allowed to return to the United States, the War Department issued orders to-day relieving him, to take effect to-morrow morning, May 5, the date fixed by Gen. Otis for his sailing.

The orders designate Major Gen. MacArthur to succeed Gen. Otis in command of the Division of the Philippines.

Brevet Major Gen. Wheaton is designated to succeed Gen. MacArthur as commander of the Department of Southern Luzon.

MANILA, May 4.—The United States transport Meade has been ordered to be ready to sail to-morrow. It is supposed that Major Gen. Otis, with his personal staff, will then start for the United States.

Philippine Company Incorporated.

CHARLESTON, West Va., May 4.—Articles of incorporation were obtained here to-day by the Philippine Lumber and Developing Company of Chicago, with an authorized capital of $5,000,000. The incorporators are J. A. T. Hull, Des Moines, Iowa; John Gibson, Creston, Iowa; J. S. Bradford, Granville, Ill.; Stewart Spalding, Chicago, and Frank Phillips, Creston, Iowa. The object is to obtain concessions in the Philippines.

A CUBAN ELECTION.

Members of Boards of Registration Throughout the Island Chosen.

HAVANA, May 4.—The election throughout the island of members of the Boards of Registration—three members for each district—terminated at noon to-day, having lasted since April 30. Those who received the largest number of signatures of qualified voters were chosen.

The National and the Republican Parties claim that they have won an overwhelming majority of the boards in the forty wards of Havana. Señor Tamayo, Secretary, says a great many Election Inspectors, after being nominated by municipalities, tried to avoid serving, but he issued an order making service compulsory. This he had to do, he explains, because in some cases the Inspector was the only available man who could read, and if he had been allowed to retire it would have made the situation difficult.

The elections went off, so far as reports yet received would indicate, without trouble. In some districts there were not three men able to read who were available for service on the Inscription Boards. In such instances the district was merged in the nearest district where an Inscription Board could be constituted.

SANFORD B. DOLE APPOINTED.

Nominated by the President as Governor of Hawaii—Henry E. Cooper to be Secretary.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii, to be Governor of Hawaii.

Henry E. Cooper of Hawaii was nominated to be Secretary of Hawaii.

Sanford Ballard Dole was born in the Hawaiian Islands April 23, 1844. He is the son of an American missionary and was educated at Oahu College, Hawaii, and Williams College, Massachusetts. He also studied law in Boston and was admitted to the bar there.

He was a member of the Hawaiian Legislature in 1884 and 1886, and a leader in the reform movement of 1887, when he became Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1893 he was at the head of the Provisional Government and became President by a provision of the Constitution of 1894, which gave him the office until 1901.

Mr. Dole was a strong advocate of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, and in January, 1898 visited this country to advocate such action. When Hawaii was annexed in that year he became Provisional Governor, in which office he has continued since.

SAVED BY A LAWYER'S WIFE.

Mrs. Charles Lex Brooks Tears Blazing Clothing from a Woman.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., May 4.—Mrs. Mary Requa was lighting a lamp on Wednesday night when her apron and dress caught fire. Mrs. C. L. Brooks, wife of Charles L. Brooks, the New York lawyer, who, with her husband, boards with Mrs. Requa, went to her assistance and tore the burning clothing from her. In doing so, however, she was severely burned on the hands and wrists.

Both women then put out the fire, which had spread to the table and carpets. Mrs. Brooks's injuries are quite serious.

Once Wealthy, Dies in Almshouse.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., May 4.—Ambrose Weeks died yesterday in the almshouse here. For many years he was engaged in the furniture business on a large scale, and was reputed to be wealthy. Reverses overtook him, however, and several years ago he became an inmate of the institution in which he died. He was over eighty years of age.

Killed by a Bursting Emery Wheel.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., May 4.—Oliver L. Stewart, Secretary of the Laird Malleable Iron Works of this city, was instantly killed yesterday by the bursting of an emery wheel at the company's works. A piece of the wheel penetrated his heart. Mr. Stewart was the Huntingdon County Republican choice for State Senator in the Huntingdon and Franklin District.

PRESIDENT VETOES A BILL.

Objects to a Measure Relating to Lands of Navajo Indians.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The President to-day returned to Congress with a veto message the bill "authorizing the adjustment of rights of settlers in the Navajo Indian Reservation, Arizona." The President dwells on the progress made by these Indians, and the recent enlargement of their reservation in order to avoid contention and friction between the Indians and whites. The message adds:

"The present bill proposes to open to miners and prospectors and to the operation of the mining laws a substantial portion of this reservation, including a part of the lands covered by the recent order. There has been no effort to obtain from the Indians a concession of this character, nor has any reason been presented why, if these lands are to be taken from them—for that will practically result from the bill if it becomes law, even though not so intended—it should not be done in pursuance of negotiations had with the Indians as in other instances.

"The Indians could not understand how lands given to them in January as necessary for their use should be taken away without previous notice in the same year. While the Indians are the wards of the Government, and must submit to what is deemed for their best interests by the sovereign guardian, they should, nevertheless, be dealt with in a manner calculated to give them confidence in the Government and to assist them in passing through the inevitable transition to a state of civilization and full citizenship. Believing that due consideration has not been given to the status and interests of the Indians, I withhold my approval from the bill."

WORK ON SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Naval Committeemen Try to Cripple Coast and Geodetic Survey.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The House made fair progress to-day with the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, completing 73 of the 132 pages of the bill. Much of the time was consumed in an effort of the members of the Naval Committee to cripple the Coast and Geodetic Survey in retaliation for the refusal of the House to agree to their recommendation, when the Naval bill was before the House, to place the survey of the waters of our insular possessions in the hands of the navy.

They tried to strike out the item in the bill authorizing the Coast Survey to survey the coasts in the jurisdiction of the United States, but were defeated. They made a point of order hold against a new vessel for the survey and against an appropriation of $182,745 for enlisted men on survey vessels, but the latter appropriation went back in the bill in another form.

CONFLICT OVER NAVAL BILL.

House Likely to Contest Some of the Senate Amendments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—If the Naval Appropriation bill in the Senate passes that body as reported, it is promised that there will be a conflict in the House and in conference over several of the Senate amendments. The refusal of the Senate to authorize the erection of barracks to take the place at New York and Mare Island of receiving ships, although a disappointment to Rear Admiral Crowninshield, who made a trip to Europe to get the ideas embodied in the provision which has been stricken out, will not be so vigorously contested as some other items.

As to the allowance of $250,000 to experiment on the new monitors with the Gathmann gun, which is intended to throw shells loaded with 500 pounds of wet gun cotton, there is grave doubt of its getting through, the Bureau of Ordnance having at different times reported so doubtfully about the merit of the gun as to lead the House to refuse the appropriation sanctioned by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Marine Corps is in a state of agitation over the amendment of the Senate directing that after the passage of the act no further additional appointments of officers or enlistments of non-commissioned officers and men shall be made for the Marine Corps. The corps now has a Brigadier General and a very large and heavy staff, and the supply of officers and men authorized under the last act enlarging the branch of the service has not been obtained.

The appointments last authorized were guarded so as to insure the selection in large part of those who had seen service during the Spanish war, but the assumption of the Senate committee is that the marine service is large enough and should not be increased. The Marine Corps is strong in Congress, and may be relied upon to sustain its importance and promote its growth by every means known to its friends.

Fortifications Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Senate to-day passed the Fortifications Appropriation bill. As reported to the Senate, the bill carried $7,733,628, an increase of $640,140 over the House bill. An amendment offered by Mr. Kean, (Rep., N. J.,) authorizing proportional payments for pneumatic dynamite guns, carriages, and ammunition, was agreed to.

Senate Ratifies a Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day ratified a treaty negotiated with all the maritime nations of the world extending the Geneva Conference regulations to naval warfare. These regulations have long applied to war on land, and under the treaty hospital ships will be under the same protection as hospital tents and buildings on land.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed to Washington on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, and report to the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Capt. George S. Young, Quartermaster, Seventh Infantry, will proceed at once to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and report to the commanding General Department of the Columbia, for duty as Quartermaster at that post.

Navy.

Surgeon J. D. Gatewood is detached from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery May 8, and ordered to duty as assistant to the bureau the same day.

Medical Inspector J. C. Boyd is detached as assistant to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and ordered to the New York as Fleet Surgeon.

Medical Inspector P. Fitzsimons is detached from the New York; he will proceed home and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. D. Brownell is ordered to duty at the naval training station at Newport, R. I.

Paymaster W. L. Wilson's order of Oct. 6, 1899, is modified. He is ordered to duty on the Pensacola, and additional duty as storekeeper of the training station

Chaplain R. R. Hoes is detached from the Wabash May 14, and ordered to the Monongahela May 16.

Paymaster A. Peterson is ordered to additional duty in charge of accounts of the Naval Home at Philadelphia.

Paymaster J. N. Speel is detached from the Naval Home at Philadelphia May 7, and will continue his other duties.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Scindia has arrived at Labuan, Borneo, homeward-bound from Manila.

The Dixie sailed to-day from Colombo for Singapore, en route to Manila.

The battleship Kearsarge has arrived at Newport to receive her torpedo outfit.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

E. C. Bellows of Washington to be Consul General at Yokohama, Japan.

Lieut. Commander Samuel C. Lemly, United States Navy, of North Carolina, to be Judge Advocate General of the Navy, with the rank of Captain, for the term of four years from June 4, 1900.

Revenue Cutter Service.—First Lieut. William C. Debart of New Jersey to be a Captain, Second Lieut. A. J. Henderson of the District of Columbia to be a First Lieutenant, and Third Lieut. Charles W. Cairnes of Maryland to be a Second Lieutenant.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

ILLINOIS.—Sixth District—Henry S. Boutell, (Rep.) Eighth District—A. J. Hopkins, (Rep.)
Tenth District—George W. Prince, (Rep.)
Twentieth District—J. R. Williams, (Rep.)
IOWA.—First District—Thomas Hedge, (Rep.)
KANSAS.—First District—George W. Glick, (Dem.)
MISSOURI.—Second District—W. C. Irwin, (Rep.) Eighth District—James T. Moore, (Rep.)

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SENATE PASSES ARMY BILL

Measure Provides for Many Changes in the Service.

NEW STAFF ARRANGEMENTS

Rank of Lieutenant General Revived—Cadet Corps Increased and Veterinary Corps Provided For.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—To-day's session of the Senate was rendered especially notable by the passage, after a debate lasting only three hours, of the Army Reorganization bill.

In military circles the measure is regarded as one of the most important of the present session. It practically revolutionizes the present staff arrangements of the army. It proposes to change the present system of permanent appointments in certain staff corps to one of detail by a gradual process as the officers now in those corps go out of active service. As vacancies occur in departments of the Adjutant General, the Inspector General, Quartermaster General, and Commissary General, they are to be filled by details from the line, the details to be temporary and not to exceed four years.

The new system is not applied to the Corps of Engineers, Medical Department, Pay Department, or Judge Advocate General's Department. The bill discontinues the regimental organization of the artillery and establishes an artillery corps of two branches, viz., 126 batteries of coast artillery and 18 batteries of field artillery, with a total of 17,448 men.

The measure also provides for an increase of 100 in the corps of cadets at West Point, two at large from each State and ten more to the present number of twenty from the United States at large. The rank of Commanding General of the Army is raised to that of Lieutenant General, and that of the Adjutant General to Major General, the latter being during the incumbency of the present Adjutant General, Gen. Corbin.

In its original form the bill provided that the rank of Lieutenant General should attach to the General commanding the army while that post should be held by Gen. Miles, but the bill was amended so as to read "that the senior Major General commanding the army shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a Lieutenant General, and his personal staff shall have the rank, pay, and allowances authorized for the staff of a Lieutenant General."

The President is empowered to place on the retired list any officer who has been suspended from duty by sentence of court-martial, or by executive order in mitigation of such sentence, for a period extending to or within one year of the time of his compulsory retirement for age. This is well understood to apply to Commissary General Eagan.

An amendment creating a veterinary corps for the army, consisting of a Colonel and thirty-five other commissioned officers, was attached to the bill after a spirited debate, the amendment being adopted by a vote of 25 to 23.

It is expected that the bill will undergo prolonged discussion in the House, and its fate there is admitted by members of the Military Affairs Committee to be doubtful.

There was considerable debate on the section of the bill relating to the rank of the commander of the army. After it had been amended as stated Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.,) moved to strike out the section.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) pointed out that the Confederacy had nineteen Lieutenant Generals and eight full Generals. He paid a handsome tribute to Gen. Miles, the present commander of the army. He said that in any European army of 100,000 men, the present strength, approximately, of the United States Army, there would be two Lieutenant Generals and one full General. History, he said, would look upon the increase of our army from 25,000 to 275,000 in thirty days as one of the greatest of military achievements. Yet little credit was given the organization which enabled this result to be accomplished.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) thought the proposed rank ought to be given to the commander of the army. In the course of a tribute to Gen. Miles he said that if the General had been called into the councils, as he should have been during the recent war, some difficulties that were encountered might have been avoided.

Mr. Berry's motion was defeated—8 to 44, those voting yea being Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Culberson, (Dem., Texas,) Kenney, (Dem., Del.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.)

The amendment creating a veterinary corps was offered by Mr. Kenney. Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.,) said the matter had been considered carefully by the committee and the committee had decided against it. Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) said the Military Committee had been importuned to establish all sorts of corps, among others this one, but they were regarded as unnecessary, because the army was supplied already with capable and efficient veterinarians, men who were well paid for their services.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) vigorously supported the amendment. He said that the armies of Europe all had their veterinary corps, with commissioned officers of high rank at the head of the corps. It was not too much to ask that capable professional men, many of them graduates of the best colleges and universities in the country, should have the name and rank that their abilities, acquirements, and position in private life entitled them to have.

Mr. Kenney said the amendment had been approved by nearly all the prominent officers of the army, from the Major General commanding down through the entire list. The cost, he said, would be only $57,500, against $51,000 expended for veterinarians under the present system.

Mr. Proctor presented a letter from the Secretary of War in which he advised strongly against the adoption of the amendment. Mr. Lodge thought it was a great mistake to create civilian corps with simply a multiplication of commissioned officers.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) said it was important that educated men should be in the army to care for the animals, and thought the amendment ought to be adopted in justice to a class of educated, professional men. These veterinarians, he said, could be swept aside no longer as merely "horse doctors." He would esteem it a privilege, he said, to vote for the amendment.

Mr. Foraker suggested that the corps feature of the amendment be withdrawn, and that the veterinarians be given a suitable rank and made amenable to their superiors in rank. To this suggestion Mr. Kenney would not accede, and demanded a vote on his original amendment. It was agreed to—25 to 23.

Mr. Sewell offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing for one Chaplain for each cavalry regiment, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a Captain mounted, and one for each infantry regiment, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a Captain of infantry. Provided, that the office of Post Chaplain, United States Army, is abolished, and the officers now holding commissions as Chaplains shall be assigned to regiments; and provided, further, that no person shall be appointed a Chaplain in the regular army who shall have passed the age of thirty-five years, nor until he shall have established his fitness as required by existing law.

An amendment to the section relating to the appointing of additional military cadets was offered by Mr. Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) striking out the words "two from each State at large"—rejected, 33 to 13.

The bill as amended was passed without division. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

Secretary Root Resumes Work.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Secretary Root has recovered sufficiently from his recent indisposition to enable him to resume his official duties. He spent a short time at the War Department this forenoon prior to attending the Cabinet meeting at the White House.

BROOKLYN PIER EXTENSION.

Governor Decides Not to Sign the Bill After a Hearing on It.

ALBANY, May 4.—Gov. Roosevelt gave a hearing to-day on Assemblyman Wilson's bill to extend the pier lines of Brooklyn from Hamilton Street to the tower of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Julien T. Davies, who appeared for the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, which is the receiver of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and others spoke for the bill. Assistant Corporation Counsel Arthur C. Butts opposed it. He said in part:

"The area of land under water between the present exterior lines of piers and the lines established by this bill is very considerable, and the purpose of this bill is to permit riparian owners along the Brooklyn shore of the Port of New York to acquire grants of land under water between the present pier lines and the exterior pier line established by this bill. This valuable land, if the precedents established since 1897 are followed, will be sold to riparian owners by the acre for merely nominal sums. They will take and hold the same until it is wanted by the city of New York for its wharves and piers, when it will be compelled to buy the land back at fabulous prices.

"If this bill were the child of any legitimate commercial interest the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade and Transportation would be here as its sponsors. I denounce this measure as a stupendous steal. The State should not foster or pamper private greed. The Commissioner of the Land Office is supposed to hold all lands under water in trust for all the people of the City of New York. In theory the board should only alienate such lands from the people to foster and protect the interests of commerce, yet since 1897 the Land Office Commissioners have granted to private owners 756 acres of land under water within the present city limits, every foot of which must be bought back by the city at the cost of millions of dollars."

After a conference with Messrs. Schieren and McKean, members of the New York City Charter Revision Commission, Gov. Roosevelt decided not to sign the bill. While Mr. McKean favored it, Mr. Schieren urged the Governor to let it die officially, stating that the Commerce Commission was strongly opposed to the granting of such privileges.

COURT STENOGRAPHERS' SALARIES.

Bill Fixing Those of Appellate Division, First Department, Signed.

ALBANY, May 4.—Senator Ford's bill, fixing the salaries of stenographers in the Appellate Division, First Department, at $3,000 a year, was signed by the Governor to-day despite the veto of the Mayor of New York City.

The Governor, in his memorandum, quotes a member of the Appellate Division, who wrote that he knew of no reason why the stenographers of the Supreme Court, Second Department, should receive more salary than those in the First Department, whose duties were much more important and onerous. The writer further said that he was at a loss to understand upon what principle it was considered proper to send the bill to the Mayor, as it was clearly a county, and not a city, bill.

The Governor, in closing his memorandum, says:

"I have already signed a bill somewhat similar in character, introduced by Senator Norton, relative to court attendants in Queens County, under an opinion given to me by the Attorney General that it was not a city bill. Under these circumstances I have signed this bill."

THE TRADING STAMPS BILL.

Governor May Veto It on the Ground of Unconstitutionality.

ALBANY, May 4.—Although Gov. Roosevelt announced that he would sign the O'Connell bill prohibiting the issuing of trading stamps, and intended to so do, the Attorney General having declared it Constitutional, a recent decision handed down by the Rhode Island Supreme Court declaring the anti-trading stamp law in that State to be unconstitutional, has caused the Chief Executive to halt in his intentions, and he will look carefully into the matter.

Justice Tillinghast, who in an elaborate opinion discussed the case, lays great stress upon several New York cases, one of which, the people against Gillson, arose in this city, and was decided in the Court of Appeals by Justice Peckham, now of the Supreme Court of the United States. That case is authority for the proposition, the Court holds, that no person can be prohibited from giving a stamp or check, to be redeemed by himself, and that there is no substantial difference which requires or will permit legislation when the trading stamp, issued by the merchant himself, is redeemable by a third person.

COLLEGE OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

Bill Placing It in the Hands of a Board of Trustees Signed.

ALBANY, May 4.—Gov. Roosevelt has for some time been undecided as to whether to sign the Elsberg bill regarding the College of the City of New York. The measure removes the college from the jurisdiction of the local Board of Education and places it in the hands of a Board of Trustees.

To-day the Governor signed the bill, setting forth his reasons for so doing, as follows:

"This bill undoubtedly works an improvement by providing for special Trustees for the City College. It is a question in my mind whether the bill does not go too far, and whether there should not be a greater representation than is provided in the bill of the members of the Board of Education. It improves the situation, however, and the Charter Commission can, if they deem it wise, provide for additional representation of the Board of Education."

The Elsberg bill permits the Mayor to appoint a Board of Trustees for the College of the City of New York and takes the institution out of the hands of the Board of Education.

The measure was drafted by members of the Alumni Association of the college, many of whom were present at the hearing given by the Mayor. They told him that they had no criticism to offer as to the present administration of the affairs of the college, but that they believed the institution demanded the services of a separate Board of Trustees and that the Board of Education had enough to do in conducting the public schools of a lower grade.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, May 4.—These bills were signed by the Governor to-day, and have become laws:

Mr. MILLER—Amending the charter of Buffalo in relation to accepted streets.

Mr. GALE—Authorizing the payment of compensation to persons for services rendered in the New York City magistrates' courts in 1898.

Mr. BRYAN—Specifying the procedure by which the Directors of cemetery corporations shall be elected.

Mr. EAGAN—Authorizing the payment to John F. Walsh and Edward McIntosh of compensation for services rendered under the New York City Board of Education.

Senator REMSEN—The Bedford and Remsen Avenues (Brooklyn) improvement bills.

Senator KRUM—Amending the charter of Gloversville by providing that the city's sewage shall be drained into Cayadutta Creek.

Cotton Military Code Bill Signed.

ALBANY, May 4.—Mr. Cotton's Military Code bill, in relation to hospital corps, has been signed by the Governor. It provides for an increase of hospital stewards for regiments and battalions and an increase in the Hospital Corps from thirteen to twenty-five for regiments. It also creates the position of Military Pharmacist, with the grade of First Lieutenant.

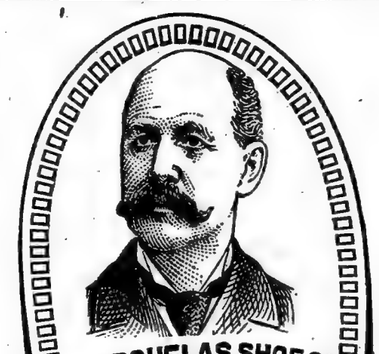

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CHARTER REVISERS DINED.

Gov. Roosevelt Entertains the Commission and Tells Them What He Would Like to Have Done.

ALBANY, May 4.—Gov. Roosevelt this afternoon gave a dinner to the New York City Charter Revision Commission at the Executive Mansion, and afterward discussed with them informally the course to be pursued. The only absentees were ex-Park Commissioner John D. Crimmins and Col. Franklin Bartlett. Those present were George L. Rives, Charles C. Beaman, Henry W. Taft, Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, Deputy Controller Edgar J. Levey, Alexander T. Mason, Charles A. Schieren, James McKean, Isaac M. Kapper, William C. De Witt, James L. Wells, George W. Davison, and George Cromwell.

The Governor told the commission that he would like them to devote special attention to the question of water supply, and to examine carefully and ascertain if it is possible to repeal those acts or portions of acts conferring excessive power upon the Ramapo Water Company, and to frame legislation which will make it obligatory upon the City of New York to own its own water supply.

He told them also that when they appointed a committee to deal with educational interests he desired that it should take up the Davis School Teachers' Schedule Salary bill, and the Elsberg City College bill, appointing special trustees, which he had signed during the afternoon, both of which Mr. Taft of the commission strongly recommended. He stated that, though they were not perfect, they constituted a great advancement and created a situation upon which the Charter Commission could deal with much better advantage than with the laws as they stood.

The Governor this evening, speaking of the contemplated work of the commission, said that it was evident that the Commissioners were approaching their work with absolute indifference to partisanship, and simply with the desire to recommend any improvement which has been shown by practical experience to be needed for the betterment of the City Government.

The commission will meet for organization in New York City on Tuesday next, when it is probable that George L. Rives will be selected as Chairman.

PARDONED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Two Convicts, One of Them a Murderer, Regain Their Liberty.

PLATTSBURG, May 4.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day pardoned Jacob Echart, aged seventy, a convict who has served nineteen years of a life sentence at Clinton Prison.

The letter containing the pardon arrived at the prison this morning, and a few minutes later Echart walked out of the gate a free man. He was almost wild with joy, as he had not the slightest idea of being pardoned. He was sentenced at Monticello, Sullivan County, in 1881, for murdering his sister-in-law as the result of an altercation over property. He has two sisters and a daughter now living in Sullivan County, and he left for there on the train to-night.

James Russell of New York City was also pardoned to-day by Gov. Roosevelt, as it appears he was given an excessive sentence by mistake.

Hell Gate Bridge Bill Signed.

ALBANY, May 4.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day signed Senator Ford's New York Connecting Railroad Company Bridge bill, which authorizes that company to construct its bridge across the East River at or near Hell Gate at an elevation above mean high water of 135 feet. Work on the bridge must be begun on or before Sept. 1, 1900, and must be completed within five years.

Smith Court of Inquiry to Meet May 10.

ALBANY, May 4.—The court of inquiry to try Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment as to his fitness to serve as an officer in the National Guard will meet in Albany on May 10, at 2 P. M., at the State Armory.

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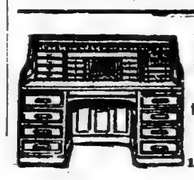

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THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

EITHER DENMARK'S OR OURS.

The project of selling the Danish West Indies to the United States has been abandoned. There is a strong opposition to the idea, and the King himself is against it.—Copenhagen Dispatch to The London Times.

Very good. We shall be well content to let Denmark keep the islands if public sentiment and her King oppose their sale. Denmark is a good neighbor. She has no schemes or squadrons to menace our interests or disturb our tranquillity.

But we hope King CHRISTIAN and his advisers are sufficiently familiar with our traditional policy to understand well that the transfer of title and possession to any of the great powers of Europe would not be countenanced by the Government of the United States. An examination of our diplomatic correspondence and instructions to our Ministers will make this quite clear to them. This principle of our permanent policy was concisely stated by HENRY CLAY, Secretary of State, in 1825:

> You will now add that we could not consent to the occupation of those islands (Cuba and Porto Rico) by any other European power than Spain under any contingency whatever.

In 1852 Secretary of State EDWARD EVERETT wrote to Mr. RIVES, our Minister at Paris:

> It has, however, been the steady rule of our policy to avoid, as far as possible, all disturbance of the existing political relations of the West Indies. We have felt that any attempts on the part of any of the great maritime powers to obtain exclusive advantages in any of the islands where such an attempt was likely to be made would be apt to be followed by others and end in converting the archipelago into a great theatre of national competition for exclusive advantages and territorial acquisitions which might become fatal to the peace of the world.

Many passages of like import might be cited from the papers of our State Department and the messages of our Presidents. These two will amply suffice to establish the fact that the sale of the Danish islands in the West Indies to any of the great European powers would be inadmissible. The islands must be and remain Denmark's or ours. If Denmark understands this she may be spared the embarrassment of impracticable commitments.

THE PENAL CODE AND WALL STREET.

The commercial public ought to be obliged to JOHN W. GATES for the very crudity with which his predatory operations have been conducted, and which is, at first sight, the most discouraging thing about them. An esteemed Chicago contemporary remarked that the real remedy for such operations was to be found in a statute forbidding an officer of a corporation to sell its stock "short," under penalties. We are obliged to a correspondent who has pointed out to us that that is already a punishable offense under the Penal Code of this State. It has been so, he says, since 1812, or a time when none of us imagined that our respected grandparents were "up to" what we are inclined to suppose an extremely modern game. The prohibition does not appear in the older edition of the Penal Code, and apparently it is a revival. At all events it appears in Section 610 of the edition of 1895.

Nevertheless the counsel who has undertaken the prosecution of GATES has not chosen this section under which to proceed. We think he has acted wisely, for the reason that we have already given. That is that it would be very difficult to procure a conviction of this offense. The broker through whom the sale was made would necessarily be "particeps criminis," and could scarcely be forced to testify against his principal. It has been shown, in cases in which no criminal responsibility attached to the broker, that a broker would go to jail rather than betray his business secrets. That is quite intelligible. A broker who should give up the name of his principal, on the demand either of a Congressional committee or of a court of justice, would not be able to do any more business as a broker. Desirable as it might be to punish every officer of a corporation who, by selling its stock short, acquired a private interest opposed to his official interest of protecting the credit of his company, it must be owned that the provision of law prescribing punishment for it is likely to remain a dead letter.

Nevertheless, "Wall Street" has, as our Chicago contemporary pointed out, a real responsibility for such operations. Every one admits that they are opposed to sound business. They are even incompatible with "square" gambling, and in the nature of a "skin game." Like practices in a gambling house would subject the practitioner to personal violence. And yet every "operator" whose operations are of this kind must have help from reputable institutions. The managers of these institutions ought to be aware, as prudent men of business, of the nature of the operations they are promoting. At any rate, they know it after one of the operations has been publicly exposed. But does anybody suppose that a gentleman who is known to have been engaged in one "bear raid" on his own stock and his own stockholders is thereafter debarred from such "accommodation" for further raids as he may require from reputable banks, or that he would be run out of a reputable bank as a suspicious character without being allowed to state his business? The responsibility of Wall Street for these predatory operations can be discharged only by a considerable bracing in the moral tone of that thoroughfare.

TAMMANY AND THE PRICE OF ICE.

Of course the Mayor of this city, in his capacity of a private seeker after rest and recreation, has a right to go where he likes and with whom he likes, so long as his companions are persons in the peace of the people of the State of New York. But when the Mayor chooses this time of year to visit the ice quarries of Maine, and goes in company with the vicegerent of the Boss, and with the President of the American Ice Company, he must expect the singularity of his taste to be remarked. In August the perspiring New Yorker might well desire to visit the glacial district of Maine. He might go even further North, and with RUFUS CHOATE'S constellations, "walk around and watch the Pole." But just now, when there is still a Wintry edge to the air in the Borough of Manhattan, his unseasonable excursion cannot escape remark.

Especially when he goes in company with Mr. CARROLL and Mr. MORSE. Mr. CARROLL declined to tell the Mazet committee whether he held any stock in Mr. MORSE'S ice company. The public drew its own inference. And the question at that time was simply of peculiar favors supposed or alleged to have been shown to the ice company by the Dock Commissioners chosen by Mr. CROKER, or his visible vicegerent on this side of the Atlantic. Now the question is of a doubling of the price of ice in this city. This is popularly supposed not to be justified by the scarcity of ice, but to be due mainly to the fact that the American Ice Company, having managed to suppress all competition, is able to extort the double price.

We are going to hear a good deal more about this matter between now and the next municipal election. We can imagine nothing more likely to disaffect from Tammany Hall the votes of those whom Mr. CROKER calls "the plain people," and in whom he puts his political trust, than a showing, or even a general suspicion, that Tammany is concerned, as a profit taker, in doubling the price of ice. The advantages of "wide-openness" in respect to drinking on Sundays and after hours would be largely nullified by such proof or suspicion, and it would be worth many thousands of votes to the opponents of Tammany. Wherefore we cannot think it "good politics" of the Mayor to choose the beginning of May for a visit to the ice quarries of Maine in company with the President of the monopoly and the vicegerent who has declined to say under oath whether he was a stockholder in it. As the worldlings would say, the Mayor's excursion will not cut any ice now. But it is likely to cut much when his successor comes to be chosen.

THE MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

The conference to open on Wednesday next at Montgomery, Ala., is intended "for the promotion of the study of race conditions and problems in the South." It is called by the "Southern Society," organized for that purpose, and for the most part Southern men will share in it. We believe that it will do good, possibly much good.

It will be noted that the conference is directed to the study only of the race problems. It is not intended to take any action or to declare for any policy. No resolution or motion of any character is, according to the programme, to be submitted to the conference by the Chairman, and, as that officer is to be the Hon. HILARY A. HERBERT of Alabama, a man of wide experience in parliamentary bodies and of firm judgment, the programme will assuredly be carried out. This is the first occasion offered to the leading men of the South to discuss publicly both sides or all sides of the questions connected with the negro race, and it will be curious indeed if the effect is not to clear the mind both of the South and the North to some extent and to prepare it for a more careful and candid consideration of the situation. The conference will be managed and the discussion will be had by white men; but the plan is heartily approved by Mr. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON and other representatives of the negros, and there will be present such faithful and enlightened workers for the advancement of that race as Dr. CURRY of Washington and Dr. FRISSELL of Hampton Institute. With the exception of Dr. FRISSELL, we believe that the only prominent Northern man taking a considerable part in the conference will be Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN of this city. He will contribute to the interest of the occasion; but he represents no serious opinion, not even, since he changed it so readily, his own.

Clearly the range of discussion is to be wide. A session is to be devoted to each of the following subjects: "The Franchise in the South," "Popular Education in the South," "The Negro in Relation to Religion," "Lynching as a Penalty," and "The Negro and the Social Order." The last mentioned seems a little vague, but the others are definite enough, and if they are even clearly stated by the various speakers the process cannot be without its advantages. Undoubtedly the most burning question is that of lynching and the causes alleged for it. The question of the suffrage is in some regards the widest and the most difficult to deal with, and its discussion may be expected to have the most influence especially on the mind of the North. But decidedly the most important question is that of education for both the blacks and the whites. Whatever else may be true, it is not to be doubted that education of the right sort is the chief and probably the only means of reaching finally something like a satisfactory settlement of the "race problems of the South."

We say education of the right sort, for a good deal that passes under that name in the North, and some that is undertaken in the South is practically of little value, and in some ways is worse than useless. The most serious difficulty that threatens the South is ignorance in both races, and by this we do not mean ignorance of what the books teach, but that ignorance which goes with a stunted mind and an undeveloped or perverted character. This is the ignorance that breeds and is bred by idleness, the failure to know either the worth of work or how to work. The remedy for it is in schooling that is training. The instruction from books is of value only as it helps toward work. The better the work is taught the more the mind will be prepared for the use of books, and will demand and procure them, but the main thing, practically the only thing, worth teaching, is work in all its connections. The young man who knows how to do any sort of work well, be he white or black, is likely to keep at work and earn a living thereby, and his disposition to make trouble in the community will be by so much less. There is the substance of all wisdom for the South and for the whole country in the homely old maxim, "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do."

Naturally the question of lynching is the most exciting and impressive, but we have confidence that it will be settled by the South after a time, and settled rightly. It cannot possibly withstand discussion. The moment it is brought fairly into the light of day the practice is surely doomed. There are peculiar elements in the situation in the South. The law's delay there is very tedious, and the machinery of the courts slow and complex. The system will have to be greatly changed, but we are sure that the needed change will come when the intelligent public opinion of the section is aroused. And when the law is made swift and certain and just for all, the imperative need of the community for order will in the long run get satisfied.

The question of the franchise is a complicated and puzzling one. We are convinced that the white men of the South as a class have made up their minds that the negroes shall not control even the communities in which they are in a majority, and in most cases they have the power, lawfully or unlawfully, to enforce that decision. They have done it in the past, first by violence and then by intimidation and fraud. All efforts on the part of the National Government to prevent this have failed, and it may be taken for settled that they will not be renewed. The more recent policy of the South has looked toward the partial suppression of the negro vote by constitutional restrictions on the suffrage that can be enforced as to the negro and not as to the white. It is a better policy than the previous ones, but it is bad, and it is seen to be bad by many of the best men in the South. The aim of these is to secure restrictions of the suffrage equal as to both races adequate to prevent negro control and holding out the vote as a reward for education and thrift to all. This view will be presented and advocated as well as opposed at the Montgomery conference. The discussion of it will be extremely interesting. It may prove valuable.

A TWO-EDGED WEAPON.

It has been reported that the Typothetæ, an organization of employing printers in this city, has sent the sum of $20,000 to the employing printers of Kansas City to help them to maintain themselves in the position they have taken in resistance to the demands of their men who are on strike.

Organizations of workingmen frequently give aid and comfort in this way. Members of unions are assessed or funds are taken from the treasury to supply the sinews of war to men on strike in distant cities. It is contended that the common interest of labor, what is called its solidarity, is demonstrated and sustained by the relation of mutual helpfulness.

An old and respectable maxim declares that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and in this case it may be successfully asserted that the goose displayed a fondness for this particular sauce and habitually consumed it for years before the gander ever took to it. Nevertheless, it has been usual for employers of labor to condemn the sending of sympathy money to strikers out of the earnings of men who have no direct concern in the pending difference. It is held that wasteful and foolish strikes are encouraged by the feeling that the men on strike will be fed and have their rent paid out of funds contributed from unions all over the country. Obviously it is equally open to workingmen to insist that when employers begin to stand by each other with sympathy money lockouts and hard treatment of labor are encouraged, contrary to humanity and the public interest.

Generally speaking, strikes ought to succeed or fail according as the demands of the strikers are reasonable or otherwise. This rule does not always work, but outside help doubtless often turns the balance in favor of a strike that ought not to succeed, and, contrariwise, if employers adopt the custom of contributing to each other's war chests, it must sometimes happen that strength will be given to defeat just demands.

It would seem that the attempt to establish a community of interest and policy between all the employers of the country on the one hand and all the wage earners on the other would do infinitely more harm than good if pushed to logical completeness. It would act as a constant incitement to both sides to "show their power," and that is the motive of a large proportion of the strikes. Sympathy strikes and sympathy subscriptions pretty certainly belong to the category of things that are contrary to public policy.

A POLICY OF GRAVE-ROBBING.

The Democratic Party is sure to win. The people are with us this year, and they are in sympathy with the principles which shall be embodied in the Kansas City platform, and which represent the feelings of the great mass of American people.—W. J. BRYAN.

Among the principles that will be embodied in the Kansas City platform are those which were declared in the Chicago platform four years ago. They will go in in a lump. One of the Chicago principles was set forth in this language:

> We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times.

The paralytics of 1896 are up and about now, and they are a pretty brisk and stirring lot. Nevertheless, the association for the exhibition of political dementia which will assemble at Kansas City on July 4 will solemnly declare that we are all in the grip of the paralysis of hard times, and they will denounce the gold standard as the cause of it.

The Bryanites are determined to go to the grave of dead things for most of their issues. What an awakening campaign they will make on declarations calculated for the industrial meridian of 1896.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Lieut. F. B. NEILSON of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, United States Volunteers, writing home from the Philippines, expresses the fiercest indignation against the correspondents who have criticised Gen. OTIS for remaining in Manila instead of leading the field operations against the insurgents. "At what time," he says, "Gen. OTIS could have escaped a court-martial for neglect of duty, for leaving Manila, surely no soldier here knows. Nor could one name any occasion when the presence in person of the corps commander would not have made him the laughing stock of the military world. His plain duty was to remain in Manila, where he could generally direct the military operations and the civil government." But the Lieutenant can attack as well as defend, and he says some things that may get him into trouble. For example: "Bar Gens. GRANT and FUNSTON, and I cannot name any other brigade commander who has failed to perform completely whatever was expected of him. Neither GRANT nor FUNSTON is regarded here as a capable officer. As to the latter's feats of arms while in command of his State regiment, they are sources of vast merriment to men who served with him. One old officer told me that if FUNSTON swam that river, he was an ass, or had lost his head, for the wading was easy, and the fire only moderate and way above the water.' In the first place, no river of the many I have seen here is broader than Chestnut Street, except the Pasig, which is probably two-thirds as broad as Market Street, and some two yards and a half deep, I am told." Lieut. NEILSON is evidently a reckless young man.

—It is pleasant to hear that the recently reported plan to have the school children of Canada send a message of "sympathy" to AGUINALDO has been abandoned, but it is unpleasant to hear that the abandonment was not due to realization of the fact that petty revenge for certain silly and vulgar proceedings of a notoriety-hunting Philadelphia newspaper was unworthy of people as sensible as the Canadians are supposed to be, but because of the difficulty of ascertaining AGUINALDO'S present whereabouts. A dispatch from Windsor, Ontario, says that the announcement of the plan was received with quite general approval, and that its originators have received commendatory letters by the barrel and not a few contributions of money toward paying the messenger's expenses. No better method of making a bad matter worse could have been devised. One exhibition of perverted taste and misguided judgment was quite enough for a single continent, and our neighbors should have been glad to prove, not that some of them are as stupid as some of us, but that they are much wiser and can ignore an affront that was best punished by silent contempt. AGUINALDO'S mysterious disappearance has saved them, and even though it was against their will, they still have reason for self-congratulation on their good fortune. We had no such luck.

—No large part of New York's waste products has ever been destroyed or utilized on Barren Island, and therefore Electricity exaggerates the importance of the bill just signed by the Governor when it says that the restrictions placed upon the island's industries will compel the city immediately to adopt a new method of garbage disposal. We still have the possibly indignant, but certainly helpless, sea into which to throw the obnoxious substances we are too extravagant or too careless or too ignorant to transform into other substances, some valuable and the rest harmless. However, our scientific contemporary is mistaken only as to the compulsion, and its suggestion that New York might well follow the example of Shoreditch (a part of London) and several other places in England, and use its garbage as fuel for the production of electrical light and power, is worthy of consideration. The technical journals, as a rule, have displayed little enthusiasm for the Shoreditch system, it being a phase of the municipal ownership idea to which they, for reasons easily understood, are all more or less openly opposed. For a wonder, Electricity admits that the English garbage destructor plants have given satisfaction and done the work for which they were designed, and the much-debated question whether they have been directly profitable or not it properly dismisses as irrelevant. It also says that even if, as often claimed, the refuse collected in New York has less fuel efficiency than that of the English cities, this fact is nothing against the system, as one of inoffensive disposition, but simply proves that the profits of the undertaking would be a little less, or the expenses a little more than in England.

—Again we are receiving from our readers complaints because they are not allowed to use their cameras in the part of Bronx Park controlled by the Zoological Society. Last year, when we expressed our sympathy with these complaints, and our belief that for the sake of an insignificant source of income the society was irritating a large number of people whose good will would be a valuable asset, the officers of the society protested against our criticism and argued at length in support of their prohibition. The photography privilege, they said, was one reserved by other institutions of the same kind in other lands and cities, it had been formally allotted to them to make what they could out of it, and the proceeds all went toward the support and improvement of a collection to which the public had free access. None of these assertions could be denied—and none of them seemed to us to be of any relevancy or importance. We thought then, and think now, that in the Zoological Garden the use of cameras ought to be as free as the use of eyes, and that the maintenance of the photographic monopoly is a serious mistake. The would-be picture makers resent this interference with their innocent joys; they instinctively feel that the rule against them is entirely needless, and they know perfectly well that its enforcement does not increase the sale of officially authorized photographs to an amount worthy of any consideration. They do well to complain, and it is our advice that they continue to do so, in the newspapers and elsewhere, until the pressure upon the Zoological Society becomes too heavy to be resisted. An easy way out of the difficulty would be for the Directors to fix a lump sum as the value of this franchise, and then sell it back to the city.

—March 3, 1901, will be a happy, happy day for the American people, and plans for its fitting celebration ought to be made at once. The time between now and then is none too long for the necessary preparations, and not a moment of it should be wasted. Does anybody ask why March 3, 1901, will be a day to fill the National heart with earnest, almost holy, joy? If anybody does, it must be because he or she has not been reading the Congressional proceedings this week, and therefore has not been forced to look up the date on which Senator PETTIGREW of South Dakota will retire to private life. The average American citizen does read the Congressional reports, has looked up the date so eagerly desired, and—wonders why the appointment of Committees on the Celebration of PETTIGREW'S Disappearance is any longer delayed. The manners and the methods of this remarkable statesman long ago became hard to endure. They are growing steadily worse with every week that passes, and though an optimistic minority of the Senator's unfortunate fellow-countrymen may delude themselves that he can never be more trying than he has been in the past few days, yet we fear they will learn better before the hour of deliverance arrives. The intervening months will give Senator PETTIGREW many opportunities for displaying his eloquence, and it is not to be expected that he will waste any of them. The prospect is, indeed, dismal, but it is not quite hopeless. Time flies, even while the Senator is in office, and March 3, 1901, will come at last. We utterly refuse to admit the possibility that South Dakota may again elect—the thought is too terrible for words. Just because there are a few malcontents in one regiment is no proof that the residents of South Dakota as a whole are different from the rest of us. They will surely join in the celebration; they will not turn the day into one of utter despair.

The Times's Conference Reports.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is difficult for an individual subscriber to do more than this, but this I do want to do most heartily, viz., to thank you for the most complete and accurate account of the proceedings of the great Ecumenical Council, which have been published in THE TIMES. You have made the clergymen of this country your debtors.

GEORGE C. DE MOTT, pastor of the First Congregational Church.
West Winfield, N. Y., May 4, 1900.

NUGGETS.

The Society Mother.

"She's always boasting of her children."

"Yes, the nurse tells her such remarkable stories about them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A New Thing in Fads.

Gladys—Dorothy scarcely ever goes out now.

Blanche—Disappointed in love?

Gladys—No; she's making a fad of devotion to her family.—Chicago Record.

Bad Start in Life.

"People ought to be careful what names they give their children."

"Yes, indeed; many a boy who could have been a successful merchant has been ruined by having a name given him which made him think he ought to try to write poetry."—Chicago Record.

The Truant's Disbelief.

"What did the teacher tell about today?" asked the boy who had run away from school.

"About Samson and the way a lady cut his hair," answered the boy.

"I don't believe it. It's another of the stories these Schley people have gotten up."—Washington Star.

One Certainty of Politics.

"After all, there is no certainty in politics," consolingly remarked the casual caller.

"Oh, yes, there is," returned the man who had just been defeated for office. "There is an absolute certainty of being called upon for a contribution to the campaign fund if you have anything to do with politics."—Chicago Post.

AFTER THE WARS ARE OVER.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

When the wars that are raging are ended
And they stack the red rifles away,
When they hang up the flags and the sabres
And the war steed shall peacefully neigh;
When the bird builds her nest in the cannon,
When the sword shall be dropped for the pen,
When they that are shooting and slashing
Shall all be as brothers again—

When peace, having peeped from the cellar,
Comes forth in her garments of white,
Serene in the hope that God's people
Have at last got affairs settled right,
Some one who is swayed by ambition
Will start a contention somewhere,
And "honor" and "pride" will be flaunted,
And flags will be flung in the air;
And thousands devoid of a grievance
Will leap into uniforms then,
And, thrilled by the strains of war music,
We'll start it all over again.

BERLIN'S ROYAL VISITOR

Crowds Welcome Austria's Emperor to Germany's Capital.

Government Paper Comments Upon the Presence of Grand Duke Constantine of Russia.

BERLIN, May 4.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary has had an extremely busy day of it. From the arrival of his train at Potsdam, at 10 o'clock this morning, he had not a moment's rest until nearly midnight.

Twenty minutes before the arrival of the train, Emperor William, clad in a gorgeous Austrian Field Marshal's uniform of cream-colored coat, scarlet trousers with broad gold lace, and a black chapeau with green feathers, and wearing his Austrian decorations, arrived at the Potsdam station in an open carriage, accompanied by his brother, Prince Henry, who wore the uniform of an Austrian Admiral. His Majesty was cheered by the crowds all the way.

The train bearing Emperor Francis Joseph arrived promptly on time. The greeting between the two Emperors was of the most cordial character, the monarchs embracing and kissing each other on both cheeks. The Austrian Emperor wore the uniform of the Prussian Foot Guards, and across his breast was a broad orange ribbon with the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle.

The route from the station lay through Bellevuesgasse, where Kuenstlerheim showed a splendid colossal bust; thence to the Sieges-Allee, which evoked the keen interest of the Austrian Emperor, who closely questioned Emperor William, who was sitting by his side, regarding the points of interest; thence to the Brandenburg Gate and the Pariser Platz, just behind where a triumphal arch seventy-five feet in height, with a green background, enlivened with gilt laurel leaves and heavy gold cords and tassels, formed the centre of attraction.

The arch was flanked on both sides by towers bearing large, living laurel trees. The centre of the arch was surmounted by a handsomely draped pavilion, in which was a band, in mediaeval costumes, who sounded inspiriting fanfares on long silver trumpets as the Emperors approached, and who played the Austrian National Hymn as they proceeded onward.

The square fronting the arch, where the welcoming ceremonies took place, was flanked by two grand stands filled with women in the gayest Spring costumes, the space between the grand stands being occupied by the municipal authorities and other officials. Behind the stands rose double rows of obelisks, respectively thirty and fifty feet high, crowned with masses of choice flowers.

The Brandenburg Gate, standing in massive grandeur, was richly decorated and presented a magnificent spectacle. The houses fronting the platz were thronged with spectators, many of them armed with kodaks.

The route, especially Under den Linden, was crowded from daybreak with eager and most good-natured sightseers. There were no disturbances, the police arrangements being comprehensive in enforcing order and preventing dangerous crowding. Spectators arriving after 8 o'clock were excluded from the route, which was doubly flanked from the Sieges-Allee to the Brandenburg Gate by the Berlin Veteran Associations, many of the gray-bearded men wearing the Iron Cross. The route from the gate to the castle was lined with troops.

The procession passed through the Brandenburg Gate in the following order: A squadron of the Garde du Corps, in black cuirasses and helmets tipped with silver eagles, preceding an open carriage, with magnificently attired outriders, in which sat the two Emperors, flanked by aide de camps. Then followed Prince Henry and the Prussian Crown Prince, and next to them were the younger Prussian Princes. Then came the Generals and State dignitaries.

The absence of Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, and the presence of Gen. Count von Waldersee, late Chief of Staff of the German army and aide de camp General, and great favorite of his Majesty, were much commented on. One carriage contained Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count von Szogenyi-Marich, the Austrian Ambassador to Germany, in the picturesque costume of a Hungarian magnate.

At the Triumphal Arch the procession halted, and Mayor Kirchner delivered a speech of welcome, in which he referred to Emperor Francis Joseph as "the trusty ally of the first three rulers of the newly created German empire," and as "the venerable Prince of Peace who has ceaselessly, zealously, and successfully striven to preserve to the nations of the world the blessings of peace."

The Austrian Emperor replied with a few conventional words, and the Mayor's daughter recited Wilbrandt's ode, "Welcome," and presented a bouquet of flowers to Francis Joseph, who shook the young girl's hand and thanked her.

A short distance further the cortège passed several embassies, which were handsomely decorated. On the balcony of the Russian Embassy sat a score of diplomatists, to whom the Emperor smilingly bowed. As Emperor William's eyes met a large Star-Spangled Banner floating from the United States Embassy and caught sight of the United States Ambassador, White, with a number of distinguished Americans at the window, his Majesty graciously bowed.

Upon arriving in front of the castle the Emperors reviewed three of the finest Prussian regiments. Emperor Francis Joseph complimented Emperor William upon their appearance, and then entered the palace, where the Empress and the Princesses were waiting to receive him.

At 1:30 o'clock P. M. Francis Joseph partook of luncheon with Emperor William and the Empress at the castle. Others present were the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, Prince and Princess Frederick Leopold.

Early in the afternoon Emperor Francis Joseph tarried awhile in the palace of Emperor William I., where he prayed silently, and later visited the mausoleum. Enormous crowds lining the pathways of the Thiergarten cheered him vociferously. Later he took occasion, on his return to the castle, to engage the Crown Prince in a conversation, after which he congratulated the Kaiser upon the possession of such a fine son.

The real hero of the day was the youthful Crown Prince, who followed his father's carriage. He was cheered all along the route quite as much as the two Emperors, and the Berliners are all delighted at the handsome, modest appearance of their future King.

This evening the so-called "Zapfenstreich" was performed between 8 and 10 o'clock in the large park-like space in front of the castle by all the bands, drummers, and trumpeters of the entire Guard Corps, numbering 600 men. The two Emperors listened to the performance from the illuminated central balcony of the castle. The Imperial Princes and the Princely guests listened from the other balconies. After the "Zapfenstreich" all the bands played the famous "York March." Then came a programme including "Entrance of Paris March," "Radetzki March," "Prince Eugene March," "Zapfenstreich of Cavalry," "Zapfenstreich of Infantry," "Prayer," "Austrian Hymn," and a grand finale.

During the evening the city was partially illuminated, although this was not according to official programme, which accounts for the fact that none of the State or public buildings except those in the immediate vicinity of the castle was illuminated. However, Unter den Linden was a gorgeous sight. Of the embassies, only the Russian, French, and American were illuminated, doubtless because they are on Unter den Linden. The Austro-Hungarian Embassy exhibited a life-sized double relief portrait of the two Emperors.

To-night the standard of the Emperor of Austria waves from the royal palace in Berlin, signifying that the ruler of the dual monarchy has taken up his residence there.

Emperor Francis Joseph has appointed Emperor William Field Marshal General of the Austrian Army.

The Berlin press to-night prints articles of sympathetic welcome, the most noteworthy being that of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, in which the chief foreign guests are paid compliments, that paid to the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, who arrived shortly before midnight, being worded in the warmest terms, his visit being called a "new proof of the continuance of the ancient and traditional friendship between the German and Russian dynasties and between the German and Russian Empires." This article was written at the German Foreign Office for the Government organ.

In addition to the Crown Prince of Italy, the Duke of York, Grand Duke Constantine, and Prince Charles of Sweden, who arrived to-day, there are expected to-morrow representatives of Belgium, Portugal, Roumania, Denmark, Spain, Holland, Switzerland, Turkey, Luxemburg, Servia, and Chile. King Albert of Saxony will also arrive late to-morrow.

RELIEF FOR INDIA'S SUFFERERS.

Lord Curzon Acknowledges Receipt of Gift from Germans.

SIMLA, May 4.—Emperor William has telegraphed to the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Keddleston, as follows:

"Full of the deepest sympathy for the terrible distress in India, Berlin has, with my approval, realized the sum of over 500,000 marks, and I have ordered it forwarded for your disposal. May India feel that this action on the part of the capital of the German Empire is from a deep sense of the sympathetic love for India which has prompted my people, and which emanates from the fact that blood is richer than water."

To this message the Viceroy to-day replied as follows:

"I have had the honor to receive your Imperial Majesty's most gracious telegram, the terms of which will create a thrill of gratitude throughout India for the warm-hearted, sympathetic attitude of your capital, Berlin, acting upon the opportune and noble initiative of your Imperial Majesty.

"It is, indeed, an illustration of the binding force of kinship by your Majesty that the German people should turn with kindly thought to the work being done by the British Government in this country for the relief of the terrible suffering with which the poor Indian people are afflicted. On their behalf I venture to acknowledge the generous action of your Majesty and the munificent contribution of your people."

GRAIN FOR FAMINE SUFFERERS.

This Government's Gift to India to Go on the Quito.

Grain for the famine sufferers of India, amounting to 200,000 bushels, is to be shipped by the United States Government on the steamship Quito next week. The vessel, which, until recently, plied in Scottish waters, came into port yesterday, consigned to J. H. Winchester & Co. of the Produce Exchange. They have chartered her to the Government through the Navy Department, and before any of the new cargo goes over her side she will be officially inspected by Rear Admiral Philip of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Small bags, each of 100 pounds' capacity, will be used in packing the grain, in order that it may be more readily transported into the inland portions of the famine-ridden country. Corn will constitute the main part of the cargo. All contributions for the shipment must go through the Government. Anything offered will be accepted, it is said.

The Quito was built by Hamilton & Co. of Port Glasgow for Andrew Weir & Co. of Glasgow. Her registered tonnage is 3,337, and she is capable of being loaded within forty-eight hours. The charter price to be paid for the voyage to India is $40,000.

Price of Meat Rises in Scotland.

GLASGOW, May 4.—The prohibition of the importation of cattle from South America has caused consternation among shippers and butchers here. The prices of cattle and sheep have advanced to the highest quotations since 1882. The frozen meat trade is expected to reap the benefit, and it is anticipated that an attempt will be made to defeat the Board of Agriculture's decree by shipping Argentine cattle to Antwerp for slaughter and transshipment to England.

The Castellanes' Gift Dedicated.

PARIS, May 4.—Cardinal Richard, the Archbishop of Paris, to-day performed the ceremony of the dedication of the chapel in the Rue Jean Goujon erected to the memory of the Charity Bazaar victims by Count and Countess Castellane. The edifice was hung with sable trappings for to-day's ceremony. Owing to the size of the chapel, only two representatives of each family which suffered by the disaster were invited. The dedication ceremony consisted of a low requiem mass. There was no singing, in order not to impair the solemnity of the rite.

More Raids in Ashanti.

ACCRA, British Gold Coast Colony, May 4.—Sir Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, the Governor of the colony, is still at Kumassi, and his stay will probably be prolonged until September on account of the state of the roads. His personal danger has probably been minimized by diplomatic means. The telegraphic Superintendent was wounded after repairing the line to a point within a few miles of Kumassi, and communication is again stopped. More raiding in various parts of the colony is reported.

Sweden's Monarchs Visit Victoria.

LONDON, May 4.—The King and Queen of Sweden, foregoing the unofficial character which has hitherto marked their visit to England, went to Windsor to-day, accompanied by their suites. Their Majesties were met by a guard of honor and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Henry of Battenberg, who greeted them affectionately. Queen Victoria received her royal guests at the entrance of the Grand Quadrangle. After luncheon their Swedish Majesties returned to their country residence.

Celebration in Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 4.—The celebration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of Brazil, which began yesterday, is in progress to-day, amid great popular enthusiasm. Yesterday the President, Dr. Campos Salles, unveiled at Bahia a monument in honor of Pedro Alvarez de Cabral. Congratulations have been received by the Government from Emperor William, King Humbert, and the Pope.

Stranded American Ship Floated.

LORENZO MARQUES, May 4.—The American ship William H. Macy, Capt. Groth, from Vancouver, before reported ashore at Cockburn Shoal, and to whose assistance the British warship Porte was sent, has been floated and has entered the harbor.

Bulgarian Rising Suppressed.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, May 4.—The peasant rising at Rustchuk has been quelled by the troops. The ringleaders have fled to Roumania.

CITY HISTORY CLUB EXHIBITION

Work Done by Its Young Members Shown at University Settlement.

The City History Club, founded by Mrs. Robert Abbe three years ago, gave an exhibition yesterday afternoon at the University Settlement of the work the children who have been studying this city's history from the days of New Amsterdam have done during the past year.

There are now 110 classes, all in the poorer districts of the city, and connected with schools, churches, missions, and settlements. The number of children has increased from 700 the first year to 2,000, all with an enthusiastic interest in the work. They not only study pictures and maps, but are taken to different places in the city to see the actual spots where great historical events took place.

The children from all the classes competed for the prizes, and eight were given, principally books. These were for essays, note books, and a prize song and the music for it. This was one of the most interesting features of the exhibition. Ida Primoff, a little Hester Street girl, wrote the words which took the prize for the song. The first verse reads:

To thee, first city of our land,
With hearts and voices blending,
We raise a loyal song of praise
In strains of love unending.

The refrain is:

New York, New York, our city loved,
To thee in praise we sing.
Let every loyal heart and voice
Its loving tribute bring.

The author is to receive as a prize a book which she said was of all others the one for which she most longed, Elbert Hubbard's "Little Journeys to the Homes of Famous Statesmen." The music, said to be excellent, was composed by Almeda Adams.

An interesting feature of the exhibition was a case of books containing Valentine's manuals from 1842 to 1861, almost complete, collected with a number of other books by an Italian boy, Gaetano Martorailli. He knew that they contained an interesting history of New York, and he has worked hard to make this collection for himself.

Mrs. Robert Abbe distributed part of the prizes last night, and the others will be distributed this morning.

The Woman's Municipal League also had an exhibition showing the work it had done in lectures.

CHILDREN WELCOME DEWEY

Patriotic Songs by 10,000 of Them at St. Louis.

ADMIRAL IS MUCH AFFECTED

Reception at the Merchants' Exchange—Presented with a Large Silver Punch Bowl.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—The two days' celebration here in honor of Admiral Dewey began with a short informal reception on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange, trading being entirely suspended in the pits during the visit of the distinguished guests. This reception was limited to members of the Exchange and their families, but the big hall and the galleries around it were packed when a cheer announced the arrival of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey and the members of the Admiral's party.

Escorted by President Whitelaw of the Merchants' Exchange, the Admiral ascended the rostrum, and after a few brief remarks by President Whitelaw, Mayor Ziegenheim made a characteristic speech, bidding the Admiral warm welcome to St. Louis. The Admiral amid renewed cheering replied, thanking the citizens of St. Louis for his reception.

"But I'm not ready to be called Uncle George Dewey of America, as the Mayor suggests," said he with a smile. "At least not yet. I'm not old enough."

Immediately after the reception at the Exchange the party took carriages and were driven along the boulevards and private driveways leading through the residence district of the West End, and thence to Forest Park. The drive along the park boulevards was a continual ovation for the Admiral.

The carriages were followed by hundreds of vehicles, laden with enthusiastic people, and by the time the Admiral reached the exit of the park the procession was several miles long.

At 1 P. M. the party was driven to the University Club for luncheon and an informal reception, and shortly after 3 o'clock the visitors were taken to the exposition building for the public receptions. For hours a crowd inside the building numbering fully 20,000, including the Sunday school children, had waited patiently for the coming of the Admiral, while thousands of others filled the streets leading to the building.

The Admiral was greeted with cheers by the crowd outside, but his real reception came when the children inside the building saw him walking down the steps leading to the section reserved for his party. In an instant every person in the building was standing up shouting and cheering, while in the hands of the frantic children the waving flags looked like a sea of the National colors. Then, led by the band, 10,000 childish voices started "The Red, White, and Blue," the children at the same time waving their flags. The song was at once taken up by nearly every person in the building, even the Admiral, standing and holding a small flag in his hand, joining.

Then "America" was sung. In this, too, everybody joined, and the Admiral, visibly agitated, bowed his acknowledgements right and left. At the conclusion of the song Chairman W. H. McClain, leading two little children, pressed through the crowd. "In behalf of the children of St. Louis," he said, "I wish to present to you this silk flag, and to Mrs. Dewey these songs." Then the youngsters, flushed and smiling, stepped forward and gave to the Admiral a silk flag with the words and music of "On Land and Sea" printed thereon, and to Mrs. Dewey a portfolio of the songs of the children printed on white silk.

Then the Admiral surrendered. Taking the children in his arms, he kissed them heartily and thanked them, while the thousands of less fortunate children looked on and in shrill voices yelled their delight.

Two more songs, "Columbia," and "Dixie," brought the Admiral to attention and started the cheering again. At their conclusion the Admiral and party were driven to the Planters' Hotel, and from then until 8 o'clock Admiral and Mrs. Dewey remained in their apartments.

At a banquet this evening at the Planters' Hotel in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey a magnificent silver punch bowl, the gift of citizens of St. Louis, was presented to the Admiral. The Right Rev. Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle made the presentation speech. Admiral Dewey did not attempt to make a speech in reply, simply thanking the people of St. Louis warmly for their kindness.

The punch bowl is oval in shape, 20 inches long, 16½ inches wide, and 12 inches deep, and is supported by four massive silver feet in a design of dragons' claws. Around the entire circumference of the bowl is worked in alto relievo an allegorical design representing Victory triumphant. Above this was a raised edge of vine leaves and bunches of grapes. The bowl is appropriately engraved in old English and block lettering.

MAYOR VAN WYCK IN MAINE.

Spends Part of the Day as Guest of Head of the Ice Trust and Then Goes Up the Kennebec.

BATH, Me., May 4.—Mayor Van Wyck of New York and his friend John F. Carroll to-day were guests of Charles W. Morse, President and organizer of the American Ice Company, which controls the natural ice of the Eastern States.

The gentlemen declined to be interviewed on the ice question.

The visitors left for points up the Kennebec during the day.

ACCIDENT IN THE GARDEN.

Rough Riders' Horses Break and Several Men Are Hurt.

During the opening scene in the Buffalo Bill Show, at Madison Square Garden, last night the horses ridden by Lem Hunter, a cowboy; George Schinck, also a cowboy; George Toto, an Indian; Sergt. Van Otten of the German Cavalry, and Pero Serrago, a Mexican, became tangled up, and the riders were thrown to the ground.

When the men had been picked up it was found that Serrago was suffering from bruises and possible internal injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. A horse had stepped on Toto's leg and foot; Schinck had a cut on his head; Van Otten was unhurt, and Hunter had received a fracture of a toe. With the exception of Serrago, the men refused to go to the hospital, and remained in the Garden.

There was little excitement among the spectators until the men were picked up.

The performance is opened by a number of the men riding their horses around the arena, the riders being divided into two sections, and going in opposite directions. One of the horses broke through the line, and the others followed, resulting in the entanglement.

Frances Wilson Not Indicted.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The Grand Jury to-day ignored a bill of indictment against Frances Wilson, the chorus girl of the "Papa's Wife" company who stole money and jewelry belonging to Mrs. Valerie Bigelow, wife of Charles Bigelow, a leading member of the company. The indictment charged simply the larceny of a diamond brooch valued at $200. Mr. Bigelow was the only witness examined by the Grand Jury, and it is understood that he expressed a desire to have the charge withdrawn, and the Grand Jury acquiesced.

Theatrical Trust Drops Libel Suit.

Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, has discontinued the action for alleged libel instituted in 1897 by Al. Hayman, Charles Frohman, Samuel F. Nirdlinger, J. Fred Zimmerman, Mark Klaw, and Abraham L. Erlanger, formerly a co-partnership in theatrical matters, popularly known as the Theatrical Trust, against Harrison Grey Fiske, editor of The Dramatic Mirror. The action was for $100,000 damages, and was discontinued at the request of the plaintiffs.

Clyde Fitch's New Residence.

Clyde Fitch, the playwright, will build a five-story American basement dwelling on the lot recently purchased by him at 113 East Fortieth Street. The plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architects Morris, Butler & Rodman. According to their estimate, the house will cost $16,000.

NEWPORT'S TAXPAYERS.

Assessors' List of Cottagers—Valuation, $32,161,900.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 4.—The following is the list of the taxpaying cottagers of Newport for the present fiscal year as taken from the books of the tax assessors showing their total payment of taxes. The rate for the year is $11 on each $1,000. The real estate valuation for the year is $32,161,900; personal valuation, $7,757,700. The total increase of taxes for the year over that of last year is $17,779.

Agassiz, Alex.	$120,600	Hodgson, J. M., deceased	88,700
Almon, Mary W. and A. B.	25,500	Honey, S. R.	22,800
Apthorp, Harrison, and others.	23,800	Hoppin, L. H.	22,300
Arnold, Eliza, deceased	32,400	Hunnewell, L., deceased	44,500
Arnold, Stephen H. and Royal C. Taft, trust.	29,400	Hutton, G. M.	97,400
Astor, William, deceased	169,200	Huntington, O.W.	30,200
Astor, W. W.	203,400	Ingersoll, S. E.	94,400
Auchincloss, E.B.	89,800	Iselin, A. R.	28,300
Auchincloss, J., heirs	22,100	Janney, Thomas	29,800
Baker, R., devisees	116,800	Jay, Augustus	31,200
Baldwin, J. D. R.	46,400	Jones, Caroline E., trustee	73,300
Barger, S. F.	78,300	Jones, Elsie D.	59,800
Barrett, E. E.	26,100	Jones, C. L. O.	23,900
Bates, C. F., deceased	30,200	Kane, M. R.	84,400
Bedlow, H., H. H. Morris, and A. P. Mayer,	81,200	Kernochan, C. L.	208,000
Bell, Dr. C. M., and wife	72,100	Kettletas, P. D.	48,500
Bell, Mary, wife of Dr. C. M.	129,600	King, Ethel	50,100
Belmont, Perry	235,600	King, Ethel and Mary Leroy	40,700
Bennett, J. G.	82,500	King, George G.	89,700
Berwind, E. J.	127,600	King, L., dec'd.	35,100
Best, Mary T.	29,100	King, Mary A.	307,200
Binney, William.	40,100	King, Mary L.	66,900
Blatchford, S., deceased	25,800	King, S. G., dec'd.	21,300
Blight, Atherton	26,700	King, W. H., dec'd.	254,900
Brooks, J.	364,100	Lawrence, F., and wife	54,100
Brown, Harold	80,200	Ledyard, Maud S.	26,800
Brown, Jacob B.	20,000	Le Roy, S., dec'd.	20,400
Brown, J. C., deceased	82,000	Leyba, Eliza D.	24,600
Brown, J. N., deceased, and H.	29,400	Low, Seth	80,900
Brown, J. N., deceased, and G. W. R. Matteson, trustees	64,400	Ludlow, M. T. and E. L.	24,900
Brown, Sophia A.	32,100	Lyman, Florence.	60,900
Bruen, M. A. D., deceased	76,600	Marquand, H. G.	143,000
Bryce, Elizabeth S., heirs	45,500	Mason, Ellen F.	151,100
Burden, D. Mc.	107,600	Mason, John J.	30,900
Burden, I. T.	161,800	McKay, Gordon	50,000
Bush, Joseph L.	52,100	Miller, W. S.	45,300
Busk, Mary H.	71,900	Mills, Ogden	67,800
Cadwalader, John	38,800	Morgan, E. D.	162,200
Colwell, W. S.	46,800	Morse, E. Rollins.	65,000
Carey, W. A.	71,000	Morrell, Edward.	48,200
Caswell, John H.	24,400	Neil, K. R.	23,400
Chanler, W. A., and others	81,200	Newport Casino.	104,500
Chickering, G.	45,900	Newport Country Club	56,200
Clarp, A. B. W.	30,700	Newport Reading Room	45,200
Cleveland, A. W.	20,100	Oelrichs, T. A.	143,100
Clews, Henry	111,100	Osgood, W. H., deceased	97,100
Codman, M. P. R., and others	25,000	Phinney, Rose E., deceased	46,900
Coleman, Samuel.	42,000	Pierson, S. A.	20,200
Cortasso, E. C.	21,800	Pinard, J. A.	30,300
Cunningham, Dr. E. L. and wife, deceased	23,700	Pott, Lucie F.	38,000
Cushing, R. M.	168,100	Potter, J. B., and others, trustees.	25,000
Cushing, T. F.	159,400	Potter, Julia B.	12,300
Cushman, Charlotte, trustee	31,700	Powel, John H.	52,900
Cutting, F. B., dec'sed, and W.	41,700	Powel, S., dec'd.	74,400
Cutting, William.	20,000	Powel, Samuel.	21,800
Davis, T. M.	99,600	Pumpelly, R.	87,600
De Blois, H. D.	60,800	Read, J. Van D., deceased	37,500
Derby, R. C.	23,800	Rice, Agnes L.	$66,400
D'Hauteville, F. S. H.	83,600	Rives, William.	39,800
Dickey, Hugh T., deceased	55,500	Rives, G. L.	56,400
Drexel, A. T.	146,600	Rives, Grace W.	81,300
Dunn, K. H.	67,800	Rives, Sarah and Jane Whiting,	61,400
Dyer, Amey R.	30,100	Rives, Wm. C., deceased, and wife	35,100
Edgar, W., dec'd.	93,900	King, George G.	89,700
Eldridge, J. H.	40,400	King, L., dec'd.	35,100
Ellis, C. S., dec'd.	48,200	King, Mary A.	307,200
Emmons, A. B.	39,100	King, Mary L.	66,900
Fearing, Daniel B., trustee	53,900	King, S. G., dec'd.	21,300
Fearing, G. R.	101,400	King, W. H., dec'd.	254,900
Fearing, H. S., deceased	25,000	Lawrence, F., and wife	54,100
Fish, Marion G.	75,600	Ledyard, Maud S.	26,800
Foster, Fannie.	58,500	Le Roy, S., dec'd.	20,400
Freeman, F. P., deceased	35,100	Leyba, Eliza D.	24,600
French, Ellen T.	50,800	Low, Seth	80,900
Gammell, E. A., deceased	84,400	Ludlow, M. T. and E. L.	24,900
Gammell, H. I.	274,100	Lyman, Florence.	60,900
Gammell, R. I.	81,400	Marquand, H. G.	143,000
Gammell, Wm.	103,600	Mason, Ellen F.	151,100
Gerry, E. T.	289,500	Mason, John J.	30,900
Gibbs, C.	63,200	McKay, Gordon	50,000
Gibbs Land Co.	107,500	Miller, W. S.	45,300
Gibbs, T. K.	31,000	Mills, Ogden	67,800
Gilbert, C. M., and others	26,800	Morgan, E. D.	162,200
Glover, John H.	47,300	Morse, E. Rollins.	65,000
Goelet, O., dec'd.	508,500	Morrell, Edward.	48,200
Goelet, R., dec'd.	417,300	Neil, K. R.	23,400
Gray, Grace T.	77,400	Newport Casino.	104,500
Greene, W. R., Jr., and Richard J. A.	38,000	Newport Country Club	56,200
Griswold, J. N. A.	253,400	Newport Reading Room	45,200
Grosvenor, R.	42,700	Oelrichs, T. A.	143,100
Grosvenor, Wm.	65,000	Osgood, W. H., deceased	97,100
Hague, Mary E.	43,900	Parker, J. W.	34,200
Hamilton, Gertrude V. C.	20,600	Parkman, G. F.	38,200
Hartshorn, Isaac.	85,600	Pearson, Frederick, deceased.	68,500
Havemeyer, T. A., deceased	177,400	Pendleton, A. K., heirs	28,500
Haven, G. G.	30,500	Phelps, R., heirs.	21,400
Hayden, E. C., deceased	22,200	Phinney, Rose E., deceased	46,900
Hoffman, S. O.	20,700	Pierson, S. A.	20,200
		Pinard, J. A.	30,300
		Pott, Lucie F.	38,000
		Potter, J. B., and others, trustees.	25,000
		Potter, Julia B.	12,300
		Powel, John H.	52,900
		Powel, S., dec'd.	74,400
		Powel, Samuel.	21,800
		Pumpelly, R.	87,600
		Read, J. Van D., deceased	37,500
		Rice, Agnes L.	$66,400
		Rives, William.	39,800
		Rives, G. L.	56,400
		Rives, Grace W.	81,300
		Rives, Sarah and Jane Whiting,	61,400
		Rives, Wm. C., deceased, and wife	35,100
		Robinson, C. L. F.	20,000
		Robinson, M. J.	35,200
		Sands, A. H., and others, trustees.	75,000
		Schermerhorn, W. C.	40,500
		Scott, George S.	99,900
		Sheldon, F., and Amey R.	69,400
		Sherman, G. W., administrator.	80,000
		Sherman, I. A., deceased	20,700
		Shields, C. M.	88,400
		Shipley, S. R.	72,400
		Slater, E. H.	116,300
		Spencer, J. T.	45,100
		Spencer, Lorillard	75,000
		Spouting Rock Beach Ass'n.	25,500
		Stevens, P. dev.	136,500
		Stewart, L.	33,100
		Stillman, James.	86,300
		Stitt, S. B.	37,900
		Stokes, A. P.	25,800
		Swan, James A.	36,000
		Taylor, C. T., deceased	81,300
		Taylor, H. A. C.	125,400
		Thayer, W. G.	34,500
		Thaw, Elmer D.	62,300
		Thorne, W. K., deceased, and wife, deceased.	69,100
		Tiffany, I. B.	34,600
		Tompkins, C.	21,700
		Tompkins, F.	36,300
		Tompkins, W.	30,300
		Tooker, J. S., and others	41,500
		Travers, W. R.	30,900
		Travers, W. R., deceased, and Marie L., dec'd.	97,100
		Tweedy, E.	41,500
		Twombly, H. McK.	514,300
		Tyler, H. B.	28,300
		Van Alen, J. J.	322,300
		Vanderbilt, C., deceased	983,000
		Vanderbilt, F. W.	361,100
		Wetmore, G. P.	537,700
		Weld, W. G., deceased	198,500
		Zabriskie, S. T.	109,600

SIX SAILORS DROWNED.

Belonged to British Steamer Virginia, Wrecked on Diamond Shoals—Fifteen of Crew Missing.

CAPE HENRY, Va., May 4.—The Weather Bureau official at Hatteras, N. C., reports the British steamer Virginia ashore on Diamond Shoals. The steamer was bound from Daiquiri, Cuba, for Baltimore, with a cargo of iron ore. She was in command of Capt. Charles Samuels, and carried a crew of twenty-six men, including one stowaway.

The steamer stranded about 6 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, May 3, during thick, heavy weather. The entire crew took to the boats and attempted to leave the ship. One boat with fifteen of the crew got away, but the other boat was swamped, and six men were drowned. The remaining five got back on the steamer, where they remained till this morning, when they were rescued and brought ashore by the crews of the Creed's Hill and Cape Hatteras life saving stations.

The ship stranded on the outer Diamond about two miles from the shore, and, owing to the thick, squally weather which has prevailed for several days, she was not discovered by the life savers until this morning. The rescue was made in the station lifeboats. Much difficulty was encountered in getting to the ship on account of the heavy sea and high winds, the boats starting this morning early and not being able to return until about 4 o'clock this afternoon. The ship is now nearly all under water, and is a total loss.

The boat with fifteen of the crew which got away from the ship, when last seen, was running off shore before the wind, and was apparently safe.

The Virginia was owned by Macaulay & McIntyre of Glasgow, where she was built in 1887. She was 260 feet long.

STEAMER MONTPELIER LOST.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 4.—The British steamer Montpelier of the Elder Dempster Line of Liverpool, England, Capt. Galt, from Cardiff April 7 and Las Palmas April 20 for Montreal, while bound up the St. Lawrence went ashore last night in a dense fog at Duck Island, three miles from Cape Ray at the entrance to Cabot Strait.

The vessel struck at 9 o'clock and beat out her bow and bottom on the rocks. She is breaking to pieces to-day. Her crew landed to-day from the steamer's boats, in which they spent the night lying off the coast waiting for daylight. The crew had many narrow escapes launching the boats in the darkness.

The Montpelier was a steel vessel built at Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1897. She registed 3,383 tons gross, 2,250 tons net, and measured 344 feet, 44.5 feet beam, and 25.9 feet in depth.

Detective E. D. Collins Dead.

Eugene D. Collins, a detective attached to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, died last night at his home, at 226 Varick Street. Collins was a glass engraver when he joined the police force in 1882. He became a Roundsman, but was reduced in 1898, after which he was sent to do detective duty in the East Fifty-first Street Station. He leaves a wife and three children. He was thirty-eight years old.

Every day and Sunday, THE NEW YORK TIMES delivered at your home for NINE CENTS A WEEK. Order in advance from your newsdealer. THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper, it is well to order it delivered to your residence.—Adv.

MR. COLER ON DAVIS LAW

Political Crime to Take Power of Audit from His Office.

TROUBLE OVER SCHOOL FUNDS

Board of Education Would Have Controller Retain Them—He Will Not Assume Responsibility.

That there is a serious misunderstanding between the Finance Department and the Board of Education over the procedure to be observed in regard to the disposition of school funds under the Davis law is apparent from a telephonic controversy which occurred yesterday between City Paymaster Timmerman and Thomas E. Bussey, Assistant Secretary of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. There are two versions of this controversy, one emanating from the Controller's office and one from Mr. Bussey.

The statement of Mr. Timmerman is as follows:

"Mr. Bussey this morning asked me over the telephone upon what bank he should draw the checks for the payment of lectures, &c., of the free lecture course. I answered him that I was not sure that we would pay them at all, because the Governor having signed the Davis bill, and that law going into effect immediately, all the teachers, &c., might have to be paid by the Board of Education.

"Mr. Bussey thereupon replied that it would not make any difference, anyway, whether they or we paid them, as they would have to be paid by check anyhow, when I answered that it might make a great deal of difference, as they might not have any money in the bank against which the Paymaster's checks were drawn."

Mr. Bussey, on the other hand, declared that he had not regarded the Davis law as affecting the pay rolls in question.

President Little of the Board of Education yesterday wrote to the Controller asking him to pay such pay rolls as are in his hands, and not, or one present at least, to return any of the vouchers in his office. In his letter Mr. Little indicated clearly that the Board of Education was not desirous of being made the custodian of the school funds, and that, if possible, it would prefer that the Controller should retain his control over them.

The Controller, however, has no intention, he says, of relieving the board of the duty imposed on it by the new law. In replying to President Little, Mr. Coler wrote:

"You will remember that the bill provides that the money shall be turned over to the Board of Education upon requisitions. Under the circumstances I do not at present see how I have any right whatever other than to honor your requisition."

Replying to the statements made by City Superintendent Maxwell as to the extent of the increases under the Davis law, the Controller said yesterday:

"The statements made that the increases under the Davis bill will be only $1,100,000 or $1,200,000 are absolutely false. If they were true I could see no objection to the schedule, as the present one needed adjustment. However, a conservative estimate of the real increase is $3,000,000, and it will probably reach very much more, and this without giving a new teacher or for the accommodation of a single new pupil.

"The taking away from this department of auditing of bills is nothing short of political crime. The subordinates of the Board of Education can now pay any price they please for scissors or anything else. The Controller owes the public to thoroughly understand that he has nothing further to do with the payments of the Board of Education.

"The people who are responsible for this state of affairs must also assume the responsibility for the tax rate in 1901. Even the friends of this measure will be appalled when the time comes for settlement. This bill, instead of separating politics from education, will make the school system the centre of one continuous struggle for a share of the spoils."

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, after reading Gov. Roosevelt's memorandum accompanying the bill, said yesterday:

"The Davis School bill is open to so many practical objections that it seems impossible to understand how the Governor could allow it to become a law. The most serious objection is that it will increase the taxes of property owners in the City of New York at least twenty points. It is, in fact, a raid upon the Treasury of the city, and may be used as an opening wedge for further inroads by means of subsequent acts of the Legislature.

"This Davis bill has the effect of law at once, and casts upon the Board of Education the burden of caring for the finances of this great department, without an opportunity for organization to properly audit the demands that will be made upon it. If the bill has the defects which the memorandum of the Governor indicates he knows it has, its validity and constitutionality should at once be tested, so that such iniquities and unreasonable legislation may be reviewed by the courts and the taxpayers of the city protected."

BOY ARMY DISAPPOINTED.

How a Kind-Hearted Broker's Amusement Plan Miscarried.

Broker H. R. Houghton of 130 Broadway believes, he says, in teaching the young idea to shoot. He gave the matter some thought yesterday, finally deciding that Buffalo Bill's Wild West was the best place where knowledge might be imparted with amusement. Accordingly during his rounds of the Produce and Real Estate Exchanges yesterday afternoon he made a little speech to each broker of his acquaintance with such eloquence that by the close of business the young idea fund had reached $17.50. This he gave to a young stock clerk, a "millionaire's son," Mr. Houghton declares, in telling the story, with instructions to turn it over to Major Burke of the show, who would then reserve seventy gallery admissions.

Mr. Houghton ate a comfortable supper, after which he went to the Newsboys' Lodging House.

"Give me seventy boys," he said to the Superintendent.

Seventy hastily washed faces on which only curiosity was left confronted him.

"Fellows," said he, "do you want to go to the Wild West?"

"Does we?" yelled seventy voices.

"Fall in, then."

The seventy fell in, and, with Mr. Houghton at their head, marched up Park Row to the Bowery, and then to Fourth Avenue.

At the Garden, Mr. Houghton left his cohorts at the gallery entrance while he went around to the office.

"No gallery space has been reserved," Major Burke and Mr. Fellows told him.

"That scoundrelly young clerk's forgotten all about it," Mr. Houghton declared.

But, as every seat in the house was occupied, there was nothing to do but go back to the "fellers" and explain.

"Fellows, I'm very sorry, but there's been a mistake, and no seats—" began Mr. Houghton.

But he was interrupted, not by one or two or three, but by seventy.

"You're a nice kidder, ter bring us fellers, what might have been sellin' evenin' papes, up here an' then string us like dis," said a boy with a wistful face.

What the others said was lost in the vocal shuffle of seventy voices shouting newsboy expletives.

Under the circumstances, Mr. Houghton deemed it best to retire to the management office. While outside, uneasy and discouraged boyhood vainly attempted to peer through unwashed windows.

Mr. Houghton was much concerned about the disappointment he had brought about, and he will endeavor to carry out his promise to the boys when he finds out exactly how the blunder of last evening came about.

ANARCHIST PLOT IN FRANCE.

Attempt to Wreck a Train with Bombs—Four Arrests.

PARIS, May 5.—A railway disaster was averted by the timely discovery of two bombs on the rails in St. Mando tunnel.

Information given to the Vincennes police has led to the arrest of four reputed Anarchists.

Illinois Village Burned.

METROPOLIS, Ill., May 4.—Grantsburg, a small village on the Illinois Central Railroad, nineteen miles north of here, has been almost totally destroyed by fire. Only the Post Office and a saloon were saved. The total loss will amount to more than $50,000. Insurance is small.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The racing season begins to-day with the Spring meeting at Morris Park. The clubhouse there will be the Mecca of the leisure sporting element in society. The house will be "swept and garnished" and put in thorough order for the reception of the expected crowds. There will be several parties who will go out to the park on private coaches, brakes, and drags. Mr. John R. Townsend will, as usual, drive a party of friends to and from the park and the Union Club on his drag. Most of these coaching parties will start in time to lunch at the clubhouse before the races, and some of them will remain there for dinner.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., has evidently postponed her intended departure for Europe, as it is now reported that immediately upon or soon after the arrival of her son, Alfred, from Europe, which will be about June 3 or 10, she will on the latter date go to Newport with Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. It is probable that Mrs. Vanderbilt will not sail for Europe until after class day and commencement at Yale, in which Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt, who is a student there, is much interested. It is possible that Mrs. Vanderbilt may not go abroad at all this Summer, and, as her coachmen and servants are soon to go to Newport, the Breakers may, after all, be opened this Summer.

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At last accounts Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt, as stated in this column yesterday, had arrived in Paris from Vienna. He will spend some days in viewing the exposition, but will probably sail during the latter part of the month for home.

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The wharves of the Cunard, Anchor, Holland-America, and North German Lloyd steamers in this city and Hoboken will present gay and lively scenes this morning on the departure of the Lucania, City of Rome, Spaarndam, and Aller for Europe. Many well-known people will sail on these steamers. On the Lucania for Liverpool the bookings include Mrs. Ogden Mills, the Misses Mills, who sailed a year ago to-day on the same ship for Europe; Mrs. Townsend Burden and Miss Burden, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Etha Allen, E. S. Allen, Thomas Baring, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dix, C. S. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Phillips, Alfred Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawson Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lawson Johnston, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Cope Morgan.

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On the City of Rome, sailing to-day for Glas, there are booked, among others, F. M. Bates, Miss Bates, Mrs. William H. Brown, the Rev. Thomas Barclay and Mrs. Barclay, Mr. Earle and Mrs. Earle, Richard R. La Bau, Miss La Bau, Mrs. James W. Miller and Miss Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reid, the Rev. A. Canon Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stokes, and Mr. and Mrs. James E. Turnbull.

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The Aller, sailing to-day for Genoa via Gibraltar and Naples, has booked among others Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Atkinson, Franklin C. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Burdette, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Devereaux, Dr. E. B. Grosvenor and Mrs. Grosvenor, Dr. Howard Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Pryor, Mrs. Herbert Smith and Miss Smith, and William R. Wood.

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On the New York, due here to-day from Southampton, there are said to be coming, among others, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gardiner, Miss Mabel Gardiner, Miss E. V. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lowery, Miss F. B. Lyon, W. E. D. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Shields, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Turner, and Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Wells.

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Mrs. Mortimer Thorn, Jr., formerly Miss Lilian Gwynne, died in this city early yesterday morning. Mrs. Thorn was a sister of Mrs. Ellerton Dorr, formerly Mrs. Russell Hancock; of Mrs. Bryce Gray, and of Mrs. Isaac Lawrence. Her father was the late Nicholas Gwynne of Louisville and this city. She was married to Mr. Thorn some fifteen years ago. They had not been living together for the past year or more. In the Autumn of 1896 Mrs. Thorn became a member of the Daly company and for a time took a subordinate part in "The Great Ruby." She had been accustomed to spend her Summers in a houseboat, which was built after her own designs, in the Shrewsbury River, and this boat, which was anchored just below the railroad bridge at Navesink Highlands, was a familiar sight to the thousands who daily traversed the route between New York and the New Jersey Coast resorts. This houseboat was wrecked in a storm last Autumn. Mrs. Thorn's only child died in infancy. Her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Ellerton Dorr, who own a plantation in Mississippi, were booked to sail to-day on the Lucania.

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Mr. Francis Burton Harrison, who is to marry Miss Mary Crocker on June 7, will have as his best man Mr. Frank Lyon Polk, and the ushers he has selected are the Messrs. Archibald Harrison, his brother; Albert T. Fairfax, Gouverneur Morris, and Guy Fairfax Cary, three cousins of the bridegroom; Allan Robbins, Frederic d'Hauteville, and William Sloan of this city, and Arthur Shepley of St. Louis. The names of Miss Crocker's attendants were given yesterday in this column.

***

Mr. Arthur Howard Pickering of Boston read Byron's "Manfred" at Sherry's yesterday afternoon, at an entertainment for the benefit of the West Side Day Nursery. Mr. Pickering recited with much dramatic feeling and poetic sympathy. There were those in the audience who expressed the opinion that he enterpreted the poem more satisfactorily than Mr. Gorge Biddle, who has made it a pièce de résistance on his programme for many years, while others held the contrary opinion. The audience was an appreciative, and at times an enthusiastic one. The incidental music, by Robert Schumann, was interpreted by a group of singers—Miss Sara Anderson and Miss Frances Boyden, first and second sopranos; Mrs. Morris Black, contralto; Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, tenor; and Messrs. Robert Hosea and Herbert Witherspoon, first and second bassos—and by Mrs. Charles B. Foote and Mrs. Henry Valentine at the piano. Mr. Richard Hoffmann at the organ, and Mr. Franz P. Kaltenborn and his string quaret. The entertainment was under the patronage of a long list of well-known women, among whom were Mrs. C. C. Beaman, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Mrs. William G. Davies, Mrs. J. J. Goodwin, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Richard M. Hoe, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. G. H. Morgan, Mrs. James Struthers, Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, and Mrs. Edwin Winslow.

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The golf tournament at Ardsley begins to-day, and will compete somewhat with the fashionable attendance at the races. There will be a dance in the evening at the Ardsley Casino, and a number of dinners will be given there. The suburban season is now in full blast, and there are numerous entertainments being held all the time in the country clubs. Sundays are the great days at the country clubs, as many parties are arranged for luncheons on that day, the guests coming from the city, Baltusrol, Meadow Brook, Cedarhurst, Westchester, and Ardsley are the favorite places for these parties. Those who have moved out to the country or who live the year round near the clubhouses at these places are not entirely favorable to these city parties, as the opinion is that they upset the servants and crowd the clubhouses, as well as the golf links, too much on the one holiday of the week.

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To-day brings the wedding, in the Church of the Transfiguration at 4 P. M., of Miss Elizabeth Bradhurst, only daughter of Charles C. Bradhurst of Lincoln Park, Newark, N. J., and Mr. Thomas Henry Randall. Miss Bradhurst's attendants will be Miss Celeste Britton of New Orleans, La., and Miss Helen Jackson, daughter of Mr. Charles A. Jackson of this city, both of whom are cousins of the bride. Mr. Randall's best man will be Newbold Morris, and the ushers are to be the Messrs. D. R. Randall of Annapolis, George Cary of Buffalo, Reginald Ronalds, Raleigh Gildersleeve, Richard W. G. Welling, and Henry Ferriday of this city.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 4.—The season at the Gooseberry Island Club will begin about June 15. The shares owned by the late Cornelius Vanderbilt will be transferred to his son, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and those held by the late William Post will go to his son, William Post. William C. Whitney has already transferred his shares to his son, Harry Payne Whitney.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray is here to have her cottage prepared for occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells have arrived at the Hill Top cottage, where they will remain until their cottage is ready for occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. John McHenry of Baltimore are at the Hill Top cottage. They are cottage hunting, and intend to spend the season here. Mrs. E. H. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Austin Gray, Ogden Codman, Jr., Mrs. Oothout, and Mrs. Arthur Brice are registered at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is anxious to open her new villa during July, and a small army of mechanics will work overtime to complete the structure.

James Brown Potter has returned from New York.

Joseph Harriman is registered at the Casino for the season.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney has returned to New York. The latter of the month the Whitneys will arrive at their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan of Philadelphia have taken a cottage here for the season.

This evening's arrivals include Col. Addison Thomas, E. C. Cushman, Major Theodore K. Gibbs, and George C. Mason.

Miss Ellen Skinner arrived from New York to-day to spend the season.

The schooner yacht Constellation arrived from City Island this morning, making the trip in ten hours. Francis Skinner, Jr., the owner, is aboard with a party of guests.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater is preparing her villa for immediate occupation.

Miss Annie Paul of Philadelphia has arrived at her cottage for the season.

Mrs. Bull, wife of Dr. William T. Bull of New York, is here having their villa, Dudley Place, prepared for occupancy.

Mrs. George E. De Forest is among the late arrivals.

A NEWPORT COTTAGE BURNED.

Residence of W. Storrs Wells Destroyed—Had Just Been Enlarged.

*Special to The New York

METHODISTS' CONFERENCE

Debate Over Resolution About Pay for Bishops' Services.

THE AMUSEMENT QUESTION

First Negro Bishop to be Appointed—Many Reports of Committees.

CHICAGO, May 4.—At to-day's session of the Methodist Conference the hours were lightened by some vigorous debate. Dr. Henry Brown, Columbia River Conference, brought up the amusement question by offering a resolution which in substance was that the Conference should by proper action show the world that the Church had not changed front on the amusement question. He asked, to forestall action by those in favor of greater liberality in this matter, that Rule 248 of the Book of Discipline be, for the next quadrennium, left substantially unchanged. A sharp debate followed, with the result that the resolution was referred to the committee on the state of the Church.

Dr. A. N. Craft, East Ohio Conference, secured the passage of a resolution calling for a committee composed of one member of each conference district to inquire into the condition of the Methodist theological seminaries.

A committee of fifty was appointed to inquire into the matter of the Deaconess societies.

TO CURTAIL BISHOPS' RECEIPTS.

Dr. William G. Wilson of Iowa introduced a resolution, the first part of which was voted stricken out, but this left matter sufficient to cause the most active and vigorous debate of the session. The resolution, after being amended, read as follows:

Resolved, That no Bishop or general conference officer shall receive anything above actual expenses for services in the dedication and reopening of churches, attending commencements of Methodist educational institutions, or for any similar services which he might render the Church.

The insinuation in the resolutions that the Bishops had asked for more than actual expenses in instances was received with indignant looks by the Bishops themselves, and caused half a dozen gentlemen to clamor for recognition. Dr. Buckley argued for a scale of salaries in keeping with the duties of officers. Dr. J. H. Potts, editor of The Michigan Christian Advocate, supported the amended resolution, while Dr. Hardin, Presiding Elder of the Rock River Conference, and Dr. Halleron of Newark opposed it.

The amended resolution was adopted.

A resolution calling for a report of the circulation of all official Methodist newspapers, the profits and losses of the Church's book concerns during the past four years, and the salaries paid publishing agents and book agents was passed, and the report will be made in a week.

It was resolved to request every Protestant pastor in the United States to read to their congregations the Bishops' address delivered to the conference yesterday, and containing 15,000 words.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETINGS.

The members of the Sunday School Union the Tract Society inaugurated to-night at Studebaker Hall the series of great anniversaries that are to be held here during the month under the auspices of the general conference. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. W. Bashford, President of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and by the Rev. S. P. Cadman, pastor of the Metropolitar Church of New York. Dr. Jesse L. Hurlburt, Corresponding Secretary of the organization, presented a report of the society's work in the past four years.

Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison of Philadelphia presided at the meeting. He introduced Dr. Bashford, who addressed the society on "The Providential Place of the Sunday School in North America." Dr. Bashford spoke of the world's politics—of Russia's ambition to be the suzerain of the globe, of the dismemberment of China, and of the great struggle among the powers for spheres of control in and around the Pacific.

TO APPOINT A NEGRO BISHOP.

A negro Bishop of unlimited authority and widest jurisdiction will be one of the creations of the Methodist General Conference now in session at the Auditorium. He will have all the rights and prerogatives of any member of the present board. Dr. John W. E. Bowen, Acting President of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., who was given a large complimentary vote in the Episcopal elections of 1896 and was chosen Secretary of the Committee on Episcopacy to-day, is slated for the place. He will be the first negro Bishop in the Methodist Church.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

During the course of the day a number of reports were presented by various committees for the past quadrennium. These covered a wide variety of topics, each of which was treated at length. The commission on federation with the Methodist Episcopal Church South submitted the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS ON FEDERATION.

Resolved, That we recommend to the General Conferences of our respective churches to adopt measures for the joint administration of our publishing interests in China and Japan. Respecting joint missionary work in foreign fields we, without attempting to formulate any plans for such co-operation, commend the subject to the consideration of the two General Conferences.

Resolved, That we recommend the taking of prompt steps for the preparation of a common Methodist hymn book, and a common order of public worship, and that other branches of Methodism be invited to co-operate in this undertaking.

Resolved, That we recommend the respective General Conferences to enact such provisions to the effect that where either church is doing the work expected of Methodism the other Church shall not organize a society nor erect a church building until the Bishop having jurisdiction in the case of the work shall be consulted and his approval obtained. Rights of membership of ministers we recommend to our respective General Conferences the provision of a plan by which a traveling preacher of an Annual Conference in either Church may be received into an Annual Conference of the other Church, retaining his credentials, without the formality of having his orders recognized.

Resolved, That we have observed with much interest the growth of the Epworth League in our respective Churches, and we commend to the several governing bodies of the Churches interested the question as to whether official recognition of these meetings can be given.

BOOK COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report of the Book Committee was in part as follows:

Sales of books at New York for the four years were $3,714,903, a decrease as compared with the last quadrennium of $185,502. The assets, including $9,455 cash on hand, are $2,598,080, and the liabilities $390,711. The net capital Oct. 31, 1895, was $2,045,133; Oct. 31, 1899, $2,207,368; increase, $162,235, which, with $172,701, dividends and other disbursements, show total earnings for the four years of $334,936.

There is a marked decline in the sale of books. We are aware that this is true, not only in denominational books, but in those designed for the general trade. The people are substituting newspapers, magazines, the public and circulating libraries for the family library. During the past quadrennium the decline in the sale of books by the Eastern house over the previous four years amounts to $448,000, and that of the Western house to $258,786.

GENERAL MISSIONARY WORK.

The report of the General Missionary Committee contained the following:

The past quadrennium was entered upon with serious misgivings, owing to the industrial and financial depression that prevailed, but our people have nobly sustained the Missionary Society in its work by contributing a sum larger than in any previous quadrennium in our history. The debt of $239,035 has been extinguished except about $15,000, which is covered by unpaid pledges.

The aggregate membership, including probationers, in 1899 was 181,036, an increase of 32,753. The number of Sunday school scholars in 1895 was 154,267; in 1899, 191,907, a gain of 37,640. The sum collected for all purposes of self-support in 1895 was $316,188; in 1899, $491,010, an increase of $174,822.

The estimated value of churches and chapels in the foreign field in 1899 was $3,134,978, a gain of $553,275. In the home field the society has aided about the same number of English-speaking missions as during the preceding quadrennium. There are eleven conferences in which foreign languages are exclusively spoken, and there are eight missions organized outside of annual conferences. Our missionaries are preaching the Gospel in this country in fourteen different languages and ministering to the spiritual needs of probably more than 400,000 members and probationers.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The report of the Board of Education showed that the combined fund securely invested now amounts to $253,628. The receipts for the quadrennium were $328,511; the disbursements were $310,435.

During the last quadrennium the total number of students aided was 7,053, of whom 3,993 were formerly aided, and 3,060 first aided. Of the total, 5,920 were males and 1,123 females. The distribution of States was: New England, 750; Middle, 1,411; Western, 3,404; Southern, 1,355; foreign missions, 124. Their intended calling was: Ministry, 4,222; missionary, 498; ministry and missionary, 123; teaching, 1,423; other callings, 787.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

The report of the General Committee of Church Extension showed that $1,228,450 had been asked for, but only $486,329 had been received by collection. It continues: We plead for such enlarged contributions for our cause that we may meet the demands from the centres of population with adequate response. We believe that the demand for a definite sum to be properly distributed in the conferences according to the provisions of the Discipline, with the preaching of a sermon on this question in every congregation every year, and with the distribution of instructive literature, and a public and separate collection for our cause in connection with the sermon would adequately provide for our needs.

We ask the General Conference and the Methodist Episcopal Church it represents to prayerfully consider the fact that in the face of the painful evidences of the lack of legitimate and healthful increase in membership in late years, the principal increase in the land, which has lessened our humiliation, has been in the sections of the country where church extension has done its principal work.

During the quadrennium we have paid off the bonded debt of over $50,000, have reduced the amounts due to conferences nearly $60,000, and cut down the donations promised by $35,000, and had, Nov. 1, $20,717 cash in the general fund. We have thus reduced our liabilities by over $100,000, and increased our cash balance over 53 per cent.

FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

The report of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society contained the following:

The society has expended between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 in the Southern States; it has nearly fifty schools, half of them among the colored people, half of them among the whites. It has $2,155,200 invested in school property; more than 200,000 young men and women have attended the various schools. There are now nearly 10,000 students in the schools; 7,500 among the colored people, 2,500 among the white. There are 2,640 students in the industrial schools, 223 are preparing for the Christian ministry; 354 studying medicine, and 832 preparing for work as teachers. The students gave last year to help themselves $55,845. The society and schools, from all sources, raised last year $535,027.

The receipts for the quadrennium were $1,108,529, and the expenditures the same amount.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The report of the Board of Managers of the Sunday School Union showed that during the past four years there has been a steady growth in the Sunday school. The latest statistics are: Number of Sunday schools, 31,849—increase, 1,589; number of officers and teachers, 347,914—increase, 4,513; number of scholars, 2,047,349—increase, 59,271. These figures are for the entire Church, both in the United States and in foreign lands.

The increase in foreign lands during the quadrennium was 637 schools, 1,925 officers and teachers, and 31,573 scholars. The conversions during the four years were 486,058. The aggregate collections were $93,312.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The report of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society stated that "so wonderfully successful has been this work, so wide the fields opened to the workers, and so rich the harvest in souls won for Christ that our institutions are full to overflowing and all our resources are overtaxed."

The work at home is represented by the following statistics: Auxiliary societies, 5,006; members, 127,455; young women's societies, 605; members, 11,867; children's bands, 669; members, 16,933; total organizations, 6,375, with membership of 156,750. There are 86 Annual Conference Secretaries and 288 District Secretaries. These figures, it was stated, show a healthy increase, as there has been an addition of more than 500 auxiliaries and 13,000 members in the last quadrennium.

The total receipts were $1,288,595, an increase of $144,797. The total amount raised and distributed in 30 years reached the sum of $5,049,199.

The amounts appropriated to the various fields in the past four years were: India, $530,005; Malaysia, $26,169; China, $275,033; Japan, $202,470; Korea, $63,628; Mexico, $86,376; Italy, $28,425; Bulgaria, $14,975; South America, $79,704; Germany, $900; Switzerland, $1,300; Africa, $3,000; Norway, $100; total, $1,302,105.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONS.

The report of the Woman's Home Missionary Society showed that the income had steadily increased since 1893, when it was $27,303, it being for the last four years $804,403, of which $627,755 was cash and $276,688 supplies.

During the last quadrennium the Deaconess work of the society has progressed rapidly. It has now thirty-one institutions, including three national training schools for missionaries and Deaconesses and three local schools for the same kind of training. It also has three rest homes, two hospitals, and one orphanage.

The property of the society is steadily increasing in value, a conservative valuation being $668,862. The bequests amounted to $34,022, the endowments to $19,633, and the society has also received annuity funds amounting to $6,865.

CITY EVANGELIZATION UNION.

The report of the National City Evangelization Union contained the following:

During the four years it has become very evident that none too soon has the Methodist Episcopal Church concentrated its attention upon the needs of the cities, and the Church may well be grateful to the earnest men, a large number of them laymen, who have voluntarily devoted themselves to the work of lifting to their true place among the great fields of the Church's endeavor these vast centres of population, in which now fully one-third of the people of our Nation dwell.

While the quadrennium has shown its chief advance in the large interest and more clearly defined ideals, it records also the organization of a number of additional local societies. At present there are forty-six such societies in as many cities, more or less actively engaged in this coordinate effort to carry on the aggressive work of the denomination. An average each year of from $180,000 to $200,000 has been raised through these societies for their work, a total for the quadrennium of nearly $750,000.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

The report of the Epworth League set forth that the past quadrennium had been marked by an advance movement on practically every line of its work. March 1, 1900, there were 19,991 chapters, with a membership of over 1,350,000.

In the junior league there were 7,057 chapters and a membership of more than 400,000. The total membership is therefore 27,048 chapters and about 1,750,000 members. There has been a rapid and steady increase in the membership in 1900, especially in the junior league chapters.

TWENTIETH CENTURY OFFERING.

The report of the Twentieth Century Thank Offering Commission contained the following:

Much of the work done has been preparatory plowing and sowing, but a harvest has been already gathered large enough to greatly encourage us, and the promise that if we sow bountifully we shall reap bountifully leads us to hope for ultimate and complete success. The residence and financial agents of our colleges and seminaries have reported at the central office over $2,600,000 subscribed for Christian education.

More than $2,500,000 has been subscribed for debts on church property, and at least $750,000 for philanthropies and charities.

If all reports were in they would, we think, show that one-third of the $20,000,000 has been subscribed. Every day this movement is growing in interest and favor with the Church.

ARBOR DAY CELEBRATED.

Fostering the Love of Trees and Plants Among the Children.

Arbor Day was celebrated yesterday throughout the State of New York. The children of the City of New York had little opportunity to carry out the literal letter of the law which provides for the planting of trees and flowers, but they obeyed the spirit of the law by holding appropriate exercises, suggestive of the broad lesson of the day—the love of trees, shrubs, and flowers, and the necessity of preserving them and respecting them rather than of despising them or injuring them.

"Fresh air parties" during the Summer have made the children of New York somewhat familiar with flowers, shrubs, and trees in the open, but it has been noticed that the instinct that will lead an untrained boy to pluck the wings from a butterfly will cause him to pluck the petals from a flower. The principal object of Arbor Day is therefore to teach children to appreciate trees, flowers, and shrubs sentimentally, which, it is hoped, will lead them to appreciate them practically.

The grammar department of Public School No. 23, for instance, which is at Mulberry and Bayard Streets, cannot plant trees and flowers inside its walks and pavements. Therefore, Principal Joseph H. Wade has formed his grammar department into a society called "The League of School Children," and on every Arbor Day the children take pledges that they will report promptly, or prevent, if they can, any injury to trees or shrubbery.

Mulberry Bend Park is a perennial testimonial to the success of Arbor Day, for not one boy or girl of the crowds of children who swarm in that neighborhood would harm a shrub or tree or flower any more than he or she would harm a pet dog.

Last year 18,429 trees were planted throughout the State, and it is expected that the number this year will be greater rather than smaller, as the Tree Planting Association alone provided 20,000 maples, poplars, and sycamores. In a circular to the Principals of schools, Superintendent Skinner has asked for postal card reports of the plantings.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Great Activity Manifest in Presbyterian Circles.

New Churches at Wakefield, West Farms, and Bedford Park—Greene Avenue Church Opening.

Great activity is apparent in Presbyterian circles in this city. A new church was organized at Wakefield, in Bronx Borough, last Tuesday night; plans are being drawn for a church at West Farms to cost $100,000, and for the new Madison Avenue church, to cost $150,000; the Church Extension Committee acted this week upon the purchase of a site for a new church at Bedford Park, the funds for which are already in hand; a new church, erected at a cost of $30,000, is to be opened in Brooklyn to-morrow, and it has been decided that as many as possible of the members of the New York Presbytery shall go again to Northfield in August, on the same plan as last year.

The new church is at Wakefield, and grows out of a Sunday school started ten months ago. The Elders already installed are Robert Wallace and Thomas Greenlees. The church worships at present in a storeroom, but a church building will be erected as soon as possible.

Last Tuesday evening Henry Sloane Coffin, a graduate of Union Seminary, was ordained to the ministry, and with $10,000 which he has himself raised will undertake to build a church at Bedford Park. A plot 80 by 110 is to be purchased by the Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery at a cost of $11,500.

The church to be opened in Brooklyn to-morrow is the Greene Avenue, the Rev. D. H. Overton, pastor. The celebration connected with the opening will last a week. It will be begun to-morrow with sermons by the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, the Rev. Dr. John D. Wells, and the Rev. Dr. Charles J. Young. Brooklyn Presbytery will have a special night, when addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, the Rev. Dr. L. R. Foote, the Rev. J. D. Burrell, and the Rev. Dr. John Reid.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for May 13, 1900.

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SUBJECT—Jesus at the Pharisee's House.—Luke, vii., 36-50.
GOLDEN TEXT—Thy faith hath saved thee.—Luke, vii., 50.

What an exquisite and perfect commentary on the invitation, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," is the incident now brought before us! It occurred probably nearly, if not fully, a year earlier than the invitation was specifically uttered, but that does not prevent its application, both as an exposition and as an illustration. Its consideration now is logically appropriate, even if its place in the history is not chronologically a later event. For here we have in living persons representatives of the two great classes to which the invitation is addressed—"all that labor" and all "that are heavy laden," those that labor to establish their own righteousness and those that mourn over the burden of sin—the self-satisfied righteous and the unsatisfied sinner.

Both of these representatives may "come," but only the one that does "come" finds rest. In the sight of God both were sinners. He saw in them "no difference." (Romans, iii., 22.) So that when Jesus "sat down to meat" in Simon's house, He "was numbered with the transgressors," as truly as He was upon the Cross—"on either side one, and Jesus in the midst." (John, xix., 18.) One, penitent and believing, went away in peace with her sins forgiven. The other, impenitent and unbelieving, had no Saviour and no promise.

The incident is recorded only by St. Luke. He introduces it into his narrative in immediate connection with the interview of John's disciples with Jesus. The name of this wonderful Healer and Teacher was then in every lip. What He did and said was everywhere reported by astonished witnesses, and everywhere men were convinced that "a great prophet" was in their midst, and "that God had visited His people." He was evidently the rising man in the popular mind.

Moreover, this popularity had not as yet aroused any pronounced party opposition. On the contrary, to be known as His friend or to be in any way connected with Him was an important matter even in the eyes of the Pharisees and other leaders. It would increase their own importance with the people. So they were exceedingly anxious that He should be identified with them, hence they asked Him, through His disciples, with surprise and a spirit of discontent: "Why do ye eat and drink with publicans and sinners?" (Luke, v., 30.) They would have Him eat and drink only with them. Had it been so, they flattered themselves that not only would they be exalted before the people, but they in turn would exalt Him and advance His cause. For they had no higher idea of His character and work than they had of any prominent man among themselves.

DINNER OF SIMON THE PHARISEE.

It was with some such spirit as this, probably, that Simon, the Pharisee, "desired Him that He would eat with him." (V. 36. He evidently had no desire or intention of becoming a disciple of Jesus, and this mark of civility was not designed to express any such feeling as that shown by the similar feast which Levi made. (Luke, v., 29.) Probably there was just as great a company present, but it was not made up of "publicans and sinners." (Matthew, ix., 10.) It was made up, however, of those who desired the praises of these "common people"—as men of our day would call them—although they had no desire for their companionship. But Jesus had a great following among them, and to win them they must honor Him. So in our own day, it is very respectable to give at least an outward attention to the ordinances of religion. In fact, it is a reproach to most men not to do it, and there are many like Simon and his friends who, having no intention of submitting themselves to the claims of the Gospel, are yet anxious and glad to identify themselves with its reputation.

Simon was evidently a man of some consequence in the town in which he lived. Undoubtedly the people looked up to him and respected him, as a man of probity and character, even if he was not a man of wealth. If he was, his position was, probably, all the more respected. With his personal character and position he was probably well satisfied. His only desire was to increase whatever influence and esteem he may have possessed. Being a "Pharisee," he was "zealous toward God," (Acts, xxii., 3,) and as "touching the righteousness which is in the law" he was "blameless." (Philippians, iii., 6.) And now there was a man in his city of whom every one said, He is "a great prophet"—a man from God. It would naturally be expected, therefore, that a man of his position and character should show some attention to "the distinguished stranger. It would not only gratify and please the people, but it would be a marked honor to the stranger Himself, and if He were in truth a prophet, it would also probably commend Simon himself to the favor of God.

So Simon invited Jesus to dine with him. The invitation was at once accepted, and He went into the Pharisee's house, and sat down to meat." (V. 36.) But Simon was evidently impressed with the thought that it was he who had honored Jesus by receiving Him as his guest, and not that Jesus had at all honored him by becoming such. Evidently the invitation was merely a formal one of outward civility—without any heart in it, or any real appreciation of either the person or work of Jesus. For when He came into the house no servant had been directed to be in waiting to remove His sandals and wash His tired feet. Simon himself did not even come forward to give Him the usual kiss of welcome, and no anointing oil had been provided for His head as a prophet of God. (V. 44-46.)

Thus Jesus was received courteously, but coldly, and when the feast was ready, without recorded remark, He took the place appointed Him at the table—reclining upon the couch provided, and resting upon His left elbow with His unwashed feet stretching out behind. When He entered the house a great company of uninvited guests followed Him. This, however, was no uncommon thing on such occasions, and it therefore caused no comment.

THE REPENTENT WOMAN.

In this company was a poor, degraded woman of that class whom the world calls "abandoned"—abandoned to all virtue herself, and abandoned by all the virtuous in the world about her. But the sequel shows that she was not abandoned by Jesus. Men and women may voluntarily turn away from Him, but He never willingly turns away from them. This woman had evidently heard His teaching and seen His miracles, and, like the "woman of Samaria," she had been awakened to know the sinfulness of all that ever she did, and, like her, she had received from Him the "living water." It had not only refreshed her thirsty soul, but it had cleansed her from her sins, and she could now sing out of a full heart: "

I came to Jesus as I was,
Weary, and worn, and sad;
I found in Him a resting place,
And He has made me glad.
—H. Bonar.

When this woman came into the house, she brought with her "an alabaster box of ointment," (v. 37,) It may have been ointment of spikenard, very costly, (John, xii., 3,) like that which Mary, the sister of Lazarus, brought to the supper in the house of another Simon, just before the crucifixion of Jesus. But however costly in proportion to her ability, it was none too costly to offer as a sacrifice of love to Him who had done such great things for her soul. So she poured it out freely upon Him, while she washed with penitential tears His feet, and with joy kissed and kissed them, again and again.

Jesus received the attention graciously, but for a time He took no notice of the person. Simon, however, at once noticed the person, but was shocked at the attention. He, however, said nothing aloud. But Jesus, who understood his "thought afar off," (Psalms, cxxxix., 2,) heard him say in self-righteous pride to himself: "If this woman should touch me, I would shrink from her as from pollution itself, and I would say to her, 'Stand by thyself, come not near to me, for I am holier than thou.'" (Isaiah, lxv., 5.) But this man in whom the people think "a great prophet is risen up among us," allows her even to kiss His feet and makes no complaint. If He were a holy prophet indeed, He "would have known who and what manner of woman this is that toucheth Him, for she is a sinner" of the deepest dye.

Complacently satisfied with his penetration into Jesus's character, and little suspecting that his soliloquy had been heard, Simon prepared himself for further developments, sure that they would confirm all of his expectations.

"Simon," said Jesus, "I have somewhat to say unto thee."

"Master, say on," replied Simon with true Oriental courtesy.

"There was a certain creditor," said Jesus, "which had two debtors; the one owed five hundred pence and the other fifty.

And when they had nothing to pay, he frankly forgave them both. Tell Me, therefore, which of them will love him most?"

"I suppose that he to whom he forgave most," answered the unsuspecting Simon.

It was a very natural, logical answer, and Jesus said, "Thou hast rightly judged."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ACT.

Now, when this creditor thus forgave these debtors and awakened their love, he necessarily did more than an act of mere pity and compassion. He might have felt very kindly toward them, treated them very tenderly, and even told them that he would never press his claim upon them, and yet all that would not have removed from either his accounts, or theirs, the charge against them, or given them any legal evidence that they were free from debt. Under other circumstances he might change his mind as "a certain King" did in the parable of "The Unmerciful Servant." (Matthew xviii., 23-35.) And at his death his executors would be empowered by the law to exact the full sums due with interest. According to the nature of the transaction, the account stood on his book in its essential and simplest form:

A.....Dr. To C.....50 pence.
B.....Dr. To C.....500 pence.

Such an entry, unchallenged, would represent not only the legal claim of the creditor, but the acknowledged obligation of each debtor. It stated on its face that the indebtedness of one was 50 pence, and that of the other fully ten times as much, and yet, in fact, the 50 pence may have been really a larger debt in the eyes of the one than the 500 pence seemed in those of the other. But standing as it did, it was the acknowledged estimate of each of his personal indebtedness, and was so recognized in his own accounts. As long as it stood thus, the debts were uncanceled and payment could at any time be demanded.

Now no way is known in pecuniary matters by which such debts can be really canceled and the books balanced except by making, in some form or other, another simple entry somewhat as follows:

C.....Dr. To A..... 50 pence.
C.....Dr. To B..... 500 pence.

By such an entry in his own books, the creditor declares that he assumes the obligations of the debtor; he takes the debtor's place and the debtor takes his. Then, and then only, is the debtor free. Then the creditor cannot press his claim if he changes his mind, and no law in a civilized community would give his executors authority to claim it for his estate. His own books contain the evidence that he has forgiven each one his debt.

The love to be expected, therefore, according to Simon's judgment, from these forgiven debtors, was not to be measured simply by their sense of the kind-heartedness of their friend and benefactor, but by their deeper sense of gratitude for the way in which he had showed it. It would be magnified by the estimate which each put upon the size of the debt which had been assumed on his account. He him who loved the most, his friend had himself borne the most, and he felt it most deeply. He could, and would, say out of a full heart,

Love I much? I'm much forgiven;
I'm a miracle of grace.

When our Lord uttered this parable, He used this forgiveness of pecuniary debts simply as an illustration of the way by which God forgives sin. So He applied it. His hearers at once appreciated the application. They even saw that it had a very positive reference to Himself and His work, for they immediately "began to say within themselves, 'Who is this that forgiveth sins also?'" (V. 49.) He was, in fact, even then as "The Son of Man," and "The Son of God," taking upon Himself all of the obligations of the law, that He might "redeem them that were under the law." (Galatians, iv., 5.) He was canceling the charges against us, and "was made sin for us, that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him." (Second Corinthians, v., 21.)

When the penitent sinner comes to Him, burdened with a load of debt for which he has nothing "wherewith to pay" (v. 42, R. V.)—even as this woman came—and lays hold of His atonement by faith, he always receives the same blessed assurance as that given to her—"Thy faith hath saved thee; go in peace." (V. 50.) That soul will feel and sing, as none others can—

Were the whole realm of nature mine,
That were a tribute far too small;
Love so amazing, so divine,
Demands my life, my soul, my all.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How is this lesson a commentary on Jesus's invitation?

What is said of Jesus's popularity, and how did the Pharisees then look upon it?

What did Simon do, and what is said of it?

What was probably Simon's character and position?

What was probably his thought in inviting Jesus to his house, and how did he receive Him?

Who came in with Jesus, and what is said of her?

What did she do, and what notice was taken of her by Jesus, and by Simon?

What did Jesus say to Simon, and what were his answers?

Why was this forgiveness by the creditor more than simply an act of kindness?

What entry stated the relation of these debtors to the creditor, and what did it represent?

What is the only way known for canceling such an entry, and what does it declare?

By what, then, should the love of the debtors be measured besides a sense of the kindness of the creditor?

For what purpose did our Lord use this parable, and what is said of it?

SAVED BY A SAW HORSE.

Joseph Juliano, an Italian laborer employed by the Water Department, dug a trench yesterday morning in First Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets, to make a connection. After finishing the trench he opened a manhole at the side of the street and entered it to do some preparatory work.

A double team, driven by William Pierce of 329 East Thirty-ninth Street, was moving down the avenue as Juliano entered the manhole. Pierce was leading a third horse, which shied at the trench, and, in doing so, kicked a sawhorse into the manhole on top of Juliano. The horse lost his balance, and his hind legs and part of his body went into the manhole. The sawhorse had fallen into the hole in such a way that it protected Juliano's head and body, and the horse, in his frantic efforts to get out, could only kick the saw horse.

The sound of the horse kicking the sawhorse made the crowd that gathered think Juliano was being killed. An alarm of fire was turned in, but before the department arrived Richard Mahon of 102 East One Hundred and Seventh Street erected a temporary derrick, with the aid of some planks, and kept the horse from getting in deeper. With the aid of the firemen, the horse was released. Mahon then went down in the manhole to bring out the supposed corpse of Juliano. The Italian was found to be only slightly injured by being hit by the sawhorse, but he was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

Typographical Exposition Visitors.

Out-of-town visitors are being attracted in crowds to the Typographical Exposition at the Grand Central Palace. Excursions from many near-by cities up the Hudson and in New England are being arranged, and big blocks of tickets have been forwarded to their projectors. To-night, in addition to the crowds naturally expected on Saturday, there will be a thousand visitors from Washington, D. C. The excursion from the National capital will bring many employes of the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing and numerous Congressmen and public officials who first started in life as members of the printers' guild. Every exhibit at the Grand Central Palace is now in place.

In Memory of President Worcester.

Services commemorative of the life and ministry of the Rev. John Worcester, President of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church in America, will be held at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Thirty-fifth Street, east of Park Avenue, tomorrow morning, at 11 o'clock. The pastor, the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, will preach a sermon on "The Herald on the Mountains."

Women Can Save,

as only women know, in many ways. To get the best article for less money is one way. Another is to get the article that will do the most and go the furthest. All the ways of saving are open to women who use

SOLAR
Baking Powder

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Women know what they have to do with other baking powders. To get the promised results they have to use MORE than the directions call for. But this is not so with Solar Baking Powder. Women should use exactly what the directions call for, and NO MORE, for not only is it an absolutely pure cream of tartar baking powder, but it has more leavening strength than any other. And it sells for much less than other cream of tartar baking powders because it is NOT MADE BY A TRUST.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock; preacher, the Rev. Prof. Charles A. Briggs, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M.; the last sermon in the series on "Christianity in Evolution"; topic, "The New Family"; Rev. R. M. W. Black preaches at 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th Street.—The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. Communion at close of morning service. The public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject: "The Ethics of Trade," (continued.) Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Rev. Chas. H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor, Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. J. Russell Taber will preach 11 A. M. No evening service.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, Broadway and 68th St.—Robert Mackenzie, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of San Francisco, Cal., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P.M.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor.
Services Sunday, May 6th.
Dr. Babcock will preach 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper
at close of morning service.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. At 5 P. M., Bible class, conducted by William H. Thompson, M. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, FOURTH AVENUE, 21ST St., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion 8 and 10 A. M. Sermon and holy communion, 11 A. M. Choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach morning and evening.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Amsterdam Avenue, Between 70th and 71st Streets.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach; morning, "Two Ways of Regarding the Bible." Evening, lecture, "Memories of Oxford." Cardinal Wolsey, Latimer, and Cranmer. A great page in English history.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 220 West 57th St., Near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service, Dr. Smith will preach; 8 P. M., evening service, Mr. Lowery will preach; Sunday school, 3 P. M.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8; Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; solemn vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches 11 A. M. "The Fundamentals."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. PERCY S. GRANT, Rector.
Morning Service, 11 A. M.
Children's Service, 3 P. M.
Musical Service, 8 P. M.
Anthem: "Lovely Appear".....Gounod
Offertory: "Festival Te Deum".....Sullivan
Sittings free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.,
The Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
11 A. M.—Morning prayer, Sermon by the Rector.
4 P. M.—Evening prayer, Chuich Parade of Squadron A. Sermon by the Chaplain, Dr. Morgan.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M.; Dr. Minot J. Savage will preach; subject, "Shadow and Sunshine"; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel, entrance Park Av.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, EAST 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday School 9:45 A. M. Services at 11 A. M., in commemoration of the life and ministry of the Rev. John Worcester. Sermon by the Pastor: "The Herald on the Mountains."

Church of the Strangers, At 11 A.M. 7:45 P. M. | **Rev. Thos. C. Hall** | West 57th St., Near 8th Av. Will preach morn. & eve.
All seats free. Deems Bible Class, 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Communions, 7 and 8 o'clock. CHORAL CELEBRATION, Eyre's Mass in E flat, 10:30. EVENSONG, Gale's Magnificat, two anthems and PROCESSION, 4 o'clock.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45, 27e rue est. Services religieux le dimanche a 10½ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 83rd St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant.—The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., President of Brown University, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible school at 9:45 A. M. Special classes for young ladies and young men.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, —Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., conducted by the pastor-elect, Rev. George W. Purvis, D. D., LL. D. The public is cordially invited. Rev. John G. Paton, D. D., veteran missionary from the Hebrides, addresses the Sunday school at 10:15. Services on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 187-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIRST MENTAL SCIENCE TEMPLE, 226 West 58th St.—Sunday at 8 P. M. Paul Tyner speaks on "The Message of Mental Science."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; singing by the choir of children of the Institution; public cordially invited; donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

HENRY FRANK.
Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av. Mornings, 11:20. Three more lectures this season. "PROBLEM OF IMMORTALITY."

HUGH O. PENTECOST.
64 Madison Av., near 27th St., 11 A. M. Subject: "Foreign Missions—Why?"

JUST FROM **SCENE OF BOER WAR.**
REV. CHAS. S. MORRIS
will tell inter

RACING SEASON OPENS AT MORRIS PARK TO-DAY

Twelve Horses to Start for the Metropolitan Handicap.

IMP IS THE PUBLIC FAVORITE

Juvenile Stakes and Maiden Steeplechase Will Bring Out Good Fields Also.

With the opening of the gates at Morris Park this afternoon, the actual racing season in this vicinity will begin for the season of 1900. Aqueduct's meeting, which closed yesterday, doesn't count.

Naturally the Metropolitan Handicap over the Withers mile overshadows the other events, for the purse is the richest, and the race is the first big handicap of the year. But the Juvenile, in which the good two-year-olds will make their first public appearance, and the Maiden Steeplechase, at two miles, will furnish, respectively, fitting curtain-raiser and after-piece to the star performance of the day. Twelve good horses are named to start for the Metropolitan, and of these that speedy black mare Imp is regarded as the public choice. The list of starters, with the weights and the probable jockeys, are as follows:

Horse.	Weight.	Jockey.
Imp,	127	Clay
Ethelbert,	126	Maher
Voter,	123	Spencer
Fox,	121	Clawson
Raffaelo,	113	Jenkins
King Barleycorn,	111	Keenan
Half Time		Mitchell
Waring,	104	O'Connor
Kilmarnock,	104	Odom
Survivor,	100	
Idrim,	99	Sullivan
Contestor,	98	Hamilton

Imp's work up to date has been the fastest of any of the candidates, but she is an unreliable jade in racing, and her preliminary work of a mile in 1:41 2-5 is not regarded in some quarters to be as satisfactory as the trial of 1:41 3-5 made by Ethelbert. Voter, who will carry James R. Keene's colors, has already one Metropolitan Handicap to his credit, and, as he is on the edge of his speed now, and will be guided by Spencer, is expected to be a factor at some stage of the race. As William C. Whitney paid something like $30,000 for Kilmarnock a few days ago, after having seen him tested against the watch, he must have shown something that warrants the belief that his chances are good. Waring's public trial in a race at Aqueduct, with 118 pounds up, a few days ago gained him some supporters; but his race then was against a lot of bad horses without class, and must not be taken as a criterion of his a wonderful performance to-day. Eugene Leigh has Idrim in great shape, the "rail-birds" say, and, with only ninety-nine pounds up, he will probably show some speed. His chances, like those of Waring and Kilmarnock, are very well thought of by those who realize that the conditions favor the three-year-olds.

The entries for the other races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs over the Withers course. Heliobas, 130 pounds; Kinnikinic, 127; Rikki Tikki Tavi and His Royal Highness, 122 each; Medrine, 119; Montanic, 116; Belle of Lexington, 110.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; seven furlongs of the Withers course. Dutch Comedian, 114 pounds; Premature, 113; Einus, 112; Buffoon and Brisk, 111 each; Sparrow Wing, Lindula, and King Bramble, 108 each; Precursor, 106; Her Ladyship, 105; Post Haste and Hesper, 104 each; Brusquerie, 103; Fleshlight, 101; Borough, 95.

THIRD RACE.—The Juvenile Stakes, for two-year-olds: five furlongs of the Eclipse course. The Puritan, Competitor, Tommy Atkins, Prince Pepper, Tom Kenny, Handwork, Longshoreman, Telamon, Luke Ward, Baron Pepper, Bluff, Guatoma, Forbert, and Bellario, 122 pounds each; Anecdote and Add, 119 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; half a mile on the Eclipse course. Tonicum and Yorkshire Boy, 122 pounds each; Alfonso, Lord Brighton, Phosphorus, Riveoak, Historian, Black Sox, The Blue Coat, and Lanceman, 112 each; Princess Pepper, Kimberly, Katherine, and Maiden, 109 each.

SIXTH RACE.—The Maiden Steeplechase; about two miles. Bob White and Dave S., 156 pounds each; Buela, 154; Old Tank, 149; Cousin Jess, Al Reeves, and Cosmopolitan, 139 each; Ronkonkoma, 138; Master Ford, Phillidora, and Islington, 135 each.

RESULTS AT AQUEDUCT.

Close of the Meeting of the Queens County Jockey Club.

Aqueduct's Spring meeting ended yesterday, much to the relief of the unfortunate speculators who played horses that were started by Mr. Pettingill. There was a general moving of stables from the track, for some of the horses that raced at Aqueduct will run in the cheaper races at Morris Park, and in the West.

THE SUMMARIES

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five and one-half furlongs. O. L. Richards's Cupidity, b. f., 3, by Kingfisher-Sandola, 92, (Slack,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won handily by half a length; C. Gano's Sir Christopher, 4, 105, (Mitchell,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by a length and a half from J. J. McKessey's Jamaica, 3, 94, (Shaw,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1. Time—1:08 2-5. Rumbo, Holdup, Owas Queen, X Ray, and Shoreham also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, which have run and not won at this meeting; selling, five and one-half furlongs. R. C. Doggett's Laureatea, b. f., 5, by Laureate-Gagosga, 102, (Wilson,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, won in a drive by a neck; C. F. Dwyer's Harry Reed, aged, 105, (Cowman,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by three lengths from W. Keyser's The Amazon, 3, 98, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Daily Record, Lewellyn, Give and Take, and *Mike Strauss also ran.

*Both bled. †Left at the post.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have run and not won at this meeting; five and a half furlongs. J. R. Hand's Golden Rattle, b. f., 3, by Golden Garter-Baby, 104, (Mutchell,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a length; P. M. Civill's Insurrection, 3, 92, (Slack,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a length and a half from E. A. Massart's Kingfull, 92, (Bookner,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Oliver Mc, Tremargo, Impartial, Lillie Simmons, Lola H., and Coriolis also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; about seven furlongs. J. McLaughlin's First Whip, br. c., 3, by Duke of Montrose-Theora, 103, (Mitchell,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, won in a gallop by three lengths; P. S. P. Randolph's Robert Metcalf, 3, 87, (Slack,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second, by a length from I. D. Bruce's Royal Sterling, 3, 111, (Clawson,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:25 3-5. Danforth, Sensational, and Prejudice also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. W. C. Daly's Matt Simpson, b. c., 3, by Himyarchalice, 88 pounds, (Brennan,) 30 to 1 and 6 to 1, won easily by a length and a half; J. McLaughlin's Diminutive, 4, 98, (Weisse,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by five lengths from W. Jennings's Marylander, 4, 110, (Patton,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:43 1-5. Owensboro and The Jefferson also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling; four and a half furlongs. M. L. Hayman's Audacious, b. f., by Factolus-Stone Nellie, 101 pounds, (Mitchell,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by a length and a half; J. C. McGill's Glade Run, 107, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a length from W. L. Kilpatrick's Frank Hall, 104, (James,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—0:57 2-5. Gray Dolly, Clodhopper, Rolling Boer, Sans Luis, Remsen, Sweepstakes, and Lillian Hoffman also ran.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

NASHVILLE, May 4.—Six furlongs. Miss Shanley, 98 pounds, (Moody,) 1; Talialla, 95, 2; The Light, 100, 3. Time—1:13¾. Half-mile. Invictis, 106, (Powers,) 1; Small Jack, 103, 2; Tristrain, 111, 3. Time—1:49¾. Six and a half furlongs; handicap. Tom Collins, 99, (Moody,) 1; Scrivenor, 94, 2; Compensation, 105, 3. Time—1:19¼. Four and a half furlongs. Censor, 109, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Donna Seay, 98, 2; Lighting Flash, 98, 3. Time—0:56½. Mile and an eighth. Lady of the West, 100, (Weber,) 1; Bellamy, 104, 2; False Lead, 98, 3. Time—1:55½. Six furlongs. Quaker, 102, (Castro,) 1; San Durango, 113, 2; Nancy Till, 102, 3. Time—1:14¾.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.—Seven furlongs. Foneda, 105, (Boland,) 1; Scarlet Lily, 105, 2; Anthracite, 105, 3. Time—1:28¾. Half mile. Cluster, 110, (Boland,) 1; The Auditor, 110, 2; Knuckle Down, 110, 3. Time—0:49. One Mile. Talma, 106, (Winkfield,) 1; Little Billy, 107, 2; Possum, 110, 3. Time—1:41¾. Debutante Stakes. Half mile. Sinfi, 115, (Howell,) 1; Dab, 115, 2; Bonnie Lisak, 110, 3. Time—0:48. Six furlongs. Alceda, 113, (Byrum,) 1; Seelmet 107, 2; Praetorian, 110, 3. Time—1:14¾. One mile. Somavar, 112, (Crowhurst,) 1; Lennep, 107, 2; Clara Meader, 105, 3. Time—1:42½.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Futurity Course—Flush of Gold, 105 pounds, (Powell,) 1; Kitty Kelly, 105, 2; Home Stake, 110, 3. Time—1:12. Four and a half furlongs—Lillie Digby, 110 pounds, (Stuart,) 1, Game Warden, 110, 2; Screenwell Lake, 105, 3. Time—0:55¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Bimilo, 103 pounds, (Gaffney,) 1; Perseus, 106, 2; Allennas, 80, 3. Time—1:47¾. Four and a half furlongs—Andrattus, 105 pounds, (Buchanan,) 1; Articulate, 103, 2; Bavasa, 110, 3. Time—0:55. Seven furlongs—Gusto, 98 pounds, (J. Ranch,) Spike, 95, 2; Coming Event, 93, 3. Time—1:28. Seven furlongs—Laborgia, 99 pounds, (Stuart,) 1; Dolore, 107, 2; Sugden, 107, 3. Time—1:27¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Wyoming, 109 pounds, (Bozeman,) 1; Lady Meddlesome, 103, 2; Silver Tone, 107, 3. Time—1:47.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Broke Their Losing Streak Yesterday by Defeating Brooklyn.

New York and Brooklyn put up a good game of ball at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, which was won by the former by a score of 6 to 5. It was a clearly earned victory, and the Brooklyns took their defeat very hard, judging by the way they found fault with the work of the umpire in the last few innings. Dahlen was the worst offender in this respect, and was ordered out of the game in the fifth inning. This caused a short of a shake-up in the Brooklyn team. Keeler had to come in from right field to play second base, De Mont going to short, and Kitson, a pitcher, taking Keeler's place in right.

The batting of Selbach, Mercer, and Doyle brought in the two runs in the fifth inning that won the game. In this inning Mercer opened with a hit over third base and stole second; he scored on Selbach's safe drive to right. Selbach easily stole second after Davis was retired, and came home on Doyle's safe hit to centre.

The fielding of the New Yorks, with the exception of Mercer, was excellent. An error by the latter gave the Brooklyns their three runs in the fifth inning. Grady took part in a fast double play in the second inning, when he caught a foul near the grand stand and then got the ball to second in time to stop Jones, who tried to get down after the catch. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'Halt'rn,cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	2	0	2	2	0
Mercer, 3b..	1	1	2	3	2	Keeler,rf&2b	1	1	1	1	0
Selbach, lf..	2	2	2	0	0	Jennings, 1b.	0	2	8	0	0
Davis, ss....	0	1	4	0	0	Smith, 3b..	0	1	2	0	0
Doyle, 1b....	0	2	8	0	0	Jones, cf....	0	1	2	1	0
Gleason, 2b..	1	0	4	3	1	Dahlen, ss..	0	0	1	2	0
Foster, rf....	1	1	4	0	0	Kitson, rf...	0	0	1	0	0
Grady, c....	1	0	1	4	0	D'mont2b&ss	0	2	6	6	0
Carrick, p..	0	0	2	0	0	Farrell, c...	1	1	1	2	0
						Dunn, p....	1	1	0	1	0
Total....	6	10	27	12	3	Total....	5	9	24	15	0

New York	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	..	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—New York, 2. First base by errors—Brooklyn 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Brooklyn, 6. Two-base hits—Carrick, Jennings. Stolen bases—Mercer, Selbach, Doyle, (2,) Smith, Dement. Double plays—Grady and Davis; Gleason and Doyle. Base on balls—Off Carrick, 3; off Dunn, 5. Struck out—By Dunn, 1. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

									R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	4	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	1—12	12	0
Boston	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0—4	10	6

Batteries—Bernhardt and McFarland; Pittenger, Lewis, and Sullivan.

AT CHICAGO.

									R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2—5	8	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0—3	10	6

Batteries—Newton and Wood; Nichols, Garvin, and Donohue.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	10	3	.769	Pittsburg	5	5	.417
Cincinnati	8	4	.667	Chicago	5	8	.385
Brooklyn	8	5	.615	New York	4	8	.333
St. Louis	7	6	.538	Boston	3	9	.250

Games To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Philadelphia in Boston.
Cincinnati in Chicago.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.

American League Games.

At Minneapolis—Milwaukee, 4; Minneapolis, 3.

Atlantic League Games.

At Wilkesbarre—Scranton, 13; Wilkesbarre, 10.
At Philadelphia—Athletics, 13; Jersey City, 0.
At Allentown—Allentown, 9; Elmira, 7.

Eastern League Games.

At Worcester—Montreal, 14; Worcester, 7.
At Providence—Providence, 10; Toronto, 6.
At Springfield—Rochester, 11; Springfield, 10.
At Hartford—Syracuse, 10; Hartford, 8.

MANHATTAN, 18; CORNELL, 9.

Cornell again met defeat on Jasper Field yesterday at the hands of the Manhattan College team by a score of 18 to 9. The batting of the Manhattans was terrific. Castro led his team with four safe drives, two of them being doubles. The score:

MANHATTAN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CORNELL.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Roldy, 2b..	3	2	4	1	0	Newton, lf..	1	3	2	1	0
Garvey, 1b..	1	1	13	1	0	Lyon, p....	0	0	1	6	0
Cotter, lf...	1	1	0	0	1	Robert'n, 1b.	2	1	15	2	2
Agnew, c...	2	2	4	1	0	Brown, ss...	1	1	0	4	1
Quinlan, ss..	1	1	1	5	0	Saunders, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Green, 3b...	1	1	4	2	0	Howland, cf.	1	1	4	0	0
Castro, p...	3	4	0	4	0	Costello, 3b.	2	3	2	1	2
Byrnes, cf...	4	3	0	1	0	Patter'n, 2b.	1	2	0	2	1
Ferry, rf....	2	3	1	1	1	Whiney, c...	2	1	2	1	0
Total	18	18	27	16	3	Total	9	13	24	17	7

Manhattan	1	2	0	3	1	0	6	5	—18
Cornell	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	4	0—9

Earned runs—Manhattan, 10; Cornell, 2. First base on balls—Off Castro, 3; off Lyon, 2. Left on bases—Manhattan, 7; Cornell, 10. Struck out—By Castro, 4; by Lyon, 1. Home run—Agnew. Three-base hits—Ferry, Whiney. Two-base hits—Roldy, Brown, Castro, (2;) Ferry. Stolen bases—Roldy, Cotter, Garvey, Agnew, Quinlan, Castro. Sacrifice hits—Robertson, Ferry, Garvey, Roldy. Double play—Quinlan, Roldy, and Garvey. Wild pitch—Castro. Passed ball—Agnew. Hit by pitcher—By Castro, 1. Umpire—Mr. Fischel of Columbia. Time of game—2 hours.

PRINCETON, 6; HOLY CROSS, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 4.—For six innings in to-day's baseball game it was a pitcher's battle between Hillebrand for Princeton and Griffin for Holy Cross, then the latter weakened and Kafer's triple with two men on bases gave the Tigers two runs, which was sufficient to win the game. The score:

PRINCETON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	HOLY CROSS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burke, rf...	1	2	0	0	0	Dyer, ss....	0	0	3	4	0
Stew't, 2b..	1	2	1	2	0	Lin'han, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0
Meier, ss...	1	3	3	2	1	McTigue, 1b.	0	1	13	0	1
Hill'br'd, p.	1	0	2	2	0	Carney, lf...	0	0	1	1	0
Pearson, 1b.	1	1	11	2	0	Fox, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
Kafer, c....	0	2	8	1	0	O'Reilly, lf.	0	0	0	1	1
Hutch'gs, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Griffin, p...	0	0	0	2	0
Rush'n, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0	Kenney, cf...	0	0	1	0	0
Watkins, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Brennan, c..	0	1	7	1	0
Total....	6	11	27	13	1	Total....	0	2	27	16	3

Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0—6
Holy Cross	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Princeton, 4. Three-base hit—Kafer. Stolen base—Meier. Sacrifice hits—Meier, Carney. Double plays—Meier, Sternwender, and Pearson; Griffin, Dyer, and McTigue. Base on balls—Burke, Hillebrand, (2,) Brennan. Struck out—Burke, Sternwender, Pearson, Hillebrand, Watkins, (2,) Linnehan, Carney, Fox, O'Reilly, Griffin, (2,) Kenney, Brennan. Passed ball—Brennan. Umpire—James McGarr. Time—Two hours.

To Strengthen New York Nine.

Manager Ewing has been authorized by Andrew Freedman to secure any players that are available to strengthen the New York baseball team. Ewing at once sent a message to the Pittsburg club offering $5,000 for the release of third-baseman Leach, who is at present too ill to play. Ewing has notified Rusie that he is expected to join the New York team when it reaches Chicago next week. There is every reason to believe that Rusie will be there.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL GAMES.

Shannon's Defeat in the 100 Yards Was the Surprise of the Day.

Columbia Grammar School's nineteenth annual outdoor meet took place at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, yesterday.

The only surprise of the day was the defeat of H. Shannon, the Columbia Grammar crack, in the 100-yard dash by E. R. Abadie of Woodbridge School. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by D. Moore, (4 yards;) O. Hupfel, (6 yards,) second; A. Kranich, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:12 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by A. McDonnell; W. Dowdney, (7 yards,) second; D. Mahany, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:11.

Running High Jump.—Won by A. Nilsen, J. Sidenburg second, H. Richard third. Distance, 5 feet 3 inches.

75-Yard Wash, (Boys of Second Form.)—Won by H. Croker, S. Hornthal second, F. Richards, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:12 4-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by C. Weissman, (12 inches;) A. McDonnell, (6 inches,) second; H. Richards, (10 inches,) third. Distance, 18 feet 2 inches.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by A. Muller, (4 yards;) W. McKenna, (6 yards,) second; O. Hupfel, third. Time—0:26 1-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by D. Moore, W. McKenna, (3 yards,) second; O. Hupfel third. Time—0:20 2-5.

One-Mile Bicycle, (Closed.)—Won by R. Strange, B. Rothschild, (110 yards,) second, W. McKenna, (40 yards,) third Time—2:54.

OPEN EVENTS.

One-Mile Bicycle.—Won by R. Strange, Columbia Grammar; R. Hurry, Cutler, second; S. Mills, Barnard, third. Time—3:07 2-5.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by E. R. Abadie, Woodbridge; H Shannon, Columbia Grammar, second; D. Moore, Columbia Grammar, third. Time —0:11 2-5.

SECOND DAY AT CREEDMOOR

Members of Third Battery and Second Signal Corps Qualify.

Sixty Men Make the Required Score—New Rule for the Distribution of Badges.

The Third Battery and the Second Signal Corps of Brooklyn were the organizations at the Creedmoor Range for revolver practice yesterday. With the exception of an intermittent wind, which was at times quite brisk, the weather was all that could be desired.

A new rule has been established by which Col. Thurston is enabled to issue new badges to the men who qualify for the first time, or change the numbers of those who have previously qualified, on the range, as soon as they make the required score. The rule is meeting with great favor among the guardsmen. Heretofore they have been compelled to wait seven or eight months before receiving their medals.

It is necessary, therefore, for those who have previously qualified to take their badges to the range, when they can have the numbers changed if they are successful in making the required score.

The scores of those who qualified yesterday were:

THIRD BATTERY.

	50 Yards.	75 Yards.	Total.
Capt. H. S. Rasquin.	3 3 4 2 4—16	4 0 5 4 2—15	—31
First Lieut. C. D. Beasley	3 4 3 4 4—18	0 4 4 4 5—17	—35
Second Lieut. A. T. Ives	3 4 4 4 0—15	3 4 2 2 4—15	—30
Second Lieut. L. M. Nickerson	3 3 2 3 4—15	4 4 2 5 2—17	—32
First Sergt. R. W. Whitlatch	5 4 4 3 4—20	5 3 3 3 4—18	—38
First Sergt. C. A. Wulf	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 5 3 4 4—19	—39
First Sergt. J. A. Sutter	4 4 4 3 3—18	4 3 2 2 4—15	—33
First Sergt. J. J. Moog	3 4 4 3 3—17	2 4 3 3 4—16	—33
First Sergt. T. C. Stokes	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 2 3 4 4—16	—33
First Sergt. W. H. Pendry	2 3 2 5 4—16	4 4 3 0 4—15	—31
Corp. R. E. Jacobs.	4 3 4 4 3—18	2 4 3 5 5—19	—37
Corp. F. J. Swentzel.	4 4 3 3 2—16	3 3 3 4 3—16	—32
Corp. W. L. Buchanan.	3 4 3 4 3—17	4 2 4 2 3—15	—32
Corp. H. Lambery.	2 3 2 2 4—16	4 2 3 2 3—14	—30
Corp. N. Levy.	4 2 3 5 2—16	3 2 3 3 4—15	—31
F. Aldridge, Jr.	4 3 2 2 3—15	4 4 4 0 0—16	—31
E. S. Gilmore	4 3 3 2 3—15	3 2 4 3 4—16	—31
C. H. Cottier	4 4 4 4 4—20	5 4 3 2 4—18	—38
F. B. Field	4 4 4 3 3—18	3 4 3 2 3—15	—33
C. T. Ingle	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 0 4 4 4—15	—35
J. De Silva	2 3 3 3 4—15	4 2 4 3 4—17	—32
C. A. Stewart	3 3 2 3 4—15	4 3 4 5 2—18	—33
J. H. Miller	4 4 5 4 4—21	3 3 5 4 4—19	—40
G. L. Baird	3 2 3 3 4—15	4 2 5 4 2—17	—32
W. V. Brymer	2 3 3 3 4—15	3 2 4 3 3—15	—30
F. F. Barlow	3 4 4 4 4—18	3 2 3 3 3—14	—32
C. H. Jacobs.	3 2 3 3 4—15	4 4 4 3 0—15	—30
R. Barret	5 4 2 2 4—17	4 3 3 3 2—15	—32
A. Connelly	4 3 3 3 2—15	3 2 3 4 3—15	—30
W. R. Jackson	2 5 4 3 4—18	3 3 4 2 3—15	—33
H. Bergman	3 3 2 3 4—15	4 4 3 3 3—16	—31
S. C. Burrows	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 4 2 4 3—16	—32
E. F. Cavanagh	4 5 3 4 4—20	3 4 3 3 4—17	—37
S. E. Matthews	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	—31
F. Taylor	4 3 3 2 4—16	4 4 3 2 2—17	—33

SECOND SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. C. B. Baldwin	3 2 3 4 3—15	4 2 4 4 2—16	—31
First Lieut. W. F. Campbell	2 3 4 2 5—16	4 2 3 4 3—16	—32
First Lieut. P. Brock	4 3 2 5 2—16	3 4 4 4 2—17	—33
First Sergt. L. S. Quimby	3 4 3 4 5—18	2 5 3 4 2—16	—34
Sergt. V. E. B. Fuller	2 4 3 4 3—16	3 3 3 5 4—18	—34
Sergt. H. Davison.	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 3 3 4 3—16	—32
Sergt. E. Bigelow.	3 4 2 3 4—17	2 4 4 4 5—19	—36
Sergt. E. McWilliam.	3 3 2 4 3—15	2 4 4 4 4—19	—34
Corp. M. Legget.	2 5 2 3 4—16	4 4 4 3 5—20	—36
Corp. F. W. Smith.	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 3 3 3 3—15	—34
Corp. R. W. Earle.	3 3 5 2 2—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	—30
J. R. Smith.	3 3 4 5 4—19	3 3 4 3 4—17	—36
W. T. Henderson.	3 4 4 3 4—18	4 0 2 4 5—15	—33
S. J. Cary	2 4 2 4 3—15	3 3 2 5 4—17	—32
L. D. Phipps	4 4 0 4 3—15	3 4 4 4 2—17	—32
R. W. Stiff	3 4 2 4 2—15	5 4 5 5 5—22	—37
C. L. Blunt	4 3 5 5 3—20	4 3 4 3 2—16	—37
E. C. Worcester	3 5 3 4 3—18	4 2 3 4 2—15	—33
E. S. Dix	5 3 4 4 3—19	4 3 3 4 3—17	—36
G. Magbee	4 0 4 4 3—15	3 3 2 3 4—15	—30
F. S. Hyde	2 4 2 3 3—15	4 2 4 3 2—15	—30
A. H. Waterman.	4 3 2 3 4—16	4 2 2 4 2—15	—31
T. A. Davis.	3 4 0 4 4—15	0 4 4 4 3—15	—30
J. T. McDonald.	3 4 4 3 5—19	3 4 2 4 3—15	—34
F. S. Cortis.	4 3 4 3 4—18	3 3 2 4 3—15	—33

COLUMBIA'S SPRING GAMES.

Welles and Duden Broke College Records in Their Respective Contests.

Columbia's annual Spring games were held at Columbia Field yesterday. In addition to the university events two interscholastic runs were on the card. College records were broken in the hammer throw and in the two-mile run. G. Welles, 1901, threw the hammer 130 feet, and W. Duden, 1900, ran the two miles in 11:36. All three sprints were easily won by Maxy Long. The competition in these events was not keen enough to push Long very hard, so it is not significant that his time of 0:10 4-5 in the 100-yard dash was bettered by the schoolboys, who ran the same distance in 0:10 3-5.

The punting contest, which was scheduled to take place, was postponed, because Weekes and Nash, two prominent contestants, were unable to take part. The summaries:

Interscholastic 100-Yard Dash.—Won by Buckingham, Stevens School; Mills, Horace Mann School, second; W. Earle, Barnard School, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

Interscholastic 880-Yard Run.—Won by J. Calder, New Montclair School; J. Walsh, St. John's Academy, second; J. Fay, St. John's Academy, third. Time—2:21.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by M. W. Long, 1901; H. H. Weekes, 1903, second; F. P. Delgado, 1901, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by M. W. Long, 1901; H. S. Johnson, 1902, second; F. P. Delgado, 1901, third. Time—0:23 2-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by M. W. Long, 1901; H. S. Johnson, 1902, second; O. M. Bishop, 1903, third. Time—0:62 4-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by C. B. Marshall, 1902, Law; W. M. Van Cise, 1901, second; J. A. McAnerney, 1902, third. Time—2:04.

One-Mile Run.—Won by J. C. Caldwell, 1903; L. S. Thurston, 1901, second. Time—4:54.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by W. Duden, 1900; J. C. Caldwell, 1903, second; G. A. Crocker, Jr., 1903, third. Time—11:36.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by W. H. Powers, 1902; A. R Dorman, 1903, second; J. T. Hanneman, 1902, third. Time—0:28 2-5.

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by W. H. Powers, 1902; A. Hardenbergh, 1902, second; C. A. O'Rourke, 1902, third. Time—0:17 1-5.

Hammer Throw.—Won by G. Welles, 1901; E. B. Bruce, 1901, second; L. E. Mahan, 1902, third. Distance—130 feet.

Shot Put.—Won by J. B. Stewart, 1901; S. P. Nash, 1901, second; H. H. Weekes, 1905, third. Distance—35 feet 6 inches.

Broad Jump.—Won by W. H. Grace, 1901; A. Hardenburgh, 1902, second; W. P. Hatch, 1902, third. Distance—18 feet 11½ inches.

High Jump.—Won by W. H. Grace, 1901; B. M. L. Ernst, 1904, second; H. C. Brenneman, 1902, third. Height—5 feet 6½ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by J. B. Smith, 1901; A. A. Boehm, 1901, second; C. Eastmond, 1901, third. Height—10 feet 4½ inches.

Points scored.—1901—66 points; sophomores, 28; freshmen, 19; second year Law, 8; seniors, 5.

Columbia Won at Lacrosse.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., May 4.—Columbia defeated Hobart at lacrosse to-day by a score of 4 to 2. The game was close and exciting, and was cleanly played by both. Columbia's team work was superior to Hobart's, and it was due to this that the visitors won. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Hobart.
O'Dwyer	Point	Warner
Pfletchinger	Cover point	Sossnowski
Hutton	Third defense	Jagar
Colwell	Second defense	Boswell
Scherwin	First defense	Wilson
Coggeshall	Centre	Bennett
Geischen	First attack	Warren
Bigelow	Second attack	King
Bartow	Third attack	Whaley
Stewart	Out home	Cook
Demitt, Hogult	In home	Simons
Lindsay	Goal	Coleman

CALIFORNIA-YALE DUAL MEET.

These Two Universities Will Contest in Games on Yale Field To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 4.—California's plucky team of track athletes will engage in the first of its series of Eastern meets to-morrow afternoon, when the Yale team will be encountered in a programme of twelve events on Yale Field. Capt. W. P. Drum, with eight other men, arrived at New Haven from the Pacific Coast Wednesday, and they have since been given thorough practice in preparation for to-morrow's contests. Alfred Plaw, who is likely to prove California's star man in the series of meets, has already sent chills down the marrow of the Yale weight squad by his performances with the hammer. Within two hours after leaving the car in which he had just finished a journey of nearly 4,000 miles, he threw the missile 150 feet. Capt. Drum says that all his men are in good condition and ought to equal their best records in this meet.

From comparative records, however, Yale seems certain of winning the greater number of points. Only two men from each team will be entered in a single event, first place counting 5 and second 2. On the campus Yale men are conceding the Berkeley athletes first place in the 100-yards, both broad and high jumps, and the hammer-throw, while they claim winners in the 220-yards, half-mile, both hurdles, and shot-put. Results in the quarter and mile runs, and in the pole vault, in which Capt. Johnson will meet the California star, Hoffman, are considered no safer than toss-ups. The entries now known follow:

100-Yard Dash.—Yale, F. A. Blount and T. Richards, Jr.; California, W. P. Drum.

220-Yard Dash.—Yale, Dickson Boardman and C. J. Gleason; California, W. P. Drum and Anthony Cadogan.

440-Yard Run.—Yale, Dixon Boardman and L. M. Thomas; California, W. P. Drum and Anthony Cadogan.

Half-Mile Run.—Yale, H. P. Smith and H. M. Po

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SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
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Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
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Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Hails, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, James Roosevelt, Edward N. Gibbs, Charles W. Morse, Henry O. Havemeyer, Hosmer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, William H. Gelshenen, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles Y. Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

Northern Central Railway Company,
Office of the Treasurer,
Baltimore, April 3d, 1900.

To the Stockholders of the Northern Central Railway Company:

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was on motion adopted:

"RESOLVED, That for the purpose of providing a portion of the funds needed to pay the bonds of the Company maturing April 1st and July 1st, 1900, and amounting to the sum of $3,930,000, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe at $70 per share, between April 16th and May 10th, 1900, on which latter day the privilege will cease, for one-third of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on April 10th, 1900. Payment in full for such stock must be made between June 11th and 20th, inclusive. At the time of such payment certificates of stock for whole shares and scrip certificates for fractions of shares will be delivered.

"The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder.

"Scrip certificates issued for fractions of shares will not bear interest or dividend, but will be convertible into stock before January 1st, 1901, when the fractions presented make whole shares. Scrip presented after January 1st, 1901, will be redeemed in cash at the price originally paid the Company for the same."

Stockholders will receive official notice of this allotment by circular, giving full information in regard thereto, and also a warrant showing the number of shares for which they are entitled to subscribe, which will be forwarded shortly after April 10th, 1900. Any further information desired in connection therewith can be obtained upon application to this office.

A. W. HENDRIX, Treasurer.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.

CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 78, 117, 153, 183, 259, 275, 329, 342, 349, 380, 392, 399, 407, 417, 422, 423, 473, 520, 621, 637, 640, 675, 752, 798, 803, 1000, 1041, 1123, 1173, 1188, 1202, 1326, 1368, 1556, 1565, 1575, 1700, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of July, 1900, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

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By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, May 9th, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Trustee.
$100,000 Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1916, (cert'fs' of deposit.)
By order of Executor.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
19 shs. People's Bank.
For account of whom it may concern.
45 shs. 1st National Bank of Sing Sing, N. Y.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
40 shs. Western National Bank.
21 shs. Utica, Chenango & Susq. Valley R. R. Guar.
$100,000 Marietta Mineral R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., (Trust Co. Receipts.)
200 shs. Central Foundry Co. prefd.
415 shs. American Ice Co. common.
115 shs. American Ice Co. prefd.
25 shs. Steel Tired Wheel Co. common.
950 shs. American Spirits Man'f'g Co. common.
100 shs. American Beet Sugar Co. prefd.
30 shs. Union Gas & Elec. Co. of N. J. 6 p. c. pfd.
20 shs. Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co., Ltd.
20 shs. Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co., Ltd.
12 shs. Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
10 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Consld. R'way, Elec. Lighting & Equip. Co.
$2,000 Chic. & Northwestern Ry. Co. 5 p. c. skg. fd. Deb. Bds., 1933.
50 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
12 shs. Green Bay & Western R. R. & $10 scrip.
5 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
167 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.

Union Trust Company of New York,
80 BROADWAY.

New York, April 27th, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

2	165	368	573	762
10	170	389	595	797
17	202	400	654	820
59	232	425	667	822
69	282	428	706	851
73	292	464	727	897
80	323	486	732	930
104	326	495	733	993
105	350	507	741	1000
107	357	533		

Said bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease July 1, 1900.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

LEHIGH AND WILKES-BARRE COAL COMPANY.
To Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
Payable June 1, 1900.

By agreement between the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company and The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey these bonds will be extended for Ten years from June 1, 1900, at four and one-half per cent. interest, payable quarterly on the first days of March, June, September, and December in each year, and such extended bonds be guaranteed both as to principal and interest by The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. These bonds will continue to be secured by the present mortgage which now constitutes a first lien on almost all the property of the Coal Company. The entire issue has been subscribed for, reserving, however, to all present holders who present their bonds for that purpose on or before May 21, 1900, the privilege of exchanging their present bonds for the extended bonds so guaranteed. Bondholders who desire to avail of this privilege may present their bonds at the office of The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, 143 Liberty Street, at any time after May 10, and up to and including May 21, next, and will receive immediate payment of their June coupons and receipts entitling them to the guaranteed extended bonds, which will bear interest from June 1, 1900, and will be deliverable on or about that date. J. ROGERS MAXWELL, President.

May 7, 1900.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
General Office, Broad Street, Station,
Philadelphia, May 1, 1900.

In accordance with the advertisement of December 13, 1899, notice is hereby given that certificates of the capital stock of THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, to be issued for allotment receipts, deposited during the month of May, will be ready for delivery, at the Stock Transfer Department, Room 271, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, on June 18th; those deposited in June, on July 18th, and those deposited in July, on August 18, 1900.

J. C. SIMS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Germania Bank of the City of New York.
New York, May 4, 1900.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, held May 1st, 1900, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Edward C. Schaefer,
Daniel Brubacher, Otto M. Eidlitz,
John Rheinfrank, Frederick Folz,
Henry W. Schmidt, Louis P. Bach,
Bernhard Belnecke, George E. Mott,
Henry E. G. Luyties, Oscar F. Zollikoffer,
Charles A. King, Gustav Lindenmeyer,
Gustav L. Jaeger, J. A. Morschhauser.

Anthony Reichardt, Walter G. Hennessy, and Herman F. Kanenbley were elected Inspectors of Election for the next succeeding election.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following officers were unanimously elected:

MR. EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President.
MR. HENRY W. SCHMIDT, Vice President.
MR. CHARLES A. KING, 2d Vice President.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

IN THE MATTER OF THE AUSTIN WATER, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders of The Austin Water, Light and Power Company, who have deposited their bonds with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, will be held at the offices of Samuel B. Huey, Drexel Building, Philadelphia, on Monday, May 7th, 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M. A full report will be made by the Committee and important suggestions laid before the Bondholders.

SAMUEL B. HUEY,
WILLIAM CHECKLEY SHAW,
J. H. CHAPMAN,
Committee of Bondholders.

OFFICE OF
Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway,
New York, May 1st, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the stock certificate transfer books of the Company will be closed on Monday, May 7th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of the Annual Meeting of the Company, to be held June 4th, 1900, and that such books will be reopened on Tuesday, June 5th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

Office of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's office in Hudson, Wis., on Saturday, June 9th, 1900, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Tuesday, May 8th, and reopen on Monday, June 11th, 1900.

E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.

Hudson, Wis., April 20th, 1900.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New York, March 10th, 1900.—For the purposes of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office in Chicago, on THURSDAY, June 7th, 1900, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, May 5th, 1900, at noon, and reopened on Friday, June 8th, 1900.

M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

The Bank of America,
New York, April 25th, 1900.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Monday, May 7th, 1900. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from May 4th to May 8th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

German Exchange Bank.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house 330 Bowery, on Thursday, May 10th, 1900. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

New York, April 28th, 1900.

Canada Southern Railway Company.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, May 7th, 1900, preparatory to the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders to be held June 6th, and will be re-opened on Thursday, June 7th, 1900.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, May 4, 1900.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES COMPANY, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held on Monday, May 21st, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of the company, 281 4th Av., Manhattan, New York City. The polls will be open from 3:00 to 4:00 P. M.

GEORGE W. R. FALLON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, May 1st, 1900.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after May 31st, 1900, to stockholders as registered upon the books of the Company at 3 P. M., April 30, 1900. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.

CHEQUES will be mailed to stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
New York, April 27, 1900.

A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after May 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on April 30th, 1900.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co. of Bodie,
San Francisco, Cal., April 27th, 1900.

Dividend No. 97 of 10 cents a share is payable here and at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York, May 21st. Books close May 8th.

J. W. PEW, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF
HENRY E. CAREY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
42 New St., N. Y., May 1, 1900.

THE FIRM OF H. T. CAREY & CO. HAVING expired by limitation, the undersigned have formed a new limited partnership under the same firm name of H. T. Carey & Co., terminating April 30th, 1901.

Mr. H. T. Carey has contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as special capital to the partnership.

W. B. WALDRON,
SAMUEL F. STREIT,
General Partners.
H. T. CAREY, Special Partner.

SUCCESSFUL REFUNDING.

Saving from Recently Enacted Financial Law Exceeds $6,600,000—The New National Banks.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Representative Brosius of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, to-day made a statement, official in character and based on information carefully prepared by the Treasury Department, of the workings of the recently enacted financial law. The statement says in part:

"The refunding provisions of the law are working out an achievement in finance without a parallel in the history of the world. The statement I submit is official and shows the amount of bonds of each kind exchanged since the law went into operation, March 14, to the 1st day of May, 1900, together with the saving in interest, the premium paid, and the net saving."

The statement gives the following totals: Amount refunded, $260,020,750; saving in interest, $32,699,225; premium paid, $26,034,771; net saving, $6,664,454.

"The 'net saving' shown by this statement represents the difference between the amount of interest the Government will pay upon the bonds refunded to the date of their respective maturities and the amount of interest the Government would have been obliged to pay had not the bonds been thus refunded.

"It will be observed that the total amount of bonds exchanged is $260,020,750. The Treasurer has already made full settlement for bonds amounting to $259,051,950, and of the premiums paid and to be paid, $26,034,771, the Treasurer has already paid $25,923,732, leaving unpaid only about $110,000. Of the $260,027,050 bonds exchanged, $48,518,000 were from institutions or private persons other than National banks.

"The Secretary of the Treasury assures me that the department has been able to exchange promptly all bonds offered for that purpose; but the permanent 2 per cent. bonds are not yet ready for delivery, owing to the pressure of work in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing growing out of the demand for National bank plates and new National bank currency. Temporary bonds, however, have been issued in accordance with the plan laid down in the circulars of the department.

"The operation of legal tender redemption under the provisions of the law exhibits a highly satisfactory condition of public confidence in our Government paper and is a happy omen for the success of that branch of our monetary system in the future. The Secretary of the Treasury informs me that the amount of United States notes redeemed in gold out of the reserve fund since the new law went into operation is $5,133,289."

One of the most interesting features of Mr. Brosius's statement is a table prepared by the Treasury showing the extent to which new National banks have been organized under the new law. The total number of applications approved is 244, with a capital of $8,380,000. The total applications on file for authority to organize National banks is 508, the total applications for the conversion of old banks into National banks 382, making a total of all kinds of new bank organizations of 890.

Mr. Brosius gives from unofficial but reliable sources, a detailed estimate of $121,788,858 as the amount of currency the National banks may issue in the near future, as gathered from their expressed intention.

$263,224,750 in Bonds Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The amount of bonds exchanged to date at the Treasury for the new 2 per cent. consols is $263,224,750, of which $47,376,150 were received from individuals and institutions other than National banks.

WANT WAR TAX LAW REPEALED.

Delegation from Consolidated Stock Exchange Argues Against It.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Representatives of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York, including President Charles G. Wilson of that organization, M. E. Deaguero, C. C. Jacobus, and M. H. Wagar, were before the Ways and Means Committee today to present arguments in favor of the repeal of the War Revenue act, particularly as it applies to transactions in stocks. Representative Levy of New York, who introduced a bill making a horizontal reduction of the war revenue taxes, accompanied the party.

President Wilson said in his opening statement that the War Revenue act was esentially an emergency measure, hastily drafted to meet a pressing National need. But the emergency had passed. He pointed out the burdens especially complained of by the Consolidated Stock Exchange, the same burdens, applying to the whole section of the community engaged in the purchase and sale, public and private, of corporate stocks and the public sale of agricultural products.

The burden on this class, he said, was wholly disproportionate to those engaged in other lines of business, and was twofold—first, a license tax, which was an unnecessary discrimination against those engaged in a legitimate business, and, second, an oppressive tax upon each transaction amounting to 2 cents on each one-hundred-dollar transfer. While this seemed at first a slight burden, Mr. Wilson said the aggregate was so great as to make it a grievous impost, the clearances of the Consolidated Exchange amounting last year to $77,762,220, with sales of $176,421,135 shares. The tax upon the business done by the members of this and other Exchanges was estimated by Mr. Wilson at $5,000,000.

Mr. Deaguero spoke from the standpoint of a "room trader," saying the tax on this class with small capital was greater than the entire expenses of their families. Mr. Grosvenor suggested that those dealing in stocks were very inconsiderable in number, and also that the advocates of a reduction of the surplus could give no assurance that present prosperous conditions would continue. "But there is no doubt we are accumulating too much money in the Treasury," added Mr. Grosvenor.

Mr. Levy spoke on the danger of permitting the revenue accumulation to continue during the Summer, saying it would cause a withdrawal of money from business and a financial stringency in the Fall. He said he believed the Secretary of the Treasury wanted the revenues reduced, and had so advised the President.

Other members of the delegation were heard on the effect of the tax on special lines of business, and the hearing then closed.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 4	224,416
To date this year	50,489,509
Corresponding date last year	78,043,923

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 4	$2,378,500
To date this year	$232,913,370
Corresponding date last year	$425,154,830

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tin Plate	1	Met. Street Ry	½
Am. T. Plate pf	1	M. W. S. El., C., pf.	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	M. & St. L.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio pf	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Brunswick	1	Nat. Steel pf.	¾
Canadian Pacific	½	N. J. Central	¾
Chi. & East. Ill.	¾	North. Pac. pf.	¼
Chi., I. & L.	¾	Pacific Mail	1⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Pressed S. Car	1⅝
Col. Fuel. & Iron	½	Rep. Steel	⅝
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Ft. W. & D. C.	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Gt. North. pf.	⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	1½
Kan. & Mich.	2⅝	Texas & Pacific	½
Lake Shore	4	Un. Bag & P. pf.	1¼
Long Island	1½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Manhattan	⅞	Wabash	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	¾	Nat. Steel	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅝
Canada South.	⅝	Rio Grande West.	1
Int. Silver	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅝
Nat. Biscuit	½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., R. I. & Pac. 6s, r.	1⅞	Long. Isl. unif. 4s	5
Cleve., L. & W. 1st	1	W. 1st, Det. & C. 5s	2
Kan. & Mich. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Cons. Gas, Chi., 1st	1	Lehigh Val., N. Y. 4½s	1½
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	2½	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	1¾

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Business on the Stock Exchange was insignificant yesterday. During much of the time the ticker stood still. In the list of net changes for the day here and there appear advances and declines of a point or more—more advances than declines showing; but actual business was relatively trivial. Though Lake Shore, for example, rises 4 points, only 100 shares of stock is dealt in, and a decline in Keokuk and Des Moines of between 2 and 3 points represents merely another 100-share transaction. Pan Handle preferred and Pressed Steel Car preferred changed between 1 and 2 points each, and so did Rio Grande and Western, Rubber Trust preferred, Tin Plate, and some others—the average of such changes representing transactions of less than 200 shares apiece.

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About 30,000 shares of Sugar Trust were traded in, and it fell a point and a fraction. Next week it may be disclosed that something much more important than yet suggested has taken place. If the Arbuckles and the Doschers are not absorbed by the trust, they are at least coming into harmony. A division of territory is not improbable.

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Of general business conditions affecting the stock market, not one is depressing. No gold goes abroad to-day, and though some may be exported next week bankers are emphatic as well as unanimous in declarations that loanable funds are bound to be abundant and that interest rates tend toward still lower prices. Yesterday's total of business was less than 230,000 shares—a quarter of what recently has been a fair day's average business. Western interests are even more largely on the short side than they have been.

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It pleases Stock Exchange speculators to make many forecasts of to-day's bank statement—not one of which is entitled to respectful consideration. Most of the guesses are depressing. Yet two out of three bankers of the Clearing House say frankly that it is utterly impossible to figure in advance what the exhibit may be. And under any circumstances—just as is the case as to gold exports—the agreement of conservative authorities is that our money market is not to be disturbed.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

As was generally expected, there will be no gold exports by to-day's steamers to Europe, nor are any engagements reported thus far for the steamer to Paris on Thursday of next week. Exports next week, however, are regarded as not improbable, though by no means certain. The exchange market was a trifle firmer in the early part of the day yesterday, but in the afternoon inquiry fell off.

Call money ranged from 2 to 3 per cent., a number of loans being made to belated borrowers in the last hour at the high figure. When money brokers heard of the demand they promptly brought in a practically unlimited supply of money at 2½, only to find no demand.

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The showing to be made by the bank statement to be issued to-day was a matter of much speculation in the Street yesterday. To offset the gold exports during the week there has been a considerable gain to the banks by reason of the interior movement, but whether the money thus received will amount to more than the exports is not quite clear. Apparently, the figures will be about equal, and therefore, as in recent weeks, the change in the loan account will be watched with especial interest.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Steady buying of Missouri Pacific stock was in evidence all day yesterday, and it was said that most of the orders came from the same inside interests who have for some time been quietly absorbing the stock. The high figure for the day was 59, with the close at 58½, a net gain of ¼, on sales of 13,000 shares.

During the day a meeting of the Executive Committee of the company was held, but it was said that, other than the assignment of the duties of the Vice Presidents, only routine business was transacted.

The Street is still speculating upon the mystery in relation to the calling off of the meeting, which Russell Sage announced was scheduled for Thursday. The opinion grows stronger that important developments in the affairs of the company are pending, and that Thursday's meeting was postponed because it was thought the time was not opportune for action along the lines known to be intended. That Rockefeller interests will be admitted to the board is accepted as an established fact.

ROCK ISLAND'S EARNINGS.

Rock Island showed substantial strength yesterday upon the publication of the March earnings of the road, which were even better than had been forecasted. The surplus for the month after charges and taxes was $385,600, an increase of $105,500.

For the fiscal year ended March 31 gross earnings increased $1,882,600, and the surplus, after charges, showed a gain of $688,900, as compared with the previous year.

The earnings for the year show a full 9 per cent. on the stock.

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

Tennesee Coal and Iron was easily the feature of the steel stocks yesterday, advancing 1½ points on sales of 3,800 shares. The strength of the issue was induced by the hopeful utterances of President Baxter of the company and his assurance of continued large business, both domestic and export.

The other stocks in the group were little traded in, though in respect to Steel and Wire President Lambert's declaration that the reported reopening of the mills of the company was premature did not tend to add to public confidence in the shares.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RISE.

Pennsylvania was one of the strong features of the market yesterday, advancing at one time to 135, though in the afternoon it fell to 134, a net gain for the day of ¼ on sales of 11,000 shares. It is as yet uncertain what action will be taken by officials of the company in respect to the petition of a number of New York bankers and brokers asking that the company establish a transfer office in this city.

TRACTION STOCKS ADVANCE.

The newly organized bull pool in Manhattan was at work yesterday, and in the first hour of trading advanced the quotation sharply to 95, with the final figure at 94⅛, a net gain of ⅞ on sales of 5,300 shares.

The other traction stocks were strong in sympathy. Brooklyn Rapid Transit advancing ¼, and Metropolitan ½. Third Avenue was neglected.

GOOD BUYING IN EVIDENCE.

Yesterday was one of the dullest days on the Exchange in many weeks, less than 230,000 shares being traded in. A feature of the day was the appearance of good buying orders from a number of important banking houses and financial interests, who lately have not been in the market—orders that were regarded as peculiarly significant. Standard railway stocks were in demand.

AMERICAN LINSEED OIL.

In relation to the affairs of American Linseed Oil, President Major of the company was quoted in Wall Street yesterday as declining either to confirm or to deny the report that a corporation is being formed to purchase the capital stock of his and a British company at prices equivalent to par for the combined stock of each.

EARNINGS STILL GROW.

Earnings of the railroads of the country continue steadily to increase—a fact which calamity howlers in Wall Street will find somewhat hard to reconcile with their expressed beliefs that the prosperity of the country is threatened and its general business sadly falling off. There is, however, no mistaking the position of the railways. Earnings are increasing; the figures tell the story. Late figures, as prepared by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle for publication to-day, are as follows:

FOURTH WEEK OF APRIL.

		Increase.	Decrease.
B. & O. S. W.	$167,053	$14,479	.....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	138,547	33,351	.....
Canadian Pacific	672,000	52,000	.....
Chicago & E. Illinois	94,000	11,000	.....
Chicago Gt. Western	131,527	.....	12,155
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	977,950	102,333	.....
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel.	64,189	22,073	.....
Col., Sandusky & Hock.	25,285	12,630	.....
Denver & Rio Grande	231,700	16,200	.....
Evans. & Indianapolis	7,264	.....	1,078
Evans. & Terre Haute	36,258	1,725	.....
Hocking Valley	90,336	35,282	.....
Iowa Central	56,556	1,371	.....
Kanawha & Michigan	16,414	.....	693
Mexican National	206,581	48,065	.....
Minneapolis & St. Louis	57,794	2,124	.....
N. Y., Ont. & Western	119,278	4,985	.....
Norfolk & Western	318,726	34,937	.....
Ohio River	25,085	5,578	.....
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	21,126	587	.....
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	40,310	22,520	.....
St. Joseph & Gd. Island	25,321	.....	3,531
Toledo & Ohio Central	56,375	14,576	.....
Wabash	372,364	13,305	.....
Wheeling & Lake Erie	46,499	6,349	.....
Cleve., Canton & So.	17,129	598	.....
Wisconsin Central	129,495	4,941	.....
Total (27 roads)	$4,145,252	$461,503	$17,457
Net increase (12.00 p. c.)	.....	444,046	.....

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THIRD WEEK OF APRIL.

		Increase.	Decrease.
Previously reported, (52 roads)	$8,887,720	$895,855	$82,216
Bur., Ced. Rap. & N.	70,353	351	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio	261,162	29,525	.....
Chic. Term. Transfer	23,582	.....	1,117
C., C., C. & St. L.	305,793	26,287	.....
Peoria & Eastern	42,118	5,840	.....
Col., Sandusky & Hock.	20,881	9,484	.....
Duluth, S. Shore & A.	48,134	9,786	.....
Georgia	30,104	2,400	.....
Georgia & Alabama	24,269	3,244	.....
Kan. City, Ft. S. & M.	105,315	25,051	.....
Kan. C., Mem. & Birm.	34,927	12,889	.....
Northern Pacific	550,525	104,284	.....
Ohio River	27,676	5,382	.....
Pere Marquette	152,791	11,940	.....
Santa Fé, Pres. & P.	17,617	1,700	.....
Texas Central	6,048	2,108	.....
West N. Y. & Penn.	63,800	.....	2,100
Total (69 roads)	$8,672,786	$945,626	$85,433
Net increase (14.01 p. c.)	.....	860,193	.....

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MONTH OF APRIL.

Gross earnings, (30 roads)—$15,121,951; increase, $1,782,423; 12.94 per cent.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Discussing the condition of the iron and steel industries, Dun's Review this week notes that the reduction in prices of iron and steel and their products has gone far enough to bring out much new business. At the end of last week cut nails were reduced 45 cents per keg, and in plates and bars somewhat lower prices have been reported. Prices for sheets have not yet been named, but in pipes and tubes there is some yielding, with larger business in fence and other wire since the reduction. Not a sale of Bessemer pig is reported, the association still asking $24.00, while Eastern pig is offered at Pittsburg below $23, and local forge is lower at $20, with Eastern at $19.75. Chicago local coke has declined 50 cents, and Southern also. Eastern markets are irregular, with growing belief that an output exceeding consumption will reduce prices until the demand again expands. There are large foreign contracts for pig pending, and important sales of finished products for export have been made. So great is the stress of need in other countries that March exports of iron and steel were by far the largest ever known in any month, but still larger may be expected if too great obstinacy about prices does not prevent. It helps toward better adjustment that coke is quoted $1 per ton lower than a month ago, and anthracite coal has also declined.

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Along the same lines, Bradstreet's says that the situation is still a mixed one. No diminution of strength of pig iron is reported at such centres as Birmingham and Pittsburg, and predictions are that the ruling price for Bessemer pig will not be shaded during the last half of the year. Some cutting of pig iron prices is reported at the West, however. The report from Birmingham is a most encouraging one, due mainly to the reawakened export inquiry heretofore noted in this column. Scotch buyers are reported to have taken 25,000 tons this week, and an order for 100,000 tons for Germany, for delivery next year, is under negotiation, with the differences between buyer and seller so small that expectations favor a satisfactory outcome. In finished material less confidence is expressed. Manufacturers are reported looking for orders and prices are weakening, without, however, having the expected effect of inducing much new business. Structural material remains as strong as heretofore, favorable features being the placing of a very large order for bridge material for Canada, while domestic demand is reported exceptionally good. Billets are unquestionably lower, but it is doubtful if much business is being done at the extreme low quotations given by some authorities.

THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS.

Reports to the commercial agencies of the country telling of general business conditions are on the whole very satisfactory.

As Dun's points out, failure returns for April are especially valuable because they show that there does not exist, in the most important branches of business, the conditions which threaten disaster. They call attention to one line in which some curtailment had seemed from previous returns to be in progress, and has been hastened by extensive strikes in the building trades. In real estate speculation and building a few large failures cover over a third of all the defaulted liabilities of the month, but in no other direction does there appear any indication of unsoundness, or more than an entirely natural and safe increase of commercial credits. In trading the failures were less than in the same month of any previous year, and but for a few builders and contractors would have been in manufacturing also. In most of the large branches of manufacture and also of trade, failures were smaller than in any other year but one. The state of business has been represented to fit and used to support several hundred theories already. The simple fact is that some reaction from the abnormal excitement and expansion and rise of prices last year was necessary to continued prosperity. Its duration may therefore be expected to depend on the promptness with which production and prices adjust themselves to actual demands. Much progress in that adjustment has been made during the past week, with increased activity already resulting. Strikes

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Not much life appeared in the market for outside securities yesterday, and with the exception of two or three issues, the day's trading presented little of interest. There were some recoveries from the previous day's lowest quotations, but, on the other hand, heavy declines in one or two other stocks occurred, so that the day's record was not a very favorable one. Some prominent issues were traded in scarcely at all, and net changes were made on very few transactions. In the case of the stock that suffered most the decline was directly attributable to unfavorable rumors in regard to the company's business, but in few instances was there any news to account for movements in one direction or the other. For the time being sentiment seems to be very bearish, and stocks are sold in consequence, whether the reports concerning them be favorable or otherwise.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER preferred was active for the first time in a long while, and coincident with some activity was much weakness. The first sale of the day in this stock was at 50. From that figure, on transactions amounting to about 1,000 shares, the stock sold down to 35 and ended the day at 34½ bid. The only explanation of this heavy loss was a rumor to the effect that it was probable that the next dividend on the stock would be passed. It is only about a month since the first dividend on this issue was paid and the next quarterly dividend is not due until July 1, so that this report came much ahead of the time when the matter is to be considered by the Board of Directors of the company. What foundation for the rumor there was could not be learned, and no very definite statement of the matter was made. A representative of the company stated that there was no foundation for the report, as the company's earnings are satisfactory.

AMERICAN WOOLEN, which, within the past few days, had suffered a sharp decline, showed considerable improvement. It sold to the extent of about 1,000 shares at 16⅜ and 17, with most of the sales at the latter figure. It closed with a net gain for the day of seven-eighths of a point at 17 bid. The preferred stock was not actively traded in, and showed little or no change.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common showed a slight improvement, advancing fractionally and closing at 6⅜ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point. The preferred stock was much stronger than on Thursday, and ended the day with a net gain of 1½ points, at 26½ bid.

SEABOARD AIR LINE securities were not traded in at all, but the prices for the subscriptions and the preferred stock advanced substantially. The former closed at 122½ bid, and the preferred stock at 35 bid, a net gain of 2 points.

STORAGE POWER was again active and strong. It sold up to 17, and closed at 16⅞ bid, a net gain of 1¾ points.

OTIS ELEVATOR common was in demand, and was unusually active. About 500 shares of the stock changed hands between 30½ and 31, and it closed at 30½ bid, a small fraction below the previous day's final quotation.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅝
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¾	4
New Amsterdam	27	28½
New Amsterdam pf	49	52
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	98

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	...	27
American Agri. Chem. pf	74½	75½
American Bicycle	10	11
American Bicycle pf	39⅞	41
American Bicycle bonds	...	86
American Chicle	55	65
American Chicle pf	77	80
American Woolen	17	17¼
American Woolen pf	74½	76
Cast-Iron Pipe	5⅜	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	44⅜	45½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	10	11½
Distilling Company of America	6⅜	7
Distilling Company of America pf	26½	27½
Electric Boat	...	24
Electric Boat pf	...	45
Havana Commercial	15½	17
Havana Commercial pf	50	58
International Power	29	55
International Pump	18	19½
International Pump pf	...	66
National Enameling & Stamp	20	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf	80	84
National Grammophone	48	51
National Salt	45	46
National Salt pf	74½	76
Otis Elevator	30½	31
Otis Elevator pf	88	88½
Royal Baking Powder pf	90	91
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	75	80
Sloss-Sheffield	23	25
Sloss-Sheffield pf, ex div	67	68
Standard Oil of New Jersey	542	545
United States Flour Milling pf	...	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	...	⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	88	89
American Air Power	30	35
Arizona Lead	15¾	16¼
Asphalt Company of America	6¾	7½
British Columbia Copper	11½	12
California Copper	1½	2¾
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	106	106½
Chicago & Alton 8s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	27	32
Electric Vehicle pf	77	84
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	30
General Carriage	10½	10½
Illinois Transportation	1¾	1⅞
Mexican Copper	5	6½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	15½	16½
Mexican 6s	99	99½
New England Transportation	5½	5¾
New York Transportation	9¼	9¾
Pande Basin	7	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	20	21
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	122½	...
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84	86
Seaboard Air Line common	12½	13
Seaboard Air Line pf	35	...
Storage Power	15	16
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13½	15
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A. 2d ass. paid	5½	6½
Trust Company of America	209	214
Union Copper	7½	8
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	87	87½
United Railways of St. Louis pf	...	69½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	17¾	17⅞
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	...	60
Wheeling Lake Erie con. 4s	92	93
Western Union 4s	104¾	105¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.
†Selling cents per share. Par value, $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	208	210
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	...
Columbus Railway pf	83	...
Consolidated Traction of N. J	58	60
Consolidated Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82¼	83
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82¼	83
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	21½	22½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	206	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29½	31

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	68½	70
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	103½	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	...	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	...	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	...	33
Denver Gas 5s	69	71
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	225	325
Madison (Wis.) Gas	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18	19
New England Gas & Coke bonds	68⅝	69¾
N. Y. & H. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & H. R. Gas Co con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	35	37
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	116
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	...	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	97	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	...

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	25
Brooklyn Ferry 6s	89	90
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111½	113
Hoboken Ferry	68	69½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	...
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6½	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	35	39
Cramps' Shipyard	72	74
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	118	122
Lorillard Company pf	100	102
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	119	123
Standard Coupler	33	37
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	43	52
Union Typewriter	27	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf., ex div	110	112

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel	104	108
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Retsof	30	...
Retsof bonds	80	85
Southern Light and Traction	31	35

PHILADELPHIA BANK MERGER.

City National Absorbed by the Philadelphia National.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The City National Bank, one of the oldest and best known financial institutions in this city, has decided to merge with the Philadelphia National Bank, and beginning to-day all accounts incident to the City National Bank will be transferred to the Philadelphia National Bank.

The last statement of the City National Bank reported $400,000 capital and $504,384 surplus and profits, less expenses. Its deposits are $1,044,000, its loans $1,449,000, and the cash and reserve, $384,000.

The Philadelphia National Bank in its statement of April 26 had $1,500,000 capital, $1,592,795 surplus and net profits, $19,833,330 deposits, $300,000 circulation, $4,899,189 cash and reserves, and $15,574,775 loans and discounts.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton was dull and weak yesterday. It opened 2 to 7 points off, and closed with a net loss of 4 to 8 points. Receipts were 6,828 bales against 5,254 of a week previous, and 10,765 of a year previous. Final bid quotations were: May, 9.54; June, 9.42; July, 9.42; August, 9.23; September, 8.46; October, 8.21; November, 8.03; December, 8.02; January, 8.04; February, 8.06; March, 8.09.

Coffee was almost lifeless. It opened and closed unchanged, and the total sales were only 2,750 bags. Receipts at Rio and Santos were 6,000 bags. The world's visible supply showed only 78,000 bags decrease for the month of April. The bulls had expected a considerably larger decrease until a few days ago. Indications now are that the world's crop of coffee will not be far behind last year's total.

Wheat and corn were weak early in the day, but recovered their loss before the close, the former staple finishing especially strong. July wheat was finally quoted at 73¼c bid, and July corn at 45⅝c bid.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@60¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 60¾c; Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .40.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .20, 550 Anaconda Gold at .36, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .03, 100 Plymouth at .17, 1,000 Pharmacist at .11½, 300 Sierra Nevada at .43, 300 Small Hopes at 1.09, and 100 Standard at 4.00.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.14½	La Crosse	.14
Anaconda	.35	Leadville Con	.06
Alice	.40	Little Chief	.18
Adams Con	.18	Mexican	.27
Belcher	.10	Moulton	.25
Best & Belcher	.14	Ontario	8.00
Bruns. Con	.26	Ophir	.50
Caledonia B. H	.50	Occidental	.05
Chrysolite	.05	Plymouth	.12
Challar	.18	Phoenix G. M. Co	.08
Con. Cal. & Va	1.45	Potosi	.20
Com. T. Co. stock	.02½	Quicksilver	1.50
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02½	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Savage	.04
Daly	1.25	Sierra Nevada	.32
Deadwood Terra	.55	Standard	4.10
Eureka Con	.15	Small Hope	.80
Father De Smet	.07	Union Con	.18
Golden Fleece	.32	Victor	1.00
Gould & Curry	.17	Yellow Jacket	.15
Hale & Norcross	.28	Argentum Juanita	.20
Homestake	50.00	Isabella	1.20
Horn Silver	1.25	Mollie Gibson	.23
Iron Silver	.68	Portland	2.65

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
BALT. & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	922	922	922
4th week April	$167,053	$152,574	$188,674
Month	566,513	542,130	591,493
From July 1	6,030,751	5,790,146	...
BUFFALO, ROCH. & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	338	330
4th week April	138,547	104,996	97,510
Month	452,550	349,989	325,087
From July 1	3,940,831	3,242,520	...
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	648
4th week April	94,000	83,000	74,762
Month	361,029	337,570	290,895
From July 1	4,393,298	3,803,172	...
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
4th week April	131,627	143,782	130,605
Month	498,059	465,389	400,683
From July 1	5,495,314	4,823,655	...
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
4th week April	64,189	42,116	46,980
Month	186,988	144,434	132,230
From July 1	1,686,307	1,337,498	...
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,206	1,206	1,219
4th week April	206,581	158,126	...
Month	672,012	533,271	460,566
From July 1	3,055,134	2,461,063	1,956,190
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	508	508	366
4th week April	57,794	55,670	54,940
Month	199,187	188,947	153,779
From July 1	2,367,267	2,013,665	...
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	876	687	687
Month April	427,709	366,774	318,871
From July 1	5,054,984	3,719,128	...
NEW YORK ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	481
4th week April	119,278	114,293	93,445
Month	363,794	368,749	285,380
From July 1	4,155,099	3,554,803	...
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
4th week April	25,085	19,557	17,902
Month	100,171	83,601	76,722
From July 1	378,243	298,699	...
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	254	254	331
4th week April	21,125	26,538	21,301
Month	72,178	85,353	63,740
From Jan. 1	309,802	251,661	258,011
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
4th week April	40,375	41,709	42,970
Month	200,625	139,006	133,802
From July 1	1,903,087	1,550,020	...
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,326	2,324	2,326
4th week April	372,364	359,055	358,085
Month	1,310,883	1,139,025	1,110,004
From July 1	13,837,977	11,939,185	...
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for the quarter ended March 31—			
Gross earnings	1,206,023	885,165	835,107
Oper. expenses	698,584	596,176	550,394
Net earnings	507,439	288,989	284,743
Other income	4,229	1,886	2,703
Total income	511,668	290,875	287,446
Charges	362,416	234,815	238,098
Surplus	150,252	56,060	49,348
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC for March—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	$1,875,479	$1,635,744	...
Other income	28,066	28,586	...
Total income	1,902,445	1,663,830	1,647,644
Op. expenses	1,156,802	1,056,372	976,191
Net income	745,643	607,458	671,453
Charges	369,032	327,229	373,038
Surplus	365,611	280,229	298,415
Gross, 12 months	22,650,604	20,667,914	...
Total, 12 months	23,352,043	21,378,381	20,028,368
Net, 12 months	8,369,393	7,702,271	7,432,402
Surplus, 12 months	4,462,091	4,773,117	3,291,853
ERIE RAILROAD for the quarter ended March 31—	1900.	1899.	1897.
Gross earnings	7,605,091	6,684,352	6,547,948
Op. expenses	5,788,646	5,254,330	5,008,758
Net earnings	1,819,051	1,430,002	1,479,110
Prop. exp. to gr.	76¼	78⅝	77⅝
Other income	33,827	39,758	28,812
Total income	1,852,878	1,469,760	1,508,002
Charges	2,280,132	2,239,245	2,104,562
Deficit	427,254	769,485	596,560
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS for March—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	495,470	429,366	451,043
Op. expenses	309,551	289,538	307,856
Net earnings	185,919	139,808	144,089
Charges	119,131	116,469	122,163
Surplus	66,788	23,339	21 924
Gross, 9 months	4,395,693	3,610,415	3,923 235
Net, 9 months	1,427,362	1,127,342	1,229,441
Surplus, 9 months	347,180	80,540	170,018
NEW LONDON NORTHERN for the quarter ended March 31—	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	223,536	219,778	4,158
Op. expenses	174,432	191,016	*16,584
Net earnings	49,104	28,382	20,724
Other income	4,492	13,647	*9,155
Gross income	53,596	42,009	11,587
Charges	61,849	60,694	1,155
Deficit	8,253	18,685	*10,432
*Decrease.			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, May 4, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¼	17⅜	5,915	Am. Car & Found Co.	17	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
66	66½	1,402	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	66¼	66¾	66	66¾	+ ⅛
34⅜	35½	350	American Cotton Oil	35	35	35	35	...
27	30	40	American District Tel.	29	29	29	29	...
45⅞	46	850	American Ice Co.	46⅝	46⅝	45½	45⅞	- ⅜
12⅜	13	330	American Linseed Co.	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
56½	57	352	Am. Linseed Co. pf	56½	56⅝	56½	56⅝	+ ⅛
4	4½	110	American Malting Co.	4	4	4	4	- ⅛
37⅛	37½	1,725	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37	37¼	37	37½	+ ¼
88	88¼	530	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	88½	88½	88¼	88⅛	...
3¾	3½	10	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	4	4	4	4	...
25	25½	945	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	24⅝	25¼	24⅜	25	+ ⅛
73½	75	200	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	73	73	73	73	...
39⅞	40	5,120	Am. Steel & Wire	40	40⅝	39⅝	40	+ ⅝
77	77¼	1,935	Am. Steel & Wire pf	77½	77¾	76⅞	77	- ⅛
113⅜	113½	29,425	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115	115	113¼	113⅝	- 1⅛
112	113	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113	113	113	113	...
26⅝	27	880	American Tin Plate	27½	27¾	27	27	+1
77½	80	550	Am. Tin Plate pf	78	78¾	78	78¾	+1
103	103¼	1,848	American Tobacco	104	104¼	103¼	103½	+ ½
44⅜	45	785	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44⅝	45	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
43	44	100	Ann Arbor pf	43⅞	43½	43½	43⅞	- ⅛
26	26¼	2,300	At., T. & S. F.	26	26⅝	25⅞	26¼	+ ½
70¼	70⅝	8,100	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70½	70⅝	70½	70¾	...
82⅜	83	3,959	Baltimore & Ohio	82⅜	83½	82⅜	83	+ ⅜
⅜	½	2,955	Balt. & Ohio, rights	½	½	⅜	⅜	- ⅛
84½	84¾	1,585	Balt. & Ohio pf	83⅞	84⅝	83⅞	84½	+ ⅜
71½	73½	8,250	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73¼	74¼	73¼	73⅝	+ ¼
9	9⅜	1,150	Brunswick City	8¾	9	8¾	9	+1
55	56	200	Canada Southern	55½	55⅞	54⅞	54⅞	- ⅝
95⅛	95½	200	Canadian Pacific	95¼	95½	95¼	95¼	+ ½
29½	29⅝	1,770	Chesapeake & Ohio	29½	29⅝	29½	29½	+ ⅛
125⅞	126	4,550	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125⅝	126⅜	125⅝	126	+ ⅝
105	105½	165	Chicago & East. Ill.	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
13⅜	13¼	550	Chicago Great West.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	- ⅛
25½	26	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	25	25	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
118⅝	118½	1,240	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	119	119¼	118⅝	118⅝	...
172½	173	262	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173	173	172½	172½	...
161½	163	200	Chicago & North'w.	161½	161½	161½	161½	...
196	200	20	Chicago & Northw. pf.	196	196	196	196	...
108¼	108½	3,195	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106⅝	108⅝	106¼	108¼	+ ¼
12⅞	13	400	Chi. Term. Trans.	12⅝	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
36⅜	37½	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37	37	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
60⅜	61¼	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ⅝
27	32	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	28	28	28	28	...
140	141½	1,110	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	40	40½	40	40½	+ ½
5⅞	6	250	Colorado Southern	6	6	5⅞	6	- ⅛
41⅞	42½	77	Col. Southern 1st pf.	41⅞	42	41⅞	42	...
16½	17	67	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17¼	17¼	16½	16½	...
183½	185	65	Consolidated Gas	183¼	183¼	183¼	183¼	...
29½	30¼	2,900	Con. Tobacco Co.	30¾	30¾	30	30	- ⅛
81	81½	260	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	81¼	81¾	81¼	81½	+ ⅛
19	19⅜	300	Denver & R. G.	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
68½	69	300	Denver & R. G. pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ¼
12½	12⅞	100	Erie	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	...
38⅜	38½	785	Erie 1st pf	38¼	38½	38¼	38⅜	- ⅛
40⅜	41	3,318	Federal Steel	40⅝	41	40⅜	40⅝	...
68¾	69	175	Federal Steel pf	69	69	69	69	...
...	...	100	Ft. Worth & D. C.	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	70	70	70	70	...
50¼	50½	300	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50¼	50½	50¼	50½	...
156⅜	157½	100	Great Northern pf	157	157	157	157	+ ¾
109	110	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	109	109	109	109	...
38¼	39	100	Hocking Valley	38½	38½	38¾	38½	...
66⅜	60¾	800	Hocking Valley pf.	66½	66½	60¾	60¾	- ⅛
113¾	114¼	140	Illinois Central	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	...
23½	23¾	700	International Paper	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅝	- ⅛
64¾	65	700	Internat. Paper pf	64¾	64¾	64	64⅝	...
6¼	6¾	100	International Silver	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¼	...
17⅞	18	100	Iowa Central	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	- ⅛
15½	16	2,248	Kanawha & Michigan	15½	18	15½	17⅝	+2⅝
15	16	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	15	15	15	15	...
30	31	350	Lake Erie & West	30½	31	30	30	...
206	...	211	Lake Shore	210	210	210	210	+4
86	86¼	11,500	Long Island	85	87	82½	86½	+1½
81⅝	81⅞	2,860	Louisville & Nashville	81⅜	82¼	81⅜	81⅝	- ⅛
94	94⅜	5,805	Manhattan Elevated	93⅜	95	93½	94⅜	+ ⅛
154½	155	1,150	Met. Street Railway	155½	156¼	155	155½	- ⅜
78¼	78¾	100	Mex. Cen. Ry. Ltd., Chi., pf.	78⅜	78⅝	78⅛	78⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	13¾	100	Mexican Central	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
64	64½	452	Minn. & St. Louis	63½	64¼	63½	64¼	+1¼
94¼	95½	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜	- ⅛
25½	26½	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
35	35¼	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	35	35¼	35	35¼	+ ⅛
58⅜	58½	18,185	Missouri Pacific	58⅜	59	58¼	58½	+ ⅛
180½	190	10	Morris & Essex	180½	180½	180½	180½	...
31½	31⅝	110	Nat. Biscuit Co.	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝	- ⅛
85	86	31	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	85½	85½	85	85	...
21⅝	22¼	350	National Lead Co.	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅜
32	32¼	1,220	National Steel	32	32¼	31⅞	32	- ⅛
88¾	89	400	National Steel pf	88¾	89	88½	89	+ ⅛
49¾	49¾	700	National Tube Co.	49⅝	50	49⅝	49⅝	- ⅛
89½	89¾	1,630	National Tube Co. pf.	90	90½	89¾	89¾	+ ⅛
120	121	1,170	New Jersey Central	120	121	120	120½	+ ⅛
134⅝	134⅞	3,485	New York Central	134½	135¼	134⅜	134⅞	+ ⅛
12	12	1,000	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	12	12	12	12	...
22	22	1,180	N. Y., Ont. & West	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
37½	37½	820	Norfolk & Western	37½	37⅝	37¼	37¼	...
79½	79¾	210	Norfolk & West. pf.	79½	79¾	79½	79¾	...
14¾	15	110	North American	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	- ⅛
57⅞	58	1,700	Northern Pacific	58⅛	58⅜	57⅞	57⅞	...
75¼	75¾	1,100	Northern Pacific pf.	75⅛	76	75¼	76	+ ⅛
32⅜	32⅝	1,030	Pacific Mail	32⅛	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜	+ ⅛
134	134¼	11,430	Pennsylvania R. R.	134	135	134	134	+ ⅛
104	104⅛	2,338	People's Gas, Chicago	104⅛	104⅝	103⅞	104	+ ¼
3	3¼	310	Peo., Dec. & Evans	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	...
7	8	100	Peoria & Eastern	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	25¼	100	Pere

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Few Important Deals at Private Contract —The Day's Business in the Salesroom.

Albert E. Gibbs & Co. have sold for Samuel R. Betts, for $60,000, the eight-story building 14 Jay Street, 25 by 90; also, for Hugh Stevenson, for about $100,000, the four four-story dwellings 32 to 38 West Ninety-second Street, each 17 by 55 by 100.

Louis Lese has bought the two dwellings 232 and 234 East Thirteenth Street, on a plot 49 by 100. Mr. Lese has also bought from the Wengler estate the four-story double tenement 69 Cannon Street, 25 by 100.

Joseph L. Buttenweiser has sold to Louis Haims the recently completed six-story tenement, 126 Second Street.

Harry E. Zittel has sold for Paul Chopak to Jacob Winter the three-story dwelling 712 Lexington Avenue.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Annie Solomon the five-story double tenement 136 Norfolk Street.

Rosansky & Rappaport have sold the five-story tenement 78 Clinton Street, 33 by 70.

Thomas Farley has sold to Patrick J. Joyce, through William S. Hughes, for $6,100, the two-story brick and frame dwelling 1,243 Stebbins Avenue, 20 by 100.

Burrill Brothers of Brooklyn report the sale for Walter L. Johnson of two houses in the Dyker Heights section—one at Thirteenth Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street for $10,500, and the other at Thirteenth Avenue and Eighty-third Street for $9,500. The same firm has also sold for John J. Luke, for $16,000, the three-story brownstone front dwelling 553 Third Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

31 and 33 North Moore Street, north side, 162 feet west of Varick Street, 54 by 87 and irregular, six-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ferdinand W. Herz..... $94,875

By Samuel Goldsticker.

114 Edgecomb Avenue, east side, 66 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 17.6 by 85, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edmund Coffin..... 13,000

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

718 and 720 Prospect Avenue, northeast corner of Dawson Street, triangular plot, 65.10 by 127.8 by 106.9, two four-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to John C. Barr..... 19,000

By James L. Wells.

900 Tinton Avenue, west side, 116.6 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 18.4 by 95, three-story, two-family frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ethel H. McCormack. 5,313

By William Kennelly.

2,046 First Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 15 by 84, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Bradley & Currier Company..... 19,100

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Third Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 16; J. S. Haft of 2,390 Third Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $100.

No. 113 East Fortieth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 18.4 by 93.7; Clyde Pitch of 147 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Morris, Butler & Rodman, architects; cost, $16,000.

Marmion Avenue, southeast corner of Fairmount Place, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 23 by 20; Mary Griggs, owner; F. Jaeger of 717 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $350.

Morris Park Avenue, north side, 25 feet east of Victor Street, for a one-story frame shed, 16 by 14; John Kammer, premises, owner and architect; cost, $60.

Nos. 76 to 80 Beach Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 24.10 by 96.2; Vito Marcantonio of 355 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, owner; C. S. Baudesson of 82 Beach Avenue, architect; cost, $74,500.

Anthony Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for a one-and-a-half-story frame flat, 20 by 25; W. C. Bergen of 1,824 Washington Avenue, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $500.

Arthur Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, for four three-story frame tenements, 25 by 72.6 and 25 by 65; Joseph Tesoro, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $28,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 49.10 by 95; Niels Hansen of 1,750 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; Edward L. Angell, architect; cost, $80,000.

No. 644 Morris Avenue, for a one-story frame Summer garden, 25 by 60; Nicholas Barnet of 19 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; A. F. A. Smith, architect; cost, $150.

Alterations.

No. 2,868 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Henry L. Morris of 18 Exchange Place, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $400.

No. 26 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; L. J. Fooler of 17 East Sixty-fifth Street, owner; T. H. Randall, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 71 West Ninth Street, to rub in three-story brick dwelling; Mary T. Crawford of 3,135 Broadway, owner; T. B. Brush, architect; cost, $300.

No. 52 Harrison Street, to a four-story and basement brick lofts; F. E. Woodbury, owner; S. B. Christopher, architect; cost, $400.

West Broadway, southwest corner of Chambers Street, to a fourteen-story brick and stone office building; F. Gerken of 32 West Seventy-fifth Street, owner; Brite & Bacon, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 734 Columbus Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; J. A. Renwick of 111 Broadway, owner; H. Horenberger, architect; cost, $850.

Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 70 feet west of Broadway, to a one-story brick and stone church; the Rev. M. G. Farrell of 339 West Thirty-sixth Street, owner; J. T. Brady, builder; T. F. Houghton, architect; cost, $6,000.

Third Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; Eliza Hawthorne, premises, owner; cost, $500.

Ryer Avenue, west side, 240 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Peter Nugent of 2,295 Ryer Avenue, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 628 Eagle Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel, 25 by 75.8; N. Wielandt, owner; A. A. Schmitt, architect; cost, $200.

Broadway, northeast corner of Twenty-ninth Street, to an eight-story brick hotel; Peter Gilsey estate, owner; F. H. Kimball of 71 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 187 and 189 Pearl Street, to two four-story brick stores and factory; Jennie Rheinstrom, owner; cost, $175.

No. 206 East Fourteenth Street, to a brick dwelling; Herbert Rexer, owner; Henry Hegelman of 135 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Carroll Place, west side, 162.2 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 40; Janet McAdam, owner; George W. McAdam, Jr., architect; cost, $1,000.

NEW BUILDING COMPANY.

Andrew J. Robinson Chosen as Its General Manager.

The Andrew J. Robinson Company has been incorporated under the laws of this State to carry on a building business. The offices of the new company will be at 123 East Twenty-third Street, formerly occupied by Robinson & Wallace, and Andrew J. Robinson will be its general manager. Mr. Robinson, doing business under the firm name of Robinson & Wallace, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors about three months ago. The new company has already secured important contracts, and will enter at once upon active business.

Edward S. Clinch has been elected President of the company; Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Vice President; Frank C. Poucher, Treasurer, and Dr. James A. Bennett, Secretary. Among those interested in the concern are: Joseph Milbank, Charles T. Barney, Andrew Thompson, Stephen Keily, Stuyvesant Fish, R. H. L. Townsend, Dr. Eugene A. Hoffman, N. B. Sanborn, Clinton W. Starkey, Nelson G. Ayres, Alfred B. Maclay, Dunlevy Milbank, Henry O. Hiscox, D. H. Morris, A. H. Morris and John P. Haines.

Sprague Electric Company Mortgage.

NEWARK, N. J., May 4.—The Sprague Electric Company has filed a mortgage for $1,200,000 with the County Register in favor of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York. The mortgage is given to secure an issue of bonds to the amount named above, and guaranteed by the trust company. It covers the plant of the Sprague Company at Watsessing, and the buildings at 527 to 531 West Thirty-fourth Street and 532 to 534 West Thirty-fifth Street, New York. The personal property included in the mortgage includes 12,500 shares in the Otis Elevator stock.

The mortgage also covers all letters, patents, and applications for patents and inventions.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, May 4.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of Minerva Place, 50x100; James Love to John Huntz $1

BROADWAY, e s, 35 ft s of 125th St, 65x75; Herbert Dongan to John McSweeney 1

BRONX TERRACE, e s, n 25 ft of Lot 1,177, map of Wakefield, 25x105; David B. Jutten and another, executors, to R. B. Archer 1

CHERRY ST, 384, n w corner of Scammel St, 25x101.10x25x100.2 and gore adjoining; Lambert Suydam to Dora Scheer. 1

CHERRY ST, 384, n w corner of Scammel St, 25x101.10x25x100.2 and gore adjoining; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to Lambert Suydam 10,000

CLAY AV, w s, 250.1 ft n of 169th St, 25x82.9x25x82.11; E. B. Levy to George S. Busch and wife 100

CROTONA AV, e s, 25 ft n of 180th St, 50x102; Frederick Peck to Amelia A. Schmidt 1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 57 ft n of 168th St, 18x100; Walter W. Taylor to Mathilde Repper 1

GREENWICH ST, 4, w s; Daniel J. Lynch to Remsen Johnson 70,000

JAMES ST, w s, 19.10 ft n of New Chambers St, 35x45.1 to New Chambers St x 49x15.1; Susan E. Davis and others to LEGGETT AV, s e corner of 145th St, 100x75; Agnes Williams to John Williams 1

LENOX AV, s e corner of 112th St, 100.11 x100; George W. Ellis, referee, to Edward B. Teichman and H. Douglas Potter 57,600

LIVINGSTON PLACE, s e corner of 17th St, 53x120; Sender Jarmulowsky to Isaac Polstein and Louis Cohen 1

LOT 148, map of Arden property; John G. Pierson to Walter W. Taylor 1

MADISON AV, w s, 82 ft n of 77th St, 20.2x45; H. L. Kitson to Norman Kitson 1,000

MAIDEN LANE, 35, n s, 24.5x93.10x irregular; David F. Manning, referee, to Albert Lorsch 7,500

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 107th St, 100.11x25; James R. Torrance, referee, to William J. Nicklas 4,475

MANHATTAN ST, n w corner of 126th St, runs w 197.2 ft to Phineas St, centre line x n e 99.11 to Manhattan St x s e 175.1; John McSweeney to Herbert Dongan 1

MANHATTAN ST, n w corner of 126th St, runs w 197.2 ft to Phineas St, centre line x n e 99.11 to Manhattan St x s e 175.1; Cordlie A. Dumuhaut to John McSweeney 1

MATILDA ST, n w s, Lot 236, map of Washingtonville, 50.6x—x43.6x100; Catherine Dawson to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees 100

NORTH MOORE ST, n s, 162 ft w of Varick St, 54x87x irregular; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Emanuel Hellner and others 18,000

PEARL ST, 284 and 285, s corner of Beekman St, 40.2x62.6x irregular; William F. Havemeyer to Alonzo B. Kight. 146,500

PEARL ST, 372 to 376, e s, 56.9x94.5x irregular; Edward D. Thurston, trustee, to Solon Palmer 65,000

PEARL ST, 372 to 376, e s, 56.9x94.5x irregular; Mahlon Day to Solon Palmer.. 1

PILOT AV, s e corner of Main Road, 100 x50; the rector, &c., of Christ Church, Fellowship, to the rector, &c., of Grace Church, City Island 1

SUMMIT AV, w s, 936.7 ft s of Devoe St, 21.2x175 to Lind Av; Franklin Bien, referee, to Maria J. K. Cooke 3,000

WATTS ST, n s, 19.10 ft n of Montgomery St, 20.7x56.10x20.7x56.9; Franklin Bien, referee, to Robert I. Murray and another, trustees 7,300

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 169th St, runs n 149.3 to Brook Av, x s 449.6 to Mill Brook, x s w 80.6 x n 450.11; Alonzo E. Kight to William F. Havemeyer..... 88,000

WESTCHESTER AV, n w s, at e s of Kelly St, runs n 36.11x w 100x s 10.9x s e 78.8x n e 68; Elizabeth Anderson to Johanne Janssen 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n w s, at e s of Kelly St, runs n 36.11x w 100x s 10.9x s e 78.8x n e 68; Johanne Janssen to Elizabeth Anderson 1

WORCESTER ST, 295, and north half of 293, 36.9x100; John C. Schawe to James Martin 1

2D AV, 1,756, 25x80; Francis J. Schnugg to Alvesius Tygerland 1

3D AV, 2,332, w s, 24.10x90; Thomas E. Shields, assignee, to Charles F. Rime..... 1

2D ST, n s, 341.7 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x 121.11; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Louis Haims 100

9TH ST, 54 West, 16.8x63.11; Elizabeth A. Wilcox to French E. Chadwick..... 100

15TH ST, n s, 202.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 20x 103.3; Johanna Gunther to Rachel Weinstein 100

15TH ST, 227 East, 20x106.3; Anna L. Gardner and others to Rachel Weinstein 100

15TH ST, 235 East, 20x103.3; America Tomas and others to Rachel Weinstein. 1

25TH ST, 153 West, 25.8x98.9; Conrad Fricke to Joseph Manheimer 100

32D ST, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x98.9; Rose M. Healy, individually and as executrix, to William H. Monroe 12,500

40TH ST, s s, 262.6 ft e of 8th Av, 39.6x 98.9; John D. Karst, jr., to Alfred Van Beuren 1

44TH ST, s s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 100.5; Isidore Jackson and Abranam Stern to Yale Building Company..... 1

44TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 18x 100.5; Richard Brown to Joseph Hahn. 1

51ST ST, s s, 147 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Caroline Rullman to John D. Karst, jr. 1

51ST ST, s s, 147 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Alfred Van Buren to Caroline Rullman. 1

51ST ST, 109 West, 25x124.1x25.5x119.5; Margaret L. V. Shepard to Anson R. Flower 32,500

61ST ST, 320 East, 25.8x100.5; Otto Hillenbrand to Margaret Ford..... 19,000

69TH ST, s s, 390 ft w of West End Av, 371.6x101.8x155.7x100.5; John C. Schawe to James Martin 1

76TH ST, n s, 288 ft e of Avenue A, 50x 102.2; Mary Matzka to Felix Levy..... 1

76TH ST, n s, 288 ft e of Avenue A, 50x 102.2; Mary Matzka to Felix Levy..... 1

78TH ST, 173 West, 22.8x102.2; Eprice E. Huff to Otto Diedrich, corrected deed 1

101ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Frieda Hart to Barbara Fritz... 1

Catherine Jackson 12,500

112TH ST, n s, 265 ft e of 7th Av, 30x 100.11; John C. Schawe to James Martin 1

112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 30x 100.11; John C. Schawe to James Martin 1

115TH ST, s s, 219 ft w of 5th Av, 22x 100.11; Edward M. Burghard, referee, to Austin B. Fletcher 18,000

121ST ST, 219 and 221 West, 50x100.11; Morris Mayer to Dora Rosenstein..... 1

125TH ST, 631 and 633 East, 50x100; Felix Levy to Mary Matzka..... 1

149TH ST, 508 West, 16.8x99.11; John J. Mahony to Jessie A. Burke..... 17,000

155TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Morris Av, 25x 100; Julius Topp and others to Henry and Marie Hutmann 3,575

156TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Hattie Massaker, by guardian, to Leon W. Nathan, ¼ part..... 700

206TH ST, n s, 404.4 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 62.6x31.5x64.9x48.5; Peter V. Bussing to Charles Jackson and another..... 600

Recorded Leases.

BRISTED, Charles A., to John H. Patrick; Houston St, 188.6 ft w of Bedford St, 25x112.8x25.11x119.8, 21 years $400

CARRAD, Frederick, to William Shields; Madison Av, s w corner of 115th St, 16.11 years $1,200

HALLIGAN, John J., to Harris Hart; 125th St, 65 West, 3 years 900

KISTER, Barnet, and another to Congregation Mesilas Teshorim Anshi Astrin; Hester St, 99, 4 years 264

LIVINGSTON, ——, to Joseph N. Burke; John St, 62, 7 years 2,400

SHEEHY, Hannah, to Batista Beacchi; 44th St, 235 and 237 East, 5 years..... 2,052

WISSMANN, Helen A., to Edward Bornhoeft and another; 3d Av, 1,229, 5 years. 1,700

WYLIE, Christina, to Henry Landesman; Broome St, 344 and 346, n w corner of the Bowery, 5 years..... 6,500

ZUGNER, Philip, to Harry M. Jackson; 1st Av, 2,225 and 2,227, 2 years..... 2,100

Recorded Mortgages.

BEHR, Henry, to Behr Brothers & Co.; 11th Av, s e corner of 29th St, leasehold, secures notes..... $19,666

BURKE, Jessie A., to John J. Mahony; 508 West 149th St, 1 year..... 8,000

BUSCH, George S. and Fray L., to Ephraim B. Levy; Clay Av, w s, 239.1 ft n of 169th St, 3 years..... 3,100

CAHN, Abraham, to T. Emory Clocke, executor, &c.; Stebbins Av, s e s, 433.10 ft n e of Freeman St, 3 years 2,500

CHADWICK, French E., to Elizabeth A. Wilcox; 54 West 9th St, 1 year..... 10,000

CHADWICK, French E., to Nellie A. Crossman; 54 West 9th St, 3 years..... 5,000

CLEMENT, Joseph O., and wife to Joseph Bird, trustee, &c.; 135 and 137 Bleecker St, 3 years..... 43,250

CORDES, Hannah E., to Joseph E. Gallagher; 171st St, s s, new line, 75 ft e of Park Av, ¼ year..... 1,425

CRUMP, Josephine, to E. Walter Snyder and others, trustees; 251 West 52d St, 2 years 1,000

CRUMP, Josephine, to John B. Clark; 251 West 52d St, 2 years..... 1,000

CURNEN, James, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 33d St, n s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 14,000

DALY, Patrick H. J., to Marie E. Deacon; Jackson Av, w s, 81.6 ft n w of Home St, runs w 65.11 ft to e s of Boston Av, 1 year 12,000

FORD, Margaret, to Otto Hildenbrand; 320 East 61st St, 2 years..... 1,000

HAIMS, Louis, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 2d St, n s, 341.7 ft e of 1st Av, demand.. 6,000

HAIMS, Louis, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 2d St, n s, 341.7 ft e of 1st Av, installs 5,000

HEINE, Henrietta and Estella Heyman, to Hiram Snyder; 110th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, ¼ year..... 9,000

HEITMANN, Henry and Marie, to Julius A. Topp; Mary St, 155th St, s s, 300.3 ft e of Morris Av, 5 years..... 1,475

HINTON, William J., to the Central Trust Company; 63d St, s s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 5 years..... 14,000

HINTON, William J., to Central Trust Company; 63d St, s s, 150, 200, and 225 ft e of West End Av, 5 years, three mortgages, each..... 14,000

HOLDORFF, Charles, and wife to Maria H. Rider; 156th St, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, ½ year..... 20,000

HUGHES, Mary, to James Meehan; 67 Gansevoort St, leasehold, 3 years..... 1,000

JACKSON, Catherine, to Susan E. Davis and another, executors, &c.; James St, w s, 19.10 ft w of New Chambers St, runs n 35x w 45.1 to n e s of New Chambers St, 3 years..... 10,000

JACKSON, Charles, to Peter V. Bussing; 207th St, n s, 494.4 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 3 years..... 450

JANSSEN, Johanne, to Clara A. McNeill; Westchester Av, n w s, at w s of Kelly St, 3 year..... 2,800

JANSSEN, Johanne, to Augustus Gareiss; Westchester Av, n w corner of Kelly St, 3 years 5,500

JANSSEN, Johanne, to Caroline Gareiss; Westchester Av, n s, 30 and 49 ft w of Kelly St, 3 years, (two mortgages,) each. 3,750

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Henry F. Spencer and others, trustees; 198 7th Av, 3 years..... 32,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Henry F. Spencer and others, trustees; 196 7th Av, 3 years..... 32,000

KENNEDY, Carrie S., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; 114th St, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, due, collateral..... 86,417

KENNEDY, Carrie S., to Mary Lewis; 114th St, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 3 years 24,000

KENNEDY, Carrie S., to Mary Lewis; 114th St, s s, 145, 163.9 and 182.6 ft e of Broadway, 3 years, (three mortgages,) each 24,000

KENNEDY, Carrie S., to Henry T. Sloane; 114th St, s s, 201.3 ft e of Broadway, 3 years..... 22,000

KLINE, George C., to Lazarus Marshall; 122d St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years.. 5,000

LOWEN, Charles H., and Herbert Harde to Union Dime Savings Institution; West End Av, n w corner of 80th St, 3 years. 140,000

LYONS, Jeremiah C., to Bank for Savings; Park Av, w s, 52.2 ft n of 81st St, 3 years..... 85,000

LYONS, Jeremiah C., to Elizabeth L. Dixon; Park Av, w s, 52.2 ft n of 81st St, 1 year..... 20,000

MAHSELMER, Joseph, to Conrad Frickel; 28th St, n s, 453.4 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years 14,000

MATZKA, Mary, to Felix Levy; 631 and 633 East 137th St, ½ year..... 4,000

McCORMACK, Michael, to Nelson D. Stillwell; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 116th St, 4 months..... 10,000

MENDES, Frederic De Sola, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 80th St, s s, 330 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 17,500

MONK, George, and William Gillies to Charles Jackson; 340 West 21st St, demand 12,000

MORAN, Mary A., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 346 East 30th St, 5 years.... 11,000

MORRILL, Sarah C., to East River Savings Institution; 83d St, s s, 313 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years 15,000

MORRILL, Sarah C., to East River Savings Institution; 83d St, s s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years 15,000

MUNROE, William H., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 32d St, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 6,000

PALMER, Solon, to Union Trust Company, trustee, &c.; 372 to 376 Pearl St, 5 years..... 35,000

PEARSALL, D'Anjou, and another to Augustus Van Cortlandt; parcel of 27 acres on road leading from Village of Westchester to William's Bridge, adjoining land of Bown, Turnbull & Arnow; also 5 acres on road to William's Bridge, opposite above; also road leading from William's Bridge, adjoining land of Quimby, &c., contains 49 acres, 27 and 928-1,000 perches; also plot adjoining lands of Holzappel, Pearsall & Arnow, &c., 1 year..... 5,000

PEPPER, Mathilde, to Annie V. Taylor; Franklin Av, e s, 57 ft n of 168th St, 2 years 1,800

PIRK, Frederick, and Charles Diamond to George W. Thedford; Samuel St, n s, 198 ft e of Grove St, 3 years..... 4,000

PIRK, Frederick, and Charles Diamond to Amelia A. Schmidt; Samuel St, n s, 198 ft e of Grove St, 1 year..... 1,250

POLSTEIN, Isaac, and Louis Cohen, to Sender Jarmulowsky; Livingston Place, s e corner of 17th St, 1 year..... 35,000

POLSTEIN, Isaac, and Louis Cohen, to Sender Jarmulowsky; Livingston Place, s e corner of 17th St, 1 year..... 8,050

RAFTER, Celia M., to George H. Risley; 43 West 86th St, 5 years..... 40,000

ROGGENKAMP, August, and wife, to Amelia L. Feller and another; Vanderbilt Av, e s, 108 ft s of 175th St, 1 year. 3,000

RULLMAN, Caroline, to Alfred Van Beuren; 51st St, s s, 147 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years 32,000

SCHEER, Dora, to Lambert Suydam; 384 Cherry St, ½ year..... 2,000

SCHEER, Dora, to Lambert Suydam; 384 Cherry St, ½ year..... 20,400

SCHMIDT, Samuel, and others to New York Savings Bank; 148 to 152 West 19th St, 5 years..... 25,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Alvesius Tygerland; 518 East 6th St, leasehold, 2 years 3,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Nathan L. Ely; Park Av, w s, 125.10 ft n of 95th St, 3 years..... 10,000

SHIELDS, William, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,748 Madison Av, saloon lease, demand 2,950

SPRAGUE ELECTRIC COMPANY to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee; 35th St, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av; 34th St, n s, 325 ft w of 10th Av; also all machinery, fixtures, plant, &c., and property out of town, 10 years, 1 per cent. bonds issued..... 1,200,000

SUTRO, Theodore, to Joseph C. Latt, trustee; 320 West 102d St, 2 years.. 4,500

TEICHMAN, Edward B., and H. Douglas Potter to Germania Life Insurance Company; Lenox Av, s e corner of 112th St, 1 year..... 134,500

TEICHMAN, Edward B., and another to Simon Adler and another; Lenox Av, s e corner of 112th St, 1 year..... 10,000

TEICHMAN, Edward B., and another to Simon Adler and another; Lenox Av, s e corner of 112th St, 1 year..... 42,500

THE FIRST CONGREGATION OF THE Religion of Humanity in the City of New York to Mary H. Myer, trustee, &c.; 28 Lafayette Place, 3 years..... 50,000

VA KAY, George, to Nellie F. Sweeney; 144th St, n s, 254.5 ft e of 3d Av, 3½ years 2,500

WEINSTEIN, Rachel, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 235 to 239 East 13th St, 1 year..... 16,000

WEINSTEIN, Rachel to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 235 to 239 East 13th St, 1 year..... 35,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDERSON, E. Ellery to Milton G. Niblo 20,000

DOW, Emily S., to Joseph Weinstein..... 2,000

EHRMANN, Julius, to Jacob Scholle and others, executors, &c., assigns 3 mortgages 28,500

HAIMS, Louis, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser. Nom.

HALL, William H., to Arlington C. Hall. Nom.

HALL, Cornelia W., and another, trustees, &c., to Anna Schwietering..... Nom.

LARNED, William Z., to Anna Schwietering 4,000

LEVI, Emil S., to Baruch Stern..... 22,500

McGUFFOG, John H., to Martin Norz... Nom.

McGUFFOG, John H., to Martin Norz... Nom.

PLATT, John R., and others, trustees, to Clara Schmolze and another..... 15,000

RAGETTE, Anton, and another to Adam Happel 2,000

ROSEBEL, Josephine, to Michael Springer. 200

SMITH, Roby A., and others to C. Cecelia Luthy ..... Nom.

SMITH, Roby A., executrix, &c., to C. Cecelia Luthy 3,000

STAGG, Virginia, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 3,000

STIEFEL, Samuel, to Philadelphia Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia, Penn..... 18,000

STEVENSON, Ann M., to James Wiggins. 5,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Harriet W. Winslow, guardian, &c..... 4,500

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Thomas Morrissy..... 4,500

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Francis P. Furnald..... 100

WARNER, Henriette L., to William Schweckendieck 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,808 to 1,812; J. H. McLain Company against Frederick Baas, owner and contractor..... $667

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 150 ft n of 162d St, 50x132; Theodore A. Kienke against Herman Schmuck and Michael Montag, owners and contractors..... 2,375

EAST BROADWAY, 267 to 273; Kessler Plastering Company against Harris and Abraham Cohen, owners; Herman Walker, contractor..... 600

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 95th St, 55.8x95; Peter C. Heckler against Samuel Glass, owner and contractor; John Weiderman, contractor 450

VESEY ST, 32; Samuel I. Rochmovitz against J. Vollhart, owner; Edward E. Vollhart, contractor 22

WEBSTER AV, e s, 100 ft s of 169th St, 70x100; Rocco Lucchini and others against Adolph Wexler, owner and contractor 125

1ST AV, 2,279 and 2,281; George A. and George N. Reeber against Michael J. Naughton, owner and contractor..... 29

13TH ST, 60 East; Fritz & Pereiberg against Berlin & Cohen, owners and contractors 700

33D ST, 150 West; Nathan Lyons against Martha Hughes, owner and contractor; John McGuirk, contractor..... 21

102D ST, n w corner of Broadway, 77x 100; Traitel Brothers & Co. against Metropolitan Improvement Company, owner and contractor..... 2,617

112TH ST, 331 East; Harry Rubin against Jerry Altieri, owner; John Cooning or Cooney, contractor..... 24

112TH ST, 315 to 331 East; Raphael Schulman against John Cooning or Cooney, contractor 26

113TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 100; Frank W. Califano against Martin Bingham and George T. Arnoux, owners; Darling & Barrett, contractors.. 995

132D ST, 69 West; John Dahlmeyer against Etta and John Wolff, owners and contractors 25

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

58TH ST, 422 and 424 East; Title Guarantee and Trust Company with Simon Morris and Isaac Haft, 3 payments...$25,000

Lis Pendens.

CHRYSTIE ST, w s, 115 ft n of Stanton St, runs w 100x s 1.2½x e 100, gore; Henry A. Beiler and wife against John Ulrick and others, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorney, L. S. Goebel.

PERRY ST, n s, 213 ft e of Bleecker St, 18.6x 95; E. Ellery Anderson, as committee, &c., against George W. Green and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. C. Anderson.

32D ST, 388, 440, and 459 West; Nellie McGill against George A. McGill, individually and as executor, (partition;) attorney, J. A. Lynch.

96TH ST, 111 and 113 East; also, 10th St, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x94.10; Meyer Jarmulowsky and wife against Sender Jarmulowsky and wife, (partition;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

105TH ST, n s, 380 ft e of 2d Av, 45x100.11; Bennet J. King against Gregorio Di Lorenzo and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

116TH ST, s s, 258.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; James J. Faye against Henry G. Plumb, individually and as administrator, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

178TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x 97.7x25.6x99.3; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Mary E. Toumey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses & Morris.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.45½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.75
Cotton, middling	.09¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.35
Butter, Western creamery	.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.00
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron warrants	Nominal
Lake copper, ingot	17.00
Tin	29.67½
Exchange, lead	4.70
Spelter	4.62½
Brokers' price for lead	4.70
Brokers' price for spelter	4.62½

CHICAGO, May 4.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 60@65c; No. 2 red, 70@70¼c; No. 2 corn, 39¼c; No. 2 yellow, 39¾c; No. 2 oats, .24@24½c; No. 2 white, 26¼@27c; No. 3 white, 25¾@26½c; No. 2 rye, 53½c; good feeding barley, 36½c; fair to choice malting, 39½@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.80; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $11.05@$12.10; lard, per 100 lb, $6.75@$6.97½c; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6.60@$6.90; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6½@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.15@$7.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.25½; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $7.

COTTON.—Speculative interest in cotton was unsatisfactory and the market was a narrow one. Fluctuations for the session were confined to a range of 5@7 points, taking the more active positions; some months scarcely varied after the opening call, and a few were almost entirely neglected. It was also a small market as to volume of business. Public speculation was at no time a factor. The general tendency of local sentiment was bearish, because cables were disappointing, crop accounts better, and receipts larger than looked for. Opening easy at a decline of 2@6 points, there was a further decline of 3@5 points; but the whole course of the market was sluggish. Wall Street parties gave some support for the Summer positions, which checked the selling of later months. The unsatisfactory public cables were partially accounted for by private advices reporting active liquidation by several large operators, following a certain improved weather conditions in the cotton belt of this country. Crop accounts, while conflicting, had a bearish average; a dispatch from Fort Smith, Ark., in particular, exerted a bearish influence by reporting an increase of 25 per cent. in the acreage of that country, with daily improving conditions. The unfavorable reports (cold and soggy ground) came chiefly from parts of Texas and Georgia, these being in line with advices heretofore received from those localities. A prominent factor of weakness was the delivery of 2,500 bales on May contracts, partly returned to this port by New England operators, who were attracted by the premium on the one hand, while the reports from the cotton goods market were growing worse. The market closed quiet at a net decline of 4@8 points. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 1-16c lower on the basis of 9¾c for middling upland and 10c for middling Gulf. Sales were 45 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet at 9½c; Mobile, quiet at 9 5-16c; Savannah, quiet at 9 7-16c; Charleston, quiet at 9¾c; Wilmington, steady at 9¼c; Norfolk, steady at 9⅝c; Baltimore, nominal at 9¾c; Memphis, quiet at 9¾c; Augusta, quiet at 9⅝c. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.32	9.55	9.52	9.54@9.55
June	9.44	9.46	9.44	9.42@9.53
July	9.46	9.46	9.41	9.42@9.43
August	9.28	9.28	9.23	9.23@9.24
September	8.49	8.51	8.46	8.46@8.47
October	8.25	8.27	8.21	8.21@8.22
November	8.05	8.08	8.04	8.03@8.04
December	8.06	8.08	8.01	8.02@8.03
January	8.06	8.08	8.01	8.04@....
February	8.11	8.11	8

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES KERWAN.—Two deficiency judgments, aggregating $15,438, were docketed yesterday against Charles Kerwan, builder, in favor of the American Missionary Association, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 2,094 and 2,096 Amsterdam Avenue.

MERIDEN BRONZE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Ahearn received an attachment yesterday against the Meriden Bronze Company of Meriden, Conn., for $404, in favor of the Manhattan Railway Company, for rent of office at 32 Park Place, and a keeper was placed in charge of the office.

HIRSCH & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received an execution against Hirsch & Co., wholesale dealers in furs and skins at 139 Greene Street, for $1,262, in favor of Malvina Bourgeneau and Frank M. McMahon, for the amount due on three drafts. When the Sheriff went to make a levy he was informed that the firm had sold out Wednesday. The firm was composed of Ross and Simon Hirsch, who have carried on the business since April, 1889, and a few years ago asserted that they had a capital of $50,000.

ROBERT J. LOWENSTEIN.—Deputy Sheriff Radley received another attachment yesterday against Robert J. Lowenstein, exporter and importer at 72 Beekman Street, for $890, in favor of Norman F. Kerr. The Sheriff released 200 lawn mowers, seized in transit on the way to Europe, as they were claimed by the Diller-McGuire Manufacturing Company. Some time ago a typewriter were also released to claimants. Twenty-seven pieces found in a storage warehouse, and which were claimed by a third party, included a piano, brass bedstead, wardrobes, desks, &c. Many inquiries were made at the Sheriff's office yesterday about Mr. Lowenstein, and a rumor was current that he had sailed for Europe. Joel M. Marx, his attorney, said that the report was not true; Mr. Lowenstein was going to sail for Europe today, on the advice of the attorney, to hasten collections over there, but as the rumor was extensively circulated that Mr. Lowenstein was going to "skip," Mr. Marx had advised him to remain here, and he would do so. Mr. Marx said Mr. Lowenstein expected a remittance from Europe every day, and as soon as it was received he would divide it pro rata among the creditors, and as other remittances came from Europe they would be divided among the creditors. Mr. Marx said that Mr. Lowenstein was solvent and had good assets, chiefly in accounts. The liabilities are $35,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

PATRICK GORDON.—Patrick Gordon of 121 Liberty Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy individually and as a partner of the firm of Schweitzer & Gordon, who dissolved Feb. 10, 1898. His liabilities are $3,712 and there are no assets.

SIGMUND FODOR.—Sigmund Fodor, a barkeeper, of 62 East Seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,969 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1890, when Fodor was in jewelry business at 306 East Houston Street, and are all to Maiden Lane jewelers.

CHARLES W. LOVELL.—Charles W. Lovell, a machinery sales agent at 86 Park Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $45,331 and no assets. The debts were contracted from 1891 to 1895, when Lovell was in the bookbinding and printing business. The largest creditors are Bulkley, Duntón & Co., $19,388, and J. F. Sullivan, $13,000.

CHARLES GREENBERG & SON.—Schedules of Charles Greenberg & Son, wholesale dealers in cotton goods at 21 Worster Street, show liabilities $17,889 and nominal assets $12,633, consisting of cash $2, book accounts $4,631, and 80 shares of stock of the Joseph Oppenheimer Enterprising Company, par value $8,000, pledged as collateral for a loan of $850.

JOHN ELMORE DU BOIS.—John Elmore Du Bois of 1,123 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $31,000 and assets $002. Mr. Du Bois was interested in the Electropoise Company at 1,123 Broadway, and his assets consist of a half interest in money due the company, cash on hand, and stock, $277; a sixth interest in 600 acres of land in Washington County, Fla., $500 and a half interest in a lot at St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., $125. Mr. Du Bois was formerly President of several companies at Birmingham, Ala.

THE PRINDLE PUMP COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Prindle Pump Company of 120 Liberty Street by three following creditors: Sprague Electric Company, $690; Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company, $167; the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Company, $65. It was alleged that on April 24 the company, while insolvent, permitted the General Electric Company to obtain a preference by judgment under which the Sheriff made a levy upon property of the company valued at $1,000, which is advertised for sale next Monday.

FREDERICK W. NOBLE.—Frederick W. Noble, a horse trainer, of 554 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $28,310 and no assets. Most of the debts were contracted from 1889 to 1895 at Coxsackie, N. Y., where he was in the brick manufacturing business. The largest creditors are Jane A. Tamajo, or the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $11,500; money loaned on bond and mortgage and Mrs. Elizabeth Osignon of Monroe, N. Y., $9,381, deficiency judgment. Mr. Noble owes $725 for entrance of horses in races in 1896 at Fleetwood, Portland, Old Orchard, Me., and Saugus, Mass.

ABRAHAM SCHWARTZ.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Abraham Schwartz, Rachel Leibowitz, and Jane Marcus, as partners, under the style of Abraham Schwartz, wholesale dealers in dry goods at 266 Grand Street, with a retail store at Pensacola, Fla., and whose failure was reported in yesterday's paper by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner for the following creditors: The H. B. Claflin Company, $1,947; Tefft, Weller & Co., $259; Arnold B. Heine & Co., $219. It was alleged that the firm transferred merchandise, accounts, and receivables to the amount of $36,000 to various persons upon a pretended and alleged antecedent indebtedness. Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday, at the request of the petitioning creditors, appointed Benjamin Barker receiver of the assets of the firm, with a bond of $10,000, as it was feared that the debtors might make some disposition of the assets.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 153 failures in the United States during the week, against 182 for the previous week and 164, 240, 228, and 267 for the corresponding weeks of 1899 to 1896. The Middle States had 35, New England 36, Southern 23, Western 36, Northwestern 15, Pacific & Canada had 19, against 18 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARNOW, Thomas C., and Henry C. Mages—The City of New York	$316
AARON, Adolph—E. Hartman and another	256
ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION COMPANY—The Davis Provision Company	67
BILHOFER, Christopher—Flood & Conklin Company	82
BLAUROCK, John A.—T. Smith	544
BRAINARD, Morris F.—E. H. Eckel and another	159
BRIE, Emile H.—J. H. Seymour	211
CASEY, Thomas B.—G. Silverstein, administratrix	36
CHAPMAN, Ella F.—Isaac Stern and others	248
CONIGLIO, Salvator P., Pietro Indelli, and Henry Barliati—C. Cava	222
CORTADA, Juan—E. M. Castillo	2,689
DONGALL, William O.—G. T. Chase	107
DOUGHERTY, Lillian M.—J. S. Berger and another	70
ELBERSON, Joseph W.—D. A. Van Horne and another	125
EUPERAT, Theophile and Nellie E.—H. Batjer and others	3,075
FALK, Ansel B., and Hyman B. and Henry Stern—R. Guggenheimer	440
FELCH, Frank W.—The Housatonic National Bank	322
FORSTER, Maggie E., administratrix—United States Trust Company of New York, executors, &c.	6,731
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, STATE of Pennsylvania—John Healy and another	102
GELB, Lewis—Minnie Samuels	55
GONDIE, Mary—J. W. Moore	80
GRAHAM, Thomas—Riverside Bank	374
HAMILTON, Charlotte C.—S. V. V. Sewell	238
HENDRICKS, John A.—E. E. Nichols	107
HERTZ, Sussman—J. Fredericks	33
HOFFMAN HOUSE, NEW YORK, as trustee—Edward S. Stokes, costs	128
HUSTER, Otto—J. M. Beck	81
IRWIN, Robert J., and Ernest Kugler—S. La Wald	113
JEWELL, Charles H.—C. N. Luyster	30
KENNEDY, Timothy E.—E. T. Lindsley and another	374
KERVAN, Charles—American Missionary Association	7,719
KERVAN, Charles—American Missionary Association	7,719
KERVAN, Charles—Robert C. Watson and others, executors, &c.	800
KRAMER, Max—R. Levin	65
KURZ, Mary—Mary Stewart	464
LEYSSER, Charles, and Joseph C.—B. Leyser, costs	119
LYMAN, Russell—S. M. Milliken and others	494
LEUSTBERG, Morris—Isaac White	50
MALCOLM, William H.—P. J. Ryan	121
MANDEBERG, Max, and Meyer Polosinsky—H. B. Claflin Company	183
MARTENS, John H. C.—W. H. Lacy, Jr., and another	96
MAY, Sarah—L. J. Callanan	267
MEYER, Frederick H.—D. Stevenson Brewing Company	668
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Hynes, costs	101
MILLS, John J.—Alice Keteltas and others	485
MITCHELL, Sylvester L.—T. P. Kane	499
MONTGOMERY, Howard T., and James H. Moran, also The New York, Elmsford and White Plains Railway Company—Walker Company	1,286
PRENTICE, Henry—New York Cab Company, Limited	364
RYMAN, Addison—M. Feinberg	100
SCHREIBER, Ezekial—H. Barburger	147
SCOTT, Charles R.—J. H. Breslin and another	309
SHERMAN, Irving P.—S. F. Burns	179
SOMMER, Max—S. Sommer	203
SPETTEL, Mary J.—William Forger, individually and as executor	387
WARENDORFF, Alexander—H. J. Havnor	117
WALLACE, Wilmowm, The Doerr and Carroll Horse Company	171
ZIMM, Louis—C. R. Partridge	474

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.

PARIS—HOTEL FERRAS.
32, Rue Hamelin, (Champs-Elysées.
Close to the Exhibition.
All modern comforts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The Lookout Mountain War Museum; this fine collection of civil war relics can be bought at a low price if taken at once. Address HARDIE BROS., Lookout Mountain, Tenn.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—AUGUST BERKELMANN bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that August Berkelmann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 30th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Refcree in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 4, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH BURGER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Burger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 4th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 4, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM CAMPBELL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Campbell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 13th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 4, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—J. GORDON COSGRAY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that J. Gordon Cosgray, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 28th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 4th, 1900.

NO. 2489.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York. — In Bankruptcy. — In the matter of ACHILLE DELFORNO, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Achille Delforno of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Achille Delforno was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 4th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SUZANNE DROESHOUP, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Suzanne Droeshout, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated April 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 4, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BARNED GELLER, individually and as sole surviving partner of the firm of GELLER & GRABENSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Barned Geller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 30th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his individual and partnership debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 4th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York. — SIMON KEMPINSKY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Kempinsky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 1st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 4th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM T. HOPKINS and GEORGE M. WILCOX, individually and as composing the firm of Hotchkiss and Willcox, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that William T. Hotchkiss and George M. Willcox, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated April 26th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 4 1900.

NO. 2,495.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JUNIUS HOWE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Junius Howe of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Junius Howe was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 4th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SIGMUND KURTZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Sigmund Kurtz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 26th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 4, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIAS SAMSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Elias Samson of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Elias Samson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 4, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—NATHAN J. SCHLOSS and HENRY J. SCHLOSS, individually and as copartners in the firm of N. J. SCHLOSS & CO., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Nathan J. Schloss and Henry J. Schloss, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated April 30th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their individual and partnership debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 4th, 1900.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—RUTHVEN WHITEWRIGHT STUART, an infant, by Jehiel T. Hurd, his guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against EDWARD KING, John P. Duncan, and Walter Watson, Jr., as executors of the last will and testament of William Whitewright, deceased; Union Trust Company of New York, as trustee under the last will and testament of William Whitewright, deceased; Susan W. Duncan, Annie Stuart Leeds, Elizabeth Whitewright Leeds, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds, William Whitewright Stuart, Annie Duncan Watson, William Whitewright Watson, Mai Duncan Watson, Stuart Duncan, Susan Duncan, Elizabeth W. Dunscombe, Jeannie B. Duncan, Amy L. Duncan, and Whitewright Stuart, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 31, 1900.

EDWIN C. DUSENBURY,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 149 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the defendants Annie Stuart Leeds, Elizabeth Whitewright Leeds, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds, William Whitewright Stuart, and Whitewright Stuart:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable James Fitzgerald, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eleventh day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of April, 1900.

EDWIN C. DUSENBURY,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 149 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. ap14-1aw6w8&my26

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ISABELLA L. BEEKMAN, plaintiff, against CECILIA CASSEL, Henry R. Cassel, Cecilia Mendel, and Jacob Newman, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 21, 1900.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Cecilia Cassel and Henry R. Cassel:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1900.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh21-1aw6wS&m12

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—HENRY SCHOENEWE, plaintiff, against JOHN J. COOMBS, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, March 29th, 1900.

ABRAHAM S. WELTFISCH,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, John J. Coombs: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of Hon. John J. Freedman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in New York County, on the 27th day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, April 27th, 1900.

ABRAHAM S. WELTFISCH,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap28-1aw6wSa

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DEFOREST, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE DEFOREST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward G. Whitaker, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1900.

WILLIAM T. COLBRON,
ISABEL DEFOREST COLBRON,
Executors.
EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Attorney for Executors, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja20-1aw6m8

HOPPOCK, MARY O.—Supplemental Citation. —The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Florence Stephenson, as the next of kin of MARY O. HOPPOCK, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John K. Allen, 840 North Broad St., Elizabeth, New Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary O. Hoppock, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 26th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
my5-1aw6wS

KIP, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE KIP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1899. EVA L. KIP, Administratrix.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attys. for Administratrix.
d16-1aw6m8

KIRKLAND, ANNE P. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE P. R. KIRKLAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. BENJAMIN B. KIRKLAND, Executor. WM. CLARKE STEWART, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
n11-1aw6m8

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KLOTZ, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA KLOTZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the law office of L. S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1900. MARTIN Y. GROSSMAN, GEORGE P. GROSSMAN, Executors. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

MESTERN, MAX.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles W. Iden, Henry Iden, Jr., Heinrich Mestern, Therese Mestern, Paula Oltbauser, Hugo Mestern, Warwick Mestern, "John" Mestern, the name "John" being fictitious, real name unknown, and to all persons interested in the estate of MAX MESTERN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting. You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the fifteenth day of June, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Agnes Mestern Traber, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[Seal.] Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ap21-1aw7w8a

MICHELBACHER, ABRAHAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MICHELBACHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of M. B. & A. M. Maclay, No. 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1900.

M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Attorneys for Executors, 102 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SOLOMON MICHELBACHER, ASCHER H. MICHELBACHER, JULIA DOTTENHEIM, Executors. may6-1aw6m8a

PYLE, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PYLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of James Pyle & Sons, No. 436 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1900. JAMES T. PYLE, WILLIAM S. PYLE, CHARLES W. McALPIN, Executors. KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Executors, 54 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SCHENCK, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, No. 45 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of February, 1900. FLORENCE A. SCHENCK, ISABELLA SCHENCK, CARLIE M. SCHENCK, Executrices. SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrices. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SCHUMACHER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA SCHUMACHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of February, 1900. WILLIAM ASTHEIMER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executor, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

WORMSER, ALEXANDER J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER J. WORMSER, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 25 Broad Street, in the County of New York, on or before the 10th day of November nexe.—Dated New York the 3d day of May, 1900. ISIDOR WORMSER, Jr., LOUIS W. WORMSER, Executors. my5-1aw6mSat

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NOS. 83 AND 85 PARK PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—GERTRUDE RHINELANDER WALDO, plaintiff, against LAURA V. RHINELANDER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Park Place, distant forty-one feet seven and one-half inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Park Place with the westerly side of Greenwich Street, and running thence northerly on a line parallel or nearly so with Greenwich Street fifty-two feet eight and one-half inches, and partly through a party wall; thence running westerly and parallel or nearly so with Park Place forty feet two inches, and partly through a party wall; thence running southerly and parallel or nearly so with Greenwich Street fifty-two feet eight inches, and partly through a party wall to the northerly side of Park Place, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Park Place forty feet two and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 25th, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
JONES & McCORMICK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Defendants, John M. Bowers and another, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

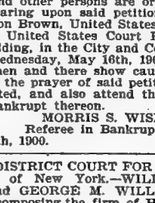

The said premises will be sold free and clear of all liers and in one parcel.

The approximate aggregate amount of liens upon said premises for taxes, assessments, and water rates is $76.59.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
ap25-2aw3wW&S&my17

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DAVID JAMES KING, BENNETT J. KING, EDWARD J. KING, Jr., and JUDAH H. SOLOMON, as only qualified executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Edward J. King, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARGARET PENDERGAST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, now Borough of Manhattan, and being bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-second Street with the easterly side of Avenue A, running thence southerly along the easterly side of Avenue A twenty-five feet and eight inches; thence easterly and parallel with the southerly side of Eighty-second Street ninety-eight feet; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly side of Avenue A twenty-five feet and eight inches to the said southerly side of Eighty-second Street; thence westerly along said southerly side of Eighty-second Street, ninety-eight feet to the corner aforesaid, the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 23rd, 1900.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, Referee.
WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MARCH GRAND JURY MINUTES MADE PUBLIC

Portions of Presentment Relating to Col. Gardiner Set Aside.

WHY CANFIELD'S ESCAPED RAID

Chief Devery Failed to Keep Promise to Supply Warrants and Men, Mr. Burr Says—Other Evidence.

Judge Foster, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, signed an order yesterday morning setting aside those portions of the presentment of the March Grand Jury relating to District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, and also granted permission to the District Attorney to file all the minutes of the March Grand Jury as a public document. This decision was made on the grounds that the minutes of the Grand Jury as the basis of the presentment attacking the District Attorney were a part of the evidence laid before him on the hearing in regard to the setting aside of portions of the presentment, and therefore a part of the public record of his court.

The document thus made public contains 357 pages of typewritten matter averaging 150 words to the page. Among the thirty witnesses examined it shows that the testimony of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Henry Burr, the Superintendent of his society; Chief of Police Devery, and Inspector of Elections John McCullagh was the most important. Capt. Thomas of the Tenderloin Precinct, who was afterward indicted by the Grand Jury, was called as a witness, and declared that he considered that he was being used as a scapegoat.

The minutes begin with the examination of Henry Burr. He presented himself at the Grand Jury room with a copy of Dr. Parkhurst's sarcastic letter to Col. Gardiner in regard to the indictment of Olga Nethersole in connection with her production of "Sapho," as well as a memorandum of instructions with a request for a delay in the proceedings from Dr. Parkhurst. He refused to turn these over to Col. Gardiner when he asked for them, and said that they were intended for the foreman of the Grand Jury.

"I asked this man to come here," the District Attorney is quoted as saying at this point; "I gave him a subpoena to come here and go through with the business properly. Instead of that, he brings a copy of an insulting letter to me asking for information and a memorandum of instructions which he places before the Grand Jury."

Col. Gardiner was then requested to withdraw by the foreman, who said that he wished to consult with Burr in private, but refused to do so.

Chief of Police Devery produced a report made by Capt. Thomas which said that the Haymarket and Tivoli were frequented by "people of doubtful character."

"Mr. Corey, the proprietor of the Haymarket," the report continued, "refuses admission to people of bad character."

"The same women are found in well-known restaurants," said Chief Devery, "who are found in these places. I have heard that there are alleged gambling houses in Capt. Thomas's precinct, but I don't know it of my own knowledge."

Dr. Parkhurst testified that he had no knowledge outside of hearsay showing omissions of performance of public duty on the part of any public officials.

"The facts of the case are," he said, "that the Police Captains are so built up in the system as to be practically powerless. I know one Captain, whom I know to be an honest man. When he first became a Captain he attracted attention by the number of raids he made. Now we never hear of him. He told me recently that he had to keep quiet."

"Why has not your society raided Canfield's?" asked a member of the Grand Jury.

"We haven't the means to seize such wealth," said Dr. Parkhurst. "On Jan. 12 Mr. Burr had an interview with Chief Devery, in which he promised to supply us with warrants and men if we wanted to raid a place. When I sent Burr back w another man to get Mr. Devery to repeat his promise before a witness he denied that he had ever made it."

When Dr. Parkhurst had left the room Burr was called in again and corroborated the latter part of his testimony.

"The co-operation we received from the District Attorney's office, too," he said, "was pretty shabby. On one occasion they told us that the witnesses in a certain case were in Europe and we found them right here in the city."

At the request of Chief Devery, Capt. Thomas was called before the Grand Jury.

"I know that they're trying to make a scapegoat of me," he said. "My report is just the same as Capt. Price's was for years. I'm new to this precinct, and so are my detectives, so that we have no knowledge of any gambling resorts. I'm doing all I can to locate them."

John McCullagh was the last witness of any importance called. He testified that he had been retired from the office of Chief of Police against his will and without any charges having been made against him. He said Commissioner Sexton had repeatedly ordered him to transfer Detective McConville from the staff of Inspector Brooks, to which he had been attached, but had refused to do so.

"I believe that my attitude in regard to transfers and gambling houses was responsible for my removal," he said. "I am satisfied that the police regulations can be enforced and that if they were enforced criminal violations would be detected instantly."

POLICE INSPECTORS NAMED.

The Police Board at the meeting held yesterday afternoon retired Inspector George H. Rhodes, who applied for retirement a few days ago, and appointed as Inspectors Acting Inspector James Kane of the Fifth District and Capt. Thomas L. Druhan of the Fulton Street Station, Brooklyn.

Inspector Kane will continue to have charge of the Fifth District, and for the present Inspector Druhan will take charge of the Eleventh District, which is in Queens Borough.

CAPT. KENNEY OUSTED.

Displeased ex-Judge Sutherland by Enforcing Law at Coney Island.

Capt. James Kenney was yesterday transferred from the command of the Coney Island Police Station to that of the Brooklyn Bridge Station. For a year and a half he has been in charge of the Coney Island Station.

Capt. Kenney, through his strict enforcement of the excise law last Summer, incurred the enmity of ex-Judge Sutherland, who conducts a saloon on the Coney Island Bowery. Sutherland was one of John Y. McKane's lieutenants, and was convicted with him of election frauds, for which he served a two years' sentence in Sing Sing and one year in the Kings County Penitentiary. Although not a citizen, Sutherland aspires to be the Democratic "boss" of Coney Island. William A. Doyle, Councilman from the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn, is the real "boss" there, but Sutherland rules under him. Doyle relies on Sutherland to control the voters of Coney Island.

Sutherland last Summer complained that Kenney was interfering with him by arresting many of his lieutenants, who were caught violating the excise and election laws. He vowed then, it is asserted, that Kenney should go. A few days ago Sutherland was boasting that he had brought about the transfer of Kenney, and he is said to have stated that it would take place on Wednesday last. When that day came and the Captain was not removed, Sutherland was reminded of his statement. He then declared that Capt. Kenney would certainly go on Friday and held a conference with Councilman Doyle relative to the matter.

Sutherland's predictions came true yesterday, and Capt. Kenney, who had made, as Coney Island residents declared, an exceptionally enviable record in his administration of affairs there, was transferred.

Brooklyn Captains Transferred.

Chief Devery yesterday announced the following transfers of Captains in the Borough of Brooklyn: Capt. John Eason, from Brooklyn Bridge to Flushing Avenue Station; Capt. Samuel Hardy, from Flushing Avenue to Coney Island Station; Sergt. John O'Mara is made Acting Captain of the Fulton Street Station, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Capt. Druhan, and Sergt. Costello of the Fourth Avenue Station and Sergt. Graham of the Fifth Avenue Station change places.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

Royal Baking Powder may cost a little more per can, but it insures perfect, wholesome food. It goes further in leavening and never spoils the food.

The difference of cost between a good and a poor baking powder would not amount for a family's supply to one dollar a year. The poor powder would cost many times this in doctors' bills.

Royal Baking Power used always in making the biscuit and cake saves both health and money.

You cannot, if you value good health, afford to use cheap, low-grade, alum baking powders. They are apt to spoil the food; they do endanger the health. All physicians will tell you that alum in food is deleterious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

WAS NOT MAGGIE BRUCE.

Mystery of the Alleged Crime Unsolved —Mrs. Hassel Captured.

Coroner Bausch will continue the inquest regarding the death of the woman who was at first identified as Maggie Bruce this morning at 10 o'clock. He said yesterday that he would call three or four witnesses. Among them will be Dr. Gengenbache of 319 East Thirteenth Street, the undertaker who buried the body, and as many others as he can find. One other will be a boarder in the house of Mrs. Rachel Hassel at 151 East Eighty-sixth Street, the nurse in the case. Mrs. Lena Kersten of 154 East Eighty-sixth Street will be another witness if she can be found.

Assistant District Attorney Blumenthal last evening secured a confession from the man who had aided Mrs. Hassel to escape and located the latter at Montclair, N. J. A warrant was secured and Detective Richard Finn of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station was sent at once for the woman.

Mrs. Hassel arrived at the station shortly before 9 o'clock, and was closeted with Mr. Blumenthal for some time. At the conclusion of the conference the woman was taken to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, where there is a matron.

Early this morning Mr. Blumenthal asserted positively that the dead woman was not Maggie Bruce. When asked who the woman was, the Assistant District Attorney replied that he did not know. He, also, said that he knew where the Bruce woman was, and that he could secure her as a witness, if necessary, at any time.

PAINTER KILLED BY FALL.

Adolph Engelkreitz, twenty-three years old, a painter, who lived with his wife at 225 Delancey Street, was killed yesterday afternoon by falling from a swinging scaffold on the fifth floor of the building at 77 and 79 Willet Street.

SANDON DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Not a Dozen Houses Left in the British Columbian Settlement.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 4.—The town of Sandon in the heart of the Slocan silver lead mining district, was destroyed by fire to-day. It was one of the most flourishing mining centres of British Columbia.

All the business part of the place has been reduced to ashes and not a dozen houses remain standing in the residential district. The residents, who are left without food or shelter, have appealed for relief to other towns of the province. The wires from Sandon have been down all day, but telegraphic communication will be resumed to-night.

The loss will exceed $250,000. Among the buildings burned are the Harris Block, Echo Hotel, Goodenough Hotel, Atherton Block, Bank of British Columbia, two churches, and eighty dwellings.

Sandon was peculiarly situated in a gulch at the base of mountains, which completely encircled the town. So narrow was the basin which constituted the townsite that only one long, narrow street could be laid out, and when the fire started it was a foregone conclusion that the entire town would be destroyed. The mines have just started up again after a nine months' strike, and the residents were anticipating good business after the long period of inactivity and hard times.

CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Of 875 Regular Populist Delegates 700 Are Middle of the Roaders.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—The leaders of the middle-of-the-roaders here are jubilant over the prospects of the Populist National Convention, which meets in this city next Wednesday. Secretary J. A. Parker said:

"Up to this time the regular party organization in States having 700 delegates out of a total of 875 have instructed delegations for Cincinnati, and in nearly all the other States the independent organizations are receiving general support from Populists.

"Aside from a very few Northwestern States, including Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Montana, and Idaho, there will be no regular delegations at Sioux Falls. They will have less than 300 regularly elected delegates out of a total of 975."

Secretary Parker thinks that the nomination at Cincinnati will lie between Wharton Barker, Eugene V. Debs, and a Southern candidate, possibly Judge Kearby of Texas, Frank Burkitt of Mississippi, or ex-Congressman Howard of Alabama.

Robbed of $1,600 on the Street.

BUFFALO, May 4.—William Hibbard, eighty years old, a prominent citizen, was robbed of $1,600 on Washington Street this afternoon. He had just withdrawn the money from the bank and stepped out on the street, when he was accosted by a young man, who said he was a clerk from the bank and wanted to rectify an error. When Mr. Hibbard took the book from his pocket the man snatched it from him and escaped down a side street. No arrest has been made.

Pulmonary Consumption is a dread disease; but most of those who think they have it, really suffer from Bronchitis; and Bronchitis Jayne's Expectorant will cure.—Adv.

TENEMENT BOARD'S TOUR

East Side Houses Between Grand and Houston Streets Visited.

Many Violations of Building and Health Laws Noted—Wooden Rafters and Dark Rooms and Hallways.

The Tenement House Commission made another inspection tour yesterday afternoon, visiting a number of buildings on the East Side, between Grand and Houston Streets, and discovering many violations of building and health laws.

Eight members of the commission, Messrs. De Forest, Reynolds, O'Brien, Bonner, Eidlitz, Tierney, Almirall and Stokes, accompanied by Secretary Veiller, started from the University Settlement Building, Rivington and Eldridge Streets, shortly after half past three o'clock. Right next to the Settlement on Eldridge Street they discovered in a double five-story tenement, in course of erection, that the rafters in the cellar were of wood instead of iron, as the law requires. One of the commission said the Department of Buildings' Inspector could not have done his duty or this violation of the law would not have been allowed to exist.

From there the party crossed to 179 Eldridge Street, a five-story brick front and rear tenement. The rear building extends to the end of the lot. Close against it is the rear of another building. There are four rooms on either side of each floor. Entering one of the bed rooms on the second floor the members of the commission found that the only light entering it was from a window which opened on a dark narrow shaft. The tenant said that for two rooms he paid $6 rent a month. Between his bedroom and the room in the abutting building there was only a fourteen-inch wall. This, Secretary Veiller said, was a violation of law, and for it the building could be condemned.

The next building inspected was 169 Eldridge Street, another front and rear brick tenement four stories high. Commissioner Tierney pointed out that on both sides, north and south, other buildings were built right up to the end of each lot, so that there was not the open space really needed. He said he favored a recommendation, compelling every owner to allow such space in constructing his building. The fire escapes on this rear tenement were found to be littered up and to have wooden bottoms in violation of the law.

At 144 Forsyth Street the commission found a long dark hallway with a winding staircase. The building is four stories high and is inhabited by 120 persons. In violation of the law no light is kept burning in the hallway. Tenants have to grope along it and stumble as best they may up the staircase. For three rooms in the rear, with the bedroom wall close to the wall of the abutting building, the rent is $13 a month. No. 104 Forsyth Street, a five-story brick tenement, was found in not much better condition, and 110 Chrystie Street, built in 1888, was also found faulty in many respects.

The Commissioners found that 146 Forsyth Street, a five-story brick tenement, is occupied by twenty-two families. The choicest rooms are on the north side, rear. The windows open out on a yard, and there is a fair amount of light and ventilation. The rent for three of these rooms is $13.50 a month. On the other side of the hall, however, the rooms are so dark, even in the middle of the day, that the gas has to be kept lighted. The rent for three such rooms is $12 a month.

On returning to the University Settlement Building, the Commissioners discussed what they had seen, and decided to leave to a committee of two the selection of the next day's tour, which will possibly be next week, among the model tenements up town.

In speaking of yesterday's tour, Secretary Veiller said:

"The most important discovery we made was the flagrant violation of the building law in the double tenement going up next to the settlement. The second most important discovery were the dark halls, and the halls which do not extend from the front to the rear of the buildings, as the law says they should. There are very many such buildings. Every one is violating the laws of either the Health or the Building Department."

City's Share of Excise Funds.

Controller Coler yesterday received from Deputy Excise Commissioner Hilliard a check for $3,101,015.34, this representing the city's share of the excise funds collected in the Greater New York. Under the Raines law, the city receives two-thirds and the State one-third of the moneys collected under it.

Died in an Elevated Station.

Edward A. Murray, thirty-nine years old, of 313 West Fifty-fourth Street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in the downtown station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad, at Fiftieth Street. Heart disease is believed to have been the cause of death. Murray was a City Marshal attached to the civil court of Justice Thomas E. Murray, in West Fifty-fourth Street. He became ill after boarding a train at Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue. As the train neared Fiftieth Street he fainted. Emanuel Hart and John McManus, two friends who were with him, assisted by the trainmen, carried him to the station and a call for an ambulance was sent, but before it arrived he was dead.

Dinner to William F. King.

A complimentary dinner will be given to William F. King at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of May 25 by his fellow-members of the Merchants' Club. The compliment is in recognition of the public services of Mr. King as President of the Merchants' Association.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

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NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

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Suits to please the expensive taste or the economical.

Our $25 to $35 Business Suits, cut from the newest fabrics and shaped after Fashion's latest forms, will hardly be bettered by the best tailors at twice the figures.

Others, too, as low as $15—and all good.

Men's Raglans, $22 to $38.

Smart dress for Little Gentlemen.

Here's a new overcoat; made with a yoke encircling the coat just below the shoulder-blades.

Gray cloth, light weight, baggy, breezy.

It is and it isn't *new*, for England has been cutting them many months; New York's best tailors have made a scattering few for their best-dressed customers.

But we're the first to offer them ready to wear; just a few—you mightn't like them.

If you don't, all the other good kinds of overcoats are here.

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COLLARS AND CUFFS TRADE C&W MARK THE BEST MADE

Misses' Suits.
3d Floor.

Jackets,—Eton models with new Medicis collar,—or collarless "Mess" Coats,—made of tucked, black Taffetas Silk.
Lined with white Silk.
Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.
$10.00 each.

Homespun and Serge Suits, various Eton design Coats.
Blue, grey, tan and Oxford.
Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.
$10.00 each.

Homespun Suits,—tan or light and dark grey,—with collarless Eton Coats.
Lined throughout with Silk,—edged and trimmed with wide bands of finely stitched satin.
$25.00.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

Belts.

1500 white Calf Kid, turned in, or stitched "shaped back" Belts,—covered or nickel buckles,
50 cents each;
Value $1.00.

500 black Seal, tan Morocco and white Calf Belts, with sterling silver buckles,
75 cents each;
Value $1.50.

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Spring's latest and best are ready for you here—clothes, furnishings, hats, shoes—in great variety.

Suits { Of striped patterns, $12 to $30. Of plaid patterns, $12 to $26. Of striped flannels, $12, $18, $20. Of blue or black serges, $12 to $22.

Underwear. Imported, natural wool, $1.15 a garment. Town-made balbriggan, $1 a garment.

Hats. Our own make of Derbys and Alpines, $2 & $3; new colors—new shapes.

Shoes. Monarch "pats," $3.50.

Stores open this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

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"Among all the instruments of the renowned makers, here and abroad, I to-day prefer the Weber because of its sympathetic tone-quality."
April 5, 1900. EMMA CALVE.

"Its exquisite tone has been a source of great delight."
CLEMENTINE DE VERE.
April 7, 1900.

"Perfect for accompanying the voice." ERNST VAN DYCK.
March 22, 1900.

"Congratulating you upon the incontestable superiority of your magnificent pianos." ALVAREZ.
Feb. 7, 1900.

"The quality and tone of your beautiful instruments have been entirely satisfactory to me."
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When vitality and nerve force have become impaired by illness its value is wonderful. Induces refreshing sleep.
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100,000 IN USE IN EUROPEAN HOTELS AND FAMILIES.
LEWIS & CONGER, Sole Agents, 130 AND 132 WEST 42D ST.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

Misses' and Children's WHITE DRESSES.

Having paid special attention to these dainty frocks for Confirmations Commencements, May Walks and general wear, we offer as result a most attractive assortment in the following desirable fabrics:—Organdie, Swiss, Silk, Point d'Esprit, Pique, Lawn and India Linen; made in various becoming styles, with trimmings of Lace, Embroidery and Insertings in combination with tucks, cordings, beadings and hand stitchings; Waists in Sailor, Eton, Guimpe or High Neck effects; skirts plain and trimmed;—in all ages from four to eighteen years—prices $1.98 to $24.98.

For To-day, Saturday,
These Four Special Offerings:

Fine India Lawn Dresses—guimpe and high neck styles—full lace or emb'y trim'd ruffles on waist and skirt—6 to 14 yrs..... 1.98

Fine India Lawn Dresses—low neck and short sleeves—with fine openwork emb'd ruffle and insertings; also high neck and long sleeves—solid yoke and deep triangular front piece of fine openwork emb'y—all skirts are trim'd with insertings—6 to 14 years..... 2.49

Sheer Lawn Dresses—blouse effects—full tucked yoke—insertings and shoulder ruffle of fine lace or emb'y—trim'd sleeves—extra full skirt—eight inch hem—6 to 14 years..... 2.98

Fine Organdie Dresses—full tucked yoke with ribbon run insertings or extra deep ruffles of handsome emb'y;—others with lace insertings, ruffles and tucks—plain, tucked or ruffled skirts—6 to 14 years..... 3.98

In Boys' Clothing Dept.
Eleven Special Saturday Attractions.

Juvenile Suits—3 to 10 yrs. Vestee Suits of All Wool Navy Blue Cheviot Serge, Cheviot Mixtures and Tan Coverts—soutache trim or combination effects—some with rolled lapels; also All Wool Sailor Suits—Red, Navy and Brown Shields—inlaid collar 2.98

Boys' Double Breast Suits Navy Blue Serge, Wide Wale Worsted and Black Clay Diagonal, also fine Cassimere and Cheviot Tweeds—light Grey, Tan and Brown Checks, stripes and mixtures—7 to 16 years 3.98

Boys' Three-piece Suits All Wool Cheviots—Grey and Tan stripes, checks and mixtures—cut-away coats—double breasted vests—splendid fitting—10 to 17 years..... 3.98

Boys' Top Coats—3 to 16 yrs. Tan Twill Covert and Grey Twill Oxfords—wide facings—velvet or cloth collars—perfect in fit and style—regular price 4.98..... 2.98

Boys' Laundered Shirts Fancy Striped Percale and Cheviot—with separate cuffs—best styles..... .29

Boys' Shirt Waists Fancy Percale "Mother's Friend"—laundered—regular price .79..... .49

Boys' Knee Pants—4 to 16 yrs. Fine All Wool Cheviots and Cassimeres—made from Tailors' remnants—value 1.00..... .49

Boys' Long Trousers—14 to 19 yrs. All Wool Grey and Tan stripes, checks and mixtures..... 1.49

Boys' Derbies Black, Brown and Maple, the latest shapes—excellent value ..... .98

Children's Straw Sailors wide brim—combination colors—all new—value fifty cents..... .29

Boys' Jersey Sweaters wide fancy stripes—all sizes..... .49

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DINING-ROOM NOVELTIES.

Perhaps the dining room is "the bit spot you had forgot"—we have not. Sombre oaken pieces; Welsh Dressers—typical of those still used in Wales—and Chippendale Dressers—Dutch sideboards with delft tiles inserted; Chippendale with their spindly legs and Sheraton with its fine inlays; and of course our special pride are our Colonials. What more appropriate for American country homes of to-day. Each not only tells of some noble tradition and boasts of famous ancestry, but serves its purpose splendidly, as you

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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. Empire Company's Greatest Triumph, LORD AND LADY ALGY.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. James K. Hackett Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EVGS. 8. MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. LAST TWO WEEKS. Evgs. 8 o'clock. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2 o'clock. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. DOLAN & LENHARR "LA FAFALLA." Geo. Neville & Co., Billy Van, Moving Pictures, &c.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf 15c., 25c., 50c. Smith & Campbell, Henri French, Wilmer-Vincent Co. Farnum & Seymour, Geo. C. Davis, Moving Pict., &c.

Proctor's 5th Ave.—Grand Opening May 7. Mr. T. Q. Seabrooke, Mr. Eric Hope, Cissie Loftus 40 OTHER VAUDEVILLE STARS. CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE—Noon to 11 P.M.

DALY'S B'way & 30.....at 8:15 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15. THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO. 37TH WEEK HERE OF A RUNAWAY GIRL With JAMES T. POWERS and 65 others.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. .....BORDERSIDE..... A New 3-Act Play...With VIRGINIA CALHOUN

WALDORF-ASTORIA THEATRE Commencing Monday Eve., May 7th. THE STROLLER in the new romantic opera, 'PHYLLIS,' A Romance of Old Virginia. Seats now on sale at Tyson's.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. "An Hilariously Humorous Hit." A NIGHT IN VENICE Evgs., 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day. 1,100 seats, 25c. Next Week—Grand Opera in English—Lohengrin.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. MARSHALL P. WILDER, BERT COOTE & CO., Cressy & Dayne, Moullere Sisters, Phil Ott & 3 Rosebuds, Blocksom & Burns. BIOGRAPH.

MANHATTAN. The Great $50,000 Melodrama, 33d & B'way. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day. WOMAN AND WINE

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Bway. & 30th. Last Mat. To-day. LAST NIGHT of WHIRL-I-GIG and the latest laughing success, SAPOLIO

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. LAST TIME. TWICE DAILY—2 and 8:15 P. M. BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST AND ROUGH RIDERS. THE ONLY Exhibition of the kind in the wide world. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50, & $2. Boxes, $12.

PRINTING SHOW "From the Writer to the Reader." Typesetting machines, plate making, newspaper printing presses, bookbinding—all in operation. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, 2 to 11 P.M. ADMISSION 25c. CHILDREN 15c.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Matinée To-day at 2. OLGA—IN—NETHERSOLE | SAPHO SPECIAL MAT. WED., MAY 9.

5th Ave JOSEPH JEFFERSON. LAST WEEK. Mat. To-day, Rip Van Winkle. To-night, Cricket on the Hearth & Lend Me 5 Shillings

THE DEWEY East 14th St. Matinee To-Day. BON TON BURLESQUERS. The Midway Dancers. Oriental Ballet.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS. SOUVENIRS Tuesday Eve. WAY DOWN EAST Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. to-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'WAY. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. LAST 2 WEEKS. MAT. TO-DAY AT 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS BEN-HUR

KNICKERBOCKER. Ev. 8:15. Mat. to-day, 2:15 BOSTONIANS IN VICEROY. THE Next Week—"ROBIN HOOD." Week May 14—"THE SERENADE."

EDEN MUSEE Open 10:30 A.M. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups CINEMATOGRAPH. To-night, 8:30, the Musical Play TALLY-HO!

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. POSITIVELY LAST 2 WEEKS. As Played 200 Nights at Daly's Theatre. THE GREAT RUBY

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BARGAIN MAT. WED. All seats 50c. QUO VADIS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. A YOUNG WIFE. Mat. To-day. Nxt wk—Blanche Walsh & Melbourne MacDowell.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—THE AMAZONS.

Herald Sq. Thea. QUO VADIS LAST MAT. LAST NIGHT.

Costly Souv'rs! Tues., May 8—Mat. To-day CASINO! The Casino Girl!

HARLEM Op. House 8:15 [Mr. Chauncey Olcott] in A Romance of Athlone. Sat. Mat. Nxt Wk—JULIA MARLOWE in Barbara Frietchie

BASEBALL, MANHATTAN FIELD.—COLUMBIA vs. Yale, 3 P. M. to-day. Admission 50c.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
1st Day, Saturday, May 5th.
The Juvenile, the Metropolitan Handicap, the Maiden Steeplechase Handicap, and three other races.
MUSIC BY LANDER.
Take 2d av. "L" to Willis av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1900.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

The new edition of The American Statesmen series published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. is to have a feature which will have the effect of turning these volumes into a history of the United States in the light of the lives of their statesmen. A volume will be added which will contain a complete index of the events recorded in the biographies, thus inviting consideration of all the great questions of the day in chronological order and as influenced by the statesmen whose biographies make up the series. The index will be topical, as, for example, under the heading, "Attitude of United States Toward Cuba and the West Indies," will be found no less than fifteen references to that question.

Henry K. Webster, who it may be remembered collaborated with Samuel T. Merwin in "The Short-Line War," is about to present a novel of Chicago financial life through The Macmillan Company. It will be called "The Banker and the Bear," being the story of a "corner in lard." The banker and bear are chums, but the former furnishes cash to help a bull. Thus the bear has to ruin his chum in order to get at the bull. Interwoven with this financial theme there is said to be a very pretty love story, the scenes of which are laid in Chicago society.

Longmans, Green & Co. are about to publish an important monograph concerning an old English estate, entitled "Swallowfield and Its Owners." Lady Russell, the mother of Sir George A. C. Russell, the present owner of Swallowfield, in Berkshire, is the author of the monograph. Swallowfield was in the hands of the Crown at an early date, and its history is connected with the palaces of certain Kings and Queens. The park was a famous breeding ground for Edward III.'s horses. Its tenants include the family of St. John, Beauchamp, Arundel, and Despencer. Among the old descriptions of the place is one by John Evelyn, who planted some trees there. Horace Walpole visited Swallowfield and Lord Chatham spent his holidays there from Eton.

Admirers of John Ruskin in this country will be glad to hear that W. G. Collingwood's "Life and Work of John Ruskin" has now been reissued in London in one volume under the title of "The Life of John Ruskin," and will shortly be presented in this country. Many new biographical details and a number of letters hitherto unprinted have been added. In the final chapter Mr. Collingwood gives the story of Ruskin's last days at Brantwood.

"Dr. Dale" is the title of a novel by Marion Harland written in collaboration with Albert Payson Terhune, which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish toward the end of the Summer. The scene is laid in the oil lands of Western Pennsylvania, a district so far quite overlooked by the American novelist. The time of the story is in the early period of the mighty boom in real estate which followed the sinking of the first petroleum wells and the yield of thousands of barrels per day.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation a translation of Peter Rosegger's "The Forest Schoolmaster." The scene is laid in different parts of Germany; it is the story of a young man who, about to commit suicide, is sent away into a curiously primitive community which he instructs. The people there are almost savages, who, under his tuition, finally come to have a knowledge of civilized ways and certain intellectual ambitions. The descriptions of the community are said to be something quite new in literature. The translator is Miss Frances Skinner.

An important volume of essays on rational religious subjects will be presented by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. next week under the title of "The Light of Day." The author is Mr. John Burroughs. There will be two editions of the work, one uniform with the Riverside edition of the author's books, and one in cheaper form. The range of Mr. Burroughs's interest in science is so wide that it includes theology in so far as it may be called a science. The forthcoming volume is to be entirely considerate and reverent, but will be plain spoken in regard to many commonly held fallacies of superstition in religion and theology.

"The Trust Problem," by Jeremiah Whipple Jenks, Professor of Political Science in Columbia University, is being put through the press of McClure, Phillips & Co. The book is intended to be a brief compendium of industrial conditions based upon the revelations made in this city at the recent conference on trusts. For twelve years the author has personally investigated the subject and has carefully examined large corporations through contact with officers and with workmen, their opponents, dealers in their goods, and from such printed statistical data as has seemed on the whole to be trustworthy.

A new and authorized edition of Beatrice Harraden's "Ships That Pass in the Night" bound together with "In Varying Moods" will shortly be presented by Dodd, Mead & Co., this house having acquired from G. P. Putnam's Sons the plates of the only authorized editions of these books. The forthcoming publication will appear in particularly attractive form as to binding and letter press, and will possess withal some fine illustrations.

Francis A. Adams has written a new book for the Independent Publishing Company of Philadelphia, which, although a piece of fiction, bears a certain serious relationship to one of the most discussed political questions of the day. It will be published next week and will bear the title of "The Transgressors: A Story of a Great Sin." The author deals in a graphic manner with the trust problem, "The Transgressors" being the organizers and responsible heads of such trusts as have brought upon themselves general condemnation by crushing out individual enterprise and monopolising public privileges. The hero of the tale is an eloquent young lawyer formerly retained by one of the trusts.

How much of a poet Michelangelo Buonarroti was and what meaning his poetry has for readers of to-day may be judged from the fact that an edition of his "Sonnets and Madrigals," translated into English verse by William Wells Newell and published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., has gone through one edition within a week after publication. The translations are presented on pages opposite the Italian originals and

McMASTER'S FIFTH VOLUME.

The Period from 1821 to 1830 Dealt With.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

George H. Warner.

Associate Editor of "The Library of the World's Best Literature."

John Bach McMaster needs no introduction, but only a greeting, when he gives us a fresh volume of his "History of the People of the United States." The reading public accepted his work at the outset as a part of that worthy historical work that Americans are notably giving to the world of letters, and accepted it also for its thoroughness and its sympathy with American affairs.

The appearance of this fifth volume is an event in American literature second to none in importance this season, and will be eagerly welcomed both for itself as a work of literature and because it covers a period in our history especially instructive at this moment, when our affairs are in a sense history repeating itself in that our foreign relations are uppermost in every mind.

The period covered in the fifth volume, comprised in the thirteen chapters, XL. to LIII. of the whole work, is from March 4, 1821, the second inauguration of Monroe, down to the inauguration of Jackson, March 4, 1829. It relates the scramble for office under the new doctrine of Spoils for the Victor, which debased American political life for a half century. The description McMaster gives of the disorderly mob that looted the decencies of the White House after the inauguration of Jackson and scrambled for cakes and punch is equaled by no passage in literature since the Widow Bedott Papers described the donation party to Elder Scrantum and the appearance of the parsonage the next morning. The elder resigned that day, stating to his flock that it was not on account of the meagreness of his salary, but that one more donation party would ruin him.

Jackson did not resign, but his career as President and its consequences must be looked for in the subsequent volumes. This volume ends at the opening of his term and the beginning of the talk about the purchase of Texas. The hunger for office at Jackson's installation had been intensified by the struggle for the Presidency on the re-election of Adams in 1824, Jackson being defeated through Clay, it was claimed, by a coalition involving a promise to Clay of the office of Secretary of State in case Adams succeeded. The Clay-Jackson feud lasted a long time, and had disastrous effects upon both parties. But we must not read this volume backward.

A glance at the table of contents will show the reader what is before him, and a reading of the ten pages of sub-titles will show what a multitude of topics are embraced in the five hundred pages. The thirteen chapter headings are as follows: 1, Texas, Oregon, and the Slave Trade. 2. Growth of the Monroe Doctrine. 3. Breaking Up of the Republican Party. 4. Socialistic and Labor Reforms. 5. State of the Country from 1825 to 1829—Economic Conditions, (under which there are a hundred sub-titles.) 6. The Industrial Revolution. 7. Early Literature. 8. British Criticism of the United States. 9. The Common School in the First Half Century—the Rise of the School. 10. Political Ideas of the First Half Century—Political Ideals. 11. South American Republics. 12. The People in Control—the Defeat and Subsequent Election of Jackson—the Political Struggles and Scandals of the Period—The New Doctrine of Spoils. 13. Issues of the Day—Georgia Indians—Indian Policy—Texas Wanted—Texas Should Be Bought—Texas Should Not Be Bought, &c.

The last clauses give occasion for us to say that one of the interesting features of McMaster's style is that he gives each side a hearing; he does not merely state the case himself; he gives what may be called a paraphrase of the arguments used, thus saving valuable space which quotations would overfill. But his authorities are carefully given, and the index is remarkably full and useful.

The five colored maps inserted in the volume are of Texas in 1826, the United States in 1826, the roads, canals, and steamboat routes in the United States in 1825; the northern part of Maine and the adjacent British provinces in 1830, illustrating the boundary dispute, and a map showing the distribution, east of the one hundredth meridian, of the population of the United States in 1830, and together form a lesson of great value to the student of the period defined.

One of the most interesting and at the same time convincing features of this volume is the disclosure that "statesmen" vary but little from decade to decade. One imagines that there will be an era when vanity, oratorical displays, impassioned theatrical pos-

dominances, and considerations of personal fortune will give place to calm statements, reasoning, real finance, disinterested statesmanship, and subordination of party to the Commonwealth.

By a perusal of this volume one can see reflected as in a mirror all the arguments we have been regaled with on expansion, imperialism, and the death of the republic, carrying down with it liberty and all hope. When a military post was proposed in 1824 at the mouth of the Columbia it was defeated in the Senate on the ground that Oregon could never become a State; it was too far—3,555 miles from Washington—and it would take a Congressman, at the rate of twenty miles a day, 365 days to go to Washington and return home. But at the extraordinary speed of thirty miles a day he might start from home, spend two weeks in Congress, and return home within a year.

It was shown that that "desert" west of Missouri and Iowa, which is now five States, would forever constitute a barrier between the United States and the Pacific. "With such a desert barrier between the States and Oregon, it seemed idle to the Senators to give any heed to the Pacific Coast, and the bill for the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia River was laid upon the table by a vote of 25 to 13."

The Senators simply had not the key of the future—steam—in mind. The future always seems to have in reserve secrets enough to keep nations busy, if statesmen would only believe in it!

The story of the "origin, growth, and final announcement" of the Monroe doctrine is told with great fullness, as is also that of the rise of liberalism in Europe and the extinguishment of it after the deportation of Napoleon. Our author describes the condition of Mexico and of the South American States and their revolt against Spain, the events in Europe that led to the overthrow of Napoleon, and the inception, following it, of the Holy Alliance of the Continental sovereigns, which originated in the pious mind of Alexander I. That this was a religious and not a political compact is stated; and that it is usually confounded with the quadruple treaty of Paris in 1815, when England, Prussia, Russia, and Austria bound themselves to maintain the Government just set up in France and to hold a congress of the powers in 1818. This was held at Aix-la-Chapelle in September, 1818, and "then and there was formed the real conspiracy of Kings." "It was the conference at Aix-la-Chapelle, not the Holy Alliance, that united the sovereigns in the project of a joint regulation of European affairs and turned the holy allies into a mutual association for the insurance of monarchy." So far as relates to the United States, the danger for the alliance of the sovereigns came through the internal affairs of Spain and her relations to America. Monroe, after consultation and deliberation, issued his famous message Dec. 2, 1823.

The European alliance was rendered innocuous as to Spain by the separate action of England and by the immense interests of England in America, but the influence of this second Declaration of Independence, which bears the name of Monroe, has been immeasurable on the fortunes of the American hemisphere and on the cause of the right of self-government.

But this is a history of the people of the United States and not of its dynastic and public aspects.

We cannot go far in the perusal of this work without feeling that the chapters on the internal conditions of society are the most valuable to us.

The rise of the common school is something we do not all remember. Most of us think of the common school as one of the natural elements—earth, air, water, and the common school. Fourteen millions of children are now being educated at the public expense, but at the inauguration of John Quincy Adams, March 4, 1825, the common school did not exist as an American institution, says our author. In some States it was struggling into existence, in others it was unknown.

It is needless to say that the system we now have in all the States was evolved out of the various school beginnings in New England. It is interesting to note the different principles on which the schools were founded in Massachusetts and Connecticut. In the latter State the town and the parish were coextensive, and the school was founded on the united action of State and Church, while in Massachusetts the town was alone responsible for the school. Though there had been in New York State some private schools, some parish schools, a few academies, and King's College (now Columbia) before the Revolution, there were no common schools within the reach of the people, and it is exceedingly interesting to read of the various private and corporate attempts to furnish a general education. It was not until 1812-1821 that any general system, supported by taxation, was at work. Pennsylvania was equally slow in organization. The truth, we can hardly realise to-day, was that money was scarce, taxes difficult of collection in those now so rich and spendthrift communities. One must reside in some parts of the South, where economic conditions are still a century later than in the North, to understand how a community cannot, even if it would, raise money for the universal maintenance of schools.

Perhaps the reader (with whom the Monroe doctrine disagrees) will turn most eagerly to see what McMaster says about early American literature and British criticism of it in the first half of our National career.

Luxuriating as we now are in the production of 5,000 books annually on every topic on earth, and many above it, we can hardly realize the state of things between the Revolution and 1830.

But our author cheers us by the remark that "nothing superior to the declarations, the remonstrances, the petitions, the State papers, the State Constitutions, the treatises on government, and the pamphlets on the public questions of the day, which teemed from the press in the ten years before and in the fifteen years which followed immediately after the Declaration of Independence, has ever been produced by any people at any time."

Naming the long list of writers on politics, law, international relations, and finance, McMaster concludes that the writings "form a political history of the highest order."

He gives in great fullness, often with a touch of satire, the birth, rise, and often the demise of the periodical literature of which The North American, first appearing in Boston as a purely literary organ, without sectarian or fraternal affiliations, is now probably the sole survivor of any consequence. In the early days Philadelphia was the literary centre, both for periodical literature and for book publication, it being especially the seat of the republication of English books, pirated, of course, without the consent of the author or the publisher in England. Literary piracy was then no more immoral than the slave trade.

But literary theft did not then greatly affect authors, writing not then being a source of profit, for even Mark Twain, had he been living in England, could not have got a profit out of copyright. Profit or loss on the account was then that of the English publisher alone, who, through the cheap reprints of the honest Quakers, lost the sale in America of the high-priced English editions.

American literature at length got under way with the advent of Cooper, Irving, Brockden Brown, Bryant, Poe, and a host of others, and English criticism, so irritating to Americans but necessary to the support of English editors, who must fill space and their own mouths, began at last to die away. The English editor is speechless with amazement at our twenty thousand newspapers (one-third the whole number printed on the globe, and three times those of Great Britain), and is inwardly green with jealousy at our picture-magazines, and our modern novels of adventure, every one of which no adult in the United States over twelve years of age can fail to read on pain of literary excommunication.

The English literary bard has no occasion for envy just now, but the reviewer may well look out soberly at our history when such volumes as this of McMaster's comes upon the scene; for in the art of history at present writing the Eagle can defy the British Lion and, in fact, whip all creation.

GEORGE H. WARNER.

A Story of Modern Italy.*

"Arden Massiter" is the story of an enthusiast, English born and highly bred, who is possessed of the Socialistic fever, and after various misadventures seeks congenial employment as the agent in Italy of a Socialistic journal. Here, in Rome, he soon finds himself a marked man, not because of conflict with the authorities, but because his ardent temperament plunges him into a dangerous encounter with ruffians in a tavern. He finds a refuge in an ancient Volscian castle, which, in memory of Anne Radcliffe's grisly romance, he calls Udolpho, and the story then proceeds, through devious and tangled ways, but clearly and in an interesting manner, to involve the enthusiast himself in the fortunes of the illustrious family to whom the castle belongs.

It is a story of lust, rapine, and bloodshed, of Anarchists and banditti, of secret compacts, of miracles and superstitions; but it aims, in a gather highly colored fashion, to picture some of the forces at work in modern Italy and to contrast the survival of rank mediaevalism with the bustle and practicality that may be seen on the surface of things in the capital.

A political uprising is particularly well described, but, indeed, Dr. Barry's descriptive powers never fail him, and his pictures of inanimate nature and studies of character are always lucid and effective. The love story has a potent charm, though its climax will be considered needlessly tragic by the more sentimental sort of readers.

*ARDEN MASSITER. By Dr. William Barry. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

STEVENSON.

The Reunion House in West Street Where He Spent His First Night in New York—The Proposed Demolition.

Perriton Maxwell in the May Number of Truth.

The proposed demolition of the unsteady little house at 10 West Street recalls a foot-note in the literary history of New York. The tiny, two-storied, beetle-browed structure will soon be torn down to give place to a warehouse, and its yellow-coated shabbiness, hallowed by a memory, and immortalized by a chapter from the hand of Robert Louis Stevenson will have passed like a dream. Beneath the very humble roof of 10 West Street, Stevenson passed his first night in America. In "An Amateur Emigrant," the gentle Tusitala has described the place, its proprietor, and his fellow-lodgers, with a wealth of detail and an accuracy that would delight the soul of a newspaper reporter.

It was in the Fall of 1879 that Stevenson first visited this country. At that time he had contributed a few essays and a fragmentary speech or two to the English periodicals, and readers were beginning to ask, "Who is this Stevenson that writes with such strenuous grace?" The future author of "Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" crossed the Atlantic as a second-cabin passenger and mingled freely with the huddling crowd in the steerage. His most intimate fellow-voyager was a Welshman named Jones, who was returning to this country from a visit to his home in Wales, and, guided by Jones, Stevenson went to 10 West Street, then called the Reunion House, but to-day a nameless resort for longshoremen. Jones, however, knew the proprietor of the Reunion House and was proud to act as the guide of a real literary man.

Had Stevenson been left to his own devices he would undoubtedly have selected an establishment with a more inviting aspect, and certainly he would have engaged a more pretentious conveyance than the open emigrant's wagon in which he and Jones rode to their destination. Stevenson's own description of this ride, and his uncouth lodgings, is a vivid picture, the drawing and coloring of which harmonize as well with the shabby frame to-day as it did twenty years ago. He says, in "An Amateur Emigrant":

Before noon of the second Sunday we sighted the low shores outside of New York Harbor; the steerage passengers must remain on board to pass through Castle Garden, on the following morning; but we of the second cabin made our escape along with the lords of the saloon; and by 6 o'clock Jones and I issued into West Street, sitting on some straw in the bottom of an open baggage wagon. It rained miraculously; and from that moment until, on the following night, I left New York there was scarce a lull, and no cessation of the downpour.

It took us but a few minutes, though it cost us a good deal of money, to be rattled along West Street to our destination, Reunion House, 10 West Street; one minute's walk from Castle Garden, the steamboat landings, California steamers and Liverpool ships; board and lodging per day $1; single meals 25 cents; lodging per night, 25 cents; private rooms for families; no charge for storage or baggage; satisfaction guaranteed to all persons; Michael Mitchell, proprietor.

Reunion House was, I may go the length of saying, a humble hostelry. You entered through a long bar room, thence passed into a little dining room, and thence into a still smaller kitchen; the furniture was of the plainest, but the bar was hung in the American taste with encouraging and hospitable mottoes.

Like all who are unacquainted with the peculiar etiquette of American drinking places, Stevenson's introduction to the pernicious habit of "treating" produced a sensation that was something between a shock and a joke. Touching this matter he says:

Jones was well known; we were received warmly; and two minutes afterward I had refused a drink from the proprietor, and was going on, in my plain European fashion, to refuse a cigar, when Mr. Mitchell sternly interposed and explained the situation. He was offering to treat me, it appeared; whenever an American barkeeper proposes anything it must be borne in mind that he is offering to treat; and if I did not want a drink, I must at least take a cigar. I took it bashfully, feeling I had begun my American career on the wrong foot. I did not enjoy that cigar; but this may have been for a variety of reasons, even the best cigar often failing to please if you smoke three-quarters of it in a drenching rain.

It is evident that Stevenson's first impression of American hotel luxuries, as represented by the furnishings of the Reunion House, was not of the most agreeable character. He says of the place, with a note of subtile sarcasm:

I suppose we had one of the "private rooms for families" at the Reunion House. It was very small, furnished with a bed, a chair, and some clothes-pegs; and it derived all that was necessary for the life of the human animal through two borrowed lights, one looking into the passage, and the second opening, without sash, into another apartment, where three men fitfully snored, or in intervals of wakefulness drearily mumbled to each other all night long. Jones had the bed; I pitched my camp on the floor; he did not sleep until near morning, and I, for my part, never closed an eye.

At sunrise I heard a cannon fired; and shortly afterward the men in the next room gave over snoring for good and began to rustle over their toilets. The sound of their voices as they talked was low and moaning, like that of people watching by the sick. Jones, who had at last begun to doze, tumbled and murmured, and every now and then opened unconscious eyes upon me where I lay. I found myself growing eerier and eerier, for I dare say I was a little fevered by my restless night, and hurried to dress and get down stairs.

Stevenson goes on with an amusing catalogue of the questionable comforts of his poor hostelry, telling of "a few crumpled towels and pieces of wet soap, white and slippery like fresh fish." But it was after he had tramped about town for a whole day in a downpour of rain that drenched him from head to foot that the utter cheerlessness of his abiding place made him determined to seek other and better quarters:

I was so wet when I got back to Mitchell's toward the evening, that I had simply to divest myself of my shoes, socks, and trousers, and leave them behind for the benefit of New York City. No fire would have dried them ere I had to start, and to pack them in their present condition was to spread ruin among my other possessions. With a heavy heart, I said farewell to them as they lay, a pulp, in the middle of a pool upon the floor of Mitchell's kitchen. I wonder if they are there by now.

But for a recent coating of dull yellow paint on the outside, and newly papered walls within, the ricksty establishment of to-day is substantially the same as it was when Stevenson lodged there. The present proprietor, a dark-eyed German, who followed us about suspiciously as we made a tour of the place, and who half surmised that we might be Raines law detectives seeking to deprive him of his liquor license, had never heard of Stevenson, and displayed small interest in the literary and sentimental associations of his property.

The first floor of 10 West Street consists of three rooms; the long, low room—now a dining room, where clams and oysters form the dominant feature in the bill of fare—a small living room, and back of these a diminutive kitchen. A creaking stairway leads from the dark dining room to the upper floor, which is cut up into sleeping stalls, dismal and not too clean. The room which most closely corresponds to the one which Stevenson describes is a boxlike affair into which neither light nor air can penetrate in any considerable quantity. The "lavatory," which so amused the ingenuous soul of Stevenson, is reached by passing through the kitchen and into a bit of rear yard, at one side of which is a shed divided into two sections, each section now being, by courtesy of law, a bedroom.

When Stevenson's Mr. Mitchell (whose name, by the way, was not Mitchell) bestowed the title of "Reunion House" upon his small inn, he named it better than he knew; for his wife was a divorced woman, and after Mitchell's death, several years ago, she married her first husband, and continued the business until the present owner came along and purchased the house and its good will.

Such is the "hotel" upon whose dingy walls the sunshine of a great genius has cast its gladdening rays. The temporary home of a great and genial man can be only second in interest to his permanent abode. It is rare, indeed, that a man of Stevenson's delicacy of feeling, with resources ample enough to meet all the requirements of his taste, can be found ensconced in a house of the slums; but it is still more rare to find a man so placed turning his discomfiture into philosophy, and his pains into phrases that bubble with thoughtful merriment.

By Blanche Willis Howard.*

In this posthumous book Blanche Willis Howard has not given us as dainty and simple a picture as in "One Summer," nor is the gentle humor, rich and pleasing, as apparent as in "Dionysius, the Weaver's Heart's Dearest." Here, in the garden, the snake lies coiled at every turn. Monica Randolph has a fatal habit of falling in love with the wrong men—not lightly and idly, like the honey bee that drinks its fill and then skims gayly on to the next flower—but deeply, irrationally, and honestly. Men have an unhappy tendency to idealize her, but for the most part she passes them by with unseeing eyes, and "fixes her fancy," first on a married man with an uncertain past, about which the reader is never enlightened, and of whom, after Monica has set sail for Dresden to drag on existence without him—if not to forget him—nothing more is heard. A lovesick professor blows his brains out for her sweet sake; a tired doctor, whose home life is not happy, and whose wife is one of the gay butterflies of social life, finds in her the lost ideal of his youth, and in him she forgets the first misguided attachment for the depth and sweetness of the second.

Obviously Mme. von Teuffel's aim is to show a modern misconception of the seventh commandment, to prove, in spite of the long-established acceptance of the contrary truth, that platonic love is not a mere idle phrase, but a living fact that ought to be recognized. However, the stringency of moral laws is not the result of the necessity of the stronger few, but for the guidance of the weaker many.

The thread of the story is knotted in many places, and suddenly breaks off, leaving the reader himself to piece it together and continue to unwind the skein. Many opportunities for sensationalism occur throughout its length, but these the author happily overlooks and, in spite of the sinister title and fatal beauty of the heroine, there is still a gentle undercurrent of humor, a sweet simplicity about the style, that soothes the irate reader into tolerance, if not admiration. One has the feeling that the author has much more real ability than is here displayed. The minor characters in the book are all outlined cleverly and brightly; the conversations, while not brilliant or abounding in epigrams, are readable and well written, and now and then a really serious thought is admirably handled.

However, in spite of this, there is a sketchiness about the broken and disconnected plot which savors of copy but half complete. The entire book needs smoothing and straightening, with explanations here, eliminations there, and a general tidying and dressing of the whole.

*THE GARDEN OF EDEN. By Blanche Willis Howard. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

CHOPIN.

Mr. Huneker's Volume on the Man and His Music.*

Books about music are seldom literature, and literary books which speak of music seldom do so with authority. Indeed, it is one of the standing jests of the musical critics that whenever a literary man writes anything about the tone art, he does so at the expense of his own standing in public esteem as a scholar. On the other hand, those works on music and musical topics which are written by musicians are notable for their utter want of literary distinction, and many of them are characterized by a total absence of the power of simple and direct statement. It has not been necessary for Mr. James Huneker to wait till the present year to win reputation as a musician who is also a literary man, but his "Chopin, the Man and His Music," will add much to the notability which he has already gained. It is a work of unique merit, of distinguished style, of profound insight and sympathy, and the most brilliant literary quality.

Mr. Huneker is, or rather was, in the beginning of his career, first of all a pianist. He knows the instrument for which the music of Chopin was written, and although he says that he ruined his hands by unwise technical experiments, he nevertheless possesses a respectable facility in the manipulation of the keyboard and can study the works of the piano masters at first hand. In this respect he has the advantage of many other music critics, and seems almost to justify the demand of some short-sighted musicians that all criticisms should be written by members of their guild. But Mr. Huneker is by nature and inclination, as well as by reading and study, chiefly a literary man. He has the literary man's love of word architecture, and he is not satisfied with a bald and uninteresting statement of any ract, no matter how important the fact may be in itself. He writes with that sheer delight in the technic of writing which is the birthmark of the born litterateur. He is indeed no empty phrase-maker, but he makes phrases none the less, and he makes them with a skill that no mere musician ever attained, no matter how intensely he was absorbed in his subject.

Such a man was bound to win distinction in the field of musical comment as soon as he elected to turn his mind to something more worthy of him than the penning of weekly articles for a mere professional journal. In his "Mezzo-Tints in Modern Music," he produced the most refreshing series of essays on musical topics published in recent years, and his book on Chopin is a distinctly better work than its predecessor. It is a book which will at once take its place beside the larger and more ambitious work of Niecks, and to which will be accorded a position in the front rank of musical studies. That Mr. Huneker is a confessed admirer of Chopin may be accepted as undeniable. It was to be supposed that a pianist would lay full stress on the importance of the Pole as an epoch maker in music. It is well that he has done so, for Chopin is in our day too likely to be regarded by the casual observer of music as the creator of a line of polite compositions for the salon, for the excitement of pockethandkerchief emotion in susceptible women.

The immense originality of this independent spirit should never be forgotten by the student of musical development. That he was not at home in the classic forms defined by Haydn and Mozart and filled out by Beethoven and Brahms was not at all to his discredit. Mr. Huneker makes no secret of the fact that Chopin was not a master of the sonata form, and rightly allots to his concertos a comparatively low place among his works. Mr. Huneker is not at all blind to their wealth of melodic beauty, but he properly admits that in the working out of themes Chopin followed the style of his other music, and not the methods of logical development used by the lofty intellects of Germany.

The author has made a seriatim study of the compositions of the wonderful master, and this the student of piano music will find invaluable. Here, perhaps, more than in any other place, Mr. Huneker shows his special fitness for the task which he set for himself. He has taken up first the preludes and the études and shown, as only a clear-headed writer fully acquainted with the works by personal study could show, that they are the most characteristic, elemental, and personal of all Chopin's compositions. He has paid a fitting tribute to the wonderful ballades, works which have no superiors in the field of imaginative music for the piano, and he has demonstrated the presence of masculine force in the genius of Chopin in his analysis of the splendid polonaises. The masterly scherzi, the most original piano compositions of Chopin's time, except, perhaps, some of those of Schumann, are treated by Mr. Huneker with fine insight and natural enthusiasm.

In studying these works the author has compared the leading editions and commentators and has made many wise and suggestive comments of his own, comments which fully entitle him to be considered as seriously by students as Klindworth and Kullak. If Mr. Huneker had done nothing more than this, he would be worthy of the highest praise, but he has written in a clear, comprehensive manner and in a glowing style, which sometimes becomes eloquent without impinging on the domain of poetry. It is in the warm imagination, the artistic sympathy, the luminous word pictures—

ing of the comments that Mr. Huneker demonstrates his right to a place among the best of writers on music, and, indeed, the best of writers on any art topic. He will doubtless live to realize that he has earned for himself the fame of an Arnold of the tone art.

His biographical sketch of the composer is excellent. It sets forth the incidents of a curious career without prejudice and without antagonism. The acquaintance of Chopin with George Sand and its baleful effects upon him are treated without any attempt to shield the composer from censure and with a clear understanding of the nature of the man and the woman. The character of Chopin will be better understood by every reader of this volume than by those who have read only Liszt or Niecks. As to facts, Mr. Huneker has not been able to produce anything tending to throw new light on the history of Chopin's life. He has clung to the year 1809 as that of Chopin's birth, throwing out of court the evidence adduced by Mlle. Janotha, the pianist, that the composer was born in the following year. The authorities have always differed on this point, and, after all, it is not one of vital importance. The question is not whether Chopin was born in 1809 or 1810, but whether he was really a great, original genius, and this Mr. Huneker has helped to settle in favor of the musician.

The psychological study of the composer is interesting and admirably written. Indeed, any one who is fond of good literature will find this a delightful book, even though he may not be directly interested in the subject of music and its masters. Throughout the pages are scattered illuminative excerpts from other writers and references to literary works, which enliven the book as a whole. Mr. Huneker has been a wide and assimilative reader, and the allusiveness of his style is one of its most potent charms. His vocabulary is opulent, and indeed if one should find any fault with him it would be for his occasional use of unusual words. Such words as "patibulary" and "illuded" should be viewed with caution. But perhaps it is hypercritical to censure a style which is so full of vitality and which carries the reader along with it as would a deep and rapid stream. The book is handsome in typography and general make-up.

Brander Matthews's New Dish of Foam.*

Prof. Brander Matthews and Mr. Frank Norris differ widely in their notions of what constitutes "A Man's Woman." As Prof. Matthews portrays her, she is as full of weakness as Mr. Norris's heroine was full of strength, and she does not make a remark in the whole course of the story that is not utterly banal. Her incoherence of character, the contradiction of her speech and action give the book its title. Her comprehensive denial of passionate utterances but twenty-four hours in the past, her complete forgetfulness of her whole attitude toward her husband, and her career, could scarcely be possible to a sane person—though granting any reasonable amount of feminine inconsistency.

"I'm not denyin' the women are foolish. God Almighty made 'em to match the men," quoth Mrs. Poyser, but the heroine of "The Action and the Word" is quite unnecessarily foolish, even for matching purposes, and her pervasive charm and universal sway over the hearts of men is the severest of satires upon the sex enslaved. Still one must confess with shame and confusion of face that Mrs. Evert Brookfield is more nearly "A Man's Woman" than Mr. Norris's strong-souled heroine. She is just the kind of woman that, in this best of all possible worlds, a clever man is likely to love, to marry, and to be consequently miserable ever after—although Prof. Matthews would dispute the last assertion.

The "novel" is scarcely a novel at all in the accepted sense. There is no lovemaking, no plot, except such as turns upon a silly woman's temptation to exchange amateur for professional acting. To point out the peril of private theatricals to women of "temperament" uncontrolled by reason appears to be the purpore of the story. This motif is emphasized by the elevation of the Metropolitan Opera House stamped upon the cover.

All the characters belong to "the smart set," and seem "about as applicable to the business of life as a pair of tweezers to the clearing of a forest." Like goldfish in a globe, they swim round and round their miniature world, wholly oblivious of "the real great world" outside, a world of thought and feeling and action, in which they would gasp and die. There is a strange fascination, however, in reading of the mystical four hundred—else why the society columns? So we gladly renew our acquaintance with De Ruyter and the Jimmy Suydams, and are interested in the astute Vicomte D'Armagnac (what would the Armagnacs of old have thought of him?) wondering the while what he really thinks of us. One notes in passing the sly fling at the "Kathryns" and "Evangelyns" and their kind with whom the society columns of the day are plentifully besprinkled. For the husband in the case, despite his "lovely eyes," one cannot but feel a gentle contempt. His father, Dr. Brookfield, with kindly ironies that are quite Howellian, is the best character in the book. Although dear Miss Marbenspuyk is not vouchsafed us, it is a joy to have her quoted and to hope that we may one day see her again.

The tale is a very fantastic whipped and delicately flavored bit of syllabub, of

which we partake with the dainty enjoyment that Prof. Matthews's "creations" never fail to call forth. Certainly, it has the rare merit of leaving no bad taste in the mouth; but having finished the feast we are conscious of sharing Uncle Remus's objection to being "fed on foam."

Read between the lines, however, it becomes a pathetic book; for there is no deeper pathos than that those to whom much has been given should miss the meanings and the opportunities of life!

Books at Auction.

The sum of $16 was paid by Mr. Winthrop at Bangs's on April 12 for a copy, in the original wrappers, of the first edition of William Wordsworth's "Peter Bell," London, 1819—that production of a great poet, written at forty or fifty, and given to a startled public twenty-one years later,

much-quoted stanza on Page 89, beginning, "Is it a party in a parlor," which was omitted after the second edition.

Wordsworth's own copy of "The Microcosm," Windsor, 1798, two volumes, with his autograph in each volume, fetched $7 at the same sale, Gray's "Odes," Strawberry Hill Press, 1757, half morocco, by Riviere, bringing $21; a presentation copy of Charles Kingsley's "Alton Locke," 1852, (given to E. Capern, the "Postman-Poet of Devonshire,") going for $8; Lamb's "Adventures of Ulysses," 1808, first edition, for $12; Stevenson's "Martial Elegy," printed at the Davos Plats Press, for $18, and Swinburne's "Word for the Navy," 1887, with an autograph letter of the author inserted, for $9.50. An item of much interest was Philip Melancthon's copy of the "Decrum Dialogi," printed in 1518, for which Dodd, Mead & Co. paid $18, and of even greater interest was the copy of the "Latin and [illegible]

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288 Pages, Cloth, $1.50. Published by

THE CENTURY CO., NEW YORK.

COWPER.

The Century Since His Death—His Delightful Letters and His Verse.

Cowper passed peacefully away in the afternoon of April 25, 1800. With the average reader in view and even with an eye on the average writer, so far as allusions show in current literature, it seems almost necessary to say that he was one of the poets of distinctively high quality, and whose destinies were of marked peculiarity, who filled the period between the ages of Pope and Wordsworth. He was the senior in age, but the contemporary in letters of Burns and Blake and Crabbe. He was younger than Goldsmith, and survived him twenty-five years. In these lives there was calamity; in some madness, and even sober George Crabbe's life as a poet had the oddness of having undergone total eclipse for nigh a quarter of a century after the publication of his first poems. The problem of Blake, the secret of Burns, the charm of Crabbe, and the mystery of Cowper will serve for thought generations to come. Their genius, as their destinies, has special individual characteristics; but they speak in common to the universal heart of man, and each has a secure place in the temple

"Of mighty poets in their misery dead."

That there is close kinship between great wit and madness is an old thought. Dryden turned a Latin proverb into the well-known couplet:

Great wit to madness sure is near ally'd,
And thin partitions do their bounds divide.

But the proposition, though bandied about ever so much, does not bear examination. In the very greatest there are no grounds whatever for the thought. Plato's "poetic frenzy," without which the poet knocks in vain at the door of the muses, is something different. The "fine madness" which Drayton attributes to Marlowe is another and a better thing:

* * * his raptures were
All air and fire which made his verses clear;
For that fine madness still he did retain
Which rightly should possess the poet's brain.

These, and Shakespeare's "fine frenzy" are among the "good and perfect gifts" which that very commonsense writer, the Apostle James, speaks of as coming down from "the Father of lights." Dryden's "madness" "descendeth not from above, but is earthly, sensual, devilish."

But Cowper went mad—not with Plato's or Shakespeare's "frenzy," nor with Drayton's or even Dryden's "madness," but on the First Clown's theory of Hamlet—"E'en with losing his wits." And his madness was neither the outcome of a desperately wicked life, as some have thought, nor of religious despair, but as Goldwin Smith has very plainly shown in his critical biography in the "Men of Letters" Series, (Harpers,) was simply the result of physical conditions.

Cowper's centenary has brought us one timely mark of the event, in the issue by the Macmillan Company of a volume in the "Temple Classics," containing the Task and the other poems, among them John Gilpin—which made the original volume in 1785. It is, with its bibliographical notes, attractive and likable, and has also a fine reproduction of the Jackson portrait—the happiest picture of Cowper. The marginal notes are—it might be thought—just a little more than could be wished. They do not adorn the page, and sometimes stand between the reader and the poem. With this exception the book is, for heart, purse, and pocket, alike ideal.

Our interest in Cowper, if not intense, is perhaps the more wholesome, and is eminently tender. The human side of him draws us with "cords of a man." His tame hares, his dream of having reconciled man and hare and dog, his gardening to ward the demon off, his shyness, his pureness, and his limited friendships, and over all the brooding shadow of recurring madness, invest him with an interest beyond that of ordinary men or poets. Even his religion infuses a plaintive note into his psalm of life, for it took the form of calamity, and deepened the gloom. And yet—to quote Mr. Birrell, for nothing better has been said—"Nothing could knock the humanity out of him. Solitude, sorrow, madness, found him out, threw him down, and tore him, * * * but when the devils left him for a season, he rose from his misery as sweet and as human, as interested and as interesting as ever. ("Res Judicatae," Scribners.)

Cowper prelpded the times of Wordsworth by the bent of his genius, and saw man and nature with the nineteenth century eye. He stands with nature face to face. He adds to Pope's faultless line the finer insight and fuller conviction of the actual spectator. He hears the splendid voices of nature, that "exhilarate the spirit" in

mighty winds
That sweep the skirt of some far-spreading wood
Of ancient growth, make music not unlike
The dash of ocean on her winding shore.

and in

the softer voice
Of neighboring fountain, or of rills, that slip
Through the cleft rock, and, chiming as they fall
Upon loose pebbles, lose themselves at length
In matted grass that with a livelier green
Betrays the secret of their silent course.

The most minute features of nature kindle thoughts within him. At the redbreast flitting from spray to spray, and the tinkling of the pendant drops of ice on the withered leaves below, he finds that

Stillness accompanied by sounds so soft
Charm more than silence;

and, failing into meditation under the spell, he proceeds to exalt wisdom above knowledge, and reflects on how much may become wise without books.

Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much,
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.
Books are not seldom talismans and spells,
By which the magic arts of shrewder wits
Hold an unthinking multitude enthralled;
Some to the fascinations of a name
Surrender judgment hoodwinked.

Thus taking nature for his basis, and looking with his own eyes, thinking his own thoughts, and forming his own style, he was "one of the fathers of the revival of English poetry." He imitated no one, and regarded all imitation with the greatest aversion. Never was poet less formal. Though he moralizes, he has no undue designs upon us. His naturalness and spontaneousness form much of his charm. The necessity of introducing his finest poem with heroic praises presents itself to him in a humorous aspect, and he opens it with "I sing the sofa." Thence he descants, in joco-serious fashion, on its growth out of the three-legged stool, and from the fact of its usefulness for gouty feet, he is out, as the wind bloweth, into the woods and fields, amid the sights and sounds of nature, animate and inanimate, pleased with her in every mood and aspect. From the most minute observation and vivid description he slides with the utmost ease into wholesome and timely reflections on human affairs, in all of which is reflected the man William Cowper, and not another.

There is not one of the poets whose style will stand the most rigid tests of criticism more successfully than Cowper at his best. He infuses into the truest poetry the wholesome spirit of common sense, and makes of it the highest reason. He tried, as all art tries, to please the world, but never at the expense of his own convictions. Much that he says is not only true for all time, but as apt to-day as on the day he wrote it. From his description of the press he might be living to-day in New York City.

"Thou fountain at which drink the good and wise;
Thou ever-bubbling spring of endless lies."

He often displays a masculine strength with feminine tenderness, and combines the exquisitely human with what we must call the divine. His picture of the journey to Emmaus—

It happened on a solemn eventide,
Soon after he that was our surety died,

can never be excelled. His lines on receiving his mother's picture, in his fifty-seventh year, are the highest mark of filial love, and have become the property of man.

His poem to Mary Unwin added another to the Marys whose names are held in perpetual remembrance.

The ballad of John Gilpin was the child of one of Cowper's seasons of despondency and gloom. The story was told to arouse him, and for the time served its purpose. Among his short poems that are known more or less by their sound, are "The Loss of the Royal George":

Toll for the brave!
The brave that are no more!

and on the solitude of Alexander Selkirk:

I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute.

He spent some years translating Homer, which Mr. Birrell says "has many merits, and remains unread."

Among the lines from Cowper that pass for current coin are the familiar "Cups that cheer but not inebriate," "Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness," "He is the freeman whom the truth makes free," "Variety's the very spice of life, and gives it all its flavor."

Cowper's letters rank, in the estimation of many, as the best in the language. We shall quote again from Goldwin Smith, whom God preserve: "If the first place is shared with him by any it is by Byron. * * * Those of Cowper have the true epistolary charm. They are conversations perfectly artless, and at the same time autobiography perfectly genuine; whereas all formal autobiography is cooked. They are the vehicles of the writer's thoughts and feelings and the mirror of his life." The learned writer gives some letters in full in the book we have already named, which the reader cannot do better than refer to. Sainte-Beuve's essay on Cowper is eminently worthy of perusal, and derives special interest from the point of view. (The Scott Library.)

There is a great contrast between the outward and inward life of Cowper. (He pronounced his name Cooper, which heraldic and other evidence shows the propriety of.) He was born in 1731. His father was a rector of the Church, and his mother, whom he lost in his seventh year, was a Donne, a descendant of the family of the famous Dean of St. Paul's. He was put to school, and underwent tortures at the hands of a schoolfellow twice his own age, which he never forgot. He went later to Westminster School, and was under Vincent Bourne. On leaving school he went into an attorney's office for three years, and had Thurlow—who became Lord Chancellor—for a fellow-clerk, of whom Hook said no man could be as wise as Thurlow looked. On leaving this he took lawyer's quarters in the Temple, where he read and studied literature, not law. He was a briefless barrister, and fell in love with his cousin, but her father forbade the union. She never married, but loved Cowper.

He was nominated to a post in the House of Lords, and in preparing for an examination, his sensitive spirit dreaded it so much that his reason gave way and he attempted suicide. From that time he was habitually subject to a state of religious terror and despair. After some months in a private asylum he went to reside in Huntingdon, where he made the acquaintance of the Unwins. Mrs. Unwin took him under her care, and on Mr. Unwin's death, in the second year of their acquaintance, she devoted her life to him. The episode is one of the most beautiful in biography. In another year they moved to Olney and came under the influence of John Newton. At Mrs. Unwin's suggestion, he wrote "The Progress of Error," followed by "Truth," "Table Talk," and "Expostulation." They were soon joined by that bright woman, Lady Austin, by whom Cowper was greatly attracted. She told him the story of John Gilpin, and at a hint from her, his greatest poem, "The Task," was written. During the remainder of his life his mind dwelt in sunshine and shadow, for the clouds of madness often rested upon him. In time, Mrs. Unwin's health failed, and they removed to Norfolk, where she died in 1796, after which he sank into greater weakness and deeper gloom. In four years more he died also, and was laid by her side. His last poem was that strange and beautiful one, "The Castaway," which says:

But misery still delights to trace
Its semblance in another's case.
* * * * * * *
But I beneath a rougher sea,
And whelmed in deeper gulfs than he.

But they say that on his dead face there was a look of happy surprise.

A. BLACKWOOD.

Gilbert Murray's "Andromache."

The literary drama cannot be said to thrive in the English language, but it exists, and now and then a play appears in print which, though its chances on the stage would be dubious from any point of view, yet possesses enough of the dramatic quality to justify its form, and enough literary skill to command more than a passing notice. Stephen Phillips's "Paola and Francesca" is such a work, and now comes a new "Andromache," in three acts, by Gilbert Murray.

This was written, unquestionably, with a view to fitting the requirements of the modern stage, or, to say better, with an understanding of the futility and waste of all purely descriptive writing in the acting drama, but its theatrical value is scarcely worth considering. Since the days of "The Distressed Mother," which was, indeed, an adaptation of Racine's "Andromaque," there has been no demand in the English-speaking theatre for a retelling of the woes of Orestes and Pylades, Hermione and her rival. Mr. Murray tells the story of the two wives of Pyrrhus without an attempt at mere literary ornament, but with much vigor of expression and dramatic feeling. His work has been highly praised by some of the ablest of the English reviewers. The Athenaeum thus summarizes Murray's treatment of the old story:

"The characters in general are finely conceived, and the atmosphere is Greek in a sense in which we cannot apply this word to much other English work. No more than Racine has Mr. Murray confined himself to history or myth. Instead of marrying Helenus and following her son Pergamus to Asia, Andromache dies at the hands of Hermione, falling on the body of Pyrrhus. Like the "Andromache" of Euripides, the play begins in Phthia, at the shrine of Thetis. Pyrrhus is away; not at Delphi, seeking for satisfaction for the death of Achilles, but on a hunting expedition, in which he is accompanied by Molossus, his son by Andromache. Orestes, who has arrived to see his betrothed wife Hermione—inheriting her mother Helen's beauty—who has been carried off by Pyrrhus, resists the persuasions of Pylades and determines to speak with her alone. He remains, accordingly, by the altar, where Andromache first, and subsequently Hermione, come to offer oblations.

"The fierce hatred of Hermione for the woman to whom she attributes her sterility is well shown before the arrival of Pyrrhus, leaning on the shoulder of Molossus—who has that day killed his first man, and comes with hands reddened by the blood of his victim—puts an end to her persecution. Hermione recognizes in the stranger whom Pyrrhus bids to the house her former lover, who finds a moment in which to say to her: 'Either I will take you this night or I will be slain here in this hall.' An elopement is planned, but Hermione fears the ghostly terrors to be encountered at the shrine of Thetis by the sea coast, where she is at night to wait the arrival of Orestes.

"Despising her fears, Orestes seeks, as he has promised, his death at the hands of Pyrrhus, upon whom he heaps insults. Through the intercession of Andromache and Hermione, the respect due to a guest, and the belief that he is mad, his life is spared, though he proclaims aloud his name and purpose. In the end the fugitives escape, and Pyrrhus is killed by the soldiers of Pylades, who guard the path to the ships. Orestes is vainly urged by Hermione to slay Andromache and Molossus. Hermione then herself stabs Andromache, who expires, calling upon Hector. Hermione is borne off struggling to the ship, and Orestes, placing himself unarmed in the power of Molossus, is pardoned by him.

Mr. Norman Duncan, a well-known newspaper man of New York, who has also a certain reputation in literary circles by his stories dealing largely with Armenian subjects, is about to present a book through McClure, Phillips & Co. It has a marked current interest, owing to the present strained relations between the United States and the Sultan. Although the stories of which the volume is composed are fiction, yet there is a fundamental basis of truth in them which deals with the problem in a way that will be of considerable interest to every American who watches the signs of the times in these days, when the United States has ceased to be an isolated power.

SHAKESPEARE.

Ingenious Readings—Sidney Lee on Our Knowledge of the Poet.

New books of commentary on Shakespeare still come from the presses frequently, and new readings and ingenious explanations of supposedly undeciphered mysteries in the First Folio are almost as common as ever. How few of these "discoveries" serve any good purpose, or are of interest to any one save the "discoverers" and those queer folks who always receive with avidity any new Shakespearean theory provided it is useless and unreasonable! William Archer has just been "scoring" Goldwin Smith for a bit of cocksure revelation in his new book, "Shakespeare: The Man." Prof. Smith has found a new reading for one of the fantastic lines in the euphemistic early comedy, "Love's Labour's Lost," the line which in the First Folio reads so enigmatically,

"This signior Iunios gyant drawfe, don Cupid,"

which the first of the decipherers of the Folio's vagaries of spelling, punctuation, and typesticking changed to read,

"This senior, junior, giant-dwarf, Dan Cupid,"

a reading which, considering the context and the fantastic quality of the play, is not at all unlikely. But Goldwin Smith prefers to read it

"This Signor Julio's giant-dwarf, Dan Cupid,"

a reading, which, indeed, is not original with this commentator, but which his indorsement gives some sort of present weight. It is one of those intensely "practical" readings which, after a little examination, are found to be quite impossible. Let Prof. Smith give his own explanation:

Julio Romano in a fresco in the Vatican introduced the figure of Gradasso, a "giant dwarf" of pigmy stature, but great muscular power, thus resembling Cupid in the combination of diminutiveness and might. To this fresco Shakespeare evidently refers. Had he seen it?

Mr. Archer states the case against Goldwin Smith's reading very neatly, as follows:

How is it possible to conceive that Shakespeare, writing for an Elizabethan audience, could introduce an allusion to a particular figure in a particular fresco in Rome and expect his hearers to understand it? He does not even name the painter, but mentions only that part of his name which could least serve to identify him.

Would a playwright of to-day expect to be understood if he alluded to Zola as "Monsieur Emile," or to Wagner as "Herr Richard"? And is there any reason to suppose that Julio Romano was one-tenth or one-hundredth part as well known in Elizabethan London as Zola or Wagner in the London of to-day?

We know from "The Winter's Tale" that Shakespeare himself had heard Julio Romano's name—but supposed him to be a sculptor! This Mr. Smith acknowledges; how, then, is it possible for him to argue that in writing this line Shakespeare had in his mind's eye the fresco in the Vatican, and expected it to be in the mind's eye of any considerable proportion of his audience?

For we must assume not only Shakespeare's own knowledge of the "giant-dwarf" in the fresco, but his assumption of other people's knowledge. A playwright (this is what Mr. Smith seems to forget) must write to be understood, and cannot deal in allusions which convey no meaning to his hearers' minds.

As appropriate to the celebration of the anniversary of Shakespeare's birth the Trustees of the great Shakespearean Library at Birmingham, in England, announced that the institution had been "enriched within a year by the addition of 599 new books." But "enriched" is surely not the word to apply to all of those books. A famous Shakespearean scholar was once heard lamenting over the stuff he was compelled to give place in his library, because it possessed a few grains of wheat among volumes of chaff, but some of the most popular of the contemporary Shakespeare books were not there. This gentleman was once offered handsome remuneration by a newspaper editor for a review of one of Ignatius Donnelly's books. "Not only," he replied, "will I not write about the book, but I will not read it."

The study of Shakespeare, wisely conducted, is not concerned with the forming of wild theories or the twisting of new and impossible meanings into the text. That study goes on continually, and to the increasing benefit, one is glad to think, of English culture. Sidney Lee, in an address at one of the birthday dinners in London, declared that the work of elucidation of Shakespeare was yet unfinished. Since he had published his "Life of Shakespeare" he had been impressed with the ignorance outside literary circles of the facts of Shakespeare's history.

It was a common fallacy oft repeated that little or nothing was known of the poet's life, and an ingrained habit had blindly accepted this assertion, and a misbegotten heresy converted Shakespeare into a sort of myth, like Mrs. Harris, and the Baconian heretics suggested that the Chancellor breathed into the world the greatest offsprings of his genius through the mouth of Shakespeare. But Shakespeare was no myth, and, indeed, more of him was known than of most of his contemporaries. Material was abundant, and clues, though faint, never quite failed, and exploration among old manuscripts would, he did not doubt, convert these clues into broad and definite tracks. Instead of arrogating to ourselves appreciation of Shakespeare we should recognize how he had been estimated in this country in the past, and in modern times by Continental critics, even though he had the bad taste to be born an Englishman.

The third volume of Evelyn Abbott's "History of Greece" will appear this Spring, from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. Prof. W. C. Morey once said of this work: "It will certainly supply the want of careful and thorough work, occupying the place between the ordinary brief histories and the more elaborate works of Curtius, Grote, Thirlwall, and Mitford."

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, April 18.—That eminent author, Signor Gabriele D'Annunzio, has hit on an original method of advertising himself. He was elected to the Italian Chamber of Deputies as an extreme Conservative. Indeed, his hatred of democracy and democrats was so great and undisguised that he spoke of the people as the "big beast," which it was necessary to keep in a state of subjection. Now for some weeks past the extreme radicals in the Chamber have systematically obstructed all legislation, by the simple process of refusing to allow any Deputy who is not on their side to speak. This "obstructionism" has converted the Chamber into an extremely noisy bear garden, and has disgusted all decent people. But the other day D'Annunzio rose up in his place and said that he admired obstruction, and that "obstruction was the life," which sounds very profound, although its meaning was not very clear. Then D'Annunzio announced that henceforth he should vote and act with the extreme Radical Party, because that party was in favor of obstruction. Naturally this sudden change of front, and the profound reason which D'Annunzio assigned for it, has been widely commented upon, and as it nearly coincided with the publication of D'Annunzio's new novel, it has proved a fine advertisement for the latter. This shows that clever as Americans believe themselves to be in the matter of advertising, they are a long way behind the Italians. Has Mr. Richard Harding Davis ever thought of getting himself elected to Congress and then making a speech in favor of unlimited polygamy in Utah and elsewhere? Or has Mr. Howells ever dreamed of becoming an Alderman and advocating in that capacity the most extreme monarchical theories? I fear that the D'Annunzio methods of self-advertising have not yet occurred to our leading novelists, which shows that, at least, in one respect, they might well sit at the feet of the great Italian eroticist—if one may be allowed to coin the only word which exhaustively describes D'Annunzio.

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Mr. Frederic Laurence Knowles's "Kipling Primer" is a laborious, careful, useless sort of book. The author gives a catalogue of Mr. Kipling's principal writings, or, rather, what Mr. Knowles regards as Kipling's principal writings, together with a brief synopsis of their contents and a few lines of criticism. What is the use of this sort of thing? If a person wishes to read Kipling, he goes and reads him in accordance with the famous educational theory of Mr. Squeers. He does not go to Mr. Knowles or to any one else and ask for a six-line synopsis of "The Drums of the Fore and Aft." If Mr. Knowles's criticisms were of the sort that command confidence his book might be useful to a certain extent, but what are we to think of the critical perspicuity of a man who regards the lines "To Wolcott Balestier" as one of Kipling's greatest poems? It is true that at times Mr. Knowles writes sound criticism, but how is the reader who has no personal acquaintance with Kipling's work to know when Mr. Knowles is right and when he is wrong? Moreover, Mr. Knowles's style shows badly against the clearness of Kipling's style. Mr. Knowles does not seem to be able to say a thing in a simple and straightforward way, and to me his style is little less than exasperating.

Why in the world do people want "primers" of anybody's writings? If a man wants to know something of Kipling as a prose writer or a poet, what is easier than to read him? Why go to some one's "primer" or "ken" to obtain useless information or crude opinions? However, "primers" have always found their readers, and doubtless Mr. Knowles's "primer," which is rather better than the average of that sort of thing, will have its success.

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Some one, who signs himself "X," wrote a year or two ago in one of the weekly papers a series of articles on "Heraldry," in which he pointed out that a number of well-known English families wear arms to which they have no clearly defined right. He has made these articles the basis of a book entitled "The Right to Bear Arms," which will make quite a number of people decidedly unhappy. It is naturally annoying to find out that a coat of arms which has been found for you by the Herald's College belongs of right to some one else, and that you are parading it without having any right so to do. There are people in America who might read this book with advantage. We all remember how Bill Tweed adopted the arms of the Marquis of Tweedale because of a fancied resemblance between his own family name and the title of the Marquis. Doubtless Mr. Tweed's heirs will continue to bear the arms of the Marquis of Tweedale, and will persuade themselves that they are the rightful heirs to the marquisate. "X." mentions that an American family by the name of Bruce bear the arms of the famous Scottish hero, although nothing is more certain than that he left no descendants capable of bearing his arms. It is a pity that the United States Government does not, like the British Government, impose a tax on those who bear arms. Such a tax ought to bring in a large revenue, judging from the number of carriages which one sees in New York and Washington with arms or crests—which most Americans imagine to be the same thing—on their panels.

***

Mark Twain was in fine form the other day when he appeared before a committee to give evidence as to the copyright laws. Of course, all authors will agree with Mark, though there are certain practical objections to his demand for perpetual copyright which it would be difficult to answer. If copyright is to be perpetual, of course patent right must also be perpetual. How would the public like to pay, so long as the world lasts, a heavy royalty to the descendants of the inventor of the steam engine? I fear that Mark Twain's views as to the justice of perpetual copyright will not prevail. The tendency of public opinion has now, for some centuries, been strongly against the perpetual transmission of property of every kind. The latest evidence of this is the popularity of the enormous additions to the death duties made by Sir William Harcourt when he was last in office. These duties confiscate for the benefit of the State—or, in other words, of the public—a large share of the property left by the dead millionaire. Most people—except the heirs of the millionaire—consider that the death duties are an admirable means of raising a revenue. Surely they would never consent that the heirs of authors should be virtually exempted from the operation of the death duties—which, in point of fact, they would be, were copyright to be made perpetual.

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There is to be yet another quarterly review, to be entitled The Human Review. It is to be devoted to the advocacy of humanitarian measures, which probably means that it is to be the organ of people who have fads which they wish to write about. The name is certainly an unfortunate one. Is it intended to suggest that all the other reviews, including The Nineteenth Century and The Fortnightly, are inhuman in their methods? It might better have been called after the famous Revue des Races Future, with which the readers of "Jack" are acquainted.

***

Mr. Kipling has been present at a battle, and has been under fire. Of course, this was long ago telegraphed all over the world. What most people would like to know is why Kipling voluntarily exposed his life by going to see a battle. Surely it was not idle curiosity. He is far too great a man to be willing to risk his life for the indulgence of mere curiosity. The general opinion is that he was present on the battlefield in order to collect material for future literary use. My own theory is that Kipling, before he had ever seen a battle was able to describe one with more reality actually had seen a battle and passed an hour under fire. Imagination, in the case of a writer of true genius, is often truer than fact. However, I do not know that the public has any right to concern itself with the motives of Mr. Kipling's action. I only hope that he will be present at no more battles. Generals and soldiers who may fall can be replaced, but how should we replace Kipling?

W. L. ALDEN.

A new book on the war in South Africa, entitled "Besieged by the Boers: A Diary of the Events During the Siege of Kimberley," by H. Oliver Ashe, is shortly to be

Ralph, who read the book in manuscript, wrote about it from the seat of war in South Africa: "The author is Dr. E. Oliver Ashe, surgeon to the Kimberley Hospital. The diary is in reality a very long letter, and so the public will get—as it got from Pepy's 'Diary'—the full charm of a free-and-easy, human, wholy frank and artless story of an active and manly man's experiences at a great crisis. Let no editor or publisher tell you it is crude, for I know that it will stand alone and will last as long as men care to read of life under queer, untoward, and extraordinary conditions. It is frank, human, and gossipy, full fearless, and true; it will be sure to have a good sale, for it is both good to the

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HINTS FROM THE MAIL BAG

A Book That Was Not Boomed.

DAVID A. CURTIS of New York sends a chapter of his personal experience in writing a book: "Your editorial on 'Books That Are Boomed' is most interesting—to those whose books really are boomed. It inspires a question, however, that is of still greater interest to those whose books are allowed to 'die a bornin' by reason of the incomprehensible inaction of publishers. You do, indeed, refer to these in drawing a contrast between different books by the same author, one of which was boomed, while the other, and better, was not, but the really melancholy interest of the question to some of us seems to centre upon those cases in which the author has produced only one book within a stated period, and has seen that one neglected.

"I do not presume to say that a book should succeed (and by succeed I mean sell) simply because it is a book. If the public does not like a book there is no reason to assert that it ought to sell. And a favorite argument of some publishers is that if the public does like a book it will sell. Reasoning from this they conclude that if the book does not sell it is because the public does not like it. To my mind, however, it seems clear that the public cannot be expected, in these days of competition, to buy even the book it likes if the publisher takes no special pains to draw attention to it.

"To make the argument clear, let me cite the case of a book which I had published last year by a publisher of exceptionally high reputation. He anticipated, as I did, a very considerable sale for it, and the reviews indicated that the expectation was reasonable. No fault could be found with the mechanical get-up, and the literary contents received all the praise to which they were entitled. Moreover, the book was on a subject which deeply interests a large proportion of the reading public, and is the only one of its kind. Yet the sales were trivial.

"You may say that this is by no means an unusual experience, which is undoubtedly true, and that I have no reason to complain, which I dispute. If a healthy baby with more than a fair start in life dies, somebody is held responsible, either for neglect or for some mistake, and I maintain that the same rule should obtain in relation to books. I have been asked a hundred times why the book did not sell, and in every instance the questioner has shown surprise at the fact that it did not sell. The only answer I have been able to discover is that the publisher took no pains to put the book forward. The head salesman in a large bookstore told me that the copies he had sold readily, but that there was no call for the book after they were gone, for the simple reason that the publisher did not advertise it.

"The publisher himself, when I have tried to impress him with this view of the matter, admits that he has not advertised the book to any extent beyond his regular catalogue announcement, but seems almost indifferent, saying that it is utterly impossible to tell, by any means known to him, whether a book will sell or not. You may say that if the publisher chooses to transact his business on the methods of fifty years ago, that is his business, but I maintain that it is mine also. Only the question is, What is the author to do? Can you or your readers answer it?"

A Compliment to Our Readers.

GEORGE E. CROSBY, Jr., of Hartford writes: "I value THE SATURDAY REVIEW very highly and purchase it regularly. I have long enjoyed the spirit of good-fellowship which notably marks readers of THE REVIEW. There is an occasional discordant note—"Cynic's," sneers, for instance, do not please me in the least—but generally your readers exhibit real culture, refinement of feeling, and a most ideal fellowship.

Hartford, Conn.

Polite People in St. Louis.

F. J. ROOT of New York finds in "The Commerce of America with Europe," by J. P. Brissot, New York, T. & J. Swords, 99 Pearl Street, 1795, the following passage relating to St. Louis: "'Four miles above Cahokia, on the western, or Spanish, side of the Mississippi, stands the village of St. Louis, on high ground. It is the most healthy and pleasurable situation of any in this part of the country. Here the Spanish commandant and the principal Indian traders reside, who, by conciliating the affections of the natives, have drawn all the Indian trade of the Missouri, part of that of the Mississippi, (northward,) and of the tribes of Indians residing near the Ouisconsing and Illinois Rivers, to this village. In St. Louis are 120 houses, mostly built of stone. They are large and commodious. This village has 800 inhabitants, chiefly French—some of them have had a liberal education, are polite, and hospitable. They have about 150 negroes and large flocks of black cattle."

Behind Massive Ramparts of Sesquipedalian Verbiage.

GEORGE C. O. HAAS, Columbia University, would have a word with Joel Benton: "I see that Mr. Joel Benton, to avoid confessing an error, whether accidental or not, has intrenched himself behind massive ramparts of sesquipedalian verbiage, whence he can hurl his insinuations with apparent impunity. This is absolutely harmless, and merely substantiates Mr. Benton's unfortunate predisposition to blunder, but for that very reason deserves a refutation and correction.

"Mr. Benton says that what 'is said before' is 'made before,' a statement not necessarily true; for the subsidiary signification of 'praefatio' is 'what is said to the reader before,' and hence what is to be read before the rest of the book, with no specification as to the time of composition (as 'made before' would seem to imply.) The notion of previous composition, which, as I have shown, is not contained in the word 'preface,' was, however, the keynote of the paragraph in question and the basis of Mr. Benton's elaborate argument, and it is on this account only that I ever ventured to attack what the mere quibble could not help but admire.

"Unfortunately THE REVIEW did not print the date of my letter, but it was sent before the appearance of Mr. Johnson's comment, and was evidently held over a week for lack of space. I mention this merely to refute the insinuations of plagiarism made by Mr. Benton, who, to preserve his dignity, assumes the 'mantle' of a Macaulay and invests himself with a species of 'oracular arrogance and a somewhat too thrasonical complacency.'"

Literary Coincidences.

"J. C. H." of Brooklyn sends the following: Some time since I read in your always entertaining and helpful SATURDAY REVIEW an article contributed to it entitled "Coincidences in Fiction." In "Much Ado About Nothing," Act V., Scene 1, Leonato says to Claudio:

Nay, never lay thy hand upon thy sword,
I fear thee not.

In "Marmion," Sir Walter makes Marmion say to Douglas:

Nay, never look upon thy sword,
Nor lay thy hand upon thy sword,
I tell thee thou'rt defied.

The similarity between the two passages quoted seems obvious. Here is another instance where the master seems to have set the pace. At the siege of Harfleur Henry V. calls upon the French to surrender, and he assures them, if they refuse, that

The gates of mercy shall be all shut up.

Who shall say that Gray in his "Elegy" did not at least recall the words last above quoted, when he wrote:

Forbade to wade through slaughter to a throne,
And shut the gates of Mercy on mankind.

Again, Gray in the "Elegy" says:

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire.

Cowper, in his "Boadicea," wrote these lines:

Such the bard's prophetic words,
Pregnant with celestial fire.

Gray and Cowper were contemporaries, and it would be interesting to know which of them was really the author of the line, "Pregnant with celestial fire."

The Most Powerful Novel He Has Read.

"COMRADE" of Greencastle, Ind., makes a protest: "I do not object to critics for differing from me in regard to opinions on novels, but it irritates me to have a professed critic give evidence that he has not read the novel he criticises, as William L. Alden does in his letter of April 14. He likens Tolstoi's novel, "Resurrection," to a sermon illustrated by anecdotes, and goes on to speak of it as a number of anecdotes illustrating a sermon on crime. He certainly has not read the book. I have read most of the masterpieces of nineteenth century fiction, and Tolstoi's novel is the most powerful novel I have ever read. Just as Shakespeare cut loose from the stereotyped classical ways of writing plays and wrote them naturally, so has Tolstoi cut loose from the conventional form of novel writing and has written a novel from the point of view of perfect morality. It is not devoid of art; it is the finest piece of art extant. It is to literature what Wagner's operas are to music. It shows that great freedom shown by all works of genius, let them be in any art. It is so new, so true to its conception, that, as Shakespeare had to wait for an audience for appreciation, so will Tolstoi, and this will be a long time, owing to such criticisms as Mr. Alden's. Still, one could expect no better from him when his standard writer is Mr. Kipling, a writer almost devoid of moral purpose, justifying the English nation in its ruthless aggression, oppression, and tyranny; idealizing militancy, putting in the background the great moral life that Tolstoi pictures in such a masterful way. True, Tolstoi's book is not one to make one laugh, yet it is full of subtle humor, and for lofty interest, for deep joy, for uplifting thoughts, for pure art, for religious sustentation, for purifying, ennobling emotions, it is unsurpassed in any novel of the century that I have read. Its plot is wonderful, its situations powerful, its characters original, its movement sufficient for the breadth and depth of the story. It is also true it uses the moral teachings of Jesus instead of the theological teachings of the Church for its motive, and for that reason is offensive to conservatives. But pray, is there no literature in pure morality, or must the giant hand of hypocrisy stretch over everything? No. There is literature in morality, the deepest, the best, the most artistic, as Tolstoi shows in this incomparable story. As the Pharisees lay in wait to trip Jesus up in his sayings, so the literary Pharisee to-day lies in wait for his disciple, and it is not long he has to read before he finds the fault that Iscariot was paid for upon which to base the charge, and the conviction follows as unjustly and as summarily in the one case as in the other. Take no critic's word on this book. Read it yourself and suspend judgment until the end. I think you will agree with me in its being the most powerful novel of the century."

Profanity and Blasphemy in Fiction.

HENRY E. BARNES of North Andover, Mass., sends the following: "If preaching and moralising in fiction are not artistic how can profane swearing be? Are we becoming a Nation of swearers and blasphemers? Do we not hear enough and too much of profanity every time we walk a half block in village or city without having it stare at us in the types that otherwise afford us so much pleasure in fiction which but for the profanity were only a delight? The eyes of high-born, cultivated women, the charm of any community, are greeted with profane and blasphemous words in fiction which their ears would not endure for a moment. Do the types soften the roughness which is expressed in spoken profane words, or make it a safe cultivation for either men or women?

"Is it not time for a protest, even on grounds of art and culture generally? Is or is not profanity which includes savage oaths, including the name of the Deity, a vice in or out of books? It may be said fiction must represent life. Why, on its rough, vulgar, evil side, when in the main evil does not prevail in the characters represented? Moreover, there is very common in life, alas, another species of profanity. That is the low, foul story, the vile, insinuation in language. And this among men by no means disreputable, but among the strong, the educated, the witty. Both these kinds of profanity are apt to emerge if one does, in the talk of too many. Shall they both come into print because 'it is life'?

"Is Paul Leicester Ford's 'Peter Sterling' any less vigorous or less true to life in political circles (ward politics, where profanity usually flourishes) because there is an absence of the rough, evil talk?

"'David Harum' is artistic, is it not, without profanity? In this the situations would be sure to produce profanity in real life. What awful dross is the profuse profanity with frequent blasphemous uses of the name of the Deity in that gold of Winston Churchill's 'Richard Carvel'! I would not indulge in the 'question fallacy,' but I make my inquiries in the interests of art. Will some one answer and oppose or argue? Can that be art which offends cultivated taste in any direction, even while what is called vigor may be increased for the moment?

"After lately reading 'Richard Carvel' with supreme delight, barring the blasphemy, I venture into print, if it please you to give my plaint to your types."

Exaggeration in Current Works of Fiction.

LOUIS B. BOCK of New York writes as follows: "In a discussion of the newer works of fiction, which have come in for so much more than their share of praise, would it not be well to mention some of their faults? And to me the principal one appears to be the manifest exaggeration both as to character painting and the plots and incidents. By this I mean that the heroes are mostly demigods, the heroines goddesses, and as befits such creatures of the imagination, thinking nothing of fighting three of the best swordsmen of the world one after the other, when the hero himself is half starved, as in Miss Mary Johnston's latest creation, 'To Have and to Hold,' or of attacking and vanquishing four men single-handed, as does the god—I will not call him demigod—Brandon, 'An Apollo, with a touch of Hercules,' in 'When Knighthood was in Flower,' or of riding wild horses and being generally perfect as is that prodigy of valor, Richard Carvel.

"Let us confine our attention to two of the latest and most popular of these works and which seem to be good representatives of their class, 'When Knighthood Was in Flower' and "To Have and to Hold,' and examine some of the incidents. In the first, besides the adventure mentioned above, the hero with one stroke of his sword sends an opponent's, the Duke of Buckingham's, flying toward the ceiling, and catching it as it comes down, breaks the point against the floor. All this in a crowded ballroom and in the twinkling of an eye. Has the author ever seen this done, and can it be done at all against a moderately skillful swordsman such as the Duke of Buckingham would most undoubtedly be? And in the second we have the hero rescuing a beautiful maid of honor from distress, protecting her, fighting Indians, Spaniards, King's favorites and Ministers, being shipwrecked, becoming Captain of a pirate vessel, besides the picture of a most marvelous clergyman who slays three Indians singly, and does various other kindred things with the utmost ease. Examples might be multiplied not only in these, but in most of the other modern books. And such stuff is supposed to be literature!"

After John Fiske, Mary Johnston

S. C. H. of Plainfield, N. J., writes: "I have just finished reading 'To Have and To Hold,' and I enjoyed it so much more thoroughly because I had just been reveling in that charming history of John Fiske's 'Old Virginia and Her Neighbors.' To those who may read Mary Johnston's powerful novel I would heartily recommend this plan which I pursued accidentally, as it makes many of the interesting characters of the book seem like old acquaintances."

A Protest from an Author's Friend.

A UTICAN writes from Utica: "'The Redemption of David Corson' was written by Charles Frederic Goss, who at one time lived in this city, and has many friends here, who do not all agree with the conclusions of your reviewer and his estimate of the book. They are quite willing to subscribe to the opening statement in your paper that '"The Redemption of David Corson" is in many respects a remarkable book. It shows wide reading, large experience, and sincere purpose. It is, moreover, written with strength and picturesqueness, and the interest is well sustained.' What they do take exception to is the paragraph in conclusion which refers to it as a 'book presenting a type of character and a collocation of occurrences that are not to be seriously considered as having relation to life as we know it.'

"We have been credibly informed that the author of this book has broken bread with the cowboys in Texas, mixed familiarly with the complex 'types' to be found in the oil regions in Pennsylvania, spent five years in the hottest and fiercest fight with sin in the congested regions of Chicago, played his part in wild concatenations and 'collocations of events' in the new State of Washington, where towns were being boomed and mines were being dug, and mingled, besides, with many of the most cultivated people in New York and Cincinnati.

"We have been disposed to think that the author of this book has really seen something that we have not; that he is presenting what he has seen with an unusual but undeniable art, and that it would be well for us to look at new scenes through these new eyes. We are not surprised that the ordinary 'reviewer is bewildered,' and we imagine that we see in this volume evidences of a sort of literary power that will excite a savage warfare between the realists and the idealists; between those who think life is what they see it from their peep-holes, and those who see it from their watch-towers; between those who think that good folks never fail and bad folks never rise, and those who think both do both, and sometimes do them very quickly and very mysteriously. The book is one thing at least; it is a challenge, and a bold one."

George Clinton as Vice President.

W. J. GUNN of New York sends the following: "Your review of the 'Public Papers of George Clinton' contains a slight error in the following passage: 'From 1789 he received at each Presidential election, up to 1808, votes for President as the champion of State rights. In 1805 he was elected Vice President on the ticket with Thomas Jefferson, and in 1808 he was re-elected on the ticket with James Madison.' The statement regarding the first two elections is true only in the sense that two candidates for President were voted for by each elector, for Washington's election was unanimous in both instances. Clinton was the second choice of three electors in 1789, and of fifty electors in 1792-3. He received 7 votes in 1796-7, but no votes at all in 1800-1801. Nor did he receive any votes for President in 1804-5. The election of that year was held under the amended Constitution, and Clinton was voted for as Vice Presidential candidate only, receiving 162 votes.

"50 Best Books."

"L. B. R." of New York asks: "I read with interest in THE SATURDAY REVIEW the librarian's report of the 'best books' of the last year. Will you please explain what is the meaning of the word 'best,' as so used? I infer it must signify the most popular—the most called for at the libraries; for certainly the word can't be used in a moral or literary or critical sense. The first two named vary greatly in literary merit. 'Richard Carvel' is very respectable, but many on the list are far superior to 'Janice Meredith' as works of literary art. I suppose that both of those books, especially the latter, owe their great demand to extensive advertising. Sales of books, like patent medicines, are very much influenced by 'printer's ink.'" The introduction to this list stated that the librarians had been asked to name the best fifty for the uses of a village library—the choice being restricted to 500 of the books published during the year 1899.

Gentlemen Defined.

"X. R." sends the following: "In reply to 'H. B. H.,' who quotes an author as saying 'A true gentleman is a synonym for a polite Christian,' let me quote Coleridge: 'You may depend upon it, religion is in its essence the most gentlemanly thing in the world. It will alone gentilize, if unmixed with cant, and I know of nothing else that will alone. Certainly not the army, which is thought to be the grand embellisher of manners.' Again let me quote Talfourd: 'Gentleman is a term which does not apply to any station, but to the mind and the feelings of every station.'"

"H. C. W.," Brooklyn, also takes up the subject: "In 'H. B. H.'s' definition of a true gentleman, the word 'Christian' seems to have been synonymous with religion, God—godliness. Lavater says: 'It is one of my favorite thoughts that God manifests Himself to men in all the wise, good, humble, generous, great, and magnanimous men.' And from the Koran we learn that 'To God belongeth the east and the west, therefore, whithersoever ye turn yourselves to pray, there is the word of God, for God is omnipresent and omniscient.' And Thackeray: 'A gentleman is a rarer thing than some of us think; for which of us can point out many such in his circle—men whose aims are generous, whose truth is constant and elevated, who can look the world honestly in the face with an equal manly sympathy for the great and the small? We all know a hundred whose coats are well made, and a score who have excellent manners, but of gentlemen, how many? Let us take a little scrap of paper and each make out his list.'"

"M. T. B., also of Brooklyn, sends this comment: "Had 'H. H. B.' substituted the word 'religion' for the author's word 'Christian,' perhaps 'M. F. L.' would not have questioned the fact. As Blair states it: 'True gentleness is founded on a sense of what we owe to Him who made us, and to the common nature which we all share. It arises from reflection on our own failings and wants, and from just views of the condition and the duty of man. It is natural feeling heightened and improved by principle.' And Emerson: 'We sometimes meet an original gentleman, who, if manners had not existed, would have invented them.' And Colton: 'He that can enjoy the intimacy of the great, and on no occasion disgust them by familiarity, or disgrace himself by servility, proves that he is as perfect a gentleman by nature as his companions are by rank.' And Locke: 'Education begins the gentleman, but reading, good company, and reflection must finish him.'"

The Pulaski-Kosciuszko Correspondence

A Polish-American monthly is about to present in Chicago some hitherto unpublished letters written by those famous Poles who fought in America's war for independence, Kosciuszko and Pulaski. Most of these letters are addressed to members of the Continental Congress or to Washington and his staff, and besides their historical value have considerable interest from the points of view of orthography and style. These unpublished documents cover the entire period of the War of the Revolution and have been secured by Joseph Smolinski, corresponding member of the Polish National Museum of Rapperswyl. Most of them have been copied by Mr. Smolinski from the original documents in the archives of the State Department in Washington. The title of the Polish monthly which will present this correspondence is The Standar.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE LIFE OF DWIGHT L. MOODY. By his son, William R. Moody. The official authorized edition. 8vo. Pp. 580. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

RUDYARD KIPLING. A Criticism by Richard Le Gallienne. With a bibliography by John Lane. 12mo. Pp. xlvi.-163. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

GEORGE MEREDITH. Some Characteristics. By Richard Le Gallienne. With a bibliography by John Lane. 12mo. Pp. ix.-201-xc. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

TOWARD PRETORIA. A Record of the War Between Briton and Boer to the Relief of Kimberley. By Julian Ralph. With a summary of subsequent events to the hoisting of the British flag over Bloemfontein. 12mo. Pp. viii.-328. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

A HISTORY OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE. By K. Waliszewski. 12mo. Pp. ix.-451. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY IN THE CIVIL WAR. By John Fiske. 12mo. Pp. xxv.-358. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

BRITISH AMERICA. With Two Maps. The British Empire Series. Vol. III. 12mo. Pp. ix.-545. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THE WORLD'S BEST COMPOSERS. Famous Compositions for the Piano. Editor in Chief, Victor Herbert. Associate Editors, Fanny Morris Smith and Louis R. Dressler. In 8 vols. Folio. Pp. 272. New York: The University Society.

OUR PRESIDENTS AND HOW WE MAKE THEM. By A. K. McClure. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-417. New York: Harper & Brothers. (Advance sheets.)

UNITED STATES HISTORY. As the Yankee Makes and Takes It. By a Confederate Soldier. 16mo. Pp. 99. Glen Allen, Va.: Cussons, May & Co. Paper, 25 cents.

GIOVANNI BAPTISTE DE ROSSI. 1822-1894. Founder of the Science of Christian Archaeology. By the Very Rev. T. J. Shahan. Reprinted by courtesy of The American Catholic Quarterly Review. 18mo. New York Cathedral Library Association, 123 East 50th St. Paper.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. From the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By William Boyd Carpenter. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-517. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

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The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1900.

THE USES OF LITERATURE.

It is rather a pity that a scientific critic cannot sit down to write a harmless, unnecessary critique without feeling it incumbent upon him to begin at the beginning and to go down to the bottom. His procedures often recall the "ground learned" treatise on "Feet," which Heine projected after noticing that the feet of the Goettingen girls were mostly big. As everybody remembers, this treatise was laid out to comprise a consideration—(1) of feet in general; (2) of feet among the ancients; (3) of the feet of elephants; (4) of the feet of the women of Goettingen.

A good many critical essays in the magazines recall this thoroughness. They seem to have been written if not by an actual German, at least by a candidate for a Ph. D., and as his qualifying thesis. Here, for example, is an essay in the May Scribner on "Balzac" by Mr. George McLean Harper, which has tremendously that air. We hasten to say that we know nothing of Mr. Harper except what the essay tells us, and that the essay is a very good and suggestive essay. But why could not the essayist tell what he knew about Balzac without feeling it incumbent upon him to justify literature? It is not particularly in need of anybody's sympathy. As the French soldier in Carlyle said to the French suspect who was purging himself of aristocracy by crying "Vive la République," "It will probably live independently of you."

And then, if you insist upon always going back to first principles, you are so awfully liable to fall into abysses of paradox or platitude. The present essayist has not escaped. A futile German desire for thoroughness seems to blend in him with the Puritan conscience of New England and the combination to make the essayist say:

> Works of art are simply the most notable examples of disinterested effort to be useful. Art for the world's sake is the only art the world cherishes. What unfailingly marks the highest product of the great artists is the quality of being permanently serviceable.

Fancy telling the late William Shakespeare that his dramas were examples of "disinterested effort to be useful." His own notion about them was that if they brought enough money into the Globe Theatre he would be able to buy the lot in Stratford which he coveted and settle down. As to whether they would be useful beyond that, he was so careless that he never took the trouble to collect or to publish them. He would undoubtedly have done so if, in the condition of English copyright legislation at the time, he had seen any money in it. But as he did not, his "disinterested effort to be useful" stopped with the production of them on the stage.

According to Stevenson, Shakespeare's high-water mark is "the fourth act of 'Antony and Cleopatra.'" Whether one agrees with the saying or not, it is easy to understand why Stevenson should have said so. It would be impossible to pick out of Shakespeare anything more "literary," anything in which the force of expression is carried further. But think of judging it by its "permanent serviceableness!" Without doubt it is among the "highest products of a great artist." But the moral of it is in effect the same as the moral of "Sapho," which has not, by rigid moralists, been esteemed to be permanently serviceable, insomuch that some of them have objected to its public inculcation. And take any disinterested scholar or absorbed reader and ask him if he did not find it likely to be permanently serviceable. He would think you were daft.

We do not think Mr. Harper is daft. But we do think that if his editor had run a blue pencil through the first paragraph of his essay on Balzac he would have done Mr. Harper a service for which Mr. Harper might and should live to thank him. And we think the essayist has shown anew what a grievous mistake it is when you think you have something interesting or suggestive to say about a writer, as we agree Mr. Harper has about Balzac, not to be content just to say it, without undertaking to base it on the Eternal Verities, which are so apt to turn out to be the Temporary Nonsenses.

THE NEW READERS OF BALZAC.

The solidity and continuing fervor of the Balzac revival are attested by the publishers' announcements. The books of Balzac and books about Balzac have come in many forms from many presses since the general multitude of English and American readers discovered a few years ago that a genius of the first order who died half a century ago had written books that could not be left unread by persons who wish to be on terms of acquaintanceship with the best and greatest in literature. We suppose there must be two-score readers of Balzac in the United States to-day for every one that knew him five years ago, before his novels were accessible in translation. The labors of new translators and the ventures of publishers of new editions have lately added to the number, and are still adding to it.

A healthy, human reaction from the taste for the cameo-cutting school of delineators of character has doubtless helped on the revival of interest in the immensely broader work of the author of the Comédie Humaine. In truth, a mind that had wearied of the damsels that pause so long at every stile, as Mr. Lang has it, and habitually give ten subtle reasons why they smile, could find refreshment and edification nowhere so generously purveyed to them as in the masterpieces of Balzac. It is like a sojourn in the big woods with the majesty of unspoiled Nature all about after the multitudinous vexations of long daily association with many men in a city.

The experienced reader and admirer of Balzac, to whom his gallery of distinguished and vividly realized characters has long been a joy, will not feel that their pleasure is in any wise diminished by the coming up of these new thousands to share it. Golf was played two hundred and fifty years in Scotland before the first course was laid out in America, but although the little ball is now sped on a thousand hills here, the Scots pursue the sport with unabated zeal. Balzac is in no danger of going out of fashion with the old readers because he has come in with the new.

Many an American visitor to the Paris Exposition will make the brief and easy pilgrimage to the spot at the junction of Rue de Balzac with Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, not far from the Arc de Triomphe, where stood the house in which Balzac died; or to his tomb in Père la Chaise. Those who know him well and go to Paris for the first time will go about with a mysterious sense of visiting familiar places and the surprise of treading the pavements of a well-known city, for there are the very streets and squares which Balzac peopled with his multitude of living characters, the names of which, long treasured in the memory of the reader, will constantly confront him upon the blue and white signs which the administration of the City of Paris is careful to place at every street corner.

A "FRANK" ADVERTISER.

Doubtless that advertiser who, in one of the newspapers the other day, announced his proposed sale of a magazine as "a chance for a young man to sink $20,000 in learning all about the business of publishing a periodical," relied for a customer upon the supposed National fondness for humorous extravagance. That he expects anybody else to believe that he thinks his magazine so hopeless a bit of property as the matter-of-fact person might infer from the advertisement is not likely. Yet if the magazine is sold by this novel method and turns out badly the seller can calmly say "I told you so" with a clear conscience.

Meanwhile the prospective purchaser, young or middle-aged, may be told in all confidence, that $20,000 would be little enough to pay to learn "all" about the business of publishing a periodical, and one who has the money to spare, or can borrow it at a reasonable rate, would do well to take up this offer promptly if the advertiser could be ready and willing to make his promise good. For when "all" that there is to learn about the publishing of a periodical has been mastered, a fortune that would make the luckiest man at Cape Nome green with envy lies within grasp.

We are inclined to think, therefore, that the advertiser, in spite of his startling show of frankness, and his affected modesty, fell into hyperbole. There are mighty few publishers of periodicals, even the most successful ones, who are willing to boast that they know "all" about a business the conditions of which seem to change so rapidly. That much money is sunk yearly in attempts to establish new periodicals devoted to various branches and specialties and to the cultivation of the general literary field is a sad fact, yet who can doubt that there is always room for a good new publication?

TO ITALY IN TWO HOURS.

Any one who loves pictures, without too much anxiety as to who painted them, but with sincere anxiety for their genuine charm, can in a couple of hours from New York find a collection of some six score examples of early Italian art interesting and delightful and really unique. This is the collection formed nearly a half century since by James Jackson Jarves and now in the possession of Yale University, at New Haven. To spend a few hours in the cozy gallery containing them, in one of the Yale buildings beyond the spacious and lovely New Haven "green," radiant with the tranquil glory of these May days, is—the ease of doing it considered—comparable to a sojourn in Tuscany. To those who cannot command such a sojourn, still more to those who have been privileged to enjoy it and have dormant memories awaiting the touch of reviving reality, we commend this excursion. They can leave New York in mid-morning, and, returning for dinner, bring back a sense of aesthetic satisfaction richly repaying the time and trouble.

The visitor would do well to get, if possible, in advance, the admirable little catalogue prepared in 1868 by Mr. Russell Sturgis. We do not pretend to offer a guarantee, which in any case would be worth little, of the accuracy of its attributions, as to which the gifted and exacting author may very well have some modifications now to suggest. But the catalogue is in effect an essay on the art of Italy from the eleventh to the middle of the sixteenth century, with comments more or less critical on the painters whose names appear in it. It is sympathetic and discriminating, lucid and simple in style, and informing.

Our advice as to this little journey into ancient Italy is not, however, addressed to the critical. It is for those who can find substantial pleasure in the kind of work the early Italians did, whether they know or do not know all the stories about those who did it. The real connoisseurs neither need nor would heed such counsel. They have their own aims and ways. Heaven prosper them. There is much good in art to be deeply thankful for with less knowledge than theirs.

It would be idle to try, in this place, to give even a general description of the collection. Suffice it to say that it begins with religious paintings so primitive in idea and execution as to seem the work of infant savages, and passes to the level of Del Sarto and Botticelli. Of these two the former is represented by a fragment of fresco transferred to canvas and ruined in the transfer, but remaining curiously lovely and suggestive and fascinating. To the latter Mr. Sturgis, in 1868, credited a Madonna and Child. Possibly he would withhold that opinion now, or qualify it, but he would not, we are sure, deny the charm of the picture, the exquisite maternity of the Madonna, the serious beauty of the child's face, and the atmosphere that makes the picture seem an opening into a world beyond the flat canvases by which it is surrounded. But perhaps it is not what with our modern conceptions we should call the best, it is rather the worst or nearly the worst, work that gives the greatest attraction to this gallery. This reveals a way of looking at things, especially religious things, that has passed away nearly as completely as the habit of thought recorded in the totem painting of the American Indian. In one of several pictures of the Annunciation, for in[illegible] the [illegible] quaintly "made up" near the seat of the mildly interested Virgin, at which from the lips of the Father in an upper corner of the painting, a stream of radiance is squirted, while an angel floats toward her, the floating attested by definite shadows cast on the floor by the angel's feet. It is all very crude and clumsy and queer, but it is sincere and, in more senses than one, it is real.

The novelty of a visit to the Yale collection lies in the discovery of something generally unnoted or the rediscovery of the practically forgotten. Whether one makes the visit for the first time, or, like the present writer, returns to it after thirty years, during which the art of many lands has had a chance to make its complex impression, there awaits him a material pleasure that will linger long.

NOVELS OF THE SEA.

The question is often asked, "Who reads novels of the sea?" Without attempting to answer that question, it may be said that there is more reason for asking it at the present time than there ever was before. The realistic novel of the sea is the order of the day, and there is little excuse for its existence except as a photograph of a phase of life which cannot be called typical in the wide sense of that term. Let the reader who is familiar with the fiction dealing with incidents relating to the life of those who go down to the sea in ships cast a backward glance over the field. He will have no difficulty in recalling the tales of Capt. Marryat, and he will have equally little trouble in remembering that they have always been criticised for their want of fidelity to the facts of life on the ocean wave.

The reader will also have no trouble in recollecting the sea stories of Fenimore Cooper. These, too, are condemned by the real sailor men as not having the taste of the brine in them. They are fanciful, and the seafaring personages in them are far removed, as a rule, from the sphere of actuality. The Red Rover never had a prototype, and the Skimmer of the Seas surely never was seen or heard of anywhere outside of the imaginative tale of Cooper. It is equally certain that Long Tom Coffin was as much a product of imagination as old Jack Bunsby himself. And what is to be said of Melville's Moby Dick, the white whale? Can any justification for his existence be found in the records of the voyages of Ross and Parry? No, the vindictive leviathan was simply a splendid fancy, and he lives because he was a product of purely literary invention.

The sea stories of Clark Russell are a good deal nearer the truth, but even these do not satisfy the realist. The descriptions of storms and wrecks and mutinies and pressing of navigators into service are full of the color of the deep and they bring before the mind of the landsman the magic and the mystery of the sea, but the realists scoff at them, and will tell you with a truthfulness that cannot be impeached that such things do not take place and that nothing is exactly as represented.

But of late there has sprung up a school of writers of sea tales who satisfy every demand of the realists. These gentlemen do not indulge in the invention of fanciful plots in which fair maidens are mixed up with gentlemen-like first mates and [illegible] which buccaneers have the manners of society men. They paint the spar deck as it is. They throw open the dread secrecy of the forecastle. They show the "bucko" mate at his daily calling, and they make it plain that the real romance of the sea is to be found in the fact that human beings endure the life on the ocean wave at all. They are not dreamers, or poets, these new writers, but veracious chroniclers, whose works should go down to posterity as true records of a state of affairs in our time.

But once upon a time Mr. Rudyard Kipling represented the King of Hades as asking a troublesome question: "Is it art?" This same question may be asked in regard to the sea novels of the realistic school. Are they literature? And if they are, are they a better and purer literature than the imaginative works of Marryat, Cooper, Melville, and Russell? It is pretty safe to say that the average reader would rather sit down [illegible] of the fanc[illegible] than with

one of the blood-curdling records of the abuse of the seaman and the tyranny of the skipper and the mate. Photographic novels are no better art than photography is.

STEVENSON'S FIRST NIGHT IN AMERICA.

The article on Stevenson and the Reunion House, 10 West Street, New York, which appears elsewhere in the columns of this week's issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, calls renewed attention to the fact that, apart from everything else, Stevenson was a born adventurer and fond of all sorts of practical experiments in life. But we are inclined to question one fact in the article, which states, after describing in some detail Stevenson's first night in America, passed in this little emigrant boarding house:

It is rare, indeed, that a man of Stevenson's delicacy of feeling, with resources ample enough to meet all the requirements of his taste, can be found ensconced in a house of the slums, but it is still more rare to find a man so placed turning his discomfiture into philosophy and his pains into phrases that bubble with thoughtful merriment.

As it happens, Stevenson's choice of the Reunion House and all the other hardships of emigrant life was the outcome of a lack of "ample resources" for more appropriate surroundings. At the time Stevenson crossed the Atlantic as a second-cabin passenger, and passed the night he so minutely describes in "The Amateur Emigrant" in the Reunion House, his resources were of the narrowest. It is a well-known fact that Thomas Stevenson, although the greatest attachment existed between them, did not always approve of, or get on smoothly with, his son. The latter was always an eager student of books, as well as of men and nature, and yet was not the success at college his father would have liked; even in his earliest days Stevenson was determined to succeed in literature, his energies being all exerted in that direction. Neither was he willing to devote himself to the family profession. The outdoor part of an engineer's life made a strong appeal to him, but even in this he looked at

The powers and phenomena of waves and tide, of storm and current, of reef, cliff, and rock, with the eye of the poet and artist, and not that of the practician and calculator. For desk work and office routine he had an unconquerable aversion, and his physical powers, had they remained at their best, must have proved quite unequal to the workshop training necessary to the practical engineer.

So while Thomas Stevenson, although much disappointed, consented that this profession should be finally abandoned, he held that literature was no profession at all, so that the law was finally decided upon, and Stevenson read in a desultory way until called to the bar in 1875.

Again, while this father and son cherished the warmest affection for each other, the father was firmly wedded to the narrow hereditary creeds and dogmas of extreme Scotch Calvinism, with both the extensive reading of the younger man and the increasing liberality of the age had broadened his views, the result being that a period of painful discussion ensued, resulting in a strained feeling between the father and son, which was extremely painful to them both. In a letter to his old friend and correspondent, Baxter, Stevenson tells him he is not the light-hearted scoffer or careless infidel his parents think him; that he really believes as much as they do, and is perfectly honest in his belief; that he has not come hastily to his decisions, and reserves many points until he more fully understands them, which he does not think justifies his people in calling him a horrible atheist.

These differences with his father, both as to a profession and even more their religious misunderstanding, so weighed upon his somewhat morbid nature that his always delicate constitution was not able to bear the weight; the result being that he was "ordered south" in 1873, and in 1875 made his first visit to Fontainebleau, which was followed by others, and there shortly after the canoe voyage of 1876, Stevenson first met Mrs. Osbourne, the American lady who was afterward to become his wife, for whom he conceived a steady affection which never altered. Very unhappily married, Mrs. Osbourne returned to America with her children in 1878, and began divorce proceedings against her husband. Hearing this, and that her health was far from satisfactory, Stevenson at once made up his mind to follow her to California, starting thence in August, 1879.

Fully recognizing the fact, however, that neither this journey nor its object would be pleasing to his family, Stevenson would ask no aid from them. He was anxious as well to test his power of self-support by literature, in which he was beginning to make a name for himself, and perhaps his power to support others. Because, then of very limited means, and a wish to husband them to the utmost, Stevenson determined to make the entire journey to California in steerage and emigrant train. Sidney Colvin says that in addition to these motives [illegible] the fourthly [illegible]

discover for himself the discomforts of the unprivileged poor, and later to turn the whole experience to literary advantage by writing out the story of the journey, daily notes being taken for this purpose.

The "Amateur Emigrant" is, of course, the outcome of all these various experiences; one striking passage of the life on board ship, after recording merry morning in the steerage, with songs and games going on, Stevenson rolling cigarettes for one amateur after another, while a fellow-passenger, fiddle in hand, played jigs and reels and ballads for them.

Through this merry and good-hearted scene there came three cabin passengers, a gentleman and two young ladies, picking their way with little gracious titters of indulgence and a Lady Bountiful air about nothing, which galled me to the quick. I have little of the radical in social questions, and have always nourished an idea that one person was as good as another. But I began to be troubled by this episode. It was astonishing what insults these people managed to convey by their presence. They seemed to throw their clothes in our faces. Their eyes searched us all over for tatters and incongruities. A laugh was ready at their lips, but they were too well-mannered to indulge it in our hearing. * * * We were, in truth, very innocently, cheerfully, and sensibly engaged, and there was no shadow of excuse for the swaying elegant superiority with which the damsels passed among us, or for the stiff and waggish glances of their squire. Not a word was said, only when they were gone Mackay sullenly damned their impudence under his breath; but we were all conscious of an icy influence and a dead break in the course of our enjoyment.

So the episode of the night at the Reunion House was the result both of adventurous curiosity and of lack of money, and while the trip, as a whole, was a terrible shock to Stevenson's constitution, we cannot help being grateful for the faithful and picturesque accounts of the hardships of an emigrant's life—an account impossible to have written, save from actual experience, which the man who would ordinarily have to endure would never be able to describe so vividly and honestly.

Stevenson settled first in Monterey and then in San Francisco, living for three months at the latter place in a workingman's lodging house, when he was at his richest paying 10 cents for his breakfast and 50 cents for dinner with wine, passing the rest of the day working hard at literature. Later he became so much poorer that it was necessary to bring his entire daily allowance for food down to 45 cents, his dinner being taken in the middle of the day—"the poor man's hour," as he called it. Stevenson's many hardships, in addition to the fatigue consequent upon helping nurse his landlady's sick child, and his steady application to his chosen profession, broke him down completely, and for some weeks he lay at death's door, being nursed back to life by his future wife and a devoted physician. Stevenson was married in May, 1880, and with his wife settled in a deserted mining camp in the California Coast Range, their life there being recorded in "The Silverado Squatters." The news of his dangerous illness and Stevenson's marriage led his parents to telegraph the news of an annual allowance of £250, which was followed by letters promising the new daughter a cordial welcome. Mrs. Stevenson, accompanied by her son and husband, reached Edinburgh in the Fall of 1880, making an immediate conquest not only of her husband's family, but of all his friends. Mr. Colvin says they recognized in her:

A character as strong, interesting, and romantic almost as his own; an inseparable sharer of all his thoughts, and a stanch companion of all his adventures; the most open-hearted of friends to all who loved him; the most shrewd and stimulating critic of his work, and, in sickness, despite her own precarious health, the most devoted and most efficient of nurses. But there must be limits to the praise of the living, and what his wife was to him, Stevenson has himself expressed in words which are the fittest and than which none ever came more truly from the heart.

From this time on Stevenson's money troubles were virtually at an end. His work in literature brought him in a fair and steadily increasing income, which was supplemented by his father, and save for his long and constant journeys in search of health his life was extremely happy. Mrs. Stevenson has lately earned the gratitude of the world by refusing to allow her husband's body to be removed from its island resting place, and we are all sorry to hear that the Reunion House, his home for a night only, it is true, but which, with the day's experiences in our city, forms so vivid a chapter in the "Amateur Emigrant," is so soon to be a thing of the past.

But the lesson of this record of an emigrant trip, the cheerful acceptance of all its hardships, and the way in which Stevenson contrived to brighten the existence of all with whom he came in contact, at a time, too, when he was suffering so much from the material hardships of such a journey, and the cheerful manner in which he adapted himself to the Monterey and San Francisco life, should be of the strongest ethical value to us all. The man who not only cheerfully accepts such a life, but even contrives to extract amusement from its many incongruities, to use a mild term, is surely of heroic nature, and [illegible]

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS.

Gov. Roosevelt, writing on "The American Boy" in the May St. Nicholas, thus sums up his theme in the last four lines of his essay: "In life, as in a football game, the principle to follow is hit the line hard. Don't foul and don't shirk, but hit the line hard." This passage is eminently characteristic of its author, who is the representative par excellence of robust and healthful Americanism.

Ainsworth Rand Spofford's new work, "A Book for All Readers; Designed as an Aid to the Collection, Use, and Preservation of Books and the Formation of Public and Private Libraries," contains one chapter which throws considerable light upon the development of the idea of copyright. It seems that according to Mr. Spofford the French in 1537 were first to introduce what might be called the beginning of the copyright system. In this chapter the author also offers intelligent comment upon Mr. George Haven Putnam's "Books and Their Makers in the Middle Ages." "A Book for All Readers" will be published within a fortnight by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

From time to time attention is called to the fact that a particularly good title of a successful book had already been copyrighted by another author. Even "Trilby" was a duplication, but this fact only served to reanimate with a certain passing life the original book which bore the name. A short time ago we announced that Mr. Thomas G. Townsend intended to adopt the name "Flashlights on American History" for his forthcoming volume, because the original title, "Side Lights on American History," had already appeared bearing the imprint of the Macmillan Company. We now hear that the title "Flashlights on American History" was copyrighted in 1895 by R. L. Myers & Co. of Harrisburg, Penn., for a book by D. C. Murphy of the State Normal School, Slippery Rock, Penn. It is quite uncommon for an author thus to conceive two titles, one after the other, both of which have already been used.

In noting the titles of works in a book of fiction, it is an interesting question to know how far these titles actually represent existing literature. Everybody remembers the story of the American literary agent diligently inquiring for a book the title of which was mentioned in one of Mrs. Humphry Ward's stories, although that book had no existence in fact. Apropos of the quest for "The Idols of the Market Place," an English collector is now seeking to obtain a copy of one of the books said to have been written by the hero of Du Maurier's "The Martians." His advertisement published in an English literary journal expresses a desire to purchase "Josselin's Sardonyx."

Mr. Ernest A. Vizetelly, whose translation of Emil Zola's "Fécondité" will shortly appear from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co., under the title of "Fruitfulness," thus explains in a recent letter to his publishers the reasons why, after so long refusing to undertake the work, he at last consented to make an English version: "Various considerations influenced me, and among them was the thought that if 'Fruitfulness' were not presented to the public in an English dress, M. Zola's new series would remain incomplete, decapitated, so far as British and American readers were concerned. After all, the criticisms dealing with the French original were solely directed against matters of form, the mold in which some part of the work was cast. Its high moral purpose was distinctly recognized by several even of its most bitter detractors. For me the problem was how to retain the whole ensemble of the narrative and the essence of the lessons which the work inculcates, while recasting some portion of it and sacrificing those matters of form to which exception was taken. It is not for me to say whether I have succeeded in the task; but I think that nothing in any degree offensive to delicate susceptibilities will be found in this present version of M. Zola's book."

"David Harum," after being treated from almost every point of view compatible with art and literature, has at length made its appearance in a scientific essay by S. B. Clevenger, M. D., which the Co-operative Publishing Company is publishing. The title of the essay is "Mental Disease, Its Medical and Legal Aspects." The theme however, does not refer to any supposed danger to the reader of the novel, but concerns itself with one of the characters. Says the writer: "French alienists have specially investigated the disorders classifiable as degeneracy, and under this heading mental and physical monstrosities, such as idiots and imbeciles, are placed in one group, certain congenital criminals in another, and allied to these unfortunates is a variety with doubting insanity, a case of which is described in the new popular novel 'David Harum' as one who was distressingly undecided on all occasions. The remarkable mental debasement known as mysophobia, or fear of contamination, and the absurd predicaments it occasions, are narrated."

Might not Hakluyt be called the first of imperialists? As much as anything else Hakluyt's "Principal Navigations of the English Nation" sent over the seas the adventurous. This famous work was published one year after the Armada. Spain's downfall began then and the final catastrophe was of yesterday. Hakluyt was, what is not so well known, a lecturer. He had traveled extensively and was conversant with all European languages. The first edition was the notable book of the time. The final edition of Hakluyt was published in 1590-1600. A proposal has been made to issue a reprint of the work, and the society which bears the historian's name has under consideration this publication. We scarcely question the success of a new edition of Hakluyt, and are satisfied that there would be a large demand for the work in this country. In fact Hakluyt is the foundation stone on which a library is to be built. For the last century there have been only two reprints of the work.

The original autograph manuscript of Gray's "Elegy" has just passed into the possession of Eton College. On two occasions it had been knocked down to the highest bidder at Sotheby's auction rooms, London. At the dispersal of the Gray collection in 1854 the "Elegy" went for £131, which was regarded at that time as an abnormally high price; yet in May, 1875, it was acquired at the same place by the late Sir William Fraser for £230, who generously bequeathed it to Eton College.

It is now announced in London that The Daily Mail's skillful handling of Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar" has produced for the families of the men fighting in South Africa £7,000. This is at the rate of £2,000 a line, quite the record revenue for a piece of verse.

"This is a book which should by every right sweep everything before it."—Boston Post.

NATURE'S GARDEN

Is the only book devoted to wild flowers which treats adequately their most interesting aspect: Every flower is absolutely dependent upon the insects which visit it, and acts intelligently through the same desires that animate man. Flowers, moreover, are endowed with certain powers differing only in degree but not in kind from the animal creation. The writer is Neltje Blanchan, author of "Bird Neighbors." The work is a sumptuous volume, with 80 plates from the living flowers. Published April 5th: Already in its 5th Thousand. $3.00 net.

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Heroes of the Nations

New numbers. Fully illustrated. 12mo, each $1.50; half leather, each $1.75.

Oliver Cromwell

And the Rule of the Puritans in England.

By CHARLES FIRTH, M. A., Balliol College, Oxford.

Mr. Firth's work has been in preparation for seven years. He has made himself the authority on the Cromwellian period, and has had confided to him the preparation for the British Dictionary of Biography of nearly all the articles bearing upon this period of British history.

RECENT ISSUES:

Bismarck and the New German Empire. How It Arose and What It Displaced. By J. W. HEADLAM.

Alexander the Great. The Merging of East and West in Universal History. By BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER.

Charlemagne (Charles the Great.) The Hero of Two Nations. By H. W. CARLESS DAVIS.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

NEW YORK AND LONDON.

Great Advances Made in New York Through the Bindery of the Grolier Club.

Reference has already been made in these columns to the exhibition at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s of fine examples of the work done at the Club Bindery. The occasion has been a very significant one to fine binding interests and fine book interests in this country and further reference is due the matter. The real significance of this exhibition does not lie in the fact that a collection of fine bindings—some of them of unusual excellence both in design and in execution—were shown, but in the much more important and promising fact that such work was executed in New York, and that a marked improvement is already seen in the later work of the bindery, an improvement very evident to those who are familiar with the earliest work.

Among the most noteworthy exhibitions of the Winter, indeed, has been the first adequate showing of the work of this bindery. About seventy fine examples, all executed within the past two years, were shown, through the courtesy of their owners, the general average of excellence being so high as to challenge comparison with the best work of the foreign binders. Many who have been more or less familiar with the work of this bindery since its inception, examples of its work having been frequently shown at the Grolier Club, and very occasionally in the best shops, were particularly interested in the opportunity to examine so much of its best results at one time. It was extremely gratifying to think that it was home work; that it is possible to have books so satisfactorily bound in our own city; bindings, too, where not only all the details of forwarding, finishing, and covering are admirably carried out, but where so much attention is paid to originality and beauty of design.

It is hardly possible, it would seem, that the work of this bindery could be better than the best work of the Matthewses, but, leaving that quite out of the question, it would be safe to make the assertion that the work of the Club Bindery may easily claim precedence over that of all other American binders. All that Mr. William Matthews has written on the subject of the preparation, forwarding, and finishing of books would seem to indicate that in such departments their work could only hope to be equaled by that of the Club Bindery, while in the field of design it would seem that the honors would also have to be equally shared.

The introduction to the catalogue accompanying this exhibition is very interesting. Certain collectors in New York and its neighborhood, members of the Grolier Club, feeling that more care and skill were obtainable in France or England in certain departments of binding, such as sewing, forwarding, and covering, and French binders in particular displaying the most artistic results in original decoration, a large proportion of the finest bindings, however, being copied or adapted from old models, particularly those of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, subscribed a sum of money sufficiently large to furnish a working capital and started a bindery of their own in New York about four years ago.

This Club Bindery being intended primarily for its shareholders and to avoid the danger and delay of sending their own valuable books across the water, the bindery is not run on a money-making basis; their first object being to have the work as well done as possible, the prices charged being based upon the actual cost of material used and cost of the labor expended upon each volume, with a sufficient percentage added to cover the cost of rental and other running expenses, and, if possible, interest on the stock issued.

Few people realize how very important and slow in their execution are all the preliminary stages of preparation in the binding of a book; cleaning its pages, if an old book, repairing the squaring of the sheets, the sewing, the putting on of boards, all of which may be slighted or done cheaply with poor materials, glue or paste being partially or entirely substituted for honest work in such forwarding, and the leather pared down for greater ease in handling. Thus it would seem much easier to deceive the amateur in these preliminary stages of a binding than in its decoration, where all inaccuracies of design or tooling would necessarily show themselves at once.

But it is a certain proof of the great advance in American bookbinding, as in fact in all the finer details of good bookmaking, when we find a bindery where from the first stage of the work down to the last detail of finishing, quality of workmanship is the one factor depended upon for final success.

The introduction points out a few of the most important qualifications of a good binding. First, the employment of the best workmen in all the departments of the work it is possible to obtain; the use of the best quality of thread in sewing, and also of cord or other materials for the bands. The boards must be not only shaped and secured to the bands in the most skillful fashion, but must be hand, and not machine made, such boards being at present obtainable only in France. The same excellence of quality is necessary in all blank leaves and cover linings, and for all glue or paste.

The leather or morocco used in covering a book should be from carefully selected skins, prepared, dyed, and finished slowly and patiently, and must be absolutely free from all grease or other impurities. All tools, no matter how simple, must be of some surface to an artist, while all the gold used must be as nearly pure as it is possible to obtain in leaf form. So much for the preparation of a book, which must next pass into the hands of coverers and finishers, who must be equally masters of their portion of the work, the coverer maintaining as far as is consistent with beauty and grace of form the integrity of the leather, not impairing its solidity and durability by paring it down for the purpose of saving time in its manipulation.

Yet after all the necessary preliminary stages of book binding have been successfully accomplished, it is yet possible to produce a mediocre binding, because the finisher, into whose hands the volume may pass for decoration, is not artist enough to handle his tools and his gold with the skill and individuality which stamps him as such a master of his craft. It will readily be seen, therefore, that a thoroughly good piece of binding can never be done hurriedly nor cheaply, but the Club Bindery aims to do the best work possible, as economically and expeditiously as is consistent with a high degree of excellence in the finished result.

It is impossible to estimate the far-reaching and important influence of an association like the Grolier Club, whose efforts since its first inception have been strongly and unfalteringly directed toward furthering and encouraging the best possible results in all departments of the arts and crafts; the establishment of the Club Bindery being one of the few results which could be easily seen and definitely described.

How well the Club Bindery is succeeding in carrying out its aims, only those who saw the exhibition itself can fully realize. Many of the designs showed the greatest individuality both in style and execution, and equally successful in perfection of workmanship were several volumes whose design was based upon old examples by famous binders of the past. The dublures were often particularly noteworthy from the beauty of their tooling, and the originality of many of the designs.

One book by Prosper Merimée was particularly striking in its design, being executed with tools made purposely for it, the cover being of dark blue levant, with mosaic border of inlaid bands, fleur-de-lis of white morocco, and small scroll ornaments in red. An extremely simple but effective binding, not at all new in design, however, was covered in a beautiful quality of red levant, perfectly plain, except for a rich border of heavy parallel lines, mitred at the corners, with an inner border of four parallel lines. Not only is such a design particularly striking in its simplicity, but unless most skillfully done, there is no style of design which shows so thoroughly any imperfection or deviation from the best workmanship, no matter how slight.

The catalogue is an unusually valuable aid toward a study of the bindings, for the reason that all original designs, or those for which tools were purposely cut, are particularized, some bindings even being described as partially original, and in part modeled after old bindings contemporary with the publication date of some of the rare old editions. In this class will be found an old book printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1517, Chaucer's "Troylus and Cresyde;" which shows an elaborate border made with tools specially designed and cut after wood cuts used in the book itself.

That the club bindery designs are often closely adapted to the character of the book is shown by the fact that a copy of Mr. William Loring Andrews's "New Amsterdam, New Orange, and New York," bears in its four-corner compartments the arms of the City of New York—a shield in red, tooled with a windmill, casks, and beavers, a hemisphere, surmounted by an eagle, being over the shield—the other decorations being formed from sprays of cherry leaves and fruit.

Eliot Gregory's "The Ways of Men."*

"Worldly Ways and Byways" is a book about which there seems to be just two classes of opinion; either it has made its author, Mr. Eliot Gregory—"The Idler"—one of our most intimate friends, who has succeeded in saying, in his own inimitable manner, many of the things we have long thought and often wished to say, or we do not care for him at all. To the first class of readers, a large one, the present book will appeal with all the confidence belonging to one who knows his audience is waiting for him. We may not say that the present book, as a whole, fully reaches the high level of its predecessor. It is rare for an author to repeat himself in the same lines and dangerous for a reviewer to say he has done so after a first reading of his second work, for there is always present the risk of underestimating the element of surprise that counted in the impression made by the first. But some of these new papers certainly are as fine as the first in their intimate knowledge of the world and of human weaknesses, as well as in a certain literary charm and fine feeling. One of the most characteristic essays in the present volume, which, by the way, will be found in the current issue of the Atlantic, is "A Nation in a Hurry," where the author says:

Of all the individuals, however, in the community, our idle class suffers the most acutely from lack of time, though, like Charles Lamb's gentleman, they have all there is. From the moment a man of leisure, or his wife, wakens in the morning until they drop into a fitful slumber at night, their day is an agitated chase. * * * They are always in a hurry. * * * Did you ever ask that lady for a cup of tea at tea-time, ten to one she will send you word with her hat on, explaining that she has not had time to take it off since breakfast. If she writes to you, her notes are signed "In great haste," or "In a tearing hurry." * * * When calling she sits on the edge of her chair and assures you that she has not a moment to stay, "has only run in," &c. Just what drives her so hard is a mystery, for beyond a vague charity meeting or two and some calls, she accomplishes little. Although wealthy and childless, with no cares and few worries, she succumbs to nervous prostration every two or three years—"from overwork."

Mr. Gregory includes in this volume another very interesting paper on the baneful influence our modern late dinner hour has exerted upon the drama, finding in that cause one of the main reasons for the decay of our American theatres and the rapidly increasing low level of literary merit and good acting in our modern plays. He tells us it is an undeniable fact that New York possesses more and better constructed theatres than any other city in the world, and that, with the exception of Paris, we spend more money on the theatre than does any other people. But our plays, during the last thirty years, have been slowly but steadily declining in merit, instead of taking equal rank with the literary development of our country, until now there is hardly a company to be found playing in legitimate comedy, tragedy, or in any of the great masterpieces of our language, and that while we certainly possess authors who rank with the greatest of other countries, there is hardly one of recognized ability who writes for the stage, and that but one or two good American plays can be put to our credit. Mr. Gregory claims that in our modern dinner hour which is now creeping on from 8 to half-past, and even as late as 9 o'clock, will be found a much more important factor in such dramatic decline than in our star system, the difficulties of keeping stock companies together, and the rarity of great dramatic genius.

In consequence, to go to the theatre in time for the rising of the curtain means, for the majority possessing sufficient means to go often to the play and cultivation enough to be discriminating, the disarrangement of the entire machinery of a household, as well as the habits of its inmates. * * * The theatre, having ceased to form an integral part of our social life, has come to be the pastime of people with nothing better to do—the floating population of our hotels, the shopgirl and her young man enjoying an evening out. The plays produced by the gentlemen, who, I am told, control the stage in this country for the moment, are adapted to the requirements of an audience that, having no particular standard from which to judge the literary merits of a play, the training, accent, or talent of the actors, are perfectly contented as long as they are amused. To get a laugh at any price has become the ambition of most actors and the dream of managers. * * * The poorer the plays the less clever people will make the effort necessary to see them, and the less such elite attend, the poorer the plays will become.

"Growing Old Ungracefully" is the subject of another essay, wherein Mr. Gregory deplores the passing of the typical old lady of the past. He reminds us that after all most of us look about our real ages, and that every age has a charm of its own which may be increased by appropriate surroundings, and that all attempts at dressing younger than our age—and especially for women—only results in unfavorable comparison with our younger sisters.

Let us see some real old ladies once more, as they look at us from miniature and portrait. Few of us, I imagine, but cherish the memory of some such being in the old home, a soft-voiced grandmother, with silvery hair brushed under a discreet and flattering cap, with soft, dark raiment, and tulle-wrapped throat. There are still, it is to be hoped, many such lovable women in our land, but at times I look about me in dismay and wonder who is to take their places when they are gone. Are there to be no more old ladies? Will the next generation have to look back when the word "grandmother" is mentioned to a stylish vision in Parisian apparel, décolleté, and decked in jewels, or arrayed in cocky little bonnets perched on tousled curls, knowing jackets, and golf skirts?

"As the Twig is Bent" carries with it a beautiful lesson, and the "Genealogical Craze" may be commended to all who have fallen under such influence. "Etiquette at Home and Abroad" is well worthy of being read, pondered over and profited by, but with two other papers included in the present volume we are just a little inclined to quarrel.

In fact, with the essay entitled "Domestic Despots," wherein Mr. Gregory makes a fierce attack upon dogs—"No canine has raised a paw to do an honest day's work, neither has any member of the genus been known voluntarily to perform a useful act"—we are inclined to quarrel seriously. We can fancy the surprise with which certain, or, in fact, all true dog-lovers, will read portions of this essay, and their willingness to take up the cudgels in defense of the race. For instance, we find Mr. Gregory writing:

Dogs discovered centuries ago that to live in luxury it was only necessary to assume an exaggerated affection for some wealthy mortal, and have since proved themselves past masters in a difficult art in which few men succeed. The number of human beings who manage to live on their friends is small, whereas the veriest mongrel cur contrives to enjoy food and lodging at some dupe's expense. * * * Centuries of self-seeking have developed in these beasts an especial aptitude for spotting possible victims at a glance. You will rarely find dogs coquetting with the strong-minded or wasting blandishments where there is not the possibility of immediate profit; but once let even a puppy get a tender-hearted girl or aged couple under his influence, no pity will be shown the victims.

Mr. Gregory's paper on modern architecture is fine, and its lessons to be commended to all who are concerned in the buildings to be erected in New York City in the future. We wonder if either Mr. Gregory or our readers have ever noticed that the very worst specimen of architecture in New York, a building whose facade bears a strong resemblance to a richly iced and decorated cake, entirely past side confectioner, is to be found in close proximity to the Fine Arts Building, the home of the Architectural League? "Worldly Color Blindness" and "A Cry for Fresh Air" are quite in Mr. Gregory's best style, but again we find ourselves objecting to his point of view on opera. He divides opera audiences into three classes, of which the third and last, the lovers of music, will chiefly be found in the cheaper seats. Granting that he correctly interprets the reasons for the attendance of the majority of those in the first two classes, we think he is hardly fair to the opera, and the pleasure derived from it by the third class of which he writes. It is true Mr. Gregory admits he is more or less a Philistine in matters musical, but even then his statements should be completely modified. The highest form of musical enjoyment is largely intellectual. In opera, this presupposes not only a knowledge of the librettos, the formation, and work of the orchestra, the individual merit of the singers and their methods, the musical motives in such operas, but also a clear idea of the evolution and development of opera from its earliest days, as well as of the aims and personality of the composers, and of the different schools of music, whose works are being produced.

A second very important portion of Mr. Gregory's book, and one which only he could have written in just such inimitable fashion, embraces sketches of various Frenchmen, the Paris of our grandparents, Caivé at Cabrieres, the Poetic Cabarets of Paris, the Comédie Française d'Orange, and modern "Cadets de Gascogne." The paper on Carolus Duran is charming. Many of his pupils were Americans—Sargent, Dannat, Harrison, Beckwith, and many others, including Mr. Gregory himself:

Carolus, handsome, young, successful, courted, was an ideal leader for a band of ambitious, high-strung youths, repaying their devotion with an untiring interest, and lifting clever and dull alike on the strong wings of his genius. * * * The works of no other painter give me the same sensation of quivering vitality, except the Velasquez in the Madrid Gallery, and perhaps Sargeant at his best, and one feels all through the American painter's work the influence of his first and only master.

One would like to dwell upon many of these French papers, such as "Cyrano, Rostand, and Coquelin," and the one upon "Sardou at Marley-le-Roy," but space will allow no further extracts from this charming book, which is one to read and re-read, so full will it be found of worldly-wise but sympathetic touches, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe."

From a typographical standpoint, the book is thoroughly charming. The work of the Merrymount Press, it quite equals in merit the first volume of Mr. Gregory's essays, except that the headbands in the former volume are more effective than are those introduced in "The Ways of Men."

*THE WAYS OF MEN. By Eliot Gregory. Author of "Worldly Ways and By Ways." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1900. $1.50.

Stone Seats as Memorials.

When Goldwin Smith, thirty years ago, went to Cornell University as Professor of Modern History he caused to be set up under a towering pine tree on the campus a seat cut from solid stone with the inscription "Above all sects is truth." This idea has recently been employed as a memorial in Unadilla, N. Y., where a seat in memory of Frederick Thomas Hayes, a native of that village who spent his adult life in New York, has been erected. Mr. Hayes always retained an attachment for the home of his boyhood, visiting it every year, and in 1894 was buried there. The memorial, as described in The Unadilla Times, stands in a small parklike place overlooking the Susquehanna River, opposite the house in which Mr. Hayes was born. It was designed in Boston and is cut from Deer Island granite. It bears on one side the words: "In memory of Frederick Thomas Hayes, 1808-1894," and on the other side the following lines in verse:

To the bright town which gave me health and peace,
Year after year in life's brief pilgrimage,
Grateful, I dedicate this seat, a rest
Where youthful love and wayworn age,
Remembering all that life has lost and given,
May pause to gaze upon the sunny scene,
And think upon the rest of heaven.

Sale of Roycroft Books.

At a sale held at the auction rooms of John Anderson, Jr., on April 20 nearly a complete set of the Roycroft Press publications was disposed of, the prices realized being as follows:

"The Song of Songs, Which Is Solomon's," $25; "The Journal of Koheleth," $7; "Little Journeys Made to the Homes of Ruskin and Turner," $18; Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese," $13; "The Book of Job," $21; "Love Ballads of the Sixteenth Century," $5.50; Irving Browne's "In the Track of the Bookworm," $21; "Upland Pastures," by Adeline Knapp, $13; Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," $15; "Hand and Brain," $4.50; "As It Seems to Me," $7.25; "A Dream of John Ball," by William Morris, $4; "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," $5; Tennyson's "In Memoriam," $10.50; Ruskin's "This, Then, Is Sesame and Lilies," $10.50; "The Philistine," Volumes 1 to 5, $30.

One of the principal features of the new "Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám," which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish next week, is that the text will be printed under the supervision of Bruce Rogers from a font of beautiful English type cut about 1760. This edition of Fitz Gerald's rendering of the work of the Persian poet is a reprint of the second edition, modified by the insertion of omitted stanzas and by some of the variants of the first, third, and fourth editions. It is edited with an introduction, and notes by Dr. William Augustus Brown.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

"R. B.," Glendale Station, N. Y.: "Kindly give me a few hints on the life of Mark Twain, and also mention some of his books."

His career is so well known that only the early facts seem to require mention. Samuel Langhorne Clemens was born at Florida, Mo., Nov. 30, 1835. When thirteen he was apprenticed to a printer, later he was a Mississippi pilot for a short time, and in 1861 he became private secretary to his brother. He was then city editor of The Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise, and alternated between mining and newspaper work until, becoming known as a humorist, he began lecturing and writing books. When at home he lives in Hartford. It seems scarcely necessary to name his best-known books—"The Innocents Abroad," "Roughing It," "The Gilded Age," (written with Charles Dudley Warner,) "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "The Prince and the Pauper," "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," "A Yankee at King Arthur's Court," "Pudd'nhead Wilson," and "Joan of Arc."

F. H. Koren, 207 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York City: "Please give a list of the works of Kate Douglas Wiggin, with prices and publishers' names."

All of Mrs. Riggs's works are published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. at the following prices: "Timothy's Quest," Holiday Edition, illustrated by Herford, $1.50; "A Cathedral Courtship and Penelope's English Experiences," $1; "Penelope's Progress," $1.25; "Marm Lisa," $1; "The Village Watch Tower," $1; "Polly Oliver's Problem," $1; The Birds' Christmas Carol," 50 cents; "The Story of Patsy," 60 cents; "A Summer in a Cañon," $1.25; "Nine Love Songs and a Carol," (music by Mrs. Riggs,) $1.25; "The Republic of Childhood," (written with Nora Archibald Smith,) three volumes, each $1; "Children's Rights," (also written with her sister,) $1; 'The Story Hour," (with her sister,) $1.

L. C. Musser, 439 West Forty-sixth Street, New York City: "Where can I get some of Miss Wilkins's latest books?"

"In Colonial Days," Lothrop, 50 cents; "The Jamesons," Doubleday, $1; "The People of Our Neighborhood," Doubleday, 50 cents; "Silence and Other Stories," Harper & Brothers, $1.25; "Evelina's Garden" is republished from the latter in separate form, in "Little Books of Lasting Charm Series," at 50 cents.

"F. K. W.," New York City: "Will you kindly inform me what standing you would give to Charles Dickens as a novelist among ten standard novelists of his period?"

England did not have "ten standard novelists" during Dickens's period. If a list were made of the ten most popular writers of fiction at that time Dickens and Thackeray would stand alone in the front rank.

Benjamin Raikle, 1,990 Fulton Street, Brooklyn: "Please give short biographies in 'Queries and Answers' column of Ambrose Bierce, Lafcadio Hearn, and Sidney Rosenfeld."

Ambrose Bierce was born in Ohio in 1842, served as a line officer during the civil war, went to California in 1866 and to London in 1872, where he contributed to "Fun" fables, purporting to be translations from "Zambri, the Parsee," (published as "Cobwebs from an Empty Skull," 1874,) returned to California and contributed to several magazines and papers. His best known book is "Tales of Soldiers and Civilians," (recently reprinted by the Putnams as "In the Midst of Life.") He has also written "Can Such Things Be?" "Black Beetles in Amber," "Fantastic Fables," "The Monk and the Hangman's Daughter," (the latter with Dr. Adolph Danziger.) Lafcadio Hearn was born at Leucadia, Santa Maura, Ionian Islands, June 27, 1850, of Irish and Greek parentage. He came to America at nineteen, learned the printer's trade in Cincinnati, and became a journalist there. He then went to New Orleans, where he remained ten years as an editorial writer. In 1887 he went to the West Indies, two years later to New York, and from there to Japan, where he found employment as a teacher. He married a Japanese wife, became a subject of the empire, taking the name of Y. Koizami, and in 1896 was appointed a lecturer on English literature in the Imperial University or Tokio. He has written "Some Chinese Ghosts," "Stray Leaves from Strange Literature," "One of Cleopatra's Nights and Other Stories," (translations from Gautier,) "Chita," "Two Years in the French Indies," "Youma," "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan," "Out of the East," "Kohara," "Gleanings in Buddha Fields," "Exotics and Retrospectives," "In Ghostly Japan." Sidney Rosenfeld was born in Richmond, Va., Oct. 26, 1855, and is well known as a dramatist and librettist, being the author of "The Senator," "The Passing Show," &c.

"W. L. W.," Aiken, S. C.: "Are there any books published giving examples of and instruction in illuminating initials and title pages? Can you give me the name of any book on binding?"

The Rev. W. J. Loftie's "Lessons in the Art of Illuminating," F. W. Delamotte's "Primer of the Art of Illumination," H. Noel Humphrey's "Art of Illumination and Missal Painting Illustrated," Henry Shaw's "Handbook of the Art of Illumination of the Middle Ages," and Tymms and Wyatt's "Art of Illuminating." The best book on bookbinding for beginners is J. W. Zaehnsdorf's "Art of Bookbinding," and W. J. E. Crane's "Bookbinding for Amateurs" will be found very useful. A book of great excellence is Gruel's "Manuel Historique et Bibliographique de Reliеurs," a most valuable treatise is "La Reliеure Française," of Marius-Michel, and Thoffan's "Reliеurs Français, 1500-1800," is a highly important work. There are a number of indispensable works giving reproductions of bindings, including Quaritch's, Fletcher's, Wheatley's, and Bouchet's, and the catalogue of the exhibition of bindings given by the Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1891, fac similes by Griggs, descriptions by Weale, has great value.

L. A. Barton, Chicago, Ill.: "Please tell me something about George Moore and his books."

George Moore was born in 1857, the son of the late George Henry Moore, M. P., of Moore Hall, County Mayo, Ireland. He in 1877, "Pagan Poems" in 1881, "A Modern Lover" in 1883, "A Mummer's Wife" in 1884, "Literature at Nurse" in 1885, "A Drama in Muslin" in 1886, "Parnell and His Island" in 1887, "A Mere Accident" in 1887, "Confessions of a Young Man" in 1888, "Spring Days" in 1888, "Mike Fletcher" in 1889, "Impressions and Opinions" (art and literary criticisms) in 1900, "Vain Fortune" in 1890, "Modern Painting" in 1893, "The Strike at Arlingford" (a play) in 1893, "Esther Waters" in 1894, "Celibates" in 1895, "Evelyn Innes" in 1897, "The Bending of the Bough" (a play) in 1900. He also collaborated in 1894 with Mrs. Craigie in a little comedy called "Journeys End in Lovers' Meeting," which was written for Ellen Terry.

Frederick D. Storm, New York City: "Where can I get a catalogue of all the works of Charles Dickens, first editions, &c., and how can I find out what prices have been paid at auction or otherwise for first editions of Dickens?"

Shepherd's "Bibliography of Dickens," Johnson's "Hints to Collectors of Original Editions of the Works of Dickens," and Kitton's "Dickensiana" are useful works, but the most valuable aid to collectors is given by Slater's "Early Editions," London, 1804, Pages 76-106. The latter gives auction prices, &c., but must be supplemented, of course, by the American and the English "Book Prices Current."

T. Henry Foster, New York City: "Can you inform me where I can procure a copy of 'The Locksmith of Lyons.' ? If I remember correctly this story appeared originally as a serial in some magazine and was subsequently published in book form."

"The Locksmith of Lyons," by Walter D. Dunlap, (Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.,) may be had from Robert Bonner's Sons, corner William and Spruce Streets, for 50 cents.

"A New Reader," Fayette, Mo. "I should be very glad if you will tell me something of T. J. Hudson, (author of 'Law of Psychic Phenomena,) who he is and what is his profession? Also who are the leading professional hypnotists in America?"

Thomson Jay Hudson, author-lecturer, was born at Windham, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1834. He practised law in Cleveland from 1857 to 1860, was a newspaper editor in Michigan from 1860 to 1876, and principal examiner of United States Patent Office from 1886 to 1893. He is the author of "The Law of Psychic Phenomena" and "A Scientific Demonstration of the Future Life." His address is 10 Ninth Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. THE REVIEW does not care to express an opinion as to who are the leading American hypnotists.

Irving Schwartz, 519 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, New York City: "Will you kindly tell me of a good book on chemistry for a beginner?"

Among the several works that might be mentioned are R. P. Williams's "Elements of Chemistry," Ginn & Co., $1.20; A. L. Arey's "Elementary Chemistry," Macmillan Company, 90 cents; J. Torrey's "Elementary Studies in Chemistry," Holt, $1.25; W. H. Greene's "Lessons in Chemistry," Lippincott, $1.

Mary Coles Martin, West Freehold, N. J.: "Will you kindly tell me something of St. Bernard of Marlaix, where I can obtain information concerning him and his writings?"

J. Cotter Morison's "Life and Times of St. Bernard"; Dr. A. Neander's "Life and Times of St. Bernard."

"Van," New York City: "Will you please tell me when and where M. de Villeneuve's rare French books are to be sold?"

M. de Villeneuve's collection was sold at the Hotel Druot, Paris, on the 3d of April.

Wanted and to Exchange.

F. G. Quinn, 1,289 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn: "Bound volumes of Illustrated London News and Pictorial World to exchange for Black's Law Dictionary or up-to-date books on any branch of law."

W. R. Nichols, 48 Second Street, Albany, N. Y.: "I have for exchange fine editions in English, handsomely illustrated, of the complete works of Schiller and also the complete works of Goethe. They were issued a few years ago in subscription form by George Barrie of Philadelphia. Each consists of thirty-two parts, and each part cost $1. They have been securely wrapped and are ready for binding. I have also for exchange, unbound, 'Art Treasures of Italy,' by Carl Von Lutzow, published by the Fine Art Publishing Company of Boston. It came in thirty parts, costing $1 each."

A. O'Connor, 5 North Division Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.: "I offer for sale or exchange a fine lot of dramatic books, first editions, and autograph copies of William Winter, &c. List on application."

R. Rutter & Son, 141 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York City: "We are looking for a copy of 'The Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers,' paper covers, published by Worth. Can any of your subscribers supply us with a copy, or tell us where we can get one?"

F. W. Tryon, Librarian New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath, N. Y.: "I have for sale or exchange 'A Complete Concordance to the Holy Bible of the Old and New Testament, or a Dictionary and Alphabetical Index to the Scriptures,' also 'A Concordance to the Books Called Apocrypha,' published in London in 1737 and 1761 by Alexander Cruden, M. A."

E. C. Pearson, 175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I want to buy the January, 1887, and January, 1889, numbers of The Quarterly Journal of Economics, and think possibly some of your readers may be able to supply them. Your REVIEW improves with age, and I look forward with pleasure to Saturday morning."

J. T. Reade, Lombard, Ill.: "I wish to buy for cash the first volume of St. Nicholas Magazine. Prefer to have it in numbers; but a bound volume, in good condition for rebinding, will answer."

C. S. Wait, 356 West Twenty-first Street, New York City: "I am anxious to buy the following numbers of The Crockery and Glass Journal: Jan. 10, 1895; Feb. 10, 1898; April 7, 1898; June 2, 1898; Sept. 1, 1898; March 9, 1899."

James T. Quinlan, Baltimore, Md.: "Kindly publish in the REVIEW a notice to the effect that a copy of the Bible in German, printed by Christopher Saur in Germantown, Penn., in 1743, (the first Bible printed in this country in a European language,) is wanted for the Cassell Library, Huntington, Penn. Address Prof. G. M. Brumbaugh, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn."

Mrs. W. D. Clarkson, 117 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have for sale or exchange five sections of 'Masterpieces of French Art,' portfolio edition: also, complete set of twelve parts of 'Picturesque California.'"

"The Integrity of Christian Science," by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. May 12. In her new volume, the author, who has heretofore been principally known through her delightful novels and stories for girls and [illegible] has [illegible]

The Week's New Books

"OUR PRESIDENTS"

By Col. McClure,
and Some Other Important Publications.

If you will turn over the leaves of "Who's Who" or any other good biographical dictionary, until you come to the names beginning with M, you will happen upon one Alexander Kelly McClure, and under his name you will find some interesting information.

You will discover that he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1860, when Lincoln was nominated, and to the one before and the one after it. You will notice that he has edited various newspapers, most recently the Philadelphia *Times*, and that he has held innumerable political positions and has written several books.

The biographical dictionary won't mention the fact that Col. McClure has just written a new book. It was only published on Thursday, and it is called

"Our Presidents and How We Make Them."

As an addition to our political history, the book ranks with Bancroft's recently published "Life of Seward."

It contains many hitherto unpublished details of the various campaigns, notably those in which Lincoln and Blaine were candidates. It gives, for the first time, the facts concerning certain famous political quarrels. It is not dry history in any sense. It is absolutely up to date, including even the McKinley-Bryan campaign, and it contains a record of every ballot ever taken in a National Convention. Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith has written the introduction, and there are portraits of the Presidents.

There were a number of other important books on our Thursday list. Among them is a new collection of stories by Owen Wister, who wrote "Lin McLean."

The new book is called

"The Jimmyjohn Boss,"

and it contains eight of the best tales Mr. Wister has ever written. They are stories full of life and action, fresh, healthy stories of the West that it does one good to read, and they are illustrated by the only man who could illustrate them, Frederic Remington.

Then there's the sixth volume of the new Haworth Edition of the novels of the Bronte Sisters.

It is

"The Tenant of Wildfell Hall,"

written by Anne Bronte, Charlotte's younger sister, and originally published under the pseudonym of "Acton Bell."

The last book on the list is the new popular edition of Prof. Woodrow Wilson's

"George Washington,"

perhaps the best, certainly the most interesting, of the lives of the first President. It is illustrated by Howard Pyle.

Our Presidents, $2.00.
The Jimmyjohn Boss, $1.25.
George Washington, $1.50.
Wildfell Hall, $1.75.

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THE WEEK IN ART.

The second annual exhibition of the Society of Landscape Painters, now open at the American Art Galleries, and which will remain open daily and Sunday until the close of the evening of May 26, is a gratifying display not only to the members of the society, but to all lovers of landscape painting. In the general review which was given of the exhibition in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Thursday morning attention was called not only to the general high average of the landscapes shown, but to the fact that the work of all the painters represented had so much of originality and was on the whole so little reflective, as too much American art of to-day is a reflection, of the foreign schools. Further study of the exhibition confirms this first impression. Whether one prefers the realism of F. W. Kost, George Bogert, W. A. Coffin, Walter Clark, and R. Swain Gifford, or the more romantic canvases of that dean of American landscape painters of to-day, Robert C. Minor, and the younger Leonard Ochtman, Bruce Crane, Charles H. Davis, J. Francis Murphy, Carleton Wiggins, and Walter L. Palmer, the conclusion reached by the lover of either the realist or romanticist ideas must be that American landscape art has strong and faithful interpreters of both schools of painting.

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It is hardly possible, even if it were necessary, to mention or describe in detail the canvases of the twelve painters. One's hat must first be doffed to the landscapes of Robert C. Minor, the oldest of the twelve, and whose artistic soul is so permeated with the love of nature in her milder and lighter and again in her more mysterious moods that he seems to be always reaching out toward the grasping of some airy dream which just fails of becoming substance. There is something which appeals to the romantic in this painter's canvases, with their wind-blown spaces flushed with the rosy light of late sunset, or dimly seen through the diaphanous mists of a Summer moonlight night. Leonard Ochtman, whose best landscape shown is "The Moonlight on the Sound," is, like Minor, a romanticist, but his technique is in some ways stronger, and his work more virile. "The Moonlit Road" and "Fleeting Shadows," while they suggest Cazin, have much originality and abound in sentiment. If one may differentiate between the sentiment of Minor and Ochtman, it may be said that the former has a touch of tender melancholy that befits a man's later years, while that of the latter is the more joyous sentiment of youth. Of Charles H. Davis it may be said that while improving in his art and in his study of the impressionist painters, he is a little in danger of losing that sentiment and that indefinable softness and tenderness of color which gave him through his earlier landscapes such deserved reputation. Strong, for example, as is his large canvas, "Clouds—West Winds," fresh and clear as it is in color, it is hard and not as impressive as his "Mountain Farm—Twilight," his "November Twilight," and his "November Evening," which recall his earlier works. There is good work in "My Garden—Winter Sunlight," but again a certain hardness, which this painter should guard against.

***

J. Francis Murphy in his altogether charming work is beginning to remind one of Wyant in his later period. He affects the same subjects and has the same delicate color scheme of light grays and blues which the older and now dead painter in his later period employed. Mr. Murphy's art grows better each succeeding year. Walter L. Palmer feels probably that he must paint other motifs than his always beautiful Winter snow fields and woodland scenes, and in the present exhibition is fairly successful with some English landscapes and two Venetian scenes, but Mr. Palmer can never improve upon his painting of the twilight glow upon snow-clad fields and trees. His "Morning After the Snow" in the present display is one of the best that he has painted of this familiar motif.

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Of Bruce Crane it may be said that he goes from strength to strength. His "Peace at Night," a Cazin subject, is beautifully composed and charmingly painted, and there is his accustomed sentiment and delicate lovely color in his other works. Only in "A May Shower" does he fall of striking his accustomed note. In this the slaty sky is too hard, and does not give harmony to the picture. Mr. Crane's eight landscapes are good evidence of his versatility. Carleton Wiggins continues to paint sheep and cattle as none of his American brother artists, with the possible exception of Horatio Walker, can. He places these well-drawn and painted animals in charming landscapes under tender and beautiful skies. Well may he be called the "American Van Marcke."

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R. Swain Gifford, who has not been as frequently represented of late years in American exhibitions as his admirers would like, comes to the front in the present display with five old time landscapes, full of his accustomed vigor, and with a splendid sweep of air and sky. No other American painter has so intelligently and strongly interpreted the American Atlantic Coast—and particularly those broad stretches of moorlands and storm-beaten trees of the dunes of the New England shores. His "Moorlands—Dartmouth, Mass.," in the present display is really a great landscape. There is little new to be said of the work of F. W. Kost and George W. Bogert as seen in the present display. Both are earnest and sincere artists, and both are carrying out a logical idea. The former has found his inspiration in the marshes that line the south bends of Staten Island, and here and there along the Jersey coast. Very good is his "Fisherman's Ice House—Shrewsbury, N. J.," both in composition and color, but excellent as are both his large canvases, some of his oil studies are really superior both in tone and color. George H. Bogert still continues his study of the modern Dutch masters, and to a purpose. His "Foggy Day on the Maas," with its rich deep color and splendid sky, might pass for the work of Maris or others of the modern Dutchmen. To the writer, perhaps the most interesting and the best of the Bogerts shown is the fine large landscape "Chale—Isle of Wight," splendidly composed, with superb distance, the cliffs of the English Channel fading away on the horizon and cool and fresh in color—a most satisfactory rendition of a Summer day on the Isle of Wight's charmed shores. Walter Clark gives us in "The March" an unusually strong landscape, full of air and light, and with splendid sky. His "Spring Haze," a rendition of an apple orchard seen through a morning mist, is not to be compared with Leonard Ochtman's "Month of May." Mr. Clark should study Mr. Ochtman's painting of apple blossoms. His own are too suggestive of moist cotton. "Evening at the Mill" and "Departing Day" are to the writer the best of Mr. Clark's present landscapes.

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The week which closes to-day brought the last of the notable art exhibitions of the season—that of the Society of Landscape Painters, and the last of the regular club art exhibitions, which took place at the Lotos Club, and was composed of fire-etched mural decorations executed by J. William Fosdick. The art season, however, is being prolonged this year, and there are still to come the loan exhibition and sale of the Press Artists' League in the east parlor of the Astoria during the week beginning May 14, and the twenty-fifth anniversary exhibition of the Art Students' League, which will open with a reception in the Fine Arts Galleries on Wednesday evening next.

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G. B. Bridgman and W. Franzee Struns have, during the past few days, shown a large canvas to occupy the soffit of the proscenium arch of the new Music Hall and Theatre in Buffalo. The canvas is an allegorical one, representing a dome opening to the blue sky, with a group of figures in the centre made up of a youth and grande dame of the period of Louis XV., a half kneeling ballet dancer, a dainty female figure in green costume, and another personifying "Folly." Toward this central group there throng from the right a number of figures dimly defined, among them Shakespeare, Molière, Bothe, and Schiller. There is a female figure in statuesque pose on the right, her left hand holding a lyre, and on the left a male figure holding a mandolin. A graceful figure in the background holds up the mask of Comedy and Tragedy, and a female figure with two cupids on either side and bearing a laurel wreath is poised in air over the entire group. The composition is dignified and coherent, the picture is good in color, and the figures are strongly and well drawn. Mr. Bridgman is a pupil of Gérôme, and Mr. Struns of Julian.

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Some 4,800 pictures were refused at the Paris Salon this year, now open, and only 2,600 were hung. Among the pictures by Americans accepted and well hung, and which have attracted special attention in the Parisian press, is "Le Gouter," by Miss Caroline Love Goodwin, a young New York woman artist, whose work has been received most favorably in Paris. Of this the Gazette de France says, "It is a strong group"; the Petit Journal calls it "Strong and interesting"; L'Eclair says, "Brilliant"; L'Aurore, "We much prefer the less highly finished and more vigorous paintings, as, for example, 'Le Gouter,' by Mlle. Goodwin." The painting is an interior, with figures, broad in treatment and charmingly fresh and attractive in color.

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Mr. Frank La Manna gave a most interesting talk on his travels, entitled "The Black Sea and Thereabout," in the rooms of the Camera Club, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, on a recent evening. Mr. La Manna illustrated his talk by a number of lantern slides from photographs which he had taken during his travels. These were exceptionally clear and interesting, and Mr. La Manna showed the possession of artistic knowledge, as well as good news sense. The talk was very timely, in consideration of the present strained relations between this country and Turkey, and Mr. La Manna's ready wit and good style and diction made the evening a more than usually interesting one to the members of the club and their friends

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An early picture by the late George Inness, a "Scene in the Delaware Valley," remarkable for its mellow tone and effect of diffused sunlight, and which has been on view in this or that dealer's gallery in this city for some years past, was disposed of through a raffle a short time ago for the sum of $3,000. Rather curiously it was drawn by the law partner of the once eminent jurist who formerly owned it, and who left it to his widow when he died five or six years ago. This widow, a handsome and energetic Canadian woman, who has remarried, came to New York from Ottawa, where she now resides, some two months ago, and disposed of shares in the picture at $25 a share. The picture at private sale or at auction would hardly have brought over $1,500, although a good example, as already said, of Inness's earlier period.

"Never Did Run Smooth."

The path of true love never did run smooth. The world has known that beautiful truth for many years, if not for ages. It has, however, never had such an admirable opportunity to see a perfect illustration of the truth of the saying as is now offered to it in the epic "Lenore and I" by James F. Sayer of Gouverneur, N. Y. This work was printed for the author, but the printer printed better than he knew. This is not a poem for a day, but for a holiday. The man who cannot enjoy it is too dense to have any spare time and should be shut up in a dungeon with a file of the London Punch. Mr. Sayer is a soothsayer, and what he says is soothing to the nerves. He set out to write an epic in the manner of Tennyson's "Princess," an epic, interspersed with lyrics, and he has produced a poem of such marked originality that it must not be passed by in silence.

It appears, according to the poem, that Mr. Sayer fell in love with Lenore (he does not tell her last name, probably out of sympathy for her family) at the age of ten. Gentlemen who fall in love at this period of life usually fall often as well as early. But Mr. Sayer fell just once and stayed, like the lady in "Sartoga," in the "sport in which he usually fell." The fair Lenore was willing and all was settled in a manner which would not have extracted a poem from any one except Wordsworth, (who is unfortunately no more,) when the war of the rebellion broke out. As the poet telleth it:

> Secession down from Sumter tore
> Our flag, and loud our Chieftain cried
> For loyal men to breast the tide
> Of war that must our land divide.
> No second summons did I need;
> I mounted quick my petted steed,
> My beauteous black, and swiftly flew
> To bid my love Lenore adieu,
> Ere going to the tented field.
> Her love-lit loyal face revealed
> Approval; an unbidden tear
> Uprose. She stayed the tide of fear,
> And calmly said: "Among the brave
> Go forth, my knight, our flag to save."

Mr. Sayer thereupon went forth and saved the flag, with the help of a few others, and was promoted so often that he became ambitious, and cut his letters to Lenore very short while he spent his time in hunting for more stars for his shoulders. Lenore, instead of being proud of him, made up her mind that he was altogether too important a person to think as much of her as she ought to be thought of. So when he went home from the war and flashed his brass buttons on her she refused him. This caused the victor a good deal of pain, and he rambled around Niagara Falls and other places, apparently without any definite aim in life except to get to the end of it as well as he could without Lenore. He seems to be much puzzled by his inability to like some other girl as well as the now lost Lenore. He says:

> "Why does one,"
> I asked, "when manhood's just begun,
> Feel incomplete and faint of heart,
> And pine for weaker counterpart,
> Cease in selfism to rejoice,
> And sigh but for one other voice
> Among the myriads just as sweet?"

The forest whispers to Mr. Sayer that if he would find surcease of sorrow for his lost Lenore, he would better think more about others and less about himself. He at once goes forth to do good unto his fellow-men, and incidentally visits the St. Lawrence River, which he addresses thus:

> Rare river St. Lawrence! Imperial band
> Of embroidery rich on the marge of
> our land!

One can easily imagine the St. Lawrence bubbling over with pride after being called embroidery. Up in the Thousand Isles on a Fourth of July excursion, undoubtedly undertaken with philanthropic intent, he sees Lenore again, and learns that she is still unwed. He says:

> I thought that I had quelled desire
> For her for aye. I did not know
> My inner self, for when the glow
> Of her sweet presence fell across
> My path, like stubble dry, the moss
> Of time and absence long away
> Was burned, and all the embers gray
> Of love fresh-fanned burst into flame.

About this time Lenore, who had grown sorry that she refused him, had a lovely dream that he came and asked to be taken back into favor. So just as a gentle hint to him she wrote him a letter and told him about the dream. That settled it. Mr. Sayer was then able to bring his epic to a close with these touching lines:

> All that woe
> Is, like a dreadful nightmare, gone,
> Is past, like tempest's gloom, whereon
> Doth hang the calm's resplendent bow.
> My sky is pearl without a stain,
> And all earth's discords that remain
> Are lost in life's full-rounded strain.

At this he reader closes the book and rejoices that it is all over.

A Deceiving Sea Captain.*

This is a most disappointing story. It is disappointing in that it starts out as if it were to be a tale of the sea, full of the refreshing odor of salt breezes and flying spray, and in a few short pages it becomes clear that it is going to "stay on the beach," as the sailors say, and be pretty dusty even at that. The title is misleading, because it is a weak attempt at a "double entendre." The master is of craft that go to sea and also of craft that is guile. And in real truth he does not turn out to be a very clever master of either. His name is Frederick Flower, and it is his delight to have many young women in a state of flutter over his manly charms, and even to induce some of them to engage themselves to him, while in his heart of hearts he cherishes a warm desire to marry some other girl. This sort of conduct has always been held to be reprehensible, and even the poems of Anacreon and Tom Moore never succeeded in rendering it entirely popular.

This amiable skipper, having got himself engaged to two girls, and wishing to wed a third, enters upon a career of subterfuge and fiction, because an inheritance hangs upon his fulfilling the contract made with one of the two young women for whom he does not care. Lacking moral courage to tell the truth, he pretends to have fallen overboard from his vessel at sea, and to have been picked up by a passing ship and carried off to the Continent. In the meantime he is in hiding, awaiting the result of certain manoeuvres which he has intrusted to his mate, Mr. Fraser. This youth promptly falls in love with the maiden of his Captain's fancy, but like a loyal subaltern does not let her know any more about it than leaks out of his expressive eyes. The Captain comes upon the scene of action again just in time to be caught by one of the undesired ladies and her relatives, and this time he is nearly married to the wrong girl. He makes a desperate escape with a wagon, away from which he has lured the maiden and her friends, and goes into hiding again. He is robbed and has to walk to London. This time he arranges with the maiden of his choice to go to New Zealand. She does not wish him to go, for by this time she is in love with the mate, but she is true to her promise. That is, she pretends to be. After the Captain has shipped as a foremast hand on the ship in order to avoid detection, the young woman quietly misses the sailing.

Then the news comes that this craft has been lost at sea with nearly all on board. The list of the rescued does not contain the Captain's name, and the young woman surrenders to the mate. But the Captain is, of course, saved, for this is a comedy, not a tragedy, and he comes back just in time to see the mate and his chosen love walk out of church, man and wife. The Captain seizes some rice from the bag of an old woman standing in the church door and throws it at the happy couple, and the story ends.

There is a certain amount of invention shown in the movement of the incidents of this novel, and there is some smartness in the treatment of the character of the Captain. But on the whole it must be said that the story is lacking in the atmosphere of conviction. There is never any illusion. The incidents are too improbable, and the personages are, for the most part, mere puppets. The dialogue is at times ingenious, but it has not any marked literary quality. The descriptive writing is of the baldest sort, and the work as a whole conveys the idea that the author was treading on ground which he covered with a good deal of effort to himself and with not a little for the reader who attempts to accompany him.

A Young Man's Verse.**

"At the Sign of the Harp" is a small volume of verse by Arthur Upson, a resident of St. Paul and a student in the University at Minneapolis. This young man has already earned for himself a not inconsiderable popularity in the Northwest, and his verses have received the cordial praises of the local papers, which would naturally find more in them than disinterested observers. Yet even the home journals have found more of promise than present achievement in the work of the young poet, and in this view we must concur. It would be foolish to tell the friends of the writer that he has already reached the desirable goal at which he is aiming, and no doubt such commendation would be taken by him at its true worth.

The verses show a warm and manly feeling for the beautiful, but the technic of poetic composition is yet far away from acquirement by the ambitious writer. The modesty of the author, however, leaves little room for fault finding on this score. In a fanciful prose introduction to his little book he says: "The gentle reader shall labor under no misapprehension; the verse in this book disclaims the lofty title and rank of poesy. It is, as it were, a record of echoes from many-keyed melodies heard by a back-stairs lodger in an old rambling inn." These words might induce the critical examiner of the work to look closely for deliberate imitations of older and better writers, but it cannot be said that Mr. Upson has leaned heavily on his predecessors in the preparation of the verses before us. He has tried to write in his own style, and in this will be found one of the reasons for hope for his future. Yet that he is not ignorant of the works of others nor unsusceptible to their influence may be seen in the poem with which the book opens, "'Neath the Walls of Naishapur." This is the way it begins:

> A jug of wine, a loaf, and thou—
> Oh, to sit beneath the bough
> Singing in the wilderness
> With a southern breeze to bless
> Book and bloom and purple lure
> 'Neath the walls of Naishapur!
>
> Oh, to feel the subtle Spring
> Rouse the fire in everything,
> As she once in Khorassan,
> Round the old rose-garden ran,
> Keeping with the poet-wooer
> Her sweet tryst in Naishapur!

It is only just to say that the initial poem is, in point of technic, the best in the volume, but why not judge a beginner by his best, instead of condemning him by his worst? It is in such a pretty lilt of rhythm and flow of words that the friends of this writer are justified in looking for the promise of a future of literary activity. There are no evidences of genius in the volume, but there are grace and gentleness of spirit, and these may be developed into talents of priceless worth.

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*LENORE AND I. A Love Story in Verse. By James F. Sayer. 12mo. New York: The Eskdale Press. Gouverneur, N. Y.: The Author.

*A MASTER OF CRAFT. By W. W. Jacobs. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

**AT THE SIGN OF THE HARP. By Arthur Upson. Minneapolis: The University Press.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Items of the Day.

The Bookbuilders.

The Bookbuilders' Club now includes 140 members drawn from the young men in every department of bookmaking—publishers, binders, printers, and authors. A meeting will be held at the clubrooms, 75 Fifth Avenue, May 21, for the purpose of making the final arrangements for incorporation. In connection with the club there is now being organized as a stock company what is to be called the Bookbuilders' Shop, for doing fine printing under the auspices of the club. Mr. T. M. Cleland, well known as a local amateur printer and book decorator, is to have charge of the mechanical part of the shop. It is the purpose of the club to present through its shop two or three books a year which shall clearly represent the ideas of younger men in bookmaking.

Egerton Castle's New Book.

Egerton Castle's new book, "A Bath Comedy," which will be issued immediately by Frederick A. Stokes & Co., bears a cover design in keeping with the eighteenth century elements of Bath in its palmy days. The author himself designed it, and it represents a symbolic figure with armorial bearing in gold upon a field of red. There is also a significant motto attached. The story opens when Mistress Kitty Bellairs, the prettiest woman in Bath, finds her friend, Lady Standish, the newly wedded wife of Sir Jasper, in tears, charging her husband with indifference and neglect. "Make him jealous," suggests the vivacious Mistress Kitty, and the rest of the story deals with the varied, graphic, and thrilling way in which pathos, humor, and tragedy are mingled, in which Lady Standish carries out the advice of her friend.

The Evolution of a Woman's Magazine.

A year ago The Delineator, in spite of its many and varied articles pertaining to questions of particular importance to women, was regarded as hardly more than an exceedingly well-edited periodical of fashion. Since then its character has become more general, although it still continues to express all the news concerning feminine fashions, not only in text, but also in artistic pictures, some of which are in color. It is now decidedly more than a mere picture book of fashion, however, and the editor, Mr. Charles Dwyer, is to be congratulated in having wrought the transformation, not suddenly or spasmodically, but slowly and with due attention paid to the increasing and varied interests of his readers. The June Delineator will contain some excellent brief fiction and numerous articles which have a general as well as a particular interest. One of the short stories is "My Opal Ring," by Ellen Olney Kirk. An article illustrated with half-tone portraits is entitled "American Women at the Paris Exposition," by Waldon Fawcett. While Elliot Gregory ("The Idler") will continue his topic begun in the May number, "Paris and the Exposition." The usual features of The Delineator regarding society and fashions are also maintained and their illustrations show a marked improvement over former issues.

Wyoming, Penn., in History.

A couple of brochures have just been placed in our hands which eloquently recall a not generally known episode in the Revolutionary War—the battle and massacre of Wyoming. The first pamphlet is "The Reports of the Proceedings of the Wyoming Commemorative Association on the Occasions of the Anniversaries of the Battle and Massacre of Wyoming," for the years 1882-8. These reports are particularly instructive, as they contain addresses showing how Wyoming has advanced in the first century or more after the battle, besides pointing out the fact that Wyoming should rank with Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill in its effects upon the struggling cause of freedom. The other pamphlet is entitled "The Sullivan Road," being a paper read by Garrick M. Harding before the Wyoming Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. "Sullivan's Road" deals with the route taken by Gen. John Sullivan when sent into the Wyoming Valley by Gen. Washington to punish the Indians for their atrocities there in 1778. Judge Harding's paper forms a valuable footnote to American history of the Revolutionary period.

New Books from Paris.

The following books have been received at Brentano's from Paris: A. Coffingnon's "La Corruption à Paris," A. Dubarry's "Lourdes Amoureuse et Mystique," Emile Faguet's "Histoire de la Littérature Française," (two volumes;) Jules Michelet's "Du 18 Brumaire à Waterloo," (new edition with engravings taken from original historical documents;) Edouard Rod's "Au Milieu du Chemin," and a volume of short stories by Tolstoi entitled "Imitations."

An American Library in Manila.

The idea conceived by a number of representative persons of California to establish an American library in Manila is becoming an enterprise of considerable importance. At present the principal officers of the library are Mrs. C. R. Greenleaf, Director; Mrs. E. M. Liscum, First Vice Director, and Mrs. J. H. Page, Second Vice Director. The librarian is Mrs. Egbert, widow of Col. Egbert. A circular has been issued by the corporation of the library appealing for funds in America. Money is particularly needed for the purchase of grounds, for the erection of a suitable building, and to place upon the shelves of the library the best of literature in the best of binding. Already grounds have been selected in the very heart of Manila, and a building has already been planned which shall combine convenience, comfort, and architectural beauty. It is proposed that the library shall be an intellectual treasury established by the people of the United States—the first gift of Occidental civilization to an Oriental metropolis. Communications may either be sent to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which has the funds of the library in its charge, or to the librarian in Manila.

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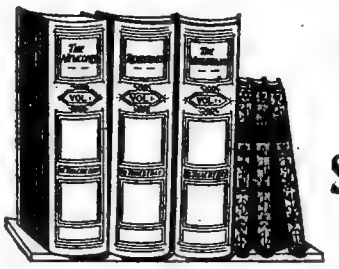

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A Shop of Rare Books.

Alexander Denham & Co., booksellers of this city, as well as of London, have opened a new office at the Colonna on West Thirty-third Street, opposite the Waldorf. It is their purpose to deal in a small, yet carefully selected and constantly changing stock of rare books (ancient and modern) and autograph letters. They will make specialties of books valuable on account of their associations, (presentation copies, &c.,) and of first editions of famous authors from the fifteenth century to the present day. Shipments of new acquisitions will be received weekly from the London house. At present there are in stock some choice items of Roger Ascham, William Black, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Dickens, Dryden, "Amis and Amile" of the Kelmscott Press, the first edition of Kipling's "The City of Dreadful Night," and of Charles Lamb, Lever, Samuel Lover, and a copy of the first issue of Milton's "Paradise Lost."

Firth's "Oliver Cromwell."

Charles Firth's "Oliver Cromwell and the Rule of the Puritans in England," which will be presented from the press of G. P. Putnam & Sons next week, will have, as we have before stated, particular interest for antiquarians and students of war in that entirely new plans of the battles of Naseby, Worcester, and Dunbar, drawn by the author himself, will be included. Mr. Firth has based his biography chiefly upon his article in the "Dictionary of National Biography." He has collected a series of illustrations which will very materially enhance the value of the book, which was actually begun seven years ago, and which, in the course of its writing, has made the author an authority on the Cromwellian period.

A new novel by Flora Annie Steele, author of "On the Face of the Waters" and "Hosts of the Lord," will shortly appear through the press of The Macmillan Company, under the title of "Voices of the Night, a Chromatic Fantasia."

The eclipse of the sun, which occurs toward the last of the month, invites renewed interest in a recent volume in Appleton's Library of Useful Stories, entitled "The Story of the Eclipses," by Edward Clodd.

Mr. Langdon Mitchell, son of Dr. Weir Mitchell, has dramatized his father's story, "The Adventures of François," which will be produced next season by Mrs. Fiske. It may be recalled that Mr. Mitchell dramatized "Vanity Fair" under the title of "Becky Sharpe," which was produced last season by Mrs. Fiske with considerable success. Dr. Mitchell has had a great many inviting offers for the right to dramatize his historical romance, "Hugh Wynne." His son is now said to be at work upon a dramatic version of this book.

A new novel by Watts-Dunton will shortly be presented by Dodd, Mead & Co. The title of the book has not yet been decided upon.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing next week "William Watson Andrews, a Religious Biography, with Extracts from His Letters and Writings," prepared by his brother, Samuel J. Andrews, author of "The Life of Our Lord upon Earth" and "Christianity and Anti-Christianity."

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing to-day Robert Grant's "Unleavened Bread," Blanche Willard Howard's "The Garden of Eden," Arthur Crossiett Smith's "The Monk and the Dancer," Eliot Gregory's "The Ways of Men," E. Harshey Sneath's "The Mind of Tennyson," Prof. Rush Rhees's "The Life of Jesus," and "Cranmer and the Reformation in England," by Arthur D. Innes. The last volume is the first of an important new series under the title of "The World's Epoch Makers." This series, when completed, will give a bird's-eye view of the origin and progress of the most prominent movements that have taken place in theology, philosophy, and the history of intellectual development from Buddha to the present day.

A paper-covered edition of "Mr. Isolate of Lonelyville," the chronicle of the ever-interesting suburban resident and his joys and sorrows, written by Conyers C. Converse, is announced for immediate publication by R. H. Russell.

Mr. Willis Boyd Allen of Boston, who is, by the way, a lawyer by profession, is publishing with E. P. Dutton & Co. a novel called "The Head of Pasht," which brings an Egyptian suggestion to the solution of a modern, psychical problem. Mr. Allen, who is a man of inherited wealth, is nevertheless a man of great industry of habit and of somewhat retired life. He has published many books, chiefly written for boys.

Dr. Dunbar Ingram of Trinity College, Dublin, the author of "Who Fears to Speak of '98?" has in the press "A Critical Examination of Irish History," in which he will endeavor to "replace the false by the true." The volume deals with the 240 years which elapsed between the Elizabethan conquest and the union. Longmans, Green & Co. will publish the monograph.

"Hilda Wade," the last novel by the late Grant Allen, the final chapter of which was written by Dr. Conan Doyle, will be presented next week by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is an exciting and rapidly moving story of the study of a young woman who tries to free the memory of her father from the imputation of a crime, and to bring to justice the true criminal.

The American Illustrated Methodist Magazine for May contains among others an article on "The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church" by Levi Gilbert.

Under the auspices of the Alumna Association of the Hebrew Union College there will shortly be presented "Selected Writings of Isaac M. Wise," with a biography by the editors, David Philipson and Louis Grossmann. The volume will also contain an appreciation of the well-known rabbi from the pen of his lifelong friend, Prof. M. Mielziner. The body of the work will be made up of selections from lectures and essays, while the volume will be closed with a number of shorter selections, setting forth the views of Dr. Wise on various practical subjects that agitate Jewish life, and with which he was specially identified. As a representative work of the man who did so much for Judaism in America, this volume will have a general as well as a special interest.

The new novel by Mr. H. G. Wells is entitled "Love and Mr. Lewisham," and it is said that Henry James, W. E. Henley, and others have read it in manuscript and speak of it in the highest terms of praise. In London it will bear the imprint of Harper & Brothers, while in New York it will appear from the press of the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

A BARGAIN.—Encyclopedia Britannica. 9th Edinburgh Edition. 25 vols. in half morocco, including index.
PUBLISHER'S PRICE.....$175.00
LONDON TIMES PRICE..... 107.10
MY PRICE..... 77.50
HENRY MALKAN'S BOOK STORE,
No. 1 William, Hanover Square.
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HUXLEY.

His Early Struggles to Earn a Living—His Delayed Marriage.

From The London Academy.

"I dined with a whole lot of literary and scientific people. * * * Owen was in my estimation, great, from the fact of his smoking his cigar and singing his song like a brick." These sentences occur in a letter from Huxley to his eldest sister, Mrs. Scott, written in 1850. The letter is given in a chapter from Mr. Leonard Huxley's life of his father, which, by enterprise and good luck, the editor of McClure's Magazine is able to lay this month before his readers. This chapter, heralding a biography on which great hopes are set, tells of Huxley's early struggle to win a livelihood by scientific work. A more moving and inspiring story of its kind could hardly be imagined, and though it covers only five years, years of hard-breathing effort rather than fulfillment, the long career of Thomas Henry Huxley is lit up and embellished by the revelations afforded of the young surgeon's aims, both as the world viewed them and as he weighed them in his own wise, self-loyal heart.

It is now fifty years since Huxley returned to England after a spell of work as assistant surgeon on the exploring frigate H. M. S. Rattlesnake in Australian waters. In Sydney he had become engaged to Miss Nettie Heathorn, and when he set foot on shore at Chatham his consuming wish was to give that young lady a home of her own. The letters printed in McClure's Magazine show what pains of frustration the young lover had to undergo. In the letter to his sister in Tennessee, already mentioned, Huxley writes under the date of Nov. 21, 1850, (he is at the age of twenty-five:)

Now, as to my own affairs—I am not married. Prudently, at any rate, but whether wisely or foolishly I am not quite sure yet, Nettie and I resolved to have nothing to do with matrimony for the present. In truth, though our marriage was my great wish on many accounts, yet I feared to bring upon her the consequences that might have occurred had anything happened to me within the next few years. We had a sad parting enough, and as is usually the case with me, time, instead of alleviating, renders more disagreeable our separation. I have a woman's element in me. I hate the incessant struggle and toil to cut one another's throat among us men, and I long to be able to meet with some one in whom I can place implicit confidence, whose judgment I can respect, and yet who will not laugh at my most foolish weaknesses and in whose love I can forget all care. All these conditions I have fulfilled in Nettie. With a strong natural intelligence, and knowledge enough to understand and sympathize with my aims, with the firmness of a man, when necessary, she combines the gentleness of a very woman and the honest simplicity of a child, and then she loves me well, as well as I love her, and you know I love but few—in the real meaning of the word, perhaps, but two—she and you. And now she is away, and you are away. The worst of it is I have no ambition, except as means to an end, and that end is the possession of a sufficient income to marry upon. I assure you I would not give two straws for all the honors and titles in the world. A worker I must always be—it is my nature—but if I had £400 a year I would never let my name appear to anything I did or shall ever do. It would be glorious to be a voice working in secret and free from all those personal motives that have actuated the best.

Toward the end of the letter he grips his pen a little harder:

I don't know and I don't care whether I shall ever be what is called a great man. I will leave my mark somewhere, and it shall be clear and distinct (T. H. H., his mark.) and free from the abominable blur of cant, humbug, and self-seeking which surrounds everything in this present world—that is to say, supposing that I am not already unconsciously tainted myself, a result of which I have a morbid dread.

One piece of luck he had; he was given a shore appointment to H. M. S. Triguard at Woolwich. It enabled him to live in London and reap the fruits of his Rattlesnake memoirs, which he had sent to England and which had received instant recognition. The Royal Society wanted fresh blood, wanted to replace its dilettanti by workers. It was resolved to elect fifteen men who were likely to do the society honor, and of thirty-eight candidates Huxley was one of the chosen. On this he writes: "I was talking to Professor Owen yesterday, and said that I imagined I had to thank him in great measure for the honor of the F. R. S. 'No,' he said, 'you have nothing to thank but the goodness of your own work.'" Yet in the letter to Nettie, in which he tells her of his election, the young F. R. S. indulges in more pessimism:

Opportunities for seeing the scientific world in England force upon me every day a stronger and stronger conviction. It is that there is no chance of living by science. I have been loath to believe it, but it is so. There are not more than four or five offices in London which a zoölogist or comparative anatomist can hold and live by. Owen, who has a European reputation, second only to that of Cuvier, gets as Hunterian Professor £300 a year! which is less than the salary of many a bank clerk. * * * In literature a man may write for magazines and reviews, and so support himself; but not so in science. I could get anything I write into any of the Journals or any of the Transactions, but I know no means of thereby earning five shillings. A man who chooses a life of science chooses not a life of poverty, but, so far as I can see, a life of nothing, and the art of living upon nothing at all has yet to be discovered. You will naturally think, then, "Why persevere in so hopeless a course?" At present I cannot help myself. For my own credit, for the sake of gratifying those who have hitherto helped me on—nay, for the sake of truth and science itself, I must work out fairly and fully complete what I have begun, and when that is done I will courageously and cheerfully turn my back upon all my old aspirations. The world is wide, and there is everywhere room for honesty of purpose and earnest endeavor. * * * So far as the acknowledgment of the value of what I have done is concerned, I have succeeded beyond my expectations, and if I have failed on the other side of the question I cannot blame myself. It is the world's fault and not mine.

The world did not mend its way for long after that, and Huxley was well-nigh maddened by poverty and hope deferred; few things being harder to bear than frustra-

of the ritual of [illegible] provided with extraordinary respect for the foremost scientific men of the day; his work was quoted as having full authority; and following his election to the Royal Society in 1851 he won that society's gold medal and was elected to the Society's Council. But what was all this without Nettie?

It was sore waiting, and distraught planning. A professorship of Toronto lured him, but he was pressed to stay in England. Others saw as plainly as himself his high call, and, more plainly than himself, his ultimate success. And while he wore out his heart, Nettie was so distant that his hotly written letters took four to six months to reach her, and her advice had lost all applicability when it came to his hand. He even thought of throwing up England and going out to Sydney to practice as a surgeon, but his "demon" forbade. He wished he understood brewing; he could then join Nettie's father in business. But to all such proposals that young lady returned a decisive "No." "A man," she said, "must pursue those things which he is fitted to do well." The lover breathed a deep sigh of relief: "The spectre of a wasted life has passed before me—a vision of that servant who hid his talent in a napkin and buried it."

A wave of hope imbathes his spirit. Writing in July, 1853, he says:

My course in life is taken. I will not leave London—I will make myself a name and a position as well as an income by some kind of pursuit connected with science, which is the thing for which nature has fitted me if she has ever fitted any one for anything. Bethink yourself whether you can cast aside all repining and all doubt, and devote yourself in patience and trust to helping me along my path as no one else could. I know what I ask, and the sacrifice I demand, and if this were the time to use false modesty, I should say how little I have to offer in return. * * *

I am full of faults, but I am real and true, and the whole devotion of an earnest soul cannot be overprised. * * * It is as if all that old life at Holmwood had merely been a preparation for the real life of our love—as if we were then children ignorant of life's real purpose—as if these last months had merely been my old doubts over again, whether I had rightly or wrongly interpreted the manner and the words that had given me hope.

We will begin the new love of woman and man, no longer that of boy and girl, conscious that we have aims and purposes as well as affections, and that if love is sweet, life is dreadfully stern and earnest.

Stern and earnest it remained, for, when at last the fates wearied of trying his spirit, they yet doled out their gifts with austerity. Still, it was the end of a long agony when he got work that enabled him to snap his fingers at the Admiralty, and when Churchill, the publisher commissioned a Manual of Comparative Anatomy, and The Westminster Review began to pay him for articles. The prospect of being Fullerian lecturer at the Royal Institution was held out to him, and, better still, Edward Forbes's post at the Museum of Practical Geology, worth £200 a year, was given to him. He could make another £250 a year by his pen alone. He could marry. The course of events was now punctual and apposite as at the end of a novelette. For when he took his seat in the Geological Museum "it happened that Miss Heathorn and her parents had just settled to return to England, where they arrived in May, 1855, and the wedding took place on July 21."

From these glimpses it will be seen that Mr. Leonard Huxley's life of his father is a book to anticipate with peculiar pleasure. Even the greatest scientists are rapidly superseded; they did but forge links in a chain to which there is no end. Hence the biography of a student of nature requires for its interest a deal of humanity; life as well as work; and it should show a man who could emerge from his laboratory to "smoke his cigar and sing his song like a brick." It should depict a Huxley.

Mrs. Wharton's "The Touchstone."*

Delightful as is Mrs. Wharton's work from a literary point of view, the first feeling in taking it up is one of pleasure in its artistic excellence. The cover, of some soft thick paper boards, is an indescribable shade of rich dark gray, on which the gold of the title and the extremely beautiful back-design stand out most effectually. The title-page in black and dark red is extremely good, and the Merrymount Press being responsible for the typography, it is hardly necessary to say it is beautifully done, and its page an extremely pleasing one.

Mrs. Wharton's first volume was, as will be remembered, a collection of short stories, all showing the greatest delicacy of touch and perfect grasp of the incident upon which the stories individually turned; while her style throughout was so finished and striking as to win for her many admirers.

The present volume contains one long story with a most unusual plot, a spiritual tragedy in whose working out and the consequent delineation of character Mrs. Wharton shows more than a trace of the influence of Henry James; even to being almost too painful to be pleasant reading, fine as is the story in its originality and the almost absolute perfection of its telling.

Mrs. Wharton seems to enter thoroughly into the workings of the human mind; Glennard's feelings as to his rapidly increasing poverty, which might soon make it necessary for him to give up the club in which he is sitting when the story opens, are told in the following words:

It was not that he cared much for the club, but that the remote contingency of having to give it up stood to him just then,

*THE TOUCHSTONE. By Edith Wharton, author of "The Greater Inclination." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1900. $1.25.

of his multiplied shifts and privations that made them seem unworthy of a high attitude, the sense that, however rapidly he eliminated the superfluous, his clearest horizon was likely to offer no nearer view of the one greatest reward which he strained. To give up things in order to marry the woman one loves is easier than to give them up without being brought appreciably nearer to such a conclusion.

It was during the mood naturally accompanying such thoughts that two great temptations came into Glennard's life. The one the wish to avoid the possibility of Alma Trent—the girl he loved and saw no prospect of marrying—going abroad with a rich aunt for two years; and the other the opportunity to carry his wishes into execution.

It is true the carrying out of his last temptation involved not only a great wrong to Glennard's better nature, but also to the memory of a dead friend—a treachery to an old friendship, but the successful consummation of this plan, which fate and a notice in The London Spectator had thrust so opportunely into his hands, was sure to provide him with the necessary money to marry at once, and the plan was one which neither the world nor the girl he loved need ever know—nor could it really harm the dead—so Glennard fell, published the letters in his possession anonymously, and married Miss Trent.

The tragedy of the book lies in Stephen Glennard's unsuccessful efforts to overcome the effects of this treacherous action upon his own character, and ultimately upon his own and his wife's happiness. How the tragedy culminated it would not be fair to its author to reveal, and we can only advise our readers to learn it from the pages of this very interesting, if painful, story itself.

Embroidery in Bookbinding.*

It was not until French fashions came into vogue after the Restoration that English bookbinders were content to regard leather as the only appropriate material in which they could work. A Psalter, embroidered by Anne Felbrigge toward the close of the fourteenth century, now in the British Museum, exemplifies the early use and popularity of embroidered bindings in England. The greatest vogue for embroidered bindings was, perhaps, in the sixteenth century, when they were very popular with the Tudor princesses and gold and silver threads and pearls were used not without decorative effect. The simplest of these covers were also frequently the best, and there seems to have been a regular trade in embroidered Bibles and Prayer Books of small size, sometimes with floral patterns, and again with portraits of the King or Scriptural scenes.

Besides furnishing a ground for embroidery, velvet bindings were often decorated in England with goldsmith work. One of the most beautiful little book covers in existence is on a book of prayers bound for Queen Elizabeth in red velvet, with a centre and corner piece delicately engraved on gold. Under the Stuarts, also, we frequently find similar ornaments in engraved silver, and their charm is incontestable.

The application of needlework to the embellishment of the bindings of books has hitherto almost escaped special notice. Work of this kind, when it exists as a bookbinding, differs essentially from needlework of other kinds in several important particulars. Thus, it can be claimed as a distinction for embroidered book covers that, as a class, they are the smallest complete embroideries existing, other varieties, excepting possibly point lace designed for collars or cuffs, being generally of large size. Embroidered bookbindings also differ from point lace in that almost invariably more than one kind of "stitchery" enters into a bookbinding, viz., chain, split, tapestry, satin, or what not, while into point lace only one stitch is permitted to enter. Embroidered bookbindings, from their small size and beauty, easily constitute objects dear to the collector's heart, and their collection is limited only by their surviving number and the collector's ability to purchase or otherwise secure them. Heraldic designs were favorite decorative forms during the sixteenth century, and were succeeded by the figure, floral, and arabesque patterns that usually belong to the seventeenth century. The processes used in the binding of embroidered books were the same as in the case of leather-bound books; but there was one invariable peculiarity—the bands upon which the different sections of the paper were sewn were never in relief, so that it was always possible to paste down a piece of material easily along the book without having to allow for the projecting bands so familiar on leather bindings. The backs, moreover, were only wounded very slightly, if at all.

The great majority of embroidered books, both large and small, have had ties of silk on their front edges, generally two, but sometimes only one, which wraps around. The backs of old embroidered books are by far the weakest parts about them. If they have escaped rebacking in leather and exist in their old forms they are always much worn, and the work upon them so much damaged that it is often difficult to make out even the general character of the design, to say nothing of the details of the workmanship. The edges of books having

*ENGLISH EMBROIDERED BOOKBINDINGS. By Cyril Davenport, F. S. A. Author of "The English Regalia," &c. Buckram, 8vo. Gilt tops; rough edges. Rubricated title page. Numerous colored and other illustrations. The English Bookman's Library. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 50 copies on vellum, $10.

[illegible] embroidered [illegible] quantity [illegible] quantity [illegible] quantity

deliberately that there is as yet no system of phychology is as if one seriously denied the greenness of the sea because the foam which floats along its edge may give back varied hues in the sunlight. The eccentricities of psychologic genius, shall we say? have sometimes, it is true, offered destructive criticism of the science without adequate construction; but the science underlies, strong and firm and "systematic" as the experience we call consciousness or as the relations of the living body and its concomitant mental states.
* * *

From its very nature, ethics is on a basis somewhat different from that on which psychology has been developed, for it tells what ought to be, as well as that which is—it is a science normative as well as descriptive. That it is a true science, however, and a valuable one for all higher culture, seems to the present writer almost obvious. Continually more and more, as it employs the methods and product of sociology, of anthropology, and of psychology to an ever greater extent, is it becoming a "systematic" science and one more necessary to the cultured man and woman. One need only read the textbooks of moral philosophers like Sutherland, Paulsen, Wundt, and Sidgwick to learn how "systematic" and descriptive it already has become. * * * It must be noted, however, that to Father Brosnahan, as doubtless to most Romanists, ethics means something more or less different, something more dogmatic and closer to the ancient moral instruction of his Church. It is possible that this is the sense in which it was used also in the editorial under discussion, but if so there is involved an ambiguity of meaning.

It is useless, then, for a man to adversely criticise the psychology and the ethics of to-day, one from the viewpoint of a previous century and the other as if it were a Sunday-school course in morality which he who runs may take—and if he choose entirely disregard. These two sciences are not properly thus describable, but both are the invaluable heritage of every college man who would understand himself and his fellows, both brute and human, in this strenuous and wondrous life. G. V. N. D.

Harvard University, April 23, 1900.

Meeting of the Oriental Society.

The annual meeting of the American Oriental Society took place in Philadelphia on April 19, 20, and 21. The sessions both of the society proper and of the section on the history of religions were held in the Widener Museum of Art at the University of Pennsylvania. The lecture room was reached through an elaborate reproduction of a Buddhist temple, with its praying wheels, bells, and shrines, hung with votive offerings.

More than usual interest attaches to the meeting this year, as very important and live problems were broached in several papers upon the Philippines, with special reference, as was to be expected, to their languages and religions. The members of the society assembled on Thursday morning, and after a brief business meeting they enjoyed the hospitality of the Faculty Club at luncheon. At the afternoon session the reading of papers was begun. Mr. Blake of Johns Hopkins read an interesting study of Babylonian rites and the Athewa Veda. The next paper was by Prof. Bloomfield on the relative chronology of the Vedic hymns. Mr. Louis H. Gray and Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., both of Columbia University, gave the only papers devoted to the Avesta, the former in an admirable discussion of the syntax of the past tenses, and the latter presenting an index verborum of the fragments of the Avesta. Prof. Haupt presented several technical papers, and in a discussion of Philippine problems recommended the co-operation of the Oriental Society and the Bureau of Ethnology in appointing a commission to study our problems in the Philippines. Prof. Washburn Hopkins spoke on "Vedic Literature in the Sanskrit Epic," in which he showed the influence of the older religious poetry of the Hindus upon their national epic.

Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson read a translation of an amusing story from the Sanskrit picaresque romance, the Desakumaracharita, or "The Adventures of the Ten Princes." Prof. Jackson also contributed a study of the lapse of time in the action of the Sanskrit plays of Harshadeva. Like all Hindu plays, these little comedies of domestic intrigue are very romantic in treatment and constantly violate the classic rule of the unities of time, place, and action. Prof. Jastrow of the University of Pennsylvania described the plan and scope of the first international congress for the historical study of religions, which is to be held in Paris during the present year. This congress is in a way the outcome, or at least the successor, of the Parliament of Religions held in Chicago in connection with the World's Fair in 1893. Prof. Lanman of Harvard presented several most admirable papers. The first was on "Talking Birds in Ancient India." In this he showed the rôle assigned to these birds in Sanskrit literature, and gave illustrations from the various works, especially from the drama, in which a favorite convention is to have the secrets of some one revealed by the chattering of the bird who had overheard it. Prof. Ortel and Mr. Michelson read on linguistic topics.

The session on Friday afternoon was devoted to papers upon the history of religions. Prof. Hopkins described Atheism versus Deism in India, and Prof. Jackson spoke at some length upon the religion of the Achaemenian Kings. Very excellent papers were read at this session by Mr. Talcott Williams upon "Islam in Morocco," and by Prof. Gotthelf on "The Mohammedans in the Philippines." In the latter paper Prof. Gotthelf gave statistics of great interest on the number of Mohammedans in the Philippine Islands and their habits. [illegible]

availing themselves of the courtesies so kindly offered by the clubs of Philadelphia and the members of the local committee.

Prince Charles Edward Stuart.

A new volume of Goupil's series of Illustrated Historical Biographies, "Prince Charles Edward Stuart," is announced for early publication. Mr. Andrew Lang, in preparing this life of the young chevalier, has had the advantage over former biographers of being able to examine not only the State papers in the Record Office, but also, through the permission of Queen Victoria, the Stuart papers at Windsor Castle. Mr. Lang's great interest in the subject and his present researches have brought to light much new material hitherto unknown or unused, including the letters of the Old Chevalier and of his agents before 1745, and of Charles himself to the end of his life.

Many other manuscript sources and rare printed tracts have also been drawn upon, it being claimed that Mr. Lang has been able for the first time to present a full, interesting, and consistent account of the development of the Prince's character from his early childhood. The book, which will be published in royal quarto form, will be finely illustrated in photogravure, the illustrations being mainly portraits from contemporary originals, whose reproduction their owners, both British and foreign, have kindly allowed. Like the previous volumes in this series, "Mary Stuart," "Elizabeth," &c., the present work will be published in two styles, neither of which will be reprinted.

The édition de luxe, on Japan paper, with fac-simile frontispiece in colors, will be limited to 350 numbered copies, 25 for presentation, and will be issued to subscribers at £8 net. This edition will also contain twenty-eight full-page illustrations and twelve smaller ones, as well as a duplicate set of all the portraits, the additional copy of the frontispiece being in monochrome. The ordinary edition will be printed on fine paper, will contain all the plates above described, but without the duplicate set of portraits, and will contain a frontispiece in colors. This ordinary edition, which will consist of 1,500 numbered copies—50 for presentation—can be had by subscribers at £3 3s. net per copy, for which subscriptions are now being received by the principal booksellers.

New York Society Library.

Among the interesting features in the annual report of the New York Society Library, which has just been issued, the most important mention is that of the gift of $117,000 from the estate of the late Charles H. Contoit. Several improvements have been made to the library reading room at 109 University Place, and the circulation of books between April 1, 1899, and April 1, 1900, is the largest ever recorded, the number amounting to 35,434 volumes. The library rooms have been visited by 16,858 persons. Several hundred new volumes were added, the "John C. Green alcove" being enriched by over fifty fine works dealing with foreign and domestic art and architecture. Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn, one of the trustees, gave among other gifts an additional $1,000 for the completion of the card catalogue, which has been rendered possible through his gifts for that purpose in the past.

The annual meeting of the shareholders was held on Tuesday evening in the library and the trustees elected for the coming year were Frederick Sheldon, Frederic J. de Peyster, Johnston L. de Peyster, George V. N. Baldwin, Edward King, Albert Mathews, Charles B. Curtis, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Charles H. Marshall, Frederic de P. Foster, D. Maitland Armstrong, Charles C. Haight, Archibald D. Russell, Alfred Pell, and George W. Folsom.

Another Shakespeare.*

One of the most convenient and well-appearing as well as valuable Shakespeares that we know anything about has just been produced by the publication of the Eversley Shakespeare, in thirty-nine volumes, instead of the ten-volume issue in which this work was originally presented. Thus every play or distinct part of a play has a volume to itself, neatly bound in cloth, with rubricated title page, and with text in clear, fair-sized type. Economy of time and trouble has been produced through the placing of the notes at the bottom of each page, instead of at the end of the volume. Both the notes and the introductions which precede every play are the work of C. H. Herford, Professor of English Language and Literature in the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. The introductions present adequate data concerning the quarto and folio editions on which the texts are based. All known and approved readings are given. The notes, partly etymological, partly aesthetic, and partly critical, are what the ordinary, average intelligence needs to appreciate the words and dramatic action of the plays. In making his selections from the mass of commentary material that exists Prof. Herford has taken neither the commonplace and trivial, nor yet the hair-splitting, dicta of professional experts. His discrimination in this respect is both human and scholarly; his own critical acumen is no less so.

The Nicaragua Canal.*

If the proposed Nicaragua Canal becomes a reality, it will be responsible for many books describing the features of the territory which the canal will traverse. That Nicaragua is a land of promise, blessed with low taxes, splendid natural resources, a superb climate, and abundant attractions for the tourist and sportsman is evident from a perusal of William E. Simmons's volume entitled "The Nicaragua Canal." The author, in April, 1891, in company with representatives of the Nicaragua Canal Company, followed the route of the proposed canal from Greytown, on the Atlantic Coast, to Brito, on the Pacific, and gives us a very fair idea of the attractions which lie along the canal company's route. We will not attempt to detail the history of the different companies which have proposed to dig interoceanic canals in Nicaragua. Since 1825, when De Witt Clinton and other prominent citizens secured a contract from the Governments of Central America to build a canal, the question has been from time to time revived in various ways. Pending Congressional legislation indicates that before long the construction of the canal will be resumed, with the financial backing of the United States, thus insuring its speedy completion. As to the healthfulness of that part of Nicaragua included in the operations of the canal company, the author quotes the following trustworthy testimony given by Dr. J. Edward Stubbert, the chief surgeon of the canal company.

It has been generally supposed that this country teems with fatal diseases, and that our employes are exposed to severe and dangerous types of fevers. After a professional experience of ten yars, most of which time has been spent in the tropics, and being familiar with nearly every climate of the globe, I can state decidedly that, in my opinion, Nicaragua is exceptionally free from any fatal epidemic diseases that may be termed climatic.

An interesting point noted by the author is the exceptional advantages offered to property holders in Nicaragua. There are no taxes on real or personal property. The Government revenues are derived mainly from import duties, the National Railway, and a tax levied on tobacco and a native brandy distilled from sugarcane, called aguardiente.

At best, the present volume will be recognized as but a hasty glance at Nicaragua and the canal project. It will furnish some useful hints for the guidance of the would-be tourist and will answer as a preliminary reference book. Undoubtedly, when work on the canal is actually resumed, a comprehensive work on the subject of Nicaragua and the canal project will be prepared.

Unexpected Contrition from a Contributor.

If we are to believe what they say in letters, editors must be the most unhappy people in the world. And the strange thing about it is that they are all melancholy over one thing—the declination of manuscripts. Most of the editorial fraternity use printed slips, cards, and letters expressing their regret and sorrow because they cannot accept for publication a poem, story, monograph, or what not. This system saves them time and labor.

For my part, I pity any one who is unhappy—through no fault of his own. Only think of the loads of anguish thousands of writers in this country are hourly heaping upon the poor, overworked editor! When will this heartless imposition cease? How long, O fellow-citizens and citizenesses! are authors at large to abuse the patience of the already broken-hearted? Is it not high time that some one established a Society for Extending Sympathy to Editors? Then editors might be condoled by such communications as the following:

Office of the S. F. E. S. T. E.

My Dear Sir: Mr. Reginald Van Vanderhoefen, the poet, has handed us a letter from you to him, declining his latest lyric creation, entitled, "The Last Apple on the Tree," in which you express much regret that you are unable to use it.

He desires us to convey to you his heartfelt sympathy in your hour of sorrow, and to assure you that if he had known that any act or poem of his was likely to mar your happiness he would not have attempted to attract your attention. His intention indeed was quite the reverse, for he thought his beautiful verses would please you and perchance open a rift in the clouds which we understand from other members of this society envelop you.

We know how poor are words when your grief is so deep and soul-devastating, but try and bear up. Perhaps Mr. Van Vanderhoefer may soon repair the sorrow he seems unwittingly to have caused by sending you a poem on which he is now at work eighteen hours a day, to be called, "When Phyllis Has a Chill," written in the new so-called cold feet measure.

He believes its beauties and quaintness will so gladden your heart that you will forget you ever had a pang.

With assurances of our most distinguished consideration, very truly yours,

Secretary of the S. F. E. S. T. E.

A while ago a well-known woman editor wrote me that I could never know how sorry she was because she could not buy a short story of mine for her magazine. I am left to imagine her sitting at her desk, trying bravely to do her work, yet unable to keep back the tears that well up in her eyes. Another editor recently wrote that he felt much hurt in being obliged to decline an article I had sent him, and still another deeply deplored the fact that a historical sketch of mine was not suited to his needs. I keep all these lugubrious epistles. I have three or four big stacks of them—and more are on the way. They might be useful some time, for I can write on the blank backs first drafts of epics, the later life of Lincoln, &c. Then there is a certain selfish satisfaction in reading them over occasionally and feeling that you are not the only person in the world who is full of regret. At other times I feel as guilty as an apprehended pickpocket, when I think of all the grief I have brought on editors in the past dozen years. Sometimes, members of my family tell me, I cry out in my sleep, "Mea culpa! Forgive me. I'll never do so again," and the next morning I remember that I have been dreaming about some editor who had written me one of those pathetic messages of sorrow, of which, alas! I was the cause. It is terrible to think there is at present no way of giving editors relief. Their appalling anxiety to discover new geniuses is strain enough on them, without this superabundance of pain, the result of having to decline manuscripts.

Here is a theme worthy of thousands of writers: Shall we found the S. F. E. S. T. E., and test its efficiency as a sort of Intellectual Red Cross movement? Or shall we save our postage stamps and go into some other business? The latter method, of course, would solve the problem. But I fear there are too many who would rather [illegible]

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BYRON.

Hobhouse's MSS. in the British Museum Opened and Then Sealed Again—An Unpublished Letter.

From The London Daily Chronicle.

"Letters are among the most significant memorials the individual man can leave behind him," said Goethe. To-day, the anniversary of Lord Byron's death, this axiom finds apt illustration in the following characteristic letter written by the poet to one of his earliest and dearest friends This letter has never before been published. Like many another treasure, it had lain for years unrecognised upon the shelves of the British Museum. The museum has an enormous quantity of Byroniana—letters, diaries, and memoranda—bequeathed by the late Lord Broughton (John C. Hobhouse) on the condition that they should not be even looked at until the present year, and great interest is felt as to the nature of these papers. Inquiry at the museum has elicited the information that the legacy has been opened, but no news is forthcoming as to its contents. The authorities say that the papers are of little or no interest, but they also say that they have been sealed up again and placed in a safe place; that they will not be placed in the MSS. department, and that they are not available for the public. Lady Dorchester, Lord Broughton's daughter, has also a very fine collection, which she guards with extreme care, and the generally accepted opinion is that both the British Museum and Lady Dorchester are in possession of Lord Broughton's reply to Lady Byron's "Remarks," published in 1830. "As Byron's most intimate friend," Lord Broughton was most anxious to reply to Lady Byron, and he was only dissuaded from taking the public into his confidence by the personal entreaties of Lord Holland. He, however, drew up "to be used if necessary, a full and scrupulously accurate account" of the separation, and it is more than probable that the museum has come into the possession of a copy of this account.

The "Clare" to whom the letter is addressed was John Fitz-Gibbon, Earl of Clare, who, it will be recollected, is "Lycus" of "Childish Recollections," and the "Friend of my Youth" of "Hours of Idleness." Byron and he were boys at Harrow together, and their friendship amounted to a passion. Byron relates that many years after he had left Harrow, he never heard the name of Clare pronounced "without a beating of the heart." It was at Leghorn in 1821 that the friends saw each other for the last time. With curious anticipation Byron declared he had a presentment they would never meet again, and a day or two afterward he made the following characteristic entry in his diary:

> Of all I have ever known he (Clare) has always been the least altered in everything from the excellent qualities and kind affections which attached me so strongly to him at school. I should hardly have thought it possible for society (or the world, as it is called) to leave a being with so little of the leaven of bad passions.

Although Clare never saw his friend again, he received from him the following letter, written just nineteen days before Byron's dtath:

> Missolonghi, March 31, 1824.
>
> My Dearest Clare: This will be presented to you by a live Greek deputy, for whom I desiderate and solicit your countenance and good-will. I hope that you do not forget that I always regard you as my dearest friend and love you as when we were Harrow boys together, and if I do not repeat this as often as I ought, it is that I may not tire you with what you so well know.
>
> I refer you to Signor Zalmie, the Greek deputy, for all news, public and private. He will do better than an epistle in this respect.
>
> I was sorry to hear that Dick had exported a married woman from Ireland, not only on account of morals but monies. I trust that the jury will be considerate. I thought that Richard looked sentimental when I saw him at Genoa, but little expected what he was to land in. Pray who is the lady? The papers merely inform us by dint of asterisks that she is somebody's wife and has children, and that Dick (as usual) was the intimate friend of the confiding husband. It is to be hoped that the jury will be bachelors.
>
> Pray take care of yourself, Clare, my dear, for in some of your letters I had a glimpse of a similar intrigue of yours. Have a care of an éclat. Your Irish juries lay it on heavy; and then besides you would be fixed for life with a second-hand épouse, whereas I wish to see you lead a virgin heiress from Saville Row to Mount Shannon.
>
> Let me hear from you at your best leisure, and believe me ever and most truly, my dearest Clare, yours,
>
> NOEL BYRON.
>
> P. S.—The Turkish fleet are just bearing down to blockade this port; so how our deputy is to get by is a doubt, but the island boats frequently evade them.
>
> The sight is pretty, but much finer for a limner than a lodger. It is the Squadron from the Gulph of Corinth (Hooke-Gulph of Lepanto); they (the Greeks, I mean) are all busy enough, as you may suppose, as the campaign is expected to commence next month. But as aforesaid I refer you for news to the bearer.

The "Dick" so piquantly alluded to was Lord Clare's younger brother, Richard Hobart Viscount Fitz-Gibbon, who succeeded to the earldom in 1851, and the lady was one Diana Moore, whose marriage with Mr. Crosbie Moore was dissolved by a special act of Parliament in 1825. Dick appears to have been devoted to the lady. He married her in 1825 at Dunkirk, and on their return to England in 1826 they were, on Jan. 9, again married at St. James's, Westminster.

Dick was the last Earl of Clare. He had one son, John Charles Viscount Fitz-Gibbon, who was generally thought to be a young man of great promise, but of a very passionate nature. At the age of twenty-five, having had a bitter quarrel with a lady to whom he was much attached, he went out to the Crimea, where his desperate courage and apparently calculated recklessness gave rise to the story that, prevented by his religious principles from committing his own death, he was seeking for an honorable opportunity to end a life with which he was disgusted. If this story was true, he certainly found what he sought at Balaclava, for he was one of the immortal handful who, with such splendid audacity, galloped down the Long Valley to the assault of the Russian army.

Monthly Journalism.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The world may be no better or worse for it, but timely literature is the order of the day.

The great and small magazines—the list is so bulky that one stands in awe of it—pile up on one's table and desk day after day, crowded with pictures, bad letter-press work, and often worse articles, badly written and hastily conceived. They are "timely," forsooth, that is, they treat of some topic of the day that the newspapers have been ringing the changes on until it would seem the world were heartily wearied of it all. This modern "timeliness" of the magazine articles came into existence with our Spanish-American war, and to that little episode in our National life we must attribute this unwelcome inheritance. The South African struggle is now intensifying the complaint. We are supposed to like the disease as it spreads out in its most virulent form.

The proper function of the newspaper is understood to be to serve us with the news of the day, and such intelligent comments and explanations as will simplify the meaning, with any side information bearing on the subjects that will tend to illuminate them. We have material supplied by staff writers, special work performed by experts who hunt for it in every conceivable corner of the world, and interviews with and opinions of public men. What more does the reading world require? Surely not the revamping of these reports in the magazines, accompanied by illustrations and fancy presswork. We do not say the great reading public does not want these monthly Sunday newspapers bound in magazine form, for the circulation manager's reports indicate the contrary. But what good does it all do, and what does it amount to in the end? It tends for one thing, mayhap, to solve the problem of the Sunday newspaper and eases the consciences of those who will not read the supplements of the Sunday papers because they are published on the seventh day. Thousands probably now buy a cheap magazine for their Sunday reading and let the newsboy pass. This is a sop to the leaders in the crusade against the Sunday newspapers; it undoubtedly relieves many innocent minds to be able to say: "I do not read the Sunday newspapers."

One of the tricks of modern magazining is to juggle with names. High-sounding, popular names on the index page send thousands of copies to the greedy readers. First it was a trade with the names of great writers, those who had actually achieved a reputation for high-class fiction or essay composition. This was to an extent a legitimate advertisement of a magazine's contents and value, for we must assume that a great artist will not debase himself by giving anything but his best to the public. He soon makes his own Waterloo if he descends to second-class matter.

The second method of the editors of popular magazines had more of chicanery and trickery in it. The names of great public men were added to their list of special writers—statesmen, politicians of any particular notoriety, inventors, soldiers, naval and military officers, railroad and financial magnates, and men of every stamp. There is an insidious argument held forth by those who gather and publish this style of literature. It reads like this: "When we require an article on a timely subject we go straight to the man who is the leading authority on it and get an article from him. Is not that the proper way? Then we are sure that we have the right facts, and our readers are given the best opinion of the best authorities."

If a man is an expert in a particular department, and has the leisure and ability to write up his mature and well-considered thoughts on the subject, there is no flaw in this specious argument. But the popular magazine must be "timely," and men of prominence are notoriously busy and not accustomed to quick composition. Their articles must go in an early number, or they would lose their force. So a system of patching up and interviewing must be resorted to. Sometimes the men are interviewed, and a professional journalist or literary hack is responsible for the style and expression. Another time the man whose name is valued more than what he says writes out his thoughts in illiterate and botchy form, and the editor or an assistant patches it up into some sort of presentable shape. Often in the rush of business the opinions expressed are anything but the mature conclusions of the expert in question. There are some so accustomed to being interviewed that they write out their interviews beforehand and do not trust themselves to express an opinion in words. They are less apt to be misquoted than the talkative kind.

Some predict that this monthly journalism has about run its course, and that the readers, finding themselves confused by the sea of contradictory opinions on subjects of the day, are casting about for something more reliable. We have learned to distrust names; now we must learn to discriminate in the purveyors of literature. A real monthly review in which the grain is sifted from the chaff by writers of authority and presented to us with that calmness of thought and decision which carries conviction must be looked to for help in this slough of great names and bad literature. H. K.

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LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Progress of British Troops in South Africa Will Be Cautious.

INFLUENCE OF CECIL RHODES

His Power in Cape Colony a Source of Mischief and Danger.

A Disturbing Church Decision—Causes of Famine in India and Means Proposed to Restore Prosperity—Germany's Navy Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 5.—The stream of affairs has moved so slowly at home this week that I should have had little to tell you had there been no news from the seat of war. At last, however, something cheerful has come from that quarter, and for the first time since Lord Roberts entered Bloemfontein, nearly two months ago, there appears to be good ground for expectation that the British forces will reach Pretoria long before Christmas. Happily, also, no great amount of bloodshed has marked the progress of our forces, but the victories have been none the less substantial for all that.

By using his enormously superior forces with prudence and common sense, Lord Roberts has successively turned the enemy out of various strong positions which they held north and east of his headquarters, first of all having cleared them out of the southwest portion of the Free State, or as good as cleared them out. No doubt it would have gratified us much more had he been able to surround and capture some of Gen. Botha's fighting men, but they were too nimble for him, being apparently possessed of a leader as skillful in defense and in strategy as Lord Roberts is in offensive tactics.

Nearly half of the Free State territory, however, is now in the grasp of the British. The southern half is held right across, with the exception of a strip of territory along the Basutoland border, which will doubtless be cleared of the enemy within the next few days. On the west also good progress has been made, and we hear at last of a turning movement under the leadership of Gen. Hunter, which is intended to break up the Boer opposition confronting Methuen at Warrenton or threatening his flank at Boshof, and so to relieve Mafeking probably within the next ten days or fortnight, with perhaps in this case also small bloodshed.

***

RAPID ADVANCE UNLIKELY.

Were it not for the difficulty in obtaining provisions for the large forces, it is conceivable that Gen. Hunter might follow up his success after relieving Mafeking by turning eastward on Pretoria, at the same time that Roberts approached it from the south. Were Buller likewise to come up from Natal, the converging movement might be expected to render systematic or solid opposition on the part of the burghers hopeless south of Pretoria.

Unfortunately, transport and provender for man and beast still remain the governing factors in the military situation, and it is improbable that Lord Roberts can make rapid progress toward the Transvaal border for some little time. He is sure not again to trust small parties of his force in outlying positions, to be pounced upon by daring bands of the enemy.

Dissatisfaction has been increasing for some time over the inactivity of the Natal army. It springs from our ignorance not only of the Commander in Chief's plans but of the enormous difficulties that beset any force attempting to penetrate through the passes of the Drakensbergs.

Probably it is true enough, as alleged, that Lord Roberts, with his usual humanity, has forbidden Gen. Buller to risk the lives of his men in useless dashes on the Boer lines and forts, and it would seem reasonable that he should give this order, because the same effect will be produced by his advance northward on the Boer defenses of Drakensberg passes that followed his movement on Bloemfontein. That is to say, the Boers will be compelled to forsake their eastern frontier or to leave it only so slenderly guarded that there will be no difficulty in our troops forcing their way through. The Boers must quit in order to avoid being taken both in front and rear between our forces, each of which should largely outnumber theirs.

Thus it will be seen that in the last fortnight a considerable amount of quiet progress has been made, and, although the end of the war is not yet brought in sight, the apparent helplessness of our position as invaders has given place to some confidence that future progress will be less chequered by disasters than the past has been.

***

CAPE COLONY AFFAIRS.

In other respects, South African affairs do not improve. In Cape Colony, as far as I can gather, things are going steadily from bad to worse. The outlook there points to the complete submission of Governor Sir Alfred Milner to the dictates of the grab-all party headed by Cecil Rhodes. It has been noticeable throughout the present struggle, just as it was throughout the American war for independence, that the bitterest attacks on the Dutch Huguenot farmers, the most savage methods of warfare employed against them and the most unscrupulous lies circulated to their discredit have come from or been practiced by so-called loyal colonists.

It is the men who have been prominent as servants of Rhodes in the South African league who have been getting up the persecution against farmers bearing Dutch names. Under the guise of trial as rebels, by martial law, often these men are arrested and put in prison on the slenderest possible pretexts or merely on the testimony of Kafirs whose imaginations always enable them to sacrifice truth in order to please those who employ them.

The clamor of this party is getting louder and louder for the disfranchisement of the Dutch in Cape Colony and Natal, for the confiscation of property, and for other measures calculated to bring the majority of the population and the original settlers in the country into the position of a dependent race. We shall throw off allegiance, unless our wishes in this respect be fulfilled, these ardent imperialists roundly declare. I think nothing could be more mistaken or more calculated to prolong the agony in South Africa than sanction of this ruthless policy by the home Government.

***

MILNER'S HARMFUL POLICY.

It is, therefore, with satisfaction that I note some small change for the better in the attitude and tone of Mr. Chamberlain. He now actually deprecates a too ready belief in the stories of Boer atrocities which, almost without exception, come to us from these very colonial loyalists. If he could only impress Sir Alfred Milner with the necessity of assuming an attitude of greater impartiality there would be hope of peace being maintained in a sorely rent community. But let the present policy of exasperation be continued and the conquest of the Transvaal can only be the beginning of trouble for us.

Milner has now prorogued his Parliament to well on in June, but it must meet then and he cannot gerrymander it this year. Perhaps the prospect of having to deal with men as determined as he is and resolute to defend their liberties may cause him to assume an attitude less provocative of open rebellion. No good can accrue to us as a dominant power through an increase in discontent among the Africander population. The sooner, after having asserted the supremacy of our arms, we can return to methods of conciliation, the better it will be for us and for Africa.

Having had so many disappointments, after seemingly complete triumphs in the past, the nation is not now in an openly jubilant mood, but it takes the substantial successes of Lord Roberts and his Generals with a quietness that is refreshing after some of the scenes we have recently witnessed.

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SPION KOP DEBATE.

Events at home are also being taken with a calmness that often shades into indifference. I told you that intense feeling has been aroused in most sections of the community, and particularly in military circles, by the indiscreet and apparently malicious publication of the Spion Kop dispatches. This feeling boiled over last night in a stormy debate in the House of Commons, during which the Government was pounded to jelly, not by the Opposition so much as by its own followers.

Sir A. Acland Hood, leader of the military section of the Government party, was bitterest of all in his denunciation of the tortuous feebleness displayed by the War Office, and, unexpectedly enough, telegraphic messages relating to the dispatches issued the day before and subsequent to the debate have greatly helped to rehabilitate Buller, or rather to re-establish him in the good graces of the people. As Sir Alexander Acland Hood remarked, although he might not be much of a General, he happened to be a gentleman.

Nothing meaner in the War Office methods has ever been made public than Lord Lansdowne's suggestion that Buller should be asked to rewrite his dispatches in a way that might permit them to be made public without telling the truth. Buller's blunt refusal to do anything of the kind shows that he is an honest, brave-hearted man, although he may not be a great soldier. There will be no more of those bitter and determined attacks upon him that have been the rule ever since the battle of Colenso.

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LEADERS IN BAD LIGHT.

Politically, I am not disposed to overrate the effects of the trouncing given to the Government over this sorry episode. I doubt even whether any Minister will resign, although Lord Lansdowne ought to be thrown out neck and crop because of his feebleness and his complete subservience to cliques that fight each other around him and behind his back in that nest of corruption over which he nominally presides. A strong man of even average firmness of mind would have put away from him in contempt the suggestion, doubtless originating with prominent officials, that he should get Roberts to persuade Buller to tell his tale over again, leaving the truth out, or most of it. But poor namby-pamby Lansdowne is as pliant as a willow sapling.

I am sorry to say that our young hopeful, Mr. Wyndham, also made a wretched exhibition of himself last night, and altogether the debate, as far as personal characteristics go, was the most damaging of the session to the men in power. But it did not affect voting appreciably; malcontents staid away, that was all. Nor will it affect the country much. It had ceased to speak blasphemous language about the dispatches before the debate came off, and its interest in the affair will now subside until revived at the general election. So it is all round apathy toward everything save campaign news.

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CHURCH SCHISM THREATENED.

A politician asked me the other day what I thought of the judgment of the Archbishops on the Reservation. I said I had not thought about it at all, whereupon he proceeded to deluge me with a variety of reasons in support of the theory that it was a judgment likely to be disastrous to the English establishment, producing rents and secessions in the Church. With an eye to business as a journalist I passed on these views to various other people, and found not one who appeared to care a straw about the subject. Indeed, scarcely anybody seemed to know what was meant by Reservation, and I am doubtful whether it is worth while to try to enlighten your readers.

There is, however considerable interest in ecclesiastical circles over the question, and I agree with the man who first spoke to me, that disestablishment is possible, not necessarily as a product of this decision, but because the Church is now subdivided to such a degree by combining dogmas and beliefs, or rather rituals, that every fresh effort to maintain uniformity increases the energy of centrifugal tendencies.

The Archbishops have said it is in the power of no clergyman of the Church to withhold the elements in the Lord's Supper after consecration. Many clergymen insist that they have this power, an increasing number, indeed. Hence, there will be trouble.

I think the majority of the nation would stand by indifferent were disestablishment to be brought about to-morrow, except for one reason. Clergymen think they will be allowed to take all Church property with them, and there I believe them mistaken. If they cease to be a branch of the State establishment, they will have to surrender much property, or I greatly misread the feeling of the majority of the people, even of churchmen.

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INDIA FAMINE PROBLEMS.

I am delighted to see that you continue in the States working so effectually to help us with our Indian famine. All the world seems now to be aware of the hideous extent of that calamity, and even at home apathy upon this point is beginning to break down, thanks in no small degree to the letters of The Manchester Guardian's special commissioner in the famine districts, and to Miss Allison Garland and others who have returned from the harrowing scenes of starvation and disease.

Presently, I am persuaded, the Indian Government will be obliged to raise a considerable loan in London in order to buy grain to keep the millions alive, and to purchase cattle to replace those already dead or dying, not in hundreds or thousands, but in millions, over Central India, Bombay, and some of the outlying States. Had we not on hand a war on a scale unknown to us since the beginning of the century, we should perhaps have been energetically working to try and find some remedy for these recurring scourges. As it is, we are only just becoming aware that the very existence of our Indian dominion depends upon finding a permanent cure.

Those who know India best insist that the productive capacity of its soil has been diminishing steadily for many years, and that the liability of large tracts to a deficiency of rainfall has been increased by the disafforestation of the country. Such people declare that Indian methods of land tillage must be improved; that large tracts of country must be replanted with groves if not with forests; that systematic well sinking and irrigation ought to be carried out, involving the steady expenditure of many millions of rupees every year. To do this, however, is beyond the power of the Indian administration, unless it reduces its expenditure in other directions, cuts down its army and stops those frontier wars that have brought such distress upon the Simla Treasury.

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ARMY TOO EXPENSIVE.

It is contended that the South African war has disclosed an excess of British troops imposed upon India, amounting to at least 10,000 men. We have withdrawn that number from India, and the country is peaceful, and as little likely to be otherwise than peaceful to-day as it was before. Those who take this view further point out that the Indian people as such never mutinied in 1856, and, therefore, that an English army to hold down the people never was necessary. All we require is sufficient British force to control the native army, and that also is much too large for domestic necessities.

So they contend that were military expenditures to be cut down by some £2,000,000 per annum, say 30,000,000 rupees, or twice the amount of Lord Lytton's stolen famine fund, India might be put in a way to recuperate and become once more prosperous. Short of some such resolution in our method, the contention is that the country must go from bad to worse.

I give you these views, not because I largely agree with them, but because they really indicate with tolerable clearness where the shoe pinches. It is over the taxation of the cultivator and the waste of money in directions that bring neither cultivator nor citizen any return. These grievances lie at the bottom of the whole mischief.

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ENMITIES IN THE REICHSRATH.

We are promised excited scenes in Vienna next week, for the Reichsrath meets on Tuesday. During recess strenuous efforts have been made to reconcile the German and Czech nationalities, but these have all broken down, with the usual result—enmity between them being more imbittered than ever. All that can be looked for is a recurrence of the complete deadlock, which threatens to end in the disruption of the Hapsburg dominions.

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AN IMPERIAL BIRTHDAY.

In the meantime Hapsburg and Hohenzollern are foregathering in Berlin to feast over the coming of age of the heir to the German imperial throne. Perhaps these great potentates do have some personal feeling of friendship toward each other. Yet, it must have an element of sadness for Francis Joseph at least, who finds himself a representative, without a direct heir, of a power that has been declining for a century and a half; a guest at the Court of a family that has risen on its decay.

There is always an element of humor though, it seems to me, in these kingly hobnobbings. They suggest a kind of refinement of savage usages of the olden time; as witness the habit of each potentate to dress himself in other clothes in order properly to do the honors. That is to say, each becomes, as far as his tailor can make him, a General in the other's army, and thus bedizened they solemnly embrace and feast together and make speeches of loving kindness while the world rolls on, and new issues and problems come to the surface, many of which are altogether beyond their control, hurrying them they know not whither.

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AN EMPEROR'S DEAR BARGAIN.

Kaiser William is managing to keep his country in some sort of trim, and yet difficulties surrounding his Navy bill have been full of suggestions of trouble under the surface; and the concessions demanded by the Rural Party in the way of prohibition, or vexatious restrictions, on the importation of foreign cattle and dead meat, may alone prove an unbearably heavy price to be paid for their votes in support of the extensive and extravagant naval programme.

A. J. W.

OYSTER SLOOP AGROUND.

Long Island Vessel in a Dangerous Position Near Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 5.—Some time last night a sloop loaded with oyster seed ran aground on Smith's Ledge, off the Cove Harbor. The boat is of about thirty-five tons burden, and carries a crew of three. There was a heavy sea running this afternoon, and it was considered impracticable to launch a boat to go to the assistance of the sloop, but this evening some of the Cove boatmen reached her and rescued the crew. The men, who had suffered considerably from exposure, are being cared for by their rescuers.

The name of the sloop is unknown, but it was learned that she hails from the south side of Long Island, and was returning from Bridgeport with a load of oysters. There is a large hole in the side of the boat, and it is feared that she will be a complete wreck.

Centre of American Metropolis
Is Grand Central Station of the New York Central in 42d Street. You can reach it in from half a minute to fifteen minutes from 77 New York hotels, 35 clubs, and 31 theatres.—Adv.

GERMANY AND MONROEISM

London Spectator Comments on Secretary Root's Speech.

Says If America Sticks to the Doctrine and Refuses to Prepare She May Be Humiliated.

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LONDON, May 5.—Secretary Root's Monroeism utterances are dealt with in a long article in The Spectator, which maintains that "the War Secretary's explanation that he was speaking academically must not be taken into account, and he deserves praise for speaking as frankly as he did." The article continues:

"No American who takes the trouble to look the facts in the face can fail to see that the doctrine cannot be supported on tall talk. America must not imagine that if she ever gets into a serious controversy with a great continental power, she will be treated as Lord Salisbury, with the full consent of the Nation, treated her. Here we should dread a victory over America, supposing we were able to obtain it, only one degree less than defeat. But it is idle to suppose that the continental powers, Germany, for instance, would take such things into consideration, granted she wanted to infringe upon the Monroe doctrine.

"Germany would simply consider whether America had physical power to maintain it. If she hadn't, America's historical claims would not be held to be worth a straw."

The Spectator then goes on to say that no power but Germany would dream of invading America. The paper adds:

"For instance, the latter country might get into a dispute with Brazil and prepare to occupy its territory. If America should wish to enforce the Monroe doctrine she must be able to destroy the German fleet. Her present officers and men are as good as possible. They have superiors nowhere, and equals only in the sister navy of Great Britain. But there are too few of them."

Regarding the strength of her forces the paper says:

"Clearly, if while Germany is building ships America is doing little or nothing, America will not be in a position to fetter Germany's will or to tell her that she shall not make what terms she likes with the South or Central American powers."

The Spectator disclaims in these alarmist views any wish to tempt America to take a warlike course or to make any illblood between America or Germany, but maintains that Secretary Root is right, and "if she sticks to the Monroe doctrine and yet refuses to prepare there is in store for America great humiliation."

The paper concludes by reiterating the authenticity of former articles dealing with German activity in South America and its attendant dangers.

BERLIN, May 5.—Everything during the last few days was driven into the background by the Court festivities. However, there were a number of interesting things outside that need comment. Emperor William's congratulatory telegram to the President of Brazil is here interpreted as being intended as a definite answer to the insinuations imputing to Germany designs on Southern Brazil. The National Zeitung says:

"There is no need to be reminded of the Monroe doctrine. Never were such aims seriously entertained in political circles in Germany, and such annexation schemes seem likewise impossible in the future. In Germany it will be highly appreciated if German settlements in the United States or Brazil preserve their language and affection for the Fatherland. Acquired United States or Brazilian citizenship by our former countrymen will, however, never be interfered with on Germany's part."

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS RESIGN.

Ask to be Relieved from Duty in the Philippines—Want to Fight or Come Home.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Ensign Fred Perkins of the navy, a son of Senator Perkins, and who won distinction in the Philippines on the cruiser Bennington, confirms the story of a young officer who has just returned from the Philippines, and declared that there are between 500 and 600 volunteer officers now at the front who have tendered their resignations to Gen. Otis.

Only a few of these resignations have ever reached Washington. Most of the officers are young men who were appointed from civil life at the outbreak of the war and were not trained for the trade of war. The principal reason they have for wanting to return home is that it means sure death from disease to remain in the Philippines under existing conditions.

"The trouble is," said the young officer, "that the boys are not permitted to go after the enemy and finish them as is generally understood to be the thing in warfare. They have to do a sort of police duty, and that means lying in rain-soaked camps and only occasionally having a brush with the enemy. Death from disease always stares them in the face.

"When a man gets sick he is sent to the hospital and gets excellent treatment, but when he becomes convalescent and needs to be built up he has no chance. A run up to Kobe or Yokohama would give him fresh air, and the change brace him up, but he cannot get it. The hospital ship that ought to be there for that work lies in the harbor, and has been there for months. The men either want to fight or come home."

FRENCHMAN'S NOSE ALTERED.

Cyrano de Bergerac Appendage Successfully Operated Upon.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 5.—Prof. Rudolph E. Palmer, a Frenchman, who is here on a visit to his brother, Michael Palmer, has long been discontented with what he regarded as an overliberality on the part of nature in supplying him with a nose. He is not a swordsman like Cyrano de Bergerac, prepared to defend his nasal organ against deprecatory remarks. He took the more peaceful and safer plan of getting the nose into normal proportions by a surgical operation.

The operation was successfully performed at the Stamford Hospital a few days ago, the surgeons succeeding in changing a pronounced Roman nose into the more classic Greek form. The incisions have healed, and the result of the operation has been in all respects gratifying and satisfactory to the patient, who is soon to return to France a much handsomer man than when he left it.

Chicago Elevated Sued for $235,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Twenty-three separate suits for property damages, aggregating $235,000, were brought against the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company to-day in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. The plaintiffs are west side property owners. Thompson Hospital is one of the plaintiffs' suing for $50,000. Five years ago the Metropolitan Elevated Railway began operations, and after to-day the statute of limitations will bar the commencement of any legal action for property damage.

For Postmaster at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 5.—Congressman B. F. Howell has recommended the appointment of John Hubbard to be Postmaster at Asbury Park to succeed A. W. Dey.

Laurel House, Lakewood, New Jersey, open until June. Favorite resort for month of May.—Adv.

THE BUFFALO SITUATION

New York Central Men May Strike Again in Sympathy.

Failure to Bring About an Agreement Puts a Serious Aspect on Affairs—Nickel Plate Men at Work.

BUFFALO, May 5.—Commissioner W. H. Webster of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration said at a late hour to-night that the situation in the car repairers' strike impressed him as very critical.

His expression reflects the general belief in railway and strike circles to-night that the pacific trend of events since the adjustment of differences between the New York Central and its men on Wednesday, has been checked by the seeming impossibility of the Erie and Lackawanna to come to a settlement with their striking car repairers.

There are mutterings to-night which indicate a return to the identical conditions of the early days of the week, with the situation probably more complex and aggravatedt han before, if an agreement is not reached between the Erie, Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, and Western New York and Pennsylvania and their old employes very soon.

It was more than broadly hinted in the most reliable sources of labor information to-night that the car repairers of the New York Central, who returned to work on Friday morning under the new scale of wages agreed to by Superintendent Waitt, would go out again on a sympathetic strike if their fellows of the Car Repairers Association on the lines mentioned do not get the New York Central scale. When this move is contemplated is naturally closely guarded.

The committees of the four lines where the men are still out gave the railway officials until 12 o'clock to-morrow night to grant their demands.

Because of the coming of President De Coursey of the Western New York and Pennsylvania on Wednesday, and the inability of the Division Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley to act independently of the general officers of the line, there appeared to be no disposition to be arbitrary about the time limit.

A series of conferences between a committee of the Lackawanna car repairs and Master Mechanic Canfield to-day resulted in no agreement being reached in regard to the sliding scale proposed by that road. At a big meeting of Lackawanna men held at East Buffalo, to-night, the proposition was rejected with considerable show of spirit. There is nothing to indicate further negotiations.

The Erie men, represented by a committee, will again attempt to reach an understanding with Division Superintendent Brunn to-morrow, but expressions drawn from both sides to-night indicate that the railway will not consider for a moment the abandonment of the piece work system, while the men will insist on the New York Central scale.

The railway freight handlers' strike has not materially changed to-day except that the roads are getting more men and are able to do some work in the houses. The field of adjustment appears to have shifted from Buffalo to New York.

The roads whose officials were communicated with by representatives of the Freight Handlers' Union, refused to treat with it as an organization. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and Business Agent Warner of the Mechanics' Union of New York had a conference with President Madgwick of the freight handlers, and decided to go to New York and see what could be done with the general officers of the New York Central, Erie, and Lehigh Valley.

If there is a possibility of obtaining a hearing, President Madgwick will go to New York on receipt of such information from President Gompers. The Buffalo officials of the road referred to to-day declined to treat with Mr. Gompers.

The Nickel Plate car repairers, about 100 in number, resumed work this morning in accordance with the agreement reached last evening with the officials of the road.

Pittsburg Tinners' Strike Settled.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 5.—The strike of the tinners was settled to-day at a meeting of the Amalgamated Association of Tin and Sheet Metal Workers, when the agreement reached last night was ratified. The men will average about 12 per cent. increase. All will be back at work on Monday.

HUMOR OF A BUNKO MAN.

Gets $400 from a Farmer in Exchange for a Check Drawn by "Moore, Cash & Company."

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 5.—A humorous bunko "artist" not only cheated Joseph Simpson of North Carolina out of $400 today, but risked detection by perpetrating a grim joke on his victim at the same time. The swindler, who gave the name of E. W. White, secured the above named sum, representing all the savings of the farmer, by asking him to lend it to him, giving as security a check for $1,100 drawn on the Lafayette (Ind.) National Bank by "Moore, Cash & Co."

The farmer, who was on his way home to Mount Airy, N. C., had met his friend on the train near Chicago, and was so impressed with his honesty that the peculiarity about the name of the firm drawing the supposed check did not attract his attention. The swindler, who is believed to come from Chicago, escaped.

Simpson wept in relating his story to the police. He has only $17 left, and, having sold his farm, does not know how he is going to support his wife and six children.

TO FIGHT WIRE TRUST?

Wickwire Brothers to Erect Big Rod Mill at Cortlandt—Progress of the Washburn Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 5.—Wickwire Brothers of New York have placed a big order with the Morgan Construction Company of this city for a complete rod rolling mill for a plant just acquired at Cortlandt, N. Y. The new mill will cover ten acres of ground. The erection of the plant is said to indicate a determination on the part of Wickwire Brothers to compete with the American Steel and Wire Company in all branches of the business. It has long been regarded as one of the most active competitors of the Steel and Wire Trust, but has been obliged to buy its steel rods from the American Steel and Wire Company.

With a rod rolling mill in operation it will be possible for the New York firm to buy steel billets in the open market and roll its own rods, thereby saving the profit the trust is now getting.

The order represents a money consideration of upward of $100,000. Several months will be required to fill it. Another company that will soon play the part of a formidable rival of the trust is the Washburn Wire Company, whose plants at Portsmouth, R. I., and Wilkinsonville, Mass., are well advanced in construction. The firm recently acquired the Wolff Bicycle plant in New York. The chief promoter of the Washburn Wire Company is Charles G. Washburn of Worcester, son of the late Charles F. Washburn, whose father, Ichabod Washburn, was one of the founders of the Washburn & Moen Company, the largest individual company absorbed by the American Steel and Wire Company.

Through Cincinnati to the South.
A fine route is via New York Central, Lake Shore, and Big Four; splendid trains; quick time; luxurious ride. See New York Central time table. Trains leave at 1:00, 5:30, and 9:20 P. M.—Adv.

FIRE ON STEAMSHIP PIER.

Freight Sheds of the Mallory Line Destroyed Early This Morning.

Fire broke out at 3 o'clock this morning on the Mallory Line Steamship Pier, No. 20, at Burling Slip on the East River, and made rapid headway.

Four alarms were turned in and the Fire Department responded promptly, but the flames rapidly spread through the pier sheds, which contained turpentine, resin, and cotton, and other freight.

The fire made a fierce and furious blaze and soon entirely destroyed the freight sheds.

Tugs speedily took the steamers and lighters out into the stream and prevented their catching fire.

With streams from the engines on land and from the fireboats, the firemen prevented the spread of the flames.

The burning of the pier made a tremendous blaze, which lit up the whole lower part of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

The steamship St. James, which arrived yesterday from Galveston and Key West, was at the pier and narrowly escaped destruction.

Within half an hour the fire was under control.

LONG ISLAND ROAD SALE.

Officer of the Pennsylvania Confirms Current Rumors.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Regarding the reported sale of the Long Island Railroad to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Second Vice President Charles E. Pugh of the latter company said to-day that he did not doubt its truth.

"Negotiations for the control of this road have been pending for some time," said Mr. Pugh, "and they have reached such a point that the conclusion of the deal is expected at any time. What the Pennsylvania wants is better terminal facilities on Long Island for its freight service, and I don't imagine that the passenger business will suffer any change."

The reports that the control of the Long Island Road had passed to the Pennsylvania have been current in this city for the last few days. Among railroad men this partial confirmation yesterday caused considerable surprise, as it had been expected that the New York Central would ultimately acquire the Long Island.

It is understood that the New York Central will have a share in the management of the Long Island, and in this connection it may be stated that the interest of the New York Central in the New York Connecting Railroad was acquired for that purpose.

Although the New York Central does not yet own any stock in this road, it may be said on good authority that it will shortly acquire the property, negotiations for this purpose being now under way.

MAKE A TRAFFIC ALLIANCE.

The Baltimore and Ohio and Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg in a Deal.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 5.—A traffic alliance has been entered into by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway, going into effect to-day.

There have been many rumors that the Baltimore and Ohio intended to purchase the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg.

RELATIONS WITH TURKEY.

Mr. Straus Will Not Return Until Claims Are Settled.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—It is authoritatively announced that until the pending issue regarding the payment of the American indemnity claims is settled to the satisfaction of the State Department no United States Minister will attend at the Turkish capital, and Mr. Straus's leave of absence will remain, as it is now, indefinite as to duration.

COTTON FOR JAPAN'S MILLS.

Japanese Buyer Says His Firm Will Purchase a Million Bales Here This Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 5.—J. Yamamato, manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, a huge concern operating a large number of cotton mills in Japan, who has been here several days in company with another Japanese, T. Uyeda, the American representative of the concern, says his firm proposes to purchase fully 1,000,000 bales of cotton in the New Orleans territory for shipment to Japan during the coming season. Fifteen ships will be placed in the trade, and Mr. Yamamato says they will all be plying between New Orleans and Japan before next December.

The object of his visit to this country was to make arrangements for the securing of cotton supplies and for their shipment. During the Winter some eight or ten Japanese cotton men have come to New Orleans to investigate conditions, and several large contracts for cotton have been closed. In each instance the visitor has made the statement that the Japanese trade would come to America, because of the unreliability of the Indian crop and because the American staple produces better fabric. The Japanese are very anxious to see a canal opened across the isthmus.

Speaking of his plans, Mr. Yamamato said: "After investigating conditions in several Southern States in quest of a terminal we have decided upon New Orleans as the point to accumulate all the cotton we buy in this section for shipment. We shall buy 1,000,000 bales this year in the open market at Memphis, Limerock, St. Louis, points in Texas, and here. All of it will be shipped here, and probably be stored at Chalmette. The Chalmette Company will handle cotton freighted here by any railroad company and dock it for us, and warehouse it if necessary, until it can be loaded aboard ship."

Both men left for points East to-day.

Trouble Over Maps of Alaska.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 5.—The contract with a Chicago firm for printing the official maps for the immigration branch of the Department of the Interior, which showed the Alaskan boundary according to the American contentions gave rise to a spirited time in the Immigration Committee of the House of Commons to-day. Deputy Minister of the Interior Smart said the order was given to Chicago because no Canadian house would do the work for three or four times the money. After 100,000 copies were printed another 100,000 copies were struck off with the boundaries as claimed by both the United States and Canada. No action was taken.

Take the Latest Train
To St. Louis and the Southwest via New York Central-Big Four Route. Leaves Grand Central Station every day at 9:20 P. M.—Adv.

ETHELBERT WON THE METROPOLITAN HANDICAP

An Easy Victory for the Star of Perry Belmont's Stable.

BOX WAS SECOND, IMP THIRD

An Enormous Crowd at Morris Park to Witness the Opening of the Eastern Racing Season.

Perfect skies, a crisp, bracing atmosphere, and a condition of track and thoroughbreds that was all that could be desired by the most ardent follower of the sport ushered in the opening of the real racing season in the East, which means Metropolitan Handicap Day at Morris Park. The great grand stand, the sloping green lawns, and the betting ring have never held a more ardent crowd than that which gathered yesterday to see Ethelbert and "Danny" Maher win the big handicap and Spencer and Tommy Atkins place the Juvenile to James R. Keene's credit.

It was a real holiday throng in all that the word implies. It had come to see racing that was above reproach, and, incidentally, to turn an honest dollar by picking winners. Of the former contingent there was over 15,000 satisfied mortals. If the latter class was smaller than the former, it was because there are more persons who see horses races than who win by playing them, and the fault is with them alone. Even among the losers there were no kickers. They had had grand sport, and the losses became incidents rather than events of the day.

Old Sol rising over the distant hills saw a fair sight. Everything was in perfect order. The great grand stand had been furbished, the rails whitened, and the long toothed harrows that had been dragged over the track all day Friday had turned up the earth to the sun's drying influences and left matters in fit condition. The rain of Friday night had complicated matters for a time, but the rising sun saw an army of laborers at work when he took a look around, and as he rose to his majestic seat in the heavens and smiled down at the earthworms below he made up his mind that he would help them to make a Metropolitan Handicap day a success, and he did.

A while later and the track was dotted with clean-limbed thoroughbreds who were being tried out for the events to follow. By this time the last wrinkle in the deep brown of the track had been combed out, and it was lightning fast; for in every way to help along the pick of the handicap horses in their struggle for one of the blue ribbons of the turf. By noon all this activity had disappeared, and the track was clear as a meadow and quiet as a graveyard.

Of the thousands who came to see the sport, only a few were alive to the advantages of arriving early, and so it was that the late comers had to content themselves with being packed into the elevated and railroad cars and joining in the scramble for seats that followed their arrival. The club employes knew from experience what to expect. They got to work early. The sun had barely sailed for the zenith when the bookmakers' clerks began to arrive and spread the seats assigned to their employers. The lunch counter men piled up miniature mountains of sandwiches and small heaps of hard-boiled eggs that looked like artillery ammunition from their arrangement. The bartenders at the big horseshoe-shaped bar gave an extra polish to their glasses that were to have no more polish until the day had waned, and the army of fakirs and touts stood around, waiting only for the crowd to appear.

"Bob" Pinkerton and an army of sleuths were on hand to guard against the incursions of the light-fingered gentry, which in a crowd intent upon the running gives little thought to accessible pockets and purses. Pinkerton and his men, however, had a sinecure yesterday. There was no more call for their services than there was for the services of the Fordham Hospital ambulance, which stood over in the paddock, and the white-coated attendants, who took advantage of the scarcity of accidents to put a sly bet or two on their more or less successful choices for turf honors.

The early arrivals among the bookmakers looked with reminiscent glances at the old stands that were piled up in the far corner of the betting ring, and smiled with knowing smiles on the sign that was conspicuously posted over these very stands, "Positively no pool selling or gambling allowed." What the latest racing law is for only the framer of it knows, and he has never been called upon to elucidate its profound principles since it was adopted by a Legislature that thought new things were better than old ones.

It would take a hair splitter of fine perception to tell why it is better for a bookmaker to sit on a stool with a slate in his hand showing the odds, and a sheet writer at his side recording bets, than to have the same bookmaker mounted on a stand, with the sheet writer out of sight. Perhaps it is better to make the taker of odds carry his bet in his head or in a memorandum book than it is for him to have a ticket showing his play, and against which there can be no cavil; but one thing is certain and that is that not a man or woman exists who puts an occasional bet on the races who would not rather see a return to the old way of doing business. With that reinstated, there would be no long succession of arguments between the bettor and the cashier about the proper recording of bets, and the writing down of the badge number, which stands in place of the ancient ticket.

READY FOR THE SPORT.

It was shortly after 12:30 o'clock that Lander's Band in the grand stand struck up a swinging rag-time melody, and to its syncopated measure a young woman in full panoply of silk and feathers walked into the arena. She took a seat well to the front and opposite the judges' stand. Then she calmly swept the field with her binoculars in a way that showed she had been there before. A few minutes later a yellow four-in-hand swung into the carriage inclosure and tan-coated men and gaily bedecked women clambered down from its heights and entered the clubhouse.

Metropolitan Day had fairly begun. From that time on the throng came by hundreds. Seat after seat in the enormous grand stand was taken, the betting ring was choked with eager men hustling each other and passing over to the slateholders what looked suspiciously like coin of the realm, although no one had time to find out if his suspicions were correct. The crowd poured out on the lawn, and over in the clubhouse inclosure chairs were placed for the women, whose brilliant costumes stood out in glowing contrast to the bright green background. Owners, bettors, and a host of neither one nor the other piled into the paddock and looked the clean-limbed fliers over. Some of them talked about things in that they understood, and a great many more vapored about things that they had no conception of. All looked wise, and all were happy. The time for unhappiness had not yet arrived.

Among the prominent horsemen and enthusiasts in the club house inclosure were seen Senator McCarren, Dr. Green, P. J. O'Donohue, Congressman William Astor Chanler, Pierre Lorillard, Edward G. Gilmore, Perry Belmont, whose horse, Ethelbert, won the great event; E. C. Potter, William H. Dubois, J. H. Bradford, Jr., H. W. Watson, Jesse Brown of Washington, Henry Steers, J. Harry Alexandre, Alfred Hennen Morris, William C. Whitney, W. H. Johnson, S. L. Cornwell, G. S. and H. I. Nicholas, Charles Reed, Dr. C. C. Barrows, William Fleischmann, J. T. Hyde, De Courcey Forbes, William C. Hayes, J. H. Colt, W. H. Sands, Gilbert Phillips, G. E. Russell, Frank D. Beard, J. R. Beard, Clarence Robbins, Edward Lewis, Thomas McLeer, Edward Miller, J. T. Foley, W. Littauer, F. K. Sexton, Cornelius Fellowes, Col. Tom Ochiltree, Frederick Gebhard, F. V. Alexandre, E. C. Donohue, Dr. Hasbrouck, Albert Scott Smiley, H. La Montagne, Rene La Montagne, W. R. Pollock, H. K. Knapp, J. W. Morton, Alfred Walcott, W. H. Burrill, H. K. Vingut, Thomas Grant, Walter Johnson, B. A. C. Smith, Isaac Vanderpoel, Thomas

J. Meehan, August Belmont, Col. William E. Pepper, John Hyland, David Gideon, William J. Arkell, Green B. Morris, James Rowe, Eugene Leigh, William Lakeland, and Matt Byrnes. The Dwyers were absent, "Phil" being very sick at his Brooklyn home, and "Mike" too feeble to be in evidence.

In the boxes were a lot of well-known people, while to name those who were dotted over the stand, betting ring, and greensward would be only to run over a large part of the Blue Book and The City Record. Roland Reed, whose obituary was in type in nearly every newspaper office in the city, as he himself says, had a box near the press stand. His wife, known to the stage as Isidore Rush, was with him, and looked after his wants with great solicitude.

"It's pretty good to be here," said Mr. Reed. "I thought I'd be looking down or looking up at this race when the doctors got at me three months ago. If I can beat the horses as successfully as I beat the doctors I'll have an added cause for congratulation."

The four-in-hands held jolly and distinguished parties. Aurel Batonyi drove the Astoria coach Good Times, and another coach from the same hostelry, with J. Stevens Ulman as whip and containing a party headed by Elisha Dyer, claimed to have made the run in fifty-five minutes. This claim was scouted by the party on Robert L. Gerry's coach, which made the run from Sixty-first Street in one hour and six minutes. On the Gerry coach were Reginald Vanderbilt, the Marquis Santa Vita, Mrs. and Miss Spofford, Mrs. and Miss Clapp, Miss Ives, Miss Gerry, and Miss O'Neill. W. H. Kosters drove the Benedict coach, on which were Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Benedict and Miss Gray, and John R. Townsend took a party out on his break.

ALSO READY FOR SPECULATION.

The music of the band, the hum and chatter from a thousand throats, the cries of the fakirs and the shuffling of feet made a perfectly indescribable babel of sound. At times when the band struck up some particularly popular tune the excited thousands took it up and added a piccolo accompaniment to the strain. Men and women walked about and gave each other quiet tips on sure things. Messengers flew hither and thither, with bundles of crisp banknotes in their hands, which showed that the fair sex was well supplied with the wherewithal that makes both the mare and the stallion go.

Down in the betting ring there was a continual jam except for the few minutes that intervened from the time the horses were at the post until the time that the winner flashed under the wire. When the hoarse-voiced caller announced the order of the procession the lucky ones lined up back of the stands and the unlucky ones fought for positions in front in a mad effort to retrieve past losses. And with all the jam and crush and intentness of each on the business that had brought him there and an indifference for any one else there was good humor to burn.

It needed the first few races to put the immense concourse in proper fettle for the two principal events—the Juvenile and the handicap. The first two races were warming-up gallops, and even the Juvenile, while its contestants brought forth a round of applause, only whetted the appetite for the event that thousands had come to witness.

A large crowd piled into the paddock to get a line on the handicap horses, and the warming-up gallops were eagerly watched. There was a breathless silence in the stand when the bugler called the horses to the post, and as each of the clean-limbed thoroughbreds paraded before the eager thousands there were bursts of applause and shouts of approval from the cotories that favored this or that horse.

Around the turn they canter to where Starter Fitz Gerald, flag in hand, awaits their coming. A thousand field glasses follow their course. To the naked eye a few specks in the distance cavort hither and thither without apparent purpose. They look like toy horses moved back and forward in a mimic show. Suddenly, from thousands of throats there bursts the cry "They're off!" and for the next minute and a half or more the crowd has eyes for nothing else than the contesting thoroughbreds that increase in size as the space separating them from the gazers diminishes.

"Contestor leads!" "Voter's in front!" "There goes Ethelbert!" "Come on, you Waring!" "Ethelbert, Ethelbert, Ethelbert!" Men and women mount chairs and tables and yell hysterically. The shouts swell to a great volume of sound that goes echoing over the field and down the course where the horses and the jockeys are straining every nerve in the race for supremacy. It is almost a shriek as the horses thunder by the stand, but "Ethelbert!" is the only name heard.

There are lines in some women's faces. Some men thrust their hands down deep in their pockets and swear inwardly. Others laugh in a mirthless way and turn to tell the other fellow how it happened. Obversely there is the throng that hugs itself with delight. It laughs and capers, that is, the female portion of it does. The male portion looks wise and seeks to force on the losers the impression that such a thing as a losing proposition is unknown to them. The procession to the ring begins anew, but just as it does, the band strikes up "Hail to the Chief," and a thin boy jumps from his steed's back and is carried aloft in a floral horseshoe through an admiring throng. The crowd begins to thin out. After the excitement of excitement the rest of the proceedings must appear tame. The handicap is over, and the thousands who wend their way homeward have witnessed a scene that is worth while, even if it has been in many instances expensive.

SOCIETY OUT IN FORCE.

Automobiles Were the Fashionable Means of Conveyance.

Despite the cool, unreasonable weather the attendance of society people at the races was large and more representative than for many years past. There was a procession of carriages, traps of all kinds, coaches, hacks, and automobiles all the late morning hours along upper Fifth and Jerome Avenues and the Fordham road to the Park. The automobilists were out in force, and scores of locomobiles, gasoline and electric carriages and cabs made the journey to and from the Park and the city, carrying well-known people. When these reached the Park they proceeded to the clubhouse, and were grouped in the rear of the house. There the electric vehicles were recharged at a station in the clubhouse, for the trip to the Park means the overcoming of several heavy grades and some hills, with the consequent use of much power.

Numbers of devotees of the new sport surrounded this group of automobiles at all times, studying the various styles and makes, and discussing their several claimed merits or faults. There were surreys, victorias, hansoms, buggies, and even one six-seated automobile. The number of breakdowns among the automobiles was very few, and some of them made remarkably good time. Mr. Jefferson Seligman in a Winton victoria, weighing 3,800 pounds, made the run from Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street to the park in fifty-five minutes, and the return run in fifty minutes.

Mr. John R. Townsend drove a party of men friends from the Union Club to the park on his drag, and several other parties went on drags and breaks. The clubhouse piazzas and lawns were well filled with prominent members of the society world during all the afternoon, and numerous luncheons and dinners were enjoyed. The women, as a rule, wore the new English loose and long white box coats over tailor-made suits, and the costumes, while not suggestive of a May day, were in most instances very becoming. The belles of the afternoon were Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Miss Diana del Monte, and Mrs. Edward Robinson and her fair young charge, Miss Wheeler of Philadelphia. Others at the clubhouse were Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Nott Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph MacDonough, Miss Edith Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton S. Burrill, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mrs. S. S. Howland of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Taller, E. N. Taller, Frank Watson, George De Forest Grant, Mrs. Henry Burgoyne Wilson, W. B. Coster, T. Suffern Taller, Frederick Gebhard, Robert C. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Theband, Mr. and Mrs. Turnure, Miss Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. Coster, Antonio de Navarro, and Mr. James Henry Smith.

ETHELBERT'S EASY RACE.

Had Very Little Trouble in Winning from Box and Imp.

Ethelbert's victory in the Metropolitan Handicap at Morris Park yesterday will not go down in the annals of the turf as one that set the blood of the spectators a-tingling, for it was really a very hollow one. Perry Belmont's grand bay son of Eothen and Maori simply outclassed the field of ten opposed to him and galloped home the winner of the first rich racing prize of the year as a stake horse would in a race with selling platers. He strengthened the opinion of his high class that those who saw him win the Realization Stakes last year held for him, and justified the claim of his trainer, Andrew Jackson Joyner, that he is one of the best horses the American turf has known—fit to take his place in turf history side by side with Henry of Navarre, Longstreet, Salvator, Tenny, and other great horses of recent years.

Only one thing about the finish was exciting, and that was the dogged fight for place honors all through the last furlong between Box and Imp, when all chances of their reaching Ethelbert were at an end.

As a spectacle, the race was a bit of sport that was interesting from the start up to the time the seven-furlong pole was reached, and Ethelbert's victory was assured, for the field presented an ever-changing picture of thoroughbred speed and the craft of the jockey.

There was little delay in preliminaries, for when the bugle called the horses to the post Contestor, the lightest-weight in the race, led the way out from the paddock, and the usual parade past the judges' stand was held. Ildrim, Survivor, Waring, Kilmarnock, Half Time, Raffaello, Box, Voter, Ethelbert, and Imp paraded in the order named, and then, with the exception of Kilmarnock, for which William C. Whitney paid $30,000 a few days ago, and Ethelbert, they galloped away to the post. The two exceptions were unruly, Kilmarnock kicking over a track rail and Ethelbert cutting up so that he had to be led to the post. Once in the hands of Starter Fitz Gerald, there was little delay. He got the field together in the chute from which the Withers mile starts, and after a few minutes of conversation with the jockeys, he had them lined up. Down went the little red flag, as they started from the chute on the first [illegible] colors of Box showed slightly in front to a good start. Half Time, whose owner, Philip J. Dwyer, lay sick in Brooklyn, eagerly awaiting news of the result, was past him in a second, and grouped closely behind him were Ethelbert, Waring, and Ildrim, with Raffaello and Survivor trailing last. But Half Time and Box were only in front for a twinkling, for the speedy Voter, on which James R. Keene relied to duplicate his victory of 1897, rushed past them with the speed of a rocket, and before the circular track was reached he was in front. Up the back stretch Voter led the way, gradually drawing clear of Contestor, and before he had gone a quarter of a mile he was an open length to the good and still going away from his field. At the half his lead had increased to two lengths, and he was racing along much as he did in front of Hastings and Cassiopia three years ago.

Ethelbert had been in a good position at the head of the second division, but Maher, for some reason best known to himself, took him back into the ruck again, and Waring, with Box and Imp, joined issue at the head of the second division. The $30,000 Kilmarnock, of which so much was expected, was trailing hopelessly in the rear end of the division, in company with Raffaello, and every jockey in the race had his eye on the flying leader. Rounding the turn that led over to the stretch, Voter weakened a trifle, and then Maher brought Ethelbert out of the ruck again, and without urging him very much landed him alongside of Voter. In another second the "maroon, scarlet hoops and cap" of Perry Belmont showed in front, and Ethelbert gradually drew clear of the field. Imp and Waring, too, came up with Voter, and a second later O'Connor, by dint of hard riding, ranged Box up on even terms with him.

A cry of recognition for Ethelbert's superiority welled up from the spectators in the grand stand even at this rather early stage of the race, for to those familiar with racing it was apparent that Maher had only to take Ethelbert in hand and gallop home a winner, while the others struggled vainly to catch up. But the more Box, Waring, Survivor, and Imp struggled to get up to him the more easily Maher allowed him to rate along, so that as he passed the judges a winner by three lengths in 1:41¼ there was nothing for the spectators to enthuse over, except it was the fact that a good representative thoroughbred had won. Clawson on Imp and O'Connor on Box drove their mounts out to the last ounce with whip and spur, while all the time Voter was falling back, gradually fading away into the ruck. Mr. Whitney's high-priced candidate came with a rush in the stretch from ninth place to fifth, but his effort was scarcely noticed by the crowd.

A STEEPLECHASE FULL OF TUMBLES.

But if there was not much excitement in the Metropolitan there was plenty in the Maiden Steeplechase, with which the day's programme wound up, for six of the nine starters fell, and one of them—Phillidore—broke his neck. The jockeys with the exception of Cochrane, who rode Plagiarist, were uninjured. The latter's collarbone was broken.

Dave S. cut out most of the running until he fell on the second trip around the course, and Master Ford joined him on the sward. One by one the others went down at different jumps until, when the last jump was negotiated, only Buela, Cosmopolitan, and Tentore were running. These three finished in the order named, the winner two lengths in front of Cosmopolitan, and the latter a furlong in advance of Tentore.

KEENE'S COLT WON THE JUVENILE STAKES.

To many the uncovering of the two-year-olds in the Juvenile Stakes at five furlongs was of as much importance as the Metropolitan. The race was a good one, as two-year-old scramblers down the Eclipse chute go, but, as in the Metropolitan, the finish was tame. James R. Keene's Tommy Atkins, a half brother to Trumpet, won with ease, coming away from the others when Spencer called on him at the end, but he ran green throughout, and his race was not at all an indication of his racing qualities. He ran the distance in 0:59¾, which is the fastest the Juvenile Stakes was ever run in, and was going strongly at the end, while Bellario and Prince of Melrose behind him were out to the last ounce.

THE OTHER RACES.

The other three races were lively affairs, and one of them, the first on the card, for three-year-olds and upward, at five and a half furlongs, on the Withers Course, showed Heliobas to be a splendid sprinter. He simply played with his field, and won in 1:08, which equals Isidor's record time for the distance over that course. Hesper, Senator Timothy D. Sullivan's two-year-old plater, won the second race, and the fifth, also for two-year-olds, went to Arthur Featherstone's colt, Black Fox.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; last five furlongs of the Withers mile. E. L. Graves's Heliobas, ch. h., 4 years, by Farondale-Bowden Lass, 130 pounds, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by four lengths; L. Elmore's Belle of Lexington, 3, 110, (Henry,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second, by two lengths from W. C. Whitney's Montanic, 3, 116, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:08. Modrine, His Royal Highness, and Rikki Tikki Tava also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. T. D. Sullivan's Hesper, br. c., 3, by His Highness-Alhada, 104, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won easily by two lengths; G. W. Muller's Buffoon, 6, 121, (Maher,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second, by three lengths from J. L. Holland's Her Ladyship, 5, 105, (Bullman,) 7 to 1 and 6 to 2, third. Time—1:29. King Bramble, Burough, Brusquerie, Emus, Precursor, Premature, Brisk, and Posthaste also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Juvenile, of $2,000, for two-year-olds, by subscription of $100 each; last five furlongs of the Eclipse Course. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Tommy Atkins, ch. c., by Masetto-Quesal, 122, (Spencer,) won; Newton Bennington's Bellario, 122, (Bullman,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second, by five lengths from G. H. Whitney's Prince of Melrose, 122, (Tabor,) 20 to 1, and 8 to 1, third. Time—0:59¾. Prince Pepper, Bonnibert, Competitor, Guatama, Anecdote, Add, Luke Ward, Handwork, Telamon, Bluff, The Puritan, and Longshoreman also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Metropolitan Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $100 each, to which is added $5,000; the Withers mile. Perry Belmont's Ethelbert, ch. h., 4, by Eothen-Maori, 126, (Maher,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won easily by three lengths; W. Showalter's Box, 6, 121, (O'Connor,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second, by a neck from Harness & Brossman's Imp, 6, 127, (Clawson,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:41¼. Contestor, Survivor, Waring, Kilmarnock, Half Time, Raffaello, and Voter also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $800; last half mile of the Eclipse Course. Arthur Featherstone's blk. c. by St. George-Marie Jansen, 112 pounds, (O'Connor,) 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, won easily by two lengths; J. E. Madden's Lanceman, 112, (Maher,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by the same distance from the Pepper Stable's Princess Pepper, 106, (Jenkins,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—0:47. Kimberly, Historian, Katherine, Riveroak, Phosphorus, Malden, Tonicum, Alfonso, The Bluecoat, and Yorkshire Boy also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—The Maiden Steeplechase, for maidens at the time of the entry; about two miles. W. C. Whitney's Buela, b. m., 6, by Bramble-Lou Dudley, 154 pounds, (Hogan,) won in a canter by two lengths; B. F. Clyde's Cosmopolitan, 4, 139, (Monahan,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a furlong from R. Neville's Tentore, 5, 152, (Dayton,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—4:02. Plagiarist, Cousin Jess, Master Ford, Tonkonikoma, and Dave S., all ran and fell, and Phillidore broke his neck.

Bequest to New York Colored Mission.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., May 5.—The will of Miss Anna H. Sutton, who died here this week, was probated to-day. She left $200,000 in copper mining stock to be divided among twenty-one nieces and nephews and three brothers. To the New York Colored Mission Institute she bequeathed $15,000 in mining stock. Miss Sutton was eighty-four years old.

THE PLAZA CLUB SMOKER

Elsberg and Strong Demand Roosevelt's Renomination.

Lauterbach Says that If Dewey is Nominated the Governor May Be Forced on the McKinley Ticket.

The Plaza Republican Club gave a "smoker" at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last evening. The Republicans of the Twenty-ninth District invaded the Twenty-seventh for the reason, ex-Mayor Strong explained, that the rent was gratis, the Plaza men being economical fellows, and the saving of money for the campaign an object. Nearly every member of the Plaza Club was present, and as each man entered the Knickerbocker's theatre a corncob pipe and a package of tobacco were handed to him.

Preceding a vaudeville entertainment were speeches by John Proctor Clark, Senator Elsberg, ex-Mayor Strong, Edward Lauterbach, and Col. Abraham Gruber. Col. Gruber was not on the list of speakers. The crowd spied him in a dark corner of one of the boxes. Then yells for "Gruber! Gruber! Hey, there, Abe!" came in volumes, until the Colonel was driven from cover.

After a short talk by A. L. Merriam, President of the club, Mr. Clark gave a few reminiscences of the old Twenty-first District, and Senator Elsberg spoke earnestly for the renomination of Gov. Roosevelt. He praised the Governor's administration, and said:

"New York will make a great mistake unless it insists that Gov. Roosevelt shall be re-elected."

Cheers followed the introduction of ex-Mayor Strong, who also made a plea for Gov. Roosevelt's renomination.

"We cannot afford to lose him," said the ex-Mayor. "We must keep him in harness. He must not be dragged away to the Vice Presidency. It does not matter who shall take the second place on the National ticket, for McKinley will be elected anyway."

Mr. Lauterbach made a plea for the burial of all factional fights in the Twenty-ninth.

"The battle of our lives is before us in November next," said Mr. Lauterbach. "If we abandon our efforts for an instant we are in danger."

Mr. Lauterbach added that too much reliance should not be placed on the gold Democrats, and said that if Admiral Dewey should be nominated on the Democratic ticket for Vice President his name would add a large element of strength. Policy might therefore force the nomination of Gov. Roosevelt as President McKinley's running mate.

"And in that event," he went on, "all of us who would like to see Mr. Roosevelt Governor once more should abandon our wishes for the good of the party."

Col. Gruber made a humorous speech. He told how, when he was "kept outside the bulwarks on orders for three years," and seeing Mayor Strong giving out the good things, he became hungry and made mean remarks about Mr. Strong.

"Now on this occasion," said Col. Gruber, "I want to say that old Uncle William has said many kind things about me within sixty days, and I want to take back all I said about him."

Shouts of laughter followed, while Mr. Strong bowed his forgiveness.

Pictures of prominent Republicans were thrown on a screen. Lemuel E. Quigg's portrait was not shown. It was said in the hall that, fearing Mr. Quigg's picture would be hissed, the managers had ordered that it be kept out.

Among those present were ex-Judge Wentworth, Col. Putnam Bradlee Strong, ex-Assemblyman Bulkley, Alderman Cardani, James R. Sheffield, James Yereance, Major T. B. Odell, Gen. Anson G. McCook, and John S. Tebbetts.

HANNA DEALS WITH POPULISTS?

Regulars Declare the Senator Is Directing the Middle-of-the-Road Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Chairman C. F. W. Dick of the Ohio State Republican Committee left Washington for Cincinnati last night. The Populists are perturbed over Mr. Dick's choice of this time for his visit to Cincinnati. The anti-Bryan Populists, familiarly known as the Middle-of-the-Roaders, are about to hold their convention in Cincinnati, and the more nervous among the leaders of the regular Populists affect to see a connection between that fact and Mr. Dick's visit. They think he intends to confer with the Middle-of-the-Road leaders.

The regular Populists have already insinuated that the whole Middle-of-the-Road movement is under the direction of Mr. Hanna, one of whose right-hand men is Mr. Dick. They have charged that the Middle-of-the-Roaders are possessed of more wealth than a horny-handed Populist has any right to have, and that free transportation has been offered to the Middle-of-the-Road delegates. The regulars also assert that the Middle-of-the-Roaders have had agents scouring the country for more than a month, trying to get people to go to Cincinnati as delegates, the purpose being to have a bigger convention than the regulars will have at Sioux Falls.

It is further declared that Mr. Dick has already shown his expertness in managing Populists, and while they do not charge him with spending any money on the Middle-of-the-Roaders, the regulars think his visit at this time betrays a Republican alliance with that branch of the Populist Party.

Republicans say that Mr. Dick has gone to Cincinnati to coax George B. Cox, the "boss" of Cincinnati, off the National Committee, for which position he is a candidate. Representatives Shattuc and Bromwell of Cincinnati, who have been "turned down" for renomination by Mr. Cox, have appealed to President McKinley and Mr. Hanna to save them, but the indications are that they will have to make their fight against Cox without any help.

LOOKS ONLY FOR BRYAN.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—President McKinley has no expectation of being called upon to contest the field with Admiral Dewey or any other anti-Bryan Democrat.

In conversation with Representative King of Utah to-day, the President said that he expected Willis J. Bryan to be the Democratic nominee. Mr. King is a Democrat and the political part of their conversation was brief.

Delegates Instructed for Bryan.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 5.—The Tompkins County Democratic Convention was held here to-day. J. P. Merrill of Ithaca was re-elected Chairman of the County Committee over Dr. E. Meany, who represented the gold Democrats. Three delegates were elected to the State Convention as follows: Mayor W. C. Elmendorff of Ithaca, C. E. Treman of Ithaca, and O. K. Rhodes of Dryden. They were instructed for W. J. Bryan for President and William Sulzer for Vice President. Resolutions were passed supporting Bryan.

POPULISTS GO TO CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Senator Butler of North Carolina, Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, M. C. Gavock of Virginia, N. W. Fitzgerald of West Virginia, and George H. Shibley of New York headed a party of Eastern Populists that left over the Baltimore and Ohio to-day for Sioux Falls, S. D., to attend the Populist National Convention, to be held there next week. Senator Butler is Chairman and Gavock and Fitzgerald are members of the National Committee, and just before he left Senator Butler expressed the decided opinion that Bryan would be nominated by the convention for President by acclamation.

Senator Allen of Nebraska, who is to place Bryan in nomination, accompanied by Representative Sutherland, also of Nebraska, left Washington yesterday for their homes, whence they will go to Sioux Falls.

Populist Leaders to Meet Hotel Men.

William Hoge, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Commercial Travelers' and Hotelmen's Anti-Trust League, announces that on Wednesday next Senator Butler of North Carolina and other leaders of the Populist Party will meet in Washington for conference with representatives of the travelers and hotel men.

FELLOW-PHYSICIANS HONOR DR. JACOBI

Banquet to Mark Seventieth Anniversary of His Birth.

DR. MITCHELL SENDS A POEM

Eulogies of Carl Schurz and Dr. Bryant —Scientists of European Fame Offer Congratulations.

Nearly 400 of his fellow-physicians united in honoring Dr. Abraham Jacobi at a banquet at Delmonico's last night on the occasion of his seventieth birthday.

The large banquet hall was used, and among those at the guests' table were Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, who presided; Seth Low, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, Carl Schurz, Daniel S. Lamont, Dr. E. J. Janeway, Charities Commissioner John W. Keller, Dr. William H. Thomson, Dr. John S. Billings, Joseph Laroque, and Dr. William Osler.

At other tables were William Dean Howells, I. N. Seligman, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Dr. J. A. McCorkle, Simon Sterne, Dr. F. H. Markee, Dr. G. F. Shrady, Dr. L. L. Seaman, Mr. P. F. Sondern, and Horace E. Deming.

Dr. Jacobi sat between Dr. Bryant and Carl Schurz under a cluster of American flags. A large number of women occupied the gallery.

The menu cards contained an etched vignette of Dr. Jacobi. Dr. Jacobi was born in Hurtum, Westphalia, on May 6, 1830. He was educated at Goettingen and Bonn. He enlisted in the "Young German" army in 1848, and served three years in prison for treason. He came to New York in 1853.

DR. BRYANT'S EULOGY.

Dr. Bryant, in opening the post-prandial talks, said of Dr. Jacobi, among other things:

"Fortunate, indeed, it is, in the affairs of this life, that worthy and well-directed efforts addressed to the securing of personal and public betterment, frequently beget, though ofttimes somewhat tardily, the sentiments of abiding confidence and esteem for those who prudently proclaim their importance and diligently labor for their attainment.

"It should be recognized at the outset that the observances of the evening are not devoted more to the learned gentleman whom we so delight to honor, than to the recognition of those ennobling virtues of which he is the embodiment.

"The notable examples of the beneficent labors of our esteemed friend in the exercise of his professional skill and fraternal devotion are singularly akin to each other in their inception and in their spirit.

"In the one example he dedicated through various channels of bounty, the full measure of his professional sagacity and fervor to the alleviation and cure of the suffering incident to the freedom of individual birth. In the other we are taught by the history of his fatherland that he bestowed a like measure of patriotic zeal to liberty's cause, fostering the birth of individual freedom.

"To the former service the ripe abundance of his years has been given, to the latter the richness of his youth was wellnigh sacrificed; with both, his name is indelibly recorded as the wise physician and the unconpromising patriot.

"Medical thought and medical progress, here and abroad, bear abundant evidence of the potent influence on their status of the products of his studious, logical mind. Thousands of physicians, while students in medicine and at bedside consultation, have gained of inspiration and comfort from his teachings and advice in a degree equaled only by that of the fortunate recipients of his professional ministrations."

DR. MITCHELL'S POEM.

Letters were read by Dr. Sondern from universities, professors, and distinguished medical men in all parts of the world—from Bonn, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Barcelona, London, Leipsic, Weisbaden, and most of the large cities of the United States, including a letter from Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the following poem by whom was read by Dr. R. U. Johnson:

ABRAHAM JACOBI.

Medicus, Magister, Amicus.

No honors hath the State for you whose life
From youth to age has known one single end.
Take from our lips two well-won titles now,
"Magister et Amicus"—Master, Friend.

From the gray summit of attainment you
Look on the rugged path you knew to climb.
Take, with our thanks, for high example set
The palm of honor in this festal time.

Constant and brave, in no ignoble cause,
The hopes of freedom armed thy sturdy youth;
As true and brave in the maturer years
Thy ardent struggle in the cause of truth.

Nor prison bars, nor yet the lonely cell,
Could break thy vigor of unconquered will;
And the gray years which build as cruel walls
Have found and left thee ever victor still.

Ave Magister! take from us to-night
The well-earned praise of all who love our art
For this long lesson of unending work,
For strength of brain and precious wealth of heart.

Your busy hand gives much: but, oh, far more,
The gallant soul that teaches how to meet
Unfriended exile, sorrow, want, and all
That crush the weak with failure and defeat.

We gave you here a home; you well have paid
With many gifts proud freedom's generous hand
That bade you largely breathe a freer air
And made you welcome to a freer land.

Ave Amicus! if around this board
Are they who watched you thro' laborious years,
Beyond these walls, in many a grateful home,
Your step dismissed a thousand pallid fears.

That kindly face, that gravely tender look,
Thro' darkened hours how many a mother knew!
And in that look won sweet reprieve of hope.
Sure that all earth could give was there with you.

Ave Magister! Many be the years
That lie before thee, thronged with busy hours!
Ave Amicus! take our earnest prayer
That all their ways fair fortune strew with flowers.

ESTIMATES OF HIS WORK.

Dr. Thomson, responding to the first toast, "Dr. Jacobi, the Physician," said that he knew of Dr. Jacobi's work on the diseases of women and children before he came to this city, thirty-eight years ago. His first impression of him on hearing him address an audience was that he was a stray archangel. He spoke of the doctor's great benignancy, and of his qualities as a diagnostician. Dr. Thomson said he had worked with Dr. Jacobi for many years, and one of the characteristics of the man which had most impressed him in the sick room was his careful observation of cases. Then reference was made to Dr. Jacobi's advance through the stages of development in the medical science, notably in that of micro-organisms.

Dr. Osler treated of "Dr. Jacobi, the Scientist," dwelling upon his adapting himself to the intellectual processes in the changes of time. Dr. Osler spoke of some of Jacobi's writings, laughingly saying that he had been able to go through all of them in two weeks, while it would take two months to get through the mass of works of younger men, intimating very strongly that there was more to be learned in two weeks' reading of some works than in a longer period devoted to certain other writings.

President Low of Columbia spoke of "Dr. Jacobi in Relation to Medical Education." He referred to Dr. Jacobi's relation to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which was a part of Columbia University, and said that he was very sure that the Trustees would not allow the year to pass without recognition of Dr. Jacobi's thirty-five years of brilliant and faithful service. He referred to Dr. Jacobi's declining an invitation from the University of Berlin, saying that here he had received his opportunities, and to this country he would give his labors.

CARL SCHURZ'S ADDRESS.

Carl Schurz, responding to the toast, "Dr. Jacobi as a Citizen," said:

"Of Dr. Jacobi's friends assembled here, I am, no doubt, the oldest—probably the oldest in years, and certainly the oldest in friendship—for that friendship can look back upon just a half century of uninterrupted, and, I may add, unclouded duration. It was in the year 1850 in the German University town of Bonn, on the Rhine, that we first met. He was then still a student of medicine in regular standing. I was already an exile, but had recently come back to Germany, engaged in a somewhat adventurous enterprise connected with the revolutionary movements of that period—an enterprise which made it necessary to conceal my whereabouts from those in power, with whom my relations were at the time, to speak within bounds, somewhat strained. I had the best reasons for desiring to avoid persons whose ill-will or indiscretion might have brought me into touch with the constituted authorities. It was then that a mutual friend introduced Jacobi and me to each other."

Mr. Schurz talked principally of those early days, and then of his knowledge of Dr. Jacobi as a fellow-citizen in the new world.

Dr. Arpad G. Gerster then made the presentation to Dr. Jacobi of the "Festschrift," a magnificent volume containing contributions from the pens of fifty-three medical men of note. Dr. Jacobi hugged the volume and kissed it as Dr. Gerster made the presentation address, saying:

"Mr. Chairman, permit me through you to ask Dr. Jacobi to accept this volume as kindly as it is offered. Let it serve as the outward token of our affectionate regard. Permit me also to extend to him the sincere wish for his long-continued health and happiness. May it be granted to him to enjoy the sunny afternoon of a useful life in the mellow atmosphere of philosophical contentment, surrounded by those whom he loves best. Vivat, crescat, floreat!"

DR. JACOBI'S REPLY.

Dr. Jacobi was much moved when he arose to speak. He said:

"I wish I could proceed from man to man and in silence press your hands. For words of mine do not suffice for the throng of feelings that swell my heart.

"I take it for granted that I am expected to speak, in part, I suppose, of the topic of the evening—myself. But how? And what? I have been eulogized as if I were dead. Not being quite dead yet, I should not join in the praise. On the other hand, to speak derogatorily of my doings would be discourteous to those who expressed their good opinions."

Dr. Jacobi found for his subject the record of the advance in medicine since he came here, nearly half a century ago, touching in turn upon medical literature, the growth of the societies and schools, hospitals, and dispensaries. Touching upon his own work as a physician he said:

"In accordance with my democratic schooling, I was fortunate enough to have respect for the individual. That is why I found it easy to imagine myself in the place of a patient and to spare his feelings if I could not preserve his life. Where you cannot save you can still comfort. I never told a patient he had to die of his illness, and I hope I shall never be so careless or so indolent as to do so in future. The magnetic needle of professional rectitude should, in spite of occasional deviations, always point in the direction of pity and humanity. Another lesson I learned early was this, that my patient had to be treated, and not the name of his disease."

In conclusion, Dr. Jacobi said:

"And this 'Festschrift!' These last weeks I wondered many a time, and I do so now, that I should be the receiver of that honor. When many years ago heroes like Virchow and then, again, Henoch were to be held up for the admiration of the medical world on both occasions I had the privilege of co-operating in the expression of the estimation in which they were held. This distinction is rare even in the country of my birth.

"That the country which adopted me and gave me a peer among peers, opportunities to work, should in true cosmopolitan spirit adopt this method, rare enough in Germany, of raising a man to the greatest possible height of distinction and make him shine above all men—and this man I—is far, far beyond what was the culmination of all my possible hopes."

DEWEY PARADE IN ST. LOUIS.

Half a Milion People Greet the Admiral, Who Will Proceed to Memphis To-day.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—With a parade of naval and civic organizations of Missouri and an informal reception by the Loyal Legion, the two days' celebration in St. Louis in honor of Admiral Dewey came to an end.

Probably 500,000 people, including 75,000 from outside points, stood patiently for hours along the line of march to see the Admiral, cheered him wildly as he passed in the parade, and then pressed forward to some new point of vantage on the streets along which the parade wound its way through the business district to cheer him again.

At some points of the parade the crowds were so great that the police were utterly helpless, and dozens of bruised and fainting women and crying children were rescued only by the use of clubs, in some instances the helpless ones being carried out over the heads of the almost immovable mass of people. In front of the grand stand at the exposition building the crowd got beyond the control of a hundred policemen, and for an hour before the parade reached that point packed the street from curb to curb, for a distance of three blocks, a narrow passageway for the parade finally being cleared with great difficulty.

At this point, almost exactly under the spot where the Admiral stood, a horse belonging to an officer of the Culver Military Academy, became frightened, and in an instant had thrown his rider and plunged into the mass of men, women, and children. Rearing and kicking he tore his way through the crowd along the sidewalk half the length of the grand stand before he was finally brought under control, leaving over a dozen persons prostrate and bleeding on the walk. Most of them were only slightly hurt, but one man and two women, kicked or trampled on by the crazed animal, were carried to near-by drug stores for medical aid.

Over the entire length of the line of march, extending for nearly six miles, the Admiral was given so hearty a reception that he was kept bowing and doffing his hat continually.

The parade ended, Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were driven at once to the Planters' Hotel, where they rested until evening. At 9 o'clock Admiral Dewey was escorted to the hall of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in the Laclede Building, of which order the Admiral has been a member for twenty years. This affair was purely informal and no set programme was carried out.

To-morrow morning the Admiral and party will leave for Memphis over the Illinois Central, where a two days' celebration will be held in his honor.

THE MEMPHIS PROGRAMME.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 5.—At 7 o'clock to-morrow night Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will arrive in Memphis, and from that hour until Wednesday morning next the city will be given over to festivities in honor of the guests. All the railroad and steamboat lines have made low rates for this event, and it is expected that, commencing on Monday morning, the city will be filled with such a concourse of people as has not been seen here since the occasion when Grover Cleveland, then the President of the United States, visited Memphis. The down-town business houses are being decorated in the National colors, and many private residences are flying flags and bunting.

The festivities in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Dewey will really begin on Monday morning, when a drive about the city will be first on the programme. In the afternoon there will be a grand flower parade, and nearly every vehicle in the city, draped with bunting and flowers, will be in the line of march. After the floral parade Admiral Dewey will be greeted by the prominent colored citizens of Memphis and its vicinity, the reception being held in the Auditorium.

On Monday night a ball will be given at the Grand Opera House in honor of the Admiral and his wife and a brilliant social success is assured. Tuesday will be taken up with receptions at the several Exchanges and clubs of the city, and at night a general reception will be held at the Peabody Hotel under the auspices of the women's clubs of the city.

Birmingham Road's New Bond Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 5.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Birmingham Belt Railroad held to-day the Directors of the company were authorized and instructed to make arrangements for the issuance of $1,500,000 of bonds, secured by a mortgage on the properties of the company. The road operates a belt line, which touches at all the industries here and acts as a transfer to the trunk lines. It has a number of valuable franchises. The bonds will be issued at an early date and the proceeds will be expended in extension of the system.

$15,000 Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The wholesale grocery store of W. G. Gorsed and the basketware factory of John M. Rowe, adjoining, were destroyed by fire of unknown origin late to-night. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

MISSOURI.—Ninth District—Champ Clark.
Third District—W. L. Leeper. Eleventh District—Charles F. Joy.
ILLINOIS.—Seventh District—George E. Foss.

POOLROOMS AGAIN IN FULL OPERATION

Gamblers Throng Their Old Resorts and Bet on Races.

WATCHERS ARE ON THE ALERT

It Is a Day Off at Police Headquarters —Places Visited Where Money Is Put Up as Formerly.

With the opening of the Morris Park racing season yesterday

BRITISH ADVANCE OPPOSED

Burghers Retreating Northward, Fight Stubbornly.

COMMANDO MAY BE CUT OFF

Hamilton Has Possibly Got Between Enemy and Winburg — Boers Still Hold Position Near Thaba N'Chu.

LONDON, May 6.—Lord Roberts has reported to the War Office under date of Brandfort, May 4, as follows:

"Hamilton advanced to-day to Nealwelkot. He was engaged with the enemy throughout the march. He speaks in terms of praise of the behavior of the troops, especially Broadwood's brigade of cavalry and the mounted infantry."

A dispatch from Warrenton, dated last evening, says:

"The Vaal River has been successfully crossed at Windsorton by Martin's brigade, with whom is Gen. Hunter, commanding the division.

"The Boers have evacuated Windsorton and Klipdam. They are trekking northward, and are fighting for all they are worth. Barton is hanging on to their rear and shelling them vigorously.

"Judging from the clouds of dust, the retreating Boers must be in very large numbers."

An earlier message from Warrenton stated that many of the burghers declare the situation hopeless.

Lord Roberts is evidently losing no time in following up the substantial advantage gained by the occupation of Brandfort, and his whole force is apparently moving on Winburg.

The place mentioned in Lord Roberts's dispatch to the War Office this morning as "Nealwelkot" cannot be found on the maps, and it may be a cable error for "near Vet Knep."

In this case Gen. Ian Hamilton would be midway between Houtnek and Winburg, and has thus got between Winburg and Gen. Olivier's command from Wepener, which is occupying Thaba Patchoa. Between Thaba N'Chu, Ladybrand, and Winburg the country is rough, and suited for the Boer tactics, so the British are liable to be considerably harassed before they capture the stronghold.

Experts differ as to whether Lord Roberts is bound toward Kroonstad or in the direction of Bethlehem. The latter place is the terminus of the line joining with the Natal Railroad at Van Reenen's Pass, and the capture of that place would probably compel the Boers to leave the Drakenberg range, and thus open the way for Gen. Buller's advance.

The British have to repair the bridge over the Vet before the railroad between Brandfort and Winburg is available.

A dispatch from Thaba N'Chu dated May 4 says that the situation is practically unchanged, the Boers holding their position and sending occasional shells into the British camp. From the top of Thaba N'Chu hill one can see over the Boer camp. It is learned that the Boers are trying to draw supplies from the Ladybrand district.

The Seventeenth Brigade has moved four miles south, presumably to assist Gen. Brabant if necessary.

A dispatch from Aliwal North, dated yesterday, says:

Three hundred captured cattle and horses were brought in last night. The wounded are being gradually moved here from Mafeteng."

A dispatch from Cape Town says:

"The general feeling here, in which official circles participate, is that Lord Roberts's advance toward Pretoria will be rapid. The Boer prisoners do not anticipate that any effective resistance will be encountered.

THE CAPTURE OF BRANDFORT.

BRANDFORT, May 4.—The capture of this town was the result of an admirably conceived and well executed combined movement. The night before the British advance 4,000 Boers moved here, taking up a strong line of defense with the avowed object of opposing the British to the bitter end.

As a result, however, of the strategy of Lord Roberts, the burghers were forced to retreat hastily, nearing losing a convoy of guns, and abandoning the defense of the town.

Lord Roberts was present while the operations were in progress on a kopje north of Karee, in which position he was in heliographic communication with each column.

On the right Bruce and Hamilton's brigade moved eastward along the line of a kopje communicating by a road with the railway. In close touch followed Maxwell's brigade, with Wavell's on his left, all under command of Lieut. Gen. Tucker. Gen. Pole-Carew's division formed the centre advance, composed of Jones's and Stevenson's brigades, while Hutton's Mounted Infantry, made up mainly of Canadians, Australians, and New Zealanders, made a wide detour and arrived at the east of the town.

The night before the occupation of Brandfort the British seized two small kopjes commanding a deep and ugly spruit, which it was known the Boers daily occupied. Gen. Pole-Carew ordered two battalions of guards to move silently after nightfall and occupy the kopjes, which was done without opposition. This greatly facilitated the advance, as the Boers relinquished the spruit, allowing the passage of the whole force unopposed.

About three hours after the advance began heavy artillery firing was heard to the right. Maxwell, finding that the Boers had two guns posted in a good position, engaged them with his artillery at a 1,500 yards' range. Both sides fired furiously, but the Boers' guns were soon completely silenced.

Then gun fire was heard to the left, where Gen. Hutton had come into touch with Boers holding a strong position. Owing, however, to the unexpected arrival of the British the Boers left several small kopjes unoccupied, and, seizing these, Gen. Hutton opened fire with his battery, sending Col Alderson to outflank the Boers on the left.

The Boers, unable to withstand the shrapnel, evacuated their kopjes, and streamed across the plain toward a small kopje immediately above, commanding the town.

As they retreated the battery placed several shells with great accuracy in their midst, and they immediately retreated from their second position, a move that was perceived by Hutton, who sent a portion of his troops in pursuit. Rimington seized the kopje vacated by the Boers. Thereupon the Boers retired, leaving the town at the mercy of the British.

Meanwhile Col. Alderson, trying to outflank, found the Boers' main position. His galloping Maxim received a heavy pom-pom fire, and was obliged to retire.

On the other side Maxwell forced the Boers' position.

By 2 o'clock the whole burgher force was seen four miles off, trekking north. Several prisoners were taken, including a commandant, who had returned in order to destroy the telegraph instruments.

The townspeople declare that the Irish-American contingent with the Boers behaved riotously when the fighting began, and refused to take part in it, only manning a kopje close to the town.

The military attachés with the Boers watched the fight through glasses from kopjes north of the town, following the movements on maps. It appears that while watching the British advance in front, they failed to perceive Hutton's movement, and his arrival caused them to retreat precipitately.

All the British movements were carried out like clockwork. The casualties were very few. Their advance presented a superb spectacle as the long front pushed slowly forward.

After the retreat of the Boers, the whole mounted infantry was sent in pursuit, and entered the town at 2 P. M., close behind the retreating Boers, but the latter were too quick to be overtaken.

While Gen. Pole-Carew's division was occupying the town, Gen. Tucker's engaged with a force of some 4,000 Boers on the British right southwest of the town.

During the artillery duel, Davell's Brigade came under the concentrated fire of the Boer guns, and was forced to retire. The Boers finally retired with two guns disabled, making good their retreat.

The prisoners say that there were about 6,000 Boers in the town, including 1,000 who had been opposed to the British at Thaba N'Chu.

TRIED TO KILL MR. SCHREINER?

CAPE TOWN, May 5.—The South African News, in recording the fact that a policeman who was guardian Premier Schreiner's house has been shot, adds that the policeman was smoking a cigar at the time, and asserts that the bullet was evidently intended for the Premier, who is an inveterate smoker.

The Bund papers are making a sensation out of the affair, declaring that an anti-Dutch plot is on foot.

Praises Boer Fighting Qualities.

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BERLIN, May 5.—The Kreuz Zeitung publishes a number of diary notes from a retired Prussian Colonel, von Braun, now a prisoner of the British in South Africa. His notes speak admiringly of the Boers' fighting qualities, comparing Botha with Cromwell and the Boers with the Ironsides, and saying that some day historians will stand aghast when it is demonstrated with how small numbers the little Transvaal kept John Bull in check. These notes have been widely reprinted.

THE PRISONERS AT PRETORIA.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Referring to the statement made in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, that her Majesty's Government was considering the advisability of further representations through this Government as to the condition of British prisoners at Pretoria, State Department officials say that the British Government has made no representations of late on this subject.

The State Department is in receipt of reports at regular intervals from United States Consul Hay at Pretoria, in which he never fails to describe the condition of these prisoners. From his reports it appears that, while their condition is not all that it might be, still, the Boers are probably treating them with as much consideration as they are able to exercise at present. Mr. Hay has been doing everything in his power to add to the comfort of the prisoners, in accordance with his instructions, and the British authorities have expressed their gratitude for his good offices. His task has been a delicate one, but it appears that he has so far discharged it in such manner as to avoid giving any offense to the Boer officials, with whom he is on excellent terms.

Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, called upon Secretary Hay at the State Department to-day, but asked for no fresh representations to the Transvaal Government touching the treatment of the prisoners.

AMERICA AND THE BOER ENVOYS.

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LONDON, May 5.—Questions of American internal and external policy are receiving a meed of notice here that delights the heart of him who fears that the United States is not a factor in the affairs of Europe. The visit of the Boer delegates is perhaps more responsible for this phase than any other factor, but Secretary Root's declaration for an aggressive Monroe doctrine comes in for a large share of comment, while Admiral Dewey's candidacy, the continued troubles in the Philippines, and other minor questions are minutely dealt with.

Regarding the Boer delegates, The Spectator and The Outlook voice current English opinion, the former saying there is no fear that the Americans will be taken in, more especially as it is very doubtful whether the delegates have any power to bind either President Krüger or the Volksraad, while The Outlook remarks:

"The only hope of the delegates in the United States lies in the gamble of Presidential politics. Yet even there the prospect is disheartening. The Americans will remember—if the delegates don't—that America owes her independence to armed protests against being taxed without representation."

Capt. Thomas Mein Dead.

OAKLAND, Cal., May 5.—Capt. Thomas Mein, one of the best-known mining men in California, is dead from lung trouble. He amassed a fortune in the Transvaal. When Dr. Jameson made his famous raid, Capt. Mein was one of the Americans taken prisoner. He was tried with John Hays Hammond, the American engineer, for high treason, and was sentenced to death. A strong appeal was made to President Krüger, and after a year's imprisonment he was pardoned.

The Arrest of Mr. Begbie.

LONDON, May 6.—Anxiety is felt here regarding the fate of Mr. Begbie, the American who has been arrested in connection with the blowing up of the shell factory at Johannesburg. United States Consul Hay is watching the accused man's interests.

SOUTH DAKOTA DAIRY INDUSTRY

Special to The New York Times.

YANKTON, S. D., May 5.—The phenomenal growth of the dairy industry in South Dakota has never been more evident than at the present time. Seven years ago there was not a cramery in the State; to-day there are 179 running every day and doing a business of more than $4,500,000 a year. And the industry is only in its infancy. Thousands of farmers who for years tried to raise wheat and were able to harvest only half a crop every other year, are now receiving from $60 to $300 a month each from their creameries.

Nearly all the creameries are now running on the co-operative plan, thus giving the producer the full value of his milk, while the skimmed milk is returned for feeding purposes. The returns from creamery butter alone now reach more than $1,500,000. Many farmers who formerly lived on rented farms in States further east have within the past four or five years, with a few good cows and the money they had to pay out for rent in the East, bought and paid for good farms in this State and are now entirely out of debt.

Farmers have found the creamery business profitable beyond their fondest dreams. This is because of the cheapness of all kinds of feed, and because of the highly nutritive native grasses, which are in abundance in every part of the State. The State Dairy Commissioner says that in one county alone, Kingsbury, the creamery product amounted last year to more than $250,000, and will be increased this year. This average is maintained in almost every county in the State.

MISS SWIFT NOW A NUN.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 5.—Miss Susie Forrest Swift, who on Monday made her profession as a Dominican nun at the monastery in this city, is the daughter of George Henry Swift, a prominent lawyer of Poughkeepsie. She is a graduate of Vassar College of the class of '83, and a member of her college Phi Beta Kappa Society. She was pretty, popular, young, and by the brilliancy of her intellectual attainments gave promise of a successful career in society and the world, when some fifteen years ago she startled her friends by entering the Salvation Army. For twelve years she demonstrated the earnestness of her conviction of the good to be accomplished by Gen. Booth's soldier host, with untiring labors in London slums, in addition to her work as editor of All the World, an international magazine of the Army.

About three years ago Miss Swift publicly severed her connection with the Salvationists and declared her conversion to the Roman Catholic Church. She then expressed her desire to enter the Order of Dominicans, and was over two years ago received as a postulant. The following year she received the white veil, and this week she made her profession as a nun.

HER GOOD-BYE WAS FOREVER.

Mrs. Maria Monahan, fifty years old, of 149 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, walked to the Harlem Hospital yesterday afternoon with some friends to be treated for asthma. She said good-bye to her friends and then went into the hospital, where she expected that she would be a patient for some time. The doctors, however, took a different view of the matter and diagnosed her trouble as partially due to alcoholism, and moved to have her transferred to the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island. She was taken to the steamboat Thomas S. Brennan. On board were several children on their way to Randall's Island. Mrs. Monahan expressed a desire to go with them, but was told that she was too old.

As the children started to land at Randall's Island, Mrs. Monahan arose and exclaimed: "My God, I must go with them!" She then attempted to step off the boat with them, but suddenly fell to the deck. The physicians decided that she had died of heart disease.

The body was taken back to the Morgue, and the friends of Mrs. Monahan, who think her ill in Harlem Hospital, have not been notified of her death.

Lawyer Lyman Elmore Dead.

Lyman Elmore, who was at one time a prominent railroad lawyer, died yesterday at St. Francis's Hospital, in Fifth Street, of consumption. He was often consulted in regard to mining as well as railroad matters, having had considerable experience in the mining fields of the West. Mr. Elmore was sixty-six years old, and had an office at 11 Broadway. For the last six months he had lived at the Stevens House, in lower Broadway, so as to be near his place of business.

GERMANS ENTERTAIN VISITING EMPEROR

Francis Joseph Witnesses Sham Battles in the Morning.

DINES AT OFFICERS' BARRACKS

Confers Many Decorations—Mr. White Will Present Mr. McKinley's Congratulatory Letter To-day.

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BERLIN, May 5.—This was another ideal Spring day, regular "Kaiser weather," just the thing for the interesting army manoeuvres held this morning. Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria left the Anhalt Station promptly at 8 o'clock, arriving on the immense plain of Jueterbogk, where the sham fights were arranged, by 9. The exercises occupied an hour and a half, after which the Emperors lunched at Jueterbogk, returning to Berlin at 1 o'clock P. M.

Most interesting features of sharpshooting were witnessed and explanations were given to the Austrian Emperor by Emperor William and Gen. von Gossler, the Minister of War, and Count von Schlieffen, the Chief of the General Staff, about the improvements hitherto held strictly secret, of both the German army rifle of the latest pattern and the new field guns. These explanations were made to Emperor Francis Joseph alone, and not to his military suite. The Austrian Emperor was deeply interested in them.

The Emperors, after their arrival at the Jueterbogk Station, mounted horses and rode past the troops placed in file from the station to the field. When they arrived there the ordre de bataille was given out. The whole was under the command and direction of Major Gen. Von Schmidt, representing the Inspector of Field Artillery.

The troops present were a battalion of the First Guard Regiment, a battalion of the Second Guard Regiment, a battalion composed of one company each of the Guard Chasseurs and Guard Schuetzen Lehr, and a battalion of infantry of the Sharpshooters' School; also two squadrons of Life Hussars and a field artillery regiment, made up from the six instruction batteries of field artillery of the Instruction School.

Each body was in full war strength, with cartridges also, as in time of war. The full strength of a Guard Pioneer company also participated. The most remarkable feature, about which Emperor Francis Joseph repeatedly expressed his admiration, was the exactness of aim shown both by the artillery and infantry, even at great distances. The Austrian Emperor once summoned a General of his suite and pointed out this feature to him.

At the conclusion of the sham battle a parade march filed past the Emperors, Francis Joseph thanking the officers commanding for the impressive spectacle witnessed and according them high praise.

Emperor William's appointment as Austrian Field Marshal General pleases him greatly, the more so because it is a grade seldom awarded, and none has existed in the Austrian Army since the death of Archduke Albrecht in 1895. The military rank thus conferred on Emperor William is higher than his own in the German Army.

Besides this courtesy the Austrian Emperor also gave Emperor William a magnificent miniature portrait of himself inclosed in a costly, diamond-studded frame and autographed with the motto, "Semper idem."

After his return to Berlin, Emperor Francis Joseph paid a number of visits. Later, between 4 and 5 o'clock, he drove to the barracks of the Emperor Francis Regiment, which is under his special patronage, and which is considered one of the crack regiments of Germany. The barracks were splendidly ornamented and decorated. The main gate showed a triumphal arch, in the centre of which was a large Austrian Imperial Crown, and beneath it, on crimson velvet, the monogram of the regiment. Beside it were masts bearing the Austrian and Hungarian flags entwined with evergreens. The building itself also showed appropriate floral decorations, garlands, &c.

The regiment received Emperor Francis Joseph, who was accompanied by Emperor William, in parade form, drawn up under the command of Lieut. Col. Von Raveh. At 6 o'clock a banquet was served at the Regimental Casino, for 125 persons. During the repast the musical programme was the "Hoch der Hapsburg March," by Krahl; the "Austrian Kaiser," overture, by Westmayer; "Geschichten von Wiener Wald," the "Kaiser Franz Joseph March," specially composed by the regiment's bandmaster; the "Regimental Parade March," and the "Radetzki March."

From the Casino the Emperors drove to the opera to witness the gala performance of Auber's "Bronze Horse." The interior and exterior of the Opera House were decorated with silk and velvet draperies, showing the colors of Austria-Hungary, evergreens, and fresh roses; the German colors often interwined with them. The German Emperor had taken special pains to make the performance itself enjoyable. Some special, new scenery had been painted, fine costumes were provided, and, during the rehearsals weeks ago, his Majesty indicated personally the improvements he desired. Emperor Francis Joseph, after the performance, left a number of costly presents for the women artists, and decorations or gold watches or diamond pins for the men.

The audience comprised the élite of the Court, army, navy, and State official circles, and also the whole Diplomatic Corps. The scene was one of unusual brilliancy, and the display of resplendent Spring toilettes by the women was remarkable. But it was outshone by the glitter of the jewelled decorations on the breasts of the men and by the array of uniforms, comprising almost every kind worn throughout the world.

In the earlier hours of the afternoon Emperor Francis Joseph received delegations from the Austrian clubs of Berlin, with whom he conversed in the most affable manner, in some cases inquiring about small personal matters. He also drove to all the embassies and left his card.

The two Emperors dined at 6 o'clock, at the officers' barracks of the Francis Joseph Regiment. Emperor William toasted Emperor Francis Joseph, emphasizing the fact that not only the regiment greets him with "hochs," but the entire army.

Emperor Francis Joseph thanked the German Emperor warmly and expressed joy at remain being in the circle of his regiment. He drank to Emperor William's health.

Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred high decorations on the Empress, the Princess Henry of Prussia, the Princess Feodora of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Princes Eitel Frederick and Adelbert, as well as on Prince Hohenlohe, Dr. Miquel, Baron Rheinbaben, Baron Richtofen, Baron Hatzfeldt, Dr. von Koerner, Count Schoenborn, and Mayor Kirschner. He give Prince Euhlenburg his photograph in a most costly frame. Three women—Mmes. Kirschner, Knoblauch, and Jacobi—who yesterday presented him with a bouquet, also received costly presents. He gave to the Mayor, for the poor of Berlin and the hospitals, 24,000 marks.

Ambassador White will visit the castle to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M. to present President McKinley's letter congratulating the Kaiser. Following this he will be presented to the Crown Prince, after which will come the service in the Court chapel. Ambassador White will go with the Diplomatic Corps at 6 o'clock for presentation to Emperor Francis Joseph. There will be a banquet in the evening.

To-day's arrivals included the King of Saxony, the Princes Hohenzollern and Waldeck, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Duke of Guenther and Schleswig-Holstein, and the Princes Albert of Belgium and Ferdinand of Roumania.

The Berlin press, commenting to-day on Emperor William's and Emperor Francis Joseph's toasts yesterday evening, are unanimous in declaring their utterances made evident the intact and strong character of the Dreibund before the world. The Tageblatt, besides, points out that the peculiar nature of the celebrations commemorating the Crown Prince's coming of age has never before been equaled anywhere, as it is really "a fête of Crown Princes and heirs to thrones, all of whom have come to pay tribute to the heir to the German Empire."

This paper also argues that this demonstrates strikingly that the whole world has become convinced that the German empire really means peace.

Czar Not Afraid of Assassins.

LONDON, May 5.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg says that advices received from Moscow state that the Czar has ordered the Chief of Police to cease all extraordinary precautions for his safety, saying "I have come to see my people, not the police of Moscow." During his stay at Moscow the Czar has gone about in an open carriage, without an escort, and without the streets being cleared for his passage.

NEW JERSEY GOVERNORSHIP.

Effort to Sidetrack W. M. Johnson, President of the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 5.—Despite the persistent discouragement of Senator William M. Johnson, there is a movement on foot to send him to Congress next Fall, Passaic County, which, with Bergen, forms the Fifth Congress District, has held the office for three terms, in the person of Congressman James F. Stewart, whose close attention to the interests of his district won him a renomination in 1898 against a wealthy rival, Col. William Barbour.

Bergen has not had a representative in Congress since William Walter Phelps held the office from 1883 to 1889, and now demands recognition. However, Passaic can easily control the Congress Convention, and it is necessary to have a candidate who can command some support in that county.

In view of this it is sought to induce Senator Johnson to enter the field, relying upon the prestige of his career as Senator and President of the upper branch of the State Legislature, and upon the hold which he has in parts of Passaic County through his financial interests and law practice.

This movement is not altogether local, as it has the tacit indorsement of some of the big State leaders, who see in Senator Johnson's election to Congress a chance to divert him from his cherished ambition to be Governor of New Jersey, and to make way for either Franklin Murphy or Senator Mahlon Pitney. Senator Sewell now smiles benignly upon the candidacy of Murphy, but it is believed by those who are familiar with the circumstances of Pitney's withdrawal from the Governorship race in 1898, that when Sewell shows his slate for 1901, it will contain the name of Mahlon Pitney for Governor.

The bar to this plan to sidetrack Johnson in Congress is the Senator's flat refusal to oppose Representative Stewart and his unwillingness to take his eyes off the Executive Chamber at Trenton.

Failing in inducing Senator Johnson to take the field for Congress, the Bergen Republicans have two available men.

Sheffield Phelps, who recently returned from a long European tour, and who retired last Fall from the editorship of The Jersey City Journal, has both money and leisure to seek a seat in Congress.

Mayor McKenzie of East Rutherford is also available, his business interests being such that his friends believe he could command sufficient support in the City of Passaic and in the southern townships of Passaic County to make his nomination possible.

While the impression has been studiously given that Congressman Stewart will have a walk-over, the promoters of the Bergen movement are quietly laying wires.

In case Senator Johnson is prevailed upon to seek a seat in Congress, the candidates for his seat in the Senate will be Assemblyman E. W. Wakelee, who was leader of the Republican majority in this year's House, and ex-Assemblyman J. M. Bell, author of the law under which the Department of Banks and Insurance exercises supervision over building and loan associations.

JUDGE FORT'S NEW POST.

Man Who Presented Hobart's Name Now Supreme Court Justice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., May 5.—Gov. Voorhees to-day appointed Judge J. Franklin Fort an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Depue, who was advanced to the Chief Justiceship. Judge Fort immediately went to Elizabeth and arranged with the Governor to formally accept the office on Tuesday.

Judge Fort is forty-eight years old. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, was appointed a District Court Judge for Newark in 1873, and was reappointed in 1878, but resigned several years later to resume the practice of the law. On Dec. 1, 1896, he was made Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Essex County, to succeed Judge Kirkpatrick, who was advanced to the United States Circuit Court bench. A few months ago he was reappointed by Gov. Voorhees.

Judge Fort presented Garret A. Hobart's name for the Republican nomination for the Vice Presidency at St. Louis in 1896. His candidacy for Governor threatened to divide the Essex delegation, State Chairman Franklin Murphy of the same county being also a candidate for the Republican nomination.

There is some doubt as to who will succeed Judge Fort in the County Court, but it is now thought the place will go to Joseph L. Munn of this city.

POLITICS IN CONNECTICUT.

Republican Factions Fight for Control, and Democrats Hope to Profit by It.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 5.—The Republican State Convention, to select delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia and also a State Central Committee, will meet at Hartford Tuesday and Wednesday next. The convention will end for a time one of the most bitter fights for control of the party organization that has ever been waged in this State.

Nominally the fight has been between Sam Fessenden and O. R. Fyler, the present Chairman of the State Committee. But really it has been Fessenden against all the present powers that be in Republican circles. He has opposed to him aside from Fyler the ever active Morgan G. Bulkeley, Senators Hawley and Platt, and the four Congressmen from the State. But he has lived up to his expressed sentiments as to quitters. It looks as if he was beaten, however, but he will not give in until the last.

All the town caucuses have now been held, and looking over the delegates they appear to have a decided Fyler complexion. It has been brought out in the various caucuses that Fyler has a large personal following in the upper part of the State, which was not reckoned with at first by the Fessenden people.

If the Fyler-Bulkeley forces win out, as now appears probable, the present programme is to cast Fessenden from the National Committee, on which he has been a member for more than fifteen years. By doing this it is believed that he will be out of the city in the Fall campaign, and will then leave the Senatorial field clear for ex-Gov. Bulkeley.

In the Fall the two factions meet again in the Gubernatorial Convention. The winner of the present fight will naturally have some prestige which may be found beneficial. Fessenden's man for Governor is Donald T. Warner of Litchfield, and Bulkeley's man is J. R. McLean of Hartford. A careful poll of the State, which has just been made, shows 207 delegates for Warner, 183 for McLean, and 61 doubtful. It is believed the doubtful ones will go with the winning forces in the convention next week.

If Warner is defeated in the convention, the Democratic situation will be worth watching. In any event, it is probable that Mayor Homer Cummings of this city will be nominated by the Democrats. Mayor Cummings is Mr. Fessenden's law partner and is a son-in-law of Commodore James D. Smith, who was at one time prominently mentioned as candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket.

If McLean is nominated, there are many who believe that Cummings would have a better show for election than any Democrat who has had many years. It is significant that Cummings was elected Mayor of Stamford by a big majority, although the city is really Republican. Judge Wheeler of Bridgeport is also named in connection with the Democratic nomination, if the Republicans nominate McLean.

DAWES ON THE CAMPAIGN.

Controller Says Nation's Prosperity Depends on Result of Elections—Effects of New Currency Law.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, and Mrs. Dawes arrived in the city last night. They expect to remain ten days, and Mr. Dawes will attend the Republican State Convention, and a week from to-morrow night will deliver an address at Quinn Chapel. He declared he was the bearer of no message from the Administration regarding State politics, and that he had no other interest in the State Convention than that of a Republican deeply interested in the success of the party at the coming elections.

"The present outlook for the Republican Party is good," he said. "The conventions recently held in Ohio, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Indiana demonstrated that the party is united in its support of the Administration's policy.

"This is a critical campaign, both for our party and the Nation. The differences between the two parties are fundamental and not superficial. On the result depends not alone the continuance of domestic prosperity, but the future welfare of millions of semi-civilized peoples. On the result largely depends, also, the question of our share of the enormous trade of the Empire of China, the bulk of which, although naturally belonging to us, now goes to other countries. If our fair share of this trade is to be secured for the labor and capital of the United States, the policy of the present Administration relating to the Philippines must be maintained at the polls in November.

"The discussion of all the questions of our duties as trustees of the best interests of our islands, and of our moral responsibilities and commercial possibilities as a Nation will tend to deeply engage the sober thought of the American people. And it is to the sober thought and judgment of the people that our party appeals for vindication of what it has done and for confidence in what it hopes to do hereafter.

"The campaign probably will see its greatest activity, as in 1896, at the Chicago headquarters. The seat of political power is following the centre of population to the West, and I think that the precedent established in 1896 of having the executive departments of party management in Chicago will always be followed hereafter by both the great political organizations.

"In my office at Washington the financial law has kept us busy. Up to April 16, 619 applications for authority to organize banks under the National system with a capital of $25,000 had been received. Of these 312 were applications to convert from State into National banks, and 307 were primary organizations. These applications come mainly from the Middle, Western, and Southwestern States. Iowa heads the list with 59; Pennsylvania is second with 51. From Illinois there are 28 applications.

"The increase in National bank currency issued since the passage of the law up to April 30 amounts to nearly $30,000,000. The eventual total increase in bank circulation due to the new law may, in the course of the next two years, reach $125,000,000, but it probably will not exceed that sum.

"In the matter of application for charters we are making every effort to investigate carefully the responsibility of applicants in order to prevent the custodianship of the banks of the community from passing into unworthy hands."

SHIVELY BOOM PUNCTURED.

Bryan Says Indiana Man Is Not a Vice Presidential Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 5.—William Jennings Bryan arrived in this city to-day and lost no time in exploding the report from South Bend, Ind., that ex-Congressman Benjamin F. Shively, with whom he spent a few hours Friday, was a candidate for the Vice Presidency with the approval and support of the Nebraskan.

"There is nothing in those reports sent out yesterday from Mr. Shively's town," said the Democratic leader. "In visiting him I was killing time between engagements. He is not a candidate for second place on the ticket. He has been considered prominently in connection with the Governorship, but so far as I know, not for a place on the National ticket. I cannot say anything on the Vice Presidency. Charles A. Towne? I did not know he was in the city, and, of course, have held no conference with him."

Mr. Bryan said that his latest trip, which included visits to Port Huron, Detroit, Columbus, Toledo, and Valparaiso, had been notably pleasant. The size of his audiences confirmed the impression gained on his recent trip to the Pacific Coast States that chances for Democratic success are first-class. He said he had no information as to what the Populist National Convention which will meet Wednesday at Sioux Falls, will do on the Vice Presidency.

SAYS REPUBLICANS WILL WIN.

Senator McBride Declares Victory Will Be an Easy One.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Senator McBride of Washington is convinced that his section of the country is safe for McKinley. He is an advocate of the nomination of Senator Fairbanks of Indiana for Vice President.

"I know that there is just a little scare on now," said the Senator to-day, "but it will be of benefit to us. There is not the slightest probability of the Republicans being defeated this Fall. I occasionally hear some man say that Republican chances have slightly lessened, but there is no real foundation for such an opinion. President McKinley will be safely and easily re-elected, and the Republican triumph will equal that of four years ago."

PRITCHARD NOT A CANDIDATE.

North Carolina Senator Not in the Race for Vice President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Senator Pritchard has returned from North Carolina, where he attended the State convention which indorsed him as a candidate for Vice President on the Republican ticket. Mr. Pritchard says that in spite of the indorsement he is not a candidate.

"The indorsement," he said, "was intended as a personal compliment, but does not make me a candidate. The convention was one of the best we have ever had in the State, and the situation is especially promising for the success of the Republican Party in the State. I think we have a very good chance."

Mr. Pritchard visited the President to-day and talked with him about the convention and the political situation in this State. There is said to be dissatisfaction among the colored Republicans, and the Senator says it arises from the fact that no colored man was elected Delegate at Large to the National Convention. Senator Pritchard told the President that the colored men were in the wrong. H. P. Cheatham, a colored man, was slated for Delegate at Large, but he voluntarily withdrew in favor of Charles McNamee, the representative of the Vanderbilt interests at Asheville.

Ohio Socialist Labor Ticket.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 5.—The State ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, chosen by the referendum plan, was announced here to-day as follows:

Secretary of State—SAMUEL BARTON of Valley.

Supreme Judge—D. W. WALLACE of Hollister.

Dairy and Food Commissioner—OTTO STEINHOFF, Columbus.

Commissioner of Common Schools—WILLIAM GARRITY, Akron.

Member of the Board of Public Works—DAVID F. CRONIN, Hamilton.

Presidential Electors—FRED PANDORF, Cincinnati, and FRANCIS HENRY of Biedlie.

Bryan Populists Choose Delegates.

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 5.—A conference of Bryan Populists, bolters from the Populist State Convention held here yesterday, was held after midnight, and two delegates at large to the Sioux Falls Convention were selected.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland; Richard Elkins, Washington; ex-Secretary of War Russell A. Alger, Detroit; Capt. H. M. Hayward, San Francisco.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Senator Anthony Higgins, Delaware.

IMPERIAL—Congressman J. W. Wadsworth, Geneseo; Mayor R. S. Parro, Santiago de Cuba; Col. T. E. Hayes, Middletown, N. Y.

ALBEMARLE—Judge John Davis, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Sir Thomas Jackson, Hongkong.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ilfeld, C., Albuquerque, New Mexico; N. B. Ilfeld, notions 443 Broadway.

Epstein, L., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Henderson, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. P. McPherson, upholstery goods, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. P. Burchfield, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street.

O'Neill & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Murphy, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

McFarland & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. P. McFarland, woolens; Park Avenue Hotel.

Pollock, Pettibone & Chapman, Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Pollock, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Higgins, N. M., Rochester, N. Y., cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. C. Tolman, jewelry, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

New Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The following fourth-class Postmasters for New York were appointed to-day: Boyd—A. Bradbury; South Brookfield—C. M. Penner.

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LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

In Buying Boys' Summer Outfits

Bear in mind that we have the largest and most complete assortment of clothing to be found anywhere. That it is made by specialists who study boys' needs only, and who give to each garment a distinctive style and finish. That manufacturing all our boys' clothing and selling directly to the consumer, we save you the middleman's profit. And that our prices are always as low as is consistent with the character of the goods offered.

Our Wash Suits

Include the greatest variety of becoming styles, durable materials and attractive colors.

Sailor Suits of galatea, seersucker, linen, crash and madras; sizes 3 to 12 years, $2.25 to $5.00, according to materials.

Also

Russian Blouse Suits, in suitable materials, hand embroidered; sizes 3 to 8 years.

Double-Breasted Suits of white duck, brown linen and crash; sizes 7 to 14 years.

Bicycle Suits of same materials; sizes 7 to 14 years.

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DON'T FAIL TO READ

Our Special Bargain Announcement

IN MONDAY'S TIMES.

OBJECTS TO GATHMANN GUN.

Admiral O'Neil Thinks the Proposed Experiments with High Explosives Inadvisable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The action of the Senate in including in the Naval Appropriation bill an allowance of $250,000 to experiment on the new monitors with the Gathmann gun is sure to arouse opposition in the House. The Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department is against the gun on the grounds, as Rear Admiral O'Neil said in a memorandum on the subject addressed to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, that "nothing has been developed by them which is of practical value for naval purposes." The Gathmann gun is designed to throw shells loaded with 500 pounds of wet guncotton. Admiral O'Neil's memorandum indicates his doubt about the utility of high explosives in naval warfare. He begins it with some remarks about high explosives in general and then says:

"Not long ago a distinguished English authority publicly stated that in deference to public opinion a few shells charged with high explosives had been placed on board the vessels of the Channel squadron, and the general opinion was that they would all be thrown overboard if the vessels went into action."

The question, Admiral O'Neil says, is whether, for the purpose of gaining sole possible advantage in the explosive effect of a projectile, it is, in the present state of the art, prudent or desirable to incur the greatly increased risks to our guns, ships, and men. Guncotton is one of the safest high explosives when wet, but when dry it is very sensitive and dangerous.

All the Gathmann experiments have been made with wet guncotton, and it has been shown that it is insensitive to shock and is capable of withstanding the roughest kind of treatment if not acted upon by a detonator, but in order to safely get its projectiles out of the gun, it is necessary to use about 35 per cent. of water, which reduces the capacity of the projectile by that amount in weight.

With such a large percentage of moisture, Admiral O'Neil says, it is difficult to obtain an explosion of high order, and in many of the experiments made considerable quantities of unconsumed guncotton have been picked up near the scene of the explosion. The Admiral thinks people are apt to overrate the destructive power of wet guncotton. Exploded in the air, it is by no means as powerful as is generally supposed.

"It is generally recognized," says the Admiral, "that if it is desirable to throw high explosives at all, it should be done on a large, or, at least, on a moderately large scale; and herein lies the danger that, if a premature explosion of the shell charge should take place while it is still in the gun, the destruction to life and property would be appalling.

"I do not wish," he says, "to be understood as being opposed to the use of high explosives for

SPECIAL FRANCHISE TAXES

State Commissioners' Valuations Transferred to Tax Rolls.

TOTAL FOR CITY, $219,679,351

Complete List of the Corporations and Individuals Assessed — Explanations by President Feitner.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments yesterday completed the transfer to the tax rolls of the valuations assessed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners against local corporations and individuals holding special franchises within the meaning of the Ford Franchise Tax law. These valuations aggregate $219,679,351 in the city.

By boroughs, the valuations are distributed as follows:

Manhattan	$166,783,669
Bronx	7,272,249
Brooklyn	39,230,552
Queens	4,086,817
Richmond	2,356,064

The complete list of the corporations and individuals assessed for special franchises follows:

Name of Corporation.	Amount of Assessed Value of Special Franchise.
Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., Brooklyn	$78,311
Brooklyn City R. R. Co.	9,487,029
Brooklyn, Queens Co. and Suburban R. R. Co	1,932,603
Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. (S. S. and B'klyn Bridge Elevated R. R.)	5,197,033
Kings Co. Elevated R. R. Co.	2,036,003
Nassau Electric R. R. Co.	5,136,030
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Co.	1,200
City Island R. R. Co.	5,400
Pelham Park R. R. Co.	9,612
Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. Co.	1,139,000
Brooklyn City and Newtown R. R. Co.	819,400
Manhattan Railway Company	46,127,000
New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Co	50,000
Ocean Electric Railway Co.	10,000
N. Y. and North Shore Electric R. R. Co	125,000
New York and Queens Co. R. R. Co.	1,215,000
Palmer Docks Co	8,000
Standard Oil Co. of New York	83,500
National Transit Company	60,000
Staten Island Electric R. R. Co.	600,960
Staten Island Midland R. R. Co.	358,393
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery R. R. Co	1,378,767
42d Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Av. R'way Co	2,047,149
Third Avenue R. R. Co.	11,247,712
Southern Boulevard R. R. Co.	155,395
Union Railway Co. of New York City	1,702,278
Westchester Electric R. R. Co.	115,800
Tubular Dispatch Co.	248,027
Van Brunt Street and Erie Basin R. R. Co.	58,600
Henry R. Worthington	1,000
Long Island Electric Railway Co.	275,000
Andrew Onderdonk	5,000
Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat and Power Co.	47,000
Bay Ridge Park Improvement Co.	1,000
Blythbourne Water Co.	20,000
West Brooklyn Water Co.	8,000
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	8,317,370
Flatbush Gas Co.	273,378
Jamaica Gas Light Co.	191,700
Newtown Gas Co.	262,100
Richmond Hill and Queens Co. Gas Light Co.	41,900
Woodhaven Gas Light Co.	40,500
Bronx Gas and Electric Co.	122,300
Brush Electric Illuminating Co. of N. Y.	339,000
Central Union Gas Co.	959,000
Citizens' Water Supply Co. of Newtown.	347,160
College Point Gas Co.	12,000
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York	13,850,000
Crystal Water Co. of Edgewater	200,000
Eastchester Electric Co.	5,603
Electric Illuminating and Power Co. of Long Island	49,800
Long Island City Electric Illuminating Co.	6,000
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Brooklyn	2,423,891
Kings County Electric Light and Power Co.	125,000
Jamaica Electric Light Co.	10,000
Jamaica Water Supply Co.	247,417
Kings County Gas and Illuminating Co.	521,950
Brooklyn Borough Gas Co.	102,800
Mercantile Electric Co.	7,200
New Amsterdam Gas Co.	4,426,615
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of New York	8,091,328
North River Electric Light and Power Co.	222,899
Flushing Gas and Electric Light Co.	38,000
New York and Queens Light and Power Co.	39,000
Newtown Light and Power Co.	5,000
New York Steam Co.	452,200
New York Steam Power Co.	1,500
New York and Staten Island Electric Co.	340,000
New York Mutual Gas Light Co.	2,326,174
New York and Westchester Water Co.	200,000
Northern Union Gas Co.	451,947
Pelham Electric Light and Power Co.	10,561
Pintsch Compressing Co.	15,025
Produce Exchange Bath Co., Ltd.	4,300
Queens Borough Electric Light and Power Co.	31,424
Queens County Water Co.	179,564
Richmond County Gas Co.	266,068
South Shore Water Works Co.	5,000
Standard Gas Light Co. of New York City	3,127,790
Staten Island Water Supply Co.	401,520
Town of Hempstead Gas and Electric Light Co.	46,000
United Electric Light and Power Co.	850,000
Woodside Water Co. of Newtown	9,000
Wyckoff Heights Water Co.	7,000
Woodhaven Water Supply Co.	99,000
Yonkers Gas Light Co.	53,700
Bowery Bay Electric Light and Power Co.	2,000
American District Telegraph Co. of New York	50,000
Automatic Fire Alarm and Extinguisher Co., Limited	7,000
Commercial Cable Co.	84,047
Commercial Cable and Telegraph Co.	297,500
Flatbush District Telegraph Co.	1,975
Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Co.	4,500,000
Empire City Subway Co., Limited	3,370,846
Holmes Electric Protective Co.	6,000
Mason Carriage Call Service	500
Manhattan Fire Alarm Co.	550
Nevins & Reilly	2,000
New York Cab Co., Limited	1,000
New York Telephone Co.	2,940,883
New York Quotation Co.	41,309
New York and Long Island Telegraph Co.	1,700
New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.	1,031,582
Western Union Telegraph Co.	454,546
American Telegraph and Cable Co.	1,200
Eastern District Messenger Co.	1,750
Brooklyn District Telegraph Co.	4,044
German-American Improvement Co.	8,000
Germania Real Estate and Improvement Co.	6,000
Frederick Loesser & Co.	6,000
Peter Mallett & Co.	500
Manhattan Refrigerating Co.	23,700
Norton Point Lard Co.	18,000
Southfield Beach R. R. Co.	1,000
Union Railway Co. of New York City	46,000
New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.	1,332,610
Long Island Electric R. R. Co.	8,000
New York and Harlem R. R. Co. (steam)	10,192,000
Flatbush Water Works Co.	428,706
Long Island R. R. Co.	30,000
Broadway and Seventh Av. R. R. Co.	6,319,400
Bleecker St. and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.	323,811
Central Crosstown R. R. Co.	585,693
Christopher and Tenth St. R. R. Co.	726,927
Central Park, North and East River R. R. Co.	1,954,712
Eighth Av. R. R. Co.	3,968,256
Fulton St. R. R. Co.	104,580
Forty-second St. and Grand St. Ferry R. R. Co.	650,618
Metropolitan St. Railway Co.	18,377,911
Ninth Av. R. R. Co.	1,787,386
Second Av. R. R. Co.	4,057,447
Sixth Av. R. R. Co.	3,017,260
Thirty-fourth St. Crosstown Railway Co.	783,547
Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth St. Crosstown R. R. Co.	350,473
Twenty-third St. Railway Co.	1,979,276
New York and Harlem R. R. Co. (City Line)	6,405,075
West Shore R. R. Co.	2,500
Erie Railroad Co.	2,000
Cornell Iron Works	2,500
Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey	5,000
South Brooklyn R. R. and Terminal Co.	5,000
Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach R. R. Co.	1,000
Harlem River and Portchester R. R. Co.	33,200
Jerome Park Railway Co.	2,700
Manhattan Beach Land and Improvement Co.	1,000
Montauk Water Co.	1,000
New York and Harlem R. R. Co.	50,500
New York and Putnam R. R. Co.	12,200
Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris R. R. Co.	16,500
Staten Island Rapid Transit R. R. Co.	46,200
Staten Island Railway Co.	23,250
New York, Brooklyn and Manhattan Beach Railway Co.	50,000
Long Island R. R. Co., Bushwick Avenue Branch	1,400
New York and Rockaway Beach Railway Co.	42,625
Long Island R. R. Co.	161,175
Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.	3,000
Conron Brothers	800
Tide Water Pipe Co.	200
Harrison Cold Storage	1,000
Liquid Carbonic Acid Manufacturing Co.	1,000
American Sugar Refining Co.	2,000
Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Co.	1,800
R. T. Babbitt	3,000
Consumers' Brewing Co., Limited	2,000
Henry Clausen Sons Brewing Co.	2,000
Henry Elias Brewing Co.	2,000
Thomas Gongille Brewing Co.	2,000
Nicholas Althaus	2,000
R. J. Dean & Co.	3,000
John B. Ireland	1,000
Valentine Loewer	1,000
Felix Malgrew	1,000
Ogden Goelet estate	1,000
John Rheinfrank	1,000
American District Telegraph Co. of Brooklyn	12,000
Bodjan Asphalt Co.	1,000
George B. Seely's Son	1,500
Carl H. Schultz	3,600
John Simmons Co.	1,000
Parker, Stearns & Sutton	1,000
E Ridley & Sons	1,000
United Dressed Beef Co.	2,000
Col. Alfred Wagstaff	1,000
Estate of John Wolfe	1,000
William Wicke & Co.	1,000
Arbuckle Brothers	2,000
Knickerbocker Telephone and Telegraph Company	15,000
E. S. Jaffray estate	5,000
Harper Brothers	1,500
R. Hoe & Co.	5,000
National City Bank of New York	2,500
New York Life Insurance Co.	10,000
Market Refrigerating Co.	12,000
Merchants' Refrigerating Co. of New York	5,000
Hotel Margaret	250
S. A. Insley	1,000
Obermeyer & Liebmann	600
Abraham & Straus	2,500

President Feitner of the Tax Department explained yesterday that the smaller assessments, which are principally against individuals and corporations engaged in mercantile business, are for the most part levied on railroad tracks, bridges, water mains, and underground tunnels used exclusively for private purposes.

For instance, in the cases of several breweries, the assessment is laid on water mains used by the concern for conveying salt water from the rivers for the purpose of cooling beer. In other cases, concerns which have buildings on both sides of streets, near the waterfront, and especially in Brooklyn, have obtained permission from the Municipal Assembly or its predecessors to erect bridges connecting these structures. These have been assessed, as a rule, at a merely nominal figure, though they have not heretofore been regarded as franchises, but rather as conveniences for the firms using them.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

TO BRING "HOMESEEKERS" EAST.

"Soo" Line's Facetious Offset to the Methods of Western Roads.

The many abandoned farms in New England are to be settled with new colonists, not with foreign immigrants, but with sturdy farmers from the West. Not only the farms, however, but also large Eastern towns, like New York, Boston, Portsmouth, and others, are to be made the goal of homeseeking parties, for, according to General Passenger Agent W. R. Callaway of the "Soo" line, "there are many vacant homes in that part of the country." These excursions are intended as an offset to the homeseekers' excursions run by Western roads to the "farm lands" of Colorado, especially at Denver, Colorado Springs, and other points.

The "Soo" has long objected to these homeseekers' excursions, but without avail, and it has now resorted to facetiousness to get even with its competitors. These homeseekers' excursions to New York, Boston, and New England's deserted stone farms are to be run every first and third Tuesday of the month during the Summer at a rate of one fare plus $2 for the round trip. The tickets will in every way resemble the regulation "homeseekers'" tickets of the Western lines, and will be issued with the same restrictions.

Railroad men are now wondering how the Western lines will receive this attempt of the "Soo" to "settle" New York and Boston and, incidentally, the Summer resorts and stone farms of Connecticut and other New England States.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY'S TRANSFER.

Vanderbilts, It Is Now Announced, Are in Actual Control.

The Railway World, in yesterday's issue, says editorially: "We are in position to state on unquestioned authority that control of the Lehigh Valley is now held by the Vanderbilts, J. P. Morgan & Co. only recently having transferred their interest in the road to the New York Central owners."

This confirms the announcement made some time ago in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN.

John Lambert Succeeds William Edenborn as Chairman of the Board.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Kansas City Southern formerly the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, held in this city, John Lambert was elected Chairman of the board, vice William Edenborn, who resigned. Mr. Edenborn was elected First Vice President of the company. The board elected an Executive Committee composed of E. H. Harriman, Otto H. Kahn, John W. Gates, John Lambert, and William Edenborn. The Executive Committee will meet in New York early next week.

General Manager Edson announced the appointment of S. G. Warner as General Passenger and Ticket Agent, with headquarters at Kansas City, vice H. C. Orr, resigned.

Great Northern Officers.

The following officers were elected at a meeting of the Directors of the Great Northern Railway of Canada: Pierre Garneau, President; Col. James McNaught of New York, Second Vice President; H. H. Melville of Boston, Third Vice President, and Ernest E. Ling of New York, Treasurer. The Great Northern of Canada has the use of the Government docks at Quebec, and all the steamships run in connection with that road are exempt from all harbor, port, and other dues for a period of five years. It is expected that the entire line will be in operation by the 1st of August.

Burlington Route Round Trip Rates.

The Burlington Route announces that it will sell round-trip tickets from Chicago, Peoria, and St. Louis to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and other Colorado points, and to Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, at a rate of one fare plus $2 on June 20, July 4 and 17, and Aug. 1. These rates are made to meet the excursions recently announced by the Rock Island for the same dates, and it is expected that other lines will follow this example.

Forged Autograph Ticket Stamps.

F. C. Donald, Commissioner of the Central Passenger Association, has offered a reward of $500 for any evidence leading to the conviction of any one using forged autograph stamps for the purpose of validating passage return portions of excursion tickets to the numerous conventions to be held during the coming Summer. Such fraudulent stamps are said to have been frequently used by "scalpers" in making possible the use of low-rate tickets.

Saginaw, Tuscola, and Huron Mortgage.

SAGINAW, Mich., May 5.—A trust deed was filed here to-day mortgaging to the Continental Trust Company of New York all property of the Saginaw, Tuscola and Huron Railroad Company to secure $1,000,000 in 4 per cent. bonds, which will mature in 1931. Payment is guaranteed by the Père Marquette Railway Company.

Brief Railroad Items.

The rate situation west of the Mississippi is said to be growing more demoralized every day. East-bound rates from Chicago are more steady, and west-bound rates from New York are firm and well maintained.

Eight thousand six hundred and thirty-four tons of steel rails, valued at $155,412, said to be the largest cargo of steel rails ever carried on one steamer, have been shipped from Baltimore to Vladivostok, to be used on the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

The New York, Ontario and Western has issued its "Summer Homes" book containing 192 pages of information about the Summer places along its line. The book, which is in magazine form and illustrated with many cuts from photographs, is distributed free at the road's Broadway passenger office.

COLLECTED ON BOGUS MESSAGE.

Man Accused of a Petty Swindle—Other Complaints Against Him.

Henry Hall, twenty-nine years old, of 39 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday charged with larceny, and was arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, on complaint of W. J. Collins, a plumber, of 95 Noble Street. Hall went into a Brooklyn telegraph office on Friday afternoon, and asking for a receiving blank and envelope filled out a bogus telegram to Collins, which read:

> Kindly call here to-night at 8 P. M. without fail. I want plumbing done in a new building.
> CHARLES ENGERT,
> 586 Humboldt Street.

Hall took the telegram to Collins's house and collected 30 cents charges. Later Collins discovered the swindle and complained to the police, who arrested Hall yesterday in Greenpoint Avenue, near the telegraph office. He was held in default of $500 bail for a hearing.

Hall had been sought for by the police for nearly a month on similar complaints, but managed to elude the police until yesterday.

RECENT EVENTS IN PARIS

Nationalists' Effort to Make Another Dreyfus Case Fails.

Receipts Do Not Average More Than 20,000 Francs Per Day—De Rodays Praises de Castellane.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 27.—Just before the exposition opened the French Ministry was in considerable danger owing to the Jude Philipp incident, but that is over now. Jude Philipp was an official occupying a high post at the Ministry of Marine, and he had been accused of offering to sell to the British Government information about the strength of the Boer forces which had officially come into his possession.

Jude Philipp is an Israelite, and dabbled in speculations of a somewhat grotesque nature, one of them a laundry establishment, and in these ventures a former Marine Minister, Admiral Besnard, had lost large sums of money. Jude Philipp disappeared when he could no longer meet his liabilities, and then his other misdoings stood revealed. The Nationalist press tried to make another Dreyfus case of this, and so strong is the feeling among the permanent officials at the French Admiralty against their own Minister, M. de Lanessan, who has the misfortune to be a civilian, that the latter had some difficulty in clearing up this nasty case. Eventually, however, he weathered the storm.

Philipp has, in default of appearing to defend himself, been dismissed from his post, and three other high officials who speculated with him have been reduced a step in rank. M. de Lanessan and his colleagues of the Cabinet, can breathe freely again, and not another dark spot exists upon the political horizon.

M. Méline has, it is true, made a speech, in which he seemed inclined to attach himself to the Nationalists, but it is anticipated that the latter will have nothing of him. M. Déroulède's whole past makes it practically impossible for him to accept the offer of help which the erstwhile Opportunist leader hinted at, if he did not actually propose it.

Of course the point at issue is whether in the event of the present Cabinet falling, as it must sooner or later, though not before the exhibition closes, the new Ministry can include a Socialist like M. Millerand. Can a Cabinet of republican concentration, as it is called, that is to say, one which includes representatives of all parties, accepting the republic, ignore the Socialist group? M. Millerand's elevation to Ministerial rank has made the Socialists a recognized political party, and they are no longer merely a revolutionary faction.

M. Méline, however, sees in the alliance with Socialism the ultimate death of the republic, and he accuses M. Waldeck-Rousseau of being responsible for this by holding out the hand of fellowship to M. Millerand. The prudent, industrious part of the population, he holds, must ultimately separate itself from a régime which has voluntarily handed itself over a prisoner to the most dangerous enemies of society, unless, indeed, a means be found for rendering impossible of repetition such a combination as M. Waldeck's.

M. Millerand's alliance was only accepted as a consequence of the Dreyfus affair at a period when a cry of alarm was raised against the imminent peril of military dictatorship. But in the opinion of M. Méline and those who share his views—and it is precisely the nostrum which will hasten the final catastrophe.

In the meanwhile, the Imperialists have at last a "General Bonaparte" whom they can place upon a pedestal and worship, and around whose grandly evocative name they can the more busily conspire. Prince Louis Napoleon has been raised to the rank of a General in the Russian Army, and will be known as General Bonaparte in future. The Bonapartist plan is this: With Prince Victor, or more strictly, Prince Napoleon, as Emperor, Gen. Bonaparte, his brother, would be Generalissimo of the French Army, wielding absolute power in all military affairs. A sort of duumvirate would thus be created, based on plebiscitary lines. The people would, through universal suffrage and a sort of election by acclamation, be directly responsible for, and have a definite control over, their civil and military destinies.

Whether the dream will ever be realized it is impossible to say. The promotion of Prince Louis marks one step further toward the possible attainment of the goal.

In matters of foreign policy the French have adopted a much milder tone since their World's Fair was opened. They rave less than they did against the English, and the Boers are beginning to be treated as heroes. For one thing, the funds which haubsidized the pro-Boer press have completely given out, and organs such as the Matin, which at one time constituted themselves the mouthpieces of Dr. Leyds, are now cold and unsympathetic to the cause of the South African republics.

ROYALTY AT THE FAIR.

The question has been eagerly asked whether or not the Prince of Wales will come to Paris. No official announcement on the subject has yet been issued, and at the British Embassy here one might gather from the guarded answers given that the Prince would not come. If is a fact, nevertheless, that he will come, or at least has made up his mind to do so. After a long hesitation he has given an order for the completion of the state carriage which will convey him on the French Northern Railway line from Boulogne to Paris. When he comes he will spend much of his time at the British pavilion, which is within the exposition grounds, but he will not, I hear, actually reside there.

There seems to be no likelihood that the Czar of Russia or the Emperor of Germany will follow his example. The German Emperor, however, would be sure of a hearty welcome. Two years ago it would have been outrageous to suggest such a thing. To-day it is the simple fact.

As further signs that the antagonistic parties in French political life have agreed upon at least a partial truce, promotion to the rank of Major has been given to Capt. Lebrun Renaud, the witness in the Dreyfus case who professed to have received the condemned man's confession; while Comte de Castellane has received nothing but praise from the pro-Dreyfus press, notably the Figaro, in connection with the opening of the new Charity Bazaar Buildings. It will be remembered that the Comte, or, rather, the Comtesse, subscribed all the money required for this institution. All aristocratic Paris was present at the opening ceremony.

Nothing more is likely to be heard of the quarrel between M. de Rodays of the Figaro and the Comte de Castellane. The Figaro has not been making headway of late, and, indeed, seems to be losing its old form entirely. The paper which is taking its place is the Journal, and even the Matin is being run on much more up-to-date lines than of late. Figaro, which must, of course, survive, sooner or later reduce its price and enter the ever increasing ranks of the sou press.

A curious echo of the terrible fire at the Charity Bazaar so worthily commemorated by Comte and Comtesse de Castellane is a police accusation of vagabondage against a poor wretch picked up starving and penniless on a Belgian highroad. The explanation he gave of himself was that, having saved a wealthy lady of title at the famous fire, she had left him 3,000,000 francs in her will. She was now dead and he had started on foot from Brussels, where he lived, to claim his legacy in Paris. On the way he had been robbed of all he possessed—about 44 francs.

The man's story turned out to be perfectly true, and there is no flaw in the will which makes him a millionaire.

There are as yet few signs that the exhibition is open, if exception be made of the growing incivility of cabmen and a tendency to give bad money and put up prices in some of the inferior restaurants. The washerwomen have gone on strike, which has almost paralyzed the hotel business, but their grievances are being remedied, and they are already returning to work. The exhibition has been losing money heavily since its doors opened, the number of paying entries not producing more than an average of 20,000 francs a day, which is a mere drop in the ocean of general expenditure. I hear from the best-informed quarters that the show cannot be ready before June 1 at the earliest. In the meanwhile, however, there is quite enough of the show to occupy several days' visiting.

Wisely, and in view of the increased population which the exhibition entails, the authorities have decided to put a bridle upon the furious driving of motor cars. No motor car may now be driven in the Departments of the Seine and the Seine et Oise at a greater rate than twelve miles an hour. Both inside and outside of Paris it was of late the custom for the motor car driver to conduct himself like a raving madman. With his tarpaulin suit, Siberian-peaked cap, and great black goggles, he came whirling along, a demon in a cloud of dust.

In many parts of France the motor car is so little known as to cause frequent accidents by frightening horses. One fatal case of the kind was reported from Normandy a day or two ago.

PARIS EXPOSITION NOTES

American National Pavilion Will Be Formally Opened May 12.

Women on Juries and in Congresses—Paris Exhibitor Robs Himself—Number of Americans Expected.

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PARIS, May 5.—The date of the inauguration of the American National Pavilion in the exposition is now definitely fixed for next Saturday, two days later than originally planned. The ceremony will be very simple. Charles A. Coolidge, the architect of the structure, will hand over the building to United States Commissioner General Peck, who, in turn, will transfer it to Commissioner General Picard.

The internal arrangement of the pavilion differs from that of the other national pavilions, which are generally devoted to a display of additional exhibits or to some artistic effects characteristic of their respective countries. The American building, on the contrary, will be given up to administrative and reception purposes, the idea being to have a sort of club where Americans may fraternize and secure information.

On the main floor are located a United States Post Office and bureau of information, as well as reading and writing rooms. The Post Office is intended to be an object lessons to Europeans of prompt and businesslike handling of postal matters, and will itself form an exhibit of as great practical value as any with which the other national pavilions are crammed. The second floor will be devoted to various State headquarters, the rooms of which will be handsomely furnished by the States of New York, Massachusetts, and California, but will open to all American citizens.

The commission's reception rooms will occupy the third floor, while on the fourth will be found the headquarters of the juries and the International Congress delegates, of the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris, of the Women's Organization, and of the Loyal Legion.

The selection of members of the juries has been a matter occupying Commissioner Peck's serious consideration recently. Every mail has brought him a batch of petitions and letters from women's organizations in America in favor of adequate representation of women on these boards. Mr. Peck announces that full justice will be done these claims, and that a strong proportion of the members of the juries and of the delegates to the congresses will be selected from among women. America, in this respect, will be far ahead of European nations. France alone will admit the female element in her representation, but the number of French women jurors will be proportionately only one-fifth that of American women.

The important question of the security of the exhibits at the exposition was raised this week by a practical demonstration of their insecurity afforded by a big jeweler of the Rue de la Paix.

In order to test the safety of his valuable exhibit, he conceived the idea of robbing himself. Accompanied by two workmen, he proceeded unchallenged to his showcase, opened it, carefully packed a quantity of silverware, and other valuables under the eyes of the guardians of the department, to whom he was an utter stranger, and then left the building and the grounds unmolested, carrying the goods with him.

The American sections are watched over day and night by American guards, the number of whom was increased this week to sixty.

A compilation of figures by an American official indicates that there will be in the neighborhood of 150,000 Americans in Paris during the next six months. These figures are based on the number of residents now abroad and the capacity of the transatlantic steamers.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Committee Named to Plan Consolidation of Home Missions.

CHICAGO, May 5.—After an hour of active debate among the delegates to the Methodist General Conference, to-day, a committee of fifteen was appointed to adopt a plan for the union of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Educational Society and the Church Extension Society, or either of them, with the home department of the Missionary Society into one society, to be known as the Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The committee was instructed to report next Friday. The Rev. A Leonard, Cincinnati Conference, in discussing the resolution, which was introduced by him, declared that the unification of the societies would lessen expenses and facilitate progressive work.

H. L. Thomas of the Washington Conference, introduced a resolution lamenting the death of D. L. Moody, the great evangelist, and praying that another great leader might come forth. It was adopted by a standing vote.

Dr. H. G. Jackson, Presiding Elder of the Rock River Conference, introduced a memorial signed by twenty laymen providing for important changes in the methods of governing Deaconesses. The memorial asks that a Board of Control, composed of one Bishop, two members of each annual conference, two licensed Deaconesses, and two laymen, be formed quadrinennially by the Board of Bishops.

A resolution recommending that in any proposed changes of the discipline the rules be supplemented to require a two-thirds vote of both orders present necessary for adoption, was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

A resolution providing that elections of Bishops, Secretaries, book agents, and editors be held Monday, May 14, and that no measures contemplating changes in the book of discipline be considered after May 15, were also referred to that committee, which was instructed to report next Tuesday. If their report is in favor of the passage of the latter resolution the amusement resolution will probably come before the conference without delay.

The standing committees of the conference were organized as follows, to hold office for four years:

Book Concern.—Chairman, Gov. Leslie M. Shaw, Iowa; Secretary, Charles W. Millard, New York.

Church Extension.—Chairman, Dr. John Field, Philadelphia; Secretary, J. C. Cox, Iowa.

Freedman's Aid and Southern Education.—Chairman, the Rev. Joseph Pullman, New York; Secretary, Reuben S. Lavingood, Texas.

Education.—Chairman, the Rev. James R. Day, New York; Secretary, Ira M. De Long, Colorado.

Sunday Schools and Tracts.—Chairman, Dr. M. H. Hammill, Illinois; Secretary, D. S. Payne, Iowa.

Missions.—Chairman, Dr. William F. Oldham, Ohio; Secretary, Dr. James Mudge, New England.

State of the Church.—Chairman, ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison, Pennsylvania; Secretary, the Rev. Edward J. Gray, Pennsylvania.

Temporal Economy.—Chairman, Dr. J. M. King, Philadelphia; Secretary, Prof. Solon M. Bronson, Illinois.

Episcopacy.—Chairman, Dr. J. M. Buckley, New York; Secretary, Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta.

Epworth League.—Chairman, Prof. Royal S. Copelan, Michigan; Secretary, Dr. I. Irving Penn, Georgia.

Revival.—Chairman, Dr. J. E. Sawyer, New York; Secretary, Charles A. Goss, Nebraska.

Temperance.—Chairman, Dr. Samuel Dickie, Michigan; Secretary, Dr. J. W. Bashford, Ohio.

Itinerary.—Chairman, Prof. Samuel F. Upham, New Jersey; Secretary, Abram B. Decker.

Boundaries.—Chairman, one of the Bishops; Secretary, not yet elected.

Bishop James M. Thoburn discussed today his plan for raising an army of 100,000 workers to fulfill the Bishop's call. Bishop Thoburn's plan has been freely debated by members of the conference, and probably will come before the body soon in the form of a memorial presented by some delegate.

Bishop Thoburn's plan contemplates an organization of church members to become evangelists, and by systematized efforts to gather in 2,000,000 souls and $20,000,000 before the close of the century.

"I cannot give my plans in detail at this time," said Bishop Thoburn, "for when I came to the conference, I had them only in outline. Since coming here and finding the interest that is manifested, I can say it is probable that they will be before the conference soon."

BISHOP HARTZELL'S LECTURE.

Pro-Boer Sympathisers Prevent Passage of Resolution of Thanks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 5.—The first echoes of the pro-British lecture delivered by Bishop Hartzell to Methodists were heard during the latter part of this morning's session of the General Conference. The matter came up in the form of a resolution of thanks to the Bishop for his address by D. H. Tindall of the North Nebraska Conference. This was the first opportunity given to the pro-Boer delegates to show their displeasure concerning the lecture.

Immediately after the proposal of the resolution the attention of the delegates was taken by Frank A. Arter of the East Ohio Conference. He objected to the resolution on the grounds that the General Conference was not a body convened for mutual admiration, and urged that the resolution be placed upon the table. When this motion was put before the house a large majority of the delegates favored the idea.

Hartzell's friends thought the action of the conference reflected on him. At the motion of Dr. King of New York it was resolved that no such reflection was intended.

SIGNED BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, May 5.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day signed the following bills:

Senator MARTIN—Abolishing Coroner's fees for inquisitions, but providing for fees for the drawing of decisions in a Coroner's jury case.

Mr. BEDELL—Making it a misdemeanor for engineers or firemen on a railroad train to fail to ring a bell or sound a whistle when within eighty rods of a railroad crossing.

Mr. GLEASON—Providing that taxes levied on cemetery lots remaining unpaid for five years, the amount, with interest, shall be a lien on the unused portion of the lot which is subject to such tax.

Mr. GREEN—Providing that in case of the voluntary dissolution of a corporation the remaining assets may be sold upon a two-thirds vote of the Directors.

Mr. HILL—To legalize and confirm certain acts of the Assessors of Buffalo.

Senator MACKEY—Providing that when the final award to any one is less than $50 in proceedings to condemn right of way for telephone and telegraph poles or wires the allowance for costs shall be in the discretion of the Court in any action that may have been or may hereafter be stayed.

Mr. WEEKES—Providing that the police clerks of the City Magistrates of New York City shall on or before Feb. 1, 1901, and annually thereafter, transmit to the Secretary of State a tabulated statement showing the number of convictions, sentences, and fines during the preceding year.

Senator D. F. DAVIS—Increasing the salaries of interpreters of the Surrogate and County Courts of Kings County from $1,200 to $1,800, to be paid by the Controller.

EXCISE RECEIPTS TO MAY 3.

ALBANY, May 5.—The following is a statement of the excise moneys received in the counties named up to and including May 3. In Oswego County the shrinkage in receipts arises from the fact that the towns of Granby and Volney, the two largest in the county, became "no license" towns at the last local-option election.

Albany	$235,990	New York	5,139,290
Cayuga	43,035	Oneida	119,350
Chemung	61,805	Queens	289,705
Erie	855,070	Richmond	108,960
Jefferson	37,210	Onondaga	224,345
Kings	2,242,685	Oswego	42,695
Monroe	274,000	Rensselaer	150,270
Total			$9,804,410

Total increase in the fourteen counties, $141,740.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and warmer, fresh southerly winds.

Low pressure prevails generally west of the Mississippi River, with a marked centre of depression over Alberta and a narrow trough extending southward into Western Kansas. There have been during the past twenty-four hours light showers in the lower lake region, Middle Atlantic States, and New England, and scattered localities in the West. There has been a general rise in temperature throughout the interior of the country, especially in the extreme Northwest. Showers have continued generally west of the Rocky Mountains, and there were substantial rains in the Pacific Coast States. In the plateau region there has been a fall in temperature of 4 to 22 degrees

Generally fair weather will prevail to-day and to-morrow in the East and South, with higher temperature to-day from the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region eastward. There will be showers and thunderstorms to-day in the extreme West and Northwest, with lower temperature, and during to-morrow these conditions will extend eastward into the Upper Mississippi Valley and southward into the northern portion of the Gulf States. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh and mostly southerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	50	44	49
6 A. M.	54	42	50
9 A. M.	59	48	54
12 M.	64	50	58
4 P. M.	56	56	63
6 P. M.	53	56	60
9 P. M.	51	52	55
12 P. M.	46	53	51

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	55
Weather Bureau	51½
Corresponding date 1898	54½

Corresponding date for last twenty-five years 50

At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.04; humidity, 58. At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 30.00; humidity, 32. The maximum temperature was 57 at 4:10 P. M. and the minimum temperature was 42 at 6 A. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..4:51	Sun sets...7:02	Moon sets..12:44

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..12:50	Gov. Isl'd...1:28	H. Gate...3:24
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:43	Gov. Isl'd...2:26	H. Gate...4:22

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, MAY 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

Fluminense, Barbados and North Brazil	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Havana, Inagua, Haiti, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen via Southamp

WE WILL BUY AND SELL THE
PREFERRED STOCK OF THE

Siegel-Cooper Co.

WHEN ISSUED.

Popper & Stern,

Bankers and Brokers,

30 Broad St., Johnston Building. Tel. 2290 Broad.

LAWYER ASKS WARRANT FOR JOHN W. GATES

Charge Against Steel and Wire Chairman Under Penal Code.

THE WORD "CONCUR" A SNAG

On Its Interpretation Rests the Issuance of the Warrant—Lamb Threatens Suits for Criminal Libel.

When John W. Gates, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, appeared before Magistrate Zeller in his private room in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning in answer to the summons of George Alfred Lamb, a lawyer who alleged that Mr. Gates had made public a false statement as to the affairs of his company for the purpose of affecting stock speculation, he was met with the application for a warrant calling for his arrest on this charge, under Section 611, Subdivision 3, of the Penal Code.

The matter of issuing the warrant depends on the interpretation of the word "concur," as used in the subdivision of the section, and in order to decide the legal force of this word the Magistrate adjourned the proceedings until 4 P. M. tomorrow.

Meanwhile he issued twenty-eight blank subpoenas, twenty of which Mr. Lamb says he will serve on stock brokers, through whom he alleges Mr. Gates sold "short" after giving out the statement which, Mr. Lamb alleges, depreciated the Steel and Wire stock.

Mr. Gates was accompanied by De Lancey Nicoll, his private counsel; Max Pam, general counsel for the American Steel and Wire Company, and John R. Bennett, patent attorney for the company. Mr. Lamb, who came into court with his law partner, George A. Voss, handed the Magistrate a complaint, saying he desired to swear to it.

COMPLAINT AGAINST GATES.

In this complaint he charged that on April 17 John W. Gates violated Section 611, Subdivision 3, of the Penal Code, in that he "did knowingly concur in the making and publishing of the following written report and statement of the affairs and pecuniary condition of the said American Steel and Wire Company, to wit:

"'The steel and wire business is in bad shape. It has been getting worse constantly, and the mills of every sort have been running on orders that they obtained six or more months ago. The demand today, in our line at least, and I think proportionately so in the other departments of the steel trade, is only about 30 per cent. (thirty per cent.) of the volume it should be.'

"That said written report, of which the foregoing is a verbatim copy, was printed at the City and County of New York, in the journal or newspaper known as The New York Herald. That it was so published with the consent, connivance and knowledge of the aforesaid Gates. That said Gates caused and procured the same to be published in said paper. That at the City and County of New York he knowingly concurred in and consented to the making of said report and statement and in this publication."

Mr. Lamb further alleges that the statement was intended by Mr. Gates to convey to the public information that the business of the American Steel and Wire Company was becoming demoralized, and that the amount of contracts in hand was so small that the stock of the company was, in fact, practically of no value. The complaint alleges that the contrary condition was the fact, and that the company was really working on current orders, and the company's actual net earnings at the time were over $1,000,000 a month, and the company was in a splendid financial condition.

ALLEGED MOTIVE TO DEPRESS STOCK.

Mr. Gates's statement, it is alleged, was made without the authority or consent of the other Directors of the company, and was issued for the purpose of depreciating the market value of the stock, and as a result of this published statement the market value of the stock decreased 33 1-3 per cent., and the purpose of the publication was to induce holders and investors to sell their stock at a price below its actual value.

Prior to issuing the statement of April 17, it is alleged that Mr. Gates issued another statement, signed by himself, which had induced many to buy the stock at a price greatly in excess of which it was sold after the later statement was issued, portions of the first statement issued on Feb. 20, 1900, are quoted as follows:

The earnings of the past year and the earnings for the present year, as shown thus far, augur the continued accumulation of surplus.

In concluding I desire to say that it is the judgment of the Directors of this company that the preferred stock stands toward the plants, properties, and assets in the same relation that the bonded indebtedness does in other corporations. The common stock, in the judgment of the Directors, occupies a position like the preferred stock of most other corporations, and we believe that those owners of our stock who will hold it will find it a safe stable, and desirable investment.

As soon as Mr. Lamb had sworn to his complaint he asked the Magistrate to issue the subpoenas for witnesses and set the hearing down for May 14. He said that he proposed through brokers and others to show that Mr. Gates had sold "short" on American Steel and Wire and had profited by the statement which he had made public.

CASE RESTS ON WORD "CONCUR."

De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for Mr. Gates, moved for the dismissal of the complaint. He read Sub-division 3 of Section 611 of the Penal Code, which provides for the punishment of any officer or employe of corporations for misconduct, who, "knowingly concurs in making or publishing any written report, exhibit, or statement of its affairs or pecuniary condition, containing any material statement which is false."

Mr. Nicoll declared that the complaint was frivolous and was not within the provision of the Penal Code, which contemplated that the word "concur" meant the connivance of the officers or Directors of a corporation in preparing a false statement. He declared that the statement complained of was only a newspaper article which had reference to the steel and wire trade generally, and had not been concurred in by Mr. Gates's associates on the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company.

Mr Lamb in answer said that the charge was a most serious one, and that he proposed to show that Mr. Gates had sent for the newspaper reporter and had issued the statement for his own gain.

NICOLL ATTACKS LAMB.

Mr. Nicoll, in replying, made an attack on Mr. Lamb personally, saying:

"You never saw a man in our profession in such a position as the complainant is now. Without a client, without a wrong, he brings this charge. It should make your Honor suspicious. It would be bad enough if it was made within the statute, but he points out nothing but a statement made to a reporter and on this wants the machinery of this State set to work."

Magistrate Zeller, without waiting for Mr. Lamb to reply, declared that a lawyer or any other citizen had a right to make the complaint, and that the only question before him was the interpretation of the word "concur." He said that at the hearing on Monday he would determine whether the law meant that the concurrence should be between members of the corporation or whether one member could "concur" with an outsider for the publication of a misleading statement.

After this decision Mr. Nicoll wanted the Court to order Mr. Lamb to give him the names of the witnesses which would be subpoenaed. This Magistrate Zeller refused to do.

LAMB THREATENS LIBEL SUITS.

After the hearing Mr. Lamb said:

"Mr. Nicoll was a little more cautious to-day. I was prepared to meet him in case he attempted to make any personal attack on me. I had in my hands two complaints for criminal libel, one against Mr. Gates and the other against Mr. Nicoll. I was prepared, if anything impugning my motives was said by Mr. Nicoll, to apply to the Magistrate immediately for warrants and demand a hearing then and there.

"I shall go to court on Monday with these same complaints in my pocket. Mr. Nicoll says anything in line with the statement which he gave out at the Waldorf-Astoria the other night, in which he attacked my motives, then the matter will come to an issue at once."

THE FRICK RUMOR REVIVED.

Again Reported that He Will Be a Steel and Wire Director.

The report which connected the name of Henry C. Frick with American Steel and Wire Company affairs was revived yesterday, and was neither confirmed nor denied at the offices of the company. Some days ago, when Mr. Frick was mentioned as being a desirable man to take charge of American Steel and Wire affairs, he expressed himself to friends as being unwilling to enter the Directorate, its personnel being what it was.

Rumors are now rife that Mr. Gates will resign from the Directorate at the meeting to-morrow, with a formal expression of approval from his fellow-Directors. Should such be the case, it is pointed out, Mr. Frick might alter his determination to keep aloof from American Steel and Wire affairs.

Steel and Wire Plant Resumes.

BRADDOCK, Penn., May 5.—The employes of the Braddock plant of the American Steel and Wire Company have been notified that work would be resumed in the nail mill next Monday, and in the rod mill a week later. The plant employs 800 men. During the idleness extensive improvements have been made, and the productive capacity of the rod mill increased 100,000 pounds a day.

TRAIN ROBBERY NEAR TACOMA.

Passengers Forced to Jump from Moving Cars and Two Are Shot.

TACOMA, Washington, May 5.—Six highwaymen boarded a Northern Pacific local train near North Yakima last night. They compelled the passengers to line up with arms uplifted, after which the thieves robbed them, obtaining watches, rings, and nearly $800 in money. The victims were then made to jump, the robbers shooting at them and beating them with their weapons. Fred Booker and John Clernan were shot, but will recover.

The passengers walked to Rosa Station and wired Sheriff Tucker, at Yakima, who organized a posse and started in pursuit. The robbers left the train at Umtani.

TRANSPACIFIC CONFERENCE.

Pooling Proposition Rejected and Higher Rates Agreed Upon.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—At the Trans-Pacific Conference it was decided that the proposition to pool and divide the incoming freight tonnage from the Orient was inadvisable. It was decided not to disturb the present rate of $6 on 100 pounds on silk. It was also decided to put the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which has enjoyed a differential on silk, and the California and Oriental on an equal footing.

The various steamship companies, with their rail connections, now expect to reap a big harvest from the expanding trade of the Orient, as they will not be hampered by disastrous rate cutting.

The rates as formulated are greater than those at present in force and are practically those of two years ago. Passenger rates have been considered at length, but their final disposition will be intrusted to the local agents of the steamship lines.

THE SCOFIELD MINE DISASTER.

Gov. Wells to Issue Appeal for Relief—Two Large Subscriptions.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 5.—In response to many inquiries, Gov. Wells will issue an address stating that in view of the appalling magnitude of the disaster at Scofield and the large number of dependent women and children requiring care and sustenance, contributions will be gratefully received, and that subscriptions should be sent to James T. Hammond, Secretary of State, and Chairman of the Central Relief Fund. The Governor will designate Spencer Trask & Co. of New York City as an Eastern collection agency.

In addition to the fund already started, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has subscribed $5,000 and the Rio Grande Western Railway Company $20,000. These subscriptions came from New York to the Superintendent of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company. Other large subscriptions have been promised if needed.

Five Bodies Recovered at Scofield.

SCOFIELD, Utah, May 5.—Five additional bodies were recovered to-day in No. 4 Mine, the scene of the recent explosion. The bodies were badly mutilated and burned. They bring the total up to 250. No others are known to be missing.

Trying to Rescue Shipwrecked Sailors.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding has taken active measures to rescue, if possible, the fifteen men who abandoned the wrecked British steamer Virginia on the outer Diamond Shoals. To-day he ordered the revenue steamers Algonquin, now at Wilmington, N. C., and the Onondagua, which is expected to arrive at Norfolk to-day, to proceed to sea at once in search of the missing men. They left the Virginia in a small boat, and as a heavy sea was on at the time, it seems almost certain that they were lost.

Champlain Canal to Open To-morrow.

ALBANY, May 5.—It is announced that navigation will be opened on the Champlain Canal early Monday morning.

MONDAY, MAY 7, will be the first day and Saturday, May 12, the last day for subscriptions.

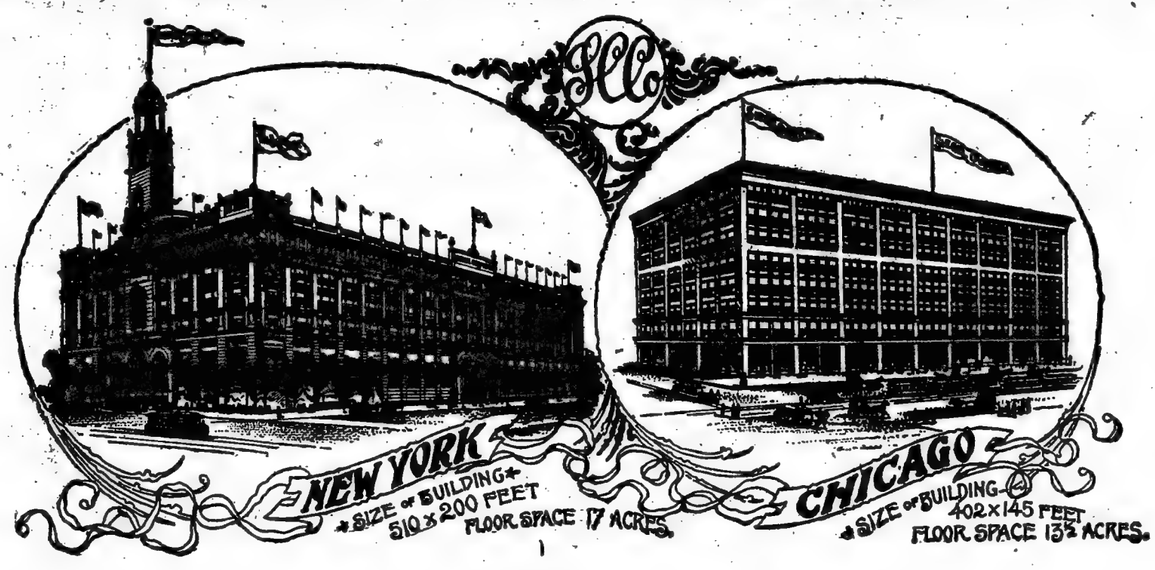

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE TAKEN either at the Big Store or at the Central Trust Co., 54 Wall Street.

Prospectus of the Siegel-Cooper Co.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Profit-Sharing with Our Patrons—Co-operation with Our Employees

Reasons for Consolidation.

The great success attained since 1887 by Siegel, Cooper & Co. has induced and given warrant to the enterprising owners to further ingratiate themselves into public favor by consolidating their two mammoth establishments into a co-operative enterprise on a profit-sharing basis. They recognize the tendency of the present age to be in the direction of co-operation of employers with employees, as well as in profit-sharing with patrons.

The New Company.

To accomplish this desired condition a new company, the Siegel-Cooper Co. (Co-operative Stores, New York and Chicago), has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $24,000,000, of which $14,250,000 is divided into 285,000 shares 6% cumulative Preferred Stock of $50.00 par value, and $9,750,000 into 195,000 shares Common Stock of $50.00 par value.

Dividends.

The Charter of the Company provides that after full dividends of 6% per annum have been paid on the Preferred Stock, and full dividends of 3% per annum have been paid on the Common Stock, all additional dividends shall be apportioned and paid on the basis of 1-3 in amount on the Preferred Stock and 2-3 in amount on the Common Stock.

Plan of Co-operation with Employees.

To carry out the plan of co-operation with its employees, $2,000,000 of the Common Stock has been placed in trust, the annual dividends of which will be distributed among such employees as have been or may hereafter be with the New York or Chicago establishment for a period of three years during their satisfactory continuance in the service of the new Company; such dividends will also be continued and paid to employees for life who, after ten years of service with the new Company, become incapacited for further employment, thereby practically providing a pension fund for faithful employees in their old age.

Profit Sharing with the Public.

To carry out the plan of Profit Sharing it is proposed by the present owners, who are the owners of all the stock of the new company, to offer to the public through the undersigned 200,000 shares (fully paid and non-assessable) of the 6% cumulative Preferred Stock at par; upon which the full 6% dividend must always be paid before the Common Stock receives any dividend whatever, the Preferred Stock also having a prior right to all the assets of the company.

Guarantee of Dividends.

In order to give double assurance to the general public, whom it is desired to interest as stockholders (instead of speculators) and who may not be fully conversant with such investments, the money required to pay dividends on said 200,000 shares has been set aside and will remain on deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago respectively, **to secure the dividends of 6% per annum,** payable 3% semi-annually, for a period of five years—i. e., until July 1st, 1905—on all such Preferred Stock as may be allotted in their respective territories, and each certificate of stock so allotted will have an indorsement by said Trust companies respectively to that effect. We thereby offer not only an absolutely safe 6% investment, but one which will without question yield considerably more.

No Common Stock to Be Sold.

Under no circumstances will any of the Preferred Stock not so allotted, nor any of the Common Stock, be sold, the present owners having no desire to sell out, but intending to remain with the business; they will therefore not part with any more stock than they believe necessary to fully carry out their plans for co-operation and profit-sharing, as previously stated.

The owners confidently believe that, by inaugurating the liberal policy above outlined toward their employees, they will in return be rewarded by more faithful service and courteous attention to patrons, the result of which must be beneficial to the new company, as well as augment the continued good will of the public.

The Influence of New Stockholders.

Furthermore, it can be calculated to a certainty that with many thousands of new stockholders exerting their personal influence toward the success and welfare of the business, larger patronage and correspondingly greater earnings for the new company will be assured. It is from the increased benefits and material advantages which these changed conditions are expected to bring about that the present owners feel confident of better pro-rata remuneration on the stock which they retain and in a measure justifies them in parting with any portion of their interests in an established and exceptionally profitable business.

The Inaugural Day of the New Company.

The SIEGEL - COOPER CO. Co-operative Stores will take possession Monday, July 2d, 1900, of the two great department stores of Siegel-Cooper Co., New York, and Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, in their entirety, covering a floor space of over thirty acres, with their millions of dollars' worth of Merchandise, Store Fixtures, Delivery Plants, (consisting of many hundreds of Horses, Wagons, etc.,) Machinery, extensive Stable Properties and all appurtenances required for the complete operation of the two stores **and also its palatial fireproof store building and real estate in New York City,** which alone represents an asset of many millions of dollars, free of all encumbrances or indebtedness whatever, so that the Siegel-Cooper Co. (Co-operative Stores, New York and Chicago,) will start its career **without owing a single dollar.**

For the good and sufficient reason of not wishing to divulge the details of our business to our competitors we present no balance sheet for publication. We do not, however, desire to ask our patrons or the public to rely exclusively on our representations, and therefore the money required has been set aside and will remain on deposit with the above-named Trust Companies to absolutely secure the dividends on all the Preferred Stock to be allotted as stated. Moreover, we allude with pride to the fact that the Chicago establishment has since its inception paid millions of dollars in dividends to its stockholders, and that the New York establishment, while only in its fourth year, is not only doing a larger business than the Chicago store, but is also on a most profitable dividend paying basis. We can also say, for the benefit of subscribers, that the **net earnings** of our two establishments for the past year were **largely in excess** of the amount required to pay the dividends on all the Preferred Stock of the new company.

Profits Past and Prospective.

Management.

There will be no change in management, and the same men who thirteen years ago started the original Siegel, Cooper & Co. store in Chicago (and later its sister store in New York), and who have achieved a success almost without parallel in modern retailing, have pledged themselves to continue in the management of the business of the new company the same as in the past, and they will deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York all their stock holdings for a term of years to secure such pledge.

How to Subscribe for Stock.

Subscriptions for the 200,000 shares of the Preferred Stock will be received in person or by mail on blank forms provided for that purpose at the office of Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, beginning at 10 A. M. Monday, May 7, 1900, and will continue for a period of one week; the right, however, is reserved to close subscriptions upon one day's notice in any one of the Chicago daily papers.

All subscriptions must be accompanied by money, check, money order or draft payable to Siegel-Cooper Co., to the amount of 20% of such subscriptions (equal to $10.00 per share), for which proper receipts will be given.

Allotment.

Notice will be given as soon as practicable of the number of shares allotted to each subscriber, and the balance due must be paid to the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York, as agents of the vendors, on or before July 5, 1900, and said bank will thereupon make delivery of the stock delivered to it for that purpose, pursuant to the allotments thereof.

With a view of extending the benefits of our offer to as many of our patrons and the public as possible it is proposed to allot the stock in the following order, namely:

1st—To all subscriptions for one share.
2d—To all subscriptions for two shares.
3d—To all subscriptions for three shares.

And to continue in the same order for larger subscriptions until the entire 200,000 shares have been allotted.

Respectfully,
SIEGEL-COOPER CO.
(Co-operative Stores, New York and Chicago.)

In order to subscribe for shares use the blank hereto attached:

Date.....1900

To the Siegel-Cooper Co.:

Enclosed please find $....., being 20 per cent., first payment, upon .....shares of the Preferred Stock of the Siegel-Cooper Co. (Co-operative Stores, New York and Chicago), for which I hereby subscribe and promise to pay to the Central Trust Company of New York, at its office, 54 Wall Street, as agent of the vendors, the balance due on shares of the stock allotted to me on or before July 5th, 1900.

(fill in number of shares.)

Name.....
Street address.....
Town.....State.....

For full explanation regarding the Guaranteed 6 Per Cent. Preferred Stock of the SIEGEL-COOPER Co. apply at THE BUREAU OF INFORMATION, Third Floor of the Store.

ON SIGHTLY MONTSERRAT

Where Cuban Pilgrims Gather to Leave All Disease Behind.

Guns Nearly 200 Years Old at the Fort —Donkeys as Milk Carriers— Happy Life for Troops.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MATANZAS, Cuba, April 15.—Enough interest attaches to this place to attract American visitors. It is so near to Havana as to afford a fair notion of inland Cuba if one is careless of time and can as well as not spend several hours in a railway trip of forty-seven miles, or the waterway of sixty miles is easily covered. Cubans speak proudly of the San Juan and Yumuri Valleys as models of fertilbty, and that tempts curiosity. At the point at the entrance to the harbor Sampson shot the mule in one of the early north coast bombardments. Then there is the fort inside which Young Bagley despised and in front of which a Spanish shell killed him.

The railway station is calculated to give a good impression to the new arrival. It varies the monotony of other stations by being neat and well kept, like some of the suburban stations at home. A pretty flower garden beside it is in careful hands. One remembers this spot a long time in Cuba, it is so unlike other things. Man's willingness to let nature run its course unaided has probably no better illustration than in this land of lavish and prolific but untrained adornment.

The chief ambition of the Matanzas householder, apparently, is to keep the cows out of his yard. To this end he lays out at some time of life a native cactus hedge for a fence. Cows know the cactus, which is as bad as a hive of bees if man or beast tries an encounter with it, and the resident feels secure for the rest of his days. If one could talk philosophy in Spanish, it might be worth inquiring what there was in the Matanzas yard to protect, for, as seen through gateways, it looks like a junk pile. The cactus, full of dust and thorns, seems quite in keeping with the forbidding interiors it guards.

Matanzas cabmen are like those in Havana, only on a lower scale. The impression a visitor gets is that when a cab outfit has become too disreputable for Havana—which is saying volumes—it is passed along to Matanzas, with the driver thrown in.

Montserrat stands out as the chief show place of the town. It stands on a far hill, overlooking the town and harbor. One hears it is a monastery, and is quite prepared to believe from its august appearance, as viewed from below, that Columbus built it, and that it had ever since sanctified the land. It is quite a drive to get out of the town to the bottom of Montserrat Hill. The cab rattles through narrow, unpaved streets, in which chubby children play naked, and past squat houses with women looking out from behind the bars of the in-the-prison-cell-I-sit windows.

It is not a steep mountain road, but the rain of years has washed gullies in it which the cab horse refuses to navigate. The driver lights a fresh black cheroot and gets down to lead the animal. By a criss-cross passage, in which the passengers lurch feavenward and then in the other direction, some progress is made until about half way up, when tired nature refuses to serve the animal further. The passengers get out and walk, while the driver and beast pull up under a shade tree and charge time.

One thinks while climbing the hill that in the rock beneath him may be underground caverns in which for ages monks have dwelt, and it is with a feeling ready to become reverential that he approaches the ancient-looking pile at the summit. First illusions vanish when from a tablet over the entrance he reads that the building was erected in 1875, and that it is not a monastery. Inside, one doubts if it is even wholly a church, for the entrances are flanked by showcases that display for sale many gimcracks nowise churchly. The altar is flanked by arrowlike devices resembling stalactites from a cave near by, but said to be made of corkwood. Both the Virgin and Child at the rear probably meet the Cuban idea of divinity by having Moorish complexions. There are pictures on the walls, one of them designed in the Coney Island period, with an enthusiastic young man on a flagpole, from which he invites crowds below in lithographic cars, steamboats, and farm wagons to step up lively and see Montserrat. Other art works of the same class are variously disposed about the place.

Flimsy wooden structures containing long tables and benches extend some distance beyond the rear of the church. It appears that Montserrat is a place of yearly pilgrimage for the afflicted and that these buildings are for feeding and lodging them while they are shedding their troubles. On the pilgrimages the people, while not at devotion, may admire marblelike statues of the saints set in front of the church. They are of cast iron and at this time need kalsomining badly, for they are rusting all over themselves. There seems to be one night in the pilgrimage when the Virgin appears before the people. A red wooden door over the entrance now covers the niche in which this appearance is made.

Montserrat's site could not be improved. A plateau juts out nearly to a point here. On one side lies the San Juan Valley and on the other, reached by a walk of 100 yards, stretches the Yumuri Valley. The valleys are long, low-lying stretches of land evidently rich in agricultural possibilities, but with little sign of cultivation. The Yumuri River is twenty-one feet deep at its mouth and is navigable through a good farming district. The San Juan River also leads through a fertile country. Such a place in the United States would bustle with life. Matanzas sleeps peacefully on, rousing a bit when the sugar crop ripens, but steadfast in the policy of taking life easy and waiting until to-morrow for things to happen.

A broad drive flanked with trees leads from the centre of the town along the water front to the old fort and military barracks. The fort looks like a plaything for modern guns. It follows the Spanish notion that if an enemy can once be enticed within the entrance of a fort he will get lost or tired out in the devious passages, and in that way soon be at Spain's mercy. One feels as if he had walked half a mile of winding passage to make twenty yards' progress. Of the fifty Spanish guns with which the fort was mounted probably half remain. Nearly all of them are more than 100 years old, and one was noticed bearing date 1721.

The milkman lingers in the memory of the visitor to Matanzas. He never milks the same day and consequently does not get around to serve customers until late in the afternoon. One may always know how many customers a milkman has, for he keeps a can for each. Cans of all sizes and conditions of wear are strung by him on a cord or thong. He divides the collection as nearly as may be and lays it across a donkey's back. It is a guessing match after the donkey's motion has tossed the cans for a while whether the customer will get milk, buttermilk, whey, cheese, or butter. American patrons would be glad if the churning were complete, for fresh butter in Cuba is a rare article. When the milkman has emptied the cans he and the donkey amble home again, happy that their work is over until mañana.

The soldiers enjoy life here. They have quarters cooled by a harbor breeze, with the sea in sight, and soft places under the trees where they may lie down or write letters home that tell of daring and peril. Garrison life in Cuba may have its drawbacks, but, compared with the bleak frontier at home, the station here approaches as near Elysium as the average soldier hopes to get.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Tried to Extinguish Flames and Her Clothing Caught Fire.

Mrs. Louisa Marz, a widow, forty-two years old, was burned to death yesterday while attempting to put out a fire in her apartments on the second floor of the flathouse, 113 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. Mrs. Marz occupied two rooms, both of which were poorly ventilated and lighted.

The apartments directly over those of Mrs. Marz are occupied by her sister, Mrs. Weber. Shortly after 10 o'clock, while hanging out some clothes, Mrs. Weber saw smoke issuing from the window of her sister's rooms, and running to the street gave an alarm. The firemen arrived quickly, and breaking in Mrs. Marz's door found her lying face downward in the little dark bedroom. Her hair and clothing were almost entirely burned off, while her body was terribly scorched. She was still breathing, however, and a hurry call was sent to Harlem Hospital. Dr. Miller responded to the call, but the woman had expired before he arrived.

The woman had been housecleaning, and had used a candle in the bedroom. This set fire to the bed clothes, and while trying to extinguish the flames her clothes caught fire.

FILIPINOS HAVE NEW CREED.

Gabinists Believe They Can Live Without Working—Sect Is Ten Thousand Strong and Growing.

A recent copy of The Manila American contains an article upon the new Gabinistic religion in the Philippines as follows:

"Latest reports received from San Luis affirm that the Gabinistic religion, the new creed being embraced by the natives of that region, is growing in strength, but not in popularity. In spite of the fact that the high pontiff, Felipe Salvadora, was taken into custody by the American authorities, his followers still believe he is with them. His body consists of two parts, they say; one is material and the other spiritual. While the material part is being detained by the Americans, the spiritual body is with the Gabinistic congregation, leading it in its long and fervent prayers.

"A scouting party of the Twenty-second Infantry not long ago traveled by night to the barrio of San Isidro, in the swamp, five miles from San Luis, where the head shrine of the new religion is situated. At 3 o'clock in the morning, carefully creeping close to the big bamboo church in the woods, the soldiers were able to see a large throng of natives engaged in their religious devotions. They were all on their knees, groaning and praying. Occasionally a weird chant pealed forth on the night air, to be followed by plenty of weird shrieking. Thus they kept at it all through the night, until morning.

"One of the leading doctrines of this new religion provides that all believers must make at least one pilgrimage a year to the chief temple in the Candaba Swamp. It is said that the roads at the present time in the vicinity of San Luis are thronged daily with persons making this pilgrimage. And they do not come from close by, all of them. Some natives have been known to have journeyed afoot from Manila.

"The new religion also assures its followers that there is no need to do any work on this earth. The Supreme Being, to whom all prayers are directed, will provide food in some mysterious way if the worshipper is but firm enough in his belief. This part of the doctrine is playing havoc with several crops in the region where the new dogma has taken deepest root. The laborers, becoming suddenly possessed of the idea that they must make a pilgrimage, have thrown down their tools and started without further ado, much to the land owners' disgust.

"This peculiar religion is said to have been started by a man named Gabini at a time when Spanish rule flourished in these islands. Gabini and a few of his followers were one day taken quietly to Apalit and shot. This successfully stopped the career of the new belief as long as the Spaniards held the islands. With the advent of the Americans and their proclaimed intention to give everybody right to have whatever religion best suited him, the flame was fanned into fresh life, and Gabini's chief clerk took up the work where Gabini had left off for the purpose of becoming a martyr. The name of thic chief clerk was Salvadora, and he is the Filipino who has lately been so prominent in propagating the new religion.

"Salvadora was able, by means of his power as a preacher, to pull down for himself a commission in Aguinaldo's army, and he appeared in all the glorious trappings of an insurgent Major in a few of the opening battles of the campaign in the vicinity of Malabon. He was in command of forces there when the Kansas boys made their charge at Caloocan, and the shock he received gave him what is known in army parlance as 'cold feet.' There was less glory in disseminating religion, but it was a whole lot safer. Salvadora therefore went back to his ecclesiastical labors after handing his resignation to Aguinaldo.

"Salvadora settled down to steady exhorting and he had wonderful success. He seemed to have much power over the natives around him, especially the class known as the ignorantes. They flocked to his meetings at the rude rendezvous in the swamp and joined with a religious fervor in the exercises there held. His work began to be so onerous that he appointed a number of chiefs to assist him. The big religious movement began seriously to affect the country, and the people of Baliuag asked that Salvadora be arrested. The authorities had been watching the gatherings closely, for it was feared that they were of an insurrectionary nature. Whether they really did smack of guns and bolos or not has not been learned. But Salvadora's material body has been removed from his congregation while his spiritual form goes praying on.

"The movement has continued to grow until it is said there must to-day at least be 10,000 members. A big church and many houses have been built at the little barrio where the services are held. The houses are for the use of transients who come to spend on pilgrimages, often remaining there doing their devotions for three weeks at a time.

"It has been thought several times that the Gabinists were nothing less than insurrectionists. Indeed they once possessed arms to defend themselves from the Americans, but Aguinaldo sent around and took them away when he made his rapid gyration toward the north.

"Nothing very suspicious has been found recently, but it is rumored that the meetings will have to be held less frequently or else closer to a garrisoned point so the Gabinists can be better watched."

SUPERSTITION OF FILIPINOS.

They Believe an Image of Christ Gave Advice to Aguinaldo.

From The Manila American.

In Cavite Viejo and vicinity a lot of natives, who are insurgents at heart, but who have "no stomach for fighting," have been muttering against the Americans. The ostensible cause of their complaint is that Lieut. Paul A. Barry of the Fourth Infantry has been living in a house which is alleged to belong to Aguinaldo.

The house in question is one of the largest buildings in Cavite Viejo, and when it became necessary to use the residence for military purposes, Señora Famy, (Aguinaldo's mother,) who occupied the dwelling, was politely asked to move out. She complied with the request made of her by the military authorities and went to live in Bincayan. The men of Company I of the Fourth Infantry were quartered in one wing of the building, and Lieut. Barry occupied the big front room.

This room was formerly Aguinaldo's favorite place of abode. The walls are beautifully frescoed and the ceiling has painted on it a picture representing the ocean. In the background of the picture there are three mountains. In the space between the centre and left one the sun appears in magnificent splendor. In the foreground of the picture is a set of steps leading from the ocean upward. On the topmost step sits a native girl in national costume, holding a Filipino flag, the upper end of the flagstaff being capped by a bow and arrow. To the left of her and at her feet is the Spanish flag, lying in the dust, with the staff broken, and near this are pieces of the chains symbolizing the harshness of Spanish tyranny and the breaking of it.

This room seems to have been a sort of audience room. Against the far wall is an altar, the right and left of which are figures of the Virgin Mary and Jesus, in half life size. On top of the altar is a group of figures, eighteen inches in height, representing Mary, Joseph, and the Child Jesus. Under a curtain of gaudy material one may see a life-size figure of Jesus, representing Him dead and ready for the tomb.

The holy of holies in this room, according to Filipino ideals, is the recumbent image of Jesus. With this statue of the Saviour, Aguinaldo claimed to have held many long conversations, and his ignorant and deluded followers believed that the image of Jesus often gave the self-constituted dictator advice as to the management of the insurrection. When Aguinaldo left Cavite Viejo, by his orders a light was kept constantly burning on a pedestal in front of the image, and when Señora Famy moved away she pleaded as an excuse for wanting to stay that it was the command of the saints that she should always keep a lighted candle in that particular place.

Lieut. Barry had lived in the Aguinaldo mansion but a short time when the insurrectos attempted to foment discord by saying that a "great sacrilege" was being committed.

The images and the sacred picture were not molested, but the refractory natives were angered because an American officer used Aguinaldo's audience chamber for a sleeping apartment. As time went on this talk increased and in Bincayan especially threats were made that Lieut. Barry would be killed if he did not vacate the premises.

But the Lieutenant is a brave man, and was not in the least intimidated by the reports of what the insurrectos had said. Mistaking leniency for fear, the insurgent sympathizers in Bincayan went so far as to say that Lieut. Barry was afraid to come to their barrio because he would surely be put to death if he did. When these assertions came to the ears of the officer whose life had been threatened he at once proceeded to show the natives how little he cared for their blustering. Going immediately to Bincayan, he collected a number of the braggarts and admonished them to do less talking or they would get into trouble.

The malcontents were thoroughly cowed by Lieut. Barry's unexpected action and since then the propriety of his living in Aguinaldo's "casa" has not been questioned in Bincayan.

HOW STRANGERS FARE IN THE CAPITAL CITY

Information Freely and Politely Given, but Often Misleading.

A New Yorker Speaks of His Experiences When Visiting in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—"The principal difference between Washington and New York," remarked a New Yorker at one of the leading hotels, as he sniffed suspiciously at the Washington cigar he had just bought, and then dropped it, with a sigh, and felt in his pocket for a New York cigar, "is that New York is surly and efficient and Washington is amiable and ineffectual.

"When a New Yorker first comes to Washington he is struck with the uniform politeness of the population, from Cabinet officers to bootblacks. After he has been here a few days he longs for the rudeness of New York. The politeness of the police, for instance, is a grateful relief to a New Yorker until he discovers that in a policeman amiability and efficiency never go together. All the shopkeepers in Washington are courtesy and laziness personified. They are glad to see you, and will talk to you by the hour, but they don't want to sell anything, and the first shadow crosses their faces when you suggest anything in the nature of bargain and sale.

"This characteristic of politeness and inefficiency is best illustrated and most maddeningly obtrusive in the way in which a native-born Washingtonian directs you to where you want to go. Never ask a Washingtonian where any place in Washington is, if you can possibly find a New Yorker or Chicagoan who has been in town twenty-four hours. He will know, but the Washingtonian won't.

"But the ignorance of the Washingtonian about places on the next block is not his maddening characteristic. That is merely his inefficiency. The maddening feature is his politeness. He never hesitates a moment, but with perfect self-confidence and the suavity of an early French courtier he gives you precise and exact directions. The evening of the day I landed in Washington I was standing by the Arlington Hotel, when a gentleman, evidently a stranger, came dashing up in a tremendous hurry. He hailed one of the cabmen and asked where the Public Library was. Did the cabman hesitate? Not for a moment. Touching his hat with the suavity of a Chesterfield, he pointed up the street and told the man that it was on Seventeenth Street. And he, poor devil! went running up the street so fast that he didn't hear me as I yelled after him that it was away down below Fourteenth Street, in exactly the opposite direction. I went up to the cabman and said:

"'Why did you say that? You don't know where the Public Library is, do you?' He was unmoved. 'Well, Sah,' he returned, in the gentle Washington voice, 'I can't say as I do know, exactly, but the gent'man seemed so anxious I didn't want to disappoint him.'

"The other day," continued the New Yorker, after explaining to the bootblack who had begun work on his shoes that patent leathers required a polish and not a shine, "I wanted to see a man who lived on Morgan Avenue, and I asked a policeman where it was. I ought to have known better; I should have hunted up the latest arrival on the hotel register and asked him. but I was in a hurry and didn't think. Without a moment's hesitation the policeman pointed out a green car and told me to take it. I boarded the car and asked the conductor if his car went to Morgan Avenue. With a smile that melted my heart and a gentleness that would have made a Third Avenue conductor in New York consider him a traitor to the profession, he said, 'No, Sir, but it goes within two blocks of it, and if you wish I can give you a transfer to a line that passes right by it.'

"This assurance satisfied me for about twenty blocks, and then I got restive and asked him when we reached the transfer station. He looked at me 'with a fishy eye,' as Elbert Hubbard says, and said, 'Where was it you wanted to go, Sir? Cleveland Park?'

"'No!' I thundered. 'Morgan Avenue!'

"'Ah!' he said, 'I don't exactly—' And he paused in deep thought. But at this juncture a talkative old gentleman leaned forward and said, 'Get out at Thirty-second Street, Sir, and walk down two blocks to the left.'

"I thanked the gay old deceiver, who responded with a bow of the vintage of Chesterfield. I'd like to meet him now, so that I could show him an example of New York manners. When we reached Thirty-second Street the conductor came all the way through the car to remind me that it was my corner and that Morgan Avenue was two blocks down.

"I got out and walked two blocks, four blocks, and then I went into a grocery store and asked the boy where Morgan Avenue was. I guess he wasn't a Washingtonian by birth, for he said he didn't know. Then I asked a policeman. Of course, he didn't know; no policeman in Washington knows the name of a single street off his beat, but he would have died rather than admit it. He told me to take the Tenallytown car. There are only about four cars on the Tenallytown line, I should judge, and they run about one every half hour. I waited half an hour, boarded it, and asked the conductor my stock question. He told me to wait a few minutes while he consulted the passengers. I did so, but, while none of them would admit that he didn't know, there was such a babel of contending information that I got off the car, sick at heart, and went my weary way back to the hotel. Subsequently I discovered that Morgan Avenue was clear over on the opposite side of the town.

"The guide book is another wonder," continued the New Yorker. "It was gotten up by Washington people, and is full of information compiled on the Washington plan. It tells you that the navy yard is open till sunset, and the unsuspecting tourist from New York wanders down to the navy yard at 4 o'clock and finds it closed. It tells you that the President receives on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and I have had lots of fun with my New York friends, watching them come in on those days, cursing the guide book and telling me that the President isn't receiving at all. It's full of information like that.

"When I am in Washington I often, for purposes of amusement and to refresh my knowledge of my fellow-man and his ways, go down to the Capitol and spend a pleasant half hour asking the Capitol policemen where some committee room is. Any old committee room; you can select any that comes into your head; the experiment never fails. The policeman, who has probably been on duty in the Capitol for years, instantly pulls out a little directory of the Capitol and fails to studying it. After a while he looks up and tells you, with gentle courtesy, that it's the second turning to the east. As a general proposition, he has miscalculated and it's in the opposite direction, but sometimes he gets it right. But I have never asked a Capitol policeman yet where a committee room was without seeing him haul out that little book.

"When you ask the other Capitol employes, who have no books, they always direct you smilingly and instantly, and always direct you wrong. The first time I came here I had real occasion to visit the Senate Committee on Manufactures, and I spent half an hour going through the Capitol, continually misdirected by affable employes, and then discovered that it wasn't in the Capitol at all, but in another building. The man who finally told me this didn't know where the other building was, but I went through the neighboring streets until I found it.

"Yesterday," continued the New Yorker, resentfully, after motioning away a newsboy who had tried to sell him an evening paper, in spite of the fact that he had the paper open in his hand, "I went into an old bookstore to buy some back numbers of Harper's Weekly, of civil war times, to complete a file. The proprietor, a most amiable old gentleman, told me he had the papers. I said, 'Well, let's see 'em.'

"'Why,' he said in surprise, but still courteously, 'they're away in my back room, under a pile of papers and books, and it would be no end of a job to get 'em out.'

"'Then,' I suggested, 'you'll find it rather hard to sell them, won't you?'

"'I suppose so,' he said, regretfully.

"'Do you want to sell them?' I persisted.

"'Of course I do, Sir,' he said, suavely.

"'Well, I want to buy them,' I said. 'What do you think we'd better do about it?'

"He thought it over for a long while, and then said he supposed he would have to get them out; and he rose, with a heavy sigh, and went into his back room, and returned in three minutes with the papers. And when I paid him he gave me a bow that would have made Louis XIV. turn green with envy."

And then the New Yorker produced a copy of that morning's Washington Post and became immersed in an editorial article on the rudeness, brutality, and insolence of New Yorkers—one of a series which The Post publishes semi-monthly.

PENNSYLVANIA'S COAL OUTPUT.

It Produces More than Any State or Country Except Great Britain.

The State of Pennsylvania produces more coal than any State or country in the world with the exception of Great Britain. By the returns received from James Roderick, Chief of the Bureau of Mines, interesting facts and figures are gathered in connection with this important industry. He says that there were 73,068,943 tons of bituminous coal mined last year, these tons being 2,000 pounds, while there were also 54,034,224 tons of anthracite of 2,240 pounds produced there last year. Of course a great deal of the bituminous coal was made into coke, so that 12,196,570 tons of coke were produced, and 52,895,383 tons were shipped to market.

The number of days that the mines worked on the average is far less than is usually thought to be the case, and while the mines producing bituminous coal worked longer and more steadily than the anthracite mines, yet the average for the year was but 276 days; the number of persons employed reached 21,571. That the occupation is not without danger is shown in the fact that 258 persons lost their lives and 487 were seriously injured in the production of the coal above referred to.

In order to produce this coal a very large amount of powder and dynamite must be employed, the amount, according to statistics, being 753,000 kegs of powder and 222,000 pounds of dynamite. That the mule has not been entirely eliminated from the occupation of drawing coal underground is seen from the statement that during last year 8,013 horses and mules were employed; and to hoist this coal from the mines to the surface steam boilers were used of 104,419 horse power. There are locomotives in use below ground, the power of which is furnished by steam, air, and electricity, while the pumps that are used in delivering water to the surface number 520, having a capacity in gallons of 198,853 per minute.

This is the record of the bituminous coal district alone, and the Chief of the Bureau reports 25,516 coke ovens in blast to furnish the quantity referred to, namely 12,000,000 tons. But this amount will probably be exceeded during the current year.

Of the 54,034,224 gross tons of anthracite there were sent to market something over 47,000,000 tons, leaving about 7,000,000 tons for the amount necessary to raise steam and heat at the collieries and some little to be sold to local trade and used by employes.

There has recently been considerable discussion as to the possibility of the men working longer time at the anthracite mines, but no one will gainsay the fact that the production last year was quite sufficient to meet the demands of the market, and yet the average days worked in the eight districts was but 180. Of course in this industry a great many more people are employed than in the bituminous, as the latter coal is sent to market practically without preparation, while the anthracite is broken up and made into the sizes familiar to the consumer, and one finds that while the quantity produced is less than that of bituminous, yet the number of persons engaged in and about the mines aggregated 140,583 last year. Out of this army there were 461 persons killed and 1,030 injured more or less.

The coal being so much harder requires a larger amount of explosives. The number of kegs of powder used last year in the anthracite region was 1,372,691, while of dynamite there was used 3,649,417 pounds. To bring this coal from the places where it is mined to the foot of the shaft necessitated the employment of 15,690 horses and mules, and the steam power used in and about the mines was furnished by about 6,000 boilers of a total horse power of 350,000. There are many locomotives, steam, air, and electric, used in and about these mines, so that the total horse power is 288,100 of engines of all kinds. At the same time the amount of water which was found was so great that some 979 pumps, of a capacity of 631,120 gallons per minute, are in use.

It will be seen that the total production of coal in the Keystone State runs to nearly 130,000,000 net tons in the course of a year. The only other country or State doing better than this was Great Britain last year, which made 246,000,000 net tons, of which about 50,000,000 were exported. The next country on the list is Germany, which last year is credited with a production of about 120,000,000 net tons of bituminous coal. France, Belgium, and Austria follow, none of which countries produced over 30,000,000 tons.

There are districts in the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania alone which produce twice as much coal as the State of Alabama. In fact, the only States in the Union which produce more than the Second District of Pennsylvania are those of Illinois, West Virginia, and Ohio in the order named.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the largest carrier of coal in the State, and its traffic reports for last year show a total of coal of all kinds of about 33,000,000 tons. The next road of importance is the Reading, which shows a total of all kinds of about 14,000,000 tons, while the amount sent out by water down the Ohio during last year amounted to something like 10,000,000 tons.

FOR MARY SMITH'S DEATH.

Coroner's Jury Holds Helen Kersten Responsible—A Physician Censured.

At the inquest yesterday in the case of the woman who died as the result of an operation at the flat of Mrs. Mary Hassler, Dr. Fiendel of 137 East Forty-fifth Street, who had identified the body as that of Maggie Bruce, said that he had been mistaken in his identification. He recognized in Mrs. Hassler, the woman who is in custody on suspicion of having been connected with the operation, he said, the woman who had worked for him as Maggie Bruce.

At the inquest, which was conducted by Coroner Bausch, Mrs. Hassler, Dr. Gengenbacher of 319 East Thirteenth Street, who attended "Mary Smith" before her death and prepared her death certificate, and Belle Howard, the servant in the flat where she died, were examined.

Mrs. Hassler said that she had only met the woman known as Mary Smith in her sister's flat, and that she had not attended her or had any dealings with her during her illness. Dr. Gengenbacher said that he had diagnosed the woman's case first as peritonitis and then as appendicitis, and did not know that an operation of a criminal nature had been performed in the case until he read of it in the newspapers. Belle Howard told the story of the woman's illness and death.

The Coroner's jury decided that Mary Smith came to her death as the result of a criminal operation performed by Helen Kersten, and a warrant was issued for her arrest. Dr. Gengenbacher was reprimanded in its finding, the jury saying:

"We censure Gustave Gengenbacher, M. D., for negligence in failing to ascertain the true physical condition of the deceased while attending her in a professional capacity. We recommend that proper legislation be enacted making it obligatory upon the Department of Health of the County of New York to report cases of peritonitis causing the death of females to the Coroner's office for investigation."

Killed with a Flobert Rifle.

NORTH COHOCTON, N. Y., May 5.—Raymond Corey, aged ten, was accidentally shot in the right eye with a 22-caliber Flobert rifle this morning and instantly killed. Together with Clarence Gray, another ten-year-old lad, young Corey was playing in a barn on his father's place. The boys took the rifle down from an upper joist and leaned it against a wagon wheel. It fell down across a neck yoke, discharging the gun with the above result.

Thieves Get $15,000 Worth of Jewelry.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Porch climbers in a raid on the home of M. M. Munster, a diamond broker, obtained diamonds, pearls, sapphires, and rubies, a large assortment of miscellaneous jewelry, and a large quantity of old gold, the whole valued at $15,000.

Negro Lynched in Georgia.

DOUGLAS, Ga., May 5.—Marshal Jones, a negro implicated in the murder of Allen Crosby, a white man, at Gillis Still, Coffee County, was taken from the jail at Douglas yesterday morning, tied to a small tree, and his body riddled with bullets. Brown, the negro who fired the fatal shot at Crosby, has not been captured.

THE PRESIDENT'S FLAGS

Used to Show His Presence on Naval Vessels and at Army Posts.

Symbolism of His Standard as Commander in Chief of the Nation's Land Forces.

The flag outfit of a United States naval vessel is so elaborate that the bit of blue bunting bearing the arms of the United States, though seldom seen in its place at the main, would hardly attract passing attention, yet it would indicate the presence aboard of the President of the Nation, and the ceremony of hoisting it would impress one. Amid a ruffle of drums, flourishes of bugles, the National air by the band and the firing of a National salute, the President's naval flag is run up at the main whenever the Chief Executive of the Nation sets foot aboard a ship of the navy. This ceremony, which has been little used except when official functions were frequent while William C. Whitney was Secretary of the Navy, is of somewhat recent origin, dating from Aug. 19, 1882, when William G. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, issued the order adding the President's flag to the paraphernalia of the navy.

Still more recent is the ceremonial indication of the presence of the President at a military camp or army post. At the outbreak of the war with Spain Frederick D. Owen, while preparing some maps for the War Room in the White House, recalled a remark of his chief, Col. Theodore A. Bingham, that the President had no army flag. He sketched a design for such a flag on a map of the Philippine group which he had just completed, and was requested to submit the design in colors. It met the approval of Gen. Miles, Secretary Alger, and the President, and an order was issued making it the official army flag of the President, the complement of his naval flag. This was in March, 1898, and the first flag made from the design was first used upon the occasion of the visit of President McKinley to the peace jubilee in Chicago.

The number of the original States of the Union figures in the symbolism of the President's army flag. Its field is thirteen feet long, the hoist being eight feet, and thirteen stars in constellation, grouped as though breaking through clouds, represent National emergence from war to peace. The eagle holds an olive branch of thirteen leaves in his beak, with thirteen fruits in his left talon and thirteen arrows in the right. Besides this the National legend, "E Pluribus Unum," emblazoned on the flag, has thirteen letters, and the general order of the army that gave the standard its official status was No. 13, issued March 23, 1898.

Forty-five white stars, one for each State, surround and protect the large central star which indicates the Executive, nine stars being placed in each of the five re-entering angles of the large star. There is also a white star in each corner of the field. The ground of the flag is scarlet, and the centre of the large star is blue and contains the official coat of arms of the United States, of Department of State design.

The original army flag of the President is a magnificent specimen of needlework, in silk and gold. It is preserved, encased in glass, in the Executive Mansion at Washington. The flags actually used in the army when the President is present as Commander in Chief of the Nation's land forces, are just one-half the size of the original flag and are made of bunting.

ANNOYANCES IN THE STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am thankful indeed to see that you are giving a little space to the complaints of the victims of street noises, but will you not aid us in some more tangible way, by your great influence, for instance, to put an end to these noises? Have we, invalids, brainworkers, law levers, and peace lovers, to suffer until we die from the torture inflicted upon us by other people's children? Parents turn their children into the street to rid themselves of their noise, regardless of the nuisance which they are inflicting upon others.

The shrieks and whistles of these boys are enough to craze a normal intellect, but their effect upon a pain-racked, nervous system is simply unspeakable. From daylight until almost midnight there is "no rest for the weary." We who are guiltless of offending the ears of our neighbors are helpless victims of their thoughtlessness or indifference. If parents cannot train their children to be less noisy in their play, should they not bear with them themselves in the homes which they have provided for them, rather than trample so ruthlessly upon the rights of others?

Children deserve the pity and parents the censure of the whole human family, but in this bestowal of pity we overstep the bounds of justice to ourselves; there is no reason why we who are innocent should be driven to lunacy. Added to the shrieks of the boys comes their blood-curdling profanity, which is sufficient in itself to prohibit street playing. Is innocence in children a thing of the past? If it is, then street playing is in great measure responsible for it.

No child, cat, or dog of mine shall ever annoy my neighbor. Then why should my brain, be wearied, my nerves racked, and my business interfered with by the children and animals of those whom I have not injured?

LURANA W. SHELDON.
New York, May 2, 1900.

NOISES OF THE CITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of the noises in the streets is one that is more than serious. It not only concerns the strong and healthy who are annoyed by the unceasing clamor, but it affects to a much greater extent the sick and weary persons who endeavor to escape this addition to their suffering in vain. What an addition to the burden and task of the physician must be made by the continual, ever-present tumult! What an obstacle in the way of the recovery of those who are being nursed back to health; whose very lives probably are often menaced by the impossibility of securing rest and quiet.

The weaker portion of the city's humanity ought to be regarded with the consideration that their condition deserves, but instead the huckster, the boodlum, and the small boy combine to cause them continual torment.

I am, I am glad to say, not one of those whose lives consist of a struggle for health, but when I hear the hoots, yells, whistles, shouts, megaphones, hand organs, &c., that combine to make life in New York suitable only for the deaf, I wonder that the sick survive at all. HUMANITY.
New York, May 2, 1900.

Wants Peanut Cart Whistles Stopped.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the article in the news columns this morning, "Fakir Square Disturbed," it is indeed about time that the city took active measures to abate the nuisances that infest the sidewalks, the fakirs, particularly the "flower fakirs," of Fakir Square.

That locality has come to be one to be avoided, for as soon as a lady appears, she is simply pounced upon by six or seven Italian fakirs, each sticking a bunch of flowers into her face, asking her to buy, and they so surround her that it is with difficulty she can proceed. Then, when those creatures find no sale, they retire, making disgusting remarks, only to attack the next comer.

While on the subject of nuisances, here is another, the peanut cart, with a whistle attacked to a steam pipe, with its never-ending, nerve-shattering noise, as if there were not noises enough in this busy city that cannot be avoided, without having to endure that which might well be done without. There should be somewhere an authority to deal with such nuisances, and I hope you will help. W. P.
New York, May 4, 1900.

REGARDING BOYS AND DOGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the risk of imposing upon your indulgence, I would beg the readers of your valuable paper to consider the street nuisances in something of a different light from that in which your correspondents of the last few days have treated the matter.

It does not seem to me quite the thing to "start a crusade" in a big daily paper, or to appeal to the police for protection against the ball playing which is carried on in the streets by small boys. Of course the noise consequent upon this is sometimes irritating, yet it is hardly of a kind to jar very heavily upon the nerves of any healthy person. It strikes me that we might even go so far as to be willing to undergo a little discomfort for the sake of giving the youngsters a good time; for not all boys live conveniently near vacant lots or parks, and the street is the only place for such to "work off" their exuberant spirits. In regard to any damage that may be done by ball playing, it has always been my experience, and, also my neighbors', that there are always some honorable little fellows who, if a window is broken, will not run away from the scene of the mishap, but will stay and make arrangements for having the damage repaired.

I do not feel qualified to speak on the question of the "nuisance of dogs in the street," for in my neighborhood this disturbance is not present. Yet, in my limited experience with dogs of friends of mine, I have never noticed any of the "filthy, disgusting habits of the canine race," and, on the contrary, I have learned to grow fond of and respect these intelligent and affectionate animals. K.
New York, May 2, 1900.

BALL PLAYING IN THE STREET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The words of "Sufferer" in your issue of the 28th ultimo are echoed in the hearts of many others who are daily annoyed by the horde of young savages—supposed to be the offspring of Christian (?) parents—who roam the streets, defy the laws, sneer at the city "guardians," and mock the householder when he protests against broken windows, defaced stonework, and a ceaseless and intolerable clamor. As law-abiding, property-owning, and taxpaying citizens, we have some right to protection from these nuisances. "Football," "handball," and "baseball" are played in the streets ad libitum, and lawless children of both sexes disfigure house fronts and stone steps with colored crayons. Last Summer a small lad was permitted to smear with tar the steps of a house which was closed for the season.

I have repeatedly reported these annoyances at Police Headquarters, but there has been no diminution of the evil. The police may claim that it is impossible to find the offenders. Certainly! These "Arabs" discern the "cop" from afar, and, like their brothers of the desert, "quietly steal away." A few vigilant officials in plain clothes could soon stop these abuses. If there is any law by which the property and peace of citizens in this metropolis can be protected and their homes made less uninviting by lawless children and shrieking hucksters, will you not use the powerful columns of your journal to effect its enforcement? It would be a great advance if the numerous "Sunday schools" would substitute for a portion of their curriculum love and respect for the neighbor. G.
New York, May 4, 1900.

Whipping Post for Street Profanity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The enactment of a "noise" bill and the abolishment of the "Hoggish Ice Trust," are both needed, but what we want more than anything else is a whipping post in this city for boys especially, and others in general, who outrage decency by their loud profanity, ball playing, crap shooting, &c., upon our streets. To arrest and impose small fines upon such offenders in nowise deters them, but rather makes them "martyrs" in the eyes of their "pals," and incites them through sheer perverseness to "do it again." A whipping post will do more to lessen such outrages than police courts or reformatories and will cost less. Why is it that "tramps" are not found in the State of Delaware? It is because their dread of the whipping post causes them to pass around rather than through that little State. A whipping post for unruly boys would cause them to be as meek as doves, and its introduction will do more to cleanse our streets of their defiant ruffianism than any other device that can be introduced. THOMAS O. DENNY.
New York, May 1, 1900.

A Boy's Defense of Boys.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seeing the various letters these poor, nervous people are writing against noisy boys playing ball in the streets, I (an eighteen-year-old boy) take the privilege to say a few words in their (the boys') favor. Now I wonder if these writers do not remember that they were one time boys and made "noise." And if they had only been a little more noisy when they were young they would be less apt to suffer from these "nervous, prostrating sounds." It is for the best of the Nation that the boys are noisy. If they were to sit still and not do any shouting they would drift into gambling and unmanly acts. It is true that there are playgrounds in various parts of the city, but these are not half enough for the thousands of boys who are brought up in the city. JAMES FAHLBERG.
Brooklyn, May 2, 1900.

NOISES IN THE STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I add my protest to those in your Saturday and Sunday issues of THE NEW YORK TIMES respecting the general disgust and weariness of the sights and sounds in this city?

Most heartily do I sympathize with "A Sufferer," and also with the sentiments regarding the filth and degradation attending the running of dogs in our streets. The articles are most timely

MANY AMERICANS IN CUBA

Chances There for Those with Push and Ability.

DEPARTMENT STORE NEEDED

A Modern Hotel in Havana Would Also Pay Well — Instances of Immigrants Who Have Succeeded.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 30.—Cuba is simply overrun with Americans of all ages, of all conditions of life, of all professions, and of no profession. From the gray-haired man, down to the newsboy selling his papers in the street, Americans are in evidence. Years ago the rush was to the west of the United States; now the tide has turned southward to Cuba, and when the Government shall have become settled, it is expected that there will be such an inflowing of immigrants as has not been exceeded anywhere in years.

From appearances, many seem to think that they will find the streets here paved with gold to be had for the picking up, but this is far from being the case. However, it is true that those who really are looking for work, and are able to do it, need not starve. There is work in cleaning the streets, and hundreds of men are employed in doing this, for the Health Department is determined to have dirt, one great source of evil, done away with. There is work for hundreds on the many roads that are being made and repaired; there is work on the electric railroad in course of construction, and there are other improvements which employ much labor.

There is scarcely an able-bodied American who would refuse work of this kind rather than let his family starve, but many of the lower class of Cubans have no such scruples, and if they cannot have comfortable and ornamental positions, prefer to allow those dependent on them to starve or live on charity.

TWO SUCCESSFUL LAWYERS.

When the American army of occupation came here, more than a year ago, there came with it many Americans of high professional and social standing, who saw a field of great opportunities. I have in mind two New York lawyers, who had a great deal of legal work in connection with the American Government's assumption of the control of affairs here. With this start, they established offices for law practice, one case leading to another—boundaries to be refixed, ruined plantations to be looked after, claims of many kinds to be adjusted, until now, while not making a fortune, their incomes are very large, and it is but a matter of time when they probably will be rated among the wealthy men of Havana. One of these lawyers is one of the most prominent men in Havana to-day; a public banquet at which he is not toastmaster is the exception rather than the rule.

One would be surprised to see the number of men who come here with apparently no other purpose than to make a living in the lines of work to which they are used, and yet make moves afterward that prove highly profitable. Two of the most notable cases of this kind in Havana are those of a missionary and a newspaper editor. The former came in the interest of certain religious organization, to preach to the soldiers and work among them. For a short time he worked faithfully, going from camp to camp, distributing tracts and doing all that could be expected. In the meantime, however, his eyes were not closed to his own interests, and he saw his opportunity to turn to account the great desire of the children of wealthy Cubans to learn English. So, one fine morning, there appeared a sign over the door of a good-sized building on a prominent street reading, "——'s School." It has reaped the reward of being the first in the field, and has outdistanced all competitors.

The newspaper man had religious tendencies, but they did not come into play here. Should I mention his name it would be recognized as that of a noted evangelist who a few years ago toured the country in association with another evangelist still more noted. In Havana he was simply the editor of the Havana ——, and no one suspected him of merely using the paper as a tool, until day after day there appeared on the editorial page a scathing article on trusts in general, and furniture trusts in particular. Details were entered into, and all of the evils, real and imaginary, of which trusts are the embodiment were pointed out.

The editorials were brilliant and entertaining, and the paper sold well. In a short time the contract for the school furniture for the Island of Cuba was let, an immense contract in which hundreds of thousands of dollars were involved. A goodly share fell to the firm for which the brilliant anti-trust editor was agent. Within a few weeks he resigned the editorship, for his mission here had been fulfilled. When he left Cuba it was with the idea of going to Manila and establishing a paper there. In due time there will be need for school furniture in the Philippines, and again the newspaper will be used as a means to an end.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS WHO STAY.

Soldiers who are discharged here at the expiration of their enlistment find no trouble in securing work with good pay, especially if they have any trade or education. Some of them work in various departments of the Government, others outside. One, a plumber by trade, found that he could get a good position in the city, so he secured his discharge from the service. He now makes $6 a day working at his trade. Others are making from $60 to $100 a month.

A surgeon here last year with one of the volunteer regiments is now located permanently in Havana. I do not know that he is making a success as yet, but he probably will in time. An American dentist, who located in Havana years ago, is now reaping his reward. He lives in luxury, and several hundred thousand dollars are placed in a bank to his credit.

Men are not alone in seeking their fortunes here. Many women have come also. Some of these have found nothing but failure, for the most part due to the changed conditions under which governesses and those holding other positions in the service of families live in this country. Some high-class Cubans regard work as degrading, and treat their dependents accordingly.

In contrast to such cases is that of a young woman stenographer from New York who from the first has met with marked success. She has been here over a year, has an office in a busy part of town, although unfortunately in the district known as the yellow fever zone, and from early morning until late at night is rushed with work. Instead of making the comparatively small sum that she would in the States, where there is so much competition, she has an income of $300 or $400 a month.

Most of the business women are school teachers, and there is great danger of an oversupply of them. Next to these in number now come the stenographers, though there are not a great many of these. It is surprising that as yet no teacher of china painting has appeared. There is not a kiln in the city, so far as I can learn, and not a single piece of hand-painted china to be seen displayed in the shops. The Cuban women are fond of embroidery and painting in pastel and oils, so they would doubtless be as eager as American women to study the art of decorating china.

THE REWARD OF PERSEVERANCE.

There is at least one American who is a shining example of the reward which perseverance brings, when that is persisted in in the face of great discouragement. Eighteen months ago the man in question, a bright young fellow, came to Havana; his mission was to open a certain line of business. He had $1,000 for the purpose. At the end of three months he had spent every cent of the money, and to all appearances had accomplished nothing for the firm that sent him. Instead of giving up, he determined to persevere for a little longer, when, to his surprise, affairs took a turn for the better. In the past year his share of the profits has been between $8,000 and $10,000, and the business bids fair to increase rather than otherwise. He is one of the fortunate ones. Doubtless one of the reasons for his success, after his strict attention to business and his "push," was his knowledge of the Spanish language. He can use this almost as fluently as his own.

Many who come with no inclination to work, as well as no profession, find that their visions of Cuba as an El Dorado vanish very shortly after their arrival. Instead of allowing these to remain here to become a burden, the Government sends them back to America. On a recent transport there were forty-five such Americans going back as the guests of the Government. As one General explained this: "It is better for the Government to send them back than to let them go to the poor house."

But while one need not starve here for lack of work, it does not follow that he can get the kind he wishes, or that he will succeed in his chosen profession. Fortunes will be both made and lost here, and, as in other new countries, one succeeds while hundreds fail. Of the latter we seldom hear. At present few capitalists are investing here, but the shrewd speculators are preparing to do so at the first safe moment. There are many ways in which money can be made besides in sugar, tobacco, and the manufacture of cigars, the usual sources of Cuban wealth.

A GOOD HOTEL NEEDED.

The needs here are legion. One of them is a good hotel. The man who erects such a one and runs it in a manner that accords with the tastes and ideas of Americans is one who will meet with success. The Cuban hotels are the laughing stock of every one who comes to Havana. They are miserable, and yet one pays for the privilege of stopping in one of them the same amounts that he would in a first-class New York hostelry. It has been rumored that a good hotel is to be built on the outskirts of the city shortly, but so far this rumor has not been confirmed.

It has been likewise rumored that a large New York department store is to establish a branch house here, and we Americans are hoping that it may be true. Perhaps then we would not have to carry all of our purchases with us, but could have them sent home in a delivery wagon belonging to the store. Perhaps, too, we would find articles marked at the price they are expected to bring, instead of knowing that if we paid the amount asked we would be doing the unexpected, and be cheated at the same time. Then, too, we would not be obliged to go the length of a street to do our shopping, buying a hat in one store, shoes in another, fan in another, handkerchiefs in another, and dress goods in another. The success of such a store would be an assured thing.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

LONDON SEASON OPENS.

It Promises to be a Brilliant One, Unless More War Reverses Occur.

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LONDON, May 5.—This has been a week of dinners and speeches, the latter quite inferior to the former. So long had Ireland been monopolizing gaiety that London had almost forgotten how to celebrate, and was threatened with a period of depression under the cloud of war and mourning.

But now that the royalties and their suites have trooped back across the Irish Channel, many with just a tinge of brogue, semi-political and private dinners have made the nights of the metropolis gay, while the racing at Newmarket scarcely ever before drew a more fashionable attendance.

The victory of the Prince of Wales, whose horse Diamond Jubilee won the Two Thousand Guineas on Wednesday, added to the enthusiasm, and the great race course became the promenade for the most aristocratic personages in the country, who chatted, betted, lunched, and cheered just as heartily as though there were no death struggle being waged on the plains of South Africa.

Among those at Newmarket were the Prince of Wales, the King of Sweden, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Lord and Lady Howe, Lord and Lady Rothschild, and almost all the leading members of the nobility, in addition to a sprinkling of Americans, which included Richard Croker and Reginald Ward, the latter being the guest of Lord and Lady Howe.

Though late in beginning, the season promises to be brilliant, unless unexpected war reverses knock out the heart of the people. The first Drawing Room will be held on May 11, at which the Queen will be present and which will be brilliantly attended, while the second Drawing Room, set down for May 14, coincides with the first night of the opera, and will doubtless be a great society occasion. The Prince of Wales and a long list of royalties and other prominent personages have re-engaged their usual boxes, which insures a good operatic season.

The Queen's birthday, May 24, in addition to being marked by unusual public rejoicing, will be made the occasion for a great national bazaar for the army charities, and will be patronized by all the members of the royal family.

Of the recent dinners, none was more striking than the banquet given at the Hotel Cecil on Monday evening last by the British Empire League, in honor of the colonial troops in South Africa and of the Australian Federation delegates, when the Prince of Wales made his first public appearance after the attempt to assassinate him. As he rose to reply to a toast he received a tremendous ovation. He was unusually pale, and the nervous tone in which he said, "We are all in the hands of God," betrayed the intense emotion he was undergoing. But as the gorgeous banquet proceeded Great Britain's future King regained that geniality for which he is distinguished, and laughter prevailed at the royal table.

His Royal Highness also on this occasion inaugurated a custom which may become popular at large public dinners where the guests are so numerous that they can scarcely recognize each other. With his coffee and cigars the Prince's special attendant brought him a huge pair of field glasses, with which he carefully scrutinized the long tables and the galaxy of bejeweled women who filled the balconies.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

The Season Opens Early—Dollars Badly Needed After Stagnant Winter.

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LONDON, May 5.—No harbinger of Spring has been welcomed in England as has the American visitor this year. Every shopkeeper and hotel manager has been ready to embrace his transatlantic patrons.

The American influx has opened extremely early, and many of the leading hotels are already turning away would-be guests. There is still ample room in the less popular establishments, however, where the American dollar will prove a godsend after the stagnant Winter.

It is in no small way that this question of American Summer visitors is regarded, and the attraction Paris is likely to have for Americans is not only the concern of every storekeeper and caterer here, but is of vital importance to the London money market itself.

AMERICANS IN BERLIN.

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BERLIN, May 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew D. White gave a dinner to-day to Robert Porter, who has just arrived here, and to Webb Hayes.

Mrs F H. Mason, wife of the United States Consul General here, on invitation attended the gala performance at the opera to-day.

E. von Schleinitz, editor of The Germania of Milwaukee, is here.

Ex-Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin left here to-day on a ten days' trip through Poland.

Consul General Mason is spending three days at Weimar.

Reform in German Schools.

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BERLIN, May 5.—The agitation for reform in the higher schools of Germany is now assuming formidable proportions. The Berlin Technical High School has sent the Minister of Education a strong memorial recommending a reorganization of the gymnasium curriculum, and to-day in Berlin the Society of German Engineers and three influential scholastic associations, all demonstrating the present untenable conditions, passed resolutions of similar import. At Whitsuntide the National Association of Gymnasium Teachers meets at Brunswick to take action on the subject.

Convicted Banker Sues His Judge.

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BERLIN, May 5.—The defaulting banker, Von Kriegsheim, who was lately convicted, has begun proceedings against the President of the court, Roesler, claiming the latter insulted him during the trial by using harsh terms.

British Subject Killed in Nicaragua.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 5.—Information received here to-day from Greytown, Nicaragua, says James Thomson of Jamaica, was shot and killed on a river boat last week. The British Consul is said to be taking action in the matter.

WHAT INTERESTS BERLIN

Explorer Lectures on Recent Discoveries in Babylon.

MEASURES TO FIGHT DISEASE

Reichstag Debates a New Bill—Women Continue Their Struggle for Higher Education.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 26.—Prof. Delitzsch, the celebrated Orientalist and explorer, lectured on Monday at the Industrial Art Museum on Babylon and gave some interesting information regarding the discoveries of the expedition sent out by the German Oriental Society under the direction of Koldewey. Of ancient Babylon two points were already known—the commercial quarter, wherein were the business houses of the great merchants and which is connected with the Euphrates by a canal, and the site of Nebuchadnezzar's palace, known to-day as El Kasr.

At El Kasr the expedition began its excavations by breaking through the great circular wall, whereon, as Ktesias relates, six chariots could be driven abreast, the wall being eighty feet wide. Koldewey succeeded in reconstituting for the first time from the numerous enameled fragments found here, two of the lions which formed a frieze on both sides of the road. One is white, with a yellow mane; the other yellow, with a green mane.

At present, after crossing the park surrounding the palace, the excavators are attacking the edifice proper in which Cyrus signed the edict authorizing the return of the Jews to their own land, and in which Alexander died. It is hoped that here important finds will be made, surpassing in interest the archives and monuments discovered at Nineveh.

The discoveries already made include Nebuchadnezzar's favorite temple, described on monuments as the "middle point of Babylon," workmen's wages' accounts, a psalm, and a terra cotta figure of a goddess.

It is anticipated by Prof. Delitzsch that in a short time it will be possible to reconstitute the history of Babylon from its monuments. Contemporary inscriptions on monuments show that the excavators are unearthing the relics of a prehistoric epoch antecedent to the period to which we assign Abraham. The list of Kings will furnish an excellent foundation for the historical reconstitution of the epoch. Law tables and letters have already been found. Among the latter is an epistle from a young man to his father, applying for money.

The German counterpart of Edmond Rostand's "L'Aiglon" was presented to the Berlin public on Tuesday at the Theatre Royal. As in Paris, a woman (Fräulein Rosa Poppe) filled the part of the Duke of Reichstadt. Like Sarah Bernhardt, she captivated the audience by her artistic presentment of Napoleon's son and won enthusiastic applause. The play itself—"The King of Rome," by Otto Von der Pfordten—is a weak production, containing none of the qualities which distinguish Rostand's work.

The first sitting of the Reichstag after the Easter vacation took place on Tuesday. So sparse was the attendance that when Count von Ballestrem tendered the customary greeting to "the colleagues here assembled" the few members actually present could not refrain from laughing. After passing the reciprocity treaty with Austria-Hungary providing for mutual copyright protection for works of literature, art, and photography, the House proceeded to discuss a measure for combatting the spread of infectious diseases.

This bill contains forty-seven paragraphs, and it is not probable that an understanding with regard to their provisions can be reached before the close of the session, which is expected to take place before Whitsuntide. The recent plague scare induced the Government to introduce the measure, which is directed against leprosy, cholera, typhus, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox. It extends to the whole of the empire regulations similar to those adopted in Prussia in 1892 and 1894 for preventing the spread of cholera, and calls for the establishment of an imperial Board of Health.

During Tuesday's debate the Socialist orator, Wurm, said that the proper method of combatting infectious diseases was not by rendering notification of au outbreak to the authorities compulsory, but by prophylactic means.

To combat tuberculosis, for instance, it is necessary that reasonable limits of the hours of labor should be fixed and that suitable dwellings should be provided for the poor. Instead, the most strenuous opposition is made to such demands and the workmen's food is rendered dear by prohibitive duties imposed for the benefit of Agrarian landowners. Under such circumstances, the Government's scheme for combatting infectious diseases by police regulations is of no more value than the exorcisms practiced in bygone centuries.

The Berlin Women's Union petition to the Prussian Chamber of Deputies demanding that women shall be allowed to matriculate at the universities and be admitted to the State examinations came up for discussion on Wednesday. Herr Rickert pointed out that the Bundesrath's decision that women who had duly studied at universities and could prove their medical proficiency should be officially approved as medical practitioners was rendered a hollow farce by the attitude of the individual States of the German Confederation.

Baden alone has opened the university doors wide to women students. In other States the women are still subject to the capricious arbitrium of the individual professors, who in some cases do admit women to their lectures, but who in most instances interpose a stubborn resistance to the efforts of women to acquire adequate medical knowledge.

Herr Rickert expressed the opinion that the male doctors' fear of feminine competition was groundless, and quoted the speech made by Dr. Endemann in the Reichstag supporting this view. It is not to be anticipated that women are going to devote themselves to medical studies in such numbers as to crowd out the men from the lecture rooms and hospitals. Only women whose natural gifts fit them for a medical career will avail themselves of the rights now demanded.

The present agitation is due to the universal feeling among women that the arbitrary, unreasoning exclusion of their sex from the universities and the State examinations is a crying injustice. Prussia should follow the enlightened example of Baden and recognize women's rights to the same educational facilities as are enjoyed by male students.

Dr. Arendt, the Free Conservative orator, indorsed Herr Rickert's remarks, adding that the introduction of women doctors is one of the great needs of the age. As generally happens when the woman's rights question is discussed in any of its phases, no Minister was in attendance, and the discussion was adjourned until Herr Studt, the new Minister of Public Instruction, is ready to express himself on the matter.

Prof. Max Schüller publishes in to-day's issue of the Centralblatt für Bakteriologie an account of his experiments and discovery of the cancer bacillus. The close resemblance between cancer and recognized infectious diseases had led other investigators to seek for the origin of cancer in a bacillic organism, but in spite of all efforts it had not been possible to demonstrate that cancerous tumor was due to the activity of an organism, animal or plantlike.

Prof. Schüller has now "through a fortunate circumstance" been enabled to cultivate a low organism, probably animal, from various cancerous tissues. The organism exhibits clearly defined characteristics, and Prof. Schüller can prove its existence, he says, in various phases of development in cancerous tissue. The bacillus is generally roundish or oval, less often irregular in form. In cultivation it attains sometimes more than three times the size of the red blood corpuscles. Its diameter is 0.0075 millimeter. The color varies from golden yellow to a brownish tint. It consists of an outer matter which is relatively solid and resistant and of a bright light color, and an interior substance generally darker in appearance.

The professor has begun experiments on animals with the culture, but the lapse of time since his discovery is too short to obtain any results. Moreover, it should not be forgotten, he says, that the organism may well be the cause of cancer in human beings and yet not be suscentible of cultivation in animals. Bacteriologists are well acquainted with various low organisms which are only capable of growth in certain given animals and cannot be propagated in others.

Prof. Schüller's announcement has excited great interest in the medical world, although in view of the numerous decentions experienced in the domain of bacteriology no definite estimate of the value of the discovery can yet be formed.

J. P.

INDIA'S TERRIBLE CONDITION.

To Famine's Miseries Have Now Been Added the Terrors of Cholera.

LONDON, May 5.—The report that cholera is strengthening its deadly hold on famine-stricken India brings the pitiful condition of that country more than ever to public view. About 93,500,000 persons, for this is the population of the districts affected, are afflicted by pestilence and misery that show no signs of abating.

Hundreds of thousands of pounds in British gold and German marks, with much American corn, have been thrown into the country, but, judging from the latest advices, all this charity is merely a drop in the ocean. The famine and its attendant complications appear to exceed in virulence any two previous visitations.

The Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and the Government are making ceaseless exertions to meet the terrible emergency, but the stupendous difficulties confronting them prevent them at present from supplying relief to more than 5,000,000. In the meantime the native States are dotted with heaps of dead and dying and the roads are crowded with ghastly bands seeking to escape from the stricken territories, but who for lack of food and water mostly succumb in the attempt.

One of the most hopeless features of the whole affair is contained in the statement of a special correspondent at Simla, who writes:

"Ten times the total relief could be laid out in a single district without fully relieving its distress. All we can hope for is a succession of good years to put the people on their legs again."

The British districts are reported to be so far escaping the large starvation and mortality that mark the native States. But that their condition is not enviable is evident from the following description, sent by a Bombay correspondent, of the scene at Ahmedabad, a city in the Presidency of Bombay:

"In an open space upward of 200 were seated, old and young, being famine personified. The smell arising from their filthy rags was sickening, and had attracted myriads of flies. Some, especially the old men, were bony frameworks. A girl, suckling two children, was ghastly to look at, but the little ones, with hollow temples, sunken eyes and cheeks, and the napes of their necks falling in under their skulls, which seemed to overbalance their emaciated bodies, and with wisplike arms and legs, were more dreadful still. Many were suffering from disease, and numbers had the fever. Those who could work where sent on where tanks were being dug. Others were given a meal and passed on to the poorhouse."

This picture is from a less seriously affected part of the country. The sufferings in the remoter districts, where the famine is severe, where all the cattle have long since died, where the water is precious, and where cholera has now added its dread scourge, can hardly be imagined.

FAMINE RELIEF SHIP ACCEPTED.

The Quito to Sail for India Thursday with Her Big Cargo of Corn.

The steamship Quito, which will sail Thursday with a cargo of 200,000 bushels of corn for the famine sufferers in India, was inspected yesterday by Lieut. Commander J. A. H. Nickels and Paymaster Jackson of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and accepted by them for the Government.

The Quito sails at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon from Pier 1. Special services will be held on board the ship the day of her departure.

Suez Canal Business in 1899.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Last year's business of the Suez Canal was the largest in its history, according to a report to the State Department from Vice Consul General Hunter at Cairo. Vessels to the number of 3,480 and of a gross tonnage of 9,893,022, passed through the canal, paying for the privilege $17,510,142. The United States stood eleventh on the list of nations, with only 25 ships, the same number that Turkey sent through the canal. British vessels were the most numerous, the number passing through the canal being 2,207. The Germans came next with 378, the French third with 223, the Dutch fourth with 205, and the Austrians fifth with 102, the remaining nations having each less than 100 ships to their credit.

Japanese Prince in London.

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LONDON, May 5.—Prince Katohito of Japan is having a busy time in London, combining an inspection of rapid-fire and other gun works and various military researches with visits to the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Lord Salisbury. The Prince is a cousin of the Emperor of Japan, who adopted him. He is now a cavalry Colonel in the Japanese Army, having received his education in France. The Prince leaves London on May 8, and will visit the principal European Courts, apparently with the semi-official purpose of strengthening the cordiality between the Mikado and the European sovereigns.

Good Show at Royal Academy.

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LONDON, May 5.—For some years the Royal Academy has been on the wane, but this season's paintings apparently show great improvement, while public interest in the famous gallery promises to be stimulated by the reported intention of the Queen to visit the Academy after an absence of many years. The private view this week resulted in more favorable newspaper criticism than usual. The pictures by Sargent, the American artist, monopolize attention. The Outlook going so far as to call the exhibition a "Sargent show."

White and von Buelow Confer.

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BERLIN, May 5.—United States Ambassador White conferred several times this week with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Buelow, on the subject of German-American imports and exports. Mr. White dwelt especially on the fact that besides the large increase of Germany's exports to the United States Germany has all along been the sole profiter by the transportation both ways, thus largely building up German shipping, notably that of Bremen and Hamburg.

Bloomfield Moore Collection Sold.

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LONDON, May 5.—One of the most noticeable sales of works of art in London began May 3, when the collection of the late Mrs. Bloomfield Moore of Philadelphia was sold at auction. A pair of Sèvres vases, which once belonged to Mme. De Pompadour, brought £1,102, while a rose-water ewer realized no less than £2,362.

The Martinique Fortifications.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 5.—Inter-island advices received here to-day say Martinique is jubilant over the news received there from France that 9,000,000f. have been appropriated for strengthening the fortifications of Fort de France. A newspaper of that town, Les Antilles, says: "After this the British may come."

Decrease in Russian Export Trade.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Consul General Holloway at St. Petersburg reports to the State Department that Russian trade last year showed a decrease of $68,134,500, as compared with the preceding year. This is attributed to the reduction of export trade in consequence of the bad harvests.

Miss Langtry to be Presented May 11.

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LONDON, May 5.—It has now been finally decided that Mrs. Langtry's daughter will be presented at the drawing room, to be held on May 11. Mrs. Cornwallis West will chaperone Miss Langtry.

Morocco Buys War Materials.

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BERLIN, May 5.—A special Morocco mission is traveling through Germany, placing orders for war materials. The members have visited the Krupp works, Hamburg, and a number of powder mills.

Japanese Railway in Korea.

YOKOHAMA, May 5.—The survey for the Japanese railway from Seoul, capital of Korea, to Fusan has been completed, but it is not likely that operations will be begun, as the Japanese Government hesitates to guarantee a subsidy.

Berlin Art Exposition Opens.

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BERLIN, May 5.—The big annual Berlin Art Exposition was opened to-day. The Berlin Secession Exhibit opens Wednesday.

Every day and Sunday, THE NEW YORK TIMES delivered at your home for NINE CENTS A WEEK. Order in advance from your newsdealer. THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper, it is well to order it delivered to your residence.—Adv.

SOME HINTS ON MEN'S DRESS.

As the Summer progresses the displays in the haberdashers' assume a stereotyped appearance. Many of the larger firms have sent representatives abroad for the Autumn trade, and to seek English and French novelties. The fashions for men's wear have settled down into a sober and rather neutral array of tints. There is little that can be called gay or gaudy. In collars, there is intense rivalry between the all around high band turn down, which are higher and more rounded than ever, and a standing collar called the "poke." This latter is just now very much in evidence at all the large Spring gatherings where afternoon dress is worn. It is a straight, high collar, with two projecting points at the neck, which advance some distance in front, and which are in the shape of a poke bonnet. Otherwise the collar does not look unlike those with which one is accustomed to associate the portraits of Henry Clay and the men of his time.

There has been also an array of silk ties of the butterfly kind. The bat wing is over, but the butterfly still survives with pointed instead of square ends. Some of these shown last week were in maroon and deep ox-blood red and marine blue. They were to be worn with the high turn-down collar, and were tied in the smallest of knots with ample wings on each side, suggesting, perhaps, a moth a little more than a butterfly. Some of the material used for ties is a very light silk with a basket weave or a mesh. It is the same quality which is used to make purses and waistcoats. In pointed club ties the color was black, with a bit of purple just at the point. The foulards are also in plenty in their usual neat patterns and in flowing or four-in-hand ties; those to be tied with a very narrow and long knot are in fashion. The colors are black with red, blue and green figures. Some very vivid blues and purples have been exhibited, but they are too flamboyant to be popular.

White pique and marseilles flat ascots are coming again in fashion, and they are after all a relief from the puffed scarf of the last two or three years. They are tied in the old ascot way, and a pretty pin—usually of an outing suggestion—holds the tie in place.

There is some difference in the handkerchiefs offered this season. Many men cling to the colored border for the morning and have their handkerchiefs match their shirts in color and pattern. The plain, narrow hem white is, however, always in good taste, and the initials must be very small and in one corner.

Traveling rugs and shawls, however, are of the very brightest patterns, reds and greens and yellows, all rivaling for the ascendency. The shawls look warm and comfortable, and have a foreign air suggesting going abroad and steamer chairs and lazy days at sea. A shawl or a rug is a necessity on an ocean voyage to Europe, as even in the middle of Summer it is very cold off the banks of Newfoundland.

As all the fashionable shoes of the season are low quartered, the display of hose still runs riot. Silk hose for late afternoon and evening wear are in colors as well as in black, and are usually stripped with the stripes running up and down. All Winter men have been wearing with evening clothes very startling hose, and the old rule of black silk or plain black has been laid aside. It is the one effort for color effect, and it is one which is the most difficult to accomplish. A glaring color or a gaudy combination will make a man appear ridiculous. Some very pretty socks may be seen in a Fifth Avenue window, of light blue, with white stripes running up and down, marked 75 cents, and again in another place, a little below it, are some silk hose which had the same pattern, marked $7 a pair, and this will give one the idea of how much or how little spend.

Umbrellas and walking sticks are extremely simple. The little black polished wood sticks with straight handle just tipped with silver or the bamboo or whangee or any of the East India or Oriental woods are in fashion. But there must be as little silver on them as possible. The umbrella sticks are in natural kinds, with a straight and not a crooked handle. There are some firms which make a specialty of selling a good guaranteed silk umbrella for $5, and some exceedingly plain, but no doubt of very good silk, are marked at $20. Whether the purchase of such an umbrella would be an economy or not remains to be proved. It is doubtful, as umbrellas have a tradition of disappearing, and a cheap one is possibly better.

The outing shirts have been shown these two weeks. They are of Madras, of Oxfords, and of silk, but the two former stuffs are more sensible. The patterns seem to be all in stripes; running up and down, but not very wide—in fact, almost hair lines. Several pretty patterns in pinks and blues with tiny red and black stripes are shown. The outing shirts have soft bosoms and three buttons of mother of pearl.

At all the recent weddings one standard of dress was observed. Nearly all the men wore the rather rough cloth frock coat, with dark trousers with a small stripe pattern, and white double-breasted waistcoats. The ties were the once-over seen of white—some of pique, but the majority of a soft basket weave silk. At the Morton-Eustis wedding the style of top hat was the rather high with a slight bell. There has been introduced in town a peculiar top hat which seems much in favor with very young men. It is square in shape and not very high, very much after the pattern of the coachmen's hats in the old driving days, and the peculiar shape affected by the late Charles Bates. These are very ugly, and it takes an extremely well-favored man to wear one of them. On a tall man such a hat appears absurd, and yet there are many tall men who have invested in them.

There has been also quite an influx of great wideawake sombrero hats on Fifth Avenue, and one is rather led to believe that the men wearing them do not come from New York and are affecting an extreme Western style. Like all other articles which are exaggerated, they make a man clownish. The gray felt hats with wide brims and colored silk handkerchiefs are excellent for golf and the country, and can be even excused in town after June 1, when every one is supposed to be in the country and to be passing through the city or running in for the day's work. This is a little bit of harmless affectation which is amusing. These hats will be continued to be worn until the era of straws begins.

Fashions in England are in a melancholy state. The nation is in mourning and it is a sober year. One of the best-known haberdashers—who calls himself a "shirt tailor"—puts forward all his designs in black and white for colored shirts, with a few lections in mauve. Everything in cloths seems to be in grays and drabs if not in blacks. In New York it is almost the same. The winter has seen one brown suit this entire Spring. One catches sight of gay neckwear in haberdashers' displays, but the preference seems still for blacks and whites. Khaki seems to have had a downfall in London, owing to its being brought into prominence in connection with the war. A correspondent of a trade journal in this city mentions a patriotic tie recently exhibited in London—an ascot of red, white, and blue, with a khaki ground and liberally sprinkled with shamrocks. This last really seems to be the only absolute novelty the London market has offered us, so one will have to be content with flannels and gray tweeds and blues and dark serges and modest ties and shirts of patterns and color combinations not too startling.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 5.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells arrived from New York this afternoon, and were driven to the ruins of their villa on Bellevue Avenue, which was destroyed by fire yesterday. The ruins will be cleared away at once, and a Summer home equal to any in Newport built. One of the assistant engineers of the Fire Department was injured at the fire.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater and Mrs. S. B. Stitt have returned to New York.

Mrs. Arthur Brice, who has decided to take a villa here this Summer, has returned to Washington.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray and Arthur Gray have returned to Albany.

Mrs. C. F. Chickering has returned to her home in Boston.

Mrs. Joseph Harriman of New York has arrived at her cottage for the season.

Gen. and Mrs. F. V. Greene will arrive at their cottage at Jamestown for the Summer on May 20.

Mrs. Edward T. Potter and the Misses Potter, Arthur T. Kemp, and James A. Stillman arrived from New York this evening.

Sheridan P. Reid, formerly United States Consul at Tien-Tsin, China, and Mrs. Reid are the guests of Paymaster and Mrs. Cowie at the training station.

Bishop Potter and Mrs. Potter will pass the season here at their cottage on Rhode Island Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore have arrived at the Brooks Villa for the season.

The steam yacht Electra will leave for New York next Wednesday, and on Friday she will go into commission and bring Commodore and Mrs. Gerry to Newport for the season. The servants will arrive on Monday to prepare their cottage for their reception.

Servants have arrived to prepare the W. F. Weld villa, on Narragansett Avenue, for occupancy next week.

Mrs. Cassard has joined her husband, Chaplain Cassard of the training station, here.

Capt. Treat of Fort Adams has returned from his assignment of special duty in Washington.

The battleship Kearsarge will sail from Newport on Wednesday next for a week's drill and target practice off the southern drill grounds, and afterward the vessel will put in at Hampton Roads for further orders. The Kearsarge will later join the North Atlantic Squadron, and will become the flagship of the fleet, in place of the New York.

Mrs. Folger, wife of Capt. Folger, commanding the Kearsarge, is the guest of Mrs. George H. Norman at Bel Air.

Value of James W. Quintard's Estate.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 5.—Benjamin H. Adams of New York, the transfer tax appraiser in the estate of James W. Quintard of Port Chester, to-day filed his report, showing the personal property to be worth $1,074,930.99. Legacies of $10,000 to Christ Church of Rye and of $3,000 to Woodlawn Cemetery are exempt from taxation.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Randall—Bradhurst.

The wedding of Mr. Thomas Henry Randall and Miss Elizabeth Bradhurst, daughter of Mr. Charles Cornell Bradhurst of Newark, N. J., took place at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Transfiguration. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton. The bridesmaids were Miss Celeste Brittin of New Orleans and Miss Helen Jackson, a cousin of the bride. The bride's gown was of white satin trimmed with pointe applique lace in festoons and flounces, her tulle veil was worn over the face and caught to her coiffure by a spray of orange blossoms. She wore also a string of pearls, and on one side of her corsage an ornament of turquoises and diamonds, a "luck piece," a present from Mrs. Eugene Kelly. The bridesmaids' princesse gowns were of pink barege over pink silk, with yokes and sleeves of lace, the upper part of the sleeves was of tucked barege crossed with straps of pink satin ribbon caught with buckles of rhinestones. The gowns had silk girdles. The bridesmaids carried small long-handled baskets filled with pink sweetpeas and lilies of the valley. Their hats of pinkish mauve straw were trimmed with white lace, and the flaring upturned front brims were lined with white chiffon and finished with black velvet bows, while pink roses were laid over the edge of the brim. Mr. Randall's best man was Mr. Newbold Lawrence, and the ushers were the Messrs. D. R. Randall of Annapolis, George Cary of Buffalo, Reginald Ronalds, Raleigh Gildersleeve, Richard R. G. Welling, and Henry Ferriday of this city.

Among those present at the church were Mrs. William Tailer, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, Mrs. Edward McVickar, T. Sanford Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Randall, Miss Elizabeth Downing, Mrs. Newbold Lawrence, Mrs. T. Pearsall Field, Mr. Edward Pearsall Field, Mr. and Mrs. Bradhurst Field, Mrs. Abraham Brittin of New Orleans, Mrs. Frederic Coudert, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilmerding Payne, Mr. and Mrs. William Hazard Field, Miss Field, Miss Howland, Miss Farnsworth, Mr. Pearsall B. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bradhurst Field, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Jackson, Dr. Burton Mansfield and Mrs. Randall, Mrs. McIlvaine, Mr. and Mrs. John Gilford, Miss Katherine Cheston, Mr. and Mrs. George Jeanet, and Mrs. Robert Tailer. A small reception at Sherry's followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Randall will make their future home in New York.

Foote—Palmer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 5.—The marriage of Miss Edith Burr Palmer, daughter of Dr. Charles Ray Palmer, and Arthur Ellsworth Foote, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman I. Foote, took place at the United Church this afternoon. The church presented a most artistic appearance. The pulpit was massively banked with palms, and the steps leading to it were a mass of palms, with pink and white hydrangeas intermixed.

There were five ushers—Walter Hoyt of New York, George Nettleton of this city, Thomas B. Wells of New York, Harry J. Fisher of New York, and Harry L. Foote of this city. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary C. Treat of Bridgeport, Miss Julia G. Jones of Hartford, and Miss Cornelia G. Welch and Miss Susan M. Sanford, both of this city.

Mr. Foote, accompanied by his best man, John Sargent of this city, met the bridal party at the altar, where the Rev. Dr. T. T. Munger, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. Dr. Palmer giving his daughter in marriage.

Miss Palmer wore a gown of white ivory sat

OTTAWA AFTER THE FIRE

Desolation and Misery Greet the Eye on Every Side.

POOR NOT ONLY SUFFERERS

Middle-Class Victims Bear Privation in Silence, Too Proud to Ask Aid—Scenes in the Shelters.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 5.—Getting off at Nowhere is easily accomplished by some of those who come into the fire-swept City of Ottawa at its junction with Hull. The old Canadian Pacific Railway station is a thing of the past, as its blackened ruins show.

Great is the contrast between the handsomely appointed trains, which discharge their freight just as unconcernedly as of old, and the strip of a platform where the passengers land, set in the midst of utter desolation. Beyond, the electric car tracks are broken and twisted into odd shapes by the intense heat of the great conflagration. In some places there has been an upheaval of the earth on which they were laid. All around are nondescript articles, soon to be carted away for old iron, which one sees to have once been the wheels and bodies of the cars that were burned with the flour and the coal that were contained in them.

Even as we watch, visitors to the city pour out from an incoming train and strive to get their bearings in this city of nothingness. Two of the cars bear the legend in large letters, "Toronto Relief Cars." The relief so generously sent and so greatly needed has indeed come almost as swiftly as did the destruction.

But there is much misery that the supplying of meat and drink cannot take away. And it is not the poorest of all who will suffer most. Charity can only delicately help those too proud to ask aid. The middle classes, the struggling grocer, the seven-hundred-a-year civil servant, those who had been striving to make ends meet before, are the ones who will find it hardest to begin over again. These meanwhile are staying with their friends; those who have neither friends nor money going to the shelters. The "town boarders," as they are in kindly joking called, are assembled in the spacious drill hall, at the exhibition grounds, in convents, Salvation Army barracks, and other places, including tents on mother earth.

The Ottawa Amateur Athletic Association has opened its doors, and 100 of the homeless (though not the very poor) have taken shelter there.

The women of Ottawa are worked off their feet, and at this busiest possible of seasons are neglecting their own housewifely longings to minister to the poor and destitute.

The "Absent-Minded Beggar" is in turn and for once quite forgotten. Bullet-in-neck is not the prevailing affliction. The war is very far off, and good cooks are more valuable possessions than Strathcona buttons. To be at 6 o'clock in the morning busy boiling eggs in a wash boiler and brewing tea in like wholesale fashion is somewhat of a strain on the best of volunteers, but all the Ottawa girls are doing their share of it Comfortable camp beds or straw mattresses are there for the sheltered invalids, who do what little work they can. They wash the dishes, &c., but the Relief Committee sees to the cooking and waiting. Newspapers are laid on the large tables for napery, and on them are placed huge dishes of savory Irish stew, perhaps, ladled from the boiler, with plates heaped high with bread. In the drill hall one day recently there were 1,300 to be served.

Society girls among others take turns in waiting on these silent, hungry people at meals, for now the fire sufferers attract all the time and attention the butterfly of fashion formerly had at her disposal. She went near Hull to play golf the day of the fire, and, cut off from home, made the best use of her time by saving property, making a detour of miles to reach home late at night. She saw enough wretchedness that day to make her the sympathetic friend of the women in the shelters who are easily induced to tell their pitiful tales.

MISSED HER BABY'S SPOON MOST.

"I lived near the mills," said one, when questioned. "When they told us the fire was coming. I wasn't frightened, and I did not believe it, for so often there are small fires in Hull, that we get careless like. He (every woman's husband is "he") had gone to his work early in the morning and I was so busy with the house cleaning. Such a snug house as we had. Miss and years of hard work that had made it. It takes the heart out of a woman to have all go for naught; I shall never work so hard again. I cleaned the house for the fire. And of course I had my oldest duds on," she said, looking down at her shabby dress.

"Did you save anything?" some one asked.

"Very little," and her mouth quivered ominously. "What I miss most is the little silver spoon my two babies supped from. I had said I would always keep it, and though I found others in the ruins, that was gone. I threw out some of the children's clothes, but they weren't there when I got to the street; I don't know whether they were burned or stolen. I can't think where I went, but some very kind lady took us in and kept us until I felt shamed to stay longer, and so we're here; I wonder for how long?"

Just an outline—but those who helped at the fire were quite enough to fill in the details. Some of the sufferers lost their heads entirely and ran from their houses long before the fire was near. Others, again, could not be persuaded that their house was to go, and staid until capes and coats were singed. One woman was seen watching her burning house when her bonnet was ablaze. It was in many cases labor lost to try to save goods; for, thrown into the street, the fire that has made charcoal of sidewalk after sidewalk, licked all up in a trice. "My kingdom for a cart and horse" was what each might have cried. But all too often in vain. One man offered $10 for the removal of a trunk alone; another one $100 for any conveyance. A hearse was seen carrying off household goods.

SAY THEIR PRAYERS WERE ANSWERED.

Some of the devout French Canadians piled their furniture around the fine structure of Notre Dame de Grace, the only bit of beauty left in Hull. This was seriously threatened, and, the nuns say, was only saved by the prayers of the faithful, the sprinkling of the walls with holy water, and the dashing of a crucifix into the flames by a priest. The curés and Sisters of Charity did noble work, and have many sad and humorous stories to relate. One said that as she was helping a distracted mother to fly, the latter cried: "Don't forget the boiler, for the twins are in it." Another woman laid her baby down on the street while she rushed after some bit of doomed property. A dead baby was cremated in its coffin. A mother walked down Rideau Street, in Ottawa, with an infant in her arms that had died after she left her home.

Respected citizens completely lost their identity in the stress of working. Their eyes were burned and bloodshot, filled with smoke and dust; their hands were blistered and clothes were ruined. A military dignitary, short-winded and rotund, was observed in a house he was trying to save, wildly demanding where the water taps were. He was trying to fight the fire w a small iron pot which he had snatched off the stove and which held part of the midday meal, six potatoes. He never knew it, though.

DID NOT FORGET TO DRESS.

In the residential centre of Ottawa some nervous women got all their valuables packed and grew suddenly stout with added skirts and jackets. One quaint old lady, naturally given to acquiring avoirdupois, wore four skirts and boasted of it, saying, "I wasn't going to leave my own house naked, was I?"

Indeed, all this excitement, this putting on of hoarded rings and bracelets, was not groundless. The least shifting of the wind, and Ottawa had been doomed. Ottawa never knows cyclones or tornadoes. April had passed with the lightest of breezes until that Thursday that rode upon the wings of the roaring fire-wind which brought desolation to all over which it swept. On Parliament Hill many braved whirling gusts of grit and dirt which clothed them around to watch the burning City of Hull. At a distance these dust forms looked like the smoke of new fires. But with the sunset the wind mercifully dropped.

Ottawa lost some handsome residences, among them those of Mr. Booth's, Mr. Foster's, Mr. Fleck's, and Mr. Eddy's, but even more to be deplored, are the houses that were landmarks. A former resident of the once fashionable "West End" was delighted to see the river beyond Hull once more.

"The old village has come back to me," she said. "This is Ottawa when there was no Hull, and when my children played on those river banks."

Poor, desolate Hull! Never beautiful, and perhaps squalid in spots, she was yet a city of poor men's homes now buried deep in ashes. Still, around the handsome church, better houses may soon rise. P. B. R.

OTTAWA INSURANCE LOSSES.

Approximate Statement Authorized by the Underwriters.

OTTAWA, May 5.—Following is an approximate statement of the insurance losses by last week's fire authorized by the underwriters as being as nearly correct as is possible at present:

North British Mercantile	$300,000
Royal	225,000
Queen	150,000
Alliance	150,000
Anglo-American	20,000
Atlas	50,000
British American	100,000
Caledonian	200,000
Commercial Union	100,000
Guardian	200,000
Imperial	60,000
Hartford	100,000
Lancashire	100,000
Liverpool	90,000
London and Lancashire	70,000
Mercantile	20,000
Merchants'	20,000
Aetna	200,000
Insurance North American	100,000
Northern	150,000
Norwich Union	100,000
National	50,000
Phoenix (Providence)	40,000
Sun	70,000
Union	100,000
Western	100,000
Phoenix (London)	150,000
Manchester	100,000
Lancashire Union Assurance	35,000
London Mutual	25,000
Connecticut	18,000
Waterloo Mutual	15,000
Scottish Union National	60,000
Total	$3,248,000

This statement does not include the Victoria-Montreal or the Ottawa Assurance Companies, both small. The insurance on the E. B. Eddy property, which is said to be about $650,000, in American companies, is not included. This is said to have been a peculiar blanket policy, so framed that Mr. Eddy will not likely get more than $100,000. It was made to cover all the E. properties and storehouses in Ottawa, Montreal, Halifax, Toronto, and Winnipeg, with not more than $100,000 to be payable on any one loss. Mr. Eddy's various mills here were mostly supposed to be fire-proof. They were worth a million.

FIRE IN FURNITURE FACTORY.

Prompt Sending In of Second Alarm Prevents Dangerous Blaze.

Frank Lohemüller's casual glance from his window and the prompt action of the police of the West Twentieth Street Station prevented what might have been a serious fire last night.

Frank Lohemüller, an employe in the furniture factory of Barnutz & Diehl of 141 to 145 Seventh Avenue lives at 203 West Nineteenth Street, near the factory. He looked out of his front window at about 9:30 o'clock last night, and, seeing flames bursting from a fourth-story window of the factory, he ran down to the street and turned in an alarm.

The policeman on the beat and the Roundsman, who was with him, immediately sent in a second alarm as the rear of the factory joins the rear portion of two other furniture and mattress factories, one fronting on West Eighteenth Street and the other on West Nineteenth Street.

The firemen responded promptly and kept the fire confined to the fourth floor of the factory of Barnutz & Diehl. The damage to the building amounts to about $1,000, and the furniture stored in it was damaged about the same amount. The origin of the fire is not known.

FIERCE FIRE IN CLIFF STREET.

Number of Firemen, Cut Off by Flames, Saved by Deluge from Hose.

The five-story building 61, 63, and 65 Cliff Street was damaged to the extent of $30,000 by fire early yesterday morning.

The building is directly in the rear of the Jordan L. Mott Iron Works establishment at Beekman and Cliff Streets, and the three upper floors of the building and the second floor of Nos. 61 and 63 were occupied by Mott as a packing house. The upper floors were filled with straw, excelsior, packing boxes, and other highly inflammable material. These burned so fiercely that for a time it was feared the fire would spread to the adjoining property. Chief Ahearn surrounded the building with his men and apparatus, and not only prevented the fire spreading, but stopped it from going below the third floor.

A number of firemen were at work on a fourth floor fire escape in the rear overlooking an alley, when a tongue of flame shot from the third floor window, cutting off their retreat. They crouched against the wall while some of their comrades in the alley drove the flames back with powerful streams and enabled them to get to a safer place.

Tatham & Brothers' shot tower, 200 feet high, situated directly in the rear of the burned building, was licked by flames at times, and once caught fire. The blaze was extinguished by men on the roof of Tatham & Brothers' Beekman Street Building.

FIRE IN PAPER WAREHOUSE.

Automatic Alarm Calls Out the Department—Loss, $7,000.

An automatic fire alarm in 148 Duane Street called the firemen last night to fight what was at first a stubborn blaze. The building is on the southeast corner of Duane Street and West Broadway, and extends east on Duane Street to 148. The entire building, with the exception of the ground floor, is occupied by the Whiting Paper Company, whose damage is estimated at about $5,000. Julius Wile, Brothers & Co., importers, who occupy the ground floor at 148, suffered about $2,000 damage by water.

The fire started in the fifth floor, which is the top story, of the eastern end of the Duane Street side of the building, among a lot of paper stock. The cause was not discovered. A fire at which greater damage was done occurred in the building about two years ago.

STATEN ISLAND'S BIG FIRE.

Damage Now Estimated at $200,000—Man Hurt by Explosion.

Firemen were at work all day yesterday throwing streams of water over the ruins of the plant of the Standard Varnish Works, at Port Richmond, S. I., which were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The flames spread over three acres of ground, and it is now estimated caused a loss of at least $200,000. The firemen were unable to save the dock and some of the small buildings that are located near. The fire gutted half a dozen small brick storehouses, containing barrels of varnish, linseed oil, and turpentine. Three great tanks, each of which held 3,000 gallons of oil, were destroyed. On the docks there were at least 1,000 barrels of turpentine, all of which were burned.

Yesterday morning a small tank caught fire from the smouldering débris and exploded. Joseph Alsendeck, an employe of the varnish works, who was standing some distance from the tank, was struck in the eye by a piece of the flying débris and painfully wounded. He was attended by Dr. A. Walter Wood of Port Richmond.

Col. L. G. Brown's Stables Burned.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., May 5. — The stables and carriage house at Springhurst, the estate of Col. L. G. Brown, were destroyed by fire early this morning. A coachman, who was recently discharged by Col. Brown is suspected of setting the place on fire by the village authorities, but Col. Brown does not believe that the man started the fire. Three horses were saved, but a number of cows, a pony, and all the carriages and other contents were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $6,000, partly covered by insurance.

Lodging House Fire Victim Identified.

The body of the man who was burned to death in the fire in the lodging house at 22½ South Street on Friday morning was identified at the Morgue last evening as that of William A. Simpson of Kreischerville, S. I. The identification was made by Henry Simpson of Hancock Street, Jersey City, a brother, who said the dead man was a marine engineer and at one time had a competency. This he lost, and since then had lived in different lodging houses in this city.

Church at Belvidere, N. J., Burned.

BELVIDERE, N. J., May 5.—The Episcopal Church at this place was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is about $5,000, and the insurance is $2,200. The flames made such rapid headway that nothing could be saved. It is believed that the fire was started by an incubator.

POLITICS AGITATE PARIS

Nationalists Use Fair Accidents as Campaign Material.

Attempted Child Abduction in Champs Elysees—France Will Introduce a Smoke Shell.

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PARIS, May 5.—Foreign visitors to Paris this week find the dead walls covered with huge colored posters setting forth the electoral manifestoes of the candidates at the municipal elections which are to be held to-morrow throughout France. The results are awaited with particular interest owing to the announced intention of the Nationalists to utilize the election as a field of battle to test the feeling of the country on the Government's policy, especially in domestic matters.

This introduction of general politics into municipal elections by the Nationalists is a breach of the truce tacitly entered into between the various parties during the period of the Exposition. The recent accidents at the Exposition have served them as a weapon of attack upon the Ministry, and this explains their incessant attempts to cast responsibility upon M. Millerand.

The campaign is intended largely for the electorate of Paris, where the Nationalists will make their most determined assault. They have eighty candidates, and their success or failure constitutes a barometer showing the state of the political atmosphere. At the present moment, however, there is no sign of serious political effervescence or grave discontent with the Government. This is shown by the tranquil manner in which Labor Day passed in France. At one time the celebrations on the 1st of May almost convulsed the country. This year there was no observance of the day, work proceeded as usual nearly everywhere, and meetings of labor committees, which formerly were a feature of the day, were few and far between.

The Champs Elysées is the last place in the world one would think would be chosen for an attempt at child abduction in broad daylight. This, however, happened this week, to the amazement of all Paris. The fashionable avenue was thronged, as is usual in the afternoon, with a stream of equipages, when, almost in front of the imposing entrance to the exposition, a man rushed into the roadway and seized the head of a horse drawing a fiacre in which were seated an elderly man and a woman, in whose arms was a little boy, about four years old.

At the same moment a woman sprang to the side of the carriage, clutched the child, and attempted to drag him from the vehicle. Cries ensued, and a crowd soon surrounded the struggling group. The new comer explained that the boy was her child whom the old people refused to give up. The crowd immediately took sides with the mother, and the old lady, bursting into tears, relinquished her hold. It was then found that the child was girdled with an iron chain, which was padlocked to the two occupants of the fiacre. This discovery excited the wrath of the spectators, who prepared to handle the old people roughly.

At this juncture the police arrived and took the whole party to the station house, where it was explained that the mother had been granted a divorce and awarded the custody of the child, but that during an illness she had had him temporarily given into the care of the mother-in-law, the Baroness von Veledegg. The latter, upon the mother's recovery, refused to return the child, and the mother tracked them until she met them on the Champs Elysées. The Baroness, learning that the mother intended to secure the child, forcibly, if necessary, had the iron chain forged and never left her house except in a carriage and accompanied by the old Prussian officer, who held one end of the chain, the Baroness holding the other.

At the station house the mother-in-law refused to unfasten the padlock, and the Commissary of Police was obliged to have the chain filed. The child was then restored to his mother, despite the protests and sobs of the Baroness. The scene of excitement provoked by the dramatic incident on the Champs Elysées can well be imagined.

An innovation has been introduced in the French artillery service by the decision to furnish the guns with a smoke shell. Hitherto the cannon had been provided with mélinite and shrapnel shell only. This new shell is intended to be launched at an opponent's artillery, which, on bursting, it will envelop in a dense cloud of smoke, thus hampering the return fire.

The new shell is the outcome of the introduction of smokeless powder. Formerly, with the old powder, the result now aimed at was brought about by the guns themselves, the firing of which produced a smoke which blinded their own gunners. Experiments show that this invention creates a sort of veil before the enemy's artillery. Both the army and the navy will be supplied with these shells.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS' COLORS.

Col. Moran's Opponents Win Point in Fight for the Trophies.

Opponents of Col. James Moran in the legal fight for the possession of the colors and silver trophies of the First Regiment, Irish Volunteers, scored a point yesterday morning, when Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, issued an order appointing William Cahill, a liveryman at 336 West Twenty-seventh Street, receiver of the property, pending the determination of its ownership. Mr. Cahill was not able to qualify in the bonds of $1,000 required before the court closed yesterday, but it is understood that he will do so the first thing to-morrow morning, and will at once make a demand upon Col. Moran and Capt. William O'Neill, who is co-defendant with him, for the flags and trophies.

The trouble dates back to the fair for the Irish Palace, held two years ago. The Clan-na-Gael tried to gain possession of the fund which was raised, and some of the Irish Volunteers would not give it up. One side says that Col. Moran was deposed at the instance of the Clan-na-Gael, and the other says that he disbanded the regiment, which was never anything more than a voluntary organization.

The colors are gorgeous. They were presented by a committee of young women, who represented the Provinces of Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught. When the rupture came, Col. Moran, claiming to be the commander, started to reorganize the regiment, under the same name, with some of the officers who were faithful to him, but he never succeeded in getting together more than one company, which is called Club B, and commanded by Capt. O'Neill.

The legal fight is being waged by Charles Strauss of 237 Broadway, who appears as counsel for John Reilly, Treasurer of the larger body.

MEXICAN-AMERICAN BOUNDARY.

Shifting of the Rio Grande Causes Delay in Fixing Lines.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Another extension of the time allowed by treaty for the delimitation of the water boundary between the United States and Mexico was arranged for to-day. Secretary Hay and Señor Aspiroz signed a treaty of a single article, extending the time limit one year from Dec. 20 last. The work of marking the boundary is progressing rapidly, but owing to questions encountered regarding sovereignty over lands which have been transferred from one bank of the erratic Rio Grande to the other it has not been possible to complete the work as soon as was expected when the original treaty was drawn.

New Minister Meets Mr. McKinley.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Señor Eduardo Wilde, the newly appointed Argentine Minister, submitted his credentials to the President at the White House to-day. Accompanied by his legation staff, the Minister first went to the State Department and met Secretary Hay, who escorted him to the White House and introduced him to the President. The usual speeches were exchanged, the Minister expressing a hope for the continuation of the marvelous progress of this great republic, and the President welcoming Señor Wilde as a worthy successor to Señor Garcia Merou.

Registering Letters by Carriers.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The system of registering letters by mail carriers was to-day extended to 163 Post Offices, and there now remain less than 100 cities having free delivery where this system is not in operation.

THE CUBAN ELECTIONS.

National Party Is Confident of Success in Havana—A Suggested Plan for Obtaining Independence.

HAVANA, May 5.—The convention of the National Party will be held next week to nominate a candidate for Mayor of Havana. Those named as possible candidates are Señors Gener, Zayas, Mora, and Messonier. From present indications the chances of nomination seem to favor Señor Mora. Each ward will nominate one member to the convention.

If Señor Mora is nominated it is almost certain that Señors Gener and Zayas will run on independent tickets, and if Mora is not nominated, it is announced that he will run on an independent ticket.

The Republican Party, if it puts a man in nomination, will most likely select Juan Gualberto Gomez. The Democratic Union Party will concentrate on either Señor Collazo or Carlos Garcia. The members of the latter party feel certain that if more than three candidates are in the contest they can surely win, although they originally claimed that they did not wish to win.

At the first election the National Party elected all three members of each of twenty-seven registration boards in Havana, and have a representative in nine others. The Democratic Union Party elected all three members on two boards.

The National Party claim that they are now certain to elect their representatives to every office in Havana. The Democratic Union Party as yet make no claim regarding the result of the election, but they point out that the Spaniards who were expected to vote at the recent elections did not do so on account of their fear of becoming unpopular, and declare that the Spaniards will all vote at the principal elections that are yet to take place.

The members of the registration boards, who will also serve on the voting boards, will take the oath immediately before a Judge or the Mayor, to serve honestly when they begin their duties of registration. Registration will begin to-morrow and be continued during the following ten days.

It has been announced by the Mayor that all the registration boards at Matanzas have fallen to the Republican Party, as well as those of several small towns in the Province of Havana. The reports from other provinces have not yet been received.

The Discusion says:

"Now is an excellent opportunity for the Cubans to obtain independence by peaceful means, as the elections are approaching in the United States, where the mass of people favor Cuban independence, and the Government will not care to risk its own existence by a flat refusal to grant the wishes of the Cuban people when properly expressed. In case the United States Government should refuse to accede to these wishes, the situation will be made clear."

The Discusion suggests that the Centre Veterans should recommend to all parties in the island the adoption of a plan to the effect that, immediately the municipalities are elected, a national representative Cuban Assembly should be constituted, to be composed of one Councilman from each municipality, to ask for the fulfillment of the United States Congress joint resolution within three months of the constitution of the assembly.

Bullfighter Values His Hair at $3,000.

HAVANA, May 5.—The Spanish bull fighter Mocalvo, while en route to Spain from Mexico, came ashore at Havana. He was arrested for drunkenness, and Capt. Pitcher, who imposed a fine, ordered also that Mocalvo's hair be cut. This was done, and the bullfighter now claims damages to the amount of $3,000, contending that on account of having his hair cut he would not be permitted to enter the bullring, it being necessary to have a queue.

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

The Time to Exchange Ratifications Is Extended.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, to-day signed a treaty extending for seven months from Aug. 5 next, the period of time allowed for the exchange of ratifications of the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty.

This extension was arranged for in view of the conviction that no legislation upon the treaty can be secured during the present session of Congress. The extension will prolong the period allowed for the exchange of ratifications until the expiration of President McKinley's term of office.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSED.

House Acts on Appropriation Measure Carrying Over $61,500,000.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The House to-day passed the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. It carries slightly more than $61,500,000, about $10,000,000 more than any previous Sundry Civil bill.

There was a protracted contest over several propositions to buy 140 acres additional for the St. Elizabeth Insane Asylum at $1,500 an acre. Although it was urged that the land was needed for additional quarters for the insane, every proposition was defeated.

The General Deficiency and Military Academy Appropriation bills are now the only general supply bills unacted upon by the House.

DISCUSS PUBLIC HEALTH.

Senate Committee Asks Health Officers to Appear Before It.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Senate Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine held a protracted session to-day, having under consideration Senator Vest's bill amending the act granting additional powers to the Marine Hospital Service.

Deeming it undesirable to act on the measure without expert testimony upon the subject, the Committee decided to extend invitations to appear before it next Friday to Surgeon Gen. Wyman and the health officers of the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla.

INCREASE IN THE ARMY.

Reorganization Bill, If It Becomes Law, Will Add Only 5,478 Men.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—In anticipation of the passage by the House of the Army Reorganization bill in an unamended form, the officials at the War Department have been figuring to learn what effect the bill will have upon the numerical strength of the army.

It appears that the only branch of the service which will receive any addition is the artillery, and the number of men to be added to that branch is only 5,478, at the maximum. This will make the total strength of this branch of the service 17,448. The present enlisted strength of the army is 65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers, or a total of 100,000. The reorganization bill will increase that total to 105,478 men.

House Sends Bills to Conference.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were not agreed to by the House to-day, and the bill was sent to conference. Messrs. Hull, (Rep., Iowa;) March, (Rep., Ill.,) and Jett, (Dem., Ill.,) were appointed conferrees. The Fortifications Appropriation bill was also sent to conference. Messrs. Hemenway, (Rep., Ind.;) Pugh, (Rep., Ky.,) and McRae, (Dem., Ark.,) were appointed conferrees.

CONGRESSMEN AT BALTIMORE.

Go from Washington to Inspect the Harbor and Patapsco River.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—Fifteen members of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives came to Baltimore to-day and spent an enjoyable afternoon on the iceboat F. C. Latrobe inspecting the Patapsco River and the Baltimore Harbor.

Secretary Forrest of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and Congressmen Denny and Wachter accompanied the delegation from Washington, which, upon its arrival, was met by delegations of the business organizations of the city, and driven to the wharf.

The objects of the trip were to demonstrate the necessity for wide and deep channels for Baltimore commerce, to show the congested condition of the upper harbor, and to illustrate the availability of Spring Gardens, a portion of the eastern branch of the Patapsco, for harbor facilities, if Congress appropriates a sufficient amount of money to dredge a ship channel. The party also stopped at Sparrow's Point and inspected the works of the Maryland Steel Company located there. The party returned to Washington late this afternoon.

CHICAGO'S POLITICAL FIGHT

Recent Primaries Show Split in County Republican Machine.

STRIKES PROMISE TO EXTEND

Bakers Threaten to Create a Bread Famine—Crowded Condition of Schools Cannot Be Relieved.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The seriousness of the split in the Cook County Republican machine was indicated at the primary elections in this city Thursday, when Judge Elbridge Hanecy and County Judge Orrin M. Carter, rival Chicago aspirants for the Gubernatorial nomination, struggled for delegates to the State Convention. Despite the fact that nearly all the biggest leaders of the organization were out for Hanecy, while only two of the prominent bosses were with the Carter forces, the County Judge got nearly one-half the delegates. It was a marked defeat for the county machine and, many leaders believe, may result in throwing the Gubernatorial nomination outside of Cook County.

The strongest possibility for the place now is Congressman Reeves of Streator, to whom, the gossip is, Carter will give his following. With little hope of winning the plum, Carter strove mainly for the overthrow of his judicial antagonist, and he achieved it in a manner that surprised the politicians. Whether the Hanecy managers can arrange a deal with the Carter men, taking all the Cook County delegates in exchange for county offices, is a doubtful question. If not, Hanecy has no show for the nomination. The State Convention opens in Peoria next Thursday.

Strike agitation is epidemic among the Chicago labor unions just now. The bakers threaten to go on a strike and create a bread famine in the city. Zealous leaders actually have made public a plan to inaugurate a big walkout, but the conservative leaders deny that it will be carried out. The rank and file consider that they have as just grievances as any of the building trades unions that are at war with the bosses. Ever since World's Fair times, when there was an immense influx of dough kneaders into the city, the bakers have suffered from low wages and long hours of labor. Now they have a strong union and the members are eager for battle.

A legal controversy over the rights of unions to use pickets is another probable outgrowth of the labor war. This matter is one of the phases of the question the Grand Jury is investigating. Mayor Harrison for the present has taken the subject in his own hands, directing the police to allow only two pickets at each building affected by a strike. The consequence has been to reduce rioting perceptibly, but the unions are not satisfied with the new order. The Grand Jury has indicted several pickets, and it is likely that in the trial of some of the cases a court ruling will be obtained as to the number of representatives of a labor organization who may patrol near scenes of industrial differences. Heretofore no limit has been set in Chicago.

The overcrowded condition of many of the city schools, which has given the Board of Education much worry, and has been the subject of much public criticism, probably will not be relieved for many months to come. The board at this week's meeting was informed by its architect, during a discussion of plans for building more schools, that the advances in the prices of iron and other structural material made it practically impossible to let any bids for the projected schools and keep anywhere near within the appropriations for the purpose. More than $275,000 extra is needed to insure the early occupancy of any of the buildings.

The war on the Tug Trust by the opposition Chicago Towing Company has been opened, but as yet there is not enough business to fight over. Only eight tugs of the twenty-three owned by the combination have been in service at all this Spring on account of the lack of business. As soon as the lumber trade picks up it is expected that both the trust and the opposition will send tugs down the lake for tows.

Chicago capitalists interested in the elevated railroads say that Charles T. Yerkes's statements that the four local elevated lines are to be consolidated are in line with previous utterances by him, and are not necessarily indicative that there will be immediate developments in that direction. A merger of these properties eventually will not surprise stockholders, who have looked upon the consummation of the project as a foregone conclusion for some time.

A series of damage suits is to be instituted against the members of half a dozen trusts in control of the output and trade in the building material line. C. Porter Johnson, a local attorney, has charge of the proceedings in behalf of nearly a score of small dealers. He alleges he has instituted suit for L. G. Wright, a contractor, against the mantel and tile dealers' combine, which Wright declares has driven him out of business. The action is for $50,000. The use of the boycott and blacklist is charged against this association. Proceedings under the anti-trust and anti-conspiracy laws by which the Whisky Trust was driven out of business in Illinois are threatened in connection with the case.

Crops generally in Illinois are said to be giving excellent promise. Such is the report of the Illinois section of the climate and crop service of the Department of Agriculture, and researches made by a farmers' journal bear out the conclusion. Fifty per cent. of the returns show that the conditions are good, and of the remaining 50 per cent. two-thirds indicate fair condition. From some points damage by Hessian fly is reported. Although crops are satisfactory, farmers complan that rain is needed. There are some marked exceptions, however, complaints of excessive rain coming from some quarters.

Private estimates of the National and State bank conditions in Chicago show favorable figures. The National banks show an increase since Feb. 14 of 1.7 per cent. in loans, while the State banks show a gain of 5.35 per cent. Deposits and cash means of the State banks show gains of 2.3 and 3 per cent., respectively, while the National bank increase in these items is less than 1 per cent. in each case.

R. B. P.

MYSTERY IN BOY'S DEATH.

Body Found with Hands Tied and Marks of Rope on Neck.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City and County Physician Converse are investigating the death of Henry Maas, a fifteen-year-old boy, whose body was found in a coal shed in the cellar of the three-story tenement house 182 Eighteenth Street. It was discovered by John Garrabrant, the son of a tenant on the top floor, when he was sent to the cellar for coal. He found the door of the shed locked.

Opening it and stepping inside, he stumbled over the body. He ran up stairs and told his father, who summoned the police. The dead boy was found lying on his back, his hands tied with a piece of tarred cord such as is used for tying kindling wood. The end of the cord on the right wrist was tied so tightly that it had cut into the flesh. The other end, which was around the left wrist, was loosely tied. About the neck was a well-defined ridge that had evidently been caused by a rope which, formed into a noose, was lying beside the body. The end of the cord was tied to a piece of kindling wood. The noose fitted the ridge about the lad's neck. The body was poorly clad, and the clothing was worn and dirty. Apparently there was no motive for murder.

County Physician Converse considers that the indications point to suicide. He thinks the boy stood on a tub, and having fastened the end of the cord to the piece of kindling wood, inserted it between the palings at the top of the partition, then tied his hands and kicked the tub away. After he was dead, he believes, the piece of wood slipped from its place, and as the body fell the noose became loosened so that the boy's head slipped out of it.

Chief Murphy, while of the same opinion as Dr. Converse, put all the headquarters detectives on the case in the hope of being able to find a solution of the mystery.

There were no marks of violence on the body, save the ridge about the neck. The boy had been dead about three hours when found. The tenants of the surrounding houses were called to view the body, but none of them knew the boy.

The lad was identified shortly after 10 o'clock last night as Henry Maas, fifteen years old, who lived with his parents at 220 Coles Street, and was employed at the lamp shade factory of Sharp & Allen, 78 Murray Street, New York. He went to work yesterday morning, but it is not known at what time he left the shop.

Young Garrabrant disappeared as soon as he gave the alarm, and the police were unable to find him.

ARMY DENTAL SURGEON BILL.

It Remains on the Calendar Despite Its General Indorsement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—On Feb. 28 the House Committee on Military Affairs reported to the House, with the recommendation that it have speedy passage, a bill to authorize the appointment to the army under regulations to be prescribed by the Surgeon General, of dental surgeons to be attached to the different branches of the service, in the same manner that medical officers are now provided. In its report the committee said that the necessity for dental surgeons had been made manifest since the beginning of the Spanish war, and in the light of more recent army service in the Philippines the necessity had been emphasized, and some effective action was believed to be mandatory.

The testimony of army officers of the line, and of army surgeons, and the cordial approval of the proposed bill by Surgeon General Sternberg were regarded as sufficient alone to procure a favorable report, to say nothing of the demands for its passage in the interest of humanity and the health of the soldiers.

From almost every State in the Union have come to Congress appeals, not only from dentists, but from medical men of the highest standing, men of national reputation, expressing the opinion that the measure is one necessary not only for the health of the soldier, but essential for his efficiency. Dr. Senn of Chicago, Dr. Latimer of Baltimore, a long list of officers in and out of the army, and a list of Senators and representatives who were willing to allow their names to be used, indorsed the bill when it was reported. It would have been possible to produce, with the report, letters from army surgeons, of the regular and volunteer branches, and from prominent medical men in civil life, but the committee was content to say that the bill was indorsed by it and by prominent newspapers.

The measure has been on the Union calendar since it was reported, and has not been called up. It may be reached the first day that the Military Affairs Committee has its turn.

CRUISER ALBANY DELAYED.

Work on Dynamos Makes Her Departure from England Uncertain.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Albany is still at the Elswick Works in England, though it was expected she would sail for this country in March. A report just received from Capt. J. E. Craig, who has been assigned to the command of the vessel, reports that the cruiser is still tied up at the docks of the contractor.

Capt. Craig says that there seems to be a serious hitch over the dynamos and that although the contractors are working faithfully it is impossible for him to make a trustworthy prediction as to when the vessel will be ready to start for the United States. The Albany is to go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard when she reaches this side in order to be overhauled and equipped according to the standard of the Navy Department.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Charles Bird, Quartermaster, will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, under such instructions as he may receive from the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Navy.

Lieut. W. L. Rodgers is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Kentucky with a draft of men; he will sail May 14.

Lieut. Commander F. S. Carter's order of May 1 is modified. He is ordered to duty on the Franklin instead of the Vermont, when detached from the Marcellus.

Lieut. Commander H. M. Hodges is detached from the Bureau of Equipment, May 7, and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard for ordnance instruction.

Lieut. G. G. Mitchell is detached from the Enterprise, May 14, and ordered to duty on the Wabash, same day.

Changes of officers, Asiatic Station:

Lieut. W. C. Herbert is detached from the Yosemite and ordered to the Concord.

Lieut. L. M. Nulton is detached from the Bennington and ordered to the New Orleans.

Lieut. A. Moritz is detached from the Newark and ordered to the Yosemite.

Lieut. Commander M. E. Hall is detached from the Culgoa and ordered to Mare Island Hospital.

Lieut. Commander J. K. Barton is ordered to the Newark.

Souvenirs of Hobson's Exploit.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., May 5.—At the Alan Woods Iron Works, Conshohocken, Penn., a steel girder, 10 inches thick and 3 inches wide, taken from the forward part of the Merrimac, on which Hobson made his attempt to bottle up Cervera's fleet at Santiago, is being converted into souvenirs. The work is in charge of Government officers, and the souvenirs are for the United States Navy Department.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Admiral Remey's flagship, the Brooklyn, has arrived at Hongkong. The supply ship Glacier has arrived at Brisbane, New South Wales.

The Adams has sailed from Santa Cruz for Mare Island.

The Ranger has arrived at San Diego.

STRIKERS PARTLY SUCCESSFUL.

Only Two Firms Opposing Building Tradesmen at Tuxedo Park.

SUFFERN, N. Y., May 5.—Three of the local unions of painters, carpenters, and masons united at their headquarters at Sloatsburg to-day. All of the contractors granted their request for eight hours except Mead & Taft and McCready & Finch. The strikers would not sign the agreements which were presented by these firms.

Work at Tuxedo Park is at a standstill on account of this action, but the prospects for the strikers are considered favorable, and they expect to be at their old positions within a few days. About 200 men were out to-day.

ROCHESTER LINEMEN'S DEMANDS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 5.—Members of the Linemen's Union employed by the Bell Telephone Company

THE SPEEDWAY PARADE

Thousands Turn Out to See the Most Unique Spectacle Ever Offered to New Yorkers.

The light-harness horse was king in upper New York yesterday. Very many thousand enthusiasts lined the course of the parade from Riverside Drive to the end of the Speedway, to see the formal opening of the great driveway. No spectacle of its kind has ever been seen here before, and many a day will pass before a similar demonstration with the road horses of New York will be in evidence. The parade was conceived with the idea of showing the appreciation of the local horsemen of the Speedway and the protective legislation which dedicates it to the exclusive use of the light-harness horse. Nine hundred representative horses were in the line, guided by fully 800 drivers. Not a mishap or mistake marred the procedure of the parade—a remarkable fact, indeed—but showing the care and discretion of those in charge.

Promptly at 2:30 the parade got under way, headed by a platoon of police, followed by ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, and Paul Dana, a former Park Commissioner, seated in a surrey.

The scene at the start, at Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive, was an impressive one as the platoon of police started operations. A solid mass had formed on both sides of the road and was evident all along the line, occasionally cheering a horse or driver as they passed. From the point of starting the parade continued to Grant's Tomb, where it turned east to the Boulevard, and thence north to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, thence east to St. Nicholas Avenue, and continuing to the Speedway, where the parade passed the clubhouse, where Gen. Nelson A. Miles and many invited guests viewed the parade from the veranda.

First came the officers of the Road Drivers' Association, led by Dr. H. H. Kane, behind Dariel, 2:07½, and followed by John Cockerill driving Rival, 2:17½, and Honor Bright, 2:28¼; Al Reeves, with Lady of the Town, 2:28, and Alex Newberger, driving Smilax, 2:22¼. Following the officers came the Executive Committee, including Charles C. Lloyd, with the pair Maisour, 2:13¾, and Richard B., 2:21½; James P. Robertson, with Flash and Jennie, 2:21¼; George T. Putney driving Jim and Lydia K., H. H. Hollis presiding over Emma and Blanche, accompanied by William Clark, Mayor of Manchester. W. H. A. B. Gwathmey driving Louise Mac, 2:09½; William E. Parson with Dan Robinson, 2:15, and La Belle Rose; John A. Blaurock with David B., 2:19½, and George W. Grote, driving Belle Wilson, 2:29¾. Immediately following came Dr. H. H. Gill, with William E., 2:22½; "Mike" Reid, with William E., 2:22½.

The cup winners followed, headed by Dr. John F. Moore with McMillan, 2:17½; Mrs. H. D. Gill driving Jack, 2:12¼; F. G. Schmidt behind Excellence, 2:18¼, and W. P. Durando driving Clarence A., 2:26¾.

Then came the parade of famous horses, and save Joe Patchen, 2:01¼, every notable horse scheduled to be on hand was in line. They paraded in this order: Lewis G. Tewksbury's Robert J., 2:01½; E. J. Schroeder, Jr.'s, Planet, 2:04¼; James Butler's Gayton, 2:09¾; W. H. Gocher's Guy, 2:09¾; William Kelly's Major, 2:11; A. E. Perren's Zembia, 2:11¼; Homer Davenport's Koubisham, imported Arabian stallion; Hon. Nathan Straus's Cobwebs, 2:12; John W. Cornish's Dayid B., 2:09¼, and mate; Daniel O'Dell's Quadriga, 2:08¾; George A. Coleman's Kingwood, 2:17½; A. B. Gwathmey's Louise Mac, 2:09½; Robert E. Bonner, Highland Baron, 2:30; John Quinn, Superintendent of Speedway, driving Baby Lil, 2:33½, and A. Dan O'Dell's L'Empereur, 2:25.

Following was a seemingly endless procession of sleek, well-groomed, and well-driven animals, hitched as a rule to the road wagons that are used on the Speedway in the tests of speed. There were something like a hundred pairs of horses in the division apportioned to horses hitched in this way, and these seemed to arouse the greatest amount of enthusiasm all along the line of parade. Not one in a thousand of the vast crowd that lined the Speedway knew the names of the horses or their owners, but whenever a particularly sleek or showy turnout passed there was ready applause for bowling and smiling driver. To recite the list of those in line would be like the publication of an elite directory of the trotting and pacing horses of the city. All those that have won even temporary honors in the popular brushes were there, and so, too, were hundreds with trotting pedigrees of the bluest and speed of the least possible quantity that a trotting progenitor can transmit.

Such a showing of horseflesh was unique in the history of the Speedway, or of the horse himself, and for a couple of hours after the parade had passed and the procession disbanded the thousands of men, women, and children hung about the great driveway as if fascinated and watched the animals whose owners had nerve enough to speed them a bit for the amusement of the crowd.

On the Coaches Yesterday.

The coaches yesterday were well patronized. On the Pioneer from the Holland House to the Ardsley Club were Mrs. William V. Hoffman, Miss Stuyvesant, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hill, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Simonson, William V. Hoffman, W. M. D. de Peyster. William N. Rodewald, and Messrs. A. Crawford and Goodson. George R. Read was the whip. The coach has been reserved for three days of the coming week as follows: Tuesday—Marshall J. Dodge; Wednesday—William H. Bolton; Thursday—Edward S. Winslow. George R. Read will be the whip on Wednesday and Saturday, and R. W. Rives on the other days.

The usual trip of the Good Times from the Waldorf Astoria to Inwood was omitted yesterday, and the coach ran instead to the Morris Park races, carrying J. Henry Smith, 1 West Thirtieth Street, and a party of friends. The whip was Aurel Batonyi.

Reiff Boys in England.

LONDON, May 5.—After finishing second in two races at Hurst Park to-day, J. Reiff won the Palace Selling Plate on Germanicus. In the Durham regulation race, with Ravenshugh, he finished second to L. Reiff, who also won the April All-Aged Selling Plate on Jam Jar. Richard Croker's Eileen Violet, ridden by L. Reiff, was second in the Middlesex Selling Stakes, which was captured by Lord Beresford's Baggara. A maiden three-year-old race was won by Scotchman II., with L. Reiff in the saddle.

TROTTERS AND PACERS.

A match race for $1,000, best two in three, mile heats, has been arranged to be contested on the Speedway on the 20th, between Irony and Iron Bar.

The Morristown, N. J., Association will hold a four days' meeting Oct. 2, 3, 4, and 5. Five stakes of $300 each will be decided for 2:30 trotters, 3:30 pacers, 2:25 trotters, 2:20 trotters, and 2:16 pacers. Entries close June 1. Immediately following the trotting meeting the annual horse show will be held, extending through the next week.

David Lamar, the prominent Speedway driver, has added so consistently to his string that he has found it necessary to enlist the services of a trainer. John Flyn, for many years a prominent driver, has taken charge of the lot, and will hereafter attend to the shaping and conditioning of the horses. In the stable is Ada F., 2:09¼; Edward D., 2:16½; Nettie B., 2:17½; Irony, 2:21½; The Dude, 2:24½; Robert C., 2:10½, and Rialto, a green trotter, by Bonnie Boy. He has shown a square, speedy gait, and in a short time will be fully fit to go against any green trotter on the road.

"Bob" Davis and his string of horses arrived Thursday from Columbia, S. C., where he wintered and worked his stock. He is now located at the Lynbrook, L. I., track, where he will finish before he starts out for the season's campaign. He reports fine condition all around, and thinks well of all the horses. In the stable is Parker S., by Temple Bar, a successful pacer last year on the half-mile tracks; Zeb, 2:17¼, by Prince Pulaski; Marianna, 2:19¼, by Havel; Schnitz, 2:14, Mildred, and Alcott, two green trotters, by a son of Belmont, and Island Boy, with a trotting mark of 2:17¼, but which is now pacing. He takes well to the gait, and his work so far has justified engaging him in many stakes for the slow classes.

The fast half-mile track at Morristown, N. J., is a very busy place these days. Barney Demarest is working a fast lot, and they should be money winners. Among the tried ones is Carldon, 2:10¼, by Don Carlos; Sweet Mash, 2:13½, a chestnut mare by Sour Mash; Linsign, 2:15½, by Ensign; Kitty Hudson, 2:16½, by Hudson; Lady Lambert, 2:24½. He also has many promising green ones, including D. H. D., by Jay Bird, with a trial of 2:18¼, half in 1:06; Ed Oglisby, a pacing trial of 2:15½; Daniel, trial, 2:17½, a four-year-old Hobart, with a trial of a quarter in 0:34; a colt by Stamboul and Marita, by Whirlpool, which was timed a mile in 2:16½ in a race at the Empire City track last Fall.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 5.—Four and a half furlongs. Silverdale, 110 pounds, (Burns,) 1; Sard, 107, 2; Dennis Thompson, 110, 3. Time—0:54½. Six furlongs. Judge Wardell, 106, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Eusenis Wickes, 106, 2; Full Dress, 106, 3. Time—1:14¼. Mile. Salvarse, 111, (Crowhurst, 1; Vohicer, 97, 2; Lord Zeal, 118, 3. Time—1:41. Mile and a sixteenth. Turf Congress Handicap. Cambrian, 110, (Winkfield,) 1; Mr. Phinisy, 110, 2; Thrive, 106, 3. Time—1:47. Four and a half furlongs. Lizzie Ann, 106, (Michaels,) 1; Queen Chestnut, 106, 2; Great Star, 106, 3. Time—0:55. Seven furlongs. Lou's Labor, 101, (Walsh,) 1; Glen Lake, 107, 2; Sam Ovar, 106, 3. Time—1:29.

NASHVILLE, May 5.—Three-quarters of a mile. Ida Ledford, 96, (Weber,) 1; San Durango, 102, 2; La Mascotta, 100, 3. Time—1:13¾. Four and a half furlongs. Small Jack, 107, (McGinn,) 1; Battus, 107, 2; Queen Dixon, 107, 3. Time—0:57. Mile and seventy yards. Shrove Tuesday, 89, (Weber,) 1; Strangest, 110, 2; Clay Pointer, 107, 3. Time—1:46¾. Mile and a half. Oakdale Steeplechase. White Cross, 150, (Mr. Kirkman,) 1; De Haven, 150, 2; Little Nell, 150, 3. Time—2:35. Mile. Tragedy, 100, (Southard,) 1; Tickful, 101, 2; Connie Lee, 101, 3. Time—1:43. Five and a half furlongs. Free Lady, 102, (Rose,) 1; Tyrba, 101, 2; By George, 101, 3. Time—1:08.

COLUMBIA'S ROWING SQUAD.

Twenty Are Striving for the Eight, but None Have Been Certainly Placed.

Columbia's 'Varsity squad is at present composed of twenty men, making two eights and a four when all are boated at the same time. There have been a great many changes in the placing of the men from time to time, and no crew has been definitely decided on, as far as sure positions in the boat are concerned.

A majority of the men have rowed in previous 'Varsity or class crews. Capt. Mackay rowed 4 and 7 in the 1897 'Varsity crew, and 6 in the 'Varsity crews of 1898 and 1899. Southack was a substitute on the freshman crew of 1897 and the 'Varsity crews of 1898 and 1899. Falconer and Nash rowed 2 and 7 in the 1898 freshman boat, and stroke and 5, respectively, in last year's 'Varsity. Maclay and Lawrence also were members of the 1898 freshman crew, and were substitutes on the 'Varsity crew last year. Vulte, Jackson, Mount, and Bradley were on last year's freshman crew. Irvine was 2 on last year's 'Varsity. Oddie was in the 'Varsity crews of 1897 and 1898, and Boyesen in the freshman crew of 1897 and the 'Varsity of 1898, but neither of them rowed last year. Weeks, Burt, Huffaker, Earle, O'Loughlin, Gilsey, and Coffin have not rowed before this year.

The experience of the oarsmen on the Hudson during the past week has been so unfortunate that it has been decided to return to the Harlem until after the race with the Annapolis cadets on the 19th. Accordingly a second shell will be taken around to the Union Clubhouse on Monday morning, and the crews will report there for practice until further notice.

No attempt to boat the crews on the Hudson was made yesterday on account of the roughness of the water, and they were again sent over to the Harlem. As there was but one shell available there, but one crew at a time could be boated; consequently, there were no races. The first 'Varsity crew rowed a two-mile stretch at a stroke which started at twenty-four and finished at thirty-six, which is the highest they have yet attained. The freshmen, who preceded the first 'Varsity crew, and the second 'Varsity men, who were last out, were coached for short distances. The crews are now rowing in the following order:

First 'Varsity—Coffin, bow; Irvine, 2; Mount, 3; Vulte, 4; Nash, 5; Mackay, 6; Falconer, 7; Jackson, stroke; McClure, coxswain.

Second 'Varsity—Gilsey, bow; Heroy, 2; Bradley, 3; Burt, 4; Huffaker, 5; Boyesen, 6; Maclay, 7; Lawrence, stroke; McClure, coxswain.

First Freshman—A. Boyesen, bow; Lefferts, 2; Weeks, 3; Smithers, 4; Bartholomew, 5; Orr, 6; Coffin, 7; Earle, stroke; Dodge, coxswain.

Second Freshman—Brinckerhoff, bow; Odell, 2; Menocal, 3; Townsend, 4; Bates, 5; Beckman, 6; Iselin, 7; Hull, stroke; Raisbeck, coxswain.

Third Freshman—Miller, bow; Hull, 2; Morley, 3; Wolff, 4; Wichman, 5; Cornell, 6; Clark, 7; Weeks, stroke; Evans, coxswain.

The statistics of the 'Varsity squad follow:

Name.	Class.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
R. M. Falconer	1901	20	167	5.11½
H. Mount	1901	21	160	5.10
S. P. Nash	1901	20	170	5.10
N. P. Vulte	1902	19	168	6.0½
R. Jackson	1902	19	143	5.7½
D. S. Mount	1902	19	165	5.9½
J. Weeks	1902	21	149	5.8
H. Burt	1901	20	160	5.9
A. N. Lawrence	1901	20	156	5.10
H. H. Huffaker Law	1900	21	165	5.10
J. W. Mackay, (Capt.)	1900	22	167	5.11
J. W. Southack	1900	21	147	5.9½
F. Irvine	1902	20	163	6.0
H. H. Boyesen	1900	20	165	5.9¼
J. V. S. Oddie, Jr.	1900	22	174	6.2
V. de la M. Earle	1903	19	142	5.7½
G. S. O'Loughlin	1903	17	153	5.9
A. B. Bradley	1903	19	145	5.8½
G. L. Gilsey	1901	22	140	5.9
R. R. Coffin	1903	18	165	6.0

WESLEYAN'S ANNUAL FIELD DAY.

Records Were Broken in the Two-Mile Run and Diskus Throw.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 5.—The annual field day of Wesleyan University was held this morning on Andrus Field. Records were broken in the two-mile run and the diskus throw. The summaries:

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by Ware, 1903; Pierson, 1903, second; Lawton, 1902, third. Time—9:49.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by Dodds, C. R., 1901; Corscaden, 1902, second; Ackart, 1902, third. Time—0:18 1-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by Parker, 1902; Lacey, 1903, second; Corner, 1903, third. Time—0:53 1-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Billington, 1900; Lacey, 1903, second; Bagg, 1903, third. Time—0:23¼.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Palmer, 1903; Carry, 1900, second; Adams, 1900, third. Time—2:12 3-5.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Billington, 1900; Harzell and Davis tied for second. Time—0:15 2-5.

Mile Run.—Won by Woodruff, 1903; Johnson, 1903, second; Meeker, 1902, third. Time—5:29 3-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by Carey, 1902; Palmer, 1903, second; Johnson, 1903, third. Time—11:02.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by Terrey, 1901; Chapman, 1903, second; Crane, 1903, third. Time—0:28¾.

Pole Vault.—Won by Cline, 1901; S. A. Dodds, 1901, second; Calder, 1903, third. Height—9 feet 6 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Cline, 1901; S. Dodds, 1901, second; Ware, 1903, third. Distance—21 feet 2 inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by Cline, 1901; S. Dodds, 1901, second; Calder, 1903, third. Height—5 feet 5½ inches.

Shot Put.—Won by Robinson, 1903; Gould, 1901, second; Ackart, 1902, third. Distance—33 feet 1 inch.

Hammer Throw.—Won by Ackart, 1902; S. A. Dodds, 1901, second; Corscaden, 1902, third. Distance—82 feet 10 inches.

Diskus Throw.—Won by S. A. Dodds, 1901; Clark, 1903, second; Ackart, 1902, third. Distance—33 feet 8 inches.

INTERCOLLEGIATE MARKSMEN.

Yale Easily Defeats Three College Teams in a Pigeon Shooting Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 5.—By winning the intercollegiate club pigeon shooting contest here to-day Yale captured her first championship of the season. Although the windy day put expert gunning out of the question, Yale's representatives showed up in far better shape than those of the other three colleges represented. The scores:

YALE.		HARVARD.	
F. M. Eastman	37	E. Mallinckrodt	42
J. Wilson	44	H. W. Dana	38
B. Eastman	37	D. J. Kinney	30
A. L. Ferguson	44	H. W. Sanford	37
E. B. Knowlton	40	R. S. Blake	32
Total	202	Total	179
PRINCETON.		**PENNSYLVANIA.**	
H. H. Laughlin	36	B. D. Parish	27
J. Spear, Jr.	29	F. L. Cooper	37
R. S. McMillan	40	W. R. Baldwin	35
T. D. Carmin	36	T. S. Carlisle	26
T. O. Withée	31	J. D. Jacques	24
Total	172	Total	149

Wilson and Ferguson of the Yale team tied for the individual championship. They decided to shoot for the trophy cup at some later date.

PENNS INTERDEPARTMENT GAMES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—A small crowd gathered on Franklin Field to-day to witness the annual interdepartment sports of the University of Pennsylvania. Honors were pretty evenly divided among the various departments, with the college department winning 49 points. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Smith, D; McLeod, C, second; Cook, M, third. Time—0:10.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Grant, C; Mechling, L, second; Drumheller, M, third. Time—2:00 3-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by Kraenzlein, D; Malloy, C, second; Fenelosa, M, third. Time—0:15 2-5.

Shot Put.—Won by McCracken, M; Zimmerman, D, second; Boice, C, third. Distance—39 feet 6 inches.

Broad Jump.—Won by Remington, C; Crosby, M, second; L. Smith, C, third. Distance—21 feet 3 inches.

Mile Run.—Won by Bushnell, C; Mechling, L, second; Bowman, D, third. Time—4:38.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Smith, D; Elwell, C, second; Cook, M, third. Time—0:22 4-5.

High Jump.—Won by Baxter, L; Remington, C, and Westney, L, tied for second. Height—5 feet 11 inches.

220-yard Hurdle.—Won by Kraenzlein, D; Gardiner, M, second; Fenelosa, M, third. Time—0:24.

Pole Vault.—Won by Deakin, C; Baxter, L, and Calket, C, tied for second. Height—10 feet 3 inches.

440-yard Run.—Won by Cook, M; Drumheller, M, second; Metzger, C, third. Time—0:53 2-5.

Two-mile Run.—Won by Grant, C; Bowen, D, second; Starden, D, third.—Time—10:26.

ARDSLEY GOLF CLUB MATCHES.

P. A. Proal Won the Class A Handicap and A. O. Beebe Won in Class B.

Many golfers turned out on the Ardsley Club links yesterday to share in the first club contest of the season. The course was in excellent condition, and the ladies' putting green near the clubhouse was filled with competitors all day. The regular event was a Class A and Class B handicap, but when the sport was over it was discovered that the returns were not commensurate with the throng of golfers.

In the Class A event only nine complete cards were turned in, and the Class B list showed only three. The excitement all lay in the larger match. P. A. Proal took the honors with the net score of 85, and his 88 from scratch was the lowest gross record in the tournament. A. De Witt Cochrane would probably have cut under it by two or three strokes had he not driven into the brook and then in the woods at the fifth hole. Those slips cost him 10 strokes for the hole. Handicap allowance gave A. E. Barron second place.

A. O. Beebe won the Class B contest, finishing 10 strokes over his nearest competitor, J. J. O'Donohue, Jr.

A number of changes have been made to the links since last year. The seventeenth green is an entirely new one, and the second hole is now the first, the old first being abandoned for a tennis court. The players and scores were:

CLASS A.

P. A. Proal—		Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
Out	5 5 3 9 5 4 5 5 5—45			
In	4 3 6 4 5 5 5 4 6—42			
Total		88	3	85
A. E. Barron		96	10	86
A. De Witt Cochrane		91	1	90
W. S. Anderton		100	15	85
Frank W. Sanger		100	9	91
C. W. Clark		108	15	93
L. M. Greer		103	10	93
H. L. Edgar		111	12	99
G. A. Taylor		112	11	101

CLASS B.

A. O. Beebe—		Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
Out	5 6 3 7 6 5 8 5 7—52			
In	6 4 7 5 9 6 6 5 6—54			
Total		106	19	87
J. J. O'Donohue, Jr.		115	18	97
Parker Syms		118	17	101

COLUMBIA GOLFERS BEATEN.

Harbor Hill Team Administers a Heavy Defeat to the Collegians.

Columbia University was beaten in its first golf team match of the season yesterday, played against the Harbor Hill Golf Club on the latter's links, Staten Island. The closest match of the series was between James A. Edwards, Captain of the Columbia team, and Otto Hochmeyer.

Ten men played on each team, and for some of the Columbia golfers it was their first experience in a big team match of that kind. Only three of the latter men won their games and the final score was 38 holes to 15, against the collegians. The players were:

HARBOR HILL.	Holes.	COLUMBIA.	Holes.
Otto Hochmeyer	0	J. A. Edwards	0
A. B. Lawson	0	W. A. Glenny	5
P. B. Cooke	11	L. R. Rose, Jr.	0
R. F. Mathew	0	T. E. Baxter	4
F. C. Goldsborough	0	H. R. Worthington	6
C. G. Wemple	2	P. D. Rainsbach	0
P. R. King	8	H. A. Berdick	0
V. Hochmeyer	8	W. Pell	0
R. P. Fiske	5	E. B. Wintell	0
W. S. O'Connor	4	L. S. Mahon	0
Total	38	Total	15

While the team match was in progress the Harbor Hill members had their first monthly handicap for Class A and Class B prizes. J. C. Cottrell and Vincent Hockmeyer tied for first honors in the former event and W. Lambert won in Class B. The scores were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
J. C. Cottrell	95	14	81
Vincent Hockmeyer	88	6	82
J. A. Janin, Jr.	86	2	84
P. B. Cooke	91	5	86
A. B. Lawson	100	10	90
J. M. Carrere	99	9	90
I. Cryder Lea	101	10	91
P. W. Sparks	102	10	92
R. P. Fiske	102	9	93
Otto Hockmeyer	97	2	95
F. E. Leavitt	107	10	97
S. B. Jensen	111	14	97
R. M. McKee	117	17	100
C. A. French	115	15	100

CLASS B.

W. Lambitt	108	20	88
C. Everts	116	18	98

FOX HILLS GOLF CLUB.

Old Links of the Staten Island Cricket Club Pass Into New Hands.

A new golf club will soon be organized on Staten Island, which will have for its course the old Fox Hills links, which were laid out a little over a year ago by the Staten Island Cricket Club. Since the Cricket Club went into liquidation these links have been unavailable. To save them for golf, William Freeland, President of the Laurence Harbor Country Club, with fourteen other enthusiasts, has formed the Fox Hills Golf Club. A long lease of the property has been taken from the George Vanderbilt estate. The original incorporators are: J. T. Brennan, F. A. McClark, J. Hill, Percy King, W. W. Lowrey, A. Morgan, J. J. O'Donoue, T. J. O'Donohue, Hugh O'Donohue, Bruce Price, J. B. Patterson, Joseph Spier, E. C. Talcott, Arthur Hollick, and William Freeland.

"We intend to put the course in good playing condition just as soon as possible," said Mr. Freeland last night. "The limit of membership has been placed at 300, and the first 100 members will not be subject to any initiation fee. After that number has been reached, the entrance fee will be $25 and the annual dues $25."

Since the Staten Island Cricket Club gave up the grounds both the New York Athletic and Crescent Athletic Clubs have made unsuccessful efforts to secure the links.

INTERCITY GOLF.

All New York Team Administered a Crushing Defeat to Philadelphia Golfers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 5.—Under the most glorious weather conditions the first inter-city golf match was played to-day over the picturesque course of the Philadelphia Country Club, at Bala, when all New York met the pick of Philadelphia and vanquished the wearers of the light blue and gold of the Quaker City by the overwhelming margin of 32 up.

The conditions of the match were at 36 holes, the players to be members of clubs affiliated with the Metropolitan Golf Association. With the exception of Findley S. Douglass, the former amateur champion of the United States, the New York team was the strongest that they could possibly get out, and it was to some extent a foregone conclusion that they would win out. In fact, their team would come very near being an all-American side. The scores follow:

NEW YORK.	Holes.	PHILADELPHIA.	Holes.
H. N. Harriman	5	M. R. Wright	0
W. J. Travers	3	H. M. Forrest	0
R. C. Watson, Jr.	0	W. M. McCauley	1
C. M. Hamilton	4	R. B. Griscom	0
D. Emmett	0	F. Bohlen	0
H. E. Hollins, Jr.	0	P. Lineawever	0
John Reed, Jr.	2	J. D. Winsor, Jr.	0
Jasper Lynch	3	C. S. Starr	0
Reginald Brooks	5	C. S. Farnum	0
T. M. Robertson	0	J. I. Lineaweaver	0
F. W. Menzies	0	C. Dixon	0
Arden M. Robins	4	F. M. Mackie, Jr.	0
Total	33	Total	1

Westchester Defeats Richmond Hill.

A team of eight members of the Westchester Golf Club defeated the Richmond Hill team yesterday on the Westchester links by 16 holes to 2. The players were:

WESTCHESTER.	Holes.	RICHMOND HILL.	Holes.
G. F. Tiffany	1	Rachau	0
Compton	4	Mann	0
Redfield	3	Hinds	0
Winston	0	L. Mortimer	1
Fuller	0	Smith	1
Gorham	3	Sayne	0
Moffatt	3	Van Viechtin	0
Craigie	4	Collins	0
Total	10	Total	2

Golf Handicaps at Flatbush.

Golfing enthusiasm was rife yesterday on the links of the Knickerbocker Field Club at Flatbush, and the pretty links of the organization were thronged all day with the red-coated players. Two events were decided, the women players of the club competing in a general handicap of nine holes in the morning and the men players in a general handicap of eighteen holes in the afternoon. Some of the best scores were:

WOMEN'S HANDICAP.

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Mrs. A. B. Boyd	73	29	44
Miss E. Cowperthwait	55	11	44
Miss A. Cowperthwait	61	16	45
Mrs. J. C. Church	62	16	46
Miss M. Bollinger	83	34	49
Miss Jessie Holmes	83	34	49
Mrs. H. S. Salt	72	24	48
Miss L. L. Tyler	80	31	49

MEN'S HANDICAP.

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
George K. Jarvie	91	15	76
Dr. Atkinson	87	9	78
J. H. McNeill	109	30	79
J. H. Cesaro	114	33	81
A. B. Boardman	117	35	82
W. W. Woolley	108	25	83
E. P. Maynard	111	27	84
E. W. Haskins	106	22	84
J. C. Church	113	28	85

Golf for Bruggerhoff Prizes.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 5.—The first match for the Edward E. Bruggerhoff prizes was played on the links of the Wee Burn Golf Club to-day. The results:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
W. D. Phillips	100	16	84
H. F. Devens	107	18	89
F. C. Hecker	95	5	90
W. T. Baldwin	94	3	91
A. S. Pitt	103	8	95
M. R. Pitt	117	16	101
W. N. Travis	119	18	101
H. L. Williams	113	11	102
G. E. Hecker	106	3	103
R. B. Brown	113	10	103
W. A. Belden	123	8	115
H. Dewing, Class B	131	12	119
J. Huributt	110	22	88
D. T. Woodbury	118	30	88
S. Merritt	111	19	92
E. L. Scofield	117	20	97
W. D. Daskam	131	27	104
E. E. Bruggerhoff	135	30	105
H. L. Woodbury	143	30	113

M. H. Goodwin Wins C. A. C. Handicap.

M. H. Goodwin won the members' first regular handicap yesterday on the Crescent Athletic Club links, near Bay Ridge, by a single point. J. McC. Conville followed with a net score of 80 strokes. The latter also made the lowest scratch record, 89 strokes. There was a big field of players, and the links were in excellent condition. The scores:

	Gross.	Hdc'p.	Net.
M. H. Goodwin	99	20	79
W. J. McConnell	89	9	80
J. G. Taylor	92	8	84
G. H. Barnes	90	3	87
F. Gurney	90	1	89
H. S. Bowns	90	1	89
J. V. Wilson	98	8	90
F. B. Walker	112	22	90
H. C. McKeever	92	2	90
G. W. Beckel	102	12	90
C. V. Meserole	94	3	91
J. G. Loge	103	12	91
H. A. Tucker	95	4	91
C. B. Van Brunt	95	3	92
G. S. O'Flyn	95	3	92
C. G. Williams	115	22	93
W. K. Fowler	96	3	93
J. R. Ross	98	5	93
C. J. Keeley	114	20	94
J. S. Jones	98	4	94
C. J. Rollerson	108	12	96
J. Harvenden	105	9	96
E. L. Rhett	110	12	98
N. E. Smylis	105	6	99
W. R. Bigelow	112	12	100
H. S. Greene	112	3	109
F. E. Crane	119	0	119

Haight Wins at Richmond County.

Twenty-six golfers of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, turned in scores yesterday in the first regular monthly handicap. The course was in grand condition, and the greens were favorable to accurate putting. E. L. Haight led the large field of competitors, winning by the narrow margin of one stroke, his net figures being 86. C. T. Stout and Albert E. Paterson, who came next on the list, tied at 90 for the lowest gross score of the day. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
E. L. Haight	98	12	86
C. T. Stout	90	2	88
A. E. Paterson	90	2	88
C. W. Painton	97	9	88
E. O. Schuyler	91	2	89
J. Y. G. Walker	99	9	90
R. Lane	107	16	91
J. R. Chadwick	94	2	92
A. Willis	99	5	94
W. W. Lowrey	101	7	94
F. L. Wonham	104	10	94
F. L. Hughes	112	18	94
A. P. Kelley	101	6	95
Q. C. Williams	99	4	95
C. A. Blythe	104	9	95
E. Shearson	107	12	95
E. L. Davis	105	9	96
W. H. Busk	102	7	95
H. P. Slayback	114	18	96
D. W. Taylor	105	8	97
W. T. Lough	105	5	100
W. B. Thomas	119	18	101
A. W. Johnson	124	18	106
W. A. Slayback	123	12	111

Clapp Wins Dyker Meadow Handicap.

Arthur P. Clapp won the regular monthly handicap yesterday on the Dyker Meadow Golf Club links, near Fort Hamilton. Duncan Edwards, who tied for second place, made the best gross score, 95 strokes. The players and scores were:

A. P. Clapp—	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Out 5 4 5 4 5 5 6 5 5—48			
In 5 4 6 6 6 5 5 0 4 6—48	96	10	86
Duncan Edwards	95	8	87
Charles Adams	98	11	87
F. N. Doubleday	97	8	89
A. H. Porter, Jr.	98	9	89
William B. Hill	105	15	90
John C. Powers	102	11	91
N. T. Pulsifer	111	20	91
J. T. Bush	102	10	92
H. G. McKuser	103	10	93
H. [illegible], Jr.	106	12	94
F. [illegible]ps	111	14	97
S. [illegible]basco	113	16	97
A. [illegible] Val	121	24	97
Crowell Hadden, Jr.	117	18	99

Captain's Golf Cup at Jersey City.

The first regular competition this year on the Jersey City Golf Club links was played yesterday, the event being the qualifying round for the Captain's Cup, given by George A. Toffey. By its conditions those making the lowest ten scores will play off at match play before June 2. The eligible cup competitors are: George L. Bowley, 91; Dr. B. P. Craig, 99; W. C. Ridgeway, 99; A. J. Drayton, 100; Dr. W. L. Pyle, 100; G. F. Perkins, Jr., 102; M. Tilden, Jr., 103; Edward Newkirk, 106; R. L. Fleming, 109; M. Grierson, 109. Those who played but failed to qualify were: C. C. Harmstad, 110; B. B. Felker, 111; Charles Runyon, Jr., 111; F. E. Ferris, 113; E. W. Leake, 115; W. V. Toffey, 120.

Golf on Marine and Field Club Links.

The golf ball sweepstakes on the links of the Marine and Field Clubs, near Bath Beach, brought out a good representation of the club. L. H. Smith won leading honors by a net score of 87 strokes. The best scores were:

L. H. Smith—	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Out 6 5 7 6 6 4 7 6 9—56			
In 5 4 6 7 5 4 7 6 9

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

Selbach's Two-Bagger Saved the Game for New York Yesterday.

A two-bagger by Selbach in the ninth inning, when all the bases were occupied, gave the New Yorks a victory over the Brooklyns in the baseball game at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. It was a fitting wind-up to a contest that was interesting and well played, particularly on the part of the New Yorks. The team fielded cleanly throughout the entire nine innings, giving Doheny every encouragement to pitch good ball, which he did. Smith played badly and with little judgment for the Brooklyns.

McGinnity was not as effective as he was in a previous game against the New Yorks, but the result may have been different had he received the proper kind of support. As it was, the New Yorks managed to mix hits with their opponents' errors, and when they took their last turn at the bat the score was a tie. Smith failed to stop Warner's grounder, Foster bunted safely. McGinnity was incensed because Umpire Connoty would not call Foster's hit a foul, and gave the umpire a shove, for which the pitcher was fined $5. McGinnity gathered in Doheny's bunt, and threw the ball to third to stop Warner. Smith failed to hold the ball, and the bases were filled. Van Haltren's grounder to Jennings forced Warner at the plate, and Foster was stopped at the plate on Mercer's grounder to Dahlen. It was here that Selbach hit into deep left field. Sheckard made a grand attempt to get the ball, but failed. Doheny and Van Haltren scored, but Mercer was caught at the plate on Sheckard's quick return. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	Sheck'd, lf.	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Selbach, lf.	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	Jennings, lb.	0	1	7	1	1	0	0
Mercer, 3b.	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	Smith, 3b.	0	2	2	1	1	2	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	2	7	1	0	0	Jones, cf.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	3	15	1	0	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	1	2	6	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0	2	0	DeMont, 2b.	0	0	2	2	2	1	0
Warner, c.	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	McGuire, c.	1	1	13	1	0	0	0
Foster, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	McGin'ty, p.	1	1	0	5	0	0	0
Doheny, p.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0								
Total	5	8	27	24	0			Total	3	8	27	17	3		

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Earned run—Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Doyle, Selbach, and McGuire. First base by error—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 7. Struck out—By McGinnity, 5; by Doheny, 4. Stolen bases—Sheckard, Jennings, and Jones. Sacrifice hits—Mercer, Selbach, and Jones. Bases on balls—By McGinnity, 4; by Doheny, 5. Double play—Keeler and McGuire. Passed ball—Warner, 1. Wild pitches—McGinnity, 1; Doheny, 1. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	5	3	—13	20	2
Philadelphia	0	5	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	—10	12	7

Batteries—Lewis, Willis, and Clarke; Donohue and McFarland.

AT PITTSBURG.

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	—5	7	3	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	1	7	2

Batteries—Chesebro and Schriver; Sudhoff and O'Connor.

AT CHICAGO.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—4	10	1	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—	3	9	0

Batteries—Menefee and Chance; Han and Wood.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Indianapolis, 14; Detroit, 6.
At Minneapolis—Milwaukee, 6; Minneapolis, 5.
At Cleveland—Buffalo, 9; Cleveland, 3.
At Kansas City—Chicago, 5; Kansas City, 2.

Eastern League Games.

At Worcester—Worcester, 10; Montreal, 8.
At Providence—Providence, 11; Toronto, 1.
At Springfield—Rochester, 6; Springfield, 2.

Atlantic League Games.

At Philadelphia—Athletics, 15; Jersey City, 14.
At Allentown—Elmira, 7; Allentown, 5.
At Wilkesbarre—Scranton, 8; Wilkesbarre, 4.
At Newark—Reading, 10; Newark, 3.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	10	4	.714	Pittsburg	6	7	.462
Cincinnati	8	5	.615	Chicago	6	8	.429
Brooklyn	8	6	.571	New York	5	8	.385
St. Louis	7	7	.500	Boston	4	9	.308

National League Summary.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Pittsburg	Chicago	New York	Boston	Games Won.
Philadelphia	..	0	2	0	0	0	4	4	10
Cincinnati	0	..	0	0	4	0	4	0	8
Brooklyn	2	0	..	0	0	4	0	3	9
St. Louis	0	0	3	..	3	0	0	1	7
Pittsburg	0	0	0	3	..	4	0	2	9
Chicago	0	0	0	4	0	..	0	..	4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	..	1
Games Lost	4	5	6	7	7	8	8	9	54

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in Chicago.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

COLLEGE BASEBALL GAMES.

Yale Defeated Columbia, 9 to 4, in a Lively Game at the New Columbia Field Yesterday.

Whatever chance the Columbia University team had of winning the baseball game with Yale at Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon was lost in the fourth inning, when Marcus, its crack pitcher, seemed to lose his bearings, and before he got straightened out again and two of the Columbia fielders settled down to ball-playing, the Yale team had scored six runs, enough to win the game.

There was not a very large turnout to witness the game. Very few Yale "rooters" were on hand, and not once during the game was the familiar slogan of the New Haven collegians heard. It is probable that the Yale contingent did not turn out because they expected an easy victory. The victory was much easier than the score shows. A band of faithful Columbia "rooters" sat in the stand and gave the team enough encouragement in the way of cheers, but the Yale players were never in danger of losing.

Yale did not have any of the best of it in the way of fielding. They made as many errors as the Columbia players, but only two of these figured in the score. On the other hand, all but one of the Columbia's misplays helped Yale in scoring runs.

Robertson, Yale's best pitcher, was a perfect enigma for five innings, not allowing his opponents anything that looked like a hit. He seemed to tire in the sixth inning, when Columbia made three of its four hits and scored two runs. McKelvey relieved him in the eighth inning, and, while he allowed only one hit, he was none too steady. Marcus, aside from the fourth inning, was very effective, and, had he received the proper kind of support, Yale's score would not have been so large. At times he served up a slow ball, using the same movement when delivering the ball as when he pitched with speed, and whenever he resorted to this trick he had the Yale batsmen "up in the air."

Milke, Burns, and Armstrong did some fine fielding for Columbia, as did Camp and Brown for Yale. Cunha, the big Hawaiian, caught a good game for Yale. He is pretty lively for a man that weighs in the neighborhood of 250 pounds.

Yale started the scoring in the second inning. After Goodman fumbled Cunha's easy grounder, Brown hit safely to left, but Cunha could get no further than second on the hit. Sharpe then hit a high fly into left field. Sales ran for the ball, yelling, "I have it!" He had it all right, but then he dropped it, and all the bases were occupied. Guernsey sent a grounder to Goodman, and the batter was out at first, Cunha scoring on the play. When Robertson had fallen an easy victim on a fly to Southard, Quimby then gave Armstrong a chance to distinguish himself by making a grand one-hand stop and good throw to first base. Yale got another run in the third inning. Barnwell hit safely, and went to second on passed ball. Camp was retired at first, on which play Barnwell reached third. Sullivan hit a fast grounder to Goodman. The latter made an attempt to stop Barnwell at the plate, but held the ball too long, and, when he finally did make up his mind to throw, it came too high to the catcher. Cunha hit to Marcus, who turned quickly and threw to second. The ball was sent to first base in time to retire Cunha, thus completing a pretty double play.

Brown, the first Yale batter in the fourth inning, drew a base on balls. Sharpe was hit by a pitched ball, and then each advanced a base on a passed ball. Kebler then tried to catch Brown off third, but the ball went wide, and Brown ran home and Sharpe to third. Goodman allowed Robertson's grounder to get away, and Sharpe came home. The ball was quickly returned, and Robertson was caught off first base. Barnwell drew a base on balls after Quimby had been retired, and took second on Camp's hit. He scored on Sullivan's safe drive, Camp going to third. Sullivan stole second, and then Cunha hit safely to right, sending in two runs.

In Columbia's sixth inning, after one was out, Burrell made the first hit off Robertson. Southard then smashed the ball to the centre field stand for three bases, scoring Burrell. The latter scored while Burns was being put out at first base. Marcus followed with a two-bagger, and when Quimby juggled a grounder that Kebler hit it began to look as though Columbia was going to make a rally. The excitement among the Columbia "rooters" subsided, however, when Sales hit a fly to Barnwell, ending the inning.

In the eighth inning Sharpe began for Yale with a two-bagger to left. Guernsey drew a base on balls. Then a double steal was attempted; but Sharpe was caught at third. McKelvey struck out. Quimby hit a high fly in the infield, and when every one tried to get it Marcus yelled, "No, it's mine!" It was for a small fraction of a second, and then the ball dropped out of his hands, and Guernsey had crossed the plate.

Columbia got a brace of runs in the last inning. Marcus got a base on balls, and, when McKelvey threw very wild in an attempt to field Kebler's slow hit to first, Marcus came home, and the batter reached third. He scored a little later on Cunha's poor throw to catch him napping off third base. The score:

YALE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	COLUMBIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Quimby, 2b.	0	0	4	0	2			Burrell, 3b.	1	1	2	3	0		
Barnwell, cf.	2	1	2	0	0			Southard, cf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Camp, ss.	1	2	1	3	0			Burns, rf.	0	0	2	1	0		
Sullivan, rf.	1	1	1	0	1			Marcus, p.	1	1	0	2	0		
Cunha, c.	1	1	3	1	1			Kebler, c.	1	0	3	1	1		
Brown, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0			Sayles, lf.	0	0	2	1	1		
Sharpe, 1b.	1	1	10	1	0			Sales, lf.	0	0	2	1	1		
Guernsey, lf.	1	0	3	0	1			Armst'g, 2b.	0	1	1	5	0		
Robertson, p.	1	0	1	3	0			Goodm'n, ss.	0	0	0	1	3		
McKelvey, p.	0	0	0	1	1										
Total	9	7	27	11	6			Total	4	4	24	14	6		

Yale	0	1	1	6	0	0	0	1	0—	9
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2—	4

Earned runs—Yale, 1; Columbia, 1. First base by errors—Yale, 4; Columbia, 5. Left on bases—Yale, 5; Columbia, 5. First base on balls—Off Robertson, 1; off McKelvey, 1; off Marcus, 4. Struck out—By Robertson, 1; by McKelvey, 2; by Marcus, 1. Three-base hit—Southard. Two-base hits—Marcus and Sharpe. Stolen bases—Camp, Sullivan, and Guernsey. Double plays—Marcus, Armstrong, and Milke; Burns and Milke. Hit by pitched ball—By Marcus, 2. Passed balls—Kebler, 2; Cunha, 1. Hits—Off Robertson, 3 in seven innings. Umpire—Mr. Keator. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

HARVARD, 12; WILLIAMS, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 5.—In a one-sided game of baseball on Soldiers' Field this afternoon Harvard defeated Williams, whose team played like a high school nine, making many foolish plays. Their team got but 1 hit, and not a man reached second base. The score:

HARVARD.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	WILLIAMS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Lo'ghlin, cf.	1	2	1	0	0			Russell, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Kendall, lb.	0	0	13	0	0			Seaver, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Reid, c.	2	1	6	1	0			Hef'nan, ss.	0	0	0	2	0		
Fincke, 2b.	1	3	0	2	0			Risley, 1b.	0	1	10	1	1		
Clark, 3b.	1	2	2	3	1			Street, 2b.	0	0	2	1	1		
George, ss.	1	1	2	3	1			Makep'e, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Wendell, rf.	3	1	2	3	0			Lyd'ker, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0		
Jaynes, lf.	0	0	1	0	0			Ranger, c.	0	0	6	7	1		
Clark, lf.	1	1	0	0	0			Bent, p.	0	0	0	2	1		
Kernan, p.	2	2	0	1	0			Turell, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	12	13	27	13	2			Total	0	1	23*	14	4		

*Kernan.

Harvard	1	2	0	1	0	1	6	1	1—	12
Williams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0

Two-base hits—Kernan, (2,) Reid, Fincke. Three-base hit—Wendell. Sacrifice hits—Fincke, J. Clark, Bent. Stolen bases—Harvard, 8. First base on balls—By Kernan, Bent; by Bent, Loughlin, Wendell, (2,) Kernan. Struck out—By Kernan, Heffernan, Russell, Seaver, (2,) Turell, Lydecker; by Bent, Janes, (2,) Reid, G. Clark, (2,) Kendall, (2,) George. Passed balls—Ranger, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Kendall, 3. Umpire—Mr. Lyons. Time—2:30.

BROWN, 6; PRINCETON, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 5.—Through Washburn's magnificent pitching, Brown's timely hitting, and Princeton's costly errors, the Brown team defeated the "Sons of Old Nassau" to-day. Princeton went to pieces in the third inning, when Scott was found for five base hits and three runs. The score.

BROWN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PRINCETON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Tobey, ss.	1	2	0	2	0			Burke, rf.	0	0	1	1	0		
Bacon, 2b.	1	3	1	3	1			St'nw'd'r, 2b.	0	0	5	4	2		
Clark, cf.	1	1	1	4	0			Meir, ss.	0	2	1	5	0		
Berry, lf.	1	1	1	1	0			Pearson, 1b.	1	1	12	0	1		
Dettmers, p.	1	1	0	0	0			Kafer, c.	0	0	4	0	0		
Abbott, rf.	0	0	1	0	0			Hutchins, lf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Wittemore, c.	0	2	7	2	0			Hut'son, 3b.	0	0	0	5	2		
Crane, 3b.	1	0	0	3	0			Watkins, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Washburn, p.	0	2	2	1	0			Scott, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	6	12	27	12	1			Total	1	4	24	15	5		

Brown	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	—6	
Princeton	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	

Three-base hits—Pearson, Whittemore. Stolen bases—Crane, Meir. Double plays—Steinwender and Pearson, Meir and Pearson. Sacrifice hits—Bacon 2. Struck out—By Washburn, 7; by Scott, 2. Passed ball—Whittemore. Umpire—Mr. Murray. Time—1:50.

CORNELL, 5; PENNSYLVANIA, 6.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—In an always exciting and closely contested game here to-day, marked by clever hitting, good base running, and sharp playing generally, Cornell defeated the University of Pennsylvania by this score:

CORNELL.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PENNSYLVANIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Newton, lf.	2	2	1	0	1			Houston, cf.	1	2	0	0	0		
Lynn, cf.	2	2	1	0	0			Shope, ss.	1	0	3	2	1		
Robert'n, lb.	1	1	16	1	0			Flavell, c.	0	1	8	1	0		
Bole, ss.	0	0	1	7	1			Jones, lb.	0	0	13	0	0		
Sanders, p.	0	2	1	6	0			Gawth'p, rf.	1	2	2	0	1		
Costello, 3b.	0	0	1	2	2			Brown, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0		
Howland, rf.	0	1	1	0	0			Orbin, 2b.	1	1	1	2	1		
Patter'n, 2b.	0	0	2	0	1			Leyton, p.	0	0	0	3	1		
Wheney, c.	0	0	1	1	0			White, lf.	1	1	3	0	0		
Reed, c.	1	1	2	2	0										
Total	6	9	27	18	5			Total	5	12	27	11	4		

Cornell	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—6	
Pennsylvania	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—5	

Earned runs—Pennsylvania, 2. Two-base hits—Sanders, White. Three-base hits—Houston, (2.) Stolen base—Gawthrop. Left on bases—Pennsylvania, 7; Cornell, 10. Struck out—Robertson, Bole, (3;) Sanders, Howland, (2;) Patterson, Shape, Flavelle. First base on errors—Pennsylvania, 2; Cornell, 1. First base on balls—Shape, Robertson, Bole, Sanders, Costello. Hit by pitched ball—Gawthrop, Layton, Reed. Umpire—Mr. Smith. Time—2 hours.

LAFAYETTE, 7; N. Y. UNIVERSITY, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., May 5.—Lafayette easily won her game with the University of New York to-day. It was a battle of pitchers, and Lafayette won in the seventh inning when they landed on Halford for seven hits and piled up six runs. The game was replete with pretty plays, Lafayette leading the excellent fielding. The score:

LAFAYETTE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Brown, cf.	1	3	2	1	0			Rorke, lf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Ch'lmers, rf.	2	2	0	0	1			V'Vleck, ss.	0	3	4	4	1		
Bray, cf.	1	1	1	0	0			McLint'k, c.	0	1	2	3	0		
Bell, 2b.	1	2	4	2	0			Northrop, cf.	2	1	1	0	1		
Wright, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0			Taylor, rf&p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Hubley, 3b.	1	1	1	5	1			Ross, 3b.	0	1	2	3	2		
B'hman, lb.	0	1	10	0	0			Eaton, p&rf.	0	1	1	2	0		
Knecht, c.	0	1	6	2	0			Haynes, lb.	0	1	10	0	0		
Currier, ss.	1	1	3	6	0			H'lf'd, 2b&p.	0	0	3	3	0		
Platt, p.	0	2	0	2	0										
Total	7	14	27	18	2			Total	2	8*	23	15	4		

*Chalmers out on infield fly.

Lafayette	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	—7	
New York University	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—2	

Earned runs—Lafayette, 4. Sacrifice hits—Hubley, Bachman, Taylor. Bases stolen—Platt, (2,) Currier, (2,) Brown, Rorke, Haynes, Northrop, (2,) Van Vleck. Double play—VanVleck to Haynes. Left on bases—Lafayette, 4; New York University, 4. Struck out—By Platt, 5; by Eaton, 2. Base on balls—Brown, Van Vleck. Passed ball—McLintock. Umpire—Mr. Mauch.

WESLEYAN, 12; AMHERST, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, May 5.—Wesleyan easily defeated Amherst to-day. The score:

WESLEYAN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	AMHERST.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
MacN'n, 2b.	2	2	1	2	1			Biram, ss.	0	1	2	0	1		
Terrill, 3b.	2	1	4	3	1			Tho'son, 3b.	1	0	1	3	2		
And'son, ss.	1	0	1	4	1			Couch, cf.	0	0	0	0	3		
Havey, 1b.	2	2	14	0	0			Tinker, lf.	1	1	0	2	0	1	
Inglis, c.	1	0	3	1	2			Harris, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Tirrell, lf.	1	1	0	0	0			Kent, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0		
Wilder, p.	1	1	3	0	0			Priddy, c.	0	0	1	2	1		
Garman, cf.	1	2	2	0	0			Favour, 1b.	1	0	9	0	0		
Cornwall, rf.	1	0	0	0	0			Rushmore, p.	0	0	1	2	0		
								Field, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Total	12	8	27	16	4			Total	3	2	27	8	4		

Wesleyan	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	4—12	
Amherst	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—3	

Earned runs—Wesleyan, 3.—Two base hits—Garman. Three base hits—MacNaughton. Home runs—Wilder. Stolen bases—Anderson, Garman, Cornwall. Double plays—Terrell, (unassisted.) First base on balls—Off Wilder, 4; off Rushmore, 7. Hit by pitched ball—Favour. Struck out—By Wilder, 3; by Rushmore, 7. Passed balls—Inglis, 1; Priddy, 2. Wild pitches—Wilder, 1. Time—1:54. Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

TRINITY, 5; WEST POINT, 2.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 5.—West Point was beaten to-day by Trinity College by the score of 5 to 2. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Trinity	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0—5	5	1
West Point	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—2	5	0

Batteries—Goodridge and Glazebrook; Brown and Graham.

FORDHAM, 4; ORANGE, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., May 5.—In the opening game of the Orange Athletic Club's baseball season at the Orange Oval this afternoon the local players were beaten by the Fordham College team in a snappy, interesting game, which was well played, except in the fourth inning, when some wild work by Stein, the Orange pitcher, allowed the collegians to fill the bases and run up four runs, the only ones scored in the whole game. The score:

ORANGE A. C.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	FORDHAM.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Grey, lf.	0	1	0	0	0			Mullen, cf.	0	0	3	1	0		
Bassford, cf.	0	0	2	0	0			Clark, ss.	0	0	1	4	0		
Dietrich, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0			Riley, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0		
Smith, ss.	0	1	2	3	1			Murphy, lf.	1	0	3	0	0		
Norton, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0			Slattery, c.	1	0	6	0	0		
McL'h'n, rf.	0	0	1	0	1			Mitchell, rf.	1	0	1	0	0		
O'Neill, c.	0	1	7	1	0			Connors, 3b.	1	0	2	1	2		
Leonard, 3b.	0	1	3	0	2			Horan, p.	0	2	0	1	2		
Stein, p.	0	0	0	3	0			Welsh, 2b.	0	0	5	1	1		
Total	0	4	24	10	4			Total	4	2	27	8	5		

Orange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	
Fordham	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0—4	

Two-base hits—Leonard, Horan. First base on errors—Orange, 5; Fordham, 4. Stolen bases—Orange, 1; Fordham, 1. Passed ball—O'Neill. Bases on balls—Off Stein, 9. Struck out—By Stein, 8; by Horan, 5. Left on bases—Orange, 8; Fordham, 9. Double play—O'Neill and Dietrich. Umpire—Mr. Burns. Time of game—1:50.

Other College Games.

At Schenectady—Union College, 13; Hobart, 9.
At Groton—Groton School, 8; Harvard Freshmen, 7.
At Lynn—Lynn, 14; Harvard, (second,) 13.
At Hanover—Dartmouth, 8; Boston, 5.
At Andover—Holy Cross, 5; Andover, 4.
At Exeter—Harvard Second, 8; Phillips-Exeter, 5.
At Burlington, Vt.—Tufts College, 11; University of Vermont, 2.
At Franklin, Mass.—Brown Freshmen, 16; Dean Academy, 8.

CRESCENT A. C., 9; RUTGERS, 7.

The Crescent Athletic Club opened the season at their home grounds yesterday by defeating the Rutgers College team by this score:

CRESCENT A. C.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	RUTGERS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Butler, ss.	2	0	3	2	2			Mann, 2b.	1	2	2	1	1		
Affeld, 3b.	2	2	2	3	1			Kirkp'k, lf.	0	0	0	0	0		
G. St'n, lf&p	0	2	0	1	0			Fisher, 3b.	2	1	1	2	1		
F. Ste'n, 1b.	1	1	10	1	1			Wirth, p.	1	2	2	1	1		
Dunn, c.	1	4	6	2	1			Rapalje, 1b.	0	1	12	2	0		
Quimby, cf.	1	3	2	0	0			Conover, cf.	1	1	0	0	1		
Ch'cy, p&lf.	1	1	1	2	0			Smith, ss.	1	1	4	2	1		
Watt, 2b.	1	2	2	4	0			Edgar, rf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Blair, rf.	0	1	1	0	0			Richters, c.	1	1	6	3	1		
Total	9	16	27	15	6			Total	7	10	27	11	6		

Crescent A. C.	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	2	0—9	
Rutgers	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	1—7	

SEVENTH REGIMENT, 12; NAVY, 5.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 5.—The Navy did not fare so well at baseball as they did in boat racing to-day, for they were defeated by the crack team of the Seventh New York Regiment by the decisive score of 12 to 5. The fielding of Annapolis was very fair, but they lacked the snap of the visitors, and were not nearly so good hitters. The score:

NAVAL ACADEMY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	7TH REGIMENT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Weaver, 3b.	0	0	3	2	1			Dallard, c.	2	1	3	2	0		
Hamner, cf.	0	1	2	0	1			Hames, cf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Childs, ss.	1	1	3	1	2			Don'ly, ss.	1	3	2	5	1		
Long, rf.	2	2	1	0	1			Mack, rf.	1	1	1	1	0		
Barth'w, c.	0	2	10	1	1			Cassoney, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
Herrien, 2b.	1	1	2	2	2			McCl'ne, lb.	2	2	13	1	2		
Reed, lf.	1	0	0	0	2			Cogges'l, lf.	3	3	1	0	0		
Dodd, 1b.	0	1	2	3	0			Panell, 2b.	1	1	0	5	3	1	
R'u'nb'h, p.	0	0	1	1	0			Denney, 3b.	0	0	2	1	2		
Ellis, p.	0	1	0	0	0										
Total	5	9	24	10	9			Total	12	13	27	16	6		

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ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
21st Week in New York.
THE GREATEST OF ALL GREAT EMPIRE SUCCESSES.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S Empire Theatre Company
IN THEIR BIGGEST TRIUMPH
LORD AND LADY ALGY
R. C. Carton's Famous Comedy,
with its great cast, including Wm. Faversham, Jessie Millward, Guy Standing, Sara Perry, Jos. Wheelock, Jr., Rose Eytinge, Edwin Stevens, Mrs. Whiffen, &c.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8. Matinées, 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
193rd to 200th Performance.
Charles Frohman Presents
William Gillette
In his new four-act drama,
SHERLOCK HOLMES
Seats one month in advance.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
Last Wednesday and Saturday Mats.
THEN TO CHICAGO BY SPECIAL TRAIN.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S $40,000 PRODUCTION
of Cecil Raleigh's Great Play,
HEARTS ARE TRUMPS
The Modern Spectacle
300 People On the Stage.
Presented as produced by Arthur Collins at the THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, LONDON.
The Biggest & Best Melodrama
NEW YORK HAS EVER SEEN.
LAST 6 NIGHTS at 8 o'clock.
Last Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

MANHATTAN THEATRE 33d & B'way. Ev'gs at 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
Brady & Ziegfeld's Superb Spectacular Production,
WOMAN and WINE
GREATEST OF THE MELODRAMAS.
"Creates wild enthusiasm."—Journal.

3D AVE. THEATRE—MATINEE MONDAY. Drama—"The Burglar."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE
One Week. Matinee Saturday Only.
Charles Frohman Presents
JULIA MARLOWE
IN Barbara Frietchie.
Beginning Monday, May 14th. FIVE NIGHTS ONLY. Seat Sale Opens To-morrow, 9 A. M.
HENRY IRVING, Miss ELLEN TERRY
LAST PERFORMANCES OF THIS TOUR. and the London Lyceum Company.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. ROBESPIERRE
Thursday—Double Bill. Friday,
NANCE OLDFIELD AND THE BELLS. THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Prices Orchestra, 3.00, 2.00; Balcony, 3.00, 2.00, & 1.50; Family Circle, 1.00.

WALLACK'S
B'way & 30th St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2
LAST 3 WEEKS. CLOSING SAT. EVG., MAY 26TH, OWING TO MISS NETHERSOLE'S DEPARTURE for EUROPE. LAST 3 WEEKS
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Matinees —OLGA— WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
NETHERSOLE
In Clyde Fitch's Dramatization of Daudet's
SAPHO
Seats on sale for any of the remaining performances

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Begins 8:15. Matinées, 2.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
DANIEL FROHMAN PRESENTS
JAMES K. HACKETT
in a Melodramatic Romance by Abby Sage Richardson and Grace Livingston Furniss,
THE PRIDE OF JENNICO
Founded upon the chief incident in that novel. Basil Jennico.....J. K. Hackett
The Princess Ottilie.....Bertha Galland

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
Prices, 25c. to $1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Good reserved Seats, 50c.
Last Week FAREWELL PERFORMANCE SATURDAY, EVE., MAY 12.
As played 200 nights at Daly's Theatre, Big Cast—Rose Coghlan, Minnie Seligman—100 oth. THE GREAT RUBY.

Printing Show
"From the Writer to the Reader."
A complete historical demonstration of the Art of Printing from its earliest days.
Mammoth living, moving marvels of mechanism that show it at its best to-day.
Daily Newspaper—Printed on the premises.
Japanese Wood Engraving.
Kai Kee's Chinese Printing Office.
"Ye Olde Printery."
Patent Office Exhibits.
U. S. Treasury Printing.
Smithsonian Institution Exhibits.
Old Typesetting—New Typesetting Machines.
All sorts of Printing Presses, Folding Machines, Binding Machines—
Everything in Operation.
Grand Central Palace, 2 to 11 P. M.
Admission 25c. Children 10c.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Ev'gs at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mat. at 2
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
LAST WEEK
24TH | 194 TIMES. | WEEK.
Klaw & Erlanger's Great Production,
BEN-HUR

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. One Block East Grand Cen. Depot. Mat. 2. Ev., 8:15.
SECOND YEAR. MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY HENRY V.
SECOND YEAR. DONNELLY
SECOND YEAR. STOCK
SECOND YEAR. CO.
This week LADY BOUNTIFUL By A. W. Pinero
EVENING PRICES 25, 35, 50.
Subscribers' seats Reserved each week without extra charge

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. C. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
LAST WEEK. SOUVENIRS Tuesday Eve.
WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.
NEXT WEEK—WOMEN & WINE.

KEITH'S
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. E. F. ALBEE . . . General Manager.
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
HELENE MORA, the Famous Baritone.
LOUISE THORNDYKE BOUCICAULT and JAMES HORNE
in "A Proper Impropriety," by Augustus Thomas.
ZENO, GARL & ZENO, Acrobats.
MAX UNGER, the Modern Hercules.
JOHN C. RICE and SALLY COHEN in the Screaming Farce, "The Kleptomaniac."
JOE WELCH, the Original Hebrew Comedian.
SAM MARION and THE M'COY SISTERS.
FROBEL & RUGE, Comedy Acrobats.
BIOGRAPH, New Set of pictures.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evenings at 8:15. Mat. Sat. only at 2:15.
TO-MORROW EVE., at 8.15,
THE Bostonians
IN A SPECIAL REVIVAL OF DE KOVEN AND SMITH'S OPERA,
Robin Hood.
—NEXT WEEK— THE SERENADE.
, SEASON ENDS SATURDAY, MAY 19.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S
MUSIC HALL, 125th St. and 7th Ave.
TO-NIGHT John G. Rice & Sallie Cohen, Williams & Tucker, Houdini.
Harry La Clair, Will P. Swetnam, Maud Nugent.
NEXT WEEK HAYES & LYTTON, JAS. J. MORTON, ED. LATELL, STUART, MALE PATTI, Hooker & Davis, Blanche Ring, EDNA BASSETT MARSHALL and Co., Patterson Bros., and MELVILLE & STETSON.
MAT. WED., SAT.

THE NEW YORK TO-NIGHT B'way, 44th-45th St. Ev'gs at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. VAUDEVILLE STARS in a GREAT CONCERT ADM. 50c.
IMMENSE BILL OF STAR PERFORMERS. TO-MORROW EVEG. & MATINEES.
"THE" QUO VADIS
BARGAIN MATS. WEDNESDAYS. All Seats reserved, 50c. EVENING POPULAR PRICES. 25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. No Higher.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Blanche WALSH In Cleopatra. & Melbourne MACDOWELL. Wed. Mat. only, Fedora

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND 5TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE.
A FAREWELL
SPRING SEASON OF GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH
BEGINS TO-MORROW NIGHT.
LOHENGRIN.
Selma Kronold, Yvonne De Treville, Adelaide Norwood, Viola Gillette, Barron Berthald, Joseph F. Sheehan, William Mertens, Homer Lind, W. H. Clarke, E. N. Knight, and the
GREAT GRAND OPERA CHORUS OF 60.
Eve's 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 Nothing Higher.
Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:15. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
Next Week, Mon. Thurs. eve., MIGNON by Ambroise Thomas. Wed. & Sat. Mats.
May 14. Week May 20, Tues. Wed. Fri. and Sat. Eves. Tannhauser by Richard Wagner.
IL TROVATORE, FAUST, LA TRAVIATA. (First Time Here.)
May 28, GOODBY NIGHT.
REPERTOIRE BILL, ALL THE FAVORITES.
NOTE.—Seats now selling for entire series.

DALY'S THEATRE.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY
38th week at this Theatre. A RUNAWAY GIRL. . . . .
With JAMES T. POWERS and 65 others.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
.....BORDERSIDE.....
A New 3-Act Play...With VIRGINIA CALHOUN

Paderewski
THE TWO (2) LAST RECITALS.
N. Y.—CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Mat., 12th, 2:30.
SEATS AT SCHUBERTH'S, 23 UNION SQ.
Mon., 14th, Last Recital, Newark Theatre, N. J.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM 10c. TO ALL.
Family Resort. American and European Novelties. 20 BIG FEATURES. EVERYTHING NEW.
LAUGH & GROW FAT. See the Burlesque Boxers.
ME AND HIM.
Me, 6 ft., 3 in., 112 lbs.; Him, 4 ft. 9 in., 300 lbs.; laughs from start to finish.
GILBERT'S GOATS.
Reappearance after 4 years in Europe. Last week of LINUS II., the Equine Wonder Marvel. Tail, 17 ft.; mane 16 ft. 20 others. Wild Burt and Little Sure Shot, sharpshooters; Merr, Schlamm, musical glasses; Hartmann's Tyroleans.
THEATRE ADA JONES, Youngest & Brooks, the Farkers, Burroughs and Travers, Edison's Projectoscope, Johnson and Wells, Prof. De Long Chas. Patterson, Rose Jeanette, Carlin Sisters.
SUNDAY CONCERTS. SPECIAL BILL.

Huber's Casino & Hotel, Jerome Av. & 162d St. Over 7th Av. Bridge.
Special attractions. Concerts Sun. Aft. & Ev'g.

DEWEY Theatre. 14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT!
OUR GREAT "POP."
GERTRUDE HAYNES & HER CHOIR CELESTIAL.
POLK & KOLLINS, JOHN E. CAMP, FIELDS & WARD, AMERICUS QUARTETTE, NELLIE WATERS, HAFFORD & WORTH, KELLY & VIOLET, FANNIE LEWIS.
Com. TO-MORROW MAT., All-Star Vaudeville.
Herrmann's Transatlantique Vaudeville Co.
Mme. Herrmann, Grapewin & Chance, Florence Moore, &c.

Proctor's 5th Av. Cont. Perf. 25 & 50c. Thomas Q. Seabrooke ERIC HOPE, Sager Midgley & Gertie Carlisle, Kitty Mitchell & ora.
Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. DELLA FOX, Junius Brutus Booth, Musical Johnstons, Bilvern & Emerie, Mov. Pics, &c.
Proctor's PALACE. GEO. NEVILLE & CO. Cont. Perf. BILLY VAN, 15c., 25c., 50c. LA PAPALLA. Mr. & Mrs. Aug. Neville, Barton & Ashley, Mov. Pics.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sunday, May 13, at 8:15. HANDEL'S
PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION of New York. 1,000 VOICES. Frank Damrosch Director.
"SAMSON"
SOLOISTS:
Clementine de Vere...Soprano
Carrie Bridewell.....Contralto
Wm. H. Rieger.....Tenor
Myron Whitney, Jr.....Bass
Res. Seats, 50c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12 and $16.
Now on sale at Box Office.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.
ONE WEEK ONLY,
COMMENCING TO-MORROW EVENING.
MATINEE THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
The STROLLERS
IN THE NEW ROMANTIC OPERA,
"PHYLLIS"
A ROMANCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.
Given in aid of families of American soldiers killed and wounded in the Philippines and other charities.
The cast will include:
Mr. Mackenzie Gordon and Miss Martha Miner.
A CHORUS OF SIXTY VOICES.
THE METROPOLITAN OPERA ORCHESTRA.
THE LADIES' COMMITTEE:
Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence,
Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Maturin Livingston,
Mrs. Edmund L. Bayliss, Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard,
Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr.,
Mrs. Royal P. Carroll, Mrs. Ogden Mills,
Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Levi P. Morton,
Mrs. B. Cutting, Mrs. Almeric Paget,
Mrs. d'Hauteville, Mrs. Pendleton,
Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid,
Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. O. Rhinelander,
Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Wm. D. Sloane,
Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Fred. W. Vanderbilt,
Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. A. Van Rensselaer,
Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Edward Willing,
Mrs. De L. Astor Kane, Mrs. Buch. Winthrop,
Mrs. Fred. Kernochan, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr.
SEATS ON SALE AT TYSON'S.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL GROUPS and FIGURES.
LIFELIKE HEROES OF THE
BOER WAR.
This Afternoon and Evening
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS and ORCHESTRA.
COMMENCING TO-MORROW NIGHT,
Third and Last Week of
TALLY-HO!
The little operatic productions at the Eden Musée have proved extremely popular.—Tribune.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES WEEK DAYS 9 UNTIL 6. SUNDAYS 2 UNTIL 6.
Second Annual Exhibition
Society of Landscape Painters.

THE CASINO GIRL! At the Ever Gay CASINO! 24-karat Gold-Plate Beauty SOUVENIRS! Syncs! Tues. Ngt! 75TH TIME!

THREE THEATRES CLOSED

Season Ends at Weber and Fields with Enthusiastic Scenes.

Farewells at Fifth Avenue, Now to be Home of Vaudeville—"Quo Vadis" to Return to Herald Square.

Three more theatres, the Herald Square, Fifth Avenue, and Weber & Fields's Music Hall, closed their doors last night. Two of them will remain dark until early in September. The other, the Fifth Avenue, has ceased to be the home of drama and becomes that of vaudeville to-morrow.

At Weber & Fields's the event was made unusually interesting by the fact that the performance marked the last night of the fourth regular season, which has proved both artistically and financially one of the most successful in the history of the actor-managers.

In order to commemorate the occasion, the friends and admirers of the organization turned out in large numbers, and as far back as a fortnight ago seats for this particular performance were selling at a premium. As a consequence, long before the curtain was raised for the first act Treasurer Monahan was compelled to shut down on the sale of his admission tickets, all available standing space having been disposed of.

The lobby of the theatre resembled very much that of a conservatory, handsome floral gifts having been sent to almost every member in the company, Miss Russell, Miss Irene Perry, and Miss May Robson being particularly well remembered. Pranks and lines not in the original book were introduced during the progress of both acts, which prolonged the performance until after the midnight hour, and not until a speech was delivered by Mr. Fields would the audience disperse.

During the intermission souvenirs in the shape of a grouped photograph were distributed among the audience. On the back of the photo was a short statement from Weber & Fields to the audience which read as follows:

We have walked together now for four years. Just thinking of it! It seems like yesterday we began our pleasant journey. Of course, we have had long steps and high steps to make here and there, but we helped each other and every obstacle melted away like the swollen waves of the sea. You have liked our stock company idea and our way of going about it, which helpful interest has built up a theatre to honor our city and gratify the host who respect and enjoy the worthy in stage fiction and stage performances. We have a small group of men and women in the company who honor their profession and live among us with pride and happiness. Our little theatre is founded upon this rock of support, and whatever of strength and beauty it may have is a forming influence of this sentiment which makes the name of this house a topic of family talk.

The company will go on a four weeks' tour, leaving to-morrow morning, and visiting the principal cities between New York and Chicago. During the Summer alterations will be made in the house, the upper tier of boxes will be cut out and balcony seats substituted, and an enlarged and handsome entrance on Broadway will be built.

At the Fifth Avenue Theatre, when the curtain rung down on Joseph Jefferson's performance of "Cricket on the Hearth" and "Lend Me Five Shillings," a speech was demanded from the eminent actor. He once more declared that this would not mark his last appearance in this city, and that if his health permitted he would positively be seen here next season.

Manager Edwin Knowles was also called upon for a speech. He briefly referred to the management of the theatre, always maintaining a high place in public esteem, and while he was severing his connections with that house, it probably would not be long before he would be in control of another theatre, in which he would endeavor to uphold the same high standard maintained in the Fifth Avenue during his administration.

The withdrawal of the Gilder version of "Quo Vadis" at the Herald Square Theatre last night will only be temporary, as the play will be revived next season, when it will be presented in large cities throughout the country.

MISS MAUDE ADAMS TO REST.

Her 841st and Final Appearance in "The Little Minister."

Miss Maude Adams appeared as Lady Babbie in "The Little Minister" for the eight hundred and forty-first and last time at the Music Hall in Orange, N. J., last night. This record surpasses that of any star in American dramatic history.

When the play was first presented, at the Empire Theatre, it was an instantaneous success, and continued as such without interruption all through this New York run, which comprised an even 300 performances. In the second season, when the large cities of the East were visited, the receipts were even greater than had been taken in New York, and during the present season when Miss Adams played return engagements in some of the cities the receipts were often more than $2,000 for a performance.

Notwithstanding all this success Miss Adams will bid farewell to the play and to the character with which her first triumph has been associated, and will take the first good rest she has had since she began her career. She goes to Europe for a while, and will visit J. M. Barrie and others, who are at work upon new plays for her. Next season she will appear in the title role of Edmond Rostand's "L'Aiglon."

Denman Thompson's New Play.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 5.—"Our New Minister," a comedy drama of New England life by Denman Thompson and George W. Ryder, was produced for the first time to-night before a crowded house at the Malden Auditorium. This was the first professional production in the new Auditorium. The plot deals principally with the religious prejudices of a community known as "Hardscrabble," showing the new minister, a man of liberal ideas, in controversies with his parishioners, who are a narrow-minded set. The play made a favorable impression.

"QUO VADIS" IN LONDON.

Mr. Whitney's Production Well Received by the Adelphi "Gods."

LONDON, May 5.—F. C. Whitney's presentation of "Quo Vadis" at the Adelphi Theatre to-night evidently met with the approval of the pit and gallery, which makes or mars in London. Little effort was required to follow the plot, and the series of spectacular panoramas recalled the Adelphi's former successes. The prison and circus acts, however, lacked the "go" which marked the first part.

The play is exceptionally effectively staged and the company admirably drilled. The cast is above the average seen at the Adelphi. Robert Taber as Marcus Vinicius, W. H. Barnes as Petronius, G. W. Anson as Nero, Robert Pateman as Chilo, Lena Ashwell as Lygia, Miss Wallace as Poppaea, and Miss Vallivalli as Aulus all came in for a full meed of the applause.

In the fourth act the burning of Rome was cleverly portrayed and led to several curtain calls. In response to cries for the author, Mr. Stange appeared, followed by Mr. Whitney, and on behalf of the company, the manager and Mr. Stange thanked the audience for the cordial greeting to the play.

Kathryn Kidder Not to Marry Mason.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The brother of Kathryn Kidder, the actress, made a denial today of a New York dispatch which said Miss Kidder was to wed Jack Mason of Daniel Frohman's company. Mr. Kidder says his sister has not the slightest acquaintance with Mason.

CHILD SUFFERS IN CELLAR.

Found Wounded and But Half-Conscious—She Cannot Explain.

Sophie Bosse, the young daughter of Charles and Minnie Bosse, who with their family occupy two small rooms on the third floor of the house at 515 East Fourteenth Street, was found in a semi-conscious condition late yesterday afternoon in the cellar of the five-story tenement house at 510 East Fourteenth Street. The child was bleeding from several severe wounds in the head, and was badly bruised about the body.

The child was found by Samuel Moretz of 256 East Houston Street, who was sent into the cellar to replace some lead pipe, stolen several days ago. Moretz heard her groans as he was entering the cellar, and retracing his steps notified Policeman Edward Kealy of the Fifth Street Station. Accompanied by Kealy, Moretz returned to the cellar and carried the child upstairs. She was taken to Bellevue, where her condition is not thought to be serious.

The only account the child could give of the manner in which she received her injuries was to say that she was playing with some boys and was knocked down. No motive for the alleged assault can be discovered.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES ON FIRE.

Ignited by a Pot of Burning Paint Kicked into the Street.

Yetta Levy, four years old, and her sister, Sadie, six years old, of 31 Attorney Street, were severely burned by burning paint shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The children were playing at the curb in front of their home. On the ground floor a painter was working in an unoccupied store. He was on a ladder, and the police say that he dropped a lighted match into a pot of paint.

The paint blazed up, and he jumped down and kicked the pot out of the store, in order to extinguish it. The pot rolled along the pavement, leaving a stream of burning paint, which set fire to the clothes of two little children.

John Jackson, a plumber, of 33 Attorney Street, seized Yetta, and, rolling her in his coat, put out the flames. The flames in Sadie's clothing were smothered by Mrs. Miller, who lives across the street. The painter by this time had taken to his heels and had disappeared.

Sadie is burned about the face, arms, and body, and Yetta is burned about the face and right leg. The children were taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

The owner of the building where the fire occurred is Isaac Rabinowitz of 146 Suffolk Street. He was unable to tell the name of the painter or where he lived. The police are looking for him for criminal carelessness.

One of Grant's Famous "306" Dead.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., May 5.—Gen. Silas M. Bailey, one of the famous "306" which stood by Gen. Grant in the convention of 1880, died at his home here to-day, aged sixty-four years, of brain trouble, which resulted from a bullet wound received during the war. After the war President Johnson brevetted him Major General of Volunteers for gallant service. He was elected State Treasurer by the Republicans of Pennsylvania in 1881.

Mayor Van Wyck Coming Home.

PORTLAND, Me., May 5.—Mayor Van Wyck of New York, accompanied by Charles Morse of the Ice Trust, who have been spending several days in Maine, left this evening on their return home.

KENTUCKY INFORMER TESTIFIES.

Golden Says He Heard Several People Threaten to Kill Goebel.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 5.—During the hearing in the Goebel murder trial to-day, Constable Davis Harrod stated that he saw an unknown man run out of the Secretary of State's office and run down into the basement a few moments after the shot that killed Goebel had been fired.

F. Wharton Golden then went over the testimony given in the examination. He told again about Youtsey getting the keys to the Secretary of State's office from John Powers. John Powers told him two negroes had been brought here to kill Goebel.

In cross-examination Golden told that Finley said if the contest was not stopped "Goebel and his gang would be killed." Golden replied: "I am with you in that." Witness heard people around the State House say that Goebel would be killed if the contest was not stopped. When asked if he was not testifying because he had been promised immunity Golden stated that T. C. Campbell said he would do all he could for him.

George R. Hemphill, clerk in Secretary Powers's office, and also there when Charles Finlay was Secretary of State, followed Golden. He saw Youtsey in the office Saturday before the assassination, with a rifle. Hemphill said the first shot sounded as if it was fired between the Executive Building and the old State House, and the next few sounded as if fired in the hall of the Executive Building. Youtsey came into the room a minute or two after the shots. Gov. Taylor came into the room and asked what the trouble was, and when told said: "My God, this is terrible." Witness heard Sheriff Burton, now deceased, threaten to kill Goebel several times.

J. L. VANDERBILT INJURED.

Aged Staten Island Man Run Down by a Wagon.

Joseph L. Vanderbilt, seventy-eight years old, a retired business man, living on the Clove Road, New Brighton, S. I., met with an accident yesterday morning at New Brighton, which is likely to result seriously owing to his old age.

Mr. Vanderbilt started to cross Richmond Terrace, near York Avenue, in front of a wagon which was standing near the curb. As he did so the wagon started, and the shaft struck him in the chest. He was thrown to the ground, and two wheels of the wagon passed over him. Dr. J. Walter Wood attended his injuries temporarily, and Mr. Vanderbilt was removed to the residence of Dr. William Bryan, at West Brighton, where it was found that two ribs on his right side were broken and he was suffering from shock. Later he was taken to his home.

Mr. Vanderbilt is an old resident of Richmond Borough. His son, J. Mortimer Vanderbilt, is General Ticket Agent of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad. Henry Van Riper, the driver of the wagon, was not arrested, as Mr. Vanderbilt refused to make a complaint against him.

BEGGAR WOMAN OF MEANS.

Found to Have Over $100 About Her, and Money in Various Banks.

Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department has decided to send Mary Ward to the Dominican Sisters' Home, in Rockland County. There she will be supported by her own money and in all likelihood will spend the rest of her life at that institution.

The woman was arrested on Friday for begging. She was sent to the Municipal Lodging House for the night. There her rags were taken from her and fumigated. Tied to her waist a bag of pennies and small silver was found. She had some bills besides, making more than $100 in all.

The bag was handed back to her yesterday morning. The old woman retired to a corner softly chuckling to herself and every little while she would take out a handful of the coin and slip it from hand to hand as if to see that she had not been robbed.

Later she was taken to the Outdoor Poor Department. Superintendent Blair asked her in what bank she kept her money and she mentioned the Bowery Savings Bank. He happened to ask her the same question a few minutes later and she mentioned another bank. After that each time she was asked she mentioned a different bank, until Superintendent Blair said he was unable to tell whether she was worth hundreds or thousands of dollars.

ENGINEER KILLED BY A WEIGHT.

Fatal Accident Occurs at the New York Athletic Club.

James Creeden, thirty years old, who lived with his sister, Mrs. Kelly, at 325 East Fifty-ninth Street, was instantly killed by a falling weight in the elevator shaft in the basement of the New York Athletic Clubhouse, Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

Creeden was the assistant engineer in the clubhouse. He went into the basement and put his head into the open shaft to inspect a pulley when a counterweight attached to the elevator, and weighing several hundred pounds, fell, killing him. The body was removed to Creeden's late home.

Defaulting Treasurer Brought Back.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 5.—Charles Ingersoll, the Tompkins County defaulting Treasurer, who while under bond for trial, escaped April 9 to San Francisco, where he was recaptured a few days ago, was brought to Ithaca this afternoon by detectives. He was immediately lodged in jail, and the date for his trial set for next Tuesday. The Court will not grant bail again.

CIGARMAKERS' HOT DEBATE

Pandemonium at Alliance Meeting in Cooper Union.

De Leonites' Attempts at Explanation Greeted with Yells and Hisses—Their Opponents Forcibly Ejected.

The De Leonites had a chance to state their side of their quarrel with the International Cigarmakers' Union, in which they have been accused of forming a union of "scabs" to take the place of the striking cigarmakers, last night at the mass meeting of the Pioneer Cigarmakers' Alliance, at Cooper Union.

The meeting was attended by a crowd which filled the large auditorium. At the beginning of the meeting it was evident from the shouts and hisses that there was a large percentage of international union sympathizers in the crowd, but as each one of these was detected he was forcibly ejected from the hall, so that at the close of the meeting the audience was composed almost entirely of De Leonites.

Sergt. Todd, who was present with twenty-five policemen from the East Fifth Street Police Station, was kept busy all evening, suppressing incipient fights, but was unable to prevent the chorus of catcalls, hisses, yells, and cheers which kept the meeting in an almost continual uproar.

William Brower presided, and Rudolph Katz, A. J. Vanderporten, and Daniel De Leon made speeches denouncing the officers of the International Cigarmakers' Union.

"On election day," said Mr. Katz, "these labor fakirs supported the capitalists by voting Republican and Democratic tickets. [Hisses and cries of 'Put them out! Make them shut up!'] They voted for the people who called out the troops and police against us whenever we struck. [Cheers and hisses.] Who is responsible for this condition?"

"The alliance!" shouted a man in the back of the hall. His answer brought out a chorus of yells and cheers, amidst which he was hustled out to the street. When the excitement attending his exit had subsided, a big man was seen at the back of the hall waving his arms. He was Albert Modeate, and proposed three cheers for the International Union. He received a storm of hisses instead, and spent the rest of the evening in the custody of four policemen. Mr. Katz concluded his speech amid interruptions caused by the removal of several people who didn't applaud him enough to please the crowd.

When Mr. Vanderporten arose to denounce the International Union the crowd had cheered itself into a temporary state of hoarseness, and he delivered his speech in a comparatively quiet hall. Things began to liven up again, however, when Daniel De Leon took the floor, and it was necessary for him to pause frequently in order to allow the noise to subside.

"The object of this international union," he said, "is to keep a large treasury, so that its officers may get good salaries."

"May I ask a question?" said Albert Marascher, the leader of the striking cigarmakers, from the back of the room.

"Put him out! Sit on him! Choke him off!" yelled the crowd.

"Mr. De Leon," he said, when he finally made himself heard, "I want to ask you how much you are getting paid for trying to break this strike?"

"The man that asks such a question," said De Leon, "stamps himself as a blackguard." And Marascher was hustled out of the hall, still protesting in a loud voice.

The meeting was finally adjourned by the announcement that a collection would be taken to pay for the expense of the hall. At this news, every one made a rush for the door, and the hall was soon empty.

BOY HELD FOR BIGAMY.

He Is Alleged to Have Married Twice Within a Year.

WINSTED, Conn., May 5.—William Henry Hall, aged nineteen years, was arrested here to-day charged with bigamy. At a hearing this evening, Hall was held for the Superior Court in $1,000 bonds. The police believe Hall is the youngest man ever arrested in New England on such a charge.

According to the story told at the hearing, Hall's first matrimonial venture took place on Feb. 27, 1899, when he took for his wife Mary Ann McGuigan, at Norwich. In December of the same year it is alleged he married Lizzie Hine of this place.

Special Jury for Syracuse Scandal?

ALBANY, May 5.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day received from the Clerk of the Assembly a copy of the report of the committee which investigated the deficiencies in the public funds in Syracuse. The report recommends that the condition of affairs in that city be placed before a special Grand Jury. The Governor said that he would consider the matter on Monday, when he would decide whether he would call the Grand Jury.

Fight Against Road Houses Fails.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 5.—The road-house keepers of Scotch Plains scored a victory in their fight against the Law and Order League to-day, when Judge Vail in the Union County Court granted licenses to William H. Lee and Walter F. Carroll, against whom the chief efforts of the crusade were directed. The league, headed by the Rev. Mr. Shott, the Baptist Minister at Scotch Plains, for a long time succeeded in keeping back the license of the saloon keepers.

KENNEY'S FOES ATTACKED.

Captain's Friendly Relations with Coffey Hurt Him, as Alleged.

Political exigencies are held to be largely responsible for the transfer of Police Capt. Kenney from the Coney Island Police Station to the Bridge Station. The removal of Capt. Kenney from the much-sought-for command has provoked an acrimonious discussion in Democratic circles in Kings County, and further aggravated the already very unpleasant relations existing between Senator Michael J. Coffey and Willoughby Street. While it is claimed that Kenneth Sutherland, the late John Y. McKane's lieutenant, had much to do with Capt. Kenney's transfer, it is also asserted that the Captain's known friendliness for Senator Coffey also operated against his continuing at Coney Island through the Summer season.

Capt. Kenney himself will not discuss his transfer. His friends, however, are "raising a howl," as they express it in Brooklyn political circles. Assistant Corporation Counsel Luke D. Stapleton, who is allied politically with Senator Coffey, is particularly stirred up over the matter. He even intimates that he may resign his office to secure more freedom to pursue an investigation into the circumstances of Capt. Kenney's transfer, with a view to preferring charges against the Police Commissioners before Mayor Van Wyck.

"Things have come to a pretty pass," said Mr. Stapleton yesterday, "and official administration is at a very low ebb when the dictation of men who are not citizens, having forfeited their citizenship by breaking the laws of the State, in league with cowardly politicians, can induce a great department of a great city to oust one of the best police officials in Brooklyn from a field of action in which he has done splendid work because he would not permit the law to be violated and take dictation from one unfit to associate with respectable citizens. I challenge any man at Coney Island to say that Capt. Kenney ever made a political suggestion to him, and I defy any police official, or the organization to state the slightest instance in which Capt. Kenney has been derelict in his duty.

"This action is a disgrace, and should arouse the resentment of the community. I know that Capt. Kenney indignantly declined to put himself in corrupt accord with certain political leaders who assisted in his transfer. I am seriously considering placing myself in a position where I can put on foot an investigation to show the public the infamy of the proceeding and secure for myself more time to devote to seeing that Capt. Hardy enforces the law at Coney Island. I don't propose that any force shall be operated to terrorize the citizens of Coney Island, or that public servants shall become the masters of the people. If the President of the Police Board would devote more time to suppressing vice and enforcing the law than to playing peanut politics and disorganizing the service of the department, his fame as a public official would be better than it is at present."

PHILADELPHIA SINGERS DINED.

Guests of Arion Singing Society of Williamsburg—The Kaiser's Prize.

The Arion Singing Society of Williamsburg last night entertained at dinner Arno Leonhardt, President of the Philadelphia Junger Maennerchor, and a committee of five from that organization at Arion Hall, on Wall Street. Covers were laid for 250. The committee came from Philadelphia to attend the meeting of United Singers to be held to-day.

The first official notice that the prize which Kaiser William is to offer for competition at the coming Saengerfest at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in July, was on its way to this country was received yesterday by the officers of the United Singers. The announcement came from the Consul General in Manhattan. When the prize arrives it will be kept in his custody until its disposition is settled upon by the German Ambassador.

FALLING SHED KILLS BOY.

Child Displaces Supporting Post, Burying Many Young Companions.

WAYCROSS, Ga., May 5.—A crowd of children was playing under an old shed near here to-day, when one of them knocked down a post supporting the structure. The roof fell, burying the entire crowd in the ruins.

One small boy had his head crushed, killing him instantly; another had a leg and arm broken, while a number of others were severely injured.

Frick Suits Discontinued.

PITTSBURG, May 5.—The litigation brought about by the rupture between H. C. Frick and Andrew Carnegie, which threatened to seriously involve the extensive interests of the great steel producing firm, was cleared from the record to-day. Upon application of counsel for the plaintiff, formal orders were made by the Judge of Common Pleas Court Nos. 1 and 2, allowing the discontinuance of the Frick suit and the coke contract suit.

Major Gen. Brooke Leaves Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Major Gen. J. H. Brooke was at the War Department to-day in consultation with the officials in reference to his assuming command of the military division of the Department of the East. Accompanied by Mrs. Brooke, he started for New York this afternoon and in accordance with a previous arrangement with Major Gen. Merritt he will take command at Governor's Island next Thursday morning.

LAWYERS' MERRY DINNER.

Senator Depew and ex-Speaker Reed Guests of Westchester Bar.

Joseph S. Wood, President of the Westchester County Bar Association, who presided at the fourth annual dinner of that body at the Murray Hill Hotel last night, described the affair as "the annual bench show" of Westchester County. About 150 lawyers were present. Justice Edward W. Hatch talked for "The Judiciary," and then came a recitation of "The Chariot Race from Ben Hur," which was interrupted by the entrance of Senator Chauncey M. Depew. The Westchester lawyers forgot all about the chariot race, while Senator Depew was escorted to the speakers' table by Assemblyman James K. Apgar and Eugene E. Jarvis of Peekskill.

Simeon Ford was called upon to speak in behalf of "the" bar of New York. He said that he was present, contrary to the advice of his physician, Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, who had urged him, on account of a severe cold, to avoid dampness. He told about how he lost his only case as a lawyer when

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Uprights, GRAND SCALE.

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Grand and Square Pianos, which have been taken as part payment for STERLINGS, including such makes as
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All have been thoroughly reconstructed and newly finished, and are so good that we will warrant them for 5 years, with privilege of exchange for STERLINGS, and full amount paid will be deducted from the purchase price.

Uprights, at $100 $125 $150

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(Monthly Payments If Desired.)

SPECIAL:
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Very fine tone, perfect repair.
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Good as new.

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THIS YEAR'S CRICKET GAMES.

Including the Local Associations' Series and the Intercity Matches.

The Secretaries of the various cricket clubs of New York have arranged an extensive schedule of matches for the season. With the championship series of the Metropolitan League and the New York Cricket Association, the intercity matches, and the international game in the Fall, local willow wielders will have a busy time of it.

All the clubs in this vicinity report increased membership, and everything points to this being the most successful season that has ever taken place in New York. The following is the schedule for the year:

May 12—†Paterson vs. New York Cricket Association, at Paterson; Brooklyn vs. Manhattan, at Prospect Park; Manhattan second eleven vs. Lenox Cricket Club of Massachusetts, at Prospect Park; Montclair vs. Kearny, at Montclair; Kings County vs. Nelson Lodge, at Prospect Park.

May 16—University of Pennsylvania vs. Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Philadelphia.

May 17—Nelson Lodge vs. steamship Campania, at Prospect Park.

May 19—*Knickerbocker Athletic Club vs. Manhattan, at Bayonne; †Manhattan vs. Kearny, at Prospect Park; Paterson vs. Montclair, at Paterson; Kings County vs. Essex County, at Prospect Park; Brooklyn vs. Nelson Lodge, at Prospect Park.

May 26—*Montclair vs. Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Montclair; †Paterson Team A vs. Nelson Lodge, at Paterson; †Manhattan vs. Paterson Team B, at Prospect Park; New York vs. Manhattan, at Prospect Park; Kings County vs. Brooklyn, at Prospect Park.

May 30—Manhattan vs. Nelson Lodge, at Prospect Park; Metropolitan League vs. New York Cricket Association, at Livingston; Kings County vs. Montclair, at Prospect Park; Moorestown vs. Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Moorestown; Brooklyn vs. New York, at Prospect Park; Manhattan vs. Paterson, at Prospect Park.

June 2—*Montclair vs. Livingston, at Montclair; †Kings County vs. Nelson Lodge, at Prospect Park; †Paterson Team A vs. Paterson Team B, at Paterson; †Brooklyn vs. Kearny, at Prospect Park; Haverford College vs. Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Haverford; Nelson Lodge vs. Manhattan second eleven, at Prospect Park; Columbia Oval, vs. Bridgeport, at William's Bridge.

June 4—Nelson Lodge vs. Kings County, at Prospect Park.

June 7—Manhattan vs. Paterson Veterans, at Prospect Park; Livingston vs. Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Livingston.

June 9.—*Montclair vs. Manhattan, at Prospect Park; †Kearny vs. Paterson Team A, at Kearny; †Nelson Lodge vs. Paterson Team B, at Paterson; †Brooklyn vs. Manhattan, at Prospect Park; Livingston vs. New York, at Livingston; Essex County vs. Kings County, at Newark; Brooklyn second eleven vs. Kings County second eleven, at Prospect Park.

June 13—Manhattan vs. Nelson Lodge, at Prospect Park.

June 14—Knickerbocker Athletic Club vs. Manhattan, at Bayonne; Livingston vs. Nelson Lodge, at Livingston.

June 16—*Manhattan vs. New York, at Prospect Park; †Paterson Team B vs. Brooklyn, at Paterson; †Kings County vs. Manhattan, at Prospect Park; †Nelson Lodge vs. Kearny, at Prospect Park; Montclair vs. Paterson, at Montclair; Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New Jersey, vs. Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New York, at Bayonne; Columbia Oval vs. Montclair second eleven, at William's Bridge.

June 20—Paterson vs. New York, at Paterson.

June 21—Manhattan vs. Kings County, at Prospect Park; Knickerbocker vs. Montclair, at Bayonne; Livingston vs. Columbia Oval, at Livingston.

June 23—*New York vs. Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Prospect Park; *Livingston vs. Montclair, at Livingston; †Paterson Team A vs. Manhattan, at Paterson; †Kearny vs. Kings County, at Kearny; †Brooklyn vs. Nelson Lodge, at Prospect Park; Nelson Lodge second eleven vs. Brooklyn second eleven, at Prospect Park.

June 27—Knickerbocker Athletic Club vs. Nelson Lodge, at Bayonne; Livingston vs. New York, at Livingston.

June 28—Manhattan vs. Montclair, at Prospect Park.

June 30—*Montclair vs. New York, at Montclair; *Livingston vs. Manhattan, at Livingston; †Nelson Lodge vs. Paterson Team A, at Prospect Park; †Paterson Team B vs. Kearny, at Paterson; Manhattan second eleven vs. Columbia Oval, at Prospect Park; Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New York, vs. Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New Jersey, at Bayonne; Kings County Team A vs. Kings County Team B, at Prospect Park.

July 4—Paterson vs. Manhattan, at Paterson; Manhattan second eleven vs. Montclair, at Prospect Park; Brooklyn vs. Kings County, at Prospect Park; Essex County vs. Nelson Lodge, at Newark.

July 7—†Paterson Team A vs. Brooklyn, at Paterson; †Kings County vs. Paterson Team B, at Prospect Park; †Kearny vs. Nelson Lodge, at Kearny; Manhattan second eleven vs. Essex County, at Prospect Park; Montclair vs. Livingston, at Montclair; Germantown vs. Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Philadelphia; Columbia Oval vs. New York, at William's Bridge; Nelson Lodge second eleven vs. Kings County second eleven, at Prospect Park.

July 11—Manhattan vs. New York, at Prospect Park; Kings County vs. Paterson, at Prospect Park.

July 12—Montclair vs. Nelson Lodge, at Montclair; Knickerbocker Athletic Club vs. Livingston, at Bayonne.

July 14—*New York vs. Manhattan, at Prospect Park; *Knickerbocker Athletic Club vs. Montclair, at Bayonne; †Manhattan vs. Paterson Team A, at Prospect Park; †Brooklyn vs. Kings County, at Prospect Park; Kings County second eleven vs. Brooklyn second eleven, at Prospect Park; Livingston vs. Nelson Lodge, at Livingston.

July 18—New York vs. Kings County, at Prospect Park.

July 19—Livingston vs. Manhattan, at Livingston; Montclair vs. Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Montclair.

July 21—*Livingston vs. New York, at Livingston; †Paterson Team A vs. Kings County, at Paterson; †Kearny vs. Brooklyn, at Kearny; †Nelson Lodge vs. Manhattan, at Prospect Park; Knickerbocker vs. Linden, at Bayonne; Montclair vs. Bridgeport, at Montclair; Columbia Oval vs. New Rochelle, at William's Bridge; Nelson Lodge second eleven vs. Brooklyn second eleven, at Prospect Park.

July 25—Nelson Lodge vs. Manhattan, at Prospect Park; New York vs. Montclair, at Prospect Park.

July 26—Manhattan vs. Knickerbocker, at Prospect Park; Columbia Oval vs. Livingston, at William's Bridge.

July 28—*Montclair vs. Manhattan, at Montclair; *Knickerbocker Athletic Club vs. Livingston, at Bayonne; †Paterson Team B vs. Paterson Team A, at Paterson; †Manhattan vs. Brooklyn, at Prospect Park; †Kings County vs. Kearny, at Prospect Park; Bridgeport vs. Columbia Oval, at Bridgeport; Nelson Lodge vs. Essex County, at Prospect Park.

Aug. 1—Knickerbocker Athletic Club vs. Kings County, at Bayonne; Nelson Lodge vs. New York, at Prospect Park.

Aug. 2—Livingston vs. Manhattan, at Livingston; Livingston vs. Nelson Lodge, at Livingston.

Aug. 4—*Manhattan vs. Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Prospect Park; *New York vs. Montclair, at Prospect Park; †Brooklyn vs. Paterson Team A, at Prospect Park; †Manhattan vs. Nelson Lodge, at Prospect Park; †Paterson Team B vs. Kings County, at Paterson; New Rochelle vs. Columbia Oval, at New Rochelle; Nelson Lodge second eleven vs. Kings County second eleven, at Prospect Park.

Aug. 8—Knickerbocker vs. Nelson Lodge, at Bayonne; Kings County vs. New York, at Prospect Park.

Aug. 9—Paterson Veterans vs. Manhattans, at Paterson; Livingston vs. Montclair, at Livingston; Knickerbocker Athletic Club vs. Kearney, at Bayonne.

Aug. 11—*Knickerbocker Athletic Club vs. New York, at Bayonne; *Manhattan vs. Livingston, at Prospect Park; †Paterson Team A vs. Kearney, at Paterson; †Nelson Lodge vs. Paterson Team B, at Prospect Park; †Kings County vs. Brooklyn, at Prospect Park; Montclair vs. Manhattan second eleven, at Montclair.

Aug. 15—Livingston vs. New York, at Livingston; Paterson vs. Kings County, at Paterson.

Aug. 16—Manhattan vs. Kings County, at Prospect Park; Nelson Lodge vs. Montclair, at Prospect Park; Knickerbocker vs. Columbia Oval, at Bayonne.

Aug. 18—*Livingston vs. Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Livingston; †Kings County vs. Paterson Team A, at Prospect Park; †Paterson Team B vs. Manhattan, at Paterson; †Brooklyn vs. Nelson Lodge, at Prospect Park; Bridgeport vs. Montclair, at Bridgeport; New York vs. Columbia Oval, at Prospect Park.

Aug. 22—New York vs. Paterson, at Prospect Park; Nelson Lodge vs. Kings County, at Prospect Park.

Aug. 25—†Kings County vs. Manhattan, at Prospect Park; †Brooklyn vs. Paterson Team B, at Prospect Park; Manhattan vs. Montclair, at Prospect Park; Knickerbocker Athletic Club vs. Bridgeport, at Bayonne; Paterson vs. New York, at Paterson; Nelson Lodge vs. Brooklyn second eleven, at Prospect Park.

Aug. 29—New York vs. Manhattan, at Prospect Park.

Sept. 1—*New York vs. Livingston, at Prospect Park; †Kearney vs. Paterson Team B, at Kearney; †Nelson Lodge vs. Kings County, at Prospect Park; Manhattan vs. Brooklyn, at Prospect Park; Essex County vs. Manhattan second eleven, at Newark; Montclair vs. Columbia Oval, at Montclair.

Sept. 2—Manhattan vs. Paterson, at Prospect Park; Linden vs. Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Camden, N. J.; Brooklyn vs. Montclair, at Prospect Park; Paterson Team B vs. Manhattan second eleven, at Paterson; Kings County vs. Columbia Oval, at Prospect Park.

Sept. 8—†Kearney vs. Manhattan, at Kearney; Manhattan vs. New York, at Prospect Park; Montclair vs. Brooklyn, at Montclair; Knickerbocker vs. Germantown, at Bayonne.

Sept. 15—Nelson Lodge vs. Manhattan, at Prospect Park; Columbia Oval vs. Manhattan second eleven, at William's Bridge; Brooklyn vs. New York, at Prospect Park.

Sept. 22—Kearney vs. Montclair, at Kearney.

*Championship games of the Metropolitan District Cricket League. †Championship games of the New York Cricket Association.

IMPORTANT CRICKET RULING.

N. Y. C. A. Has Decided that Umpire May Prolong Game to Prevent a Draw.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Cricket Association the following clubs were represented: Paterson Cricket Club, Brooklyn Cricket Club, Kearny Cricket Club, Manhattan Cricket Club, Kings County Cricket Club, St. George Cricket Club, and Nelson Lodge Cricket Club.

The first business transacted was the adoption of the following amendment to the by-laws, which will immediately be put in force: "If at the time agreed upon for drawing stumps, it is the opinion of either umpire that a continuation of play for fifteen minutes would prevent a game becoming a draw, he shall have the authority to prolong the play for such time."

The proposition to play a team of the association against the Metropolitan League at Livingston on Decoration Day was accepted, and the following eleven selected to represent the association: F. G. Warburton, J. W. Hooper, W. Dodds, W. Bunce, and W. Clarkson, Paterson Cricket Club; S. Livingston and A. Rice, Kearny Cricket Club; H. Rushton and A. G. Shingler, Manhattan Cricket Club; G. Williams and G. W. Barnes, Kings County Cricket Club. Substitutes—R. E. Torrence, Kearny; C. T. Toddings and J. E. Mordaunt, Kings County.

The Knickerbockers have sustained a great loss by the resignation of J. F. Curran, who has gone abroad for his health. He was one of the most finished batsmen in this vicinity, and seldom failed to make a good score. His club average for the past three seasons was 34 innings, 4 not outs, 96 highest score, 807 runs, average 26.90. He scored 115, not out, for the Metropolitan League against the New York Cricket Association in 1898, and made 103 for the New Jersey Nomads against Staten Island in 1897.

C. C. N. Y. SPRING GAMES.

Yale Won the Five-Mile Pursuit Bicycle Race from Columbia.

The College of the City of New York's Spring games were run off at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon, the most interesting event being the five mile pursuit bicycle race between Columbia College and Yale teams. Both teams seemed evenly matched until the last two laps, when the Columbia riders went to pieces, Yale winning by 120 yards. The summaries:

160-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by H. B. Hedinger, 1903, (1 yard;) J. G. Dyer, 1903, (3 yards,) second; A. Gallcenstein, 1900, (1 yard,) third. Time—0:11 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by T. Denecke, 1903, (12 yards;) H. Gromann, 1903, (scratch,) second; R. S. Mantell, 1903, (12 yards,) third. Time—2:20 2-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by A. Gallcenstein, 1900, (scratch;) L. E. J. Fuerbach, 1901, (scratch,) second; H. B. Hedinger, 1903, (8 inches,) third. Distance, 18 feet 3½ inches.

Two-Mile Bicycle Handicap, (Closed.)—Won by J. S. Rae, 1903, (scratch;) F. Holliman, 1903, (75 yards,) second; R. W. Wood, 1902, (25 yards,) third. Time—5:32 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by L. E. Feuerbach, 1901, (8 yards;) I. F. Hartmann, 1901, (0 yards,) second; H. A. Fischer, 1902, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:25 3-5.

Sophomore-Frenchman Relay.—Won by freshman team, composed of L. V. Sweezy, D. L. Mackay, H. Gromann, and H. Hedinger. Time —4:00.

Running High Jump. Handicap.—Won by W. H. Irvine, 1903, (8 inches;) L. V. Sweezy, 1903, (2 inches,) second; L. E. J. Fuerbach, (scratch,) third. Height, 4 feet 7½ inches.

One-Mile Bicycle Handicap, (Open.)—Won by George H. Collett, (scratch;) M. Moore, Yale, (60 yards,) second; R. H. Gentry, Yale, (100 yards,) third. Time—2:17 1-5.

Try for 16-Pound Shot Record.—By L. E. Feuerbach, 1901. Distance, 34 feet 7 inches, breaking former record.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by L. V. Sweezy, 1903, (scratch;) I. F. Hartmann, 1901, (3 yards,) second; I. Callahan, 1901, (18 yards,) third. Time—0:57 1-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by R. A. Adams, 1900, (scratch;) A. Roberts, 1901, (35 yards,) second; J. A. Bennett, 1900, (30 yards,) third. Time—5:20 4-5.

880-Yard Novice. (Open.)—Won by A. R. Dorman, Columbia; R. S. Patterson, second; G. C. Osborn, third. Time—2:17 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Handicap, Open.—Won by E. Farley, Yale, (scratch;) G. Schofield, (scratch,) second; D. S. Hudson, Columbia, (90 yards,) third. Time—4:41 3-5.

Five-Mile Pursuit Bicycle Race.—Won by Yale team—Strong, Moore, Hall, Gentry, and Farley—in 11:45 1-5. Columbia team—Allan, Welles, Waters, Rae, and Rose, second. Time—11:57 1-5.

CORNELL'S ATHLETES VICTORIOUS

Syracuse University Badly Beaten in the Dual Meet Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 5.—Cornell defeated Syracuse in the track meet here to-day by a score of 70 to 34. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Prinstein, Syracuse; Warner, Cornell, second; Young, Cornell, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by W. F. Lewis, Syracuse; Wilson, Cornell, second; Walton, Cornell, third. Time—0:16 1-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Berry, Cornell; Gallagher, Cornell, second; Lewis, Syracuse, third. Time—4:55.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by Hastings, Cornell; Lee, Syracuse, second; Lipe, Syracuse, third. Time—0:52 3-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by Lewis, Syracuse; Wilson, Cornell, second; Lee, Syracuse, third. Time—0:26 1-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Taylor, Cornell; Prinstein, Syracuse, second; Warren, Cornell, third. Time—0:22 1-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by Gallagher, Cornell; Berry, Cornell, second; Petrie, Syracuse, third. Time—10:22.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Hastings, Cornell; Wilson, Cornell, second; McMeekan, Cornell, third. Time—2:06 1-5.

Shot Put.—Won by Warner, Cornell; Cleghorn, Cornell, second; Faville, Syracuse, third. Distance—37 feet 8¾ inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Prinstein, Syracuse; Bates, Cornell, second; Kelley, Cornell, third. Distance—22 feet 4 inches.

Hammer Throw.—Won by Boynton, Cornell; Wales, Cornell, second; Warner, Cornell, third. Distance—132 feet 11 inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by Green, Syracuse; Beuck, Cornell, second; Longnecke, Cornell, third. Distance—5 feet 8 inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by Deming, Cornell; Kinsey, Cornell, second; Randall, Cornell, third. Distance—10 feet.

ADELPHI ACADEMY GAMES.

Ralph M. Thomson Won the Individual Championship and Sigma Psi Cup.

With a total of 26 points garnered in the field and track events of the two days' programme of the seventeenth annual field and track games of Adelphi Academy, Ralph M. Thomson won the championship of the school and the Sigma Psi Cup yesterday in the final series of events on Adelphi Field. The summaries:

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by C. Bishop, (1 inch;) Ralph M. Thomson, (scratch,) second; Roger Mason, (18 inches,) third. Distance, 19 feet 6½ inches.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Smith, (20 yards;) Roger Mason, (30 yards,) second; F. J. Dixon, (30 yards,) third. Time—5:21.

100-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by Ralph M. Thomson, (scratch;) A. Losee, (3 yards,) second; C. Bishop, (1 yard,) third. Time—0:15 4-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Ralph M. Thomson, (scratch;) A. Losee, (1 yard,) second; C. Bishop, (scratch,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by A. C. Howe, (scratch;) C. M. Bishop, (scratch,) second; Ralph M. Thomson, (6 inches,) third. Distance, 32 feet 3 inches.

Seventy-five-Yard Dash, Handicap, Juniors.—Won by E. J. Lawton, (6 yards;) E. Leslie, (3 yards,) second; L. J. Sheppard, (1 yard,) third. Time—0:10.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. M. Bishop, (1 yard;) A. Smith, (5 yards,) second; Ralph M. Thomson, (1 yard,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Run-off of Dead Heat in Half-Mile Run of First Day.—Won by A. Losee, (10 yards;) A. Smith, (10 yards,) second; Roger Mason, (30 yards,) third. Time—2:35.

220-Yard Dash, Juniors, Handicap.—Won by F. Dixon, (scratch;) J. H. Humpstone, (8 yards,) second; A. Burns, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:27 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, Boys under 16, Handicap.—Won by F. Dixon, (scratch;) A. Williams, (2 yards,) second; A. Burns, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by C. M. Bishop, (scratch;) Ralph M. Thomson, (3 inches,) second; C. Spinney, (4 inches,) third. Height, 5 feet 2 inches.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap, Seniors.—Won by Ralph M. Thomson, (scratch;) C. M. Bishop, (scratch,) second; A. Losee, (scratch,) third. Time—0:26 2-5.

Throwing Twelve-Pound Hammer, Seniors, Handicap.—Won by C. M. Bishop, (scratch;) Ralph M. Thomson, (5 feet,) second; Roger Mason, (15 feet,) third. Distance, 86 feet 8 inches.

Knickerbocker A. C.'s Record.

Handicapper T. F. O'Brien of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union has made a report on the result of the Winter athletic season, covering the twelve meetings held from the Forty-seventh Regiment's opening meeting to the Twelfth Regiment meeting, on April 25. During this time the competing athletes numbered close on to 2,000, and the men competing represented about sixty-five clubs. This point competition resulted as follows:

Knickerbocker A. C., 101; Pastime A. C., 79; unattached athletes, 48; Twenty-third Regiment, 45; New West Side A. C., 45; Xavier A. A., 39; Y. M. C. A., all branches, 38; Columbia University, 33; New York A. C., 31; Union Settlement A. C., 28; Star A. C., 28; all schools, 25; St. Francis Xavier College A. A., 21; St. Bartholomew A. C., 19; University of Pennsylvania, 18; Cornell University, 14; Georgetown University, 13; New York University, 11; St. George's A. C., 11; Brooklyn A. C., 10; Fourth Regiment A. C., Jersey City, 9; Waverly A. C., 9; Shamrock Harriers, 9.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Thoroughly up-to-date and becoming Paris, London and home designs in Hats, Bonnets and Toques, suitable for all occasions, at attractive prices.

Jouvin & Cie Gloves, $1.00.

MÉDAILLE D'OR 1849 JOUVIN & Cie MÉDAILLE D'OR 1867

The Jouvin & Cie stamp in a glove means that it is made of the finest kid skins and has the best finish—that it is, in fact, the best Glove made. And yet we offer an entirely NEW IMPORTATION of Jouvin & Cie Suede Gloves, the most desirable for dressy Spring wear, 2 clasp and 3 buttons, in white, black and colors,

At $1.00 Per Pair.

Main Aisle, Centre Table.

A Great Sale of Fine French Wash Fabrics At 25 Cts.

We make an offering of fine French Wash Fabrics that has never been equalled in Brooklyn, and certainly not at the beginning of a season. The goods consist of silk mixed Mousseline de Soie in plain stain striped and satin striped floral effects, Printed Sublime, Printed Tissues, French Lisson and a large collection of **French Organdie Bayaderes,** in this season's latest patterns. No handsomer goods have been brought from Europe this year. They are especially suitable for choice Summer gowns and pretty evening dresses. Up to yesterday **the prices were 50 cts., 75 cts. and 85 cts.** On Monday the price will be

25 Cts. Per Yard on the Entire Lot.

Special Counters, Main Aisle.

Ladies' Spring Suits Reduced.

A lot of Suits, no two alike, sizes from 34 to 44, a few all silk lined, others percaline lined; materials: Homespun, Venetian and Broadcloth colors: black, blue, gray and brown; prices were from $15.00 to $25.00; Monday they will be closed out at **$12.50** each.

Very desirable Suits in gray Scotch Cheviot: black, brown and gray Camel's Hair, and particularly good Covert Cloth; jackets lined with fine silk and skirts with percaline; jackets, Eton, fly front and tight fitting; skirts in latest shapes; all at **$16.50** each; value $20.00 to $25.00.

Fine French Flannels, 48 Cts.

A special lot of fine French Flannels, in beautiful stripes and plaids, very stylish for waists, wrappers and misses' dresses, over 60 patterns, regular 90 ct. to $1.00 goods, at 48 cts. per yard.

Flannel Department, 2d floor.

Clearing Sale of Umbrellas.

Some of our Umbrella stock must give way to Parasols; hence a reduction in prices on the regular $1.25 to $1.75 Umbrellas for men and women to 78 cts.

Ladies' Shoes, Reduced to Sell Quickly.

A well known make of Ladies' fine Shoes, not all sizes, but a bargain for those that wear AA and A widths—in Patent Leather Button Shoes, heavy and light, regular $6.00 quality; Kid Button and Lace Shoes, regular $5.00 quality; Common Sense Button Shoes, regular $5.00 quality; Calf Button and Lace Shoes, regular $5.00 quality. ALL REDUCED TO $3.50 PER PAIR.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS.

Good things for every day the coming week. We are chock full of attractiveness, and there will simply be satisfaction and delight under our roof. Bright ideas, well carried out, have placed us in a position where we are now ready to serve the most discriminating and fastidious women. What we do we do well, and a visit will prove the truth of this assertion. A LOT OF GOOD THINGS FOR THE SMALLEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

SEASONABLE SILKS AT HALF PRICE.

We will place on sale Monday the best Foulard silk offer of the season; 5,000 yards of Lyon's Dye, French Foulards, every piece this season's goods; not one piece that cost usually less than 75c.; 24 inches wide, heavy, bright and strong goods, your choice at..... **49c**

ON BARGAIN TABLE, you will find 100 pieces of Kai Kai JAPANESE WASH SILKS; every thread silk in neat bright colored checks and stripes; also, in plain white and plain black, at the one price..... **29c**

A SALE IN BLACK TAFFETAS.

19 inch, 45c.
20 inch, 49c.
20 inch, extra quality, 59c.
22 inch, 69c.
27 inch, 79c.; 27 inch, extra quality, 89c.

OUR REGENTESS BLACK TAFFETA, AT $1.00 A YARD. Every yard stamped guaranteed.

DRESS GOODS. FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE THE GOODS.

36-inch fancy weaves, choice line of colors, one of the season's best sellers, at 39c.; now 29c.
All Wool Serges, Cheviots and Granite Weaves, staple colors, special 49c.
40-inch All Wool Albatross, very full assortment, 49c.
54-inch All Wool Plaids, $1.50 quality, 98c.

WASH GOODS. SUITED TO YOUR IDEAS.

New line of Zephyr Madras, 12½c. goods at 10c.
Best quality Russian Duck, 10c.
Immense variety best quality yard-wide Percales, 12½c.
Complete line of fine Organdies and Lawns, worth 20c. and 25c., 15c.
Genuine Scotch Ginghams, less than cost of importation, 19c.
Special Values in White Embroidered Skirting Flannels, 49c. and up.

Great Attractions in MILLINERY.

Our Millinery Department is decked with a collection of Women's Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Toques, Bonnets, and Children's headgear. An inspection will conclusively demonstrate to any discriminating and unprejudiced eye, not only the excellence of our Millinery, but the moderation of our prices, as well. HERE ARE TWO SPECIALS FOR MONDAY.

100 trimmed Hats and Bonnets, in all the leading colors, newest materials and trimmings, also copies of the best Imported Hats, regularly $12.50. Monday **$6.50**

200 good wearing Hats, excellent style in black and colors, most becoming shapes; any of these are worth double the price, special . . . **$4.98**

SALE OF CHILDREN'S HATS.

Children's Tam O'Shanters, fancy crown, plain brims, in brown, navy, cardinal, trimmed with rosettes of ribbon and quills, excellent values, and very stylish little hats, the regular price is $1.25. Monday, 69c.

UNTRIMMED HATS.

Thousands of choice hats to choose from for women, misses and children. Turbans, Walking Hats and Dress Shapes, Short Back Sailors, all colors and combinations, at 58c.

Black and Colored Turbans and Walking Hats, all ready trimmed, at 98c.

500 dozen White Leghorn Hats, just arrived, and we place them on sale special Monday, at 19c. each.

Sailor Hats, with sweat bands, white, black, navy, and brown, at 69c. and upwards.

FLOWERS, FRUITS AND FOLIAGE.

Cherry Sprays, Rose Sprays, large double Silk Poppy Sprays, Rose Leaf Foliage with buds, Chrysanthemums and Lilacs, Apple Blossoms, American Beauty Roses and Sweet Williams, your choice of any at 39c.

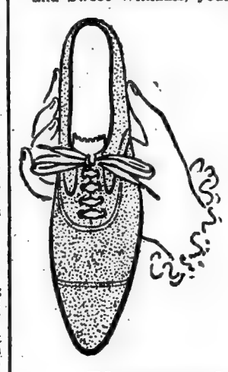

Women's $2.00 and $2.50 Oxford Ties at $1.34 a Pair.

This is an offering of 850 PAIRS OF WOMEN'S TAN, BLACK, AND GOLDEN BROWN OXFORD TIES, with McKay and thin hand sewed, turned flexible soles; toe shapes are the newest and most approved; Spring styles including narrow bulldog, round and coin toes, with kid or patent leather tips, the soles are of the best oak leather, and can be depended on to give extra good wear. Any pair of them is splendid value at $2.00, most of them $2.50.

Countermanded orders of one of the best Boston makers of OXFORD TIES results in our offering them to you MONDAY at, a pair..... **$1.34**

All sizes, from 2½ to 7, widths B, C, D, and E.

Phonographs, Graphophones and Records.

We carry a complete line of Edison Phonographs, Records, Carrying Cases, Record Boxes, Horns and Stands.

CABINETS. Every holder of a phonograph will in time need a cabinet, and here is a chance of getting one at a very low figure.
75 peg Cabinet, in oak, regular price, $10.00; special Monday at $8.25.
75 peg Cabinet, in oak, with glass top encasing Home Phonograph, regular price $15.00; special for Monday, $12.00.
75 peg Cabinet, in mahogany, regular price $12.00; special for Monday, $9.50.

SPECIALS IN HORNS.

Silveroid Horns, 30 in., $2.50.
Silveroid Horns, 24 in., $1.60.
Silveroid Horns, 14 in., 40c.
Brass Horns, 30 in., $2.75.
Brass Horns, 36 in., $4.25.
Brass Horns, 42 in., $6.25.
Brass Horns, 56 in., $9.50.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR AT EXCEPTIONAL PRICES.

For Women, Misses and Children.

You will not want to miss this Underwear opportunity. Its supremacy in unexampled value giving is unquestionable. These garments are excellent—every one of them. They are made of excellent materials in the best manner. They are dainty and pretty; there is the widest possible choice among them and the pricing is so low that it will be profitable to lay in a full season's supply.

Women's Underwear.

Gowns. Muslin Gowns, high neck, with Mother Hubbard yoke of cluster tucking, finished with feather stitching, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.49c

Muslin Gowns, V neck, with four insertions of choice embroidery and clusters of tucks in yoke, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.....59c

Cambric Gowns, Empire, prettily trimmed with insertions and ruffles of cotton Torchon lace.....79c

Cambric Gowns, V neck, with six insertions of fine embroidery and clusters of fine tucks in yoke, embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves, others with two wide insertions of fine embroidery at side, with full ruffle of embroidery, 97c

Cambric Gowns, Empire, with two insertions and ruffle of lace and embroidery insertion across front, and two lace insertions and ruffle at side, lace ruffle on neck and sleeves, others square neck, with insertions of fine embroidery and clusters of fine tucks in yoke, trimmed with full ruffle of fine embroidery $1.23

Nainsook Gowns, square neck, with insertion of fine embroidery in yoke, trimmed with lawn ruffle with insertion and edge of lace, neck and sleeves prettily trimmed with lace.....$1.39

Cambric Gowns, Empire, with wide insertion of Maltese lace and embroidery across front, with two lace insertions and ruffle at side, others hemstitched effect and trimmed with Point de Paris lace.....$1.59

Nainsook Chemise Gown, low round neck, with wide insertion and edge of lace, and ribbon run beading, full lawn ruffle, trimmed with lace, short sleeve, lace trimmed.....$2.25

Nainsook Gowns, round neck, prettily trimmed with insertions of fine lace and embroidery, with full lace ruffle around yoke, also chemise Gowns, Empire, trimmed with Point de Paris lace and fine tucking.....$2.69

Underskirts. Good quality Muslin underskirts, with cambric ruffle and tucks above.....29c

Cambric Underskirts, with lawn umbrella ruffle, with hemstitched tucks, 69c

Chemises. Masonville Muslin Chemises, with corded band and pearl button.....29c

Muslin Chemise, with three insertions of embroidery and cluster of tucks in front, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves, cambric ruffle at bottom of chemise.....48c

Cambric Drawers, with umbrella ruffle of fine embroidery and tucks.....79c

Cambric Drawers, lawn umbrella ruffle, with insertion and ruffle of Maltese lace; others trimmed with Point de Paris lace, and others with umbrella ruffle of fine embroidery.....97c

Walking Skirts. —Muslin Walking Skirts, cambric umbrella ruffle, with three insertions and edge of cotton Torchon lace, also dust ruffle; others with umbrella ruffle of embroidery, also dust ruffle 97c

Cambric Skirts, with full umbrella ruffle of choice embroidery, also dust ruffle $1.39

Muslin Skirts, cambric flounce, with full umbrella ruffle of fine embroidery, also dust ruffle; others in cambric, with lawn umbrella ruffle, with five insertions and edge of lace, also dust ruffle $1.69

Cambric Skirts, tucked lawn umbrella ruffle, with two wide insertions and deep ruffle of Torchon lace, also dust ruffle $1.98

Cambric Skirts, lawn flounce, with two wide insertions of lace, also full umbrella ruffle, with insertion and edge of lace, also dust ruffle.....$2.48

Misses' Underwear.

Misses' Drawers of good quality muslin, hem and cluster tucks; sizes 2 to 14 years 15c

Misses' Drawers of Masonville muslin, umbrella ruffle; trimmed with embroidery, all sizes.....29c

Misses' Skirts of Masonville muslin, cambric umbrella ruffle, cluster tucks, and hemstitched hems; sizes 2 to 8 years, 29c.; 10 to 16 years.....39c

Misses' Skirts of Masonville Muslin, umbrella ruffle, trimmed with lace and embroidery; sizes 2 to 8 years, 59c.; 10 to 16 years.....69c

Misses' Gowns of good quality muslin, Mother Hubbard yoke of tucks, neck and sleeves trimmed with ruffle; sizes 2 to 14 years.....39c

Misses' Gowns of fine cambric, square neck, neatly trimmed with lace yoke of fine tucks; sizes 2 to 14 years..69c

Infants', Children's and Misses' Golf and Sun Bonnets, of fine dimities and lawns, in very dainty colorings; made with ruffles and cording, trimmed with lace, all sizes; value 98c. to $1.50, at 48c

Second floor.

TAILORED SUITS for Women.

At Prices that Are Exceptionally Low.

One hundred and fifty handsome tailored suits for Women will be here to-morrow at prices that have not been matched this season. They are all new arrivals—most have not been here 48 hours—and the limit of beauty, of workmanship and style seems to have been reached in them. The snap and swing and smartness that a tailored Suit ought to have, these have to the full.

The materials are choice homespuns, serges, coverts and broadcloths; the majority of the Suits are handsomely trimmed with braid or taffeta silk and about half of them are silk lined throughout. The coats are Eton or fly fronts and

SQUADRON A AT PRACTICE

Cavalry Organization's Scores on the Range at Creedmoor.

MAJOR GENERAL ROE ATTENDS

Skirmish Firing Engaged In for the First Time According to a New Regulation.

Squadron A engaged in target practice at Creedmoor Range yesterday. Major Gen. Roe was on the range during the afternoon and watched the practice. Skirmish practice is the name of a new requirement that has been placed in the regulations governing target practice and which was tried for the first time yesterday.

By this rule sixteen men are selected from each troop who fire at targets representing standing, kneeling, and prone figures, at 500, 400, and 300 yards. The firing is done in double-quick time, and is executed both on the advance and in the retreat.

Those who qualified yesterday and their scores follow:

Pistols.

COMMISSIONED STAFF.

	50 Yds.	75 Yds.	Total.
Adjt. S. R. Bradley, Jr.	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 3 3 3 4—16—32	
First Lieut. R. H. Sayre	4 3 4 5 4—20	4 4 4 5 4—21—41	
First Lieut. R. K. Prentice	4 4 5 3 4—20	4 4 2 3 4—17—37	
First Lieut. L. V. O'Donohue	3 3 3 4 3—16	4 5 2 4 0—15—31	

TROOP OFFICERS.

TROOP 1.

Capt. W. C. Cammann	3 4 5 4 3—19	3 5 3 3 3—16—35
First Lieut. E. L. Paterson	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 3 3 4 3—16—32
Second Lieut. M. D. Marcellus	3 4 5 3 0—15	2 4 3 3 4—16—31

TROOP 2.

Capt. H. G. Badgley	4 5 4 4 4—21	4 4 3 5 3—19—40
First Lieut. F. C. Huntington	3 3 3 2 4—15	2 4 4 3 2—15—30
Second Lieut. E. M. Ward	4 3 5 3 3—18	5 4 0 3 3—15—33

TROOP 3.

Capt. H. Barry	5 3 3 4 4—19	3 2 4 3 4—16—35
First Lieut. S. Phelps	5 4 5 4 2—20	4 3 2 4 4—17—37
Second Lieut. J. S. Frelinghuysen	4 4 3 3 4—18	2 4 5 3 4—18—36

Rifles.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergt. Major J. N. Stearns, Jr.	3 4 4 3 4—18	5 2 2 4 4—17—35
Ord. Sergt. F. D. Bowne	4 4 2 4 4—18	3 5 4 4 3—19—37
Color Sergt. A. G. Dickinson, Jr.	3 2 4 4 3—16	2 3 3 4 4—16—32
Color Sergt. C. S. Tetrasch	3 3 4 4 3—17	3 5 2 4 3—17—34
Commissary Sergt. R. Troescher	4 4 4 0 3—15	3 4 4 2 4—17—32
Sergt J. M. Galloway	3 3 4 4 3—17	3 4 3 3 3—16—33
Chief Trumpeter A. E. Traithwait	3 4 4 3 5—19	3 4 3 3 4—17—36
Corp. H. V. Day	4 2 4 4 2—16	2 0 4 5 4—15—31

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Hos. Steward J. G. Stokes	3 4 3 4 3—17	4 0 3 5 4—16—33
Corp. F. B. Gilford	3 4 4 4 3—18	4 4 4 4 4—20—38
W. L. Bradleston	3 4 4 3 4—18	3 3 3 5 3—17—35
S. H. Evins	4 4 4 3 3—18	3 3 4 3 4—17—35

TROOP I.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
First Sergt. A. J. Slade	3 4 4 4 4—19	2 3 2 4 4—15—34	
Q. M. Sergt. F. W. Ghesebrough	2 3 4 3 4—16	4 2 2 3 4—15—31	
Sergt. M. H. Smith	5 3 3 3 3—17	3 4 4 4 3—18—35	
Sergt J. G. Clark	4 3 3 3 2—15	5 3 4 3 2—15—30	
Sergt. H. Barnard	4 5 4 2 4—19	4 2 4 5 3—18—37	
Sergt. W. F. Smith	4 4 4 5 5—22	3 3 3 4 3—16—38	
Sergt. A. Wendt	4 2 5 4 4—19	5 4 3 3 3—19—38	
Corp. E. V. Loew	4 2 3 4 3—16	3 5 3 5 4—20—36	
Corp. A. Corlies	0 4 4 4 3—15	3 4 4 4 4—19—34	
Corp. C. H. Korner	3 4 4 2 3—16	4 3 4 4 4—19—35	
Corp. T. M. Adams	4 4 0 3 4—15	3 4 2 5 3—17—32	
Corp. H. M. Inman	4 4 3 3 3—17	4 2 2 5 2—15—32	
Corp A. R. Whitney, Jr	3 3 3 3 3—15	2 3 4 3 4—16—31	
Corp. Stuart	2 4 3 3 3—15	5 3 3 2 3—16—31	
C. Wendt	3 3 3 5 4—18	4 2 3 4 4—19—36	
R. D. White	3 0 5 3 5—16	2 4 4 4 4—18—34	
S. Van Schaick	4 3 3 4 4—18	5 3 4 0 5—17—35	
W. Paterson	3 3 3 4 4—17	4 4 3 5—20—37	
H. M. Cowperthwait	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 2 5 4 4—19—37	
I. E. Raymond	4 3 3 3 3—16	2 5 4 4 4—19—35	
S. S. Boardman	2 4 4 3 2—15	3 3 4 3 4—17—32	
R. B. Wigham	4 4 2 4 4—18	5 3 4 0 3—15—33	
W. B. O. Field	3 3 4 4 3—17	4 4 3 3 4—18—35	
J. H. D. Granniss	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 4 4 5 4—20—39	
F. Becker	4 4 4 3 4—19	4 4 3 3 4—18—38	
B. R. Ruggles	3 5 4 4 3—19	4 3 4 4 5—20—39	
W. MacNaughton	4 2 3 3 2—15	4 3 4 2 3—16—31	
H. M. Earle	4 4 4 2 3—17	3 4 4 4 5—20—37	
F. Van Berner	2 3 3 4 4—16	3 3 4 5 0—15—31	
R. Martin	0 4 4 4 5—17	5 3 3 4 4—19—36	
A. J. Smith, Jr.	3 3 3 2 4—15	4 3 3 3 4—17—32	
V. W. Hungerford	5 4 4 5 4—22	2 4 4 4 4—18—40	
R. T. Garrison	2 2 4 4 4—16	2 4 4 4 3—17—33	
M. G. Shaw	3 4 4 3 4—18	3 4 5 4 4—20—38	
J. P. Drake	3 4 3 3 4—17	5 4 3 4 2—18—35	
M. W. Kellogg	4 4 5 4 4—21	4 2 3 3 4—16—37	
H. Batchley	2 0 5 5 5—15	4 0 3 4 5—16—31	
G. N. Whitehouse	4 4 4 3 3—18	2 5 4 3 4—18—36	
E. Olmsted	2 5 4 4 3—18	3 3 4 3 4—17—35	
W. M. Tuttle	4 4 3 3 2—16	3 3 5 2 3—16—32	
H. J. Howell	3 4 4 4 5—20	4 3 4 4 4—19—39	
C. M. Maynard	4 4 5 4 3—20	3 5 4 4 4—20—40	
L. P. Gillespie	3 3 4 3 4—17	4 4 3 3 4—18—35	
R. Roelker	3 4 3 4 3—17	4 2 4 4 3—17—34	
H. S Kerner	5 4 5 2 4—20	2 5 2 2 4—15—35	
L. Dominick	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 0 3 4 4—15—30	
W. D. Stiger	3 4 3 3 4—17	3 4 3 5 4—19—36	
H. E. Dreier	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 3 3 4 3—16—35	
H. P. Douglas	0 5 4 4 2—15	3 4 4 4 3—18—33	
B. J. Harrison	5 4 4 3 4—20	3 3 2 3 4—15—35	
H. E. Spadone	5 3 4 3 4—19	5 4 5 0 4—18—37	
J. Chamberlain	4 4 3 2 6—18	3 3 2 2 4—15—33	
R. Craighead	4 4 3 5 4—20	4 3 3 4 4—19—39	
E. D. Lipson	2 4 4 3 4—17	5 0 3 4 4—16—33	
G. H. Milliken	3 3 3 2 4—15	3 3 4 3 3—16—31	
A. P. Fitch	3 5 4 4 4—20	4 2 4 3 3—17—37	
F. Kernochen	2 4 4 4 4—18	4 4 2 4 2—16—34	
S. M. Hawley	3 4 2 4 4—18	4 2 4 4 4—18—36	
H. Lindsley	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 4 5 2 3—18—37	
J. W. Hall	3 3 3 4 2—15	4 0 5 4 4—17—32	
R. K. Fox	2 4 3 3 4—16	5 5 4 4 4—22—38	
J. Carson	4 4 4 3 4—19	3 4 4 3 3—17—36	
C. Colgate	0 4 3 5 3—15	3 2 3 5 4—17—32	
F. Mullaly	2 3 3 4 4—16	3 3 4 4 4—19—35	
P. T. Stillman	3 4 3 2 4—16	2 4 5 5 5—21—37	
G. W. Clausen	4 4 4 3 4—19	4 4 4 4 3—19—38	
F. B. Morse	3 4 3 4 3—17	4 3 3 4 4—18—35	
D. H. Lanman	3 3 3 2 4—15	3 4 4 4 0—15—30	
H. S. Fullerton	4 3 3 4 4—19	3 3 0 4 4—15—34	
A. S. Post, Jr.	3 3 4 3 4—17	3 4 4 2 3—16—33	
R. J. Turnbull, Jr.	3 3 3 2 4—15	0 4 3 5 3—15—30	
J. B. Holbrook	4 3 4 4 4—19	2 5 4 3 3—17—36	
A. H. Lippincott	4 3 5 4 4—20	3 3 3 4 3—16—36	

TROOP 2.

First Sergt. H. C. Smith	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 4 4 4 2—17—37
Q. M. Sergt. G. B. Agnew	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 5 5 4 5—20—36
Sergt. F. S. Rollins	3 3 3 4 4—17	3 3 3 2 4—15—32
Sergt. W. D. Judson	4 3 2 4 3—16	3 2 4 4 3—16—32
Sergt. A. Phelps	3 4 3 4 5—19	3 3 4 4 4—18—37
Sergt. J. S. Shepard, Jr.	3 3 3 2 4—15	3 3 3 3 3—15—30
Sergt. J. Ruland	2 5 4 4 2—15	4 3 3 4 3—17—32
Corp. V. Munroe	3 2 3 4 4—16	5 2 3 4 3—17—33
Corp. E. C. Hartshorne	4 5 5 5 2—21	4 3 3 4 4—18—39
Corp. C. R. Agnew	4 3 4 5 4—20	4 3 4 3 4—18—38
Corp. T. T. Bates	5 4 4 4 3—20	3 4 4 3 4—18—38
Corp. F. L. Shade	3 3 5 4 4—19	3 4 4 3 5—19—38
Corp. R. C. Lawrence	2 4 3 4 4—17	3 3 4 3 3—16—33
Corp. J. O. Nichols	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 2 4 4 4—17—36
L. V. Froment	2 4 3 3 3—15	3 4 2 3 2—14—29
J. T. Kelly	5 4 3 4 5—21	3 5 3 5 4—20—41
C. R. Hickok, Jr.	3 4 4 4 4—19	4 4 3 3 3—18—37
J. W. Thorne	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 3 5 2 3—16—32
H. Hitchcock	5 5 4 4 3—21	2 3 3 4 4—16—37
W. W. Seymour	4 3 4 3 4—18	3 3 4 3 3—16—34
H. D. Whitfield	2 3 4 4 3—15	2 4 4 2 4—16—31
R. G. Chisolm	4 3 4 4 2—17	3 3 4 4 3—17—34
H. Cram	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 3 2 4 3—15—32
S. Babcock	4 3 2 3 4—16	4 4 3 3 3—17—33
W. Robbins	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 3 3 3 3—15—34
R. H. Barry	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 4 4 4 4—20—39
H. L. Stimson	4 4 3 4 2—17	2 4 3 4 5—18—35
L. S. Horner	3 4 3 2 3—15	3 4 3 3 3—16—31
R. T. Fox	2 5 4 4 4—19	4 3 4 3 5—19—38
G. Ehlers	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 4 4 4 4—19—36
M. A. Mosle	4 3 2 3 3—15	3 2 5 4 4—18—34
J. H. Brookfield	4 3 4 3 4—18	3 4 4 4 0—15—33
C. Baylis	5 4 2 2 4—17	4 2 4 3 2—15—32
E. H. Fennessy	3 4 4 3 4—18	3 4 4 4 2—17—35
W. G. Libby	3 3 4 5 4—19	3 4 3 2 5—17—36
D. F. Platt	2 3 2 4 4—15	3 4 4 5 3—18—33
W. A. Pease	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 3 2 4 4—17—33
H. B. Smith	4 3 3 4 2—17	4 4 4 2 4—18—35
J. Hitch	4 3 3 4 2—16	3 3 5 3 3—17—33
L. J. Hunt	5 3 3 3 4—18	4 3 4 3 5—19—37
F. Cutteridge	3 4 2 2 5—17	2 2 4 4 4—16—33
W. C. Adams	4 5 4 4 4—21	3 4 2 5 2—16—37
P. Bates	3 4 3 4 4—18	4 4 3 3 5—19—37
A. W. Putnam	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 3 4 4 3—18—38
A. D. Walker	4 3 3 3 4—17	4 3 5 4 4—20—37
J. W. Loveland	2 4 4 4 2—16	4 4 4 3 3—18—34
F. S. Battershall	2 5 3 4 3—17	4 5 4 5 3—21—38
H. Almy	4 4 3 3 3—16	4 5 3 5 4—20—36
R. T. McGusty	3 4 3 5 2—17	3 4 3 3 3—16—33
J. Battelle	4 2 3 3 4—16	3 4 3 5 2—17—33
H. E. Robinson	5 2 3 4 3—17	5 3 2 3 2—15—32
H. W. Ray	4 5 3 4 4—20	3 3 3 4 2—16—36
F. Tuckerman	3 2 5 4 4—18	5 3 3 2 3—16—34
H. E. Holt	5 4 3 4 4—20	4 3 3 2 4—16—36
R. W. Conrow	3 3 4 4 3—17	2 3 4 3 3—15—32
L. S. Hopkins	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 3 4 3 4—17—33
J. N Stevens	4 5 4 3 4—20	4 2 4 5 3—18—37
V. Van Benthuysen	4 3 5 4 4—20	3 4 5 4 2—18—38
H. A. Taylor	4 4 5 3 4—20	2 5 2 4 4—17—37
W. D. Moore	0 3 4 4 5—16	2 4 4 2 3—15—31
C. J. Post, Jr.	3 5 4 2 4—18	2 4 5 3 2—16—34
J. Paret, Jr.	4 5 4 4 0—17	4 0 4 3 4—15—32
M. E. Ingalls, Jr.	4 4 2 2 5—17	4 2 3 4 3—16—33

TROOP THREE.

First Sergt. H. M. Ward	3 3 5 3 4—18	3 4 4 4 4—19—37
Quartermaster Sergt. A. D. Shepard, Jr.	4 3 5 3 5—20	4 3 4 4 5—21—41
Sergt. G. D. Williamson	4 5 4 4 4—19	4 4 4 2 2—16—35
Sergt. E. M. Cary	3 3 4 4 4—18	5 5 3 4 4—21—39
Sergt. W. R. Wright	4 3 5 3 5—20	3 4 4 4 4—19—39
Sergt. E. T. Littell	3 3 5 3 4—18	5 2 5 5 3—18—34
Sergt. R. W. Bush	3 5 3 4 4—19	5 3 4 5 4—21—40
Sergt. C. Atterbury	4 3 4 3 3—17	2 2 4 4 4—16—33
Corp. G. O. Redington	3 4 2 3 3—15	3 4 4 4 4—19—34
Corp. G. S. Ledyard	3 4 5 5 5—22	2 5 4 3 3—16—37
Corp. P. D. Vellier	3 0 5 4 3—15	2 4 4 3 3—16—31
Corp. E. Watson	3 4 4 3 4—18	4 2 4 8 4—17—35
Corp. A. Boorsam	4 5 4 3 5—21	3 2 3 4 4—16—36
R. L. Kip	3 4 4 5 5—19	3 5 4 2 4—16—35
E. L. [illegible]	3 5 4 4 3—19	3 4 3 2 3—15—34

R. M. Shepard....3 4 3 4 3—17 3 3 4 5 4—19—36
J. D. Mairs....0 4 5 3 5—17 3 3 4 3 2—16—33
A. Tucker....4 4 4 0—16 3 3 3 5 5—16—32
W. C. Bradley....4 3 4 2 5—18 3 3 2 4 4—16—34
J. F. Booraem....3 3 4 2 3—15 3 4 4 3 4—18—49
J. T. Gillespie....5 3 4 4 4—20 3 4 2 3 4—16—36
H. W. Ditman....4 4 4 5 5—22 4 3 4 2 3—16—38
G. N. Buck....4 2 4 4 2—16 3 5 3 3 5—16—32
N. E. Chambers....4 3 3 3 3—16 2 5 3 2 4—16—32
H. R. Coles....3 4 4 5 5—16 5 4 4 4 2—20—36
E. R. Otheman....3 4 3 2 4—16 4 4 3 3 3—17—33
R. H. Bacon....2 4 5 4 2—17 4 3 4 3 2—16—33
E. A. Choate....3 4 4 4 3—18 4 4 2 3 3—16—34
H. W. Bettis....4 4 3 4 4—19 3 4 3 4 2—16—35
W. M. Stevenson....4 4 3 4 4—19 3 4 4 4 4—19—38
B. D. Whiting....3 3 4 3 4—17 3 4 4 3 2—16—33
J. M. Darrach....4 2 3 4 5—18 5 5 4 2 3—19—37
W. F. Morgan....4 0 5 4 4—17 4 2 3 5 5—19—36
J. A. Kelly....3 4 2 4 3—17 4 3 4 4 3—18—35
E. R Duey....4 2 5 5 4—20 4 5 3 3 3—18—38
G. P. Herrick....3 3 2 4 3—15 4 2 3 3 4—16—31
E. P. Prentice....4 5 4 4 4—21 4 4 3 4 4—19—40
J. S. Rogers....5 3 3 3 4—17 3 3 3 4 3—16—33
R. D. Mills....3 2 4 3 3—15 3 4 3 4 2—16—31
A. S. Kneerlaen....3 1 3 4 5—16 4 5 4 4 4—21—30
P. J. Wurts....0 4 4 4 5—17 4 4 3 4 4—19—36
A. C. Smith....2 3 3 4 3—15 3 4 3 4 2—16—31
W. S. Kemeys....4 4 4 3 2—17 3 4 4 3 3—17—34
S. L. Quimby....2 3 5 4 5—19 3 4 4 3 4—18—37
E. R. Newell....3 4 4 4 4—21 3 3 3 4 4—17—38
J. A. Beales....4 3 4 4 0—15 3 4 3 3 4—17—32
R. G. Douglas....3 4 4 3 4—18 4 4 4 4 4—20—38
A. Wardwell....4 2 3 5 2—16 4 5 4 4 3—20—30
H. Sherwood....4 3 4 3 4—18 2 4 4 4 4—18—30
V. S. Lindsley....4 3 4 4 3—18 3 4 3 3 2—16—33
G. C. Hollister....5 4 4 3 3—20 5 3 5 4 4—19—39
A. L. Ward....5 4 3 3 4—18 2 4 4 3 3—16—34
M. Geer....3 3 4 4 3—17 3 4 4 4 4—19—36
M. Gavin....3 4 3 4 5—19 4 5 4 2 0—15—34
R. F. Elmer....4 5 4 2 4—19 0 4 4 3 5—16—35
F. Kearny....4 4 4 4 5—21 3 4 3 4 3—17—38
F. D. Holder....4 4 4 4 5—21 4 3 4 4 4—19—40
H. B. Cannon....2 4 4 4 4—18 3 4 2 2 4—15—33
H. PecR....4 4 0 3 5—16 4 3 4 2 3—16—32
C. T. Emmet....4 4 5 5 5—23 4 4 3 3 4—19—42
R. S. Baldwin....4 4 4 4 4—20 4 4 3 2 3—17—37
H. B. Lavell....4 3 3 5 3—18 3 4 2 4 4—17—35
G. Youngs....3 3 3 2 4—15 3 3 4 3 3—16—31
S. Day....3 3 3 4 4—17 4 3 4 3 3—17—34

SKIRMISH PRACTICE.

	Total.
Troop 1	119
Troop 2	121
Troop 3	126

VOLLEY FIRING.

	No. Men.	Bulls.	Centre.	Inners.	Outers.	Total.
Troop 1	60	53	120	99	90	362
Troop 2	58	50	110	97	53	310
Troop 3	58	90	123	106	52	371

YALE WON DUAL MEET.

California Athletes Captured Firsts in Only Three of the Twelve Events in Which College Boys Competed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 5.—California's visiting track team lost the first of its series of Eastern dual meets to Yale this afternoon, the New Haven athletes winning eight firsts to the Californians' three, while the broad jump was tied. This ample margin of firsts for the blue, however, does not indicate that the winners had any sort of a walkover. In spite of the handicap of a change of climate, the Berkeley men pushed their victors to the utmost endeavor in every event except the half mile, and although it is conceded that Yale had the stronger team in the field, it is thought that the Californians might have won another sprint had it not been for the chilly atmosphere, to which the Yale runners were more accustomed. As it was, Yale won first place in the 220 and 440 yard dashes, the half-mile and mile runs, both of the hurdles, the shot put and pole vault. California men took firsts in the 100-yard dash, high jump, and hammer throw.

Strong head winds swept Yale Field throughout the afternoon, and records in consequence ranged from fair to poor, with only one redeeming exception. This was the pole vault, in which Capt. Bascom Johnson of the Yale team cleared the bar at 11 feet. Alfred Plaw, the Californian whose record with the hammer in practice has led to the keenest anticipation, failed to do better than 139 feet 3 inches, although in one throw in which he unfortunately fouled by stepping outside the circle, the missile was hurled 152 feet by actual measurement. Even Yale men were regretful when it was announced that the trial could not be allowed to stand. As if in effort to even matters Clark of Yale committed a moment later the same technical offense on a good but not so distant throw, and he, too, had to allow his lower record to stand.

The hundred was a prettily contested race, and the slow time, 0:10 3-5, was excusable in view of the unfavorable wind and chill. Boardman of Yale proved the star in both the 220-yard and quarter mile. The former was a creditable performance, run in 0:23 3-5, with Cadogan a good second. The quarter mile was slow, both Boardman and Capt. Drum, who ran second, falling behind their records at 0:53 2-5.

Both hurdles were won by Thomas of Yale, as had been expected. In the high hurdles he led Hamlin of California over the last bar in 0:16 4-5. Woolsey of California was second in the low hurdles. This event was also slow, the time being 0:26 2-5, but weather conditions may have been partly responsible. Smith of Yale ran away from Service of California in the half mile, which was the least interesting event of the day. Poynter of Yale gave out before the finish, having set a pace that was too much for him. The time was fair, 2:00 2-5. In the one-mile run Yale had it all to herself, Weston finishing first in 4:46, with Speer, also of Yale, second.

Beck of Yale won the shot put with a creditable performance of 41 feet 11 inches. Plaw, the brawny Californian, was second in this event. In the high jumps Woolsey of California took first place on a jump of 5 feet 8 7-10 inches, and Hoffman, his colleague, was second. The tie in the broad jump was creditable to neither Yale nor the Californians. Both Ellsworth and Broughton seemed shy at the take-off, and failed to exceed the schoolboy mark of 20 feet 8¼ inches.

For Yale the most encouraging performances of the day were those of Boardman in the 220-yard dash, Smith in the half-mile, Weston in the mile, and Thomas in the hurdles. The Californians are by no means discouraged over their first defeat, and expect to do better work in the sprints against Princeton next Saturday. Confidence in Plaw, also, is unshaken, and he is counted on as a sure winner in the weight events.

Only firsts were counted, but the second place men also received medals. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Cadogan, California; Richards, Yale, second. Time—0:10 3-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Boardman, Yale; Cadogan, California, second. Time—0:22 3-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by Boardman, Yale; Drum, California, second. Time—0:53 2-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Smith, Yale; Service, California, second. Time—2:00 2-5.

Mile Run.—Won by Weston, Yale; Speer, Yale, second. Time—4:46.

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by Thomas, Yale; Hamlin, California, second. Time—0:16 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by Thomas, Yale; Woolsey, California, second. Time—0:26 2-5.

Hammer-Throw.—Won by Plaw, California; 139 feet 3 inches; Clark, Yale, second, 127 feet 7 inches.

Shot Put.—Beck, Yale, first, 41 feet 11 inches; Plaw, California, second, 39 feet 7 inches.

High Jump.—Won by Woolsey, California; Hoffman, California, second. Height, 5 feet 8 7-10 inches.

Broad Jump.—Ellsworth, Yale, and Broughton, California, tied for first place. Distance, 20 feet 8¼ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by Johnson, Yale; Hoffman, California, and Adriance, Yale, tied for second. Height, 11 feet.

ANNUAL INTERSCHOLASTICS.

Berkeley Oval Will Be the Scene of the Schoolboy Contests.

For the last two weeks matters among interscholastic devotees have been exceedingly quiet, but now that their annual games are to be held on Saturday, interest in athletics is on the increase, and in addition to the individual honors attached to the events, victory includes the privilege of upholding the honor of the New York Association in its competition with the Brooklyn League on May 19.

The schoolboys are pleased that the Track Committee decided that the games should be held at Berkeley Oval, Morris Heights. This is the fastest track in this vicinity, and one which has been associated with scholastic contests for a number of years. Others say that it was poor managerial policy not to secure Manhattan Field, which by its accessibility would be likely to draw a larger crowd. The list of events to be run off on Saturday follows:

100-yard dash, junior and senior; 220-yard dash, junior and senior; 120-yard hurdle, 220-yard hurdle, 440-yard dash, 880-yard run, one-mile run, running high jump, running broad jump, pole vault, putting 12-pound shot, throwing the discus, throwing the 12-pound hammer, one-third mile and one-mile bicycle races.

The entries of Cutler, Berkeley, and De La Salle are as follows:

Cutler School.—100-yard dash—T. Manson, R. M. Poor; 220-yard dash—T. Manson, R. M. Poor, J. B. Dabney; 440-yard dash—T. Manson, F. Nicholas; 880-yard dash—P. Fosdick, V. Manson, H. Hudson; 100-yard dash, junior—C. Stetson, A. Carroll, S. Edgell; 220-yard dash, junior—C. Stetson, A. Carroll, S. Edgell; 120-yard hurdle—E. Bell, Jr., J. B. Dabney, A. Ward; 220-yard hurdle—E. Bell, Jr., G. Vietor, P. Hanford; running high jump—G. Vietor, M. Cornell; pole vault—G. Douglas, G. Vietor; putting the 12-pound shot and throwing 12-pound hammer—G. Douglas, M. Cornell, and P. Hanford; throwing the discus—G. Douglas, M. Cornell; one-mile run—L. Littlejohn, C. Parsons, H. Winslow; one-mile and one-third-mile bicycle—H. Polyhemus and I. Hurry.

Berkeley School.—100 and 220 yard dashes—Havemeyer and Corry; 100 and 220-yard dashes, junior—Beverly and Stevens; 880-yard run—Young, Stevens; one-mile run—Havemeyer, Young, Marzano, Stevens; 120-yard hurdle—G. S. Spraker, Scott; 220-yard hurdle—Spraker and Scott; running high and broad jumps—Spraker and Marzano; pole vault—Huston and Spraker; one-mile and one-third-mile bicycle—McKee; Welsh; putting the 12-pound shot, throwing the 12-pound hammer, and throwing the discus—Roome, Spraker, Seely.

De La Salle Institute.—100-yard dash—Keeler; 220-yard dash—Schlueter; 440-yard dash—J. Thorp, Keeler; 880-yard run—T. Meehan; 120 and 220 yard hurdles—Schlueter; 100 and 220 yard dashes, junior—Harley, O'Dwyer, Hogan; one-mile run—Allen; running high and broad jumps—Schlueter; one-third and one-mile bicycle races—Lippe; putting 12-pound shot, throwing 12-pound hammer, throwing the discus—H. Connolly and T. Thorp.

Barnard's representatives will include W. Earle in the 880 and Secord in the hurdles.

Columbia Grammar will be represented in the sprints by H. Shannon, and in the bicycle races by R. G. Strange, who is a worthy competitor for Le Roy See.

Dwight School will enter A. Mackenzie in the quarter and half mile.

PRINCETON PREP. SCHOOL GAMES.

Pottstown Hill School Won Championship Banner with 25 Points.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 5.—Princeton's fourth annual games for the school boys were run off this afternoon on Osborn Field before a good crowd of enthusiastic rooters. The meet and championship banner fell to the lot of the Pottstown Hill School team, with a total of 25 points.

De Witt made 15 of Lawrenceville's 20 points, and made new figures in each event he entered. He sent the discus 111 feet 7 inches. He put another foot on the outdoor record of 47 feet 4 inches in the twelve-pound hammer throwing, and 8 feet 8 inches on the best previous record with the fifteen-pound hammer by dropping, it 181 feet 5 inches from his footmark. The summaries:

100-yard Dash—Won by A. G. Buckingham, Stevens School; C. B. Long, Hill School, second; T. L. Manson, Cutler School, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

220-yard Dash—Won by C. B. Long, Hill School; T. L. Manson, Cutler, second; R. Minshall, Blake School, third. Time—0:23.

120-yard Hurdle—Won by F. W. Bird, Hill School; R. H. Thomas, Blake School, second; C. Bell, Cutler School, third. Time—0:17 2-5.

220-yard Hurdle—Won by J. S. Millard, Mercersburg Academy; J. S. Spraher, Berkeley, second; A. C. Scott, Berkeley, third. Time—0:28 1-5.

440-yard Run—Won by L. M. Adsit, Hill School; A. L. Lloyd, Horace Mann School, second; D. S. Ely, Cheltenham Academy, third. Time—0:53.

880-yard Run—Won by L. M. Adsit, Hill School; A. H. Nash, Drexel Institute, second; T. B. Snyder, Cutler School, third. Time—2:05 1-5.

One-mile Run—Won by A. MacKenzie, Dwight School; F. W. Sherrard, Central High School, Washington, second; W. M. McCoy, Newark Academy, third. Time—4:48.

Two-mile Run—Won by A. MacKenzie, Dwight School; W. P. Linton, Central High School, Washington, second; F. Schwinn, Newark High School, third. Time—10:50 2-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by G. Fox, Delancey; Wier, Mercersburg, second; W. G. Wrightson, Newark Academy, third. Distance—20 feet 7 inches.

Running High Jump.—Tie between J. S. Spraher, Berkeley School, and G. Victor, Cutler School, at 5 feet 11¼ inches; R. T. Thompson, Penn Charter, and A. Bloch, Penn Charter, tied for second place, at 5 feet 5¼ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by Wier, Mercersburg Academy; F. O'Neill, Mercersburg Academy, second; M. Behr, Lawrenceville, third. Height—10 feet 10 inches.

Throwing the 12-Pound Hammer.—Won by John DeWitt, Lawrenceville; R. R. Reed, Mercersburg, second; H. M. Connelly, Delancey School, third. Distance—181 feet 5 inches.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot.—Won by John DeWitt, Lawrenceville; G. Fox, Delancey, second; Rogers, Trinity School, third. Distance—46 feet 4 inches.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by John DeWitt, Lawrenceville; Rogers, Trinity, second; H. Lord, Newark High School, third. Distance—111 feet 7inches.

Class One-Mile Relay Race, for the Championship of the University.—Won by the Senior Class team, in 3:35. The team was composed of Smith, Gaskill, Denning, and John Cregan, who ran his quarter in 0:30 4-5.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Sixth Avenue Block Front the Week's Feature.

OTHER IMPORTANT DEALINGS

Latest Sales by Brokers—Good Auction Business Assured Until June 1—This Week's Schedule.

Business of fair volume was closed during the week, but along rather conventional lines, and with the single exception of the sale of the old Sixth Avenue car stables, the reports have contained no striking features.

The improvement of the Sixth Avenue block front between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, as at present projected by the General Carriage Company, is altogether the most important phase of that transaction. The proposed structure will be a combination business building and apartment house, which will be a welcome substitute for a group of unoccupied stables. The report at first circulated, that the plot was to become the site of a factory ought not to have occasioned any alarm, for the automobile "craze" has not mentally unbalanced the makers of those vehicles to the extent of leading them to put up factories on lots worth $50,000 a piece. According to the architects of the new building, there need be no apprehension among neighborhood owners regarding either its appearance or the uses to which it will be put.

Two of the new elevator apartment houses—the Melba, at Central Park West and One Hundred and Second Street, and the Wissinoming, at West End Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street—passed into investors' hands, and if one may judge by the reports of careful canvassing in Ninety-fourth Street, the Wissinoming property narrowly escaped coming into the market for reimprovement.

The activity on that section of Madison Avenue north of Fifty-ninth Street continues, Collins & Collins buying No. 649, adjoining the Sixtieth Street corner already owned by them. Among other noteworthy deals of the week was the trade by which A. B. Kight gave eighteen lots at Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street in part payment for the building at the southeast corner of Beekman and Pearl Streets.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Nathan Hofheimer the four-story dwelling 24 East Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 100.

M. H. Arnot transferred yesterday to Marianna A. Ogden the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, 25.3 by 79 and irregular. The consideration mentioned in the deed was $100,000.

Bingham Brothers have sold to Arthur W. Eager the eight-story apartment house, now nearing completion, on the south side of Eightieth Street, 64 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 60.1 by 102.2. Mr. Eager is the lessee of the Orleans Apartment Hotel, on the Columbus Avenue corner, to which it is understood his recent purchase will be annexed.

It is reported that Samuel Green has bought the four-story dwellings 9 to 15 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on a plot 75 by 100.

Max Freund has sold to Nathan Hutkoff the four five-story flats at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, 100.11 by 100, taking in exchange the three-story dwellings at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, on a plot 75 by 86.

Duff & Brown have sold for S. Bergman to John P. Leo, for improvement, the lot, 25 by 75, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 100 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue; also, for the New York Building Loan Banking Company to W. N. Edelstein, the three-story dwelling 144 Convent Avenue, 16 by 50 by 75.

Joseph Levy & Son have sold for the estate of D. O. Bradley the property 216, 218, and 220 West Thirty-third Street.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Ferdinand Hecht, for about $40,000, the block front on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, between Trinity and Cauldwell Avenues; also, for a Mr. Harreus the five-story double flat 100 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 31 by 90 by 100; also, for a Mrs. Lappine, the five-story double flat 475 Brook Avenue, 25 by 75 by 90.

David Stewart has sold the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 213 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 16 by 60 by 100.

The Auction Room.

Indications are that interest in the auction market will be well sustained until June 1. Last week's business was uninteresting in the extreme, but for the rest of the month there are announcements of estate sales already in the field, which will command general attention among small investors and operators.

The first of these, scheduled for Wednesday of this week, involves the holdings of the estate of the late Oscar T. Marshall. The properties, which will be sold by Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly, include the six flats at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, a fifty-foot plot, running through from Amsterdam to St. Nicholas Avenue, just north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and a number of vacant parcels in the Bronx, on Third, Melrose, Park, and Cambrelling Avenues, One Hundred and Forty-fifth, One Hundred and Forty-sixth, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh, and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Streets. A week later, May 16, Mr. Kennelly will conduct the sale of the remaining lots in the Orphan Asylum block.

There have been few more attractive offerings of Brooklyn property than that announced by Auctioneer Meyer for Tuesday. The executors of the Schermerhorn estate will sell 106 lots on Third, Fourth, and Fifth Avenues and the intersecting streets from Twenty-eighth to Thirty-first, together with thirteen lots on Thirty-seventh Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues. These lots are not suburban property, but are in a thoroughly developed section and one which should experience a rapid advance in values should the South Brooklyn contingent succeed in convincing the authorities that the proper route for the rapid transit tunnel to Brooklyn is from the Battery to the foot of Hamilton Avenue.

Of the smaller offerings for the week, several promise good competition. Tomorrow Samuel Goldsticker will sell 37 West Twenty-seventh Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. On Tuesday east side properties at 56 and 58 Allen Street and 59 and 61 Orchard Street will be disposed of at the stand of Auctioneer Harnett, and on Thursday Peter F. Meyer will put up a plot of thirty lots on King's Bridge Road, north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street.

There were recorded last week 408 mortgages for $6,872,703, of which 151, for $2,043,905, were at 5 per cent.; 160, for $2,212,498, were at more, and 97, for $2,616,300, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 573 mortgages, for $10,751,201, of which 181, for $2,546,353, were at 5 per cent.; 224, for $2,390,388, were at more, and 168, for $5,814,550, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, MAY 7.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry B. Culver, referee, 109 St. Mark's Place, north side, 250.6 feet west of Avenue A, 12.6 by 94, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,034.

By Samuel Goldsticker, public auction sale, 37 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 325 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story building, with stores.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. Woods, referee, 515 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 266.8 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 33.4 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $31,581.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, referee, 61 West Ninety-first Street, north side, 255 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 19.6 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,180.

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 421 East Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 300 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, two-story frame building; Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 300 feet east of First Avenue, 50 by 98.9, vacant; Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 375 feet east of First Avenue, 50 by 98.9, vacant; 423 to 435 East Twenty-fourth Street, running through to 428 to 438 East Twenty-fifth Street, begins on the north side of Twenty-fourth Street, 325 feet east of First Avenue, runs east 175 by north 197.6 to Twenty-fifth Street, by west 150 by south 98.9 by west 25 by south 98.9, one-story buildings and vacant.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.—By William M. Ryan, partition sale to close a partnership, 34 and 36 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 443.4 feet west of Fifth Avenue, each 33.4 by 100, two five-story brownstone-front apartment houses.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, southwest side, 213.7 feet southeast of Lawrence Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100; Graham Avenue, northeast side, 54.1 feet southeast of Lawrence Avenue, abutting on the foregoing, one lot, 25 by 100.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 68 East Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 189.8 feet west of Park Avenue, 31.11 by 102.2, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $41,994.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 1,073, 1,075, and 1,077 Washington Avenue, west side, 102.8 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, runs south on Washington Avenue 90, by west 200 by north 26 by east 100 by north 64 by east 100, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $8,856; subject to other mortgages for $44,834.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 114 East Ninety-first Street, south side, 175 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.8, five-story brick and brownstone-front apartment house.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 54 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 500 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,743.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Benno Lewinson, referee, 4,242 Park Avenue, east side, 108 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 27 by 150, one and two-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $3,875.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 56 Allen Street, east side, 160 feet south of Grand Street, 20 by 88, one-story brick building; 58 Allen Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 25 by 88, five-story and basement brick building; 59 and 61 Orchard Street, west side, 99.4 feet south of Grand Street, 50.8 by 87.10 by 51.2 by 87.10, five-story brick building covering the lot.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 532 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 325.6 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 24.6 by 100.5, five-story brick double tenement.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. E. Jay, referee, 201 Broome Street, south side, 100 feet east of Norfolk Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick-front frame tenement with store. Subject to mortgages for $9,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, 106 lots in the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, belonging to the Schermerhorn estate, and situated on Third, Fourth, and Fifth Avenues, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-seventh Streets.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 338 East Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 200 feet west of Avenue B, 25 by 100.8, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $17,259.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 631 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Broadway, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,686.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, F. B. Delehanty, referee, 34 Stanton Street, north side, 72.6 feet east of Chrystie Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $18,036.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 1,390 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 24.6 by 68.10, four-story building; 1,392 Third Avenue, adjoining, 20.10 by 68.10, four-story brick flat; 1,394 Third Avenue, adjoining, 21 by 68.10, four-story brick flat, with store; 1,396 Third Avenue, adjoining, 21.7 by 68.10, four-story brick flat, with store; 1,398 Third Avenue, adjoining, 21 by 90, three-story frame building; 183 East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 68.10 feet west of Third Avenue, 21.2 by 88, four-story and basement brick dwelling; also,

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 39.11 feet north of Dyckman Street, one Fifty-eighth Street, one lot, 25 by 87.10, and a lot adjoining on the north, 25 by 78.2; also,

St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, about 120 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, abutting on the foregoing, one lot, 25.5 by 87.10, and a lot adjoining on the north, 25 by 78.2; also,

Park, or Vanderbilt, Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 26.3 by 66.8, vacant; Park Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 28.8 by 89.10, vacant; also,

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100; One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, abutting on the foregoing, three lots, each 25 by 100, and one lot 20 by 100.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, southeast corner of Melrose Avenue, one lot, 20 by 100; also,

Cambrelling Avenue, west side, 125 fet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, three lots, each 25 by 100; also,

Third Avenue, west side, 129.9 feet north of Bathgate Avenue, one lot, 25.9 by 109.2, and an adjoining lot 25.9 by 124.8; also,

Tremont Avenue, north side, 100 feet east of Clinton Avenue, one lot, 23.5 by 145, and an adjoining lot, 25 by 145; Elmwood Place, south side, 100 feet east of Clinton Avenue, abutting on the foregoing, one lot, 24.3 by 145, and an adjoining lot, 23 by 145; also,

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, south side, the block front between Adams Place and Belmont Place, six lots, each 24 by 125.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 1,722 Third Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of Ninety-seventh Street, 25 by 80, five-story double flat, with stores and baker's oven.

By J. J. Phillips & Co., public auction sale, 206 East Broadway, running through to 195 Division Street, 26.2 by 113.6 by 26 by 113.6, four-story brick dwelling on either street.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 426 and 428 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 36.9 by 98.9, vacant, now occupied as a coal yard.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Victor W. Hungerford, referee, 185 East Ninety-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 30.6 by 100.8 and irregular, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $19,174.

By McVickar & Co., executor's sale, 140 and 142 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, each 25 by 101, two five-story brick double flats.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 770 West End Avenue, east side, 91.11 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, 18 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,021.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 604 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of Broadway, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,975.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William M. Cohen, referee, 403 Central Park West, 50.5 feet north of One Hundredth Street, 50.6 by 100, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $39,475.

On the premises, at 1:30 P. M., by Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, William M. Hoes, referee, tract of 626 acres at Babylon, L. I., with mansion, outbuildings, &c., known as the Wagstaff place.

THURSDAY, MAY 10.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, King's Bridge Road, west side, about 350 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, plot of about thirty city lots, 190.11 by 415.3 by 190.6 by 385.6.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, referee, 458, 460, and 462 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 75 by 99.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $42,431; subject to another mortgage for $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, 1,791 and 1,793 Third Avenue, east side, 75.9 feet south of One Hundredth Street, each 25.2 by 105, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment on each, $23,400.

By John S. Mapes, foreclosure sale, Otto Horwitz, referee, 128 lots at Pelham Park on Lawrence, Main, St. Mary's, Ferris, Westchester, Central, and St. Agnes's Avenues. Due on judgment, $15,808.

In the rotunda of the County Court House, at noon, by Francis B. Delehanty, referee, Suburban Street, north corner of Hull Avenue, Bedford Park, 78 by 121.9 by 48 by 118, two-story frame dwelling; a one-fourth interest in the foregoing. Due on judgment, $2,970.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, W. T. Emmet, referee, 523 Lenox Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 75, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,690.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Benno Lewinson, referee, Park Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 50 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,236; subject to another mortgage for $3,500.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Joseph A. Welch, referee, 189 Bleecker Street and 93 Macdougal Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 18.9 by 74, three and four story brick tenements, with stores; 147 Charles Street, north side, 100.10 feet east of Fourth Street, 18.8 by 85, three-story brick dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 434 East Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 59.5 by 25.4 by 53.6, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,422.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, 181 Madison Street, north side, 289.11 feet east of Pike Street, 24.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $11,400; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 152 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 151.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 22.7 by about 98 and irregular, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $14,517.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, Park Avenue, northwest corner of Ninety-eighth Street, 100.4 by 100, four five-story brick flats, with store in the corner. Due on judgment, $19,754.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Brown Avenue, west side, 425 feet north of Sagamore Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 39.10; Gordon & Gillingham, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 310 and 312 East Nineteenth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 41.5 by 82; Simon Jacobs of 212 Clinton Street, owner; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $39,000.

No. 322 East Seventy-fifth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 11 by 42; Schmitt & Schwanenfluegel of 400 East Fifty-seventh Street, owners; E. S. Betts, architect; cost, $75.

Alterations.

Spuyten Duyvil Yard, near Independence Avenue, to a one-story frame freight and oil house; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; G. A. Nichols, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 353 East Third Street, to a three-story brick factory and storage house; Aaron Gottlieb of 400 East Houston Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $200.

No. 1,140 to 1,144 Broadway, to an apartment hotel and stores; Frederick Ayer, owner; W. L. Irving, architect; cost, $2,800.

Dyckman Street, north side, at the Harlem River, to a one-story frame dining room; W. P. Durando, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $100.

No. 44 West Fortieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; W. M. Martin, owner; E. H. Kendal of 150 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

No. 520 Tremont Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Irene Rhoades, premises, owner; E. Maurer, architect; cost, $450.

Seventh Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-third Street, to a five-story brick hotel; John Shady of 368 West Twenty-third Street, owner; cost, $100.

Beekman Place, northwest corner of Fiftieth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; John Denker, premises, owner; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, May 5.

ANDREWS AV, proposed, e s, 167.11 ft s of 180th St, runs s 91.9x w to avenue x n 91.6; Frederic E. Camp and another, executors, to James L. Breese $500

ANTHONY AV, w s, 44.5 ft n of Bush St, 19.5x80.2x18.5x86.2; William E. Brooker to Fannie E. Brooker 100

BOWERY, 358 and 358, w s, 25.3x35.11x33x96.4; also, Bowery, w s, 52 ft n of Bond St, 0.1x96.4; Henry C. Stein to Bridget Gilson 1

BROADWAY, e s, 108 ft s of 92d St, 53.3x102.9x90.3x107.7; Amund Johnson and another to Samuel Schwab 1

BRONX ST, 2,059, w s, adjoining land of James G. Rowland, 50x60; Silas Titus to Ophelia Purdy 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 260 ft s of 156th St, 21.6x99.3; Louis Brandt and another to Max Flusscheim 1

FOREST AV, e s, 165 ft s of Rock St; 50x100; Thomas Duffy to James S. Segrove and wife 50

HAMILTON ST, 12, s s, 25.1x104.11x25x103.11; Alice Mossef to Alfred J. Weingart 100

HOUSTON ST, 442, n w corner of Manhattan St, 31.2x67.3; Alice Mossef to Alfred J. Weingart 100

LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 175 ft s of 172d St, 50x100; Daniel Krakauer to Caroline Luster 1,100

LOTS 3 and 4, map of Casanova property; Edward K. Jones and another to Mary F. Johnson 2,000

MADISON AV, n w corner of 39th St, 25.3x70x irregular; M. H. Arnot to Marianna A. Ogden 100,000

MADISON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 12th St, 215.6x223 to Fordham Av 215.3x236.8; Ida R. Clark to William Rosendorf 1

MANHATTAN AV, 507, n w corner of 121st St, 20.11x90; D. W. Wehrenberg to Bernhard Freund 25,000

NELSON AV, w s, 275.9 ft s of 167th St, 50.1x104.1x50x107.9; E. Osborne Smith to Adalyn M. Smith 1

OGDEN AV, w s, 160.7 ft n of 168th St, 25x100; William Crafts to Katharine A. Krafts 100

RIVER ST, n s, extends from Railroad Av, or Bronx River Place, to Meadow St, 240x136; George E. Hanson to Frederick S. Fisher 1

UNION AV, n s, adjoining Lot 23, map of Powell farm, 51x100; Bridget Dee to Ellen Oriel 1

UNION AV, 601, w s, 20x100; Union Av, 607, w s, 20x100; Beach Av, e s, 100 ft s of Becker Av, 20x100; Friedericke Wilschek to Victor Gerhards 1

UNION AV, 703, w s, 27x100; Sarah Hassard to Victor Gerhards 1

WEST END AV, 886, e s, 20x80; Cyrus A. Stevens to Judson Lawson 100

5TH AV, 1,420, n w corner of 116th St, 100.11x34.6; Dudley S. Harde and others, executors, to Diedrich W. Wehrenberg 68,250

7TH AV, 106 and 108, w s, 49.2x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Bernhard Meyer 1

8TH AV, n e corner of 156th St, proposed, 199.10 to 157th St, x100; Harriet G. Coogan to New York and Northern Land and Improvement Company 1

34TH ST, 60, E s, 8.3x98.9; Minerva Stebbins and another to Annie Flint 41,500

65TH ST, s s, 625.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 99.5 ft to Broadway x116.2x157.10x100.5; Robert E. Dowling to John L. Miller 1

116TH ST, n w corner of 5th Av, 34.6x100.11; Dudley S. Harde and others to D. W. Wehrenberg 1

20TH ST, s s, Lot 311, map of Cornelius Ray, 25x90.9; Mary F. Scofield to Lizzie Fickinger 1

29TH ST, s s, Lot 311, map of Cornelius Ray; 25x90.9; William Fickinger to Mary F. Scofield 1

115TH ST, 36 West, 18x100.11; Carleton W. Mason to John A. Holmes 1

156TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Harriet G. Coogan to William McA. Wiswall 1

156TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Harriet G. Coogan to James D. Leary 1

157TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Harriet G. Coogan to Frederick Ackerman 1

156TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 124.6x30.5x107.2x24.11; Harriet G. Coogan to Frederick Swarts 1

Recorded Leases.

CAPUTO, Anna M., to Andrea Napolitano; 115th St, 340 East, 2 years 252

EMRICH, William, to Edward Rusch; 1st Av, s w corner of 1st St, 4 years 10½ months 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Antonetta, to Solomon Jacobs; 8 East 109th St, 2 months $4,000

BINGHAM, Ada E. and William H., and others, to Julius Loewenthal; 80th St, s s, 64 ft w of Columbus Av, 2-3 years. 45,500

BIRLEY, Edwin J., to Edward V. Loew; 10th Av, w s, 80.4 ft s of 56th St, leasehold, 1 year 3,000

BIRLEY, Edwin J., to Edward V. Loew; 10th Av, w s, 60.3 ft s of 56th St, leasehold, 1 year 3,000

BIRLEY, Edwin J., to Edward V. Loew; 56th St, s s, 80 ft w of 10th Av, leasehold, 1 year 2,500

BIRLEY, Edwin J., to Edward V. Loew; 55th St, n s, 80 ft w of 10th Av, leasehold, 1 year 2,500

BIRLEY, Edwin J., to Edward V. Loew; 10th Av, w s, 20.1 ft n of 55th St, 80.4x80, leaseholds, 1 year, four mortgages each 3,000

BRANDT, Louis and John, to the Park Mortgage Company; Eagle Av, w s, 200 ft s of 156th St, 100x99.4, 5 years, five mortgages,) each 5,500

BROGAN, Charles, to Joseph Hamershlag and another; Amsterdam Av, n w corner 97th St, 14 months 112,000

CLEMENT, Joseph O., to Theodore Bendheim; 137 Bleecker St, demand ... 12,570

FLINT, Annie, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 60 East 34th St, 3 years 30,000

FLUSSCHEIM, Max, to Louis and John Brandt; Eagle Av, w s, 200 ft s of 156th St., 2 years 850

FORSTER, Mary C., to Annie E. Werner; Intervale Av, e s, 194.4 ft n of Home St, 1 year 1,000

HOLMES, John T., to Caroline W. Nason; 36 West 115th St, 2 years. W. 12,000

HORWITZ, Eva, to New York House and School of Industry; 107th St, n s, 285 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 8,000

GORDON, Frank W., and Estelle Hillingham to Van Loan Whitehead and another, executors, &c.; Lot 139, map of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years. 2,000

GOETZ, Adam, and wife to Timothy D. Sullivan, as President, &c.; 492 2d Av, 5 years 10,000

HEINE, Henrietta L., and Estella Heymann to the Bradley & Currier Company; 110th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 4,375

HEINE, Henrietta L., and Estella Heymann to Lulu Heymann; 110th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 6,500

IVES, Mary E., to J. Frederic Kernochan, committee; 631 Columbus Av, 6 years. 17,000

LILLIENDAHL, John G. R., to Edith S. McVickar; 151st St, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 45,000

LONG, William S., to Ferdinand Kurzman; 116th St, n s, 320 and 300 ft e of 8th Av, 80x100.11, 1 year, (two mortgages,) each 10,000

LONG, William S., to Theresa Goldsmith and Ferdinand Kurzman; 116th St, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 120x100.11, 1 year, (three mortgages,) each 5,000

LONG, William S., to Lawyers' Mortgage Company; 116th St, n s, 320 ft e of 8th Av, 80x100.11, 5 years, (two mortgages,) each 50,000

LONG, William S., to Henry Phalen; 116th St, n s, 320 ft e of 8th Av, 80x100.11, 1 year, (two mortgages,) each .. 7,500

LONG, William S., to Theresa Goldsmith; 116th St, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years, (three mortgages,) each 61,000

MAGDEL, Edward and Severin, to the German Savings Bank; 135th St, n s, 300 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year 8,500

MEEHAN, James F., to Lucy G. Barnard; 156th St, s e corner of Beach Av, ½ year 10,000

MEEHAN, James F., to John F. Steeves; 156th St, s e corner of Beach Av, ½ year, demand 5,000

MILLER, John L., to Robert E. Dowling; 65th St, s s, 625.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, extends to Broadway, 1½ years 61,600

MONAGHAN, Joseph, to Matilda L. Sheldon; 117th St, s s, 127.4 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 3,000

RIEDINGER, Emille, to Johanna Metzke; Julianna St, n s, 150 ft w of Duncomb Av; Julianna St, s w corner of Newell Av, 1 year 800

ROSENBLUM, Rachel and Louis, to Lawrence Bogert; 185 Henry St, 3 years. 15,000

ROUSE, Rose, to Bowery Savings Bank; 215 Willis Av, 5 years 11,500

SCHROEDER, Carl, to William L. Flanagan, managing Director; 351 9th Av, saloon lease, demand 6,000

SEABURY, Samuel, to Robert H. Jacobs; 410 West 145th St, 1 year 800

STARR, Henry S., Jr., to Frank B. Hawkins; 4th St, n s, 117.8 ft e of Lafayette Place, and strip adjoining, demand 15,000

STARR, Henry S., Jr., to Carrie H. Hawkins; 4th St, n s, 117.8 ft e of Lafayette Place, and strip adjoining, demand 7,500

STEVENS, Cyrus A., to Adolphus F. Quick; 886 West End Av, 3 years 17,000

WAETERLING, August C., and wife to Margaret Jamieson; 113th St, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 14 months 2,500

WHYTE, James, to James J. Dunn; Lots 463 and 464, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 5 years 2,400

WILSCHEK, Friedericke, to Victor Gerhards; Wales Av, w s, 102.7 ft s of Westchester Av, installments 1,250

Assignments of Mortgages.

JAGLE, Louise, to Anna E. Bachmann. $5,000

JOHNSON, William E., to Samuel E. Kiner and another, trustee ..... Nom

LACHMAN, Samson, to William R. Rose and another 14,408

LANGDON, Charles G., and another, executors, &c., to Charles E. Strong and another, trustees 5,355

LANGDON, Charles G., and another, executors, &c., to Charles E. Strong and another, trustees 5,355

LANGDON, Charles G., and another, executors, &c., to Charles E. Strong and another, trustees 5,355

LANGDON, Charles G., and another, executors, &c., to Charles E. Strong and another, trustees 5,355

OPPENHEIMER, August, to Edward Manrara 45,200

UNANGST, Charles, to George B. Hartell ..... Nom.

WALKER, Alexander, to Frederick W. Pitcher 3,600

Mechanics' Liens.

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s e corner of Crotona Av, 130x60; the Staines, Peck & Taber Company against George F. Farrell, trustee, owner and contractor 199

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, extends from Garden St to King's Bridge Road, 100x125; August Kirchner against Catherine Reilly and others, owners; Henry Schopper, contractor 37

WILLIS AV, e s, 25 ft s of 146th St, 25x100; also Willis Av, e s, 75 ft s of 146th St, 25x100; the Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against Zenaide D. Schullenberg, owner and contractor; James O'Kane, contractor 367

1ST AV, s e corner of 104th St, 125x100; Bornstein Brothers against P. and H. Wertheim, owners and contractors 735

78TH ST, 226 and 228 West, John J. McGrath, against William G. Horgan, owner and contractor 900

109TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100; Bornstein Brothers against Edward Margolies, owner and contractor. 450

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 97th St, 75.3x163.10x — to St x175.3 to beginning; Joseph Hamershlag and David E. Oppenheimer, with Charles Brogan, 13 payments $112,000

BEACH AV, s e corner of 156th St, 97.11x34.5; James F. Meehan, with Lucy G. Barnard, 8 payments 8,500

80TH ST, s s, 64 ft w of Columbus Av, 60.1x102.2; Julius Loewenthal, with James E. and Mary A. Bingham, 5 payments 45,500

109TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.8; Solomon Jacobs, with Antonetta Altieri, 3 payments 4,000

Lis Pendens.

PARK AV, s e corner of 125th St, 24.11x70; Sarah Lippitt against Edward C. Prescott, (action to cancel mortgage, &c.;) attorneys, Patterson & Wilken.

PARK AV, s e corner of 87th St, 19x102.9; Charles Elmer against James B. Healy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson.

PARCEL OF 53 ACRES AT SAWMILL LANE, n s and e s of the road leading from the dwelling of Isaac Corsa to Westchester village; also road leading from East Chester to Westchester village, ws, 1,748 ft s of Boston Road, contains 4 22-100 acres; Mary J. De Bussy and another, executors, &c., against Francis J. Schnugg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. De Peyster.

RIDGE ST, w s, 61.6 ft s of Broome St, 40x75; American Mortgage Company against James D. Dusenberry and others, (partition;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

UNION AV, s w corner of Davidson pl, 25x100; Thomas J. McLoughlin and another against Fred C. Burlingame and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. J. Earley.

2D ST, 258; Department of Buildings against Jacob Hecht, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterburg.

4TH ST, 25 East; Hannah S. Cole against Marinus Willett and others, (action to establish ownership, &c.;) attorney, A. Cohen.

15TH ST, 234 East; John H. Day against Alice G. Chase and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Scharps & Scharps.

33D ST, 450 West; Catherine McDonald against Catherine McDonald and others, (partition;) attorneys, Turner, McClure & Rolston.

46TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 6th Av, 40x100.5; the United States Trust Company against the rector, &c., of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Stephens, City of New York, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

75TH ST, 167 East; the United States Trust Company against Sarah R. Spero and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

120TH ST, n s, 250.2 ft w of 4th Av, 16.8x100.11; Franklin B. Lord and another, Trustees, &c., against Henry J. McGuckin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

124TH ST, 227 East; James M. Geery against the Harrisonville Co-operative Building Association and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. F. Bentley.

125TH ST, 49 and 51 West; the United States Trust Company against August Oppenheimer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

WELLAND CANAL EXPLOSION.

Evidence of Fenian Plot May Be Produced at Prisoners' Trial.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 5.—The evidence which will be produced at the trial Monday of the three men charged with attempting to blow up lock No. 24 in the Welland Canal will, it is understood, show that the prisoners were not the instruments of the labor element of Buffalo supposed to be antagonistic to a Canadian route for grain traffic, but that the affair was the result of a Fenian plot.

It has been learned that the three men concerned in the outrage arrived at Buffalo from a city on the Atlantic seaboard. They were unacquainted with Buffalo and left for Niagara Falls at the earliest possible moment after they reached Buffalo.

Great Japanese Immigration.

TACOMA, Washington, May 5.—Officers of the steamship Tacoma, which arrived from Yokohama yesterday, speaking to-day of the great number of Japanese flocking to the United States and British Columbia, say it is current talk in Yokohama that 30,000 Japanese will leave their native country this Summer for British Columbia,

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY

AUCTIONEER.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, May 9th, 1900,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

EXECUTORS' SALE

Of 36 Parcels.

By order of John B. Burggraf and Eliza Honeywell, Executors of the Estate of

Oscar T. Marshall, Dec'd,

To be Sold in Separate Parcels.

1390 THIRD AVENUE,
N. W. COR. 79TH ST.
Four-story brick building, size 24.6x88.9¾.

1392 THIRD AVENUE,
Four-story brick single flat, with store, size 20.10¾x88.9¾.

1394 THIRD AVENUE,
Four-story brick single flat, with store, size 21.2x69.

1396 THIRD AVENUE,
Four-story brick single flat, with store, size 21.7¼x88.9¾.

1398 THIRD AVENUE,
Three-story frame building, with store and photographer's gallery, size 22.0¾x90.

183 EAST 79TH ST.,
NEAR 3D AVE.,
Four-story and basement brick dwelling; size 21.2½x85½.

Amsterdam Ave., running through to St. Nicholas Avenue,
BETWEEN 158TH AND 159TH STS.,
Size 50x165.9.

154th St., S. E. Cor. Park or Vanderbilt Ave.
2 lots; size of plot, 55.9x74.8½, irregular.

145th St., running through to 146th Street,
BETWEEN 3D AND COLLEGE AVES.
8 lots; size of plot 100x200.

S. E. Cor. Melrose Ave. and East 154th St.
One lot, size 20x100.

Cambreling Ave., near 183d Street.
3 lots; size of plot 75x100.

Third Av., nr. Bassford Av.
(23D WARD.)
Two choice lots, size of plot 51.1x124, irregular.

East 183d St., nr. Adams Pl.
Nine lots, size of plot 145x120.

177th St. (Tremont Ave.) running through to 178th Street,
BET. PROSPECT AVE. & CLINTON AVE.
Four lots.

STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street,
EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street,
Attorneys for Executors.

Maps and further particulars of the Attorneys or Auctioneer, No. 66 Liberty St. (After May 1, 7 Pine St.)

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.,
will sell at auction,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

Southeast cor. 5th Av. and 52d St.,

ALSO

Lot on South Side 52d St., Near Madison Av.

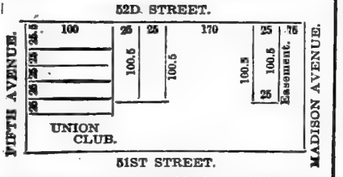

The property in this neighborhood will be greatly changed in the near future by the erection of a magnificent clubhouse on the adjoining corner and 30 and 40 ft. mansions on 51st and 52d Streets, making this perhaps the finest residential block in New York City.

Maps and particulars with Auctioneer's, Kennelly Building, No. 7 Pine Street.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

159 WEST 93D STREET,
Borough of Manhattan.

2-story high-stoop brick and stone dwelling; size of lot, 15x86.8x15.03-16x86.

366 McDONOUGH STREET,
NEAR STUYVESANT AVE.,
Borough of Brooklyn.

2-story high-stoop brick and stone dwelling; size of lot, 19.6x100.

Maps and further particulars at Auctioneer's offices, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine Street.

SAME DAY

128 WEST 71ST ST.,

four-story and basement brick and stone Dwelling, with bathroom extension; size of lot 18.9x100.5.

For maps and particulars apply at Auctioneer's office, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auction'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

To close the estate of M. A. CANTRELL, Dec'd,

626 and 628 Sixth Ave.,
Near 37th Street.

626 Sixth Av., 4-story and basement brick building; with store and basement store; size of lot, 20.6¾x100.

628 Sixth Av., 4-story and basement brick building, with store; size of lot, 20.6¾x60.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneers' offices, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r

EXECUTOR'S SALE,
Estate Isaac Kahn, deceased.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION

on WEDNESDAY, May 9, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

NO. 1,722 THIRD AV.,
between 96th and 97th Sts.,

the five-story double Apartment House, with stores and baker's oven; size 25x80.

Maps and further particulars with Auctioneer, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY. Auct'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,

Wednesday, May 23, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y.,

55 East 123d St.,

Two-story basement and cellar brownstone dwelling, with chandeliers, gas fixtures, and mirrors. Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's Office, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Many and recent fatal fires in our best dwellings have rendered necessary a

RADICAL CHANGE

In residence construction. The attention of those about to purchase houses is called to

THE ONLY MODERATE PRICED

FIRE PROOF RESIDENCES

(American Basement) in New York City

NOW APPROACHING COMPLETION

On West 105th St., North Side,

Near Riverside Drive.

For prices and particulars apply to

H. M. WEED, Builder and Owner, 2585 Broadway, Cor. 97th St

These residences are situated on one of the most elegant, restricted streets on the upper West Side. Inspection of construction cordially invited. Plans and exteriors are a radical and artistic departure from existing American Basement types. Plans can be seen at the office of Janes & Leo, Architects, 2,585 Broadway, N. W. Cor. 97th St.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE | WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

The Trend is Northward

and nothing can stop it.

THE IDEAL SUBURB IS

YONKERS PARK.

If you want a Home; if you want to build one; if you want an investment that will pay you 500 per cent. within the next two years,

LET US TALK TO YOU.

Sixteen miles out from Grand Central Station, Rapid Transit via Harlem Railway. Pure water, electric lighting, pleasure grounds, woods, boating, and fishing. High, dry, cool, and healthy.

MODERN HOUSES, with all improvements, can be bought on easy terms at les than cost to build. No building and loan interest, but a plain, honest 5 per cent. interest on balances.

HOUSE SITES FROM $400 UP.

Call or send for folder to

W. R. WATSON, Manager, 22 East 42d St., New York.

SUNDAYS AT THE PARK.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
by order of
TREMONT AVE. LAND CO.
148 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS
situated on
TREMONT AVE., (177TH ST.,)
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,
DALY AVE.,
ELSMERE PLACE—FAIRMOUNT PLACE
24TH WARD, NEW YORK CITY,
will be sold on
TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon.

At New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York.

Trolley cars on Tremont Ave.; Southern Boulevard, and Boston Road; L Station at Tremont and 3d Aves., and 2 Stations of the Rapid Transit R. R. now under construction will be within 3 blocks of the property.

As this property is outside the fire limits frame buildings can be erected thereon.

Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., free of charge to purchasers.

Terms Liberal.

PAUL M. HERZOG, Esq., 22 William St.,
S. S. STERN, Esq., 4,221 3d Av., (Bronx.)
Attorneys.

Maps and particulars may be obtained of Messrs. LEITNER & MARKS, 3d and Wendover Aves., Bronx; WM. E. BROOKER, 778 Tremont Ave., Bronx, or of the auctioneer at his office, 149 Broadway, New York.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock noon,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1900,
Sale absolute and without reserve.
By order of the Executors of the Estate of FRANCIS MORGAN, DEC'D.
176 WEST 94TH ST.,
Between COLUMBUS and AMSTERDAM AVS.

Five-story and cellar extra wide brownstone apartment house, 2 families on a floor, 6 rooms and bath to each apartment; modern improvements; hot water supply, &c. Size 35x about 70 x91.6.

TERMS LIBERAL.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYON, Esqs., Attys. for Executors, 58 Pine St., New York.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock noon,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1900,
By order of the Executors of the Estate of JACOB GUNTHER, DEC'D.
454 WEST 47TH ST.,

Five-story brownstone apartment house, 3 families on a floor, 4 rooms and toilet to each apartment. Size of lot 27.6x100.5 irregular.

346 WEST 48TH ST.,
BET. 8TH AND 9TH AVES.

Five-story brownstone apartment house; first floor contains one apartment of 10 rooms and bath, on upper floors 6 rooms and bath to each apartment; size of lot 25x100.4.

Terms Liberal.

GWILLIM & MEYERS, Esqs., Attys., 150 Nassau St.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 B'way, N. Y.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,

Will sell at Auction at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1900,
PARTITION SALE TO CLOSE CO-PARNERSHIP.
34 AND 36 WEST 131ST ST.,
BET. 5TH AND LENOX AVES.

Two substantial five-story and basement brownstone apartment houses, 3 families on a floor, 5 rooms and bath to each apartment; all improvements; steam heat, &c. Size of each 33.4x90x100.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 B'way, N. Y.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

will sell, **Wednesday, May 16,** at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York,

Estate of JOHN A. KERNAN, Dec'd.

15 CHOICE BROOKLYN LOTS.

4TH AV. & 40TH ST., southeast cor., 100x100.
4TH AV., west side, bet. 47th & 48th Sts., 75x100
4TH AV. & 52D ST., northeast corner, 70x100
4TH AV. west side, bet. 79th & 80th Sts., 80x100

60%. on Mtge. at 5%.

EDWARD J. M'GUIRE, Atty., 54 Wall St.

Maps from Auctioneer, 11 Pine St.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, MAY 15TH, 1900.
Valuable Leasehold Properties:
Nos. 188, 190, and 192 10th Av., and
No. 473 West 21st St.,

comprising northeast corner, three-story basement and cellar brick and stone dwelling, and three-story (store) and cellar brick flat, on lot 20x97.2 ft.

No. 469 West 21st. St.,

three-story basement and cellar brick and stone dwelling with extension, on lot 20x97.2 ft.

JOHN DAVIS, Esq., Attorney, 45 William St.
Particulars with Attorney or Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, MAY 15TH, 1900,

No. 140 West 133d St.,

the desirable lot 25x99.11 ft., with four-story and finished basement brick and stone double flat thereon, in good order and containing improvements.

JAMES KEARNEY, Esq., Attorney, 229 Broadway.
Particulars with Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

McVICKAR & COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, May 9, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

ABSOLUTE SALE

By order of Executors to close estate of C. M. Hoefler dec'd,

140 and 142 W. 98th St.

near Columbus Av.

Two five-story double flats, each 25x81x101; with every modern improvement.

Maps, photographs, and further particulars of Auctioneers, 24 Nassau St., 1,368 Broadway, 246 East Houston St., and 108th St. and Central Park West.

S. GOLDSTICKER, AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
MONDAY, MAY 7TH, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 B'way.

NO. 37 WEST 27TH ST.

Four-story building with store; no leases; possession at once; size of lot, 25x98.9.

For maps and further particulars apply to HAMILTON ODELL, Attorney, 35 Nassau St., or Auctioneer, 155 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES, 18 TO 22 FEET WIDE, ON 49TH AND 50TH STREETS, NEAR MADISON AVENUE. THE ONLY LOW-PRICED NEW HOUSES BELOW 59TH STREET. PRICES FROM $38,000 UP. AN OPPORTUNITY THAT WILL NEVER OCCUR AGAIN. PLANS AND PARTICULARS ON PREMISES OR OF THE OWNER AND ARCHITECT, CHAS. BUEK, 109 WEST 42D ST.

A PURCHASER OF $250 BUILDING LOTS, UNable to complete payments, to avoid foreclosure will sell contract for $25; $100 still due, which can be paid off $5 monthy; lots are on Jerome Av., the future Broadway of New York City; lots opposite sold for $275 eight years ago; near rapid transit extension. CHEGNAY, 97 Bank St.

FOR SALE.
Four lots on 40th Street, between 8th and 9th Avenues. Apply to C. W. DOHERTY, 252 West 44th Street, corner of 8th Avenue.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

LITTLE NAHANT, MASS.

An Ocean Promontory.

Residence of the late G. W. Simmons; comprising about 30 acres, on bluff; highly cultivated; with forest and ornamental trees, lawns, etc.; 2 houses; 30 minutes from Boston. Particulars and photos with

RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY,
28 Pine St., New York.

ADIRONDACKS.—FOR SALE—A complete Summer home, fully furnished cottage, boathouse, boats, numerous outbuildings, &c., 5 acres, 200 feet front on shore of one of the most beautiful lakes in the Adirondacks, on restricted private preserve; surroundings, hunting, and fishing the best. B. C. E., Box 169 Times.

HEALTH.—Summer as well as Winter home, highest ground between New York and Philadelphia, on Penn. R. R., 45 minutes from city; low fare; cozy, modern cottages; very low in price; terms $15 to $20 per month. Write for particulars, W. T. W., 60 Liberty St., N. Y.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

FOR SALE ON ACCOUNT OF OWNER'S REmoval.—Attractive 12-room modern frame residence; Harbor Hill, New Brighton; 200 feet above tidewater, fine view; excellent sanitary conditions; all improvements; 45 minutes from Wall St.; 10c. fare; pleasant surroundings; churches and schools; adjoining Harbor Hill golf links; price, $8,500. For photographs and inspection permits apply to CORNELIUS G. KOLFF, 50 Broadway, New York.

TO LET IN ALL PARTS OF STATEN ISLAND. —45 minutes from Battery; 10-cent fare; modern houses, from $25 to $75 monthly; also furnished houses, $50 upward. CORNELIUS G. KOLFF, 50 Broadway.

NEW DORP AND OAKWOOD COTTAGES, with modern improvements; $25 to $30 monthly. J. W. HUGHES, 47 Broadway, City.

REAL ESTATE.

HOME-GETTERS

Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association.

Loans may be paid off in full or in part at any time, and when paid down to 50 per cent. of valuation can change to flat mortgage.

This association aims to make it easy for the borrower. Address or call any Tuesday or Friday, 132 Park Ave., corner 42d St., Manhattan.

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In most desirable sections of city.
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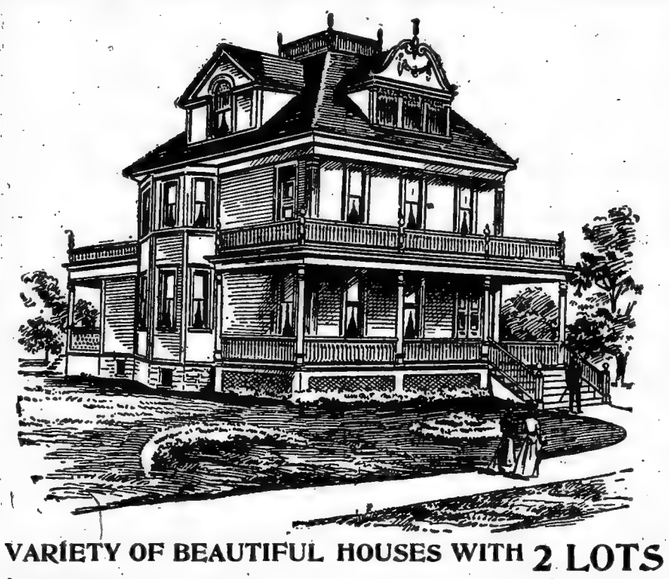

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HOW TO GET THERE—Take Smith Street Coney Island car from Brooklyn Bridge, New York side, or the Kings County "L" Road, Brighton Beach Branch, from Brooklyn Bridge, Franklin Av. Car from Broadway Ferries. TIME 30 MINUTES.

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REPRESENTATIVES ON THE GROUND DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.

For particulars, apply to the

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34 and 36 Wall Street, New York.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

ONE of the prettiest sights at PROSPECT PARK SOUTH this Spring is a Butterfly bed of tulips, now in full bloom. The design was originally used at Clifton Park, Baltimore, where it was planted under the direction of N. F. Britton, Superintendent, and formed one of the greatest attractions ever shown by the Park, being visited by thousands from Baltimore and vicinity. While the one planted at PROSPECT PARK SOUTH is of the same dimensions, a somewhat larger number of bulbs have been used.

The Floral Butterfly measures seventy-six feet from tip to tip of wings, and the head and body are in true proportion. Some idea of the size of the insect may be gathered from the fact that the antennæ are about ten feet in length. Nature has been adhered to as closely as possible in the reproduction of the colors of the Butterfly. The bulbs were a special importation from Holland through Weeber & Don, of New York, and the work was done under the supervision of Mr. John Aitken, landscape gardener of PROSPECT PARK SOUTH.

Five thousand bulbs in all were used in the construction of the mammoth insect, divided as follows: 230 Vermilion Brilliant, 2,380 Belle Alliance, 565 La Reine, 1,825 Chrysolora.

The design is worth traveling many miles to see. The bed stands at the corner of Albemarle and Rugby Roads, (E. 14th St.)

VISITORS should take the Kings County Elevated (Brighton Beach Division) and get off at Beverly Road, PROSPECT PARK SOUTH.

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BARGAINS IN THE BRONX.

These 3-family houses, recently completed, with all latest improvements, handsomely decorated, etc., can be purchased at a very low price and with a

SMALL AMOUNT OF CASH

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The rents from the houses will pay for them.

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$6.00 PER WEEK TOTAL COST.—A model house, meeting every requirement, for refined people; splendid neighborhood; in the city; with all conveniences, but, above all, LOW IN PRICE and offered on TERMS WHICH WILL INTEREST YOU; costing to carry less than rent. These are new—8 to 10 rooms; gas, electricity, running water; only 30 minutes from Manhattan business centre; they are out of the common, and worthy of your consideration. Write for full particulars to I., P. O. Box 2,678, New York City.

HOTEL MEN, ATTENTION!

A SOLID INVESTMENT. Seven-story fire-proof apartment hotel, 100x100. Plans have been passed for two additional stories.

Always well rented; will sell on easy terms; might consider smaller property in part payment.

C. K. BILL, 11 Broadway.

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ONE OF SEVERAL DIFFERENT STYLES OF

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BAYBERRY POINT, ISLIP, L. I.,

BUILT FOR MR. H. O. HAVEMEYER,

NOW OFFERED FOR SALE.

BAYBERRY POINT is destined to become the social centre of Long Island. In this exclusive yet most picturesque site Mr. Havemeyer has built (and will occupy one himself) ten summer residences. The architecture is singularly unique and they are equipped and fitted with every known device for comfort and convenience. The property is situated directly on the Great South Bay and affords an uninterrupted view in every direction, and is in the immediate vicinity of the Sportsman's Club and the Westbrook Golf Club. An artistic booklet with photographic views and full particulars will be furnished by personal application or by letter to the agents.

FREDERICK SOUTHACK & CO.,
111 Broadway. 401 Broadway.
1133 Broadway.

GEO. R. READ,
60 Cedar St., 1 Madison Ave.,
Fifth Ave. at 58th St.

"PEERLESS"

In that it stands for the best as regards

ENVIRONMENT:

SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS, AND EDUCATIONAL.

LOCATION BEING UNSURPASSED.

IMPROVEMENTS OF THE HIGHEST ORDER.

LOTS

Superbly situated; at prices ranging from $200 to $1,000, and, best of all sold upon terms which cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

IDEAL HOMES,

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A Reasonable Payment Down and Balance Same as Rent.

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APPEALS TO PEOPLE OF REFINED TASTE, and we cordially invite your inspection of property.

For pamphlets or free tickets call or write, or take any Flushing, L. I. R. R. train to Main or Bridge St. Depot, thence by New York and North Shore Trolley (or our carriage) to our Office, cor. Central and Franconia Aves.

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AT ELMHURST, L. I.

$20 Per month will buy a $4,300 house, with all modern improvements; water, gas, &c.; streets macadamized, sidewalks flagged; a number of others ready for inspection; two trolleys and Long Island R. R.; fifty minutes from City Hall, New York, and 5c. fare.

WARRIN & COMBES, Real Estate Office, ELMHURST, L. I.

At Great Neck, Furnished.

Eleven rooms, all conveniences; garden made, ice-house filled; stable, carriage house, fruit, and shade.

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Great Neck, L. I.

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NEW YORK HARBOR.

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Furnished Houses for the season.

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Every modern convenience—select colony.

Rents $750 to $1,500. Exclusive agency.

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WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES,

(Cape Cod.) Harwich, Mass.; furnished homes; wide piazzas, open fireplaces, bathrooms, set tubs; pure running water; careful sanitation; cool, breezy; pine forest country directly on seashore; delightful bathing, driving, sailing, rowing, golf; no tramps. J., 71 East 87th St., New York.

NEW LONDON.

THOROUGHLY FURNISHED HOUSE; nine bedrooms, two parlors, dining room, pantry, kitchen, and laundry; near beach; electric light if desired; rent moderate. J. W. MILLER, Pier 19, North River.

TO RENT—At Grove Beach on the Sound, to small family, handsomely furnished cottage of eight rooms, located on high land; fine well of water; large grounds; beautiful scenery; exclusive resort; $250 from June to October. Address J. Y. HALL, Box 268 Meriden, Conn.

TO RENT FOR SUMMER MONTHS—A furnished house, 10 rooms and bath; pleasantly and conveniently located at Hackensack, N. J.; good roads, swimming, and boating. Address E. L., Hackensack, N. J.

THOUSAND ISLANDS.—Two islands, with fully furnished cottage on each, to let, $125 and $175 season; improvements, ice, &c. Dr. A. P. COLEMAN, 476 Huron St., Toronto, Canada.

FURNISHED COTTAGES, WITH BATHS, FOR rent at Hunter, in Catskill Mts.; $200 to $500. A. N. GRAHAM, Hunter, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

DOUGLASTON ON LITTLE NECK BAY, 12 miles 30 minutes, by railroad; unfurnished cottage to rent; 1,200 feet from station; 12 rooms; rent, $400. Address H. C. PLASS, 234 Broadway, New York.

TWIN LAKES, CONN.—Cottage, stable, lodge; thirty acres; running water; modern bath; high ground; Taconic Mountains. Address Room 10, sixth floor, 44 Broad St.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY TO LET.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J., TO RENT, FURnished, for Summer; house has open fire-places, hardwood floors, gas, city water, sanitary plumbing, wide piazzas, unsurpassed views and surroundings, fruit trees and vegetable garden. Box 276 Upper Montclair, N. J.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—To let furnished for the season, modern house; all improvements; choice location; rent very reasonable to first-class tenant. CLARENCE B. TUBBS, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or at Lackawanna Station, Montclair.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES.

PRICES LOW, TERMS TO SUIT.

NEW MODERN STONE HOUSES NEAR PROSPECT PARK.

Midwood Street, near Flatbush Av., 30 minutes from New York. Swell and square front, box stoop. Foyer or saloon parlors; up to date to the smallest detail; hardwood trim, open plumbing, tiled bath rooms. Same house in New York would cost three to five times what I am asking. Can be seen any day. W. A. A. BROWN, owner, corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open evenings until 9. Sundays and Holidays all day.

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TO RENT FOR THE SEASON.
ADDRESS OR APPLY TO THE AGENT,
LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
Telephone 4B, Long Beach.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

GREAT NECK, L. I.—To rent, year or season, comfortably furnished large house; eighteen rooms; 3 acres, lawn, shade and fruit trees; ice, fresh vegetables; stable for six horses; ten minutes' drive from station. Apply C. RAYNOR, Box 18, Thomaston P. O., or on premises.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY TO LET.

FOR RENT AT WESTCHESTER.

ON LORILLARD'S POINT,

at moderate price, a handsome private residence, all modern improvements, running water, gas, etc. Has large stable, hot houses, dock for excellent and anchorage near city.

PEASE & ELLIMAN,

523 Fifth Ave., Near 44th St.
Telephone, 2578 38th.

HASTINGS TO TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON.—Nice furnished cottages, 10 to 12 rooms; modern; shade, garden, river view; season, $300 to $800; several fine furnished country places at reduced prices; bargains; country places for sale. TRAVIS & CO., 15 Cortlandt St.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TENAFLY. Two handsome modern Houses for sale, $3,750 and $4,000; all improvements; good locations. Houses to let furnished or unfurnished, season or year. Bargain in Building Plot. P. MORANGE, Tenafly, N. J.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

BARGAIN.—A well-built new house, hardwood trim and floors, nickel plumbing, electric lighting, two lots, fine restricted suburban location, Yonkers, close station, $5,000, easy terms. GORDON, Real Estate, 20 East 42d St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

The Belvoir

472 West End Av., corner 83d St.

High-class apartment house, just finished and ready for occupancy; seven and eight rooms and bath, large and light; mail chute, electric light, elevator, long distance telephone in each apartment; servants' baths, steam laundry, drying room; rents, $1,500 to $1,700. Apply to COLONIAL BUILDING CO., on premises;

A. LORING,

Entrance 202 West 74th St.,

fronting Boulevard, West 74th and Amsterdam Av.; SIX AND SEVEN large, light rooms and bath; hot water supply; FIRST-CLASS SERVICE.

Apply on premises, or

J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near West 74th.

CORNER APARTMENTS and others equally light and cheerful, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th to 69th St., and 3d Av., six and seven rooms, steam heated; rents, 27.50 to 37.50; attentive service; houses extremely well kept. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

162 East 46th St., near Lex. Av.; 40-foot frontage; most desirable spacious apartments of seven rooms; rents, $35 to $50.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

84TH ST., 19 WEST.—Third floor; seven rooms, bath; all improvements; beautifully decorated; splendid neighborhood; $45.

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Fronting Plaza. **TROUVILLE.** Private House neighborhood.
West side of Broadway, (Boulevard,) between 107th and 108th Sts.

New apartment house, having all modern improvements, such as electric elevator, parquet floors, &c.; suites of eight large, light rooms and bath; convenient to colleges; moderate rents.

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Why leave town? Apartments in "El Montecito," facing beautiful Morningside Park, afford a perfect Summer home. Rents reasonable.
WOOD & MILLER,
219 West 125th St.

140-144 W. 105TH ST.

No shafts; choice apts.; 4, 5, 7, and 10 rooms; bath; all improvements; rents, $25 to $75.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE FLORENCE,

4th Ave. and 18th St.,

UNION SQUARE.

Absolutely fireproof. Excellent cuisine. Apartments furnished or unfurnished.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BRIGHT CORNER apartment in modern fireproof building; rent reasonable. Park Av. and 81st St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

OWNER OF A LOT ON WEST 85TH ST., near Riverside Drive, will build and lease, to suit lessee, livery stable. Communicate with THOMAS DWYER, Museum of Art, 82d St. and 5th Av.

THE DAVIS LAW MAY DELAY TEACHERS' PAY

Controller Turns Over Rolls to the Board of Education.

HIS ATTACK ON ITS AUDITORS

Opinion in the School Department Regarding the Responsibility Imposed by the New Act.

All the pay rolls and bills of the Board of Education which ha. been awaiting action in the Department of Finance were returned to the board by Controller Coler yesterday. The pay rolls returned include those of all the teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and Brooklyn, some 9,000 in number, and among the bills sent back were many claims which have been delayed for months in the Auditing Bureau of the Board of Education. One of the results of the action on the part of the Controller will be that the teachers, who would ordinarily receive their salaries on or before May 15, will have to wait until the board finds some way out of the tangle.

The Controller's reasons for returning these pay rolls were expressed in the following letter, which Mr. Coler sent to President Little:

"Referring to your letter of the 4th inst., I beg to state that after having read carefully a certified copy of the Davis law, (just received,) and having given the matter careful consideration, I have come to the conclusion that I cannot lawfully undertake to audit and disburse moneys in behalf of the Department of Education except as I may be called upon to meet requisitions of the Board of Education for such moneys as may be required in the manner provided by said law.

"I, therefore, return at once the pay rolls and schedules, so there may be no unnecessary delay in the handling of the same by the Board of Education.

"In connection with this matter, I call your attention to the inaccuracy and carelessness displayed by the officials of the Auditing Bureau of the Board of Education in the preparation and forwarding of pay rolls, and by way of illustration I refer to the schedule of pay rolls of the teachers of the Borough of Brooklyn for the month of April, upon which three distinct errors have been found, and which has been certified to the Controller by the Auditor for payment for an amount $300.93 in excess of the sum actually due."

THE CONTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

After these pay rolls were returned, the Controller said: "I deeply regret that a strict compliance with the law requires me to take action that must inevitably result in delay in the payment of the teachers. The law gives me no discretion, however, and I should be false to my trust and personally liable if I paid any of these claims. Whenever the Board of Education makes requisition on me for money, I shall, of course, honor it. But with that exception my hands are washed of all connection with the Board of Education's affairs.

"The error which I referred to in my letter to President Little is only one of a great number that have been detected in this department. It is an instance of the carelessness which prevails in the Auditing Bureau of the Board. Of course, under the old law, this department acted as a check on such mistakes, but now that this check has been removed it will be hard to say where it will end. Of course it would be obviously unfair to say that the auditors in the Board of Education will continue to make errors, but it is apparent that a reform is needed. Eventually all vouchers will be returned to this office after payment, and then scrutiny will show whether these errors have continued."

It was pointed out yesterday that the Board of Education has none of the machinery necessary to the proper handling of its funds, and it was alleged that much confusion is bound to prevail for some time. Few of its employes are under bond, and none is sufficiently bonded, it was said, to be vested with the control of the millions which under the law must be turned over to it. Necessarily the board will have to select a committee, whose members will sign checks, and act as a disbursing agency. New auditors will have to be employed, and, in short, an entirely new financial organization will have to be effected. This will, of course, consume a great deal of time, and it is hardly likely, it is asserted, that the pay rolls of teachers will go through for several days, and possibly several weeks, after they normally would.

THE BOARD'S DIFFICULTIES.

Some time ago the Controller's attention was attracted to a number of belated claims which had reached the Finance Department months after they were filed in the Board of Education. On investigation it was found that many of these claims had been held up for no reason other than because the Auditing Bureau of the board had no time to consider them. How the same bureau will now handle the pay rolls of 10,000 teachers, besides current bills, and make all disbursements is a problem which not even members of the board are able to solve. One of the members of the Central Board said yesterday that if no one else would attack the law in the courts, he would do so himself, with the purpose of leaving the handling of the funds in the Department of Finance.

The only municipal department which has control of the disbursement of its funds, besides the Board of Education, is the Police Board, whose members are by no means satisfied with the charter provision requiring them to bear this burden. Gov. Roosevelt, when a Police Commissioner, objected to this provision, which was in the charter of the former City of New York, and last year in talking with Controller Coler about the police legislation which he had in mind the Governor said that it was his intention to place the audit and payment of all claims affecting the Police Department in the Department of Finance.

It is not believed that there will be any resignations from the Board of Education on account of the Davis bill. Thaddeus Moriarty, one of the members, stated that six of his associates had said in his presence that they might resign. Mr. Moriarty, however, declined to name the six, and no member of the Central Board could be found yesterday who would make any such admission.

FEARS THE RESPONSIBILITY.

"The men to whom I referred," said Mr. Moriarty yesterday afternoon, "spoke to me in confidence, and it would not be right for me to betray their trust. I will not resign. I shall remain with the board, but it is a grave responsibility that Gov. Roosevelt, in signing the Davis bill, has put upon us. We will have to organize a Finance Department in the board, and that will be a difficult matter. The State takes no responsibility in this matter. It makes no provision for bonding those who will handle this great sum every year. As the matter stands, we will simply go ahead and proceed to demonstrate the law's feasibility or the lack of it."

Vernon M. Davis, another of the members, said: "I have heard of no contemplated resignations nor even a hint relating to such action. I cannot believe that anything of that sort is intended. There will be no difficulty about disbursing the money. In a few days we will assemble and evolve a plan for the distribution of these funds, and in a perfectly legal manner. A large measure confronts us, but really an easy one to handle. The money as it comes to us may be put in the hands of the Finance Committee, which will then put it in some depository. Then the board will go ahead in a businesslike way and provide for disbursement.

"On principle I opposed the Davis bill. I held and do now that the money should be under control of some central authority like the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The bill, as every one knows, was passed to meet a temporary crisis. The reason given was that there was too much politics under the old plan; but I do not believe that. Now that the money comes to the board I for one propose to meet the situation in the best way possible, and I believe that the other members feel the same as I do."

SUPT. MAXWELL ON THE LAW.

Approves It Before Queens' Teachers—Reference to the Controller.

The second annual dinner of the Male Teachers' Council of the Borough of Queens was held last night at the Aldine Club. About fifty members with their wives were present. The guest of honor of the evening was William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools. Superintendent Maxwell made a long address, in which he principally dwelt on the Davis law. He said in part:

"The law is one of which all ought to be proud, not only because it aids the salaries of the teachers of Manhattan and the Bronx, but because it raises the salaries of the teachers in Queens and Richmond to the same level as those in the other boroughs. The main principle is, in my mind, that the money needed for the schools is not left at the mercy of any Board of Estimate and Apportionment, whether it be Republican, Democratic, or Prohibitionist. The greed of politics cannot hereafter enter the question of teachers' salaries.

"I think the teachers should be paid, whether in Queens or Richmond, for their work, the same as they are paid in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The law is going to turn out all right. I am satisfied to that effect.

"Some members of the City Government have been outspoken against the law, and one of them has even said many harsh and untrue things about it. I think he did this because a little power has been taken out of his hands. Hereafter teachers will be paid for their services.

"I think that in about six weeks or two months all will be paid. It takes some little time to audit all the bills, but they will be paid as soon as it is possible.

"A great deal of the credit for the passage of the bill is due to Auditor Cook of the Board of Education. It was he who explained the uniform rate for teachers to the Governor, and it was he who got the Governor to sign the bill."

Normal Alumni Association Dinner.

The third semi-annual meeting and dinner of the New York Association of the New York State Normal Alumni Association was held last evening at the Hotel Marlborough. George B. Germann of Columbia University presided. Addresses were made by Mr. Germann, Joseph Mowie, George H. Chatfield, and Myron T. Scudder. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President—George B. Germann; First Vice President—Miss Kate Berringer; Second Vice President—Miss Elizabeth Carson; Secretary—Solomon Dubois; Treasurer—J. B. Payne.

STOWAWAYS ON THE NEW YORK.

Ten of Them Were Discovered, but Only Two Reached These Shores.

After the steamer New York, which arrived yesterday, sailed from Southampton, ten stowaways were found on board. Four of them were discovered before the vessel was well out of port, and they were sent ashore with the pilot. Four more were found before reaching Cherbourg, and they were landed there.

One, a young boy, hid in the stoke hole, and was discovered when the steamer was well out at sea. The tenth stowaway mixed up with the steerage passengers, and his identity was not discovered until the vessel was near port. He asked one of the stewards how he could get ashore, and was thus detected. He said his name was Bingham, that he was a newspaper man who originally hailed from Boston, and that he had sunk $2,400 in a London financial paper.

RAN DOWN FRIEND'S CHILD.

Boy Killed by Truck Which He Attempted to Pass.

William Linhoff, nine years old, of 1,877 Third Avenue, was run over in front of his home last night by a truck and instantly killed. The child was playing with some boys, and endeavored to cross the street. He ran immediately in front of the truck, and was knocked down and trampled upon by the team and the wheels passed over him. A citizen carried the dying boy to the walk, and an ambulance was called, but Dr. Muller of the Harlem Hospital, who arrived with it, said the boy had died almost immediately.

The driver, George Harrison, twenty-nine years old, of 1,833 Third Avenue, who was on the truck, was arrested. A pathetic feature of the case is Harrison's intimate acquaintance and friendship with Mr. Linhoff, the dead boy's father. When he recognized the lad as his friend's boy the driver was much affected. He said it was impossible to avoid the accident, and witnesses were inclined to take that view of the case.

LEGAL NOTES.

BREACH OF CONDITIONAL CONTRACT FOR SALE OF CHATTEL.—Joseph Schmidt agreed to purchase a cash register under a contract which provided that the title should not pass until the purchase price had been paid in full. He soon after countermanded the order, and refused to accept the register. The contract of sale expressly provided that the "order shall not be countermanded," and that if the vendee should fail to make the cash payment due on delivery of the register, or to execute notes for the deferred payments, the full amount of the purchase price should at once become due and payable. In a suit by the National Cash Register Company, in the Municipal Court, Borough of Brooklyn, to recover the purchase price of $300 the complaint was dismissed on the merits. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment, with some modifications, holding, in an opinion by Justice Willard Bartlett, that the company's only right of action was to recover damages for the vendee's refusal to accept the register. The measure of damages was held to be the difference between the contract price and the market value of the article at the time and place of the delivery, and, in the absence of proof of any difference between the contract price and market value, the vendor was entitled to only nominal damages. Upon recovering such damages in the Municipal Court, the company was held to be also entitled to recover the various disbursements provided for by Section 1,420 of the Consolidation act.

***

UNLAWFUL INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS.—Alvah Hall, who in his lifetime had been engaged in the umbrella manufacturing business, by his will, after giving his executors and trustees the power to sell his real and personal estate, or to do any other acts in relation thereto which in their judgment should be for the benefit of the estate, conferred upon them "full power to reinvest the proceeds of such sale or other act as aforesaid in any security, real or personal, which they may deem to be for the benefit of my estate and calculated to carry out the intention of this my will." The testator trustees, Albert C. Hall and Thomas G. Ritch, invested $25,000 of the moneys of the trust estate in debenture stock of a combination or trust known as the Umbrella Company, organized for the purpose of controlling the umbrella manufacturing business. The Surrogate's court in Kings County adjudged the investment to have been illegal and unauthorized. The Second Appellate Division directed an affirmance, especially as the testator directed his business to be closed the 1st day of July or the 1st day of January immediately following his decease, thus negativing the idea that he desired his money to be kept in the umbrella business.

***

INTERNATIONAL EXTRADITION.—James Dawson was arrested on the 21st of last February for extradition to Durban, South Africa, upon the charge made by the British Consul General here, that at the place named he had embezzled £700. When brought before the United States Commissioner Dawson waived examination, and requested that he be sent back to South Africa in order to meet the charges against him. He was then committed for extradition. After having been kept over two months in jail he appealed to the United States Circuit Court for his discharge. The British authorities had promptly telegraphed to South Africa, but no officer was sent to remove the prisoner. It was stated, however, in opposition to the application that an officer was now on the way and was expected here in about ten days. Judge Lacombe discharged Dawson, under Section 7,233 of the United States Revised Statutes, saying it certainly seemed that he had been imprisoned long enough awaiting the leisurely movements of the authorities in South Africa.

Bank Robbers Make a Big Haul.

PITTSBURG, May 5.—Burglars entered the First National Bank of East Brady, Penn., last night and dynamited the safe, taking everything in it, including the pennies. The bank officials refused to make a statement to-day of the amount taken, but say the vault contained more silver than two men could carry away. The loss is estimated at from $6,000 to $10,000.

Pulmonary Consumption is a dread disease; but most of those who think they have it, really suffer from Bronchitis; and Bronchitis Jayne's Expectorant will cure.—Adv.

Horner's Furniture.

City and Country Homes can be promptly furnished from our vast stock, and in any style desired. Assortments in all lines fully double those to be found elsewhere, and best values at each and every price.

Bird's-eye Maple, Birch, Oak and Mahogany Suits, in over 300 patterns.

Enamelled Suits, comprising Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Chairs, &c.

Brass and Enamelled Bedsteads in over a hundred patterns.

Select examples of Flemish Oak and Venetian Furniture.

Cheval Glasses, Dressing Tables, Writing Desks, &c.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

PASSED WORTHLESS CHECK

Young Son of a Bank President Is Accused.

James C. Bauder Arrested at the Sturtevant House—Intimacy with Chorus Girl Alleged.

James C. Bauder, sixteen years old, was arrested at the Sturtevant House yesterday morning and arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge preferred by Rogers, Peet & Co. of petit larceny. He was held, in default of $300 bail, until Monday.

A representative of the firm said that the young man had presented a check for $10, which they had cashed for him. It was drawn on the Hammondsport (N. Y.) State Bank, and it came back protested. Bauder was arrested on a warrant by Detective McGuckin of the Jefferson Market Court Squad, at the hotel.

Inquiry developed that the young man is a son of De Witt C. Bauder, President of the bank at Hammondsport, and connected with various corporations which have their headquarters in New York. A sister-in-law, Mrs. C. C. W. Bauder, lives at 383 Central Park West. Bauder's parents, it was learned, have for years staid, when in the city, at the Sturtevant House, and the son has been known there almost since he was in dresses. The family has also for years carried an account with the firm making the present charge.

The young man has been attending a school in a Connecticut town and has been accustomed to making trips to the city. He came down to New York a week ago, and on Monday stopped in at the office of the clothing firm at the corner of Thirty-second Stret and Broadway, and cashed the check which proved to be worthless. He did not go to the hotel until the middle of the week. On Friday he went again to the clothing firm and made some purchases which he said he would later call for. He sent instead a young friend, who gave an address on Thirty-fourth Street. The goods were delivered.

The young man's trouble was ascribed to intimacy with a chorus girl in one of the theatres, but it could not be learned that there was any foundation for a report to that effect. His sister-in-law said yesterday that her husband had been requested by the lad's father, who had been notified, to look out for the case, which will come up again Monday, and his father was reported as having said in a telephone communication that his son was a good boy, but had doubtless been sowing some wild oats.

BAUDER'S PARENTS SHOCKED.

The Boy Had Always Been Well Supplied with Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., May 5.—James Bauder, who is under arrest in New York City, charged with passing a worthless check, is a son of De Witt C. Bauder of Hammondsport, and is well known here. The Bauders are among the oldest and wealthiest families of the town. De Witt C. Bauder, the father of the young man, is President of the State Bank at Hammondsport, and is one of the Directors and the Secretary of the Pleasant Valley Wine Company, one of the largest cellars in the world.

The news of their son's arrest was a great shock to his parents, who are unable to account for his action, as they have kept him well supplied with money. He is only sixteen years of age. For the past two years he has been attending Betts Academy, at Stamford, Conn., and his presence in New York at this time was unknown to his parents until they were told of his arrest. They feel the arrest keenly.

James Bauder, while of a forward disposition, has always borne an excellent reputation in his native town, and the announcement of his arrest caused great surprise. It was learned that he has been drawing small checks upon his mother's account while at school, but that she has always paid them. His mother has been at Stamford the greater part of the Winter, and with her husband recently returned home from a Southern trip. The Bauders, it is thought, will come to their son's aid.

STREETS TO BE PAVED.

Asphalt Blocks for the Upper West Side and Brooklyn.

Commissioner Keating yesterday awarded contracts for paving with asphalt blocks several streets and portions of streets in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. The Abbot-Gamble Construction Company and the Hastings Pavement Company got the work at $2.50 a square yard for asphalting, and 85 cents for concreting. The price is an increase of about 40 cents a square yard.

The streets to be repaved in Manhattan are West One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, from King's Bridge Road to Eleventh Avenue; West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, from the Boulevard to Manhattan Street; West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, from Lenox to Seventh Avenue; West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, from Eighth Avenue to Macomb's Dam Road; West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, from Seventh Avenue to St. Nicholas Avenue; West One Hundred and Seventh Street, from Broadway to Riverside Drive; West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to the Boulevard.

In Brooklyn portions of Kingsland Avenue, Avenue D, Prescott Place, and Georgia Avenue are to be paved.

PRISONER HERE FROM IRELAND.

Musher Is Wanted on Charge of Passing Worthless Drafts.

Central Office Detective C. J. Sullivan arrived by the American liner New York yesterday with a prisoner, Nathan Musher, an east side broker, who is charged with having obtained various sums of money on worthless paper.

Musher lived at 13 Henry Street, where he also did business. It was charged that he obtained money from his partner on worthless drafts, and about two months ago took passage in the Lucania. The detectives searched for him but could not find him. When the steamer started he begged the officers of the vessel to allow him to land at Sandy Hook, but they refused. On the arrival of the Lucania at Queenstown Musher was arrested. He was taken to Police Headquarters.

Stern Brothers

will place on sale To-morrow:

Taffeta Silk Petticoats

Accordion pleated flounce, edged with pinked ruffle, or Spanish flounce, with five large tucks, edged with stitched ruffle, **$5.95**

Van Dyke accordion pleated flounce, with ruche on top and pinked ruffle, **$8.50**

Graduated accordion pleated flounce, with ruche above and below pleating, **$9.50, 10.62**

Greatly Below Previous Prices

Ladies' Capes & Coats

Imported Golf Capes, Reversible Cloths, **$6.75**

Golf Coats, Red Cheviot, Plain or Velvet Collars, **$8.75, 12.00**

Taffeta Eton Coats Arabe Lace Collars, Straps of Taffeta. **$19.75**

Imported Silk & Lace Capes, **$19.50, 25.00**

Ladies' Waists (*First Floor*)

Of White Lawn entire front hemstitched, **93c**

Of Imported Colored Striped Dimity with white duck stock collar and tie to match waist, **$1.10**

Silk Department

3000 Yds. Best quality **Japanese Corded Wash Silks,** at **42c**

1100 Yds. Imported **Black Taffeta Silks,** at **59c**

800 Yds. Black Novelty Silks Value $1.00 yd. at **68c**

High-Class Dress Goods

The remainder of this season's importations at

Greatly Reduced Prices

Colored Dress Fabrics

Imported Plaids in Pastel Effects. Reduced from $1.45 & $1.65 yd. **75c & 95c**

Scotch Plaids, Homespuns & Mixtures. Former prices $2.00 & $2.75 yd. **$1.25**

Black Dress Fabrics Embroidered and striped Crepe Voile Broche, **95c**; Chenille Dotted and Fancy Grenadines, **$1.45**; Formerly $1.50 to $3.25 yd. **$1.95**

And

4500 Yds. Black Armure Grenadines All-Silk, 24 inches wide, Value 85c yd. at **45c**

Exceptional Reductions in

Misses' & Girls' Suits & Jackets

Girls' Eton Suits of navy, red or light blue polka dot piques, waists of white pique, embroidered emblems, 6 to 14 yrs., Value $5.00 **$2.98**

Jacket and Eton Suits of Broadcloth, Venetians and Serges, 8 to 15 yrs., Heretofore $10.75 to $13.50 **$6.50**

Misses' High Cost **Tailor-made Cloth Suits** 14 & 16 yrs., Heretofore $21.75 to $26.50 **$15.00**

Misses' Tucked **Taffeta Silk Eton Jackets** 14 to 18 yrs., Value $15.75 **$10.95**

West Twenty-third Street

GOVERNMENT IN PHILIPPINES.

Copy of Gen. Otis's Order Providing System of Municipal Rule Received in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Secretary Root to-day sent to Congress a copy of an order issued by Gen. Otis, and just received here, providing for a system of civil municipal government in the Philippines and for the election of municipal officers by the people. The order says in part:

"It is with great satisfaction that the United States authorities, in consonance with former promises, promulgate in this order the law by which the municipalities of the towns of the Philippines are to be established and governed in the future. The law is inspired by a genuinely liberal spirit and the principles of autonomous government. It is in itself educating. It is calculated to urge on the people in the path of true progress, if they are desirous to understand their duties as free citizens and make legitimate use of their privileges.

"For the first time the Philippine people are to exercise the right of suffrage in the election of municipal officers—a right only slightly restricted by conditions which have been imposed for the purpose of rewarding as well as encouraging the people in their just and natural aspirations to become educated and worthy to enjoy all the benefits of civilization.

"With the municipalities a really autonomous and decentralized municipal government will be established in the towns, since no provincial assembly is created in the capitals of the provinces or districts, and each municipality is the legitimate administrator of the interests of the town, and will keep, preserve, and expend for the public welfare the municipal funds."

After further explaining the general purposes of the law, the order proceeds:

"A reading of the provisions of the law clearly demonstrates the purpose, tendencies, and beneficent intentions of the United States Government. Naturally it is impossible to frame legal provisions which are perfect, but these are susceptible of future improvement in order that they meet future necessities and keep pace with the development in political knowledge of the Philippine people, with whom now rests the creation of municipalities which shall faithfully administer their interests and protect their rights and liberties."

It is added that if, notwithstanding the prudent foresight of the United States Government, errors should occur and abuses should be committed by the local officials, the abuses will be strongly repressed under the penal law.

The provisions are divided into chapters, showing in detail the powers of the Alcaldes, Municipal Councils, and other officials and bodies. The Councilors number from eight to eighteen, according to the size of the town. The electors "must be male persons, twenty-three years of age or over," who have resided in the town six months, and nor subjects of any foreign power. It also is a condition of being an elector that a person should have held one of certain designated offices or pay 30 pesos taxes annually, or speak, read, and write English or Spanish. The elector also must take and subscribe to an oath embodying the foregoing and stating:

"I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto."

Most of the order is given to details of administering the towns.

OTIS SAILS FOR HOME.

Leaves Manila on the Transport Meade for San Francisco.

MANILA, May 5.—The United States transport Meade sailed for the United States at 5 o'clock this afternoon, with Major Gen. Otis and his two aides de camp on board. The warships in port fired a Major General's salute as the steamer raised her anchor.

The Governor's launch left the palace at 4 o'clock, carrying Gen. Otis's and Gen. MacArthur's staffs to the Meade. The Twentieth and Fourteenth Infantry, drawn up ashore in front of the city wall, presented arms and the bands played "Auld Lang Syne," while a shore battery saluted.

During the morning the Supreme Court Judges and many officers called at the palace to bid farewell to Gen. Otis, who, with his accustomed energy, kept at work until the moment of leaving. Since the beginning of the insurrection, Gen. Otis has remained at his desk from early in the morning until midnight. He has never been seen on the Luneta, like the other officers, and only two or three times has he been seen in society, and these occasions were semi-official receptions. The General leaves the army admirably organized, provisioned, and clothed.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The order issued by the War Department yesterday, relieving Gen. Otis of the command of the Division of the Philippines, and assigning Gen. MacArthur thereto, concludes as follows:

"On completion of the transfer of the command, Major Gen. Otis, accompanied by his authorized aides, will repair to San Francisco, Cal., reporting upon arrival to the Adjutant General, United States Army, for the further orders of the Secretary of War.

"Major Gen. Otis is relieved from command only in compliance with his own expressed wish. The President directs that this order record his high appreciation of that officer's distinguished and successful services in the Philippine Islands in both civil and military administration. They entitle him to gratitude and honor from his country.

"ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War."

Gen. MacArthur, in addition to his duties as Division Commander, will exercise the authority of Military Governor of the Philippine Islands.

ANOTHER ISLAND OCCUPIED.

Troops Land on Marinduque and Insurgents Take to Flight.

MANILA, May 5.—Col. Hardin's expedition recently landed two companies of the Twenty-ninth Infantry on the Island of Marinduque. The troops have already taken four towns without opposition, the few armed insurgents encountered taking to the mountains. Leaving one company to garrison the island the expedition proceeded to Masbate.

The cable to the southern islands is broken, and details of the recent fighting are not obtainable at present.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Inducements in the Prices of

SILKS.

The unqualified reduction in price is very marked.

The new Plisse Taffetas, imported for high-class garments, colorings are perfect, include White also Black; were $1.00, at - - - 69c. yard.

Handsome satin finish Silk Foulards, choice pattern, colors, Royal, Nile, Navy, Heliotrope, Grey and Lilac, with white figure; they were 80c., now - - - - - - - - - - - - 49c. yard.

100 pieces Novelty Taffetas, many pretty designs for Waists and Costumes, in light grounds, with satin stripe and fancy effects; they were 95c., now - - - - - - - - - - 58c. yard.

BLACK SILKS.

To-morrow the best values we have yet seen in Bright Silk Imported Dress Taffetas, are thoroughly reliable, with an exquisite finish:

Width.	Price.	Were.	Width.	Price.	Were.
19 inch	58c.	69c.	23 inch	75c.	88c.
20 inch	65c.	75c.	24 inch	78c.	95c.
21 inch	68c.	79c.	26 inch	85c.	$1.00

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

CARPETS.

Special Sale!

BEST BODY BRUSSELS.

500 Rolls of the Oldest and Most Celebrated Makes from **95c.** the yard.

800 pieces best **WILTON VELVETS** at proportionately low prices.

New Weave Ingrains, in Brussels effects; novelties never before exhibited.

Odd patterns **INGRAINS** (old weave), to go at uniform price of **25c.** the yard.

Summer Furnishings.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Complete assortment, both foreign and domestic, from a small mat to the largest carpet sizes.

300 BYZANTINES at **$2.00** each.

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR SANITARY AMERICAN **Floor Mattings,** and **SUMMER FURNITURE?** MADE FROM AMERICAN GRASS. Especially Adapted for Hotels, Cottages, and Summer Residences; Artistic and Very Desirable.

China and Japanese Straw Mattings (Our own direct importation) from **$5.00** per roll of 40 yards.

FURNITURE.

Fine Parlor Suits and Odd Pieces, our own upholstering, to close out quickly. In addition, all variety of Furnishings for Summer Homes.

ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

DAY OF MAY FESTIVALS

Happy Children Throng the Parks Despite the Keen Air.

GAY SCENE AT THE BATTERY

Picnickers Thank Those Who Throw Open Its Lovely Green Spaces—Central Park Parties.

May Day as a popular festival in Manhattan was celebrated yesterday on a scale that would have horrified the Pilgrim fathers, who detested the observance as "heathenish." However, the early Pilgrims and Puritans did not turn in their graves, so far as could be observed.

The chief down-town celebration yesterday was held in Battery Park, and for the first time in history, it is said, the sacred grasses of the park were trod by the feet of women and children and of men other than policemen and lawn trimmers and what not. The herbage did not wilt visibly under the pressure of merry feet. The trees did not faint because of the music of a band and a hand organ.

The Battery Park May Day observances attracted a big crowd, but the policemen on duty had no trouble in keeping "the multitude" in order. All that "the multitude" had to do was to keep at a respectful distance from the little girls and boys, who, capped and costumed, danced in honor of John J. Magrath and Assemblyman Hauptmann and May Day.

"Don't forget to give credit to him," said one of the down-town May daisies. "He got the park opened."

The May Queen of the Battery was Mamie Lawler, a little girl who had never read Tennyson's "I'm to be Queen o' the May, Mother," and who was not anything like as vain and self-conscious as the heroine of that touching ballad. Little Miss Lawler is the daughter of Patrick Lawler, a cellar digger, who lives on the second floor of the tenement at 23 Washington Street. Patrick Lawler was yesterday a proud man.

A news association has sent out the report that at the opening of the ceremonies —namely, when the children began to dance, the little band to play, and the hand organ to grind—"a cacophony of sound arose from the shipping in the harbor." This may be true. A TIMES reporter who was present did not have his attention called, directly or indirectly, to any such thing as "a cacophony," but it was probably there all right, and, at any rate, there was a good deal of joyful noise.

It is likely that for many a May Day to come Battery Park will be open to the down-town youngsters of New York, even if somebody should raise the objection that injury may be done to the young grass. The Battery dwellers, at all events, won't have any use for grass for a long time to come, judging by the hearty, healthy luncheon they ate.

Up in Central Park the fact that Mrs. Maria Wynne, the matron at the police station, had had six lost children to take care of in as many hours, when THE TIMES reporter say her, and was wondering "Who will he be next?" speaks volumes for the success and enthusiasm of the May Day celebration there. Mrs. Wynne did not fail to call the attention of the reporter to the fact that all the lost children were boys, alleging her belief that this was strong proof of the greater intelligence of the girls.

The policemen in Central Park had various estimates as to the number of children who held May Day feast and frolic there. One policeman said that he thought that there might be 10,000. Another said 3,000. There was no way of arriving at an accurate estimate, but in all probability there were at least 2,000 children at play in the Park, and there would probably have been five times that number, had it not been for the fact that the day was somewhat chilly. This chilliness did not deter the children at Battery Park, but it had its effect on the up-town children.

The children who live near Central Park will, however, have plenty of other chances. The various spots in the Park open to them yesterday will remain open to them during the whole Summer season, under the restrictions indicated in the following official programme:

"Croquet can be played in places named on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Picnics on Saturdays during the month of May, after which croquet can be played in parks named on Saturdays also. Ball ground, croquet and picnics, East green, picnics. The green, baseball, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Ramble lawn, picnics, Cherry Hill, picnics. Hamilton Lawn, picnics. South Meadow, tennis and croquet. North Meadow, tennis, croquet, and picnics. Circle near One Hundred and Fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, tennis and croquet. Mount Morris, croquet and picnics.

"Tennis can be played daily, only boys under sixteen years of age are permitted to play ball on the green. Cedar Hill and Peacock Lawn are not open this year."

However, it was a "free for all" yesterday, and the thousands of merrymakers were not worried with "rules, regulations, and restrictions."

To those who took advantage of it, the weather was all the more healthy and exhilarating because it was not too hot.

Established 1845. *Incorporated 1888.*

WATERS PIANOS

represent the highest ideals of an art piano. They are famous for fine tone and are warranted to be durable.

A Great Offer!!

Style A — Waters Upright Piano, only

$225

cash, or $250 on installments; $10 down and $7 per month. Also

Style 90—Chester Piano, largest size,

$180

cash, or $200, payable $10 down and **only $5 monthly.**

Send postal for catalogue.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE ECLECTIC ROOM.

Portia remarked of the Englishman: "How oddly he is suited! I think he bought his doublet in Italy, his roundhose in France, his bonnet in Germany, and his behavior everywhere."

Eclecticism even then, you see.

Nowadays the Summer living room shows one's eclectic tastes. Do not choose from a single style, but gather many styles and widely different periods from this your Hapy Hunting Ground. All the styles of the world—Oriental, Gothic, Mediaeval, Modern. Better still, colors and forms are harmonized and contrasted to give ideas in combining.

Summer rugs from $15.00 and Oriental draperies show how to "hold together" enameled reed furniture novelties which are at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME.

Governor Signs Bill Removing It from Control by Board of Charities.

ALBANY, May 5.—Assemblyman Platt's bill exempting the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home from the management and control of the State Board of Charities was signed by Gov. Roosevelt to-day. In a memorandum which the Governor handed down he says:

"It has been the consistent policy of the Nation and State to differentiate in the sharpest manner between old soldiers who are inmates of State homes and other wards of the State. Veterans are cared for by the State in homes just exactly as other veterans, or the same veterans are pensioned, this pension having no analogy to the poor law relief.

"The purpose of this bill is merely to emphasize this phase of the State's policy. It is in no sense a reflection upon the State Board of Charities. Under an opinion of the Attorney General the bill does not in any way deprive the board of its full right of inspection. The Constitution having conferred upon the State the power of visitation and inspection, the Legislature is powerless to take from the State any part of the power thus conferred. If this act becomes a law its effect will be merely to take from the Board of Charities such power of management and control as it now possesses, if any, not included in the power of visitation and inspection conferred upon it by the Constitution."

Trading Stamp Bill Signed.

ALBANY, May 5.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day finally decided to sign the O'Connell bill prohibiting the issuing of trading stamps, and it is now a law. Judge Lincoln, his legal adviser, and the Attorney General both agreed that the questions of law involved in the Rhode Island case were not the same.

School Furniture Bill Killed.

ALBANY, May 5.—Gov. Roosevelt allowed the G. A. Davis School Furniture bill to "die" officially at noon to-day by not attaching his signature to it. The bill provided that school furniture could be purchased from other sources than the State prisons.

Sunday
May 6-1900

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 17-30

CRONJE'S HEROIC DEFENSE

Full Story of the Ten Days' Stand at Paardeberg.

BOERS ACCUSE LORD ROBERTS

Say He Acted Unfairly in Refusing to Allow an Armistice—Stupidity of British Censorship.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LORENZO MARQUES, March 27.—As undoubtedly the surrender of Gen. Cronje must be accounted the most important event in the war that has occurred up to the time of writing, some account of the incidents that led up to it, as regarded from the Boer point of view, should be of interest. Commandant Gen. Ferreir, who is alleged by the Boers to have since died by accident, but is generally believed by the British to have committed suicide, sent a dispatch on Feb. 17 that he was on the northwest of Cronje, while Commandant de Beer held positions to the northeast. They wished Gen. Cronje to proceed and fight his way to them, and said they would endeavor to effect a junction with him. Later that day Commandant de Beer and Field Cornet Grobbelaar came personally to the laager to urge Gen. Cronje to attempt his escape, but the General refused.

The situation was then becoming more and more critical. Gen. French crossed the river at Makouws Drift, some miles east from Venditie Drift, and planted his cannon on the heights commanding the only road by which Gen. Cronje could attempt to break through with any chance of succeeding. Most of Cronje's cattle were outside the laager, the remainder being sheltered in the river banks. Field Cornet Douthwaite also urged Cronje to adopt the course recommended by the officers mentioned, but Cronje steadily refused, although it is said that a good number of his men insisted on going out.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

The next day the British guns opened fire early in the morning, eliciting but little response from the Boer side. In the course of the morning Lord Roberts's advance guard was to be seen coming over the slopes to the east of the laager, on the south side of the river. Gen. Cronje, taking the advancing men for his own burghers, allowed them to take positions un bombardment with heavy ordnance dispelled the illusion and made it clear to the ill-fated column that they were completely hemmed in, escape being now practically impossible. The only hope the General entertained was that help would be sure to arrive in time from the east, and that with willing troops and sufficient provisions and ammunition he would be able to hold out against the surrounding enemy, whatever their number and strength might be. He therefore urged his men to remain cool and collected, to fire with discretion and judgment, and for the rest, to defend themselves as best they could.

When the British stormed with cavalry and infantry from all sides, they met with such a reception that they retired in confusion with, it is stated, one of the heaviest losses in killed and wounded recorded during the war. The Boers took advantage of the temporary respite created by this check to the enemy to construct trenches on the south bank of the river, to prevent their foe from approaching them too near on that side. During the bombardment several of the Boer wagons were burned, by which a great quantity of ammunition was destroyed and a considerable number of sheep and cattle were killed. The Boers state that their casualties were not very heavy, as the laager was practically deserted during the bombardment.

ROBERTS REFUSES ARMISTICE.

The following morning the British opened fire shortly after dawn, and kept up a withering cannonade for some hours. At 9 o'clock Gen. Cronje asked for an armistice for twenty-four hours to enable him to bury his dead, and to take his wounded to Petrusburg. This Lord Roberts refused on the ground that he was practically in possession of Petrusburg, and that he could only accept unconditional surrender. The Boers state that Lord Roberts was not in possession of Petrusburg, or anywhere near it, and that the Hollander ambulance from Scholtz Nek was established there, having passed through Lord Roberts's lines some days previously. The ambulance belonging to Gen. Cronje being detained at Jacobsdal, the request, the Boers contend, to be allowed to send his wounded to Petrusburg was a perfectly fair one, and Lord Roberts's refusal was incompatible with the ordinary promptings of humanity.

The Boers further allege that Lord Roberts knew perfectly well that Cronje was absolutely without medical aid, and that he allowed Cronje's ambulances to be illegally detained at Jacobsdal, and availed himself repeatedly of his enemy's ambulance staff and material to assist in bringing in his own wounded from the very field where his enemy (to whom the services of the detained ambulance rightly belonged) was lying sadly in need of even the most primitive medical assistance.

The Boers do not consider that the fact that Lord Roberts offered Gen. Cronje medical assistance from his own field hospital in any way exonerates the British commander, as the conditions upon which this assistance was to be given were absolutely unacceptable. Gen. Cronje suggested that the British doctors should come to his laager, but refused to allow them to return until the entire affair should be settled—the battle or siege ended, whichever way it might happen. This Lord Roberts refused, and the Boers admit that no blame can be attached to the British commander for thus declining to have his medical officers shut up in a miserable laager exposed to their own shell fire. Gen. Cronje himself must have reflected on the unreasonableness of his proposal, as later on he modified his suggestion, and finally proposed that he should be allowed to carry his wounded to any fixed place, there to be attended by the British doctors, who could then move to and fro from their camp. This also was refused by Lord Roberts, and there the negotiations with regard to medical aid ended.

The only other communication between the rival commanders was in connection with women and children who were known to be in Gen. Cronje's laager. Lord Roberts offered to allow all the women and children to proceed under his safe conduct to wherever they should wish to go, but for some reason that has not transpired Cronje declined this offer.

BRITISH ATTACK REPULSED.

For the entire day the Boers were bombarded, and it is possible only to faintly imagine the sufferings and hardships, more especially of those who were lying in their holes in the trenches wounded and suffering for want of assistance and help. The next day, from early dawn the same terrible bombardment from over one hundred guns of various calibres obliged the burghers to remain in their holes and trenches. The Boer artillery fired only a few rounds. In the afternoon the laager was again attacked from both sides, and the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss. From that time the British confined themselves to bombardment, and did not risk another attempt to carry the position by assault, although they continued to draw nearer and nearer, until from the trenches rifle shots were being constantly exchanged.

The following day began with the usual bombardment, until about 10 o'clock, when the attention of the British was evidently being drawn to the relieving force, as heavy fighting was proceeding from the side whence the Boers had received an encouraging message the day before, which had inspired them for the time with hope and confidence. The beleaguered burghers could hear for some considerable time the Boer Maxim-Nordenfeldts in action, but the sound drew further and further away, until it ceased to be heard altogether, and the resumption of the bombardment of the laager proved but too clearly that the relieving force had been unable to successfully cope with the vastly superior force of the British. In the evening about 150 of the burghers went over to the enemy and laid down their arms. On the fifth day of the bombardment another batch of burghers, about 100 strong, surrendered, stating that they saw no chance of fighting their way through, and that the miserable condition of affairs in the laager gave them no other alternative but to give themselves up.

On the sixth day a heliograph message was flashed from an eminence to the far east that Fronemann had collected some 3,000 men, and strong reinforcements were between him and Bloemfontein, urging Gen. Cronje to hold and encourage his men, relief being at hand. That night another 30 surrendered.

The next day the British commenced with the most vigorous cannonading as yet experienced. It is stated that no fewer than twenty-five batteries poured shells on the miserable and exhausted burghers, who were confined to their trenches and holes without being able to leave them even for the most urgent needs. The continued sufferings and hardships of the remaining followers of Cronje may be better imagined than described. The wounded, clamoring for relief, thirsty and unattended, were suffering terribly, and their miserable state added untold misery to the general condition of the laager.

URGE CRONJE TO FIGHT WAY OUT.

That evening one of the Boers succeeded in getting through the enemy's lines and arrived in the laager with dispatches from Gen. de Wet and Commandant Fronemann, commanding the relief forces, who urged Gen. Cronje to fight his way through while they would engage the enemy on either side. The position of Cronje and his remaining officers was then a desperate one. It was decided that an attempt to break through should be made, and early the next morning the burghers began to construct a chain bridge across the river, in order to facilitate the crossing of the swollen stream. During the day only one shot was fired from the enemy's batteries, and the Boers succeeded in completing the construction of the temporary bridge by means of the bucksails of the wagons and the trek chains. That morning the Kafirs cleared from the beleaguered laager and ran away to the enemy, whose trenches were then only 500 yards away.

It was decided that the commandants and field cornets should ask their men whether they were prepared to break through the British cordon, in order to ascertain upon what force the General would be able to depend for his sortie. Field Cornet Maartens proposed that prayer hours should be held to ask the Almighty to guide them in deciding as to what should be the best course to adopt. It would seem as if this had the effect of instilling fresh courage into the burgners, for on Sunday night a fair number were ready to risk the attempt to fight their way out.

On Monday morning the British opened a terrific fire on the laager, making the temporary bridge and Gen. Cronje's tent their special targets. This was undoubtedly due to information supplied to the enemy by the Kafirs who had left the laager the previous morning. During that day two big shells fell right in the midst of two small parties of burghers. One of these parties contained Commandant Andries, Cronje's son, and two others, and the other six burghers. They were all literally blown to pieces, only a hand and arm being found intact.

FORCED TO SURRENDER.

Cronje then sent a heliograph message, stating that, if no relief came, he would have to surrender. To this no reply was ever received. The horrible incident just related and the terrible bombardment that continued influenced the decision taken in the evening at the council of war, when it was resolved to hoist the white flag the following morning. The only two against this decision and for the sortie were Gen. Cronje and Commandant Schutte.

Early dawn the next morning witnessed the advance of the Canadians, who had drawn nearer the Boer trenches during the night, and some shots were exchanged before the hoisting of the white flag on the General's tent proclaimed to all concerned that the ten days' hard struggle of the 4,000 burghers against an army which they estimate at ten times their strength had come to a close.

THE BRITISH CENSORSHIP.

The crass stupidity of British officialdom is well exemplified in the manner in which the censorship is being conducted in South Africa. It is not intended here to refer to the manner in which the censorship is exercised in regard to press cables, although more than one American journalist has left the country owing to the paucity of news he has been able to send home through the stopping of his cablegrams. But the stoppage of private correspondence having no political signification whatever is most absurd, and very frequently unpardonably cruel.

When the vast majority fled from the Transvaal there were some few who had the courage—the immediate future then seemed pregnant with the darkest possibilities—to remain behind, as the bread of their wives and children, whom they mostly sent away to the Colony, depended on their staying. These men have been endeavoring to communicate with their families and send them money for their support. But, owing to the censorship, they can neither get news of them nor send them the wherewithal to live. Any letter from the Transvaal or Free State, or making any reference to either, is stopped by the censor at Durban.

It is, of course, impossible to take out postal orders, while the banks in the colonies have been prohibited from dealing with their own branches in either of the republics, or even to cash their notes. When the war broke out a British life insurance office doing a large business throughout South Africa arranged with the branch of the principal bank of the country at Pretoria to collect renewal premiums and issue receipts, but since the British proclamation it can no longer do this, and it will doubtless add to the glory of the British Empire after the war that many families will be left penniless when their bread winners had used all possible forethought to provide for them.

There must be hundreds of almost penniless women at Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, &c., when they might be living comfortably, and they are also harassed by anxiety whether their husbands are alive or dead. On the other hand, men of good position in the republics have no difficulty in sending letters to friends or agents at Delagoa Bay, where they are redirected and manipulated in such a manner as to lead any other than the intended recipient to suppose that they came from Lorenzo Marques.

Then, again, a certain amount of business is being transacted between the Transvaal and Europe, and in this connection communication with Cape Town, where most of the European firms either permanently or temporarily have their head offices for South Africa, has been rendered necessary, or at any rate highly desirable. Batches of correspondence dealing with such business have been returned by the censor at Durban to Lorenzo Marques. These were intrusted to the agent of a French line, who was on board one of the company's steamers bound for the Cape, where they will be delivered.

CAUSES NEEDLESS SUFFERING.

In short, the censorship in South Africa serves no other purpose than to inflict wholly unnecessary suffering on poor, innocent victims of the war. It is cruel and absurd, because any information likely to injure the British cause passes readily enough, as those concerned in its transmission have money and ingenuity at their command, and British officialdom consists principally of unmitigated fools. If the home Government is wise it will put a stop to the whole system of letter censorship at once, or confine it to sensible limits, as it is irritating many "foreigners" who were inclined to sympathize with the British at the outset, and it is hardly to the interest of Great Britain to allow a number of brainless "jacks in office" to disgust all the intelligent people of other countries in South Africa or dealing with it.

In another respect it is high time that the British mended their ways. Allusion has previously been made to correspondents who have been sent out here, and, discussing matters of which they have little or no knowledge, seem to think that their principal duty consists in making as much mischief as possible, and irritating people of neutral nationalities. One would think that, at the present juncture, at any rate, they would have sufficient sense to see the necessity of saying as little as possible that would prejudice against England commercial men from the Continent, whose business is suffering greatly as a result of the war, and who cannot rationally be expected to feel a greater measure of sympathy for the British than for the Boers.

CONFIDENCE OF BOER LEADERS.

The Presidents of both Boer Republics admit that Lord Salisbury's distinct refusal to consider their proposals for peace on the basis of independence is a disappointment, and that recent events at Kimberley, Bloemfontein, Ladysmith, and Paardeberg have gone against them. They, however, according to their recent speeches at Kroonstadt, see no reason for discouragement, and cannot be brought to admit that the Federal outlook has been materially darkened. "Six months ago," says President Steyn, "I addressed the burghers and urged them on to victory. To-day I say again that we must continue the struggle to the end. Because Gen. Cronje has surrendered and Bloemfontein has capitulated, that is no reason for losing courage; rather it is a reason for continuing with renewed vigor. We have had losses, but what are they compared with those of the enemy? The very figures are eloquent with encouragement to continue."

For the rest President Steyn warned the Boers against "alluring promises" in proclamations asking the burghers to lay down their arms and return home, whither no penalties would pursue them, and he concluded by drawing a glowing picture of the beauties of independence and the ignominy of slavery and servitude.

It is stated that the burghers were deeply impressed by the speeches of both Presidents and cheered continuously. W. S.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

LATER NOVELTIES

COTTON DRESS FABRICS.

In Tissu de Soie,
Printed French Swisses,
Organdie-a-Carreaux,
Organdie Lisse,
Gardenias,
Brilliantées,
Mousseline de l'Inde,
Nanzouk-a-Filet,
Embroidered Swisses,
Scotch Zephyrs,
Irish Dimities.
Grenadines, &c.

This stock is particularly attractive just now, having over 1,200 specially selected patterns of the very best European manufacture. The quantity of each distinct design is limited, and cannot be duplicated again this season, thereby insuring exclusiveness.

Le Boutillier Brothers

Arnold, Constable & Co

Suits and Wraps.

Street Dresses, Driving Coats, Paletots, Etons.

Piqué and Duck Suits.

Tailor-made Costumes.

Long Garments, Golf and Tourist Capes.

Carriage Mantles, Evening Wraps.

Silk Waists.

Broadway & 19th Street.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Each following item has its own Special Significance. The entire announcement forms an extraordinary catalogue of exceptional values:

A SPECIAL IN SILKS—100 pieces of Imported Black Swiss Taffeta, 20 inches wide, of proved reliability. Monday, per yard 55c

A SPECIAL IN LADIES' SUITS—150 in all, offered with the assurance that they cannot again be duplicated. Their materials (Cheviots, Homespuns and high finished Venetians) are of regular $35.00 Suit fineness, originally belonging to one of New York's best manufacturing tailors. These are now made up into most stylish Suits, either Eton coats, lined and faced with silk and heavily stitched, having vestee effect of white pique or silk—or double-breasted tight-fitting silk-lined jackets, the skirts to each being built upon mercerized linings. Sizes, 32 to 40 bust. Monday 18.75

A SPECIAL IN MISSES' SUITS—Of Homespun and Zibelines, new Eton Coat effects lined with handsome fancy taffetas, lapels faced with self-colored peau de soie, skirts have fan flare with inverted back; size 14 to 18 years 12.50

A SPECIAL IN WASH FABRICS—Imported from England to retail from 50c. to 75c. yard—high novelties in every sense. Are distributed among 200 pieces, and these subdivided into Satin Striped Cotton Grenadines, Figured Silk and Cotton Mixtures and Mercerized Fancy Cottons. This condensed outline can never begin to show the variety, richness and rare color beauties of our remarkable offering. The daintiest tintings, the prettiest summer blends, are displayed in cloths whose equal we, nor anyone, have seen, at 25c

A SPECIAL IN LINGERIE—Night Gowns of Nainsook and Cambric, with trimmings of lace and embroidery. Monday 85c

A SPECIAL IN SUMMER CORSETS—Of madras, pink, blue and violet, ventilated in approved summer fashion 39c

A SPECIAL IN WRAPPERS—Of cashmere, with ribbon velvet trimmings, charming combinations 3.95

SPECIALS IN WAISTS—Fancy White Lawn Shirt Waists 48c
Black Taffeta Silk Waists 3.85

A SPECIAL IN PETTICOATS—Of Taffeta Silk, showing all the best and newest colorings 4.39

SPECIALS IN INFANTS' WEAR—
Pique or Bedford Cord Reefers, sizes 1, 2 and 3 . . . . . 89c
Nainsook Dresses, embroidered yokes 47c

A SPECIAL IN MISSES' DRAWERS—Hem and tucks, size from 1 to 16 years. Monday 15c

A SPECIAL IN DRESS SKIRTS—Of excellent Homespuns, Cheviots and Brilliantines; also in white Pique and Linens, all finely tailored, highly fashionable models; choice 7.75

A SPECIAL IN WALKING SKIRTS—Of fine all-wool fabrics (gray and Oxford) in variety of check and plaid backs, well built and worked out. Sold through season at $12.75. Monday 8.75

A SPECIAL IN CAPES—Of Black Cloth or Silk, lace and ribbon trimmed. The cloth capes plain or braided—the silk capes of peau de soie . . 10.00

A SPECIAL IN LACE ROBES—Of Ecru Lierre with corsage and sleeves, this season's designs, heretofore $10.50. Monday 6.98

A SPECIAL IN EMBROIDERY—60 pieces of Embroidery all-overs, 20 inches wide, new styles, worth from 98c. to 1.25 yard. Monday, choice at 75c

A SPECIAL IN HANDKERCHIEFS—For Ladies, in All-Linen, colored centres, with Valenciennes insertion and lace borders. Regularly 25c., Monday 12c

A SPECIAL IN GLOVES—A fine two clasp Paris-made Glace Kid Glove for ladies, with the points, material and workmanship of most $1.50 kinds, in full line of favorite colors, black and white, newest styles and stitching, perfect in every detail. These elegant gloves, far outclassing anything yet offered for the money, will be sold to-morrow at 1.00

SPECIALS IN HOME FURNISHINGS—Plain Swiss Curtains, with 4½ inch fluted ruffles, 3 yards long, value 75c. pair, Monday at 48c
China Mattings, check and damask designs, a $3.25 twenty yard roll, Monday 2.48

19th St. SIXTH AVENUE. 20th St.

HOWARD GOULD TESTIFIES.

Suits Against Him and Mrs. Gould Will Not Delay Yacht Trip.

Preparatory to their yachting trip, which commences to-morrow, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould have been cleaning up some legal matters which would have detained them in the city for some time.

Mr. Gould on Friday and yesterday submitted to an examination before John E. Ward of 59 Wall Street, in an action brought by F. D. Mowbray, a former valet of Mr. Gould.

Mowbray was employed on George J. Gould's yacht during 1893, and on July 4 of that year, when Howard Gould was using the yacht, Mowbray lost an eye through the premature explosion of some fireworks. He alleges that Howard Gould promised him a life position as his valet after he was injured, but in a short time dismissed him. He therefore brought the present action. The case will come up for trial in the Supreme Court in a few weeks, and as Mr. Gould had arranged for his yachting trip his testimony was taken before the referee.

While Mr. Gould was being examined before the referee, counsel for Mrs. Howard Gould obtained an order from Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, by which Clifford Leigh, the actor who sued her for breach of contract when she was Miss Katherine Clemmons, will have to show cause why his application for her examination before trial should not be set aside. The Justice granted a stay, pending the argument of the motion.

MISSING MAN DIES IN BARROOM.

Said to Have Called for a Drink and Died Before It Was Prepared.

Michael Ryan, thirty-five years old, a mail carrier attached to Station D, Third Avenue and Ninth Street, living at 306 East Ninetieth Street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at the Stag Hotel, 184 Third Avenue.

The police learned that Ryan is the man for whom a general alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters yesterday at the request of Mrs. Mary Ryan, his wife, who told the police he had left home on May 1 to draw his salary and she had not seen him since then.

Ryan, it is said, entered the barroom of the hotel shortly after noon and asked for a drink. While it was being prepared for him he staggered to a chair, into which he dropped unconscious. The bartender called Policeman Hahn, who sent for an ambulance, but before it arrived Ryan was dead. The doctor said heart disease was the cause of death.

Ryan had not been at Station D since May 1, but knowing of his ill-health his superiors thought he must be detained at home on that account.

Mr. Wallace, proprietor of the Stag Hotel, declined to answer any questions as to when Ryan came to his place or what he did there. He said he was running a hotel and did not have time to answer any questions.

Public Administrator of Queens.

Charles A. Wadley was yesterday appointed Public Administrator of Queens County by Judge Harrison S. Moore, Sheriff William Cas Baker, and Surrogate Daniel Noble. Mr. Wadley is forty-one years old. He was formerly an assistant under District Attorney Noble. He is a partner of ex-Judge Manley of Long Island City. The appointment is for a term of three years.

Court Held in Church Lyceum.

When it was time to open court in Long Island City yesterday morning, Magistrate Healey found the weather was too cool to hold an open-air session, and, accepting the offer of Father McGuire of St. Mary's Church, he held court in St. Mary's Lyceum, in Fifth Street.

RIOTS AT CONSTABLE HOOK.

Strikers Used Violence Until Deputies Were Reinforced.

The strikers at the Standard Oil Works, at Constable Hook, Bayonne, N. J., made a determined effort yesterday to prevent men from going to work in their places. Nearly every man who attempted to enter the works was assaulted. A number of shots were fired by the rioters, but no one was hit. The police and deputy Sheriffs repeatedly charged the rioters, and used their clubs on them.

Two of the ringleaders of the strikers were arrested. They were George Katke and Daniel Sorensi, both Hungarians. They attacked a man named Joseph Maticze, who is also a Hungarian, and who was about to enter the Standard Oil grounds for the purpose of going to work. Maticze was badly beaten.

The police and deputies were reinforced, and the strikers made no further attempts at rioting.

CHANCELLOR McGILL'S WILL.

His Widow to Receive a Fixed Income from the Estate.

The will of Chancellor Alexander T. McGill was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate James Lillis, at Jersey City. The will is dated July 22, 1895. The executors are Dr. John D. McGill, Edwin A. S. Lewis, and Mrs. McGill.

The estate, which is estimated at $100,000, is left to Mrs. McGill, subject to certain conditions. She is to receive $1,000 cash and is also to receive an annual income of $4,200. Should she elect not to live in the homestead, at 270 Barrow Street, this amount is to be increased to $4,800. If at any time the investments fail to yield the required amount the deficit is to be made up from the principal in such manner as the executors may determine. Should Mrs. McGill remarry, the estate is at once to be divided among the heirs at law, as if the testator had died intestate. If not, Mrs. McGill is to continue in receipt of the income stated.

At her death she may, in that case, devise $10,000 among the Chancellor's nephews and nieces, and she may also devise a second $10,000 as she pleases. The remainder of the estate is to be divided among the heirs at law.

Two Deaths on the Liner New York.

The American Line steamship New York arrived yesterday from Southampton. There were two deaths on the ship during the voyage. On May 3, Ellen Rasmers, an infant, and Joseph W. Roach, a colored man, died from natural causes, and were buried at sea.

Atlantic Transport Liner Disabled.

The American Line steamship New York, which arrived from Southampton yesterday, reported that on May 2, while in latitude 44.40 and longitude 39.43, she passed a National Atlantic Transport Line steamer bound west, apparently disabled. It was supposed that the steering gear was damaged.

Law Institute Nominations.

The Nominating Committee of the New York Law Institute has presented the following ticket for the annual election, to occur next Saturday afternoon: President—E. Henry Lacombe; Vice Presidents—John Clinton Gray, George L. Ingraham, and James C. Carter; Secretary—Jordan J. Rollins; Treasurer—Charles Edward Souther.

Boston Wrecker Buys the Gate City.

EASTPORT, L. I., May 5.—Mr. Lent, a Boston wrecker, has bought the wreck of the Gate City, which was stranded on the Great South Beach off here in February last. He is expected here next week.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Without preface let us present the following

Impressive Values in

CURTAINS AND OTHER HOME FURNISHINGS,

BED COVERINGS AND MUSLINS,

TABLE LINENS, TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS,

with assurance that

Each and Every Item is a Bargain in the Best Sense of the Word.

Curtains

Four Special Lots:—

Fancy Lappet Cottage Curtains—3 yds. long—4½ inch ruffle..... .79
Bobinet Curtains—lace inserting and edge—7 inch ruffle—value 2.49..... 1.49
500 pair Scotch Lace Curtains—Guipure, Irish Point and Brussels effects—30 styles..... 1.98
150 pair Irish Point and Point de Paris Lace Curtains—2 and 3 pair lots; were 10.49 to 14.98..... 7.98

Draperies and Tapestries

Light Weights, for Summer:—

Persian and Bagdad Stripe Tapestries for dens and cozy corners; were .69. .49
Reversible Armure Tapestries—Fleur de Lis, Empire and other effects—all colors..... .67
Silk Fig'd Tapestries—Light Blue, Old Rose, Terra Cotta, Steel Blue, Crimson, Myrtle and Sage—value 1.39 ..... .98
Reversible Frou Frou Damasks—best colorings—were 1.98..... 1.49

Window Shades

Four Specials You Must See—

Opaque—all colors—knot fringe—3x6 ft. .29
Best Holland—knot linen fringe..... .59
Best opaque—extra size—all colors.... .79
Best Holland—Ecru, White, Sage, Tan and Yellow—scallop or straight edge—fringe trim'g..... ..... .79

Couch and Table Covers

Prices that talk.

Oriental Tapestry Table Covers—reversible knot fringe, 2 yds. sq.... 2.49
Tapestry Table Covers—2x2½ yds.—regular value 4.98..... 2.98
Heavy Brocade Tapestry Couch Covers—fringed all round—value 5.98..... 2.98
Fine Tapestry Couch Covers—rug designs—fifteen styles..... 4.98

Rugs

The Very Choicest Spring Designs.

Turanian Smyrna Rugs—3x2 yds.—New Spring colorings or designs—Reversible and very desirable..... 3.98
1,000 Smyrna Rugs—30x60 inch—fifteen styles and colorings..... .98
Smyrna Corridor Rugs—9x2½ ft. Newest colors and patterns—can be used either side..... 4.19

Decorative Articles

Fig'd Sateen Lambrequins—extra wide—heavy fringe—new colorings.. .98
Emb'd Denim Table Covers—with fringe—yard square..... .98
Fig'd Silk Sofa Pillows—with ruffle—best styles..... 1.39

Bed Muslins

Reputable makes, No Nameless Brands.

PILLOW CASES		SHEETS	
42x36 inch.....	.10	54x90 inch.....	.33
45x36 inch.....	.11	63x90 inch.....	.37
50x36 inch.....	.12	72x90 inch.....	.41
54x36 inch.....	.13	81x90 inch.....	.45
90x90 inch.....	.49		

PILLOW CASES		SHEETS	
42x36 inch.....	8	63x90 inch.....	.35
54x36 inch.....	.11	72x90 inch.....	.38

Broken assortments cause these low figures.

Muslins by Yard

Who else would sell like this?

Bleached—soft finish—suitable for shirting and underwear..... 7½
Bleached—linen finish—heavy shrunken—for Bartenders', Waiters' and Butchers' Aprons..... 9¾
Unbleached—yard wide—wash heavy... 4½
Bleached and Unbleached Cheese Cloth—full yard wide..... 3½

Table Linens

One hundred pieces will go quickly:

Cream Damasks—60 inches wide..... .29
Heavy All Linen Damasks—Cream and White—60 to 70 inch..... .49
Fine Satin Damasks—12 patterns—64 to 72 inches wide..... .67

Towels

Great values from a great dept.

Hem'd Huck—17x32 inch..... 7
Damask—knotted fringe—18x36 inch.. .10
Hemmed Huck—White and Col'd borders—21x44 inch..... .12½
Fine Hemstitch Huck—21x40 inch..... .19
All Linen Damask—Knot fringe—23x48 inch..... .23

Towelings

By yard as cheap as you could buy by bale.

Real Russia—all linen..... 6¾
Heavy Twill Roller—17 inch..... 7½
Check Glass—24 inch..... 9¾
Heavy Damask—White and Col'd borders—18 inch..... .12½
Hemstitch Scarfing for Bar Use—19 inches wide..... .25

Bureau Scarfs

The finest stock to be found.

All Linen Hemstitch—open work centres—2 yards long..... .69
Irish Point—1½ yds. long..... .39
32 inch Squares to match..... .39
All Linen Scarfs—fancy centre..... .19

Further Excellent Values in

Sateens

(have been moved to first section west.)

Opening Values at Moving Prices

Mercerized Foulard Sateens—extra quality—Royal, Navy, Purple, Garnet and Black with white figures, Polka Dots and Stripes—inferior qualities sold elsewhere at .29..... .19
Finest Imported Moire Brocades—beautiful quality—fast Black—large and small designs—actual worth of these is 39 cents.... .29

Ginghams

Attractive Offerings Here:

Finest French Satin Stripe Ginghams—lace effects; also Fancy Striped Two tones—elsewhere 45 and 49 cents. .29
Fine German Linen Ginghams—fancy Stripes and Checks—fast colors—un-outwearable; value .39. .25
Fine Scotch Ginghams—32 inch—Emb'd, Corded and Lace Stripes; also fancy Checks; 24 cent quality. .12½
Best American Novelty Ginghams—endless variety of styles—all this season's productions—value .10... 6½

Batistes and Organdies

(have been moved to centre section.)

Opening Values at Moving Prices.

Irish Dimities—finest imported, regular 24 cent quality..... .15
Satin Striped Mousselines—finest quality made—light and dark grounds—foulard and Empire designs—reduced from .39 .29
Fine Dimities and Plain Batistes, also Corded and Rope Stripe Lawns and Batistes—exquisite effects in most desirable styles and colorings—unmatchable assortments—all new ..... .12½
American Plumetis—Emb'd Dot and Stripe ground with fancy printed figures—all colorings—exceptional value ..... .11½

Special Offering

Ladies' Percale Shirt Waists

Stripes, checks and figures—Pink, Blue, Hello and Black-and-White—worth 50 to 69 cents..... .39

(These goods will be found in rear of Dress Goods Dept.)

Dress Goods

Unusual Offerings this week.

All Wool Henriettas—all leading shades—value .50..... .39
Fancy Check Cheviots, Bedford Cords and Covert Suitings—value .69..... .49
45 inch All Wool Imported Camel's-hair—leading pastel tints—value 1.00..... .59
46 inch All Wool Storm Serges—narrow and wide wale—25 shades—value .85..... .65
45 inch Two-toned Granites and Whipcords—value .89..... .69
50 inch All Wool Finnettas—twenty-five leading shades..... .89
52 inch All Wool Tailor Cloths—plain and mixed colors—value .89.... .69
54 inch Golf Suitings—all shades of Gray—value 1.25..... .98
All Wool Imported Black Crepons—high finish—rich effects—value 1.69.. 1.29

Desirable Dress Silks

Lace and Hemstitch Taffetas—all silk—Black, White and fancy..... .59
24-inch Figured Foulards—Blue, Old Rose, Hello, Gray, Tan, Castor, Violet and Light Green—all new Spring designs..... .69
New Silk Poplins—light and medium colors—soft, bright finish..... .59
24-inch Figured Indias—neat designs—new colors..... .49
Plain Taffeta Silks—Black, White and new fancy shades..... .39
Fancy Corded Wash Silks..... .39
Fig'd Changeable Taffetas..... .59
Novelty Stripe Black Satins..... .98
Black Grenadines—all silk—plain and fancy ribbon stripes—45 inches wide ..... .98

Special Offerings of Babies' Short and Long Coats

Bedford Cord, Fancy Wool, Cashmere, Silk and Pique—fancy Capes and Collars—elaborately trim'd with Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons and Braids—pretty styles for Boys and Girls.

We particularize:

Bedford Cord and Pique—value 4.98. 2.98
Fancy Wool and China Silk—value 5.98. 3.98
Cashmere and Heavy Silk—value 6.98. 4.98

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. RISE IN ICE

New York's Big Trust Limits Harvest and Controls Distribution.

MAY BE FURTHER ADVANCE

Big Dividends and Market Manipulation the Cause.

OLD PRICE WARRANTED

American Company, However, Has a Monopoly and Squeezes Rich and Poor Alike.

The sixty-million-dollar Ice Trust, known as the American Ice Company, which has succeeded in securing what is practically an absolute monopoly of the ice business in New York City, has just increased the cost of ice to consumers 100 per cent., and threatens further advance in prices. This 100 per cent. tax upon a commodity that is a necessity to all the people of this city has aroused the bitterest feeling in the community. It brings the trust evil into the home circles more directly than it has ever been brought before. Resentment against the trust exists under every roof, but there seems to be no way of evading its oppression.

A careful survey of the field fails to bring to light any reason why the price of ice should be increased other than because the American Ice Company wants to pay big dividends, and so run up the market price of its unwarranted issues of stock. Nature has supplied abundant ice, but the American Ice Company has limited the harvest. Artifice has vastly increased ice-manufacturing facilities, but the American Ice Company controls the output.

The moving spirit in the formation of the Ice Trust is Charles W. Morse, President of the American Ice Company, generally known as the "Ice King." He is now in Maine looking over the ice crop there with John F. Carroll, Richard Croker's viceregent, and Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor of New York. Carroll and other powerful New York politicians before the Mazet committee refused to tell if they held stock in the Consolidated Ice Company, the first Ice Trust, which was absorbed by the American. The trust April 2 announced the increased price for ice. Mr. Morse asserted that it was necessary in order to protect the interests of his corporation and its stockholders. He said that there was a failure in the Hudson River ice crop and that the Maine icemen, knowing of this, raised the price there.

The following study of the situation does not sustain the excuses of President Morse. On the contrary, it finds no reason for the famine prices of ice now exacted by the monopoly.

The average yearly consumption of ice by the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx is 2,000,000 tons. Ice here last year was sold to families at 25 cents per 100 pounds. The trust made contracts with customers at from 12½ to 17½ cents per 100 pounds. On these prices the trust paid dividends at the annual rate of $740,000 on its $12,400,000 of preferred, and $917,500 on $22,939,000 common stock, and, so far as its reports go, created no floating debt. Either the trust paid unearned dividends or a fair profit was found in ice at the rates quoted.

PHENOMENAL HUDSON CROP.

The ice crop in the Hudson in 1899 was a phenomenal one of over 4,000,000 tons. Because of this there were left over for this year from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons. The Hudson crop this year was, according to the trust, 1,400,000 tons. Of this the trust says it owns 550,000 tons. It has 400,000 tons of the 1899 crop. The trust controls 700,000 tons of the present annual output, 750,000 tons, of artificial ice. This output will shortly reach, because of new plants, 2,400 tons a day. Of this the trust will control more than 2,000 tons a day, or about 750,000 tons a year.

On the basis of a consumption of 2,000,000 tons a year, the shortage this year for Manhattan and the Bronx will be, counting the business of the independent dealers, 170,000 tons. This will come from Maine, where there is an abundance of ice, owing to the left-over crop of 1899. Such Maine ice should cost $2.50 a ton, or less than 12 cents per 100 pounds delivered here. Artificial ice this year, with its output almost doubled, costs no more than it did last year.

The trust could sell this year all ice at the rates of 1899, 25 cents per 100 pounds, and make a profit, if it had no claims other than its expenses and reasonable dividends to provide for. The profit on its ice this year will be at the rate of over $4,000,000 per annum, of which only $1,657,000 will be required for dividends at the rate hitherto paid, 6 per cent. on preferred and 4 per cent. on common stock. Evidence is presented that the trust "restricted" its crop of ice on the Hudson this year, the inference being that a larger crop would have kept prices down. Its cutters harvested only twelve to fourteen inch ice, while ten-inch ice is usually cut.

The American Ice Company controls the literature of the ice industry here. It consolidated The Ice World of Albany and The Ice Trade Journal of Philadelphia as The New York Ice Trade Journal, and this is published at the trust's headquarters. Under such censorship the facts of this year's ice harvest are presented by the trust's editors. One of the advertisements of The Journal offered fourteen-inch ice cut in the upper Hudson this year for sale. The trust's contention that this is a famine year is refuted by Ice and Refrigeration, a Chicago publication, which says: "The much-talked of ice famine apparently exists only in the minds of would-be speculators."

MAINE'S BIG SURPLUS.

As to the Maine crop, official statistics show that there is a stock on hand of over 1,000,000 tons, or 40,000 tons more than last year. But of this 463,000 tons are from the 1899 crop.

Instances of the methods adopted by the trust to coerce rivals and crush out competition are given. In its dealings with its customers the trust has been dictatorial, overbearing, or brutal. It has prohibited large dealers from selling any ice it may purchase from the trust. Its family customers have been informed that the price of ice will go to a cent a pound, and that there will only be three deliveries a week instead of six. This the drivers for the monopoly say was done to economize the cost of delivery and to force increase of consumption.

The great community of families, the principal customers of the trust, will be the greatest sufferers by the increase in price. Any increase in the price of a commodity must be met by stinting in some other necessity. Ice consumers will suffer also from increased cost of foods, because tradesmen have to pay double for ice to preserve them. The monopoly's tax, too, takes money that would be spent with dealers in necessities and dry goods men. It also takes money that would be devoted to recreation.

Attention is called to the growth of artificial ice production and its possibilities, through co-operation, of thwarting or confounding the trust. It is generally believed the making of artificial ice will be overdone and that the next season's crop of natural ice will be an immense one, so that the trust may be in a strait in 1901.

Just now the temper of the trust's customers is in an acute stage because they are called upon to pay the increased cost of ice in April. They are in a condition of exasperation and ready to join in any movement to right the wrong which has been done them by the monopoly.

CREATION OF THE MONOPOLY.

Its Official History Tells the Tale of Restrictive Methods.

The Consolidated Ice Company paved the way for the American Ice Company, which has domestic New York at its mercy, and set the pace for it in the means it used to attain its ends. In 1895, J. S. Lamoreaux of Balston Spa, N. Y., was active in Maine in promoting the Consolidated, and the announcement came from Augusta, Me.: "Ice is now to be added to the list of commodities the handling of which is to be regulated by a trust." With this was the news that the Consolidated Ice Company had been incorporated under the laws of Maine, with a capital of $10,000,000, of which $6,500,000 was to be common stock. The corporation was a merger of the properties and good-will of the New York Knickerbocker, Consumers', Montauk, Standard, and some smaller companies which had supplied New York and Brooklyn with ice. The plant included ice houses and privileges on the Hudson and Kennebec Rivers, thirty-seven depots, twenty-four stables, and other appurtenances, a large floating equipment, and a working plant. The new company took over $1,225,000 in mortgages. C. W. Morse, now President of the American Ice Company, was the first President of the Consolidated.

It is worthy of careful note that at the time of the creation of the Consolidated Ice Company, or ice trust, its objects were stated to be: To regulate prices, to restrict the amount harvested, and to hold down competition. Another item of interest in regard to its early days is that at the outset of its existence there was an ice war in this city, due to competition between "butterflies," or Summer dealers, and the regular dealers, with the result of running the price of ice down to 5 cents for 100 pounds for families, the average rate before that having been 40 cents.

Rumor was busy late in 1898 with the local ice industry and the Standard Oil people, and it was asserted that the Maine interest in Consolidated had so shaped affairs that there would be a vast consolidation of ice companies having interests in Maine and on the Hudson River and doing business in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and several New Jersey towns under the auspices of the Oil Trust.

MAINE AN UNFRIENDLY STATE.

Because of the law which limited the capital of a corporation in Maine to $10,000,000, Representative Manley introduced a bill in the Legislature of that State to permit of the incorporation of an ice company with a capital of $60,000,000. The measure was opposed from the outset. It was classed as "a measure of greater magnitude than has yet been understood by outsiders." The bill was introduced in January, 1899. After much debate the legislative Judiciary Committee on March 8 voted to report "ought not to pass" on the bill. The chief argument and opposition to the bill was that its enactment would make the State of Maine the storage place for ice, the gathering and sale of the product being regulated entirely by the parties interested in the Hudson and the amount of business done by the New York companies. In spite of the caution observed by the Maine legislators, what they sought to avoid came to pass.

The promoters of the scheme lost no time in getting comfort from a more friendly State. March 11, 1899, the American Ice Company was incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital of $60,000,000, $3,000,000 of which it was stated had been paid in. The new company took over the Consolidated Ice Company, and with it the stock of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Maine, and its charter application said that its business would be done in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and at several towns in New Jersey.

The ice trust, besides taking in the Consolidated Ice Company, became in time a merger of or in control of more than a dozen local manufacturing or distributing companies, including the Continental Hygeia Company, Crystal Lake Ice Company, Union Ice Company, Consumers' Ice Company, New York Ice Company, Yonkers City Ice Company, and Ridgewood Ice Company. It made its application for the listing of its securities in the unlisted department of the New York Stock Exchange Sept. 23, 1899. It then stated that its authorized capital was $30,000,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and an equal amount of common stock, and it applied for the listing of $12,440,400 preferred and $22,939,100 common stock. Of these amounts, it was stated that there were outstanding $10,152,200 of the preferred stock issued and $2,288,200 preferred held by R. A. Scott, trustee. Of the common, $19,658,300 had been issued and $5,280,800 was held by Trustee Scott. The stocks held by Trustee Scott were to retire stock outstanding in the Knickerbocker and Consolidated Companies.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

In the statement of assets and liabilities, the liabilities are put at $35,562,690.57, including the stock named, and $183,190.37 bills and vouchers payable. Items of assets were general property account, $12,978,838.41; cash, $1,241,442.24; ice on hand, $205,362.56; investments in Knickerbocker and Consolidated stocks, over $14,000,000, and interest in John Hancock and Fairmount Ice Companies, Philadelphia, $404,800.

The application stated that the plants of the American Ice Company were: Eleven docks situate in Greater New York, two ice manufactories situate in Greater New York, six sales depots also in Greater New York, five plants for housing ice on the Hudson River, four docks, two ice manufactories and two sales depots at Washington, D. C.; one ice house on the Potomac River, one plant at Prince George County, Md., and three plants for housing ice on the Kennebec River, Maine, and one plant for housing ice at South Bay, Maine. The application for listing was granted. The first Board of Directors of the American Ice Company comprised John R. Bennett, Hackettstown, N. J.; John D. Schoonmaker, Rondout, N. Y.; David W. Hunt, Philadelphia, Penn.; Wesley M. Oler, Baltimore, Md.; Charles B. Church, Washington, D. C.; Edwin Campbell, New York City; John Bauer, New York City; John L. Kavanagh, New York City; Charles Devoe, Bayonne, N. J. The first officers were: President—John R. Bennett, Hackettstown, N. J.; Vice President—John D. Schoonmaker, Rondout, N. Y.; Treasurer—J. T. Sproull, Arlington, N. J.; Secretary—Robert A. Scott, New York City.

With the application for listing to the Stock Exchange were the following extracts from the company's certificate of incorporation:

"To carry on the business and license others to carry on the business of manufacturing, preparing, cutting, gathering, collecting, harvesting, storing, preserving, packing, buying, selling, dealing in, and transporting all kinds of ice; to engage in general manufacturing or mechanical business; to erect, establish, manufacture, make, construct, acquire, hold, operate, buy, sell, trade and deal in all kinds of refrigerating plants, ice machines, icemaking apparatus and refrigerating processes; to engage in the business of the carriage of passengers, or freight, or both, upon the high seas or upon any other waters; to construct, purchase, charter, or otherwise acquire, and to hold, own, use, equip, operate, and dispose of any and all steamships, steamboats, sailing ships, barges, or vessels of any class, kind, or nature whatsoever which may be necessary, useful, or convenient in or about the operation or service of the said company," &c.

"The Board of Directors shall have power, without the assent of the stockholders, to make, alter, amend, and rescind by-laws binding upon the corporation, to fix the amount to be reserved as a working capital, and to authorize and to cause to be executed mortgages and liens upon the real and personal property of the corporation. The Directors shall also have power to hold their meetings and keep the books of the corporation (except the stock and transfer books) outside of this State, at such places as may be from time to time designated by them."

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE RISE.

The responsibility for the action taken at the beginning of last month by the American Ice Company in raising the price of ice in Greater New York rests with its present directorate and officers as follows: Directors—C. W. Morse, Charles T. Barney, Charles De Voe, Frank K. Sturgis, Thomas Sturgis, W. H. Gelshenen, H. H. Morse, Oren Dennett, and A. W. Hoyt, New York; John D. Schoonmaker, Rondout; Wesley M. Oler, Baltimore; D. W. Hunt, Philadelphia; C. B. Church, Washington, and J. Manchester Haynes, Augusta, Me. Officers—President, C. W. Morse; Vice Presidents—W. H. Gelshenen and J. D. Schoonmaker; Treasurer—John T. Sproull, and Secretary—R. A. Scott.

The American last month took over the business of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Philadelphia. Under its control was the retail output of natural ice at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

In March of this year the American acquired on the Penobscot the plants of E. & I. K. Stetson, the Orrington Ice Company, D. Sargent's Sons, and the Arctic Ice Company, with a stock of 95,000 tons of ice. At this time the Trust owned on the Penobscot, whose average harvest is less than one-fourth of that of the Kenebec, 114,000 tons of 1899 ice and 27,000 tons of new ice.

The Wall Street record of American Ice stock this year is that common ranged from 49½ April 4 to 33¼ Jan. 15, and that a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. was declared Feb. 15. Preferred ranged from 78½ Feb. 5 to 72½ Jan. 15. A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. was declared April 14.

The legal adviser of the Trust is A. T. Mason of Daly, Hoyt & Mason of 13 William Street. He is the Republican leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District and one of the Charter Revision Commissioners.

As to the plants of the American Ice Company, an expert, asked for an opinion as to what it would cost to replace them, said that one-tenth of the capitalization would be ample provided the transaction was carried out in good faith and on strictly business principles and no promoting booms given.

"With $26,000,000 of water in the stock," he added, "the dividends must come from what can be forced out of the pockets of the people over and above a normal profit on the capital actually invested."

THE TRUST'S LITERARY BUREAU

It Consolidated Publications, but Figures Published Accuse It.

When the first ice trust, the Consolidated, was operating as the entering wedge for the present gigantic monopoly, the American Ice Company, the literature of the ice interests of Greater New York, Maine, and the cities on the Atlantic Coast which were identified with the Consolidated's business included The Ice World, published at Albany, and The Ice Trade Journal, published by the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Philadelphia. The latter was a discreet trust organ, but its data and statistics were regarded as correct in the main. The Albany periodical was largely devoted to the interests of the Hudson River ice men. The American Ice Company was not, in shaping out its plan of universal control, blind to the importance of having a literary bureau and an organ, and it effected the consolidation of these two periodicals April 1 last, and The New York Ice Trade Journal is now installed at the trust's headquarters, 131 East Twenty-third Street. The American Ice Company is thus the censor of the local ice literature, and its officers admit that nothing could be more "official" than the figures and information published in The Journal twice a month.

The number of April 15 had much to say about the poor Hudson River ice harvest this year and the dearness of the commodity. It may be said to have this way adroitly broken the news to the community of the probability of ice at a cent a pound. The number published May 1 had nothing to say on the subject or of the storm of public indignation aroused by its hoggishness in raising rates 100 to 140 per cent. It does not even speak of an ice famine as imminent or likely to come should the Summer season be one of unusually high temperature, a forecast industriously circulated by its various agents and underlings.

On the other hand, the April number of Ice and Refrigeration, a publication not under the yoke of the trust, but devoted mainly to interests that may some day rise and deliver the public from the thralldom and tribute-levying of the monopoly, said:

"The much-talked-of ice famine apparently exists only in the minds of would-be speculators."

This consoling expression of opinion was given in relation to a contention that, even were stories of a Hudson River crop failure true, the shortage would be offset by the existence in the houses where the Hudson River ice harvest is garnered of from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons left over from the phenomenal and record-breaking crop of 1899, 4,264,322 tons, or 801,829 tons more than the former record year, 1893.

LARGE SURPLUS FROM 1899.

This contention is borne out by facts, and men identified with the trust concede that when the ice-cutting season of 1900 arrived there was left over a large surplus of ice from the harvest of 1899. This was stored in the houses at the places where the ice was cut. The surplus is estimated by men at from 750,000 to 1,500,000 tons, "house measurement." Deducting one-third for melting, transportation, &c., to the "bridges," this surplus should mean in New York, sent out for delivery "on the scales," 500,000 to 700,000 tons of natural ice.

An ice expert who discussed the crop-failure plea of the trust in extenuation for its raid on the poor consumer, said that there had been a slim ice crop, but that the Maine ice men were as keen in business affairs as their Hudson River brethren, and put the price up there. He added that there should be no shortage for the New York supply.

"It is not long since," he said, "that the Ice Trust, in booming its stock, led the public to believe that it had practically bought up all the ice production in Maine, or at least enough to protect itself against the Hudson River shortage. If that is the case, I don't see why the price should be put up here."

An authority on the consumption of ice in this city, or, rather of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and the provenance of the commodity gave this estimate:

	Tons.
Spot natural ice, Hudson River; no Maine ice was needed last year	1,500,000
Artificial ice for domestic and store purposes, "family" and "heavy" trade, but not for breweries and outside of ice consumed on premises where it is made	450,000
Total	1,950,000

COMPANY DECLARES A SHORTAGE.

This may for the current year be put at more than 2,000,000 tons. Officially, the American Ice Company asserts in The Journal of April 15, a shortage on Hudson River ice and a Maine crop not up to the average. The figures for the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, including Croton, Mahopac, and other lakes for 1900, are 1,430,670 tons, of which 265,000 tons are credited to the Mohawk. The ice harvest of 1899, according to this "official" figure, was for the Hudson and Mohawk 4,300,293 tons, so that, by the trust's showing there is this year 2,889,623 tons, "house measurement," less than in 1899, or about 2,000,000 tons at point of delivery for consumption. In its number in which this statement is made, The Journal prints an advertisement of Charles W. Ferris, a wholesale ice dealer in Upper Hudson ice, which announces that he has for sale ice cut at Bemis Heights, N. Y., fourteen inches thick. This can hardly be reconciled with the idea set forth by the trust that the season was a poor one to freeze thick ice.

The trust's organ also gives the places where ice was cut and those who received it, including its own harvest. At four-score points on the waters mentioned the American Ice Company is credited with having housed 575,000 tons of natural ice, or a little more than 40 per cent. of the crop. But among the other harvesters at least three-fifths are identified with the trust or can be counted on to supply it with ice, so that the trust's stock of new natural ice for this year, "house measurement," is about 1,000,000 tons, or a little less than 700,000 tons actual delivery, "on the scales," weight. Of this, 550,000 tons are available for Manhattan and the Bronx; also to be taken into consideration with the ice left over from 1899. Taking the mean of this store at 600,000 tons comes the consideration of the amount of artificial ice that can be counted on this year.

Owing to the increase in the number of ice factories and the necessary augmentation of the output to the expert's estimate of 450,000 tons might be added more than this amount, as within a couple of weeks the output of last year of artificial ice will from various resources have about 1,400 tons daily added to it. These data furnish the following conservative estimate:

	Tons.
Normal annual need of New York, Manhattan, and the Bronx	2,000,000
RESOURCES OF 1900.	
Crop of Hudson River, 1900, for the American Ice Company, New York, spot	550,000
Crop for independents, spot	85,000
Left over from 1899, for the trusts, spot	400,000
Left over for independents, spot	50,000
Mean estimate of annual output of artificial ice, 1900	750,000
Total	1,835,000

ICE FROM MAINE.

Estimating the contingency of an unusually hot Summer season, and having regard for the regular increase of population, but not using as argument the lessening of the demand for ice by the increase in the demand for ice machines for family, restaurants, and what-not, it appears just to estimate the necessities of the coming Summer over and above shown resources at not more than 170,000 tons. This will come from Maine. The Ice Trade Journal says of the Kennebec River crop this year that it foots up about 500,000 tons. Of the Penobscot River crop the report is vague—"The exact amount of the cut on the Penobscot is not announced yet, but it is understood not to be the full capacity of the river." In 1899 203,000 tons were housed.

Other "official" Maine items of interest in this regard found in The Journal are:

"Prices per ton are being named freely, but no sales are reported. It is said $1.25 has been refused and that dealers now expect to get $1.50 at the lowest. Much of the ice, however, is already under annual contract at much lower prices. The freights being paid for ice cannot be exactly determined, for the rate has not been established. Manager George N. Lawrence of the American Ice Company said that the brokers write that the rate will probably be 45 or 50 cents. The vessel Captains said this morning that they thought the rate would be over 50 cents."

These seem to show that this year's shortage, 170,000 tons, can be had from Maine at less than $337,500, allowing 50 cents a ton for handling here, or at $2.50 a ton, and 25 per cent. shrinkage on the way to New York on 215,000 tons.

The estimate in the above shows that of natural ice the American Ice Company holds 950,000 tons. It controls at present 95 per cent. of the output of artificial ice, (1,400 tons a day, or 510,000 tons a year,) or 480,000 tons. Add to this 150,000 tons, the trust's share of Maine ice, that will come here, and it can figure out famine profits on 1,630,000 tons. The figures of the contracts for ice made by the consolidated in 1898 and 1899, when the New York price per 100 pounds for families is 25 cents, show that they were drawn at from $2.40 to $3.50 a ton, or a mean of about $3 a ton. It is assumed that satisfactory profit is made at these rates, as dividends have been regularly paid on the preferred and common stock of the American Ice Company. Transportation of ice this year from the housing places should not be more than in 1899, because the facilities are, if anything, better than then. Perhaps the cost of harvesting this year, a fraction over that of former years because of fickle weather and other causes, partly offsets the profit on the contract ice, so that a basis of estimate is furnished by the mean figure $3 a ton. Taking this, for the sake of argument, as representing no profit, the profits to the trust on its present holdings and the ice it controls may be reckoned. There is to be taken into consideration the fact that artificial ice costs no more to produce this year than last, and that it is sold at the advanced rate. Now, the trust's prices are, according to its official journal, from April 2 last:

"To packing houses, &c., in ten-ton lots or over, $4 per ton; grocers, hotels, restaurants, butchers, &c., $5 per ton. Families, 60 cents per 100 pounds; offices, two-gallon coolers, 50 cents a week; four-gallon, 75 cents; six-gallon, $1. At the "bridges" to house-to-house dealers and peddlers, $4 per ton.

FAMILIES MUST PAY $13.20.

This, estimating the ton at 2,200 pounds, puts the rate for families at $13.20 a ton instead of $5.50. The trust claims that there is no profit in family trade, just as it claims that it makes no money on the $2.40 to $3.50 a ton contracts, taken over from the Consolidated. Its officers decline to discuss its gain by the raising of prices 100 to 140 per cent., while they admit that the company paid dividends and expenses at the old rate. The profit by the raising of prices cannot even up less than $2.50 a ton in the opinion of those who have studied the question. At this rate the 1,650,000 tons of ice which the American has to deal in until the harvest of 1901 should yield in profit to its stockholders $4,025,000, or more than 10 per cent. on its outstanding stock, $23,000,000 common and $12,500,000 preferred, in round figures.

A summary of the 1900 ice crop situation, Hudson River and Maine districts, is given in The Chicago Ice and Refrigeration. It should be considered with the facts that last year the cutting was restricted because of the booming Hudson River crop, and that New York took no Maine ice in 1899:

The Atlantic Coast is to a considerable extent dependent upon the Maine ice crop. The latest reports indicate that along the Kennebec about 600,000 tons of new ice were harvested, which, with about 350,000 tons of ice remaining, gives a total of 950,000 tons. On the Penobscot the new crop housed is variously estimated at from 60,000 tons to 90,000 tons. The amount of old ice in the houses is given as 113,000 tons, making the aggregate about 200,000 tons, conservative estimates placing the total stock at 167,000 tons. At the maximum estimate the houses are about three-fourths full. Along the Hudson, however, whence New York City derives its chief supply, the open Winter has permitted the gathering of less than half the usual crop. This is partly balanced, however, by the large stocks held over, estimated at between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 tons.

These statistics of Hudson River and Maine crops from 1878 to 1900, inclusive, are from semi-offical computations:

	Hudson River.	Maine.	New York Family-Trade Price Per 100 lb.
1878	2,220,000	957,700	.60
1879	2,371,000	450,000	.40
1880	175,000	1,500,000	.50
1881	2,558,000	994,800	.40
1882	1,954,700	1,564,000	.60
1883	3,017,600	983,100	.40
1884	3,026,000	936,838	.40
1885	3,088,400	1,581,900	.40
1886	2,515,200	1,183,800	.50
1887	3,226,000	1,233,300	.50
1888	3,330,500	1,305,050	.40
1889	2,742,000	1,025,700	.50
1890	50,000	2,951,300	$1.00
1891	2,624,000	1,350,500	.40
1892	3,019,300	1,435,900	.50
1893	3,462,483	1,444,000	.40
1894	2,638,500	1,610,300	.40
1895	3,409,000	1,438,500	.40
1896	2,735,500	1,466,000	.40
1897	2,675,033	1,526,500	.40
1898	2,172,400	1,229,500	.25
1899	4,264,322	1,289,430	.25
1900	1,430,000	†1,338,000	.60

†Including 463,000 tons from 1899.

The Maine harvest includes coast and interior ice, as well as Kennebec and Penobscot. This in 1890 was 223,000 tons and in 1900 175,000 tons.

HOW COMPETITION IS CRUSHED.

Dock Department Aided in Driving Out Small Dealers.

The plans of the Consolidated to crush out opposition were continued and, as carried out by the American, the same political allies make the Twenty-third Street headquarters a house of call, as did the officers of the Consolidated, and the methods of to-day in the matter of crushing small dealers and forcing opponents to yield are the same as those which obtained from 1895 to 1899. Instances of such oppression, machinations, and unscrupulous means to gain the end, the absolute control of the ice market, might be multiplied. Some taken at random furnish object lessons on the evils that result from corporate control of a domestic commodity, and the inhumane expedients necessary to the continuance of dividend payments and the welfare of stockholders, and the rewarding of official and political confederates.

Of the hundreds of cases that might be presented to show the course adopted by the old and the new trust, some are selected as illustrating various phases of their methods.

Ira D. Warren of the law firm of Warren, Boothby & Warren, 31 Nassau Street, was the legal adviser of a number of ice dealers having business berths on the Hudson and East Rivers, who in the Spring and Summer of 1899 were harassed by the Ice Trust and its ally, the Dock Department. The persecution was an organized scheme to force them out of the business.

"I regret," said Mr. Warren, "that professional ethics compel me to decline to give you the names of my clients or to fully discuss their cases. Briefly, they were told to get out by the Dock Department, on the plea that what they occupied was wanted for something else. They got out and saw the Ice Trust go into the berths that were vacated. My clients were forced to quit or to sell out by the trust. It was a villainous scheme, but it succeeded. Before this the Consolidated Ice Company had a scheme that succeeded only for a time. Its agents went to customers of my clients who were independent icemen and offered to sell ice at a price much lower than that which had been charged, a price under the cost of production, and got away a good many customers. I notified the trust that if it did not quit this business and relinquish the customers they had taken away I would expose the whole thing and have the whole of the Maine gang indicted. They fell in with the 'suggestion.' I am sorry, I say again, that I cannot give you the names of my clients."

WOES OF SMALL DEALERS.

Richard J. Foster of the Commonwealth Ice Company, who also manages the ice-selling interests of the H. D. Mould estate, at Jackson Street and the East River, and who is a resident of the Abingdon Square Hotel, in this city, listened to an account given of his experiences with the Dock Department and the trust and the sudden collapse of the persecution to which he had been so long subjected.

"I must decline," he said, "to talk of any dealings I may have had with city officials or the ice company. I have settled all my differences with officials and the trust. I am independent of the trust and all is forgiven or forgotten. I want to be let alone."

Foster was not swayed by the suggestion that good citizenship is expected of men of education and intelligence, but he admitted that the story of his experiences as read to him was true. The story, in substance, was that Foster, who was prominent and prosperous in the ice business when the Consolidated began to develop a plan of monopoly which the American brought to successful conclusion, would not be forced out by the trust or submit to ousting from Morton Street and the North River by the Dock Department. His "bridge" there was cut down five times by the employes of the department on the excuse that it obstructed snow dumping. But during the session of the Mazet committee last Summer, Foster's persecution learned that it was probable that his treatment would be inquired into. Those who had endeavored to make him quit the ice business sought him out and "called him off" on the promise of protection if he would refrain from testifying.

One of the most prosperous of the independent concerns was the Glasco Ice Company, which had its business headquarters at Fifteenth Street and the North River. The partners were Charles Mulford, James Williamson, W. H. Simmons, and Clarence Dunham, esteemed business men. As the story told by many trustworthy persons goes, the Glasco Ice Company was, up to the beginning of the Mazet investigation, harried by the officials of the Dock Department, and by the Ice Trust without result. Since the Mazet investigation the city officials have let the concern alone, but the trust devised a plan which disrupted the firm. It bought out Dunham's interest in the Glasco Ice Company, partly in cash and partly in stock, and retained him on a salary. In this capacity he has had access to the offices and affairs of the company. When his former partners learned of this their only remedy was in receivership proceedings. These were instituted Jan. 6 last at Troy, and Justice Fursman appointed Everett Fowler of Kingston receiver of the company. Simmons and Mulford, besides their interest in the Glasco Company, had a paying retail business from its "bridge." They have been compelled to sell it to John D. Schoonmaker, who is identified with the American Ice Company.

DUNHAM EXPLAINS; SIMMONS DAZED

At the offices of the company, Dunham was found sitting face to face with Simmons.

"Yes," he said, in reply to an inquiry. "I sold out. I found it to my interest to do it. My business and nobody else's. What put ice up? A poor crop due mainly to warm weather and big rain storms. When the Hudson River crop fails it takes the cheapness out of the ice market, and as a result we have to go East. But for what was left over last year we would have a famine and prices would go higher."

Simmons appeared to be dazed and apathetic. When he spoke he did so reluctantly, almost timidly.

"I don't care," he said, "to talk about the affairs of the Glasco Ice Company. We had a little trouble with the Dock Department people, but it was settled last Summer. We were on leased property and wouldn't quit. They found out that they had tackled the wrong people. Yes, the concern is in the hands of a receiver."

Many in the neighborhood of the Glasco Ice Company's headquarters are interested in the endeavor to crush out J. C. Cady of 446 West Seventeenth Street, and his stout resistance to the trust and its official allies. Cady was an independent distributor of ice. In fact, he was the "Company" of the Independent Ice Company. He obtained his ice from the Glasco Ice Company and Beadleston & Woerz's Brewery, the latter ice being artificial. The brewery output was acquired by the American Ice Company, and in the disruption in the Glasco Ice Company, caused by the buying out of Dunham, Cady saw that he would have to sell out his plant of half a dozen wagons and go into some other business, or secure ice in an independent way, as he was notified that he could not have trust ice, and discovered that the independent wholesalers would not have enough to go around. Attempts were made to force him to sell out at a ruinous sacrifice. Persecution followed his refusal to listen to their propositions.

One of the results was an unfounded complaint against him by a policeman of violating an ordinance in regard to snow and ice. He submitted to a fine by a Police Magistrate. Cady decided on turning his stable into a boiler room, and built, at 444 West Seventeenth Street, an artificial ice factory with a daily capacity of sixty tons. When his building and machinery contracts were made and the savings of a lifetime invested in the venture, and work was begun on the building and installation, Cady discovered that the trust had the Building Department as an ally. He had trouble with its Inspectors almost as soon as they came. He would not admit, as was stoutly asserted, that they had condemned the building, but said that they were diligent in giving annoyance and retarding operations on one pretext or another. Speaking timidly of his experience with these city officials, Cady said:

"I could not see my way to get ice. They talk of a crop failure. I don't believe it. I am told that the trust could have filled its houses this Winter, but that it would not cut the amount necessary. This was, in my opinion, due to a design to keep the output down and to give an excuse to put up prices. It could have cut all it wanted. It controlled the local artificial ice output, and, as no one knows exactly what this is, it can manipulate things as it chooses. There could have been a full crop harvested and enough to go around and to keep prices down with what was left over from last year.

BUILDING INSPECTORS AFTER HIM.

"I found I could not count on ice, and thought I had a right to live, so I hit on the plan of being an ice producer. Well, I've had trouble all along, that is, I and my builder. I know I am a mark for the trust. The Building Inspectors have been very attentive. Things have not been pleasant. I would not deal with them. I referred them to my builder. No, I won't say that they condemned my building, but they were very keen after me. I guess I have said too much now about it. I don't know how it is going to turn out, but I hope to be able to produce ice and sell it, although the trust don't want me to."

Cady's statement was corroborated by a neighbor, Samuel Lester, who was a house-to-house distributor of ice until squeezed out by "the combine," as he put it.

"They didn't want me to make a living," he said. "I had to get out. As to the present price of ice—that was made by the trust. The poor crop was of the trust's own making. There was lots of ice in the river. It was not cut to a full crop, so that the 'combine' might finish freezing out the small men. All the ice that was wanted could have been cut, but this would have held the price down, and they wanted to make a profit on the left-over ice, and to keep the stock short so that the independents could not have enough to do business. There was lots of good ten-inch ice, but the trust's cutters would not touch it under 12 or 14 inches. Ice is usually cut at 10 inches. I believe that in one way or another more than 500 independents or small ice men have been crowded out by the trust since the Consolidated absorbed the Knickerbocker and other concerns, and was itself taken in by the American."

Estimates vary as to the number of small dealers, middlemen, and distributors who were forced by the Consolidated and American to either sell out on the trust's own terms, which were ruinous and consisted of a minimum of cash and a maximum of trust common stock, or to abandon their way of breadwinning without compensation. Some of the sufferers say that the number who quit was not less than 250. Others place it as high as 500.

HAD TO SEEK OTHER FIELDS.

No computation was made as to how many men employed by these dealers and distributors had to seek other means of earning a livelihood. Some of the more important men on the North River who gave way to the trust were Tilly & Littlefield, Twenty-fifth Street; T. J. Alden, Twenty-first Street; A. L. Thompson, Forty-second Street; Edwards, Merrill & Co., Fifty-third Street; Fitzgerald Brothers, N. B. Schutt, and James Waldon. The general plan was putting prices down so low that men of limited capital could not compete with the trust. When the small fry were tottering or refraining from dealing in ice, the trust sold the commodity as low as 12 cents a hundred to families. The most successful device by the trust to get customers and shut off competition was to have every trust distributing wagon exhibit on a sling an enormous chunk of ice bearing the announcement, "This piece of ice, 5 cents." By this, competition was rapidly crushed out and competitors were ruined or forced to come to terms. One of the conditions exacted by those who sold out to the trust was a bonded engagement not to go into the ice business for periods varying from five to ten years.

Some of the independents were able to outlive persecution. The late John T. Welch of Brooklyn, who had large independent ice interests on the New York River front, was conspicuous in his resistance to attempts to deprive him of rights at the foot of Stanton Street, and after a while the trust was content to let him alone.

Iron-clad rules are laid down by the trust to its customers. Large customers, such as restaurants, ice cream saloons, liquor dealers, &c., are told that if they sell a pound of ice, even in a case of emergency, in the case of a contract it will be abrogated; and in the case of cash customers that they will be left out in the cold. Such customers are treated high-handedly in other ways. For instance, where contracts call for natural ice, the supply is delivered partly in natural ice and partly in artificial, which is not as good as the other for refrigerating purposes. If they object they are asked, after the fashion of William M. Tweed, what they are going to do about it. They are treated in the same way if they rebel about underweight.

The trust controls everybody. Before the Consolidated started in to establish monopoly the drivers for independent dealers, when they "weighed out" at the "bridges" were allowed two or three hundred pounds more than they were expected to account for. This was accepted as perquisite. By nursing their ice carefully they were able to save much of the ice allowed for shrinkage, and in this way made money beyond their wages by supplying a few consumers on their own account. By saving the extra money accumulated in this way not a few of the drivers were able to become independent distributors by purchasing or hiring wagons for themselves. Now no chance of manipulation is possible. No allowance is made to a driver for shrinkage. His load is weighed when he starts from the "bridge" and if there is any shrinkage while he is going over his route the customer is the sufferer. The driver only receives the amount of ice which the aggregate orders of the customers which are to be served call for, so that he must make his supply hold out. The many old drivers for independent companies who started in business for themselves have been driven to the wall. In some cases the trust offered to buy them out, the rate as a rule being about $500 a wagon, and if they refused to sell they found themselves unable to buy ice, as the trust controlled the supply.

CLASSED AS IMPORTANT DEALERS.

Following is a list of ice dealers who say they are, or are classed as, independent of the trust, although it is broadly hinted that negotiations in many instances are far advanced toward the passing of control to the American Ice Company, if the trust is not secretly in control. Indeed, it is accepted as a fact that they are doing business on practically the same basis as the trust, and that it is useless for consumers to appeal to them as a relief from the trust:

At Forty-eighth Street—Patrick Doherty.
At Fortieth Street—R. Montgomery.
At

sought the reason for its development of greed. Generalities were in order, and searching questions were evaded or met with refusals to discuss details. Care was taken not to give any idea of the output of artificial ice—controlled, as was, however, admitted, by the trust—and if there had not been a ton of ice left over from 1899 those who spoke for the American Ice Company could not have been more uncommunicative on this factor in the situation. In admitting that the trust practically controlled the output of artificial ice, its mouthpiece conceded that it did not cost any more to make it this year than last, when it was delivered at domiciles at 25 cents a hundred pounds, and that at this rate it was made at a profit. Nothing was said about the contracts made for "heavy" trade last year at 12½ to 17½ cents a hundred pounds for natural ice. What was insisted on was the short crop on the Hudson. Half a crop it was officially called. One official said, however, that if the Summer was a cool one there might be enough for the trust's customers.

"Nothing extraordinary in ice at a cent a pound," said an apologist for the trust. "I've known Maine ice to sell here for $20 a ton, and you had to be lively to get it at that. Ice has been $1 a hundred three times in the last thirty years."

At the rate at which family trade is supplied now, 60 cents a hundred, the ton rate is $13.20. At a cent a pound the rate would be $22 a ton.

"THE MAN UP IN MAINE."

He Raises the Price, Says the Trust—Facts Show He Is the Trust.

The gist of the trust's explanation of its reasons for increasing the price of ice from 100 to 140 per cent. was that there was a failure of the Hudson River ice crop and that "the man up in Maine" saw his advantage and put up the price there, so that the trust has to protect itself and follow suit. This declaration came to some of those who thought they knew a little about the affairs of the American Ice Company as proof that they were densely ignorant. They and Wall Street believe that the trust had amply protected itself against a poor Hudson River harvest by securing large resources in Maine, because in former years of dearth here the Kennebec and Penobscot had furnished what was lacking. Many investors in American Ice stock had faith in the statement made to the Listing Committee of the Stock Exchange that the trust possessed four housing plants in Maine, and also, after this, in the financial publications which from time to time announced the taking over of other plants in Maine by the American Ice Company, and the control of one of the Knickerbocker companies with its Maine source of supply at a cost of $10,000,000.

There was a report of a falling off in the Maine ice crop in 1900, but this was made up by the large store of ice left over from 1899, 463,000 tons, which made the total resources of this year in Maine more than those of 1899. The surplus of 1899 was nearly one-third of the total crop of the Kennebec and Penobscot and the coast and interior and more than ten times what the American Ice Company shipped from the Penobscot in 1899.

MORSE AND THE RISE.

"Who was the man up in Maine who put the price up?" is a question that has recently been asked. It has been answered with:

"Well, if it is not President C. W. Morse of the American, give me something easier," from one who was identified with the first trust.

"Who else could have put up the price?" he continued. "He was the Maine end of the Consolidated, and is now the head of the trust, and nothing is done either here or in Maine that he doesn't initiate or sanction. Secretary Scott is the executive officer, just as he was the distributing agent here when Morse attended to the Kennebec and Penobscot business and sent the ice along to be disposed of. I don't know that Morse can be blamed for the Hudson River crop shortage, but you can put it down as certain that the rise in price was dictated by him at 131 East Twenty-third Street."

The identity of "the man up in Maine" appears to be clinched by this announcement from Boston, published the other day in the New York newspapers: "Mayor Van Wyck of New York, John F. Carroll, and Charles W. Morse arrived in Boston to-day and occupied a box at the Columbia Theatre this evening. Mayor Van Wyck said he was on a pleasure trip to Maine as the guest of Mr. Morse. He declined to be interviewed."

President Morse, in interviews, has admitted that he does control the ice situation here. He was asked why, with the family rate for ice in New York at 60 cents per 100 pounds, housekeepers on Staten Island pay but half that price to the Irving Manufacturing Company and the Richmond Ice Company, the first-named concern dealing in artificial ice and the other in natural ice, with a prospect of the rate being lowered to 25 cents. He is quoted as replying that the companies named did not make a profit at these rates.

"Maybe," he added, "they think they can, but when they have been in the business a little longer they will understand that for a year like this, 30 cents is not a living rate. I suppose there is a fight on between them and they are cutting rates."

CONSOLIDATION MEANT 60-CENT ICE.

President Morse could not have been more frank than he was in reply to a suggestion that 60-cent ice came of consolidation and doing away with competition.

"Yes," he said, "it is the result of consolidation. If the companies had not united, they would have been charging a hundred cents. Never with such conditions as we had on the Hudson last Winter has so low a price been made to the consumers as this year. It is true that ice sold at 30 cents last year, but that was based on a Hudson River ice crop of 4,000,000 tons. We are selling on a Hudson River ice crop of 1,400,000 tons and drawing largely on Maine. Sixty-cent ice this year is as reasonable as thirty-cent ice was last year. Manufactured ice ought to cost more than it did last year. The price of coal is 33 per cent. higher, the price of ammonia has gone up, the price of labor has gone up. It costs at least 25 per cent. more to produce it than it did a year ago. Last year at 30 cents it was sold at a loss. It has been found that it always costs more to produce it than was calculated. A machine, for instance, that is expected to produce ice at 75 cents a ton will produce it actually at about $2.50."

Mr. Morse talked as if the only resources of the trust were its share of the 1,400,000 tons Hudson River crop and Maine ice. He omitted any reference to the 1899 surplus of from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons of Hudson River ice or to mention that the trust controlled 95 per cent. of the output of artificial ice, about 1,400 tons a day, or another important fact, that this ice was sold at a profit at 30 cents in 1899, and is now selling at 60 cents, the same as natural ice.

ABSORBS ARTIFICIAL PLANTS.

Ice Trust May Shut Down Machine Product and Keep Prices Up.

The American Ice Company dominates the ice situation in Manhattan and the Bronx through its control of the Hudson River and Maine natural ice crops. Up to the present time it has, in recognizing that mechanical refrigeration is encroaching more and more upon the natural ice business, practically acquired by various schemes the output of artificial ice in New York, which amounts at present to about 1,400 tons daily or about a quarter of the average daily consumption of ice here. Much of this addition to its coercive force has been acquired since the Spring of 1899. For instance, the company has within the year taken in the product of the New York Ice Company and Beadleston & Woerz, and takes what it chooses from Jacob Ruppert's Third Avenue Ice Company, which, by the way, supplies the so-called independent Continental Ice Company. It has yet to be demonstrated that the trust has gained its end with the Traders' Hygeia Ice Company and the Harlem Independent Hygeia Ice Company, which have a joint output of 320 tons a day, but it is predicted that they will, like all the other concerns, fall into line before the season is out.

An unknown factor in the situation is the $1,500,000 ice plant of Jacob Ruppert beyond the Harlem River at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, which will have a capacity of 1,000 tons a day. Mr. Ruppert gives no inkling of how this ice will be disposed of except that it will be put on the "bridge" for sale and that he will not distribute one pound. As to the price, he says that he has not invested his capital to lose money. One of the most prominent of the icemaking concerns that has come into the control of the trust says that the trust can have all the ice that it wants from the new Ruppert plant, as it will be in the open market. He adds: "This enterprise is not in any sense an altruistic one."

Talk is that several other artificial ice plants will be started soon, so that they will be in operation before April, 1901. Herein ought to be found a source of comfort for those under the heel of the trust, domestic consumers as well as "heavy" customers, as, unless all signs and ice precedents fail, a booming Hudson River ice crop may be looked for in the coming Winter. This should, at the opening of next year's season, find the artificial ice industry overdone and the market glutted, so that, estimating the cost of producing artificial ice at more than $1.15 a ton, there would be a profit of 30 per cent. in distributing it to families at 15 cents per 100 pounds.

INFLUENCE OF RUPPERT'S OUTPUT.

The coming into the market of the new Ruppert output should, no matter to whom it may go, operate against a further rise in prices, unless the trust, with ice at a cent a pound in view, should shut down some of its artificial ice plants and, following out its programme outlined at the beginning of the Trust's era of monopoly, "regulate" production by taking its Hudson River ice from the storehouses only in such quantities as to hold up the prices established last month. At the same time the factor for cheaper ice, the tendency on the part of hotel keepers, butchers, and the other larger consumers in the "heavy" trade to set up ice machines in their premises and so not only be independent of the trust, but be able to sell surplus product, should not be lost sight of.

Makers of ice machines say that the idea of private ice manufacturing is making great headway, and that the ice question, after the present season is over, will be greatly changed. On the other hand, many of those who now use ice machines so as to control their own product and be independent of the trust say that improvement and processes and machinery are to be expected, as they are necessary. Ice made by small machines is sometimes unsatisfactory, and in the end far from cheap. None of it is yet equal for refrigerating purposes to natural ice.

"A vast fortune awaits the man who will put on the market a thoroughly perfect ice machine for those who require a small output, but that fortune will be made sooner or later," is the opinion of a man who has studied the question of private ice production thoroughly.

"It stands to reason," said another authority on the subject, "that if artificial ice sold last year at 25 cents a hundred pounds, it was a profit. This view is fortified by the putting up of so many new ice plants. It being evident that the making of artificial ice is profitable at 25 cents, the best way to beat down the trust is to countenance and patronize the increase of independent artificial ice plants in the city. Of course it might be found difficult to induce capitalists to invest money in the business. There is, too, a possibility of a system of private co-operative ice manufacture. As to municipal manufacture of ice, it is just as feasible and reasonable as municipal manufacture of gas."

CO-OPERATIVE ICE PRODUCTION.

A tentative effort to co-operative ice production by groups of consumers who would be shareholders is now being made by a firm of down-town lawyers, who have not yet revealed their principals. The general feature of the plan is to establish groups of customers who shall be shareholders in a New Jersey corporation yet to be formed with a capital of $1,000,000. Plants of from 50 to 100 tons' capacity would be established for each group at a cost of from $125,000 to $200,000, the locations to be determined with a view to avoiding long haulage. A preliminary estimate places the annual profits on a one-hundred-and-twenty-five-thousand-dollar plant at $13,140, or more than 10 per cent. on the investment, with a full allowance for contingencies. A profit is figured out on family trade with ice delivered at domiciles at 15 cents a hundred pounds. The subscription and contract features of the scheme are so hedged around by restrictions and penalties that it would seem to bar the trust from getting a foothold. This scheme, however, would not put a pound of ice out for its shareholders before April, 1901. Report is that many offers to participate have been received.

Of the outlook in the ice trade in respect to artificial ice, Ice and Refrigeration of April said:

"The crop shortage, while it may serve to boost prices somewhat, is not great enough to create fears of insufficient supply. A feature of comparatively little importance, and yet doubtless influencing conditions, is the general advance in the prices of machinery accessories, &c. The natural ice supply is no longer the important feature it was, for now, if natural ice is scarce in any portion of the country, manufactured ice immediately takes its place. But the great advance in prices of the material needed to construct ice factories has already served to limit construction, and to that extent reduced competition and tends to advance prices."

EXTENT OF RUPPERT'S PLANT.

Two of the new artificial ice plants merit special mention. That of Jacob Ruppert is at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and the Eastern Boulevard. The Ruppert ice plant is so far advanced that icemaking may begin in the middle of this month. The plant will at first have machinery for a 1,000-ton daily output, but there are foundations for engines which would double the production. The vast four-story structure is on steel gridironing in concrete on piles, of which 30,000 were driven. Water is had from a splendid artesian well. The furnace chimney is light, because of the marshy nature of the soil. It is of riveted boiler iron. All the store of salt is in, and an office building will be completed in a few days. The cost, without the land, of the plant will be $1,500,000. Jacob Ruppert is sole owner of the concern. He is President of the Delavergne Refrigerating Machine Company, whose process will be used. A cold storage plant may in time be added to the plant. The buildings have a base area of 200 by 180 feet. About 400 Harlem and north side dealers expect to take the output of the plant.

Another interesting plant, that of the Harlem Independent Hygeia Ice Company, began to manufacture and dispose of ice April 25, at the East River and One Hundred and Eighth Street. The concern was incorporated under the laws of this State with a capital of $100,000, and its output, 200 tons daily, will, unless the trust secures it, be the property of the shareholders, who are Harlem butchers, dairymen, grocers, saloon keepers, &c. The officers of the corporation are: President—William Fehrs; Secretary—Alfred Keller; Treasurer—Jacob Gerdan.

A Washington, D. C., project, the Washington Cooling Company, just organized, is attracting attention of ice men and those interested in refrigeration, or rather the keeping of perishable commodities in a temperature suited to their preservation. There is to be a plant to create cold air, and this product is to be conducted in pipes to residences and stores where it will be used for cold storage and refrigerating purposes, and so do away with the nuisances created by ice. If the plant succeeds it is likely to be introduced here.

SOUTHERN RACE CONFERENCE.

The Franchise, Education, Lynching, and Other Subjects to be Discussed.

Details of the programme for the conference by the Southern Society for the Promotion of the Study of Race Conditions and Problems in the South, to be held at Montgomery, Ala., during the three days following to-morrow, or May 8, 9, and 10, have been practically completed, and the leaders in the movement believe that the debate cannot fail to result in a broader education on these great questions, both in the North and in the South.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert will be the permanent Chairman of the conference, which will be opened by Gov. J. F. Johnston of Alabama. Mr. Herbert will deliver the principal address at the first session, Tuesday evening, on "The Problems That Present Themselves." Wednesday morning's session will be devoted to the subject, "The Franchise in the South," when the solution of this problem, now pending in North Carolina, will be advocated by Mayor Alfred M. Waddell of Wilmington, in that State. The subject for Wednesday evening will be "Popular Education in the South," the discussion or which will be opened by Dr. Hollis Burke Frissell, Principal of the Hampton Institute, in Virginia. Thursday morning the conference will consider work among the colored race in its religious aspect, and on this closing day there will be an afternoon session for the special consideration of the matter of lynching.

Clifton R. Breckinridge of Arkansas is to speak against these executions without process of law, which it is believed will also be strongly advocated by another speaker. The final evening will be marked with an oration by W. Bourke Cockran on "The Negro as an American Problem."

Many visitors from the North are expected, and inquiries as to rooms and rates will receive prompt replies, if addressed to the Secretary of the Executive Committee, Post Office Box 370, Montgomery. It is proposed hereafter to make the conference an annual event.

THE MAY PLAYS AND SHOWS

Notes of Incidents of the Waning Theatrical Season.

"Borderside" Not to be Taken Too Seriously—Theatres Beginning to Close—A New "Continuous" Show.

Very little need be said by way of comment on the theatrical incidents of this end of the season. Things are duller than usual in May in theatricals, and positively the only novelty in sight is the beginning of the "continuous vaudeville" system tomorrow in the handsome and commodious Fifth Avenue Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Proctor. The policy to be followed there will differ in no essential feature from that instituted by this manager and carried out by him in two other popular places of amusement in New York.

Wailing over the transformation of the Fifth Avenue Theatre into a variety house would be futile and silly. The house has not paid well under the able administration of Mr. Knowles, and it has lately seemed out of the running. There is an enormous demand for the decent and not unwholesome kind of entertainment given by Mr. Proctor and every likelihood that his new enterprise will be prodigiously successful.

No recent dramatic production demands serious review. "Borderside," put on for a Spring trial at the Lyceum Theatre last week, was much less depressing than plays which drift into New York at the fag end of the season generally are, while the one prominent performer concerned in it, Virginia Calhoun, is a vivacious, sympathetic, and interesting actress, with no uncommon share of skill, but with enough to justify her presence on the stage. As a "topic," however, this production is quite out of the question.

NOTES OF THE FOREIGN STAGE.

Justin Huntly McCarthy has just finished a new comedy, called "The Startled Fawn," which, it is said in London, E. H. Sothern will produce in this city next season.

An attempt is being made in Paris to have Coquelin and Bernhardt act together there during the exposition and prior to their joint tour of the United States.

The German Shakespeare Society of Berlin is an old and firmly established institution. It celebrated the anniversary of Shakespeare's birth this year by listening to a paper by Prof. Bulthaupt on "Time and Space As Understood by Shakespeare and Schiller" and attending a special performance of "Timon of Athens" at the Court Theatre.

Still another play on the subject of the King of Rome, called into life by the publicity secured by "L'Aiglon," is written in German. Baron Otto von der Pfordten is its author, and it was lately acted at the Royal Theater in Berlin. Rosa Poppe made a personal hit as the Duke of Reichstadt.

Mr. Pinero's remarks on morality and immorality in the drama, in his speech at the annual Shakespeare memorial dinner in Birmingham, have caused much talk, but they do not seem to be wise, instructive, or even reasonably entertaining. Mr. Pinero is rarely wise in his speeches. His best hold is in writing plays. He has no formidable rival as a dramatist in his own land. And he certainly has no just cause for complaint against the public or the critics.

Julia Neilson will take control of the Haymarket Theatre in London for an Autumn season, and will produce there, in partnership with William Mollison, a new play written for her by Paul Kester of this city. Mr. Kester has done a great deal of work as an adapter of plays, and some years ago he wrote a play on a Russian subject in which Helena Modjeska acted.

The forthcoming production of a play by Quiller Couch, the novelist, is announced in London.

CLERGYMEN ON THE STAGE.

A London theatrical writer, complaining of a few recent caricatures of clergymen in farce and melodrama, says:

"It is a curious circumstance, distinctly illustrative of the ingrained respect of all classes of Englishmen for all things of high repute, that the English drama, of all dates, should have treated the clergy with so marked a respect. We have had our periods of theological turmoil, but the stage has never—perhaps fortunately—been regarded as a fair vantage ground from which to attack theological error or sacerdotal character.

"Take the works of Shakespeare, for example. He lived in a period of violent theological emotion, and his own generation and that which preceded it were dreadfully rich in such types of ecclesiastical character as are now happily unknown. He was all but contemporary with Pope Alexander VI. and Caesar Borgia, and actually contemporary with Cardinal Granville, the priest-minister of the insane cruelties of Philip of Spain a trio not merely of the most unworthy priests, but of the wickedest men that ever lived. He knew, as daily incidents of his own experience, the gigantic evils produced by their conduct and that of their innumerable clerical allies, and he wrote at a period when the minds of thousands of his fellow-citizens were hotly inflamed against their cruelty and injustice.

"Yet there is not, in the entire bulk of his work, a single figure which typifies the hatred he must needs have felt for such 'wolfish shepherds.' The two great clerical studies he has left us are, on the contrary, figures of imposing dignity. 'Pandolf, of Fair Milan, Cardinal,' might have been painted by the hand of a fervent Romanist, and the view of Wolsey, both as a priest and as a man, is touched upon with singular lightness. His smaller studies of clerical character are almost invariably both venerable and lovable. And in this, as in so many other respects, Shakespeare was typical of the society amid which he lived and for which he wrote.

"The sturdy common sense and the innate reverence of the Englishman of that period worked together. The first-named quality has rendered impossible in England the foulest of the clerical abuses under which our brethren of the Continent had suffered so long and so dreadfully; the second held in check the spirit of furious reprisal which made the history of the purification of the Continental churches one of the most saddening chapters in human history."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—The comedy drama entitled "The Burglar," by Augustus Thomas, will be presented as the attraction this week.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"The Great Ruby," which has been played two months at this house, will end its engagement Saturday night.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Runaway Girl" is duplicating its former popularity during this engagement, and there will be no date set for the termination of its season here.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Ben-Hur" ends an engagement of six months' duration next Saturday night. Its closing performance will be the one hundred and ninety-fourth.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—An interesting event at this house the present week will be the appearance of Blanche Walsh and Melbourne MacDowell in Sardou's play "Cleopatra."

CRITERION THEATRE.—James K. Hackett, in "The Pride of Jennico," is already toward the middle of the third month of his engagement, and the present run will extend into the Summer.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—"Robin Hood" will be revived by the Bostonians for a week's engagement to-morrow evening, followed by the revival of "The Serenade" for the last week of the season, which begins May 14.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Castle Square Opera Company will this week commence a farewell Spring season of grand opera in English with a production of "Lohengrin." The cast for this performance will comprise W. H. Clarke, Joseph F. Sheehan, Barron Berthald, William Meeting, Homer Lind, E. N. Knight, Emil Hoffman, Yvonne de Treville, Adelaide Norwood, Selma Kronold, and Viola Gillette.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Owing to the demand for seats, Miss Olga Nethersole has determined to give a special matinée of "Sapho" on Wednesday, and on May 26 she will terminate her engagement in this country.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"Lord and Lady Algy," which has had altogether twenty successful weeks in this city, has resumed its career, and is drawing large audiences for this time of year.

CASINO.—Ludwig Englander's new compositions and the new comedy work for the comedians have materially added to the "Casino Girl," which has settled down for a protracted run. On Tuesday evening of this week handsome souvenirs will be distributed.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Way Down East," a classic among rustic plays, gives charming souvenirs at its two hundred and twenty-fifth performance Tuesday night, and closes on Saturday with a total of 427 representations at various New York theatres.

GARRICK THEATRE.—William Gillette and "Sherlock Holmes" are still crowding the theatre. To-morrow night the twenty-ninth week of the run at the Garrick will begin, and the 200 performances of the play already given there have made the run an extraordinary one.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Lady Bountiful," by A. W. Pinero, will be revived by the Donnelly Stock Company this week. The original production was made at the Garrick Theatre, London, in 1891; the same year the play was produced simultaneously at the Lyceum Theatre, this city, and at the Boston Museum.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Commencing this week the management will present a straight vaudeville entertainment, which will be made up of the Herrmann Transatlantic all-star vaudeville company, headed by Mme. Adelaide Herrmann, Florence Moore, Grapenin and Chance, Foy and Clarke, Fields and Ward, Ed Eustis, and the Deweyscope.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—A remarkably successful season closes with the withdrawal of "Woman and Wine" at the end of the coming week. Few melodramas have aroused so much popular enthusiasm, and none has been more lavishly staged and artistically acted. It is a play that apparently appeals to all classes.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—This house will close its regular season to-night with a testimonial performance in behalf of Herman Hauser, its Treasurer, and among others the following artists will make up the programme: Andrew Mack, Edward J. Morgan, Otis Harlan, Cheridah Simpson, the Angeles Sisters, and Henry E. Dixey.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The patrons of this house will find a most pleasing assortment of vaudeville talent this week. George Neville and company will present a skit entitled "A Cold Deal," La Fatalla will dance, Billy Van, the monologist; Mr. and Mrs. Augustin Neuville, the Maginel-Mullini Trio, Bill and Madrid Jackson and the Brothers Martine will make up the programme.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Clyde Fitch's play "Barbara Frietchie," in which Julia Marlowe has made the greatest success of her career, returns to this house for a week, beginning to-morrow evening. The play possesses a number of charming attributes and will be presented in the points of cast, costumes, scenery, and accessories exactly as at the Criterion Theatre earlier in the season.

GARDEN THEATRE.—This will be the last week of "Hearts Are Trumps." Manager Charles Frohman before he left New York for Europe arranged for an all-Summer run of the melodrama in Chicago, and as that will begin on May 21, and as some days will be required to prepare the piece for the stage of McVicker's Theatre, it is necessary to close the New York engagement at this time.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Miss Della Fox will be the leading feature at this house. She will be seen in an operatic skit, assisted by a company. Other interesting numbers on the bill are Junius Brutus Booth, who will offer a comedietta entitled "A Conjugal Crisis"; the musical Johnstons, Silvern and Emerie, the Lorettes and Zaza, George C. Davis, Caswell and Arnold, Olga Orloff and Walter Hale, Ferrell and Starck.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Hayes and Lytton, Melville and Stetson, Miss Edna Bassett, the Marshall Company, introducing the street urchin quartet; Hooker and Davis, dancers, and "Ed" Latell will make up the programme. For this evening's concert John C. Rice and Sallie Cohen, Houdini, Williams and Tucker, Willis P. Sweatnam, Maud Nugent, Harry Le Clair, and a number of others will make their appearance.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The leading features in this week's bill will be entirely new, and will include Me and Him, the fat and lean burlesque boxers; Gilbert's trained goats will make their reappearance in this country; Wild Burt and Little Sure Shot, a Western couple, who do a sharpshooting act; Herr Schiamm, musical specialty; Hartmann's Tyroleans, and Linus, the long-tailed horse. In the theatre there will be the usual double company.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—The audiences which have been attracted to this house to witness "Quo Vadis" seem to contain an element that is evidently drawn to the theatre by the moral and religious tone of the play. To-night's concert will be fully up to the standard if not better than those which have preceded it. Among those who will take part are Lillie Western, George Wilson, Pauline Moran, Francesca Reading, Haines and Pettingill, McAvoy and May, O'Brien and Haval, Vinie De Witt, and the Andalusians.

EDEN MUSEE.—"Tally-Ho," the most successful of the one-hour musical plays given at the Musée this season, will begin its last week to-morrow evening. These operettas have proved wonderfully successful, and would be continued several weeks except for the Spring rose show soon to be opened. Next season they will be continued, and each month will see a new one-hour operetta. The Chamber of Horrors will become more gruesome in a few days by the addition of "The Death of Achilles," which will be as realistic as a chariot race. During the week, in addition to "Tally-Ho" and the afternoon and evening concerts there will be hourly exhibitions of moving pictures.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—An entertainment of unusual interest is afforded the patrons of this house the present week. The programme includes Helena Mora, the greatest female baritone; John C. Rice and Sally Cohen in the farce "The Kleptomaniac"; Louise Thorndyke Boucicault and James Herne in Augustus Thomas's comedy "A Proper Impropriety"; Joe Welch, Hebrew comedian; Zene, Carl, and Zene, acrobats; Sam Marion and the McCoy sisters in dancing specialties; Frosel and Rice, comedy acrobats; Max Unger, the modern Hercules; biograph, Terry and Alva, comedy sketch; Phillips and Hayman, with trained cockatoos; the three Murray brothers, magicians; Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Darrow, Alfred Sturruck, baritone, and Ahern and Patrick, comedy sketch.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—General Manager Fynes in preparing his inaugural programme for this house offers the patrons one of the most elaborate entertainments offered by any continuous house in some time. The bill have among its features Thomas Q. Seabrooke, who makes his début in vaudeville in a new and original sketch by George V. Hobart entitled "The Pride of Harlem." Mr. Seabrooke will be assisted by Miss Jeannette Lowrie. The Earl of Yarmouth, also a débutant in vaudeville, for this occasion will present a farce entitled "Crazed," assisted by Louise Galloway and E. C. Turner. Other specialties are Miss Cissie Loftus in new imitations, Sager Midgeley and Gertie Carlisle in a sketch, Kittie Mitchell, Newell and Shevette, Burton and Brookes, Dungan and Dudley.

LONDON THEATRICAL NOTES.

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LONDON, May 5.—Most of the theatres here are doing remarkably well. The fashionable successes of the day are the comedy "Kitty Grey," at the Vaudeville, with Ellis Jeffreys and Miriam Clements in the cast, and Carton's new comedy, "Lady Huntworth's Experiment," at the Criterion, in which Miss Compton again achieves great success, and Gertrude Elliott, in a minor part, also continues to win the applause of the English critics.

These two plays, with the Gaiety and Daly's, are absorbing most of the fashionable patronage, but the Garrick, with "Taza," and a number of other houses, are crowded nightly.

Three women managers are about to enter the field of theatrical enterprise. Marie Tempest forsakes musical for serious comedy, and appears as Nell Gwynne in Anthony Hope and Edward Rose's adaptation of Hope's novel, "Simon Dale." Julia Neilson will present Paul Kester's play dealing with the adventures of the same actress, when Harrison & Maude vacate the Haymarket for the Summer holidays, and Janet Steer is to open the Comedy Theatre with a play by Charles Brookfield.

"Working" the London Press.

The following is culled from The London Daily News: "M. Jean de Reske may possibly give three special performances at the Imperial Opera Berlin, early in May, and at any rate negotiations to that end have been in progress. In London he is not due till mid-June. To the list of tenors engaged at Covent Garden early in the season will now probably be added M. Van Dyck, who, after a rest, is said to have been singing with all his old charm of voice in New York. The first few weeks of the season with Mme. Calvé as Carmen, Santuzza, and Marguerite; Mme. Melba as Juliette, Jucia, and Gilda; and Mme. Eames as Aida and Elsa; besides the débuts of several of the new comers and the cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" to follow, promise, therefore, to be even more than usually brilliant. It is now unlikely that Mme Melba will appear in "La Tosca," and the part will probably be undertaken by Mme. Ternina."

The news that M. de Reszke would sing in Berlin was published in this paper a month ago. The statement that M. Van Dyck is singing with all his old charm of voice shows that the cable can be "worked" from this end as well as the other, and that English newspapers are quite as ready to swallow the tales of press agents as our wildest are. The only way to avoid the discovery that M. Van Dyck was singing worse than ever was to avoid reading the American papers.

Marcella Sembrich's Repertoire.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich remains in this country until May 17, when she will sail for Europe and go at once to her home in Dresden. She is to sing in some concerts here before she leaves, including those of the Cincinnati May Festival. There she will sing some arias and in Beethoven's ninth symphony and Brahms's German Requiem. In the Summer Mme. Sembrich will appear in Vienna and Berlin. She will return to this country next season to sing in concert. Her place in the Maurice Grau Opera Company will be taken by Mme. Melba.

Mme. Sembrich has a large and varied répertoire. The following is the list: Mozart—Constance, "Entruhrung aus dem Serail"; Queen of the Night, "Magic Flute"; Susanna, "Nozze di Figaro," and Zerlina, "Don Giovanni." Bellini—Amina, "La Sonnambula," and Elvira, "Puritani." Donizetti—Marie, "Daughter of the Regiment"; Norina, "Don Pasquale"; Annetta, "Elisir d'Amore," and Linda, "Linda di Chamounix." Verdi—Violetta, "La Traviata"; Gilda, "Rigoletto," and Lucia, "Lucia di Lammermoor." Rossini—Rosina, "Barber of Seville." Meyerbeer—Isabella, "Robert the Devil"; Catherine, "Star of the North"; Dinorah, "Dinorah," and Queen Marguerite, "Huguenots." Thomas—Mignon, "Mignon," and Ophelia, "Hamlet." Gounod—Marguerite, "Faust," and Juliet, "Romeo and Juliet." Flotow—Martha, "Martha." Bizet—Lella, "Pearl Fishers." Délibes—Lakmé, "Lakmé." Massenet—Manon, "Manon Lescaut." Leoncavallo—Nedda, "I'Pagliacci." Nicolai—Frau Fluth, "Merry Wives of Windsor." Marchetti—Lona Sol, "Ruy Blas." Rubinstein—Tamara, "The Demon." Isidore de Lara—Amy Robsart, "Amy Robsart." Wagner—Elsa, "Lohengrin," and Eva, "Meistersinger."

The People's Choral Union.

The People's Choral Union of Boston sang Costa's "Naaman" last Sunday. The Transcript said: "Although 'Naaman' is a very good example of what Mr. John F. Runciman flippantly calls 'Costamongery,' it is an excellent work for a newly organized chorus to undertake. For its solos, although shallow and commonplace, are pleasing enough, and its choruses are, comparatively speaking, easy; they are, also, varied, some, like 'Famine Over Israel,' being broadly and simply effective, others, like 'Praise the Lord,' and the final chorus with the quintet brilliantly effective. It is the dramatic episodes and the orchestration that are hopelessly weak.

"Last evening the chorus sang very well. They produced a big, but well-sounding volume of tone; they sang in tune, and with accuracy, firmness, spirit, and musical intelligence; the greatest lack was of light and shade. This, however, will come with more practice, for, considering how short a time the chorus have been singing together, they have every reason to be proud of their work. By another season they might well undertake a Handel oratorio.

"Mr. Cole, to whom much of the praise for the chorus's progress is due, is also to be thanked for not allowing any dragging of the time. As a matter of fact, he took nearly all the numbers at a brisk pace that finally grew monotonous, but this is a good fault."

What Is Sacred Music?

A writer in a London paper says: "It is really time that Parliament took the matter of Sunday music in hand. The County Council has very properly arrived at a modus vivendi; but there is no reason why such a compromise as now exists should be necessary. I suppose a good deal of opposition to Sunday music in the past has been due to the general misapprehension of what is sacred music. The distinction between it and secular music is generally drawn by those who cannot distinguish one tune from another; by those who are, as Charles Lamb confessed he was, organically incapable of a tune. To such as these, if you write a march and called it the "Khaki" march you would have perpetrated a piece of secular music; but if you reclassified it with a sacred title it would be considered fit for reproduction on the harmonium of a Sunday afternoon. These gentlemen organically incapable of a tune judge music by the words to which it has been set, if a song; or by the title if a composition of "absolute" music—that is, music which is not a setting of a poem, but stands alone. It does not matter how sentimental or worldly music may be in its general character, it is sacred because it is so labeled. You may take a poem about angels, or choir boys who have become angels, (the strangest metamorphosis in the world, as any one who knows choir boys will tell you,) and set it to cheap and sentimental music, and, lo, you have written a sacred song. But you may put all the most solemn and sincere feeling of which you are capable into the slow movement of a symphony, and unless you label it "Adagio religioso" you have written secular music. It is a strange world, my masters."

RECEIVER GRANT COMPROMISES.

Agreement with Bridge Company Which Interrupted Third Avenue's Traffic.

The orders to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court for interfering with the tracks of the Third Avenue and the Forty-second Street and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad at Fort Lee Ferry, granted against the Elmira Bridge Company and the contracting firm of O'Brien, Sheehan & McBean, were returnable yesterday before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court. Lawyers Hawke and Flannery appeared for the Elmira Bridge Company, and Messrs. Kellogg, Rose & Smith for the contractors.

John M. Bowers, representing Receiver Grant, when the hearing was called, said that since the granting of the orders an agreement had been entered into between all the parties concerned for the completion of the viaduct at the point in dispute.

If requested, it was agreed that the car tracks shall be suspended for seven weeks and the trolley cars for six weeks, and that within the next twenty-one days the Elmira Bridge Company shall have possession of the tracks for eight working days. It was agreed that in the event of failure to complete the work in the period mentioned the bridge company and contractors will be liable for all damages and shall also pay a penalty of $100 per day.

PAN-AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

Architect Cary Informed of the Acceptance of His Designs.

The Board of General Managers of the New York State exhibit at the Pan-American Exhibition, to be held at Buffalo, met yesterday afternoon informally at the Murray Hill to consider plans for the exhibit, and for the New York State Building which is to be erected.

The board on Friday accepted the plans for this building submitted by George F. Cary of Buffalo. He came to the city yesterday to be an usher at a friend's wedding, and was then only apprised of his success. He called at the hotel and was congratulated. He held a short consultation with Robert W. Gibson, President of the State League of Architects, who recommended his plans, and at Mr. Gibson's suggestions some slight changes were made.

The managers of the exposition have up to this time devoted their energies to interesting only the South American countries in the project. Most of them have agreed to participate. From now on the several States of this country will be urged to take part, and it is thought few will decline.

WHERE SPAIN'S FLAG FELL

Santiago's Morro and San Juan as They Now Appear.

Scars of the Famous Battle Nearly Healed—Merrimac's Spars Still Visible—The Peak-Lined Harbor.

Staff Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, April 18.—Approaching Santiago by water from the east one is hushed by the feeling which historic spots inspire. The entrance to Guantanamo is passed long before there is any other sign of habitation. It looks like a dent in the mountain range which borders the south coast all the way from Cape Maisi. Mountains meet the sea in this region, and the waves break against precipices of rock, but at Guantanamo a border of foothills appears, which promise roads or trails to a less lonesome interior. The hope of reaching such a passage to Santiago led to the landing of the marines at this point, and the discovery of easier ways at Daiquiri and Siboney left the marines here to hold out against odds while the troops went forward for greater work. The settlement of bleached-out dwellings looks forsaken enough in peace, and suggests how utterly desolate it must have seemed to the little band who held it when rain and fever, as well as an unnumbered enemy laid siege to it.

Sailing past Daiquiri and Siboney one is in waters where the troopships hovered on the lookout for landing places. Here the soldiers took to small boats, which were rowed inshore in the face of a peppering fire from the Spaniards, and with the guns from American warships thundering behind them—a shivering experience even for men loaded with overcoats and blankets on a July day in the tropics. One may easily see the landing spots along shore and the bridges which the naval guns shot partly away in driving off the enemy. Here the foothills spread further inland than happens eastward, and from the waters hereabout the first glimpse is had of Santiago's Morro Castle, a white pile crouching against the horizon.

Under a canopy of softest blue the ship plows its way through indigo waters, shading to purple where cloud shadows rest, and to bright emerald over patches of shoals. Morro grows as it draws near, as if, roused from sleep, it had raised its grim head to see who approached. Slowly its recumbent bulk gets into sitting posture, and then, as slowly rises until, on close approach, it stands overhead, its yellow battlements bulging skyward, like giant sinews. With its scarred breast blotched with crimson, its outstretched arms seamed with thick gray muscles, and its monstrous frowning brow, it stands a sentinel fit to guard against a host. Great peaks pierce the blue along the coast in either direction, and stretch landward, in capacious areas of green, brown, and red surface to the furthermost limits of space.

Where the sea breaks at Morro's feet great caves appear in the rock, showing how the Vesuvius tried with her dynamite guns to knock from under the fort the foundations nature built for it, and let the mass above plunge into the depths. The passage is so narrow that it would utterly have disappe

Some Happenings in Good Society.

Congratulations were extended last week and can be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, (Miss Cecile Clarke,) May 4, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Townsend Barlow, (Miss Virginia Matthews,) May 4, 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. Juan Ceballos, (Miss Lulu Washington,) May 10, 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold, (Miss Emily Oliver Post,) May 4, 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Coudert, Jr., (Miss Alice Tracy Wilmerding,) May 12, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Richmond Fearing, (Miss Hester Cochrane,) May 12, 1897.

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The early Summer or suburban season may be said to have formally opened yesterday with the first day of the Morris Park meeting. The so-called Spring season, which was really no season at all, ended last week, and now begins the interregnum between the Spring season and that at the watering places, which will last until after the Fourth of July has passed. From all indications Newport will be heard from at an earlier date than usual this year, for so many well-known people are going there at least a month ahead of their usual time that there are sure to be some mild gayeties, at least, at that fashionable resort.

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There will be no open-air Horse Show this year, as there was last, at the Manhattan Field, or, in fact, anywhere in or near New York City. The attempt to have an open-air Horse Show in this city in Spring has been thrice made within recent years, but it has never met with success. It seems strange that when Baltimore, Philadelphia, and even less important cities have for years made such shows a success, New York is not able to hold one.

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The present time in New York has a counterpart in London and in Paris. During the late Autumn months, and even into the Winter, there is in those cities what may be called a "little season." Nobody is supposed to be in town. Shutters are drawn and signs of habitation disappear from town houses. Yet, were one to drive, to go to the popular restaurants, to stroll into the theatre, one would meet a dozen or perhaps fifty or more of very fashionable people who have run to town for a day and a night, or who are passing through. May and June in New York take on this likeness. The country is so beautiful and the suburbs have so many attractions that society passes half the week in the rural districts and half in town. Cottages and villas at Newport and Bar Harbor are being made ready for the Summer. This necessitates a short trip to the scene of the future Summer residence and the advance sending of servants and the household brigade generally. It is therefore much more convenient to dine at restaurants and make up little parties for the different amusements which the city affords. It is, in other words, the season of transition, and what with going to and coming from the country and bidding farewell to friends who are sailing for Europe and welcoming those who are returning, coaching, playing golf, following the polo games, going to the races, and paying country visits, society has a rather gay time of it, even though formal entertainments are things of the past.

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Westchester, with the races and polo, will be a point of fashionable pilgrimage this week, and Tuxedo has never been so lively. In a few days Mrs. Charles B. Alexander will open her cottage there, and, as she has as a guest Miss Crocker, she will entertain a great deal until the date of the wedding in June, which will give a fitting climax to the season. Meadow Brook will have a week of polo, and Cedarhurst and Lawrence and Far Rockaway are well filled at present, and golf and tennis are among the principal amusements.

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Yesterday again saw a number of departures for the other side. Among the more notable New York families who sailed were the Townsend Burdens and the Ogden Millses. Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and the Misses Burden will be absent all Summer. They may even extend their tour as far as Japan. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills go to London for the season and from there to the Exposition. They will return in July and for the rest of the Summer they will occupy their villa at Newport. Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, Mrs. Ogden Mills's twin sister, will be one of the few London hostesses who will entertain on a large scale this Spring. She has two daughters in society, and the younger one, who was presented at the March drawing room, will be formally brought out. Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck will give a large dance in honor of this event, and it is one of the only private entertainments promised for the London season.

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There have been so many deaths recently in prominent families that it would seem as if this Summer half the fashionable world would be in mourning. The death this past week of Mr. John Nicholas Brown will possibly keep Mrs. George Vanderbilt in retirement for a greater part of the Summer. It had been planned to have a reunion of the Dresser sisters at Newport, but now it seems doubtful if Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will go there, and they may take a trip abroad instead. They are still at Biltmore. The other branches of the Vanderbilt family are now in bad mourning, but there will be no general entertaining among them this Summer. Mr. and Mrs. McK. Twombly and the Misses Twombly will be abroad nearly all Summer. It is very doubtful if the Frederick Vanderbilts entertain at Newport or even go there for any stated period.

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The return of Gov. Roosevelt to Oyster Bay will be followed by the opening of many of the houses in that vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Townsend have already opened their cottages, and among those who are settled in their homes for the Summer are Mr. and Mrs. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burgess, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wood, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Reeve Merritt are still in town and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Benedict will not open their house until June.

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The hunting season over at Meadow Brook, polo and impromptu races are among the amusements, with informal dances in the evenings. Among those who are settled in the neighborhood for the season are Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. J. E. S. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Harriman, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith.

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Mr. Henry White, who is paying a short visit to this country, is now in Baltimore, where he is the guest of his brother, Mr. Julian Le Roy White. Mr. White will sail again next week for England, to resume his duties as First Secretary of the United States Embassy. Mrs. Henry White and Miss White will not come to America this Summer. Mr. Winthrop Rutherfurd is expected to visit his sister, Mrs. White, shortly at her country place, near London.

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Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., are expected from Europe very shortly. They will go at once to their house in Westchester, near Ophir Farm, which was completed this year. They had leased their town house to Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller. The rumors concerning the matrimonial differences between Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. Harriman's sister, are again in circulation. Mrs. Hunt and her mother, Mrs. Carley, it is stated, are to go West as soon as Mrs. Harriman returns.

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May, which is never favored by couples matrimonially inclined, is no exception to the rule this year. With the exception of Mr. Stewart and Miss De Forest, on Tuesday last, and Mr. Randall and Miss Bradhurst yesterday, the month really has no marriages of fashionable importance on its programme. Last year, it will be remembered that May brought the weddings of Dr. James Clifton Edgar and Miss Mary Sautter, Mr. Herman Stout and Miss Henrietta Schroeder, both celebrated in town on May 29, and of Mr. John H. Iselin and Miss Caroline Goodridge, which took place on May 31 at Riverdale. June, last year, however, was not so filled with weddings as it promises to be this year. Those of Mr. Harrison and Miss Crocker, on June 7, and Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris and Miss Katherine Clark, on June 18, are the most important in a long list of nuptial events to take place during the month of roses.

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May's second week will have a distraction this year to those members of the gay world still in town in the six evenings and the two afternoon performances of the Strollers who are to present in the Astoria ballroom the romantic opera of "Phyllis," for which the music has been composed by Richard Henry Warren and the words and lyrics by Alexander Hamilton Laidlaw, Jr. W. H. Post will be the stage director. In the opera will appear, among other artists, Miss Martha Miner, in the leading character, Phyllis West, an orphan; Mrs. Warren as Sarah Turner, a young widow; the Misses Grace Hornby, Gertrude S. Roberts, Jeannette Judson, and Anna Slade, and Mackenzie Gordon as Geoffrey Dale, Robert Hosea, Jr., as Capt. Long, and George M. D. Kelly, Otho Cushing, Robert J. Webb, S. M. Ross, Charles Geekie, Robert D. Brown, and Sydney L. Smith. The performances will be given in aid of, Monday evening, May 7, the fund for the relief of the families of our officers and men killed and wounded in the Philippines; Tuesday evening, May 8, the School and Settlement for Crippled Children; Wednesday evening, May 9, the Brightside Day Nursery and Kindergarten; Thursday matinée, May 10, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; Thursday evening, May 10, the Harlem Exchange for Women's Work; Friday evening, May 11, the Samaritan Home for the Aged; Saturday matinée, May 12, Mothers' and Babies' Hospital; Saturday evening, May 12, the Columbia University Crew.

The Strollers express the hope that in playing for an American cause—that is, for the relief of the families of the soldiers killed and wounded in the Philippines—they will have the approval and support of the New York public to the same extent at least as if they were playing for the aid of the British soldiers in South Africa. Boxes have been taken for the opening night by the following, among others: Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mrs. William D. Sloane, whose box will be occupied by Mrs. Hammond and Miss Leila Sloane; Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, who will have among her guests Gen. Nelson A. Miles; Mrs. Lawton, and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay.

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The Summer Rest Society, whose officers are Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, President; Mrs. Edward King, Vice President; Miss Anna T. Morgan, Treasurer; Mrs. Walter H. Oakman, Secretary, and Mrs. William P. Taber, Corresponding Secretary, announces that its house at Woodcliff, N. J., where self-supporting gentlewomen can obtain excellent board and lodging, including service, for $3.50 weekly, will be open and ready for guests on June 15 and will remain open until Sept. 15. The object of this society is not to extend charity, but to provide rest and country air for self-supporting and self-respecting gentlewomen, who cannot afford the prices demanded at comfortable health resorts, and are in need during the Summer months of complete change and relaxation after the Winter of fatigue in the city. The cottage has accommodations for twelve guests, each guest having the privilege of remaining four weeks, or longer should there be no applicant for the room. Mrs. Abee Speyers, care of Miss Henrietta P. Johnson, M. D., 206 East Fifteenth Street, will furnish further particulars if desired by letter.

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The Ogontz Alumnae Association, whose lawn fête at Bronxville last year was so successful, is planning for an original and attractive affair on Saturday, May 26. The steamer Shinnecock has been chartered, and will leave the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street at 2:30 P. M. for an afternoon's sail up the Hudson. Refreshments are to be served on board, the Yale Quartet will sing, and a Neapolitan orchestra will play. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Ogontz Free Kindergarten, and no efforts are being spared to make the afternoon a success. Among the list of prominent women who are acting as patronesses are the names of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Anson G. McCook, Mrs. Henry Villard, Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Christopher Riggs, Mrs. Charles H. Ropes, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mrs. Francke Huntington Bosworth, Mrs. William B. Wheeler, Mrs. James H. Benedict, Mrs. Adolph Obrig, Mrs. William H. Granbery, Mrs. Horace L. Hotchkiss, Jr., and Mrs. William Van Duzer Lawrence.

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The season in London has hardly begun. There will be a big charity performance this coming week, and this affair will open the gayeties of the year. It is needless to say that the performance is for the benefit of "some gentlemen in khaki ordered south." The Duchess of Marlborough has returned to London and is at Claridge's Hotel. The chapel in Curzon Street, on whose site the new town house of the Marlboroughs is to be built, has now been razed to the ground. The work of laying the foundation for the mansion has not yet been begun. Lady Randolph Churchill has bidden a tearful farewell and given a godspeed to the ship Maine, but she did not sail to South Africa on her. She will remain in London, where she may be said at present to be the lioness of the budding season. Mrs. Arthur Paget may come to America in June, as there is to be held a court proceeding in relation to the estate of her mother, but it is not yet decided. Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Beresford, is receiving congratulations on the recovery of her little son, who for several weeks has been at death's door with an aggravated case of the grip. Lord William Beresford and the Duchess will entertain at Deepdene during the different race meetings.

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London, in fact, according to Vanity Fair, is a city of the dead, for so many people are in mourning, and even those who are not actually wearing crape sem by preference to choose some neutral tint for their attire. The season will principally consist of entertainments by Americans and charity bazaars. It is hoped that, now that the Queen has returned from Ireland, matters will take a favorable turn. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire are having their town house done over for them, and that would seem to mean that they will emerge from their mourning for Lady Alice Montagu and give some large entertainments during the Spring.

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Paris, of course, is much gayer than London. It has long been the custom of English and Americans abroad to pass the Easter in Paris, and the Exposition this year makes it an extra attraction. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Adrian Iselin and Miss Iselin, Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt, Mr. Ernest Iselin, Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet have been among the visitors. Mrs. Astor has opened her apartment on the Avenue Champs Elysée, and her daughter, Mrs. Orme Wilson, will stop with her. Miss Fanny Reed has been giving her weekly receptions, and the Count and Countess Boni de Castellane have been doing much entertaining. But just now the Exposition is the thing.

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The season at all the Riviera watering places is fast drawing to a close. The wedding of Miss Harriet Wright and the Count Alexander Mercati takes place on Wednesday at Cannes. The best man will be the Grand Duke Michel of Russia, and the groomsmen the Count Michael of Florence and Mr. Thomas Pearsall Thorne of Paris. Miss Alberta Sturgis of New York and Mlle. Mercati will be the bridesmaids. Miss Sturgis is to form one of a yachting party which goes on a cruise right after the wedding, and among which are the Prince and Princess Czartoryski and Mrs. Lord. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt will after the wedding of Miss Wright—Mrs. Pratt's daughter—close their villa and go to Paris.

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The season at Pau having ended, many of those who were there during the Spring are in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Clement Moore have been at the Hotel de France et Choiseul. Mr. Winthrop Rutherfurd is also in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding de Garmendia have been in Paris, where Mr. de Garmendia has been holding his own and sustaining his reputation as a tennis champion. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish and Miss Ireland were in Biarritz.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. Childs Drexel and Miss Biddle of Philadelphia will sail shortly for Europe, where their yacht has already been sent ahead, and will cruise during the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will also cruise the greater part of the Summer. Dr. and Mrs. Everett Culver and Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris and his bride, Miss Katherine Clark, will, after the wedding in June, go abroad and cruise during the Summer and Autumn on the steam yacht Latharna, which they have chartered for the season.

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Lady Mary Sackville is expected in England in June, and she will take a conspicuous part in some of the charitable entertainments which have been arranged for that month. She will sail from New York the latter part of May, and Mrs. George Gould may accompany her. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould have planned to sail to-morrow for England in their yacht, the Niagara.

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Mr. William Waldorf Astor is planning a large entertainment for the London season. It will be given in his suite of offices in town, and will be something after the fashion of the one he gave at the same place some years ago. Miss Pauline Astor will receive with him. Mr. Astor and his daughter are at present a Cliveden, where they are giving weekly house parties.

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Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin will make Claridge's their headquarters during the London season. They have just returned from Paris and are to make several country house visits in May. Miss Van Wart will entertain this Spring in her town house.

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The following is an interesting tribute and sketch of the late Major Hutton, who died at Pau a few weeks ago, and whose son, Harry Hutton, married Miss Kane. Major Hutton was such a well-known American that it seemed a bit strange that so little has been said about him, especially in New York, where he had many friends. A correspondent of a London newspaper says:

"The death of Major George Hutton, which occurred at Pau, after a lingering illness, would have created a great stir in the fashionable world of Paris thirty years ago, for in the closing days of the Empire this brilliant American was very much to the fore in Parisian society, and was noted for his play at the Petit Cercle and the Imperial. This was in the time of Mustapha Pasha, Khalil Bey, Prince Achille Murat, and a few other kindred spirits, who thought nothing of making up differences of a million francs in or out at a single sitting or a continued one, lasting two or three nights. Major Hutton used to make periodical descents on Baden, Hombourg, and Wiesbaden, when, if he did not break the bank, he generally came out a good winner; as he was too much of a gambler to keep the money he won or he would not have died a poor man at Pau and have passed the last years of his life in comparative poverty. His wife was a sister of Lady Steele, who generally winters at Pau, and she had a large fortune. Charlie Hutton was decorated with the Legion of Honor for his services in the American Ambulance Corps during the siege of Paris. He passed the latter part of his life at Pau, and his trouble was so bad that he could scarcely get about. He managed to get to the Casino and play there sometimes, but he had to be carried. He would appear there whenever he received his quarter's allowance, and if he lost he would go home and remain in bed until the next quarter arrived."

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Among the latest arrivals at the Hotel Bristol, in Vienna, are Mrs. Mary Leverich, Miss Maud Wilmot, Mr. Charles Talbot Smith, and Mr. J. Hanan.

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Col. John Jacob Astor will sail on Tuesday for Europe. He goes to bring home Mrs. John Jacob Astor and his young son, who are in Paris. Col. and Mrs. Astor will open Ferncliff in June.

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Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton are passing a short season at Bernardsville, N. J. They arrived there on Thursday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., were in Paris last week. They are on the eve of sailing for this country.

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Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin has taken a cottage at North East Harbor for the season. Miss Lulu Frelinghuysen will have a cottage at Harbor Side, Bar Harbor. Miss Augusta and Mr. Moncure Robinson have both taken a cottage at Bar Harbor.

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The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and family sail on June 3 for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer will remain in Paris for the Spring before going to the Engadine.

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The Morristown Golf Club was formally opened last Saturday. Among those present were Mrs. Alexander Harvey Thiers, Mrs. Robert Dumont Foote, George G. Kip, Miss Hopkins, Miss Marie Bryce, Mrs. William Shippen, and Mrs. Fayette Smith.

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The Princeton Club of New York has sent out its first annual statement, which shows a handsome surplus in its treasury. Mr. Frederick W. Stelle, the Treasurer, has called the club together for its annual meeting on May 9. The Union Club's report is also very gratifying. There are seventy-five members on the waiting list, and as the course of selection is limited, some of the names will not be reached in several years. The club hopes to get into its new clubhouse in September, 1901.

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Much sympathy was expressed yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells on the destruction of their beautiful villa at Newport. This conflagration will be a great loss to Newport itself, as Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells were to entertain this Summer on a large scale, and Miss Natalie Wells, their young daughter, was to make her début. Their plans may now be changed and they may go to Europe.

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The attendants of Miss Mary Crocker on the occasion of her marriage to Mr. Francis Burton Harrison, at Tuxedo, on June 7, will be the Misses Susan Alexander McCook, Caroline Taylor, Mary Scott, Jean Reid, and the little Misses Jennie Crocker, sister of the bride, and Harriet Alexander, daughter of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and first cousin of the bride. These two little girls are to be at the head of the bridal party as they pass up the church. Mr. Harrison has selected the following young men as his ushers, and, while it is possible that there may be one or two changes, the list is as nearly correct as it can be made at the present: Messrs. Archibald Harrison, brother of the bridegroom; Albert T. Fairfax, Gouverneur Morris, and Guy Fairfax Cary, cousins of Mr. Harrison; Allan Robbins, Frederic d'Hauteville, and William Sloane of this city, and Arthur Shepley of St. Louis. Frank L. Polk will be best man. At St. Mary's Church at Tuxedo holds but two hundred people, and as it is desired to avoid a crush, only relatives and intimate friends have been asked to the wedding. The ceremony will take place at 12:30 o'clock, and the special train for the guests will leave New York at 11 A. M. The ceremony will be followed by a reception and breakfast at Mrs. Alexander's Tuxedo residence. The decorations of both church and house are to be Spring flowers. The large bay window in Mrs. Alexander's house that overlooks the lake is to be turned into a bower of Spring flowers, and there the young couple will stand to receive the congratulations and felicitations of their friends. As Miss Crocker is the niece of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and a cousin of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Ogden Mills, and as Mr. Harrison has a large acquaintance, the necessity of sending invitations to relatives and intimate friends only, when but two hundred people can be made comfortable, is apparent.

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The engagement of Miss Crocker and Mr. Harrison is one of very recent date. It occurred on April 19, and at a dinner given by Mrs. Heber R. Bishop on Saturday, the 21st of April, the fact became public, as Miss Crocker confided it to Mrs. Bishop, who is a relative of hers, and Mrs. Bishop announced the engagement to her guests. Miss Crocker will be the most youthful bride at any recent New York fashionable wedding, as she is but eighteen. She is a simple, unaffected, girlish young woman, very pretty and accomplished, an expert horsewoman, swims well, is fond of golfing and all outdoor sports, and is a great favorite with those who know her. Mr. Harrison is well-known not only through being the son of the well-known authoress, Mrs. Burton Harrison, but also for merits distinctively his own. He was graduated at the head of his class in the New York Law School, his was the first prise essay, and he won the prize fellowship, and for two years has been one of the three prize tutors at the New York Law School, lecturing there twice weekly during the sessions of the school, and never missing a lecture, no matter what demands society made upon him.

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On Tuesday evening last, at her residence, No. 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander gave a dinner in honor of Miss Crocker and Mr. Harrison, at which the guests were the Misses Mabel Gerry, Alice Morton, Eunice Soley, M. C. Bishop, Mary Scott, Dollie Kernochan, Susan Alexander McCook, and Miss Rogers, and the Messrs. Frank L. Polk, Frederic d'Hauteville, Gouverneur Morris, J. Phipps, Gilbert Franklin, Archibald Harrison, Roger Winthrop, and Alonzo Potter. There have been a number of dinners given for Miss Crocker and Mr. Harrison, and they are still going merrily on. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander will go to their Tuxedo cottage as soon as the repairs and alterations under way there are completed, which, it is expected, will be in about two weeks, and Miss Croker will go with them.

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The wedding of Miss Edith Morton and Mr. William Corcoran Eustis was distinguished by promptness, as well as by other points, and on the very stroke of 12 the doors opening into the main aisle swung open and the bridal party entered. Heading the procession were the little Misses Titine Hitchcock and Patsy Carroll, daughters of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll. These two little tots, in their white gowns of ballet-dancer shortness, each carrying a sheaf of roses, one the fairest of blondes with flaxen hair, the other a pronounced brunette with the blackest of locks, were an effective contrast and made a charming picture. No handsomer bride than Miss Morton has been seen this season, and the fashion in which her veil of Chantilly lace was brought over her soft brown hair in drooping points like leaves made her look more than ever like some tall, pale flower, and her look of "sweet seriousness" added to the charm. For an hour before the ceremony the sidewalks in front of Grace Church were packed with crowds of people, and it was almost impossible to get through the lines, while all the side streets were filled with a jam of carriages. As the guests whose way lay through Fifth Avenue drove down that thoroughfare they followed each other so closely and fast that it was a living panorama of beautiful women and brilliant costumes.

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At 1:30 o'clock on Monday, next in point of time to the Eustis-Morton wedding, came the marriage of Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane, formerly Miss Mary Rotch Hunter of Newport, to Mr. William E. Glyn, an Englishman and a well-known member of several New York clubs. This was a most quiet and informal affair. The wedding party entered through a side door of the Church of the Incarnation. There were only about thirty-five relatives and friends present. No one gave the bride away, but her two daughters, Mrs. Edgar Morris Phelps (Miss Caroline Hunter Kane) and little Miss Dorothy Kane, and Mr. Phelps stood just back of her during the ceremony, at the close of which the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, kissed the bride's cheek. Although the mother of a recent bride, Mrs. Glyn is so slender and graceful in figure and so youthful in face that she herself looks like a girl. Her gown was very smart. It was a light brown, smooth-finished cloth, cut into band effects, with hemstitching of brown, through which white satin could be seen, and the skirt was finished at the bottom with varying widths of a dark shade of brown satin ribbon, stitched on in points. The close-fitting coat was finished at the neck by a stock and bow of white chiffon, and the small brown straw toque had a touch of light blue in a bow of ribbon on the side. There was a breakfast at Mrs. Glyn's town house, in Sixty-first Street, after the ceremony.

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The third of the town weddings of Monday was a most important one socially—that of Miss Margaretta Stockton Beasley and Mr. Edward Coleman Delafield at St. Thomas's Church. The Delafield family, as is well known, is one of the oldest and best in New York, while the Beasleys and Stocktons are equally prominent in New Jersey. As the bride had spent much of her time with her aunt, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne of this city, she is as well, if not better, known here than in Trenton, the home of her parents. Her grandfather on her mother's side was Gen. Robert F. Stockton, and on her father's Chief Justice Beasley of New Jersey. Mrs. Delafield, with her delicate but vivid coloring and slender figure, made a charmingly pretty bride.

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On Tuesday there came another important wedding, that of Miss Frances E. De Forest, daughter of Mr. Robert W. De Forest, and Mr. William A. W. Stewart, at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The effect of the church decorations—those back of the pulpit a miniature forest of trees and apple blossoms—and the long sprays of Spring flowers fastened at the end of each pew on the main aisle was especially beautiful. The bridal party, in their simple but effective gowns and their armfuls of Spring blossoms, made a pretty picture, and Mrs. Stewart looked very dainty and sweet in her clinging robe of crêpe de chine.

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Yesterday brought another fashionable wedding, that of Miss Elizabeth Bradhurst, daughter of Mr. Charles Cornell Bradhurst of Newark, N. J., and Thomas Henry Randall. This took place at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Transfiguration. This wedding had been set for May of 1899, but Miss Bradhurst was taken with typhoid fever, and for weeks lay seriously ill, so that it had to be postponed. A dinner for the bridal party was given at Sherry's Friday evening. The party included, besides Miss Bradhurst and Mr. Randall, Mrs. Newbold Lawrence, Miss Farnsworth of Albany, Miss Elizabeth Downing, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Randall, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Maunsell Bradhurst, Miss Celeste Brittin, Miss Helen Jackson, and the Messrs. Newbold Lawrence, D. R. Randall, George Cary, Reginald Ronalds, Raleigh Gildersleeve, Richard R. G. Welling, and Henry Ferriday. The table decorations were roses and orange blossoms. Mrs. Randall, who is a handsome auburn-haired blonde, made a striking-looking bride. Her tulle veil was brought over the face, and she wore many diamonds. At the reception and collation at Sherry's which followed the wedding the health of the bride was drunk in some century-old Madeira, bottled by the bride's greatgrandfather, Thomas Cornell Pearsall, who married Miss Fanny Buchanan, daughter of Thomas Buchanan, one of the founders of the Chamber of Commerce, and sister of Mrs. Peter Goelet.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle are visiting ex-Gov. David B. Hill, at Wolfert's Roost, Albany, N. Y.

Mrs. Jesse Seligman of No. 2 East Forty-sixth Street and her two daughters sailed for Europe about a week ago for a prolonged stay abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Rosenberg, née Miss Maude Minturn, whose marriage took place about ten days ago, sailed for Europe on Thursday last.

The engagement of Mr. Edward Heidelberg and Miss Aida Solomon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jay H. Solomon, of No. 38 West Fifty-fourth Street, is announced.

The marriage of Mr. Paul Meyer and Miss Florence Bacharach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Bacharach, of No. 45 East Eightieth Street, will take place at Delmonico's to-morrow evening.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Edmund Wise and Miss Irene Kohns, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lazarus Kohns, of No. 23 West Fifty-sixth Street, and niece of Mr. Oscar Straus, Minister to Turkey.

An engagement which has just been announced is that of Miss M. Louise Moore, daughter of Mr. George T. Moore of 668 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, to Mr. George Young Bauchle of 1 West Eighty-first Street.

The Freundschaft Club will enjoy a piano recital this evening, and the pianist will be Ignace Paderewski. Preparations have been made for a large gathering, as it promises to be a brilliant affair, as well as the closing one of the season. The recital will be followed by a supper.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schiff will be celebrated to-day at their residence, on the Rumson Road, Seabright, N. J. Many handsome presents have been sent them from New York, and a large number of their friends have gone down for the affair.

Miss Pearl Benham, the solo contralto of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, will give a musical evening at the Leslie Rooms, No. 260 West Eighty-third Street, on Tuesday evening, under fashionable patronage. Miss Emma Pilat, violinist, will assist in the concert.

Miss Artemisia Bowen, the young Southern woman who gave a series of readings at the Waldorf during Lent, is to give another recital on Thursday afternoon, May 10, at Sherry's. Miss Bowen's selections will include scenes from "King John," "The School for Scandal," Story's "Cleopatra to Antony," &c. There will also be music.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 5.—Twenty-eight families are already settled at their cottages here for the Summer, and during the next two weeks there will be many arrivals. Newport will again suffer from the absence of the much-wanted hotel, and in consequence the boarding houses will prosper during the Summer. The Hill Top cottage (formerly the Summer home of the late Richard M. Hunt) is again to be utilized as a fashionable apartment house, and will be conducted in conjunction with the Muenchinger-King cottage. The Newport Fête Committee hopes to hold the fête this season in August, when the New York Yacht Club fleet and the North Atlantic Squadron are to be here.

Mrs. Burke-Roche has been here during the week looking over the Work villa on the Avenue, which she will occupy as usual with her daughters about May 20. A few minor improvements are to be made, and these completed, she will take possession for the season. The Board of Governors of the Newport Casino are to be congratulated on the improvements which are being completed in every department there. The patrons, especially of the grill room, will find the increased dining facilities very satisfactory. The House Committee of the Newport Golf Club has made a few changes to the house, where dances and dinners will be given during the coming season. The house is now completely wired and supplied with an independent electric lighting plant, and the grounds are about ready for playing. The progress being made on the new polo field for the Westchester Polo Club just opposite the Golf Club, means that the players can come up with their ponies in a few weeks and begin practice. The field is one of the best in America, and at last the Westchesters have a home they need not be ashamed of.

Newport is to have several weddings this year, and there will be more than the Vanderbilt-French and the Safe-Gammell nuptials celebrated during the latter part of the season.

The Gammell-Safe engagement came as a great surprise to the Newport people who have known Miss Gammell and her family many years, but the Vanderbilt-French engagement was looked upon as an event of the future. Mrs. French will entertain considerably this season from the latter part of July until after the wedding. Mr. Vanderbilt will have as his guests during the season Mr. Potter Palmer, Jr., and Mr. Robert L. Gerry. In return Mr. Gerry will entertain at his father's beautiful Summer home Seaverge and on the yacht Electra, which is frequently placed at his disposal by Commodore Gerry. Miss Gammell will increase her property in this vicinity by the purchase of a large farm near Newport which her agents are now seeking, and when the place is purchased it is Miss Gammell's intention to make it one of the model farms of America. At Ocean Lawn, the Summer home of Miss Gammell, a number of social functions will be given during the season.

Miss May Robson, who, with the Earl of Yarmouth, will inaugurate a season of theatricals at the Casino Theatre, has engaged apartments at The Prescott for herself and family and several members of the cast. The Earl himself did not engage apartments at The Prescott, simply because the proprietor could not guarantee that the Earl should have breakfast served at his bedside at 9:30 o'clock each morning, so he will take a small cottage for himself and his valet.

The death of Mr. John Nicholas Brown in New York this week was received here with regrets on all sides and by the people of Newport, for Mr. Brown and his charming wife, who was a Miss Dresser, have both been active in doing charitable deeds for the people here. They had rented the Fearing cottage on Bellevue Avenue for the Summer, and his death will place a number of families in mourning. A number of Newporters went to Providence today to attend his funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, it is said here, contemplate selling their villa at Ochre Point, as it is generally believed here that the family has quit Newport Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons, who are now in Europe, have sent on their servants to prepare their cottage for occupancy next month. Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and family are expected at Seaverge for the season next week. George P. Eustis, who has taken a long lease of the Wheeler cottage, will, it is understood, permanently reside here. Capt. F. E. Chadwick, United States Navy, will take a cottage here for the Summer, he having been detailed to the War College for special duty. Lispenard Stewart is having his cottage White Lodge prepared for occupancy during the early part of the present month. Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Willing of Philadelphia will arrive for the season before the end of the month. Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan will arrive for the season early next week. Visitors during the week included Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, the Rev. Roderick Terry, J. H. Glover, John R. Caswell, A. R. Conckling, Edward R. Wharton, Mrs. George Tiffany, Miss Tiffany, the Hon. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, and J. T. Spencer. Arrivals for the season include Mrs. William Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Huntington, Mrs. John O'Brien, Mrs. Cushman, Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas, Mrs. Le Roy King, Mrs. Thomas McMaster, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Angell, Mrs. Henry A. Rice, and Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock.

TUXEDO.

TUXEDO, N. Y., May 5.—Tuxedo is again the centre of attraction, and about June 1 everything will be in motion. All the cottages will be filled, the golf links in order, and the new tennis and racquet club open for all comers to enjoy themselves. The old clubhouse is being thoroughly repaired, and a large addition is to be made for the Autumn, which will surpass all previous seasons. During the Winter about twenty-five new cottages have been completed and will be ready for occupation about June 1.

The Tuxedo people are now stationed at the new club, known as the "Winter Clubhouse," and, together with the bachelors and children's annexes, there is not room to accommodats all the guests that wish to visit Tuxedo for the Spring season, as many have been denied rooms.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, who have been spending the Winter at Santa Barbara, Cal., arrived at Tuxedo Sunday and will occupy their cottages during the Summer. Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., gave a large dinner Sunday night at her cottage, Keewaydin, to a number of guests invited to celebrate her arrival at Tuxedo.

Among the late arrivals at cottages are Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., at the Gibson cottage; Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, at the Christopher Wolfe cottage; Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, at the Bruce Price cottage, No. 4; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, in the Walter Watrous cottage; Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, in their new cottage; Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, in the Van Cortlandt cottage; Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Carey, in the Van Nest cottage; Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, who have been passing the Winter at Bermuda, in their cottage on Tower Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gillespie, in their new cottage on East Lake Road; Mr. and Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, and Mr. A. Post Mitchell and mother have opened their cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King have moved from the Van Cortlandt cottage into their new house, and Mrs. Edward King has purchased the large Chanler cottage, which she will occupy about June 1; also Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley will occupy their cottage recently vacated by Walter G. Ladd, who has taken a cottage at Bar Harbor, about the same time.

Miss Wheeler has taken the Schwab cottage for the Summer, and Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Coats have taken the J. Frederic Tams cottage.

Those who will arrive during the coming week are Mrs. James A. Garland, at the James Varnum cottage; Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Hancy, at the French cottage, recently purchased from Amos T. French, he having moved

Women Here and There—
Their Frills and Fancies

It seems to be fatal in anything to take a number of chances. There was one little girl of twelve whose name was put down twenty-four times to different numbers in the book for Mrs. George Gould's polo pony at the recent Cuban festival, but she did not get the pony when the final contest was closed last Tuesday. No. 733 won, held by Mrs. G. N. Hartman of West Eighty-third Street. Twenty-four chances meant $24.

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It seems that women sometimes get the snake habit, and it is almost as bad as to be uncomfortably afraid of them. One gets this habit by killing two or three snakes. To kill a snake is recommended, it seems, as a cure for the fear of snakes. If you once kill one, the men who know say you will never be afraid of them again. But if the woman, who is curing herself of the awful fear she is supposed to have inherited from Mother Eve, takes too much of the cure, she becomes an enthusiast, and snake killing has a charm for her, an intoxication that she cannot resist.

There is a very nice girl who lives in Jamaica, who is such a nice, quiet-looking girl that any one who saw her would be sure that she would squeal at a mouse. As a matter of fact, perhaps she does, but, any way, she has the snake habit. Last Sunday, and this is an absolutely true story, she killed eleven and some of them were a yard long. It was after the rain, and she had gone out to take a walk, when suddenly, looking down by the side of the path, she saw three little heads looking up at her. Snakes! And she killed them. It is a part of the snake habit always in walking in the country to carry a stick.

Just then her sister came in sight, but only to stop at a distance, for there before her, with her stick held in a defensive attitude, her eyes sparkling, was the girl with the snake habit.

"Oh, come here," she called; "come here, and see what I have killed."

But her sister didn't. She was not that kind of a girl, and she started in an opposite direction as fast as she could go. After a time the girl, with three dead snakes as a witness to her valor, walked on. But she could not leave, it was such a pleasure to think of what she had done. So, after she had started, she went back for just another look. Seven times she did this and each time there was another snake, and she killed it. Finally she left, but later in the day, meeting some friends, she took them to the scene of the battle, and there appeared three more snakes, and these she also dispatched. That is another tradition gone. That is the trouble with traditions, you once get them started and they fly off in a whole company of their kin. George Washington and his little hatchet began it. When that great moral tale disappeared it seemed to take the bottom out of many things that stood only next to the Bible as matters of belief.

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But if people think that women are the only people who lose money they should hear an observant Wall Street man tell stories of finds. It looks as if the men on Wall Street did nothing but throw their money around for the benefit of the chance finders. The first find, however, was made in Brooklyn on a street leading to the ferry. That was a twenty-dollar bill which the loser advertised and a liberal reward offered. The reward was $5, which the owner, seeing that he had a gentleman to deal with, handed him for his charities, when it was returned. The finder took it for the perhaps not altogether amiable reason that the loser was said to be one of the meanest men in the city, and he took a grim satisfaction in getting $5 from him. The next find was also a twenty-dollar bill, in a restaurant, and unclaimed, and the third a ten-dollar bill, found on the Custom House steps. Two men having a warm argument in a restaurant, lost a purse which the Wall Street man picked up some distance from them and later returned, and two big rolls of bills were picked up by other men on as many different occasions very near him when he had been letting his powers of observation have a vacation for a time. But it is very comfortable, for it shows that animal man, with innumerable pockets, is quite as likely to lose money as the pocketless woman who excites so much humorous commiseration.

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The School Board in London is teaching cooking to the small boys of the streets. This is not new in itself. There are many classes in New York where boys are taught to cook, and they prove clever and intelligent pupils and take great delight in the work. But a feature of the London instruction is that many of the boys at one particular school at Bow Street Centre take to the sea, and the lessons given fit them for practical work as ships' cooks. They make "dandy funk," a stew of ship's biscuit and salt meat; "lobscouse," and "bowline hash." "Treacle duff" and "doughboys" are some of the sweets which Jack has for dessert. The boys are taught also to use canned goods in various kinds of stews and meat pies. Small as they are, some of the boys have secured positions as sea cooks' assistants. Everything that is made by the boys at this school in one of the poorest districts of London is bought eagerly by the people living near, and last year £1,000 profit was made by the board.

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The servant question as a question is growing to larger and larger proportions each year, they say at an up-town place where only the best servants are registered and where they are placed judiciously. The housekeepers and housewerkers are pursuing divergent ways, it seems. There are more and more women taking to apartments to lighten their household cares, and in apartments the great need is for one girl who will do general housework. But the girl who at one time did general housework has been working up and now she is a cook or a chambermaid, a waitress, or follows one particular line of housework and will do that or none. At this bureau already mentioned there has been only one general housework servant registered for a long time. And the girls who will take special positions are particular where they go and everything must suit them or they will not take a position at any salary. A nursemaid who had been in a position for a number of years left not long ago because she thought she would like an increase of salary. She was a good girl and trustworthy, and a place was found for her and she was sent to it. It was $5 a month more than she had been getting. It was in a fine apartment house in one of the good neighborhoods of the city. But she came back without having stopped.

"I have never lived in an apartment house yet," she said firmly, "and I do not intend to." That was the end of it.

A cook who was sent to a position where she too would get a good increase of wages also came back with the story that she did not like the looks of the house and had not been inside. The house was in a good location, one of the best houses in the block, and the family was that of a distinguished army officer. No one could imagine what her objection could be either to house or family, but after seeing the outside of the house she refused to make an application for the position.

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There are a great many advantages in living in an apartment hotel, but occasionally there are disadvantages. With too many families in a house things get a little mixed sometimes. That happened the other night when Mr. Brower, finding that he would not be able to get home to dinner, telephoned to his wife to say that he would be home at 10 o'clock and would get his dinner down town. The boy at the hotel took the message understandingly, and, therefore, when Mr. Brower reached home, as he had said, at 10 o'clock, he was surprised and not a little annoyed to find Mrs. Brower nervous and worried and with all sorts of imaginary fears as to what might have happened to him during this unexpected absence. The next morning Mr. Brower in a spirit of wrath interviewed the hall boy. Wasn't he on duty at a certain time the night before, and didn't he receive a telephone message, and why didn't he deliver it? Yes, the boy was on duty at that time, but he had received no telephone message from Mr. Brower, though—

A light broke over his face and he was about to explain when just then Mr. Brown, who also lives in the hotel, appeared and there was also wrath in his eye, and a greater degree of wrath than that expressed by Mr. Brower. Then the whole matter came out, and the serious results of living in a hotel and having a name which sounds like the name of some one else who lives in the same building and receives the same service were developed. And the sad case of Mr. Brown was much worse than the sad case of Mr. Brower.

The hall boy, being a good, honest, and reliable hall boy, upon receiving the message as he supposed from Mr. Brown, went without delay to deliver it to Mrs. Brown.

"Mr. Brown will not be home until 10 o'clock to-night," he explained to Mrs. Brown, "and he will get his dinner down town."

Thereupon Mrs. Brown, not liking to dine alone, donned her new Spring suit and her becoming new Spring hat, and sallied forth to dine with her dearest friend. Mr. Brown, when he came home to dinner, did not understand this, and it made an unpleasant impression upon him. He did not dine at home either. And not having heard the telephone message he was not at home by 10 o'clock. In fact, he was not home until 1, and there was a pretty state of affairs. It was such a state of affairs that Mr. Brower began to feel penitent when he heard it and forgot all about his own troubles. No one was really to blame, but it was as unpleasant as if some one was trying to wreck the domestic peace of two happy homes. Everything is serene now, but the next time Mrs. Brown receives a telephone message which relates to anything so important as the family dinner she will have it repeated.

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The New York people who object to dogs should go to Brooklyn to live. There are dogs in Brooklyn, to be sure, but they do not enjoy as many privileges as dogs do in Manhattan. This a New York woman discovered the other Sunday when she took a long trip across the bridge and a mile or two up in Brooklyn to call upon her sister. The woman is the happy owner of a nice little Yorkshire terrier, who goes wherever she goes. New York conductors have a warm feeling for dogs, or the New York companies are more amiable on the dog question than the Brooklyn roads, and the Yorkshire had ridden in many cars many times to the great satisfaction of his mistress and more or less enjoyment of other passengers. But dogs do not travel unquestioned in the Brooklyn street cars. A big St. Bernard or Great Dane can occupy a seat unmolested if his owner has a permit, but the permit is a necessity. The New York woman and the Yorkshire were half way across the bridge when the conductor, making his rounds, discovered the Yorkshire and asked for the permit.

"Permit?" said the Yorkshire's mistress in surprise. "I never heard of such a thing. Where do I get it?"

"On Montague Street," replied the conductor, "but you can't get one today."

"But what can I do?" queried the woman. "You will not put me off the car in the middle of the bridge, will you?"

The conductor was as amiable as he felt was possible, and he finally agreed to carry the woman as far as Montague Street, feeling that if he took her in the neighborhood of the place where the permit could be obtained on a week day he would be doing all that could be expected of him. But that was all that was necessary. The mistress of a much-loved pet dog is equal to emergencies. This one, undaunted by her first experience, boarded the next car that came along, had to leave, tried a third, succeeded, and she and the dog rode to their destination.

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And still the lost and found purse and money stories come in. This last woman story seems to point no moral, for how can one guard against pickpockets and sneak thieves? This was, however, a particularly sad case, for the woman was to buy a handsome new evening gown which she wished very much to wear to a wedding. Now people may have money enough to buy handsome evening gowns, and several of them, and still not be able if the money they are to take for one suddenly disappears, to get more immediately to replace it.

This woman knew exactly what she wanted for this new gown. She had seen it in one of the shops, and as it chanced not in a shop where she was accustomed to trade and where she had an account, so she placed the money to make the purchase in her purse. On the way to the shop she stopped at another store, where some small articles had been advertised cheap. While making her purchase she laid her muff down upon the counter. In it was her purse. Another woman was making purchases at the same time, and as she looked at a pair of children's stockings she leaned over the muff to ask the clerk some question and left in a moment. When the owner of the muff picked it up her purse was not in it. It was found in the women's parlor of the store, and strange to say not until two or three days later. But there was no money in it, and the woman went without her new wedding garment.

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There is not much that the infants who attend kindergartens stop at nowadays. It might not be expected in these happy asylums where the infant mind is taught to expand naturally and develop its own resources that infant mycologists would be found, but that is the case. One of the kindergarten teachers in New York is an enthusiast on the subject of fungi. She knows where the toothsome mushroom hides and knows that it is toothsome when she sees it. She has introduced it into the kindergarten both as a beautiful nature study and as something very good to eat. She demonstrated the latter fact practically, and all the little kindergarten children have eaten the mushrooms and agreed with her. Now when they make clay models at that particular kindergarten the children never fail to make mushrooms, and the people who see them, and connect mushrooms only with large restaurants and the fancy prices charged for them when they are sold fresh, wonder.

FEMININE FRILLS.

If khaki was good for nothing else, it is one of the best of materials for small boys' suits. The little men like it immensely. The suits are trimmed with light blue and dark blue and red, and with brass military-looking buttons, and they are such soldierlike suits that nothing pleases the small boys so much. Some are made like regular sailor suits, and others with the Russian blouse, but most of them with the sailor collar and little embroidered front piece which goes with it.

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Many little girl's suits are made with Eton jackets and skirts like those of their elders. They are made chiefly in the heavy wash materials, the linens, ducks, and piques, and have plain little straight waists of heavy white wash materials.

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A pretty little wash frock for a little girl is striped watermelon pink and white, each stripe having a little figure upon it. Stripes lend themselves prettily to trimmings. This has a plaited ruffle around the skirt, plaited so that the red stripe comes together solidly at intervals. The waist is plaited back and front so that the red is again together, and the same effect is given in the short puffed sleeves. There is a lace insertion let in at all the seams of the skirt of this little frock, at the head of the plaited ruffle, and it outlines the plaits in the front and back of the waist. This is made to wear with a guimpe.

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Gold and silver cloths are made in soft and beautiful textures for evening gowns, and gold and silver ribbons are used for the neck and waist of all sorts of gowns. They come in solid gold or silver, in patterns, and with gold and silver woven with white and some of the delicate shades, and are all charming. A plain gold ribbon will cost 85 cents a yard, a two-inch width, and half that 45 cents.

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With the increased use of embroidery there are any number of beautiful embroidered ribbons particularly attractive in the sash widths. Some of these are dotted, some have small flower patterns embroidered upon them, and others have wavy lines embroidered near the edge. All sorts of things are coming in in the way of pastel ribbons. They are beautiful soft things, with one satin side, and some are shaded at the edges, lavender blues and pinks and even grays and browns in the softest of tones. There are large flowered ribbons and ribbons with raised flowers.

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The pretty little "entre deux" waists, made entirely of ribbons and lace insertion, have brought up a wide variety of waist ribbons, dotted and with fancy edges and in different widths, which come for the purpose and are pretty and effective.

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Scented ribbons delight some women. They are to be found in all shades, 8 and 15 cents a yard, in different narrow widths.

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In the little "entre deux" underwaists there are some charming effects obtained in wash materials. There is the same effect that is to be found in the regular bodices, only in place of the ribbon a delicately colored flowered stripe of muslin is used. These waists are inexpensive and charmingly dainty. They are little round waists, simply pointed a little at the throat and drawn in at the waist. The pretty imitation laces are only a few cents a yard, and a yard of muslin of the proper design would cut up into strips for a number of underwaists. If there is such a person to be found as a woman who makes her own underclothes nowadays she has a chance to make something with but little cost in these pretty things and which will reward her deftness.

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Jolly little outing hats of soft white straw with a low, round crown and brim are trimmed with a binding of red flannel around the edge and heavy folds of it around the crown. They are "Ladysmith" hats, a late design. They are also to be seen with other shades of flannel, and some with handkerchief trimming.

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The popular pulley belts are now coming in leather, and are most attractive in bright red. They are wider in the back than in the front, having the effect of the silk pulley belt, and have the regulation two rings in front, through which is run a red satin ribbon to match, and they are pulled in place and tied in a bow. Other belts are leather covered with the popular white dotted black velvet. A belt which some people like is fastened at the side, having two rings and a plain front with a downward point. This also comes in the bright red. Straight little belts of black patent leather, suede or red are narrow. Some fasten with a fancy clasp, and others with a regular harness buckle.

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Jeweled gunmetal hat pins are pretty, stylish, and serviceable. All sorts of useful articles are found to be serviceable in gunmetal—pencils, buckles, purses, &c.

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Handsome little handbags come in various fine leathers and suede, some of them studded with steel. They have pockets at one side just large enough to carry a purse and card case or note book and a bottle of smelling salts.

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Women who have plain white parasols which are a little soiled are dressing them up with black lace for use this Summer. The lace can be put on in a variety of ways, according to the material on hand and the skill of the needlewoman.

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A feature of the undersleeves, which differ from those of the grandmothers, is the heavy cuff or band at the wrist. This is used even with a thin transparent sleeve, though not always. A handsome Eton jacket of plaited taffeta, which has lapels and wide turnback cuffs covered with a heavy white lace has undersleeves of white silk with bands of black cloth.

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A shiny new penny is one of the things that is worn inside the crystal circles which are worn as charms for "luck."

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Khaki letter paper has red or blue edges to carry out the military significance. The significance is all right, but it cheapens the effect of the paper. The plain khaki paper is rather attractive in heavy linen.

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How to finish the back of their gowns is troubling a great many women just now to get the proper amount of fullness with the proper amount of style. The box plait is to be found even in the softest materials, and thin light silks. It is a plain double box plait often, and again there is a wide plait, with two or three side plaits set in closely on either side. Sometimes the double box plait is held together well down to the lower edge of the skirt, and again it is only fastened in at the belt and falls into folds from there. But the box plait does not seem as attractive for soft silks and light woolen goods. It is so frequently seen now on various poorly made gowns on the streets that its popularity is going to wane. A peculiar adaptation of box plait in one gown has a double plait, the upper one shirred full. It can hardly be said to be attractive. Some gowns have plain panels in front, and from that all around the hips shirring three or four inches deep. A gown which has wide box plaits at the sides has two panels, perfectly plain, one in the back and one in the front.

There are, of course, the gowns which are tucked all around in large or small tucks or box plaits, but the woman who has to think of economy objects to this particular, for a silk gown once tucked or plaited will always show the marks, and cannot be made over to advantage. A pretty back is made by taking four or five narrow tucks and carrying them down five or six inches, lapping them over in putting them into the band. A serviceable finish is to have a blind plait in the back, with two or three plaits taken underneath very much as gowns have been made off and on for a long time.

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There is probably more buying at second-hand clothing shops in this country than people generally know, and some people of moderate means eke out their wardrobes to advantage in that way. But it does not appeal to the average woman. To wear gowns that have been worn by she knows not who is too unpleasant to think about, and she would wear the simplest clothes first. But such things in England seem to be arranged to the satisfaction of every one concerned. There are regular dress exchanges. To these places the women who have not unlimited means, but who must dress elegantly, after two or three wearings or at the end of a season take their gowns, which are of fine material, well made, and not soiled. At some exchanges the clothes are bought outright, but they must be clean and entirely up to date. At other places they are kept for three months, on a chance of selling, and then a 10 per cent. of the profit is charged. At some places there is a regular charge made for entering gowns, at others a yearly subscription fee. Mothers with large families of daughters, who like to make a good appearance, take advantage of the exchanges, and women of small means to whom it is an advantage to be well dressed in business follow their example.

OFFICERS' HOMES IN CUBA

Truth About "Regal" Manner in Which They Are Said to Live.

They Have Heard Nothing of the Reported Increase in Pay—Majority Have Only Two Rooms Each.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 27.—It was with considerable surprise that army officers serving in Cuba learned of the excitement and discussion concerning them in official and civil circles, newspapers, and periodicals at home. All unconscious of the many eyes turned on them, they have been pursuing the even tenor of their way. Suddenly they learned that they were accused of living regally, and that their increased pay was to be taken away.

The statement regarding the increased pay occasioned the most surprise, for, with four notable exceptions, none of the officers here were conscious that they were receiving any increase. Not but that they would welcome it gladly, but they had received no order saying that they were to receive more than in peace time in garrison in the States. So they continued to sign their pay rolls for exactly the same amounts as of yore, and no one, not even the most bitter opponent of the army, could call those amounts princely.

Indeed, so small are the salaries, and such are the requirements of army officers as to style of living and dress, that a former General of the army, Gen. Sheridan, if I mistake not, strongly urged that Second Lieutenants be forbidden by law to marry on the grounds of their inability to support families in fitting manner.

The civil employes of the Government in this island receive in some instances more than the army officers who employ them; it is so in the case of the Chief Engineer, who receives $50 to $100 less in a month than is paid to some of the civil engineers working for him. That scarcely looks like a princely salary for the officer. There are stenographers employed in the offices of Generals who receive more than Lieutenants in charge of the offices, who are their employers. This does not look as though the salaries of Lieutenants would admit of regal living.

But the army officers say nothing; with the true soldierly principle they take that which is given to them, nor do they begrudge the four officers who receive extra pay that increase.

They believe that the increase should be given to these officers to maintain the dignity of their country here, and, moreover, in this country, where living is so expensive—if I say twice as much as in the States I shall not be exaggerating—they are glad that some of their number can live well and yet keep their heads above water, even if that number be a favored few.

Many an officer is spending every cent of his pay, and perhaps even more, to present a respectable appearance, especially if he has a family in the States being educated, as many of the older officers have; and even they have to do without many of the comforts of life, to say nothing of luxuries. But army people are not given to borrowing trouble, so matters of this kind rest lightly.

When officials come to Cuba on a tour of inspection they are entertained at the palace of the Governor General, where everything is elegant as it should be. The appointments are perfect, and our Government has reason to be proud of the official residence of its chosen representative. The delightful courtyard, with its beautiful fountains and waving palms, is cool and inviting; the marble tiled floors, the costly chandeliers and furniture; the handsome paintings, the retinue of well-trained servants ever at hand to do the bidding of guest or master; the carriages and horses—each and all tend to give an air of luxury. But they were not the gift of our country or of the Island of Cuba to Gen. Wood—they belong to the Military Governor.

The officers of the army are perhaps invited to meet the officials and come smiling and looking happy. So the officials conclude, possibly, that they come from homes equally as attractive, and go back to the States and say that there is too much of an increase in the salaries of officers serving abroad. Besides the Governor General's palace, they have seen only the homes of the Governor of Havana and of another General, who lives in a handsome house on the fashionable Prado, rented for him at $3,000 a year.

And so, with the image in their minds of the entire official circle of the army living in such elegant homes, these officials return to the States and institute an investigation. The wife of a prominent official, who was here with her husband recently, said, after visiting the homes just mentioned, that she was surprised that any army officer should dislike Cuba, when they were all living in such pleasant quarters. She voiced the sentiments of her husband.

Let the reader go, in mind at least, to Columbia Barracks, and see what few visitors do. Within the boundaries live the Eighth Infantry, Seventh Cavalry, and part of the Second Artillery. Let the reader glance over the hill; he sees nothing but long, rough, whitewashed wooden buildings, yet he sees Columbia Barracks. "Yes," I can hear him say, "these are the barracks. I presume the officers live near?" Little wonder that the question is asked. But the officers do not live "near" the barracks; they live in them. In the buildings set apart for them are ten sets of quarters, each having two rooms 9 by 15 feet in size. An officer and his family live in these two rooms as best they may. If there are children in the family there may be a little crowding.

Each set of two rooms is separated from the next two by a partition, which extends to the eaves. Above this all is vacancy, so that every word uttered in one set of quarters can be heard in the next. As a consequence if an officer or his wife wishes to speak privately to a caller, he must be carried off to some remote part of the barracks.

These two rooms serve as parlor and bedroom; the dining room the officer has in common with the other nine officers in the same building. When he wishes to take a bath, he retires to a tent near by supplied with a shower bath. All the water he uses must be brought from the kitchen, far in the rear. There are no closets, and no storerooms of any kind. Everything must be kept in his two little rooms. And living thus in a way that even a day laborer would scarcely think elaborate, he is accused of living in a regal manner! A few officers belonging to the post live in the little town a mile away, but they are men of independent resources, or of superior rank, with small families.

Perhaps some one may think that the officers at Columbia Barracks are exceptionally unfortunate, but they are not. Every visitor to Havana goes across the harbor to see Morro and Cabana, and while there he sees at some distance back on the hill some buildings very similar to those at Columbia Barracks. Two of these are occupied by the officers. The Lieutenant Colonel of the artillery regiment stationed in Havana lives in part of one. It is not the fault of the unpainted, unwhitewashed boards, that paintings and ornaments have made the rooms occupied by his family attractive in the same manner that the quarters of the other officers there and at Columbia are made homelike.

Westward from the city along the shore are several forts, each being garrisoned by a battery of artillery. In one of the rude wooden buildings in each of these the officers live, and are as contented as though in a palace. Here and in the other posts mentioned they realize that these quarters are but temporary, and make the best of them accordingly. The Government makes no objection to any officer living in any kind of place he wishes providing the said officer pays for it, but as long as the Government furnishes any place at all, however poor, few officers care to spend their own money for a better one.

Everything in Cuba is expensive, so that money disappears very rapidly; an officer's pay comes far short of reaching as far as in the States. Congress has been appealed to by friends of the army to add to the small pay, to compensate for foreign service, but there has been no result so far. To enumerate the various expenses, the high wages demanded by servants, the large laundry bills, due to white being the approved uniform, &c., would only be repeating what has often been said.

Dies on Way from Burial Fund Meeting.

Jacob Seitz, eighty-two years old, dropped dead in the street in College Point, L. I., late Friday night. He had been present at a meeting of the local Burial Fund Society, and was on his way home with a friend. Death is supposed to have resulted from heart disease. Mr. Seitz had lived in College Point for more than forty years. He leaves two sons.

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IN THE RUINS OF MEXICO

American Museum Soon to Have More Valuable Antiquities.

MARSHALL H. SAVILLE'S WORK

His Discoveries May Throw Some Light on the Ancient Nahuatl People—Many Skeletons Found.

The American Museum of Natural History is about to be enriched by a valuable collection of antiquities from the ancient ruins of Mitla, in Mexico, secured through excavations made there under the direction of one of its officers, Marshall H. Saville of the department of archaeology, who has recently returned to New York. The collection is expected to arrive this week, and will be unpacked at once, but it may not be placed on public exhibition until early in the Fall.

Although the exportation of archaeological specimens from Mexico is prohibited by the laws of that country, the work conducted by the American Museum was done under a special agreement, by the terms of which the local institution divides with the Mexican Government the proceeds of its work, so far as regards specimens. The actual specimens secured form but a small part, however, of the results of the expedition, the chief value of which will be in clearing up many disputed questions concerning the people who, at the time of the discovery of America, certainly represented its highest civilization, and who in culture compared favorably with their European contemporaries in many respects, notably in their chronological system and, to a less extent, in their architecture. Of that ancient and highly developed culture little now remains but the ruins which dot the valleys and hills in parts of Mexico and the material objects which have been found in them.

"The ruins of Mitla," said Mr. Saville yesterday, in discussing his recent expedition, "are in some respects the most important archaeological remains in Mexico, for one reason, among others, that no excavations have ever been made there other than the mere scratchings of treasure seekers. The ruins have been classed heretofore as Zapotecan, the handiwork of the ancestors of the tribe that now lives in the valley where the remains of the old buildings stand, and, according to one of the ancient codices, those Indians actually occupied the 'palace,' and perhaps other buildings there, about the time of the Spanish conquest, in 1491. As the result of our recent work, I believe that there can be no doubt that the buildings at Mitla belong to a much older culture—the Nahuatl or Toltecan."

Mr. Saville excavated some two years since among the Zapotecan ruins, and is therefore familiar with the archaeology of that people.

CHARACTER OF THE COLLECTION.

Perhaps the most valuable objects secured by the expedition were the skeletons, of which there are thirty-five. These may be said to supply a long-felt want, and are expected to cast some light on many moot questions concerning the racial affinities of the ancient Nahuatl people, who left to the Aztecs what civilization the latter possessed. The skeletons were obtained in digging out a number of elaborately carved and ornamented tombs in the hills above Mitla. Some of these showed mosaic work that compares favorably not only with anything found in Mexico, but also with specimens from ancient Roman tombs. Examples of this work were secured intact and form part of the collection. They are ranked as one of the most striking features of the exposition of this old civilization which it is proposed to place on exhibition.

Some of the tombs from which the skeletons were obtained were built in the form of a cross. This is not regarded, however, as having any special significance, although the discovery of the Christian symbol among the remains of the prehistoric peoples of Mexico has given rise to much speculation. The early writers saw in the widely prevalent use of the cross in America a positive proof of a connection with European or at least Asiatic countries, but the tendency at the present day is to consider the cross a symbol independently developed by various tribes in different parts of the world.

The collection comprises also a large number of pieces of pottery, many utensils and implements of various kinds, ceremonial objects, &c. It will supplement the exhibits now in the cases in the halls, and will supply a number of "missing links," than which nothing bothers a curator more.

Another valuable result of the expedition is a large collection of photographs of the ruins made during various stages of the excavations. These are now being printed, and as soon as it is finished, a complete set, comprising over 100 prints, will be sent to the Mexican Government as a present. Another set will be placed on exhibition in the Hall of Mexican Antiquities of the museum. A project is under consideration of publishing a folio, comprising the entire series, as the photographs are of exceptionally good quality, and a set of this kind is unique.

EXTENSIVE EXCAVATIONS MADE.

Although the expedition was in the field only six weeks, excavations were carried on in no less than forty different places in the valley, and about one hundred and fifty men were employed. One purpose of this work was to determine if possible the respective limits of the Zapotecan and Mitlan cultures. The ruin of Mitla stands in the midst of a broad valley, opening into another which crosses its mouth nearly at right angles. In the latter the remains are undoubtedly Zapotecan. A large ruin was discovered directly in the mouth of the Mitla Valley; excavation showed that this also was of Zapotecan origin, and further work at intervals up the sides of the valley developed that the more modern remains extend about half way from the mouth. There they cease abruptly, and from that point back to the hills which close the valley in the rear, and in the hills themselves, the remains are of Nahuatl origin, long antedating the discovery of America.

Another large ruin, unknown heretofore, was found in a branch valley, but excavations made there were not sufficient to determine its exact character. Other remains of less importance were uncovered in coves and subordinate valleys; indeed, the work that has been done is regarded as merely the beginning, for the whole region is exceptionally rich in antiquities, and so little exploration has been done that important discoveries may be made at any time. It is planned to send another expedition from the museum to that region this Fall.

MRS. JAMES F. MILLIKEN DEAD.

Drank Benzoin by Mistake and Expired Almost Instantly.

Elizabeth Milliken, wife of James Foster Milliken, a Tammany Hall leader and author of several plays, died suddenly at her home, at 31½ West Thirtieth Street, yesterday afternoon, from acute alcoholic gastritis.

She was married to Mr. Milliken about six years ago. Previous to her marriage she had been employed by a wholesale drug establishment, and after it she engaged in the manufacture of face washes. Yesterday, by mistake, she drank the contents of a bottle of benzoin, which she had used for the preparation of her lotions, and died almost instantly.

Monthly beating (the old method) may remove moths from
FUR GARMENTS,
but Wear and Tear is avoided by placing them in
COLD STORAGE.
Estimates furnished at residence on request.
LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
32-34 EAST 42D STREET, NEW YORK.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
of Every Description Stored in Separate
FIRE PROOF ROOMS.
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ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF.
Burglar Proof Vaults for Silver Plate.
Send for estimate.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.
125th Street West.

There's Money Here for You—

to be gained through the wonderful difference between ours and other stores' prices—count the savings on merely these few items chosen at random from a multitude and you'll see the wisdom of making this great store your shopping headquarters:

Half Priced Ladies' Suits and Jackets:

17.50 instead of $35.00. COAT SUITS of Broadcloths, Cheviots or Venetians, Eton, tight-fitting or fly-button effects; entire suit silk lined.

13.50 instead of $27.00. JACKET SUITS of fine quality Homespuns, Venetians or Broadcloths, silk-lined Eton, tight-fitting or fly-buttoned effects.

9.75 instead of $19.50. COAT SUITS of Cheviot Serges and Tweeds, silk-lined, fly-front semi-fitting Jackets.

14.75 & 18.50 instead of $25 to $45. ETON JACKETS, a manufacturer's sample line, including many imported garments, of Broadcloths, Venetians or Taffeta Silks; all elaborately trimmed in exclusive effects.

Big Attractions in Ladies' Shirt Waists:

LADIES' COLORED SHIRT WAISTS of striped Percale, tucked or French backs, various designs, all pretty colors, also black or white stripes . . 79c

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS of plain or fancy white Lawn, tucked and trimmed with embroidered insertions and hemstitching, also with black and white folds 1.49

LADIES' COLORED SHIRT WAISTS of lace striped Madras, Corded Batiste or Dimity, plaited front and back, soft or laundered cuffs 1.79

LADIES' ALBATROSS OR FLANNEL WAISTS at a special inducement—suitable for summer wear in pretty light and dark shades, all sizes in nearly every color, were $4.00 . . . 2.98

Startling Cuts in Trimmed Millinery.

Big reductions on stylish creations—many of them imported models:

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS, formerly 12.50 to 15.00 . . . . . 7.50

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS, formerly 15.50 to 22.50 . . . . . 10.00

An immense number of LADIES' TRIMMED HATS in black and colors, formerly 6.00 to 7.50, which in order to close out quickly we mark 3.98 and 4.98

Big Reductions in Household Linens:

ALL LINEN BLEACHED IRISH TABLE DAMASK, reg. 65c. per yd. 49c

FINE PURE LINEN SCOTCH TABLE DAMASK, reg. $1.00 per yd. . . 79c

FINE DOUBLE SATIN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, an odd lot, extra quality, 2½x3 yds. reg. $4.50 . 2.98

DINNER SIZE NAPKINS of fine Irish Linen, reg. $3.50 doz. . 2.49

LARGE SIZE HEMMED HUCK AND TURKISH BATH TOWELS, reg. $1.89 per doz 1.50

FRINGED AND HEMMED HUCK AND TURKISH BATH TOWELS, reg 25c 19c

COTTON SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES, of extra quality muslin at less than present cost of material:

SHEETS, Size,	Hem'd.	Hemst'd.
63x90 ins	45c	53c
81x90 ins	57c	65c
90x90 ins	65c	69c
PILLOW CASES, Size,	Hem'd.	Hemst'd.
45x38½ ins	13c	17c
50x38½ ins	14c	20c
54x38½ ins	16c	21c

WHITE CROCHET BEDSPREADS, hemmed ready for use, reg. $1.20, 89c

FULL SIZE WHITE HONEYCOMB BEDSPREADS, with or without fringe, reg. $2.50 . . . 1.75

A Great Sacrifice in Wash Fabrics:

10,000 YARDS CORDED DIMITIES in over fifty designs and colorings, an excellent quality and well worth 12½c. per yard 7½c

5,000 PIECES WASH FABRICS, comprising Cable Cords, Victoria Zephyrs, Figured Figues and English Percales, worth fully 15c. to 19c. per yard . . . 11c

Also a magnificent line of all the latest French novelties, such as French Organdies, Tissue de Soie, Plumetis de Soie, Silk Stripe Mousselines, etc., all as remarkably low priced as the above items.

Tempting Values in Rugs and Mattings:

JAPANESE JUTE RUGS, Oriental colors and designs, also Delft blue and white, suitable for Summer homes.

Size.	Reg.	At.
6x6 ft.,	$4.00,	2.95,
6x9 ft.,	$6.75,	4.50,
7½x10½ ft.,	$9.00,	5.75,
9x9 ft.,	$10.50,	7.25,
9x12 ft.,	$12.50,	8.95,
10x12 ft.,	$14.00,	9.75.

HEAVY AXMINSTER RUGS, in soft, rich colorings.

	Reg.	At.
8¼x10½ ft.,	$18.00,	14.25,
9x12 ft.,	$22.50,	18.50.

EXTRA QUALITY SMYRNA RUGS, all this season's designs and colorings.

Size.	Reg.	At.
6x9 ft.,	$12.50,	9.50,
7½x10½ ft.,	$18.75,	14.50,
9x12 ft.,	$25.00,	19.75.

CHINESE MATTINGS, in a variety of patterns and colors.

Reg.	$4.50.	$5.75	$6.50,
At	3.50,	4.75,	5.25, roll 40 yds.

JAPANESE MATTINGS with inlaid figures,

Reg.	$8.50,	$10 75	$14.00,
At	6.50,	8.25,	10.50, roll 40 yds.

Matchless Chances in Reliable Furniture:

SIDEBOARDS of golden oak, 50 patterns, richly carved and large French plate mirror, regularly $26.50 . 15.95

DINING CHAIRS of quartered oak, well made and finely finished, with carved back, regularly $1.60 . . . . 98c

BUREAUS of solid golden oak, 40 patterns, carved top and large French plate glass, regularly $23.50 . . 14.85

LARGE CHIFFONIERS of solid oak, with five drawers and carved wood gallery, regularly $6.50 . . . . 4.25

CHIFFONIERS of golden oak, 75 patterns, five large drawers and large bevel plate mirror, regularly $8.25 . . . . . 5.45

BED ROOM TABLES of quartered oak or mahogany finish, large top and shelf, regularly $3.00 . . . . 1.45

125th Street West, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

Bon Ami

Is an improvement over scouring soaps. It is made of finer material. It will not scratch, "scour off" and "wear out." surfaces on which it is used.

EVERY ONE MAY NOW DRINK TEA
TANNIN CONQUERED AT LAST

Sold Only in Original Packages.

TEA-ETTE is Pure Tea of the best grades, treated by a process which modifies the Tannin without destroying the good qualities of the Tea. TEA-ETTE is the result of careful scientific research. Instead of tanning the stomach and exciting the nerves it aids Digestion, Builds Up and Strengthens the Nervous System, and is rapidly finding favor with those who are fond of tea and know the bad effects of Tannin. TEA-ETTE is the Purest Tea in the Market. If your grocer has not yet included it in his

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

The canoe is to be the thing this year. Not only has the American Canoe Association started out vigorously to make a good showing at the meet which it will hold at Muskoka Lake in August, but the Atlantic Division, of which H. C. Allen, of Trenton, is Vice Commodore, will hold a division meet and cruise on the Delaware River, from Easton, Penn., to Park Island, N. J., from the 26th to the 30th of this month, inclusive. Commodore Allen has just issued a booklet descriptive of the route, and giving a programme of the different events, also points on what will be needed in the way of equipment, and advice as to how to get craft and duffle to the meet with the least trouble and expense. The booklet carries one back to the days when the early canoeists did so much through their writings to make canoeing popular. After the loss of interest in the sport of these men, there ensued a period in which canoeing was little indulged in, and those who enjoyed this sport, for some reason or other, kept their experience to themselves. But with the present set of officers of the American Canoe Association the outlook for the future is extremely bright.

One of the great mistakes made in regard to canoeing is, that the average man has an idea that unless he can go away for a month or two in the Summer time, or has a country place, he has no use for one of the little craft. This is a grave error on the part of the busy man who has his Saturday afternoons and Sundays at his disposal, for a canoe will solve the problem of a healthy, pleasant and economical recreation. A man may keep his craft at a boat house on the Harlem or Hudson, run up to it on a Saturday afternoon and be across the Hudson, camping on one of the beaches there, by supper time. There are probably better facilities for camping out along the Hudson in the immediate vicinity of New York than exist on any other body of water, equally near to a large city. Take it all in all, I do not believe there is a single city in this country which offers better opportunities to the Saturday and Sunday canoeist to enjoy himself. If men who do not care for wheeling, and cannot afford driving, but yet want some excuse for being in the open air, would invest in a canoe and put in one season of camping, either on the Hudson or the Sound, they would find how much enjoyment they had lost by not taking up the sport earlier in their lives.

Among the near-by places of the lower Hudson that are suitable for camping and within easy enough distance of town to allow the trip to be made in a short time, may be named Englewood Beach. This is a strip of sand behind the ruins of an old dock at the foot of the road leading down from Englewood, N. J., and is about opposite Inwood. There is good sand there for beaching a boat, grass back of the beach, where tents may be pitched, and about one-quarter of a mile north on the shore is a spring of extremely good water, which may be either reached by a boat or by a path along the shore. There is a grocery store across the river at Inwood, where pretty nearly everything in the line of supplies that is desired may be had.

About opposite Riverdale there are a couple of fishermen's cabins, one of which is generally unoccupied after the shad fishing is over, and there is, besides, plenty of room for tents. The beaching facilities there are not as good as in Englewood, but there is one of the best springs on the shore, which is located within 100 yards of the cabin, and good water may always be had. An old disused road running up along the shore and through the woods, connects the spring and the cabin with Egg Beach, about one mile to the northward. This is probably one of the best known canoeing camps of the State, and every Saturday and Sunday during the season a crowd of jolly fellows and their craft may be found there. A willow tree on the beach gives good shade, and a road leads up to the top of the Palisades, from which a view of the river for miles around and a panorama of Westchester County across the river may be had. The nearest place of supplies to Egg Beach is Yonkers, lying across and about four miles up the river, but the camper going for a day or two can easily take enough supplies with him.

In regard to the outfit needed, it is not nearly as expensive as most people suppose. About the best plan is for a couple of men to club together and buy one of the seventeen-foot open paddling canoes, which may be had for about $40. A wall tent, 6½ by 6½, may be had for $5, and will furnish ample accommodations for two. A couple of folding canvas cots worth about $2.50 each, with the addition of a couple of blankets, will supply all necessary bedding. The nicest cooking and table ware which a camper can have is aluminium, and a complete set, each article of which nests so as to occupy very little room, will cost about $11, and will not weigh more than about six pounds. In case one does not care to go to the expense of purchasing this outfit, a very satisfactory substitute may be had by going to some of the hardware stores along Vesey Street and purchasing a four-gallon tin pail. Buy your pail first, and then proceed to select the following articles, making sure that they will all fit into it: Four crystal steel plates, four cups of the same material, two for coffee and two for water; a small saucepan, a coffee pot, (one-quart size will be amply large,) a frying pan, three knives, three forks, half a dozen tin teaspoons. All of the ware except the knives, forks, and spoons should be of what is called crystal steel, which is really agate ware seconds. These utensils are good enough for all practical purposes, and cost much less than the first quality of goods. The frying pan, unless made with a removable handle—which would have to be done by some tinsmith—will not fit into the tin pail, and it is a good scheme to have it covered with a canvas case to prevent the soot from getting on the boat, if one uses a wood fire. One should also carry a camp axe in a leather case to prevent its cutting the boat when shifting around in a heavy sea. The large tin pail and its contents, while weighing considerably more than the aluminium outfit, can be purchased for from $1.75 to $2.25, and, when not in use as a pack tin, the large tin pail can be used for carrying water to and from the camp. A wood fire can be used for cooking, as there is plenty of drift wood at the places mentioned, but if one is willing to spend $4 to $5 extra and buy one of the Primus kerosene stoves, which burn a blue flame and have no wicks to smoke, one is always sure of a quickly cooked meal, even in the wettest kind of weather, and they are, in the long run, an economy. As they do not smoke the utensils placed over them, a lot of hard work in cleaning the latter with sand is saved. A couple of men who are in the habit of going off for a Saturday afternoon or a Sunday to Coney Island, or making trips awheel, where it is necessary to stay at a hotel over night, could enjoy themselves camping along the river in this fashion, and would find that they had more than saved enough during a season of such outing to pay for their outfit and camping expenses.

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There is another class who would not be able to get away for Saturdays and Sundays, but would like to put in a couple of weeks camping at some near-by place some time during the Summer or early Fall, but would not feel justified in going to the expense of purchasing even a moderate-priced outfit, which they could only use for two weeks. "Tommy" Bevan, who has a boathouse at Fordham Heights, arranges to serve this class of "outers" by supplying them with tents, cots, and all necessary outfit, with the exception of food; takes them to and from the camping ground, and charges for such service for parties of four $3 a head, which includes the use of a boat for two weeks. The western bank of the Hudson is so isolated that those who have a taste for shooting can take target, pistol, pocket rifles, or rifles along and enjoy themselves without fear of hindrance by police or property owners, and the amateur photographer who carries his camera with him will get snapshots and landscape views which will amply repay him for all his trouble.

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Speaking of cameras, I saw a most ingenious arrangement the other day. The idea is that of an amateur photographer whose collection of prints is so great that without some systematic method of filing them it would be impossible for him to select such pictures as he might wish. His scheme is simply a series of books with the leaves of moderately stout manila board cut to a size of 12 by 17. Each of these leaves is punched with two holes, through which a pair of small screw bolts with nuts are passed to serve as binders. For covers two pieces of flexible cloth such as bookbinders use was utilized. The prints, which were all unmounted, were simply stuck on to the pages by a little paste on each corner and a tiny drop in the centre, and this held them securely. At the same time not enough paste was used to cause the pages to curl, as is often the case when photos are mounted on cards. The beauty of the plan lay in the fact that the book was elastic. As regards capacity, it was possible to at any time insert new pages in any place or remove old ones by simply unscrewing the two nuts from the bolts and withdrawing the bolts that locked the book together.

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I had a letter the other day from "Jim" Balderson, who has a mountain camp up in Newton Falls, in the Adirondacks. He writes that the ice is just going out of the ponds, and that, as the water is low, the outlook for good fishing is very promising. There are a lot of people up there waiting for the ice to get out of Cranberry Lake. Besides Cranberry Lake, good fishing is expected in Big Moosehead Lake, Little Moosehead Pond, the Oswegatchie River, and Tully Outlet. Just at present the angle worm for the brook and minnow for lake fishing will be the better baits, but a little later they will begin to take the fly rather better. The best fly fishing on these bits of water is about the middle of July, at which time the white miller will be found about the most killing. In May and June the brown hackle is the most taking. The best way of reaching these waters is by the New York Central via Utica and Carthage to Newtown Falls. Balderson lives about five miles from the railroad station and a stage stops daily at his place. Board can be had there for $7 a week. At the Newton Falls Hotel, near the station, board may be had at from $8 to $12 a week. This territory is not only a good one for fishing purposes, but in the gunning season considerable small game can be had with an occasional bear, if one is ambitious enough to take the necessary amount of trouble in hunting them. There is some good deer shooting out there also, later in the year.

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Other good places for fishing in the Adirondacks are the Kauyahoora River, Forest, Cold, and Ash Brooks. These are situated near Poland, in Herkimer County. Poland is at the foot hills of the Adirondack Mountains, and the waters there do not become warm as early in the season as in most streams, and around the first part of May the fishing there is extremely good. Trout weighing three and a half pounds have been taken from the river, and quite a number weighing over two pounds may be had there. The fishing in this vicinity has not been very much known except to local sportsmen, but it is one of the principal places from which the deer hunters enter the woods. There is some woodcock shooting in this territory, and, while they are not at present very numerous, they have been increasing in number during the last few years, and the partridge hunting later in the season is very good. Poland is reached by way of the New York Central to Herkimer, where a change is made to the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railroad to Poland. One of the best places to stop there is the Irwin, at which board may be had for $1 a day or $6 a week. Rathbun, the proprietor of the hotel, is a fisherman himself, and the tips which he will give in regard to the best bits of water are worth following. The hotel owns considerable property extending to the bank of the river, and within forty rods of the house the lazy fisherman who does not care to go far for his sport may have pretty fair luck, although he will not meet with nearly the success which a walk or drive of a few miles would bring him. The fly fisherman will do well in taking a number of brown hackles in his fly book, as they seem to be the favorite for the trout in those streams during May.

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Some day or night there is going to be a pretty severe accident for some unwary bicycle rider who crosses Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue for the first time. The wood planking between and on each side of the car tracks causes a jolt of several inches to any one riding across it, and being situated at the foot of a down grade, where there is considerable traffic, the condition of the roadway is simply inexcusable. It has been in this outrageous condition for months, and apparently is a fixture. The importance of both thoroughfares on which it lies warrants the nuisance being abated, and it is to be hoped that some one in authority will see this protest and have the matter remedied.

Speaking of nuisances, there is another of which bicycle policemen appear never to take notice. It is bad enough that Fifth Avenue should be congested with the heavy traffic that seems to take a delight in straying there from all parts of the town. Under present regulations this of course cannot be prevented, for the ice wagon and the market truck have as much right there as the light runabout or the coach. But they certainly could be made to observe the rules of the road and keep to the right along the curb. Instead of this, these lumbering vehicles persist in occupying a space between the centre of the roadway and the curb. If a wheelman or a light rig wishes to pass them there is danger of coming into collision with the traffic moving in an opposite direction or of being crushed when one attempts to pass between them and the curb. The heavy vehicles are passed by everything on the road, and the person who passes must keep to the left or take all risk of damage. There is no earthly reason why drivers of these heavy vehicles should not be made to keep over to the right and leave room for those who wish to pass them to do so at less peril of life and limb. The police, especially the bicycle police, who are presumably invested with authority to see that drivers comply with the law, appear to do anything but this, and the truck driver and the cabby who swings his horse around short or stops suddenly in the middle of a block without warning appear to own the whole length of the avenue.

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Bass are now being taken in the Hudson River near Sing Sing and Croton Point. There are fairly good fishing grounds in those vicinities if one knows just where to go, but the reef just south of Croton Point and the rocky shore on the north end just by the brick yards are usually good places. Boats may be had at Bird's Boat House at Scarborough, which may be reached by trolley cars from Sing Sing station, as it is on the New York Central Railroad. It is a good thing for the man who goes fishing or there to carry his bait from the city, as it is usually pretty scarce in that vicinity. White worms are the best bait up there just at present.

E. T. KEYSER.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

Much gratuitous comment, bearing a tinge of offended patriotism, has appeared of late over the reported engagement of British skippers and seamen for at least three of the seventy-footers building this year by Herreshoff. Capt. "Bob" Wringe who was one of the associate skippers of the Shamrock, will sail Vice Commodore August Belmont's Mineola this Summer. Capt. John Parker, another British yachting master, will, according to report, command Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow, and Capt. "Archie" Hogarth is mentioned as the prospective skipper of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s Virginia. The remaining seventy-footer, not yet named, will be sailed by Harry Payne Whitney and H. B. Duryea themselves, but the crew of Mr. Payne's boat, like that of the other seventies, will probably be made up for the greater part of British seamen.

This state of affairs need not ruffle the most patriotic of Americans—nor is there any real cause for humiliation to American seamen in the selection of foreign masters and sailors for these new boats. It is an act not of choice, but necessitated by purely economic and social conditions, which, perhaps, may justify some little patriotic pride. The fact is that there is on this side no established class of yachting seamen to draw upon, and this in turn is due to the free choice of American sailors. There is a certain menility attached to the yachting service which has always repelled native American seamen, and except in the case of international races, where an especial distinction may attach to membership in the crew of a defender, it is practically impossible to man a yacht with Yankee sailors. The merchant service in all other cases is much more attractive to them. Even the Deer Island men are of choice fishermen and merchant seamen. Having thus no set of native Americans to draw upon who take seriously to the yachting service as a permanent means of livelihood, yacht owners are driven to seek elsewhere for steady crews. Great Britain, where the large and constant amount of yacht racing has—the American prejudice against private service lacking—built up a reliable, well-trained body of yachting seamen, naturally furnishes the men desired.

For sailing masters, American yacht owners are again driven to seek abroad because of the scarcity on this side. This is due not only to the superior attractions of other forms of service, but to the comparatively small volume of racing in American waters. An English sailing yacht master gains skill and experience in fifty races to the American's one, although to the credit of the American professional yachtsmen, such as the Haffs, it may be said that they have always been able to hold up their end of a contest with the British skippers. When a large demand is made upon this limited supply of native sailing masters there is no choice but to fill the gap for the moment with aliens. That the British skippers are second choice is shown by the well-known desire of Vice Commodore Belmont to secure Capt. "Harry" Haff, his old sailing master, who is at present in command of Mr. Lippitt's Quissetta, to take charge of the Mineola. But, after all, it is past experience that the engaging of a British yacht master is merely the making of a new American master. John Barr, "Charley" Barr, and many another whilom Britisher might be named who have come to this side as alien yachting men—and remained as Americans. It is predicted by one yachtsman, who usually knows, that Capt. Wringe will never go back to England, except as an American.

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At the third meeting for the year of the New York Yacht Club, to be held May 17, will be presented the report of the committee appointed to revise the racing rules and yacht routine, which consists of S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan, Archibald Rogers, and H. F. Lippitt. Although several sessions of the committee have been held, it is not expected that the report will contain recommendations for any radical changes other than the insertion of a special class to include the quartet of 70-footers which Herreshoff is turning out this Spring for members of the club. The new class will be for single-masted vessels and yawls between 70 feet and 80 feet racing length. This will reduce the present Class G to vessels of this type measuring over 80 feet racing length.

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Final disposition of the Henry Piepgras shipyards, at City Island, has been made by their lease to a new company represented by Robert Jacob, as manager, and headed by Messrs. A. Cary Smith and Henry G. Barbey. This transaction settles the many rumors that have been current from time to time regarding the disposition of the yard upon Mr. Piepgras's retirement. A short time ago it was announced that the purchase of the yard had been practically concluded, and a few days later it was reported that certain technicalities regarding water front rights and the possible opening of the street, now closed, at the entrance to the yard, had given rise to fear of legal entanglements and defeated the sale. The Piepgras yard was built originally in the seventies by Samuel P. Hart of Nortnport, who laid the first marine railway, and did a large business in repairing Long Island boats. Mr. Hart sold the yard to David Carll, also of Northport, who built additional railways and turned out several merchant boats well known in their day. Mr. Carll sold the yard to Henry Piepgras about twenty years ago.

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If plans of the committee of yachting men which has in charge the international yacht races and other yachting matter connected with the Glasgow Exhibition of 1901 do not miscarry, there will be assembled at that exhibition a collection of yachting models showing more clearly than any previous attempt the lines of progress pursued by Great Britain and America in their struggles for the international cup. The committee intends to secure models of as many of the cup challengers and defenders as possible, and to this end a delegation left Glasgow a short time ago for Paris, where many of the most interesting models of the defenders are to be exhibited. If these can be secured for Glasgow next year it is likely that George L. Watson and other British designers will be willing to add the models of most of the challengers.

***

Some amused comment has been caused among yachting clubmen upon the strong showing made by Harvard College in the list of officers of the New York Yacht Club. Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard was graduated at Cambridge with the class of '72, Vice Commodore August Belmont was a member of the Harvard class of '75, and Fleet Captain Robert Bacon, recently appointed by Commodore Ledyard, is also a Harvard man, a member of the class of '80.

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Now and then, in this day of motor cruisers and racing machines, a new sailing cruiser is turned out that cheers the hearts of old-time yachtsmen with the hope that a revival of comfortable sailing pleasure craft is not altogether improbable. Such a boat is the yawl Ellida, designed by Clinton H. Crane and launched last week at the Piepgras yards, City Island, for Austen Fox Riggs of this city. The Ellida, whose dimensions have previously appeared in these columns, is an out-and-out cruising boat, with large displacement and high freeboard to secure maximum accommodations. Her sail plan is comparatively small and the rigging heavy. Her deck plan shows a small cockpit and a narrow trunk house over the cabin and galley. The cabin, entered from the cockpit, discloses on the port side a chart table and drawers, and to starboard a hanging locker and shelves. Immediately forward is the main cabin, finished in butternut, with a transom and berth on each side. The transoms are made extensible, so that four men can be accommodated if desired. Forward of the main cabin is a completely fitted toilet room, and still further forward a small but conveniently furnished galley. The forecastle is fitted with one berth. Throughout the boat every available bit of space has been used for lockers, drawers, &c., and her storage capacity is consequently very large. The Ellida is painted a dull black above the water line, and, though looking every inch the serviceable cruiser, shows a model full of grace.

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Memorial Day will open a lively season for the Greenville Yacht Club. A fleet of forty or more boats attached to the club has already been placed in commission, and work is being hurried on many others so that they will be ready for participation in the opening ceremonies. Among the yachts already launched are the sloops Walter B., owned by Mr. Bush; the Etta M., owned by Mr. Morbeck; A. Renshaw's Albatross, and Mr. Pinkney's Ocean Spray. Capt. Morton has already taken his cabin cat Lottie M. on a two weeks' cruise to Sandy Hook and vicinity. Other cabin cats aready in the water with whitened decks and newly varnished spars are Dr. Hollister's Clara, Vice Commodore Roemer's Madeleine, and Mr. Wenzel's Lady Eldredge. The two naphtha launches owned by Messrs. Detmold and Cooper have also been put in the water.

A regatta to be sailed off the clubhouse at 10:30 o'clock on the morning of Memorial Day will initiate the season for the Greenville Club. From 1 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon a chowder will be served to members and guests in the clubhouse. Then will follow a huge sailing party, participated in by the club's entire fleet, the various craft taking aboard such of the guests as care to enjoy a sail around the bay. Supper will be provided at the clubhouse upon the return of the sailing party, and the evening will be closed with a fireworks display and dancing.

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Capt. "Bob" Wringe, who has been engaged by Vice Commodore August Belmont of the New York Yacht Club to skipper his 70-footer Mineola, is a square-built, sturdy seaman, with that bluff, open manner usually associated in story books with the typical sailing master. He is always willing to discuss yachting questions, and is full of reminiscences of his many racing adventures. The veteran skipper has followed the life of a sailor for a quarter of a century, and says that in all that time he has never served on other than a yacht or fishing vessel. The greater part of his career has been spent aboard racing yachts. The races he has sailed, either as skipper or seaman, are legion, his greatest record for any one year being fifty-eight. He is, nevertheless, looking with unsated enthusiasm to the prospective races of the new quartet of seventies, and is of the opinion that the advent of the big single-stickers and new 46-footers this year will give a great impetus to yacht racing on this side, and that within a few years the volume of sport in American waters will equal that on "Britannia's wave."

MINEOLA READY FOR TRIAL.

August Belmont's 70-Footer May Take Her Initial Spin To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., May 5.—Vice Commodore August Belmont's new seventy-footer Mineola will take her initial spin Monday if the weather permits. The Mineola has been undergoing preparations all the week, and Wednesday the skeleton English crew bent the mainsail. It was not set, as four or five men were not sufficient in strength to put the required strain on the halyards. Vice Commodore Belmont is to arrive in Bristol Monday, and will probably be accompanied by Cornelius Vanderbilt, owner of the Rainbow; J. V. R. Kennedy, owner of the Petrel, now fitting out in Bristol, and E. A. Willard, who managed the sloop Vigilant for George Gould when she was a competitor for the Defender in 1895. Mr. Willard's ability as an amateur yachtsman is well known, and it would be by no means surprising if he would be manager of Mineola during the season. He came to Bristol upward of a week ago with Mr. Belmont. The latter cannot give all his attention to yacht racing, and the experience of Mr. Willard may in a good many ways be beneficial on board the Mineola to the man who, it is thought, will be the future Commodore of the New York Yacht Club. It is certain that Mr. Willard is to be on board the Mineola a good part of the yachting season. The Mineola will have her headquarters at Newport during the season.

The Rainbow, lying in the slip, was rigged nearly complete the first of the week, and the other work was being hurried up on board as fast as possible. She is not far behind the Mineola in the matter of being fitted out. Her skipper, Capt. Jack Parker, and crew, it is understood, started from England the past week, and their early arrival at Bristol is looked for. She looks handsome, with her lofty spars and simplified rig.

The seventy-footer under construction in the north boat shop was all planked early in the week, and the past two days she was being smoothed up on the outside, while up on the deck frames the waterways were in course of being finished. The bulkheads are in and she is ready for the deck planks. In the south shop the new seventy-footer being built there has been shut in with planks more than half way up to the rails, or about to the turn of the bilges. The carpenters started to lay the double or outside layer of planks Friday. Wednesday a lead keel weighing about one thousand pounds was cast for a twenty-one footer of the centreboard type. It was bolted Thursday.

Work was begun Thursday morning setting up the first of the thirty-five-foot cutters. The frames are of oak, and she is to be planked with mahogany. The draught is to be about 7 feet, and 9 feet 6 inches beam. The forty-six-footer Altair has had her mast stepped. A new wrinkle is promised in the rig about her masthead. The spreaders, which are fixed evidently lower down than common, and like the Shamrock's mainsail, the head of the mainsail for this boat may extend higher up than the spreaders. The mainmast for the Sirocco, forty-six-footer, is on the wharf and ready for stepping. Her bowsprit was shipped the middle of the week.

PENATAQUIT'S YACHTING EVENTS.

Besides Building a New House, This Club Will Have an Active Season.

The energy of the Penataquit Corinthian Yacht Club will not be confined this year to the building of a new clubhouse. An active season of sport, beginning with the usual Spring club regatta on July 4 and ending with special races on Sept. 8, has been announced in the racing calendar just issued by the Regatta Committee. This is the complete programme of events, all of which will be sailed off the clubhouse at Bay Shore.

July 4—Spring club regatta.
July 14—First Special, Class N, sloops.
July 21—First Special, Classes T and V, catboats.
July 28—Annual club regatta.
Aug. 4—Second Special, Class N, sloops.
Aug. 11—Second Special, Classes T and V, catboats.
Aug. 18—Annual open regatta.
Aug. 25—Final Special, Classes T and V, catboats.
Sept. 2—Fall club regatta.
Sept. 8—Final Special, Class N, sloops.

Unusual interest will doubtless be taken this year in the special series of races for Class N sloops and Classes T and V catboats. Charles A. Schieren has offered a championship cup for the winner of the first-named series, and championship cups for the two cat series are offered by Commodore Mollenhauer and Rear Commodore Lenthon. Another special cup has been set up for Class M sloops by John R. Suydam, and will be awarded to the yacht with the best record in the season's races. At the request of owners of boats of this last class, the restrictions regarding amateur helmsmen and crews have been suspended for the season. This suspension, however, will apply only to the Class M sloops.

In all classes first and second prizes will be offered whenever three yachts start with the intention of completing the course, and in any event in which five yachts complete the course a third prize will be added. In the final races of the special series for sloops and catboats only the first three boats according to the two preliminary races will be allowed to compete.

For the annual open regatta, to be sailed on Aug. 18, the club will bid for all available boats and a large entry list is expected. Entries will be received not only from the members of all recognized yacht clubs but also of yachts owned or chartered for the season by Summer residents along the Great South Bay.

COLUMBIA'S TRACK TEAM.

Men Selected for the Meet with Cornell and Williams on Saturday.

Now that the Spring games at Columbia are over, the track athletes are turning their attention to the triangular meet with Williams and Cornell, which will take place at Albany on Saturday. The work done in the Spring games on Friday has given them some idea of what they can do, and they will be better prepared to fight for points with the athletes from Williamstown and Ithaca. The meet on Saturday will probably be fast and hotly contested. Columbia men are always anxious to win from Cornell, as it is possible for one of her track men to win a "Varsity C" only in a contest with this college, at the intercollegiate games or at the Princeton dual meet.

In the games on Friday "Maxey" Loud demonstrated that he has fully recovered from the injury to his ankle last Winter. Although his time in the 100-yard dash was slow, yet he ran a beautiful race, and appeared to be in even better form than last year. Another man who will be a point winner for Columbia this year is W. Duden, the distance runner. In the two-mile race on Friday Duden ran away from the other men, and finished in 10:36, without spurting, with a lead of over 50 yards. In a close race he can do much better than that.

The men who will represent Columbia at Albany in the different events are: 100 and 200 yard dashes, Long, Johnson, and Weekes; hurdles, Powers, Hardenburg, and Dorman; quarter-mile run, Long, Johnson, and Bishop; half-mile run, Caldwell, Dorman, and McAnerney; mile run, Caldwell and Thurston; two-mile run, Caldwell, Duden, and Crocker; high jump, Grace and Ernst; broad jump, Grace and Brenneman; weight events, Denman, Welles, Bruce Stewart, and Nash; pole vault, Smith, Boehm, and Eastmond.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

Englishmen Propose Changes for Cup Contest Which Are Not Satisfactory.

Prospects of the international lawn tennis contest this Summer for the new Davis challenge trophy are not quite so bright as they were two weeks ago. There has been a hitch in the negotiations, and no formal challenge has yet been issued by the English committee in charge of the other end of the matter, although the date originally set for the receipt of challenges was May 1. The English committee has submitted a number of changes which it wants made in the original conditions governing the cup contests. Several of these are not acceptable to the American committee, nor to Dwight F. Davis of Harvard, the donor of the cup, whose consent must be secured before any alterations in the conditions can be made.

Negotiations are still progressing, however, and a definite answer is expected soon from the other side. One of the changes asked for is a later date, the first Monday in June, for the receipt of challenges, and this is likely to be granted at once, so it will not be too late for a month yet for a challenge to be issued. As soon as the unsettled details are arranged satisfactorily, preparations will begin for the matches and the reception of the visiting experts. The Britishers will probably come over about the middle of July, and the international matches will be played at Hoboken during the week beginning July 31.

The chief point of difference between the two committees is the method of making up the teams and deciding upon the winner. The original conditions named by the American committee called for a team of three men, two of them to play in singles and one team in doubles, but not necessarily the same players. The British committee wants each of the three men to play one match in singles and two matches in doubles, by forming different combinations for three teams in doubles.

This arrangement would bring off six matches in the contest, three in each event, while the American plan called for four matches in singles, and only one in doubles. A definite result would hang only on the matches, if the American plan were adopted, for there would be an uneven number, but if the English plan prevails, the six might give each side three victories, and in this case the international championship would be decided by the majority of sets, or if both sets and matches resulted evenly, the majority of games would have to be counted.

SHAKING UP CORNELL'S CREWS.

Radical Changes Made in the Second and Third Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 5.—A complete shake-up has been made this week in the formation of the second and third 'Varsity boats, as a result of the poor work done by the former during the past ten days. As if the sixteen men of these two crews were not enough to make all the changes that Courtney wanted to try, he has pulled the first freshman crew into the mix-up, which is more sweeping than any before made this season. The university boat alone remains the same as last week.

The freshmen made their début on the lake this week, and have been doing some remarkable work considering that they have been in a shell only a few days. The second time they rowed on the lake they had a mile-and-a-half race with the second 'Varsity, and won it. This is a good indication that Cornell bids fair to turn out another of her good freshman crews this year. Courtney was delighted with the work of the freshmen, but he is not satisfied that the second 'Varsity ought to be so easily defeated, and, after another scrap, in which they were also defeated by the third crew, the following shake-up was instituted: Taylor, Smith, Edmonston, and Van Alstyne were taken from the third boat and put with English, Kugler, and Beyer of the second, to form an entirely new crew, the remaining seat being filled by Finucane from the freshman boat. Toohill, Powley, Ayers, Chase, and Brinkerhoff of the second boat were combined with the remaining three of the third, (Flower, Nichols, and Burrows,) to form the other eight. The crew stroked by English won by half a length in the quarter-mile race afterward rowed by these two crews on the inlet. This result was to be expected, since the winning boat was made up of the pick of the larger and more powerful men. The contest was not sufficient, however, to show absolutely the merits or faults of the changes that were made.

The men in the second and third combinations will be shifted continually now until the "Old Man" is satisfied that he has made the most of his material for a second crew. The race with Pennsylvania takes place in a little over three weeks.

A movement is under way here to form a University Boat Club, similar to those at Harvard, for the purpose of promoting a healthy interest in athletics in general and rowing in particular, as well as to bring out more material for the university crews. An undergraduate committee has been appointed to look after and advance the undertaking.

SQUADRON A'S POLO TEAM.

Forty-one of the Clever Riders Have Joined the Club, Which Will Begin Its Practice May 20.

Squadron A is entering upon its first polo season with an ambition to bring as many of the troopers as possible into the game, and from them to form a team that may be entered in local tournaments. The squadron will begin practice on the field of the Country Club of Westchester after May 20, by which date the annual Westchester tournament will be ended.

Major Oliver B. Bridgman, who was one of the few men wounded in the recent "Guinea war," will be unable, on account of his broken leg, to witness the opening practice competitions of his cavalrymen, but he has requested those interested to complete the organization as soon as possible and get to work. The meeting to elect polo officers and Captains of the teams will be held this week.

Forty-one names had been received yesterday by members who promised to join the club and appear on the polo field when notified. Very few have had any practical polo experience, but they all ride well, and the gymnastic drills on horseback in which many of the troopers are experts, has given them valuable experience in securing a quick command of polo tactics.

The only member of the squadron who has a polo reputation is H. M. Earle. His spirited pony, Breeze, won third prize in the polo pony exhibit at the Brooklyn Horse Show, and she will be his chief mount in this season's polo games. Mr. Earle began playing polo in 1892 in the Chevy Chase Club of Washington, D. C. A little later he, with some of the officers of the Sixth Cavalry, then stationed in Washington, was instrumental in organizing a polo club at that cavalry post. Lieut. Rowell, who afterward started the Cossack drill, was one of the players. In 1898 Mr. Earle came to this city and has continued his polo practice at the Westchester Country Club. On locating here he joined the squadron and began in a quiet way to lay plans for the formation of the polo club, which is the only National Guard member in the Polo Association.

"We have 287 young men, all athletes and good riders, in the squadron," said Mr. Earle while discussing its polo prospects, "and with that material to draw from a rattling good team is practically a certainty. We would like to have all the men play polo, if possible, and arrangements have been made so that those who do not own ponies may hire polo mounts, for a week or more, as they choose, during the season. The present idea is to have one regular polo team in each of the three troops. That will lead to inter-troop matches, and from those men the squadron team will be picked. We probably will not enter any outside polo matches until Fall. All the men who have agreed to play are enthusiastic over the game, and have been hitting the ball on the tanbark in the armory for several weeks."

Of the forty-one men who will start the polo club into life are Capt. William E. Cammann of Troop I, B. W. Leigh, Arthur Corlies, David Stuart, A. R. Whitney, Lemont Dominick, Frederick Kernochan, William Sloan, R. G. Douglas, Fred W. Hoeninghaus, Albert B. McClay, Seymour L. Cromwell, Edward L. Patterson, Tower Bates, Robert Lawrence, Putnam Bates, Montgomery Ward, E. P. Prentice, and Harry Kip. Other members of the club will be Major Bridgman, Gen. Avery B. Andrews, Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, and Edwin Gould.

PARKVILLE FARM STOCK.

"Andy" McDowell Has Many Promising Young Trotters and Pacers in Training.

These are indeed busy days for "Andy" McDowell, the California trainer, who drove Alix to her record, and "Al" Thomas, the well-known breaker and handler of young trotting horses. Both are engaged at John H. Shults's Parkville Farm on the Ocean Parkway. There are fully fifty horses of all ages, trotters and pacers, in active training at the track. While expense and care in breeding have always characterized this establishment, there never was a time when they were so many specimens of really promising stock. There are some record horses of note at the track, but the hopes of the trainers lie in the prospect of great things principally from the get of Axworthy. There are a dozen specimens of all ages by this sire at the farm, and if looks, breeding, and early work are to be considered, it is not an undue prediction to anticipate some record performances soon by the get of this great son of Axtell.

"Andy" McDowell is handling most of the record horses with the younger and green ones which are to be campaigned, while "Al" Thomas looks after the youngsters. Among those going through the jogging process is the brown pacing mare, Bellwood A., 2:07¾, by Bow Bells, dam Hagar, 2:25, by Nutwood. She is moving well and seems to do it easily. Her best work was a quarter yesterday in 0:31.

The star of the young element is Fleiss, a brown colt, by Director, out of Nancy Stam, by Stamboul, she out of Nancy Lee, dam of Nancy Hanks, 2:04, by Dictator. His work so far has been easy, but when called upon goes a quarter around 0:35. Emir Artus, a three-year-old, by Artus, 2:29¼, dam Emir, by Advertiser, second dam Emma Robson, by Woodburn, is very well liked. Rose Artus, a bay filly, by Artus, dam Beautiful Rose, by Baron Rose, 2:20¼, is another clever-looking prospect.

There seems to be a great amount of respect for Laurel Wurster, a bay filly, by Wurster, dam Laurel, 2:09¼, by Brown Hal, second dam Myrtle, by Enfield.

Among the record horses is Susie T., 2:09¾, by Ambassador, out of Nell, dam of three in the 2:10 list; Town Lady, 2:11½, by Milton, out of Kadija, she by Red Wilkes, second dam Our Mary, by Lelaps; Pasonte, 2:13, the daughter of Palo Alto, dam Sontag Dixie, by Toronto Sontag, second dam Dixie, by Billy Townes; My Trinket, a ten-year-old bay mare, by Stamboul, out of Trinket, 2:14, by Princeps; Dolly Phebe, a six-year-old bay mare, by Hambletonian Wilkes, dam Dolly Smith, by Mambrino Chief, Jr.; Argo Director, (5,) a black mare, by Director, dam Argo, by Electioneer; Baron Artus, chestnut gelding, by Artus, dam Octavia, by Baron Wilkes, second dam Sapphire, dam of Nominee and Nomlator, 2:17¼, that raced successfully in Europe; Bellwood A., 2:07½, by Bow Bells, dam Hilda, by Nutwood; Octavia, 2:18½, by Baron Wilkes, dam Sapphire; Baron Axworthy, a chestnut colt, by Axworthy, dam Susie Rose, by Baron Rose, and May Axworthy, a two-year-old chestnut colt, by Axworthy, dam Susie Rose, by Baron Rose.

The older of the get of Axworthy, 2:15½, are two-year-olds, and Superintendent Shmit has most of them quartered together, except those mentioned. There is a chestnut colt eight months old out of Mystic, dam of Fred Kohl, 2:07½; a yearling out of Nyanza; a bay colt, out of Laurel; pacing mare of 2:03¼, but the colt trots all the time; a bay colt thirteen months old, by Brown Hal, and a two-year-old, Con Axworthy, out of Cherie, 2:13¼.

The work with all the horses is progressing slowly but surely, and it is not expected that the stable will drop into the Grand Circuit until August at Buffalo.

CANOE CLUB ACTIVITIES.

Plans for Entertainment of Members of Local Organizations.

At the regular bi-monthly meeting of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club, to be held on Thursday evening at the clubhouse, arrangements will be made for the formal opening of the season by a regatta or a cruise. Three members of the club cruised to Englewood Beach last Saturday and camped over Sunday.

The Brooklyn Canoe Club expects to obtain possession of the former house of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, at Gravesend Bay, some time during the coming week. The floating boathouse has been moved from the Atlantic Basin and anchored off the clubhouse. The season will be formally opened on May 19 with a series of club races.

The annual meet of the Atlantic Division of the American Canoe Association, which includes all the canoe clubs of the Atlantic seaboard south of New England, will be held at Park Island, in the Delaware River near Trenton, N. J., on May 28, 29, and 30. The programme of races is as follows:

Monday, May 28, 2 P. M.—One man, single blades, open, quarter mile; one man, double blades, novice, quarter mile; two men, single blades, novice, quarter mile; two men, double blades, open, quarter mile; swimming race, 100 yards.

Tuesday, May 29, 2 P. M.—One man, double blades, open, quarter mile; two men, double blades, novice, quarter mile; two men, single blades, open, quarter mile; one man, single blades, novice, quarter mile; tandem overboard, 200 yards.

Wednesday, May 30, 10 A. M.—Tail-end race, 100 yards; hand-paddling, 100 yards; tournament.

The New York Canoe Club went into commission for the season yesterday. The clubhouse, on Gravesend Bay, at the southerly end of Bensonhurst, was thronged with visitors all day, and in the evening a mess dinner was served in the clubhouse. The club has a waiting list of applicants for membership and every promise of a lively and most successful season. The Regatta Committee has arranged the following programme for the season: Saturday, June 2, annual Summer regatta off the clubhouse; June 9, knock

IN THE HARBORS OF HAITI

The Port Doctor and the Pilot on Deck.

'LONGSHOREMEN AT JEREMIE

Forlorn Island Cemeteries at Petit Goave and Miragoane—A Haitian Police Court.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTA MARTA, Colombia, March 14.—All night at Port au Prince the engines ground and the tackle clanked and shrieked and rattled, as we unloaded provisions from the North. No stranger would ever guess the nature of the cargo that comes to Haiti. Here is an island surrounded by millions of the best fish in the world, to be had so easily that the inhabitants are too lazy to fish for them; yet tons on tons of salt codfish and mackerel are imported from St. John, New Brunswick.

Nowhere in the world would you expect better native tobacco than here; yet hogshead after hogshead goes ashore, packed with tobacco from Virginia. Salt pork and smoked hams from Chicago, corned beef and barrels of wheat flour swing out over the ship's side and down into the lighters, till you could almost mistake for shouts of derision the wild cries of the boatmen, as they pack away these mountains of provisions, not a barrel of which would be imported if the full resources of the island and the surrounding waters were developed as they should be.

Not until after 7 in the morning did we set sail from Port au Prince. A delicious journey of about three hours and a half brought us some thirty miles further to the west and landed us at Petit Goave. I should rather say, we were brought to a stop in front of Petit Goave, for we could not come even so near to it as we had come to Port au Prince. It was a bit of a village, this Petit Goave. Yet it reveled in all the formalities and dignities of every other port in this colored republic. Any boy who could row a boat might have brought us up safe to anchorage, but we must needs approach with dignity. Two officials must here, as in every other hamlet on the coast of Haiti, herald our arrival, and escort us landward.

First of all in importance, perhaps, is the doctor. Altogether, the port doctor is about the most important being in outward appearance that the stranger is likely ever to behold in Haiti. I saw him several times, and in very oppressively hot weather, too. For within shelter of land where there is not a breath of breeze and under a nearly vertical and unclouded sun this waiting for the doctor is a steamy experience.

THE PORT DOCTOR IN HAITI.

He comes in a boat with several rowers, sitting under an awning that is supported on poles and with a Haitian flag, trying to wave itself in a breeze that does not blow. He wears a silk hat, a long, very long Prince Albert black coat, a huge white vest, and black trousers. He also usually sports a very large necktie of many colors, and a very high stiff white collar, and never fails to carry a large cane. This cane is so enormous as to suggest some feature of a minstrel show, but the doctor himself, usually a young man, is so serious that any thought of minstrelsy in any connection with him would seem an impertinence. This medical visitation is performed with all the same pomp and ceremony at Miragoane, thirteen miles beyond Petit Goave, as if the steamer had come from Farther India, instead of a village around the corner of a little cape.

When the young doctor has become satisfied as to the health of all the five members of the crew and the one passenger, he descends under the awning with grace and dignity, and is rowed ashore again. The other important personage to arrive is the pilot. He also boards the vessel with pomp and ceremony and climbs to the bridge, where he shakes hands with the Captain, looks all about as though he had just become owner of the sea and was not very well satisfied with his property, and leans over the rail, gazing genially over his black mustache and sharp goatee, and nods approvingly, while the Captain brings the boat around and anchors her exactly as he would have done if red tape had not sent the pilot aboard. Altogether, the pilot looks as if he wished he was not there, and is very pleased with the Captain for treating him so well.

Every Haitian town has its cemetery. I shall remember Petit Goave for owning one a little more doleful than the general run of them. I came upon this Petit Goave Cemetery suddenly, around a corner where the usual brook made a bend behind the village. The score of washerwomen stopped chattering and beating their linen for a moment, as I crossed over a tiny footbridge, and started in among the graves. Perhaps they wondered that any one should go of his own accord into so doleful a region. It was a more dismal home of the dead than anything I ever saw in France. As in France, the Haitians mark the grave by building something on it. Only, the structures on this tropical island are more forlorn than the most hopelessly desolate French graveyard ever thought of exhibiting.

A TROPICAL CEMETERY.

The general theory seems to be to build an oblong parallelogram of brick or stone, leaving a place in the middle for a grave. After the grave is full the structure seems to be extended all over it, with little niches around the side and often a flat stone on top, containing the usual prevarications about the deceased tenant below. The whole structure is usually covered with plaster, and is always either whitewashed or painted white.

There is a funny church at Petit Goave. It has three little wooden towers in front, and the roof inside is made of old and unpainted boards of a color almost like birch bark. At the left, inside the rail as you face the altar, is a very ancient cabinet organ.

The forlornest of all the places I saw in Haiti certainly was Miragoane, about thirteen miles to the west of Petit Goave. It is the only town where we were able to unload without the help of lighters. There was a clumsy gangplank on the shore, and after a vast deal of effort and shouting on the part of many people, colored and otherwise, and the working of steam winches, this plank was hoisted up to the side of the vessel, and then began the process of shooting boxes down along it. I went ashore, tramped up past the church and very soon found myself in another graveyard. Then I went down in the little town and soon got quite enough of it and was glad to board the steamer. Port au Prince is a neat and comely place beside Miragoane.

The visit to Petit Goave and Miragoane occupied the entire day. Late in the evening—it must have been near midnight—we began steaming along toward the last stopping place on the northerly shore of the westerly projection of Haiti, which was about sixty-five miles to the west of Miragoane and is called Jeremie. This is the most difficult of all the ports to approach and in bad weather it is impossible to communicate with the shore. The steamer anchors an unusually long distance out and the cargo is landed, as in nearly every other place, on lighters that resemble enormous dugouts.

THE HARBOR OF JEREMIE.

I was awakened that morning off Jeremie by shrieks and yells that could not have been duplicated short of a battlefield. The noise was so awful that I stood up in bed and put my head out of the porthole. There, in ferocious confusion, were from ten to fifteen enormously broad, squatty boats, some of them with broken timbers that seemed scarcely able to hold the sides of the boats apart. In each boat were from two to three of the blackest negroes, clad in trousers and nothing else, each wielding an enormous pole, with which he struggled to scull his own boat into proper position or to push some one else's boat away. Every one of these men was yelling to the very utmost capacity of his powerful lungs, and no assemblage of maniacs ever glared at each other with intenser ferocity.

The object of all was evident—each to get his own boat between the ship and every other boat. All the while the sea was rocking them wildly about and bumping them into each other, till no ordinary man could have kept on his feet for a moment. At length it became evident that the boats were so inextricably entangled that their relative positions could not be altered.

The clamor instantly subsided. Every man helped every other man to pass the bow ropes which were to tie the boats together, and two minutes after the lunatic asylum had been in full glory, the seething mass of humanity was as calm as a Summer sea, and the boatmen were either laughing or singing and showing their teeth to each other in the utmost good nature.

There seemed to be a great deal more business going on at Jeremie than in any of the other places I have seen. In the main street are some large shops. But the streets are the same old, crooked mud paths, with all kinds of refuse left in them, until it has either soaked into the ground or blown away. The only means of locomotion is on asses and ponies. Throngs of women and children were coming and going, leading by a small rope the patient donkey, whose slender little feet slid into the holes and over the remains of the dreadful cobblestones, that some past generation must have thrown into the street under pretence of paving it. On either side of the donkey's back hung down a basket of the double pannier, which is woven all in one piece out of rushes.

In these panniers were packed strange things that the donkey was carrying to market or from market homeward. Generally from the top protruded necks of bottles, a gourd, and a wisp of grass for the donkey's dinner. The docility of these little creatures and their apparent gentleness is very touching. Indeed, I doubt, if they could hurt much, supposing they did kick out suddenly at you from behind, their little feet and ankles are so very little and their hoofs are unshod.

Whenever I found one standing around with his eyes half open and his head drooping in somnolence, if I patted his neck, he seemed either entirely oblivious of me, or by some feeble gesture, scarcely amounting to a wriggle of the skin, he invited me to go away and not meddle with other folk's business.

A POLICE COURT CASE.

Among the curious things upon which I stumbled in roaming about this steamingly hot town of Jeremie was something which was probably a sort of police court. I presume it must be dignified by the name of court, though it was in a most ordinary room in an ordinary house. I was attracted to it by seeing a number of people standing outside and looking in. I stood outside the door and watched the proceedings. There was a railing through the middle of the room, and on an elevated platform behind the railing a table, at either end of which sat two very important and solemn negroes—one of them rather more yellow than black—both of whom appeared to be writing, though they made little progress. One of them was working, or playing, at a large book, and the other at some loose papers.

A young woman had apparently accused another young woman of assault and battery, judging from the nature of her gestures and the parti-colored appearance of her own eyes. Behind the table sat a very solemn old man, who sometimes put on spectacles and sometimes left them off, and was altogether very black and wisdomful. At his right sat a younger and a very knowing man, whom I judged to be a sort of District Attorney.

When the man with spectacles grew tired of listening to the wild, theatrical performance of the young woman, he would ring a little bell and her paroxysms would cease for an instant, and she would relapse into complete silence and immobility for perhaps three-quarters of a minute. Then the other young woman would go before the bar and work herself up into a frenzy until she was called to order by the same bell with the same temporary effect.

Then a few other people, who did not get excited, and who were probably witnesses, made a few short statements and answered a few questions. Sometimes both the two women would talk at once, and the solemn bespectacled person, who acted as judge, would look from one to the other, as if he would say, "What in the very mischief is this all about?" and then he would ring his little dinner bell very savagely, and the woman who was sitting down would be quiet for a fraction of a minute. I left before the thing was through, quite as much puzzled as the presiding genius appeared to be.

A WALK INTO THE COUNTRY.

The surrounding hills were so seductive that I could not forbear a walk into the country from Jeremie. The heat was almost unbearable away from the water, but I drifted on up a long and tortuous valley, among cocoanuts and bananas, and every variety of trailing and clambering vine. Natives, mostly women, were constantly passing on donkeys to and from the town, and they were the most quiet, orderly, and respectful mannered of all that I saw on the island.

I was surprised, while returning, to meet a colored man whose outward appearance did not distinguish him from his fellows, and who yet addressed me in cultured English, with scarcely a trace of accent, and expressed regret that he had not met me sooner, so that I might have had time to go with him and see his aviary. But the sun was near setting, and my vision of the aviary had to be postponed.

A brisk walk back to the shore and along the chalky way into Jeremie brought me to the landing place none too soon. The night was creeping on, and away we went against one of those heavy currents, that in these regions flow so many ways through the same water, and made the best time we could around the Western coast of Haiti into the Caribbean Sea.

L. H. A.

MUSICIANS HAVE A GRIEVANCE.

Washingtonians Object to Competition of Government Bands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The local musicians of this city have for a long time complained of the unequal competition they have been obliged to submit to with the Marine Band and the other military bands stationed in this city. There are in the Marine Band some seventy-five musicians, in the military band, at the arsenal something like thirty, and in the band at Fort Myer about thirty more.

These bands, all composed of enlisted men, are supplied with instruments, music, competent leaders, energetic business managers, and are allowed to play here at times when not required to perform for the Government officials or in public concerts, their compensation as enlisted men being a sure income. They are said to accept contracts from private persons at lower prices than the private musicians can afford to play for, thus adding to their own incomes at the same time that they deprive the men who depend upon their musical skill of the chance to earn their living.

The Committee on Labor of the House has reported a resolution to stop this. The report goes into the reasons for the legislation very fully. It says that it is unfair for the Government to employ musicians and then let them compete with private musicians, as it does not enlist soldiers and then release them to compete with bakers, bricklayers, masons, blacksmiths, and others in various lines of business.

The resolution, if passed, the committee says, will not interfere with regimental bands furnishing music at official occasions or social functions at the Executive Mansion or other places where their services may be required by the President or other officials of the Government, nor will the inhibition extend to any free concerts given by army and navy bands. The committee is, on the contrary, of opinion that these governmental bands should be more frequently utilized for such purposes, in order to give the people an equivalent for the pay they are receiving.

THE NEW SIGNAL A SUCCESS.

Electric Light Telephone Indicators Are Economical and Time-Saving.

A new system of managing telephone switchboards, which has been recently introduced into the exchanges of the John Street, Riverside Drive, Madison Square, and Harlem sections, has proved both economical and capable of much saving of time. Instead of the old scheme of having the girl at "Central" notified of a call by the noisy falling of a brass indicator, the desks of the new exchanges show a multitude of minute electric light bulbs. These work automatically with the movements of the telephone that calls for a number, and also the one at the other end, different combinations of lights meaning different things to the girl at the board.

She can tell without constantly asking "Have you finished?" exactly when the talking parties wish to be disconnected, and the amount of work that she does with both hands and mouth is tenfold less than it was under the old system. Then, too, the 'phones connected with these new exchanges are not encumbered with the old bell cranks, but a simple removing of the receiver from its hook lights the tiny electric light on the central switchboard.

The mechanism is so arranged that when any one answers a ring at his 'phone he never has the ringing continued after he has taken up the receiver, for the removing of the latter from its hook destroys the current which rings the bell. Hence the old trouble of having the drum of one's ear shocked violently is obviated. The subscriber's 'phone, besides, occupies much less space, as the clumsy battery which formerly accompanied each one has been abandoned, its place being taken by a common battery that is placed at the exchange, and does work for every individual wire having a terminal there.

A NEW RUSSIAN SOCIALISM

The Militant Attitude Has Been Completely Abandoned.

RELIANCE IS ON EDUCATION

Democracy of the Tchinn, or Russian Nobility—Movement Against Foreign Capital.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—One hears but little talk concerning the Russian Socialists, whereas the disciples of Karl Marx, Jules Guesde, Jean Jaures, Liebknecht, Vollmer, and Emile Vandervelde are one of the most powerful, and certainly the most talked-about, political element in France, Germany, and Belgium. But, though so little known outside the confines of the Czar's dominions, there exists a powerful Socialist party in Russia. The members of this party, for the most part followers of Bakounine, are to be counted by the thousand. But, while still clinging to their former ideals, the policy of these Russian Socialists has, latterly, undergone a marked evolution. The revolutionists have completely abandoned their militant attitude, and no longer endeavor to spread their ideas by the active methods used by the Socialists of Western Europe. The only plank in their party platform to-day is the education of the masses. When this great work has been accomplished there will be but little difficulty in establishing the ideal Socialist State; so argue the Russian Utopians.

The Socialists in Russia are not republicans. Whatever may be the weak points of the existing monarchical form of government, they consider it to be at least as good as the French republican régime, for instance. The dream of many Russian socialists is a great federal republic, consisting of several self-governing States, bound together in much the same manner as the States of the American Union. I mention this fact because Socialism has been gaining ground steadily in Russia of late, particularly in the rural districts, thus proving that, though the methods made use of by the party leaders to bring over converts to their cause are eminently peaceable, they are none the less efficacious on that account.

The Russian Socialists are in close sympathy with their brethren of France, Germany, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary, although perhaps they are more deeply interested in the Socialist movement in Austria and Hungary. This is owing to the policy of oppression followed by the Cabinets of Vienna and Budapest against the Slavs of Emperor Francis Joseph's dominions. It is well known that these Slavs have recently been urged by certain Russian Socialist leaders to resist in every possible manner, and by force, if necessary, the tyranny of the Magyars in Hungary and the Germans in Austria. Under existing conditions the Slav voters of Hungary, for instance, are deprived of their electoral rights, which explains why the kingdom, which has a total population of about 21,000,000, is governed by some 100,000 Magyar electors.

The latest appeal made by the Russian Socialists to the Slavs of Austria-Hungary is but another and a most significant proof of the strength of Pan-Slavism. Between the various branches of the Slav race there is, in reality, but little difference, and at the present hour Russians, Czechs, Servians, Bulgarians, and Montenegrins are more closely bound together than ever before.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TCHINN.

That the social institutions of Russia are still very imperfectly known to the people of Western Europe and of America is, of course, only too apparent, as may be seen by the glaring misstatements constantly published in the French, German, English, and American press concerning the Empire of the Czars. In America you are apt often to lose sight of the fact that many Russian institutions are most democratic, particularly when compared with similar institutions in other monarchical countries of Continental Europe. A good illustration of this fact is shown by the famous organization known as the Tchinn. The Tchinn is, collectively speaking, the Russian nobility, but a democratic nobility, although it was founded over two centuries (1682) ago by every subject of the Czar and of which everybody may aspire to become a member. The Tchinn includes all Russian professors, lawyers, physicians, to say nothing of eminent littérateurs, artists, and statesmen, who become members of the nobility whether they be the sons of peasants or not.

The body is divided into fourteen classes, the first of which includes, at present, only four persons—the Grand Duke Michael, the Grand Admiral Alexis, the former Minister, Miliontine, and Gen. Gourko. The second class includes 3 members of the imperial family, 108 civil functionaries, 129 soldiers, and 11 sailors of various ranks. The membership of the succeeding classes is, naturally, much larger, but the democratic tendencies of the whole system are evident, since a rural teacher, son of a humble moujik, may be included among the members of the Tchinn together with members of the imperial family.

ANTI-FOREIGN MOVEMENT.

The outcry against foreign capital in Russia is stronger than ever, and the opposition to foreign industrial companies has now extended to imports from abroad. This applies particularly to American goods, and more especially to those imported into Siberia. The amount of foreign capital invested in Russia has certainly greatly increased in the past three years or so, as a few figures will show. The total amount of German capital in Russia in December, 1899, was $85,000,000, against $50,000,000 in December, 1896; of British capital, $60,000,000, against $42,000,000 in 1896; of Belgian capital, $155,000,000, against $80,000,000 in 1896. The Russians have always looked askance at these various foreign companies, the success of which is in such marked contrast to the achievements of similar Russian enterprises.

While on this subject of the anti-foreign movement in Russia, it is well to add a few words concerning Germany's action in Mesopotamia. At first the Russian public did not quite grasp the full importance of the new railroad to be built by Germany in Mesopotamia, but they now understand what such a road means. The new railroad, once put in communication with the Anatolia road, will become an extremely active competitor to the Trans-Siberian. For, although the journey from Western Europe to the Far East will be accomplished in shorter time via Siberia than through Asia Minor and Mesopotamia, it will be much more expensive, being entirely an overland route, whereas merchandise sent via Mesopotamia to the Far East will go by sea for three-fourths of the route.

But there are other great advantages which will accrue to Germany from her predominating position in Mesopotamia. As soon as the new railroad has placed the shores of the Mediterranean in easy communication with the Persian Gulf the markets of Europe will be flooded with grain from Mesopotamia and Asia Minor, to the exclusion of Russian grain. The Russians will thus be threatened in one of their most vital interests.

VISIT FROM LOUBET LIKELY.

It has again been reported in St. Petersburg that President Loubet will be invited by the Czar to visit the imperial family next Autumn at the time of the manoeuvres. There is good reason to believe that this rumor is well founded, for it is pretty generally known here that the Czar's Government deems it necessary to strengthen the bonds between the two allied nations.

The announcement that Prince Louis Napoleon has been promoted, and is now Gen. Bonaparte, naturally revived the rumors that the French Bonapartists will shortly transfer their allegiance from Prince Victor Napoleon, whose "inaction," as it is termed, in Brussels, has lost him many of his adherents, to his younger brother. However this may be, it is more than doubtful that Prince Louis will lend himself to the machinations of these Bonapartists or their allies, the Nationalists. The Prince, who has always been persona gratissima at the Russian Court, has too high a regard for the Czar to ever permit the use of his name by the French Bonapartists, in such a manner as to disturb the cordial relations between the Russian and French Governments. Moreover, as a Bonapartist himself, he would certainly decline to enter into any conspiracy, tacit or otherwise, against the present head of the Bonaparte family, Prince Victor, to whom he is devotedly attached.

The Bonapartist party is far more popular and has many more adherents in Russia than have the Orleanists. To begin with, the Duc d'Orléan's German ancestry and Austrian wife have not contributed to make him popular here. On the other hand, both Prince Victor and Prince Louis are well known in Russia, where they are highly esteemed. In the very improbable event of the overturn of the present republic, Russia would, undoubtedly, favor a Bonapartist restoration, particularly if, as it has been rumored, Prince Louis is to marry a Russian Grand Duchess. Such a matrimonial alliance would not be, as has been incorrectly stated, a mésalliance from the Russian point of view, since Prince Louis, through his mother, Princess Clothilde, is the nephew of King Humbert of Italy, and has as blue blood as any royal family in Europe.

B. C. DE W.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH BILL.—In reply to the objections of the British Colonial Office to Section 74 in the Australian Commonwealth bill restricting the right of appeal to the Privy Council, the Premiers of the colonies interested have made reply in terms which throw considerable light on the history of the bill. They declare:

"1. While they fully recognize the feeling of the Imperial Government that vigilance on their part is essential in the interests of all parts of the empire, and also the importance of securing the inclusion of Western Australia in the Federation from the first, they cannot forget that by the enabling acts and in pursuance of them (a) the framing of the Federal Constitution was expressly intrusted to the convention of representatives specially elected by the people for the purpose in all the colonies except Queensland and Western Australia, and the final acceptance or rejection of the constitution when framed was also remitted to the people. (b) The question as to appeals was, inter alia, considered by the convention in Adelaide, and no appeal to the Privy Council was allowed. During the visit of the Premiers to England at the jubilee the matter was referred to by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who urged reconsideration. It was accordingly reconsidered at the meeting of the convention at Melbourne, and resolved in the opposite direction to the decision in Adelaide. Later the matter was again discussed and the compromise now in the bill agreed to. It was yet again debated in the Premiers' conference prior to the last referendum, and no alteration was made in the form of the bill. The vote was then taken, and the bill was adopted by a large majority of the electors. (c) The Commonwealth bill belongs, therefore, in a very special sense to the people of Australia, whose only mandate to Governments and Parliaments is to seek its enactment by the Imperial Parliament in the form in which it was adopted by the people.

"2. The Premiers believe that the appeal clause as framed could not work injuriously to any part of the empire, although the proposed new Court of Appeals for the empire would doubtless present attractions to the people of Australia.

"3. The only alternatives suggested in the dispatches are (1) amendment of the bill and (2) postponement of its consideration. Of these two, the Premiers do not hesitate to say that the latter course would be much more objectionable to Australians generally even than the former.

"4. Without disputing the constitutional power of the Imperial Parliament to amend the bill on its own responsibility, the Premiers respectfully urge that the voice of the Australian people given on the bill as it stands should receive that favorable consideration which such a weighty referendum demands. The Premiers do not consider themselves as having authority to accept any amendments."

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M. YVES GUYOT WRITES AGAIN ON THE BOER QUESTION.—The most recent copy of M. Yves Guyot's paper, Le Siècle, to arrive in this country contains an answer to a recent article by M. Brunetière, who attempted to explain in a recent number of The Quarterly Review why the French side with the Boers. As has before been said, Le Siècle is the only pro-British paper in Paris, if not in all France. In the present instance M. Guyot says: "M. Brunetière might have answered that they [the French] have declared for the Boers because the majority of those who form public opinion have disdained to study the Transvaal question, just as they disdained to study the Dreyfus affair. He might have added that the Osservatore Romano and the Voce della Verita have given the watchword to Catholics and that many independent minds had artlessly followed it. He might have ended his article by saying, 'I am myself an instance of the truth of these two causes.'"

M. Guyot also has something to say concerning the recent action of the Cognac section of the League of the Rights of Man, which recently adopted a resolution expressing its sympathy for the Boers and appealing to "the small minority of Englishmen who, like the handful of French Revisionists, will do their best to awaken the ideal of conscience." M. Guyot says in regard to this document that it proves as profound an indifference to the facts as is manifested to-day by the persons who still call Dreyfus a traitor. He adds that it is untrue that "greedy financiers engineered the war, as is shown by the report of President Roullat in January, 1899, that liberty of conscience does not exist in the Transvaal, and that Boers are not generous and simple, but grasping, and that the South African republics are not sister republics of France, for Mr. Krüger hates everything which makes the grandeur of the declaration of the rights of man."

The league referred to, it will be recalled, was organized at the time of the first Zola trial for the purpose of protecting French civilians against illegal prosecutions by the military authorities and, incidentally, to see that all laws pertaining to individual rights were carried out.

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TURKEY INCREASING HER ARMAMENTS.—It has just been learned by the Constantinople correspondents of several Vienna papers that the Sultan's orders for arms and munitions lodged with German and Russian firms a few months ago are being rapidly filled, and that the first installment is already being dispatched. This consists of a large quantity of smokeless powder, 220,000 to 240,000 rifles, 16 batteries of artillery, and 96 rapid-fire guns.

This announcement at first created considerable speculation in European diplomatic circles, which finally resulted in the Turkish Government making a semi-official statement in regard to the matter.

It is stated in Constantinople that all the powers that have interests in Balkan affairs have always wished to see the Turkish Army on a footing that would enable it to deal effectively with any revolt in the minor Balkan States or an insurrection of the Sultan's own subjects in Albania, Macedonia, or Anatolia. It is also pointed out by the friends of the Porte in Constantinople that it is not uninteresting to observe that since the Graeco-Turkish war, the Ottoman army no longer inspires that terror among civilized peoples which was universally entertained prior to the successful mission of the instructing officers loaned Turkey by the German Kaiser. It is added that a numerous and well organized Turkish regular army, providing European discipline be maintained, will be a strong guarantee for the maintenance of future peace in Southeastern Europe.

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A FRENCH ENGINEER'S VIEW OF THE BOERS' FINAL CAMPAIGN.—M. Léon, the Creusot gun factory agent, who has been representing his house in the Transvaal, recently arrived in Marseilles on his way to Paris to have his eyes operated upon, one of which he lost by the explosion of a shell in the Transvaal war. M. Léon, who was at one time an engineer in the French Army, declares that the nations of the world will marvel when they come to comprehend fully the wonders that the Boers have achieved with very small means. He states that there have not been any Creusot guns delivered to the Transvaal Government for three years, and that the last order was a very inconsiderable one.

According to M. Léon, the Boers are natural gunners, and rely less upon the instruction of European artillerists than is generally supposed. Moreover, he says that the Boers never had more than from 35,000 to 45,000 men in the field at any engagement, and, up to April 24, their losses could easily be included in 6,000 men, of whom not more than 600 have been killed. This fact M. Léon attributes to the cautious manner of the Boers while fighting.

In speaking of the continuance of the war, M. Léon does not think that the Boers will attempt to concentrate their forces at Pretoria, although a siege of that place could be easily withstood for more than a year. He believes that the Boers will ultimately retire into the high mountains north of the Transvaal capital, which are practically unapproachable, even in their present state.

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RECENT GOSSIP OF VIENNA

Archduke Franz Ferdinand's Engagement to Countess Chotek.

OBSTACLES TO THE MARRIAGE

Heir Presumptive at Last Secured Emperor's Consent, but the Union Will Only be a Morganatic One.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, April 22.—The love affairs of the heir presumptive of Austria-Hungary, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand d'Este, now are the chief subject occupying the attention of political circles and of the Emperor. The Archduke has been in delicate health. A short time ago it was still the prevailing opinion that he would renounce the throne, because it was supposed that he would not marry.

Lately the Archduke has been considerably improving in health, and those who know him best declare that in his mature years—he is nearly thirty-six years old—his mind and character have taken a more serious turn than was expected. But it is a fact that he is violently in love with the clever Countess Chotek, and that he is determined to remove all the barriers which oppose his marrying her. The difficulties are almost insurmountable, and yet, as is stated in the best-informed circles, he has already overcome a considerable number of them. Certainly it would be a tremendous mesalliance.

The Countess was governess to the daughters of the Archduke Frederick. The heir presumptive was wont to frequent the Archduke's house, and it was deemed likely that, if he were to marry at all, his choice would fall on one of the eight daughters of the Archduke. One day, however, it became clear that he had chosen, not one of the pupils, but their governess. That very day the Countess had to leave the Archduke's house.

Since then the heir apparent has acted toward the lady for whom he has conceived so strong an affection with chivalry and consideration. He has moved heaven and earth in order to make her his own, despite the laws of the imperial house, which forbid such an alliance. Indeed, he went to work with no little cunning. He applied the lever first in Hungary. According to the Hungarian laws the King, which he will some day be, is in nowise restricted in his choice of a life partner, whereas in Austria the Emperor's consort must be a Princess of royal blood. This is prescribed by the Emperor Charles VI.'s so-called Pragmatic Sanction. But that same sanction likewise prescribes that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Hungary must be one and the same person. Accordingly Fräulein Chotek could become legitimate Queen of Hungary, but she could not become Empress of Austria, and yet the Queen and Empress must be the same person.

The heir apparent turned to the leading statesmen of Hungary for their help, and he succeeded in winning the support of the Prime Minister, M. de Szell, for his plan. The Hungarians are shrewd people. They know that by this great service they will gain the future King's favor. And in the incessant cases of dispute between the two countries it sometimes is of decisive importance to enjoy the monarch's greater sympathy. Already the Hungarians are the stronger element in the empire. It may, indeed, be laid down as an axiom that what Hungary seriously wishes is done, what it does not wish must be dropped.

M. de Szell communicated with the Austrian Prime Minister, Herr von Koerber, and Herr Goluchowski, Foreign Minister and Minister of the imperial house, and his influence succeeded in overcoming their opposition. Then the three Ministers applied to the Emperor and informed him of the irrevocable decision of his nephew, the heir apparent. The Emperor Francis Joseph, soldier as he is, is extremely strict in regard to the exact observance of the law, but, for all that he is human and has a tender heart. His Majesty hesitated long, but finally the human in him overcame the military element. He consented that the heir to the throne should marry the Countess Chotek, though it should be a morganatic marriage.

But the Pragmatic Sanction affords another loophole. It is not a State law, but only the law of an absolute monarch. Every successor of Charles VI. could have altered the law concerning the Emperor's marriage at pleasure, and so the heir apparent would, as soon as he ascended the throne, have the power to declare legitimate a marriage which before was morganatic. The Emperor wishes to prevent that by making the law of his house into a State law. It is even said that bills providing for this will shortly be laid before the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments.

If these bills are passed the present heir's children could not succeed him, and so the further succession is at once to be fixed by act of Parliament. For various reasons Franz Ferdinand's successor will not be his younger brother, the Archduke Otto, but the latter's son, now a boy of thirteen, the Archduke Carl Franz.

Franz Ferdinand's morganatic marriage is expected to take place next month, but before that the Countess Chotek is to be created Duchess of Konopisht, after the name of Frans Ferdinand's estate in Bohemia.

The Society of Friends of Music in Vienna has just closed its season's concerts by a performance of Handel's "Messiah." It was worthy of note, both in itself, and equally as a symptom of the present musical tendency. Since the first performance of that great tonal epic at Dublin on April 13, 1742, it has suffered much alteration at the hands of different editors. They felt the need of a richer orchestral coloring than that used by the great Saxon master when he wrote this, the most popular oratorio that the world possesses, in the amazingly short space of twenty-four days. Mozart already so strongly felt the need of modernizing Handel's orchestration that he re-scored the "Messiah," needless to say, with masterly skill and the uttermost reverence for the original.

For a very long time only some modernized version of this crowning epic was ever heard anywhere. But Friedrich Chrysander, Handel's great biographer, felt that a master's work should never be retouched, and, accordingly, he prepared editions of some of Handel's oratorios as closely resembling the original form as it was possible to make them. This work of restoration met with the complete approval of no less an authority than Brahms himself.

Herr von Perger had previously performed Handel's "Deborah" after Herr Chrysander's edition, and, encouraged by the success obtained then, has now given us the "Messiah" as nearly as can be as it was first written, but retaining the license Handel allowed himself in the matter of "cuts." The interest evinced was so great that tickets were issued also for the general rehearsal at the concert itself not a seat being unsold.

The performance proved a very effective one. The solos were all finely rendered. The soloists were Frau Neuss-Belce, who fully sustained the reputation she has gained elsewhere; Fräulein Kusmitch, one of the youngest members of the Vienna Imperial Opera, who sang with much expression; Herr Naval, also an opera singer, and Dr. Kraus, who carried off the palm.

After the "Hallelujah Chorus," the choir broke out into a loud ovation for Herr von Perger, who, having been appointed Director of the Vienna Conservatoire, has resigned the conductorship of these concerts.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

ONCE HE WAS A REPORTER.

He Didn't Find "Sim" Collins, and Now He's Running an Elevator.

For one brief season "Dutch" was a swell light in clubdom. Now he is once again running an elevator in a Pine Street office building, but this time he has no higher ambition. He did learn something during that short career of his, for he won't again mistake a bottle of creme de menthe for a "shamrock" cocktail.

It all happened this way: "Dutch" knew a fellow by the name of Wiltshire. When he first met Wiltshire he had never heard of the Square Back Rangers or that much more select crowd known as the Wideawakes. One Winter afternoon in the Greek café, in Oliver Street, Wiltshire was telling "Dutch" all about the spare rib parties and the great annual pig roasts which are held every two months in the Winter time across the way from "Dago" Bill's saloon on Cherry Hill.

"Dere's no hope for such ez youse, though," said Wiltshire. "Cherry Hill's Irish. We Irish ain't nuthin' much, but we don't stand for no slob of a darn Dutchman, not on de hill. I tell yer wot yer do, Dutch. You go get a job in de reportin' business, an' we'll let yer in, 'cause we Wideawakes treats reporters jest as well as they do in de Waldorf-Astoria."

And that is exactly what "Dutch" did. How he got his job on an afternoon newspaper is a puzzler, or it would have been if the city editor hadn't taken a fancy to "Dutch," because he knew enough to say he knew the business backward. Anyway, "Dutch" was installed without ceremony as the editor of a column headed "What is Doing in the Old Fourth Ward."

His first job was to get a "human interest" yarn about "Sim" Collins. Had "Dutch" met "Sim" on Park Row he wouldn't have known him from Horace Greeley, if Wiltshire hadn't taken him around to "Pop" Finnerty's to introduce him.

It was the celebration of the Peter Van Slack Association at "Pop's" that night, and everybody who had a swing with the light of Cherry Hill and those who didn't were there. So was "Jackie" Haggerty, who jumped the bridge after he said he had and then lost his reputation by getting a black eye in the haunted house where the old Frenchwoman hanged herself.

"Jackie" is "dead sore on de blistherin' Dutchmen," and would have thrown "Dutch" out of the room if he hadn't found out in time that he "wukked on er pape." "Sim," the fellow "Dutch" was looking for, wasn't there, but he wasn't missed after Hannah Bright Eyes O'Neil recited "The Absent-Minded Beggar."

The mixed ale came so fast that "Dutch" couldn't count how many glasses he emptied. That's why he never knew whether he was drunk that night. The last thing he was sure he did remember was the way "Jerry the cop did the ragtime wid his uniform on, 'cause de hull town's wide open."

"Yer orter seen Dutch," said Wiltshire two days afterward. "Wen we got ter raidin' Pop Finnerty's bar, Jackie made a grab fer a bottle o' rye, an' Dutch he got in de game, an' swiped a hull jug uv dat green stuff wich Pop stuck de cream de mint label on. Jackie wuz out fer sport, an' tole Dutch dat it wuz a bunch o' shamrock cocktails, an' dat no sport wud shy cleer o' drinkin' it all to onct. Dutch jest nerved hisself an' swallowed it all. He choked a bit, an' den he dropped. It troo a chill into de whole push, an' we wuz 'fraid de cops wud come. But Dutch wuz sint to Bellevoo, and there warn't no arrists made, neither. Say, he wuz a stiff."

"Dutch" knew enough to call it off on the newspaper business, and went back to his old occupation of running an elevator. He hasn't written that "human interest" yarn about "Sim" Collins, because he hasn't seen him yet. There never was any such fellow as "Sim" Collins.

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"CRIPPS," BATTERY'S GUARDIAN

Unwonted Stream of Immigration Arouses a Sea-Wall Character.

"Cripps," the Battery landmark, was in clover yesterday. If anybody wants to know who "Cripps" is, it is sufficient to ask some one who works around the Barge Office, or the Staten Island Ferry, or anywhere in that neighborhood. They will learn that he is a short, squarely built man, perhaps six

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

There was an expression in Bishop POTTER'S speech at the dinner of the Loyal Legion on Wednesday evening which is calculated both to arrest and to repay attention:

Now, it is my sincere hope that the military rule in those islands will be continued for a long time. What we need there most is the influence of discipline and intelligent command.

These words run so exactly counter to the opinions expressed and acted upon in Congress that somebody is on the wrong track. We do not think it is the Bishop. The Congressional view is that military rule is a great misfortune, from which those who are subject to it have a right to be released at the earliest possible moment. It is only provisionally to be tolerated at all. It is only when a man has a frequent opportunity to vote for his rulers that he can be regarded as in a wholesome political state. The extreme statement of this view was the proposition of the cheerful MASON that we should evacuate Cuba on the Fourth of July. Evidently, to every sensible and well-informed citizen, that was a crazy proposition for undoing all that had been done in Cuba in the way of political education and preparation. It was a proposition to turn the island over to anarchy, and the intelligence of the proposer could be defended only at the expense of his honesty. Nevertheless, it was an extreme statement of a view very common, especially in Congress, and it is this view that the Bishop was controverting when he expressed a wish that military government in our new possessions might "be continued for a long time."

The fact is, and we have learned it by our own domestic experience, especially in the Southern States, that there is no magical power in the elective franchise. It is only a means to the end of making a government by public opinion. If the population is ignorant, it is not even that, for the majority may be cheated into voting for what it does not want. But if the population has not a political training which enables it to make good use of the ballot, universal suffrage is simply a means of insuring bad government. And that is the case with all our new possessions. On the other hand, military government, by officers of the United States Army, offers a guarantee of justice which we should find it impossible to give so completely in any other way. And justice will in the long run make itself understood. It has done so already in Cuba. It has done so in Porto Rico, where the grievances of the people are exclusively against Congress, and not in any degree against the officers who have been set over them. It has not yet come true in the Philippines. But it seems impossible that, if our officers there continue to give the same evidences of disinterestedness and good faith that they have been giving, the Filipinos should not be brought to the same conviction of the justice of our military rule that has been made upon the Cubans and the Porto Ricans.

The fact is that in the officers of the army and navy we had the only class of public servants who could be trusted with the discharge of the responsibilities that were devolved upon us by the close of the Spanish war. The professional education of these officers included more than the art of fighting. The British Admiral who followed the Bishop at the dinner in question expressed his admiration for the Military Academy and the Naval Academy, and his envy of such institutions for his own service. Secretary ROOT observed, with justice, that, during the Spanish war alone, West Point had far more than repaid to the United States its cost since its foundation. He might have added that it had repaid it over again since the peace by supplying the country with a sufficient number of capable, unselfish, and patriotic administrators whom it would have been impossible to get in time from any other source. Upon comparing the quality of our military government with that of any other we are likely soon to get in any one of our dependencies, we must be disposed to echo the Bishop's hope that it may "be continued for a long time."

THE RAW MATERIAL OF HEROES.

It is the wise saying of a Manhattan philosopher that it does not require a saint to make a negotiable hero. The remark related to the experience of the American people with the sailor over whom the continent went wild last Fall.

For many persons of delicate and a little difficult mental digestion it has been very hard to assimilate the notion of the conqueror of Manila Bay becoming a self-nominated candidate for an office involving the infinite and wearisome contention of a Presidential campaign. The Admiral and the aspirant for political honors do not seem the same man; they do not even seem conceivably congruous; they appear ridiculously contradictory. Much of the charm of the first, quite independently of his great and daring service, lay in the fact that the final achievement came in the line of his business, and its neatness and completeness were but the natural fruit of his fidelity and patient devotion to his calling in the long years of relative obscurity since the civil war. It was delightful to think how inevitable and unspectacular it all was, and how the qualities of the commander of the gallant fleet which led the Nation to a new career on the other side of the globe had been the qualities of the officer in every grade, and such as, according to his own modest statement, "any one of my Captains" would have shown had the occasion come to them. Between this retiring gentleman and the popular idea of a candidate for elective office there is a sharp and painful contrast, and it is not less painful from the fact that the Admiral did not await the usual invitation to take upon himself the more conspicuous relations.

One of the results of this experience of the Nation with its latest and most interesting idol is that all sorts of pleasantry, some of it not of the nicest, is floating about the clubs and in the press, and a certain impression is gaining hold of the popular mind that we have suffered a real loss, that we have been, as the phrase is, disillusioned, and that our admiration and affection and gratitude were misplaced. We find people saying that never again will they trust themselves to indulge in such sentiments, but will keep their hearts as a sort of Pantheon, on the walls of which no man's name shall be inscribed until he is dead. All of which, we submit, is nonsense. At the very least, people who talk in this way are but repeating in the opposite direction the folly of which they have before been guilty.

Success in fighting a fleet does not necessarily connote the possession of sound judgment in matters of personal conduct, especially where nice taste is required. We have ancient authority for the opinion that he who taketh a city is distinctly inferior to him who ruleth his spirit, and the ruling of the spirit of an elderly man in whom the outbreak of ambition has been sudden and violent is a much tougher job than cleaning the Spanish ships out of, or into, the waters of Cavite. The service of the Admiral is not really lessened by his recent behavior under influences which he had not learned to resist, and there is not the slightest doubt that he would repeat them and excel them if he were called on to do so. The debt we owed him is still due, and honestly due. He is entitled to our admiration and affection and gratitude as much as he ever was for the high qualities he displayed. We were under no illusion as to their value or as to what they did for us. Some of us permitted ourselves to argue from them the possession of other qualities not necessarily linked with them, but it would be silly on that account to infer that we are doomed to be disappointed in our heroes.

There is a much more sensible and consoling way to look at this episode. It warrants the inference of the philosopher already quoted that a very serviceable hero may be made out of material inadequate in kind and quantity for a perfect man. And as a Nation so active and aggressive as our own has need of heroes in various lines much more frequently than it is likely to turn out saints, we should do better to be proud of the former instead of being cynical over the rarity of the latter. If a man can be the hero that the Admiral has been and is without being impeccable in matters of personal ambition, we are much more sure of getting the heroes we require than we should be if the contrary were true. After all, when we come to think of it, your faultless hero is apt to be dead. The veil between him and us obscures his defects and enhances his admirable traits. What is most striking about him alone lives in the memories and in the imaginations of men, and, fortunately, the good is more striking than that which is not good. Nor is this posthumous judgment necessarily unjust. The things forgotten are generally of less real importance than the better things remembered. This is shown by the slight influence on the minds of people exerted by the historians' discoveries as to our National idols. We know now, or can know if we take the trouble to read the latest histories, that GEORGE WASHINGTON was sometimes violent in temper, that he was something of a dandy in his tastes, that he was not above moderate indulgence in the gambling common in his time. But he remains in our minds as he was in fact the wise, sincere, unselfish statesman, the heroic soldier, the first and greatest of great Americans. The Nation in whose youth he was born has not in its maturer years lost the capacity to produce heroes. They may not be without weaknesses or foibles, but they "will serve."

NEW BANK CIRCULATION.

The increase in National bank circulation in forty-six days from March 14 to May 1 under the Financial act was greater than in the seven years from 1893 to 1899 inclusive. The effect of the new law in encouraging the organization of banks and promoting the issue of new circulation to meet the needs of active business is already notable.

Applications have been received and approved for the organization of 236 new National banks, of which 194 are to have a capital of less than $50,000. This is evidence of the beneficent working of the law in affording banking facilities for small towns where capital to the amount required under the old law could not be secured.

The increase of circulation since March 14 amounts to $29,692,368. The total circulation on April 30 was $246,067,162. This is a sum large enough to make its influence felt in the money markets of the country. The increase is apparently well distributed, as only $2,353,700 new circulation has been issued by the associated banks of this city since March 17. It will readily be seen that with thirty millions of new money put out in the interior the volume of the demand upon New York for the annual crop moving is likely to be of such reasonable proportions that it will be met without inconvenience. This leaves the New York market free to supply the urgent demand for gold for London, where capital in the form of gold is now going because it can be profitably employed there. It is obvious that with a large merchandise export balance to our credit we do not owe London. We are lending her money, as we have done on previous occasions. The new increase in our circulating medium makes it easier for us to lend.

The forecast of the operation of the Financial act prepared by Mr. WILLIAM C. CORNWELL, President of the City National Bank of Buffalo, is of interest as a guide to estimates of the extent of the probable increase in circulation. From replies received to circulars of inquiry sent to 3,000 National banks Mr. CORNWELL is led to expect an "immediate" increase of $69,065,049. Less than half that amount has been taken out so far, but it is likely that the new issues of many banks are delayed by the inability of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving to execute the new notes at once. Mr. CORNWELL expects in addition to the sixty-nine millions mentioned above a further increase of $20,583,146 within the year, and $22,140,963 "when the bonds go lower." This makes a total of $111,788,858.

WHY TREES DO NOT THRIVE IN CITIES.

Every little while we have a revival of interest in tree planting among the good people of New York, and the society organized to promote this amiable propaganda publishes eloquent appeals to public-spirited citizens to assist in converting the dreary stone lanes which we call streets into leafy arcades by planting trees along them. It is very easy to establish by argument the undisputed proposition that our streets would be much more beautiful and comfortable. As to the beauty of trees in cities there can be no discussion. As to their advantages from the sanitary viewpoint there may be some question, depending perhaps upon how well the streets are cleaned and to what extent we can afford to interpose foliage between them and sunshine. However, we think it may be conceded that the advantages of trees in our city streets would a good deal more than offset any disadvantages which could be shown to attach to them.

The discussion, however, is scarcely worth while. The answer to all that could be said in favor of trees in cities might be as short as the couplet inspired by a recent discussion of the question whether the duration of human life cannot be indefinitely extended:

I wouldn't live forever; I wouldn't if I could;
But I needn't fret about it, for I couldn't if I would.

The principal reason why we do not have trees in our city streets is that they will not grow there. Old trees, antedating by half a century or more the building of the city around them, which have struck their roots down to the level of standing water and can draw nourishment from the subsoil, show surprising vitality; but when they die or are cut down, it is useless to expect that young trees can be made to take their places—at least until we become adepts and have mastered the mango trick of the Hindu Youghis.

The reasons for this are very plain. In the first place, we build our cities so that they shall present to the sky a practically water-tight surface. Our streets are paved with stone or asphalt from curb to curb, and are so graded and crowned as to get rid of storm water into the rivers as quickly and completely as possible. From curb to house front we have flagstone or cement sidewalks. So much area as is covered by buildings is, of course, impervious to water. The little patches of grass which were once left in front and rear are fast disappearing, and in modern construction areas and yards are flagged and drained into the sewers. So it is for square miles of our city. The total penetration of rain water into the soil of Manhattan Island is not practically equivalent to a rainfall of one-sixteenth of an inch per annum. This would mean such a drought as no one in this climate ever saw or heard of. Where, then, are young trees to get the water they need to sustain them in vigorous life? Croton leaks are frequent and ample enough to take care of the old trees which can reach them; but this waste water rarely comes to the surface, or within the reach of young trees.

It should also be remembered that trees in city streets are subject to very unfavorable above-ground conditions. Not only are they liable to many different kinds of injury, accidental and malicious, but in Summer they are frequently exposed to radiant heat reflected from street pavements, sidewalks, and housefronts, of withering intensity. In a dry atmosphere such heats are blighting, and in narrow streets they are unavoidable. A large tree makes its own local conditions to some extent, but a small one has about as much chance as brushwood in a bonfire.

But there is one fatal condition against which our city trees contend in vain—the saturation of the soil under impervious street pavements by gas which leaks from the street mains. There is something about illuminating gas—probably the olefiants—which is industriously and energetically fatal to plant life, and no tree has yet been found which is tough enough to survive contact with it. This leakage is not so casual or so local as to warrant the hope that tree planting can be made a source of satisfaction to the planters, in spite of occasional mishaps. The City Club some two years ago became responsible for the statement—doubtless on good authority—that "for the 1,400 miles of gas mains on Manhattan Island the leakage will probably average more than 500,000 cubic feet per mile per annum"; also that "in parts of this city the loss is probably in excess of a million cubic feet per mile per annum." No one familiar with gas statistics doubts that these are very conservative statements. The investigations of the committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, published in their startling circular of Dec. 28, 1899, show that the average gas main leakage of London and its suburbs is 534,416 cubic feet per mile; that Philadelphia has had a leakage in one year of over 870,000 cubic feet per mile, and that Glasgow heads the list of leakage records accessible to the committee with an annual loss of 1,642,207 cubic feet per main mile.

No one who has stood near a street excavation and smelled the rank, crude petroleum odor of the freshly uncovered soil needs to be told that gas main leakage is a serious matter from whatever viewpoint regarded, and not least so from that of the enthusiast in arboriculture. What he smells, however, is not gas. That has found its way into sewers and subways, into coal vaults and cellars. What remains in the soil are the naphtha enrichments which make the gas luminous and which are filtered out into and held by the soil, allowing the hydrogen and carbon monoxide to pass wherever a means of escape is offered. In a soil thus saturated with petroleum distillates trees have no chance to grow. Every gas company has had its bitter experiences of heavy damages for the destruction of valuable plants by main leaks, sometimes amounting to thousands of dollars in a night. This is the principal reason why our city streets are bare of trees, and must remain so until the people who have discovered a method of preserving palms and foliage plants for indoor decoration so that they look very natural and are quite a satisfactory substitute for the real thing, shall find a way of similarly treating shade trees so that they can be planted in post holes and remain beautiful until they wear out.

SEVENTY-FOOTERS AND THE CUP.

The announcement that six seventy-foot racing yachts are to be built and raced this year insures a livelier yachting season than we have known for many years, very likely livelier than since the high and palmy days of schooner racing. The zest of this series of races will be increased by the understanding that the winner will be invited to build the defender of 1901.

But this promise carries a suggestion of absurdity. Why should not the winner of 1900 be the defender of 1901? The answer is obvious. Because for the purpose of hunting or defending the America's Cup there is required the very biggest single sticker that can be made, by the enlistment of an absurdly large crew, to carry her sail through a race. The ninety-foot single sticker is the maximum of cup racing, while the seventy-foot single sticker is the maximum of practical yachting. Everybody knows by this time that a yacht which is good to win the America's Cup, under the conditions which have lately prevailed, is good for nothing else. The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table distinguished running and trotting races by saying that the trotter was a useful animal, but the thoroughbred was nothing but a thing to bet on. This was very unjust to the thoroughbred on the part of Dr. HOLMES, who evidently had had a trotter in front of him, but had never had a thoroughbred "between him" or he would not have talked such nonsense. But the ninety-foot single sticker is purely and simply a racing machine. She not only costs more money to build and run than anybody would think of paying for a yacht of no more accommodation, but she needs another monster like herself to be kept in commission in order to "tune her up." And so it is bad news that six seventy-footers are to be built to determine the defense of the cup, and yet that none of them is to defend the cup. The races between the seventy-footers are to be only "sub-calibre practice."

Evidently this is costly nonsense. Why should not the American owners come to an understanding with Sir THOMAS LIPTON and agree to race yachts and not racing machines, seventy-footers and not ninety-footers? There is no obstacle at all in the deed of gift, which can be modified to suit the contestants. If it were announced that seventy-footers were to be eligible for the cup races, many of them would be built in Great Britain as well as here. There would be an immense deal of amusement and incidental instruction in the preliminary races on both sides, and there would be the assurance that the cup would be won at last by a real yacht and not by a gross caricature of a yacht.

GENERAL NOTES.

The night lunch cars have been driven from the streets of Chicago by a city ordinance that went into effect on May Day.

* * *

N. P. Bunker and wife of Newburyport, Mass., celebrated on Monday, April 30, the sixty-third anniversary of their marriage.

* * *

A Kansas soldier, writing of his Colonel, Hare of the Thirty-third Regiment, says: "He is a good man; we love him next to none in the Philippines."

* * *

Three separate Republican delegations from Louisiana will claim admission to the National Convention in Philadelphia. Every one of them has been instructed for McKinley and expansion from first to last.

* * *

Rats have exterminated a colony of forty-eight prairie dogs in Lincoln Park, Chicago. At least their disappearance is thus explained by the keepers, who found forty-eight cleanly picked skeletons, mute evidence of the tragedy.

* * *

The Harvard Club of St. Louis has decided to found a three-hundred-dollar scholarship at the university, to be open to graduates of Missouri universities and colleges who wish to follow a graduate course of study at Harvard.

* * *

The Public Library of Newburyport, Mass., has just had the luckiest day in its history. In the morning it received $20,000 as a gift from John Rand Spring of San Francisco, Cal., and in the evening came a check for $4,500, the amount of a bequest by the late Stephen W. Marston of Boston.

* * *

The Weather Office records in Chicago show that the 25th of April has been clear in that city for twenty-five years past, not a drop of rain having fallen there on that day since 1879. "Five years ago," says The Chicago Post, "there were but six sunny days in April. It rained every day for a week preceding the 25th and for a week after. But the 25th was dry and cloudless."

LAYMEN IN METHODIST CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report of the opening of the Methodist General Conference in Chicago you say, referring to the admission of the additional lay delegates:

"The step taken makes the Methodist Church a democratic body." "The rule of the preacher has passed with the century."

This I think is a mistake, and a little examination of the case will show there is no element of democracy in the Church. The lay delegates are elected to General Conference by the electoral lay college, which meets once in four years, and is composed of one delegate from each Quarterly Conference in the bounds of the Annual Conference.

The Quarterly Conference is presided over by the Presiding Elder, an appointee of the Bishop, and is composed of the minister in charge, other ministers living within its bounds, and not actively engaged in work; the leaders, who are appointed by the minister; the stewards, who are nominated by the minister and elected by the Quarterly Conference; the Sunday school Superintendents, and the President of the Epworth League, who must be elected or confirmed by the Quarterly Conference, and such members of the Board of Trustees who are members of the Church and confirmed by the Quarterly Conference.

It will be seen that the Quarterly Conference, which is the creature of the minister in charge, holds all the power in local churches, and that the lay members are in no way represented.

By following the line a little further, it will be found that the real seat of power to-day in the Methodist Church is the Annual Conference, where there is no shadow of representation of the lay member.

JAMES ARMSTRONG.
New York, May 3, 1900.

SAMPSON-SCHLEY CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In one of your morning contemporaries to-day is given a telegraphic dispatch relative to Capt. Chadwick's Schley interview in which Chadwick's remarks to that innocent Eagle reporter are seemingly given in extenso. In this statement, Capt. Chadwick is quoted as saying:

That the Secretary's letter of Feb. 6, 1899, to the Senate, which, of course, was virtually the President's statement of the matter, was as severe an arraignment as it was possible to make regarding an officer, and accused him of conduct such that no officer should remain silent under the accusations.

As I have heretofore stated in your columns, there is no doubt that the Administration would be very glad to have Schley ask for a court of inquiry to clear up (?) the charges that the Administration keeps telling us that it has made against him. That would relieve the enemies of Schley very much indeed, no doubt, but it seems to me that in so industriously calling upon Schley to do so, these very men are virtually making an even more serious accusation against the Administration itself.

It seems to require no argument to prove that if Schley's conduct is so heinous, so reprehensible as it has been attempted to make it out to be, then it is the bounden duty of those in authority, who have made the accusation and who possess all the initiative necessary, to institute an inquiry by a court such as the Navy Regulations provide for such cases. Every consideration as to the good of the service, the honor of the navy, and the other et ceteras that give Chadwick and others so much concern, demand that the authorities themselves set in motion the wheels of justice, and that Schley be called upon to explain and meet the charges—when these are presented to him in the manner provided for by the Navy Regulations. I believe that these provide that a copy of the charges and specifications shall be given to the accused in ample time for him to prepare his defense, and, in effect, that there can be no court-martial until that has been done. In other words, no officer is called upon to get out a search warrant for charges not yet made in the manner provided for by the regulations and military law. As for courts of inquiry, they can be ordered by the authorities, as well as demanded by an officer. Now, if Schley be the man his accusers insinuate that he is, it seems plain to the common understanding that he has not the spirit that would make a demand for a court of inquiry; therefore, the duty laid upon the authorities becomes all the more plain—it is their "plain duty" to order one if they really mean what they say about Schley, and the fault lies with them if the dastardly Schley is allowed to remain in the service when he should be out of it.

But, Mr. Editor, there is another aspect to the case which will scarcely occur to any one not more or less conversant with navy life, though occasionally the public is afforded a glimpse of that aspect. There is such a thing as "hounding a man out of the service." There are times when there seems to be a concensus of opinion that so and so ought to be got rid of—and then his troubles begin. I have seen that scheme in operation at the Naval Academy and on shipboard. Such and such a cadet displays a contumacious spirit, a spirit such that he is sure to cause trouble in the service if he is kept, or he is "impossible," as the French put it. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to say that this, that or the other circumstance in such case is or is not a part of an understanding among those in authority to make life a howling wilderness for that chap, but the result could not be more certain were there a real conspiracy to get rid of him.

In the majority of cases, it is to the advantage of the service that the party be got rid of. But human nature is human nature—especially in navy and army life—and it sometimes happens that this spirit is used by schemers to get rid of some one inimical to them on official or personal grounds. Even our own navy furnished a conspicuous example of this in the case of Commodore Uriah P. Levy; and the case of Dreyfus is not yet forgotten, possibly. The abolition of the code duello may have intensified such practices. Now, it is possible that some such game may be in progress as to Schley—the symptoms do not negative such a diagnosis by any means. Schley is no man's fool, and he is doing right in letting the other fellows worry, in my opinion. EX-CADET.
New York, May 3, 1900.

Capt. Chadwick's Punishment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sincerity of the reprimand just announced of Capt. Chadwick by the Secretary of the Navy, may be measured by this notice, just published in the news from Newport:

Capt. French E. Chadwick, United States Navy, will report at the War College for special duty on May 15. He and Mrs. Chadwick will rent a cottage here for the Summer.

What a terrible penalty to impose upon him! JUSTICE.
Washington, D. C., May 4, 1900.

LAW RELATING TO SHORT SALES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The provision of the Penal Code making it a criminal offense for the officers of a corporation to sell its stock "short" is a modern one. The statutes of 1812 and 1858, which were repealed in 1858, attached no penalty for making short sales, but simply made them void, so that no civil action could have been based on them. There was a statute passed in 1884 making it a criminal offense for officers of railroad corporations to sell "short" the stock of their companies, but this was repealed in 1890.

The present law appearing in Section 610 of the Penal Code was passed in 1892, and is the only law now on our statute books which in any way relates to short sales. This section makes it a criminal offense for the officers of any corporation to sell "short" its stock. It was not designed to interfere with legitimate speculation, but was aimed at a monstrous wrong frequently committed by officers of corporations, and I think it is a mistake to say, as you do in your editorial of to-day entitled "The Penal Code and Wall Street," that it is likely to remain a dead letter.

It is true, as you say, that a stock broker might refuse to testify that a person charged with the offense was dealing through his office on the "short" side; and he might go to jail rather than do so, but it could not be said that a broker would be "particeps criminis," and hence be privileged from testifying, because generally he would not know, when the order was given, whether his customer was in fact "short" or "long," and this is so even though the broker might borrow the stock to deliver upon the sale, even upon the order of his customer. The fact that the office of the stock broker was "short" does not necessarily indicate that the customer was "short," and the latter frequently prefers to borrow for delivery upon a sale rather than use his own stock for that purpose. The stock broker could not therefore honestly claim from the mere fact that his office was "short" that the customer was "short" also; he would, as a general rule, be obliged to say that he did not know whether his customer actually had the stock or not, and so proof of whether or not the officer charged with the offense was in fact "short" or "long" would depend upon the evidence to be obtained outside of the broker's office. Of course the stock broker might know that his custcmer was "short," and so be "particeps criminis," but I do not think brokers generally would want to proclaim themselves criminals for the purpose of shielding their customers.

I do not know what the actual facts about the Gates matter are, and what available proof of wrongdoing there may be, or under which section it would be better to proceed. My object in writing this letter is to answer the suggestion that Section 610 is likely to remain a dead letter. I believe that a prosecution under that section would be far more likely to succeed than one charging the defendant with forestalling the market by false statements and rumors with the intent to bear it down, because in the latter case there would be several things to prove, while under Section 610 one thing only would be necessary—to wit, that the defendant, an officer of a corporation, was selling its stock "short."

T. HENRY DEWEY.
New York, May 5, 1900.

FRAUDS IN FILLING PRESCRIPTIONS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of your valuable journal I would respectfully beg the insertion of the following notice of abuses which are daily practiced on the public and which have come to my own personal experience. I mean the combination that is well known to exist between the physician and druggist for cheating the citizens.

It is well known at the present time that patent medicine holds a large place in physicians' prescriptions. Having some knowledge of Latin, I was made aware of their fraudulent methods on presenting one of these prescriptions recently in a drug store. When filled, I found the original label of the patent article removed, and the druggist's label substituted, to make it appear that he had just compounded it, expending considerable time and labor, and with 20 per cent. added to what it would cost as a patent medicine.

Is there no law to reach those who practice these frauds on the public? On my complaining to the physician who prescribed the medicine, he coolly asked me how I knew the druggist overcharged me; showing conclusively to my mind he was familiar with the dishonest practice.

On one occasion I had a prescription filled at the same drug store. A patent medicine was given me, and I was charged on a patent medicine, originally costing 75 cents, the enormous profit of $1.35.

These assertions I am prepared to verify, and inclose my name and address.

T. M.
New York, May 3, 1900.

THE SLAUGHTER OF WILD BIRDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give me space to say to Charles Spilka, whose letter you published in your issue of yesterday, that the skins of the grebes I referred to do not come from Russia, but from the various States in the Union, and that the plumage of grebes and ibises, to which I refer, do not come from South America or from Old Mexico, but from Southern California and Florida. However, if it be wrong to slaughter these birds in the States it is wrong to slaughter them anywhere else.

We are not extending our efforts to the protection of foreign birds, but it is a crime to kill them for so silly and useless a purpose as decorating the headgear of vain women.

The plea that the prohibition of this traffic would deprive thousands of girls and women of employment is futile. Fashionable women are bound to have something to decorate themselves with, and, if you prohibit the use of wild birds, they will wear domestic birds, or they will wear flowers, laces, velvet trimmings, or something else, and the girls who are skillful enough to prepare feathers for hat ornaments can turn their hands to whatever may be substituted for these.

G. O. SHIELDS,
President League of American Sportsmen.
New York, May 3, 1900.

A FRIEND OF THE DOG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Most heartily do I indorse the remarks of "Cortex" in THE TIMES of this morning. The dog is one of the most admirable of God's creatures—loving, faithful, companionable, intelligent far beyond any other—so that "faithful as a dog" has passed into a proverb.

I venture to say that there are many lonely, barren lives in this crowded city for whom the taking away of their canine friends would mean unspeakable bereavement. I have owned over twenty dogs in the course of my long life—and I can truthfully say they have been the source of more pure pleasure and comfort, unalloyed with heartache, than any other thing or people outside my own household.

As for "menace to health," it is too great nonsense to be considered. The day when the men stop expectorating all over everything and everybody—to the sickening disgust of all decent people—will be time enough for its consideration. F. S.
Brooklyn, May 3, 1900.

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose extract from a letter in to-day from an officer of the navy which will give an idea of how the Philippine business is looked at by that branch of the service. The trip referred to is one made by Admiral Watson and staff. W.
New York, May 2, 1900.

* * * We have had a very pleasant trip and expect to get back to Manila to-morrow morning. I have seen more of the Philippines than many who have spent two years on the station, and have seen it all in the most delightful way. No watches to stand, fine weather—just a fine, large yachting trip of it. We have visited Iloilo, Zamboanga, Port Isabella, Jolo, Cebu, and to-day will stop for a couple of hours at the Island of Romblon. All have been interesting as showing what the people are and how absolutely impossible it will be for a long time for them to govern themselves. Why, in the southern islands, where the Moros hold sway, they are still savages, make descents upon other villages, burn them down, fight with sharp knives, take captives whom they make slaves, and in every way show that they are but little advanced in civilization.

The islands themselves differ but little from those in the West Indies; in appearance hilly, many of them, covered with trees or vegetation and some few under cultivation. But the majority of the people have the same complaint as have all who live in the tropics; their food is found too easily; it grows wild if they choose to use that kind, and those who do not will beg for rice. Some few really work, but I am afraid that they are the exceptions except when driven to it by hunger. I am not much impressed with the new acquisitions, and question very much whether the white man will ever be able to make much of a success of living in this country. We cannot shirk the responsibility, but I wish it had never come to us, and I pity the men of the army and the work they have ahead of them for many years to come. We of the navy will have an easy time of it compared to that of the army, living in little dirty towns, subject to constant attacks of small bands of brigands, for they have adopted this method of warfare entirely now, life will be very far from being pleasant in this hot land.

This trip has shown me a great deal and it has given me a much-needed rest and recreation. I am in very good health, I am glad to say, and none the worse for my visit to the Philippines so far. Of course I am looking forward with much pleasure to the home coming; as to the duty I shall get I do not know, but that will all straighten itself out I hope.
Manila, March 15, 1900.

The Tunnel and Boulevard Trees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it a fact that at least two rows of the trees on upper Broadway (Boulevard) will have to be sacrificed to build the tunnel? It seems a pity if such is the case. Can nothing be done to save them?

A READER.
New York, April 30, 1900.

The contract awarded Tuesday for a section of the subway on the Boulevard, (Eighty-second Street to One Hundred and Fourth Street) is to be carried out on the original plans, which call for the excavation of the central part of the Boulevard. The trees will have to be removed, but the contract calls also for the restoration of the parkway to its original condition and the replanting of trees and shrubs. It will of course take a number of years for the newly set out trees to attain the proportions of those removed. The only other effect of the building of the road will be that at quarter-mile intervals there are to be airholes in the central space, necessitating the dividing of the path to either side of the holes, and at such points there will be no room left for trees.

Appreciates Conference Reports.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot let the week end without expressing my high appreciation of the reports given by THE TIMES of the Ecumenical Conference. They were the most complete made by the press, and did honor to both the great event and to THE TIMES.

JOHN H. EDWARDS.
New York, May 5, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Ignorance.

Mr. Black—Sam Thompson was sayin' somefin' 'bout de four corners ob de airth—
Miss Johnson—Sich ignorance! Doan' he know de airth am roun'?—Brooklyn Life.

Quite True as a Rule.

She—People do not often marry their first loves, as no doubt you have noticed.
He—No, I guess they don't, often. At least, not more than once.—Indianapolis Press.

Inadmissible.

Bobbs—They wouldn't accept hearsay evidence at the trial of that deaf-mute burglar who was accused of sawing into Nobbs's house.
Dobbs—I suppose they limited it to see-saw testimony.—Baltimore American.

Swearing Off.

She—But don't you think it is wrong to swear off your personal taxes?
He—Oh, no. I don't swear to a lie, because a lie is a statement intended to deceive, and my statement is not intended to deceive, but merely to get rid of the taxes.—Brooklyn Life.

A Paying Claim.

"Did you strike a paying claim in that mining region?"
"I did," answered the promoter. "I claimed we had found a marvel of richness, and I'm still selling at $5 a piece all the stock certificates we can print. I don't know when I have done anything in the claiming way that paid so well."—Washington Star.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The sun is setting and the toiler halts.
Across the furrows, shadowed by the rays
That fleck the field in lines of burnished gold,
The smoke from out his cottage chimney curls
In lazy clouds and fades away in air.
His hand drops from the plow; he waits a while
And lets the cool breath of the twilight blow
Across his face a moment, as he stands
Foot deep in stubble, but that moment turned;
Then, starting off his horses to their hay,
Smiles and moves on to meet his welcome home.

And what a wealth of welcome! From the door
Two little ones, blue-eyed and flaxen-haired,
Leap out toward him shouting all the while.
Within, the boarded kitchen walls throw back
A kindly glow, and, in the gleam, he sees
The table with the simple supper spread,
And then his wife, lighting the evening lamp.
After the meal a happy hour goes by
With babies prattling gayly on his knees;
Later to rest, a peaceful, dreamless sleep
Until the rising sun proclaims the day.

The pomp of kings, the pride of place, and all
The cursed madding race for wealth and power,
What mean they to this man? Himself a king,
Content to humbly earn his daily bread,
To watch the glow of health on childhood's cheek,
To note the love light in a mother's eye,
Year in, year out, to plow his plot of earth,
No centuries of silence need he wait
To make reply to God, but daily thanks
His Maker for his manhood and his bread,
His place in life's grim struggle fixed and sure.

Away in those far cities, whose fierce hum
Dies to a feeble murmur in the fields,
The spirits of unrest in human shape
Flit through the caverns of despair and woe,
Frail leaves upon life's swollen, sullen stream.
No will for honest labor, and no hand
To help them to the pathway that they crave;
Drifting in aimless eddies here and there,
Seeking in vain a glimpse of Fortune's smile,
Making a false ambition take the place
Of love and hope, and so they live and die.

What Will They Do with Paul Krüger?

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By POULTNEY BIGELOW,

Author of "White Man's Africa."

THE way of human progress is marked by the graves of great rebels. From Martin Luther to Martin Steyn, from John Huss to Paul Krüger, rebels have frequently played a highly respectable part in the improvement of the world.

Far be it from me to say aught which could weaken the effect of law. On the contrary, I hold that rebellion against legally constituted society should be punishable by death, or in whatever manner seems at the time best calculated to discourage a repetition of the offense. And it is this daring of grave consequences which makes a rebel respectable, even on the gallows. Some days ago Mark Twain showed me with pride the name of his illustrious ancestor who had signed the death warrant of Charles I.—it was an act of rebellion; the rebel deserved death, according to the law. It was this very daring of death which made the act of "Clement" stand out from the petty crimes of vulgar criminals and cowardly demagogues.

My friend, Dr. Garraway, who accompanied the Jameson raiders from Mafeking to Krügersdorp on that festive New Year's spree of 1896, told me afterward that he went with the cold consciousness that in case of failure he and the rest of his freebooters expected that they would be hanged, "and indeed we richly deserved hanging," added my cheery Irishman. Paul Krüger, however, did not hang these men; he found them worth a handsome ransom. For the sake of Dr. Garraway, however, the venerable Cattle King has my thanks, for humor is too scarce a commodity that we should cut off prematurely the flow of such spirits as bubble in the likes of my friend aforementioned. But aside from sentiment, it is reasonable to think that the hanging or severe punishment of a few of the Jameson ringleaders might have done much to avert the bitterness which has been the prime cause of this Boer war.

To-day I hear many educated Englishmen talk of hanging Steyn and Krüger, and it takes me aback when, as children, we sang the dear old marching song,

"John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
But his soul goes marching on."

The verse that called forth the most enthusiasm was always

"Hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree
As we go marching along."

Now, we did not hang Jeff Davis. On the contrary, he returned to his people, after having conducted the most extended and most bitterly waged rebellion on record. His admirers presented him with an estate on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. He received visitors, made political speeches, wrote his memoirs, and for many years continued to give his loving family and the world at large a fine picture of an American gentleman leading a life of literary retirement, enjoying the admiration of those who had been his fellow-rebels, and gradually reconciling his enemies to the spectacle of an unhung "Jeff Davis"!

The wisdom, not to say magnanimity, of the United States Government in not punishing her rebels after the civil war has borne good fruit. The Northerner now meets the Southerner with open hands. On the Cuban battlefields of 1898 North and South fought side by side; and a conspicuous mark of this new feeling was afforded by the spectacle of two arch-rebels of the civil war holding important military commands in the war against Spain.

It was my good fortune to meet these exrebels on the occasion of their taking the oath of allegiance on accepting their respective commissions, and to witness at the same time the genuine affection they inspired among their troops—the sons of men who had been in battle against them only a few years before. Verily, history is rapidly made in our times—when the rebel of one day is not only not hanged when caught, but dressed up in Government uniform and sent out to command the troops of the very Government he has been seeking to overturn.

When I first had the honor of being the guest of Jefferson Davis at his home in Mississippi, I felt like offering an abject apology for having, in my hilarious moods, sung with much gusto the verses which relegated him to the gallows. Not for a moment did I change my view regarding the wisdom of abolishing slavery, but it flashed across me as I looked at his noble features that a cause which could enlist the lives of such men was not one that could be quashed by the killing of one champion more or less.

Martin Steyn and Paul Krüger struck me both as strong men, and honorable, each according to his standards. Paul Krüger has not been able to lift himself much beyond the intellectual level of an apostolic cowboy, but that constitutes his strength among a nation of teamsters and cattle herders. Sir Henry Stanley remarked latterly that he regarded Krüger as a guilty man who sinned against knowledge. I cannot agree with the distinguished African authority on this matter. It would be paying too high a compliment to the mental apparatus of this noble Boer. Krüger is a powerful rebel, not because he has had the craft to create a new force; on the contrary, he has created nothing. His power lies in the fact that he swims with the current of his fellow burghers—shares their prejudices, their illiteracy, and their medieval notions of political economy.

No good purpose would be served by hanging or otherwise inconveniencing Paul Krüger. It would render Mrs. Krüger very lonesome, and make all his fellow citizens feel that their lost leader was a martyr in a sacred cause. The only adequate punishment I can think of for so aggravated a case of political stupidity as that of which this grand old Boer has been guilty of would be to give him a handsome allowance, if he required it, to permit him to close his years in peaceful and innocuous desuetude, and to write his memoirs—or rather talk them into a phonograph.

The good old man will suffer enough by seeing each succeeding year add to the prosperity of his country under the British flag; it will be hard for him to learn, little by little, that his rule had been a blunder. His people will continue to respect his personal qualities, but they will cease to attach any importance to his political utterances. He will make speeches on the anniversary of Dingaans Dag; but never again get a hearing in the cause of a separate Boer Republic.

We who have read European history are sometimes inclined to attach much importance to the hanging of a ringleader. In the olden days, when conspiracies were paid for and affected but a small number of people, there may have been some foundation for this form of reasoning. But it is a false one to-day.

They want to kill Krügerism—not Krüger. Krüger is merely the outward manifestation of a morbid state which has afflicted South Africa from the Cape to the Zambesi ever since 1815, when anti-Boer legislation was first introduced into the British Parliament.

This is the last generation of Boers reared in Krügerism. Those now coming forward demand better education than had their fathers, and have learned by contact that nations cannot grow up successfully excepting by open competition with other nations. They will still love the memory of Oom Paul, as we Yankees love John Brown of Ossawatomie, Jeff Davis, Stonewall Jackson, and many others who did what was not merely contrary to law, but also opposed to sound common sense.

There is no race war in South Africa—there never has been or ever should be. Only demagogues and sensational newspapers talk of such a thing. The Dutch and English have no quarrel because of their blood; the issues are of a totally different nature. Both British and Boers are intimately allied by marriage throughout South Africa, and in time they will be as much one blood as French Huguenot and Dutch Dopper, who have been fused for many generations. The real issue is between Krügerism and progress, between those who wish to remain a peculiarly and exclusively pastoral community and the pushing and driving forces of modern emigration. One of these forces is made up of the financial mob. We are apt to keep our eyes fixed on the extremes of these forces—on one side the retrograde Krüger cattle herder; on the other side the financial operator who comes from London, Berlin, Amsterdam, or Jerusalem, and makes Johannesburg stink of the Stock Exchange. These two extremes are not lovely. But what of the great mass of the white race in South Africa who are neither mining sharks nor retrograde Boers? These are rarely questioned. They marry, bring up strong families, increase the public wealth, live at peace with their neighbors, and bear names that are Scotch, Irish, English, French, German, and Dutch. [Paul Krüger is not Dutch; no more is the wife of President Steyn.]

Given time and wise government these strong elements will tell upon South Africa for good. The bulk of intelligent people living between the Cape and Zambesi think normally not as Dutchmen or as English, but as Africanders. Nor must that be taken as a mark of disloyalty. Some Londoners have the strange conceit that they and their legislators are wiser in matters colonial than the people whose fortunes are in the colonies. They hug this flattering fancy in spite of the lessons which history teaches on the subject. They refuse to believe that a Canadian, an Australian, an Africander, can legislate for himself quite as well, if not better, than a body of Englishmen under the shadow of Big Ben. The Englishman has not yet wholly laid aside that mild form of patronage toward colonials which we in America have picked up with striking aptitude in our treatment of Cubans and Filipinos. We are like parents who dislike to be reminded that a child is ready to think for itself. England showed this fatal infatuation in 1896, when she interfered for the purpose of trying in London the men guilty of the Jameson raid. There was no necessity for such action. The crime was committed in South Africa, all the witnesses were conveniently near to the scene of the crime, there were properly organized tribunals for the trial of highway robbery and kindred acts of land piracy—why, then, drag the criminals 7,000 miles away for a trial which intelligent Africanders regarded then and still regard as an insult to their legal tribunals?

Then don't let us repeat this mistake. The war is nearing its close, we hope and believe. The Krüger Boers now respect the courage and generosity of those against whom they have taken up arms, and when Oom Paul shall have surrendered unconditionally, as did Robert E. Lee in 1865, there will be no occasion to anticipate another rebellion, certainly not so long as the present generation is alive. South Africa asks for security and peace. If there is one more thing she might reasonably add to this request it is that Cronje be exchanged for Cecil Rhodes.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Rapid Transit Extension.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By William R. Hutton,

Civil Engineer.

The additional powers granted by the new law to the Rapid Transit Commissioners, together with the action already taken in reference to lower Broadway, seem to assure the extension of at least one pair of rails to the foot of Whitehall Street.

The distance from the City Hall to South Ferry is nearly a mile, and two intermediate stations should be provided to facilitate the movement of the large population which during business hours occupies this portion of the island. Five thousand persons, it is said, are occupied in one building which is not by any means the largest.

The extension will doubtless be followed by the construction of the tunnel from Whitehall Street to Hamilton Avenue, in Brooklyn, so persistently urged by our active and public-spirited Controller. It will be a pretty long tunnel, but by no means impracticable or very difficult. No borings have been made on the line to ascertain the depth and character of the materials through which it will pass. If a continuous bed of solid rock shall be found at reasonable depth, the tunnel may be wide enough for both tracks, and will be more agreeable to traverse, as well as cheaper, than a pair of single-track, iron-lined tunnels like those proposed for crossing the Harlem River. All the new rapid transit lines of London, however, are of this class, and recent methods have considerably reduced the cost of the small, single-track tunnels. It is understood, of course, that this tunnel is for the use of electric railways only.

And here the question presents itself: Shall this be a low-lying tunnel, with elevators at both ends for surface connections, rendering it necessary to change cars, or shall it be continuous with the rapid transit tunnel, so that the same trains may cross the river directly to the tracks of the Brooklyn lines? If the former, there is no reason for its construction. There will be no appreciable saving of time—the boats of this ferry are swift, and it is rarely obstructed by ice—and the change from train to train by elevator is no less trouble and delay than the transfer to the ferry.

But will the rapid transit trains cross the river to Brooklyn? It is conceded now that the city will build tunnels under the East River, as well as bridges over it, to unite the two great boroughs of the greater city. Are they to be built as part of the rapid transit system? The suggestion opens up large questions. Prominent is the relation of rapid transit to the Brooklyn surface roads. In New York the shape of the city permits the lines of maximum travel to be, in a general way, determined. In Brooklyn it is not so. It will be impracticable to construct rapid transit lines to serve all quarters of the city without the aid of the surface systems. It will be long before any rapid transit subway can be constructed in Brooklyn, and, as a preliminary suggestion, it would seem that the delivery of passengers from points on the rapid transit lines, as centres of distribution, to the Brooklyn surface roads would be the most that can be accomplished at present in that direction.

This again is complicated by the competition of the New York surface roads, which cannot be debarred the use of tunnels built with the city's money, unless these are built as part of the rapid transit system and for its exclusive use. The solution of these questions is not hard to foresee, but they must be present to the city's officials in forming their plans.

It is probably the expectation of the popular promotors of the tunnel question that a passenger should go from any point in the greater city to any other point for a single fare. We doubt if the operating companies will take this view of the matter.

If the Brooklyn roads are to come to the New York side without an extra charge for the crossing, as is now the method at the bridge, the condition at Whitehall Street will be somewhat different, and the tunnel to Hamilton Avenue will facilitate travel to a part of Brooklyn thickly populated, chiefly by working people, but it will do little to relieve the overcrowding of the Brooklyn Bridge, which should be kept prominently in view in designing the Brooklyn connections.

A lateral tunnel from some intermediate point on Lower Broadway, say, between Cedar and Wall Streets, to a distributing centre of surface lines in Brooklyn, as Flatbush Avenue at Fulton Street, would facilitate communication between the two boroughs and greatly relieve the bridge. Its use would be limited to trains reaching that portion of the city, leaving the bridge free to the other lines and to the teams and carriages which now have so little room upon it.

If we may express an opinion upon the location of the rapid transit lines under the limitations imposed upon them, we can but approve them in a general way. The serious competitor of this system will be that of the elevated railroads, which, when operated by electricity, with other contemplated improvements, will form a rapid transit combination of great efficiency. It is therefore wise to seek, as far as possible, new territory. Doubtless a large clientèle might be gathered on an east side line, although already occupied by the Second and Third Avenue roads, but the section from Amsterdam Avenue through Lenox Avenue to Third Avenue is entirely new ground, entirely out of touch with any rapid, long-distance competitor. The distance to be run will be somewhat longer than a direct east side line, and the time of transit proportionately increased. The omission from the system of the east side line is believed to have been caused solely by the necessity of reducing cost. Its future construction will probably be governed by the developments following the opening of the system as now under contract.

WILLIAM R. HUTTON, C. E.

Changes in the Housing of People in This City.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By HENRY W. DESMOND,

Editor of The Real Estate Record and Guide.

SOME one has said the only service the Bedouin has performed for civilization is to stand as the type of the wanderer. So many things are now done better at home than elsewhere that it is doubtful whether even in respect to this picturesque utility the Oriental can compete with the New Yorker. The dweller in Manhattan has become incomparably the greatest nomad on earth. In the maze of metropolitan bustle his ceaseless shiftings of position are, perhaps, somewhat obscured, but to the real estate eye, which is naturally keener than other optics to notice such matters, the predominant aspect of domestic life in New York is that of a caravan perpetually on the move.

One of our busiest real estate agents, who carries on his books the equivalent of a small city, estimated recently that fully one-fourth of the families in this city shift their domiciles annually. There are no statistics touching the matter. It is impossible to say how near the truth this guess may be. Could we check it, probably the proportion stated would be found to be too large. Yet, although inaccurate as a precise statement, the figure may be allowed to pass as a generalization of an important social fact. Moreover, admitting that one-fourth is an exaggeration to-day, surely it presses yearly nearer and nearer to the truth. Domestic restlessness is an increasing characteristic of the times. It is rapidly tending to make the New Yorker with his household possessions as mobile as the Boer.

This most modern nomadism may be at bottom but an example within the domestic circle of the energy and distaste for fixed conditions which in other matters mark American life. The real estate man, however, is not at all likely to seek his explanations in so vague a quarter. The marvelous expansion of the city, the tireless rebuilding of the older districts, the ceaseless demand from our people for better accommodations—a demand which has something of the force of a natural appetite for the "latest"—will appear to him to be the efficient causes of the phenomenon behind which it is mere curiosity to go.

One other fact, too, remains with which all of these others are, in some measure, connected—the marvelous development of the "flat" and the almost complete substitution of that form of domicile for older methods of housing people.

It is hard to think of New York without the flat. To any one whose memory is not an antique, or verging on it, the flat seems to be the primeval and necessary habitation of the dweller on Manhattan. There is not only a distant but even a foreign sound in Fenimore Cooper's description of the New Yorker: "You know no American who is at all comfortable in life will share his dwelling with another. Each has his own roof and his own little yard." Even those of us whose recollections are old enough to savor of the historical are somewhat startled when we recall the fact that the "flat" is an affair of barely twenty-five years at the utmost. The Stuyvesant, on the south side of East Eighteenth Street, just west of Third Avenue, was built in 1873, and as the structure still remains, it is worthy of notice as the starting point of, perhaps, the greatest innovation ever made in the domestic life of this city.

The idea of the flat reached New York with the force of predestination behind it. It so exactly fitted our geographical and social necessities, we so fully seized upon it, developed it, and localized it, that it now appears almost as a strange and alien thing in any other quarter of the globe. New York to-day is a city of flats, and it is almost like speaking "after the event" to say that in the end there will be practically no other species of residence in the Borough of Manhattan. The word "flat" is here used to designate the collective form of house of every variety, tenement house as well as apartment, but it must be kept in mind that, legally speaking, every building of the kind is a tenement house—the Dakota quite as strictly as the meanest building on Mott Street. This is one of the absurdities perpetrated by tenement house reformers.

To the outsider the development of the flat has come about in a manner so natural as to have the air of a spontaneous result. Few people have any knowledge of how much skill and effort has been put into that form of dwelling. The development of the flat represents an enormous amount of hard thinking, particularly within the last few years. And to-day it is receiving more attention than ever before from the builder and architect.

The chief effort has been to so modify the flat and so produce new types of it as to meet all the diverse requirements of our people. From the outset the demand has persisted along two main lines—toward greater compactness of arrangement, combined with greater economy of household labor, and toward the popularization of those decorative effects in plan and structure which at one time belonged exclusively to the most expensive apartments. It is the recognized competitive value of these elements that has driven the builder along, and no one but he has any understanding of how strong the pressure in these matters has been. It is more urgent to-day than ever. If any one will critically compare the modern style of flat with that erected fifteen, ten, or even five years ago, he cannot fail to notice that development has run along the lines just mentioned. The rooms now "fit together" better with one another and with the halls and airshafts. The kitchens everywhere at last have got into closer relationship with the dining rooms, and the bathrooms have established a more friendly and private intercourse with the bedrooms. This hasn't been so easy a matter to manage as one may think, for the arbitrary dimensions of a New York lot are a tyranny that almost defies, on a score of points, the ingenuity of man. Little by little, however, the problem has yielded to the attack, so that to-day architects and builders will tell you that so far as the 25 by 100 foot lot is concerned, nothing further can be done with the plan. Every possibility of combination and arrangement has been made. The man who steps forward now to propose something "new" is merely ignorant of what others have attempted before him.

The next notable characteristic of the modern flat compared with the older variety is the reduction, on the average, of the number of rooms in each unit or apartment. Of course, apartments of ten rooms and more are still built. There are many of them. Builders, however, recognize that the greater demand in every case is for an "irreducible minimum." In the earlier stages of flat building the law ran in the contrary direction. The standard of accommodation kept in mind by the builder then was that provided by the private house, to-day it is that of the hotel.

This has led naturally to the centralization of many household services that formerly were left to each tenant to perform for himself individually. Recently, even cheap tenements on the lower east side have been provided with hot-water service from a common source. Demand in this direction is very strong. It has resulted already we know in studding the city with apartment houses that lack little but the name to be hotels. The tenants provide nothing but their presence and their furniture. Everything else is supplied by the proprietor. Each year sees this type of building attempted in a slightly lower class of structure, and the question at present is how far can it be carried. The answer, probably, is, into every kind of flat wherein servants would be employed. So much we might infer from the definition of the modern apartment house, "a retreat from the domestic." In some buildings now going up general servants' quarters are provided at the top of the house—in an additional pent-house story. This may remove the presence of the domestic, but not the trials and difficulties of which she is supposed to be the cause.

Keeping to the comparison of the new with the old, another noticeable difference is the nature of the appointments. Hardwood floors, of course, are no new thing, neither are tiled bathrooms, nor porcelain tubs, nor gas ranges, nor telephones, electric light, elevators, marble wainscoting, exposed plumbing, mail shutes, safes, and refrigerators. But these "improvements" and others of like sort, which a few years ago were costly luxuries, only to be found in the most expensive class of houses, are now to be obtained in comparatively cheap apartments. By and by many of them will be matters of course even in decidedly low-priced flats. Hot-water supply, we have seen, has already been provided in tenements. Steam heat may also be obtained in some buildings of that class. Strictly private bathrooms are becoming common. And although apartments in elevator buildings still rent for perhaps $10 a room per month on the average, it is now possible to erect elevator flats that will show a fair net return at $6 per room—a rent only a little higher than that obtained in some of the best lower east side tenements. An elevator need not add more than a dollar a month to the rent of each room. This has been made practicable by the introduction of a public electrical power service into the upper parts of the city, in the streets above Fifty-ninth Street on the west side and above Eighty-sixth Street on the east. The first apartment house to be supplied with power "from the mains" was the six-story flat on the corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-sixth Street, to which the current was "cut in" during August, 1897. One company alone is now serving 150 buildings, perhaps more, in this new territory. We know what a revolutionary agent the elevator has proved itself to be in the case of our office buildings. It promises to have scarcely less effect in the development of the flat. It is already banishing the five-story flat—not tenement—to the Bronx and to Brooklyn. In Manhattan the seven-story building is fast becoming the minimum standard for all but the cheaper class.

This brings us to the matter of fireproofing. When history begins to repeat itself it rarely stops short with the first chapter, and so, when we find our apartment houses mounting higher with the introduction of the elevator, we may prepare for other sequences. The New York builder has always pushed his facts to their logical conclusion, and the logical conclusion of the elevator is a pile, say, ten stories high. Beyond that steel construction is practically imperative.

But ten stories, even without the interposition of the law, demands fireproof building. As it is, the Building law has been one of the most potent factors in the development of the flat. New York owes probably as much to it as to the builder. It has unquestionably forced the builder to adopt a higher and higher grade of construction, be it understood, not only in respect to mere matters of brick and mortar, but in respect also to light and air, plan and equipment. Fireproofing is one of these matters. Strictly speaking, a non-fireproof flat is not possible to-day in Manhattan. It is true one can put up a four-story building eminently flammable. Four-story flats, however, are for practical and financial reasons impossible. Now, directly one builds five stories, the lower floor must be fireproof. A six-story building, too, may be erected under the same condition, provided there are no stores in it. But if there are stores, then the two lower floors must be fireproof, and, as a further limitation, the six stories must not exceed a total height of seventy-five feet. Moreover, in all flats of six stories or more, built under the present law, the hallways and stairways must be inclosed with brick walls, and the floors, stairs, and ceilings of the hallways and staircases must be built entirely of fireproof material. This fact is likely to "tell" with the public, greatly in the favor of new buildings now erecting. In a seven-story building—stores or no stores—the two floors must be fireproof, and here the height may not be more than eighty-five feet. Beyond this altitude the entire structure must be fireproof. This is the standard to-day, the standard of the present law, and had it not been for the recent sudden rise in the price of steel, brick, and other materials, the fireproof requirements might have demanded a lower altitude. The advance occurred just before the new code was drafted, and it had to be recognized and allowed for. And thus we see that whatever elevation the elevator may add to our flats in the future, it will be accompanied by the most stringent fireproof requirements. For a time, no doubt, the builder will, in the main, limit himself to seven stories, but the elevator furnishes a temptation which he is no more likely to withstand in the end than was the builder of the office building.

A little further back it was said that the possibilities of plan on the 25 by 100 foot lot have been exhausted. Inferentially, then, if there is anything essentially novel in the plan of our newer apartment houses, it must be due to the builder's using something more than the single city lot. This is true. The 25-by-100-foot unit is still the rule, but buildings of larger frontage are not only becoming common, but the numerous advantages that are to be obtained on the larger area are coming to be recognized so clearly by tenant and builder alike that everybody is safe in prophesying that the time will soon be here when the flat of fifty feet or more will be the recognized standard of good practice. The advantages—manifest as they are—of the wider building cannot be very clearly shown without a diagram, but in general they are these: Greater flexibility of plan, resulting in a more comfortable and much more artistic arrangement of rooms; more spacious halls, increase of light and air. Under the present law only 75 per cent. of a lot may be covered by any flat building, and it is clear that the larger the lot the more important and imposing becoms the vacant spaces devoted to light and air. Instead of numerous little dusky shafts, as in the past, we have a sun-lighted or at least a direct sky-lighted central court. In an apartment house now building up town the central court itself contains an area of nearly four lots—and, mind, the owner is not intending to erect an exceedingly expensive or ultra-fashionable building. It will be inhabited by "just ordinary white folks." Of course, this is a demonstration of the central court on a very large scale, but the advantages to be obtained from building wholesale are quite as real, although obvious perhaps in a lesser degree in smaller enterprises. In another flat building up town all interior stairs are abolished, and the entrances to each apartment is made by bridgelike passageways from the elevator in the central court. On larger lots many things are possible, and five years from now the flat will be very different from what it is to-day.

There is abundant vitality in each one of the tendencies just described. Public demand is behind them all. Greater ornateness, more highly developed appointments, greater compactness and variety of plan, better light and ventilation, centralization of all household services—these are the lines of future development.

H. W. DESMOND.

The Australasian Commonwealth.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By WALTER LITTLEFIELD,

Author of "The Truth About Dreyfus."

ALTHOUGH in its most restricted sense the Australian Federation bill, which will shortly be introduced in the British Parliament, may seem to signify to foreigners little more than the desire of the colonists to break away from the mother country, in its broader meaning it marks the beginning of a new and untried policy which is likely to have far-reaching results in empire building. It is the first step toward imperial federation; the Federation bill would not only create a formidable nation with vast undeveloped resources in the Western Pacific, but the very words which unite the colonies under one political system also confirm a new and more equitable relationship with the mother country. Hitherto the British colonial system, even in its most rational phase, as represented by the relations between the Crown and Canada, has kept the colonial subjects in some sort of leading strings. No matter how powerful and wealthy, no matter how numerous may be his family, the colonial offspring has never been able to establish an independent household without severing all parental ties. The Australian Federation bill does not aim at this. It would mark the dawn of patriarchal imperialism—a rational defensive and offensive alliance between parent and offspring.

In this light there are three aspects of the bill which are worth being considered by foreigners, particularly by Americans: The effect the establishment of the Australian Commonwealth will have upon the colonists themselves, the effect upon the British Empire, and the influence that the development of patriarchal imperialism, thereby established, will have upon the world at large.

The desire for union among the British colonies in Australasia had its inception almost with the establishment of the colonies. There English, Irish, and Scotch grew up under imperial rule, all claiming one kinship, yet forced by mere accidents of history and locality to contend among themselves. Artificial boundaries were the excuse for inordinate rivalry in trade and civilization. The line of development was inevitable; the strong and wealthy became stronger and more wealthy; the weak and poor became weaker and poorer. At length, after twenty years of yearning, not for independence from the empire, but for local consolidation, the representatives of the colonies framed a constitution which had for its base the fundamental principle that trade should be free throughout Australia. But to maintain this base adequately it was shortly seen that there must be unity of legislation, unity of executive, and unity of the judiciary. From 1891 till 1898 the draft of the Constitution was discussed in the Legislatures of the seven colonies, but little headway for a time was possible owing to the widely different modes of procedure. Referenda were at length resorted to. Each colony, every political party, by making mutual concessions, at length established a common ground to work on. But with the development of the idea of federation the ties between the Imperial Government and the colonies became capable of a more liberal and less actual interpretation. Almost undefined at first, the sentiment of Greater Britain gradually assumed definite shape, until the idea of servile adherence gave place to that of a more dignified, wholesome, and civilizing relationship.

Owing to the very nature of the free trade principle a satisfactory distribution of revenue between the Federal and the State Governments has long proved the insuperable difficulty of the question. As the customs and excise revenues of the colonies would far exceed the financial needs of the Federal Government, it was finally agreed that for the first seven years the Federal Treasurer should every month return to the States the balance of their revenues after their separate and collective accounts had been settled. The uniform tariff, for revenue only, which will go into operation two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth is to be so framed as to secure to each State the full amount of revenue surrendered to the Federal Government, less its share of expenditure, and not more than one-fourth of the net amount is to be kept by the Government for its own purposes.

In order to promote the principle of "equality of trade," the bill proposes to establish an "Inter-State Commission," similar to the one in the United States. Three or four Commissioners are to have the authority to "forbid, as to railways, any preference or discrimination by any State," if they think it undue and unreasonable in itself or unjust to any State, "due regard being had to the financial responsibilities incurred by it in connection with the construction and maintenance of its railways." It is thus seen that cut-rate wars will be next to impossible in the coming Commonwealth of the Pacific.

But it is not alone by an improvement of internal trade, the equitable adjustment of expenditures, and a relief from the existing political tension, that the States expect to be benefited by the passage of the Federation bill. The cohesion of interests, the uniformity of civil laws, the centralization of the military, the unhampered development of a political institution, which is already the envy of republics, will invite both capital and brains from all over the world to share in the most propitious enterprise.

Now, what will be the relation of the Commonwealth to the Imperial Government? The first tariff, which provides for inter-State free trade, will also have a preferential rate in favor of British products differentiated against all foreign manufacturers. But before all else, the bill itself is an expression of loyalty to the empire, being the proclaimed and elected desire of the people of the different colonies for a Constitution giving a stable form of government "under the Crown." This expression, which is contained in the opening passage of the Commonwealth bill, is repeated with patriotic fervor throughout the instrument. The spirit of British loyalty in Australia has been augmented and made cohesive by the South African war. The bill makes possible a permanent force of military, united and centralized, which may be used in future time for the maintenance of the solidarity of the British Empire. Steps have also been taken for the inauguration of an admirable body of naval militia, which would prove an adequate defense against foreign invasion, thus allowing the imperial fleet to operate elsewhere.

It would indeed have been remarkable if the bill, which for so long eluded general ratification in the colonies themselves, and now stands ratified by five of the seven, should meet with no opposition from the voters of the United Kingdom. Being to a certain extent unacquainted with the process of sentiment through which the bill has been evolved, the English voter looks askance at what are called the "No Appeal" clauses. In fact, there has been so much opposition in certain quarters to that part of the bill that the Australian delegates, who are in London, simply for the purpose of expounding the measure before the interested departments of the British Government and Parliament, have been obliged to assert as solemnly as possible that the proposed Constitution can be changed in no particular except by the will of the electors of Australia themselves, whose expressed desire first called it into being. The "No Appeal" clauses are included in Section 74, which reads as follows:

"No appeal shall be permitted to the Queen in Council in any matter involving the interpretation of this Constitution, or of the Constitution of a State, unless the public interests of some part of her Majesty's dominions other than the Commonwealth or a State are involved.

"Except as provided in this section, this Constitution shall not impair any right which the Queen may be pleased to exercise by virtue of her royal prerogative to grant special leave of appeal from the High Court to her Majesty in Council. But the Parliament may make laws limiting the matters in which such leave may be asked."

Now this clause, while it invests the Colonial Supreme Court with the interpretation of the Constitution in so far as the internal affairs of the Commonwealth are concerned, save as may otherwise be provided by the Federal Parliament, still allows the Privy Council to interpret it whenever inter-imperial interests may be concerned. Of course this is an advance over the principles upon which the Dominion of Canada was established and is conducted, the Canadian Constitution being interpreted by the Privy Council, which in this respect serves as the Supreme Court of the Dominion. To be sure, the innovation of Section 74 impairs the prestige and functions of the only judicial institution which has anything like an imperial character. Even the Australians themselves were at first loath to surrender the right of final appeal to the Privy Council. On the other hand, it is expected that Canada will not be tardy on insisting upon a similar privilege of interpreting her own Constitution. Theoretically it would seem that the framers of Section 74 had sound judgment. If Australia is allowed to make her own laws, it seems only right that the Supreme Court of Australia should be allowed to explain them. But opposition to Section 74 is growing in English political circles, and a strong movement for its amendment is sure to make itself felt in Parliament. In the meantime, a formal objection to the section has been dispatched by the Colonial Office to the Governors of the colonies interested, advising that her Majesty's Government feel that "they must press for amendment of Clause 74, but it is their earnest desire that such amendment may be carried out in the way most agreeable to Australian sentiment, and so as to avoid, if possible, the necessity of delay and expense involved in a further referendum." Should the colonies fail to act in the matter a strong move will probably be made in Parliament to have that body itself amend the bill, as it evidently possesses the legal right so to do.

While it must not be overlooked that the "No Appeal" clauses practically sever a connection with the imperial power that is most wholesome and dignified to preserve in some form or other and intrude themselves as an apparent obstacle in what would otherwise be a gigantic step toward an ideal imperial federation, still it does not seem reasonable to suppose that the Australian people should be required to modify Section 74. Rather, after the passage of the bill it should be incumbent upon the Imperial Parliament to take up the work of imperial federation where the Constitution of the Commonwealth had left it and to inaugurate a genuine Supreme Court of the empire. This could be done by admitting to the House of Lords, which sits as the court of last resort for the United Kingdom, a certain number of colonial Judges drawn from those dependencies of the British Empire which had assumed the dignity of Commonwealths. With the creation of such a court a modification of Section 74 in accordance with the jurisdiction of the new institution would then be much more easily achieved than at present. The British Imperial Federation would then rest upon a sure legal footing and might be expanded along natural lines of development without any possible friction between the British Parliament and colonial candidates for admittance into the co-operative fold of Greater Britain.

Such, indeed, is the avowed although somewhat remote purpose of the advocates of the Commonwealth bill, as it stands. Probably years may elapse before the Imperial Federation becomes an established fact. But the example of the Australians cannot fail to have a marked effect on the history of the world, particularly where it pertains to those nations which are striving to solve the colonial problem. Americans should follow with careful and eager scrutiny the development of the initial step toward what now seems to be the only practical solution of the foreign dependency question. Probably this political experiment in the Pacific is of more vital importance to us than to any, save the British themselves. Its moral for us is none the less potent because its application seems so remote.

"If the time should ever come," said Sir Philip Fysh, the Tasmanian delegate, the other day, "when it would be necessary for the great democratic powers of the world—the English-speaking races—to rise up and defend communities against some great calamity, then let the English flag, the American flag, and the flag of Australasia wave together and be able to command peace."

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

MISTAKES OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest and some indignation your editorial this morning on "The Mistakes of Organized Labor"—interest in your eminently fair presentation of certain phases of the subject, and indignation at what appears to me willful blindness to other phases. Although I am a member of a large and strong trades union myself, few men are more alive to the faults, the abuses, and also the weaknesses of trades unions. There is undoubtedly a strong tendency to arrogant and unfair use of power in those organizations which have achieved power; in this they but reflect the tendency of human nature in all kinds of combinations, and there is no need to single out trades unions for condemnation on that score.

But the part I desire to criticise relates more to your confident statements that (1) "Liberty is the guaranteed enjoyment of lawful rights;" that (2) the writ of injunction is a "priceless safeguard of human rights;" that (3) "this is a land of liberty protected by law, and that the liberty to work and do business is a cornerstone of society in an industrial community;" that (4) our social system "has been built up by a thousand years of devotion to the principles of liberty and civil order."

Now it is plain that if liberty is only the guaranteed enjoyment of lawful rights, there is no such thing as liberty. Lawful rights vary with the laws of different communities and nations. The lawful rights of a man who cannot find a master to hire him and who has no opportunity to work for himself may be a beautiful figure of speech, but the savage is better off than such a man. He is worse off than a chattel slave, and it is foolish to preach ethics to him. True liberty includes some rights not yet recognized by law—for instance, the right of every man to have a home of his own without paying tribute to some "owner" of the earth, and the right to enjoy the fruits of his labor without being taxed to death by the Government.

In its intent, the writ of injunction is all that you say; in its abuse it is anything but that. By what right does a Judge command the officers of a union to cease paying strike benefits, and imprison them if they disobey him? How can that be twisted into a "safeguard of human rights"? If this is a land of liberty, protected by law, and the right to work and do business is so all-fired sacred, why do we burden with taxes so many occupations of undoubted benefit to the community, and why do we make an effort to secure for all men the realization of their right to earn a living? What is the use of telling a man who is wearing out his heart and his shoes looking for work how free he is in this glorious country?

Our social system has not been built up by a thousand years' devotion to the principles of liberty and social order, and I don't believe you will insist on that view after thinking it over. Our social system, such as it is, has been built up by the world-old struggle between the devotees of human liberty and human rights on the one side against those who oppose the recognition of human rights. This struggle is not yet finished, and will not be until justice is supreme, and God's will is done on earth.

Now I admit that trades unions and their leaders are wrong-headed on a good many matters. Will you admit that you have been wrong-headed on some other matters? There is among men a fundamental belief which does for political economy, statesmanship, and liberty what the geocentric theory of the universe did for science in general and astronomy in particular. Could man have made the advance he has while he believed the earth the centre of the universe? That notion was bound to throw him on a wrong scent in all his search after knowledge. So with our theory that the earth is property like other property. This notion must of necessity color and distort all our ideas of human rights. While we hold to it we must remain in an inextricable tangle of conflicting rights. Not until we recognize the fact that the earth is given to all men to labor and live on through all generations and relegate the land speculator to the limbo of discarded slave drivers can a coherent social system be constructed. This must be done before all men can secure their undoubted right to earn their own livings, and until it is done there will be conflicts between laborers to secure the jobs that exist.

And the longer the true solution is delayed the more bitter and dangerous the conflicts will become.

STEPHEN BELL.

Brooklyn, May 1, 1900.

WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The conclusion of your last paragraph but one, commencing, Tuesday's issue, "The triumph of Socialism in this Nation would mean the downfall of all the institutions upon which its strength and permanence depend."

The language here submitted is intended to convey to your readers ignorant of the principles of Socialism a National disaster. It is cleverly put and very likely to succeed with those who never consult a dictionary or encyclopedia.

If you and your readers will consult Webster, The Century Dictionary, The Standard, the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and other standard works, you will find that Socialism has for its ends and purpose the inauguration of a better and more perfect state of society, not its destruction, as you infer—a state of society where labor will get its full product of the wealth it produces, and not be exploited, as now, out of 86 per cent.

It will inaugurate a state of society that will equalize conditions, not one that makes paupers and millionaires, like the present, whereby nearly 80 per cent. of the wealth is owned by 9 per cent. of the population and 55 per cent. of the population only own 5 per cent. of the wealth, and 96 per cent. of the men who embark in business fail.

Where Judges are elected by corporations who pay the election assessments, varying from $5,000 to $25,000, the said Judges being merely servants of such corporations, and have to act on instructions, irrespective of justice, law, or equity.

Where legislation is made to order according to importance and price.

Where political pulls and price rule the poor man out of court every time, and where his name in the halls of legislation is a dead letter. Will the learned editor show me a single act distinctly benefiting and passed for the much-abused laborers during the last twenty-five years?

To the controllers of such conditions above referred to, the Socialist will emphasize what the dictionaries have explained. He will make a better state of society. He will abolish the millionaire and the tramp with justice to both; both will have to work for a living instead of living off others. He will abolish poverty by giving all a chance to work. Read up what has already been done in New Zealand. He will provide for the sick and aged, not as paupers, but as a matter of right. He will abolish public monopolies, such as railroads, telegraphs, telephones, gas and water works.

Such are some of the destructive influences of Socialism, the bogey with which the learned editor strives to frighten his readers.

Socialism is so generally discussed in liter

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Louis V. Bright, D. Crawford Clark, George Coppell, Bayard Dominick, John F. Dryden, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Ely, Albert E. Goodhart, Edwin Gould, Edmund T. Halsey, Wm. H. Hollister, Percival Knauth, Francis H. Leggett, Almeric H. Paget, William G. Park, Gilbert M. Plympton, William Schall, Jr., John W. Simpson, Francis S. Smithers, Ransom H. Thomas, J. Walter Wood, Jr.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Richmond R'way & Electric Co.

The above-named property has been acquired by the RICHMOND PASSENGER & POWER COMPANY of Richmond, Va., and an issue of $3,000,000 new 5% bonds has been made by the latter company running 25 years. The bonds of the Richmond Railway & Electric Co., carrying the July 1st, 1900, coupon, (and all subsequent coupons,) must, to avoid cost or penalty, be deposited with THE MERCHANTS' TRUST COMPANY, 320 Broadway, New York, by not later than May 15th, 1900, for exchange into the bonds of the Richmond Passenger & Power Co., bond for bond. The first coupon on the new bond will mature July 1st, 1900.
The Merchants' Trust Co. will issue temporary negotiable receipts for the Richmond Railway & Electric Co. bonds as deposited, exchangeable for the new bonds as soon as the latter can be engraved and executed.
A large majority of the Richmond Railway & Electric Co. bonds have already agreed to the exchange, and we recommend all holders to do the same without delay.
Bondholders' Agreements must be signed and deposited with the bonds. They can be obtained at the offices of the undersigned, who are prepared to give all information required upon application.
JOHN H. DAVIS & CO.,
10 Wall St., New York.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
309 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
E. H. GAY & CO.,
131 Devonshire St., Boston.

1878. W. B. Smith & Co. 1900
71 Broadway STOCK BROKERS 71 Broadway
Members Con. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS. BONDS. GRAIN.
Daily market letter, latest reliable information and list of investment stocks and bonds, showing net dividend returns, sent upon application. Correspondence invited.
Branch Offices—Newark, Jersey City and Allentown (A. S. Grim connected by wire).

Investors will receive dividends at the rate of
40 PER CENT. PER YEAR
on stock bought now. This rate of dividend can be doubled and quadrupled as our works are enlarged, as the demand for nickel is unlimited and cannot be supplied by the only two producing mines now in existence. Hence the price keeps on going up.
Full and valuable information mailed free. Address
NATIONAL NICKEL CO., 66 Broadway.

WANTED,
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal 7s.
Sutro Bros. & Co.,
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

DIVIDENDS.

Montana Ore Purchasing Co.
The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share, ($80,000,) payable at the New York office of the company on May 21st, 1900. Books close May 10th and reopen May 21st, 1900.
ARTHUR P. HEINZE, Secretary.
New York, April 30th, 1900.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF
HENRY T. CAREY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
42 New St., N. Y., May 1, 1900.
THE FIRM OF H. T. CAREY & CO. HAVING expired by limitation, the undersigned have formed a new limited partnership under the same firm name of H. T. Carey & Co., terminating April 30th, 1901.
Mr. H. T. Carey has contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as special capital to the partnership.
W. B. WALDRON,
SAMUEL F. STREIT,
General Partners.
H. T. CAREY, Special Partner.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's office in Hudson, Wis., on Saturday, June 9th, 1900, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Tuesday, May 8th, and reopen on Monday, June 11th, 1900.
E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., April 20th, 1900.

The American Fire Insurance Company of New York,
The adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the company's office, 42 Cedar St., New York, on Tuesday next, May 8th, 1900, at 1 P. M.
GEO. S. A. YOUNG, President.
WALTER S. ALLEY, Secretary.

The Bank of America,
New York, April 25th, 1900.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Monday, May 7th, 1900. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 4th to May 8th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Mills Building, 15 Broad Street, New York, May 3d, 1900.—The fifty-third annual meeting of stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Broad Street, (Mills Building,) in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 31st day of May, 1900, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer books of the Company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen Friday, June 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway,
New York, May 1st, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the stock certificate transfer books of the Company will be closed on Monday, May 7th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of the Annual Meeting of the Company, to be held June 4th, 1900, and that such books will be reopened on Tuesday, June 5th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

German Exchange Bank.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house, 330 Bowery, on Thursday, May 10th, 1900. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.
New York, April 28th, 1900.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$144,991,908
Gold	77,824,755
Silver	8,585,590
United States notes	12,522,777
Treasury notes of 1890	673,454
National bank notes	5,547,961
Total receipts this day	1,272,164
Total receipts this month	7,901,042
Total receipts this year	480,288,104
Total expenditures this day	1,470,000
Total expenditures this month	8,610,000
Total expenditures this year	422,476,973
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	329,256
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	859,100
Customs	387,170
Miscellaneous	25,898

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$226,520,779
Silver dollars	413,602,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,770,680
Silver bullion of 1890	72,354,320
United States notes	7,470,000
Total	$729,717,779

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$226,520,779
Silver certificates outstanding	413,602,000
Treasury notes outstanding	82,125,000
Currency certificates outstanding	7,470,000
Total	$729,717,779

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$48,630,715
Gold certificates	29,194,040
Silver coin and bullion	8,100,535
Silver certificates	5,435,590
United States notes	12,522,777
Other assets	12,063,133
Total in Treasury	$110,951,259
Deposits in National banks	113,033,859
Total	$223,985,119
Current liabilities	78,993,211
Available cash balance	$144,991,908

GROWTH OF GERMAN BANKING.

Capital, Reserves, and Profits Show Marked Increases.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.
BERLIN, May 5.—Count von Arnim, the Conservative leader, this week furnished the Reichstag with a series of strikingly illustrative statistics about the development of banking. He showed that the share capital of ten of the largest German banks has increased since 1885 from 287,000,000 marks to 878,000,000 marks; that the banks generally have increased their share capital from 1,265,000,000 marks to 2,451,000,000 marks; that the reserves have increased from about 14 per cent. to 23, and that profits have increased from 6 1-3 to 8 per cent.
The stock and bond issues, he also pointed out, have increased from 1,007,000,000 marks to 2,214,000,000 marks, of which only 234,000,000 marks are foreign capital.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Percy W. Clark has been appointed New York State special agent of the Farmers' Insurance Company of York, Penn.

It is reported that the Skandia Insurance Company of Stockholm has decided to apply for admission to the State of Ohio.

The report from Chicago that Charles H. Ferguson & Sons have resigned as general agents of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for the State of Illinois was confirmed yesterday at the home offices of the company.

Local fire underwriters yesterday declined to talk about the discussion going on in Boston as to the likelihood of an advance in fire insurance rates in that city. The general comment made in a number of local offices was that the losses of 1899 would probably result in an increased tariff of rates, and that anything which might be said now, would accomplish little more than to assist contract brokers in replacing risks before the advance, which is generally expected.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association will be held in Philadelphia on Wednesday, when it is expected that the special committee, which has been investigating the situation in regard to rates and brokerage in territory contiguous to Philadelphia will present its recommendations. The members of the association were notified two weeks ago that an amendment to Article VII. of the constitution will be submitted, in order to provide an effective method of preventing underwriters in Philadelphia from writing lines on outside risks at cut rates or paying more than 10 per cent. brokerage, except where local boards permit the payment of a higher amount. The amount of brokerage is fixed at 15 per cent. on risks located in Montgomery, Bucks, Chester, and Delaware Counties, Penn., and in Camden County, N. J. A further provision of the proposed amendment requires that all policies of insurance written in Philadelphia, whether covering city property or risks located outside of the city and yet within the bounds of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, must be reported to the Stamping Office for inspection as to whether they have been written in accordance with the rates, forms, brokerage, and rules applicable to them.

The thirty-second annual report of the Illinois State Insurance Department in regard to fire, marine, and inland insurance has just been issued. Superintendent Van Cleave in the report states that the total capital of all of the companies operating in Illinois increased $1,447,000 during 1899, while the aggregate net surpluses of the companies declined about $5,000,000. During 1898 the combined net surpluses of the companies increased nearly $6,000,000. The aggregate disbursements of all companies have exceeded their income by $1,786,608.78; 108 companies expended $7,322,398.43 more than they received, while the income of 99 companies exceeded their expenditures by $5,535,789.65. The premium receipts during 1899 were $487,681.18 more than in 1898, while the total losses incurred amounted to $1,116,692.93 more than in the previous year. For the first time since 1871 the aggregate business of the companies in Illinois shows a loss, the decline in 1899 amounting to $286,854.65. The report further states that "during the year 1899 an enormous loss of property by fire was sustained throughout the entire country, while at the same time it is apparent that the average premium rates charged for insurance materially decreased."

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Nobody in Wall Street is doing any considerable business. A few pools have been making efforts to look alive, but neither investor nor speculator seems much disposed to heed market attractions. Toward the end of the week Stock Exchange tickers stood almost still during much of the time. Total transactions for the whole week were hardly equal to what would ordinarily be considered two fair days' business. And, meanwhile, operators of importance seem quite content to take holidays. Many are already abroad, others are going.

Much is heard of politics as an element in the market; but actually no influences of that sort are in sight. It pleases theorizing speculators to insist that traders and investors must before long show disquietude over doubts as to what may be results in the Presidential campaign; but sane folks give slight attention to such stuff. Stocks are not being sold on any political fright or because of any fright whatsoever. What Wall Street is suffering from is apathy. Stocks are not being sold largely at all, and there attends also the fact that stocks are not being bought largely. The market is at a standstill. Commission brokers are doing nothing. Not only the public holds aloof, but professional operators of calibre are likewise content merely to look on.

They who are bearish lay especial stress upon the fact that some millions of dollars of gold have been sent abroad this week. It pleases them to predict that from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 more will go. It may. Bankers say not. If the opinions of important bankers count for anything, it is altogether unnecessary to be nervous over any phase of the situation involved in money market conditions. Not only are funds abundant, but they are bound to continue so, say the bankers; and interest rates, according to the same authorities, are likely to remain at low figures throughout the coming Summer season. In so far as money is concerned, cheapness is certain, they aver; and upon this basis bullishness is grounded by various consequential interests.

It is beyond doubt that Standard Oil millionaires and other important financial interests are in the stock market and on the bull side. They are not aggressive, they do not seem to be disposed to try to mark quotations upward forthwith. But their holdings are indisputably enormous. They proceed, moreover, into new fields. They have taken hold of Missouri Pacific and other Southwestern railroad properties, they show in New York traction stocks, they have gone into Sugar Trust, they pop up in some Vanderbilt quarters, they have to do with a number of industrials. Not all on the bull side, however, are they. It is not fashionable to make it a bulletin, but the actual fact is that Standard Oil millions are on the short side of some of the iron and steel stocks.

But so inactive is the market at the moment, so wholly indifferent does the public seem, so insignificant are professional commitments, it is difficult for any observer to do more than observe—impossible to make any forecast of intelligent sort. During the coming week it may be that Wall Street affairs will so shape themselves that fair basis can be had upon which to base calculation and prediction; but at the close of this week no warrant appears for anything of that sort.

While speculators act in no large way, their talk is abundant. Nine out of ten of the oracles are on the bear side. This goes along with the fact that an extensive short interest extends throughout the whole list. It is easy to lend almost any stock that is conspicuous. What is not an unfair suspicion, moreover, is that the short interest as it now exists represents sales at prices not materially higher than now are current. The larger part of present shorts can be taken to stand for sales made in recent declines. Such a short interest is not well situated, is likely to show natural nervousness; and evidences are, indeed, now apparent of a disposition in some quarters to get away from commitments more fashionable than safe.

Much of the outstanding short interest is based upon the shipments of gold to Europe. Yet it is the explicit statement of important bankers that this movement of gold abroad represents loans made to Europe by capitalists here. Two Wall Street trust companies are credited with having loaned $1,500,000 in London at an interest charge higher than time loans command here.

What, as much as anything else, impresses fair observers appears in the maintenance of extraordinary railway earnings. Not only do increases continue the rule, but they are increases that are substantial. And practically every railroad manager in the country goes on record as declaring that prospects are favorable to the continuance of the same ratio of increase, or something still better.

While much ado is made over reductions already announced, or impending, in iron and steel trade prices, this very development gets attention and approbation in the railway world—for the railroads of the country can make tremendous relative economies in purchases of needed material. Improvements and extensions will be facilitated by any iron trade recession. Enough orders from the railroads have been held back by high prices to keep most of the standard iron and steel companies of the country busy for months to come if price lists get down to a reasonable basis.

While Stock Exchange business is nearly at a standstill, and while most expressed opinions are emphatically bearish, while "buying power" seems departed, an interesting inquiry discussed in important circles is: Where are stocks? Who owns and holds them? They are not in Wall Street. With practical unanimity the commission houses of the Stock Exchange agree that they are carrying smaller lines of securities than has at any time recently been the average. Loans on collateral to brokerage houses are even estimated at less than half of what was earlier this year the rule.

Stocks are outside of Wall Street. They have been taken away. And there is no influence for depression in this fact.

One other sign that veterans observe and heed appears in the large proportion of business in "small lots." During recent days almost half the records of transactions in shares quoted upon the Stock Exchange tape have been for quantities of stock below the unit of a hundred shares. If this does not signify that the public is absorbing, buying in quantities that can be paid for and actually taken out of the market, the significance is different from what in all times past has been the Wall Street estimate.

SATURDAY.

Stocks Inactive.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 5	107,129
To date this year	50,596,638
Corresponding date last year	78,493,815

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 5	$927,000
To date this year	$233,840,370
Corresponding date last year	$426,475,530

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. pf.	1	Erie 1st pf.	⅝
Am. S. & R. pf.	⅞	General Electric	1
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Lake Erie & W.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	M. & St. L.	1½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	¾	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	3½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾	Union P. & P. pf.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	4	National Tube	⅝
Am. Ice	⅝	New. Cent. Coal	1
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅞
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	½
Federal Steel	½	St. L. & S. W.	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

D., S. S. & At. 5s	2	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s	2½
N. Y., Sus. & West. ref. 5s	1⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1

There were no declines.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was not as unfavorable as had generally been predicted by speculators who had in view the fact that over three millions in gold had gone abroad during the week. Instead of a decrease in surplus reserves of from three to four millions, the decrease barely passed the million mark, the exact figures being $1,095,800, while an actual gain in cash of over $3,000,000 was reported, specie increasing $2,010,900 and legal tenders $1,166,500, showing that the return of money from the interior continues on a large scale.

The loan account showed an unexpectedly large gain, an increase of $13,222,400 being reported. Inasmuch as speculation during the week was on a limited scale the opinion is that the gain is to be accounted for in a large measure by the continued buying of long sterling bills for investment. A large corporation was also reported to have borrowed a considerable sum for special purposes.

With the increases in loans, specie, and legal tenders, the increase of $17,092,800 in deposits follows naturally.

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The market, previous to the publication of the statement, had been practically lifeless, and there was little change in the situation after the statement came out. American Steel and Wire and a few other specialties seemed to be under some pressure, but beyond that the trading was featureless and without any appreciable change.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$787,770,000	$776,702,800	$571,085,200
Deposits	889,155,300	899,625,400	659,616,900
Circulation	21,218,100	18,883,200	14,568,600
Specie	165,479,800	188,488,700	159,791,500
Leg'l tenders	67,787,500	55,819,600	49,029,200
Tot'l reser.	$233,267,300	$244,258,300	$208,820,700
Reserve req'd	217,288,825	224,906,350	164,904,225
Surplus res.	$15,978,475	$19,351,950	$43,916,475

MONEY IN PLENTY.

Representative bankers and banking houses agree, with a unanimity that is as gratifying as it is encouraging, that the present gold export movement will in no wise effect the local money market, and that for the next two or three months at least rates will be low here with money in plenty. Indeed, the growing ease in rates has been apparent for some time now, many ninety-day loans being made as low as 3 per cent., while privately, bankers are talking of a 1 per cent. call rate.

Some views on the subject of gold exports and the future of the local money market are herewith presented:

President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank: "I think that gold exports will have no effect on the local money market, and that we will have easy money for the next sixty or ninety days."

President Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank: "I hope the gold exports will have some effect, for I for my part would like to see a good 3 per cent. call money rate. But I have seen exports made without influencing the money market here, and I am afraid the present exports will have little effect. I look to see as low rates as at present for some time to come."

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President Van Norden of the National Bank of North America: "While it is impossible to tell how much gold will go out, the signs do not point to any large shipment. Money rates here, therefore, will be little, if any, affected. I look to see good remunerative rates this Summer, and more or less stringency in the Fall.

"In this connection I may say that I do not accept the proposition of some calamity howlers, that the country is in a poor way. On the contrary, I think the country is very prosperous, and steadily growing and advancing. Business men tell me that the situation was never so satisfactory—and I get this not only from men in the iron business, but in dry goods and nearly every other line.'

"The fact is this country, lying between the two oceans, is going on with great strides, until, in my opinion, the result will be that twenty years from now it will be the centre of the great financial and commercial world, New York occupying then the position that London does now. Our exports this year are greater than ever in the history of the country, and, more significant still, the increase is not in cotton or grain, but in manufactured goods. And in that is the great profit, because in manufactures we send not only our raw material but also, as it were, the cost of labor, which means that much added to the wealth of the country. There is no room or excuse for pessimism in a consideration of this country's future.

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President D. D. Parmley of the Phenix National Bank: "Of course it is a hard matter to tell how much gold may go out, but my opinion is that not enough will be shipped to affect the local money market materially. I expect to see easy money here until the Fall, at least.'

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An officer of the National City Bank said: "I don't see why Wall Street should pay any particular attention to gold exports at present. There is an abundance of money and we can easily spare gold without any disturbance of the conditions here."

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E. Thalmann of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. said: "Of course, the influence of the gold exports will depend upon the amount sent. I am convinced, however, that not enough will be sent to affect rates here to any extent. As for the reasons for the sending of gold to Paris, rather than to London, the explanation is very simple. The Bank of France allows interest in transit, so it is possible to sell cable transfers instead of sight drafts.

"While I am on the subject, I may say that I have no patience with those persons who are bewailing that the prosperity of the country is on the wane. Prosperity is not on the wane. On the contrary, business generally is flourishing, railroads are making money, and manufacturers continue active. I see no reason for pessimism."

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Brown Brothers & Co.: "It is not likely that much gold will go out, and certainly it does not seem probable that the local money rate will be affected. The truth is that investment bills are hanging over the market, and it is possible now to buy bills for June one-half of 1 per cent. below the spot price."

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Kuhn, Loeb & Co.: "We do not look to see much gold go out, though, of course, it is not possible at present to speak of the matter with any certainty. One thing, however, is sure, and that is that the country has plenty of gold to spare, and there is little likelihood of local rates being affected by exports."

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Vice President McGarrah of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank: "In view of some conditions prevailing in the international money markets, it seems to me that any estimate of the amount of gold that will be exported during the present movement must be largely in the nature of conjecture. As usual at this season of the year, the offering of commercial bills is light, but the demand from remitters does not appear to be pressing, and unless this increases or the Bank of England makes more of a bid for gold, I cannot see that the shipments will reach an amount where the rates for money will be much affected."

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Cashier H. C. Duvall of the National Bank of Commerce: "To my mind, it seems that there is such a plenty of money here that any gold exports such as are likely will have little or no effect on our rates here. However, I don't look to see much gold go out. As for the 'triangular operation,' so called, in the present exchange movement, the probable true explanation is that the London financiers can so operate the exchange market that they make the Paris bankers draw the money."

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An officer of the Fourth National Bank said: "We may send a good deal of gold on this movement, but what if we do? We are not sending it over on account of a balance of trade against us. We are simply loaning it, and it is clear that we have it to spare.

"As for local money rates, I am very much disappointed in them. I thought we would have active money, but it doesn't seem likely now for some time to come, and I think money will be cheap for the next sixty or ninety days, at any rate. The infection of new money under the currency law is having its effects."

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An officer of the Continental National Bank said: "There is no reason why gold exports should disturb the local money market. While it is hard to say how much will go out, it is worth noticing that Secretary Gage says that it will not be enough to be significant. Rates are low here, and are likely to remain so for some time to come."

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C. Schumacher & Co., in their weekly review dealing with foreign exchange, say:

"At no time in the week was demand sterling quoted higher than 4.88¼, and it is a rather curious fact that when ten or twelve days ago sterling stood at 4.88½ bid, no one here could figure out a profit in a gold shipment to Europe, but when it stood at 4.88 last Wednesday morning no less than three of our bankers arranged for shipments to Europe aggregating $2,600,000 by the French steamer which sailed Thursday, but none so far reported engaged for England, showing that the Bank of France must have offered inducements, while England has not yet found it necessary to do so. How long England may hold out remains to be seen. Total gold shipments to date, $3,100,000. The gold export movement may therefore be said to have commenced in good earnest, and with nearly two months ahead, during which the movement is likely to continue, an estimate of $40,000,000 of exports for the season of 1900 is perhaps not very far out of the way. Whatever the amount may be, we will get it all back this Autumn, and a great deal more besides.

"When the gold export movement has once commenced, exchange naturally becomes stagnant and the business dull and uninteresting, consisting mostly of selling the shippers demand bills and cable transfers to those not in position to ship gold themselves. Fully two months may elapse before we can expect new life and animation in our exchange market."

STEADY DEMAND FOR BONDS.

Discussing the conditions of the bond market, Clarence H. Wildes of the investment department of Charles Minzesheimer & Co. says:

"As far as the general market for bonds is concerned, the prevailing conditions are somewhat dull, but a steady demand exists for the higher grades of bonds and guaranteed stocks.

"In some instances, however, there has been quite an advance in some of the railroad mortgages, notably those of the Long Island Railroad Company. The large buying of Long Island unified 4s and the general mortgage 4s was attributed to the interests connected with one or two large financial institutions. Whether or not any deal has been made in connection with the property, it is not improbable that in the near future favorable developments will be forthcoming.

"It is worthy of note that almost all high-grade mortgages and guaranteed stocks are extremely scarce, and I think that the present time witnesses record prices for investments of this description. Very few gilt-edged securities can now be bought on a basis paying over 3¾ to 4 per cent., and the scarcity in bonds of this description will undoubtedly cause more demand for junior issues, which have proved their value."

WESTERN CROP PROSPECTS.

Reports received in this city from officials of the Granger roads in respect to crop prospects in the West make encouraging reading and give much promise for the future earnings of the roads.

The first crop bulletin of the Northern Pacific, just issued, shows seeding about completed, under generally favorable conditions. Some increase in wheat acreage and a considerable increase in flax acreage are reported, and the outlook is regarded as very bright.

Burlington, St. Paul, Rock Island, and Atchison officials say it is as yet too early for complete reports of growing wheat and corn planting, but add that all advices received thus far are of the most encouraging nature.

In respect to general business conditions and the outlook for the future, equally favorable reports are given, and it is predicted that the present year, unless untoward conditions arise, will be a record breaker for earnings.

LUMBER TRADE SITUATION.

The recent fire in Ottawa, Ontario, in which some 150,000,000 feet of lumber, almost entirely white pine, were destroyed, has called attention to the condition of the lumber market here and the probable effect on rates that the destruction of so great a quantity of lumber may have. Discussing this phase of the matter, a representative of Frederick W. Cole, dealer in white pine, says:

"The removal from the market of this destroyed lumber will have much less effect than is generally supposed. It may stiffen rates somewhat, and in that respect it will be beneficial; but I do not believe it will have much other effect. The truth is, there is not much demand in this market at present for white pine, and the tendency has been somewhat bearish. If the unexpected scarcity will give the market backbone, it will be a good thing.

"Of course, it should be remembered that probably the bulk of the lumber destroyed in Ottawa was intended for the English market and for export, and that much less than one-half of it was intended for this country. If it had all been coming here, the effect would have been much more decided, for the fire not only destroyed a million and a half feet, but, indirectly, the loss to the market will amount to as much more before the year is out, as the mills destroyed will very likely not be in operation for a full twelvemonth."

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E. A. Landon of the Chicago Lumber and Coal Company, whose trade is principally in yellow pine, says:

"Indirectly, the yellow pine trade should be benefited by the removal from the market of so much white pine, for the reason that it may be impossible to meet the demand in some parts of the country for white pine, and therefore that yellow pine will be used where originally white pine was ordered."

MISSOURI PACIFIC PLANS.

Supporters of Missouri Pacific securities were considerably encouraged yesterday by the publication of the earnings of the system for the fourth week in April, showing total earnings of $729,000, an increase for the week over the same week last year of $55,000—a gain practically of $8,000 a day. For the full month the earnings were $2,159,000 and the increase $115,000.

The failure of the Directors of the company to meet last week, as Russell Sage had announced, has not in the least changed the opinions of well-informed people in Wall Street that important developments in the affairs of the company are pending, including not only the admission of Rockefeller interests to the board, but also the practical unification of all the railways in the entire Southwestern system.

It is significantly noted that insiders continue to accumulate Missouri Pacific, Texas Pacific, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas stocks.

STOCK EXCHANGE NOTES.

Daniel T. Manning has transferred his membership in the New York Stock Exchange to J. Fletcher Shera. The membership of W. K. Mathews has been posted for transfer to Edward R. Mathews.

The firm of McIntyre & Wardwell have transferred to the firm of Milmine, Bodman & Co. their Philadelphia office. It is not a sale of good-will and business. McIntyre & Wardwell were determined to rid themselves of the expense of the Philadelphia office, and were willing to turn it over to the other firm. McIntyre & Wardwell discontinued a few weeks ago their Chicago office, in accordance with a plan for the cutting down of undesirable expenditures.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton trading was insignificant yesterday. Options were firmer, opening 1 to 4 points up, and closing with a net gain of 1 to 3 points. Receipts were 5,938 bales, against 4,874 bales of a week previous, and 6,870 bales of a year previous. Final bid quotations were: May, 9.56; June, 9.47; July, 9.45; August, 9.26; September, 8.48; October, 8.23; November, 8.04; December, 8.04; January, 8.05; February, 8.07; March, 8.10.

Trading in coffee was also trivial in amount. The market closed unchanged to 5 points off.

Wheat closed practically unchanged yesterday, without much export business, July closed at 73¼c. Corn was fairly firm, and oats reflected a better feeling. Exporters took about 150,000 bushels of corn, and the July option on this staple was finally quoted at 45⅝c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@3 per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four and five months, and 3½@4 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $171,226,950; balances, $14,945,920; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $297,596.

Money on call in London, 3½@3¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4@4⅛ per cent. for both short and three months'

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Some improvement showed in the market for outside securities yesterday, and, though trading was not large, excepting in two or three issues, a number of stocks showed much more strength than on the middle days of the week. There were sharp advances in a few issues, but in most cases the improvement appeared merely in the fact that there was less selling pressure, as well as a better feeling, indicated by an increase in the disposition shown to buy stock. Some stocks were traded in scarcely at all, and this was the case even among issues that usually are prominent in outside trading, but this, indeed, has been more or less the case since the beginning of the week. Certainly the last day's trading gave some indication of an improvement in sentiment, and seemed to promise a somewhat better market than that which has prevailed since Monday last.

STORAGE POWER was one of the most active issues of the day and one of the few stocks that advanced substantially. Trading in this stock amounted to a thousand shares or more, and on these transactions it sold up about 2 points. Most of this het gain was kept until the end of the day. Just what ground for the advance there was did not appear, but the largest buying seemed to be for inside accounts. It is rumored that there are under way developments which may result in considerable improvement in the value of the stock.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s were fairly active and strong early in the day, though large offerings of the bonds later on caused the price to recede fractionally. No trading in either issue of the stock was reported, and tnere was little or no change in the prices of the stocks.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common was steady, and the preferred stock advanced substantially on a few transactions. There seems to be much doubt surrounding the actual situation of the local gas industry, and just what course the gas war is likely to take seems a matter very hard to predict. Of late no really definite information on the subject has come to hand, and intimations more or less vague have been all that the public has had on which to form opinions. That there has been large buying of New Amsterdam securities seems a fact, and it also seems sure that the stock bought is still held, but who the present owners of the stock are seems uncertain. It is said in some quarters that the stock has been concentrated in a very few hands and that the company is now completely under the control of the interests which, a few months ago, became buyers of the New Amsterdam securities in the open market.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was fairly active at the opening, selling at 3 and 3⅛. It closed with a fractional net gain for the day.

AMERICAN WOOLEN was steady, but dull. The preferred stock was quoted unchanged at 74¼ bid, and the common stock was in demand at 17.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅝
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	27	28½
New Amsterdam pf.	51	55
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest..	97	98

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	....	27
American Agri. Chem. pf.	74½	76½
American Bicycle	10	11
American Bicycle pf.	39⅞	41
American Bicycle bonds	....	86
American Chicle	55	65
American Chicle pf.	77	80
American Woolen	17	17¼
American Woolen pf.	74½	75
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	44¾	45½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip..	10	11½
Distilling Company of America	6⅝	7
Distilling Company of America pf..	25	26½
Electric Boat	....	24
Electric Boat pf.	....	45
Havana Commercial	16	17
Havana Commercial pf.	57	58
International Power	29	55
International Pump	18	20
International Pump pf.	....	66
National Enameling & Stamp	20	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf..	80	84
National Grapnome	49	53
National Salt	45	46
National Salt pf.	75	77
Otis Elevator	30¾	31½
Otis Elevator pf.	86	88½
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90	91
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	75	80
Sloss-Sheffield	23	25
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	64	67
Standard Oil of New Jersey	542	545
United States Flour Milling pf.	....	7
United States Flour Milling bonds..	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	¼

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	88⅞	89
American Air Power	30	35
Arizona Lead	15⅜	16¼
Asphalt Company of America	6½	7½
British Columbia Copper	11⅞	11⅝
California Copper	2¼	3
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub.	107	107½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	27	32
Elegtric Vehicle pf.	77	81
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅝	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	30
General Carriage	93	10½
Illinois Transportation	1¾	1⅞
Markeen Copper	5	6½
Metcan Nat. Construction pf.	15	16½
Mexican 5s	99	99½
New England Transportation	5½	5¾
New York Transportation	9⅛	9¾
Pando Basin	7	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	21	22
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	122	..
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84	86
Seaboard Air Line common	13	14
Seaboard Air Line pf.	35	..
Storage Power	18	10
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13½	15
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A. 2d ass. paid.	5½	6½
Trust Company of America	200	212
Union Copper	7½	8
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	86⅞	87¼
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	69	70½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	17	18
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	..	60
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	92	93
Western Union 4s	104⅜	105½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.
†Selling cents per share. Par value, $1.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	226	228
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	83	..
Co. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82¼	83
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	85
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas 2d. 98		99½
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	..	19
Nassau Electric 4s	..	94
New Orleans Traction	22½	24
New Orleans Traction pf.	..	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	180	200
United Traction, Providence	100	111
United Traction bonds	113¾	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29½	31

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest..	68½	70
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	..	33
Denver Gas 5s	69	71
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	236	325
Madison (Wis.) Gas	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18	19
New England Gas & Coke bonds	68⅝	68¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102¼	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud., L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	35	37
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	98	..
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	116
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	25
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	97	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest..	105	..

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	23
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	86	87
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	112
Hoboken Ferry	68	69½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	35	80
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Babcock & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6½	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	35	39
Cramps' Shipyard	72	74
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	118	122
Lorillard Company pf.	100	102
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	120	125
Standard Coupler	33	37
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	52
Union Typewriter	27	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	110	112

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel.	104	108
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Retsof	30	..
Retsof bonds	80	85
Southern Light and Traction	31	35

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 5.—There was little in the Boston trading to-day. The continued dropping of mining shares on a small volume of business is making for increased confidence among the bears, and talk is heard of an attack on these shares all along the line if present market conditions do not change. There were few price changes to-day. Parrot lost ⅛, to 42, and Old Dominion ½, to 17. Bell Telephone was up 2, at $16, which contrasts with $42 at the close last Saturday. Erie was 1⅝ better, at 101¾, for the day. Montana sold at 313 last Saturday, and at 290 to-day. Amalgamated closed 2½ lower than last Saturday, at 88. Less than 10,000 shares, all told, changed hands to-day. Utah was one-half better, at 29, and White Knob gained ½, to 20.

Such business as was done at the local Clearing House this morning between the banks was done at the morning rate of 3 per cent. New York funds sold at 10 cents discount. Call money nominally quoted at from 3 to 4 per cent., but it is known on excellent authority that the minimum figure has been shaded. In several cases loans were made as low as 3½ per cent. on the best names and collateral, and the rate ranges from that up to 4½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

Adventure	4¾	Old Colony	3¾
Allouez	1⅝	Old Dominion 17	..
Arcadian	18	Osceola	66
Arnold	5½	Parrot 42	42½
Ash Bed	.30	Pioneer	.50
Atlantic	24	Quincy 137½	138
Baltic	.20	R. Island	4½
Bos. & Cr. C.	.15	Santa Fe	5½
Bos. & Mon.	.290	Santa Ysabel	1⅛
Butte & Bos.	69	Shoe	29
Cal. & Hecla.	750	Tamarack	183
Centennial	17½	Utah Cons.	29½
Franklin	14	Washington	1¾
Humboldt	.75	White Knob.	18½
Isle Royale	25½	Winona	4
Mohawk.	15	Wolverine	40½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	242	C. Mass. pf.	65
Bost. & Low.	242	Fitchbrg. pf.	130
Bost. & Me.	193	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110½
Bos. & Prov.	300	N. Y. & N.	..
Bost. Elev.	143	N. Y. & N. H. 7s	.115
Mass. Gas 5s	82	E. 7s	..
Cent. Mass.	12½	West End	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	315	Mex. Tele.	2½
Chi. Stk. Y.	133½	N. Eng. Tel.	130
Dom. Coal	43¼	U. S. Oil	18
Dom. C. pf.	117	Wstg. E. pf.	61
Erie Tel	101		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—In the stock market here a further advance in Lehigh Navigation was the rare exception. The stock is moving under special influences. One report says the Central Railroad of New Jersey is to acquire its coal lands under conditions favorable to Lehigh Navigation shareholders. Another hints at a restoration of the old 5 per cent. dividend rate. Either is quite within the range of probability. Electric of America recovered ½, to 9¼. The recovery was aided by the knowledge that negotiations are progressing for the sale of the Long Island City plant at a handsome profit to the Electric Company of America.

The rest of the market was heavy, with emphasis on Asphalt 5s, which sold at the very lowest—71—practically a 7 per cent. basis.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	15⅜	15¾	Phil. Trac.	98	98½
Con. T. Pitt.	25	25½	Union Trac.	37	37⅜
El. Co. of Am.	9¼	9⅝	Un. Gas Imp.	113½	114
Lehigh Val.	27⅝	28	Welsbach Lt.	46	46½
Marsden	8	8¼	W.N.Y. & P.	8⅝	8¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Business on 'Change to-day was the smallest done in many weeks, and the prices showed little change from the day before.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
100..American Linseed pf.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
100..American Radiator	40	40	40
10..Chicago Union Traction	20	20	20
1..Diamond Match	125	125	125
50..Lake Street Elevated	9¼	9¼	9¼
100..Metro. Elev.	32¾	32½	32¾
5..Metro. Elev. pf.	78	78	78
150..National Biscuit	31¼	31¼	31¼
25..National Carbon	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
80..South Side Elevated	97	97	97
20..Street's W. S. C. Line	20	20	20

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Friday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.02	.03
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.08	.08
Belcher	.12	.12
Best & Belcher	.16	.17
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	1.25	1.30
Challenge Con.	.14	.14
Chollar	.21	.22
Confidence	.80	.80
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	1.55
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.10
Gould & Curry	.19	.20
Hale & Norcross	.32	.33
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.26	.28
Occidental Con.	.08	.09
Ophir	.52	.53
Overman	.19	.20
Potosi	.21	.23
Savage	.16	.09
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.33	.35
Standard	3.90	2.80
Syndicate	.07	.09
St. Louis	.12	.12
Union Con.	.20	.20
Utah Con.	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.19	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	34⅞	35	33¼	33½
Alamo	14⅝	15	14½	15¼
Argentum	20½	21	20	21
Araconda	34½	35	35	35½
Anchoria	75	80	75	80
Bankers'	20	20½	20⅜	21
Battle Mountain	30⅝	31½	30⅜	31
Blue Bell	12½	13¼	13	13½
C. C. Cons.	13¾	14	13⅝	13⅞
C. C. & M.	11¼	11⅝	11⅛	11½
Columbine Victor	17½	18	17½	18
Dante	14⅜	15	14⅝	14¾
Damon	21⅝	22	21⅞	22
Elkton	132½	133	131½	132
El Paso	39⅝	40	39	39½
Findlay	15½	15⅝	15	15¾
Golden Fleece	32	40	32	40
Gibson	24	25	24	25
Gold King	99	100	98⅝	99½
Gold Knob	17	17¼	17	17¼
Gold Coin	400	..	400	450
Garfield	17½	18¾	17	20
Gold Sovereign	10⅜	10⅝	10½	10¾
Gould	40¾	41	40⅝	41½
Hart	16⅝	17	16¾	17¼
Ingham	25⅜	25¾	25½	25⅝
Isabella	127½	127⅝	126	126¼
Independence	70⅜	71½	70½	71
Jackpot	67½	68	68	69
Keystone	17⅝	17¾	17	17¼
Lexington	16¾	16⅞	16¾	17
Mount Rosa	77	80	75	80
Matoa	31	35	30	31
Mary Cashen	25	26	25½	26
Moon Anchor	62	65	65	66
National	8⅝	8¾	8¼	8½
Nugget	22½	23	22¾	22½
Ophir	62	62½	60	62
Orphan	20¼	22½	20	23
Pharmacist	13⅜	13⅝	12¼	12½
Pinnacle	21	21½	20½	21
Portland	270	275	272	278
Raven	67½	68	67	67½
Rawlings	46½	50	47¼	50
Specimen	13⅞	13¾	13¼	13⅝
Tornado	47	48½	47	47½
Temoni	20	30	20	30
Union	46½	47	47	48
Vindicator	150	152	150	153½
Work	34	34½	34½	34⅝
Zenobia	18¼	18½	18	18¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, May 5, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¼	17¼	740	Am. Car & Found. Co.	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17¼	.....
66½	66½	100	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	.....
34⅞	35	130	American Cotton Oil	35	35	35	35	.....
153	159	110	American Express	154	154	154	154	-4
45¼	45½	1,385	American Ice Co.	45½	45¾	44¾	45¼	-⅝
75	76	100	Am. Ice Co. pf.	75	75	75	75	-⅜
56⅝	56⅞	50	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	.....
22½	23	400	Am. Malting Co. pf.	23	23½	23	23⅞	+1
37	37¼	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37½	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+⅝
89	89½	326	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	+1
25	26	510	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	25¼	26	25¼	26	+1
73	73½	700	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	73½	73¾	73	73	.....
39⅝	40	1,835	Am. Steel & Wire	40⅜	40⅝	39	39¾	-⅜
77	77¼	2,330	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	77½	77½	77	77	.....
114⅝	114½	10,735	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	114	115	113⅝	114½	+1½
26	27	200	American Tin Plate	27	27	27	27	.....
78½	79	286	Am. Tin Plate pf.	79	79	79	79	+1
103	103⅛	972	American Tobacco	103	103	103	103	-¾
44⅜	45	200	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45	45	45	45	-¼
26⅝	26¾	1,425	At., T. & S. F.	26¼	26¾	26	26⅛	-⅜
69½	70	9,670	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70¼	70⅝	69⅝	70	-⅜
83¼	83½	4,720	Baltimore & Ohio	83⅝	84	83	83	.....
½	1	1,610	Balt. & Ohio, rights	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
84½	84½	650	Balt. & Ohio pf.	85	85	84	84⅞	+⅝
73½	73¾	1,281	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73⅝	73⅞	73⅜	73⅝	+⅝
9	9⅜	510	Brunswick City	9	9	9	9	.....
29½	29¾	600	Chesapeake & Ohio.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	+⅛
125¾	125⅞	2,745	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	126	126	125⅝	125⅝	-¼
13½	13¾	1,000	Chicago Great West.	13¾	13¾	13½	13⅝	.....
25⅜	26	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	.....
119½	119⅝	1,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	118⅝	118⅝	118⅜	118⅜	+⅛
108⅛	108¼	2,910	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108½	108⅝	108	108	-⅛
12½	13	135	Chi. Term. Trans.	13	13	13	13	.....
36½	37	10	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36	36	36	36	.....
5⅞	6	350	Colorado Southern	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
41½	42	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	-½
184	184½	300	Consolidated Gas	184½	184½	184	184	.....
13½	13¾	160	Con. Tobacco Co.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	-⅛
19½	19⅝	160	Denver & R. G.	19½	19½	19½	19½	+⅛
69⅜	69⅝	450	Denver & R. G. pf.	69½	69½	69⅜	69⅜	+⅜
38⅜	39¼	500	Erie 1st pf.	39	39	39	39	+⅜
40⅜	40½	2,310	Federal Steel	41	41	40½	40½	-⅝
68½	69	600	Federal Steel pf.	69	69	68¾	68¾	-⅞
137	138	350	General Electric	137	137¾	137	137	+1
157	157½	135	Great Northern pf.	157	157	157	157	.....
38⅜	39	315	Hocking Valley	39	39	38¾	38¾	+⅜
66¾	67	1,475	Hocking Valley pf.	66⅞	68¾	66¾	66¾	.....
113⅞	114¼	300	Illinois Central	114⅞	114⅞	114	114	+¼
23⅞	24	300	International Paper	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	.....
64⅝	65	100	Internat. Paper pf.	64⅞	64⅞	64⅜	64⅜	.....
6	6⅞	500	International Silver	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
17⅝	18	100	Iowa Central	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
50	51	10	Iowa Central pf.	50	50	50	50	.....
17	17½	100	Kanawha & Michigan	17	17	17	17	-⅜
68	70	250	Laclede Gas	70½	70¾	70¼	70¼	+½
30	30⅜	300	Lake Erie & West.	29⅝	30½	29⅝	30¼	+½
85	86½	9,320	Long Island	87	89	86½	86½	-1
81⅞	82	700	Louisville & Nashville	82¼	82¼	81⅝	81⅝	-⅜
94	94½	620	Manhattan Elevated	94¼	94½	94	94	-⅛
154⅜	155½	600	Met. Street Railway	155	155½	155	155¼	-⅛
13⅜	13¾	200	Mexican Central	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	-⅛
65⅝	66	200	Minn. & St. Louis	65	66	65	66	+1⅛
98	99	950	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	95	98⅝	95	98⅝	+3⅞
25	28	200	Minn., S. P. & S. M.	25	25	25	25	-1
34⅜	35¼	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	35	35	35	35	-¼
58¼	58⅝	3,960	Missouri Pacific	58⅜	58⅜	58¼	58¼	-¼
89	89½	490	National Steel pf.	89½	89½	89	89	.....
48⅜	49¼	500	National Tube	49½	49½	49	49	-⅝
89⅝	90¼	490	National Tube pf.	90¼	90¼	89⅝	89⅝	.....
33	36	200	New Central Coal	35	35	35	35	-1
125	127	10	New York Air Brake	125	125	125	125	.....
133¾	134	1,283	New York Central	134⅜	134⅝	134	134	-⅛
22	22½	1,000	New York, C. & West.	22½	22½	22	22¼	+⅛
37¼	37½	100	Norfolk & Western	37½	37¾	37	37⅞	+⅛
14⅞	15	500	North American	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
57⅞	58½	1,300	Northern Pacific	58	58	57⅝	58	+⅛
75⅝	75⅞	380	Northern Pacific pf.	75⅝	75⅞	75⅝	75⅞	-⅛
33	33½	170	Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	-⅛
133⅞	134	5,360	Pennsylvania R. R.	134	134½	133⅝	134	.....
104	104¼	1,100	People's Gas, Chicago	104	104½	103⅞	104	.....
3	3¼	770	Peo., Dec. & Evans	3¼	3¼	3	3	-⅛
25	25¼	100	Père Marquette	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+⅛
80	82	140	Pressed Steel Car pf.	81	81	81	81	-½
184	186	25	Pullman Company	185	185	185	185	.....
18	18½	100	Reading	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	-⅛
57¾	58	1,050	Reading 1st pf.	58¾	58¾	58	58	-⅛
16⅜	16½	300	Republic Iron & Steel.	16½	16½	16½	16⅜	-⅛
42	44	50	St. L. & G. I. 1st pf.	42	42	42	42	.....
10⅜	10⅜	30	St. L. & San Fran.	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	.....
34¼	34⅜	825	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	34	34½	33½	34¼	-⅛
11¼	12½	100	St. Louis Southw.	11½	11½	11½	11½	-⅛
29½	29⅝	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	29⅜	29⅝	29½	29½	+⅛
36¼	36½	1,825	Southern Pacific	36⅛	36¼	36	36¼	+⅛
13⅜	13½	1,600	Southern Railway	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	+⅛
56¼	56⅝	500	Southern Railway pf.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝	+⅛
54	54⅜	300	Standard R. & T.	54	54	54	54	.....
81⅝	82	567	Tenn. Coal & Iron	82¼	82¼	81½	81½	+⅛
19	19¼	1,000	Texas Pacific	19¼	19¼	19	19	-⅛
14¼	16	200	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	.....
60	67	340	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	63½	65	63½	65	+⅜
55⅞	56⅞	3,200	Union Pacific	55⅞	56	55⅝	55⅞	.....
74⅜	75	450	Union Pacific pf.	75	75	74⅞	74⅞	-⅛
12⅞	12⅝	270	United States Leather	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
70½	71¼	100	U. S. Leather pf.	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	-⅛
29⅝	30	10	United States Rubber.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	.....
22⅜	23	2,660	Wabash pf.	23	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
81½	82¼	100	Western Union Tel.	82	82	82	82	+⅛
10	10⅛	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
54	56	625	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	55	55	54	54½	-⅛
28	28⅝	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28½	-⅛
..	..	12	Wisconsin Central	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 27.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week April	$38,289	$38,620	$41,670
Month of April	142,296	137,355	124,790
July 1 to April 30	1,772,666	1,500,436	.....
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,001	6,952	6,568
4th week April	672,000	620,000	573,000
Month	2,461,000	2,168,000	1,958,462
From Jan. 1	3,861,945	7,895,620	7,204,910
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
4th week April	78,249	95,385	85,762
Month	250,290	328,780	294,431
From Jan. 1	1,211,531	1,239,137	1,226,482
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
4th week April	16,414	17,107	14,060
Month	60,276	51,031	43,414
From July 1	617,462	512,358	.....
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,010	2,010	1,956
4th week April	458,670	382,041	347,612
Month	1,459,943	1,190,572	1,139,493
From Jan. 1	5,834,839	4,754,271	4,465,122
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,203	2,197	2,197
4th week April	252,785	238,463	259,000
Month	880,503	810,162	878,495
From July 1	10,880,656	10,383,219	.....
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
4th week April	729,000	674,000	785,000
From Jan. 1	9,144,629	8,228,959	8,413,800
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week April	31,000	35,000	36,000
From Jan. 1	391,587	352,981	489,262
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
Month April	520,159	476,619	.....
From July 1	5,417,168	5,097,772	.....
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,551	1,561	1,570
4th week April	318,726	283,789	212,590
Month	1,095,184	973,926	929,134
From July 1	11,465,096	9,654,687	.....
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	343	343	336
4th week April	99,543	70,796	77,566
Month	320,599	252,845	277,024
From July 1	2,916,269	2,649,183	.....
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week April	$11,353	$11,470	$11,427
From July 1	433,252	410,389	.....
Month	40,072	37,620	34,030
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,402	1,285	1,282
4th week April	184,481	175,886	161,244
Month	601,095	581,118	533,550
From July 1	6,551,619	5,938,423	.....
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,416	6,285	5,256
4th week April	668,579	617,738	539,160
Month of April	2,322,206	2,114,403	1,740,726
July 1 to April 30	26,264,109	23,142,099	.....
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,509	1,492	1,490
4th week April	189,710	188,023	185,633
Month	579,770	574,328	573,298
From Jan. 1	2,765,870	2,557,585	2,565,565
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	451	451	451
4th week April	74,311	48,942	51,501
Month	129,940	154,601	165,099
From July 1	1,646,715	1,751,507	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
4th week April	62,811	54,267	.....
From Jan. 1	850,284	734,402	.....
ALABAMA MIDLAND for March—	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	89,622	70,338	19,284
Op. expenses	67,650	61,888	5,762
Net earnings	21,972	8,450	13,522
From July to March 31:			
Gross earnings	734,785	631,611	103,174
Op. expenses	535,547	532,119	3,428
Net earnings	199,238	99,492	99,746
BUR., CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTH. for March—			
Gross earnings	428,269	386,216	42,053
Op. expenses	268,362	259,040	9,322
Net earnings	159,907	127,176	32,731
Jan. 1 to March 31:			
Gross earnings	1,139,920	1,095,335	44,585
Op. expenses	767,142	745,954	21,188
Net earnings	372,778	349,381	23,397
DETROIT & MACKINAC, for March—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	84,134	60,656	55,454
Op. expenses	57,612	37,189	26,527
Net	26,522	23,467	28,927
Gross, 9 months	574,234	404,725	329,499
Net, 9 months	69,502	122,737	104,491
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS, for March—	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	29,758	28,996	761
Op. expenses	21,545	19,497	2,047
Net earnings	8,213	9,499	*1,286
From July 1 to March 31—			
Gross earnings	278,127	262,441	15,685
Op. expenses	170,319	163,142	7,176
Net earnings	107,808	99,299	8,509
*Decrease.			
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE, for March—			
Gross earnings	122,860	109,068	13,792
Op. expenses	69,771	64,479	5,292
Net earnings	53,089	44,589	8,500
From July 1 to March 31—			
Gross earnings	1,093,714	959,276	139,438
Op. expenses	594,636	514,477	80,159
Net earnings	504,078	444,799	59,279
GEORGIA RAILROAD, for March—			
Gross earnings	160,102	174,353	*14,251
Op. expenses	92,174	102,646	*10,472
Net earnings	67,928	71,707	*3,779
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,295,228	1,286,774	8,454
Op. expenses	800,793	872,761	*71,968
Net earnings	494,435	414,013	80,422
*Decrease.			
INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA, for March—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	105,629	93,089	78,935
Op. expenses	73,318	54,806	45,413
Net	32,310	38,283	33,522
Charges	17,132	10,814	.....
Surplus	15,178	27,468	.....
Gross, 9 months	826,018	821,146	605,403
Net, 9 months	221,984	220,654	193,275
Surp., 9 months	104,189	104,515	.....
Other income	101,479	710,467	479,785
Total income	8,309,593	7,792,271	7,423,491
Charges	3,907,532	3,929,154	4,010,549
Dividends	2,500,000	1,960,380	1,384,674
Surplus	1,962,061	1,812,728	1,937,178
SAVANNAH, FLORIDA & WEST., for March—	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross	472,536	350,731	121,805
Op. expenses	295,051	262,412	32,639
Net	177,485	88,319	89,166
Gross, 9 months	3,342,496	3,006,254	336,242
Net, 9 months	970,755	702,429	268,326
W. N. Y. & P., for March—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	263,300	293,086	234,864
Op. expenses	233,838	193,167	162,784
Net	29,462	99,919	72,080
Prop. op. exp. to gross	90	66⅝	69¼
Gross, 9 months	2,866,802	2,452,629	2,513,734
Net, 9 months	759,133	764,083	913,845

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement of the New York City banks showed a decrease in reserve of $1,095,800. The banks now hold a surplus of $15,978,475 above legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	April 28.	May 5.	Increase.
Loans	$774,548,600	$787,770,000	$13,221,400
Deposits	852,062,500	869,155,300	17,092,800
Circulation	21,128,300	21,218,100	89,800
Legal tender	66,621,000	67,787,500	1,166,500
Specie	153,465,900	156,479,300	2,010,900
Reserve	230,089,900	233,267,300	3,177,400
Res. req'd	213,015,625	217,288,825	4,273,200
Surplus	17,074,275	15,978,475	*1,095,800
*Decrease.			

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	24,693,675	21,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,609,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,373,825	25,488,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,334,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,823,500
March 10	8,677,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,686,425	19,074,125	23,060,050
March 24	5,817,300	18,557,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,850	35,720,800
April 7	7,904,800	15,018,825	35,036,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,346,075
April 21	14,894,350	24,171,525	43,525,100
April 28	17,074,275	25,524,075	44,504,675
May 5	15,978,475	19,351,950	43,916,475

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$15,978,475	1895	$27,233,575
1899	19,351,950	1894	82,808,150
1898	43,916,475	1893	12,835,175
1897	44,095,975	1892	14,808,500
1896	20,243,125	1891	4,763,950

SINKING OF THE GLENEIG.

Plate Gave Way in a Storm—Thirty-three Lives Were Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Particulars of the loss of the British steamship Gleneig, bound from Melbourne to Gippsland, have been received by the steamer Alameda. The cable reports stated that all hands were lost, but the mail advices say that three men were rescued and that twenty passengers and thirteen of the crew went down with the vessel. The wreck was caused by the ship springing a plate during a storm.

There was a heavy sea on, and it was with difficulty that the boats were lowered. The women passengers were placed in one lifeboat with two officers and several seamen. The second boat swamped, and all hands were lost. The boat with the women has never been heard from.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.45⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minneapolis patents	$3.75
Cotton, milling	.06⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	21.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.90
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.50
Steel rails	34.00
Pig-iron warrants	Nominal
Lake copper, ingot	17.00
Tin	29.67½
Exchange lead	4.70
Spelter	4.62½
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.07⅝
Lard, prime	7.80
Butter, Western creamery	.20

CHICAGO, May 5.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 60@65¼c; No. 2 red, 70@71c; No. 2 corn, 39¼c; No. 2 yellow, 39¾c; No. 2 oats, 23⅝@24c; No. 2 white, 26½@28c; No. 3 white, 25⅞@26¼c; No. 2 rye, 54c; good feeding barley, 30¾c; fair to choice malting, 41@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.80; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.80; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $10.80@11.85; lard, per 100 lb, $6.70@6.82½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $6.50@6.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.10@7.20; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23¼; sugars, cut-loaf, $6; granulated, $5.44; clover, contract grade, $7.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton was slack. The general tendency of the market, however, was better on covering following cable accounts which were better than expected, and on continued disagreement in advices from the cotton belt respecting the crop subject. The average of the crop news, however, was still unmistakably favorable, and some sellers ignored the further intelligence from Central Texas and other localities regarding the subject of overflows and generally backward conditions, but they sold cautiously. The market opened steady at an advance of 2 to 6 points. This brought out a little selling to secure profits, especially as reports from dry goods districts were not altogether satisfactory, while receipts maintained the estimated volume and private cables stated that the improved conditions at Liverpool resulted from a sudden demand for spot cotton for Manchester and Continental account. Europe was a small buyer in the local market, while Southerners sold. The important feature of weather and crop news was the statement made by The Chronicle to the effect that the weather has been more favorable over much of the South and that farm work is constantly making better progress, although very backward as a whole. Texas advices indicate that the rainfall has been very heavy in the Brazos basin, that land has been submerged, and that farmers are far behind in their work. The same authority reports that advices from Alabama are to the effect that while some progress has been made with planting on the uplands, lowlands are too wet, and that some sections are still under water. Vicksburg reports that normal conditions have not yet been realized. This report helped the bulls a little, and the market, while quiet, closed at a net advance of 1@5 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.60	9.60	9.55	9.56@9.57
June	9.46	9.47	9.46	9.47@9.48
July	9.43	9.43	9.41	9.42@9.43
August	9.27	9.28	9.26	9.26@9.27
September	8.49	8.51	8.48	8.48@8.49
October	8.23	8.26	8.24	8.23@8.24
November	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.04@8.05
December	8.05	8.05	8.04	8.04@8.05
January	8.07	8.07	8.05	8.05@8.06
February				8.07@8.09
March	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.10@8.11

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—Spot cotton, fair demand at full rates; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 8,000 bales; receipts, 16,000 bales, all American; middling upland, 5 7-16d; futures opened quiet and unchanged; closed steady at unchanged prices to 2-64d net advance. December-January, 4.29½d; January-February, 4.27½d; February-March, 4.27½; March-April, 4.26d; June-July, 4.17½; July-August, 5.15s; August-September, 5.07s; September-October, 4.50s; October-November, 4.37½s; November-December, 4.31½d.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	73⅛	73⅛	73	73⅛
July	73 7-16	73½	73¼	73½
September	74 1-16	74 1-16	73¾	73¾
Corn—				
May	45⅜	45⅜	45¼	44⅞
July	45⅜	45⅜	45⅛	45⅜
September	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	66	66	65⅝	65⅝
July	67½	67⅝	67¼	67⅜
Corn—				
May	39¼	39½	38⅞	39⅛
July	40 3-16	40¼	39⅝	40
Oats—				
May	22¾	22 1-16	22 11-16	23
July	23⅜	23½	23¼	23⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market had only a narrow movement, but at one time near the regular close, displayed considerable strength and activity. This lasted for a few minutes, or long enough to run in a few scattered short interests, and then the market dropped back into its previous speculative rut, with the close just about unchanged from the previous night. On the whole, however, bull traders profited by the day's operations, for it was impossible to hammer prices below Friday's close, although they never moved far above it. First among the stimulating factors was firmness at Liverpool and Paris, in response to news from this side. The former closed ½d higher and Paris quotations came 10@15 points higher, giving our market a substantial start which tended to discourage much short selling, and offset the effects of estimates that world's shipments would be about 500,000 bushels greater than last week. The domestic crop news gave little aid to either side. A few complaints about frost from the Southwest, and dry weather generally made but little impression on the trade. Of more importance was the continued firmness in local cash circles and advances of ⅛@⅛c in spot wheat at Duluth and Minneapolis. Reports from San Francisco said that good late rains had improved the crops and made it probable that an average yield would be gathered this year. Spring wheat receipts for the day were 315 cars against 213 cars last year. For the week there were arrivals of 2,271 cars. This compared with 1,947 cars the week previous and 1,690 cars a year ago. Duluth was said to have shipped out nearly 4,000,000 bushels of wheat during the week.

DULUTH, May 5.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 69¼c; May, 69¼c; July, 70¼c; September, 69¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67¼c; May, 67¼c; July, 68¼c; September, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c. No. 3 Spring, 62¾c. Oats, 22½@22¾c. Corn, 38c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 5.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, May, 65½@65¾c; July, 65¾c; September, 65¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 67¾c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 64¼c. Flour and bran unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, May 5.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67¼@68c; No. 2 Northern, 66@66¼c. Rye—No. 1, 57@57½c. Barley—No. 2, 43c; sample, 37@43c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 45¾c, elevator and delivered, and 45¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 28c, No. 3 oats, 27¼c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29½c; track mixed, 28@29¼c; track white, 28@35c; No. 2 white clipped, 30½c.

RYE—No. 1 Eastern, 61¼c, and No. 2 Western, 60¾c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 56@57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43¾@45c, and malting 50@53c, both cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.65@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.75@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; rye grade, $17@$17.25 per ton, spot and to arrive. Rye flour—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Corn meal—Kiln-dried, $2.30@$2.40, as to brand. Bag meal—Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 84@85c. Feed—Spring wheat bran, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25; coarse Winter bran, $18@$19.50, latter white; middling, $16@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $16; oil meal, $26.50; linseed oil cake, $25.50; corn oil cake, $19, nominal.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $12.75@$13.25; family, $14@$14.50; short clear, $14@$15. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $12@$12.50; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $17@$19.50. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¼c; 100 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7½c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 8@8¼c; 10 lb, 7¾c; 12 lb, 7½c; 14 lb, 7¼c; pickled shoulders, 7c; pickled hams, 10½@11c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4⅛@5¼c. LARD—$7.30; city lard, $6.90@$6.95; refined lard, South America, $8.15; Continent, $7.65; Brazil, kegs, $8.35; compound, city, 6¾c; Western, 6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 8c.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—Beef—Extra India mess, 78s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 67s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 30 to 35 lb, 41s; long clear, 35 to 40 lb, 39s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 37s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 36s 3d. Butter nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 58s; American finest colored, 62s 6d. Tallow—Prime City, 27s; Australian, in London, 27s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, May-August, 23s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 42s 6d. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7¼d. Linseed Oil, 32s 3d.

COFFEE.—The market for coffee was not much better than a market in name only. No business whatever was transacted on the opening call. Indeed, there was no trading until about the last minute of the session, when, just before the gong sounded, 1,750 bags changed hands, with the market finally dull at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points. The foreign news was equally featureless, except that spot prices at Rio and Santos were larger. This factor, in connection with unsatisfactory spot conditions in the open market, gave the future list a weak undertone. There was absolutely no outside speculative trading. The situation in the spot department was very unsatisfactory, with quotations nominal at any figure; the market closed with a downward tendency on the nominal basis of 7¾ for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.50@6.55
June	..	..	..	6.55@6.60
July	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.65@6.70
August	..	..	..	6.70@6.75
September	..	..	..	6.80@6.85
October	..	..	..	6.85@6.90
November	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.85@6.95
December	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10@7.15
January	..	..	..	7.15@7.20
February	..	..	..	7.20@7.25
March	..	..	..	7.25@7.30
April	..	..	..	7.25@7.35

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 8$800; receipts, 6,000 bags; stock, 380,000 bags. Hamburg—Net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 5,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged; sales, 5,000 bags. January, 47; February, 47.25; March, 47.50; April, 47.50; May, 44.75; June, 45.25; July, 45.50; August, 45.75; September, 46; October, 46.25; November, 46.50; December, 46.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 8¾c; exchange, 8 7-16d; receipts, 3,000 bags; cleared for the United States, nil bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 254,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 15-32c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3¾c.

OILS.—Petroleum barrels, $9.05, and in bulk, $6.40; Philadelphia, barrels, $9, and in bulk, $6.35; refined cases, New York, $10.25; deodorized naphtha, $11.75. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, barrels, 35c; prime Summer yellow, 37½@38c, prompt; off Summer yellow, 36c; butter grades, nominal; prime white, 40@41c; prime Winter yellow, 40@42c; city linseed, American, raw, 65@66c; American, boiled, 67@68c; Calcutta, raw, 76c; Western linseed oil quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 56@57c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, barrels, $3.90; spirits turpentine, 50¼@51c; resin, common to good strained, $1.60; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $2; K, $2.25; M, $2.45; N, $2.65; W G, $2.75; W W, $3.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No trading. CALVES—City-dressed veals, 7@9½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Clipped sheep, $5@$5.50; tops, $6; clipped lambs, $6@$7.12½; Spring lambs, $5 per head. HOGS—State hogs, $5.60; Western nominal.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FORTUNATO C. LOMONTE.—A deficiency judgment for $12,084 was docketed yesterday against Fortunato C. Lomonte in favor of Elizabeth Rankin, growing out of the foreclosure sale of property on One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues.

Out of Town.

FENTZLAFF AND ZIGLER.—Deeds of assignment made by Carl Fentzlaff and De Hart Zigler, hardware dealers and contractors of Montclair, to Scott Sherman, for the benefit of creditors, were recorded in the County Register's office at Newark yesterday. The firm's assets, which are largely book accounts, amount to $23,254.32, while the liabilities are $18,210.01, including a number of notes. Fentzlaff gives his assets, including real estate, to be $42,381, and his liabilities $37,926.26. Zigler places his assets at $50, comprising "wearing apparel."

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

NATHAN WAGLER.—Nathan Wagler, salesman, of 139 Suffolk Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,675 and no assets.

MANDEL LIPSHITZ.—Mandel Lipshitz, clerk, of 27 Delancey Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,060 and assets $942 in debts due him from customers in Brooklyn.

MYER H. LEVY.—Myer H. Levy, salesman, of 533 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,360 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1892.

GASPAR DEL PINO.—Gaspar del Pino, whose place of business is at the southwest corner of Pearl Street and Maiden Lane, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $188,450 and no assets. He was formerly a partner in the firms of Antonio del Pino & Brothers, Louis del Pino & Co., and del Pino & Co., grocers and cigar manufacturers, at Key West and New York City, and the debts were contracted in 1890 and 1890 on account of those firms. The largest creditors are the John White Bank of Key West, $90,000, and the Key West Bank, $18,000.

WESTCHESTER WATER COMPANY.

Bankruptcy Law Does Not Apply to It, Court of Appeals Decides.

The recent decision of Judge Brown of the United States District Court that the bankruptcy law does not apply to the New York and Westchester Water Company, because it is not a manufacturing corporation, was affirmed yesterday in an opinion filed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, written by Judge Lacombe.

Moses R. Crow and other creditors sought to have the company declared an involuntary bankrupt, so as to prevent its being purchased by the Ramapo corporation.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Amanda C. and John—A. P. Bigelow	$173
BRUNNER, Philip—Bradley & Currier Company	17
BEHNKEN, George and Herman—T. W. Ringrose	85
COLLINS, Charles W.—M. Hayman	113
CAREY, Francis—John J. Conklin	79
DAVIES, John A.—Henry Elmer	100
DAVIDSON, Isaac S.—S. Holzman	69
EGGERS, Bernard C.—Frank Cramer	108
FEICK, August—F. Schmitt	254
HEROLD, Kate—John H. Anderson	161
KLEIN, Mollie—Marcus Weil	80
KLEIN, Morris—Marcus Weil	42
KENNEY, Frank—James E. Rouse	70
LUBLANG, Samuel—Bettie P. Jacobs, executrix	30
LEVY, Jacob—Hulda Wittner	128
LOMONTE, Fortunato C.—E. Rankin	12,064
LOEW, Sarah L.—William Broadbelt, costs	202
MUNKER, Elizabeth—People of the State of New York	68
MONNELL, Fannie—Mutual Loan Association	250
MAY, Ernest S.—Francis Flaudin	3,392
MEYERS, Michael—Syndicate Trading Company	65
PALMER, Mary E.—William H. Lane	580
PINCKNEY, Eugene A., and Saranton Patterson—Jacob Hein	112
ROBINSON, Walter G.—Elbert Todd	128
REILLY, John P., Catherine, Lizzie, and Mary H.; also Bridget Nagle—J. F. Sieves and others	359
ROBINSON, Samuel A., Belle Bergoffen, and Hannah Gluck—Henry P. Robinson and another	884
ROVERE, Leon J.—Emil Kirsten and others	95
REW, Ida M.—J. Noble Hayes	45
ROBINSON, Samuel A., Belle Bergoffen, and Hannah Gluck—Goss & Edsell Company	1,091
ROBINSON, Samuel A., Belle Bergoffen, and Hannah Gluck—James P. Galligan	333
SICKLES, Emily—Abram Kling	68
SULLIVAN, Jeremiah—The People, &c	25
THE SIEDE FUR COMPANY—F. Schenke	225
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Flanagan, costs	104
JOHN D. PARK & SONS COMPANY—C. H. Phillips Chemical Company and others, costs	50
VALENTE, Gabriel—Harry W. Pell, costs	92
WACKER, George G.—Greenwich Bank	1,024

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Major Gen. Roe has decided to parade the First and Fifth Brigades in this city on Memorial Day, as escort to the Grand Army of the Republic. The order to march will be given promptly at 9 o'clock in the morning, the start being made at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, continuing down to Washington Square, where the parade will be dismissed. Gov. Roosevelt will review the column at the Worth Monument. Gen. Roe, having in mind the comfort of officers and men, has ordered the organizations to parade in undress uniforms, the men wearing fatigue caps, blouses, thimble belt, and leggins, but no gloves. Officers will also wear undress uniform, with caps, but must wear gloves. Squadron A will act as escort to Major Gen Roe, and the First Signal Corps will be equally divided as escorts for Gens. Butt and Smith. The First Brigade, Gen. Butt, will assemble at Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets, west of Fifth Avenue, and the Fifth Brigade, Gen. Smith, will assemble at Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Streets, east of Fifth Avenue. The early start will enable guardsmen to return to their armories before noon, in ample time to enjoy the remainder of the day as they see fit, and will also be appreciated by spectators, who will not have to wait tedious hours to see the troops.

Major Bridgman of Squadron A directs his command to assemble at the armory this afternoon at 3:15 o'clock in full-dress uiform, to parade for divine service at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, where the Rev. David Parker Morgan, Chaplain of the squadron, will preach the sermon. The formation of a squadron polo club has been completed. Arrangements have been made with the Country Club of Westchester, which include the use of the polo field, sufficient stabling, and other accommodations and privileges. Play will begin on or before May 15. It is the object of the club to place polo within the reach of every member of the squadron.

As was expected, a State Board of Examination will meet at the armory of the Fourteenth Regiment to-morrow night to examine into the moral character, capacity, and general fitness for the service of Capt. John W. Nutt and Lieut. George M. Rydberg of the Fourteenth Regiment, against whom charges have been preferred by Col. Clayton. This board, which is essentially a "bouncing board," is composed of Lieut. Col. E. P. Cottle, Seventy-fourth Regiment; Major Stephen F. Hart, Twenty-second Regiment, and Major Charles H. Hitchcock of the First Regiment.

The review of the Seventh Regiment by Gen. George Moore Smith, which was ordered for April 17, and was postponed on account of the regiment's having to go to Croton on active service, will be held at the armory next Tuesday night. During the ceremonies of the evening there will be the presentation of crosses of honor for long and faithful service to the following members:

Gold Bar to the Cross of Honor, (Twenty Years' Service)—Sergt. William V. A. Mulhallon, Private Albert Shumway, Jr., Quartermaster Sergt. Marshall W. Scriven.

Silver Bar to the Cross of Honor, (Fifteen Years' Service)—Capt. J. Weston Myers, Private Gouverneur Kemble, First Sergt. J. Rutherfurd Stewart, First Lieut. Austin E. Pressinger, Sergt. William M. Halsted, First Lieut. Charles Otto Toussaint, Sergt. Archibald T. Moore, Sergt. Frederick H. Crary, Capt. J. Henry Townsend, Private Oakley Freeman, Private Abram W. Stout, Regimental Quartermaster Sergt. Major A. White.

Cross of Honor in Bronze, (Ten Years' Service)—Sergt. Samuel J. Bailey, Private Frank M. Knight, Lance Corp. Hermann N. Tiemann, Sergt. Ernest P. Sands, Second Lieut. H. von L. Meyer, Private Edward Wanty, Battalion Sergt. Major William F. Wall, Lance Corp. Guy R. Jenkins, Private Marshall W. Greene, Private Herbert L. Blackman, Private Frank G. McDougall, Corp. Walter H. Clark, First Sergt. Hugh Dalzell, Jr., Sergt. William D. Stewart, Second Lieut. Thomas C. Wiswall, Quartermaster Sergt. Alexander Y. Pringle, Private Charles W. Irving, Private John D. Thees, Jr., Private William Lisson, Sergt. Charles W. Kirby, Private James A. Swayne, Private William S. French, Private Alfred D. Emery, Second Lieut. Nicholas Engel, Private William B. Greeley, Private W. D. Edwards.

The following has qualified (twenty-five years' service) for the Cross of Honor with figure "7" set with brilliants: Capt. Charles E. Lydecker.

Col. Appleton directs the regiment to parade for rifle practice at Creedmoor as follows: First Battalion, under Major Abrams, consisting of Companies B, C, E, K, and I, on May 15; Second Battalion, under Major Conover, consisting of Companies D, A, G, E, and F, May 16.

On the recommendation of Gen. Butt, Jen. Roe has appointed Col. William F. Morris of the Ninth Regiment and Major Stephen F. Hart of the Twenty-second Regiment to the Examining Board of the First Brigade, and has relieved Capt. Walton of the Ninth and Capt. Stott of the Twenty-second from the same board.

Company B, Eighth Regiment, Capt. Cipollari, has won the monthly shoot for teams of twelve with 436 points, the highest score made in the match during the indoor shooting season of 1899 and 1900. The scores of the winning team follow: Capt.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Egypt.

I saw two vultures, gray they were and gorged:
One on a mosque sat high, asleep he seemed,
Claw-staid within the silver crescent's curve;
Not far away, another, gray as he,
As full content and somnolent with food,
Clutched with instinctive grip the golden cross
High on the church an alien creed had built.
Yon in the museum mighty Rameses sleeps,
For some new childhood swaddled like a babe.
Osiris and Jehovah, Allah, Christ,
This land hath known, and, in the dawn of time,
The brute-god-creature crouching in the sand,
Ere Rameses worshipped and ere Seti died.
How much of truth to each new faith He gave
Who is the very father of all creeds,
I know not now—nor shall know. Ever still
Past temple, palace, tomb, the great Nile flows,
Free and more free of bounty as men learn
To use his values. Only this I know.
Cairo, 1899.
—Dr. S. W. MITCHELL in "The Wager and Other Poems."

The New England Conscience.

Rudyard Kipling in Harper's Magazine.

Now in the big silence of the snow is born, perhaps, not a little of New England conscience which her children write about. There is much time to think, and thinking is a highly dangerous business. Conscience, fear, undigested reading, and, it may be, not too well-cooked food have full swing. A man, and more particularly a woman, can easily hear strange voices—the word of the Lord rolling between the dead hills; may see visions and dream dreams; get revelations and an outpouring of the spirit, and end (such things have been) lamentably enough in those big houses by the Connecticut River which have been tenderly rechristened The Retreat. Hate breeds as well as religion—the deep, instilling hate between neighbors, that is born of a hundred little things added up, brooded over, and hatched by the stove when two or three talk together in the long evenings. It would be very interesting to get the statistics of revivals and murders, and find how many of them have been committed in the Spring.

People in Western Thibet.

From The Geographical Journal.

The men wore a loose gown tied around the waist, which, if not black naturally, had at all events become so by dirt. They had high cheek-bones, oblique eyes, dark complexions, and their hair was worn with long tails, their rough and battered looks showing the hard life they must lead. Among the more prominent of the various parts of their costume and its accessories were a gray felt cap, the edges of which are turned up all round; cloth boots, called lam, of various bright colors, mostly red and green, with leather shoes; and a belt, from which is hung a great array of purses, pouches, knives, pipes with apparatus for striking a light, &c. Also should be mentioned the brass box almost invariably hung round their necks or over their shoulders, containing either charms or, maybe, their Penates in the form of a clay figure of Buddh, made at Lhasa and blessed by the great lama. These figures, however great may be their spiritual value, do not bear an extravagantly high price in the worldly market, for I found that a Thibetan was very willing to overcome his scruples and part with his consecrated Buddh for a matter of some four or five rupees.

The women—I cannot call them the fair sex—were gowned and booted much as the men; but they were chiefly conspicuous for their peculiar headdress, apparently a triangular board covered with cloth, which is fixed on the top of the head, the apex turned behind and prolonged down the back into a tail of leather decorated with a profusion of pieces of brass, turquoises and other stones, and bits of glass, with rows of little silver coins hanging from its edges. The hair under this curious apparatus is plaited in front in many separate little braids, and a grand natural tail hangs down behind, which produces, with the artificial one, an effect which would not a little surprise the coiffeurs of Paris. The ladies' toilet was completed by a tremendous chatelaine, which seemed to contain all conceivable implements ever invented for the use of a Thibetan household.

Slips of the Tongue.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

It is an invariable rule that members of the House of Commons must address their remarks to the House through the Chair, and, though in the flow of argument an orator is often allowed without remonstrance to use the second person plural in admonishing his opponents, the first words are always addressed to the occupant of the chair. This, like many other rules of debate, has percolated from the House of Commons down to all our minor assemblies, and the consequence is that few members find any difficulty in complying with the custom. Not infrequently, however, ruling habits prevail, and a new member involuntarily discloses the nature of the assembly to which he has been accustomed. In a debate on the Irish Land bill in 1894 Mr. Kenny, an Irish Q. C., ravished the House by addressing Mr. Speaker as "My Lord." Mr. Powell Williams, in the same Parliament, saluted him as "Mr. Mayor," and an effervescent Irishman, Mr. Bodkin, astonished the Speaker by giving him the dignity of "Your Reverence."

Trouble Over Wells in India.

From The Cornhill.

The question of wells in India is complicated by the coexistence in each community of two castes—the purer Hindus and Gonds on the one hand, the weavers on the other. No weaver may draw from the well of the Hindus lest it be defiled; nor will the Hindu drink from the hands or the well of a weaver. Thus it becomes necessary either to dig two wells or to depute a certain number of the Hindu element to give water to their less exalted fellow-villagers.

Out of His Element.

From The International Journal of Ethics.

A man who is accustomed to be heard with respect on one subject is often overbearing when he meets with opposition on some other matter, but not, I think, as a rule, in dealing with the matter which he has made his own. It must have struck others besides myself that men unaccustomed to writing seem sometimes to lose all self-restraint when they put pen to paper, and though good enpugh gentlemen in private life, seem not to know how to behave in the republic of letters. They never were there before, and they do not know the traditions and conventions of the place. So a soldier will become violent in a political discussion, but yet will treat a difference of opinion on a point of military technique with candor and with respect for the views of others. We have long ago condemned the doctrine that virtue is knowledge; but this is partly because it has depths of meaning which we have never sounded.

What Is a Fossil?

From The London Chronicle.

Every animal, like many human beings, has had "a past." To decipher this past is the business of the paleontologist. The author begins by attempting to clear up existing notions as to what a fossil is. The ancients had various views upon this matter. They would not take the plain explanations which are considered adequate to-day. By some these similitudes of living beings were regarded as formed by "a plastic virtue" resident in the earth, which was even settled to be a fatty substance—"a liquid pingue"—capable of a kind of fermentation, and thus productive of fossils. Voltaire, seriously as it appears, and not at all scoffingly, put down the fossil shells upon the Alps to scallops fallen from the hats of pilgrims! Others held that fossils were placed in the earth by the devil to mislead mankind into the disbelief in the Mosaic theory of creation. We now know well enough for all practical purposes what they are, but it is not everybody probably who could define the meaning of the expression off-hand.

The general impression in all probability would be of a shell or other animal remnant turned to stone. As a matter of fact, a fly in amber is just as much a fossil as the stoniest of corals or Ammonites. So too is, or rather was, the famous mammoth carcass exhumed in the Siberian plains, of which hair and other remains are in the museum at St. Petersburg. Any creature or part of a creature whose remains have come down to us imbedded in the earth must be regarded as a fossil. The line, however, is not easy to draw. The mammoth already referred to was contemporaneous with early man. Indeed, its bones have been referred to those of a giant race of mankind. Those were the giants which Brutus, great grandson of Aeneas, slew when he conquered Britain and gave his name to this country.

An Author Wants a Chance.

From The London Daily News.

A publishing firm recently received the following offer from an anxious autobiographer who probably had been reading "The Hooligan Nights": "I wish to put my life Before the puBlic if I can Get Anuf Out of it to give me a start in the world. I led a Crimnel life 21 years Arested 29 times shot at 27 times Realeased on 9 baBis Corpas Warents. Broke 18 Jales Convicted 7 times Broke 1 pen and taken 27 Convicts with me. Waylaid and shot my fathern law twice married seperated and Divossed. If I can get a start in the World Bye putting my life Before the puBlict I will doo so."

Some Parisian Toys.

From The Saturday Review.

On the boulevards on Mardi Gras confetti was sold everywhere. Stalls of it stood at every corner; anaemic youths flourished it by the bag; old women hawked it about in wooden measures—and all three did well in spite of the rain. White lilac was to be had, and nougat. A Turk passed to and fro with Sujat carpets; behind him came another peddler, loudly calling attention to a new toy. It consisted of two figures, the one large, the other small; it represented a Boer and an Englishman, and it was worked by a string. "Voici Cronje et Roberts," announced the man, then holding his puppets up, made them bow and dance, made Cronje pick Roberts up eventually, made Roberts shake, totter, fall. "Cronje wins," cried the peddler. "See Cronje victorious, see Roberts defeated, see the triumph of the Transvaal over England—only fifty centimes." Soon another cry rose, and it was, "Here's the dum-dum, the dum-dum, the dum-dum," and it came from a brother peddler, equipped also with a new toy. His was a cardboard bullet out of which an Englishman jumped when a spring was touched, and this was Roberts again, or Buller, or MacDonald, or Kitchener, now one, now the other, yet all three alike.

Gen. Forrest's Schooling.

From the "Life of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest," by J. A. Wyeth.

Despite the lack of a school education, contact with business men and constant reading of newspapers (for he kept himself thoroughly versed in the records of the day) gave Gen. Forrest an excellent idea of the use of words and the construction of phrases. When, after dictating a dispatch, it was read over for correction, he would instantly detect a grammatical error or the awkward construction of a phrase, and would say to Major Strange or Anderson, as the unsatisfactory paragraph was concluded: "That won't do, it hasn't the right pitch." He would then change the diction, and always shaped it into a forcible expression. There were, however, a few words learned in his boyhood days of which he could not rid himself. He always said "betwixt" and "betwixt" for the words "between" and "bring." "Tell Bell to move up and fetch all he's got," was the famous note at Brice's Cross Roads. He used the word "mout" for "might," and "fit" for "fought."

The Heliograph in War.

From The Engineering Magazine.

Before the war of 1870-71 optical telegraphy comprised signaling by means of flags by day and by means of lanterns or torches by night; but in that war the heliograph proved its efficiency. The electric light was at once suggested to make the system independent of sunshine and fair weather, but the difficulty of having it on hand in the field was then too great, so other sources of light (such as improved petroleum lamps) were used. England, however, adhered to the heliograph, and had great success in its use in India and in South Africa, in some cases for distances of more than one hundred miles. Ordinarily, however, the heliograph, using as it does the sun's rays as the source of light, is limited to a range of about fifty-five miles; but by means of relay stations it can of course be used to much greater distances. However, in the field such relay stations are liable to interruption by the enemy's cavalry, the messages can often be intercepted at certain points by interposing a cloud of smoke made by burning brush or damp straw, and, finally, the number of repetitions increases the chances of error.

The electric arc light is far more efficient, is independent of the weather, and can be used by night as well as by day. By its means the range has been extended to more than four hundred miles. In the Transvaal war the British made use for this purpose of the electric search-lights from the ships, and this was indeed the only means of communication with the external world relied upon by the besieged garrisons of Ladysmith and Kimberley.

A Man's Ideal.

A lovely little keeper of the home
Absorbed in menu books; yet erudite
When I need counsel. Quick at repartee,
And slow to anger. Modest as a flower,
Yet scintillant and radiant as a star.
Unmercenary in her mold of mind.
While opulent and dainty in her tastes.
A nature generous and free, albeit
The incarnation of economy.
She must be chaste as proud Diana was,
Yet warm as Venus. To all others cold
As some white glacier glittering in the sun;
To me as ardent as the sensuous rose
That yields its sweetness to the burrowing bee.
All ignorant of evil in the world
And innocent as any cloistered nun.
Yet wise as Phryne in the arts of love
When I come thirsting to her nectared lips.
Clothed to the pretty lobe of her pink ears
For other eyes alway; for mine alone
The feast of sculptured throat and breasts of snow
Gleaming through billows of seductive lace.
Good as the best—and tempting as the worst—
A saint, a siren, and a paradox.
—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX in The Smart Set.

The Devil of the Hindus.

From The Westminster Review.

Siva is typical both of destruction and of reproduction. But the latter attribute was doubtless a later addition to the sum of his qualities. The original conception of this deity was that of a power delighting in destruction, in the achievement of physical evil and wrong, and in hurling death and devastation upon the people and their land. He is represented in the sacred books of the Hindus as "the terrible destroyer"—"the one who delights in the destruction of men." But in all this there is no whisper as yet of any moral qualities of evil. The conception is entirely one of physical power, used with the utmost malevolence and injustice against men. Along with his principal wife, who is variously called Devi, Durga, Uma, and Kali, he is portrayed as the incarnation of physical evil, wrong, injustice, or misfortune. In the "Puranas" Siva is described as wandering about surrounded by ghosts and goblins, inebriated, naked, and with disheveled hair, covered with the ashes of a funeral pile, ornamented with human skulls and bones, sometimes laughing, and sometimes crying, Devi, his consort, is represented with a hideous and a terrible countenance streaming with blood, encircled with snakes, hung round with skulls and human heads, and in all respects resembling a "Fury" rather than a goddess. The only pleasure which Siva and Devi feel is when their altars are drenched with blood, which, of course, could not be shed without the destruction of some form of life.

Courage.

From The Spectator.

We should like to know whether purely external forces, the force of discipline, for example, can inspire courage in men naturally without it. We have a suspicion that the assumption, though a most convenient one, does not rest on a perfectly solid basis. That discipline can produce a spirit of obedience, and that a spirit of obedience is a working substitute for courage, is a truth patent in the whole history of mankind, but is the obedience which faces death the same emotion as courage? We fancy it is not, and that if it were, the history of the world might be changed, the braver races obtaining little superiority from their bravery. The drill master wants fair material to work on. It is usual to quote as against this the example of the fellaheen whom Lord Kitchener turned into admirable soldiers, but do we quite know that the fellaheen are cowards, and not men in whom generations of oppression have extinguished both self-respect and self-confidence? They were Arabs once many of them, and as Arabs faced the chivalry of Europe not unsuccessfully.

We shall never know the exact truth about this, any more than we shall know exactly what happens to brave men when stricken by panic—there is something very mysterious about panic, as if the mental emotion of hundreds could be pooled and thereby attain irresistible force—or why the courage of the bravest has such unaccountable limits. Every man in a British or German regiment will march cheerfully on an intrenchment from which death is pouring in showers, but if the deaths exceed a third of their number they will as a rule retreat or even run away. Why? Their chance of death is not increased but diminished by the gaps in their ranks, but though they faced it at 10 o'clock they will not face it at 10:15. That seems to the lay mind a curious fact, as curious as this other one, that a company of Sikhs, each individually bigger and braver than his opponent, will yield before a company of Englishmen. What happens all over the world to the brown hero that he should give way before the white one?

With Zal and Rustum.

While Zal and Rustum drew their thunderous line
Across the rolling veldts that shift and shine,
Or marching down the long sun-bitten road,
Went wheeling round Rhinocerosfontein—
We, laagered safe from all our shadowy foes,
Performed our rites and waved the double rose,
Feasted in innocently Persian mode,
And told each other—what the master knows.

In peace we drank; yet never might forget
With what rare wine the wilderness was wet,
What vintage, poured for us, the withering grass
Holds to our glory and eternal debt.

Nor will forget. Yet are we folk of peace,
We long to hear the ringing warfare cease,
And o'er our feast a purpler flush will pass
When Zal comes home with Rustum from the seas.
—EDMUND GOSSE before the Omar Khayyam Club.

An Easy Name.

From Blackwood.

On March 2, 1888, the following telegram was handed in for delivery at the Post Office of Chepstow: "Going to Llanfairpwligungwllgogerhwlicly dilligogogoch; shall be home by 4:30." The Postmaster, thinking that there was more than a fair penn'orth of consonants in the name, referred it to his surveyor, who wrote back: "It is an attempt at the name (of a village in Anglesey,) but is evidently not written by a Welshman; the spelling is incorrect, and, but for the joke of the thing, the ordinary abbreviation—Llanfairpwll—would have been better. The full name correctly written I give below—Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerchwyrnydrobwillandisilliogogogoch."

An Egyptian Stern Wheeler.

From Chambers's Journal.

An Egyptian stern wheeler is built to float over the shoals and rapids of the Nile. There is no going down long slippery iron ladders to her engine room, for she has no hold, everything being carried above water line—cabins, stores, and engines; indeed, the steam cylinders lie exposed one on either side, and a little forward of the very primitive-looking stern paddle wheel, which looks more as if it belonged to some agricultural implement than a steamship. The reason for this is that although nearly a hundred feet long, she only draws about one foot nine inches of water, consequently she has no downstairs. Probably those engaged in the engine rooms of some of the great liners which ply to the Far East would be only too glad if, when going through the Red Sea, they could bring their engine room on deck too, instead of seething below in a temperature which sometimes exceeds one hundred and thirty degrees! What wonder they at such times faint away, and are brought up and laid on deck, where they are brought round roughly but effectively by the free application of pails of water drawn from the tepid sea!

Did the Egyptians Play Chess?

From Notes and Queries.

Some of the reasons for considering that the Egyptians were acquainted with a game analogous to our chess may be thus stated. Chambers (Encyclopaedia, Vol. II., Page 798) remarks that "it may now be considered as certain that * * * a game essentially the same as modern chess was played in Hindustan nearly 5,000 years ago." This immense antiquity makes it easy and natural for the game to have been depicted on Egyptian monuments. Indeed, if anything like this be the antiquity of the game, it would be rather surprising if it did not appear depicted on ancient Egyptian monuments than if it did; and this surprise would be increased by remembering what a great number of various games are found thus commemorated. And when we actually find among them two games bearing analogies to chess and draughts outwardly, it seems reasonable to conclude that such a people as the ancient Egyptians must have known chess.

Water in the South African Veldt.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The northwest, or Kalihari Desert, wind sweeps down over the South African veldt. This is a most extraordinary wind, and seems to be charged with electricity. It is extremely dry, and is said to have an effect upon the mainsprings of watches and upon highly tempered steel. It is a very thirsty wind, and licks and laps up every particle of moisture. A moist sheet of paper, if held up in it, will visibly wrinkle and turn up. In such a climate as that of the Cape it is very necessary to wear flannel, and be prepared to meet the extremes of night and day temperature. It is a provokingly thirsty country, and, in spite of temptation, it is well not to drink from the stagnant pools and sluggish rivers. Bad water is probably now the cause of much dysentery and of many cases of enteric fever at the front. The colonists do not like drinking direct from the river, but scrape a hole in the sand by the water's edge and let the fluid filter through slowly into it. The Kafir tribes have very stringent laws against the pollution of their rivers, and punish most severely those who offend against them. In his Bechuanaland expedition Sir Charles Warren surprised the Boer enemy by his skill in sinking artesian wells in the open veldt, and keeping his troops supplied with good and pure water. For keeping water good and tolerably cool the native calabash, hung at the saddle, is useful. But it is well to drink as sparingly as possible in the South African climate, and to stay the craving by adopting some such expedient as chewing orange or lemon peel. But it is clear that in a South African war, and especially in the large "karoos" and plains of the interior, both man and beast depend greatly upon a pure water supply. This is really one of the great military problems.

Star Distances.

Prof. Simon Newcomb in The Youth's Companion.

The stars are suns and they look like mere shining points of light because they are so far away. The nearest is so far that a cannon-shot fired in Adam's time from the Garden of Eden, and flying continually with undiminished speed, would even now hardly have started on its journey. It would be as if a train bound for another town had just pulled well out of the station.

On a Summer evening you may see Arcturus high up in the south or southwest in June or July, and further down in the west in August or September. You will know it by its red color. That star has been flying straight ahead ever since astronomers began to observe it, at such a speed that it would run from New York to Chicago in a small fraction of a minute. You would have to be spry to rise from your chair, put on your hat and overcoat and gloves and go out on the stret while it was crossing the Atlantic Ocean from New York to Liverpool. And yet if you should watch that star all your life, and live as long as Methuselah, you would not be able to see that it moved at all. The journey it would make in a thousand years would be as nothing alongside its distance.

Many, perhaps most, of the stars are really much larger and brighter than the sun. Canopus, as it appears to us, is the second brightest star in the heavens. It never rises in our northern latitudes; to see it well you would have to go at least as far south as the Gulf States. Although it shines to us only as a very bright star, it is really thousands of times as bright as the sun. If our earth should fly as near to it as it is to the sun, the whole sky would seem to be ablaze, and everything combustible on the earth's surface—forests, houses and fences—would be burned by the fervent heat as if thrown into a hot fire. But the distance of Canopus is immeasurably great, so that astronomers have not been able to learn anything certain about it. The most interesting conclusion from this is that Canopus, although it is only a star in the sky, is really thousands of times brighter than the sun.

The Colored Waiter Who Votes.

From "Sea to Sea, and Other Sketches." Rudyard Kipling.

The negro waiter with a vote is intellectually inferior to the Oriental. He insists on pretending that he serves tables by accident—as a sort of amusement. He wishes you to understand this little fact. You wish to eat your meals, and, if possible, to have them properly served. He is a big, black, vain baby and a man rolled into one. A colored gentleman who insisted on getting me pie when I wanted something else demanded information about India. I gave him some facts about wages. "Oh, hell!" said he, cheerfully; "that wouldn't keep me in cigars for a month." Then he fawned on me for a ten-cent piece. Later he took it upon himself to pity the natives of India—"heathen," he called them, this Woolly One whose race has been the butt of every comedy on the Asiatic stage since the beginning. And I turned and saw by the head upon his shoulders that he was a Yoruba man, if there be any truth in ethnological castes.

The Flesh of the Wild Sow.

From Thomas Muffet, 1575.

Of all Venison, Hippocrates most commendeth the flesh of a Wild Sow, because it is not only an excellent nourishing and strengthening meat, but also medicinable to keep us from costiffness, Reason teaching us that it is far above tame Pork or Swines flesh: First because it feeds more purely; Secondly, because it hath not meat brought to hand, but it gets it by travail, and hath choice of diet to feed whereon it listeth. Thirdly, it is not penn'd up (as commonly our Swine be) in a little close and stinking Stie, but enjoyeth the benefit of a clear aire, which clarifieth blood, as much as any meat can augment it. It is a rare meat now in England, and found only (as I have been enformed) in my Lord Latimer's Woods, who took pleasure in hunting them, and made also wild Buls of tame ones, as our fore-Fathers (more wisely) made tame of wild.

If they be young, fat, fully grown, and taken in chase, in the Winter time (presently after mast is fallen) they are unfit for few mens stomacks, being thus prepared as I have seen them done in High-Germany. First, after the flesh is thoroughly cold, parboil it in Rhenish Wine, wherein ripe Juniper berries were sodden; then having taken it out and sliced it, season every slice or cut with Pepper, Salt, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, and Nutmegs, of each a sufficient quantity, last of all make it in paste, with good store of sweet butter and it will prove a most excellent meat to be eaten cold.

Native Labor in the African Gold Reefs.

From The National Review.

The native labor raises another and a very important question. In each mine a number of natives, varying according to the size of the mine, but often amounting to two or three thousand, are employed in blasting, in getting the reef to the surface, and in similar work. This is done in shifts, so as to supply enough material for the mill to go on night and day. These "boys," as they are called, are fed, and live in compounds by themselves. They get good wages, and remain usually six or eight months, and then go home to buy another wife, and often return again for a similar spell of work, and repeat the same interesting domestic experiment. They are quite manageable and kindly when sober, but very much the reverse when they get drink. By the law no one is allowed to sell them drink. On Sunday, however, which is their day off, the number that I saw drunk, some even lying down in the road, was painfully surprising. It is clear that they do get drink very freely, and, indeed, it is well known that by that corruption which rules in the Transvaal certain persons are allowed to sell to the natives in spite of the law. The profits of this illicit trade are divided, and without doubt the Boer police obtain no small share with certain higher officials, and the sum so divided must amount to many thousands a year. I may say that a similar law prohibiting the sale of alcohol to natives exists in Natal, and during my four weeks' stay there I never saw a single drunken native.

Involuntary.

Sorrow and pity had clutched my heart,
Lashed its chords to their infinite chain;
They watched dull-eyed, as I sat apart,
A pallid fate at the gates of pain.

Torturing thoughts from an empty past
Surged within, like a hurrying pack
Of hungry wolves which before the blast
Fretted the snows in the beaten track.

Colder than where they jibber and glide
My future beckoned across life's way;
I turned and shivered and crept to hide
Where ruined hope on my hearthstone lay.

When lo! a presence! I saw him stand
Rosy and smiling, a dimpled child
Draw near and eye me, with outstretched hand.
"Catch me who will! I am free and wild!"

He took my fingers the damp had chilled,
To his little red mouth's wooing breath,
He touched my hair that the nights had filled
With wan, wet dews of despair and death.

Round my heart he threw warm red roses,
Bound and pulled me with artful grace,
Subtly sweet with imperious poses
He clasped me close in his soft embrace.

Trembling, frightened, with feet that stumbled,
"Tell me thy name, O thou pretty boy!"
He laughed at my voice that fear had humbled,
"Ho, foolish coward, my name is Joy!"
—JULIEN GORDON in Collier's Weekly.

Beds.

From Chambers's Journal.

We cannot tell with any certainty when the first portable furniture was invented; and, to judge by the ark as it survives among our children, Noah was either ignorant of such things, or—and more probably—nobly denied himself their use for the time being, in order to leave more room for the animals. But long before Cowper somewhat apologetically sang the sofa, Homer was proud to enumerate the cherished and decorated pieces of furniture in the tents of the heroes before Troy, and described Odysseus's pleasure in seeing once more his own beautiful bed as sympathetically as any other incident of the return; while that he had a second-best bed is one of the very few personal facts we know regarding our Shakespeare. Shades of Ulysses and Shakespeare! A bed was a bed then! In Greece, a couch worthy of a hero; in England, a miniature stage of life, with its tapestried roof, and hangings and curtains that rose or fell with fitting pomp on the great scenes of the domestic drama. Round the canopied four-poster was passed the caudlecup after the birth of the heir, and again around it shone bright serried tapers when the dead lay in state. Comedy, too, played her part on this stage. Here Christopher Sly was laid, to awaken and find himself a lord; and between these close-held curtains has not the night-capped, spectacled face of Pickwick peeped, when that strayed reveler called out very loudly, "Ha—hum!"

The Peaceful Brotherhood of Mankind.

W. S. Lilly in The Nineteenth Century.

I suppose the culminating period of this belief was the time immediately preceding the Great Exhibition of 1851. Doubtless we all remember how the author of that Great Exhibition—for so, unquestionably, we must designate the Prince Consort—was described by Lord Tennyson as

Far-sighted summoner of war and waste
To fruitful strifes and rivalries of peace.

The economic doctrines then prevalent, the vast discoveries and inventions in the physical sciences, and a sort of universal laisser-faire had led even the hard-headed to imagine that men were about to

work in noble brotherhood,
Breaking their mailed fleets and armed towers,
and beating their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks. It is curious to reflect how soon the "baseless fabric of this vision" faded, leaving "not a wreck behind." Since the Franco-German war the aspect of Europe has been transformed. The military spirit, supposed to be dormant and well-nigh extinct, has awakened like as one out of sleep, and like a giant refreshed with wine. The world is groaning under the cost of standing armies. The frontiers of every country are embattled. Rapidity of communication serves first for the concentration of troops. The physical sciences are ransacked for instruments of carnage. Europe is an immense parade ground, destined—who can doubt it?—at no distant date to become a vast battlefield.

"Vain wisdom all and false philosophy" we must say then of that utilitarian doctrine in general, and of its application to international relations in particular; vain, because entirely disregarding the constitution of things; false, because flatly opposed to the facts of human nature and the laws of human existence. Life, whether in nations or in the individuals of whom nations are composed, is not, and never can be, peace. It is, and ever must be, strife. There is a fine saying of Emerson's, and a true, "Man is born into the state of war." Life is essentially battle.

Tea in Thibetan Style.

Sir Richard Strachey in The Geographical Journal.

On returning to the tents we found our company drinking tea in the Thibetan style. This is quite a different operation from the Chinese or European infusion system. The tea used is of the description known as brick tea, which is tightly compressed into brick like blocks. It is boiled with carbonate of soda and butter, flavored with salt, and thickened with barley meal, thus forming a sort of soup. To my taste this particular brew was simply nauseous. The compound, when concocted with proper materials and on scientific principles, is declared by competent authority to be good. I suppose, therefore, that as there certainly are differences in English teapots, so there are also in Thibetan kettles. Tea drinking is a constant occupation for a Thibetan. In every tent and in every house the teakettle is always on the fire. The laws of hospitality bind all to present tea to their guests, and every Thibetan carries with him a wooden bowl of Himalayan maple by way of teacup.

Fanny Pettigrew.

Pretty Fanny Pettigrew!
Her imagination
Colored life so fresh and new
It was desolation
From her side away to be
While you'd reckon One, two, three!

Such a merry step she had,
Such a ringing laughter,
But to hear her made you glad,
Drew your own step after.
Fifty laddies still were bent
Just the way Miss Fanny went.

All among the fifty goes
This lad to the shrine;
Laughs to see in kneeling rows
Rivals forty-nine.
"Goddess, mercy!" while they pray,
"Kiss me, honey!" wins the day.
—ARTHUR GILL in The Century.

How to Keep Cut Flowers.

From "Home and Garden." Gertrude Jekyll.

On receiving flowers after a journey, every stalk should be cut afresh, and cut only the instant before being placed in the water. When flowers arrive from the south of France or from any for distance, the stalks should be prepared with a long slanting cut, or be slit up in order to expose a large surface to the water, and they should be plunged deep in the water, right up to the flower itself, and left all night. If the water is warm, so much the better. Even for an ordinary journey, many things must have such a deep bath or even total immersion. Leaves of artichoke, so grand in large decorations with long-stalked Oriental poppy, or the taller of the lag-leaved irises, such as Pallida dalmatica, are plunged over night in the garden tank. Flowers that have milky juice, such as Oriental and other poppies, Stephanotis, and Physianthus, want special care. I have often been told that you cannot make these live in water, and unless treated with simple common sense you certainly cannot. These flowers and some others have a fast-flowing milky juice that dries quickly and hardens over the cut as if it had purposely sealed with a waterproof coating of india rubber. Therefore when I bunch up Oriental poppies, the moment before the bunch is put into its deep pail, the ends are cut afresh, and the stalks are also slit up two or three inches, and as the juice flows out they are plunged into the water, which washes it away.

The Power in a Pound of Coal.

From Cassier's Magazine.

Let us take a pound of what we will call average coal, containing, say, 10,000 heat units. This would be somewhat smaller in size than a man's fist. A pound of this coal, if expended in mechanical work, would give us 236 horse power. Imagine at the time of the Pharaohs two long lines of men extending over half a mile all pulling steadily at the command of the task master at a great rope to raise some huge obelisk, and as you see them sweating, tugging, and straining think again of this small lump of coal, in which nature has placed an equal amount of power. In some countries men who have been specially trained as porters to carry heavy loads on their backs will, as a full day's work, carry a total of from 350 to 600 pounds a distance of one mile. And yet each has expended but one-third of the power stored up in this pound of coal.

An exceptionally strong man has been known to be one-half horse power of work as his mightiest effort, but in two and a half minutes' work at this rate exhausts his muscular force. Let us suppose 100 such men putting forth such extreme effort at rope or crank or crowbar; as they fall back, red-faced and puffing to catch their breaths we might imagine this little black lump saying to them: "I can do as much as your whole company, and then can stand it for fully two minutes longer before I am exhausted!"

Mr. and Mrs. Pepys at the Horse Show.

From "Pepys's Ghost." E. Emerson, Jr.

I had my white waistcoat and glossed beaver and shoen of the fashion that pleases me well, my wife in her new gowne and purple petticoat, very pretty. At the show we were nigh crushed unto death, the gentlemen and ladies stepping around the hall like ye hands on a poke dial with no regard to the horses, but to the many persons of quality in the stalls. All were gaping at the Duke of Savoy, late arrived, making him more uneasy in his place, till he up and out to avoid them. And so much finery and pretty laces and handsome smocks with silken sarcenets, I never did behold, no not in former times, when the Duke of Marlborough brought his bride, but my wife thought it a shame to have all the frocks spoiled by a stench of stables.

Consular Fees Should Be Abolished.

George F. Parker in The Atlantic.

The fee system is dangerous and unjust. It is full of temptations at all times, and even more than usually so when applied by officials too remote for proper supervision or risk of public exposure. Even the fees for court commissions should be turned into the Treasury. All advice, whether to citizens at home or to strangers, to merchants or emigrants, whether by letter or in person, should be made part of the consul's official duty, to be rendered gratuitously at all times. Inquiries about estates should be freely and fully answered under strict regulations. If there is business in them, it should be referred to lawyers, indorsed by the department on one side, and by the Consul or the Mayor of the town on the other, all officials being prohibited from sharing the fees under any circumstances. These are matters of growing importance and interest. They cover important duties, in which the utmost patience and care should be enforced in the regulations and in practice. Complaints of extortion or want of courtesy should be listened to with care, and ruthlessly punished when proved.

All the elements entering into remuneration should be considered. It is unjust to incumbents to send them abroad only to have fees cut off without notice, just as they have fairly adjusted themselves to their income and surroundings. Generally speaking, when attention is directed to an abuse, the first inclination of both Congress and the department is to reduce or abolish the fees, without so much as thinking of the effect or the equities. Nearly everything in the system has developed by the failure of Congress to provide proper salaries, and the fees now existing should be abolished only after compensation has been provided by an increase of salaries.

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"Slim."

From Notes and Queries.

Halliwell notes this word as existing in "various dialects" with the meaning "sly, cunning, crafty"; but it belongs also to the language of the Boers, from whom the Natal English seem to have directly adopted it. The Dutch slim is defined in "Kilianus Auctus" (1642) "perversus, dolosus, fraudulentus, vafer, astutus; pervers, rusé, madré, cauteleux"; in Hexham's "Netherdutch and English Dictionarie, (1638,) "craftie; een slim boeve, ofte slim gast, a Subtill, a Craftie, or a Cautelous Knave or Fellowe," and similarly in modern dictionaries.

This word is in common use in the sense of crafty in several of our English dialects, and is duly noted in dictionaries and glossaries. Thus Bailey has: "Slim—Naughty, crafty, Lincolnsh.; Halliwell, "Sly, cunning, crafty, var. dial."; Skeat, "Orig. sense 'sloping'; thence weak, poor, thin, bad, slight; prov. E., slim, crafty."

A Fatal Pistol.

From "Introduction to Science," Alexander Hill:

The present President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh told the writer that some time ago a woman was brought into his ward in the infirmary at Edinburgh, shot through the head by a bullet from a revolver which some one was examining in a salesroom. She died. Nine years afterward a woman was brought into his ward shot in the chest by a bullet from a revolver which her husband had bought in a salesroom. She recovered, but a judicial inquiry was held. Some days after the inquiry the Chief of Police entered Dr. Chiene's consulting room, and, producing a revolver, said, "I have something here that will interest you. You said at the inquest that it was a very remarkable coincidence that you should twice have had in your ward a person shot in such an unlikely way. I have looked up the old case, and I find that this pistol which recently wounded a woman is the same one which killed your patient of nine years ago." Any one with a touch of superstition would be likely to remark that, until that pistol has been dropped in the deepest hole in the Pacific Ocean, it is not safe to enter a salesroom!

Causes of International Complications.

From The International Journal of Ethics.

A friend of mine, bold, but not strong, in the French language, was staying somewhere in Brittany, and at table d'hôte the conversation turned on French and English bathing fashions. My friend did his best to explain that in England we do not commonly wear costumes, but that men and women have separate bathing places. An elderly Frenchman regarded him with a horrified gaze, and then turned to his own party and reported to them in French that the Englishman had just told him how in England bathers do not wear costumes, and the men and women have the same bathing place. My friend was at the end of his French and was forced to let the impression remain. This is bad enough, but in even more serious matters what an impression of brutality such a misunderstanding might produce! It seems hardly too much to say that if we really knew each other's language half the international complications would disappear. The same is obviously true, in the most literal as well as the most metaphorical sense, of intercourse between different classes, professions, political parties, and other distinct elements within the same country. Offense, given and taken, depends very largely upon defects of language.

Slavery in Mohammedan Lands.

From The Forum.

Glimpses of slavery in Mohammedan lands are far from repellent. I once asked a Turkish friend with whom I was walking to point out to me some specimens of slaves in the crowd on the streets. We met a party of veiled Turkish women. Walking behind them was a girl of ten, plainly but comfortably dressed, and carrying a bundle wrapped in an embroidered cloth. The bundle was so large that the slender little arms could hardly encircle it, and there was a sense of relief when the ladies hailed a cab and entered it—little girl, big bundle, and all. "That little girl is a slave," said my friend. "It is the cheapest way of getting help for the house. She is treated almost like a daughter; does what work she can about the house; carries parcels in the street; runs errands to the baker and the grocer, and goes to school when she has nothing else to do. Her work pays for her keep; and when she has grown there is sure to be some one willing to buy her." The lot of that little slave was certainly better than that of many a child of the slums in our cities.

A carriage came whirling by, drawn by a pair of noble horses, and with two servants riding on horseback behind. It stopped a little in front of us. The coachman leaped to the ground, and the servants hastily dismounted, one of them opening the door of the carriage. A negro stepped out and passed into a shop, profoundly saluted by passers in the street as well as by the three servants. He was black as ebony, with high cheek bones, very small eyes, and very thick lips. But he was tall, and held his head like a Field Marshal. "That man is a slave," said my friend. "Which one?" I asked, looking from one to the other of the three servants. "Why, the negro who came in the carriage," said my friend. "These fellows are his servants, but he himself belongs to some very high personage, and has charge of the women: probably he is chief of the slaves in some very great house." One cannot find much to pity in the lot of a slave who rides about in his coach.

Bobs.

Julian Ralph in Collier's Weekly.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts is enriched with such a striking face that his small stature does not count against him. He has a noble and what is called an aristocratic face, such as might have belonged to a Marshal of France in the days when France possessed men and virtue. Though I have described him as gentle, he is strong in

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Dewey's Chances at Kansas City Seem to Grow No Brighter.

MR. PETTIGREW'S ATTITUDE

Change of Front May Have Been Caused by Loss of Wealth—Effect of Chadwick's Punishment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Admiral Dewey probably departed for the West very seriously impressed with the difficulty of realizing the hope held out to him by many Democratic friends that his nomination at Kansas City was not altogether impossible. Two months ago, reasonable hope might have been extended to him, if at that time he had been "in charge" of men with greater skill and experience in practical politics than he himself has. Even a month ago the chance seemed to be held out that enough dissatisfaction existed in the Democratic rank and file to justify the belief that Bryan might be prevented from getting the pledged support in convention of the requisite two-thirds of the delegates to assure his nomination.

It ought to be admitted that most of those Democrats who approved the announcement of Dewey's candidacy with relief, have felt obliged to regard it as a futile attempt to stem the tide of mistaken Democratic devotion to an idol. States that might have been kept unpledged have followed the mechanical tendency of the party toward Bryan. The powerlessness or cowardice of miscalled "leaders," which anxious Democrats declare to be a misnomer applied to any Democrat of prominence now in active life, is held to account for the determination to renominate Bryan and possibly to try him again with the platform that so disgusted and alarmed moderate Democrats in 1896 as to compel them to support the author of a tariff bill that had furnished the Democratic Party with a campaign issue upon which it won a notable victory.

Nothing is so common as Democratic regret that against their conviction that McKinley is not entitled to their votes, and their desire to vote for a man decently and soberly standing for undoubted Democratic principles, they may be constrained to vote again for McKinley. "No third ticket" is the common opinion of Democrats and Republicans. This does not mean that the Populists and Prohibitionists may not name candidates other than those of the Democrats and Republicans, but the fraction of the vote of the whole country that those parties hold is not seriously considered in casting the future of parties in the United States.

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Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota has been playing a risky game of politics in the Senate this week. Pettigrew, elected as a Republican, in a State in which he was regarded as a prodigy of a "self-made man," with wealth reputed to amount to many millions, entered the Senate with a great deal of prestige. He was soon noticed, but never for any unpleasant traits of character, and had not at all developed any inclination to be splenetic or cross-grained. Following what he believed to be the conviction of his people that free silver was a cardinal doctrine and a test of soundness politically, he aligned himself with the silver Senators and against all others, Democratic and Republican alike. He abandoned the Republican Party with Teller, and soon became hostile to "gold bugs" of every party.

As the war with Spain was brought on by a gold standard party, it became the target for Pettigrew's assaults, and he seized one pretext after another for condemning the President and the Administration, taking sides with Aguinaldo at an early stage and continuing to hold him up as the hero of the Philippines rather than any of our commanders or soldiers. The Army Appropriation bill gave him the opportunity he sought to make a very strange presentation of his case against the Administration. Repudiating the speech of President McKinley to the South Dakota regiment when it returned from the war, in which the President had praised the men for staying in the field after their terms of enlistment had expired, he produced letters from officers and men to disprove the truth of the President's compliment.

Then he put in the Congressional Record a letter sent by him to the President, in which he held him responsible for the lives of men detained in service against their will, and managed, if he did not intend to do so, to give the impression that the South Dakota troops were ashamed of their service for the United States. It is the opinion of Western Republicans that Pettigrew is doing this in the hope that it may meet the approval of a sufficient number of South Dakotans to bring about his return to the Senate next March. It is almost a hopeless prospect. One explanation of his recent course is said to be his loss of the wealth formerly held by him.

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Capt. F. E. Chadwick's public reprimand by Secretary Long has amazed and humiliated many officers of the navy connected with the department here. His offense, touching the publication of papers about the Santiago campaign and just before it, may have been known to the circle in which he was a favored man, but, as the members of that circle, sometimes referred to as a "clique" controlled by the influence of the Bureau of Navigation, shared Capt. Chadwick's desire that Rear Admiral Schley should be presented to the public disadvantageously, and did not care to see Chadwick unpopular for discrediting Schley, those who knew of his former reprimand kept the fact secret.

Friends of Rear Admiral Schley, who have asserted over and over again that Chadwick has been one of the most industrious promoters of hostility toward Schley, beginning with the moment when he wrote for Rear Admiral Sampson the dispatch of July 3, presenting the Spanish fleet to the Nation, have asked the question, since Secretary Long published the reprimand of Chadwick as a double penalty, what would have happened to Rear Admiral Schley if the publication of papers had been his first offense? There is little doubt that the feeling of hostility toward Schley in the department would have brought him to trial.

There seems to be ground for believing that there has been a well-developed resolution among Schley's professional brethren, perhaps those under the influence of the Bureau of Navigation, to force him to court-martial by accusing him of offenses committed before he was nominated for advancement, and then to prove him worthy of dismissal from the navy for acts of which the President must have been aware when he nominated him, in company with Sampson, to be advanced and made a Rear Admiral. Under the conditions existing in the Navy Department such a demand on Schley's part would be equivalent to suicide. It is not worth while to prove why he is so destitute of supporters in that department, but it is the fact that this brilliant and successful officer, identified with so much of the prestige of the navy, is almost without a defender in the navy. Those who dare defend him seem to be in the higher ranks of the service, out of reach of the malignant power of men who influence assignments to duty.

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Persons who have visited the Yellowstone National Park and acquired an interest in the wonderful region that never leaves one after it has impressed itself, are hoping that some of the needs of the park, as set forth by Capt. H. M. Chittenden, Corps of Engineers, will be attended to by Congress. To carry into effect the whole scheme of improvement proposed by Capt. Chittenden would require the expenditure of more than $300,000. But there are some items of expenditure that might be deferred and others that commend themselves to immediate acceptance. New roads, to save long and circuitous drives to reach interesting points, are a great need, and many bridges are indicated as desirable for many reasons. But the most urgent bridge asked for is one to enable visitors to the Yellowstone Falls to reach the right, or east, bank of that river just above the upper fall.

When the tourist arrives at the falls hotel, in making the tour of the park, he learns at once that the opposite side of the river, which becomes very much contracted just before the stream takes its first leap, is practically inaccessible. The chasm is very narrow—one might almost jump across it. In order to reach the unvisited side and obtain the best view of the upper and lower falls, it is now necessary to painfully and riskily climb down the face of the western cañon and up the opposite bank, which is an almost incredibly difficult feat. When Thomas Moran was making his sketches for the large painting of the Yellowstone Falls and Cañon now hanging in the Senate hall, he was obliged to reach the opposite side, and he accomplished the feat with difficulty.

Capt. Chittenden has received the approval of his plan to throw a Méian bridge across the chasm just above the upper fall, at a cost of about $5,000. With this improvement alone the attractiveness of the falls region, which is fascinating in many respects, would be vastly increased, as a comparatively unknown region would be opened to all visitors.

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Ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri, and a large delegation representing about every political and geographical division in what was originally the Louisiana Purchase, has been in Washington industriously cultivating a sentiment in favor of the appropriation by Congress of $5,000,000 to assist the St. Louis people in beginning an exposition, National and international in the widest sense of the word, to be held in 1903 in St. Louis. The character of the delegation was of the best. Its members are among the foremost of the active, enterprising, and successful men of business in a section of the country that has been developed in about seventy-five years, and much of which was an unexplored wilderness so recently as fifty years ago.

The prospectus of the exposition is a recital of the history of what would now be a magnificent empire in itself, and the projectors of the exposition of 1903 intend to outdo in every respect the splendor of the Columbian Exposition of 1893. The display that Oklahoma alone would be able to make, although it is the newest of all territories formed out of the Louisiana Purchase, would be very impressive. St. Louis does not ask the Government to bear the larger share of the burden of the exposition. Its people will spend of their own means most liberally, up to $15,000,000 if necessary, to assure the success of the show. The West and South will be afforded a desired opportunity to illustrate the advancement that has been made since 1803, vastly more important in the South than that section has ever had the opportunity to demonstrate, and the East will be aroused to vie with the other sections in illustrating its own peculiar advancement in civilization.

The House is awakening to the importance of the subject, and with a little more of the zeal already displayed by the promoters of the exposition it may be expected that all apathy and opposition to so large an appropriation will be overcome. With success in the House it is believed that there would be no doubt of the passage of an appropriation bill in the Senate.

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Champ Clerk, the gifted Missouri Democrat in the House, expressed his faith in the ability of the District of Columbia to govern itself when he introduced a bill to restore self-government to this city, now governed directly by Congress. That involved the restoration to the people of the right of suffrage taken from them years ago, when it was found that suffrage turned the affairs of the city largely over to the tender mercies of the negroes and their managers, with disastrous results to the taxpayers. But Washington, at least white Washington, is content to go without the suffrage so long as the waiver of that privilege maintains white domination.

An indication of local feeling was made a few nights ago. At a meeting of the Columbia Heights Citizens' Association resolutions for and against the Champ Clark proposition were introduced and discussed. The negative resolution expressed the opinion that universal suffrage "is deemed highly undesirable to the best interests," and the members of the association were asked to prevent the passage of the bill. After much talk the advocates of suffrage and those opposed to it came to a vote, and the friends of local self-government were beaten 9 to 1, the vote being 36 to 4. This would be the result in other sections of the city if the negroes were not permitted to take part in the deliberations or to vote.

Washington people are theoretically supporters of the idea that democracy is the basis of our stability as a self-governing people, but practically they are as much opposed to a democratic experiment here as if they had been brought up to believe in the superiority of a monarchical form of Government. It is difficult to believe that Washington's government would be improved by permitting all of its inhabitants to have the opportunity to make its laws and inflict its taxes, and there are sound reasons for doubting whether an idle and potentially mischievous minority would not soon compel a return to the system of government now prevailing.

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When The Evening Star indulged in pointed criticism and persistent nagging of the Treasury Department for permitting the Post Office building on Pennsylvania Avenue to be constructed with miraculous slowness and incredible imperfection, considering the power of the authorities who directed the construction, some persons were disposed to consider the complaints unreasonable. Presently The Star began the erection of an office building immediately opposite to the great pile for the Post Office. But The Star people made a contract with the George A. Fuller Company, with the most carefully guarded provisions, and it called for the erection, in the best manner, of the structure designed by the architects to be completed for occupation in a year.

The year is not up, but the building was up long ago, and it is a fine specimen of the French Renaissance in architecture, 51 feet front, ten stories in height, 127 feet deep, the steel frame hidden behind a facing of white marble. There is much of delicate carving for ornamentation, the business office is embellished with Pavanozza marble and bronze, the floors are of terra cotta, and all the necessary and decorative features have been supplied within the time and not above the cost stipulated in the contract. About everything that cannot be said of the Government building opposite, as to its quality and the expedition with which it has been erected, can be said of the new home of The Star. E. G. D.

DEGREES IN THREE YEARS.

Courses at Columbia May Be Shortened by Summer Work.

The Columbia College Announcement for the ensuing year was published yesterday, and contains several changes in the curriculum and in the scheme of examinations. The most important innovation is a change in the requirements for graduation. Under the new system a student can complete the course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in three years by taking work in the Summer school. To obtain the degree of B. A. it is required that a student shall make a total of sixty hours' work a week for the four college years, and by doing work in the Summer school for three years, a student can make up for the fourth college year.

At present there are seventy-one scholarships in the college, some of which are competitive and some to be awarded at the discretion of the Committee on Scholarships.

WRECK AND ROB A STATION.

Men Arrested for Post Office Burglary Suspected.

ISLIP, L. I., May 5.—Burglars broke into the Islip railroad station about midnight and blew open the safe and took $170 in cash. The window casing was blown out, having been struck by the safe door, and all the windows were broken. The explosion was heard by Joseph O'Neil, who aroused the neighbors and hurried to the station, but the burglars had fled.

Two men who are supposed to have committed the recent robbery at the Aquebogue Post Office were arrested at Smithtown this morning by Deputy Sheriff M. E. Bausch. It is also thought they are the men who robbed the station here. They were identified by George C. Corwin as two men whom he had seen loitering near the Aquebogue Post Office on the day of the robbery. They are Henry Degler and Frank Ryan. They were captured after an exciting chase, during which shots were exchanged between the two men and the Deputy Sheriff. The men were taken to Riverhead this afternoon.

Montreal Man Shoots Himself.

MONTREAL, May 5.—Alexander Sabiston, the head of the Sabiston Lithographic and Publishing Company, shot himself, presumably by accident, in the offices of the company this morning, and died a few minutes later. The explanation of the fatality is that he was examining a revolver which he intended to give to his watchman.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

To-morrow a Day with Marks of Distinction.

A few nights ago Joe Jefferson in one of his felicitous speeches before the curtain, said: "If I could say the half I mean, you wouldn't think I meant the half I said." And so in reference to our offerings to-morrow, if we were to really use half the forceful language that they truly deserve, it might seem as if half were exaggeration. But to-morrow will surely bear marks of distinction. We've never gathered a better collection of sincerely worthy merchandise, the best of which can be but half told in our announcement. You are the partner, as it were, who is always the silent party to our every bargain purchased. It is you who guarantees our best and most sincere service by your appreciation. And we know full well that to-morrow will please and repay every visitor with an interest compound on compound.

A Phenomenal Offer of Silks.

69c. for $1.00 27-Inch India Silks, Printed in Lyons.

This is one of the best, if not the very best, silk offer we have ever made. And you all know our supremacy in silk selling. Not only have you a saving of 31 cents a yard—and that counts up on a dress—but you get silks of an unsurpassed quality and that have always commanded at least $1.00 a yard throughout Greater New York. They are extra wide, the designs the best and very pretty, just what you demand; in fact, they are perfection, and at the price of 69c., an irresistible bargain.

65c. for $1.00 24-Inch Printed Foulard Silks.

And these silks are of the quality that have sold regularly all this season for $1.00 a yard. This lot is a late arrival and has to be sacrificed. Dark, medium and light ground, every one a silk gem, and no duplicates, either. Regular $1.00 pure Silk Foulards at 69c. is indeed a notable offer.

A Striking Offer of Tailored Suits.

The refined elegance, aristocratic designs, perfect workmanship and general excellence of these Suits will command immediate attention. They are made by one of the very best tailors in this country, whose name always means worth. Through a business circumstance we secured 200 Suits to sell

At Half and Less Than Half.

A most remarkable price, you will confess, on seeing the garments. The cloths are cheviot, Venetian, homespun, broadcloth and heather mixtures. The models include many copies of late importations, in addition to those which have the approval of fashion's mandates. Sizes principally 34 to 40 bust measure.

Division No. 1 at $12.00 include Suits up to $24.00
" " 2 " 18.50 " " " 38.00
" " 3 " 24.00 " " " 49.00

At $25.00 Instead of $58.00 to $69.00.

There are but 36 Foulard and India Silk Costumes in all, but each one is a picture and made according to the accepted style. The colors are blue, lavender, helio, grey and black, combined with white.

Separate Skirts $3.39 Instead of $7.50.

In grey homespun, cut in accord to the prevailing fashion, lined with percaline and finished with velvet.

At $5.90 Instead of $8.50.

150 Skirts suitable for golf, bicycle or rainy weather, in reversible materials, with Oxford, blue, grey or brown face, with plaid back. They are finished with rows of stitching around lower part and are first class in every direction.

Skirts and Dresses for Girls.

AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $6.25—Misses' Skirts in black Venetian cloth, prettily trimmed with double rows of taffeta down front, box pleat in back, lined with percaline, bound with velvet, in 37, 39, 41 inches.

AT $1.10 TO $2.98 INSTEAD OF $2.25 TO $5.50—300 Misses' one-piece Wash Dresses in the high neck and blouse effects, in chambray, French gingham and linen, handsomely trimmed with embroidery and washable braids; some with pique yokes, others with embroidered fronts, in stripes, checks and plaids, in all the pretty colorings of lavender, blue, pink and navy, from 6 to 14 year sizes.

Our May Sale in the China Store.

It is said that history repeats itself, and so do the marked events of this store, only they keep doubling up in force and usefulness, and every subsequent event is enlarged and bettered just because of the experience of the past. Thus, though our Annual Sale a year ago stood out at the time as quite distinct and memorable, it will surely be forgotten by the far greater achievements this year. Besides

Making Preparations That Have Never Been Equalled,

Our China store has been immensely enlarged and improved, giving us facilities that are unsurpassed anywhere in this country. Here you will find everything that can be found in the best operated store, China, Bric-a-Brac, Cut Glass, Bronzes, Art Ware, etc., etc., and at the lowest prices ever quoted. The summer cottager, the hotel keeper, or the owner of the city mansion, will all find limitless opportunities at this sale.

Marble Busts at ½.

These are the most artistically carved Castellina marbles that come from Italy. $15.00 to $60.00, regular $30.00 to $100.00.

Cupid and Psyche, with pedestal, slightly imperfect. Medium size, $31.25, reduced from $62.50. Large size, $50.00, reduced from $100.00.

French Bronzes ¼ Off.

A lot of fine French Bronze figures in a variety of the best sculptured pieces, mostly medium and small sizes. $8.00 to $12.00, regular $12.00 to $18.00.

The large group "La Gloire Couronnant le Genie," by Debut (Gloria Crowning Genius), will be offered to-morrow at $100.00, reduced from $175.00.

Art Ware at ½ and ⅓.

Fine Art Wares—Vienna, Sevres, Coalport, Royal Worcester, Lounelsa Art Pottery, Italian Faience, Royal Brown and an assortment of small Cabinet Pieces in Porcelain, Ivory and Bronze, mostly marked for this sale ½ and ⅓ off. The range of prices is from $3.00 to $175.00.

Bric-a-Brac at ½.

Ten large tables all laden with pretty and artistic pieces of Bric-a-Brac, Vases, Figures, Plaques and the like, in Royal Bonn, Teplitz, Victoria Ware, German Parian Ware, &c. Here are some of the prices: 25c. to $2.25, instead of 50c. to $5.00.

Cut Glass About ½.

The beautiful sparkling rich Cut Glass—the clearest crystal, most brilliantly polished—the new and artistic designs. Bowls, $3.75 to $7.00, instead of $6.00 to $10.00.

Ice Tubs, $4.50 instead of $6.00
" " 12.00 " " 18.00

Ice Cream Trays, $9.00 to $16.50, instead of $13.50 to $22.50.

Sugar and Cream Sets, $4.98 instead of $7.00.

Sugar and Cream Sets, $5.98 instead of $9.00.

Cheese Plates, $1.98 instead of $3.50.

Spoon Trays, $2.90.

Olive Dishes and Nappies, $1.98, $2.75, $3.00.

$16.50 for $21.00 Dinner Sets.

A lot of superior English Porcelain Dinner Sets, composed of 113 pieces, including four large platters and all sizes plates. These sets are of the very newest shapes and the very newest designs, and when you see them you'll agree that they are the finest Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets you ever saw.

These sets left England a few days before the labor strike closed all the potteries. These are the first and only lot of these styles that came to America.

Miller Lamps ⅓ Off.

A lot of the celebrated Miller Lamps in new and desirable designs, finished in black iron, with rich ruby enameled bodies.

$3.25 | $3.75 | $4.50 | $5.50
3.50 | 4.00 | 5.00 |

And a lot of beautifully decorated lamps with globes to match are marked:

$3.00 instead of $4.50
3.75 " " 6.00
5.98 " " 10.00

Garden Hose At a Fraction.

Brand "Competition," per foot, 6c.;
Brand "Hustler," per foot . . . 7c.
Brand "Bristol," per foot . . 8c.
Brand "Delphi," per foot . . 10c.
Brand "Khalif," per foot . . 12c.
Brand "Cortland," per foot . . 14c.
Brand "Farragut," per foot . . 16c.
Hoze Nozzles from up . . 35c.

Gas Ranges and Cookers

We have the most approved kinds and control the world's best. We call your special attention to our favorite Gas Ranges, which cannot be equalled anywhere at $18.00. The "Victor" at . . $3.98
The "Fire King" at . . . 8.25
The "Wolff Cooker" at . . 9.98
The "Chief" at 14.25
The "Fire King," large, 4 burners 14.98

Drop-Head Sewing Machine, $13.98.

It is the "Loeser" drop head or table kind, with a five-year guarantee, and at $13.98. We offer fifty of them at this price to-morrow. Made expressly for us by one of the best makers in this country. It is light running, perfectly noiseless, all the latest improvements and attachments, and would cost in exclusive stores three times as much. This price holds good only for this lot, and we advise early coming. Lessons free at your residence.

Window Screens and Doors.

An almost bewildering assortment. Get one of our circulars on screens.

Screens are not sent C. O. D. and none exchanged.

Screen Doors strongly made and fitted with best Clinton Wire at 65c.

Screen Doors, fancy style, 98c.

The Latest Nemo Corset.

The Nemo Hip Spring Corset, owing to its construction, GIVES THE EFFECT OF FULL HIPS TO A THIN WOMAN AND REDUCES THE HIPS OF THE TOO GENEROUS FORM. This satisfactory result is due to a novel invention called "Spring Gore," inserted in the side section, which is without bones and consequently absolutely unbreakable. Not only does this Corset give the appearance of flesh where flesh is needed and lessen the effect of superfluous fat over the hips, but it also gives to every woman a military erectness of carriage. We have them in white, drab and black, sizes 18 to 30; price $1.75.

This Corset will be fitted by an expert during this week free of charge.

Awnings, Shades and Savings on Summer Curtains.

Because you expect to get better Awnings and Shades when you come to us makes us all the more particular not to disappoint you. Our prices are the lowest—just compare—and the satisfaction is doubled. We will send a competent man to make measurements and submit estimates. Shades, Awnings, Slip Covers and Furniture Re-covering.

85 odd pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains for single windows, at less than half prices.

Three patterns Irish Point Curtains, now $3.75 pair, were $5.00.

Eight patterns Irish Point Curtains now $5.00, were $7.50.

Four patterns Irish Point Curtains, now $6.75, were $10.00.

Nottingham Lace Curtains.

Five styles at $1.95, were $2.75.

Seven styles at $2.25, were $3.00.

Many of These Embroideries Less than Half.

Section B.

These are the best kinds, but the prices are like those you pay for the poorer sorts. Best Nainsook and Cambric, Edges and Insertions; the patterns are new and awfully pretty. They are sample pieces, which accounts for the low prices.

The edges and insertions are at 5c. to 49c. yard.

The Allover with tucks and Valenciennes lace insertions are at 25c. to 98c. yard.

Women's Summer Shoes.

These are the summery shoes that will please you—the Oxfords—and variety enough to suit all the different feet. They are comfort giving and at the same time pretty on the foot, because they are Loeser's kinds of shoes. All light-weight, hand-turned soles, regular summer Oxfords.

Tan kid, medium, full round toes, $2.50, $3.00 and $4.00.

Black kid, medium, full round toes, patent leather tips, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $4.25.

Black kid, medium, full round toes, kid tips, $2.50, $3.00 and $4.00.

Prices to Set Trunks Travelling.

One of the best trunk makers in the country has sent us a large consignment of splendid Trunks of all kinds—steamer, dress, hat, bureau, shirt waist Trunks—and we offer them at a big discount, too, and we have marked them so low that you shall have the largest share of the saved cost. The quantities of some kinds are limited. Therefore we cannot quote prices and cannot fill duplicate orders.

Laces at 5c. to 10c., Regular 10c. to 20c.

Something new in Normandy and Valenciennes Lace Insertions. Just arrived on one of the ocean greyhounds direct from Europe. But our Laces are always low in price. They come direct to us from Nottingham, Calais, Paris and Plauen, where we have our own branch houses, saving you the middlemen's profit. In this particular lot of Insertions we have a quantity of edges to match at the same rates of prices.

We've also another new lot of Lierre, Chantilly and Oriental Nets, very pretty patterns and well covered at 98c.—very cheap indeed.

Inimitable Summer Millinery.

Our Millinery store continues to be one of the most interesting and attractive places in New York. As bright and new and unusual as the first day of opening in the spring. The new summer Sailor, Golf and Bicycle Hats are just to hand with price opportunities for to-morrow. We've some short back Sailor Hats, very prettily trimmed, at $1.75 to $6.50 for Monday.

You know we are exclusive agents for the celebrated Knox Hats.

A Notable Sale of Ribbons.

Section C, Extreme Rear.

We might write a chapter on these Ribbons, but why, they speak for themselves, the prices are the best ever offered, and will surely cause a flurry in Ribbons.

AT 5c. YARD, REGULAR 8c.—⅞-inch Metallic Taffeta.
AT 12c. YARD, REGULAR 28c.—2-inch white ground, Bayadere stripe, exceptional quality.
AT 19c., REGULAR 38c.—4¼-inch ombre stripe Taffeta.
AT 19c., REGULAR 32c.—3¼-inch metallic glace Taffeta, black satin stripes.
AT 19c., REGULAR 29c.—3¼-inch glace Taffeta, plisse edge.
AT 19c., REGULAR 29c.—3¼-inch French corded plaids, bright colors.
AT 19c., REGULAR 25c.—3¼-inch hemstitch Taffeta, changeable and solid colors.
AT 29c. YARD, REGULAR 58c.—5½-inch Taffeta, white ground, colored border.
AT 29c., REGULAR 75c.—5-inch, warp printed Taffeta; black stripes.
AT 29c. YARD, REGULAR 78c.—5½-inch satin Liberty, hemstitch border.
AT 29c. YARD, REGULAR 65c.—5-inch plain Faille, soft finish.
AT 39c. YARD, REGULAR 75c.—4¾-inch Bayadere, Roman stripe.
Double-face Satin, cord edge—
2¼-inch, 18c., regular 27c.
3¼ " 25c., " 39c.
3¾ " 29c., " 45c.
4⅞ " 33c., " 55c.
Fine quality satin back Velvet Ribbons, black only in three of the most desirable dress trimming widths.
No. 1, 25c. for 10 yards.
No. 4, ¾-inch, 68c. for 10 yards, or 7c. yard.
No. 5, 1-inch, 88c. for 10 yards, or 9c. yard.

Seasonable Stockings and Underwear.

Right of main entrance.

Nothing intangible about an offer like this; indeed, these goods cannot be bought to-day in the regular market without paying ½ to ⅔ more than these prices:

AT 9c. INSTEAD OF 15c.—Children's extra heavy black ribbed cotton Stockings, spliced heels and toes, with double knees, guaranteed stainless. Sizes 6 to 9½.
AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 19c.—Men's fine gauge colored cotton Stockings, spliced heels and toes, tan and stainless black, made from two-thread maco yarn. Sizes 9½ to 11.
AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 50c. to 75c.—Infants' imported colored lisle thread Socks, plaids and stripes, in assorted colors and patterns. Sizes 4 to 6½.
AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 3 FOR $1.00—Men's ingrain black lisle thread Socks, spliced heels and toes, with double soles, guaranteed stainless.
UNDERWEAR—
AT 10c. INSTEAD OF 15c.—Women's fine quality Richelieu ribbed white cotton Vests, low neck, short and no sleeves, tape in neck and arm. Sizes, 4 to 6.
AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c. TO 45c.—Children's extra quality white gossamer Vests, finished with silk binding and pearl buttons, high neck, short sleeves, also knee Pantalets to match. Sizes, Shirts, 20 to 34; Pantalets, 20 to 28.
AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c. TO 50c.—Women's fine quality white gauze and Balbriggan Vests, high neck, long and short sleeves, with Drawers to match, in broken sizes.
AT 39c. INSTEAD OF 59c.—Men's extra fine quality ecru Balbriggan Shirts, French neck, long and short sleeves, also Drawers with double gusset, and suspender tapes to match. Sizes, Shirts, 34 to 44; Drawers, 30 to 40.
AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Men's extra quality ecru ribbed Balbriggan Shirts, French necks, satin fronts and long sleeves, with Drawers to match, made from combed Egyptian yarn. Sizes, Shirts, 34 to 44; Drawers, 30 to 42.

Refrigerators Priced Below Zero.

The demand for our Refrigerators has been phenomenal—the best proof of best prices and best refrigerators. Here are three unexampled offers for to-morrow:

The "Star," made of solid ash, perfect circulation, very economical in consumption of ice, furniture finished, bronzed hinges and locks, solid metal shelves.

Size 39 x 25 x 17 holds 30 pounds ice $5.48
" 41 x 26 x 19 " 40 " " 6.98
" 42 x 28 x 20 " 60 " " 8.79
" 46 x 31 x 21 " 70 " " 10.48
" 48 x 34 x 22 " 95 " " 13.25
Double doors.

The "Jewett," an old friend in Brooklyn, known for years, made of hardwood and SOLID CHARCOAL FILLED, which is an ideal insulator and better than most of the experiments foisted upon the public so frequently. 100 "Jewett" Ice Boxes with lift-out tank and all up-to-date improvements at $14.45 and up.

The "Wilke" Porcelain Refrigerators represent the highest type of development in healthful food preserving. Their splendid construction will be demonstrated to-morrow by the maker himself, who will show you the entire construction and give you all the information you may desire. The boxes can easily be kept as clean and sweet as a china plate and will always look inviting and appetizing. The prices range from $37.50 to $90.00.

The Best Chance in Couches.

$12.35 for $20.00 Kinds.

A large sized couch, full upholstered, deep tufted, hardwood frames, best of springs, filled with hair and covered with the newest patterns and colorings of figured velvet—trimmed, too, with a heavy fringe. The very sight of this couch rests you.

Bureaus and Chiffonieres.

All at very much reduced prices, and the assortment large enough and unusual enough to suit any one's taste. All the newest kinds.

Oak and mahogany finish Bureau, with French plate bevelled mirror, $16.00; reduced to $12.00.

Golden oak Bureau, with French plate bevelled mirror, $22.00; reduced to $16.00.

Golden oak Bureau, with extra large mirror, $35.00; reduced to $27.00.

Mahogany Bureau, serpentine front, with extra large mirror, $45.00; reduced to $35.00.

Large mahogany Bureau, swell front, with large oval mirror, $53.00; reduced to $39.75.

Others at equal reductions.

Golden oak Chiffonier, containing 5 large drawers, $5.98.

The same Chiffonier, with bevelled mirror, $10.00.

Golden oak Chiffonier, containing 3 large and 2 small drawers and hat closet, $7.75.

The same Chiffonier, with bevelled mirror, $10.50.

New Summer Furniture.

To see our assortment of unique things in Summer furniture is to long for Summer and the seaside, where you can thoroughly enjoy the use of some of it. We've never had such a large display before. Chairs, rockers, settees, conversation chairs, tables, stools, swinging settees, and in fact everything that is made in reed, rattan or rush. Natural colors, forest green and variegated colors. Then there is the new silver birch made in rustic designs. But type can only make hints. You're welcome to come and examine it all, and many a suggestion you may carry away without expense, except your time.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Partly cloudy; fresh north to east winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,702. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1900.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York? Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Roberts's force crossed the Vet River, after a fierce artillery duel lasting from near noon until sunset. Gen. Hutton crossed a drift to the west and turned the right flank of the Boers, who fled during the night. Gen. Hamilton occupied Winburg. In the west Gen. Barton caught up with and defeated a force of 2,000 or 3,000 at Rooldan, after a hard fight, driving them from their positions. Gen. Paget attacked the Boer position at Warrenton to aid Barton's advance.—Pages 1 and 2.

Page 1.

Capt. Campbell of the British steamer Tenby, reports a large amount of wreckage passed April 30. His opinion is that an Atlantic liner has been wrecked.

Exciting scenes were witnessed at the Mallory Line pier fire yesterday morning. People on burning river craft were forced to leap overboard. A baby was drowned.

Widespread interest was created among consumers of all classes yesterday by the story printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES giving in detail the operations of the Ice Trust and the effect of its advance of 100 per cent. in the price of the commodity.

Page 2.

Admiral Dewey arrived at Memphis, where he was warmly greeted.

Rabbi J. H. Herts, late of Johannesburg, arrived in this city yesterday, and in an interview vigorously denounced the Boer Government.

Page 3.

A committee will visit Kansas City to-day and decide whether the Convention Hall will be ready July 4.

The advance workers of the Middle-of-the-Road Populist Convention arrived at Cincinnati.

The mystery of the death of the boy, Henry Maas, in a Jersey City cellar was cleared up yesterday by the arrest of his companion, John Garrabrandt, who confessed he killed him to rob him. The culprit's mother and a neighbor were also arrested as accomplices after the fact.

The annual meeting and election of the officers of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews took place yesterday, the official reports which were presented showing the institution to be in a prosperous condition.

Page 5.

A large number of bills passed by the State Legislature failed to receive the Governor's signature.

Page 7.

William C. Endicott, ex-Secretary of War, died at Boston.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

DEATH IN TORNADOS.

Two People Known to Have Been Killed in Central Kansas—Six Distinct Cyclones.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 6.—Half a dozen distinct tornadoes occurred in Central Kansas this afternoon, following a day of exceedingly high temperature. Two people are known to have been killed and three injured. Wires are down in the affected districts, making it impossible to accurately sum up the damage done.

A Times special from Ellinwood, Kan., says:

"At 5:30 this afternoon a tornado visited Logan Township. It formed a few miles south of Ellinwood and passed over the western portion of the city. At the Cheyenne bottoms, six miles north, it divided in six different directions and destroyed the residences of George and William Helfrich. George Helfrich and wife were instantly killed. William Helfrich, his wife, and his child were badly hurt. The storm next struck the farm of Carl Schneider, destroying the outbuildings and leaving the dwelling untouched. Further into the country a number of other persons are reported killed or injured. A large amount of stock was killed."

A special from Larned, Kan., says:

"A tornado passed southeast of here at 6 o'clock this evening, and struck near Pawnee Rock, three miles distant. The wires are down, and it is impossible to-night to learn the extent of damage done. Four separate funnel-shaped clouds are reported to have been seen in the direction of Great Bend.

H. H. Gerrish's house, barn, and other outbuildings are a mass of ruins. The family luckily was not at home at the time and escaped injury. The school house standing near Mr. Gerrish's home was wiped from the face of the earth. John McComb's house was blown down, and his granary, barn, and windmill reduced to ruins. The family happened to be in the one room which remained standing.

H. H. Corbett's frame house and barn and mill were all reduced to minute pieces, farm machinery was broken, and stock killed. No one was at home when the tornado passed. A. D. Pierce's big hay barn was ruined and other buildings blown to splinters.

The house in which a Mr. Stone was living was ruined by the wind, but no one was hurt. The Presbyterian Church in town is wrecked beyond repair. A brick building was blown down, and a large amount of damage done in other parts of the town.

WILSONVILLE (NEB.) BIG STORM.

Buildings Demolished and People Injured—Some May Have Been Killed.

OMAHA, Neb., May 6.—A dispatch from Wilsonville, Neb., gives meagre details of a storm there last night. It was a terrific gale, accompanied by heavy rain and hail. Much destruction is known to have resulted, but how much cannot be told until daylight comes to aid the searchers. In the north part of the town one house was blown down, the occupants escaping. A Presbyterian church was destroyed and many barns and outbuildings demolished.

In the country along the path of the storm several farmhouses were blown to pieces, and a number of people injured. So fas as is known no one was killed. At present it is impossible to get a list of the sufferers or the extent of their injuries, but it is known that the family of A. Tower was caught in the house when it was crushed, and all were seriously injured. H. A. Bourne was caught in the wreck of his home and badly hurt.

A deluge of rain has prevented systematic search, and the gravest of apprehension is felt for the coming of Sunday and what may then be disclosed.

Storm Creates Havoc in Texas.

DALLAS, Texas, May 6.—One-third of the houses in Garza, a town in Denton County, were destroyed late this afternoon by a tornado. No one was hurt, for, warned by a big black cloud, the people sought refuge in storm houses before the tornado reached them. Reports from other sections of Denton County show that several houses at Little Elm were demolished and several persons injured. Wires to the north are down.

Gov. Taylor Called to Washington.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—Gov. Taylor left to-night for Washington in response to a telegraphic request from the National capital.

The Transpacific Route
is naturally the great passenger line of America, the Four-Track New York Central. See No. 21 of the "Four-Track Series."—Adv.

EXCITING SCENES AT MALLORY PIER FIRE

People on Burning River Craft Forced to Leap Overboard.

FATHER FAILS TO SAVE BABY

Its Mother Rescued by a Spectator—Scorched Liner Towed to Safety—Firemen Fight Flames to Right and Left.

In the fire that entirely destroyed the Mallory Line's pier, at South Street and Burling Slip, early yesterday morning, one life and nearly $50,000 worth of property were lost. According to the police and firemen, there has been no more dangerous conflagration in many years, and it is due to the excellent manner in which the affair was managed by the officials of the two departments that the whole section of the city in that neighborhood was not destroyed.

Besides the annihilation of the main pier, which was No. 20 East River, damages of a more or less serious nature were sustained by the steamship Nueces, the bark St. James, and a number of river craft, of which one canalboat was sunk completely and two barges were practically burned to a cinder. The neighboring piers were also badly scorched, and almost a block of houses across South Street received damage.

P. A. Pike, watchman on Pier 20, discovered the fire in some merchandise on the water end of the pier at a few minutes before 3 o'clock. Together with his two assistants, John Armstrong and Thomas Carr, he hastened to turn in an alarm, which soon brought the firemen to the scene. A second and a third alarm were answered by two more engine and hook and ladder companies, and by the fireboats Zophar Mills, Van Wyck, and New Yorker.

In less than twenty-five minutes, owing to the clever work of the firemen, control over the flames had been secured, and a little later only charred and smoking ruins told of the disaster. But even in the short time that elapsed there were opportunities for displaying bravery and nerve, and more than one man risked his life in the work of rescue,

A TRAGEDY IN THE WATER.

Moored to the south side of the burning pier, close to the edge of South Street, was the barge George W. Sherwood, and it was only a few seconds after the first alarm before she caught fire from cinders blown across the intervening dozen feet of water. As the flames ran from one end to the other of the boat, finding an easy pathway over the cargo of soft coal, a man and woman were seen emerging from the small forward cabin, the man bearing a baby girl in his arms. With the thick clouds of smoke curling around them, they hesitated for a moment and then jumped, almost simultaneously, into the water, which glistened in the brilliant firelight, and was covered with hot charred wood and burning splinters.

Among the crowd of spectators that thronged the water's edge was Capt. Timothy Boylan, formerly in command of the barge New Brunswick, and now living in Rondout, N. J. Without a word, he tore off his coat, and plunged in, swimming toward the woman, who seemed almost exhausted, and finally bringing her to land, with the assistance of a life line thrown to him by those on the dock.

Meantime the man, who was struggling in the water and gazing in terror and anguish toward the woman, appeared to lose his head, and, letting go his hold on the baby, would have sunk but for the same rope which drew the others to shore. Grasping this, he was hauled in together with them, while the child disappeared from view.

It was learned that the man and woman were Charles A. Lackman, Captain of the barge, and his wife; Lena, the little girl, being their daughter nine months old. The latter's body was found at 11 o'clock in the morning, and was identified by the father, who, with his wife, had just been released from the Hudson Street Hospital, where they were taken immediately after the fire.

On the opposite side of Pier 20 from the George W. Sherwood, was a canalboat, the Stephen B. Elkins. Aboard was her Captain, Frank Fox, with his wife and two small children. A skid was quickly pushed alongside of her by some of the dock hands, and all of the occupants came off in safety.

Further out in the river, on the same side of the pier, lay the canalboat S. H. Hand, which was loaded with soft coal, and carried Joseph Plumb, the Captain, and Mrs. Plumb; their daughter Maggie, aged three, and their thirteen-months-old son, Martin. Patrolman Cronin of the Old Slip Station, with Fireman Haggerty and William Mahoney of 398 Water Street, saw the distress signals of Plumb from the shore, and rushed to his succor, jumping from one to another of the numberless small craft that blocked the slip and in many cases passing through flames or over redhot embers. The rescue was accomplished without injury to any one except Cronin, who was so badly scorched that he had to be taken home and placed on the sick list for the succeeding day.

There were no people on the other damaged boats, except upon the lighter Arno, which was moored at the pier's southeast corner. Michael Sheldon, the mate, jumped over her side, having been awakened by the smoke oozing into his cabin. He was pulled out of the water by Fireman Michael Slevin, assistant foreman of Engine Company No. 4.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE NUECES.

Three large vessels were anchored around the pier in close proximity to the fire. One of them, the Mallory Line steamship Nueces, was moored at the lower end of the slip between Piers 19 and 20, near to the latter. She came out of the fray with her side scorched. It was by a narrow margin, however, that she escaped destruction, for the firemen say she would undoubtedly have been lost but for the timely assistance of two river tugs, which towed her across to Pier 19.

Beside the latter was the bark St. James. Flying sparks landed in her rigging and caused a slight blaze on the crosstree of her foremast. This, however, was quickly extinguished.

While those aboard the Nueces and the bark were looking after their ships, the Mallory steamship San Marcos, which was yesterday towed into port with a broken shaft by the Nueces, was being taken out into midstream by some tugs. She was not damaged, and is still moored in the river.

The crowded condition of the slips and the rapidity with which the flames spread through the resin-coated floors and pine-timbered walls of the pier rendered the use of engines and hose both more difficult and more dangerous than usual, and every move of the fire companies was met by obstacles that would have been insuperable but for the perfect order attending the commands of the leaders and the obedience of their followers.

Across South Street the flames, as already mentioned, left their imprint on nearly a block of buildings, the sides of which were blackened, while not a pane of glass remained in the windows. It was between these houses and the piers that the firemen had to work, and so great was the heat that they were forced to turn their backs to the fire and point the hose nozzles across their shoulders, while they were being sprinkled with streams from the fireboats. Live sparks filled the air for some distance around, some of them being carried even as far as Broadway.

Both on land and water the scene was one of wild excitement. Mingled with the shouts of the firemen as they dodged the falling wood and dragged their hose from place to place, were the cries of policemen as they drove back from danger an enormous crowd that had been attracted to the scene from every part of the lower city. Out in the river the fireboats whistled repeatedly as they sent showers of water into the flames and over the heads of the crowds, while a fleet of boats of all descriptions gradually collected in midstream to render what assistance they could. Some of these would dart in every now and then and help to tow out one of the burning craft into reach of the fireboat's hose, after which they would tow it back into some safe harboring place.

AMOUNT OF LOSS UNCERTAIN.

As to the exact loss of property sustained there is some uncertainty. Henry Mallory said yesterday that the whole practical loss to his company would be the pier and shed, together with a considerable amount of office furniture and some valuable papers. All of these, he said, were valued at about $25,000, or a little more. He declared that he did not know whether or not there was any insurance, or, if so, how much, and intimated that another member of the company, who is now in Europe, had that part of the business in charge.

All the other damage done, it is estimated, will not exceed $20,000, of which John Longenabine, canalboat owner, suffered nearly $5,000. One of his boats, the S. H. Hand, was sunk, and is thought to have been split almost in two. The damage to the steamer Nueces and to the bark St. James is financially small, and in the former case a coat of new paint will be sufficient to cover all trace of injury. To the river boats, exclusive of Mr. Longenabine's, there was damage done to the amount of probably $5,000, and the same figure will cover what was suffered by the buildings on the west side of South Street.

ATLANTIC LINER WRECKED?

British Steamer Reports Wreckage and Captain Believes a Great Disaster Has Occurred.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Capt. Campbell of the British steamer Tenby, which arrived in Philadelphia to-day from Port Said, brings an account of wreckage passed at sea, which is causing anxiety among shipping men. If the Captain's opinion is correct, a great maritime disaster has occurred, involving the loss of an Atlantic liner. The Tenby fell in with the wreckage mentioned at a point west of the mid-Atlantic, and the lookouts observed a bark flying what were apparently distress signals, but she was too far off and the sea too rough for the steamer to render assistance.

Toward sunset on April 30 when the Tenby was steaming slowly westward against heavy seas the lookout reported that her path was obstructed by floating timbers and spars for a considerable distance ahead. Capt. Campbell himself saw portions of a deck house, pieces of planking, seemingly from a vessel's hull; a short poop ladder, another long ladder, and many minor objects, all of which seemed to have been in the water only a short time. There were steamer chairs and other fine furniture not generally carried by freight steamers. Night closed in as Tenby resumed her voyage. The locality of the wreckage is given on her log book at latitude 37 north and between longitude 53 and 55 west.

The next day, May 1, the bark was seen apparently in distress. She was a large four-masted vessel painted a slate color, and had several signals out. Soon after she was sighted she disappeared in the fog. Capt. Campbell said to-day that if the vessel is in need of assistance she is in a favorable position to receive it. Her situation was in latitude 37.10 north, longitude 57.45 west, directly in the track of shipping between New York and the equator.

He does not connect the wreckage passed with the bark in question, but many who heard his story are inclined to the opinion that the bark collided with and sunk another craft, of which only the wreckage remains. The bark is south of the path of Atlantic liners, and if the vessel which is supposed to have been lost is really an ocean greyhound she must have been far out of her course when the collision occurred. On the other hand, the wreckage is directly in the line of the craft which ply between the northern ports and those of South America.

ARMOUR'S TRIP POSTPONED.

Chicago Packer, Improved in Health, Attends to Business.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Philip D. Armour has so much improved in health since his return from California that he has postponed his trip to Europe, on which he was to start May 20. For the last week he has devoted every morning to business at his office, familiarizing himself with what has taken place during his long illness and absence from his desk. He wishes to be perfectly familiar with the business as it stands to-day before leaving again. Besides this, the details of the pending consolidation occupy much of his time, and since his health will permit, he desires to close this up at once. Accordingly, it is his present intention to remain in Chicago for several more weeks at least.

ALLEGED HORSE THIEF CAUGHT.

Sheriff at Greenwich Catches Man Who Took Rig from Tarrytown.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 5.—Sheriff Fitzroy of this place did some detective work to-day whereby Andrew J. Clark of White Plains was lodged in the town lockup, charged with horse stealing. Clark accosted Sheriff Fitzroy as he was passing the Sheriff's house in a buggy, asking the Sheriff if he was beyond the State line yet. The Sheriff, whose suspicions were aroused, told him he was and, after parleying with him, asked him if he wanted to trade his horse. The stranger agreed, and a trade was made.

Clark accepted an offer to stay at the Sheriff's house all night. On examining the buggy, Sheriff Fitzroy found the name of a White Plains carriage manufacturer on it.

Clark admitted that he had hired the rig at Thompson's livery stable, at Tarrytown, N. Y. The Sheriff then arrested him. The liverymen were notified, and indentified the horse and buggy. The prisoner is held, pending the arrival of requisition papers.

BIG IRON FURNACE FIRE.

Heavy Damage to Birmingham Works from Escaping Molten Metal.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 6.—A fire which broke out last night at the Sloss-Sheffield city furnaces last night was still burning fiercely this morning, and is not yet out, although it is now under control.

The cause of the fire was a weak spot in the wall of one of the furnaces. The bricks were blown out, making a hole as large as a man's body. Through this orifice the molten metal poured for nearly an hour.

Furnace No. 1, in which the break occurred, is a ruin, and will have to be rebuilt in many parts. It will be two to three months before it can resume operations. Furnace No. 2 was also damaged and was compelled to shut down, but will resume operations in a few days.

Both furnaces were making 200 tons of pig iron a day, at $8, or 100 per cent. profit on the ton, and the cessation of operations alone will entail a severe loss. The coal washer which was burned also cost $40,000. The stock house is a wreck and thirteen cars were consumed.

The loss already entailed is $75,000, partly covered by insurance. The loss by stoppage of the furnaces will be $25,000 more.

Go to O'Neill's To-day
For Rugs and Curtains. An Extraordinary Sale. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

EFFECT OF TRUSTS ON PRICE OF ICE

Where American Company Controls, Prices Are Raised.

NEW YORK RATE THE HIGHEST

Washington Pays 50 Cents Per Hundred and Baltimore 40—Only 25 Cents in Boston.

Subjoined dispatches from correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES in various cities throughout the country exhibit the prices paid in those cities by consumers of ice.

These dispatches show that where there is competition the prices this year differ little from those charged in former years. They also show that in some cities where agreements exist between ice companies there have been no advances this year. For example, in Buffalo the rates per week are the same as they have been for five years—20 pounds a day, 50 cents; 30 pounds, 67 cents; 40 pounds, 75 cents; 50 pounds, $1. Boston families get their ice at 25 cents a hundred pounds, and there is to be no advance in price this year. In Bangor the rates to families are equivalent to $4 and $5 a ton. Albany consumers pay 20 cents a hundred.

On the other hand, the dispatches show instances of combinations entered into for the purpose of raising prices. Rates are higher in Kansas City than last year. Cincinnati rates also have been raised by a combination of dealers. In Philadelphia the Ice Trust is beginning to grind the people, one of its regulations being that no quantity less than 10 cents' worth shall be sold from wagons. Pittsburg and Baltimore are other cities in which rates have been advanced.

Wherever the American Ice Company is in position to fix rates the people are paying higher prices than in former years.

One fact, however, stands out clear. It is that in no city covered by the dispatches is the price to domestic consumers as high as in New York.

KANSAS CITY PRICES RISE.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, May 6.—The price of ice in this city will be higher this year than it was last year. By a combination of practically all the dealers in the city the following uniform scale of charges will be adopted: For family use, 10 cents will be charged for 25 pounds and 40 cents for 100 pounds. Last year the rate was 35 cents per 100 pounds.

For delivery in larger quantities, as to saloons, butchers, &c., the price will be from 20 to 25 cents per 100 pounds. The lower figures will be charged for delivery in ton lots. In half-ton lots the price will be 22½ cents per 100 pounds, and in lots of 200 and 300 pounds 25 cents per 100 pounds will be the charge. Last year the price was 17½ cents for 100 pounds.

According to the dealers there will be practically no natural ice on the market this year. The crop harvested in this neighborhood amounted to nothing, and increased freight rates makes its shipment unprofitable. The rise in price is due to the fact that ammonia, which is largely used in the manufacture of ice, has risen about 75 per cent. higher than it was last year, while lead piping, of which much is used in ice plants, costs over 100 per cent. more than it did in 1899.

LOCAL TRUST IN NEW HAVEN.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 6.—Several of the leading ice dealers in this city having entered into a combine makes the prices for the coming season here an uncertainty. The rates are now uniform, but it is not expected that they will last long that way. Ice sells at 50 cents per hundred retail and 25 cents per hundred wholesale, and still lower where the quantity is very large.

If ice does not become scarce and the combine and anti-combine dealers do not antagonize each other, the rates are to remain the same. "But if the two factions get to fighting a price war will be hotly contested," said a local dealer last night, "and prices will fall."

There are about ten ice companies doing business here.

OLD PRICES IN BUFFALO.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, May 6.—Ice prices per week in this city are as follows: Twenty pounds a day, 50 cents; 30 pounds a day, 67 cents; 40 pounds a day, 75 cents; 50 pounds a day, $1; extra ice, 25 cents a hundred. Dealers have an agreement to maintain this scale of prices. No change has been made in five years.

COSTS 25 CENTS IN BOSTON.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 6.—Treasurer Bartlett of the Boston Ice Company said to-night that the retail price of ice will not be raised this season. No action has as yet been taken by the company toward increasing the wholesale price, but judging from what Mr. Bartlett says, it is not improbable that such action will be speedily taken.

"Our wholesale price," said Mr. Bartlett, "is $2.50 per ton, whereas in nearly all suburban towns and cities the price is higher, ranging from $4 to as high as $10. If we sell ice at two ponds, by the carload, we get more than we get for it in Boston. Since April the Boston and Maine Railroad has raised the freight rates from northern points to Boston from 60 cents to $1 per ton, so you see that an increase in our price is not beyond the bounds of reason.

"But there will be no increase in the price to families, which is 25 cents per 100 pounds."

Mr. Bartlett says that there is harmony between the local ice companies.

PITTSBURG TRUST PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, May 6.—The Consolidated Ice Company, composed of four of the leading ice companies that previously operated independently, cover the territory in ice deliveries in Pittsburg and Allegheny. This Spring a number of independent concerns have started and a slight cut in price has been made. They rangs as follows: 10 pounds, six deliveries, 48 cents; 25 pounds, six deliveries, $1.02; 50 pounds, six deliveries, $1.86.

Customers must buy ice tickets, the wagon drivers not being allowed to sell for cash. A 10 per cent. discount is allowed on prompt payments. In certain districts where there is no competition consumers must pay about 25 per cent. higher prices. For 100-pound lots, two deliveries, $1 is charged; three deliveries, $1.35, and four deliveries, $1.60. Most of the ice sold here is artificial, made of filtered water. Lake ice is sold in large quantities at lower prices than the manufactured article.

ICE CHEAP IN ALBANY.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 6.—Ice prices here are low. It sells for 20 cents per 100 pounds in large or small quantities. Families are supplied at the rate of 25 cents per hundred. This schedule was adopted March 4 and will not be changed this season. Last year the price was 10 cents per 100. There is no trust, but a dealers' association has been formed here.

PRICES IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The price of ice is 25 cents a hundred. A five-cent block to householders contains ten pounds. The ice business is controlled by the American Ice Company, which includes the Great Falls, Independent, Knickerbocker, and National Companies, all the corporations in the city, which are in the ice business except the Purity Company.

COMPETITION IN NEW ORLEANS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—There is an ice trust in New Orleans, but four large ice factories are on the outside, and competition is sharp. Current prices: To consumer, 15 cents per 100 in hundred-pound lots delivered; 20 cents per 100 in twenty-five-pound lots delivered; wholesale price, 10 cents per 100 at factory. These prices will probably hold during the Summer.

NO TRUST RATES IN BANGOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., May 6.—The retail ice schedule in Bangor is the same as for some years past, namely, to families, 40 pounds three times a week, $1.25 per month; 40 pounds four times a week, $1.50 a month; 40 pounds every week day, $2 a month, or at the rate of $4 to $5 a ton. Butchers, restaurants, and other large consumers pay $2 a ton delivered on the sidewalk and $2.50 a ton, put into the refrigerator. The ice is first-class, fourteen to twenty inches thick, and washed clean.

There is no combine or trust, but the three concerns supplying local trade have an understanding that the above prices shall be maintained.

BALTIMOREANS PAY 40 CENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—All the ice companies of Baltimore are now supposed to be in the combine controlled by the American Company, although one company here charging the same prices as the combine claims to be independent. The companies were consolidated last Summer. The prices prevailing here since the combine was effected are 25 cents per 100 pounds, and $4 a ton wholesale, and 40 cents per 100 pounds retail.

PHILADELPHIA CONDITIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—The recent decision of the Ice Trust that in the future no quantity less than 10 cents' worth will be sold from their wagons will probably be enforced in Philadelphia beginning with to-morrow. Those who live in tenement houses and in the slums will be the sufferers, but all classes are up in arms against the innovation.

In the next five weeks there will be a fierce competition and practically a war between the big companies and the small independent dealers. Philadelphia has many of the latter. Those who were seen to-day said that they would certainly sell ice in five-cent quantities, and some of them will go lower than that.

COLUMBUS (OHIO) SCHEDULE.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 6.—The price of ice to small consumers in this city will be from 35 to 40 cents per 100, and to large consumers from 12½ to 15 cents. There is no ice trust so far as the dealers are inclined to confess.

CINCINNATI'S BURDEN.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—The price of ice in Cincinnati varies according to the amount purchased. Customers buying 1,000 pounds or more daily get it for 20 cents per hundred pounds, smaller consumers pay 25, 30, and 35 cents per hundred, while families using ten to twenty pounds a day have to pay at the rate of half a cent a pound. This year all the dealers in both natural and manufactured ice are in a combination. Last year the combination was not complete, and the rates were considerably lower.

SITUATION IN CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The price of ice now is $5 per ton to small and from $3.50 to $4 to large consumers. It is understood that an advance is contemplated. There is a so-called ice trust, but dealers outside the combination charge the same rate. Dealers claim the ice crop was unsatisfactory.

BIG ICE CONSUMERS' VIEWS.

The story printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday giving in detail the operations of the American Ice Company, otherwise known as the Ice Trust, created widespread interest, especially among that predominant class, the small consumer, upon whom the weight of the trust's 100 per cent. advance falls.

Those whose slender means will allow of but ten-cent pieces (last year's five-cent lump) will likely not get as large a piece as formerly, it was pointed out, and if the suggested plan of deliveries every other day is put into operation thousands will find themselves out of ice when they need it most.

There is one class of consumers, however, who are congratulating themselves, and they have been doing so for some time. These are the proprietors of the great city hotels, who own their plants and make ice on the premises. Most of these are entirely independent of the trust. Others are only partly so, because their machinery is not of sufficient extent to make enough for daily use, and they are compelled to execute contracts with the American Ice Company at a price which, though far below that paid by the small consumer, is still a considerable advance on the quotations of a year ago.

Many of the hotels, restaurants, and saloons paid in 1899 from 12½ to 15 and 17½ cents a hundred. None of these men would divulge yesterday the amount of the contract price for the ice he takes over and above what he manufactures.

It was said, however, yesterday that the present quotation to the large consumer is not less than 25 cents a hundred, and in many instances considerably more. And this when ice, as shown in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, stored and in sight by artificial manufacture, will be forthcoming in quantities beyond what the demand will be until the next ice crop is harvested.

Among the larger hotels, the Waldorf-Astoria is entirely independent of the Trust. George C. Boldt, the proprietor, views the Trust's broad grip with an easy conscience.

"Yes," said he, "I know all about the company's operations. The Trust does not bother me. We have a plant here that provides us not only with enough ice for all our needs, but could even manage to dispose of several tons a day, should we have any calls. So you see this hotel is entirely and absolutely independent of the Trust."

E. B. Patch, manager of the Manhattan, said that the hotel has an ice plant, but its capacity is not sufficient for all demands.

"We buy," said he, "a certain quantity of ice from the American Ice Company. We made a contract some time ago—before the advance came—for run three years. No, I cannot tell what the price quoted is. Those who will be hurt most are the people who purchase in small quantities, and I would not be surprised to see the price go up to 75 cents a hundred and perhaps higher."

The Rossmore Hotel, at Forty-second Street and Broadway, has just ordered an ice plant, and proposes to be as independent of the trust as possible. An attaché of the hotel said that the plant would be in working order in a short time. He was ignorant, he said, of the price paid by the hotel to the American Company. "It's the 'small fry' the trust is after, and they've got to pay the freight," was his comment.

Nearly all the other hotels, such as the Plaza, Netherland, Savoy, Holland, Imperial, Marlborough, and Vendome, have their own resources, but some of these fill in with the trust's ice. Of the other large hotels, the Gilsey and Fifth Avenue purchase from the trust. No intimation of their relations with the company could be gleaned yesterday.

MAYOR AND CARROLL BACK.

Mayor Van Wyck and John F. Carroll returned yesterday from their trip with the President of the Ice Trust.

When Mr. Carroll was seen at the Hotel Savoy last night he declined to discuss the trust. "I do not intend to talk; my decision on that point is final," he said.

Mayor Van Wyck was reported as "not in" at the Democratic Club and other places he is wont to visit.

ICE TRUST DENOUNCED.

Delegate Daniel S. Jacobs of the cigarmakers attacked the Ice Trust yesterday at the meeting of the Central Federated Union for raising the price of ice. He said:

"This is a dastardly action of the Ice Trust to raise the price of a five-cent piece of ice to ten cents. The trust has frozen out all dealers and peddlers who dare sell five-cent pices of ice to the poor, to whom every penny is a consideration. Cheap ice saved the lives of many thousands of poor babies during the hot Summer months last year, and many adults have been saved by the application of ice in disease and sunstroke, but this year the poor will have to be saving, and heaven knows how many infant and adult lives will be sacrificed to the greed of this merciless trust. I move that this body condemn and denounce the Ice Trust."

"What is the use of denouncing or condemning," remarked Delegate Joseph Barondess. "Do you suppose that the trust cares what you say about it? Its directors will only remark, 'The public be damned.' Why, some of the officeholders of this city own stock in this trust and control it. It is much better for us to agitate in favor of the municipal ownership of an ice plant and to operate it for the benefit of the citizens."

The meeting then adopted a resolution condemning the Ice Trust for raising five-cent pieces of ice to ten cents, and recommending that the city establish and operate an ice plant for the benefit of the citizens.

FRENCH TRAINS COLLIDE.

Thirty-eight Persons Hurt, Three of Them Seriously.

PARIS, May 7.—A serious railway collision took place last evening on the Western Railway, between Sevres and Chaville. Thirty-eight persons were injured, three of them seriously.

The accident occurred about 9 o'clock, at a point on the line where work has been in progress for doubling the rails.

The Brest Express left Mont. Parnesse depot at 8:35 o'clock P. M. The train was full, the passengers being mostly soldiers and sailors. On reaching the point in question, the train was derailed, in consequence of a washout caused by a rainstorm during the afternoon.

Another train, which left ten minutes later, overtook the express, and before the driver had time to draw up the collision occured, smashing the goods van and several carriages into matchwood. Had it not been for the order given the drivers of the engines to slacken speed between Sevres and Chaville a terrible catastrophe would have been inevitable.

FILIPINO GENERAL CAPTURED.

Pantelon Garcia, Next In Authority to Aguinaldo, a Prisoner—Found by Spies.

MANILA, May 7.—Gen. Pantelon Garcia, the highest insurgent officer except Aguinaldo, was captured yesterday by Lieut. E. V. Smith of Gen. Funston's staff, in the town of Jaen, three miles northeast of San Isidro, Province of New Ecija.

Jaen is the largest ungarrisoned town in the province. Spies reported that Garcia was sick, and had been compelled to hide there, and Lieut. Smith, with Lieut. Day and forty cavalrymen, surrounded the town.

The spies led them directly to the house where Garcia was, disguised as a peasant, only a Major and two servants being with him. These also were captured.

Garcia commanded all the insurgents in Central Luzon, several Generals, including Pio del Pilar and Mascardo, being under him.

SCHOOLS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 6.—Fred W. Atkinson, Principal of the Springfield High School, received a dispatch to-day from Judge William H. Taft, President of the new Philippine Commission, announcing that he had been appointed Superintendent of Instruction in the Philippines by the commission. The dispatch was dated April 21, on board the United States transport Hancock, four days out from San Francisco, and was evidently brought to that port by a passing vessel. It was filed at San Francisco on Saturday.

The dispatch stated further that Mr. Atkinson, with his wife, would be expected to sail from San Francisco for Manila on a Government transport early in the Summer, and that meantime he should visit the schools at Carlisle, Penn., Hampton, Va., and Tuskegee, Ala., and study the methods employed in teaching Indians and negroes. Mr. Atkinson has decided to accept the appointment.

MODJESKA GOING TO POLAND.

Although She Was Exiled by the Czar, She Means to Go Home.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Mme. Modjeska has returned to her home in Southern California after a successful season of thirty-one weeks in the East. She will not act next season, but instead will defy the Czar's edict and visit her native land, Poland.

Modjeska, for several years, has been under displeasure of the Czar. At the time of the World's Fair at Chicago she delivered an address on Poland before the Woman's Parliament. Carried away by patriotic ardor she said things that displeased the Czar, and the ukase followed making her an exile.

Recently a longing to visit her native land came over the actress. She appealed to powerful influences, but was unsuccessful, and so she has decided to go to Poland to take her punishment.

STREET CAR DYNAMITED.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—A street car full of Dewey celebrators was blown from the track and partially wrecked on the outskirts of the city in a lonely spot early this morning. Passengers were hurled from their seats and sent in a heap on the splintered floor. Glass from the broken windows struck several in the face, inflicting cuts. Six of them were seriously injured.

Some were slightly injured by the general fall to the aisle. To add to the unpleasantness of the situation rain fell in torrents, and a terrific electrical display made every one uneasy. When the confusion was at its height, the motorman announced that the car had been dynamited by strikers. The women on board screamed, and there was a general exodus by those who expected that an attack might be made on the car.

An examination of the track showed that it had been coated for a distance by a layer of nitro-glycerine and some other substance. The car had been lifted into the air and fell crosswise on the track.

The strikers disclaim any connection with the affair.

POWER COMPANY SPREADS OUT.

Connecticut Syndicate Acquires a Number of Water Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., May 6.—The syndicate known as the Connecticut Lighting and Power Company, which already controls a majority of the trolley lines and gas and electric light concerns in the State, and recently purchased water rights and power upon the Housatonic River, has now, according to the best information obtainable, secured control of the water rights of the entire Saugatuck and Aspetuck Rivers, the Southport stream, the Westport Water Company and Electric Light Company, and formed a new organization under the name of the Southport Water Company.

The syndicate intends to control the entire State in the electric and gas lighting water power and trolley systems. In Norwalk over $500,000 is being expended in the erection of a modern gas, electric light, and power plant.

Awnings and Slip Covers
made to order at "O'Neill's," at the lowest prices in town. Get an estimate from them. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

ROBERTS'S FORCE CROSSES VET RIVER

Fierce Artillery Duel, Lasting from Noon Until Sunset.

BOERS' RIGHT FLANK TURNED

The Whole Federal Force Fled During the Night.

WINBURG IS OCCUPIED

British Went Into Battle After a Nineteen-Mile March—Gen. Barton Defeated a Large Force of Boers at Rooldan.

LONDON, May 7.—Lord Roberts is making better progress than any one had dared to hope and is meeting with success at all points. The only news of the actual occupation of Winburg is the incidental reference to it in the dispatch from Vet River describing Gen. Pole-Carew's operations, but as the latest news of Gen. Hamilton's operations, dated Saturday morning, was that he was then preparing to force the difficult passage over Little Vet River, on the Bloemfontein-Winburg road, there need be no doubt that the news of the occupation is accurate.

The Boers, following their customary practice, after a stubborn resistance evacuated their positions on the Vet River during Saturday night. Gen. Hamilton's advance will prevent the Boer forces in the direction of Thaba N'Chu joining their main army near Winburg. Gen. Rundle on Saturday had arrived in pursuit of the Boers seven miles north of Thaba N'Chu, compelling the Boers to retire in an easterly direction.

A Boer account of the capture of Brandfort says: "The Federal forces, although weak in numbers, offered strong resistance, but they were driven by the overwhelming force opposed to them to evacuate the town."

Gen. Hunter's progress, although slower, is satisfactory. The statement that the relief of Mafeking is in sight, however, appears to have been premature, as the Boers in that quarter are still stoutly resisting the British advance.

Accordind to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Cape Town, a special expedition to the westward left Kim

the duel continued unabated, with a terrible din, until sunset; and even later there was desultory firing. It is marvelous that nobody on the British side was hurt.

Gen. Hutton started early to find the drift on the west. When this was discovered it proved to be strongly held and protected by two guns. The British speedily engaged the Boers, who enfiladed the dismounted firing line with a Maxim, but Gen. Hutton pushed forward his own pom-pom and a Maxim and forced the Boers to leave the river bed.

The encounter was terribly hot. Later the whole British force crossed the river, threatening the Boer right. The Boers must have received about the same time news of Gen. Hamilton's occupation of Winburg.

About sunset a detachment of twenty-six Australians, who had crept unseen toward the river bed, found themselves near a kopje occupied by the Boers. After firing they fixed bayonets and charged, capturing the kopje. All was done on their own initiative.

Thus night fell. Early this morning it was discovered that the whole Boer force had fled.

The British discovered yesterday, at every 100 yards along the railway, concealed small packets of high explosive. The Boers had destroyed three bridges over spruits between here and Brandfort, but in every case it was possible to make a detour.

The Boers appear to be fighting with much less spirit. It is reported that they are commanded by Gen. Lucas Meyer.

The bridge over the Vet River is completely destroyed.

Gen. Hutton captured a Maxim and took twelve prisoners.

GEN. RUNDLE IN PURSUIT.

THABA N'CHU, May 5.—Gen. Rundle, who has been pursuing the Boers with the Seventeenth Brigade, two batteries, and contingents of the yeomanry and mounted infantry, succeeded in reaching them with his artillery.

The yeomanry are making a long detour in pursuit. The result is not yet known here.

GEN. BARTON DRIVING THE BOERS.

WARRENTON, May 6.—Yesterday Gen. Barton drove from 2,000 to 3,000 Boers from hilly positions at Rooidan, where they awaited him.

They retreated after stiff fighting, leaving a number of dead on the field. The British casualties were slight. Gen. Barton is still pursuing.

The engagement was severe, and lasted from 9 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon. More than once the British infantry were obliged to engage the Boers at close quarters, and the Boers only retired when their retreat was nearly cut off.

The British losses were five killed and twenty-five wounded—mostly Welsh Fusileers. The British took a batch of prisoners, including the Swedish ambulance, which they allowed to return. The Boers, in their hurried retreat, left thirteen dead.

To-day Gen. Paget made a strong demonstration against the Boer position east of the bridge, thereby preventing Boer reinforcements going to assist in checking Gen. Barton's advance.

WOMEN REPLACE BURGHERS.

LONDON, May 7.—Women have been placed in the Government offices in the Transvaal in order to relieve the burghers for active service.

The Volksraad will meet in Pretoria to-day. Probably the sitting will be memorable.

The Johannesburg shell factory has resumed work with Austrian, Italian, and Greek workmen.

NEGROES AGAINST BOERS.

African Methodist Episcopal Churchmen Indorse the Position of Great Britain.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 6.—Services preliminary to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church were held at the Columbus Auditorium to-day and were attended by immense crowds. At the evening service the following resolutions indorsing the position of Great Britain in her war with the Boers were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, England is now engaged in war with the Dutch, a people calling themselves the Boers, a people who have by grabbing squatted in South Africa and monopolized a large portion of the country and are now recognized as a nation; and

"Whereas, These people entertain the belief that the color of a man's skin is a badge of inferiority to such extent that the native African, or persons of color, are prohibited from all the rights and privileges that any human being may be allowed to exercise or testify in court against a white man or woman; neither are they allowed the privileges of enjoying the benefits of moneys derived by taxation for the education of the youths of the country, although they are compelled to pay their equal share into such fund; and many other ills too numerous to mention; therefore,

"Resolved, That while we deprecate war between nations, yet we heartily indorse the action of England in her efforts in teaching these misguided people the true lessons of our Christian civilization.

"Resolved, That the sympathy of this meeting goes out to the struggling natives who are groaning under the pernicious tyranny of oppression and wrong at the hands of the Boers."

The business sessions of the conference open to-morrow morning.

FREE STATERS DEMORALIZED.

LONDON, May 7.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Sunday says:

"General Botha has been to the Free State to rouse the burghers, but has returned disheartened and disgusted. From an unimpeachable source I learn that he has openly stated to friends that the Free Staters are so completely demoralized that it is hopeless to expect anything from them."

SUES MRS. MURRAY FOR $10.

Man Who Guarded Her All Night Not Paid for Services, He Says.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 6.—Mrs. Evelin W. Murray, who lives in New York half the year and spends the remainder of her time at her country residence, near here, will apear as defendant in Squire Kitchen's Court on May 14.

A few weeks ago, John Garrigan, in her employ, and John Farento, her Italian footman, became involved in a quarrel, and Garrigan smashed a beer bottle on Farento's head. Farento fled to a Justice's office to make complaint, followed by Mrs. Murray and Garrigan in a carriage. At the Justice's office Mrs. Murray defied the Justice to have Garrigan arrested, and then drove to the office of another Justice and had a warrant issued for Farento's arrest. Farento hid, and Mrs. Murray, fearing he might come back at night and do her some injury, employed James Henderson to stay all night and watch the premises. Henderson demanded $10 for his services, which she refused to pay, and he has now brought suit.

Some years ago Mrs. Murray figured in a sensational trial here, having been sued by a servant for injuries inflicted. The jury awarded damages to the servant.

WOMAN DRAGGED BY CAR.

Tried to Alight from Moving Trolley—Her Skull Fractured.

In trying to get off an Eighth Avenue electric car while it was in motion between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets, just before midnight last night, Miss Agnes Robertson, thirty-five years old, of 229 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, fell, and her skirts catching in a car truck she was dragged nearly a dozen feet before the car was stopped. She was rescued in an unconscious condition, and a surgeon found her skull had been fractured. She was taken to Manhattan Hospital in a precarious condition. The motorman of the car, Charles A. Bourne of 918 Ninth Avenue, was arrested and locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

Beating May Have Caused Insanity.

William Shea, eighteen years old, of 55 West Thirty-sixth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night and placed in the Insane Pavilion. He had been acting strangely for several days, and yesterday Mrs. Carroll, with whom he lived, summoned a policeman, who had Shea taken to the hospital. The boy could not answer questions sensibly. Mrs. Carroll said she thought the boy was suffering from the effects of a beating he received about a week ago during a quarrel with other boys.

JEWS IN THE TRANSVAAL

Rev. Dr. Hertz, from Johannesburg, Says They Have No Rights.

Are Outcasts, Like the Catholics—Can Be Arrested Without a Warrant—Webster Davis Denounced.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz, an American citizen, who was expelled from the Transvaal last December by President Krüger, arrived here yesterday in the Etruria from Liverpool.

Dr. Hertz, who is a graduate of Columbia University and who was the rabbi of a Jewish congregation at Syracuse, went to South Africa two years ago and took up his residence at Johannesburg. He became actively engaged in his religious work, and it was because of his giving public expression to his opinion of the persecution of the Jews and the Catholics in the Transvaal that he was expelled.

The speech was delivered at a meeting of the Uitlander Council at Johannesburg on July 26, 1899. At the time no serious objection was made to it, and when the war with England began and many Uitlanders and people known to sympathize with England were expelled a certificate of protection was given to Dr. Hertz. After the war had been going on for about ten weeks President Krüger sent word to Dr. Hertz that he must make a public retraction of his words in the official paper. This he refused to do, and he was ordered to leave the republic within forty-eight hours. As a result of his hurried departure he was compelled to leave much of his personal property behind.

"When I went to the Transvaal," said Dr. Hertz last night, "I like all other Americans was strongly pro-Boer. Why, I even dedicated an article I wrote to President Kruger. After being there some time I found out that it was a republic in name only. It was in reality an oligarchy ruled by a Protestant clique at Pretoria. I found that the Jews and Catholics were excluded from all political and military offices and were not allowed to send their children to the State free schools.

"I pleaded and petitioned the Boer Government for some relief for our people, but there was always some excuse for delay. The Boers would pit the Catholics against the Jews and vice versa, always making the excuse that either one or the other was delaying the matter of religious liberty.

"When the Uitlander Council was held last July I made a speech in which I criticised the Transvaal Government. In that speech I said that President Krüger could outquote any ten parsons when he wanted to twist the Scriptures to suit his own argument. He had said that Jews and Catholics were tolerated in the country, and asked what more they wanted. I answered that by declaring that they did not want to be tolerated. That was an insult. Toleration implied that they endured things that they did not want. They tolerated nuisances simply because they had to.

"I told of deputation after deputation which had gone to Pretoria without avail, the only answer they received being 'Wait a while.' I reviewed the entire situation, which showed how little consideration was given to Uitlanders, Catholics, and Jews. After the meeting all sorts of rumors were current and a number of warrants were were issued for the arrest of those who were present, but none of them was served.

"To show you the exact status of the Jew in the Transvaal, I would say that he can be arrested without a warrant, which is contrary to the principles of any republic. This comes about from a section of the Transvaal Constitution, which declares that all persons not Christians can be arrested without warrant. This was then meant to apply to the Kafirs, but President Krüger made it apply to the Jew as well. When we tried to get this article amended he made all sorts of promises but never fulfilled them."

Speaking of the present war and some of the pro-Boer sympathy here, Dr. Hertz said:

"I consider Webster Davis a harmful fool. He belongs to that class with which this country was overrun a number of years ago. I mean the foreigner, who made a flying trip through the United States and then went back home and wrote books about us.

"He went to South Africa, and was the guest of President Krüger for a few weeks. Now he comes back here to air the opinions that Krüger instilled in him. I consider Krüger worse than any Czar, and if he should succeed in the present war he will drag down the Orange Free State to the level of the Transvaal. The conditions there are such that a man on a short visit could never realize the persecution which people not Boers are subjected to."

Dr. Hertz said that Pretoria was supplied with provisions and ammunition enough to withstand a three years' seige, but that he was inclined to believe that the war would be entirely ended by next Christmas, if not sooner.

He will remain in New York several weeks, and it is possible that he may speak in public, giving the details of his African experiences. He expects to return to South Africa in the Fall and take up his work where President Krüger compelled him to drop it.

HURLED FROM ROLLER COASTER.

Three Men Drop Forty Feet into Coney Island's Bowery—One Will Die.

Three men were thrown from a roller coaster last night at Coney Island, and were hurled forty feet into the crowd on the street below. The men were John Carlson, twenty-two years old, of Twenty-seventh Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn; John Burckhardt, twenty years old, of 382 Prospect Avenue, and John Subject, twenty-nine years old, of 273 Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn.

The scene of the accident was the coaster run by Thomas Jackman at the Bowery and Thompson's Walk. The three men entered the car together at 11:30 o'clock. A few moments later, while the car was spinning along on the highest level of the course, 40 feet from the ground, it suddenly lurched and its occupants were hurled headlong to the Bowery below.

Burckhardt's arm was dislocated and he was badly cut about the head and face. Carlson received a fractured skull, and was internally injured. Subject escaped injury. An ambulance, summoned from the Kings County Hospital, arrived after a long delay and removed the injured men. The surgeon said that Carlson would die.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MANCHESTER, Mass., May 6.—The stable and storage building of S. J. Merrill was burned late last night. Loss, $6,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 6.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Reed Fertilizer Company of New York at Eastwood to-night. The Fire Department of Syracuse sent one engine, hosecart, and hook and ladder truck. The plant employed about twenty-five men, and was valued at about $50,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:30 A. M.—56 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; S. V. Day; damage, $300.

3 A. M.—Pier 20 E. R.; Mallory & Co.; damage, $50,000.

9:45 A. M.—305 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; L. Matzala; damage slight.

9:50 A. M.—1,311 Broadway; W. Wilson; damage $25.

9:50 A. M.—419 St. Ann's Avenue; M. H. Redmond; damage, $100.

10:30 A. M.—152 Rivington Street; L. Sandon; damage slight.

1:25 P. M.—123 East Eighty-second Street; S. Jacobson; damage, $100.

6:20 P. M.—300 Avenue A; Julius Schaefer; damage, $100.

6:40 P. M.—123 Sullivan Street; Smith Brothers; no damage.

8 P. M.—501 First Avenue; P. Schilit; damage, $900.

8:10 P. M.—228 Chrystie Street; Mary Taloditulo; damage, $5.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

GIFT TO DR. JACOBI.

Silver Tankard Presented by Mount Sinai Hospital's Medical Board.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi, President of the Medical Board of Mount Sinai Hospital, was presented yesterday with a silver tankard by the Medical Board and other members of the staff of Mount Sinai Hospital. The gift was both a birthday present, Dr. Jacobi being seventy years old yesterday, and a testimonial for his long service in the hospital.

The presentation took place in the Directors' room at the hospital, in the presence of the Medical Board. Isaac Wallach, President of the hospital, who made the presentation address, referred to Dr. Jacobi's extended service, especially in his treatment of children's diseases. Before Dr. Jacobi became a consulting physician to the hospital, he was in charge of the children's department, which was especially created for him at Mount Sinai in 1879. When this department was established it was the first time that the treatment of children's diseases had been separated from the general medical service for adults in any hospital in this city. Other city hospitals have since adopted this system.

The inscription on the tankard reads: "To Dr. Abraham Jacobi, on the seventieth anniversary of his birthday, from the Mount Sinai Hospital, in grateful recognition of forty years of devotion and fidelity, May 6, 1900."

Engraved on the tankard, which stands about two feet high, are representations emblematical of Dr. Jacobi's lifework in connection with the diseases of children. On one side is shown the figure of a child, holding the rod of Aesculapius, indicating the benefit and relief from suffering Dr. Jacobi has brought to children by his life study of their ailments. The blossoms, fruit, and leaves of the poppy are also shown, representing the hidden secrets of Nature which Science extracts for the benefit of mankind.

After the presentation many of the officers of the hospital called on Dr. Jacobi at his home, 110 West Thirty-fourth Street. There were also present during the afternoon a host of other friends of the doctor, who called to express birthday congratulations. The parlors were turned into small conservatories of American Beauty and La France roses, while other flowers decked the hall and library.

NEW PASTOR OCCUPIES HIS PULPIT

Rev. F. Ellsworth Ramsdell Preaches at Pilgrim Congregational Church.

The Rev. Frank Ellsworth Ramsdell of Cambridge, Mass., who has been called to the pastorate of Pilgrim Congregational Church, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Madison Avenue, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, who resigned recently, after occupying the pulpit for thirty-five years, delivered his inaugural sermon yesterday morning.

For a year or more the congregation of the church has been dwindling, but yesterday the church was hardly large enough to hold it, and after the service there was a general reunion, many of the older members having attended service for the first time in months.

Mr. Ramsdell chose for the subject of his first sermon "The Ideal Minister." At the close of the service fifteen new members were taken into the church.

ACCEPTS CALL TO BROOKLYN.

The Rev. Dr. H. P. Dewey Will Come to Church of the Pilgrims.

The Rev. Dr. Harry P. Dewey of the South Congregational Church, Concord, N. H., has accepted the call to succeed the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs as pastor of the Congregational Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. A telegram from Dr. Dewey stating that he had decided to accept the call was read to the congregation at the morning services yesterday. It is thought that he will be able to enter upon his duties in Brooklyn in about a month.

CONCORD, N. H., May 6.—The Rev. Dr. Harry P. Dewey, pastor of the South Congregational Church in this city during the past twelve years, at the morning service to-day presented his resignation, which will take effect May 27. Dr. Dewey has accepted a unanimous call to the Church of the Pilgrims at Brooklyn, N. Y., as successor to the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs. The society will meet Friday evening to accept Dr. Dewey's resignation.

NEW HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

Dedication of St. Stephen's Lutheran Church, Brooklyn.

The new structure of St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Newkirk Avenue and East Twenty-eighth Street, Vanderveer Park, Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The sermon was preached by the Rev. H. S. Knabenschauh of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, Brooklyn. Special music for the occasion was furnished by the choir of Christ Church.

In the evening a sermon was preached by the Rev. A. Steimie of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, and there was singing by the choir of that church.

Consecration services will be continued to-day, to-morrow, Wednesday, and Thursday. Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren and Magistrate Alfred E. Steers will make addresses to-morrow evening.

The new church is in the Gothic style of architecture. It is intended to form a wing of a larger building to be erected in the future.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH CEREMONY.

Books and Violets Presented to Seventy-seven New Members.

There was a large accession to the membership of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, when seventy-seven persons were received into the church. In honor of the occasion the church was decorated with flowers. About the pulpit were sprays of cherry blossoms, which had been brought down from the old farm of Henry Ward Beecher at Peekskill.

Each of the persons received into the church as members at the services was presented with a bunch of violets by Dr. Hillis and also with a copy of one of his books.

BROOKLYN CHURCH DEDICATED.

New Structure of Greene Avenue Presbyterians Formally Opened.

The new church erected by the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church Society, in Greene Avenue, near Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, was dedicated and occupied yesterday for the first time.

The structure, which was erected at a cost of $40,000, is of Romanesque architecture, the materials being gray stone and granite brick, with brown terra cotta and brick trimmings. It has a seating capacity of 750. There are no side windows, all light entering from the roof through opalescent glass windows in the ceiling. The dedication also marked the twenty-sixth anniversary and formation of the church society, and the unveiling of a memorial window to the memory of Mrs. Jennie B. Halsey who died four years ago.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler preached the dedicatory sermon. The Rev. Daniel H. Overton is the pastor of the church. The celebration will continue throughout the week.

Ground Broken for New Church.

Ground was broken yesterday afternoon for the new structure of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church at New Brighton, Richmond Borough. A service, at which many of the members of the church were present, was conducted by the Rev. E. J. Early. At the end of the service Father Early removed a piece of sod about a foot square, using a silver trowel. The new church will be 72 by 135 feet in size and will cost between $75,000 and $80,000.

New Baptist Church Opened.

The new Baptist church at Richmond Hill, Queens Borough, was opened for public worship yesterday. There was a special service, and fourteen persons were immersed. The new building is a frame structure, with a seating capacity of 700. The pastor is the Rev. Elmer E. Loux. There will be a service every day during this week.

Lumber Man Found Dead in the Woods.

SUNCOOK, N. H., May 6.—Moses W. Lancey, a prominent lumber dealer and well-known citizen of Pembroke, died yesterday while on a trip in the lumber district, and his body was not found until just before noon to-day. Death was caused by heart disease. Searching parties found his team during the night, but the body was not found until to-day. He was 65 years of age, and had filled various offices in the gift of his town.

CHAMPIONS OF THE BOER CAUSE SPEAK

Sympathizers Addressed by Messrs. Davis and White.

AN APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT

Resolution Calling Upon Him to Act as "Chief of a Liberty Loving People."

Boer sympathizers found much to disappoint them in the attendance at the meeting in aid of their cause held at the Academy of Music last evening under the auspices of the New York Committee to Aid the South African Republics, at which Webster Davis, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who comes fresh from the war, was the principal speaker.

When the hour came for calling the meeting to order there were less than a hundred persons by actual count on the main floor, where there was an admission charged of 50 cents and $1.

The galleries were well filled, however. Later those upstairs were invited to the freedom of the house, and before the meeting was closed there were few vacant seats left and the enthusiasm rose to a high pitch. Ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen presided over the meeting, which began half an hour late, with singing by the Mozart Verein. An announcement circulated by the committee contained the following:

"Our object is to rouse the American Nation, to appeal to the conscience and the heart of the American people, that they may rise in their might, put an end to the English craze that possesses the McKinley Administration, and stop the wicked war in South Africa."

The auditorium was profusely decorated with American, Boer, and Irish flags. In the boxes were many members of the Woman's Auxiliary League of the National Boer Relief Fund Association.

JUDGE VAN HOESEN'S SPEECH.

In opening the meeting Judge Van Hoesen said:

"If the prediction had been made a year ago that the royal family of England, British noblemen, and British politicians would be wearing the shamrock in their buttonholes, it would have been pronounced the dream of an opium smoker, and yet we have seen the Queen of Great Britain, harried under the weight of her eighty years, dragged to Ireland to kiss the Blarney Stone.

"What is England with her 28,000,000 people, that they need to look with appealing eyes to Ireland, with 4,500,000 to protect them against a handful of Dutch farmers? Why is England upon her knees to Ireland to-day? She needs a thorough housecleaning before she undertakes to apply her system to any other nationality, even in Africa."

He declared that the war was for the express purpose of lowering the wages and increasing the hours of labor in Africa in order to enrich the holders of shares in some of the mines. "If America will speak the word this war will end," he said. "We control the food supply of England, and if we were to cut it off, the famine in India would be devoid of horrors as compared to the famine in England."

He introduced Mr. Davis as a man who had proved his faith by his works, and had sacrificed a good position to express his views in favor of the liberty loving people of South Africa.

MR. DAVIS'S DENUNCIATION.

Mr. Davis spoke with many emphatic gestures. Early in his address he showed an unexploded cartridge with a dum-dum bullet, which he had picked up in the evacuated trenches of Spion Kop, and two dum-dum bullets which had been extracted from the bodies of dead Boers, and exclaimed: "And yet this great civilized nation boasts of its civilization and calls the Boers savages!"

He aroused great enthusiasm by telling of a command of 300 Irishmen, all from this country, whom he had seen fighting for the Boers under the leadership of Col. Blake, a West Pointer, whose right arm was disabled for life before Ladysmith, and said that they rushed into battle bearing one small flag, but that flag was the Stars and Stripes.

"If it had not been for the war in the Transvaal we would have been at war with England to-day over the Alaskan goldfields," he declared, and asked: "Is not now a good time to settle the Canadian boundary?" He described the Boers in the following language:

"A more generous, kind-hearted people never lived. They have been heralded to you as savages by paid newspapers and paid correspondents, and as men and women who knew nothing of the arts of civilization, but, my countrymen, if they are savages then Americans are savages, because they are just like them.

"In every port in Africa and Europe that I visited I found the British officials and the British press holding up this country as a menace to foreign powers who sympathized with the Boers. I heard that when Cronje surrendered the American flag waved by the side of the British flag over the Government building at Durban."

A STORM OF HISSES.

Then came the greatest turmoil of the evening. "McKinley is all right," the speaker said, and there came a storm of hisses, mingled with not a few wild cheers from all parts of the house, but the former predominated. It was a minute or more before Mr. Davis could proceed to say, "His heart is all right. He is a part of the common people, but some of the men around him are wrong and we should rid him of them. But England has no right to peddle us around through Europe as attached to the tail of her kite."

He described the condition of the British prisoners at Pretoria, where the officers have a big school building to themselves, and told how he asked one of them in the midst of a game with fellow-captives if he would like to get out. "No," replied the Briton. "This is good enough for me until after the war is over." On the other hand, he said, the British had packed their few hundred Boer prisoners like sardines in a can on board the Catalonia.

"I wish that 100,000 Americans could arm themselves and sail with an American fleet for the Transvaal," he said. This sentiment called forth great applause. He continued:

"Three men in history tower above others like Pike's Peak above the foothills. They are Abraham Lincoln, Oliver Cromwell, and Paul Krüger."

After denouncing Cecil Rhodes in unmeasured terms Mr. Davis concluded with a long blank verse effort.

Montagu White, Consul General of the South African Republics at London, then spoke briefly, saying that the English had not only employed cables, telegraphs, railways, and steamships to misrepresent the cause of justice and right, but that religion had also been called in. "People who call themselves Bishops come here and tell you that it's good for the higher civilization that the Boer should be crushed. Mr. Stead, in London, aptly calls them 'priests of Moloch.'" He spoke briefly of the reception being prepared for the Boer delegates now on their way to this country.

Resolutions were then adopted calling upon the President to stand where the "chief of a liberty-loving people ought to stand" with regard to the war and condemning the "heresy now gaining ground in this country among the plutocrats that the monarchy is a better form of Government than the republic," and especially condemning the "heresy that the British form of Government is desirable for any people not now subject to an absolute monarch."

HISSED PRO-BRITISH SPEECH.

Young Men Addressed by a Colored Missionary from Africa.

The Rev. Charles S. Morris, a colored Baptist missionary, recently returned from South and West Africa, was the lecturer yesterday afternoon at a large meeting of young men held at the West Side Auditorium, on West Fifty-seventh Street. Although the lecturer's labors have been largely in Liberia, he has but recently made a trip through South Africa. His observations on the Anglo-Boer war were received with mingled expressions of approval and dissent by his audience.

"The great question will not be settled by any Peace Commission that may come here," he said. "It will not be settled by the resignation and subsequent lecture tour of any Assistant Secretary of the Interior of the United States, nor by yellow journalism. [Applause.] It is going to be settled on the red soil of the battlefield, and God will give the victory to one or the other there. Personally, I believe he will give it to the English."

There was great applause here, mingled with vigorous hisses, which latter did not seem to disturb the speaker.

"I believe," he continued, "that the cause of Christianity and civilization will be furthered and hastened by the British flag floating over all South Africa." [Loud cheers and vigorous hissing.]

The speaker said that the Basutos, Zulus, and Matebeles were all in favor of English rule, asserting that, although England shot them down in war, when war was over she gave them each a man's chance to live and advance.

The counter demonstrations of the audience finally became so pronounced that the lecturer abandoned the discussion of the merits of the contending nations, and continued his lecture with a discussion of the advance of missionary work in Africa.

COLORED CHURCH ANNIVERSARY

Harmony and Prosperity in Mount Olivet Baptist Fold.

Mount Olivet Baptist Church celebrated yesterday its twenty-second anniversary with afternoon and evening meetings. The exercises were held in Carnegie Hall which was crowded not only with the members of the congregation, but with colored Odd Fellows and other societies and colored residents of the different boroughs.

The meeting was more or less of a congratulatory one to the Rev. Dr. C. T. Walker, whose pastorate began seven months ago, when he came here from Augusta, Ga. The Trustees' report showed that the church had had the most prosperous year in its existence, and although covert references were made by the speakers to the troubles of the Rev. Mr. Wisher, the old sores have been healed and everybody was in harmony.

In April of last year the church was in debt, exclusive of a mortgage of $19,500, in the sum of $1,400, with $100.80 in the treasury. Since then there have been paid for running expenses $6,168.88, and there is now a balance on hand of $899.71. Within Dr. Walker's pastorate over 800 members have been added.

The collection yesterday morning brought in $1,269.16. At the evening services this sum was swelled to $1,634.46. To this will be added $1,000 taken in at recent collections. The announcement was made that John D. and William Rockefeller were among the contributors in the past and that the City Mission had borne the "white man's burden" in helping to raise the big church debt to the extent of $9,000.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church spoke in complimentary terms of the work of Dr. Walker. "I consider him the most valuable acquisition to the ministry of this great city," he said. "If you can spare him from some service I want him to come and speak in Calvary. My people would get a good thing, and he is a good preacher. And if you will put up with me I'll come to you for one service." Laughter and applause followed this remark.

Dr. MacArthur then made a plea for general education among the colored people, and said: "It has made me boil with indignation when I have seen the door shut in the faces of black men and opened to white men with black hearts." [Applause and remarks of "That's so."]

The Rev. C. S. Morris, a missionary from Africa, followed with an address in which he spoke for education and morality. Addresses were also made by the Rev. E. S. Holloway, the Rev. P. B. Tomkins, the Rev. J. A. Francis, and the Rev. Dr. F. R. Morse.

In the evening Dr. Walker preached, and among other things said: "I would state that it is my honest opinion that the negro will carve out his own destiny right here. I am in favor of any number going to Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, or to Africa. But let them pack their trunks and go as any other citizen would. I solemnly protest against Senators Morgan, Ingalls, Congress, or anybody legislating the black man to Africa."

COUNTRYMAN TURNS SLEUTH.

Comes to Town to See the Sights and Corners a Man in a Jewelry Store.

A resident of New Jersey came over the Fort Lee Ferry yesterday afternoon to spend the day seeing the sights of the city. Proceeding leisurely along West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, absorbed in the contemplation of the various shop windows, he came to the jewelry store of O. Goldsmith, near Lenox Avenue. The doors were closed and the place seemed deserted, but the excursionist, peering under the partly drawn blinds, saw the figure of a man in the dimly lighted store. The man had gone behind one of the counters and gained access to one of the showcases, from which he was abstracting various articles of jewelry, which he was putting into a sort of satchel.

The Jerseyman divining at once that a robbery was being committed, ran down Lenox Avenue in search of a policeman. After running a long distance he came upon Policeman Edward Larkins, to whom he told what he had seen. Although the store was far from Larkin's beat, the policeman hurried with the excursionist to the place.

After examining the back part of the store to see if a burglar could have entered there, they quietly made their way around to the front entrance and peered under the blinds. The intruder was still to be seen within, apparently oblivious of all danger. He seemed to be trying to clean out the place.

The Jerseyman, having no other weapon, drew his pocket knife, while the officer, drawing both club and revolver, advanced on the door and shook it violently. The man within was startled at the demonstration, but only for a moment. He came to the door, and opening it, inquired what the matter was.

"What're you doing in there?" demanded Patrolman Larkins.

"I'm just sorting out some of my goods preparatory to removal," was the reply.

A crowd of the neighbors had congregated by this time, and it was learned that the man within was Mr. Goldsmith, the proprietor of the place.

The policeman sauntered away in one direction, and the man from New Jersey, still breathing hard, strolled off in another.

CAUGHT WITH STOLEN GOODS.

Tailor's Property Recovered Before He Could Report Robbery.

Philip Sugarman, who keeps a tailor shop at 2165 Second Avenue, and lives with his family in rooms above the shop, reported at the One Hundred and Fourth Street station house last night that his place had been robbed. He said that he and his family arrived home at 10 o'clock after a day's outing, and that upon entering his shop he saw that it had been robbed. Several bundles of clothing were lying on the floor, and a hasty inventory disclosed the fact that twenty-five pairs of trousers, twelve coats, and twelve waistcoats had been stolen.

While Sugarman was telling his story at the police station, Policemen McGeogh and McManus arrived at the station. McGeogh had a prisoner who said he was Robert Johnson, twenty-eight years old, of 317 East Seventy-first Street. McManus was loaded down with clothing. The officers reported that they had been standing at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Second Avenue, when they saw two men carrying large bundles. When the men saw the policemen regarding them they ran. One man dropped his bundle and, running east, disappeared among the docks.

The other man was easily overtaken by the officers, the reason being that he was wearing three pairs of trousers, two coats, and three waistcoats. He had besides, a bundle containing seven pairs of trousers. The bundle dropped by the other man contained seven pairs of trousers and a coat. Sugarman readily identified the goods. The police say they know the other man, and expect to arrest him.

Mob Hangs Alabama Negro.

GENEVA, Ala., May 6.—An unknown negro, about twenty years old, was lynched near here yesterday for attacking a twelve-year-old white girl near Hartford Tuesday. He was captured later and taken before the Mayor of Hartford for preliminary trial. The officers claim that when about three miles from Geneva they were overpowered by armed men, who took charge of the prisoner and carried him into the woods. He was found dead, hanging to a limb not far from the public road.

Every day and Sunday, THE NEW YORK TIMES delivered at your home for NINE CENTS A WEEK. Order in advance from your newsdealer. THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper, it is well to order it delivered to your residence.—Adv.

ADMIRAL DEWEY AT MEMPHIS.

Escorted to His Hotel by Confederate Veterans, Whom He Compliments—Celebration To-day.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 6.—At sunset to-day an Admiral's salute announced the arrival in Memphis of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey. Thousands of citizens and visitors greeted the distinguished guests as they stepped from the special train and were driven to the Peabody Hotel.

The special train left St. Louis this morning at 8 o'clock and arrived in Memphis at 6:45 P. M. over the Illinois Central Railroad. The day's journey had no significant features beyond the fact that at every station en route crowds were present and cheered the Admiral. The receptions at Belleville, Ill., Cairo, Ill., and Fulton, Ky., were the most prominent, Admiral Dewey shaking hands with many enthusiastic people.

Several thousand persons were at the Poplar Street Station here when the train arrived. The streets were jammed, and even the roofs of adjacent houses were utilized by many to catch a glimpse of the Admiral, who, when he entered an open landau, arose and bowed to the throng. Immediately afterward Company A, Confederate Veterans, made its appearance, and Admiral Dewey again arose and uncovered his head. "Gallant-looking fellows, those," he said, and he again saluted the men in gray. The Admiral was driven to the hotel, where to-night a limited reception was held.

The celebration in honor of the city's guests will begin to-morrow and extend through Tuesday. Memphis is full of visitors, and nearly every down-town business house is decorated in the National colors.

To-morrow morning Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will be taken for a drive about the city. In the afternoon there will be a floral parade, and later a reception by the colored men of Memphis and at night a ball at the Grand Opera House.

Tuesday will be given over to receptions at the Exchanges and clubs, and at night a general reception will be held at the Peabody Hotel under the auspices of the women's clubs of the city.

At South Fork, Tenn., to-day where the engine stopped for water, Admiral Dewey was standing alone in the rear of his car, when suddenly an old gentleman, evidently a farmer, rode up and asked: "Is Capt. Dewey on this train?"

The Admiral smiled and replied: "Yes, I'm Capt. Dewey. What do you want?"

"Are you the fighting man I've heard so much about?" asked the stranger.

"Well, yes, I reckon so," replied the Admiral.

"Well, I knew the train would stop here for water," said the farmer, "and my little girls gathered these flowers in the wood for you. We ain't city people, but I thought you'd like them, so I rode over and fetched them to you."

The Admiral grasped the man's hand warmly, and said: "Go tell your little girls that I say may God bless them, and thank them for me for the flowers."

Admiral Dewey was questioned to-night concerning a statement said to have been made by him at the University Club luncheon in St. Louis relative to the United States "being able to whip any nation on the earth and that Great Britain was this country's friend and it should be so regarded."

"The best answer to that question," said the Admiral, "is the statement in this morning's papers in St. Louis by President Lyonburger of the University Club, in which you will note he states that I did not make the statement attributed to me, but that it was made by the President of the club."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—ASTORIA—J. B. Farquhar, Washington; Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army; Baron A. de Neufielle, Paris.

HOLLAND—Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts; William H. Sewall, Bath, Me.

GRAND—Capt. J. P. Thompson, United States Army.

IMPERIAL—James W. Bergstrom, Honolulu; Willard A. Cobb, Lockport; Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont.

FIFTH AVENUE—Walter J. Smith, Ceylon; A. H. Roe, Ceylon; Baroness de la Granger, Paris; Comte J. de Gabriac, Paris.

HOFFMAN—Judge Andrew Hamilton, Albany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, house furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. E. Ludwig, silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Dickieson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. E. Dickieson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hamling, notions; G. Pfeiffer, laces and embroideries; 377 Broadway.

Brown, A. B., Pittsburg, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Fahy, Schantz & Bullock Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss K. Lux, infants' wear; Miss A. Hogan, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Everett, Ridley, Ragan Company, Atlanta, Ga.; W. I. Everett, dry goods; C. Everett, dry goods. 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Grandy, J. W., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; C. R. Grandy, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. Coleman, black goods; J. Wentworth, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Kelly & Liebes, San Francisco, Cal.; J. W. Kelly, cloaks; Hotel Cadillac.

Fleischacker, H., Louisville, Ky., dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery

WOODRUFF BOOM TERMED RIDICULOUS

Lieutenant Governor Would Have a Chance in Ordinary Years.

CAME FORWARD AT WRONG TIME

th Presidential Nomination Settled, the Second Place Becomes More Important.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—It is now nearly five months since it was announced upon the alleged authority of Senator Hanna that both the Republican candidates would be decided upon in advance of the convention. It was then expected that the Vice Presidential candidate would be chosen in December, and that the convention would have nothing to do but ratify the selection. Now, with the convention date hardly more than a month off, the situation is more confused than ever, and it begins to look as if it would be a free-for-all race to the date of the convention, if not to the date of the nomination.

New candidates are constantly springing up. The latest is Webster Davis, although there is doubt whether the Davis boom was started by his friends or by his enemies. From the way in which it appeared there is some suspicion that it was intended to discount the effect of his speech in New York to-night and to make him ridiculous. Nevertheless, it is asserted that the Missouri delegation will support him at Philadelphia.

The failure of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff to take himself out of the way in view of the apathy with which the National leaders have received his boom is regarded with some surprise. He is still a candidate, and he has the advantage of the other candidates in that he has some votes pledged outside his own State. To offset this, he failed to secure the indorsement of his own delegation.

"The Woodruff boom is looked upon as ridiculous," said a Republican who is not unfriendly to the Lieutenant Governor to-day, "simply because it appears in the wrong Presidential year. It would be otherwise under ordinary circumstances. It is said to be presumption for a mere State celebrity, a Lieutenant Governor, to aspire to the Vice Presidency. But in 1880 nobody saw anything ridiculous in the nomination for Vice President of the Collector of the Port of New York, who had never held any other office of importance. At the last election the Democratic nominee for Vice President was a business man, not more successful as such than Woodruff, who had never held public office, and the Republican candidate was a local celebrity, whose name was unfamiliar to readers of political news, and who had never held high office even in his own State. The running mates of Hayes and Hancock were not widely known out of their own States.

"Why, then, is Woodruff, who has attained to higher office in his State than either Hobart or Arthur, looked upon as ridiculous when he aspires to the Vice Presidency? He is an able politician and a successful business man. The reason is that he comes forward at the wrong time. The only reason for the nomination of State celebrities for Vice President is that in most years there is such a sharp contest for the Presidency that nobody thinks about the Vice Presidency until the last day of the convention, and then it goes to the most aggressive man who has a State delegation back of him. Whenever there is no contest for the Presidency people have time to think about the Vice Presidency, and men are selected who would not take the nomination in other years. This happened in 1888, when Cleveland was nominated without opposition, and the Democrats nominated Thurman. The 'old Roman' would never have taken a nomination thrown at him in the last hours of a dying convention.

"This year the certainty of McKinley's nomination focuses attention on the Vice Presidency, and it is this which makes Woodruff seem too small for the place. In 1896, if he had then been Lieutenant Governor of New York, he would have seemed a bigger man than Hobart, and no one would have thought him too small for the place."

Whatever Woodruff's reasons are, he refuses to get out of the race. It is believed that the constant multiplication of booms leads him to think that, since no one will have a majority, he will have as good a chance in the scramble as any one. Last December it was authoritatively announced that Elihu Root was already decided upon as the candidate, and everybody regarded the race as already over. When Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was asked if he did not think this announcement ended the contest, and if he would not now withdraw, he replied:

"The matter is not ended yet."

BLOODSHED IN ALABAMA.

Republican Factional Fight Results in a Shooting Affray.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 6.—For the third time during the present Republican factional campaign in this State, blood was spilled yesterday at the Fifth District convention, held at Dadeville, Tallapoosa County.

In a difficulty which occurred just outside the Court House door between Deputy Revenue Collector King and his brother, Neely King, representing the Bingham faction, and Postmaster James Howle, representing the Vaughan faction, Neely King was shot and perhaps fatally wounded. Eighteen or twenty shots were exchanged. Howle was arrested, but was released on bond.

Separate conventions were held, and two delegations to the National Convention were elected.

ROCKEFELLER FREIGHT FIGHT.

Now Said to be 2,000,000 Tons "Long" and Rates May Tumble.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., May 6.—Because of last Winter's fight for lake tonnage between the great iron and steel interests it is said the Rockefeller interests are 2,000,000 tons "long"; that is, in getting in tonnage enough to dictate freight rates they got much more than they can use in hauling ore, and the surplus will have to seek some other traffic to earn money.

The object of the struggle for tonnage was to place the winner in a position to dictate freight rates on iron ore, and it resulted in a rate of $1.25. Since the opening rates have fallen on ore and grain from Duluth, and this has been because the surplus tonnage has gone to the grain trade.

Two million tons is equal to about 70,000,000 bushels of grain. That is the season's shipments from Duluth, and if all the extra tonnage goes into the grain trade there is a possibility that rates will fall so that "wild" rates will be less than the rate at which the Rockefeller interests worked so hard to fix their season charters.

COL. OLIVER COTTER DEAD.

He Gave Up His Liquor Business to Become a Temperance Advocate.

Col. Oliver Cotter, at one time well known in Brooklyn as a temperance advocate, died Friday at his home, 400 Bainbridge Street. About thirty years ago he caused something of a sensation in Brooklyn by retiring from a profitable saloon business and entering upon a fierce warfare against violators of the excise laws. He became an agent of the Temperance Brotherhood, and so relentless was he in the pursuit of law violators that his life was several times threatened. He continued his crusade for about six years, and then became an agent for a cigar firm. Of late years he had been in the insurance business.

Col. Cotter was born in Ireland in 1829. He had lived in Brooklyn half a century. He served all through the civil war, first with the Thirteenth Regiment and afterward with the First Battery, New York State Volunteers, being honorably discharged with a brevet Colonelcy. He leaves a wife, a granddaughter, and a brother.

CHARTER REVISION BOARD.

Reported Scheme to Prevent Abolition of Borough Governments.

The Charter Revision Commission will meet for organization at the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow afternoon. The present indications are that George L. Rives of Manhattan will be chosen President.

The story is current in official circles that the Commissioners from Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties are trying to form a combination to prevent the Manhattan members from recommending the abolition of the borough governments. This idea was conceived by friends of the borough system, and by the officials who would be legislated out of office by abolishing the borough governments. These latter include the borough Presidents, the many deputies of departments, and their subordinates.

If the eight Commissioners from Manhattan stand together, and it is said that they will, they can successfully prevent the alleged embryo combination from defeating the plan to abolish the borough departments. There are only seven Commissioners in Kings, Queens, and Richmond combined.

It was reported last night that the Commissioners outside of Manhattan are hopeful of capturing one of the Manhattan members, which would give the alleged combination a majority of one. To-morrow's meeting will determine the strength of the combination if one is proposed.

REPUBLICAN CLUB CONVENTION.

Gov. Roosevelt to Go to St. Paul as a Guest of Honor.

Gov. Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to be a guest of honor at the National Convention of Republican Clubs to be held at St. Paul, Minn., July 17, 18, and 19. He will probably make a speech there.

The State League of Republican Clubs in New York was quite a formidable organization, but of late interest has almost died out in the system. Ex-State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin is the President of the New York State League and other prominent members are E. A. McAlpin, ex-Adjutant General, and George E. Green, ex-Mayor of Binghamton.

It is proposed that Republicans in this city and elsewhere in the State shall organize a delegation of fifty or more to act as an escort to Gov. Roosevelt on his trip.

THE TAMMANY CONVENTIONS.

Hill, Croker, McLaughlin, and Murphy Probable Delegates to Kansas City.

The Tammany Hall Assembly District Conventions will be held in the thirty-five New York districts to-morrow night. The conventions will meet at district headquarters.

Each convention will elect three delegates and three alternates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at the Academy of Music in this city on June 5. That body will elect four delegates-at-large and four alternates to the National convention at Kansas City on July 4.

It is stated that the delegates will be ex-United States Senator David B. Hill of Albany, ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of Rensselaer; Richard Croker of New York, and Hugh McLaughlin of Kings.

About every district leader will go to the State Convention as a delegate. John C. Sheehan will not go.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS.

Delegates to the State Convention Gathering at Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., May 6.—The Republican State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and other State offices will be held here Tuesday. Hundreds of politicians, most of them delegates, are already on the ground. The interest in the convention is extraordinary.

Two factions are struggling for control—the Cullom faction and the Tanner-Hanecy faction. The result will probably be conclusive as to the Senatorship. Senator Cullom is here. What the Senator will ask of the convention, or whether he will ask anything, will depend on the strength shown on organization. If his friends are to control the convention either will name him as the party's candidate for Senator or instruct for him for the Vice Presidential nomination.

Gov. Tanner is expected to arrive from Springfield to-morrow. He will endeavor to defeat any resolution instructing for Senator Cullom for either Senator or Vice President.

All the candidates for Governor are now on the ground. It is settled that the Tanner-Hanecy faction will control the temporary organization of the convention.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION HALL.

Committee to Decide To-day Whether It Will Be Ready July 4.

KANSAS CITY, May 6.—The sub-committee of the Democratic National Committee will meet in this city to-morrow and decide definitely whether or not Kansas City will be able to rebuild Convention Hall for the July gathering. Len H. Wagner, First Assistant Sergeant at Arms, and M. R. Bimberg, decorator for Tammany Hall, arrived here to-day.

"A very strong impression has gotten out in the East," said Mr. Wagner to-night, "that the hall will not be completed in time. Everybody in the East seems uneasy and doubtful about it. Since I reached here a few hours ago I have heard and seen enough to convince me that the work is being pushed rapidly and that the hall will be ready by July 4. The walls will be up, the floors in, and the roof on, and that's all that is necessary. If the report of the sub-committee is what I feel sure it will be it will quiet the fears of the East."

Mr. Wagner said that Tammany would come to Kansas City 600 to 1,000 strong.

The members of the committee are expected in the morning, and they will consider numerous questions pertaining to the convention.

REPUBLICAN CIRCLES QUIET.

Mr. Gruber Thinks a Democrat May Succeed Senator Ford.

It was a quiet day in Republican circles yesterday. Senator Platt left for Atlantic City in the forenoon.

The arrival at the Fifth Avenue Hotel of J. T. Dewey of Cleveland, Ohio, and C. Dewey of Goldsborough, N. C., caused a report that their coming might have some political significance, but investigation disclosed that the two Deweys are strangers to each other, and that politics is not their aim.

'Abraham Gruber was about the only Republican of importance about headquarters. He expressed the opinion that a Democrat would succeed Senator John Ford in the State Senate unless the Republicans of the district can agree upon a candidate. Those seeking the nomination are James A Davenport of the Twenty-third Assembly District, Assemblyman E. H. Fallows of the Twenty-first, and Assemblyman S. S. Slater of the Thirty-first.

"The Twenty-third District," said Mr. Gruber, "is Democratic, the Thirty-first is very close, while the nomination of Fallows would mean a Democratic majority in the Twenty-first."

CHURCH THIEVES CAUGHT.

Two Men Arrested in St. Patrick's While Robbing Poor Boxes.

George Adams, twenty-three years old, a printer, of 848 Columbus Avenue, and William Wilson, aged twenty-six, a painter, of 640 Eighth Avenue, were caught in the act of robbing St. Patrick's Church, at Mott and Mulberry Streets, early yesterday morning.

John McNamara, the sexton of the church, heard the men at work. He peered through a window and saw them opening the poor boxes near the altar. He found Policeman Hinds of the Mulberry Street Station, and together they entered the church. Adams and Wilson were arrested, after a struggle.

Five poor boxes had been broken open, and their contents—$11.20—were found in the possession of the men, who had, besides, a chisel, a screwdriver, a monkey wrench, and other tools. They were committed to the Tombs without bail.

Last Day of the Tissot Exhibition.

The exhibition of the Tissot pictures, which has been in progress for the last two weeks at the Academy of Design, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, will be closed after to-day.

TOWNE FOR SECOND PLACE

Minnesota Man Selected to Make the Race with Bryan.

Democrats, Populists, and Lincoln Republicans Meet in Chicago to Frame a Ticket.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The Chronicle to-morrow will say:

"Bryan and Towne—that was the way the probable Democratic, Populistic, and Lincoln Republican National ticket was framed up as the result of a conference yesterday afternoon between leaders of the three parties at the Sherman House. The Presidential nomination was not discussed, as being a foregone conclusion, but when the conferrees had delved into the puzzle of the Vice Presidential situation Charles A. Towne of Duluth, Minn., stood on a pinnacle of importance that dwarfed other possibilities.

"The Populist representatives of the conference were Senator Butler of North Caroline, Chairman of his party's National Committee; Gen. J. B. Weaver of Iowa, and Congressman Shibley of Virginia. The Silver Republicans were represented by Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota and ex-Senator George Dubois of Idaho.

"Mr. Towne, though Chairman of the Lincoln Republican National Committee, did not attend the meeting, owing to the position in which he stood regarding the matter under discussion. The Democratic representatives at the conference were Vice Chairman J. G. Johnson of the National Committee and Daniel J. Campau of Detroit, National Committeeman from Michigan. Col. W. J. Bryan was not present.

"'I am not interesting myself in the Vice Presidential nomination,' he said. 'I have seen the men of the three parties present in the city to-day, but I am not saying anything regarding conferences. I'm going home for two months' rest on my farm.'

"The Populist plan does not contemplate the nomination of Mr. Towne at the National Convention this week in Sioux Falls, S. D. The programme of the leaders, so far as leaders of the Populists can lay out the work for a convention, contemplates the nomination of Bryan without naming any one for second place.

"The convention, it was stated, will be asked to name a committee to attend the Democratic and Silver Republican Conventions in Kansas City. This body will be empowered to ratify the nomination of the two parties, which are expected to agree on a National ticket, but in case of their failure to put up a satisfactory running mate for the Nebraskan it will be authorized to name a Populist candidate.

"The object in giving such extensive powers to a committee, it was intimated, was that the party might hold a club over the Democratic Party to insure the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform. Assurances were declared to have been given that this would be done, in which case it was said nothing stood in the way of a satisfactory fusion of all three parties, thus avoiding the 'Tom Watson mistake of 1896.'"

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Advance Workers of the Middle-of-the-Roaders Already on the Ground—Secretary Parker's Views.

CINCINNATI, May 6. — The advance workers for the National Convention of Middle-of-the-Road Populists, which meets here on Wednesday, arrived to-day. They are all opposed to fusion, and claim they represent a large majority of the People's Party. They say also that in the contests at State Conventions the Sioux Falls fusionists carried less than 300 of the 975 delegates, and that the convention at Sioux Falls this week will be one of excursionists, with a minority of delegates, as they assert that over two-thirds of the delegates were instructed by their States for the Cincinnati Convention, which will "keep in the middle of the road."

"The Sioux Falls Convention," said Secretary Parker of the National Committee of the Middle-of-the-Roaders, "cannot deliver a vote to Bryan that would not go to him as the regular Democratic nominee. Any action the Sioux Falls Convention may take will only embarrass Bryan, and give his enemies in the Democratic Party a chance to hammer him. He would be much stronger as a thorough Democratic candidate than as a fusion candidate, and if the leaders of the Sioux Falls Convention were really for Bryan they would go about the matter in a way to accomplish his election. They would openly join the Democratic Party, and help to elect its nominees.

"But they are not so much for Bryan as they are for themselves, and they are working the fusion racket more with an eye to getting Democratic support for the State and other offices they hold and expect to hold than for any love of Bryan. Why, this idea was boldly argued in the Committee on Resolutions at Raleigh in the North Carolina Convention, which caused Harry Skinner to attack Senator Butler for his insincerity. Mr. Bryan is in more danger to-day from these friends than he is from the Middle-of-the-Roaders."

Asked about the charge of Senator Pettigrew that Senator Hanna was helping the convention, Mr. Parker said: "It is false. The fusion leaders see that the People's Party has repudiated them. This has driven them to the extremity of trying to impugn the methods of those who are behind our movement. We expect nothing else than a campaign of slander, but we propose to meet it as it deserves. In truth this whole work has been accomplished and all expenses of the convention paid with $700, the amount contributed by the Convention League of Cincinnati.

"The fusionists bunkoed Sioux Falls out of $5,500, which will make their delegates cost over $20 a head, I should judge; but we were unable to get anything more than $700. Of course, all of us who have done the preliminary work have worked without remuneration, and we have had to dispense with music and all extras, and limit ourselves to bare necessities. But we are here for business and not to cut a swell, and propose to do the best we can. But it does make us a little angry to have the fusionists parading such a statement before the public, and leading people to believe that we have a barrel of money.

"I wrote Senator Pettigrew the facts over a week ago, and asked that he set us right, but up to this time I have heard nothing from him. It does seem strange that any man holding an office, secured at the sacrifice of his party's purity and independence, should throw out slurs at other people who do not see things as he does. Senator Pettigrew is up for re-election in South Dakota this year, and I do not think it will help his chances much to throw mud at true Populists."

POPULIST DOUBTS MR. HOGE.

Says It Is Improbable that Senator Butler Will Confer with Him in Washington Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Some curiosity has been excited in Washington by the activity of William Hoge, Secretary and Treasurer of the Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League, who has sent a number of pamphlets and circulars here.

Nothing had been heard from Mr. Hoge for so long that interest in him had died out until yesterday, when the newspapers announced that Mr. Hoge had arranged for a conference with Senator Butler of North Carolina, Chairman of the Populist National Committee. This conference, it was announced, is to be held in Washington on Wednesday next, and it was stated on Mr. Hoge's authority that he is now in close communication with Mr. Butler, with a view to moderating the 16-to-1 references in the Populist platform. This utterance roused the few Populists remaining in town to protest.

"Who is Mr. Hoge," asked one of them, "and is he a Theosophist or not? I ask because he seems to have arranged a conference with Butler's astral body. The Populist Convention meets on Wednesday, and Butler has left Washington ostensibly to go there and call it to order. I am sure that the North Carolina Populists wouldn't like it if they knew that Butler had an astral body, and if this allegation from Hoge turns out to be correct, it will mean his downfall.

"But I don't believe it. Mr. Butler cannot afford such luxuries. A more plausible conclusion would be that he may be anxious to get out of this 'close communication' of which Mr. Hoge speaks, and he may therefore have yielded to Hoge's importunities and invited Hoge to come to Washington and see him at a time when he knew he would be elsewhere. If Mr. Butler has done this thing, it will jar the people who say Populists have no sense of humor.

"I think the most reasonable explanation is that somebody posing as Butler has been corresponding with Hoge and having fun with that trustful person, and that the North Carolinian knows nothing about it. I think any one of these explanations is more reasonable than to suppose for an instant that Mr. Hoge is not telling the truth."

ROBBED IN CROWDED PARK.

Two Men Accused of Waylaying a Passer-by in Washington Square.

Washington Square, which was crowded at the time, was the scene of a highway robbery at 7 o'clock last evening, in which Christopher Henningsen, janitor of the apartment house at 39 Washington Square, was robbed of a watch and chain and kicked about the body. He asserts that the assault and robbery were committed by two men who describe themselves as Thomas McDaniels, a roofer, of 87 Sixth Avenue, and Daniel Barton of 36 Waverley Place, who are under arrest.

Henningsen says he was walking on the west side of the park, when he was suddenly knocked down by two men. They held him and snatched his watch and chain. Then they kicked him, several times, he thinks, to disable him, and ran away in different directions.

Henningsen says he shouted and followed. A crowd of children and others joined in the chase, which led to Sixth Avenue. Henningsen ran into 87 Sixth Avenue and Detective Cooney of the Central Office, who lives on that block, and had seen the commotion, followed. A man had run in ahead of Henningsen, and he pointed him out to Cooney, who arrested him. He was McDaniels. As they were coming out another man entered, and Henningsen declared him to be the other man who had assaulted and robbed him. Cooney arrested him as well, and he took them both to Police Headquarters, where they were locked up. Neither watch nor chain was found on them.

HOMES FOR ALTRUISTS.

Plans for Settlement on the McPherson Farm in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 6.—The work of establishing the altruistic settlement at Belle Meade, Somerset County, by the corporation formed for that purpose under the New Jersey laws a month ago is being rapidly pushed. The farm which the corporation has secured—that owned by the late Senator McPherson of New Jersey—will be laid out in broad avenues and streets. Every lot is to have a frontage of not less than 50 feet and to extend back a distance of 125 feet to an alley 16 feet wide, so as to make a rear entrance for every property.

Prof. A. L. Titsworth, head of the department of surveying and landscape of Rutgers College, has been secured to take charge of and direct this work. Steps are already being taken for the acquisition of all the improvements of a high-class community, such as water works, sewerage, electric lights, telford paved streets, shade trees, and shrubbery. The erection of the dwelling houses at the settlement will be made with a view of obtaining pretty architectural effects and the largest comforts possible.

The officers of the corporation promoting the enterprise have received a large number of letters from manufacturers, who express a desire to know all about the settlement with a view of locating there. Contracts are now being prepared for the first factory to be built there. It will be a candy factory from New York.

SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

Seventy-second Anniversary Service—Needs of the Organization.

Services in commemoration of the seventy-second anniversary of the American Seaman's Friend Society were held in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifty-third Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday morning. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Howard A. Johnston, the pastor of the church. W. C. Stitt, the Secretary of the society, made an address, and prayer for the sailors was offered by the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stoddard, the President of the organization.

An appeal for aid for the society was made by Secretary Stitt, and a summary of its annual report were presented to the members of the congregation. Mr. Stitt also announced that the annual meeting of the society would take place to-day.

The report shows that during the year ended March 31 last the society sent out 818 loan libraries, of which 131 were new. The total number of volumes was 582,727. The volumes placed on United States naval vessels and on the United States hospital ships number 39,006. There are 160 libraries in the United States Life Saving Service, containing 6,250 volumes.

During the fifty years of the existence of the New York Sailors' Home, at 190 Cherry Street, 126,477 men have been accommodated. Chaplains and missionaries of the society have labored, the report says, in all parts of the world.

Last year $903.82 was spent for the relief of shipwrecked sailors. The society received $21,988 from various sources during the year ended March 31 last. The disbursements amounted to $32,740.29.

NO LICENSE FOR INSURANCE.

President of Co-operative Concern Accused of Violating State Law.

Adolph O. Bothner, President of the Metropolitan Co-operative Association, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on complaint of Annie F. Ford of 236 West Sixty-second Street and Henry B. Salisbury, Secretary of the Workingmen's Co-operative Association of 50 Union Square. They charged him with conducting an insurance business without a certificate of authority from the State Superintendent of Insurance.

The woman said that in consideration of 10 cents paid weekly by her she received a certificate of membership in the "Relief Fund of the Metropolitan Co-operative Association" entitling her to $4 a week in case of sickness. For an additional 5 cents a week she was entitled to receive, in case of death, a decent burial. The certificates were signed by Bothner.

Mr. Salisbury some time ago made complaint to State Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks that the Metropolitan Co-operative Company was doing an insurance business without a license. The company was incorporated as an organization "for the establishment of manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural industries," and among other things to "unite upon the co-operative system labor, capital, and mutual patronage."

Superintendent Hendricks said that the company's action in doing business without a certificate of authority was a misdemeanor and Bothner was arrested. He pleaded not guilty and Magistrate Meade held him in $500 bail for examination Wednesday.

GIRL RESEMBLED MARY SMITH.

Brooklyn Man Found Missing Daughter Was Not the Victim.

Andrew Reed, a paper cutter, living at 333 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, believed that the woman buried as Mary Smith, who died under suspicious circumstances on April 7, at 156 East Eighty-sixth Street, was his daughter. Reed applied to Coroner Bausch yesterday for a permit, and with his wife went to Linden Hill Cemetery to view the body of the woman, which had been exhumed. He found it was not that of his daughter.

Josephine Reed, who has been missing since March 19, is 16 years old. She had been employed in the American Sugar Refining Company's coffee mill at the foot of North Second Street, and on the evening she disappeared told her mother that she was going out for a walk and might attend a near-by theatre with a girl friend. Since then nothing has been heard of her.

The father's description of the clothing worn by Josephine is identical with that of the clothing worn by the dead woman. Photographs of the girl shown to Coroner Bausch indicated marked resemblance to the features of Mary Smith, the Coroner said. Mary Smith, however, was a woman about years old.

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TOUPEES for gentlemen who desire to cover partial baldness are a special feature, as they are so perfectly made as to defy closest inspection.

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BOY A MURDERER FOR $3

Mystery of Henry Maas's Death in Jersey City Cleared Up.

KILLED BY HIS COMPANION

Young Garrabrandt Confesses He Slew Him to Rob Him—Mrs. Garrabrandt and Neighbor Also Arrested.

The mystery attending the death of the boy, Henry Maas, also known by his stepfather's name, Hayes, who was found dead in the cellar of the tenement 182 Eighteenth Street, Jersey City, on Saturday night, was solved yesterday by the arrest of John Garrabrandt, the boy who was said to have found the body, and who disappeared immediately afterward.

Chief Murphy, who said he believed the boy committed suicide, concluded that young Garrabrandt could furnish the key to the mystery, and set to work to find the lad. The first clue to his whereabouts was secured when a man named Cooney was seen going into the house with a note. Detective Lee, who was at the door, took the note and found that it was intended for Mrs. Garrabrandt, and merely asked her to go to Gormley's drug store, 601 Grove Street, and receive a telephone message. Detective Lee summoned Police Captain Kelly, who went to the drug store and was there told that the message received for Mrs. Garrabrandt was to notify her that her son was at the house of their cousin, Mrs. Primrose, at Nyack, N. Y., and would like to have her come up to see him in the morning.

Capt. Kelly thereupon went to Nyack and placed young Garrabrandt under arrest. He at once broke down and confessed that he had killed Maas to secure the $3 he had received as his week's wages in order that he might give the money to his father, so that the latter should not learn that he had been discharged by Sharp & Allen, for whom he had worked, and where Maas was also employed.

HOW THE CRIME WAS COMMITTED.

He voluntarily waived extradition and returned with Capt. Kelly to Jersey City. When confronted with Chief Murphy he repeated his confession, and it was reduced to writing. He said:

"My name is John Garrabrandt. I will be nineteen years old on June 13. I reside with my father and mother at 182 Eighteenth Street. I left home at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and went to New York. I knew Henry Hayes, [Maas.] I used to work with him at Sharp & Allen's, 78 and 80 Murray Street, New York. I was discharged three or four weeks ago because the boss couldn't trust me around. He said Henry Hayes told him I threatened to shoot a girl there. I was going up Murray Street about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when I met Hayes at Sharp & Allen's door, and asked him to get off at 12 o'clock.

"I met him at 12:05 o'clock. He was going to Canal Street to deliver some boxes. I went with him. He delivered the boxes and we went back to the store. He went up stairs, and when he came down he told me he had his pay, $3. We took the Barclay Street ferry and walked from Hoboken to Jersey City, and went to my house, at 182 Eighteenth Street. I went down to the cellar and went into the woodshed and got a piece of lead with a leather strap to it, so as to make a slungshot, and put it in my pocket. I made it. I put it in my pocket to hit Henry Hayes with it. I waited down there a few minutes, when Henry came down. I told him I had something for him behind a barrel in the corner. He went to reach for it, and I hit him with the piece of lead on the head near the ear.

"He fell down and I hit him again on the head when he was down. He struggled to get up. After the first blow he hollered and begged me not to kill him. Then I hit him again on the head. After that he said nothing. I then tied his hands with a piece of cord that was lying on the floor. I took his money, $3, which was in an envelope, from the inside pocket of his coat."

A stick attached to a rope, with which it was at first thought Maas had committed suicide, was shown to Garrabrandt. He said:

"I didn't use that at all. I intended to use it, but he died before I used it."

CONFESSED TO HIS MOTHER.

"When Henry hollered, Mrs. Coyle [a tenant in the house] came down into the cellar and whistled through the tube to my mother's apartments. She said: 'Your cellar door is open and the key is in the lock.' I then went up stairs, closing the cellar door, but did not lock it. I went to my mother's rooms and told her I had killed Henry Hayes in the woodshed. Mother and I went down to Mrs. Coyle's rooms, on the first floor, and my mother told Mrs. Coyle I had killed Hayes down in the woodshed. Mrs. Coyle asked me what I was going to do, and I said I didn't know. My mother told me to go away. Mrs. Coyle said she wouldn't tell her husband or any one. Mrs. Coyle said I had better wait until night and place the body alongside the railroad track, and people would think he was killed by a train.

"I went down to the cellar and locked the door. I wanted to give the key to my mother, but she wouldn't take it. I went out and saw a policeman coming out of a cellar at Seventeenth and Grove Streets. I got scared and went and took a train to Nyack. N. Y., and went to the house of Mrs. Primrose. I told Mamie Primrose that I had killed the boy, and she told me to say nothing to her mother about it."

"Why did you ask Henry into the cellar?" inquired Chief Murphy.

"I hadn't been working all the week. My father thought I was working, and I wanted to get some money to bring home."

"Did you assault him for the purpose of getting this money?"

"I wanted to get the money without killing him, but he died from the crack on the head."

"Did you intend to assault him and rob him when you met him in New York?"

"Yes, Sir."

Garrabrandt was then committed for examination. Chief Murphy also caused the arrest of Mrs. Garrabrandt and Mrs. Coyle as accomplices after the fact. They made no statement beyond admitting the truth of what the boy said, and were admitted to bail in $1,000 each to appear for examination to-day.

The Marvin R. Clark Benefit Fund.

The Chairman of the Marvin R. Clark Benefit Fund acknowledges the receipt of contributions amounting to $521 made since his last report. The committee has thus far received about $1,200 less than the amount desired for the benefit of the blind journalist. A prominent jeweler has suggested the way to obtain that sum, and has put down his name for $20, conditional upon forty-nine others giving a like amount. The committee will be glad to receive contributions in any amount. Checks should be made payable to the Chairman, Col. F. C. Hamilton, 852 West Fifteenth Street.

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Taffeta Ribbon, soft finish, with three rows of double hemstitching; white, cream, pink, light blue, turquoise, violet, heliotrope, Ophelia, royal blue, navy blue, scarlet, cardinal, beige, tabac brown, lavender, Nile, nickel, old rose, black and all the pastel shades, 4 inches wide, others ask 25c. per yard, } AT 15c

Taffeta Metallique Ribbon, fine quality, in all the desirable Spring shades, including white, cream and black, 5 inches wide, others ask 35c. per yard,

Fancy Taffeta Ribbon, white corded stripes and lace border, all the new Spring shades; 3¼ inches wide; others ask 30c. per yard,

Fancy Taffeta and Double-faced Satin-striped Combination Ribbon, with white and solid colored centres, in a beautiful assortment of shadings; 3¼ inches wide; others ask 30c. per yard, } AT 19c

Luminous Taffeta Ribbon, hemstitched and fancy white borders, all the Spring colors; 3¼ inches wide; others ask 30c. per yard,

Fancy Luminous Taffeta Ribbon, three rows of fine white cords and woven diamond designs, all the most desirable colors; 4 inches wide; others ask 35c. per yard,

Luminous Taffeta Ribbon, very fine quality, soft finish, narrow satin stripe through center, beautiful Jacquard-woven scroll design, fine corded stripe borders, choice line of shadings, 4¼ inches wide,—others ask 45c. per yard,

Taffeta Metallique Ribbon, rich plaid design, three rows of hemstitching, choice assortment of colors; 4¼ inches wide; others ask 50c. per yard, } AT 24c

Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon, fine quality, with scarcely perceptible imperfections, in white, cream, pink, light blue and mais; 3½ inches wide; others ask 45c. per yard,

Satin and Taffeta Ribbon, superior quality; 6 inches wide; others ask 60c. per yard,

French Millinery and Neck Ribbon, extra fine quality, 5 inches wide; others ask 65c. per yard, } AT 29c

Gros Grain Moire Ribbon, white and cream, 5 inches wide, others ask 60c. per yard,

Best Quality Ribbon, fine gros grain weave, soft finish, suitable for millinery, neck scarfs, belts and sashes, white, cream, pink, light blue, turquoise, mais, gold, nickel, salmon, nile, violet, heliotrope, marine blue, royal blue, tan, mousse, 6 inches wide; others ask 75c. per yard,

Double-faced Satin Ribbon, finest grade, choice shades, 5 inches wide; others ask 65c., } AT 36c

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La Fernandina is the most popular, the most satisfactory clear Havana Cigar sold.

Different sizes. 10-15-20-25c.
All leading cigar stores and hotels.

MICHAELIS & LINDEMAN 459 Broadway N.Y.
BERNARD STAHL & CO., Makers. DISTRIBUTORS.

PLANTER WAS MURDERED.

Mystery, However, Still Surrounds the Death of Horatio F. Sprague Near New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 6.—The death of Horatio F. Sprague, the sugar planter, man of finance, and social leader, has been ascertained to be the result of murder. The several remarkable stories circulated by Mr. Sprague's friends have been proved utterly without foundation. A tale of his having been ground up by the sugar machinery in his country home at Adelaine, St. Mary's Parish, a place remote from gossipy neighbors, was accepted for a time to be followed by a story that death was the result of suicide.

So many and such varied tales were circulated about the matter as to cloud the issue and enshroud it with a mystery affecting in a measure the repute of persons of high standing.

Sprague, a man of wealth and of social habits, escorted to his country home Misses Marion Giffen and May Van Benthuysen, former queens of the carnival, and there joined Miss Lucia Miltenberger and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sprague.

Horatio Sprague was a bachelor of thirty-two years, handsome, athletic, wealthy, and a Catholic. His brother's wife acted as the hostess to the house party. All was jollity Thursday night. Dinner was announced at 7 o'clock. Horatio Sprague failed to answer the summons. His brother Richard went to his room and found him lying across the bed, attired in trousers and underclothing.

Richard returned to the house party, all of whom had assembled in the dining room. Three minutes later a pistol shot was heard from Horatio's room. He was found lying on the edge of the bed, unconscious, with a bullet hole in the right temple. A cloud of smoke hovered in the air, and his pistol lay on the floor near the bed. He lived for an hour and a half, never regaining consciousness. No mark or burn was found on his person or clothing, and the bullet ranged horizontally from right to left, shattering the left temple bones.

On the bed was found a nickel five-cent piece. The piece was freshly blackened with powder and indented, as if made by a glancing bullet. It is one of the great mysteries of the case, and its markings are unsolved. No valuables were touched. The Manor House was robbed recently, and a watchman has since been about, and the place is deemed easy of access.

The murder mystery is explained thus: A thief entered the room, secreted himself behind an arm chair which was found somewhat out of position, and waited his chance. Richard Sprague entered the room to rouse the brother, did so, and left. Horatio Sprague awoke, found the thief, and was killed with his own weapon in the struggle.

Sprague was in excellent spirits, had planned a trip to Paris, and just before lying down had discussed plantation details with his superintendent. Several hundred negroes are engaged on the plantation, one of the finest in the South. Sprague was a Californian and a nephew of Benjamin A. Oxnard of beet sugar fame.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

South Africa and the Transvaal War

By LOUIS CRESWICKE, author of "Roxane," etc. 6 volumes, each containing 8 colored plates, 8 portraits, 16 other illustrations of battles, views, etc., together with many maps and plans. Large 8vo, each volume complete in itself and sold separately, per volume, $2.50.

The volumes will form a permanent and historic record of the development of a great Colony under the British flag, and of the most momentous struggle in which Britain has been engaged since the Crimea.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 27 & 29 W. 23d St., N.Y.

FOUGHT AGAINST RESCUE.

Homeless Man's Attempt to Drown—Struggle with Police.

Edward Ince, sixty years old, a homeless laborer, jumped into the East River at Fifth Street yesterday, bent upon suicide. He was rescued after a terrible struggle by two men, and he was sent to Bellevue Hospital, a prisoner.

Ince was seen jumping into the water by John Nylen, a boatman, and a friend, who were rowing at Sixth Street. They hurriedly rowed over to

The Wanamaker Store

A MILLION yards and More of New and Exquisite RIBBONS

The Greatest Ribbon Event Ever Attempted in Manhattan

LONG ago our Ribbon chief and others of our Paris corps heard the whispered forecast that ribbons were to be used lavishly this year. The world did not know it then. Ribbon manufacturers had not caught the whisper—they did not know that later on looms would not be able to spin fast enough to fill the constant urgent orders. Our ribbon buyer placed what makers thought fool-hardy orders, and they were glad to make contracts that meant months of busy weaving for their mills, at far below usual prices.

And so we have for this May Sale a million yards here, and another million in Philadelphia—

A Purchase of Two Million Yards

—of the choicest new colorings, in bright, fresh, *all-silk* Ribbons in the very latest effects!

Prices start with all-silk cord-edge Taffeta Ribbon, 3⅛ inches wide in all the spring colors, including white, at

8c a Yard

Well worth double

More than ten thousand yards of these 8c ribbons; but you may guess how quickly they'll go.

And the news is just as tempting all along the line.

Plain and Fancy Ribbons—

At 10c and 12c—Fancy ribbons, 3⅛ to nearly 3¾ inches wide, including a particularly fine lot of plain glace taffeta in pastel shades, at 12c.
At 18c—Fancy hemstitched ribbons; in polka dots; just from the looms.
At 20c and 25c—3⅛ to 4⅝-inch fancy ribbons just from the looms.
At 28c—A fine collection of plain and fancy ribbons in beautiful colorings, 4⅛ to 5⅜ inches wide.
At 38c—The very best fancy ribbon made; worth 75c and more. All new, of course. 5⅛ to 6¼ inches wide.

Sash Ribbons—

At 25c—A wonder; 6⅜-inch gros-grain with satin stripe in white, blue, pink, lavender, maize, Nile, cardinal and black. Especially fine for children.

We didn't buy a yard of old ribbon; not a yard in off-colors; not a job or clean-up lot was touched. This May Sale is as crisp and fresh as tulips and hyacinths; yet—

Prices Average HALF—Some More; Some Less

This includes every sort and kind of ribbon, from the delicate tints of baby-ribbon to the wide andgorgeous sash ribbons; and the soft chiffony ribbons in the newpastel colorings. How many kinds, the details will tell.

All the aisles of the Broadway front are devoted to the selling—the biggest ribbon show, and the best and lowest-priced ribbons ever known in New York!

Sash Ribbons—

At 50c—One of the prettiest sorts we have ever had, even at half price. Exquisitely colored satin stripe taffeta with polka dots of same colors; 7⅛ inches; worth $1.50, now 50c.
At 60c—Satin regence ribbons; 7¾ inches. One of the scarcest and most desirable ribbons this season.

Other Ribbons—

Taffeta metallique and mousseline taffeta pastel shades and summer colors; 5¾ and 6¾ inches; 35c.
Taffeta lumineuse; very brilliant; all colors, including black and white.
No. 40—15c No. 80—18c
Satin Liberty—the most stylish ribbon of the year. Like double-face satin but softer and lighter.
No. 30—25c No. 40—30c
Double-face satin with cord edge. Splendid quality and the most beautiful colors imaginable.

No. 5—8c	No. 12—17c	No. 30—28c
No. 7—11c	No. 16—20c	No. 40—32c
No. 9—14c	No. 22—25c	No. 60—38c

Black Velvet Ribbons—*with satin back*—

Piece of 10 yds.	a yd.		Piece of 10 yds.	a yd.	
No. 1	35c	—	No. 7	$1.20	12c
No. 2	50c	5c	No. 9	$1.50	15c
No. 3	60c	6c	No. 12	$1.70	17c
No. 4	70c	7c	No. 16	$2.20	22c
No. 5	90c	9c	No. 22	$2.50	25c
			No. 40	$3	30c

An Unusual Offer of TROUSERINGS to Order

We have made a most exceptional purchase of fine light-weight striped worsted Trouserings, that are every thread wool, which we will make up to order at

five dollars

They are spring weight, in handsome, stylish stripes. And *all-wool* in this store means neither half cotton nor ninety per cent. wool; as other trousers at this price are sure to be. These we guarantee 100 per cent. wool, making a price on this character of custom-made Trousers most remarkable for the beginning of the season.

There will be prompt deliveries, as we have prepared for most unusual selling. Early orders first, of course.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Are You Going to PARIS?

Here is a little guide that won't take much room in your handbag; but it is full of just the information the traveler needs. It was gotten up by one who knows Paris thoroughly, and who knows just what the stranger *wants to know first.* The needed information is all there, without compelling you to carry a lot of worthless matter.

A good *map of Paris* is included. There is a first lesson in French that will be helpful. Many traveling hints that prevent awkward situations on board ship and when landing. A schedule of sailing dates of the various lines of steamers. A list of all points of interest and how to reach them. The book is:

The Paris Guide—The Price is 5c

Neatly bound in flexible buckram. Size 3½ x 5½ inches,

Book Store, Ninth street.

A Notable Sale Highest-Grade Cut Glass

Visitors to the basement to-day will have much pleasure in viewing this most brilliant assemblage. There is gathered the large stock of a maker famous for his exquisite wares—reinforced by many splendid specimens from our own high-class stocks. This collection of glass, than which there is none purer nor richer in cutting, is placed on sale this morning at prices that must command immediate and interested attention—that will doubtless occasion not a little wonderment. There shall be half prices in plenty—there shall be none higher than two-thirds the fair market valuation of to-day. A summary of the offering:

In the new purchase are elegant bowls of various sizes. The $6 kind is marked $3, the $7.50 kind at $3.75, the $8 kind at $4, the $10 kind at $5 and those that sell regularly at $11 are now $5.50. Also nappies in rich designs—the $5.50 quality at $2.75, the $7.50 sort at $3.75.

Among the additions from our regular stocks are these: 8-in. bowls at $3.50, though regularly and moderately priced at $6; 7-in. bowls at $3 instead of $5; 8-in nappies at $4.50 instead of $6.50; celery trays at $3.50 that were good value at $5; caraffes at $1.25, $1.50, $2.75 and $3.50, and olive dishes at $1.25 and $1.50, the values of which are fully a third more.

Basement.

Twelve Thousand Yards of Newly Printed ORGANDIES

The fine plain white organdy cloth is made in Alsace-Lorraine, brought to America and printed by the best makers on this side of the ocean; and the designs and colorings are equally beautiful, while the cloth is identical to French organdies at 37½c. Yet these to-day, on fine imported cloth, printed this season, in newest patterns, are offered at

12½c a Yard

They have the real crisp organdy finish, and are as dainty as any organdies from home or abroad. The selling will be rapid, with ribbons for trimmings selling at half price, too.

Fourth avenue, near Rotunda.

Pineapple Grenadines, 37½c—

The original of this beautiful fabric was made in France and sold here for a dollar. The fabric slipped in the seams, and was hard to make up. Then a Scotchman caught the idea and made a cloth equally beautiful and one that would not slip and pull out—better, and at half price. Here to-day in plain colors, checks and stripes. 37½c. Tenth street, near Rotunda.

75c All-Wool Cheviots, 50c—

We have fifteen hundred yards of these handsome cheviots, in navy blue and black—all-wool and made of best wiry wool that gives the crisp life not often found in a cheviot. The navy blue is the clear shade so much in demand, and the black is a perfect jet shade. 42 inches wide, and well worth a half more than the price offered to-day.

Rotunda.

Important Price News of Separate Dress SKIRTS

Our large variety of Dress Skirts makes it necessary to close out small lots quickly. Too many complete lines are here to bother with those incomplete; so these stragglers of first sorts to sell are marked at prices that will take them in a hurry.

Stylish skirts, of handsome cheviots, serges, broadcloths, silks and satins; splendidly made; marked at these prices to-day—

$7, worth up to $15
$10, worth up to $22
$22.50, worth up to $45
$40, worth up to $60

Second Floor, Broadway.

New HOSIERY for Women

We feel quite proud of our assortment of stockings. All of the best foreign makers have helped to the variety of beautiful kinds which we are showing. We could interest you for half an hour just looking at different kinds—yet that is best reason why we can please you in a few minutes.

A particularly elaborate variety of *open-work* stockings, which are most wanted right now. Prices range from cotton stockings at 25c, to those of pure silk at $10 a pair.

Among the medium priced sorts are the English lisle thread, fast black, with lace ankles, at $1 a pair.

Allover open-work, handsome designs, in fast black, cardinal, green, heliotrope, Royal pink, sky blue or lavender; also very fine black lisle with lace ankles, at $1.50 a pair.

Allover lace and crepon effects, all black; also black, cardinal, blue, heliotrope, lavender, pink and sky blue with dainty vertical stripes, at $1.75 a pair.

Broadway.

NAPKINS Gathered from the World's Best

What may be your requirement in the way of napkins? That determined, look for it in these stocks,—it's here. Undecided as to the kind, this most varied assortment will be found helpful. Choosing among styles and qualities at 75c a dozen through many gradually rising prices up to $31.75. And your choice at whatever price with this consoling assurance: goods of excellence at moderate cost. Old prices on linens still prevail here, though there have been sharp advances all along the line. Will be at this store, when these generous stocks, bought in time, are gone. Here's a condensed list, many prices in which are considerably less than regular:

Table Napkins—

75c doz.—Bohemian, silver bleached; 18 in.
$1 doz.—Bohemian, silver bleached; 22 in.
$1 doz.—Scotch, bleached; 18 in.
$1.25 doz.—Scotch, bleached; 18 in.
$1.35 doz.—Scotch, bleached; 20 in.
$1.75 doz.—Scotch, bleached; 20 in.
$2.75 doz.—Scotch, bleached; double damask; 20 in.
$2.25 doz.—Scotch, bleached; 22 in.
$3.25 doz.—Scotch, bleached; double damask; 22 in.
$3.25 doz.—Flemish, bleached; 22 in.; regularly $3.75.
$3 doz.—Irish, bleached; 24 in.
$3.75 doz.—Scotch, bleached; double damask; 24 in.
$2.75 doz.—Scotch, bleached; 26 in.; regularly $3.
$3 doz.—German, grass bleached, 26 in.

Table Napkins—

$4.25 doz.—German; extra heavy; grass bleached; 26 in.
$4.25 doz.—Flemish, bleached; 26 in.; regularly $5.
$4.75 doz.; Irish, bleached; 26 in.; formerly $6.25.
$5 doz.—Scotch, bleached; extra fine and heavy; 26 in.
All the finest makes of Naplins, in extra sizes, up to $31.50 doz.

Tea Napkins—Fringed or hemstitched—

Fringed, from 55c to $7 a dozen.
Hemstitched, from $2.65 to $15 a dozen.
$1.25 doz.—Linen fruit doilies; hemmed; pink, blue and gold.
$1.50 doz.—Sewed fringe bleached damask; 17 in
$3 doz.—Hemstitched, bleached; 16½ in.
$5.75 doz.—Hemstitched, bleached; 22 in.; formerly $6.75 and $7.50.

Linen Store, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Lorraine BICYCLES Sixteen Dollars

About two hundred of these excellent wheels are here to-day. All diamond frames of 22 and 24 inches.

Strong, handsome bicycles of latest 1900 model. $16.

Basement.

Lace Curtains—Reduced Prices Cleaning and Storing

The realization that they're unwelcome guests here and must hurry elsewhere is forced upon numerous kinds of curtains this morning. They're fine curtains, desirable for any home, else they wouldn't have been here at all. But they've remained quite as long as we expected them to, and we know there's a welcome awaiting them elsewhere.

The prices have been changed thus:

Nottingham Lace Curtains—White, Renaissance, Brussels and Irish point effects, at $1.40 a pair for $1 quality; $2.10 for $3 kind; $2.45 for $3.50 curtains, and $3.25 for those that regularly sell for $4.50.

White Irish Point Lace Curtains, at $4.25 a pair instead of $5; $5 from $7; $5.50 from $7.75, and $6 reduced from $8.

Tambour Lace Curtains, at $3.50 a pair for a good $5 quality; $4.25 for $6 kind; $5.75 for the usual $7.50 grade.

And some ruffled net curtains, at $1.90 a pair for $2.90 and $2.65 qualities; $3.50 for $4.50 and $4.75 kinds and $4.25 for curtains that were $5.50 and $6.50.

We clean lace curtains at moderate charge—store them for the summer without charge if an order for cleaning accompanies them. We'll take good care of other draperies, too, until next fall, and the cost shall not be much.

Third floor.

White Lawn Dressing Sacques

The cut in this season's sacques is different—the trimming designs are changed, too. Better in both respects. Among the many kinds is one style at 85c. Even at that little price are sacques of good lawn attractively made up. Qualities growing better and better, and trimmings more elegant and costly throughout and upward to $18.50. And the advance in prices is gradual enough—15c, 25c and 50c at a time.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MANY BILLS NOT SIGNED

Gov. Roosevelt Gives His Reasons for Not Approving Them.

In Many Cases He Practically Delegated His Veto Power to Other Officers of the State.

ALBANY, May 6.—In disposing of the bills left him by the Legislature, it is said, Gov. Roosevelt practically delegated his veto power to other State departments on many measures of importance. Of the large number of measures which he refused to sign four, he states, were disapproved by the Fish, Forest and Game Commission, eight by the Attorney General, to whom they were assigned for a final decision; two by the Department of Public Instruction, one by the State Dental Society, one by the State Medical Society, and one by the District Attorney of Cattaraugus County.

Five bills, introduced by Senators Ellsworth and Wilcox and Assemblymen Darrison, Barnes, and Slater, were allowed to die because they were defectively drawn, while no less than eight bills were duplicates of bills that had already become laws. The latter were introduced by Senators Brown and Norton and Assemblymen Doughty, J. L. Smith, Rodenbeck, Coughtry, Babcock, and Post. Two bills, both Senator Ford's, failed to become laws because the introducer did not want them signed.

The following bills failed to receive the approval of the Governor for the reasons attached:

Assemblyman Trainer's measure for the payment of certain employes in the New York City Health Department.

This bill, says the Governor, relates to a remarkable case of violation of the rules. As a matter of fact, no such positions as those described existed at the time the men were put into the department as bookkeepers, and there kept in violation of the law. In an examination for permanent appointment, one failed to get on the list, and one was so low down that he could not be reached. They were still continued, however, no appointment being made from the list that was formed, and a month ago the special title now given was created for them under circumstances that are about to be questioned in the courts.

Assembly Bill 1,971, intrdouced by Mr. Guider:

This is an act to allow the Court of Claims to pass upon the claim of Margaret Considine for damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of the cancellation of her license for a saloon. The cancellation of these certificates is made by the court, and large numbers of these cancellations are continually being made. To allow each one of the persons who feel aggrieved by such cancellation would be practically opening the door to hundreds of claims which have already been passed upon by the courts. It is to the highest degree undesirable that the Legislature should take from the courts the power of determining their own calendars unless for the most incontrovertible reasons.

Assemblyman Slater's measure for the payment of attendants at the Bellevue Hospital:

Aside from the questions raised in almost all of the measures as to the wisdom of permitting payments to persons whose appointment has not been regular, this bill is fatally defective in its construction, says the Governor. It is stated in the title that the payments are to be made to persons appointed "pending the preparation of civil service eligible tests for the positions of attendants." In the bill itself the word "attendant" is omitted, and the "assistant accountant" is employed instead. As a matter of fact, many of the persons named were neither attendants nor accountants. There is a separate bill pending for the payment of one of them as "Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital Dispensary"; the positions, in fact, were miscellaneous in character. As far as we can learn the Governor adds all of those filling them were appointed in violation of the rules and while appropriate and adequate eligible lists existed from which permanent appointments could have been made.

Assembly Bill 1,412, introduced by Mr. Green.

The bill proposes to pay for the services of seven attendants, one stenographer and one interpreter employed in the municipal courts from Aug. 11, 1899, to Jan. 1, 1900, "pending the preparation by the Municipal Civil Service Commission of eligible lists for the positions in question." The quoted words are misleading. For the more numerous of these classes—attendants—a list containing 217 was published July 17; for the position of court stenographer a list containing 26 names had been published May 16, and a list for interpreter had been published Sept. 27. Regular appointments might have been made from each of these lists.

Assembly Bill 1,938, introduced by Mr. McKeown:

This is a bill which passed without the knowledge or consent of the Tidal Wave Water Company and sought to incorporate certain persons who were unknown to the original incorporators of the company with the avowed purpose of securing a majority of the stockholders. This, says the Governor, is almost vicious legislation.

Assembly Bill 1,002, introduced by Mr. Wissell:

This bill proposes to permit payments to C. J. Dillon, a clerk in the finance department, and to J. H. Ratjen and Herbert D. Harvey, as assistant clerks in the city magistrates' courts. The Civil Service Commission refused to audit the salaries of both these persons. In this case the claims are not even made that eligible lists did not exist.

Assembly Bill 2,236, introduced by Mr. Roche:

This bill amends Section 701 of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to preference among civil actions. It seeks to make a person who is a non-resident of the State a sole defendant or where the defendant is so aged or infirm that there is a reasonable probability that the action cannot be reached for trial and tried without a preference on the calendar. There are already many preferred cases, and if this bill were to become a law it would only open the way for hundreds of similar cases.

The Wilson Pier Line Extension bill for Brooklyn:

This is seemingly a measure to which the Commerce Commission objected. "Strong arguments," says the Governor, "are advanced in its favor, but as there seems to be a question whether the privilege granted should not be paid for, and, indeed, as to the terms on which it should be granted, I deem it best to let it lie over until the Charter Commission can take it up."

The Sullivan Electric Light bill:

This measure gives the companies the same right of eminent domain as now enjoyed by water companies, and is too broad in its application.

Mr. Maiby's bill to amend the Penal Code in relation to crimes against electoral franchises:

This is apparently a good measure, the Governor says, but by a mistake either of the printer or in the drafting, the bill supersedes Section 41 of the Penal Code, which relates to intimidation of voters.

W. J. Sullivan's bill granting a war medal:

This measure gives a medal for war service to a specified individual. It would establish a bad precedent, the Governor says, and no reason is shown why this individual should be singled out above others.

Mr. Litchard's bill for a monument to Major Peter Keenan:

It would be eminently proper, the Governor believes, to erect a monument to Major Keenan by subscription, but the State should not single out one officer above others.

Mr. Rogers's bill to amend the liquor tax law:

This measure prohibits the sale of liquor on election days, "except that the prohibition does not apply as against the holder of a liquor tax certificate at an election in cities of the third class, where only taxpayers or property owners of both are voters, nor to an election in cities of the third class for city officers. The general provision of the statute prohibiting the sale of liquor upon general election days is one which has met with the approval of all people in the State, and no exception should be made.

Mr. Grady's bill to prevent the disturbance of religious camp meetings:

The purpose of this bill, says the Governor, is excellent, but the measure is so broadly drawn that it would interfere with legitimate business if it became a law.

Mr. Mason's bill to amend the tax law:

This measure relates to fees of collectors, and provides that the collector shall be entitled to receive from the County Treasurer two per centum as fees for all taxes assessed as non-resident returned to the County Treasurer as unpaid. Most of the unpaid taxes are due from those who are residents of the county. Had this bill become a law the Governor believes the collector would have received no percentage whatever for the return of unpaid taxes from the residents of the county. This provision, he holds, is manifestly unjust.

G. A. Davis's School Furniture bill:

This measure permits the purchase of school furniture other than that manufactured by convict labor. The Governor says it is in reality a bill against the interests of the State, and for the advantage of a single firm of school furniture manufacturers which is itself alleged to be in the furniture trust.

Governor Signs Civil Procedure Bill.

ALBANY, May 6.—The Governor has signed Senate Bill 360, introduced by D. F. Davis, to amend Section 380 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

"This bill," he says, "was transmitted to the Mayor of New York and vetoed by him, probably by mistake. It provides for an increase of compensation of interpreters in the Surrogate's court and County Court of the County of Kings. It is made a county charge and has no relation to the affairs or the government of the city. I do not consider that under this class it is a proper matter to go to the Mayor and have therefore signed the same."

DRIVERS OUT IN FORCE.

Speedway and Brooklyn Boulevard Were Crowded All Day with the Light Harness Brigade.

The weather man was kind to road drivers yesterday. For comfortable driving the weather conditions were simply perfect; there was a slight breeze from the northwest, but it helped rather than hindered, as the cooling effect of a drive proved an exhilarator.

The driving element certainly took full advantage of the day, with the result that old visitors to the Speedway were quick to remark that in point of numbers of spectators and quantity of drivers with horses, it was as big a day as any Sunday since the opening of the Speedway course.

Early in the day, before many horses had arrived, the crowd began to form on both sides of the driveway, and by noon it was practically an unbroken line from the bridge to the clubhouse. All sorts of rigs began to arrive, and the Speedway soon took on an appearance akin to that of the day before, when almost every driving horse in the city was out. David Lamar was an early arrival, behind Ada P., 2:09½; he was accompanied by John Flynn, with The Dude, another of the Lamar string; grooms drove Rialto, also of the stable. Soon after came Nathan Straus with Cobweb.

Up and down went the drivers with the fast ones for a warm-up, and the crowd waited patiently for the sport to begin, but somehow or other there was great hesitancy in getting a pair of prominent ones off for a brush; every one seemed to be waiting for the other fellow, with the result that there was a long idle spell before anything really happened. After a time, however, A. Kerker, with Attaka Boy, started, followed closely by Charles Lloyd, with David B. They went along for a stretch to the point of rocks, where David B. hit a trot and went along an easy winner. At this juncture Elmer Stevens come at top speed with the black pair, Castleton, 2:16¼, and Knoxine, 2:28¼. They showed rare form for more than three-eighths, including the hill. Dr. Gill, driving Jack, and Charles Lloyd, with David B., came down for a brush, and had it out for a half mile at a fast clip. Jack was extended toward the finish, and seemed to have the best of the tilt by a length or two. David Lamar, who had been warming up The Dude, next came down, side by side with Lewis G. Tewkesberry and Robert J., but they had not gone far before the old pacer pulled away far enough to end all semblance of a race.

John Maguire had a bay gelding, and came along with three or four unknown drivers, but he did not let out until he was in an easy place, and got away four lengths a hundred yards from the bridge. C. J. K. Billings, driving Franker, jogged with ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, who drove a very handy bay trotter. Col. J. F. Cockerill, driving Honor Bright and Swift, came along, with Elmer Stevens and the black paid, and there was a brush, and the crowd cheered, but the black pair got away so fast that they carried the former two to a persistent break—they would not catch, while Stevens came on like a streak, going a quarter for a finish which created great applause; the Colonel's pair seemed to get away from him, and many believed that they would bolt, but the fears were soon allayed as the horses were headed up for the clubhouse.

Dr. H. H. Kane warmed up Dariel, but got into no really fast brush, although her speed was apparent in spots. George Huber looked for easy ones with a bay gelding. Mrs. Gill took Jack in hand, but did not go for a brush. Mrs. McKee, with Daisy Reeves, went several full quarters at full speed. J. P. Barter filled in the morning giving Clayton, 2:15½, some fast work the full length of the course.

A pair of very handy trotters was noticed going good gaited and fast. Most of the regulars did not know them. They turned out to be Samuel T. and Jack Miller, driven by their owner, Charles Chipman of Philadelphia. Both horses worked well to the pole and made some brushes alone and in company that were impressive. The morning was well advanced when a tilt took place between a pair owned by Mr. Maxfield of Westfield, N. J., and Elmer Stevens's pair. It was a hair-raiser, but the blacks steadily bore down upon the Jersey pair, which had the best of the start, and beat them a length at the turning point, near the bridge.

Brooklyn's driving brigade were not to be outdone yesterday by their brethren across the bridge, and the Boulevard was crowded comfortably all day. The heavy pleasure vehicle designed more for comfort than for speed predominated. The drivers of Brooklyn, as a rule, take to the many fine roads leading from the Boulevard toward the beautiful suburbs. The favorite side road is Twenty-second Avenue, which leads through Bensonhurst to the ocean, from which a fine route lies along Cropsey Avenue, skirting Gravesend Bay, through Bath Beach and Fort Hamilton, returning through Bay Ridge to the Boulevard. Those looking for sport hied to the track of the Parkway Driving Club, where several clever workouts were seen. The track seemed fast, and in better shape than it has been for a long while. Among those noticed were James Shevlin, driving Bessie Owens; ex-Senator John McCarthy with a black trotting cob, ex-Sheriff Frank D. Creamer with the chestnut gelding Over, by Ansel; C. K. Robinson driving a new bay gelding, which is an ideal road horse, with speed; Thomas Brady, handling the grand old show horse George; Thomas Morgan presiding over the bay gelding General Mac. E. F. Bedford driving the fast gray gelding General Shafter. Frederick Bedford with the game old trotter, Gillette, 2:10¾; C. E. Bedford with the pacer, Mace; F. G. Lemmerman, Jr., drove the Quartermaster colt Deacon, and the bay gelding McKinley, by Nominator, 2:17¾, dam by Alcantara; Capt. Guy came down with Iveta, 2:16¾.

TO-DAY'S CARD AT MORRIS PARK.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; the Eclipse Course. Oliver Mc., 111 pounds; Ben Haded, 110; Cheihile, 105; Prestidigitator, 101; Brusquerie, 99; Lady Contrary, Olea, and Oread, 94 each; Give and Take and Rochester, 91 each; The Laurel, 89; Beverage, 84.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; half a mile on the Eclipse Course. Zeigfeld, Little Tim, Bounteous, Albula, Selp, G. W. W., Far Rockaway, Woodspike, Lanceman, Longshoreman, Tom Kenny, The Parader, Rhymer, The Covenanter, Billionaire, and Golden Age, 107 pounds each; Pathfinder, Mauga, Militant, Balloon, Sweet Lavender, and Furse, 104 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; six and a half furlongs on the Withers Course. Mark Cheek, Ten Candles, Goldone, All Gold, and Herbert, 116 pounds each; Manitoban, Precursor, Magnificent, and Asquith, 109 each; Nansen, 106.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; seven furlongs. Chappaqua, 115 pounds; Buffoon, 111; Exit, 110; King Bramble, 108; Manitoban, 106; Mesper, 104; Ross Clark, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. Wait Not and Rinaldo, 111 pounds each; Decanter and Chappaqua, 109 each; Kris Kringle, Approval, Chartless, Bangor, and Survivor 106 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. Box, 128 pounds; Kinnikinic, 116; The Kentuckian, 114; Decanter, 113; Latson, 112; General Mart Gary, 111; Queen of Song, 110; Vulcan, 108; Gonfalon, 107; Maximo Gomez, 103; Silver Garter, 104; Herbert, 103; Lotharic, 102; Greyfeld, 100; Lindemere, 98; Danforth, 97.

INTERCOLLEGIATE A. A. A. MEETING

Entries for the Mott Haven Games Were Received and Include Many College Teams.

A meeting of the Games Committee of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday to consider the entries for the annual track and field events to be decided at Columbia Field on May 25 and 26. Those present at the meeting were A. G. Mason, Harvard, President; W. R. Quinn, Columbia, Treasurer; W. A. Young, New York University, Secretary; C. E. McKeehan, University of Pennsylvania; H. Langenberb, Princeton, and J. D. Dana, composing the Executive Committee, and J. T. Kirby, Columbia; S. M. Kendrick, University of Pennsylvania, and O. Shiras of the Advisory Committee.

About 600 entries were received from the various colleges throughout the country. Yale, Harvard, and the University of Pennsylvania have sent in about forty entries each, Princeton thirty, and Cornell twenty.

No information was given out regarding the rumored protests, but as stated by a member of the Advisory Committee a few days ago, Princeton may insist on the protest against Duffy of Georgetown University. The protested athletes have until May 24 to clear themselves of any charges. Another meeting will be held on this date.

It was decided to request the Director of Athletics at the Paris Exposition to have the dates changed for holding athletic events, so that the college teams will not have to compete on Sunday. July 14 and 21 have been suggested as the substitute dates for the original Sunday dates scheduled.

B. Altman & Co. are prepared to receive FURS FOR STORAGE and also to make alterations and repairs when desired. Advantages may be secured by having this work done as early as possible.

A CONGRESSIONAL REFORM

Movement to Keep Superfluous Matter Out of The Record.

Resolutions Looking to the Correction of the Practice of Printing Letters, Essays, Poems, &c.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The printing of documents in The Congressional Record as parts of speeches delivered has reached such a pass that some of the Senators have had the courage to lead a revolt against it. Symptoms of revolt have been visible for a long time, but as a rule no Senator has been bold enough to stop the printing of such documents by objection, except in the case of Senator Pettigrew, whose documents are generally of an unpopular kind. Senators do not like to object, for fear their own documents may be objected to when their time comes. The abuse has been carried to such a degree that in some cases Senators have had poems inserted in The Record, which is supposed to contain only speeches and such documents as may be valuable for the public information.

Senator Chandler has taken the bull by the horns, and introduced a concurrent resolution providing that the Senate Committee on Rules, together with seven members of the House of Representatives, be constituted a committee to take into consideration the question of reducing the size of The Congressional Record by joint rules limiting the insertion of reports, documents, and other matter not constituting an original part of the speeches actually delivered. A resolution also has been introduced in the Senate providing that no Senator shall be permitted to insert in The Record anything that was not in his speech. Both resolutions are before the Committee on Rules.

Yesterday's issue of The Congressional Record opens with a six-column speech by Representative Daly of New Jersey on the Nicaragua Canal. Three columns of it, in large type, is the speech proper, which is almost entirely made up of quotations from State papers on the canal question. The other three columns, in fine type, are documents, consisting of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the President's message transmitting the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the treaty itself, and similar matter.

Next comes a speech by Representative Bingham of Pennsylvania on the Post Office Appropriation bill. It includes, among other matter, a compilation, over a column long, of the laws relating to pay for transportation of mails and other subjects.

Then follows a so-called speech by Representative Brosius of Pennsylvania, seven columns long, of which six columns are Treasury Department circulars and statistics, none of which Mr. Brosius read. This was a day on which the Senate was not in session.

Friday's Record may have had something to do with Mr. Chandler's indignation, for it begins with an alleged speech by Representative Lacy entitled "Look on This Picture and Then Upon That—Prosperity Against Calamity." It consists of twenty-two pages, not over a page of which is of original matter. The printers did their best by printing the papers and statistics in the smallest type, and spoiling the looks of The Record by putting four columns on a page.

The running debate in the Senate on the same day on the Army Reorganization bill is amplified by three columns of correspondence submitted to help out a half-column speech by Senator Kenney.

Thursday's Record contains a spech, one column long, by Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, supplemented by a five-column speech delivered by Mr. Grow in 1852 on free homesteads.

Representative Burke of South Dakota, dealing with the same subject, contributed an article by the editor of The Monthly South Dakotan.

Representative Snodgrass's speech in the same debate is twenty-one lines long, and is supplemented by a report made on the topics in the Fifty-fourth Congress, two columns long. This was the total for the Fifty-fourth instead bill for that day.

In the Senate, Mr. Pettigrew filled about three columns of The Record with letters from soldiers, and Senator Tillman added a clipping from a New York newspaper.

Senator Proctor furnished three and a half columns of statistics bearing on the return of volunteers, and after completing his remarks added to The Record two more columns of letters dealing with the care of troops.

Thursday's record ends with a six-and-a-half-column speech by Representative Sibley on the Nicaragua Canal, of which nearly five columns is an essay by Prof. Woolsey on "An Interoceanic Canal in the Light of Precedence."

These are not exceptional issues of The Record.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Boer Resolution, Clark Case, and Naval Bill in the Senate—G. A. R. Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Routine business probably will occupy the greater part of the Senate's attention during the week. The resolution offered by Mr. Teller expressing sympathy for the Boers and a desire that the Government extend to both Great Britain and the South African Republics its friendly offices in bringing the present war to a close will be called up to-morrow. It is the intention of the Colorado Senator to press his resolution to an early vote. It probably will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, but Mr. Teller will insist that it be reported in some form at an early date.

Mr. Hale, either to-morrow or Tuesday, will bring forward the Naval Appropriation bill, and very likely the greater part of the week will be devoted to its discussion. With the latitude of debate allowed under the Senate rules it is quite probable that the Senators will discuss the Boer resolution, the Philippine question, and other matters relating to the foreign affairs of the Government while the Naval bill is under consideration.

On Thursday the Montana Senatorial case will be called up, but it will not be allowed to interfere with the consideration of the appropriation bills. It is the undoubted purpose of the Senate leaders to bring about an adjournment early in June, the first week if possible, and unless the unexpected should happen, nothing will be permitted to delay adjournment beyond the middle of June.

The attention of the House this week will be occupied with various miscellaneous matters, except such time as may be devoted to the consideration of conference reports on appropriation bills, which will be given the right of way. The desire for an adjournment early in June makes it absolutely necessary to expedite the supply bills.

The most important piece of general legislation to be acted upon during the week will be the amended Senate bill to amend the general pension laws. This bill was amended at the request of prominent Grand Army of the Republic officials, and is known as the Grand Army of the Republic bill. The principal changes it proposes in existing law are provisions for aggregating disabilities and equalizing ratings and to increase the limit of the income of widows pensionable under the act of 1890 to $250. This bill will be placed upon its passage to-morrow under suspension of the rules. The bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the militia of the several States also may be called up under suspension of the rules.

Tuesday, under an order made on Friday, will be given to the Committee on Claims, and next Friday to war claims. It is not improbable that the contested election case of Pearson vs. Crawford from the Ninth North Carolina District may be called up Wednesday or Thursday.

COMMERCE OF PORTO RICO.

Imports for Last Six Months of 1899 Exceed Exports by $2,860,945.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department has made public the advance sheets of its monthly bulletin on the commerce of Porto Rico for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1899. During these months the total value of merchandise imported was $5,254,712, divided as follows: Articles of food and animals, $1,667,035, or 32 per cent. of the total; manufactured articles, $2,110,685, or 40 per cent.; articles in a crude condition, $157,725, or 3 per cent.; luxuries, $216,760, or 4 per cent., and articles not classified, $1,102,507, or 21 per cent.

The total exportation of merchandise during this period amounted to $2,345,980, of which products of agriculture to the amount of $1,988,093 constituted 85 per cent., and manufactured articles $220,208, or 10 per cent.

The imports and exports by countries, including gold and silver, were as follows: Imports—From the United States, $2,147,870; from Spain, $1,165,329; from the United Kingdom, $955,285; from Germany, $461,879. Exports—To Cuba, $689,095; to the United States, $568,800; to France, $362,331; to Spain, $288,060. The total trade with all countries combined, including gold and silver, amounted to: Imports, $5,260,712; exports, $2,399,767, an excess of imports over exports of $2,860,945.

During the period named 1,235 sailing vessels, net tonnage 49,768, and 717 steam vessels, net tonnage 587,448, entered Porto Rican ports, and 1,283 sailing vessels, net tonnage 44,208, and 670 steam vessels, net tonnage 515,780, cleared from the ports of the island.

Fight at Havana Political Meeting.

HAVANA, May 6.—At a meeting convened in the City of Pinar del Rio to organize a local branch of the Republican Party the proceedings terminated in a free fight. The lights were put out, and many who attended were obliged to escape by way of the roof.

No Opposition Now to Mgr. Sbaretti.

HAVANA, May 6.—Mgr. Donato Sbaretti, Bishop of Havana, said to-day that the opposition to him seems to have died away, as he can detect no traces of it, and has had many proofs that the Cubans now welcome his presence. Socially the Bishop is popular.

HARVARD'S NEW SHELL.

Radical Changes Noted in the Construction of the Boat Designed by Clinton H. Crane.

The new shell which Davey is building for the Harvard 'Varsity crew was designed by Clinton H. Crane, the successful young designer of small yachts, who has made several new departures from the ordinary models of eight-oared shells. The new boat is one foot longer than the shell built for the freshmen, three feet longer than the standard length, though the width has not been changed, its dimensions being as follows: Length, 64 feet, ¼ inch; beam, 23 inches; depth amidship, 9½ inches; at bow, 9 inches; at stern, 4 inches. It is fuller than the old model, and has more flooring. It increases in fullness at the bilge, and has an inch more camber in the after or stern section.

This gives the stern the tapered appearance of a four, but to offset this change the last two sections are considerably fuller, which will tend to keep up the boat when the crew slides aft for the stroke. The bow is said to be modeled after the old English shells, such as the Renforth crew rowed in back in the seventies, and is sharper than the ordinary model. The bow section is more of a V shape than a U, and is expected to give more stability and to prevent rocking and twisting. The boat is designed to carry a crew averaging about 172 pounds, but has sufficient stability and buoyancy to carry one averaging up to 180 pounds.

Brooklyn Public School Dual Meet.

Teams from Public Schools No. 44 and No. 3 of Brooklyn met on the Prospect Park Parade Grounds, Flatbush, on Saturday, in a dual meet in which the students representing No. 3 were signally victorious. The summaries:

100-yard Dash—Won by Robert R. Johnson, School No. 3; George H. Lyons, School No. 3, second. Time—0:11¾.

Running Hop, Skip and Jump—Won by George J. Kittel, No. 3; Frank Singleton, No. 44, second. Distance—28 feet 1 inch.

Running Broad Jump—Won by George Lyons, No. 3; Charles H. Nevins, No. 44, second. Distance—15 feet 4 inches.

Team Relay Race—Won by School No. 3's team, George Lyons, Robert R. Johnson, and George O. Kettle; School No. 4's team, William Ives, Frank Singleton, and L. H. Roberts, second. Time—4:11⅘.

Black Fox's Brother Valuable.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 6.—As the result of the good work of Black Fox at Morris Park yesterday Gus Straus, the well-known horseman and merchant, offered Philip T. Chinn $5,000 for an unnamed yearling colt by St. George-Marie Jansen, a full brother to Black Fox. The offer was declined, with the statement that it would take twice that amount of money to buy the colt. Black Fox was well played in the local poolrooms, as he was known to have done sensational work at local training quarters before the Featherstone string was shipped East.

The Boers' Wit and Courage.

From The London News.

Trooper Richard Owen, son of the landlord of the Jubilee Hotel, Carmarthen, has sent home a letter from Colesberg, with which he inclosed the following messages left by the Boers in a conspicuous position in the house where he was billeted:

Poor Tommies, we feel sorry for you as a Christian nation, as we are perfectly sure you are fighting an unjust war for the sake of the confounded money-grabbing capitalists. Good-bye, old chappies, we are leaving you now, but it is not on account of your good work, but our misfortunes at Kimberley, where you outnumbered us at the rate of five to one—60,000 English against 12,000 Boers. Don't kid yourselves that we are beaten. We will do our best. More we cannot do, and, with God's help, we will give a good account of ourselves. Yours, &c.,

WILFRED DENBER.

To the Colonial Volunteers—You Colonial Volunteers must be d—— careful if we catch you, as the Boers are sick of you. One thing, however, is good, that you are always showing a clean pair of heels when the Boers come. We laughed all the way in which 500 of the Port Elizabeth Volunteers, namely Prince Alfred Guards, behaved themselves on the 25—2—00. (Tommy, please teach them better manners and ways of fighting.)

To Tommy Atkins—We are going away now, as you are aware, but, begorra, be careful when we meet at Orange River. In future, if you want to fight the Boers, don't bring such a tremendous force. The only reason we are retreating is that we are afraid we won't have enough bullets to kill you all with, and, secondly, the place about here is not large enough to bury all you scoundrels. God helped us thus far, and He will help us further. You may talk of Laing's Nek, where you lost the Union Jack, but you will never be the rulers of the Transvaal. Lieut. Till of the Sixth Dragoon Guards has asked me to give you his kind regards; ditto from Major Stocks.

Retort Courteous.

First Stranger—What's your business?

Second Stranger—Private attendant.

First Stranger—To what do you attend?

Second Stranger—My own business.—Chicago News.

"30 Minutes in Havana."

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WAR OF LABOR FACTIONS

District Assembly 253 of the Knights Bitterly Attacked.

Sharp Words in the Meeting of the Central Federated Union—Gompers on Justice Freedman.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday the delegates listened to the complaints regarding members of Electrical Workers' Union No. 12, charged with taking the places of other union strikers, or with returning to work after they had been called out on strike. No. 12 is affiliated with District Assembly No. 253, Building Constructors, K. of L., and the Central Federated Union had appointed a committee to ask General Master Workman John N. Parsons of the Knights of Labor to suspend District Assembly No. 253 because several of its unions had supplied the places of other union strikers.

One of the delegates said yesterday that some employers laughed at the idea of the Central Federated Union getting the charter away from 253. The employers, he declared, had said they could buy up the whole order of the Knights.

"Whoever has had anything to do with 253 knows what they are," said Delegate O'Connell of the varnishers. "Hicks, the District Master Workman, defies us, and when we ask the other district assemblies to have the charter of 253 revoked they 'jolly' us, but don't do anything for us. Let all the Knights leave us, and the sooner they do so the better."

Delegate Timothy J. Daly of the metal polishers moved that all the unions of District Assembly No. 253 that are affiliated with the Central Federated Union be suspended at once.

"I am confident that at least ten organizations that belong to No. 253 would rather leave it than do the Master Workman's work," said Delegate O'Connell. "Yet his followers think he is infallible. When he was told that several of his organizations would leave him he laughed and said he would organize new ones in their places. I think we had better suspend all the unions of No. 253 that are represented here."

Delegate Foley of the caisson workers, who are affiliated with No. 253, protested against Mr. Daly's motion, and said that a suspension would be unconstitutional.

The Chair, however, ruled that the body was supreme and could do what it liked.

"Let us give it to them as fast as we can," said Mr. Daly. "They are punching at you all the time and you don't hit back. They are of no good here. They only act as spies for the enemy."

Delegate Winston of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers said he believed that the committee, which had been sent to ask Parsons to revoke the charter of No. 253 had not done its duty. "The committee," he said, "did not want to force Parsons's hand, and he tried to wiggle out of it. It is true that Hicks is not popular among the Knights of Labor, but he has a faction, and that makes trouble everywhere."

Delegate Healy of the Eccentric Firemen stated that Parsons had said that if District Assembly 49 should ask him to revoke the charter of District Assembly 253 he would do so.

Delegate Daly then withdrew his motion, and proceeded to report on the strikes and lockouts of metal polishers in this city for the nine-hour movement. Most of the men, he said, expected an early settlement.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, called on the Central Federated Union and was invited to take the platform. He said that he had come on to violate Justice Freedman's injunction. He had already violated the injunction at long range, and had come on to violate it at close quarters, and intended to speak to the cigarmakers at their meeting to-day. Then Mr. Gompers attacked Daniel de Leon, editor of The People, who, as alleged, has been trying to break up the cigarmakers' strike.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Third Avenue Road Contractors Accused—Why a Boycott Failed.

Delegate Anani of the Excavators' Union told the Central Labor Union yesterday that the contractors who employed men in the construction of the Third Avenue Road in Westchester County charged each man who was employed $10, and then laid the men off until they paid $10 each in addition. The delegates questioned Anani, and then directed the Grievance Committee to investigate the complaint.

The delegate of the Knights of Labor Brewers' Union said his union was unable to start a boycott against a certain non-union brewery. A committee of the union had persuaded several saloon keepers to refuse to buy beer of this brewery, but when they applied to other brewers they could not get any beer from them. So the boycott was dropped.

Shorter Hours for Drug Clerks.

The Social Progress League reported yesterday that it had received a letter from President Murphy of the Board of Health in reply to a request to try and enforce the provisions of the ordinances providing a shorter workday for drug clerks. Mr. Murphy said that his department was preparing a form of notice to be sent to all drug stores in the city, informing the proprietors of the provisions of the law and requesting them to comply with it.

SPELLING REFORMERS.

Their So-Called Improvements Roundly Denounced with Illustrations.

From The Rochester Democrat.

It is somewhat alarming to learn that the advocates of "simplified spelling," (may confusion betide them!) "express gratification over the progress of the present year." But alarm is lessened by consideration of the somewhat inadequate cause of the rejoicing.

This is the alleged fact that the reformers have induced a few weak and misguided persons to pledge themselves to violently and arbitrarily misspell, as often as they can think of it, just twelve English words. At this rate the language is not in immediate danger from the attacks of the "fonetic spelers."

The great weakness of the spelling reformers is to be found in the fact that every misspelling they sanction and publish addresses to the mind of the reader, through his eye, a powerful argument against spelling reform. For example, take this resolution recently passed by a well-meaning educational body, as yet only slightly affected by the fad under consideration:

Resolved, That in all words in which the amended spelling recommended by the American and the British philological associations is in accordance with the etymology of the word it be adopted in the publish proceedings of this department; thus, spel, coud, sovran, foren, sithe, hole, (entire,) liand, gastly, &c.

It is easy to recognize in these deformed strangers your old acquaintances "could, sovereign, foreign, scythe, (this is a pure guess, and may be incorrect,) whole, island, gastly." Wouldn't you find any printed matter in which these misspellings should constantly occur far harder to read understandingly than it would be if these words were spelled correctly; that is to say, according to established custom? Do you suppose you would ever have the patience to puzzle through the carefully misspelled "publisht proceedings of the department"? Is not the department guilty of a folly when it carefully erects a gratuitous barrier between itself and the minds it seeks to reach by its publications?

There is a cogent argument against deformed spelling in these reformers' own collocation, "hole, (entire.")" It is, of course, necessary that the reader should be able, at a glance, to distinguish between "hole, (entire,")" and a hole in the ground. Isn't this necessity met far more easily and simply by prefixing a "w" to the "hole" than by laboriously writing "entire" after it every time you want to express "whole"? Moreover, this new spelling of "whole" is not phonetic. "Whole" and "hole" is correctly pronounced, do not sound exactly alike.

And this hole, this pitfall, into which the spelling-deformers have put themselves, is but a mild type of a great class of similar difficulties into which these blind faddists are striving to lead us. Take the words "right," "write," "rite," and "wright," for examples. All these sound alike when spoken. The most careful speaker cannot effectually distinguish one from the other. Three of them contain silent and superfluous letters. The spelling reformers are bound to spell them all alike "rite." So, if the faddists have their way, it will be necessary to add an explanatory note to each of these words, and to each of a host of other words similarly grouped by likeness of sound, whenever you use it in writing. Every book will be full of such sentences as: It is rite (proper), and, indeed, essential to the rite (ceremony) that the rite (artisan) shall rite (inscribe) his name.

Picture writing would be better than this sort of thing, more in accordance with the true theory of a visible language which demands that different ideas must not be expressed by similar symbols. It is to picture writing that the faddists will reduce literary English if they have their way. For the difficulty they will have created by their childish nonsense will be found intolerable. Nobody will read books full of such sentences as that above cited. No foreigner will study so clumsy and inadequate a language. The faddists will not meet this difficulty by returning to the old mode of spelling. That would be a violation of their principles and a confession of their folly. The only course open to them would be a resort to picture writing.

The next step in degradation would be the defeat and final extinction of the English language in that struggle for the survival of the fittest in which, so far, it has been steadily victorious, without the assistance of spelling reform faddists.

Intervals of Amity.

"Pa, when you were in th' war, did you fight ev'ry minute day and night?"

"No, George; we and the enemy had to stop every now and then to borrow tobacco of each other."—Chicago Record.

Taught in One Lesson.

Enpeck—I spoke cross to my wife but once.

Peckem—Is that so?

Enpeck—Yes; once was enough for me.—Chicago News.

The Non-Account Man.

"De man dat nebber kicks an' the man dat kicks all de time," said Uncle Eben, "is both mighty ill'ble to get no 'tention paid to 'em."—Washington Star.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

GUESSWORK ASSESSMENT.

It seems to us that in reducing by $41,000,000 the assessment valuation of corporate franchises in this city under the franchise tax law the members of the State Board of Tax Commissioners have placed themselves in a position of considerable peril. These public officers are ultimately accountable to the people for the faithful discharge of their duties. If they are arraigned for striking off $41,000,000 from the franchise valuations in this city as first fixed by them, how will they convince the people that they acted in good faith, with due regard for the public interest, and without undue yielding to the artful persuasions of powerful corporations?

After months of deliberation and inquiry the Tax Commissioners assessed the New York City corporations under the franchise tax law to the tune of $261,000,000. They refused to disclose the method or system by which they arrived at these figures. It was too good to give up. They wanted to keep it to themselves. But it must have been an honest and just method, for are not these Tax Commissioners honorable and fair men?

Nevertheless, they now announce that they have reduced this assessed valuation by the enormous sum of $41,000,000. This has a bad look. For instance, the first valuation put upon the franchise of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was $62,000,000. This was an abrupt increase of some $57,000,000 in the realty valuation of this company's property, but that does not matter. The franchise tax law was devised to put the screws to insolent corporations that have too long eluded or fooled the assessor and escaped their fair share of public taxation. When the sixty-two-million-dollar assessment of the Metropolitan Company was announced, a grin of real agricultural joy sped across the State from Yonkers to Tonawanda. There was a general feeling that the Commissioners were "socking it to them city fellers," and that always gives pleasure up the State. Naturally, therefore, the news of the ten-million-dollar abatement in favor of this corporation and $41,000,000 on the total city valuation has been received with chagrin and suspicion.

From the Manhattan Company's assessment, too, they struck off nine millions. How can the State Tax Commissioners prove that they ought not to have added nine millions instead of deducting nine millions? If they had favored the toiling masses there would not have been a murmur of discontent up the State. But they have favored a rich and powerful corporation. The thing looks suspicious. If they are accused of truckling to the corporations, what answer can they make? They have truckled, that is plain, not only to the Metropolitan, but to the Manhattan Company, to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and to dozens of others. Are they prepared to exhibit the dice box, policy wheel, poker deck, hull-gull apparatus, or other aleatory mechanism by which they arrived at the valuation fixed in the first instance, with an operator to demonstrate that the second and diminished valuation "came out" as a result of an honest application of the system which gave the first result, forty-one millions greater?

The point is that this abatement of $41,000,000 in the taxable valuation of the property of the corporations of New York City, at a tax rate of, say, $2.50, shifts from them upon the shoulders of the toiling masses about $1,000,000 in taxes, and so far as the people are informed there is no good reason why the valuations of corporate property should not have been increased above the first announced figure instead of being reduced.

When a guesswork tax law has been enacted by men ignorant of the principles of just taxation in obedience to the demands of demagogues more ignorant than themselves, the persons who are called upon to do the guessing under its provisions ought to understand that they are safe only so long as they guess according to the evident spirit of the law. The moment they begin to show tenderness for the grasping corporations they expose themselves to the danger of being torn in pieces by the populace.

THE ICE TRUST.

The facts given in our columns yesterday morning as to the operations of the American Ice Company, commonly known as the Ice Trust, seem to show pretty plainly that that organization is not run on principles of sound business, to say nothing of the obligations resting on those dealing in one of the prime necessaries of life.

At present the company controls the ice trade in all its branches in this great city. It has succeeded in either absorbing or driving out of business all the other dealers of any consequence. It controls the larger part of the supply of natural ice from the Hudson River, which is the main source of ice for the local market, and it has also effected an arrangement with the company said to control the like supply of natural ice from Maine, which is the chief source when the Hudson River ice is not sufficient. The American Ice Company has in the same way secured a large interest, probably a controlling interest, in all the plants for the manufacture of artificial ice available for this market. There is no doubt that for this season and in this city the company can fix the price of ice, especially for domestic consumption, at any figure it may choose.

It is announced that it has concluded to double the price and to exact 60 cents instead of 30 cents per hundred pounds charged last year. Of course this is a very great hardship, especially for those of moderate means. Ice is as much a necessary of life in the climate of New York as is bread. Apart from the use of it for cooling water—in which way it is greatly abused—it is needed for the preservation of food on a large and on a small scale, and a considerable part of our food materials could not be kept in a condition fit for consumption in hot weather without ice. But while it is thus necessary, it is a commodity that can be economized very largely without actual suffering. Under the pressure of double prices there is no doubt that saving will be practiced wherever possible. The company may not, therefore, realize all the profit it expects from its startling advance. Again, these prices will stimulate competition and produce a crop of ice factories that will have to be reckoned with. If there is a decent profit in ice at the retail price of last Summer, as there undoubtedly was then and may be now, double those prices will yield a great deal more than double the profit, and the incentive to competition will be immense. The trust may yet find that its recklessness has endangered the health, if it has not insured the death, of the goose relied on to lay the golden eggs.

KILL IT.

The Judiciary Committee of the House has in its hands a bad and dangerous bill already passed by the Senate in a moment of folly, which ought to be buried beyond hope of resurrection in the bottom of the committee's waste basket. In an able and just article protesting against the passage of this bad bill our neighbor The Sun has set forth its purpose and the objections to it:

> This bill repeals the long-existing law that assures to men accused of crime against the United States certain rights before they can be removed by the order of a Judge to another district than their own. Under the law to-day, before a man can be removed, it must be shown that, in fact, a crime or offense against the United States has been committed, and then the accused has the right to prove his innocence before the committing Magistrate. The proposed law abrogates these safeguards, and makes a mere indictment conclusive evidence of guilt. And it is virtually conceded that the only argument in favor of the passage of the bill is that, under its terms, the GAYNORS, the alleged accomplices of Capt. OBERLIN M. CARTER, can be summarily removed to Savannah, Ga., for trial, without producing any evidence against them except a copy of the indictment already found in that district.
>
> It needs no elaborate argument to demonstrate the radical injustice of such a rule. Every free and free-minded American must instinctively protest against the passage of a bill which for the precious safeguards of personal liberty now existing substitutes a power that is arbitrary and practically without limit.
>
> Under this new bill a Federal Judge would be compelled to order the removal of the defendant, even though it should appear upon the face of the indictment itself, first, that it charged no offense against the United States, or, second, that it was bad in form, and should be quashed, or, third, that the offense charged could not be legally tried in the district to which removal is sought as the law now requires, or, fourth, that the offense has been outlawed.
>
> The overthrow of a sound general principle to meet the exigencies of a special case is as unwise in theory as it is unsafe in practice. It may be conceded that the dragging of a proved thief to a distant State for trial would be no menace to the Constitutional safeguards of civil liberty. But these are times of public tranquillity when no sectional passion or difference disturbs the country. This fortunate condition may not indefinitely continue. If a state of the public mind like to that which existed during the reconstruction period should unhappily ever again prevail in the United States, attempts would inevitably be made under such a law as is now proposed to employ the power of the courts for oppressive and wrongful purposes, and the liberty of the citizen could be protected only by a bold disobedience to a Federal statute.
>
> No such law should be enacted. It is vicious, full of the possibilities of evil, and is demanded by no consideration of public interest sufficient to outweigh the objections.

THE CANALS AND THE FUTURE OF NEW YORK.

The policy of the State as to the canals will be determined by the Legislature to be elected this Fall. It is the belief of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation that on this policy depends the future prosperity of the State, and especially of the city in which so large a part of the commerce and wealth of the State and of the Nation is concentrated. This organization, therefore, has planned a campaign of education on this subject by counties, towns, and election districts throughout the entire State from Buffalo to Montauk Point. Such a plan requires a certain amount of money, which a committee of the Board of Trade are now engaged in raising. They ask for contributions not as a charity, but as a business insurance, and seek to raise a fund of $10,000, devoted entirely to the expenses of the movement, and in no case to salaries. We think the purpose a good one and the contributions precisely what they are described to be, investments for business insurance. Detailed information may be had from FRANK S. GARDNER, Secretary, 203 Broadway, New York.

The policy advocated by the Board of Trade and Transportation is that recommended by the commission of which Gen. GREENE was Chairman. We are convinced that it is a sound and necessary one. It will secure for the State a water way ample for the conveyance of the through traffic for which a canal is suited in a manner fully meeting the competition of all other routes for years to come, and at the same time providing for the extensive development of trade along the line of the canals. While it is a policy sure to benefit the City and Port of New York vastly and permanently, it will not do so at the expense of other parts of the State. On the contrary, the sure advantages to other portions of the State will in all likelihood be even greater relatively than those to this city. We are persuaded that thorough discussion and information are all that are needed to bring the people of the State without regard to politics to this conclusion.

REFORM OF THE FRENCH CANTEEN.

It is one thing for a Minister of War to devise necessary but unpopular reforms, but it is quite another to administer these reforms in a judicious way. Gen. DE GALLIFFET, more than any other French Minister of War whose achievements we recall, seems to possess this double faculty. His recent decree prohibiting the sale of "aperitifs" by the army canteen confirms this.

We have on several occasions during the last year called attention to the work of army reorganization and reform that was going on in France, but the recent decree, in that it touches an important French custom no less than the moral, physical, and intellectual status of the troops, is of particular significance. The custom of taking so-called "aperitifs" or appetizers before meals prevails in all strata of French society, while its evils have been most pronounced among the classes which depend upon severe physical labor for a livelihood. A few months ago Dr. L. JACQUET of Paris declared in the course of a report on the progress of alcoholism in Paris, that the habitual taking of brandy, absinthe, and other spirits, under the guise of "aperitifs," "is responsible for much of the morbid irritability displayed by Frenchmen at the present day."

The medical authorities of the General Staff have long been investigating the subject, and although their reports have not been made public, one may gather their purport from such unofficial works on the French Army as LIONEL DECLE'S "Trooper 3809" and URBAIN GOHIER'S "L'Armée Contre la Nation." From these works we learn that the custom was a double evil, for besides the direct effects of the spirits upon the nervous system of the soldier, it nurtured an open invitation for the "volontaire" to "treat" his Corporal and comrades, much to the demoralization of all concerned.

As the "aperitif" custom is a long-established and almost national institution, it is apparent that Gen. DE GALLIFFET was obliged to proceed with the utmost caution. Last November he expressed himself as "much gratified" that certain corps commanders had decided to do away with the sale of brandy, absinthe, vermouth, and other liqueurs and spirits in the canteens attached to their corps, although he added that he was not unmindful that the commanders were dealing with a very delicate subject. Apparently the Minister of War has received most reassuring reports from these corps, and in promulgating his new decree he adroitly invites the troops to make a merit of necessity, for he explains his motives in issuing the decree—"in order to extend to the entire army a beneficent measure which should not be confined to certain corps."

These sentiments are thoroughly characteristic of the man, for there is in them just a touch of that evidence of high moral perception which marks a really great military commander. It is that paternal suggestion which has always been so dear to the soldiers of France when sincerely expressed by their commanders. The results of the reform itself will doubtless be watched with considerable attention on the part of foreign War Offices. As the French army canteen is now constituted—henceforth only light wine, beer, and cider being dispensed—it is similar to that in vogue in the United States Army. The advocates of the American system, therefore, may shortly be able to fortify their position by analogy.

THE CIVIL SERVICE AND THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Some of our friends in the press do not seem to understand the nature and effect of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals as to the civil service law of the State. It has been represented as a fatal blow to the principle of competitive examinations and of appointments for proved merit only. It is in reality nothing of the sort.

When the present law regulating the civil service was in the committee of the Senate it was modified from the original form in which it had been introduced in several respects. Of these changes the most important was one which required the appointing officer to take from the list of eligibles the name standing at the head as the result of a competitive examination. Under the old law the appointing officer had his choice of three standing highest as a result of examination. It is this clause that has been declared contrary to the Constitution because it destroys the discretion of the appointing officer instead of restricting and guiding it. No other part of the law is affected by the decision.

The judgment of the Court of Appeals is, of course, conclusive as to what the law is. We have no doubt that it is as expedient as it is sound. Competitive examinations are extremely valuable in supplying tests of relative fitness among applicants. They are particularly useful in preventing favoritism and in shutting out the corrupting influence of party manipulation. But they are not complete tests of fitness, and no sane person ever supposed that they were. They cannot reveal some things essential to a good appointee. That is the chief reason why they are never made final either in the State or Federal service. They simply secure an appointment on probation. If in the course of this probation it is found that the appointee does not have the needed qualities which the examination cannot test, he may be dropped. On precisely the same reasoning it is not advisable that the first name on the list of candidates produced by an examination shall necessarily be taken by an appointing officer. He may very properly prefer the second or the third for qualities not proved by the rank secured in the examination. He ought to have some discretion. The decision of the Court of Appeals simply gives it to him.

It does not, as we have already said, affect any other part of the law, and it restores, as to this matter, the provision of the former law. Rules will be formulated to comply with the law thus interpreted. In substance these will provide that where one place is to be filled there shall be certified from the eligible list three names, and where the appointing officer calls for names for more than one place, there shall be certified to him two more names than there are places. This prevents the practice that at one time prevailed by which favoritism was carried out by rejecting all the names on an eligible list until those of the favorites were reached. The decision brings the law into full harmony with the Constitutional requirements as to appointments for tested fitness and merit.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Sergt. LEANDER CLARK, late of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, has returned from the Philippines to his home in Indiana, accompanied by one ANSANE, a native with whom he struck up a friendship in the islands, and who was, he says, less than a year ago the Military Governor of a province in Panay. The man is described as handsome and intelligent, in complexion and features resembling the better classes in Southern Italy. His opinion of the situation in the Philippines is not encouraging. Discussing the probability of a speedy restoration of peace, he said it could be accomplished in only one way, and advised—with what sincerity it would be hard to determine—the immediate adoption of that method. He said: "Kill off the older natives, men and women, and educate the younger ones. The old people don't know; they will never learn. They will fight as long as they live, and they will teach the young people to fight. They mean well; they think they are right, and that right will win in the end. Their children can be taught better. But the elders, the chiefs and the officers of the army, will never learn." These are curious words, and one is tempted to see in them a veiled presentation of anti-imperialistic sentiments and doctrines. Of course, the system suggested is as impracticable in this age of the world as it would have been atrocious in any age. The ex-Military Governor, we imagine, would stand investigation, and it would be interesting to know his exact motives for coming to this country.

—Of course it is still much too soon for making a final judgment of the work accomplished by Gen. OTIS in the Philippines, but the data now at hand are quite sufficient to render it certain that the General's record will be pronounced, when the time comes, one entirely and highly honorable both to himself and his country. The task assigned to him was of enormous difficulty. Indeed, it was two tasks rather than one that he had to perform, and not only was the attainment of complete success either as a military commander or as a founder of civil government beyond the reach of anything less than genius, but the two phases of activity were to some degree antagonistic to each other. The soldier was restrained by the Governor, the Governor by the soldier, and constant compromises were enforced. To this peculiarity of the General's position is due, doubtless, much of the criticism to which he has been subjected in both of his capacities. The absolute rectitude of his intentions, however, has been recognised by all, and there has never been even an intimation that he spared personal toil or that he did less than his very best. And that best, it seems to us, and we think it seems to the country, was intrinsically good and relatively better than might reasonably have been expected from a man without special training for services so complex and of such magnitude. That Gen. OTIS has not, in his broader field, duplicated the brilliant career of Gen. WOOD in a narrower one is plain enough, but he is not on that account to be dismissed with the faint praise which is so miserable a reward for zealous devotion. He leaves the islands with many laurels, and though his successor may improve upon his methods, it will be in detail rather than in general plan. The people of the United States should prepare a cordial welcome for the man who conquered in a peculiarly trying war, and at the same time laid broad and firm foundations for others to build upon. The Filipinos will be fortunate, indeed, if they never have a ruler less honest and less able than the first one sent to them from America.

—Preparation are already making, with St. Louis as the centre of activity, for an adequate recognition and celebration of the year 1903 as the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase, certainly one of the half dozen most important episodes in American history. The intention is to hold at St. Louis in that year an exposition, which, while a "world's fair" in the sense established at Philadelphia, Chicago, and Paris, will derive its distinctive feature from exhibits illustrating the progress and prosperity of the States carved out of the semi-continental wilderness acquired by JEFFERSON from France only a hundred years ago. The rest of the country knows rather than realizes what has been accomplished in that marvelous territory, while to other nations a definite presentation of the results achieved will contain many elements of surprise. There will be enough to show. The States belonging to the Louisiana Purchase, including Oregon and Washington, supplied 300,000,000 of the 547,000,000 bushels of wheat produced in this country last season. From them, during the war with Spain, came all the horses and mules and all the beef used by the Government, and now England is drawing from them the greater part of what she needs for her campaign in South Africa. The people of St. Louis have raised $5,000,000 by voluntary subscriptions for this fair, the City of St. Louis has appropriated the same amount from its treasury, and a bill pending in Congress will, if passed, provide another $5,000,000 to be spent under direct Government supervision. Here is a good beginning, and with the patriotism and enterprise of the West and South to push the undertaking, its success is assured. The members of the Executive Committee especially desire it to be known that their ambition is not limited by sectional lines. They invite the whole world to their fair, and they aim to see as well as to be seen. Even anti-imperialists will be welcome, and if they come they will certainly have their minds broadened and sweetened.

—J. KAJIURA, an electrical engineer who has been set to roaming over the world by the Japanese Government in the interest of its Department of Communication, is now in this country, after visiting the principal cities of Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Austria, Belgium, and Holland, and everywhere studying the telegraph and telephone systems. Interviewed in Chicago the other day, he made remarks which one of the technical papers sums up as follows: "America has the best telephone system and England the best telegraph. In Japan the Government owns both these systems. On this account the extension and improvement of the systems is very slow, as nothing can be done without an act of Parliament. The Government appropriates a certain sum each year, and the expenses of operation and improvement must not exceed this sum. Government ownership of these lines in this country would cause great dissatisfaction, inasmuch as Americans would not be willing to wait for Congress to act every time an extension of service was required. While the telephone subscription charges are much higher in America than in England and on the Continent, the service is much more comprehensive, and in reality quite as cheap." Without exactly doubting the sincerity of these observations, we cannot help calling attention to the fact that they are exactly what the companies from which the Japanese envoy is getting his information are always preaching, and that their managers must regard Mr. KAJIURA as a very intelligent person. The Japanese, however, are courteous as well as intelligent, and while occupying the position of guests never say anything to offend the feelings of their hosts. American telephone and telegraph users will continue to believe that the service they get is not "in reality" as cheap as it might be.

—Boston's Board of Health has been studying the conditions that exist and the methods that are followed in the barber shops of the city, and as a result of the investigations has decided that the time for reform has arrived. The board has therefore drawn up a series of what seems to be extremely sensible regulations, and these are to be strictly enforced as soon as they can be served upon all the shop proprietors. The rules are simple. They provide that the shops, together with all the furniture, shall be kept, at all times, in a cleanly condition. Mugs, shaving brushes, and razors shall be sterilized by immersion in boiling water after every separate use thereof. A separate, clean towel shall be used for each person. Alum, or other material, used to stop the flow of blood, shall be so used only in powdered form and applied on a towel. The use of powder puffs is prohibited. The use of sponges is prohibited. Every shop shall be provided with running hot and cold water. No person shall be allowed to use any barber shop as a dormitory, and every barber shall cleanse his hands thoroughly immediately after serving each customer. There is nothing fussy or unpractical in these regulations, nothing that presupposes a scientific education and a medical training. In this country men, as a general thing, do not shave themselves, and the proper conduct of barber shops is therefore a matter of wide importance. What Boston has done, other cities, for once, might well imitate.

GENERAL NOTES.

L. Z. Leiter has given $1,000 to the Chicago India famine relief fund. The committee has $1,000 more in hand, and wishes to increase the fund to $50,000.

* * *

The Milwaukee Sentinel reports Gov. Edward Schofield of Wisconsin as saying positively, definitely, and conclusively that he will not be a candidate for re-election to a third term. This is pleasing news to several Republican aspirants.

* * *

The Hon. Thomas Boles of Fort Smith, Ark., says that there are a number of Silver Republicans in Arkansas, and that they will be represented by delegates at the Silver Republican National Convention in Kansas City, Mo., July 4. Mr. Boles is a member of the party's National Committee.

* * *

The United Daughters of the Confederacy, at the request of the United Confederate Veterans, have undertaken the task of raising the fund for the erection of a monument in Richmond, Va., to Jefferson Davis. Special efforts in its behalf are to be made on or about Davis's birthday, the anniversary of which comes on Sunday, June 3.

GEN. OTIS'S DISPATCHES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES published yesterday an extensive editorial in which it quoted from Gen. Otis's dispatch in proof that the many people of this country who have opposed the war in the Philippines were wrong. The article and argument would have been of more interest and weight had it been founded upon a more reliable source than a [illegible] of Gen. Otis. His dispatches have been so often discredited that I did not think any one paid much [illegible] tention to any statement he made, or, in fact, any statement issued by the Government.

Our (?) islands in the East have been pacified so often that we are disappointed now if we do not see it at least once a week, and the amusing part of it is that whenever a dispatch of pacification is published there is sure to be an account of a "fiercest fight of the war" the next day or often in the same paper and on the same page.

On Thursday THE TIMES published an acount of the killing of fourteen Americans in a hot fight with the Filipinos, in which the American party was almost wiped out. Then I was sure there would soon follow a pacification story, and sure enough it appeared in all its time-worn bravery the next day in THE TIMES; and so it will continue, I suppose, as long as there is a native left, or as long as we are foolish enough to spend money in "pacifying" them.

F.

New York, May 5, 1900.

WHAT GOLD DEMOCRATS WANT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ex-Mayor David R. Francis of St. Louis has been for some days at the head of a very strong delegation who seek a liberal appropriation by Congress for the Louisiana purchase exposition, and a Bryanite newspaper of this city has had a "write-up" of him—rather eulogistic on all points of his capacities and motives—on the text of his short service in President Cleveland's Cabinet and his consequent retirement from politics. He is one of the many deserving and growing men, we are thus informed, who were "ruined by Cleveland."

About the same time a press telegram, in connection with an interview with William J. Bryan on the sacredness of the 16 to 1 issue brought a declaration of some Texas leader that the Popocrats would see the "Cleveland-Palmer-and-Buckner crowd" in hades rather than confess in any way that the Chicago platform was a mistake, "even if we think so." No co-operation is wanted with opponents of free coinage and the rest of Bryanism, except on terms of their contrition.

Such expressions as these, even in the thick of the new issues that the Republicans have created, come often enough to warn us that Democratic rehabilitation is not near at hand. Whatever the coming years may bring, the leaders of the Bryan Democracy do not yet seem to be approaching even the state of mind which will make that rehabilitation possible. The man whom this Bryan newspaper thinks of as a wreck is the chosen representative and advocate of some 750,000 people to get $5,000,000 for a project of tremendous importance to the future of their city, almost unrivaled in its recent growth and present opportunities. What must be thought of men who speak of this man as ruined because he holds no political office and has no control of any party contrivances by which to get one? One thing at least may be said of men who hold such points of view as this—there are not enough of them, never will be enough of them, to elect a President of the United States.

Mr. Francis is a business man, on a rather large scale. Presumably he has prospered these three years in at least the same degree as the business men of the country at large. But, according to Bryan logic, all this must be mere Dead Sea apples to him—his days must be days of mourning and his nights devoid of ease—because he didn't vote for Bryan in 1896, and now could not get a nomination for office from the Bryan party.

In the name of human sanity, can anybody say why any business man, any farmer, any wage-earner—any man, indeed, who is not in politics for a living—having voted against Bryan in 1896, should be sorry for it now? Have events convinced anybody that 16 to 1 free coinage was what the country needed? Has anything occurred to make anybody think it will pay to pack the Supreme Court bench with Judges pledged to some platform doctrine of law? Do the novelties of Populist government and Populist law interpretation in the West and the projects of nondescripts of the Altgeld stripe appeal now to any voter as improvements on that old Democracy which he helped to defend four years ago?

I wonder if Mr. Bryan's Texas champion has ever heard one gold-standard Democrat say he regrets that he didn't vote for Bryan. I have not; and I have traveled in twenty-seven States since 1896. Yet this Texas statesman and others of his sort seem to think that the Palmer and Buckner Democrats, the independents, and the Democrats who voted for McKinley are in a mood to ask as a privilege that they may vote this year for Mr. Bryan and the unexpurgated Chicago platform. The men who would not outrage their convictions in 1896, whose lead has since been followed by Congress on the most important of the issues of that year, who have prospered since then and seen their neighbors prosper, and believe their votes helped to prevent National calamity and bring this prosperity, these men, we hear, have been "ruined" by the teachings and the influence of Mr. Cleveland!

There are, in truth, not a few men more or less in the public eye whom the Cleveland following have "ruined," but these are only of that sort that the sober American public is always ruining—whenever they attract sufficient attention. There was an uncommonly big crop of them in 1896; they were enough to take control of the Democratic organization and bind it to an un-Democratic, insufferable platform; but they were just as effectually submerged by the vote that clings to old and safe ideals. There is scarcely a county in the United States that doesn't hold some politician of the Bryan school who has been kept out of office by the Democratic and independent resentment of the Bryan follies, and every such man, when he is shut off from public office, naturally regards himself as a wreck. Some of the more conspicuous of these ruins are the would-be successors of eleven Democratic Governors, of the period of Cleveland's second Administration, in Northern States and three others in border States and one in an interior State of the solid South. (It must be remembered there is not now a Governor making any sort of pretension to Democracy north of Virginia and east of the Rocky Mountains.) Others are the Popocratic nominees for sixteen, net, United States Senatorships which the Republicans have captured since the Democrats turned their backs on Democracy. (For Northern Democratic Senators we must now go to Utah and Washington State—one in each.) Is it worth while to refer to the fifty-eight, net, "new Democrats" who were shut out of seats in the House of Representatives which were held by "old Democrats" in Cleveland's time.

If there must be "ruin," the level-headed men of this land, including the Democrats of Cleveland's sort and the Mugwumps, have always consecrated to that end the reckless politicians, rather than the substantial interests of the people—and doubtless they always will.

I venture to inform the spokesmen of Bryanism that the sound-money Democrats have no new tenderness for them and their personal ambitions; do not yearn for fellowship with them at the expense of the real interests of the whole people; will join hands with them for good purposes, answering present demands, but not for those purposes which were damned in 1896 by a majority of near three-quarters of a million of votes.

The gold standard, absolute and intrenched, is now the best of all bids for votes. Mr. Cleveland and his supporters tried to save it for the Democratic Party; the Republicans, out of cold thrift, have appropriated it. The Democrats who repudiated the Chicago platform do not expect any broad doctrinal concession, but they do demand that the new platform in some way shall avoid drawing on itself the whole destructive weight of the sound-money convictions of the people.

The best possible new platform planks for the Democrats are those that are furnished by the Republican adventure into imperialism. But no logical attack can be made on the Republican theory of government of our island possessions without bringing into play those doctrines of which the Cleveland Democracy was the especial champion—equal and righteous taxation, cleanness and earnestness of civil administration, restraint of the military, National self-control, (proof against European tradition and European contention,) and the Monroe-Olney doctrine. Those Democrats who could not be reconciled to Bryan and his platform in 1896 now feel, most of them, that on such a platform as I indicate the Democratic Party, even with Bryan as its candidate, would have a chance to win, because it would have a right to win. (In a newspaper interview of a few days ago there were some very characteristic, because very true and very apt, observations of the Hon. William L. Wilson to this effect.) If the same old platform be thrust at them again they will feel again that it is a choice of evils. Many of them doubtless—in Gen. Palmer's quaint phrase—will "choose neither" of such evils. Most of them probably will choose a continuance of McKinleyism.

Is it already too late? Can the leaders of Bryan Democracy, before their convention [illegible] ght to comprehend other Democrats to carry the elec-

tion for them; or must they go complacently along and plan for themselves another four years' sojourn in the wilderness?

JACKSONIAN.

Washington, D. C., May 2, 1900.

FICTION.

How the Fashion of Novel Writing Changes and Will Change.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Two recent utterances by William L. Alden, in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, are worthy of attention; for this writer makes it his business to keep informed as to the various "movements" in the stream of modern literature. In the first place, he tells us that Mr. Howells's latest work, "Their Silver Wedding Journey," is regarded by English critics as "trivial" and wanting in "incident," and they are surprised that he should take the trouble to "write so well about nothing." * * * Mr. Howells's literary creed is so well known that it would be a serious shock to the reading public were he to put forth a novel of incident. One fancies him, at present, secluded in his study, waiting for the romantic tempest to blow over, and praying for the speedy coming of better—that is, more realistic—days.

And they will arrive—assuredly. Nothing in this transitory life comes to stay; and, sooner or later, the haughty dames and gallant soldiers will fade from the scene, to be replaced by more sober-tinted folk. Mr. Howells, at least, is true to his principles, and does not, after the manner of many modern writers, concoct romantic novels because they are the fashion just now. And of all dreary literary performances the dreariest is the made-to-order romance—just as nothing is more delightful than the genuine romance, composed with all the verve and spirit and dash that belong to such works. Even if the alternative be the repressed spinster—the hair-splitting hero—Hiram, the hired man, with patches on his overalls—one will be glad to see the last of the job-lot of Princesses, noblemen, and soldiers of fortune that are now infesting popular fiction.

These, in truth, are evil days for persons who prefer the novel of manners. Merely to read the names of some of the new novels—"Joan of the Sword Hand," "The Conspirators," "The Rebel," "A Man of His Age," "The Fortune of War," "Vengeance Is Mine," "Princess Sophia," &c.—is suggestive of their contents. One can scarcely decide which is the worse, when the author lays his scene in that "imaginary principality" discovered by Anthony Hope, or when his romance is "historical"; that is to say, when he has founded it on historical facts, without taking the trouble to saturate himself with the spirit of the age about which he writes. Fortunately for him, he has a safeguard in the vast, unplumbed depths of popular ignorance. If he knows little, his reading public know less; and thus he is safe.

Another tendency noted by Mr. Alden is the present popularity of "happy endings"—but that is a logical outcome of the novel of action. The reader expects plenty of gore, much hewing and hacking and flashing of sword blades, the total discomfiture of the villain or villains, and then, at the end, the triumphant union of valor and beauty in the shape of he hero and heroine.

Mr. Alden goes on to predict that "the day will come when the same public which now asks to be made happy will demand to be made miserable." This seems a probable result of a surfeit of happy endings; but it is to be hoped that his other prediction, about the "revival of the Byron cult," will not come to pass, for revived Byronism would mean only morbidity unrelieved by genius. Gloom, in literature, just for the sake of gloom, is a very sorry thing. The happy ending, or the sad ending, is appropriate only when brought about by the exigencies of the story itself. As R. L. Stevenson said, a novel must begin to end sadly, or happily, from the first; and then the climax, when it comes, will not jar upon the reader.

The Truth About the Tax Rate.

From The Poughkeepsie Eagle, (Rep.)

After many years of observation of the habits of the Republican press of New York we have become convinced that it is incapable of telling the truth about the tax rate.—NEW YORK TIMES.

Possibly. But will THE TIMES please inform us, if after its years of observation it has found the press of any party or of no party to be capable of telling the truth about the tax rate? Unless our recollection fails us, the tax rate is one of those things which is universally recognized as a thing to be misrepresented one way or the other, by everybody.

The Times's Paris Edition.

From The Dansville (N. Y.) Advertiser.

NEW YORK TIMES.—This leading American daily has secured, as we have heretofore noted, the distinction of being the only newspaper published on the grounds of the Paris Exposition. The paper will be printed there in its usual form, with a complete printing office of the latest improvements, and will be a notable feature of the exposition, especially for foreigners.

NUGGETS.

A Quarter of a Million.

To the individual worth $250,000 one little 25-cent piece is a quarter of a million. If you do not see the point immediately, think it over—it's there.—Chicago News.

Of Limited Duration.

"Professor, what is the plastic period of man's life?"

"Let me see; well, I hope I am not rash in saying that the first three months might, perhaps, be so considered."—Indianapolis Journal.

Shirking Responsibility.

"Well, this is great, I must say!"

"What?"

"Our French teacher sends a note to ask that if we meet any of her friends in Paris we will kindly not mention that we studied with her."—Chicago Record.

Brutality of College Sports.

"These college sports are simply outrageous," exclaimed the good woman, looking up from her paper.

"What's the matter now?" her husband asked.

"Why," said she, "the paper tells that a man from Yale beat McCracken of Pennsylvania with the hammer. Isn't it terrible?"—Philadelphia Press.

THE DINNER-PAIL BRIGADE.

From The Denver Post.

We applaud the blue-clad soldiers as they
march along the street,
Keeping time with clock-like motion to
the drums' inspiring beat;
Every patriotic instinct gleams as brightly
as the stars
When the hero boys are going to or coming from the wars.
Yet there are heroic legions, men who
daily pass us by,
Who are given but a careless, unapproving glance of eye;
Men who render to the country most invaluable aid
In the steady march of progress, the great
dinner-pail brigade.

'Tis the muscle and the sinew and the
life-blood of the land,
Every industry is fostered by the workman's calloused hand,
Every palace that is housing an imperial
millionaire
Owes its presence to the toilers whose industry placed it there.
Every penny that in coffers of the wealthy
finds a place
Is a drop of perspiration from hard labor's
heated face;
Every stone in the foundation of prosperity is laid
By the hands, all labor hardened, of the
dinner-pail brigade.

While we laud our gallant soldiers for
their valor in the fray,
Let us not forget the heroes who are with
us every day;
While we praise the gifted toilers in the
sciences and arts,
Let us not forget the toilers who are playing humbler parts.
While the men who owe their fortunes to
these heroes, in their lust
After yet more golden dollars grind the
workmen in the dust,
Let the honest masses see that well-earned
tribute shall be paid
To the ever active legions of the dinner-pail brigade.

OLD NEW YORK AND ITS HISTORIC SITES

City History Club's Tour Through City of Colonial Days.

TO PATRIOT-MARTYR'S MEMORY

Streets Named for Ante-Revolutionary Hero—Horrors of Five Points Recalled—The Kissing Bridge.

Again modern New Yorkers yesterday afternoon invaded the byways of older New York on the one day of the week when they are for the most part left untenanted save by their own memories. It was the fourth historical excursion held under the auspices of the People's Institute and personally conducted by Dr. Frank Bergen Kelley, Normal Teacher of the City History Club, and the object was to study the old English city of the period of the early days of the Revolution and just preceding it. As the party, which numbered about thirty, went through the empty down-town streets, the attention of many a solitary policeman was attracted, and he came up to learn more about the city of which he is so important a factor than he had ever dreamed.

The start was made from the headquarters of Club A of the institute, at 110 East Tenth Street, at 2:30 o'clock, and the party proceeded at once down town by the Second Avenue elevated railroad to Franklin Square. The first point of interest was the tablet on the bridge pier at the summit of Cherry Hill, marking the site of the first Presidential mansion in America, where Gen. Washington made his home from April 23, 1789, to Feb. 23, 1790, when, according to Dr. Kelley, he was compelled to move further south because the house was so far up town.

A street ball game was in progress, and the boys stopped and gathered about the excursionists, trying to divine their purpose and making all sorts of comments on the personal appearance and dress of many of the members of the party. They might have become a real nuisance had not an Italian funeral appeared just then, with music and a big parade, which monopolized the whole attention of the residents, while Dr. Kelley and his followers tramped down Cherry Hill to Roosevelt Street, past the Oak Street Police Station, and back to the bridge, in order to compass the old Gotham Court.

NEW YORK'S FIRST FERRY.

Dr. Kelley explained that Franklin Square was not named after Benjamin Franklin, but after Walter Franklin, a great merchant of Colonial New York. Taking them through Hague Street, he pointed out the little farm of Dirck Van Clift, from whom Cliff Street takes its name, who was the first ferryman of New Amsterdam, and who would at the call of an intending passenger drop his plow and harrow and row him over to Brooklyn for 6 cents.

Frankfort Street, Dr. Kelley explained, was named for the native city of Jacob Leisler, for whom Jacob Street is also named. Leisler was hanged in City Hall Square for inciting a revolt against British rule almost seventy-five years before the Declaration of Independence, and his body was buried as that of a traitor near the gallows. It was afterward exhumed and reinterred as that of a patriot.

Taking the party through Rose Street, the doctor pointed out that the old houses on the west side of the way had been erected in such a peculiar overlapping fashion in order to catch the southern sun of Winter on their fronts. Before the Rhinelander Building he pointed out the window of the original sugar house prison set in by the side of the entrance of the modern structure.

SITE OF KISSING BRIDGE.

Through Pearl Street Dr. Kelley led the party to Park Row. He showed them where the old Chatham Garden used to be—it was a great resort for pionicking—and pointed out where, near Roosevelt Street, stood the old Kissing Bridge across the Wreck Brook, where every gallant Knickerbocker was supposed to express his regard for the lady he met there in the manner indicated. Surveying the landscape, Dr. Kelley, pointing in a certain direction to a little box-like structure, said: "That is the smallest store in New York, and yet the best optician in the city works there. He has made my glasses for years."

This Wreck Brook, he explained, drained the Collect Pond, which was sixty feet deep, on the site of the Tombs Prison, and which derived its name from the Dutch word "koich," meaning a shell heap, which was given to it because its banks at one time were heaped high with the relics of many an ancient Indian oyster feast.

Following the course of the brook the party came at last to the Five Points, the history of which at a period long since the evacuation the doctor dwelt upon at some length. On the site of the Five Points Mission, he said, once stood a brewery, which was afterward replaced by a tenement for criminals, and that when it was torn away for the present edifice the bones of murdered men were found hidden in the woodwork.

They walked then around the Tombs and the Criminal Court Building, and Dr. Kelley asked his companions to compare the latter structure, costing $2,000,000, with the County Court House, costing $23,000,000, as a reminder of what the City Government was in the days of Tweed.

IN CROOKED PEARL STREET.

Here the doctor pointed out the limits of the Collect Pond, and, crossing the upper end of Pearl Street, said that it was so crooked, because, according to tradition, it was an old Indian lane, which afforded the best route from the lower end of the island to avoid the lakes, forests, and swamps. He showed them Aaron Burr's famous tank, at Reade and Centre Streets, on which under the form of securing a charter for a water company he secured the right to establish the Manhattan Bank of 40 Wall Street. Under the terms of that complicated charter, he said, the tank is still kept filled with water, some of which is used occasionally for washing purposes, and that Recorder Goff and his predecessors in office for many years under the charter have the right to vote as Directors of the bank.

Next the doctor described the British barracks and palisade along Chambers Street, and paused for a time to describe briefly the horrors which had been enacted in the present Registrar's office when it was a British prison for American soldiers, under the command of the infamous Cunningham. On its roof was a station from which the location of any night fire which occurred was indicated by the waving of torches, somewhat on the principle of modern heliography, when it was the duty of each citizen who observed the signal to yell "Fire!" at the top of his lungs, out of his window, throw out the fire buckets, and then hurry to carry water to the firemen.

OLD TAMMANY HALL.

He showed the location of old Tammany Hall, at Park Row and Frankfort Street, and where the old Brick Presbyterian Church used to stand on the site of THE NEW YORK TIMES Building. Beekman, William, and Ann Streets, Dr. Kelley said, had all been named from William Beekman and Ann Beekman, his wife, who owned much property around there, which was reclaimed from the wild tangle of swamp and thicket known as Cripple Bush, at about the time that the tanners, owing to the disagreeable nature of their business, were obliged to move from the neighborhood of the Battery to the region to this day known as the "Swamp," and still occupied by their modern successors in the hide and leather trade of New York.

Dr. Kelley described the old Drovers' Inn, which stood on the site of the Astor House, and then took them down to the De Lancey House, at 118 Broadway, where it is believed the merchants of New York met to sign an agreement to import nothing more from England after the Stamp act was passed. Authorities differ on this, however.

OLD TOM'S CHOP HOUSE.

Then the doctor took his party to Old Tom's Chop House, at Thames and Temple Streets, which has been run by members of three generations of one family. Martin Carey, who married into the family, and is now the "Young Tom" of the place, opened its doors, allowed an inspection, and told where this famous man and that had sat in this decade, and that.

Dr. Kelley then took the party for a general rummage through the east side around Wall Street, pointing out the location of the old blockhouse there, at Pearl Street, where used to be the city line, and then to Maiden Lane, where once there were three great markets. He pointed out the sites of the old churches of English days, Washington Irving's old place of residence, at 128 William Street, and finally took them to 132 Fulton Street, where stands the tablet marking the location of the Shakespeare Inn, where the Seventh Regiment was organized Aug. 25, 1824, and where now a modern tavern stands on either side of the tablet.

Here the doctor left his pupils, as he had to catch a train for his home in Elizabeth, but he advised them to go on alone and see the site of the old Walton house, at 326 Pearl Street, the gorgeousness of the furnishings of which, he declared, had tempted the cupidity of the British entertained there, and had led to the imposition of the stamp law, which it was thought so rich a colony could well afford. This house, therefore, was one of the causes which led to the stamp law, the Revolution, and American independence.

The next excursion, two weeks hence, will be to historic points along Washington Heights.

FIGHTING IN ASHANTI.

British Governor Reports Several Engagements with Rebels—Reinforcements Sent to Kumassi.

LONDON, May 6.—The Colonial Office has received several dispatches from Sir Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, Governor and Commander in Chief of Gold Coast Colony. One, dated Kumassi, April 27, says:

"The situation, I regret to inform you, has changed for the worse. On April 23 a force was sent to clear the rebel forces to the eastward. Four members of the Constabulary were killed, and a large number of the rebels were killed or wounded.

"On April 25 the Ashantis surrounded the town in great force, probably 10,000, and made a determined attack. The Hausas were obliged to evacuate the cantonment, and to concentrate around the fort. The engagement lasted four hours. Twenty of our native allies and two Hausas were killed.

"The present occupants of the fort number 358, inclusive of eighteen Europeans, six of whom are missionaries. It is necessary that further reinforcements be sent to the Gold Coast."

Under date of April 30, Sir Frederic telegraphed:

"Yesterday a serious attack was made on the fort by the rebels, but they were routed on all sides with great loss. Two members of the Constabulary were killed and ten wounded.

"A contingent of Lagos Constabulary, under Inspector General Aplin, has arrived after two days' severe fighting. The column was attacked at Asagu, which was taken, with the loss of one killed and twenty-three wounded, among them Aplin, slightly.

"On the following day the contingent was attacked two miles from Kumassi by 8,000 rebels. There was great loss in taking the position across the road. Several Ashantis there had arms of precision. After desperate fighting the Ashantis fled. Two members of the Constabulary were killed and 133 wounded, including Assistant Inspector Read.

"Have been unable to send letters or telegrams through."

Under date of May 3 Sir Frederic wired that the rebels were massed eastward, and that he had made a demonstration during the previous day with two guns, inflicting great loss. One of the native auxiliaries was killed.

The Colonial Office announces that, in addition to the Lagos Constabulary, reinforcements have been sent to Sir Frederic Hodgson from the Sierra Leone frontier police, and from the West African frontier police, in Northern and Southern Nigeria.

FRENCH NATIONALISTS WIN.

Elect Their Men in Fifty Paris Wards—Serious Blow to Republicans and Radicals.

PARIS, May 7.—Although it was fully recognized that the Nationalists intended to make a determined fight in all the wards of Paris on the occasion of the municipal elections held yesterday throughout France, it was never seriously contemplated that their efforts would be crowned with such success as is shown by the results, which must be recognized as dealing a serious blow to the Republicans and Radicals.

The results show fifty definite elections in Paris. In thirty wards second ballots will be necessary. The Nationalists have gained eight seats, five from the Republicans and three from the Radicals. The successful candidates include MM. Gaston-Mery, Galli, Le Pelletier, and Barillier.

The Republicans have secured eight seats, including seven members of the old Council; the Radicals and Radical Socialists ten, and the Conservatives eight.

In wards where second ballots are necessary the Nationalists obtained the most votes in eleven cases, but the total votes polled by their competitors was higher than the number obtained by them.

CROWD AT CONEY ISLAND.

Abell and Devery Visit Capt. Hardy—Prominent Wheelman Arrested.

The estimated number of participants in the gayeties of Coney Island yesterday was 75,000, and the dealers in the various productions of that region did the best day's business of the year. The concert halls were all open and doing a rushing business, although they confined their sales strictly to "soft stuff" in order not to risk running afoul of the police so early in the season. There was no reason, however, why a thirsty soul on the island should thirst hopelessly for something stronger than sarsaparilla and ginger ale, as the many saloons attended to that part of the business.

Police Captain Samuel Hardy, the new Captain of the Coney Island Precinct, received many visitors. Among the first of these were Chief Devery and Commissioner Abell, who arrived in Chief Devery's carriage, and remained with Capt. Hardy for an hour. They were joined by Deputy Chief Clayton and Inspector Campbell of Brooklyn, and Brooklyn officials and politicians kept dropping into the station house throughout the day, paying their respects to the new Captain.

During all this time the local policemen were active. The list of arrests for the day was twenty-five peddlers, eleven disorderly persons, and twenty-four "drunks."

Charles Brush of 259 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, a prominent member of the Century Wheelmen, and husband of Mrs. Irene Brush, the woman century rider, was arrested on a charge of assault. Brush and his wife were crossing the boulevard on their wheels when Brush was knocked down and his wheel smashed by a buggy driven by Jacob Lastrough of 321 Grand Street. Lastrough refused to apologize for the accident, and Brush struck him, breaking his nose. The wheelman gave bail for his appearance in court to-day.

Frederick Lambert of 7 Thompson Street, Manhattan, was knocked down on Surf Avenue by a trolley car. He was taken to the police station and an ambulance was summoned from the Norwegian Hospital, in Brooklyn. The ambulance took two hours making the long journey, and before its arrival Lambert had recovered and gone home. The ambulance surgeon, when he found no patient after the long trip, made use of various well-worn but enlivening remarks.

TO SING FOR KAISER'S PRIZE.

Removal of Saengerbund Limit Permits 172 Societies to Enter.

Delegates from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark, Jersey City, and the various boroughs in this city to the Northeastern Saengerbund, which with the United Singers of Brooklyn, will have charge of the festival of song to be held in the Thirteenth Regiment armory in July, met yesterday afternoon in Arion Hall, Brooklyn, to discuss the participation of Brooklyn singers in the contest for the prize given by the Emperor of Germany.

About three months ago the Saengerbund decided that the competition for the Kaiser's prise should be limited to counties and cities within the organization's territory. The Newark and Philadelphia societies thereupon withdrew from the contest, ostensibly because of the difficult nature of the music, but in reality, it is said, because the Brooklyn singers intended to participate. It was argued that as the Brooklyn singers had only the Kaiser prize to compete for they would have a decided advantage.

At yesterday's meeting the delegates rescinded the previous action by deciding to permit all societies belonging to the Northeastern Saengerbund to compete for the prize. The removal of the limitation permits 172 societies to contest for the prize, and does away with the objection of outside organization to the entry of the United Singers of Brooklyn.

BERLIN FESTIVITIES END

Last Ceremonies in the Coming of Age of the Crown Prince.

Ambassador White Makes Congratulatory Speeches to the Kaiser and the Prince.

BERLIN, May 7.—Yesterday was the third and last day of the festivities in connection with the celebration of the coming of age of the Crown Prince. The weather was unusually fine, warm, and sunny for early Spring. The streets down town were consequently crowded by virtually the entire population of Berlin, including several scores of thousands from outside, moving to and fro in holiday attire.

At 7 o'clock A. M. the two Emperors, attended by a gorgeous retinue, were present at a special imperial mass, celebrated by Cardinal Kopp in St. Edwig's Church. From the church both drove to the Sieges Allee for the unveiling of the statue of Emperor Sigismund, who in the fifteenth century preceded the Hohenzollerns as rulers of Brandenburg. The statue is particularly fine, the sculptor being Eugen Doermel.

Then the Emperors drove back to the castle, where at 10:30 o'clock Emperor William and the Crown Prince received the congratulations of the special missions, including that of the United States. Ambassador White made a short speech, using English throughout, which both the Emperor and the Crown Prince understand perfectly, first addressing the Emperor and presenting congratulations from President McKinley in pursuance of the telegram received Thursday.

The Emperor replied in a pleasant speech, saying he was very much gratified, and that the sentiments expressed by President McKinley were cordially reciprocated by both himself and son.

Mr. White then turned to the Crown Prince and made another brief speech to the same purport.

Soon after occurred the symbolical services in the Castle Chapel, whereby the majority of the Crown Prince was declared. The scene was most impressive, the chapel being beautifuly decorated. Emperor Francis Joseph and the German Empress led the way, Emperor William, with the Grand Duke of Baden, following. Next came the youngest imperial child, and then the Crown Prince and the Italian Crown Prince.

Others present were the chiefs of the accredited missions, all the Princes, the Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, the members of the Bundesrath, Knights of the Order of the Black Eagle, Generals, Admirals, members of the Cabinet, officers of the Reichstag, officers of the Prussian Diet, regimental delegations, &c.

When the doors were closed a circle was formed around the walls by members of the Garde du Corps, men of magnificent physique, in eagle-crowned silver helmets. This small body of soldiers has had its strength taxed to the utmost during the festivities. Two members of the corps dropped from sheer fatigue during the ceremony and fainted. This was noticed, however, by few, as their comrades closed up the ranks immediately, hiding the fallen from view.

The ceremony was opened by the cathedral choir, which sang, under the leadership of Prof. Prueffer, the One Hundred and Twenty-third Psalm, and then the choral "Praise the Lord, the Mighty King of Glory."

The Chief Court Chaplain delivered a discourse from the text, "Be strong, show thyself a man." Then a double quartet sang "He Has Given His Angels Charge Over Thee," after which all present sang the old Holland hymn, "Let Us Go to Prayers." The singing was accompanied by a trumpeter corps blowing long silver tubas.

Then followed the most impressive part of the ceremony, the taking of the oath by the Crown Prince. In front of the pulpit stood a tall soldier with a drawn sword. Across the altar was laid the flag of the Life Company of the First Guard Regiment. The Crown Prince raised two fingers of his ungloved right hand and placed his left upon the flag. Then Lieut. Gen. von Plessen pronounced the oath, which the Crown Prince repeated, sentence by sentence, in a resonant voice.

The oath having been concluded, Emperor William shook his son's hand and kissed him twice upon the cheek. The Crown Prince then kissed the Emperor's hand, after which the ceremony came to an end with the singing of the old Holland hymn, "William of Nassau."

Outside in the Lustgarten the First Life Guards' Field Artillery fired a salute of twenty-one guns; and the entire congregation slowly filed out of the chapel, to reassemble in the White Hall, there to be presented to the Crown Prince.

Among those tendering congratulations special prominence attaches to the Presidents of the Senates of the Free Cities, Luebeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, and also to the representatives of the municipality of Berlin, who presented a magnificently executed address.

Emperor Francis Joseph has appointed the Crown Prince to be chief of the Hussar Regiment. He has also presented to him a fine portrait of himself as a Prussian Field Marshal.

By virtue of yesterday's ceremony the Crown Prince has acquired the capacity to succeed to the throne, if from any reason the throne becomes vacant, and he can now claim a suitable allowance from the crown funds. He has also become Governor of Pomerania and Prince of Oels, a post carrying large revenues.

The Berlin press to-day publishes an enormous quantity of material about the Crown Prince, biographical and otherwise, describing him as a "most sympathetic youth," as "earnest, unaffected, modest," and as "filled with a strong sense of duty and sound in body and soul."

Yesterday afternoon Emperor Francis Joseph drove to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, where he took luncheon. At 6 o'clock he received each Ambassador alone. United States Ambassador White conversed with him for a quarter of an hour, the Emperor being most amiable and cordial. The conversation was in French, the Emperor talking and questioning freely about American matters. Some of the subjects touched upon were the elections, the rapid steamer connections, and the great progress of the United States. The enlarged United States Army was another topic, and the Emperor referred to the recall of Gen. Otis from Manila. He inquired in the most kindly manner regarding President McKinley's health.

THE TROUBLE WITH TURKEY.

American Legation Is Doing Nothing to Force a Settlement.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 6.—The United States Legation is doing nothing in the indemnity matter, which, apparently, is now forming the subject of direct communication between the Yildiz Kiosk and the Turkish Minister in Washington.

Rear Admiral Ahmed Pasha, who was ordered by an imperial Irade, issued April 25, to proceed to the United States to study the construction of warships, has not left Constantinople.

Sultan Wants to Aid Famine Victims.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 6.—The Sultan has ordered the formation of a committee to raise a fund for the relief of the Indian famine victims. It is thought that this will tend to neutralize the effect of the recent arrests and exile of members of the Young Turkish Party.

ALARM IN COLOMBIA.

Government Fears an Attack on Sabanilla by the Rebels.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 6.—News received from Colombia to-day by a British steamer says the Colombian Government is considerably exercised over a report that the rebels have purchased a torpedo boat from Germany and expect soon to attack Sabanilla, Department of Bolivar, near the mouth of the Magdalena River. The Sabanilla merchants are said to discredit the rumor, but the other inhabitants are much alarmed.

Capt. Powles, who left Cartagena on May 2, says the town was not then in the hands of the rebels, and that Colon was quiet, although a serious water famine prevailed there.

Princeton Student Ill from Measles.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 6.—Robert S. Steen, 1901, a member of Princeton's debating team, became ill from measles yesterday, and last evening was removed to the University Infirmary. His illness will prevent him from entering the Yale-Princeton debate to be held here Tuesday night. Walter E. Hope, 1901, of Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the substitute debaters, has been chosen to take Steen's place.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

FACILITIES IN PORTUGAL FOR OBSERVING THE COMING ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—The Portuguese Government recently issued a communication to foreign astronomical societies concerning the facilities of that country for observing the eclipse of the sun which will occur on the 28th of the present month. The communication sets forth that, as it is inevitable that a number of foreign astronomers should visit Portugal owing to its favorable geographical position for observation, customs facilities will be granted for the admission of scientific instruments, books, &c., which the visitors may desire to bring with them. Astronomers from abroad will be exempt from payment of the usual customs duties on the production at the Custom House on arrival of a certificate drawn up by the astronomical society to which they may belong, setting forth their names and describing the instruments and books which are to be imported. This certificate, however, should be legalized by the nearest Portuguese Consulate before starting.

The Ministry of War has informed the Ministry of Education that all the military authorities of the districts of Viseu, Aveiro, Guarda, Castello, Branco, and Coimbra will afford any possible assistance to astronomers during the observations, and that military tents will be loaned to the observers on a request being addressed to the Ministry of War in Lisbon to that effect.

Another Government notice has just been published in The Official Gazette of Lisbon, stating that the King has nominated a royal commission for the purpose of entertaining and assisting in every way those who may come from abroad for scientific observations and for superintending astronomical arrangements generally. This commission will sit either at the Royal Observatory, Lisbon, or at the Society of Geography, Lisbon. Its President is Senhor Marianno de Carvalho.

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A NEW TURN TO THE PERIGORD INHERITANCE CASE.—Judgment has been indefinitely suspended in the case of the application of Count Hely de Talleyrand Perigord, son of the former Prince, now the Duc de Sagan, since the death of his father, the Duc de Valencay. The Count recently petitioned the Paris courts for the cancellation of the order appointing his mother, the Duchesse de Sagan, guardian to his father. This order, it will be recalled, was issued shortly after the succession to the Dukedom of Sagan, Valencay, and Talleyrand of the then Prince de Sagan, who suffered a severe stroke of paralysis not long after his father's death and who for a considerable period prior to that event had been secluded by his wife.

Count Hely alleges that the family council, which was constituted at the time in accordance with the provisions of the French law, and which eventually appointed the Duchesse de Sagan to be her husband's legal guardian and trustee, was not formed in absolute compliance with the conditions required by law. He accordingly petitioned for the decisions of the said council to be annulled. Further, the Count applies for a special order, providing that the Duchesse de Sagan, though remaining guardian of her husband, be dispossessed of trusteeship over his property.

The counsel of the Duchesse, urging the rejection of the application, stated that "his client's sole occupation had always been to safeguard the honor and the patrimony of her husband." This feeling, he said, prompted her action in causing the Duc de Sagan, when stricken with paralysis in 1897, to be brought to her house in the Rue Saint Dominique. The Duc de Sagan has since remained in that residence of his own free will, for, although enfeebled, he is still able to express his wishes.

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A MOVEMENT FOR AN OLD AGE PENSION LAW IN FRANCE.—It is expected that M. Millerand, the French Minister of Commerce, will be severely criticised by the Moderate Republicans in the Chamber when his Old Age Pension bill is introduced. The main lines of the bill, which, it is expected, will be acted upon shortly, are as follows:

That French artisans and other employes, who number something like 7,000,000, shall be entitled to a pension at the age of sixty-five, on condition that they shall have deducted 1 sou per day in case of wages of less than 2f., and 2 sous in the case of wages above that amount, the employer adding a corresponding sum, besides which the latter shall contribute 4 sous per day in respect of every foreign workman employed by him, with the object of creating the nucleus of a fund for the payment of pensions to workmen invalided before the age at which pensions become payable in the ordinary course, and in case of inability to work from causes not provided for by the law on accidents to workmen. The full pension will be 300f. The bill further provides for the payment of a certain amount to the widow and children of workmen who die before they attain the limit of age entitling them to a pension.

The completed measure is long and complicated and full of detail, and represents two years' work on the part of labor experts like M. Millerand and M. Jaurès.

DAVIS ON TEACHERS' PAY.

Thinks His Measure Will Not Admit of Undue Increases.

State Senator D. F. Davis talked quite freely yesterday concerning his teachers' pay measure, the signing of which by Gov. Roosevelt brought upon the law the criticism of Controller Bird S. Coler.

"The attack made on the bill by the Controller," said Senator Davis, "is not warranted by the facts. His power, instead of being curtailed, is increased.

"The bill originally intended that all moneys for school purposes should be expended by the Department of Education, but an amendment was added that the Controller should supervise the payments of public funds for school purposes.

"If there was an honest disposition to get out of the measure all of the good that can be obtained, many benefits can be secured. The disposition, however, seems to be to decry the bill. It was the custom to have the salaries of teachers regulated by the borough school boards, but the new law vests that power in the Central Board, so as to make the pay uniform. There is no reason why any one borough should have a better class of teachers than another, and that would be the case where the better salaries were paid, as the better equipped teachers would go where they could get the most money.

"Mayor Van Wyck's objection, that the law will very largely increase the salary list, is not, I think, well taken. There certainly was no such intention, and I don't believe any court would so construe it. The extraordinary advances in salary can be secured. But that question is certainly one that ought to be looked into, and Gov. Roosevelt is very anxious that the Charter Revision Commission shall promptly have that point cleared up."

NEWPORT NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 6.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells will spend the season abroad, leaving here after they have arranged for the erection of a new villa.

The steam yacht Narada arrived from New York this morning with Henry Walters, the owner; Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and a small party of guests on board. Mr. and Mrs. Jones inspected their villa. The yacht sailed for New York during the afternoon.

REV. DR. EASTON'S STATEMENT.

Explains from the Pulpit His Remarks About Miss Nethersole.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers Easton of the Eastern Presbyterian Church, who on April 1 delivered a sermon severely criticising Miss Olga Nethersole, made an explanation of it from the pulpit after his sermon this evening. Miss Nethersole sued him for damages, and claimed that the doctor had expressed his regrets to her personally, but that she would not be satisfied unless he did so as publicly as he had delivered the sermon complained of.

Dr. Easton began his remarks to-night by saying that he was going to make an explanatory statement, nothing more and nothing less. He said that Miss Nethersole had brought suit against him for damages. It was not his intention or wish to reflect in any way on Miss Nethersole's personal character, for he knew nothing of it. He had alluded only to the rôle which she assumed. He quoted from legal decisions to show that "lewd," the word used by him, was correct as applied to such a rôle, and said he did not denounce Miss Nethersole, but the person she represented.

In his prayer at the morning service Dr. Easton prayed that the press might be purified.

WOMEN IN THEIR CLUBS

Col. Walter S. Logan, Vice President of the Empire State Sons of the Revolution, has been made a member of the Knickerbocker Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, by a unanimous vote. This was announced at the big reception for the benefit of soldiers' families held by the chapter at the Waldorf-Astoria last Wednesday. Col. Logan is one of the patriots greatly favored by the daughters, and he is to be seen at most of their receptions.

* * *

At the meeting of the women of the New Jersey State Federation on Thursday, when a Palisades League was formed, it was brought out that club women all over the country are interested in saving the Palisades. Mrs. John Holland told of bringing the subject up at the last General Federation meeting, and scores of women told her of their interest. For one thing, they consider that the metropolis and its standing in every way affect the standing of the country, and they believe that the preservation of the Palisades will create a precedent. The California women wish to save the big trees of California, the Colorado women the "picture" rocks of that State, and if an interest is created in the Palisades it will help them all.

* * *

The season of annual meetings has arrived. The Twelfth Night Club held its annual election of officers Tuesday. The circulation of the loving cup among club members on Twelfth Night bears fruit in this organization. It is always harmonious. There was one election ticket, which was carried. It is as follows:

President—Mrs. Alice Fischer Harcourt; First Vice President—Miss Maud Monroe; Second Vice President—Miss Amelie Bingham; Recording Secretary—Miss Ella Starr; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Julia Pearl; Executive Committee—Mrs. Sally Williams Riegel, (Chairman,) Mrs. Emma Sheridan Fry, Mrs. Gertrude Eastman Perkins, Miss Emma Frohman, and Mrs. Augusta Raymond Kidder; House Committee—Mrs. Genevra Ingersoll Nash, (Chairman,) Miss Minnie Lewis, Mrs. Grant Stewart, Miss Lelia Owen Ellis, and Mrs. Ina Hammer Hartley; Philanthropic Committee—Miss Frances Nathan, (Chairman,) Mrs. Robert Mantell, Miss Minnie Wheeler, Miss Sara Perry, and Mrs. Edwin Arden; Entertainment Committee—Miss Louisa Man Wingate.

The Treasurer named on the ticket being ill and unable to serve, that office will be filled later by the President.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture, Monday, five members of the Council for the coming year were elected. They are Mrs. H. Ollesheimer, Mrs. Harry Hastings, Mrs. E. Rothschild, Mrs. J. Klaber, and Mrs. M. Cooper. Prof. Griggs is to give a course of lectures before the conference next Winter on "The Philosophy of Plato and Its Relation to Modern Thought." The conference omitted its annual dinner this year, and a musical entertainment and tea at the close of the annual meeting took its place. One of the most important works of the society is district nursing. Mrs. Felix Adler, Chairman of that committee, announces over 8,000 visits made in the last year, and many necessities provided for the sick.

* * *

The members of the Professional Woman's League turned out in full force last Monday to welcome the President, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, on her return from Europe. Mrs. Palmer, assisted by "Aunt" Louisa, who has been acting President during her absence, received the members standing under a big floral piece with the words "Welcome Home." There were other floral decorations, and music and refreshments. Only members were present. Mrs. Palmer held a second reception Tuesday, when the Rainy Day Club, of which she is also President, welcomed her back. She did not approve altogether of the comfortable residence clubs of the English women with their dining and frequently smoking rooms, and told the Rainy Day Club that American clubs with papers and improving aims were greatly to be preferred. This may have been a little prejudice, for Mrs. Palmer also told the club that English women, in their damp weather and wet streets, wore short skirts without organizing to do it.

* * *

The New York State Household Economic Association held its annual meeting Friday with the semi-annual meeting of the Executive Board of the National Association. Plans were discussed for the affiliation and co-operation of other clubs and individuals working along the same lines. The ultimate end in view is the raising of domestics and solving the service problem.

* * *

The National Council of Mothers is to convene at Des Moines, Iowa, Monday, May 21. The opening meeting will take place in the evening, and the congress will continue in session through the week. Every one interested is invited to attend. At 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, President of the congress, will speak on "The Power of Organized Motherhood to Benefit Humanity." Different speakers of prominence will address the congress during the week on the subjects in which they specialists, concerning mothers and children. Special cars, it is expected, will run from all large cities from which delegations will attend the congress. Mrs. Arthur L. Garford, The Sevilla, 117 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York, and Mrs. Frederick Schoff, 3418 Baring Street, Philadelphia, have this in charge. On Saturday morning, May 26, the Iowa women plan to meet to form a State Mothers' Congress.

* * *

The Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its annual reception last Monday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria. Chapter Regents of the State assisted the Vice Regent, Miss Emily de Peyster, in receiving.

* * *

At its recent annual meeting the Society of New England Juniors was presented with a beautiful silk flag by Mrs. Henry C. Coe, ex-President of the Society of New England Women. Miss Alice L. Demorest presented a banner bearing the insignia of the society. The juniors, like their elders, have an appropriate pin. The juniors have a membership of fifty. The officers are: President, Mrs. A. C. Dexter; First Vice President, Miss Alice L. Demorest; Second Vice President, Master Samuel Holden; Third Vice President, Miss Margaret W. Shepard; Secretary, Miss Elsie C. Wilson; Treasurer, Master Kenneth Woodward. Through Miss Demorest and the Misses Nelson, $150 has been given to the School for Crippled Children, and $25 to the Coe Scholarship Fund of the New England Women.

* * *

One of the best genealogists among the patriotic club women, Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris, with Miss Mary Van Rensselaer Ferris, has an "at home" next Thursday, from 4 to 7, at Maydouran, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

* * *

The Nurses' Association Alumnae of the United States and Canada held its third annual convention in New York on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of last week. Mrs. Isabel Hampton Robb, President of the association pointed out to the convention the need of a better organization of nurses, and in all countries. It is shown in Africa now, she said, as it was during the late Spanish-American war.

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That energetic temperance and Republican worker, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, was a visitor and speaker at the Woman's West End Republican Club last week.

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The Woman's Municipal League, of which Mrs. I. N. Phelps Stokes is President and Mrs. Josephine Shaw Dowell Secretary, is to hold its annual meeting May 18 at 361 West Thirty-fourth Street. The league is doing a big educational work by means of illustrated lectures tending to enlighten the people concerning municipal affairs. It wishes to interest every one to advance the work as far as possible. The league endeavors particularly to interest women, young men, and boys, in the general City Government. Every one interested will be welcome at the meeting.

* * *

The City History Club, composed of Colonial Dames, which studied city history during Lent, is to take up a more detailed course of study another year. The class is to meet at the grave of Peter Stuyvesant, St. Mark's Churchyard, May 19, and from there will make a pilgrimage to points of historical interest below Wall Street under the guidance of Dr. Kelly.

* * *

The League for Political Education is closing its work for the season. From October to May it has had an attendance of 8,000 at its lectures and classes. There have been 250 object lesson excursions. Next year the league will have Saturday morning addresses on different departments of City Government by city officials in touch with them.

JEWS AND FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Dr. Harris Explains How His Co-Religionists Hold Aloof.

The Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris of the Temple Israel of Harlem addressed the People's Institute at the Cooper Union last evening on the subject of the recent Ecumenical Conference of Foreign Missionaries.

What, asked the speaker, is the theory of foreign missions? What is the underlying idea that makes Christians go to far-off lands to convert the heathen? From an orthodox point of view they want to teach the heathen that salvation is reached through faith in a crucified Messiah and to bring in as many people as possible into the Christian fold.

"We Jews are asked," continued the speaker, "why we do not send missionaries to the heathen, or why we do not try to convert those that are near us. One reason is that we have not an exclusive theory about our faith being the only true one. We do not claim that we possess all the religious truths, that we have a monopoly of them. We do not hold that God gave us exclusively the truth, and that other systems are more or less erroneous. The rabbis say that the righteous of all creeds will inherit bliss. We only ask that a man should be true to the faith of his fathers, or rather to the faith that springs true in his heart."

The speaker said that there were other missionaries that were not religious, and which had contributed enormously to the civilization of the world, and these were colonization, trade, and commerce. It was these missionaries that had cut paths through primeval forests, had brought the comforts and luxuries of civilization, and had caused the opening of schools and colleges. The claim of the missionaries that Christianity brought about all this civilization was not correct.

"If missionaries," he declared, "were content to teach the heathen, not necessarily their faith and creed, but ethics and humanitarianism, all would join in sustaining them. Jews, Christians, and Mohammedans. There will come a time when the missionary will go without a brief to the benighted to teach them the lessons of right and the simple ethical duties which he can understand, instead of teaching him mysticisms that he cannot comprehend. Such a missionary is Kitchener in the matter of the Gordon College in Khartoum."

MGR. KEANE CHOSEN.

Appointment as Archbishop of Dubuque Regarded as Practically Certain.

The New York friends of Archbishop Keane, formerly rector of the Catholic University at Washington, are much pleased to hear that his appointment as Archbishop of Dubuque, Iowa, is practically certain. Such a promotion they look upon as a decided vindication for the Archbishop. He was deposed from the rectorship of the university through the action of the anti-American element of the Church, and it is said that the Pope has been anxious ever since to make amends for the injustice which he felt had been done Archbishop Keane.

The recent death of Archbishop Hennessy of Dubuque left an important vacancy in the hierarchy, and it is now said that the Church authorities decided that Archbishop Keane should be appointed to the vacant see. It has just been learned in this city that, in accordance with custom, the priests of the Dubuque archdiocese and the bishops of the ecclesiastical province have each submitted to the Pope a list of three names, and from these lists the successor of Archbishop Hennessy is to be chosen. Archbishop Keane's name is on both lists, at the head of the bishops' and in the second place on the priests' list.

It is said that the German element of the Dubuque clergy is striving to prevent the appointment of Archbishop Keane, and in order to overcome this opposition the clergy who want him for their Archbishop have prepared a petition to the Pope that he be named to succeed Archbishop Hennessy.

The vindication of Archbishop Keane is regarded among well-informed Catholics here as proof of the failure of the French and German crusade against the so-called "Americanism." Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, Archbishop Keane and their friends have always maintained that the errors described as "Americanism" that the Pope condemned in his letter to Cardinal Gibbons did not exist in this country, but were manufactured by foreigners.

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT DEAD.

Ex-Secretary of War Succumbs to Acute Pneumonia at Boston.

BOSTON, May 6.—William Crowninshield Endicott, Secretary of War under President Cleveland's first Administration, died at his residence here, this afternoon of pneumonia at the age of seventy-three years.

Although Mr. Endicott's system had been somewhat enfeebled by an attack of grip, from which he suffered last Winter, he had been in apparently good bodily health up to last Wednesday, when he took his customary drive. Shortly after he was taken ill, and pneumonia developed, the disease reaching its most acute form Saturday evening, at which time it was feared by Dr. Morton Prince, his attending physician, that the patient could not live through the night. He rallied slightly, however, but during Sunday his respiration gradually grew weaker, and about 5 o'clock he passed peacefully away.

With him at the end were his wife and his son, William C. Endicott, Jr. The funeral arrangements have not

COLLEGE ATHLETICS NOW IN FULL SWING

Teams Emerge from Preparatory Stage of Training.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ENTRIES IN

University of Pennsylvania Oarsmen Will Race the Victorious Naval Cadets on the Severn Saturday.

With several events of importance already to the rear, and others of greater significance in sight, college athletics in nearly every branch has emerged from the preliminary stage of Spring practice. Within a few weeks each college team will have met its particularly cherished foe in the contests which, varying with the institution and sport, are considered the great events of the year, those to which all others are in a sense preparatory.

The most important intercollegiate events this year already college history are, of course, Pennsylvania's annual relay races and athletic carnival, and the Yale-California dual meet—the first of the Eastern series arranged for the Berkeley men. The Pennsylvania carnival was of greater magnitude and attracted more general attention than in any previous year, and its results indicate that stars from unaccustomed quarters will appear in the intercollegiate championships. Boynton of Cornell seems to be a sure point winner for the Ithacans in the hammer throw. For Georgetown A. J. Duffy will doubtless succeed to "Bernie" Wefers's honors in the sprints. Princeton, whose two-mile relay team chipped 5 seconds from the record, seems likely to score several points in the distance and middle distance runs. Syracuse will enter Prinstein in the broad jump, more formidable than ever with his new championship honors. The Yale-California meet was on the whole disappointing, in so far as the showing made by the Westerners was concerned. The Berkeley men, however, were only two days off the train after a journey of nearly 4,000 miles, and their best form could hardly be expected.

Of the future collegiate events three of general interest are scheduled for next Saturday. These are the Yale-Harvard dual track meet, at Cambridge; the Princeton-California dual meet, at Princeton, and the Pennsylvania-Naval Cadets boat races, at Annapolis. To Harvard and Yale men their dual meet Saturday is regarded as the most important track event of the year. This is due partly to the keen rivalry between the two colleges, which is fostered by the usual even ability of Crimson and Blue track men, and partly because of the disintegrated interest of the intercollegiate championship meet, where so many institutions are represented. The Princeton-California meet is likely to prove less one-sided than the games at New Haven last Saturday, for the intervening week of training on old Nassau's grounds ought to improve the form of the Californian's greatly. Two races will be rowed on the Severn Saturday, the Pennsylvania 'Varsity being matched with the first crew of the cadets and Penn's freshman eight with the middies' second combination. The Red and Blue ought to give the cadets a much harder race than that afforded by the Yale "college" eight, as Pennsylvania's best men will be seated in the 'Varsity boat, and they have had the advantage of several weeks more of practice than the Yale men could secure on the blustery harbor at New Haven.

One week from Saturday California will meet Pennsylvania in dual games and Columbia and Yale will compete in bicycle races at New Haven. The intercollegiate championships will follow on the succeeding Friday and Saturday. Indications are that nearly 600 athletes will be entered, and the relative order of the various colleges as point winners is likely to show a big change over preceding years.

The Schuylkill regatta, in which the second crews of nearly all the rowing colleges will be entered, falls on Memorial Day, May 30. At Woodside Park, Philadelphia, the intercollegiate bicycle races will be held on the same day. Teams from Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Swarthmore, New York, and possibly other institutions will contest. The Harvard-Yale boat races will be rowed at New London the last week in June, and on June 30 or 31, the intercollegiate regatta will be rowed on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie. Cornell, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Syracuse, Wisconsin, and possibly Georgetown will be represented in the latter event.

College baseball has a scattered interest peculiarly its own. The rivalry is divided in sections which by no means represent a hierarchy of merit. No general championship can be figured out at the end of a season, and although the relative standing in the so-called championship series between Yale, Harvard, and Princeton attracts the widest general attention among college men as a whole, interest in the baseball games centres more than in any other sport in the games with their particular traditional rivals. Georgetown and Brown put on the diamond each year a team not only worthy of the rivalry of the three larger colleges, but possibly their superiors. This year is no exception to the usual case. Pennsylvania and Cornell fall a grade lower, while Columbia has this year shown up much weaker than any of the larger colleges.

In accordance with this clique interest in baseball all the best college nines are not matched against each other at their highest stage of development. The games between Princeton, Harvard, and Yale are always played during the last few weeks of the college year. Princeton meets Harvard in the first game of this series on May 26 at Cambridge. The return Harvard-Princeton game will be played at Princeton on June 13. Harvard and Yale play their first game at Cambridge June 21, the second at New Haven June 26, and the third, in case of a tie, on June 30 in this city. Yale will meet Princeton at New Haven on June 2 in the first game, and will play a return game at Princeton on the following Saturday. If a tie results it will be decided in a third game on June 16 in this city. In addition to her Yale and Princeton games, Harvard will meet Pennsylvania on the diamond twice, first at Philadelphia on May 19. The second game will be played at Cambridge on June 9. Pennsylvania will not meet Princeton or Yale.

Princeton has given no indication of diminished strength on the diamond this year. Saturday was clearly an off day with the Tigers, and Brown's victory was largely the result of a series of errors not likely to be repeated. The Tiger infield seems even somewhat stronger than last year, and the team's hitting ability is certainly greater. The three-cornered championship ought to remain with Old Nassau—but baseball is too vicarious for prophecy. Harvard's team was selected later than either Yale's or Princeton's this year, and fewer games have been played. It would therefore be unfair to the Crimson at the present stage to place her nine below that of Yale in ability. Harvard has so far, however, undoubtedly played a somewhat weaker game than Yale. The box and infield are the most vulnerable points. Yale has been unsteady in team play, but has scored more heavily in practice games than either Princeton or Harvard. The Blue is strong in the infield, rather uncertain in the box, and undoubtedly weak in the outfield. This comment, however, is not prophecy. Three weeks may make a material change in the situation.

HARLEM RIVER OARSMEN.

Training Crews Vie with the Pleasure Rower for Possession of the Stream.

Another inspection of the National regatta course, on the Upper Harlem River, was made yesterday morning by the Course Committee, an auxiliary of the National Regatta Committee. The trip was made in an eight-oared barge from the Lone Star Boat Club, the following members of the committee being in the party: Theodore Van Raden, Atalanta Boat Club, Chairman; George Young, Atalanta Boat Club; William Chrastil, First Bohemian Boat Club; Walter Goodkind, Lone Star Boat Club; Charles Beck, Nonpareil Rowing Club; John J. Maguire, Wyanoke Boat Club; J. W. Maher, Harlem Rowing Club; J. E. Chicarlo, Metropolitan Rowing Club, and Oscar Thees, Nassau Boat Club.

The starting line of the new course was approximately located near the "Farmers'" bridge, or first foot bridge. The official survey will probably be made this week. Careful note was made of all obstacles along the course with a view to their removal as soon as possible. It was found that the course will be almost straight except for a slight bend near the upper end of the Speedway, which will be marked with a flag.

All the crews now training on the Harlem were out yesterday, with the exception of the Columbia and Knickerbocker Athletic Club eights, which do not practice on Sundays. The Lone Star and Union Boat Clubs had out every boat in their houses, and some of the other clubs did almost as well. But the surest indication of the advent of the season was the rushing business done by the public boathouses. Their heavy craft, usually manned by youthful and blissfully ignorant crews, crowded the river, and greatly interfered with the oarsmen. Since the opening of the Speedway the number of hired boats on the river has increased very noticeably, and the nuisance, from the oarsmen's point of view, is such that most of the crew rowing on Sunday is done in the morning, and the afternoon is more generally given to pleasure rowing, and to trips to baseball or other recreation grounds.

Among the eight-oarded shell crews noticed on the river yesterday were those of the Atalanta, Union, Dauntless, Harlem, Wyanoke, and First Bohemian Clubs. The two eights of the latter club, which were out in the morning only, are now definitely made up, and Coach Van Vliet stated yesterday that no changes would be made in either unless something unforeseen should happen.

The order of the senior crew is as follows: Maronsek, bow; Behensky, No. 2; Drnek, 3; Vesely, 4; Chaloupka, 5; Ladman, 6; Zahradnik, 7; Koudelka, stroke; Kallina, coxswain.

The make-up of the junior crew is: Cihlar, bow; Pokorny, No. 2; Wild, 3; Snad, 4; Schwab, 5; Pospisil, 6; Kasper, 7; Vorisek, stroke; Kallina, coxswain.

Capt. Canavan of the Nonpareil Rowing Club started an intermediate four-oared gig crew for the Harlem regatta yesterday made up as follows: Hoffman, bow; Morrison, No. 2; Dernbacker, 3; Crawford, stroke; F. Haight, coxswain. The centipede four and Naughton, the club's intermediate sculler, were also out. The first entertainment and reception of the season was held at the clubhouse on Saturday evening, and was well attended. An excellent vaudeville performance was given by professional entertainers.

Two new crews on the river yesterday were the senior four of the Dauntless Rowing Club, which is to enter the National regatta, and the junior four of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. The Dauntless crew is composed of Instone, bow; Wolfskiel, No. 2; J. Knipe, 3, and W. Mulcare, stroke. The Knickerbocker crew is Cramer, bow; Mercadante, No. 2; Kafka, 3; Mulcahy, stroke. Cramer is a member of the Lone Star Boat Club, but will hereafter row for the Knickerbockers.

The centipede four of the Harlem Rowing Club were missed from the river yesterday, and it transpired that in their practice on Saturday evening their shell was perforated by a spike in a sunken log. The boat filled so rapidly that the crew had to make for the nearest shore immediately. They reached it in safety, and the injured shell was removed to the boathouse. It will be ready for use again to-day or to-morrow. The club held its first reception of the season at the clubhouse on last Thursday evening.

The two floating clubhouses of the Nassau Boat Club were removed on Wednesday to Macomb's Dam Park, just above the Macomb's Dam Bridge, on the Westchester shore, where they were placed on piles.

CYCLE RACING AT VAILSBURG.

Frank Kramer Started His Professional Career by Winning the Inaugural Half Mile.

If the attendance at the opening bicycle racing meet at the Vailsburg track, Newark, yesterday afternoon, is any indication of what the season will bring forth, racing will enjoy a boom this year. Fully 4,000 persons, including many enthusiasts from New York and Brooklyn, crowded the stands and saw an interesting programme of races run. Some of the best amateur and professional riders in the country were entered in the various events, but the chief interest centred in the appearance of Frank Kramer, who as the representative of the Harlem Wheelmen in 1898 and 1899, was the National amateur champion, and who made his first appearance as a professional yesterday. Kramer is known to have as much speed as any of the best professional riders, and yesterday demonstrated this by winning the Inaugural Half-Mile Dash from such cracks as Howard Freeman, Jay Eaton, and Hardy Downing, who came from Louisville, where they were in training, to try conclusions against the speedy young man from Orange.

A feature of the day's sport was the precision in which the events were run. Nearly every heat furnished an interesting finish.

About thirty aspirants for honors turned out for the first race, a quarter-mile dash for amateurs. This was won by James Benvon of the Kings County Wheelmen after an exciting sprint through the stretch. The Flyaway Handicap, at half a mile, brought out a high class of amateurs. George H. Collett of New Haven was thought to have this race at his mercy, although he was conceding a handicap of sixty yards to some of the men in the race. He won his heat easily enough, but the little bit of team work that he had arranged with Jacobson, also of New Haven, did not work, and both were distanced in the final heat, the winner turning up in the form of C. L. Embleton of Westfield, N. J., who had a handicap of sixty yards.

The Inaugural Half-Mile Dash, which Kramer won, placing to his credit the first professional race he ever rode in and also the first to be run in the East this season, furnished the best finish of the day. Howard Freeman did not win a heat in this race, but qualified for the final by winning the heat for riders that finished second. The other riders in the final heat were Eaton, Bob Walthour, and T. Fisher of Chicago. The men rode the first quarter well bunched, but on the "bell lap" Eaton rushed to the front, closely followed by Walthour, Kramer, Fisher, and Freeman, in the order named. Eaton and Walthour, with Fisher next, held their places up the back stretch; all were close to the rail, and there did not seem to be a chance for Kramer and Freeman to get through in time to make a bid. Turning into the stretch, however, Eaton and Fisher swung wide; thus furnishing the opportunity Kramer and Freeman had been waiting for. Then began the real race of the day. Freeman, who had been hugging Kramer's rear wheel, made a gallant effort to lead, but he could do no better than take pace. Kramer plied on the speed and crossed the tape a winner by about a length ahead of Freeman.

In the two-mile professional handicap, Kramer, Freeman, and Fisher started from the scratch mark. They caught the field a half mile from the finish, but in the sprint home on the last lap Freeman won out by about two yards. Kramer got tied up in the bunch and could not get through. He finished seventh. J. P. Jacobson, a scratch man, won the five-mile amateur handicap. Collett, the other back mark man, was beaten out in the stretch, finishing third. The summaries:

Quarter Mile, Novice, (Amateur.)—First Heat—Won by Charles Heuser, Newark. Time—0:34 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Charles Frank, Newark. Time—0:35½. Third Heat—Won by C. Frederick, Red Bank. Time—0:34½. Fourth Heat—Won by C. Benvon, Kings County Wheelmen. Time—0:34. Final Heat—Won by J. Benvon; C. Frederick, second; C. Heuser, third. Time—0:33 4-5.

Flyaway Half Mile, Handicap, (Amateur.)—First Heat—Won by G. H. Collett, New Haven, (scratch.) Time—1:02 2-5. Second Heat—Won by H. Gaechter, Paterson, (45 yards.) Time—1:00 2-5. Third Heat—Won by J. Szparadowski, Waterbury, Conn., (10 yards.) Time—1:03. Fourth Heat—Won by L. R. Lake, Brooklyn, (35 yards.) Time—1:00 1-5. Fifth Heat—Won by E. Billington, Newark, (60 yards.) Time—1:01. Sixth Heat—Won by C. G. Embleton, Westfield, (60 yards.) Time—1:00. Seventh Heat—Won by J. P. Jacobson, New Haven, (10 yards.) Time—1:00 2-5. Final Heat—Won by C. G. Embleton; E. Billington, second; H. Gaechter, third; L. R. Lake, fourth. Time—0:59 4-5.

Inaugural Half Mile, (Professional,) Open.—First Heat—Won by J. T. Fisher, Chicago; Howard B. Freeman, Portland, Oregon, second. Time—1:05 1-5. Second Heat—Won by Frank Kramer, Orange, N. J.; A. C. Mertens, St. Paul, Minn., second. Time—1:14 4-5. Third Heat—Won by Jay Eaton, Newark, Hardy Downing, Los Angeles, second. Time—1:11. Fourth Heat—Won by Bob Walthour, Atlanta; B. Thompson, Toronto, second. Time—1:21. Heat for second men, winner to ride in the final—Won by Howard B. Freeman. Time—1:13. Final Heat—Won by Frank Kramer; Howard B. Freeman, second; J. Eaton, third; J. T. Fisher, fourth. Time—1:13.

Success Stakes, Two-Mile Handicap, (Professional.)—Won by Howard B. Freeman, Portland, (scratch;) Charles Hadfield, Newark, (120 yards,) second; Hardy Downing, Los Angeles, (90 yards,) third; J. Eaton, Newark, (scratch,) fourth. Time—4:27.

Five-Mile Handicap, (Amateur.)—Won by J. P. Jacobson, New Haven, (scratch;) F. J. Cadwell, Hartford, (100 yards,) second; C. H. Collett, New Haven, (scratch,) third; F. Krebs, (100 yards,) fourth. Time—5:36 4-5.

SUNDAY'S CYCLING THRONG.

Park Drives and Roads Were Crowded with Wheelmen All Day.

More cyclists were seen on the roads in and around New York yesterday than on any previous Sunday since the riding season opened. In New York the roads leading to Bronx Park, Van Cortlandt Park, City Island, Fort Schuyler, and other points of interest in that vicinity were crowded early in the day by riders who intended to make a day's outing. City Island probably got the largest crowd of the cyclists that rode out of town, and at one time during the afternoon it was impossible to find a place to stand a wheel at any of the numerous bicycle racks of the different hotels.

There were even more riders in Brooklyn and on the Long Island roads than were seen in New York. This was due to the fact that thousands of riders from this city made the trip to Coney Island and points along the Merrick Road. The usual contingent of century "chasers" were down on the Merrick Road, including many women who have a mania for this sort of riding ever since several women ground out big mileage records last year.

It is safe to say that every club in Greater New York held a run to some point of interest, and as usual, two-thirds of the clubs rode to Coney Island.

Some of the clubs seen on the Long Island roads were the Evergreen Wheelmen, Union Course Wheelmen, Indian Cycle Club, Bushwick Wheelmen, Kings County Wheelmen, Columbus Cycle Club, Penn Glen Wheelmen, Greater New York Wheelmen, Navesink Wheelmen, Orient Wheelmen, Brooklyn Bicycle Club, Lonigiro Wheelmen, Calumet Wheelmen, Hamilton Cycle Club, Yorkville Wheelmen, Harlem Wheelmen, Riverside Wheelmen, Knights of Columbus Cycle Club, and the Jackson Wheelmen. The Madison Wheelmen rode over the Hudson County Boulevard to Bergen Point. There were about 150 members in the party. The Recreation Wheelmen, with more than fifty members, made the same trip. The Greenwich Wheelmen turned out many members for the run to New Dorp, S. I. The Century Wheelmen were among the throng that rode to City Island. The Jefferson Wheelmen's run yesterday was to Passaic Falls, and the Unknown Wheelmen to Grant's Tomb.

The second division of the century run, conducted by Will R. Pitman, Saturday afternoon, which started from Bedford Fountain at 2 o'clock with about sixty riders, finished at midnight. Among the survivors were Miss E. Stewart and Miss M. Stewart.

ROWING NOTES OF INTEREST.

The annual meeting of the Middle States Regatta Association will be held on May 14. The association has twenty-eight clubs in its membership and is in a flourishing condition.

The senior eight of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, which is training daily on the Harlem River, is now rowing in the following order: Cramer, bow; Bentley, 2; Hendley, 3; Hughes, 4; Mercadante, 5; O'Connell, 6; Savage, 7; Blakie, stroke; Pate, coxswain.

Fred Vilmar of the Nassau Boat Club, Chairman of the Sub-committee on Ways and Means of the National Regatta Committee, has made the following appointments on that committee: Fred R. Fortmeyer, New York Athletic Club; B. C. Williams, New York Athletic Club; C. E. Knoblauch, New York Athletic Club; Julius D. Pelton, Seawanhaka Boat Club; James G. Mahr, Metropolitan Rowing Club; Robert H. Tighe, Varuna Boat Club; C. F. Naething, Metropolitan Boat Club.

The Nassau Boat Club has in training junior four-oared gig, junior single and double, and intermediate single and double crews for the Passaic and Harlem regattas, and expects to have a junior four shell, senior four shell, and centipede crews. Two new singles and one double gig have been added to the club's fleet. Eleven new members have been elected, bringing the list up to its limit of 100, and there is a waiting list of five. An attempt is being made to organize a club baseball team to join the proposed Harlem Navy Baseball League.

The announcement of the People's Regatta, to be held on the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, on July 4, has been issued. All races are a mile and a half and the events are as follows: Junior, intermediate, and senior single shells; junior, intermediate, and senior double shells; junior four-oared gigs, senior four-oared shells, junior and senior eight-oared shells. Entries will close on June 27 with Secretary Joseph T. Sill, Philadelphia. The rules of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will govern the races. If heats are necessary, they will be rowed on the morning of the regatta.

The annual club championship competition of the Lone Star Boat Club will begin on June 9. One race in the series will be held each Saturday during the season and a record by points will be kept as follows: First man, 5; second man, 3, and third, 1. At the end of the season three silver cups will be given to the holders of the three highest scores. The events are not confined to single and double races, but include four-oared races, and the club regatta as well. Last year's prizes were awarded on the results of sixteen races. A prize for long-distance rowing in barges will be offered by Capt. Walter Goodkind again this year. This competition excited much interest last year, and was won by B. Rinaldo, with a record of 229 miles. Some important alterations in the boathouse, which include the extension of the front balcony along the sides, will be begun this week.

FUTURE GOLF EVENTS.

Handicaps and Team Matches Scheduled for the Links of the Metropolitan District.

Golfers in the metropolitan district have a busy week in store for them, and the following list of events that has been scheduled for over a score of links will show how lively the players expect to be:

Monday, May 7.—Harbor Hill, Staten Island—Women's first monthly handicap, 18 holes.

Tuesday, May 8.—Dyker Meadow—Final round for the women's cup given by Mrs. Adolph E. Smylie.

Wednesday, May 9.—Edgewater Club, Newark—Opening of the links and a women's handicap. New Haven—Yale vs. Orford Golf Club.

Thursday, May 10.—Dyker Meadow—Annual club reception and mixed foursome match, 18 holes, for prizes given by H. C. Duval.

Friday, May 11.—Women's Metropolitan Golf Association—Meeting of the Executive Committee. Saturday, May 12.—Baltusrol Club, Short Hills, N. J.—Opening day over the links and 18-hole handicap for cup given by L. H. Graham. Morris County, Morristown, N. J.—Members' club handicap. St. Andrew's—Second monthly handicap. Dyker Meadow—Foursome handicap against bogey for prizes given by Arthur P. Clapp. Laurence Harbor, N. J.—Intercollegiate team match. Nassau County, Glen Cove—Team match with Garden City. Ardsley—Mixed foursomes. Van Cortlandt—Second club match for the Robinson Cup. Colonia Club, N. J.—Opening of the links and club competition to pick 15 men for 3 teams. Edgewater, Newark—Men's handicap. Richmond Hill, L. I.—Team match with Laurence Harbor. Country Club of Westchester—Mixed foursome handicap. Montclair—Second match-play rounds for the May cups. Hillside Tennis and Golf Club, Plainfield, N. J.—Scratch competition, 18 holes. Oakland, Bayside, L. I.—Mixed foursomes. Harbor Hill, Staten Island—Spring match play tournament, first round, 18 holes. Wee Burn, Noroton, Conn.—Second club handicap for the Edward E. Bruggerhof prizes. Crescent Athletic, Bay Ridge—Class A handicap and Class B ball sweepstakes. Marine and Field—Men's foursomes, 18 holes, handicap. Jersey City—Members' handicap, 18 holes.

The Baltimore Country Club, which became well known last year through the open championship which was played there, will give a three days' women's tournament, beginning Monday, May 14. The Spring invitation tournament will be held for four days, beginning May 30. The Golf Committee for the year consists of Edward H. Burton, Chairman; Thomas H. Hulings, Francis K. Carey, Alexander P. Knapp, Graeme Turnbull, Charles M. Harwood, and Nicholas P. Bond.

The women's Golf Committee of the Essex County Country Club at Orange, N. J., will consist this year of Mrs. Edgar M. Carnrick, Mrs. Edward F. Sandford, and Miss Georgiana Wilmerding. A putting competition will be held each Saturday during the season, and a number of foursomes and handicaps have been arranged up to July 1. Besides the members of the committee, all of whom are energetic golfers, some of the other active players are Miss Helen Green, Miss Helene Hernandes, Mrs. George M. Mill, Miss Eleanor Clark, Miss Mabel Burke, Miss Hester Kyle, and Miss Edna Howard.

One of the most interesting of the Saturday events will be the intercollegiate contest given by the Lawrence Harbor Country Club. Teams have been entered from Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and the University of Pennsylvania, and the contest will take the place of the usual intercollegiate team championship. All of the college golfers have been playing several team matches during the last month, and some crack players will be seen in the coming match. Four players will be on a team, and the match will be 36 holes, medal play.

The Executive Committee of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association will meet next Friday morning at 11 West Twelfth Street to prepare the schedule of inter-club team matches and arrange, if possible, for a metropolitan championship. The latter event may be played in June.

SUNDAY BASEBALL GAMES.

Chicago Won from Pittsburg and Cincinnati Downed St. Louis.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Chicago made 6 runs off Waddell in the first two innings to-day, on six hits, three errors, a batsman hit, and a passed ball. Philippi then came in and held them down to two singles. Callahan was effective excepting in the fifth, when his wildness and four hits tied the score. A single, a passed ball, and Beaumont's third error gave Chicago the winning run in the fifth. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	5	0
Pittsburg	0	1	0

Batteries—Callahan and Chance; Philippi, Waddell, and Zimmer.

AT ST. LOUIS.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	4	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0

Batteries—Scott, Phillips, and Wood; Young and O'Connor.

American League Games.

At Minneapolis—Milwaukee, 15; Minneapolis, 8.
At Kansas City—Chicago, 5; Kansas City, 3.
At Detroit—Indianapolis, 11; Detroit, 5.

Atlantic League Games.

At Newark—Newark, 4; Reading, 3.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	W.	L.	P.C.	Club.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	10	4	.714	Chicago	7	8	.467
Cincinnati	9	5	.643	Pittsburg	6	8	.429
Brooklyn	8	6	.571	New York	5	8	.385
St. Louis	7	8	.467	Boston	4	9	.308

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
New York in Boston.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

Other Games.

At Weehawken—West New York, 12; Troy, 7.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn A. C., 23; Richmond A. C., 2.

Sunday League Games at Weehawken.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—President Fogel of the Atlantic Baseball League to-night announced that the West New York grounds at Weehawken, N. J., have been leased by the Jersey City Club, and that all its Sunday games will be played on those grounds. Umpire Morgan has resigned because he was opposed to umpiring Sunday games.

Indoor Baseball Champions.

The first annual tournament of the Armory Baseball Association, composed of the regimental players of the New York and Brooklyn commands, in which teams from both sides of the East River have competed, terminated on Saturday night. The first prize and honors were won by the Twelfth Regiment, and the position of runner-up by the Ninth Regiment. The final standing of the teams, with games won and lost, follows:

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Twelfth Regiment	19	1	.907
Ninth Regiment	13	4	.750
Second Signal Corps	10	6	.600
Fourteenth Regiment	10	7	.588
Forty-seventh Regiment	6	6	.500
Thirteenth Regiment	6	8	.428
Twenty-second Regiment	6	10	.375
Second Naval Battalion	7	12	.372
Seventy-first Regiment	6	11	.353
Third Gatling Battery	4	11	.287
First Naval Battalion	3	10	.251

George Ringler's Mareta Launched.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, May 6.—George Ringler's steam yacht Mareta was launched at Robertson's yard yesterday after being drawn out on the marine railway and thoroughly overhauled. Mr. Ringler will place her in commission at once. At the Byles yard Albert Stevenson's sloop Margaret has been put in the water after being repainted and generally overhauled. She will bend her sails and go into commission in a few days. At the Hawkins yards the sloop Espirito, recently purchased by David H. Gaines, is being overhauled and repainted. Charles Boltz's keel sloop Kenosha has been placed in commission at the Piepgras yards. J. N. Goldbacher's centreboard sloop Charlotte is being refitted at the Robertson yards, and at Wood's yard John B. Mill's cutter Kestrel is undergoing the overhauling process.

SPORTS AT MASPETH.

Brooklyn A. C. Hold Their Regular Weekly Games Before a Large Crowd.

Some of the most smartly contested events of the season were decided on the grounds of the Brooklyn Athletic Club at Maspeth, L. I., yesterday, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The honors for the day were fairly well distributed, for no one of the well-known wearers of the Winged B got a major share of the points in the day's sports. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap—Won by William H. Classen, (6 yards;) Thomas F. Fraser, (4 yards,) second; James C. Doyle, (scratch,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Thomas F. Fraser, (15 yards;) J. C. Doyle, (scratch,) second; Frederick W. Foell, (15 yards,) third. Time—0:24 2-5.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Frank Veres, (scratch;) B. W. Dudley, (20 yards,) second; John H. Utter, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:30.

Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Frederick W. Foell, (30 yards;) Henry Classen, (25 yards,) second; John Foell, (35 yards,) third. Time—5:35.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by G. Foell, (3 feet;) Thomas F. Fraser, (2 feet,) second; William H. Classen, (12 inches,) third. Distance—15 feet.

Pole Vault for Height, Handicap.—Won by R. W. Cross, (scratch;) Thomas F. Fraser, (2 feet,) second; B. W. Dudley, (1 foot 8 inches,) third. Height—8 feet 6 inches.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by B. W. Dudley, (6 inches;) Frank Veres, (5 inches,) second; J. Foell, (8 inches,) third. Height—4 feet 8 inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. C. Doyle, (6 feet;) Frank Veres, (9 feet,) second; R. W. Cross, (2 feet,) third. Distance—31 feet 8 inches.

PASTIME A. C. OPENING GAMES.

The Pastime Athletic Club opened its outdoor season yesterday at the club grounds under the most auspicious circumstances. There were over 500 spectators present. A. H. Kent showed up in good form, and won the fifty-yard dash in good style. The summaries:

50-Yard Dash—Won by A. H. Kent, (scratch;) I. Freedman, (5 feet,) second; D. J. Brennan, (13 feet,) third. Time—0:05 3-5.

300-Yard Run—Won by J. Rostick, (26 yards;) J. Levy, (25 yards,) second; D. J. Brennan, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:35 2-5.

600-Yard Run—Won by F. W. Harrison, (35 yards;) S. Jacobs, (40 yards,) second; F. J. Farrell, (18 yards,) third. Time—1:21.

440-Yard Run, (Novice)—Won by A. Newvein; G. Bishop, second; J. Rostick, third. Time—1:00 4-5.

Throwing 35-Pound Weight—Won by J. E. Manahan, (7 feet;) D. J. Duffy, (12 feet,) second; N. Collins, (6 feet,) third. Distance, 34 feet 7½ inches.

One-Mile Junior Relay Race—Won by St. Bartholomew C. team, composed of W. F. Daly, J. Levy, D. F. Manney, and F. A. Breslin.

STAR ATHLETIC CLUB GAMES.

O'Donnell Carried Off the Honors of the Day by Scoring 15 Points.

The first of the series of the season's point competitions among the athletes of the Star Athletic Club were decided yesterday on the club's grounds, in Long Island City. The contests were extremely close and attracted quite a number of enthusiastic spectators.

Thomas F. O'Donnell, with a total of 15 points, won the chief honors of the day, with F. Hussey and J. J. Shevlin tied for second place. The summaries:

75-yard Dash, Handicap—Won by Thomas F. O'Donnell, (9 yards;) F. White, (10 yards,) second; H. W. Schell, (9 yards,) third. Time—0:07 4-5.

Putting the 12-pound Shot, Handicap—Won by W. W. Marshall, (8 feet;) J. J. Shevlin, (12 feet,) second; Thomas F. O'Donnell, (16 feet,) third. Distance, 35 feet 11 inches.

440-yard Run, Handicap—Won by F. Hussey, (22 yards;) R. White, (25 yards,) second; J. J. Shevlin, (15 yards,) third. Time—0:59 4-5.

Pole Vault for Height, Handicap—Won by Michael J. Flynn, (scratch;) Thomas F. O'Donnell, (2 feet,) second; W. W. Marshall, (scratch,) third. Height, 7 feet 6½ inches.

Running High Jump, Handicap—Won by Thomas F. O'Donnell, (5 inches;) J. J. Shevlin, (9 inches,) second; Al Hammarth, (4 inches,) third. Height, 4 feet 10 inches.

One-mile Run, Handicap—Won by F. Hussey, (40 yards;) F. G. Schell, (20 yards,) second; J. J. Shevlin, (80 yards,) third. Time—4:57.

State Fair Horse Races.

Horsemen intending to follow the New England Fall fairs will be interested in the announcement of a New Hampshire State Fair, to be held at Concord Sept. 4 to 7 inclusive, the week between the fair at Old Orchard and that at Rochester. An association has been formed, with Gov. Rollins as President, $15,000 has been raised, the Capital City Driving Park leased, and extensive improvements are now being made. Several thousand dollars will be hung up in purses, besides the premiums for drivers, stock, and draught horses. George L. Theobald, James C. Norris, and David E. Murphy, all well-known horsemen, are the committee in charge of this end of the fair.

INTERNATIONAL REVOLVER MATCH

Preliminary Practice Has Started to Select Team to Compete with Frenchmen.

Preliminary practice has begun in earnest for the Franco-American team revolver match, which is to be shot in New York and Paris between June 1 and 20, the results to be announced by cable. Crack shots in St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston are beginning to send in their scores for approval by the Executive Committee of the United States Revolver Association of New York. This organization had received and accepted a challenge from representatives of French revolver clubs.

Ten men and three substitutes will constitute a team. Each man is to fire 60 shots—30 at 52½ feet on a French target, and 30 at 50 yards on a standard American target. The Americans in this city are practicing at the Manhattan Revolver Club. A telegraph match is to be shot there on May 17. The members of that club will shoot against a team at Springfield, Mass. The shooters purpose having a big revolver tournament on Friday, June 15, for special prizes offered by individuals and by the association. From the best shots at this tournament the American team is to be selected to shoot in the international match on the following day. An extra prize of 500 francs has been offered by a French gentleman to the winning team in the big match.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

Commodore David Banks of the Atlantic Yacht Club has appointed Charles W. Pierce fleet captain, and Dr. Robert Millbank fleet surgeon.

The Jamaica Bay Yacht Club served a "beefsteak dinner" to many members and their guests at the clubhouse, Holland's Station, Rockaway Beach, yesterday afternoon. A vaudeville entertainment and concert was also provided.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will hold its fourth regular meeting for the year to-morrow night at Sherry's. Important business regarding the season's racing programme will be transacted. Supper will be served after the meeting.

At Cold Spring Harbor many yachts are being prepared for commission. Among those almost ready for service are F. M. Reid's schooner Florida, Edgar P. Allyn's sloop Guide, and the centreboard sloop Penguin. The Guide will be fitted by Gildersleeve with a new suit of sails.

The Baltimore Yacht Club opened its season formally Saturday with festivities at the clubhouse, and a race for half-raters in Curtis Bay, off the club's grounds. The race was the first of a series to be participated in by these diminutive craft for a silver cup presented by Vice Commodore Womble.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Hudson River Yacht Club will be celebrated to-morrow evening by a dinner at the Rembrandt Hotel, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street. An entertainment has been prepared, and every effort is being made to bring about a great reunion of club members.

More than 100 yachts will compete in the big regatta of the Columbia Yacht Club of Chicago, which will be sailed on Lake Michigan off the Western metropolis on July 4. Effort is being made to give it an international character by securing the entries of Canadian yachts, and to this end E. J. Balcom and De Witt C. Creiger, acting as envoys of the club, left Chicago for Toronto and Hamilton Saturday.

The new auxiliary schooner yacht La Barbara, building for William Marks of Philadelphia, has been launched at Morris Heights and will be completed with all possible haste. Mr. Marks's new boat measures 68 feet over all, 50 feet on the water line, 15 feet 6 inches beam, and 2 feet 10 inches draught. She will be used this Summer in the neighborhood of the Thousand Islands.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND LOANS.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
ST. PAUL & DULUTH R. R. CO.,
No. 32 Nassau St., New York, May 1, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company has sold its granted lands, land contracts, notes, and other contracts derived from such granted lands, for a sum of money sufficient to pay off and retire all of the Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip of the Company. That under the provisions of the Plan of Reorganization of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, which is the organization of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, the proceeds of such sale must be applied so far as necessary to the retirement of the said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip, and such Preferred Stock and Scrip is subject to be retired and cancelled upon the payment therefor of its face value.

That at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company duly held this first day of May, A. D. 1900, a resolution was duly adopted providing that the Company apply the said proceeds from the said sale of the granted lands, land contracts, notes, and other contracts, to the retirement of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip at par and a dividend of three and one-half per cent., and that all of said Preferred Stock and Scrip shall be retired and cancelled on or before JULY 1ST, A. D. 1900.

That said Board of Directors have caused to be deposited with MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO. in New York City, from the proceeds of said sale of granted lands and contracts, a sufficient sum of money to retire all of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip, and to pay therefor the par value thereof and a dividend of three and one-half per cent. thereon.

MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO. will, on and after MAY 15TH, A. D. 1900, at their office in New York City, on the surrender of certificates of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip for cancellation, properly indorsed, pay to the holders thereof the par value of such certificates, and a dividend of three and one-half per cent. thereon.

After said JULY 1ST, A. D. 1900, no holders of any of said Preferred Stock or Scrip will have any right or authority to vote said stock or exercise any rights of a stockholder thereunder, except to receive his proper share of the fund set apart for the retirement of said stock.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
F. S. ROLLINS, Assistant Secretary.

CALL FOR
OUR NEW BOOK
"WALL STREET,"
(Illustrated.)
IT IS JUST WHAT EVERY TRADER AND SPECULATOR WANTS.
LEWIS A. MAY & CO.,
21-23 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members { N. Y. Consolidated Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.

HAIGHT & FREESE
53 Broadway, New York.
Orders executed for investment or on margin in
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Government, Municipal and Railroad Bonds bought and sold, also prime furnished for purchase, sale or exchange of same.

FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

Dividends 1% per month; pays better than bonds; safer than railroad stocks; more permanent than mortgages.

THE INTERNATIONAL ZINC COMPANY has completed its new mill on its Galena property, with a capacity of 300 tons of ore per day. This is one of the most complete modern mills in the zinc district. It is a self-feeder, and the engineer, in addition to his regular duties, does the hoisting by automatically-dumping cars in place of the usual tubs; and it requires but two shifts of four men each to handle the large amount of ore which this mill will reduce.

This cuts down the company's expense in producing zinc about $1.00 per ton, increasing the net profit by that amount.

THE INTERNATIONAL ZINC COMPANY holds nearly 200 acres of the richest zinc lands in the district. It has now 3 mills in active operation on not over five acres of its properties; the reserve acreage still unworked is as rich in ore as that already under active development, if not richer; with the deposit of zinc growing richer and more abundant to a depth of many hundred feet below the present workings.

There is more money in International Zinc stock than can be obtained from any other legitimate industry in this country.

Its safety is guaranteed by the certified reports of a firm of **chartered accountants of international reputation.**

With the demand for zinc increasing, and the European mines becoming gradually exhausted, zinc is the safest, best-paying, most permanent investment before the public.

The company has already contracted for the erection of four additional mills, which will enable it to open up a larger area of territory, and materially increase its earning capacity. The company intends to continue this increase of equipment until all its properties are in a revenue-producing condition.

It proposes to reach the rich 500 foot level at once with several different shafts, and then drift off at the various levels where the veins show the broadest face of ore, and the work will bring the quickest returns. For this purpose, it offers the present limited issue of stock at par value,

$1.00 PER SHARE,

the proceeds to be expended in building and equipping the proposed mills and opening up additional mines.

The price of shares will remain at $1.00 but **a very short time longer,** as the actual earning capacity of the company already warrants an increase.

The profits reckoned on the International Zinc Co.'s product are computed on the basis of $30.00 per ton for zinc, $50.00 per ton for lead; whereas the present price is $33.50 for zinc and $54.00 for lead. One of the company's mines produces one-third lead.

Applications for stock should be accompanied by check to the order of the Fiscal Agents as below, and certificates will be issued in the order of application.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.
FISCAL AGENTS,
45-47 Wall St., New York City.
89 State St., Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

TRIPLER LIQUID AIR CO.

The U. S. Patent Office rendered on April 17th a decision in favor of this company ON ALL POINTS regarding patents in connection with certain interference suits against certain companies that have been endeavoring to make liquid air by the uses of the Tripler processes. This decision gives to Prof. Tripler's latest applications for patents (the earliest of which were applied for 9 years ago) the seal of approval by the U. S. Government. It is thus definitely settled that no others have the right to manufacture liquid air upon what is to-day the only proven successful method of producing liquid air in commercial quantities at an extremely small cost.

The Directors of the Tripler Liquid Air Co. justly regard this decision in favor of their company on all points as being worth to this company eventually hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the best legal authorities state that the decision is as far-reaching and thorough as that granted the Bell-Telephone a few years ago.

It may be mentioned as an example of this company's broad basis of doing business that its expenditures for obtaining its exclusive patents, both domestic and foreign, in developing Prof. Tripler's various inventions and processes, have exceeded $100,000.00.

As a special recognition of the progress made by Prof. Tripler and his demonstration of the practical utility of this wonderful discovery, the Directors of the Paris Exposition have assigned to this company 500 sq. ft. of room. The final shipment of machinery for a full liquid air plant was sent by steamer La Touraine April 28th. The Tripler will be the only liquid air exhibit at the Exposition.

This company is now fully established as the parent company, controlling all the essential patents and processes for the remunerative production of liquid air, and the profits resulting from its manufacture and sale must naturally be enormous. Sub-companies, paying royalties to the parent company, will be established both at home and abroad; one has already been incorporated at Los Angeles, Cal., and others in several States are in process of formation, each having a paid-up capital of $1,000,000, and actively pushing the construction of liquid air plants.

Since the former issue of stock the company's plans have so developed and broadened that its business is to include, besides the production of liquid air, the manufacture in its own shops of a large amount of machinery especially designed for the use of liquid air as the sole motive power. This will be applicable not only to stationary engines, but to various methods of transportation, particularly at present to launches, submarine vessels, and automobiles. The automobiles will also be built in the newly contemplated plant, and will soon be ready for the market; as they will supersede all other forms of horseless carriage, the demand will be very heavy and the profit to the company correspondingly great.

To enable the immediate furtherance of this broader plan

50,000 SHARES

are offered for public subscription at

$6.00 PER SHARE,

par value $10, full-paid and non-assessable.

Those who desire an interest in the greatest opportunity ever placed before investors should investigate this proposition at once.

Subscriptions accompanied by check received by the Fiscal Agents for the United States,

Gerald M. Fennell & Co., Bankers,
8 Congress St., Boston. 804 Fisher Building, Chicago. 11 Broadway, New York.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $3,500,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.
DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
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GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. & Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

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George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
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R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	Harry Payne Whitney.

LONDON BRANCH,
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

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CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman,
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.
LEVI P. MORTON.

LEHIGH AND WILKES-BARRE COAL COMPANY.
To Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
Payable June 1, 1900.

By agreement between the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company and The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey these bonds will be extended for Ten years from June 1, 1900, at four and one-half per cent. interest, payable quarterly on the first days of March, June, September, and December in each year, and such extended bonds be guaranteed both as to principal and interest by The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. These bonds will continue to be secured by the present mortgage which now constitutes a first lien on almost all the property of the Coal Company. The entire issue has been subscribed for, reserving, however, to all present holders who present their bonds for that purpose on or before May 21, 1900, the privilege of exchanging their present bonds for the extended bonds so guaranteed. Bondholders who desire to avail of this privilege may present their bonds at the office of The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, 143 Liberty Street, at any time after May 10, and up to and including May 21, next, and will receive immediate payment of their June coupons and receipts entitling them to the guaranteed extended bonds, which will bear interest from June 1, 1900, and will be deliverable on or about that date. J. ROGERS MAXWELL, President.
May 4, 1900.

WANTED,
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal 7s.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP. WILLIAM BARBOUR.
Vice-President. Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.
Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,104,448.20
ALLOWS INTEREST ON daily balances of $1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and transacts a general banking business.
AUTHORIZED BY LAW to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, and in all judiciary capacities, both under court and personal appointment.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE of Real and Personal Estates.
RENTS SAFES AND stores valuables in well-guarded Burglar and Fireproof Vaults.
GUARANTEES TITLES of Real Estate throughout New Jersey.
Acts as Trustee under mortgage, Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds of Corporations.

OFFICERS:
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JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR.....2d Vice-President and Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....Secretary and Treasurer

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James W. Alexander,	Jerome Taylor,
James H. Hyde,	J. Herbert Ballantine,
Leslie D. Ward,	William N. Coler, Jr.,
Thomas N. McCarter,	Thomas N. McCarter, Jr.
Edgar B. Ward,	William H. Staake,
William Scheerer,	Forrest F. Dryden,
Schuyler B. Jackson,	Henry S. Redmond,
	Uzal H. McCarter.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $4,500,000.
Fiscal Agent of the
United States for Cuba.
DIRECTORS:

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John G. Carlisle,	Roland R. Conklin,
Hugh Kelly,	Wager Swayne,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	James S. Kuhn,
James B. Dill,	William H. Taylor,
Alvah Trowbridge,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Frank H. Ray,	Heman Dowd,
Luis Suarez Galban,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	Benjamin F. Tracy,
Oakleigh Thorne,	John C. Tomlinson,
E. W. Scott,	John Hone,
H. B. Hollins,	F. R. Coudert, Jr.,
Frank Rockefeller,	E. A. De Lima,
Wm. H. Cheesebrough,	Leopoldo Carbajal.

BRANCHES:
LONDON, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, HAVANA, CIENFUEGOS, MATANZAS.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits.....$1,425,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst Secretary.
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Dudley Olcott,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hardin,	C. P. Huntington,
Edward B. Judson,	Bayley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Ball,	J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas,	Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons,	Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry,	Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
	George Coppell.

NOTICE.
The National Bank of Rhode Island of Newport, located at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.
Dated Newport, R. I., May 5, 1900.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1st, 1900.

To the Stockholders of Welsbach Light Company and Welsbach Commercial Company:

The undersigned have been requested, by large holders of shares of stock of the Welsbach Commercial Company and of the Welsbach Light Company, to act in the capacity of a committee, to consider the changes which have taken place in the character of the Welsbach business since its separation into the manufacturing and the commercial companies, and to suggest and recommend a plan by which a closer concentration of management and greater economies in production and distribution of goods can be effected than is possible under the present organization in the changed condition of the trade. A few comparisons illustrate these differences in conditions, viz.:—

The light was formerly sold by exclusive agents, as a specialty, at $2.50; to-day a better article is sold at $1.00 over the counter as staple goods. Formerly but a single product was made and sold; to-day a great variety of goods is demanded by the trade, making imperative most intimate relations between the manufacturing and selling departments. Formerly there were large margins; to-day profits can only be derived from a great volume of sales and very low cost of manufacture. The matter of taxes, formerly of no great moment, has to-day become a large and very serious question.

These illustrations and others convinced the committee that the entire business could be conducted at the most profit and with the least cost by one organization, and therefore they beg to submit and recommend that the following plan in substance be adopted and carried into effect, viz.:—

1. That a new company be organized with an authorized capital stock of $3,500,000 and an authorized issue of $7,000,000 of thirty-year sinking fund five per cent. gold bonds, subject to call at par and accrued interest for sinking fund purposes, secured by mortgage upon all its property, including stocks acquired under this plan of reorganization, with a sinking fund provision of $105,360 per annum.

2. That said new company buy the shares of the Welsbach Light Company not owned by Welsbach Commercial Company, and the common and preferred shares of Welsbach Commercial Company, and pay therefor as follows, viz.:—

For each share of Welsbach Light Company, sixty dollars at par in said bonds;

For each preferred share of Welsbach Commercial Company, one hundred dollars at par in said bonds;

For each common share of Welsbach Commercial Company, one hundred dollars at par in the stock of the new company.

That the balance of the bonds not required to carry out the above plan, amounting to $409,000 at par, should be certified and delivered only as required hereafter, under proper restrictions to be contained in the mortgage, for the conduct or extension of its business, the construction, enlargement, alteration, and betterment of works, the acquisition of property, real or personal, or for working capital.

The above plan is simple and effective, being merely a contract of purchase and sale between the new corporation and holders of shares in the other two companies, and has been accepted as satisfactory by a large number of shareholders.

The new corporation has therefore been organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, under the name of "Welsbach Company," and has entered into a contract with The Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, dated May 1st, 1900, providing in detail for carrying the above plan into effect if accepted by the holders of at least ninety per cent. of the shares of the Welsbach Light Company other than the shares owned by the Welsbach Commercial Company and ninety per cent. of the common shares and ninety per cent. of the preferred shares of the Welsbach Commercial Company, and reserving to the Committee and to the Welsbach Company the option to carry out the plan, although accepted by a less number of shares: *Provided*, That should the Welsbach Commercial Company dispose of any of its present holdings in the Welsbach Light Company prior to the consummation of the plan the Welsbach Company shall be at liberty to withdraw.

Copies of the contract referred to are on file at the office of the depositary, and at the office of Emerson McMillin & Co., 40 Wall Street, New York, subject to inspection by shareholders at reasonable business hours.

All shareholders desiring to avail themselves of this offer of the Welsbach Company are required to deliver their shares to the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, 401 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, for the account of and assigned to the Welsbach Company, on or before the first day of June, 1900. Upon delivery of shares vendors will receive the negotiable receipt of The Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia to hold pending the completion of the detail of the plan and of the issue of the shares and bonds of the Welsbach Company.

For the convenience of shareholders, Emerson McMillin & Co., of 40 Wall Street, New York, will receive shares in New York City, forward the same to The Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, and deliver to such depositors the negotiable receipts to which they will be entitled when obtained from the depositary.

JOHN C. BULLITT,
THOMAS DOLAN,
HENRY SELIGMAN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
EMERSON McMILLIN,
GEORGE PHILLER,
Committee.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Cin., Ham. & D. new pf. (quarter)..	1¼	May 8	Apr. 27	May 9
Denver & Southwest (quarter).....	1½	.....	.....	.....
Denver & Southwest pf. (quarter)...	1½	.....	.....	.....
Mexican 1st pf.....	1½	May —	.....	.....
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter).....	1	June 5	May 10	May 22
Pennsylvania	2½	May 31	Holders of record Apr. 30	
Rome, Water. & Ogdens. (quarter)...	1¼	May 15	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Consol. Traction (Pittsburg) pf.....	3	May 9	Holders of record Mch. 31	
Mass. Elec. Cos. pf.....	2	June 1	Holders of record May 15	
Southern Light & Traction (San Antonio).....	1½	May 21	May 11	May 22
West Chicago St. Ry. (quarter).....	1½	May 15	May 5	May 16

BANK STOCKS.

Bank State New York.....	3	May 10	May 1	May 11
Nassau Bank (semi-annual).....	4	May 1	.....	.....
People's Bank (Brooklyn).....	3	May 15	May 10	May 16
People's Bank, Brooklyn, (extra)...	1	May 15	May 10	May 16

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Cereal (quarter).....	2	May 19	May 14	May 21
Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	3	June 1	May 15	June 2
American District Tel.....	1	May 15	May 7	May 15
American Ice (quarter).....	1	May 15	May 1	May 16
Am. Iron & Steel.....	50c	May 31	Holders of record May 15	
Am. Radiator pf. (quarter).....	1¾	May 15	May 9	May 16
American Steel Casting.....	3	May 8	Apr. 27	May 9
Bethlehem Steel (quarter).....	50c	June 1	Holders of record May 15	
Cambria Steel (quarter).....	50c	May 15	.....	.....
Canton Company.....	$10	May 10	.....	.....
Daylight Prism com. (quarter).....	2	May 25	Holders of record May 15	
Daylight Prism pf. (extra).....	2	May 25	Holders of record May 15	
Detroit City Gas.....	2½	May 15	May 5	May 16
Empire State Idaho Mining & Dev. (month).....	3	May 15	Holders of record May 3	
Glucose Sugar Ref. (quarter).....	1½	June 1	May 12	June 2
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)....	1¾	June 1	May 12	June 2
Grand Rapids Gas Light.....	3	May 19	May 9	May 20
Montana Ore Purchasing Co. (quarter).....	$1	May 21	May 10	May 21
National Carbon pf. (quarter).....	1¾	May 15	May 5	May 16
National Salt (quarter).....	1½	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
National Salt (extra).....	½	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
New England Tel. & Tel. (quarter).	1½	May 15	Apr. 6	May 8
New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. (monthly).....	10c	May 12	May 2	May 12
Niles-Bement-Pond pf. (quarter).....	1½	May 21	May 10	May 21
People's G. Light & Coke (quarter).	1½	May 25	May 12	May 28
Pressed Steel Car (quarter).....	1½	May 21	Apr. 24	May 21
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter).....	1¾	May 28	May 7	May 28
Pullman Co. (quarter).....	2	May 15	May 1	May 16
St. Paul Gas Light (quarter).....	1	May 15	May 1	May 16
Standard Consolidated Mining.....	10c	May 21	.....	.....
Standard Oil (quarter).....	10	June 15	Holders of record May 15	
United Electric Securities pf.....	5¼	May 15	Holders of record May 5	
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. pf. (quarter).....	1¾	June 1	May 11	June 2
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter).....	1¾	June 1	May 15	June 2
United States Express.....	1½	May 15	Apr. 30	May 16
Warwick Iron & ...el (quarter)....	2	May 10	Apr. 28	May 10
Warwick Iron & Steel (extra).....	½	May 10	Apr. 28	May 10
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. (quarter).	1½	May 15	May 1	May 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature
Amalgamated Copper.....	May 7	June 5	June 4	Annual
American Distributing Co.....	.....	.....	May 15	Annual
Anaconda Copper Co.....	May 2	May 17	May 16	Annual
Atlantic Antifouling Paint Co.....	.....	.....	May 7	Annual
Austin Water, Light & Power Co.....	.....	.....	May 7	Bondholders
Bank of America.....	May 4	May 8	May 7	Annual
Canada Southern.....	May 7	June 7	June 6	Annual
Chicago & Northwestern.....	May 5	June 8	June 7	Annual
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.....	May 8	June 11	June 9	Annual
City & Suburban Homes Co.....	.....	.....	May 21	Annual
Cleveland & Pittsburg.....	Apr. 16	May —	May 18	Annual
Denver & Rio Grande.....	May 4	May 16	May 15	Special
East River Mill & Lumber Co.....	.....	.....	May 10	Annual
Ellethorpe Safety Air Cushion.....	.....	.....	May 7	Annual
Fraser & Gerger Co.....	.....	.....	May 10	Annual
General Electric Company.....	Apr. 14	May 9	May 8	Annual
German Exchange Bank.....	.....	.....	May 10	Annual
Hanover National Bank.....	Apr. 11	May 31	May 14	Special
Investment Securities Co.....	.....	.....	May 14	Annual
Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.....	Apr. 23	May 8	May 7	Annual
Madison Sq. Garden Co.....	Apr. 28	May 9	May 8	Annual
Mercantile Real Estate Co.....	.....	.....	May 8	Annual
Merchants & Manufacturers' Warehousing Co.....	.....	.....	May 8	Special
Met. Opera & Real Estate Co.....	.....	.....	May 9	Annual
Metropolitan Street Ry.....	.....	.....	May 17	Special
New York & Harlem R. R.....	Apr. 25	May 16	May 15	Annual
Pacific Mail ...eamship Co.....	May 10	June 1	May 31	Annual
Park Co.....	.....	.....	May 8	Annual
Pennsylvania Coal Co.....	.....	.....	May 17	Annual
Shoe & Leather Reporter.....	Apr. 28	May 10	May 10	Annual
Third Avenue R. R.....	.....	.....	May 11	Special
Third Avenue R. R.....	.....	.....	May 17	Special
United States Cremation Co.....	.....	.....	May 7	Annual
U. S. Rubber Co.....	Apr. 14	May 16	May 15	Annual
Virginia Coal & Coke.....	May 1	May 16	May 15	Annual

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

A DIVIDEND OF
40 PER CENT. A YEAR
on your investment seems large at first sight. But when one investigates and learns this rate of dividend can surely be doubled and probably quadrupled later on, then the 40 per cent. a year looks small.
If you have money to invest from $25 up to $25,000 in a safe, solid, high-class property that will pay immense dividends and rapidly increase in value call on or write for full and valuable information to the
NATIONAL NICKEL CO.,
66 Broadway, New York.

Office of the
Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company,
No. 610 Royal Insurance Bldg.,
Chicago, May 3d, 1900.
To the Stockholders of the
COLUMBIA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY:
Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of making distribution of the voting Trust Certificates of the NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY, representing the Preferred and Common Stock of said Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company amongst the stockholders of the Columbia Construction Company, the stock transfer books of said Columbia Construction Company will be closed from May 10th, 1900, to May 31st, 1900, both days inclusive.
HOWARD ABEL, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, New York, May 7, 1900.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members and the election of officers and Directors of this institution will be held at the institution, at Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 15th, 1900, at 3 o'clock. At the close of the meeting members will be afforded the opportunity of making a thorough inspection of the institution in its daily routine. Battalion drill at 4 o'clock. Carriages will be at the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street Station, West Side Elevated Road, to convey members to the grounds of the institution.
THATCHER M. ADAMS, Secretary.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company,
New York, April 18th, 1900.
The seventieth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Station, New York City, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 25th., and reopened on Wednesday, May 16th. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway,
New York, May 1st, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the stock certificate transfer books of the Company will be closed on Monday, May 7th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of the Annual Meeting of the Company, to be held June 4th, 1900, and that such books will be reopened on Tuesday, June 5th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

The Bank of America,
New York, April 25th, 1900.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Monday, May 7th, 1900. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 4th to May 8th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

German Exchange Bank.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house 330 Bowery, on Thursday, May 10th, 1900. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.
New York, April 28th, 1900.

To the Stockholders and Debenture Holders of the
INVESTMENT SECURITIES COMPANY:
The Annual Meeting of the Investment Securities Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 100 Broadway, New York, on Monday, May 14th, at twelve o'clock noon.
F. C. PREST, Secretary.

Canada Southern Railway Company.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, May 7th, 1900, preparatory to the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders to be held June 6th, and will be re-opened on Thursday, June 7th, 1900.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO.
(of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on May 25th, 1900.
The transfer books will close in New York on May 12th, 1900, at noon, and will reopen May 28th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF
HENRY T. CAREY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
42 New St., N. Y. May 1, 1900.
THE FIRM OF H. T. CAREY & CO. HAVING expired by limitation, the undersigned have formed a new limited partnership under the same firm name of H. T. Carey & Co., terminating April 30th, 1901.
Mr. H. T. Carey has contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as special capital to the partnership.
W. B. WALDRON,
SAMUEL F. PETERSEN,
General Partners.
H. T. CAREY, Special Partner.

MINNESOTA BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, WINONA, MINN.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,506,577.12
United States bonds.		385,500.00
From other banks...		204,250.41
Cash and reserve...		92,151.50 $2,086,479.03
LIABILITIES.		
Capital st

HOME FOR AGED HEBREWS.

Official Reports Show Prosperous Conditions—The Annual Election.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews was held yesterday morning at the institution, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Columbus Avenue. President Simon Borg occupied the chair and read his annual report, which proved extremely gratifying to the members, as it showed the home to be in a very prosperous condition.

Charles Minzesheimer, Chairman of the Financial Committee, reported that the running expenses of the home for the past year had been $34,000, which was a slight increase over the previous year. About $1,800 had been expended in perfecting the system of fire-escapes on the building, which are so arranged that one can step from any window in the house out upon a steel platform, from which flights of steps placed at regular intervals lead to the street. Another pleasing item in the report was that $5,000 had been paid off on the mortgage. The receipts in all amounted to about $40,000. Of this amount, about $4,000 had been received as bequests and gifts to the home, $28,000 from patrons, members, and subscribers, and the balance from various sources.

The report of the house physician, Dr. S. N. Leo, showed that there were 211 inmates in the home, several of whom were approaching the century mark. One patient had died during the year. This patient had been an inmate of the home for twenty-two years. Dr. Leo also stated that the average age of death of the inmates has been higher each succeeding year for the past five years, and that where it averaged seventy-five years in 1895, it now averages eighty. He accounts for this by reason of the constant care and proper nourishment given to the inmates.

After reading several minor reports, the election was proceeded with, the following ticket being unanimously elected: President—Simon Borg; First Vice President—Mrs. J. Z. Coblens; Second Vice President—Charles Minzesheimer; Treasurer—Charles Sternbach; Trustees (for terms of three years)—Mrs. Henry Gitterman, Mrs. Leonard Lewisohn, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Frederick Nathan, G. A. Goldsmith, I. N. Spiegelberg, Mrs. William Strauss, and A. Holzman.

An informal reception followed the meeting, and the home was thrown open for inspection.

BULLET STOPS A FUGITIVE.

Pursuing Detective Shoots a Man Accused of Assault and Robbery.

A man hunt through the street which ended in a detective stopping the fugitive with a bullet took place in the neighborhood of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-first Street last evening.

The injured man is Cappio Rinaldo, a Greek, of 429 Seventh Avenue, employed in a restaurant on Sixty-seventh Street, who was charged by Alice Taylor of 144 West Thirty-first Street with choking her in her flat and robbing her of $5. She says he was on a visit to her, and when she discovered him stealing her pocketbook while her back was turned he attacked her. When she got his hands from her throat, she says, she screamed, and her cries aroused the people in the house and some on the street.

There was a crowd in front of the house as Rinaldo ran out and down toward Seventh Avenue. Detective Delos Evans of the West Thirtieth Street Station was on the opposite side of the street, but toward Sixth Avenue. He joined the crowd in pursuit of Rinaldo and threw his club at him shouting to him to stop. Rinaldo kept on and Evans fired a shot in the air. This attracted hundreds of people into the street, and as Rinaldo reached the corner Evans fired again, but this time to hit him, and Rinaldo rolled into a sandpile in the gutter. Evans was so close that he fell on him, breaking his hat. He took him to the station house, whence he was conveyed in an ambulance to the New York Hospital. No purse or money was found in his possession.

CHILDREN'S GIFT TO OTTAWA.

Seven Hundred Detroit Pupils Each Give a Penny—Fund Passes $600,000.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 6.—Among the most interesting gifts received so far toward the Relief Fund is one from the school children of Detroit, accompanied by a letter from Mayor Maybury of that city. There were 700 children who attended a May Day festival in that city, and each sends a penny. Besides this, Mayor Maybury inclosed a draft for $500 and intends to send more until such time as the needs of the people are fully satisfied. The Relief Fund is now well over the six-hundred-thousand-dollar mark.

Premier Seddon of New Zealand has sent a cable to Sir Wilfrid Laurier informing him that the New Zealand Government has contributed $25,000 for the relief of the fire sufferers.

JAMES A. ROBINSON DEAD.

Well-Known Circus and Theatrical Man Passes Away in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—James A. Robinson, well known through the country in connection with circuses and theatricals, is dead in this city, aged fifty years.

From 1864 until 1889 Mr. Robinson was at various times connected with every circus of prominence in the country as advance agent, the last ten years of his active circus career being spent in the service of Barnum and the Forepaugh Circuses. In 1891 he was associated with the late John A. Forepaugh in the management of the Temple Theatre in Baltimore, and in 1892 he was connected with Forepaugh's theatre in this city. Mr. Robinson had made Philadelphia his residence during the last six years.

LONG GUARDED GRANT'S TOMB.

John Fagan, Well-Known Veteran of Park Police Department, Dead.

John Fagan, one of the veterans of the Park Police Department, died at his home, 314 West Twenty-sixth Street, late Saturday night.

Fagan, from 1885 until the time of his retirement from the department in 1896, was assigned to duty at the tomb of Gen. Grant. To the thousands of visitors there Fagan became a familiar figure, and his politeness and good nature made for him many friends. Even after his retirement he used to visit his old post several times each week.

Mr. Fagan was seventy years old. He leaves a widow, but no family.

FIRE RECALLS A TRAGEDY.

Dalzell's House Burned on Twentieth Anniversary of Day He Shot a Man.

PATERSON, N. J., May 6.—The house of William Dalzell on Garrett Mountain was destroyed by fire to-day. The fire was evidently set by an incendiary. There was no one in the house, nor had there been for some time. The loss is about $3,000.

The fire occurred on the anniversary of a tragedy in which twenty years ago Dalzell was the chief actor and shot and killed Joseph Van Houten. The latter was one of a party of May picnickers. Dalzell was a farmer living in the house burned to-day. There was a fight, and it is claimed the men in the party were on Dalzell's property. After the shooting Van Houten's friends tried to kill Dalzell, but he escaped. He was arrested and tried, but was not convicted.

Guild of Catholic Authors.

The Guild of Catholic Authors and Writers of America will hold its regular monthly meeting in the library of the Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South, this evening at 8 o'clock. The programme will include the following addresses: "How the News of the World Is Gathered and Distributed," by Charles S. Diehl, Assistant General Manager of The Associated Press, and "The Chair of Philosophy in Trinity College," by Mrs. Thomas Wren Ward, Vice Regent of the Associate Board. The Rev. John Talbot Smith, President of the guild, will preside.

Squadron A Attends Church.

The annual church parade of Squadron A took place yesterday afternoon. The troopers attracted considerable attention, as in dress uniform, but without arms, they marched afoot from the armory to the Church of the Heavenly Rest and back again. The Rev. Dr. Dix, Parker Morgan, rector of the church and Chaplain of the squadron, conducted the service. Several hymns were sung by the cavalrymen, and there was a solo by George Howard Loose.

IN MEMORY OF DR. WISE.

Services Held in Plum Street Temple at Cincinati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 6.—Services in memory of the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise were held in the Plum Street Temple this afternoon. The programme included addresses by some of the most eminent teachers in American Judaism, who were close to the great leader they came to eulogize.

In the pulpit, in addition to the speakers, sat Vice President Frederick Rauh of the Congregation Bene Yeshurun, Julius Freiberg of the Board of Trustees of Hebrew Union College, and young Leon Magnus, who was a great favorite of the dead leader, having been selected to deliver the valedictory address at that institution, whence he will graduate with honors this year as a rabbi.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, of Temple Emanu-El, New York, who made one of the impressive speeches of the afternoon, was fifteen or sixteen years ago a Cincinnatian and as a young man received instruction from Rabbi Wise. The opening prayer was made by Mr. Magnus, after which came the address of President Louis J. Golden, of the Congregation Bene Yeshurun.

Dr. Louis Grossman, assistant rabbi of the Plum Street Temple, in the course of perhaps the most striking address of the day, said:

"Young men and young women of these happier days, you do not know at what price your fathers purchased that which you have. The conscience of man has not always been free, and men once scorned their brethren. Like a prophet of old, Isaac M. Wise leveled his finger of judgment at those who broke hearts, a veritable Nathan crying out at the guilty on the thrones and in pulpits.

"There was a time when zealots stood between man and God, and laid their hands upon altars, against those who lips were untutored, but whose hearts were pure. There was a time when the sanctuary was not a refuge where men might find comfort and peace, but a place of passion and of hate.

"Juster days have come and men are fairer to one another, but remember the old men. And at their head Isaac M. Wise had to fight for your faith and for justice, and they fought not against aliens alone, but also—O, for the sorrow—against their own kin who saw them not in the dark."

Others who spoke were Rabbi Max Heller of New Orleans, President of the Alumni of Hebrew Union College; Rabbi David Philips of Mound Street Temple, Cincinnati, and Bernhard Bettmann, President of the Governors of Hebrew Union College.

RUNAWAY IMPERILS LIVES.

Driver and Women Companions Injured —Wheelman's Narrow Escape.

Four persons narrowly escaped death or serious injuries as the result of a runaway in Central Park just before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The runaway horse is owned and was being driven by William Werner of 740 Broadway. With him were two women. All three were thrown violently to the ground and badly shaken up. The women refused to give their names to the police, and after being treated at a drug store were taken home.

In his flight the horse ran into William Bernard of 24 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, who was riding his bicycle in the Park at the time. His escape from death under the heels of the frightened animal was regarded as little short of marvellous. His wheel was reduced to a mass of twisted steel.

Mr. Werner and his women companions were driving south on Lenox Avenue, when at One Hundred and Eleventh Street the horse, a big, spirited bay, became restive. Mr. Werner lost control of the horse and it started to run. Both of the women in the light road wagon, to which the animal was attached, became excited and jumped up from their seats.

Just before the runaway reached the One Hundred and Tenth Street entrance to the Park the horse swerved suddenly, and all of the occupants were thrown to the ground. The wagon was overturned. Fortunately, Mr. Werner got his hands loose from the reins and thus kept himself from being dragged along.

Released from restraining hands, the horse continued his wild run toward the entrance to the Park. Several persons attempted to stop him, but their efforts only got him to swerve into the end of the stone wall which runs about the Park on One Hundred and Tenth Street.

The animal succeeded in dodging the crowd and ran into the Park. The wagon was dashed against the wall and smashed to pieces.

Mr. Bernard was just coming out of the Park when the runaway made its appearance. Before he could get out of the way the animal dashed into him and knocked him off his wheel. Bernard had presence of mind enough to keep rolling after he struck the ground, and thus escaped with a bad shaking up and a few bruises.

Policeman Henry Foley gave chase to the horse after it had come in collision with Bernard and finally overhauled it. He clung to the bridle and finally succeedd in stopping it altogether.

Mr. Werner and the women and Bernard were taken to a nearby drug store, where their injuries were attended to.

The Weather Where the War Is.

Sir William Thomson, late President of the Irish College of Surgeons, and Chief Surgeon to the Irish Hospital, writing to The British Medical Journal from Naauwpoort, says:

"The Winter appears to have come. The temperature has fallen, and we have had some winds as penetrating as those of March at home. But our worst experience has been a combination of rain and storm. The night before last this combination operated with great suddenness, and everyone had to turn out at midnight to loosen tent ropes and keep the pegs in the ground. But last night the rain fell for hours in torrents, making sleep almost impossible by the crash upon the canvas. It filled the deep trenches to overflowing, and swept across the camping ground in sheets. Fortunately, there was no such catastrophe as happened to the hospital a couple of weeks ago, when nine marquees came down in a storm of rain, and the patients had to be rescued in the midst of a hurricane. This morning everything looks at its worst. The crowd of glistening white tents looking so bright and clean in the sunshine is now only a series of bulks of muddy gray, 'moist, unpleasant bodies.' The spaces between them, usually crowded by soldiers drilling or preparing food, are now quite deserted. No one is to be seen abroad save the sentries or the cooks working here and there at the camp kitchens in a rain that searches everything it reaches. The white, scorched surface sand has been washed away, and the dull brown of the deeper layer adds to the desolation. The water sweeps everywhere down the slopes in rivulets that quickly deepen in the sand, or in broad shallows. Across the brushwork of the veldt is covered with sludgy, greasy mud. The Bengalis cower in their tents, or, if they must attend to their horses, look wizened and shrunken in the cold rain. The sky is without a break. The clouds cover the lowest kopjes round about, and everywhere, instead of men's voices, there is only the slushy sound of a deluge. But we are after all fortunate. It is not precisely home life, nor are our comforts of the drawing-room, but our fighting line has gone through this, and worse, without cover, and has won victories, and we have at least a protecting canvas."

Speech Restored by Electric Shock.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

H. T. Steffey, a venerable wagonmaker of Rising Fawn, Ga., was stricken with paralysis ten years ago, and lost his power of speech. Monday Mr. Steffey was called upon to do some work which involved the handling of electrical apparatus, and received, through accident, quite a severe shock. Great was his surprise to find that the electrical stroke had restored his speech. At first his utterances were imperfect, but they continued improving, so that now he has completely regained his voice.

Japanese as House Servants.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The suggestion has been made that the servant girl problem in America would be happily solved by the importation of youthful Japs of both sexes in sufficient number to supply the demand for household help. Chinese house servants have been voted a success in many Pacific Coast cities, but the Japanese are said to excel them in all the qualities that make the ideal house servant. The suggestion is at least worthy of consideration, and if it should prove meritorious and feasible, the immigration laws should be amended to fit the emergency.

METHODIST CONSTITUTION.

Report of Commission to the Conference Expected This Week—Other Important Matters.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The report of the Constitutional Commission to the Methodist General Conference will probably be presented this week. The provision for the safeguarding of the tenets of the Church is in Article 11, providing for amendments. The provision is as follows:

The concurrent recommendations of two-thirds of all the members of the several conferences present and voting, and of two-thirds of all the members of the lay electoral conferences present and voting shall suffice to authorize the next ensuing general conference by a two-thirds vote to alter or amend any of the provisions of this Constitution, excepting Section I., Article 10.

The section excepted is as follows:

The General Conference shall not revoke, alter, or change our articles of religion, nor establish any new standards or rules of doctrine.

The report of the commission provides that the constitution shall consist of the articles of religion, general rules, and the sections of the General Conference. The special advice is not included in the organic law. This omission disposes of the controversy over the second specification, "let all our people be exhorted to conform to the spirit of the apostolic precept, not to adorn themselves 'with gold or pearls or costly array,' First Timothy, xi., 9." The changes in the section of the Book of Discipline devoted to the General Conference are very slight and in the direction of amplification. The commission, anticipating equal lay representation, has incorporated it in the proposed constitution.

Methodist Bishops and ministers occupied the pulpits of the Chicago churches of that denomination to-day. In none of the sermons were there any references to the questions before the general conference.

In the business of the week the delegates to the general conference face a situation that may mark new courses for the future, and in whichever way the vital questions are settled, will leave effects on the Church. There are four questions of popular interest, any one of which may be brought up during this week. They are the amusement question, the limit of pastorates, the consolidation of the Christian Advocates, the consolidation of benevolent societies. The week will be a busy one. There is the general session each morning, and in the afternoon six and seven committee meetings. The evenings will be occupied by the receptions and events of a social nature.

Elections may come about May 15, and in the meantime it will become more and more evident who are the leading candidates. Eight men have been mentioned prominently for Bishops, but until the Committee on Episcopacy has had a number of sessions there will be little to indicate how many new Bishops there are to be.

PLANT WHARF DEMOLISHED.

Careening of Heavy Freight Wrecks Structure and Office Buildings.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., May 6.—The Plant System wharf here was demolished yesterday. There were about thirty carloads of miscellaneous freight, mostly naval stores, on the wharf at the time of the accident. The immense weight careened and crushed the foundations, bringing down the structure, roof and all. The building in which the freight officials were located is also a complete wreck. It will be impossible to estimate the damage until the débris is cleared away.

DRANK TOO MUCH COLD WATER.

Overheated Baseball Player Dies Victim of Imprudence.

John Wirtz, an iron molder, died yesterday at his home, 48 Lombardy Street, Williamsburg, of heart disease due to overexertion and the drinking of cold water.

Wirtz with friends went to Michael Condon's farm at Meeker Avenue and the Penny Bridge yesterday morning to play baseball. Wirtz did most of the pitching and after having been at it for nearly an hour tossed the ball to a companion, saying that he was going to get a drink. He drank copiously, became ill soon after, and was taken to his home.

Dr. William Glennen was called, but upon his arrival Wirtz was dead.

DR. JOHN HOUGH DEAD.

Succumbs to Injuries Received in a Runaway Accident.

TRENTON, N. J., May 6.—Dr. John Stockton Hough, a retired physician and one of the best-known men in New Jersey, because of his activity in movements for good roads, died to-day at his home in Ewing, near this city. Death resulted from injuries which he received about a week ago by being thrown from his carriage in a runaway accident.

Dr. Hough was fifty-four years old and was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. When in active practice he wrote a number of works on medical subjects and traveled extensively in Europe in the interest of his profession. He was also a bibliographer, and had an extensive library. The funeral will take place Wednesday.

Drowned in a Bathtub.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Mrs. Adeline McNalley, a widow, whose husband was a millionaire in Chicago, came to her death by drowning yesterday in a bath tub in her home here. Mrs. McNally, who was sixty-two years old, had just recovered from an illness and was subject to fainting spells. In the afternoon she started to take a bath, and must have had a fainting spell while in the water. When the family returned about 4 o'clock, they thought nothing of her absence until they discovered the clothes she was to have worn to the theatre on a bed. Investigation showed the woman lying in the bath tub completely submerged.

Princeton Seminary Exercises.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 6.—The opening exercises of the eighty-eighth annual commencement of the Theological Seminary were held in Miller Chapel this morning. The Rev. Howard Duffield, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New York, preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class, in which he exhorted the members to keep their unity of purpose in preaching the Gospel of Christ and never to swerve from his teaching as given in the New Testament. The exercises will be continued to-morrow and Tuesday. The graduating class numbers seventy-four.

William Alfred Jones Dead.

NORWICH, Conn., May 6.—William Alfred Jones, who enjoyed a considerable literary reputation during the forties and was a contemporary of Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant, Richard Henry Dana, and other well-known literary men of that period, died at his home in Norwich shortly before midnight, aged eighty-three years. He is survived by a widow. Death was due to a complication of diseases incidental to his advanced years. At one time the deceased was editor of The Churchman and for fourteen years, from 1851 to 1865, was Librarian of Columbia College.

Wholesale Grocer's Store Burned.

Fire destroyed the store of Milton J. Boehnel, the wholesale grocer at 429 East Fifty-ninth Street, late last night. It is on the ground floor of a five-story tenement, and all the inmates of the house had to hurry out. Nobody was hurt. The origin of the fire is unknown. All the contents of the store were destroyed. The damage was $15,000.

Found Unconscious and Bleeding.

A man, who, from papers found in his pocket, is thought to be James E. Judge, of 318 East Fifty-ninth Street, was found bleeding and unconscious late last night at Fifty-first Street and Ninth Avenue. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was thought that his skull was fractured.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	4:51	Sun sets	7:02
Moon sets	1:18		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	1:48	Gov. Isl'd	2:28
H. Gate	4:24		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	2:40	Gov. Isl'd	3:22
H. Gate	5:18		

We are past masters in good tailoring—that's why we are the largest custom tailoring house in the world.

Special sale of English cheviots and striped worsteds. Latest novelties. Suits to order $25.00. Topcoat $18.00. Choice of twenty shades of coverts. Cambridge gray, silk lined and faced, $22.00.

We recommend black findings absolutely fast.

Models to select from.

Send your address for samples, fashion booklet and measuring guide.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

HOTELS.

WHEN YOU VISIT BOSTON
leave the train at the BACK BAY station. A two-minute walk brings you to the
HOTEL NOTTINGHAM,
IN COPLEY SQUARE.
Hand checks to the clerk and your baggage will be transferred FREE.
European plan: $1.50 per day and upwards; fireproof; near shopping and theatre district; first-class in every respect.
A. H. WHIPPLE, Manager.

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 7.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.
Fluminense, Barbados and North Brazil... 2:00 P. M. 4:00 P. M.
Harald, Inagua, Haiti, &c ..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen via Southampton ..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston .... 3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.
Hermann, Tampico .... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.
Alamo, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston.. ..... 3:00 P. M.
Caracas, San Juan..... 11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp .... 10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
New York, Southampton. 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston .... 3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after April 23 and up to May 12, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York May 12, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Dalnyvostock. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 11, inclusive, for dispatch per ship Galilee. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru. (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, April 5; Shanghai, April 9; Yokohama, April 17; Honolulu, April 27; Melbourne, April 10; Sydney, April 11, and Auckland, April 16, which arrived at San Francisco per steamers Coptic and Alameda, are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, May 9. Mails for Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, and Hawaii will close at the General Post Office as advertised.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 7.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, May 4.
Arkadia, San Juan, April 30.
Cevic, Liverpool, April 27.
El Monte, New Orleans, May 2.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, April 26.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, May 4.
Winifred, Hamburg, April 23.
Ybarra No. 4, Gibraltar, April 14.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.
Amazonense, Para, April 26.
Europe, London, April 25.
Hudson, New Orleans, May 2.
Linda, Gibraltar, April 30.
Southwark, Antwerp, April 28.
Stiklestad, Shields, April 28.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.
Advance, Colon, May 2.
El Norte, New Orleans, May 4.
Ems, Gibraltar, April 30.
Lahn, Bremen, May 1.
Manitou, London, April 28.
Oceanic, Liverpool, May 2.
Oevenum, Lisbon, April 25.

THURSDAY, MAY 10.
Bellenden, St. Lucia, May 3.
Chicago City, Swansea, April 25.
Main, Bremen, April 28.
Pisa, Hamburg, April 27.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.
Columbia, Hamburg, May 3.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, April 30.

SATURDAY, MAY 12.
British Queen, Antwerp, April 28.
Campania, Liverpool, May 5.
St. Paul, Southampton, May 5.

Arrived.

SS Therese, (Nor.,) Haynaess, Guanaco April 25 and Port Spain 27th, with asphalt to the New York Bermudez Asphalt Co.—vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

United States transport Buford, Cienfuegos April 29, Havana May 1, and Matanzas May 2, with mdse. and passengers. Arrived at the Bar at 7:18 P. M.

SS Aisenborn, Gillingham, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam and Boulogne April 26, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:50 P. M.

SS Lauenburg, (Ger.,) Sperling, Gibara, &c., April 21, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Santiago de Cuba, (Cuban,) Johnson, Guantanamo, &c., April 10, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:10 A. M.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Adamson, Leghorn, &c., April 11, with mdse. and passengers to John C. Seager Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 P. M, 5th.

SS Yucatan, Robertson, Campeachy, &c., April 20, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 P. M.

SS Alamo, Hix, Galveston April 30, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Fadolle, Havre April 28, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 A. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Huby, Hull April 22, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah May 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Brown, Rio de Janeiro &c., April 17, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., May 6, 9:30 P. M., northeast, moderate breeze, cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Ulriken, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Christine, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS American, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Holbein, (Br.,) for Manchester.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 6.—SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whittin, from Hull for New York, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, from Antwerp for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 10:05 A. M. to-day.

SS Twerdia, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 3:10 A. M. May 7.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry B. Culver, referee, 109 St. Mark's Place, north side, 250.6 feet west of Avenue A, 12.6 by 94, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,084.

By Samuel Goldsticker, public auction sale, 37 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 325 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story building, with stores.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. Woods, referee, 515 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 206.8 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 32.4 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $31,581.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, referee, 61 West Ninety-first Street, north side, 255 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 19.6 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,180.

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 421 East Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 300 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, two-story frame building; Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 300 feet east of First Avenue, 50 by 98.9, vacant; Twenty-fifth Stret, north side, 375 feet east of First Avenue, 50 by 98.9, vacant; 423 to 433 East Twenty-fourth Street, running through to 428 to 438 East Twenty-fifth Steeet, begins on the north side of Twenty-fourth Street, 325 feet east of First Avenue, runs east 175 by north 197.6; Twenty-fifth Street, by west 150 by south 98.9 by west 25 by south 98.9, one-story buildings and vacant.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer in the Mountains
of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway. If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for your family in a region of
Absolute Health at Moderate Cost,
2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk, send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 102 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c. On May 29th and 30th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 371 Broadway, 1,354 Broadway, and Ferry Offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Thursday, 31st.
IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 945, 1,354 Broadway; 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 245 Columbus Av., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 173 5th Av.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.
IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.
Passenger rates, 2 cents a mile.
J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.
By the Ocean, Sound and Bay.
"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses, free upon application at ticket offices, 120 and 1,363 Broadway, 95 5th Av., 34th St., E. R., and foot New Chambers St.; Journal Resort Bureau, 162 Nassau St.; 587 Columbus Av. and 43 W. 125th St., New York; 333 Fulton St.; Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn, or send 4c. in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

THE LAUREL HOUSE,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
Lakewood's leading hotel for twenty years will remain open, as usual, until June 1st.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
May is the most charming month of the Lakewood season.

SOMERSET INN
and 8 cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
Remains open until Oct. 22. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher Street Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers,
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

Pianos to Rent for the Country.
Briggs, Chickering, Weber, Jacobs, Fischer, &c.
Small Uprights for Summer cottages; also Pianos of these well-known makes slightly used, for sale at reduced prices. GREAT BARGAINS. Pianos tuned and repaired. C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, New York City.

Square Pianos Wanted.
Full Value Allowed. Our improved uprights will give you greater satisfaction and more room. Easy terms. Pianos for rent. Write for bargain list.
Mathushek & Son Piano Co., B'way, cor. 47th St.

UPRIGHT, $85; NEARLY NEW; $4 MONTHLY; warranted for 5 years. Can be exchanged full amount paid allowed. STERLING PIANO CO., 536 Fulton St., Brooklyn, (Op. Montauk Theatre.)

NEW UPRIGHTS, LOCAL MAKE, $145; $5 monthly. You can pay $250 elsewhere for same piano under another name. STERLING PIANO CO., 536 Fulton St., Brooklyn, (Opp. Montauk Theatre.)

STEINWAY GRAND, $450; COST $1,200; GOOD as new. CHICKERING GRAND, $200; very fine tone; small payments. STERLING PIANO CO., 536 Fulton St., Brooklyn, (Opp. Montauk Theatre.)

LARGE UPRIGHT, GRAND SCALE, $135; $4 monthly; stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free. STERLING PIANO CO., 536 Fulton St., Brooklyn, (Opp. Montauk Theatre.)

INSTRUCTION.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.
(NOTICE PURSUANT TO THE LAWS OF 1894, CHAPTER 556, TITLE 12.)
A competitive examination of candidates for the State Scholarships in Cornell University, failing to the County of New York, will be held at the Hall of the Board of Education, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Saturday, June 2, 1900, commencing at 9 A. M.
Candidates must be at least sixteen years of age and of six months' standing in the common schools or academies of the State during the year immediately preceding this examination, and actual residents of this State.
No person should enter an examination unless prepared to accept a scholarship, should one be awarded.
The examination will be upon the folowing subjects, viz.: English, History, (Grecian, Roman, English, American,) Plane Geometry, Algebra through Quadratic Equations, and either Latin, French, or German, at the option of the candidate.
There will be as many candidates appointed from this County as there are Assembly Districts in this County. Candidates will become entitled to the scholarships in the order of their merit.
Dated at New York City, this first day of May, 1900.
JOHN JASPER,
Superintendent of Schools, Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Removed to 26 East 56th St.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough Academic and Commercial course; open all year; terms moderate. Address Bro. AUGUST, West Chester, N. Y.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
237 WEST 83D STREET, NEW YORK.
For particulars, address the Principal, Miss Emma G. Sebring, A. M.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The Lookout Mountain War Museum; this fine collection of civil war relics can be bought at a low price if taken at once. Address HARDIE BROS., Lookout Mountain, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Scotch Collie Puppies, ($5,) color blue, white, and sable, with tan marks; will be sold cheap. Address J., care of F. E. ANDERSON, Medora, N. D.

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Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage at Lowest Rates.
APPLY DIRECTLY & SAVE EXPENSE.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $5,000,000
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THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
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Examines and insures titles at fixed moderate rates, giving the dealer or investor the selection of counsel when desired. Questions of doubt are submitted to a Committee of Counsel of the Company before insuring.
Losses for Thirteen Years . . $24,246.37

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AGENT—BROKER—APPRAISER
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Special attention given to Renting, Collection of Rents, and General Management of Property.

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Elegant, well-lighted and ventilated and handsomely decorated apartments, containing seven rooms and bath; equipped with every modern convenience; steam-heated and hall service; rents, $50 per month.
Superintendent on Premises.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

AT ELMHURST, L. I.
$20

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, May 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 1 P. M. in Room 43, Post Office Building. Government causes.

483—Muser vs. U. S.
484—Eldmann vs. U. S.
485—Sidenberg vs. U. S.
900—MacLeod vs. U. S.
1681—Abegg vs. U. S.
1682—Wright vs. U. S.
1094—Wendt vs. U. S.
3043—Heller vs. U. S.
2128—Witmack vs. U. S.
2192—Veit vs. U. S.
2311—Berlein vs. U. S.
2465—Abegg vs. U. S.
2567—Reichenbach vs. U. S.
2721—Metzger vs. U. S.
2724—Meyer vs. U. S.
2214—Jaffray vs. U. S.
3037—Horrax vs. U. S.
2936—Chanfour vs. U. S.
3049—Sonoma Wine and Brandy Co. vs. U. S.
2924—G. W. Sheldon & Co. vs. U. S.
2635—Roessler & H. Co. vs. U. S.
2633—Heller vs. U. S.
2216—Morrison vs. U. S.
2976—Roche vs. U. S.
2254—Loewenthal vs. U. S.
2922—Merck vs. U. S.
2709—Kurtz vs. U. S.
2709—F. W. Stephenson & Co. vs. U. S.
2714—Ropes & Co. vs. U. S.
2714—Howe & Ropes vs. U. S.
2712—W. H. Graef & Co. vs. U. S.
2713—J. S. Plummer & Co. vs. U. S.
2715—R. F. Downing & Co. vs. U. S.
2982—John Donat & Co. vs. U. S.
2822—Swan & Finch Co. vs. U. S.
2833—Fleming & Co. vs. U. S.
2574—Nicholas vs. U. S.
2922—R. W. Thair & Co. vs. U. S.
2950—Schroeder vs. U. S.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Am. Surety Co. vs. Macdonald.
2—Stone vs. Steinmetz.
3—Collins vs. Collins.
4—Manheim vs. Manheim.
5—Pell-Clark vs. Pell.
6—Stoeser vs. Drandt.
7—Mullen vs. Mullen.
8—Hamilton Bank vs. Aldhous.
9—Browne vs. Browne.
10—Levy & Co. vs. International Cigarmakers' Union.
11—McHoesbury vs. Hartley.
12—In re Ogden Av.
13—Same.
14—Kohen vs. Palm.
15—In re 12th Ward Bk.
16—Moran vs. Heff.
17—Kelly vs. Theiss.
18—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Gay.
19—Bernheimer vs. Manning.
20—Kruse vs. Smith.
21—In re Arkell.
22—Martin vs. Updike.
23—Ayres vs. Kane.
24—In re Bender.
25—Western Electric Co. vs. Ashby Engineering Co.
26—Condon vs. Church of St. Augustine.
27—Feldmark vs. Willett.
28—Mulvey vs. Reilly.
29—Same vs. same.
30—Seely vs. Brown.
31—Rouse vs. Weldhoff.
32—Gilmore vs. Kelly.
33—Hopkins vs. Spellman.
34—Wright vs. Wright.
35—Brock vs. Falihee.
36—Streep vs. Mauer.
37—Katz vs. India Rubber Co.
38—In re Marshall.
39—Kaughran vs. Donnelly.
40—Lamour vs. Schmittner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Orbaner vs. Cranston
2—Mahoney vs. Achard.
3—North Am. Trust Co. vs. Feitner.
4—Hugo vs. Hafelking.
5—Wertheim vs. Clerque.
6—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
7—Begley vs. Buckley.
8—Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Feldman.
9—Zweck vs. Irvine.
10—Feldmark vs. Willett
11—Symonds vs. Symonds.
12—In re Edgecombe Road.
13—Schell vs. Peyton.
14—Hohouse vs. Muller.
15—Kunzeman vs. Kunzeman.
16—Baldwin vs. Nesmith
17—Same vs. same.
18—Same vs. same.
19—Same vs. same.
20—Sinsheimer vs. Sinsheimer.
21—Burt Shoe Co. vs. Feitner.
22—Reinhardt & Co. vs. same.
23—Central Park Pickel Works vs. same.
24—Press vs. same.
25—Radway & Co. vs. same.
26—Gutman vs. same.
27—Morrison vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
28—Sonn vs. Wahle.
29—Rankin vs. Meltser.
30—Pritchard vs. Kirsch.
31—Weeks vs. Pope.
32—Merz vs. Workmen's Sick Fund.
33—Olcott vs. Osowski.
35—Williams vs. Feitner.
36—Dyer Pelican Mining Co. vs. same.
37—O'Neill vs. O'Neill.
38—Westcott vs. Johnston.
39—Van Wyck vs. Richman.
40—Vought vs. Hoffman
41—United Verde Copper Co. vs. Feitner.

Demurrers.

1380—Atlantic Dredging Co. vs. Leonard & Foley Con. Co.
1331—A. A. Griffing Iron Co. vs. Nick.
1332—Mittendorf vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
1333—McGrath vs. Ottman.
1334—Same vs. same.
1335—Bopp vs. Garrison.
1336—Recknagel vs. Steinway.
1337—Same vs. same.
1338—Same vs. same.
1339—Bates vs. Elker.
1340—Green vs. Union Steel & Chain Co.
1341—Recknagel vs. Steinway.
1342—Hendrick vs. Thompson.
1343—St. John Woodworking Co. vs. Smith.
1345—Rhinelander v s. Farmers' Loan & T. Co.
1346—Fleischer vs. same.
1347—McGrath vs. Ottman.
1348—Same vs. same.
1349—Fitzpatrick vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Assn.
1350—Bennett vs. City of New York.
1351—Frankel vs. Peabody.
1352—Stern vs. same. Minsky.
1221—Winthrop Press vs. Perkins.
1206—Bernheim vs. Keppler.
1235—Murray vs. Williamson.
1293—Rutherford vs. Myers.
1298—Vietor vs. Frost.
1173—McCabe vs. Preston.

Preferred causes.

4412—Leggett vs. Muller.
5004—Whitehead vs. Hyams.
4805—Black vs. Levy.
4765—Am. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Feitner.
4873—Ayer vs. Gill.
4541—Humphreys vs. Rose.
5037—Draeger vs. Hallahan.
5033—Teachers' Co-op. B. & L. Assn. vs. Harney.
4616—McMullen vs. Feitner.
4610—Nat. Academy of Design vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

4127—Wilhelm vs. Davis.
4095—Paul vs. The City of New York.
4660—Day vs. Dow.
4383—Southmayd vs. Morgan.
1966—Blackburn vs. Blackburn.
4546—Byrne vs. Connors.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4746.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Giuseppe La Marka. | 2—Warner T. Allen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

8445—Mattiadge vs. N. Y. El. R. R. Co.
9552—Smith vs. Weil & Baumer Co.
12062—Stiasney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9226—Cafferty vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

6304—Armstrong vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4385—Dougherty vs. Galligan.
11308—Gallo vs. City of New York.
7985—N. Y. Building & Imp. Co. vs. Springfield Elevator, &c., Co.
6388—Ockenden vs. Tostevin.
6485—Howes vs. same.
6545—Olwell vs. same.
6546—Lucas vs. same.
6114—Hackett vs. Rosal.
6335—Rothschild vs. Bradley & Currier Co.
5942—Meagher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4665—Crossett vs. Carleton.
7984—Siegel vs. Monahan
2684—Medina Gas & Elec. Light Co. vs. Buffalo Loan & T. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 8061.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

4956—Melville vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3905—Silberlieb vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3906—Rosenbaum vs. same.
666—Van Alken vs. same.
5454—Britton vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
5160—McGuinness vs. same.
9854—Dechert vs. Municipal El. Light Co.
6143—Drake & Stratton Co. vs. San Domingo Imp. Co.
10279—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
4881—Poens vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5185—Eldridge vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7832—Tamsen vs. Genet.
8061—Butler vs. Frank Miller Co.
6701—Dunuco vs. Murray.
8008—Gibbons vs. Armstrong.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate. At 10:30 A. M.

Loreta A. y Loynaz, Cornelia Ellery, Sarah E. Conneil, Harriet E. Hodges, Emelyn Cook, Katie Kelly, Patrick H. Clarke,

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:

1510—Robert Bonner.
1542—Daniel Woolf.
1467—Michael J. Kunzeman.
1477—Alexander Buchanan.
1538—Marie Louise de Agreda.
1553—Emeline Steinbeck.
1555—Minna Lowenstein.
1557—John S. Law.
1563—Ignatz Goldstein.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and must be placed upon Chambers Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

109—White vs. Belmont.
2691—Biegelson vs. Kahn.
2716—Rogers vs. New Orange Ind. Co.
2667—Lederer vs. Sherry
523—Smith vs. Pollack.
1691—Rosendorf vs. Bogin.
4568—Gine vs. Lopez.
2890—Bloch vs. Hurwitz.
2891—McAleer vs. Met. St. Ry.
4603—Regan vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
548—Peterson vs. Man. Ry.
750—Levene vs. Hahner
577—Powers vs. Blackmer.
1300—Shea vs. De Rago.
1632—Zimmermann vs. Stahl.
1661—Lischer vs. Albert.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2455—Trust vs. Chesebrough.
2260—Mahler vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2504—Alexander Chamberlain Co. vs. Deeves.
2253—Lynch vs. Weiss.
2571—Alister's Agricultural Chem. Works vs. Blum.
2572—Meyer vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2573—Same vs. same.
1857—Smith vs. Con. Gas Co.
2329—G. C. Davis Co. vs. Tamsen.
2516—Nepel vs. Met. St. Ry.
2549—Masterson vs. Minsky.
2182—Kane vs. Reid.
2416—Elsentadt vs. Fiebel.
558—Ganer vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
3983½—Holmes vs. Feist.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2226—Steiner vs. Met. St. Ry.
2374—McGovern vs. Bloom.
2379—Johnson vs. Crisfeld.
2220—Dwyer vs. McLaughlin.
1667—Bergmann vs. Keane.
1668—Same vs. same.
2285—Hoshkitz vs. Solomon.
2189—Black vs. Ferber.
451—Meyers vs. Markowitz.
1714—Bartley vs. Martin.
2447—Lee vs. Smith.
1316—Keeler vs. Universal Storage W. Co.
2362—Kaufman vs. Met. St. Ry.
2358—Ludwig vs. Smith.
2363—Fass vs. Met. St. Ry.
2620—Rickey vs. Morrison.
677—Nichols vs. O'Bannon.
2364—Frankel vs. Baldwin.
1290—Grusky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1533—Weisberger vs. Grunwald.
1950—Ruetz vs. Hennessy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4525—Koisky vs. Welsenfeld.
4671—Muller vs. Wolfensohn.
4350—Blauner vs. Williams Co.
4470—Strauss vs. Sterry.
4536—Secor vs. Mathews
4337—Colby vs. Levy.
4547—Saltzeider vs. Stringer.
4504—Twelfth Ward Bk. vs. Krakauer.
4509—Same vs. same.
3618—Michel vs. Taylor.
4359¼—Ebert vs. Urquhart.
2316—Barnes vs. Ginsberg.
4067—Bowsky vs. Eisenberg.
4151—Bertrand vs. Drake
4174—Finkelstein vs. Hyman.
4468—Riverside Bank vs. Dickel.
4467—Same vs. same.
4493—Gray vs. Davis.
4581—Gennerich vs. Kaufman.
4518—Lundy vs. W. F. Shaw Pub. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3,083.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and McCann for the People.

1—Richard Rumlein.
2—Frank Davis.
3—John Kelly, Joseph Martini.
4—William W. Thompson.
5—Louis Cohen.
6—John Sullivan, 1st, John Mahoney, indicted as John Sullivan, 2d.
7—George Dyas, Thomas Maher.
8—Abraham Roggen.
9—Robert Fair.

Pleadings.

1—Annie Steinberg.
2—Alice Mann.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Cowan, and Byrne for the People.

1—David Dandson, Max Moore.
2—Max Moore.
3—Edward Smith.
4—John Shaw.
5—Lizzie Connolly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and O'Connor for the People.

1—Francis Donohue, David Henning.
2—John Snyder.
3—Harris Perner.
4—Joseph Maglio.
5—William Lewis.
6—Harry Frank.
7—Charles Marsh.
8—Giavannino Betacca.
9—Anton Schussler, Lorenz Oberle.
10—Albert E. Wing.
11—Denis Maguire.
12—Walter N. Simpson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Gordon, and Carr for the people.

1—Annie Campbell.
2—James A. Stephenson.
3—William Tweedy.
4—Herman Washer, David Bellowitz.
5—Ethel Meade, Annie Clark.
6—Charles H. Johnson.
7—Bernard McDonough.
8—Harry Friedberg.
9—Harry Friedberg.
10—George Sheppard, Clarence F. Ott.
11—Patrick Cox, Anthony J. Donohue.
12—John Costello.
13—Herman Olsen.
14—Amall Nespolitano.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—John Reilly as Treasurer, &c., vs. James Moran, et al.—William Cahill.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—In re Todd—Benno Lewinson.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—In re Budethal & Schwager—Randolph B. Martine, Jr.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

111—Gibbons vs. Bush.
226—Keitfert vs. Nassau R. R.
69—Ivy vs. Passavant
248—McTague vs. Dowst
249—Adams vs. Nassau R. R.
251—Flynn vs. City of New York.
229—Jones vs. Bristow.
205—Slade vs. Montgomery.
215—Guntzer vs. Yonkers R. R.
111, (N. E.)—Matter of White.
231—Ocean Causeway of Lawrence vs. Gilbert.
5—Shidlovsky vs. Gorman.
256—Finkelstein vs. B. H. R. R.
290—Bing vs. County of Westchester.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Chester, J.—Day Calendar.

Demurrers.

712—Perry vs. Booth.
713—Perry vs. Gillespie.
714—People ex rel. Stone vs. Dalton, Commissioner, &c.
715—Levy & Strauss vs. Union Central Life Insurance Co., &c.
716—Bernstein vs. Johnson.
717—Knauer vs. Knauer. General Calendar.
804—Erste Sokolover Cong. Anshe Yosher vs. Erste Royatiner Socolover Verein.
593—Higgins vs. Sharp.
665—Walker vs. Walker.
102—Corrato vs. Martin.
590—Healy vs. Sexton.
616—Clayton vs. Clayton
470—Daigle vs. Dingle.
147—Washington Lighting Co. vs. Washington.
690—McGuire vs. Washington.
803—Darmstadt vs. Waller.
349—Palewsky vs. R. C. Church of St. Stanislaus Koatka.
362—Goodenough vs. Goodenough.
652—Graham vs. Stony Clove & Catskill Mt. R. R. Co.
692—McKee vs. Wildner
486—Boeker vs. Figner.
653—Steenberg vs. Steenberg.
864—Campbell vs. Kings Co. El. R. R. Co.
689—Browne vs. Browne.
705—People ex rel. Smith vs. Feitner.
130—Butler, receiver, &c., vs. Schwackhamer.
718—Ludwig vs. Bungart, &c.
719—Ludwig vs. Bungart, admr., &c.
720—Parks vs. Parks.
721—L'Hommedieu vs. Adams.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Chase, J.; Part III., Marean, J.; Part IV., Keogh, J.—Day calendar.

5859—Lewis vs. Long Island R. R.
2271—Provost vs. Fisher
2859—Ruger vs. Terry.
1124—Donovan vs. Ruppert.
2684—Hanover vs. Bklyn Heights R. R.
2388—Hart vs. Partridge vs. same.
2665—Blair vs. Nassau R. R.
5520—People ex rel. Hart vs. Dalton.
4617—Zeeman vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
5110—Brush vs. City of New York.
2424—Connolly vs. Met. Street R. R.
1928—Holzer vs. Third Avenue R. R.
1035—Van Dorn vs. Martin.
1824—Siegmund vs. Schneider.
1716—Adams vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2154—Sohin vs. B'klyn Elevated R. R.
1872—Hawkins vs. Ringler.
2486—Blake vs. Curtis.
6073—Monahan vs. Eldlitz.
5912—Beecher vs. Press Publishing Co.
3194—Schwartz vs. Bklyn Heights R. R.
1137—Rosenblatt vs. Muller.
1975—Cohen vs. Fire Ass'n of Phila.
2826—Rahmer vs. Norris
6154—Quinn vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
6094—Hanabery vs. Ranken.
1265—Groth vs. Greenbaum.
3388—Witte vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
6866—Thomas vs. same.
5905—Sapon vs. same.
6030—Irwin vs. same.
2684—De Kremen vs. Met. Street R. R.
1605—Scribmorrell vs. Brooklyn Citizen.
2357—Cowenhoven vs. City of N. Y.
5198—Maloney vs. Union Ferry.
1406—Judge vs. Nassau R. R.
2335—Milbury vs. Lowenthal.
2369—May vs. Uhlman.
2532—Gateley vs. Rouss.
275—Keiser vs. Latimer
5893—Roberts vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1843—Lonn vs. same
3388—Lavin vs. same.
926—Barber vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R.R.
5928—Shlefstein vs. Gleischman.
6009—Maxwell vs. Board of Education.
6041—Keegan vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
5877—Riley vs. same.
6868—Purcell vs. Uhlman.
3461—Strosensky vs. Bechtel Brewery.
208—Foote vs. Ackerman.
4969—Larkin vs. Washington Mills Co.
283—Brooke vs. Latimer.
1550—Sands vs. City of New York.
8173—Boyle vs. Shorrock

Highest number reached on regular call, 3,465.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal Calendar.—Louis Gardner, George Buttner, Frederick Wirth, Harry Barthwick, Frank De Gennaro, Mary De Benedetta, Dominick Carratta, Thomas McCarthy, James Scanlon, John Reilly.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Hurd J.—Civil Calendar.

220—Shea vs. Wills.
473—Hotaling vs. Jahn.
482—McCorry vs. Bock.
484—O'Neil vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
488—O'Connell vs. Nassau Electric R. R.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Betsey Ehrich, Walter Buchanan, Michael Fielder, Obadiah D. Thompson, Minnie Bulheller, William Waller, John Hunter, John H. Kern, Nicola Ferrera, William H. Woglom, and William J. Patterson.

The accountings of Mary Bauer, Eva Dresher, and Rachel G. Skinner.

The estates of Margaretha Gimmler, George Wilson, Thomas Flood, and George F. Zipp.

The revocation of probate of Peter Bradley.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—32—Will of Mary Byron. 39—Will of Patrick Coggin.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of New York—Admiralty Calendar—Thomas, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. in the Post Office Building, Brooklyn.

79—Munson vs. steamship Thornley.
85—McLain vs. steamboat Mohawk.

Naval Stores Markets.

CHARLESTON, May 5.—Turpentine, 46¼c; sales, none. Resin unchanged; sales, none.

SAVANNAH, May 5.—Spirits of turpentine, 47c; receipts, 145 barrels; sales, 183 barrels; export, 3,180 barrels. Resin unchanged; receipts, 1,993 barrels; sales, 815 barrels; exports, 8,950 barrels.

WILMINGTON, May 5.—Spirits of turpentine unchanged; receipts, 71 casks. Resin unchanged; receipts, 95 barrels. Crude turpentine, $1.85@$2.90; receipts, 26 barrels. Tar, $1.36; receipts, 227 barrels.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A BREWSTER VICTORIA; nearly new and in perfect condition. Apply to proprietor, Lenox Stable, 112 to 118 East 75th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KRETZ, FRANCIS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS H. KRETZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Herbert Covington, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1900. THEKLA KRETZ, Executrix. HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys for Executrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap9-law6mM

MARCHAND, GEORGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Georges Marchand, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of November next. Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. AGNES FUNCK HART, PATRICK A. HART, Administrators.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrators, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-law6mM

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—Trial to be had in the County of New York. THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS P. WALLACE, George W. Wallace, and Cora Randolph Wallace, his wife; Mary Agnes Wallace Barlow, wife of Lionel F. A. Barlow, and the said Lionel F. A. Barlow; Thomas P. Wallace and George W. Wallace, executors of the last will and testament of James Wallace, deceased; Daniel S. McElroy and Linda L. McElroy, his wife; The Garfield National Bank of the City of New York; William H. Gelshenen and Katharine T. Gelshenen, his wife; Henry W. F. Mall, Ellen Carter, The City of New York, George D. Russell, Charles S. Rees, The Franklin National Bank of the City of New York, Mary A. Prendergast, Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York; Lizzie M. Fellows, executrix of the last will and testament of John R. Fellows, deceased; Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney; William Arnemann, Harry Torchiani, Frank Miller, Nelson A. Miller, Abraham Miller, Leopold Miller, First National Bank of Cleveland, Catharine Donohue, Edward M. Cutler, Max Stiner, Nason Manufacturing Company, James Murtaugh, John G. Sterling, Southern National Bank of New York, George M. Wright, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Albert B. Hilton; Thomas Emberson, Max Laberman, Adrian T. Kiernan, as receiver of George W. Wallace; Francis D. Dowley, as receiver of George William Wallace; Rachel Burritt, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 9th, 1899.
GEORGE G. DeWITT,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Mary Agnes Wallace Barlow, wife of Lionel F. A. Barlow, and the said Lionel F. A. Barlow:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of April, 1900, and duly filed with the amended and supplemental complaints in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, April 18, 1900.
GEORGE G. DeWITT,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
ap16-law6w7tM

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and William J. Quinlan, as trustees under the last will and testament of Sidney Mason, deceased, plaintiffs, against JULIA JUDGE, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Andrew T. Judge, deceased; John S. Goldsmith, Edmond Kelly, individually; Edmond Kelly, as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Edmond Kelly, as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Horace Robert Kelly, individually and as an executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Eugene d'Humieres, John R. Platt, Isaac N. Platt, and William P. Chambers, as trustees under the will of Samuel R. Platt, deceased, and the following-named tenants: John Bensil, John Draddy, John Proehl, John Hilgendorf, John Gottlieb, John Coulture, John Schuur, and John Thomas, the name "John" being fictitious, said tenants' true Christian names being unknown to plaintiffs; Edwin A. Schroeder and Frank M. Arguimbau, as surviving partners of the firm of Schroeder & Bon, and Sandford L. Norcott, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 24th, 1900.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: Edmond Kelly, individually; Edmond Kelly, as executor of and trustee under the will of Robert Edmond Kelly, deceased; Edmond Kelly, as trustee of the estate of R. E. Kelly; Kathleen Kelly, and Shaun Kelly, children of said Edmond Kelly; Jean d'Humieres, Eugene d'Humieres, Marie d'Humieres, Jacqueline d'Humieres, Nora d'Humieres, Robert d'Humieres Kathleen Kelly, or Sister Joseph of the order of St. Vincent de Paul, House of St. Joseph, the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, March 23d, 1900. W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, U. S. A. mh26-1aw6wM&my7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, as committee of the person and estate of Marie Marshall, plaintiff, against SADIE ALTMAN, Albert Altman, and William Butler Duncan, defendants.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demand in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1899.

HENRY F. MILLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants Sadie Altman and Albert Altman: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Abraham R. Lawrence, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
HENRY F. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
mh26-1aw6wM&my7

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JONES, FRANK F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK F. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1900.
MARION S. JONES, Executrix.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix. ap23-1aw6mM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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Etruria...May 12, 2 PM Lucania...June 2, 9 AM
Campania...May 19, 9 AM Etruria...June 9, 1 PM
Ivernia, (new) May 26, 3 PM Campania, June 16, 9 AM
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Steamers sail from Pier foot of West 27th St., N.Y.
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H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CASEY, MARGARET DE KOVEN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to FRANCES RUSSELL DICKEY, Clarence Seymour Wadsworth, Reginald De Koven, Charles R. S. De Koven, Elijah K. Hubbard, Helen Beach, Mary Beach Johnson, Louis Wadsworth De Koven, Aimee E. Alsop, Joseph W. Alsop, John De Koven Alsop, Francis J. O. Alsop, Louise De K. Bowen, the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET DE KOVEN CASEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Nathaniel A. Prentiss of the City of New York, has lately applied in the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing and three codicils thereto relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of MARGARET DE KOVEN CASEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

For some time we've been quietly working at a dress shirt department; working to get a white shirt that had the right to claim the right of dress—a shirt that was a shirt, not a dicky called a shirt; a shirt of fine linen, good expansive bosom, well made and well cut.

Without any publicity, we've been doing a good business because the shirt was good.

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VERANDA-LIFE.

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We have therefore made a special study of the furnishings to enjoy every minute of veranda-life—reading, napping, talking, playing.

First our San Jo Linen Rugs in artistic colorings, the 6x9 ft. size for $15.00. Then a "Flint" swing—of colored woods or reed, piled with pillows—luxuriously "easy seats for two," suspended by stout chains from the ceiling. "Cabinet Couches," their bookshelves and work-pockets within reach of the laziest arm. Little tea-tables from $3.50, magazine and card tables, in gay and variegated colors, ready to accent the house exteriors which you can only do, when you

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450 Suits,—made of white, figured Madras, feather weight,—military collar, finished with fast colored trimmings.

$1.35 per suit;
Value $2.00 and $2.50.

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50 dozen,—fine Negligee Shirts, made of sheer Botany Cloth,—a light weight wool-and-cotton fabric.

Suitable garments for Golf, Cycling or Steamer wear. Non-shrinkable.

Linen neckbands or attached collar.

$1.35;
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Iron Bedstead 4 ft. or 4 ft. 6 in. wide, bow footboard, brass top rails and mounts, with iron frame woven wire spring to fit. Hair Mattress, 40 or 45 lbs., in one or two parts, best A. C. A. Ticking. One pair of Feather Pillows, 18x28 in., with A. C. A. Ticking. One 5-lb. Feather Bolster, with A. C. A. Ticking.

100 other styles, iron or brass, $4.50 to $100.

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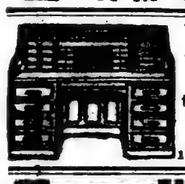

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Great Variety of tyle and Price.

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Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

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900 pieces,—"shot" Mousseline-Taffetas Ribbon,—4½ inches wide.

White and latest pastel tints of corn, blues, rose, shell, lavender, lilac, nile, magenta and grey,

18 cents per yard.

Taffetas Silk "shot" Ribbon, soft quality,—all the fashionable spring shades. 6½ inches wide.

Suitable for Sashes, Millinery or Trimmings,

40 cents per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,
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Silk Skirts.

Made from finest quality, —38 inch Clifton Mills Taffetas.

Colors:—pink, lavender, peach, purple, green, blue, mode,—in an extensive variety of shades.

Finished with triple or double ruffle on wide flounce,

$5.50 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
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Three Bargains:

130 Rolls Plush Wilton,
97½ cts.
formerly $1.25 to $1.40.

185 Large Fine Karabagh Rugs,
$11.75 & 18.60,
formerly $18.00 to $30.00.

50 Guendji Rugs,
$8.75.
formerly $13.00

An Artistic Cotton Rug of extra fine quality for summer furnishings,

The "Beulu."

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

CARPET CLEANING.
332 WEST 54TH ST.
Established 1875. Telephone 366 Columbus.
Altering and Relaying.
J. & W. WILLIAMS.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS
DESKS,
ARE THE BEST FOR OFFICES
275 Canal St. and 1 Park Pl.
All kinds of Office Furniture and Fixtures on hand.

Water Filters & Coolers
THE BEST KINDS
FOR SALE BY
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 & 132 West 42d Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S — B'way & 30th St. Ev'gs, 8. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. LAST 3 WEEKS. OLGA NETHERSOLE. Matinées, Wed. & Sat. In Clyde Fitch's Dramatization of Daudet's SAPHO

THE DEWEY — MATINEE TO-DAY. HERRMANN'S Transatlantique Vaudeville Co. East 14th St. Mme Herrmann, Florence Moore, Grapewin & Chance

MANHATTAN. Last week, Great Melodrama, 33d & B'way. Evg. 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat. WOMAN AND WINE

CLOSING DAY. TISSOT PAINTINGS. AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

"Stuttgarter" Sanitary WOOLEN Underwear.

is the best wearing and most satisfactory in the world, as thousands who have worn it for years testify.

The Genuine Stuttgarter has Lion in centre of trade mark.

FOR SALE BY FIRST CLASS DEALERS.

For Summer, Porous Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

New York: 16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

REFRESHING SLEEP.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Quiets the nerves, relieves the tired and confused condition of the brain, and induces refreshing sleep.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY
38th week at this Theatre. **A RUNAWAY GIRL. . . . .**
With JAMES T. POWERS and 65 others.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
.....BORDERSIDE.....
A New 3-Act Play..With VIRGINIA CALHOUN

Proctor's 5th Av. Thomas Q. Seabrooke Cont. Perf. 25 & 50c. ERIC HOPE, Sager Midgley & Gertie Carlisle, Kitty Mitchell & Ors.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. DELLA FOX, Junius Brutus Booth. Musical Johnstons, Silvern & Emerie, Mov. Pics, &c.

Proctor's PALACE. GEO. NEVILLE & CO. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. BILLY VAN. LA FAFALLA. Mr. & Mrs. Aug. Neville, Barton & Ashley, Mov. Pics.

Paderewski
THE TWO (2) LAST RECITALS.
N. Y.—CARNEGIE HALL Sat. Mat., 12th, 2:30.
SEATS AT SCHUBERTH'S, 23 UNION SQ.
Mon., 14th, Last Recital, Newark Theatre, N. J.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

EDEN MUSEE Open 10:30 A.M. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Last Nights of the Musical Play TALLY-HO!

AMERICAN Theatre, 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Square Opera Co. FAREWELL SEASON OF GRAND OPERA. Evs. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. LOHENGRIN. Next week—Mon. & Thurs. eves., Wed. & Sat. Mats. Mignon. Tues., Wed., Fri., Sat. eves., Tannhauser.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Empire Company's Greatest Triumph, LORD AND LADY ALGY.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. James K. HACKETT THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EVGS., 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. LAST 6 NIGHTS—LAST MATS. WED. & SAT. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Matinées, 2 o'clock. HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'WAY & 41ST ST. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. LAST WEEK. BEN-HUR. RUN ENDS NEXT SAT.

WALDORF-ASTORIA. BEGINNING TO-NIGHT (Mon.) THE STROLLERS in PHYLLIS. Tickets now on sale at Tyson's.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. SOUVENIRS TO-MORROW EVE. LAST WEEK. WAY DOWN EAST. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:11

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. JULIA MARLOWE in Barbara Frietchie. Eves., 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15. NEXT WEEK. HENRY IRVING AND MISS ELLEN TERRY. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Knickerbocker. B'WAY & 38TH ST. EVS., 8:15. SAT. MAT., 2:15. BOSTONIANS IN ROBIN HOOD. NEXT WEEK—"THE SERENADE."

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BARGAIN MAT. WED. All seats 50c. QUO VADIS.

PRINTING SHOW
"From the Writer to the Reader."
Grand Central Palace, 2 to 11 P. M., 25c., 15c.

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK. THE GREAT RUBY

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Blanche WALSH & Melbourne MACDOWELL. In Cleopatra. Wed. Mat. only, Fedora

24Kt Gold Plate Sov'rs To-mrw Night! CASINO! The Casino Girl!

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum.—Me & Him, comic boxers; Gilbert's Goats; Linus II.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—LADY BOUNTIFUL.

KEITH'S Helene Mora, Rice & Cohen, Louise Thorndyke Boucicault, James Horne, Joe Welch.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
2d Day, Monday, May 7th.
Six Over-night Races.
MUSIC BY LANDER.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD. 50 CENTS.

Great Sale Rugs & Draperies! | Great Sale Rugs & Draperies! | Great Sale Rugs & Draperies! | Great Sale Rugs & Draperies!

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

A Mammoth Sale of ORIENTAL RUGS, PORTIERES, LACE CURTAINS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

We begin a sale this morning that will create more wonder and talk among Competitors and the General Public than any we have ever held, and well it might cause wonder, too, for goods of the character we offer to-day were never before quoted at such prices. A glance at them would almost make you believe the goods were imperfect, but they are not. We can assure they are New, Fresh Goods. Absolutely Perfect in every way. It is simply an offering that illustrates the effect of Unlimited Capital and Shrewd Buying. And now for a few details. If you want to secure a Rug, a Pair of Curtains or anything in the way of Draperies for your summer home come to this sale. We guarantee you will not be disappointed in your expectations. Read!

52 Bales of Oriental Rugs

We have just taken out of bond 52 Bales of Fine Oriental Rugs, and will place them on sale this morning at prices

40% Below Their Real Value!

In preparing them for this sale we have not picked out the best ones and marked them at a proportionately higher price, but will sell them at a uniform price for each size, the early purchasers securing the best choice.

Silky Antique Gem Anatolian Mats,

now very rare and worth up to $10.00,

2.95, 3.95 and 4.95 each.

Only one of the above mats to each customer.

KAZAKS, CARABAGHS, GENJEHS, SHIRVANS, sizes averaging from 3x4½ feet to 3½x5 feet—your choice at

5.75, 7.98, 10.98 and 12.98 each.

Worth 9.00 to 20.00.

CHOICE KIS-KILIMS, very rich in colorings, large and small, odd sizes; worth 10.00 each; your choice at

6.75 each.

BERGAMA RUGS, very rare and beautiful, only a limited quantity, the sizes run from 2¾x3 feet to 4x4½ feet, worth $17.50,

10.75 each.

RARE SPECIMENS OF FINE, ANTIQUE KAZAKS, GUENJES, MOUSSOULS, CIRCASSIANS—All with extra fine silky piles, sizes averaging from 4½x6¾ feet to 4¾x9 feet, actually worth 20.00 to 35.00; for this sale,

14.75, 18.75, 22.75 and 24.75.

SILK ANTIQUE AND MODERN BOKHARAS, in soft tones and rich colorings, worth 17.00 to 35.00; on sale at

12.85 and 21.85

EXTRA FINE ANTIQUE SHIRVANS, in subdued colorings, all of them very rich, averaging in size from 3½x5½ feet to 4x6½ feet, worth 18.00 to 30.00,

11.98, 15.98 and 17.98.

An early selection is requested before lots are broken.

Portieres! Portieres!

Need a Pair of Portieres? or a Single Portiere? If you do, this is your opportunity. Just a few items, selected at random from the big stock to go on sale to-day:

800 PAIRS IMITATION BAGDAD PORTIERES, with Five and Six Stripes, all soft colors, heavily fringed top and bottom,

1.98 and 2.98 pair.

700 PAIRS OF DERBY PORTIERES in all the Popular Colors, actually worth 3.98 pair,

2.48 pair.

600 PAIRS EXTRA HEAVY IMITATION BAGDAD PORTIERES, reproductions of the real hand-made article, that sells for 10.00 to 12.00 pair, at

3.88 pair.

500 PAIRS ORIENTAL AND REVERSIBLE ART REP TAPESTRY PORTIERES, in all the leading colors, worth 10.00 to 20.00,

4.98, 5.98, 6.98, 7.48 and 8.98 pair.

400 PAIRS ARMURE, MERCERIZED AND SATIN DERBY PORTIERES, all soft colors and handsomely fringed top and bottom, worth 15.00 to 30.00,

7.69, 8.98, 9.98 & 14.75 pair.

Fine Tapestries at Cheap Prices!

BROCATELLES, GOBELINS, SATIN DAMASKS AND SILK REP TAPESTRIES for upholstering, worth 2.00 to 7.00 yard,

98c., 1.25, 1.69, 1.98, 2.48, 2.98 and 3.10 yard.

Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

The Greatest Lace Curtain Values in New York!

Nottingham Lace Curtains!

Five Big Cases at Your Service This Morning at

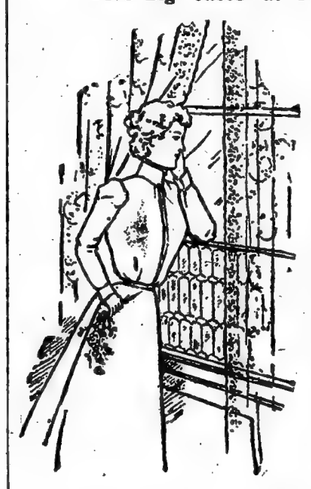

33⅓% Below Regular Prices!

A big claim, we know, but it's true. We don't ask you to take our "say so" for it, just come and see the goods for yourself. Most of the Nottingham goods are in White and the new Ivory tints, are full width and length and comprise the very latest designs. A splendid opportunity for those furnishing summer homes or who desire to complete their equipment. The prices are:

1.15, 1.48, 1.65, 1.98 and 2.98 Pair.

Cross Stripe Curtains!

Worth 2.50 to 5.00 Pair, marked for this Special Sale,

1.48, 1.98, 2.35 and 2.69 Pair.

Renaissance and Irish Point Curtains!

All New Fresh Goods, and all of the Newest and Best Designs. Read these prices:

Renaissance Curtains.

The 8.98 Grade for 5.75 Pair.
The 12.00 Grade for 7.50 Pair.
The 16.50 Grade for 10.75 Pair.
The 21.50 Grade for 15.00 Pair.
The 25.00 Grade for 16.98 Pair.
The 33.50 Grade for 22.50 Pair.

Irish Point Curtains.

The 5.25 Grade for 3.98 Pair.
The 6.50 Grade for 4.69 Pair.
The 8.98 Grade for 5.98 Pair.
The 9.75 Grade for 6.98 Pair.
The 11.50 Grade for 7.98 Pair.
The 15.00 Grade for 9.48 Pair.

Bobinet Curtains.

A special assortment at 25 per cent. below regular prices. They are of extra fine quality and have full ruffle. The prices are:

2.35, 2.69, 2.98, 3.25, 3.98 and 4.98 Pair.

MUSLIN CURTAINS in all the newest designs, at prices ranging from

89c. to 1.35 Pair.

Muslin and Lace Bed Sets.

TAMBOUR MUSLIN BED SETS for single beds, actually worth $8.00 and $9.75, marked for this sale,

4.98 and 5.98 Set.

IRISH POINT BED SETS, for double beds, very handsome, worth $14.00 to $25.00, marked for this sale,

8.75 and 13.48 Set.

Couch Covers!

5,000 Imitation Bagdad and Oriental Reversible Art Tapestry Couch Covers.

All new and effective colors, 50 inches wide; worth $4.00 to $8.00; marked for this sale,

1.98, 2.45, 2.75, 3.69 and 3.98 Each.

62 inches wide, 4.48, 5.69, 6.98 and 7.69 Each.

Slip Covers, Window Shades and Awnings.

Made to order at the lowest prices in town. Call or write for an estimate.

All Cash Purchases, except Sewing Machines and Bicycles, delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

H. O'NEILL & CO., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended May 5...	2,067,428
Same week last year.....	3,698,462
To date this year.....	50,596,638
Corresponding date last year.	78,493,815

Bonds for the week.....	$9,311,400
Same week last year.....	$15,159,400
To date this year.....	$233,840,370
Corresponding date last year.	$426,475,530

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@3; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Foundry.	1½	Manhattan Beach	5¼
Am. Malt. pf.	2	Minn. & St. Louis	2
Am. S. & Wire.	1⅛	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	3½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1
Chi. & Northw. pf.	1	N. J. Central	1½
Gas & E., Bergen Co.	1	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	1
Iowa Central pf.	1	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Lake Shore	4	Union Bag & Paper.	1
Long Island	19½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Lake Erie & West.	1¼
Am. Ice	2⅜	L. Erie & West. pf.	2½
Am. St. Hoop pf.	2	Met. Steel Ry	3⅜
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	2
Am. Tobacco	1⅞	Nat. Biscuit	1⅝
Anaconda Copper	2	Nat. Lead	1⅛
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	Nat. Steel	1¾
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1⅞	Nat. Steel pf.	2
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	1	National Tube	2
Brooklyn Union Gas.	3	Nat. Tube pf	1¼
Buff., R. & Pitts.	4	N. Y. Central	2
Can. Southern	2⅛	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	
Canada Pacific	1⅞	2d pf	1½
Ches. & Ohio	1	N. Y., Ont. & West.	1
Chi. & East Ill.	1	Norf. & West	1⅞
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Chi. & Northwest.	1½	Pennsylvania	4
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2¼	Pullman Car	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	14	Republic I. & Steel.	1¼
Col. South. 1st pf.	1½	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	2½
Col. & Hock. Coal.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¾
Consol Gas	1½	St. L. Southw	1½
Cont. Tobacco	1⅝	St. L. Southw. pf.	1⅝
Del., L. & West	3	Southern Ry. pf.	1¼
Den. & R. Gr. pf.	2	Stand. R. & T.	1¼
Fed. Steel pf.	1½	Union Bag & Paper.	2½
Great Northern pf.	2½	U. S. Express	1
Hock. Valley	1½	U. S. Rubber	2
Hock. Valley pf.	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	3½
Illinois Central	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2
Int. Silver	1⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1⅝
K. C., Pitts. & G., full ass't paid	1		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & N. W. gold 7s.	1	Long Island gen. 4s.	3
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s.	2	Long Island unif. 4s.	12½
Erie consol. 7s.	1	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s.	1⅝
Evans. & Ind. con. 6s.	2	Texas Pacific 2d	2
Kan. & Mich. 4s.	2	Wab., Det. & Chi. 5s.	2

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1⅞	Mo. Pac. coll. g. 5s.	1
Col. & H. V. ext. 4s.	1	N. Y., L. & W. con. 5s	1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	4	St. L. S. W. 2d	1
Erie gen. lien 4s.	1⅛	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2
F. & P. M., Pt. H. 5s.	1	Third Av. 5s.	1⅝
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1½	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 6s, t. r.	1
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s.	1½	Wabash, Deb. B.	2⅝
L., Ev. & St. L. gen. 4s	1	West Shore 4s, reg.	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st.	2		

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 6.—The closing prices for Americans Saturday were somewhat above the worst prices of the week. Baltimore and Ohio preferred rose 1 point; Baltimore and Ohio common, ½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé issues, ⅝ to ½; Union Pacific, ½, and most others from ⅛ to ⅝.

As a rule the prices for the week on Americans showed declines of from 1 to 3 points. Dealings were very limited.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

AMERICAN GOLD MUCH NEEDED

A Period of Extraordinary Stagnation in the Stock Markets—No Chance for Improvement Till the End of the War Is in Sight or Gold Flows Into London.

Cable Correspondence.

Copyright, 1900, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 6.—Does it not seem an anomaly that gold should be leaving New York for Paris at a time when, according to your statistical returns, the balance of your foreign trade is more in your favor than at any previous period of history? Money is doubtless cheaper in New York than in any other great market in the world at present, but it is also cheaper in Paris than here or in Germany. By what used to be considered the law governing the movements of bullion—that it tended to flow from cheap markets to dear ones—London or Berlin should have attracted the metal from New York sooner than Paris. But perhaps it will come to us next, and we need it badly, or shall do so soon.

No change happened here in the week just past, although yesterday credits were less scarce in the open market at 3¾ per cent. Discount, however, held hard at 4 per cent. or more, and the Bank of England has continued to do a fluctuating but always considerable share of the current discount business. The market, too, had to borrow the main part of the installment due on Thursday on the "Khakis," and the Bank officials tell me that when the checks representing the final portion of this money are cleared to-morrow, credits outside must be as scarce as ever.

Not only is the market without means of its own to pay up the war loan, but it cannot subscribe to any other forms of public issue, except on terms our spoiled borrowers still refuse to concede. Our municipalities, for example, continue spending at the rate of fully £12,000,000 a year, all borrowed money, but each recent attempt by any of them to sell stock at a price that would give the purchaser 3 per cent. or a fraction over has failed, and rather than offer higher terms the corporate bodies borrow temporarily from banks or insurance offices at 3½ to 4 per cent.

There is nothing deadly or alarming in this, taken by itself, but it does in my opinion indicate that credit will grow dearer here as the months pass, and the worst of it is that new demands keep pressing for gratification. During the last two days, for instance, a powerful factor in depressing the stock markets was the report that the cost of the war was so much in excess of all estimates as to necessitate a fresh issue of stock by the Government. Barely 12 per cent. of the war loan has been paid up in full, and this is all spent, as well as the instalments up to date. The loan should have been £60,000,000 to start with, dealers say, and add that another issue is inevitable. Add to this the fact that the contango on "Khaki" scrip was 5 to 5½, and money in all departments of the Stock Exchange 5½ to 6 per cent. at the last account, and sufficient reason appears why the markets should flag.

We are sanguine still that all must soon come right, but are shy of immediate probabilities, and no charming can persuade us to enter into fresh commitments. You will find that we still sell your railroad stock at every favorable opportunity. This we do partly because we fear your market with its volcanic ways, party because we want money.

For over a quarter of a century now I have been a chronicler of events in the London money and stock markets, and, although I have often seen stagnation for periods more or less long quite as great as at present, I have never encountered such general reluctance on the part of the investing classes to accept risks. The brokers all tell the same tale—both investment and speculation are dead or a mere affair of syndicates. Until the war appears to be nearing its end, or until gold flows in, this must continue to be the attitude.

From Germany portents of another kind lead to the same conclusion. Speculation there is as ebullient as ever, both in old undertakings of an industrial order and new. But there also people require more money, and to meet their wants the Reichsbank last week was obliged to raise its note circulation above the legal maximum. The excess is little more than £1,600,000 thus far, but it is a warning to expect much dearer money in Germany long before the Autumn.

So you will find plenty of customers for your gold if you are willing to part with it.

Our Bank of England note circulation last week attained the highest point since the Bank act of 1844, thanks immediately to the run on the Yorkshire Penny Bank, which took £800,000 to damp it down. Industrial conditions likewise continue favorable to an unusual employment of currency, and the prices of commodities show no definite tendency to break at any point.

Quite a scare was produced in the home railway stock market on Friday by the announcement that the Midland and Welsh coal proprietors intend to raise the price of coal to railway companies by 50 per cent on new contracts. The story was perhaps an exaggeration, but coal is certainly going up in price, and its advance materially influences the course of prices in all directions. Newspapers, for example, have to pay more for their paper, householders for their gas, and producers and merchants higher freight tolls.

Copper share and metal prices wobbled considerably last week, and our bears are hoping against hope that your manipulators are at last about to throw up the sponge. But I have my doubts.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, May 7.

Amalgamated Copper Company—Books close for annual meeting.
American District Telegraph Company—Books close.
Atlantic Anti-Fouling Paint Company—Annual meeting.
Austin Water, Light, and Power Company—Bondholders' meeting.
Bank of America—Annual meeting.
Canada Southern Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Ellithorpe Safety Air Cushion Company—Annual meeting.
Lawyers' Mortgage Company—Annual meeting.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United States Cremation Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, May 8.

American Steel Casting Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Dividend payable on new preferred.
General Electric Company—Annual meeting.
Madison Square Garden Company—Annual meeting.
Mercantile Real Estate Company—Annual meeting.
Merchants and Manufacturers' Warehousing Company—Special meeting.
Park Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, May 9.

American Radiator Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Consolidated Traction Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred.
Grand Rapids Gaslight Company—Books close.
Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company—Annual meeting.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company—Books close.

Thursday, May 10.

Bank State of New York—Dividend payable.
Canton Company—Dividend payable.
East River Mill and Lumber Company—Annual meeting.
Frazer & Gerger Company—Annual meeting.
German Exchange Bank—Annual meeting.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Books close.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Northern Pacific Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Pacific Mail Steamship Company—Books close for annual meeting.
People's Bank, Brooklyn—Books close.
Shoe and Leather Reporter—Annual meeting.
Warwick Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.

Friday, May 11.

Southern Light and Traction Company (San Antonio)—Books close.
Third Avenue Railroad—Special meeting.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company—Books close.

Saturday, May 12.

Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company—Dividend payable.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Chicago & Alton.	1½	Standard Oil	7
New Amst. Gas.	1	Storage Power.	5
Otis Elevator	2¼	Western Gas 5s.	1

Declines.

Amal. Copper	1⅞	General Carriage.	2¼
Am. Woolen	2	Internat. Pump	2
Am. Woolen pf.	1¼	National Salt	1
Electric Boat	4	N. Y. Trans.	2⅜
Electric Vehicle	3	Rubber Goods pf.	3

During the past week trading in the market for outside securities led to a

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 5, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., May 5. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended May 5, 2,067,428.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended May 5. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended May 5, 1900
120¼ April 20.	114 January 6.	120	125	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	130	130	130	130	114	75
18 February 7.	12½ January 15.	17¼	17½	+ 1⅛	American Car & Foundry Company	29,090,000	.....	..	..	16½	17⅜	15⅝	17½	...	18,038
67⅞ April 2.	59 January 29.	66½	66½	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	29,090,000	May 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	65¾	66⅞	65	66½	...	6,838
37⅝ April 7.	32¼ March 6.	34⅛	35	− 1	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	36½	36½	35	35	36	2,470
100 April 5.	90 January 8.	96	97	− ⅞	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	95	95¼	95	95¼	94½	331
33½ January 22.	24⅞ January 4.	27	30	..	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	SA	20	20	20	20	44	40
159 May 2.	145 January 18.	153	159	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	150	153	150	154	141	1,453
49¼ April 4.	33½ January 15.	45¼	45½	− 2⅜	American Ice Company	22,933,100	Feb. 15, 1900.	1	Q	48	48	44¾	45¼	...	5,415
78½ February 3.	72½ January 15.	75	76	− ⅝	American Ice Company preferred	12,440,000	Apr. 14, 1900.	1½	Q	75½	75½	75	75	...	300
16¾ February 6.	11 March 7.	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅞	American Linseed Company	16,750,000	.....	..	..	12½	13	12	13	...	2,000
60 February 5.	52⅜ January 11.	56½	56⅞	+ ⅞	American Linseed Company preferred	16,750,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	56¼	56⅞	56	56⅝	...	1,723
7⅜ January 2.	3½ March 2.	4	4½	..	American Malting Company	14,500,000	.....	..	..	4	4	4	4	26½	110
31½ January 2.	20 April 16.	22½	23	+ 2	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	22	23½	22	23½	78	700
43⅞ February 6.	35½ January 2.	37	37½	− ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	..	..	38	38	36⅝	37½	45	4,352
93 March 24.	86 January 2.	89	89½	..	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	Apr. 10, 1900.	1¾	Q	89	89	88½	89	8±	3,016
4 February 15.	2½ April 19.	2¼	3	..	American Spirits Manufacturing Company.	27,864,300	.....	..	..	4	4	4	4	11⅝	10
50½ February 6.	24 May 3.	25	26	− ⅛	American Steel Hoop Company	19,000,000	.....	..	..	26⅛	26⅛	24	26	38½	6,385
86 February 6.	72¼ May 3.	73	73½	− 2	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	14,000,000	Apr. 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	75	75	72½	73	81	3,265
50⅞ April 2.	37¼ April 23.	39⅝	40	+ 1½	American Steel & Wire Company	50,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	38¼	40⅝	37⅝	39¼	68	40,269
95 February 1.	75⅝ April 19.	77	77⅞	− ⅞	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	40,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	77½	77⅞	75⅝	77	98⅝	20,447
137½ January 4.	95¼ March 3.	114⅝	114½	− 2¼	American Sugar Refining Company	36,963,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	118	121½	110½	114½	150	522,388
115 January 10.	107 March 2.	112	113½	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,963,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	113	113	113	113	116¼	300
30½ February 7.	25 April 23.	26	27	− ½	American Tin Plate	28,000,000	.....	..	..	27	27½	25	27	45	4,285
84¼ April 9.	77 May 2.	78½	79	− 1	American Tin Plate preferred	18,325,000	Apr. 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	79	79	77	79	90½	1,786
111½ February 14.	94½ January 12.	103	103½	− 1⅝	American Tobacco	54,500,000	May 1, 1900.	1½	Q	105½	105¼	102⅝	103	217⅞	15,160
140 February 15.	133 April 28.	130	138	..	American Tobacco preferred	14,000,000	May 1, 1900.	2	Q	136½	136½	136¼	136¼	...	10
54⅞ April 8.	38 January 8.	44⅝	45	− 2	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	50,000,000	Apr. 30, 1900.	†2	SA	46½	46½	44½	45	58⅞	3,795
48 April 2.	41 January 8.	43	44	− ⅞	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	..	43½	43½	43¼	43½	36	200
29¾ April 2.	19⅝ January 8.	26⅞	28¼	− ⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	.....	..	..	26½	28⅞	25½	28⅛	18¾	15,838
74⅝ April 2.	58⅜ January 11.	69⅞	70	− ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	114,199,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	70½	70⅝	69¼	70	56⅞	73,098
89⅞ April 19.	55¼ January 8.	83½	83½	− 1⅝	Baltimore & Ohio	42,500,000	.....	..	..	84½	85	82⅝	83	57½	20,871
1½ April 20.	⅝ May 4.	⅞	1	− ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio Rights		.....	..	..	1	1	⅝	½	...	19,038
90 April 16.	72⅝ January 9.	84½	84½	− 1⅞	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	39,227,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	..	86	86½	82¾	84½	75	14,758
80½ April 10.	63½ March 19.	73¾	73¾	− 1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	45,000,000	.....	..	..	74¾	75¾	72	73¾	129	60,271
154 April 7.	140 January 2.	153	153	− 3	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	MA	150	150	150	150	148	200
16⅝ January 25.	8 May 3.	9	9⅛	+ ⅛	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	..	..	8¾	9	8	9	10¼	2,525
70½ March 29.	52 February 27.	60¼	64½	− 4	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	..	61	61	61	61	...	100

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sale, May 5. Bid.	Closing Sale, May 5. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Cap'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended May 5. First.	Week Ended May 5. High.	Week Ended May 5. Low.	Week Ended May 5. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended May 5, 1900.
55¼ April 7.	47½February 27.	54½	55½	— 2½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	SA	55	55	54½	54½	55	1,919
99¾ February 13.	90¾ January 4.	95½	95¾	— 1¾	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	SA	95½	95½	94½	95¼	97	435
32½ April 9.	28 March 8.	29½	29¾	— 1	Chesapeake & Ohio	20,533,400	Oct. 25, '99.	1	..	29¾	30¾	29¾	30¾	32½	13,788
125¼ April 2.	119¾ January 10.	125¾	125¾	+ ⅜	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	30,232,100	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	125½	126¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	41,667
109 March 27.	98 January 31.	103	103	— 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,898	Jan. 2, 1900.	2	SA	104	105	104	105	70	508
15¼ April 2.	11¾ January 17.	13½	13¾	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,307,800			..	13½	13½	13½	13½	14	4,910
79¾ April 2.	73 January 6.	78¾	77	+ ½	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,271,900	Jan. 31, 1900.	2½	SA	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	70	130
90 February 1.	85 January 12.	87	88	..	Chicago Great Western debenture	17,176,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	87	88¾	87	88¾	98	300
29 April 16.	14 January 15.	26¾	26	— ¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000			..	26	26	26	26	26	820
58¾ April 4.	45¼ January 24.	55	57	— 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Mar. 20, '99.	1	..	57	57	55	55	48	1,520
120¾ April 4.	115¾ January 10.	118½	118¾	— ⅞	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,144,800	Apr. 20, 1900.	2½	SA	119½	119½	117¾	118½	134½	38,022
174½ March 21.	169½ January 18.	172½	173¼	— 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	40,454,900	Apr. 20, 1900.	3½	SA	173	173½	172½	172½	169¾	967
158¾ April 5.	158 January 11.	162	163	— 1	Chicago & Northwestern	39,118,200	Jan. 5, 1900.	3	SA	161	161½	161	161¼	153	600
203 March 28.	197 April 24.	196	200	+ 1	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,398,600	Apr. 6, 1900.	1¾	Q	200	200	200	200	....	135
114⅜ March 28.	104½ January 9.	108¾	109¼	— ⅞	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	60,000,000	May 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	108¾	108¾	107¼	108	118½	22,522
15¾ April 27.	9 January 16.	12½	13	— ¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	..	13	13¼	12¼	13	15½	2,005
39¾ April 27.	32 January 16.	36½	37	— ¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	..	35½	38½	36	36¾	48	1,720
96¾ March 30.	58¾ February 26.	60¾	60½	— ⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	62¼	62¾	60¾	61¼	56	5,200
111⅛ March 29.	104 March 6.	106	109	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	1¼	Q	108	108	108	108	96	40
28 April 27.	14½ January 10.	27	32	+ ½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000			..	27	28	27	28	11	500
*186 April 30.	*186 April 30.	186	....	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	186	186	186	186	....	14
51½ April 2.	39½ April 23.	40	41	— 1¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17,000,000	.....	..	..	41	41½	39½	40½	48½	8,200
12¾ May 3.	9 January 4.	12¼	....	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	..	12½	12¾	12¼	12¾	....	1,300
29½ March 21.	21 January 5.	29¾	30	+ ½	Colorado Midland preferred	4,954,800	.....	..	..	29¾	29¾	29½	29¾	16	1,800
7¾ March 22.	5¼ January 29.	5¾	6	— ⅛	Colorado Southern	38,995,000			..	6¼	6¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	1,310
47½ March 27.	39 January 8.	41½	42	— 1½	Colorado Southern first preferred	8,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	..	42	42	41½	41½	48	277
20¾ March 21.	14½ January 6.	16½	17	..	Colorado Southern second preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	..	16½	17¾	16¾	16¾	18¾	67
21 April 2.	15 January 8.	17	17½	— 1	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000			..	17	17	17	17	15½	800
*183 January 17.	168 February 14.	160	170	..	Commercial Cable	13,393,300	Apr. 14, 1900.	1¾	Q	168	168	168	168	....	10
190 January 8.	176½ March 8.	184	184½	— 1½	Consolidated Gas	54,595,200	Mar. 15, 1900.	1	Q	186	186	181¼	186	191	2,365
33 January 3.	27½ April 10.	29¾	29¾	— 1½	Continental Tobacco Company	43,845,000			..	30¾	30¾	29¾	29½	55¼	12,893
89½ January 3.	80 April 10.	81¾	81¾	— ½	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	48,885,700	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	80¾	82¼	80¾	81½	87¾	2,250
118½ March 28.	113 January 8.	114¾	115	— ½	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	115	115	114½	114½	118	820
186 February 20.	173½ January 30.	178	180	— 3	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	178	178	177	177	160	400
24¼ March 26.	16⅞ January 10.	19¾	19½	— ¼	Denver & Rio Grande	38,660,000			..	19	19½	18¾	19¼	22½	2,810
76½ March 26.	66½ January 10.	69¾	69¾	— 2	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	70¼	70¼	68¼	69¼	75¾	2,400
19 March 26.	13½ January 15.	15	16	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	..	15	15	15	15	18	100
17⅛ March 5.	12¾ February 3.	15⅞	16¼	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	..	15¾	16	15¾	16	13	610
14⅜ March 27.	11¼ January 9.	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅜	**Erie**	112,347,400	.....	..	..	13	13	12½	12½	12½	1,500
43¼ April 4.	31½ January 9.	38¾	39¼	— ⅛	Erie first preferred	43,992,000	.....	..	..	39¾	39¼	38½	39	33½	2,971
22¾ April 2.	15¾ January 10.	19	19¾	+ ⅛	Erie second preferred	16,000,000			..	20	20	19¾	19¾	17	210
54⅞ March 15.	40¼ January 5.	49½	50	— ¼	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	May 1, 1900.	1½	SA	50	50	49¾	49¾	38	200
57¾ February 6.	39 April 21.	40⅝	40¾	— ⅞	**Federal Steel**	46,484,300	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	..	41	42¼	39½	40¼	64¾	48,710
77½ February 6.	68 April 17.	68½	69	— 1½	Federal Steel preferred	53,261,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	69⅞	69⅞	68¾	68¾	88¾	4,485
15 January 29.	14½ April 4.	....	....	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	15	15	15	15	....	100
19 April 3.	17 March 29.	....	....	— ⅛	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,106,100	.....	..	..	17	18	17	18	....	240
73 April 28.	69 April 27.	....	....	+ 1	**Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen County**	2,000,000	.....	..	..	70	70	70	70	....	200
140¼ April 19.	120 January 10.	137	138	— ⅜	General Electric Company	18,276,000	Apr. 14, 1900.	1½	Q	136¼	137½	135¼	137	118	3,598
58¾ February 5.	47 January 2.	50¼	50¾	— ⅞	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	50	50¾	50	50¼	70	1,325
174½ January 3.	156 February 28.	157	157½	— 2⅜	Great Northern preferred	98,421,600	May 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	157	157¾	156¼	157	189	1,800
113¼ January 11.	109 April 25.	109	110	..	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	Apr. 14, 1900.	2	Q	109	109	109	109	107½	130
41½ April 21.	30½ January 10.	38¾	39	— 1½	Hocking Valley	10,344,780			..	40¾	40¾	38¼	38¾	27	1,350
67⅛ April 5.	58 January 8.	66½	67	— 1¼	Hocking Valley preferred	12,705,400	Jan. 10, 1900.	1½	..	67⅞	67⅞	66½	66½	56	4,750
116¾ April 2.	110¾ January 9.	113¾	114⅛	— 1¼	**Illinois Central**	69,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	114½	114½	113¾	114	114½	1,380
102½ April 18.	102½ April 18.	102	....	..	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 1 1900.	2	SA	103½	103½	103½	103½	....	200
25¼ January 3.	14½ March 6.	23⅝	24	— ⅞	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	24	24¾	23	23⅞	52½	7,755
70½ February 6.	58 March 6.	64¾	65	+ ¼	International Paper Company preferred	22,539,700	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	65¾	65¾	64	64¾	82½	1,420
10⅞ January 26.	6¼ March 22.	6	6⅛	— ⅛	International Silver Company	10,000,000	.....	..	..	7⅞	7¾	6¼	6½	11	840
19¾ March 30.	11⅞ January 12.	17⅝	18	..	Iowa Central	8,488,900			..	18	18	17¾	17¾	12	500
58 March 30.	47½ March 5.	50	51	+ 1	Iowa Central preferred	5,071,900	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	51	51	51	51	46½	800
18 May 4.	10 January 10.	17	17½	..	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	..	15	18	15	17	12	3,048
21¼ March 27.	17 March 20.	17½	18	— 1	Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf, full ass't pd	.....			..	18	18	17¾	17¾	10½	302
17½ March 27.	15 February 2.	15	16	..	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,324,600	Apr. 15, '99.	½	..	15	15	15	15	17	100
40 February 13.	30 January 2.	30	35	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1	Q	33	33	33	33	33	200
80 January 5.	70 April 24.	68	70	— ¾	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	2	SA	71	71	70	70¼	54	710
34½ April 9.	20¾ March 16.	30	30⅝	— 1¾	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			..	31	31	29⅝	30½	17⅛	2,800
100 April 2.	83¼ January 2.	92	95	— 2½	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	..	95¼	95¼	95	95	69	200
210 March 24.	206 April 26.	206	....	+ 4	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1900.	3½	SA	210	210	210	210	200	211
89 May 5.	47½ January 4.	85	86½	+18¼	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '98.	1	..	86¼	89	86½	86½	76	41,930
87⅜ April 2.	77¾ January 9.	81½	82	— ½	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Feb. 10, 1900.	2	SA	82	82½	81¾	81¾	65	10,065
19⅜ May 2.	6¼ January 30.	17	19	+ 5¼	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	..	15	19¾	15	18¾	28	2,662
101 February 14.	90⅝ January 16.	94	94½	+ ½	Manhattan Elevated	49,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1	Q	89¾	95	92¾	94	114	26,776
182 February 18.	152 May 2.	154¾	155¼	— ¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	45,000,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1¾	Q	158½	159	152	155¼	235	28,555
37½ April 5.	24½ January 29.	33	33¼	..	Metropolitan West Side El. (Chicago)	7,498,700			..	34	34	34	34	16	100
82¼ February 14.	76 February 27.	78	79½	— ½	Metropolitan West Side El. (Chicago) pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1900.	2½	..	78	78½	78	78½	47½	320
14¾ April 18.	10¼ January 8.	13⅞	13¾	— ⅛	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....	..	..	13⅝	14	13¼	13¾	12⅛	2,830
5 March 17.	3¾ January 4.	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	..	4	4	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	350
69¾ March 28.	58 January 12.	65⅞	66	+ 2	Minneapolis & St. Louis	2,506,098			..	64	66	63	66	61	1,052
98⅝ May 5.	90¾ January 12.	98	99	+ 3½	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	95	98⅝	94¾	98⅝	95	1,422
27 April 24.	15 January 2.	25	26	— 1	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	..	25	26	25	25	31½	1,100
69 April 24.	51 February 23.	65½	67	— 2½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	..	65	66	65	65½	62	1,100
40¼ April 17.	31¼ January 11.	34⅝	35½	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	..	35½	36	34¼	35	36¼	6,710
61¼ April 16.	38¾ January 11.	58¼	58⅝	+ ⅛	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	57¾	60	57⅝	58¼	45⅞	208,645
48¼ April 2.	39 January 12.	43	44⅝	..	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	43¼	43¼	42	42	41	60
189 April 2.	183 March 15.	188¼	190	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1900.	3½	SA	189	189	189	189	183	135
40¼ February 7.	31½ May 4.	31½	31¾	— 1⅝	**National Biscuit Company**	23,000,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1	Q	32½	32½	31½	31½	45	980
96 February 17.	86 May 2.	85	85⅞	+ 1	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 28, 1900.	1¾	Q	86	86	86	86	102	246
28¼ February 5.	21¼ May 2.	21¾	23	— 1½	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '99.	1	..	22	22½	21½	21⅞	33	1,310
106½ February 20.	103½ March 6.	102¾	103¼	— ⅛	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	104¼	104¾	103¾	103¾	112¾	488
53½ February 6.	31⅞ May 4.	31¾	32¼	— 1¼	National Steel Company	32,000,000	.....	..	..	33½	34	31⅞	32	58	7,125
97 February 6.	88 May 2.	89	89½	— 2	National Steel Company preferred	27,000,000	Mar. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	89	89½	88	89	90¾	2,715
54¼ April 5.	48 May 2.	48¾	49¼	— 2	National Tube Company	40,000,000	.....	..	..	51¼	51¼	48¼	49	....	8,012
92½ April 4.	80⅜ May 5.	89⅞	90¼	— 1⅛	National Tube Company preferred	40,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	91⅛	91¼	89⅜	89¾	....	6,740
37 April 30.	35 May 5.	36	36	..	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	SA	37	37	35	35	....	400
122¾ April 20.	115 January 6.	119½	121	+ 1½	New Jersey Central	27,035,800	May 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	119	121	118⅜	120½	116	2,875
138 January 2.	115 May 1.	125	127	..	New York Air Brake	6,250,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	2	Q	115	127	115	125	182¼	425
139⅜ April 4.	130¾ February 26.	133¾	134	— 2	New York Central	115,000,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1¼	Q	134⅝	135¼	133½	134	135½	14,431
215½ May 1.	212½ April 18.	213	216	+ 1	New York, New Haven & Hartford	53,308,800	Mar. 31, 1900.	2	Q	215½	215¾	215½	215½	....	291
14⅞ March 29.	12 March 14.	12	13	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	..	13	13	12	12	13⅝	1,610
40½ March 29.	32 January 2.	33	37	— 1½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	..	..	35½	35¾	35¼	35¼	33½	200
134 February 28.	130 February 2.	134	....	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Apr., 1900.	1¼	Q	134	134	134	134	....	180
26¼ March 28.	20⅞ January 10.	22	22¼	— 1	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	..	22	23	21⅝	22¼	25⅝	13,100
40¾ April 18.	22⅝ January 10.	37¼	37½	— 1⅝	Norfolk & Western	60,000,000			..	38⅝	38½	37	37⅜	19	12,503
81 April 28.	67 January 8.	79¾	79¾	— 1	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 23, 1900.	2	SA	80	80⅜	79¼	79½	67¼	3,395
15⅞ March 24.	13⅜ January 23.	14¾	15	— ⅛	North American	39,776,300	.....	..	..	15	15	14¾	14⅞	11¾	4,085
62¾ April 4.	50¾ January 11.	57¼	58½	— ⅝	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1900.	12	SA	58⅝	58⅝	57½	58	50¾	20,685
78¼ March 28.	72¼ January 8.	75⅝	75¾	+ ⅜	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Mar. 5, 1900.	1	Q	75⅞	76	75	75⅞	78¼	3,062
53¼ April 10.	49½ March 1.	48½	51½	— ⅞	**Pacific Coast**	6,800,600	May 1, 1900.	1	..	51	51	51	51	....	150
66¾ January 2.	61½ April 9.	60½	64	..	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	May 1, 1900.	1	Q	63	63	63	63	....	10
47¾ January 2.	30 April 16.	33	33½	+ ½	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	SA	32½	33¾	32½	33¼	49¾	1,610
142¾ April 5.	128¼ January 12.	133⅛	134	— 4	Pennsylvania Railroad	151,700,000	Nov. 29, '99.	2½	SA	137⅜	138⅝	133½	134	127¾	72,385
137¼ March 31.	127¼ January 23.	....	....	..	Pennsylvania Railroad Sub Rec'ts	.....			..	133	133	133	133	....	50
111⅜ April 2.	92 March 9.	104	104½	— ½	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,800	Feb. 26, 1900.	1½	Q	104	104⅝	103	104	124	24,013
4 May 1.	1⅝ February 27.	3	3¼	+ ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	..	3	4	3	3	2½	11,275
9¼ March 28.	5½ January 17.	7	8	+ ⅛	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	..	7	7¼	7	7⅛	4¾	200
29¼ March 27.	20 January 29.	25	25¼	+ ⅛	Père Marquette	14,145,500			..	25⅞	25⅞	25	25⅞	....	700
94 January 8.	81 March 8.	88	85½	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Feb. 14, 1900.	2	SA	84	85	82¼	85	87	3,500
15 January 15.	11 February 28.	....	14	..	Pittsburg & Western pf. (6 r., 25c. paid)	.....			..	12	12	12	12	13	200
56¾ January 17.	45½ May 1.	48¼	49	+ 1½	Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	Feb. 9, 1900.	1½	Q	46½	48½	45½	48½	54½	1,260
88½ January 17.	79 April 23.	80	82	— ½	Pressed Steel Car preferred	12,500,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	81	81	81	81	84½	190
189½ January 19.	182 April 18.	184	186	— 2	Pullman Company	74,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	Q	184	185	182¾	185	158	890
21½ April 4.	17 March 12.	18	18½	— ¾	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	..	18¾	18⅞	18	18¼	20	1,810
66¾ April 5.	49 January 9.	57¾	58	— ⅝	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	Mar. 8, 1900.	1½	..	58⅝	59½	57⅝	58	56	32,119
35⅝ April 5.	26 January 9.	30⅞	31⅞	— ⅝	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	..	31	31½	31	31½	30¼	1,020
27½ February 6.	14¼ May 2.	16⅝	16⅞	— 1½	Republic Iron & Steel	27,352,000			..	17½	17½	14¼	16⅜	....	11,905
70¾ February 6.	52 May 2.	57¼	58	— 2½	Republic Iron & Steel preferred	20,852,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	59½	59⅝	52	57¼	....	9,728
60 March 8.	43¼ January 27.	....	....	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 30, '99.	1	..	53	53	53	53	36	100
93 March 22.	80 January 16.	....	....	..	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,800,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	86¼	86¼	86¼	86½	77½	10
49⅞ January 2.	43 March 6.	42	44	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf**	5,491,000	Jan. 3, 1900.	2	..	42	42	42	42	....	50
12 March 31.	9 January 15.	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	..	10⅝	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞	1,280
39 March 30.	32½ January 5.	34½	34⅝	— 1¾	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Mar. 3, 1900.	1	SA	35	35¼	33½	34½	36½	1,195
13⅜ March 26.	9½ January 9.	11½	12½	— 1⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	..	12	12	11	11½	14	1,250
34⅜ April 16.	23½ January 10.	29¼	29¾	— 1⅜	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	..	31	31¼	28¾	29½	33	8,713
57 May 3.	50¾ January 11.	56	64	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,680,200	July 5, '87.	3	..	57	57	57	57	52½	100
101 March 13.	99½ April 30.	103	103½	..	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,099,600	Mar., 1900.	3	SA	99¼	99¼	99¼	99½	102	100
43 March 27.	35¼ May 2.	36¾	36¾	— ½	Southern Pacific	197,832,100	.....	..	..	36⅝	37	35¼	36¼	30¾	60,080
15⅜ March 27.	11 January 8.	13⅜	13½	— ⅛	Southern Railway	119,900,000			..	13⅜	13⅜	13	13¼	12	8,480
61½ March 27.	51⅞ January 8.	56½	56¾	— 1½	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Apr. 6, 1900.	1½	SA	57½	57½	56⅜	56⅝	51	10,530
10¼ January 4.	4½ March 6.	5¼	5¾	— 1¼	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	..	6½	6½	5½	5½	9	810
104 February 2.	76 May 2.	81½	82	..	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	22,351,800	May 1, 1900.	2	..	81⅝	82⅜	76	81½	60¼	19,800
21 April 17.	14⅜ January 10.	19	19¼	— ¼	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	..	19¼	19¾	18¾	19	21⅜	9,355
15¾ February 16.	11¼ January 17.	....	....	..	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	8,840,000			..	14¼	14¾	14	14	13½	....
135½ January 3.	45½ March 2.	107	108	+ ⅜	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	..	107½	109	107	108	218	3,734
142 April 12.	136 January 2.	140	142	— ⅜	Twin City Rapid Transit preferred	2,692,200	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	141	141	141	141	....	125
25 February 7.	11½ April 30.	14¼	16	+ 1	**Union Bag & Paper Company**	16,000,000	.....	..	..	13	15	11½	14½	34	6,095
77¾ February 2.	58⅝ May 2.	65	67	— 2½	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	65	65½	58¾	63	84	5,945
60⅝ April 4.	44¾ January 10.	55¾	55⅞	— ⅝	Union Pacific	95,500,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	..	56⅜	56¾	55½	55⅝	44	60,488
78⅛ April 4.	73½ January 8.	74¾	75	— ⅝	Union Pacific preferred	98,887,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	SA	75⅝	75¾	74⅜	74⅝	76¾	12,268
49 April 6.	46 February 21.	46	48	— 1	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	SA	48	48	48	48	53	100
19 January 3.	10⅜ March 2.	12½	12¾	..	United States Leather	61,509,900	.....	..	..	12¾	13¾	12½	12⅝	6¼	40,625
77 January 3.	69 April 18.	70¾	71¼	— ⅝	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	71½	71¾	70½	70⅝	70¾	3,171
44 January 2.	25¼ March 14.	29⅜	30	— 2	United States Rubber	22,888,000	Apr. 30, 1900.	1	Q	31¼	31½	29¾	30	51½	2,830
104¾ January 3.	90 February 27.	93	95	— 3	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	Apr. 30, 1900.	2	Q	96	96	93½	93½	116¼	840
9⅝ April 27.	6¼ March 13.	8¼	8¾	+ ¼	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	..	8¾	9	8	9	8	8,100
24½ April 27.	19⅝ January 10.	22¾	23	— ⅛	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	..	22⅞	23⅝	22½	22⅞	21¼	14,390
127½ March 29.	123 February 21.	123	128	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	3	SA	127	127½	126¼	127½	123¾	37
88½ January 5.	80¾ February 27.	81½	82¼	— ½	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1¼	Q	82⅛	82½	81½	82	91½	2,027
11¾ March 26.	9¼ January 11.	10	10½	— ⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie	5,000,000	.....	..	..	10¼	10½

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 5, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended May 5..$9,311,400

	Week Ending May 5				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103¾	103¾	102⅝	102⅝	13½
Albany & Susquehanna 7s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
American Cotton Oil 8s	102¼	102¼	102	102	7
American Tobacco scrip	100	100	100	100	5½
Ann Arbor 4s	93	93	93	93	8
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100⅝	381½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s, reg.	100	100	100	100	10
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	84¼	84¼	83¾	83⅞	165
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	5
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	99	99	98½	98½	32
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96½	96½	96	96⅛	103
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100½	100½	100¼	100⅜	370½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90	90	89¼	89⅞	146
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. June. & Mid. Div. 3½s	89	89	89	89	5
Boston United Gas 5s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	10
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	122½	122½	121½	122½	3
Brunswick & Western 4s	85	85	85	85	15
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	101½	101¾	101¼	101¾	21
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	106½	106½	105½	105½	8
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	94¾	94¾	94¼	94½	12
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114	114	114	114	30
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. rects.	71½	71½	71½	71½	1
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	108½	108½	108¼	108¼	8
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. collat. trust 5s	117	117	117	117	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107¼	107½	107¼	107¼	82
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107¾	107¾	107	107	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	95½	95½	91	91½	198
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	10
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	44	44	44	44	20
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	14¼	14¼	14	14⅛	22
Central of New Jersey cons. 7s	107½	107½	107½	107½	13
Central of New Jersey general 5s	123½	123½	122½	123	40
Central of New Jersey 5s, reg	121½	121½	121½	121½	4
Central Pacific 3½s	84⅞	84⅞	84¾	84¾	10
Central Pacific 1st 4s	99½	99¾	99¼	99⅜	135
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 1st consol. 4s	105¼	105½	105	105¼	8
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	117¾	117⅞	117⅝	117⅞	3
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	99½	99½	98¾	99	132
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, registered	93	93	93	93	3
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	113	113	113	113	10
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	105	105	105	105	7
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼	27
Chi., Bur. & Quincy Iowa Division 4s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	105	105	105	105	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	6
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	126	126	126	126	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	130	126	126	126	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois sinking fund 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	14
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	134½	134½	134½	134½	2
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. Div. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Southwestern Div. 6s	122	122¼	122	122¼	9
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	119½	120¼	119½	120¼	18
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. deb. 5s, 1933	112½	113	112½	113	11
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	119	119	119	119	2
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, reg	112	112	112	112	10
Chi. & Northwestern sinking fund 6s, reg	112	112	112	112	15
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	113½	113½	113½	113¾	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	141¼	141½	141¼	141½	24
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 1st 6s	107⅝	107½	107⅛	107½	159
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific 1st 6s, reg	134	134	134	134	1
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	10
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	126½	126½	126½	126½	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	136	136	136	136	7
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	96	96¼	96	96¼	5
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	102	102	101½	101½	2
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	97¾	97¾	97	97⅜	49
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100	100	100	100	5
Colorado Midland 2-4s	102	102	102	102	32
Colorado & Southern 4s	78½	78½	78½	78½	30
Columbus & Hocking Valley ext. 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¾	22
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Delaware, Lack. & Western 7s	108	108	108	108	2
Delaware & Hudson, Penn. Div. 7s	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	146½	146½	146⅝	146½	7
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	99¼	99¼	99	99⅛	30
Detroit City Gas 5s	105½	105¼	105½	105¼	4
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	97⅞	97⅞	97½	97½	2
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo 1st 7s	32	32	28¾	30	40
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	119	119	119	119	1
	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	117½	117¾	117½	117½	5
East. Tennessee reorganization lien 4-5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	3
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st 6s	103	103	103	103	1
Erie & Pittsburg 3½s	101½	101½	101½	101½	10
Erie 1st consol. 4s	89⅞	90½	89⅞	90	84
Erie 1st general lien 4s	73	73¼	73	73	63
Erie 1st consol. 7s	139	139	139	139	3
Evansville & Indiana 6s	108	108	108	108	4
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	107	107½	107	107½	27
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	107	107	106	106	4
Flint & Pere Marquette, Port Huron 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	71	71	71	71	6
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	60	60	60	60	1
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	98½	99¼	98½	99½	30
Gas & Electric of Bergen Co. consol. 5s	109½	109½	109	109½	17
General Electric debenture 5s	120	120	120	120	4
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st 5s	103	104	103	104	15
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	65
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	120⅜	121	120⅜	121	5
Hocking Valley 4½s	102⅜	102⅝	102¼	102¼	101
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	84½	84⅝	84½	84⅝	40
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	103	103½	103	103½	6
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103½	10
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	91	91	90½	90¼	13
International Paper Co. 6s	106	106	106	106	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113½	114	113½	114	3
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	89	90	89	90	15
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	80	81	80	81	30
K. C., P. & G. 1st 5s, tr. rects	72½	72½	71⅝	72¼	140
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	2
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	117	117	117	117	1
Lake Shore 1st 7s, coupon	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	26
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	101	101	101	101	10
Lake Shore 2d 7s	114½	114½	114½	114½	50
Lake Shore 3½s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	4
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109½	2
Lehigh & New York 1st 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	5
Leroy & Caney Valley 5s	92	92	92	92	5
Long Island unified 4s	90	93¼	90	97¼	588
Long Island gold 4s	100⅝	102½	100⅝	102½	4
Long Island, North Shore 5s	105	106	105	106	25
Long Island general 4s	98½	101	98½	101	18
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis consol. 5s, tr. r.	69¾	71	69¾	70¼	209
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis gen. 4s	5	5	5	5	2
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100¾	101	100¾	101	17
Louis. & Nash., Evans., Hend. & Nash. 6s	114½	114¼	114½	114¼	5
Louis. & Nash., Nash. & Decatur 7s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	5
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	119	119	119	119	1
Manhattan Elevated consolidated	101½	101¾	101¼	101⅜	5
Metropolitan Elevated, New York, 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	12
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	5
Metropolitan Street Railway	119½	119½	119½	119½	55
Mexican Central consol. 4s	80	80½	80	80¼	5
Mexican Central 1st income	26½	27¼	26½	27¼	49
Mexican Central 2d income	14	14	14	14	7
Mexican Northern 1st 6s	105	105	105	105	1
Milwaukee & Northern main line 6s	120	120	120	120	1
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136	136	136	136	4
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	99	99	98	98	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	114	114	114	114	2
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	96¼	97½	95¾	93½	86
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	69	69½	69	69½	135
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	91¾	91½	91¾	91½	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	94¾	94¾	91¾	91¾	23
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	100	100	99⅞	99⅞	69
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	96¼	96¼	96	96	46
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	120½	120½	117½	117½	63
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	17
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	86½	86½	86½	86½	191
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	126½	128¼	126½	128¼	6
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	10
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884-1904, reg.	106½	106½	106½	106½	3
New York Central general 3½s	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	82
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	98½	98½	98	98	54
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg.	98	98	97½	97½	43
New York Central, Mich. Central col. 3½s	97	97	97	97	11
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	108½	108½	108⅝	108⅝	30
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P., pur. money 4s	93	93½	92⅝	92⅝	46
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	108½	108½	107½	108½	52
New York & Harlem 3½s	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	5

BONDS.

	Week Ending May 5.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y., Lack. & Western constr. 5s	119	119	119	119	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	105	105¼	104¾	105¼	46
New York & Rockaway Beach 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	9
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	97	97	97	97	2
New York, Sus. & Western 1st ref. 5s	111	111	111	111	4
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	20
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	97¼	97½	97	97¼	153½
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	68¼	68½	67¼	67¼	193
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103½	104	103½	103⅝	148½
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102⅝	103⅞	103¼	103¼	59
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	115	115	115	115	15
Oregon Short Line 6s	129	129	129	129	11
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝	4
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	112½	112½	112¼	112½	2
Peo., Dec. & Ev., Evans. Div. 6s, tr. rects.	100½	101	100½	101	14
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	30½	30½	30	30	38
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 1st 7s	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	2
Pittsburg & Western 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s, tr. rects	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Reading general 4s	88⅞	88¾	88	88¼	182
Richmond & Danville 6s	122¾	122⅝	122½	122⅝	2
Rio Grande Western 4s	99	99½	98⅞	99¼	42
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	126	126½	126	126½	7
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	83	84	83	84	19
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	110⅝	110⅝	109⅞	109⅞	201
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	83⅛	83⅛	82½	83	69
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	111	111	111	111	1
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	82½	83	82	83	33
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112½	20
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	92¼	92½	90½	90⅝	117
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	64	64	63	63	109
St. L., Kan. & Nor., St. Chas. Bridge 1st 6s	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	118½	118½	118¼	118½	12
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2
St. Paul, M. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	1
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	19
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	79	79	79	79	28
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	103	103	103	103	19
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	97	97	97	97	1
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	20
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	83¾	83¾	83	83¼	138
Southern Pacific of Cal. 1st 6s, Series A	110	110	110	110	1
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 6s, stamped	109	109	109¾	109⅞	43
Southern Pacific of Arizona 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	11
Southern Railway 5s	112½	112½	112	112⅝	46
Standard Rope & Twine income	14	14	12	12	71
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	71	71	71	71	2
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109⅝	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. Coal & Iron 6s	105	105½	105	105½	5
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104¾	104¾	103¾	104	50
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	115⅞	116	115	115	150
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	62	62	62	62	1
Third Avenue 1st 5s	124	124	124	124	1
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	8
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝	26
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. r.	124	124	123½	123½	7
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104¾	105¼	104½	105	1944
United N. J. Railroad & Canal 4s	117	117	117	117	3
United States Leather 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
Virginia Midland general 5s	110	111	109½	111	20
Wabash 1st 5s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅜	11
Wabash 2d 5s	103½	103½	102¾	102¾	22
Wabash debenture, Series B	41½	41½	39¼	39½	585
Wabash debenture, Series A	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	2
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chi. ext. 5s	111	111¼	111	111¼	10
West Shore 4s	113½	113⅝	113½	113½	32
West Shore 4s, registered	112½	112½	112½	112½	20
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	118⅝	118⅝	118¼	118½	23
West. New York & Pennsylvania Inc. 5s	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½	161
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	88	88¼	86½	88⅛	153
Western North Carolina 6s	118	118	118	118	1
Western Union coll. trust 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	5
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	20
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	91¾	91⅞	90¾	91	86
Total sales					$9,113,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 5, 1900.

United States 3s, coupon	109	109¾	109	109½	72½
United States 3s, registered	108¾	109	108¾	109	6½
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	114¼	114	114	9
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	2½
United States 4s, 1925, registered	134½	134½	134½	134½	100
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134½	134½	134½	134½	2
United States 5s, registered	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	4
United States of Mexico sinking fund 6s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	24
Total sales					$195,400

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 5, 1900.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	24
Grand total					$9,311,400

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	100¼	Apr. 2	100¼	Apr. 4	100¼	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	114⅝	May 2
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	114	May 1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	Mar. 6	132⅝	Apr. 16	134½	May 4
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137⅝	Mar. 5	133	Apr. 11	134½	May 4
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116½	Mar. 12	112½	Apr. 24	112½	Apr. 24
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116⅝	Mar. 7	113¼	Jan. 15	113½	Apr. 24
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112⅝	Mar. 9	109	May 2	109½	May 5
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111¾	Mar. 13	109	Feb. 7	109½	Apr. 21
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	108¾	Apr. 30	109	May 3
District of Columbia 3-65s	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	96½	Apr. 18	96	Apr. 16	96½	Apr. 23

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1.99 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116½	Mar. 8	106½	Jan. 8	111	Apr. 28
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s	107⅞	Apr. 2	106¾	Mar. 6	107⅞	Apr. 2
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					100½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s					97	July 12
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	95½	Apr. 16	94	Jan. 17	95½	Apr. 16
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	92	Apr. 16	91	Jan. 17	92	Apr. 16
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6¾	Mar. 7	10	Mar. 15
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	92	Apr. 27	85	Jan. 5	91¾	Apr. 30

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 1½@3 per cent., closing on Saturday nominally at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to five mods. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. months, and 3½@4 per cent. for longer period for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £331,363 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 42.75, became 40.01 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 4,875,000f gold and 3,950,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84½@$4.84⅝ for sixty days, $4.88¼ for demand, $4.88⅝@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.83¾@$4.85 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18⅛ less 1-16 for long and 5.15 less 1-16@5.15⅜ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95 3-16; guilders at 40 1-16 and 40⅛@40 5-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended May 5, 1900.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Wk. Ave.
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928....M N*	105	Mar 26	103	Feb 5	103	Mar 26	..
A-Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995.Q J	94½	Mar 12	90	Jan 3	90	May 3	..
At. Top. & S. F., gen. g. 4s, 1995.A O*	103	Mar 31	95½	Jan 4	103⅝	May 5	103⅝
Do registered.....A O*	100	May 2	99	Feb 16	100	May 1	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995....Nov.	85	Mar 22	75½	Jan 10	83½	May 5	84
Do do registered.....Nov.					79½	De 11, 99	..
Atl., Knox. & North.1st g. 5s,1946.J D*	106	Apr 22	105¼	Mar 1	105	Apr 28	106
Atl. Av. of Brook. imp. g. 5s, 1934.*J J	..	....	..	....	110	Ja 20, 99	..
Baltimore & Ohio—							
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	97⅝	Apr 4	92¼	Jan 10	96¾	May 4	96⅝
Do g. 4s, 1948.....A O	108⅝	Mar 27	97½	Jan 9	100⅝	May 5	100⅛
Do do registered.....	101	Apr 3	101	Apr 3	101	Apr 3	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925. *J J	91⅛	Apr 5	87	Jan 8	89⅝	May 5	..
Do P.Jc.&M.Div.1st g.5½s,1925.M N	91	Apr 16	87	Mar 19	89	May 1	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	..	....	..	....	102½	Oct., 95	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919...*F A	..	....	..	....	104⅝	July, 92	..
Cen. Ohio. reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..M S	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 5, 99	..
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945.....A O*	108½	Feb 16	103½	Jan 18	105¼	May 3	106⅛
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941..J J*	..	....	..	....	116	No 27, 99	..
B.,Q.Co. & S.con.gtd.g.5s,Jul.1941.M N	104	Mar 14	101	Jan 29	101⅜	May 4	..
Brook. Union El. 1st g.4-5s,1950.*F A	97	Jan 25	92	Mar 3	94½	May 4	94
Brunswick & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938.*J J	85	May 2	85	May 2	85	May 2	84½
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937..M S*	118½	Apr 16	100	Jan 18	115¼	Apr 18	112⅝
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1921....*F A	131	Apr 3	131	Apr 3	131	Apr 3	128
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	124¾	Feb 21	124¾	Feb 21	124¾	Feb 21	129
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd.g.5s,1943.*J J	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	No 14, 99	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	109	Mar 2	106½	Jan 18	108¾	May 5	108⅝
Do con. 1st 5s, 1934.....*A O	117½	Mar 15	115	Jan 19	117	Apr 30	116
Do do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	110½	Fe 4, 99	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..
C.R., I. F. & N.W. 1st g.5s,1921.A O*	..	....	..	....	105	Ja 6, 99	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908....*J J	108¼	Apr 5	105½	Jan 3	107¼	May 5	107⅛
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	109½	Jan 24	108¾	Mar 8	107⅝	May 4	107
Do do registered.....*M S	104	Apr 24	104	Apr 24	104	Apr 24	..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J D	90	Apr 10	87½	Jan 5	88	Apr 18	90
Cen. R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937.*M N	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov.,1945.F A	120	Jan 15	118¼	Apr 6	119¾	May 2	118½
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	96	Apr 20	88½	Feb 23	91⅞	May 5	90⅝
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	..	....	..	....	97⅝	Oct 23, 99	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct 1	44½	Apr 24	32¼	Feb 24	44	Apr 30	43¼
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945.Oct 1	14½	Apr 19	9	Jan 3	14⅜	May 4	13
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945.Oct 1	7	Apr 12	4½	Jan 5	7	Apr 24	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946..*J J	..	....	..	....	95	De 27, 99	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947.*J J	..	....	..	....	102	Jne 29, 99	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.....*J J	..	....	..	....	99	July 6, 98	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	111¼	Apr 10	107½	May 3	107¼	May 3	107½
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	..	....	..	....	112½	Mr 20, 99	115
Do gen. 5s, 1987.....J J*	125	Jan 29	117½	Jan 3	123	May 3	123
Do do registered.....Q J	122½	Apr 20	116	Jan 10	121¼	May 3	..
Leh. & Wil.C.con.as.7s,July,1900.Q M	101	Jan 22	98	Jan 11	100¾	Apr 25	..
Do 5s, 1912.....M N*	103	Feb 2	100½	Jan 6	103	Apr 10	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921...J J*	115¾	Apr 18	113	Jan 19	115⅝	Apr 18	114
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908.A O	118	Mar 30	113	Apr 30	113	Apr 30	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	119½	Mar 3	118	Jan 13	119¼	Mar 3	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	121¾	Apr 16	115	Jan 5	117⅛	May 5	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	117	Jne 2, 99	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	100½	Apr 16	95½	Jan 2	99	May 5	98⅜
Do do registered.....*M S	93	May 4	93	May 4	93	May 4	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989.*J J	105½	Apr 12	101	Jan 8	103¼	May 4	105¼
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	99½	Apr 5	99	Jan 9	99½	Apr 5	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940...J J*	..	....	..	....	95¼	My 27, 98	..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941.*M S	..	....	..	....	101½	Ap 29, 99	..
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	103	Feb 14	100¼	Mar 5	101½	May 1	101⅝
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	106¼	Apr 3	105	May 2	105	May 2	..
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	101⅞	Mar 28	101⅞	Mar 28	101⅞	Mar 28	102
Do 2d 7s, 1900.....M N*	..	....	..	....	106⅞	Fe 24, 99	..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f., 1912.A O*	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	113	Apr 10	110½	Jan 5	112⅜	May 4	112⅜
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	103½	Jan 15	101	Apr 9	101⅛	May 3	101½
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	112	Mar 30	108½	Jan 10	109¼	May 4	109⅛
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	132	Apr 7	120½	Jan 18	126	May 3	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919....A O*	117	Mar 28	116½	Mar 21	117	Mar 28	115½
Do do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	107	Mar 28	103	Jan 5	105¾	May 2	105¾
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102	Jan 2	100½	Feb 2	100⅝	Apr 27	100¼
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	104
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	105¼	Apr 27	100¾	Jan 5	105	May 2	104¾
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	112¼	Mar 27	108¾	Jan 2	113	Apr 23	110¾
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	111½	Jne 2, 99	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	121	May 5	119	Mar 5	121	May 5	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	118	Mar 21	113¾	Jan 26	116	May 3	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	138	Jan 23	132½	Apr 10	134½	May 2	..
Do gen. con. 1st 6s, 1937.....M N*	117	Apr 4	112	Jan 2	115¼	May 3	115½
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	103½	No 18, 98	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	108½	Apr 25	105½	Apr 18	108½	Apr 25	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
L. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910.J J*	115½	Apr 17	113	Jan 24	115½	Apr 17	114½
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947?...J J*	107	Apr 10	100	Jan 31	106	Apr 27	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	115¼	Mar 28	111½	Jan 12	115	Apr 9	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902.J J*	167	Jan 10	167	Jan 10	167	Jan 10	..
Do 7s, £. 1902.....J J*	172½	Apr 10	172½	Apr 10	172½	Apr 10	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	172½	Apr 19	166¼	Jan 12	172½	Apr 19	..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	173¼	Apr 20	166¼	Jan 25	173¼	Apr 20	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	172	Apr 6	166	Jan 17	172	Apr 6	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	119½	May 2	119¼	May 2	119½	May 2	..
Do 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919.....J J*	119¼	Apr 12	117⅝	Feb 14	119	Apr 19	118⅝
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	120¼	Apr 16	117⅜	Jan 6	120¼	May 5	119⅛
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910....*J J	127½	Jan 29	127½	Jan 29	127½	Jan 29	127
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	111¼	Apr 5	110½	Jan 20	111½	Apr 9	111⅛
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910...*J J	120½	Apr 20	118⅝	Jan 5	120½	Apr 20	120
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921...*J J	122¼	May 4	118	Jan 2	122¼	May 4	121
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..J J*	121½	Jan 30	121	Jan 29	121¼	Jan 30	121½
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910...J J*	111½	Feb 16	111¼	Feb 16	111⅛	Feb 16	111⅛
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s,1921.J J*	117⅝	Jan 23	117⅜	Jan 23	117⅜	Jan 23	119¼
Do Wis., Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921.J J*	120¾	Mar 16	117	Jan 3	120¼	Apr 28	119⅞
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	114¾	Apr 3	112⅜	Jan 16	114⅜	Apr 3	114⅜
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.*J J	..	....	..	....	137½	Jul 18, 99	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916...*J J	114½	Apr 23	110½	Jan 2	114½	Apr 23	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May,1989.J J	113	Apr 20	109	Jan 10	113	May 3	112¾
Do do registered.....Q J	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 19, 98	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.*J D	120	May 2	118	Jan 12	120	May 2	120
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	122
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915.....Q F	141	Mar 14	140½	Feb 5	141½	May 5	141
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	112	May 1	109	Jan 9	112	May 2	112
Do do registered.....J D*	111¼	Apr 2	108¾	Jan 6	111¼	Apr 3	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	117	Apr 12	117	Apr 12	117	Apr 12	..
Do do registered.....A O*	117	Mar 7	113½	May 3	113½	May 3	..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	110	Feb 10	107	Apr 26	107	Apr 26	..
Do do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	105¾	Mr 28, 99	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	122	Apr 18	118¾	Jan 12	119	May 2	119
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	119½	De 27, 98	119
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	109½	Mar 29	107	Jan 3	109½	Mar 29	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	105	De 26, 99	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O15	119	Apr 7	116¼	Feb 5	119	Apr 7	..
Do do registered.....A O15	..	....	..	....	117¾	Fe 7, 98	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926...F A15	111½	Mar 30	108½	Jan 23	100½	Apr 19	..
Do do registered.....F A15	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	110⅞	Mar 21	105½	Jan 9	110⅝	Apr 6	..
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	103	No 19, 98	..
Escanaba & Lake Su.1st 6s,1901.J J*	103¼	Feb 26	103¼	Feb 26	103¼	Feb 26	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907.M N*	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	120
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	112⅜	Apr 24	112⅜	Apr 24	112⅝	Apr 24	112⅜
Ottum.,C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909.*M S	111¼	Apr 24	110	Mar 20	111¼	Apr 24	111⅞
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910...*M S	112¼	Apr 24	112¼	Apr 24	112¼	Apr 24	110⅝
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900.....A O*	..	....	..	....	103	No 10, 99	102
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921....*M N	130½	Feb 10	136	May 3	136	May 3	135½
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..
Do ext. & imp. s. f. 5s, 1929...*F A	125	Jan 23	122⅝	Feb 8	125	Apr 10	124
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924...J J*	..	....	..	....	140	De 13, 99	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	139½	Apr 5	139½	Apr 5	139½	Apr 17	..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	..	....	..	....	112	No 13, 99	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	134	May 3	130	Jan 26	134	May 3	132
Do registered.....J J*	132⅞	May 4	127	Jan 8	132⅞	May 4	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	107⅞	Apr 21	103½	Jan 8	107½	May 5	107⅜
Do do registered.....*J J	107	Apr 9	105⅞	Feb 1	107	Apr 9	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905..*J J	96	Mar 31	96	Mar 31	96	Mar 31	96
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	83	De 7, 99	85
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	98¼	My 18, 99	96
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	114	Feb 19	108¼	Apr 18	108¼	Apr 18	..
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930...*J D	136¾	Apr 16	131	Jan 8	136	May 4	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918...*M N	135	Feb 9	132	Jan 2	135	Mar 12	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	132½	Mar 21	127	Jan 10	130	Apr 16	..
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	..	....	..	....	140	Mr 23, 99	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	97½	Apr 17	92½	Jan 26	96¼	May 4	97
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s,1919.M N*	..	....	..	....	106	Oct 4, 99	105
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	120	Feb 6	118	Jan 29	119	Mar 22	118½
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921,coup.off..J D*	..	....	..	....	100	Oct 28, 99	..
Choc.,Okla. & G.gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1910.J J	108	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*	..	....	..	....	120	Au 10, 99	114
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	..	....	..	....	103½	Mr 13, 97	..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941.*M N	114	Apr 24	113½	Jan 5	114	Apr 24	..
City & Sub. R. Balt. 1st g. 5s,1922..*J D	..	....	..	....	105⅜	April, 95	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s,1993...*J D	98	Apr 21	94	Jan 2	97⅝	May 4	96¾
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....*J J	..	....	..	....	97	Jne 20, 99	..
Do St.L. Div. 1st col.g.4s,1990.M N*	104½	Apr 26	101½	Jan 8	101½	May 5	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	99	May 4, 99	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.M S*	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940..J J*	..	....	..	....	83	No 22, 95	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	98	Apr 12	93	Jan 18	98	Apr 12	..
C., I., S. L. & C.1st g.4s,Au.,1138.Q F	105½	Apr 5	105	Mar 24	105½	Apr 5	..
Do con. 6s, 1920.....*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g.5s,1928.*J J	115¾	Mar 21	115¾	Mar 21	115¾	Mar 21	..
Ind., Blm. & W. 1st pf. 7s, 1900...J J	..	....	..	....	103¾	De 13, 99	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	92¼	Mar 31	84½	Jan 4	89⅝	Apr 27	88
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	34½	Mar 27	25	Jan 8	30	May 4	30
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....J D	..	....	..	....	138½	Jul 6, 99	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	137	Apr 18	130	Jan 15	137	Apr 18	133
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s ,1901.....M S*	..	....	..	....	105⅝	No 24, 99	..
C. & S. 1st gtd.C.C.C. & I., 1901.*A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 10, 99	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933.....A O*	109	May 4	101	Jan 20	109	May 4	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	130	Feb 16	128	Jan 5	129	Mar 22	129½
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947....J J*	79¼	Mar 26	63	Jan 4	78½	May 5	78¾

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Wk. Ave.
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	85¾	Mar 30	71½	Jan 4	83	Apr 27	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1948...*J &	88	Jan 30	81	Jan 4	85¾	May 5	85½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*A O	..	....	..	....	103	Dec., 96	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907...M N*	128⅝	Apr 26	126	Apr 27	128⅝	Apr 26	128½
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906...A O*	132	Feb 5	128	Feb 5	128	Feb 5	119⅞
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.....*M N	143	Jan 26	136	Jan 4	140½	Apr 26	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	107¾	Feb 13	107⅛	Jan 26	107⅝	Mar 12	104⅝
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	141¾	Apr 26	139	Jan 5	141¾	Apr 26	139
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	140	Oct 26, 98	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*J J	137¼	Mar 26	136	Jan 12	137	Apr 20	135½
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	120	Apr 24	119	May 1	119	May 1	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923....*M N	104	Mar 7	103	Mar 7	105	Mar 8	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.....A O*	..	....	..	....	106	Au 1, 98	..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917. M S*	148	Feb 13	146¾	May 2	146¾	May 2	146
Do registered.....M S*	..	....	..	....	145	May 4, 97	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd.7s,1906.*A O	120½	May 3	120½	May 3	120½	May 3	117½
Do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	122	Jne 6, 99	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	118	Jan 12	112¾	Apr 2	118	Apr 23	112¾
Do do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	113	De 12, 99	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921....*M N	..	....	..	....	154	Sep 7, 99	..
Do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	141	May 6, 98	..
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s,1933.A O	..	....	..	....	92	Ja 24, 99	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900....M N*	104¾	Apr 25	103½	Jan 6	104⅜	Apr 25	104½
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.....*J J	99¾	Feb 5	96½	Jan 4	99⅝	May 5	99
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	107	Mar 21	107	Mar 21	107	Mar 21	107
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928.....*J D	105½	Apr 7	101⅝	Jan 10	105½	May 2	105
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s,1917.M N*	100	Feb 20	100	Feb 20	100	Feb 21	108
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	82½	Apr 27	76¼	Jan 8	82¼	Apr 27	82¼
Det.,Mack. & Mar. ld.gt.3½s,Ser.A.1911	40	Apr 2	19	Jan 8	30	May 5	28⅝
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.....A O*	110	Apr 19	107	Feb 27	110	Apr 19	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1923.*J J	..	....	..	....	92½	Fe 11, 98	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	114½	May 5	110	Feb 16	114½	May 5	112½
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941.*M N	113	Apr 18	107¾	Jan 9	113	Apr 18	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	118	Jan 24	117	Jan 15	117½	Feb 14	121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	119½	Jan 4	119½	Jan 4	119½	Jan 4	120½
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	115¼	Feb 14	113¾	Jan 5	115½	Feb 14	115¼
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	123½	Mar 30	123½	Mar 30	123½	Mar 30	121½
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	..	....	..	....	106⅝	Ap 14, 99	108¾
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	142	Jan 22	137	Mar 22	139	May 5	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	..	....	..	....	142	De 30, 98	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	139¾	Feb 15	139	Jan 5	139¼	Feb 15	130
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 6, 99	..
Jefferson 1st g.d. g. 6s, Jan.,1909.A O	..	....	..	....	106	De 2, 99	100¾
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982.....*M N	117½	Apr 18	114	Feb 5	115½	May 2	..
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D.& I.1st c.6s,1913.J J*	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 98	113
N. Y. & Gwood L.gtd.g.5s,1946.*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 27, 98	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds.,1996..*J J	92	Apr 4	88	Jan 10	90	May 5	89⅞
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	93¼	My 25, 99	..
Do 1st cor. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996.*J J	75½	Apr 4	67	Jan 3	73	May 4	72½
N.Y.,Sus. & W. 1st ref.g.5s,1937..*J J	111	May 5	107½	Jan 8	111	May 5	109¾
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	99½	Apr 6	98	Feb 28	99½	Apr 6	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	97½	Feb 6	92	Jan 3	97	May 5	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	113	Apr 27	108½	Jan 3	113	Apr 27	113
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942.*J D	106	Mar 30	104	Jan 4	104¾	May 5	104
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g.6s,1910.*A O	120	Mar 14	116½	Jan 25	118	Apr 20	..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933..*F A	..	....	..	....	65	No 10, 97	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	125¼	Mar 23	124½	Feb 7	125	Apr 26	125¼
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	110	Mar 27	103	Jan 2	107½	May 5	..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923...*A O	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g.5s,1930..*A O	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., 91	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con.gtd.g.6s,1926..*J J	108	Apr 18	100	Feb 16	108	May 4	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920.A O*	123¼	Mar 17	120	Jan 17	121⅜	Apr 9	121½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	108½	Apr 26	102	Jan 12	108	May 5	106
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g. 5s,1939.*A O	110	Apr 21	105	Jan 18	107	May 4	107½
Fla. Cen. & Benin. 1st g. 5s, 1918...J J*	..	....	..	....	101	Mr 20, 99	..
Do con. g. 6s, 1943.....*J J	..	....	..	....	80½	May, 96	102
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s,1941..J J	..	....	..	....	105	Mr 11, 98	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g.4-6s,1921.J D*	74¾	Jan 22	70	Mar 19	71	May 2	71
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 5-4s, 1928...J J*	60	Feb 7	55	Jan 4	60	Apr 26	..
Gal.,H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s,1913.*A O	104¾	Mar 22	102	Jan 8	104	Mar 24	101
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g.6s,1945.A O*	..	....	..	....	106	De 12, 98	..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945.J J	89	Feb 5	89	Feb 5	89	Feb 5	..
Ga., Car. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929..J J*	99½	Jan 22	98¼	Jan 22	98¼	Apr 22	100½
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A.....	53	Mar 29	53½	Mar 7	58	Apr 5	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B.....	8	Mar 27	6	Mar 9	7⅛	May 4	..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con.g.4½s,1999.J J*	103½	Apr 5	98⅞	Feb

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
M.,K. & T. of T.1st gtd.g.5s,1942..M S*	93	Jan 28	89	Mar 7	91¾ May 3	91	92
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....F A*	81	May 1	76	Feb 23	80½ May 2	70	81
Dallas& Waco 1st gtd.g.5s,1940..M N*	..	....	..	....	94 De 8, 99	..	..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s,1906 .*M N	..	....	..	....	100⅝ No 22,99	..	..
Sher.,Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943.*J D	97¾	Apr 12	92¼	Jan 27	97 May 2	..	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s. 1942..*A O	106	Mar 28	102	May 2	102 May 2	103	103½
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920...M N*	121½	Apr 12	114⅝	Jan 13	117½ May 3	117	117⅝
Do 3d 7s, 1906.....M N*	116½	Apr 27	114½	Feb 17	110⅝ Apr 27	112¼	115
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917...M S	101⅜	Apr 16	94	Jan 2	99⅝ May 4	98½	99½
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920.....*F A	98¾	Apr 16	90	Mar 5	96 May 5	95½	96
Leroy & C. V. A. L. 1st g.6s,1926.J J*	92	May 4	92	May 4	92 May 4	..	92
Pa.. R. of M. 1st ext.g.4s,1938..F A*	105¾	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	105¾ Jan 6	106	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938.....J J*	113	Mar 5	112¾	Mar 12	113 Mar 13	..	..
St. L. & I. M.gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	113½	Mar 28	109¼	Jan 8	109⅞ May 5	109¾	110
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped,1931.*A O	110⅝	Feb 7	110	Jan 23	110 Apr 27	110	111
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929.J J*	84¼	Apr 18	77¾	Jan 8	83 May 5	..	..
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945..J J*	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110¼ Feb 20	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.....J D*	128¼	Apr 21	124	Jan 3	127⅞ Apr 27	127½	129
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....Q J	126	Apr 28	120	Apr 2	126 Apr 28	124½	..
Do gen. g 4s, 1938.....M S*	87	Feb 16	83	Jan 8	86¾ May 4	86¼	87
Do Mont. Div 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	109	Apr 11	107	Jan 9	108¾ May 3	105½	109½
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84 Apr., 96	85	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s,1913.J J*	129	Jan 30	126	Jan 8	128½ Apr 26	128	130
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	..	....	..	....	101 Sep 12,99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	107⅛	Mar 21	104½	Apr 11	105¼ May 1	..	..
Do T & P. Bch. 6s, 1917.....*J J	..	....	..	....	111 De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.*J J	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., 1923...*J J	..	....	..	....	113 De 1, 99	..	..
N. O & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	..	....	..	....	108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	112	Apr 6	100	Jan 4	112 Apr 6	110⅝	..
Do registered.....*J J	110¾	Apr 19	110	Feb 9	110¾ Apr 23	110¼	110⅝
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	108	Feb 21	105⅝	Mar 21	106 Apr 19	106½	106⅞
Do do registered.....M S*	107⅞	Feb 1	105⅞	Mar 9	106¼ May 3	..	..
Do reg. ceb. 5s, 1889-1904.....M S*	..	....	..	....	108¼ Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	..	....	..	....	103¾ Jne 26,99	103½	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104¾ Fe 25, 98	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905.*M N	103⅜	Apr 27	101	Jan 11	103⅜ Apr 27	101⅝	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	102¾ Au 1, 99	..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	110¾	Mar 30	109	Jan 2	110¼ May 4	..	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112½ Ap 14, 99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998.*F A	98	Apr 9	95½	Mar 6	97 May 2	97	97¾
Do do registered.....*F A	96¼	Apr 7	96	Apr 6	96¾ Apr 7	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g.3½s,1998.*F A	99	Jan 27	97	Jan 2	98 May 5	98	98½
Do do registered.....*F A	98	May 2	95½	Jan 24	97¼ May 4	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	115	Apr 10	110	Jan 2	113½ May 5	113	113½
Do registered.....*J J	114	Mar 31	110	Jan 4	112½ May 4	112	112½
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	110	Feb 27	108	Jan 4	109½ Apr 6	110¼	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl C.1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A,1940.J J	..	....	..	....	95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900....*M N	102¾	Mar 5	101½	Jan 5	102¾ Mar 13	..	..
Do registered.....*M N	102⅞	Mar 7	101¾	Jan 29	102¾ Apr 2	..	..
Do 3½ p.c. 100-year g.c.,2000.*M N	115⅞	May 2	115⅞	May 2	115⅞ May 2	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102 Feb 3	105	..
R., W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July,1922.A O	129½	Feb 13	126	Apr 2	126½ May 3	126½	127
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	....	..	....	113 Ap 13, 99	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	..	....	..	....	107 Au 13,98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	107	Jan 18	106¾	Feb 8	106¾ Apr 2	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927...A O*	..	....	..	....	123 Jul 14,99	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	121	Jan 13	119	May 3	119 May 3	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	102¾	May 3	100⅞	Jan 4	102¾ May 3	102⅜	..
Do do registered, 1900.....Q J*	102¼	Mar 21	100¾	Jan 2	101 May 5	101	..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	116½	Apr 4	112⅜	Jan 19	114½ May 4	114⅜	116
Do registered, 1903.....J D*	114⅜	Apr 17	112¼	Jan 10	114⅝ Apr 24	114⅜	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	111	Apr 16	109½	Jan 6	110⅜ May 4	110¼	111
Do do registered.....*J D	110¼	Mar 17	110¼	Mar 16	110½ Mar 17	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S. 1901..*A O	..	....	..	....	108¼ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934....J J*	129¾	Apr 21	129¾	Apr 21	129¾ Apr 21	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	109¾	Apr 19	108½	Jan 5	109¾ Apr 19	..	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	104¾	Apr 25	103¼	Feb 8	104¾ Apr 25	..	..
Do 6s, 1900.....M S*	119½	Apr 25	119¼	Apr 16	119½ Apr 25	119½	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	..	....	..	....	129 No 20, 99	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	..	....	..	....	127 De 2, 99	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O*	108½	Mar 28	104⅛	Jan 3	106 May 2	..	..
Do registered.....A O*	103¼	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	103½ Jan 3	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903.*J D	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000....A O*	188	Jan 27	185¾	Jan 5	188 Mar 19	185	..
Do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	187 Nc 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....A O*	185	Feb 27	185	Feb 27	185 Feb 27	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	..	....	..	....	128 De 27, 99	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918....*M N	..	....	..	....	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114 Jan 5	..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J*	..	....	..	....	113 Jul 29,99	..	..
N.Y.,O. & W. ref.1st g.4s,June,1992..M S	107½	Feb 10	102	Jan 10	105¼ May 5	105¼	105½
Do do reg., $5,000 only.....M S	..	....	..	....	101½ No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry. gen. l.g.1st g.6s,1921.*J J	..	....	..	....	119½ Ap 12, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112 Jul 20,99	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923...*F A	132½	May 3	131½	Mar 22	132½ May 3	..	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	..	....	..	....	132 Jul 28,99	..	..
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	105½	Mar 27	102¼	Jan 2	103⅞ May 5	103⅜	104
Do registered.....Q J	105½	Mar 13	103	Jan 8	105¼ Mar 13	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047....Q F	69	Apr 2	65	Jan 10	67¼ May 4	67¼	67½
Do do registered.....Q F	68	Apr 6	68	Apr 6	68 Apr 6	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mch.,1948..Q M	..	....	..	....	95 My 11,99	87	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	120	Mar 12	118	Jan 5	119 Mar 28	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	112	Mar 30	110	Jan 15	110 May 4	..	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931....*M N	129	Jan 2	129	Jan 2	129 Jan 2	131	134
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932....*A O	133	Mar 23	133	Mar 23	133 Mar 23	133	133½
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	..	....	..	....	117½ Au 30,98	127	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 23, 97	107	..
Sci. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989.M N*	103	Apr 16	95	Feb 14	103 Apr 23	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con.g.4s,1996..A O*	99½	Mar 28	90¾	Jan 3	97¼ May 5	..	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	109	Apr 25	109	Apr 25	109 Apr 25	..	..
Do. gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	95	Feb 1	95	Feb 1	95 Feb 24	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.....J J*	77	Mar 12	60	Jan 8	75 Apr 4	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	110	Apr 16	104¼	Jan 6	109⅝ May 2	108½	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	105	Jan 16	102	Apr 5	102 Apr 5	102½	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	116¼	Apr 19	111½	Jan 10	116¼ Apr 28	..	..
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	111¾	Jan 19	111¾	Jan 19	111¾ Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937.M S*	..	....	..	....	102 No 11, 98	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	..	....	..	....	108 My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944.*M S	117	May 1	117	May 1	117 May 1	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935..*J J	112¾	Mar 7	109	Jan 12	112¾ Mar 7	..	..
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1920..*J J	101	Apr 24	100	Jan 18	101 May 2	100	..
Do E. Div.T.Co.cfs.1st 6s,1920.M S*	100½	Apr 30	99	Feb 5	100½ Apr 30	100	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1928.....M N*	..	....	..	....	17 My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. pd.....	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22 Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921..Q F	130¾	Mar 10	130¾	Mar 10	130½ Mar 10	128	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	..	....	..	....	96 De 9, 99	95½	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	....	..	....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., C.ev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	..	....	..	....	107½ Oct 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	121 No 26,98	..	..
P.,C.,C. & S. L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940.A O*	117	Mar 27	114	Jan 9	116 Apr 11	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	116	Feb 13	113⅞	Jan 12	116 Apr 11	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	..	....	..	....	113 No 23,98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945....M N*	109	Apr 12	106½	Apr 3	109 Apr 12	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....F A	100	Apr 10	100	Apr 10	100 Apr 10	..	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	101	Apr 6	101	Apr 6	101 Apr 6	..	..
Do registered, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	109¼ Ap 23, 97	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	139½	May 5	135	Jan 12	139½ May 5	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	136	Mar 1	130	Mar 1	136 Mar 1	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	134	Feb 15	134	Feb 15	134 Feb 15	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932.A O*	..	....	..	....	119½ Oct 4, 99	120	..
C. & P. con. skg. fd. 7s, 1900...M N*	103¼	Mar 6	102	Jan 12	103½ Mar 6	100½	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A,1942.*J J	117½	Feb 2	117½	Feb 2	117½ Feb 2	119	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940.....J J	101½	May 5	101¼	Apr 11	101½ May 5	101	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.J J*	108	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	108 Jan 15	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942...*M S	..	....	..	....	102 No 10,97	..	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928.A O	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. l. 6s, 1932..J J*	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 89	141	..
P., P & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	90 Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	115¼	Mar 19	113½	Jan 16	115¼ Mar 19	112	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	....	..	....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	100¾	May 4	99¾	Jan 18	100⅝ May 4	100¾	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....	100¾	Apr 19	99½	Jan 11	100⅝ Apr 30	100⅝	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997....*J J	90⅝	Apr 5	83	Jan 9	88½ May 5	88	88¼
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84⅝ De 8, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939...J J*	100¼	Mar 22	94¼	Jan 4	99¼ May 3	98½	99½
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l.g.4s,1917..A O	86½	Mar 22	85	Feb 20	86½ Mar 22	84	88
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939.J D*	..	....	..	....	105 No 10,99	..	..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940...J J*	81¼	Apr 25	71	Mar 9	78 Apr 26	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947..*J J	84⅜	Jan 18	82	Jan 3	84 May 5	84	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906..M N*	..	....	..	....	110 No 15,99	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	113¼	Feb 15	111	May 3	111 May 3	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	113	Feb 8	111½	Jan 31	113 Feb 8	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, F., C. & O., 1919..F A*	..	....	..	....	113¼ July, 98	..	..
Do gen g. 6s 1931.....J J*	124¼	Apr 21	122	Mar 20	124 Apr 28	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	113¼	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	112½ May 5	112	113
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	104	Apr 20	103½	Apr 4	104 Apr 24	..	..
Ft. S. & E. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910..*A O	..	....	..	....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996.....J J*	84	Feb 6	79	Jan 8	82 May 2	..	84
Dc Southw. Div. 1r 6s, 1947.....A O*	..	....	..	....	99⅝ De 18, 99	..	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929...*A O	95	Feb 19	91	Apr 12	91 Apr 12	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd.cts.,1989.M N*	93¼	Apr 18	86½	Jan 9	90½ May 5	90½	91
Do 2d g. 4s, inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.J J	63½	Apr 16	53⅝	Jan 10	63 May 5	63	65¼
St. F. City Ry Co. cn.g.5s,1937..*J J15	112	Feb 7	111	Mar 2	111½ Mar 9	112	115
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	..	....	..	....	120 Fe 8, 99	120	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	111¼	Apr 2	109	Apr 19	110 Apr 24	110	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	98¾	Apr 27	97½	Apr 19	98¾ Apr 27	98	..
St. P., Min & Man. 2d 6s, 1909....A O*	121	Mar 12	117¾	Apr 24	117¾ Apr 24	117	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	121¼	Apr 16	118¼	May 2	118¼ May 2	118¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	142¼	Apr 2	137	Jan 3	141½ Apr 6	142½	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾ Fe 23, 99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	116¾	Apr 21	112¼	Jan 2	116¾ Apr 30	110¼	..
Do do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106½ My 23,97	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937....*J D	105	Apr 16	102½	Jan 2	105 Apr 16	104	105½
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104 Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	128	Apr 4	128	Apr 4	128 Apr 4	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937....J J*	134½	Feb 28	129½	Jan 10	134½ Apr 24	..	134¾
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	116 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	..	....	..	....	118 De 7, 99	117½	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 6s, 1908.*A O	108⅝	Apr 19	108⅝	Apr 19	108⅝ Apr 19	107½	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 6s, 1938...*J D	..	....	..	....	120 Ap 11,99	..	..
Do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 26,98	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	..	....	..	....	106⅝ No 20, 99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112⅜ Oct 2, 99	114	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.*A O	126½	Jan 13	125½	Jan 8	126½ Jan 13	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	..	....	..	....	112 Mr 17,99	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*	..	....	..	....	104⅜ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Do g. 4s, Cen. Pac. col., Aug.,1949.J D	85⅜	Apr 5	80	Jan 9	83¼ May 5	83¼	83½
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	85 No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..F A*	100¾	Jan 23	97⅞	Jan 11	99⅜ May 5	99	99¼
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug.,1929.J D	85½	Apr 10	81	Jan 9	84½ May 4	84½	85
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910..F A*	110½	Apr 27	110½	Apr 27	110½ Apr 27	110½	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*J D	106½	Feb 28	106½	Feb 28	106½ Feb 28	107½	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931..*M N	102¾	Jan 31	98½	May 2	99½ May 5	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N.7s,1903..J J	..	....	..	....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937.....J*	111½	Apr 16	110	Jan 29	111½ Apr 30	111½	113
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912...A O*	113	Feb 21	113	Feb 21	113 Feb 21	110	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921...*A O	87	Mar 28	83¾	Jan 9	84⅝ May 5	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	120½	Feb 28	120½	Feb 28	120½ Feb 28	122¾	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	..	....	..	....	134 No 22, 99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	..	....	..	....	99 De 27, 99	100	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd.g.4s,1943..*J J	80⅝	Mar 31	75	Jan 9	79 May 4	..	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	..	....	..	....	116 De 14, 98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912..M S*	..	....	..	....	106½ No 17,97	108	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	104¼	Feb 3	101	Jan 2	104 May 5	..	..
S.F.of Ari.gtd.1st g.6s,Mch,1900-10.J J	114	Apr 12	110	Jan 2	113½ May 1	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A,1905.*A O	110	Mar 26	110	Mar 26	110 Mar 26	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937....M N*	105½	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	105½ Jan 19	..	..
*Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	109½	Mar 29	104½	Jan 10	106⅝ May 3	105½	107
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941.J J*	99¾	Apr 5	95	Jan 4	98½ May 3	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..*J J	..	....	..	....	113⅞ No 23, 98	..	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924..M N*	106¼	Apr 5	103	May 1	104 May 2	..	102½
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J	..	....	..	....	96 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	..	....	..	....	106 Au 23, 99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994....J J*	113½	Apr 10	106	Jan 8	112⅜ May 5	112	112¼
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	98 Oct 31,98	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996.J J	109½	Apr 23	108¼	Apr 10	109½ Apr 23	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	111½	May 4	108½	Jan 10	111¼ May 4	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112¼ Au 17, 97	111	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115 Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	102⅝	Apr 27	101½	Feb 9	102⅝ May 2	102⅜	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930.....J J*	117	Apr 16	114⅝	Feb 19	117 Apr 21	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	120	Apr 25	114	Jan 2	117½ May 4	117	118
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	123	Mar 22	119½	Jan 16	122½ Apr 18	122¾	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	124	Apr 20	118	Jan 3	123½ Apr 28	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915...*J J	126	Apr 23	118½	Jan 2	122⅝ May 5	122¾	124½
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	101 Jan 11	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	..	....	..	....	106 De 12, 99	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	111¼	Apr 6	109	Jan 8	111 May 4	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936.....*M N	110¾	Apr 27	108	Jan 4	110¾ Apr 27	..	..
Do serial, Series D.....A O*	..	....	..	....	102 Oct 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E.....*A O	..	....	..	....	109 Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd.4s,1924..*F A	..	....	..	....	90 Fe 23, 99	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914...J J*	119	Mar 31	114½	Jan 10	118 May 2	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919...*M N	100	Apr 19	102	Jan 15	104⅞ May 3	104⅞	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950....J J	102	May 1	99¾	Jan 10	102 May 1	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939.A O*	..	....	..	....	113 Oct 2, 99	110¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944..*F A*	..	....	..	....	111⅞ Nov 3, 99	113¾	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930...A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111 Jan 19	110½	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s,1905.*M S	..	....	..	....	107 No 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000.....*J D	115½	May 1	111	Jan 3	115 May 5	115	115¼
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000.....Mar	69	Mar 13	53	Mar 8	62 May 5	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	125⅞	Apr 19	117½	Feb 28	124 May 5	124	125⅜
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935....J J*	114½	Apr 4	106	Jan 8	113 May 5	113	115
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1911.....F A*	101⅝	May 1	92½	Feb 26	101⅝ May 4	101	102
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935..A O*	112	Mar 10	105	Jan 29	111 Apr 27	110	113
Kan.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

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number of further declines, many of them amounting to several points. Not any improvement showed in the conditions which prevailed during the last two weeks of April, and there seemed to be little change in the general trend of opinion in regard to the market. There were few specific reasons to account for the gloomy aspect taken other than the fact that the public was still withholding from the market. True, certain events in the outside market had naturally a disquieting effect, and developments of an unfavorable character in a few stocks served to increase the weakness of many others. An example was furnished of a preferred stock which has already paid one quarterly dividend dropping 15 points in the course of a single day's trading on transactions in not more than a thousand shares, an event well calculated to cause more or less apprehension. The cause for the decline was a report, how well founded did not appear, to the effect that further dividends on the stock were improbable. Overcapitalization was so much in vogue a year ago and the dangers of it were less apparent then than now in the light of more careful consideration, but it must be admitted that the time has about come when the truth of much that has been said in the past on this subject is to be tested.

In very few stocks was trading during the week particularly active. There was no disposition on the part of the public to take part in the market, and professional traders were too generally inclined to take the bear view of the market to be large buyers, even on substantion recessions. Bearishness, however, in many cases went to extremes, and from attacking some particular stocks, perhaps with reason, traders were inclined to consider all issues as of one class. A sufficient number of issues showed strength to keep the market from showing general weakness, but the stocks that succeeded in advancing over the previous week's final figures were few.

Among these were a few of the industrial stocks, but as a whole this group fared no better than the rest of the list. The largest advance for the week was that in Standard Oil, which sold as high as 545 and ended the week with a net gain of over 5 points. Trading in this issue was heavier than at any time in many months past. Insiders were credited with buying practically all the stock offered, and among the lots that changed hands was one that amounted to 500 shares. There were a number of transactions in as much as 100 shares. Total trading for the week probably amounted to not less than 2,000 shares, a very considerable amount of Standard Oil stock. The special reason for the strength of the stock was the declaration of a dividend of $10 a share, the second for the year, and making a total for the first six months of $30 a share. This amount is within $3 of the largest dividends paid by the company in any one year in the past, and the belief was general that the payments to be made for the next two quarters will be sufficient to make the dividends for the year nearly double those paid at any time in the past.

Otis Elevator common was one of the few stocks which showed substantial improvement. It sold as hig has 31, and ended the week with a net gain of about 2 points. There was no news to account for the marked strength of this issue. American Woolen was decidedly weak for the first few days, but on Thursday and Friday developed some strength. It sold down to 16, a decline of 3 points, about half of which was subsequently regained. Unfavorable rumors in regard to the company's condition were heard, but they seemed to be caused by the decline in the stock as much as that decline was caused by them. Official denial was had of the unfavorable statements made, and it was said that the company was earning sufficient to pay not only the preferred dividends, but a substantial dividend on the common stock as well. Distilling of America and International Pump were also weak, but both of these issues showed some improvement toward the close.

Amalgamated Copper was active on only a few days, but it declined sharply and ended the week with a rather heavy net loss. The only news in regard to the stock which came to hand had to do with unfavorable developments in litigation in which the company was interested. Seemingly no effort was made to protect the stock, or at all events none seemed to be made to rally it. Some of the other mining stocks suffered net losses, but none of them was particularly active.

The electric stocks were all under more or less pressure. Electric Vehicle was for sale most of the week around 30, and some of the stocks of its subsidiary companies were lower than they had been at any time of late, and in fact some of them sold lower than ever in the past. New York Transportation declined to about 8, while Illinois Transportation sold as low as 12½, or 20 per cent. of its paid-in value. With the exception of New York Transportation, none of these stocks was active, and the declines were recorded on few transactions. General Carriage was another stock that had little support and sold off sharply.

Bay State Gas was actively traded in on several days at 1¼ and 1⅝. The demand for the stock seems to be very large, and at every eighth down it is bought to the extent of tens of thousands of shares. Of the value of the stock little is heard and little seems to be known. In most cases it appears that the stock is bought because it is cheap.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	450	475
American Exchange	189	195
Astor	500	..
Bowery	285	300
Broadway	242	250
Butchers & Drovers'	85	..
Central	175	180
Chase	510	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3950	4050
Citizens'	145	155
City	345	350
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	277	285
Continental	135	145
Corn Exchange	355	..
East River	145	155
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2400	..
First National	3400	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Fourth	170	175
Gallatin	400	..
Gansevoort	60	..
German Exchange	240	..
Garfield	1700	..
German-American	125	..
Germania	325	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	145	..
Hanover	775	..
Hide & Leather	115	..
Importers & Traders'	515	530
Irving	180	190
Leather Manufacturers'	225	235
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	775	825
Manhattan	265	280
Market & Fulton	220	240
Mechanics'	198	205
Mechanics & Traders'	100	..
Mercantile	190	200
Merchants'	170	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	500	..
Mount Morris	190	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	160	..
New Amsterdam	620	..
New York	250	270
New York County?	1500	..
New York Nat. Exchange	117	..
New York Produce Exchange	125	..
Ninth	85	90
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	..
Oriental	188	..
Pacific	170	..
Park	425	450
People's	225	..
Phenix	110	110
Plaza	475	..
Republic	205	215
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	295	..
Second	550	..
Seventh	180	..
Shoe & Leather	103	108
State	300	..
State of New York	128	..
Twelfth Ward	115	130
Union Square	210	..
Western National	400	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	225	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked
Atlantic	200	210
Bankers'	..	200
Brooklyn	400	425
Central	2075	2125
Central Realty Bond & Trust	285	..
Continental	375	..
City	325	350
Colonial	335	350
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	440	..
Franklin	280	310
Guaranty	600	675
Hamilton	265	280
International B. & T.	125	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	400	..
Manhattan	365	..
Manufacturers'	310	325
Mercantile	800	..
Metropolitan	400	450
Morton	445	465
Nassau	187	195
N. P. Life Ins. & Trust	1400	1450
N. Y. Security & Trust	750	..
North American, new	220	230
People's Trust	300	325
Produce Exchange	120	130
Real Estate	300	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	390	410
Trust Company of America	209	212
Trust Company of New York	..	195
Union	1390	1420
U. S. Mortgage Trust	450	500
United States	1575	..
Washington Trust	295	..
Williamsburg	185	205

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	20	23
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	86	87
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	112
N. Y & Hoboken Ferry	68	69½
N Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	92	93
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	80	90
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	104½	107
Union Ferry	35	38
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	118
Commonwealth	90	102
Continental	530	545
Eagle	225	235
Empire City	85	90
German-American	510	515
Germania	800	805
Globe & Rutgers	65	70
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	100	105
Hanover	200	205
Home	205	212
Kings County	145	..
Nassau	Inv	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	160	170
North River	140	145
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	105	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	180
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	115	125
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	425	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	114	116
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	116
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	98	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	33	36
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	99½	100⅜
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	255	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	102½	103
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	114	116
Brooklyn City Railroad	228	230
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	114	116
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103¼
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	110	113
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	130	..
Cent'l-Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	108
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	102	103
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	82	..
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	100	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip.	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip.	105	109
42d St. & Grand St	395	410
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	113
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	98	99½
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat.	..	21½
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	82	83
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	109	112
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91
New Orleans Traction com.	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98
Ninth Avenue	198	203
North Jersey Street Ry.	29½	31
North Jersey Street Ry 4s	86	88
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	19¾	20½
Rochester Railway con. 5s	103½	108
St. Louis Street Railways	68½	70
St. Louis Street Railways 4s	86⅞	87¼
St. Louis Transit	21	22
Second Avenue stock	200	202
Second Avenue consol. 5s	117½	118½
Second Ave. 1st m. 5s	107	108
Sixth Avenue stock	208	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	112	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115½	110½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	400	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
25th and 26th St. 5s, 1900	114	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	112	114
United Traction, Providence	100	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	112	114
Worcester Traction common	29½	31
Worcester Traction pf.	104½	106

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	88⅝	89
Am. Agricultural Chem.	26	27
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf. ex d.	74½	77½
American Air Power	30	35
American Bank Note	47	50½
American Bicycle	10	10½
American Bicycle pf.	30⅞	41
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Press Association	70	80
American Type Founders	50	54
American Woolen	17	17¼
American Woolen pf.	74½	75
Arizona Lead	15¾	16
Asphalt of America	7	8
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107	..
British Columbia Copper	11⅜	11⅝
California Copper	2¼	3
Central & South American Tel.	107½	110
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	52	57
Chesebrough Mfg.	345	360
Chicago & Alton subs., ex div.	107	107½
Chicago & Alton 3s (new)	93	96
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6½	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	35	38
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	74	75
Distilling Company of America	6⅝	7
Distilling Co. of America pf.	25	26½
Electric Boat	20	24
Electric Boat pf.	..	45
Electric Vehicle	27	32
Electric Vehicle pf.	77	81
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅞	3¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	27½
General Carriage	9¾	10½
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	98	100
Havana Commercial	16	17
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	57	58
Illinois Transportation	1¾	2
International Pump	18	20
International Pump pf., ex div.	65	67
Lorillard pf	100	102
Markeen Copper	5	6½
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	210
National Gramophone	49	53
National Salt	45	47
National Salt pf. ex div.	75	77
New England Transportation	5½	6¾
New York Transportation	9	9⅝
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	166	175
Otis Elevator	30¾	31½
Otis Elevator pf.	88	89
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	21	23
Procter & Gamble	380	400
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90	91
Rubber Goods	27	28
Rubber Goods pf.	75	80
Singer Manufacturing	625	700
Sloss-Sheffield	24	26
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	64	67
Standard Coupler	33	37
Standard Coupler pf.	115	..
Standard Oil	535	540
Storage Power	18	19
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Swift & Co.	101	103
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	107	109
Tel., Tel., & C. of A. 2d ass. pd.	5½	7
Tennessee Copper	13½	15
Texas Pacific Coal	70	..
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	107	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Union Typewriter	27	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122
United Shoe Machinery	36	38
United Shoe Machinery pf.	23	23½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¾	⅞
Virginia Coal, Iron & C.	17	18
Virginia C. I. & C. 5s, 1949	..	60
Westinghouse Air Brake	380	410
Worthington Pump pf.	110	112

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1¼	1⅝
Buffalo City	5	6
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	69½	70
Central Union 5s, 1927	102½	104½
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	104	106
Denver Gas	..	32
Denver Gas bonds	69	71
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	59	62
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	160	165
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	103	105
Indiana Nat & Ill. bonds	59	62
Lafayette Gas bonds	60	65
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	59	62
Madison (Wis.)	77	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	167	169
Mutual	289	300
New Amsterdam	27	28
New Amsterdam pf.	51½	55
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	98	99
N. E. Gas & Coke	18	20
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1927	68½	69
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, 1945	103	106
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	35	37
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	61	63
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s, 1937	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	50	54
Standard (New York)	105	115
Standard pf.	130	140
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western, (Milwaukee)	97	98
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	105	..

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, May 5, total transactions include 2,067,428 shares of stock, $9,311,400 bonds, including $195,400 Government and $2,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS.

	May 6,'99.	May 5, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	3,699,402	2,067,428	1,631,034
Mining	8,360	1,700	6,600
Banks	272	.....	272

BONDS.

	May 6,'99.	May 5, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$14,992,500	$9,113,500	$5,879,000
State	48,000	2,500	45,500
Government	118,900	195,400	*76,500

*Increase.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
May 5	$1,158,701,631	$72,806,381
April 28	1,064,446,657	48,974,241
April 21	1,195,384,041	76,001,061
April 14	1,080,414,173	60,447,058
April 7	1,270,596,388	66,745,368
March 31	1,114,124,633	52,429,219
March 24	1,079,885,060	47,334,706
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,830,142
March 10	983,390,761	50,598,191
March 3	1,020,735,840	55,318,914
*Feb. 24	878,185,580	46,339,547
*Feb. 17	925,315,975	45,246,144
Feb. 10	1,106,852,669	43,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,052,652	59,007,580
Jan. 27	972,111,857	49,416,899
Jan. 20	1,005,176,062	56,908,365
Jan. 13	1,097,628,402	58,654,806
*Jan. 6	1,146,108,226	62,735,507
*Dec. 30	980,902,685	46,539,980
Dec. 23	1,428,305,943	58,302,736
Dec. 16	1,349,644,926	51,807,123
Dec. 9	1,114,060,435	45,117,930
*Dec. 2	1,030,136,900	48,037,791
Nov. 25	1,096,762,286	53,852,106
Nov. 18	1,263,834,873	55,800,525
*Nov. 11	1,091,754,797	37,124,066
Nov. 4	1,284,266,145	54,674,678
Oct. 28	1,090,029,146	54,975,280
Oct. 21	1,202,533,002	56,925,993
Oct. 14	1,165,902,485	53,281,186
Oct. 7	1,450,632,632	66,504,730
†Sept. 30	749,234,101	38,614,303
Sept. 23	1,330,038,286	58,354,915
Sept. 16	1,098,748,986	43,451,021
†Sept. 9	896,526,474	43,742,432
Sept. 2	933,858,272	53,235,960
Aug. 26	972,668,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	965,519,793	49,330,721
Aug. 12	903,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,029,869,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,065	57,845,059
July 22	980,471,913	55,532,502
July 15	1,190,806,402	63,065,319
*July 8	1,026,944,593	64,469,570
July 1	1,165,838,116	66,583,452
June 24	945,738,533	52,455,896
June 17	1,137,462,946	68,904,470
June 10	1,039,203,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,342,888	56,274,997
May 27	1,233,015,611	69,939,059
May 20	1,245,292,959	69,891,513
May 13	1,394,833,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,439,472,965	72,052,491

*Five days. †Four days.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week, and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
May 3, 1900	£32,336,512	.....
May 4, 1899	30,418,108	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

May 3, 1900	77,971,488	£45,830,227
May 4, 1899	72,888,895	48,236,638

BANK OF GERMANY.

May 3, 1900	26,424,000	13,613,000
May 4, 1899	29,088,000	14,984,000

RUSSIA.

May 3, 1900	82,894,000	7,012,000
May 4, 1899	97,123,000	5,023,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

May 3, 1900	37,616,000	9,463,000
May 4, 1899	30,042,000	10,496,000

SPAIN.

May 3, 1900	13,689,000	15,805,000
May 4, 1899	11,654,000	12,726,000

ITALY.

May 3, 1900	15,442,000	1,641,000
May 4, 1899	15,401,000	2,758,000

NETHERLANDS.

May 3, 1900	4,867,000	5,976,000
May 4, 1899	3,834,000	6,854,000

BELGIUM.

May 3, 1900	2,833,000	1,417,000
May 4, 1899	2,962,000	1,481,000
Total for week	£294,072,998	£160,457,237
Total preceding week	296,685,232	100,969,371
Corresponding date last year	293,411,003	102,560,638

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday.

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended May 4, 1900	$10,379,357
Week ended May 5, 1899	10,600,323
From Jan. 1, 1900	206,322,505
From Jan. 1, 1899	190,362,734

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended May 1, 1900	$11,408,075
Week ended May 2, 1899	9,362,544
From Jan. 1, 1900	230,052,873
From Jan. 1, 1899	158,446,102

Imports of Gold.

Week ended May 4, 1900	$24,882
Week ended May 5, 1899	294,215
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,183,595
From Jan. 1, 1899	5,708,956

Exports of Gold.

Week ended May 4, 1900	$2,692,315
Week ended May 5, 1899	279,900
From Jan. 1, 1900	11,781,521
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,089,538

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended May 4, 1900	$2,667,433
From Jan. 1, 1900	10,597,926

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended May 5, 1899	$14,315
From Jan 1, 1899	1,619,418

Imports of Silver.

Week ended May 4, 1900	$149,553
Week ended May 5, 1899	60,902
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,456,985
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,095,687

Exports of Silver.

Week ended May 4, 1900	$1,040,881
Week ended May 5, 1899	689,740
From Jan. 1, 1900	17,400,548
From Jan. 1, 1899	17,013,907

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended May 4, 1900	$891,296
Week ended May 5, 1899	628,838
From Jan. 1, 1900	15,943,603
From Jan. 1, 1899	16,518,220

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended May 4, 1900	$174,467
Week ended May 5, 1899	365,117
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,640,580
From Jan. 1, 1899	6,804,643

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended May 4, 1900	$3,733,196
Week ended May 5, 1899	969,640
From Jan. 1, 1900	29,082,089
From Jan. 1, 1899	21,703,445

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended May 4, 1900	$3,558,729
Week ended May 5, 1899	604,523
From Jan. 1, 1900	26,441,529
From Jan. 1, 1899	14,898,802

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, May 6.—The market continues dull, neither yarns nor cloth having much sales. The production of yarns is nominally unchanged, but it is irregular, with easy spots. Bombay demands are impossible; Calcutta is offering unworkable bids; Madras and Karachi are taking small lots; Singapore and the small Eastern markets are fair buyers; China is inactive. Selling prices throughout the East are below Manchester figures.

Specialties and finished goods have been fairly active, both for export and for the home trade. Printers are weaker; Mexicans and other heavy goods are very slow and margins all around are attenuating. There has been a small amount of speculative business for delivery in December and onward. The increased Liverpool activity furnishes no criterion. It is merely the exchange of futures into actual cotton.

Rouen is doing a firm, moderate business. Mulhouse reports a fair business in finished goods for prompt delivery. Gray goods and yarns are very quiet there, but prices are firm.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Business on 'Change to-day was the smallest done in many weeks, and the prices showed little change from the day before.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
100	American Linseed pf.	56¾	56¾	56¾
175	American Radiator	40	40	40
10	Chicago Union Traction	20	20	20
1	Diamond Match	125	125	125
50	Lake Street Elevated	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Metro. Elev.	32¾	32¼	32¾
5	Metro. Elev. pf.	78	78	78
150	National Biscuit	31¼	31¼	31¼
25	National Carbon	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
80	South Side Elevated	97	97	97
20	Street's W. S. C. Line	20	20	20

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing. May 5. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	...	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900 3½	...	...	...	...	*210	Oct. 13, 1899
140	...	American Coal	1,500,000	M'h. 1, 1900 4	...	...	...	...	145	Dec. 27, 1899
...	...	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	3,984,900	...	...	...	...	...	*24	Oct. 10, 1899
92	...	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	M'h. 1, 1900 1¼	95	Feb. 1	91	M'h. 15	*93	Apr. 28, 1900
16½	17¾	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	...	18	M'h. 26	16½	M'h. 8	17	Apr. 26, 1900
...	...	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	M'h. 6, 1900 3	...	...	...	...	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
...	...	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	April, 1900 1	...	...	...	...	100	Oct. 31, 1898
...	...	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1900 2	...	...	...	...	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
100	...	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	21	Feb. 15, 1899
...	...	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900 3	115	Apr. 26	95¾	M'h. 21	115	Apr. 26, 1900
106	114	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	*126½	Feb. 28	*119	Jan. 10	*126½	Feb. 28, 1900
120	...	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 1	93	Feb. 26	91¾	Feb. 26	*95½	Mar. 12, 1900
102¼	...	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	...	...	...	...	...	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
...	...	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	M'h. 1, 1900 1¾	...	...	...	...	171	Apr. 5, 1899
...	...	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	...	39⅝	Jan. 15	37	Apr. 25	39	Apr. 28, 1900
...	...	Chicago & East. Illinois pf.	5,830,700	Apr. 2, 1900 1½	124	Feb. 5	120	Jan. 17	124	Apr. 11, 1900
...	...	Chi. Great West. pf., B.	7,489,100	...	42	M'h. 31	35¾	Jan. 11	39	Apr. 24, 1900
38¾	39	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1900 5	123½	Jan. 31	114½	M'h. 9	*110	Apr. 27, 1900
...	117¾	Chi., St. P. M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1900 3½	175	Mar. 3	172	Feb. 8	175	Mar. 3, 1900
165	175	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	...	...	...	...	102¼	May 22, 1897
...	...	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Apr. 2, 1900 1½	...	...	...	...	120	June 4, 1898
...	...	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct., 1896 1¼	72	Apr. 10	46	Jan. 2	68	Apr. 27, 1900
68½	69	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	...	2¾	Apr. 10	1¾	Feb. 26	1½	Apr. 24, 1900
1	2	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	...	3¾	Mar. 26	3¼	Mar. 26	3¼	Mar. 26, 1900
...	3	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 3	131½	Jan. 17	121	Jan. 27	*132½	Apr. 18, 1900
128	134	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	836,700	...	...	...	...	...	30	June 9, 1899
...	...	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	50	Feb. 16	50	Feb. 16	50	Feb. 16, 1900
52	...	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	...	...	...	...	110	June 20, 1899
100	...	Detroit City Gas	2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1899 2½	95	Apr. 16	94	Feb. 26	95	Apr. 16, 1900
...	...	Duluth, South Shore & At.	12,000,000	...	6¼	M'h. 5	4¾	Jan. 12	*6	Apr. 26, 1900
5½	6	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Apr., 1900 3¾	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20, 1900
400	425	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Apr. 9, 1900 1¾	122¾	Feb. 23	101	Jan. 3	103½	Apr. 6, 1900
...	...	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1900 2½	94½	Apr. 19	90	Jan. 24	93½	Apr. 26, 1900
93	95	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	13,638,300	M'h. 1, 1900 1¾	101⅝	Feb. 1	98	Jan. 2	98	Apr. 26, 1900
96	100	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Apr., 1900 1½	...	...	...	...	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
...	...	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	...	...	...	...	*45	Nov. 3, 1899
...	...	**H. B. Claflin 1st pf.**	2,600,300	May 1, 1900 1¾	...	...	...	...	*101	June 6, 1899
...	...	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	May 1, 1900 1½	...	...	...	...	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
102½	...	Harlem	8,638,650	Apr. 2, 1900 2	...	...	...	...	*390	Apr. 12, 1899
...	...	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Apr. 26, 1900 50c	...	...	...	...	*105	May 20, 1899
...	...	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Apr. 25, 1900 50c	*73	Apr. 26	65	Feb. 6	*73	Apr. 26, 1900
70	75	**Kan. City South., w. iss.**	...	... ...	17½	Apr. 19	17½	Apr. 19	17½	Apr. 19, 1900
...	17	Kan. City South. pf., w. iss.	...	... ...	43⅝	Apr. 3	41	Apr. 6	41¼	Apr. 23, 1900
..	41	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	... ...	...	...	...	...	3¾	Dec. 22, 1899
3½	4½	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	...	...	...	...	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
...	...	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	... ...	...	...	...	...	7½	Nov. 9, 1899
...	...	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	66	Feb. 6	66	Feb. 6	*67	Feb. 24, 1900
60	65	**Laclede Gas pf.**	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1899 2½	100	Jan. 4	98	Jan. 11	100	Apr. 12, 1900
95	100	**Maryland Coal pf.**	1,876,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	81	Mar. 23	75	Feb. 16	78	Apr. 11, 1900
70	84	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	M'h. 31, 1900 5	...	...	...	...	*152	May 31, 1899
...	...	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1900 2	*112	Feb. 8	*104	Jan. 18	*109	Apr. 27, 1900
108	...	Mo., Kan. & Texas	54,950,000	... ...	12¾	M'h. 28	10	Jan. 5	12¼	Apr. 27, 1900
11¼	12½	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	...	...	...	...	*62	Dec. 15, 1899
42	...	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	... ...	...	...	...	...	3½	June 9, 1899
...	...	National Linseed Oil certs.	...	... ...	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10, 1900
...	...	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Apr. 14, 1900 1½	...	...	...	...	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
76¼	79	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	M'h. 1, 1900 5	85	Jan. 31	78	Apr. 17	78	Apr. 24, 1900
...	...	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 10, 1900 1	...	...	...	...	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
...	...	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	... ...	...	...	...	...	*7	Nov. 6, 1899
8	8¾	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900 3c	9	Feb. 2	7¾	Jan. 4	8½	Apr. 27, 1900
...	...	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	17,384,300	July 2, 1898 1	...	...	...	...	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
...	...	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2,245,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	...	...	...	...	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
83	88	**Pacific Coast 1st pf.**	1,515,500	May 1, 1900 1¼	87½	Jan. 4	84¾	M'h. 9	*85	Apr. 27, 1900
...	...	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 2	...	...	...	...	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
...	...	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	M'h. 1, 1900 1¾	...	...	...	...	*110	June 26, 1899
400	...	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1900 4	...	...	...	...	*375	June 17, 1899
55	62	Père Marquette pf.	10,162,200	... ...	64½	Mar. 27	54½	Mar. 22	64¼	Mar. 27, 1900
...	...	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19, 1900
...	...	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	...	...	...	...	*117	May 16, 1899
62	63	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24,387,100	... ...	80½	Jan. 2	63	Apr. 23	65	Apr. 23, 1900
188	...	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	Apr. 2, 1900 1¾	188	Feb. 16	186	M'h. 10	*187¾	Apr. 17, 1900
...	...	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1900 3	...	...	...	...	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
...	...	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	... ...	2½	M'h. 29	1¾	Apr. 16	1¾	Apr. 18, 1900
...	...	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 ½	10½	Mar. 28	8¼	Mar. 16	9	Apr. 10, 1900
191	...	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 4	...	...	...	...	*200¼	Dec. 11, 1899
133	...	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1¼	131¾	Mar. 26	131¾	Mar. 26	131¾	Mar. 26, 1900
5	6½	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	... ...	6½	Jan. 9	6	Jan. 15	6	Apr. 20, 1900
12¼	16	St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,500,000	... ...	16¾	Feb. 15	12¼	Apr. 23	12¼	Apr. 23, 1900
69	72	St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900 2	72¼	M'h. 30	68	Jan. 25	70	Apr. 28, 1900
60¼	60¾	Silver Bullion Certs.	...	... ...	60¾	Mar. 16	59½	Jan. 16	60¾	Mar. 16, 1900
200	...	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3½	...	...	...	...	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
...	...	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1900 2½	...	...	...	...	100	Feb. 17, 1898
...	...	**Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.**	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 1	*160	Feb. 2	*155	Jan. 5	*160	Mar. 7, 1900
...	...	Texas Central	2,649,400	... ...	*14	Apr. 11	*14	Apr. 11	*14	Apr. 11, 1900
...	...	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	*60	Apr. 9	*60	Apr. 9	*60	Apr. 9, 1900
25	...	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	...	...	...	...	24	Nov. 20, 1899
45	...	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	8,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	...	...	...	...	45	Dec. 2, 1899
9	...	Tol., Peoria & Western	4,076,900	... ...	[illegible]	...an. 24	10	Jan. 24	*8¾	Apr. 9, 1900
...	...	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf.	5,805,000	... ...	...	...	...	...	5	Nov. 14, 1899
64	67	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1½	68½	Jan. 24	63½	Apr. 21	64½	Apr. 26, 1900
...	...	**Union Ferry**	5,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 ½	...	...	...	...	64	July 13, 1897
...	...	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Apr. 10, 1900 2½	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17, 1900
...	2	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	... ...	...	...	...	...	*12	Nov. 21, 1899
...	12	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	... ...	13½	Feb. 23	4	Mar. 23	4	Mar. 23, 1900
160	...	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	M'h. 1, 1900 3½	...	...	...	...	165	Oct. 20, 1897
...	...	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1900 3½	...	...	...	...	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
...	...	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1¼	...	...	...	...	120	Aug. 8, 1899
...	...	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,096	... ...	...	...	...	...	*68	Sep. 23, 1898
...	...	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900 3	...	...	...	...	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal $25 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 5th day of May, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged:

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$226,520,770	Gold certificates outstanding	$226,520,779
Silver dollars	413,602,000	Silver certificates outstanding	413,602,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,770,680	Treasury notes outstanding	82,125,000
Silver bullion of 1890	72,354,328		
United States notes	7,470,000	Currency certificates outstand'g.	7,470,000
Total	$729,717,779	Total	$729,717,779

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$48,630,715.17	
Gold certificates	29,194,040.00	
Standard silver dollars	2,969,709.00	
Silver certificates	5,435,055.00	
Silver bullion	130,826.85	
United States notes	11,897,777.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	673,454.00	
Currency certificates	715,000.00	
National bank notes	5,547,981.92	
Fractional silver coin	5,417,074.39	
Fractional currency	162.10	
Minor coin	429,494.57	
		$110,951,229.90
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$105,202,982.48	
To credit of disbursing officers	5,878,117.82	
Total	$111,080,061.30	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	1,953,808.68	
		113,033,859.98
Total		$222,985,119.78
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$10,981,221.85	
Outstanding checks and drafts	1,907,851.89	
Disbursing officers' balances	51,417,546.69	
Post Office Department account	5,997,499.87	
Miscellaneous items	2,799,072.27	
		73,993,211.49
Available cash balance		$148,991,908.29

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$387,170.56	$3,485,471.46	$200,577,690.31
Internal revenue	859,100.61	3,906,767.29	247,900,081.12
Miscellaneous	25,893.02	508,803.45	32,110,317.48
Total receipts	$1,272,164.19	$7,901,042.19	$480,288,104.91
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	155,000.00	2,750,000.00	90,591,528.21
War	250,000.00	770,000.00	118,556,544.51
Navy	200,000.00	1,040,000.00	46,930,528.31
Indians	65,000.00	175,000.00	8,394,332.01
Pensions	600,000.00	3,675,000.00	121,529,159.27
Interest	200,000.00	200,000.00	30,474,880.00
Total expenditures	$1,470,000.00	$8,610,000.00	$422,476,973.21
Excess of expenditures over receipts	197,835.81	708,957.81	†57,811,131.70
Receipts last year—			
Customs	573,964.84	3,432,931.86	173,888,085.13
Internal revenue	1,084,012.02	4,774,269.09	227,280,929.90
Receipts from all sources last year	1,643,008.41	8,489,218.56	432,545,233.30
Expenditures last year	1,795,000.00	8,905,000.00	542,356,409.81
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	16,100.00	48,600.00	18,769,517.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	46,775.00	399,917.50	13,678,562.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$540,469,414.00	$108,195,488.00	$640,661,902.00
This fiscal year, to March 14, 1900	11,011,798.00	3,699,121.00	14,710,919.00

UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900. Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$5,611,770.00	$770,397.00	$6,382,167.00
This fiscal year	5,611,770.00	770,397.00	6,382,167.00
This month	678,481.00	269,526.00	948,007.00
This day	208,271.00	54,780.00	263,051.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	5,611,770.00	770,397.00	6,382,167.00
This fiscal year	5,611,770.00	770,397.00	6,382,167.00
This month	678,481.00	269,526.00	948,007.00
This day	208,271.00	54,780.00	263,051.00

†Excess of receipts over expenditures.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—In the stock market here a further advance in Lehigh Navigation was the rare exception. The stock is moving under special influences. One report says the Central Railroad of New Jersey is to acquire its coal lands under conditions favorable to Lehigh Navigation shareholders. Another hints at a restoration of the old 5 per cent. dividend rate. Either is quite within the range of probability. Electric of America recovered ½ to 9¼. The recovery was aided by the knowledge that negotiations are progressing for the sale of the Long Island City plant at a handsome profit to the Electric Company of America.

The rest of the market was heavy, with emphasis on Asphalt 5s, which sold at the very lowest—7—practically a 7 per cent. basis.

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BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the reserve of $1,095,800. The banks now hold a surplus of $15,978,475 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $13,221,400, an increase in specie of $2,010,900, an increase in legal tenders of $1,166,500, an increase in deposits of $17,092,800, and an increase in circulation of $89,800.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks, and the corresponding date last year:

	May 5,1900.	Apr. 28,1900.	May 6,'99.
Loans	$787,770,000	$774,548,600	$776,702,800
Specie	165,479,800	163,468,900	188,438,700
Legal tenders	67,787,500	66,621,000	55,819,600
Net deposits	869,155,200	852,062,500	890,625,400
Circulation	21,218,100	21,128,300	13,883,200

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	May 5,1900.	Apr. 28,1900.	May 6,'99.
Specie	$165,479,800	$163,468,900	$188,438,700
Legal tenders	67,787,500	66,621,000	55,819,600
Total res've	$233,267,300	$230,089,900	$244,258,300
Reserve req'd against dep.	217,288,825	213,015,625	224,906,350
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$15,978,475	$17,074,275	$19,351,950

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20	24,186,675	34,693,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,609,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,075	34,373,825	25,688,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,334,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,041,550	24,578,125	20,823,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,086,425	19,074,175	28,060,050
March 24	5,817,300	18,557,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,850	35,720,800
April 7	7,904,800	15,018,825	35,036,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,346,075
April 21	14,894,350	24,175,900	43,525,100
April 28	17,074,275	25,524,075	44,504,675
May 5	15,978,475	19,351,950	43,916,475

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$15,978,475	1895	$27,233,575
1899	19,351,950	1894	82,808,150
1898	43,916,475	1893	12,835,175
1897	44,095,975	1892	14,808,500
1896	20,243,125	1891	4,763,950

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, May 6.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, decrease, 1,431,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 15,417,000 pesetas.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Probably showers; fresh southerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,703. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks heavy.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 70¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45½c; cotton, middling, 9¾c.

CONGRESS.—In both houses of Congress yesterday the attempt was made to call up resolutions expressing sympathy for the Boers. Mr. Sulzer in the House failed in his attempt. In the Senate Mr. Teller made a speech in support of his motion to take his resolution from the table. The Senate considered the Naval Appropriation bill. The amendment prohibiting the increase of the Marine Corps was tabled. The House passed the Grand Army of the Republic bill. The appropriation for the National Guard was increased from $400,000 to $1,000,000 by the House.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Lord Roberts reported to the War Office yesterday that his army had crossed the Vet River and was encamped at Smaldeel. The Boers, he added, were in full retreat. A dispatch from Smaldeel says that the British are now able to outflank the Boers. Gen. Hunter's advance has been continued. He has crossed the Vaal River, and also reports the burghers in retreat. A message has been received from Mafeking, dated April 24, saying that things are unchanged there. Lord Methuen is apparently still at Boshof. The sailors from the cruiser Powerful, who were of so much assistance in helping Ladysmith to hold out, received an ovation in London yesterday. They were inspected by the Prince of Wales at the Horse Guards Parade, and so great was the number of people who thronged the streets to see them that business was suspended. The German newspapers are divided in opinion as to the political significance of Francis Joseph's visit. French elections outside of Paris indicate no decided victory for the Nationalists. Reports of disturbances and attacks come from China. The Prince and Princess of Wales and others of the British royal house saw the performance of "Zaza" last night.—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

John Francis Brice, son of the late Calvin S. Brice, has announced his marriage to Miss Florence Ricketts, formerly a chorus girl in "The Rounders."

Indications were apparent yesterday that the action of the Ice Trust in raising the price of the commodity 100 per cent. is giving concern to politicians of the dominant local faction because of its effect upon the people.

A conference of representatives of labor organizations was held last evening to devise means of securing legislation to restrict immigration and amend the Chinese Exclusion act so as to include Japanese in its provisions.

The celebration at Memphis yesterday in honor of Admiral Dewey was one of great enthusiasm. Representative colored citizens tendered a reception to the Admiral.

Page 2.

Magistrate Zeller, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday, announced that he would deny the motion to dismiss the complaint against John W. Gates of the American Steel and Wire Company. Mr. Gates did not retire from the Directorate of the company yesterday.

Page 3.

Harry Taylor was arrested in Philadelphia yesterday charged with passing the $20 counterfeit bills recently put in circulation there. He confessed his guilt.

The poolrooms were again "wide open" yesterday. A list of some of them was given to Police Board President York, who said that it was a matter for "future determination."

Page 5.

Judge Laacombe decided yesterday that Cubans are foreigners, and can sue in the United States courts.

Page 7.

The Methodist Conference now in session at Chicago may elect five additional Bishops.

Several arrests were made in Brooklyn yesterday in connection with the murder of Thomas Bedson, who was struck down at Ralph and Atlantic Avenues.

Page 9.

The Board of Education has decided that under the Davis school law it can pursue no other course than to assume full charge of the finances of the department.

Page 11.

Arnold Feldstein, the raw silk importer, failed for nearly $1,000,000, with assets less than $200,000, depreciation in silk and losses in Wall Street being the causes assigned.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 7.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

ASKS THE MAYOR TO RESIGN.

Atlanta's City Council, After Minister's Attack on His Personal Habits, Takes This Action.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 7.—The City Council to-night adopted a resolution calling on Mayor James G. Woodward to resign his office. The resolution was the culmination of a sermon last night by the Rev. L. G. Broughton, in which the minister made a violent attack on the Mayor's personal habits. The resolution calls upon the Mayor to resign before the next meeting of the Council, two weeks from to-day. The leader of the opposition to Mr. Woodward says the Mayor is in honor bound to resign under the terms of a statement he made last Summer, when similar charges were made against him.

In this statement the Mayor promised to give up his office if he should be found guilty at any time of conduct unbecoming a city official. The Mayor to-night declined to say what his action would be. His term expires Jan. 1 next.

OFFICIALS IN A QUANDARY.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—A peculiar situation has arisen in the reorganization of the public school system of Baltimore under the new city charter. The new Board of Commissioners named by Mayor Hayes, of which President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University is a member, decided to introduce new blood in the management of the school system. To the surprise of the old officials and the pupils, they selected Prof. James H. Van Sickle, formerly of New York, but for several years a District Superintendent of Schools in Denver, to the position of Superintendent of Baltimore schools at a salary of $4,000 a year. Dr. Van Sickle has resigned his position in Denver and is preparing to come to Baltimore.

The action of the new Board of Commissioners has met with opposition on the part of the public, it being the opinion of large numbers of citizens that if there was to be a new Superintendent he should be chosen from among the educators in this city. The question was raised that Dr. Van Sickle was ineligible because the new charter requires that every city officer shall have been a regular voter of the city for six months before his election or appointment.

Mayor Hayes and the Commissioners contended that the law does not apply to the Superintendent because he was chosen by the Commissioners, but to-day ex-United States Senator White, one of the most prominent lawyers in the State and chief law officer of the city decided that Dr. Van Sickle was ineligible, and his decision is final.

The Commissioners have thus far taken no further action.

Wisconsin's Little Man Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

BELOIT, Wis., May 7.—Paul Robinson, widely known for his small stature, died to-day at the age of seventy years. He was about forty inches high, but he was a capable business man.

O'Neill's Trimmed Sailor Hats are the handsomest in town. They have a dash to them that cannot be equaled. 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

REFUSES BONDS FROM MR. CROKER'S COMPANY

Controller Accuses United States Fidelity and Guaranty Corporation.

SAYS IT HAS NOT MADE GOOD

Bond on Tombs Contract Involved—Mazet Committee Testimony on Croker's Interest in the Concern.

Bonds for the faithful performance of contracts with the city offered by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, in which Richard Croker is interested, have for the last two weeks been refused by Controller Coler, because, as Mr. Coler said yesterday, the company has not made good on a bond for $75,000 for a contract on which the contractor failed to do the work. When asked if the city would bring suit to recover under the bond, the Controller said that he did not care to discuss that question. He believed, he said, that the difficulty could be adjusted without the intervention of the courts, and he looked for an early settlement.

The contract over which the present dispute has arisen was for the installation in the new Tombs Prison of a steam heating and electric lighting plant, including engines, dynamos, and wiring. The successful bidder was the Armstrong & Bolton Company, and the contract price was $93,350, which was from $15,000 to $18,000 less than the next lowest bid. When the contract was awarded, the company offered the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company as surety in $75,000, and the surety was approved by the Controller. Owing to the advance in the cost of materials used in the work, the Armstrong & Bolton Company was unable to fulfill its contract, and on Jan. 17 last it made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors.

THE WORK STILL UNDONE.

At the time of its failure the contracting company had done about $800 worth of work on its contract. About two weeks after the failure, the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company ordered Horgan & Slattery, the supervising architects of the Tombs, to readvertise for bids. These bids, as was told in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Feb. 21, ranged from $160,000 to $180,000 for the whole job. The contract has not so far as could be learned yesterday been reawarded, and the work of installing the heating and lighting plants has not gone ahead.

Under the rules of the Finance Department the bonding company is responsible for the completion of the job, or must indemnify the city for the difference between the contract price and the amount which the job will cost, and, inasmuch as the second bids ranged from $70,000 to $80,000 higher than the offer of the Armstrong & Bolton Company, the United States Fidelity and Casualty Company will have to make good to at least the amount of its bond.

Controller Coler was extremely reticent when asked about the matter yesterday, but it was learned that he had made several demands on the company for the amount of the bond. So far he has been unable to come to any terms, and rather than bring a legal action to recover, he has notified the company that until the matter is satisfactorily arranged, he will not approve any sureties tendered by it on behalf of successful bidders.

Andrew Freedman, the Vice President of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, was not in his office yesterday afternoon when a reporter called there to get his version of the difficulty, but a clerk said that he could be found at the Democratic Club. At the clubhouse it was said that Mr. Freedman was not in the city last evening.

MR. CROKER'S INTEREST.

Mr. Croker's connection with the Guaranty Company was shown during the session of the Mazet committee, when Mr. Freedman, on April 22, 1899, testified that Mr. Croker not only held stock in the concern, but that he, Mr. Freedman, divided his commissions with Mr. Croker.

Mr. Freedman's testimony on these points is as follows, Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, putting the questions:

Q.—Mr. Croker has some stock in this Guarantee and Bond Company of yours, has he not? A.—Yes.

Q.—And did he pay for that stock? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do the books of the company show its payment? A.—They will show that the stock is paid for.

Q.—That he paid for it? A.—It was paid for.

Q.—Did he pay for it? A.—Yes; he has paid for it.

Q.—He helped to pay for it? A.—He has paid for it.

Q.—When? A.—When he got it.

Q.—By check? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Would the books of the company show the money that was received from Mr. Croker? A.—The books of the company will show that the money was received from Mr. Freedman, who bought the stock and paid par for it, for Mr. Croker

MR. FREEDMAN'S CONTRACT.

Mr. Freedman then explained that though the company had paid no dividends, he had a contract with the company on a salary and commission basis. He also said that Mr. Croker had an interest with him in the company, in addition to his (Croker's) stock, and received money in the same way. On this subject Mr. Freedman's testimony was as follows:

"I was very anxious to have Mr. Croker's friendship and association in this company, on account of the legion of friends he has got all over this country, and I realized that if Mr. Croker would take stock and join me in this enterprise it would be most successful, because he has got more men, more friends that are willing to serve him through friendship than any other man in this country."

Mr. Freedman declined to say how much Mr. Croker's share in the commissions amounted to, except that it did not amount to $50,000 a year ago. He declared that his division of the commissions with Mr. Croker was in the nature of a business divided. After explaining that he had not endeavored to make Mr. Croker believe that the money he received was a stock dividend, though Mr. Croker must have so believed, Mr. Freedman was asked:

Q.—What are these profits you divided with Mr. Croker? A.—Mostly from bonding—entirely from bonding.

Q.—You said you divided your commissions with him. You have not yet said you divided any profit of bonding with him until just this minute? A.—The commissions are based upon the amount of business that is done.

STATEMENT OF MR. FREEDMAN.

On the same day as he was leaving the witness stand, Mr. Freedman handed the reporters present a long statement giving a general summary of the business done by his company and the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland (commonly known as Platt's company) for the years 1895-98."

In this statement it appeared that Mr. Freedman's company began to do a bonding business in New York in 1897. The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, according to the statement, was at the time it was rendered, liable "for the faithful performance of contractors approved by the Controller" in the sum of $2,307,095. In 1897, bonds of the company to the amount of $190,681 were approved by the Controller. In 1898 the bonds so approved amounted to $6,274,097.98. Of this latter sum, $2,551,000 was for personal bonds, given by officials and employes of the city.

Controller Coler himself is bonded by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company in the sum of $200,000.

Centre of American Metropolis
Is Grand Central Station of the New York Central in 42d Street. You can reach it in from half a minute to fifteen minutes from 77 New York hotels, 85 clubs, and 21 theatres.—Adv.

JUDGE LOCHREN'S DECISION.

Opinion in Which He Held the Constitution Extended to Porto Rico and Other New Possessions.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 7.—Judge Lochren to-day filed in the United States Circuit Court his decision on the application of Rafael Ortiz, a Porto Rican, to be released from the Minnesota State prison. Ortiz was convicted by a military tribunal in Porto Rico for the murder of a United States soldier and condemned to die. The sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

The application for release was based on the claim that the military authorities had no jurisdiction in the case; that peace had been declared, and that Ortiz should have had a civil trial. Judge Lochren refused the application in an oral decision Thursday last, and to-day filed an exhaustive opinion. The decision states:

Our General Government was founded by the men of the Revolution who had rebelled against the arbitrary power asserted by Great Britain to govern her outlying colonies at the whim of her Parliament. They established this Government upon the asserted theory that all just powers of government come from the consent of the governed. It will be, indeed, marvelous if it is made to appear that these men, who then founded our National Government, so constructed it that it is capable of ruling with unlimited power a subject people who have neither guarantees to protect them nor any voice in the Government. This is foreign absolutism—the worst form of tyranny.

If the Constitution does not extend to Porto Rico and our other new acquisitions of territory, Congress has the untrammeled, absolute power to establish subject Governments or make laws for such territories; it has the power to establish dependent monarchies or satrapies, State religions, and even slavery. The argument of one of the Senators referred to that the last clause of the Thirteenth Amendment prevents the establishment there of slavery, is obviously lame and impotent, for if the Constitution does not extend to those parts of the domain of the United States and no limit is placed on Congress in its powers of legislation over them, by what process will this single clause for an amendment of that instrument detach itself from the skin of the parchment and alone fasten itself upon these new territories?

If it be considered that this clause of the Thirteenth Amendment "ex propria vigore" extends to these new territories, or limits the powers of Congress respecting them, every clause of that instrument for the like reason, is equally potent. To say that a clause in the Constitution does not extend to a Territory, but does limit the power of Congress in legislating for the Territory, is to draw a distinction too fine to be practical.

The argument, much repeated, that if the National Government of the United States has not the power to deal with these new territories untrammeled by the Constitution, its power is less than that possessed by the other Governments of the civilized world, is admitted. It proves nothing. The National Government of the United States is one of very limited powers. In respect to its own people, in its entire domain and grants only except in respect to the power to deal with foreign nations and concerning matters expressly committed to it by the Constitution, its powers are much less than that possessed by other Governments. No one will dispute this.

The National Government of the United States was created and its powers and jurisdiction granted and limited by the Federal Constitution. Its powers can only be increased by amendment of that instrument. The power of the General Government to acquire additional territory rests upon its constitutional power to make war, which may result in conquest, and its like power to make treaties, which may bring territory by cession. The power to govern such acquired territories results from the power to admit new States and to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.

This clause authorizes Congress to legislate in respect to a territory both local as well as National matters before its admission to Statehood in the Union.

The novel doctrine that the power of Congress to govern territory ceded to the United States may be confessed by a foreign sovereign by and through the terms of the treaty of cession, and that the General Government can exercise powers thus granted by a foreign sovereign independent of and in disregard of the Constitution, until Congress, mayhap in the future, shall by its enactment see fit to extend the Constitution over the territory, is contrary to the holding of the Supreme Court of the United States, to the effect that the General Government is one of enumerated powers and can claim and exercise no power not granted to it by the Constitution, either expressly or by necessary implication.

It is clear that the general Government cannot legislate over territory where the Constitution from which its every power is derived does not extend. The Constitution must be in force over a territory before the general Government can have any authority to legislate respecting it. No foreign sovereign can invest the general Government with any legislative power.

Numerous decisions are cited in support of his opinion, and he continues:

It must be held that upon the cession by Spain to the United States of the Island of Porto Rico that island became a part of the dominion of the United States as much so as is Arizona or Minnesota; and that the Constitution of the United States ex propria vigore at once extended over that Island; and that the extension of the Constitution gave Congress, whose every power must come from that instrument, the authority to legislate in respect to that island as a part of the United States territory.

It follows that all the provisions of the Constitution in respect to personal and property rights, including the rights to trial by jury in criminal prosecution, became at once, when the cession was completed, a part of the supreme law of the land.

The character of an offense and the nature of its punishment would be determined by the law in force where and when the act was committed, and laws of that character remain in force after the cession until changed, but the manner of trial must depend on the law in force when the trial is had, even though the establishment and organization of courts must be awaited before the trial can be had.

The decision states that military law being the sole authority, the acts of a military court were entirely legal, and the petition for a writ of habeas corpus was denied.

MEMPHIS'S TRIBUTE TO DEWEY.

The Town Decorated from End to End—Representative Negroes Give a Reception to the Admiral.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 7.—Great enthusiasm was manifested to-day during the celebration to Admiral Dewey, and the city surrendered unconditionally to the gallant Admiral and his gracious wife. The climax of the day's festivities was a gorgeous flower parade this afternoon, which passed through the principal streets and received the plaudits of thousands of enthusiastic citizens and visitors.

The second day of the celebration dawned with clear sky and a refreshing breeze blowing steadily from the South. From end to end the city was in gayest holiday attire. Decorations lined the thoroughfares and flags and bunting and Dewey paraphernalia stretched up and down Main Street in one long unbroken line.

Promptly at the appointed time the boom of a cannon announced that the parade had formed and was ready for the word to march. The carriage in which Admiral and Mrs. Dewey rode was drawn by four horses, and decorated in the National colors. The parade was led by a band, followed by a squad of sixty schoolboys from the Peabody School. Then came the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey and their escorting carriages. Next in line came the white uniformed schoolboys in battalions. The students' section was followed by the military display, in which Confederate veterans were loudly cheered along the entire line of march. Then came the flower parade.

The conspicuous feature of the parade was "Uncle Sam," who received the place of honor. His vehicle, drawn by four horses, was elaborately decorated. Following "Uncle Sam," tally-hos, breaks, and coaches came in order. The Oliver Perry Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution rode in a tally-ho representing the flagship Olympia.

After reviewing the parade, which was two miles long, Admiral Dewey was escorted to the auditorium, where a reception tendered by representative negroes was held. The Admiral talked pleasantly and freely with many of the colored men and evinced much interest in their condition. The visitors were then driven to their hotel for a few hours' rest.

To-night Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, accompanied by Lieuts. Caldwell and Crawford, visited the Lyceum Theatre, and later repaired to the Grand Opera House, where a full-dress ball was given in their honor.

O'Neill's Tailor-made Suits
are the top notch of style and perfect in fit and finish. Special sale to-day. 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

DOCKS AND VESSELS BURNED AT BAYONNE

Big Fire Ravages Property of the Standard Oil Company.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE, $500,000

Ship, Three Barges, and Three Lighters Destroyed—Cordon of Fireboats Fight Back Sea of Flames.

Fire last night destroyed a large section of the docks and sheds of the New Jersey Storage Company, connected with the Standard Oil Company's Constable Hook works. There is some suspicion that the fire was started by some of the strikers, who for the last week have been troublesome at the oil works and at the Orford Copper Works, which adjoin. This, however, is discredited by the company. The fire appears to have started on a pile-driver, and, owing to the oil-soaked condition of the shed, the dock, and everything else in the neighborhood, the flames spread rapidly.

The oil tank ship Adelphia was lying alongside one of the piers, and before she could be hauled out took fire. Tugs tried to get her off and beach her on the Staten Island shore, but the hawsers caught fire and she went adrift in the Kills, while tugs poured thousands of gallons of water into her. Her standing rigging was all ablaze, and alone she would have made a beautiful sight. She was, however, dwarfed by the big blaze on the docks, which not only burned the docks, but spread to three oil barges which lay alongside them.

HELP FROM ALL SIDES.

The entire Bayonne Fire Department was called to the yards, and the oil company sent for reinforcements from its Brooklyn and Long Island City yards. In response all the tugs not absolutely required to guard those yards were hurried to the scene. The Pennsylvania and Central Railroads also sent all of their boats that were equipped with fire apparatus.

The Baltimore and Ohio's fleet of tugs from St. George also responded, and a cordon of tugs was formed to confine the burning oil from spreading along the water to other piers and the shipping.

All the ships and steamers tied up at the other piers were hastily cut loose and towed out into the kills. Some were tied up on the Staten Island shore, while others were run up the kills as far as the entrance to Newark Bay and then anchored. Others were run to Robbin's Reef and anchored there.

FIREMEN DRIVEN BACK BY HEAT.

The flames were fast eating through the docks and spreading to the adjoining buildings. Docks Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 were soon on fire, and the flames shot high into the air. The firemen on shore were repeatedly driven back by the intense heat. The tugs had at short intervals to turn their hot sides and deckhouses from bursting into flame.

The fire in the docks consumed the sheds upon the piers and then burned the piling down to the water's edge. The tugs and firemen finally drove the flames back from Piers 3 and 4, and they were not severely damaged except as to the piling, which caught fire from the floating oil. Piers 1 and 2 are total losses. Two pile drivers were destroyed. Three barges and three lighters were burned.

The ship Josephus, belonging to Arthur Sewall of Maine, was destroyed. She was loading with case oil for China ports, and the flames spread over her so rapidly that it was impossible to approach her. The masts went by the board and the hull sank. The Adelphia was not seriously damaged, the tugs getting the best of her fire. She will have to be rerigged.

The loss to the Standard Oil Company will probably run in the neighborhood of $500,000 on buildings, docks, oil, and machinery. The greater portion of the oil burned was in cans and barrels and was ready for shipment. The flames fortunately did not reach the yards or the stills.

The police have accepted the company's statement that the fire started on board of the pile driver. The company says it would have been impossible for the strikers to have set the fire, as they could not pass through the yards to the docks.

FEDERAL JUDGESHIP BILL.

J. R. Hazel Will, It Is Expected, be Judge of the New State District.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Representatives Ray and Alexander of New York saw the President to-day with regard to the Federal Judgeship bill, creating the Western Division of New York. The President may not sign the bill until Saturday, and it is understood that he will not do so until he has decided upon the appointments to be made in the new district. He will not sign it before Wednesday in any case.

The new district is formed out of the western part of the old Northern District of New York. Judge Cox will, of course, remain at the head of the Northern District. The slated candidate for the Western Judgeship is John R. Hazel, the Republican boss of Erie County. Mr. Hazel saw the President on Saturday. He is backed by Senators Platt and Depew and Representative Alexander.

The anti-machine candidate is John C. Ingram, a Buffalo lawyer. George E. Matthews, editor of The Buffalo Express, is his leading supporter. A number of Mr. Ingram's friends are expected to arrive here to-morrow, and they will lay before the President their reason for protesting against the appointment of Hazel. It is believed, however, that Hazel will be appointed.

Representative Ray is advocating the appointment of George B. Curtis as District Attorney of the Northern District. He lives in Binghamton. The present District Attorney, Charles H. Brown, lives in the Western District, and will be District Attorney there.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Assembly Districts to Select Delegates To-night—Croker Will Be One.

The Democratic Assembly District Convention for the selection of delegates to the State Convention will be held in every district in New York County to-night. Each district will choose three delegates and three alternates to the State Convention. No contests are expected in any of the districts.

Richard Croker, it was announced last night, will be elected as one of the delegates from the Twenty-ninth, his home district. This announcement was generally regarded at the Democratic Club as an indication that the Tammany chieftain will have returned to this city before the convention meets on June 5.

Italian Dies After Running.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., May 7.—Dominick Tomasso, an Italian stone mason of this place, ran to the Port Chester station this morning to catch a train for Rye. He got aboard, but when the conductor asked for his fare Tomasso took no notice. The conductor shook him, and he rolled off the seat dead. It is thought the exertion of running caused a fatal attack of heart disease.

—Cheap Excursions to Colorado—
Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, will leave Chicago, June 20th, July 9th and 17th, and August 1st, via the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE. Rate of one fare plus $2.00 for round trip. Return limit October 31st, 1900. Special trains one night out to Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, and Pueblo will leave Chicago 4:45 P. M.; tickets will also be good on regular trains. For full particulars address W. J. Leahy, G. E. P. A., 305 Broadway, New York City.—Adv.

WOULD EXCLUDE JAPANESE

Labor Organizations Demand They Be Classed With Chinese.

WANT IMMIGRATION CHECKED

Situation Discussed at Conference of Delegates and Committee Appointed to Draft a Bill.

A conference of representatives of District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor; District Assemblies 75 and 220 of Brooklyn, the Central Federated Union, and the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn was held last evening at Ledwith Hall, at Third Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, to devise means to secure legislation to restrict immigration, and to amend the Chinese Exclusion act so as to include Japanese in its provisions.

The call for the conference began by saying that an army of foreign laborers were flocking to these shores, and were crowding into occupations that were already overstocked, thus inflicting great hardships upon American workmen. It was declared that a large proportion of these aliens were merely birds of passage, and did not intend becoming citizens.

James Pines, Master Workman of District Assembly 75, who tried hard to prevent the Brooklyn trolley men from striking last Summer, and afterward became one of the leaders of the strike, was elected Chairman, and then Delegate William Allen of District Assembly 49, said that the object of the conference was to see what could be done to restrict the immense immigration that was pouring in.

"We read that strikes are breaking out all over the country," he continued, "but the obstacle to their success is that there is a large amount of unemployed labor that is ready to step in and fill the gaps. This unemployed labor is caused by the great immigration that flows in, and as long as employers can get these newcomers they will never yield to the demands of the strikers for an advance of wages or a reduction of the hours of labor. Last year several employers took immigrants from Ellis Island to fill the places of the strikers.

"That there are more men even in the skilled trades than there is a demand for, is seen from the fact that some unions have raised their initiation fees to the prohibitory figures of $100 and $125, and several unions have closed their books and will not admit any one to membership on any terms. So I do not see how trade organizations would oppose a movement for the restriction of immigration. It is in fact an outrage upon our workman to allow an alien to come in and take away his work or compel him to accept starvation wages, and it is an outrage upon the alien to let him come here until there is work for him."

Delegate Allen then submitted a rough draft of a proposed bill. It prohibited any alien from entering the United States to engage in any occupation who did not intend to become a citizen, or who intended to engage in any congested occupation or to take the place of a striker or locked-out workman, or to work for less than the prevailing rate of wages.

The bill requires the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to collect all information on industry and trade and send it to the Immigration Bureau and the United States Consuls. All intending immigrants must apply for certificates to the Consuls, who will furnish the certificates or not according to the information they receive as to the demand for labor or the congestion of labor in this country.

The bill finally proposes an amendment to the Chinese exclusion act, providing that all laws now in force prohibiting the immigration of Chinese or persons of Chinese descent be amended so as to include the Japanese in its provisions.

Delegate J. J. Egan of District Assembly 49 thought that there were not too many people in this country, and was not in favor of excluding white men who easily became assimilated. He added: "The Japanese are coming in great numbers, and it is a question as to whether their Oriental civilization is compatible with ours."

Delegate M. J. Flaherty of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union said: "This conference has been called to devise means to restrict immigration, which has been injuring the trades. Wages in my trade have been reduced $6 to $8 per week in consequence of large immigration."

After some further discussion, a committee was appointed to draft a bill and submit it for consideration to the various central labor organizations, and to report. On this committee were appointed Delegates Allen, Egan, Clayton, Mullen, J. J. Pallas, J. S. Henry, and James Pines.

Gompers Urges Defiance of Injunction.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, spoke yesterday to the striking cigarmakers in Bohemian Hall, in East Seventy-first Street. He said he had come on as soon as he heard of the injunction forbidding the union giving the strikers any strike benefit. "The injunction," he said, "is illegal and unconstitutional. Justice Freedman had no right to issue it, and you can disregard it. They cannot stop you from contributing money to maintain this strike or keep up the pickets." Mr. Gompers then attacked the leaders of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, who have tried to break up the strike. He called them fake laborers and professional workers, and intimated that they were getting money from the manufacturers.

JOHN F. BRICE MARRIED.

Son of the Late Calvin S. Brice Weds a Chorus Girl—He is a Harvard Law Student.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 7.—Harvard was taken by surprise to-day, when it was announced that John Francis Brice, a prominent member of the class of '99, and now a law student at Cambridge, was married in Philadelphia during the April recess to Miss Lucille Lavergne of Wilmington, Del., who was a chorus girl in "The Rounders," Miss Lavergne's real name is Florence Ricketts. Brice has many friends in Cambridge, and they were all astonished when they received cards announcing his marriage.

Miss Lavergne was taking a small part in "The Rounders" when Mr. Brice met her, and during her stay here he paid her a great deal of attention, but not even his most intimate friends had any idea of the proposed marriage.

Brice is a son of the late Calvin S. Brice. He was a prominent man at Harvard, and was regarded as very clever. He was an editor of The Lampoon, and later became its President. He was also an editor of The Harvard Advocate, a literary paper. He wrote the '99 play for the Hasty Pudding Club, entitled "Proteus," and wrote much of the music besides. Socially Brice was one of the most prominent men in his class, being a member of all the exclusive clubs. He was living at one of these.

It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Brice will be home in New York, at the Brice residence in Fifth Avenue.

Burglars Burn Railroad Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 7.—Burglars broke into the Glenbrook station last night, but found only 25 cents in money. They did a great deal of damage about the station. They took all the tickets out of the cases, piled them on the floor, and set fire to them. Owing to the heavy cardboard of which the tickets are made they did not burn well. Several small stations in this vicinity have recently been entered.

The Lake Shore Limited,
an up-to-date train in every respect between New York and Chicago every day at 5:30 P. M. via New York Central. Pullman Sleeping Cars from New York to Chicago via Lake Shore Route, and to St. Louis via Big Four Route, making close connection for Kansas City. No excess fare to St. Louis.—Adv.

BIG STORM IN TEXAS.

Steel Building in San Antonio Demolished and Other Property Destroyed—Loss $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 7.—It can be safely stated that $100,000 worth of property was destroyed in the terrific storm that swept over San Antonio between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. The utter demolition of the San Antonio Loan and Trust Company's building, a steel structure at the corner of West Commerce and Navarro Streets, was the heaviest single loss, the estimate being $40,000.

Bexar County followed next, in the loss of a magnificent steel bridge over Salado Creek, on the Goliad Road, nine miles from the city, and the wrecking of a number of other bridges and long culverts, bringing the county's total loss up to $20,000. The United States Government followed with a loss of $5,000, caused by the partial wrecking of several fine offices and residences at Fort Sam Houston.

The San Antonio Gas and Electric Company suffered to the extent of $2,500, the San Antonio Traction Company, $1,500, while a number of merchants were damaged by water and wind in sums varying from $1,000 to $3,000, and possibly in one instance to $8,000. It is estimated that 800 chimneys were demolished and between fifty and seventy-five roofs partially or wholly wrecked.

John A. O'Connor, a city Alderman and an ex-member of the Legislature, lies at the point of death at the Elite Hotel. Mr. O'Connor was bruised over the heart in a railroad collision on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway during the tornado this morning. His entire right side is paralyzed, and no hopes are entertained for his recovery. The wreck was caused by an excursion train crashing into a string of freight cars that were being carried down the main line by the storm.

The storm of last night and to-day extended over nearly the whole of Texas, coming from west to east. The rain was very heavy and the wind was terrific, rising to sixty miles an hour at some places. The greatest damage has been to crops. Corn, wheat, and oats were beaten down and fruit trees shaken and bent, losing much of their fruit. Reports from a score or more towns in this part of the State are to the effect that many buildings were injured by the wind. No less than six churches have been blown down, and the damage to residences and farm houses is great.

CHINESE ATTACK RUSSIANS.

Soldiers Shoot a Captain and Are Cut Down by Cossacks.

LONDON, May 8.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says:

"Reports have reached here of serious friction between the Russians and the Chinese in Manchuria, on the Russian railway construction route. In one case a detachment of thirty-five Chinese soldiers shot the Russian Captain of ten Cossacks, who were doing police duty. The Cossacks attacked and pursued the Chinese, cutting them down.

"The Russian Government sent a complaint to Peking, demanding the punishment of the highest Chinese official of the district. China complied. There have been several murders and mutilations of Russian engineers by Chinese brigands."

BRYAN'S RUNNING MATE.

Senator Butler Says Populists Are Willing to Nominate a Silver Republican.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 7.—The Populists who have come here to attend the National Convention talk principally about the Vice Presidency, it being admitted that the nomination for the Presidency will go to Mr. Bryan. A noticeable friendship for Charles A. Towne, the Silver Republican leader of Minnesota, is manifested. There are some who contend that the honor should go to a Populist. Senator Butler is among those who are believed to favor Mr. Towne. In an interview he said:

"We are going to be liberal with the other parties, who are co-operating with us on general lines. In 1896 we took Bryan after he had been nominated by the Democrats and we stood loyally by him to the end of the campaign. This year the People's Party is going to be the first party to put him in the field, and so far as I have been able to discover there is very general disposition toward going even further, if need be, and selecting a candidate for the Vice Presidency who will be acceptable to the Silver Republicans."

Asked if he did not refer in his remarks to the possibility of the nomination of Mr. Towne for Vice President, the Senator said:

"I do not go to the extent of mentioning names in connection with the Vice Presidential nomination, but I do not mind assuring you as to the head of the ticket. I have heard no dissent from the proposition to nominate Mr. Bryan for that position, and I have no doubt that the nomination might be made by acclamation. As to the Vice Presidency, I will only say that I discover a disposition to give the nomination to a silver Republican, if a man is found upon whom that party can unite. We recognize that one of these parties must make a sacrifice, and I believe our people will be found ready to make it, if necessary."

BOLTING POPULISTS' TICKET.

Wharton Barker Leads in the Race for First Place.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Wharton Barker, the most prominent candidate for the nomination for President by the Middle-of-the-Road Populist Convention, is scheduled to arrive early to-morrow from Philadelphia. His son, Redman Barker, arrived to-day and denied the reports that the Barker men would bolt if Barker was not nominated. Not one-fourth of the 957 delegates are instructed for Barker.

It is claimed by some that Barker and Donnelly have been nominated on the initiative and referendum platform. They were named at the convention here two years ago, so far as the "initiative" is concerned, but it is stated that "referendum" returns were incomplete and unreliable. There is opposition to Barker in the West, and it is said that the reports about bolting were started in Western States to hurt him.

E. V. Debs will not promise to accept. Among the other names mentioned to head the ticket are Jerome Kirley of Texas, ex-Congressman Howard of Alabama, and Col. Frank Burkett of Mississippi.

ALTGELD LOSES HIS CHANCE.

Removes from His Old District and Cannot Be a Delegate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Ex-Gov. Altgeld, who has been mentioned as a possible delegate to the Democratic Convention, is now ineligible to that position because on May 1 he removed his residence from his Congressional district to a North Side hotel in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

The only way he can now get into the Kansas City Convention is as a spectator, a proxy, or a Delegate at Large, and the latter is not a probable contingency in the case of a man who is not a voter in the district in which he lives. This leaves Mayor Harrison the leader of the Democracy of Illinois, and as such he will deliver the vote of the State in the convention.

Funeral of Mrs. Moore.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., May 7.—At the All Saints' Memorial Church, known as the Stone Church, at Navesink, funeral services were held to-day by the Rev. J. C. Lord, rector of the church, for Mrs. Mortimer Thorne, Jr., known as Lillian Gwynn in dramatic circles. The pall bearers were Dr. Ira Antonides, Edward Swan, George B. Clarke, and Robbert Johnson. The burial took place in the family plot in All Saints' Cemetery.

Awnings and Slip Covers
made to order at "O'Neill's," at the lowest prices in town. Get an estimate from them. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

ICE TRUST'S ACTION ALARMS TAMMANY MEN

Rank and File Fear the Effect on Public Sentiment.

DENIALS FOR THE DOCK BOARD

Officials Declare that the Trust Has No Ally in the Department—Mr. Brady Explains.

Indications abounded yesterday that the sentiment aroused by the American Ice Company's action in increasing the cost of ice

sumes in a year could be furnished within a year at a cost of about 10 cents a hundredweight by a municipal plant. The plant, according to the estimate, would consist of ten artificial ice manufactories, each with a capacity of 1,000 tons a day. The cost of these were put at $6,000,000 for the manufactories, $500,000 for land, and $500,000 for buildings. The daily cost of each manufactory, including interest and delivery, was put down at $1,970 a day, or about $20,000 to produce and deliver 10,000 tons of ice. A sinking fund could be created by making the cost a few cents over 10 cents a hundredweight.

ON THE TRIP TO MAINE.

The Bangor Daily Commercial of last Friday, after telling of the arrival there of Mayor Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, and President Morse, said:

"This party of financial and political heavyweights has been visiting in Bath. On Thursday night it was at Mr. Morse's residence there. After going over the ice fields thoroughly in a tugboat, the members of the party left Bath for Augusta, passing through there without a longer stop than that afforded by the train time table, but long enough to meet some of the leading men there.

"Dr. John F Hill, Republican candidate for next Governor of Maine, and the Hon. George E. Macomber, former Insurance Commissioner of this State, met the party and chatted with the Mayor and Mr. Morse until the hour for the start to Bangor.

"The party will remain in Bangor over night, and will stay at the Bangor House, where a suite of four rooms has been engaged for it.

"On Saturday its members will take steamer here, presumably one of the company's tugs, and will visit the shore properties of the American Ice Company between here and Hampden. They expect to go through by water to Rockland, leaving there for New York over the Maine Central.

"The exact object of the visit is not known. Mr. Morse is, of course, known as the head of the ice combine now controlling nearly the entire output and the price. There has been some surprise over Mayor Van Wyck's connection with the party, but it is suggested here that he may be making the trip for pleasure only."

TRADE IN PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

Falling Off Makes It Necessary for the Combine to Reduce Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 7.—Theodore Ahrens, President of the Ahrens & Ott Manufacturing Company of this city, and also President of the Standard Sanitary Association of the United States, which is the plumbers' supply combine, said to-day that business had fallen off very much in that line, but he thought a general reduction in prices would bring up trade at once.

There have been, Mr. Ahrens said, declines in many articles in the trade since Jan. 1, and the steady progress of this downward movement will, he thinks, soon set matters right. He believes the country in admirable condition, but that prices have become so high as to check consumption.

POLICE JANITOR'S DREAM.

Somnambulist Calls Out Firemen by His Shouts of "Fire on the Black!"

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 7.—George Hankins, the colored janitor of the West Chicago Avenue Police Station, had a dream yesterday as he lay snoozing upon a cot in the squad room of the police station. In his dream he was playing roulette. Suddenly he sprang to his feet and ran through the station and out of the front door, shouting, "Five on the black! Five on the black!"

The officers in the station thought he was crazy, and followed him. He dashed into a fire engine house next door, repeating the exclamation, which to the firemen sounded like, "Fire in the block! Fire in the block!" They hurriedly asked him where, and the negro, still half asleep, replied, "Next door, next door."

The apparatus returned, after a vain search for fire.

THEATRICAL MEN'S COMBINE.

Illinois and Indiana Managers to War on One-Night-Stand Shows.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 7.—Managers of twenty-seven theatres in Illinois and Indiana, at a meeting in this city, organized the Illinois and Indiana Theatrical Managers' Association for the purpose of bettering their own condition as well as furnishing better attractions for the amusement-going public. They will seek by united effort to eradicate the irresponsible one-night-stand show. The officers elected are as follows:

President—J. T. Henderson, Bloomington, Ill.; Vice President—J. E. Williams, Streator, Ill.; Secretary—H. G. Sommers, South Bend; Treasurer—T. J. Graves, Evansville, Ind. Executive Committee—W. Barhydte, Terre Haute, Ind.; C. F. Hamilton, Champaign, Ill., and T. B. Farrell, Ottawa, Ill.

The association is the result of general trouble on the part of managers in treating with irresponsible traveling companies whose performances were faulty.

MINEOLA'S FIRST SAIL.

August Belmont's New Yacht Gives Entire Satisfaction on Her Trial Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, May 7.—Mineola, the first of the new seventy-foot racing yachts, owned by Vice Commodore August Belmont, had her trial spin this afternoon in Narragansett Bay. She was out about three hours. The trial was entirely satisfactory, yet at no time was there a snappy whole sail breeze. The wind at the start was blowing from the northwest about seven miles an hour.

Mr. Belmont and a party of friends who were on board wished to try the craft on the wind, and she was first sent into the upper bay until the breeze changed to southwest. She was close hauled then for windward work, with mailsail, forestay sail, jib, large jibtopsail, and working topsail set.

The sails had a very good trim for new ones. The leech of the mainsail was made full and the head of the sail needed banking out; the topsail was cut full also. The cloths of the sails run from luff to leech. With the exception of the jib-topsail they are of a yellowish cast.

Capt. Wringe had the tiller a good part of the time. He said the wind was hardly sufficient to give her a good trial, yet he liked the way she sailed. Mr. Belmont also expressed satisfaction at the performance of the yacht. He was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. V. R. Kennedy, E. A. Willard, and Mr. Perkins. Soon after the boat's return Mr. Belmont and his party left for New York.

The new yacht showed that she was very quick in stays, and her performance indicates that the races of the class are to be of the liveliest possible character. Her marked characteristic is the way she claws to the windward, thus showing that she has at least this good point of her model, the Columbia.

She will remain here a week longer to have necessary work done on the hull and sails.

A Havemeyer Engagement.

The long-rumored engagement of Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr., third son of the late Theodore Havemeyer, and Miss Charlotte Whiting, daughter of the late Augustus Whiting of this city and Newport, is officially announced. The young couple have been much in each other's society for the last two or three years. Their engagement has been rumored many times and has been looked upon in the Newport colony for at least a year past as a settled fact.

The engagement excites much interest in society through the social prominence of the young people, and also from the fact that Miss Whiting is an heiress and enjoys an income of over sixty thousand dollars a year. Her mother was Miss Flossie Green, a noted belle and beauty in her girlhood and a daughter of Mr. Edward Green of this city, who died last Winter. Miss Whiting's mother died about ten years ago at Newport. Her father, who also died at Newport about six years ago, was the brother of Mrs. George L. Rives, formerly Mrs. Oliver Belmont, and born Miss Sallie Whiting; of the third Mrs. John Davis, and of Miss Jane Whiting. Since the death of her parents Miss Whiting has made her home with her aunt, Miss Jane Whiting. She is a handsome girl, and devoted to outdoor sports.

Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr., will be graduated from Yale next month. He is a brother of Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. John Mayer, Mrs. Edward Potter, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mrs. Perry Tiffany, and Mrs. Cameron Winslow. He was named for his uncle, Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer. Mr. Havemeyer is a tall, athletic youth, and, like his fiancée, is devoted to outdoor sports. He is one of the crack golf players at Newport, a noted swimmer, and an excellent yachtsman. No plans have as yet been made for the wedding.

MR. GATES MUST ANSWER

Denial of the Motion to Dismiss Complaint Against Him.

HEARING BEFORE MAGISTRATE

Chairman of American Steel and Wire Directorate Does Not Retire—The Opposition Resigns.

Magistrate Zeller, sitting in the Centre Street Police Court, announced yesterday that he had decided to deny the motion made by De Lancey Nicoll for the dismissal of the complaint made by George Alfred Lamb against John W. Gates, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, and the hearing went on.

"Counsel for the defendants contends," said the Magistrate, "that the facts set forth in the complaint do not constitute a crime within Section 611 of the Penal Code. The principal point raised is the interpretation of the section referred to. The word 'concur,' as defined in the Standard Dictionary, is synonymous with 'agree,' as it is used in the statute. The defendant having concurred or agreed with a reporter of a newspaper in publishing a written report comes clearly within the section of the Penal Code referred to.

"The enactment of the statute was intended to cover exactly such a case as presented, and is a wise and almost the sole protection of the innocent stockholder against the unscrupulous schemes of dishonest Directors to whose care corporate property is committed. The crime is a very serious one, and the defendant, if innocent, should, and no doubt does, welcome the opportunity thus offered him to refute the charges which the complainant prefers."

After the announcement of this decision, Edward Hymes, counsel for the complainant, called his first witness. He was Robert B. Armstrong, a reporter for The Chicago Record. He said that he had talked with Mr. Gates about the steel business before the publication of the alleged interview with him in The Herald, on which the charges are founded.

"He refused to talk about the affairs of his own company," witness said, "but spoke of the condition of the business in general. I did not take any notes, but I think that the report published in The Chicago Record is substantially correct."

Mr. Nicoll objected to this line of testimony as not showing anything in regard to the report in The Herald, and Magistrate Zeller sustained him.

"Besides," said Mr. Nicoll, "this has no reference to a written report. Lamb swears that the complainant concurred in publishing a written report."

"Yes," said the Magistrate, "unless you can satisfy me that a written report was made I will dismiss the complaint."

Amid a storm of objections and arguments, Mr. Hymes again questioned his witness on the interview he had with Mr. Gates.

"Do you know who wrote that story in The Herald?" he asked.

"No," said the witness.

Mr. Hymes here produced a copy of The Herald with the article in question in it and wanted the witness to identify it, but Mr. Nicoll objected and was sustained by the Magistrate.

"He didn't write this article," said the Magistrate. "Why don't you get the man who did write it?"

Mr. Hymes tried to continue the examination of his witness, but was met with an objection at every question. He finally excused the witness and called Henry Seligman.

Mr. Seligman said that all that he knew about the business of the company was from the reports made to the Board of Directors by its officers. He admitted that he had held a conversation with Max Pam, counsel for the firm of Abbott & Gates, in regard to the business of the company. He was not at liberty to tell what it was.

Mr. Pam was called next, and after saying that any conversticns he had held with Mr. Seligman were without the knowledge of Mr. Gates was excused.

Frederick Strauss was the next witness. He identified a balance sheet of the company, and was excused by Mr. Hymes after several of his questions had met with objections which were sustained.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, President of the Federal Steel Company of Chicago, was called and asked to tell something about the condition of the steel and wire business.

"I object to that," said Mr. Nicoll. "It is irrelevant."

"What you ought to prove is the condition of the American Steel and Wire Company, not the business," said Magistrate Zeller.

"I don't know much about it, anyway," said Judge Gary, "and would like to be excused."

Judge Gary was excused, and Magistrate Zeller, after an argument with De Lancey Nicoll, who wanted to continue with the case, adjourned it until to-morrow morning.

GATES DOES NOT RESIGN.

His Chief Opponents in American Steel Directorate Leave the Board.

The meeting of the American Steel and Wire Company Directors, which took place at the offices of the company [illegible] way, yesterday, was a success from the viewpoint of John W. Gates, the Chairman. He did not resign and the Directors who have chiefly opposed him, Henry Seligman and Frederick Strauss, did. They left the meeting before its close, and about half an hour later gave out copies of a letter addressed by them to the Board of Directors, in which they virtually accused Mr. Gates of breaking faith with them and explained that they were getting out because Mr. Gates was staying in.

Mr. Seligman and Mr. Strauss have represented in the board the interests of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. Members of this firm dissuaded Washington Seligman (Henry Seligman's cousin) from continuing his legal fight against John W. Gates, which he had begun through ex-Justice Daly and Lamb & Voss, by assuring him that Mr. Gates would resign the Chairmanship on or before May 7, yesterday. When Washington Seligman made public that fact considerable apprehension was expressed by the Seligman faction as to whether Gates would resign under fire. He elected not to do so, and the leaders of the opposition resigned instead.

The meeting was opened not long after 11 A. M. yesterday, and there was a pretty full attendance. At 1:20 o'clock Messrs. Seligman and Strauss came out. They at first declined to say anything, but finally admitted that they had resigned and said that they would have a statement to give out in about half an hour. This proved to be the following letter:

New York, May 7, 1900

To the Board of Directors, the American Steel and Wire Company, Empire Building, 71 Broadway, City.

Gentlemen: We have to-day resigned from the directory of the American Steel and Wire Company, because Mr. John W. Gates did not at to-day's meeting retire from the management of the company, as we had been given to understand that he would do.

Our reasons for continuing to act as Directors until now may perhaps deserve further explanation. On the morning of the April meeting of the board, we received assurances from sources on which we thought ourselves entitled to rely, that the resignation of Mr. Gates as Chairman would be offered about May 1. While it is true that by continuing in the board we exposed ourselves to possible misconstruction, we risked this, in the belief that by delay we should accomplish that which every one must recognize as demanded by the best interests of the company, namely, Mr. Gates's retirement from the management; and we realized that under the by-laws of the company to force Mr. Gates's retirement was practically impossible, and that these assurances promised more substantial results than the contemplated attempt to force his immediate resignation.

Mr. Gates, however, continues to control the company, and, under these circumstances, it becomes impossible for us longer to continue in the directory; and, in order that the stockholders of the company may fully understand both our reasons for continuing in the board and for resigning from it, we shall give such publicity to this letter as we may think proper. Yours truly,

HENRY SELIGMAN.
FREDERICK STRAUSS.

The meeting of Directors adjourned before 2 o'clock, and Chairman Gates and his friends smilingly declined to discuss the situation beyond saying that the resignations of Messrs. Seligman and Strauss were the only ones, although it was expected in some quarters that Thomas Dolan, another Director, would be found acting on the same lines as those chosen by the Seligman party.

The Steel and Wire Directors had a further session in the afternoon, and John W. Gates emerged from it with Max Pam shortly before 4 o'clock to go up to the Centre Street Court. Mr. Gates was asked whether the meeting had been a stormy one.

"Oh, no," said he, with a smile, "it was very placid."

"It has been said, Mr. Gates," suggested a reporter, "that the Seligmans resigned because they were not entitled to representation, having sold their stock."

"It might be interesting to know how much stock they had," said Mr. Gates, with a still broader smile.

Mr. Gates was asked in reference to a report that he was booked to sail for Europe on Thursday. He said that he might not sail at all.

American Steel and Wire stock was decidedly heavy yesterday. The common, over 17,000 shares of which changed hands, fluctuated between 39¼ and 37¾, closing at the latter figure, with a net loss of 1½ points. The preferred sold between 77¾ and 76, closing at 76¾, a net loss of one-quarter of a point. Over 7,000 shares were dealt in.

FEDERAL STEEL MILLS CLOSE.

Explanation of the Company's Head—Stock Loses Ground.

News was received in Wall Street yesterday of the closing of some of the mills of the Federal Steel Company at Joliet, Ill. Judge Gary, President of the company, at first was unable to explain the matter, but later in the day, after receiving Western advices, gave out this statement:

"It is a fact that the billet mill and converters at Joliet have been shut down. This results from the closing of the rod mill at Joliet, which was closed some days since for the reason that the Wire Company was not taking rods on its contract. As compared with the total production of the different plants of the constituent companies of the Federal Steel Company, or the total number of men employed, the Joliet plants are not very important."

The stock of the company lost ground by reason of the news. Over 20,000 shares of the common stock changed hands. It sold between 39⅝ and 38¾, and closed at the latter figure, with a net loss of 1¾ points. The preferred stock fluctuated between 68½ and 67¾, and closed at 68, a net loss of three-quarters of a point.

MR. GATES'S ALLEGED REMARK.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 7.—A. M. Crane, assistant to Mr. Gates, declined to make any statement relative to the New York victory of Mr. Gates in the Directorate or concerning the affairs of the American Steel and Wire Company. No one on the Street was able to tell just what the future of the stock of the company would be, there being no sure basis to reckon on.

"A friend of mine came down town with Gates the other day," James J. Townsend, the Lasalle Street broker, said, "and the recent coup in American Steel and Wire came up for discussion. 'There is no more money in promoting,' Gates observed. 'The people are becoming too wary. Reorganization will be the next great play.'

"Gates will be the biggest factor in Wall Street for a year to come, but the talent will get him in the long run."

One Joliet Mill Partly Open.

Special to The New York Times.

JOLIET, Ill., May 7.—A force of about 700 men, almost equaling that of a single turn, resumed work this morning in the Scott Steel Plant of the American Steel and Wire Company, one of the three local mills closed several weeks ago by order of John W. Gates. The officials have no explanation to make, but it is understood that the wire mills will resume gradually until the old force is all at work. The closing of the converter and billet mills of the Illinois Steel Company is, it is asserted in local circles, for repairs, and will be but temporary.

TRIP TO THEATRE SPOILED.

Gerald Jordens, a promoter representing English capital, who exploits a linting machine at his office, in the Empire Building, and elsewhere, dined last evening at an up-town hotel with M. Werfel, a New Orleans cotton merchant who had come on to see the machine. Mrs. Jordens was also of the party.

After dinner the three walked down to Herald Square where they got a cab and drove to Proctor's. There Jordens offered "cabbie" half a dollar. His dollar-and-a-half demand, however, brought the party to the Tenderloin Station House, where the matter was settled apparently by the guest's giving the cabman the fare demanded, though his host announced himself as opposed to it on principle.

The party of three walked to the corner, where they stood talking. Policeman Hellman, from the station house, passed them. Jordens was feeling in his pockets.

"I laid thirty dollars on the desk before the Sergeant, and I can't find it," he told Hellman.

"You tell the Sergeant about that," retorted Hellman, placing him under arrest.

At the station house he was charged with disorderly conduct. Mrs. Jordens wanted to share her husband's cell. She was allowed to see him in the rear room, where they sat together while the guest hunted up a bondsman, and eventually he was bailed out. Then the belated party started for home.

"It begins to look," remarked Jordens to Werpel as they left, "as though I was your guest. Say, when I get time I'd like to tell you about that machine."

Jordens lives at 143 West Forty-fifth Street and Werpel is stopping at the Astor House.

SIEGEL-COOPER PLAN DROPPED

Not Sufficient Number of Small Subscribers—Big Offers Rejected, Mr. Siegel Says.

The Siegel-Cooper Company decided, at a conference held at its New York store about 6 o'clock last night, to abandon the plan for a co-operative store, in accordance with which subscriptions for preferred stock were recently invited.

Following this decision, an announcement was made to the effect that a co-operative store on the plan set forth in the prospectus cannot at present be successfully established here. The reason given for this conclusion is the failure to receive as many subscriptions for small lots of stock as had been anticipated. No further subscriptions for the preferred stock will, therefore, be received, and the subscriptions already made are to be returned. The company states, however, that it will establish in its New York and Chicago stores co-operation on a profit-sharing basis with its employes.

Henry Siegel, President of the company, said last night:

"We received a great many subscriptions which we did not accept because they were made for shares in large lots. One subscription for 50,000 shares was offered, and we received many for lots of 2,000 shares and 1,000 shares, respectively. But it was not our idea to place the preferred stock in Wall Street.

"It was our intention to scatter the shares among the masses, but the public did not understand the proposition and did not take hold of it. The people here are not educated up to it as they are in England, where such stores as the Army and Navy and Thomas Lipton's are conducted on this plan.

"We were ahead of time, and will have to abandon the plan, although we will continue to carry out the general plan of profit sharing with clerks, as already outlined."

Mr. Siegel also said that if the company had received subscriptions for small lots of the preferred stock to an amount equivalent to the aggregate of the large subscriptions received, the plan would have been successful. When asked how much of the stock was actually subscribed, he said that he could not state definitely just how much of it had been bid for.

Mary M. Kelley Dead.

Mrs. Mary M. Kelley of Chicago, widow of Asa P. Kelley, a former well-known Chicagoan, died suddenly yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. She was one of the old settlers of Chicago. Mrs. Kelley's maiden name was Mary Miles. When young she became the wife of Asa P. Kelley, a wholesale lumberman. Mr. Kelley died five years ago. Mrs. Kelley was eighty years old, and for some time had not been in good health.

Gen. Wheeler Not a Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., May 7.—A telegram from a close friend of Gen. Joseph Wheeler states that Gen. Wheeler has announced positively that he will not be a candidate for the seat in Congress made vacant by his resignation.

AGAINST DOGS AND CATS

West End Association on Record as Their Bitter Foe.

A Member Reproaches Women—One Friend of the Dog—Plans to Save Parkway Trees.

Trees, dogs, and cats were the three important topics of discussion before the meeting of the West End Association last night. The attendance was large and the discussions were unusually earnest.

The first problem presented for solution was the salvation of the parkway trees on Broadway from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street from the necessary excavations for the tunnel. These trees—about 600 in number—must come down while the tunnel is being built. The association listened to a proposition from R. C. Horr, representing a company, to take up these trees as the excavations reach them, transplant them, and return them uninjured to their original sites after the tunnel is completed. The estimated cost was put at about $150 per tree. It was resolved to appoint a committee of five to present this subject to the Rapid Transit Commission and to the Park Department, with a view to saving the trees in this manner.

Then without any warning the discussion shifted to the question of dogs. J. C. Pumpelly called attention to the fact that the canine population of the upper west side was increasing at a startling rate and bade fair soon to exceed the human population.

"It looks as if every woman nowadays wants a dog," said the speaker, sorrowfully, "and it seems as if they would rather kiss their dogs than their husbands."

"I don't blame them," said a member in the rear of the room.

The President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals tells me that he has gotten rid of 165,000 dogs in this city," continued Mr. Pumpelly, "and this is but a drop in the bucket, so to speak. We must go at this problem in earnest. We don't want dogs and barking and hydrophobia and—"

"Fleas," suggested another member.

"Yes, sir, and fleas," thundered the speaker, "stalking through our streets and houses. What I want is the dog tax increased from $1 to a figure so high that it will drive every dog out of the west side.

"I move that this matter be referred to the Committee on Legislation, Laws, and Schools, with instructions to endeavor to secure the passage of an ordinance increasing the dog licenses and otherwise suppress dogs."

"And cats," said Joseph R. Dillon. "I offer an amendment to include cats. I found seven in one vacant house near my home, and I urge that several thousand be legislated out of existence."

The amendment proposition was received with approval.

W. P. Glenney championed the cause of the dogs with some heat, saying that the animal was the greatest friend of man. He accused Mr. Pumpelly of never having owned a dog.

John F. Doyle outlined the alleged relative position of dogs and children on the west side, and asserted that in many instances the dog was the greater pet of the two.

"The death of one child from hydrophobia," said the speaker, "is sufficient to warrant the destruction of all the dogs that are born."

Walter Steller touched upon the advisability of legislation prohibiting dogs being kept within the corporate limits, and cited statements made by the late Col. Waring that they were public nuisances.

Mr. Pumpelly's resolution was finally passed.

There was also a resolution offered for the appointment of a committee of fifteen to confer with the Charter Revision Commission as to beneficial revisions of the city charter. One of the changes mentioned was that of the abolition of the borough and Borough President system.

THE STROLLERS GIVE AN OPERA.

The band of young men, who call themselves "The Strollers," and whose members are drawn from the society, club, theatrical, and newspaper worlds of New York, gave last evening in the Astoria ballroom the first performance of a new and original comic opera in two acts entitled "Phyllis," the music composed by Richard Henry Warren, with words and lyrics by Alexander Hamilton Laidlaw, Jr. The performance last night was for the benefit of the fund for the relief of our officers and men killed and wounded in the Philippines. The performance will be repeated all the evenings of this week and at matinées on Thursday and Saturday afternoons. This evening's performance will be for the benefit of the School and Settlement for Crippled Children, and various other charities will be benefitted by the succeeding productions.

The ballroom was crowded with a fashionable audience, and the boxes were also well filled. It was stated on the programme that the libretto of "Phyllis" is "freely adapted from the story of a Jamestown Romance" by Sara Beaumont Kennedy. It would be interesting to know whether Miss Kennedy wrote her romance before or after the appearance of Mary Johnston's "To Have and to Hold," for the first act of the opera, which is supposed to take place on the deck of the sailing vessel Swallow on her arrival at Jamestown was strongly reminiscent in treatment and atmosphere of the opening chapters of Miss Johnston's famous book. The cast was as follows:

Phyllis West, an orphan, left over from last sale, ... Miss Martha Miner
Sarah Turner, a young widow ..... Mrs. Warren
Frederika, ... Miss Grace Hornby
Lina ..... Miss Gertrude S. Roberts
Jane ..... Miss Jeannette Judson
Patience ..... Miss Anna Slade
Geoffrey Dale, a wealthy young tobacco planter ..... Mackenzie Gordon
Captain Long ..... Robert Hosea, Jr.
Samuel Argall, Deputy Governor of Virginia ..... George M. D. Kelley
Simon, his body servant ..... W. R. Delehanty, or Otho Cushing
Tom Buckingham, on a special mission ..... Robert J. Webb
David Thompson, awkward and bashful ..... S. M. Ross
John Sprat ..... Charles Geckie
The Recording Clerk ..... Robert D. Brown
The Minister ..... Sydney L. Smith
Maidens, Sailors, and Planters, Guards, &c.

Incidental to Act I. Mr. Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., danced a hornpipe and in Act II. was introduced an Indian war dance given by a number of young men led by Otho Cushing and Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., and which was arranged by Mr. Fitzgerald. Both of these were extremely effective. The opera itself is a creditable musical effort. It has some good choruses, an excellent topical song, "It's a Subject that Is Worth a Moment's Thought," and which, sung by Miss Grace Hornby as Frederika and Robert J. Webb as Tom Buckingham, brought down the house.

The best work was done by Miss Martha Miner, Mackenzie Gordon, Miss Grace Hornby, and George M. D. Kelley. Miss Miner, who has a clear and fresh soprano voice of good quality, and who is known on the oratorio and concert stage, sang a somewhat florid aria in the last act very well. Mr. Gordon's sweet and sympathetic tenor voice was heard to good effect in several solos and two or three duets. Miss Grace Hornby danced very gracefully, and did the best comic work of the evening. The choruses, made up of fresh young voices, were well trained.

JOHN T. BRADY SERIOUSLY ILL.

Builder of Grant's Tomb Suffering from Paralytic Stroke.

John T. Brady, who built Grant's Tomb, on Claremont Heights, and who is a brother of Thomas J. Brady, President of the Board of Buildings, is in a critical condition at his home, at 310 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Mr. Brady was stricken with paralysis at Oceanic, and was removed to Harlem last Saturday. Gangrene of one of his feet developed, and his family are exceedingly anxious and unwilling to consent to an amputation, because the patient has an ailment of the heart, which makes the use of anaesthetics dangerous. Mr. Brady is robust, and the surgeons may operate by using cocaine on the limb.

Bicycle Accident at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 7.—Miss Jennie Morrell had her collar bone broken and sustained other serious injuries yesterday afternoon. She was run into by two bicyclists whose names are unknown. She was walking down West Putnam Avenue when the bell of a tandem bicycle rang behind her. Miss Morrell stepped one side to evade it, and was struck by two single bicycles which were coming down the hill at great speed. She was rendered unconscious. The men escaped injury. Miss Morrell is in a precarious condition at her home in Lake Avenue.

NEELY RELEASED ON BAIL

Alleged Havana Embezzler Arraigned in This City.

Brought Here from Rochester in Obedience to a Request from Secretary Root.

Charles F. W. Neely, the Post Office Department's Financial Agent at Havana, Cuba, yesterday gave $20,000 bail for examination before United States Marshal Henkel on the charge of embezzling $36,000 in moneys and properties of the United States.

Neely lives at Muncie, Ind., where he was editor of The Muncie News prior to his appointment to the Government position at Havana, in December, 1898. Since that time millions of dollars have passed through his hands. He left Havana recently on a leave of absence, and arrived in this city last Thursday on the Ward Line steamship Mexico, putting up at the Waldorf-Astoria. Chief Inspector Cochran of the Post Office Department arrived here from Washington Saturday at noon, and obtained a warrant from Commissioner Shields for Neely's arrest. Inspectors James and Jacobs started out in search of Neely and found that he had been at the Waldorf-Astoria, but had taken the 1 P. M. train for Muncie. Word was at once sent to Inspector Coate at Rochester and to other Inspectors along the line, and Neely was arrested by the local police on the arrival of the train at Rochester at 10 o'clock Saturday night.

By order of Secretary Root the prisoner was brought to this city. No objection was raised by Neely. He said the charge was due to some mistake. The sum of $6,300 was found on his person and in his trunk.

Neely, who is forty-one years old, is tall and fine looking. Though his hair is quite gray, he looks to be not more than thirty-two or thirty-three years old. He was well dressed and wore diamonds worth at least $1,000. As Chief Financial Agent of the Post Office he handled the cash passing through the money order and stamp divisions. When arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday, bail was first fixed at $10,00. Later the Commissioner doubled the bail, saying he thought the larger sum not too much in view of the amount of the peculations charged. The hearing was set for to-morrow.

Neely at once sent for friends, and late in the afternoon deposited two ten-thousand-dollar Treasury notes and was released from the Ludlow Street Jail, to which he had been taken.

It was said that the exact amount of the peculations of which Neely is charged is not known, nor the period during which they were made. The shortage in the Post Office accounts was not discovered until he had arrived in New York. Neely said to the officers who arrested him that his accounts had been checked just before he sailed. A friend of the prisoner said Neely had engaged in several speculations recently, including the shipment of a cargo of cocoanuts.

THE INVESTIGATION IN HAVANA.

Col. Burton to Report in Washington—Other Arrests May Follow.

HAVANA, May 7.—The United States transport Ingalls left here Sunday night, having on board Col. Burton, the Inspector General, who is going to Fort Monroe, with orders to proceed directly to Washington. It was reported that Col. Burton's departure from Havana was due to discoveries in connection with his inspection of the postal affairs of the city, resulting in the arrest of Neely. It is thought possible that Neely's arrest might be supplemented by arrests here.

The papers asking for Neely's extradition left for the United States this afternoon. It is understood that the Fidelity Deposit Company of Maryland is on his bond for $30,000. The announcement of the arrest gave the first public intimation that alleged frauds had been discovered in the Postal Department. Col. Burton had been investigating for ten days, and he found affairs in such a serious condition that he decided to make an immediate personal report to the Washington authorities.

For a long time Neely lived extravagantly, lunching and dining at two of the most expensive restaurants in Havana. It is said that on one occasion he purchased specialty made underwear at $30 a suit. It is not believed, however, that he is alone responsible the theory being that, unless others had been acting in complicity with him, he could not have concealed his shortage for so long a period.

Auditors Reeves and Reynolds have been temporarily suspended. Major Rathbone, Director of Posts, set special agents at work investigating the subject when first it was called to his attention several weeks ago. These agents reported, April 23, that the accounts were correct.

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN WINS.

Court Decrees that Associated Press Shall Furnish Its News to the Paper.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Judge Dunne of the Circuit Court to-day entered the final decree in the suit of The Inter Ocean Publishing Company against The Associated Press. The Court grants to the complainant the restoration of the service of The Associated Press and removes the ban of suspension under the by-law of The Associated Press which prohibits subscribers in the association from receiving news from or furnishing news to any person or corporation declared antagonistic to The Associated Press.

The decree finds that The Associated Press "is a corporation engaged in a business upon which a public interest is engrafted, and that it can make no distinction with persons who wish to purchase information and news for purposes of publication." It also finds that Article 11, Section 8 of the by-laws of the Associated Press, forbidding the exchange of news by members with associations or newspapers declared by the Board of Directors of The Associated Press to be antagonistic, "is not required for the corporate purposes nor included within the purposes of the creation of said corporation, and tends to restrict competition; that the tendency of said by-law is to create a monopoly in favor of The Associated Press, and that such by-law is illegal and void, and that all other by-laws, rules, and regulations of The Associated Press and all provisions of the contract existing between it and The Inter Ocean in so far as they may tend to strengthen, confirm, or carry out the provision of Article 11, Section 8 of the by-laws, are illegal and void."

The decree further finds that the existing contract, except in so far as it sought to carry out the provisions of Article 11, Section 8, of the by-laws, is a valid and specific contract, and is of the same force and effect as though the provision carrying out the invalid by-law had not been incorporated. It was therefore decreed that the above provisions in the contract and in the by-laws be declared illegal, null, and void, and hold for naught, and that The Associated Press, its officers, attorneys, agents, servants, and employes, be enjoined from suspending The Inter Ocean from its membership or from refusing to give it news as required by its contract, with the illegal provision eliminated. It is further decreed that The Inter Ocean recover from The Associated Press its costs incurred in this suit.

De Hirsch Memorial Appeal.

An appeal in behalf of the memorial to be erected to the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, written by Charles de Kay and embodying a description of the proposed monument, has been issued by the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch Monument Association. In the group of bronze figures, surmounting a base of pink granite, George Bissell's statue of "Philanthropy" is to be the most prominent. Subscriptions may be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 23 Nassau Street.

New Yorkers at Chicago Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 7.—Miss Lillian Bell and Arthur Hoyt Bogue, who will be married Wednesday, were guests of honor tonight at a dinner given by Lockwood Honore at the Auditorium Annex. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. William Lessig, Miss Laura Clark of New York, Arthur Havemeyer of New York, Wayne C. Bogue, and H. B. Bogue, jr.

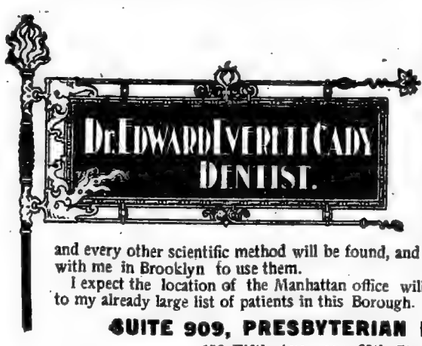

The problem of safely and satisfactorily filling teeth without pain is solved by the "Caddy Method."

This method is the only one I know of by means of which highly sensitive teeth can be filled painlessly.

In the handsome office, just opened for the convenience of my Manhattan patients, this and every other scientific method will be found, and men of long experience with me in Brooklyn to use them.

I expect the location of the Manhattan office will be a means of adding to my already large list of patients in this Borough.

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156 Fifth Ave., cor. 20th Street.
Brooklyn Office, 346 Fulton Street.

Watch the Papers for Particulars of a Great Sale!

Wm Vogel & Son

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DIED FROM STARVATION.

Philadelphia Woman Fasted Thirty-five Days, Thinking the Treatment Would Cure Her Ill.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—An investigation into the death recently of Mrs. Hermina Meyer, fifty years of age, has resulted in the information that she was a victim of starvation in consequence of her belief in the fasting treatment for disease. C. F. Meyer, her husband, accepted the death of his wife as due to heart disease. He said that Mrs. Meyer had been suffering with chronic rheumatism for a year, and that the family physician's efforts to relieve her had been without avail. In despair she turned to the fasting treatment.

She consulted Henry Ritter, said to be the chief advocate of the fasting cult in this city. He is a demonstrator in the Drexel Institute. Under his direction Mrs. Meyer is said to have abstained absolutely from food for thirty-five days. Nothing was allowed to pass her lips but a small quantity of tonicum and some salts, dissolved in water. Of each of these she was permitted to take sparingly every day as a stimulant.

For twenty-five days, Mr. Meyer says, his wife showed signs of improvement. Then she was seized with convulsive vomiting. She suffered in this manner for sixteen days, and on the thirty-fifth day she tasted food. From 150 pounds she was reduced to a mere skeleton, and three weeks following the breaking of the fast she died. Ritter was unaware that Mrs. Meyer's heart was weak, and that he had apparently cured her of rheumatism when heart disease killed her.

Ritter, when questioned further, said that Mrs. Meyer died from either cancer or catarrh of the stomach. He also stated that he was summoned at the request of the family physician. Mrs. Meyer's improvement from her rheumatic trouble was such that the family, he says, was entirely satisfied with his course of treatment.

Against Ritter's statement is that of the family physician, Dr. Chester, who said that the case was taken out of his hands by the family, and that he did not advise the calling in of Ritter. Dr. Chester added that when the woman was at the point of death he was again called into the case, but her condition was such that she was beyond medical aid. The doctor says he gave a certificate of death to the family to the effect that Mrs. Meyer's death was due to the lack of food.

ISAAC M. WISE MEMORIAL FUND.

Joint Appeal to the Jews of the Country for Contributions.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 7.—At a joint meeting of the Executive Board of American Hebrew Congregations, the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College and of the Alumni Association of the Hebrew Union College, the following appeal has been issued for the Isaac M. Wise Memorial Fund:

To the Jews of the United States:

The Executive Board of American Hebrew Congregations considers it eminently proper to take official notice of the efforts now being made to create an endowment fund for the permanent support and maintenance of the Hebrew Union College, to be known as the Isaac M. Wise Memorial Fund, in memory of that great man who for half a century worked as no one else did in order that Judaism in America might be perpetuated to all future generations.

To this end we earnestly invoke your assistance in the movements instituted by the Alumni Association of the Hebrew Union College, the Board of Governors of that institution, and the committees organized in the various cities of the country for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions for the memorial fund, and most earnestly ask you to give them your liberal support.

Those who may not find it convenient to give their subscriptions to the organized committees can forward their contributions to the First National Bank of Cincinnati or to the Secretary of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Mr. Lipman Levy, Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Increases for Rock Island Agents.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 7.—The salaries of 400 Rock Island road agents will be adjusted to figures between their present fixed compensation and

SIEGE OF MAFEKING MAY BE ABANDONED

Snyman Said to Have Asked Permission to Retire Northward.

FREE STATE BOERS IN PERIL

Roberts Is at Smaldeel, and Can Outflank Them.

Nearly Every Farm in the Country Found to be a Small Arsenal—Over Six Thousand Troops Have Yet to Reach South Africa.

LONDON, May 8.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times says:

"Commandant Snyman is so alarmed at the prospect of having his retreat cut off that he has appealed for permission to retire northward from Mafeking to intercept Col. Plumer."

Fifteen thousand British are now operating on the western frontier of the Free State. As the deadlock at Warrenton has been broken and the Boers are retreating, there is nothing formidable, except, distance, between Warrenton and Mafeking.

The latest advices from Mafeking, dated April 22, are that the garrison would be able to hold out for a month. At the date of the messages the fever was spreading.

Lady Sarah Wilson sends a message from Mafeking, under date of April 22, as follows:

"The situation is unchanged. The garrison is depressed at there being no sign of relief, but is as determined as ever to deprive the Boers of a crowning triumph on the western border.

"A case of whisky realized £103 at a raffle, and a pound of flour was sold at auction for 2 guineas."

The Boers are almost everywhere retiring before the British to the inner circle of their defenses. Those who were in the Thaba N'Chu and Winburg districts appear determined not to fight until the Kroonstad hills are reached.

According to advices from Maseru, Basutoland, however, several thousand Free Staters are north of Ladybrand, where they have collected great herds. The district is rich in food for men and horses, and the Boers seem resolved not to move northward, but to be preparing to resist where they are. If they are let alone they will menace the line of communications after the main British Army has passed into the Transvaal.

Lord Roberts is expected to advance another forty miles or so, and then to wait for a time in order to bring up supplies and to repair the railway. There are one or two hints in the dispatches from the front that he may rest for a few days at Smaldeel.

Gen. French's 10,000 cavalry have not been mentioned in the official or unofficial dispatches for four days. It is by no means likely that he is idle, and the conjecture is that he is either detouring toward Kroonstad or raiding the Ladybrand district.

Lord Roberts reported yesterday to the War Office, in a dispatch dated "Smaldeel, May 6, afternoon," as follows:

"We crossed the Vet River this morning and are now encamped at Smaldeel Junction. The enemy is in full retreat toward Zand River and Kroonstad. A turning movement was made by the mounted infantry just before dark yesterday. It was a very dashing affair. The Canadians, New South Wales, New Zealand Rifles, and Queensland Mounted Infantry vied with each other in the determination to close with the enemy. Capt. Anley of the Essex Regiment, commanding the Third Infantry Battalion, behaved in a very gallant manner.

"The naval guns and the artillery made excellent practice, particularly two five-inch guns used for the first time with this force.

"We captured a Maxim and twenty-five prisoners. Our casualties are very few—only fifteen wounded, one killed, and three missing."

A telegram from Smaldeel, dated Sunday, says:

"The movement that culminated in the capture of Winburg and Smaldeel was part of a great general movement extending from Gen. Hunter on the west to Gen. Rundle on the east.

"Lord Roberts's admirable strategy resulted in placing everywhere five British to one Boer. Out of what appeared the inextricable confusion of divisions and brigades order was quickly evolved, and the Boers were compelled to meet Lord Roberts under unfavorable conditions.

"What is more important is that the British are now able to wait. Their front and strong positions are safe in the knowledge that their flanking columns will advance and outflank the Boers.

"Yesterday the Boers held a really strong position, from which, earlier in the campaign, they could only have been forced by hard fighting. Gen. Hamilton's arrival at Winburg, although not directly outflanking the Boers, made their position extremely uncomfortable. Gen. Hutton's movement on the left was even more successful than at first imagined.

"Forty Boers were killed. The march to-day was short, but Gen. Pole-Carew's division has marched fifty-eight miles in four days.

"Gen. Tucker's division is marching on our left to-day, and Gen. Maxwell's brigade will be able to cross the river before night.

"Lord Roberts has been very strict in his examination of the farms, with the result of disclosing the fact that nearly every house is a miniature arsenal. Mausers, Martinis, and abundant ammunition being found. If these had not been discovered, the army would be leaving in its rear the material, in men and arms, for a dangerous movement among the inhabitants.

"All along the railway the culverts, wherever of any size, have been utterly destroyed, but the engineers hope to make a detour in some cases, and in others they will fill up the gaps.

"Three of the four spans of the Vet River Bridge have been utterly destroyed, and it will be necessary to make a temporary line down the river bed, as at the Modder.

"Reports have been heard this afternoon showing that more culverts and bridges are being destroyed northward."

Six thousand four hundred and fifty-eight troops are now at sea on the way to South Africa. No others are under orders to go except as recruits to fill up the losses of regiments at the front.

HUNTER'S ADVANCE CONTINUED.

LONDON, May 8.—A dispatch from Warrenton, dated yesterday, says:

"The Boers have been driven out of Fourteen Streams.

"The British are now encamped on the north bank of the Vaal River."

The War Office yesterday received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Smaldeel, May 7, 10:55 A. M.:

"Gen. Hunter, after defeating the enemy on May 4, joined hands with Paget near Warrenton. The enemy left thirteen killed and wounded on the ground, and we captured several prisoners. Our losses were slight.

"Hunter speaks in high terms of the gallantry of the Yeomanry under Col. Mayrick."

METHUEN STILL AT BOSHOF?

LONDON, May 8.—A dispatch from Boshof says Gen. Methuen made a reconnaissance on May 3 to the neighborhood of Sjartkoppies Fontein, locating the Boer lager.

After an unimportant exchange of fire the Boers removed their lager. A fairly strong force of Boers was seen moving northward. Gen. Methuen then returned to Boshof.

BOERS MURDERING NATIVES?

LONDON, May 7.—A dispatch from Ubompo, dated May 3, says the Queen of Swaziland has ordered the Swazis to hasten their harvesting and assemble for weeping the dead King.

A Malagana chief and nine women and children have been killed at the Malaganas' Kraal, and the plains are strewn with the skeletons of murdered natives.

Kreough, the Boer Administrator of Swaziland, has been recalled to Pretoria.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIANS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 7.—The Militia Department has prepared a complete list of those members of the Canadian special service forces who have been killed, have died from wounds or disease, and have received wounds, officially reported to militia headquarters, up to and inclusive of April 30.

The list shows 56 dead and 101 wounded.

LADYSMITH TARS IN LONDON.

Enthusiastic Greeting for the Men from the Powerful—Inspected by Prince of Wales.

LONDON, May 7.—The annals of service demonstrations probably show nothing to parallel the enthusiasm with which the naval heroes of Ladysmith, the officers and crew of the British first-class cruiser Powerful, were greeted in London to-day. The scenes in the streets were remarkable and inspiring. The whole route was a floating mass of color, and the enthusiasm displayed was of the most frantic description. The flags of all nations, banners, and mottoes formed an almost continuous canopy, under which Capt. Lambton and the contingent of the Powerful passed.

Stands were erected at all points of vantage, the houses were crowded with sightseers, and all sorts and conditions of men, women, and children commingled in the streets below, vying with one another in honoring the gallant sailors who saved Ladysmith.

There was one continuous roar of greeting, waving handkerchiefs, flags, and hats as the Naval Brigade, with the khaki-colored guns, marched from the depot to the Horse Guards' parade. There the Prince of Wales, in the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, accompanied by the First Lord of the Admiralty (the Right Hon. George J. Goschen) and a number of high naval and military officers, inspected the bluejackets, surrounded by thousands of privileged guests, who warmly applauded the defenders of Ladysmith, but whose reception of the sailors in no way equalled the intense enthusiasm displayed in the streets.

After the inspection by the Prince, the parade formed a square, with the officers in the centre, and the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Prince of Wales spoke briefly in terms of admiration of the work and valor of the seamen and officers, and then Mr. Goschen individually introduced them to the Prince of Wales, who shook hands with and said a few words to each.

The Prince of Wales introduced Capt. Lambton to the Princess of Wales, and the brigade was afterward entertained at luncheon, preparatory to marching through the city. After the men sat down to luncheon the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, Mr. Goschen, and others traversed the rooms and were heartily cheered.

The march of the brigade from Parliament Street to the Mansion House attracted such immense crowds that all business was suspended. Hundreds of policemen struggled to clear the way for the defenders of Ladysmith. But from all parts of the country men and women had come, and they were determined to get a glimpse of Capt. Lambton, his tiny midshipmen, and the trusty tars, and so they struggled to get on lamp posts and window ledges and forced their way into private offices. There they waited patiently until an occasional cheer broke into a roar that announced the coming of the sailors.

Capt. Lambton, riding, wearing a cocked hat, and looking brown and bored, was preceded by 100 mounted policemen and the band of the Coldstream Guards. After him came the bluejackets. Amid thunderous cheers they marched to the Royal Exchange and sat down to tea. This finished they marched back to the station, and were back in Portsmouth this evening.

IN THE WAKE OF AN ARMY.

LONDON, April 28.—The mails from South Africa have not lately been particularly productive of stirring accounts from war correspondents. Julian Ralph, in The Daily Mail, under the heading of "Relics and Refuse of Modern War," makes one of the few noteworthy contributions. Describing a ride to Bloemfontein, in the wake of Roberts's victorious army, he writes in part as follows:

"Even the blooming butterflies are the color of khaki, as Tommy Atkins remarked when he saw his first swarm of locusts.

"There is an exception to the rule, as was proved by the next living thing I saw. It was a secretary bird a yard in height, as heavy as a big turkey—a stately bird holding himself proudly and stalking along with noble strides as he glanced about him for a breakfast of snakes. He was black and white. Partridges and many snipe-like birds fluttered out of our road, and presently I saw ahead of me a swarm of vultures soaring in as thick a cloud as if they had been moths. As I drew nearer I noticed that the bulk of each one's body was very great. On the ground—where there were twoscore waddling about—they seemed even larger. They marked the outer edge of the great and horrid field of carnage. Many dead horses lay on the veldt, and these birds were eating some and perching on the backs of others.

"Foul, nauseous, ugly, beastly birds are these. They were to be my constant companions for three days. I was to see hundreds upon hundreds of them, and never once, by day, fail to see them. Yet there were not enough of them to make away with all the food that war had given them. Toward the end of the ride the ghoulish birds thinned out, but the dead horses and oxen multiplied.

"Of all the pitiful, heartrending sights I have ever seen, none has compared to this view of hundreds upon hundreds of dead and dying horses on this 100 miles of war's promenade. The poor beasts had done no man any harm—in fact, each one had been a man's reliance—and to see them tattered by shell and then ripped open by vultures, often before they were dead, was enough to snap the tenderest chords in one's breast. They had not deserved, and they could not understand, their horrible ill-luck. For some reason, hundreds had dragged themselves to the main road, and there had died either in the track of the wagons or by its side.

"My companion used to turn and look back at these dying horses, to find that they were still straining their sad eyes after the cart. Then he would say, 'He is looking at us yet. Oh! it makes me ill. Look! he is staring at us like a guilty conscience. What can we do? I wish we did not see such things.'

"For my part, I would not look behind. Heaven knows, it was bad ahead, where horses stumbled and fell from weakness while the horrible aasvogels swept in circles over them, eager to rend their living flesh. Oxen, too, were lying everywhere, with straight, stiff legs silhouetted against the veldt. They looked like the toy animals that children make out of round potatoes with matches for legs.

"Wherever there had been a British camp one found a great litter of little bits of writing paper, every tenth piece marked with a line of 'x x x x x x,' or double or treble lines of them, followed by the words, 'Ever your sweetheart, Alice,' or 'Your very loving Molly.' These were Tommy's letters, from the farms of England and the servants' halls of her cities.

"Paardeberg battleground is wonderful to see. It suggests a pandemonium—the wreck of nature by delirium tremens. The earth is all slitted with trenches, and the trenches are cluttered with trunks, clothing, books, tins, cartridge clips, cartridge wrappings, broken rifles, shelter cloths, physic and spirit bottles, old letters written in Dutch, shells, bullets, wasted food, bags and sacks, harness, tools—goodness knows what not. Behind the first trenches stand the ruins of scores of vehicles. Of some that were burned by shells only the ironwork remains. There are buck wagons, ambulances, spiders, Cape carts, gun carriages, and covered farm wagons, all broken, torn, dismembered, and often singed by fire."

For Electric Lines in Canada.

H. A. Carriveau of Montreal, who has been extensively interested in electrical improvements in Canada, has been in New York for some days negotiating, it is stated, with large electrical corporations for the establishment of several new lines of electric transportation in various parts of Canada. Mr. Carriveau, when seen at the Waldorf-Astoria, admitted that some of these deals were about completed, but said that no more definite information could be given at present.

Mrs. Wilson's Body Taken to Delaware.

The body of Mrs. Wilson, wife of Gen. J. H. Wilson, was taken from the United States transport Buford yesterday to Wilmington, Del. Funeral services will be held in that city to-day.

POOLROOMS DOING A RUSHING BUSINESS

Scenes in a Number of Them That Are Easy of Access.

LIST GIVEN TO PRESIDENT YORK

Matter for "Future Determination," He Says—District Attorney Willing to Act Against Police Officials.

The poolrooms all over the city are again open and doing business. Those that had been hanging back under a tip to wait until the season at Aqueduct was over and the Morris Park racing had started began work on Saturday. A number of places selected at random, and principally because there was no mistaking what was going on in them even from the street, were visited by reporters of THE NEW YORK TIMES on Saturday, and the list was published in Sunday's issue.

In another tour below Twenty-third Street yesterday the reporters found easy access to a number of other poolrooms, the location of which is given in the subjoined list:

A GLANCE BACKWARD.

Three of these places, 2 New Chambers Street, 112 East Thirteenth Street, (Clarendon Hall,) and over the saloon at the southwest corner of Bowery and Bond Street, supposed to be run by the prizefighter, "Jack" McAuliffe, have been in operation more or less openly for over a year, and they were played in by the reporters, who on April 6, 1899, visited nearly 100 poolrooms in this city, a list of which appeared the following day in THE TIMES. This list was given to Chief Devery at the time of its publication, and again by Frank Moss when he had the Chief on the stand before the Mazet Committee. Devery said then that he would investigate the places. Whether he did or not, they were open and in full blast yesterday, more than a year after he made the promise to look into them and close them if they existed.

When THE NEW YORK TIMES on March 9 last showed that the Gambling Commission received from poolroom and gambling house keepers over $3,000,000 a year as protection money, President York of the Police Board was interviewed, and when his attention was called to the list published nearly a year before, he said that the places had been visited and found not to exist. He said at that time to the reporter who visited him:

"You could not say that these places existed of your own knowledge?"

"But I do know of their existence of my own knowledge," said the reporter, "for I personally visited and played in every poolroom on that list."

"Well, it's all very strange," was Mr. York's comment.

At that time Mr. York also dilated on the task set the police in finding poolrooms, on account of the little paraphernalia used in the business which could be moved in an hour. He took exception to the work of the newspapers in printing where the places were, this being tantamount, he said, to a warning to them that they might expect a visit from the police.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY AFFORDED.

Yesterday an opportunity was given to him to find out that the places visited by THE NEW YORK TIMES reporters existed before their location was published.

"The poolrooms all over town are open and running in full blast again," the reporter told Mr. York. "A number of them have been visited, and three on the list were open a year ago and were on the list that you said had been investigated by this department and found not to exist."

"Where are they?" asked Mr. York.

"What will you do with the information if it is furnished?" asked the reporter.

"You give me the list, that's all," said Mr. York.

The reporter then wrote out the following list of poolrooms visited by him, omitting only the incidents seen there.

Old poolroom at 2 New Chambers Street over the saloon known as the Waverley.—When the first race at Morris Park was called yesterday afternoon a score of speculators were gathered there. A large card with the odds was posted on the wall, and was subjected to eager scrutiny, while a telegraph instrument was clicking in an adjoining room. Three watchers were at the door of the room, which is at the head of a flight of stairs leading up from a side entrance, but passed without question strangers who even looked like probable bettors.

On the second floor of Clarendon Hall, the old labor headquarters, in East Thirteenth Street, near Third Avenue.—Here the returns were received by telephone, the messages being twice repeated aloud. The crowd was larger than in the New Chambers Street place, and several firemen in uniform were walking about the sawdust-covered floor discussing the relative merits of the different horses in anxious undertones. The doors were wide open, and a square-jawed young man on the sidewalk directed prospective players of the races to the room.

In the saloon at the southwest corner of Bond Street and the Bowery.—A crowd of anxious-looking men were bending over a racing card on a table in the rear room, which was reached both by way of the barroom and from the street direct, while money was passed to a young man, who seemed to be the banker and who announced the results of the races. When one customer made a protest over something he was summarily ejected.

Practically the same condition of affairs prevailed at Ed Hart's poolroom, over Mould's saloon, in University Place; at the Pearl Social Club, over Koster & Bial's saloon, at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, and at De Lacy's room at 33 Park Row.

At the poolroom at 118 Nassau Street only a small crowd of bettors was on hand, as it required more than the regular sign to pass the doorkeeper.

"What action do you purpose taking in the matter?" Mr. York was asked, when the list had been written out.

"I have nothing to say as to that," was the reply. "You have given me the list; what I will do is a matter for future determination."

WHAT COL. GARDINER SAYS.

District Attorney Gardiner was also seen. He said it was impossible for him to act without legal evidence against the proprietors of the poolrooms, but when told that the list of places visited had been given to the President of the Police Board he said that that was the best thing to do. Col. Gardiner said it needed only one properly verified complaint against the police officials showing that they were in collusion with the poolroom keepers or were neglecting their duty to have him go before the Grand Jury and ask for an indictment against the offenders.

Chief Devery had not been at his office all day.

GRAND JURY FOR MAY.

Judge Cowing Tells It that Its Duty Is to Protect the Individual.

Judge Cowing gave the usual instructions to the new Grand Jury for May, which was sworn in yesterday morning in Part IV. of the Court of General Sessions. He also gave it some general advice in regard to pending indictments.

"The Grand Jury is for the protection of the individual," he said, "and it is a very serious thing to crush an individual by an indictment. Never indict an individual on frivolous testimony. Examine the motives of the witnesses and see to it that they don't make use of you to get even with the person accused for some reasons of their own."

The new Grand Jury is as follows:

Francis Higgins, foreman, real estate, 31 Nassau Street.
Bernard Marsch, jeweler, 641 Eighth Avenue.
Alonzo H. Cott, manager, 143 Astor Place.
Gustav Pfingstein, drugs, 14 Whitehall Street.
Curtis B. Pierce, real estate, 267 Broadway.
Edward A. Newell, men's furnishings, 246 Fifth Avenue.
James H. Briggs, Secretary, 63 Broadway.
Jacob Weisl, fruit, 165 Duane Street.
Samuel Stimer, retired, 14 East Ninety-second Street.
John W. Cochrane, Treasurer, 377 Broadway.
H. Livingstone, real estate, 21 East Twentieth Street.
John E. Poillon, retired, 275 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.
Louis P. Sondheim, silk, 780 Broadway.
George A. Shaefer, Treasurer, 12 East Fifty-first Street.
Jacob Berlinger, retired, 231 First Avenue.
Abraham S. Rosenthal, silks, 45 Greene Street.
Morris Herrman, merchant, 33 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.
James O'Connell, undertaker, 131 East One Hundred and Sixth Street.
William H. McCarthy, liveryman, 149 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.
Willis L. Sawyer, insurance, 17 Park Row.
Meir Mandheimer, real estate, 229 Broadway.
Charles F. Buxton, merchant, 403 Produce Exchange.
William L. Loew, real estate, 60 West Forty-second Street.

Established 1823.
WILSON WHISKEY.
That's All
THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
Baltimore, Md.

WEEKS WILL BE RELEASED.

Indictments Against the Man Who Robbed Many Estates Dismissed.

Francis H. Weeks, the lawyer who as manager and executor of seventy estates stole over $1,500,000, and in consequence has spent the last seven years in prison, will be set at liberty to-day. Five indictments were found against him, and he confessed to the charge specified in one of them. The other four were dismissed yesterday by Judge Foster in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions.

Recorder Smyth, who sentenced Weeks, wrote to Judge Foster telling him that he had taken the other four indictments against the prisoner into consideration when he sentenced him. Yesterday Assistant District Attorney Townsend moved for their dismissal, and Judge Foster granted his motion immediately.

GIRL BEATEN BY NEGROES.

Encounter Result of Advertisement for Return of Stolen Goods.

Rose Carroll, seventeen years old, daughter of Mrs. M. L. Carroll, keeper of the boarding house at 134 West Forty-third Street, is suffering from nervous prostration and a bruised face as the result of an encounter with negroes yesterday afternoon. Her mother's house was robbed last Wednesday, and among the things taken was a lorgnette, valued as an heirloom. Mrs. Carroll advertised that she would pay $10 for the return of the lorgnette.

In answer to a ring of the doorbell yesterday Miss Carroll found a card on which was written:

"Meet at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway not later than 3:15."

There was a picture of a lorgnette drawn on the card. The girl borrowed $10 from a woman in the house and went to the place indicated. In a few minutes a negro passed her whispering, "317 West Thirty-seventh Street." He repeated this a number of times, and she finally went to that address.

The girl said two colored men stood near the alley beside the house. One asked her if she was looking for the lorgnette and she said she was. He showed it to her, and she drew out the $10 and, giving it to him, seized the lorgnette.

The girl said the men then seized her and tried to drag her into the alleyway. She fought them and screamed, and they struck her in the face, cutting her nose and bruising her. Her screams, however, frightened them away before they could recover the lorgnette.

In Honor of John W. Ambrose.

News came from Washington yesterday that the bill providing that the so-called East Channel across Sandy Hook Bar shall be known as Ambrose Channel had the support of President McKinley. The change in name is in honor of the late John W. Ambrose of this city, who, during eighteen years, secured from the United States appropriations aggregating $8,000,000 for the improvement of the harbor.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Walter, P. Warren, Troy; Washington A. Roebling, Trenton; Attilla Cox, Louisville; Col. Robert Rae, Chicago; Baron Gevers, Netherlands Diplomatic Corps, United States.

HOLLAND.—Baron G. von Goeber, The Hague, Holland; ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Troy.

CAMBRIDGE.—E. W. Rollins, Denver; John L. Skelly, Costa Rica.

MANHATTAN.—S. Parker Bremer, Boston; Harral Mulliken, Montreal.

MURRAY HILL.—Herman Robinson, Ottawa; S. B. Clement, Faribault, Minn.; ex-Mayor James H. Manning, Albany.

ALBEMARLE.—J. S. Frick, Baltimore.

FIFTH AVENUE.—State Senator J. B. Feeter, Little Falls.

ASTOR.—Christian Reusch, Bergen, Norway; D. B. Longaker, Jr., Washington.

IMPERIAL.—Ex-Mayor E. Watkins, Chattanooga.

MARLBOROUGH.—P. E. Alexander, Atlanta, Ga.

PLAZA.—G. F. Swift, Chicago.

NETHERLAND.—Prof. Charles H. Manley, Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

VICTORIA.—J. D. Lincoln, Pasadena, Cal.

HOFFMAN.—The Rev. T. Brosnahan, Waltham; F. E. Dallas, San Francisco.

GILSEY.—Raymond Smith, Windsor, N. S.; Harry Wade, Toledo.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Shillito, John, Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. S. Marshall, carpets and oil cloths; 346 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Parker, Bridget, & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. M. Bridget, dry goods; W. E. Johnson, dry goods; Albemarle Hotel.

Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; B. P. Wallace, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Blumenthal Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Latz, woolens; Hotel Bartholdi.

Griswold, Palmer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Palmer, cloaks and suits; Holland House.

Arnfeld, M., & Son, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Arnfeld, furnishing goods; Holland House.

Schulz, M., St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

New Albany White House, New Albany, Ind.; S. W. Newburger, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Finlay, cloaks and suits; 335 Boadway; Hotel Normandie.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; E. Brandeis, clothing and furnishing goods; 328 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Bodman, cabinet and upholstery hardware; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Bernheimer Bros., Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheimer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Nugent B., & Bro., St. Louis, Mo.; A. O'Donnell, prints, ginghams, and linings; 377 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, clothing and upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Rubin, W., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. Rubin, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Beiermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Beiermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkils, silks, 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; J. J. Woods, wash goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Malley, E., Co., New Haven, Conn.; W. S. Perez, dress goods; W. P. Lincoln, silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; T. Storey, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Strauss, L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; G. W. Shorten, silks; 196 West Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, millinery, 460 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, ladies' and infants' wear and gloves, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; E. J. French, silks, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Bernondi, W. C., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. W. Bernadi, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. W. Renwick, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; W. Booth, furnishing goods; Broadway Central

Hengerer, William, & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Ryan, boys' clothing; 377 Broadway.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Myers, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Lehman, A., & Co., New Orleans, La.; G. Lehman, Jr., linens; 43 Leonard Street.

Pixley, H. D., & Son, Utica, N. Y.; H. D. Pixley, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Hutzler, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Hamburger, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Gray, silks, 37 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, general buyer, 52 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Evans, ladies and infants' wear and corsets, 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Warren, Neely & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. S. Warren, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

ARRESTED FORGER CONFESSES.

Harry Taylor Admits Passing $20 Counterfeits in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Another chapter in the famous Lancaster counterfeiting conspiracy was made public to-day by the arrest of Harry Taylor, charged with passing the counterfeit $20 notes found in circulation last week. Taylor was captured by Matthew S. Griffin of the Secret Service, and when confronted with the evidence of his guilt confessed his part in the conspiracy. He had a hearing before United States Commissioner Edmunds, and was committed, in default of $10,000 bail, for trial.

Taylor admitted having passed all the spurious notes of the Manning head denomination recently discovered in this city, and his confession brought out a remarkable attempt to hoodwink the Government.

Harry Taylor is a brother of Arthur Taylor, who is now awaiting sentence for having engraved the cigar revenue stamps, and the counterfeit Monroe head $100 silver certificate which resulted in the arrest of Jacobs and Kendig, the Lancaster cigar manufacturers, and Ellery P. Ingham and Harvey K. Newitt, formerly United States District Attorney and Assistant District Attorney here, respectively.

About two weeks ago it was discovered that a counterfeit $20 note was in circulation, and the Secret Service Department began an investigation. As a result, Harry Taylor was arrested to-day and confessed. Chief Wilkie and Operative Burns of the Secret Service, accompanied by United States District Attorney Beck, then visited the county prison, and had an interview with Arthur Taylor and Baldwin S. Bredell, who assisted Taylor in engraving the counterfeit cigar stamp and the Monroe hundred-dollar note. These two admitted having engraved the Manning head $20 note, and said they had induced Harry Taylor to circulate them. About 150 notes were struck off, and of this number Taylor had passed in the neighborhood of 45. The remainder, he said, he had destroyed.

Chief Wilkie, in speaking of the arrest, said:

"This was a scheme on the part of Taylor and Bredell to bring the Government to terms, and was the result of the advice of some disreputable lawyer. The idea was, after the notes were circulated, to wait until near the time for sentencing Taylor and Bredell, and then for the latter to inform the Government that they could furnish it with plates of which the Secret Service knew nothing. Their object was to secure a lighter sentence."

Chief Wilkie said the lawyer in question was probably guilty of conspiracy to obstruct justice, but would not state whether any other arrests would follow.

ALL $20 NOTES SCRUTINIZED.

Guarding Against the Counterfeit Now Circulated in Philadelphia.

Bankers throughout the city and officers of the local Secret Service office are keeping a close scrutiny upon depositors of twenty-dollar Treasury notes, owing to the flooding of Philadelphia with spurious notes of that denomination. So great has become the supply of this almost perfectly executed counterfeit in that city that, according to orders issued yesterday, every twenty-dollar note accepted by banks there must have the name of the person changing or depositing it written across its face in red ink. By this means it is hoped to drive the bogus notes out of circulation.

A full description of this dangerous counterfeit has already been placed in every bank in this city. Chief Hazen of the local Secret Service Bureau stated yesterday, however, that thus far not a single one of the counterfeits had been reported here.

"It is the most dangerous counterfeit that has appeared since the one-hundred-dollar Monroe head silver certificate in January, 1898," said Chief Hazen, "and is bound to give the Treasury Department considerable trouble."

The counterfeit is a twenty-dollar legal tender note, series of 1880. It is printed from engraved plates and the work upon the face and back is of a high order of excellence. The most notable defects are in the portrait of Hamilton, which as a whole does not stand out clearly, being almost a monotone with the background. Under the glass a great number of minor defects may be discovered in the decorative work in the border, both face and back. The note, however, is printed on paper of a very deceptive character and has the distributed fibre.

GILSEY HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS.

General Rearrangement of the Lower Floor—A New Entrance.

Work on the remodeling of the Gilsey House is in progress, and it is said that when completed the hotel will be practically new.

The Broadway entrance is to be done away with, and the main entry will be in Twenty-ninth Street. The hotel office will be on the site now occupied by the newsstand. The café will be enlarged by the taking in of the present corridor, with an entrance at Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway. The bar will be moved to the Broadway front, and the present drinking quarters will be converted into a smoking room with all the conveniences of a library.

New Haven Firemen Seek Experience.

Two firemen of New Haven, Capts. William H. Johnson and James H. Redmond, applied yesterday to Chief Croker for permission to undergo some experience in the Fire Department of this city. They brought with them, besides rubber clothing and the ordinary wearing apparel, two dress-suit cases, as to the future use of which the firemen here are much perplexed. The Chief assigned the newcomers to Engine Company No. 17, in Ludlow Street, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 18 in Attorney Street. They will go on duty at 8 o'clock this morning.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Probably showers; fresh southerly winds.

The principal center of disturbance has moved since Sunday night from Western Kansas to Northeastern Missouri, and the barometer is low throughout the central valleys and upper lake regions.

Showers and numerous thunderstorms have occurred from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River and over the greater portion of the upper lake region, while in the East and South fair weather has prevailed.

Temperatures have risen decidedly in the Ohio Valley, and have changed but little elsewhere.

In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions fair weather has prevailed except on the extreme north coast, where there were showers. These conditions will continue during Tuesday, followed by generally fair weather Wednesday.

Showers and thunderstorms are indicated Tuesday in the Ohio and extreme upper Mississippi Valleys, lake regions, and northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States and New England, continuing Wednesday from the lower lake region eastward, in the South and West generally fair weather is indicated Tuesday and Wednesday.

On the Atlantic the winds will be fresh and mostly east to south.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	55	48	49
6 A. M.	54	47	49
9 A. M.	62	46	52
12 M.	70	55	58
4 P. M.	65	62	63
6 P. M.	61	58	69
9 P. M.	56	52	54
12 P. M.	55	51	52

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square..... 54½
Weather Bureau..... 52½
Corresponding date 1899..... 59½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years..56

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.25, humidity, 50. At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 30.19, humidity, 51. The minimum temperature was 44 at 7:45 A. M. The maximum temperature was 62 at 4 P. M.

To the Public:

Not having received as many subscriptions for small lots of stock as we anticipated, we are convinced that a Co-operative Store on the plan set forth in our prospectus, and as prevails in many European cities, cannot at present be successfully established here. We, therefore, have concluded to receive no further subscriptions for the Preferred Stock of the Siegel-Cooper Co., and shall return all subscriptions that have been made. We shall, nevertheless, establish in our Chicago and New York stores co-operation on a profit-sharing basis with our employees. SIEGEL-COOPER CO.

A Friendly Game.

To win at poker keep a straight face, look pleasant and smoke the HOFFMAN HOUSE CIGAR. You will then enjoy every minute of the time.
THE HILSON COMPANY, Makers, New York.
HOFFMAN HOUSE BOUQUET CIGAR
METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO. DISTRIBUTERS

TURK EJECTED FROM WALDORF.

Said to Have Annoyed Women There—Consulate Attache Then Locked Up.

Alexasa Massaad, an interpreter attached to the Turkish Consulate at 17 State Street, and living in a boarding house at 18 West Thirty-second Street, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last evening. Massaad was arrested in the Waldorf-Astoria by Detectives Raymond and West of the hotel, and is charged with disorderly conduct.

Recently he has been noticed about the corridors of the Waldorf-Astoria, and several women have complained to the management that they have been annoyed by his actions. Instructions were given that he should be stopped. Last evening Detective Schuyler West was told to watch the man. When Massaad found he was being watched he approached the detective, and, using vile language, wanted to know why it was he was being watched. He grabbed the detective by the lapel of the coat. A scuffle ensued which attracted the attention of a large crowd and caused some little excitement in the lobby.

Chief Detective Raymond and two porters appeared on the scene and took the Turk to the station house. Subsequently he was bailed out by John Wenderlich of 464 Sixth Avenue. At Massaad's boarding house it was said that he had for some time posed as a palmist under the name of Kahler.

Hearing in the Coffey Case.

Justice Marean, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday heard argument on the application of the Kings County Democratic General Committee for a stay of the operation of the writ of mandamus granted by Justice Maddox, requiring the committee to reinstate Senator Coffey in all his privileges as a member. Justice Marean decl

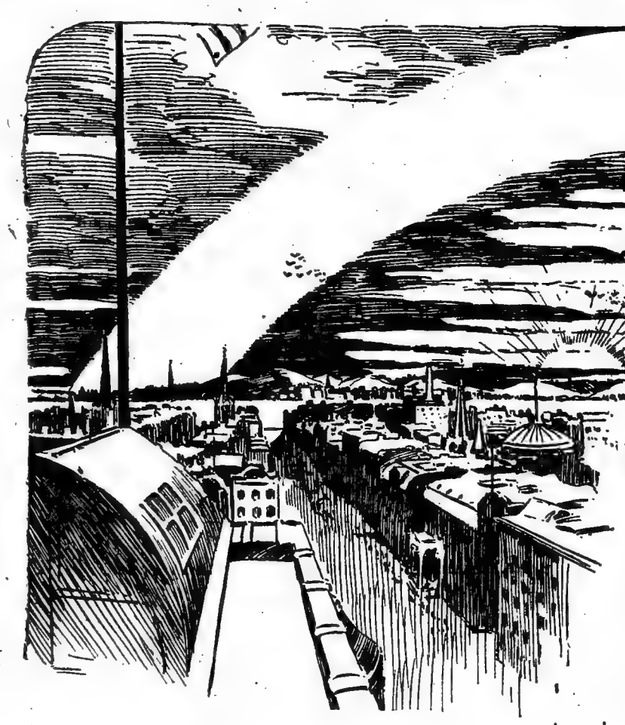

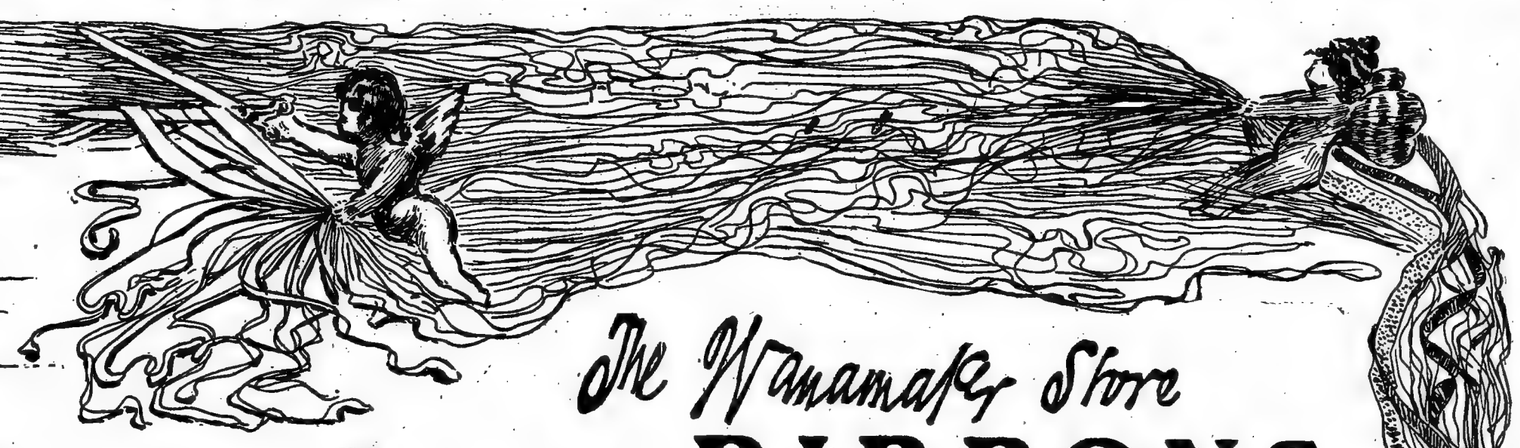

The Wanamaker Store

A Rainbow-Burst of RIBBONS

The Ribbon Event of the Year.

THE present offering of crisp, new, all-silk Ribbons is without a precedent in New York. There have been sales, and will be sales, where clean-up lots, and bad-color lots, were and will be sold for low prices; but never until now were such varieties of choicest styles and most-wanted colorings in ribbons, newly cut from high-class looms, offered right at the beginning of the season, at such prices as are told of here.

Yesterday's selling was remarkable; but the variety is almost equally good to-day—a million yards were provided for this occasion; yet, while lines are complete this morning, many kinds will undoubtedly be gone by to-night. Even a million yards have their limitations among Manhattan's neighboring millions of people.

Here is the story of kinds and prices:

Sash Ribbons—

At 25c—A wonder; 6⅜-inch gros-grain with satin stripe in white, blue, pink, maize, Nile, and black.

Especially fine for children.

At 50c—One of the prettiest sorts we have ever had, even at half price.

Exquisitely colored, satin stripe taffeta with polka dots of same colors; 7⅛ inches; worth $1.50, now 50c.

At 60c—Satin regence ribbons; 7¾ inches. One of the scarcest and most desirable ribbons this season.

Plain and Fancy Ribbons—

At 8c—All-silk cord-edge Taffeta ribbon, 3⅛ inches wide; all spring colors, including white. Well worth double. They may be sold out early to-day.

At 10c and 12c—Fancy ribbons, 3⅛ to nearly 3¾ inches wide, including a particularly fine lot of plain glace taffeta in pastel shades, at 12c.

At 18c—Fancy hemstitched ribbons; in polka dots and combination stripes.

At 20c and 25c—3⅜ to 4⅝-inch fancy ribbons, just from the looms.

Plain and Fancy Ribbons—

At 28c—A fine collection of hemstitched and fancy ribbons in beautiful colorings, 4⅛ to 5⅜ inches wide.

At 38c—The very best fancy ribbons made; worth 75c and more. All new, of course, 5⅛ to 6¼ inches wide.

Other Ribbons—

Taffeta metallique and mousseline taffeta, pastel shades and summer colors; 5¾ and 6¾ inches; **35c.**

Taffeta lumineuse; very brilliant; all colors, including black and white.

No 40—**15c.** No. 80—**18c.**

Other Ribbons—

Satin Liberty—the most stylish ribbon of the year. Like double-face satin, but softer and lighter.

No. 30—**25c.** No. 40—**30c.**

Double-face satin with cord-edge. Splendid quality and the most beautiful colors imaginable.

No. 5, **8c.** No. 12, **17c.**
No. 7, **11c.** No. 16, **20c.**
No. 9, **14c.** No. 22, **25c.**
No. 40, **32c.** No. 30, **28c.**
No. 90, **38c.**

Black Velvet Ribbons—*with satin back*—

	Piece of 10 yards.	A yard.		Piece of 20 yards.	A yard.		Piece of 10 yards.	A yard.
No. 3	60c	6c	No. 7	$1.20	12c	No 22	$2.50	25c
No. 4	70c	7c	No. 9	$1.50	15c	No. 40	$3	30c
No. 5	90c	9c	No. 16	$2.20	22c			

Dress Goods News
ORGANDIES and Others

Half of the 12,000 yards of Organdy told of yesterday is gone. The other half will likely go to-day. Daintiest American printing on the imported organdy cloth. Quality identical to the French which is 37½c; printed in America, worth 25c; selling, while these new and dainty patterns last, at **12½c a yard**

Fourth avenue, near Rotunda.

Silk-and-Cotton Crepe—

This dainty self-colored fabric has the perfect silk effect to the touch as well as sight. The crepe ground is relieved by satinlike mercerized stripes; the colorings are those most wanted for shirt waists and summer dresses.

Old Rose, Primrose, White, Light Blue Cream Cardinal, Pink, Heliotrope, Black.

37½c, worth 60c

All-wool Cheviots—

Enough of these handsome cheviots are here for several days' selling. In navy blue and black; made of excellent wool that will hold its shape and not muss easily. **50c, worth 75c**

Rotunda.

White Dress Goods

Awaiting roll-call. "Present," from all the favored fabrics. Old friends with improved appearance, and some newcomers who will bid strongly for a share of popularity. French Lawn—have you seen it? Rare beauty combined with unusual strength; filmy as organdie, serviceable as batiste. 45 in. wide. 50c and 75c a yard.

A bright array of the other white stuffs. The Swiss muslins, the organdies, cotton mulls and silk mulls, piques, batistes, French nainsooks, fancy mercerized fabrics and lace and satin stripe effects in the fancy goods—all gathered most generously.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Fine Tailor-made SUITS for Women Reduced

This news is of very high-class suits, in smart, handsomely tailored styles—some of the finest tailor-made suits we have had this season. Not only are the finest cloths used, but the decorative combinations and the stitching are most artistic and effective. Not a suit in the lot has been less than $45; the values going up to $68. To-day choose for

thirty dollars

Second Floor, Broadway.

Price Concessions on Women's JACKETS

These are the most seasonable of summer Jackets—boleros and Etons of black taffeta silk. Smart and stylish, light in weight, yet sufficiently protective for evening wear at seashore and mountain. These are the new prices:

$10, from $13.50—Black Taffeta Boleros, without collar or revers; open front, with white moire vest trimmed with black crochet buttons; lined with white taffeta.

$12, from $15—Black Taffeta Etons; flare collar and revers of white moire; edged with two rows of black and white braid; lined with white taffeta.

$15, from $21—Black Taffeta Boleros; entirely plaited; stitched with white silk; edged with bands of cloth, lined with black taffeta.

Second floor, Broadway.

Wedding Gifts
SILVER and Silver-plate

This is a most artistic collection of sterling silver and silver-plated wares. The newest and most sumptuous patterns are selected from foremost makers. All are of highest character. Then we engrave pieces without charge, and deliver them whenever you wish.

This suggestion of the various pieces:

STERLING SILVER—
Bonbon Dishes, pierced and French, gray, $3.25 to $12.
Butter Dishes, $5 to $15.
Bread Trays, $13.50 to $36.
Fruit Dishes and Salad Bowls, $20 to $40.
Sauce Boats, with trays, $8.75 to $16.
Gravy Boats, with trays, $30 and $35.
3-piece Coffee Sets, $40 and $50.

QUADRUPLE-PLATE—
3-piece Coffee Sets, $6.75 to $13.
Fruit and Nut Bowls, $2 to $9.50.
Fern Dishes, $2 to $13.50.

Sauce Boats, $3 to $4.50; with trays, $5 and $6.
Soup Tureens, $4.50 to $15.
Whipped Cream Bowls, with ladles, $1.50.
Salt Cellars, pierced, with colored glass linings, $1 and $1.75 each.
Sugar Baskets, pierced, with glass linings, $2.75 to $4.50.
Mustard and Horse Radish Cups, pierced, with glass linings, $2.
Flower Vases, pierced, with glass linings, $4.
Candlesticks, $2 to $2.75.
Candelabra—3 light, $4 to $9 each; 4 light, $5.50 to $10; 5 light, $6.75 to $12.50.

Broadway.

Satisfactory SHOES
at Exceptional Savings

More shoe news has been made on the Fifth floor. It is the storm-center of Greater New York for *good shoes at little prices.* Every shoe in the sale ready this morning will give satisfaction in both looks and wear; and the variety is broad enough to meet every need of women and children.

Ideal shoes for spring and summer wear **at August prices in May.**

These are the shoes and the prices—

Women's Oxford Shoes—

$1.25—Black and tan kidskin Oxfords; some with vesting tops and buttoned strap; black kid lace, with tip.

$1.50—Black kid Oxfords, with tips; medium round toe with tip; flexible soles and neat heels.

$1.60—Patent-leather Oxfords, with dull kid top; round toe and concave heel.

$2—Black and tan kidskin Oxfords, with oak leather soles, welted and stitched; made with the saddle leather insole—easy as a turned sole to the foot. They are the usual $3 grades.

Women's Bicycle Boots, $1.50—

Just about half price; tan and black; high and low; all welted soles. Have that smart look most bicycle shoes lack; some sizes missing.

Women's Boots—

$1.50—Black kidskin laced and buttoned in fine grades, good styles and ample variety; mostly flexible soles; summer weight; both patent leather and kid tips.

$1.70—Kid and calfskin boots; lace and button; some splendid shoes here for country wear later on.

$2—Fine black kid lace boots; welted soles of oak-tanned leather.

$2.35—Lace and button shoes. "The International" and other $3.50 shoes in this lot; styles and leathers to suit present tastes.

Boys' Shoes—

75c—Called "little men's shoes" because they follow the style of the big boys—but have spring heels; the sort you pay $1.25 for elsewhere.

$1—Better grade of the same style. Other stores think $1.50 a fair price.

Boys' Shoes—

$1—Black Cordovan lace shoes for boys wearing sizes 12 to 5½; with heels; full, round toes; solid soles; splendid value at a half more.

$1—Patent and enameled leather spring heel shoes; sizes 9 to 13½; for dress-up wear.

$1.25—Box and waxed calf spring heel shoes for boys wearing sizes 9 to 13. With heels as large as 5½; good looks and durability.

Children's Shoes—

50c—Kidskin shoes; laced; turned soles; wedge heels; sizes 5 to 7½.

85c—Black kidskin, spring heel lace and button shoes; 8½ to 10½; worth $1.25.

95c—Black lace and button shoes with spring heels; sizes 8½ to 2.

$1.15—Fine quality shoes for girls and small boys; spring heels; lace and button; plain and patent leather tips.

Fifth floor.

Men's Business Suits

No diminution in the demand for the dressy Oxford gray cheviot suits. They are ideal for business wear, made up in the attractive style in which we're showing them. The coat, medium short and single-breasted; the vest, double-breasted—both in absolutely correct style and made to fit. These sack suits in light, dark and medium shades at $12 and $15.

Black cheviot business suits are always in favor. Here's a good line of them, too. Well made, properly cut suits, at $10, $12 and $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's SHIRTS
Made to Order

We have a corps of custom shirt makers that are pleasing some of the most particular men in New York. Our cutter knows how to fit a man perfectly,—to make the shirt fit well for both looks and comfort. The same man that cuts our twelve dollar shirts, cuts our three dollar shirts—both are faultless.

We have just added a fine new line of madras shirting to our already extensive assortment. They are of the best Scotch make, in fifty-seven combinations of the neatest effects we have seen. We make them up to your order, either negligee or with stiff-bosom, for

$3.50

A display of the stuffs in a Broadway window to-day.
Other shirts to order, $3 to $12.

We'll send a competent man to your home or office whenever convenient for you, to show you samples and take measures for shirts. But this will not obligate you to buy unless you like the goods.

Men's Furnishing, Ninth street.

The Lillian Corset

Dressmakers like the Lillian. Do you see the point? Renders their work of fitting so easy, helps to obtain perfection in the set of the bodice. The Lillian is an imported corset—made for us alone by a leader in his line. We have numerous models in various materials. Here are a few of the best selling styles:

$1.50—Of coutil; short and long waist.
$2—Of coutil; corded bust; two side steels; short and long waist.
$2.50—Bias cut corset in long waist; low bust, gored; also gored hips.
$4—Of coutil, white and drab, and real whalebone; long waist.
$5.50—Real whalebone; bias cut; long and short waist; some very low in bust; straight front.
$6.50 to $10—Fancy silk batistes; short and long waist; very light and cool; real whalebone.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Another Lot of the Lorraine BICYCLES Ready this Morning

This is a very notable piece of good fortune for bicycle buyers. Not often does chance offer a thoroughly up-to-date wheel right in the beginning of the season it was made for, at so much below its intended price.

The Lorraine is stanch, handsome and speedy—high class in construction and finish.

To-day, four hundred and fifty wheels are ready, at

Sixteen Dollars

Men's in 22 and 24 inch frames; women's in 22 inch frames.

Basement.

Baby CARRIAGES and Go-Carts

We have fine variety of turnouts for baby. Perhaps you'll wonder why so many different styles are made. Yet we are not content with those made at home, and so we have brought over the best that England has to offer. A most complete collection. This suggestion of sorts and prices:

Baby Carriages—

English coaches, with wood bodies; upholstered in leather; top reversible; prices, $35 to $70.

American coaches; reed body with hood top; $13.75, $18, $23.75, $24, $28, $31.25.

Fancy reed body, upholstered in Satin damask; English running gear; finished in green enamel; $42. Same with steel wire wheels, $36 and $40.

Lace Covers—

Fine lawn, with one ruffle, 75c.
Bobbinet; one ruffle, 85c and $1.
Bobbinet; five ruffles, $1.
Point d'Esprit, $1, $1.75, $2 to $5.50.

Go-Carts—

The new patent automatic reclining go-cart; upholstered in satin damask, velour and corduroy, with green enamel running gear; $13 and $23.75. Also go-carts, without upholstery; $7.50, $8, $8.50, $9.25, $10.25, $10.50, $12 and $18.

Parasols—

White satin, green lined, $1.25.
White satin, green lined with ruffle, $1.50 and $1.75.
White satin, green lined with 2 ruffles, $2 and $2.25.

Basement.

Upholstery Fabrics
1,000 Yards of Remnants

They are all this season's goods, and remnants now because they've been in the best approved patterns. Furniture coverings and drapery materials in 5 to 15 yard ends, at half and two-thirds prices. Some cotton tapestries, some silk-and-cotton tapestries, silk damasks and silk-and-cotton damasks, brocatelles, armures and jute. Rich choosing, particularly for those who have furniture to re-cover—but there are only 1,000 yards.

Cotton tapestries that were 60c to $3.25 a yard, reduced 40c to $1.65.
Silk-faced tapestries that were $1.75 to $6.50 a yard, reduced $1.20 to $4.35.
Silk damask that regularly sells at $2.35 to $5 a yard, now $1.60 to $3.45.
Velours that were $1.35 to $3 a yard, are 70c to $1.50.
Silk-and-cotton damasks that were 85c to $3.50 a yard, now 50c to $2.
Brocatelles that were $2.20, now $1.75.
Armures that were 60c to $1.20, now 40c to 85c.

Third floor.

Old Furniture Made NEW

Over seven hundred styles of furniture coverings are shown. Choose from these, then send us the piece or suite that through long usage now shows too plainly the signs of decay. In the skilled hands of our staff of upholsterers and repairers there'll take place a remarkable change. The antiquated chair or sofa will become bright and practically good as new—polished up to its original lustre, or better, and covered in the newest style fabrics. It is work of the highest character that we're doing in doctoring up old furniture, and our fees are not exorbitant.

We also take charge of the repairs on cabinet furniture and refinishing of interior wood-work generally, and give perfect satisfaction.

Third floor.

CARPETS and Rugs Under Price

These facts about floor coverings interest housekeepers and hotel proprietors alike. The news is of high-class carpets much under price because of the maker's change of patterns; and some rugs that we wish to sell quickly.

Practical furnishers will not quarrel with patterns as good as these when quality is so excellent and prices so low.

These are the Carpets:

Axminsters at 75c, $1, $1.25, and $1.50—each in quality worth a third more.
Velvet carpets at 85c—some grade in other patterns now selling for $1.10.
Wilton velvet carpets at $1.15—the finest grade of Wilton velvets that is made; they sell regularly for $1.50. There are thirty-five good patterns to pick from.

Oriental Rugs—

Beloochistan, Daghestan and Carabagh rugs that average 3x5 ft. in size; were $7 to $13; **$5.75 to $8.50.**

Oriental Rugs—

Some fine Shirvan rugs, averaging 4x6 ft.; worth $13 to $35, at **$9 to $24.**

Indian cotton durries, for floor or portieres—artistic and serviceable. In designs to be found here only. A variety of sizes; priced at $1.50 a square yard.

Straw Mattings—

Two hundred styles of matting from China and Japan; prices, $5 to $25 for roll of 40 yards. The Bungo matting at $9 a roll is excellent at the price.

Third floor.

Fancy Linen---Attractive Prices

This is a lot of hemstitched scarfs, squares, tray cloths and doilies. They are all made of fine Irish linens with neat row of open work—only one design throughout. An importer liked them so well that he bought much too heavily. His error in judgment was costly. It brings his remaining stock to you at little more than half prices.

Square Pieces, 6 in, 9 in, 12 in, 13 in, 20 in, 24 in, 27 in, 31 in, 36 in, 45 in, 50 in.
10c, 15c, 25c, 40c, 45c, 60c, 75c, 90c, $1.10 $1.65 $2 each.
Oblong Pieces, 8x12 in, 10x14, 12x16, 16x24, 18x27, 18x36, 18x45, 18x54, 20x30.
20c, 25c, 30c, 45c, 50c, 70c, 80c, 95c, 60c each.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ASK SYMPATHY FOR BOERS

Mr. Sulzer's Effort to Call Up His Resolution Fails.

TELLER TALKS IN THE SENATE

Declares that Best Sentiment in Both America and Great Britain Is Against the War.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Attempts were made in both houses of Congress to-day to bring about action on resolutions of sympathy for the Boers. In the House the Speaker frustrated Mr. Sulzer's attempt to call up his resolution; in the Senate Mr. Teller made an address urging the adoption of the resolution offered by him, but no action followed his remarks.

This was suspension day in the House, and Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) created a slight flurry when he attempted to secure the adoption of his resolution expressing sympathy with the South African republics. He got recognition before the approval of the Journal, and moved the adoption of his resolution under suspension of the rules.

"The Journal has not been approved," said the Speaker. "The gentleman is out of order."

A moment after the Journal had been approved Mr. Sulzer again demanded recognition. "For what purpose does the gentleman rise?" inquired the Speaker.

"This being suspension day," replied Mr. Sulzer, "I rise for the purpose of moving to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution expressing sympathy with the patriotic Boers, who are fighting for liberty in South Africa."

"The Chair declines to recognize the gentleman for that purpose," replied the Speaker.

"Is it because the Chair is opposed to the resolution?" asked Mr. Sulzer.

"The gentleman is out of order."

"A parliamentary inquiry!" shouted Mr. Sulzer.

"The gentleman will state his point."

"I desire to know whether a member of this House has not the right to make a motion in accordance with the rules of this House."

"The Chair," replied the Speaker, "must perform his duty in making recognition to suspend the rules. The gentleman is out of order, and will take his seat."

Thereupon Mr. Sulzer subsided.

In the Senate, after Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) called from the table his resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers, he made an address, calling attention to the fact that his resolution was a paraphrase of the Cuban plank of the Republican National platform in 1896. He was satisfied that it would be proper and right to pass such a resolution, and he quoted a number of precedents for such action by the Senate. He found a precedent for it in the resolution offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Clay of Kentucky in 1831 in the interest of the South American republics, and in many subsequent resolutions of a similar character. If this resolution was objectionable to the Senate, he thought any resolution would be objectionable. Such an intervention as he suggested could not be regarded as a hostile or unfriendly act.

Some of the precedents and some of the utterances of statesmen, particularly of Mr. Webster, as to the treatment of Hungarians by the Austrian Government, Mr. Teller commended to those Senators who thought that "we ought to speak of the Boers with bated breath" and we ought not to extend our sympathy to those who were struggling for liberty.

He said that it was argued that the Boers were not struggling for liberty, but were simply in rebellion against the British Empire, which claimed dominion over them. He regarded this as a begging of the question unworthy of serious consideration. He maintained that Great Britain had no justification for the claims she made upon the Boers and the South African republics.

Proceeding, Mr. Teller paid a high tribute to the Boers as a people, denominating them as "kindly, brave, wise, and Christian people." They deserved, he said, the consideration of the world, particularly of the United States, as one of the most religious people of the world.

"We ought," said Mr. Teller, "to declare our sympathy for the Boers. I have said nothing against the Government of Great Britain, and I do not intend to, except to say I think the best sentiment of Great Britain and the United States is against this war. I believe that if the great and noble woman who presides over England had had her way, there would have been no war."

No action was taken on the resolution.

NAVAL BILL IN THE SENATE.

Amendment Prohibiting Increase in Marine Corps Tabled.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Senate today entered upon its consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. The measure carried $60,887,616 as it passed the House; as reported to the Senate it carries $63,128,016.

An amendment was agreed to allowing naval officers mileage at the rate of 8 cents a mile traveling within the United States and actual expenses only when traveling "outside the limits of the United States in North America."

The amendment relating to the cadets at the Naval Academy was passed over temporarily. The committee amendment prohibiting the appointment of additional officers and enlistment of privates in the Marine Corps was vigorously antagonized. Mr. Stewart (Sil., Nev.,) thought the amendment looked to the abandonment of our island possessions and the serious crippling of an arm of the navy.

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) was opposed to the amendment in any form. The Marine Corps was now short 1,500 men and 40 officers. He said the corps had made a splendid record for efficiency, and he thought it ought not to be curtailed.

In response to a question by Mr. Foraker, Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) the author of the amendment, said this was the only amendment in the bill looking to a reduction of expenses. The proper proportion of marines and seamen in the navy was, he thought, about one marine to five seamen. This would make a symmetrical naval complement.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) pointed out that the effect of the amendment would be to cut down the Marine Corps as provided in the naval personnel law, and this he regarded as very unwise.

In answer to a suggestion made by Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Mr. Lodge said he did not approve of keeping naval officers engaged at clerical work on shore. He thought they ought to be at sea.

Mr. Chandler also insisted that too many officers were engaged in shore duty. There were, he said, between 600 and 700 on such duty.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) moved that the amendment be laid on the table, and the motion prevailed—30 to 14. The reading of the bill was not quite completed when it was laid aside until to-morrow.

Mr. Tillman gave notice that to-morrow he would insist that the armor plate provision of the bill be considered in secret legislative session on account of some facts that were to be elicited in the debate. Mr. Chandler said he would join Mr. Tillman in his insistence.

DECLINE THE NAVY'S AID.

New York Naval Militia Will Not Cruise on the Prairie.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The severest blow which the Naval Militia has received since its conception several years ago, is said by the department officials to have been administered by the Adjutant General of New York in a letter just received announcing that the New York State Naval Militia would not accept the Navy Department's offer to make their annuau practice cruise on the Prairie this year. The reason assigned for the abandonment of the cruise is that the New York organization desires this year to devote its time to work with the small boats and launches, and reconnaissances along shore.

As several other State organizations also have declined to accept the navy's aid this year, the officers interested in the movement are discouraged and are inclined to revert to the alternative naval reserve project.

The New York militia was scheduled to go to sea on the Prairie early in August next. The abandonment of their cruise and similar action by some of the Southern States will lead to a general advancement of the remaining dates for the practice cruises of the State militia organizations.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Senator Spooner Thinks Session Will End About June 1 Without Action on Many Important Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—"I think that this Congress will be ready to adjourn about June 1," was Senator Spooner's declaration to-night, as he enjoyed his "dry smoke" at the Arlington Hotel. "That means that many measures of importance and great interest may have to be passed over for consideration at the next session, and that we shall confine ourselves pretty nearly to those matters of imperative importance.

"I think the Clark case will be disposed of before the adjournment. I do not like to hear that the Senate is not to be permitted to get that case out of the way. But I have no comments to make upon the tactics resorted to to delay a vote upon it."

The objection to disposing of the Clark case appears to come from those Senators who share the opposition of Clark to giving the Governor of Montana a chance to appoint a Senator to occupy the seat pending an election. There is some concern lest he appoint Marcus Daly or one of the Daly faction to sit until the next meeting of the Legislature. But the Republicans of the Senate do not seem to sympathize with the anxiety of Clark, and the assertion of Senator Spooner gives color to the report that a determined effort is to be made to force the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections to a vote.

The Nicaragua Canal bill will be among the measures to go over, as will the Subsidy Shipping bill. A Senator who was opposed to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and would have voted against its ratification, said to-night that he considered the attempt to pass the Hepburn bill so clumsy a way of denouncing the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that he would not consent, for his part, to have the House bill disposed of now or hereafter, so long as the old treaty was not taken out of the way.

MONEY FOR NATIONAL GUARD.

House Increases the Appropriation from $400,000 to $1,000,000.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The House today, under suspension of the rules, by a vote of 133 to 9, passed the bill to increase the appropriation for the National Guard from $400,000 to $1,000,000.

Mr. Hay. (Dem., Va.,) in discussing the bill, said the war with Spain demonstrated that the future of the National Guard was of vital importance to the country. The proposed bill simply increased the appropriation for the Guard without providing in any way for uniform discipline or its organization for effective work in time of war. Mr. Hay thought, coupled with the increased appropriation, there should be some general legislation along the line of the bill he had prepared some time ago.

Mr. Newlands (Silver, Nev.,) called attention to the urgent need of a revision of the laws relating to the militia.

Mr. Marsh (Rep., Ill.,) in closing the debate, spoke enthusiastically of the work of the National Guard during the Spanish war.

GRAND ARMY BILL PASSED.

Pension Measure Goes Through the House Without Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Gen. D. E. Sickles is very much gratified at the unopposed passage this afternoon in the House of the measure known as the Grand Army bill.

"This is the outcome," said he, "of a long controversy, which became very heated just prior to the last Grand Army encampment. Under Judge Lochren as Commissioner of Pensions, the act of 1890 was so construed as to prevent the granting of a pension to a veteran who applied, but who upon examination did not have any one disability that could be considered as giving him a ratable standing. He refused to accumulate or aggregate disabilities so as to constitute several of them a rating. That ruling has been adhered to, and the result has been that many applicants, whose separate disabilities taken apart could not give them standing, have failed to receive the pensions they needed.

"Under the bill passed to-day, and with which I have no doubt the Senate will agree, a veteran who is disabled may obtain from $6 to $12 a month pension. There will be no pensions under the bill of 1890 under $6 if this becomes the law. The second correction of the law or the practice was the authorization of the Commissioner of Pensions to give a pension to a widow of a soldier if she has income not exceeding $250 a year. Hitherto it has been the custom to refuse a pension to a widow if she has income amounting to $96 a year, just the amount of the pension. It seems to have been an arbitrary ruling, but it has controlled the Pension Bureau, and the law as amended will enable the bureau to act more liberally.

"I have taken great interest in this matter. I drafted the bill myself, and have devoted some time to securing its passage. Having no patience with the claim agents, who press all sorts of pension legislation for selfish and unwise ends, I think we have obtained a good bill, with the remarkable circumstance of an absolute lack of opposition."

Redemption of Revenue Stamps.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The House today passed the bill to authorize the Internal Revenue Commissioner to redeem internal revenue stamps improperly and unnecessarily canceled.

The Paris's Name to be Changed.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The House today passed the bill to change the name of the steamship Paris of the American Line to Philadelphia. The bill recently passed the Senate.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major John T. French, Jr., Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed from Havana to New York City and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Capt. Samuel D. Sturgis, recently promoted from First Lieutenant Sixth Artillery, is assigned to the First Artillery, Battery F, to date from April 8, vice Ostheim, deceased.

Navy.

Lieut. W. A. Moffett is ordered to duty on the Kentucky, May 15.

Lieut. J. B. Bernardou is detached from the Indiana and ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont with a draft, and to the Kentucky when directed by the commandant.

Lieut. V. O. Chase is detached from the Detroit and assigned to duty at the navy yard, Washington, immediately.

Passed Assistant Paymaster George Brown, Jr., is detached from the Detroit when she goes out of commission and assigned to the Mayflower.

Lieut. J. C. Leonard is detached from the Detroit, May 12, and assigned to line duty on the Kentucky, May 15.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The flagship Baltimore, with Rear Admiral Watson aboard, sailed yesterday from Kobe for Nagasaki en route for home.

The Monongahela and the Potomac have arrived at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Scindia, bound from Manila for New York, sailed yesterday from Labuan for Colombo.

The Talbot has sailed from Norfolk for Newport via New York.

The New York and Texas of the North Atlantic Squadron have ended their Southern Winter cruise at Hampton Roads, where they arrived yesterday. The Texas will undergo repairs at Norfolk, while the New York will proceed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to be overhauled for the Summer drills on the New England coast.

The battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky will be attached to the North Atlantic Squadron as soon as they are in condition for service.

Demurrer in Porto Rico Duty Suit.

United States District Attorney Burnett, as counsel for Collector Bidwell, yesterday filed a demurrer in the suit brought in the Circuit Court by Lascelles & Co., the Beaver Street brokers, to recover $500,000 collected as duties on goods imported from Porto Rico. In the demurrer it is claimed that the Circuit Court has no jurisdiction and that the complaint does not state sufficient facts to warrant a cause of action.

Negro Stabs a Policeman.

While Policemen Wayne C. Pouchee and Arthur Price of the Westchester station were dispersing a group of negroes who were acting in a disorderly manner in front of the Tammany Hotel, on the Bear Swamp Road, opposite the Morris Park race track, Andrew Watson, one of the negroes, drew a knife and lunged at Price, who was mounted. The knife missed Price, but the blade penetrated the saddle pad and wounded the horse slightly. Pouchee then seized Watson and the latter turned and stabbed him in the hand. The policeman's thumb was almost severed.

EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO

Address of Charles Dudley Warner Read in Washington.

AT SOCIAL SCIENCE MEETING

In It He Declares that Present Plan for Higher Culture of the Race Is Wrong.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The general meeting of 1900 of the American Social Science Association began here to-night and will continue through Friday. The meeting promises to be an unusually interesting one. A large number of papers are to be read, many by persons prominent in the discussion of questions relating to social progress.

The feature of the evening was the reading of the annual address of the President of the association, Charles Dudley Warner, on "The Education of the Negro." Mr. Warner was unavoidably absent, and his paper was read by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Anderson of Yale University.

In opening his address, Mr. Warner said the negro after his enfranchisement hailed with delight the opening of schools and the opportunity of education. Not so much because he then desired enlightenment, but because he considered it another evidence of freedom.

After dwelling on the founding of common and higher schools for the negro, Mr. Warner said: "But slavery brought about one result, and that the most difficult in the development of a race from savagery, and especially a tropical race, a race that has always been idle in the luxuriance of a nature that supplied its physical needs with little labor. It taught the negro to work, it transformed him, by compulsion it is true, into an industrial being, and held him in the habit of industry for several generations. Perhaps only force could do this, for it was a radical transformation. I am glad to see that this result of slavery is recognized by Mr. Booker Washington, the ablest and most clear-sighted leader the negro race has ever had.

"But something more was done under this pressure, something more than creation of a habit of physical exertion to productive ends. Skill was developed. Skilled labor, which needs brains, was carried to a high degree of performance. On almost all the Southern plantations, and in the cities also, negro mechanics were bred, excellent blacksmiths, good carpenters, and house builders capable of executing plans of high architectural merit. Everywhere were negroes skilled in trades, and competent in various mechanical industries.

"The opportunity and the disposition to labor make the basis of all our civilization. The negro was taught to work, to be an agriculturist, a mechanic, a material producer of something useful. He was taught this fundamental thing. Our higher education, applied to him in his present development, operates in exactly the opposite direction.

"Among the witnesses to the failure of the result expected from the establishment of colleges and universities for the negro are heard, from time to time, and more frequently as time goes on, practical men from the North, railway men, manufacturers, who have initiated business enterprises at the South. Their testimony coincides with that of careful students of the economic and social conditions.

"There was reason to assume, from our theory and experience of the higher education in its effect upon white races, that the result would be different from what it is. When the negro colleges first opened there was a glow of enthusiasm, an eagerness of study, facility of acquirement, and a good order that promised everything for the future. It seemed as if the light then kindled would not only continue to burn, but would penetrate all the dark and stolid communities. It was my fortune to see many of these institutions in their early days, and to believe that they were full of the greatest promise for the race.

"I have no intention of criticising the generosity and the noble self-sacrifice that produced them, nor the aspirations of their inmates. There is no doubt that they furnish shining examples of emancipation from ignorance, and of useful lives. But a few years have thrown much light upon the careers and characters of a great proportion of the graduates, and their effect upon the communities of which they form a part, I mean of course with regard to the industrial and moral condition of those communities.

"Have these colleges, as a whole, stimulated industry, thrift, the inclination to settle down to the necessary hard work of the world, or have they bred idleness, indisposition to work, a vaporous ambition in politics, and that sort of conceit of gentility of which the world has already enough? If any one is in doubt about this he can satisfy himself by a sojourn in different localities in the South.

"The condition of New Orleans and its negro universities is often cited. It is a favorable example, because the ambition of the negro has been aided there by influence outside of the schools. The Federal Government has imposed upon the intelligent and sensitive population negro officials in high positions, because they were negroes and not because they were specially fitted for those positions by character or ability. It is my belief that the condition of the race in New Orleans is lower than it was several years ago, and that the influence of the higher education has been in the wrong direction.

"This is not saying that the higher education is responsible for the present condition of the negro. Other influences have retarded his elevation and the development of proper character, and most important means have been neglected. I only say that we have been disappointed in our extravagant expectations of what this education could do for a race undeveloped, and so wanting in certain elements of character, and that the millions of money devoted to it might have been much better applied.

"The whole situation is much aggravated by the fact that there is a considerable infusion of white blood in the negro race in the United States, leading to complications and social aspirations that are infinitely pathetic. Time only, and no present contrivance of ours, can ameliorate this condition.

"I have made this outline of our negro problem in no spirit of pessimism or of prejudice, but in the belief that the only way to remedy an evil or a difficulty is candidly and fundamentally to understand it. Two things are evident: First, the negro population is certain to increase in the United States, in a ratio at least equal to that of the whites. Second, the South needs its labor. Its deportation is an idle dream.

"The only visible solution is for the negro to become an integral and an intelligent part of the industrial community. The way may be long, but he must work his way up. Sympathetic aid may do much, but the salvation of the negro is in his own hands, in the development of individual character and a race soul. This is fully understood by his wisest leaders. His worst enemy is the demagogue who flatters him with the delusion that all he needs for his elevation is freedom and certain privileges that were denied him in slavery.

"Let us admit that we have made a mistake. We seem to have expected that we could accomplish suddenly and by artificial contrivances a development which historically has always taken a long time. Without abatement of effort or loss of patience, let us put ourselves in the common sense, the scientific, the historic line. It is a gigantic task, only to be accomplished by long labor in accord with the Divine purpose."

ELECTRIC PLANTS IN RUSSIA.

Chance for Americans to Bid on Improvements at Vladivostock.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Commercial Agent Greener, at Vladivostock, writes to the State Department in regard to a new electric railway and electric light system about to be established in that city. No favoritism on the ground of nationality, it is said, will be shown in awarding the contracts for these enterprises.

The road will be about twelve miles in length. No time limit for sending in proposals or for the completion of the work has been set. The city will be responsible for payment. All these conditions, Mr. Greener believes, should make an inquiry on this subject worth the while of persons in the United States who are skilled in such work. Mr. Greener says that it is impossible to state the number of electric lights that will be necessary to illuminate the city.

The new Russo-Chinese bank building, lately completed, he says, is by far the best-equipped building in Vladivostock. All the modern appliances and inside fittings, including the steel ceilings and furniture, are of American workmanship.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. THEOBALD.

Secretary Gage Refuses Senate Information on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Secretary Gage has sent to the Senate a reply to the resolution of April 30 asking for information, correspondence, &c., in regard to the alleged irregular practices of William H. Theobald, a special employe at New York of the Treasury Department.

The Secretary says that the matter is still under investigation by officers of the department, and that the manifest embarrassment which would follow a disclosure of statements confidentially made, in great part upon mere hearsay and at best not yet established by any proper evidence, leads him to venture the suggestion that the Senate could not have been fully advised of the nature of the matter for which the resolution calls. A compliance with the resolution would, in his opinion, be injudicious and injurious to the public service.

Collector Bidwell left New York for Washington last evening "on departmental business." He took with him William H. Theobald's answer to the charges against him. Mr. Theobald is the Collector's confidential agent, and it is understood that his answer bears a strongly commendatory indorsement by Mr. Bidwell.

HERBERT W. BOWEN HONORED.

Shah of Persia Decorates the United States Minister.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Herbert W. Bowen, United States Minister and Consul General at Teheran, Persia, has had conferred upon him by the Shah of Persia the decoration of "The Grand Cordon of the Lion and the Sun." The decoration is one of the first class, and came as a surprise to Mr. Bowen. Before he can accept it permission must be granted by Congress.

Herbert Walcott Bowen was born in Brooklyn Feb. 29, 1856. He studied at the Brooklyn Polytechnic School and in Europe, and attended Yale for a time, but did not graduate there. In 1881 he was graduated from the Columbia University Law School, and took up the practice of law in this city. He was appointed Consul to Barcelona, Spain, in 1890, and became Consul General in 1895. He was the last to leave when war with Spain broke out. Mr. Bowen is a writer as well as a diplomat. Among his best known works are his verses, "Losing Ground" and "In Divers Tones."

LEGAL STATUS OF CUBANS.

Judge Lacombe Decides They Are Foreigners, and Can Sue in United States Courts.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday overruled the demurrer entered in the suit of Forn y Cenenis de Beato Betancourt of Matanzas, Cuba, widow of Miguel Beato Betancourt, against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association to recover $10,000, with interest, on a policy issued on Nov. 21, 1896, and alleged to be payable in 1898. In his opinion, Judge Lacombe says:

"The action is brought in the Federal Court by reason of diversity of citizenship. The act of 1887 gives the Circuit Court jurisdiction of controversy between 'citizens of a State and foreign States, citizens or subjects.'

"The demurrer asserts that the Court has no jurisdiction of the subject of the action, and that the complainant does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The entire reliance of the demurrant appears to be upon the proposition that there is not the diversity of citizenship which the statute requires, by reason of the fact that the plaintiff is a citizen of Cuba. Counsel does not maintain that the plaintiff was not a foreign citizen before the war with Spain, nor ceased to be a foreign citizen when the joint resolution of April 20, 1898, was passed, declaring that the people of the Island of Cuba 'are and of right ought to be free and independent,' nor that the military occupation of Cuba by the forces of the United States in any way changed the plaintiff's status. It is contended, however, that in some way or other the treaty with Spain on Dec. 10, 1898, did from the date of its ratification remove them from the category of 'foreigners, citizens, or subjects.'

"There is nothing which lends any color to the proposition that the plaintiff is not a foreign citizen. The political branch of this Government has found as a political fact that the people of Cuba 'are free and independent.' Demurrer is overruled, and plaintiff may take judgment unless defendant files an answer within ten days after the entry of the order disposing of this motion."

CUBAN EDITOR ASSASSINATED.

Senor Alberti Shot by Unknown Man at the Gibara Theatre.

GIBARA, Province of Santiago de Cuba, May 7.—Señor Alberti, editor of Don Claridades, was shot and instantly killed by an unknown assassin at the theatre last night. Alberti was an active politician, and his paper recently has been criticising the action of the American officials, particularly the election orders.

Hidalgo, who killed Capt. Smith, Collector of this port, in January, was editor of Don Claridades. Alberti had received threatening letters, which he ridiculed in his paper.

HAWAIIAN APPOINTMENTS.

J. M. Oatt to be Postmaster at Honolulu —Internal Revenue System.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The President has appointed John M. Oatt to be Postmaster at Honolulu, Hawaii.

It is understood that the President has practically decided upon John C. Baird of Wyoming as United States Attorney for Hawaii, and Daniel A. Rey of Illinois as United States Marshal.

The internal revenue officials are taking measures to extend to the islands the internal revenue system of the United States, and the probabilities now are that they will be made a part of the First Collection District of California, with a deputy stationed at Honolulu.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

JAMES C. McNALLY of Pennsylvania, now Secretary of Legation and Consul General at Guatemala City, to be Consul General of the United States at that place.

EDWARD D. WINSLOW of Illinois, now Consul General at Stockholm, Sweden, to be Secretary of the Legation and Consul General of the United States at that place.

HENRY BORDEWICH of Minnesota, now Consul at Christiania, Norway, to be Consul General at that place.

BENJAMIN H. RIDGELY of Kentucky, now Consul at Geneva, to be Consul at Malaga, Spain.

RICHARD M. BARLEMAN of Massachusetts, now Consul at Malaga, to be Consul at Geneva.

EVERETT E. BAILEY of Illinois, to be Consul at Ensenada, Mexico.

VOLUNTERR ARMY—First Sergt. O. P. ROBINSON, Company F, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant.

First Sergt. T. B. ELLIS, Company H., Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant.

Second Lieut. L. S. CHAPPELAR, Twenty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant.

NAVY—Lieut. (junior grade) THOMAS J. SENN to be a Lieutenant in the navy.

CHIEF LALLY'S MOTION DENIED.

Court Says Civil Service Board Erred, but that He Took Wrong Action.

The application of Battalion Chief Thomas Lally for a writ of certiorari to compel the Municipal Civil Service Commission to review the conclusion arrived at by them when they placed Fire Chief Croker at the head of the eligible list, and Lally fourth, after an examination for the position of Chief of the Fire Department, was yesterday denied by Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court.

Lally claimed that the Commissioners, instead of awarding to him the percentage of marks to which he was entitled on account of his thirty years of service and good character, reduced his average by taking a statement from Fire Commissioner Scannell, when they should have done so from the records of the department. This, he alleged, was illegal.

While denying Lally's application on technical grounds, Justice Bischoff says:

"There would seem to be no room for question that the respondents' act in assuming authority of the department on the relator's general standing upon statements made by the head of his department, and not upon the actual standing, was illegal. The record was the only actual evidence upon the question which the respondents were bound to consider."

He then says that Lally has mistaken his remedy, as the action of the Civil Service Commissioners cannot be reviewed by certiorari, as it was not a judicial proceeding.

Wouldn't It Make You Glad—

if some friends praised your nobby Blue Serge suit—and made a bet that a top-notch tailor charged you a fancy sum—

—and you had bought it ready-made at Brill Brothers for only

$15.00

Wouldn't that CHEER you?

That is precisely what is happening every business day in the year at our four convenient stores.

Medicott Underwear, Silk finished, 98c.

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich.
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street.
125th Street, Corner 3d Av.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW PLANS OUTLINED

Big Improvements to be Made in Long Island's Acquisition.

NO THOUGHT OF MONTAUK POINT

Ferry Connection from Jersey City to Bay Ridge and Tunnels to Follow, an Official Says.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—An executive officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in stating the purpose of that company in acquiring control of the Long Island Road, said that the traffic of Brooklyn, with its more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, has been almost entirely confined to the East River front. All of the freight brought by the railways to that city as well as that taken from there for distribution throughout the country has been carried on floats or lighters between terminal points of the different railways and the piers and freight yards along the East River. Not only, he said, are these facilities limited and crowded, but business and manufacturing industries have necessarily been confined to the very restricted district along the water.

On the other hand, the tracks of the Long Island Railroad form a belt line extending around the outskirts of the built-up part of Brooklyn from the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry to Bay Ridge, with lines into the various centres of the city. These lines, he went on to say, afford the means of establishing freight depots, yards for carload deliveries, and coal and lumber yards conveniently situated and of unlimited capacity. They also afford opportunities, which will no doubt be extensively availed of, for the erection of manufactories of all kinds requiring direct rail connections.

When the new freight terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Greenville, a section of Jersey City, opposite Bay Ridge, is completed, connection with the Long Island system will be made at Bay Ridge by a comparatively short car float ferry. Meanwhile the present transfer barges at Jersey City will be used, but ultimately a tunnel from Staten Island to Bay Ridge may be built. In that case traffic between the Pennsylvania Railroad lines and New England would pass through the tunnel and over the Long Island tracks and the proposed bridge at Ward's Island to a connection with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad management believes that, with the improved communication between New York and Long Island, which will be provided by the proposed tunnel from the Battery to Flatbush Avenue Station, as well as by the bridge under construction, and by other rapid transit tunnels that are sure to follow, the business of the Long Island Railroad will be largely increased, and that by providing better accommodations to the public and by continuing the improvement of the service under the progressive management of President Baldwin until it reaches the highest modern standard, the company will in time be placed on a dividend-paying basis, so that its investment in its shares will be directly profitable aside from the great advantages that will be derived from securing terminal facilities in Brooklyn. The Long Island Railroad will also derive considerable revenue from the movement of cars to and from the terminals which the Pennsylvania Road will establish on its lines.

There has been no thought of using Montauk Point, the official concluded, as a sailing port for steamers of the American Line. As a matter of fact, he said, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is not interested as a shareholder or otherwise in the International Navigation Company, or the "American Line," as it is usually called. It is not believed that passengers would make the rail journey to Montauk Point to save two or three hours at the most when they can much more comfortably board the steamers at the piers in New York.

LONG ISLAND DECLINES.

Makes a Net Loss of Nine and a Half Points—Pennsylvania Weak.

In point of decline, Long Island was the most noticeable stock on the list yesterday, a net loss of 9¼ points being scored on sales of 4,300 shares. This was due in part to realizing sales by those who had bought some 20 points below the opening prices of yesterday, while at the same time the cessation of support—the Pennsylvania having gotten enough Long Island stock to assure control—was also a factor in helping on the decline.

During the day the earnings of the company for the quarter ended March 31 were published, showing a deficit, after fixed charges, of $273,500, as compared with a deficit in the same quarter in 1899 of $294,500. Discussing the report, President Baldwin said: "I consider the showing a very satisfactory one, the deficit being smaller than a year ago. The quarter covered is our dull season, and we never expected much from it. In addition to the reduction in deficit, we have taken charge of increased taxes, &c., to a considerable amount, so that we have done very well indeed."

Pennsylvania stock was under pressure all day, and showed a net decline of 1¼ points on sales of 9,900 shares. The weakness of the issue was ascribed in the Street to a belief that some stockholders of the company do not favor the continued extensions and purchases of interests in other systems being made by the company.

FREIGHT CAR FAMINE OVER.

Falling Off of Flour and Grain Shipments on Lines East of Chicago.

The car famine on lines east of Chicago is a thing of the past, according to statements made by freight agents yesterday, and cars are now said to be plentiful. The flour and grain traffic has largely decreased during the last few weeks. The decrease last week in flour shipments from the week previous was 27,643 barrels, or 34½ per cent. The shipments of grain for last week show a decrease of 1,633,000 bushels, or nearly 49 per cent.

The Grand Trunk again secured the largest share of the grain traffic, as it carried 531,000 bushels. The Baltimore and Ohio was second, with 183,000 bushels, and the Nickel Plate was third, with 156,000 bushels. The Erie carried 144,000 bushels, while the Lake Shore had only 124,000 and the Michigan Central only 106,000 bushels.

Passenger Cut Rates from Chicago.

Passenger Agents of Chicago lines declare that some of the transatlantic steamship lines have secured for their patrons a rate of $13.30. from Chicago to New York, and that if this rate is continued it will result in the breaking up of the anti-commission agreement. It is contended by passenger men that this rate should not be applied to steamship business, as it was established for parties of 100 or more traveling on one ticket under the rules of the late Joint Traffic Association. If it should be discovered that a party of less than 100 had been carried at this rate, a rate war would probably follow.

Harry Dankel's New Post.

Harry Dankel, who for several years has had charge of the interests of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Roselle, N. J., has been appointed Superintendent of the New York and New Orange Railroad, which runs from Aldene, on the Jersey Central, to New Orange. He succeeds William Hillard, who has resigned to attend to business affairs in the West.

President Baldwin Off for Europe.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad leaves for Europe to-day to make a study of the various tunnel systems now in use on the Continent; also of the latest electrical devices used in the operation of underground roads.

Brief Railroad Items.

A meeting of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee will be held to-day.

Various departments of the Northern Pacific are gradually being placed in charge of St. Paul and Duluth affairs. Land Commissioner Phipps of the Northern Pacific has assumed control of the Duluth's land department.

The Summer schedule on the Lackawanna-Wabash fast freight line has gone into effect.

New Holland-America Liner Coming.

Within a few weeks the new Holland-America Line steamship Potsdam will arrive here on her maiden trip. News was received yesterday by the New York agents of the company that a speed of nearly eighteen knots had been developed in her series of trial trips. She was built by Moss, Blohm & Voss of Hamburg, is registered at 13,000 tons, and is 560 feet long. Her frame is of steel, and she is fitted with twin screws and bilge keels. The passenger capacity is 300 first, 250 second, and 1,500 third class, room being left for a large cargo.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The annual meeting and election of Directors of the Young Men's Hebrew Association will be held in the vestry rooms of Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, next Sunday afternoon. The following ticket has been prepared by the Nominating Committee: Joseph B. Bloomingdale, the Rev. Dr. F. De Sola Mendes, Simon Gottschall, Benjamin Mordecai, Solomon Harris, Edward L. Rieser, Kaufman Mandell, and Henry M. Toch.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 6th Av.

Continuation Sale of High Grade

Spring Ribbons

Inaugurated Yesterday.

At **15c.**
Taffeta Ribbon, soft finish, with three rows of double hemstitching; all colors and the pastel shades, 4 inches wide, others ask 25c. per yard.

At **19c.**
Taffeta Metallique Ribbon, fine quality, in all the desirable Spring shades, 5 inches wide, others ask 35c. per yard.

At **19c.**
Fancy Taffeta Ribbon, white corded stripes and lace border, all the new Spring shades, 3¼ inches wide, others ask 30c. per yard.

At **19c.**
Fancy Taffeta and Double-faced Satin-striped Combination Ribbon, with white and solid colored centres, 3¼ inches wide, others ask 30c. per yard.

At **19c.**
Luminous Taffeta Ribbon, hemstitched and fancy white borders, 3¼ inches wide, others ask 30c. per yard.

At **19c.**
Fancy Luminous Taffeta Ribbon, three rows of fine white cords and woven diamond design, 4 inches wide, others ask 35c. per yard.

At **24c.**
Luminous Taffeta Ribbon, very fine quality, soft finish, fancy designs, 4¼ inches wide, others ask 45c. per yard.

At **24c.**
Taffeta Metallique Ribbon, rich plaid design, 4¼ inches wide, others ask 50c. per yard.

At **24c.**
Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon, fine quality, with scarcely perceptible imperfections, in white, cream, pink, light blue and mais, 3½ inches wide, others ask 45c. per yard.

At **29c.**
Satin and Taffeta Ribbon, superior quality, 6 inches wide, others ask 60c. per yard.

At **29c.**
French Millinery and Neck Ribbon, extra fine quality, 5 inches wide, others ask 65c. per yard.

At **29c.**
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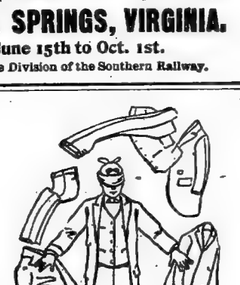

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds

"MUNICIPAL" ICE.

We have had occasional occasion to remark that the larger labor organizations were managed with something less than perfect wisdom. That truth is particularly borne in upon us by the proceedings had last Sunday by the Central Federated Union. One delegate expressed the sound and safe opinion that the behavior of the Ice Trust was "dastardly," and moved that the body condemn the Ice Trust. This motion was carried. The element of unwisdom was contributed by a delegate named BARONDESS. He maintained that the only remedy was to "agitate in favor of the municipal ownership of an ice plant," and its operation "for the benefit of the citizens."

Bless BARONDESS's simple soul! Does he not see that in the ice business we are already experiencing the results of municipal ownership and operation? That is exactly what ails us. The interesting Mr. CARROLL, who declined to say under oath whether he held any stock in the Consolidated Ice Company, is the Municipal Government. He helps to own the ice plant, and he is operating it unscrupulously for the benefit of certain citizens, including especially himself. Just now he has taken the Mayor up to look over the ice fields in his control in Maine and to see, perchance, whether there would be any effective objection to giving the screw another turn. The "citizens" of New York, as we showed on Sunday, are not only paying twice as much for ice as they did last year, without any such increased scarcity in the material as would justify such an advance. They are also, as we showed yesterday, paying more than the consumers of any other American city.

This is a direct result of the municipal ownership and operation for which BARONDESS unwisely sighs, little perceiving that he has got it already. The first step toward making a monopoly of a natural product is the suppression of competition. That is where in our case the municipal ownership comes in. In order duly to discourage competitors, it is needful to put obstacles in the way of their marketing their product. It was here that Tammany control of the Dock Department came in to supplement Tammany ownership of the stock of the monopoly. Independent dealers, who would, if they had been left alone, have put and kept the price of ice at the competitive point, were denied by the Dock Department the facilities they needed for marketing their product. Thus without doubt they were compelled to sell out to the trust on much worse terms than they could have commanded if the Ice Trust had not been an example of municipal ownership and operation.

Whether the Tammany stockholders of the ice monopoly paid anything for their stock except their "influence" we cannot yet know. Evidently, when the projectors of the monopoly were inflating their capitalization to four times the value of their plant and undertaking to pay dividends upon it, it would have been a very good investment for them to present to Mr. JOHN F. CARROLL a large block of stock which cost them nothing, in return for the favors he could do them in "municipal operation." Doubtless a great many poor people will suffer real privations this Summer on account of the exorbitant price of ice. Doubtless a great many babies will die who might live if Tammany had not put up the price of ice. But it is ridiculous to say that the remedy is municipal ownership and operation when that is the disease. The remedy is to put Tammany out of power and to put in an administration that will be managed "for the benefit of the citizens" and not for the exclusive benefit of the administrators to the injury of the citizens. When we get an administration of honest and reputable officials it will be time enough to talk about extending the sphere of municipal ownership and operation. Let those who advocate that extension note that the water supply is already nominally under the municipal control which they desire for the ice supply, and that, but for the Controller, HOLAHAN and DALTON would have succeeded in cornering water as CARROLL and his associates have succeeded in cornering ice.

THE INERADICABLE TAINT.

There is no doubt that among the Bryanites themselves sentiment is now rapidly growing in favor of cutting loose from "16 to 1." The absurdity of a party's tying itself to an out-of-date theory, which the Nation has evidently rejected, is coming to be seen not only among the men who control the party machinery in the East, but in the States of the Middle West, and to some extent in the South. There are reports of a powerful movement to eliminate from the Kansas City platform the whole matter of free coinage at a fixed ratio, and to substitute a vague deliverance in favor of "bimetallism," such as used to be a great favorite with Republican conventions out West a few years ago. BRYAN himself, however, is represented as clinging desperately to the old plank.—The Evening Post.

This recalls the case of Mr. Lysander Spalding, a resident of Sullivan County, who coveted a certain dog, and opened negotiations with a view to becoming the owner of the animal in fee simple. The price demanded was reasonable and immediate delivery was promised. Mr. Spalding was eager to conclude the bargain and take his dog home, for he was a somewhat lonely man and in need of companionship. He couldn't abide cats, and the horse was his bête noire, even when he was sorrel. He congratulated himself that he was soon to have a dog.

But an unlooked-for difficulty presented itself. The dog was a barking dog, in fact a most persistent barker, and Mr. Spalding did not want a barking dog. He stood in no fear of burglars or tramps. He required merely that the dog should be to him a solace and refuge in his solitude; that he should go about looking pleasant, and wag his tail, but never bark.

Accordingly he explained to the owner of the animal that he had no use for the bark, and considered it an undesirable adjunct to the property. He was willing to admit that early dogs might have found the barking accomplishment useful to frighten their enemies, paralyze their quarry, or as the signal and summons for the assembly of the dogs of the diocese. But the absurdity of a dog's tying himself up to an out-of-date habit was evident. Therefore he felt obliged to insist that his owner request the dog not to bark.

The owner of the animal replied that that was a matter entirely within the keeping of the dog. He himself had always regarded the dog and the bark as correlative aspects of the same entity. He considered that a dog without a bark was quite as unthinkable as a bark without a dog. Besides,

> Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
> For 'tis their nature to.

He did not feel that he was called on to alter the course of nature to facilitate a dog trade. Moreover, the thing was ultra vires—that is, save by means that would compass the destruction of the subject matter of the negotiation. The bark of the dog, he continued, reflectively, is not for a campaign—that is, for an age, but for all time. It is an inextinguishable attribute. As for him, he should say that a man of Mr. Spalding's peculiar tastes did not need a dog. He ought to get a giraffe.

The mention of the giraffe, which Mr. Spalding regarded as an uncalled-for sarcasm, terminated the dicker, and he went home without a dog. There were reports of a powerful movement in Sullivan County to eliminate the bark from dogs and teach them to substitute a vague crooning at the moon for the positive and emphatic ululations with which the canine race has for many thousand years been accustomed to remonstrate with the orb of night. But nothing came of it. The dogs clung desperately to their ancient privilege. In the course of some private experiments which Mr. Spalding caused to be made he discovered that while dogs could be taught to growl fiercely at a photograph of Gen. OTIS, and show their teeth viciously at the mention of the Sugar Trust, neither by clubs nor kicks nor coaxing could they be broken of the habit of barking.

Mr. Spalding thought he could break dogs of barking. The anti-imperialists think they can break W. J. BRYAN of the habit of shouting for 16 to 1. In each case the wish is father to the thought. In both it is vain and hopeless. Mr. Spalding's home is cheered by no dog. He refuses to buy a giraffe.

THE DAVIS SCHOOL LAW.

It seems to us that the criticism of the law passed by the last Legislature known as the Davis law, regulating the salaries of teachers and providing for the setting apart of a sufficient sum for the current expenditures of the schools, is extreme. While some of it is sincere enough, and there is ample room for difference of opinion as to the operation of the law, it is not easy to avoid the suspicion that a good deal of the criticism is due to motives not entirely unselfish.

The chief defect of the law lies in the failure to fix a maximum for the increase of salary due to time of service. That is a defect that ought to be remedied at the earliest possible date, but in the meantime we do not believe that the words of the law justify the interpretation that the increase is to be indefinite, and in the absence of such provision we do not for a moment believe that the courts will sustain such a view. The Judges are as a rule very strict in requiring that the language of a law imposing obligation on the public Treasury shall be explicit. They do not like to infer an obligation of this sort. In the case of the Davis law the obligation exists, if at all, only by inference. Certainly it will be in the power of the officers of the Board of Education who are opposed to the law to construe it and act under it in a way to make it objectionable. That would not be very honorable, and in the long run it would not be very wise. The law largely increases the powers of the board in other respects. If mere narrow prejudice shall prevail with them they may find that the whole measure will be repealed and that their opportunities for usefulness will be seriously curtailed.

The essential features of the law are two. On the one hand it provides for the permanent and continuous appropriation of a sum equal to four mills on the dollar on the valuation of the city for purposes of taxation, to be expended by the Board of Education of the city. The value of that is that the Board of Education is made responsible for its work as a whole. It will know in advance what funds it can dispose of, and it can distribute them to suit its ideas of the needs of the respective branches of the work. Under the present system it is obliged to submit its estimates for each branch to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and take whatever is granted. It may get all that it wants for one purpose, and only a half of what it wants for another. One advantage of the change is that the pay of teachers is determined, and determined by the Central Board, and there can be no motive for agitation on the subject. The second feature of the law is that with the fixing of the salaries go the general regulation of the teachers, their grades, duties, qualifications, &c. This gets rid at one stroke of the perpetual confusion and disorder growing out of the control of the teachers by the local committees and the corresponding efforts of the teachers to influence the local committees. It will do more to abolish the practice of lobbying and of all forms of political pressure by the teachers than can be done in any other way. When this has been accomplished we shall all of us wonder how we ever endured the mischief and nuisance of the old way.

On the whole it is plain that it will be much better for those having the application of the law in their hands to do the best they can to make it work well than to spend as much time as some of them have been spending in picking flaws in it.

"SYMPATHY" AND SAVAGERY.

It is of course open to any unofficial person who chooses to do so to express sympathy with the Boers, or, for that matter, with the British, in the South African war. So long as it is understood that the expression is merely academic, and that nothing can possibly come of it, such expressions do perhaps no more harm than good. But that ought to be understood distinctly and at the outset. It is really understood. No American really means to have this country go to war with Great Britain on account of the Boers.

This consideration ought to stop the mouths of all persons in places which impose responsibility, as, for example, seats in the Senate of the United States. It has restrained all but the most notorious blatherskites of that body, such as MASON and ALLEN, from expressing themselves on the subject "out of doors." It ought also to have some sobering effect upon the private persons who feel constrained to get up Boer meetings.

We regret to remark that it did not have that effect upon the projectors of the meeting addressed, on Sunday evening, by the egregious WEBSTER DAVIS. Of course, counsels of moderation are thrown away upon him. But the managers of the meeting announced their purpose to be to appeal to the American people to "rise in their might, put an end to the English craze that possesses the McKinley Administration, and stop the wicked war in South Africa." The only way in which we could do any of these things would be by going to war with Great Britain. This the American people have not the least intention of doing. Accordingly they may be very properly appealed to to discountenance appeals which must have a bad effect, in so far as they have any.

We are surprised at Judge VAN HOESEN. He has some reputation for sense, even if WEBSTER DAVIS has none. And yet, in his speech at this meeting, Judge VAN HOESEN rivaled the brutality of the orator who expressed the hope that the South African war would continue "until the price of crape had doubled in London." For Judge VAN HOESEN threatened to stop the war by starving the British people. "We control the food supply of England," he said, "and if we were to cut it off, the famine in India would be devoid of horrors as compared with the famine in England." We submit to Judge VAN HOESEN that this is not only a very silly way to talk, but a very outrageous way, and that it is particularly revolting coming from a man who pretends to be inspired by motives of humanity.

SMOKE SHELLS.

The new smoke shell now being made for the French Government, for use by both army and navy, checkmates the advantages expected to result from the employment of smokeless powder and tends to restore the conditions existing before the nitre compound was made practical for war purposes. The new shell is intended to be projected in the direction of the enemy's firing line, and especially toward his parks of artillery, and on bursting to create a dense, heavy, and tenacious cloud of smoke, which will render impossible an effective return fire. The idea is a good one, no doubt, if it could be monopolized; but since it cannot be, we fail to see that an exchange of compliments in the shape of smoke shells at the beginning of an artillery duel will not make the honors easy. Certainly neither side would suffer, under a cloud of impenetrable smoke, from the long-range fire of the enemy's sharpshooters to the same extent as in a clear atmosphere. We may also assume that the principal business of a battery after thus blanketing the enemy would be that of Capt. BRAGG when he won a brevet in one of the battles of the Mexican war by the noisy, but somewhat unprofitable, occupation of "bombarding a fog."

It is safe to assume that before the first order for smoke shells was placed by the French Government the ordnance bureaus of every European war office knew all about them, and had the formula for the smoke-producing charge—with, possibly, samples of the material. There is no longer such a thing as a state secret, still less a military secret. In this instance, however, the information is not worth much, since any fireworks manufacturer could make smoke shells to order which would simulate a London fog. Nor is the idea quite new. WILLIAM of Normandy used smoke balls on a large scale in his operations against the Saxon strongholds, partly for incendiary purposes and partly to confuse the archers of the enemy, who were uncomfortably good shots with the clothyard shaft. At a still earlier date the Chinese used chemical grenades, which both obscured and choked the enemy, and were very unpleasant implements. Whether the rules of civilized warfare, which tolerate, if they do not authorize, dynamite, melinite, lyddite, dum-dum bullets, and the like, would permit the addition to the smoke-producing ingredients of the new shell of an irritant and asphyxiating chemical, is highly improbable.

MACHINERY AND WORKMEN.

In a review of the thirteenth annual report of the Commissioner of Labor in the current number of The Independent Prof. MAYO-SMITH of Columbia University cites some remarkable facts as to the effect of the use of machinery in manufactures, especially as to the saving of time and of labor cost.

As to the former, he notes that the time needed for making coarse boots has been reduced to one-fifth; the time required for making body Brussels carpets to one-eighth; the time for spinning cotton thread to one-seventieth; while it took by hand 106 times as long to make a stem-winding watch as it now takes to make one by machinery. The cost of labor per unit—per pair of boots or yard of carpet, &c.—has also been greatly reduced, though not in so striking a ratio. In boots the modern cost is to the former cost as 1 to 12, in carpets as 1 to 3, in cotton thread as 1 to 46. It will be seen that the reduction in the cost per unit is not nearly as great as in the time required. The inference is clear that the labor per hour is better paid than before the use of machinery was so highly developed. For instance, if we assume that the labor cost consists entirely of payment for the time taken, we find that the cost of making 1,000 yards of carpet with machinery in 509 hours is $91, or at the rate of 17.8 cents per hour, while the cost of making 1,000 yards of carpet by hand in 4,007 hours was $207, or 5.1 cents per hour. This would indicate an increase in wages per hour nearly threefold. Of course the assumption is not exact, but the general truth remains that with the present use of machinery the rate of wages per hour is undoubtedly higher. At the same time the actual cost of living is reduced through the lower cost of many of the necessaries of life.

Against this must be set the greater average cost of rent, and also the unquestionably higher standard of living among workmen of the same class. But on the whole there is no doubt that the extensive introduction of so-called labor-saving machinery has tended to benefit those who labor.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—While the missionaries were here one of them referred to New York as "the second heathen city in the world." As he didn't say whether he ranked London or Paris as the first, the exact measure of our moral inferiority to the one and of our moral superiority to the other must remain a matter of doubt. But why should this missionary or any of his fellow-workers regard New York as a heathen city? Surely it treated them very well, paid them a lot of respectful and interested attention, and in every possible way tried—with success, so far as known—to make their visit here both pleasant and profitable. Not only did an appreciable fraction of the New York population listen to the missionary speeches, including that of the critic who accused the majority of them of being heathen, but the metropolitan press devoted to the proceedings of the council an amount of space which, estimated at advertising rates, would have made a very impressive sum. The course of the New York papers, indeed, was a sufficient answer to the charge so often formulated, that modern journalism sees "news" only in the things distinctively of this world and exerts its energies with fervor in nothing except the exploitation of the sensational. Harper's Weekly, grieved, like ourselves, at the ingratitude that was implied by the missionary orator's characterisation of New York, advises the Rev. Mr. SHELDON of Topeka and those who admired his work as an editor and newsgatherer, to buy and examine the regular papers issued in this city while the council was in session. "It is not too much to say," our neighbor declares, "that on any one page of any of these journals issued during the week were to be found more helpful suggestion, more practical Christianity, less fuss and feathers, less pose and more sincerity, than could be discovered in the whole output of The Topeka Capital presses during the Sheldon régime." And it adds: "The methods of the distinguished New York editors came pretty close to the ideal."

—All the way from New Orleans comes a dog story, sufficiently meritorious in itself and made really notable by an addition most unusual in such anecdotes. It seems that the old question whether animals can reason or not was under discussion, and to prove that at least some of them can this tale of a mongrel hound named Nick was told: "For a long time Nick has had a grudge against a terrier living next door. One afternoon, sitting on my rear porch, I saw Nick come from the kitchen with a bone. He carried it ostentatiously near the fence, in plain sight of the terrier, who was watching him from the next yard, and began to nibble it. Suddenly he stopped short, held up his head, as if listening, and then dashed away toward the other side of the house, barking furiously and leaving the bone on the ground. I supposed he had seen a cat or a tramp, and was greatly surprised a moment later to notice him sneaking back in the shadow of the porch. Meanwhile the terrier, evidently supposing the coast was clear, had slipped through a hole in the fence to steal the bone. He had no sooner picked it up than Nick leaped from his ambuscade and cut off his retreat. Then he proceeded to give the terrier a first-class licking." This, the narrator claimed, was indubitable evidence that Nick had thought out a fairly complicated scheme to lure his enemy within reach—in other words, that the dog can "reason." But a skeptical auditor asked: "Did you go to the other side of the house and make sure that Nick did not see a cat or a tramp?" The dog's owner admitted with some confusion that he had neglected to investigate this feature of the case, and was reduced to silence when his friend declared that nothing had been demonstrated and that what had looked like a deep-laid plot may have been the merest accident. The criticism was entirely just, and many a marvelous story about other things than dogs would fall to pieces if subjected to a similar approximation of scientific tests.

—Mr. KIPLING's accuracy as a portrayer of military and social life has been impugned more than once or twice by people belonging to the classes he pictures, and so explicit and detailed has some of this criticism been that at least a part of his disinterested readers have probably come to believe there was something in it—that when it serves his artistic purposes Mr. KIPLING used his imagination to help out or even to modify his knowledge of facts. Whether he does so or not is, of course, a matter of small importance, perhaps of none, in a literary sense, but it is worth noting that apparently the British private, as distinguished from the occasional British officer and the occasional British matron with a Simla record, accepts Mr. KIPLING as an entirely satisfactory exponent of the army, its emotions and its achievements. The special South African correspondent of The Medical Record, himself an army surgeon, presumably, was in Bloemfontein after Mr. KIPLING was there, and writes as follows: "He has made a tour of the hospitals, and his visits are described as being very good for the patients, who worship him, and are always immensely heartened by a few words from him. It is said that on one occasion he gave a bottle of opium to an officer, who, in handing a dose to a dysenteric patient, mentioned the name of the provider. The soldier tried to keep it as a memento instead of swallowing it." This is far from proving that Mr. KIPLING has made no mistakes, intentional or other, in his army tales and poems, but it does show that he is enough of a realist to suit Tommy Atkins.

—When Mr. WEBSTER DAVIS told us that to his personal knowledge British soldiers lying wounded on the battlefield had shot and killed the amiable Boers who were bringing them water, it seemed that he had put our credulity to the severest possible test. He had asked belief for the absolutely impossible, and, according to received ideas, there are no degrees to impossibility. But the received ideas are wrong. Not content with telling the inhabitants of Washington that British soldiers exhibit the murderous fanaticism of Soudan dervishes, Mr. DAVIS now charges the British officers imprisoned at Pretoria with a cowardly and treasonable contentment with their present situation. After a long description of the pleasant quarters in which these captives are living, of the excellent rations they receive, and of the kindness with which they are treated—all in striking contrast with the prison ships at Cape Town, of course—the self-martyred ex-Secretary said that when he asked one of the prisoners if he didn't want to get out, the reply was, "No, this is good enough for me until after the war is over." That these words were spoken, or something like them, we would not take the trouble to deny, but that they had an atom of the meaning Mr. DAVIS tried to put into them is a theory at once ludicrous and outrageous. British officers have their faults and their limitations, no doubt, but to charge them with preferring the humiliating safety of the Boer capital to the hardships and dangers of active service is very much worse than absurd—it is simply disgusting to all decent people of every party and nationality. The Boer delegates soon to arrive here can be trusted to tell only one side of a story that has many sides, but they will certainly avoid the making of blunders as gross as this one.

NUGGETS.

The Right Utterance.

This country wants to hear from Turkey, but is willing that money shall talk in the case.—Philadelphia Times.

The Consolatory Thought.

Sprottle—So poor Howles is dead. What a loss to literature!
Dimley—Loss! Why, now I can have his complete works bound!—Brooklyn Life.

It Was Bad.

"Yes, my son, it is very wicked to throw stones at cats."
"But, father, it was a very bad cat."
"How do you know?"
"Well, because I didn't hit it but broke a window."—Boston Courier.

No Wisdom from Experience.

The Toper smiled sadly. "Yes; evidently Care killed the Cat, and of course has more lives than the cat. I have drowned any number of cats, but I find I cannot drown Care. However, there's nothing like perseverance."—Syracuse Herald.

Unsatisfactory Information.

"Ruggles, how old are you?"
"If I'll tell you will you agree not to ask any more questions?"
"Yes."
"Well, I'm on this side of fifty."
"From which side are you looking at—Oh, I forgot."—Chicago Tribune.

NOT WORK, BUT WORRY.

Lines May Felt in Somerville Journal.

It is not the work, but the worry,
That wrinkles the smooth, fair face,
That blends gray hairs with the dusky,
And robs the form of its grace;
That dims the lustre and sparkle
Of eyes that were once so bright,
But now are heavy and troubled,
With a weary, despondent light.

It is not the work, but the worry,
That drives all sleep away,
As we toss and turn and wonder
About the cares of the day.
Do we think of the hands' hard labor,
Or the steps of the tired feet?
Ah! no, but we plan and ponder
How to make both ends meet.

It is not the work, but the worry,
That makes us sober and sad,
That makes us narrow and sordid,
When we should be cheery and glad.
There's a shadow before the sunlight,
And ever a cloud in the blue,
The scent of the roses is tainted,
The notes of the song are untrue.

It is not the work, but the worry,
That makes the world grow old,
That numbers the years of its children
Ere half their story is told;
That weakens their faith in heaven
And the wisdom of God's great plan.
Ah! 'tis not the work, but the worry,
That breaks the heart of man.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

"Continuous" Vaudeville at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Mr. Proctor's First Bill in His Newly-Acquired House—Other Performances Yesterday—Gossip of the Stage.

Yesterday at noon, or soon after, the Fifth Avenue Theatre was opened as a "continuous" vaudeville house under the management of Mr. F. F. Proctor. No changes had been made in the handsome auditorium excepting the extension of the orchestra chairs over the floor space formerly occupied by the musicians, a pen having been first railed off in the middle for the pianist, who, in future, will supply all the instrumental music but that included by the performers themselves, in the various "turns." The house was crowded quite early in the afternoon and remained so, practically, until after 10 at night, most of the "turns" being repeated twice.

The best thing in the bill, by far, was George V. Hobart's comparatively "new" sketch called "The Pride of Harlem," in which Thomas Q. Seabrooke and Jeanette Lowrie were the capable performers. The scene represented, very picturesquely, a sparsely settled neighborhood in the upper part of Manhattan Borough, and Seabrooke appeared as an Irish laborer frolicking with a comely girl in his dinner hour, Miss Lowrie being the aforesaid girl, and up to the mark in comeliness. Some of the jokes were second-hand, but all were in a workable condition, while one of the songs, "Pretty Rosie Ryan," was new and good. The other song was the long popular "O'Hoolihan Held the Fuse." Mr. Seabrooke and Miss Lowrie fit well into this kind of a show, and they ought to make some money in the "vaudevilles."

The young Earl of Yarmouth, however, is as unmistakably out of his element in the "continuous" as he has been hitherto in polite plays. He lacks presence, voice, sense of humor, and every other required qualification, and he made no sort of a personal hit. His vehicle was a condensed version of a stupid English farce called "Crazed," in which he appeared as a foolish musician. The foolishness was lifelike. Miss Louise Galloway did all that could be done with the utterly conventional part of a vociferous "slavey."

There was enough else of the right sort in the programme. For instance, the song and dance team, mixed, known as Way and Maitland, have a particularly diverting "turn," and the young woman is an artist of exceptional gifts in her humble way. Her deep voice and her skill in talking through music are not to be despised, while her mimicry is capital. Kitty Mitchell, who is always welcome in the "vaudevilles"; French the juggler; Flora, one of the cleverest of the "comedy wire walkers"; Burton and Brooks, with their political jests and their funeral song, were all vehemently applauded. Motion pictures and mandolin music were not lacking, of course, and coon songs were all too plentiful.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

Castle Square Opera Company's Revival of "Lohengrin."

An unusually large and enthusiastic audience heard "Lohengrin" sung last evening by the members of the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre. The scenes were creditably mounted and the singing of the principal rôles met with more than the usual amount of approbation, manifested by a typical American Theatre audience. Joseph F. Sheehan sang the rôle of Lohengrin; W. H. Clarke, Henry I.; Miss Yvonne de Treville, Elsa; Miss Selma Kronold, Ortrud, and William Mertens, Telramund. All were in good voice.

The chorus work was particularly coherent, and in the finale of the first act the unison called forth a demonstration of enthusiasm that is uncommon even with the peculiarly sympathetic audiences that frequent this house. The principals were recalled again and again, and showers of violets fell on them from all sides. Nor could the audience restrain voicing its approbation until both the musical director, Mr. Adolph Liesegang, and Stage Manager William Parry came out with the other members of the company.

At the Murray Hill Theatre.

"Lady Bountiful," A. W. Pinero's three-act comedy, which has always been a favorite with New York theatre-goers, was produced in a very acceptable manner by the Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre yesterday afternoon and evening. The cast was unusually satisfactory, and the performance was undoubtedly enjoyed by the large audiences present.

"Robin Hood" Once Again.

The Bostonians revived "Robin Hood" at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night, and a large audience had an evening of genuine delight. This good, old favorite gleams like a diamond of the first water among the cheap jewelry of the contemporaneous operetta stage. It would be no serious difficulty to pick flaws in "Robin Hood," for it is not a perfect work; but it is so full of charm, so fresh in spirit, and so clean and invigorating that it would be hypercritical to find fault with it. The audience of last night heard all the old melodies with enthusiastic demonstrations of pleasure, and, although only four of the original company remain—Messrs. Barnabee, Macdonald, and Frothingham, and Miss Josephine Bartlett—the performance was full of merit.

The old favorites repeated good work already well known. Miss Marcia van Dresser was a handsome and graceful Alana-Dale, and sang "Promise Me" with taste. Mr. John Dunsmore as Will Scarlet displayed a good bass voice, and sang his songs well. Miss Helen Bertram was a very active Lady Marion, and sang with more vigor than finish, while Miss Grace Cameron was acceptable as Annabel. The chorus sang excellently, and the orchestra was efficient. The entertainment deserves generous public patronage.

Opera Company's Scenery Attached.

BOSTON, May 7.—The scenery of the "From Broadway to Tokio" opera company, which was to have opened at the Tremont Theatre here to-night, was attached at the Union Station here to-day by A. H. Chamberlyn, acting for John Tillie of London. Action is brought to recover $10,000 alleged to be due as wages of the pony ballet sent from London to supplement the regular corps. During the day Manager Schoeffel of the Tremont Theatre decided that the house would not open until to-morrow night.

The Kendals and Mr. Frohman to Sail.

Daniel Frohman and Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will sail for London to-morrow by the American liner New York. While abroad Mr. Frohman will confer with his brother, Charles Frohman, regarding some new plays which he has secured for him, and he will also do some bicycling through France. He will return to this country in August to begin James K. Hackett's season with the dramatization of "Richard Carvel," which will be produced at the Criterion Theatre.

BERNHARDT COMING OVER.

With Coquelin, She Will Play Six Months in America.

PARIS, May 7.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and M. Coquelin, it is announced, will make a six months' tour of the United States. Manager Grau, who is here, will make full arrangements for the tour. He states that the actors will leave for America at the end of October, and that the first performance will be given in Boston on Nov. 12. The répertoire includes "L'Aiglon," "Cyrano de Bergerac," "Hamlet," "La Tosca," "La Dame aux Camélias," and "Tartuffe."

ROYALTY SEES "ZAZA."

Mrs. Carter Meets the Prince of Wales and His Party.

LONDON, May 7.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and their suites occupied boxes at the performance of "Zaza" to-night. The King of Sweden and Norway, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and Lady Randolph Churchill also witnessed the performance.

After the fourth act the Prince of Wales asked for Mrs. Carter, and presented her to the Princess of Wales and the other members of the royal party.

Mrs. Carter will give a benefit performance for the American Hospital Ship Maine Fund at an early date.

Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—"Tally-Ho," the operetta, began its last week last evening. Many of the songs were encored, and new moving pictures from South Africa were shown.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The attractions this week include Me and Him, burlesque boxers; Gilbert's trained goats, Linus II., the long-tailed horse; Wild Burt and Little Sure Shot, the sharpshooters; Herr Schlam and his musical glasses, Hartman's Tyroleans, and a double company in the theatre.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Mr. Proctor's up-town theatre had its usual assortment of vaudeville specialties. Among those who were particularly pleasing were George Neville and company, La Fafalla, Billy Van, Barton and Ashley, the Cecilian Four, Brothers Martine, Billy and Madrid Jackson, and many more.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Miss Della Fox appeared yesterday as the leading feature of this house, and was heard in an operatic skit which proved quite tuneful. Others in the bill were Junius Brutus Booth, the Musical Johnstons, Silvern and Emerie, George C. Daviss, Irene and Zaza, Caswell and Arnold, Frank and Don, and Ferrell and Starck.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Blanche Walsh and Melbourne MacDowell returned to this city last night and delighted a large audience with the performance of Sardou's play "Cleopatra." Although the play has been seen here many times before, last night marked the first appearance of Miss Walsh in the title rôle, and she scored a complete success.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A collection of headliners made up the greater part of the programme, and included Hayes and Lytton, Stuart, the tenor soloist; the Edna Basset Marshall Company in their urchin street quartet; Melville and Stetson, James J. Marton, Ed Lateil, Hooker and Davies, Blanche Ring, the Patterson Brothers, and a number of others.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The first straight vaudeville performance was given at this house yesterday and it proved extremely popular. Mme. Herrmann's transatlantique vaudeville company furnished the entertainment, with a programme which included Mme. Herrmann, who executed some new feats; Miss Florence Moore, Grapewin and Chance, Harry C. Stanley, Louise Dresser, Cook and Sonora, Fields and Ward, and Ed Estus.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—A splendid collection of vaudeville artists is presented this week. The entire programme is entertaining from start to finish, and while some of the acts have been seen in this city before, in many instances improvements have been made. The leading feature consists of John C. Rice and Sally Cohen in their laughable farce, entitled "The Kleptomaniac." Miss Helen Mora has a new répertoire of songs, and Louise Thorndyke Boucicault and James Herne present Augustus Thomas's comedy "A Proper Impropriety." Among the other performers are Joe Welch, Zene, Carl and Zene, Sam Marion and the McCoy sisters, Frosel and Rice, and May Unger.

ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

Results in the Provinces Confine Nationalist Victory to Paris.

PARIS, May 7.—The municipal election results in the provinces show that the position of the parties has undergone little change, and that there is no Nationalist victory, such as occurred in Paris. The press generally continues to express astonishment at the success of the Nationalists, which has seriously alarmed the Ministerialists. The latter's organs attempt to explain their defeat as being due to a caprice of the metropolis, which is counterbalanced by the steady vote in the provinces. The Temps, the mouthpiece of the Government, says:

"The caprice of Paris has thrown us back twelve years to the triumphant election of Gen. Boulanger, and we know what a sad morrow this ephemeral victory held. Since then we have lost the bad habit of according excessive and tragic importance to the caprice of Paris. The union of Republicans throughout the provinces has reduced the Nationalist successes in Paris to the proportions of a local incident."

In answer to this argument the Nationalist organs repeat the well-known saying, "One cannot govern against the will of Paris."

All the Nationalist papers are exultant, claiming to see in yesterday's results the death knell of the Ministry.

STATUE OF JEFFERSON.

Work of American Artist Shipped from Berlin to Louisville.

BERLIN, May 7.—To-day a magnificent statue of Thomas Jefferson, intended for Louisville, was shipped from this city. The American artist, Moses Ezekiel, is the sculptor. The casting was made at Friedrichshagen by Gladenbeck.

Ambassador White and Mrs. White yesterday viewed the statue. Jefferson is represented, at the age of thirty-two, bearing the Declaration of Independence in his hand and standing upon the Liberty Bell.

PITCHED BATTLE IN CHINA.

Two Camps of the Wei-Hai-Wei Boundary Commission Attacked.

SHANGHAI, May 7.—A premeditated attack was made upon two camps of the Wei-Hai-Wei Boundary Commission May 5. Major Penrose and four men of the Chinese Regiment were wounded. The attacking party was repulsed with the loss of thirty men killed. The disturbances are due to Chinese officials working on the credulity of the natives.

Money for Swedish Defenses.

STOCKHOLM, May 7.—Both houses of the Riksdag to-day, by a joint vote of 212 to 149, agreed upon the expenditure of 4,858,100 kroner for new defenses, of which amount, 2,147,000 kroner will be expended during the coming year.

Shah Will Take a Wife to Europe.

LONDON, May 8.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The favorite wife of the Shah of Persia, a beautiful Circassian, will accompany him during his forthcoming tour in Europe. She will be disguised in male attire."

THE FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

State Tax Commissioners Preparing for the Litigation to Test Its Constitutionality.

ALBANY, May 7.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners, through its attorney, J. Newton Fiero, is preparing for the litigation which is to begin within a few days to test the constitutionality and other questions connected with the franchise tax law. The defense of the statute will be in the hands of the Attorney General.

The case which will go through the courts first is that of the Queens Borough Electric Light Company of New York City. For this company former Senator David B. Hill, Charles A. Collin, and former Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan are the attorneys.

BROOKLYN PIER EXTENSION.

Gov. Roosevelt Signs the Wilson Bill After Having Vetoed It.

ALBANY, May 7.—Gov. Roosevelt last evening signed the bill introduced by Assemblyman Wilson to extend the city pier line of Brooklyn from Hamilton Avenue to the bridge tower, which he had vetoed. This action was taken in view of a telegram received from former Mayor Schieren, who had told the Governor that the Commerce Commission was opposed to the bill.

The telegram, which the Governor found waiting for him on his return from Crooked Lake last evening, was worded as follows:

"Examined map, found new pier line all right. See Commerce Commission report, which refers to granting land under water."

The Governor intended to sign the bill after the hearing, but refrained from so doing upon being informed that the Commerce Commission was against it.

Gov. Voorhees Going to Europe.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 7.—Gov. Voorhees and Frank Bergen are going to Europe on the St. Paul next week. They expect to be back in three weeks, however, as they cannot afford more time, they say, owing to the approach of political activity.

AGUINALDO IN THE FIELD

Filipino Leader Is Gathering Forces in Northern Mountains.

INSURGENTS TWICE BEATEN

Ten Americans Stand Off 800 Insurgents—One Company Defeats 400—Rebel Loss in Killed, 280.

MANILA, May 7.—Telegrams received here from Gen. Young report that Aguinaldo has rejoined the rebel General Tino in the north and that they have reassembled a considerable force in the mountains. Gen. Young desires to strike them before the rains and asks for reinforcements. The tenor of the dispatches indicates that Gen. Young is confident that Aguinaldo is with Tino, and it is presumed they are planning to resume fighting during the rains.

Two rebel attacks on the American garrisons in the Visayan Islands recently have resulted in the killing of 280 of the enemy and the wounding of two Americans.

At daybreak May 1 400 rebels, 100 of them armed with rifles, attacked Catarman, in Northern Saonar, in the vicinity of Catubig. Company F of the Forty-third Regiment was garrisoning the place.

The enemy built trenches on the outskirts of the town during the night, and fired volleys persistently into it until the Americans, charging the trenches, scattered the Filipinos and buried 155 of them. Two Americans were wounded.

This attack was precipitated by the enemy's recent successful fight at Catubig. The garrison of Catarman has been removed to the seaport of Laguan.

A force of Filipinos estimated to number 200 men armed with rifles and 600 armed with bolos, and operating four muzzle-loading cannon, attacked Jaro, on Leyte Island, April 15, which place was garrisoned by twenty-five men of Company B of the Forty-third Regiment, Lieut. Estes commanding. Estes left fifteen men to protect the town, and with the remaining ten men he advanced on the enemy in two squads, sheltered by the ridges south of the town, where they stood off the Filipinos for three hours.

Then twenty armed members of the local police force sallied out to help Estes's Americans. The latter, with the police, charged the enemy, and together they dispersed the Filipinos and buried 125 of them. There were no American casualties.

Company F of the Forty-seventh Regiment met and routed a band of the enemy between Legaspi and Riage, Province of Albay, April 13. Two Americans were killed and five were wounded, including two officers. The Filipinos lost heavily.

The disturbed conditions around Legaspi and Sorsogon continue.

LEGAL NOTES.

CITY'S LIABILITY TO PAY FOR JUVENILE ASYLUM INMATES.—A peremptory writ of mandamus was granted by Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court, yesterday, directing Commissioner of Public Charities John W. Keller to certify that the New York Juvenile Asylum has complied with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Charities in the reception and retention of four children voluntarily surrendered to it by their respective parents by duly executed written instruments. The question to be determined was whether, under the Constitution and existing legislation, the Juvenile Asylum was entitled to payment by the municipality for children voluntarily surrendered or intrusted to it on grounds other than that of destitution. These children, it was conceded, were not surrendered because of destitution. By its charter, the Juvenile Asylum has power to receive two classes of children, those intrusted or surrendered, and those that are committed. By the new charter, the city is required to pay $110 yearly for each child who is an inmate of the institution. Justice Leventritt, after reviewing the statutory enactments on the subject, says that even as to surrendered children, unless they should have been received on some ground which is the subject of the city's charitable or correctional activities, any payment of public moneys would be unconstitutional. The institution, the Court holds, cannot for any cause sufficient in itself accept children voluntarily surrendered by their parents or guardians and obtain for them per capita payment provided for by legislation. The cause must be, in some sense, public. The Court holds, however, that these four inmates having been received under existing laws, were properly received. "I can find no provision," Justice Leventritt says, "that has directly or indirectly abrogated or limited the relator's powers, clearly existing under its original charter, to accept by surrender, or to procure payment for any children which it might receive by commitment." But whenever the Commissioner should decide, after reasonable notice to the institution and a hearing, that any such child was not a proper charge, then, it is held, all right to receive compensation from the city for such children should cease. If, upon examination, the Commissioner should find that no ground for surrender existed in the first instance, or had since failed, the institution's right to compensation would cease. The asylum was protected from any abuse of power on the part of the Commissioner by reviewing his action by certiorari.

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WOMAN THROWN DOWN BY A ROPE.—Albert L. Johnson and James M. Edwards, who, on July 5, 1894, were engaged in stringing an electric cable from the girders of the elevated railroad structure in Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, used for the purpose a rope about 500 feet long, one end of which was attached to the cable and the other to a team of horses. Men were stationed along the rope from 150 to 160 feet or more apart to warn persons of its existence and to direct the movements of the horses. Ellen J. Coxhead, who came upon the avenue from a cross street, walked to the middle of the block, and, while attempting to cross the avenue diagonally, after having previously looked both ways for surface cars which were being operated upon the avenue, and having failed to observe the rope, the horses dragging it, or the warning motion which the watcher on the line of the cross street gave her, was knocked down by the rope. This rope was about one and one-quarter inches in diameter, of the color of the surrounding dust and dirt, and was being slowly and noiselessly dragged, either between the rails of the surface railroad or in the grooves of one of the rails. In her suit against Johnson and Edwards for damages for personal injuries, it appeared that Miss Coxhead was a dressmaker, earning $2 a day, and that she sustained a fracture of the upper extremity of her thigh bone. A verdict for $15,000 rendered in her favor was held by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Bradley, to be excessive, and was reduced to $10,000. The judgment so modified was unanimously affirmed, and has now been sustained by the Court of Appeals, on the opinion below. The Court held that the question whether the defendants had taken adequate means to protect persons who might be expected to be upon the street was one of fact for the jury; also that the fact that the plaintiff crossed the street in the middle of the block was immaterial, even though it was very likely that if she had crossed the avenue upon the line of the cross street the situation would have been such as to enable the watcher to give and she to receive warning of the danger.

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BATH ATTENDANTS ARE TEMPORARY EMPLOYES.—Justice Leventritt yesterday denied three applications for writs of mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Public Buildings, &c., to reinstate the relators to the position of bath attendants. At the close of each bathing season a few bath attendants are retained to take care of the floating bathing houses during the months they are closed. The three relators, George S. Gilfillan, Henry C. Holt, and Denis Byrne, contended that because they have at times been among those selected for the Winter work, they were permanently entitled to the places to the exclusion of all the other attendants. Justice Leventritt says their contention is unfounded. "The positions," he says, "are in the nature of temporary employment; and, as bath attendants, to which they were severally appointed, their services could properly be dispensed with at the close of the season."

CHANGES AT COLUMBIA.

Two New Trustees Elected—New Professorship—Faculty Reappointments.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Columbia University yesterday two new Trustees were elected to the board to take the places of Cornelius Vanderbilt and Frederick Bronson. They are Francis Sedgwick Bangs and Benjamin Aylmar Sands. Mr. Bangs was graduated from Columbia College in 1878, and from the Law School in 1880. He has been intimately connected with Columbia since his graduation, and is at present a member of the Graduate Athletic Committee. Mr. Sands was graduated from Columbia College in 1874, and from the Law School in 1876. He is now a member of the law firm of Bowers & Sands.

The resignation of Dr. Pierre de Peyster Ricketts, Professor of Analytical Chemistry and Assaying, was accepted. Prof. Ricketts was graduated from Columbia in 1871, and has been connected with the university ever since. Ill-health was the cause of his resignation.

A new professorship in philosophy has been created in the college, which will be filled by Dr. Herbert G. Lord, Principal of the Franklin School of Buffalo.

A number of reappointments in the Faculty were announced, as follows: W. T. Brewster and G. C. D. O'Dell, instructors in rhetoric; Wellington Putnam, lecturer on elocution; Clarence H. Young, instructor in Greek; Livingstone Farrand, instructor in psychology; A. A. Strong, lecturer in psychology; E. H. Miller, instructor in analytic chemistry; Reginald Gordon, instructor in physics.

Gifts were acknowledged from E. A. Nathan, the B. F. Sturtevant Company, Allingtown Rolling Mills, G. E. Suter, and the Union Boiler Tube Company of Pittsburg.

COLUMBIA TEACHERS COLLEGE.

Awards for Fellowships in Pedagogy and Manual Training.

The Faculty of the Teachers College of Columbia University has made the awards for the fellowships in the college for the ensuing year. There were five vacancies to be filled—four in pedagogy and one in manual training—and thirty-one applications were received for these positions. Each fellowship is worth $500 and is good for one year. The successful candidates were:

Pedagogy—Frank P. Bachman, Valley City, N. D.; Edwin C. Browne, Seymour, Conn.; Rufus C. Bentley, Rafael, Cal., and John W. Hall, Greeley, Col.

Manual Training—D. L. MacMurray, Chicago.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

New Scholarship and Courses of Law Lectures—Commencement Parade.

Announcement was made at the quarterly meeting of the New York University Council yesterday afternoon that a new scholarship had been established by Prof. and Mrs. Edward R. Shaw in memory of their son, Ralph Hoover Shaw, who was a member of the class of 1899. The scholarship is endowed at $2,500, and is to be open to needy students in the College of Arts and Sciences, preference being given to those hailing from Bellport, L. I., or from Yonkers.

A report suggesting the establishment of three new courses of law lectures was presented to the Council by the Committee on Law Schools. It was adopted. The new courses are to be in fire insurance, common carriers, and mortgages, and they will amount, altogether, to six and a half hours weekly. The lecturers will be selected later.

For the coming commencement the Council decided to revive the old abandoned custom of having the university authorities and students parade. This year the line of march will be through the campus on Washington Heights, and all the participants will be required to wear the collegiate uniform of cap and gown. This function, however, will only be in evidence on the first day of commencement, June 6, when the College and the School of Applied Sciences formally close. The combined final exercises of all the schools will take place on the next day in the Metropolitan Opera House.

This year's graduates from the university will number about 275.

Princeton Seminary Board Meeting.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 7.—The Board of Directors of Princeton Theological Seminary held their annual meeting this afternoon. Dr. Paxton was unanimously elected Chairman of the Faculty. The question of choosing a successor to Dr. Purves was considered, and there was a great diversity of opinion. Several names were brought up, but the matter was laid over until to-morrow. A successor to Dr. Green will also be elected at to-morrow's meeting.

BOY MURDERER ARRAIGNED.

Garrabrandt Held for Grand Jury—Denial by His Mother and Mrs. Coyle—He Is Nephew of a Poisoner.

John Garrabrandt, the Jersey City boy murderer who killed Henry Maas in the cellar of the house 182 Eighteenth Street on Saturday, was arraigned before Police Justice Hoos yesterday. At the same time Mrs. Christina Garrabrandt, his mother, and Mrs. Julia Coyle, janitress of the house, were arraigned as accessories.

Mrs. Garrabrandt denied the statement made by her son that he had told her that he had killed Henry Maas and that she advised him to run away. She said that all her son told her was that a boy was lying dead in their woodshed. She went to the railroad yard where her husband was employed and asked him what she should do about it. He told her she should have notified the police at once. She then did so. She did not see her son after that until he was taken to Police Headquarters. She said her son had been acting strangely for three months or more, and was inordinately addicted to the use of cigarettes.

Mrs. Coyle denied that she knew anything about the presence of the body in the cellar until told of it by Mrs. Garrabrandt. She did not see young Garrabrandt at all and had no conversation with him about the body. She did not know that a murder had been committed until she was informed of it by the police.

The two women were admitted to bail in $1,000 each. Neil Campbell, the owner of the house in which they live, becoming security for them. Young Garrabrandt was sent to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

John Garrabrandt is a nephew of Libbie Garrabrandt, who is serving a life sentence in the Trenton State Prison for poisoning a family of four in Paterson in 1884. He was to have been sentenced next Thursday for stealing a bicycle from a dealer in Hoboken.

HAD TO SUE LAWYER FOR MONEY.

Stone Withheld Sum Collected for Moses Sahlein's Account.

Moses Sahlein, who lives at 534 Fifth Avenue, paid the city $1,176 in 1897 for the privilege of constructing a vault in front of the premises. In March, 1898, Mr. Sahlein made an agreement with a lawyer named William L. Stone, Jr., to collect this money back from the city, as the payment of it to the city had been declared not necessary by a court decision.

It was understood that Stone was to get 25 per cent. of the amount collected. Mr. Sahlein, however, had to retain Charles J. McDermott to collect the money from Mr. Stone, who obtained it from the city last October. A suit was commenced and Benno Levinson was apointed referee.

Mr. Stone contended before the referee that he was entitled to $300 more than the percentage agreed upon, but he did not sustain his argument. Yesterday his 25 per cent. fee was awarded to him and judgment was given against him for the balance of the claim.

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ECHOES OF BERLIN'S FETE

Streets of the City Are Still Unusually Crowded.

Newspapers Differ as to the Political Significance of Francis Joseph's Visit.

BERLIN, May 7.—Although Emperor Francis Joseph and the princely visitors have gone, Berlin has not yet resumed its normal aspect. Notwithstanding the abnormal heat to-day, the streets were still unusually crowded, many people only now venturing out to see the decorations.

To-day some additional facts about the festivities in connection with the coming of age of the Crown Prince became known. It seems that Emperor William received telegrams of warmest congratulation from Emperor Nicholas, Queen Victoria, King Humbert, King Leopold, King Charles of Roumania, and the King and Queen of Sweden.

During the gala banquet Emperor William conferred the Order of the Black Eagle upon the Duke of Oporto. The members of the Russian military delegation received high decorations. In the course of the congratulatory reception Emperor William called Count von Waldersee to the throne and informed him of his appointment as Field Marshal General. "Thereupon," says the Lokal Anzeiger, "Field Marshal General Prince Albert of Prussia, as the oldest officer in the German Army, and Gen. von Hahnke asked Emperor William in the name of the army to appoint himself a Field Marshal. The Kaiser's decision is expected very soon."

In connection with this the Freisinnige Zeitung recalls that Emperor William, on ascending the throne, was solicited by the highest officers of the army to appoint himself a General, having been theretofore only a Major General, and that the Kaiser complied.

Suitable ceremonies in connection of the celebration of the coming of age of the Crown Prince are reported from Cologne, Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, and a number of other cities. In Kiel the Russian cruiser Panyat Azova fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

The German press thus far has been rather reticent regarding the political effect of the Emperor of Austria's visit, but there are a number of exceptions. The Pan-German jingo press commented upon the visit unfavorably, arguing that Austria's national disruption and internal disunion render her an untrustworthy ally. These papers blame the Kaiser for not pointing out to his guest the necessity for re-establishing German hegemony there.

The Taegliche Rundschau publishes a sensational article concerning this matter. The Centre Party organ, the Cologne Volks Zeitung, replies to the article, saying: "The Dreibund has fulfilled its peace mission so far, and will continue to do so, for its mere existence prevents Franco-Russian aggression."

The semi-official Berliner Post says: "The peaceful intentions of the German people found convincing expression in the solemn vows of the two Emperors before a splendid circle of the European Princes; and the mistrust which has frequently met Germany will perhaps vanish upon the recognition of the pure purpose inspiring the empire and Emperor William."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "The joyous participation of the citizens is proof of the popularity of the Dreibund; and the exchange of friendly assurances on the part of the Emperors is confirmation of the policy which guarantees European peace."

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The following is the text of Secretary Hay's cablegram to Ambassador White, at Berlin, conveying President McKinley's congratulations to Emperor William on the Crown Prince's eighteenth birthday:

"Please convey to his Majesty the Emperor, the most cordial congratulations of the President upon the arrival of his Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Prince Frederick William at the age of majority upon the 6th of May. The President desires also to express his best wishes for the continued good health of his Majesty the Emperor and of all the members of the imperial family, and for the peace and prosperity of the German Empire."

MURDERED ON THE STREET.

Several Arrests Follow Death of Thomas Bedson in Brooklyn.

Thomas Bedson of 331 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, died early yesterday morning in St. John's Hospital, that borough. He had been found a few hours before lying unconscious on the sidewalk at Ralph and Atlantic Avenues, with his head battered and his skull fractured. The police believe he was murdered.

Bedson was discovered lying on the sidewalk by Daniel Harvey of 1,996 Atlantic Avenue, who was on his way home. Harvey reported the matter to the police of the Pitkins Avenue Station, and Roundsman Daniel O'Connell, with several patrolmen, was sent out on the case.

After having Bedson removed to the hospital, the policemen went to his home. There they found Mrs. Mary McChesney, who also lived there; Joseph McCormick of 1,827 Bergen Street, Archibald Meyer of 63 East Fourth Street, Manhattan; James S. Wylie of 2,086 Atlantic Avenue, and William Eagan of 331 Ralph Avenue. All were placed under arrest together with Harvey, who is wanted as a witness.

Bedson, the police learned, had left the house shortly before he was found to get a pail of beer. He was struck down while returning. On the strength of a statement made by Mrs. McChesney, her husband, James B. McChesney, who lives with his sister at 152 Patchen Avenue, was arrested. Mrs. McChesney said she was divorced from her husband and that some months ago he threatened Bedson's life.

All of the prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Worth in the Gates Avenue Court. McChesney was held without bail for examination on a charge of homicide. The others were held as witnesses in $100 bail each. Late yesterday afternoon John Carr of 2,094 Atlantic Avenue was also arrested in connection with the case.

EX-STOCK BROKER'S DEBTS.

Henry W. Prentice Unable to Satisfy Judgments for $440.

Two judgments aggregating $440.10 have been obtained in the City Court against Henry W. Prentice, at one time a Wall Street broker, who lives at 313 West Eighty-second Street. One of these is for cab hire and the other for house expenses at the New York Athletic Club, of which he was a member. The judgments were placed in the hands of Deputy Sherif Mayforth, but he failed to realize on them.

At one time Mr. Prentice was very active "on the Street," and was a member of numerous clubs. He says that now he is unable to meet his obligations. He claims that his money was taken from him four years ago and placed in trust, and that he is now allowed but 50 cents a day to pay his carfare and for his luncheon.

LAW CLERK COMMITS SUICIDE.

Moses Martin Ends His Life in a Saloon with Carbolic Acid.

A well-dressed man hurriedly entered Smith Brothers' saloon, at 145 Washington Street, yesterday afternoon, ordered a glass of beer, and then emptied into it the entire contents of a two-ounce bottle of carbolic acid. Writhing in agony, he fell to the floor and was dead before an ambulance could be summoned.

After the body had been taken to the Church Street Police Station, D. K. Martin identified it as that of his brother, Moses Martin, a lawyer living at 715 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. The suicide was a clerk in the law office of House, Grossman & Vorhaus, at 63 Park Row. Martin could give no reason for his brother's suicide.

The Law Bearing on Aerated Liquids.

James Jackson, Deputy Factory Inspector, calls attention to the fact that under the provisions of Chapter 494, Laws of 1900, it is a misdemeanor to charge liquids with gases under pressure, (manufacture soda water, mineral waters, sarsaparilla, ginger ale, root beer, &c.,) in any building occupied in whole or in part by persons for living purposes, and the punishment for each and every violation is a fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

METHODISTS' CONFERENCE

Delegates May Elect Five Additional Bishops.

A BREEZY SESSION YESTERDAY

Objection Raised to the Sale of a Religious Paper on Sunday—Amusement Clause Attacked.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The session of the Methodist General Conference to-day was full of life, of brisk debate, and some feeling. At the opening of the session a stranger, tall and wild-looking, arose and for several minutes delayed the conference by a disconnected harangue. He was quieted, but no sooner had he taken his seat than Dr. A. B. Leonard caused a sensation of another sort.

He demanded to know by whose authority The Daily Christian Advocate, which represents the conference, had been hawked about the streets in the same way as any secular Sunday paper. It was sold, he declared with much vigor, at the very door of the Auditorium while the Methodists were entering to attend Divine service.

"I want to put a motion right here," said the delegate from Cincinnati, "that hereafter our paper be not sold on the Sabbath, and that the proper authorities be directed to enforce the rule."

D. D. Thompson, manager of the paper, explained that the papers sold were back numbers, and that the sale was not authorized and that such a proceeding would not occur again.

Another lively debate grew out of violent opposition to Dr. J. M. Buckley's resolution directing that all articles on controversies under discussion by the Conference be eliminated from The Daily Advocate. Dr. Buckley's resolution was adopted by a vote of 323 to 279, but not until several delegates had expressed themselves very freely.

"The humble delegates want all the light on the subjects they can get," said Delegate Hammil of Illinois, leader of the opposition to the resolution. Dr. Hahn of Baltimore remarked that editors were so used to suppressing things in their paper that they want to suppress the whole Conference. A dozen others spoke in a similar strain.

An attack on the amusement clause in the book of discipline was made in an unlooked-for way by Dr. J. E. Price of New York. He questioned the constitutionality of the amusement paragraph, (248,) and asked that the Committee on Judiciary look into the matter. In explanation, Dr. Price said:

"I do not believe the paragraph is constitutional, because it is a judicial ruling, but was not delivered in a case on trial. The paragraph was adopted in 1872, and not as the result of a trial."

A resolution by ex-Congressman M. W. Johnson of North Dakota, giving the approval of the Conference to the use of individual communion cups was cried down without the formality of a discussion.

The attendance to-day was small, the reason being that the Conference has settled down to the consideration of routine affairs, and these matters, as far as they have gone, are in the hands of committees, the members of which are busy at their hotels studying resolutions referred to them last week and reading reams of memorials. The Committee on Episcopacy has on its hands a great number of memorials and resolutions; the Committee on the State of the Church also has a formidable array, and the other twelve committees have their hands full.

As the time approaches for settling the question of how many Bishops are to be elected by the Methodist General Conference, the sentiment is growing among the delegates that none of the present incumbants of the high office should be retired and placed on the superannuated list.

It seems probable that because of the advanced age of several members of the Episcopacy, the Committee on Episcopacy will recommend the election of five additional Bishops. Three will be for work in this country and two to supervise the missionary work in Asia. This is the programme in favor with a majority of the members of the committee.

The committee to-day began active work on the questions referred to it by the Conference. Chairman Buckley was authorized to appoint sub-committees on tenure of office, missionary Bishops, districting of Bishops, Episcopal residences, and general reference. A score of memorials were read and referred to the appropriate committees without discussion.

There are twenty or more avowed candidates for the office of Bishop. Among those most prominently mentioned are D. J. Hamilton of New York, J. F. Berry of Chicago, Henry Spellmeyer of Newark, T. B. Neely of Philadelphia, William F. McDowell of Colorado, and W. V. Kelley of New York. It is probable that much opposition to the election of a colored Bishop will appear when the matter is taken up by the conference. The Southern delegates, it is said, will vote solidly in favor of the innovation, but hundreds of representatives of Northern Conferences, it is said, will oppose it. The great number of white candidates for Bishop, it is believed, will operate against the chances of J. F. Bowen of Washington, the leading colored aspirant, and several prominent delegates declare that the election of Dr. Bowen by the present conference is by no means certain.

Members of the Committee on Temporal Economy listened to-day to the reading of a mass of memorials and resolutions suggesting changes in the management of the Church's affairs. Chairman King was instructed to appoint six sub-committees and the different documents were referred to these sub-committees without being discussed.

The Committee on Temperance listened to the reading of several memorials referred to it by the General Conference. One memorial condemned President McKinley for laxity in enforcing the anti-canteen law and was generally discussed, but no action taken. Another recommended amending the Book of Discipline so that members of the Church who rent property for saloon purposes may be brought to trial. They were all referred to the sub-committee.

Ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on the State of the Church, before which the amusement problem is commonly slated for debate, declared to-day that while his committee has the usual flood of memorials waiting for it, nothing has been done, as their first meeting after organization would not be held until late this afternoon.

MALLORY LINE OFFICES.

Pier 21 and Atlantic Basin Pier to be Occupied Temporarily.

Henry and Robert Mallory of the Mallory Steamship Line, whose offices at Pier 20 East River were destroyed by fire early Sunday morning, were looking for temporary headquarters on South Street yesterday. For the present they will make use of Pier 21 for that purpose, and Pier 37 of the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, has also been rented, their steamship Rio Grande, which came in on Sunday, being now anchored there.

The officials of the line declined to make public their plans as to rebuilding the ruined property. They estimated the damage to the steamer Nueces as less than $100.

All yesterday afternoon the Baxter Wrecking Company was at work placing appliances in position for raising the submerged canalboat S. H. Hand. This is the property of John Longenabine, and is valued at $2,500. If she is not split in two, as the owner fears, the loss will be nothing more than the cost of raising her.

It was found that the barge George W. Sherwood, on which lived the Lackman family, whose baby was drowned, was almost totally ruined by the fire. Damages suffered by the other canalboats, barges, and lighters around the pier were comparatively slight.

Details of the Insurance.

The insurance, which covers the bulk of the loss in the fire at the Mallory Line pier, was distributed as follows: On Sheds—Continental, $5,000; Western of Toronto, $5,000; Scottish Union and National, $5,000; British America, $3,000, and British American of New York, $2,500. On Common Carrier Liability to Shippers—Fireman's Fund, $25,000; Royal, $20,000; Lancashire, $15,000; Scottish Union and National, $15,000; American Central, $5,000; Lion, $5,000; Spring Garden, $5,000; Orient, $5,000, and Magdeburg, $5,000. On Merchandise in Lighter Sherwood—Aetna, $30,000; Agricultural, $10,000; Home, $5,000, and Connecticut, $5,000. On office furniture and fixtures, $3,500.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Strollers' entertainment last evening, an account of which is given elsewhere, was the only social event of note yesterday. Fashionable life centres altogether in the suburbs, and this week Westchester will have its innings with the races and the polo games. It is difficult to locate people just at present, as they are coming and going, stopping in town for a few days as they flit from one house party to another. Servants are being sent from the town house to the country seat to arrange for the Summer, and every one is more or less picnicking. Plans are changed so frequently that it is almost impossible to tell at present what the arrangements will be for the warm months. From the list of passengers booked to return from abroad, it would seem that the recent departures which have left gaps in the rank of entertainers will be filled by others who went away in the early Spring.

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Col. John Jacob Astor is booked to sail to-day for Europe. Mrs. John Jacob Astor is in Paris and she will return with him. Col. Astor has been making many alterations and improvements at Ferncliff, which will be, with the exception of a cruise in the Nourmahal during August, the Summer home of his family. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lawrence are expected to return to America with Mrs. Astor, and the whole party will arrive in June.

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Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells will go abroad, now that their beautiful villa at Newport has been destroyed by fire. Mr. and Mrs. McK. Twombly will also sail in the latter part of May. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander will go abroad immediately after the wedding of Miss Mary Crocker and Frank Harrison.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will not go to Garrisons-on-the-Hudson until about the 20th. Her visit will be very short, and from there she goes to Newport. A trip to the Paris Exposition is planned, but not decided upon. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will be at Hyde Park a greater part of the Summer. They will also go abroad. They will not occupy their Newport villa. William K. Vanderbilt, who is now in Paris, will set sail quite shortly for America. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., are booked to sail on the St. Paul, from Cherbourg, this week. The St. Paul, by the way, will have quite a representative booking of Americans, among whom are Mrs. W. H. Kane, Mrs. King Post, Wright E. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Franklin Gunther, Ailing Reeves, Philip Fosdick, Miss M. P. Hunnewell, Mrs. R. G. Shaw, and Mme. Patenotre and two children.

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Mrs. Raoul Duval of Paris, who was Miss Urquhart of New Orleans, has as guest for a short period her sister, Mrs. Brown Potter. There is some likelihood of Mrs. Potter coming to Newport later in the season, on account of the suit brought there by her husband for divorce. Mrs. Arthur Paget has arrived in Paris from Cannes, where she has been the guest of the Grand Duke Michel and the Countess Torbay.

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Mrs. Charles B. Alexander of 4 West Fifty-eighth Street will give a dinner this evening in honor of her niece, Miss Mary Crocker, and Mis Crocker's fiancé, Francis Burton Harrison. Among the guests, if they arrive in New York in time, will be Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who are expected to arrive to-day from California, where they have been for some weeks.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Munro are expected to arrive in New York shortly. They will be at Bar Harbor for a part of the season. Lispenard Stewart sails next week for this country. He will open his Newport house early this season.

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Ogden Mills did not accompany Mrs. Ogden Mills and his daughters abroad last week, but is booked to sail Saturday. Mr. Mills will remain abroad with his family until they return in late July or early August, when they will go to Newport. His twin daughters, the Misses Beatrice and Gladys Mills, have finished until the Autumn, their sittings for the two full-length portraits which David Neal, the portrait painter, has been at work on for nearly a year, and which were recently described in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

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Mr. and Messrs. Jefferson Seligman, who sail to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, go direct to Paris, where they will remain for a month. They will then go to London for a few weeks, and will sail for home late in July. Mr. and Mrs. William Lanman Bull and their son, William Lanman Bull, Jr., who are also booked on the Kaiser Wilhelm to-day, will be abroad for two months or more.

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Adrian Iselin, Jr., is booked to sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He will join Mrs. and Miss Iselin, who are now in Paris, after a Winter spent in the Engadine and at the Italian lakes. Others of the 425 first-cabin passengers booked on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, are Mr. and Mrs. William Lanman Bull, William Lanman Bull, Jr., Lieut. G. Bettini, the Duke Carcacciola, Mr. and Mrs William C. Demarest, the Baron Neuville, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Ordway, the Count Pourtales, Mr. Frank Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Thalmann, Goold H. Redmond, Miss E. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Untermyer, Mrs. C. von Bergen, J. Dunbar Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Russell J. Wilson, the Misses Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Orr, the Misses Orr, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Langhorst and Miss Langhorst, Lady Bowyer-Smith, Townsend, Miss Maude Adams, and Baron Ambrosy of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy.

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On the New York, sailing for Liverpool to-morrow, there are booked, among others, Miss Ethel Barrymore, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Flagler, Miss Hegeman, Mr. Philip M. Lydig, Charles D. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Watrous, Mr. Charles T. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. and Mrs. T. Jay Blakeslee, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Story, (Miss Emma Eames,) Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mr. Warner Miller, Clement A. Griscom, Sir Thomas Jackson, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, former Minister to Spain; Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Mrs. Cardeza of Germantown, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Watrous, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Halstead, Miss Fetridge, and Mr. and Mrs. David Watson.

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It is now estimated that the net receipts of the recent Easter festival for the Cuban orphans will be $25,000, of which Brooklyn, mainly through the efforts of Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff, contributed some $12,500. The remarkable work done by Mrs. Langstaff comes more and more into prominence, and is being more appreciated every day, as those connected with the festival realize how greatly its success was due to her executive ability and untiring efforts. Since the closing of the fair the women of the various committees have been enjoying pleasant reunions, and a number of handsome luncheons and dinners have been given, notably by members of the "model battleship" committee. Mrs. Sydney de Kay was the hostess of a delightful luncheon to her fellow-members of the Dingley Committee of the battleship Thursday last, and Saturday Mrs. Arthur Twombly gave a large luncheon at her residence, also for her fellow-members of the battleship committee. Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, who was the President of this committee, gave her last reception for the season Sunday afternoon, and at this were present many of the women connected with the festival.

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The mania for bridge whist continues in New York, and is as much of a fad as it is in London. One instructor has morning classes, and through the month of May these classes are given each day, and form part of the diversion of those who remain in town. The class organized by Mrs. Ogden Mills has been given up for the season, as Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Burden, two of its members, have gone abroad. Classes are being arranged for this Summer for Lenox and Newport. Miss Clapp, who has been an instructor in whist for a number of years, will take charge of the Summer classes. She has instructed a number of those held during the Winter.

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The residence of the late Dr. Evans, which has been taken by Mrs. Ogden Goelet for the Paris season, is one of the landmarks on the Avenue Bois du Boulonge. It is admirably adapted for entertaining, and the numerous salons, approached by a magnificent entrance and staircase, make it one of the most imposing suites in Paris. It was in this house that Dr. Evans gave the dinner and reception to the late James G. Blaine on the occasion of Mr. Blaine's visit to Paris in 1887.

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Among the Americans now in Paris are Miss Lily May, a cousin of the late Mrs. William C. Whitney, and Mrs. William T. Moore, who has just returned from Rome; Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, who have been visiting the King of Belgium at Brussels; Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Whittier and her daughter, Miss Whittier, and Mrs. Frank Rives, (Miss Bininger,) who is visiting her aunt, Mrs. John Lamson.

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There is rumor of an engagement between Miss Gladys Deacon, the daughter of Mrs. Parker Deacon, and Claude Lowther, a relative of Lord Lonsdale. Mr. Lowther is in South Africa and Miss Deacon is with her mother in Paris.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 7.—Mrs. Charles Wheeler has rented her cottage, on Eustis Avenue, to Robert Newton Shaw of New York for one year.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp and Miss Clapp will arrive at the Osgood cottage for the season on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson have arrived from Boston for the season.

Servants of Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry arrived from New York today to prepare their cottage for their reception. They will arrive the latter part of the week.

Mrs. William B. Rogers will open her cottage for the season on Saturday.

George I. Scott is registered at the Casino for the season.

Lewis Quentin Jones arrived from New York this evening.

Miss M. E. Richmond has returned from Florida.

John C. Westervelt of New York is registered at Hill Top cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan will stay at Garden City, L. I., until July, when they will come to their Newport villa for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing are in Paris. They will return for the season early in July.

Servants of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives arrived to-day, and the family is expected for the season in the early part of next week.

Miss M. M. Horning has arrived at her cottage for the season.

Mrs. C. A. Ives has returned from Mexico, where she passed the Winter.

R. A. Livingston Sued for Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 7.—Among the applications for divorce entered for trial here next week is that of Florence Livingston against Robert A. Livingston, both of New York.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

David B. Culberson.

Ex-Congressman David Browning Culberson, father of United States Senator C. A. Culberson of Texas, died yesterday at his home in Jefferson, Marion County, Texas, from an attack of grip. He had been unconscious at intervals for the last two or three days. He was born in Troup County, Ga., Sept. 29, 1830, and was educated at Brownwood, La Grange, Ga. He afterward studied law under Chief Justice Chilton of Alabama, and in 1856 he went to Texas, moving to Jefferson, Texas, in 1861. He was sent to the State Legislature in 1859, and was again a member when the civil war broke out. He entered the Confederate Army as a private, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel of the Eighteenth Texas Infantry. In 1864 he was assigned to duty as Adjutant General of the State of Texas, with the rank of Colonel, and in the same year he was sent to the State Legislature. He resumed the practice of law in Jefferson, and in 1873 was elected State Senator, becoming Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Culberson resigned his seat in the State Senate the following year to run for Congress, and until 1896 he served continuously in the House of Representatives. For many years he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and for a long time its Chairman, and was regarded as one of the best Constitutional lawyers in public life. President Harrison recognized his ability as a lawyer by offering him the place on the Inter-State Commerce Commission made vacant by the death of Gen. Bragg. Mr. Culberson first accepted and then declined the position. He was for years familiarly alluded to in his own State by the sobriquet "Old Dave."

Ex-Judge William S. Banta.

Ex-Judge William Sickles Banta, one of the wealthiest men in Bergen County, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Hackensack. He was seventy-six years of age. His family was one of the first to settle in that section, the first of his direct line of ancestors leaving Amsterdam in 1659. Judge Banta was graduated with the class of 1844 from Rutgers. He was admitted to the bar in 1847. He was at one time County Superintendent of Public Schools. For ten years he was Public

RACES FOR COMMONERS AT MORRIS PARK TRACK

Talk of a Match Between Ethelbert and Jean Beraud Is Rubbish.

APPROVAL RAN A GOOD RACE

Far Rockaway, a Canadian Colt, Beat a Lot of Much-Talked-About Youngsters at a Half Mile.

Ethelbert's splendid victory of Saturday in the Metropolitan Handicap was still a subject for discussion at Morris Park yesterday, and the possibility of a match race between him and William C. Whitney's crack, Jean Beraud, was discussed immediately Ethelbert's name was spoken. It had been rumored that the preliminary arrangements for such a race had been made, but Mr. Belmont's representative denied its possibility when the subject was broached. He pointed out that both horses are engaged in practically the same stakes throughout the season, and that they would in all probability meet later in some of these. So before the day's sport was over all gossip of a match race had died out.

After a big racing day like Saturday the next is usually a quiet one, and yesterday was no exception to the rule. There was room and to spare in the grand stand and betting ring; not a drag or a coach was on the coach lawn, and the spectators on the clubhouse stand could almost be counted on one's fingers. Six races that furnished some good sport were on the programme, but none of them were stake events, and the horses entered for the overnight affairs were not of the class to bring out a crowd.

In the racing there was not much of excitement, for only in one race—the first—was there a struggle at the finish. This was between Perry Belmont's Oread and Oliver Mc, a graduate of Aqueduct, and their head and head struggle from the dip of the Eclipse course down to the finish was a pretty one, in which Oread just managed to win by a head.

Approval, who was a really good two-year-old, but a rather uncertain horse last year, showed up as a horse of some class in the race over the Withers mile for four-year-olds and upward. He had Wait Not and Survivor to beat, and, with them, two outsiders, but he did it in such clean-cut style that there was no question as to his superiority at the end. Still, there was considerable grumbling by the backers of Wait Not, because Spencer did not take him to the front. But Spencer and every other jockey in the race had been given waiting orders, and Decanter, one of the outsiders, was forced to make the running. At the head of the stretch Maher loosened a wrap, and Approval drew away without an effort, and then Spencer sent Wait Not after him. But he might as well have chased the wind, for Approval went on like a horse of high class, and won easily by a length and a half.

J. E. Seagram, who comes down to the States from Canada with a big string of horses, and then goes back in time to win the Queen's Cup, saw his colors in front for the first time this season when his colt, Far Rockaway, won the half-mile race for two-year-olds. Far Rockaway led all the way and won easily from that unlucky colt, Billionaire, which seems to always get away badly and then race well enough to finish in second place. This was precisely what Billionaire did again yesterday, for after Henry, the new jockey that W. J. Arkell brought from California, got away last with him, he found half a dozen pockets to squeeze through, and then got him clear in time to place him second. Seip, the half brother to Imp; William C. Whitney's The Rhymer, John E. Madden's Longshoreman, and James R. Keene's Militant were all expected to make a great showing in this race, but none of them were ever prominent.

The other races were won by Hesper, whose owner, Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, had to pay $805 to retain him after he had been bid up; Magnificent, and Maximo Gomez were the other winners.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1900, at 14 pounds under the scale; the Eclipse course. Perry Belmont's Oread, br. f., 3, by Order-Ruby Royal, 94, (Dangman,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won in a drive by a head; P. Clark's Oliver Mc, 4, 111, (Bullman,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by four lengths from Newton Bennington's Olea, 94, (Talley,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:12⅘. Brusquerie, Prestidigitator, Give and Take, The Laurel, Chenille, Lady Contrary, and Beverage also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old, at 15 pounds under the scale; last half-mile of the Eclipse course. J. E. Seagram's Far Rockaway, ch. c., by Faraday-Slipaway, 107, (Jenkins,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won easily by three lengths; J. H. Carr's Billionaire 107, (Henry,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a neck from W. H. Sands's Bounteous, 107, (Mitchell,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—0:47⅘. Golden Age, Pathfinder, The Covenanter, The Parader, Tom Kenny, Mauga, Balloon, Longshoreman, Woodspike, Sweet Lavender, Seip, Albuin, Ziegfeld, The Rhymer, and Militant also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000 at 10 pounds under the scale; last six and one-half furlongs of the Withers mile. J. Bolen's Magnificent, ch. c., by Rayon d'Or-Lady Margaret, 109, (Spencer,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won easily by a length; F. R. and T. Hitchcock's Asquith, 109, (Oakley,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, second by the same distance from W. C. Rollins's Herbert, 116, (Mitchell,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:22⅘. Nansen, All Gold, Precursor, Goldone, Ten Candles, and Mark Cheek also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 or more than two races in 1900; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. T. D. Sullivan's Hesper, b. c., 3 by His Highness-Alhada, 104, (O'Connor,) 1 to 10 and out, won cleverly by half a length; G. A. Muller's Buffoon, aged, 111, (Maher,) 3 to 1 and 1 to 2, second by a head from H. Eugene Leigh's King Bramble, 3, 108, (Turner,) 50 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:28⅘. Chantrappaga, Manitoban, Exit, and Ross Clark also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000, at 20 pounds under the scale; the Withers mile. J. E. Madden's Approval, b. h., 4, by Pessara-Ruperta, 106, (Maher,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won easily by a length and a half; J. H. Carr's Wallenot, 111, (Spencer,) even money and 1 to 3, second by two lengths from P. H. McCarren's Survivor, 4, 106, (O'Connor,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:41⅘. Decanter and Chartless also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, the Withers mile. M. Clancey's Maximo Gomez, 3, c., by Victory-Quesal, 101, (Mitchell,) 3 to 1 and even money, won handily by a length and a half; T. J. Healey's Kinnikinic 6, 116, (Spencer,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by a length from James Galway's Lindemere, 3, 98, (Henry,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:41⅘. Gen. Mart Gary, Greyfield, Gonfalon, The Kentuckian, and Danforth also ran.

RESULTS AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 7.—One-half mile—The Auditor, 108, (Vittatoe.) 1; Isobel, 110, 2; School for Scandal, 105, 3; time, 0:50. One mile—Samovar, 114, (Van Dusen,) 1; Possum, 110, 2; Compensation, 122, 3; time, 1:44⅘. Four and a half furlongs—Likeness, 107, (Michaels,) 1; E. F., 106, 2; Esther Riggs, 104, 3. Time—0:57. Blue Grass Stakes, six and a half furlongs—Grayless, 112, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Love's Labor, 112, 2; Celeritas, 104, 3; time, 1:21⅘. Mile and a sixteenth—May Ethelin, 112, (Boland,) 1; Beana, 103, 2; Nellorine, 98, 3; time, 1:50⅘. Mile and a sixteenth—Lord Zeni, 113, (Van Dusen,) 1; Hand Press, 112, 2; Crockett, 112, 3; time, 1:48¼.

State Racing Commission.

Gov. Roosevelt, it is said, will this week reappoint the present incumbents as members of the State Racing Commission. They are August Belmont and E. D. Morgan of New York, and ex-Congressman John Sanford of Amsterdam.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; three-quarters of the Withers mile. Zanone, 133 pounds; Elner, 124; Her Ladyship and Volcain, 118 each; Montanic, 115; Specific and Bombshell, 106 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; the Withers mile. Kris Kringle, 116 pounds; Rare Perfume, 112; Knight of the Garter, 111; Dan Rice, 109; Rinaldo and Shinfane, 106 each; First Whip and Lindula, 103 each; Her Ladyship, 94.

THIRD RACE.—The Larchmont Stakes for three-year-olds; seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Scales, Isidrim, The Chamberlain, Premature, Windmere, and Kilogram, 115 each; Borodgh and Petruchio, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Toboggan Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; the Eclipse Course. Voter, 128 pounds; Firearm, 122; Richard D., 118; Mesmerist and Sanders, 116 each; Marlbert, 110; Gold Lace, 108; His Royal Highness and Our Gertie, 106 each; Belle of Lexington and Modrine, 105 each; Contestor and Trumpet, 103 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Scurry, 114 pounds; Colchester, Vouch, Gold Heels, Historian, Autolight, The Puritan, Competitor, Lightning, and Loef Prince, 112 each; Infallible, Regea, and Handit, 109 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. Box, 128 pounds, Charentus, 117; General Mart Gary, 106; Hardly, 104; Lothario and Vulcan, 102 each.

Brooklyn Speedway and Automobiles.

At a meeting of the road drivers at Brooklyn yesterday Chief Engineer Stratford of the Department of Parks explained that the proposed speedway would extend from Twenty-second Avenue to Kings Highway on the Coney Island Boulevard, and be a little over a mile in extent. Commissioner Brower announced that the speedway would probably be finished on June 15.

Complaint was made that automobile drivers run their machines at as high a rate of speed as twenty miles an hour, and Commissioner Brower not only promised to have this stopped, but will hereafter compel the drivers to use the side paths.

TRACK NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Visitors to Morris Park Saturday and yesterday admired the Belmont plate which will go to the winner of the Belmont Stakes, and the silver cup which will be presented to the gentleman jockey who rides the winner in the Amateur Cup. Both were shown on the lawn in front of the grand stand.

Henry Sredecker has a new starting machine which will be given a trial either to-day or to-morrow at Morris Park. It will be set at the start of the Withers mile, and if it works as smoothly as its owner claims it will, should be a great improvement over the other barrier now in use.

"Fred" Taral has been making strenuous efforts to get down to proper racing weight for the past week. He rode on Saturday in his old masterly style on Handwork, and but for being crossed by Jenkins would have been better placed at the finish. Taral refused two mounts yesterday because of over weight, but will be ready to ride in a few days.

Almost every bookmaker at the track yesterday had some of Saturday's bets to pay off, because of the disqualification of Buela in the maiden Steeplechase. The disqualification was not decided upon until the larger part of the crowd had left the track, and many who had bet on Cosmopolitan did not know until they reached the city that their choice had been placed first.

Starter Fitz Gerald notified the jockeys in all the races yesterday that he would stand no nonsense about breaking through the barrier. "Nash" Turner disregarded the admonition in both the second and fourth races, and was fined $25 for each case of disobedience. In the fourth race he made a dash forward with King Bramble and the webbing of the barrier caught him under the chin and lifted him out of the saddle. He was not hurt by the fall. Hamilton and Mitchell were each fined $25 for breaking through while waiting for the start of the third race.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

It was a long-drawn-out game that the Brooklyns and Philadelphias played at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. The Brooklyns won the game through superior batting and fielding. The batting of the Philadelphias was also heavy, but this was offset by careless fielding by Thomas, Slagle, and Platt. It was certainly an off day for the two former, who are rated as among the best fielders of the League. The Brooklyns, on the other hand, gave a fine exhibition of sharp fielding. Dahlen easily carried off the honors, cutting off at least two seemingly safe hits. Keeler made his first error of the season on a hit bounding badly to him. Sheckard also muffed a long hit by Douglas in the ninth inning, which resulted in a run being scored against his team. While the hits of La Jole and Douglas were hard and long, they were not as fruitful as the three singles made by Farrell, who, besides scoring two runs, sent in three more by his hitting at opportune moments. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sheck'rd, lf.	1	0	1	0	1	Thomas, cf.	0	1	2	0	2
Keeler, rf.	0	2	4	0	1	Slagle, lf.	1	2	0	0	2
Denn'gs, 1b.	2	2	9	0	0	Delh'rty, 1b.	1	1	16	0	1
Kelley, 3b.	1	1	2	0	0	La Jole, 2b.	1	2	5	6	0
Jones, cf.	3	2	4	0	0	Flick, rf.	1	1	4	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	2	6	0	Douglas, c.	3	2	3	0	0
De Mont, 2b.	3	3	2	2	0	W'lv'ton, 3b.	1	3	0	2	1
Farrell, c.	2	2	1	0	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	3	3	1
Kennedy, p.	0	2	1	1	0	Platt, p.	1	2	1	1	2
Total.	13	16	27	10	2	Total.	9	14	24	10	8

Brooklyn	1	1	0	3	1	1	5	1	-	—13
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	3	—	9

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 2. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 4; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Philadelphia, 8. Base on balls—Off Kennedy, 5; off Platt, 2. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1; by Platt, 3. Three-base hits—La Jole, Douglas, Wolverton. Two-base hits—Keeler, La Jole, Douglas. Double plays—La Jole and Cross; Kennedy and Jennings; Dahlen, De Mont, and Jennings. Stolen bases—Keeler, Jennings, De Mont, Farrell, Thomas. Hit by pitched ball—By Platt, 2. Passed ball—Douglas. Time—2:35. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Boston, 18; New York, 11.

BOSTON, May 7.—Free hitting and loose fielding characterized the game here to-day. Lowe for Boston had a decidedly off day, fumbling badly. All the runs made by the home team were scored off Hawley's pitching. He was retired in the sixth inning, and Seymour proved a puzzle the Boston boys could not solve. Chambers, one of Boston's new pitchers, was given a chance in the sixth inning, and the New Yorkers seemed to have no trouble in hitting his curves hard and effectively, as they scored six runs off his delivery. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilt'n, cf.	2	1	5	0	0	Y. Halt'n, cf.	2	4	2	0	1
Tenney, 1b.	2	2	17	0	0	Mercer, 3b.	1	1	0	2	2
Collins, 3b.	2	1	4	2	0	Selbach, lf.	2	2	4	0	2
Stahl, rf.	3	3	0	1	1	Davis, ss.	1	2	0	3	0
Freeman, lf.	3	3	1	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	0	7	2	1
Lowe, 2b.	2	2	1	3	4	Gleason, 2b.	2	2	4	2	0
Barry, ss.	1	1	4	4	0	Warner, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Clarke, 1b.	2	2	11	0	1	Foster, rf.	2	1	2	1	0
Clements, c.	0	0	3	0	0	Hawley, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Dineen, p.	1	3	1	0	1	Seymour, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Chambers, p.	0	1	0	0	1	Grady, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0
Total.	18	18	27	9	8	Total.	11	12	24	13	6

Boston	5	3	0	6	4	0	0	0	-	—18
New York	2	1	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	—11

Earned runs—Boston, 7; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Clarke, Foster, Stahl, Van Haltren, and Davis. Three-base hits—Barry, Hamilton, and Stahl. Home run—Freeman. Stolen base—Hamilton. Double plays—Doyle and Hawley; Doyle and Grady. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 4; off Hawley, 5; off Seymour, 4; off Chambers, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Dineen. Struck out—By Hawley, 1; by Chambers, 2. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	-	—6	10	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	—4	9	2

Batteries—Leever and Zimmer; Garvin and Donahue.

St. Louis-Cincinnati game at St. Louis called in the fourth inning on account of rain.

Two Columbia Teams Tie.

Columbia freshmen and sophomores tied yesterday in a fiercely contested game of baseball with a score of 16 all. The tie will be played off next week. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
1903	2	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	5	—16	8	9
1902	4	0	0	1	2	3	3	0	3	—16	7	6

American League Games.

At Detroit—Indianapolis, 11; Detroit, 2.
At Cleveland—Buffalo, 7; Cleveland, 5.
Chicago-Kansas City game postponed on account of rain.

Eastern League Games.

At Springfield—Syracuse, 7; Springfield, 4.
At Worcester—Toronto, 10; Worcester, 3.
At Providence—Providence, 5; Montreal, 4.
At Hartford—Rochester, 4; Hartford, 2.

Atlantic League Games.

At Elmira—Scranton, 13; Elmira, 5.
At Reading—Jersey City, 8; Reading, 4.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 15; Allentown, 3.
At Newark—Athletics, 20; Newark, 2.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	10	5	.667	Pittsburg	7	8	.467
Cincinnati	9	5	.643	Chicago	7	9	.438
Brooklyn	9	6	.600	New York	5	9	.357
St. Louis	7	8	.467	Boston	5	9	.357

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
New York in Boston.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

Manhattan, 24; Villa Nova, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—In a very one-sided contest at Villa Nova to-day the Manhattan baseball team defeated Villa Nova by the score of 24 to 3. Villa Nova's defeat was due to their inability to solve Feary's delivery. On the other hand Manhattan pounded McFadden terrifically. The score:

VILLA NOVA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	MANHATTAN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bonner, 2b.	1	1	5	6	0	Raidy, 2b.	4	3	3	2	0
Donahue, c.	1	1	7	2	0	Garvey, 1b.	2	3	17	0	1
McF'dden, p	0	0	1	0	0	Cotter, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
& 1b	1	1	1	1	0	Agner, c.	3	0	1	1	0
Nolin, 1b & lf	0	1	5	0	1	Quinlan, ss.	4	3	1	4	1
M'nley, lf&p	0	1	1	0	0	Green, 3b.	2	2	2	2	0
Powers, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Castro, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
Reid, 3b.	0	0	1	2	3	Byrnes, cf.	0	1	5	1	0
Weir, ss.	0	2	2	5	1	Feary, p.	1	2	3	4	0
Kane, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Total	24	21	27	13	2
Total.	3	7	27	17	5						

Villa Nova College	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Manhattan College	6	4	3	2	1	2	2	4	0	—24

Earned runs—Villa Nova College, 3; Manhattan College, 7. Two-base hits—McFadden, Donahue, Byrnes, and Feary. Three-base hits—Quinlan and Garvey. Stolen bases—Villa Nova College, 1; Manhattan College, 6. Struck by pitched ball—Byrnes and Castro. Struck out—By McFadden, 5; by Manley, 2; by Feary, 1. First base on called balls—Off McFadden, 7; off Manley, 1; off Feary, 1. Wild pitches—McFadden, (2;) Manley. Passed balls—Villa Nova, 2. Time—2:15. Umpire—Mr. Connors.

McGraw and Robinson Go West.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—It is more than probable that McGraw and Robinson, manager and Captain, respectively, of last year's Baltimore League Club, and who have been released to St. Louis, will accept the terms offered by the management of that club. They received a telegram from Frank De Haas Robinson, President and principal owner of the St. Louis and Cleveland Clubs, to-day, requesting them to meet him in Cleveland for a conference. They have accepted the invitation and will meet Mr. Robinson to-morrow.

THE EIGHTH AT CREEDMOOR

First of the Infantry Organizations Takes Its Turn.

About Half of the Men Qualify—An Ideal Day for Shooting—Scores in Detail.

The Eighth Regiment, which was the first of the infantry organizations ordered to Creedmoor for target practice, occupied the range yesterday. The weather was perfect, there being practically no wind. About 50 per cent. of the men qualified, as follows:

Pistols.

FIELD AND STAFF.

	50 Yds.	75 Yds.	Total.
Col. J. M. Jarvis	2 3 4 5 4—18	3 3 4 3 4—17—35	
Lieut. Col. H. G. Ridabock	5 4 0 3 4—16	5 3 4 2 4—18—34	
Major J. E. Kirby	3 3 2 3 4—15	5 3 3 3 4—18—33	
Major R. E. Edwards, Jr	6 3 4 5 4—16	2 4 4 4 4—18—34	
Capt. C. H. Ross	2 2 5 4 2—15	4 0 3 4 4—15—30	
First Lieut. A. Jackson	4 2 4 4 3—17	3 4 4 4 4—19—36	
First Lieut. E. H. Fricken	4 4 2 2 4—17	3 4 4 3 4—18—35	

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

COMPANY B.

Capt. George E. Hlecke	4 3 4 3 4—18	3 4 4 4 3—18—36
Second Lieut. J. J. Eagan	4 5 4 3 4—20	2 3 4 2 4—15—35

COMPANY E.

Capt. G. F. Jacoby	4 5 5 5 5—24	3 5 4 3 4—19—43
Second Lieut. D. W. Frost	4 4 4 3 0—15	5 4 3 3 3—18—33

COMPANY I.

Capt. W. J. Smith	4 5 4 4 5—22	2 3 3 3 4—15—37
Second Lieut. M. G. Hatfield	4 4 2 5 5—20	4 4 4 3 4—19—39

COMPANY H.

First Lieut. J. P. Mulford	4 5 5 4 2—20	4 5 3 5 3—20—40

COMPANY K.

Capt. C. P. Staubach	4 5 4 3 3—19	3 4 3 3 2—16—35

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergt. Major E. E. Acker	3 4 4 3 2—16	4 3 2 2 4—15—31
Q. M. Sergt. M. M. Sterry	4 4 4 3—19	4 5 3 3 2—17—36

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. J. A. Lee	3 3 4 4 2—16	4 3 3 3 3—16—32
Corp. C. J. Cusack	3 3 3 3 5—15	2 3 3 4 3—15—30
Corp. M. Hergman	4 4 2 3 5—18	3 3 3 2 4—15—33
Corp. H. Dentz	3 2 3 3 4—15	3 3 3 3 3—15—30

Rifles.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
W. A. Wilson	3 3 3 2 4—15	5 3 2 4 4—18—33	
M. Weinstein	3 2 3 3 4—15	3 3 3 3 3—15—30	
J. Straus	4 4 2 3 4—17	4 2 3 3 3—15—32	
T. Wagenblast	2 4 3 3 4—16	3 4 3 3 3—16—32	
F. Wagenblast	4 3 4 3 2—16	4 2 3 3 3—15—31	

COMPANY A.

Sergt. C. Heyd	2 2 3 3 5—15	4 4 3 0 4—15—30
Corp. W. G. Rose	4 4 3 4 2—17	2 4 3 3 4—16—33
Corp. S. McCarthy	2 3 3 3 4—15	3 4 0 3 5—15—30
W. H. Bergan	4 3 4 3 2—16	4 2 4 4 2—16—32
H. Lessen	4 4 4 2 3—17	2 3 3 3 4—15—32
R. J. Burbage	5 4 5 4 3—21	4 4 2 2 4—18—41
E. Henry	3 2 4 4 4—17	4 4 0 4 4—16—33
L. Dorr	4 2 3 3 4—17	3 4 4 4 4—19—36
C. V. Williams	3 2 2 5 5—17	3 5 4 0 4—16—33
W. McDonald	0 4 4 3 4—15	4 4 3 4 5—20—35
E. Zerery	3 2 5 3 3—16	3 4 4 3 5—18—34
J. Ernest	4 5 5 3 3—20	3 3 3 5 5—17—37
F. Flynn	4 4 3 3 3—17	0 5 3 4 3—15—32
F. Margenhoff	4 3 5 3 4—19	2 4 4 3 3—16—35
P. Kenan	3 3 5 2 3—16	4 4 4 4 5—21—37
A. Berckman	3 2 5 3 3—16	4 4 1 4 3—18—34
F. Mulligan	3 2 4 3 3—15	5 2 0 5 4—16—31
W. Scott	3 2 5 3 3—16	4 4 5 3 3—19—35
W. Toral	3 4 4 3 3—17	3 3 0 4 5—15—32

COMPANY B.

First Sergt. J. Wolf	4 5 4 4 4—21	4 3 3 4 3—17—38
Q. M. Sergt. W. Cosgrove	4 5 5 4 4—22	3 3 3 3 4—16—38
Sergt. E. Knight	4 4 4 2 4—18	4 4 3 3 4—18—36
Sergt. F. B. Lackey	4 4 2 3 5—18	4 3 3 5 3—18—36
Sergt. J. A. Mc-Ilhargy	4 0 4 4 4—16	4 5 4 3 2—18—34
Corp. F. Lokse	5 3 3 4 3—18	0 4 3 4 4—15—33
H. Grossman	5 4 5 3 4—19	3 5 4 2 2—16—35
F. McWirth	4 3 3 4 2—16	3 5 5 4 3—18—34
J. Conway	3 3 3 2 4—15	2 3 5 4 5—19—34
P. Flanagan	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 3 4 5 3—19—35
W. McWerth	3 4 3 3 4—17	4 3 4 3 4—18—35
J. L. Brady	3 3 3 4 3—16	4 3 5 4 2—18—34
E. F. Messer	5 3 3 4 3—18	4 3 4 2 5—18—36
W. G. Murphy	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 3 3 5 3—18—37
R. W. Moslok	3 4 3 2 3—15	3 2 3 4 3—15—30
E. Smith	4 3 4 3 4—18	3 2 5 4 4—16—34
J. V. Edwards	4 3 2 3 4—16	3 3 2 5 2—15—31
B. Breen	4 4 2 3 3—16	2 4 4 3 3—16—32
A. E. Card	3 3 3 3 3—15	2 3 2 4 4—15—30
E. Stauffer	5 3 3 4 4—19	3 4 4 2 4—17—36
C. H. Spreleser	4 3 4 3 4—18	5 4 3 3 3—18—36
P. G. Rouse	4 3 2 3 4—16	2 3 3 3 4—15—31
L. Wolfe	4 4 4 3 3—18	4 2 3 3 3—15—33
P. Bradley	4 2 3 3 3—15	5 4 3 0 3—15—30
J. O'Brien	4 0 4 4 4—16	4 4 2 2 3—15—31
L. Schulte	3 3 4 4 3—17	4 4 3 3 3—17—34
McGuirk	4 3 3 4 3—17	4 3 4 3 4—18—35
D. Sheridan	5 3 3 3 4—15	3 2 4 2 4—15—30

COMPANY C.

J. Mc. Gregor, Jr.	3 5 2 4 2—16	3 3 3 3 4—16—32
Schemehl	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 3 4 4 3—18—35
A. Schrader	2 2 4 4 3—15	2 4 2 2 5—15—30
R. Clark	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 3 3 3—15—30
J. Wright	3 3 5 2 3—16	4 3 3 0 5—15—31
L. Luden	4 2 4 4 3—17	3 3 4 3 3—16—33
M. Martin	4 3 4 3 4—18	3 4 3 4 5—19—37
A. Worth	4 0 3 4 4—15	5 3 3 3 3—16—31
C. Dillon	4 4 4 3 3—18	2 4 3 3 4—16—34
W. Gehnrich	3 5 4 2 3—17	2 3 3 4 3—15—32
S. Webber	3 3 3 2 4—15	3 3 4 3 3—16—31
T. Kiernan	4 5 4 2 3—18	4 5 3 0 4—16—34
E. Ferguson	4 3 4 3 4—18	0 4 4 4 4—16—34
R. Edmiston	5 3 3 4 0—15	4 3 3 3 3—16—31

COMPANY D.

Q. M. Sergt. R. Ehmann	3 5 3 4 3—18	2 4 4 4 4—18—36
Sergt. W. Reider	4 3 4 2 4—17	3 3 3 5 3—17—34
Sergt. E. J. Greiger	4 3 3 2 4—16	4 3 0 5 4—16—32
Sergt. C. Meisner	3 3 5 2 4—17	3 0 4 4 5—16—33
Sergt. F. Stolpa	3 3 5 4 4—19	4 3 5 4 4—20—39
Corp. W. P. Dunkly	3 4 3 3 4—17	4 4 5 3 0—16—33
W. E. Parker	5 4 3 4 3—19	5 2 2 2 4—15—34
S. Schiller	2 3 5 4 4—18	5 0 4 3 3—15—33
J. Selgmann	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 4 4 3 3—18—34
W. Oirkers	4 4 5 3 2—18	3 3 4 4 4—18—36
M. J. Taylor	2 2 4 3 4—15	3 4 3 2 3—15—30
V. La Point	4 2 4 3 3—16	3 4 2 3 3—15—31
J. Singer	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 4 3 3 3—17—36
G. Scanlan	3 4 2 3 3—15	3 5 2 5 4—19—34
T. Kleirath	3 3 4 3 3—16	0 3 5 4 3—15—31
F. Yoerg	5 2 3 4 3—17	3 4 3 3 4—17—34
J. Meyers	4 5 3 4 4—18	3 3 3 5 4—18—36
W. Smith	2 4 5 4 3—18	3 4 4 3 3—17—35
A. Bromlecker	4 3 3 3 5—18	4 2 4 4 4—18—36
L. A. Lerine	4 3 4 2 4—17	3 4 4 3 3—17—34
L. Stolpa	2 4 5 2 3—16	4 4 0 3 4—15—31
H. C. Newcomb	4 4 5 3 2—18	4 3 3 4 4—18—36
L. Bierstein	3 3 5 4 4—19	4 3 4 2 3—16—35
E. Bassiger	3 2 3 3 4—15	3 2 4 4 4—17—32
H. Well	3 4 4 2 3—16	3 5 3 3 4—18—34
H. Beckendorf	2 3 4 3 4—16	3 4 2 3 3—15—31
E. Martin	3 2 4 3 3—15	5 4 5 0 4—18—33
L. P. Besser	3 3 2 2 4—15	4 4 2 4 2—16—31
G. J. Barth	2 3 4 3 4—16	5 4 3 3 3—18—34
D. Jacobs	4 3 2 3 3—15	3 3 4 4 4—18—33
M. Kane	4 3 2 4 3—16	2 2 4 3 4—15—31
L. Able	3 4 4 4 2—17	4 2 2 5 4—17—34
C. Maher	4 4 4 4 5—21	3 4 4 3 3—17—38
W. Bridgeworth	3 3 4 4 4—19	4 3 3 3 3—16—35
G. R. Roden	3 3 2 4 3—15	4 2 3 3 3—15—30
J. F. Tracey	3 5 5 3 4—20	2 3 3 5 3—16—36
A. Heyd	3 4 5 4 3—19	4 2 3 2 4—15—34

COMPANY E.

First Sergt. H. Burdge	4 0 4 4 2—15	5 3 3 3 2—16—31
Q. M. Sergt T. H. Reilley	2 4 3 4 4—17	4 0 4 4 3—15—32
Sergt. W. P. White	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 4 2 4 3—16—33
Sergt. D. Sullivan	3 4 2 3 4—16	4 4 3 4 3—18—34

BOARD OF EDUCATION TO CONDUCT FINANCES

A Bureau to be Created and Treasurer to be Elected.

SOLE COURSE UNDER NEW LAW

President and Commissioners Confer with the Controller — Mr. Coler's Attack on Auditor Cook.

After a long conference with Controller Coler, President Little and three of his colleagues in the Board of Education yesterday afternoon came to the conclusion that their only course under the Davis school law was to assume entire control of the finances of their department and to take immediate steps to begin the payment of claims. To do this it was decided that it would be necessary to create a bureau the duty of which it should be to take charge of the financial end, to elect a treasurer who should be the head of such bureau, and to increase the size of the Auditing Bureau. With the Controller, the committee called informally on the Municipal Civil Service Commission, which was in conference with the State board, and arranged for a further hearing, at which the State and local boards will be asked to exempt from the requirements of the civil service law such employes as may be necessary for the confidential work of the board.

In the committee which called on the Controller were Commissioners Stern, Robertson, and O'Brien. Mr. Stern, as spokesman, requested the Controller to continue the audit of the pay rolls and other bills of the Board of Education. The board, he said, would assume the burden of paying the claims, but for the sake of insuring absolute accuracy it wanted the Finance Department to audit these claims. Mr. Coler expressed his willingness to aid the board in every way, but he could not recede from his first position. He had received from ex-Judge John F. Dillon, one of the framers of the charter, an opinion in which it was held that the Davis law "clearly contemplates that the board shall make payment of claims and take duplicate vouchers therefor from the persons to whom payments are made, and transmit such vouchers monthly to the Controller of the city. This provision devolves upon the board the duty of making payment for claims against the Board of Education, for it will be observed that the vouchers required are vouchers of payments made, and not of payments to be made."

THE CONTROLLER'S DECISION.

The Controller offered to assist the board in establishing a pay office or bureau, but declined firmly to do anything more. He suggested that the board obtain from the Civil Service Commission the right to elect, without competitive examination, a treasurer, who shall be authorized to sign checks and shall generally administer the finances of the board. It is the Controller's idea that the treasurer receive a good salary and that he be selected with a special view to his fitness. None of the Commissioners is eligible, owing to the charter prohibition preventing one man from holding two offices.

After his conference with the School Commissioners, Mr. Coler said:

"I don't blame the board for feeling reluctant to assume this added burden, which the law forces on them. They realize the incompetence of their auditor, Mr. Cook, and then want me to act as a check on him, but I can't see it that way and can't help them out without becoming liable personally.

"Why, here is an instance of the way Cook runs his office," the Controller continued, exhibiting a typewritten statement, which read as follows:

Employes of the Board of Education erroneously placed upon the pay roll of retired teachers the names of the following teachers who had been dead many months. These errors were discovered in the Finance Department and the checks cancelled by the City Paymaster:

Retired teacher, Mary C. Waddell; died in January, 1898. Put upon the pay rolls for nine months after death, (February to October inclusive,) at $40 per month. Total, $360.

Retired teacher, Elizabeth N. Beale; died in June, 1898. Put upon the pay rolls for eight months after death, (July, 1898, to February, 1899, inclusive,) at $31.25 per month. Total, $250.

Retired teacher, Anna A. McCoy; died in September, 1898. Put upon the pay rolls for five months after death, (October, 1898, to February, 1899, inclusive,) at $31.25 per month. Total, $156.25.

HIS ATTACK ON MR. COOK.

"If the board is in doubt," the Controller added, "as to the efficiency of the Auditor, this ought to convince them. What will Cook do when he gets full swing? The whole trouble over this phase of the bill can be traced right back to Cook. Cook has boasted that he himself drew the section of the Davis bill taking control of the finances out of the Finance Department, and presumably he tells the truth about it. As a matter of fact, this provision suits nobody but the employes of the board.

"Cook has told the teachers and some newspapers from time to time that the delay in paying off was chargeable to this office. This has never been true. Every hold-up started in his bureau, and even now he is holding up accounts of men who have furnished supplies and who ought to have been paid three months ago. It is no infrequent occurrence to have contracts come here for certification two months after they are dated, and right on the heels of them come the bills. In other words, Cook delays having contracts legally executed until after work has been begun. He held up the pay rolls of the teachers in October, 1898, when the Gubernatorial campaign was on, simply to affect the result of the election, and it wouldn't surprise me if he attempted the same scheme again. Anyway, I am sorry that the thing has arisen, but I think the board will so organize its financial bureau that there will be no delay in paying the teachers their April salaries."

The Controller called attention to the fact that the special revenue bonds, which must be issued to pay the increments in salaries under the new law would count against the debt limit and would, he asserted, result in the delaying of public improvements. Although there is no way of determining exactly the extent of these increases in salaries, the Controller believes that the approximate figure is about $3,500,000 this year. This, he declared, would be sufficient to defer the beginning of work on the extension of the rapid transit tunnel to Brooklyn.

REPLY OF AUDITOR COOK.

Mr. Cook, when seen yesterday, said he had nothing to do with disbursing the money of the board. His business was simply to audit the accounts.

Commissioner Abraham Stern, in discussing the new law yesterday, said that it was full of blunders, both of omission and commission. After failing to provide for the payment of salaries of clerks and janitors, and for corporate schools, it took from the Finance Department the control of the school funds and then omitted to provide for the legal custody of these funds.

"The only good thing about the bill," Mr. Stern said, "is that it establishes a uniform teachers' salary schedule for the city. The provision for a special tax of 4 mills on the dollar will inevitably result in the not distant future in producing a sum the magnitude of which will be out of all proportion to the needs of the schools. This feature of the law has been avowedly introduced on the ground that no confidence can be reposed in the Board of Estimate, but to that board have still been left all appropriations for the purchase of sites and erection of buildings. Is not this a trifle inconsistent? Is it not as important that there should be ample and proper housing for school children as that high salaries should be paid to teachers with undeviating regularity? If the Board of Estimate can be trusted to provide money for sites and buildings, why not for teachers?"

FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETS.

Reported to Have Discussed Appointment of Fiscal Officers.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Education met last night in the committee room of the Hall of Education in executive session. At the conclusion of the meeting the members refused to make public the subject of their discussion. It is reported, however, that they were formulating rules under which the finances of the board will be administered under the Davis law, and appointing fiscal officers.

President Little will announce at the meeting of the board to-morrow the subject of discussion, and the result of the debate.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:50	Sun sets...7:03	Moon sets...1:39

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:44	Gov. Isl'd...3:23	H. Gate...5:19
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:29	Gov. Isl'd...4:10	H. Gate...6:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
E. Cld, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fluminense, Barbados and North Brazil	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Harald, Inagua, Haiti, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen via Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

Alamo, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Caracas, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Herrmann, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 10.

Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		2:00 P. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg	7:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Nassau, &c	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 11, inclusive. Per dispatch per ship Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, April 5; Shanghai, April 9; Yokohama, April 17; Honolulu, April 27; Melbourne, April 10; Sydney, April 11, and Auckland, April 16, which arrived at San Francisco per steamers Coptic and Alameda, are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, May 9. Mails for Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, and Hawaii will close at the General Post Office as advertised.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 8.

Amazonense, Para, April 26.
Cevic, Liverpool, April 27.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, April 28.
Europe, London, April 25.
Hudson, New Orleans, May 2.
Linda, Gibraltar, April 24.
Southwark, Antwerp, April 28.
Stiklestad, Shields, April 23.
Winifred, Hamburg, April 23.
Ybarra No. 4, Gibraltar, April 14.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

Advance, Colon, May 2.
Comanche, Jacksonville, May 6.
El Norte, New Orleans, May 4.
Ems, Gibraltar, April 30.
Lahn, Bremen, May 1.
Manitou, London, April 28.
Oceanic, Liverpool, May 2.
Oevenum, Lisbon, April 25.

THURSDAY, MAY 10.

Bellenden, St. Lucia, May 3.
Chicago City, Swansea, April 25.
Main, Bremen, April 28.
Pisa, Hamburg, April 27.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

Columbia, Hamburg, May 3.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, April 30.

SATURDAY, MAY 12.

British Queen, Antwerp, April 28.
Campania, Liverpool, May 5.
St. Paul, Southampton, May 5.

SUNDAY, MAY 13.

La Gascogne, Havre, May 5.
Victoria, Gibraltar, April 29.

Arrived.

SS Oneida, Staples, Georgetown, S. C., May 3 and Wilmington, N. C., 5th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah May 4, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.
SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville May 4 and Charleston 5th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
SS Rio Grande, Avery, Brunswick, Ga., May 4, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.
SS Altai, (Br.,) Morris, Savanilla, &c., April 24, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.
SS Orion, Smith, Mobile May 1, with mdse. to the Hollender Steamship Co.
SS Arkadia, Sargeant, Aguadilla, &c., April 19, with sugar to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.
SS British King, (Br.,) Pattinson, Antwerp April 21, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.
SS El Monda, Parker, New Orleans May 2, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS King Gruffydd, (Br.,) Smith, Vera Cruz, &c., April 9, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.
WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., May 7, 9:30 P. M., southwest, fresh breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Adria, (Nor.,) for Port Maria.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Buenaventura, for Norfolk.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Seminole, for Charleston, &c.

Spoken.

Ship Manuel Llaguno, Small, from New York for Hongkong, was spoken April 12 in lat. 34, lon. 39.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 7.—SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, from New York for Flushing, passed Scilly to-day.
SS Dunaran, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York via Barbados, arr. at Para to-day.
SS Ivernia, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.
SS Inchmaree (Br.,) Capt. Purse, sld. from Shields for New York, May 4.
SS Bristol City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, sld. from Swansea for New York May 5.
SS Snowflake, (Br.,) Capt. Hopgood, sld. from Cardiff for New York to-day.
SS Masvapequa, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, sld. from Algoa Bay for New York April 10.
SS Araucania, (Br.,) Capt. Lionell, sld. from Madeira for New York April 27.
SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, sld. from Naples for New York May 4.
SS Rhoderick Dhu, (Br.,) Capt. Durdin, from Calcutta, &c., for New York, passed Perim yesterday.
SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New York for London, passed the Lizard yesterday.
SS Christianiafjord, (Ger.,) Capt. Teodorpf, from Genoa, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar today.
SS Robinia, (Br.,) Capt. Lash, from New York, arr. at Alexandria May 4.
SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York for Boulogne and Rotterdam, arr. at Plymouth at 11:30 A. M. to-day.
SS Grosser Kurfurst, (Ger.,) (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York yesterday.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Mueller, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Scilly yesterday.
SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, from Antwerp for New York, passed Isle of Wight yesterday.
SS Solube, (Span.,) Capt. Benegoeha, from New York for Oporto, arr. at Leixoes May 2.
SS Mimiro, (Br.,) Capt. Norman, from New York for Melbourne, arr. at St. Vincent, C. V., May 5 for coal and proceeded.
SS Amaranth, (Br.,) Capt. Knagg, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.
SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.
SS Afghanistan, (Br.,) Capt. Williamson, from New York via St. Michael's for Hongkong, &c., arr. at Singapore previous to to-day.
SS Westburn, (Br.,) Capt. Bell, from New York for Calcutta, &c., arr. at Bombay to-day.
SS Afridi, (Br.,) Capt. Golding, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, May 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 1 P. M. in Room 48, Post Office Building. Government causes.

3027—Slazinger vs. U. S.
3037—Horrax vs. U. S.
3049—Sonoma Wine and Brandy Co. vs. U. S.
2635—Roessler & H. Co. vs. U. S.
2633—Heller vs. U. S.
2219—Morrison vs. U. S.
2978—Roche vs. U. S.
2254—Loewenthal vs. U. S.
2922—Merck vs. U. S.
2952—John Donat & Co. vs. U. S.
2854—Nicholas vs. U. S.
2923—R. W. Thair & Co. vs. U. S.
2950—Schroeder vs. U. S.
2901—Dodge & Olcott vs. U. S.
3031—Fleet vs. U. S.
2929—Train, Smith & Co. vs. U. S.
2965—Lohn & Fink vs. U. S.
2834—William Ropes & Co. vs. U. S.
2796—Hardt, Von Bernuth & Co. vs. U. S.
527—Selmer vs. U. S.
2797—Sach & Balmann vs. U. S.
2910—Grempler vs. U. S.
2911—Same vs. same.
2767—Saacke vs. U. S.
2987—Sibbel vs. U. S.
2163—Keen, Satterlee & Co. vs. U. S.
2636—Gillespie Brothers vs. U. S.
2765—Gabriel & Schall vs. U. S.
2736—Gerdan vs. U. S.
2734—U. S. vs. Gerdaw.
2869—Fischer vs. U. S.
2847—Gillespie Brothers & Co. vs. U. S.
651—Herzel, Fletman & Co. vs. U. S.
2999—Knoedler & Co. vs. U. S.
3029—McKesson & Robbins vs. U. S.
2906—U. S. vs. Topken & Co.
3007—Cowl vs. U. S.
1813—U. S. vs. Murray.
3022—Stern Brothers vs. U. S.
3051—Borden vs. U. S.
2938—De Ronde vs. U. S.
2934—Steinhardt vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motions in bankruptcy.

In re Joseph Jordan.
In re Amelia Heyman.
In re William McCormick.
In re Gustav Goldman.
In re Samuel Nafew & Co.
In re Rosenberg & Barnett.
In re W. W. Vaughan.
In re Thomas J. McArthur.
In re Heyman Mendelsohn.
In re Francis Timoney.
In re Sher & Kats.
In re James B. Weir.
In re A. H. Leszynsky.
In re Thomas B. Mullan.
In re Samuel B. Mullan.
In re C. & M. M. Greenberg.
In re E. M. Scheider.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 378, 425, 469, 470, 360, 390, 363, 802.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, Rumsey, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

8—Reid vs. Curtin.
9—In re Richardson.
13—Stewart vs. Ferguson.
18—Chaurant vs. Maillard.
21—Marshall vs. Joy.
24—Albrecht vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
29—McKean vs. Tradesmen's Nat. Bank.
30—Dupre vs. Childs.
32—Gregg vs. Tamsen.
37—Nason Mfg. Co. vs. Garden.
41—Munzinger vs. United Press.
45—McCaffrey vs. Cross.
46—Morgan vs. Met. St. Ry.
50—Jacobs vs. Lieberman.
51—MacDonald vs. Bach.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hascall vs. King.
2—Dovale vs. Miller.
3—Patterson vs. McGovern.
4—Hendler vs. D. E. Culver Co.
5—Foley vs. Foley.
6—Wagner vs. Banks.
7—Mulgrew vs. Police Comm'rs, &c.
8—Wilkins vs. same.
9—Cassidy vs. same.
10—Jones vs. R. M. Wilson Mfg. Co.
11—McLaren vs. Claucas.
12—Matter of Carr.
13—Triller vs. Robinson.
14—Matter of Fordham Co.
15—Hank vs. Decker.
16—Matter of Grote St.
17—Matter of Walton Ave.
18—Matter of Morris Av.
19—Matter of Clinton Pl.
20—Matter of Bathgate Av.
21—Man. Real Estate, &c., Assn. vs. Cudlipp.
22—Giallorenze vs. Laraldo Italiano Pub. Co.
23—Solinger vs. Feder.
24—Duncan vs. Dunker.
25—Miller vs. Dunker.
26—Matter of Andrews Av.
27—Matter of Spofford Av.
28—Altieri vs. Green.
29—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Rouse.
30—Gray vs. McLoughlin.
31—Garrahan vs. Garrahan.
32—Potter vs. Coler.
33—Cohen vs. Cohen.
34—Cranston vs. Cranston.
35—Kenyon vs. Graves.
36—Matter of Schwab.
37—Merritt vs. Smith.
38—Golde vs. Spear.
39—Stearns vs. Cohen.
40—Pope vs. Levy.
41—Produce Ex. Trust Co. vs. Gibbs.
42—Matter of Fay.
43—Matter of Jagues.
44—Matter of Landon.
45—Matter of Flitner.
46—Matter of Helme.
47—Matter of Carle.
48—Matter of Miller.
49—Matter of Schwarz.
50—Matter of Goetting.
51—Matter of White.
52—Matter of Sackett.
53—In re Schirenbeck.
54—In re Livingston.
55—In re Keane.
56—In re Starett.
57—In re Hirsch.
58—In re Gleason.
59—In re Muncey.
60—In re Mead.
61—In re Rosenwald.
62—In re Potter.
63—Schrednecky vs. Przyszchauer, &c., Verein.
64—Tobin vs. Holzman.
65—Daniel vs. Brennan.
66—Leary vs. Leary.
67—Clark vs. Clinton.
68—Perry vs. Rogers.
69—Kennedy vs. Berkeley.
70—Birnbaum vs. May.
71—Blume vs. Morton.
72—Taylor vs. Taylor.
73—Buck vs. Tobin.
74—Westcott vs. Johnston.
75—Matter of Stephens.
76—Karelsen vs. Straiton
78—Weil vs. Weil.
77—In re Hall Steam Power Co.
79—Rupp vs. Michel.
80—Otis vs. Hodges.
81—Baxter vs. John.
82—Jones Con. Co. vs. Healey.
83—Elias vs. Schmitt.
84—Newell vs. Hall.
85—Feldmark vs. Willett
86—Darling vs. Lawton
87—Darrah vs. Crandall.
88—In re Murray.
89—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. McReynolds.
90—In re Onkenbough.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Fordham Road.
2—In re Andrews Av.
3—In re Trinity Av.
4—In re Riverside Park
5—In re Arthur Av.
6—In re Cromwell Av.
7—In re Tiebout Av.
8—In re Public Place at East 149th St.
9—In re Gerard St.
10—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
11—Brass vs. Brass.
12—Schell vs. Peyton.
13—Baldwin vs. Nesmith
14—Matter of Ferris.
15—Same vs. same.
16—Same vs. same.
17—Ostrom vs. Ostrom. Demurrer.
1340—Green vs. United Steel & Chain Co. Preferred cause.
4978—Montauk Assn. vs. Daly.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

4660—Day vs. Dow.
4263—Schwab vs. Schwab.
4143—Corcoran vs. Feeny
3734—Zaring vs. Starin.
4479—Donovan vs. Read.
5954—Shirley vs. Healey.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4746.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned until May 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Giuseppe vs. La Marka.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

13539—Hogan vs. Tapscott.
13181—Decker vs. Hart.
13696—Tuttle & Bailey Mfg. Co. vs. Lantry.
12559—Levy vs. Levy.
13463—Lilienthal vs. Drucker.
9968—City of N. Y. vs. Tolmie.
12390—Jones vs. City of New York.
12470—Lenz vs. Kahn.
12305—Cohen vs. Witteman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and V., for trial.

7928—N. Y. Building & Imp. Co. vs. Springfield Elevator, &c., Co.
6505—McCaul vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5600—Harlib vs. Harris.
2985—Billman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6168—Bates vs. Ludwig.
6363—Reed vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6424—Huber vs. same.
6430—Ward vs. same.
6485—Howes vs. same.
6545—Oiwell vs. same.
6546—Lucas vs. same.
6114—Rockett vs. Rossi.
6335—Rothschild vs. Bradley & Currier Co.
5942—Meagher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2684—Medina Gas & Elec. Light Co. vs. Buffalo Loan & T. Co.
5252—Leiser vs. Jones.
6405—Abell vs. Dietz.
6312—Zuckerman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6328—Dowling vs. same.
5673—Goedeke vs. Dick.
6330—Curnow vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6343—Fisher vs. same.
7530—Prenzmetal vs. Cunard S. S. Co.
6358—Stout vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6368—Same vs. same.
5404—Harlow vs. same.
6402—Sullivan vs. same.
6419—Eisen vs. same.
6434—Ward vs. same.
6477—Bowler vs. same.
6535—Hoffman vs. same.
5837—Hall vs. Adams.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 8061.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned until May 8.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

3905—Silberlieb vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5160—McGuinness vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
9854—Dechert vs. Municipal El. Light Co.
5148—Drake & Stratton Co. vs. San Domingo Imp. Co.
4881—Peens vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5185—Eldridge vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8061—Butler vs. Frank Miller Co.
8008—Gibbons vs. Armstrong.
5826—Penders vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5587—Smith vs. same.
5639—Fildora vs. 42d St. &c., R. R. Co.
5644—Farley vs. Union Ry. Co.
7653—State Banking Co. vs. Heidenheimer.
5594—Kraus vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5725—Bryant vs. same.
5726—Austin vs. same.
5744—Hayes vs. Union Ry. Co.
5869—Solomon vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5765—Tamsen vs. Bullowa.
5915—Baker vs. Union Ry. Co.
5987—Burnett vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
492—Gilbertson vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
2091—Hencks vs. Union Ry. Co.
6385—Grupp vs. Fleischman.
6901—Coleman vs. Malcolm.
6933—Heines vs. Electric Vehicle Co.
6972—Cleary vs. Harlem.
4887—Gans vs. Wormser.
5169—Welsh vs. Holterman.
2932—Rayner vs. Schastey.
2933—Knobloch vs. same

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House.

1—William Franklin.
2—George W. Patterson
3—Louise C. Steed.
4—Ella Finnegan.
5—Joseph Richardson.
6—Mary B. Santos.
7—Alice V. Baker.
8—Jacob Ehlers.
9—Winifred Breen.
10—Susan M. Pell.
11—Thomas McGann.
12—Francis McCabe.
13—Frank Sperry.
14—Susan V. Wynkoop.
15—Justus Cooke.
16—George Ledger.
17—Ellen Mahoney.
18—Rhody McLaughlin.
19—John Gebhardt.
20—Paul G. Decker.
21—Catharine Schroeder.
22—Ann Smith Young.
23—Maria S. Connolly.
24—Jarvis Slade.
25—George R. Dean.
26—Laura Roome.
27—Harriet P. Slade.
28—Joseph Liebman.
29—John R. Graham.
30—Schuyler Valentine.
31—Thomas C. P. Bradhurst.

Issue of law.

371—John C. Barkley.

With 10 for probate at 10:30 A. M.

James Ryans.
Ellen H. Hutchins.
Thomas Morrow.
Ernest J. Le Cocq.
Rosanna Torrance.
Catharine Wiley.
Lina Rau.
Cornelia Ellery.

At 2 P. M.

Vincent Sauter.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:

1564—Elisabeth Hermanans.
1565—Mary L. Scheuermann.
1566—Mary McKittrick.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and must be placed upon Chambers Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

109—White vs. Belmont
2736—Conzelton vs. Handy Pin Co.
2716—Rogers vs. New Orange Ind. Co.
2690—Louis vs. Read.
2508—Stephens vs. Williamson.
1953—Colten vs. Dube.
2787—Foote vs. Met. St. Ry.
2713—Friedman vs. Winther.
2739—Hilton vs. Flower-Thompson M. Co.
2720—Rogers vs. Wohlfell.
2770—De Angio vs. Met. St. Railway.
2726—Handman vs. Met. St. Ry.
2771—Flaherty vs. same.
2503—Cauchios vs. Grand Central R. E. & Inv. Co.
2775—Cassazzo vs. Cassazzo.
2776—Fritz vs. Met. St. Railway.
2679—Saward vs. Weesburg.
4522—Merkin vs. Gerst.
2730—Linz vs. Met. St. Railway.
2476—Martinez vs. Multiplex Phono. Co.
2731—Same vs. same.
658—Levitsky vs. Schuckert.
2732—Cilento vs. Beckmann.
990—Braune vs. Grand Lodge U. W.
2733—Seeger vs. Met. St. Railway.
4614½—Strauss vs. Murray.
2453—Serre vs. Richmond.
4210—Rubenstein vs. Adelson.
1680—Batum vs. Picken.
2699—Claffy vs. Feit.
2734—Linz vs. same.
2435—Lynch vs. Topakyan.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2455—Trust vs. Cheesebrough.
2809—Von Wagen vs. Phillip.
2233—Lynch vs. Weiss.
2316—Nepel vs. Met. St. Ry.
2172—Ely vs. Am. Athletic Club.
1869—Gabriel vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3968½—Holmes vs. Feist.
2628—Pike vs. Man. Ry.
2176—Ruppert vs. Stein.
2544—Holz vs. Solomon.
2177—Same vs. same.
2545½—Same vs. same.
555—Feldman vs. Rappaport.
2640—Greenberg vs. McCauley.
2424—Sheehan vs. Thompson.
2388—Shrady vs. Shrady.
2464—Small vs. Goldstone.
2511—Second Nat. Bank vs. Dougherty.
2496—Felt vs. Rhoades.
2145—Krinnon vs. Nicoll.
2548—Bergen Turnpike Co. vs. Rogers.
2485—Kaffer vs. N. Y. Ice Co.
2250—Herbert vs. Met. St. Ry.
2688—Marmion vs. Garmlein.
1784—Mona vs. same.
2658—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. George W. Lederer Co.
2589—McCourt vs. Cowperthwait.
2433—Day vs. Met. St. Railway.
2386—Waterman vs. Heinrich.
2547—Meltzer vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

354—Orthoff vs. Rieger.
2447—Lee vs. Smith.
1533—Weisberger vs. Grunwald.
2790—Sawyer vs. O'Sullivan.
1950—Ruetz vs. Hennessy.
2792—Truth Co. vs. Herrick.
437½—D. Stevenson Brew. Co. vs. Riccio.
2793—Same vs. same.
2794—Holtz vs Barnett.
870—Christophers vs. Karstein.
2795—Cody vs. Higgins.
2199—Rosenfeld vs. Met. St. Ry.
2796—Shephard vs. Goldberg.
2756—Harrison vs. Met. St. Ry.
2782—Nat. Elev. & M. Co. vs Moffatt.
1364—N. Y. Elec. Equip. vs. Brennen.
1626—Keimenberg vs. Balcolm.
1876—Hellkamp vs. Frank.
1487—Goodman vs. Lesser.
1271—Gauley vs. 3d Ave R. R.
2365—Holthausen vs. Met. St. Ry.
1438—Perclaville vs. Merritt.
2092—Rock Hill R. E. & Co. vs. Knox.
798—Carter vs. Fargo.
1962—Lubecker vs. Daly.
1731—Brimberg vs. 3d Ave R. R.
2372—Lewin vs. 3d Ave. R. R.
2687—Fitzsimmons vs. Met. St Ry.
1280—Grusky vs. same.
1710—Beattie vs. Richmond.
2453—Serre vs. Falkenberg.
1680—Batum vs. Picken.
1314—Bergman vs. Edelson.
1619—Wright vs. Steckler.
2450—Dunning vs. Gorsch.
1681—Lenowitz vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
2805—Kaplan vs. Goodman.
2810—Ruge vs. Barton.
2811—Roselli vs. Hall.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4638—Jarmulowsky vs. Tillinger.
4359½—Ebert vs. Urquhard.
4575—Blumberg vs. Bowery Bank.
4067—Bowsky vs. Eisenberg.
4581—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. vs. Aldrich.
4597—John Osborn Co. vs. Hill.
4643—Hy. Zeltner Brew. Co. vs. Duffy.
4589—Bonsall vs. Payne.
4721—Roseman vs. Crocker.
3538—Wasserberger vs. Weinraub.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3,083.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and McCann for the People.

1—Frank Asselti.
2—George Sansome.
3—John Mihok.
4—Edward Johnson.
5—Joseph Latman.
6—Henry Lewis.
7—John Rich.
8—Thomas Terry.
9—William Schwarzberg.
10—Elias Lazinsky.
11—Abraham Roggen.
12—Denis O'Leary, Joseph Quigley.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16.000,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Orders Executed for Bonds and Stocks for Cash or on Margin.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
HAVE REMOVED TO
48 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
Brooklyn Office, 208 Montague St.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM BARBOUR, WILLIAM E. SPIER, WILLIAM BARBOUR, ANSON R. FLOWER, HENRY S. MANNING, HENRY C. HENMOND, SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, JOHN R. HEGEMAN, MYRON T. HERRICK, C. I. HUDSON, CHAS. F. CUTLER, S. C. T. DODD, EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN, H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAIER, JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN, GEORGE CROCKER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL, J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, JOEL F. FREEMAN, FRANK JAY GOULD.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
General Office, Broad Street, Station.
Philadelphia, May 1, 1900.
In accordance with the advertisement of December 13, 1899, notice is hereby given that certificates of the capital stock of THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, to be issued for allotment receipts, deposited during the month of May, will be ready for delivery, at the Stock Transfer Department, Room 271, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, on June 18th; those deposited in June, on July 18th, and those deposited in July, on August 18, 1900.
J. C. SIMS, Secretary.

The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 25, 1900.
Equipment Trust and Second Mortgage Bonds Dated
AUGUST 1, 1899, DUE AUGUST 1, 1930.
Pursuant to the right reserved in the said bonds, also reserved in the mortgage securing the same, The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company hereby gives notice that it will pay the principal of said bonds on the first day of August, 1900, with interest to that date, at its agency, in the City of New York, to wit, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Company, Bankers, No. 17 Nassau Street.
Interest on said bonds will cease from and after August 1st, 1900.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Office of the
Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company,
No. 610 Royal Insurance Bldg.,
Chicago, May 3d, 1900.
To the Stockholders of the
COLUMBIA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY:
Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of making distribution of the voting Trust Certificates of the NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY, representing the Preferred and Common Stock of said Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company amongst the stockholders of the Columbia Construction Company, the stock transfer books of said Columbia Construction Company will be closed from May 10th, 1900, to May 31st, 1900, both days inclusive.
HOWARD ABEL, Secretary.

HENRY S. STRAUSS
Buys and sells on commission.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
(active or inactive).
Siegel Cooper Co.'s
6% prfd. stock.
(WHEN ISSUED.)
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.
Have removed to temporary offices at
56 Wall Street.

NOTICE.
The National Bank of Rhode Island of Newport, located at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.
Dated Newport, R. I., May 3, 1900.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

WANTED—Position as clerk, bookkeeper, or cashier; 27; energetic, tactful, and capable; 13 years with largest houses in Wall Street. AB#F, 392 St. Nicholas Av.

OFFICE OF
The American Cotton Oil Co.,
27 Beaver Street, New York, April 28th, 1900.
TO THE
Holders of Debenture Bonds
OF
The American Cotton Oil Company.
The original issue of $4,000,000 Debenture Bonds, made on the first day of November, 1890, out of an authorized issue of $5,000,000, has been reduced by the Company to $3,000,000, which mature on November 1st next.
By authority of the Board of Directors, the payment of these Bonds will be extended for the further period of fifteen years, with interest at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum, payable quarterly; the extended Bonds to retain all the advantages and conditions of the terms of their original issue.
The entire amount of these extended Bonds has been underwritten, but the Company has exacted and reserved to the present holders the privilege of extension on the above terms, conditional upon the deposit of their Bonds on or before August 1st, 1900, with Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, Agents of the Company, to be stamped with the Agreement of Extension and have the new interest coupons attached.
Bondholders availing of the privilege of such extension will be paid on August 1st, 1900, the interest coupon of November 1st, in addition to that of August 1st, 1900.
Bondholders who do not avail of this privilege will receive the face value of their Bonds on delivering the same on November 1st, 1900, to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, who will purchase and extend the same for account of the Underwriters.
THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.
By GEORGE A. MORRISON,
President.

OFFICE OF
Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
17 Nassau Street, New York, April 28th, 1900.
TO THE
Holders of Debenture Bonds
OF
The American Cotton Oil Company.
Referring to the privilege of extension expressed in the circular of The American Cotton Oil Company of April 28th, 1900, we hereby give notice of our readiness, on or before August 1st, 1900, to receive for such extension the Debenture Bonds of that Company, for which temporary receipts will be given pending the attachment of the new coupons.
On the first day of November, 1900, we will purchase, at par, all Debenture Bonds, the holders of which do not avail of the privilege of extension as above indicated and accorded by the Company.
WINSLOW, LANIER & COMPANY.

For Sale at 90 and Interest, a 5¾% basis, $100,000
Leroy & Caney Valley Air Line
1st Mtge. Gold 5s, due 1926.
INTEREST JANUARY AND JULY.
EACH BOND ENDORSED GUARANTEED AS TO PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BY THE
MISSOURI PACIFIC.
The Missouri Pacific 5s, due 1917, are selling at about 100, and are issued at the rate of $13,000 per mile, and the Trust 5s, due 1920, are selling at 97, and are issued at the rate of about $10,400 per mile on a number of disconnected lines, while the above bonds are a part of an issue of $520,000 and are an absolute first mortgage, at the rate of only $10,000 per mile on a line in Southeastern Kansas.
F. J. LISMAN & CO.
30 BROAD STREET.
Members N. Y. Stock Ex. Tel. 2450 & 2451 Broad.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, May 9th, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Trustee.
50 shs. Phenix Ins. Co., B'klyn.
By order of Executor.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
19 shs. People's Bank.
For account of whom it may concern.
45 shs. 1st National Bank of Sing Sing, N. Y.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
40 shs. Western National Bank.
21 shs. Utica, Chenango & Susq. Valley R. R. Guar.
$100,000 Marietta Mineral R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., (Trust Co. Receipts.)
200 shs. Central Foundry Co. prefd.
415 shs. American Ice Co. common.
115 shs. American Ice Co. prefd.
25 shs. Steel Tired Wheel Co. common.
950 shs. American Spirits Man'f'g Co. common.
100 shs. American Beet Sugar Co. prefd.
30 shs. Union Gas & Elec. Co. of N. J. 6 p. c. pfd.
20 shs. Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co., pfd.
20 shs. Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co., pfd.
12 shs. Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Consld. R'way, Elec. Lighting & Equip. Co.
$2,000 Chic. & Northwestern Ry. Co. 5 p. c. skg. fd. Deb. Bds., 1933.
50 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
12 shs. Green Bay & Western R. R. & $10 scrip.
5 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
167 shs. Phenix Bank.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
200 shs. Distilling Co. of America pfd.
5 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
100 shs. Crocker Wheeler Co.
200 shs. Mechanics' & Traders' Bank.
$1,000 Coxsackie & Greenville Traction Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1929.
200 shs. Lou., Hend. & St. Louis Ry. pfd. & $6.56 scrip.
16 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
55 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
22 shs. Nassau Trust Co.
75 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, May 8, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of the Executrix.)
10 shares Twelfth Ward Bank, $100 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, $100 each.
61 shares American Whiting & Putty Manufacturing Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)
99 shares The Aquila Rich Company, $100 each, (hypothecated.)
5,000 shares Ruby Gold Mining and Milling Co., $1 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH HIGHEST REFERences and connections in America and Europe, will be pleased to hear from parties who would desire his services to successfully promote their business interests in Europe. Address LONDON, Box 275, 1,269 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH AND WILKES-BARRE COAL COMPANY.
To Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
Payable June 1, 1900.
By agreement between the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company and The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey these bonds will be extended for Ten years from June 1, 1900, at four and one-half per cent. interest, payable quarterly on the first days of March, June, September, and December in each year, and such extended bonds be guaranteed both as to principal and interest by The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. These bonds will continue to be secured by the present mortgage which now constitutes a first lien on almost all the property of the Coal Company. The entire issue has been subscribed for, reserving, however, to all present holders who present their bonds for that purpose on or before May 21, 1900, the privilege of exchanging their present bonds for the extended bonds so guaranteed. Bondholders who desire to avail of this privilege may present their bonds at the office of The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, 143 Liberty Street, at any time after May 10, and up to and including May 21, next, and will receive immediate payment of their June coupons and receipts entitling them to the guaranteed extended bonds, which will bear interest from June 1, 1900, and will be deliverable on or about that date.
J. ROGERS MAXWELL, President.
May 4, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD CO.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Third Avenue and 65th Street, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 11th day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of securing the consent of stockholders owning at least two-thirds of the stock of the Corporation to the issue of a mortgage upon the property and franchises of the said The Third Avenue Railroad Company, to the Morton Trust Company, as Trustee, to secure an issue of bonds to the amount of Fifty Million Dollars, of the face-value of One Thousand Dollars each, to become due in the year 2000, and to bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum from May first, 1900.
Respectfully yours,
W. N. AMORY, Secretary.
New York, April 16, 1900.

To the Stockholders of THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD CO.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Third Avenue and 65th Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 17th day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing the lease of the street-surface railroads of The Third Avenue Railroad Company, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and the contract embodying such lease and providing for the guaranty of certain bonds of this company by said Metropolitan Street Railway Company.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. AMORY, Secretary.
New York, April 16, 1900.

To the Stockholders of the METROPOLITAN STREET R'WAY CO.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, the seventeenth day of May, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroads of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the contract embodying such lease and the guaranty by this Company of certain bonds of The Third Avenue Railroad Company. By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.
Dated New York, April 16th, 1900.

To the Stockholders of the METROPOLITAN STREET R'WAY CO.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is hereby called and will be held at its office, No. 621 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1900, at half-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting on the proposition to increase the captial stock of the Company by the amount of $7,000,000, that is to say, from $45,000,000 divided into 450,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $52,000,000, divided into $20,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.
THOMAS F. RYAN,
P. A. B. WIDENER,
W. L. ELKINS,
H. H. WHEELAND,
HENRY A. ROBINSON,
D. B. HASBROUCK,
CHARLES E. WARREN,
A majority of the Directors.
New York, April 11th, 1900.

THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, New York, May 7, 1900.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members and the election of officers and Directors of this institution will be held at the institution, at Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 15th, 1900, at 3 o'clock. At the close of the meeting members will be afforded the opportunity of making a thorough inspection of the institution in its daily routine. Battalion drill at 4 o'clock. Carriages will be at the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street Station, West Side Elevated Road, to convey members to the grounds of the institution.
THATCHER M. ADAMS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Mills Building, 15 Broad Street, New York, May 3d, 1900.—The fifty-third annual meeting of stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Broad Street, (Mills Building,) in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 31st day of May, 1900, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer books of the Company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen Friday, June 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

Office of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's office in Hudson, Wis., on Saturday, June 9th, 1900, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Tuesday, May 8th, and reopen on Monday, June 11th, 1900.
E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., April 20th, 1900.

German Exchange Bank.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house, 330 Bowery, on Thursday, May 10th, 1900. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.
New York, April 28th, 1900.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF
HENRY T. CAREY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
42 New St., N. Y., May 1, 1900.
THE FIRM OF H. T. CAREY & CO. HAVING expired by limitation, the undersigned have formed a new limited partnership under the same firm name of H. T. Carey & Co., terminating April 30th, 1901.
Mr. H. T. Carey has contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as special capital to the partnership.
W. B. WALDRON,
SAMUEL F. STREIT,
General Partners.
H. T. CAREY, Special Partner.

MAC MANNUS & Co.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP firm heretofore carried on by Edward D. Mac Mannus and Henry F. Wells has been dissolved April 30, 1900. Edward D. Mac Mannus continues his real estate brokerage business at Number 90 Nassau Street.

AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY.

A permanent organization of the American Bridge Company will be perfected in this city Saturday. The association controls 90 per cent. of the bridge manufacturing plants in the country. The capital stock has been fixed at $70,000,000, equally divided between preferred and common shares. The scheme has been financed, and all that remains to be done is the election of permanent officers.

Controller Appoints More Auditors.

Controller Coler has appointed the following additional Auditors: William J. Lyon, $5,000; Jeremiah T. Mahoney, $2,500; James F. McKinney, $2,500 and Philip J. McAvoy, $2,500. Mr. Lyon was formerly First Auditor of the department. Then he was appointed Deputy Controller on the death of Richard Storrs. When Mr. Coler took office he was assigned to the auditing bureau as an expert accountant. Claims in litigation will be considered by these auditors.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

F. J. Lisman & Co. offer at 90 and interest, netting 5¾ per cent. to the investor, $100,000 Leroy & Caney Valley Air Line first mortgage gold 5 per cent. bonds due 1926, guaranteed as to principal and interest by indorsement on the bonds by the Missouri Pacific.

Clark, Dodge & Co. have removed from the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Building, 51 Wall Street, where they have been in business under the present firm title since 1852, to temporary offices at 56 Wall Street. When the new building of the insurance company is completed they will return to their former location.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

May 7	238,892
To date this year	50,855,530
Corresponding date last year	79,502,424

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 7	$1,760,120
To date this year	$235,600,490
Corresponding date last year	$429,272,130

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cot. Oil pf.	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	pf.	1½
C., L. & W. pf.	2	Pressed Steel Car	1½
General electric	1	Union Bag & Paper	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	⅝	Met. Street Railway	2¼
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Ice	¾	Mo., K. & Texas	1
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. S. & Wire	1½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	Nat. Bis. pf.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Nat. Steel	2
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	Nat. Tube	1½
B'klyn R. T.	1	Nat. Tube pf.	¾
Chi., R. & Q.	⅝	N. J. Central	1½
Chi. G. W. deb.	1½	Nort. & West. pf.	½
C., M. & St. P.	1½	North. Pac. pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Pennsylvania	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Federal Steel	1½	Read. 2d pf.	1½
Federal Steel pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F.	½
Ft. W. & Rio G.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Glucose Sugar	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
Hock. Valley pf.	⅝	Union Pacific	⅝
Int. Paper pf.	1¼	Wabash	⅝
Iowa Central	⅛	Wabash pf.	⅛
Iowa Central pf.	1	West. Un. Tel.	1
Lake Erie & West.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Long Island	9½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	2	Long Is. Ferry 4½s	4
		Norf. & So. 1st	2

Bonds Declined.

Long Is. unf. 4s 1¼ | Va. Mid. gen. 5s 1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Midsummer dullness could have provided no day much more uninteresting than was yesterday upon the New York Stock Exchange. Much of the time the tickers stood still. Commission house business amounted practically to nothing. Even the little bubbling room trading contingent seemed asleep. Yet of depressing news none was disclosed, there being, indeed, virtually no news of significance one way or another. Wall Street seemed simply drowsy.

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Sterling exchange rates lost some of their recent threatening strength. Less talk was heard of big immediate gold exports. Bankers generally predict that some more gold—perhaps a substantial amount—will go abroad; but these same authorities treat possible gold shipments as a matter of no great consequence in the money market way. In so far as loan rates are concerned, general agreement seems to be that ease will rule—and time loans are offered in volume at lower figures than have been quoted at any time hitherto this year.

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Long Island Railway stock gave the Street something of a shock. It dropped nearly 10 points. Quite apart from anything that has been officially disclosed, some of the speculators upon the Stock Exchange loaded up last week with Long Island shares on the theory that the Pennsylvania Road is to guarantee a large fixed dividend—that not being a fact.

Eventually—and in such a tremendous transaction the element of time is likely to be very elastic—Wall Street will learn that the Pennsylvania and New York Central systems are to be unified not merely in spirit, not merely constructively, but actually consolidated in the strictest corporation sense. This statement is in advance of what inside interests are willing to admit; it will challenge them to denials; but it is based on the facts.

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Of more interest than anything else to the conversationalists of the Stock Exchange were developments in American Steel and Wire Trust affairs. Chairman John W. Gates did not resign. Other Directors—representatives of the great banking house of the Seligmans—did resign. Their declaration of reasons for retirement from the property did not lack distinctness. They leave the property's management for the reason, as they succinctly state, that they cannot subscribe to such a management. A corporation is pitiably situated when Stock Exchange bankers abandon it. The house of Seligman maintains its self-respect.

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Iron and steel trade conditions are meanwhile the subject of very many conflicting representations. Some reports have it that improvement is showing, that current reductions in prices are bringing larger orders. Other official announcements are that further cuts are to be made, that more plants are to be shut down. The Federal Steel Company's restriction of output, its stoppage of mills, and discharge of employes, exerts more influence upon Wall Street sentiment than any other disclosed element.

TALK OF GOLD EXPORTS.

Wall Street had much leisure time yesterday to speculate upon the question of gold exports and the probable amount to be sent out this week. Inquiry failed to bring to light any export engagements made thus far, and bankers, questioned, said that no definite announcement could reasonably be expected before Wednesday morning, the day previous to the sailing of the French steamer. It was said that shipments to Paris were not unlikely, but that at the present rate exports to London were altogether out of the question. What the total of these shipments to Paris may be is, of course, merely a matter of conjecture, but a fair estimate was said to be $3,000,000 or thereabouts. In some quarters predictions were made that the Bank of England might this week make a bid for gold sufficient to meet the Paris bid and thereby draw to London some of the gold available here for shipment.

Yesterday's exchange market was easier, actual sight bills being quoted one-eighth cent lower.

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Call and time money continue very easy. Most of yesterday's call loans were made at 2 per cent., while there was an abundance of time money at 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days.

SOME EXCELLENT EARNINGS.

Some very excellent statements of earnings were put out by the railroads yesterday—earnings that refute in substantial manner the direful reports of a falling off in the business and the earnings of the railways of the country. Nor are these increased earnings confined to roads in any one section of the country. The better reports came from all sections, the North and the South, the East and the West.

Conspicuous of the statements was that of Great Northern, which showed earnings for the month of April of $2,153,000, a gain for the thirty days, as compared with the same period a year ago, of $329,700, or at the rate of more than $10,000 a day.

Three C's for the month reported earnings of $1,359,500, a gain of $195,100; Chesapeake and Ohio's figures for the same period were $1,094,300, a gain of $126,700, while Louisville and Nashville in the same period earned $630,300, a gain over April in last year of $64,600.

The influence of the earnings, as reflected in the movement of the stocks, shows that Great Northern preferred bettered itself 3⅞, Three C's lost 1¼, Louisville and Nashville declined ⅜, and Chesapeake and Ohio closed for the day without any net change.

UNION PACIFIC ACTIVE.

Union Pacific was easily the most conspicuous of the railroad stocks yesterday, more than 20,000 shares being traded in. Shortly after noon a determined effort to break the stock was made by throwing some 10,000 shares on the market, 5,000 shares coming out in one block. The attempt, however, was not successful, the quotation holding up wonderfully well, with the final figures marking only a fractional net decline.

An analysis of the report of the earnings of the company for the nine months ended March 31 shows that, if earnings for the closing three months of the fiscal year continue at the same rate, the net earnings for the year will be over $10,000,000. Insiders confidently predict that over 8 per cent. on the common stock will be shown for the year.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

A circular issued by Price, McCormick & Co. on the cotton situtation as of May 5 gives some interesting figures and facts. It shows that on that day New York stocks totaled 79,000 bales, United States port stocks 369,000 bales, interior stocks 216,000 bales, Liverpool stocks of American cotton 561,000 bales, total stocks, American and Liverpool, 1,243,000; total visible supply 2,385,000, while the total consumption of all growths is estimated at 12,500,000. Comparing the present total visible supply with the supply at the same period in previous years, it is shown that in 1899 the figures were 3,972,000 bales, in 1898 3,415,000 bales, in 1897 2,795,000 bales, while, going back ten years ago, to 1890, the visible supply was 2,346,000. In that year the total consumption of all growths was 8,844,000 bales, while in 1897 it was 10,330,000 bales, in 1898 11,022,000 bales, and in 1899 11,977,000.

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Reviewing these figures Price, McCormick & Co. say they show a very strong statistical situation, and add, summarizing:

"The visible supply of American cotton on March 10 was 3,115,417 bales. The American visible supply May 5 was 2,168,091 bales, showing a decrease of 947,326 bales. The total in sight since March 10 is 890,918 bales, representing a total absorption for the eight weeks of 1,638,244 bales, or an average of 204,780 per week.

The visible supply of American cotton April 7 was 2,608,413 bales. The American visible May 5 was 2,168,091, showing a decrease in four weeks of 440,322 bales. The total in sight since April 7 was 253,028 bales, making a total absorption for four weeks of 693,350 bales, or an average of 173,340 bales per week.

Estimating to come into sight the balance of the season 910,000 bales, and adding it to the present visible supply of 2,168,000 bales, gives a total available supply of American cotton of 2,768,000 bales for the current seson.

The amount which will be required for the remaining seventeen weeks of the season on the basis of the average absorption of the past four weeks, namely, 173,340 bales, is 2,946,780 bales, or a deficit of 178,780 bales. The amount required on the basis of the average for the past eight weeks, namely, 204,780 bales, for the remaining seventeen weeks of the season is 3,481,260 bales, representing a deficit of 713,000 bales.

"The absorption of the past four weeks is not as large as that of the previous four weeks, because of the intervening Easter holidays, during which business was practically suspended. The absorption of American cottop for the past week was 217,000 bales.

"The present situation seems most closely analogous to that of 1890, when, with an estimated consumption of 8,844,000 bales and a visible supply practically the same as at present, cotton sold at 12¾ cents. The problem is how high will it sell this Summer with supplies the same as in 1890 and consumption 50 per cent. greater."

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

Affected by the unfavorable developments in Federal Steel and Steel and Wire, the remaining stocks in the steel and iron group yesterday showed sympathetic weakness. Tennessee Coal and Iron fell off 2 points; Steel Hoop, 1; Tin Plate preferred, 1; Colorado Fuel and Iron, ½; National Steel common, 2; preferred, ¾; National Tube common, 1½; preferred, ¾; Republic Iron and Steel common, ⅝; preferred, ¼. National Tube was affected, too, by the report of new competition, while in the Street the opinion seemed to be that further unfavorable developments in the steel and iron situation might unexpectedly appear.

TRACTION STOCKS HEAVY.

With the exception of Third Avenue, which held its own, the traction stocks declined yesterday, Metropolitan being the heaviest sufferer, with a final net loss of 2¼ points. Manhattan's loss was ⅝, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit's, 1.

The report of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the quarter ended March 31, and published yesterday, came in for more or less attention. It showed net earnings of $916,900, as compared with $685,800 for the corresponding quarter a year ago, while, after charges and taxes, a deficit of $82,500 was reported compared with a deficit of $226,350 a year ago. Following the publication of the statement, a Director of the company gave out this statement for publication:

"The deficit shown after charges by the Brooklyn Heights system is not significant in its bearings on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit position. This year's figures are not computed on the same basis as last year's, and therefore it is not easy to make accurate comparison. The earnings are, of course, only those of the Brooklyn Heights system, and do not include the income from other sources of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. But as a mere statement of earnings of the Brooklyn Heights system, they are more satisfactory than those of the corresponding period last year, earnings being better and expenses less. If the bears wish to make an argument out of this showing, we do not grude them whatever satisfaction they may derive therefrom."

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

After the first hour of trading yesterday, London was not much of a factor in the market here, the business of that market being neglected because of the welcome to the naval brigade from Ladysmith. What dealing there was, however, was at advancing prices, a generally better tone in the London market being manifested. Baltimore and Ohio stocks were said to be most in demand.

THE MARKET'S LISTLESSNESS.

Yesterday's market was but a repetition of Friday's and Saturday's—listless and at times lifeless. Barely 250,000 shares were traded in, and of all the stocks only five show transactions involving over 10,000 shares each—Sugar with 34,000 shares, Steel and Wire with 17,000 shares, Federal Steel with 20,000, Missouri Pacific with 13,000, and Union Pacific with 20,000, the total being more than one-third of the market's entire sales. Commission houses reported little or no business.

GRANGER STOCKS RAIDED.

Shortly after noon a raid was made on the Granger stocks, with St. Paul, particularly under pressure—"for Standard Oil account," it was reported, in order, apparently, to induce further selling. A number of stop orders were reached on the declines, but good support was forthcoming. Final prices for the day, however, showed losses in practically all of the issues.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Determined efforts were made yesterday by the bears on Missouri Pacific to dislodge long stock by offering the issue down, but the attempt was profitless. No long stock appeared, but what did develop was that the principal brokers for the bull pool had buying orders for 1,000 shares each eighth down, good for 20,000 shares in all. The consequence was that the combined efforts of the bears resulted in only a fractional net loss for the stock.

AMERICAN SMELTERS STRONG.

The strength of American Smelters common yesterday, a gain of half a point being made on sales of 2,100 shares, was on a semi-official statement that it was intended, commencing with the company's second fiscal year, to put the stock on a moderate dividend basis.

SUGAR'S WEAKNESS.

Sugar was weak all day yesterday, the bull pool in the stock having temporarily suspended operations. The result was a decline of 1⅝ points on sales of 34,000 shares. The talk persists of an understanding between the trust, on the one hand, and the Arbuckles and the Doschers on the other.

BANKING HOUSE CHANGE.

E. H. Gay & Co., with offices in Boston, Philadelphia, Montreal, and New York, announce that they have placed their New York house, 1 Nassau Street, in charge of John Adrian Hesse, formerly with N. W. Harris & Co., together with Albert Courtenay Kalbfleisch, formerly with Baring, Magoun & Co.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE.

The stockholders of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, a Bell concern, held two meetings at 15 Dey Street yesterday. The first one, at 10 A. M., had been called for the purpose of voting on a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. The second one, an hour later, was the regular annual meeting of the company. All information was refused after these meetings, it being impossible even to learn whether the increase in capital stock had been decided on or not.

PRICE OF LEAD REDUCED.

The American Smelting and Refining Company yesterday announced a reduction in the price of pig lead, free on board vessels at this port, from $4.70 to $4.40 a hundred pounds. This brings lead back to the price of last Spring. From May to December of last year it steadily mounted from $4.40 to $4.70, and a cut sufficient to remove the result of this entire gain has been necessitated by an accumulation of stocks, such as happens every now and then in the trade.

An officer of the company said yesterday: "This cut will not injure us a particle. We have a contract with the miners by which the price we pay them for their ore is always equal to the market price for our finished products, minus a definite fixed smelting charge. Whether we get much or little for the finished product makes no financial difference to us, although it does to the miner. As ore is being delivered to us every day, and we are selling our products every day our arrangment with the miners virtually allows us to pay the miners for their ore after selling our products.

"The reason the cut was necessary was that after a long season of booming prices production had finally caught up to consumption and passed it. By reducing the price of pig lead we clear away an accumulation of stock. This cut in lead is in line with the recent reaction in all metal trade prices, but it does not indicate a material lessening of the country's prosperity, or a lack of commercial healthfulness. Nothing is steadier than the demand for pig lead. There was as much pig lead used in the panic years of 1893 and 1894 as in any years."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Anthracite coal production for April officially estimated at 3,278,818 tons.

Statement of the British Board of Trade for the month of April showing an increase of £3,284,000 in imports and an increase of £3,187,600 in exports.

Incorporation at Trenton of the General Lead Mining Company, with a capital of $2,500,000.

Election of George J. Gould, James Stillman, J. J. Mitchell, and Norman B. Ream Directors of the Chicago and Alton.

Increase in the semi-annual dividend rate on Lehigh Coal and Navigation stock from 2 to 2½ per cent.

Meeting to-day of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee.

According to a Worcester dispatch, the Boston and Maine Railroad is to build an air line from that city to Fall River.

Surplus reserve of $191,075 shown by last week's statement of outside banks, a dec

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Very little interest was taken in the market for outside securities yesterday, and in only a few issues were the day's transactions of any consequence. The downward movement that has been in progress for several weeks past seems not yet to have fully spent itself, for further declines were recorded yesterday in one or two prominent issues. Yet a firmer tone is showing than appeared a couple of weeks ago, and recent liquidation seems to have done much toward clearing the market of a good deal of loosely held stock. Practically no news of importance affecting outside stocks came to hand, and in the absence of actual favorable developments there was nothing to induce buying of stocks. Brokers trading in outside bonds continue to report a fairly large business in that class of securities, and it would appear that many are investing in bonds instead of speculating in stocks, due to the fact that recently outside stocks have not presented any very favorable appearance. Notwithstanding the conditions prevailing, one or two stocks advanced very sharply yesterday, but it would seem that this was the result of mere manipulation.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was again under pressure, and suffered a net loss for the day of seven-eighths of a point, closing at 57½ bid. The stock was not very actively traded in, but the demand was so small that the stock receded on the light offerings. Other copper stocks were almost entirely neglected.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE preferred was unusually active. Five hundred shares or more sold at 78, without, however, materially affecting the price, which closed at 78 bid. This was the first trading in any considerable amount of the stock that has occurred in a long time. The stock seems to be quite closely held, and it is only at long intervals that more than a few hundred shares of the stock appear on the market. No trading in the common stock was reported, and the price of this issue remained unchanged.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold early in the day at 9¼, and later up to 9⅝. It closed at 9⅛ bid, a fractional net gain for the day. Trading in the stock amounted to only a few hundred shares.

LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON AND ST. LOUIS has been fairly active within the last two days, and the price of the preferred stock has advanced from 17 to 20. This issue was 20 bid yesterday, while the common stock was quoted at 5 bid and the bonds at 99.

OTIS ELEVATOR common was again fairly active and strong. It sold up to 31½ and closed at 31¼ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point. The preferred stock remained quiet, and no change in the price of that issue was reported.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common sold at 7, but later on was offered below that figure. It showed no net change for the day. A further decline in the preferred stock occurred, and this issue, after selling to the extent of several hundred shares at 25, ended the day at 24½ bid, with stock offered at 25⅛.

SEABOARD AIR LINE preferred sold at 35⅝, and closed at 35⅜ bid. The subscriptions were quoted at 125 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Gas Companies.		
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	26	28
New Amsterdam pf	50	52
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	98
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	...	27
American Agri. Chem. pf	72	75
American Bicycle	9	10
American Bicycle pf	39½	41
American Bicycle bonds	80	90
American Chicle	55	65
American Chicle pf	75	80
American Woolen	17⅝	18
American Woolen pf	74¼	75
Cast-Iron Pipe	5¾	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	44¾	45½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	10	11½
Distilling Company of America	6⅝	6⅞
Distilling Company of America pf	24½	25½
Electric Boat	20	24
Electric Boat pf	...	45
Havana Commercial	16	17
Havana Commercial pf	57	58
International Power	29	35
International Pump	18	20
International Pump pf	90	95
National Enameling & Stamp	20	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf	80	84
National Gramophone	49	53
National Salt	44½	46
National Salt pf	75	80
Otis Elevator	31½	32
Otis Elevator pf	86	88½
Royal Baking Powder pf	90	91
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	75	80
Sloss-Sheffield	23	25
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div	64	67
Standard Oil of New Jersey	540	544
United States Flour Milling	7	...
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	¼
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	87½	88
American Air Power	30	35
Arizona Lead	15¾	16¼
Asphalt Company of America	5	5½
British Columbia Copper	11⅜	11⅝
California Copper	2¼	3
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	106½	107½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	27	30
Electric Vehicle pf	78	80
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅞	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	30
General Carriage	9⅜	10½
Illinois Transportation	1¾	1⅞
*Markeen Copper	5	6¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	15½	16½
Mexican 5s	99	99½
New England Transportation	5¼	5¾
New York Transportation	9¼	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	19½	20½
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	125	35
Seaboard Air Line 4s	86	88
Seaboard Air Line common	13	14
Seaboard Air Line pf	35¾	...
Storage Power	19	19¼
Superior & Boston Copper	...	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A. 2d ass. paid	5½	6½
Trust Company of America	209	212
Union Copper	7⅝	8
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	86½	87
United Railways of St. Louis pf	69	70½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	15	17
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	52	57
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	92¼	92⅝
Western Union 4s	104⅜	105⅛

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	225	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	228	230
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Columbus Railway	25	...
Columbus Railway pf	93	...
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	83
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. ist 5s	110	113
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas 2d. 98		99½
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	...	19
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91
New Orleans Traction	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf	95	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
28th & 29th Streets 5s, 1996	113	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29½	31
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	68½	70
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	...	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	103	104
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105½	106
Denver Gas	...	33
Denver Gas 5s	69	71
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	86
New England Gas & Coke	...	19
New England Gas & Coke bonds	68¾	68½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	103½	...
North Hudson L., H. & F. Co.	95	96
North Hud., L., H. & F. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	35	37
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	116
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	...	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	97	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	...
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	20	23
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	36	37
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	112
Hoboken Ferry pf	96	99½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	97	98
Industrials.		
American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	...
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6½	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	35	38
Cramps' Shipyard	72	74
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	118	122
Lorillard Company pf	100	102
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	120	125
Standard Coupler	33	37
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	48	52
Union Typewriter	27	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf., ex div	110	112
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note	47	50¾
Central & South American Tel	105	108
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Retsof	30	...
Retsof bonds	50	55
Southern Light and Traction	31	35

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	310	310	292
4th week April	$42,240	$46,904	...
Month	128,338	137,046	114,505
From Jan. 1	535,785	524,665	582,645
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,540	1,524	1,524
4th week April	118,527	107,977	85,492
Month	412,088	387,022	311,180
From July 1	5,281,381	5,025,671	4,813,943
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,445	1,445	1,360
4th week April	349,291	272,744	257,422
Month	1,094,382	967,655	912,953
From July 1	10,998,815	9,934,241	...
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	102	93	74
4th week April	30,324	31,986	29,877
Month	100,109	108,659	94,944
From July 1	1,018,300	988,015	920,791
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
4th week April	458,820	326,058	326,134
Month	1,359,561	1,164,493	1,164,764
From July 1	13,984,572	12,164,430	11,932,576
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	150
4th week April	7,283	8,341	8,360
Month	26,798	27,350	25,818
From July 1	304,926	280,292	...
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	174	167	167
4th week April	36,257	34,382	34,603
Month	115,431	109,125	97,181
From July 1	1,214,146	1,068,401	...
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week April	15,423	12,570	10,192
Month	68,738	54,966	52,275
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
4th week April	498,545	459,283	...
From Jan. 1	7,052,459	6,580,306	...
GREAT NORTHERN—			
Month April	2,153,054	1,823,294	1,721,439
From July 1	24,729,656	21,768,323	18,998,336
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,033	2,988	2,985
4th week April	632,305	574,896	567,412
Month	2,125,135	1,918,061	1,773,967
From July 1	23,281,085	19,451,027	...
NEW YORK CENTRAL & LEASED LINES—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Month April	4,253,361	3,750,245	503,116

The earnings of the Fall Brook system for April, 1899, were $145,346; deducting this, the actual increase for April, 1900, is $357,769.

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
From July 1	45,297,833	39,422,995	5,874,838

The earnings of the Fall Brook system for ten months to April 30, 1899, were $1,701,515; deducting this, the actual increase in 1900 is $4,173,322.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,228
4th week April	126,200	128,900	112,600
Month	427,900	424,200	380,100
From July 1	5,074,935	5,023,221	...
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
4th week April	20,904	20,000	22,429
Month	78,014	66,186	71,505
From July 1	904,691	819,811	...
WESTERN N. Y. & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	644	642	642
4th week April	79,300	81,700	76,200
Month	279,900	272,400	249,600
From July 1	3,146,702	2,725,040	2,763,384
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RAILROAD, for the quarter ended March 31—			
Gross	2,596,194	1,292,801	1,220,833
Op. expenses	1,679,275	829,299	802,299
Net	916,919	463,502	418,534
Other income	75,320	25,883	71,040
Total income	992,449	489,365	490,174
Charges	1,074,954	536,893	570,743
Deficit	82,505	47,528	80,569
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM, for March—			
Gross	145,755	127,343	143,491
Op. expenses	102,841	93,820	102,547
Net	42,914	33,523	40,944
Prop. ex. to gross	70½	72⅝	71½
Charges	15,281	16,838	16,841
Surplus	27,623	16,685	24,103
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, for the quarter ended March 31—			
Gross	750,103	708,970	707,713
Op. expenses	714,206	707,847	862,985
Net	35,897	1,123	44,728
Prop. to gross	95¼	99⅞	93⅞
Other income	18,119	...	...
Total income	54,076	1,129	44,728
Charges	327,579	300,519	303,979
Deficit	273,503	294,519	261,023
UNION (STREET) RAILWAY OF NEW YORK, for the quarter ended March 31—			
Gross	159,380	124,858	133,076
Op. expenses	116,853	114,931	110,840
Net	42,527	$9,927	22,231
Other income	...	400	417
Total income	42,527	10,327	22,648
Charges	46,189	37,027	35,751
Deficit	2,659	26,700	13,103

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$146,045,632
Gold	77,337,154
Silver	8,796,679
United States notes	12,877,622
Treasury notes of 1890	797,070
National bank notes	5,586,880
Total receipts this day	2,226,350
Total receipts this month	10,167,392
Total receipts this year	452,554,456
Total expenditures this day	1,716,000
Total expenditures this month	10,326,000
Total expenditures this year	424,192,973
Deposits in National banks	113,453,778
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	463,852
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	1,457,293
Customs	789,880
Miscellaneous	69,175

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue, and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS—DIVISION OF REDEMPTION

Gold coin	$228,610,779
Silver dollars	413,853,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,732,680
Silver bullion of 1890	72,314,320
United States notes	7,460,000
Total	$731,985,779

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$228,610,779
Silver certificates outstanding	413,853,000
Treasury notes outstanding	82,047,000
Currency certificates outstanding	7,470,000
Total	$731,985,779

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$46,075,146
Gold certificates	31,262,008
Silver coin and bullion	2,884,513
Silver certificates	5,933,104
United States notes	12,877,622
Other assets	12,256,366
Total in Treasury	$111,207,923
Deposits in National banks	113,453,778
Total	$224,771,701
Current liabilities	78,676,069
Available cash balance	$146,045,632

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The folowing railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in April showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$10,550
Chesapeake & Ohio	76,547
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	112,762
Evansville & Terre Haute	1,725
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	2,853
Grand Trunk System	39,262
Louisville & Nashville	64,809
Toledo, Peoria & Western	904
Total increase, 8 roads	$309,212
Increase previously reported	697,374
Total increase, 38 roads	$1,006,586

***

The following showed decreases:

Ann Arbor	$4,364
Chicago Terminal Transfer	1,674
Evansville & Indianapolis	1,078
St. Louis Southwestern	2,700
Western New York & Pennsylvania	2,400
Total decrease, 5 roads	$12,116
Decrease previously reported	53,972
Total decrease, 14 roads	$66,088
Net increase	$940,498

The Bank of America.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of America was held yesterday. The old Directors were all re-elected.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, May 7, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	17¼	2,475	Am. Car & Found. Co.	17½	17⅝	17	17¼	– ⅛
65⅝	66¼	803	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	66¼	66¼	65⅝	65⅝	– ⅝
34	34⅛	729	American Cotton Oil	34	34⅞	34	34	–1
96	97	130	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	96½	96½	96	96½	+1½
44½	45	1,220	American Ice Co.	45	45⅝	44¾	44¾	– ⅛
12	12½	100	American Linseed Co.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	– ⅛
56	56½	520	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56⅝	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝	– ⅛
4	4½	925	American Malting Co.	4	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
23	23½	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	23	23⅝	23	23½	.....
37½	37⅝	2,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37⅞	38⅛	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
88½	89	1,010	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89¼	90	89	90	.....
24½	24⅝	410	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	25	25	24⅝	25	–1
37½	37⅝	18,485	Am. Steel & Wire.	38½	39⅛	37⅝	37⅝	–1½
76½	76⅝	7,410	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	77	77⅝	76	76⅝	– ⅛
112⅝	112⅞	38,970	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	114½	114⅞	111⅝	112⅞	–1⅝
111	113	25	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113	113	113	113	.....
92	...	80	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92	93	92	93	.....
78	79	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	78	78	78	78	–1
102⅝	102⅝	1,184	American Tobacco	103	103½	102⅝	102⅝	– ⅝
130	138	10	Am. Tobacco pf.	135	135	135	135	.....
44¾	44⅞	910	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44½	45	44¼	44⅝	– ⅛
26	26¼	4,425	At., T. & S. F.	26½	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	.....
69½	69⅝	6,632	At., T. & S. F. pf.	69⅝	69⅞	69¼	69½	– ⅛
82⅝	82¾	3,300	Baltimore & Ohio	83½	83½	82⅝	82⅝	– ⅛
...	...	2,850	Balt. & Ohio, rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....
83¼	84	1,030	Balt. & Ohio pf.	84⅛	84⅛	83¾	83¾	– ⅛
72½	73	5,645	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73⅝	73⅝	72⅜	72⅝	–1
8⅞	9	1,710	Brunswick City	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	– ⅛
55	56	100	Canada Southern	55	55	55	55	+ ⅛
29½	29⅝	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	.....
124½	125	6,310	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125⅝	125⅞	125	125	– ⅜
13⅞	13¼	250	Chi. Gr. Western	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13¼	.....
87	87⅛	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	87	87	87	87	–1⅞
54½	55	555	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	55	55	55	55	.....
117¾	117⅞	6,882	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	118½	118¾	117	117⅜	–1⅛
172	173	235	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172½	172½	172½	172½	.....
161½	162	275	Chicago & Northw	162	162	161½	161½	.....
107½	107⅝	5,810	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108¼	108¼	107¼	107⅝	– ⅜
12¼	12⅜	20	Chi. Term. Trans.	12	12	12	12	.....
36½	37½	25	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36	36	36	36	.....
60⅜	60½	810	C., C., C. & St. L.	60⅝	60⅝	60	60	–1⅛
69	71	500	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	70	70	70	70	+2
...	...	100	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	– ⅛
39¾	40	1,110	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	39½	40	39½	40	– ⅛
5⅞	6	200	Colorado Southern	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
40	41½	10	Col. Southern 1st pf.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	.....
16⅜	17	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	17	17	17	17	.....
182	184	65	Consolidated Gas	181½	181½	181½	181½	.....
30	30½	2,700	Con. Tobacco Co.	29½	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
115	118	115	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	.....
114½	115	200	Delaware & Hudson.	114½	114½	114½	114½	.....
19¾	19½	220	Denver & R. G.	19½	19½	19½	19½	.....
69	69¾	50	Denver & R. G. pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	.....
15½	16½	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	– ⅛
12⅞	12⅞	50	Erie	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	.....
38⅝	39	620	Erie 1st pf	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	– ⅛
38¼	38½	19,810	Federal Steel	39¼	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	–1⅛
67¾	68	2,485	Federal Stel pf	68	68½	67¾	68	– ⅛
...	...	100	Ft. Worth & Rio Gr.	17½	17½	17½	17½	– ⅛
138	138½	1,310	General Electric	138	138⅝	138	138	+1
49½	50¼	307	Glucose Sugar Ref.	49½	49½	49¼	49¼	–1
156½	158	425	Great Northern pf.	157	157⅝	157	157⅝	+ ⅛
65¾	65⅞	400	Hocking Valley pf.	66	66	65⅝	65⅝	– ⅛
113⅝	114½	150	Illinois Central	113⅜	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝	– ⅛
23⅞	24	1,355	International Paper.	23⅞	24	23⅞	23⅞	– ⅛
63	63¼	1,000	Internat. Paper pf.	64⅞	64⅞	63½	63½	–1½
17	18	410	Iowa Central	17½	17½	17	17	– ⅛
50	51	100	Iowa Central pf.	50	50	50	50	–1
17¼	18	10	K.C.,P. & G.,full as.pd.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	.....
50	51	300	Lake Erie & West.	30	30	30	30	– ⅛
89	89½	410	Lake Erie & West. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	.....
76	78	4,343	Long Island	86	86	77	77	–9½
81¾	82	1,400	Louisville & Nashville.	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼	– ⅝
93	93⅝	1,835	Manhattan Elevated.	93½	93⅝	93¼	93¼	– ⅜
152⅝	153	2,190	Met. Street Railway.	154	154	152⅝	153	–2¼
13½	13½	25	Mexican Central	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	.....
3¾	4	120	Mexican National ctfs.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	.....
66	66	650	Minn. & St. Louis.	66¼	66¼	65	65	–1
67	67	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	66⅝	67	66⅝	66⅞	+⅛
150	150	150	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	–1
34	34⅞	250	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34	34	34	34	–1
12,000	57½	58	Missouri Pacific	58	58	57¾	57¾	– ⅛
189½	190	185	Morris & Essex	189	189	189	189	.....
...	...	10	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	50	50	50	50	.....
31	31¼	310	National Biscuit Co.	31½	31½	31	31	.....
83	85	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	85	85	85	85	.....
21¾	22	320	National Lead Co.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	– ⅛
102¾	103½	20	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	104	104	104	104	.....
30	30½	2,100	National Steel	31⅝	31⅝	30	30	–2
89	89	335	National Steel pf.	89	89	88¾	88¾	– ⅛
47¾	47⅞	2,045	National Tube Co.	48⅜	48⅜	47⅞	47⅞	–1½
89¾	90	1,190	Nat. Tube Co. pf.	89½	90	89	89	–1½
119	120	800	New Jersey Central.	119	119	119	119	–1½
125	127	200	New York Air Brake.	125	125	125	125	.....
133⅜	133½	1,575	New York Central.	133⅜	133⅝	133⅛	133⅝	– ⅜
22	22⅛	1,000	N. Y., Ont. & West.	22⅛	22⅛	22	22⅛	.....
37	37⅛	2,165	Norfolk & Western.	37⅛	37⅛	36¾	36¾	– ⅛
79	80	115	Norfolk & West. pf.	79	79	79	79	– ½
14⅝	15	845	North American	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	.....
57½	57⅝	3,050	Northern Pacific	57⅛	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜	– ⅜
75¾	75⅞	815	Northern Pacific pf.	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	– ⅛
32½	33	225	Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	33	33	– ⅛
132¼	133½	10,149	Pennsylvania R. R.	134	134	132⅝	132⅝	–1⅛
103⅝	103⅞	2,750	People's Gas, Chicago.	104	104½	103½	103⅝	– ⅛
2⅝	3	70	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	.....
7	8	50	Peoria & Eastern.	7	7	7	7	.....
400	410	1,100	Père Marquette	25	25¼	25	25¼	– ⅛
85	85	40	P., C. & St. L. pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	– ⅛
1,210	1,215	2,400	Pressed Steel Car.	50	48⅞	50	48⅞	+1½
185	20	...	Pullman Company	183	183	183	183	.....
9	9½	200	Quicksilver pf	...	...	...	8¾	– ⅛
18	18⅛	200	Reading	18	18	18	18	– ⅛

EXHIBIT OF CHILDREN'S WORK.

To be Opened at Rooms of American Female Guardian Society.

An exhibition of manual training work done by some of the poorest children of the city will be open at the rooms of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street and 30 East Thirtieth Street, to-morrow and Thursday, from 10 until 5 o'clock.

The work was done in the twelve industrial schools maintained by the society, and comprises shoes half soled, patched, and entirely made by the children; baskets and mats from the basket-weaving classes, chairs neatly caned, whittled articles, dresses and all kinds of garments, and a fine display of bread, biscuit, meats, plain salads, puddings, and pies—all made by children under fifteen.

Instruction in these industries has been given by 10 special teachers, while 94 teachers have taught the 7,436 children who have registered in the regular primary grades of the 12 different schools during the year. In the kindergartens there have been 1,102 little ones. To those who came hungry to school or whose families were in temporary distress 78,688 loaves of bread were given. In some of the schools milk was furnished at luncheon time with the bread, and occasionally a hot dinner made the youngsters happy. The teachers, in looking into the needs and conditions of the children and their families, made 9,103 visits in the tenements among the Italians, Bohemians, Jews, Germans, and colored children, who form the bulk of the schools, ten nationalities being represented.

In addition to these schools, the society's work is in caring for homeless and neglected children at its home buildings, on Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets. The home family at present comprises 127 children, some of whom are street waifs, some the children of vicious and cruel parents, and some are placed there by parents who are unable for the time through some emergency to care for them. Sixty-nine children have been admitted during the year and eighteen sent out to adopted homes.

In outdoor relief department 493 persons have been assisted with clothing, money, or food, and work secured for 73, while 15 sewing women have earned $429 by the garments they have made.

The society is always in need of gifts of clothing, provisions, and money to carry on its varied work, and for the Summer home, at Oceanport, N. J., where its home family goes for three months, money is needed this year for repairs.

The exercises commemorating its sixty-six years of work will be held in the home chapel to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

MRS. W. E. D. STOKES'S ALIMONY

Her ex-Husband Agrees to Pay $12,000 a Year in Monthly Installments.

Upon the consent of her ex-husband, William E. D. Stokes, $12,000 a year alimony was granted to Mrs. Rita Hernandez de Alba Stokes by Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday.

The alimony is to be paid in monthly installments before the 5th of each month. This order was made by the Justice, and added to the original decree of divorce which was granted last week.

MAN MISSING SINCE 1856.

Partition Suit Disclosed Disappearance of James D. Dusenberry.

If James D. Dusenberry would make his whereabouts known he would relieve a number of interested persons of the possibility of being involved in legal complications.

The American Mortgage Company is very anxious to arrange for the partition of certain property in Ridge Street, and Mr. Dusenberry's name appears of record as one of those interested in the property. He has not been heard of since 1856. He was then in Chicago. Bowers & Sands, counsel for the mortgage company, obtained an order yesterday from Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, by which the summons can be served on him by publication.

In the motion papers the lawyers set out in detail the efforts which had been made to locate Mr. Dusenberry. He had been traced from Hartford, Conn., in 1846, to Horseheads, Chemung County; then to Tioga, Penn., and from there to Chicago in 1856. Correspondence with all the Dusenberrys of the State was also submitted to show that James D. Dusenberry had completely disappeared.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Henry Corn Sells New Building on Lower Fifth Avenue—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Henry Corn has sold the new nine-story office and loft building at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 22.8 by 116.10 by 20 by 117.11. It is reported that A. D. Juilliard is the buyer and that the transaction is partly a trade, although in regard to these details Mr. Corn declined to say anything yesterday.

Ottinger Brothers and I. S. & M. S. Korn have sold the four-story brick building 191 William Street, 23.4 by 58 by 23.1 by 52.2, adjoining the northwest corner of Spruce Street.

Judson Lawson has sold the new six-story apartment house 351 to 355 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 75 by 100.11.

Andrew J. Kerwin has sold the six-story apartment house recently completed at 204 West Seventieth Street, 45 by 88 by 100.5.

Ogden & Clarkson have sold for Kempner Brothers to an investor the three-story building 315 Washington Street, 25 by 80.

It is reported that J. W. Halligan has sold the four-story buildings, with stores, 63 and 65 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on a lot 25 by 99.11.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from Mrs. Eliza Wilcox the three six-story flats, 975, 977, and 979 Eighth Avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, on a plot 75 by 100.

Jackson & Stern have bought from Minnie Fernbach 330 West Nineteenth Street, 25 by 92, and have resold the property to Monk & Gillies for improvement with a six-story tenement. Jackson & Stern have also bought from Simon Hoffman 428 Sixth Street, 24.6 by 97, and have sold to Jacobs & Margowitz, for improvement, 310 and 312 East Nineteenth Street, 42 by 94.

W. P. Mangam has sold to Charles B. Tooker the four-story brick building 166 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, on a plot 35 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

109 St. Mark's Place, north side, 250.6 feet west of Avenue A, 12.6 by 94, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Schmeidler & Bachrach.....$8,900

37 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 325 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story building, with stores; public auction sale, to J. A. Barclay & Co.....41,600

515 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 286.8 ft west of Amsterdam Avenue, 33.4 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Trustees of the Parochial Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York.....30,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

61 West Ninety-first Street, north side, 255 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 19.6 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to William H. Anderson.....16,800

By Strong & Ireland.

431 East Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 300 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, two-story frame building; also, Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 300 feet east of First Avenue, 50 by 98.9, vacant; also, Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 375 feet east of First Avenue, 50 by 98.9, vacant, and 423 to 435 East Twenty-fourth Street, running through to 428 to 438 East Twenty-fifth Street, begins on the north side of Twenty-fourth Street, 325 feet east of First Avenue, runs east 175 by north 98.9 to Twenty-fifth Street, by west 150 by south 98.9 by west 25 by south 98.9, one-story buildings and vacant; partition sale, to the plaintiff, the Durant Land Improvement Company.108,000

To-days' Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale to close a partnership, 34 and 36 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 443.4 feet west of Fifth Avenue, each 33.4 by 100, two five-story brownstone-front apartment houses.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, southwest side, 213.7 feet southeast of Lawrence Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100; Graham Avenue, northeast side, 54.1 feet southeast of Lawrence Avenue, abutting on the foregoing, one lot, 25 by 102.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 68 East Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 139.8 feet west of Park Avenue, 31.11 by 102.2, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $41,994.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 1,073, 1,075, and 1,077 Washington Avenue, west side, 102.8 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, runs south on Washington Avenue 80, by west 200 by north 28 by east 100 by north 64 by east 100, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $8,856; subject to other mortgages for $44,894.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 114 East Ninety-first Street, south side, 175 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.8, five-story brick and brownstone-front apartment house.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 54 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 500 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,748.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Benno Lewinson, referee, 1,242 Park Avenue, east side, 108 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 27 by 150, one and two story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $3,875.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 56 Allen Street, east side, 160 feet south of Grand Street, 20 by 88, one-story brick building; 58 Allen Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 20 by 88, five-story and basement brick building; 59 and 61 Orchard Street, west side, 99.4 feet south of Grand Street, 50.8 by 87.10 by 51.2 by 87.10, five-story brick building covering the lot.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 533 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 325.6 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 24.6 by 100.5, five-story brick double tenement.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Fay, referee, 201 Broome Street, south side, 100 feet east of Norfolk Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick-front frame tenement with store. Subject to mortgages for $9,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, 106 lots in the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, belonging to the Schermerhorn estate, and situated on Third, Fourth, and Fifth Avenues, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-seventh Streets.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 588 East Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 200 feet west of Avenue B, 25 by 100.8, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $17,259.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 631 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 270 feet west of Broadway, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,986.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, F. E. Delahanty, referee, 34 Stanton Street, north side, 72.6 feet east of Chrystie Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $18,036.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 22 by 20; John Corbett, owner; Charles Meyer, architect; cost, $30.

Nos. 529 and 531 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 50 by 98; Philip Dietrich, Broadway and One Hundred and Tenth Street, owner; John Rau, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Morris Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 66.10; James O'Connell of 1,090 Lexington Avenue, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $13,000.

No. 253 West Eleventh Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 53; K. Hoffmann of 183 Delancey Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $17,000.

Madison Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for two-seven-story brick flats, with stores, 40 by 90.7; Henie Liebeskind of 10 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $200,000.

No. 344 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, for a four-story brick dwelling, 25 by 75; the Rev. E. W. Cronin of 346 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; Lynch & Coombs, architects; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 336 to 342 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, for a one-story stone church, 80.2 by 96.11; the Rev. E. W. Cronin, owner; Lynch & Coombs, architects; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 425 feet west of Morris Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; James O'Connell of 1,690 Lexington Avenue, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 784 Eighth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Richard Mock of 786 Eighth Avenue, owner; J. H. Kimbal, architect; cost, $50.

Courtlandt Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story brick tenement and store; S. Fisher of 556 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 107 West Forty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Joseph Drexler, owner; J. Wolf, architect; cost, $125.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

MONDAY, May 7.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 183d St, 50x115.7; John B. Haskin, Jr., and others, executors, to Margaret Pierce... 5,000

BAY ST, s s, 48.5 ft w of North St, 50x100; Lydia A. Scofield to R. T. Fordham.....1

BROOME ST, s w corner of Attorney St, 19.3x50; William Wetterer to Paul Mayer.....1

CANAL ST, 111, 25x25x24.5x25; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to Gerald Fitz Gibbon.....

CROTONA AV, n s, 85.10 ft e of Franklin Av, 25x100.11; Hugh L. Roberts and others to Thomas S. McLees.....100

DIVISION ST, e s, 23x45.6; Simon Wronker to Louis Gordon and others.....1

ESSEX ST, e s, 108.1 ft n of Delancey St, 21x100.3x25x irregular; Rosa Levin to Louis Bachrach.....1

ESSEX ST, e s, 108.1 ft n of Delancey St, 21x100.3x25x irregular; Mendel Levin, by guardian, to Louis Bachrach.....855

ESSEX ST, e s, part of Lot 1,519, map of estate of James Delaney, 21x100; John E. Taylor, trustee, to Louis Bachrach.....15,750

ESSEX ST, e s, 108.1 ft n of Delancey St, 21x100.3x29 x irregular; Rosa Levin, ex-cutrix, to Louis Bachrach, 2-3 part.14,400

HOE ST, e s, 204.1 ft s of Hone St, 50x100; Albert R. Presch and another to Hugh Kirk.....1

HOE AV, 1,228; Washington Av, w s, 52.10 ft s of 166th St, 25x100; William Wetterer to William H. Taubert, ½ part.1

HUGHES AV, w s, 163 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 16.8x95; Benjamin B. Wintersmith to Francis H. Parsons.....3,600

HUGHES AV, w s, 129.8 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 16.8x95; Hughes Av, w s, 146.4 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 16.8x96; Hughes Av, e s, 179.8 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 16.8x95; Ernest B. Wintersmith to New York Building Loan Banking Company.....1

INTERVALE AV, n e corner of Freeman St, 112.5x23.1x107.11x27; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of Freeman St, 25x104.5x25x104.8, and other property on Freeman St; William Wetterer to William R. Rose.....100

JACKSON AV, w s, 272.1 ft s of 165th St, 16x75; Selah B. Strong, referee, to Raphael Danziger.....2,525

LENOX AV, n w corner of 114th St, 25.11 x100; Sophie Rothschild to Christian Goetz and another.....100

LOTS 379 to 384, 559, 560, 561, Section A, Vyse estate; 107 to 110, 92, 358, 357, 365, 365A, 366, 366A, 351, 352, 353, Section B, Vyse estate; Lots 718 to 725, 681 to 690, 602 to 616, 646 to 663, 748 to 756, 757, 758, 762 to 770, 673 to 680, 691 to 699, 784 to 789, map of Section C, Vyse estate; Lots 802 to 810, 527 to 531, 820 to 826, 869 to 886, 848 to 864, 860, 887 to 898, 950 to 960, map of Section D, Vyse estate; William Wetterer to William R. Rose.....100

LOTS 741, 738, 739, and 740, map of Section C, Vyse estate; William Wetterer to William R. Rose.....1

LOT 157, map of Section A, Vyse estate; William Wetterer to William R. Rose.....1

LOT 154, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Charlotte Place, n w corner of Jennings St, three lots; Vyse Av, e s, 175 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; Bryant Av, 1,216, e s, 25x100; Bryant Av, 1,220 and 1,222, e s, 40x100; William Wetterer to William R. Rose.....1

LOT 393, map of Section A, Vyse estate; William Wetterer to William R. Rose..100

LOT 147, map of Section A, Vyse estate; William Wetterer to William R. Rose.....1

LOT 233, map of Section A, Vyse estate; William Wetterer to William R. Rose.....1

MACDOUGAL ST, e s, 180 ft n of Prince St, 20x75; Edward Hale to John Drummond, re-recorded.....6,700

MACDOUGAL, ST, e s, 160 ft n of Prince St, 20x75; John H. Parsell to George Clipp.....3,000

MERCER ST, 246, s e corner of 3d St, 25x100; William Wetterer to William R. Rose.....1

MERCER ST, 91, plot in rear of, 25x28.5; Abraham Boehm and another to Solomon Cohen.....1

MORRIS AV, e s, 248.1 ft s of 170th St, runs s 287.11x n 289x n 25.5 to avenue; Archibald Rogers and wife to David E. Levy.....1

MOTT ST, e s, 361.10 ft s of Terrace Place, 100x100; Amanda Cordoff to Charity A. Walker.....1

PEARL ST, 372 to 376, 56.9x irregular; Edward S. Thurston to Solon Palmer.....1

PLOT, in centre of block, between College and Morris Av, distant 119.8 ft s of 170th St, runs s 119.6x w 94.11x n 119.11x56.4; E. B. Levy to Archibald Rogers.....

PLOTS 10,333 and 10,334, Section 12, map of Woodlawn Cemetery; the Woodlawn Cemetery to Robert Deeley.....1

RUTGERS (Monroe St.) PLACE, 15, 26x110; Isidor Ginsberg to Alexander Rittmaster.....1

RUTGERS (Monroe St.) PLACE, 15, 26x110; Israel Lebowitz and another to Lena Brand, rerecorded.....15,150

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 145.10 ft n of 145th St, 21x100; William Wetterer to Manuel Lopez.....1

STEBBINS AV, w s, 120 ft s of 169th St, 20x100; Ernest B. Wintersmith to Alfred C. Eckert and another, rerecorded.....6,100

SUMMIT ST, e s, 75 ft s of 165th St, 25x87; Frederick Pfeiffer to New York Building Loan Banking Company.....1

VYSE AV, e s, 175 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; George H. Hart, referee, to William Wetterer.....3,100

VYSE AV, e s, 225 ft n of Freeman St, 26x100; William Wetterer to William R. Rose.....1

WALES AV, w s, 162.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x127.6x29.11x111; Victor Gerhards to Friedericke Wilschek.....15,350

WALES AV, w s, 162.2 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x127.7x29.11x111; Michael Davis to Emma Kraemer.....1

WASHINGTON TERRACE, w s, 98.4 ft s of 186th St, 17.9x62.6; City Real Estate Company to Moses Bachman.....1

WASHINGTON TERRACE, w s, 53.3 ft s of 186th St, 17.9x62.6; City Real Estate Company to Moses Bachman.....1

WASHINGTON ST, 315, e s, 25x80; Elias Kampner and another to John H. Livingston.....1

YORK ST, 3, 22x62.6; William J. and Charles C. Alexander to Stuart Duncan..100

2D AV, n e corner of 10th St, 25x100; George W. Murray to Ernest A. Denicke.....17,000

3D AV, w s, 50.3 ft s of 165th St, 25.2x100.9x25x98; Mary Schafer to Mary A. Donlan.....22,500

3D AV, n e corner of 114th St, 25.10x100; Nannie B. Mischio and others, executors, to John Sinnott.....45,000

5TH AV, w s, w ½ Lot 1,050, map of Wakefield, 50x114; William Welterer and wife to William H. Taubert.....1

2D ST, n s, Lot 505, map of Wakefield, 100x100; Frank M. Buck, referee, to John Harper, rerecorded.....1,610

2D ST, n s, 148.4 ft w of 4th Av, 32.4x114, Wakefield; John Harper to Wilford Desson, quit claim.....

10TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of 5th Av, 25x114; Wakefield; Catherine Fitzpatrick to Bernard Fitzpatrick.....1

11TH ST, n s, 120.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Paulina Samson to David Samson, ¼ part.....1

11TH ST, n s, 120.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Paulina Samson to Samuel Samson.....Gift

19TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92; Minnie Fernbach to George Monk and another.....

35TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 20x98.9; Marie Grasser and Joseph Grasser to Alexander Grasser.....7,000

49TH ST, 10 West, 16.6x100; Julia C. Hammond to Aaron Bloch.....50,000

54TH ST, n s, 445 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Anna Monell to Theodora P. Trowbridge.

55TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Louis O'Connor to William S. O'Connor, quit claim.....1

58TH ST, 440 West, 25x100.5; Miriam Rheinstrom to Henry C. Voss.....1

59TH ST, n s, 331.2 ft w of 1st Av, 27.8x100.5; Theresia Heidelberger to Bruno Webber, ½ part.....9,000

66TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.5; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to Francis L. Wandell, trustee.....5,000

69TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 25x100; Clement March to John H. Forges.....1

85TH ST, 340 East, 25x102.2; Johanna E. Muhlker to William H. Muhlker.....1

93D ST, 15 East, 20x100.8; Hattie Stern to Mina Kraemer, Elsie E. Kuhn.....1,920

121ST ST, 341 East, 25x100.11; William H. Muhlker to Johanna E. Muhlker.....1

123D ST, 168.8 ft w of 7th Av, 15.7x100.11; Emma L. Simpson to W. J. Landon.....100

123D ST, n s, 168.8 ft w of 7th Av, 15.7x100.11; George Hessels and others to Emma L. Simpson.....1

133D ST, n s, 268.4 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x99.11; Arthur Schutzinger to Frances V. Dixon.....1

137TH ST, n s, 58 ft e of 8th Av, 16x99.11; Nathaniel S. Smith, referee, to Josephine A. Bertine.....10,000

140TH ST, s s, 102.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Meyer and Matilda Beyer to Sophie Herman.....32,000

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25x74.11; Louise Bergmann, by attorney, to John P. Leo.....7,750

149TH ST, s s, 141.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x99.11; John J. Mahoney to Rose O'Connor.....17,000

156TH ST, n s, 447.4 ft w of Courtlandt Av, runs n 50.4x e 2.6x s — to beginning; Joseph Hoetzel and wife to John F. Frees.....1

156TH ST, n s, 447.4 ft w of Courtlandt Av, runs n 50.4x e 2.6x s — to beginning; John F. Frees to Joseph Hoetzel.....1

159TH ST, 513 West, 26x99.11; Eugene R. Clark, trustee, to Edward Martens.....31,000

173D ST, 507 West, 19x100; Magdalena M. D. Schmidt to Carl Ernst.....200

185TH ST, n s, 134.4 ft w of Washington Av, 16.8x100; Marian A. Dale to Josephine Dalton.....1

Recorded Leases.

MARSHALL, Oscar T., to Albert Peisar; 1,898 3d Av, 8 7-12 years.....$1,200, 1,500

McCULLOUGH, Isabella L., to Frederick Barre; 1,225 Lexington Av, 3 years.....1,920

IRELAND, Real Estate Company to Armour & Co.; 173 and 175 Duane St, 4 years.....$5,000

KANE, Andrew, to Frederick Stern; 2,004 8th Av, 3 years.....600

ROOSEVELT, James R., and others, trustees, to Joseph Pfitzmayer; 3d St, s s, 375 ft w of Avenue A, 25x90, 2 years.....725

SHEDLINSKY, Harris, executor, to Abraham Baum and another; 218 East Broadway, 5 years.....1,512

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND Trust Company, trustee, to Abram A. Welgert and another; 1,186 3d Av, n w corner of 69th St, 5 1-2 years.....1,000

WETTNER, Hulda, and another to Rosa Gabel; 412 to 416 Cherry St, 3 years.....7,875

Recorded Mortgages.

BACHMAN, Moses, to B. Clark Andrews's trustees; Washington Terrace, w s, 53.3 ft s of 186th St, 3 years.....5,000

BACHMAN, Moses, to Montgomery H. Clark, trustee; Washington Terrace, w s, 53.3 ft s of 186th St, 3 years.....5,000

BACHRACH, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 104 Essex St, 1 year...28,000

BACHRACH, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 104 Essex St, 1 year...4,000

BARE, Frederick, to Georg Ehret; 1,225 Lexington Av, demand.....3,800

BELL, John, to Elizabeth W. Gilbert; Wadsworth Av, w s, 25 ft n of 179th St, 3 years.....4,000

BERNHEIM, Abraham, and David B. Goldsmith, to Obermeyer & Liebmann, 2,184 2d Av, saloon lease, demand.....7,000

BERNHEIM, Abraham, and David B. Goldsmith, to Obermeyer & Liebmann; 2,180 and 2,182 2d Av, saloon lease, demand.....7,000

BOOSMANN, Margaret, to Joseph Messerschmitt; Giebe Av, at the corner adjoining land of James G. Henderson, Westchester, 3 years.....4,000

BROSNAN, Mary T., and others to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 740 St, s s, 462 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years.....20,000

BUTLER, William, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 327 East 51st St, 1 year.....4,500

DANZIGER, Raphael, to Harriet Balcom; Jackson Av, w s, 272.1 ft s of 165th St, 3 years.....1,800

DENICKE, Ernest A., to George W. Murray; 2d Av, n e corner of 10th St, installments.....10,000

DESSOIR, Wilford, and Jacob Rader; 2d St, n s, 138.4 ft w of 4th Av, Wakefield, 1 year.....500

DOBER, Daniel, to Frank A. Seitz; 33 and West 118th St, 3 years.....48,100

DREHER, August M., and wife to Hannah Wills; 189th St, n s, 150 ft w of Valentine Av, 5 years.....2,750

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Elizabeth Gifford; Creston Av, new line, e s, 374 ft n of 184th St, 3 years.....5,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Jessie Gifford; Creston Av, e s, 349 ft n of 184th St, 3 years.....5,000

FARLEY, Joseph A., to the Emanu-El Congregation; 106th St, n s, 206 ft w of West End Av, 3 years.....34,000

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Emil J. Constam; 108th St, n s, 119 ft w of West End Av, 3 years.....31,000

FITZGIBBON, Gerald, to Citizens' Savings Bank; Canal St, n s, 50 ft w of Forsyth St, 1 year.....12,000

FLANAGAN, Annie, to William C. Flanagan; 305 and 307 East 125th St, 1 year, ½ part.....1,000

FRIEDE, Dora, to American Mortgage Company; 374 7th Av, 5 years.....17,000

FRIEDE, Dora, to rector, &c., of Grace Church; 372 7th Av, 5 years.....17,000

GOETZ, Christian and Elise, to Sophie Rothschild; Lenox Av, n w corner of 114th St, 3 years.....19,000

GRASSER, Alexander, to Rollin H. Lynde; 35th St, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 2½ years.....500

HAMILL, Mary, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 325 West 43d St, 3 years.....14,000

HIBBARD, Charles S., to James Hughes and Edward Scanlon; 154th St, s s, 111.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, ½ year..2,275

HIBBARD, Charles S., to James Hughes and Edward Scanlon; 154th St, s s, 81.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, ½ year..2,275

HOME CIRCLE BUILDING AND LOAN Association to the National Savings Bank of Albany; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 60th St, 5 years.....22,000

JOHNSON, George F., to Edward K. Jones and another; Lots 8 and 4, map of Casanova property, 3, 5 years.....1,200

JORDAN, Gertrude, to Lamont McLoughlin; Arcularius Place, s s, 209.3 ft e of Gerard Av, 1 year.....1,500

KALLIES, Berths, to Lena Lurch, executrix, &c.; 154th St, n s, 350.5 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years.....3,500

KERNS, Edward J., and wife to John A. McLaughlin; Fulton St, w s, Lot 90, map of Jacksonville property, 8 years.....2,500

KEYSER, Aimee A., to North River Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 82d St, 3 years.....40,000

KIRK, Hugh, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Hoe St, e s, 204.1 ft s of Home St, 3 years.....1,800

KRAFT, Mina, to Hattie Stern; 15 East 93d St, 2½ years.....10,000

KROEGER, Anna S., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 46 and 48 Macdougal St, 1 year.....11,000

LEMIEN, Gertrude, to James Flynn; Morris Av, w s, 250 ft s of Gray St, 5 years.....1,500

LEVY, Flora, to C. Adolphe Low, trustee; 72d St, n s, 222 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years.....15,000

LIEBESKIND, Henie, and Leon ... to Jacob Horowits; 118th St, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, ½ year.....8,000

MALCOLM, Thomas D., to Annie C. Cochran; Fordham Av, w s, 123.5 ft n of 173d St, 3 years.....17,500

MALCOLM, Thomas D., to American Mortgage Company; Fordham Av, w s, 101.4 ft n of 173d St, 3 years.....16,000

Mortgage Company; Fordham Av, w s, 101.4 ft n of 173d St, 1 year.....2,000

McCORMACK, Michael, to Nelson D. Stilwell; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 116th St; rerecorded, 1-3 year.....10,000

MEIKLE, Elizabeth and William L., to Sarah Steel trustee; Barker Av, e s, 200 ft n of Elizabeth St, 3 years.....1,500

MONK, George, and William Gillies, to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 338 West 19th St, demand.....7,500

O'CONNOR, Rose, to John J. Mahony; 140th St, s s, 141.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....5,000

PARSONS, Francis H., to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; Hughes Av, w s, 163 ft s of Oak Tree Place, installments.....

PERSHALL, David B., to Jennie E. Mackay; 147 East 37th St, 3 years.....3,840

PIERCE, Margaret, to John B. Haskin, Jr.; Bathgate Av, new, e s, 100 ft n of 183d St, 3 years.....2,000

PETTUS, Mary A., to Chester Holer; Madison Av, e s, 22 ft n of 48th St, 3 years.....5,000

PORGES, John H., and wife to Edward S. T. Kennedy, trustee; 60th St, s s, 350 ft e of West End Av, 3 years.....12,000

QUINN, Letitia, to Patrick G. Tighe; 337 West 21st St, 5 years.....5,000

RHINELANDER, T. J. Oakley, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 52d St, s s, 433 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years...110,000

RYAN, Mary, and others to Dollar Savings Bank; Boston Road, s e s, 614.11 ft e from angle in said road opposite Jefferson St, 1 year.....11,000

RYAN, Mary, and others to Dollar Savings Bank; Boston Road, s e s, 889.11 ft e from an angle in said road opposite Jefferson St, 1 year.....11,000

RYAN, Mary, and others to Dollar Savings Bank; Boston Road, s e s, 664.11 ft e from an angle in said road opposite Jefferson St, 1 year.....11,000

SEAMAN, Matilda, to Karoline D. Foley; 209 West 24th St; — 18th St, n s, 249 ft e of 7th Av; 18th St, n s, 50 ft n of 11th St, 1-3 part of all, 5 years.....5,500

SHERIDAN, Edward, to Diedrich Fedden; Fairmount Place, n e s, being s e ½ of Lot 110, map of Fairmount, 3 years..2,500

SINNOTT, John, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 4th Av, n e corner of 114th St, 1 year.....22,500

SMITH, Eliza J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Broadway, e s, 33 ft n of 102d St, 1 year.....30,000

SULLIVAN, Margaret, to the Aryeh Widow and Orphan Association; Pleasant Av, s w corner of 119th St, 5 years.9,000

THE CORPORATION OF THE FIRST Church to National Life Insurance Company; Broadway, n w corner of 79th St, 3 years.....30,000

WARD, Olivia S., and Anna L., to Union Trust Company; 48 West 17th St, 5 years.....15,000

WOODWARD, Charles S., to Kate B. Murray; Clarke Place, widened, s s, 514.6 ft e of Jerome Av, 50x180, to Arcularius Place, widened, 3 years.....5,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and Henry S. Herrman to Samson Lachman.....$18,500

BATES, Frances E., executrix, to Alina B. Robinson.....Nom.

FREEMAN, Jennette B., to Augustus D. Brooks.....Nom.

HILL, Frederick T., Trustee, to Hugh Hill, trustee.....27,500

KEENAN, Patrick, as Chamberlain, &c., to Dora A. Valentine, as guardian, &c..Nom.

KEENAN, Patrick, as Chamberlain, &c., to Dora A. Valentine, as guardian, &c..Nom.

KEENAN, Patrick, as Chamberlain, &c., to Dora A. Valentine, as guardian, &c..Nom.

KEENAN, Patrick, as Chamberlain, &c., to Dora A. Valentine, as guardian, &c..Nom.

KEENAN, Patrick, as Chamberlain, &c., to Dora A. Valentine, as guardian, &c..Nom.

KEENAN, Patrick, as Chamberlain, &c., to Dora A. Valentine, as guardian, &c..Nom.

ROGERS, Anna N., to Elizabeth K. Upham.....4,000

SILL, Harold M., and another, trustees, &c., to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks.....7,000

SILL, Harold M., and another, trustees, &c., to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks.....7,000

STILWELL, Nelson D., Thomas S. Walker.....100

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Hudson City Savings Institution.4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 99th St, 100x100; Richard A. Spiers against William M. Hyne & Co., contractors.....110

BROADWAY, n w corner of 103d St, 77x100; E. W. Bliss Company against the Metropolitan Investment Company, owner and contractor.....425

BROADWAY, n e corner of 96th St, 86.8x100.11; Robert A. Keasby against Edwin B. Knowles, lessee; La Grassa & Steinmetz, contractors.....102

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 224; Christopher J. Doody against Theresa Howe, owner; Susie A. C. Rowe, owner and contractor.....199

CROTONA Av, w s, 51.6 ft s of Woodruff Av, 18.6x100; Balaban & Glober against Clara H. Spahn, owner; O. Spahn, contractor.....45

6TH AV, 656 and 658; Robert A. Keasby against Samuel Marks, lessee; the Mulhern Steam Heating Company, contractor.....140

8TH AV, 349; Traitel Brothers & Co. against George Van Siclen, owner; Reilly & Gavigan, contractors.....648

83D ST, 150 West; New York Sheet Metal Works against Martha Hughes, owner; John McGuirk, contractor.....71

66TH ST, 5 and 7 East; John W. Grimmer against William J. Schieffelin, owner; William Baumgarten & Co., contractors.....96

100TH ST, 54 and 56 East; J. A. Toscani & Co. against Henry Kaufman, owner and contractor.....282

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 112th St, 100.11 x100; Germania Life Insurance Company with Edward B. Teichman and H. Douglas Potter, 9 payments.....134,500

LENOX AV, s e corner of 112th St, 100.11 x100; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman with Edward B. Teichman and H. Douglas Potter, 4 payments.....10,000

131ST ST, s s, 267.11 ft e of 7th Av, 32x99.11; Lambert Suydam with Grant L. Nichols, 11 payments.....$35,000

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, 196; Jacob Shire and another against Gustav S. Drachman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sullivan & Cromwell.

EAGLE Av, w s, Lot 5, map of property occupied by the Ursuline Convent, Twenty-third Ward; the Woodlawn Cemetery against Edward D. Bertine and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. H. Edgar.

EDGECOMBE AV, s s, 229.10 ft of 145th St, runs s 259.10 to centre of 147th St, if extended, x182.3 to centre of Old King's Bridge Road, now closed, x s—x e 35x s 30.4x w 33.9 to said road x s — to centre of 146th St, if extended, x e 100 to beginning; United States Trust Company against Ann L. Deen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

FOREST

HOTELS.

Sherman Square Hotel,

Boulevard, Cor. West 71st St.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AHSBAHS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AHSBAHS, late of the town of Krempe, Kingdom of Prussia, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1900. AUGUSTE WEILLER, Ancillary Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 71 Broadway, New York. f27-law6mTu

BRYSON, ELIZA TILESTON.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Augustus Hemenway, Edith Eustis, Amy H. Cabot, Caroline Metcalf, Clara Bryce, Ellen L. Hemenway, Grace T. Wells, Thomas Tileston Bryce, Harriet T. Bryce, James Bryce, III., Mary Gilmore, Ellen Lathrop Bryce, the heirs and next of kin of ELIZA TILESTON BRYSON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas William Bryce, Jr., and Andrew Bryson, Jr., of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have three certain instruments in writing, consisting of a will and two codicils thereto, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eliza Tileston Bryson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1900. MARY A. AUMACK, Administratrix. WM. J. FANNING, Atty. for Administratrix, 31 Nassau Street, B. M., N. Y. City. ja16-law6mTu

LIVINGSTON, MARIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA L. LIVINGSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fourth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1900. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 71 Broadway, New York. f27-law6mTu

SIMONIN, JEANNE T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE T. SIMONIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business of the estate, the office of A. H. Alker, No. 11 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1900. THERESE M. URHOFER, Executrix. A. H. ALKER, Attorney for Executrix, No. 11 Pine Street, N. Y. City. m6-law6mTu

SMITH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1899. SHERMAN HOYT, Executor. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 43 Wall Street. n2i-law6mTu

SURROGATE'S COURT, ONTARIO COUNTY.—In the matter of the estate of HIRAM MAXFIELD, deceased.—Notice of intention to apply for letters of administration:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned hereby intends to apply to the Surrogate's Court of Ontario County, New York, for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of Hiram Maxfield, deceased, under Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and creditors are hereby notified to present their claims to the Surrogate of Ontario County, New York, at his office in Canandaigua, Ontario County, N. Y., on or before the 7th day of June, 1900.—Dated April 26th, 1900.

DENISON H. MAXFIELD, Temporary Administrator and next of kin of HIRAM MAXFIELD, deceased. JAMES L. HOTCHKISS, Atty. for Applicant, 203-205 Chamber of Commerce Building, Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1899. MINNIE K. YOUNG, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City. n14-law6mTuTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AKIN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETHAN AKIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 East Main Street, Amsterdam, New York, on or before the first day of July next.

Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1899.

SUSAN AKIN,
LOUIS AKIN,
HELENA A. MIX,
EARL C. AKIN,
THERSON AKIN,
ETHAN AKIN, Jr.,
Administrators, &c.

W. BARLOW DUNLAP, Attorney for Administrators, 31 East Main St., Amsterdam, N. Y. d26-law6mTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTEREY MINERAL RAILWAY AND TERMINAL COMPANY.

Public notice is hereby given of the following resolutions and procedure and of the discontinuance of the business of the company thereby ordered:

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Monterey Mineral Railway & Terminal Company, held at the office of the company in the City of New York on the 14th day of April, 1900, the following preambles and resolutions were duly adopted, to wit:

Whereas, at this meeting all of the capital stock of the Monterey Mineral Railway & Terminal Company is represented and votes in favor of these resolutions; and

Whereas, The stockholders of the said company heretofore directed a discontinuance of the business of the company and a division of its property and assets after payment of all liabilities of the corporation; and

Whereas, Public notice of such resolution has been duly given and such discontinuance has been duly had and such division of property and assets duly provided for; now, therefore, it is

Resolved, That such action heretofore taken by the stockholders and all such proceedings be and the same hereby are ratified, and that the business of the said corporation be and the same hereby is discontinued and declared so to be; and

Whereas, It has been ascertained that the said Monterey Mineral Railway & Terminal Company has no debts or liabilities, it is, therefore, further

Resolved, That all the property and assets of the said corporation be forthwith distributed among the stockholders of the company in proportion to their holdings of the stock of this company.

Dated April 28, 1900.

CHARLES J. NOURSE, Jr., President.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Counsel, 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y. my1-law6wTu

AT SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 13th day of February, 1900.—Present, Hon. Frederick Smyth, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of THE TEACHERS' MAGAZINE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of a majority of the Directors of THE TEACHERS' MAGAZINE PUBLISHING COMPANY and the schedule thereto annexed, whereby it appears that the stock, effects, and other property thereof are not sufficient to pay all the just demands for which it is liable, or to afford a reasonable security to those who may deal with it; and service of notice of this application and the proposed form of this order on the Attorney General having been waived by him, and on motion of William F. Goldbeck, Esq., attorney for petitioners,

Ordered, 1. That all persons interested in THE TEACHERS' MAGAZINE PUBLISHING COMPANY show cause before this court at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 15th day of May, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, why said corporation should not be dissolved.

2. That a copy of this order be published once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the 15th day of May, 1900, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times. Enter: F. S., J. S. C. ap24-law3wTu

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,405.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM B. FRY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham B. Fry, bankrupt, his filed his petition, dated May 5th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 5, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS IMMERGLUCK, bankrupt.—No. 2,322.

To the creditors of Morris Immergluck of the City of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Morris Immergluck of the City of New York, County and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, April 24th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY MAASS, Bankrupt.—No. 2,464.

To the creditors of Henry Maass of the City of New York, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Henry Maass of the City, County, and State of New York was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, May 1st, 1900.

NO. 2,384.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM MANN, bankrupt.

To the creditors of William Mann of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said William Mann was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 7th, 1900.

NO. 1,318.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES McCABE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James McCabe of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said James McCabe was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, May 7th, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ADOLPHUS BLAIR, ALMA C. STEM, WILLIAM R. PASSANO, and HARRY B. ROSSTON, doing business as the Anglaise Americaine Soap Company, Bankrupts.—No. 1,740.

To the creditors of Adolphus Blair, Alma C. Stem, William R. Passano, and Harry B. Rosston, doing business as the Anglaise Americaine Soap Company of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Adolphus Blair, Alma C. Stem, William R. Passano, and Harry B. Rosston were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 7th, 1900.

NO. 2,385.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE SCHUMACHER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George Schumacher, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 4th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 7, 1900.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

WHEELING BRIDGE AND TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia, on the 10th day of April, 1900, in a certain cause in equity pending in said court, wherein THE WASHINGTON TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK is complainant and the WHEELING BRIDGE AND TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY and another are defendants, and a certain decree ancillary thereto, made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, on April 11th, 1900, in a certain cause in equity pending in said court, between the same parties, that I, Nelson C. Hubbard, the Special Master named in said decrees, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, at the United States Post Office Building in the City of Wheeling, West Virginia, on the 22nd day of May, 1900, or on the day to which I may adjourn such sale, at twelve o'clock noon, the railway, bridge, property, rights and franchises covered by the first mortgage executed by the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company to The Washington Trust Company of the City of New York, as trustee, dated the 2nd day of December, 1889, described in said decrees and therein directed to be sold, and described as follows:

All and singular the railroad, tracks, and roadbed of said the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, beginning at the easterly corporate limits of the City of Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia, running thence through said City of Wheeling and across and over the Ohio River to and into the City of Martin's Ferry, in the County of Belmont and State of Ohio; together with and including the railroad bridge erected over the Ohio River between the said Cities of Wheeling and Martin's Ferry, and the abutments and piers thereof and approaches thereto; also the said Company's lateral or branch railroad constructed from a point on its main line in the City of Wheeling easterly of Wheeling Creek, upon what is commonly called "The Peninsula," thence in a general southerly course through said City of Wheeling to, into and through the town of Benwood, Marshall County, West Virginia, to a point below Ninth Street, Benwood, near the Baltimore and Ohio Bridge; together with and including all lands, rights of way, embankments, works, bridges, tunnels, contracts, side tracks, stations, depots, warehouses, freight houses, sheds and other buildings, and all turn-tables, telegraph and telephone lines, and other works, structures, appurtenances and conveniences now owned and heretofore acquired by said Railway Company for, or to be used in connection with, said railroad; together also with all and singular any and all other real estate and interests in real estate heretofore conveyed to or acquired by said defendant the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, or Charles O. Brewster, as receiver of said Company, in the said Counties of Ohio and Marshall in the State of West Virginia, and the County of Belmont in the State of Ohio, even though the same is not herein specifically described; also including any and all rights acquired by said company from the City of Wheeling, the town or City of Benwood and the City of Martin's Ferry, or any other corporation or public authorities, authorizing the use of streets, alleys, or public property; together with any rights or privileges acquired by said company upon or in connection with any other railroad; also all rolling stock and other equipment, tools, machinery, appliances, furniture, and personal property, contracts and choses in action, acquired in connection with said railroad for use in the construction, maintenance, and operation thereof; also all the rights, powers, privileges, and franchises which said company has acquired appertaining to the construction, possession, ownership, use, operation, and control of said railroad and its properties, and the rights and powers to charge and collect tolls, fares, and income therefrom.

Also all and singular the following described lands, tenements, rights, and property, some of which were held and owned by the said the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company at the date of the said mortgage, and some of which have since been acquired, situate in the County of Belmont, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to wit: Being the line of railroad owned by the said the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, commencing at the east corporation line of the City of Martin's Ferry in said County of Belmont, State of Ohio, at the east end of Madison Street, thence running in a northerly direction in and through the said City of Martin's Ferry to the corporate limits including its main and branch lines and all the real estate, lands, and lots that the said the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company has or owns in said County of Belmont, and all rights of way, roadbeds, embankments, works, bridges, tracks, sidetracks, stations, depots, freight houses, sheds, and all other buildings, and all turn-tables, telegraph lines and other works, structures, and conveniences in connection with said railroad; and all the rights which the said the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company has or owns under grants or licenses from the said City of Martin's Ferry, or from any other public authorities or persons, authorizing the occupation or use of any streets, alleys, highways, or public property for the purposes of said railroad; and all the rolling stock, equipments, tools, machinery, appliances, personal property, contracts, and rights that belong to said Railway Company in connection with the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said line, and all the rights, powers, and privileges said company has in the ownership, use, operation, and control of said railroad and properties, and the rights and powers to charge and collect tolls, fares, and incomes therefrom, including in the property last hereinbefore described all lands and rights which were conveyed to the said the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company by R. H. Stearns, with Louisa M. Stearns, his wife, by deed bearing date April 17th, 1893, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Belmont County, Ohio, in Book No. 106, page 301.

Also all and singular the real estate and property in the said Cities of Wheeling and Martin's Ferry conveyed to said defendant the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company by R. H. Stearns, trustee, and wife, by deeds dated the 4th day of April, 1900, and recorded in the County of Ohio, in the State of West Virginia, and in the County of Belmont, in the State of Ohio.

Also all the real estate, property, and rights of way heretofore conveyed to or acquired by said railway company or said receiver as follows, viz.: A strip of land in the City of Benwood, acquired from the Riverside Iron Works August 25th, 1899, containing 2.074 acres; a strip of land containing 3 acres, more or less, in Ohio County, West Virginia, acquired from the estate of Elizabeth S. Thompson on April 4th, 1899; a tract of land containing 1.26 acres, more or less, acquired from the Whitaker Iron Company May 26th, 1898; and the tract of land and right of way acquired from the Reymann Brewing Company in 1899; and a parcel of land on The Peninsula, contracted for by said Receiver with the Commissioners of Ohio County.

Excepting from the above-described property, however, so much and such parts thereof as have been heretofore conveyed by the Receiver or released from the lien of said first mortgage, in which is included the following, to wit: The parcels of land conveyed by said Receiver to the Riverside Iron Works on August 25th, 1899, consisting of 5.741 acres; to Alfred Caldwell in August, 1899, consisting of a strip of ground in the City of Wheeling, fronting 9.84 feet on Market Street and 134.75 feet on Eleventh Street; a parcel in said City of Wheeling conveyed to Joseph Whitehouse on February 17th, 1900, being part of Lot 9 in Square 22; and a parcel in said City of Wheeling conveyed to John Palmer on said February 17th, 1900, being the north half of Lot 1 in Square 26; and a small parcel on The Peninsula, agreed by said receiver to be transferred to the Commissioners of Ohio County in exchange for the parcel mentioned in the last preceding paragraph hereof.

The said property will be sold, as directed by said decrees, without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension; and all such property will be sold in one parcel, as an entirety.

The complainant in said suits, or any holder or holders of bonds secured by the said above-described first mortgage, may bid and purchase at such sale.

In making such sale, the Special Master will accept no bid for the property from any bidder for a sum less than $750,000, and no bidder who shall not place in his hands, at the time of making the bid, as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid if accepted by the Court, the sum of $25,000, in money or certified check drawn at my public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, distant three hundred and twenty-six (326) feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-second Street with the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-six (26) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with the Eleventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of said street twenty-six (26) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 2d, 1900.

JOHN E. DUFFY, Referee.

EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.

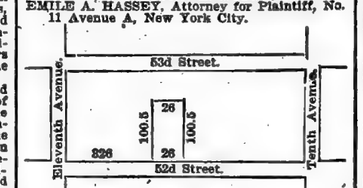

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,14b.00, with interest thereon from the 21st day of April, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $248.10, with interest from May 1st, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $638.65 and interest. Said premises are subject to a mortgage, now a lien thereon, held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, recorded Liber 1 of Section 4, Page 149, on which mortgage there remains due and unpaid $15,000 of principal, with interest thereon at 6% per annum from July 1, 1899, and which mortgage is now under foreclosure.

JOHN E. DUFFY, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JENNIE E. CLARKE, plaintiff, against NELSON J. FERRIS and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-seventh Street, distant westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Avenue B, two hundred (200) feet, and running thence southerly and parallel with Avenue B one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Avenue B one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches, to the southerly side of Eighty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-seventh Street twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to said Frances Lizzie Mayer by Arthur Gorsch and Sophia, his wife, by deed dated November 15th, 1899, recorded November 23d, 1899, in New York County Register's Office, Liber 2,272, Page 56.—Dated New York, April 12, 1900.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.

ALBERT W. SEAMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 16 and 18 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above, the street number being 588 East 87th Street.

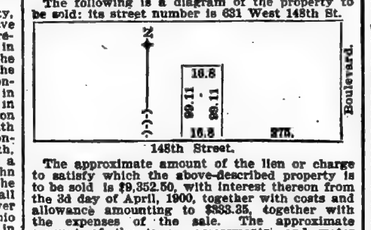

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,874.57, with interest thereon from April 10, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $384.15, with interest from April 11, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $685.33, with interest.—Dated New York, April 12, 1900.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL SALES.

the whole amount is applied, then the amount so applied shall be stamped or written upon said bonds or coupons, which shall then be returned to the holder.

Upon confirmation of the sale, and full compliance with the terms thereof by the purchaser, the Special Master will make, execute, and deliver to such purchaser a deed of the property sold, in which deed the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company and The Washington Trust Company of the City of New York, as Trustee, will join. Upon the execution and delivery of such deed the purchaser shall be let into possession of the premises conveyed, and shall be invested with and hold, possess, and enjoy the said mortgaged premises and property, and all the rights, privileges, and franchises appertaining thereto, as fully and completely as the said Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company now holds or enjoys, or has heretofore held and enjoyed the same, free and discharged of and from the lien of the said first mortgage above described, and of the second mortgage made by said Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company to the said The Washington Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated the 10th day of October, 1890, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Ohio County in the State of West Virginia on the 12th day of November, 1890, and in the office of the Recorder of Belmont County, in the State of Ohio, on the 13th day of November, 1890, and from any and all claims of any of the parties to the said above described action.

For further particulars, reference is hereby made to the above mentioned decrees of said courts on file with the respective Clerks thereof.—Dated April 17th, 1900.

NELSON C. HUBBARD, Special Master, 1,421 Chapline Street, Wheeling, West Virginia. RUSSELL & PERCY, Solicitors for Complainant, 32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y. ap24-law4wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HELENE GILLMANN, plaintiff, against SAMUEL GOLDBERG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date first day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue and 134th Street; running thence northerly along the northerly line of 134th Street, 90 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Park Avenue, 199 feet and 10 inches to the southerly line of 135th Street; thence easterly along the southerly line of 135th Street, 90 feet to the westerly line of Park Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly line of Park Avenue, 199 feet 10 inches to the point or place of beginning. Be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, May 5th, 1900.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FRANCIS B. DELEHANTY, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

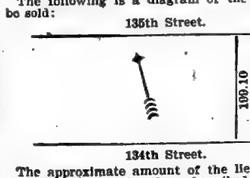

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $48,036.08, with interest from the 18th day of April, 1900, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $379.77, with interest from the 1st day of May, 1900, and the expenses of sale.

Dated New York, May 5th, 1900.

FRANCIS B. DELEHANTY, Referee.

LENOX AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, New York County.—STEPHEN P. COX, plaintiff, against FREDERICK ALDHOUS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, in No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lenox Avenue, distant twenty-four (24) feet eleven inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; running thence westerly, parallel with said street, seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly, parallel with said avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly, parallel with said street, seventy-five (75) feet to said Lenox Avenue; and thence southerly, along the same, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said Frederick Aldhous by George Gardiner Frey, referee, by deed of even date with the mortgage herein.—Dated New York, April 19th, 1900.

W. T. EMMET, Referee.

J. ALEXANDER KOONES, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property described in the foregoing notice of sale:

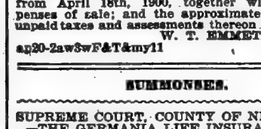

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $21,356 58-100, with interest from April 13th, 1900, and costs, disbursements and allowances, amounting to the sum of $343.03, with interest from April 18th, 1900, together with the expenses of sale; and the approximate amount of unpaid taxes and assessments thereon is $1,261.25.

W. T. EMMET, Referee.

ap20-2aw3wF&T&my11

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against BENJAMIN F. ROMAINE, Whitam K. Van Meter and Emily Van Meter, his wife, Mary B. Schramm, Mary V. M. Kelly, Hugh Crystal and Mary Crystal, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff; Armin A. Kissh, James Laird, and Frank L. Camp, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 20th, 1900.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, (Manhattan.)

To the above-named defendants Mary V. M. Kelly, Emily Van Meter, Hugh Crystal, and Mary Crystal, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff:) The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House of said County in the City of New York on the 23d day of April, 1900.—Dated New York, April 23, 1900.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap24-law6wTu

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Around the World.

The magnificent new twin-screw yacht

Prinzessin Victoria Luise

of the HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,

constructed specially for cruising and carrying a limited number of first-class passengers (no others,) will leave in August next on an extended tour, touching Lisbon, Gibraltar, Nice, Genoa, Athens, Constantinople, Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Port Said, Ismailia, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Bombay, (overland tour to Ahmedabad, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, and Darjeeling,) Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore, Manila, Hong Kong, (Canton, Macao,) Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, (Hioyo, Osaka, Nara, and Kioto,) Yokohama, (Enoshima, Kamakura, Miyanoshita, Tokio and Nikko,) Honolulu, Hilo, (Kilauea,) San Francisco.

RATES ON APPLICATION.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, N. Y.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.

DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE.

Connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer Resorts. Steamships "Horace Hall" (new) and "Manhattan" leave Pier No. 38, E. R., foot of Market Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket offices No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade St., and general office, No. 222 South St., opposite the Pier.

HORATIO HALL, G. T. M., 222 South Street.

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TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Etruria...May 12, 2 PM | Lucania...June 2, 9 AM
Campania..May 19, 9 AM | Etruria...June 9, 1 PM
Ivernia..(new) May 26,8 PM | Campania..June 16, 9 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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should register at the Anglo-American Exchange, 1,358 Broadway, Herald Sq., New York. Mails and telegrams delivered or repeated every hour throughout the year at London office, 3 Northumberland Ave., Trafalgar Sq., or Paris office, 9 Rue de Rome. Home and foreign newspapers on file. Baggage stored and forwarded. Every service for travelers. Call or write for copies of Social Cable Code.

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FINE SHIPS. REDUCED RATES.

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PANAMA RAILROAD S. S. LINE

For COLON, connecting with lines to Port Limon, Savanilla, Carthagena, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, and PACIFIC PORTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, AND SOUTH AMERICA. RATES, NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO. CABIN, $105.....STEERAGE, $40 Steamers sail from Pier foot of West 27th St., N.Y. Alamo.....May 9, 1 PM | Allianca—May 16, 1 PM Battery Park Buildings, 21-24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

REFEREES' NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against GEORGE D. AULD, Flora C. Heath, Jennie Walsh, as trustee under the last will and testament of Joseph F. Quinn, deceased, and John R. Tresidder, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, in No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Splendid Values,

like spokes of a Revolving Wheel,

CEASELESSLY FOLLOWING ONE ANOTHER,

have made and keep our stores

CONTINUALLY ATTRACTIVE.

Therefore,

These Simply Stated FACTS can speak for themselves.

Ladies' Spring Jackets

Covert Cloth—light and dark—serge satin lined..... 3.98

Black Broadcloth Eton Jackets—heavily appliqued in Black or White. 7.98

Ladies' Waists

Taffeta Silk—full tucked—new shades. 2.98

Fine Taffeta—fancy front—pastel tints 4.98

French Flannel—unlined—tailor stitched—dress sleeves—pearl buttons. 1.98

Millinery

Ladies' and Children's Trimmed Hats—large rosettes of mull..... 1.98

Ladies' Trimmed Hats—rich and stylish effects—with chiffon, velvet, taffeta, and flower trimmings..... 5.98

Short-back Sailors of Tuscan Straw.. .98

Short-back Sailors and Turbans, handmade on wire frames..... .59

Short-back Rough Straw Sailors Black and colors..... .39

Large Bunches of Roses, Bluetts, Chrysanthemums, Foliage, and other fashionable flower garnitures..... .39

Ladies' Underwear

Muslin Gowns—Empire, V or High Neck—insertings and ruffle of lace or emb'y. .59

Muslin or Cambric—elaborately trim'd with lace or emb'y—twenty styles.... .98

Muslin or Cambric Drawers—Inserting of lace or emb'y or deep ruffle..... .49

Muslin Skirts—deep flounce, with 2 or 3 insertings of fancy lace..... 1.24

Cambric Corset Covers—prettily trim'd with lace or emb'y..... .29

Finer lot—V, square, or round neck—French and other styles—full trim.. .49

Muslin or Cambric Chemises—round, square, or open front—lace or emb'y trim—value .69..... .49

Corsets and Waists

Ladies' fine Summer Coutille Corsets. .79

Extra fine Sateen—regular 1.98..... 1.19

Extra fine Summer Coutille Corsets—straight front—trim'd with lace..... 1.59

Children's Corded Waists, with straps; also fine Cambric Waists, puffed front and back—regular price .39..... .24

Children's and Misses' Waists of fine Cambric—puffed front and back—emb'y trim—value .59..... .35

Best Sheetings

Bleached.		Brown.	
Five quarter....	.13	Five quarter.....	.12
Six quarter....	.15¾	Six quarter.....	.14
Seven quarter..	.17¾	Seven quarter....	.16
Eight quarter..	.19¾	Eight quarter....	.18
Nine quarter...	.21¾	Nine quarter....	.20
Ten quarter....	.22¾	Ten quarter.....	.22

All Far Below Jobbers' Prices.

Light Draperies

Emb'd Tambour Sash Muslins—single or d'ble borders—fig'd or scroll centres—regularly .17 to .25.. .12½

Fig'd Curtain Swisses—45 inch—detached figures and spots—value .29.. .17

Linings

Bl'k French Haircloth—shrunken.... .12½

Moireline Skirt and Waist Linings—all colors and Black..... .15

Shaded Lining Silks—ass't'd colors.... .25

Art Embroideries

Emb'd Denimette Table Covers—fringe and scallop edge—value .29.... .19

Fig'd Sateen and Tapestry Sofa Pillows—d'ble ruffle—pretty colorings.. .69

Shades and Poles

Oak, Walnut, Mahogany, and Ash Curtain Poles—diamond cut ends..... .19

Fluted White Enamel Poles—fluted Silver trimmings—complete..... .45

Opaque Window Shades—deep lace.... .39

Holland Shades—all colors—36x72..... .32

Summer Lap Robes

Momie Lap Robes—knot fringe..... .49

Heavier quality—self col'd border.... .79

Fine Momie Lap Robes—wool emb'd... .98

Fine Coach Green Cloth Robes..... 1.25

Prayer Books and Articles of Devotion

for first communions and confirmation.

Celluloid Prayer Books—gilt edge—carved or silver designs..... .69

Special lot Prayer Books with Epistles and Gospels—dark binding and gilt edges..... .19

Pearl Rosaries—silver chain..... .69

Pearl Rosaries—metal or pearl cross.. .19

Pearl Rosary cases..... .15

Great assortment Pearl Mounted Prayer Books at Most Popular Prices.

Broadway and 11th Street.

MAY SALE OF UNDERWEAR.

Muslin, Nainsook and Cambric.

Commencing on Tuesday, May 8th.

5,000 Pieces.

Ladies' Fine Underwear,—made of best quality Materials, well cut, with extra full width and length allowed on all Gowns.

Trimmed with Laces and Embroideries,—the higher priced articles finished with Ribbons, and reproductions of real Laces.

Latest models,—attractive original designs.

Drawers and Corset Covers,

50 cents each.

Gowns, Corset Covers, Chemises, Underskirts, Drawers and "Walking" Skirts,

75 cents, 95 cents,

$1.25, $1.45, $1.75, $1.95 & $2.45 each.

The Garments priced at $1.95 and $2.45 include some very handsome models,—notably Nainsook Gowns, with low, round neck, finished with fine Valenciennes Lace and Baby Ribbon.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th Street.

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Fur Storage

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Furs and Fur Garments.

When you are ready to have the Furs, or the Fur-lined Garments, put away for the season, say the word and we will send for them, keep them safe from moths or hurt of any kind, insure them against fire, and return them when you wish.

If there is Remodeling or Renovating of any kind to be done the Spring and Summer months are very favorable for it, and the cost will be much less than if you wait until the rush-time comes; especially as the price of Skins is advancing.

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THIS LABEL ON ALL THE CELLULAR CLOTHING CO. AERTEX LONDON GARMENTS

"AERTEX" Cellular Underwear

has received the following strong indorsements in England:

The Queen says: "Cellular cloth is porous, so that all that ought to be eliminated from the skin is allowed to escape."

Sir Benjamin Richardson, the noted dermatologist, says: "Porous clothing is the best. The body should be enveloped in light clothing that can be easily breathed through. People ought to exercise great care in this matter."

The Lancet, the first English medical journal, says: "The idea embodied in cellular cloth is that of providing ready means of escape from perspiration and vapor."

Illustrated catalogue and samples of "Aertex" Cellular material can be had on application.

"Aertex" Cellular Underwear is sold by

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,
258, 569, 1260 Broadway.

Sale of Silks.

IN BOTH STORES.

Commencing on Tuesday, May the Eighth.

Three hundred and fifty thousand yards, including every variety of Taffetas, Satin, Brocade, Liberty, Gros Grain, Moire and Novelty Silks,—from Lyons and well-known European centres, and from the Clifton Silk Mills.

In quantity, quality and variety, this stock represents the largest Silk Sale ever organized by this Firm.

Taffetas,—colored or black grounds, stripes, plaids, figures, dots, line checks,—Brocades, printed Mousseline de Soie, novelty Gauzes,

50 cents per yard;
Value $1.00 and $1.25.

Taffetas, black, white or colored,—plain and changeable,

55 cents per yard.

Novelty Silks, Crepes, Crepons, striped and fancy Taffetas, Brocades, Louisine and Liberty Silks,

65, 75, 85 and 95 cents per yard;
Value $1.25 to $2.50.

Handsome Brocades, Damas, Moires, Liberty Silks, Armures, Chenille spotted, Cashmere and Roman striped Taffetas,—colors, black or white,

$1.25 to $2.50 per yard;
Value $2.00 to $7.00.

Black,—Peau de Soie, Radzmir, Regence, Gros Grain, Surah, Duchesse, Taffetas, Bengaline and Satin de Lyons,

65 cents to $1.25 per yard;
Value $1.00 to $2.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

Household Linens.

All Linen, hemstitched Table Cloths and Napkins.

8x 8, . . . $6.00 per set
8x10, . . . 7.00 " "
8x12, . . . 8.00 " "

Tea Cloths,—hemstitched and open-work border.

1, 1¼ and 1½ yards square.

$1.25, $1.75 & $2.25 each.

Towels.

Hemmed Huck,
$1.50 per dozen.

Hemstitched, 23x42 inches,
$3.00 per dozen.

Fine Damask Towels, hemstitched or open-work and fringed ends,

$5.00 per dozen.

Bleached Turkish Bath Towels,—23x50 inches,

$2.40 per dozen.

Fine, white Turkish Towels,—25x58 inches,

$3.00 per dozen.

Irish Damask Napkins,—breakfast size,

$1.65 per dozen.

Heavy, bleached Dinner Napkins,

$2.00 per dozen.

Hemstitched Irish Linen Sheets,—90x96 inches,

$3.25 per pair.

Pillow Cases,—hemstitched,

22½x36, . $0.75 per pair
25x36, . . 1.15 " "
27x36, . . 1.35 " "

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

In our stores you'll not find a single fancy shirt of 1899 vintage—they were ordered out and got out, low price was the magic password.

You'll find among our 1900 crop fancy patterns and loud ones; but you'll also find restful ones, and the restful kind are in the majority.

You'll find shirtings that are exclusive in all but price.

You'll find anything and everything in the shirting way.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
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1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

Upholstery Department.

Ruffled Curtains.

Ruffled muslin and bobbinette Curtains, both plain and with lace insertions and edgings, at prices ranging from

70c. to $5.00 pair.

Muslin Curtains.

About 200 pairs fine grade, Tambour Embroidered Swiss Curtains,

$2.50 & $3.50 pair,
formerly $3.50 & $4.75.

Irish Point Curtains.

Several designs in well-made curtains, which were formerly $4.50 and $5.00 pair,

$3.50 pair.

Oriental Fabrics and Prints,

suitable for summer portieres, draperies or covers,

$1.00 to $6.00 each,
⅓ less than usual prices.

Tapestry Portieres,

$3.00 & $5.00 pair.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Alcott & Weekes

Offer balance of

Imported Gowns, Waists, Wraps, Jackets and Tailor-made Suits

at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

7 and 9 East 20th St.
Between Broadway and Fifth Ave.

Be Good to Your Stomach.

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It aids digestion,

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Vichy is imported only in bottles.

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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BOUQUETS OF BEAUTY FROM MANY GARDENS.

Our floors are veritable bouquets of the choicest flowers of furnishing art.

Artistically simple and inexpensive things for every room in the house. Irresistibly rich cabinets, desks, gold drawing-room suites, exhaling the poetic fragrance of Marie Antoinette's time. The magnificent Renaissance or the picturesque Flemish—Sideboards from $30.00; Dining-tables from $26.00. Little marvels like East Indian carving—tables from $6.50; settees worthy to grace the room of the Grand Mogul himself—the hand-woven rugs, which are the crowning glory of the Oriental artists, from $6.50.

The integration of originality and refinement in furniture are to be had only when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

WIRE YOUR HOUSE and have a PROTECTION SIGN IN YOUR WINDOW

The only satisfactory Way of leaving your house for the summer.

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Trimmed Sailor Hats.

We are showing in our Trimmed Hat Dept. an exceptionally fine collection of Trimmed Sailor Hats, introducing many new and novel effects in Trimming. Also a large variety of

Choice Novelties in Trimmed Toques and Turbans for Street Wear.

Untrimmed Hat Dept.

The new simply Trimmed and Banded Sailor Hats are shown in great variety of Braids and Colors. Also hundreds of choice novelties in Golf Hats.

POPULAR PRICES.

The Big Flower Sale Still Continues!

Thousands of bunches of the latest and choicest of French Flowers now on sale at less than the cost of import duties. The prices are:

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Special Values in Women's Suits!

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS, in fly-front and double-breasted effects, Jackets full silk lined, Skirts percaline lined, most of them worth $15.00; others worth $18.00 . . . . . 7.98

WOMEN'S SUITS of Homespun, Black and Navy, Inverted Pleated Skirts, percaline lined, fly-front Jacket 9.98

A SPECIAL LOT OF SUITS, comprising this season's best styles and materials, values up to $35.00 . . . . . 19.98

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

Separate Dress Skirts and Silk and Cotton Shirt Waists

AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

SIXTH AVE., 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

Ladies' Suit & Cloak Department,

(at Broadway and 13th Street Store).

To-day

Finely Tailored Suits,
were $55, $65 & $75, at **$37.50.**

Homespun Suits,
light gray and oxford, with silk-lined jackets, were $18.50, at

$10.00.

White—Lavender & Pink Silk Waists,
(only 35 waists in the lot)—sizes 34, 36, 38—were $12.50 & $15, at

$5.98.

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Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

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NEW YORK.

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The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

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353 WEST 54TH ST.
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Altering and Relaying.

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161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Empire Company's Greatest Triumph, LORD AND LADY ALGY.

Charles Frohman's **HACKETT** | **CRITERION THEATRE** B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. James K. **THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.**

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EVGS., 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. LAST 5 NIGHTS—LAST MATS. WED. & SAT. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Matinées, 2 o'clock. **HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.**

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH, AT 8:15. Daniel Frohman....Manager. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY. **A RUNAWAY GIRL.** With JAMES T. POWERS and 65 others.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman....Manager. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. **BORDERSIDE** With VIRGINIA CALHOUN

Proctor's 5th Av. Cont. Perf. 25 & 50c. Thomas Q. Seabrooke. ERIC HOPE. Sager Midgley & Gertie Carlisle, Kitty Mitchell & ors.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. DELLA FOX. Junius Brutus Booth. Musical Johnstons, Silvern & Emerie, Mov. Pics, &c.

Proctor's PALACE. Cont. Perf. 58 St. | Geo. Neville & Co. 3d Av. | Billy Van. 15c., 25c., 50c. LA FAFALLA. Mr. & Mrs. Aug. Neville, Barton & Ashley, Mov. Pics.

Paderewski

THE TWO (2) LAST RECITALS.
N. Y.—CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Mat., 12th, 2:30.
SEATS AT SCHUBERTH'S, 23 UNION SQ.
Mon., 14th, Last Recital, Newark Theatre, N. J.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

AMERICAN Theatre, 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Square Opera Co. Farewell Season of Grand Opera in English. Evs. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. **LOHENGRIN** Next week—Mon. & Thurs. eves., Wed. & Sat. Mats. Mignon. Tues., Wed., Fri., Sat. eves., Tannhauser.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev'gs, 8. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. LAST 3 WEEKS. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'WAY & 41ST ST. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. LAST WEEK **BEN-HUR** RUN ENDS NEXT SAT.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. **HERRMANN'S** Transatlantique Vaudeville Co. Mme Herrmann, Florence Moore, Grapewin & Chance

EDEN MUSEE Open 10:30 A.M. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. **CINEMATOGRAPH.** Last Nights of the Musical Play **TALLY-HO!**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. SOUVENIRS TO-NIGHT! LAST WEEK **WAY DOWN EAST.** Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

WALDORF-ASTORIA. ONE WEEK ONLY. THE STROLLERS in PHYLLIS. Tickets now on sale at Tyson's.

Knickerbocker B'WAY & 38TH ST. EVS., 8:15. SAT. MAT., 2:15. BOSTONIANS IN ROBIN HOOD. NEXT WEEK—"THE SERENADE."

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BARGAIN MAT. WED. All seats 50c. **QUO VADIS.**

MANHATTAN. Last week, Great Melodrama, 33d & B'way. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. **WOMAN AND WINE**

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. Hayes & Lytton, Stuart, Male Patti; Melville & Stetson, Edna Bassett Marshall Co., &c.

24Kt Gold Plate SOUVENIRS TO-NIGHT **CASINO!** The Casino Girl!

KEITH'S Helene Mora, Rice & Cohen, Louise Thorndyke Boucicault, James Horne, Joe Welch.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—LADY BOUNTIFUL.

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK. **THE GREAT RUBY**

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Blanche WALSH & Melbourne MACDOWELL. In Cleopatra. Wed. Mat. only, Fedora

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. JULIA MARLOWE in Barbara Frietchie. Eves., 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.

HUBER'S 14TH ST MUSEUM. Me & Him, Comic Boxers; Speedway Parade Pictures.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

3d Day, Tuesday, May 8th.

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FIRST [illegible]

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers and cooler; winds westerly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,704. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks under pressure.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 80⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 27¾c; cotton, middling, 9⅞c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate will to-day consider the armor plate question in secret session. This is due to the fact that results of a test of a new projectile were made known to Senators yesterday. The shell is the invention of a naval officer, and was fired through a 14-inch plate of Harveyized armor. The House yesterday adopted Mr. Tawney's resolution asking for information regarding the manufacture of oleomargarine. The report on the Gardner Eight-Hour bill was sent to the House. The House passed ten private bills.—Pages 1 and 6.

FOREIGN.—Part of Lord Roberts's cavalry has reached the Zand River, and the infantry will follow immediately. The British are encamped on the south bank of the river, while the Boers are in unknown force on the north bank. It is reported that the burghers intend to make a stand there, and a big battle is expected almost immediately. The Boers retreated precipitately before the Mafeking relief column at Fourteen Streams, leaving their ammunition and effects behind. They are believed to have gone in a northeasterly direction. Col. Plumer has succeeded in communicating with Col. Baden-Powell. The Mafeking garrison, according to the last reports, was in a very bad condition. It is reported that the colored American citizen named Richards, who has been arrested for supposed implication in the explosion at Johannesburg, has confessed that £5,000 was offered to him to blow up the foundry. The Transvaal Volksraad was convened on Monday. President Krüger made a speech. All the foreign attachés were present. Earl Russell and his Reno bride are in London. Introduction of new bills regarding the language question caused trouble in Austria's House yesterday. The health of King Otto of Bavaria is completely broken. Vesuvius has been in eruption for the last three days. The Kaiser has promoted himself to be Field Marshal General. Extensive forest fires are reported in Germany and Belgium.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Democrats in the thirty-five Assembly districts in New York County last night elected delegates to the State Convention, to be held in this city June 5.

It is reported that the New Amsterdam Gas Company has passed into control of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, through Thomas Dolan and John W. Gates.

At the Illinois Republican State Convention, at Peoria, the Tanner-Hanecy faction was defeated in the election of temporary Chairman by the followers of Senator Cullom, who elected Controller Dawes.

Page 2.

Writs of certiorari were yesterday served on G. E. Priest, Chairman of the State Tax Commission, on behalf of five New York City corporations. The writs were obtained for the purpose of attacking the constitutionality of the franchise tax law.

A hearing will be held by Attorney General Davies at the Hotel Manhattan today, with a view to instituting a suit to prohibit the American Ice Company from doing business in this State.

Controller Coler said yesterday that the city would proceed against the Fidelity and American Bonding Companies to recover the amount of the bond in the Armstrong-Bolton contract, if they did not pay or complete the work.

The principal and almost exclusive question before the National Populist Convention, which meets at Sioux Falls today, is the nomination for Vice President. Many plans are proposed.

Page 3.

Fire destroyed the American Hotel at Geneseo, N. Y., yesterday morning. Two lives are known to have been lost. It is alleged that incendiaries set fire to the building.

The Mayor yesterday refused to appoint a committee of citizens to welcome the Boer delegates, but the Municipal Assembly adopted a resolution of sympathy with the Boers which called for the appointment of municipal and citizens' committees of welcome.

Page 5.

One poolroom exposed in THE NEW YORK TIMES list was raided yesterday, and two others closed their doors.

Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied the application of Robert Kopp for reinstatement in the Masonic order, upholding the action of the Masonic court.

Justice Worcester appeared before the State Civil Service Board yesterday to answer the charge of having appointed court assistants without regard to the eligible list supplied by the civil service authorities.

Page 6.

At the Methodist General Conference the important business was the report of the commission on the organic law of the Church. Only the first paragraphs, dealing with lay representation in the annual conference, were considered.

Chancellor MacCracken yesterday gave out the names of seventy-two men who have agreed to serve as judges for the Hall of Fame, and a list of twenty-eight Chief Justices who have been asked to serve.

Amusements.—Page 2.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

PRINCETON SEMINARY.

John J. McCook Warns Graduates Not to Criticise the Presbyterian Creed —Changes in the Faculty.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 8.—The eighty-eighth annual commencement of the Princeton Theological Seminary was held in Miller Chapel to-day, seventy-four men receiving diplomas and eight graduates the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. John J. McCook of New York City, in behalf of the Board of Directors, advised the graduates to be careful not to become entangled in adverse criticism of the Presbyterian creed.

The Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander of Pittsburg announced the award of fellowships and prizes, as follows:

Alumni fellowship in New Testament studies, Henry Agar Nye, Scranton, Penn.

First Scribner prize of $100 in New Testament literature, Paul Erdman, Morristown, N. J.; second prize of $70, John R. Wilkie, New York.

Maitland prize of $100 for excellence in New Testament exegesis, David De Forest Burrell, New York.

The Board of Directors promoted the Rev. Dr. John D. Davis, Professor of Semitic Philology and Old Testament History, to the Helena professorship of Oriental and Old Testament Literature, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. William Henry Green. Robert Dick Wilson, Professor of Old Testament Literature in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Penn., was chosen for Dr. Davis's old place.

Accepts a College Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 8.—The Rev. Chalmers Martin, (Elliott F. Shepard Assistant Professor of Hebrew in the Princeton Theological Seminary, to-day announced his acceptance of the Presidency of the Pennsylvania College for Women in Pittsburg, Penn. He takes the place of Miss R. J. De Vere of Pittsburg, who has occupied the position for six years.

A Great Variety of Suburban Homes.
For a folder giving complete information send a one-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, or apply to New York Central ticket agents.—Adv.

ARMOR INEFFECTIVE AGAINST NEW SHELL

Projectile Fired Through Fourteen Inches of Harveyized Plate.

SENATE HEARS OF THE TEST

Will, Therefore, Consider Armor Plate Provision of Naval Bill in Secret Session To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON May 8.—Some facts almost startling in their importance were laid before the Senate to-day in secret legislative session at the conclusion of the regular open session. They related, it is understood, to the invention of a shell by a prominent officer of the United States Navy, a shell superior in every essential quality to any now in use either by this or any other Government.

The quality of penetration possessed by the shell is said to be so great that no armor now manufactured in the United States or abroad has sufficient resistance to withstand it.

With one of these shells, developed by the Naval Ordnance Bureau, a six-inch naval rifle to-day plugged a clean hole through a plate of Harveyized armor fourteen inches thick. This marvelous achievement was witnessed by Assistant Secretary Hackett, for whom the trial was made at Indian Head. The gun was charged with smokeless powder enough to give the shell a velocity of 2,580 feet per second, or 25 per cent. above ordinary proof velocity.

The facts, which were in possession of only a few Senators, were deemed so important that the Senate decided to consider them in secret session. To-day, after the Naval bill had been laid aside for the day, Mr. Tillman asked for a secret session in order that he might explain to the Senate why he desired the armor plate matter to be discussed in secret.

When the doors were closed, he explained that several days ago he had offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to send to the Senate for its information the details of tests, made by the department's officials, of armor plate at Indian Head. No answer to that inquiry has been received, and in all human probability none will be received.

It seems that Mr. Tillman called at the Navy Department, and was informed that it would be unwise at this time to make public the details of the tests he had asked for, as it would place in the hands, not only of the Senate, but of representatives of foreign Governments, information that properly belonged exclusively to the United States. He was informed that Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, had been conducting for several months a series of armor tests at Indian Head, the results of which were very remarkable.

A prominent official of the Navy Department said it is understood that the tests of all sorts of armor, including the Krupp armor, had been made, with a view of ascertaining their effectiveness against a new shell that had been invented by an officer of the navy. No piece of armor submitted to the test, it is understood, was able to withstand the test. The shell, fired from high-power guns, penetrated the armor almost as bullets fired from a Krag-Jorgensen rifle would penetrate green wood, the difference being that the armor plates split from the point of impact. It is said this was true of the Krupp armor, as well as of the other armor tested.

Feeling that more or less of the matter concerning the tests recently made by the Government would be used in the debate upon the armor question, Mr. Tillman suggested that it would be desirable to consider the subject in secret. The Senate agreed with him, and to-morrow the armor-plate matter will be discussed behind closed doors.

The effect of the tests upon Senators who have been fighting the armormakers and protesting that the demand for $545 per ton for Krupp armor is a plan to extort a higher price for something not worth the money, has been to stiffen them in their leaning toward the construction of a plant for the making of armor by the Government.

"I do not mind being robbed when I don't know it," said Senator Tillman to-night. "What I do object to is being waylaid on the highway and told to hold up my hands and permit my pockets to be searched, or to be compelled to pay a price for a thing that I know it is not worth. When we began to buy armor plate, we paid a high price for it, with the understanding that we were compensating the armor makers for setting up their plants. But we have been buying those plants with every ton of armor we have ordered. There are no royalties to be paid.

"The methods of making carbonized armor are everybody's property. We need a plant, not only to keep down the price extorted by the armor plate makers, but because if there should be a war in which our navy was useful, we should expect to go on building as fast as we could drive to increase the navy, and to replace vessels that might be lost, for we cannot always get along so fortunately in war as we did with the Spanish.

"One establishment like the Carnegie can turn out, I understand, only about enough armor a year for three battleships. If we had a real naval war on our hands, we should need the supplies from three plants, and in peace we should need all the money we could save by running one."

Senator Tillman and the other members of the Senate, who are informed about the new projectile, regard it of importance chiefly as affecting the controversy about the merits of armor plate and the prices of it demanded by those who have refused to sell to the Government at its top figure, $300 a ton.

Before going into secret session, the Senate concluded consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, with the exception of the section relating to armor and armament. The pending question was the committee's amendment striking out the paragraphs in the House bill relating to naval cadets and inserting the following:

"Whenever any naval cadet shall have finished four years of his undergraduate course of six years, the succeeding appointment may be made from his Congressional district or at large, in accordance with existing law."

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) vigorously opposed the amendment to strike out the House provision. He felt that it was an injustice to the cadets to wait two years after graduation before they received their commissions.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) in charge of the bill, said there were enough officers to man the vessels of the navy. If so many of them were not engaged in shore duty. Mr. Hale declared that the amendment was the best piece of legislation he had seen in many a year. It would absolutely prevent a "hump" in the naval list, and by a gradual and steady flow increase the number of officers in the navy, every one of whom would have had full six years' course of preparation for their life work. The defeat of the amendment would, he feared, give the country a "land navy."

Mr. Tillman in supporting the amendment pointed out the immense responsibility devolving upon naval officers in the care at sea of great battleships and cruisers, and he did not approve of sending "greenhorns" to sea in charge of property worth millions of dollars.

Mr. Foraker asked if the Naval Affairs Committee did not know that every naval officer who had spoken on the matter, the Board of Visitors to the academy, and the Superintendent of the academy, were in favor of the abolition of the last two years of sea service.

Mr. Tillman said he was here to do his duty as he saw it, and not in accordance with the suggestions or opinions of naval officers. In a characteristic speech Mr. Tillman arraigned the Navy Department for having so many officers on shore duty, who, he declared, were doing little but drawing their salaries.

The debate was closed by Mr. Foraker in opposition to the amendment, and Mr. Chandler in favor of it. The amendment striking out the House provision and inserting the Senate Committee's paragraph was agreed to—40 to 12.

Awnings and Slip Covers
made to order at "O'Neill's," at the lowest prices in town. Get an estimate from them. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

FOREST FIRES IN EUROPE.

Destroy 1,000,000 Marks Worth of Property in Germany—Flames in Belgian Woods Spreading.

BERLIN, May 8.—A number of large forest fires, promoted by the dry heat, have destroyed property to the value of 1,000,000 marks near Aix-la-Chapelle. Two battalions of troops were required to quench a fire near Geesterwinde. At Munster and at Oldenburg also there have been large fires. The Duke of Albany's accidental presence and quick interference prevented the destruction of Emperor William's Wild Park, near Potsdam, where a fire had broken out.

BRUSSELS, May 8.—Extensive pine forest fires are in progress around Spa, causing a panic among the inhabitants and the visitors. This well-known health resort is enveloped in thick smoke.

The forest of Hertogenwald and the woods around Verviers are also afire. A high wind is spreading the flames, which the troops have been called out to extinguish. A spark from a locomotive is supposed to have been the origin of the fires.

ROOSEVELT IN THE CITY.

His Trip to Washington and Talk of the Vice Presidency.

Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt arrived from Albany at 1:30 o'clock yesterday and proceeded at once to the home of the Governor's sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, at 422 Madison Avenue. There they had luncheon and were joined by Private Secretary W. J. Youngs.

Before leaving for Washington on the 3:25 train, Gov. Roosevelt said to a reporter:

"I am going to Washington to see my sister, Mrs. W. S. Cowles. I shall remain there a few days, and I may also talk politics."

"Will you make the speech nominating President McKinley at the Philadelphia Convention?" the Governor was asked.

"I don't know about that," he replied, "but I know more about it when I come back," he added, with a smile.

"Is it true that you have declined the use of the United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie for the cruise of the State Naval Reserve?"

"Yes," he answered, "and I did so at the request of Capt. Miller of the Reserve. He wants to drill his men in small boats."

In local political circles the belief prevails that Gov. Roosevelt's visit to the National capital has much to do with the Vice Presidential nomination.

Despite the statement of Senator Platt that Gov. Roosevelt will not be named for the Vice Presidency, and the Governor's persistent statements that he will not accept it, Republican politicians close to the organization contend that Roosevelt will be named for second place.

A member of the Republican State Committee said last night:

"If the Philadelphia Convention names Gov. Roosevelt for the Vice Presidency by anything approaching a unanimous vote, he will accept. How can he do anything else? No man is too big for the position, and a refusal to accept the great honor would not improve the Governor's chances for re-election to his present position."

THE GOVERNOR IN WASHINGTON.

His Visit There Not Entirely for Political Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Gov. Roosevelt arrived shortly after 9 o'clock to-night at the house of Capt. Cowles, and immediately after Senator and Mrs. Lodge came to call on him. They were soon joined by Civil Service Commissioner John R. Proctor, who is an old friend of the Governor's. Mr. Proctor's call was brief, but the Senator and his wife remained for some time.

Gov. Roosevelt refused to talk, both at the station and at Capt. Cowles's house. He sent out word that he would see newspaper men at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, but not before. When asked about the Vice Presidency, he replied, "I have said enough on that subject, I think, and have nothing to add."

The plan to visit Washington was made a good while ago. His sister pressed him to come and spend a few days with her, and the Governor promised that he would do so after the Legislature adjourned and the rush matters before him were cleared up. He will, of course, see many prominent politicians while he is here, but his visit is not entirely a political one.

William Sheffield Cowles has issued cards for a tea on Friday afternoon in honor of the Governor of New York and Mrs. Roosevelt.

VESUVIUS IN ACTION.

Volcano in State of Eruption for Last Three Days—People Near It Panic Stricken.

ROME, May 8.—Mount Vesuvius has been in a state of eruption for the last three days, and explosions within the crater have thrown lava and masses of rock to a great height. Last night the eruption was especially violent and was accompanied by menacing rumblings.

A dispatch from Portici, at the north foot of Mount Vesuvius, says:

"Loud explosions within Vesuvius continue, accompanied by frequent but slight shocks that are felt at San Vito and in the direction of Pugliano.

"Notwithstanding the statement of the observatory authorities that there is no immediate danger, the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the volcano are panic-stricken, and many will pass the night out of doors."

BOSTON AND MONTANA SUIT.

Practically Settled in Favor of Majority Stockholders.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., May 8.—The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of the Boston and Montana Copper Mining Company, which practically settles the suit which was brought to permit the company to regain its standing as a Montana corporation and to discharge its receiver.

Upon the application of James Forrester and John MacGinniss, two minority stockholders, Judge Clancy of Butte, in December, 1898, appointed T. R. Hinds receiver of the Boston and Montana Copper Mining Company because the majority stockholders, over their protest, had reorganized the company as a New York corporation.

The stock of the company was quoted at three times its par value, and the appointment created a sensation, involving, as it did, property worth $30,000,000. The property was deeded back to the Montana corporation in April, 1899, and Judge Clancy was petitioned to discharge the receiver, but declined to do so. Finally a bill was passed by the Legislature permitting an appeal from an order appointing a receiver under which the Boston and Montana sought relief.

The Supreme Court opinion directs Clancy to admit the deed retransferring the property to the Montana corporation as evidence, which practically ends the case in favor of the majority stockholders since Clancy's order refusing to vacate the order of December, 1898, is reversed, and he is ordered to proceed to hear and determine the motion to vacate his former order in terms that admit of no other construction.

The Boston and Montana stock is largely owned in New York and Boston, and the reorganization in New York was simply as a matter of convenience to its principal owners.

Centre of American Metropolis
Is Grand Central Station of the New York Central in 42d Street. You can reach it in from half a minute to fifteen minutes from 77 New York hotels, 85 clubs, and 31 theatres.—Adv.

Scores of Ideal Spots
for your Summer vacation on Lackawanna Railroad. Mountain, lake, and river resorts. Information at 429 Broadway or any ticket agent.—Adv.

RUMORED BIG GAS DEAL

Messrs. Dolan and Gates Said to Control New Amsterdam.

WAR TO BE PUSHED VIGOROUSLY

United Gas of Philadelphia, Believed to be Back of Deal, Reported to Have Acquired H. H. Rogers's Stock.

There are at present strong indications of a new development in the local gas situation, which brings in as factors men who have not hitherto been concerned in it. Thomas Dolan of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia is credited with having secured control of the New Amsterdam Company, in conjunction with John W. Gates, Chairman of the American Steel and Wire Company directorate. Mr. Dolan is also a Steel and Wire Director, and has been regarded as belonging to the faction in the board opposing Mr. Gates. It is now said that they have settled their differences and entered the gas field together. Mr. Gates neither confirmed nor denied the story when it was called to his attention yesterday.

The New Amsterdam Gas Company is now really the important obstacle to the settlement of the gas war in this city. W. C. Whitney, who is in the Consolidated Board, is dominant in the affairs of the Standard Gas Light Company, and it is pretty generally believed in Wall Street that the Standard would not stand in the way of harmony if the New Amsterdam Company were once absorbed by the Consolidated people. There have been negotiations after negotiations looking to such an absorption, but they have now been called off, according to indications, because the Consolidated would not agree to give the price New Amsterdam people wanted for the control of the latter concern. It now appears that new interests have come into the New Amsterdam Company, and are likely to push the gas fight quite as vigorously as it has been pushed hitherto.

For months back there have been persistent rumors that the United Gas Improvement Company had bought, was buying, or would buy the majority of the $28,000,000 of New Amsterdam common and preferred stock. The report has been denied and reiterated and denied repeatedly. It is now maintained that while the United Gas Company as a corporation purchased the control of New Amsterdam, Thomas Dolan and his associates, dominant in United Gas Improvement affairs, have done so. They are said to have acquired among other holdings the stock of H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company and the interests which he has represented in the New Amsterdam Board of Directors. The holdings purchased by Mr. Dolan and his associates have been estimated at 60 to 65 per cent. of the total. Mr. Rogers is prominent in the Consolidated Gas Company also. He has been in the habit of never attending the meetings of the New Amsterdam directorate. Anthony N. Brady was for some time prominent in New Amsterdam, but it reported to have parted with most of his holdings of the stock.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the United Gas Improvement Company on Monday at Philadelphia, the yearly report was presented showing that the company had practically got control of the lighting business in the sections adjacent to this city. It is pointed out that the purchase by a syndicate headed by Mr. Dolan of the majority of the New Amsterdam stock would give the United Improvement Company, of which Mr. Dolan is President, an opportunity for an entrance into this city itself. New Amsterdam stock has recently been deposited, it is said, by United Gas Improvement people, as security for loans, with a prominent Philadelphia trust company.

Frank S. Hastings of the New Amsterdam directorate said yesterday that he knew nothing about the report of a change of control. B. J. Burke of the firm of H. B. Hollins & Co., (H. B. Hollins is prominent in the New Amsterdam directorate,) denied knowledge of it also. John W. Gates, when questioned as to his part in the transaction, listened smilingly and then remarked:

"I have been considering it, and I have just about decided the next time I make a New York stock deal to give all the papers a notice of it three days in advance."

"Well, Mr. Gates, will you say whether the story is true or not?" he was asked.

"See Dolan," said Mr. Gates.

Mr. Dolan could not be found last night.

WITNESSES IN THE GATES CASE

American Steel and Wire Officers to Testify—Col. Lambert on Business.

The Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company met yesterday and will hold another meeting to-day, but it is not likely that the vacancies caused by the resignation of Henry Seligman and Frederick Strauss will be filled at once.

The hearing of the case of George Alfred Lamb against John W. Gates, which will come up in the Centre Street Court at 11 o'clock this morning, will occupy the attention of a number of officials of the corporation.

In accordance with an agreement between counsel in the case, a representative of Mr. Lamb called yesterday at the offices of the company and asked that certain of the officials appear as witnesses at the hearing to-day. Max Pam, the general counsel for the company, confronted him and told him that some of the persons wanted were out of town. They finally settled on Vice President Chisholm, Treasurer Clifford, and Assistant Secretary Patterson, all of whom Mr. Pam said would be at the hearing. Mr. Lamb's representative also wanted to subpoena some one to produce the books of the company, but Mr. Pam convinced him very briefly that this was not feasible. He did, however, subpoena Edward Wassermann of the Stock Exchange firm of Wassermann Brothers, who was a caller on Mr. Gates yesterday.

President John Lambert of the American Steel and Wire Company will also be in court this morning if Mr. Lamb can secure his attendance. Col. Lambert was asked yesterday in reference to a report that additional steel mills of the company were opening up this week.

"That story was around," said he, "but there is nothing in it. There is no change in the situation this week. Two of the mills we shut down at Joliet, Ill., have opened up since. At the time of the shutdown I thought the mills might all be opened in about two weeks. I think now that if this weather continues we may expect to reopen every one of them next week. This sort of weather is our salable weather, you know."

"You don't think the steel business of the country is going to the dogs?" was suggested.

"No, Sir," said Col. Lambert. "I never did. Business has increased as a result of reduced prices. I think the steel business may now be classed as fairly good. If present conditions continue, before long we may see it fairly better. And I think that in the last six months of the year it will be very good."

Shower of Locusts in Michigan.

Special to The New York Times.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 8.—A report comes from Troy, in the southwestern part of Michigan, that a shower of locusts, millions in number, fell in that section Sunday, and that the insects completely devastated the land of all vegetation. They filled the air like a cloud and darkened the view of the sun. Persons who saw the approach of the locusts describe it as an extraordinary spectacle.

Only a Few Steps
From any one of twenty hotels to Grand Central Station, where trains are leaving almost every hour for Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati, by the New York Central.—Adv.

DEMOCRATS CHOOSE THEIR DELEGATES

Representatives to the State Convention Elected.

Meetings in the Thirty-five Assembly Districts in New York County—Mackey for Chairman.

Democratic conventions were held last night in each of the thirty-five Assembly districts in New York County for the election of delegates to the State Convention, which will be held in the Academy of Music on June 5, and at which delegates to the National Convention in Kansas City will be selected.

It was reported yesterday that Senator William F. Mackey of Buffalo would be made permanent Chairman of the State Convention, and that a Tammany man would act as temporary Chairman. On the night of June 4 the Democratic Club will give a reception in honor of the delegates. The names of the delegates chosen last night follow.

FIRST DISTRICT—Michael C. Murphy, Daniel E. Finn, Asa Bird Gardiner.

SECOND DISTRICT—Thomas J. Barry, Fritz Lindinger, Patrick Divver.

THIRD DISTRICT—Amos J. Cummings, John E. Walsh, John A. Dooner.

FOURTH DISTRICT—John F. Ahearn, Isaac Marks, Andrew A. Noonan.

FIFTH DISTRICT—John A. Flinn, Robert L. Luce, Bernhardt Meyerborg.

SIXTH—Timothy D. Sullivan, Thomas P. Dineen, Jacob C. Mittnacht.

SEVENTH—Richard Fitzpatrick, Patrick Keahon, Edward W. Hart.

EIGHTH—Henry J. Goldsmith, Max Hochstim, Charles Kramer.

NINTH—Frank J. Goodwin, Thomas F. Smith, James Barker.

TENTH—Julius Harburger, George F. Roesch, William Pitt Mitchell.

ELEVENTH—Stephen A. Ferguson, Hugh Dolan, William S. Bruns.

TWELFTH—Henry M. Goldfogle, Thomas J. Bradley, Jacob B. Bausch.

THIRTEENTH—Peter J. Dooling, William Van Twistern, John Kerrigan.

FOURTEENTH—Charles Goeller, John J. Haggerty, Paul N. Yanser.

FIFTEENTH—George W. Plunkitt, Robert Mub, James Connelly.

SIXTEENTH—John H. Rogan, Thomas J. Carleton, Jr., Morris Cukor.

SEVENTEENTH—Thomas C. O'Sullivan, John Quinn, James J. Fitzgerald.

EIGHTEENTH—Charles F. Murphy, George B. McClellan, Maurice J. Power.

NINETEENTH—John B. Sexton, Isaac Fromme, Thomas C. T. Crain.

TWENTIETH—Thomas F. Grady, Peter Seery, Stephen H. Keating.

TWENTY-FIRST—Edward J. H. Rogers, Ferdinand Levy, James Ahearn.

TWENTY-SECOND—Robert A. Van Wyck, Francis J. Lantry, John J. Harrington.

TWENTY-THIRD—John Whalen, Frederick B. House, John Murray.

TWENTY-FOURTH—William H. Steinkamp, Victor J. Dowling, Thomas F. Cummings.

TWENTY-FIFTH—John J. Scannell, William Sauer, O. H. P. Belmont.

TWENTY-SIXTH—Thomas J. Dunn, Henry G. Grissler, Thomas Maguire.

TWENTY-SEVENTH—James J. Martin, George M. Van Hoesen, M. Warley Platzek.

TWENTY-EIGHTH—William Blumers, Thomas Cavanagh, Silas Strauss.

TWENTY-NINTH—Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, Randolph Guggenheimer.

THIRTIETH—Edgar Ridder, George W. Meyer, Jr., James J. Donovan.

THIRTY-FIRST—William P. Burr, Benjamin T. Rhoades, James W. Carroll.

THIRTY-SECOND—John J. Ryan, William F. Schneider, Jr., Thomas F. Donnelly.

THIRTY-THIRD—Charles W. McTeague, Abraham Levy, John F. Walsh.

THIRTY-FOURTH—Percival E. Nagle, August Moebus, Herman Sulzer.

THIRTY-FIFTH—Louis F. Haffen, Joseph P. Hennessy, Matthew J. McDermott.

CONTEST FOR STATE SENATOR.

The Twenty-first Assembly District is to be the scene of another hot Republican fight in addition to that at the coming primaries, if Assemblyman E. H. Fallows is nominated for the State Senate. Already the adherents of Abraham Gruber and George C. Austin are working to control the primaries to be held in August.

It has been known for some time that Chairman Quigg wants the Senatorial nomination given to Mr. Fallows. Between the latter and Senator John Ford, the present Senator, there is not the best of feeling. In Albany last Winter it was a matter of comment that each spoke harshly of the other.

Mr. Gruber will bitterly oppose the nomination of Fallows, and it was said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that Senator Ford would run as an independent candidate for the Senate if Mr. Fallows receives the regular Republican nomination. This, it is stated, would result in the certain election of a Democrat.

The other candidates for the Republican Senatorial nomination are Assemblyman S. S. Slater of the Thirty-first District and James A. Davenport of the Twenty-ninth.

William S. Bennet will be the Gruber candidate for member of Assembly in the Twenty-first District. The Austin people are grooming a man named Chadwick.

Mr. Hill Elected a Delegate.

ALBANY, May 8.—At the Democratic Convention of the Third Assembly District, held here to-night, ex-United States Senator David B. Hill, John Bowe, and Nicholas J. Hussey were elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held in New York City on June 5.

LONG SEARCH FOR LOST CHILD.

Roxbury Boy Was Almost Dead When Mother Discovered Him.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 8.—The residents of Roxbury were stirred yesterday by the disappearance of Jackson, the three-year-old son of John W. Wright, formerly of this city. The child had been missing since 1:30 o'clock, when he was seen playing in the yard, but his absence was not noticed until several hours later. Darkness fell without any trace of little Jackson being found, and the parents became frantic.

When night came the entire community was aroused, and parties with lanterns searched the whole country side. Some had dogs and endeavored to put them on the scent. The residents searched all night, but not the slightest clue could they find to the missing child. It is estimated that not less than 200 men were engaged in the search.

When dawn came this morning, the searchers, gathered in groups near the Wright place, and at the Ryle place, a short distance below, compared notes and seemed discouraged. About half a mile from the house, in a field, was a pile of brush and rubbish bushes that had been cut in the Spring and piled up there, with a view to burning them when they were dry. "You go round on that side and I will go on this," said Mrs. Wright to her husband. A few seconds later a cry from the wife brought her husband to her side. The child was found. For a moment it was feared he was dead. His flesh was swollen and discolored from exposure. This afternoon there was a good prospect that the child would recover.

Goes to the Klondike to Marry.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., May 8.—Miss Clara Van-Doren, daughter of the Rev. De Witt T. Van Doren, pastor of the Norwalk Baptist Church, will leave Norwalk next week for Dawson City, where she will become the bride of a young man interested in Klondike mines. Miss Van Doren will make the trip alone. She met the prospective bridegroom while attending school when twelve years of age, and they have kept up correspondence since. Miss Van Doren is not yet of age, but the parents on both sides look upon the match with favor.

Pennsylvania Railroad's 23d Street Station.
Convenient by street cars and Pennsylvania Railroad cabs to the chief hotels, theatres, and stores of Manhattan.—Adv.

ASTOR REAL ESTATE RUMOR.

Reported William Waldorf Will Sell East Side Property at Auction.

A report was circulated yesterday that William Waldorf Astor will, in the near future, offer at auction a considerable portion of his real estate holdings on the lower east side. The properties to be sold, it is said, are situated on Avenues A and B, East Second and Third Streets, Eldridge and Elizabeth Streets, and the Bowery. Their aggregate value is estimated at $1,500,000.

Charles A. Peabody, Jr., who is Mr. Astor's representative in this city in real estate matters, declared last evening that he had absolutely no knowledge of any such plan.

The report that Mr. Astor had decided to sell such a large amount of property, and especially that it would be offered at auction, occasioned no little surprise among real estate men. It is about two years ago that Henry Morgenthau bought from Mr. Astor forty-one lots in the neighborhood of Avenue A, First Avenue, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Streets. In this connection, it is pointed out that if Mr. Astor has decided to sell more of his holdings in that section, he has probably thought it advisable to offer them at auction rather than to dispose of them at private contract to a single purchaser and have them made the subject of subsequent speculation.

The greater part of the Astor holdings in that neighborhood are leasehold, the ground being rented for long terms to the various tenants, who have erected and who own the buildings. The property in question is all a part of the old Sumler farm, which has been held in the Astor family since 1803.

HOOLEY "AGAIN ON TOP."

English Promoter Owns Siberian Gold Mining Concession.

LONDON, May 9.—The Daily Mail this morning asserts that the concessionaire to whom Emperor Nicholas has granted the right to work gold fields 8,000 square miles in area in the Nertschinsk region of Siberia, fields which are the Czar's private property and have hitherto been worked under the direction of his private Cabinet, is Ernest Terah Hooley, the London financier, company promoter, and speculator, who came to grief in the Summer of 1898 in sensational circumstances, and who narrowly escaped prosecution on charge of fraud.

Mr. Hooley, who is described by The Daily Mail as "apparently again in the greatest affluence," says in the course of an interview published by that paper:

"By a single move I have won everything back, and I am again on top. A company has been formed, and capital to the amount of £1,000,000 has been secured. Every member of the Czar's Cabinet is interested, and two of his strongest councillors are on the Board of Directors. The other Directors are business men. There are no titled names. I have had enough of Earls and Lords as Directors."

Mr. Hooley is described as offering this last observation "sadly." He declared that his first effort would be to pay off all his creditors in full.

FILIPINOS MAKE AN ATTACK.

Surround the Garrison at Barotac and Meet with Heavy Loss—Native Goes for Help.

MANILA, May 8.—A force of rebels, May 2, attacked twenty men of Company I of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, stationed at Barotac, Iloilo Province, on the Island of Panay. Three of the Americans were killed and seven were wounded.

The enemy, estimated to number 400 men, surrounded Barotac and attacked the place on all sides. After two men had been killed and four wounded the American commander sent four men to try to get through with a message to the remainder of the company at Dumangas. Of the four men one was killed and three were wounded. The latter managed to return to Barotac.

A friendly native finally brought news of the fight to a company of the Twenty-sixth, who succeeded in getting through to the State to the Republican Party this Fall by defeating an indorsement for United States Senator, which, in my opinion, would mean a Democratic Legislature."

Court-Martial for an Officer.

MANILA, May 8.—A court-martial composed of Gen. Hall, presiding, Gen. Grant, and several Colonels, convened here to-day to try Col. James S. Pettit of the Thirty-first Volunteer Infantry on the charge of violating the sixty-second article of war in having delivered the captured outlaw Juan Ramos to the local authorities of Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, with the result that Ramos was almost immediately killed without trial.

CANADIANS WANT FREE PAPER.

Urge Removal of Duty, as Home Mills Cannot Supply Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 8.—The newspaper publishers from all over Canada are here to-day pressing upon the Government to place print paper on the free list. There is at present a duty of 20 per cent. on paper coming to Canada from the United States. A resolution was passed unanimously asking the Government to remove the duty either temporarily or permanently, on account of the destruction by fire of the E. B. Eddy Mills and the Laurentide Mills in Quebec, because the Canadian mills were not able to supply the demand.

The question was discussed later on in the House of Commons, when Mr. Richardson, member of Parliament, proprietor of The Winnipeg Tribune, charged the Canadian manufacturers with raising their prices 60 and 100 per cent. He asked that the clause in the customs act to prevent combines be put in operation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the whole question was before the Government and a reply would be given to the newspaper men very soon.

EXPEDITIONS TO INDIAN RUINS.

Field Columbian Museum Sends Out Two Parties to Excavate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The ruins of former dwellings of the Hopi or Moki Indians, who live in Northern Arizona, and of various other tribes of Indians in the far Northwestern States of this country will be searched in the next few days by two expeditions, to secure additional collections for the Anthropological Department of the Field Columbian Museum.

Two assistants in that department left last Saturday for Arizona to be gone six months, and last evening Dr. George A. Norsey, curator of the museum, started for a three months' tour through Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California.

The expenses of the expedition will be paid from the Stanley McCormick Fund of $5,000, under which work has been carried on for the last two years. In the Moki ruins interesting remains of ceremonial places and utensils will be found. It is expected.

P. D. Armour Starts for Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 8.—P. D. Armour left Chicago to-day in a private car over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road for New York, whence he will sail Thursday for Nauheim, Germany. He is accompanied by Dr. Joseph L. Miller, his family physician, and his private secretary, John Kerr. The party will sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, to be absent until about the middle of September. Mr. Armour said he felt well, and was confident that he would return next Fall in excellent health and spirits.

Pennsylvania Railroad Short Line to Chicago.
Perfect roadb

Whiteshot, S. F. Morris, and C. H. Payne, (colored.)

The resolutions included a recommendation for a less stringent carrying out of the civil service laws. A delegate introduced a resolution denouncing the civil service law as a whole, but it was voted down overwhelmingly.

The financial plank is as follows:

We congratulate the people that the Republican Party has kept its beneficent pledge for the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity of all our forms of money, whether of paper, silver, or gold, by wise and courageous legislation. The Republican Party now stands, as it has always stood, for such financial legislation as benefits all the people alike, the borrower as well as the lender, the laborer as well as employer, and such as equalize and lower the rates of interest.

The resolutions indorse expansion and the McKinley Administration. The Committee on Credentials ousted from his seat in the convention Dr. J. J. Haptonstall of Fayette County, the man who, as a Republican member of the Legislature, held out and refused to vote for Senator Scott last year.

The delegates at large and the district delegates as well, are instructed to vote for President McKinley's renomination at Philadelphia next month.

NEW JERSEY PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Attack McKinley and Griggs on the Army Canteen Issue.

TRENTON, N. J., May 8.—The Prohibition State Convention met in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall to-day and adopted a platform denouncing the McKinley Administration, saying the President was hypocritical, and declaring Attorney General Griggs's opinion upholding the army canteen was uncivilized and un-American.

The delegates at large to the National Convention, to meet in Chicago June 27-28, are the Rev. Dr. C. H. Mead of Montclair, the Rev. John H. Boswell of Ocean City, William H. Nicholson of Camden, Joel G. Vancise of Summit, Walter E. Vail of Moorestown, Robert J. S. White of Newark, George J. Haven of Camden, Joel W. Brown of Jersey City, the Rev. Ezra B. Lake of Jersey City, and A. C. Graw of Camden.

NO CHARGES AGAINST MILES.

Gen. Buffington Denies that He Threatened to Prefer Them—Has No Reason for Such Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Gen. A. R. Buffington, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department, was very much annoyed by the publication to-day of a story in which he was represented as threatening to prefer charges against Gen. Miles before Secretary Root, or, in his annual report, to disclose a scandal involving that officer. The alleged intention of Gen. Buffington was said to be the result of his disagreement with Gen. Miles over the question of disappearing gun carriages.

Gen. Buffington this evening made the following statement with reference to the matter:

There is not a word of truth in the statement that I am going to make charges against any officer, or that I have threatened to disclose any scandal other than have all the facts brought to light as below stated. It never entered my head to prefer charges against anybody. I have no charges to make.

This publication has annoyed me very much. It is extremely disagreeable to me that such statements should go out involving Gen. Miles and Capt. Lewis. There are matters of fact about which Gen. Miles and Capt. Lewis and myself may differ, but that is no reason for preferring charges. They have a right to their own opinions. No controversy can take place except upon a difference as to a matter of fact, and then only in a proper way and under the sanction of our respective superiors.

In my annual report, in the usual form in which such matters are brought before the public, I shall endeavor to clear up the matters that tend to create an impression in the mind of the public which is unjust to this department, and place the whole thing in such a way that it will correct such erroneous impressions. I shall do so very positively and distinctly. I think I did say to the interviewer that I would not "mince matters," but I merely meant by that that I should present the facts for the information of those who are interested in such questions, and place the Ordnance Bureau in the light in which it should stand before the public.

This writer of the alleged interview says that I have complained to the Secretary of War. I never told him so, and I don't know where he could get such an idea. He says that the Secretary of War "has declined to take any notice of the charges of either officer." No charges have been made by me, and I never thought of doing so in any way whatever. I don't know where he gets his authority for such a statement.

He says I have "remained silent," and that is true. I have always declined to say anything about official matters. But he adds that I have now "threatened to make some startling disclosures which will involve Gen. Miles." I never intimated anything of the kind, and it is not true. I will say this, however, that on my positive statement that I proposed to put in proper form the truth of the matter, he might have inferred that I had startling disclosures to make; this, however, without a reference to any particular person.

I am content to leave that to the public when they read it. He is not justified in making any such statements. I did intimate that the Ordnance Bureau would be justified on any matters that are in controversy, and I also said that I proposed to defend the Ordnance Bureau against any assaults from any quarter, but I shall do it in the proper way under my authority as head of this bureau, unless the Secretary disapproves of my doing so.

Gen. Buffington refused to add anything to this statement. Gen. Miles had a long conference with Secretary Root this afternoon, and it is understood that the matter was referred to. Gen. Miles, however, declined to be interviewed on the subject.

OLD LOVERS MARRIED.

United After Twenty Years' Courtship and a Breach of Promise Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., May 8.—Daniel Mayer and Sophie Gehring were quietly married to-day at the parsonage of the Rev. Mr. Bromley. In November, 1898, Miss Gehring sued Mayer for breach of promise. At the trial testimony was introduced to show that Daniel had courted Sophie for over twenty years. Two years ago he inherited a fortune from his mother, and Miss Gehring testified at the breach of promise trial that he had promised to marry her as soon as he came into possession of his inheritance. This, Miss Gehring alleged, he failed to do, and a jury awarded her $2,500 damages.

After the suit Mayer renewed his attentions, and to-day they were married.

NEGROES LOSE POSITIONS.

Mississippi Whites Objected to Colored Census Enumerators.

Special to The New York Times.

KOSCIUSKO, Miss., May 8.—When it was announced several days ago that two negroes, Phillips and Hazley, had been appointed census enumerators in this district, the white people of this community virtually rose in arms. It was openly asserted that the negroes would never enter upon the discharge of their duties. The negroes insisted that they would fill the position. Serious trouble, including probably a lynching bee, was averted to-day when a telegram came from Washington announcing that the Census Director would withdraw the appointments in deference to the wishes of the people.

Murder Indictments in Smith Case.

After an investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Mary Smith, who died April 7, and whose body was disinterred from the Linden Hill Cemetery for an autopsy, the Grand Jury yesterday ordered that indictments for murder in the first degree be drawn against Mrs. Marguerite Hassler and Mrs. Ann Kersten, who are suspected of being concerned in the case. Mrs. Hassler is in the Tombs, but Mrs. Kersten has not been found.

Tornado at Canton, Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

CANTON, Ohio, May 8.—A tornado struck Canton shortly before 5 o'clock this evening. Six buildings were destroyed, chimneys and stacks, factories, business places, and private houses were blown down and heavy damage was done in the rural districts. No fatalities or serious accidents are reported.

Big Terre Haute Mill to Close.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 8.—Orders were received to-day that one of the big steel trust mills here is to be closed down indefinitely on June 1. This will affect many men, and in addition the entire office force is to be laid off.

Congressional Nominations.

MARYLAND—Third District—Frank C. Wachter, (Rep.)
Fifth District—Sidney E. Mudd, (Rep.)
Sixth District—George A. Pearre, (Rep.)
OHIO—Third District—M. Nevin, (Rep.)
IOWA—Tenth District—J. P. Dolliver, (Rep.)

LEGAL ACTION TO ABOLISH ICE TRUST

Hearing Before Attorney General Davies in This City To-day.

FACTS RECITED IN PETITION

Suit to Prohibit the American Ice Company from Doing Business in This State—Persecution of a Dealer.

Legal action, with a view to a suit by the Attorney General to prohibit the American Ice Company from doing business in this State has been taken by Einstein & Townsend. A hearing in the preliminary proceedings will be had before Attorney General John C. Davies at the Manhattan Hotel, in this city, this morning. M. S. Guiterman of the law firm will present the case against the trust, which will be represented by Daly, Hoyt & Mason. The officers of the American Ice Company were notified of the action on Monday.

The proceedings were taken under Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1899, "An act to prevent monopolies in articles or commodities of common use and to prohibit restraints of trade and commerce, * * *" and Section 7 of the stock corporation law, which says that no stock corporation shall combine with any other corporation or person for the creation of a monopoly or the unlawful restraint of trade, or for the prevention of competition in any necessary of life.

The petition in the case has the data and figures of the presentation of the ice situation published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday. The law of 1899, invoked against the monopoly, was Chapter 383 of the Laws of 1897, now repealed. Attorney General Hancock designed to use it against the "coal barons," Samuel Sloan, R. M. Olyphant, J. R. Maxwell, and T. P. Fowler, to prevent the coal combination from carrying on its business here. The law was criticised and the present one was enacted so that the testimony of a witness before the Attorney General cannot be used against him in a criminal prosecution. The first section of the law says, in part:

Every contract, agreement, arrangement, or combination whereby a monopoly in the manufacture, production, and sale in this State of any article or commodity of common use is or may be created, established, or maintained, or whereby competition in this State in the supply or price of any such article or commodity is or may be restrained or prevented * * * is hereby declared to be against public policy, illegal, and void.

The Attorney General can, under this law, institute a preliminary examination of those against whom the proceedings are directed and compel the production of books and papers before the commencement of an action. This stage may be reached at Albany to-day.

PETITION TO ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The petition to the Attorney General was drawn up by Mr. Guiterman. It recites:

That the price of the said commodity has, since the organization aforesaid, been unlawfully enhanced to other persons who use and consume the same, namely, packing houses, grocers, hotels, restaurants, and butchers. That by reason of such increased price intense suffering will be inflicted upon the poor of New York and mortality among children will surely be increased. That by reason of such increased prices grocers, butchers, and dealers in all sorts of perishable necessaries of life will be compelled to raise the prices of their staple articles.

The petition goes on to say that the only reason the trust has increased the price of ice is to pay dividends on the stock issued by it, adding:

That the $26,000,000 of stock of the said company represents no actual property or value, and in order to earn dividends upon the same they must come from what can be forced out of the pockets of the people of the State of New York, particularly the City of New York, over and above the normal profit on the capital actually invested in the said business.

The following section of the petition was framed on the proceedings by the State of Ohio against the Standard Oil Company:

That the policy of the American Ice Company has been to crush competition within the City of New York in the product dealt in by it. It has the power and ability to control and raise the prices of the said product, and it has in fact raised the price of ice to an exorbitant degree, and threatens to and, your petitioner is informed and believes, intends to further raise the price of ice to one hundred cents per one hundred pounds.

The petition concludes:

Wherefore your petitioner respectfully requests the Attorney General of the State of New York to commence an action against the American Ice Company to prohibit it from manufacturing, selling, harvesting, storing, dealing in, and transporting ice within the State of New York, and from carrying on any business therein, and to vacate, annul, and set aside the certificate procured by the said company from the Secretary of State authorizing it to do business in this State.

A SUPREME COURT JUSTICE'S VIEWS.

A Supreme Court Justice, who is an authority on the subject of consolidations and monopolies, and who declined to permit the use of his name, on the ground that a case of this sort might come before him, said of the effort to apply the law to the American Ice Company:

"It is very difficult to determine whether a so-called trust offends the stock corporation law against the creation of a monopoly. Every combination of capital is, in a sense, a trust. A partnership composed of a number of persons who consolidate their businesses and capital is a trust.

"Every department store is a trust. Every large corporation is a trust. There is a law in nearly every State in the Union providing for the creation of corporations. Many of the large railroads of to-day consist of the consolidation of many smaller ones that formerly had different names. Many of our large railroad corporations have either purchased or leased connecting lines. This is so notably with the New York Central, Delaware and Hudson, and, more recently, the Pennsylvania, in acquiring control of the Long Island Railroad. These consolidations are all trusts, but have the direct sanction of law and are not supposed to constitute any 'unlawful restraint of trade.'

"Our title and guarantee companies are trusts and monopolies, and yet they have the express sanction of the State. Even the labor organizations are trusts, and very powerful trusts, who seek to dictate their own terms, not only as to compensation, but the hours of labor. The latter trust has become so powerful that Legislatures and high officials tremble at its power. Of course this is a figure of speech.

"It is difficult to draw the line between illegal and legal trusts. The purpose of the hearing before the Attorney General in the case of the ice trust is to ascertain whether it comes within the condemnation of the law or not. This will require very careful examination, and the drawing of nice distinctions, to determine whether it falls under the ban of the law or not, and to what extent. It may be legal in the main and illegal in some details that may not be of sufficient moment to warrant the State in acting.

THE TOBACCO TRUST CASE.

This case of the American Ice Company, if an action is entered into, will be as interesting as the criminal proceedings against the American Tobacco Company. The President of this trust, James B. Duke, and nine others of its officers and Directorate were indicted for conspiring to injure others in the trade in May, 1896. The case came for trial before Justice Fitzgerald June 8, 1897, and lasted till June 29. W. M. K. Olcott prosecuted as District Attorney. The trust was defended by Joseph H. Choate and many other lawyers. The jury disagreed, but stood 10 to 2 for conviction. Mr. Olcott claimed that considering the case from every standpoint it was a victory for the prosecution.

There were rumors yesterday that the trust had backed down, and that a notice that the price of ice, family delivery, had been reduced would issue from headquarters. Then it was stated that the only statement as to the price of ice made officially since April 2 was that 60 cents per 100 pounds would be the price of the season.

Secretary Scott said that President Morse had pronounced as correct the statement attributed to him in which he said that last Winter's Hudson River output was only about one-third of the normal crop, and that transportation charges on Maine ice had made a rise in the price imperative.

MR. MORSE DECLINES TO TALK.

This is about what Mr. Morse said a month ago, and he has been reported as making general statements to this effect daily for the past fortnight. A reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES tried to see Mr. Morse yesterday to get his views more in detail and to discover how much Maine ice the American figures on importing. Other subjects of inquiry would have been the trust's figures on the output of artificial ice, definite information as to its interest in the Ruppert 1,000-ton plant, the amount of 1899 ice to be added to its own crop this year of 550,000 tons, and what Mr. Morse had to say of the designation of the American Ice Company by President J. Sergeant Cram of the Dock Department as "an odious monopoly."

President Morse came to his office, at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, late in the afternoon, and Secretary Scott took him the reporter's card, and was with him several minutes. Mr. Scott returned to say that Mr. Morse did not care to discuss any subject and that he would not receive any communication. A quarter of an hour later Mr. Morse left his office and started to go away. As he went down stairs an attempt to attract his attention failed, but at the main entrance he flung open the glass door, and, turning on the reporter with an angry face, said:

"Go on."

"May I not, Mr. Morse," demurred the reporter, "ask you a—" The question was not finished, for Mr. Morse said:

"Get out of here. You newspaper men ain't worth talking to," and he went quickly down the steps.

TRUST ACCUSED OF PERSECUTION.

W. A. Wynne, an independent ice dealer of Athens, Greene County, N. Y., is reported to have been persecuted by the trust's agents in an extraordinary fashion. He, the story goes, refused to heed orders from the Ice Trust relative to the abandonment of their business by independent ice men. When the first harvest of ice was ready for gathering in last Winter the steamer Norwich came up the river and smashed all the ice that lay in front of Wynne's place of business. She was equipped for the purpose.

When the second crop came the performance was repeated by the same vessel. According to the report, Wynne, upon witnessing this second visitation, sat down upon the shore and wept. Afterward he procured his ice from an inland pond, where it cost him $1 a ton. When he took it from the river the total expense had been 16 cents a ton.

NEW ICE PLANT IN BROOKLYN.

The Empire City Ice Company, a new concern, will begin the manufacture of ice in Brooklyn next week. Its factory is at Bond Street, on Gowanus Canal. The company has a capital of $200,000, and will be under the management of John Michel. The plant will have a capacity of 600 tons of ice a day.

"We do not care about declaring war upon the trust," said Mr. Michel yesterday; "it depends upon the action it takes toward our company. We are perfectly willing to fight the trust, if it forces us to do so. We intend to put ice on the market at a reasonable figure, and do not believe in the exorbitant price which the trust is asking."

The Green Island Ice Company, which is building an ice wharf at Sedgwick Street, Brooklyn, has 50,000 tons of ice in store. It expects to secure more, all of which, it says, it will sell at a price lower than that charged by the trust.

Several other independent companies in Brooklyn have also declared that they will sell under the trust prices this Summer.

NO ICE FROM CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 8.—New Yorkers who are at the mercy of the Ice Trust need not expect relief from Chicago companies, at least so say the men in a position to know. In the first place they assert that it would be an unprofitable venture, and that their supply will no more than satisfy the demands of the people here. President C. J. Blair of the Consumers' Company declared that Chicagoans may soon find themselves in the same position as the New York people. He said:

"The price in New York may seem excessive, but ice, like everything else, is regulated by supply and demand. If the supply is short and the demand big, the price will go up and stay up. I should not be surprised to see ice at a pretty high figure in Chicago this year, but I could not guess now what it will be.

"Some dealers maintain, however, that prices here will remain about the same, ranging from 15 to 30 cents per hundred for families, according to the quantity taken. By the load it will be sold from $2 to $3 a ton."

J. Field, President of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, said: "It would never pay us to ship ice 1,000 miles to enter into competition, and we have no idea of sending any to New York."

There are now 2,000,000 tons in storage, and this is only a third more than was used last year.

STAGE PEOPLE GOING ABROAD.

Among the theatrical people who sailed yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse are Miss Anna Held and Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., her manager. Their departure was taken somewhat suddenly in response to a cable message summoning Mr. Ziegfeld to Berlin, where he expects to complete an important business deal. He will then visit Vienna and Paris before returning to this country.

Another passenger on the same steamer is Miss Maude Adams, who while abroad will visit J. M. Barrie, the author of "The Little Minister." She will also meet other writers who are preparing plays for her.

On the American liner New York, sailing to-day, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will be among the passengers. They will go to their Summer home at Filey. In the Autumn they will make an extensive tour of the English provinces and will appear in London during the Winter with "The Elder Miss Hobson" and a new play. Their American season, which closed last Saturday night, proved very successful, and they hope to return again for a tour of the large cities the season after next.

Sir Henry Irving's Engagement.

The opening, Monday, of the sale of seats for Sir Henry Irving's engagement of five nights at the Harlem Opera House next week was marked by crowds quite as large as those of the previous engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre. Upward of $5,000 was taken in during the day, and it is expected that Sir Henry will play to the full capacity of the theatre at every performance. The repertoire is: Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, "Robespierre"; Thursday, the double bill, "Nance Oldfield" and "The Bells"; Friday, "The Merchant of Venice." The entire company will sail for England Saturday.

Madison Square Garden Trustees.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the Madison Square Garden Company was held yesterday afternoon and the present Board of Trustees, consisting of Frank H. Sturgis, J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles Lanier, James T. Woodward, W. F. Wharton, H. I. Nicholas, H. H. Hollister, James C. Young, Stanford White, D. O. Mills, and W. C. Gulliver was re-elected for the ensuing year. Plans for the future of the Garden were not discussed.

VALLEY STREAM ACCIDENT CASE.

The verdict for $25,000 secured by Walter Wellbrock in his suit recently against the Long Island Railroad Company, to recover damages for personal injuries received in a collision between a train and a tally-ho coach at Valley Stream on Memorial Day, 1897, has been set aside by Justice Wilmot M. Smith of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

William J. Kelly, counsel for the company moved to set aside the verdict at the conclusion of the trial, on the ground that it was against the weight or evidence. In granting a new trial, Justice Smith contends that the evidence of negligence was insufficient.

Will Build New Linseed Oil Mill.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 8.—E. C. Warner, who has been prominently identified with the linseed oil business in the Northwest, to-day announced that he would have a new forty-press oil mill in operation in Minneapolis in time to handle the new crop next Fall. The plant will be the third largest in the country, those in Chicago and Buffalo alone surpassing it. Warner declares that it will be independent of the trust, and that he is building it to run and not to sell to the American.

War Tax on Hawaiian Products.

Collector Treat of this district received notice yesterday from Commissioner George W. Wilson of the Internal Revenue Service that after June 14, 1900, distilled spirits, stills and worm, tobacco, snuff, cigars, oleomargarine, medicines, and bottled wine shipped from this port to Hawaii will be subject to the War Revenue act of June 13, 1898.

The Plague at Hongkong.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The United States Consul General at Hongkong cabled the Secretary of State to-day that the plague has broken out at that port.

ARMSTRONG-BOLTON BOND

Controller Insists that Sureties Must Pay or Finish Contract.

Fidelity Company Protests Against His Attitude—American Bonding Company in Similar Position.

New light was thrown yesterday on the controversy between Controller Coler and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company over the latter's failure to indemnify the city for a contract which was abandoned by the firm to which it had been awarded. The Controller declared that, while the defaulted contract was the principal cause of his refusal to accept any more bonds from the company, there were other reasons—legal ones—which led him to take this action. What these reasons were the Controller declined to state.

On the other hand, the officials of the company declared that there could be no valid claim against their company, inasmuch as it had not yet been shown that the city had been damaged. They took the ground that, until the city had been required to pay more than the contract price for the work, no damage could be done, and therefore the city could not recover. Both the Controller and the company's officials said that the matter would, in all probability, be satisfactorily arranged.

John R. Bland, the President of the Fidelity and Guaranty Company, said yesterday that the controversy between the company and the Controller's office is one relating purely to a question of business policy. The position of the company, he said, is fully outlined in a letter written by its manager, Sylvester J. O'Sullivan, to the Controller on April 20, which was in part as follows:

We have heretofore explained, with respect to the Armstrong-Bolton Company contract, that this company and its co-surety upon that bond dispute their liability. They claim they are relieved by reason of the failure of the city to observe the obligation of the undertaking, and of the contract on its part. We are quite willing to have this question of our liability determined by the courts in the most expeditious manner. There has never been any question of the entire solvency and responsibility of this company to meet all its just obligations.

The total amount of the bond of this company and its co-surety upon the contract of the Armstrong-Bolton Company is $75,000. The sureties, if desired by you, are ready to deposit, in a trust company to be designated by you, the sum of $85,000 to cover every possible claim upon the bond, together with interest and costs of litigation, although under no legal requirement so to do.

We trust that upon reflection you will realize the injustice of your present position. You are in effect demanding that we shall pay an obligation the existence and validity of which we deny, under the penalty of not being allowed to compete as surety on bonds that require your approval. This is in effect equivalent to refusing us our remedy in the courts.

"Since the writing of that letter," Mr. Bland said, "there have been negotiations between the company's representatives and the Controller looking to an adjustment of the disputed question of liability on an equitable basis.

"Under a wise rule of the Controller's office the names of two sureties are signed to every contract bond filed in that office. In the Armstrong & Bolton contract under dispute appear the names of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company and the American Bonding and Trust Company. Therefore there is a joint responsibility, and it would be quite impossible for either company to act in the matter without the full consent of the other."

Inquiry at the office of the Controller developed the fact that the Controller had also notified the officials of the American Bonding and Trust Company that it would not be permitted to give sureties on contracts until the Armstrong & Bolton matter had been adjusted.

"I do not know what they intend to do," the Controller said, "but the city will be compelled to proceed to recover the amount of the bond if they do not pay up or complete the work. On no other basis will this department recede from the position it has taken."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Mullen, furnishing goods, 450 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; N. Stutzman, dress goods, 47 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Cooper, linens and white goods, 377 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. I. Mills, knit goods, 104 Worth Street; Hoffman House.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Wilson, glassware, 104 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. J. Potts, white goods, 51 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods and silks, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. L. Hart, millinery, 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. W. Sharon, upholstery goods, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; V. E. Haywood, silks, 47 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Bixler, ladies' and infants' wear; St. Denis Hotel.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Oberndorfer, trimmings, buttons, laces, and notions, &c.; 43 Leonard Street.
Wasson, H. F., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. F. Wasson, dry goods; 395 Broadway.
Lehman & Cohn, Baltimore, Md.; A. Lehman, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. Hurweiler, linens and handkerchiefs; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hoffman House.
Salomon, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Brylawski, cloaks, laces, and notions; Miss R. Fuld, millinery; Hotel Earlington.
Wilbur, T. A., & Son, Charleston, S. C.; T. S. Wilbur, notions; Hoffman House.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; E. B. Hubbard, notions and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Fitts, C. N., Northampton, Mass.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Brafman, S., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; A. Brafman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Fleisch, Prugh & Co., Piqua, Ohio; H. Fleisch, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. S. Porter, dry goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Hartwell-Richards Company, Providence, R. I.; C. A. Winsor, laces and ribbons; 236 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Schweitzer & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; H. Schweitzer, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces, gloves, and dress trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.
Sommer, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; D. F. Beckwith, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Ury, H., Schenectady, N. Y.; ladies' furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits; St. Cloud Hotel.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Snellenberg, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Fallers, Isaacs, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Fallers, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. W. Cross, furniture, 369 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; F. W. Greene, silks; 2 Walker Street.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, notions and furnishing goods; 57 White Street.
Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. E. Snell, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; T. H. A. Ford, dress goods and silks; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Finegold, L., Pittsburg, Penn.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; A. J. Viau, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; Mr. Lum, silks; 57 White Street.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; T. Burke, silks; 57 White Street.
Lowell, A. S., Company, Worcester, Mass.; millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.
Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; V. Siegler, cloths and cloaks, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. S. Adams, ribbons, 460 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; O. D. Glenn, notions and trimmings; E. W. Diven, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Steppacher, W. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppacher, Mens goods; Hoffman House.
Block, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. F. Block, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; William Armour, hosiery and gloves; Miss K. L. Mansell, suits; Westminster Hotel.
Cohn, Casper, Troy, N. Y.; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Edwards, E. W., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Cunningham, furnishing goods; D. M. Edwards, carpets and upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.
Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio; dress goods and silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

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The collection of Persian Rugs which forms a distinctive feature claims special attention for

Wedding Gifts

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333 to 341 Fourth Avenue
Between 24th and 25th Sts.

SIOUX FALLS CONVENTION

Attendance for National Populist Meeting To-day Not Large.

VICE PRESIDENCY PROBLEM

Many Plans Proposed and Lively Meeting May Result—Number of Delegates Raised to 1,000.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 8.—It is evident that the policy to be pursued with reference to the Vice Presidency is practically the only question which the National Populist Convention, which opens here to-morrow, will have to decide, and it is occupying the attention alike of delegates and visitors almost exclusively. There is occasional reference, however, to the platform, and it is understood that a few long-headed leaders have been drawing up plans and suggesting propositions for incorporation in the declaration of principles.

The greatest difference of opinion among the delegates from States is shown in the Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and Missouri delegations. Nebraska delegates feel that they are in a peculiarly delicate position, because they are especially anxious to subserve the interests of Mr. Bryan. A majority of them are apparently favorable to the reference of the whole question to a committee of one from each State, to be appointed to confer with the Democrats at Kansas City, and it is believed that Senator Allen is in accord with this sentiment. In his exhortations to the delegation he has dwelt especially upon the importance of avoiding the complication which the nomination of Watson for Vice President caused in 1896, the inference being that he believes that any nomination at this time would be liable to cause a similar complication in the coming campaign.

In this position Senator Allen is sharply antagonized by Senator Butler of North Carolina and Senator Pettigrew of this State. It may be said, in fact, that the United States Senators who are present are holding conflicting opinions upon this all-absorbing question, and it begins to look as if they would carry their differences into the convention itself. In case they do, the convention will be by no means a monotonous affair.

There is a certain element, led by Gen. Weaver of Iowa, which is advocating the nomination of a straight Populist, while there are others still who express the opinion that if a candidate other than a Populist is to be nominated, he should be a man of Democratic proclivities, so as to make sure of his indorsement by the Democratic convention. In this connection some of the Illinois delegates have suggested ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson. There is also present a gentleman from New York who is circulating very industriously among the delegates in the interest of Congressman Sulzer. He assures them that Mr. Sulzer is in accord with many of them in his views.

Some of the delegates, notably those from Nebraska and Missouri, are advancing the idea that the convention as a whole should adjourn immediately after convening, to meet in Kansas City on the same day that the Democratic and Silver Republican Conventions are to assemble there. "If we are to have a committee of conference," said a Missouri delegate in discussing the proposition, "why not have the whole convention in that capacity? For my own part," he continued, "I can see no reason for holding the convention in advance of the Democratic meeting, and, having made a mistake in calling it so early, I think the best way to correct that error would be to transfer the entire assembly to Kansas City and have it meet there the other conventions to be held in Mr. Bryan's behalf."

It is already apparent that the attendance at the convention will not be as large as had been counted upon. Delegates from twenty-three States and Territories, including one from Alaska, are said to be here to-night, while delegates from at least five other States are expected to arrive to-morrow. So far only seven States have full delegations present—Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, and South Dakota, all States west of the Mississippi River. It is expected that if the delegations are not filled by new arrivals, the delegates present will be authorized to vote for the full delegation.

The National Committee met to-night, and after a brief session decided that P. M. Kingdell of Minnesota should act as temporary Chairman of the convention. The committee then went over the lists of the State delegates which had been submitted to Secretary Edgerton of the National Committee, and raised in several instances the number of delegates allowed. The most notable increase was the case of California, where ten additional delegates were allowed. The total number of delegates in the convention was raised by to-night's action of the committee from 960 to 1,000.

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD MEETING

Ignatius Donnelly's Boom — Nearly 700 Delegates on Hand.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 8.—At a protracted meeting to-night of the National Committee of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists plans were perfected for the routine business of the National Convention, which will be called to order in Robinson's Opera House at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Ex-Congressman Howard of Alabama will, it was decided by the committee, be recommended to the convention for temporary Chairman. After the appointment of the Credentials Committee the convention will resolve itself into an "experience meeting." This will be for the benefit of the members of the Committee on Resolutions. It will be the endeavor of the leaders to hear an expression of opinion on the part of every State represented before the Resolutions Committee goes to work. It is probable that the speech making will be continued at the night session; that on Thursday morning the Resolutions Committee will report, and that nominations will then be taken up.

Ignatius Donnelly's boom for the Presidential nomination presented a healthy appearance this evening, but there is little mention of a candidate for Vice President in case Mr. Donnelly should be selected for first place. Until late this evening Mr. Donnelly had not openly declared his wish to be placed at the head of the ticket, but to-night it was asserted he made the definite announcement of his candidacy. He had all along expressed his willingness to accept first place if the convention desired him to do so, but stated that he was not pushing himself.

Another surprise was the presentation of the names of ex-Congressman M. W. Howard of Alabama for President and D. Clem Deaver of Nebraska for Vice President. This combination found favor among the various delegations not controlled by Barker and Donnelly, and at a caucus this evening of the Nebraska delegation the forty-six votes from that State were pledged to Howard and Deaver. The situation is thus greatly complicated, making predictions for the Presidential ticket guesswork.

Reports made by Secretary Joseph Parker to the National Committee at its meeting this evening showed that nearly 700 delegates have already arrived in the city. Every State in the Union, with the exception of Arizona, New Mexico, North and South Carolina and Vermont, will be represented.

Wm Vogel & Son

We Want an Immediate Enormous Business

and so we make a bid for it with one of the strongest and most trade-stirring offerings in spring suits, ever made to the New York public.

Your Choice of Any of Our $16, $18 and $20 Spring Suits

$12.50

It took determination to quote such a sensational price on such a fine line of clothing, but we were impelled by two reasons:

REASON NO. 1—This season's big trade so depleted our lines of $16, $18, and $20 Spring Suits that we concluded to sweep out present assortments at once, (while our workrooms are being rushed with the new lines.)

REASON NO. 2—We want an immediate enormous business on these Suits—we want every man in the city looking for a Spring Suit to get it FROM US NOW, and so make this occasion a lasting advertisement of our business.

All these Spring Suits are elegantly finished (by us in our workrooms) in Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Cambridges, Oxfords, Thibets, Tweeds, Serges, and Striped Flannels—all sewed with pure dye Silk—all have pure Mohair Serges and Farmer's Satin Linings—all are in the latest Spring Styles, and, again we repeat it, all are supreme values at Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents per Suit.

Broadway, Cor. Houston Street.

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is a cigar enjoyed by every fastidious smoker—The quality and flavor of La Fernandina equals that found in the best imported brands—Ask for La Fernandina.

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The Best Natural Purgative Water in Bilious Attacks and Disorders of the Liver.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ld., London.

ATTACK FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

**Writs of Certiorari Served, on Behalf of Corporations,

A BATTLE EXPECTED AT THE ZAND RIVER

Boers Laagered on North Bank; British Cavalry on the South.

BULLER TO ADVANCE SOON

He Is Rapidly Completing His Transport Organization—Roberts Lets Burgher Transports Escape.

LONDON, May 9.—Four thousand British cavalry watered their horses at Zand River on Monday, twenty-five miles beyond Smaldeel, whence Lord Roberts continues to date his dispatches.

The scouts who have been searching the country for miles along the stream have found no Boers south of the river. The enemy are laagered in unknown force on the north bank.

Thus the British advance guard is within forty-five miles of Kroonstad. The Free Staters, in the expectation that Kroonstad will speedily become untenable, are, according to information from Lorenzo Marques, preparing to transfer their Government to Heilbron, a little more than fifty miles northeast.

A dispatch from Smaldeel, dated Monday, is as follows:

"Gen. Hutton's advanced camp of the colonial regiments is to-night settled at Lodgelegen (Welgelegen?) Siding.

"According to reports, the Boers intend to make a big stand near the Zand River.

"The railroad has been repaired to the south side of the Vet River, and the engineers are busy making a deviation across the bed."

The proclamations of Lord Roberts appear to have had little effect upon the inhabitants of the invaded districts. Every farm is found deserted except by the women and children. All the men are away fighting.

Correspondents at headquarters are now wiring freely concerning the incidents connected with the occupation of Smaldeel. Some exasperation is expressed at the ease with which the Boers escape with their transports before the very eyes of the British. For instance, when the British entered Smaldeel, the Boer ox wagons coolly outspanned only five miles away, as if in contempt of the ability of the British to overtake them.

Lord Roberts is described as "rightly unwilling to sacrifice his horses for the sake of a comparatively minor advantage." Nevertheless, the waste of horseflesh, in spite of all precautions, is enormous.

Smaldeel is a village of only a score of dwellings, but it expanded in one night to a vast canvas city; and the glow of the camp fires was like a scene in an iron-smelting district. The city is likely to fade away in a day by the immediate progress of the infantry to the Zand River.

Gen. Brabant has joined Gen. Rundle at Thaba N'Chu, whence they are moving forward. The country is all quiet in that direction. A reconnaissance made by Gen. Rundle of the Boers' recent positions at Thaba N'Chu resulted in their being pronounced impregnable, and their evacuation is reported to have been due to the receipt of an urgent message from President Steyn.

Cape Town correspondents learn that an important movement in Natal is expected within the next four days. Gen. Buller is rapidly completing his transport organization.

The whereabouts of the British cavalry under Gen. French are still a mystery, while Gen. Kelly-Kenny's and Gen. Chermside's divisions are also unaccounted for.

A dispatch from Cape Town, dated today, says:

"Lord Roberts's phenomenal advance is not only utterly demoralizing the Boers, but is striking terror into the rebel colonists."

The War Office yesterday issued the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Smaldeel, May 8:

"Gen. Hutton, with mounted infantry, reconnoitred yesterday to the Zand River, and found the enemy in considerable force. Gen. Broadwood's brigade of cavalry, with Gen. Ian Hamilton's force, performed the same operation with much the same result."

Another message from Lord Roberts, received earlier, is as follows:

"Smaldeel, May 7.—The railway from Brandfort to this place has been considerably damaged, and the bridge over the Vet River has been hopelessly damaged. This delays supplies coming up. Every few yards charges of rackarock have been laid under the rails. This might have created loss of life, but was fortunately discovered by a West Australian Infantryman.

"Winburg has been occupied by the Highland Brigade."

MAFEKING RELIEF COLUMNS.

Boers Retreat Precipitately from Fourteen Streams—One British Force Said to be Near Vryburg.

LONDON, May 9.—The Commander in Chief in South Africa sent the following to the War Office yesterday:

"Gen. Hunter reports that he occupied Fourteen Streams yesterday without opposition, owing in a great measure to the able dispositions made by Gen. Paget on the left bank of the Vaal River at Warrenton, where his artillery fire rendered the enemy's position practically untenable. A six-inch gun was found most useful.

"As the Sixth and half the Fifth Brigades of infantry advanced, under cover of the artillery, the enemy retired precipitately, abandoning their clothing, ammunition, and personal effects."

A message from Warrenton, dated Monday, says:

"A British camp is now being formed at Fourteen Streams. The old railroad bridge can be repaired in a week.

"A Boer prisoner says the burghers, who number 10,000 men, are now on their way to Christiana."

According to the latest reports the British column has reached Taungs, thirty miles north of Warrenton. Pretoria advices say the British are nearing Vryburg, which is half way between Warrenton and Mafeking. Gen. Hunter is probably not in personal command of this relief column. His forces embrace 20,000 infantry, and from 5,000 to 6,000 horsemen, an army far greater than has hitherto been supposed. Lord Methuen is apparently a subordinate.

While the relief column is moving toward Vryburg, Gen. Hunter is apparently preparing an orderly advance northeast, along the Vaal River, to participate in the Pretoria advance, as Lord Roberts's left flank.

The tidings from Mafeking itself are gloomier than ever. Everybody there has an empty stomach and a pinched face. The natives no longer have even porridge, and the whites now have nothing but a quart of that substance and a pound of horse sausage daily. Everything else eatable has gone. Insufficient food, wet trenches, and cold nights are deadly to the health of the garrison. This information comes from reliable natives.

Lady Sarah Wilson, under date of April 27, says: "The Boers now number 4,500, including young Eloff, President Krüger's grandson, who has sent for six more guns."

The Mafeking correspondent of The Times, who also emphasizes the extreme gravity of the situation, says: "The commissariat is holding a certain stock of foodstuffs in reserve, for use in the direst extremity."

Another message, dated April 29, is a little more hopeful. It says:

"With the exception of a little rifle fire at the outlying trenches, everything is quiet. The slight epidemic of typhoid is abating as a result of the medical precautions. The enemy's artillery, with the exception of two five-pounders, has apparently been withdrawn.

"It was learned on April 24 that the enemy intended to attack, and the entire garrison stood to arms. When day broke Col. Baden-Powell took up a position on the lookout, and the heavy rattle of musketry and the boom of four guns convinced us that an attack was about to begin. But it became apparent that the Boer officers could not persuade their men to advance. Through glasses we saw the officers vainly urging the infantry forward. The enemy **[illegible]** and retired. Our men fired a shot in the hope of inducing the enemy to come to close quarters.

"The native distress has been alleviated, many of them slipping through the Boer lines.

"The men of the garrison forego their sugar ration for the benefit of the women and children.

"After the bombardment on April 24 all was comparatively quiet.

"The besieged are celebrating the two hundredth day of the siege with horse dinners, and Col. Baden-Powell sent a message to Lord Roberts, saying:

"'After 200 days of siege, I desire to bring to your Lordship's notice the exceptionally good spirit of loyalty which pervades all classes of the garrison, and the patience of everybody at Mafeking in making the best of things under the long strain of anxiety, hardship, and privations, which is beyond all praise and a revelation to me. The men, half of whom are not accustomed to the use of arms, have adapted themselves to their duties with the greatest zeal and readiness. The pluck and devotion of the women have been remarkable. With such spirits our organization runs like clockwork. I have every hope it will pull us through.'"

A telegram from Lorenzo Marques, dated May 6, says:

"A dispatch received here from Col. Plumer's camp, bearing date April 26, states that the Boers around Mafeking have been gradually reinforced, and their strength is estimated at 3,000.

"Col. Plumer has succeeded in communicating with Mafeking by means of carrier pigeons, and is endeavoring to communicate with the southern relief column."

PLOT TO KILL LORD ROBERTS?

LONDON, May 9.—The Standard says it hears that information has been officially received of a plot to assassinate Lord Roberts, that the latter has been warned, and that telegrams are now passing between the Cape authorities, Lord Roberts, and the home authorities on the subject.

The Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office (George Wyndham) declares that the War Office has no information tending to confirm the report of the alleged plot.

ROBERTS PRAISES MR. RHODES.

LONDON, May 8.—The Gazette this evening contains a dispatch from Lord Roberts inclosing Col. Kekewich's report of the operations at Kimberley.

Lord Roberts pays high tribute to the tact, judgment, and resolution of Col. Kekewich and his forces, and adds that Mr. Rhodes, the Mayor, and other citizens rendered the most valuable assistance in helping to maintain order among the civil inhabitants, encouraging them to hold out, attending to the sick and wounded, and generally co-operating with the military commander. He also says:

"By the active part which he took in raising the Kimberley Light Horse and providing horses for all the mounted troops at Kimberley, Mr. Rhodes, in particular, contributed materially to the successful defense of the place."

Col. Kekewich also paid a tribute to Mr. Rhodes and his zealous work.

Mr. Rhodes has arrived at Cape Town, without any demonstration being made. He goes to Beira, Portuguese East Africa, and thence to Rhodesia. He will probably visit Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington.

THE VOLKSRAAD OPENED.

Speech by President Krueger—Foreign Attaches All Present.

PRETORIA, May 7.—The official closing of the 1899 Volksraad, which broke up unofficially in September last, took place this morning. The vacant seats of Gen. Joubert, Gen. De Kock, and others were filled with flowers. The hall was crowded, a large number of women being present.

In the prayer of the Chaplain an allusion to Gen. Joubert moved many to tears. After the prayer the Raad adjourned until the afternoon, when the session of 1900 was inaugurated. The ceremonies were accompanied by the customary salute. President Krüger arrived in the State carriage with the usual escort. All the diplomatists and foreign attaches were present.

The Raadzaal was crowded to its fullest capacity, and the scene was most impressive. President Krüger, in his speech opening the session, alluded feelingly to the vacancies, referring to Gen. Joubert, he said:

"Future generations will be able to judge the work of him whose demeanor inspired the enemy with respect and whose humane and brave conduct gave fame and importance to this State among civilized nations."

The President was profoundly struck, he said, by the proof of sincere friendship given by the people of the Orange Free State, who had fulfilled their obligations to the Transvaal under the treaty. They realized that a united front was required, as an attack upon the independence of the Transvaal meant a threat against the Free State. He had implicit confidence in the future of the Afrikander nation.

By its deeds the Free State had shown, the President declared, a good example to the people of the Transvaal, which had proved of great moral value to those guiding the efforts of a small State to maintain its independence. He was pleased to say that the relations of the Transvaal with foreign States with the exception of Great Britain were good.

After referring to the peace proposals of the Presidents of both republics and Lord Salisbury, President Krüger said:

"We proved by legislation and our dealings with Great Britain last year that it was our desire to preserve peace; and, now that war has broken out, we will do everything to restore peace."

After alluding to the deputation now on a mission to Europe and the United States, and the presence of so many attachés, proving the intense interest of the powers in the republics and their methods of fighting, Mr. Krüger said he was pleased to see that the sympathy of the world was on their side in the war, that ambulances had been sent, and that their friends were united in endeavoring to alleviate the distress caused by the struggle.

Mr. Krüger then made references to the alleged violations of the Red Cross Convention and to the consequent protests of foreign powers. He continued:

"Notwithstanding the difficult circumstances, I am glad to say that our finances will enable us to bear the great expenses of the war and that the mines are flourishing."

The President concluded with a reference to the Free State loan, and suggested that the session be not prolonged and that only matters of importance be dealt with. In a moving peroration he invoked the blessing and help of the Almighty.

The proceedings ended with unusually impressive speeches and prayers. Fifty out of a total of sixty legislators were present, several of them still suffering from wounds.

LONDON, May 9.—The proceedings of the Transvaal Volksraad are thought here to indicate President Krüger's undiminished tenacity of purpose. In the course of the debate he said that should he be sent to St. Helena the republican cause would still go on. Gens. Louis Botha and Lucas Meyer are in Pretoria, consulting with the Volksraad.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S ATTITUDE.

Paris Paper Says He Regards War With America as Possible, and So Seeks to Conciliate Great Britain.

PARIS, May 8.—The Patrie, an afternoon Nationalist newspaper, classed as sensational, in a dispatch from London to-day, claims to have discovered the real reason for the friendly attitude of Emperor William of Germany toward Great Britain at the present juncture. It declares that this attitude is the German Emperor's belief that war between Germany and the United States is possible, and that in view of that contingency, he wishes to win over Great Britain to neutrality.

Continuing, the Patrie recalls the friction caused by the action of the German naval commander, Admiral Diederichs, at Manila, and affirms that the opposition of the United States to Emperor William's dream of founding a Greater Germany in Brazil and the Argentine Republic is responsible for the coldness in the relations between the two countries. The article concludes:

"War between America and Germany is, therefore, not impossible in the near future, and it is in view of this war and not with hostile intentions toward England that Germany is making unheard of efforts to increase her navy. In the interval, the sole aim of German policy is to prevent an Anglo-American alliance. There is the secret of Emperor William's attitude; for if England believed in a coalition of the powers against her, she would not hesitate to conclude a Yankee alliance. The Emperor therefore is striving to appear at least devoted to England, in order to more surely realize his dream and make Brazil and Argentina future dependencies of the German Empire."

THE MURDER OF MR. PARSLOW.

Sentence on Lieut. Murchison Commuted to Imprisonment for Life.

LONDON, May 9.—Lord Roberts has commuted to penal servitude for life the sentence of death pronounced by the court-martial upon Lieut. Kenneth Murchison of the Artillery, who, on Nov. 2 last, killed Mr. Parslow, correspondent of The Daily Chronicle at Mafeking.

The verdict of the court-martial was forwarded to Lord Roberts with a recommendation for mercy from Col. Baden-Powell, the British commander at Mafeking.

Mr. Parslow's death was at first attributed to an accident, but it was subsequently developed that he and Lieut. Murchison had dined together, and that, while they were strolling across the square, Murchison drew his revolver and shot his companion.

HAS CONFIDENCE IN AMERICA.

Standard Thinks the "Colossal Folly" of a Pro-Boer Crusade Unlikely.

LONDON, May 9.—The Standard, in an editorial predicting that the Boer peace delegation will achieve nothing in the United States, says:

"Even in the excitement of a Presidential election, the American people are not likely to go to dangerous lengths, or to do anything which would commit their Administration to an utterly unwarranted quarrel with Great Britain. If the Old World is expected to keep its hands off the New World, the obligation is reciprocal, and it is quite inconceivable that the American people would engage in such colossal folly as a crusade in favor of the Boers."

THE JOHANNESBURG EXPLOSION.

Colored American, Who Was Arrested, Said to Have Confessed.

LONDON, May 8.—A special dispatch from Lorenzo Marques says the colored American citizen named Richards, who was committed for trial by the Special Court on the charge of murder in connection with the explosion at Begbie's Works, is alleged to have said he was offered £5,000 to blow up the foundry.

The same dispatch says that when President Krüger heard of the explosion he dramatically exclaimed:

"Is there a God?"

No More Boers Going to St. Helena.

LONDON, May 8.—It is announced that no more Boer prisoners will be sent to St. Helena.

INCENDIARIES BURN HOTEL?

American Hotel at Geneseo, N. Y., Destroyed—At Least Two Persons Killed.

GENESEO, N. Y., May 8.—The American Hotel here was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, most of the guests barely escaping with their lives. There were about thirty guests in the hotel, the number being unusually large, owing to the holding of the May term of the Supreme Court here.

At first it was thought that all had escaped from the burning building, but a search after the fire was under control resulted in the finding of the bodies of Lafayette Carney and Sherman Deboray of West Sparta, who were suffocated by smoke. It is thought that a woman also lost her life, but her identity is unknown and the body has not yet been found.

Miss Schreiner, a waitress, says she was awakened by hearing two men talking of setting fire to the hotel. The men were in an alley that runs along the side of the building. She arose and saw the men running away, and almost immediately the building was discovered to be on fire. The flames started in the rear of the establishment, and spread with great rapidity. Most of the guests lost everything except their night clothing.

An inquest was held this afternoon by Coroner Bowen of Mount Morris. Admittance was denied to everybody except witnesses. It is understood that testimony was offered which establishes beyond a doubt that the fire was the work of incendiaries. Testimony was also given which showed that the guests of the hotel were all notified of the fire by Miss Schreiner, who at the risk of her own life made two rounds, pounding on the door of each room.

It is reported that several warrants for the arrest of those supposed to be implicated in starting the fire have been issued.

The loss to building and contents is between $10,000 and $15,000, partly insured.

CONVENTION OFFICERS QUARREL

Democratic Sergeant-at-Arms and His First Assistant at Odds.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, May 8.—An open rupture occurred here to-day between John F. Martin, Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic National Convention, and his first assistant, Leonard H. Wager of New York. Both men were here in attendance upon the meeting of the National Sub-Committee, which was held yesterday and to-day.

Martin, it is said, has made a positive statement that he will not allow Wager to serve during the Kansas City convention. A lively quarrel between the two men occurred in the executive session of the sub-committee here to-day. It was quelled by William J. Stone. Later the quarrel broke out again, but was stopped a second time.

It was stated to-night by one who had witnessed the dispute, that Mr. Martin was incensed over what he considered Wager's officiousness in attempting to dictate the policy of managing the coming convention. It is said that the matter will be brought up before the National Committee.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

State Conference of the American Society Opens in Brooklyn.

The New York State Conference of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution opened yesterday in the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn. Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, State Regent, presided. The church was filled with the delegates and members of chapters from all over the State.

An address of welcome was made by Mrs. Charles H. Terry, Regent of Fort Greene Chapter. Mrs. Daniel Manning, the President General, was then presented. The reports of fifty chapters were read, and after some discussion it was decided to establish a utility fund, and Mrs. Samuel B. Duryea was chosen Chairman of the committee having the fund in charge. It will be used to meet the expenses of the State Regent and to pay for the collating and transmitting to the National society at Washington of the records of the various State chapters.

Last evening the members of the society were the guests of Mrs. Henry Earle at a reception given in their honor at her home, 242 Henry Street.

John J. Hyland Deposed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 8.—John J. Hyland, Traffic Manager of the Board of Trade's freight business, was ousted from his position by the Directors at a meeting to-night and the office declared vacant after June 1. Mr. Hyland was placed at the head of the bureau under President Lyons's administration. It is believed H. F. Dausman, a member of the Transportation Committee, will succeed Mr. Hyland. The removal of Mr. Hyland has caused considerable dissatisfaction in the ranks of the receivers and shippers, as his work has been generally acceptable.

Art Students' League Anniversary.

A dinner to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Art Students' League was given in the Vanderbilt Gallery in the Fine Arts Building, in West Fifty-seventh Street, last evening. About two hundred of the present and ex-students of the league were present. Those at the table of honor were Daniel C. Beard, the toastmaster; C. Y. Turner, the President of the league; William M. Chase, John La Farge, Bruce Crane, Elliott Daingerfield, L. A. Wilmarth, and Everett P. Wheeler. Mr. Beard read a letter from J. Sanford Saltus, presenting a handsome silver loving cup to the league.

Thomas Craig Dead.

Dr. Thomas Craig, Professor of Mathematics at Johns Hopkins University, died yesterday at Baltimore of heart disease, aged forty-four years. Dr. Craig was a native of Pittston, Penn. He was graduated from Lafayette College in 1875, and after taking a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins was for a short time connected with the Government coast survey. He had been connected with the Faculty of Johns Hopkins about twenty-two years.

WANT TO WELCOME THE BOER DELEGATES

Municipal Assembly Adopts Resolution Despite Member's Protest.

THE MAYOR REFUSES TO ACT

Declines to Appoint a Citizens' Committee and Criticises His Predecessor for "Running the City with Committees."

A party of Boer sympathizers, headed by Killaen Van Rensselaer and Dennis A. Spellissy, called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and urged him to appoint a Citizens' Committee of 100 or 150 members to receive and welcome the Boer delegates, Messrs. Fischer, Wolmarans, and Wessels, who are on their way to this country. The Mayor declined to accede to the request, but he made a short speech in which he adverted to the large number of reception committees which had been appointed by Mayor Strong, and said that he had long ago determined to keep out of such a practice.

"I have refused repeatedly to appoint any committees for the reception of foreigners," said the Mayor. "I declined to appoint one to receive the Lord Mayor of Dublin. When I came into office I found that my predecessor had appointed committees on any and all occasions. There were fifty of them. In fact, the city was run by committees, and I determined to put a stop to it. I am the Mayor and I mean to exercise the functions of my office. You all know where my heart is in this cause. I will receive the delegates at this office and extend them every courtesy, but I can't appoint a committee. I will be pleased to co-operate with you gentlemen in every way to show my sympathy for their cause."

Mr. Spellissy referred to the struggle which the Boers are making, and the Mayor interrupted, saying: "That does not near express my feelings. You know I am of their blood."

The committee then withdrew, and went to the Aldermanic Chamber, when Alderman Kennedy offered a resolution extending the welcome of the Municipal Assembly to the Boer delegates and tendering to them "the assurance of the earnest sympathy of the people of the City of New York in their noble struggle against the aggression of the powerful Government of Great Britain."

The resolution further called upon the Mayor to confer upon the visitors the freedom of the city and to receive a committee of 100 citizens to welcome them at the City Hall. It also called for the appointment of a Committee of Thirty—fifteen members of the Council and fifteen members of the Board of Aldermen—to act in co-operation with the Committee of One Hundred, and provided that the City Clerk be instructed to officially communicate the resolution to the delegates.

It was carried with a rush.

While the delegation waited, the resolution was sent to the Council, where it was read as a communication from the Aldermen and put on passage forthwith, despite an objection raised by Councilman Brice.

"Two years ago, in Manila Bay," Mr. Brice began, "England was our friend when we needed friends and when Germany and the other nations wanted to pound us. We ought to express sympathy with England instead of with a lot of clodhoppers who don't know where the United States is.

"There's too much of this damned resolution business, anyway. Every six months the Municipal Assembly ought to be inoculated for hysteria, and it's time to inoculate the Board of Aldermen now. That board is always adopting damn-fool resolutions, and it ought to be stopped."

While Mr. Brice was talking, the Chairman, Mr. Oakley, was pounding the desk with the gavel, and when the speaker resumed his seat Mr. Oakley remarked quietly: "The gentleman is sufficiently inoculated to-day to do for the whole board."

The resolution was then adopted. Mr. Brice protesting as he shouted "No" that his colleagues were "a lot of damned fools."

President Woods of the Board of Aldermen named this committee from that body: Messrs. McCall, Alt, Bridges, Byrne, Delano, Kennedy, Kenney, Ledwith, Metzger, Otter, Seebeck, Tuomey, Wentz, Wirth, and Wolff.

CONVICTED OF HERESY.

Prof. Gilbert of Chicago Must Prove That His Views Are Harmless or Lose His Position.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The Directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary, who for two days have been occupied with the charges of heresy against Prof. George Holly Gilbert, made known their decision to-night. The punishment meted out to him is exile for twelve months with full salary. During exile he must write a book showing that things he has written in other books do not mean what they purport to mean, or that their ethical virtue has been misunderstood by the dignitaries of his creed. The vote means that unless within a year Prof. Gilbert can satisfy the Directors of the harmlessness of his views he must sever his connection with the school.

Dr. Gilbert refused to say what response he would make when the action of the board is formally presented to him. He said: "Read my books. I stand or fall with them."

The position taken by Dr. Gilbert, which has been so bitterly assailed, is in substance this: The pre-existence of Jesus and the union of Christ with the Father are not taught so fully and definitely by the words of Jesus that belief in them should be made a test of Christian belief. In the "Revelations of Jesus" Dr. Gilbert professes to be seeking to find what Jesus taught, as shown in the four gospels and those alone. In effect, he declares that in the four gospels he has not found any convincing evidence as to the real pre-existence of Jesus.

NO NEW AERATED LIQUID LAW.

The "notice" or "warning" or "advice to druggists" sent out by one James Jackson, alleged to be a Deputy Factory Inspector, and calling the attention of drug store keepers to the "illegality of manufacturing aerated liquids in buildings occupied wholly or in part for living purposes," was apparently sent out without authority. Thomas J. Keenan, editor of The American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record, who is thoroughly well acquainted with all legislation affecting drugs, chemists and druggists, and drug stores, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"I was rather chagrined to find that such a law had been sneaked through the Legislature without our knowing anything about it, and its application to the retail drug trade. I made a note of the circular that was sent around, and sent a man yesterday morning to see the State Factory Inspector, who said there was no person named James Jackson in his employ. He said that was the first intimation he had received of the passage of that particular law, and that, in fact, it had not been passed. He asked us not to give much publicity to the circular for a day or two, as he was convinced that it was a blackmailing scheme; but to tell our friends of the trade to wait for a visit from Jackson, and if he demanded money, or made any kind of threats in any way, to call a policeman.

"No down-town drug stores are in buildings occupied as dwellings. Moreover, the blackmailing scheme is directed at the poor little keepers of soda water stands on the east side, as much as at anybody—in fact it is aimed to hit anybody who uses liquid carbonic acid, which has come into use in the last five years."

Lightning Strikes on Staten Island.

During the thunderstorm last night lightning struck the barn in the rear of Mantell's Hotel, on Fingerboard Road, near the Fort Wadsworth station of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, and set the building on fire, and it was destroyed. There were three horses in the stable at the time. They were uninjured by the lightning, but were burned to death. Two coaches and a light wagon were burned. The loss is estimated at $2,000. For a time the hotel and the railroad station were threatened, but were saved by the firemen.

Appointment of Appraisers.

George W. McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, has addressed a letter to the State Civil Service Board complaining that certain appointments to the position of Appraisers under the inheritance tax laws, made by the State Controller on April 30 last, were not according to the provisions of the civil service law.

A Talk On Clothing.

Said the wholesale merchant, "You Brill Brothers want goods too good—and you keep getting your way; you care only for your customer—nothing for us." "Right," we said; "we do care only for our customer—to give him the best." How do we succeed?—here is a proof. Striped Flannel Suits at

$18.00

All colors, all designs, at all four convenient stores.

Madras Shirts, negligee and stiff bosoms, $1.50 grade, 98c.

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich.
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street.
125th Street, Corner 3d Av.

COURT HOUSE A "PEST HOLE."

So Considered by Bar Association, Which Wants It Closed and Altered.

The Association of the Bar of the City of New York, at its meeting last night, unanimously adopted resolutions calling upon the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to order the closing of the County Court House from the last Friday in May until it is put in a sanitary condition. It was understood among the members present that the Appellate Division was only waiting to act until such resolutions were passed, and that it would grant the unanimous request of the association.

Col. E. C. James, who presented the resolutions, declared that at present the County Court House was "a pest hole."

"Recently we were shocked by the death of Deputy Attorney General Coyne," he said. "This was directly due to his having attended sessions of a hearing at the County Court House. Conditions will grow worse during the month of June, and those who go there will risk their health and life. The health and life of the humblest member at the bar is worth more than one month of litigation."

In answer to a question as to whether the plans were far enough advanced to warrant the commencement of work on the building by June 1, Col. James said:

"If the courts are brought to a standstill, the architects will get the plans ready in short order."

The Legislature at its recent session passed a bill authorizing the expenditure of $1,000,000 for the renovation of the Court House. The plans as prepared contemplated the addition of another story to the building. Austen G. Fox introduced a resolution asking that the improvements be not confined to this addition, but that the building be so enlarged as to give light and air, as well for juries during their deliberations as for the bench and bar. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

President Callaway Says the New York Central Has No Interest in Long Island Road.

The first statement coming from New York Central officials in regard to that road's connection with the Pennsylvania's acquisition of the Long Island Railroad was obtained yesterday from President Callaway, who has just returned from an inspection trip over parts of the New York Central.

Mr. Callaway declared positively that the New York Central had so far no interest whatever in the acquisition of the Long Island Road. Whether or not the New York Central would hereafter become interested in the property, Mr. Callaway was unable to predict, as the Board of Directors had not considered the matter. "Personally," said Mr. Callaway, "I do not favor the proposition."

In relation to the probable acquisition of the New York and Brooklyn Connecting Road by the New York Central, Mr. Callaway said that Mr. Oliver W. Barnes and his associates seemed very anxious to have the Central take an interest in their property, but that nothing had been done in the matter.

It is understood, however, that New York Central engineers have been going over the plans of the connecting railroad, but no conclusion has been reached. Under these circumstances, it is thought that the Connecting Railroad people will try to sell their prospective road to the Pennsylvania.

TEST OF NEW RAILROAD TRAIN.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 8.—The first practical test of the train designed by Frederick U. Adams of Chicago, with a view to reducing to a minimum the atmospheric resistance of railway carriages while being drawn by locomotives and the consequent saving of fuel, was had to-day on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The results, Mr. Adams says, exceeded his expectations.

Six cars were coupled to a fifty-two-ton engine, equipped with screens of steel and iron, so that lines of the train from the cab of the engine to the end of the rear coach were continuous. Eighteen miles were made in sixteen minutes between Baltimore and Washington. Running into Washington ten miles were covered in eight minutes.

The test of to-day was a private one, but Mr. Adams has arranged with the Baltimore and Ohio officials to make a series of runs between Washington and Jersey City next week for the purpose of ascertaining possible speed and fuel consumption as compared with trains of the existing construction.

Chicago Elevated Foreclosure Case.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company will ask the United States Supreme Court next Monday to remove the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company foreclosure case now pending. The basis of the application will be that the United States Circuit Court has no jurisdiction in the case. It is intimated that a settlement practically has been concluded, though the trust company, in making demand for fees, is standing in the way of the agreement.

Brief Railroad Items.

A union station, twelve stories high, will be erected in Pittsburg.

The New York Central will build a new roundhouse at Kingston, N. Y.

Passenger coaches on the Rock Island Road are being equipped with steel platforms.

Chief Engineer Wilgus of the New York Central has returned from an inspection trip.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Company was held yesterday at the company's offices, in Courtlandt Street. The last year's Board of Directors was re-elected. The board will meet to-day to organize. The same officers will be elected as last year.

An innovation in the way of railroad literature is a book entitled "Ghost of the Glacier and Other Tales," by Will Bogert Hunter, advertising agent of the Lackawanna, and published by that road. Within a cover showing the Delaware Water Gap are contained a number of fiction stories illustrated with cuts from photographs. In addition the book contains historical and descriptive information about resorts on the Lackawanna Road.

At the request of John F. Dillon, solicitor for the receivers of the Union Pacific Railroad, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, W. Doane, and Frederic R. Coudert, the latter were yesterday discharged by Judge Lacombe. The receivers were appointed by the United States Circuit Court of Nebraska, and they have filed their reports there. The five receivers had charge of the Union Pacific Railroad and the thirty-nine allied properties, and have wound up the affairs of all the corporations.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Macy's
6TH AVE. 14TH. ST.

RIBBONS.

Our Greatest Ribbon Sale is in full swing. Despite the very large RESPONSE, nearly all the Monday assortments are still complete.

In addition, four new lots:

(1) 15,000 yards of TAFFETA RIBBON, with three rows of DOUBLE HEMSTITCHING, all the most desirable shades and pastel tints, 4 inches wide, others ask 25c. per yard; our price for this sale, **15c**

(2) SATIN LIBERTY RIBBON, SOFT FINISH, in heavy demand just at present for trimming millinery and neck scarfs—white, cream, pink, light blue, violet, old rose, tan, navy, royal blue and black, 6 inches wide, others ask 50c. per yard; our price for this sale, **24c**

(3) SATIN AND TAFFETA SASH RIBBON, alternate stripes, extra fine quality, beautiful assortment of Spring shades—white, cream, pink, light blue, turquoise, Nile and cardinal, others ask 75c. per yard; our price for this sale, **36c**

(4) FANCY TAFFETA RIBBON, fine quality, handsome JACQUARD DESIGNS, all the new Spring colorings, including white, cream and the pastel shades, 5½ inches wide, others ask 65c. per yard; our price for this sale, **36c**

VIRGINIA'S SURVIVORS LANDED.

Fifteen Men from the Wrecked Steamship Picked Up by the El Paso.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—The Morgan liner El Paso, which arrived here early to-day from New York, brought with it Second Mate Willoughby M. Moore and fourteen of the crew of the wrecked British steamer Virginia.

This vessel, Capt. Charles Samuel, from Daiquiri, Cuba, for Baltimore, with a cargo of iron ore and a crew of twenty-six men, stranded on Diamond Shoals, about 6 o'clock on the evening of last Wednesday, about twelve miles off Cape Hatteras.

The entire crew took to the boats, one of which was swamped and six men were drowned. Five men got back to the vessel, from whence they were rescued on May 3 by the crews of the Creed's Hill and Cape Hatteras life saving stations. The fifteen remaining men are those picked up by El Paso.

Mate Moore and the crew, as soon as they arrived in New Orleans, went to the office of British Consul Van Sittart. They relate a tale of great suffering and hardship. Moore and the fourteen men with him were unable to make shore, owing to high wind from the land, and were driven out into the open sea. El Paso sighted the forlorn crew, and they were soon taken aboard. The British Consul will send the men to Baltimore.

METAL TRADES CONVENTION.

Agreement to Call Off Strikes Pending Arbitration Discussed.

The second convention of the National Metal Trades Association began its sessions yesterday in the small ballroom in the Waldorf-Astoria. There were present representatives of manufacturers from this city, Philadelphia, Erie, Penn.; Chicago, Quincy, Ill.; Holyoke, Boston, Cincinnati, Detroit, Worcester, Hartford, Paterson, Cleveland, and other cities.

The principal matter discussed was the joint agreement of committees of the association and of the International Machinists at the end of March to call off strikes pending arbitration. The machinists demanded that their working hours should not be over fifty-seven hours a week, and that they should be reduced to fifty-five hours in twelve months.

In the afternoon a delegation from the machinists called and had a talk with the officers of the association. It was agreed to have a conference of committees of the association and the union at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at the Murray Hill Hotel to consider all questions now in dispute between the manufacturers and the men.

RICHMOND VIEWS ON TUNNEL.

Suggestions Made by Citizens as to Routes for Extensions.

A meeting of the taxpayers of Richmond Borough was held in the First National Bank Building at St. George last night for the purpose of discussing interborough communication, and to appoint a committee to attend the hearing before the Rapid Transit Commission on Thursday. Addresses were made by Erastus Wiman, W. D. Allaire Short, and W. B. Rockwell.

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that, while not wishing to interfere in any way with the wishes of Brooklyn, it was Richmond's idea that it would be better to have the tunnel from Manhattan to Brooklyn run to Hamilton Avenue in Brooklyn rather than to Fulton Street. This would relieve the congestion in Fulton Street and allow the Manhattan-Brooklyn tunnel to be used in conjunction with the proposed Brooklyn-Richmond tunnel.

The committee will also urge in accordance with the resolution that a still better plan would be to continue the Broadway tunnel under Whitehall Street and Governors Island and thence to Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. From that point a tunnel to Richmond could be dug, which would connect directly with the Manhattan-Brooklyn tunnel. The committee appointed to appear before the Rapid Transit Commission consists of Erastus Wiman, W. D. Allaire Short, E. C. Brickman, George J. Greenfield, and D. J. Tyson.

DINNER TO JAMES H. BRESLIN.

About 150 members of the Hotel Association of the City of New York, together with a few of their railroad and newspaper friends, entertained James H. Breslin at a banquet at Delmonico's last night to mark his retirement from the proprietorship of the Gilsey house. Hiram Hitchcock presided. The health of the guest of the evening was drunk standing, and he was informed in a great volume of song that he was "A Jolly Good Fellow."

Simeon Ford, on behalf of the assembled company, presented to Mr. Breslin a repeating gold watch, with chain and pencil, and suitably inscribed. Other speakers were Uriah Welch, A. L. Ashman, W. J. Fanning, W. S. Hawk, George C. Boldt, John A. Sleicher, W. L. Jaques, and George H. Daniels, who claimed eligibility to membership on the ground that he had recently assumed charge of the dining car service of the New York Central Railroad.

BILL AGAINST DIRECTORS.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 8.—Receiver Edward S. Campbell of the Middlesex County Bank, has filed a bill in chancery claiming the sum of $300,000 from the men who were Directors of the bank at the time of its failure in June, 1899. The Directors are N. B. Watson, President; James T. Watson, Vice President; J. L. Kearney, Secretary; Robert N. Valentine, Edward R. Pierce, and J. G. Wilson.

The bill alleges that every theft and every fraudulent entry made by George M. Valentine, the defaulting cashier, would have been promptly discovered had the Directors been faithful to their duty. Valentine's misconduct cost the bank $261,747.82, according to the bill. Besides this sum, the claims of the bank against Henry T. Chapman of New York and Hugh Ramsay of Perth Amboy are still pending, involving nearly $80,000 additional.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., May 8.—Early this morning fire, caused by lightning, destroyed the large barns of D. D. Cook, a farmer and stockman in the Hopwell Road here, together with their contents, which included 4,000 b

The Wanamaker Store.

Have You a COUNTRY HOUSE Cottage, Camp or Bungalow?

IF so, here's something you cannot afford to skip. Our merchandise men are keen in their vision. While the land is ice-bound and snow-clad they scent the coming summer. This is a business of the imagination. Beside the winter fire the fancy of our managers pictures green fields, babbling brooks, gentle breezes. The outcome is an assembly of summer furnishings unmatched in volume and variety. If you would add beauty and comfort to your summer home, don't ignore Wanamaker's. You'll be the loser if you do.

Furniture for SUMMER HOUSES

More kinds and more of a kind than—: Easy to assert too much. And you don't like comparisons. Few do. Therefore the following is positive, not comparative.

Nevertheless if you knew the whole market for summer Furniture and gave a candid opinion you'd be very complimentary to our Furniture Store. In fact, compliments rest like a benediction over our furniture—especially over summer furniture just now.

Flemish Oak, Black Oak—do you know it? Housekeeper, connoisseur, critic can spend a happy half hour wandering among it. It seems to be the furniture heir of all the ages. It speaks of baronial halls and monasteries. Ancient armor and cowled frock as the garbs of its occupiers would give its style a touch of completeness.

Your fancy lingers not because it has an antique style. Beauty and fitness constitute its claim. And *that* claim commands universally.

You'll find great broad chairs with cowhide backs and seats finished with wide headed brass nails, and others with leather backs beautifully decorated in Flemish style after Van Ostade. Among the entry seats are monk's settles, made like your grandmother's ironing tables, the contribution from the kitchen to the hall. Amazing is the maze of Flemish oak pieces. Queer, quaint, almost quixotic. Rural libraries, dining rooms, dens, smoking rooms, even parlors, can be furnished partially or completely. There are odd pieces—chiffonnier stands that are so splendid in support of big brass vases, umbrella stands, writhing snakes that find collusion with an alleged chair as the *raison d'etre* for existence. Of far greater account are the scores of Roman chairs, benches, tables—scarce two alike. All these in black Flemish oak. And it doesn't cost much. Neither the ample nor slender purse need be considered as a prelude to your visit.

Old Hickory. It surrounds a log cabin. An aged party was found near the cabin the other day singing quite audibly "I'll buy a keg of hard cider and vote for old Tippecanoe." The log cabin was the Whig symbol in the campaign of '40. There are survivors. But hickory furniture goes back to Jackson's days, and its name is a synonym for the hero of the cotton bales at New Orleans. It's quite the vogue now and you can get it thus:

$3—Arm Chair; spindle back and sides.
$3.50; Arm Chair; a comfortable, straight-back chair.
$4—Large Arm Chair; splint seat and back.
$4.50—High-back Arm Chair, with woven splint seat, back and sides.
$5—High-back Arm Chair, with woven splint seat, back and sides.
$5.50—Arm Chair, with extra high back; woven splint seat, back and sides.
$5.75—Arm Rocker, with extra high back; woven splint seat, back and sides.
$3.50—Women's Sewing Rockers, with woven splint seat and back.
$2.50—Keg-shaped Stool with woven splint top.

Reed Furniture—Upholstered. Some of the wicker furniture is *au naturel*, some painted and enameled, and much is upholstered. The addition of cushions for seats and backs gives comfort, and the bright flowered cretonnes add beauty. Quite natural that these also are popular.

New designs appear in the wicker furniture. Settles with head-rests that woo the sitter to post-prandial siestas. Roomy chairs with expansive arms that cover ample book shelves—could summer reading be made more delightful?

Reed Furniture—not upholstered. The good, durable, old-fashioned sort, but made in new designs. For comfort and solid service it may never be improved upon. Time was and not long since when it supplied many a beautiful Christmas gift.

Reed Furniture—Shellac finish; Upholstered—
$13—Arm chair; green finish; head-rests on each side; cushion seat covered with fancy cretonne.
$10.50—Low-back arm chair, in royal purple finish; fancy denim covered cushion.
$19—Large settee; green finish; fancy cretonne covered cushion; open reed back. In royal purple at same price.
$22.50—High-back reading chair; dark green finish; high back with side head-rests; upholstered seat and back; cretonne covering.
$28—Low-back settee; green finish; upholstered seat and back; brightly covered cretonne coverings.
Other pieces up to $43.

Reed Furniture—Shellac finish—Not Upholstered—
$2.25—Rocker; maple frame; woven reed seat and back; wide arms.
$2.75—Fancy rocker; maple frame; plain woven seat; back of woven colored reed.
$3—Reception chair; woven rattan seat; fancy back; low arms.
$4—Reception chair; close woven seat; ornate back.
$6.50—Settee; reed seat and back.
$8.50—Woman's arm chair; rattan seat; fancy woven back; roll arms.
$9—Large arm chair; woven rattan seat; reed back; roll arms.
$11—Fancy arm chair, large; seat of plain woven rattan; back in attractive design.
$12—Settee; reed back in handsome pattern; close woven rattan seat; low arms.
Other pieces up to $23.50.

Grass Cloth Furniture. The frames are of birch finished in natural color, but the furniture takes its name from the upholstery—grass cloth. It comes from China and is cousin-german to Chinese matting. The effect of this furniture is Quaker-like in its plain, modest color and prim form. The Orientals know how to organize against caloric. What chairs and benches so cool? And all the seats have springs.

$9—Arm chair; upholstered back and spring seat.
$10—Arm Rocking Chair; upholstered spring seat; also upholstered back.
$10—Arm chair; upholstered spring seat; upholstered back.
$15.50—Settee; low back; spring seat; both upholstered.

Wisconsin Grass Furniture. Our furniture store lacks a botanist, and so our knowledge of this tough wiry sort of grass is limited to the fact that farmers hate it and formerly tried to destroy it. But it makes remarkable furniture. A novelty now, but we lose our guess if the buyers of today do not pass it on to their heirs, successors and assigns in the years that are yet to be.

$3.75—Reception chair; double plaited seat; fancy back.
$4.50—Round table; closely woven top; shelf beneath.
$6.50—Reception chair; closely woven seat and back; strongly braced legs.
$7—Fancy chair; round back; closely woven seat and back.
$9.50—Arm chair; closely woven seat and back; wide arms.
$11—Arm chair; round back; closely woven seat and back; roll arms.

Green Rush Furniture. Like cables of green it forms into benches, chairs, tables. It and the grass furniture meet the demand for novelty. The supply is too moderate for it to come into common use for a long time yet.

$3—Taboret; closely woven round top; fancy braced legs.
$4.50—Large square taboret, with rolled ends; ornamented sides.
$5.50—Reception chair; closely woven seat and back.
$6.25—Corner chair; low round back.
$9.50—Woman's rocking chair, with arms; close plaited back and seat.
$15—Settee; high back; close woven seat back and sides.
$18—Large, high back settee; rolled arms.

Maple and Splint Furniture—Plain, country-made, old-fashioned, homely, without claim or pretence to beauty. It has its own place, and no other can fill it. On every porch or piazza it can find a welcome, and in every country cottage where strict economy is needful or preferred, it holds undisputed sway. If any urbanite desires to act a bucolic role his chairs should be old splints.

$1.90—Large arm rocking chair; woven seat; slat back.
$2.50—Rocker; seat and back, both of double woven splints; wide arms.
$3.50—Rocker; wide arms; double woven reed seat and back.
$5.75—High-back, wide-armed rocker; shellac finish; rattan seat and back.

Floor Coverings for Country Houses

We will show you the leading stock of mattings—selected in China and Japan especially for our sales. Every roll inspected and pronounced sound before shipment.

One Hundred Patterns of Chinese Mattings, weighing from 60 to 100 pounds per roll of 40 yards. Prices vary from $6 to $18 a roll.

Ninety Patterns of Japanese Mattings, much lighter than the Chinese, but very fine and of exquisite designs. Prices $9 to $25 per roll of 40 yards.

It is important to remember that we hold no old stock of mattings.

Fibre Mattings and Rugs—They are made from wood pulp, are very durable, and the patterns are neat in design and bright in color. By the yard, 40c, 50c and 60c. Rugs go thus:
18 x 30 in., 75c 26 x 40 in., $1.25 36 x 36 in., $1.50 36 x 60 in., $2.50
4 x 7 ft., $4.25 6 x 9 ft., $7 7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., $10 9 x 12 ft., $13

Grass Mattings—Latest novelty, made from Wisconsin wild grass. Novel; very decorative—green, blue, red, brown and yellow. 40c a yard.

Indian Durries—which means floor coverings. Adapted to use as rugs, couch covers, wall decorations or curtains. Our collection is made up entirely of designs that are exclusive to us. They have a peculiar adaptation to rural housefurnishings.

Moonj Rugs—Made in India from cocoa fibre; very popular with high-class decorators. Colors are uniformly red and blue—barbaric in strong simplicity. The fabric is extremely durable. Prices go thus:
26x48 in., $1.50 4x7 ft., $4.75 7x10 ft., $11.75 8x11 ft., $14.75
36x63 in., $3 6x9 ft., $9 9x9 ft., $13.50 9x12 ft., $18
10x13 ft., $21.75 12x15 ft., $30
Hall Runner, 3x12 ft., $6.

Japanese Rugs—Clever imitations of Oriental styles. Variety is great in all sizes. Good lines of white with green and white with blue. Prices go from 50c for a little door mat, to $17 for a carpet, 12x15 ft.

Rugs Generally—Aside from the great stock of Oriental Rugs, there are English Kashgars, American Smyrnas—35 styles in carpet sizes; Axminster Rugs, Art Squares. All these are suited to country house floors.

Color, design, price—if not suited here where can you go?
Third floor.

Other Needs About the House and Outdoors

The kitchen with its manifold essentials. Neglect of a single one places to your account an annoyance to be met later on. The housefurnishings store in the basement holds everything any one will require in the way of kitchen utensils—excellent goods, all of it, a little list of which follows as merely suggestive:

Steak Broilers, 25c to 90c.
Oyster Broilers, 25c to 65c.
Toasters, 5c to 25c. Egg Beaters, 2c to $1.
Iron Frying Pans, 8c to 90c.
Iron Cooking Pots, 38c to $1.25.
Tea Spoons, 25c, 55c, and $1.50 a dozen.
Table Spoons, 50c, $1.50, and $3 a dozen.
Can Openers, 10c to 50c.
Corkscrews, 5c to $2.50.
Pudding Moulds, 35c to 85c.
Jelly Cake Pans, 4c to 8c.
Milk Pans, tin, 8c to 22c.
Pudding Pans, tin, 8c to 30c.
Roasting Pans, 55c to 85c.
Egg Poachers, 10c to 50c.
Strainers, 5c to $1.30.
Salad Mashers, 70c to $1.
Collanders, 30c to $1.75.
Agate Ware—
Tea Kettles, 60c to $1.65.
Saucepans, 35c to $1.05.
Cooking Pots, 35c to $1.80.
Milk Boilers, 70c to $1.50.
Coffee Pots, 88c to $1.80.
Dish Pans, 60c to $1.60.
Basting Spoons, 10c to 20c.
Skimmers, 11c to 17c. Ladles, 11c to 17c.
Frying Pans, 23c to 60c.
Wash Basins, 22c to 50c.
Funnels, 20c to 35c. Measures, 20c to 60c.

The Bath Room

Numerous little conveniences, simple and inexpensive, yet wonderfully important when their absence is noted. This list may be helpful:

Soap Dishes, 35c to $1.30.
Soap Racks, to hang on bath tub, 65c to $1.30.
Sponge Racks, $1.55 and $1.85.
Sponge and soap holders, to hang on the bath tub, $1 to $2.
Sponge Holders, for wall, $1 to $4.25.
Towel Bars, 45c to $3.50.
Tumbler Holders, 60c to $1.50.
Bath Tub Seats, 65c to $4.25.
Towel Rollers, $1, $1.10, $2.85.
Mirror, with nickel frame, $12.50.
Bath Sprays, $1.25 to $2.
Tooth Brush Racks, 75c and $1.25.
Toilet Paper Holders, 45c to $2.40.
Basement.

For the Fireplace

Brass Andirons, $3 to $45.
Brass Fire Sets, $6 to $21.
Brass Fenders, $5.50 to $21.25.
Brass Coal Hods, $4 to $7.50.
Black Wrought Iron Andirons, $2.75 to $110.
Black Wrought Iron Fire Sets, $3.50 to $14.75.
Black Wrought Fenders, $8 to $14.50.

Protection Against Winged Pests

Adjustable Window Screens, in six sizes, 35c to 70c.
Automatic Window Screens, 5 sizes, 40c to 60c.
Fly Exit, Adjustable Window Screen; allow flies to escape; five sizes; 50c to 75c.
Screen Doors, 90c to $1.25.

For the Lawn and Garden

Wanamaker Lawn Mowers, 10 in, $2.75; 12 in, $3; 14 in, $3.25; 16 in, $3.50; 18 in, $3.75.
Lawn Sprinklers, 25c to $2.25.
Garden Hose, 10c, 12c, 13c, 15c a foot, including couplings; all fully guaranteed.
Hose Reels, 60c to 85c.
Hose Nozzles, 30c to 65c.
Watering Pots, 15c to 75c.
Garden Trowels, 5c to 12c.
Weeding Hooks, 5c to 10c.
Garden Sets, 25c to 85c.
Garden Rakes, 25c to 40c.
Garden Hoes, 30c to 45c.
Lawn Rakes, 25c to 45c. Grass Shears, 15c.
Folding Lawn Benches, 65c to $1.15.

For the Preservation of Food

Eddy Upright Refrigerators, $13.50 to $67.50.
Odorless Upright Refrigerators, $17 to $54.
America Upright Refrigerators, $13.50 to $29.
Puritan Upright Refrigerators, $7 to $30.
Ice Chests, $3.50 to $29.
Fifth floor.

Enameled Iron Wash Stands at $1.25; $3.75, $4.25, $5.25, $6, $6.50, $7.50, $9 and $12.
Wanamaker's Sewing Machines, the best in the market, at $18 to $35.
Basement.

Metal Bedsteads—Only persistent collecting could assemble such a stock as Wanamaker's. We stated at the beginning that we would not boast—we'll keep the promise. But it's hard to do it when metal bedsteads are in evidence.

Have you seen the combination of bronzed iron and brass? The styles here are exclusive. Brass—a multitude of sorts. Enameled iron—every sort that's fit to sell.

$4.75—White enameled; brass mounts; 4 sizes from 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in.
$6—White enameled; brass mounts and brass top rails, head and foot; 4 sizes.
$7.75—White enameled; brass mounts and top rails; also brass rosettes; 4 sizes.
$9.50—White enameled; brass mounts, rails and ornaments; swell foot.
$11.75—White enameled; with woven wire springs; brass rails, mounts and ornaments.
Other white enameled bedsteads up to $27.
$16—Moss green finish; heavy brass mounts and rails; swell foot; only in 3 ft. size.
$23—Old ivory finish; brass scroll work head and foot; heavy carved supports.
$20—Moss green finish; heavy brass mounts, top rails and ornaments; 3 ft. and 4 ft. sizes. In black finish at same price.
$27—White enameled; heavy brass rail and ornaments at head and foot.
$25—Dead black finish; heavy brass ornamentation, head and foot.
$27—All brass; 3¼-in. posts; 3 sizes, 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in.
$38—Brass; 2-in. posts; 3-in. mounts; 3 sizes, 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in.
$45—Brass; 2-in. posts; 3¼-in. mounts; swell foot; 4 ft. 6 in.
Other all-brass up to $155.

Summer Upholstery

If you know how to wisely use cheap Upholstery you can make the rooms of your country house dreams of beauty at a trifling cost. It requires study, but it pays.

Denims were long only used as material for workmen's overalls. Especially for such as are engaged in oily and grimy work. But sometime, somewhere, to somebody came the thought of denims for more beautiful uses. Women's dresses, little boys' suits and house decorations result.

And now denim can be had in many colors—the prices are 15c and 18c a yard. They are also embroidered very beautifully and made into completed articles as portieres, $4.25 to $6.85; table covers, $1.35 and $3; sofa pillows, $1.75 to $2.85.

Other humble fabrics are also at the front for summer house decorations. Burlaps, ducks, tickings disport themselves in curtains at $6 to $20. Especially in burlaps will you find decorative printings of attractive styles at 15c and 18c a yard.

Have you windows that need shades? We will make you any sort to order quickly, cheaply. A substitute for Holland is Hollena of which we will make up complete shades, 3 ft. by 6 ft., at 38 cents each. Same size in hand-made opaque cloth, any color, 70 cents each. This fixed size is sold without either measuring or hanging.

Have you windows that need awnings? Quick, accurate, reasonable are the traits of our awning business. Only to order. An approximate price is $2.75 each for ordinary windows in quantities of five or more.

Have you a porch or piazza that needs protection from the sun? Let us fix it with a canvas curtain.

Cheap Lace Curtains—Nottingham Goods—not the common sorts you have learned to associate with the place of manufacture. They have caught the styles of renaissance, Brussels and Irish Point, and you get them by the pair at the following reduced prices.
$1.35 to $1. $1.50 to $1.10. $1.75 to $1.30. $2 to $1.50.
$2.50 to $1.85. $2.75 to $2. $3.25 to $2.25. $3.75 to $2.75.
$4.50 to $3.30. $5.25 to $3.85. $6.85 to $5.

Ruffled Net Curtains—Very stylish; some with lace insertion; others with plain ruffles. New prices make them clean bargains and range thus:
$2.50 and $2.65 to $1.90. $3.25 to $2.35. $3.50 to $2.50.
$3.75 to $2.75. $4.25 to $3. $4.75 to $3.50. $5.25 to $3.85.
$5.50 to $4. $6.50 to $4.75. $7.50 to $5.50. $8 to $5.75.

What can be done with English and French cretonnes? Only the skilful housewife-decorator knows. Here's a chance for trial, cheap. 500 yards of remnants in splendid styles. Popularity has cut down quantity, and for that reason we toss half the prices away and you take the stuffs for the other half.

Were 45 cents to $1.50
Are 23 cents to 75 cents.

Not half the upholstery story for the summer house has been told. Learn the rest of it in the store.

China Ware for Summer Homes

There is a theory of summer living that laughs at savings and lets all house belongings go to smash. For many it is a sensible theory, especially as its practice costs but little. Note this china ware. **Thirty-five varieties of dinner sets.** English, French, Austrian, American; between $5.75 and $20 a set. Of these there are twelve sorts at $10 and less.

The following have soup tureens and large meat platters—complete for 12 persons:
$6.25—American porcelain; 3 underglaze decorations; regularly $8.50.
$8.50 — English porcelain; 2 underglaze border decorations; 100 pieces; regularly $12.
$10—American porcelain; 2 fine underglaze decorations; 100 pieces; regularly $15.
$16.50—English porcelain; 5 fine underglaze decorations and all pieces gilt; 112 pieces; worth $22.50.
$15—Austrian china; finely decorated with flowers and gold; 101 pieces; worth $20.
$20—Haviland, "G. D. A."; flower decorations and all handles gilt; 100 pieces; worth $27.50.
These are 12 person sets, but have no soup tureens:
$5.75—English porcelain; 100 pieces; two good underglaze decorations; worth $7.50.
$7.50—English porcelain; two border decorations; new shapes; 100 pieces; worth $10.

Chamber Toilet Sets that fit the same theory. Choice selections four grades; several decorations at $3.25 to $6.50.

$2 a set—Good, sound white ware; 7 pieces, including slop jar.
$3.25—Eleven pieces; 3 decorations; with covered slop jar; well worth $5.
$3.45—In 4 styles of decoration; 11 pieces, including covered slop jar.
$5.50—Flower decorations on tinted grounds; 11 pieces; with covered slop jar; worth $8.50.

If, however, you are more ambitious, do not forget the long lines of moderate cost Austrian and French, low-priced but beautiful, plates and dinner sets. A great attraction of our China Store is the variety of open-stock patterns of dinner ware of which you can buy any number of pieces at any time you please. Then, too, within any reasonable period you can match them up again and recruit the ranks depleted by the omnipresent smash.

Bed Clothing

Neat, cool-looking white spreads and light-weight comfortables, in wide assortment. Low priced, these below—savings of a fourth to a third. They're the old prices, though the market has advanced.

75c. each—Crocheted bedspreads in a variety of good patterns.
85c. each—Crocheted spreads in Marseilles patterns.
$1 each—Spreads in exceptionally attractive Marseilles patterns.
Others at $1.25, and some medium-weights at $1.75, and satin finished at $1.85.
Comfortables, filled with clean white cotton, covered with silkoline, at $1, $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50.

Sheets, Pillow Cases

Ready-for-use, and at a cost but a trifle more than the cost of the muslin. It's a high grade muslin. The making is much better than general run home-making, too.

Plain Hem	Hemstitched
PILLOW CASES—	PILLOW CASES—
42x36, 13c	42x36, 17c
42x38½, 15c	42x38½, 19c
54x38½ 20c	50x38½, 23c
SHEETS—	SHEETS—
54x90, 48c	63x90, 60c
63x90, 52c	63x99, 65c
63x99, 57c	72x99, 73c
72x90, 60c	81x90, 73c
72x99, 65c	81x99, 78c
81x99, 70c	90x90, 78c
90x99, 76c	90x108, 95c

Globes for Gas Fixtures Much Under Value

Builders, please note — likewise house owners and housekeepers generally. We have 4,000 full etched, silver etched and beautiful ruby globes, all in the newest designs and shapes—ours at a much-below-the-market price. Rather an uncommon trade incident, interesting enough to those who have a need in this line—but it must be a brief event. We have put a hurry-up price on the globes.

Twenty-five Cents Each

Many are regularly 50c. Some are 40c. quality, the remainder are worth fully 35c.
Basement.

Children and Your Country House

Lawn Swings, 6 feet, $4.50; 8 feet, $6; 10 feet, $9.
Solid Comfort Swing, $5.
Solid Comfort Swing, with stand, $8.50.
Lawn Tents, $5 to $150. Large sorts sold by makers' catalogue.
Lawn Tennis Rackets, $1 to $7; Nets, $1.25 to $5; Poles, 75c to $4.50; Tapes, $3 to $3.50; Racket Covers, 50c to $1.

Hammocks

Summer homes without hammocks are anachronisms. Eternal fitness demands at least one hammock for a family of four, and one more for each added multiple or fragment thereof:
Genuine Mexican Grass Hammocks, $10, $12, $25 and $28 each.
Silkoline Woven Hammocks, with pillow and valance, $10.50.
Woven Cotton Hammocks, with pillow and valance, from $1 to $4.50.
Golf Hammocks, made of woven cotton, in Scotch plaid effects, $4.50.
Woven Hammocks, with pillow and valance, in all colors; 72 in. long, 36 in. wide, $1.
Woven Hammocks, without pillow and valance; 72 in. long, 36 in. wide, 75c.
Grass Hammocks, from $1 to $6.
Baby Hammocks, 50c, 75c, $1.50.
Princes sHammocks, $4.50.
Wooden Hammocks, stand with canopy, $9.
Iron Hammocks, stand with canopy, $7.50.
Lawn Umbrellas, $5 and $8.50.
Lawn Croquet Sets, from 90c to $6.75.
Game of Lawn Bowls, $12.
Basement.

The RIBBON SALE Continues And There is Still Good News to Tell.

Of course many lines of the Ribbons which were here on Monday are gone—enormous as quantities were; but this third morning of the sale finds a collection of beautiful ribbons under price, which, if not worthy of making a Wanamaker Sale with, is far more extensive, fresher and more complete than usual "extraordinary" sales outside this store on their opening morning. For instance, take these lines of which there are full supplies this morning:

Fancy Ribbons at 18c—
Handsome all-silk Hemstitched Ribbons, in the popular polka dots and combination stripes, 3½ inches wide.

Sash Ribbons at 25c—
Gros grain, 6⅜ inches wide, with satin stripes, in white, blue, pink, maize, Nile and black. Worth 50c a yard.

Sash Ribbons at 50c—
Exquisitely colored, satin stripe taffeta with polka dots of same colors; 7⅛ inches; worth $1.50.
Other Fancy Ribbons at 25c, 28c, and 38c; worth 50c and upwards.
Then there is wide variety of other sorts in less quantities, a collection which those who have not already bought can scarcely afford to miss seeing.

Broadway, Main.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

House Furnishing

The largest and choicest collection of High Grade Goods ever offered in the United States for furnishing the home. It includes a full line of

EDDY REFRIGERATORS

Our Standard for the past quarter century.

Crockery, China and Glass,
Cutlery, Cooking Utensils,
Cedar and Camphor Wood Trunks,
Pantry, Bath, Hall, Cellar and Stable Furniture,
Silver-plated Ware, Baskets, Cream Freezers,
Hammocks, Nursery and Sick-Room Appliances.

Goods carefully packed and delivered free at station within 100 miles of New York. Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

Between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, New York.

No blind guesswork in the clothes we turn out. We measure you and fit you perfectly Money back if you think otherwise.

Special sale of high-grade striped flannel, also serges—suit to order $20.00. Our Cambridge gray cheviots, silk lined and faced to edge, $22.00, is special value. We recommend black findings absolutely fast.

Models to select from.

Samples, fashion booklet, measuring guide, mailed anywhere.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

W. & J. Sloane

Bigelow Brussels

and

Wilton Carpets

Pre-eminent for half a century.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Kennedy 13 Cortlandt St.

Fancy Shirts, 98c.
Sold in other stores at 1.50.

White Shirts, 68c.
Elsewhere 1.00.

Batwing Ties and Bows, 25c.
Elsewhere 50c.

Men's Sporting Togs.
You will be surprised at the low prices.
Bicycle Suits. (tailor-made) 3.98, worth 7.00.
Check Bicycle Breeches, 98c., worth 1.50.
Leather Belts, (harness buckles), 49c., worth 1.00.

Sweaters, 1.75 to 2.98.

L. SHAW

LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD

Perfect Fitting and Natural Looking

WIGS

for Ladies and Gentlemen.

BANGS and WAVY SWITCHES in every conceivable style.

Rouges, Hair Dyes, Hair Tonics, 54 W. 14th St., Next to Macy's, N.Y.

CARPET CLEANING.

353 WEST 54TH ST.

Established 1875. Telephone 368 Columbus.

Altering and Relaying.

J. & W. WILLIAMS.

ONE POOLROOM RAIDED

Two Others Exposed in The New York Times List Close.

OPEN PLACES MORE CAUTIOUS

President York of the Police Commissionrs Waxes Wroth and Refuses to Answer Questions.

One of the poolrooms given in the list published in THE NEW YORK TIMES was raided yesterday and its alleged proprietor held for examination. Of the others, two had gone out of business completely and two others were, to all appearances, still doing business, although the reporter was not allowed to enter them and was met by the statement "Nothing doing." A number of other persons, known to the "lookout," however, were admitted.

Although the location of the poolrooms visited by a reporter on Monday was given to President York of the Police Board, the one raid made did not emanate from Headquarters, but from the Oak Street Station.

This place is located at 2 New Chambers Street, over the Waverly saloon. It opened for business as usual, and Detectives Allen and Distler gained admittance. The detectives placed a bet with James Kelly of 290 Madison Street on the first race at Morris Park, after which he was taken in custody, and later araigned in the Centre Street Police Court before Magistrate Flammer, who held him in $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

The poolroom which was conducted over the saloon on the southwest corner of the Bowery and Bond Street was empty, all the paraphernalia having been removed.

The big poolroom in Clarendon Hall, in East Thirteenth Street, was also apparently closed, the lookouts having been withdrawn and the doors leading to the hall where the betting was conducted having been closed. Efforts to gain entrance met with no response.

The Pearl Social Club, over Koster & Bial's, saloon, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, was probably holding a meeting, for the man on guard allowed those whom he knew as alleged members to pass. Those who were not thus fortified were barred out.

At Peter De Lacy's place, 33 Park Row, extra caution was taken in admitting persons to the betting room. The guard used the old "nothing doing" phrase on the reporter, but while he stood there a number of men, evidently habitués, were admitted.

As usual, Mr. York exhibited extreme illtemper when asked concerning the poolrooms on the list furnished to him on Monday by the reporter.

"What has been done by the department in the matter of the poolrooms known to you?" asked the reporter.

"I've got nothing to say to you," was the answer. "When we do something you'll know about it, and not before."

"How will your actions become known, if not through you as President of the board?" was asked.

"In the usual manner," said Mr. York, "and that's all I'm going to say. If you think you can come here every day and ask me questions, you'll find you're mistaken, that's all."

Although some of the poolrooms given in the list to Mr. York saw fit to close, business went on in the several hundred others yesterday, although more guardedly than usual.

A well-known poolroom keeper said yesterday that while it did the business no good to stir the matter up in the newspapers, it did it no harm, and he said that he and others purposed to keep their places open until warned to close by certain persons who had the authority to tell them when to close and when to open.

Edward Hart's poolroom is not over William Moulds's café, at 78 University Place, as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. Mr. Moulds said yesterday that he did not know where it was, further than that it was in the same block. The fact is that it is in the building adjoining Mr. Moulds's premises on the south, the door being close to the saloon entrance.

EDWARD CLIFFORD HANGED.

Supt. Wattson's Murderer Dies After Many Stays—Man Who Sought to Save Him Penniless.

Edward Clifford, who, on March 5, 1896, shot and killed William G. Wattson, Division Superintendent of the West Shore Railroad, at Weehawken, was hanged yesterday in the Hudson County Jail at Jersey City, after making this statement:

"I never intended to strike, shoot, or kill Mr. Wattson, and I have never been able to realize how I came to take his life. I make this statement, realizing that I am about to meet my God. My best wishes and blessings to you all. Good-bye."

As in the case of J. K. Brown, who was hanged on Feb. 9, the noose slipped, and Clifford was slowly strangled.

Clifford was sentenced, on Sept. 13, 1896, to be hanged on Feb. 16, 1898. He was reprieved to March 16, and since then his execution has been postponed four times by stays.

On Monday night Chancellor Magie refused to grant a writ of error or to certify the fact in writing, so that counsel was unable to take an appeal. Counsel then applied to Gov. Voorhees for a reprieve, but he also refused to interfere.

One of Clifford's most earnest friends is Martin Flion. He keeps a roadhouse in Weehawken. He was worth $10,000 when Clifford was arrested. He mortgaged his property for its full value and spent every cent of his available funds in efforts to save Clifford's life. It is said that to-day he has not a dollar beyond the daily receipts of his roadhouse.

COL. GARDINER'S MONOCLE.

Staff of the District Attorney Lost In Admiration at the Innovation.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner created a sensation in his office the other day by appearing before his assistants and deputy assistants with a monocle of the approved English pattern perched jauntily in his right eye. His fellow-laborers are becoming accustomed to this unwonted sight, and their surprise at the innovation has given place to admiration at the grace with which he wears the glass.

"We were quite astonished to see it at first," said a young Deputy Assistant District Attorney, "but we have grown accustomed to it by this time. We think it looks very fashionable, indeed."

Col. Gardiner says that he wears his monocle to help his eyes, and not to enhance his distinguished appearance.

"I have to carry a pair of glasses with me to read with," he said, "and at the same time my eyes are too weak to see objects at a considerable distance. It would be inconvenient for me to take a pair of eyeglasses out of a case whenever I look at a person across a room, so I carry this single eyeglass for the purpose."

DROVE INTO ELEVATED PILLAR.

Fire Truck Driver's Presence of Mind Prevents a Collision.

Truck 16, going to a Second Avenue fire, a delivery wagon driven by Jacob Beck and owned by Frohmann Brothers of 1,409 Second Avenue, and an up-town Third Avenue electric car filled with passengers, had a narrow escape from a serious collision yesterday morning at Third Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

The truck was going down town at full speed. The car was moving in the opposite direction. The butcher's wagon was in Fifty-seventh Street, about to turn into Third Avenue. Driver E. J. McMahon of the truck wanted to turn into Fifty-seventh Street to get over to Second Avenue. He saw the car coming and signaled to the motorman to stop, but the latter either did not understand him or was unable to stop his car in time. McMahon knew nothing of the wagon until he was almost upon it.

McMahon's only alternative was to drive his three-horse team into the elevated pillar. The animals struck the iron support with terrific force, one of them being possibly fatally injured. The heavy truck tongue was snapped as if it were a match. The driver was thrown fifteen feet on the pavement, but alighted on his feet, and escaped with slight injuries. Driver Beck of the butcher's wagon was thrown from his seat, but not seriously hurt. The passengers in the car were unhurt, but their escape from injury was by a close margin. Many persons saw McMahon's work and he was loudly cheered.

EDUCATION BOARD PLANS.

Auditor Cook to be Dismissed, It is Said —Organization Under Davis Law.

According to a member of the Board of Education, a motion will be made and carried unanimously at to-night's meeting of the board dismissing Henry R. M. Cook, the Auditor, from the employ of the board. This member said that the board had been thoroughly canvassed and that it was the unanimous opinion that Mr. Cook was not efficient and that the recent exposures of errors in his department, made by Controller Coler, had been so proved that the only course open to the board was to remove him.

At this evening's meeting the board will also take steps to comply with the Davis law, and will practically organize a bureau to handle the funds. On Monday night the Finance Committee had under consideration a tentative plan for the conduct this bureau, and decided to recommend that a Treasurer and Deputy Treasurer, neither of whom shall be members of the board, be elected. The Treasurer will be required to give a bond of at least $60,000 and will receive a salary of from $5,000 to $7,000 a year. No one has been suggested for the place, it was said yesterday, but in all probability an offer will be made to some man who has demonstrated his fitness to handle large sums of money. Formal application for the exemption of the Treasurer and Deputy Treasurer from the civil service requirements will be made to the State Civil Service Commission to-day, and an answer is expected this evening.

One of the members of the Finance Committee said yesterday that the cost of the Davis law for auditing alone would be from $40,000 to $50,000 a year more than was the case under the old law, and that this sum would be greatly increased in the future. The new law, he said, compels the maintenance in each borough of a pay office, with a paymaster and clerks for each.

The Finance Committee in outlining its plans agreed to recommend to the board that requisitions for funds be made upon the Controller each month for one-twelfth of the annual appropriation. In this way it is hoped to avoid any clash with the Board of Estimate, and to preserve simplicity in handling the funds.

Controller Coler said yesterday that so far as his department was concerned the Davis bill controversy was at an end. "There has been no dispute between the Board of Education and myself," Mr. Coler said, "and I am willing to aid it in every way in making its administration of the school funds a success."

New Aqueduct Engineers.

The Aqueduct Commissioners met yesterday and elected Daniel Ulrich, one of the engineers in the Department of Parks, and Frederick W. Watkins, formerly one of the engineers on the aqueduct, as Divisional Engineers on the new aqueduct. Mr. Watkins takes the place of Alfred Craven, who recently resigned to become one of the engineers for the Rapid Transit Commission.

MADE SERGEANTS FOR BRAVERY.

Police Board Promotes Roundsmen for Arresting a Murderer.

Roundsmen Dennis Grady and James Kiernan were yesterday noon advanced to the rank of Sergeant by the Police Board at its regular meeting. Both men are attached to the Police Headquarters Squad. The men were promoted on Chief Devery's recommendation, without civil service examination, for bravery.

Chief Devery wrote a letter to the board, in which he gave an account of the murder, Dec. 12, 1899, of James Halcrow, the night clerk of the Waverly Lodging House, at 352 Eighth Avenue. The murderer, Martin Sweeney, has been convicted of murder in the second degree, and is now serving a life sentence.

Chief Devery was across the street at what became known through the Mazet investigation as "Devery's Corner," Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, when the shots which killed Halcrow were fired. With him were the two roundsmen. The three hurried to the scene and despite the fact that Sweeney threatened to shoot, if molested, Grady and Kiernan arrested him.

SPANISH WAR HERO DEAD.

Sergt. McGowan, Promoted Before Santiago, Succumbs to Malaria.

Sergt. Lloyd McGowan of Company L, Fifteenth Infantry, who was promoted from the ranks for gallantry before Santiago de Cuba, died Monday morning on Governors Island. He had been ill for more than a year as a result of malaria contracted during the war, in the course of which he was wounded four times.

The funeral took place yesterday from the barracks. To the landing, from which the Governors Island boat starts, the body was escorted by an entire battalion, composed of Companies I, L, M, and N. From there to the Cypress Hills Cemetery the cortège consisted of eight privates, who acted as pall bearers, and a firing squad of fourteen men.

LEGAL NOTES.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON'S WILL.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court heard extended argument yesterday upon appeal from the decree of Surrogate Fitzgerald, made last June, admitting to probate the will of Joseph Richardson, dated April 24, 1897, and adjudging that the will of October, 1894, was not his last will. The testator, who died on June 8, 1897, forty-five days after making the will, left his widow, Emma J. Richardson, and two children, George Richardson and Dellaripha Grace Richardson, his sole heirs at law. By the probated will he gave the Rev. Harry M. Warren of the Central Park Baptist Church $17,500 to pay a mortgage on that church and $50,000 for his own use. One-third of the remaining property he gave to Emma J. Richardson, his second wife, and the other two-thirds to his two children equally. The son died after the father and after the trial in the Surrogate's Court, leaving a wife and child. The appellants are the daughter and the special guardian of the infant grandchild. By the will of Oct. 29, 1894, Mr. Richardson divided his estate equally between his son and daughter by his first marriage. Preceding his marriage to his second wife, then Mrs. McLeay, they made this agreement:

two home it May coursirn We Joseph Richardson and Emma J. Mc Leay of the City of New York Doo agree with each other that if we Become Mann and Wife by Marriage that we will not claime norr youse any moneys or propertys of each other During life orr after death.
E. J. Mc Leay J. Richardson 3 September 1881

Wheeler H. Peckham argued on behalf of the appellants that the intentions of the testator up to April, 1897, were diametrically opposed to what the provisions of his 1897 will would indicate. At his death he was eighty-four years old, and his wife was an elderly woman. His surroundings from the beginning of his illness up to June 8, 1897, when he died, suggested unfair play, and certainly afforded the fullest opportunity for it. Those surroundings were the deliberate choosing of the present respondents. Mr. Richardson's mental faculties were so impaired at that time as to have rendered him incompetent to make a will. It was contended by De Lancey Nicoll, on behalf of the respondents, that there was not a scintilla of proof that the will admitted to probate was obtained from the testator by undue influence, and there was no proof that the testator was not competent to make his last will. Decision was reserved.

***

EVIDENCE OF FRAUD AS TO CREDITORS.—After obtaining a judgment against Joseph Fountain, the A. T. Albro Company brought an action against him and others to reach moneys on deposit in the Union Dime Savings Institution, to the credit of Jean Fountain, Joseph's wife, claiming that such moneys were the property of Joseph, the judgment debtor, and which ought to be applied to the payment of his debts. After the bank had received notice of the claim by service of the summons and complaint, it paid the money to a deputy Sheriff, upon the wife's check. The First Appellate Division affirmed judgment given on the trial in favor of the plaintiff against the bank, holding that it was liable to the judgment creditor of the husband, upon proof that the moneys, although standing in the name of his wife, were, in fact, the property of the husband. Justice Ingraham dissented, holding that there was nothing in the testimony except a mere suspicion that because the parties were husband and wife, the money which Jean deposited in th bank was her husband's. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Haight, has now directed a reversal, holding that the alleged fraudulent transfer from husband to wife was not sustained by a suspicion of fraud growing out of the marital relation, and evidence that shortly before the wife deposited the money, her husband had sold some property, for which he received a somewhat larger sum.

JUSTICE WORCESTER ANGRY

Protests Against State Civil Service Board Investigation.

Says He Had to Appoint Assistants to Keep His Court Going, and Never Received Eligible List.

The State Civil Service Commission spent the whole day yesterday in its investigation into the charges of a violation of the civil service regulations made against Justice Francis J. Worcester of the Eleventh Municipal District Court. The Commissioners who conducted the investigation were Willard A. Cobb of Lockport, Silas W. Burt of New York City, and William Miller Collier of Auburn. Samuel H. Ordway appeared as special counsel for the Civil Service Commission and Justice Worcester appeared in his own behalf.

The specific charges against the Justice are that he appointed a stenographer, an interpreter, and three court attendants without paying any attention to the lists of eligible names supplied by the civil service authorities. Justice Worcester himself occupied the stand the greater part of the day. He said that he himself had doubted the legality of the appointments he had made, but that he had been forced to make them in order to keep his court in existence. He had received no civil service lists, he said, to make appointments from.

At the opening of the proceedings Justice Worcester arose and asked that the investigation be discontinued.

"The White law," said he, "is one of the most revolutionary laws that ever went into effect in this State. It conferred upon the Civil Service Commission executive and discretionary powers for which there was no precedent. I think that it's a public shame that a public officer without being allowed to wear the cloak of presumed innocence should be dragged into a public proceeding like this and humiliated before his clerks and attendants. I have worked early and late in the performance of my public duties, and have never, never in the course of my public office met with criticism."

"But you must remember, my dear Sir," said President Cobb, when the Justice had paused for breath, "there are no formal charges against you. This is just an informal investigation."

"Well, what am I here for, then?" shouted Justice Worcester. "Do you want me to go on the stand and incriminate myself? Do you mean to say that I have been called here to incriminate myself?"

"Under the White law," said Mr. Ordway, arising, "the Civil Service Commission has a right to conduct this investigation. The words of the Justice seem to indicate that there might be a presumption that he had done something wrong. In an innocent man the natural inclination should be to invite inquiry."

Justice Worcester then asked for a copy of the charge against him and a counsel to defend him, but was told that he could have neither.

"If the salaries of the attendants in my court have been raised," he said, "it has been legally done. I find my salary inadequate to my needs and barely sufficient to live on. I can't pay for a counsel even."

After many objections, Justice Worcester went on the witness stand and said he thought that he understood the civil service rules pretty thoroughly. He said that he employed an interpreter, a stenographer, and three court attendants in his court, and that when the term of Interpreter Breckwitzer, who had been at his court when he took charge of it, expired he had appointed Frank McGrath temporarily. He admitted that McGrath had failed to pass the civil service examinations.

"I did not learn of the passing of the law which did away with such temporary appointments until August, 1899," he said. "I wrote to the Civil Service Board at that time notifying it of the vacancy in my court, and received a reply suggesting the appointment of John A. Hahn until a civil service examination could be arranged."

"Did you appoint Mr. Hahn?" asked Mr. Ordway.

"No," replied the Justice. "I couldn't obtain an eligible list, and I knew that there wouldn't be one ready for a long time. So I kept McGrath where he was. The board refused to examine Hahn, and I had to have a stenographer."

"Was there an employe of the name of Samuel Bowne in your court?" asked Mr. Ordway.

"Yes," said the witness.

"Did you tell him that he would have to be removed because you wanted offices for your political friends?"

"I most certainly did not," said the witness.

After Justice Worcester left the stand several court attendants were called and examined. One of them testified that it was necessary to call in an Italian bootblack as an interpreter on one occasion.

The Civil Service Commission can make its report after consideration to Gov. Roosevelt. It has the power to dismiss the matter entirely or report on it, as it sees fit.

FIRE ENDANGERS MANY LIVES.

Exciting Rescues and Narrow Escapes from a Madison Street Tenement.

Fire in the five-story tenement at 391 Madison Street yesterday morning jeopardized the lives of the members of eight families, many of whom narrowly escaped death in a mad scramble for the inadequate fire escapes.

The fire was discovered a few minutes after 4 o'clock by Miss Mamie Lawler, who lives with her sister and brother-in-law, Amos Lane, on the second floor. She aroused her relatives, and, dressing as she ran, flew up the stairs from door to door, awakening the tenants. She herself managed to get back down the stairs through the smoke and ran out on the street. The flames immediately afterward closed this avenue of escape, however, and soon the upper part of the house was in an uproar.

Policeman Devlin of the Delancey Street Station was attracted by the flames leaping out through the roof and gave the alarm. When the firemen arrived the fire escape was crowded on every landing by half-clad tenants in a state of wild excitement. Fourteen-year-old John Fried carried his baby sister down the fire-escape from the fifth floor to the second floor, when, finding a ladder, he jumped to the sidewalk with the child in his arms. Both he and his little sister escaped injury. Many of the tenants ran to the fire-escapes on the side of the house facing Jackson Street. These so-called escapes consist of balconies only, there being no connecting ladders, and the terrified tenants here were taken down by firemen on ladders.

The fire destroyed $4,000 worth of property, including the household goods of the tenants. The origin of the fire is not known.

LIVINGSTON DIVORCE SUIT.

R. A. Livingston, the Defendant, Has a Law Office in This City.

Mrs. Robert A. Livingston of this city has brought suit for a divorce against her husband, at Newport, R. I. Mrs. Livingston was Miss Scott.

Mr. Livingston, who now lives at Whitesborough, Oneida County, N. Y., has an office in this city at 4 Warren Street, which he visits at infrequent intervals. He was formerly an Assemblyman, is a graduate of the Columbia College Law School, and formerly practiced his profession in this city. He represented in the Assembly Putnam County, where his family had a country place at Garrison's. He is the son of William S. Livingston of this city, who died about ten years ago. His mother, who is also dead, was Miss Armstrong. After his mother's death his father married a Mrs. Blackwell of Trenton, N. J., who died last Winter. His elder brother, William S. Livingston, is divorced from his wife, who was a Miss May Wigham and is now Mrs. Mason Raborg.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Livingston have been married about fifteen years, and have one child, a boy, Philipse Livingston.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

MASONIC COURT UPHELD

Justice Stover Denies Robert Kopp's Suit for Reinstatement.

VINDICATES THE GRAND LODGE

Men Who Join Fraternal Organizations, He Decides, Must Abide by Their Regulations.

Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision which will be of interest to all members of the Masonic order, as well as those connected with other secret societies.

The decision was in the case of Robert Kopp, a manufacturer, of 78 Barclay Street, against the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York. Mr. Kopp, who had been a Mason for twenty-three years, and was a Past Master of Strict Observance Lodge, No. 94, in March, 1899, was ordered to appear before three Commissioners and stand trial on the charges of having written a letter to the then Grand Master, William A. Sutherland, in which he assailed the Grand Master.

Mr. Kopp appeared at one meeting, but refused to take part in the proceedings, declaring that the commission had not been properly appointed. He failed to appear at the next hearing, and evidence was produced to show that he had written the letter. It was decided to expel him and sentence was affirmed by the Commission on Appeals, and was fully approved at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge in June, 1899.

This was the highest court in the order, so Mr. Kopp appealed to the civil courts, and in his decision yesterday Justice Stover affirmed the action of the Masonic court, holding that when men joined fraternal organizations and subscribed to their laws they must abide by those laws.

"As to the allegation that the punishment was too severe," says the Justice, "that is a matter with which this Court has nothing to do. If the court below had jurisdiction to try the plaintiff, it had jurisdiction to fix the punishment of expulsion. Whether it was commensurate with the crime, or whether it was excessive, this Court cannot decide. It will be seen that all of these alleged errors were, if errors at all, of judgment, not affecting jurisdiction, and were reviewable by the Commission of Appeals, whose judgment was not subject to review by the Court. It was a case wholly for the Masonic tribunal.

"Again, objection is made that all tribunals were subject to the direction, in some way or other, of the Grand Master, and that, therefore, upon the charge made against the plaintiff the Grand Master was disqualified. If this were so it would be impossible for the order to try a person who desired to assail the Grand Master, and it would only be necessary for an offender to direct his offense against the Grand Master, and however much deserving of punishment, he would escape entirely by having made this selection of the object of his offense.

"I am unable to discover any grounds upon which this Court could interfere. When the plaintiff became a Mason he submitted himself to the government of the order as prescribed by its constitution and by-laws. Whatever right he obtained he obtained from the society itself. He held those rights subject to the laws of the governing body, and to no other. He was bound to conduct himself in accordance with the rules and laws of the society, and he knew that if he failed so to conduct himself he was amenable to the court established by the organization itself. He was, at the time of committing the second offense, under discipline and suspension for a former offense against the laws of the order. It was in this action that the letter of the Grand Master was written, the reply to which was the subject of the trial now under investigation. That such letter was a gross violation of Masonic obligations, Masonic conduct, and Masonic law, there can be no question.

"I am correct in the views I have stated above, his trial was strictly in accordance with the rules of procedure established by the order, and his appeal to the Commission of Appeals, and the affirmance of its judgment by the Grand Lodge, was within the jurisdiction conferred by the rules of the order. There is no ground that I can discover upon which a court of equity should interfere to prevent the carrying out of the sentence as finally confirmed by the Grand Lodge."

Mr. Kopp has announced his determination to carry the case to the Appellate Division.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers.—First Lieut. Harry R. Campbell from the First Infantry to the Fourth Infantry, Company C; First Lieut. Thomas J. Fealy from the Fourth Infantry to the First Infantry, Company L.

Major Edgar B. Robertson, Fifteenth Infantry, will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to a station, and upon the completion of his duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department at Bismarck, N. D., will join the station to which he may be assigned.

First Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, Fourth Infantry, now on sick leave, will report as soon as practicable to the commanding officer at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the purpose of conducting a detachment of the Fifth Infantry from that post to Santiago, Cuba, and upon the completion of his duty in Cuba, will repair to New York City and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Capt. Charles D. Clay, Seventeenth Infantry, is transferred from Company M to Company E of that regiment.

Capt. James H. Frier, Seventeenth Infantry, is assigned to Company M of that regiment.

Second Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts, Tenth Cavalry, is transferred from Troop G to Troop H of that regiment.

Second Lieut. Ferdinand W. Fonda, Tenth Cavalry, is assigned to Troop G of that regiment.

Capt. Fielder M. M. Beall, Third Infantry, now on leave of absence at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty temporarily.

Major Alfred C. Sharpe, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, in addition to his present duties, is assigned to duty as Inspector General in the Department of Porto Rico.

Capt. Daniel Robinson, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa.

Major James W. Pope, Quartermaster, will make three visits to Savannah, Ga., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department under such instructions as he may receive from the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Navy.

Surgeon George P. Lumsden is ordered to duty on the Kentucky, May 15.

Lieut. J. T. Tompkins is detached from the Wabash, May 10, and ordered to the Indiana, May 12.

Assistant Surgeon George F. Freeman is detached from the Naval Hospital, Washington, May 10, and ordered to the Essex, at Norfolk.

Assistant Surgeon C. H. Delancy is detached from the Essex when relieved and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Washington.

Naval Cadet W. A. Johnson is detached from the Detroit when out of commission and ordered to the Kearsarge.

Lieut. C. T. Jewell is detached from the Detroit when out of commission and ordered to the Washington Yard for ordnance instruction.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Bennington yesterday sailed from Nagasaki for Yokohama.

The torpedo boat Talbot to-day arrived at the New York Navy Yard.

The Massachusetts sailed yesterday from New York for League Island.

The cruiser Prairie to-day sailed from New Orleans for Key West.

Admiral Schley, with his flagship Chicago and the gunboats Montgomery and Wilmington, sailed to-day from Bahia for Rio, where the vessels will dock and repair some portions of the machinery which have given way.

The Alliance has arrived at Key West.

The Oregon has sailed from Yokohama for Nagasaki. It is her turn among the vessels of the Asiatic fleet to go north for the benefit of the climatic change.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:49	Sun sets...7:04	Moon sets...2:04

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:37	Gov. Isl'd...4:13	H. Gate...6:09
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:12	Gov. Isl'd...4:51	H. Gate...6:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MAY 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Caracas, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Herrmann, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 10.

Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	2:00 P. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg	7:30 A. M. *8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Nassau, &c	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

Altai, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arkadia, Mayaguez and Porto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turke Island, &c	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after April 28 and up to May 12, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York May 12 for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 11, inclusive, for dispatch per ship Galilee. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Eurone, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aoranei.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, April 5; Shanghai, April 9; Yokohama, April 17; Honolulu, April 27; Melbourne, April 10; Sydney, April 11, and Auckland, April 16, which arrived at San Francisco per steamers Coptic and Alameda, are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, May 9. Mails for Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, and Hawaii will close at the General Post Office as advertised.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MAY 9.

Advance, Colon, May 2.
Amazonense, Para, April 26.
Comanche, Jacksonville, May 6.
El Norte, New Orleans, May 4.
Ems, Gibraltar, April 30.
Europe, London, April 25.
Lahn, Bremen, May 1.
Linda, Gibraltar, April 24.
Manitou, London, April 28.
Oceanic, Liverpool, May 2.
Oevenum, Lisbon, April 25.
Stiklestad, Shields, April 28.
Winifred, Hamburg, April 23.
Ybarra No. 4, Gibraltar, April 14.

THURSDAY, MAY 10.

Bellenden, St. Lucia, May 3.
Chicago City, Swansea, April 25.
Main, Bremen, April 28.
Pisa, Hamburg, April 27.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

Columbia, Hamburg, May 3.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, April 30.

SATURDAY, MAY 12.

British Queen, Antwerp, April 28.
Campania, Liverpool, May 5.
St. Paul, Southampton, May 5.

SUNDAY, MAY 13.

La Gascogne, Havre, May 5.
Victoria, Gibraltar, April 29.

MONDAY, MAY 14.

Bernicia, Shields, April 28.
Furnessia, Glasgow, May 3.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, May 3.

Arrived.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow April 26 and Moville 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Outside the Bar at 5:41 P. M.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool April 27, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 9:41 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hilier, Newport News and Norfoik, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston May 2 and Key West 5th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Dann, Antwerp April 28, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Havana, Stevens, Havana May 5, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.

SS Nubia, (Ger.,) Rorden, Stettin April 18, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Gerdes, Antwerp April 21, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Hudson, Halsey, New Orleans May 2, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., May 8, 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze, cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Betty, (Aust.,) for Pensacola.
SS Peconic, (Br.,) for Gibraltar, &c.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Cherbourg and Southampton.
SS Fluminense, (Br.,) for Para.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Harald, (Nor.,) for Inagua, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS El Cid, for New Orleans.
SS Alsenborn, for Baltimore.

Spoken.

Bark Cairnsmore, (Br.,) Ramsthorne, from New York for Calcutta, was spoken April 7 on the equator, lon. 28.

Notice to Mariners.

CHARLOTTE HARBOR LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about June 1, 1900, the color of the fifth order light at this station, near the middle of Charlotte Harbor, and about 2½ miles S. E. by E. ¼ E. from Cape Haze, will be changed from red to white, without other change.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 154, No. 857, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Seventh Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 46.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 8.—SS Nordfarer, (Dan.,) Capt. Brunnich, sld. from Shields for New York May 6.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, from New York via Cherbourg and Southampton for Bremen, passed the Lizard at 1:40 A. M. May 9.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York at 9 P. M. yesterday.

SS Winefield, (Br.,) sld. from Greenock for New York yesterday.

SS Imani, (Br.,) Capt. Peabody, sld. from Newport for New York to-day.

SS Tovstakken, (Nor.,) Capt. Reinertsen, from Hongkong for New York, arr. at Singapore April 13.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa May 6.

SS Prins Willem I

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1900.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

WORRYING ABOUT THE BRYAN PLATFORM.

The unhappiest men in this Republic to-day are the Democrats of sound-money antecedents who are imploring the Bryanites to spare their feelings and invite their support by leaving free silver out of the Kansas City platform. Give us anything but that, they entreat, give us a platform compounded of all your other heresies, fads, whims, and Socialistic fancies and we will follow your flag, even though it bear the name of BRYAN. And all the while they sicken inwardly and their hearts sink with the dreadful certainty that the Bryan party will pay not the slightest heed to their prayers or their sufferings.

We are sorry to see that Mr. DON M. DICKINSON, who was Postmaster General in Mr. CLEVELAND'S Cabinet, has placed himself in this category of the wretched. He says that he, and he believes many other gold Democrats as well, would "return to the party if the Bryan men will concede something." Mr. DICKINSON cannot indorse the Chicago platform. "I never shall support such a revolutionary platform," he declares. But if the Bryan men at Kansas City would adopt such a money plank as the Michigan Democrats adopted at Port Huron he would gladly return to the fold and labor for the election of their candidate. Here is the Port Huron money plank:

> We still indorse the movement for the historic union of gold and silver as primary money metals, and in general those principles of governmental reform enunciated so clearly in the last National platform of the party.

Mr. DICKINSON needlessly sacrifices his self-respect and his reputation for sound political judgment by this saddening escapade. The dishonest and tricky money plank of the Michigan Democrats is not stuff for a platform. It is not a declaration of principle, but merely a plank to get aboard of the ship again. A Democrat of conviction ought to be ashamed of such miserable subterfuges. "The historic union of gold and silver as primary money metals" is open to the double objection of imbecility and falsehood. History never witnessed that impossible union. If the phrase means anything, it means the free coinage of silver at a fixed ratio with gold. But one might as profitably look for meaning in the bait which the fisherman uses. He doesn't care what it "means." His sole interest is that it shall catch the gudgeons. That was the leading thought of the wily statesman who set out to fool both gold and silver Democrats with the Port Huron money plank.

Mr. DICKINSON says "We must have a Democratic Party." He has chosen the wrong path if that is his desire. If the Democrats who refused to support the Chicago platform and candidate four years ago now let themselves be led into the Bryan camp by some miserable palavering concession that does not concede the main point, the insurmountable point, that the declarations of the party in 1896 were eternally wrong, dishonest, and detestable and must be expressly renounced and rejected, then the party will continue unchecked on the broad road to its destruction. It cannot regain the confidence of the people under its present leaders or with its present principles. Mr. DICKINSON'S programme of compromise leaves the unwise and unsafe leaders in full control.

Men not squeamish who hold that the end justifies the means might approve this policy for the sound-money Democrats if it could be demonstrated that the end would be gained by such a humiliating and immoral surrender. But it will not be gained. Nothing will be gained except poltcal oblivion for those who rush blindfolded into the Bryanite party now in the foolish hope that free silver will be kept out of the platform. That is the way to destroy the Democratic Party, not to save it.

BOERS AND CONGRESS.

All intelligent and patriotic Americans must have been moved to sadness by yesterday's reports of the proceedings in Congress of the day before. Naturally Mr. SULZER, in the House, thought that nothing was of any consequence compared with the expression of his sentiments on any subject on which he possessed sentiments, and is there any on which he does not? It was quite natural that he should offer a resolution of sympathy with the Boers. The Speaker, however, earned the gratitude of the House and of the country by promptly suppressing SULZER. But in the Senate Mr. TELLER, who is supposed to be a man of some sense, when the question is not of silver, had the bad taste to call up from the table on which it had been wisely laid his resolution of like sympathy. This he did for the purpose of abusing the courtesy of the Senate by citing precedents to show that Congress had frequently sympathized with oppressed nationalities, and that CLAY and WEBSTER and the other demigods of the ancient Senate had made sympathetic speeches therein about them.

This argues not only want of sense and want of taste, but want of patriotism, on the part of Mr. TELLER. Because, while we all know that such speeches were made, we all, including Senator TELLER, also know that circumstances have so changed with us that a "correct international attitude" is as much demanded of our Government as of any European Government. It is no longer, since our enforced occupation of the Philippines and entry into the theatre of European interests, permitted to us to express ourselves in Congress on current questions of foreign politics as freely as we were at liberty to do in the days of CLAY and WEBSTER. Nobody would be quicker to insist upon this than the two statesmen in question, were they now alive. Senator TELLER libels their memory in citing them in behalf of his resolution. He has less intelligence than we suppose if he does not libel them knowingly. And his pointing out that his resolution is in the same terms with a resolution of sympathy passed by the Senate in respect to Cuba is either stupid or disingenuous. That resolution meant that Cuba was within our acknowledged sphere of influence, and that, if our counsel were not heeded, we should be compelled to enforce it by arms. Does Mr. TELLER hold that that is what we are going to do in the case of South Africa, which is not, in any conceivable sense of international law, any business of ours? Of course, he does not. Since it is certain that we do not mean to "put up," it is the part of wisdom and patriotism to "shut up."

Capt. MAHAN has a very interesting and striking article in this week's Independent on "The Boer Republics and the Monroe Doctrine," which it is to be wished that all the members of Congress might read and digest who are running the risk of embroiling us with Great Britain upon the South African question. He shows that in The Hague Conference, the procedures of which are cited as an authorization of our interference in the South African business, our delegates were careful to save our traditional position by a proviso which precluded us from "intruding upon or interfering with" the policy of any foreign State, while reserving to us our ancient liberty of resenting any corresponding interference with "purely American questions." Our delegates thus condemned in advance just what the unwise and unpatriotic among members of Congress are now trying to do. Capt. MAHAN makes a powerful and weighty statement of the effect their action would have, which may be commended to those of them who have evidently not yet considered the effect of resolutions of sympathy which they have assumed they could keep on offering and passing without incurring any international responsibility:

> The question now before us, through the manifesto of the Boer delegation, and the avowed purpose of political agitation in our own midst, is, Are we going to recede from the advantage obtained, from the increased moral status acquired for the Monroe doctrine, by wilfully undertaking to impel the Government of the United States into interposition in a European question?

INTERESTING, BUT IRRELEVANT.

It is related that upon a certain occasion one of the most eloquent criminal lawyers of the New York bar was making before a Judge noted not less for his judicial wisdom than for his appreciation of good talk an argument to prove to the mind of the Court that his client, the prisoner at the bar, had been wrongfully committed and must forthwith be released. Happening to look about him in the full tide of his passionate oratory he discovered to his amazement that the prisoner was no longer in the courtroom. The Court observed his astonishment and said reassuringly, "Oh, don't mind that. I sent the man back to Blackwell's Island about fifteen minutes ago, but go on. It's very interesting."

The story seems to be a proper illustration of the situation created by Judge LOCHREN'S fine and high-sounding opinion in the case of the Porto Rican ORTIZ, now under sentence of life imprisonment from a military tribunal in Porto Rico for murder. Application for the release of ORTIZ was made to Judge LOCHREN of the United States Circuit Court at St. Paul, on the ground that he should have had a civil trial, as after the declaration of peace the military authorities had no jurisdiction.

In his opinion Judge LOCHREN accepts in its utmost application the theory that the Constitution ex proprio vigore extended over the Island of Porto Rico at the moment the island came into our possession on the signing of the treaty. The island is as much a part of the United States, he declared, as Arizona or Minnesota. To hold that we have the power to govern subject people without Constitutional guarantees is to establish "foreign absolutism—the worst form of tyranny." All the provisions of the Constitution are, therefore, the supreme law of the new possessions.

It is a pretty historical decision, very much like a speech by a new Western Senator, and it must have been listened to with deep interest in the court. At the end of it, however, the Judge turned to the prisoner and said, in effect: "All the same, my good man, you must go back to prison and stay there the remainder of your natural life, for it happens that at the time you were tried military law was the sole authority in Porto Rico, and the acts of the military court were entirely legal."

This is one of the most elaborate obiter dicta on record. It must have given the learned Judge great pleasure to have his say. But he has not changed the situation nor helped to settle the question whether the Constitution goes out to Porto Rico of its own force, or must be applied by the action of Congress.

PROF. TAUSSIG ON THE CURRENCY ACT.

In the current number of The Quarterly Journal of Economics, published for Harvard University, Prof. F. W. TAUSSIG writes a very careful study of the Currency act of March 13, 1900, commonly known as the "Gold Standard act." To such a review, made deliberately after opportunity to study the provisions of the bill in detail and the various stages through which its final form was reached, Prof. TAUSSIG'S very high reputation for thoroughness, acumen, and impartiality gives a peculiar value. He recognizes, of course, that the act is "a step forward," especially because "it establishes the gold standard 'eo nomine'—a recognition of existing facts, and a declaration of principles for the future in refreshing contrast with the evasive twaddle about 'parity' so common during the last two decades." And he gives due credit for the fact that the act "reorganizes the Treasury Department in conformity with the requirements of the situation as created by the Resumption act, with deliberate preparation for the redemption on demand of the obligations whose payment on demand was undertaken by that earlier measure." At the same time he notes certain defects to which, while the bill was pending before Congress, THE TIMES repeatedly called attention. As these may in the course of time and with the changes in business and in credit that are bound to come, prove of real importance, we shall take the liberty of referring to them.

The first point of interest is the change made in the House bill by the Senate by restricting "the policy of unambiguous promise" of payment of all public obligations in gold. Instead of this comprehensive promise, the bill, as tinkered in the Senate, made the legal tenders and the new refunding bonds payable in gold, and left all other interest-bearing obligations payable in "coin," in which silver dollars are included. As Prof. TAUSSIG states, "no respectable reason can be adduced for treating differently the two classes of debt." While the "ambiguity" may never prove of serious consequence, "its deliberate retention as to the bonds now outstanding does not redound to the country's honor." This weak and wobbling treatment of a provision made entirely clear and strong in the House bill was due to the unconquerable tendency of Senators like Messrs. ALLISON and ALDRICH to "palter in a double sense" with certain views of the currency heretofore the subject of heated political controversy.

The second point, as to which the same unfortunate tendency shows itself, is the substitution by the Senate of a complicated reorganization of the Treasury in order to secure the redemption of United States notes in gold. The origin of this part of the bill was Mr. MCKINLEY'S sensible and straightforward and conclusive suggestion that United States notes once redeemed in gold should not again be paid out except for gold. This would make of the notes purely gold certificates, and all that needed to be done to carry it out was to create a gold fund, safe from all other uses, sufficient to redeem the notes under ordinary circumstances, while giving the Secretary the right and making it his duty to add to that fund whenever necessary. This the House bill did. But it was much too simple and direct to suit the subtle minds of the Senators.

Accordingly an elaborate plan was devised and put into the bill. When the United States notes are redeemed they are to be exchanged for gold if the Treasury has it, and this gold is to be put into a "reserve fund." In ordinary times, "when revenues simply balance expenditures," says Prof. TAUSSIG, "the operation must cause the redeemed notes to be returned to circulation with but a short interval of temporary housing in the 'general fund.'" Next the redeemed notes may be exchanged for gold if any one wants gold for them, and then, of course, they go directly into circulation. Lastly, under the provisions of the act of March, 1862, the redeemed notes may be used by the Secretary of the Treasury to "purchase" coin "at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous." Buying gold with notes for the purpose of redeeming the notes in gold "suggests an ostrich-like process of dodging."

It is only when the gold in the reserve fund has fallen below $100,000,000 that the Secretary can sell bonds to replenish it, and then he must do so. But the gold he gets for the bonds is to be turned into the general fund and then turned from there into the reserve fund in exchange for redeemed notes, and these notes cannot be used to "meet deficiencies in the revenue." Any man of ordinary business sense can see that this process is needlessly tortuous, and, if it works in the best possible way in practice, it still is no better than the simple and direct process provided by the House to carry out the sound and sufficient recommendation of the President.

We have said that under certain possible conditions these defects may become important. We have, however, great confidence that future changes will be for the better, and that if circumstances should demonstrate the weakness of this law it will promptly be strengthened. At the worst, such weakness as it has can largely be overcome by a resolute and sound Secretary of the Treasury sustained by the business community. We believe that the constantly increasing need of the country for the very best administration of the discretionary powers of the Secretary of the Treasury will tend to secure such result. But it is well to recognize that the present law has its defects. Intelligent public opinion will be the better prepared to deal with them.

OPENING OF THE MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

The conference for the study of "race conditions and problems in the South" was opened last evening in Montgomery, Ala., by the Hon. HILARY A. HERBERT of that State, formerly Secretary of the Navy under the Administration of President CLEVELAND. The substance of his address will be found in our columns this morning.

It is noteworthy that Mr. HERBERT, in stating the problems the conference is designed to study, as he sees them, gives prominence to the necessity of real security for the personal and property rights of the negroes, and to the absolute need of affording the race the education best fitting them for self-support. On the one hand, he clearly traces the crime of lynching to defects in the procedure for the punishment of the offenses which are alleged as the causes of lynching, and he makes a strong argument against the notion that defiance of the law in one direction can be a real remedy for violation of the law in another direction. On the other hand, he insists that the two races must live together and that in order to live together in any tolerable condition relations of substantial amity must be created and maintained.

At the same time it is to be noted also that Mr. HERBERT makes no secret of his conviction that the white men of the South are determined in all circumstances that the blacks shall not have political control in any community where they dwell with whites. He does not say this in so many words, but what he says amounts to this. How the end is to be attained is one of the problems the discussion of which should make the conference extremely interesting.

CAMBRIDGE'S HISTORIC ELM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with Prof. Channing's ill-advised attack on the traditions concerning the Washington Elm at Cambridge, the following may be of interest. It is copied from Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion, issue of July 16, 1853:

> Below we give a representation of the Washington Elm, the majestic tree, beneath whose broad shadows Washington first pitched his tent and drew his sword in the cause of freedom, on the 3d of July, 1775. It stands on Garden Street, near the westerly corner of the Common; and may possibly have belonged to the primeval forest. Amid the changes which have taken place in the world, and particularly in America and New England, it has stood like a watchman; and if it could speak, it would be an interesting chronicler of events.
>
> The early settlers of this country had hardly finished their rude log houses before they proposed to make the village in which it stands the metropolis of the country; and but a few years elapsed before they laid the foundation of Harvard College so near it that it may almost be shaded by its branches. Not far from it was the spot where the public town meetings were held; and also the tree under which the Indian council fires were lighted, more than two hundred years ago.
>
> May no unkind hand mar the last tree of the native forest. Though it may have stood century after century, defying the lightning and the storm, still let it stand, an interesting and sacred memorial of the past and the present, and continue to be associated for many years to come with the history of our country.

J. H. NETTLETON.
New Milford, Conn., May 7, 1900.

NUGGETS.

A Neighborly Weakness.

Mrs. A.—Are you troubled much in your neighborhood with borrowing?
Mrs. B.—Yes, a good deal. My neighbors don't seem to have anything I want.—Detroit Free Press.

Relaxation.

Casey—There's throuble over at Clancy's.
Costigan—Phwat is ut?
Casey—A family foight.
Costigan—Shure, thot's not throuble; thot's enjyement.—Judge.

Like Iron.

"There is a suit, my friend," said the dealer, "that will wear like iron."
"I guess that feller was no liar," said the victim, two weeks after. "The suit is rusty already."—Indianapolis Press.

Bloodshed Averted.

Quinn—I told Jinks if he didn't keep his chickens out of my yard I would challenge him to a duel.
De Fonte—Did you?
Quinn—No; neither of our yards was large enough to step off the ten paces.—Chicago News.

Hotel Attractions.

"Yes, he started a hotel, and he's made a hit, too. You know the old-established place across the street advertised itself as 'a hotel with all the comforts of home.'"
"Yes."
"Well, he advertised his place as 'a hotel without the discomforts of home.'"—Philadelphia Press.

BORROWING THE BABY.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

"Good mornin'. My ma sent me
To ast you how you was,
An' hope you're well—you know 'at is
Th' way she allus does.
My ma—she sez, you're strangers,
But then she kind o' thought
She'd like to borry th' baby
'At you folkses 'as got.

"My ma sets by th' winder
An' watches you an' him,
An' kind o' smiles an' cries to wunst,
'Cause he's like baby Jim.
Who's Jim? He was our baby—
We named him after pa.
Say, c'n we borry your baby
A little while fer ma?

"My ma she sez she wouldn't
Mind if your baby cried.
She sez 't 'd be like music—
Since little Jim has died.
She sez she'll be good to him,
An' she'd like a whole lot,
If we c'n borry the baby
'At you folkses 'as got."

JUDGES FOR HALL OF FAME

Men Who Are to Make Up the List of Great Americans.

New York University Senate Receives Seventy-two Acceptances—Space for Mural Paintings.

The full list of judges for the Hall of Fame, to be erected on University Heights, was given out at the New York University building, on Washington Square, yesterday. Chancellor MacCracken made the following statement:

"The following roll includes, as regards the first three divisions, only those judges who have accepted places. The number of judges in these divisions is as follows:

College Presidents and educators.....25
Professors of history and scientists.....24
Publicists, editors, and authors.....23

"In the fourth class are placed the Chief Justices who have been invited, twenty-eight in number. The Chief Justice of the United States and a large majority of the Chief Justices of States have accepted. Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court has also consented to act. There has not been time as yet to hear from some of the distant Chief Justices, and a few others belonging to the first three classes are in foreign countries and have not yet been heard from. It may be that their acceptances will increase the roll of judges by four or five names. The rules contemplate a minimum board of 100. Three of the judges are women, and at least one judge has been appointed from each of the forty-five States. It may be that some States will not be represented by reason of declinatures.

"The University Senate has been notified that many lists of great Americans collected by prominent newspapers are to be forwarded to it. A full roll of names will be sent to each of the judges some time in the course of the present month. It will be the task of the New York University Senate to eliminate all names that are not eligible under the rules. The names found eligible will be forwarded to the judges in two divisions, of which one will contain the names that were seconded in the Senate, and the other those names that were not seconded.

"Each judge will be invited to report any eminent name that may possibly have been omitted from the list; if each of the Senate will do the same. This plan is designed to place every justly celebrated American before the Board of Judges. Each judge is to have until the 1st of October to return his report in favor of as many names as he may approve as deserving a tablet in the Hall of Fame.

"John La Farge, on behalf of the Society of Mural Painters, visited University Heights on Saturday, to inspect the suitability of the proposed wall space in the basement story of the Hall of Fame for mural paintings. It is found that a large surface can be admirably employed for this object. The arrangement of the light will be especially adapted for the finest effects. The society is expected to express an official opinion on this subject."

The full list of judges, arranged according to the subdivisions noted above, is as follows:

College Presidents and Educators.

E. A. ALDERNAN, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
JAMES B. ANGELL, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
W. S. CHAPLIN, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
RICHARD H. DABNEY, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
CHARLES W. ELIOT, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
G. A. GATES, Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa.
W. H. P. FAUNCE, Brown University, Providence, R. I.
ARTHUR T. HADLEY, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
C. C. HARRISON, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn.
CAROLINE HAZARD, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
WILLIAM DEW HYDE, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
DAVID STARR JORDAN, Leland Stanford Junior University, Palo Alto, Cal.
J. H. KIRKLAND, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
SETH LOW, Columbia University, New York City.
J. H. T. McPHERSON, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.
JAMES McALLISTER, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.
Mrs. ALICE F. PALMER, Cambridge, Mass.
HENRY WADE ROGERS, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
JAMES M. TAYLOR, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Miss M. CARY THOMAS, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Penn.
W. O. THOMPSON, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
C. F. THWING, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
W. J. TUCKER, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
ANSON JUDD UPSON, State Board of Regents, Glens Falls, N. Y.
President WASHBURN, Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey.

Professors of History and Scientists.

H. C. ADAMS, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
CHARLES M. ANDREWS, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Penn.
FRANK W. BLACKMAR, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
JOHN W. BURGESS, Columbia University, New York City.
EDWARD G. BOURNE, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
HENRY E. BOURNE, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
G. J. BRUSH, lately Dean of Sheffield Scientific School, New Haven, Conn.
EDWARD CHANNING, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
FREDERICK M. FLING, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
BURKE A. HINSDALE, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
CHARLES WARREN HUNT, New York City.
JOHN F. JAMESON, Brown University, Providence, R. I.
HARRY P. JUDSON, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH LE CONTE, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
EDWARD C. PICKERING, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
ANSON D. MORSE, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
HENRY MORTON, Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J.
A. C. McLAUGHLIN, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, Burling Slip, New York City.
DAVID S. SCHAFF, Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio.
THOMAS J. SHAHAN, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
ROBERT D. SHEPARD, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
GEORGE F. SWAIN, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM HENRY WELSH, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Publicists, Editors, and Authors.

JOHN S. BILLINGS, New York.
BORDEN P. BOWNE, Boston University.
JAMES M. BUCKLEY, Madison, N. J.
GROVER CLEVELAND, Princeton, N. J.
EDWARD EGGLESTON, Madison, Ind.
GEORGE P. FISHER, Yale University.
GEORGE EVERETT HALE, Roxbury, Mass.
ALBERT B. HART, Harvard University.
THOMAS W. HIGGINSON, Cambridge, Mass.
ST. CLAIR McKELWAY, Brooklyn Eagle.
PHILIP V. MYERS, University of Cincinnati.
WHITELAW REID, New York.
JAMES F. RHODES, Boston.
JOHN CLARK RIDPATH, Greencastle, Ind.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Albany.
ALBERT SHAW, Review of Reviews, New York.
WILLIAM M. SLOANE, Columbia University.
E. C. STEDMAN, New York.
The Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS, Brooklyn.
MOSES COIT TYLER, Cornell University.
Bishop JOHN H. VINCENT, Topeka, Kan.
CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, Hartford, Conn.
WOODROW WILSON, Princeton, N. J.

Supreme Court Justices.

THOMAS N. McCLELLAN, Montgomery, Ala.
HENRY G. BUNN, Little Rock, Ark.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Colorado.
JOHN R. NICHOLSON, Dover, Del.
DAVID J. BREWER, Washington, D. C.
MELVILLE W. FULLER, Washington, D. C.
R. F. TAYLOR, Tallahassee, Fla.
THOMAS J. SIMMONS, Georgia.
J. W. HUSTON, Boise City, Idaho.
JAMES H. HAZEBRIG, Kentucky.
F. T. NICHOLS, Louisiana.
CHARLES M. START, Minneapolis, Minn.
THOMAS H. WOODS, Jackson, Miss.
THEODORE BRANTLEY, Helena, Mon.
T. L. NORVAL, Nebraska.
M. S. BONNIFIELD, Carson, Neb.
WILLIAM T. FAIRCLOTH, North Carolina.
J. M. BARTHOLOMEW, North Dakota.
CHARLES E. WOLVERTON, Oregon.
DIGHTON CORSON, South Dakota.
DAVID L. SNODGRASS, Tennessee.
REUBEN R. GAINES, Texas.
GEORGE W. BARTCH, Utah.
JAMES KEITH, Virginia.
M. F. GORDON, Washington.
M. H. DENT, West Virginia.
JOHN B. CORSODAY, Wisconsin.
C. N. POTTER, Wyoming.

Census of Yukon Territory.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 8.—Commissioner Ogilvie telegraphs that the Yukon Territory census has been completed. The total population is 16,500, comprising 13,000 men, 3,000 women, and 500 children. The number of Americans is 9,000, and of Indians 350.

TALK OF EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

Both Democrats and Republicans Would Like to Get Away Early in June.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The talk of adjournment is heard everywhere now, and both ends of the Capitol are humming with suggestions about getting away on June 4. This is as near the first of the month as members are confident that Congress can adjourn, and as it is always arranged, if possible, to adjourn on a Monday, that day may be the last of the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

A Democratic Senator who was asked his opinion of the probability of an early adjournment said to-night that he would be glad to leave early in June. He added: "I see nothing in the way of early adjournment. There will be no delay on account of the Clark case, unless it is made by Senator Stewart. I do not think the fact that Mr. Clark bought his castle from him at a very high price will affect Mr. Stewart's attitude, for the Nevada Senator is too strong a man in character to be influenced by considerations of a sordid kind. We ought to get the case out of the way, for to allow it to go over after a unanimous report from the committee that tried it would be a merited reproach to the Senate."

There is no probability that the Shipping Subsidy bill supporters and the advocates of the Nicaragua Canal bill will combine to block business if those bills are not passed. Some opposition may be developed against the Philippines resolution, which Senator Spooner desires to have passed before the adjournment, so as to place in the hands of the President all the power he may need in administering law in the islands.

"Our programme is nearly complete," said a Republican member of the Steering Committee to-night. "We did lay out a bit more work than we have accomplished, but since we have a government for Porto Rico and one for Hawaii, and have adopted the gold standard and set the law in working order without trouble, we feel as if we had earned a rest, and the country will be thankful when we have gone home.

"The record is not long, but it is good. There are some Senators to be saved, some Representatives to be gained, and we want time to think and rest before getting into the Fall campaign. Now that the notion of an early adjournment has taken hold of Congress, I do not believe it possible to induce members to change their minds and undertake to sit until August to finish up all miscellaneous work."

HOUSE PASSES PRIVATE BILLS.

Acts on Measures Reported from Committee on Claims.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The House devoted the greater part of to-day's session to the consideration of private bills reported from the Committee on Claims, and ten bills were passed. The most important was a bill to remit the penalties, amounting to $32,828, imposed by the Government on the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, the builders of the monitor Monterey, for her failure to make contract speed. Among the other nine bills passed were the following:

To pay Franklin Lee and Charles F. Dunbar of Buffalo $12,200 for extra work done at Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio.

To pay the General Marine Insurance Company of Dresden $1,434 for coupons of United States bonds lost on the Cunard steamer Oregon, sunk at sea March 14, 1868.

To pay Mary A. Swift, widow of the late American Minister to Japan $12,000.

To pay the employes of William M. Jacobs of Lancaster, Penn., whose tobacco factory was seized, the salaries due them.

The old bill for the relief of the shipbuilding firm of William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia was passed for this session by unanimous consent.

FIGHT ABOUT OLEOMARGARINE.

House Passes Tawney Resolution Asking for Trade Secrets.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The House to-day adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Tawney, (Rep., Minn.,) calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the amount and character of the material used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, as shown by the records in the Internal Revenue Bureau. The matter came up on the majority report of the Ways and Means Committee, which recommended that the matter be laid upon the table.

Mr. Tawney and Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa,) signed a minority report in favor of the adoption of the resolution. Fifteen minutes for debate were allowed on each side.

Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) on behalf of the majority, contended that the divulgence of the information asked for would subject the Secretary of the Treasury to the penalties imposed by Section 3,167, which imposes upon any officer of the Government divulging the style of work or apparatus of any manufacturer visited by him in the discharge of this duty a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for one year. If the House asked for this information, it would place itself in the ridiculous attitude of asking the Secretary of the Treasury to violate the law.

Mr. Tawney declared that if the House declined to pass the resolution, it would be refusing to divulge to the public the ingredients used in the manufacture of a food product. He appealed to the House to vote down the majority report in order that the material used by the seventeen manufacturers of oleomargarine might be made public.

Mr. Ball (Dem., Texas,) supported the majority report. He said that Government chemists and other experts had declared that oleomargarine was more wholesome and more nutritious than the cheaper grades of butter. In behalf of the cattle and cotton interests, he appealed to his colleagues to support the majority report.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) said the Ways and Means Committee had carefully considered this subject, and found that it was purely a legal question.

In closing the debate, Mr. Dalzell insisted that the question before the House was not whether the public was entitled to know the composition of oleomargarine, but whether the trade secrets of seventeen manufacturers should be divulged.

The House, by a vote of 82 to 136, refused to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. Tawney then moved the adoption of the resolution, and it was adopted without division.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The following nominations were to-day sent to the Senate:

First Class, Sergt. John Kennedy, Signal Corps, U. S. A., to be Signal Officer, U. S. V., with rank of Second Lieutenant.

Postmasters—James H. Throop, Norwich, N. Y.; Henry F. Whittenhall, Greene, N. Y.

CUBAN SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

United Fruit Company Will Spend $500,000 on Its Properties.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 8.—It was made public to-day that the United Fruit Company is going to immediately expend over $500,000 on its sugar plantations in Cuba. The output, which is expected to be 1,000 barrels a day, will, it is said, revolutionize the sugar industry of the West Indies.

Bust of Vice President Hobart.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Committee on Library of the Senate has commissioned Frank Edwin Elwell of New York City to make a bust of the late Vice President Hobart for the Senate chamber.

$50 Pension for Mrs. H. W. Lawton.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—A bill giving the widow of the late Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton a pension of $50 per month was to-day favorably reported to the Senate from the Committee on Pensions.

P. A. B. WIDENER'S GIFT.

Transfer of His Former House to City of Philadelphia Completed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—The mansion formerly occupied by P. A. B. Widener, and presented by him to the Free Library of Philadelphia in memory of his deceased wife, was to-day formally transferred. It is designated as the Josephine Widener Memorial Branch of the Free Library.

Hundreds of leading officials and prominent citizens participated in the ceremonies attending the transfer. Mayor Ashbridge presided, and responded in behalf of the city. Acting for Mr. Widener, John Thompson, Librarian, presented to Joseph G. Rosengarten, President of the Free Library, the deed of the gift. Col. A. K. McClure was the orator of the occasion.

The value of the house as at present equipped is $600,000. It is expected that a gallery of American art will be added at a cost of $400,000. It is said that Mr. Widener will add to his gift by providing an ample fund for the purchase of books.

METHODIST CONSTITUTION

Commission Named in 1896 Makes Its Report.

LAYMEN'S REPRESENTATION

Provisions for Their Practical Exclusion from Annual Conference—An Exciting Debate.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The matter of importance before the General Conference to-day was the report of the commission on the organic law of the Church. This commission was appointed by the General Conference of 1896, and was made up of two Bishops, six ministers, and three laymen, among whom were the leading constitutional authorities in the Church. It has had several protracted sessions, in which, according to its Secretary, the Rev. C. W. Smith of Pittsburg, every question bearing on the subject was submitted to the most careful scrutiny.

The report names as the organic law of the Church the articles of religion, the general rules as they appeared in the discipline of 1808, and all that legislation which appears under the head of "the general conference." It is the opinion of Bishop Merrill, the oldest constitutional authority in the Church, that this report is the most important matter which will come before the general conference at this session.

Only the first paragraphs of the report were considered by the conference to-day. One of these served to show the sentiment relative to lay representation in the annual conference. It is clear that this will be resisted by the ministry. The main provisions of the paragraph are as follows:

> The ministerial and lay delegates shall deliberate together as one body. They will also vote together as one body with the following exceptions:
>
> On every question which proposes a change in the discipline they shall vote separately.
>
> They shall vote separately on any other question when requested by one-third of either order of delegates present and voting.
>
> In all cases of separate voting it shall require the concurrence of the two orders to adopt the proposed measures, except that for changes of the constitution a vote of two-thirds of the general conference shall be sufficient.

Dr. Charles J. Little of the Garrett Biblical Institute explained that the effect of the revisions would be to exclude laymen from the annual conferences except by a three-fourths vote of the general conference.

In opposition to the exclusion of laymen from annual conferences speeches were made by Dr. J. M. Buckley and Dr. A. B. Lee.

Another important change provides that traveling preachers shall be organized by the general conferences into annual conferences, the sessions of which they are required to attend.

It was formally decided that the beginning of elections be made the order of the day for May 14, and that they be taken up in the same order as at the previous conference—Bishops first, editors second, and so on down to the minor officials. It was also resolved to adjourn sine die on Tuesday, May 29.

There will be a bitter fight on Thursday when the Committee on the Sunday School Union and Tract Society takes up for consideration the proposal to elect for that organization a General Conference Corresponding Secretary and an editor for its periodicals. The opposition developed this afternoon in the committee's meeting. In an acrid speech Judge Mansfield of Ohio charged the representatives of the union with using "ingenious arguments" in support of their measures, which, he said, had for its object mainly the increased perquisites allowed to the Corresponding Secretaries appointed by the General Conference. Judge Mansfield also rebuked Chairman H. M. Hammill for making a speech in favor of the memorial after the matter had been passed over for consideration on Thursday.

An educational qualification for preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church is the end sought by a memorial considered by the Conference Committee on Education to-day. The memorial was sent to a sub-committee with instructions to change the standard from that of a high school course to the academic course provided by the university centre.

Without the formality of a resolution or vote the Committee on Freedmen's Aid to-day took a stand as opposed to the consolidation of that society with the missions and church extension societies. The opposition to the consolidation plan is strong among the colored members of the committee, who fear that in case the treasuries of the three societies are merged the funds which they contribute in the South may be diverted to Northern charities.

Exciting scenes marked the meeting of the Committee on Church Extension this afternoon, where the same subject was under discussion. The occasion was the presentation of a report by Dr. J. M. King from the sub-committee appointed last Saturday to formulate a plan for consolidation. Dr. King stated that it was not a complete report, but that he desired to submit the recommendations to the full committee for approval. The report opposed the immediate union of the societies mentioned because of the legal complications likely to arise in settling the questions of property rights and endowments. As a way out of the difficulty the report recommended that a special committee, composed of three Bishops, six ministers, and six laymen be appointed by the General Conference to decide on a plan for uniting the organizations and report to the next General Conference.

In discussing the report Dr. King said:

> "The sentiment of the Committee of Fifteen is undoubtedly in favor of consolidating the Freedmen's Aid Society with the home department of the missionary society. The members are, however, opposed to uniting these societies with the Church Extension Society at this time."

The utterance of this opinion was the signal for an outburst of disapproval from members of the committee. A dozen delegates jumped to their feet and shouted for recognition. They were ruled out of order, as Dr.

HILARY A. HERBERT DISCUSSES THE NEGRO

Opens Conference on Race Problems in the South.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE A FAILURE

Assaults on White Women and the Prevalence of Lynch Law—The Remedy.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 8.—The Montgomery conference, held under the auspices of the Southern Society for the promotion of the study of race conditions and problems in the South, began its sessions this evening. It is to continue through Wednesday and Thursday. Among those who were on the stage, who were faced by the large crowds gathered to hear the addresses were Gov. Johnston, Hilary A. Herbert, ex-Gov. MacCorkle of West Virginia, Mayor Josephs of Montgomery, and many others prominent in public life.

The welcome of the State was extended by Gov. Johnston, and Mayor Josephs tendered the freedom of Montgomery. John B. Gaston of Montgomery, who acted as temporary Chairman, spoke on the "Idea and History of the Conference."

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert was the next speaker, his subject being "Problems That Present Themselves." He spoke in part as follows:

"The negro question is fundamental—it was with our fathers when the Constitution was formed; it was with them when hot debates over slavery ended in the Missouri compromise of 1820, and again when another fierce struggle ended in the compromise of 1851; it was the occasion of our terrible civil war; it was with us and upon us when the negro had become a freedman in the blighting days of reconstruction; it has been with us since, and in one form or another it will abide with us."

Mr. Herbert pointed out that there has never been a time so opportune as the present for the study of this problem, and continued:

"I beseech you, my friends, do not abuse this opportunity, but so use it that all of our fellow-citizens who may follow these proceedings shall see that we are not here to seek any narrow partisan advantage, to gratify any vengeful feeling, the outcome of past struggles—or give way to racial antipathies, but that we have come together to see what can be done toward the purification of the ballot box, the protection of our women, and the adjustment of the relations of the two races in such a spirit of moderation, charity, and justice as shall strengthen anew the foundations of government and perpetuate its blessings to our children. The two races are here side by side, and together they must abide, for the deportation of 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 of blacks is an impossibility.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE HAS FAILED.

"Public opinion on this race question has undoubtedly made progress, and I think it now sanctions the proposition that negro suffrage has failed. It has brought weakness instead of strength to the political party that conferred it. It piled up the debt of every State where it was dominant many millions high, and it has not bettered the condition of the black man or the white. White men in every State have obtained control and they must keep it, if they mean to preserve Anglo-Saxon civilization; but this is not all of it. Necessity has compelled us to resort to election methods which we desire to abandon. We have taxed ourselves millions of dollars to educate the negro, and the results have been so unsatisfactory that some of our good people are even advocating that negro schools should be sustained only by negro taxation, which means no more education for the negro.

"Idleness among the negroes is undoubtedly growing, and crime appears to be increasing. Prof. Willcox states facts showing idleness to a degree that is startling. Negro criminals are increasing faster in the North than in the South, although negro crimes ought to be much less in the South. In the North the negro is mostly in the slums of cities. In the South he is largely in the country, and it is an admitted fact that in the South the negro has a better opportunity to earn his living.

ASSAULTS ON WHITE WOMEN.

"The situation becomes graver still when we consider that assaults by negroes upon white women, which is such an alarming feature of the present situation, was unknown when the negroes were slaves, and remained unknown until a new generation, of negroes, born as freemen, had grown to manhood. This terrible crime has come upon us after all the efforts we have made to elevate the negro by education. What does it mean? I have seen two answers suggested. One is that these crimes proceed from a spirit of revenge. Prof. Willcox, who suggests this, says that this crime during the Middle Ages is said to have frequently resulted from hatred to the Church. The other theory is that these crimes indicate a tendency among these people, whose ancestors, some of them a very few generations ago, were savages, to relapse into barbarism.

THE PREVALENCE OF LYNCH LAW.

"I hope this conference will take up and consider these questions:

"Does not the disposition of our people to take the law into their own hands proceed largely from a belief that by reason of delays in trials and of the technicalities of the law courts too often fail to punish crime? And if such a belief exists, is there not reason for it?

"Our courts usually are six months apart. Why should not a Judge go speedily, when a capital crime has been committed, especially a crime against woman, to the proper county and bring off the trial? And, looking generally at our criminal law, why should the accused, after all challenges for cause have been exhausted, have twenty-one other challenges?

"Why should a defendant accused of a capital crime be allowed, as they often are, to wear out the prosecution by continuance after continuance? You may put it down that there is a widespread belief that too many guilty men escape punishment, and that this belief is one of the parents of lynch law. Would not speedy justice in the courts, by securing heartier co-operation among law-abiding negroes, do more than lynch law to stop crime against women?

"W. Alleyne Ireland, author of 'Tropical Colonies,' who had spent many years in Jamaica, stated last year that so far as he knew the crime of assault by a negro on a white woman was unheard of in that island. He attributed it to the fact that in Jamaica all crimes are punished by the courts with extraordinary promptness. In God's name, let us try in this Southern country of ours a little old-fashioned Magna Charta justice, justice administered by the courts 'speedily and without delay.'

"Whatever other conclusions may be reached, there is one proposition I hope public opinion will settle down upon when the matter is discussed, and it is this: that we cannot stop crimes against women by ceasing to educate the negro. According to the universal, all-pervading law of nature, the negro is to grow better, or he is to grow worse; he is to become more civilized or more of a barbarian. The negro is not the equal of the white man. Science and history alike proclaim this truth.

GLAD SLAVERY IS GONE.

"I am not advocating slavery. I rejoice that it is gone, yet it is the voice of history that there never has been any large body of negroes anywhere in the world so industrious, so moral, so law-abiding, so intelligent, and so trustworthy as were the slaves in the Southern States of America at the moment of their emancipation. Their faithful care of the white women and children left in their power while the able-bodied men were in the Confederate Army testifies to this in terms that cannot be mistaken.

"Abraham Lincoln was a far-seeing statesman; the negro never had a better friend. He well knew that the negro who had never yet learned to take care of himself was not competent to aid in taking care of the State, and he believed that to thrust suddenly upon the negro the responsibilities of suffrage could only bring disaster to himself and to the State, and Mr. Lincoln's plan for the reconstruction of the seceded States, therefore, was to bring these States back into the Union with only such voters as were qualified under the laws of the several States in 1860. To carry out this plan, Mr. Lincoln had prepared and read in his cabinet, which approved it, a proclamation for the rehabilitation of North Carolina, afterward issued by President Johnson. For this we have the testimony of Mr. McCulloch, a member of his Cabinet, and of Gen. Grant, and nobody now doubts it. If Mr. Lincoln had lived, I firmly believe that, though opposition would have been strenuous, he, by his great influence and wonderful tact, would have been able to carry out his policy of reconstruction.

"In the past there has always been dynamite in the negro problem. Conditions have changed since 1865-6. This conference now hopes for a sympathetic response from thoughtful people throughout the North, but this we may only expect on condition that not only shall our discussions be open and frank, but that the measures we suggest shall be temperate and just.

"Never was there such a blunder as in the theory that suffrage would help educate the negro. What the negro did want above all things was to know how to take care of himself so that he might develop. He needed sympathy and tutelage, and this he would have had, especially from his old master, on terms that would have been advantageous to both. But he was taught that he had no friends except those who wanted his vote.

HOPE IN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

"While I have felt it my duty to lay before you the most discouraging features of the situation so that they may be fairly grappled with, there is another, and let us hope, more encouraging view. Can it not be shown that, in what we call the white counties, where the negroes are in the minority and so are under the influence and have the example of the white men, they are distinctly and clearly improving; and will not statistics of crime, when examined with reference to cause and effect, lead to the conclusion that negro criminality is due in large part to poverty, want of education, and especially to want of home training, thus accounting for the large excess of petty crimes committed by minors? If so, cannot some remedy be found? Let us study the system of industrial education as taught at Tuskegee by that remarkable man, Booker Washington. Is not this the key to success?

"I have not undertaken to discuss fully, but have dwelt somewhat at length on two questions; the necessity for educating the negro, and the wrongfulness of lynch law, because these two seem to me to be fundamental, and on them as starting points I hope the conference is to agree. As to education, the recent Democratic Convention of our State of Alabama has declared in ringing tones that there shall be no backward step.

PURITY OF THE BALLOT BOX.

"There are other grave questions to come before you. One relates to the purity of the ballot box. There is no country in the world where elections were purer than they were in the Southern States in 1860. If since that time we have departed from the teachings of our fathers, it was necessity that taught us—the necessity of preserving our civilization. It was not a desire to get rid of negro domination that prompted the new Constitution of Mississippi or the new Constitution of Louisiana. The white men already were dominant in both States; they were simply taking steps in the direction of pure elections. It is just one step from defrauding the negro to defrauding the white man, and we know that as long as matters remain as they now are we can never have, as we ought to have, and wish to have, free respectable parties in these Southern States.

"It will probably be agreed upon by the majority of those in this conference that most of our Southern States need changes in their fundamental laws to adapt them to present conditions; but, while I concur in this necessity for amendments, it must also be borne in mind that no changes merely as to suffrage that could be made in State or Federal Constitution could of themselves meet the demand of the hour. We need better and more harmonious relations between the races. Race friction, race hatred, beget such crimes as malicious mischief, arson, and assassination. It prevents co-operation for the prevention or discovery of crime, and is the prolific mother of distrust and perjury. Lynch law but adds to race hatred; it begets the feeling that injustice has been done, because a trial is denied.

"In conclusion, my friends, the problem that is set before us is one in which not only our brethren of the North are, but all humanity is, interested; but it is peculiarly ours because, negroes in millions being among us and among us to stay, we alone have at the same time the opportunity and the inducement to solve it. We must work it out, or God only can tell what is to become of us. It is a mighty task, but it can be accomplished, if we but enter upon it with courage and faith in ourselves and our people."

DINNER TO GOV. BRADY.

Denounces Congress for Delaying Land Legislation for Alaska—Bust Presented.

A dinner in honor of Gov. John G. Brady of Alaska was given last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, at which about fifty of his friends were present. The dinner was a medium for the presentation to the people of Alaska through Mr. Brady of a marble bust of William H. Seward, the gift of Francis Loring of this city. Gov. Brady will place the bust in the State House at Sitka, where it will remain as a memorial to the man who made the acquisition of Alaska possible.

Senator C. P. Vedder presided. The presentation speech was made by Revenue Collector Charles H. Treat. Gov. Brady responded. He said that people of the East little realized how the commerce of the Pacific is expanding, and he predicted that the theatre of commercial action of this country in the next century will be on the Pacific Ocean. Alaska, he said, had immense possibilities, but there was a sad side to the life there, and that was the tardiness of Congress in giving the district adequate legislation.

"The general land laws have not yet been extended to us," he went on, "and this failure of Congress has hurt us more than anything else. Residents now can get title and patent to a mine, but no title to homes except in a few instances. This failure to look out for the people of Alaska is the shame of Congress."

Edward M. Lauterbach responded to the toast of "Expansion." He cited Charles Sumner in his attitude on the Alaska purchase, and remarked that Mr. Sumner in his great speech on the subject had said that he was for expansion sentimentally. "Sumner meant," said Mr. Lauterbach, "that violent acquisition of territory by the United States should never be encouraged." He referred to the Boer war, and added that it was going on to-day encouraged by the silence of America.

"Oh, for an hour of Sumner or Seward!" he exclaimed. "If they were alive to-day they would rouse the American people. If England's doings in South Africa mean expansion, I am not in favor of it."

Other toasts were: "Alaska," A. J. Cornell; "City of New York," Prof. Gunton; "Judiciary," John Sabine Smith; "Law Making Power," Jacob Cantor; "Gold Fields of Alaska," F. C. Schroeder.

UPROAR IN AUSTRIA'S HOUSE.

Bills Relating to the Language Question Cause Trouble.

VIENNA, May 8.—When the Reichsrath reassembled to-day the Government submitted three bills dealing with the language question in Bohemia and Moravia. The Czechs immediately began a series of obstructive tactics. All their motions were rejected amid the uproar of the galleries, whose occupants hurled abusive epithets at the Czechs on the floor, and also amid the uproar of the Christian Socialists and the People's Party on the one side, and the Czechs on the other.

Several mêlées ensued, and after a session of five and a half hours the House adjourned, not having reached the order of the day.

Progress in Laying German Cable.

EMDEN, Germany, May 8.—The steamer Britannia has laid 114 miles of the new German cable to connect Emden with Fayal, Azores. The steamer Anglis, with the remaining part of the cable on board, will take up the work May 12, and will proceed to lay the deep-sea section toward Fayal, where she is expected to arrive at about the end of May.

Statue of Victoria for Dublin.

DUBLIN, May 8.—At an enthusiastic meeting held in Dublin to-day, a committee, including the Duke of Abercorn and the Lords Lieutenant of several counties, was appointed to erect a statue of Queen Victoria in front of Leinster House, on Kildare Street. Hitherto there has been no statue of the Queen in Dublin.

Degree of LL. D. for King Oscar.

LONDON, May 8.—The University of Cambridge on Monday next will confer the degree of Doctor of Laws on King Oscar of Sweden and Norway.

Turkey Fixing Up Her Warships.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 8.—An imperial irade, just issued, orders contracts to be signed with foreign shipbuilders for renovating eight antiquated ironclads.

RECENT FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The Republicans Capture Over Forty Municipalities.

PARIS, May 8.—At a Cabinet meeting today, presided over by President Loubet, the Ministers discussed the results of the recent municipal elections. A semi-official note issued after the meeting says:

"Telegraphic reports from the prefects unanimously indicate the strengthening of the Republican forces in all the important communes where the results are known, the Republicans having captured over forty municipalities."

EXHIBITS AT PARIS FAIR.

Decision to Permit No Installation After Saturday May Work Disaster.

PARIS, May 8.—Should the French officials hold to the strict letter of the decision to permit no installation of exhibits after next Saturday, the effect on the labors of many countries and private exhibitors will be disastrous. Although that date is a month after the formal opening, the installation is as yet far from complete, and many cars filled with exhibits, some of them American, are still without the grounds. America will suffer less than other countries, but the action of the French officials will still be a hardship. The pronunciamento, however, is generally regarded as intended for home consumption, as the unfinished condition of the buildings undoubtedly had its effect on the election held last Saturday, when the Nationalists had such a decided victory in this city.

Next Sunday elections occur in the districts where second ballots are necessary, and the decree is believed to be intended to indicate to the people the earnest effort of the Government to hasten the completion of the exposition.

American Exhibit Damaged.

PARIS, May 8.—A storm has seriously damaged the United States section of the electricity exhibit. Water poured through the leaky roof, ruining the decorations and carpets and damaging the façade, which is one of the most attractive. The water badly warped it, and all work there has been stopped until the extent of the damage to the wiring is ascertained.

AUSTRIA AND THE DREIBUND.

German Press Says Francis Joseph's Visit Strengthened the Alliance.

BERLIN, May 8.—With characteristic slowness the German press only now begins to comment upon the visit of Emperor Francis Joseph and upon its significance in aspect more general than those of mere congratulations. Now, however, the papers express the conviction that the presence of the Austro-Hungarian ruler was not without serious political import, and that, in any event, it signified an immense strengthening of the Triple Alliance.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung says: "The visit will show the world that the Austrian Emperor has turned decisively from the Slavophile policy pursued for some time. The Badeni-Thun régime is done with forever. Were it not so, this visit would have been impossible. The Austrian Emperor has been confirmed in his attitude by Emperor William."

The Berliner Tageblatt publishes a statement that Austria-Hungary "will now take her Dreibund duties more seriously and will reorganize and increase her artillery."

No paper, however, attempts to explain the absence of the Austrian heir apparent. An Austrian diplomat, who was questioned on the subject, said the absence was due simply to the fact that the Austrian Emperor strongly dislikes the heir apparent.

Not until this evening did the German papers print the full text of President McKinley's congratulations.

EARL RUSSELL IN LONDON.

Is Not Disturbed by Threats of Arrest for Bigamy.

LONDON, May 8.—Earl Russell, who, with the new Countess, who was Miss Cook of Galway, Ireland, whom he married at Reno, Nev., April 15, after both were granted divorces, arrived from the United States yesterday on the Cunard Line steamer Ivernia, takes the threats of his arrest for bigamy quite calmly. On his arrival at the Euston Station to-day he declared he was long past being surprised at anything his former wife did.

"All the world knows," said he, "I'm going home to Maidenhead with the Countess, there to remain. I am pledged not to discuss the details until official action is taken, if ever it is taken. The press of both America and England has shown me much kindness in my trouble. My friends and the public understand the truth of this whole affair."

All the English papers speak of Lord Russell's companion as the "lady he recently married in America."

WANTS RELICS OF ANDREE.

Scandinavian Consul Offers a Reward to Any Person Finding Them.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 8.—The Consul of Sweden and Norway here offers a reward to any and all persons who may find articles connected with the polar expedition of Herr Andree, the aeronaut. The reward is especially directed to whalers bound from this port for Davis's Strait, which connects Baffin's Bay with the Atlantic, and to fishermen proceeding to the coast of Northern Labrador next month.

The impression is that Andree may possibly have reached some region touched by Newfoundland whalers or fishermen, from which relics might be obtained from the Eskimos.

GREATER DISTRESS IN INDIA.

5,617,000 Sufferers Are Now in Receipt of Relief.

LONDON, May 8.—The Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, has received the following message from the Viceroy of India:

"The conditions have materially improved in Madras and Mysore in consequence of the recent rains. In the remainder of the affected tracts the distress is increasing in intensity, owing to the want of fodder and water and the increasing heat. The number of persons now in receipt of relief is 5,617,000."

The Kaiser Promotes Himself.

BERLIN, May 8.—Emperor William has accepted the suggestion made to him in the course of the congratulatory reception Sunday by Field Marshal General Prince Albert of Prussia, as the oldest officer of the German Army, and Gen. von Hahnke, and has promoted himself to the rank of Field Marshal General. The German Army now has five dignitaries of this rank, namely, the Emperor, the King of Saxony, Count Leonard von Blumenthal, Prince George of Saxony, and Prince Albert of Prussia.

American Thieves Caught in Leipsic.

BERLIN, May 8.—Two expert American diamond thieves named Morton and Harski have been arrested in Leipsic. Diamonds worth 77,000 marks were found among their baggage and were seized.

German Warships Out for Manoeuvres.

BERLIN, May 8.—Almost all the German warships have left Kiel Harbor for sea manoeuvres, among them the Kaiser Wilhelm I. and the Fuerst Bismarck. Those of the first division have gone to the Shetland Islands and the coast of Norway.

Sir Richard Webster to be a Peer.

LONDON, May 8.—Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney General, has resigned his seat in the House of Commons, in consequence of his appointment as Master of the Rolls, in succession to Sir Nathaniel Lindley, and her Majesty has signified her intention of conferring a peerage upon Sir Richard.

Berlin's Population, 1,843,000.

BERLIN, May 8.—The population of Berlin, according to the statistics of the municipality, is now 1,843,000.

King Otto Nearing Death.

BERLIN, May 8.—The health of the demented King Otto of Bavaria is completely broken, and the end is expected soon.

Every day and Sunday, THE NEW YORK TIMES delivered at your home for NINE CENTS A WEEK. Order in advance from your newsdealer. THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper, it is well to order it delivered to your residence.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There was a pilgrimage yesterday to the country of the lovers of outdoor sports, and the country clubs entertained many parties from town. In the morning a number of well-known people went over to Hoboken to say farewell to friends who sailed on the huge liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The big ship departed with not a berth unoccupied. Among her passengers were Col. John Jacob Astor, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Lanman Bull, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Roland Knoedler, Herman Schaus, and Miss Schaus.

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On the New York, which sails to-day for Southampton, there are booked, among others, Philip M. Lydig, Charles T. Mathews, the Duke of Newcastle, ex-Senator Warner Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Story, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Miss Woodford, Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Blakeslee, Sir Thomas Jackson and Miss Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, Daniel Frohman, Miss Ethel Barrymore, and C. D. Wetmore. On the Friesland, sailing today for Antwerp, there are booked, among others, George F. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Crandall, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Grubb, the Rev. John J. Lewis, E. S. Messervy, Dr. Henry Lee Morse, Mrs. Morse, and Miss H. G. Sheldon.

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The White Star liner Oceanic is due here to-day, and is said to be bringing, among others; Mr. and Mrs. John T. Agar, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, the Right Rev. Bishop Lenahan, Mrs. F. M. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. W. Endicott, Jr., Gen. C. L. Fitz Hugh and Mrs. Fitz Hugh, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Gilmore and four daughters, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Ireland, Mrs. Roland Redmond, Miss Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wyman, Mr. and Mrs. John Stevens, and Miss Maud Banks.

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The funeral will take place this afternoon at his late residence, near Trenton, N. J., of Dr. John Stockton Hough, who died on Sunday last from injuries received through being thrown from his carriage. Dr. Hough, who was extremely well connected in Philadelphia and New Jersey, was some years ago quite well known in New York and Newport society. Of late years and since his marriage he had rather retired from social life and occupied himself with the care of his fine estate near Trenton. He was a tall and handsome man of much cultivation, and was popular and well liked during his residence here. The news of his death was received with much regret by numbers of friends in this city.

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The younger set in society are much interested in the announcement which appeared yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the engagement of Mr. Harry Havemeyer and Miss Charlotte Whiting. The engagement is not a surprise, for Mr. Havemeyer has been devoted to his fiancée for several Summers at Newport, where they grew up together. The wedding will take place in the Summer or the early Autumn at Newport. The engagement is also announced from Washington of Dr. Henry S. Prichett of Washington and Miss McAllister, a niece of the late Ward McAllister of this city.

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There is to be a lawn fête on the beautiful place of Mrs. Robert Hoguet at the foot of West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, overlooking the Hudson, on Saturday afternoon next. This fête will be given for a charity. Mrs. Daniel K. J. O'Conor, Mrs. Walter Roche, and other women prominent in the Roman Catholic set will take part in the fête. The Hoguet place is a beautiful sight at this season, with its verdant lawns and trees covered with blossoms. There will doubtless be a large attendance at the affair.

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Mrs. Charles B. Alexander gave a dinner last evening in honor of her niece, Miss Mary Crocker, and the latter's fiancé, Mr. Francis Burton Harrison. The guests were Gen. Lloyd Bryce and Mrs. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Witherbee, Miss Mary Scott, Rawlins Cottenet, and Mr. Harrison. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who were also to have been at the dinner, will not arrive in town until this afternoon. Another of last night's dinners was one given by Mrs. William A. Duer at her residence, 17 West Twenty-first Street. Mrs. Walter G. Oakman of 12 East Fifty-third Street also gave a dinner last evening. It was one of twenty-four covers, and the table was decorated with small red roses and lilies of the valley.

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The date of the wedding of Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris and Miss Katherine Stauffer Clark has been changed from June 18, the date originally selected, to Monday, May 28. There have been no other changes made, and the bridal party will be made up as announced some days ago in this column. It was impossible for Miss Clark's father, Senator Clark, to be in New York in June, and the date of the wedding has, therefore, been changed in order that he may be present.

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Mr. Arthur Jewell Dodge had the road coach Pioneer yesterday. His party included his mother, Mrs. A. M. Dodge; his fiancée, Miss Priscilla Barnes; Miss Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr Barnes, Mrs. Eben Stevens, Miss Potts, William Bull, Howard Slade, and William Potts. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish chartered the road coach Good Times for last evening for the drive from the Astoria to The Abbey, at Inwood, and return. She had as her guests on this excursion Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, the Misses Gerry, Mrs. William Field, the Marquis de San Vito, and Messrs. Moncure Robinson, Craig Wadsworth, and Harry Lehr. Aurel Batonyi drove. The coach will resume its regular trips this afternoon, and will not run at night, as has been announced, unless specially chartered. Mrs. Fish was gowned in pearl gray crêpe de chine, with yellow lace, a gray Marabout feather boa, and a gray straw hat, trimmed with violets. Miss Mabel Gerry was also in gray, with a blue hat. Miss Angelica Jerry was in black, with a black hat, and a pale blue feather boa. Mrs. Field and Mrs. Marshall were both gowned in biscuit-colored cloth suits, with small round hats of tan and black, respectively.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will go to Newport very shortly, and, despite reports to the contrary, will stay at Rough Point the Summer through. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt are now at their country place at Hyde Park.

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Mrs. Frank Sturgis, who has been in Lenox and Boston, has returned for a short season to New York. She leaves for Lenox in June. Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig will leave about the same time. While in Boston, Mrs. Sturgis was one of the guests at the wedding of Mr. Dabney and Miss Fay. Mrs. Richard Fay and Miss Katherine Fay, who have been in New York at the Holland House, have returned to Boston.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beach, who are at their cottage at Roslyn, will be the guests for a greater part of the Summer of Mrs. George von L. Meyer at Newport. Mrs. George von L. Meyer did not accompany her husband on his trip abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Beach were her guests at Aiken this Spring.

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Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bierstadt will sail for Europe the latter part of May. They will visit the Paris Exposition. Mr. C. Stacy Clark sails on the Etruria on Saturday. Mr. Edwin C. Moller and Miss Moller sail on the same day for England and the Continent. They will remain abroad all Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett sail tomorrow for Cherbourg and Paris. They have taken a hotel, 6 Place des Etats-Unis, for the Summer.

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This afternoon, at Cannes, will take place the wedding of Miss Harriette Wright, the daughter of Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt and the Count Mercati. The civil service took place yesterday. The English service is the one which will take place to-day, and it will be followed by that of the Greek Church. The English service will be at 1 o'clock at the Villa Henri IV., the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt. If the day is fine, it will be held out of doors under an arbor of roses. The Grand Duke Michel of Russia will be the "Parrain" at the Greek Church wedding, which will be held an hour later at the little Russian chapel. This is a Continental custom when royalty attends a wedding. He stands in loco parentis for the bride and bridegroom, if both be foreigners, or for the one who is of foreign birth. Miss Alberta Sturgis of New York and Mlle. Cecile Mercati will be the bridesmaids. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt gave a large house party preceding the wedding, at which the Misses Mercati and the Count and Countess Mercati of Athens were guests. The Count and Countess Alexander Mercati will live in Athens. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt will pass the Summer in the Engadine.

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The Duc and Duchess de Dino (Mrs. Fred Stevens) have been at their beautiful new villa at Monte Carlo. Sir Edward Colebrook has been the guest of Alfred Paget at Garibondy. Mrs. George Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. Magee, and Mr. A. Vatable and family were recently registered in Paris.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mackay are in London, where they will remain until June. Then they go to Paris for the polo games, in which Mr. Mackay is much interested.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 8.—E. Rollins Morse of Boston was here to-day, arranging to open his cottage soon.

Mrs. William B. Rogers has arrived at her cottage for the season.

J. Burke Wolfe, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, and her daughter, Miss Clapp, arrived at the Osgood villa for the season to-day.

Mrs. A. C. Sturtevant and her family arrived from Providence for the season to-day, and are at the Cram cottage. Bishop Clark of Rhode Island, father of Mrs. Sturtevant, will arrive later.

Lieut. Traut, United States Navy, who will wed Miss Stockton to-morrow, arrived to-day from Hampton Roads.

Mrs. William R. Rush entertained at dinner this evening in honor of bridesmaids of the Traut-Stockton wedding. They are Miss Slosson of Geneva, N. Y.; Miss Searing of New York City, Miss Pillsbury of Boston, and Miss Macomber of Brookline, Mass. A dance in honor of the bridesmaids will be given at the War College to-morrow afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock.

It is likely that Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull will spend the season abroad.

T. W. Whitney has arrived at his cottage, in Ruggles Avenue.

The steam yacht Electra was hauled out of her Winter quarters and into the inner harbor to-day. To-morrow she will sail for New York to go into commission Friday and bring Commodore Gerry and his family here Saturday for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Huntington have arrived for the season.

It is now known here that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has decided to open The Breakers upon her return from Europe late in August or early in September.

Arrivals this evening include Herman B. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. William Murray, and Miss G. Ogden Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown will return from Europe next week and reopen their cottage.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The German Ambassador entertained at a large dinner party this evening, when his guests were the Austrian Minister and Mme. Hengelmüller, Count and Countess Lichtervelde, Countess Moltke Huitfeldt of Denmark, Herbert Putnam, the Chargé d'Affaires of Japan, and Mme. Nabeshima, Col. Ernst and Miss Ernst, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Ffoulke, Miss Rose Wallach, Miss Tuckerman, Miss Merriam, Miss Ethel Horstmann, Mr. Riaño of the Spanish Legation, Mr. De Stralle of the Swiss Legation, and Mr. Talgny of the French Embassy.

The engagement is just announced of Miss Clarke, daughter of Mrs. Randolph Clarke of 1,228 Connecticut Avenue, to Dr. T. Morris Murray, formerly of Baltimore, but now practicing in this city. Miss Clarke is an heiress and possessed of many accomplishments. Dr. Murray has recently inherited a comfortable fortune, and is popular in society. He is one of the Governors of the Metropolitan Club, a member of the Alibi and Washington Golf Clubs.

The wedding will take place during the Summer, probably at the home of the bride, at Pomfret, Conn.

THE STONE-HAVEMEYER WEDDING

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The names of the young persons who will attend Miss Wilhelmina A. Havemeyer and Andrew L. Stone at their marriage on Thursday of next week have been announced. The wedding celebration will be held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at St. Paul's Church, Riverside, with a reception immediately after at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Havemeyer. The affair will be one of the most elaborate suburban celebrations of the year.

Miss Mary McEwen of Chicago will attend as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Ethel Havemeyer of Riverside, Miss Florence MacArthur of Chicago, Miss Emma Kirk of Chicago, Miss Hyde of Yonkers, N. Y., and Miss Jurgensen of New York. The best man will be James McKee of San Francisco. Among the ushers chosen are W. A. Havemeyer, Jr., of Riverside, and H. E. Havemeyer of New York.

MILITIA DATES AT PEEKSKILL.

ALBANY, May 8.—Major Gen. Roe today issued the order detailing the various organizations for camp and field service this season. The following are the assignments to duty at the camp of instruction, Peekskill:

From June 2 to 9, the Twenty-second and Sixty-ninth Regiments.

From June 9 to 16, the Ninth and Twelfth Regiments.

From June 16 to 23, the Second Signal Corps and the Eighth and Seventy-first Regiments.

From June 23 to 30, the Forty-seventh and Fourteenth Regiments.

The organizations designated to take a tour of field service lasting one week include the Third Signal Corps, Second Regiment, and Tenth Battalion of the Third Brigade, and the Fourth Signal Corps, Sixty-fifth Regiment, and the First, Second, and Third Battalions of the Fourth Brigade. Each regiment on duty at the State camp will be required to perform field service.

The following officers of Major Gen. Roe's staff are assigned to duty at camp: Col. Stephen H. Olin, Lieut. Col. Frederick Phisterer, Assistant Adjutant Generals; Lieut. Col. William H. Chapin, Inspector; Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Inspector Small Arms Practice; Col. Nelson H. Henry, Surgeon; Majors Louis H. Greer and John B. Holland, aides de camp.

Capt. Henry G. Lyon, Twenty-second United States Infantry, is assigned to duty at the camp as Acting Inspector.

Bands of the National Guard, when on duty with their respective organizations, will not play "The Star Spangled Banner" as part of a medley. They will play it only as a piece by itself.

FORTY-SEVENTH CAPTAINS OUT.

Alleged Slight by Col. Eddy Responsible for One Resignation.

Capts. H. C. Lyons, Company A, and Frank Maier, Company K, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, have resigned. Capt. Maier gives pressure of business as the reason for his action. Capt. Lyons resigned on account of a dispute with Col. Eddy on the night the regiment left Brooklyn for Baltimore, two weeks ago.

Capt. Lyons was the ranking officer of the second battalion, and claimed the right to fill the temporary vacancy as commanding officer of the First Battalion in the absence of Major H. H. Quick, who was unable to accompany the regiment to Baltimore. Capt. Henry C. Barthman of Company I, the ranking line officer of the regiment, was assigned to the command.

Capt. Lyons then decided to remain at home, and would have done so, but for threats of the members of his company to do likewise. He declares that it was not the first time that Col. Eddy had discriminated against him.

Miss Maxwell Wins at Dyker Meadow.

Miss Maxwell won the silver cup yesterday given by Mrs. Adolph E. Smylie for a medal and match play tournament by the women golfers of the Dyker Meadow Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. She defeated in the final round Miss Grace Chauncey by 3 up and 2 to play.

Pulmonary Consumption is a dread disease; but most of those who think they have it, really suffer from Bronchitis; and Bronchitis Jayne's Expectorant will cure.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Landon Carter Gray.

Dr. Landon Carter Gray, the specialist in nervous and mental diseases, died yesterday morning at his home, 6 East Forty-ninth Street. He was born in this city April 3, 1850, and was a direct descendant of King Carter of Westover and Shirley, two of the Colonial estates of tidewater Virginia. He received his early education in this city, and during his junior year in Columbia College was sent abroad on account of failing eyesight, completing his education later at the University of Heidelberg, in Germany. He took his degree in medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical School with the class of 1873, and became a pupil and assistant of Dr. James R. Wood. He practiced in New York and then in Brooklyn, making a specialty of neurology. He became so prominent in his special line of work that he was made Professor of Neurology of the Long Island College Hospital and visiting neurologist to St. Mary's Hospital.

Dr. Gray was one of the founders of the New York Polyclinic, the first school incorporated in America for graduate medical instruction, where he assumed the Chair of Nervous and Mental Diseases. He returned to New York to live in 1886, and served as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, which position he filled continuously from the organization of the Congress. He also served as President of the New York County Medical Society, the American Neurological Association, the New York Neurological Society, and the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. Dr. Gray was the author of a standard work on mental and nervous diseases. He was a member of the Union and Union League Clubs, and received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Columbia.

Robert Schell.

Robert Schell, Vice President of the German Savings Bank and Treasurer of the New York Historical Society, died suddenly from pneumonia at his home, 33 West Fifty-sixth Street, yesterday.

He was born at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1815, and was the son of Christian and Elizabeth Schell. In 1850 he was married to Mary S. Taber, daughter of Corey Taber, and he leaves one son, Francis Schell. He was a brother of Augustus, Richard, and Edward Schell, all of whom he survived.

For twenty years he was President of the Bank of the Metropolis, which office he resigned five years ago. He was a Director of the New York and Harlem Railroad, a member of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, and for many years was actively connected with the New York Historical Society. He was also a member of the St. Nicholas Club, the St. Nicholas Society, the Up-town Association, and the American Geographical Society.

Obituary Notes.

PERCY THURSTON, who was janitor of Hemenway Gymnasium, Harvard University, for the last fourteen years, died yesterday from consumption.

JOHN M. DOUGLAS, a prominent Connecticut

VOTER WON THE TOBOGGAN HANDICAP

Mesmerist Made a Sorry Show in His First Race.

KILOGRAM WON LARCHMONT

Box Badly Beaten in the Handicap—Lothario, Vulcain, Kris Kringle, and Lief Prince Won.

Mesmerist, proclaimed by his owner, Arthur Featherstone, to be the best three-year-old of the year, before he had been given a trial in public, made his first appearance this season in the Toboggan Handicap, over the Eclipse Course at Morris Park, yesterday, and disappointed a host of race-goers. He had been declared to be a world-beater by both the "rail birds," who watch the early morning work of the horses, and by his trainer, and the fact that his owner had refused a very flattering offer for him from an English turfman, had given strength to all the reports of his wonderful form. But his race in the Toboggan Handicap yesterday, which was really his trial for the Belmont Stakes, made laughable all these stories of his wonderful form, for he showed in poorer shape than any horse in the race. In a field of nine—which included some of the three-year-olds he had beaten with such ease last year—he finished absolutely last. To the experienced racing men, it did not seem that Mesmerist had "gone back," but rather that he was not fit for a race, for he was as thin as the proverbial rail, and looked as if his season of training had been a very hard one.

Voter, Firearm, Maribert, Sanders, Modrine, His Royal Highness, Belle of Lexington, and Contestor were in the field with Mesmerist, and Voter, on the strength of his race in the early part of the Metropolitan Handicap on Saturday, was installed favorite. Those who remembered his ability as a sprinter believed him capable of taking up the 128 pounds allotted him, and getting home with first honors. He did just what was expected of him. When the flag went down, Contestor rushed to the front, with Voter right after him. Mr. Keene's great sprinter was rating along without much effort, always holding Contestor safe. When he reached the dip of the Eclipse course, Voter took command and swept to the front with ease. Mitchell persevered with Contestor, but Voter had much more speed, and Mitchell's effort was a useless one. At about the same time O'Connor on Mesmerist realized that his mount was hopelessly out of the race, and he eased him up and trailed behind the field. Maribert showed a lot of speed, and Maher, who rode him, challenged the leader after the dip was passed. Maribert made a gallant effort to land the Lorillard colors in front, but it was a fruitless one, for Voter drew away easily at the end, and won without much effort by two lengths. Maribert was second, and Contestor lasted long enough to beat Firearm for third money.

Maiden three-year-olds, at the time of entry were alone eligible for the Larchmont Stakes, at seven furlongs, over the Withers course, so the nine that started were a not very high-class lot. Ildrim, one of the "track burners" in Eugene Leigh's string since the early training season at Morris Park began, was considered the best of the lot, but John Hyland sent Kilogram out from August Belmont's stable in such good condition that he took care of such "morning glories" as Ildrim and The Chamberlain. Kilogram went out in front at the start and showed the way all through the journey. Ildrim was off behind the field, but Bullman raced him up to the head of the second division and then sent him after the leader. Jenkins sat easily on Kilogram all the way, and Ildrim's effort did not succeed, for Kilogram sailed along easily and won by a length and a half.

Box, on the strength of his two recent races, the latest of which was the Metropolitan Handicap, in which he was second, was considered a "good thing" in the mile handicap, even with 128 pounds to carry. But the weight anchored him, and he was badly beaten. He hardly showed the way until Charentus took command on the turn into the stretch, and then in the drive home, Lothario come from the rear with a rush that won him the race by a neck.

Vulcain won at three-quarters of a mile from Specific; Kris Kringle, a Brooklyn Handicap candidate, won rather handily over the Withers mile from a fair crowd of selling platers, and Lief Prince, in the prettiest finish since the meeting opened, nipped out The Puritan by a head in the two-year-old race at four and a half furlongs. The Puritan was backed for "a good thing," and from 20 to 1 at the start, his price had dropped to 5 to 1 at post time.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; last three-quarters of the Withers mile. H. Eugene Leigh's Vulcan, ch. c., 3, by Kingston-Arrowgrass, 118, (Bullman,) 4 to 5 and out won easily by half a length; G. H. Whitney & Co.'s Specific, 3, 106, (McIntyre,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by four lengths from James Galway's Bombshell, 3, 106, (Neel,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:44⅘. Elner and Montanic also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of $1,500; selling; the Withers mile. Colt & Littauer's Kris Kringle, b. g., 5, by Springbok-Brune, 116, (Turner,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, won in a drive by a length and a half; James McLaughlin's First Whip, 3, 105, (Mitchell,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second by four lengths from Hayman & Frank's Dan Rice, 5, 109, (Maher,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:40⅘. Dan Rice, Rare Perfume, Lindula, Knight of the Garter, Rinaldo, and Shinfane also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Larchmont Stakes, for maiden three-year-olds at time of entry; by subscription of $30 each, to which is added $1,000; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. August Belmont's Kilogram, b. c., by Rayon d'Or-Lady Killbrook, 115, (Jenkins,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won easily by a length and a half; H. Eugene Leigh's Ildrim, 115, (Bullman,) even money and 1 to 3, second by two lengths from J. R. & F. P. Keene's Petruchio, 112, (Spencer,) 9 to 2 and 9 to 5, third. Time—1:27⅘. Windmere, Kinmagg, Premature, The Chamberlain, Cephalalgia, and Belgrade also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Toboggan Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $30, to which is added $1,000; the Eclipse course. James R. Keene's Voter, ch. h., 6, by Friar's Balsam-Mayourneen, 128, (Spencer,) even money and 1 to 3, won easily by two lengths; Pierre Lorillard's Maribert, 3, 110, (Maher,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head from R. W. Walden & Son's Contestor, 3, 108, (Mitchell,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:12⅘. Firearm, Modrine, Sanders, Belle of Lexington, His Royal Highness, and Mesmerist also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds at 10 pounds under the scale; last four and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. J. L. Holland's Lief Prince, br. g., by Prince Lief or Bermuda-Natalie, 112, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won in a drive by a head; E. F. Simms's The Puritan, 112, (Clawson,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head from P. S. P. Randolph's Scurry, 114, (Maher,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—0:54. Handit, Gold Heels, Infallible, Vouch, Colchester, Lightning, Regca, Autolight, and Historian also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. George E. Smith's Lothario, br. h., 4, by Longstreet-Brunette, 102, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won in a drive by a neck; O. L. Richards's Charentus, 6, 117, (Maher,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths from W. Showalter's Box, 6, 128, (O'Connor,) 1 to 2 and out, third. Time—1:40⅘.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; Eclipse course. St. Cloud, 128 pounds; Zanone, 116; Elfin Conig, 110; Native, 106; Lady Uncas, 100; Robert Metcalf, 88.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; four and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Lizzie A., 107 pounds; Presgrave, The Covenanter, and Flatterer, 106 each; Screech and Ashes, 105 each; Quickshot and the Golden Prince, 104 each; Galanthus, 103; Free Play, 101; Juniper, 100; Audacious, Militant, and Moor, 96 each; Delmarch, 94; Connie, 93.

THIRD RACE.—The Bouquet Stakes for three-year-olds and upward; selling; five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Fake, 112 pounds; Choir Master, 108; Phosphorus and Maximus, 101 each; Karl Kahler, 100; Lanceman, 99; Tuskarosa and Pathfinder, 97 each; Kimberly, 96; Holden and Educate, 94 each; Bounteous, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—For mares and fillies three years old and upward; seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Imp, 129 pounds; Lady Lindsey, 118; Lambent, 114; Indian Fairy, Sparrow Wing, and Exit, 113 each; Star Chime, 103; The Amason and Her Ladyship, 98 each; Fatalist, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; the Withers mile. Free Lance, 118 pounds; Rangor and Flax Spinner 110 each; Oliver Mc and Bon Jour, 107 each; Brisk, 104; Emigre, 101; Watercure, 97; Matt Simpson, 85.

SIXTH RACE.—The St. Nicholas Hurdle Race; one and one-half miles over six hurdles. Dr. Rhinberg and Lackland, 139 pounds each; Governor Griggs, 138; Mazo, Filon d'Or and Islington, 136 each.

RESULTS AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8.—Seven furlongs. Lennep, 102, (Howell,) 1; Lamachus, 102, 2; Lord Zeni, 121, 3. Time—1:29. Six furlongs. Dr. Tarr, 95, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Opera Girl, 108, 2; Crinkle, 102, 3. Time—1:17⅘. One mile. Tragedian, 98, (Howell,) 1; Salvars, 112, 2; Atlantus, 104, 3. Time—1:42⅘. One-half mile. Regina Lee, 105, (Boland,) 1; Mattie Bain, 105, 2; Donna Seay, 110, 3. Time—0:50⅘. One mile. Samovar, 120, (Van Dusen,) 1; Nettie Regent, 97, 2; Lillian Reed, 103, 3. Time—1:43⅘. Six furlongs. Guess Me, 105, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Tildy Ann, 93, 2; Isabinda, 96, 3. Time—1:16.

Westchester Country Club Polo.

Four entries have been received for the annual polo tournament at the Country Club of Westchester next week. There will be only one game for the Westchester cups, given by George J. Gould, and that will be played Monday by the Rockaway and Country Club teams. The first game for the Country Club cups, open to teams whose aggregate handicap does not exceed 15 goals, will be played Wednesday, Lakewood and Meadow Brook being the competitors. On Thursday the Country Club and Rockaway will play, and the winners will meet in the final match on Saturday.

No Match Races on Speedway.

Iron Bar and Irony, two Speedway favorites, have been matched for a race on the 20th, to take place at the Empire City track, and not on the Speedway, as previously announced. Park Commissioner Clausen has forbidden any contests of this character on the popular drive, and, besides, one of the rules of the New York Road Drivers' Association particularly forbids any member from making matches to be decided on the Speedway.

COLUMBIA'S FOOTBALL PLAYERS.

Will Go to Branford Point to Train in September—Knapp May Play.

About fifty members of the Columbia football squad met Coach Sanford at the football house, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, last evening for a chat over the prospects for the coming season. Mr. Sanford patted the men who had shown up for preliminary practice on the back and gave them encouragement to continue work early this Fall. "The big four has recognized Columbia's football prowess by inviting our team to meet them," he said, "and now that we can meet them we must beat them, and you can do it if you only say you will. Last year Columbia had but fourteen men from which to select a team, and yet we beat Yale. This year we have from forty to fifty good men, promising football material, as good as a trainer or coach could ask to handle, and the world is yours if you will only reach for it." That was his address in substance, and it aroused the liveliest enthusiasm among the students who listened to it.

The men were further cheered by the announcement that in all probability Knapp would play with the team this Fall. As a tackle Knapp is one of the nerviest and best men in the position in the whole list of college football players, and if the objections of his family to his playing can be overcome he will prove a veritable tower of strength to the team. He has "sand," ability, judgment, and skill, and Columbia cannot afford to have so good a man missing from the line when it forms this Fall.

Coach Sanford told the men of his squad to meet him Sept. 10 at the Murray Hill Hotel, in this city, and then go with him to Branford Point, Conn., for the preliminary practice. The place selected is a good one, about ten miles from New Haven, and but three hours from New York City by rail, and where the bracing air of the Sound will benefit the men. There is ample greensward and good air and pure water, so that the place seems a model one as a training ground, for at that time of the year the Summer residents have as a rule returned to the city, so that there will be no social distractions to interfere with training.

Harvard has agreed to meet Columbia on Oct. 13, and Mr. Sanford proposes to have his team in perfect trim, so as to be able to hang a Harvard football in the gymnasium trophy room.

FORDHAM COLLEGE GAMES.

Results of Contests Indicate a Healthy Condition of Affairs Athletic.

The annual outdoor meet of the Fordham College Athletic Association was held on the college campus yesterday. The results of the various contests show that the athletic material is probably the best the college has ever produced. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash—Won by J. Fallon; E. O'Connor, second; H. White, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

60-Yard Dash, (Junior)—Won by X. Blauvelt; J. Blauvelt, second; C. Hoyt, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

Class Relay Race—Won by Class of 1903, consisting of J. McCormick, J. Smith; J. Herbert, J. Seitz, second, 1902. Time—3:56.

Mile Bicycle Race—Won by C. Eckert; H. Audino, second; H. Delmeyn, third. Time—2:52 2-5.

Academic vs. College Department Relay Race for College Championship—Won by Academic team composed of J. Fallon, J. Murray, J. Fay, and J. Walsh.

50-Yard Slow Bicycle Race—Won by W. J. Fallon.

440-Yard Run—Won by J. Walsh; J. Queevan, second; J. Herbert, third. Time—0:55⅖.

Latin Academic vs. English Academic Relay Race—Won by Latin Academic team composed of J. Seitz, J. Fallon, J. Walsh, C. Heiser.

Mile Run—Won by J. Fallon; J. Shelly, second; E. O'Connor, third. Time—0:24.

220-Yard Dash—Won by J. Fallon; J. Shelly, second; E. O'Connor, third. Time—0:24.

880-Yard Run—Won by J. Fay; J. Murray, second; C. McMorrow, third. Time—2:11.

Officials for Intercollegiate Meet.

It was announced officially yesterday that Princeton University has entered a protest against A. F. Duffy, the Georgetown University sprinter, competing in the intercollegiate games at Columbia Field, May 25 and 26. The following officials have been selected for the games:

Referee—William B. Curtis, New York A. C. Inspectors—G. T. Kirby, I. C. A. A. A. A.; C. C. Patterson, Y. M. C. A.; C. H. Mapes, New York A. C., and Caspar Whitney. Judges at finish—J. E. Sullivan, Knickerbocker A. C.; Bartow S. Weeks, New York A. C.; J. H. Booth, New York A. C., and T. L. Watson, New York A. C. Timers—M. Bishop, New York A. C.; Robert Stoll, New York A. C.; C. C. Hughes, and E. J. Wendell, New York A. C. Measurers of jumps—F. G. Abbott, Newark Athletic Club; A. J. Murburg, Pastime Athletic Club, and H. S. Lyons, New York A. C. Scorer for hammer and shot—J. N. F. Harder, New York Turn Verein. Scorer for jumps—Harry A. King, Knickerbocker A. C. Measurers for pole vault—H. H. Baxter, New York A. C., and F. J. V. Delaney, Xavier A. A. Measurers of hammer and shot—H. E. Barmeyer, New York A. C., and Charles J. Dieges, Pastime A. C. Scorer for track events—J. J. Walsh, Pastime A. C. Scorer for pole vault—W. W. Keisel, St. George's A. C. Official reporter—Hugh S. Quinn. Clerk of course—John J. Dixon, National A. C. Assistant clerks of course—W. de F. Hostwick, J. F. Bowie, Pastime A. C.; Sidney Simmes, Princeton University, and Guy Gundaker, Cornell. Announcer—Preston Kimber, Yale University. Starter—S. D. Bee.

DOINGS OF COLLEGE ATHLETES.

Penn's freshman crew defeated the junior crew of the Fairmount Club by one length in a mile and a half race on the Schuylkill Saturday.

"Dave" Gcodrich, who captained the Harvard 'Varsity crew in 1897, has been selected to coach the Crimson freshman crew this year.

H. W. Keene, of the senior class, has been appointed captain of the Harvard second, or "college" baseball team. Keene is one of the Crimson's best second basemen, and gave Fincke a hard fight for that position on the 'Varsity nine this year.

Hutchinson of Princeton developed surprising form in the box for the Tiger scrub nine Monday. In a five-innning practice game he allowed the 'Varsity players only one hit, and gave only one base on balls. Coach Bradley may give him a trial on the 'Varsity in one of the games.

Spring football practice at Yale was discontinued Saturday. Although rudimentary, Capt. Gordon Brown believes that the sixteen days' practice has been of great value in coaching new candidates in the elementary principles of the game, for which there is insufficient time in the Fall.

California's track team arrived at Princeton from New Haven Monday afternoon. The Berkeley men will remain the guests of Old Nassau until after the intercollegiate championship meet, May 25 and 26. Training quarters have been provided for them by the Princeton track managers.

Cornell's 'Varsity nine returned to Ithaca Sunday with two disabled players. Capt. Bole's knee was wrenched so severely that he will be out of the game for some time. Whinery again split his finger in the game with Pennsylvania, and will be unable to resume his place behind the bat for a week.

Johns Hopkins's victory over Lehigh in Saturday's lacrosse game practically wins the Intercollegiate championship forthe Baltimoreans. Hopkins plays her last game for the season Saturday with the Stevens Institute twelve. If this game should be lost the Hopkins team will still tie Lehigh for first place.

Capt. Snover, of the Pennsylvania 'Varsity crew, has been compelled to give up rowing temporarily on account of deficiency in his college work. Unless he can make up the conditions by to-morrow he will be unable to accompany the crew to Annapolis for its race on the Severn with the Naval Cadets Saturday.

Since the selection of the 'Varsity crew squad at Harvard it has been decided to form three graded crews from the dropped candidates at each of the rowing clubs. Coach Donovan will have charge of the Weld men, and Vail will continue his work at the Newell Club. These crews will probably race about May 30, and will also be entered in the Metropolitan regatta at Boston on June 17.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Philadelphias Won Yesterday's Game by Timely Hitting, Aided by Brooklyn's Errors.

The baseball game between Philadelphia and Brooklyn at Washington Park yesterday afternoon developed into an interesting contest despite the ragged fielding displayed at times. Philadelphia's hitting was generally timely, and this team fully upheld their reputation in this respect, particularly Slagle, Delehanty, LaJoie, and Flick. The latter hit for a total of six bases yesterday, getting a single, two-bagger, and three-bagger.

Bernhard's pitching was also a notable feature, as he kept the Brooklyns' nine hits well scattered. In the seventh inning he gave a rare exhibition of nervy pitching. Howell relieved Dunn in the sixth inning, as the Philadelphias were taking too kindly to the latter's curves. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sheck'd, lf	0	0	3	0	1
Keeler, rf	2	3	1	0	0
Jennings, 1b	0	1	9	2	1
Kelley, 3b	0	2	3	3	1
Jones, cf	0	1	3	0	1
Dahlen, ss	0	2	1	2	1
De Mont, 2b	1	0	0	5	0
McGuire, c	0	1	0	2	0
Dunn, p	0	0	0	0	0
Howell, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	3	10	27	15	5

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	2	1	2	0	1
Slagle, lf	3	3	1	0	1
D'hanty, 1b	2	2	10	1	0
Lajoie, 2b	2	2	4	4	0
Flick, rf	0	3	4	1	0
McFar'd, c	0	0	3	1	0
Wol'ton, 3b	1	1	1	1	2
Cross, ss	0	1	2	2	1
Bernhard, p	0	0	0	2	1
Total	10	15	27	12	6

Brooklyn	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	4	0	2	4	0	0	0	—10

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Philadelphia, 3. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 4. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Dunn, 1; off Howell, 1; off Bernhard, 3. Struck out—By Bernhard, 3. Three-base hit—Flick. Two-base hits—Slagle, Delehanty, Lajoie, Flick. Sacrifice hit—Jennings. Stolen bases—Keeler, Jones, De Mont, McGuire, Lajoie. Double plays—Delehanty and Lajoie; Kelley, De Mont, and McGuire; De Mont, Jennings, and Dahlen. Wild pitch—Howell. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

NEW YORK, 13; BOSTON, 4.

BOSTON, May 8.—A small crowd saw Boston defeated in to-day's game with New York. After Pittenger had been hit for seven runs in the fifth Bailey was substituted and only one more run was scored in the game. The fielding of the New Yorks was excellent, the work of Gleason and Selbach being especially worthy of mention. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilt'n, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	3	8	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	1	1	3	0
Stahl, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Freem'n, lf	0	0	4	1	0
Lowe, 2b	1	2	2	1	0
Barry, ss	0	1	3	2	2
Clarke, c	0	2	6	2	2
Pittenger, p	0	0	0	1	1
Bailey, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	4	11	27	12	5

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf	0	1	2	2	0
Grady, 3b	1	1	0	1	0
Selbach, lf	1	2	6	0	0
Davis, ss	3	3	1	1	0
Doyle, 1b	2	3	9	1	0
Gleason, 2b	1	0	4	6	0
Bow'man, c	2	2	1	2	0
Foster, rf	2	1	3	1	0
Carrick, p	1	2	0.	0	0
Total	13	15	27	12	0

Boston	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
New York	2	0	3	7	0	1	0	0	—13	

Earned runs—Boston, 4; New York, 7. Two-base hits—Tenney, Barry, Foster, Collins. Home runs—Stahl, Bowerman. Stolen bases—Bowerman, Davis. Double plays—Foster, Bowerman and Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Gleason, Carrick. First on balls—Off Pittenger, 3; off Bailey, 2; off Carrick, 3. Struck out—By Pittenger, 5; by Bailey, 1; by Carrick, 2. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	6	1
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	7	3

Batteries—Killen and Chance; Chesbro and Zimmer.

AT ST. LOUIS.

									R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	—9	13	4
Cincinnati	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	—7	9	2

Batteries—Weyhing and Criger; Scott, Newton, and Wood.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	11	5	.688	Chicago	8	9	.471
Cincinnati	9	6	.600	Pittsburg	7	9	.438
Brooklyn	9	7	.563	New York	6	9	.400
St. Louis	8	8	.500	Boston	5	10	.333

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
New York in Boston.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

American League Games.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 8; Chicago, 8.

Atlantic League Games.

At Reading—Reading, 12; Jersey City, 6.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 10; Allentown, 0.
At Newark—Newark, 3; Athletics, 0.
At Elmira—Elmira, 8; Scranton, 2.

Eastern League Games.

At Providence—Montreal, 4; Providence, 3.
At Hartford—Rochester, 19; Hartford, 2.

McGraw and Robinson Have Signed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 8.—President Frank Robison of the St. Louis National League Club announced to-day that Robinson and McGraw, the two former Baltimore players, who have been holding out for better terms than were first offered, have finally affixed their signatures to St. Louis contracts. Robison declined to state the terms upon which they signed. The two men are now on their way to St. Louis to join the club. The Cleveland Club magnates are negotiating with President Robison for the release of Quinn, with a fair prospect of landing him.

HARVARD, 26; AMHERST, 5.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 8.—In a five-inning game this afternoon on Soldiers' Field Harvard defeated Amherst by the score of 26 to 5. The game was very loosely played, and lacked life on both sides. Harroun, who started in pitching for Amherst, retired in the middle of the first inning, and was succeeded by Tinker, who pitched very well considering the fact that he had never pitched a game before in his life. The score:

HARVARD.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Lo'ghlin, cf	4	3	0	0	0
Kendall, 1b	3	0	6	0	1
Reid, c	2	3	3	0	0
Fincke, 2b	2	3	2	1	0
Clarke, 3b	3	0	3	0	1
George, ss	2	1	1	2	0
Wendell, rf	3	3	1	0	0
Devons, lf	3	3	0	0	0
Stillman, p	4	2	0	2	0
Total	26	18	15	5	2

AMHERST.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Biram, ss	0	0	0	2	2
Tho'pson 3b	0	0	4	0	0
Ti'ker, lf, p	0	1	1	1	0
Harris, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Field, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Kent, 2b	1	1	1	3	0
Priddy, c	1	1	2	2	2
Favour, 1b	0	1	6	9	1
Harroun, p	0	0	0	0	0
Couch, lf	1	2	0	0	0
Total	5	7	15	8	5

Harvard	17	3	0	3	3	—26				
Amherst	0	3	0	2	0	—5				

Two-base hit—Stillman. Three-base hit—Kent. Home run—Loughlin. Stolen bases—Harvard, 14. First base on balls—Biram, Wendell, Reid, Fincke, Kendall, (2,) George. Struck out—Favour, Harris, Field, Kent, George. Passed balls—Priddy, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Kendall, (2,) Clark. Time—2:20. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

SHAKING UP CORNELL'S CREW.

Courtney Dismisses the Second Crew and Takes Freshmen to the Training Table.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 8.—To-night Coach Courtney caused consternation among his crewmen by dismissing all the members of the second 'Varsity combination from the training table. Of late he has become dissatisfied with their work, as this crew has been making very little speed in the daily races on the lake. The coach also changed his programme by taking his freshman squad to the training table with the regular 'Varsity men. This number consisted of Merrill, Kuschki, Benedict, Hutton, Frenzel, Osborn, Ballinger, and Longyear. Capt. Dalzell was to-day unable to take the regular practice, owing to sickness, and his place was filled by Kuschki of the freshman squad.

At a special meeting held to-day several rules regarding the eligibility of students to hold membership on the athletic teams and all other university organizations were adopted. No radical changes were introduced, but customs which have heretofore existed were reduced to set laws, and these, it was announced, will be more strictly enforced in the future.

COLUMBIA'S NEW STROKE.

Capt. Mackay, Who Has Been Rowing in the Waist, Replaces Vulte.

Although Columbia's first race with the Annapolis cadets is less than two weeks away, the make-up of the two 'Varsity crews seems as unsettled as at the beginning of practice. Yesterday's changes in the first boat affected all the men but three, and half of the second crew also were shifted. In the first crew, Capt. Mackay, who has been rowing No. 6, was put at stroke, and his place was taken by Vulte and later by Jackson. Coffin moved from bow to No. 2, the bow oar being handled by Bradley. Earle replaced Lawrence at No. 2, the latter going into the second boat. Irvine, No. 4; Nash, No. 5, and Falconer, No. 7, were not changed.

Lawrence stroked the second crew in place of Jackson, who went into the first boat, while Oddie, No. 3, and Huffaker, No. 5, exchanged places. Weeks, at bow, was replaced by Mount late in the afternoon.

The practice consisted of the usual coaching, with occasional long stretches, particular attention being given to the first crew. A third shell was not brought around from the Hudson, as planned yesterday, and so the second crew had to row in the old shell, which sprung a leak during the day and made its occupants rather uncomfortable as well as somewhat apprehensive. A better shell will probably be taken to the Harlem to-day. Considerable attention was given to the freshman crews yesterday, and it is expected that some important changes in their seating, which will include the dropping of several of the candidates, will be made to-day.

William Van Wyck's Yacht Launched.

The sloop yacht which has been building at the shipyards of Charles Soldheim, Gravesend Bay, for William Van Wyck was launched at flood tide yesterday. She was christened the America, and will fly, when completed, the burgee of the Atlantic Yacht Club. Mr. Van Wyck's new yacht, which will replace his former boat, measures 87 feet over all, 40 feet on the water line, and 4½ feet draught. She has a graceful overhanging stern, and a bow curved toward the keel, although the cutaway is very slight. The America is intended for comfort as well as speed, and her interior plan carries out this intent. She has cabins for the owner and guests, a lavatory, and all the usual conveniences. As soon as she receives the finishing touches, the new yacht will be placed in commission, join the Atlantic Yacht Club fleet off Sea Gate, and compete in the club races to be held during the coming season.

Making Ready for Sailing.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 8.—Frederick W. Smedley's cutter sloop yacht Kelpie, which was laid up during the Winter months at Hoboken, has been removed to this place and hauled out on the marine railway at Robertson's yards. The work of scraping the underbody preparatory to commission is in progress. The Kelpie will fly the burgee of the Harlem Yacht Club this season.

The keel sloop Trochilus, owned by M. W. Bronson of the New York Yacht Club, was launched at Robertson's yard to-day and was towed to the harbor of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island, where she will be converted into a houseboat.

William Dick's centreboard mahogany sloop yacht Wildojna, after being thoroughly overhauled and varnished at the Piepgras yards, was launched to-day. The spars will be stepped and sails bent in the course of a few days.

Hudson River Yacht Club's Anniversary.

Seventy-five members and guests of the Hudson River Yacht Club dined last night at the Rembrandt Hotel, Ninety-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the chartering of the club. A vaudeville entertainment enlivened the banquet between courses, and, after coffee had been served, Commodore Edward J. Ranhofer, who presided, addressed the diners, giving a brief sketch of the club's history and congratulating its members upon the bright outlook. The committee in charge of the anniversary celebration was composed of Commodore Ranhofer, Louis C. Maurer, and W. H. Donaldson.

Choynski Easily Disposed Of.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Tom Sharkey, at Tattersall's to-night, knocked out Joe Choynski of California in two rounds. The fighting was of the hurricane order, both men landing repeatedly, but Sharkey had the fight well in hand throughout. The knockout blow was a left jolt to the jaw just as the bell sounded for the end of the second round. Choynski tried to respond when the third round was called, but when he attempted to rise, he fell over on his back on the floor, and Referee Malachy Hogan awarded the fight to Sharkey.

Kanawha to Sail To-day.

John P. Duncan's large steam yacht Kanawha will sail for New London from Morris Heights to-day and thence on a two weeks' tuning-up cruise. At the end of that time she will return to New York and will be used this season along the Sound and in short coasting cruises. Bell Haven, where Mr. Duncan has a Summer home, will be her headquarters. The Kanawha, which was launched only last year, underwent a thorough overhauling during the past six weeks at Morris Heights. Her deckhouse was lengthened somewhat so as to give added space to the smoking room and provide for a laundry and drying room.

Changes at the Ardsley Course.

One of the radical changes to the Ardsley Club golf course is the total abandonment of the old first hole, the start now being made from the tee where the drive was formerly made for the second hole. This is over 200 yards from the clubhouse, and will prevent the throng of spectators on the clubhouse piazza from watching the start of big tournaments.

A large tennis court and a green for the old game of bowls are being arranged on the lawn between the old tee and first green.

The new first hole is going to be lengthened still more by combining the old second and third holes into one. This will give a hole of about 400 yards for the start. Changes are also being made at the pond hole. A new green is being placed beyond the grove of trees to the right of the pond, and the play will then be back to the old pond hole green. The present length of the eighteen holes is 5,214 yards, but the future changes will add about 200 yards more to the course.

American Golfers Beaten in England.

LONDON, May 8.—The amateur golf championship tournament opened at Sandwich to-day, delightful weather prevailing. There are sixty-eight entries. In the first round G. C. Whigham, brother of the American champion, succumbed to E. Scratton. In the second round, during which it was raining heavily, Balfour-Melville and C. F. Whigham both won ties, while C. Hutchings of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club beat A. G. Hamilton of the Baltusrol Golf Club of the United States by 8 and 7.

NOTES FOR THE GOLFERS.

Chicago has enlarged its public course in Jackson Park to eighteen holes, and the links have just been thrown open for play. A landscape gardener has been employed to look after the greens, and a special police officer will be stationed on the grounds to preserve order.

Otto Hochmeyer, Jr., a former Captain and champion of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, has an elaborate article on golf handicapping in the current issue of Golf and Lawn Tennis, and it can be recommended to handicap committees who may have difficulty in solving that necessary but perplexing problem of the game.

The Harbor Hill Golf Club deserves credit for fixing some definite rules for the control of its caddies. The authorized caddies will all wear badges. They are prohibited from smoking on the grounds or in the caddie house, and a reward of 5 cents apiece will be paid by the head caddie for finding lost balls. The caddie charge is 15 cents for each nine holes.

Charles T. Yerkes has given two handsome silver cups to the Washington Park Golf Club of Chicago. One is known as the Yerkes Cup, and it will be played for on June 2, the match be-thirty-six holes, handicap. The other trophy is the Washington Park Cup, and will be played for on June 16. The conditions of the match are thirty-six holes, match play, the winner having his name engraved on the cup, which is a challenge trophy.

The Colonia Country Club will open its links for the season on Saturday, with a medal play tournament from which the fifteen best players will be picked to make three club teams of five men each. The club's golf course is near Rahway, N. J., the nine holes having a playing length of 2,903 yards. The Green Committee for the year consists of Edward G. Cone, Frederick C. Squier, and William R. Beers. Charles B. Squier is President of the club, and the associate membership list includes about fifty women.

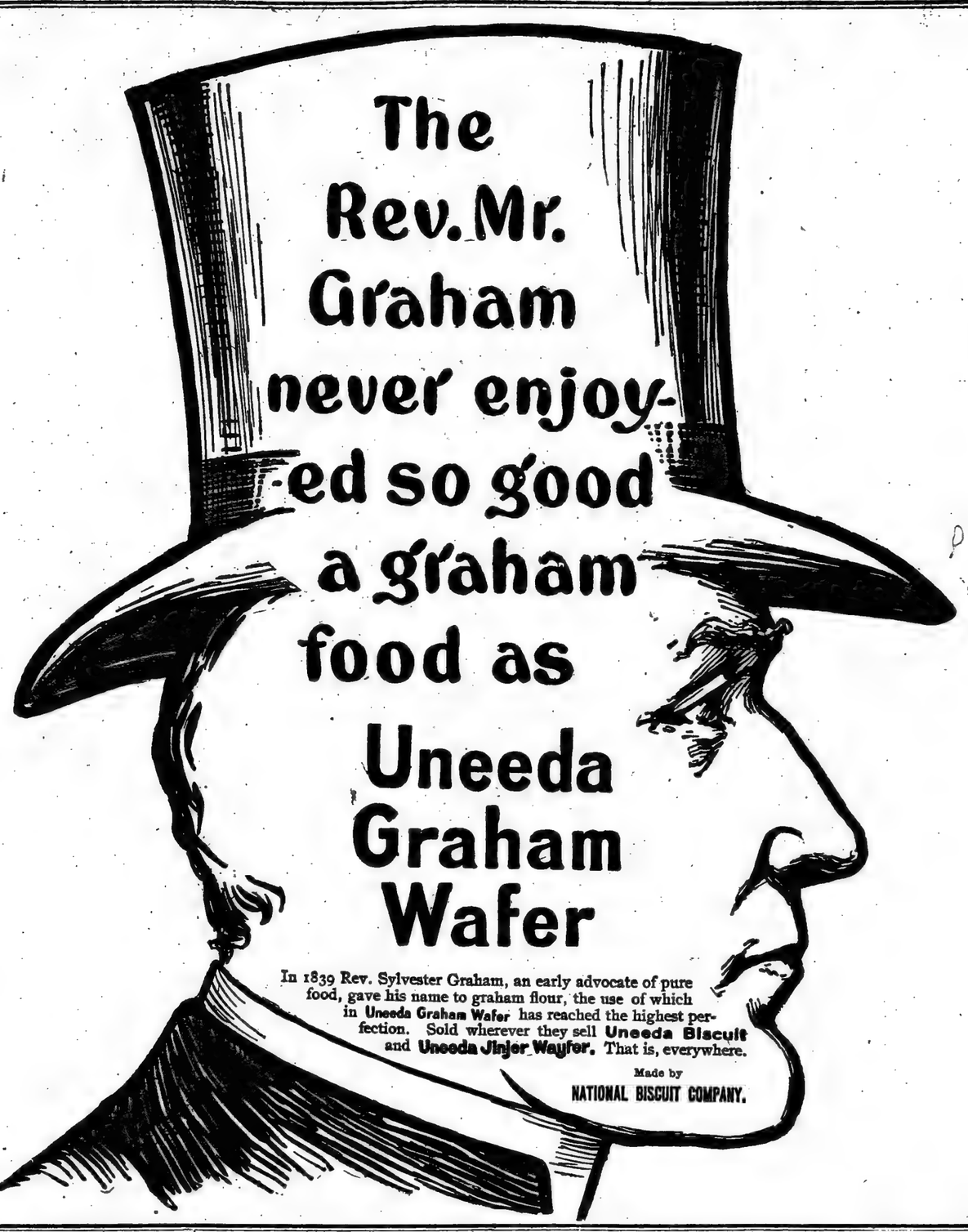
The Rev. Mr.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Majority of Twenty-second Regiment Men Qualify for Badges.

GEN. BUTT REVOLVER EXPERT

Five Companies Disqualified in Skirmish Practice for Firing Prone at 300 Yards Line.

A great majority of the men of the Twenty-second Regiment, which occupied the range at Creedmoor yesterday, qualified for marksmen's badges. The weather was clear and warm. Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, commanding the First Brigade, qualified at revolver practice as a marksman. In the skirmish firing five of the companies were disqualified for firing prone at the 300 yards line. The qualifying scores follow:

Pistols.

FIRST BRIGADE STAFF.

	50 Yards.	75 Yards.	Total.
Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt	45	44	89—20
Major S. Schieffelin	45	45	90—23

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell	33	38	71—15
Major B. S. Beach	45	44	89—22
Adjt. C. P. Kress	33	32	65—15
Capt. H. S. Sternberger	33	33	66—15
Capt. G. A. Tuttle	43	44	87—20
Batt. Adjt. C. G. Mosen	43	44	87—20
Batt. Adjt. R. J. Daly	35	33	68—15
Second Lieut. J. J. Dunn	25	35	60—15

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Color Sergt. M. Slazenger-Moss	44	44	88—19
Ord. Sergt. R. Hutcheson	54	44	98—20

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—COMPANY A.

Capt. D. T. Murphy	24	54	78—18
First Lieut. W. B. Porter	55	44	99—22
Second Lieut. R. W. Schuesler	33	38	71—15

COMPANY B.

Capt. R. O. Hausbold	44	34	78—18
Second Lieut. F. A. Abrahall	54	44	98—20

COMPANY C.

Capt. J. G. R. Lillendahl	54	45	99—22
First Lieut. T. F. Stevens, Jr.	54	44	98—20

COMPANY D.

First Lieut. J. McAllister, Jr.	34	43	77—19

COMPANY E.

First Lieut. V. Price	43	28	71—17

COMPANY F.

Capt. W. S. Bennett	33	40	73—15
Second Lieut. J. A. Turney	44	24	68—15

COMPANY I.

Second Lieut. G. H. Riley	33	33	66—17

COMPANY K.

Second Lieut. C. Merritt, Jr.	43	35	78—18

HOSPITAL CORPS.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. H. M. Gotta	34	33	68—18
E. Reinhardt	54	53	92—19
F. E. Dewey	44	35	79—17
M. L. Hall	34	35	69—20
A. J. Bindix	34	33	67—17

COMPANY A.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
First Sergt. E. J. Sheridan	24	42	66—15
Q. M. Sergt. J. C. Mansfield	44	33	77—17
Sergt. R. F. Hawes	44	34	78—19
Sergt. C. H. Connor	43	35	78—18
Sergt. T. M. Gibbons	45	34	79—21
Corp. W. Koch	34	40	74—15
Corp. G. E. Alexander	34	24	58—16
Corp. M. J. Wheeler	45	44	89—21
C. P. Rogers	44	33	77—16
E. S. Perkins	33	23	56—15
W. C. Dillon	24	44	68—17
F. J. Poulson	33	42	75—17
R. Kenworthy	33	35	68—19
L. Sumner	44	24	68—15
C. J. Hanlien	44	44	88—19
G. C. Stevenson	22	25	47—15
J. R. Humphreys	35	42	77—15
J. Shenehan	33	33	66—15
A. W. Smack	33	43	76—17
D. J. McCague	35	48	83—19
H. Adriance	62	45	107—15
E. Poggenburg	33	44	77—15
T. Cunneen	33	44	77—19
H. Thurston	32	45	77—19
W. P. Wehrman	43	43	86—17
F. J. Bricker	45	34	79—19
A. E. Cotterell	43	33	76—17
E. R. Ramsey	24	43	67—16
E. Helmstetter	33	43	76—17
F. Lyan	32	33	65—17
A. Fairlamb	43	33	76—16
T. R. Bellis	42	33	75—17
W. Scott	24	43	67—15
H. B. Hills	44	43	87—19
A. Walthers	43	33	76—17
John Viebahn	25	42	67—16
T. I. Wisner	34	44	78—17
George Raeb	24	34	58—16
G. C. Reidenbach	43	43	86—17
G. C. Shrive	44	24	68—16
A. McCrossen	40	53	93—17
T. R. Duntje	34	44	78—16
George Hunter	42	43	85—16
E. H. Hurtzig	32	33	65—18
G. B. Stuart	32	24	56—16
C. W. Rainbow	33	33	66—15
F. J. Keegan	44	40	84—17
R. M. Brisache	43	24	67—17
J. J. Colleton	34	24	58—16
J. B. Lancaster	24	22	46—15
E. B. Jochum	24	33	57—15
W. L. Cameron	24	34	58—17
F. F. Dorsey	42	32	74—16
J. F. O'Brien	23	48	71—15
B. Fischer	43	34	77—18
T. Raftis	45	34	79—20
F. J. McCaffrey	34	44	78—18

COMPANY B.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. T. Carr	32	43	75—15
Sergt. J. H. Little	32	34	66—15
Sergt. D. McCurdy	33	33	66—15
Corp. N. W. Hinds	54	36	90—20
Corp. K. McAfee, Jr.	35	53	88—20
Corp. H. S. J. Flynn	44	43	87—19
A. W. Taylor	33	43	76—17
J. P. Plunkitt	34	33	67—16
S. C. Manner	34	35	69—18
C. F. Rilling	43	34	77—18
E. H. Pearse	44	32	76—17
Frederick Cole	34	34	68—17
D. J. Singleton	43	44	87—16
S. B. Starts	43	53	96—16
T. J. Casey	43	32	75—16
W. Roberts	44	33	77—18
G. G. Barnard	33	28	61—15
W. S. Sutphin	33	34	67—17
F. C. MacDonald	44	35	79—18
E. Carbonell	24	44	68—17
J. R. Stricker	43	34	77—18
L. Beyer	33	23	56—15
G. R. Spannent	33	33	66—15

COMPANY C.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
First Sergt. G. F. Mahon	43	45	88—20
Q. M. Sergt. F. Miller	43	34	77—17
Sergt. F. E. Goodale	34	34	68—17
Sergt. A. Conrow	33	44	77—18
Sergt. F. Stubbe	35	43	78—17
Corp. G. H. Greene	32	33	65—16
Corp. J. H. Mencke	44	34	78—16
Corp. G. Hearn	33	33	66—17
Corp. C. H. Ball	44	33	77—20
Corp. G. Harder	43	33	76—16
C. Munot	43	33	76—15
J. Kieber	44	33	77—15
C. F. Haas	34	03	67—15
J. C. Lawson	33	43	76—17
F. Buddemeyer	46	32	78—17
R. F. Small	42	33	75—17
W. H. Pine	44	02	46—15
E. E. Fox	34	43	77—17
J. C. Marren	34	44	78—19
J. F. Clover	25	54	79—17
G. Knoblock	35	42	77—17
M. Fitzgerald	34	43	77—17
A. S. Thomson	44	33	77—18
J. F. Earnard	44	25	69—17
O. Wilson	55	04	98—17
J. W. Masterson	44	33	77—17
F. A. McLaughlin	53	22	75—16
C. H. Benn	05	43	48—15
J. A. Young	43	33	76—16
M. Connellan	43	32	75—15
C. G. Silverbrand	44	43	87—16
F. H. Senior	23	44	67—16
F. H. Oetzman	33	48	81—17
A. Woodward	03	56	59—16
J. A. Wheeler	33	43	76—17

COMPANY D.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Q. M. Sergt. W. H. Van Tasseli	33	44	77—18
Sergt. O. A. Gemender	35	43	78—19
Sergt. C. M. Ford	33	43	76—17
Sergt. W. Wilson	33	23	56—15
Corp. H. B. Lewis	43	23	66—16
Corp. C. L. Angell	43	44	87—17
Corp. A. O. Ford	54	34	88—20
Corp. R. Middlemas	23	33	56—15
G. L. Ewing	52	32	84—16
W. H. Bosely	32	54	86—17
C. Callaghan	33	44	77—19
M. B. Wohnee	23	34	57—15
F. J. Hohne	33	54	87—20
W. H. Robbins	33	42	75—15
T. F. Cumming	44	42	86—18
R. H. Schenck	42	48	90—19
A. E. Moody	33	44	77—18
W. J. Cochran	23	32	55—17
A. R. Loder	34	44	78—18
J. H. Levis	33	22	55—19
C. B. Fish	34	42	76—17
E. B. Gilbert	54	26	80—17
R. Kingsbury	54	32	86—18
E. J. McAllister	23	43	66—16
G. Merritt	34	52	86—18
H. G. Cristenson	45	45	90—20
J. B. Reed	54	24	78—18
C. A. Chadbeaux	43	33	76—16
A. Brobecker	35	45	80—21
C. Christianson	33	33	66—15
J. J. German	34	43	77—17
J. E. Howard	34	44	78—18

COMPANY E.

First Sergt. J. Kenworthy	43	33	76—16
Q. M. Sergt. J. Dillon	54	55	109—24
Sergt. H. E. Jones	54	33	87—17
Sergt. J. Grant	24	53	77—18
Sergt. C. F. Winter	43	45	88—23
Sergt. A. Armstrong	24	54	78—18
Corp. H. Pringle	45	54	99—21
Corp. H. E. Kenyon	43	23	66—15
Corp. C. M. Hopkins	44	33	77—17
Corp. T. J. Steen	34	45	79—20
F. Jenkins	34	44	78—18
J. Steen	44	22	66—16
E. H. Riehl	34	44	78—19
G. Doer	54	54	108—23
J. F. Wilkins	42	33	75—17
F. T. Holden	34	34	68—17
V. Shafer	40	44	84—16
A. O. Winsor, Jr.	53	44	97—19
W. W. Jones	44	44	88—20
E. M. Campbell	34	24	58—19
J. S. Chappell	45	54	99—22
B. J. Keeler	33	24	57—15
C. F. Lomax	44	35	79—19
C. F. Lane	33	44	77—17
C. J. Whittaker	33	44	77—18
W. E. Brofield	24	32	56—15
A. J. Holste	44	33	77—18
J. T. Clarke	45	34	79—19
G. C. Castles	44	44	88—20
C. Flavelle	33	24	57—15
W. L. Moore	44	34	78—19
F. A. Onderdunk	34	34	68—18
J. H. Mayer	44	35	79—20
C. B. Ratz	43	44	87—19
M. B. Shafer	44	34	78—18
A. Robant	45	23	68—17
A. Carmichael	44	45	89—21
S. H. Hale	24	53	77—16
J. J. Mallon	23	54	77—17
R. R. Schaller	33	22	55—15
W. W. King	24	24	48—16
S. S. Howell	33	43	76—17

COMPANY F.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
First Sergt. H. Alten, Jr.	33	43	76—18
Sergt. W. A. H. Foster	43	44	87—19
Sergt. A. E. Burke	34	33	67—16
Sergt. A. J. Mitchell	34	33	67—16
Corp. H. C. Dove	42	34	76—17
Corp. F. G. Ritchie	54	43	97—20
Corp. L. Phillips	44	33	77—16
Corp. W. E. Shuttleworth	55	23	78—19
Corp. J. J. Greene	43	44	87—18
D. M. Daley	34	44	78—19
G. H. Graham	53	40	93—15
P. Robohm	43	23	66—15
R. Price	44	22	66—15
L. W. Blair	43	34	77—16
J. V. Moran	43	28	71—16
W. A. Ross	04	44	48—16
A. J. Keppe	33	24	57—15
W. Betzman	33	33	66—15
R. S. Levy	34	40	74—15
E. Raisbeck	42	05	47—15
G. F. Ruyter	42	44	86—18
R. Hunter	24	44	68—19
W. C. Callahan, Jr.	33	34	67—17
G. De Rosset	34	33	67—17
W. H. Agnew, Jr.	34	23	57—16
V. McCarthy	34	23	57—17
P. E. Miller	54	44	98—22
W. C. McAvoy	33	33	66—15
G. L. Burkle	44	33	77—18
T. J. Cunningham	23	33	56—15
C. D. Marks	34	22	56—15
E. Millet	43	23	66—13
L. Weil	34	34	68—18
F. P. Fields	23	44	67—16
E. Collyer	34	23	57—16
F. C. Hunter	32	43	75—15
H. A. Prinder	34	23	57—17
T. B. Carlton	32	34	66—15
J. A. Bauman	43	23	66—16

COMPANY G.

1st Sergt. H. Schaefer	33	32	65—15
Q. M. Sergt. William Schraum	34	42	76—17
Sergt. E. Jardine	44	54	98—21
Sergt. E. F. Taussig	43	44	87—17
Corp. E. Wilford	42	44	86—18
Corp. E. Webb	33	42	75—17
Corp. A. Swainski	33	33	66—16
Corp. C. Levien	45	44	89—21
I. Stewart	34	44	78—19
P. F. Burns	44	34	78—18
C. Field	34	33	67—16
D. Levin	42	34	76—17
A. Schlessinger	55	44	99—22
H. Spaulding	32	34	66—17
E. Carrette	34	32	66—15
E. Bockleman	33	33	66—15
W. M. Lobig	44	43	87—19
J. Deck	43	44	87—18
E. Kragel	33	33	66—15
J. Madden	44	24	68—17
L. Bailly	34	22	56—15
G. T. Sutton	32	34	66—15
S. Schuman	44	34	78—19
A. J. McCarthy	33	33	66—15
T. Skilly	34	43	77—17
K. D. N. Buchanan	33	43	76—16
P. F. Fetzer	33	23	56—15
R. L. Forbes	33	33	66—15

COMPANY H.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. John J. Dean	44	44	88—20
Sergt. F. S. Jedson	33	44	77—17
Sergt. J. G. Campton	44	33	77—18
Sergt. T. A. Denham	43	44	87—19
Corp. F. A. Wendell	44	54	98—21
Corp. J. A. Costalles	44	54	98—17
Corp. M. W. Van Orden	35	32	67—17
Corp. J. Hall	33	33	66—15
J. S. Fountain	44	35	79—20
J. J. McManus	44	54	98—21
F. W. G. Nowka	03	54	57—16
G. H. Johnson	34	44	78—19
F. Leopold	33	24	57—18
E. F. Knust	54	45	99—21
F. E. Stripe	44	44	88—20
F. Meek	35	44	79—16
L. G. Freeman	54	44	98—17
L. Fuigel	44	35	79—16
D. Emmons	44	23	67—17
C. B. Wanamaker	42	33	75—16
E. Hammerslough	45	43	88—20
J. T. Dacey	34	43	77—16
H. C. Kent	53	05	58—17
R. A. Lambert	44	24	68—18
D. P. Bell	50	43	93—15
F. W. Gibson	33	23	56—15
V. W. Vander Weyde	34	05	57—17
J. E. Drummond	44	34	78—17
W. E. Mosher	45	44	89—20

COMPANY I.

Q. M. Sergt. C. H. Smith	44	53	97—20
Sergt. A. G. Fellows	23	54	77—18
Sergt. T. Swayze	33	33	66—16
Sergt. M. Stewart	32	35	67—16
Sergt. F. Barnes	33	34	67—15
Corp. W. Weston	34	25	59—16
A. T. Cutter	32	43	75—15
W. S. Edwards	44	33	77—15
H. O. Hawsheer	33	34	67—16
W. J. Robertson	44	44	88—17
E. F. Nicholas	44	22	66—15
H. H. Hart	34	33	67—16
D. Kline	43	44	87—19
W. S. Watson	44	34	78—18
J. Meyer	45	43	88—19
A. J. Evans	44	54	98—21
J. G. Kirk	44	44	88—20
G. Trimingham	03	54	57—15
G. W. Lumb	44	33	77—18
F. G. Roberts	53	43	96—19
J. Hickey	43	32	75—15
G. Tallman	45	30	75—15
H. R. Hutcheson	44	44	88—22
H. A. Cunningham	44	33	77—18
M. J. Nicholas	54	44	98—20
W. F. McLaughlin	33	33	66—17
F. J. Starkey	53	04	57—16
C. A. Maver	43	53	96—18
E. Catherwood	32	33	65—16
W. H. Lewis	33	33	66—16
P. Sayles	43	24	67—16
H. A. Bailey	45	23	68—17
J. K. Grear	44	23	67—16
A. C. Lanvaux	24	42	66—16
R. A. Lawrence	33	32	65—15
J. E. Bell	33	42	75—15

COMPANY K.

First Sergt. L. H. Grief	34	33	67—16
Sergt. P. Oppenheimer	25	04	45—15
Sergt. J. A. Siegel	33	32	65—15
Sergt. H. D. Foster	33	42	75—15
Corp. F. Kronenberger	33	34	67—18
Corp. F. Victor	43	32	75—17
Corp. G. H. Dennison	42	55	97—20
Corp. M. S. Lewis	43	34	77—15
S. Gray	43	43	86—18
A. Dansig	24	44	68—18
S. A. Kent	45	44	89—19
J. F. Penell	43	23	66—15
J. N. Miller	31	22	53—15
J. L. Louis	43	43	86—17
W. L. Loew, Jr.	44	35	79—20
L. C. Shire	44	56	100—22
W. C. Lauder	33	43	76—16
S. D. Brill	44	53	97—20
W. S. Loeb	43	44	87—15
F. C. Harding	24	32	56—15
R. C. Cobbett	34	34	68—17

Skirmish Practice.

	Total.
Company A	42
Company B	62
Company C	78
Company D	67
Company E	153
Company F	63
Company G	93
Company H	132
Company I	109
Company K	43

Volley Firing.

	No. Men.	Bulls.	Centres.	Outers.	Inners.	Totals.
Company B	24	9	31	21	32	93
Company C	33	23	51	35	60	169
Company F	36	21	42	45	66	174
Company G	30	19	49	25	40	133
Company H	23	32	44	24	48	148

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

Empronil is the name selected by Alfred Peats for his 30-footer, building at Wood's shipyard, City Island, under the direction of Frank Bowne-Jones. The Empronil is now in frame and ready to be planked.

The small steam yacht Actara, recently purchased by M. L. Williams of Montreal for use on Lake Memphremagog, was shipped to her new home by rail from the Ayers yard at Nyack yesterday. The yacht was loaded aboard a flat car of unusual length.

A new yacht basin will shortly be opened at the foot of Fifty-seventh Street, Bay Ridge, by Charles W. Bouton, who was in charge of the Fifty-fifth Street basin, lately vacated to make way for the new dry dock to be erected on that site.

James B. Ford, who recently purchased the steel schooner Katrina from Robert E. Todd, has decided to have some alterations made in her interior plan which will give more room and comfort aboard. The work is now in progress at Tebo's yacht basin, South Brooklyn.

Thomas W. Lawson's new steam yacht Dreamer, recently completed at the Nixon shipyards, Elizabethport, N. J., from designs by Messrs. Tams, Lemoine & Crane, sailed from this port for Boston early Monday morning. Mr. Tams of the designing firm was aboard and will formally deliver the yacht to her owner.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, May 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 1 P. M. in Room 43, Post Office Building. Government causes.

2254—Loewenthal vs. U. S.
2922—Merck vs. U. S.
2982—John Donat & Co. vs. U. S.
2854—Nicholas vs. U. S.
2922—R. W. Thair & Co. vs. U. S.
2950—Schroeder vs. U. S.
2901—Dodge & Olcott vs. U. S.
3031—Fleet vs. U. S.
2929—Train, Smith & Co. vs. U. S.
527—Zelmer vs. U. S.
2965—Lohn & Fink vs. U. S.
2834—William Ropes & Co. vs. U. S.
2796—Hardt, Von Bermuth & Co. vs. U. S.
3051—Borden vs. U. S.
2938—De Ronde vs. U. S.
2934—Steinhardt vs. U. S.
2797—Sach & Balmann vs. U. S.
2910—Grempler vs. U. S.
2911—Same vs. same.
2767—Sascke vs. U. S.
2987—Sibbel vs. U. S.
2165—Keen, Satterlee & Co. vs. U. S.
2636—Gillespie Brothers vs. U. S.
2765—Gabriel & Schall vs. U. S.
2736—Gerdan vs. U. S.
2734—U. S. vs. Gerdaw.
2869—Fischer vs. U. S.
2847—Gillespie Brothers & Co. vs. U. S.
651—Henzel, Fleitman & Co. vs. U. S.
2999—Knoedler & Co. vs. U. S.
3020—McKesson & Robbins vs. U. S.
2906—U. S. vs. Topken & Co.
3007—Cowl vs. U. S.
1813—U. S. vs. Murray.
3022—Stern Brothers vs. U. S.
2741—Lehn & Fink vs. U. S.
2627—Chaplin vs. U. S.
2930—Marsching vs. U. S.
2924—Sheldon vs., U. S.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. In bankruptcy.

857—In re Louis C. Elsen. Discharges.
2282—Diestel & Hill.
2194—David A. McLeod.
1504—Marks N. Rosenthal.
2346—Minnie L. Simon.
2331—Kanarick & Rappaport.
1079—Morgan K. Contant.
205—Joseph Martin.
2099—Kate E. Stevenson
2347—Jacob M. Schuyler.
2067—Ella H. Russell.
2328—Butt & Sanders.
2323—James B. Hance.
2269—David J. Brown.
2307—Frank Friedman.
2338—Michael Miller.
2321—Naida L. Requa.
1898—Bernard Traynor.
2102—G. H. & F. H. Stege. Discharges under objection.
2266—Wm. B. Thomas.
2091—Hencks vs. Union Ry. Co.
3033—Heinzes vs. Electric Vehicle Co.
4887—Gans vs. Wormser.
6284—Eldred vs. New Orange Industrial Association.
6285—Keys vs. same.
3208—Cary vs. Lanier.
2544—Chas. Munson Belting Co. vs. Austen.
6769—Richards vs. Farmer.
7301—Green vs. Eudorard.
1876—Patten vs. Tamsen
6211—Koch vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6393—Mitchell vs. Union Ry. Co.
6410—Krentz vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6417—Read vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
18355—Stephens vs. Ely.
7478—Brown vs. Dodge.
1552—Blau vs. Fish.
6468—Dorney vs. O'Neill
1209—Groarke vs. Laemmle.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Eugene G. Cruger, Francis P. Curtin, William Wollers, Mary L. Peck, Sarah W. Thorne, Theodor Klug, Caroline J. Langbein, John Shirley. At 2 P. M. Sarah P. Bullard.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Estate of Joseph Richardson at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and must be placed upon Chambers Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2598—Stephens vs. Williamson.
2503—Cauchios vs. Grand Central R. E. & Inv. Co.
4522—Merkin vs. Gerst.
2476—Martinez vs. Multiplex Phono. Co.
315—Schnitzer vs. Ablowitch.
316—Same vs. same.
3270—Levin vs. Met. St. Railway.
19—Keep vs. Horner.
2877—Altschul vs. Zagat
4538½—Finnigan vs. Biehl.
3903—Pardi vs. Conde.
4712—Meltzer vs. Lowenthal.
3058—Tully vs. McCoy.
4729½—Wolff vs. Zeller.
2012—Creegan vs. Bennett.
390—Bowns vs. Stewart
2840—Solomon vs. Andoline.
3045—Granger & Gregg Brew. Co. vs. Tadin.
3050—Harrington vs. J. A. Roebling Sons Co.
3053—Anderson vs. Murray.
2864—Mott vs. Maintenance Co.
2038—Friedman vs. 8d Av. R. R.
3043—Solomon vs. Conner.
1636—Rosenthal vs. Jacobson.
1975—Weill vs. Nordenschild.
2888—Schiers vs. Walker.
2892—Kapliowitz vs. Kashlowitz.
2893—Kalick vs. Bermas
2894—Posner vs. Remer.
2900—Foster vs. Numan.
2901—Catchpole vs. Club Stables.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2253—Lynch vs. Weiss.
3969¾—Holmes vs. Feist
2628—Pike vs. Man. Ry.
2544—Holz vs. Sollomon.
2545½—Same vs. same.
2640—Greenberg vs. McCauley.
2388—Shrady vs. Shrady.
2511—Second Nat. Bank vs. Dougherty.
2145—Krinnon vs. Nicoll.
2485—Laffer vs. N. Y. Ice Co.
2635—Marmion vs. Garmlein.
2836—Waterman vs. Heinrich.
2172—Ely vs. Am. Athletic Club.
2424—Sheehan vs. Thompson.
2589—McCourt vs. Cowperthwait.
2547—Meltzer vs. Met. St. Railway.
2350—Lally vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2351—Metzner vs. Campe
2352—Levy vs. Hintze.
2353—Rumanow vs. Goldstein.
2392—Rabinowitz vs. Met. St. Ry.
2398—Newman vs. Pfeiffer.
2303—Scharfstein vs. Subin.
2181—Weinfeld vs. Lesterrent.
634—Baxter vs. Met. St. Railway.
781—Robbins vs. Feldman.
2444—Juillard vs. Solomon.
2445—Price vs. same.
2446—Juillard vs. Levin.
4382½—Delmage vs. Crow.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2814—Greenwald vs. Met. St. Ry
2817—Russell vs. Geiss.
2768—Huss vs. Met. St. Railway.
2822—Gould vs. Derby Razor Co.
2824—Suman vs. Wiener.
2825—Scott vs. Rynhart.
2829—Lawson vs. Met. St. Ry.
2882—Glassheim vs. Lowe.
2838—Scully vs. Met. St. Railway.
2845—Mayer vs. Hecht.
2861—Tanner vs. Kingsbury.
2883—Simmons vs. Winterton.
2866—Beetha vs. Met. St. Railway.
2868—Hy. Elias Brew. Co. vs. Bracco.
2871—Polk vs. Gross.
2872—Malone vs. Moss.
2235—Light vs. Fishel.
2213—Larrabee vs. Met. St. Ry.
2216—May vs. Schlaefer.
2875—O'Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry.
2947—Volpa vs. Scala.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short calendar.

4600—Koenig vs. Sroka.
4662—Sargent vs. Reinhardt.
3735—Query vs. Cooney.
4504—12th Ward Bank vs. Krakower.
4505—Same vs. same.
4576—Brandt vs. Kaufman.
4608—Flynn vs. Johnson.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3,088.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and McCann for the People.

1—Henry Birkenbush.
2—Flora Oden.
3—James A. Stephenson.
4—Chas. F. Goepel, Jr.
5—John Driscoll.
6—George Sansome.
7—Frank Davis.
8—Bernard McDonough.
9—John Sullivan, 1st. John Mahoney, indicted as John Sullivan, 2d.
10—William Tweedy.
11—Annie Campbell.
12—Louis Cohen.
13—William Lewis.
14—John L. Martin.
15—John H. Gausman, Jr.
16—Charles Taylor, John Murray, Joseph Kelly, John Smith. Pleadings.
1—Joseph Tierney.
2—Thomas Johnson, Andrew Monroe.
3—William Sexton.
4—Thomas Lucas.
5—Isaac Medofsky.
6—Mary

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By order of Trustee.
50 shs. Phenix Ins. Co., B'klyn.
By order of Executor.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
19 shs. People's Bank.
For account of whom it may concern.
45 shs. 1st National Bank of Sing Sing, N. Y.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
40 shs. Western National Bank.
21 shs. Utica, Chenango & Susq. Valley R. R. Guar.
200 shs. Central Foundry Co. prefd.
415 shs. American Ice Co. common.
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25 shs. Steel Tired Wheel Co. common.
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100 shs. American Beet Sugar Co. prefd.
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20 shs. Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co., pfd.
20 shs. Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co., pfd.
12 shs. Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co.
5 shs. Inporters & Traders' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
10 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Consld. R'way, Elec. Lighting & Equip. Co.
$2,000 Chic. & Northwestern Ry. Co. 5 p. c. skg. fd. Deb. Bds., 1933.
50 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
12 shs. Green Bay & Western R. R. & $10 scrip.
5 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
167 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
5 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
100 shs. Crocker Wheeler Co.
200 shs. Mechanics' & Traders' Bank.
$1,000 Coxsackie & Greenville Traction Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1929.
200 shs. Lou., Hend: & St. Louis Ry. pfd. & $6.56 scrip.
16 shs. North American Trust Co.
55 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
25 shs. Nassau Trust Co.
35 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
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Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
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To Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
Payable June 1, 1900.
By agreement between the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company and The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey these bonds will be extended for Ten years from June 1, 1900, at four and one-half per cent. interest, payable quarterly on the first days of March, June, September, and December in each year, and such extended bonds be guaranteed both as to principal and interest by The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. These bonds will continue to be secured by the present mortgage which now constitutes a first lien on almost all the property of the Coal Company. The entire issue has been subscribed for, reserving, however, to all present holders who present their bonds for that purpose on or before May 21, 1900, the privilege of exchanging their present bonds for the extended bonds so guaranteed. Bondholders who desire to avail of this privilege may present their bonds at the office of The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, 143 Liberty Street, at any time after May 10, and up to and including May 21, next, and will receive immediate payment of their June coupons and receipts entitling them to the guaranteed extended bonds, which will bear interest from June 1, 1900, and will be deliverable on or about that date. J. ROGERS MAXWELL, President.
May 4, 1900.

Northern Central Railway Company,
Office of the Treasurer,
Baltimore, April 3d, 1900.
To the Stockholders of the Northern Central Railway Company:
At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was on motion adopted:
"RESOLVED, That for the purpose of providing a portion of the funds needed to pay the bonds of the Company maturing April 1st and July 1st, 1900, and amounting to the sum of $3,930,000, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe at $70 per share, between April 16th and May 10th, 1900, on which latter day the privilege will cease, for one-third of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on April 10th, 1900. Payment in full for such stock must be made between June 11th and 20th, inclusive. At the time of such payment certificates of stock for whole shares and scrip certificates for fractions of shares will be delivered.
"The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder.
"Scrip certificates issued for fractions of shares will not bear interest or dividend, but will be convertible into stock before January 1st, 1901, when the fractions presented make whole shares. Scrip presented after January 1st, 1901, will be redeemed in cash at the price originally paid the Company for the same."
Stockholders will receive official notice of this allotment by circular, giving full information in regard thereto, and also a warrant showing the number of shares for which they are entitled to subscribe, which will be forwarded shortly after April 10th, 1900. Any further information desired in connection therewith can be obtained upon application to this office.
A. W. HENDRIX, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
St. Louis Division First Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated November 1st, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and five per centum (105) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of eight thousand and one hundred and three 34-100 dollars, ($8,103.34.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 22d day of May, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Memphis Light & Power Company
Memphis, Tenn.
Second Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated March 16, 1894, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that bond No. 42 for $1,000 has been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104 per cent. and accrued interest. The bond drawn as above will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of May next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
Dated April 13, 1900.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V.-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATFEY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO Dividend-paying and prospective dividend-paying Colorado Gold Stocks showing daily enormous profits, call or address
H. G. CURRAN, 309 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

Liquid Air
FRIDAY, MAY 11,
Is the LAST DAY to Buy Stock at
$5.50 a Share
(Par value $10—full paid and non-assessable.)
We guarantee that this stock will be $10 a share on or before Thursday, June 28, 1900. (Note—This stock sold last December at $2 a share. Don't you wish that you had bought some then? Buy to-day.) Remember the early days of the telephone, and watch Liquid Air stock advance, also.
Subscriptions received by mail or in person—from one share to one thousand shares. Make checks or P. O. Money Orders payable to
NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.,
Fiscal Office, 124 World Building, New York.
We have made LIQUID AIR and claim for our invention simplicity and economy.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
DUE JULY 1, 1901.
Default having occurred in the payment of the interest on these bonds, which became due January 1, 1900, and the Receivers of the property appointed in a creditor's suit having procured from the Court leave to issue $525,000 of prior lien Receivers' Certificates, and default having also occurred in the agreement between the undersigned committee and the Missouri Railway Construction Company, dated May 21, 1896, the undersigned, pursuant to the terms of that agreement, have become entitled to a controlling interest in the stock of the Railroad Company, and have taken other proceedings to enforce the agreement and to protect the rights of the bondholders. To render these proceedings effectual, a prompt deposit of the above-mentioned bonds is necessary. A Bondholders' Agreement has accordingly been prepared, and bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds thereunder with the Union Trust Company of New York, where copies of the agreement may be obtained.
Dated May 9, 1900.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, CORNELIUS B. GOLD, FRANCIS SMITH, } Committee.

WE OWN AND OFFER
$150,000
City of Paterson, N. J., 4% Bonds.
$125,000
City of Yonkers, N. Y., 3½% Bonds.
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
Thompson, Tenney & Crawford,
BANKERS,
TEL. 1791 CORT. 35 NASSAU ST.

Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Co.
First Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Holders of the above Bonds who are dissatisfied with the plans of reorganization recently proposed are invited to communicate and confer with a Committee of actual bond owners, at the office of the undersigned, No. 27 William St., Room 804.
Prompt action is desirable.
A. H. SPENCER.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.
Have removed to temporary offices at
56 Wall Street.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

$325,000.00 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent., in New York or New Jersey. Also money for second mortgage. FIRST MORTGAGE COMPANY, 1,133 Broadway.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company,
New York, April 18th, 1900.
The seventieth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Station, New York City, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 25th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 16th. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, May 1st, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after May 31st, 1900, to stockholders as registered upon the books of the Company at 3 P. M., April 30, 1900. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.
CHEQUES will be mailed to stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE COMPANY,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, May 8th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the Company's office on June 1st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, May 26th, and reopened on Saturday, June 2d. ROBERT G. HONE, Treasurer.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 5, 1900.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been declared payable on May 15th, 1900, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on May 11th. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. on May 15th, 1900. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO.
(of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on May 25th, 1900.
The transfer books will close in New York on May 12th, 1900, at noon, and will reopen May 28th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

MANILA EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—A statement issued to-day by the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department shows that the total value of merchandise, gold, and silver exported from the Port of Manila from the date of American occupation, Aug. 13, 1898, to Dec. 31, 1899, was $19,838,355. The exports to Spain were $1,882,109, to the United States $3,931,350.
The leading articles of export were: Coffee, to the value of $12,929; indigo, to the value of $32,694; copper and manufactures of copper, to the value of $104,710, and Manila hemp, to the value of $9,307,067.
The exports of hemp to the United States were 30,388 tons, valued at $3,598,856. Sugar, raw or brown, was exported to the value of $576,574. Of this amount, $159,600 worth was exported to the United States.
There was also leaf tobacco exported to the value of $1,213,625, none of which was exported to the United States, and cigars to the value of $1,876,527, of which amount $3,405 worth was exported to the United States. All other manufactures of tobacco exported were valued at $225,575.

CHARTER REVISION COMMISSION.

Permanent Officers and a Committee on Procedure Elected.
The Charter Revision Commission met yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce. James L. Wells and George W. Davison were made permanent Chairman and Secretary respectively. Messrs. George L. Rives, Henry W. Taft, James L. Wells, William C. De Witt, and James McKeon were named as a committee to submit a plan and method of procedure. They will meet this morning at 11 o'clock at the office of Mr. Rives, at 32 Nassau Street.
The Chairman and Secretary were authorized to select rooms for the commission, purchase stationery, and employ a clerk and a messenger. The commission will meet again next Tuesday at the Chamber of Commerce.

ALDERMEN FEEL SLIGHTED.

Because Gov. Roosevelt did not include in the new Charter Revision Commission any member of the Municipal Assembly, the Board of Aldermen feels that a slur has been cast upon its intelligence. Alderman Holler of Brooklyn was the first person to discover symptoms of grief among his colleagues, and at yesterday's meeting he had adopted a long resolution, in which it was said that the members of the Municipal Assembly, "as representatives of the people," should have an opportunity to be heard when the work of revision was taken up.
The President of the board was by the resolution directed to appoint a committee of seven, to be known as the Charter Revision Committee, whose duty it will be, under directions from the board, to attend the meetings of the Charter Revision Commission in the interests of the people."

TAX STIR IN BROOKLYN.

Notices that They Must Settle Without Delay Addressed to Living and Dead.
John Delmour, Marshal for the collection of arrears of personal taxes, is making a vigorous campaign against delinquents, and many residents of Brooklyn who before consolidation were not pressed to pay their taxes, have recently received peremptory notices to pay up or their property would be levied upon. In carrying on this campaign Mr. Delmour, it is said, has sent his notices to many individuals who have long been dead, and are thus beyond his reach, but the living are reaping the harvest of their neglect, and Mr. Delmour declares that every one who has been notified will be tracked by him and his deputies until the taxes are paid.
In the old City of Brooklyn there never was a Marshal for the collection of personal taxes, and unless persons who were assessed felt that their consciences demanded payment, the taxes went unpaid. As a result the delinquent list is long, and it aggregates over a million dollars, though the figures have not yet been completed. Mr. Delmour receives a commission for collecting these arrears.

MALLORY LINE'S BURNED PIER.

Dock Department Engineer Advises Against Its Reconstruction.
A representative of the Mallory Steamship Line yesterday asked Chief Engineer J. A. Bensel of the Department of Docks and Ferries for permission to make repairs in the line's pier at South Street and Burling Slip, which was wrecked by fire Sunday morning. Mr. Bensel investigated the matter, and gives it as his opinion that it is out of the question to repair the pier, and that to reconstruct it would be foolish in view of the wholesale improvements to be made before long on that section of the water front.
These improvements will include the widening of that part of South Street to twice its present breadth, and the building of eleven new piers, which will be leased to the highest bidders. During the time occupied in accomplishing the work tenants of piers now existing there will be cared for at the foot of Rutgers Street, where there are three unrented docks.
Formal action on the request of the Mallory Line will be taken by the Dock Board at its regular meeting to-morrow.

Omaha and St. Louis.

W. Emlen Roosevelt, Cornelius B. Gold, and Francis Smith, committee inform holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, due July 1, 1901, that, default having occurred in the payment of the interest on these bonds, which became due Jan. 1 last, and in the $525,000 prior lien receivers' certificates procured from the court, and also in the agreement between the above committee and the Missouri Railway Construction Company, dated May 21, 1896, the committee has become entitled to a controlling interest in the stock of the railroad company, and has taken other proceedings to protect the rights of the bondholders. To render these proceedings effectual, holders of the above-mentioned bonds are requested to deposit the same with the Union Trust Company, in accordance with the bondholders' agreement, which has been prepared.

$266,647,550 In Bonds Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The amount of bonds so far exchanged at the Treasury for the new 2 per cents is $266,647,550, of which $49,782,400 were received from individuals and institutions other than National banks.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING
OF STOCKHOLDERS
of
The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
Denver, Colorado, April 5th, 1900.
To the Holders of both Preferred and Common Stock of
The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders, both preferred and common, of The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Equitable Building, at Denver, Colorado, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to determine whether the Company, when it disposes of the whole or any part of the $2,277,000 par value of The Rio Grande Southern Railroad Company's first mortgage, four per cent. gold bonds, now held and owned by the Company, shall guarantee the payment of the same and all interest to accrue thereon.
The transfer books of the Company, for the transfer of the stock of the Company, will close with the close of business on Friday, the 4th day of May, 1900, and reopen on the morning of Wednesday, May 16th, 1900.
This meeting is called by order of the Board of Directors.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
New York, May 8th, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held on the 2d inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors:

Samuel D. Babcock,	Richard A. McCurdy,
John S. Barnes,	Elihu Root,
Frederic Cromwell,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Frank Curtiss,	John A. Stewart,
Thomas Denny,	Louis Stern,
R. M. Gallaway,	J. Edward Simmons,
G. G. Haven,	F. D. Tappen,
Al. Hayman,	John T. Terry,
A. D. Juilliard,	Frank Tilford.
R. V. Lewis,	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Frank Tilford was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. R. R. Moore was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, New York, May 7, 1900.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members and the election of officers and Directors of this institution will be held at the institution, at Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 15th, 1900, at 3 o'clock. At the close of the meeting members will be afforded the opportunity of making a thorough inspection of the institution in its daily routine. Battalion drill at 4 o'clock. Carriages will be at the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street Station, West Side Elevated Road, to convey members to the grounds of the institution.
THATCHER M. ADAMS, Secretary.

German Exchange Bank.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house, 330 Bowery, on Thursday, May 10th, 1900. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.
New York, April 28th, 1900.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Merchants' Safe Deposit Company will be held MONDAY, May the twenty-first, at the office of the company, No. 200 West B'way, at one-thirty o'clock P. M.
HOWARD B. DAVIS, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks under pressure.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 8	624,148
To date this year	51,479,678
Corresponding date last year	80,530,220

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 8	$2,169,520
To date this year	$237,770,010
Corresponding date last year	$432,445,130

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Del., L. & W.	1	Morris & Essex	½
Int. Paper pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car. & Fdy.	¾	Int. Silver	1⅝
Am. C. & F. pf.	¾	Iowa Cent. pf.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	K. C., P. & G.	½
Am. C. Oil pf.	1½	Laclede Gas	2¼
Am. Ice	1	Long Island	2
Am. Linseed	⅞	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Lin. pf.	⅞	Manhattan	1⅝
Am. Malt. pf.	1	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Am. Smelt. & R.	½	M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	⅞
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	½	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	3½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝
Am. S. Hoop pf.	1¼	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	4⅛	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2¼
Am. Sugar R. pf.	2	Missouri Pacific	2½
Am. Tin Plate	1	Mobile & Ohio	2½
Am. Tobacco	2⅝	National Biscuit	⅞
Anaconda Cop.	⅝	National Lead	1½
At., T. & S. F.	1⅝	Nat. Steel pf.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	6¾	Nat. Tube	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	3¾	Nat. Tube pf.	1⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	1¼	N. Y. Central	1½
Brooklyn Un. Gas	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Brunswick	⅛	Norf. & West.	2¼
Canada South	2	Norf. & West. pf.	1⅝
Ches. & Ohio	1⅜	Northern Pacific	1½
C., B. & Q.	1½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	4
C. & East. Ill.	3	Pacific Mail	1½
C. G. W. pf.	1½	Pennsylvania	1½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	2
C., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Peo., D. & Ev.	½
Chi. & N. W.	2½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Rep. Steel	1
Chi. T. T. pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
C., L. & W. pf.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Col. F. & I.	2¾	Southern Pacific	1¼
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	Southern Railway	½
Consol. Gas	2⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	2¼
Cont. Tobacco	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	2
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	Texas & Pacific	1½
Del. & Hudson	½	Union B. & P.	2
Den. & Rio Grande	1⅝	Union B. & P. pf.	7
Den. R. G. pf.	3¾	Union Pacific	1¾
Erie 1st pf.	2⅜	Union Pacific pf.	⅞
Evans. & T. H.	¾	U. S. Leather	1¼
Federal Steel	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Federal Steel pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber	2¼
General Electric	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Glucose Sugar	1	Wabash pf.	⅝
Gt. North. pf.	4¼	Wells-Fargo Exp.	4½
Hocking Valley	1¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Hock. Val. pf.	⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Illinois Central	1¼	Wis. Central	⅝
Int. Paper	1	Wis. Central pf.	2¼

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Mo., K. & E. 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1⅝	C. & Mah. Val. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1½	Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	1½	Erie general lien	1
		Georgia Pacific 6s	2
		Long Island unif. 4s	2
		St. L. S. W. 2d	1⅛

MARKET CONDITIONS.

In yesterday's market bear speculators held a jubilee. Practically everything on the list went down. Wall Street was crowded with sensational tales calculated to further depression. Most of them were foolish. Hardly one had in it any hint of substance.

Not only locally, but from sources out of town, orders to sell stocks came into the Stock Exchange on a large scale. Chicago was especially a heavy seller. Philadelphia and Boston sold in less magnitude, but arbitrarily.

Generally it seemed as if liquidation was under way. Undoubtedly owners of stocks did let go. It would, however, be utterly silly to accept the notion that stocks were sold in chief proportion for anything else than the short account. The room trader was active, nervous, industrious, full of proclamations. It is probably quite within the range of fair estimates to figure that three-quarters of the day's business was for the short account.

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Some railway stocks which have been much hippodromed recently—notably Baltimore and Ohio—fell substantially. Missouri Pacific also declined similarly, though less, and other railway stocks of consequence were conspicuously weak; but controlling facts in the course of the market had to do with other parts of the market—industrial shares shrinking especially.

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In the iron and steel stocks more strength was shown than elsewhere. This was probably due to the fact that a larger short interest exists in those shares than in others.

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One fact which to-day may get official corroboration is that arrangements recently entered into for the purchase and retirement of a big block of American Steel and Wire preferred stock have been canceled. There is to be no retirement of Steel and Wire preferred shares. About 25,000 shares of such preferred stock were bought to be retired, but current complications have resulted in an order to the managers of the deal to sell out all that had been bought; and it is not improbable than an announcement to this effect may be made this week—it being now the theory of the controllers of the American Steel and Wire Company that it is unnecessary at present to retire any of the preferred stock whatever.

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Consolidated Gas shares were weak yesterday on reports that Philadelphia capitalists have joined with John W. Gates in the purchase of control of the New Amsterdam Gas Company here, and that a new and more vigorous opposition to the Consolidated Gas Company may be expected.

GOLD EXPORTS TO-MORROW.

Many predictions were made yesterday in the Street as to the probable amount of gold to go out on to-morrow's French steamer, some of the estimates running as high as $5,000,000. As a matter of fact, it does not appear that as much gold will be sent out as was shipped last week. A canvass of the banking houses discloses few engagements, and these much smaller than had been expected. The National City Bank will ship $500,000, while Lazard Frères will also make a shipment, probably, of $750,000. No other actual engagements are yet announced, though Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., who last week were among the exporters, say they will not send out any gold this week.
The exchange market was quiet and dull throughout the day and closed somewhat easier.
Call money continued at 2 per cent., and time money was unchanged. Local banks report money returning from the interior.

HOW RAILWAY STOCKS FARED.

Further depressing rumors in respect to the iron and steel trades, reports of contracting business and labor troubles, actual or threatened, in many parts of the country; the certainty of further gold exports this week, and liquidation by tired or weak holders, yesterday gave to the bear element in the Street fresh excuse for hammering the market in vigorous manner. The result was that quotations went tumbling down generally, not even standard railway and guaranteed dividend-paying stocks escaping. The reaching of a number of stop orders accelerated the decline.

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That established dividend-paying railway securities did not escape the decline is made apparent by a glance at the list. In the Pacifics, Missouri Pacific lost 2½ points, Northern Pacific 1½, Union Pacific 1⅝, and Southern Pacific 1⅞.
In the Grangers, Atchison preferred and Atchison common each fell off 1⅝, Burlington declined 1½, Great Northern preferred 4¼, St. Paul 1⅝, Northwest 2½, and Rock Island 1⅝.
In the Vanderbilt-Pennsylvania group, Baltimore and Ohio common declined 6⅛ points, and the preferred 3⅝; Canada Southern lost 2, Chesapeake and Ohio 1⅝, Three C's 1, New York Central 1⅞, Pennsylvania 1¼, Long Island 2, and Norfolk and Western common 2⅛, preferred 1¾.
In the coal stocks, not otherwise referred to, Jersey Central closed unchanged, Delaware and Hudson lost ½, Erie common ⅝, and first preferred 2⅝, Hocking Valley 1¾, Reading common ¼, first preferred 1⅝, and second preferred 1, New York, Ontario and Western ⅝, Wheeling and Lake Erie first and second preferred ½ each.
Other declines on the list were: Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 3; Monon, 1¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 1⅛; Illinois Central, 1¼; Iowa Central preferred, 1¼; Louisville and Nashville, 1; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 1¼; Southern Railway common, ½; preferred, 2⅛; Texas and Pacific, 1½; Wisconsin Central, ⅝; preferred, 2¼.

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And yet, of unfavorable news affecting particular stocks, there appeared none. The decided decline for instance, in the Baltimore and Ohio issues was said to be due simply to the letting go of stock by the bull pool, who bought several weeks ago much below yesterday's prevailing figures. In the Grangers not only was there no unfavorable news, but there were actually favorable developments—reports telling of excellent crop prospects and continued good business. In the coal stocks the coal famine abroad and the constantly rising prices were altogether ignored, while in the Pacifics little attention was paid to any good news affecting any of the properties. In Missouri and Union Pacific it was said that the early declines of yesterday were in reality welcomed by some of the inside interests, who were glad to get the stocks at lower figures, and who—the prices appearing attractive and to their liking in the afternoon—appeared then as buyers on quite an extensive scale. In Northern Pacific no heed whatever was given to the excellent earnings of the company for the month of April. These totaled $2,330,400, an increase for the month of $373,490—a gain at the rate of over $12,000 a day.

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The only railway stock on the list that showed a gain was Lackawanna, which advanced a full point, on sales of 200 shares. There was no news to explain the rise.

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

Singularly enough, in yesterday's generally declining market the shares of Steel and Wire and Federal Steel—the developments in the affairs of whose companies have been primarily responsible for the continuing weakness of the market—appeared to be least of all affected. Steel and Wire common lost only ⅜ and the preferred ¼, while the common stock of Federal Steel decl

the rate five times as high—$10 "for the round trip" for 100 bales, or $5 for a purchase or sale. The rate which one member will charge another is $5 "for the round trip," except when the broker gives up the name of his principal on the same business day on which the transaction takes place, in which case the "round trip" commission charge will be $1. A "round trip" room trader's clearance fee of $1, payable to the man who signs the contract, is also provided for. This will be dispensed with where one member works on salary for another. No bonus is to be given to any clerk for procuring business.

The Board of Managers will act on the case of any man who violates the law, after complaint is made by one or more members. For the first offense the penalty is six to twelve months' suspension, and for the second offense expulsion. The law is to go into effect, if passed, on July 1, 1900.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Agricultural Department to-day issued the following summary of crop conditions:

Rain is now very generally needed northward of the Missouri and Ohio Rivers, including Kentucky and portions of the Middle Atlantic States, the lack of moisture being most seriously felt in Michigan and portions of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota, while a largt part of Texas continues to suffer from the effects of the excessive rains of the two preceding weeks. Phenomenally heavy rains for the season occurred in California, especially in the Southern coast, causing some damage, but on the whole they were greatly beneficial.

The temperature conditions over the northern and central districts west of the Mississippi were highly favorable, but it was much too cool in the lake region, Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, where frequent frosts were more or less destructive.

The cool, dry weather has retarded corn planting in the States of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and lake region, but very favorable progress has been made in the Middle Atlantic States. In the States of the Missouri Valley the conditions have also been generally favorable for planting, except in Iowa and Nebraska, where, however, a good start has been made. Some corn has been planted in the Dakotas, but in Minnesota farmers are waiting for warmer weather and rain. In the Southern States the reports concerning corn are generally favorable, except in Florida and portions of Texas.

Owing to low temperatures and absence of rain Winter wheat has made slow progress in the States of the Ohio Valley, and complaints of serious injury by fly in Tennessee and rust in South Carolina are reported. In the Middle Atlantic States and generally to the west of the Mississippi the crop has made good progress, the reports from the Pacific Coast being especially favorable.

Some slight damage to Spring wheat by heavy frost and high wind is reported from North Dakota, and the late sown in Wisconsin needs rain, but generally throughout the Spring wheat region the crop is going on well.

The previously reported favorable outlook for oats continues unimpaired, except slight deterioration in portions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, where growth has been checked by cool, dry weather.

Cool nights have been unfavorable to cotton over the northern portion of the eastern half of the cotton belt, and the heavy rains of the previous weeks in Florida and Texas have necessitated extensive replanting. Generally, however, the crop has done well. Good stands are reported, except in the flooded portions of Florida and Texas. In the last-named State planting has been vigorously pushed where practicable, and is well advanced in the northern portion, but is much behind in the middle and southern portions, where in places a third planting has been ordered necessary by floods.

Tobacco plants continue plentiful, and are large enough for transplanting in Virginia and Tennessee. The bulk of the crop has been planted in South Carolina.

Most reports respecting fruit continue encouraging, although portions of the lake region, Ohio Valley, and Northern New England experienced very trying temperature conditions.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 8.—Parrot Mining fell today 3¼, to 87⅝, rallying 2; Osceola lost 2, to 64; Butte, 3¼, to 65. Montana gained 8, to 295, its exceptional strength being due to the decision in its favor in the receivership case at Butte. Cochiti fell ¾, to 9½; Franklin, 1, to 13; Utah, 1, to 28; Baltic, 1, to 19; Mohawk, 1, to 14. Atchison, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Federal Steel were active. Bell Telephone lost 3¼, to 314, later 316; rights, 8⅝@8¾. The close was weak.

At the Clearing House 3 per cent. was the going rate, but the business was extremely light. New York funds sold at 8 and 10 cents discount.

Call money is being freely offered at from 3 to 3½ per cent., with the minimum figure frequently shaded. Time loans are quoted at from 3½ to 4 and 4½ per cent., with, however, little business doing. Mercantile paper of the highest grade can here and there find a market for four to six months at 3½ per cent. The range is upward to 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4¾	5	Old Colony	3½	4
Allouez	1⅝	1¾	Old Dominion	17	17½
Anaconda	18	19	Osceola	64¾	..
Arnold	5½	6	Parrot	39	40
Ash Bed	.30	.60	Pioneer	..	.50
Atlantic	22	24	Quincy	135	136
Baltic	19	19½	Rhode Island	4¼	4¾
B. & C.	5	15	Santa Fe	5	5¼
Bost. & Mon.	290	294	Santa Ysabel	1¼	1½
Butte & B.	68	68	Shoe	29¾	30
Cal. & Hec.	753	755	Tamarack	174	175
Centennial	16½	17	Utah Cons.	27	28
Franklin	13	13½	Washington	1	1½
Humboldt	.75	1	White Knob	..	17
Isle Royale	25	25¾	Winona	3	3½
Mohawk	14	14¾	Wolverine	88	89

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	242½	245	Cent. M. pf.	..	63
Bost. & Low.	242	244	Fitchburg pf.	132	133
Bost. & Me.	193	195	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	.....	110½
Bost. & Pr.	800	..	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	.....	114½
Bost. Elev.	143½	144	N. Y. & N. West End	..	92
Bost. G. 6s	82	85	West End pf.	..	93
Cent. Mass.	12	..			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	314	316	Mex. Tele.	2½	2¾
Chi. S. Yds.	134	..	N. E. Tel.	..	133
Dom. Coal	43	44¼	U. S. Oil	17½	18
Dom. C. pf.	117	..	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	61	..
Erie Tel.	100¾	102			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Excepting Cambria Steel and Consolidated Lake Superior common, which advanced to 24½, the very highest, on dividend expectations, Philadelphia stocks were heavy. Union Traction verged on 36 on the face of an April gross increase of more than $60,000—$2,000 a day. Electric of America settled back to 9. If the Long Island property is sold, as now seems likely, there will be no call upon the stock for some time. Philadelphia Electric also relapsed from its recent recovery. The 4s were steady on buying for the midsummer interest. The ability of the company to call $22,500,000 from the stockholders is security for the bonds. Asphalt weakened to its lowest, but the 5s found a ready market at 72. When the war with the politicians is over, both issues may recover. Most of the steel shares moved downward. So did Pennsylvania. United Gas Improvement also was lower, despite its extraordinarily good report.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	23½	24	Phila. Trac.	35¾	36
Catawissa pf.	30	40	Phila. Trac. rights	1¾	2
Elec. of Am.	8¾	9	Phila. & Reading	17½	17¾
Elec. Stor. Bat.	39	40	Scranton Gas	3	4
Elec. Stor. Bat. pf.	70	72	Scranton Coal	140	..
Gen. Asphalt	24	25	Scranton Coal pf.	140	..
Insurance Co. of N. A.	135	140	Union Trac.	35½	35¾
Lehigh Nav.	84	85	U. G. I. Co.	44½	45
Lehigh Val.	65	65½	U. G. I. Co. rights	⅛	¼
Leh. Val. Coal	65	65½	Welsbach	4¾	5
Leh. Val. Coal pf.	65	..	Welsbach pf.	15	16
Leh. Val. Coal 6s	110	..	Welsbach 6s	90	..
Leh. Val. Coal 5s	110	..	West End	50	50½
Leh. Val. Nav. 4½s	100	..	West End pf.	84	85
Leh. Val. Nav. 5s	110	..	West Jersey	50	..
Leh. Val. Nav. 6s	120	..	West Jersey pf.	50	..
Leh. Val. RR. 4½s	100	..	West Jersey 6s	110	..
Leh. Val. RR. 5s	110	..	West Jersey & Sea Shore	50	..
Leh. Val. RR. 6s	120	..	West Jersey & Sea Shore pf.	50	..
Leh. Val. Transit	50	..	West Jersey & Sea Shore 6s	110	..
Leh. Val. Transit pf.	50	..	Wilkesbarre & Berwick	100	..
Leh. Val. Transit 6s	110	..	Wilkesbarre & Berwick 6s	110	..
Minehill & S. H.	50	..	Wilmington & Northern	10	..
Minehill & S. H. pf.	50	..	Wilmington & Northern pf.	50	..
Minehill & S. H. 6s	110	..	Wilmington & Northern 6s	110	..
Northern Central	70	..	Wilmington & Weldon	100	..
Northern Central 6s	110	..	Wilmington & Weldon pf.	100	..
Northern Pacific	70	..	York Haven	100	..
Northern Pacific pf.	70	..	York Haven 6s	110	..
Northern Pacific 6s	110	..			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Linseed and Biscuit common were dealt in liberally to-day. The former sold freely between 11⅜ and 12¼, closing at 12. Biscuit sold from 35¼ to 31, opening at 30⅜ and closing at 30⅝. The preferred dropped a point from 85, where it opened, and closed at 84¼. Considerable Metropolitan Elevated common changed hands at 32, and the preferred brought 77½@78. The sale of 250 shares of South Side Elevated dropped the price from 96 to 95. West Chicago suffered similarly, closing at 108.

	High.	Low.	Close.
585 American Linseed	12¼	11¾	12
290 American Linseed pf.	56¾	55½	56
25 American Strawboard	32	32	32
150 Chicago Brewing	3¼	3	3
70 Chicago Brewing pf.	14	14	14
60 Chicago Union Traction	20½	20	20
2 Diamond Match	124	124	124
10 Metropolitan Elevated	32	32	32
185 Metropolitan Elevated pf.	78	77½	78
1,900 National Biscuit	31	30½	30⅝
13 National Biscuit pf.	85	84	84¼
10 National Carbon	15	15	15
20 Shelby Steel Tube pf.	58	58	58
250 South Side Elevated	96	95	95
150 Street's W. S. C. L.	19½	19	19
4 Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	70	70	70
80 Union Loop	91	91	91
275 West Chicago	109	108	108

General Electric Company Meeting.

SCHENECTADY, May 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the General Electric Company was held at noon to-day and resulted in the election of the following Directors: J. Pierpont Morgan, Gordon Abbott, Oliver Ames, C. A. Coffin, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Thomas A. Edison, George P. Gardner, Eugene Griffin, Henry L. Higginson, J. P. Ord, Robert Treat Paine, George Foster Peabody, and Charles Steele.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Reflecting the same general conditions governing the course of the Stock Exchange market yesterday the outside market was dull and weak. A few stocks showed considerable strength, and were in this respect in marked contrast with the general list, but the day's net advances were few compared with the declines. Liquidation seems to be going on, and from no source is there sufficient demand for stocks to prevent this selling resulting in sharp recessions in price. Activity was confined to a very few issues, owing, seemingly, to the absence of buying orders, for there was no lack of offers of stock. Buying induced by reports of large earnings still continues, but it is in much smaller volume than was the rule a short while ago, and only a few stocks give evidence of such buying.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was one of the most active issues yesterday, and, though it declined fractionally for the day, it showed at the close a much steadier tone than has appeared in this stock for some time past. Demand for the stock seemed to be larger than within the last few days has appeared, and the stock was less freely offered than it had been on the recent decline. Other copper stocks, however, were weaker than on the previous day, and the most prominent of them suffered considerable net losses.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA, which has been prominent by reason of its weakness for some time past, suffered a further decline in the preferred stock, and, closing at the lowest for the day, showed a net loss of 1½ points. There was little or no trading in other issue, and the decline in the preferred stock resulted from transactions in 100 or 200 shares at most. A meeting of the investigating committee is to be held to-day, and it may be that some action in regard to the committee's report may be taken at this meeting. For some time past it has been said that the report would be ready for the stockholders within a few days. Several weeks have now gone by since these statements have been heard, but thus far nothing has been heard in regard to the report itself. Many holders of the stock seem to have grown impatient and have sold their holdings in consequence. For some time past the stock has had little or no support, and especially has the preferred stock shown weakness.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP was active to the extent of about 800 shares, and on these transactions showed a substantial advance. Most of the sales were at 19, and the stock closed at 18⅞ bid, a net gain of seven-eighths of a point. It is said that the earnings of the company are excellent, in spite of the fact that it has been filling many orders on contracts made at considerably lower rates than those prevailing at present.

OTIS ELEVATOR common sold early in the day at 32, but was subsequently offered below that figure, and closed with a fractional net loss at 31 bid.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS was not very actively traded in, and was only slightly affected by the news that the company's employes had gone out on strike. The bonds were traded in at 86½, which was Monday's closing bid. The preferred stock, which closed on Monday at 69 bid, was at the end of the day offered at 68½ without a bid.

SEABOARD AIR LINE preferred sold at 35, and later was offered at 34½. It lost 2¼ points for the day. The common stock sold at 12¾ and 12¼, and closed at 11¾ bid, against 13 bid the previous day. The subscriptions were quoted 3 points lower, at 122 bid.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was traded in to the extent of 800 shares, most of which changed hands at 3. The stock closed an eighth lower for the day, at 2⅝ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅞	1½
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¾	4
New Amsterdam	36	37
New Amsterdam pf.	50½	52
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	98

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	24½	25½
American Agri. Chem. pf.	72	75
American Bicycle	8	10
American Bicycle pf.	39¾	41
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	55	65
American Chicle pf.	75	80
American Woolen	17½	18
American Woolen pf.	74½	75½
Cast-Iron Pipe	5¾	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	44¾	45½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	10	11¼
Distilling Company of America	6¼	6⅞
Distilling Company of America pf.	23	24
Electric Boat	20	24
Electric Boat pf.	..	45
Havana Commercial	16	17
Havana Commercial pf.	57	58
International Power	29	30
International Pump	18¾	19
International Pump pf.	64	65½
National Enameling & Stamp	20	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	80	84
National Gramophone	40	57
National Salt	43	46
National Salt pf.	72	75
Otis Elevator	31	31¼
Otis Elevator pf.	86	88½
Royal Baking Powder	90	91
Royal Baking Powder pf.	27	28
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	75	80
Sloss-Sheffield	24	26
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	64	68
Standard Oil of New Jersey	540	543
United States Flour Milling	7	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	¼

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87½	87½
American Air Power	36	35
Arizona Land	16¼	16¾
Asphalt Company of America	5	5½
British Columbia Copper	10½	11
California Copper	2¼	3
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	60	70
Chicago & Alton sub.	106½	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	27	30
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	85
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	30
General Carriage	9½	9¾
Illinois Transportation	1¾	1⅞
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf.	23	25
Louis., Henderson & St. L. bonds	99	101
*Markeen Copper	..	6½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	15½	16½
Mexican 6s	99	99½
New England Transportation	5¼	5¾
New York Transportation	9¼	9½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	28
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	19½	20½
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	122	124
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84	86
Seaboard Air Line common	11¾	12¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	33½	34½
Storage Power	15	16
Superior & Boston Copper	⅜	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13½	15
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A. 2d ass. paid	5½	6½
Trust Company of America	205	210
Union Copper	5½	7
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	86¾	86¾
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	..	68½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	17	17
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	50	53
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	92½	92⅝
Western Union 4s	105¾	105¾

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	228	230
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	101¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	83	..
Co. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Cross Town Railway of N. Y. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	83
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas 2d	98	99½
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	..	19
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91
New Orleans Traction	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29¼	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
23d & 29th Streets 5s, 1906	113	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	112
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113¾	114¾
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29½	31

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	68½	70
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103¾	104¼
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds.	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y.	80	85
Continental Tobacco debentures	102	105
General Electric Automobile	..	2
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	106¼	106
Denver Gas	..	33
Denver Gas 5s	69	71
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18	19
New England Gas & Coke bonds	66¾	67¾

	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud., L., H. & P. Co. bonds	..	107
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	35	37
St. Joseph, Mo.	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	116
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	135	140
Standard Gas 1st 5s	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	97	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	108	..

Fire Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	23
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	36	37
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	112
Hoboken Ferry	68	69½
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	108	110
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6¾	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	35	39
Continental Tobacco debentures	102	105
General Electric Automobile	2	5
Cramps' Shipyard	72	74
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	118	122
Lorillard Company pf.	100	102
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	120	125
Standard Coupler	33	37
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	52
Union Typewriter	27	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	110	112

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50¾
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Retsof	30	35
Retsof bonds	80	85
Southern Light and Traction	31	35

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27½d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅞c; Mexican silver dollars at 47¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 600 shares of Alice sold at .45, 500 Anaconda Gold at .36, 1,000 Alamo at .16 seller .10, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .14, 2,000 Cosmos at .01½, 300 Jack Pot at .70, 500 Mollie Gibson at .24, 200 Mexican at .25, 1,000 Pharmacist at .12½, 500 Syndicate at .09, 500 Savage at .18, 1,000 Work at .34@.35, and 1,000 Yellow Jacket at .21.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.14	La Crosse	.14
Anaconda	.30	Leadville Con.	.06
Alice	.40	Little Chief	.18
Adams Con.	.20	Mexican	.21
Belcher	.12	Mollie Gibson	.25
Best & Belcher	.24	Ontario	7.75
Bruns. Con.	.25	Ophir	.48
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Occidental	.12
Chrysolite	.06	Plymouth	.12
Chollar	.18	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	Potosi	.18
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Quicksilver	1.50
Com. T. Co. bonds	.08	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Savage	.10
Daly	.30	Sierra Nevada	.30
Deadwood Terra	.55	Standard	3.25
Eureka Con.	.15	Small Hopes	7.00
Father de Smet	.07	Union Con.	.17
Golden Fleece	.30	Victor	1.00
Gould & Curry	.15	Yellow Jacket	.15
Hale & Norcross	.28	Argentum Juanita	.19
Homestake	50.00	Isabella	1.25
Horn Silver	1.95	Mollie Gibson	.21
Iron Silver	.65	Portland	2.65

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	1,170	1,136	1,136
4th week April	$98,719	$91,838	$106,637
From Jan. 1	1,472,921	1,401,715	.....

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—

Mileage	973	973	975
4th week April	112,916	100,174	107,719
From Jan. 1	1,675,707	1,361,303	1,510,848

KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—

Mileage	276	276	276
4th week April	38,231	26,096	27,421
From Jan. 1	548,197	447,896	571,888

NORTHERN PACIFIC—

Mileage	5,088	4,947	4,756
4th week April	677,632	589,221	614,567
Month	2,330,457	1,956,966	1,969,727
From July 1	25,798,761	22,724,661	21,119,889

PERE MARQUETTE—

Mileage	1,789	1,789	1,789
4th week April	179,770	173,023	.....
From Jan. 1	2,405,944	2,181,487	.....

BOSTON & MAINE for quarter ended March 31—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$4,883,412	$4,286,207	$607,205
Op. expenses	3,339,673	3,106,899	232,773
Net earnings	1,253,739	1,189,308	64,431
Other income	134,284	151,017	*16,733
Total income	1,388,023	1,340,325	47,698
Charges	1,349,879	1,309,858	*19,979
Surplus	38,144	129,533	67,677

*Decrease. †Deficit.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for the quarter ended March 31—

	1900.	1899.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	165,049	169,427	3,778
Operating ex.	104,015	107,305	3,290
Net earnings	61,634	62,122	8,488
Charges	41,377	43,044	1,667
Surplus	20,157	19,078	*1,079

*Increase.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for March—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	244,937	289,843	265,303
Operating ex.	224,876	194,334	188,820
Net earnings	120,060	95,508	76,483
Gross, 9 months	3,115,770	2,544,437	2,489,489
Net, 9 months	1,182,356	780,813	712,757

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for the quarter ended March 31—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	1,730,043	1,633,566	1,569,358
Operating ex.	1,356,385	1,321,276	1,318,520
Net earnings	373,653	312,291	255,838
Other income	1,231	1,107	1,225
Total income	374,884	313,398	257,063
Charges	301,169	300,317	299,801
Surplus	73,715	13,081	*42,738

*Deficit.

NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH for the quarter ended March 31—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	14,687	13,112	1,575
Operating ex.	31,886	28,552	3,334
Net loss	17,199	15,440	1,759
Charges	16,200	13,200	3,000
Deficit	33,399	28,640	4,759

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, for the quarter ended March 31—

Gross	9,693	7,404	2,289
Op. expenses	9,031	8,170	861
Net	662	*766	1,428
Charges	4,057	3,845	212
Deficit	3,895	4,611	†1,216

*Loss. †Decrease.

WESTCHESTER ELECTRIC RAILROAD for the quarter ended March 31—

Gross	31,157	25,531	5,626
Op. expenses	37,246	33,253	3,993
Net loss	6,089	7,722	*1,633
Charges	6,945	7,435	*490
Deficit	13,034	15,157	*2,123

*Decrease.

YONKERS RAILROAD, for the quarter ended March 31—

Gross	34,330	27,594	6,736
Op. expenses	28,048	26,493	1,555
Net	6,282	1,101	5,181
Other income	21	126	*105
Total income	6,303	1,227	5,076
Charges	15,036	14,052	984
Deficit	8,733	12,825	*4,092

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for March—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	275,591	306,624	367,632
Op. expenses	219,583	198,892	271,274
Net	56,007	109,731	96,358
Prop. ex. to gross	79⅞	64½	73⅝
Reserves	29,116	29,116	12,500
Balance	26,892	80,616	83,858
Gross, 11 months	3,461,752	3,855,838	3,696,606
Net, 11 months	1,052,875	1,396,498	709,288

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in April showed increases:

Bur., Cedar Rap. and N'thern	$6,881
Kan. City, Ft. Scott and Memphis	12,742
Kan. City, Mem. and B'mingham	12,135
Northern Pacific	88,411
Père Marquette	6,747
Total increase, 5 roads	$126,916
Increase previously reported	1,006,586
Total increase, 43 roads	$1,133,502
Decrease 14 roads previously reported	66,088
Net increase	$1,067,414

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $9,582,688, against $11,408,975 in the preceding week, and $9,042,890 in the corresponding period last year. Total from Jan. 1, $219,535,511, against $167,488,072 in the same period last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, May 8, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¼	16½	2,236	Am. Car & Found. Co.	17	17	16¼	16⅝	– ⅜
65	65½	1,105	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	65½	66½	65	65	– ⅝
33¼	33⅝	950	American Cotton Oil.	33⅞	33⅞	33¼	33¼	– ½
94	95½	210	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	95	95	95	95	– 1½
150	157	200	American Express	154	154	155	154	.....
43¼	44	2,550	American Ice Co.	44¾	44¾	43¼	43½	– 1
73	74	30	American Ice Co. pf.	75	75	74½	74⅝	.....
11¾	12⅜	100	American Linseed Co.	12	12	12	12	– ⅛
55½	56½	245	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56	56	56	56	– ½
21½	22¼	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	– 1
37½	38	1,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37⅞	37⅞	37	37¼	– ⅛
85½	89	850	Am. S. & R.

SUIT AGAINST PERRY BELMONT.

Payment of $1,500 Demanded for Pictures and Biography of His Father.

Perry Belmont is the defendant in the City Court in an action brought by James T. White & Co. to recover $1,500 with interest from Nov. 2, 1894. The action is the outgrowth of the preparation of portraits and a biographical sketch of the late August Belmont, father of the defendant.

The taking of testimony began in the case yesterday afternoon, and will be continued to-day. As a defense Mr. Belmont declares that the portraits prepared were not satisfactory. Mr. White, the senior member of the plaintiff firm, in his testimony, said that Mr. Belmont had ordered the steel engravings and biographical sketch. He said that Mr. Belmont produced several photographs of his father and wanted a composite portrait made from them. This the plaintiff told him could not be done. Finally one photograph was selected. After the proofs of the engraving were prepared they were submitted to Mr. Belmont, who objected to the position of a single lock of hair. Mr. White agreed to change it. Continuing, the witness said:

"I then asked him to make a payment. He replied that the payment of the $1,300 was to be equally divided between himself and his two brothers. He told me if I would call at his home the following day he would pay me his share, $500."

"Did you go?"

"Yes."

"Did you receive any money?"

"No."

"Have you ever received any?"

"Not a cent."

The witness was withdrawn to allow ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant to go on the stand. He was a witness for Mr. Belmont, and could not be in court to-day.

A proof of the portrait was shown to him, and he declared that it was not a good likeness of the late August Belmont.

The hearing was then adjourned until to-day.

Lieut. Hazzard's Wife.

It was stated in an article printed April 29 that Lieut. S. C. Hazzard of the First Artillery married the daughter of a boarding house keeper. It is now declared that Mrs. Hazzard before and at the time of her marriage lived with her mother in Fifty-fourth Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, and that no one lived with them.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Plot in the Orphan Asylum Block Sold—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The Barney-Sheldon syndicate has sold, through Whitehouse & Porter, two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue. This leaves unsold only six of the lots in the orphan asylum block—five on Fifth Avenue and one on Fifty-second Street.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold, through Philip Jeselson, to Adolph Huffel, a plot of four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 100 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue.

B. F. Hillery has sold for George B. Deane 112 and 114 Bank Street, and for Ameline J. Schmersahl 116 Bank Street, making a plot 75 by 95. A factory will be erected thereon by the purchaser.

It is reported that the Rev. J. Newton Perkins has bought the three-story dwelling 67 East Fifty-second Street, 14.1 by 100.5.

Lowenthal & Co. have sold for Thomas G. Barry, for $14,000, the dwelling 21 East Eighth Street, 25 by 100; also, to Thomas G. Barry, for $56,000, two five-story flats on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, just west of Madison Avenue; also, to Charles Gerlich, for $20,000, the four-story brownstone-front flat 237 East Eighty-fifth Street, 27 by 100.

Leopold Hutter has bought a plot of about twenty-three lots in the Bedford Park section, in the neighborhood of Two Hundred and Sixth and Two Hundred and Seventh Streets.

Ferdinand Kramer, in conjunction with W. M. Christie, has sold the dwelling 423 East Eighty-eighth Street.

The vacant block front on the west side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets was transferred yesterday by Aaron Schubart to Esther Hecht and others for a stated consideration of $90,000, and was mortgaged by the latter to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company for $100,000. The transfer is without special significance, being simply a readjustment of the interests in the Schubart estate.

The lease of Perry's Pharmacy, in The World Building, has been renewed for a term of ten and one-half years at an annual rental of $15,000.

The Auction Room.

The offering of 106 Brooklyn lots belonging to the Schermerhorn estate was poorly received in the salesroom yesterday. The property is situated on Third, Fourth, and Fifth Avenues, and the intersecting streets from Twenty-eighth to Thirty-first. One lot on the east side of Fourth Avenue, 25.2 feet north of Twenty-eighth Street, was struck down for $1,900, and two others on the south side of Twenty-eighth Street, 150 feet east of Third Avenue, went for $700 each. Auctioneer Meyer tested the crowd by putting up several other lots, but the failure to obtain anything but ridiculously low bids, made necessary the withdrawal of the offering.

Other sales at auction yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

68 East Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 139.8 feet west of Park Avenue, 31.11 by 102.2, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Cornelia L. Marshall $40,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

1,073, 1,075, and 1,077 Washington Avenue, west side, 102.8 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, runs south on Washington Avenue 90, by west 200 by north 26 by east 100 by north 64 by east 100, three five-story flats; foreclosure sale, to John A. Philbrick... 54,821

By William Kennelly.

4,242 Park Avenue, east side, 108 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 27 by 150, one and two story frame buildings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Kate E. Rogers..... 4,550

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

50 and 61 Orchard Street, west side, 99.4 feet south of Grand Street, 50.8 by 87.10 by 50.1.2 by 87.10, five-story brick building, covering the lot; public auction sale, to E. Michaelis 60,000

By McVickar & Co.

201 Broome Street, south side, 100 feet east of Norfolk Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick-front frame tenement with store; foreclosure sale, to F. A. O'Callahan 24,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

538 East Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 200 feet west of Avenue B, 25 by 100.8, four-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Thomas H. Messenger, as executor 16,000

631 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Broadway, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jennie E. Clarke 9,000

To-days' Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 1,380 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 24.6 by 68.10, four-story building; 1,392 Third Avenue, adjoining, 20.10 by 68.10, four-story brick flat; 1,394 Third Avenue, adjoining, 21 by 68.10, four-story brick flat, with store; 1,396 Third Avenue, adjoining, 21.7 by 68.10, four-story brick flat, with store; 1,398 Third Avenue, adjoining, 21 by 90, three-story frame building; 183 East Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 68.10 feet west of Third Avenue, 21.2 by 88, four-story and basement brick dwelling; also,

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 99.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, one lot, 25 by 87.10, and a lot adjoining on the north, 25 by 78.2; also,

St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, about 120 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, abutting on the foregoing, one lot, 25.5 by 87.10, and a lot adjoining on the north, 25 by 78.2; also,

Park, or Vanderbilt Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 26.8 by 66.8, vacant; Park Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 26.8 by 89.10, vacant; also,

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100; One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, vacant, on the foregoing, three lots, each 25 by 100, and one lot 20 by 100.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, southeast corner of Melrose Avenue, one lot, 20 by 100; also,

Cambreling Avenue, west side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, three lots, each 25 by 100; also,

Third Avenue, west side, 129.9 feet north of Bathgate Avenue, one lot, 25.9 by 109.2, and an adjoining lot 23.9 by 124.8; also,

Tremont Avenue, north side, 100 feet east of Clinton Avenue, one lot, 23.5 by 145, and an adjoining lot, 25 by 145; Elmwood Place, south side, 100 feet east of Clinton Avenue, abutting on the foregoing, one lot, 24.8 by 145, and an adjoining lot, 23 by 145; also,

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, south side, the block front between Adams Place and Belmont Place, six lots, each 24 by 125.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 1,723 Third Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of Ninety-seventh Street, 25 by 80, five-story double flat, with stores and baker's oven.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., public auction sale, 206 East Broadway, running through to 195 Division Street, 26.2 by 113.6 by 26 by 113.6, four-story brick dwelling on either street.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 426 and 428 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 36.9 by 98.9, vacant, now occupied as a coal yard.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Victor W. Hungerford, referee, 185 East Ninety-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 20.6 by 100.8 and irregular, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $19,174.

By McVickar & Co., executor's sale, 140 and 142 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, each 25 by 101, two five-story brick double flats.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 770 West End Avenue, east side, 91.11 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, 18 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,021.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Ely, referee, 251 West Fifty-first Street, north side, 100.6 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 22 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,678; subject to another mortgage for $14,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 604 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of Broadway, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,975.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William N. Cohen, referee, 403 Central Park West, 50.5 feet north of One Hundredth Street, 50.6 by 100, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $39,475.

On the premises, at 1:30 P. M., by Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, William M. Hoes, referee, tract of 526 acres at Babylon, L. I., with mansion, outbuildings, &c., known as the Wagstaff place.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 30 feet east of River Avenue, for a two-story stone dwelling, 25 by 33.8; Thomas Page of 45 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Newman & Duncan of 242 West Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $2,500.

Hudson Street, southeast corner of Vestry Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 75 by 115; Samuel Well of 222 Lenox Avenue, owner; Louis Korn of 37 Malden Lane, architect; cost, $100,000.

Rosedale Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 30; William Nagle, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $2,500.

Avenue C, northwest corner of Sixth Street, Unionport, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 16; Edwin Baller, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $150.

One Hundred and First Street, north side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, for six three and four story brick and stone dwellings, 16.8 by 55; Egan & Hallecy of 284 Columbus Avenue, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $108,000.

No. 90 William Street and 30 and 32 Platt Street, for an eight-story brick warehouse and office, 28.7 by 77 and 40.2 by 86.1; Edwin Mallinckrodt of 90 William Street, owner; De Lemos & Cordes, architects; cost, $130,000.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 245 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 49; T. H. Murphy of 2,385 Washington Avenue, owner; F. D. Miller of Bedford Park, architect; cost, $3,800.

Nos. 106 and 108 West Forty-seventh Street, for seven-story brick and stone flat, 44 by 88.7; M. S. Mannes of 495 Fifth Avenue, owner; Pollard & Steinam of 19 Union Square, architects; cost, $100,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 300 feet north of Fisher's Lane, for a one-story frame shed, 12 by 40; William J. Lee, owner; A. Valentine, architect; cost, $75.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 164.9 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; Bryan Duffy of 641 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 93 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story stone dwelling and store; Catherine Frech of 91 Lexington Avenue, owner; cost, $240.

No. 112 Macdougal Street, to a four-and-a-half-story brick dwelling and store; Tony De Maria, premises, owner; Louis C. Brown, architect; cost, $600.

William Street, southwest corner of Platt Street, to a five-story brick store; the Woodbridge Company of 100 William Street, owner; cost, $108.

No. 35 East Forty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick office building; American Express Company of 65 Broadway, owner; John Hurley of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 50 East Seventy-fourth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Frank L. Froment of 52 East Seventy-fourth Street, owner; A. N. Allen of 39 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $14,000.

Taylor Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of Columbine Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Jeremiah Ryan, owner; W. Gegan of 399 Canal Street, architect; cost, $600.

No. 50 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Elizabeth H. Stanton of 22 East Sixty-third Street, owner; C. W. Romeyn, architect; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 209 and 211 West Thirty-third Street, to a three-story brick factory; Margaret Diamond of 166 West Eighty-first Street, owner; Werner & Windolph of 92 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $800.

No. 234 Fourth Avenue, to a four-story brick store, 25 by 60; Henrietta Pittis, owner; John H. Knubel, architect; cost, $500.

No. 620 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; Charles Mangles, premises, owner; cost, $250.

No. 172 Amsterdam Avenue; also, Sixty-third Street, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements; Peter Doelger, owner; C. Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $375.

No. 40 West Ninety-second Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Flora Marks, premises, owner; W. W. Howe, architect; cost, $700.

No. 162 Seventh Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; Frank Rowsen, premises, owner; E. Ginsburger, architect; cost, $150.

No. 161 West Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick studio and office building; E. D. Cushman of 337 West Twenty-second Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 476 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling and store; J. H. Hanley of 408 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; G. H. Van Auken of 30 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 232 East Fortieth Street, to a five-story brick factory; William A. Rees, premises, owner; F. A. Rooke of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, May 8.

AVENUE B, w s, 79.4 ft n of 6th St, 24x64.08; Sarah E. Bassford to Abraham Bassford 1

BROADWAY, 1,432; 248 West 49th St, and property in Southfield, S. I., 1-3 part and all title; Samuel H. Morton to William C. Nicoll and another 1

BRYANT AV, 1,211, 20x100; William Wetterer to William R. Rose 1

CEMETERY LANE, s s, adjoining land of Solomon Runkel, 94x100, City Island; Ann E. Coltart to Mary E. Doyle 1

DIVISION ST, s e corner of Orchard St, 52.3x35.5x46x58.10; Catherine M. Fish to Bernard Shlanowsky 100

FULTON AV, 1,185, 69.1x144.6x71.4x136.7; Jonas Weil and another to Benjamin Hochbaum 11,375

GREENE ST, 203 and 205, 40x100; Myrick Plummer to Roby A. Smith 100

GREENWICH ST., 177, 25x54x23.2x49.6; David F. Manning, referee, to Wilhelmina Lester 18,900

INTERVALE AV, e s, 220.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 55x100; Hiram A. Decker to Minnie E. Flagg 1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 200.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; Minnie E. Flagg and another to Louis Sander and another.. 1

MADISON ST, s s, 135.11 ft w of Pike St, 25x100; Rachel Hurwitz to Rachel Harris 100

MATILDA ST, n w s, being n e ½ of Lot 74, map of South Washingtonville, 25 x100; James L. Warren to William H. Trauer 1

MORRIS AV, e corner of 182d St, 200x 153.10x200x138.11; Roland Merritt to Mary Merritt 1

NORTH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Jerome Av, 50x100; Samuel S. Partridge, executor, to Alexander Johnston 1

PARK AV, e s, 225.6 ft n of 182d St, 25x150; Frank W. Gordon and John Gillingham to George J. and Amelia Selzer 100

PROSPECT AV, 1,356, 25x92.10x irregular; William T. Lavelle to Mary E. Delaney and others 8,000

PROSPECT AV, 723, 20x105.6x20x106.1; John Petry to Antoinette Petry 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 636.5 ft n of Freeman St, 25x108.9x25x102.7; Amelia Wanner to Nelson Smith, Jr. 100

TERRACE VIEW AV, n corner of Jacobus Place, 25.11x100.11x25x100; Louis Harris to Daniel Houlihan 1,850

UNION AV, e s, Lot 12, map of William A. and John Ashe, and adjoining land of William W. Fox; Mary E. Delaney and others to William T. Lavelle 6,250

VANDERBILT AV, East, e s, 305 ft s of 171st, 25x150.6; John C. Barr to Bertha Becker 5,500

VALENTINE AV, 2,021, w s, 16.8x97.11x 16.8x98.2; Emily J. Harper and another to Carrie Josephson 100

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 43 ft w of Tiffany St, 25x78.9x irregular; John De Hart to Teresa L. Simpson 100

WEST END AV, n w corner of 96th St, 25.2x100; Bartholomew Daim to Joseph De Benidetto 1

6TH AV, 918, 22.11x20.6x25x81.4; Michael J. Kelly and others, executors, &c.; to Agnes Lynch 60,750

7TH AV, n w corner of 125th St, 199.10 ft to s s of 126th St x125; Aaron Schubart to Esther Hecht and others 90,000

8D ST, 38 West, 22x75x irregular; Elise Hyams and another, executors, &c., to George W. Hyams 24,000

22D ST, 8 West, 28x98.9; Leopold Hechter to Louis Sachs 90,000

28TH ST, n s, 114 ft s e of 9th Av, 22x98.9; Charles E. Simms, retiree, to Charles A. Murphy, executor 3,800

33D ST, 216 to 220 West, 62.6x66.10x62.0x62.8, Joseph W. Middlebrook and another, executors, &c., to Minnie Sterzelach 27,000

41ST ST, 22 East, 12.8x98.11x12.6x99.2; Frances F. Wood to Maude A. Kiskadden 35,000

42D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 30x100.5; Daniel B. Freedman to Daniel E. Seybel 1

45TH ST, 63 West, 18.9x100.5; Leopold Newborg to Gustavus C. Weber and another 1

48TH ST, 317 and 319 East, 50x100.5; Henry Freeman to Meyer Freeman 1

50TH ST, 220 East, 20x100.5; Ellen Byrnes to Anna M. Rockwell 12,000

52D ST, 33 West, 17x100.4; James Swann to Raymond Hoagland 1

60TH ST, n s, 200.1 ft e of 11th Av, 24.11 x100.5; George C. Blanke, referee, to Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse, executrix, &c. 7,500

60TH ST, n s, 175.1 ft e of 11th Av, 24.11 x100.5; George C. Blanke, referee, to Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse, executrix, &c. 8,000

69TH ST, 46 West, 22x100.5; E. Annie Armstrong to the Borough Park Company ..... Exch.

70TH ST, n s, 113 ft e of 1st Av, 100x 100.5x irregular; Helen Houston to Jesse A. Houston 1

7TH ST, s s, 78.9 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x102.2; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Francis C. Beaty 18,000

82D ST, n s, 250.2 ft e of Park Av, 24.10x 102.2; Ellen R. Lynch to Daniel J. Lynch 1

105TH ST, 58 East, 25x100.11; Alexander Haft to Nathan Haft 30,000

108TH ST, 234 East, 25x100.11; Charles S. Younger to Daniel G. Brennan 3,000

110TH ST, s s, 234 ft w of Park Av, 21x 100.11; Alice R. Strauss to George W. Kitchell 1

110TH ST, s s, 234 ft w of Park Av, 21x 100.11; Gustav Falk to Alice R. Strauss. 1

111TH ST, 92 East, 16x100.11; Lewis Z. Bach to Daisy B. Cohen 1

117TH ST, 272 West, 25x100.11; Alexander Thern to Maurice Polk 22,000

123D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Albert Ritchle to Jesse W. Ehrich ..... Omitted

124TH ST, n s, 347.6 ft w of 5th Av, 42.6x100.11; Roby A. Smith to Myrick Plummer 100

126TH ST, 28 West, 24.6x99.11; Charles Black to Joseph G. Robin 1

139TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 100 x99.11; Henry W. Gilbert to John J. Roberts ..... Exch.

177TH ST, s w corner of Daly Av, 25.6x 101; Tremont Avenue Land Company to Abraham H. Lyon 100

Recorded Leases.

DENNIS, Edward P., to Luise Essewein; Fort Schuyler Road, at Throgg's Neck, 13 acres, 5 9-12 years 250

DRAYTON, Caroline A., and others, by guardian, to Christian Braun; 7th St, s s, 250 ft e of Avenue A, 25x90.10, 2 years 750

EHRET, George, to August H. Ziegler; Stone St, 60, and 97 Pearl St, 3 years.... $1,800, 1,900

FRIEDENHEIT, Isaac, to M. J. Ryan; 3d Av, 1,922, s w corner of 106th St, 10 years 2,900

JACOBS, Mary A., executrix, to Sigmund Hausmann; 3d Av, 2,273, 5 years...$2,000-2,250

LEMKEN, William, to Timothy O'Connor; 3d Av, 451, n e corner of 31st St, 5 years 1,500

LEVY, Jacob, to Marks Levy; 281 Grand St and 84 Forsyth St, 3 years 5,400

McMAHON, Eliza, to Elizabeth F. Flynn; Lawrence St, n w corner of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 1,500

PERELMAN, Abram, to Wolf Ketsky; Lewis St, 120, all, 5 years 3,250

PERELMAN, Abram, to Wolf Ketsky; Lewis St, 122, 5 years 3,250

POWERS, Margaret A., and others, heirs, to James McElvaney; Westchester Turnpike, adjoining land of Leonard Mapes, 5 years ..... $1,320 to 1,500

ROOSEVELT, James R., and others, trustees, to Julia Werner; 3d St, s s, 350 ft w of Avenue A, 25x90, 2 years... 725

THE PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY to Ferry Pharmacy; Ferry's Drug Store, at Bridge entrance, 10 6-12 years 15,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BECKER, Bertha, to John C. Barr; Vanderbilt Av, e s, 305 ft s of 171st St, 2 years $900

BOTTO, Louis Antonio Sassza; 104th St, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 3,200

BRAUN, Christian, to George Hart, administrator, &c.; 160 East 7th St, 3 years 1,000

BRENNAN, Daniel G., to Charles S. Younger; 108th St, 234 East, 2 years.. 3,000

CAHN, Henry H., to Samuel H. Spingarn; 102 and 104 West 64th St, secures notes 6,000

COHEN, Daisy B., to J. Spencer Hosford; 92 East 111th St, 3 years 7,000

CORDES, Daniel D., to Daniel M. Scholenberger; 171st St, s s, new line, 75 ft e of Park Av, ½ year 1,350

COSTELLO, Owen, to Brooklyn Savings Bank; 56 East 11th St, 1 year 95,000

COSTELLO, Owen, to Emanuel Heiner and another; 11th St, s s, 205.10 ft e of University Place, demand 20,000

COSTELLO, Owen, to John J. Collins; 11th St, s s, 205.10 ft e of University Place, demand 5,000

DAVIDSON, Martha C., to Charles F. Ballard; 58th St, n s, 76.8 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years 35,000

EDWARDS, William W., to Henry F. Quast; Morris Av, s e corner of 196th St, 3 years 5,000

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Edward Oppenheimer and another; 313 to 317 West 106th St, demand 18,500

FITZPATRICK, Peter, to M. Groh's Sons; Rock St, n s, 175 ft e of Cornell Place, demand 1,400

FLAGG, Minnie E., to Charles H. Wackerberg, executor, &c.; Intervale Av, e s, 200.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years... 4,500

FLYNN, Elizabeth, to Peter Doelger; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of Lawrence St, saloon lease, demand 1,200

FORDHAM, Richard T., and wife to Lydia A. Scofield; Lots 19 and 20 of Plot 2, map of Frances Scofield estate, City Island, 3 years 600

FRANKEL, Israel, to Maggie Pimpel; 352 East 114th St, installments 11,000

HAFF, Louise, as special guardian, to Abram Meserole, trustee; 218 East 86th St, 3 years 10,000

HAFT, Nathan, to Alexander Haft; 58 East 105th St, 3 years 4,000

HARRIS, Rachel, to Rachel Hurwitz; Madison St, s s, 135.11 ft w of Pike St, 1 year 3,000

HAUSER, Christian, and wife to John Hoffmann; 105th St, s s, 224.5 ft e of 2d Av, 4½ years 1,000

HECHT, Esther, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 7th Av, n w corner of 125th St, 199.10 to 126th St x125, 1 year 100,000

HYAMS, George W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 38 West 8d St, 3 years 18,000

JOHNSTON, Alexander, to Samuel S. Partridge, executor, &c.; North St, n s, 175 ft w of Jerome Av, 2 years 900

KISKADDEN, Maude A., to Charles Frohman; 22 East 41st St, 5 years..... 25,000

KISKADDEN, Maude A., to Frances F. Wood; 22 East 41st St, 3 years..... 3,500

KITCHELL, George W., to Gustavus C. Ehrich; 110th St, s s, 234 ft w of Park Av, 1 year 1,000

LANCHANTIN, Carriebelle D., to Nelson D. Stilwell; 112th St, s s, 333.4 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 3,000

LAVELLE, William T., to Mary E. Delaney and others; Union Av, e s, being Lot 12, map of land of William A. and John Ashe, adjoining land of William W. Fox; Mary E. Delaney and others to William T. Lavelle 6,250

LIETZ, Charles F., and Joseph L. and Alexander Graf; 338 East 86th St, 3 years 2,500

LOSTER, Wilhelmina, to Newburg Savings Bank; 177 Greenwich St, 3 years.. 8,000

LYNCH, Agnes, to Broadway Savings Institution; 918 8th Av, 1 year 26,000

LYON, Abraham H., to Mary A. Asten, guardian, &c.; 177th St, s w corner of Daly Av, 3 years 2,600

MACDONALD, George A., to Archibald T. Mackenzie; 186th St, s s, 180 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, demand 700

MACDONALD, George A., to George A. Mackenzie; 186th St, s s, 180 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, demand 600

MACDONALD, George A., to George A. Mackenzie; 186th St, s s 200 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, demand 600

MACDONALD, George A., to George A. Mackenzie, 186th St, s s, 220 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, demand 600

McCULLAGH, Maria and John, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 87th St, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 17,000

McELVANEY, James, to Jacob Ruppert; Westchester Turnpike, n s, at highway leading from said highway to land of Leonard Mapes, leasehold, demand.. 800

McGRORY, Anne, to William J. McGrory; Haskins St, s s, at n e corner of Lot 45, map by David S. Taylor, 1 year 1,200

MOSS, Edward, to Martha A. Arnow; Green Av, n s, 150 ft e of Mapes Av, 3 years 300

MORRIS, David, to Orville D. Campbell; Rivington St, s w corner of Mangin St, 5 years 13,000

MURRAY, Mary, to Moses T. Fyne and another, trustees; Madison Av, n w corner of 91st St, 3 years 39,000

MUTUAL MILK AND CREAM COMPANY to Harlem Savings Bank; 103d St, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 30,000

NATHAN, Marcus, to Albert Mamlock; Spring St, n s, 50 ft e of Greene St, 2 years 10,000

NELSON, Charlotte, to Reginald S. Blake, executor, &c.; 126th St, s s, 20 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years 12,000

NELSON, Charlotte, to Samuel A. Schiff; 126th St, s s, 20 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year 1,000

NICHOLSON, Edward, to Julia G. Inness; 467 Lenox Av, 3 years 26,000

NICHOLSON, Edward to Anna M. Lynch and another, executors, &c.; 467 Lenox Av, 1 year 4,300

PETRI, Magdalena and Henry, to German Savings Bank; 134th St, n s, 153 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 16,000

ROBINSON, Frederick W., to Cornelia B. Schwartz; 186 Greenwich St, 3 years.. 10,000

ROSEN, Moritz, to Dimock & Fink Company; Avenue B, w s, 150 ft s of 161st St, installments 1,500

SANDER, Louis, and wife to Minnie E. Flagg; Intervale Av, e s, 200.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 2 years 1,000

SCHEIDER, Henry, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 62d St, n s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 14,000

SHLANOWSKY, Bernard, to East River Savings Institution; Division St, n e corner of Orchard St, 5 years 35,000

SCHULHOFER, Simon M., to Bowery Savings Bank; 338 East 76th St, 5 years 5,000

SCHULHOFER, (Simon M., to Bowery Savings Bank; 340 East 76th St, 5 years 5,000

STAVEY, Ernest N., to Matilda W. Brower; 109th St, ss, 100 ft w of Broadway, 1 year 3,600

STERZELBACH, Minnie, to Frank P. Kendall; 216 West 33d St, 3 years..... 6,500

STERZELBACH, Minnie, to Francis E. Doughty, trustee, &c.; 229 West 33d St, 5 years 6,500

STERZELBACH, Minnie, to Francis E. Doughty, trustee, &c.; 218 West 33d St, 5 years 6,500

STRAUSS, Alice R., to Gustav Falk; 110th St, s s, 234 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 8,000

STOWASSER, Gussie, and Hannah Joseph to Byron Dexter; 234 East 108th St, installments 3,000

TAYLOR, Samuel, Jr., to Maria L. Marshall; 74th St, n s, 247 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 13,000

THORPE, John B., to John H. Fay; 184 West St, leasehold, secures notes..... 1,200

TREDE, George C., to Catharine M. E. Hildebrand and others, executors, &c.; 187th St, n s, 120.3 ft w of 11th Av, 5 years 6,000

WEBER, Gustavus C. and Charles J., to Leopold Newborg; 63 West 45th St, secures advances 50,000

WEBER, Gustavus C. and Charles J., to Leopold Newborg; 63 West 45th St, 1½ years 17,000

ZIEGLER, August H., to P. Ballantine & Sons; 60 Stone St and 97 Pearl St, saloon lease, demand 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to the Corn Exchange Bank $8,008

BILLINGS, Franklin N., to Franklin N. Billings and others, executors, &c. ..... Nom.

DIMOCK & FINK COMPANY to Martin D. Fink 3,000

FIELDS, William J., executor, to William J. Fields 6,112

GRAHAM, Sharon, to Pauline May..... Nom.

JERVIS, William, to Rosina L. Jervis, (four mortgages) 36,000

KENT, Elizabeth M., to Annie B. Sherrill 1,000

LEAVITT, Henry S., to George C. Kobbe, trustee 15,320

MURPHY, Ida M., to Samuel V. Lane... 3,000

SCHMEIDLER, Leopold, and Irving Bachrach to Marks Kirshbaum..... 3,500

SCHMEIDLER, Leopold, and Irving Bachrach to Marks Kirshbaum..... 1,400

SHARPSTEEN, Mary H., to Mary H. Sharpsteen, trustee 6,000

SHARPSTEEN, Mary H., to Mary H. Sharpsteen, trustee 6,000

SMITH, Catharine T., to Henry Oppenheimer 45,000

SNOW, Frederick A., to Edward Winslow 100

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SOCIety for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company.... 15,000

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow 100

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Bertha Feldhausen... 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Dry Dock Savings Institution. 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Bertha G. Brooks..... 21,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 8 and 10; Seward Engineering Company against Annie Schrieber, owner; Rose Wallach, contractor $300

JEROME AV, s e corner of Mount Hope Place, 126x80; William E. Huttle against John M. Blauvelt, owner; Henry L. Butler, contractor 900

RIVINGTON ST, 74; Deutsch & Rosenberg against Abraham Bazzagrowitz, owner; Jacob Rosenbaum, contractor..... 150

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 147th St, 74.11x125; Eugene and Terry Hinkle against Walter Fox, owner and contractor 1,489

WEST END AV, 472, s e corner of 83d St; Chambers & Lemon against the Colonial Building Company, owner and contractor 2,241

11TH ST, 323 to 327 West; Salvatore Romano against Joseph P. Doyle, owner and contractor 72

122D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 100x 100.11; Adolph Weiss against Marcus Hoffberg, owner and contractor 262

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

156TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 50x 121; Maria H. Rider with Charles Holdorff, 6 payments 20,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 393; Department of Buildings against John W. Love and others, (violation of building laws, &c.;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

CHERRY ST, 196; Jacob Shire and another against Gustave S. Drachman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sullivan & Cromwell.

GRAND ST, 35, s e corner of Thompson St; Augusta M. Narbel against Eliza M. Meyer and others, (partition;) attorney, A. Embury.

UNION AV, n w corner of Dawson St, 25x100; also Union Av, s w corner of Dawson St, 25x 100, two actions; Moses Mendelsohn and another against Fred C. Burlingame and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim.

WATER ST, 161 and 163; Archibald Campbell against Robert G. Kenny and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Smith & M.

1ST AV, e s, 175 ft s of 2d St, Olinville, 25x 100; Chrostoph Biller against Robert R. Reynolds and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

49TH ST, n s, 71 ft e of Madison Av, 61x100; W. & W. Crockett against John S. White, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Brown & Rogers.

108TH ST, 234 East; Byron Dexter against Gussie Stowasser and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. T.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The Lookout Mountain War Museum; this fine collection of civil war relics can be bought at a low price if taken at once. Address HARDIE BROS., Lookout Mountain, Tenn.

PERSONAL.

SIDNEY HOWELL, SON OF ROBERT HOWell of Exeter, England, should communicate as to father's will, with Francis Robert Hodge, 23 Surrey Street, Strand, London, England.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,515.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON B. DAVIS, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Aaron B. Davis of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Aaron B. Davis was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the first day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 8th, 1900.

NO. 2,300.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. FORCE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles E. Force, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 25, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 8, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES GREENBERG and MORRIS GREENBERG, (doing business as Charles Greenberg & Son,) Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Greenberg and Morris Greenberg, (doing business as Charles Greenberg & Son,) of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Charles Greenberg and Morris Greenberg were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 8th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD P. HAMPSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward P. Hampson of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Edward P. Hampson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 8th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES B. HULL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles B. Hull of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Charles B. Hull was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 8, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY F. KASSCHAU and MINNA KASSCHAU, individually and as members of the firm of H. F. Kasschau & Company, Bankrupts.—No. 2,498.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry F. Kasschau and Minna Kasschau, individually and as members of the firm of H. F. Kasschau & Company, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Henry F. Kasschau and Minna Kasschau were duly adjudicated bankrupts; that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 7th, 1900.

NO. 2,353.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL LIEBERMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Lieberman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 26, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 8, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK MAYSER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frederick Mayser of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Frederick Mayser was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 8th, 1900.

NO. 2,518.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENDERSON W. MOORE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henderson W. Moore of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Henderson W. Moore was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 7th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,419.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ARTHUR J. MYERS, individually and as copartner in the firm of Joseph L. and Arthur J. Myers, trading under the name and style of Mme. Myers, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur J. Myers, individually and as copartner in the firm of Joseph L. and Arthur J. Myers, trading under the name and style of Mme. Myers, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 8th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 8th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—CAMILLO TESCHNER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Camillo Teschner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 4th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 7th, 1900.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK—THOMAS M. MARTIN, as sole acting Executor under the will of Henrietta Martin, deceased, Plaintiff, against ANDERSON C. MARTIN, individually and as Trustee under the will of John M. Martin, deceased; Charles W. Martin, Ernest L. Martin, George E. Martin, Frank S. Martin, John M. Martin, Charles T. Martin, Sarah A. Ferrard, Helen M. Bentley, Anderson A. Martin, Helen Staub Tully, George M. Staub, Mary Eugenia Staub, Charles T. Page, John M. Page, Henry L. Page, Helen Mar Robinson, Lavinia Page Barnes, Mary J. Page, Robert A. Page, and Rollin M. Page, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated February 2d, 1900.

CHARLES GIBSON BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Charles W. Martin, Ernest L. Martin, George E. Martin, Frank S. Martin, John M. Martin, Charles T. Martin, Sarah A. Ferrard, Helen M. Bentley, Anderson A. Martin, Helen Staub Tully, George M. Staub, Mary Eugenia Staub, Charles T. Page, John M. Page, Henry L. Page, Helen Mar Robinson, Lavinia Page Barnes, Mary J. Page, Robert A. Page, and Rollin M. Page, the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of March, 1900, and filed with the original complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the said 7th day of March, 1900.

Dated New York, April 2, 1900.

CHARLES GIBSON BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—JOSEPH P. DAY, plaintiff, against PHILIP DUFFEY, Samuel E. Duffey, and Mary J. Duffey, his wife; James J. Phelan and Marie Phelan, his wife; the City of New York, Charles A. Sherrian, and James G. Patton, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 31st, 1900.

ABEL CROOK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Samuel E. Duffey: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of May, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1900.

Dated May 7, 1900.

ABEL CROOK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—PAUL R. G. HORST, plaintiff, against DAVID JOHNSON, Augusta M. Durrenfeld, (formerly Augusta M. Rabson,) Elizabeth Johnson, wife of David Johnson; Rebecca Blake, Jane Susan Johnson, Harriet Johnson, defendants. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 26th, 1900. WENDEL & ROBESON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Rebecca Blake, Jane Susan Johnson, Harriet Johnson, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23rd day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23rd day of April, 1900.—Dated New York, April 23rd, 1900.

WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EMPIRE CITY SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against JOHN J. BRIERLY, Mary Olster, James Machell, Ellen Fitzgerald, J. Fred Cryer, and Francis O. Cryer, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 16, 1899. CHARLES W. DAYTON, Atty. for Plff., Office and Office Address, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Mary Olster, one of the defendants above named:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of March, 1900, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the said County on the 13th day of March, 1900.—Dated March 30, 1900.

CHARLES W. DAYTON,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
27 William Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAKER, ANNIE E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To WALTER S. BAKER, one of the heirs and next of kin of Annie E. Baker, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John G. O'Conor and Fremont M. Jackson of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Annie E. Baker, late of the County of New York, deceased, wherefore you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22nd day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed to this supplemental citation. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ap11-1aw7wW

BULL, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. BULL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Clinch, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1900. WILLIAM BULL, Administrator. EDWARD S. CLINCH, Attorney for Administrator, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap15-1aw6mW

COWMAN, EDWARD D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. COWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1900. GEORGE G. CARTER, MATTHEW V. B. SCHRYVER, Executors. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for the Executors, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. ff-1aw6mW

DOERMER, MAX.—Supplemental Citation.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Bertha Doermer, Otto Doermer, Hermann Doermer, William Doermer, or Willy Doermer; Kurt Doermer, Hans Doermer, Gertrud Doermer, Bertha Doermer, the heirs and next of kin of MAX DOERMER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frits Hill of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated May 11th, 1899, and another certain instrument in writing, dated Feb. 5th, 1900, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Max Doermer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 29th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[Seal.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ap11-1aw7wW

HONE, SUSAN J.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN J. HONE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1900.

KATHARINE H. AUERBACH,
Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Susan J. Hone, deceased.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Attorneys for Administratrix,
No. 32 Nassau Street,
Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.

ap18-1aw6mW

HOPKINS, WOOLSEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOOLSEY HOPKINS, late of the City of Stamford, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Whitman, Deane & Brower, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, 28th day of March, 1900. ARCHIBALD A. McGLASHAN, JOSEPH G. DEANE, Executors. mh28-1aw6mW

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator. E. M. Wight, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. nl5-1aw6mW

WARD, RAYMOND L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAYMOND L. WARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. FRANCES A. B. WARD, Executrix. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway.

my2-1aw6mW

WILLITS, GEORGE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE S. WILLITS, late of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost and Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of January, 1900. MAUDE H. WILLITS, Executrix. CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad Street, New York City. jal0-1aw6mW&My11

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FORTY-SECOND STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MALCOLM CAMPBELL, plaintiff, against REBECCA L. CAMPBELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment, of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of May, 1900, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, together with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Twenty-second (formerly the Twelfth) Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Forty-second Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street, running thence easterly, along said northerly side of Forty-second Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the easterly side of the Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and four inches; thence westerly on a line parallel with the northerly side of Forty-second Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with the easterly side of the Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and four inches to the northerly side of Forty-second Street, to the place of beginning, more or less; being the same premises conveyed to James C. Hepburn by Marvin W. Fox and Emeline A., his wife, by deed bearing date the first day of May, 1849, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 819 of Conveyances, Page 461, May 5th, 1849, and being the same premises which were conveyed by the said James C. Hepburn and Clara M., his wife, to the said Margaret C. Campbell, wife of John L. Campbell, by deed bearing date the first day of March, 1859, and recorded in the office of said Register in Liber 776 of Convevances, Page 171, March 3d, 1859.—Dated New York, April 19th, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

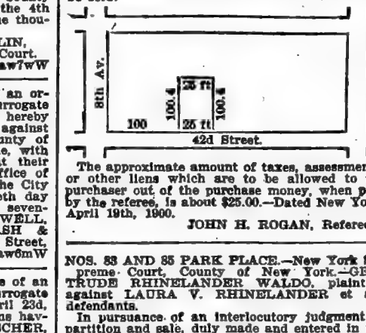

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, when paid by the referee, is about $25.00.—Dated New York, April 19th, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

NOS. 83 AND 85 PARK PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—GERTRUDE RHINELANDER WALDO, plaintiff, against LAURA V. RHINELANDER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Park Place, distant forty-one feet seven and one-half inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Park Place with the westerly side of Greenwich Street, and running thence northerly on a line parallel or nearly so with Greenwich Street fifty-two feet eight and one-half inches, and partly through a party wall; thence running westerly and parallel or nearly so with Park Place forty feet two inches, and partly through a party wall; thence running southerly and parallel or nearly so with Greenwich Street fifty-two feet eight inches, and partly through a party wall to the northerly side or line of Park Place, and running thence easterly along the northerly side or line of Park Place forty feet two and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 25th, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

JONES & McCORMICK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Defendants, John M. Bowers and another, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

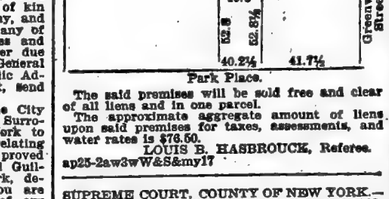

The said premises will be sold free and clear of all liens and in one parcel.

The approximate aggregate amount of liens upon said premises for taxes, assessments, and water rates is $76.50.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

ap25-2aw3wW&S&my17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SOPHIA M. TAYLOR, plaintiff, against ANNIE SCHWARZ and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee appointed to sell at public auction on Thursday, the seventeenth day of May, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street distant two hundred and forty-one feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street; running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street nineteen feet, thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the middle line of the block, thence easterly along such middle line and parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street nineteen feet, and thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning. The easterly side wall of said building being a party wall.—Dated New York, April 23rd, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 145 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale; its street number is 231 East 120th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

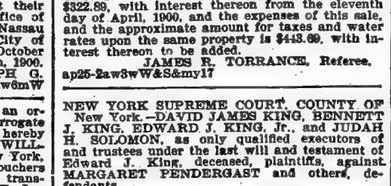

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $7,497.08, with interest thereon from the third day of April, 1900, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to the sum of $322.89, with interest thereon from the eleventh day of April, 1900, and the expenses of this sale, and the approximate amount for taxes and water rates upon the same property is $443.69, with interest thereon to be added.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

ap25-2aw3wW&S&my17

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DAVID JAMES KING, BENNETT J. KING, EDWARD J. KING, Jr., and JUDAH H. SOLOMON, as only qualified executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Edward J. King, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARGARET PENDERGAST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, (now Borough of Manhattan,) and being bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-second Street with the easterly side of Avenue A, running thence southerly along the easterly side of Avenue A, twenty-five feet and eight inches; thence easterly and parallel with the southerly side of Eighty-second Street ninety-eight feet; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly side of Avenue A twenty-five feet and eight inches to the middle line of the block, thence easterly along such middle line and parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street nineteen feet, and thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning. The easterly side wall of said building being a party wall.—Dated New York, April 23rd, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 145 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale; its street number is 231 East 120th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $28,988.44, with interest thereon from the 14th day of April, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $435.30, with interest from April 19, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $677.59, and interest.

Dated New York, April 23rd, 1900.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES A. BILLINGS, plaintiff, against MARIE FRIEDEL and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 1st day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet easterly from the intersection of the northerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and the easterly side or line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred and twelve (112) feet and six (6) inches; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twelve (112) feet and six (6) inches to the northerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, and thence westerly, along the northerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, being known as No. 465 West 163d Street and being the premises known and designated as Lot No. 110 on a certain map entitled "Map of property belonging to the Jumel estate in the City of New York, north of 159th Street, made by Stevenson Towle, City Surveyor, N. Y., May 31st, 1882," and filed in the office of Register of the City and County of New York as Map No. 1,208.

Dated New York, May 1st, 1900.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

JULIUS H. SEYMOUR, attorney for plaintiff, 35 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 465 W. 163d St.:

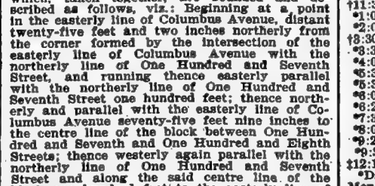

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $20,905.50, with interest thereon from 27th day of April, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $393.17, with interest from May 1, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $616.35, and interest.

Dated New York, May 1, 1900.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

My2-2aw3wW&F&my23.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and ALBERT ERDMAN, plaintiffs, against ABRAM VOLETSKY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 1st day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, distant twenty-five feet and two inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Columbus Avenue with the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, and running thence easterly parallel with the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street and one hundred feet to the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, seventy-five feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to two mortgages, one for $27,000 and interest, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Section 7, Liber 101, of Mortgages, Page 8, and the other for $19,000 and interest, recorded in said Register's office in Section 7, Liber 98 of Mortgages, Page 156; and,

Subject, also, to the right of the Manhattan Railway Company to maintain and operate an elevated railroad in front of said premises.—Dated New York, May 1st, 1900.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 963, 965, 967 Columbus Avenue:

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Prospectus

Every Item As Advertised

No withdrawals for lack of buyers.

Extra quantities to meet the great demand.

Dress Goods

Satin Stripe Challies—value .39..... .25
42-inch All-Wool Etamines—every new desirable tint—value .49..... .29
Fancy Granites, Mixtures, Checks and Plaids; also Satin Berbers and Cashmeres—value exceptional..... .29
All Wool Henriettas—leading shades and pastel tints—value .50..... .39
45-inch All Wool Camel's Hair—new shades and pastel tints—value 1.00... .59
50-inch All Wool Homespuns..... .69
45-inch All Wool Imported Poplins... .98
Black Serges, Cheviots, Mohairs and Crepons—value .59 to .69..... .49
Special lot Black Crepons—silk finish—high lustre.....1.09

First we go up, up, uppy.
Then
We go down, down, downy.

Percales

Largest and most complete stock to be found.

Quality I..... 12½ cents
Quality II..... 9¾ cents
Quality III..... 7¾ cents
Quality IV..... 6¾ cents

All full 36 inches wide.
Best styles—many exclusive.

What a pity it is
That New York is not educated up to
Foreign Standards.

Table Linens

German Linen Napkins—18 inch—doz. .89
All Linen Fringed Doylies—13 inch... 2½
All Linen Tray Cloths—Knot fringe and open borders..... .12½
All Linen Damasks—64 inches wide.. .39

WHAT NEXT!
This is a beautiful world.
We are awful glad we are living.
Every day has its own great pleasure.
THE WESTERN BREEZES
That have been blowing lately are
Really quite refreshing.
NEXT!
Oh! What is next in store.

Towels

Hemmed Huck—20x40 inch..... .10
Heavy All Linen Huck and Damask—hemmed or knot fringe—18x36 inch. .12½
Bleached Turkish Towels—36 in. long. 5

WHAT IS PHILANTHROPY?
According to dictionary: Humanity: Love of Mankind: General Benevolence: Good Will to All, and some say Love of One's Own Pocket.

White Goods

Nainsook Tucking—(68 tucks to yd).. .12½
Fine Lace Stripe Piques—30 inch..... .15
Silk Stripe Organdies—fancy colors.... .19
Pin dotted Swisses—27 inches wide... 6¾
English Long Cloth—12 yard piece.... .89

You can rely exclusively on our representations.
Dividends begin when the goods are bought.
You see the profit at once.

Furniture Coverings

Fig'd Furniture Velvets—floral and Oriental designs—regularly .69... .49
Fine Silk Damasks—Empire and all over designs—50 inches wide.....1.59

Rogers Silver Tableware

Silver Plated Dinner Knives—½ doz..1.49
Table Spoons and Forks—½ doz..... .98
Silver Plated Tea Spoons—½ doz..... .49

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits

Homespun and Venetian Cloth—Eton Jacket, taffeta or satin lined.. 6.49
Oxford and Covert—Eton or reefer styles—taffeta lined jacket..... 8.98

Bicycle Costumes

Double-face Cheviot—Tan and Gray—Eton or Reefer styles..... 9.98

Good values to-day
are better than
Some promises of the future.

Millinery Attractions

Ladies' Untrimmed Straw Hats—handmade—dress shapes—value 1.25.. .59
Ladies' Trimmed Hats—stylish effects—flowers, chiffon and silk trimmings...3.98
Children's Trimmed Hats—straw and chiffon combinations—all colors—value 4.00—special.....1.98
Roses, Foliage, Fruit and other desirable floral garnitures—value .35.. .19

When
Philanthropy fails to allure
What will
The Public take
Perhaps for a change
A few plain facts might answer.

Ladies' Underwear

Cambric Corset Covers—V or square—insertings and edge of lace or emb'y.. .29
Drawers—tucks and hemstitching..... .25
Gowns—2 insertings and emb'd ruffle. .49
Skirts—2 insertings of fancy lace or deep emb'd ruffle..... .95

This is not common stock;
it is
All preferred.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

Fine Percale—pretty stripes and figures—yoke or French back—value .69 .49
Gingham, Lawn and Mercerized Sateen—plain colors, figures and stripes..... .98

(Main Floor.)

How to subscribe?
Ask any clerk the price.

Men's Furnishings

Cambric Negligee Shirts—laundered.. .39
Pepperell Jean Drawers—d'ble seat... .44
Night Shirts—fast color emb'y..... .39
Madras Pajamas..... .98

These prices are
Profit-sharing with
The Public.

Parasols, Umbrellas and Gloves

China Silk Parasols—chiffon trim.....1.98
Taffeta Silk Coaching Parasols.....2.39
26 inch Sun Umbrellas—natural wood and silver trim'd handles.....1.97
2 clasp Kid Gloves, all shades..... .79

Trunks and Bags

Leather Dress Suit Cases—22 and 24 in. brass lock and catches—value 3.50.....2.69
Canvas Covered Dress Trunks—iron bottom—Victor lock—two straps..2.98

Allotment,
No limit—take all you want.
Large buyers treated just as well as small.

Notions and Dress Findings Are About as Staple as Wheat

and are seldom to be bought under market value—nevertheless the exception does occur, and *has* occurred recently, when through unexpected circumstances we were enabled to make large purchases of certain Notions much below regular ..... These purchases now offered in conjunction with reductions on our own stock, present

An Unusual opportunity

to Dressmakers and others who will appreciate

SUCH SAVING IN PRICES.

Mercerized Frilled Elastic—light fancy colors and black—value .10..... 7
All Silk Frilled Elastic—value .19..... .12
Satin Belt Hose Supporters—silk elastic .15
Fancy Frilled Side Elastics—pair..... .15
Cotton Hose Supporters—all sizes..... 5
Muslin Cov'd Corset Steels—2 pair..... 5
Sateen Cov'd Corset Steels—pair..... 5
Safety Pins—all sizes—3 papers..... 5
Best American Pins—2 papers..... 7
Black Head Pins—ass't'd sizes—2 papers 5
White Tape—24 yard rolls..... 5
Non-Twisting Tape—17 yard bunches.. 5
Feather Stitched Braids—4 yard piece. 3

White Cotton Hercules Braid—line two, three and four—dozen yards... 6

Rubber, Stockinet and Light Weight Dress Shields—
Size 2.....pair 5 cts.....dozen .55
Size 3.....pair 6 cts.....dozen .68
Size 4.....pair 7 cts.....dozen .80
Size 5.....pair 9 cts.....dozen 1.00

Velveteen Dress Binding—Black and Colors—4 yard piece..... 6
Velveteen Dress Binding—5 yard pc. 8
Extra quality Dress Binding—5 yard pc. 15
Spool Silk—Black and col'd—dozen..... 25
Buttonhole Twist—box of 25 spools.... 16
Horn Bone—all sizes—gross..... 30
Ivory tipped Dress Steels—dozen..... 5
Whalebone Casing—6 yard piece..... 3
Silk Seam Binding—all colors—piece... 6
Russia Binding—9 yds..... 10
Swell Hooks and Eyes—gross..... 9

Straight and Bent Hooks and Eyes—size 2 and 3—gross 4 cts.; size 4 and 6 6
Basting Cotton—100 yard spools—doz.. 11
Silk Stripe Belting—9 yard piece..... 29
Tubular Shoe Laces—size 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, dozen 5

Brush Edge Skirt Binding—Black and Colors—yd—2½—doz..... 25
Pearl Buttons—5 sizes—card of 2 doz.. 5
Fancy Pearl Buttons—card of 2 dozen. 7

BEST & CO

ULIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Girls' Millinery,

At the Children's Store, receives special attention and we have the greatest variety of youthful and becoming hats, made by Milliners who work for girls only. Just now, when there is a demand for hats suitable for seaside and country wear, our stock of rough fancy straws, of sailors in all desirable shapes, and of soft felt hats, is especially noticeable, as being extremely attractive and far more complete than can be found elsewhere.

Straw Sailors, 65c., 85c. & $1.00.
New Rolling Brim Sailors, $1.35 to $2.75.
Trimmed School Hats, $1.50 to $2.35.

We have also a particularly attractive assortment of Muslin Hats and Caps for the younger children.

Hats of pink and white, blue and white, and plain white lawn, with shirred brim and Tam O'Shanter crown, 59c.
Striped Lawn Sun Bonnets, corded front, Normandy back, 65c.
Swiss Caps, corded and tucked, lace edged ruche, 19c.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Trimmed Millinery.

Entire stock of handsome models,—including imported and original creations for carriage and dress occasions. All French hats designed by well-known Paris milliners.

$15.00 each;
Formerly $25.00 to $45.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Silk Skirts.

Modelled to wear with the latest fashionable gowns.

Made from finest quality Clifton Mills Taffetas Silk.

All the new pale and medium spring shades. With accordeon pleated ruche or flounced edged ruffle.

$6.75 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Foulard Silks.

Leading colorings.
Newest designs,
65c. & 75c.,
values $1.00 & $1.25.

Broché Crépe de Chine,
with printed figure,
65 cts.,
value $1.00.

Liberty Foulards,
30 designs, blue and white,
50 cts.,
value 75c.

30-inch Wash Silks,
75 cts.,
value $1.10.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORE, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

The "London" and "West End" Sack.

A Sack Suit—with broad, square shoulders well shapen, rather short coat—an exact counterpart of the one you have in mind.

We call this the "London" if it has four buttons, or the "West End" if only three.

In bright mixtures and sombre tones, $20 to $35.—Some as low as $15.

Raglans, $22 to $38.

Our little gentlemen patrons are well-dressed.

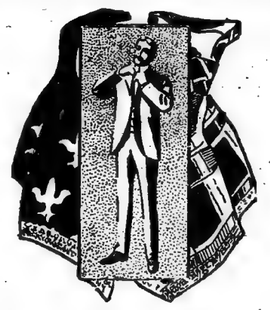

"Genteel."

A suit that is quiet and neat—the well-dressed man's kind, always right anywhere.

Made of a bluish gray, hard-faced cloth, faint overplaid; it hangs well—doesn't bag where it oughtn't to.

And you can put it on and walk out of the store. That's one of the queer things about our clothing—the way it fits.

Nine other styles at $30; sixteen at $28; twelve at $25.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

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COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

TRADE MARK

BEAUTY INSPIRATIONS

that American weavers have caught from the Orient are in these glorious color harmonies.

MOQUETTE RUGS,
(Persian Designs.)
9x12 ft. - - $10.50
(Regular price $25.00.)

A large variety of artistic mattings and Summer furniture at lowest prices and all the money-saving advantages of "Long Credit."

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
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Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

THIS LABEL ON ALL THE CELLULAR CLOTHING CO.'S AERTEX LONDON GARMENTS.

THE POROSITY OF
"AERTEX" Cellular Underwear

allows all that ought to be eliminated from the skin to escape.

"Aertex" Cellular Underwear envelops the body so lightly as to permit the skin to breathe and live healthfully.

Illustrated catalogue and samples of "Aertex" Cellular material can be had on application.

"Aertex" Cellular Underwear is sold by

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,
258, 569, 1260 Broadway.

DESKS.

A Great Variety of Style and Price.

T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

Summer Furnishings! | *Summer Furnishings!* | *Summer Furnishings!*

O'Neill's.

Sale of Summer House Furnishings and Out Door Goods!

Lace Curtains!

If you want to secure a pair or two of Lace Curtains for your Summer Home, this is your opportunity.

Nottingham Curtains, White and the new Ivory tints, full width and length, latest designs, worth 2.25 to 5.00 pair,

1.15, 1.48, 1.65 to 2.98 Pair.

Cross Stripe Curtains, worth 2.50 to 5.00 Pair,

1.48, 1.98, 2.35 and 2.69 Pair.

Also Extraordinary Values in RENAISSANCE and IRISH POINT CURTAINS.

Beds and Bedding!

A COMPLETE SINGLE BED OUTFIT FOR

6.75.

It consists of the following:
One Three Foot Bed,
One Three Foot Spring and
One Three Foot Cotton Top Mattress, with five inch border.

This outfit could not be duplicated elsewhere for less than 10.00.

White Enamel Beds, with Brass Rail and Spindles, straight or bow foot, all sizes. Regular Price, 8.00,

Special **5.75.**

Iron Springs—All Iron Springs, best kind. Regular Price, 5.00,

Special **2.98.**

Mattresses—Sanitary Long Hair Mattresses, made in one or two parts, best A. C. A. Ticking, worth 22.00,

Special **13.98.**

Feather Pillows at SPECIAL PRICES.

Furniture For Summer Homes.

Porch Rockers—with solid maple frame and
Splint Seat 1.95
With Splint Seat and Back . . 2.25
With Reed Seat 2.45

Morris Chairs—Upholstered in Grass Cloth, cool and comfortable, Oak frames, Green or Golden finish,

Special **5.50 and 9.75.**

Extension Tables—Golden oak tables, open six feet, regular value 8.50,

Special **6.75.**

Dining Chairs—Solid Oak Box Seat Dining Chairs, regular value 2.50,

Special **1.89.**

Table China. Basement.

Dinner Sets—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, blue underglaze print, worth 14.00,

Special **9.98 Set.**

A special lot of Odd Pieces of Dinnerware, al English Porcelain, at less than cost.

Toilet Sets.

10-Piece Toilet Sets, underglaze print, three colors, light and dark blue and green,

Special **2.15 Set.**

Ice Cream Freezers.

The celebrated "White Mountain" Freezer, works quicker than any other; two quart size,

2.12 Each.

An immense line of Water Coolers at exceptionally Low Prices.

Special Sale of Garden Hose.

We place on sale to-day a special lot of Good Garden Hose, 25-foot lengths, guaranteed for the year 1900 and complete with reel and nozzle, at,

2.30.

Garden Tools.

Steel Weeders, wood handle, . . . 10c
Garden Trowels, . . . 10c and 25c
Grass Trimmers, . . . 10c to 48c
Sickles, . . . 15c and 25c
Pruning Shears, . . . 25c to 98c
Garden Hoes, . . . 42c
Iron Rakes, . . . 25c to 30c
Steel Rakes, . . . 48c and 55c
Lawn Rakes, . . . 46c
Spades, . . . 80c
Digging Forks, . . . 1.10
Sod Trimmers, . . . 48c
Wood Rakes, . . . 26c and 46c

Lawn Mowers.

A complete line of fully warranted Lawn Mowers, all of the best make, at prices ranging from

1.75 to 3.25 each.

Hammocks.

Fine Woven Hammocks, assorted colors, with Pillows and Spreaders,

1.18 each.

Finer Grades at prices in proportion.

Refrigerators.

A complete line of the celebrated "Leonard" cleanable Refrigerators at prices ranging from

9.00 to 60.00.

Oil and Gas Stoves.

Automatic Blue Flame Oil Stoves with
two burners, ... 7.50
Three burners, ... 8.49
Gas Stoves, one burner, ... 15c
Two burners, ... 1.25

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Color critics cannot consistently find fault with our new **Fancy Colored Shirts**—soft or stiff bosoms, at **$1.50, $2, $2.50.**

We offer a wide field for a selection from both delicate and heavy striped effects in all the popular colors of to-day.

Pure White Madras Soft Bosom Shirts, in basket and openwork weaves, **$1.00 & $1.50**—strictly a summer shirt.

All of our Colored Shirts have attached or separate cuffs.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Broadway and 11th Street.

LADIES' HOSIERY.

Black Lisle Thread, plain or Rembrandt ribbed,—and fine Cotton Hose in fancy lace open-work weave.

Double soles and heels.

25 cents per pair;
Value 35 cents.

Imported, ingrain Lisle Thread Hose,—white heels and toes.

Plain or Richelieu and Rembrandt Ribs.

Tan, russet and black.

3 pairs for $1.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

"Stuttgarter" Sanitary WOOLEN Underwear.

is the best wearing and most satisfactory in the world, as thousands who have worn it for years testify.

The Genuine Stuttgarter has Lion in centre of trade mark.

FOR SALE BY FIRST CLASS DEALERS.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Old fashions please me best."
(Taming of the Shrew.)

Simplicity of style and beauty of design of Colonial furniture appeals to the refined judgment of the Connoisseur, altho' antiquity in wood itself is not desirable.

So we have accurately reproduced chests and dressers, "four-posters," "high-boys," and dressing-tables. Mahogany sideboards typifying the simple sturdiness of the Revolutionary folk are the "facile princeps" of every kind of furniture characteristic of the period at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 134 AND 136 WEST 19TH STREET.

Good Digestion
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Taken regularly after meals, removes the sense of distress, oppression and "all gone" feeling of the stomach.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

CARPET CLEANSING.
326 7th Av., Near 28th St.
Estb. 1868. Tel. 1132 38th St.
Send for Circular.
T. M. STEWART.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL. Sunday, May 13, at 8:15. HANDEL'S "SAMSON"
PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION of New York. 1,000 VOICES. Frank Damrosch Director.
SOLOISTS: Clementine de Vere..Soprano; Carrie Bridewell....Contralto; Wm. H. Rieger.....Tenor; Myron Whitney, Jr.....Bass
Res. Seats, 50c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12 and $16. Now on sale at Box Office.

Paderewski
LAST RECITAL IN NEW YORK.
CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Mat., 12th, 2:30.
SEATS AT SCHUBERTH'S, 23 UNION SQ.
THE LAST RECITAL IN AMERICA WILL OCCUR AT THE NEWARK THEATRE, NEWARK, N. J.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

Proctor's 5th Av. Cont. Perf. 25 & 50c. Thomas Q. Seabrooke ERIC HOPE. Sager Midgley & Gertie Carlisle, Kitty Mitchell & ors.
Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. DELLA FOX, Junius Brutus Booth, Musical Johnstons, Silvern & Emerie, Mov. Pics, &c.
Proctor's PALACE. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. 58 St. 3d Av. Geo. Neville & Co., Billy Van, La Fafalla. Mr. & Mrs. Gene Hughes, Barton & Ashley, Mov. Pics.

AMERICAN Theatre, 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Square Opera Co.
Farewell Season of Grand Opera in English.
Evs. 8:10. 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day.
LOHENGRIN
Next week—Mon. & Thurs. eves., Wed. & Sat. Mats. Mignon. Tues., Wed., Fri., Sat. eves., Tannhauser.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev'gs, 8. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2.
LAST 3 WEEKS. MAT. TO-DAY.
OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO

EDEN MUSEE Open 10:30 A.M. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Last Nights of the Musical Play TALLY-HO!

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES WEEK DAYS 9 UNTIL 6. SUNDAYS 2 UNTIL 6.
Second Annual Exhibition Society of Landscape Painters.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. HERRMANN'S Transatlantique Vaudeville Co. Mme Herrmann, Florence Moore, Grapewin & Chance

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'WAY & 41ST ST. Evs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2.
LAST WEEK BEN-HUR MAT. TO-DAY AT 2.

WALDORF-ASTORIA. ONE WEEK ONLY. THE STROLLERS in PHYLLIS Tickets now on sale at Tyson's.

Knickerbocker B'WAY & 38TH ST. EVS., 8:15. SAT. MAT., 2:15.
BOSTONIANS IN ROBIN HOOD.
NEXT WEEK—"THE SERENADE."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15
Next Week—WOMAN & WINE.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. JULIA MARLOWE in Barbara Frietchie. Eves., 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
NEXT WEEK, HENRY IRVING, MISS ELLEN TERRY. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BARGAIN MAT. TO-DAY. All seats 50c. QUO VADIS.

MANHATTAN. Last week, Great Melodrama, 53d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. WOMAN AND WINE

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c.
THIS WEEK—LADY BOUNTIFUL.

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK. THE GREAT RUBY

KEITH'S Helene Mora, Rice & Cohen, Louise Thorndyke Boucicault, James Horne, Joe Welch.

Crowded Nightly! Crowded Nightly! CASINO! The Casino Girl!

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Blanche WALSH & Melbourne MACDOWELL. Mat. To-day. (25 & 50c.) Fedora. Balance of week, Cleopatra.

HUBER'S 14TH ST MUSEUM. Me & Him, Comic Boxers; Speedway Parade Pictures.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH, AT 8:15. Daniel Frohman....Manager. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2:15
AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY
A RUNAWAY GIRL. . . . .
With JAMES T. POWERS and 65 others.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman....Manager. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. BORDERSIDE With VIRGINIA CALHOUN

Mat. To-day. HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. Hayes & Lytton, Stuart, Male Patti; Melville & Stetson, Edna Bassett Marshall.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
4th Day, Wednesday, May 9th.
The Bouquet and St. Nicholas Hurdle Handicap and four other races.
MUSIC BY LANDER.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and cool; fresh northerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,705. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 79⅞c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 44½c; cotton, middling, 9⅞c.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Hutton's mounted infantry brigade, with part of Gen. French's cavalry, crossed the Zand River on Tuesday. Gen. Hutton had a sharp fight on Monday. He attempted to capture a Boer convoy, but the burghers stopped and opened fire with from eight to ten guns. A number of them also recrossed the river, and Gen. Hutton was only able to save a part of his force from being cut off by retiring. Elsewhere the Boers are generally reported in retreat. It is said that the Free State capital has been moved from Kroonstad to Heilbron. At a meeting of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League yesterday Lord Salisbury made a long speech. He declared that there was no reason to expect that Ireland would ever be partially independent, and in alluding to the danger of a war between Great Britain and one or more of the European powers said that England's only real defense was her own strength. It is rumored at Accra, Gold Coast, that the Ashantis have taken Coomassie. If this be true the British Governor has probably perished. There is trouble brewing in Spain, the people objecting to the Government's tax measures. Several riots have taken place and more are expected. The eruption of Vesuvius is becoming more violent. Twenty-two of the crew of a British ship were lost in a wreck off the Australian coast. The Kaiser's moustache is not turned up so fiercely as formerly. Wrecks are reported off the German coast.—Pages 3 and 7.

CONGRESS.—The Senate session yesterday was devoted to the discussion of the armor-plate feature of the Naval bill. Senators Tillman and Chandler urged that the Government build an armor plant at once. The House considered the committee report on the Pearson-Crawford contest from North Carolina.—Page 5.

Page 1.

The Illinois Republican Convention was stampeded for Richard Yates for Governor and he was nominated on the fourth ballot.

The Buttonwood Mine of the Parish Coal Company, near Wilkesbarre, Penn., where 400 men went on strike on Tuesday, was the scene of a riot yesterday.

At a conference on charities yesterday Charity Commissioner Simis of Brooklyn advocated the establishment of the whipping post for men who desert their wives and children.

Gov. Roosevelt spent a busy day in Washington yesterday. He called on President McKinley and Secretaries Root, Hay, and Long. He refused to talk for publication about the Vice Presidency.

Page 2.

Lawyer Lamb's charges against John W. Gates, Chairman of the American Steel and Wire Company, were dismissed yesterday after a lively hearing in the Centre Street Police Court.

The Ice Trust is forming an organization of coal peddlers and push-cart men, who will receive ice at $2.50 a ton, to fight the Independent dealers. It is proposed to make the same price at independent "bridges" so that five-cent chunks can be sold.

The Middle of the Road Populists' Convention at Cincinnati opened with 470 delegates present. Ex-Congressman Howard was made Temporary Chairman. In his speech he defined the aims of his party. Ignatius Donnelly discussed the rival convention at Sioux Falls. At the night session Wharton Barker's candidate was elected Permanent Chairman.

Page 6.

A citizens' movement for the extending of aid to the famine sufferers in India was inaugurated yesterday at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

Page 7.

At the Montgomery Conference plans were discussed to restrict the use of the ballot by negroes. One speaker suggested that the time is near when competition with the North will make the black vote valuable to the South.

Page 9.

The Trustees of the New York Public Library yesterday formally accepted the gift of Samuel P. Avery, consisting of his collection of etchings, lithographs, and photographs, and art volumes. In the collection there are more than 17,000 pieces.

Page 11.

The Democratic leaders of Staten Island yesterday decided to appear before the Rapid Transit Board to-day to urge municipal ownership of the Staten Island Ferry.

Page 14.

The defense of District Attorney Gardiner was continued yesterday before Commissioner Wilcox in the matter of the charges brought by the City Club.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 13.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

PENNSYLVANIA STRIKE RIOT.

Superintendent of Parish Coal Company Assaulted Near Wilkesbarre—More Trouble Feared.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 9.—The Buttonwood Mine of the Parish Coal Company, where 400 men went on strike yesterday, was the scene of a riot to-day. The strikers, to the number of several hundred, gathered early to prevent any one from going to work. All the roads leading to the colliery were picketed by strikers and their friends, and several men who attempted to pass through the lines were assaulted.

A free fight ensued. About thirty shots were fired. Two men were wounded, but not seriously. General Superintendent Smyth then arrived upon the ground, and the mob hissed and hooted him. Mr. Smyth tried to reason with the men, but the latter would not listen. Then some one in the crowd threw a club which struck the Superintendent on the head, inflicting a severe gash.

A number of workmen eventually came to the Superintendent's assistance, and he was dragged away from the mob. The injured man was brought to Wilkesbarre, where a physician dressed his wound.

The mob was now in complete control of the coal company's property, but a report spread among the strikers that the militia was coming, and they dispersed to their homes, many of them carrying bruised heads.

No attempt was made to resume work at the colliery during the day. The company officials, however, say that they will resume work to-morrow if the Sheriff gives them protection. The strikers are in a bad frame of mind, and say that if an attempt is made to resume work to-morrow there will be bloodshed.

The whole trouble was caused by the discharge of a miner. The officials say the man was discharged because he was an incompetent workman, while the strikers say he was dismissed because he was too active in the United Mine Workers' Union. The strikers are mostly composed of Slavs and Lithuanians.

Bicycle Struck by Lightning.

VERONA, N. J., May 9.—A bicycle ridden by William Joy, an engineer, employed by E. H. Baldwin, was struck by lightning while Joy was passing along Verona Avenue last night. He was thrown fifteen feet into a gutter and was stunned and bruised. He was carried to a drug store near by and restoratives were applied. He does not appear to be seriously injured.

Centre of American Metropolis
is Grand Central Station of the New York Central in 42d Street. You can reach it in from half a minute to fifteen minutes from 77 New York hotels, 36 clubs, and 31 theatres.—Adv.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN TICKET NOMINATED

Headed by Richard Yates, Son of the "War Governor."

CONVENTION WAS STAMPEDED

Several State Officers Renominated—Congressman Cannon a Delegate to Philadelphia.

PEORIA, Ill., May 9.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated for Governor Judge Richard Yates, son of the famous war Governor of Illinois.

The full ticket nominated by the convention is as follows:

Governor—RICHARD YATES of Jacksonville.
Lieutenant Governor—W. A. NORTHCOTT of Greenville, renominated.
Secretary of State—JAMES A. ROSE of Golconda, renominated.
Auditor of Public Accounts—JAMES S. McCULLOUGH, renominated.
State Treasurer—M. O. WILLIAMSON of Knox County.
Attorney General—H. J. HAMLIN of Shelby County.

The following were elected delegates to the Republican National Convention: Joseph G. Cannon, John G. Brown, Hale Hudson, and John M. Smyth. H. D. Pierre and John M. Herbert were nominated as Electors at Large.

Ex-Gov. Joseph W. Fifer was the permanent Chairman of the convention.

The nomination of Mr. Yates for Governor came at the end of a period of great excitement. When it was announced that nominations for candidates for the Governorship were in order, without speeches, Judge Elbridge Hanecy, Congressman Walter Reeves, Judge Orrin H. Carter, and Judge Richard Yates were named as aspirants for the honor.

The first ballot resulted: Reeves, 331½; Hanecy, 573½; Yates, 272½; Carter, 359½.

A second ballot was ordered and it resulted: Reeves, 418; Hanecy, 529; Yates, 276; Carter, 322.

The followers of Reeves now made an attempt to stampede the convention, leaping upon their chairs, waving their hats, and cheering and shouting for their candidate.

At the beginning of the third roll call it looked as if Reeves would be the nominee. The first significant break for Yates came when Vermillion County was reached, almost at the end of the roll call. This county had supported Hanecy on the previous ballot, but now cast its twenty-two votes for Yates. This announcement was received with the wildest applause, and the Yates men took on a turn at stampeding. Will County, with its twenty-three votes, was the next big Hanecy county to vote for Yates. The Yates men renewed their demonstration with increased vehemence. At the end of the roll call, without waiting for announcements of results, the convention became a mob.

STAMPEDE FOR YATES.

It was the general impression that Yates had received a majority of the votes. The Yates men and the followers of Reeves vied with each other in a tumultuous demonstration for their respective candidates. The whole convention was on its feet shouting. Suddenly a large oil painting of Yates was hoisted by the delegation from Morgan County, and amid deafening cheers carried over to the other aisle and down to the middle of the convention hall. From this moment it was a Yates convention. The Morgan County delegates who bore aloft the picture of Yates made their way up the aisle to the rostrum. Here it was handed over to Congressman William Lorimer, the leader of the Hanecy forces. There was now no longer any doubt as to the purpose of Judge Hanecy to transfer his following to Judge Yates.

Next there appeared on the stage a huge banner with the insoription:

"Forty years ago to-day the War Governor was nominated." There was another banner reading, "Yates for Governor." Mr. Lorimer seized this banner. Then Judge Hanecy himself climbed upon one of the Secretaries' tables and took the banner from Mr. Lorimer's hands. At 1:55 o'clock there was a momentary revival of the Reeves boom, when a large picture of Reeves suddenly made its appearance at one of the doors and was carried forward.

Judge Hanecy now stood upon the Secretary's desk, the highest point within reach, and waved his hands appealingly for silence. It was of little use, however, and the words he uttered could be heard scarcely ten feet away. He said: "Gentlemen of the Convention: I wish to thank those who have supported me and to withdraw in favor of the Hon. Richard Yates. I ask all of my friends to support him as loyally as they have supported me."

Judge Carter also withdrew from the race.

There was no announcement of the result of the third roll call. The footings, however, were as follows: Reeves, 482½; Yates, 345½; Hanecy, 430; Carter, 270.

There was comparative quiet during the fourth ballot, and it proceeded with no special incident. This ballot resulted: Reeves, 566; Yates, 971.

"Mr. Yates," said Chairman Fifer, "having received a majority of the votes cast, is declared the nominee of this convention for Governor." [Tremendous applause.]

The nomination was made unanimous on motion of John C. Ames of La Salle, on behalf of Mr. Reeves.

FEATURES OF THE PLATFORM.

The platform, after reaffirming the principles of the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention in 1896, and calling attention to the prosperous condition of the country "under the wise, businesslike, and patriotic Administration of President McKinley," proceeds:

We congratulate the people of the country on the enactment into law of the currency bill which provides the gold standard as the monetary unit of value. Financial discussions no longer disturb business conditions, and all business transactions have been placed on a basis that insures progress in capital and encouragement to the employment of labor.

After referring to the achievements of the army and navy in the war with Spain, the platform continues:

Cuba has been made free from Spanish misrule and a stable Government established there. Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands have become the possession of the United States as the inevitable and unavoidable results of that war. We fully indorse the action of Congress and the President in the administration of the affairs in these islands, and all legislation respecting the same, and we pledge our hearty alliance to the Nation's policy relating to them as formulated and carried out by the present Administration. In indorsing and approving the policy and course of the Administration and the legislation of Congress thus far relating to our new possessions, we express our confidence in the ability of a Republican Administration to deal with the complicated and important questions involved in any legislation for those islands which may arise hereafter.

We favor such legislation as will destroy all unlawful combinations of capital formed for the purpose of limiting production or increasing the price of manufactured products. All aggregations of capital formed for this purpose are detrimental to the best interests of trade and hostile to the laboring people.

The administration of Gov. Tanner is indorsed, as are also the public services of United States Senator Cullom. The platform concludes with a strong indorsement of President McKinley, for whom the convention's delegates are instructed.

After the platform had been read, Miles Kehoe of Chicago presented an amendment expressing sympathy for the South African republics. It was lost in a storm of hisses and shouts of disapproval, and the platform was adopted as read.

RICHARD YATES'S CAREER.

PEORIA, May 9.—Richard Yates, son of "Dick" Yates, the famous war Governor of Illinois, is but thirty-nine years of age. He was born at Jacksonville, Morgan County, and after leaving college engaged in newspaper work, but later went to the University of Michigan, where he was graduated from the law school in 1884.

In 1885 he was elected City Attorney of Jacksonville and held that ofice until 1891. He announced his candidacy for Congressman at Large in 1892, but after a stirring campaign was defeated.

Mr. Yates at the present time holds an appointment under President McKinley as Internal Revenue Collector of the Springfield District.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 9.—The Connecticut State Convention of Republicans assembled in the Auditorium to-day, and chose four delegates to the National Convention and elected the twenty-four members of the State Central Committee that is to conduct the affairs of the party for the next two years. The committee met this afternon and reëlected O. R. Fyler Chairman by 15 votes to 6 for Mr. Fessenden.

The Committee on Credentials, through Senator C. N. Kendall of Saffield, presented a majority report, in which it was recommended that the "Fyler" delegates from Cornwall and Bethlehem, where a contest developed, be seated. Michael Kenealey of Stamford offered a minority report, subscribed to by eight, declaring in favor of the contesting delegation. After numerous wrangles the "Fyler" delegates were seated, 247 to 22.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented by E. D. Robins, Chairman of the committee. The platform which was adopted is in part as follows:

The representatives of the Republican Party of the State of Connecticut in convention assembled hereby reaffirm their unwavering allegiance to the sound and patriotic principles contained in the platform upon which William McKinley was elected President of the United States.

We recognize the fact that many difficult questions confront the Nation, the Government, and control of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. We believe that those questions can and will be answered to the complete satisfaction of the inhabitants of those islands and in strict conformity to the terms of the treaty of Paris. We believe that it is the high and sacred duty of the Nation to secure to the people of those islands the blessings of liberty, peace, and happiness. We believe that the full and speedy performance of this duty will meet with the enthusiastic and unqualified approval of the people of the United States.

On the subject of trusts, the platform says:

So far as those great corporations strive to lessen the cost of production without lowering the standard of wages to the end that they may successfully enter and command the markets of the world to the advantage of the American consumer and wage earner, they may be well endured. But we believe that Congress and the Legislatures of the several States should without delay enact such laws as may be necessary to protect stockholders against fraud, laborers against injustice, and consumers against extortion.

The following delegates at large to the Philadelphia convention were elected: L. B. Plimpton, Hartford; alternate, William C. Cheney, Manchester; Charles H. Brooker, Ansonia; alternate, S. P. Calef, Middletown. Edwin Milner, Plainfield; alternate, Frank B. Brandegee, New London. J. Deming Perkins, Litchfield; Alternate, R. J. Walsh, Greenwich.

The delegates were not instructed.

At 2:15 P. M. the convention adjourned.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—The Republican State Convention held here to-day elected United States Senator Louis E. McComas, Congressman Sidney E. Mudd, William T. Malster of Baltimore, and Phillips Lee of Goldsborough delegates at large to the National Convention, instructing them to vote for the renomination of President McKinley. James E. Hooper of Baltimore and Henry M. McCullough of Cecil County were nominated for Presidential Electors.

The platform warmly indorses the Administration of President McKinley, both at home and abroad, condemns trusts, and arraigns the local Democracy upon charges of corruption and misgovernment.

The proceedings of the convention were entirely harmonious.

KANSAS CITY CONVENTION HALL.

Committee Finds It Will Have 7,000 Seats Less Than Figured On.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Charles A. Walsh, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, returned from Kansas City to-day, where he had been with Vice Chairman J. G. Johnson inspecting the preparations for the convention. He found that the new convention hall would be ready in ample time for the housing of the assembly, but was disappointed somewhat at the comparatively small seating capacity provided in the plans. After figuring that 20,000 seats would be available outside of the arena floor, they found that only 13,000 would be at their command. The arena floor will seat 5,000 persons, but half of its area will be taken up by the stage and the platforms for 600 newspaper correspondents.

While sitting in Kansas City the subcommittee was besieged for seats by representatives of Tammany of New York, the Cook County Democracy Marching Club, and other big organizations.

"The committee simply threw up its hands," said Mr. Walsh, "and told these men that they would have to see the National delegates representing their several States."

It was decided to appoint 100 doorkeepers, 250 ushers, 50 messengers, and a staff of 50 physicians. The Secretary of the convention will have 1 assistant from each State and Territory, and there will be 10 reading clerks. The number of assistants to Sergeant at Arms Martin was reduced to 200.

HIGHER TRANSPACIFIC RATES.

Conference Committee Makes Large Increase from Oriental Ports.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 9.—The Transpacific Conference Committee, to which was left the arrangement of Oriental steamship rates, handed in its schedule today. It makes marked advances in all rates from Oriental ports.

From Hongkong and Shanghai to San Francisco and Pacific Coast ports, the rate is raised from $1.85 to $2.25, to go into effect June 15. From Yokohama to San Francisco the rate is made $200; from Kobe, $207.50, and from Nagasaki, $218. From Hongkong to London by way of the Suez Canal the steamship rate is advanced from £57 to £62, in accordance with an arrangement with representatives of the Suez line. The latter company will hold a meeting in London next week and make similar advances.

The rate from San Francisco to Hongkong has been $225 for some time, because of lack of competition. With the present heavy travel to Asiatic ports the advance will mean a large increase in the passenger earnings of Pacific Mail and the Occidental and Oriental lines.

NEW SIX-INCH PROJECTILE?

It Is Claimed the Shell Can Demolish the Heaviest Armor Made.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—A dispatch from Nicetown says: "Thousands of a new six-inch projectile for naval guns, which will penetrate 14 inches of Krupp or any other steel armor, and consequently the sides of nine out of ten of the world's battleships, are being manufactured by the Midvale Steel Company for the United States Government. The greatest secrecy is observed about the Midvale works, and all details concerning the shell are refused. From other sources, however, the following facts are learned:

"The shell, in appearance, can be distinguished from the ordinary projectile only by a cap on its nose. This cap is of soft steel, backed with graphite. When the shell strikes the plate this soft steel fuses, protects the real diamond steel points of the shell, and forms with the graphite a lubricant that helps the shell to bore its whirling way through the armor. The shell is only about eighteen inches long, and is of course six inches in diameter."

Local steel manufacturers were reticent when questioned to-day, but admitted the truth of the claims made for the shell. Mr. Felton of the Pennsylvania Steel Company said: "It is a fact that we now have a new form of ordnance that demolishes the heaviest armor plate made, whether Krupp or Harveyized."

Our Whole Country Represented.
Oranges from Florida, Shad from North Carolina, Breakfast Food from Minnesota, Potatoes from Utah, Water from the Adirondack Mountains, Wine from Missouri and California—in addition to the finest imported Wines—Cigars from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Manila, in the Dining Cars of the New York Central.—Adv.

THE TRACT SOCIETY MANAGEMENT ACCUSED

Life Director Alleges Misappropriation of Trust Funds.

TRUSTEES CHARGE SPITE WORK

Disclosed After the Annual Meeting of the Society—The Letter of H. E. Simmons.

The seventy-fifth annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held yesterday afternoon in the lecture room of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, and was attended by an unusually large number of members. It was expected to prove one of the most important meetings in the history of the society, owing to the fact that the organization is now passing through a financial crisis. The great office building at Nassau and Spruce Streets, erected six years ago at an enormous cost, necessitating the placing of a mortgage upon it of about $1,250,000, created a deficit which last year amounted to $35,000. This led to a great deal of criticism of the management of the society, and, as was expected, yesterday's deliberations were conducted amid expressions of dissatisfaction.

It was expected that Samuel Marsh, the John Street lawyer, who is a life member, would renew his request to see the books of the society. Mr. Marsh has made several written demands to examine the books on the ground that his life membership entitled him to such an inspection. His demands have been refused, and it was believed that at the yearly meeting his counsel would make a debate and display of feeling. Mr. Marsh was present at yesterday's meeting, but through the action of Gen. O. O. Howard, President of the society, his grievance was not aired in the open meeting. Gen. Howard's attempt to smooth matters, however, brought out the fact that charges of a serious nature against the management of the society made by another member were being carefully kept from the public.

GEN. HOWARD'S STATEMENT.

Gen. Howard, after talking privately with Mr. Marsh, stated that a member of the society who seemed to have a personal grievance, came to him several times, but not having time to investigate, Gen. Howard said he had referred the matter to the Executive Committee.

Chairman Burrell of the Executive Committee said that all matters coming from a quarter worthy of notice had been taken up and thoroughly investigated.

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, referring, as believed, to some other matter, said that there was a grievance that the committee refused to investigate. The President hurriedly tried to close the subject, but Dr. Burrell replied that, speaking for himself, he refused to investigate any and every petty complaint that came to the society. This ended the matter so far as the open meeting was concerned, but it was learned on investigation that H. E. Simmons, life Director of the Society, had repeatedly written to the Board of Managers charging that about $58,000 of the securities belonging to the trust funds had been misappropriated and diverted from their legitimate and honest use to the real estate fund. Mr. Simmons, in his letter, bases his charges on the report of the society for the year ending March 31, 1899.

"I hold myself responsible in the fullest possible manner at any time or place for making these charges," says the letter, "and I ask no favors, except that the printed reports of the society be accepted as true, except where I prove them false, and that these reports, where not impeached, be taken as valid testimony.

THE CHARGE IN DETAIL.

"I propose to prove that the American Tract Society did have certain trust funds which it was bound to keep invested and to use the income from those funds as directed by the donors, and that in the year closing April 1, 1899, the management did withdraw from 'reinvestment' an amount of $57,686.42 of the securities belonging to the trust funds, and that this amount was 'misappropriated,' diverted from its legitimate and honest use, and the trusts were abused by the management.

"On page 77, report of 1899, we find a table of 'Investments of the Permanent and Temporary Trust Funds' and in it we find that the 'bonds, mortgages, and other securities,' which on May 10, 1898, amounted to $117,072.34, and were certified to as correct and in order, have on May 9, 1899, shrunk to $59,383.92, showing a loss in trust fund investments of $57,686.42. Turning to the Treasurer's report on page 75, we find an entry in these words: 'Investment of trust funds withdrawn for reinvestment, $50,526.42,' showing a net loss to 'investments of trust funds' of $7,160, or one-eighth of the entire amount 'withdrawn,' which is certainly either a very high commission, or else evidence of some very bad 'investments. In addition to the sum of $50,526.42 received by the Treasurer 'withdrawn for reinvestment,' there is also credited to the society $1,273, 'new trust funds,' making a total of $51,799.42 in cash from trust funds received during the year ended April 1, 1899.

"A moment's examination will show where the trust funds were 'reinvested' in the payment of a figured loss of $45,899.23 upon the 'building,' but this figured loss, it should be noted, includes $12,522.37 of purely business expenses such as rent, removal, &c., so that it may be fairly stated as loss upon 'buildings,' $33,376.89; loss upon business, $18,422.53, and loss upon converting the securities into cash, $7,160, making a total defalcation of $58,959.42 during the fiscal year ended April 1, 1899!

"I do not believe there is any business man upon the Board of Managers who is ready to say that such a use of trust funds as is named above is either honest or right.

"I wish also to distinctly and clearly charge the present management of the American Tract Society with willful, persistent, and open violation of the Fourth Commandment; in needlessly keeping its building open for purposes of traffic upon the Lord's Day, compelling numbers of its employes to desecrate the Sabbath Day by running its engines, boilers, and elevators, and keeping men on duty during the Sabbath Day simply and solely for the purposes of gain, in renting offices to Sabbath breakers.

The Rev. Dr. G. L. Shearer, Secretary of the society, when seen last night, admitted that the managers of the society had received this letter from Mr. Simmons.

BOARD WILL TAKE NO NOTICE.

"No notice will be taken of the charges by the Board of Trustees," he said, "as it is looked upon simply as a case of spite work on Mr. Simmons's part. He was the business agent of the society for eighteen years up to 1887, when his resignation was accepted with thanks. A year ago he applied to the society for a reference, which was refused, and since then he has been inimical to the management. I will say that the investment of the society's funds has always been made upon advice of counsel, and that all trust funds will be carefully conserved.

"As to the charge of running elevators on Sunday in the office building, steam is kept in the boilers on Sunday by order of the Fire Department, and an elevator is run because a family is living on the top floor."

At yesterday's meeting of the society Gen. Howard, reviewing the year's work, said that no society exists which has done so much to distribute literature throughout the world. "The attacks from outsiders," he said, "are inspired solely by envy and jealousy."

A letter from the agent of the society's big office building stated that the structure was now on a paying basis, the receipts for the past year amounting to $124,637, the expenditures being only $122,775.

Although no public announcement was made of the fact, it was known that an amicable settlement had been effected with the Otis Elevator Company whereby the company will reimburse the society for its losses on account of accidents to the elevators in the building and will pay besides a bonus of $25,000. This will add $25,000 to the fund of $200,000 which is being raised to liquidate the society's floating debt.

O'Neill's Fine Millinery.
The finest and most exclusive designs in New York. Moderate Prices. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

CONFERENCE ON CHARITIES

Messrs. Keller and Simis On Needs in the Greater City.

HARLEM HOSPITAL CONDEMNED

Improvements Planned at Bellevue Hospital—Mr. Simis Suggests Whipping Post for Wife Deserters.

A whipping post for men who desert their wives and children was seriously advocated yesterday by Charity Commissioner Adolph Simis of Brooklyn at a conference on charities held in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building.

"Instead," he said, "of sending the man to jail who deserts his wife, establish the whipping post and you will have less complaints from deserted wives. You have been too easy with these men."

Both John W. Keller, President of the Board of Charities Commissioners, and Commissioner Simis, who discussed the question, "Are the Public Institutions Adequate to Public Needs?" declared that they were not, and gave their reasons therefor.

The opening session was presided over by the Right Rev. John M. Farley, Vicar General of the Diocese of New York. The Chairman at the evening session was Controller Bird S. Coler. The conference will continue to-day.

Commissioner Keller, in his address, said that the most glaring need in the Department of Charities was a new hospital in Harlem. He said the present Harlem Hospital was a makeshift from top to bottom, being an old frame building, with arrangements and equipment that had one to be astonished that people can get well in such a place.

"A DISGRACE TO THE CITY."

"It is a disgrace to the city," he continued, "and a reproach to the intelligence of the people of New York for any one to expect to get sick people well there.

"The second need is a municipal lodging house for women and children. The present one on First Avenue has no special provision in it for homeless women and children. Homeless women ought to have as much consideration as homeless men, and children should have more than either. A lodging house for them should be kept apart from that for men."

The Commissioner said he was going to come into possession, July 1, of the Cornell Medical School in the Bellevue Hospital grounds. "I'm going to rip up that building," he said, "and turn it into an up-to-date maternity hospital. Then I will turn the present Maternity Hospital on Twenty-sixth Street into a dormitory for the Bellevue Hospital employes.

"In regard to the care of tuberculosis patients I can inform you that I shall have three buildings on Blackwell's Island next year which I propose to use for the segregation of such patients."

Commissioner Keller said the new Gouverneur Hospital was in the hands of a receiver, after passing through the hands of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies. He did not know when the Department of Charities would get it. He advocated the building of homes for nurses, declaring that the nurses have to eat and sleep by the side of sick patients, practically. He also said a crematory should be built at Bellevue to burn up the refuse.

He said it was not until this year that the prisoner had been removed from the Department of Public Charities. He told of the extent to which pauper labor had crept into the department, and of his efforts to crush it out.

CONDOLES WITH NEW YORK.

Commissioner Simis said he felt sorry for New York because, judging from Commissioner Keller's address, the Charity Department in Manhattan was not nearly so well off as the Brooklyn department.

"There is, however," said Commissioner Simis, "only one public hospital in Kings County. This is not enough. I would suggest the taking of a large number of dwelling houses to be used as emergency hospitals, accommodating twenty or thirty people and scattered all over the city."

An address prepared by Dr. George G. Wheelock, Chairman of the New York County Committee of the State Charities' Aid Association, was read by Miss Cooper. He said the public institutions would be adequate to the public needs if, among other things, there was a new hospital built in Harlem, a convalescent hospital, State and city hospitals for phthisis cases, suitable quarters for employes, and a small municipal lodging house for women and children.

The remainder of the afternoon session was taken up with a discussion of the question of the supervision of children placed in families. Addresses were made by Charles L. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, and by Miss Mary Vida Clark, Assistant Secretary of the State Charities' Aid Association, who spoke of the dangers involved in the placing out of children.

In the discussion which followed Bishop Farley asked Miss Clark if the religious faith of the family was always found to correspond with that of the child before the child was sent out. Miss Clark said the greatest care was exercised to send children to families of the same faith in which the children were brought up.

CHILDREN IN REFORMATORIES.

At the evening's session an address by Moses Oppenheimer of the Department of Finance, in which he said that half of the children in reformatory homes were "sprouting" criminals, led to vigorous replies on the part of Morgan Williams, President of the Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum, and of George B. Robinson, President of the Directors of the New York Catholic Protectory.

The subject which brought forth the protest was "Upon What Principles Should the Upper Age Limit of City Payment for Reformatory Cases Be Fixed?" Mr. Oppenheimer had said among other things that reformatory inmates received as young children should be discharged at the age of sixteen years.

When Mr. Williams was introduced he said, in part:

"I wish to take exception to the statements of Mr. Oppenheimer. I consider practically all his statements to be misleading. Reformatory cases do not hinge on the ages of the children, but on the terms of their detention. They should not be discharged arbitrarily on reaching a certain age, but only after serving a certain length of time. It is not true that reformatories are homes of sprouting criminals, as can be proved by hundreds of instances. The gentleman is also at fault when he supposes that the charge on which a child is detained is an index of his character."

Mr. Robinson seconded Mr. Williams's remarks, and asserted that Mr. Oppenheimer showed lack of investigation in his statements.

Controller Coler, the presiding officer, in discussing the problems of private charities receiving city aid and of those not receiving city aid, said:

"A charity must be either one to which the public owes a duty in its support, or else such a one as to which no such duty can be predicated. In the former case the city should either manage the charity itself or else wholly and adequately support it through private management. In the latter, the taxpayers should not be compelled to contribute at all."

John Crane of the St. Vincent De Paul Society told of the work of his society, and Frank Tucker, general agent for the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, delivered an address, in which he deprecated the practice of entertainments and similar means to raise money for charity.

Robert W. De Forest advocated the support of private institutions by private aid.

Mrs. Mary E. McCarten of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls read a paper on the work of her association.

When the Business Man Travels
He uses the Pennsylvania Railroad because it takes him where he wants to go and takes him quickly.—Adv.

THE GOVERNOR IN WASHINGTON

Calls on President McKinley—Report that He Will Not Be Asked to Stand for Vice Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Gov. Roosevelt, although he has repeatedly declared that his visit here is a purely social one, was as busy to-day as though he had an immense deal of business to get through with. In the morning the home in N Street of Capt. W. S. Cowles, the Governor's brother-in-law, where Mr. Roosevelt is staying, looked like the scene of a big reception. Cabs and carriages were continually driving up, and in one of the parlors Gov. Roosevelt held a sort of levee. This was once or twice interrupted when newspaper men called. It was announced last night that the Governor would see them this morning and tell them what he had to say. He did as he had promised, but did not make any startling remarks.

"Of course," he said, "I shall see some officials while I am here, but it is a purely social visit. I can't say a word about the Vice Presidency. All I have had to say about that subject I have already said. As for other political matters, I would rather not talk about them. I am going to visit the President, as well as Secretaries Hay, Root, and Long. Mr. Hay is an old friend of mine; Mr. Root comes from my city, and Mr. Long"—the Governor smiled as he said this—"is my chief."

"I am very glad to see the Washington newspaper men again," Gov. Roosevelt said in conclusion. "Coming to live in Washington? Oh, yes. Some time. Not next Spring, though."

Mr. Roosevelt was with the President about half an hour later in the morning. He arrived at the White House accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Young, and was at once shown into the Cabinet room. On leaving the White House the Governor again said that he really had nothing to communicate and courteously declined to be interviewed.

Later on, however, a close friend of the Governor and also of the President stated that Mr. McKinley and the members of the Administration generally are in full harmony with the Governor's purpose not to allow his name to be used in connection with the Republican Vice Presidential nomination. They were not added convinced that Mr. Roosevelt could do the party greater service in the campaign as a candidate for re-election as Governor of New York than as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Gov. Roosevelt is strongly of this view, and it can be stated positively that he will not permit his name to be placed on the National ticket. It is not believed that he has as yet reached a conclusion in his own mind as to who would be the most available candidate for the second place. It was stated at the White House after Mr. Roosevelt left that he had accepted an invitation from the President to dinner next Friday evening.

Gov. Roosevelt, after leaving the White House, went to the War Department and spent half an hour with Secretary Root. He afterward paid his respects to Secretary Hay and Secretary Long.

CHICAGO'S TELEPHONES.

Company Reduces Rates for Instruments Used by the City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Mayor Harrison received such a favorable proposition to-day from the Chicago Telephone Company regarding the overhauling and maintenance of the police and fire telephones that he directed City Electrician Ellicott to abandon his plans of inaugurating a municipal system.

The offer of the corporation means a reduction from $5 to $1.50 per instrument, or a total cut of $5,250 for 1,500 telephones. Mayor Harrison said he could not see how the city could install the system and avoid losing money in view of the company's offer.

The city telephone bill last year was $7,500. All the city will have to pay now will be $2,250.

BIRMINGHAM'S IRON EXPORTS.

Three Train Loads of Pig Iron a Day Sent to New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 9.—Export iron shipments from the Birmingham district have assumed unusual proportions for this season of the year, when, as a rule, they are very light. It was ascertained today that for the past twenty days the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad has been moving out of Bessemer and Easley three solid trains of pig iron a day. Most of this is turned over to the Illinois Central at Holly Springs, Miss., and is thence taken to New Orleans, where it is loaded daily for the leading iron centres of Europe.

The export movement is very regular, and the volume of shipments bids fair to be large for some time to come.

PEACE SOCIETY MEETS.

Fails to "Enthuse" Over Carnegie as a Candidate for Office.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 9.—An effort was made at the annual meeting of the American Peace Society to-day to have Andrew Carnegie elected a Vice President. It met with a chilling reception, and was finally withdrawn.

Some one, when the suggestion was made, asked if any one knew whether Mr. Carnegie would accept. No one seemed able to answer. Then Secretary Trueblood arose and proceeded to say that Mr. Carnegie's opposition to the existing war was not sufficient basis for the supposition that he was opposed to all wars. Furthermore, it was Mr. Carnegie's habit to ignore the notices of the society's meetings, and he doubted if he would take any notice of an election as Vice President. Then the effort in Mr. Carnegie's behalf was allowed to drop.

The officers elected are: President—Robert Treat Paine of Boston; Treasurer—Thomas H. Russell of Boston; Corresponding Secretary—Benjamin Trueblood of Boston; Auditor—Dr. William F. Jarvis of West Newton, and fifty-six Vice Presidents.

The Board of Directors, in the course of its annual report, says:

It is painful to turn to the ghastly scenes of destruction in the kopjes and veldts of South Africa, or to the marshes and jungles of the Philippines, where the hunt of death still goes on; where in some places the fighting has degenerated into something like pure butchery, and in certain sections a reign of terror seems almost to have set in, through the hatred awakened in the natives by the American occupation.

These unfortunate conflicts, in which the two most advanced nations of the world have involved themselves, are setting forth afresh all horrors and moral repulsiveness of war.

The South African war has met with almost universal condemnation. The opposition to the course of the British Government has been very strong in England itself. The friends of peace there have carried on a heroic campaign, but their words have been drowned amid the clamor of war, and they themselves have suffered abuse and violence unworthy of any free country.

TORNADO IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Two Clouds Meet and Destroy Barns and Buildings at West Chester.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., May 9.—Conestoga Station, in West Nantmeal Township, Chester County, bears the scars of a double tornado, which visited that point last night. The two clouds moved from opposite directions and met.

The barns of S. P. Handwork and James Livengood were blown down, and in the former four cows were crushed by falling walls. The station building of the Wilmington and Northern Railway was picked up bodily and carried fifty yards to a

be passed, declaring that the next National Convention of the People's Party should be held at least one month ahead of that of the old party conventions.

"In the interest of harmony, and in order to meet these dissatisfied self-constituted patriots more than half way, the committee accepted their resolution and passed it unanimously. This resolution has since been known as the Omaha agreement. Then these self-constituted patriots, only a few in number but very noisy, proceeded to bolt the action of the committee meeting within less than an hour after it had adjourned, and issued a call for a rump convention, that met in Cincinnati in September.

"Despite this treachery and bad faith, the National Committee, at its meeting held in Lincoln, Neb., a few months ago, stood by that Omaha agreement to the letter, and called this convention to meet more than thirty days ahead of both of the old party conventions.

"But what was the result? The same self-constituted patriots again bolted the action of the committee at Lincoln, after getting everything that they had demanded in the Omaha resolution. They went to Omaha determined to bolt and try to split the party, and, failing to find an excuse, they bolted anyway. They went again to the Lincoln meeting determined beforehand to bolt and try to find an excuse to bolt, and, failing to find an excuse, they bolted again anyway. These bolters, however, are few in number, but like the Irishman's frog, they make noise enough for a million."

After briefly outlining the platform which would be adopted by the Convention, Senator Butler said that no party in the history of the world was as unselfishly devoted to principle as the People's Party.

In 1896 before their convention every member of the party had expected the nomination of a straight People's Party ticket, but when the Democrats, who had "for many years been following false gods, returned to the feet of Jefferson and adopted a platform and nominated a candidate that came near standing for the great fundamental principles of good government which Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln advocated and amplified by their careers, the People's Party put patriotism and country above party, refused to nominate another candidate, but accepted the Democratic candidate and had the nominee for Vice President stood for what the nominee for President did not, that candidate also would have been accepted."

Senator Butler closed by saying that three parties "are ready to join hands to call a halt, to demand a change, and to make one supreme effort to restore the Republic to the fundamental principles laid down by the forefathers."

When Chairman Butler touched the meeting of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists in Cincinnati, a voice came from the body of delegates: "How about Mark Hanna?"

"I am afraid he is there also," replied the Chairman, evoking laughter and cheers.

At the conclusion of his address proper, Chairman Butler, in a short speech, introduced the temporary Chairman of the convention, P. J. Ringdale of Minnesota. Mr. Ringdale received a vociferous welcome from the convention, the Minnesota delegation in particular distinguishing itself by lusty cheers and spasmodic blasts of asthmatic tin horns. Mr. Ringdale made a short speech, at the conclusion of which there were cries of "Pettigrew! Pettigrew!" but the Senator, who sat on the platform, did not respond.

The roll call of States was begun and a loud laugh was raised by the announcement of J. J. Chambers, representing Alaska. "I am the only one here from Alaska, and I will have to name myself." The same condition confronted I. N. Burdick of Indian Territory, and Ernest Kronse of Oregon.

A delegate from Iowa moved that Gen. Tarsney of Missouri be put on the Committee on Resolutions as representing the Philippine Islands, since he had lately been in that part of the world investigating conditions. The motion evoked a storm of disapproval and it was declared out of order.

The temporary Chairman then suggested that the convention adjourn to allow the committees time to formulate their reports. The suggestion was adopted, and the convention adjourned until 8:30 o'clock.

Thomas Patterson of Colorado was selected for permanent Chairman of the convention by the Committee on Permanent Organization and Order of Business after a session lasting for over two hours. Several names were considered before the selection was made. Gen. James A. Weaver of Iowa and Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina were among those urged for the place. Senator Pettigrew's name was also presented, but later withdrawn, Senator Pettigrew stating that he would not under any circumstances allow his name to be considered in connection with the permanent Chairmanship.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

The evening session was devoted entirely to singing and music by the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment Band. When Temporary Chairman Ringdale called the convention to order it was announced that the Committees on Credentials, Resolutions, and Permanent Organization were not ready to report. Cries for "Pettigrew," "Jerry Simpson," and "Cyclone Davis" at once went up, but none of these men appeared. "Senator Pettigrew is suffering from throat trouble and wishes to be excused," announced Chairman Ringdale, "and Mr. Davis will speak here to-morrow night."

Chairman Ringdale then introduced the Rev. Mr. Hatch of Iowa, who, he said, "had some songs of his own production." The minister, who is blind, sang two songs, which were received with warm cheering. Following the singing the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment Band played a medley of operatic and other airs.

The convention then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The doors were opened and all outside of the tent were admitted to a concert given by the band.

A hot fight developed in the meeting of the Committee on Credentials to-night over the right of delegates present to cast the entire vote of their States when some of the delegates are absent. It was contended on the one hand that only such members of delegations as were present in the convention hall should be allowed to cast a vote, and on the other hand that the old rule of Populist conventions should hold good—that such members of a delegation as are in the hall should cast the entire vote to which the State is entitled.

It seemed to be the general opinion of the members of the committee that the matter belonged rather to the Committee on Rules than to the Committee on Credentials, but in order to get the matter before the convention for settlement it was decided that the committee would take the matter up.

After of warm debates followed, the committee member from Texas, declaring that the move was intended as a blow at the delegation from his State, which has a total of 121 votes, and is now fully representated in the convention. When the matter came to the vote it was decided by 31 to 1 that the old rule should prevail, and that delegates present shall cast the entire number of votes to which their States are entitled. The one negative vote was cast by Committeeman Frank Maddem of Colorado, who will present a minority report to the convention to-morrow morning in an effort to have the vote cast according to the actual number of delegates present.

DIFFER ABOUT SECOND PLACE.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 9.—The programme of the convention agreed upon by the Committee on Rules to-night indicates nothing as to the action of the convention with reference to the Vice Presidency.

Section VI. of the programme reads: "To take action on the nomination of a candidate for Vice President of the United States." This clause follows the clause providing for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency.

As originally reported to the committee by a sub-committee, Section VI. read "nomination of a candidate for Vice President of the United States, time and place to be settled on by the convention."

Members of the full committee opposing a Vice Presidential nomination, however, objected to the reading of the clause, and it was finally put in the form as adopted, thus leaving the whole question to the action of the convention itself.

The Nebraska delegation to-day decided to cast its vote against the nomination by the convention of any one for the Vice Presidency and to support the proposition for a committee on conference, with instructions to the committee to accept the best man offered the place by the Democratic Convention at Kansas City. Other delegations taking this position are those of Colorado, Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin, Idaho, New York, and West Virginia.

Gen. Weaver claims that the action of the Nebraska delegation will have the effect of preventing a nomination, but the friends of Mr. Towne and other aspirants do not by any means concede this. The Texas delegation, with 121 votes, will, at first at least, cast its influence for nomination, such being its instruction by the State Convention.

After a heated discussion for more than two hours the Kansas delegation voted to postpone action on the Vice Presidential question until to-morrow. The Minnesota delegation after a lengthy session, at which outside advocates for and against the nomination for Vice President were present, voted to stand by Towne and to place him in nomination before the convention. Senator Pettigrew was present and urged this course.

The South Dakota delegation at its meeting decided to support Towne for Vice President. Senator Pettigrew is still pressing Towne's claims.

"The convention will not adjourn without naming a complete ticket," he said to-day, "and if Mr. Towne cannot get the honor some one else will."

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POPULISTS' MEETING

Wharton Barker's Candidate Made Permanent Chairman.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY SPEAKS

Both He and Chairman Howard Make Strong Remarks About the Sioux Falls Meeting.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 9.—The convention of the Middle of the Road Populists opened to-day with a fair attendance. The features of the meeting were the address of the Temporary Chairman, H. W. Howard, and the remarks of Ignatius Donnelly, who was called to the stage, on the rival convention of the National Populists at Sioux Falls.

National Chairman D. Clem Deaver called the convention to order at 1:50 P. M. He introduced Mayor Tafel, who welcomed the delegates to Cincinnati in a brief speech. On the part of the delegates Prof. J. A. Boyce of Nebraska City, Neb., thanked the Mayor for his warm words of welcome. When Chairman Deaver rapped for order there were on the floor of the opera house 470 men and women, occupying delegates' seats. In the galleries there were seventy-five persons.

D. CLEM DEAVER'S ADDRESS.

When Prof. Boyse concluded, Chairman Deaver delivered his formal address to the delegates. His remarks were loudly applauded throughout. In the course of his speech he said:

Let us secure direct legislation, a government by the people for the people, instead of government by the parties for the parties, and the history of our party will be the most glorious of all parties that have ever existed. When we have secured direct legislation, which we can secure without any great change, then we can submit to the people the money question, the railroad question, the land question, the trust question, and any others that a stated percentage of the voters may demand to be submitted.

Some of our misguided friends are meeting in another part of the country to-day. Poor fellows, I pity them. They are rainbow chasers, and they will not realize their predicament until their day of grace is past. Let us not hate them, but rather look upon them with mercy, believing as we do that many honest men are among them who ought to know better, but who have been misled by the bright and dazzling colors of the giant rainbow. They hope to secure reform through the Democratic Party, this parent of stagnation, a negative party, a party that always opposes whatever is, whether it be good, bad, or indifferent. But as time rools on they will see the folly of rainbow chasing, and will return to the fold better and wiser men.

National Secretary Joe Parker was then introduced to read the call of the convention. At the conclusion of the reading of the call Chairman Deaver announced that the National Committee had recommended the selection of ex-Congressman H. W. Howard of Alabama for temporary Chairman. The convention unanimously ratified that recommendation. Mr. Howard was received with much applause. He said in part:

CHAIRMAN HOWARD'S SPEECH.

We have reached a crisis in the history of the People's Party. By your action to-day you are to determine whether the party is to live for a glorious future or to die an ignominious death. The chaotic conditions which new confront us were brought about by office holders and office seeking politicians, who were willing to fuse the life out of our party in order that they might obtain petty offices, with its emolumental. The folly of 1896, when we became the tail of the Democratic kite, has brought us to the verge of disruption, and the only thing to-day that can avert that disaster is a straightforward course of independent action.

If we would win the confidence and esteem of thinking men we must adopt such a platform of principles as will appeal to the millions who are to-day seeking for a solution of these great questions which confront us. At the forefront of these stands the financial question. Right here I want to say that one of our great mistakes has been in accentuating our demand for the free coinage of silver to such an extent that the Democratic Party took it up as their battle cry, and this produced confusion in our ranks when, in fact and in truth, it is one of the least of the reforms which we seek. Beyond this is the broader and greater question of Government paper currency issued not through the National Banks, but directly by the Government itself.

Another great question and one which has been met by almost every civilized nation of the globe except this one, is the question of Government ownership of railroads. Under Government ownership the smallest shipper in the land receives the benefit of the same freight rate as the greatest trust. So long as we maintain our present system of private ownership of railroads the trusts will flourish, and when the railroads pass into the control of the Government we will have delivered trusts one of the most effective blows possible. Along with the Government ownership of railroads should go the Government ownership of telegraph. The city should own its street car lines, its electric lights, gas and waterworks; in fact, all public utilities should belong to the people, instead of to the favored few.

THE PROBLEM OF TRUSTS.

"Another great question which I have already suggested is the trust question. The trust has come to stay. It is an outgrowth of our industrial system. All talk of controlling the trusts is mere nonsense. When we attempt to legislate against the trusts they will take the next step in the process of evolution and become monopolies. What is to be done with the monopoly? Capital has realized what labor has not yet found out—that competition is not the life but the death of business. Therefore capital has ceased to compete, and is now doing the more wise and sensible thing of co-operating. I believe that whenever any line of industry becomes a monopoly there is only one solution possible, and that is for the Government control of the monopoly, to use and operate it for the benefit of all the people.

"There is one other great issue which I consider greater than all the rest. I refer to the principle of direct legislation. We will never obtain a wise financial system, we will never secure Government and municipal ownership until we first arrange a system under which the question will be referred to the people for their direct vote.

"Let your action here to-day be a message to the populist of this country that never again will our party halt by the wayside, to listen to the siren's song and alluring promise of designing men, but that we have again unfurled our banner to the breeze; that we have consecrated our party anew to the cause of liberty and freedom. Four thousand years ago Cain asked the question: 'Am I my brother's keeper?' Two thousand years later the great Nazarene laid down the principle that the laborer is worthy of his hire. Up to this time the world has not successfully answered these questions. It is the mission of Populism to find that answer, and it will be found only when we have banished this cursed competitive system and have led men up into the light of the great truth of the brotherhood of man.

"We have held still on our course, except for the one time, in 1896, when we were tempted to turn aside by the flesh pots of Egypt. That is the only sin which our party has committed. But for that sin it has certainly done penance, and I do not believe it is to perish off the face of the earth for this one transgression. All great reformers have had their traitors. Our party has been deserted by its Butlers and Allens and Weavers, and to-day let us take courage and hope, learn experience from the past, and march on to the great and glorious victory which awaits those who know how to labor and to wait."

References by the Temporary Chairman to the unlimited issue of Government paper currency, to Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, public control of public utilities, and to the principle of direct legislation were greeted with tumultuous cheering.

Organization was then completed by the selection for Temporary Secretary of J. C. Allen of Oklahoma and for Assistant Secretary of Earl Richardson of Illinois. These were made by acclamation. The selection of regular committees was then made. The chair suggested that the convention might well occupy the time until the dinner hour in listening to speeches. This suggestion found great favor, and there were loud calls for Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY SPEAKS.

Mr. Donnelly edged his way down the aisle. When he reached the footlights he was seized and lifted to the stage, where he was greeted with continued cheers. Mr. Donnlly felicitated the National Committee on its success in bringing together such a body of delegates, saying:

"There is not a fusionist in the whole gang. The Lord has separated the sheep from the goats, and the exuvise are all gathered at Sioux Falls. The future success of mankind hinges on this movement of ours." He declared the Omaha Convention of 1892 nominated a man and gave him prominence which only enabled him to sell out his friends, and he exclaimed: "The traitors are now assembled at Sioux Falls in obsequious servility to the Democratic Party. They are parting their coattails and inviting the Democrats to kick them, and every time they are kicked they thank God and take courage."

He denounced Bryan and lauded Thomas C. Watson, but declared that the Democrats in 1896 refused to recognize the Populists, whom they only wanted for their two million votes.

"They have thrown away an opportunity," he said, "and I want to tell you Mr. Bryan was nearer the Presidency in 1896 than he ever will be again. The spirit of 1892 is here, and all we have to do is to renew the agitation and build up the People's Party to save the Republic and save mankind. Let us say to one another: Let us save mankind. We are a combination of the best blood—we are Jeffersonian Democrats and Abe Lincoln Republicans." [Great applause.]

Mr. Donnelly concluded: "I feel that this is the rebirth of the People's Party with the vermin scraped off."

The convention then adjourned until 8 P. M. On calling the meeting to order at that time, Chairman Howard referred to the trouble at Sioux Falls over the division of the spoils. A delegate from Missouri pointed to the big "16-to-1 placard" and moved that "the corpse" be removed from the hall. This led to a discussion on that issue, which was shut off by calling out A. G. Burkhard, candidate for Governor of Indiana, for a speech.

He was followed by Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania, who is regarded as the leading candidate for the Presidential nomination. He discussed the trusts in three different forms—(1) private trusts formed by combination of wealth in commercial affairs, (2) public trusts, such as water works, gas and electric lighting concerns, and street railways, (3) trusts that were fostered by freight and other discriminations. Like the other speakers, he favored Government ownership and the control of everything that got beyond the range of competition. He opposed expansion, and especially the retention of the Philippines.

PROXIES RECOGNIZED.

The Committee on Credentials reported the official list selected by "referendum" and no contests. Many delegations were not full. The committee refused to recognize proxies. The report allowed Kansas only 2 votes instead of 86, as there were only two delegates present. When the proxy test was made on Kansas, R. M. Chenault of Kansas made a speech in which he said Chairman Howard could carry that State for President, and a wild demonstration followed, but it stirred up the Barker, Donnelly, and other men against allowing Chenault to cast 43 votes, or half that of Kansas.

Charges were made in inflammatory speeches that the delegates from Kansas and Nebraska were not sincere middle-of-the roaders, but were here in the interest of the Sioux Falls faction.

When it came to balloting, the result was disputed amid great disorder and verified amid renewed disorder on amendments as well as on the main question. The report was amended by a vote of 383 to 281, so that the delegates present could cast the full quota for their respective States, and then adopted. This was regarded as an anti-Barker vote. The report on rules and order of business as adopted provides for assembling at 8 A. M. to-morrow and remaining in continuous session till its work is completed.

BARKER'S MAN ELECTED.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of Col. W. L. Peek of Georgia for permanent Chairman, and ex-Gov. W. H. Walt of Colorado for Vice Chairman, with a long list of Secretaries and Sergeants at Arms. A minority report was offered to substitute the name of Judge S. V. Williams of Vincennes, Ind., instead of that of W. L. Peek.

Those favoring Barker for the head of the ticket favored Peek, and those favoring Howard voted for Williams, although the lines were not strictly drawn in all States. The minority report was declared adopted, 367 to 353. The vote was disputed and verified, when it was announced to be yeas 367, nays 386, and the majority report was then adopted. The Texas delegation, which is solid for Howard, divided on this vote because it favored Milton Park of Texas for Chairman of the National Committee.

Col. W. L. Peek then addressed the convention as its permanent Chairman.

At 11:15 o'clock the convention adjourned until 8 A. M. to-morrow.

Delaware Prohibitionists.

DOVER, Del., May 9.—The State Convention of the Prohibition Party to-day nominated the following ticket: Presidential Electors—Ashton R. Tatum, the Rev. Alfred Smith, George P. Tunnell; Governor—Richard M. Cooper of Cheswold; Lieutenant Governor—John Hutton of Dover. Delegates to the National Prohibition Convention were also chosen. The platform adopted condemns the army canteen and the action of President McKinley in refusing to suppress it.

GODDARD'S PARTIAL VICTORY.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard has secured a partial victory in the Supreme Court in his suit to have the proceedings of the Twelfth Congress District Republican Convention set aside and to have his nominees declared elected, so that he should be chosen as a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia in place of Charles A. Hess.

Justice Fitzgerald yesterday vacated the proceedings of the convention and decided that a new convention should be held, but he decined to declare Goddard's election valid. The Court also holds that the action of John Sabine Smith, who called the meeting to order, was regular.

It is understood that Mr. Hess and his friends will not give up the fight.

The anti-Hess or Goddard faction in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District last night celebrated their victory by organizing a campaign club. George Place was elected President. The club adopted a declaration of principles in which it is asserted that the electors of the district are each and all entitled to a voice in its affairs, and that the policy which has shaken the confidence and thinned the ranks of the party should be condemned.

AGAINST THE GATHMANN GUN.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Gathmann gun received a hard blow to-day when Secretary Long furnished the Senate with a report on the advisability of spending $250,000 in putting some of the guns on harbor-defense monitors. There is an item to this effect in the Naval Appropriation bill, and Senator Hanna is understood to be anxious for its adoption. On Monday Mr. Tillman demanded that this item go over until a report on it could be had from the Secretary of the Navy. The report is so severe that it is doubted whether Senator Hanna can now secure the passage of the item.

The report is prepared by the Bureau of Ordnance, and much of it is to the same effect as a report on the same subject sent by Admiral O'Neil to the Naval Committee of the Senate last year. It declares that the gun is not a novelty, and would be deficient in range as compared with the high-power naval guns, and consequently would have to be fired with a greater elevation for equal ranges, which impairs its efficiency for naval use.

It is pointed out that the last Fortifications bill appropriated $75,000 for a large-calibre Gathmann gun, and that one is now in an advanced stage of construction. It has not been tested, and it is argued that until it is, there is no reason for making similar guns and putting them in naval vessels.

The danger of using wet gun cotton is next dealt with, and it is pointed out that the attempt to fire 500 pounds of wet gun cotton has never yet been made. In the experiments made with it there has been difficulty in securing good detonations of large masses when fired in shells such as are used by the Gathmann Company. Much of the gun cotton has not been consumed, and the destructive effect of the shells has in several cases been surprisingly small, and in some cases insignificant. A large proportion of the experiments made with Gathmann shells have been complete or partial failures.

The report then discusses one of the latest experiments made with the Gathmann shell at Sandy Hook, on May 8, 1899, and declares that the experiment failed to demonstrate what was claimed for the shell. It concludes by declaring that the introduction of the Gathmann devices will not serve the best interests of the navy.

TO STUDY AQUATIC INSECTS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 9.—James G. Needham, professor of biology at Lake Forest University, has been selected by the management of the New York State Museum to conduct a field station for the study of the biology of aquatic insects at Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks during the Summer. While there are four stations, three on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific Coast, where worm life is studied, the station to be established at Saranac Lake is the second in the United States where fresh water insects will be under investigation.

Prof. Needham will leave for his new post early next month and will remain until the middle of August. He was graduated from Knox College in 1891 and took post-graduate courses at Johns Hopkins and Cornell. He taught at Jerseyville, Ill., and was called to the chair of Biology at Knox College. In 1898 he accepted a professorship at Lake Forest. He is the author of several books on zoology.

ICE TRUST'S WAR ON OUTSIDE DEALERS

Coal Peddlers and Push Cart Men Enlisted Against Them.

PLAN TO CRUSH OPPOSITION

Price of $2.50 a Ton at Independent "Bridges" Proposed, So that Five-Cent Chunks Can Be Sold.

Some new features of the ice question and the policy of the American Ice Company were brought out last night at the meeting of the East Side Independent Ice Dealers' Association at New Starlight Hall, 145 Suffolk Street. It was established that the price to dealers at the "bridges" has been set by the independent wholesalers at $3 a ton, or $1 a ton less than last week.

Evidence was given of the Ice Trust's plan to injure the independent wholesalers and distributors by forming a society of the coal peddlers and push-cart men, who will get their ice at $3 a ton, with a rebate of 50 cents a ton, so that the average "bridge" price will be cut to $2.50 a ton to the members of the association.

W. A. Winne, the independent dealer, whose ice field at Athens, N. Y., was cut up last Winter by the steamer Norwich, was present at the meeting. In spite of this he said that he had secured about 50,000 tons of ice, which, with options he possessed, would give him enough of the commodity to last until New Year's.

President Henry Bartels called the meeting to order and reports were made by J. Lester, S. Wolf, and J. Gold, who were appointed a committee to wait on the independent wholesale ice dealers of the lower east side to agitate the lowering of the price of ice at their "bridges." Last week the price was that of the Trust, $4 a ton. The preceding week the price was erratic, it having been for three days $2.50 a ton and the other days $4.

RATES WANTED BY OUTSIDE ICEMEN.

The dealers who distribute the ice want it reduced to $2.50 a ton, so that they can make a trade in five-cent chunks and put the rate for heavy trade at 20 cents a hundred and family trade at 30 cents. The committeemen reported that the dealers, the John T. Welch Estate, at Stanton Street; the Independent Consumers' Company, at Third Street; W. A. Winne, at Clinton Street, and J. N. Briggs, at Eleventh Street, had set a rate of $3 a ton, which was likely to be maintained for some time, if not for the season.

There was much discussion of the question of cohesion in the association. Mr. Lester said that no one dealing with the American Ice Company should be a member of the association.

"If," he continued, "every one in our association would keep away from the trust's 'bridges,' we would make as good a living as ever we did. But to do this we will have to work hand in hand or fail."

Other members spoke of Richard J. Foster's ice "bridge," at the foot of Jackson Street, and it was related that he was general manager for the trust of the business of the late H. D. Mould, which was purchased by C. W. Morse and J. D. Schoonmaker. Some members said that any one who went to this bridge for ice should be expelled the association. Others recommended the "bridges" be visited by the committee.

ICE TRUST'S ORGANIZED ALLIES.

The members of the association were intensely interested in a statement that Foster, in the interest of the trust, had created an organization of 400 coal peddlers and pushcart men. Mr. Winne came in when the story was under discussion. He said that he, too, had heard of such a scheme to injure both independent wholesalers and distributors.

Mr. Winne made an offer which was greatly applauded, namely, to take back at his "bridge" any unsold ice. This would be weighed in and the distributor would have it returned to him in the morning. Such a plan will go far to remedy the demoralization caused by the distributors who find themselves with unsold ice at the end of the day and dispose of it at a loss so that the impression is created that the regular dealers are selling at prices above the market.

Th subject of Foster's organization of the coal peddlers and pushcart men was again taken up, and it was discovered that a member of the association, Max Buchheiser, had the essential facts of the scheme. He said that an arrangement had been made with these hucksters by which they would agree to pay $3 a ton for ice, while they would pay only $2.50. An organization was being formed, and forty-eight members out of the one hundred to constitute it had been enrolled. The initiation fee was $5, and the fund of $500 thus created was to operate as a bond to guarantee that the members would deal solely with the trust. Each member would receive at every weekly settlement a rebate of 50 cents on every ton of ice purchased at $3. It was generally agreed that the scheme was started to cut into the business of both the independent wholesalers and the distributors, and it was vigorously denounced.

Before adjournment a committee was appointed to report on other and permanent quarters for the association.

A resolution that any member dealing at other than independent bridges shall suffer expulsion was laid over for action at the next meeting.

POLITICAL PHASE OF SITUATION.

Before and after the meeting members discussed the ice situation in groups, and there was much talk of the political features of it.

"We have," said one member, "to sell five-cent chunks in some quarters. We can't help it, although we lose on it; but these poor customers will have their ice from some of us. Tammany will pay for it—next Fall. It's going to lose votes on this ice business. I know two bakers' boarding houses in Sixth Street, and not a boarder will vote the Tammany ticket this Fall."

There was a positive statement made that the American Ice Company has secured the bulkhead at Rutgers Street. Another subject of comment was the tactics of the Trust last week. With ice at the "bridges" at $4 a ton it was sending its wagons around for "heavy" trade selling at 22½ to 25 cents a hundred pounds.

Complaints are made of the weighing system, and independent wholesalers are blamed as much as the Trust. Instances are cited where a ton—2,000 pounds—bought and delivered on a wagon and weighed promptly was found to be only 1,800 pounds.

PETITION FOR LEGAL ACTION.

Attorney General Fixes May 17 for Hearing in Ice Trust Case.

A preliminary hearing in the legal action taken by W. R. Hearst, proprietor of The New York Journal, to prohibit the American Ice Company from doing business in this State, was had yesterday morning at the Hotel Manhattan before Attorney General John C. Davies. Mr. Hearst's action, taken through Einstein & Townsend, was on Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1899, and Section 7 of the stock corporation law, both of which aim at preventing monopolies, unlawful restraint of trade, and the doing away of competition.

M. S. Guiterman represented the petitioner's lawyers. The American Ice Company appeared through ex-Deputy Attorney General Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck and A. T. Mason and William H. Rand, Jr., of Daly, Hoyt & Mason.

The proceedings were devoid of formality. The Attorney General said that the question involved in the case was one of considerable importance and he would be glad to dispose of the initial consideration of it as quickly as possible. He did not care to let the matter drag along, as was sometimes the case in this city. He remarked pleasantly that business of this kind was transacted differently at Albany.

Mr. Guiterman then filed with the Attorney General Mr. Hearst's petition for the beginning of an action against the Ice Trust to prohibit it from continuing to do business in this State, the salient features of which were published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. Mr. Guiterman stated that the matter was one that should be speedily determined, as if any relief were to be obtained it would have to be within the next few weeks to be of any practical advantage. Mr. Davies concurred in this view.

Mr. Mason asked that the hearing on the petition be on May 19, but Mr. Davies decided to set it down for 9 A. M. at Albany Thursday, May 17. The trust's lawyers demurred to the hour named as too early. Mr. Davies retorted with a recommendation that all who represent interests involved come up the night before, so that the hearing may start promptly at 9 A. M.

It was arranged that the attorneys for the American Ice Company should prepare an answer to the petition to the Attorney General and file a copy of it with Einstein & Townsend before the hearing is had at Albany.

ICE TRUST'S GRIP IN BROOKLYN.

Independent Companies Control Only a Small Part of the Output.

It now appears that the ice handled or manufactured by the independent companies in Brooklyn is not sufficent in quantity to have any marked effect in competion with the trust. It is estimated that the daily output of ice in Brooklyn is about 5,000 tons. Of this amount, only about 600 tons are supplied by the independent companies. This quantity represents the present capacity of the plants of these companies, and there is little prospect that this will be so increased this Summer as to affect seriously the business of the trust.

A number of business men in the East New York section of Brooklyn have formed a company to manufacture ice for their own use. They have named the concern the Anti-Trust Ice Company and are planning to establish a plant at Atlantic Avenue and Hendrix Street. R. C. Werner is the President of the new company.

Ice Trust Stock Declines.

The stock of the American Ice Company was conspicuously weak in yesterday's stock market, marking a net decline for the day of 3¼ points on sales of little more than 3,400 shares. The developments in the affairs of the company led to much of the selling, and inside support seemed to be lacking.

New Ice Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, May 9.—The Bronx Consumers' Ice Company of New York City was incorporated here to-day, with a capital of $100,000. The Directors are John H. Koenig and Frederick Bucker of New York City.

LOVING CUP FOR MR. WHALEN.

Recognition by Friends of His Work for Rapid Transit—His Consideration of the Tunnel Contract.

Twenty-four friends and neighbors of Corporation Counsel Whalen—residents of Washington Heights and of the Borough of the Bronx—gave him a dinner at Sherry's last night in recognition of his services in connection with the rapid transit system. Besides Mr. Whalen, the guests were his brother, Patrick H. Whalen; Fire Commissioner Scannell, William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer for the Rapid Transit Commission; John B. McDonald, the contractor for the underground tunnel, and Charles Sooysmith, consulting engineer for the Subway Construction Company. None of the Rapid Transit Commissioners was present. Neither was Controller Coler.

Newell Martin presided, and ex-Senator Charles L. Guy, who left Tammany Hall with Henry D. Purroy some years ago, but who has recently been received into the fold, made the principal speech. On behalf of the committee which gave the dinner Mr. Guy presnted to Mr. Whalen a large silver loving cup of Tiffany make, bearing this inscription:

Presented to the Honorable John Whalen by neighbors and friends, Republicans and Democrats, to show that they recognize the great public service rendered by him to New York, through his earnest and successful efforts to give the city rapid transit, and the important and decisive part he took in securing the adoption, in its entirety, of the underground railway system, and in assuring the actual construction of the rapid transit road.

Mr. Whalen's reply was brief. He said that the gift he had received gratified him exceedingly, as it proved to him that he had lost none of the esteem of his neighbors who had known him for years, even though he had taken public office. That, he said, was a far more pleasant thought to him than that he had taken part in accomplishing the construction of the rapid transit system.

Mr. McDonald, in a brief speech, said that work on the northern terminus of the west side branch would be begun next Monday. The first spadeful of earth from the northern end of it was afterward to be placed in the loving cup presented to Mr. Whalen, and a rose bush and a number of shamrocks planted in it.

Mr. Parsons told of the difficulties to be surmounted in constructing the tunnel; Mr. Sooysmith discussed the engineering features of the work, and Robert J. Hoguet spoke of its financial aspect. Col. Joseph A. Goulden, President of the Bronx Taxpayers' Alliance, praised Mr. Whalen, and H. Cunliffe-Owen told of rapid transit in foreign countries. Commissioner Scannell gave several recitations from Shakespeare.

Shortly after the accession to office of Mayor Van Wyck, the Rapid Transit Commissioners sent to Corporation Counsel Whalen the contract which they had agreed upon for his approval as to its form. Until it had received his sanction the commission was powerless, and for eighteen months the project was tied up. The commission made frequent attempts to discover what Mr. Whalen intended to do, but he kept his own counsel until, in September last, after holding the contract for eighteen months, he wrote the commission, saying that he was willing to approve it, suggesting at the same time that it should be amended to comply with the labor law of 1899, and that work be begun on the northern and southern sections simultaneously. These terms were acceptable in a measure, and in October, 1899, the contract was approved.

TRIES TO RETAIN HIS QUEUE.

Chinaman Sentenced to Auburn Dreads Barber More than Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, May 9.—Sing Lung, a Chinaman, who was convicted of assault, was to-day sentenced to eighteen months in Auburn. The Celestial did not mind going to prison, but when told he would have to part with his queue, the former peaceful Chinaman went wild and could not be quieted. His queue he regarded as sacred as life itself, and his appeal so touched his attorney, William J. Baker, that he made the trip to Auburn with the prisoner to plead in his behalf.

Warden Meade replied that the prison rules forbade granting such a request. The case, he said, was without precedent. No one to his knowledge, except bald-headed men, had ever been admitted without being introduced to the prison barber. Attorney Baker wired to the Superintendent of Prisons at Albany and secured a respite pending the arrival of a letter. The queue is safe for twenty-four hours at least.

TO RETIRE CATHOLIC BISHOP.

Chicago Prelate Will Be Relieved on Account of Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 9.—It is rumored in official Catholic circles of this city that the Rev. Alexander J. McGavick, auxiliary Bishop of the archdiocese, is about to be retired. The cause of his retirement, it is said, is his inability to perform the duties of his office, owing to illness. The appointment was given to Bishop McGavick by Archbishop Feehan.

The first evidence of his disability came last Sunday, when he was unable to administer the sacrament of confirmation at St. Pius Church.

Late last week peremptory orders were received from Archbishop Feehan that the ceremonies be postponed indefinitely. Consequently all preparations were stopped and notice was given to the class that confirmation would not be held until further notice. No reasons were given to the children for the postponement.

It is also confidentially stated that a co-adjutor Bishop, with specified powers, is about to be appointed.

DYNAMITERS TO PLEAD GUILTY.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 9.—When the three alleged dynamiters, Walsh, Nolan, and Dullman, charged with attempting to destroy a lock of the Welland Canal, come before Magistrate Logan at Wellington Monday, Walsh and Nolan will plead guilty.

The attorneys for the two men suggested to the Crown Prosecutor that if the two men received an assurance that they would not be called upon to give evidence against Dullman they would plead guilty to the charge of illegally bringing explosives into Canada, the sentence for which is not less than seven years hard labor. If the Government accepts the conditions Walsh and Nolan offer, there will be no further evidence made public.

The detectives on the case say they are in possession of the whole history of the accused, and of the plot from its first inception to the abortive attempt on Lock 24 of the canal.

THE GATES CASE DISMISSED

Lively Hearing in the Centre Street Police Court.

LAMB THREATENS NEW ACTION

Says He Will Prosecute the Steel and Wire Chairman Under a New Section of the Penal Code.

After a lively hearing yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court on the charges of issuing false statements made against John W. Gates, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, by George A. Lamb, and during which Mr. Lamb accused Lawyer De Lancey Nicoll of telling a lie, Magistrate Zeller handed down a decision dismissing the complaint against Mr. Gates. The decision was made last night at the special request of Mr. Gates, who expects to start for Europe to-day.

Mr. Lamb says he will continue the prosecution of Mr. Gates under another section of the Penal Code and make a new complaint out and serve papers upon him this morning. He says he will make the new charge under Section 435 of the Penal Code, which says that any one who circulates false rumors with the intention of affecting the value of stock is guilty of a misdemeanor. Under his former complaint it was necessary to prove that the defendant had agreed to or concurred in a false written report concerning the condition of his company.

De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for the defense, opened the proceedings by demanding that Mr. Lamb himself should go on the witness stand at once, but Edward Hymes, Mr. Lamb's counsel, objected and was sustained.

After Mr. Lamb had told the Court the difficulties he had experienced in the prosecution of the case, Robert B. Armstrong, the reporter who is responsible for the story in The Chicago Record, on which the charges against Mr. Gates were based, was called to the stand and asked to identify the article in question as the result of his interview with the defendant.

He was not allowed to do so, however, and after he had repeated the testimony he had given at the previous hearing, was excused by Magistrate Zeller, who ordered Mr. Lamb to go on the stand himself. Mr. Hymes was about to ask him a question when the Magistrate interrupted him with a wave of his hand.

"Mr. Gates," he shouted, "remove that cigar."

Mr. Gates, who had been chewing a big cigar, started violently and dropped it from his mouth, and the hearing went on.

"Mr. Lamb," said Mr. Nicoll, "who authorized you to make this complaint?"

"Absolutely no one," said the witness.

"Who was your client when you applied for your first summons for Mr. Gates?"

"I had an interview with Washington Seligman about making a complaint."

"Who was your client when you applied for a second summons?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"Object!" shouted Mr. Hymes, leaping out of his chair.

"I am asking this question because I am going to prove that there is a conspiracy in this prosecution," said Mr. Nicoll.

"Mr. Nicoll," shouted Mr. Lamb, standing up and shaking his fist in the air, "I want to say that you lie."

"Oh," said Mr. Nicoll, in a sarcastic tone, looking at the witness with raised eyebrows.

"This is too cheap a bid for newspaper notoriety on your part, Mr. Nicoll," said Mr. Hymes.

"Stop this fighting," said Magistrate Zeller, "and go on with the hearing."

Mr. Nicoll pursued his line of questioning, saying that he wanted to show that Washington Seligman had inspired the prosecution. The witness denied this, however, and was excused. Mr. Hymes then moved for an adjournment until Monday, and Mr. Nicoll declared that the whole matter was out of the jurisdiction of the court.

"I'll take the matter under advisement," said the Magistrate, "and read all the evidence."

"In that case," said Mr. Nicoll, "I'll waive examination. I want an immediate decision, as my client sails for

VOLKSRAAD MAJORITY ANXIOUS FOR PEACE?

Report that a Strong Party is Opposed to Krueger's Policy.

BRITISH CROSS ZAND RIVER

Free State Government Moved From Kroonstad to Heilbron.

Bitter Quarrel Said to Exist Between Transvaalers and Their Allies—Roberts Now Treats Insurgents Sternly.

LONDON, May 10.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"I learn that a strong party in the Volksraad is determined to secure the reopening of peace negotiations on a basis which they are sanguine will get the support of a majority of the Raad, although the proposal invokes strong indignation from President Krüger and State Secretary Reitz.

"It is reported that President Krüger made an impassioned appeal to the Pretoria burghers at a religious gathering on Sunday."

Gen. Hutton's mounted infantry brigade, including the Canadians, with a part of Gen. French's cavalry, crossed the Zand River on Tuesday and began to work their way cautiously along the railway northward, in the track of the retiring Boers. About 8,000 horsemen are probably engaged in this advance.

Hutton, before he was joined by a part of Gen. French's force, had a sharp fight. This was on Monday. When he reached the river he saw the Boer convoys on the other side, and pressed forward intending to cross and capture them. The Boers, however, opened fire with from eight to ten guns, forded the river above and below, seemingly in thousands, and sought to envelop the British. Gen. Hutton thereupon fell back several miles. During the night the Boers retreated, not further contesting the crossing.

Another message says Gen. Hutton took sixty prisoners while skirmishing.

The attack on Gen. Hutton does not indicate any such terrorized conditions as have been alleged to exist among the Boers who were in the Thaba N'Chu district. Nevertheless the British advance rolls on steadily. Gen. Broadwood and Gen. Bruce Hamilton have penetrated fifteen miles beyond Winburg. According to Boer advices sharp skirmishes are of daily occurrence, and there was a brisk rifle engagement out outside Winburg on Saturday.

It is announced in a special dispatch from Lorenzo Marques that the Government of the Orange Free State has been moved from Kroonstad to Heilbron, fifty miles to the northeast.

A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, dated May 8, says the Boers have deserted both Ladybrand and Ficksburg in a panicky condition, owing to reports that the British had occupied Senekal, thus threatening their retreat to the Transvaal.

From Smaldeel, under Tuesday's date, the following message has been received:

"Large numbers of burghers have come in and delivered their Mausers and horses to the British. They affirm that there is a bitter quarrel between the Free Staters and the Transvaalers, which is likely to end in the speedy surrender of the former."

A telegram from Cape Town, dated yesterday, says:

"It is believed here that, on the arrival of the British at the Vaal River, a proclamation was issued annexing the Orange Free State to the dominion of the Queen, and demonstrating the determination of her Majesty's forces to assert British supremacy over the annexed territory.

"The Boer losses at Brandfort are now reported to have been much heavier than was at first understood. After the battle British patrols visited the farmhouses in the surrounding district. All the men were taken prisoners, while the horses and guns were removed.

"Lord Roberts is thus adopting a sterner policy, with a view to preventing guerrilla fighting in the rear of the British. Horses are now commandeered, and farmhouses where guns are found are destroyed, while the men are arrested."

From Cape Town it is reported that Gen. Buller is advancing on the Biggarsberg, and that the Boers are withdrawing.

A dispatch to The Morning Post from Ladysmith says:

"Gen. Buller has issued a proclamation to both Dutch rebels and burghers who are willing to surrender, notifying them that he will recommend all who now surrender voluntarily for greater leniency than those who continue fighting after this warning."

From Boer sources comes the report that in a skirmish outside Mafeking on May 5 Col. Baden-Powell was defeated, though not badly.

BOERS BEAT HUTTON OFF.

LONDON, May 10.—A dispatch from Smaldeel gives particulars of Gen. Hutton's fight with the Boers at the Zand River. It is dated May 8, and says:

"Yesterday Gen. Hutton attempted to seize a Boer convoy that was leaving the Zand River. He advanced toward the river with mounted infantry, including the Canadians. A long line of wagons was plainly visible.

"On becoming aware of Gen. Hutton's object the Boers stopped their retreat and opened fire with ten guns. They seemed in great force, and threatened Hutton's flank.

"Presently mounted Boers were seen crossing the dry bed of the river. They circled to the right and began to enfilade the West Australians, while many of the British were hit by Boer shells.

"The position became serious. The Boers sent up reinforcements, placing the Australians in danger of being cut off.

"Thereupon Gen. Hutton ordered a retirement to Welgelegen, where he had left his own convoy. A portion of the forces advanced and engaged the Boers to cover this retirement, which was successfully accomplished.

"The Boers continued to shell the retiring troops, but showed no desire to press the attack further.

"Meanwhile the Boer trains steamed away northward, blowing up the culverts as they went."

THE JOHANNESBURG MINES.

LONDON, May 10.—A dispatch credited to a semi-official source in Pretoria says:

"The European powers have delivered a collective note to President Krüger informing him that they will hold him personally responsible for the safety of the mines, and will support Great Britain in enforcing compensation in the event of their destruction."

BOERS MAKE MANY CHARGES.

LONDON, May 10.—The Transvaal Volksraad adopted resolutions on Tuesday expressing indignation at the British for not conducting the war in a civilized manner, for killing wounded Boers with lances, for using armed Kafirs under British officers, and for ill-treating prisoners.

President Krüger, after his formal speech on Monday, said the British were prepared for war in 1896, as documents which the burghers had captured showed, but that the Transvaal, to avoid bloodshed, offered a seven years' franchise, and then a five years' franchise.

"Great Britain still demanded war," he declared, "and the republic at length accepted the challenge. Even should the British enter the Transvaal and take Pretoria the Boers will still remain a free people. Our trust is in God, and we may be confident that He will defeat the most powerful Generals."

Adelbert Hay, United States Consul at Pretoria, was present when this speech was delivered. The Raad continues in secret session.

THE BOER PEACE ENVOYS.

London Globe Comments Bitterly on the Attitude of Cordiality Here.

LONDON, May 9.—The Globe, this afternoon, commenting on the attitude of cordiality displayed by the New York Aldermen and Councilmen toward the Boer delegates, in spite of the "unanswerable opinion of Alderman Brice," (Councilman Stewart M. Brice,) asks:

"What would have been the sentiment in the United States if, during the late war, the Lord Mayor of London had offered a public welcome to the Delegates from the Philippine Islands arriving for European intervention on behalf of their independence?"

Continuing, the Globe says, referring to the Spanish-American war:

"Our conduct then appeared to evoke intense gratitude, but the value of such gratitude becomes obvious when blown to the winds on the approach of a Presidential election."

THE HAGUE, May 9.—The Netherlands Peace Society has addressed an appeal to President McKinley begging him to further the peaceful object of the Boer delegates' mission, to investigate the Republic's case, to bring about arbitration, and put a stop to the pernicious war in South Africa.

ASHANTIS TAKE COOMASSIE?

Rumor at Accra that the Town Has Fallen—If So, the British Governor Has Probably Been Killed.

ACCRA, Gold Coast, May 9.—A rumor is current here that Coomassie has fallen, and it is believed that the Akims, Kwahus, and Knoranzas are secretly joining the insurgents.

The telegraph wires are down to Prashu.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 9.—The military authorities here received a cable dispatch to-day from the British War Office ordering all the available officers of the West India Regiment to proceed immediately, by the shortest route, to Cape Coast Castle, to join the expedition against the Ashantis.

According to the last reports the Governor of Ashanti, Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, was besieged in Coomassie, and, if the rumor of the fall of the city proves to be founded on fact, there can be little doubt that Sir Frederick has perished, together with the British and loyal native garrison.

On May 5 it was reported that Coomassie was closely invested, and that on April 27 fighting had occurred, in which three white officers had been either killed or wounded. Eight days earlier the Governor sent an urgent appeal for assistance, stating that the loyal Bekins had been attacked by the Ashantis and five hundred of the former had been killed.

Seized Flour Profitably Sold.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—United States Consul Stowe, at Cape Town, has informed the State Department that nearly all of the flour belonging to the Pennsylvania Milling Company included in the seized cargoes of the Beatrice, Maria, and Mashona, has been profitably sold on account of the consignee in South Africa. The British Government has agreed to take the remainder, paying 10 per cent. more than the invoice valuation.

Delagoa Bay Rules More Stringent.

LONDON, May 10.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing May 9, says: "Great dismay was caused among the foreign merchants here to-day by an order issued by the new Portuguese Governor, declaring 'bully' beef, blankets, and clothing contraband."

SOUTH AFRICAN ASSOCIATION.

Annual Dinner Held in London—Speech by Col. Denison.

LONDON, May 9.—The annual dinner of the South African Association was held in London this evening, Lord Windsor presiding. Among those present were Frederic Rutherford Harris, Alfred Beit, Lionel Phillips, and the Australian Federation delegates.

Responding to the toast, "The Imperial Forces," Col. Denison, former President of the Canadian Society, referred to the seriousness of the question of the country's food supplies. He said that Great Britain ought not to be dependent for its food upon foreign countries.

Col. Denison advocated giving Canada, the Cape, and Australia a voice in the settlement of the peace conditions in South Africa; and he urged the calling of an imperial conference as soon as the war has ended.

REFORM SOCIETIES' UNION.

Delegates Meet with Trades Unionists—Plan of Federation.

About fifty officers, members, and friends of the trades unions and Church economic and educational reform societies in this city met last night in St. George's Memorial Hall, 207 East Sixteenth Street, and elected a committee of twenty-one members to draw up a plan for the formation of a federation of the non-partisan reform societies of this city.

Henry A. Goulden presided at the meeting, which was called under the auspices of the National Social Reform Union, with the distinct proviso that the meeting would in no wise be committed to the platform of that union.

W. D. Bliss, President of the National Social Reform Union, explained the purpose of the meeting. He said in part:

"There is a need in this city for a federation along non-partisan, educational lines, of the existing reform organizations. This delegated body should not be committed permanently to any platform, and it should not have power to commit any of its members, except in so far as they commit themselves, nor should it indorse any party or candidate. Any measure passed by this body should be referred back to all local organizations for a referendum vote.

"This body would accomplish an immense educational work. We want a central committee which can go to the politicians, not on their knees, but with a threat. We can learn from our enemy, the trusts, the benefit and power of combination."

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton said that "the children of this world pool their issues pretty effectively," and made a plea for a similar harmony among "the children of light." He declared that if the reform elements in this city once get together, they would win everything.

Harry White said that the trades' unions would be very backward, until there is some assurance that this movement is begun in earnest, but that this lack of confidence could be overcome.

R. Fulton Cutting of the Citizens' Union said: "The difficulties of reform seem to me to be greater and greater, as we get nearer to a political movement. I am sorry to say I have no hope of accomplishing anything through the old parties. I am waiting for a third party."

Edward King of the Social Reform Club insisted that the duties of the committee to be appointed should be strictly limited to drafting a plan for a delegated body.

"Another scatter-brain fake," he said, "is not wanted in New York." [Laughter and applause.]

The committee chosen to draw up the plan of federation consisted of Isaac Hourwich, John S. Crosby, L. D. Mayes, J. K. Paulding, Bolton Hall, Samuel Seabury, J. W. Sullivan, W. J. Lougheed, Harry White, A. J. Boulton, W. D. Bliss, J. K. Kelley, the Rev. W. E. Bentley, Edward F. Thimme, Thomas A. Fulton, D. E. Van Vleck, A. C. Fisk, John H. Delaney, W. W. Passage, J. J. Foote, and Prof. Edward W. Bemis.

MISS LILLIAN BELL MARRIED.

Author of Sarcastic Comments on Men Weds One Under Thirty-five.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Miss Lillian Bell, the novelist, has become a bride, in spite of her sarcastic strictures on the stronger sex, especially in "The Man Under 35," She was married this evening to Arthur Hoyt Bogue, whose age is far beneath that figure.

The wedding took place at 6:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Major and Mrs. William W. Bell, 3,939 Lake Avenue. Only the relatives were present. The services were performed by the Rev. William Lawrence, pastor of the Second Baptist Church. The wedding party consisted of Miss Laura Clark of New York, the maid of honor, and Arthur Hagemeyer of New York, the best man.

A reception was given this evening, to which hundreds of the most prominent officials, authors, and actors of the country were invited, as well as many distinguished Europeans. The couple left for New York to-night and will sail for Europe May 16.

Howard to Surrender at Frankfort.

LONDON, Ky., May 9.—Jim Howard, the man accused of firing the shot that killed William Goebel, came in this morning from his home in Clay County and took a train for Frankfort, where he goes to surrender himself to the authorities. Howard says he will have no trouble in proving his innocence.

LORD SALISBURY ON IMPERIAL POLICY

Says There Is No Hope that Ireland Can Be Independent.

PERIL OF A EUROPEAN WAR

The Premier Declares that the Only Security for Great Britain is in Her Own Strength.

LONDON, May 9.—The annual grand habitation of the Primrose League was held in the Albert Hall this afternoon. The spacious building was gayly decorated, and was well filled. The Marquis of Salisbury, Grand Master of the league, presided, and received an ovation. Mme. Albani sang a verse of "God Save the Queen," which was then taken up by the whole of the vast audience.

Lord Salisbury then spoke. In the course of his address he commented on the remarkable change which had taken place in the latter half of the century in the views of the people regarding the empire. They formerly repelled it, he said, as a burden, and that doctrine was carried to such extremes by a man of splendid genius, Mr. Gladstone, that it produced a strong reaction, which started after the disaster of Majuba Hill and the death of Gen. Gordon.

The death of Gordon, the Premier continued, had been avenged. Perhaps it was too soon to say that the great humiliation of Majuba had been effaced, or that the great wrong had been righted. But they felt they were on the road to accomplish that end. Under the brilliant guidance of Lord Roberts, 200,000 soldiers, a larger army than had ever before been sent across the same expanse of sea, were now engaged in reducing to obedience to the Queen territories which ought never to have been released, and in restoring to South Africa the only chance it had of peace, development and tranquillity.

The Premier next referred to the Irish problem. He said:

"Mr. Gladstone, in an evil moment for the fame of the country and for his party, attached himself to the idea of the separation of England and Ireland. It is unnecessary to say to this league that the legacy he left has failed of its object. There has been a long struggle, but no one can say that the home rule cause prevents any elements of sanguine anticipation for the future. It might be said that the Irish idea would be realized, and that Mr. Gladstone's aspirations would be fulfilled. But I do not believe that causes which have once been well beaten have reappeared to any purpose in English history.

"Apart, however, from the fate of former struggles, I am still assured that there is no hope of the predominant partner ever consenting to give Ireland practical independence. We have learned something from the South African war—now a disloyal Government, in spite of warnings, can accumulate armaments against a most powerful combatant, and thus secure a terrible advantage. We now know better than we did ten years ago what a risk it would be if we gave a disloyal Government in Ireland the power of accumulating forces against this country.

"Mr. Gladstone shattered his own party, so that for the moment they are erased, and a powerless fragment in English politics. But it must not be imagined that the effacement is likely to be permanent."

Continuing, the Prime Minister said:

"Hereafter, external affairs will occupy a considerably larger place among the problems we have to solve. This will not necessarily be because in themselves they are more important. But if we look around we can see the elements and causes of menace and peril slowly accumulating, and they may accumulate to such a point as to require our earnest and most active efforts to repel them.

"I am nervous at using language of such a kind, lest it should be thought that I am indicating that something is known to the Foreign Office, by pointing out this possible danger. But I wish most emphatically to say I have no idea of that kind. The state of affairs as I know it, and so far as the Government is concerned, is peaceful. It is impossible to speak too highly of the careful, calm neutrality which has been observed by the Governments of the world." [Loud applause.]

Lord Salisbury then said:

"A certain section of their (the European Powers') subjects, not, I hope, a very large, though a very noisy, one, has at the present moment a great prejudice against this country. Governments may come and go, and feelings may change from year to year, it does not, however, follow that we have no precautions to take. That root of bitterness against England, which I am unable to explain, may be mere caprice to satisfy the exigencies of journalists to-day, or it may indicate a deep-seated feeling which, later, we may have to reckon with. There can be no security, no confidence in the feelings or sympathy of other nations except through the efficiency of our own defense and the strength of our own right arm. Everywhere the power of defense is increasing, and who knows but that all these things may be united in one great wave to dash upon our shores?"

The Premier then urged the necessity of taking precautions in time, remarking that the material for military aggression was yearly increasing in power and efficiency among every one of the great nations. He added:

"In every case in history a great maritime power has been paralyzed—killed—not by disasters suffered in its provinces, but by a blow directed at its heart. The British Navy ought, of course, to be sufficient. But are we wise in placing all our eggs in one basket?

"As to land defense, so far as I can see, anything in the nature of conscription is not a remedy this country is prepared to accept. Therefore we must induce the people to voluntarily put themselves in a position to defend their homes and country. The Primrose League can do much to foster the creation of rifle clubs. If once the feeling could be propagated that it is the duty of every able-bodied Englishman to make himself competent to meet an invading enemy we would have a defensive force which would make the chances of an assailant so bad that no assailant would appear." [Great applause.]

After a resolution following the lines of the Prime Minister's suggestion, urging British subjects to prepare in times of peace so as to be ready to play their part in time of imperial emergency, had been carried by acclamation, the meeting adjourned.

SPEECH BY MR. GOSCHEN.

Says Government Will Appoint a Committee of Inquiry on Ordnance.

LONDON, May 9.—At the banquet of the Iron and Steel Institute this evening, at the Hotel Cecil, Sir William Chandler Roberts-Austen presiding, the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, responded to the toast, "The Army and Navy." He said the Government fully recognized that the finer the troops sent out to battle for the country the greater was the obligation to provide for them the best means of success.

Therefore, Mr. Goschen continued, they had not forgotten and must not forget the manufacturers of armor plate and implements of war, and the other scientists whom they had pressed into the ranks to aid in solving the terrible problem they had to face.

"We have formidable competitors," said the speaker, "in Herr Krupp and in the works at Le Creusot and in the United States, but we may rely upon the inventive genius and persistency of English manufacturers and scientists to secure results which are so vital to the British Empire."

Mr. Goschen emphatically denied the statements made in the French Chamber of Deputies regarding the quality and propelling power of British guns. He declared that these would hit harder and had greater bursting power than the French. He announced that the Government had decided to appoint a scientific committee of inquiry to examine all smokeless propellants and all desirable modifications of the existing guns, adding: "And the Government is not going to be strangled in the toils of red tape in this undertaking."

Mr. Goschen announced that the Chairman of the committee of inquiry will be Lord Rayleigh.

See O'Neill's Advertisement To-day.
Special Sale of Suits and Jackets. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Attempt to Make Kneeling Compulsory Fails—To Restrict Travels of Bishops.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Kneeling as the attitude in prayer has ceased to be an exaction of the Methodist Church. The Book of Discipline recognizes the bending of the knee, but the city churches gradually have been drifting into the more unconventional bowing of the head. Delegate Tindall of Nebraska sought to correct the tendency of the latter-day Methodists in departing from the ancient custom by introducing a resolution in the General Conference to-day emphasizing the direction in the discipline. The conference refused to declare that "We are as much as ever in favor of observing" the kneeling attitude.

The effective argument was presented by a city minister who said: "We would have to rebuild our churches. Pew space is too contracted to permit of kneeling."

An effort is being made to restrict the travels of the Bishops and confine their work to certain districts. The Committee on Episcopacy this afternoon discussed an order to compel the effective Bishops not only to reside in their district, but to confine their operations to circumscribed limits. The Episcopal residence has been one in name rather than in fact on account of the traveling character of the work of the officers.

After the conference was called to order by Bishop Foss, Delegate Handley of New Jersey introduced a resolution giving the Committees on Church Extension, Missions, Freeman's Aid, and Southern Education Society the right to discuss all questions brought before the conference. Delegate Leonard of Cincinnati presented a substitute limiting the discussions of these committees to subjects referred to them by the General Conference. Delegate King of New York also favored the substitute. After a long wrangle the substitute was tabled, and the resolution giving the committee unlimited scope in discussions was adopted.

A lengthy debate as to the method of nominating Bishops and other officers was indulged in, but a motion was finally adopted directing the Bishops to appoint a committee of seven to formulate rules for the nomination and election of Bishops and other officers, to report not later than Saturday.

The conference then settled down to the consideration of the report of the commission appointed four years ago to revise the organic law of the Church. Section 4 of Article II. of the new constitution giving mission conferences representation in the General Conference, was discussed and finally referred to a sub-committee of seven.

Without further discussion the consideration of the report was suspended, and the call of the conference was resumed for the presentation of memorials and reports. The Wilmington confernce took occasion in a memorial to criticise President McKinley for his adherence to the Griggs decision relative to the anti-canteen law. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Temperance.

The matter of the appointment of a colored Bishop was called before the conference and the Committee on Episcopacy, by a resolution signed by G. H. R. Husbands and a number of colored delegates, asking that a colored Bishop be appointed. A request that Jacksonville, Fla., be made a Bishop's residence was also filed. The Western Wisconsin Conference presented a memorial asking that the terms of office of Bishops be fixed at four years, and not for life.

The Committee on Revisals to-day took up the old question of the change of the Apostles' Creed, by the expurgation of the word "Catholic" and replacing it by some other word, but the attempt to change it failed.

CALLS IT THE VENDOME CLUB.

Capt. Thomas of the Tenderloin Precinct was asked yesterday what had been done with the complaint of Charles Geisenheimer, who appeared in the station house at 2 o'clock in the morning, alleging that he had been robbed of $1,000 and a gold watch in "Honest John" Kelly's place, 139 West Forty-first Street.

Capt. Thomas said yesterday:

"The man tells an entirely different story this morning. He says that he was on a spree and a friend of his up there at the club took his watch and money away from him for safe keeping. This he didn't know last night. But this morning his friend returned them to him."

"Is there any evidence," the Captain was asked, "that 139 West Forty-first is a gambling house?"

"There is not," Capt. Thomas said, "it is a club, the Vendome Club."

"But who is this 'Honest John' Kelly, and what has he to do with the place?" the reporter asked.

"Oh, 'Honest John,' he's an old baseball player. He has apartments at 139 West Forty-first Street, and lives over the club. Geisenheimer is in Southern business man who stops at the hotels in New York while here on business—I won't tell you where—and he was up at the club last night with other members. But he got his money back all right this morning. His friend gave it to him, he tells me."

The Captain walked into the outer room. Then he turned to the reporter.

"I can tell you something," he said. "'Honest John' Kelly is very angry. He's consulting his lawyers to see if he can sue somebody for the libel that a man was robbed in his place."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; Gen. H. S. Hawkins, United States Army; Judge A. C. Bradley, Washington, and Frank Siddall, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Eugene Tompkins, Boston; Max Agassiz, Boston, and Judge M. B. Koon, Minneapolis.

GRAND—Capt. J. McNutt, United States Army.

IMPERIAL—Col. Neal Gray, Oswego; Col. J. B. Todd, Ithaca, and Col. T. B. Lynch, St. Paul.

HOFFMAN—Col. A. W. Jones, Monterey, Cal.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. Charles Fitzhugh, London, and W. O. Burr, Hartford.

BUCKINGHAM—Gen. G. M. Sorrell, Savannah, and ex-Gov. C. Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, laces, ribbons, and embroideries; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.
Boyce & Millwain, Albany, N. Y.; W. H. Boyce, hats and caps; G. H. Conde, hats and caps; Park Avenue Hotel.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; L. Mayer, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Bundy Brothers & Crittenden, Cooperstown, N. Y.; M. C. Bundy, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons and ladies' collars; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Bryce, A. C., Columbus, Ohio; dry goods; Hoffman House.
Sampliner, A. W. and J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Sampliner, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.
Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Sonneborn, clothing; Hoffman House.
Strause Brothers, Richmond, Va.; L. L. Strause, notions and furnishing goods; 300 Church Street; Hoffman House.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. H. Wakefield, silks and dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; F. H. Schmidt, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; P. Meyer, furnishing goods and clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. A. Hengerer, carpets; G. Hengerer, furniture; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hunt, E. P., Great Barrington, Mass.; dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Criterion.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. H. Wade, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Criterion.
Watt, Lester & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; W. M. Rettew, domestics and dress goods, 57 White Street.
Stambaugh & Hough, Lebanon, Penn.; S. C. Stambough, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bemis Hat Company, Foxborough, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hunter, A. S., & T., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics, dress goods, and silks, 57 White Street; Holland House.
Wallenstein & Co., Albany, N. Y.; A. Wallenstein, shirts; Herald Square Hotel.
Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; A. Maas, laces and embroideries; Hotel Marlborough.
Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, fancy goods; Hotel Vendome.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. S. Marks, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Swanson, millinery, 258 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.
Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, ribbons and notions; Miss E. T. Dyer, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Horne, Stewart & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Mme. Velma, millinery, 28 Howard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. S. Copeland, silks; St. Denis Hotel.
Horne, Stewart & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. A. Horne, silks, 28 Howard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. Kaufman, furnishing goods, 648 Broadway.
Shepard Company, The, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Jahamson, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Barnard, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Martin, linens and white goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H Quirk, cloaks and suits, 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Gamble, Desmond & Co., New Haven, Conn.; J. Desmond, furnishing goods, 487 Broadway; Plaza Hotel.
Malloy, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; F. A. O'Neil, laces and embroideries, 48 Lispenard Street.

Wouldn't It Make You Glad—

—if your best friend asked the name of your tailor, as he liked your clothes better than his own—and incidentally mentioned the amount of his tailor's bill for the year—

and your bill from Brill's was $50 less—wouldn't that CHEER you?

There has never been more convincing proof of the power of the Brill methods for creating big values than the pure Worsted Suits now on special sale in all our four convenient stores at **$9.50**

Shoes, handwelt, comfortable, stylish, $3.45.

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men and Boys

FOUR Convenient STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich.
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street.
125th Street, Corner 3d Av.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

By-Laws Amended to Provide for Fiscal Officers.

Fifteen New Places Created, Besides Clerkships, to Carry Out Davis Law—Election Saturday.

The Board of Education had a stormy session last night over the Davis salary law. Commissioner Somers of Brooklyn, in the course of a heated argument, accused Commissioner Davis of bad faith, but later withdrew the assertion and made an apology.

The board, all of whose members were present, adopted an amendment to the by-laws adding to the officers of the board a Treasurer at a salary of $6,000 a year; Deputy Treasurer, $3,000; one Paymaster and Assistant Paymaster for each borough at $2,000 and $1,500 a year, respectively, and three Auditors at $4,500 each, with as many clerks and assistants as might be deemed necessary. The appointments, it was stated, would be for the period of six months.

Commissioner Davis moved that the board proceed to the election of the Treasurer, whose bond, it was decided, should be in $100,000.

Commissioner Robertson, President of the Brooklyn School Board and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Central Board, opposed the immediate election of the Treasurer, who, he said, would be always in more or less intimate relations with the Chairman of the Finance Committee. It was only a matter of common courtesy to allow the Chairman time, therefore, to look into the qualifications of the person named for the office. He asked that the matter be referred to the Finance Committee for consideration.

Commissioner Davis said he meant no discourtesy, but the occasion was somewhat of a crisis and called for immediate action. If this was not taken, the board within a few days might be asked by the Controller when it was going to pay the teachers.

Commissioner Somers of Brooklyn moved that the Chairman of the Committee on Finance be authorized to make a requisition on the Controller for an amount sufficient to pay the teachers their salaries for April, and that these salaries be paid to the President of the board and the Chairman of the Committee on Finance in accordance with the payrolls as submitted by the proper officers. This motion was lost, the six Brooklyn members and Commissioner White, President of the Queens School Board, voting for it, and the eleven Manhattan members and Commissioner Cole, President of the Richmond School Board, voting against it.

Commissioner Greene of Brooklyn raised the point that the election would be illegal, as Section 1,069 of the charter stated that no such appointment could be made except with the approval of the Controller. He quoted ex-Judge Dillon, Controller Coler's counsel, in support of his contention.

Commissioner Davis said that the point raised was not new. It did not follow that ex-Judge Dillon was right. It was simply a question whether the board had a right to pass its own by-laws or whether it must first get an outsider—the Controller—to put his stamp of approval upon it.

Commissioner Somers raised the point that the board's own by-laws required that such an election be held at a stated meeting, of which proper notice would have to be sent out by the clerk.

President Little sustained the point, and said the by-laws would have to be amended to elect the Treasurer, a two-thirds vote being necessary to carry the amendment. The motion to suspend was lost, Commissioner Adams of Manhattan voting with the six Brooklyn members and Commissioner White of Queens Borough against it.

Commissioner Adams moved to reconsider this vote, but it was again lost.

Commissioner Somers again presented his motion to call on the Controller for the April money for teachers' salaries, but it was laid on the table by a vote of 12 to 5.

The Board then went into executive session, at which an agreement was reached to amend the by-laws so that a special meeting will be held on Saturday night to elect a Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and two Auditors.

The only other important business transacted was the appointment of Commissioner Robertson to appear before the State Civil Service Commission to-morrow and ask it to change its mind in regard to allowing the board to select the Treasurer and other officers from other than the civil service list, as no such list now exists, and it will take from four to six weeks before such a list is ready.

Thomas E. Bussey, Assistant Secretary of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx, is mentioned as likely to be appointed either Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the Central Board.

MR. COOK SUES CONTROLLER.

Henry R. M. Cook, Auditor of the Board of Education, yesterday began a suit for $50,000 damages against Controller Coler for alleged defamation of character. A copy of the summons in the action was served on the Controller early in the day, though no copy of the complaint accompanied it.

J. Edward Swanstrom, who has been engaged as counsel by Mr. Cook, said yesterday: "The action is for slander and libel in the malicious publication by the Controller of language injuriously affecting Mr. Cook in his official capacity. The changes made by the Controller appear to have been recklessly made, and are without foundation. That they were designed to accomplish the ruin of Mr. Cook is evident from the fact that the Controller took pains to have them published in every paper in the city."

Mr. Coler, who has retained Delos McCurdy to defend the action, said: "This is one of Cook's bluffs, but it will not go with me. He is trying to scare the Board of Education out of removing him, as it should do. I have said that he is grossly incompetent, and I can prove it, if his official acts which have been made public have not already proved it."

WANTS MONEY FROM AMERICA.

LONDON, May 9.—At a meeting of the Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company today C. W. Parish, who presided, said in regard to the company's position with the United States that they would like a settlement on three points—the recognition of their concessions, the payment of last year's subsidy of £2,000 due under the 1889 concession, and the payment of the claim for £8,174 damages sustained during the Spanish-American war.

The PIANOLA.

A Never-Failing Source of Entertainment in the Summer Home.

In the summer home, away from musical entertainments, the Pianola has special usefulness.
It is an invaluable ally to the hostess,
as well as a constant source of enjoyment to the home circle.
It always knows how to play, making accessible at any time
the masterpieces of the great composers,
the popular airs of the day
and both song and dance music. Any one can play it.
Yet it is not automatic, for it does not play itself.
It overcomes *technical* difficulties, while
the *expression* is governed by the performer
and varies as he translates the meaning of the passage.
It is the only piano-player
which appeals to musicians as well as to novices.
No other piano-player
has ever received the indorsement of a musician.
The music lover who has forgotten or has yet to learn should investigate the Pianola.
It gives him the double delight of hearing an artistic rendition and actually producing it.
The Pianola plays any piano.
Price $250.

THE ÆOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West 23d St., N. Y.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The American Line Does Not Consider Montauk Point Feasible for a Terminal.

Although it had been officially denied by the Pennsylvania Railroad that it intended to use the Long Island Railroad in connection with a steamship line from Montauk Point, a story to that effect was again circulated yesterday.

James A. Wright of the International Navigation Company, when asked about this story yesterday, said that the American Line had no intention of making sailings from Montauk.

"The approaches to the harbor are dangerous and difficult," said Mr. Wright; "the harbor itself is not a good one, and the increased cost of supplies, the higher freight rates which it would necessitate, and its generally inconvenient location would make competition with lines running into New York Harbor impossible. The saving in time would be of little moment, a few hours at the most. Why, it would be more advantageous to run a steamship line from the east coast of Newfoundland."

When asked whether it was true that the Pennsylvania controlled the American Line, Mr. Wright stated that the only connection between the two lines lay in the fact that some of the stockholders of the steamship line were on the Pennsylvania Board of Directors.

CLAIM AGAINST B. AND O.

Maryland May Sue for Dividends on Stock of Washington Branch.

The claim of the State of Maryland against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for dividends on the stock of the Washington Branch of that line may shortly reach the courts. In speaking of this matter an officer of the company said yesterday:

"The State of Maryland holds about $500,000 of stock of the Washington Branch, while the Baltimore and Ohio itself holds nearly two-thirds of it, and about $75,000 are held by private individuals. There is a surplus of $1,000,000 due to the Washington Branch, and the private stockholders brought suit about two years ago to compel the distribution of this amount as dividends. The company refuses to do this, on the ground that the improvemnts in Washington required by act of Congress will take all of the $1,000,000 and a good deal more. The proposed suit by the State will be similar to the litigation that is now pending."

Brief Railroad Items.

S. G. Warner has been appointed General Pasenger Agent of the Kansas City Southern at Kansas City.

The Great Northern Railroad is considering the advisability of putting on an extra overland express between the Pacific Coast and the Twin Cities.

There was a meeting of the Eastern Railway Association at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday. It was stated that only routine business had been transacted.

The Board of Directors of the Delaware and Hudson met yesterday and elected officers. Robert M. Olyphant was elected President for the seventeenth consecutive year.

The Nickel Plate will not put on the twenty-six-hour train between New York and Chicago because of too much opposition from the trunk lines. The time of the trains will be lengthened to the regulation twenty-eight-hour schedule.

Col. Daniel S. Lamont, Vice President of the Northern Pacific, has been elected Vice President of the St. Paul and Duluth, and J. W. Kendrick, General Manager of the Northern Pacific, has been appointed to the same position on the Duluth.

Lightning Sets Fire to Trolley Car.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 9.—While a severe thunderstorm was raging early this morning, lightning struck the trolley wire of the Hoboken and Passaic line and set fire to Car No. 74. Some of the passengers were shocked and stunned. The car was crowded at the time, and the passengers becoming panic stricken rushed for the doors. A woman and a boy were injured by the frantic efforts of the passengers to get out of the car.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SOUTHFIELD, Mass., May 9.—Fire last night destroyed the only manufacturing industry in this place. The burned building, a three-story wooden structure, was ocupied by Hugh

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Summer MILLINERY Display

Paris Exposition Hats---Just Arrived

First Showing of the Airy Summer Millinery Beauty

PARIS is very close to New York—to Wanamaker's. Hats that were in Paris ten days ago are on exhibition here this morning. These models were made by the best French modistes and represent the latest Parisian ideas—

As Worn at the Paris Exposition---that will be Worn at the Grand Prix

—the styles that have marked the advent of the Paris summer season; now ready for best-dressed women of New York to admire and share. And there is an exquisite collection of Paris Hats and Bonnets for children. Did you know Paris was so near? A whole garden of Paris Millinery finery invites you to-day.

But there is more—The Wanamaker Summer Millinery Show doubles the attraction of the day.

We give a special introduction to **"The Ethelbert"**—introduced in Paris about ten days ago, by the famous modiste *"Caroline Reboux,"* and first shown in America, and re-named by us. It is the "smart" hat of the season.

In addition there is the collection of summer models designed by our own experts—a most delightful assembly. Leghorns and Tuscan straws—the rage again this season—in most beautiful effects; Narrow-back Sailor and Outing Hats for all sorts of outdoor sports—"The Ladysmith" being most prominent. The Garden Hats and Golf Bonnets are most picturesque—the latter looks much like a country girl's sun-bonnet, but your thoroughbred golfing woman takes it along with her caddy bag, to use in actual play. This is particularly true in England.

The showing of Sailor Hats includes the season's best shapes. Prices $1 to $3.

A handsome lot of Fancy Chiffon and half-trimmed Hats offered to-day at $1, $1.50 and $2; formerly $2 to $6.

Second floor, Tenth street.

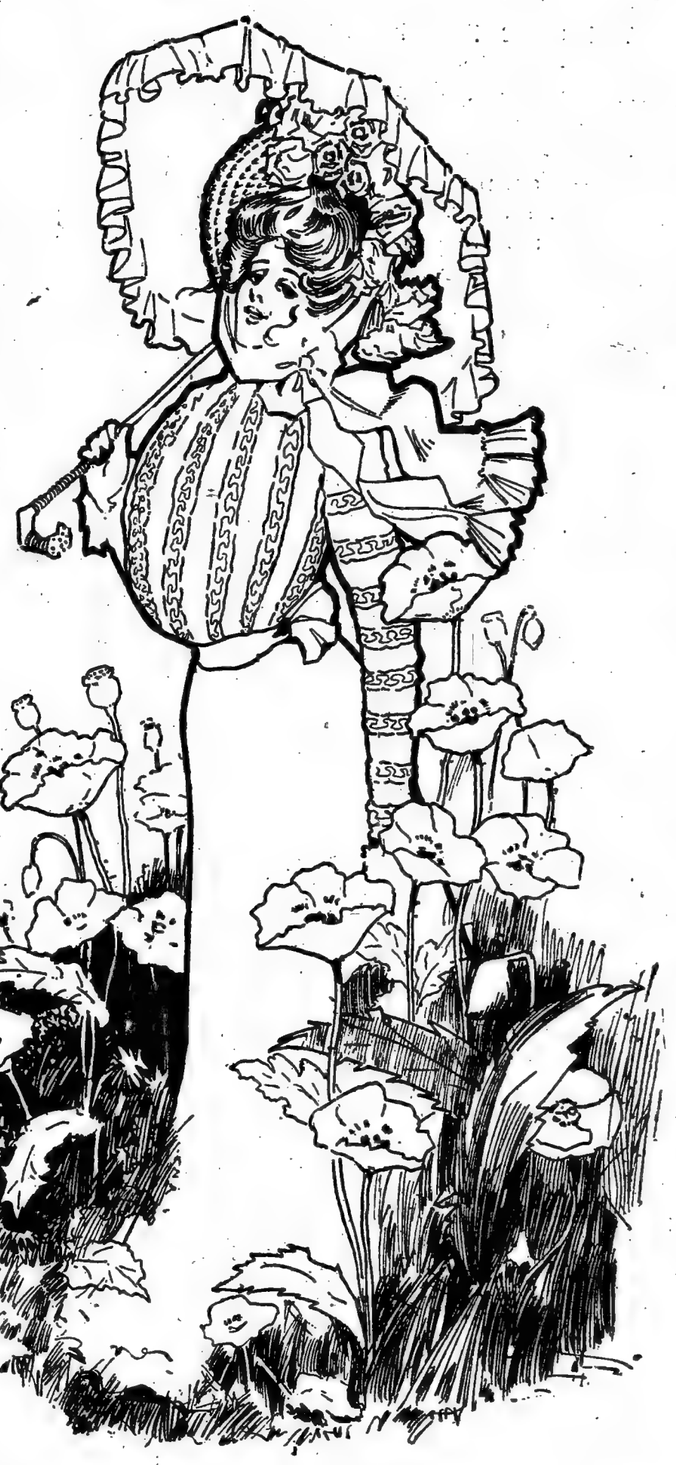

The PARIS Model COSTUMES

A Sharp Price-Concession on All that Remain

These exquisite dresses are brought over, more for their artistic effect than for direct money profit. Costly as some of them are, our prices are always as close as we can make them, even at the beginning. Of course a large proportion of those brought over have been sold; but quite a number remain and we wish to find new owners for them while occasions remain in which they can serve their wearers. Many important functions at seashore and mountain will be made more brilliant by the wearers of these offered to-day at less than Paris prices. We cut our former reasonable prices in three parts—

You pay two parts---we allow the third

and the gown you obtain is one of the hundred most elegant toilettes in America. In the collection are four costumes by Francis, four by Walles, five by Sara Mayer, three by King, two by Stammler & Jeanne, two by Rouff, and others from Mme. Henriette, Mlle. Corne, Havet, Masson Templier, Doucet, Doeuillet—but enough—the hall-mark of elegance which each possesses, needs not the famous name to make the future owner the recipient of constant admiration wherever the gown appears. All at one-third under price to-day.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Most Extraordinary Offering of SILKS

We have made a most fortunate purchase of Fancy French Silks at less than half price. Silks of a character that have little reason to sell below regular value.

They came from Paris, where they are known as Crystal Corded Poplins. They are fresh, crisp and summery; with white corded grounds crossed with neat stripes of color—the stripes being yellow, Nile, bluet, beige, cerise, blue, gray, navy blue, reseda, red and black—just one color on white in each case. One of the neatest, handsomest and best silks we have ever offered at the price—

50c a Yard—Worth $1.10

Rare-ripe Offers of DRESS STUFFS

Two lots of dainty Silk-and-cotton Dress Goods are temptingly priced to-day—both are ideal for summer wear.

Satin-striped Batiste, worth 75c

Silk-and-cotton Foulards, worth 50c

The Batiste has wide self-colored satin stripes, on solid colorings of light blue, lavender, cerise, marine and royal blue, cardinal, and two shades of heliotrope.

The Foulards are attractive printings of white on grounds of navy blue, in thirty handsome foulard patterns. The fabric is a light cotton warp with silk filling, and has a perfect silk effect—sheer as India silk, but 30 inches wide.

To-day choose either at

25c a yard

Rotunda.

Imported BLACK Goods HALF Price or Near It

The last goods to lose their true elegance, and goods that are never out of season, are Black Dress Goods. This offering to-day includes many of the choicest weaves we bring from abroad; but we have later arrivals that are elbowing for the space they occupy, hence the almost sensational prices told of to-day.

There are few wardrobes that will not admit of an additional black dress, and seldom are goods of such high character obtainable at prices as low as these named to-day.

At 75c, from $1.50—Mohair-and-wool figured Suiting.
At $1, from $1.75—Mohair-and-wool figured Crepe.
At $1.25, from $2.75—Bayadere-striped silk-and-wool gauze Crepon.
At $1.25, from $2.50—Silk-and-wool figured Crepon.
At $1.50, from $3—Mohair-and-wool figured Crepon.
At $1.50, from $2.50—Silk-and-wool plaid gauze Grenadine.
At $1.50, from $2.50—All-silk embroidered figured gauze Grenadine.
At $1.75, from $3.25—Silk-and-wool corded bayadere figured Novelty.
At $1.75, from $3—Silk-and-wool Velour Cords.
At $2, from $4—Silk-and-wool Poplin Velour.
At $2, from $3.50—Silk-and-wool bayadere striped figured Crepon.
At $2, from $3.50—Silk-and-wool figured Crepon.
At $2, from $4—Silk-and-wool armure corded Velour.
At $2, from $3.50—Mohair-and-wool corrugated striped Crepon.
At $2, from $3.50—Silk-and-wool figured Crepon.
At $3, from $5—Silk-and-wool figured velour Crepe Cords.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Children's Pique Coats Caps and Bonnets

This is a goodly gathering of garments, and so varied that mothers cannot fail to find their fancy in it. Nicely graded as to quality, too, with consideration for all conditions of purses. For instance, the coat at $56, is in the latest, handsomest style, and of the finest materials throughout. But there are other little coats—all 1 to 3-year sizes—in newest cut and trimming design, and quite attractively made up, that are but $3 each. And the advances from the lowest priced to the more expensive are only little baby steps.

Caps and Bonnets—complete assortments of both. Close fitting caps at 25c to $7. Bonnets at $1.25 and up to elaborate French affairs at $35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

LORGNETTES

Handy, transient help for eyes that need lenses only for special occasions. These are newest and handsomest designs. Ordinary lenses fitted without extra charges from these prices—compound lenses cost more.

Silver Lorgnettes, in French gray finish—a very complete variety; $4.50 to $5.75.
Silver Gilt Lorgnettes, $5 to $7.
Solid gold Lorgnettes, polished Roman and rose finish, $20 to $32.50.

Broadway.

Popular Music, 15c

We have a large number of pieces—vocal and instrumental—that we're selling at 15c a sheet. These, all new, have just been added.

My Jersey Lily, (song.)
Dawn of the Century, (march.)
Jasper Jenkins, (cake walk.)
Idle Fancies, (waltzes.)
There's Only One and Dat Ain't You.
You Tell Me Your Dream, (ballad.)
Absent-Minded Beggar, (waltzes.)

Book Store, Ninth street.

Imported WRAPS for Women Reduced

These handsome garments were made especially for us, by Hubert and Riqueuer of Paris. They were brought over to give the stimulus of French style to our American makers—they include many of the finest wraps we have shown this season.

There are black lace and silk capes, colored cloth and net capes, black and colored silk and cloth jackets—wraps for walking, driving and evening wear—to-day marked this way:

$125 Wraps, $95
$75 Wraps, $50
$60 Wraps, $49
$50 Wraps, $35
$45 Wraps, $30
$30 Wraps, $20

Second Floor, Broadway.

Helps for Givers of Dinners

This means every housekeeper that entertains, as well as caterers and hotel people. Our candy store has such a variety of Table Decorations as is rarely found; and they are all gotten up with best taste and skill. Prices, too, are hard to match.

These hints of decorations and prices:

Chop frills; white, pink and white, blue and white; 3 sizes; 5c doz.
Ham frills; white and colors; 5c and 8c ea.
Croquette sticks, 10c doz.
Lace mats; round and oval; from 4 in to 30 in., 4c to 60c doz. Square paper doilies; imitation of drawn work; 5, 6 and 7 in., 8c., 10c., 12c doz.
Souffle cases; white and colors; round and oval; 6c to 75c doz.
Motto Paper, 5c, 8c, 10c package.
Dish collars; blue, green, pink and white; 5c and 6c each.
Candle holders for birthday cakes in the form of roses, in pink and white; 25c, 35c, 45c, 60c doz.
Wedding cake boxes, $3, $4, $5, $6 and $7 per hundred.
"Jack Horner" pies for children's parties in all colors, 25c. a string.
Fancy ice cases in shapes of lilies, bells, swans, baskets, cup and saucers, parme violets, storks, pails and flowers, with baby head in centre with receptacle in back holding bonbons or ices; from 5c to 50c each.
Favors in shape of musical instruments, mandolins, guitars, banjos, violins; in paper and satin; from 5c to 50c each.

Basement.

All Sorts of BRUSHES

First offering is a lot of one thousand Hair Brushes, with solid backs, and 7, 8 and 9 rows of bristles; selling regularly at 50c; to-day—

25c each

Then these additional lots of Brushes of various sorts:

Nail Brushes, 4 and 5 rows, 10c.
Nail Brushes, 4 rows, with side bristles, 15c.
Nail Brushes, 7 rows, 20c; 5 rows, 25c.
Wooden-back Hand Scrubs, 5c.
Prophylactic Tooth Brushes, 22c and 25c.
Japanese and French Tooth Brushes, 4 rows, 10c.
Kent's English Tooth Brushes, 4 rows, 25c.
Bath Brushes, with strap, 25c to $1.50.
Bath Brushes, with handles, 50c to $3.

Tenth street.

Women's Fine STOCKINGS

The woman who appreciates handsome hosiery will not omit Wanamaker's when making selections. There is such variety here, and such beauty as will not be found outside this store. They have every essential quality of goodness, as well as the beauty that appeals on the instant. These quite recent arrivals:

50c pair—Of cotton, fast black boots with tops vertical striped with white, cardinal or blue.
75c pair—Fast black, ribbed lisle thread boots; tops of different designs and colors.
$1 pair—"Opera" length (35 inches long) stockings; lisle thread; fast black boots, colored tops, with polka dots, vertical stripes, polka dots with bow-knot fronts.
$1.75 pair—Fine lisle thread "opera" length stockings; black boots; Van Dyke points with colored tops.
Other styles, up to the finest all-silk stockings, at $10 a pair.

Broadway.

CLOCKS

Clocks of various nationalities and and conditions of servitude — the clock that wakes you in the morning, to the sedate old heirloom that wags the hours in the hall.

These interesting suggestions:

Gilt Boudoir Clocks, $1.75 to $8.50.
3-piece Gilt Clock Sets, $15 to $75.
American Porcelain Clocks, $5 to $23.
Fine French Porcelain Clocks, with 21-day French movement, $12.
Iron Clocks, American movements, $5.50 to $12.
Chime Clocks, American movements, oak and mahogany cases, $20 and $30.
Hall Clocks, Elliott movements, mahogany cases, $100 and $225.

In the Basement.

Porto Rico Chips

Here is a brand new candy that has the rare and toothsome flavor of the good old-fashioned Porto Rico molasses—for that is just what it is made of, with the necessary addition of pure sugar; then pulled, and moulded into chips the size of checkers.

20c a pound

Basement.

Women's Silk Umbrellas Priced to Please

Saving is synonymous with earning. Sound economy looks forward and provides against contingencies. To lay aside a bit for the proverbial rainy-day is commendable enterprise. To prepare for the real showers a necessary precaution. And here's the double opportunity.

A lot of women's all-silk umbrellas, in plain, fancy and changeable silks; 24 and 26-in.; values $3.25 to $4;

Price $1.85 Each

Another group of all $2 kinds. They are of excellent taffeta, tight-rolling, and have fancy handles; 26 in.

Price $1.25 Each

Broadway.

This LINEN STORE is Worth Knowing

Prices remain unchanged here—except only in those instances when they're reduced. More about them below. The linen buyer was not gifted with second sight, but he did foresee the condition of the market of to-day. He doubled—even trebled, in some instances—his orders. And so the ante-advance prices shall continue while these ample stocks of fine linens hold out. An item taken here and there throughout the stock—and a half price offering:

Table Linen by the Yard—
45c yd—Old-fashioned Loom Dice Table Linen; 56 in. wide; just the sort for country houses; a few washings will make it white; very durable.
50c yd.—Bleached Irish Damask; 67 in. wide; about to-day's import cost.
75c yd.—Bleached Scotch Damask; 68 in. wide; excellent assortment of patterns.

Dinner Cloths—
$4.75 each—Bleached Flemish Cloths; banquet size, 2½x3 yards; of the soft, lustrous Courtrai flax; double satin damask; our $6.50 kind.

Hemstitched Lunch Cloths—
$2.75 each — Bleached German Damask; 62x66 in.; fully worth $3.50.

Table Napkins—
$4.25 dozen—Dinner Napkins, 26x26 in., to match dinner cloths; were $5.
$3.25 dozen—Breakfast size; 22x22 in.; to match cloths; worth $3.75.

Hemstitched Bed Linens—
$1.25 pair—Bleached Moravian Linen Pillow Cases; fine quality; 22x36 inches.
$1.75 pair—Bleached Moravian Linen Pillow Cases; fine quality; 27x36 inches.
$1.25 each—Bleached Moravian Linen Bolsters; 22x72 inches.
$3.75 pair—Bleached Moravian Linen Sheets, ¾ width; 69x90 inches.
$5 pair — Bleached Moravian Linen full bed Sheets; 88x94 inches.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

On the Main aisle a generous and varied stock of fancy linens, at half prices. They are hemstitched table scarfs, side-board covers, table squares, tea cloths, and plate and finger bowl doilies. The square pieces are from 6 in. at 10c each up to 50 in. at $2. The oblong from 8x12 in. at 20c up to 20x30 in. at 60c.

Sale of Boys' Sailor and Middy Suits

There's been unusually extensive selling this spring, and the consequent odd lots appear early. The usual fate of broken-size stocks is a quick, merciless eviction. This shall be no exception. In sailor suits we have all sizes for boys 3 to 12 years, in one style or another; and in middy suits, for all sizes from 3 to 7 years. The values run up to $7—choice is $3.50.

Khaki overalls for boys 3 to 16 years—50c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Ceylon and India Tea

BLACK or GREEN.

All Good Stores Keep It.

We are glad to welcome Bloomingdale Bros. as among the strong stores now making a special demonstration of these teas.

With both GREENS and BLACKS use less tea and infuse THREE to FIVE minutes. Always use BOILING water.

THIS LABEL ON ALL THE CELLULAR CLOTHING CO. LTD. AERTEX LONDON GARMENTS.

"AERTEX" Cellular Underwear

IS SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR OUT-DOOR EXERCISE.

CYCLING says:
"In our opinion there's nothing like the well-known Cellular Underclothing."

GOLF says:
"Cellular Underwear is not only lighter but better ventilated than ordinary underwear, and is easier to wash."

Illustrated catalogue and samples of "Aertex" Cellular material can be had on application.

"Aertex" Cellular Underwear is sold by

LORD & TAYLOR,
Broadway & 20th Street.

No First-class Physician

will prescribe any other but a straight HAND-MADE SOUR MASH Rye Whiskey for his patients.

OLD CROW RYE

is known to be the best possible quality. It is bottled and sold pure by

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.

HANG GARMENTS IN MANAHAN'S PATENT

TARINE MOTH BAGS

MANAHAN'S PINE TARINE MOTH PAPER

ARTS CLUB EXTENSION.

Company Formed to Meet Demands for Larger Realty Space.

A little realty company has been formed by members of the National Arts Club to meet the demands for a larger gallery, library, and restaurant space.

The Arts Realty Company has bought from the estate of Abraham Van Nest the two houses 39 West Thirty-fourth Street (next to the present clubhouse) and 56 West Thirty-fifth Street, in the rear. The club will thus obtain a frontage of 50 feet on Thirty-fourth Street, and an outlet on Thirty-fifth Street. The new gallery will be built directly to the westward of the present one in such a way that the two can be thrown together. The western wall of the new gallery will be arranged so that stained-glass windows can be exhibited.

There is talk of the Fencers Club leaving West Twenty-second Street. The proposition has been made to the Arts' Club that a fine salle d'armes be built on the new Thirty-fifth Street premises for the accommodation of the Fencers. The two buildings will afford a number of bedrooms for out-of-town members. The club will thus obtain more than twice as much space without going into debt, as the property belongs to the realty company, and is merely let to the club on a long lease.

Wade Chance, 27 Pine Street, is the Treasurer of the company.

ENGINEER'S SKULL FRACTURED.

Said to Have Struck a Signal Post on the Elevated Road.

George Page, an engineer on the Ninth Avenue elevated road, was probably fatally injured yesterday while running his engine, which was attached to a downtown train. Policeman John Hill of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who superintended Page's removal to the Roosevelt Hospital, says Page had his head and shoulders out of the cab window, and that he struck his forehead against a signal post at Seventy-seventh Street, fracturing his skull. He says the engineer fell back into the cab unconscious, the blood streaming from his head. The fireman discovered what was wrong and stopped the train.

The employes and officials of the company were extremely reticent, but they denied that Page had struck his head. They said he had fallen from the cab to the track.

Page is forty-five years old and lives with his family at 111 Woodcrest Avenue, in the Bronx. The accident caused a small block and a delay of about fifteen minutes.

VULNERABILITY OF ARMOR

Naval Officer Declares All Plate Made Can Be Shattered.

MERE QUESTION OF VELOCITY

Success of Recent Experiments Due Not to New Shell, but Greater Velocity of Old One.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The great shell discovery of yesterday turns out to-day to be not a discovery at all, but merely an exaggerated account of the importance of the projectile invented and provided for the Navy Department for many years by the Johnson Projectile Company of Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., and adopted by all navies as soon as it was proved that a soft-capped projectile was a better weapon against steel plates than the old hard-capped armor piercing projectile.

The sensational character of the first announcements was emphasized by the mystery imparted to the discussion of the armor-plate paragraph of the Naval Appropriation bill by going into a secret legislative session to conceal from the world the vast importance of the new shell as an instrument calculated to render all armor vulnerable and all other projectiles valueless.

This course inspired inquiry into the discussions of the secret session. Persons who had never before looked into the character and merits of projectiles made investigations, and their reports naturally embodied many erroneous statements concerning the power of projectiles and the resisting ability of different sorts of armor plate. To those who knew of the use for many years of the Johnson shell, with its soft cap, which had been tried at Indian Head before 1897 and was reported on in that year by the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy, the talk suggested a similarity to the peculiar merits of the Johnson shell, and they assumed that what had really been "discovered" was that this projectile had maintained its usefulness, and that its power to penetrate hard faced armor merited high praise as indicating an improved projectile for use against Krupp or Harvey armor, but nothing more.

This view is supported by the explanation made to-day at the Navy Department and in the Senate about the meaning of the announcement concerning a "new shell."

In an interview to-day one of the high officials of the Ordnance Bureau said:

"Something has been learned by the tests made with the Krupp armor at Indian Head, and it is of importance. The net result of the experiments is to confirm naval officers in their estimate of velocity as the prime element in the successful destruction of armor plate, and to prove that an old invention which has been in use by the Navy Department for years is a very good shell indeed.

"The tests were made with a Johnson soft-nose shell. It has been tested often, and it is regarded as one of the best shells ever invented. The only new thing in the experiment is that the Johnson soft-nose shell has never been tried on Krupp armor before because the Navy Department had no Krupp armor to try it on.

"There has been a superstition among people who do not know much about ordnance that a kind of armor had been or could be invented which could not be pierced. Ordnance experts have tried in vain to dissipate this delusion, and have now given up the attempt and smile at it.

"There is no use in trying to upset that belief, but nobody who is at all posted on the matter has entertained it. People who understand such things never supposed that an armor had been invented which could not be shattered, and the experiments with the Krupp plate are no surprise. But to make that a ground for saying that all armor plate is alike, and that the poorest is as good as the best, is simply absurd.

"The test made with the Johnson shell does not prove that it is the only shell which can pierce Krupp armor. Krupp armor cannot be cracked, but it can be perforated, and this was done with the Johnson shell. It is the practice to perform all official tests with uncapped shells. This is because the manufacturers are required to submit to a fair test, and there is not a manufacturer in the world who will allow his goods to be officially tested with a capped shell. It is not considered a fair test.

"But after the official test has been made with the uncapped shell, it is often the practice to experiment with a capped shell, not at all for the purpose of testing the armor, but to give the Navy Department an idea of the effects produced by a shell with a cap, as distinguished from that produced by a shell with no cap. This practice was followed in the case of the Krupp plate. The test made with the uncapped shell was satisfactory as to the strength of the armor. The damage inflicted was slight. Then the soft-nose cap was tried, and the armor was perforated.

"But this is so much in the line of what was expected that it is not the main factor in the interest of naval officers in the test. The point which interests them is that the shell was fired with more than the usual velocity. Most people have no idea of the importance of a little additional velocity. Fifty feet make all the difference in the world. In this case the velocity was 25 per cent. above the ordinary, and Krupp armor or any other armor could be perforated without the use of the Johnson cap if sufficient velocity were attained.

"Shells do not always strike plumb in the centre of a plate. That can be arranged when an official test is under way, but not always when the target is a ship rolling in a heavy sea. The shell may strike obliquely, and in such a case it would make all the difference in the world whether the armor was of the best quality or of the poorest. But that an armor plate can be devised which, presenting a fair mark and struck squarely, can never be punctured is a popular delusion which does not obtain among naval officers. They have no idea that the soft-nose shell is the only one which can penetrate Krupp armor.

"It was stated in some newspapers that there is a mystery about the way in which the Krupp plate was secured by the Government. This is not true. It was sent for test by the manufacturers in the usual way."

ARMOR PLATE IN THE SENATE.

Tillman and Chandler, During Naval Bill Discussion, Argue for a Government Plant.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Practically the entire session of the Senate to-day was devoted to a discussion of the section of the Naval Appropriation bill relating to armor and armament. The debate largely hinged on the proposition that the Government should erect an armor plant of its own.

Senator Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) presented an amendment limiting the price to be paid for armor to $300 per ton, and providing also that the Government should erect a plant of its own. Senators Tillman, Money, (Dem., Miss.,) and Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) advocated the erection of a plant, while Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) supported the committee amendment providing for a plant in the contingency that armor could not be procured for $445 per ton. No action was taken on the proposition, the bill going over until to-morrow.

The early portion of the Senate's session was secret.

IN SECRET SESSION.

After the galleries had been cleared Mr. Tillman reiterated substantially the statement concerning the Indian Head tests of armor plate which he made yesterday. He pointed out the effectiveness of the projectile tipped with a point of soft steel against the armor tested, and used that fact as an argument against the payment by the Government of what he termed monopolistic prices for armor.

He dwelt upon the vulnerability of the best known armor, including the Krupp product, as against the projectile. He arraigned the Navy Department for making public yesterday the details of a test of armor with a six-inch gun, in which one of the "soft-nosed" projectiles pierced the plate almost as it would have pierced oak, declaring his belief that the test had been made public for the effect it might have upon the Senate debate on the pending bill.

Mr. Chandler felt that the Navy Department had not dealt frankly with the Senate in respect to the information regarding the tests.

Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) discussed the subject briefly, deprecating the evident inability of the Senate to keep its secrets, and criticising the Navy Department for publishing information withheld from the Senate.

After some brief discussion it was decided, inasmuch as the salient facts had been published, that the armor plate matter might as well be considered in open session. In this connection it was pointed out that there really was no secret about the soft-nosed projectile, as the Navy Department has been experimenting with the projectile for years.

DOORS ARE OPENED.

At 1 o'clock the Senate resumed business in open session, consideration of the Naval bill being resumed. The pending question was upon the committee amendment to the House bill with respect to armor for war vessels.

Mr. Tillman offered an amendment in effect limiting the price to be paid for armor to $300 per ton, and if it could not be procured for that price, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to construct a Government armor plant at a cost not exceeding $4,000,000.

Mr. Hale, in charge of the bill, explained the committee amendment. He said the committee had sought to relieve the country from the embarrassment that was irksome to almost everybody.

"Right in the midst of our remarkable advance in the construction of naval ships," said Mr. Hale, "we were arrested by this controversy over the price of armor plate. I believe the armor plants put their heads together and put up prices of armor. Of course, this created resentment, and I am not surprised at the action and feeling of the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Tillman,) who is acting entirely conscientiously in the matter."

Mr. Hale then explained the prices that had been paid by the Government for armor. An investigation covering a period of several years showed that the average price was about $560 per ton. For the armor of 1897 $412 per ton was paid.

"As it was seen," continued Mr. Hale, "that we had ships which needed armor, the companies again raised their price to $545 per ton. This action aroused considerable feeling, and last year Congress fixed a price of $300 per ton. The Navy Department could not get the armor at that price. In the present bill we authorize a Government armor plant to be constructed under certain conditions."

GOVERNMENT PLANT NEEDED.

Mr. Hale said, however, that it was the opinion of the committee that the Government could get better armor from private concerns than it could make and avoid any of the attendant scandals. At the same time, he added, he realized that something had to be done. In this bill it was proposed to pay $445 per ton for armor, but if the companies declined to accept that price, a Government plant for the manufacture of armor was to be constructed. He believed that when the manufacturers found that the Government was in earnest as to the plant, they would accept the price offered. He deemed it best not to build an armor plant, if its construction could be avoided, because the Government would not be able to produce a pound of armor under three years, and it might require five years to get well started.

"In a few words," he concluded, "our propect is to pay $445 per ton for armor or construct a Government plant. It is intended to solve this vexed question, and I think it will."

"Have the armor manufacturers taken advantage of the Government's necessity?" inquired Mr. Stewart, (Sil., Nev.)

"Undoubtedly they have," responded Mr. Hale. "As soon as they got upon their feet financially, they began to put the knife to us."

"Then," declared Mr. Stewart, "I'd make a good deal of a sacrifice to teach them a lesson."

TILLMAN AGAINST MONOPOLIES.

Mr. Tillman followed Mr. Hale with an extended speech in support of his proposition. If the prices asked by the manufacturers were paid, he said, it would cost the Government $17,000,000, while at the price he proposed, the necessary armor would cost only about $8,000,000. His proposition was to build an armor plant, no matter at what price the manufacturers proposed to supply the armor.

After referring to the suit begun by Mr. Frick against Mr. Carnegie and the former's allegations of enormous profits, Mr. Tillman said it was no wonder Mr. Carnegie could go to Scotland and buy game preserves and baronies and "that sort of thing."

Mr. Tillman referred to the recent naval tests on the penetrability of armor. He was not convinced that the new process armor was one whit better than the old kind.

Mr. Hale interrupted to state that the only significance of recent experiments was to show that the best projectiles will pierce anything, but that the new process armor has an impenetrability 25 per cent. greater than any other.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) joined with Mr. Hale and Mr. Tillman in an animated discussion of paternalism in connection with the proposal for a Government armor factory. Mr. Stewart said that the Government should not be at the mercy of a great corporation or combination, and it should free itself by building a Government factory, even if a ton of armor was never made in it.

SOFT NOSE PROJECTILES.

Mr. Money inquired as to the information available on the "soft nose projectiles."

Mr. Hale presented a memorandum from Rear Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, giving he latest available information on the subject of armor and particularly on "soft nose projectiles." The memorandum said in part:

"No armor that exists to-day, regardless of its thickness or quality, can resist the power of the modern gun at short range. Therefore the fact that armor can be readily perforated at short range must not be considered an indication that it is of inferior quality. It simply means that it is overmatched by the gun. Naturally that which is the most difficult to perforate is the most desirable."

All tests of armor, the memorandum states, are made with uncapped projectiles and are exceedingly severe. The memorandum adds:

"It is a well-known fact that a soft steel cap attached to the point of an armor piercing projectile increases its efficiency to a marked extent, anywhere from 15 to 20 and often to 25 per cent., and all such projectiles for the United States Navy are fitted with caps. A few days ago at Indian Head a six-inch capped shell was easily driven through 14 inches of Harveyized armor, and the same has been done through eight inches of Krupp armor.

CHANDLER HELPS TILLMAN.

Mr. Chandler earnestly advocated the amendment of Mr. Tillman. He pointed out that the proposition of the committee was to pay $445 per ton for 35,000 tons of armor, and if the companies would not agree to that; to pay $545 per ton for armor for the three battleships now awaiting armor, and then proceed to build an armor plant. The proposition he favored was to pay $545 per ton for armor for the battleships Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, and build an armor plant at once.

He would venture the assertion, he said, that the United States could build an armor plant and manufacture armor cheaper than it could be made by the private concerns, and we would not have to pay royalties to anybody. If the United States was to build only the ships now authorized he thought it might be well to accede to the demand of the armor companies, but if we are to become a world power and build ships for the next twenty years it would be far cheaper to make armor at the Government's own plant.

Mr. Chandler said he was satisfied that the Government needed an armor plant as much as navy yards. The navy yards were protection against extortion by the combined shipbuilding concerns of the country, and to the same extent, he believed, a Government armor plant would protect the Government from the extortion of the armor monopoly.

At the conclusion of Mr. Chandler's remarks the bill was laid aside for the day.

PRICE OF PRINTING PAPER.

Newspaper Publishers' Petition Presented to House Ways and Means Committee—Inquiry Proposed.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The petition of newspaper publishers relative to the price of printing paper was to-day presented to the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and Mr. Newlands (Sil., Nev.,) proposed an inquiry as follows:

Whereas, Complaint is made that the price of paper in the United States has within a recent period been nearly doubled;

Whereas, The Association of American newspapers has appealed to the Congress of the United States for relief, claiming that the increase in price has been occasioned by a combination of the various paper mills and pulp factories of the country.

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means fix the last Wednesday of May, 1900, for the hearing of such complaints. And meanwhile the Secretary of the committee is directed to give notice to such Association of American Newspapers and to the various paper companies and pulp companies of such hearing, and that the Secretary of the committee be directed to call on such paper companies and pulp companies to file with the committee written statements showing the amount of capital stock and bonds issued by such companies, the total amount paid during the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1899, by such companies for interest on bonds, dividends on stock, taxes, and wages to employes, the rates paid for wages to be classified according to the amount paid, and also statements showing the total receipts for paper sold, and the expenses of operating during the year.

After some discussion the matter was referred to the Sub-committee on Customs.

HOUSE CONSIDERS A CONTEST.

Majority of Committee Against Crawford of North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The House today considered the contested election case of Pearson vs. Crawford from the Ninth North Carolina District. The report of the majority of the committee which considered the case was against the sitting member, a Democrat, on the alleged ground that Mr. Pearson's election was prevented by fraud, intimidation, bribery, and bloodshed.

The minority of the committee denied all the allegations of the majority, pointing out that the district was normally Democratic. The debate to-day was on party lines. The case did not come to a vote.

THE DEMING COURT-MARTIAL.

Record Sent to War Department—Capt. Deming Sentenced.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The record of the proceedings, including the findings and sentence of the court-martial, in the case of Capt. Peter C. Deming, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, was received at the War Department to-day and referred to Judge Advocate General Lieber for review.

Capt. Deming was tried at San Francisco for the alleged embezzlement of about $4,000 of Government funds, and was also charged with passing several bogus checks on private individuals. He entered a general plea of guilty and his counsel made an appeal for clemency, saying that the officer had made good all the losses to the private persons.

Capt. Deming was sentenced to a term of imprisonment by the Court. He is a resident of Syracuse, N. Y. He served through the Spanish War in the Subsistence Department, and had an excellent record up to the time that he became involved in California, a few months ago, while on his way to the Philippines.

GENS. MILES AND BUFFINGTON.

The Former Says Friendly Relations Have Not Been Interrupted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Gen. Miles, who yesterday refused to say anything about the attack made upon him in the name of Gen. Buffington, but which was disowned by that officer, consented to speak on the subject to-day.

"There is nothing in it," he said. "Gen. Buffington and myself disagree on certain ordnance questions, that is all. He has his opinion and I have mine. It has not interrupted our friendly relations. It is not true that Gen. Buffington and I do not speak. He paid me a visit in this office only this morning. Our relations are perfectly cordial."

Gen. Miles read the statement made by Gen. Buffington to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and said that he agreed with the sentiments expressed therein about the difference of opinion between the two officers.

Secretary Root, it is understood, will take no action on the matter. He has not been requested to do so by either of the Generals.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The Programme of Its Summer Movements Is Decided Upon.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Admiral Farquhar, commander in chief of the North Atlantic Squadron, called at the Navy Department to-day and had a conference with Secretary Long and Admiral Crowninshield respecting the Summer movements of the squadron. The Admiral's flagship, the New York, in company with the Texas, is now lying in Hampton Roads.

It was arranged that upon leaving Hampton Roads the ships should proceed to New York, arriving there in time to give the annual salute off Grant's Tomb on May 30. After some fitting out at the navy yard at Brooklyn the New York and Texas will proceed to Newport, R. I., where the Kearsarge will join them and the three ships, with the torpedo flotilla, will work out some of the plans of the Naval War College, which will be in session at the time at Newport.

This work will be concluded in time to enable the squadron to reach Boston before June 17 to take part in the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The ships will then proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., where the citizens have arranged a celebration on Aug. 6, during which they will present to the battleship Kearsarge a bronze tablet, the gift of New Hampshire. The project includes the presentation of a similar tablet to the Kearsarge's sister ship, the Alabama, and the Governor of Alabama will be invited to receive the tablet as a mark of the complete extinguishment of sectional feeling.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Rogers Birnie, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, on official business pertaining to tests of high explosives.

Col. James W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster General, will make three trips from New Orleans to Scranton, Miss., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. John L. Barbour is relieved from duty at Clinton Liberal Institute, Fort Plain, N. Y., to take effect July 1, and is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.

Navy.

Commander T. H. Stevens's order of April 4 is modified; he is ordered to the Asiatic Station by steamer of May 11, instead of by the Solace.

Lieut. A. A. McKethan's order of April 4 is modified; he is ordered to the Asiatic Station by steamer of May 11, instead of by the Solace.

H. C. Kuenzli is commissioned Lieutenant.

G. A. R. Pension Bill Becomes Law.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The President to-day approved Senate Bill 1,477, known as the Grand Army Pension bill.

To Repeal the War Tax on Beer.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Representative McClellan of New York to-day introduced a bill repealing the war revenue tax on beer.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The following nominations were sent by the President to the Senate to-day:

Sergt. Major William H. Clendenin, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. A. Sypher, to be a Lieutenant in the navy.

FETE CHAMPETRE FOR CHARITY.

To be Given Under the Auspices of St. Rose's Settlement.

Under the auspices of the ladies of St. Rose's Settelement a Fête Champêtre is to be held on the afternoon of Tuesday next at Oaklawn, the residence of Robert Hoguet, at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and the Hudson River. An open-air performance of "As You Like It" is to be presented under the direction of Messrs. C. C. Quinby and Mark Fenton of the Modjeska company. The cast will include such well-known artists as Miss Alma Kruger, Charles Hagar, Carl Ahrendt, Robert McWade, and William McVey. There will be contests in archery and tennis, an exhibition of Japanese day fireworks, and other pastimes for adults and children.

The proceeds of the festival are to be used in works of charity, principally this Summer in sending the children of the poor from the unbearable tenement into the country. Nothing will be sold except refreshments. Tickets at the rate of $3 each for adults and $1 each for children may be procured at the establishments of Theodore B. Starr, 206 Fifth Avenue, Caswell, Massey & Co, Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, Forty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, and at Brentano's, Union Square.

This Pen

is especially adapted for accountants and correspondents. Is made of the Ar Jessups Steel by the most experienced workmen.

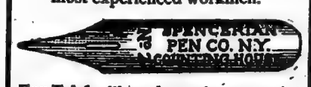

For Trial will send samples on receipt of return postage. Ask for No. 2.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.,
349 Broadway, New York City.

THE PROMOTION OF DEVERY'S TWO HEROES

Civil Service Board to Contest Their Advancement.

FACTS AS TO THEIR EXPLOIT

The Chief's Account of It—Kiernan Cannot Be Made a Sergeant—The Duties Performed by Him and Grady.

There was an alteration in the decision of the Police Board yesterday in the case of Roundsman James Kiernan, who, with Roundsman Dennis Grady, Chief Devery's factotum, was made a Sergeant by the board on Tuesday for "bravery." The Police Board found that Kiernan could not be made a Sergeant, having been only a patrolman, owing to the previous action of the Civil Service Commission. Consequently the original resolution was changed, making Grady a Sergeant and Kiernan a roundsman.

The Civil Service Board will refuse to recognize the appointments, and Grady and Kiernan will have to bring suits to gain their promotions. Chief Devery's tardiness in recognizing the heroism of his attaches is due to the fact that only recently has the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court established the right of the Police Board to promote officers for bravery. This decision was rendered in the case of Policeman Schellp, who rescued a woman and six children at a fire at 188 Harrison Street, Brooklyn. For this he was made a roundsman in front of the grand stand on the day of the police parade, and the Rhinelander Medal was awarded to him. The Civil Service Board contested the promotion, and the action of the Police Board was sustained.

When on Tuesday the story was given out from headquarters that Grady and Kiernan had been advanced, it was stated that they had arrested a murderer at the imminent risk of their own lives, the desperate man having threatened to shoot any one who attempted to take him. Chief Devery in his recommendation to the board does not go that far. He says:

On April 27, 1900, Martin Sweeney having been convicted in General Sessions of the crime of murder in the second degree, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The circumstances of the crime were as follows: At 1:30 A. M. on Dec. 12, 1899, Martin Sweeney, accompanied by another man, Niel Coakley, appeared in the office of the Waverly lodging house, on the second floor of the premises 352 Eighth Avenue, and got into an altercation with the night clerk, one James Halcrow, in the course of which Halcrow was shot by Sweeney and died within a few minutes of the arrival of the ambulance which had been summoned, but not before Sweeney had been arrested with his companion by Roundsmen Dennis Grady and James Kiernan of the Central Office squad and had been identified as his assailant by the dying man.

At the time of the occurrence I was in the immediate neighborhood in company with Roundsmen Grady and Kiernan, and the three of us ran to the building where the shooting had been done. When Roundsmen Grady and Kiernan came upon the scene they found Sweeney standing with the smoking revolver in his hand over the prostrate body of his victim. They seized him, and at the risk of their own lives prevented further use of the revolver.

As I was present myself, it is my judgment, based upon an experience of upward of twenty years in the department, during which I have come into close contact with all kinds of police work, that the action of Roundsmen Grady and Kiernan in the matter was highly meritorious and deserves substantial recognition from your honorable board.

In view of the above, I respectfully recommend that Roundsmen Grady and Kiernan be promoted by your board for bravery under a recent decision of the Supreme Court, which permits police officials to make promotions for heroic conduct without civil service examinations.

The facts about the case in which Grady and Kiernan were concerned are these: The Chief and his two personal attendants, who draw a salary, one as roundsman and the other as patrolman, and who have not worn a uniform in years, were standing at the corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, their usual post, when they heard shots across the street. They ran over and found a man stretched on the floor and another man standing near him with a revolver in his hand. A crowd had wedged its way into the room, and when Grady and Kiernan forced their way through and took hold of the man who had the pistol, he offered no resistance. They turned their prisoner over to a policeman, who took him to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. Chief Devery was seen fifteen minutes after the occurrence and said not a word of any attempt on the part of the murderer to use his pistol again.

Grady has had a sinecure ever since Devery took office. He does no detective, patrol or Roundsman's service and never wears a uniform. Kiernan occupies the same position, and so far as any one has ever been able to find out their duty, that of Grady particularly, is to be in or around the Chief's office when he can find it convenient to do so, and to occupy a conspicuous post at the corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue every night in the year. He was appointed to the force as a patrolman on April 14, 1886, and was made a Detective Sergeant on April 22, 1892. He was remanded back to patrol duty in October of the same year, and was made a Roundsman on April 14, 1897.

Kiernan was appointed on Nov. 3, 1882, and made a Roundsman on June 5 last. The Civil Service Board refused to certify to the promotion, which was made by Devery for "meritorious service," immediately following Schellp's appointment. Kiernan's pay was hung up, and only lately the board asked the Civil Service Commission to certify to Kiernan's pay as patrolman without prejudice to his appeal to be made a Roundsman. This was done, and therefore Kiernan figures on the books of the department as a patrolman.

GEORGE BARTHOLOMEW'S WILL.

Bequests Jotted Down on Loose Sheets of Hotel Paper.

The will of George Bartholomew, late managing editor of The Daily News, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. Mr. Bartholomew died at Lakewood, N. J., on March 17, and the will was executed five days before his death. He had evidently intended it as a rough draft, as it was interlined on a typewritten copy of a will which had been prepared for his wife, Mary Etta Bartholomew, (now dead,) substituting his name for hers and naming the New York Security and Guarantee Company as executor. The balance of the will is made up of portions of the typewritten matter and sheets of hotel letter paper, on which the testator had noted bequests.

Mr. Bartholomew makes bequests of $500 or less to various relatives, and he gives $100 each to several friends. He also disposes of his clothing, giving his fur-lined overcoat to Richard K. Fox, who, he says, gave it to him.

After providing for the maintenance of the burial plot at Greenwood Cemetery and the erection of a $2,000 monument, he directs that the balance of his estate be sold, and he gives one-tenth of the proceeds to Jessie Hudspeth, wife of ex-Judge Robert Hudspeth of Jersey City, one-fifth to his physician, Dr. Henry Griswold, and the balance to various friends and relatives.

One of the sections of his will states that his wife's will, bequeathing her estate to him, was never probated.

A torn scrap of hotel paper, pasted along the side of the last sheet of the will, gives to Mrs. Richard K. Fox several fancy glass pitchers and a portrait of herself in a gilt frame.

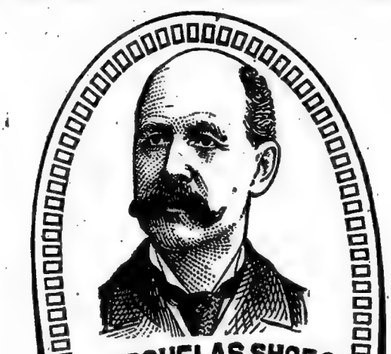

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WALL STREET'S BOY STRIKE.

Financial Bulletins Destroyed and One Young Leader Arrested.

The Wall Street houses that take the news service of Dow, Jones & Co. were somewhat delayed yesterday morning in getting the firm's regular bulletins by reason of a new departure in labor agitation. About half the force of errand boys who are employed to carry the news "slips," as they are called, to Dow, Jones & Co.'s customers were out on strike, and were making enthusiastic efforts to prevent their successors, or former associates, from doing business.

The boys get $4 a week each for the work, and lately some of them have come to the conclusion that, as they "work in a rich, financial district," they ought to make more. Thomas Griffin, aged about fourteen, and said by those who were till this week his employers to be an uncommonly bright lad, was the most noticeable one of the number for pronounced ideas on the labor question. He stirred up some of his companions with the notion that they could get their pay raised to $5 a week by going out on strike. The authorities in the delivery department found out what was brewing, and on Tuesday discharged seven of the boys whose ideas were most advanced on the subject. Yesterday eleven more went out on strike.

Griffin promptly formed a strike committee and organized his associate strikers. Although he had previously, in conversation with a member of the firm of Dow, Jones & Co., announced that he would do nothing unlawful, his followers were soon busy waylaying the boys who had staid at work, rolling them in the gutter and taking away the bulletins they were carrying to Wall Street offices. The bulletins were promptly torn up and fresh victims waited for.

Finally the police were called in, the leader, Griffin, was captured, and the riotous tendencies of the strikers instantly subsided. The lost leader landed in Centre Street Court in the course of the day, and was fined $5.

Dow, Jones & Co. took about half a dozen of the strikers back temporarily, and replaced the others. They say they are now prepared to transact their business without any fear of having to call on the services of the militia.

DECISION AGAINST POLICEMAN.

Five Days' Absence Without Leave Held to be Cause for Dismissal.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has established in the Court of Appeals that a policeman who absents himself from duty for five days without leave ceases to be a member of the force, and has no right to a trial.

Patrolman John Fahy was dismissed in April, 1897, after a trial in which no witnesses were sworn. He carried the case successively to the Supreme Court and the Appellate Division, losing in both, and their decisions have been affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

The decision of the Appellate Division affirmed by the Court of Appeals states that the statute expressly provides that absence without leave for more than five days requires that the person so absent shall be dismissed without notice. When a policeman has left duty and remains absent for the period specified without communicating with his superior officers the law presumes that he has severed his connection with the force, and says that he is no longer a member of the force.

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THE POLITICAL FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.

As a result of peculiar political conditions the South is evidently destined to be without power and practically without influence in Federal legislation and the National policy for many years to come.

It will be said, and not without justice, that the South has chosen to put itself in this position and has deprived itself of the right to complain of the loss of political standing. This is not altogether true. The unfortunate conditions are due in part to error, but also in large part to misfortune.

It has of late become the custom of the men of the South to speak with entire candor of the settled and deliberate policy of suppressing the negro vote. They have been forced to choose between a policy of manifest injustice toward the blacks and the horrors of negro rule. They chose to disfranchise the negroes. That was manifestly the lesser of two evils. In any community, North or South, or foreign, this course would have been adopted. It was the only way to avert civil destruction. Northern men who have an adequate knowledge of conditions at the South no longer denounce the suppression of the negro vote as it used to be denounced in the reconstruction days. The necessity of it under the supreme law of self-preservation is candidly recognized.

The Republican Party committed a great public crime when it gave the right of suffrage to the blacks. Under the existing conditions, from which there was no other way of escape, a second crime was necessary to avert the unbearable consequences of the first. The crime of violence was the first resort. That was not permissible, so, as the years brought wiser counsel, barriers against negro suffrage were erected in the statutes and in the State Constitutions. The Constitutions of Mississippi and Louisiana are models of ingenuity and effectiveness in this respect. If the moralist finds these devices unjustified, the practical statesman and impartial publicist admit that they were inevitable.

In his address at the Race Problem Conference at Montgomery ex-Secretary HERBERT spoke candidly of these hard conditions that confront the people of the Southern States:

> Public opinion has made progress, and now sanctions, I think, these propositions: Negro suffrage has failed. It brought weakness instead of strength to the party that controlled it, piled up millions high the debt of every State where it was dominant, and did not better the condition of the black man anywhere. White men have obtained control and must keep it, if they mean to preserve Anglo-Saxon civilization. But this is not all of it. Necessity has compelled us to resort to election methods which we desire to abandon.

There is saving grace in the wish to eschew evil and live justly toward all men, but how is the South to abandon its preventive checks on negro suffrage? So long as the Fifteenth Amendment stands, the menace of the rule of the blacks will impend, and the safeguards against it must be maintained. The South cannot hope to command the support of three-fourths of all the States for an amendment to the Constitution revoking the privilege so improvidently given to the negroes thirty years ago. That would beyond all question be the just remedy, a proper reparation for a great wrong, and it ought to be evident to all the people that such an amendment would be an act of National wisdom. But most of the States are Republican, and no Republican State will ever consent to the undoing of a wrong by which the party has profited or hopes still to profit.

The Republican Congress and Executive will make the census of 1900 the basis of a reapportionment of Representatives in Congress by which the Southern States will lose several Congressmen and Presidential Electors. The exclusion of the negroes from the polls will be the excuse and justification for this diminution of the political power of the South, and the South will be unable to deny the moral and political propriety of a law that assigns to her a number of Congressmen fairly proportioned to the number of her citizens whom she permits to vote. The hardship will lie in the deprivation of what she has once enjoyed. The Republican Party will be absolutely ruthless in cutting down the political power of the Democratic States of the South.

If the Democrats of the South will have BRYAN for their candidate they must accept defeat and the hard consequences of defeat as the penalty of their own obstinate folly. That will not make long years of exclusion from power and influence any easier to bear. They may justly insist that the evils of negro suffrage were wantonly inflicted on them, but as to the force bills and the harsh reapportionment that await them at the hands of the Republicans it cannot be denied that they have been guilty of serious contributory negligence. If it shall prove to be much more difficult in coming years to elect Democratic Presidents and a Democratic majority in Congress, and if the South finds itself at all times in the minority, it will be good for it to reflect that its blind devotion to Bryanism has brought these things upon its head.

THE LAW AND THE ICE TRUST.

Every contract, agreement, arrangement, or combination whereby a monopoly in the manufacture, production, and sale in this State of any article or commodity of common use is or may be created, established, or maintained, or whereby competition in this State in the supply or price of any such article or commodity is or may be restrained or prevented * * * is hereby declared to be against public policy, illegal, and void.—Laws of New York, 1890.

Evidently, if this statute had been drawn expressly to fit the case of the American Ice Company, it could not have fitted it any better. The Attorney General of the State has been invoked to put the law in operation with a view to nullifying the charter of the company.

While the text of the law quite unmistakably includes the American Ice Company, and while the forfeiture of the charter of the company seems to be an inevitable consequence of a prosecution, it does not follow that the Attorney General would be necessarily well advised, or even justified, in making the prosecution. As a Judge of the Supreme Court, quoted in our columns yesterday, is reported to have said, it is very difficult to tell when a combination, or so-called trust, is really against the public interest, which is the practical meaning of being against public policy. The law simply puts into the hands of public officers a power which may be used for the advantage and protection of the public, or abused to its oppression.

We were taking the liberty of questioning the wisdom of the American Ice Company the other day, in expressing a doubt whether it was really good business policy for any concern to make an enemy of every person who was compelled to have dealings with it. The American Ice Company has certainly directed its policy toward making enemies of its customers, and it has triumphantly succeeded. If there is a single exception, it has not come to our notice. And now, when it appears, prima facie, that it is an illegal as well as a loathed and loathsome corporation, its managers may wish that they had pursued a different policy. If they had been content with a moderate increase, such as has taken place in the price of ice in communities not under their unbenign sway, and had pretended to treat their customers with decent civility, they would now be reaping the rewards of their moderation. Hoggishness, they may now be prepared to admit, may not be the best policy.

It is of course possible that they may show the Attorney General cause why their charter should not be forfeited, why the American Ice Company should not be classed with the oppressive combinations against which the law of the State is intended to protect its people. Its charter is plainly voidable under the law. To prevent the voiding of it, it behooves the company to show that it is not a public enemy. If it can show that, by reason of the greater economy of management which the consolidation had enabled it to make, it has been able to pay as large a profit to its stockholders as if the consolidation had not been effected, while at the same time supplying its customers with ice cheaper than those customers could otherwise procure it, and can also show that the stock upon which it has undertaken to pay dividends has not been issued in excess of the actual value of its plant, it will have made out its case. It will deserve to be classed with the good and not with the bad trusts. It is not against public policy, and it would be outrageous to take away the charter which has enabled it to accomplish so excellent a work in the interest of the public.

According to all the information which the public thus far possesses, the American Ice Company has its work cut out for it in order to make out any such showing. And yet in no other way than by making out such a case can it justify its own corporate existence. If it cannot show that, although technically, it is not really, "against public policy," if it appears that it is precisely one of the combinations to obtain a monopoly in an article of common use which the Legislature had in view in passing the act under which it is investigated, then the Attorney General will have no choice but to declare its charter forfeited. In that case the managers will have nobody but themselves to blame. Not only they, but other aspiring promoters who might be moved to imitate them, will have leisure for meditation upon the disadvantages of hoggishness and the shortsightedness of killing the goose that lays golden eggs.

GOV. ROOSEVELT AND THE PRESIDENT.

It is honorable and seemly for Gov. ROOSEVELT to exhibit his respect and loyalty toward WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Mr. MCKINLEY does not need the Governor's name on the Presidential ticket in the second place. It is doubtful whether that name would add strength to the ticket. At any rate, the nomination of Mr. ROOSEVELT for Vice President would hardly affect the result, for the President's own strength is amply sufficient to compass his triumph over W. J. BRYAN.

But it is very generally believed in this State that THEODORE ROOSEVELT could not be elected Governor of New York without the help of WILLIAM MCKINLEY. The great majority of MCKINLEY over BRYAN, it is admitted, may carry ROOSEVELT safely in. But in an ordinary year, or with a Democratic candidate for the Presidency of such strength that no abnormal majority one way or the other would be given in this State, the Governor would pretty certainly go down before the public disapproval of his many errors and his too close official relation to the Platt machine.

Mr. RICHARD CROKER made ROOSEVELT Governor two years ago. He is apparently destined to be made Governor again by Mr. MCKINLEY—or to put it more justly, by W. J. BRYAN. He does well to let people see that he is on good terms with the President.

NEELY AND CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

We have already known that there was difficulty in getting the casual Cuban to "participate freely" in the government of his island, by reason of his inability to keep his hands from picking and stealing. A procession of ever-faithful islanders has been entering the front door of the Havana Custom House in an undetected state to take part in the collection of the revenue, only to be kicked out of the back door as they were in turn detected in trading on their official opportunities. It is not exactly a vindication of these Cubans, but it must be more or less balmy to them that the scandal of the Havana Post Office is not Cuban but American. There also, it seems, the financial irregularity has taken root and flourished.

We have no wish to prejudge the case of Mr. NEELY. There is as yet nothing against him beyond the fact that, having been connected with the Havana Post Office, and having left it to come home, his return has been invited in the pressing form of a demand for extradition issued by Gen. WOOD. The allegation on which this action has been taken seems to be that NEELY, being employed in the Havana Post Office, took advantage of his position to sell for his own behoof certain stamps which had been ordered, and were supposed, to be destroyed.

How this may be it is for a court to determine. However it be, it is tolerably certain, from the accounts that have appeared of his career, that NEELY does not at all approve of military rule in our new possessions, and naturally he now approves of it less than ever. Like a large number of members of Congress, like the immortal HAM LEWIS in particular, he is opposed to "gilded military satraps on the one hand and tasseled society sapheads on the other." He believes that our wards could take their lessons in self-government more advantageously from bright, breezy, brainy, hustling business men like himself than from the martinets of the army who are hampered by red tape and the Eighth Commandment. The change from military government to civil government under our auspices could be only with great difficulty prevented from becoming a change from the honorable soldiers who have thus far administered it with such credit to us to the political adventurers who would cover the American name with disgrace.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

A curious political condition exists in Spain. There is an Opposition strong enough to overthrow the Government, but it refrains from so doing and contents itself with refusing to obey regularly promulgated laws. The so-called "National Union," in spite of the most sanguine hopes of its promoters at the time of its organization a few months ago, and in spite of all efforts of the various guilds to bring about political cohesion, continues to remain on the defensive. None of the various leaders of the different factions of the Opposition seems to possess confidence enough to take office until the financial question is settled. This was clearly shown a month ago when an attempt was made to reorganize the Silvela Cabinet, which resulted only in a few unimportant changes. The protesting elements would have none of it. It is therefore apparent that the aim of the National Union is not to force the Government out, but to force it to do its duty by the great industrial masses of Spain. This aspect is certainly uncommon in national politics.

Nearly a year ago the budget of Señor VILLAVERDE, Minister of Finance, which was intended to regulate the financial condition of the country in accordance with the new status produced by the war, was blocked in the Cortes. With the exception of some trivial successes, the Government has been blocked ever since. Perhaps the delay is not astonishing when we come to consider that financial legislation had to be adjusted to entirely new and widely differing conditions, but it is certainly singular that the statesmen in power should be so loath to appreciate what the new conditions are. In the meantime the export taxes, which were allowed to remain in force after the war owing to the mistaken idea that the late Spanish colonies would continue to offer an abundant market, continued to be maintained. This is the main cause of the reported rioting.

The moment that the industrial centres of the country discovered that the colonial market was practically a thing of the past, a repeal of the taxes was demanded, and, as the Government was not disposed to act in the matter, payment of the taxes was refused. In order to gain time and also to impress upon the people the sincerity of their economic measures, the various Ministers cut down expenses in their several departments, even where no reduction had been contemplated. This only augmented the confusion, the impoverished officials ranging themselves with the industrial forces. The attempts of the Government to establish a "concierto economico" with the industrials, bidding them have patience, has only resulted in turning the personnel of the State institutions against the Cabinet. This is why the presence of Minister DATO in Barcelona is resented alike by workingmen and students.

It can hardly be foreseen along what lines the Government will act. The security of its position offers but little recompense for the uncomfortable manner in which the National Union is lashing it. Possibly the deplorable situation will be allowed to continue until the Opposition forces can become united under a wise leadership that will not hesitate to repair the blunders of the Silvela Ministry in the most drastic fashion and establish an equitable basis for legislation with a proper regard for the present industrial and financial conditions of the country.

IMPORTED JAPANESE.

It seems that the conference of District Assemblies of the Knights of Labor, headed by "No. 49," has done a foolish thing in ordering a bill to be drawn which should put Japanese immigrants on the same footing as Chinese. It would not be the first unwise action of the organization in question. No. 49 has promoted some very crazy and foolish strikes which did much harm to the men engaged in them and left itself much less influential than it was before. If it could have its way it would be adding to the number of more or less suicidal things it has done by excluding Japanese as Chinese are already excluded. But it is not very likely to get its way.

In the first place, the Chinese exclusion law is one of the most disgraceful and perfidious statutes ever passed by an American Congress. It is an open and clear violation of treaties that pledged the National faith, which the statute shamefully broke. That law was the demand of organized labor on the Pacific Slope. Nowhere else was Chinese competition with labor native or previously imported at all pressing or even noticeable. And we have no evidence that Japanese labor is so now in any part of the country, unless Hawaii is to be taken as part of it. Everywhere else a Japanese is employed as a salesman of Japanese goods, as a domestic servant to somebody who has been in the East, or in some other capacity where he cannot be said to displace any other labor. He is employed to do things which otherwise would not be done.

Before proposing to exclude him, common sense as well as common justice would require evidence that he was doing some harm to somebody. Some of the cooler heads in the Assemblies seem to have suggested that some information on the subject should be acquired before any action was taken. But the opinion of the majority was that a bill should be drafted to exclude the Japanese, without waiting for the facts. Congress is not likely to take such a bill very seriously.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Excellent as undoubtedly are the intentions of The Strollers, and commendable as are all the objects for which they are raising money by the performance of their opera, there is no reason for withholding deserved criticism from the method adopted by the managers of the entertainment in the distribution and sale of their tickets. The first false step was the preparation of a long list of so-called patronesses, the large majority of whom were not asked whether they desired or were willing to serve in this capacity, and whose names were evidently secured from one or another of the special directories so often misused by unscrupulous or intrusive advertisers. Then each of the women thus selected received a notice of her appointment, and was subjected to the flattery, a little too absurd to be pleasant, of seeing her name printed in company with those of muchmentioned leaders in the world of wealth and fashion—the real patronesses of the enterprise. Some this merely amused, but others were not so philosophical, and the popularity of The Strollers waned because of their resentment. Finally a graver mistake was committed—that of sending to each of the chosen many five tickets to the performances, with a request that the tickets either be sold or kept, and their value transmitted to the Treasurer of the organization, or that they be returned. The notice, moreover, was sent so as to reach persons on the morning of the day on which the first performance was given. This is a device as obnoxious as it is ancient. Even when it fails in the extortion of money from unwilling givers it inflicts a considerable amount of utterly unjustifiable annoyance. We have often denounced this system of ticket distribution in the past, and never with better excuse than in the present instance. We still wish The Strollers success in their charitable endeavors, but their business methods certainly ought to be reformed.

—A New York business man, who, in the course of many weeks spent this Spring partly in Havana and partly in traveling about the interior of Cuba, has had exceptional opportunities for studying and judging the commercial and industrial condition of the island, gives in a letter to friends at home the following as his view of the situation: "Ever since I have been in Cuba I have kept my eyes open for chances to make money by taking up established enterprises or starting new ones. I am convinced that competition in all staple products is just as keen here as in New York, and that unless a man has a large capital there is not so good an outlook for him in Cuba as at home. With a few sole agencies for well-known and universally used articles, a man can make a living and something more if he is a hustler, but the thing that is really good, and that is the country—tobacco, sugar, and fruits—requires a lot of money and the special knowledge which is to be acquired only by long experience." These opinions come from a trustworthy source, and they deserve and will repay the careful consideration of the many young Americans who are disposed to look upon Cuba as a new country, instead of what it is, a very old one, and who dream of sudden and easily acquired wealth awaiting them there. To go to Cuba without definite plans and adequate means for carrying them out is to invite certain disappointment and almost certain failure. It is well to remember, too, that only pronounced financial success will repay the Northerner for the risks and annoyances of life in a tropical climate and among an alien and unsympathetic people. To do as well there as here is to do very much worse, and to do very much better is only to do as well.

—We are much confused in our minds as a result of noticing that, just before departing from the Viceregal Lodge in Phoenix Park, Dublin, Queen VICTORIA wrote and caused to be widely printed a letter beginning: "The Queen is very anxious before leaving Ireland, where she has spent a most agreeable time, to express—" and so on and so on for fifteen or twenty lines of gratitude and affection. The document as a whole is a characteristic and entirely pleasing one, but that "most agreeable time," as we have already confessed, sets us all adrift. It must be assumed, of course, that the Queen, even when in Ireland, writes and speaks the English language as it is written and spoken in England, and yet it was one of our most firmly established beliefs that the use of the word "time" as she employed it in the sentence quoted is an "Americanism" of the most pronounced and typical sort. Our own dictionaries set it down as "Colloq., U. S.," and unless our memory is entirely at fault we have often and often seen in English novels phrases like "a good time," "a fine time," and "a high old time" either put in the mouths of persons aggressively "American" or placed within quotation marks and explained by an "as they say in the United States." To be sure, the Queen is not as "Colloq., U. S." as she might be, for she says she has spent, instead of had, an agreeable time, but this is a minor detail and in nowise restores our equanimity in regard to what is and what is not an "Americanism." And while we are about this dangerous business of criticising the language of royalty, how about the Queen's use of the word "leaving"? Some people who are only moderately fussy in such matters have a vague distaste for "leaving" a thing which by no possibility could be taken along. That, however, is probably nothing more than a fancy. The lexicographers all assert that one can leave even so large a thing as Ireland and still preserve one's dignity unimpaired. Still—but there's no use arguing against both good usage and high authority.

—When Mr. CHARLES W. MORSE, the iceman who some people would most and others least like to be just now, was approached by one of our reporters and questioned in regard to certain matters of an interest at once extremely frigid and extremely warm, he waved the inquirer away with a spacious gesture and emphasized the wave with the words: "Get out of here—newspaper men ain't worth talking to." Mr. MORSE was well within his rights, however it may be as concerns his courtesy, in shortening the stay of an uninvited visitor in the place which he briefly described as "here," and we will not absolutely assert that he was wrong in the belief that there is no profit for him in conversation with newspaper men. But the latter, even if they cannot talk with Mr. MORSE in a heart-to-heart manner quite so much as they desire, are perfectly free to talk about him, his methods, his motives, his morals, and his past, present and future, his plans, and his achievements. As a matter of fact, newspaper men all over the country are discussing these topics with agreeable freedom—agreeable to the general public, that is. Perhaps it is not particularly agreeable to Mr. MORSE. That is unfortunate, of course, but it is impossible to please everybody all the time. And, come to think of it, Mr. MORSE paid a high compliment to journalism when he said that "newspaper men ain't worth talking to." He must have meant that it wasn't worth his own personal while, and, taking into account how much his conversational ability has accomplished with men of other kinds, is highly significant.

—Now that the promoters of the "Hall of Fame" scheme have their hundred judges, why would it not save a lot of trouble if the selected hundred should chose their own names for immortalization in the glorious hall? These judges are all appreciably great and good; they have been chosen with conscientious care, and they possess the complete confidence of those to whom the noble plan owes its being.

AT THE ICE TRUST'S MERCY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The people of this city are evidently at the mercy of the Ice Trust, and they will be obliged to pay dearly for it during the coming Summer. Is there any reason to suppose that there will be relief next year? Ice is a necessity, and unless competition comes in the exactions of the trust will continue indefinitely. If the suffering people could be depended upon to remember the extortions of the trust and the impudence of its employes who deliver ice to the extent of permanently transferring their custom to a new corporation which would deliver ice at a proper charge, there would be no difficulty in providing such a means of relief.

Cheap ice can be delivered in this city at a good profit to a properly organized and managed company, and abundant capital could be quickly secured to meet all demands next year. But such a corporation would require to be strong enough to fight the trust to a finish. Prices would be cut so that there would be no profit until one party or the other succumbed. With the hearty co-operation of consumers the new company would easily win, to the permanent advantage of the consumers. But ordinarily the consumers would, for the sake of slight advantages in the matter of price, buy from the present trust regardless of the competing effort, and thereby do their best to perpetuate the present conditions, instead of considering the future. For this reason, any new company coming into the business will, unless some means can be proposed to enlist the interest of consumers in the new enterprise, have a hard road to success.

There is no great confidence in corporations pervading the public mind. The people will say that "a new ice company will benefit us so long as it is fighting for supremacy and custom, but after that we are only exchanging masters." There is a popular notion that permanent relief is only possible through the competition of many small dealers or companies acting independently. This notion is utterly wrong. It is the great and wisely managed corporations that can and do manufacture and deliver goods at low cost.

The course of the Ice Trust is fatally ruinous to its own prosperity. It is not merely an abuse of monopolistic power, it is sinking, suicidal, utterly opposed to good business policy, a futile attempt to apply the methods of the petty tradesman to the conduct of the affairs of a great and wealthy corporation.

Unfortunately, it will succeed for a time. Until the slow growth of capital in the hands of individual small traders, competing with inadequate means and gradually building up business in opposition to the trust, is able to develop into combinations strong enough to materially influence the price of ice in the city, the public must suffer extortions.

But there is a quicker and better remedy. In spite of the apathy of the public in any matter which relates to future benefit as against present saving of a few cents a day, it is possible to secure the lasting support of the public for a new ice-producing concern.

Without going into figures, which would involve some time for investigation and preparation, it may be said that artificial ice is better, cheaper, and safer for consumption than natural ice. The production and handling of it would be quite independent of the interference of political officials at the city docks. The business of making and selling ice in this city, delivering it at prices which would be entirely satisfactory to consumers, would yield a large profit on the cash investment required. The ordinary methods of organizing corporations usually necessitate giving large stock bonuses for promotion and to the first invested capital. Therefore, the capital stock is frequently very much more than in reason it should be. This method, with its provisions for preferred stock to the capitalist, is necessary to enlist wealthy investors, who invariably get more than they deserve, although they may not think so themselves. It is very much a matter of individual opinion, although capital must be taken at its own valuation.

To establish a new ice company which would command the public support, it is necessary to place the capital stock in the hands of the public. Give the public an opportunity to subscribe the entire capital for the enterprise, making the shares $10 each and selling them at par. Make the capitalization no greater than is necessary for the needs of the business, keeping a sufficient reserve in the treasury to provide for developments in the next five years. The Directors would then be chosen by the consumers of ice, and they, the consumers, would dictate the policy of the company. My conviction is that these shares would be eagerly taken by the people and the investment would prove so desirable that the shares would remain distributed, so that any effort to secure individual control of the corporation would be practically impossible.

Of course, the right sort of business men must be found to take the initiative in the organization to secure and justify public confidence. There would be no difficulty on that score, and the scheme is practical. To those who, like myself, believe that the dividend-paying stocks of great corporations should be made secure investments, so that the great public could become interested in them, instead of being restricted to the small interest paid by savings banks, it should appeal strongly. The suggestion is offered as timely and pertinent. Perhaps it will lead to further suggestions from your readers.

ROMYN HITCHCOCK.
New York, May 6, 1900.

A DEFENSE OF THE CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder if the men and women who are raising such a hue and cry about the noise made by children in the streets ever stop in their selfishness to think of the children's side of the question. Do they ever think what it is for a boy full of energy and life, to be told that he must carry on his games in the street without a shout, without a ball, without making a noise?

Where can the children play but in the streets? It hardly seems worth while to put a stop to the small amount of fun which the poor little fellows can get out of life, for the sake of the nerves of a few irritable women or men.

If they do not like the noise, let them shut their windows, or go to a doctor and be treated for a disordered liver or a shriveled up heart.

L. A. B.
New York, May 7, 1900.

Favors Duplicate Records.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The antiquated "county office" practice of having but one copy of a book record in constant demand must end some time. Why not tend to this commonplace reform "now"? For instance, the legal experience now in the County Clerk's office for a chance at the current docket of liens and judgments is exasperating. There should be at least two public copies of same. And in the Register's office there is need (as soon as there is room) for duplicate block indices.

This suggestion may draw out something toward the needed improvements from those most particularly interested—the practicing lawyers of New York County.

New York, May 7, 1900. W. J. N.

The Unpaid Halifax Award.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that Uncle Sam is trying to enforce his claim for $100,000 against the Sultan of Turkey, it seems in order to ask why the $5,500,000 awarded to Canada as a result of the treaty of Washington has remained unpaid by the United States for twenty-three years—since 1877?

What would have been thought of Great Britain if the Alabama award had not been paid until five years after the amount was fixed by the arbitration court?

IGNORAMUS.
Buffalo, May 5, 1900.

NUGGETS.

His Portion.

Ruth—Caesar said all Gaul was divided into three parts.

Kitty—Did he say how much of it a Chicago drummer got?—Detroit Free Press.

Easy Choice.

"Did you have any trouble selecting a name for the baby?"

"None at all; there's only one rich uncle in the family."—Richmond Dispatch.

Striking Similarity.

"The cuckoo in that clock reminds me of a poor ballplayer and an arrogant labor union."

"How so?"

"It goes out on so many strikes."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Real Puzzle of Life.

Fidelia—Flavilla, doesn't the great mystery of our being fill you with awe and wonder?

Flavilla—Well, to tell you the honest truth, Fidelia, what to wear bothers me more than anything else.—Indianapolis Journal.

Mutual Sympathy.

Collector—I'm sorry, Mr. Slowpay, but your tailor has put his account against you into my hands for collection.

Mr. Slowpay—He has, eh? Do you work on a commission basis?

Collector—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Slowpay—Then I'm sorry for you.—Chicago News.

WHEN THE MOUNTAIN TROUT IS BITIN'.

When the mountain trout is bitin', in the
lazy days o' May,
Why, the spirit leaves the body, an' goes
wanderin' away—
Strayin' by the fields o' clover, whar' the
golden sunshine seems
Silenced waves o' song still hoverin' on the
pastur's an' the streams;
An' you loll within the shadders nigh some
blossomin' wild rose,
Jest a-dreamin',
Dreamin',
Dreamin',
Half awake an' half adoze!
All the glory o' creation is compressed in
one short day,
When the mountain trout is bitin' in the
lazy days o' May.

Now an' then across the medders rings
the tingle o' the bells—
Like the orchestry o' Nature somewhar'
hid among the dells;
Orioles wing up an' over, an'—infloatin'
from the hills—
Comes the blue bird's hallalooyer in the
softest thrills an' trills.
'Taint unnatrel fer a feller, ef he's ever
loved at all,
To be thinkin',
Thinkin',
Thinkin',
Of some one beyond recall,
An' to wonder ef her spirit ain't still with
you anyway,
When the mountain trout is bitin' in the
lazy days o' May!

—WILL T. HALE.

TO GIVE AID TO FAMINE SUFFERERS

Conditions in India Arouse the Citizens of New York.

A COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED

Bishop Potter Addresses Meeting at Chamber of Commerce—Some Large Subscriptions.

A citizens' movement for the extending of aid to the famine stricken inhabitants of India was inaugurated yesterday at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street. The movement was the outcome to some extent of the presentation of the conditions in India at the recent Ecumencial Conference and to the efforts subsequently made by Bishop Henry C. Potter, William E. Dodge, Abram S. Hewitt and others to bring about an organized effort in behalf of the famine sufferers. The aid of Dr. L. T. Chamberlain was sought and soon a committee of one hundred was made up and the call for yesterday's meeting issued.

Among those in attendance were John Crosby Brown, R. Fulton Cutting, William E. Dodge, Frank A. Ferris, Algernon S. Frissell, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, Henry Hentz, Abram S. Hewitt, William B. Isham, Charles M. Jesup, Rossiter Johnson, Robert C. Ogden, Alexander E. Orr, Frederick B. Schenck, Isaac N. Seligman, Charles Sprague Smith, James Talcott, Spencer Trask, and George G. Williams.

Mr. Hewitt acted as temporary Chairman and Dr. Gould as temporary Secretary. Messrs. Orr, Trask, and Ogden acted as a committee to name permanent officers and on their report William E. Dodge was made Chairman or the Committee of One Hundred, John Crosby Brown Treasurer, and Dr. E. R. L. Gould Secretary.

Mr. Dodge then took the chair.

"We have met to organize," he said, "a committee which shall undertake to show the sympathy felt by the citizens of New York for the victims of the famine in India and to extend substantial aid. For the last eighteen months we have heard of the conditions there existing, but it had been hoped that the British Government would be able to cope with the situation. But so great is the suffering, so vast the area affected, so extensive the requirements to be met, that despite the efforts of the Government and the zealous efforts of the civil and other officials, the situation is one that appeals to the whole world."

Mr. Dodge introduced Bishop Potter as one who had recently visited India. Bishop Potter said that he had not been in the famine-stricken area. In Calcutta he saw little of destitution, but in the northwestern provinces he had seen its effects in the amount of mendicancy, and he had seen the bodies of victims floating down the Ganges. It was curious, interesting, and perplexing that in one sense the famines were due to good government. Before the extension of the British power, the tribes of India were in a state of continual warfare, which resulted in the slaying of hundreds of thousands of the population annually.

This had ceased, the Bishop said, with the rule of Great Britain, and the population was increasing at an annual average of 2,000,000. The Government had sought to meet the situation by extensive irrigation of the country and other internal improvements, but when the drought came a situation was presented that it was unable to cope with.

Criticism had been made of the drain of taxation for the support of the British officials, including the pensions to retired officials, but, Bishop Potter said, it was the advantages offered in the civil service in India, which this country might study with advantage, that had secured the best civil service in the world. The Bishop paid a tribute to the American woman, who, as the wife of the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, he said, most graciously represented our country in India.

The Rev. Justin E. Abbott of the American Board of Foreign Missions, who came from Bombay to attend the Ecumenical Conference, next described famine conditions in India. Bishop Potter asked him as to the feasibility of sending grain to India, and he replied that there was some difference of opinion on that subject. There was ample grain in India, he said, and what was needed was money to enable the people to get it.

Rossiter Johnson asked why, if the grain was there the Government did not take it and give it to the starving people and settle the terms of payment afterward.

Mr. Abbott said that there were reasons for the Government's not doing so. It would upset the conditions of trade, and by a generally demoralizing influence make the matters worse.

Mr. Orr presented the following names for an Executive Committee, with the proviso that the committee should have full power and could add to its number: Dr. L. T. Chamberlain, Chairman; John W. Auchincloss, Julien T. Davies, A. S. Frissell, Gen. Francis V. Greene, W. F. Havemeyer, Darwin R. James, R. C. Ogden, W. H. Parsons, F. B. Schenck, Charles A. Schieren, I. N. Seligman, J. Kennedy Tod, and Spencer Trask.

A check for $65 was received. It included the sum of $60 which had been contributed by a domestic servant in Rochester. Mr. Dodge said that he had two checks for $1,000 each, the names of the donors of which he withheld, and Dr. Chamberlain said that he had two checks for $500 each, which, however, he would have to turn over to another body in accordance with the requests of the donors. The wishes of donors as to disposition of gifts will be duly respected, but only money contributions are requested, and an effort will be made to work in co-operation with other committees throughout the country. Brown Brothers & Co. were selected as the depositories of the funds, and all contributions should be addressed to them at 59 Wall Street, New York.

Dr. Chamberlain said that he would open headquarters at 73 Bible House. It was also arranged that the Executive Committee should meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 12:30 P. M., at the Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Chamberlain addressed the meeting before the adjournment for an executive session. He said, in part:

"The nation," said he, "on which primarily rests the responsibility for mitigating the horrors of the famine in India is, I believe, now carrying forward, and is pledged to continue to carry forward, a plan of relief whose vastness is wholly without parallel in human history. When one thinks of the actual, systematic, steadfast relief, day by day and month by month, of more than five and a half millions of human beings, it becomes clear that the Government which thus plans and executes is deserving, so far at least, of our approval and co-operation."

JUDGE FORT'S SUCCESSOR.

Alfred F. Skinner Appointed to His Place on the Essex County (N. J.) Bench.

NEWARK, N. J., May 9.—Alfred F. Skinner, Register of Essex County, was appointed by Gov. Voorhees to-day to succeed Judge Fort as Judge of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Skinner will qualify as soon as the Governor has decided upon his successor as Register. R. C. Jenkinson and Frank M. Parker, of this city, and Edgar Williams of East Orange are mentioned for the latter office.

Mr. Skinner's term would not have expired until November, 1902. The office has been worth nearly $15,000 a year in fees, but the new Register will receive a salary of $7,500 a year. The Common Pleas Judgeship pays $7,500 a year. Mr. Skinner, who is thirty-eight years old, served two terms in the Assembly and has been County Register since 1897.

Ottawa Relief Fund Here, $1,144.25.

Controller Coler yesterday sent to J. C. Browne, Treasurer of the Ottawa and Hull fire relief fund, his check for $1,144.25, the amount of the subscriptions to the fund started by Mayor Van Wyck. This closes the local fund.

Gen. E. S. Bragg Seriously Hurt.

FON DU LAC, Wis., May 9.—Gen. Edward S. Bragg, former commander of the famous Iron Brigade, was thrown from his horse and seriously injured to-day. He is seventy-four years old.

TROUBLE BREWS IN SPAIN

People Object to the Government's Taxation Measures.

They Plan to Close All Stores in Madrid and Other Large Cities To-day—Rioters Make Attacks.

MADRID, May 9.—The Government is seriously concerned in regard to the opposition developed to its financial projects. The feeling in Catalonia, especially, is running high, and has taken the form of hostile demonstrations against the Minister of the Interior, who is now making a tour of Barcelona and its environs.

A league against the Government's taxation schemes has been formed in Madrid, with the title of "National Union," whose platform is a refusal to pay taxation, and, as a protest, the members of the union propose a general closing of the stores in Madrid to-morrow.

Whether this measure will be universally adopted remains to be seen, but the Government realizes the significance of the movement, and, fearing trouble may arise from the attempts of the members of the union to coerce non-sympathetic store keepers by closing their stores, steps are being taken to protect the store keepers. To-morrow, therefore, is looked forward to with anxiety.

All the commercial and workingmen's unions, even the employes of the horse car lines, slaughter houses, and cafés, announce their intention of joining in to-morrow's demonstration.

Arrangements have now been made for a similar protest to-morrow at Cadiz, Valencia, Toledo, Saragossa, and, perhaps, other towns. The authorities everywhere will take precautionary measures, but will not intervene unless disorders occur.

After a trial of their strength in Madrid, the leaguers intend to repeat the demonstration in Barcelona, where a fruitful field is offered by the strong Catalan autonomist movement, which is itself due to Madrid's taxation policy, whereby prosperous Catalonia is condemned to support the rest of the country.

The visit of the Minister of the Interior has given the Catalonians an opportunity to openly display their hostility. In Barcelona itself his reception is divided into three categories. He will be received by the officials ceremoniously, by a majority of the population sullenly, and by the students and the remainder of the inhabitants with riotous demonstrations. The students have even erected barricades in the streets, which the police have had to charge, while gendarmes with drawn swords have cleared the university.

The Minister met with a similarly hostile reception in the neighboring townships, and yesterday was compelled to hastily leave the town of Tarrasa, where he intended to visit the factories, owing to the tumultuous demonstrations of the rioters, who stoned the Ministerial equipages, wounding the Minister and the Marquis Portago, who accompanied him.

When the Spanish Ministry was reorganized, April 19, on account of dissensions among its members, Señor Dato was appointed Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet presided over by Señor Silvela.

VESUVIUS MORE ACTIVE.

Smoke Rises from Crater and Earth Shocks Are Violent—Four Tourists Badly Hurt.

NAPLES, May 9.—The activity of Vesuvius is becoming more formidable, and the observatory officials announce that the seismic instruments are extremely agitated. A thick column of smoke is rising from the crater and the earth shocks are violent.

The cable car service up Vesuvius has been suspended in consequence of the eruption. Four Englishmen attempted to ascend the mountain on foot, and, eluding the vigilance of the carbineers who formed a cordon at a height beyond which the ascent is considered unsafe, they approached the summit. Suddenly there was a terrific outburst forth a stream of lava and large stones, which descended upon the foolhardy tourists, who were rescued in a terribly bruised and battered condition and removed to the hospital.

WRECKS ON GERMAN COAST.

Fishing Smacks, with Their Crews, Go Down in Gales.

BERLIN, May 9.—Damaging gales are reported from the coasts. Near Leba four vessels have been lost and all on board drowned. From Bremen, Kiel, and Flensburg come reports of the loss of fishing smacks, with a number of lives.

KAISER'S BARBER DISMISSED.

Consequently the Imperial Mustache Undergoes a Change.

BERLIN, May 9.—It was frequently remarked during the recent festivities in Berlin that the Kaiser's mustache was no longer turned upward so fiercely as formerly, but was worn at an angle of forty-five degrees only, with the ends no longer spread out proudly.

It is a fact that he has abandoned the former fashion, although all male Germany still adheres to it. One reason why he abandoned the exaggerated mode was the dismissal of Haby, the imperial barber, who had become impudent and had presumed to trade upon his alleged friendly relations with the Emperor.

Funeral of Munkacsy.

BUDAPEST, May 9.—The funeral of Munkacsy, the celebrated painter, who died in an asylum at Bonn May 1, took place here to-day, and was attended with much pomp, military officials, Deputies, Cabinet Ministers, and members of the Art Club participating. Bishop Dessewffy officiated at the ceremonies, and the Minister of Public Instruction delivered an oration.

Americans at To-morrow's Drawing Room.

LONDON, May 9.—The Americans who will be presented at the drawing room to be held May 11 will be Mrs. Clover, Miss Cutting, Mrs. Prescott Butler, wife of the law partner of Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador here, and Miss Butler, Mrs. Thomas Reilly and her daughter, Miss Ruth Snyder of Philadelphia.

Moore Troops for the Cameroons.

BERLIN, May 9.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day appropriated an additional 865,000 marks for further troops in the Cameroons and 252,000 marks for German Samoa. Gov. von Puttkamer of the Cameroons reports that the revolt of the tribes has been subdued.

University Students at Vienna Fight.

VIENNA, May 9.—In a free fight at the university to-day between German and Catholic students the latter were eventually driven out of the hall. The police were obliged to clear the precincts of the university with drawn swords.

Khedive Wants to Visit America.

LONDON, May 10.—The Cairo correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The Khedive, when giving an audience to an American, expressed the hope that he might be able to visit the United States, possibly in 1901."

FIND DEATH IN THE SEA.

Twenty-two of a British Ship's Crew Lost Off Australian Coast.

MELBOURNE, May 9.—The British ship Sierra Nevada, Capt. Scott, from Liverpool Jan. 16, for this port, was totally wrecked outside the Heads. Five of her crew were saved, but it is believed that twenty-two others, including the Captain, perished.

The Sierra Nevada was an iron vessel, 233 feet long, 37.7 feet beam, and 23.6 feet depth of hold. She registered 1,400 tons and was built in 1877 at Southampton. She was owned by Thompson, Anderson & Co. of Liverpool.

ART LEAGUE EXHIBITION.

In connection with the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary, and to interest the public in its work and anniversary, the Art Students' League will open this morning in the Fine Arts Galleries, in West Fifty-seventh Street, a retrospective exhibition of representative work by artists who have been students of and instructors past and present in the league.

The display covers a wide range, including sculptures, mural decorations, miniatures, bas reliefs, designs for book and magazine covers, cartoons, illustrations, and oil and water color paintings. It numbers 548 examples, and, although perhaps a majority of the exhibits shown are familiar to the New York art lover from their presence in this or that exhibition during the past few years, they form as a whole not only an attractive and interesting display, and one that is extremely creditable to the league, and that emphasizes the value of its instruction, but one that has a higher standard of artistic merit than the last exhibition of the Society of American Artists, held in the same galleries.

Among the more familiar exhibits shown are, in the oils, Robert Reid's "Summer Girl," Frank Waller's "Indian Burial Tree," Louise Cox's "The Fates," Sargeant Kendall's splendid figure group from the last society display, "The End of the Day"; George Inness's large and fine "After a Spring Shower," Paul Moschcowitz's "Portrait of a Man," Reynolds Beal's "Training Ship Essex," Kenyon Cox's effective "Portrait of My Wife," C. Y. Turner's quaint and charming figure canvas, "Don't You Remember Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt?" Willard L. Metcalf's delicate landscape, "Midsummer Afternoon," and Bryson Burroughs's "Windy Day," with its strongly drawn figures and almost flat tone effect, suggesting Puvis de Chavannes.

It is a pleasure also to again see the solidly modeled and freshly colored "Portrait of a Boy" by George De Forest Brush; "A Shinnecock Landscape" by William M. Chase, the two excellent examples by J. H. Twachtman—"Winter" and "Hemlock Pool"—from the last Ten Painters' Exhibition, Theodore Butler's "Breezy Day," Ozias Dodge's "Winter Landscape—Norwich," so recalling Thaulow; Albert Herter's "Portrait of Mrs. D.," Alfred L. Collins's speaking portrait of Joe Evans, the faithful little President for some years of the league; Howard R. Butler's "Long Island Beach Scene," Joseph De Camp's solid and strong bust "Portrait of a Man," a good landscape by Childe Hassam, and Douglas Volkes's well remembered and always attractive "Woodland Maid." Irving R. Wiles's portrait of Dr. Edward Eggleston, if memory serves aright, has not before been publicly exhibited, and is an exceptionally strong piece of work, splendidly posed, broadly painted, and the leonine head well presented. Frank V. Dumond's "Le Soir," a large decorative panel, also not shown before, is a glowing piece of work, but perhaps a trifle too hot in color.

In the Vanderbilt gallery, which is largely given up to designs and cartoons for mural decorations, including C. Y. Turner's sketches for decorations in the Hotel Manhattan, the Bank of Commerce Building, and the Astoria Hotel, and some effective ecclesiastical mural paintings by Frederick A. Lamb and Ella Condie Lamb, there are to be noted two large decorative panels, one "A Pastoral" by Amanda Brewster Sewell, charming in atmosphere and sunlight and strongly composed, and another, the joint work of Mr. and Mrs. Sewell, the "Daughters of Hesperus," three life-size nude female figures in a sunlit woodland glade, extremely well drawn and delightfuly treated; John La Farge's well-known drawing of "Christ at the Last Supper" and his paintings of the "Angel and Guitar" in Trinity Church, Boston, and "Adoration." In this gallery there are also a large figure piece by Robert Reid, "Hospitality," with his accustomed rich coloring and strong draughtsmanship, and the original sketches for the decorations of the Congressional Library dome by Edward H. Blashfield, and of the Appellate Court frieze by Kenyon Cox.

These are only a few of the many good works shown. Some of the present students of the league have also excellent work displayed, and the exhibition will be found well worthy a visit.

The awards for the year in the Art Students' League were announced by the jury on Tuesday evening. The jury also recommended the establishment of a second scholarship for the women's life class. The awards were as follows: Antique classes—Scholarship, George H. Barnett; honorable mention, Barbara Taliaferro. Life Classes in Drawing—First scholarship, William Chadwick; second scholarship, Florence Wyman. Advanced Classes, Painting and Drawing—Scholarship, Robert A. Graham. Modeling Classes, Composition—Scholarship, Natsenia Eberle. League Prizes—Fifty dollars given by J. Sanford Saltus for best drawing from the antique made in life classes, John Rich; $50 given by Miss Zella Milhau for best composition done in life classes, Emily Spackman; $25 given by J. Sanford Saltus for best one-hour sketch made in sketch classes, Robert K. Ryland; honorable mention, John Knobbe; $25 awarded to student designing a suitable tablet for use as a bulletin board in front of league, E. O. Mueser.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Annual Meeting and Dinner—Old Officers Re-elected.

The annual meeting of the National Academy of Design was held yesterday afternoon and evening in the building temporarily occupied by the academy schools, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street. The President, Frederick Dielman, occupied the chair. All the old officers were reelected. Messrs. Bolton Jones and C. D. Wildon were the retiring members of the Council, and Messrs. J. C. Nicoll and Francis C. Jones were elected to succeed them.

The new academicians elected were: Howard Russell Butler and George E. Barse, and Vorlanck Birney was elected an associate. Contrary to expectation the question of the academy abandoning its uptown site for its new building, and combining with the Society of American Artists, did not come up for discussion. At the conclusion of the meeting the annual dinner was served.

CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

Appointment of State Appraisers Discussed at Annual Meeting.

Members of the Civil Service Reform Association assert that the recent appointments of Robert Mazet and others as tax appraisers by State Controller Morgan are illegal. They say that the positions were subject to civil service rules and that there should have been a competitive examination. George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, in a letter to the State Civil Service Commission, now in session in this city, quoted the following section of the civil service law as applicable to the appointment of appraisers:

"The competitive class shall include all positions for which it is practicable to determine the merit and fitness of applicants by competitive examination, and shall include all positions now existing, or hereafter created, of whatever functions, designations, or compensations in each and every branch of the classified service, except such positions as are in the exempt class, the non-competitive class, or the labor class."

Silas W. Burt, a member of the State Civil Service Commission, said Mr. McAneny's representations would receive due consideration.

The Civil Service Reform Association held its annual meeting at the City Club last night. Carl Schurz presided and there was a large attendance. Among those present were Anson Phelps Stokes, Samuel H. Ordway, Jacob F. Miller, H. W. Taft, Charles Collins, Henry Loomis Nelson, C. C. Burlingham, Robert Underwood Johnson, A. W. Cooley, H. W. Hardin, and Dr. W. H. Thomson. The action of State Controller Morgan in appointing Robert Mazet, Charles K. Lexow, Charles B. Page, and others as appraisers of property liable to taxation under the collateral inheritance tax law, was discussed at length. A committee composed of Jacob F. Miller, A. W. Cooley, J. Warren Green, and George McAneny was appointed to wait on the State Civil Service Commission at the Criminal Court Building to-day and urge upon that body the necessity of enforcing the provisions of the Civil Service law in the matter.

The annual report of the association was then read. It says in part: "The progress, during the last year, of the reform for the promotion of which the association was established has been in many respects highly encouraging. There are losses to the system in the Federal service to be taken into account, but in the State and city the operation of the act of 1899 has restored much lost ground and carried the reform much further forward."

The following officers, exclusive of an Executive Committee of twenty-five, were elected: President—Carl Schurz; Vice Presidents—William G. Low, Joseph H. Choate, Theodore Roosevelt, James C. Carter, D. Willis James, Levi P. Morton, Alexander E. Orr, Elihu Root, Edward M. Shepard, Oswald Ottendorfer; Secretary—George McAneny; Assistant Secretary—Elliot H. Goodwin; Treasurer—A. S. Frissell.

THE SOUTHERN NEGRO VOTE

Montgomery Conference Discusses Plans to Restrict Ballot.

SOUTH MAY NEED NEGROES' AID

Time Said to be Near When It Will Insist on Counting Votes of the Blacks.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 9.—At the second day's session of the conference held under the auspices of the Southern Society for the Promotion of the Study of Race Conditions and Problems in the South three papers were read in the morning on "The Franchise in the South" and three in the evening on "Popular Education in the South." The first speaker of the day was Alfred Moore Waddell, Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., who advocated the repeal or modification of the Fifteenth Amendment. His address, in part, was as follows:

MAYOR WADDELL'S ADDRESS.

"Unrestricted negro suffrage in the Southern States, if the right be fully and freely exercised, means the most ignorant, corrupt, and evil government ever known in a free country. It means more than this, for there can be no social security where it prevails. Social disorder invariably follows negro political ascendency. With every succeeding year the negroes have become, as a race, less fitted for the duties of citizenship and more and more a menace to civilization and good government.

"The true remedy for present conditions is to be found in the repeal or modification of the Fifteenth Amendment. The question of suffrage would be remitted to the States where it rightfully belongs. And I verily believe that the good people of the South would eventually accord to the better class of negroes the right to vote. But kindly relations can never be restored while unrestricted negro suffrage continues and is exercised."

Mr. Waddell spoke of the North Carolina proposed Constitutional amendment, saying that, if adopted, there will be about 50,000 negro voters in a State. Probably 70,000 negroes will be disfranchised. It is substantially the same as the Louisiana amendment. "Of course the object of the amendment is to eliminate the ignorant negro vote. There is surely a necessity for this kind of legislation, and there is no wrong or injustice in it. The very basis of our problem is the inequality of the races. For 3,000 years the one has been a servant of servants in all lands, the other for centuries has ruled the earth. It is stupid and criminal to force them to live together with equal rights and privileges to each.

"Until some better way out of our troubles is provided, the one adopted in Louisiana and proposed in North Carolina seems to give the only hope of relief. Relief we must have, as is admitted by all except the fanatical enemies of the South and its people. We do not want to get it by fraud or force, and it was a cruel wrong to place us in a position where we were compelled to resort to one or the other of them for self protection.

"What the negro needs is not political power, but the help and sympathy of the white people among whom he lives, and which they have always stood ready to give, but which he has done his best to nullify. White supremacy is absolutely essential to his welfare, because it means the salvation of those things upon which his every interest depends. There is in every civilized community a force superior to any written statute—the force of an overwhelming public opinion—and when this public opinion is based, as in this case, upon race pride supplemented by the lessons of 1,000 years of history, it is beyond the reach of any legislation to alter or reverse. For this reason, and for this reason only, the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution is a dead letter, and ought no longer to remain a part of the fundamental law of the country. It cannot benefit the negro, and acts as a solvent to the bond of fraternal reunion which would otherwise be infrangible."

SEPARATION ADVOCATED.

John Temple Graves of Georgia made an urgent plea for the separation of the races as the only attainable remedy for present conditions, as disfranchisement is, in his opinion, impracticable. He spoke in part as follows:

"The issue of races is not peculiar to America. It is the problem of the Anglo-Saxon peoples. It burns in India, in Africa, and in America. Nor is it a problem peculiar to these modern times. It is as ancient as the history of man. The Almighty reached down and solved it for the Egyptians in the model way when he led the captive Jews across the Red Sea to the promised land.

"Man's views may differ and man's solutions vary, but I call you to witness that on the one occasion in which the skies were opened for light upon the problem of wrangling races, the Lord God Almighty led the way through seas of difficulty to the definite end of—separation. All our splendid platitudes are wrecked on this stern fact. All our brave philanthropies beat out their beautiful lives on this inexorable truth: The negro fronts a hopeless and unequal competition!

"Take Booker Washington. He is the type and embodiment of all worth and of all achievement in his race. His linen is as clean as yours. His fame is broader than the repute of any statesman in this hall. His character, stainless and unimpeachable, defies criticism. His patriotism is clear, his courtesy unfailing. What attribute of worthiness could you add to his equipment? And yet I challenge this conference with a proposition:

"What man of you, gentlemen, philosophers, statesmen, metaphysicians, problem solvers that you are—what man of you would install this great and blameless negro in your guest chamber to-night? If he were unmarried, what man of you would receive with equanimity his addresses to your daughter or your ward? What man of you would vote for this proved statesman for Governor of Alabama?

"On this great question I stand now where I have always stood—where Webster stood and Henry Clay; where Thomas Jefferson stood, and Abraham Lincoln, and Henry Grady, and Lowndes County, and the rest—where, in time, all men will stand who see the light and dare to face it.

"Separation is the logical, the inevitable, the only way. No other proposed solution will stand the test of logic and experiment. For no statute will permanently solve this problem. Religion does not solve it, for the Christ spirit will not be all-pervasive until the millennial dawn. Education complicates the problem. Education brings perception, and ambition follows, with aggressive assertion against the iron walls of a prejudice that has never yielded and will never yield. The conflict is irrepressible and inevitable.

"Separation is neither impossible nor impracticable. The elements are willing and the way is in reach. One-third of the territory of the republic is untaken and undeveloped, and recent official testimony has declared that stored reservoirs can redeem in the West a territory equal to the maintenance of 70,000,000 people. The islands of the seas are ours, and may furnish a key to the solution.

SOUTH WILL NEED NEGRO VOTES.

Ex-Gov. William A. MacCorkle of West Virginia argued against some of the measures proposed by the previous speakers, and pointed out that the day was rapidly approaching when the South would need the negro vote in its industrial and commercial competition with the North. He received much applause from the galleries, where there were perhaps a hundred negro leaders in Alabama, including Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee and W. H. Council of Huntsville. Mr. MacCorkle spoke in part as follows:

"The constitutional exercise of the right of franchise is the vital and underlying principle of the life of this free people, and the infraction of this principle is surely attended with ultimate ruin to our system of republican government. The fifteenth amendment is as much a part and parcel of the organic law governing this country as any section of the Constitution. I challenge any transgression whatsoever without ultimate and grievious hurt to the Constitution, and as grave injury to the white man as to the black. How can we remove our political complexities, give the negro his franchise, and preserve the Constitution, and at the same time not imperil our civilization? I reply, that it seems to me by far the best to adopt an honest and inflexible educational and property basis, administered fairly for black and white.

"In this day of industrial and financial change the South, in the adjustment of the commercial affairs in the next twenty-five years, will be the chief factor. How can we proceed on the grand march of industrial progress when our whole attention is absorbed with our inherent political complexities? With the exigencies of National life we of the South will shortly need the negro vote. It is to me as plain as the open day that when the negro is impressed with the idea that the white man of the South will treat him fairly in politics as he does in business that he will gradually and surely incline to the support of the Southern people.

"When a question arises of sectional difference in the way of local policy in this country, as it is sure to arise in the Republic's life, you will need the negro vote, and most surely you will get it. This condition is arising. It is rapidly coming. The South is no longer a great agricultural section, but it is becoming a great competitor with the North in all the commercial affairs of our National life. You will need every vote you can get to sustain your great commercial politics. The North will surely experience, as we have already experienced, the effect of the solid negro vote. The South most certainly will be ultimately insistent that the negro vote be counted."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

In the absence of any formal entertaining in town, the movements of fashionable people are at present the chief interest in society. House parties, trips to the suburbs, and the departure for Europe of some, and the arrival of others from across the seas, are all matters of some importance. A day like yesterday, with its rain and wind, and its suggestion at afternoon of Winter, was not one in which outdoor sports could be enjoyed. Golf and coaching were not, therefore, the amusements of the day, and there was a smaller crowd than usual at the American Line wharf to bid bon voyage to the many who sailed on the New York.

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The announcement of the engagement of Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie French, which was first made public in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, April 29, on indisputable authority, and which was strenuously denied, was yesterday confirmed by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr. It will be found that the prediction made in this column last week, to the effect that the wedding will take place probably at Newport in the late Autumn, or after the year of mourning for Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., has expired, will be verified, as has been the announcement of the engagement.

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Booked on the Kaiser Friedrich, sailing for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg to-day, are, among others, Robert Chapin and Miss Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cromwell, Charles B. Curtis, D. H. Coddington, Mrs. C. E. Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Drake, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gordon, Col. William Hester, Baron and Baroness von Huppman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Loring, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Morgan, Mrs. F. O. Prince of Boston, Clarkson Potter, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Raymond, and Philip P. Wells.

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On La Champagne, sailing to-day for Havre, there are booked, among others, Count de Balbiami, Baron de Conason, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Faure, Frank Howard, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Price. Mr. Charles D. Wetmore sailed on the New York yesterday for Southampton, and on the same ship there sailed Miss Ethel Barrymore, who was under the charge of Mrs. Clement A. Griscom of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly also sailed on the New York. Upon their arrival in England they will go to their country place, at Great Marlow, on the Thames, where they will spend the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly recently returned from a visit to Monterey, Mexico.

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To-morrow afternoon Mrs. George P. Cammann of 9 East Fifty-third Street will give a dance for her two children, Miss May and Master Philip Cammann. Mrs. Robert Olyphant of 3 East Sixty-ninth Street will take a party of twelve to the theatre this evening and will afterward entertain them at supper. On Saturday, May 19, Mrs. Clarence Mackay will give a dinner of twenty-four covers at her country house, at Westbury, L. I.

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The Astoria ballroom was again well filled last evening at the third performance of the romantic opera, "Phyllis," by a company of amateurs under the management of the Strollers. The production has greatly improved through further performances, and is now well worth seeing. The proceeds from last night's production were to the Bright Side Day Nursery and Kindergarten. The proceeds from to-day's matinée will be given to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and from to-night's performance to the Harlem Exchange for Women's Work.

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The last meeting of the Bellevue Hospital Sewing and Knitting Class will be held this morning at 11 A. M. at the residence of Miss Leary, 3 Fifth Avenue. The meeting promises to be a large one, as the class always turns out in force when it assembles at Miss Leary's.

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Mrs. Sidney Harris gives this evening at the Assembly Hall, Twenty-second Street, near Fourth Avenue, a poetical recital and musical soiree, which will be largely attended by many fashionable people. Mrs. Harris is a daughter of the late Judge Brady, and a sister of Mrs. C. Albert Stevens. She is one of the best-known of drawing room reciters, and she has appeared several times with great success at public entertainments.

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Richfield is getting a little boom. Mrs. Nellie Sartoris, Mrs. U. S. Grant, and Mrs. George W. Childs will be at the Hotel Earlington there this Summer, and remain the entire season. Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller will go Richfield as soon as they return from abroad.

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Mrs. Livingston Mason has been passing a few days in Philadelphia. She is the guest of Mrs. E. C. Geyelin. Mrs. Mason intends to go to Cragsmoor-on-the-Hudson, to stay with her mother, Mrs. Hartshorne, before going to Newport for the Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., have opened their place, Overlook, at Orange. The Oranges are very gay this Spring. Every Saturday evening there is a dinner, followed by a dance at the Country Club. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding and Miss Wilmerding are at their country seat, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer and Miss Mathilde Van Rensselaer will pass the month of June at their home. There is a great deal of golf and riding. Owing to local laws there is a general exodus on Sundays toward Baltusrol, where only golf can be played.

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A cable received in this city yesterday from Paris from the Princess Adolphe de Wrede brought the news that she had been successful in the final court in Paris in establishing the right to her title. The history of this remarkable legal case, in which the Prince Adolphe de Wrede secured a secret divorce in Bavaria, married a rich Argentine widow, and then sought to deprive his first wife, whom he had married in Paris by civil process, from the title, was told last Summer in this column. This final victory for the Princess, the third in succession won by her, doubtless ends the case. It will be remembered that the Princess de Wrede spent some time last Summer at Newport, where her beauty and her gowns attracted much attention. She also sang there at a concert at the Casino.

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The double wedding celebrated in the English and the Greek Churches at Cannes, France, of Miss Harriette Wright and the Count Mercati took place yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt cabled their friends in this city that the day was perfect and the ceremony on the lawn, followed by the picturesque service at the little Russian Chapel, where the Grand Duke Michael and a number of the Russian colony were present, was successfully carried out, as planned. The Count and Countess Mercati left on their wedding tour the same day.

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In Paris, Americans are enjoying coaching. A party of American artists drove the Magnet to Versailles and back on Tuesday. Among these were Eliot Gregory, T. Chartran, John E. Cauldwell, J. W. Alexander, and N. P. Peixotto. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., have sailed for home from Cherbourg, and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will sail for New York on Saturday. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs may accompany them.

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The season at the various Winter cities and on the Riviera is over. Pau has become deserted. The winding up of the season there was the wedding of Miss Kane and Mr. Dana, which was preceded by a few days by the baptism of the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gilbert King at St. Andrew's Church. A reception followed the church ceremony. Mr. F. Diodati Thompson was chosen as the godfather, but being unable to be present, was represented by Mr. Theodore King.

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Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Clarkson Potter, Mrs. Charles Van Brunt, Miss Emmett, and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Sr., were among Americans recently in Paris.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 9.—Mrs. Mason Renshaw Jones is passing a few days here before departing for Europe, where she will stay during the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Auchincloss have postponed their arrival here for the season until next Friday.

F. W. Rhinelander is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Le Roy King.

E. J. Herrick has let his cottage in Parker Avenue to Mrs. George Hoffman of New York for the season.

Lewis Quentin Jones and Miss Jones have returned to New York.

Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey is expected at her cottage, where she will remain for the season, to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will be here in a few days to inspect their cottage before sailing for Europe.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson will occupy the Muenchiner cottage, at Bellevue Avenue and Mill Street, for the season.

It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan of Philadelphia have rented The Chalet, in Bellevue Avenue, for the season.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown will open the Fearing cottage on May 18, and pass the Summer there with her infant son.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The French Ambasador entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Countess de Moltke Huitfeldt, who is visiting her mother, Mme. Bonaparte. Additional guests were the Russian Ambassador, the Minister from Norway and Sweden, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. White of Boston, Miss Cassini, Miss Merriam, Miss Davis, Mr. De Strale, and Mr. Taigny.

The Minister from Austria-Hungary has leased a handsome cottage at Bar Harbor to which his legation will be moved June 1. Baron Ambrozy of this legation will leave June 1 for a two months' visit to Europe.

Senator and Mrs. Elkins entertained a dinner party this evening in honor of Mrs. Arthur Lee, the sister of the hostess.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Traut—Stockton.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 9.—The wedding of Lieut. Frederick A. Traut, United States Navy, and at present attached to the United States training ship Monongahela, to Miss Cornelia C. Stockton, daughter of Capt. C. H. Stockton, United States Navy, President of the Naval War College, took place at noon to-day at the Zabriskie Memorial Church of St. John the Evangelist, with the Rev. Mr. Beattie officiating.

The bride's gown was of white satin, with a long train, and was cut quite plain. She wore a lace veil, the same that was worn by her mother, and carried Bride roses. Lieut. Powers Symington, United States Navy, a classmate of the groom, was best man. The ushers were Capt. Theodore H. Low, United States Marine Corps; Lieut. Alfred W. Hinds, United States Navy; Frank Traut of New Britain, Conn., and Herbert Stockton, a brother of the bride. The maid of honor was Miss Helen Stockton, a sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Elsie Pillsbury of Boston, Miss Alice Macomber of Brookline, Miss Ruth Searing of New York, and Miss Daisy Slosson of Geneva, N. Y. The maid of honor was gowned in white mousseline de soie over white silk, and wore a large white hat trimmed with pink roses. The bridesmaids wore pink muslin over white, with large white hats trimmed with pink roses and carried large bouquets of pink roses and ferns.

Following the ceremony at the church a small informal reception was held at the War College, in the afternoon the couple started on their wedding trip, and were given a very hearty send-off from the college.

Warner—Wood.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The wedding of Miss Maud Marshall Wood to George C. Warner of New York took place this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Ellery Wood, 2,801 Prairie Avenue. The Rev. William Richardson officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Ruth Loring, and the bridesmaids were Miss Elsie Warner of Salisbury, Conn.; Miss Louise Sheppard, and Miss May Zeta Crulse of Philadelphia; Miss Marie Smith of Albany, N. Y., and Miss Natalie Wells. The bridal gown was of white satin, embroidered in orange blossoms, and the same flowers held the bridal veil in place. Percy Warner of New York was best man.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Directors Elected at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House. Nearly the whole of the stock was represented. The following Board of Directors was elected to serve for the ensuing year: Samuel D. Babcock, George F. Baker, George S. Bowdoin, George G. Haven, Adrian Iselin, Augustus D. Juilliard, Luther Kountze, D. O. Mills, J. Pierpont Morgan, H. A. C. Taylor, H. McK. Twombly, George Peabody Wetmore, William C. Whitney.

The election of officers was deferred until next Wednesday, when the present officers of the company will in all probability be re-elected.

MISS LEIGHTON'S DISMISSAL.

Neglect of Her Work in "Sapho" the Reason Assigned.

Miss Alexies Leighton, who has been identified with Miss Olga Nethersole's company for many years and who played the part of Mme. Hettema in "Sapho," was summarily dismissed from the company Monday evening. Her rôle is being played by Eleanor Carey.

At Wallack's Theatre last evening it was said that Miss Leighton had neglected her work, and had not given satisfaction to the management. The entire part was cut out of Monday evening's performance.

The first Wednesday matinée yesterday proved so successful that for the remaining part of the engagement one will be given each week.

Miss MacDonald's Opera Debut.

Miss Bessie MacDonald, a young American singer, will make her New York début in opera next Monday night as Filina in the Castle Square Opera Company's production of "Mignon," which is to alternate with "Tannhäuser" at the American Theatre next week. Miss MacDonald first appeared in opera with the Carl Rosa Opera Company, remaining with that organization for three years. Last Spring she was engaged by Maurice Grau for his season of Italian opera at Covent Garden, London. On her return to America in December she joined the Castle Square Opera Company, and has since been singing with the organization in Chicago and St. Louis.

William A. Brady's New Play.

"Her Majesty," a romantic comedy by J. I. C. Clarke, based on Elizabeth Knight Tompkins's quaint story of a girl queen's adventures in a mythical kingdom, will be produced under William A. Brady's direction at Plainfield, N. J., next Monday, and later in the week in Atlantic City and Paterson. The production of the play at this time is for the purpose of trying out its availability for next season. If it proves satisfactory, it will be presented early in September in this city. Miss Grace George will have the leading rôle, and she will be supported by Forrest Robinson and Sheridan Block.

Every day and Sunday, THE NEW YORK TIMES delivered at your home for NINE CENTS A WEEK. Order in advance from your newsdealer. THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper, it is well to order it delivered to your residence.—Adv.

STOVE MEN IN SESSION.

They Meet at the Waldorf-Astoria—No Advance in Prices Expected.

The National Stove Manufacturers' Association opened its twenty-ninth annual convention at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. The members met at 11 o'clock and were welcomed by President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Assembly. After an address by President Stanhope Boal of Piqua, Ohio, the annual reports of the officers were presented. During the afternoon several trade topics were discussed, and in the evening there was a "smoker."

W. H. Clark of Phillips & Clark of Geneva, N. Y., said last night:

"The stove business last year was very good, and there was a large increase in the volume of trade. Ruling prices have been fairly satisfactory. While I have no reason to expect a reduction in prices, I certainly do not look for an advance, as this would be a bad time to raise the rates. A large majority of the firms have plenty of orders ahead."

The Stove Founders' National Defense Association, which is practically an Executive Committee of the National Stove Manufacturers' Association, was also in session yesterday. Its special object is the consideration of wage questions and the settlement of controversies between employers and employed.

The stove manufacturers will meet again to-day.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. Dr. LATIMER WHIPPLE BALLOU died at Woonsocket, R. I., yesterday, aged eighty-nine years. He served as Congressman from Rhode Island in the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth Congresses. He was one of the most prominent Universalists in New England, and was at one time President of Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass.

MORRIS J. NEWWITTER, fifty-three years old, died Tuesday at his home, 21 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, of heart disease. He was born in Albany, but came to this city when a young men and engaged in the dry goods business. Later he became a wholesale jeweler and remained in the business until three years ago. He was a Mason, being a Past Master of Empire City Lodge. He leaves a wife and three children.

CHARLES H. SCOTT, one of the original members of the Union League Club, ditd yesterday from heart disease at his residence, 259 West Ninety-ninth Street. He was born in this city in 1833, and after being educated here entered the wholesale coffee business. He was also one of the original members of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, of which he was at one time Treasurer. He retired from business several years ago.

JOSE I. DE CORDOVA died Monday at his home at 295 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn. He was eighty-three years old and was born in the United States of Colombia. He was of distinguished Spanish lineage and was for a number of years a merchant at Kingston, Jamaica. He came to New York in 1850, and since that time had been the confidential clerk of Thebaud Brothers, commission merchants, at 87 Broad Street. Mr. de Cordova leaves a daughter.

Col. WILLIAM M. MORRELL died at his home in Madison Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday. Col. Morrell was born in Philadelphia seventy-nine years ago. He came to Elizabeth in 1857, and was in business at Elizabeth and Port Johnson as a coal shipping agent, and at the time of his death was agent for the Tidewater Coal Company of Elizabeth. He was appointed Colonel of the Third Regiment, N. G. N. J., in 1877. He leaves a widow, a daughter, and three sons.

A. BRITTON HAVENS, who was well known among the younger members of the bar of this city, died Tuesday at Liberty, N. Y. Mr. Havens was born in Jersey City in 1860. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1882 and from the Columbia

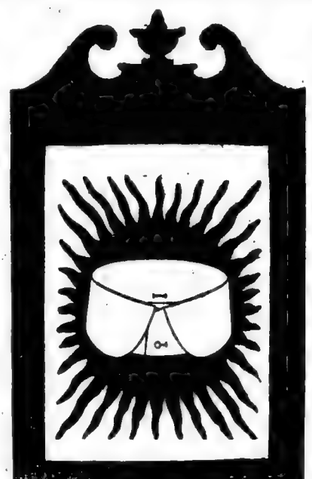

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IMP BADLY BEATEN AT MORRIS PARK

Sparrow Wing, a Selling Plater, Outran the Suburban Winner.

EDUCATE WON THE BOUQUET

Lady Uncas, Ashes, Brisk, and Governor Griggs Won the Other Races on the Card.

Some time or other racing men hope to be able to definitely settle the class that Imp, last year's Suburban winner, belongs in. Until they do so, any race in which the speedy black mare starts will be watched with interest by them, but will be severely let alone as a betting proposition. When a mare possessed of such speed as Imp showed last year is beaten in a gallop within her favorite distance, and by a selling plater like Sparrow Wing, as Imp was yesterday at Morris Park, speculators conclude it is time for them to let her alone. That Imp was beaten decisively and ridiculously, the fact that Sparrow Wing won from her in a gallop by five lengths shows plainly, and even though mares are said by the trainers not to be at their best in the Spring, not a trainer on the track could make a reasonable excuse for her.

The race was at seven furlongs over the Withers Course, and Imp was asked to carry 128 pounds, which was 16 pounds more than Sparrow Wing had to saddle. Imp showed last season that weight did not bother her much, and if it did, she was surely beaten yesterday by a distance that handicappers figure to amount to more than sixteen pounds. Imp was, of course, made the favorite, but some news of her unfitness must have cropped out, for her price receded steadily from 2 to 5 to even money. Lady Lindsey, because of the slightly heavy track, was well backed when not much confidence was shown in Imp's ability, and she showed the way from the start until well down the stretch. Imp and Star Chime had been running together all the way behind her, and when she quit at the last eighth pole, Imp closed quickly upon her. But it was not with the old-time speed of the Imp that won the Suburban of 1899, for, while she was going her best, Spencer brought Sparow Wing up with a rush, passed her, and then, going on, won easily by five lengths. Imp was all out, and it took her best efforts to keep going fast enough to beat Star Chime out by a neck for the place.

Raw, damp weather, with occasionally a slight drizzle of rain, made the lawn and grand stand a most uncomfortable place yesterday, but the crowd that had to stand it was a small one, for the programme, although it included the Bouquet Selling Stakes and the St. Nicholas hurdle race, was not an inviting one, and did not promise interesting sport. In the Bouquet Stakes there was a pretty head and head finish between Educate, Fake, and Lanceman, but it was marred to some extent by the foul tactics of Slack, who rode Educate. He jostled Fake so that the latter was beaten a head, and his interference also injured Lanceman's chances. But no claim of foul was made by Bullman, possibly because Fake is owned by A. H. & D. H. Morris and trained by Wyndham Walden, the owner and trainer of Educate. By the way, when is some one in authority going to compel the coupling of the horses from this combination in the betting?

Raymond, the rider of Filon d'Or, in the St. Nicholas hurdle race, gave a splendid exhibition of the cowboy sort of riding. His mount stumbled at the last jump, when it looked as if he would surely beat out the tired leader, Governor Griggs, and Raymond was unseated. But Raymond caught his boot under the saddle, and clung to Filon d'Or's neck, and even while struggling to regain his seat he kept urging his mount on. It was a useless effort, but as a bit of skillful horsemanship it was interesting enough to arouse the enthusiasm of the spectators. Governor Griggs lasted just long enough to win the race.

Lady Uncas, Ashes, and Brisk were the other winners of the afternoon.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; the Eclipse course. Osceola Stable's Lady Uncas, b. f., by Ben Strome-Prudence, 100, (Dangman,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a length and a half; P. S. P. Randolph's Robert Metcalf, 3, 88, (Slack,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a neck from W. Lakeland's Native, 3, 106, (Hamilton,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:11. Elfin Conig, St. Cloud, and Zanone also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; last four and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. W. Showalter's Ashes, blk. f., by Tremont-Remembrance, 105, (Tally,) won easily by a length and a half; A. H. & D. H. Morris's Screech, 105, (Hamilton,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three lengths from W. C. Daly's Connie, 93, (Brennan,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—0:53¾. Quickshot, Lizzie A., Moor, Militant, Audacious, Free Play, Galanthus, Juniper, and Flatterer also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Bouquet Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. R. W. Walden & Son's Educate, b. f., by Russell-Edith, 94, (Slack,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won in a drive by a head; A. H. & D. H. Morris's Fake, 112, (Bullman,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by the same distance from John E. Madden's Lanceman, 99, (Lyne,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—0:59. Kimberly, Choir Master, Maximus, Phosphorus, Pathfinder, Malden, and Tuskarosa also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For mares and fillies three years old and upward; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Sparrow Wing, b. m., 4, by Candlemas-Maudlin, 113, (Spencer,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won easily by five lengths; Harmess & Brosman's Imp, 6, 129, (Vest,) even money and 1 to 3, second by a neck from Green B. Morris's Star Chime, 3, 103, (Bullman,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:50¾. Lady Lindsey and Fatalist also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1899 and 1900 of $1,000; the Withers mile. W. L. Oliver's Brisk, ch. g., aged, by Springfield-Active, 104, (O'Connor,) 9 to 10 and out, won easily by three lengths; P. Clark's Oliver Mc, 4, 107, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by four lengths from W. C. Daly's Matt Simpson, 4, 85, (Brennan,) 100 to 1 and 30 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Free Lance, Emigre, and Water Cure also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—The St. Nicholas Hurdle Race, for four-year-olds and upward; one and a half miles over six flights of hurdles. J. Underwood & Co.'s Governor Griggs, b. h., 6, by Tristan-Silver Blue, 168, (Donohue,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won easily by eight lengths; F. R. & T. Hitchcock's Mazo, 4, 136, (E. Cochrane,) even money and 1 to 4, second by two lengths from J. W. Colt's Lackland, 4, 139, (Finnegan,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 3, third. Time—2:52. Filon d'Or also ran, but stumbled at the last jump.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; three-quarters of the Withers mile. Goldone, Hesper, King Bramble, Magnificent, and Mark Cheek, 109 pounds each; Withers, Asquith, Her Ladyship, Contestor, and Manitoban, 104 each; Cupidity, 99.

SECOND RACE.—The Harlem Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. Kinnikinic, 110 pounds; Dan Rice and Bannock, 109 each; Bangor and Petruchio, 106 each; Elfin Conig and First Whip, 101 each; Oread, 89.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Billionaire, Tonicum, Fresgrave, and Yorkshire Boy, 105 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—For fillies two years old; half a mile on the Eclipse course. Ashes and Anecdote, 114 pounds each; Ada Beatrice, Regea, The Jade, Harlem Lane, Cherries, Sweet Lavender, Maugs, Tower of Candles, Looking Glass, Empress of Beauty, Mintage, Goddess of Night, Lady of the Valley, and Welsh Girl, 107 each.

FIFTH RACE.—The Crotona Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; three-quarters of the Withers mile. Half Time, 117 pounds; Vulcain, 115; Mark Cheek and Gonfalon, 110 each; Lady Lindsey, 107; Handcuff, 106; All Gold and Lady Uncas, 105 each; Danforth, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. Charentus, 117 pounds; Central Trust, 116; Maximo Gomez, 112; The Kentuckian, 110; Survivor, 108; Queen of Song, 107; Herbert, 104; Asquith and Hammock, 103 each; Bangor, 95; Hardy, 93.

RESULTS AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—Four and a half furlongs.—Silver Dale, 118, (T. Burns,) 1; Cluster, 113, 2; Luego, 103, 3. Time—0:59¼. Six and a half furlongs.—Kentucky Babe, 95, (Howell,) 1; Sarilla, 95, 2; Wilkerson, 95, 3. Time—1:25. One mile and fifty yards.—Trebor, 108, (Boland,) 1; Dieugonne, 88, 2; Possum, 108, 3. Time—1:47. Mademoiselle Stakes, seven furlongs.—Larkspur, 105, (Crowhurst,) 1; Reseda, 99, 2; Fleuron, 105, 3. Time—1:32. Six and a half furlongs.—Zelmet, 97, (Walsh,) 1; Glen Lake, 105, 2; Vain, 96, 3. Time—1:24½. Six furlongs.—Issibinda, 90, (Ransom,) 1; Avatar, 101, 2; Sound Money, 103, 3. Time—1:19½.

Sloan Won the Chester Cup.

LONDON, May 9.—The Chester Cup, at two miles and a quarter, run to-day at the Chester meeting, was won by C. A. Brown's Roughside, a 7 to 1 shot, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, by three lengths. The Duke of Portland's Manners and Lord Carnarvon's Baldur finished second and third, respectively. J. Reiff was fourth on Ultimatum. Fourteen horses ran.

Fast Time for a Green Gelding.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, May 9.—The four-year-old green gelding McKinley, the property of G. L. Ashler of this place, this morning worked a half mile over the track of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association in 1:05¼; the last quarter being in 0:32. This is the fastest time ever made over a Kentucky track so early in the year.

TRACK NEWS AND GOSSIP.

"Billy" Oliver intends to ship Warrenton, All Gold, Rinaldo, Brisk, Mauga, and some of his other horses to Chicago for the meeting at the Harlem track.

Fred Mossom, who had charge of Marcus Daly's string of two-year-olds last year, will train Lady Century and May Hempstead for W. P. Norton. The fillies were handled by H. Eugene Leigh until recently.

Philip J. Dwyer, President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, who has been confined to his home in Brooklyn since Saturday with a severe cold, was at Morris Park yesterday, but spent most of his time behind the glass doors in the clubhouse stand.

Michael F. Dwyer, the once-famous plunger, has turned all of his racing interests over to his son, Charles F. Dwyer. The elder Dwyer has been feeble and in very poor health for some years past, and "Charley" has managed his interests since the season opened. Young Mr. Dwyer sailed for Europe on Tuesday.

The jockeys at Morris Park seem to have considerable trouble with the barrier at the post. On Monday Turner was carried out of the saddle by the band that stretches across the track, and on Tuesday O'Connor, in his eagerness to get away from the post quickly with Box, also got in trouble and landed in a heap on the track. Starter Fitzgerald has repeatedly cautioned the boys and fined them, but his warnings will not be heeded until some one is hurt.

So successful have the public been in picking winners since the meeting at Morris Park opened that several of the big bookmakers have been forced to quit. "Joe" Ullman, who usually has the heaviest play on the Metropolitan Turf Association line, lost $17,000 on Saturday, and several other big books lost upward of $5,000 each. Ullman and some of the other losers decided that the game was too hard, and they have quit booking for the meeting.

Two new foals arrived at John Daly's Holmdel Farm in New Jersey during the week. One is a colt by Artillery-Scarlet, and the other a filly by His Highness-Nellie S. One of Mr. Daly's splendid oil paintings, a woodlands scene showing His Highness and The Butterflies, and the latter's colt by His Highness, has been on exhibition in the Morris Park clubhouse inclosure. The painting is by Carl Kahler, and it so pleased Mr. Daly that he named the two-year-old by His Highness-Lilita II. after the artist.

Still another American jockey will go to England to join Sloan, Martin, the Reiff brothers, and Rigby, who are winning races there. The latest aspirant is "Tommy" Murphy, who formerly rode for John Schorr, the Southern brewer, who recently quit the turf. Murphy is not very well known in the East, but in the West he has had a fair measure of success as a rider, both on the flat and in steeplechases. He can ride at 116 pounds, and with a little preparation can get down to 108.

Some of the "scalpers" at Morris Park yesterday whose practice it is to get into the ring early and take the opening prices against horses they believe will be backed heavily, had a costly experience in the first race. St. Cloud opened in the betting at 6 to 5, but he was not backed, and instead of going down his price went up to 5 to 1. The "scalpers" who took the opening price made wild efforts to lay their bets off, but were unable to do so, and furthermore they saw St. Cloud run like an old cow and burn their money up for them.

Charles Smith, the Chicago Board of Trade operator, who owns Lieutenant Gibson, the winner of the Kentucky Derby, has declared his willingness to match his colt against Mesmerist for $25,000 a side, for any distance from three-quarters of a mile upward, the colts to carry equal weights and the race to be run on the day set, no matter what the weather or track conditions are. The offer is open also to James R. Keene for a match race between Lieutenant Gibson and Chacornac, and Mr. Smith offers to make a side wager of $50,000 a side if Chacornac and Lieutenant Gibson meet in a stake race.

"Pittsburg Phil" was very much in evidence Tuesday, and his winnings on the day over the victories of Kris Kringle and Lotharlo caused many a bookmaker to cast a look of regret over his sheet. The quiet plunger won a lot of money on Lotharlo, who was backed from 10 to 1 down to 9 to 2. Shaw, the jockey he brought from New Orleans, had the mount on Lotharlo, and although he has ridden many a bad race on other men's horses since he came East, he handled Lotharlo in clever style and won with a well-timed rush. The bookmakers have made up their minds that Shaw can ride when "Phil" has his "checks down."

Some of the early arrivals at Morris Park yesterday spied John E. Madden perched on one of the golf bunkers in the steeplechase field watching the work of some of the horses that were being breezed early. They twitted him about being a railbird, and one of them made a sarcastic remark about Kilmarnock being a "thirty-thousand-dollar gold brick." Madden, who is acknowledged by most horsemen to be one of the best judges of a thoroughbred, offered to bet that Kilmarnock had not run his true race in the Metropolitan Handicap, and said he would let the colt's future races prove it. He declared that before the season ended Kilmarnock would beat most of the horses that finished in front of him, and offered to wager a fair sum on the proposition, but the twitting trainers did not care to accept the wager.

Horsemen for Good Roads.

Complaints against the alleged violation by automobilists of the speed regulations on the Coney Island Boulevard were repeated at a meeting of the Riders and Drivers' Association of the State of New York held last night at the clubhouse of the Parkway Driving Club, Brooklyn. Several delegates reported accidents to their vehicles, caused by the frightening of their animals by the automobiles, and it was finally decided to file formal protests with the Park and Police Departments. It is hoped that this action will bring about the intervention of the police and Clinch Park Commissioner Brower's reported intention to confine the automobiles to the side roads.

The meeting was largely attended, and much enthusiasm was shown over Saturday's Speedway parade. It was decided to arrange for a similar celebration upon the opening of the new Brooklyn Speedway, and all the drivers of the greater city will be asked to participate. A committee was appointed to formulate an address to the riders and drivers of the many horse associations throughout the State, asking for their interest in the subject of good roads and the advancement of pleasure driving and riding. Dr. Gill announced that the replies to the invitations already sent out had met with a ready response.

JEFFRIES AND CORBETT READY.

Charley White has been decided on to referee the fight at Coney Island to-morrow night between James Jeffries and James J. Corbett.

If reports from Lakewood and Asbury Park can be believed, both fighters are in excellent condition and prepared to put up the usual fight of their lives. Jeffries and Corbett will let up in the hard training course which has been in progress for the past few weeks in their respective camps, and to-day and to-morrow only such light exercise as will tend to keep their muscles flexible will be indulged in. The indications point to an unusually large attendance at the Seaside Club to-morrow night, as the advance sale of seats has been very large and the many derogatory rumors anent the encounter have in a measure been allayed, though the betting on the outcome of the affair has not yet assumed any brisk proportions. Jeffries still rules the favorite, and his admirers are very sanguine of his success. He will weigh about 212 pounds at the ringside, while Corbett will pull 185 pounds on the scales.

ENTERPRISE WILL SAIL TO-DAY.

Preparatory to her projected cruise abroad, the auxiliary yacht Enterprise, recently purchased by F. L. Perin and Nelson Perin of Baltimore, from A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia, will sail to-day from the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street to New Haven on a trial cruise lasting until Saturday. If everything proves satisfactory, the Enterprise, with the Messrs. Perin and a small party aboard, will leave port early next week on a voyage which may be extended to a circumnavigation of the globe.

The proposed itinerary of the yacht previously outlined has been modified so as to include a cruise during the Summer in Norwegian waters. It is also likely that an attempt will be made to ascend the Seine as far as Paris, so that the party may live aboard the yacht while visiting the exposition. The Enterprise, since her purchase by the Messrs. Perin about two months ago, has had new boilers and a refrigerating plant installed at the Morgan Iron Works at the foot of East Ninth Street. Repainted and thoroughly overhauled she presents a very smart appearance, and looks the reliable seagoing craft she has proved herself to be. She will cross the ocean under sail alone. Capt. F. J. Miller will be in command of a crew of twenty-three men.

Getting the Yachts Ready.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, May 9.—Edwin Gould's steam yacht Nada, which was overhauled and placed in commission at Tebo's last week, was launched from the Peipgras yard at this place to-day, after repairing her condenser. William C. Whitney has chartered the Nada for the coming season to ply between his country residence, at Glen Cove, L. I., and New York daily.

Henry Doscher's centreboard sloop yacht Banshee, after being thoroughly overhauled, was launched at the Peipgras yards to-day. The bending of the sails will prepare her for commission in a few days.

F. R. Smart's keel sloop Olga is being repaired at the Robertson yard preparatory to commission.

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National League Games Postponed.

The baseball game scheduled between the Brooklyns and Philadelphias yesterday afternoon at Washington Park was postponed on account of rain. The Brooklyns started last evening on their first Western trip. They will begin a series in St. Louis. The New Yorks also started for the West to begin a series of games in Chicago on Saturday. It was an off day for the game in many localities, for where it wasn't raining it was too cold to play. None of the scheduled National League games took place. The game scheduled for St. Louis was postponed on account of the street car strike.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	11	5	.688	Chicago	8	9	.471
Cincinnati	9	6	.600	Pittsburg	7	9	.438
Brooklyn	9	7	.563	New York	6	9	.400
St. Louis	8	8	.500	Boston	5	10	.333

Games To-day.

Chicago in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

American League Games.

At Buffalo—Minneapolis, 10; Buffalo, 3.
At Detroit—Kansas City, 20; Detroit, 6.
At Cleveland—Milwaukee, 7; Cleveland, 5.

Eastern League Games.

At Worcester—Worcester, 11; Toronto, 8.

Atlantic League Games.

At Scranton—Scranton, 7; Wilkesbarre, 5.
At Elmira—Allentown, 9; Elmira, 8.

COLUMBIA, 12; FORDHAM, 10.

Fordham's "Varsity baseball team went to pieces in the sixth inning of yesterday's game with Columbia, and the latter piled up 7 runs, which decided the game in their favor. On account of the inclemency of the weather, good playing was out of the question. The score:

FORDHAM.	R	1B	PO	A	E	COLUMBIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, ss	1	2	0	2	3	Burrell, 3b	2	4	0	0	1
Walsh, 2b	0	0	6	2	2	Kebler, c	1	0	9	1	0
Murphy, lf	2	2	1	1	1	Marcus, ss	2	3	1	2	3
Reilly, 1b	2	2	9	2	1	Sales, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Connors, 3b	2	1	0	0	3	Milke, 1b	2	1	11	0	1
McK., p.cf	2	2	0	3	0	Brown, rf	1	2	0	0	1
Joyce, c	0	3	2	5	0	Armst'g, 2b	2	3	4	1	2
Slattery, c	1	2	9	0	0	Bartow, p	2	0	0	9	1
Mul'n, p.cf	0	0	0	0	0	Bulkley, cf	0	1	2	1	1
Horan, rf	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	10	15	27	15	10	Total	12	15	27	14	10

Fordham	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	—10
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	—12

Earned runs—Fordham, 6; Columbia, 2. First base by errors—Columbia, 3; Fordham, 1. Left on bases—Fordham, 8; Columbia, 7. First base on balls—Off Bartow, 6; off Mullen, 1; off McKenna, 2. Struck out—By Bartow, 9; by McKenna, 9. Three-base hits—Marcus, Reilly. Two-base hits—Marcus, McKenna. Sacrifice hits—Milke and Bulkley. Stolen bases—Clarke, Murphy and McKenna. Double play—Walsh to Reilly. Hit by pitcher—By Bartow, 2. Umpires—Mr. Barry and Mr. Brown. Time of game—2:00.

CORNELL, 13; HAMILTON, 6.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 9.—Cornell defeated Hamilton this afternoon by the score of 13 to 6. The cold weather was the cause of the numerous errors. The score:

CORNELL.	R	1B	PO	A	E	HAMILTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Newton, lf	4	2	3	0	0	Weston, lf	1	3	3	0	0
Lyon, cf	2	1	1	0	1	Reed, ss	2	2	3	1	2
Robert'n, 1b	2	2	6	0	1	Peet, c	1	2	4	1	0
Brown, ss	2	2	1	3	1	Millham, 2b	0	0	3	3	0
White, p	1	1	1	0	0	Drum'n, 1b	0	0	10	0	3
Howl'd, 2b	2	1	1	4	2	Lee, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Costello, 3b	0	2	2	2	0	Dunn, p	0	1	1	2	2
Patter'n, rf	0	2	2	0	0	Durkee, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Green, c	0	0	7	1	1	Cook'm, 3b	1	3	1	0	0
Total	13	13	27	10	6	Total	6	14	24	8	7

Cornell	4	0	1	1	0	4	3	0	—13	
Hamilton	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—	6

Earned runs—Cornell, 3; Hamilton, 2. Two-base hits—White, Robertson, Patterson, Howland. Three-base hits—Lee, Durkee. First base on errors—Cornell, 4; Hamilton, 2. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 7; off White, 4. Hit by pitched balls—Green, 2. Struck out—By White, 5; by Dunn, 2. Passed balls—Peet, 2. Wild pitch—Dunn. Stolen bases—Cornell, 12; Hamilton, 4. Double plays—Howland and Costello; White, Costello, and Robertson. Left on bases—Cornell, 10; Hamilton, 14. Time of game—2:15. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland of Auburn.

DE LA SALLE, 18; BERKELEY, 1.

Well-bunched hits and gilt-edged fielding were the main factors in De La Salle's victory over Berkeley at Columbia Oval yesterday afternoon, by the score of 18 to 1. This victory gives to De La Salle of the interscholastic baseball championship of New York. The score:

DE LA SALLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BERKELEY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Reid, ss	2	2	5	1	1	Roome, rf	1	0	1	0	2
Connolly, 1b	1	2	6	0	0	Mendoza, lf	0	0	0	0	2
Kirke, 2b	2	3	2	3	0	Schwartz, cf	0	1	1	1	2
Carr, p	2	3	0	3	0	McKee, 3b	0	1	0	0	3
Corbett, c	3	1	8	0	0	Bassave, 2b	0	1	3	2	3
Ridder, cf	2	0	3	0	0	Marzano, c	0	1	3	2	1
Delany, 3b	2	1	2	1	0	Beverly, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Meehan, rf	2	1	0	0	0	Young, ss	0	0	0	6	1
Murphy, lf	2	1	1	0	0	Donohue, p	0	1	2	3	2
Total	18	14	27	8	1	Total	1	5	27	9	15

De La Salle	0	2	1	0	2	3	2	6	2—	18
Berkeley	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1

Earned runs—De La Salle, 5; Berkeley, 1. Stolen bases—De La Salle, 10. Two-base hits—Reid, Carr, (2,) Corbett, Schwartz. Double play—Schwartz and Bassave. Bases on balls—Off Carr, 4; off Donohue, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Corbett, Murphy, Delany. Struck out—By Carr, 7; by Donohue, 3. Passed ball—Marzano. Wild pitch—Donohue. Sacrifice hits—Mendoza, Marzano. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Mutter.

Princeton, 1903, 34; Columbia, 1903, 0.

The Princeton freshmen defeated the Columbia freshmen yesterday at Columbia Field in a one-sided game of baseball by a score of 34 to 0. The score.

										R.	H.	E.
Princeton, 1903	2	3	3	0	12	3	6	5	0—	34	30	1
Columbia, 1903	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	5	7

Batteries: Princeton—Amell, Freedman, and Parsons; Columbia—Smith, Hoyt, and McLintock.

Other College Scores.

At Hanover—Brown Freshmen, 14; Dartmouth, Freshmen, 3.
At Exeter—Phillips, Exeter, 11; Boston College, 4.
At Medford—Tufts, 16; Bowdoin, 7.
At Andover—Phillips Andover, 13; Amherst, 7.
At Williamstown—Williams College, 8; Syracuse, 3.

The games scheduled between Yale and Dartmouth, Princeton and Lafayette, and University of Pennsylvania and Lehigh were all postponed on account of rain.

Cooke, Yale's Pitcher, Reinstated.

NEW HAVEN, May 9.—Charles P. Cooke, 1901, S., Yale, has been restored by the Faculty to eligibility as a pitcher on the 'Varsity baseball team. Cooke is considered the mainstay of the box squad, and his addition to the number will greatly strengthen the team. Cooke's reinstatement gives Yale four strong pitchers.

Connecticut Golf Championships.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., May 9.—Arrangements have now been completed for the second annual championship meeting of the League of Connecticut Golf Clubs, to be held on the links of the Wee Burn Golf Club at Noroton, commencing Wednesday, June 6. This is the most important golf meet in the State. Every Connecticut club will be represented. June 6, morning, qualifying round championship and consolation, 18 holes, medal play; afternoon, first round championship and consolation, 18 holes, match play; 7, morning, second round championship and consolation, 18 holes, match play, first round foursomes, 18 holes, match play; afternoon, semi-finals, championship and consolation, 18 holes, match play; second round foursomes, 18 holes, match play; 8, all day, final championship and consolation, 36 holes, match play; morning, semi-final, foursome, 18 holes, match play; afternoon, finals, foursome, 18 holes, match play; 9, morning, team championship medal round at 18 holes; afternoon, team championship, final round, 18 holes, match play.

English Golf Championship.

LONDON, May 9.—The third round of the amateur golf championship tournament at Sandwich furnished a couple of surprises to-day, both Balfour Melville and Mure Fergusson being beaten by F. H. A. Booth and Lord Wincheisea, respectively.

Concentrated Heat means Cool Cooking

Practically all the heat goes into the cooking, none is wasted in overheating the kitchen, when you cook with a Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove. Blue flame means perfect combustion, that means no soot is deposited on cooking utensils. Wickless means clean and convenient. The

Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove

is as *safe* to cook with as a coal stove, and far cheaper. If your dealer *does not* have them, write to STANDARD OIL COMPANY, NEW YORK.

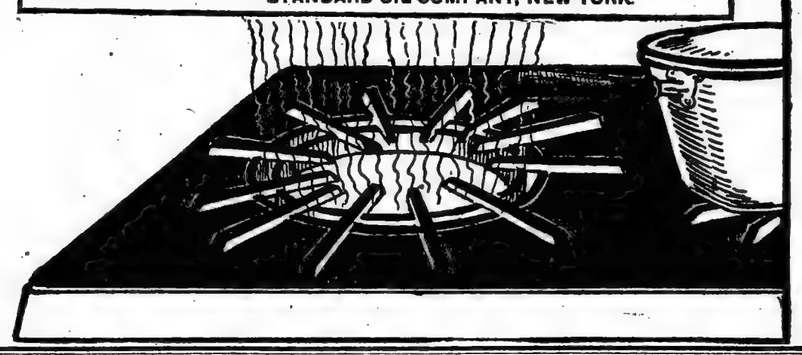

N. Y. U.-LAFAYETTE DUAL MEET.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., May 9.—New York University defeated Lafayette College in a dual track meet here this afternoon by the score of 58 to 38. The day was cold and damp, but in spite of the inclement weather some good performances were made. S. S. Jones and A. D. Chidsey were the best point winners for their respective teams. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by E. S. Ely, Lafayette; S. A. Phillips, Lafayette, second; A. L. Denchfield, New York University, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by W. A. Maxwell, Lafayette; W. F. Irwin, New York University, second; A. D. Chidsey, Lafayette, third. Time—0:19 1-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by A. L. Denchfield, New York University; E. S. Ely, Lafayette, second; F. A. Grasmuck, New York University, third. Time—0:23 4-5.

High Jump.—S. S. Jones, New York University, and W. F. Irwin, New York University, tied for first, 5 feet 3 inches; A. D. Chidsey, Lafayette, third.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by A. L. Denchfield, New York University; S. A. Phillips, Lafayette, second; R. J. Reese, New York University, third. Time—0:55.

Pole Vault.—W. A. Young, New York University, and M. L. Berrey, New York University, tied at 9 feet; H. M. Hodgson, Lafayette, third.

Shot Put.—Won by S. S. Jones, New York University; E. S. Ely, Lafayette, second; H. E. Trout, Lafayette, third. Distance—35 feet 4 inches.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by G. M. Trede, New York University; W. S. Roper, Lafayette, second; H. E. Watson, Lafayette, third. Time—2:08 1-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by J. H. Van Vleck, New York University; A. McLintock, New York University, second; A. D. Chidsey, Lafayette, third. Time—0:28 3-5.

Hammer Throw.—Won by M. E. De La Mater, New York University; F. Maxwell, Lafayette, second; H. B. Fernald, New York University, third. Distance, 81 feet 9 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by S. S. Jones, New York University; E. S. Ely, Lafayette, second; F. W. Weaver, Lafayette, third. Distance, 21 feet 8 inches.

Mile Run.—Won by W. S. Roper, Lafayette; H. C. Richter, Lafayette, second; S. T. Barron, New York University, third. Time—5:27.

COLUMBIA'S ANNAPOLIS CREW.

Several Changes, However, May Occur Before the Race with the Middies.

Dr. Peet, Columbia's rowing coach, announced yesterday that he had completed the make-up of the 'Varsity crew which will row the Annapolis cadets on May 19. The men and their positions are as follows: Bradley, bow; Earle, 2; Coffin, 3; Irvine, 4; Nash, 5; Vulte, 6; Falconer, 7; Mackay, stroke; Bogue, coxswain; Lawrence and Jackson, substitutes. While the last five places are definitely filled, there is still some uncertainty regarding the first three, and some changes may be made in them before the day of the race. A change in the order as given above was made yesterday on account of the absence of Vulte, who has been rowing at 4; Irvine was put in his place, while Lawrence replaced Irvine at 2.

The make-up of the second crew also is practically complete, the only places not definitely filled being bow, 3, and stroke. The order is as follows: Weeks or Mount, bow; Gilsey, 2; Mount or Oddie, 3; Burt, 4; Huffaker, 5; Boyesen, 6; Maclay, 7; Jackson or Lawrence, stroke; McClure, coxswain.

The crews practiced yesterday under very unfavorable weather conditions, as the strong wind not only roughened the water, but blew the spray from the oars at every stroke. The sweaters, discarded some days ago, were again in evidence, and the conditions in general were strongly reminiscent of early Spring. The monotony of the practice was broken by a brush of a little over a mile between the first and second crews. The first crew was returning from a spin over the Speedway course, and pic

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn Occupies the Range.

LARGE PERCENTAGE QUALIFIES

Artillery Officers Make Good Scores in Revolver Practice—Adjt. Gen. Hoffmann Present.

The Thirteenth Artillery Regiment of Brooklyn practiced at Creedmoor yesterday. A drizzling rain fell at intervals during the day, otherwise the weather conditions were good. Adjt. Gen. Edward M. Hoffmann was at the range during the afternoon and watched the practice. The qualifying scores follow:

PISTOLS.

FIELD AND STAFF.

	50 Yards.			75 Yards.			
Lieut. Col. G. D. Russell	3	5	4	4 0—16	3	4	5	0 3—15—31
Major W. A. Turpin	4	4	2	4 4—18	2	8	4	3 3—15—33
Major H. P. De Forest	5	5	4	4 4—22	4	5	5	4 3—21—43
Major C. P. Davis	4	4	3	3 4—13	4	4	0	3 3—15—28
Adjt. J. F. Cooper	3	8	4	2 3—15	0	3	4	5 5—17—32
Adjt. T. R. Fleming	4	4	3	3 3—17	4	4	4	3 3—18—35
Capt. J. H. Thompson, Jr.	3	3	3	4 4—17	3	4	3	3 4—17—34
Capt. J. P. Warbasse	4	4	3	4 3—18	3	4	3	3 4—17—35
Capt. W. Kerby	3	3	3	3 3—15	3	3	3	8 3—15—30
First Lieut. S. F. Fahnestock	3	8	3	3 3—15	4	3	4	3 4—18—33
First Lieut. E. J. Reilly	5	4	5	5 5—24	3	5	4	4 3—19—43
Lieut. A. S. Farwell	4	4	5	3 3—20	4	3	4	4 4—19—39

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

BATTERY B.

Capt. J. T. Jennings	4	3	3	3 4—17	3	3	3	3 4—16—33
First Lieut. A. F. Johnston	4	2	4	3 2—15	3	5	4	4 2—18—33

BATTERY C.

Capt. F. C. Murphy	4	4	0	3 4—15	2	4	4	3 2—15—30
Second Lieut. G. W. Johnson	3	2	3	4 5—17	4	5	3	4 4—19—36

BATTERY D.

Capt. S. Grant	4	3	3	4 4—18	4	4	3	0 0—15—33
First Lieut. E. J. Reilly	5	4	5	5 5—24	3	5	4	4 3—19—43
Second Lieut. C. O. Dewey	4	4	5	4 4—21	4	4	4	4 4—20—41

BATTERY E.

Second Lieut. G. Michel	3	3	3	3 3—15	0	4	4	4 4—16—31

BATTERY G.

Capt. J. F. Ashley	3	3	8	3 3—15	3	5	4	3 0—15—30

BATTERY H.

Second Lieut. B. Pendry	4	4	2	4 5—19	2	4	3	4 3—16—35

BATTERY K.

Capt. G. W. Rodgers	4	4	5	2 4—19	4	3	4	3 3—17—36
First Lieut. J. S. Eiseman	3	2	3	3 4—15	3	3	4	4 3—17—32

BATTERY L.

Capt. J. H. Kent	5	4	4	4 3—20	4	8	4	5 0—16—36

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergt. Major G. Smith	0	4	4	3 4—15	4	5	5	0 3—17—32
Sergt. Major W. S. Gender	2	3	5	2 4—16	4	2	4	3 3—17—33
Sergt. Major J. Jenkins	4	3	2	4 2—15	4	4	3	2 5—18—33
Sergt. Major T. Harvey	4	3	4	3 3—17	3	3	4	8 3—16—33
Quartermaster Sergt. A. L. Conklin, Jr.	3	2	3	4 4—16	4	3	4	3 3—19—35
Quartermaster Sergt. A. J. Esson	4	3	3	3 3—16	5	3	4	0 4—16—32
Quartermaster Sergt. J. J. O'Gorman	3	2	4	4 3—16	5	3	3	4 4—18—34
Ordnance Sergt. J. McNevin	4	5	5	4 4—22	3	3	3	4 4—16—38
Com. Sergt. C. F. Fowler	3	4	3	4 3—17	3	4	4	0 3—17—34

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Hosp. Steward R. H. Briggs	3	2	4	3 3—15	4	4	4	4 5—21—36
Corp. L. Bacon	3	3	3	3 3—15	3	3	3	3 3—15—30
Corp. J. Rodriguez	3	3	3	3 3—15	4	3	2	3 3—15—30
G. Comestock	3	3	3	3 3—15	2	2	3	5 4—16—31
R. S. Wardle, Jr.	4	3	4	2 3—16	2	5	5	4 4—20—36
T. Caply	4	4	2	4 4—18	2	4	3	3 3—15—33
T. F. Stockedale	4	4	2	4 2—16	5	4	3	4 4—20—36

RIFLES.

BATTERY A.

	200 Yds.				300 Yds.				Total.
First Sergt. F. G. Thorne	4	4	3	4—19	3	4	3	2 4—16	—35
Q. M. Sergt. C. B. Graham	3	2	3	4 4—15	4	4	5	3 3—20	—35
Sergt. H. T. Walther	4	4	3	4 0—15	4	8	2	4 3—16	—31
Sergt. C. T. Graham	4	4	3	3 3—18	4	4	4	2 2—16	—34
Corp. J. Goodwin	4	4	3	4 4—19	4	3	4	2 2—15	—33
Corp. P. H. Brooks	4	4	3	3 3—17	3	3	4	4 4—17	—34
Corp. W. E. Sedley	4	3	5	0 3—15	5	4	4	2 5—20	—35
Corp. F. Dean	3	4	3	5 4—19	4	4	3	4 4—19	—38
H. B. Frazee	3	5	3	4 0—15	3	3	4	4 2—16	—31
F. E. Pettit George	3	3	2	4 4—17	3	3	3	3 3—15	—32
H. Thomson	3	4	0	3 5—15	3	3	4	4 2—16	—31
J. C. Bauer	4	3	4	3 3—16	3	3	3	4 5—18	—36
T. O. Shea, Jr.	2	3	3	3 4—15	5	2	4	4 0—16	—31
W. Bishop	2	4	0	5 5—16	4	4	3	4 3—19	—34
W. George	3	3	4	4 3—17	5	4	5	5 3—22	—39
C. W. Vickers	4	4	5	3 3—20	3	8	4	3 2—15	—35
P. M. Reynolds	0	4	3	4 4—15	2	3	4	4 3—16	—31
C. F. Butler	3	4	4	3 4—18	4	4	2	2 3—15	—33
C. S. Graham	2	2	4	3 4—15	3	4	3	2 2—15	—30
R. Graham	3	3	4	4 4—19	3	4	3	4 4—18	—38
C. Gans	4	3	3	4 3—17	2	4	3	4 3—16	—33
H. Hutchinson	3	2	4	3 4—15	5	4	5	4 4—22	—37
H. P. Graham	0	2	3	5 5—15	3	3	3	4 4—17	—32
W. Watson	3	3	4	3 3—17	4	4	3	4 4—18	—35
F. Von Eggers	4	3	4	3 3—17	4	2	2	3 4—16	—33
R. B. Raymond	3	3	2	4 4—16	3	4	2	3 3—15	—30

BATTERY B.

First Sergt. W. H. Skelton	3	2	4	4 3—16	2	5	3	4 5—19	—35
Q. M. Sergt. E. J. Jennings	3	4	4	4 4—19	4	3	4	4 4—18	—37
Sergt. H. Hubbs	3	3	2	3 4—15	4	3	4	2 3—16	—31
Sergt. J. D. Jennings	4	3	3	3 4—17	4	3	4	3 2—16	—32
Sergt. J. West	3	4	3	2 3—15	4	4	3	2 2—15	—30
Corp. F. E. Kimber	3	2	3	2 4—14	3	4	4	4 4—19	—33
Corp. C. R. Kunka	4	3	2	3 3—15	4	4	0	4 4—16	—31
Corp. C. A. Williams	5	3	4	3 3—18	0	4	4	4 4—16	—34
E. Hoagland	4	4	3	3 4—18	2	4	5	3 3—17	—35
W. W. Biddle	4	4	3	3 4—18	4	3	3	3 4—17	—35
C. E. Hoagland	4	3	3	3 3—15	3	4	3	4 3—17	—32
E. H. Lord	3	3	3	2 4—15	5	4	5	4 3—20	—35
B. S. Clark	4	3	4	5 4—20	4	4	3	5 0—16	—36
F. C. Rebham	4	0	5	3 3—15	3	8	4	2 4—16	—31
H. L. Hocking	3	2	3	5 3—16	3	3	3	4 4—17	—33
H. W. Lee	3	2	2	4 4—15	4	3	3	3 3—16	—31
H. G. Hahn	4	5	3	0 4—16	0	4	3	4 4—15	—31
J. A. Brush	3	4	4	2 3—16	4	3	4	3 3—17	—33
C. W. Laird	3	2	4	4 2—15	3	4	3	2 3—15	—30
H. L. Tait	3	4	3	3 2—15	3	4	3	3 4—17	—32
E. B. Reeve	3	4	4	3 2—16	3	4	2	2 3—14	—30
A. F. Giles	4	4	2	2 4—17	3	5	4	0 5—17	—34
D. W. Tracy	3	4	2	4 4—17	9	4	4	4 4—16	—33
L. G. Huthwaite	5	4	4	5 4—22	4	4	5	0 0—17	—39
M. May	3	3	3	2 4—15	3	4	3	3 2—15	—30
H. P. Ruggles	4	3	3	4 2—16	3	4	2	3 3—15	—31
G. A. Howell	3	4	4	2 2—15	3	4	4	4 4—19	—34
H. H. Thomley	3	4	4	2 2—15	5	3	2	2 5—17	—32
J. S. Were	4	4	2	3 3—17	4	4	4	4 0—16	—33
H. Collman	4	4	3	4 4—19	5	0	4	3 4—16	—35
C. E. Rebhain	3	2	4	4 2—15	5	4	3	4 0—16	—31
H. S. Duffy	2	2	5	3 3—15	3	3	4	5 5—20	—35
J. J. Sheridan	3	3	3	4 4—18	4	5	4	5 4—22	—40

BATTERY C.

Q. M. Sergt. C. Plumley	4	4	2	5 4—19	3	4	3	2 3—15	—34
Sergt. M. W. Wood	2	5	3	3 4—17	0	5	4	3 3—15	—32
Sergt. E. J. Oehlers	4	4	3	4 4—19	3	4	4	2 4—17	—36
Sergt. C. W. Hubbell	3	4	4	4 4—19	4	4	2	4 4—18	—37
Corp. G. Dunn	4	3	3	4 4—18	3	4	4	0 0—15	—33
G. Burkhardt	3	4	3	2 3—15	4	4	3	2 2—15	—30
R. G. Darken	5	4	2	3 3—17	3	3	3	3 4—16	—33
J. L. Applegate	4	3	3	4 5—19	3	3	4	3 2—15	—34
B. Vrain	3	5	2	4 4—18	3	4	3	2 3—15	—33
F. Spaulding	5	4	3	3 3—18	0	4	3	3 4—15	—33
F. Constant	3	3	4	8 2—17	3	3	4	3 4—17	—34
W. H. Darken	3	3	4	2 3—15	2	4	3	4 3—16	—31
R. O. Murphy	4	4	3	4 3—18	4	3	4	0 0—15	—33
W. Davis	2	3	3	4 3—15	5	3	3	0 4—15	—30
T. Pritchard	4	5	5	2 0—16	4	4	3	2 5—18	—34
J. F. Deasy	4	4	3	5 2—18	4	2	4	3 3—16	—34
E. C. Kenney	5	4	3	0 3—15	3	0	4	4 4—15	—30
E. Post	4	2	4	4 5—19	4	3	3	2 2—15	—34
F. N. Grant	4	4	3	3 4—18	3	3	3	8 5—17	—35
R. Haupert	3	3	4	4 4—18	4	2	4	4 4—18	—36
E. F. Beal	4	5	4	4 4—22	2	3	5	4 4—18	—40
R. S. Hubbell	0	5	4	3 3—15	5	5	3	3 0—16	—31
G. Vrain	2	5	3	3 4—17	3	4	4	0 0—15	—32
V. Varin	3	3	3	4 4—18	4	3	3	3 1—16	—32
F. Klein	3	4	3	3 3—16	4	4	4	4 4—20	—36
J. H. Traband	2	2	5	4 4—17	5	4	3	2 2—16	—33
C. Huson	4	3	3	4 4—18	3	2	4	4 2—15	—33

BATTERY D.

First Sergt. R. P. Orr	4	0	4	4 3—15	5	3	3	4 3—18	—33
Sergt. W. F. Craig	4	2	3	5 4—18	3	4	3	4 4—18	—36
Sergt. H. Meeker	3	5	4	4 5—21	4	3	4	3 5—19	—40
Corp. A. Newman	4	3	4	5 5—21	3	5	4	3 4—19	—40
Corp. G. Doehrman	2	4	4	2 4—16	3	3	2	4 3—15	—31
Corp. H. D. Fitz	3	4	3	2 4—16	3	4	3	4 4—18	—34
Corp. C. H. Mannick	4	3	3	4 3—17	4	4	0	4 5—17	—34
J. C. Arnott	2	4	4	4 4—18	2	2	4	5 4—17	—35
H. C. Case	5	0	5	3 4—17	2	5	5	3 3—18	—35
R. Hulsart	4	3	3	3 3—16	4	4	4	3 3—18	—34
H. Burrucker	3	3	3	5 3—17	3	5	2	2 2—14	—31
F. D. Bohlman	4	4	5	4 4—21	5	4	5	2 0—16	—37
W. G. Fricke	3	4	3	5 4—19	4	3	2	3 4—16	—35
J. Brisbane	3	0	3	5 5—16	4	2	3	4 5—18	—34
J. W. Page	4	3	2	2 4—15	3	3	3	3 3—15	—30
W. J. Pitt	3	4	3	4 4—18	5	4	2	3 4—18	—36
R. C. Pitney	3	3	3	5 3—17	4	4	0	3 4—15	—32
J. C. Jackson	3	4	4	4 4—19	3	3	5	0 4—15	—34
M. P. Foster	3	5	3	5 1—19	4	4	0	3 4—15	—34
H. Newman	3	4	4	3 3—17	3	4	4	4 4—19	—36
F. W. Edgerton	3	0	4	4 4—15	3	3	3	3 3—15	—30
C. Donnelly	4	0	5	4 4—17	4	4	4	4 3—19	—36
F. H. Woodruff, Jr.	3	4	2	3 3—15	3	2	3	3 5—16	—31
H. H. Bissell	3	4	2	2 4—15	5	5	4	3 2—19	—34
W. H. Fricke	4	4	2	4 3—17	3	4	4	3 3—17	—34
A. J. Dusenberry	2	3	4	5 4—18	4	4	3	2 4—17	—35
J. Cort	2	4	3	3 3—15	4	3	4	3 3—17	—32
F. Zirkel	3	4	3	4 4—17	4	4	3	3 3—18	—35
H. E. Debetts	3	4	3	3 3—16	5	5	4	2 3—19	—35
F. Burrucker, Jr.	4	4	3	3 3—18	2	3	4	3 3—15	—33
H. Schwarz	3	3	2	3 4—15	3	3	3	4 4—17	—32
A. H. Bush	3	3	3	5 3—17	3	2	3	3 4—15	—32
W. K. Keller	4	2	5	2 4—17	3	2	4	5 3—17	—34
W. E. Ward	4	0	4	3 4—15	8	3	3	4 4—16	—31
A. Engert	3	3	4	2 3—15	4	2	3	3 3—15	—30
W. L. B. Smith	4	2	3	4 3—16	4	3	4	3 3—16	—32
W. H. Nagle	3	2	3	3 4—15	4	3	4	3 3—17	—32
E. Convan	3	4	4	2 4—17	4	3	4	3 3—17	—34
D. Heimer	4	5	4	2 0—15	3	0	4	4 4—15	—30
L. Giles	4	4	4	3 3—18	4	5	5	0 4—18	—36
W. Swisler	3	2	4	3 4—16	3	3	3	3 3—15	—31
M. W. Wright	4	4	4	4 4—20	3	4	5	2 3—17	—37
E. F. O'Hara	4	4	4	4 3—19	4	3	4	3 2—16	—35
R. Barker	3	3	5	4 4—19	3	4	2	4 3—16	—35
F. Hendricks	4	4	3	3 4—18	4	3	4	2 2—15	—33
G. Erickson	4	4	3	3 3—17	4	3	4	5 4—20	—37
R. W. Bendrem	4	2	3	3 3—15	3	4	5	2 4—18	—33
E. B. Bergman	3	4	4	3 2—16	3	4	2	3 4—16	—32
C. Alberga	4	4	4	4 4—20	4	3	4	4 0—15	—35

Skirmish Practice.

	Total.		Total.
Battery A	77	Battery G	94
Battery B	73	Battery H	40
Battery C	68	Battery I	47
Battery D	91	Battery K	74
Battery E	91	Battery L	39
Battery F	95	Battery M	62

Volley Firing.

	Men.	Bulls.	C'ntres.	In's.	Out's.	T'ls.
Battery A	25	14	47	27	24	122
Battery B	34	15	38	48	33	129
Battery C	24	10	14	33	27	84
Battery D	44	22	42	64	37	165
Battery E	45	18	49	44	50	161
Battery F	25	15	24	25	20	124
Battery G	40	30	50	59	46	185
Battery H	23	14	31	29	23	97
Battery I	32	41	27	40	30	108
Battery K	32	13	49	54	39	155
Battery L	40	13	51	66	44	174
Battery M	37	23	38	47	44	152

LEGAL NOTES.

NOVEL QUESTION OF KINSHIP.—Mary E. Dwinelle, who died in this city, intestate, in January, 1898, left $130,000 of personal property in addition to valuable real estate. She was the wife of Andrew J. Dwinelle, to whom she was married fifty years ago. Mr. Dwinelle, who died in August, 1895, by his will gave his property to his wife, "trusting she will use it, not only for her own benefit, but for the better education of the children." When he made his will there were only two children, a daughter, Dora, and a son, Marshall A. Dwinelle, since deceased. The Dwinelles had five children, as to the birth or parentage of whom there was no dispute except as to the daughter, Dora A. Marshall. Upon Mrs. Dwinelle's death, two petitions were simultaneously filed in the Surrogate's Court, one by Mrs. Marshall, claiming to be the sole surviving child and heir at law, the other by Arthur H. Joy, a nephew, claiming to be the next of kin. Hamilton Odell, to whom the matter was referred, after hearing a mass of testimony offered by each petitioner, reported in favor of Mrs. Marshall, whom he found, "with some hesitation," to be the daughter of the deceased. The case was heard by the Appellate Division yesterday upon Mr. Joy's appeal from the decision below. Henry D. Hotchkiss argued on his behalf that the evidence showed that Dora, who was born over twenty-nine years ago, was not a child of Mrs. Dwinelle, but that she was a "pick-up." This was sought to be substantiated by general reputation in the family and by statements made by Mrs. Dwinelle when in anger, aroused by disobedience and unfilial conduct, that Dora was "no child of hers. Frederick W. Holls contended on behalf of the respondent that the evidence in support of her parentage was conclusive, while that given in opposition did not controvert a single material statement of that evidence. Decision was reserved.

***

TESTIMONY AS TO CONVERSATION WITH EXECUTOR SINCE DECEASED.—The Cornell Steamboat Company, having only two stockholders—Thomas Cornell and Samuel Coykendall—sold in March, 1900, to the Romer & Tremper Steamboat Company the good-will and business of carrying and transporting passengers and freight to and from the City of Kingston, N. Y., to the City of New York and intermediate points. Subsequently, the executor of Thomas Cornell, one of the stockholders, transferred his testator's stock to the surviving stockholder by an agreement under which a dispute arose as to whether the executor was entitled to the whole of an annual payment of $3,000, which the vendee corporation had agreed to make to the testator of the surviving stockholder, or to only one-half of that sum. In an action brought by Horace G. Young, the successor of the executor, Edwin Young, since deceased, against the Romer & Tremper Steamboat Company, to recover the entire annual payment, testimony was given by Mr. Coykendall, the surviving stockholder, as to a conversation between him and Mr. Edwin Young, the deceased executor, relative to the statements of the parties when such agreement was made. It appeared that Mr. Coykendall, although not a party to the action, had indemnified the defendant, the Romer & Tremper Company, against any loss resulting from its continuing to pay the one-half of the annual payment claimed by him, and that he was actually defending the action through the counsel, who, in form, represented the defendant. The referee before whom the case was tried, having given judgment in favor of the defendant, Mr. Young, the executor of the estate, declined to appeal. Then Nellie L. Carpenter, who brought the appeal, was substituted in his stead as plaintiff. The Third Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Herrick, has unanimously directed a reversal and new trial, holding that such testimony was incompetent under Section 829 of the Code of Civil Procedure; that the surviving stockholder was a person interested in the event of the action, the plaintiff in which was a person deriving her title or interest from, through, or under the deceased executor, within the meaning of this section.

***

RAILROAD SWITCHES ON CONSTRUCTION WORK.—A judgment in favor of Charles M. Bennett in his suit against the Long Island Railroad Company for personal injuries, which was affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, has now been reversed by the Court of Appeals. A construction train, consisting of an engine and caboose which was running backward, the caboose preceding the engine, on the Montauk extension of the Long Island Railroad, on October 17, 1895, at Napeague Beach, ran into an open switch and against a flat car loaded with rails. Immediately before the collision, Bennett, who was a carpenter employed by the company, jumped from the caboose and sustained severe injuries. The theory upon which the action was submitted to the jury was that the plaintiff being an employe of the company, it was not liable to him for the consequences of the negligence of another of its employes. The Appellate Division held that the question whether, during the construction of the railroad, it was negligence on the part of the company not to provide a target upon the switch, by reason of which the train, going at twenty-five miles an hour, was run into the open switch, was properly submitted to the jury, and that, even if the negligence of the engineer contributed to the injury, the fact did not relieve the company, if its negligence also coöperated to cause the accident. The Court of Appeals holds, Chief Judge Parker giving the opinion, which is concurred in by Judges Gray, Bartlett, Martin, Vann, and Warner, that a railroad company is not chargeable with negligence toward an employe for using a switch without lock or target signals on its construction work, it appearing from the evidence that such appliances were not used on construction work switches, and that the one in question was of the standard kind in general use for that class of work. It was therefore error in such a case to submit to the jury the question of the defendant's negligence in using a switch without lock or signals, and the company performed its duty by using such appliances as the experience of others engaged in similar work had shown to be sufficient and reasonably safe.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETS.

Adopts Resolutions on Pending Legislation in Congress.

The Board of Trade and Transportation held its regular monthly meeting yesterday, and some animated debates occurred. President William H. Parsons was in the chair. It was decided to send delegates to the local conference on the barge canal project to be held at the Produce Exchange on May 15 and to the State Commerce Convention to be held at Syracuse on June 6 and 7.

The board adopted resolutions commending work for famine sufferers in India, approving the bill increasing the maximum pay for customs examiners at this port, and commending a bill providing for a reorganization of the Consular and diplomatic service. John M. Peters of the Committee on the Customs Administrative Act said that the committee had secured, through Senator Thomas C. Platt, the introduction of its bill providing for an additional United States Circuit Judge especially to consider customs matters.

Mr. Peters presented some resolutions commending Representative Sherman's bill which provides that any General Appraiser after fifteen years' service, or after reaching the age of sixty-five, may be retired on two-thirds pay by the President. A warm discussion took place over these resolutions, and Mr. Peters finally withdrew them.

G. Waldo Smith introduced resolutions favoring a plan by which each borough should pay its own expenses, and Darwin R. James, who lives in Brooklyn, introduced antagonistic resolutions favoring the wiping out of borough lines. After considerable argument on both sides it was proposed to refer the matter to the Committee on City Affairs, for public hearings, and it was decided that the committee should hold such hearings. Their dates will be fixed later.

GIFT TO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Formal Acceptance of S. P. Avery's Great Print Collection.

Mr. Avery's Letter Enumerating His Treasures—The "Liber Studiorum"—More Than 17,000 Pieces.

The Trustees of the New York Public Library held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at the Astor Building, in Lafayette Place, John Bigelow presiding. The meeting was signalized by the formal tender and acceptance of a most important collection of etchings, lithographs, and photographs, and also of large volumes illustrated by the same arts. The donor was Samuel P. Avery, a member of the board. He has been thirty years making the collection, which he has kept at his residence, 4 East Thirty-eighth Street. There are in all more than 17,000 pieces in the collection, which is said to be by far the most extensive and important private collection ever presented to a library in this country.

Mr. Avery's intentions were stated in the following letter:

NEW YORK, May 9, 1900.

To the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library:

Gentlemen: I have for a long time intended to bequeath to some institution of my native city my collection of etchings, lithographs, photographs, and large volumes illustrated by the same arts. Circumstances have made me conclude to make this gift in my lifetime, and my investigations have convinced me that great libraries, like the British Museum, the National Library of Paris, and the New York Public Library, possess the best facilities for accommodating readers and students. Fortunately, the establishment of a Department of Prints in the New York Public Library, with a very competent curator, permits me to put my design at once into execution. I have, therefore, transferred to the Lenox Building, and now present to the New York Public Library, these works of art, the collecting of which has been a labor of love for over thirty years.

The etchings are by artists of our own era, such as Haden, Daubigny, Jacque, Whistler, Miller, Fortuny, Meryon, Flameng, Bracquemond, Israels, Eajon, and many others whose personal acquaintance enabled me to gather, in many cases, their complete productions. They are contained in 164 portfolios of various sizes, and number by actual count 12,182 subjects and 14,831 pieces.

Apart from these, but one of the most important and valuable items in the collection, is a unique set of—at least in this country—Turner's "Liber Studiorum," consisting of the very rare outline etchings, first states of the mezzotints, published and unpublished, and photographs from the original drawings, in all 226 pieces.

The lithographs are in twenty-three portfolios, and number 2,291 subjects, and 2,384 pieces. They illustrate the art of lithography from the time of its inventor, Senefelder, to the present day. The photographs, contained in seven portfolios, number 324 subjects, and 335 pieces, mostly with autograph inscriptions, and from paintings from recent artists with whom I have had intimate relations. The total count, amounting to 164 portfolios, with 14,890 different subjects, with "states" of the same, numbering in all 17,557 pieces.

The bound volumes, folio and quarto, represent sixty-nine works in eighty-two volumes, illustrated with etchings, engravings, lithographs, fifty-five plates not counted or included in the above enumeration, and also many printed and manuscript catalogues, essays on the arts employed, portraits, biographical sketches, and other material relating to the artists represented in the collection.

These collections are presented upon the condition that they shall always form a part of the Print Department of the New York Public Library, each print to bear a stamp reading "The S. P. Avery Collection," and the books to have my bookplate inserted. All the collections to be subject to the rules made by the Trustees in regard to such collections.

I may desire from time to time the privilege of loaning to the Grolier Club of this city certain prints to supplement exhibitions which may be made by the club, but I do not make this an absolute condition.

Faithfully yours, S. P. AVERY.

The Board accepted the gift in appropriate resolutions, thanking Mr. Avery for his gift and directing that his wishes be observed strictly.

A "Handbook to the New York Public Library" has been prepared and will be placed on sale to-day at both the Astor and Lenox Buildings. It will be sold for ten cents.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

STEVENS REAL ESTATE COMPANY.—The Stevens Real Estate Company of 664 Columbus Avenue made an assignment yesterday to Edward Woodward. The deed was signed by John W. Stevens as President. The company was incorporated May 2, 1896, to conduct the real estate business which had been established by Mr. Stevens. The capital stock was originally $25,000, but in December, 1896, it was reduced to $10,000.

CONSTANTINE P. RALLI.—Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court has extended the receivership of George M. Boynton as receiver for Constantine P. Ralli of 46 Broadway, to cover the claim of Dudley M. Holman, who obtained a judgment against Mr. Ralli Nov. 27 last for $1,510. Mr. Ralli was formerly Vice President and Treasurer of the Penn Cordage Company, which went into the hands of a receiver in December, 1897. Mr. Ralli has a reversionary interest in his father's estate in London, and an aunt worth $2,000,000 recently died in London, and he thinks he has an interest under her will, but has not heard yet. He said in his examination that he has another aunt worth $6,000,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GEORGE GOLDSTEIN.—George Goldstein, a salesman of 45 Park Row, has filed a pet

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $1,800,000. UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL. B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 51 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Orders Executed for Bonds and Stocks for Cash or on Margin.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
HAVE REMOVED TO
48 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
Brooklyn Office, 208 Montague St.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
30 W. 23rd St., adjoining Stern Bros.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

Liquid Air
TO-MORROW
Is the LAST DAY to Buy Stock at
$5.50 a Share
(Par value $10—full paid and non-assessable.)
We guarantee that this stock will be $10 a share on or before Thursday, June 28, 1900.
Remember the early days of the telephone, and watch Liquid Air stock advance, also.
This stock sold last December at $2 a share.
Buy to-day.
Subscriptions received by mail or in person—from one share to one thousand shares. Make checks or P. O. Money Orders payable to
NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.,
Fiscal Office, 124 World Building, New York.
We have made LIQUID AIR and claim for our invention simplicity and economy.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
DUE JULY 1, 1901.
Default having occurred in the payment of the interest on these bonds, which became due January 1, 1900, and the Receivers of the property appointed in a creditor's suit having procured from the Court leave to issue $525,000 of prior lien Receivers' Certificates, and default having also occurred in the agreement between the undersigned committee and the Missouri Railway Construction Company, dated May 21, 1896, the undersigned, pursuant to the terms of that agreement, have become entitled to a controlling interest in the stock of the Railroad Company, and have taken other proceedings to enforce the agreement and to protect the rights of the bondholders. To render these proceedings effectual, a prompt deposit of the above-mentioned bonds is necessary. A Bondholders' Agreement has accordingly been prepared, and bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds thereunder with the Union Trust Company of New York, where copies of the agreement may be obtained.
Dated May 9, 1900.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, CORNELIUS B. GOLD, FRANCIS SMITH, } Committee.

NEW LOAN.
$432,000
CITY OF TOLEDO, OHIO
Refunding 30-Year 3½s.
Dated May 4th, 1900. Due May 4th, 1930
PRINCIPAL AND SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, MAY AND NOVEMBER, PAYABLE AT THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY.
These bonds are issued to refund a like amount of 7 3-10% Bonds, which were issued May 4th, 1870, and on which the city has promptly paid 7 3-10% interest for 30 years. The reduction of interest for the city is over $16,000 per annum.
The population of Toledo in 1890 was 81,000; in 1898, 141,000, and, as the assessed valuation of real estate in Toledo is only increased decennially, and the last increase was in 1890, it is expected that the 1900 increase will be a very large one, proportionate with the last ten years' large increase in population and wealth.
Price and further particulars on request.
SPITZER & CO., Bankers
Established 1871.
20 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY.

FINANCIAL.

Exposed Treasure Gold Mining Company

PRESIDENT,
ELIJAH R. KENNEDY, of Weed & Kennedy, Insurance, 29 & 31 Liberty St., N. Y.
VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANK SQUIER, of Perkins, Goodwin & Co., Paper, 66 Duane St., N. Y.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLARENDON A. FOSTER, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL,
R. PERCY CHITTENDEN, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
CHARLES F. BASSETT, of H. C. Hulbert & Co., Paper, 45 Beekman St., N. Y.
ROBERT D. BENEDICT, of Benedict & Benedict, Lawyers, 68 Wall St., N. Y.
HENRY E. BOWERS, Late Manager North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, 54 William St., N. Y.
Z. TAYLOR EMERY, M. D., 481 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HON. DARWIN R. JAMES, of D. R. James & Brother, Spices, 123 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
A. N. ROUSSEL, 143 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BENJAMIN STERN, of Stern Brothers, Dry Goods, 32 to 46 West 23d St., N. Y.
And the officers of the company.

This company owns seven full-sized gold-quartz mines, only half a mile from the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, near the town of Mojave, California. Work on several of the mines has progressed far beyond the experimental stage. More than 1,700 tons of ore has been milled and reduced, and has yielded an average exceeding $20 per ton. Much of the ore is free milling, and none of it has proved rebellious. A good judge who recently visited the mines declared that one of them was, as far as its development at the time indicated, "the best gold mine in the State of California." Since then additional development has disclosed even richer ore and greater depth. A winze beginning at the 100-feet level was recently sunk one hundred and twenty feet in very rich ore.

Four gentlemen of this city had these properties investigated in April by an eminent and successful mining engineer. In his report he says: "The ore vein in the winze, from the tunnel level to the bottom, will average four feet thick that will yield from $15 to $20 per ton at a cost of $2 per ton for mining and milling." Any business that can turn out its product in immense quantities at a cost of $2 and sell it at from $15 to $20 deserves the attention of investors. It may be added that the gentlemen for whom this examination was made have now invested largely in the stock of the company.

This company also owns the entire water supply of the district (except one unimportant quantity), and in a place where it sometimes does not rain for several years, a virtual monopoly of the water supply of the entire district is of immense value.

THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY IS $1,500,000 IN SHARES OF ONE DOLLAR EACH. LESS THAN 300,000 SHARES OF THE TREASURY STOCK ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, THE PROCEEDS TO BE EXPENDED ON THE MINES, FOR ADDITIONAL MACHINERY, WATER-WORKS, ETC. STOCK IS NON-ASSESSABLE.

Further particulars may be learned at the company's New York Offices, Rooms 1011 and 1012 Bank of Commerce Building, 31 Nassau Street.
Descriptions of the property will be sent by mail on application.

As the amount of stock to be sold is small the company reserves the right to reject any application.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.
DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, D. Crawford Clark, George Coppell, Bayard Dominick, John F. Dryden, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Ely, Albert E. Goodhart, Edwin Gould, Edmund T. Halsey, J. Walter Wood, jr., Wm. H. Hollister, Percival Knauth, Francis H. Leggett, Almeric H. Paget, William G. Park, Gilbert M. Plympton, William Schall, jr., John W. Simpson, Francis S. Smithers, Ransom H. Thomas.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,250,000
Interest Paid on Check Accounts.
Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit
OFFICERS.
GEORGE W. YOUNG ..... President
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JAMES TIMPSON ..... 2d Vice-President
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CLARK WILLIAMS ..... Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT ..... Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD ..... Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER ..... Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS ..... Man'g For'n Dep't
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel, Frederick O. Barton, Luther Kountze, C. Ledyard Blair, Charles T. Lewis, Dumont Clarke, Richard A. McCurdy, C. C. Cuyler, Theodore Morford, Charles D. Dickey, Robert Olyphant, William P. Dixon, Charles M. Pratt, Robert A. Granniss, James Timpson, G. G. Haven, Jr., Eben B. Thomas, Charles R. Henderson, George W. Young.

LEHIGH AND WILKES-BARRE COAL COMPANY.
To Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Payable June 1, 1900.
By agreement between the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company and The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey these bonds will be extended for Ten years from June 1, 1900, at four and one-half per cent. interest, payable quarterly on the first days of March, June, September, and December in each year, and such extended bonds be guaranteed both as to principal and interest by The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. These bonds will continue to be secured by the present mortgage which now constitutes a first lien on almost all the property of the Coal Company. The entire issue has been subscribed for, reserving, however, to all present holders who present their bonds for that purpose on or before May 21, 1900, the privilege of exchanging their present bonds for the extended bonds so guaranteed. Bondholders who desire to avail of this privilege may present their bonds at the office of The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, 143 Liberty Street, at any time after May 10, and up to and including May 21, next, and will receive immediate payment of their June coupons and receipts entitling them to the guaranteed extended bonds, which will bear interest from June 1, 1900, and will be deliverable on or about that date. J. ROGERS MAXWELL, President.
May 4, 1900.

To Stockholders of Morton Trust Company, (heretofore called The State Trust Company,) including holders of certificates of stock in the Morton Trust Company and in The State Trust Company:
The agreement of merger between the Morton Trust Company and The State Trust Company having become effective, whereby the Morton Trust Company is merged into The State Trust Company, and the name of the latter company is changed to the Morton Trust Company, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company (heretofore called The State Trust Company), for the election of directors, in accordance with the provisions of said agreement, will be held at the office of said company, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May, 1900; that day having been duly designated by the directors of said company.
The transfer books of this company will be closed at twelve o'clock, noon, on May 5, 1900, and will be opened at ten o'clock in the forenoon, May 16, 1900.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
Dated New York, April 30, 1900.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

OFFICE OF THE
ST. PAUL & DULUTH R. R. CO.,
No. 32 Nassau St., New York, May 1, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company has sold its granted lands, land contracts, notes, and other contracts derived from such granted lands, for a sum of money sufficient to pay off and retire all of the Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip of the Company. That under the provisions of the Plan of Reorganization of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, which is the organization of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, the proceeds of such sale must be applied so far as necessary to the retirement of the said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip, and such Preferred Stock and Scrip is subject to be retired and cancelled upon the payment therefor of its face value.
That at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company duly held this first day of May, A. D. 1900, a resolution was duly adopted providing that the Company apply the said proceeds from the said sale of the granted lands, land contracts, notes, and other contracts, to the retirement of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip at par and a dividend of three and one-half per cent., and that all of said Preferred Stock and Scrip shall be retired and cancelled on or before JULY 1ST, A. D. 1900.
That said Board of Directors have caused to be deposited with MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO. in New York City, from the proceeds of said sale of granted lands and contracts, a sufficient sum of money to retire all of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip, and to pay therefor the par value thereof and a dividend of three and one-half per cent. thereon.
MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO. will, on and after MAY 15TH, A. D. 1900, at their office in New York City, on the surrender of certificates of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip for cancellation, properly indorsed, pay to the holders thereof the par value of such certificates, and a dividend of three and one-half per cent. thereon.
After said JULY 1ST, A. D. 1900, no holders of any of said Preferred Stock or Scrip will have any right or authority to vote said stock or exercise any rights of a stockholder thereunder, except to receive his proper share of the fund set apart for the retirement of said stock.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
F. S. ROLLINS, Assistant Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, April 11th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1, 1900, the same to be paid June 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1900, and reopened at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street,
New York, April 11th, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1900.
On June 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company.
New York, May 8, 1900.
The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable on June 1st, to the stockholders of record May 19th, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from May 21st to May 31st, inclusive.
A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

American Express Company.
New York, May 9th, 1900.
A dividend of three dollars ($3.00) per share has been declared by this Company, payable in the City of New York, on and after the second day of July, 1900, to shareholders as their names may appear upon its books at the close of business May 31st, 1900.
CHAS. G. CLARK, Treasurer.

Adams Express Company.
Treasurer's Office, N. Y., May 9, 1900.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., May 11, 1900, to the morning of June 4, 1900.
C. M. HAY, Assistant Treas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, New York, May 7, 1900.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members and the election of officers and Directors of this institution will be held at the institution, at Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 15th, 1900, at 3 o'clock. At the close of the meeting members will be afforded the opportunity of making a thorough inspection of the institution in its daily routine. Battalion drill at 4 o'clock. Carriages will be at the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street Station, West Side Elevated Road, to convey members to the grounds of the institution.
THATCHER M. ADAMS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Mills Building, 15 Broad Street, New York, May 3d, 1900.—The fifty-third annual meeting of stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Broad Street, (Mills Building,) in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 31st day of May, 1900, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer books of the Company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen Friday, June 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

German Exchange Bank.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house, 330 Bowery, on Thursday, May 10th, 1900. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.
New York, April 28th, 1900.

New York, N. Y., May 3d, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Distributing Company will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms 917-922 Lord's Court Building, No. 27 William Street, New York, on Tuesday, May 15th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
N. E. D. HUGGINS, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 9	694,400
To date this year	52,174,177
Corresponding date last year	31,560,333

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 9	$1,951,000
To date this year	$239,721,610
Corresponding date last year	$435,140,130

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2¾	Federal Steel	1½
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Long Island	2
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Met. Street Railway	⅝
Am. S. H. pf.	1½	Nat. Steel	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	4¾	Nat. Tube pf.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Chi., B. & Q.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Chi. & East Ill.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	1
C., M. & St. P.	½	St. Paul & Duluth	.5
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Standard R. & T.	½
Col. F. & Iron	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅝
Consol. Gas	⅝	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	½
Consol. Coal	.2	U. S. Rubber	½
Del. & Hudson	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Kan. & Mich.	1½
Am. Ice	2¾	Laclede Gas	.2
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Malt pf.	½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	.3
Am. Tin Plate	½	Minn. & St. L.	2⅜
Anaconda Copper	½	Mobile & Ohio	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	National Biscuit	½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅝	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	.2	N. J. Central	.2
Chi., I. & L. pf.	.2	N. Y. Air Brake	.2
Chi. & N. W. pf.	4⅞	Pacific Coast	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
C., L. & W.	½	Pacific Mail	½
C. & H. C. & I.	2½	Pennsylvania	⅝
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Del., L. & W.	.2	Pullman Co.	.5
Den. & R. Grande pf.	½	Reading	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	Southern Pacific	½
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Twin City R. T.	2½
General Electric	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	½	West. Un. Tel.	½
Int. Paper pf.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Iowa Cent. pf.	1½	Wis. Central	⅝
		Wis. Central pf.	1

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. W. & W. 5s, t. r. 1½ | St. P., M. & M. 2d 6s 1

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & O. 1st, R. & A.	1½	Minn. & St. L. 1st	1
Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s	3¼	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	2½
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1	N. Y. Cent. 1st 7s	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1	N. Y. C., L. S. 3½s	1
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1⅝	Peo. & East. inc.	1½
M., L. S. & W. ext. & imp. 5s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 6s, t. r.	2½
		Wabash 1st	1
		West Shore 4s	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

In yesterday's market activity showed, with every depressionist agent busy. No manner of industry calculated to demoralize values was without employment. At various times it looked as if the whole market might be upset.

During much of yesterday's business, hysterical weakness showing, it seemed easy for speculative traders to mark quotations down, and yet before the day was over the naturalness of the market was shown in absorption of securities by wholesale at advances. It was much easier to talk prices down than to knock them down; and when real tests came quotations rose rather than fell, the short interest contributing not a little to this condition. In so far as actual business affairs are concerned, nothing that is serious can be found; some overproduction is in evidence, some congestion may be found; but in so far as anything like grave elements are involved, nothing is discernible. The stock market, meantime, has been oversold on the theory that nothing is good, that everything is bad and likely to be worse, and this theory has helped speculative traders to force quotations down materially. But onslaughts of this sort never have more than temporary effect; the current outlook is not at all the depressing thing which at first sight it may seem to be.

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Standard railway shares show clearly the trend of financial sentiment. St. Paul and Burlington and Rock Island are lower, and some other stocks are made to look weak, but the truth is that any substantial order to buy these stocks would result forthwith in the disclosure that there is lack of shares in sight, that in order to buy stock it would be necessary to bid up prices materially.

This is true not merely of the older and stronger stocks, but is similarly true of those which may be rated as of second class—stocks like Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, and the like. All these are under the close watch of the very strongest financial interests in Wall Street, and at declines such as are now taking place they are absorbed. Standard Oil millionaires, for example, are to-day the owners of more than a majority of Missouri Pacific stock—and a large part of their present holding has been bought in the declines of recent days.

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Sugar Trust stock of a sudden became conspicuous, active, and strong yesterday, Wall Street being flooded with representations that the sugar trade war was finally completely settled. No such settlement has taken place—no such settlement is in sight. The Arbuckles are increasing their manufacturing capacity. They are practically doubling their output. Other competing properties are also to come into the market on a larger scale than hitherto. President Havemeyer himself is quoted in Wall Street as stating that the next quarterly Sugar Trust dividend will be "not above 1 per cent., and probably not over ½ of 1 per cent."

MR. DEPEW ON PROSPERITY.

Senator Depew was in Wall Street yesterday, and in the course of a talk with a NEW YORK TIMES representative stated it as his opinion that the country is at present suffering, not from business stagnation or overproduction, but rather from an "indigestion of prosperity." Mr. Depew said:

"There is nothing in the present business situation to cause apprehension or alarm. The country as a matter of fact was never so prosperous, for manufacturers, merchants, and railroads alike are making money. The truth is the situation may be described as an indigestion of prosperity. Times have been almost too good. When money can be had in abundance at two and three per cent., and when staple dividend paying stocks are selling at prices that insure, in some cases, 10 and 12 per cent. yearly, it seems to me that the only conclusion to be arrived at is that the sensitive stomach is overloaded. Perhaps, under the circumstances lower prices are good things.

"Ordinarily, if bad times come it is because of a glut in the market, due to overproduction on a falling-off in demand, necessitating the closing down of establishments and the consequent throwing out of employment of many men. But this is not the situation now, nor will it be. There is a new factor in the situation, a factor that cannot be overlooked. That is the great demand from abroad for our goods—a demand, the extent and volume of which we have not as yet begun to realize and which will constantly increase as the days go by.

"Certainly there is nothing to be alarmed about. Such prosperity as we are now having is not easily or soon shaken off."

GOLD EXPORTS TO-DAY.

A total of $2,850,000 in gold will go out on to-day's French steamer, an amount somewhat in excess of predictions made earlier in the week, when a conservative estimate placed the total at about $2,000,000. The shipments are of gold bars, and they make the largest consignment of such a kind sent from this city in some time. The shippers are Goldman, Sachs & Co., $1,250,000; Lazard Frères, $800,000; National City Bank, $500,000, and Baring, Magoun & Co., $500,000. The bars were taken from the Assay Office yesterday, and the officers there had a busy day of it.

The shipment of the National City Bank is rather a singular one, in that though the gold goes to Paris, the transaction was not made direct between here and Paris, but touched some of the European cities. In other words, the negotiations were on the part of bankers of at least three European centres, and the operation, therefore, may be termed quadrangular, in contrast with the triangular operations which brought about the other transactions, and in which London and Paris financiers, with New York, alone figured.

Officers of the City Bank were not inclined to discuss the matter yesterday, and when asked whether future shipments on a like basis were probable, said that that would all depend on circumstances, and that nothing could be forecasted.

The Exchange market yesterday was steady but inactive.

***

The money market was practically unchanged, though a slight stiffening in time rates was reported. Pension payments continue large, but it is predicted that after next week the customs and internal receipts will result in a drain of money from the banks to the Sub-Treasury, and that this may cause stiffer rates. Call money continues at between 2 and 2½ per cent.

SUGAR WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

Sugar Trust common stock, which of late has furnished numerous sensations to the market, came forward yesterday with a fresh surprise when, in the late afternoon, it suddenly became active and strong, and on sales of 98,000 shares advanced a full five points. As was to be expected under the circumstances the advance was accompanied by the time-worn story of a settlement of the trade war—a fable that has done duty often, and yet has apparently lost none of its potency to frighten shorts.

The truth, however, is that far from there being a settlement, the war is becoming more bitter. The Arbuckles were some time ago approached by officials of the Trust in the hope that a settlement might be arrived at; but all offers of the Trust, it is stated, were rejected, all efforts at compromise spurned. Now it is announced that, weary of a "dragging" fight, the Arbuckles purpose to become more aggressive and, it is understood with this end in view, are now enlarging their Brooklyn refinery and increasing its output by 1,000 barrels a day. At the same time, it is said that a further reduction in the price of refined sugar may be announced this week.

Inasmuch as the fruit and canning season, with its largely increased demand for sugar, is approaching, this new move of the Arbuckles is regarded in the Street as peculiarly significant, and there are many predictions that, demoralized though the trade already is, it will be much more so in a short time.

The Street heard at the close of business yesterday that the dividend on Sugar may be passed at the next meeting, instead of being reduced, and that yesterday's rise in the stock was a last effort on the part of the bull pool in it to get out at the higher figures.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

The Iron Age, in its review of the condition of the iron and steel trades, to be published to-day, does not take an altogether hopeful view of the situation, though apparently conditions are not as black as they have been painted. It says:

"The iron trade presents little of an encouraging character. Prices continue to droop, except on a limited list of steel products, such as rails and structural shapes, on which old rates are firmly maintained. The withholding of specifications on contracts is contributing to the further disquiet of manufacturers. This cannot be helped, however, as the same policy is being carried out from consumers of highly finished products down the line to the users of raw materials. The demand being checked for finished products, those occupying intermediate positions cannot or will not take the material due them on contracts unless forced to do so. The efforts being made to resell materials of various kinds are also serving to aggravate the trials of manufacturers who would like to secure new orders.

"Business is, however, not altogether stagnant, but quite a volume is in progress, a great part of which is necessarily being done on special terms now essential under the circumstances. Manufacturers are in many cases making sales with prices guaranteed. The price to be paid is the market price ruling at the date of shipment. This practice has quite frequently obtained in the past when the market was in an unsettled condition, such as that prevailing at present. It is, perhaps, the safest course to take by those who must cover their requirements for a definite period in order to be certain of securing the exact grades or brands to meet their wants. But possibly it may cause the market to appear weaker than it really is.

***

"The reports received from the blast furnaces show that on the first of the present month the capacity of the active furnaces had increased 4,368 tons weekly, as compared with the 1st of April. This increase took place notwithstanding a falling off of nearly 1,000 tons in the weekly capacity of the active charcoal furnaces, the coke furnaces turning out a heavier output. The increasing production of pig iron is attended with an increase in the stocks of pig iron carried at the furnaces. The increase in stocks of furnaces reporting to us was 43,545 tons during the month. This is by no means a serious addition to furnace stocks, as the total stocks now held are quite small, but it is a significant manifestation of the falling off in the consumption of pig iron.

"We have some indications at important trade centres of an increased demand for various kinds of iron and steel, probably due to the fact that certain buyers, enjoying a good demand for their own products, regard the reduction in prices so far made sufficient to induce them to moderately cover their requirements. A fair business is being done in steel rails, and some excellent contracts have been placed for structural shapes. One large Eastern structural mill in the past week secured orders in this market aggregating 6,500 tons.

"It is expected that railroad companies will largely be obliged to purchase cars and other essential material this Summer to meet their Fall necessities, and a much heavier railroad business is expected to result in consequence of the shrikage which has taken place in iron and steel prices. These prices are no longer prohibitory, as was so frequently alleged not long since.

"The American Steel and Wire Company has reduced its prices of market wire about $15 per ton, to conform to the reductions on nails, barb wire, and plain annealed wire.

"A notable occurrence in the metal trade was the reduction of 30 cents per 100 pounds, or $6 per ton, in the price of lead. This is the first change in prices of any moment in several months. Other metals are weak."

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All the steel and iron stocks were weak yesterday in the early part of the trading, the losses at one time being not unsubstantial. In the afternoon, however, under the leadership of Tennessee Coal and Iron, and aided by short covering, the quotations advanced, final figures in not a few cases showing actual net gains.

The greatest gain was in Tennessee Coal and Iron, which advanced 1⅝ points on sales of 5,100 shares, on the continued good reports of the business of the company and its prospects for the future.

Steel and Wire common gained ⅝ and the preferred ½. Steel Hoop common advanced ½, and the preferred 1½. Tin Plate common lost ½ and the preferred ½. Pressed Steel Car lost 1¼. Colorado Fuel and Iron gained 1½. Federal Steel 1½. National Steel 1, and Republic Iron and Steel common ⅜ and preferred 1.

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Notwithstanding this late display of strength the Street continues distinctly bearish on nearly all the stocks in the group, and the sentiment is that further concessions in prices are inevitable—concessions which supporters of the stocks point out will be rather to the advantage of the various companies, as they will bring into the market fresh buyers and largely increase orders.

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A total of $2,850,000 in gold will go out on to-day's French steamer, an amount somewhat in excess of predictions made earlier in the week, when a conservative estimate placed the total at about $2,000,000. The shipments are of gold bars, and they make the largest consignment of such a kind sent from this city in some time. The shippers are Goldman, Sachs & Co., $1,250,000; Lazard Frères, $800,000; National City Bank, $500,000, and Baring, Magoun & Co., $500,000. The bars were taken from the Assay Office yesterday, and the officers there had a busy day of it.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In point of view of activity yesterday's market for outside securities was much the same as the market on the earlier days of the week. Only a few stocks were traded in to any considerable extent, and the majority of issues were not traded in at all or showed totals of only a few hundred shares. There was more irregularity in prices than appeared on the previous day, due to the fact that the course of prices was not so uniformly downward and that some recoveries were had from the lowest prices of the day. Though the market was very dull, orders on both sides were not lacking, but these, reflecting the present uncertain feeling in regard to the market, were either too much above or too much below current quotations to result in many trades. News of the day had very little influence on the market, the only stocks affected by announcements of any importance being traded in to very small extent.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred was during the early part of the day weaker than it has been at any time since the recent decline in the stock began. On transactions in only a few hundred shares the price declined very sharply and sales were made as low as 21. Just at the close the stock was bid up to 23, the figure at which it closed on the previous day, and this without bringing out a single share of stock. The early sales seemed to clear the market of all the stock that was pressing for sale at the moment, and though the bidding for the stock at the close bore the appearance of an effort to raise the price without buying stock, it served to show that there was no great disposition to sell the stock around the low price which it touched yesterday. In the afternoon it was announced that the meeting of the investigating committee, which was to have been held at noon, was postponed until to-day. Whether or not the committee's report will be soon forthcoming was not officially stated, but it is believed that the committee's work has been about completed and that it will soon be ready to make a statement to the stockholders. Opinion as to the nature of the report seems to be much divided. Of late, it is said, there has been a good deal of short selling of the Distilling stocks.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was active to the extent of about 1,000 shares. After selling off half a point at the opening, it recovered part of this decline, and ended the day at 87 bid. The trading of the stock was without particular feature. Other copper stocks were quiet.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS comon closed with a net gain of 1 point, at 27 bid, and the preferred stock was quoted 6¼ a point higher, at 51 bid. In neither issue was there much trading. The loose stock of the New Amsterdam Gas Company seems to have been pretty well absorbed, and offerings of the issue are now light. Though the reports of a change in the control of the New Amsterdam Gas Company lacks official confirmation, it is quite generally believed that such change of ownership has occurred.

UNION COPPER was traded in to the extent of 200 shares at 6. It closed with a net gain of one point, at 6 bid. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the company is to be held to-day. It is said that important changes in the Directorate will occur.

OTIS ELEVATOR common declined on light transactions, but the preferred stock was in good demand and was quoted substantially higher.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS securities were very dull. Not a single transaction was made in the bonds or the preferred stock, and St. Louis Transit was equally inactive. They were all quoted somewhat lower, being unfavorably affected by the strike of the company's employes now in progress.

STORAGE POWER presented a very peculiar market. Though there was no trading in the stock, the price moved about very erratically, being offered as low as 13½, and bid up to 15. It was quoted at the close at 15 bid, which was one point lower than Wednesday's final quotations.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅜
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	27	28
New Amsterdam pf	51	55
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	98	97

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	24½	25½
American Agri. Chem. pf	72	75
American Bicycle	9	10
American Bicycle pf	35	39
American Bicycle bonds	85	86
American Chicle	55	65
American Chicle pf	75	80
American Woolen	17½	18
American Woolen pf	74½	75¼
Cast-Iron Pipe	5¾	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	44¾	45½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	10	11½
Distilling Company of America	6⅜	6⅝
Distilling Company of America pf	23	23½
Electric Boat	20	24
Electric Boat pf		45
Havana Commercial	16	17
Havana Commercial pf	57	58
International Power	29	35
International Pump	18⅝	19
International Pump pf	64	65½
National Enameling & Stamp	20	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf	34	39
National Gramophone	49	53
National Salt pf	71	74
Otis Elevator	30	31
Otis Elevator pf	87	89
Royal Baking Powder	99	101
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27¼	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	75	80
Sloss-Sheffield	24	26
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	64	68
Standard Oil of New Jersey	539	543
United States Flour Milling pf	7	
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	¼

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87	87½
American Air Power	30	35
Arizona Lead	16	16¼
Asphalt Company of America	5	5½
British Columbia Copper	10½	11
California Copper		3
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf	60	70
Chicago & Alton sub	106½	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	27	30
Electric Vehicle pf	70	85
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅞	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	27	30
General Carriage	95	97½
Illinois Transportation	1¾	1⅞
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf.	21	23
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. bonds	99	101
Markeen Copper	5	6½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	15½	16½
Mexican 5s	99	99½
New England Transportation	5½	5⅝
New York Transportation	9¼	9½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	28	30
Pittsburg Coal pf	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	25	25
St. Louis Transit	19	21
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	122	124
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84	86
Seaboard Air Line common	11½	12¼
Seaboard Air Line pf	33½	34½
Storage Power	15	17
Superior & Boston Copper	⅜	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13½	15
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A. 2d ass. paid	5½	6½
Trust Company of America	205	210
Union Copper	6¼	7½
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	83½	86
United Railways of St. Louis pf	67	69
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke		17
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	46	52
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	92½	92⅝
Western Union 4s	105¼	105⅝

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	228	230
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Columbus Railway	25	
Columbus Railway pf	83	
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	99½
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson		19
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	83
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91
New Orleans Traction	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf	95	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	113½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
28th & 29th Streets 5s, 1906	113	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29½	31

Gas Companies.

Buffalo, (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	68½	70
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark		55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds		103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Continental Tobacco debentures	103	105
General Electric Automobile		2
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105½	106
[illegible] Gas		92

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 9.—There was no feature in to-day's market. The volume of business remained fair, though narrower than yesterday. Some mining shares rallied, among them Parrot, which gained 1½, to 40¼. Cochiti lost ½ to 9½; Montana fell back 5, to 200, rallying to 203. Central Oil was 1 lower, at 13; Dominion Coal, 1 lower, at 42½; West End Street Railway, off ⅛, at 92½; Bell Telephone, 1¾ lower, at 314, with rights at 8⅝. In the afternoon business almost ceased, the familiar dullness asserting itself.

At the Clearing House 3 per cent. was again the rate on all loans between the banks, and New York funds sold at 8 and 10 cents' discount.

Call money is now obtainable quite easily by favored customers at 2½ per cent., although 3 and 3½ per cent. are the more general rates. Time loans are in moderate volume, with the best names readily securing accommodation at 3½ per cent. The market for mercantile paper is quiet, with 3½ per cent. ruling as the minimum for the choicest names.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4¾	5	Old Colony	2½	3½
Allouez	1⅞	2	Old Domin	17¼	17¾
Arcadian	18	19	Osceola	94½	
Arnold	5½	6	Parrot	40½	40⅞
Ash Bed	.30	.60	Pioneer	.55	
Atlantic	22½	23	Quincy	.135	137
Baltic	19	19½	Rhode Island	4¼	4¾
Bay S. & C.		15	Santa Fe	5	5½
Bost. & M.	292	293	Santa Ysabel	1¼	1½
Butte & B.	68		Shoe	29¾	30
Cal. & Hec.	753	760	Tamarack	176	180
Centennial	17	17½	Utah Cons	27½	28
Franklin	13	13¾	Washington	1	1⅛
Humboldt	.75	1	White Knob	15	20
Isle Royale	.25	26	Winona	3	4
Mohawk	14	15	Wolverine	38	38½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	242½	245	Cent. M. pf.	63
Bost. & Low.	242	244	Fitchburg pf.	130	132¼
Bost. & Me.	193	195	N. Y. & N.	
Bost. & Pr.	300		E. 6s	110½	
Bost. Elev.	143	143½	N. Y. & N.	
Bost. G. 5s.	82	85	E. 7s	115½	
Cent. Mass.	12	13	West End	92	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	314	315	Mex. Tel.	2½	2¾
Chi. S. Y.	132½		N. Eng. Tel.		134
Dom. Coal	42½	43	U. S. Oil	17	18
Dom. C. pf.	117	118½	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	61	
Erie Tel.	101				

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—With the exception of Consolidated Lake Superior, Philadelphia stocks were distinctly heavy to-day. Of the steel shares, Susquehanna, Danville, Diamond, Warwick, Bethlehem, and Cambria made low records. Railways General and Alkali also were depressed. Some persons had to sell and others were frightened into selling. Union Traction yielded to 36. American Asphalt stock and bonds looked better, but there was nothing actually bullish save Consolidated Lake Superior common, which, for six months, has been the most persistently strong feature of the local list. Earnings furnish one reason, another is that the stock is being bought and held by some of the strongest capitalists of the city.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	18¾	18⅞	Phila. Trac.	95¾	96
Choctaw	30	31	Union Trac.	36⅛	36⅝
Con. T., P.	25	25¾	Un. Gas Imp.	112⅜	114
E. Cle. of A.	1	4¼	Welsbach Lt.	43½	43⅞
Lehigh Val.	26⅞	27¼	W. N. Y. & P.		
Marsden	7⅝	7¾	Penn.	8⅝	8¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Business was scattered over a great many stocks to-day, but the volume was not great. Biscuit common sold freely, but ranged only from 30¼ to 30½. The preferred closed at 84¾, having climbed from 83½. Metropolitan "L" preferred opened at 77¼, but declined to 76½, closing at 77. The common brought 31 and the bonds 96¾. On a few sales North Chicago closed at 218, having opened at 219¼. Match rose from 123 to 124, but lost the advance.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
405	American Linseed pf	12	11½	12
1,140	Am. Linseed pf	55¾	55¼	55½
10	Am. Radiator pf	105¾	105½	105½
100	Am. Tin Plate pf	25¼	25¼	25¼
10	Central Union	41	41	41
50	Chicago Brewing	3	3	3
100	Chicago Brewing pf	13½	13	13
35	Chicago Edison	140	140	140
3	Chicago Telephone	193	193	193
65	Chicago Union Trac. pf	20	20	20
63	Diamond Match	124	123	123
210	Metropolitan Elev.	31	31	31
622	Metropol. Elev. pf	77¼	76½	77
1,825	National Biscuit	30½	30¼	30½
143	National Biscuit pf	84¾	83½	84¾
10	National Steel	30	30	30
145	North Chicago	219¼	218	218
200	Shelby Steel Tube	10	10	10
72	Sinclby Steel T. pf	58	58	58
50	Union Loop	91	91	91

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

10 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 212½.

19 shares People's Bank, $50 each, 228.

50 shares Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, $50 each, 177½.

45 shares First National Bank, Sing Sing, N. Y., $100 each, 111.

5 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 1,615.

15 shares Western National Bank, $100 each, 450.

21 shares Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company, (guaranteed 6 per cent. by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad,) $100 each, 154½.

415 shares American Ice Company common, $100 each, 34⅝.

115 shares American Ice Company preferred, $100 each, 66.

25 shares Steel-Tired Wheel Company common, $100 each, 45¼.

30 shares Union Gas and Electric Company of New Jersey 6 per cent. cumulative preferred, $100 each, 98.

20 shares Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, Limited, preferred, $100 each, 12¾.

$2,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company 5 per cent. sinking fund debenture bonds, registered, due 1933, 110.

50 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 200.

10 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 212.

5 shares Morton Trust Company, $100 each, 450.

12 shares Green Bay and Western Railroad Company and $10 scrip, $100 each, 47.

5 shares Produce Exchange Trust Company, $100 each, 130.

200 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 100.

200 shares Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway preferred, $6.56 scrip, $100 each, 21.

56 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 244½.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Wednesday, May 9, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¾	16¼	3,296	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16	16⅝	15⅝	16⅜	.....
65½	65⅞	1,001	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	64¼	65	64⅞	65	.....
33½	33⅝	150	American Cotton Oil	33	33	33	33	— ⅛
40¼	40⅜	3,635	American Ice Co.	43½	43¼	40	40⅝	— 3⅛
73½	74½	90	American Ice Co. pf.	74	74	73½	73½	.....
11⅝	11⅞	235	American Linseed Co.	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
55½	56½	550	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	55½	56	55½	55½	— ½
22	23	447	Am. Malting Co. pf.	22	22	21½	22	— ½
40¼	41	6,345	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	38	41	37½	40¼	+2¼
89	90	1,310	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89	89	88½	89	+ ½
22	22½	3,270	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	20⅜	22	20⅜	22	+ ½
72	74	425	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	71	72½	71	72½	+1½
37⅝	38	12,640	Am. Steel & Wire	37	38	36¾	37⅝	+ ⅞
76⅞	77	1,800	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	76	77	76	76⅝	+ ⅞
113½	113⅝	97,740	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	109	114	109	113½	+4⅜
25¼	26	560	American Tin Plate	25¼	25¼	25	25½	— ⅛
76½	77⅛	150	Am. Tin Plate pf.	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅛
100	100¾	24,170	American Tobacco	99¾	100¾	98½	100¾	+ ¾
43½	43⅝	2,265	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43⅜	43⅝	43	43½	— ⅛
42⅞	43½	200	Ann Arbor pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
23⅞	24	22,035	At., T. & S. F.	24	24⅜	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
68¼	68⅝	36,060	At., T. & S. F. pf.	67⅞	68⅝	67	68⅝	+ ⅛
76½	76½	33,805	Baltimore & Ohio	76	76½	74	76½	+ ⅛
80	80½	9,550	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79¼	80⅝	79	80¼	+ ⅛
71¾	72	16,990	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	71	72½	70⅝	71⅞	+ ⅛
8	8¼	100	Brunswick City	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8¼	.....
53¼	54	600	Canada Southern	52⅝	52⅝	52	52⅜	— ¼
94	94¼	300	Canadian Pacific	94	94	94	94	— ¼
27⅞	28¼	3,050	Chesapeake & Ohio	28	28	27⅝	28	— ⅛
124	124½	22,645	Chi. Bur. & Quincy	123¼	124½	123⅞	124	+ ½
102	105	200	Chicago & East. Ill.	102	103	102	103	+1
12⅞	12⅞	750	Chicago Great West.	12⅞	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
86	87	150	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	— ¾
23¼	23½	850	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	24	24	22½	22½	—2
53	54	1,300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	53	54	51	53	—2
116⅝	116¼	19,370	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	115¼	116¾	115¼	116¼	+ ½
	172½	74	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172⅝	172⅝	172¼	172¼	.....
195	200	100	Chicago & Northw. pf.	195¼	195¼	195¼	195¼	—4½
106	106¼	7,973	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105¼	106½	105¼	106⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	13	1,150	Chi. Term. Trans.	12	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
36⅝	37	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36	36¼	36	36½	+ ⅛
57½	60	2,400	C., C., C. & St. L.	58¾	58¾	58	58½	— ⅛
25	32	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ½
38⅜	38½	7,615	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	36⅞	38¾	36¾	38½	+1¼
5¾	5⅞		Colorado Southern	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	.....
39	39¼	410	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	39	39½	39	39¼	—2½
15⅛	15¾	120	Col. Southern 2d pf.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
14½	15	400	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	15	15	14½	14½	—2½
182½	183	520	Consolidated Gas.	181	182¼	181	182¼	+ ⅝
52	..	100	Consolidated Coal	52	52	52	52	+2
28⅞	29	3,385	Con. Tobacco Co.	28⅞	29⅛	28⅝	29	.....
80½	80	852	Con. Tobacco pf.	80½	80	80	80	— ⅛
114	115	1,475	Delaware & Hudson.	114	114¾	113½	114⅝	+ ¾
177	178	928	Del., Lack. & West.	177	177	176	176	—2
18½	18⅝	1,515	Denver & R. G.	18½	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
68	68⅜	650	Denver & R. G. pf.	68½	68⅝	68	68⅜	— ⅛
..	14½	175	D., M. & Ft. Dodge	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
5¼	5⅜	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
12	12⅜	10	Erie	12	12	12	12	.....
36⅜	36⅝	1,245	Erie 1st pf	36	36½	35⅞	36⅝	+ ⅛
19	19½	100	Erie 2d pf	19	19	19	19	— ⅝
48	49	620	Evans. & T. H.	49	49	47¾	47¾	—1¼
38⅞	39¼	7,940	Federal Steel	38	39¼	37½	39	+1⅝
67¼	67½	2,967	Federal Steel pf	66¾	67¼	66½	67¼	.....
		100	Ft. Worth & D. C.	15	15	15	15	.....
137¼	137½	550	General Electric	136¼	137¾	136½	137	— ⅛
48¼	49½	650	Glucose Sugar Ref.	48	48	48	48	— ½
	100	10	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	.....
152⅜	153½	900	Great Northern pf.	152¾	153¼	152¾	153	— ⅛
37¼	37½	330	Hocking Valley	36½	37	36½	37	.....
64½	65	800	Hocking Valley pf.	65	65	64½	65	— ⅛
112¾	113¼	800	Illinois Central	112¼	112¾	111¾	112¾	+ ⅛
22⅜	22½	500	International Paper.	22⅜	22½	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
63	63½	200	Internat. Paper pf.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63½	— ⅛
	5	225	International Silver.	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
16¾	17	200	Iowa Central	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
47	47½	300	Iowa Central pf.	47	47	47	47	—1½
15½	16	135	Kanawha & Michigan.	15½	15½	15½	15½	—1½
16⅞	17	100	K.C., P. & G., full as. pd	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
65	67	250	Laclede Gas	67	67	66	66	—2
29	30	920	Lake Erie & Western.	29	29½	29	29½	— ¼
78	79	620	Long Island	77	77	74⅜	77	+2
79½	79⅝	8,700	Louisville & Nashville	79¼	79⅞	78½	79¼	+ ⅛
91⅝	92	3,170	Manhattan Elevated	91¼	92¼	90⅜	91⅝	+ ⅛
151½	151⅞	4,250	Met. Street Railway	150	151½	149½	151½	+ ⅝
30	31½	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	31	31	31	31	—3
13¼	13¼	1,000	Mexican Central	13	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ¼
¾	¾	300	Mexican Nat. ctfs.	¾	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
108	..	10	Michigan Central	108	108	108	108	.....
63	64	400	Minn. & St. Louis	64	64	62¼	62¼	—2¾
25	25	500	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	24½	24½	24	24	— ¼
11½	12	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	.....
32½	33	1,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	32¼	33	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
55⅜	55⅞	48,090	Missouri Pacific	54½	55¼	54	55⅞	+ ⅝
40	41½	150	Mobile & Ohio	41½	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛
30½	30¾	460	National Biscuit Co.	30⅜	30⅝	30	30	— ⅛
20	20½	530	National Lead Co.	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
101	102¼	240	National Lead Co. pf.	102¾	102⅝	102¾	102¾	—1
31	33½	2,180	National Steel	29⅞	31	29¾	31	+1
87	88	300	National Steel pf.	87¾	87¾	87	87	— ½
44½	46½	3,050	National Tube	46¼	47	46¼	46¾	+ ⅝
88¼	88½	142	National Tube pf.	87½	88¼	87½	88¼	+ ⅛
116¾	117	1,350	New Jersey Central	118½	118¾	117	117	—2
122	125	100	New York Air Brake	123	123	123	123	—2
131¼	132	10,240	New York Central	131	131⅜	130	131⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	21½	4,000	N. Y. Ont. & West.	21½	21½	20⅞	21⅜	— ⅛
34¼	34⅜	7,910	Norfolk & Western.	33¾	34½	32⅞	34⅛	— ⅛
77½	77¾	380	Norfolk & West. pf.	77½	77½	77	77	— ⅛
14¼	14¾	2,200	Northern Pacific	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	+1¼
55⅝	55⅞	16,020	Northern Pacific pf.	55⅝	56	55	55⅞	+ ⅛
74⅞	75	2,603	Northern Pacific pf.	75	75	74½	75	— ⅛
47	50	100	Pacific Coast	49½	49½	49½	49½	—1½
57½	59	275	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	—1⅜
30½	31	3,205	Pacific Mail	30¼	31	30⅛	31	— ⅛
130⅞	131¼	21,036	Pennsylvania R. R.	131	131¼	130	130⅜	— ⅜
102½	102⅞	10,480	People's Gas, Chicago.	101	102⅜	100⅜	102¼	+ ⅛
2¾	3	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.		2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
7¼	7¾	200	Peoria & Eastern	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
83	84	700	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	83	84	83	84	+ ½
48½	49	900	Pressed Steel Car	48½	48½	48½	48½	—1⅞
180	183	150	Pullman Company	180	180	180	180	—5
17	17⅜	2,330	Reading	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅝
55⅞	56	11,010	Reading 1st pf	55⅝	56	55½	56	— ⅛
28	28½	3,080	Reading 2d pf	28¼	28¼	28	28¼	— ⅛
15¼	15⅝	2,010	Republic Iron & Steel.	15	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+ ⅝
56½	57	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	57	57	57	57	+1
10⅝	10¾	600	St. L. & San Fran.	10	10	10	10¼	.....
67	70	50	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67½	67¼	67½	67¼	.....
32½	33¾	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	32⅜	33	32½	33	— ¼
11½	12	100	St. Louis Southw.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
27⅝	28½	1,015	St. Louis Southw. pf.	27⅝	28½	27⅜	28¼	+ ⅛
..	..	100	St. Paul & Duluth.	62	62	62	62	+5
33⅜	33½	37,995	Southern Pacific	33⅜	33⅝	32⅜	33½	— ⅛
12¾	12⅝	3,910	Southern Railway	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
54½	54⅝	5,665	Southern Railway pf.	53⅜	54⅝	53⅜	54⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	435	Standard R. & T.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
76⅛	79	5,010	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	77	78¼	76½	78¾	+1⅝
17	17¼	8,050	Texas Pacific	17	17⅜	16¾	17¼	— ⅛
60	65	200	Twin City R. T.	62	62	62	62	—2½
13	14½	300	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	13	13	13	13	.....
58	59	4,625	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	59	60	56¼	58½	+ ½
53⅜	53½	40,420	Union Pacific	52⅝	53⅝	52	53⅜	— ⅛
73¼	73½	6,780	Union Pacific pf.	73¼	73½	72½	73

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 239 Madison Avenue Sold for $120,000—Other Dealings—Marshall Estate Auction Sale.

Martin & Brother have sold for about $120,000 the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 239 Madison Avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, 25 by 100. The buyer's name is withheld. This house was bought by the present sellers some time ago and has been extensively remodeled and refitted.

Mrs. A. L. Loomis has sold, through Whitehouse & Porter, the four-story dwelling, 27 West Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

W. P. Mangam has sold for P. Weber, 2344 First Avenue, a frame building on a lot 25.5 by 100.

B. A. Maclaire reports the sale of the dwelling, 1807 Anthony Avenue, for B. Lynch to Mrs. Lina Helmuth and of 2021 Valentine Avenue for Mrs. J. Harper to Mrs. M. D. Josephson.

The southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth street, a lot 19.10 by 103, is to be the site of a six-story bachelor apartment house. The plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Charlotte Weatherby, through Architects Herts & Talland, who estimate the cost of the building at $50,000.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for Peter J. Cooney a private house on the east side of Prospect Avenue, 145 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to Theresia Loeble for $8,000. Lot 25 by 100, house 22 by 60.

George J. Stricker has sold the two-story and English basement brick dwelling, 25 by 100 lot, 679 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owned by Martin Geiszler, to Albert Lamprecht and wife, for $8,500.

The Auction Room.

Yesterday's sale of the holdings of the Oscar T. Marshall estate, largely composed of vacant properties in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, was well attended. The heirs, however, acting for their individual accounts, both bid and bought frequently. Complete results of yesterday's dealings in the salesroom are given below:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

Executor's Sale.

1,390 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 24.6 by 68.10, four-story building; to John A. Holmes.....$40,400
1,392 Third Avenue, adjoining, 20.10 by 68.10, four-story brick flat; to John A. Holmes 20,800
1,394 Third Avenue, adjoining, 21 by 68.10, four-story brick flat, with store; to John A. Holmes 19,900
1,396 Third Avenue, adjoining, 21.7 by 68.10, four-story brick flat, with store; to John A. Holmes 20,850
1,398 Third Avenue, adjoining, 21 by 90, three-story frame building; to John A. Holmes 21,000
153 East Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 68.10 feet west of Third Avenue, 21.2 by 88, four-story and basement brick dwelling; to E. A. Burggraff 18,000
Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 99.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, one lot, 25 by 87.10, and a lot adjoining on the north, 25 by 78.2; together with St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, about 120 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, abutting on the foregoing, one lot, 25.5 by 87.10, and a lot adjoining on the north, 25 by 78.2; to John A. Holmes 25,500
Park, or Vanderbilt, Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 26.3 by 66.8, vacant; to Lyons M. Chabert 2,900
Park Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 26.3 by 89.10, vacant; to E. A. Burggraff 2,000
One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100; to E. C. Bell 15,200
One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, abutting on the foregoing, three lots, each 25 by 100, and one lot 20 by 100; two easterly lots, each 25 by 100, to E. C. Bell 7,800
Lot adjoining, 25 by 100; to M. J. Sullivan 3,900
Lot adjoining, 20 by 100; to John Jonas. 3,250
One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, southeast corner of Morris Avenue, one lot, 20 by 100; to Michael Regan..... 7,000
Cambreling Avenue, west side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, three lots, each 25 by 100; northerly lot, to John Jonas 900
Lot adjoining, to Leo Hutter 900
Lot adjoining, to John Jonas 825
Third Avenue, west side, 129.9 feet north of Bathgate Avenue, one lot, 25.9 by 109.2, and an adjoining lot 25.9 by 124.8; to B. Eagan 6,000
Tremont Avenue, north side, 100 feet east of Clinton Avenue, one lot, 23.6 by 145, and an adjoining lot, 25 by 145; to Dowd & Masten 8,550
Elmwood Place, south side, 100 feet east of Clinton Avenue, abutting on the foregoing, one lot, 24.3 by 145, and an adjoining lot, 23 by 145; to John A. Holmes 2,000
One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, south side, the block front between Adams Place and Belmont Place, six lots, each 24 by 125, as follows: Southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Belmont Place, 24 by 100; to W. G. Mulligan 1,550
Lot adjoining, to J. A. Holmes 1,200
Lot adjoining, to J. A. Holmes 850
Lot adjoining, to J. A. Holmes 1,050
Lot adjoining to W. G. Mulligan 1,375
Southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Adams Place, to W. G. Mulligan 1,500

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

1,722 Third Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of Ninety-seventh Street, 25 by 80, five-story double flat, with stores and baker's oven; executor's sale, to Helen E. C. Madigan 25,000

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

206 East Broadway, running through to 195 Division Street, 25.2 by 113.6 by 26 by 113.6, four-story brick dwelling on either street; public auction sale, to Isaac M. Bernstein 39,100

By William M. Ryan.

185 East Ninety-third Street, north side, 100 ft west of Third Avenue, 20.6 by 100.8 and irregular, four-story stone-front flat, foreclosure sale, to A. Eisert 21,350

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

251 West Fifty-first Street, north side, 100.6 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 22 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, George E. Ketcham and others 17,583
604 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of Broadway, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Emma J. Bent 8,200

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, King's Bridge Road, west side, about 350 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, plot of about thirty city lots, 190.11 by 415.3 by 190.6 by 385.6.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, referee, 458, 460, and 462 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 75 by 99.11, three five-story brick flats; on judgment, $42,431; subject to another mortgage for $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, 1,791 and 1,793 Third Avenue, east side, 75.9 feet south of One Hundredth Street, each 25.2 by 105, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment on each, $23,400.

By John S. Mapes, foreclosure sale, Otto Horwitz, referee, 128 lots at Pelham Park on Lawrence, Main, St. Mary's, Ferris, Westchester, Central, and St. Agnes's Avenues. Due on judgment, $15,808.

In the rotunda of the County Court House, at noon, by Francis B. Delehanty, referee, Suburban Street, north corner of Hull Avenue, Bedford Park, 78 by 121.9 by 48 by 118, two-story frame dwelling; a one-fourth interest in the foregoing. Due on judgment, $2,970.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Jefferson Street, northwest corner of Cherry Street, for a five-story brick hospital, 94 by 78.4; Beth Israel Hospital Association of 206 East Broadway, owner; Flemer & Koehler, architects; cost, $120,000.

Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street, for a six-story brick bachelors' apartment house, 19.10 by 103; Charlotte Weatherby, premises, owner; Herts & Talland of 32 East Twenty-eighth Street, architects; cost, $50,000.

Amundson Avenue, west side, 350 feet north of Nelson Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 28 by 34; G. T. and E. W. Moran of 162 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owners; C. P. Johnson of 8 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,300.

Amundson Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of Nelson Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 30; P. J. Quist of 304 West Twenty-first Street, owner; C. P. Johnson, architect; cost, $1,800.

Alterations.

No. 118 West Seventy-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Katharine M. Kane, premises, owner; Turner & Kilian of 2,201 Broadway, architects; cost, $3,000.

Front Street, northwest corner of Roosevelt Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and factory; George Wardenburg, premises, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $750.

No. 210 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Edward Callan of 1,806 Lexington Avenue, owner; B. & J. P. Walther, architects; cost, $100.

No. 168 Madison Street, to a four-story and basement brick tenement and store; H. Siff of 160 Madison Avenue, owner; M. Muller, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 25 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Theodora Trowbridge, owner; G. Atterbury, architect; cost, $35,000.

No. 133 Chrystie Street, to a four-story and basement brick factory; Bogart estate, owner; L. F. Heinecke of 192 Bowery, architect; cost, $150.

No. 453 East Tenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; George Ehret of 1,197 Park Avenue, owner; Julius Kastner of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Broadway, southeast corner of Duane Street, to a fifteen-story office building; John J. Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth street, owner; D. M. Napier, architect; cost, $457.

Dey Street, northeast corner of Church street; to a five-story brick loft building; John J. Astor, owner; D. M. Napier, architect; cost, $800.

No. 147 East Forty-second Street; to a four-story brick store and lofts; James Murtagh of 204 East Forty-second Street, owner; cost, $300.

No. 131 Allen Street; to a three-story brick stable; Henig Brothers of 121 Attorney Street, owners; Max Muller, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 8 and 10 Dutch Street; to a five-story brick warehouse; Colgate & Co., owners; S. E. Gage, architect; cost $8,000.

Nos. 34 and 36 Platt Street; to two five-story brick factory buildings; F. N. Stokes, owner; Vicker & Morris of 150 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $125.

New Plans for Beth Israel Hospital.

Revised plans for the new five-story brick and limestone hospital building of the Beth Israel Hospital Association, at the northwest corner of Jefferson and Cherry Streets, were filed yesterday by Architects Flemer & Koehler. The original plans, which were filed last August, have been withdrawn. According to the new plans the structure will cost $120,000.

Wagstaff Place at Babylon Sold.

The Wagstaff place, at Babylon, L. I., consisting of a tract of 526 acres, with a mansion, stables, and other outbuildings, was sold at auction on the premises yesterday afternoon by Richard V. Harnett & Co. The property was struck down to Alfred Wagstaff and Samuel A. Wood on a bid of $71,000.

Mamaroneck Property at Auction.

The Alexander Tavlor property at Mamaroneck, a tract of about five acres, was sold at auction yesterday to ex-School Commissioner Charles Strauss for $19,000. The sale, which took place at the County Court House, White Plains, was conducted by Auctioneers Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

Saratoga Hotel Leased.

The Aldine Hotel at Saratoga has been leased to Herbert E. Smith & Brother. The same firm has also leased Blake's Hotel at Moultonboro, N. H. Negotiations for both properties were conducted through Matthew J. Ward.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, May 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,047, e s, 25x100; Patrick Cashin to Frederick H. Walker. $100
ATTORNEE ST, 17, 21.3x20.1x21.3x20; Jane E. Osthout to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager 4,750
BOULEVARD, n w corner of 137th St, 99.11x125; John O. Baker to Samuel McMillan 100
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 223, 21x100; Alice R. Strauss to Albert Ritchie..... 1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 223, 21x100; William Welland to Alice R. Strauss, quit claim 1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 223, 21x100; Etta Forgotston to Alice R. Strauss, quit claim 1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 223, 21x100; Katherine A. Barlow to Alice R. Strauss 38,500
EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 66 ft s of 140th St, 17.6x85; Samson Lachman, referee, to Meyer Grayhead 13,000
FULTON AV, 1,248, e s, 20x131.10x20x133; Sarah M. Timpson, by attorney, and others to Mary O. N. B. Timpson..... 1
FULTON AV, 1,248, e s, 20x129.6x20x130.8; Sarah M. Timpson to Adelaide T. Emrich 1
HOME ST, n s, 120 ft w of Union Av, 18x122x18.1x121; Henry K. Perry and others to Martin Perry..... 1
INTERIOR LOT, 250 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,059.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 25x100, with right of way; Ephraim B. Levy to Joseph W. Penn and wife..... 100
JANE ST, 88 and 90, and 357 and 359 West 12th St, 43.2x100.1x44.1x160.1; Harwood C. Painter to the Hygeia Distilled Water Company 1
JANE ST, 90, 21.6x80; Levi Springsteen to Harwood C. Painter 1
JANE ST, 88, 21.11x80x22x80; William L. Stevenson and others to Harwood C. Painter 1
KELLY ST, w s, 105 ft s of 167th St, 100x100; John M. Ruhl to Edward Miehling..... 1
LOT 136, Block C, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Ernst and Hipprintine Schmisch 500
LOT 375, Block G, amended map of the Mapes estate; David McDowell to Hudson P. Rose..... 1
LOTS 6, 7, 10, 11, and 73, map of the Casanova property; also, strip, 80x200, adjoining on the e s of Lot 78; Edward K. Jones and another to Leopold Hutter.. 4,100
LOTS 69, 70, 190, 175, 176, and 283, map of Village of Mount Eden; William B. Ewing to Margaret E. Weber..... 1
MONROE ST, 279 and 281, n s, 100x95; Morris Gooleisch to Gusta Rosen..... 1
MONROE ST, 279 and 281, n s, 50x95; Emil H. Borges to Gusta Rosen..... 1
MORRIS PLACE, s e corner of Helen St, 115x85; Mary Ogden to Mary E. Caulkins and another ..... Gift
MORRIS PLACE, n e corner of Halsey St, 115x85; Mary Ogden, widow, to Mary E. Caulkins and another ..... Gift
PARKER AV, s s, 25 ft e of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to John Smith and another..... 1
TRINITY AV, s w corner of Cedar St, 25x52.10; Trinity Av, w s, 85 ft s of Cedar St, 82x100; Jacob Weil to Ferdinand Hecht and another 100
UNION AV, n e s, 300 ft n w of Hoffman St, 50x100; John B. Haskin to Henry E. Murgatroyd..... 4,500
VERMILYEA AV, s s, 75 ft e of Hawthorne St, 25x100; Charles A. McQuesten to Nellie F. Gullsham..... 1,400
WATER ST, 61, 22.3x87; William H. Caswell to John H. Caswell..... 1
WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 61.9 ft w of Eagle Av, new line, 29.5x85.8x29x90.5; Jonas Weil and another to Simon Hutter and another..... 1
7TH AV, w s, 104.11 ft s of 17th St, 26x100; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to George R. Read..... 24,100
8TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, 37.6x100; John C. Chambers to Hannah L. Crossley 1
8TH AV, w s, 75.8 ft s of 112th St, 25x100; Salvatore P. Coniglio and another to United Realty and Construction Company 7,000
3D ST, 19 East, 25x84; Katharine Neumann to Henry Kellus 1
SCHNEIDER, Ernst E. W., and another to Gibson Putzel; 108th St, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 1 year..... 13,500
SCHNEIDER, Ernst E. W., and another to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 108th St, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 3 years 105,000
SCHUTTENBERG, Mary, and others to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 124 West 30th St, 1 year..... 14,000
SMITH, Roby A., to Mary H. Myer, trustee; 203 and 205 Greene St, 3 years.. 75,000
SMITH, John, and wife to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 21, map of St. Raymond Park, 5 years 440
STARK, Wallace P., to United States Savings Bank; 313 West 75th St, 3 years. 30,000
STEELE, Charles E., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 473 and 474, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, 8 years..... 800
STEUER, Charles D., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 137th St, s s, 75 ft e of Alexander Av, 1 year..... 9,000
TESORO, Joseph, to John F. Steeves; Vanderbilt Av, e s, 150 ft n of 174th St, ½ year..... 1,858
UNMUTH, Nicholas, to George Ehret; 1,713 1st Av, demand..... 1,160
WEBER, Margaret E., to Horace Anderson, trustee; 6th Av, w s, Lots 69 and 70, map of Village of Mount Eden, 5 years..... 3,000
WEBER, Margaret E., to Horace Anderson, trustee; Walnut St, s e corner of Morris Av, 35x48.3x irregular, 5 years... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEDFORD, William H., trustee, to Thomas F. Taylor, trustee..... 5,048
CHRISTOPHER, James W., to George W. Pettit ..... Nom.
COHN, Rebecca, to Sender Jarmulowsky. Nom.
CORWIN, Dwight H., to George H. Pettit 250
FERGUSON, Mary, executrix, &c., to Rachel L. Bartley and another..... 11,000
GINOCCHIO, Luigi, to Donato Di Sess and another 600
INNESS, Julia G., to Cephas Brainerd and another, executors, &c..... 24,000
LAMB, Peter, to August H. Lamb..... 15,000
MOSSMAN, William S., and another, executors, &c., to Mary Ferguson..... 2,150
RAVITCH BROTHERS to the State Bank Nom.
STEEVES, John F., to Margaret Knox.. 1,000
TAYLOR, Thomas T., trustee, to William H. Bedford, trustee..... 5,048
WEISS, Henry, to Dora Rosenstein and others 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 171st St, 100.11x109; Carlo Perretti & Co. against Leopoldo Fiducia, owner and contractor.... $105
CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 102d St, 100x100; Thulin Brothers against Milton Schnaier, owner and contractor 284
2D AV, 1,191 to 1,197; Thomas E. Crimmins against John J. Houlahan, owner; Max Hart, contractor 1,233
11TH ST, 423 to 427 West; Hoagland & Robinson against Joseph F. Doyle, owner and contractor; John Davis, owner... 985
25TH ST, 58 West; George Brown against John B. Guttin, lessee and contractor; J. B. Coustic, contractor..... 121
100TH ST, 54 and 56 East; Hyman Delinsky against Henry Kaufman, owner and contractor 360
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.
LEWIS ST, n w corner of 7th St, 74x70.11x78.1x79.8; Rebecca Cohn, with Aaron J. Cohn and Lillie Solomon, 10 payments $35,000

Lis Pendens.

BOSTON AV, n e corner of 169th St, — x —; Andrew Heiland against Joseph Richter and others, (partition;) attorney, J. Kearney.
BROADWAY, e s, 109 ft s of 92d St, 53.3x102.9x60.8x107.7; the Metropolitan Improvement Company against Samuel Schwab and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. L. Westcott.
CHARLES ST, 3; Department of Buildings against Meyer L. Sire, (violation of building laws, &c.;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.
CHRYSTIE ST, 181; Elizabeth Myers against William H. Breder and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. S. Mack.
LEXINGTON AV, 1,723; Mary E. and Florence R. Finner against Theodore Vanderveer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Leo G. Rosenblatt.
RIVINGTON ST, 142; Rose Treihaft against Fischel Weintraub, specific performance; attorney, J. Wilkenfeld.
WEST END AV, 68; William B. Lord against Edwin W. Greenbowe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.
1ST AV, w s, 250 ft n of Walnut St, 50x100; also Walnut St, s w corner of 1st Av, 50x100, 24th Ward; Margaret Volger against Nicholas Volger and others, (action to set aside will, &c.;) attorney, C. L. Hoffman.
97TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; also 72d St, s s, 120 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; William and Frank B. McGibbon against Adeline Widmayer, (notice of attachment;) attorney, J. B. Tanner.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.44½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.75
Cotton, middling	.09⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	4.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.50
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.00
Steel rails	34.00
Pig-iron warrants	15.00
Lake copper, ingot	16.87½
Tin	29.22½
Exchange, lead	4.42½
Spelter	4.60
Brokers' price for lead	4.42½
Brokers' price for spelter	4.60
Beef, family	12.25
Beef, hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	12.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07⅝
Lard, prime	7.27½
Butter, Western creamery	.20

CHICAGO, May 9.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 65⅝@66⅝c; No. 3, 62@65c; No. 2 red, 71c; No. 2 corn, 39½c; No. 2 yellow, 39¼@39½c; No. 2 oats, 23⅜@24c; No. 2 white, 28½@27c; No. 3 white, 25⅜@26¾c; No. 2 rye, 53½c; good feeding barley, 36½@37c; fair to choice malting, 40½@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.80; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.80; prime timothy seed, $2.45@$2.47½; mess pork, per bbl, $11.50@$11.55; lard, per 100 lb, $6.82½@$6.85; short ribs sides (loose,) $6.45@$6.70; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6⅝@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7@$7.10; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.25½; sugars, cut-loaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $7.

COTTON.—Speculative activity was not materially quickened, and neither faction had materially the advantage at any time. Crop and weather information had a greater influence over the trade than in some time, but the investment public continued to manifest great reserve, and took very little part in the day's transactions. The market started steady in tone, with the present crop months 1 to 2 points higher on better English advices than looked for, the feature of the latter being large spot sales at full prices. The new crop positions opened off 1 to 2 points under reports of general improvement in affairs in the belt. The weather was portrayed as generally favorable to rapid growth of the plant and to unrestricted farming operations. The crop itself was said to being doing splendidly east of the Mississippi River, and to be forging ahead in very satisfactory form west of that line. Up to midday there was little further change in values. But early in the afternoon good weather predictions and promise of larger receipts brought out considerable long cotton and led to fairly active short selling. Prices gave way sharply under this pressure, and failed to fully recover up to the time of closing. Sentiment was more or less mixed, though it was evident that the encouraging data from the belt had made a bearish impression on nearly all sides. The market was finally quiet, with May 1 point higher and other months unchanged to 2 points lower. A Montgomery (Ala.) dispatch to C. W. Lee & Co. stated: "Weather conditions perfect for new crop; stands good; plant healthy and growing rapidly; acreage and use of fertilizer unquestionably largest ever known." Many other crop reports were received, nearly all of the same tenor. The trade looks forward to the June Government report with great interest, and no doubt many will found ideas as to actual conditions in the belt on the showing of this all-important statement. Spot cotton closed quiet and steady, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9⅞c for middling upland and 10¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,680 bags. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile nominal at 9 5-16c; Savannah quiet at 9 7-16c; Charleston quiet at 9¾c; Wilmington firm at 9¼c; Norfolk firm at 9⅝c; Baltimore nominal at 9⅞c; Memphis quiet at 9 5-16c; Augusta quiet at 9⅝c; St. Louis steady at 9⅝c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.68	9.72	9.65	9.67@9.68
June	9.55	9.54	9.53	9.51@9.52
July	9.50	9.52	9.47	9.48@9.49
August	9.31	9.32	9.27	9.28@9.29
September	8.54	8.54	8.51	8.51@8.52
October	8.28	8.28	8.26	8.26@8.27
November	8.07	8.07	8.05	8.05@8.06
December	8.06	8.07	8.04	8.04@8.05
January	8.06	8.08	8.05	8.05@8.06
February	8.09	8.09	8.07	8.07@8.08
March	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10@8.11

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—Spot cotton firm; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 14,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales, all American; middling inland, 5 7-16d; futures opened quiet and unchanged; at 1:45 P. M., was net unchanged to 1-64@2-64d higher; closed dull at unchanged to 1-64@2-64d net advance. December-January, 4 29½s; January-February, 4 27½s; February-March, 4 27s; May, 5.21 @5.22; May-June, 5.20s; June-July, 5.17@5.18; July-August, 5.15b; August-September, 5.07b; September-October, 4 49½s; October-November, 4 37s; November-December, 4 31½s. Manchester—Yarns quiet and unchanged; cloths move slowly.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	72½	72½	71⅝	71⅝
July	73 1-16	73 1-16	72 13-16	72¾
September	73 11-16	73 11-16	73½	73⅝
Corn—				
May	43⅝	43⅝	43 3-16	43¼
July	44⅜	44⅜	44⅛	44⅛
September	44⅞	44⅞	44¾	44¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	66⅞	66⅞	65½	65¼
July	67⅝	67½	67 1-16	67⅛
Corn—				
May	38 5-16	38 3-16	37⅞	37⅝
July	39	39⅛	38½	38⅜
Oats—				
May	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝
July	22¾	22 13-16	22 9-16	22⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The near-by options in wheat experienced a severe break, owing to deliveries of about 200,000 bushels on May contracts. From a recent premium over July the current month broke yesterday to 1⅝c discount, representing a partial elimination of the local long interest in view of expected liberal supplies at this point. The wheat delivered was principally No. 1 Northern, New York, the premium for which showed the greatest decline. No. 2 red retained practically all of its premium, being still very scarce. While near-by deliveries were chiefly affected by these circumstances, the entire market showed a weaker tone in the afternoon, and closed unsettled at from ½@⅝c net decline. It had been hoped that export business would follow the break in cash property, but this expectation was not realized, for only about 25 loads were reported at the various ports. Apart from the interest attached to deliveries there was not much feature to wheat at any time during the day, steadiness prevailing up to the noon hour based on an absence of short selling, in which an advance of ¼d in the English market and conflicting talk about the Government report with great interest, and no doubt many will found ideas as to actual conditions in the belt on the showing of this all-important statement. Spot cotton closed quiet and steady, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9⅞c for middling upland and 10¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,680 bags. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile nominal at 9 5-16c; Savannah quiet at 9 7-16c; Charleston quiet at 9¾c; Wilmington firm at 9¼c; Norfolk firm at 9⅝c; Baltimore nominal at 9⅞c; Memphis quiet at 9 5-16c; Augusta quiet at 9⅝c; St. Louis steady at 9⅝c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.50	6.50	6.45	6.40@6.50
June	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.40@6.50
July	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.50@6.55
August	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.55@6.60
September	6.75	6.75	6.70	6.65@6.70
October	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.70@6.75
November	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.75@6.80
December	7.05	7.05	7.00	6.95@7.00
January	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.00@7.05
February				7.05@7.10
March	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.10@7.55

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos coffee market dull; good average Santos, 8$700; receipts, 4,000 bags; stock, 335,000 bags. Hamburg—½ pfenig lower; sales, 11,000 bags. Havre—Declined ¼f; total sales, 14,000 bags. January, 46.25; February, 46.50; March, 46.75; April, 46.75; May, 44.25; June, 44.50; July, 44.75; August, 45.00; September, 45.25; October, 45.50; November, 45.75; December, 46.00. Rio coffee market—No. 7 Rio, 8$500; exchange, 8 15-32d; receipts, 4,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 3,000 bags; stock, 258,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3¾c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.80, and in bulk, $6.15; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.75, and in bulk, $6.10; refined cases, New York, $10.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, 34½c; prime Summer yellow, 37½c, prompt; off Summer yellow, 37@37½c; butter grades, nominal; prime white, 40@41c; prime Winter yellow, 40@42c; city linseed, American raw, 65@66c; American boiled, 67@68c; Calcutta raw, 76c; Western linseed oil quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 56@57c.

METALS.—Copper, $16.87½. Tin, $29.15 bid, and $29.50 asked. Iron, nominally quoted at $15 for warrants; Northern No. 1 foundry, $21@$22. Lead and spelter $4.40@$4.45 and $4.67½@$4.62½, respectively. The official price for lead was $4.42½ and for spelter $4.60.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, barrels, $3.90; spirits of turpentine, 50½@51c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.60; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $2; K, $2.25; M, $2.45; N, $2.65; W G, $2.75; W W, $3.

SAVANNAH, May 9.—Spirits of turpentine, 47½c; receipts, 1,853 barrels; sales, 686 barrels; exports, 335 barrels. Resin unchanged; receipts, 2,795 barrels; sales, 856 barrels; exports, 422 barrels.

WILMINGTON, May 9.—Spirits of turpentine, 46⅞@47½c; receipts, 43 barrels. Resin—Nothing doing; receipts, 41 barrrels. Crude, $1.85@$2.90; receipts, 15 barrels. Tar, $1.40; receipts, 69 barrels.

CHARLESTON, May 9. — Turpentine, 47c. Resin—Sales, 100 barrels; C, D, $1.15; E, $1.20; F, $1.25; G, $1.35; H, $1.50; I, $1.60; K, $1.65; M, $2.05; N, $2.20; W G, $2.35; W W, $2.25.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES — Steers, $4.75@$5.65; oxen, $4; bulls, $3.30@$4.25; choice and fat, 3.35@4.65; cows, $2.40@$3.25. CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$7; tops, $7.12½@$7.25; mixed calves, $5.50; city-dressed veals, 8@10¼c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Unshorn sheep, nominal; clipped sheep, $3.50@$5.25; clipped bucks, $3@$4; clipped lambs, $5.62½@$7.12½; Southern Spring lambs, $4@$8 per head; State do, $2.50@$5. HOGS—Steady at $5.25@$5.60.

27½@29c; track white, 28½@35c; No. 2 white clips, 30c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Western, 61½c, free on board, afloat.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43¾@45c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents quoted $3.65@$3.85; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.70@$2.90; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $17.50@$17.75, spot and to arrive. Rye flour—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Corn meal—Kiln-dried, $2.30@$2.40, as to brand. Bag meal—Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 84@85c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.50; coarse Winter bran, $18@$19, latter white; middlings, $16@$18; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $16; oil meal, $26.50; linseed oil cake, $25.50; corn oil cake, $19, nominal.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 9.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $12.50@$13.25; family, $14@$14.50; short clear, $13.75@$15. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $12@$12.50; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $17@$19.50. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7½c; 160 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 8@8¼c; 10 lb, 7¾c; 12 lb, 7½c; 14 lb, 7¼c; pickled shoulders, 6½c; pickled hams, 10½@11c. TALLOW—City, 4¼c; country, 4¼@4½c. LARD—$7.27½; city lard, $6.80; refined lard, South America, $8; Continent, $7.40; Brazil, kegs, $9.20; compound, city, 6¼@6¾c; Western, 6¼@6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7c; city lard stearine, 7½@8c.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 73s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 68s 9d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 35s 3d; American refined, in pails, 36s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 46s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 41s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 41s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 36s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 40s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 40s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 39s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 35s. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 58s; American finest colored, 62s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 27s 6d; Australian, in London, 28s. Turpentine—Spirits, 44s 6d. Petroleum—Refined, 7¼d. Linse

MEMORIAL TABLETS UNVEILED.

Bishop Potter Conducts Services at Seamen's Church, in West Street.

Bishop Potter, at the Church of the Holy Comforter, for seamen, at West Houston and West Streets, last night confirmed a class of twelve persons, and unveiled two bronze tablets erected to the memory of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Elisa N. Gardner, mother of the chaplain, the Rev. W. W. A. Gardner.

The tablet to the memory of Cornelius Vanderbilt adjoins one erected to W. H. Vanderbilt in the angle of the auditorium. Mr. Vanderbilt was a member of the society for twenty-six years.

DIED TO AVOID A SUMMONS.

Rather than face a charge of embezzlement in court, Henry Strauss, sixty years old, a collector and salesman for Joseph Glucksmann & Co., wholesale liquor dealers at 1,828 Second Avenue, committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid. His body was found yesterday in the woods bordering on the old Bowery Road at North Beach. A summons, signed by Magistrate Mott ordering Strauss to appear in the Harlem Police Court at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, was found on his person.

Strauss, who lived with his wife at 1,641 Avenue A, had been employed by Glucksmann & Co. for the last four years. During April the bills turned over to him for collection did not seem to come in as they should, and Joseph Glucksmann obtained a summons for Strauss after making an investigation. The summons was served Monday night, and Tuesday morning Strauss disappeared from his home and was not seen until his body was found.

Strauss's employers said last night that his shortage aggregated about $500.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, May 10.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 43, Post Office Building. Government causes.

2254—Lowenthal vs. U. S.
2922—Merck vs. U. S.
2854—Nicholas vs. U. S.
2923—R. W. Thair & Co. vs. U. S.
2950—Schroeder vs. U. S.
2901—Dodge & Olcott vs. U. S.
527—Zeimer vs. U. S.
2905—Lehn & Fink vs. U. S.
2834—William Ropes & Co. vs. U. S.
2796—Hardt, Von Bermuth & Co. vs. U. S.
2797—Sach & Balmann vs. U. S.
2910—Grempler vs. U. S.
2911—Same vs. same.
2767—Saacke vs. U. S.
2967—Sibbel vs. U. S.
2163—Keene, Satterlee & Co. vs. U. S.
2636—Gillespie Bros. vs. U. S.
2766—Gabriel & Schall vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty cases.

35—Golden vs. Gillespie.
58—Hansen vs. SS. Geo. Farwell.
6684—Capizzuto vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6690—Miller vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 8061.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

3905—Silberlieb vs. Av. R. Co.
9854—Dechert vs. Municipal El. Light Co.
5148—Drake & Stratton Co. vs. San Domingo Imp. Co.
5639—Filidora vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
5725—Bryant vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5728—Austin vs. same.
5744—Hayes vs. Union Ry. Co.
5869—Solomon vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5987—Burnett vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2091—Hencks vs. Union Ry. Co.
6933—Heines vs. Electric Vehicle Co.
6760—Richards vs. Farmer.
7301—Greene vs. Eborard.
6211—Koch vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6393—Mitchell vs. Union Ry. Co.
6410—Krentz vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6417—Read vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
1522—Blau vs. Fish.
8468—Dorney vs. O'Neill
6337—Donnelly vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6389—O'Brien vs. same.
7600—Baker vs. Safety Industrial Wire and Cable Co.
1112—Randolph vs. Clark.
428—Hart vs. McLeod.
4692—Miserocchi vs. McGrory.
7694—Eggstein vs. Southern Tier Masonic Relief Assn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Herman Kendall, Kathi Loele, William W. Clendening, Dora Lyon, Catharine Geyer, John H. Day, Ellen H. Hutchins, John Martin, John Fallon. At 11 A. M. John Hahirshaw.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and must be placed upon Chambers Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2598—Stephens vs. Williamson.
2503—Cauchios vs. Grand Central R. E. & Inv. Co.
4522—Merkin vs. Gerst.
3903—Pardi vs. Conde.
3058—Tully vs. McCoy.
3045—Granger & Gregg Brew. Co. vs. Tadin.
3060—Harrington vs. J. A. Roebling Sons Co.
2864—Mott vs. Maintenance Co.
2033—Friedman vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4413—Damiano vs. Met. St. Ry.
2927—Kohler vs. Umberfield.
2931—Henerty vs. Met. St. Ry.
2932—Morris vs. 3d Av R. R.
2933—Kussen vs. Buchsbaum.
2987—Robinson vs. Met. St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2253—Lynch vs. Weiss.
2628—Pike vs. Man. Ry.
2544—Holz vs. Sollomon.
2545½—Same vs. same.
2640—Greenberg vs. McCauley.
2388—Shrady vs. Shrady.
2511—Second Nat. Bank vs. Doughty.
2145—Krinnon vs. Nicoll.
2485—Laffer vs. N. Y. Ice Co.
2638—Marmion vs. Garmlein.
2424—Sheehan vs. Thompson.
2589—McCourt vs. Cowperthwait.
2647—Meltzer vs. Met. St. Railway.
2398—Newman vs. Pfeiffer.
2387—Oehlhoff vs. Solomon.
1900—Carley vs. Met. St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2345—Mayer vs. Hecht.
2216—May vs. Schlaefer.
2883—Corbett vs. Boardman.
2920—Sharkey vs. Met. St. Ry.
2921—Cohen vs. same.
2106—Dugnan vs. same.
2372—Lewin vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2848—Ragasky vs. P. R. Pugh Co.
2949—Rosenhalt vs. Lancashire Ins. Co.
2950—Same vs. Atlas Assur. Co.
2951—Same vs. Union Assur. Co.
2952—Same vs. Transatlantic Fire Ins. Co.
2953—Same vs. Law Union & C. L. Ins. Co.
2954—Same vs. Manchester Fire Ins. Co.
2955—Same vs. Mut. Fire Ins. Co.
2959—Gillig vs. Nivin.
2839—Lynch vs. McGlincey.
2843—Solomon vs. Connor.
2948—Jacobs vs. Friedman.
2849—Deveney vs. Haff.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

2843—Solomon vs. Connor.
2948—Jacobs vs. Friedman.
2849—Deveney vs. Haff.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4350—Blauner vs. Williams Co.
3735—Query vs. Cooney.
4559—Marks vs. Goldfarb.
4584—Clemmons vs. Rouse.
4677—Walt vs. Platkin.
4647—Haldane vs. Secor.
4476—Lennon vs. Wright.
4679—White vs. Stanhope.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3,083.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and McCann for the People.

1—Robert Fair.
2—Thomas Maher, George Dyas.
3—Charles H. Johnson.
4—Frank Asselti.
5—Dennis Sullivan.
6—William Harris.
7—Albert Light.
8—Henry Lewis.
9—Lizzie Connolly.
10—John Murray, John Smith.
11—Kelvin J. Chapman. Pleadings.
1—Frank Deminger.
2—Joseph J. Gabrick.
3—James Woods.
4—John Burns, Peter Colantie.
5—Giovanni Ceccheroni.
6—Mary Conklin.
7—Lizzie Kober.
8—Harry Sampson.
9—Ike Fordin.
10—Jacob Levy.
11—Sarah Jackson.
12—Salvatore Bergonzi, James Russo.
13—Mary Stewart.
14—Robert Sundbrug.
15—Primiano Fiscella.
16—Annie Friedman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Cowan, and Byrne for the People.

1—John Connor.
2—James Morrison.
3—Christ Wendel.
4—Benjamin Wendel.
5—James Kenny.
6—John Edwards.
7—Adolph Fisher.
8—Frederick Grant.
9—John Smith.
10—James M. Sullivan.
11—John Donnelly.
12—James Wilks.
13—William Laughlin.
14—John Carroll.
15—Frank Smith.
16—Frank Smith.
17—Max Frank, Newton Robbins, George Floyd, Philip Garz, David McInness, Edward Connelly.
18—Martin Lynn.
19—Harry Moore.
20—Morris Klein.
21—Charles H. Leinbascher.
22—Gaetano Pandolfi.
23—Richard Murphy, George L. Rowe, Robert Weitting.
24—Thomas Carpenter, John Davis.
25—Charles B. Stevens, Patrick Agnew, Charles Cohen, Reiley Bell, John Cook, John Williams, Gus Morris, Henry Smith, Jesse Clark, Arthur Morton.
26—Edward Johnson.
27—John Mayer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and O'Connor for the People.

1—Walter N. Simpson.
2—Harry Frank.
3—Saxon Schleicher, Lorenz Oberle.
4—Joseph Ramilla.
5—Louis Selig, Samuel Stein.
6—David Binstock.
7—Mabel Rice.
8—James O'Toole, James Bambrick.
9—Joseph Strong.
10—William Barber.
11—Charles Marsh.
12—Joseph J. Cronin.
13—Albert E. Wing.
14—Harry Miller, Charles Siegel.
15—Louis Robinson.
16—Dennis Maguire.
17—Edward Crowley.
18—Harris Peemer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Gordon, and Carr for the People.

1—Charles Britchell, Thomas Murphy.
2—Jacob Eisenberg, Louis Lubel, Abram Stein.
3—Jacob Eisenberg, Louis Lubel.
4—George H. Plain, Cornel W. Palmer.
5—Herman Olsen.
6—John Ryan, John Killoge.
7—James O'Brien.
8—Michael Trumfeldt.
9—David Proskey.
10—Osias Moskowits.
11—Frank A. Minnard.
12—Clara Weber, Paul Von Weddell.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Wallace vs. Stols, (two cases)—Manuel B. Field.) Flanagan vs. Carey—Maurice Leyne. Frentel vs. Rieger —Charles W. Ridgway. Fairchild vs. New York Free Circulating Library—Robert E. Deyo. In re Miner—William H. Hirsh.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Lamour vs. Schmittner—Samuel J. Benson. Thorn vs. Webb—John Delehunty. Fisher vs. Hamilton—Patrick H. Whalen. In re J. Pizza & Son—Richard M. Henry.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Foskett & Bishop Company vs. Vigna—William L. Turner. In re Lenox Building Loan Company—Charles A. Jackson.' Friedman vs. Friedman—John H. Rogan. In re Middletown-Goshen Traction Company—R. C. Coleman.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Flanagan vs. Kimber—Emanuel Blumenstiel.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Timothy Mahoney vs. George Bernhard et al.—Edward H. Hobbs.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

To the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department: The Committee on Character respectfully report: The following applicants for admission to the bar have passed our examination and are recommended for admission:

Ellery E. Albee, William A. Bower, Ernest C. Brower, Louis John Carruthers, Joseph J. Cunningham, Seymour Keyes Fuller, George Hill Gardiner, Joseph W. Goodwin, Jr., W. P. Hamilton, Jr., Max E. Lehman, Fred L. Merritt, Julian Mandel, George W. Martin, Henry C. M. Possner, Siegmund Rosenthal, Alfred Eugene Sander, G. Burchard Smith, Otto A. Samuels, George W. Thomas, Franklin M. Tomlin, Theodore E. Terrell, Jeremiah Wood, Jesse Watson, Junius P. Wilson, Cornel W. Palmer, Western W. Wager, HENRY C. M. INGRAHAM, EDWARD M. SHEPARD, ISAAC N. MILLS, Committee.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Chester, J.—Day Calendar.

787—Schwindt vs. Ibert.
722—Hammen vs. Opitz.
724—Shear vs. Shear & others.
728—Ditmar vs. Arens.
762—Ditmar vs. Ferguson, Jr.
745—Burns vs. Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church.
749—Gehrhardt vs. City of Brooklyn.
754—People ex rel. Coney Island Jockey Club vs. Commissioner of Taxes.
755—Bindrim vs. Ulrich.
757—O'Donnell vs. City of New York.
760—Mingram vs. Mingram.
765—Mayce vs. City of New York.
665—Walker vs. Walker.
616—Gilbert vs. Clayton.
688—Browne vs. Browne
650—Christian vs. Calvert.
729—Parks vs. Parks.
766—Doyle vs. City of New York.
767—Matson vs. same.
768—Lewis vs. same.
769—Deller vs. same.
770—Gurney vs. same.
771—De Wint vs. B'klyn Union El. R. R. Co.
772—Reynolds vs. Meyer
773—Schneider vs. Apfelbaum.
774—Briggs vs. Tostostorin.
775—Day vs. Day.
776—Schmidt vs. Schmidt.
777—Pfeiffer, &c., vs. Thielo, &c.
778—Foley vs. Ballweg.
782—Kempte vs. Flockhart.
783—Putnam vs. Hoecker.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J. Part III.—Marean, J. Part IV.—Keogh, J. Day calendar.

1716—Adams vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2154—Cobbin vs. B'klyn Elevated R. R.
1872—Hawkins vs. Ringler.
2486—Blake vs. Curtis.
6089—Roller vs. Lemmermen.
6073—Monahan vs. Eidlitz.
5912—Beecher vs. Press Publishing Co.
3194—Schwarz vs. Bklyn Heights R. R.
1137—Rosenblatt vs. Muller.
2857—Rahmer vs. Norris
6154—Quinn vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
6094—Hanabery vs. Ranken.
1265—Groth vs. Greenbaum.
5866—Thomas vs. B. H. R. R.
5905—Sapon vs. same.
6080—Irwin vs. same.
1605—Scriebmorrell vs. Brooklyn Citizen.
2357—Cowenhoven vs. City of N. Y.
5198—Maloney vs. Union Ferry Co.
80—Garlock vs. B'klyn City R. R.
2713—O'Brien vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
3834—Harris vs. Livoti.
6033—Schierenbeck vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1378—Slossberg vs. B. Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
5247—Gilligan vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
6002—Ward vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
6020—Maklowak vs. B'klyn Heights R.R.
3427—McChesney vs. same.
1115—Gribbin vs. Long Island R. R.
1141, 1142—Andrus vs. same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed from day to day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

6060—Lortez vs. Logeman
6131—Devoe vs. Nichols Chemical Co.
1661—Harrison vs. Union Railway.
2775—O'Hagan vs. Manhattan Beach Co.
2335—Milbury vs. Lowenthal.
2389—Hay vs. Uhlman.
1843—Lonergan vs. B. H. R. R.
3388—Lavin vs. same.
926—Barber vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R.R.
5928—Shlefstein vs. Gleischman.
6000—Maxwell vs. Board of Education.
6041—Keegan vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
5869—Purcell vs. Uhlman.
3461—Strosensky vs. Bechtel Brewery.
4969—Larkin vs. Washington Mills Co.
1550—Sands vs. City of New York.
3179—Boyle vs. Shorrock
1830—Smith vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1685—McVeigh vs. City of New York.
6075—Robinson vs. Merserole Mfg. Co.
245—Jones vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1415—Brahm vs. Tilyou.
3820—Willets vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
2409—Hickey vs. Johns Mfg. Co.
5949—McDonald vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3738—Paine vs. Elec. Co. of L. I. City.
5528—Will of Gallup.
2011—Blake vs. City of New York.
5860—Wise vs. B. H. R. R.
5879—Lennon vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 8465.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.

Louis Perry, Michael Murphy, Harry Williams, Henry Koltman, Peter Kelly.

Thomas F. Kane, Albert Walsh, Thomas Sweeney, William Patterson.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.

502—Markowitz vs. H. R. R.
479—Pleiff vs. same.
493—Simmons vs. same.
332—Murry vs. Bene.
465—Wolf vs. Hannel.
434—Cartier vs. Bendel.
490—Trapp vs. Halter.
491—Same vs. same.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Eliza Ferry, Eliza A. Reyckman, and Kate A. Carpenter.

The accounting in the estates of Jacob E. Taws, Julia A. Keeler, Margaret Kilbride, James Brennan, Robert Murrell, Margaret A. Harrison, Jessie Simms, Charlotte Hayward, Margaret C. Winters, Patrick Nolan, John J. Cullen, Robert H. Bunney, Anastasia Garrity, and Martin Weisendanger.

The estates of Nicholas Cummings, John Hickey, and Leopold Sinnott.

The guardianship of Leontine Curtis and Mary F. Ahrens.

The administration of Edward Munch, Michael Murphy, George F. Link, Jr., and Emily Dahl.

Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—44—The will of Jacob Duran.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER L. BESSE, individually and as a member of the firm of SHERWOOD & BESSE, Bankrupt. No. 2,436.

To the creditors of Walter L. Besse, individually and as a member of the firm of Sherwood & Besse, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Walter L. Besse was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 9th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. BLOHM, Bankrupt.—No. 2,015.

Notice is hereby given that Charles A. Blohm, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 7th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 9th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. McCLELLAND, Jr., Bankrupt.—No. 2,319.

Notice is hereby given that William F. McClelland, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 5th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 9th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSE RODRIGUES, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,483.

To the creditors of José Rodrigues, County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said José Rodrigues was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 7th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM DIELMANN and GEORGE LINCKS, individually and as members of the firm of Dielmann & Lincks, Bankrupts.—No. 2,403.—Notice of Sale at Auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of Marshall S. Hagar, the Trustee, at public auction, by Joseph Shongood & Sons, U. S. Marshal's auctioneers, at No. 96 Eleventh Avenue, No. 517 West 19th Street, and at the storehouse of John McClave, 22d St. and Eleventh Avenue, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1900; the said sale will commence at said No. 96 Eleventh Avenue, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of said day, and will be continued thereafter at the other said places; a general description of said property is as follows: A stock of lumber suitable for use in the manufacture of pianos, veneers, unfinished piano cases and materials for the manufacture of the same, woodworking machinery, trucks, harnesses, safes, and office furniture. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Dated New York, May 5th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN SAFRAN, Bankrupt. No. 2,519.

To the creditors of Benjamin Safran of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Benjamin Safran was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 9th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HENRY STEINFELD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Steinfeld, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 4th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 9th, 1900.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as guardian of the estate of Catharine Wadsworth Sanders, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. CRONIN, Nannie Barrow Waddingham, Alice W. Mills, Mary Emma Waddingham, Robert W. Waddingham, Charles Stanley Waddingham, Lillian Waddingham, Barrow Waddingham, Katharine Waddingham, John E. Waddingham, John E. Barrow, Henry H. Jackson, Adrian H. Jackson, and Stephen H. Jackson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Peter A. H. Jackson, deceased, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Dated New York, February 5th, 1900.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City and County, N. Y.

To the defendants Charles Stanley Waddingham and Alice W. Mills: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county.—Dated New York, April 5th, 1900.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City and County, N. Y.

ap19-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ADLER, MILLARD F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILLARD F. ADLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next. Dated New York, the 11th day of April, 1900. LEON M. ADLER, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, (Room 806) 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ap12-1aw6mTh

ALTHAUSE, SARAH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 17th day of April, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH M. ALTHAUSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. B. Althause & Co., No. 101 Thompson Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1900. WALTON C. ALTHAUSE, Administrator.

apr26-1aw6mTh

ANDERSON, FREDERICK L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK L. ANDERSON, late of Tucson, County of Pima, State of Arizona, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1900. MAURITZ P. WESTERGREN, Administrator. NICOLL, ANABLE & LINDSAY, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

mh22-1aw6mTh

BINSSE, JOHANNA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA W. BINSSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Exchange Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1900.

LOUIS E. BINSSE, Administrator, with the will annexed.

apr26-1aw6mTh

GREENWOOD, LANGDON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LANGDON GREENWOOD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Robert S. Rudd, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1900. LANGDON GREENWOOD, Jr., Administrator. ROBERT S. RUDD, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap19-1aw6mTh

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

DEMPSEY, THOMAS CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHARLES DEMPSEY, late of the State of Georgia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Richards & Heald, Esqs., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of March, 1900.

LILLIAN L. DEMPSEY, Executrix.

RICHARDS & HEALD, Attorneys for the Executrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh15-1aw6mTh

HANKINSON, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HANKINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. STRONG & CADWALADER, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1900.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Executors, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

MARY F. HANKINSON, } Executors. WILLIAM H. JACKSON, }

my10-1aw6mTh

HAGGERTY, FRANCIS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. HAGGERTY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson Lee Cannon, Jr., No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of December, 1899. CHARLES J. MURPHY, HARRY GREEN, Administrators. WILSON LEE CANNON, Jr., Attorney for Administrators, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d21-1aw6m

LYONS, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP LYONS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Joseph Rosenzweig, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 11th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. BENJAMIN LYONS and RAPHAEL LYONS, Executors. JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, Attorney for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

my10-1aw6mTh

MACDUFF, ALEXANDER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elizabeth Stevenson Cliffford and James Allen Macduff, the heirs and next of kin of ALEXANDER MACDUFF, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Emily Macduff of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date March 29th, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Alexander Macduff, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 31st day of May, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, the

COL. GARDINER'S DEFENSE

Mr. Comstock and ex-Judge Blanchard Testify for Him.

They Had Found No Delay or Incompetence in the District Attorney's Office.

District Attorney Gardiner spent yesterday listening to the testimony of witnesses appearing in his defense in the hearing before Commissioner Wilcox to the charges made against him by members of the City Club. Anthony Comstock of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, James A. Blanchard, ex-Judge of the Court of General Sessions; Robert C. Taylor, counsel for the County Medical Society, and Assistant District Attorney James F. Osborne were in turn placed upon the stand, and in answer to the questions of Samuel Untermyer, Col. Gardiner's counsel, testified that so far as their observation extended the District Attorney had conducted the prosecution of all cases with zeal and discretion.

Attorney General Davies took the place of his late representative, John H. Coyne, who died last Thursday. Before the opening of the hearing Commissioner Wilcox said that, in view of the death of Mr. Coyne, he had made a careful examination of the room in which the hearing is being held and found nothing to indicate that it was in an unfit state.

Anthony Comstock, the first witness, said that he had been dealing with the District Attorney's office since 1872.

"I have often come into contact with Col. Gardiner," he said, "and all the cases I have been concerned in have been properly prepared by the District Attorney. Delays that have occurred in their prosecution have been caused by myself. There have been fewer of my cases pending during the last year than at any time during my experience with the District Attorney's office."

James A. Blanchard, who was Judge of the Court of General Sessions during 1899, came on the stand next, and was questioned in regard to the many excise cases which had been tried before him during that year.

"I recall only one conviction," he said, "but in none of the cases did I observe any lack of preparation on the part of the District Attorney. The juries always seemed unwilling to convict."

"How did you come to have so many excise cases?" asked Mr. Deming of counsel for the State.

"I took them at the special request of Recorder Goff," said the witness.

Robert C. Taylor, counsel for the County Medical Society, came next, and said that he had no fault to find with the District Attorney's office in the preparation of cases instituted by his society.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who was the next witness, was questioned about the methods of trying excise cases.

"They are easy," he said. "An excise case is a mere question of fact. The jurors always believe the bartender in preference to the policeman. I don't know whether they want the town to be wide open or not."

JUMPS FROM THE BRIDGE.

Robert Wetzel Drops from the Centre Span and May Recover.

Robert Wetzel, twenty-four years old, of 615 East Fifteenth Street, jumped from the middle span of the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon. He is now in Gouverneur Hospital suffering from shock ond injuries received in striking the water.

Wetzel was at the Brooklyn end of the bridge at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He jumped on the rear of a passing truck, and when it reached the centre of the bridge he got off. Climbing over the rail, he jumped before any one could stop him.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's tug Trenton, in command of Capt. Michael Warren, was passing under the bridge as Wetzel's body struck the water. The tug was put about and made for where Wetzel disappeared. The man rose to the surface and began swimming toward the tug. He was taken on board and carried to Pier 35, used by the Joy Steamship Company. He was only half conscious when put ashore. He could not or would not assign a reason for his act.

At his home, in East Fifteenth Street, it was said that the young man was unmarried, and that he lived with his father, Frederick Wetzel, who is an invalid. He had for a long time been the sole support of his father, mother, and two small children. He was a teamster, earning $10 a week.

He began to drink last Saturday, it was said, and instead of bringing his money home he spent all but $4. This he had on Monday, but on Tuesday morning it had disappeared. He slept at home Tuesday night, and yesterday morning his mother upbraided him for spending his money foolishly when it was needed for rent and food. He seemed despondent after that, and when he left the house he promised his mother that he would do better in future.

At the hospital it was said that the extent of Wetzel's injuries would not be known till to-day. He was the third person to jump from the bridge in the last three weeks.

Farewell to Chinese Missionary.

The Rev. Frederick W. Jackson, Jr., has recently retired from the pastorate of the Scotch Presbyterian Church of Jersey City to enter upon mission work in China. The Presbytery of Jersey City will bid Mr. Jackson farewell in the First Presbyterian Church, Emory Street, Jersey City, this evening. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Charles Herr of Jersey City, the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Hamilton of Englewood, Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and the Rev. Mr. Jackson. The friends of Mr. Jackson and persons interested in foreign missions are invited to be present.

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1000 Imported Tooth Brushes, 10, 15 and 20 cents each; Formerly 15 to 35 cents.

1000 Imported Nail Brushes and Scrubs, pure bristles, 18 and 25 cents each; Formerly 25 to 40 cents.

Bath Brushes,— with strap and detachable handles, 35 and 45 cents.

"Recamier" Complexion Brushes, 50 and 75 cents.

Perfumed Violet Sea Salt; for bath,—large bottle, 25 cents.

Perfumed Violet Toilet Ammonia,—large bottle, 15 cents.

"4711" Toilet Soap,— violet, rose, sandal or lilac, 25 cents per box of three cakes.

Pure Olive Oil Soap,— green 3 lb. bar, 25 cents.

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Half Hose. 100 dozen Imported, fancy Lisle Thread, Half Hose, Novelty and woven silk stripes, and various figured designs. Incomplete and sample lines. 3 pairs for $1.00. Usual price 50 cents to 85 cents each.

Night Shirts. Made of sheer Cambric,—latest collarless model,—finished with fast color or white trimmings,—56 inches long. Extra wide body. Sizes 14 to 20. 55 cents each; Usual price $1.00.

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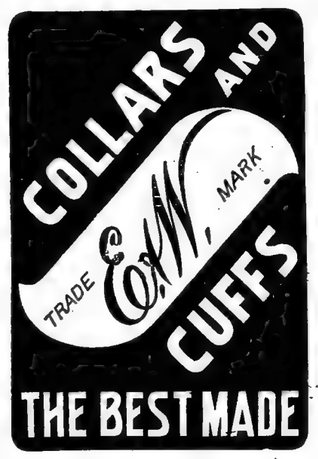

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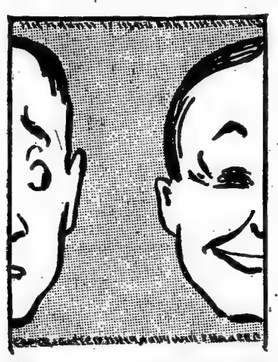

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Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

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TO THOSE WHO THINK.

Emerson says: "Our best thoughts come from others." We help to make other men's minds handy for you.

All sorts of bookcases for all sorts of students. Some low and wide—some high. Some in antique styles, some modern. Simple revolving bookcases to stand conveniently at your elbow, from $5.00. Open bookcases from $8.00.

All styles, from the very plainest to the most elaborately carved and inlaid, but all at factory prices, as you

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In Both Stores.

Taffetas, Satin, Brocade, Liberty, Gros-grain, Moire and Novelty Silks,—pale, pastel, medium and deep shades of color,—white or black.

Sheer or heavy textures.

Suitable for Waists, Gowns, Skirts, Wraps, Coats, Negligees and Petticoats.

Black Silks include

Taffetas, . . 55, 65 and 75 cents per yard; Value 75 cents to $1.00.

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To effect an immediate clearance of all our

Imported & Model Jackets, Etons, Wraps & Long Garments,

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Very Special,

100 Taffeta Silk Etons,

body and sleeves entirely tucked. Lined with white taffeta silk; any size, 32 to 42; former price $20.00, now

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2nd Floor.

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Japanese Dress Silks Under Importing Costs.

Latest effects, all prevailing shades, as well as blue and white, black and white, white and black. Offered as follows:

1800 yards At 50c yd. 1200 yards At 60c yd. 2550 yards At 75c yd.

Also: Fine Corded Wash Silks for Waists.

9500 yards At 40c yd. 1100 yards At 30c yd.

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AMERICAN Theatre, 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Square Opera Co. Farewell Season of Grand Opera in English. Evs. 8:10. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LOHENGRIN. Next week—Mon. & Thurs. eves., Wed. & Sat. Mats., Mignon. Tues., Wed., Fri., Sat. eves., Tannhauser.

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WALDORF-ASTORIA. THE STROLLERS in PHYLLIS. ONE WEEK ONLY. Tickets now on sale at Tyson's.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'WAY & 41ST ST. Evs. at 8. Mat. Saturday. LAST WEEK. BEN-HUR. LAST MAT. SAT. AT 2.

Knickerbocker B'WAY & 38TH ST. EVS., 8:15. SAT. MAT., 2:15. BOSTONIANS IN ROBIN HOOD. NEXT WEEK—"THE SERENADE."

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BARGAIN MAT. WED. All seats 50c. QUO VADIS.

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14th St. Theatre, Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK. THE GREAT RUBY

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MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—LADY BOUNTIFUL.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES. WESTCHESTER, N. Y. 5th Day, Thursday, May 10th. The Harlem and Crotona Highweight Handicap and four other races. MUSIC BY LANDER. Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Train to Morris Park. FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

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EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.15. Empire Company's Greatest Triumph, LORD AND LADY ALGY.

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GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EVGS., 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. LAST 3 NIGHTS—LAST MAT. SATURDAY. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Matinee, 2 o'clock. HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK WAY DOWN EAST. Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15. Next Week—WOMAN & WINE.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,706. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. ELSEWHERE, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 79⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 44¼c; cotton, middling, 9⅛c.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday by a vote of 129 to 127 unseated Mr. Crawford, Democrat, Ninth North Carolina District, and seated Richmond Pearson, the Republican contestant. Notice was given in the Senate that the Clark case would be called up Tuesday. It is asserted that it will be pushed to final disposition.—Page 6.

FOREIGN.—The whole of Lord Roberts's army yesterday crossed the Zand River, and after an engagement of which particulars have not yet been received, the Boers fled. It is now confidently expected in London that Lord Roberts will be in Kroonstad next Monday, and bets were made in the House of Commons last evening that he would be in Pretoria in two months. It is stated that the Boers intend ultimately to retire to Lydenburg, leaving the defense of Pretoria and Johannesburg in the hands of the foreign mercenaries. The Free Staters are reported to have held a meeting, at which the advisability of submission was approved. The Cape Argus publishes a report saying that well-informed foreigners in Pretoria now consider the Johannesburg mines safe. Neither the United States nor Germany participated in the joint note said to have been presented to President Krueger by the representatives of the foreign powers, holding him personally responsible for the preservation of the mines. Mr. Krueger has received an offer from a Boer woman to form a corps of women volunteers to assist in the defense of the Transvaal. There is a ministerial crisis in Spain owing to the opposition to the Government's taxation scheme. The sale of the Peel heirlooms was begun in London yesterday.—Pages 6 and 7.

Page 1.

The Populist Convention at Sioux Falls yesterday nominated W. J. Bryan for President and Charles A. Towne of Minnesota for Vice President.

W. Bourke Cockran said yesterday he would only support Bryan if militarism, imperialism, and trusts were made the main issues in the Democratic platform.

Citizens of Brooklyn and Staten Island appeared before the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday and argued for the extension of the tunnel along Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, and thence to Staten Island.

Edward Lauterbach, at the meeting of the Citizens' Committee last evening, declared that the Republican Party must adopt a plank in favor of the South African republics in advance of the Democrats or it would be certainly defeated.

Page 2

The Middle-of-the-Road Populist Convention at Cincinnati nominated Wharton Barker for President and Ignatius Donnelly for Vice President.

Page 3.

Robert Herbst, a messenger boy, was decapitated by an elevator at 154 Mercer Street yesterday.

Clara Barton Hunter, the actress, has brought suit for breach of promise, placing her damages at $50,000, against Frederick H Man, the well-known lawyer.

The President of the Police Board yesterday received from Inspectors Cross and Thompson reports asked for by the board in regard to alleged poolrooms running in their district.

Page 5.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday elected officers. The fire losses in 1899 were reported the greatest since 1893, and exclusive National supervision was desired because of inimical legislation.

John W. Gates left the country on the Kaiser Friedrich yesterday. He has resigned from the Chairmanship of the American Steel and Wire Directorate, and his fellow-Directors have approved his course.

Page 6.

At the conference on charities yesterday at the United Charities Building, Dr. Frederick R. Sturgis attacked the whole system of public aid for private charitable institutions.

Page 11.

The American Cotton Company, to be organized to-day with a capital of $1,000,000, will have on its Board of Directors several officers of labor unions.

Page 14.

Evidence against the Ice Trust is furnished by a suit under a factor agreement of 1898. Detectives are seeking copies of the agreement with ice peddlers to take ice at a rebate.

Dr. Parkhurst, testifying at the Gardiner hearing yesterday, admitted that he consulted Foreman Putnam and Recorder Goff as to the exclusion of the District Attorney from the Grand Jury room.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 13.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

RECEPTION TO MR. COLER.

Says He Will Remain City Official—Attack on Gov. Roosevelt.

At a reception tendered to him last night by the National Civic Club in Brooklyn, Controller Coler again made the unequivocal statement that he intended while his term lasted to remain an official of the City of New York. While there was no attempt to put Mr. Coler forward as a candidate for any office, yet it was stated that a man who had made the record he had made could not refuse such honor as the people at some time might insist upon bestowing upon him.

Edward M. Shepard, the President of the club, led the speechmaking in an address of welcome. Mr. Shepard said it was a common thing in this country to criticise men in public life. There was, therefore, great danger in underrating the mental and moral strength of men who represented in season and out of season great public interests. Mr. Shepard then called on Mr. Coler to speak.

In replying, the Controller spoke of the relation of the city to the State. "I speak," he said, "as an official of the City of New York, and as one who intends to remain an official of the city." He spoke of the equalization laws, of the Davis law, which he again denounced, and advocated the principle of allowing each municipality to take care of its own financial affairs. He urged a campaign of education all through the State, that should have for its object the bringing to the minds of the people the principle that the prosperity of the one meant the prosperity or all.

Charles J. Patterson made an address which developed an attack on Gov. Roosevelt for the Governor's alleged failure to live up to what had been expected of him in the line of independent action. He contrasted the positions of Gov. Roosevelt and Controller Coler, in favor of the latter. When it came to supporting measures that were supposed to be vote getters, the speaker said, there were political breakfasts and lunches and dinners and nothing was done without the most "debasing recognition" of the "power of the monarch of the Republican Party."

"Such an exhibition of alleged independence," said Mr. Patterson, "I sincerely hope we will not find in our next Governor."

Addresses were also made by F. W. Hinrichs, Richard Young, Col. James P. Bell of the East River Bridge Commission, and Dr. Cruikshank, Principal of School No. 12.

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2 Iron Signs, 12x360 ft.
EMPIRE ADVERTISING COMPANY,
Dep't B, 150 Nassau St., N. Y.—Adv.

DEMANDS BOER PLANK FROM REPUBLICANS

Edward Lauterbach Declares That Otherwise the Party Is Lost.

MUST ACT BEFORE DEMOCRATS

Asserts at Citizens' Committee Meeting that Judgment Has Gone by Default Against England.

Edward Lauterbach created a sensation at the meeting of the Citizens' Committee last night at the Manhattan Hotel by advocating a Boer plank in the Republican platform. The committee met for the purpose of arranging for the entertainment of the Boer envoys, who are expected on the Maasdam next Tuesday. Addressing the meeting Mr. Lauterbach said:

"Neither of the two great political parties has taken any definite action on the position of this Government with respect to the Boer war. My own party has not seen fit to define its position. It is equally true that no other nation has done so. But judgment has gone by default against England in all civilized countries because of her action in South Africa.

"In our own country and in my own party I believe there is a latent fire that will require but a small amount of fanning to cause it to break into a vast and powerful flame that will inspire the people who love justice, freedom, and all that tends to a higher civilization and right.

"I believe the Republican Party is irretrievably lost if it leave to the Democratic Party the first opportunity to insert in its National platform a plank that will declare for the South African Republic. In Michigan the Republicans take the same stand with regard to the National party. I am unalterably opposed to leaving such action to the Democrats.

"I am a delegate to the convention, and I shall struggle and work harder there for a Boer plank in the platform than I worked and struggled for a gold plank in the platform that was made up at St. Louis."

Mr. Lauterbach's remarks were greeted with great applause.

The Rev. Father Ducey, who preceded Mr. Lauterbach, said:

"This country cannot afford to go to war over this question. We can talk now and arbitrate later. What the Boers want is sympathy and arbitration."

The following officers were elected: Chairman—Killaen Van Rensselaer; Treasurer—Theodore M. Banta; Secretary—T. A. Moynahan.

The following were appointed as the Entertainment Committee: Judge George M. Van Hoesen, Alderman R. J. Kennedy, Thomas L. Feitner, Major E. T. McCrystal, George M. Van Siclen, Edward Van Ness, John E. Milholland, Prof. Adolfe Cohn, W. F. Jennings, Edward Lauterbach, John D. L. Payn, Coroner Zucca, Patrick Egan, E. C. Sheehy, H. H. De Vos, Denis Spellissy, and John J. Rooney.

This committee will engage tugs and go down the bay to meet the envoys. They will conduct them to the City Hall and introduce them to the Mayor. It is intended that a mass meeting shall be held in the City Hall Park and that the envoys will address the people from the steps of the City Hall.

The committee received $285 in contributions last night. Edward Lauterbach contributed a check for $20, George M. Van Siclen another for $50, Theodore M. Banta, $50, and John E. Milholland, $50.

THE PROSPECT IN THE WEST.

Editor Rosewater of Omaha Predicts Sweeping Republican Victory—Hard Fight in Nebraska.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Edward Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee and a prominent Republican of the West, who was recently elected a delegate at large to the Philadelphia Convention, in conversation to-day said that the Republican Party in the West was in excellent shape, and he predicted a sweeping victory in November. He looks for a hot fight in Nebraska, perhaps the most hotly contested campaign the State has ever known, as not only the Presidential ticket, but the entire Legislative, Congressional, and State elections come off at the same time. The Democrats would undoubtedly make a great fight for the control of the Legislature, but he thought the Republican Party would surely win.

When asked whom the West favored for Vice President, Mr. Rosewater said that the Postmaster General would be the most acceptable if an Eastern man were selected, and if the nomination went West his people were for Senator Fairbanks. He did not believe that the Democrats would make freee silver a prominent issue in the campaign, although he had no doubt a free silver plank would be in the platform. The farmers of the West, he said, were pretty well convinced that there was nothing in free silver, and the only interest they took in the financial question was in the abolishment of National banks and the issuance by the Government direct of greenbacks. People in the West were all opposed to trusts.

Along the Pacific Coast everybody was in favor of the retention of the Philippines. In fact, it might be said that the entire West believed it was the duty of the Administration to hold the Philippines. As to their future, why, of course, coming events must settle the question. There was no doubt in his mind or in the minds of the people with whom he had talked, of the right of Congress to legislate for their government. No one questioned the right of Congress to legislate for the District of Columbia, and he cited this as a case in point.

SILVER-REPUBLICAN VIEWS.

Ex-Senator Dubois Sees Little Change in Western Silver Sentiment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Ex-Senator Dubois of Idaho is visiting Representative Wilson of his State for a few days. He declares that there is no change to speak of in the silver sentiment in the silver-producing States, and that Bryan will carry them by substantially as great majorities as in 1896.

He says that the Democrats may carry Vermont, the Republicans may carry Texas, but the chances are that the Republicans will carry Vermont and the Democrats will carry Texas. The chances for the Republicans to carry Colorado, Utah, Idaho, or Montana are less than they are to carry Arkansas. The fight will be hard in Oregon, California, Washington, and Wyoming and the result doubtful. No one is considered as a possible nominee for President in the States west of the Missouri River excepting McKinley by the Republicans and Bryan by the reform parties.

Mr. Dubois is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Silver-Republican Party and says that assurances make it certain that there will be a convention of silver Republicans of at least 1,500, at Kansas City July 4.

Inventor of Grain Drills Insane.

LYONS, N. Y., May 10.—Lyman Bickeford of Macedon has been declared insane by a Sheriff's jury. When nearly eighty years old he invented grain drills, founding the Bickeford & Huffman Company at Macedon, the largest manufacturers of grain drills in the United States. Mr. Bickeford has been prominent in Democratic politics.

Luxurious Comfort No Extra Charge.
Pennsylvania Limited to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Leaves New York every morning.—Adv.

CUBAN POSTAL DEFICIT.

Definite Information Concerning the Operations of C. F. W. Neely Not Yet in Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—If the War Department and the Post Office Department are in possession of full and definite information as to the extent and character of the offense of C. F. W. Neely, recently Financial Agent of Posts in Cuba, they are not willing to communicate that information to the public.

That the officers of those departments believe that crime has been committed there is no doubt; indeed, a prominent officer of the army who is acquainted with information not yet given to the newspapers said to-day that there was not the slightest doubt that the Government had discovered a bad case of embezzlement.

The anxiety of the Administration to have the matter probed to the bottom is manifested by the earnest efforts being made to secure early and thorough investigation of postal affairs in Cuba, and to-day the President consulted with the Attorney General, Secretary of War Root, and Postmaster General Smith about the course to be pursued to ascertain precisely the extent of the irregularities.

Great confidence has hitherto been reposed in Director Rathbone, who was credited with having performed a good work admirably, yet some circumstances coming to the knowledge of the War Department make it appear almost impossible that gigantic losses could have been possible under his eyes if he had exercised the diligence that experience should have suggested to protect the Government from loss and scandal.

The authorities will not state how the investigations are to be pushed in Cuba. Inspectors Lawshe and Nettleton of the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Department, who have been ordered to Cuba to begin a thorough investigation, have had large experience in the service and know exactly how to proceed to ascertain discrepancies in accounts.

John Douglass Lindsay of Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, New York, who is here as Neely's counsel to secure the trial of his client in New York rather than in Cuba, attempted to see Secretary Root to-day, but had not succeeded at a late hour. Secretary Root had informed him that the whole matter so far as he was concerned was in the hands of Attorney General Griggs. Mr. Lindsay contends that as the papers charge Neely with having brought to the country property of the United States obtained in Cuba, Neely ought to be tried where he was arrested, and not in Cuba. The President is understood to be firm in his determination that the crime shall be revealed where it was committed, and the penalty inflicted, if the offense charged was committed, where it was discovered.

With the arrival here to-morrow of Col. Burton, the War Department expects to obtain information to enable it to judge better of the extent of the defalcations than it has been able to do yet. Postmaster General Smith is deeply disappointed and humiliated by the discovery that the service is not sound and secure, as he believed it to be, and is determined that the decayed spots shall be cut out regardless of who is hurt.

A CONFESSION AT HAVANA.

One of the Men Implicated Makes a Complete Disclosure.

HAVANA, May 10.—The investigation of the postal frauds has now reached a point that within the next few hours further arrests will probably be made, and it is believed that a considerable sum will be recovered at the same time. One of the culprits has made a complete confession, conditional upon being accepted as State's evidence. What he says proves conclusively what was known before, that several others besides Charles F. W. Neely, late Financial Agent of Posts at Havana, are more or less implicated.

The exact dates have been obtained by the authorities. The latter refuse to give the name of the man who has confessed, but, though shocked at the nature of the cold-blooded swindle and conspiracy, they are still glad that they have evidence to completely justify their actions regarding Neely.

CARRIES RELIEF TO INDIA.

The Quito Starts with Her Cargo of 200,000 Bushels of Corn.

The steamship Quito, carrying 200,000 bushels of corn for the famine sufferers in India, sailed yesterday from Pier No. 1, North River. The sailing of the Quito was marked by impressive ceremonies, which were attended by several hundred people. Among those who delivered brief addresses were the Countess Schimmelman and Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army.

It is expected that the Quito will reach Bombay in forty days, and on the way there she will stop at the Azores, Port Said, and Aden. The Quito was chartered by the United States Government at a cost of $40,000, and her cargo is valued at $100,000. She is commanded by Capt. Baird.

FROSTS INJURE CROPS.

Peaches and Strawberries in This State Badly Damaged.

RHINECLIFF, May 10.—There was a heavy frost in the upper Hudson Valley last night and in some locations back from the river ice formed. The peach and strawberry crop is badly damaged, if not a total loss. Apples, it is thought, have escaped, as the blossoms were not far enough out to be injured.

NYACK, May 10.—The mercury was down to freezing point in Rockland County last night and thick ice formed in some parts of the county. Grave fears are felt that if the cold continues the fruit will be injured.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., May 10.—The lowlands of this city and throughout Tolland County were covered with frost and serious damage to fruit trees and early crops was done. It is thought the peach crop will prove an entire failure as a result.

Early Vegetables Frostbitten.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., May 10.—Ice formed in exposed places this morning throughout this section, and it is feared that fruit buds have been injured.

LYNBROOK, L. I., May 10.—Frost last night injured all kinds of tender vegetables which were planted on low ground. Sweet corn and melons are killed and will have to be replanted. It is not yet known whether the fruit buds are injured.

Ice on Ponds in Jersey.

HILLSDALE, N. J., May 10.—A heavy frost prevailed throughout Northern New Jersey last night and did a great deal of damage. The fruit crops suffered heavily, apple, cherry, strawberry, and other blossoms being destroyed. The temperature fell so low here that a thin layer of ice formed on the water in the ponds.

Inauguration of Saturday and Monday Train Service To and From Toms River Via Pennsylvania Railroad.
Beginning Saturday, May 12th, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will extend through to Toms River on Saturdays and Mondays only trains leaving New York, West 23d St., at 8:55 A. M. for Point Pleasant, and leaving Point Pleasant at 5:10 P. M. for New York.—Adv.

Centre of American Metropolis
Is Grand Central Station of the New York Central in 42d Street. You can reach it in from half a minute to fifteen minutes from 75 New York hotels, 85 clubs, and 31 theatres.—Adv.

CHINESE WOMAN PLAINTIFF

Sues American Citizen to Recover Interest in a House.

Court Interpreter Did Not Understand Her Language, and the Clerk Could Not Swear Her.

San Toy Fong, a young Chinese woman, appeared in Part V., Special Term, of the Supreme Court yesterday as the plaintiff in an action to recover from Robert Kerr, an American citizen, a half interest in some property in the Chinese quarter. She was accompanied by her husband, Chu Fong, and her baby, Ting Fong. All were gorgeously attired in native costume.

Mrs. Fong was the first witness called. She handed the baby over to her husband and walked toward the witness chair as fast as her bandaged feet would permit her. The baby began to cry as soon as Mrs. Fong left it. As a result the father, Chu Fong, spent the remainder of the time his wife was in court walking up and down in the corridor with Ting in his arms.

When Mrs. Fong had taken the stand Justice Lawrence ordered the clerk to administer the regular oath to her. Then came the first hitch in the proceedings. She did not understand English, and the clerk did not know how to swear a person in Chinese. The official interpreter was called in, and while he can talk in many different tongues, he had to confess that he was not up in Chinese.

Randolph Parmly, counsel for the defendant, then offered to provide an interpreter. This was objected to by counsel for the plaintiff. Finally after much arguing the case was adjourned until this morning with the understanding that the Chinese Consul would be appealed to to furnish a reliable man.

"But who will pay his expenses?" asked the counsel for San Toy Fong.

"That is a matter you will have to adjust among yourselves. The court has a regular interpreter, but he cannot be expected to know the languages of all the tribes of Asia."

It was finally agreed that the plaintiff should pay the costs of an interpreter providing he was acceptable.

The case itself offers some peculiar features. This is the first case on record in the Supreme Court where a Chinese woman appears as plaintiff and makes an American citizen the defendant in an action to recover real property. San Toy Fong claims a half interest in the property at 20, 22, and 24 Pell Street, and is suing Robert Kerr, the owner, to have her rights established as well as for an accounting for the rents for two years.

It appears that in 1897 John G. Ritter purchased the property and erected a Chinese tenement house on it. He gave a mortgage to Mr. Kerr for money loaned. Eventually the mortgage was foreclosed, and Mr. Kerr purchased the property. Mrs. San Toy Fong now produces a certificate of trust, showing that Mr. Ritter had transferred to her a one-half interest in the property. This certificate was not placed on record until two years after it was executed. She claims that she invested in the property $10,000, which she had received as a dowry. She asks the court to order Mr. Kerr to execute a new certificate of trust.

MR. COCKRAN'S ATTITUDE.

Says He Will Only Support Bryan If Militarism, Imperialism, and Trusts Are the Main Issues.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 10.—"It has been said that I shall support Bryan if he is the Democratic nominee for President," said W. Bourke Cockran to-night.

"That depends, I say frankly, upon the Kansas City platform and the spirit in which it is submitted to the American people. If that platform is only a reiteration of the platform of 1896, I shall not support it or the nominee.

"I am unalterably opposed to the McKinley policy toward our new possessions. I oppose militarism. I oppose imperialism. I oppose trusts. If the platform takes a decided stand in opposing these things, and the spirit is in favor of making these questions predominant, I shall support it, and do all I can in my State for the ticket. Otherwise I shall not. I consider these questions the issues of the campaign.

"The money plank, if it must, can remain the same as in 1896, because it is impossible to make it effective, and the other issues are graver and far more important from the standpoint of present conditions. As to New York State, I can say nothing, for I am there only a private citizen."

METHODISTS DISCUSS WOMAN.

Proposition to Change "Layman" to "Lay Member" Brings on a Lively Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The question of the admission of women as delegates was reached in the Methodist Conference to-day, and the discussion was precipitated by the proposition to substitute the expression "lay member" wherever the word "layman" occurred. It was Dr. Moore of Cincinnati who proposed this, and a contest ensued. Presiding Bishop Mallalieu kept Dr. Buckley off the floor as long as he could. While the New Yorker was shouting to be heard, Dr. Brown of Columbia River raised a laugh at Buckley's expense by saying:

"It was said at one time there was a great gathering, which may be spoken of as the first General Conference, and a certain dignitary came also, who was the chief speaker on the floor. So it is not to be wondered at that this individual should appear here." When Buckley, who had been thus characterized as Satan, got the floor he replied:

"A limited knowledge of the Holy Scriptures has betrayed many a man. The personage referred to by the distinguished gentleman preceding me first appeared in the Garden of Eden, and he spoke so plausibly that the woman desired to go out of her proper place." This remark turned the laugh against the women's advocates.

Dr. Buckley argued that the proposed change would be unconstitutional. Dr. Potts declared that what was needed was a constitution good for a century, and that women representation should be embodied in it. T. N. Boyle of Pittsburg said that this conference should not be bound by the Cleveland action. Dr. Oldham said the 800 ministers who voted four years ago that a woman was not a layman belonged to the generation that is passing off the stage.

Dr. Jacob Grow of New Jersey created great amusement in speaking against the women. He declared with emphasis that there was not a scintilla of evidence in the Word of God for the argument favoring the election of women to the annual conferences of the ministry.

It was decided to make the subject the first order for to-morrow.

Much interest was manifested in the quadrennial reports of the missionary Bishops, Hartzell of Africa, and Thoburn of India. These reports, set by special order for 11 o'clock, were eagerly awaited by the 700 delegates present. Bishop Thoburn, it was announced just before the presentation of his report, has decided to withdraw from the missionary field for at least a year owing to enfeebled health, caused by the climate in India.

In discussing the outlook in India, Bishop Thoburn said the famine in Central Northern India and the pestilence in Bombay and Western India had been detrimental to missionary work, but in spite of these drawbacks there was an increase in the strength of the work over five years ago, the missionary community now numbering 111,000 souls.

It would be absolutely impossible, however, he claimed, to hold the present ground, much less to make a further progress, unless the resources were largely increased within a few years. In speaking of the Church's invasion of the Philippines, he said that arrangements for permanent religious services had been made in Manila.

An American Traveler
Knows the Pennsylvania Railroad, and knows that in point of service it is unexcelled. See time table of through trains to the West in another column.—Adv.

THE TUNNEL EXTENSIONS

Routes in Brooklyn Discussed Before Rapid Transit Board.

Arguments Advanced in Favor of a Hamilton Avenue Line—Joralemon Street Plan Defended.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday gave a hearing to residents of South Brooklyn and Richmond Borough who seek the construction of a tunnel under the East River from the foot of Whitehall Street to Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, and thence along Hamilton Avenue to Fourth Avenue, with connections ultimately to South Brooklyn and under the Narrows to Staten Island.

The Committee of Fifty which appeared at the last hearing favored a route from the Battery to Joralemon Street, connecting with the Long Island Railroad Station at Flatbush Avenue.

E. J. Tysen, speaking for Staten Island citizens, said that the plan would aid both the southern portion of Brooklyn and Staten Island.

W. A. Short, also of Richmond Borough, argued for the Hamilton Avenue route that the opening up of the districts to the south would give an opportunity for those crowded in tenements to have homes in the suburbs.

Ergstus Wiman wanted a tunnel which would not only extend to South Brooklyn and Staten Island, but through the island itself to connect with a bridge across the Kill von Kull, to Elizabeth, so that railroad freight and passengers might be carried through to Broo. vn. Such a scheme, he said, would conduce to the restoration of the commercial supremacy of the port and would give to Brooklyn a close connection with the trunk lines to the West. This, he said, would benefit Manhattan as well, for 90 per cent. of the people needed access to cheap property.

When Mr. Wiman added that, unless something of this sort was done, Brooklyn was doomed, Controller Coler spoke up, saying, "No, it isn't; no quitters come from Brooklyn."

Frederick Cocheu produced a map of Brooklyn showing the wards and cited statistics to show that 488,000 people would be reached by the Hamilton Avenue route. He suggested that the road should be carried up Hamilton Avenue or a parallel Street to Fourth or Fifth Avenue, the Hamilton Avenue route.

Another member of the delegation said that the Joralemon Street route would increase the present congestion.

William McCarroll of the Committee of Fifty said that he was not opposed to any tunnel scheme, but that he advocated the Joralemon Street route because it would give relief where it was needed immediately, rather than open up new districts for the benefit of unimproved real estate. Most of the South Brooklyn population, he said, was contiguous to the section reached by the Joralemon Street route.

The Rev. Dr. McConnell, rector of Holy Trinity Church of Brooklyn, said that the South Brooklyn tunnel would take care only of the traffic now accommodated by the South Ferry, and would not relieve the crowding at the bridge.

Ludwig Nissen of the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn, said that the Committee of Fifty represented over 90 per cent. of the people of Brooklyn, and that the will of the majority should prevail.

Engineer Theodore L. Frothingham gave figures to show that to pay the route should reach the most populous centres.

Stephen Hoye, who said that he represented the New York, New Jersey and Staten Island Junction Railroad, which held necessary franchises, sought a hearing, but was told that he would have to appear at the next meeting, when residents of Queens and the Bronx will also be heard.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday announced the following appointments: Division engineer, W. L. Value, salary $4,000; Inspector of Designs, St. John Clark, $3,600; assistant engineer, Robert Ridgeway, $2,200; George H. Clark, $2,200; John Myers, Jr., $1,800; Justus Burns, $1,800; Ralph N. Wheeler, $1,800; transit men, Henry L. Oestreich, Jr., $1,500; Joshua Binion, $1,500; Edwin H. Thomas, $1,500; John B. Griffiths, $1,500; draughtsman, Daniel E. Baxter, $1,500; stenographer, William Guilfoyle, $1,200; rodman, Robert L. Jacobs, $960; axemen, Otto Claussner, $720, and Joseph Goldberg, $720. Herman A. D. Hoffman was appointed auditor to the commission at a salary of $2,500.

MR. SAGE CAUSES TROUBLE.

Raises Freight Transportation Rates for Hudson River Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 10.—The Board of Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital have been "put in the hole" by Russell Sage, the New York financier, who among his other enterprises owns and conducts the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railway, one end of which connects with the hospital, and is in demand by the hospital officials for the transportation of supplies.

The railroad was extended to the hospital through the efforts of the managers. The extension cost the State about $40,000, and it was supposed that the money expended would be turned back through the reduction in the cost of handling supplies. Last year the railroad hauled coal to the hospital for 20 cents a ton less than the teamsters charged, but this year the rate was made the same, and when the managers protested they were reminded that the railroad could charge any rate it pleased, as the managers neglected to make a contract or enter into any agreement on this subject when the extension was built.

The hospital officals have applied to the State Railroad Commission for relief. They ask the commission to compel Mr. Sage's road to fix lower rates.

FIELD WORK FOR WOMEN.

Illinois Farmers Employ Them for Plowing and Similar Labor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Gustave Schwartz, a farmer, who lives ten miles northwest of Ravenwood, has hired Mary Phennig to work on his farm. He has found in Mary a woman who will go into the fields in the morning and guide a plow through the rocky ground until nightfall.

This is the third woman within a month who has accepted work on farms in Illinois. Inquiry at the State Employment Agencies shows that there have been many applications from women of foreign birth who desire to take service in the country districts as assistants on farms, not to do housework, but to labor in the fields.

ADMIRAL DEWEY AT NASHVILLE.

He Visits Various Points of Interest in and About the City.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 10.—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were entertained by the citizens of this city to-day under sunny skies. Thousands of visitors were here.

Mrs. Dewey was entertained at breakfast by Mrs. McMillin, wife of Gov. McMillin, and the members of the committee in charge of the flower parade, which was given during the afternoon.

Admiral Dewey, escorted by a committee representing the citizens and the commercial organizations, visited various points of interest in and about the city.

Summer Homes Unrivaled
at mountain, lake, or river on Lackawanna Railroad. Vacation trips for all purses. 429 Broadway or any ticket agent.—Adv.

Latest Train for St. Louis
And Cincinnati leaves Grand Central Station every day at 9:20 P. M., via New York Central-Big Four Route.—Adv.

KILLED BY AN AUTOMOBILE.

A Doctor's Page Meets Death While Taking a Ride on His Bicycle.

In a head-on collision at Central Park West and Seventy-fifth Street last night between an automobile and a bicycle, the rider of the bicycle, M. Alexander, sixteen years old, employed as a page by Dr. Judd of 225 Central Park West, was thrown from his wheel and his skull fractured. He died at Roosevelt Hospital a few hours after the accident.

The young man, who had finished his work and had started out for a spin, was riding south on the avenue. The electric automobile belonging to the General Electric Carriage Company of 66 West Forty-third Street was in charge of George M. Schaeffer of 353 West Forty-fourth Street, and was going in a northerly direction. The car tracks on the avenue are alongside the Park sidewalk and other vehicles keep to the asphalt outside.

There was a maze of vehicles between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets, and the bicyclist was caught as he tried to thread his way through them. He came suddeny out from behind one vehicle to meet the automobile, and he was struck and thrown off with great force. He landed twenty-five feet away from where the collision took place, and struck on his head.

The boy was carried, unconscious, into the San Remo Hotel, whence he was taken to the hospital. Schaeffer was arrested and locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

His Alarmist Words Ascribed to Nationalist Successes in France.

LONDON, May 11.—The alarmist tone of Lord Salisbury's Primrose League speech on Wednesday has been much discussed in the lobbies of Parliament; and the impression is that the apprehensions of the Premier are even more serious than those he gave expression to.

His utterances are ascribed to the recent successes of the Nationalists in France, hatred of Great Britain being one of the weapons of the campaign. The revival of military glory, one of the ideals set up in France, is regarded as dangerous to Great Britain.

RACE PROBLEM CONFERENCE.

Speakers at Montgomery Discuss Lynching — Extermination of Blacks Said to be Inevitable.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 10.—At the morning session of the Race Conference the discussion centred about the negro in relation to religion.

Prof. John Roachstraton of Mercer University, Mason; the Rev. D. Clay Lilley of Tuscaloosa, Secretary of the Southern Presbyterian Board of Negro Evangelization, and W. A. Guerry, Chaplain of the University of the South, took part in the discussion. The Rev. C. C. Brown of Clinton, S. C., and the Very Rev. J. R. Slattery of Baltimore, spoke for the advisability of raising the standard of ordination.

Bishop Rennick of Baltimore declared that from five to eight negroes in the North under Northern conditions committed crimes to one in the South. Prof. W. F. Willcox, Statistician in the Census Bureau, declared that the ultimate extermination of the black race was inevitable. "There will be a rapid decrease of the birth rate and a slow increase of the death rate until the negro race will stand as the American Indian stands to-day,' said Prof. Willcox.

Prof. Willcox was followed by Secretary Herbert Welsh of the Indian Rights Association. At the afternoon session Alex. C. King of Atlanta opened the discussion of the lynching question. He spoke on "The Punishment of Crimes Against Women—Existing Legal Remedies and Their Sufficiency."

Mr. King said it was in those communities where the dominance of the white race was the least secure and the menace of the black criminal the greatest that lynch law is most likely to prevail. He called attention to the fact that with the passage of time since the abolition of slavery the crime seems to grow in importance. Mr. King also noted the apparently inherent prejudice existing between the lower class of white people and the negro, who, in being educated and by imitation, was menacing the social status of this class of white people. He said that this prejudice is resented by the negro and produces strong racial amosity.

Mr. King gave two reasons why extra judicial means are resorted to, namely, the delay of legal punishment and the protection of the victim of the assault from the ordeal of the witness chair. He suggested two remedies for mob violence. He thought that when a party begins a hunt for a fugitive each member should be sworn in as a Deputy Sheriff by the Sheriff of the county and a memorandum of his name taken. In case violence came to the prisoner, those committing it could be detected. He also suggested that for every county where a lynching occurred a tax should be levied by the State authorities of not less than $5,000 and the amount appropriated to the School Fund of the State. He closed with a plea for the domination of law.

He was followed by Clifton R. Breckinridge of Arkansas, who discussed the advisability of lynching.

W. Bourke Cockran of New York boldly advocated the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. He argued that it was a bad limb on the tree; that it had been nullified by the States; that it had been lynched, so to speak, by the people of the South.

He declared that the reconciliation of the theoretical status of the negro under the Constitution should be reconciliation with his actual status in the public opinion of the country. He maintained that this repeal was best for the negro as well as for the white man, since both races had to live together, to prosper together, or go down together. Every source of irritation between the two should be removed, and the Fifteenth Amendment was the greatest.

Mr. Cockran asserted that the path of the negro to political and social rights lay through the development of the unit, the individual, and that the only means was by industrial education.

GOV. ROOSEVELT IS FIRM.

Confers with Senator Hanna—He Will Not, It Is Said, Be Asked to Stand for Vice Presidency.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Post to-morrow will say that at quite a long conference with Senator Hanna, Gov. Roosevelt reiterated his statement that he did not want a Vice Presidential nomination, and that he believed he could add to his party's strength more by running again for Governor than for the National office. The Post adds:

"Senator Hanna offered no counter arguments, and the conference closed with the understanding that for the present at least Gov. Roosevelt's name would not be considered. No decision has been reached as to the man to whom the nomination shall be given, but Secretary Long's chances are considered excellent."

Gov. Roosevelt, in company with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, paid a visit to the Capitol to-day. He arrived there at about 11 o'clock in the morning, and spent a brief time in greeting his friends among the Senators, leaving the building before the Senate convened.

In the afternoon Gov. Roosevelt drove over to Fort Myer to witness one of the famous cavalry drills at that army post. President and Mrs. McKinley, Secretaries Hay and Root, and many other well-known people were present, and witnessed a remarkable exhibition of horseback riding by the troopers.

Gov. Roosevelt was the guest of honor this evening at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Cowles at their home on N Street. Among others present were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, and Mrs. Tuckerman.

The "O'Neill" Sewing Machine.
Light running, handsomely finished, and cheaper in price than any other sewing machine sold in New York. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

Rapid Transit to Suburban Homes.
Full details of Suburban Homes in Westchester County in New York Central folder just issued. Apply to ticket agents or send 1-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Grand Central Station.—Adv.

BRYAN AND TOWNE POPULISTS' CHOICE

National Ticket Nominated at Sioux Falls by Acclamation.

UPROAR IN THE CONVENTION

Delegates Pull Off Their Coats Ready to Fight.

Platform Adopted Demands Silver at 16 to 1, Condemns Trusts, and Declares Sympathy for the Boers.

President—WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN of Nebraska.

Vice President—CHARLES A. TOWNE of Minnesota.

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota, May 10.—The Populist National Convention has nominated William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska for President and Charles A. Towne of Minnesota for Vice President.

The nomination of Mr. Bryan was made by acclamation as soon as the platform had been adopted.

The nomination of Mr. Towne also was made by acclamation, but not until the convention had fought

had walked a thousand miles to vote for Henry Clay in 1844. "I came a thousand miles to vote for William Jennings Bryan in this convention," said Mr. Olds, "and I hope you will not allow me to be defeated, as I was in 1844."

Cries of "We won't!" greeted Mr. Olds as he sat down.

Senator Allen of Nebraska then stepped forward. "Mr. Chairman," said he, amid perfect silence, "I move that the rules of this convention be suspended and that William Jennings Bryan be nominated by acclamation for President of the United States."

Amid the din that followed Senator Allen's motion and its seconding, the speaker's voice was faintly heard calling on those delegates who favored the motion to rise and remain standing. As one man the convention arose. Hats, umbrellas, flags, and canes were waved in the air amid deafening cheers, the uproar being increased by the band playing "Old Hundred." Some enthusiastic delegate tore loose a large picture of Mr. Bryan hanging in front of the speakers' desk and hoisted it to the table, where, cheering for Bryan, he held it while the convention applauded frantically.

"I propose three cheers for William Jennings Bryan!" cried George F. Washburn of Massachusetts. They were given, and the convention quieted down.

"I announce the nomination, by a unanimous vote, of William Jennings Bryan for President of the United States," said Chairman Patterson, as soon as he could be heard.

Another cheer greeted this announcement, and then the delegates settled in their seats for the fight over the question of a Vice Presidential nomination.

VICE PRESIDENTIAL FIGHT.

"The next thing on the programme," said Chairman Patterson, "is, according to the rules adopted, to take action regarding the nomination of a Vice President."

Instantly there was confusion. The one point upon which the convention could expect a fight was before it. There were loud cries of "Pettigrew," but the Chair recognized E. Gerry Brown of Massachusetts, who moved that the convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Vice President by ballot. There were numerous seconds from the body of the convention, and Senator Butler made a seconding speech from the platform. Washburn of Massachusetts offered an amendment to the motion of Mr. Brown that five names be selected as men acceptable to the People's Party and that a committee be sent with these names to confer with the Democrats and Silver Republicans at Kansas City on July 4, with the understanding that the name selected at that conference should be the nominee of the People's Party for Vice President.

SENATORS AT ISSUE.

Mr. Brown offered to withdraw in favor of the Simpson amendment his original motion of pushing the convention to a vote, but a point of order was raised that the motion had been made the subject of debate, and could not be withdrawn. The point of order was sustained. Senator Butler then moved to proceed to the nomination of Vice President, "if the Chair rules that the original motion is still before the convention." The Chair ruled that it was.

"Then," said Senator Butler, "I hope that the convention will never put it behind it." [Cheers.] The Senator, hoarse but determined against postponing action and waiting on the decision of the Democratic Party, argued earnestly for the nomination of a candidate for Vice President. "If the People's Party is sacrificed," said he, "then reform dies.

"We must not crucify the party under the mistaken idea that this is the best way to elect William Jennings Bryan. This is the People's Party Convention, and by the Eternal, it shall continue to be so. [Cheers.] And let me tell you, if the Democratic Convention goes into New England and puts a man like Sewall on the ticket the battle is lost right now." [Cheers.]

Senator Allen was then recognized to speak against the proposition to nominate. "We propose to take counsel of wisdom, that's all," he began. "We will leave the question open until such time as the committees from the Populist and Democratic Parties agree on a candidate, if possible—a candidate who will stand squarely on the platform of the Populist Party. Isn't that wisdom?" [Cries of "No! No!" and "Yes! Yes!"]

Great confusion ensued, and a division was called for on the yea and nay vote. The motion to suspend the rules was lost on a standing vote, and Chairman Patterson accordingly announced an adjournment until 8 o'clock.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

At 8:10 o'clock Chairman Patterson called the convention to order, and after a selection by the band, he recognized Mr. Washburn of Massachusetts, who had the floor when the afternoon session adjourned.

Mr. Washburn spoke at some length in favor of his plan of submitting a list of five men for Vice President. He yielded the floor to Gen. Weaver, who told the convention that he was willing to be an ally of the Democratic Party, but wished to do all the dictating to those allies instead of working in concert with them. He told the delegates repeatedly that they would make a grave mistake by nominating a Vice President without consulting with the Democratic Party.

"I tell you," declared Gen. Weaver, "if you nominate any one here you will never get him in Kansas City. I am willing to meet you people who favor a nomination half way—are you willing to meet me?"

"No, no," came from the Towne people.

"Oh, you're not," replied Gen. Weaver; "then we will have to lick you, that's all."

He closed with an appeal to the convention to adopt the plan of Mr. Washburn.

Half a dozen delegates were on their feet clamoring for recognition the instant Gen. Weaver concluded, but the Chair recognized E. Gerry Brown of Massachusetts, who deprecated the sharp tone the debate was taking.

"Stop throwing bricks at one another," said he. "If you have anything to say, say it on principle, not on men." Mr. Brown then came out in strong opposition to the conference plan.

"I am opposed to sending a committee to Kansas City under any consideration whatever. In the first place, because we have received no invitation, in the second place because no one here is guaranteed to authorize us that, when we step up to the counter at Kansas City with our valises full of credentials of our favorite sons, we won't find the master of the house busy."

Mr. Brown closed with an appeal for harmony, no matter what the decision of the convention might be.

FREE FIGHT IMMINENT.

Edward S. Grece of Michigan was then recognized. But just here an incident occurred that threw the convention into an uproar, and which for a few moments threatened to result in a free fight.

"Before Mr. Grece speaks," said the Chairman, "the Chair wishes to announce that there is a package of letters here for the South Dakota delegation. It was found on a chair and was probably lost by some member of the delegation."

Ex-Congressman John F. Kelly of South Dakota, who had been clamoring for recognition all day, at once advanced and with his voice shaking with anger said: "The South Dakota delegation is glad to receive this recognition from the chair, for it is the only recognition it has received from you. You are a miserable bunko steerer," Mr. Kelly shouted. "You came into this convention with professions of good faith. You are not fit to preside over a Populist convention, and you never will again."

In an instant there was an uproar, and cries of "Put him out!" were heard.

"I rise to a point of order," shouted Mr. Kelly. "I stand on my rights and you can't bunco me out of them. Then, turning toward the wildly shouting delegates, he yelled: "I defy you. I defy you to put me out." Pale with passion he again turned toward Chairman Patterson and, pointing his finger at him, cried:

"You, Sir, are trying to gratify a petty spite originating in to-day's conference."

Amid cries of "Put him out!" "Shut up!" and "Shame on you!" Mr. Kelly returned to his delegation, every member of which was standing on his feet.

THE LIE GIVEN.

During all the uproar Chairman Patterson, flushed and apparently nervous, kept pounding with his gavel in a vain effort to restore order. Finally the excited delegates quieted somewhat for a moment.

"The Chair desires to make an explanation," said Chairman Patterson. "I have honestly endeavored to let the convention hear from both sides in succession."

"I deny that as a falsehood," broke in Mr. Kelly, and again the convention became a perfect pandemonium. Several excited delegates stripped off their coats, ready for business, while one gray-bearded, brawny delegate ran toward Mr. Kelly. He was stopped, however, before he reached him.

"It was the purpose of the Chairman as soon as the gentleman recognized concluded to recognize the gentleman from South Dakota," continued Chairman Patterson, pale with anger. "Because the gentleman who has just finished spoke on the opposite side of the question Mr. Grece was recognized. Therefore I resent the imputation."

The uproar at this moment became so great that the Chairman could not be heard, renewed cries of "Put him out!" coming from the delegates. As soon as he could be heard Chairman Patterson continued:

"After Mr. Grece concludes I will recognize him, not because he is Mr. Kelly, but because he represents our host, the State of South Dakota. The gentlemen is trying to intimidate the chair. Let me assure him the chair will not be intimidated."

KELLY RECOGNIZED.

Mr. Kelly, surrounded by several members of the South Dakota delegation, was on his feet again by this time and attempted to speak, but a chorus of "Take your seat!" and "Oh, shut up!" greeted him, and after a moment's hesitation he sat down and the convention gradually came to order.

Mr. Grece spoke urgently in favor of sending a committee of conference to Kansas City, as proposed by Mr. Washburn.

The Chair then recognized Mr. Kelly of South Dakota, who said: "I very much regret the little altercation I had a short time ago, and I also regret that the Chairman should think I intended to intimidate him. I give you my word of honor as a man I intended nothing of the kind."

"Point of order, Mr. Chairman," shouted a delegate from Nebraska. "I claim the gentleman has no right to take the floor for making personal remarks."

There were loud cries of "Go on, go on," directed toward Mr. Kelly.

"The Chair hopes," said Chairman Patterson, "that the gentleman will be permitted to say whatever is on his mind regarding the Chairman."

Mr. Kelly resumed: "When the Chairman remarked early this afternoon that he wished all those who desired to take part in this debate to send their names to his desk, I sent in my name within three minutes. Three and one-half hours later I went personally to the Chairman and politely asked him for recognition. A gentleman of the South Dakota delegation went without my knowledge and asked the same thing. He was promised recognition for me as soon as the speaker then on the floor was through, but it was not given to me.

"While I deeply regret what has happened, I cannot find it in my heart to apologize, especially as I have several times during the day risen to a point of order and have been persistently ignored. I have been all day denied my simple plain rights as a delegate. Personally I do not care to make a speech to this convention, but I have been asked to do so by the delegation of South Dakota, which has done me the honor to make me its Chairman."

Mr. Kelly then turned his attention to the pending question and urged that a nomination be made at once, telling the convention that it was inconsistent with the dignity of the party to refrain from making it. Mr. Kelly was given an ovation by his fellow-delegates as he took his seat. They thumped him on the back and shook him by the shoulders until his coat was nearly torn from him.

SIMPSON MAKES A SPEECH.

Chairman Patterson asked the convention if they desired any further debate on the question of Vice President. After a long discussion on the parliamentary position of the various motions, amendments, and substitutes, the Chairman held that the original question was the amendment offered by Jerry Simpson, which provided that the National Committee should go to Kansas City for conference with the Free Silver Republicans and Democrats, regarding the Vice Presidency.

Mr. Simpson was given the floor for the closing argument in behalf of his amendment. He began by deploring the statements of some of the speakers who predicted the death of the People's Party.

"We have had some little fun here to-night," he said, "and a little scrap. That sort of thing doesn't presage the death of the party. It betokens mental activity." He then went on in a happy, humorous way, amid much laughter and applause, urging the convention to refrain from making a nomination at this time.

During his address Mr. Simpson made an eloquent eulogy on Mr. Towne, declaring that he was too good a friend of his to wish to see him put into political cold storage.

"How does Mr. Towne feel about it?" asked Gen. Weaver.

"I'll tell you how he feels," said Mr. Simpson. "I saw a telegram in this city to-day from Mr. Towne in which he said that he would not think it wise to nominate a Vice President at this time."

This statement provoked a storm, particularly in the ranks of the Minnesota delegation, who loudly demanded to see the telegram.

"I haven't got it," replied Mr. Simpson, "but it is here in the possession of some one, and I promised not to divulge his name."

"Don't believe a word of it," shouted Senator Butler, with a laugh.

DECIDE TO NOMINATE.

Mr. Simpson then concluded with a strong appeal to the convention to appoint a committee to confer at Kansas City. He received a hearty round of applause when he took his seat. Several delegates attempted to secure recognition, but were shut off by calls of "call the roll."

The substitute introduced by Mr. Simpson was then read by the Secretary, Gen. Weaver's resolution having been withdrawn by agreement.

Mr. Schilling of Wisconsin demanded the roll call on the question, it being Mr. Simpson's resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to go to Kansas City and confer with the Democratic committee in regard to a Vice Presidential candidate.

Amid perfect quiet the roll call then began. Faint applause greeted the vote of the Kansas delegation, which was 83 for and 1 against. Minnesota's forty-six votes were cast against the resolution, as was expected. Twelve votes from the Nebraska delegation went against the resolution. When North Carolina cast 77 votes against the resolution appeared to be beaten, and when Texas voted her 121 votes solidly against the resolution the delegation was cheered wildly.

Amid much confusion the vote resulted 202 votes for and 492 votes against. In the midst of the applause which followed the announcement of the result Senator Allen arose.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "I desire to name Charles A. Towne of Minnesota for the office of Vice President, and to move that the nomination be made unanimous."

Cries of "No! No!" came from several delegates.

Jerry Simpson made the point of order that Mr. Washburn's compromise measure, providing for the selection by ballot of five names to be presented by a committee to the Democratic and Silver Republican Conventions, and from which to endeavor to select a candidate for Vice President, should be acted upon, and the Chair ruled the point well taken.

The roll call was ordered on the resolution, which was also defeated, and the Vice Presidential question was at last settled.

Senator Allen then took the chair, Chairman Patterson's voice having given out.

Mr. Allen at once announced that nominations of candidates for Vice President were in order, and the call of States for the announcement of names was demanded. Howard S. Taylor of Illinois, E. Gerry Brown of Massachusetts, Charles A. Towne of Minnesota, John Breidenthal of Kansas, J. H. ("Cyclone") Davis of Texas; T. T. Rhinder of Pennsylvania, and John J. Lentz of Ohio were placed in nomination.

Rhinder was the first of the men named to withdraw. The others followed his example until only Towne and Lentz were left. A motion to make Towne's nomination by acclamation was carried, and the ticket was completed.

PLATFORM OF THE POPULISTS.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 10.—The text of the platform adopted by the Populist Convention is as follows:

The People's Party of the United States, in convention assembled, congratulating its supporters on the wide extension of its principles in all directions, does hereby reaffirm its adherence to the fundamental principles proclaimed in its two prior platforms and calls upon all who desire to avert the subversion of free institutions by corporate and imperialistic power to unite with it in bringing the Government back to the ideals of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln.

It extends to its allies in the struggle for financial and economic freedom, assurances of its loyalty to the principles which animate the allied forces and the promise of honest and hearty co-operation in every effort for their success.

To the people of the United States we offer the following platform as the expression of our unalterable convictions:

CURRENCY BILL CONDEMNED.

Resolved, That we denounce the act of March 14, 1900, as the culmination of a long series of conspiracies to deprive the people of their constitutional rights over the money of the Nation, and relegate to a gigantic money trust the control of the purse and the defence of the people.

We denounce this act, first, for making all money obligations, domestic and foreign, payable in gold coin or its equivalent, thus enormously increasing the burdens of the debtors and enriching the creditors.

Second, for refunding "coin bonds" not to mature for years into long-time gold bonds so as to make their payment improbable and our debt perpetual.

Third, for taking from the Treasury over $50,000,000 in a time of war and presenting it, as a premium, to bondholders to accomplish the refunding of bonds not due.

Fourth—For doubling the capital of bankers by returning to them the face value of their bonds in current money notes so that they may draw one interest from the Government and another from the people.

Fifth—For allowing banks to expand and contract their circulation at pleasure, thus controlling prices of all products.

Sixth—For authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue new gold bonds to an unlimited amount whenever he deems it necessary to replenish the gold hoard, thus enabling usurers to secure more bonds and more bank currency, by drawing gold from the Treasury, thereby creating an "endless chain" for perpetually adding to a perpetual debt.

Seventh—For striking down the greenback in order to force the people to borrow $346,000,000 more from the banks at an annual cost of over $20,000,000.

While barring out the money of the Constitution this law opens the printing mints of the Treasury to the free coinage of bank paper money, to enrich the few and impoverish the many.

DEMAND SILVER AT 16 TO 1.

We pledge anew the People's Party never to cease the agitation until this great financial conspiracy is blotted from the statute books, the Lincoln greenback restored, the bonds all paid, and all corporation money forever retired.

We affirm the demand for the reopening of the Mints of the United States for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, the immediate increase in the volume of silver coins and certificates thus created to be substituted, dollar for dollar, for the banknotes issued by private corporations under special privilege granted by law of March 14, 1900, and prior National banking laws, the remaining portion of the banknotes to be replaced with full legal-tender Government paper money, and its volume so controlled as to maintain at all times a stable money market and a stable price level.

INCOME TAX AND HOMESTEADS.

We demand a graduated income and inheritance tax, to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

With Thomas Jefferson we declare the land, including all natural sources of wealth, the inalienable heritage of the people. Government should so act as to secure homes for the people and prevent land monopoly. The original homestead policy should be enforced and future settlers upon the public domain should be entitled to a free homestead, while all who have paid an acreage price to the Government under existing laws should have their homestead rights restored.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the Government should own and operate the railroads in the interests of the people and on a non-partisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the extortion, tyranny, and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment, if not the destruction, of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizen, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

REMEDY AGAINST TRUSTS.

Trusts, the overshadowing evil of the age, are the result and culmination of the private ownership and control of the three great instruments of commerce—money, transportation, and the means of transmission of information—which instruments of commerce are public functions, and which our forefathers declared in the Constitution should be controlled by the people through their Congress for the public welfare. The one remedy for the trusts is that the ownership and control be assumed and exercised by the people.

We further demand that all tariffs on goods controlled by a trust shall be abolished.

To cope with the trust evil, the people must act directly without the intervention of representatives who may be controlled or influenced. We therefore demand direct legislation, giving the people the lawmaking and veto power under the initiative and referendum. A majority of the people can never be corruptly influenced.

INDEPENDENCE FOR FILIPINOS.

Applauding the valor of our army and navy in the Spanish war, we denounce the conduct of the Administration in changing a war for humanity into a war of conquest. The action of the Administration in the Philippines is in conflict with all the precedents of our National life; at war with the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the plain precepts of humanity. Murder and arson have been our response to the appeals of the people who asked only to establish a free government in their own land. We demand a stoppage of this war of extermination by the assurance to the Philippines of independence and the protection under a stable government of their own creation.

PORTO RICO.

The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the American flag are one and inseparable. The Island of Porto Rico is a part of the territory of the United States and by levying special and extraordinary customs duties on the commerce of that island the Administration has violated the Constitution, abandoned the fundamental principles of American liberty, and has strived to give the lie to the contention of our forefathers that there should be no taxation without representation.

BURDEN OF MILITARISM.

Out of the imperialism which would force an undesired domination on the people of the Philippines springs the un-American cry for a large standing army. Nothing in the character or purposes of our people justifies us in ignoring the plain lesson of history and putting our liberties in jeopardy by assuming the burden of militarism, which is crushing the people of the old world. We denounce the Administration for its sinister efforts to substitute a standing army for the citizen soldiery, which is the best safeguard of the republic.

SYMPATHY FOR BOERS.

We extend to the brave Boers of South Africa our sympathy and moral support in their patriotic struggle for the right of self-government, and we are unalterably opposed to any alliance, open or covert, between the United States and any other nation that will tend to the destruction of liberty.

IDAHO LABOR TROUBLES.

And a further manifestation of imperialism is to be found in the mining districts of Idaho. In the Coeur d'Alene soldiers have been used to overawe miners striving for a greater measure of industrial independence. And we denounce the State Government of Idaho and the Federal Government for employing the military arm of the Government to abridge the civil rights of the people and to enforce an infamous permit system which denies to laborers their inherent liberty and compels them to forswear their manhood and their right before being permitted to seek employment.

JAPANESE CONTRACT LABOR.

The importation of Japanese and other laborers under contract to serve monopolistic corporations is a notorious and flagrant violation of the immigration laws. We demand that the Federal Government shall take cognizance of this menacing evil and repress it undeh existing laws. We further pledge ourselves to strive for the enactment of more stringent laws for the exclusion of Mongolian and Malayan immigration.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

We indorse municipal ownership of public utilities, and declare that the advantages which have accrued to the public under that system would be multiplied a hundredfold by its extension to natural inter-State monopolies.

INJUNCTION IN LABOR TROUBLES.

We denounce the practice of issuing injunctions in the cases of dispute between employers and employes, making criminal acts by organizations which are not criminal when performed by individuals, and demand legislation to restrain the evil.

POPULAR VOTE FOR SENATORS.

We demand that United States Senators and all other officials as far as practicable be elected by direct vote of the people, believing that the elective franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a Government for and by the people. The People's Party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement by coercion and intimidation, adopted in some States, as unrepublican and undemocratic. And we declare it to be the duty of the several State Legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free, and fair ballot, and an honest count.

We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of the Territories as States.

PENSION OFFICE ARRAIGNED.

We denounce the expensive red tape system, political favoritism, cruel and unnecessary delay and criminal evasion of the statutes in the management of the Pension Office, and demand the simple and honest execution of the law, and the fulfilment by the Nation of its pledges of service pension to all its honorably discharged veterans.

UTAH REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 10.—The Republican State Convention here to-day met to elect six delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia. The following delegates were elected: G. M. Hanson of Oregon, C. E. Loose of Provo, Thomas Kearns of Park City, George Sutherland of Salt Lake, Heber M. Wells of Salt Lake, and Arthur Brown of Salt Lake.

John E. Booth of Provo was made permanent Chairman. He made a brief address, and the Resolutions Committee then reported the platform, which was adopted.

The platform congratulates the farmer, the miner, the manufacturer, the merchant, the wool grower, and above all, the laborer, who depends upon employment for the means to live. Continuing, it says:

We intrust the future Government of our new possessions to Congress and the President, believing that they may lawfully control and govern them as they deem best and feeling that they will give to these possessions every measure of local self-government for which they show themselves fitted.

We favor gold and silver as the money of the Republic.

We instruct our delegates to unequivocally support, sustain, and ratify the Administration of President McKinley and vote for his nomination.

O'Neill's Trimmed Sailor Hats
are the handsomest in New York. They have a dash to them that no others have. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

BARKER AND DONNELLY NAMED AT CINCINNATI

Middle-of-the-Roaders Nominate President and Vice President.

HOWARD WITHDREW HIS NAME

Platform Adopted Is Very Brief—Convention Elects J. A. Parker National Committee Chairman.

President—WHARTON BARKER of Pennsylvania.

Vice President—IGNATIUS DONNELLY of Minnesota.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—The ticket placed in the field to-day by what is commonly known as the Middle-of-the-Road Populist Party, but which according to leaders of the movement is the one and only People's Party, is that which was selected in 1898. For a time during to-day's session it appeared as if nothing could prevent a complete disruption of the plans so carefully wrought out by the handful of men who separated themselves at Lincoln, Neb., from the fusionist element of the People's Party.

Since Tuesday a steady current against the cut and dried choice of Barker and Donnelly by the initiative and referendum plan had almost destroyed the foundation upon which the ticket stood. Ex-Congressman Howard of Alabama had suddenly become the idol of an apparently winning number of delegates, and he clinched his claims on the Presidential nomination in his address assuming temporary Chairmanship of the convention on Wednesday.

To-day as the time drew near for nominations, word was quietly passed, confirmed by Mr. Howard himself, that the Barker following would bolt the convention should their leader not be elected. Owing to the fact that the Alabama delegation could not support Mr. Howard, matters were further complicated.

Howard took the only course for the restoration of harmony. He announced that he had no ambition to head the ticket and came to Cincinnati without the slightest expectation of being named. Then he withdrew his name.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

The convention was called to order at 8:30 A. M. with Col. W. L. Peek of Georgia in the chair. The matter which so disturbed last night's session—a report from the Credentials Committee—was immediately reopened by R. M. Chenault of Kansas, who moved that the vote of his delegation be based on the Congressional districts, allowing Kansas eleven votes in the place of eighty-six given them by the Credentials Committee report. The motion was adopted unanimously.

The Committee on Party Organization then presented its plan, which was adopted, after which Chairman Felter of the Committee on Resolutions read the platform formulated by his committee. J. A. Parker of Kentucky offered an additional plank opposing trusts and favoring public ownership of public utilities. After an extended debate Parker's amendment was adopted.

J. B. Osborne of Nebraska declared that the declaration for the free coinage of gold and silver was practically a demand creating a special privilege, and he moved to strike out that portion of the platform. A motion to lay his motion on the table apparently carried by a large majority, but there was a call for a division, which resulted in laying Osborn's motion on the table, 580 to 82. The platform was then adopted, practically by a unanimous vote. It read as follows:

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

The People's Party of the United States, assembled in National Convention, thih 10th day of sembled in National Convention this 10th day of cardinal tenets of the People's Party as set forth in the Omaha platform, and pledging ourselves anew to continued advocacy of those grand principles of human liberty until right shall triumph over might and love over greed, do adopt and proclaim this declaration of faith:

We demand the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate for such changes of existing fundamental and statute law as will enable the people in their sovereign capacity to impose and compel the enactment of such laws as they desire; to reject such as they deem injurious to their interests, and to recall unfaithful public servants.

We demand the public ownership and operation of the means of communication, transportation, and production which the people may elect, such as railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, coal mines, &c.

The land, including all natural sources of wealth, is a heritage of the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

A scientific and absolute paper money, based upon the entire wealth and population of the Nation, not redeemable in any specific commodity, but made a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all taxes and public dues, and issued by the Government only without the intervention of banks and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of commerce, is the best currency that can be devised, but until such a financial system is secured, which we shall press for adoption, we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1.

We demand the levy and collection of a graduated tax on incomes and inheritances, and a Constitutional amendment to secure the same if necessary.

We demand the election of President, Vice President, Federal Judges, and United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

We are opposed to trusts; and declare the contention between the old parties on the monopoly question is a sham battle, and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of the principles of public ownership of public utilities.

NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT.

Prof. Boyse of Nebraska asked the adoption of a motion pledging all the delegates in the convention to support the ticket to be named. Several remonstrances caused Boyse to withdraw his motion, the object of which was not apparent until later in the session.

Nominations for the Presidency were then, at 10:05 A. M., declared in order. Prof. Boyse of Nebraska placed in nomination ex-Congressman Milford W. Howard of Alabama, who he said had always been a true Populist and who as an orator was the peer of William Jennings Bryan and whose magnetism excelled that of Eugene V. Debs. He declared that the dry bones of fusion are already rattling at the mention of Howard.

Gen. Phillips of Georgia then nominated Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania. In doing so he said that Mr. Howard was one of his dearest friends, but that he wished to carry out the instructions of his State convention. He mentioned the name of Thomas Watson, at which there was a great outburst of applause.

Illinois was next called, and yielded its time to Indiana. Judge W. S. Williams of the latter State placed before the convention the name of Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, whom he lauded as "a lover of mankind and a man whom it was not necessary to place upon probation." A. W. Ricker of Iowa presented for the convention's consideration, but not as a nominee, the name of Eugene V. Debs. Debs's name was received with silence on the part of the convention.

R. M. Chenault of Kansas seconded the nomination of Howard. He was followed by J. A. Parker of Kentucky, who also seconded it. Ex-Gov. Waite of Colorado also seconded the nomination of Howard. He said that the Western States were returning good for evil in endorsing a Southern man, although the South had forced Weaver on the West in 1892. New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Georgia seconded the nomination of Barker. P. H. Rahilly of Minnesota seconded the nomination of Ignatius Donnelly. Dr. Hill of Oregon seconded Howard's nomination. J. B. Osborne of Nebraska got the stage for the purpose of doing the same thing, when formal objection was made by a delegate of Alabama to Osborne's speaking, on the ground that he was not a good Populist. J. A. Parker vouched for Osborne, and the Alabama delegate apologized.

When the roll call on Presidential nominations was finished Mr. Howard advanced to the Chairman's desk and expressed a desire to be heard. He thanked the convention for the honor bestowed upon him as temporary Chairman.

"I said we had reached a crisis. Subsequent events verified that statement. We, at St. Louis, made a tremendous mistake. I thank God that I was not responsible for that mistake. I stand for unadulterated Populism. I led the fight for Watson. Notwithstanding, we were overwhelmed in the deluge that swept the convention. But I believe that the party has done penance for its mistake, and I do not believe that the party is doomed for that one mistake.

"I do not believe that we must commit a blunder to-day that will cause another disruption in our party. I do not possess that ambition which overleaps itself and falls on the other side. I believe in populism, because I believe it is right. I am a Populist because I like liberty more than ambition. I thank my friends who have supported me, but peculiar conditions confront us. I realize what the good Lord meant when he said that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. I stand before you unsupported by Alabama, and under these conditions I could not afford to accept the nomination at the hands of this convention.

"I refused the nomination for a third term in Congress because I believed in rotation in office. I have not sought this nomination. I came to do what I believed was right and never dreamed that this nomination would be offered. I realize that you, my friends, are in the majority, but for the good of the party—placing it above Howard and Howard's ambition—I withdraw my name."

A tumultuous uproar followed Mr. Howard's statement, three husky cheers were given him, and the Chairman of the Nebraska delegation stated that his votes would be cast for Howard notwithstanding.

Roll call on the nominations for the Presidency began at 1:25 P. M. The first ballot resulted in no choice, the totals being: Howard, 326.6; Barker, 314.4; Donnelly, 70; Norton, 3; necessary to choice, 488. Alabama voted for Barker, and the announcement was received with hisses.

Chairman Crowe of the Alabama delegation created an uproarious scene by charging ex-Gov. Waite of Colorado with insulting the Southern delegates in his reference to the nomination of Weaver. Howls and catcalls came from every direction, and the Chairman found it impossible to restore order. Ex-Gov. Waite struggled down the aisle, and, in a feeble voice, which was heard only by those only a few feet away, stated that his remarks had been misunderstood, and that, if the delegates from Alabama construed them as Chairman Crowe represented, he would apologize.

BARKER AND DONNELLY NAMED.

When order had been restored Judge Williams of Indiana announced the withdrawal of Ignatius Donnelly's name. P. H. Rahilly shouted that the Minnesota delegation refused to have Donnelly's name withdrawn, and the roll call on the second ballot proceeded. Minnesota, with forty-eight votes, was passed. The Chairman had previously ruled that the nominee having the majority of all the votes cast on this ballot was entitled to the nomination.

When all the States had voted Minnesota cast her forty-eight votes for the man from Pennsylvania and gave him the necessary majority over the others and the nomination. Mr. Howard moved that the selection of Barker be made unanimous. It was carried with a shout, and the leading opponents of a few moments before embraced.

The final ballot was as follows: Barker, 370; Howard, 336; Donnelly, 7; Norton, 2.

Ignatius Donnelly was then declared to be the unanimous choice of the convention for Vice President on the motion of R. H. Chenault of Kansas. A recess for twenty minutes followed.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN.

The convention reassembled at 2:45, and after much delay the selection of National committeemen was completed. A long drawn out struggle ensued as to whether the convention proper should select a National Chairman or leave that to the National Committee. A wrangle continued until a motion to select the Chairman in the convention prevailed and nominations were called for.

The name of Milton Park of Texas was placed in nomination, and he was about to be declared the unanimous choice of the convention when Mr. Howard arose and in an eloquent tribute to the sterling qualities and manhood of J. A. Parker of Kentucky, nominated that young man for National Chairman. He was declared Chairman of the National Committee by acclamation.

The following members of the National Executive Committee were chosen: M. L. Spence, West Virginia; C. M. Walters, Indiana; J. K. Sears, Oregon; Haldor E. Boen, Minnesota; W. L. Peek, Georgia; Albert Faljner, Nebraska. It was decided to establish the National headquarters in Chicago at as early date as practicable, and the next meeting of the committee will be held there.

The usual vote of thanks were declared and the convention at 4:45 P. M. adjourned sine die.

SKETCH OF THE NOMINEES.

Wharton Barker, the Philadelphia financier and editor, who heads the ticket, was a Republican until the Spring of 1896. He was a pioneer Garfield man in the Republican National Convention of 1880, and four years later he championed the candidacy of Gen. Benjamin Harrison. He supported Gen. Harrison again in 1888, but opposed his renomination in 1892.

In 1896 Mr. Barker forsook the Republican Party and became an earnest supporter of W. J. Bryan, although the Chicago platform, as a whole, was not to his liking. His own views on the questions at issue in that campaign were set forth in the columns of The American, the Philadelphia weekly which he founded in 1880 as the successor of the Penn Monthly, established by him in 1869, and Weekly Notes, which he started in 1879.

Mr. Barker was born in Philadelphia May 1, 1846, and is the grandson of Jacob Barker, a relative of Benjamin Franklin. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1866 and in 1880 became a Trustee of that university. In 1868 he entered the banking house of Barker Brothers & Co. of Philadelphia, and ten years later, when war was threatened between Russia and Great Britain, the Czar's advisers selected Mr. Barker as their financial agent in the United States. In this capacity his practical achievement was the placing of a contract for the building of four warships for Russia.

In recognition of his services, Alexander II. conferred upon him the order of St. Stanislaus, a decoration rarely given to a foreigner. Mr. Barker organized the Investment Company of Philadelphia and the Finance Company of the same city, with a combined capital of $9,000,000. His banking firm was financially embarrassed for a time in 1890, when the Baring failure in London occurred. Mr. Barker's home is at Wyncote, twenty miles from Philadelphia.

Ignatius Donnelly, Mr. Barker's running mate, was also born in Philadelphia, and is sixty-eight years old. He may be classed as a lawyer or Congressman, orator, Baconian scholar, or politician, for he has been all of them. Educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, he afterward studied law with B. H. Brewster, later Attorney General of Pennsylvania and of the United States. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, married in 1855, and moved in 1856 to St. Paul, Minn.

In 1859 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Minnesota on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1861. He was sent to Congress in 1864 and in 1866, but was defeated two years later, after which he united his fortunes with the Democracy. In the Presidential campaign of 1872 he took the stump for Horace Greeley, and in 1873 he was chosen Democratic State Senator, and was afterward nominated by the Democrats for Congress.

He wrote an "Essay on the Sonnets of Shakespeare," "Atlantis, the Antediluvian World," and "Ragnarok," and later produced "The Great Cryptogram," in which he undertook to show that the works attributed to William Shakespeare were the product of Sir Francis Bacon. He wrote the preamble to the Omaha platform of the People's Party, which has since been regarded in the light of a party creed.

On Washington's Birthday in 1898, Mr. Donnelly was married again. His bride was his typewriter, Miss Marian Hanson, who had typewritten many pages of his second "cipher" to prove that Bacon wrote Shakespeare. She believes in the new cipher, and agrees with her husband that he has never been properly appreciated by the critics and the reading public. Their home is at Nininger, an old mansion on the Dakota River twenty miles below St. Paul.

COLORADO REPUBLICANS.

DENVER, May 10.—The Republican State Convention met at the Broadway Theatre at 11 o'clock to-day. Nearly all of the counties were represented. United States Senator Wolcott, who served as temporary Chairman, was enthusiastically received. He spoke at some length upon the political situation in the State and Nation, highly eulogizing President McKinley and indorsing every act of the Administration.

Mr. Wolcott said President McKinley was the truest American alive—great in peace and great in war. At the close of his address Mr. Wolcott called Charles Hartzel of Denver to the Chair, and later he was made permanent Chairman. The following delegates to the National Convention were chosen unanimously: Senator E. O. Wolcott of Denver, D. M. Moffatt of Denver, W. S. Stratton of Colorado Springs, and David R. C. Brown of Aspen. The alternates are: H. E. Churchill of Greeley, Earl B. Coe of Denver, Crawford Hill of Denver, and B. W. Ritter of Durango.

Resolutions were adopted which unqualifiedly indorse President McKinley and his Administration, which is credited with bringing prosperity to the country. They commend the policy pursued in the Philippines and Porto Rico, and express the hope that President McKinley will be unanimously renominated. They declare opposition to trusts, while inviting capital to the State.

The convention indorsed the course of Senator Wolcott as follows:

We commend in terms of unqualified praise the attitude of our junior Senator, Edward O. Wolcott, upon all questions affecting the commercial, industrial, and financial welfare of our country. Our confidence in him has never been betrayed and we uphold and sustain him in his every official act.

No other mention was made of the financial question.

The following telegram was ordered sent to President McKinley, after which the convention adjourned sine die:

The Republicans of Colorado, in convention assembled, unanimously and enthusiastically indorse your Administration and pledge the support of a united party to the great principles represented by you.

Many of the delegates in to-day's convention four years ago affiliated with the Silver Republicans and supported Bryan.

IOWA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 10.—At the Iowa Republican Convention, held here to-day, the following were made delegates at large to the National Convention at Philadelphia: Gov. Leslie M. Shaw, Col. George H. French, Davenport; Dr. E. H. Smith, Cedar Rapids, and Lafayette Young, Des Moines. The alternates are Charles M. Junkin of Jefferson; T. H. Epperson of Buffalo; E. G. Penrose of Tarna, and T. M. Purcell of Franklin.

The platform adopted follows:

POLICE FIND POOLROOMS

Inspectors Cross and Thompson Report to the Board.

Capts. Vredenburgh and Diamond Discovered Gambling — Thomas and Chapman Were Less Successful.

President York of the Police Board yesterday received from Inspectors Cross and Thompson reports asked for by the board in regard to a number of alleged poolrooms to which the attention of the Commissioners was called early this week.

Inspector Cross inclosed reports from Capt. Vredenburgh of the Oak Street precinct concerning two places, one at 2 New Chambers Street, over a saloon, and the other at 33 Park Row, over a restaurant, and from Capt. Diamond of the Fifth Street precinct concerning an alleged poolroom at 112 East Thirteenth Street.

Capt. Vredenburgh's report is in part as follows:

"On Monday, the 6th inst., I received information that bookmaking would be attempted at the above-named places, (2 New Chambers Street and 33 Park Row.) I instructed Detective Hahn and Patrolmen Riley, Snydecker, Allen, Distler, and Dean that under no circumstances must a poolroom open or bookmaking be allowed in this precinct.

"At about 2:30 P. M., 8th inst., Patrolmen Allen and Distler gained an entrance to the clubrooms of the Franklin Benevolent Association, on the second floor of 2 New Chambers Street, and passed a dollar through a hole in a partition, to be placed on a horse scheduled to run at Morris Park race track that day. They placed James Kelly of 290 Madison Street, the man who took the money, under arrest and arraigned him before Magistrate Flammer, charged with violation of the pool law. The prisoner was held by him in $1,000 bail for examination.

"At 3 P. M., same date, Patrolman Snydecker entered the rooms of the Stryker Bay Social Club, at 33 Park Row, and succeeded in placing a bet on a horse scheduled to run that day at Morris Park. He arrested William Smith of 111 West Twenty-seventh Street, the person who took the money, and arraigned him before Magistrate Flammer. The prisoner was discharged because the officer could not prove that the prisoner was either the owner, backer, or an employe of the place.

"I shall continue to use every effort to suppress the places above named and all places of their character when attempts are made to violate the law."

Capt. Diamond's report to Inspector Cross tells of the detailing of detectives to look for violation of the law at 112 East Thirteenth Street. The Captain says that his officers reported that the entire building is occupied by the American Felt Company, and they could find no violation of law.

The Captain goes on to say that his detectives found cause for suspicion that 114 and 116 East Thirteenth Street, Clarendon Hall, was the place really complained of. The Captain detailed detectives and patrolmen to look for poolrooms there, and on the 9th inst. two patrolmen succeeded in placing a bet on a horse running at Morris Park.

John White, forty-one years of age, of 144 East Fifteenth Street, who was acting as manager of the establishment, was placed under arrest. The prisoner was arraigned before Magistrate Pool and discharged.

Inspector Thompson made a personal report about the alleged poolrooms at Twenty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, over Kofster & Bial's saloon; at 76 University Place, and at the southwest corner of Bowery and Bond Street. He found no evidence of poolselling or gambling. He inclosed to President York the reports made to him by Capts. Thomas of the West Thirtieth Street Precinct and Chapman of the Mercer Street Station.

Capt. Thompson says that he made a thorough and prompt investigation of the place at 100 West Twenty-fourth Street. The place is occupied, he says, by the Pearl Social Club, a society incorporated in 1895.

Capt. Chapman reports that he visited the two places in his precinct personally and had his detectives visit them, but found no evidence of violation of law. All the Captains promise to keep the places under close surveillance.

SCHOOL BOARD'S NEW BUREAU.

Treasurer and Assistant to be Exempt from Civil Service Rule.

Secretary Birdseye of the State Civil Service Board, which was in session all day yesterday in the Criminal Court Building, announced in the evening that the board had decided that only the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer of the bureau to be established in this city under the Davis school law should be exempt from competitive examinations. Under this law a bureau will be created to take charge of the finances of the Board of Education.

"It is not necessary that any others should be exempt," said Mr. Birdseye. "If they cannot be appointed from the certified lists now ready they can be appointed temporarily to hold office until new lists are prepared."

B. F. HOUSEMAN KILLED.

Philadelphian Found with Bullet Wound in Head—Police Allege Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—Benjamin F. Houseman, aged fifty-five years, a prominent Jew of this city, was found dead today at his home, 1,820 Diamond Street, with a bullet wound in his head and a pistol lying close by. The body was found by Mr. Houseman's son, who sought his father in the room the latter used as an office. While the police report the affair as a suicide, the family claim that death was due to the accidental discharge of a pistol which Mr. Houseman was unloading.

Mr. Houseman was resident manager of the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York, which position he had held for fifteen years. Previous to that he was for twenty years Paymaster of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at the Port Richmond Station in this city. He was a Director of the Tenth National Bank, a prominent Mason, and was identified with a number of building associations. His accounts are said to be all correct, and he had been in good health, and was in good financial circumstances. A widow and one son survive him.

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF STOVES.

Increase of 5 Per Cent. Recommended by National Association.

The National Stove Manufacturers' Association at their meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday adopted a resolution recommending an advance of 5 per cent. on all grades of manufactured goods. The organization will meet in Boston next year.

At the morning session Abraham C. Mott of Philadelphia read a paper on "Improvements in Foundry Management." William C. Meyers of this city discussed the export trade in stoves.

The following officers were elected: President—Stanhope Boal, Piqua, Ohio; Vice Presidents—P. B. Acker, New York; Jeremiah Dwyer, Detroit; Treasurer—Walter S. Stevenson, Philadelphia; Secretary—Thomas J. Hogan, Chicago.

President Boal said to a reporter last night: "The advance of 5 per cent. in prices recommended by the association is not obligatory. The association is in no sense a trust, and it is optional with members to make the advance or continue the present prices. While the trade has been and still is in a healthy condition, there has been such a material advance in iron and in labor that a larger advance is warranted. The relations between the employers and employes are excellent. Indeed, we have had no labor troubles worthy of the name since 1891."

Lineman Killed by Live Wire.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 10.—William Peece, twenty-four years old, a lineman in the employ of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, was instantly killed while at the top of a pole on Ascension Street to-day by taking hold of a wire to save himself from a fall. The body was discovered hanging head downward, and it was cut down with difficulty, having become wedged in between the wires. The hands were frightfully burned.

Col. E. A. Stevens on Riparian Board.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 10.—Col. E. A. Stevens of Hoboken was this afternoon appointed by Gov. Voorhees a member of the State Riparian Commission.

ACTRESS SUES A LAWYER.

Mrs. Hunter Charges F. H. Man with Breach of Promise.

Clara Barton Hunter, formerly a member of the Empire Theatre stock company, and recently a member of Annie Russell's company, has brought suit in the Supreme Court through her attorneys, Howe & Hummel, against Frederick H. Man, a well-known attorney, of 56 Wall Street, for breach of promise of marriage and asks damages in the amount of $50,000.

Mrs. Hunter alleges that she met Man in 1897, having been sent to his office by F. H. Wright, an artist and a mutual friend. She consulted Man in his capacity as a lawyer regarding some property she owned, and after two or three visits to the office Mr. Man asked the privilege of calling on his client at her home in Lexington Avenue. After that there followed numerous dinners and entertainments. This continued for two years, when Mrs. Hunter was not on the road playing.

Mrs. Hunter on July 26, 1899, received a letter from Mr. Man's sister-in-law, Mrs. Josephine Fuller Krotel, asking her to visit Mr. Man's country seat at Budd's Lake, N. J., and stating that Mr. Wright, who had sent her to see Man some years before, was also to be one of the guests. The letter was sent in care of Mr. Wright.

Mrs. Hunter says that she went to Budd's Lake and spent a week there as the guest of Mr. Man and Mrs. Krotel. It was just after this visit, on Aug. 15, 1899, that Mr Man, as alleged, asked the actress to be his wife, and she accepted him. While this courtship was going on Man was securing, so Mrs. Hunter asserts, a divorce from his wife, and the decree was granted while she was absent from the city. She says she told him at the time of asking for her hand that she desired a sufficient time to elapse between the granting of the decree to him and his remarriage, so that gossips would have no chance to talk.

Mrs. Hunter told Man that she had also been married to one Francis Dill Hunter, Jr., from whom she had obtained an absolute divorce in 1896, the decree, which she says she showed him, being signed by Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court in Newburg. Matters went along as usual until early in the present year, when Mrs. Hunter asked Mr. Man to make good his promise by making her his wife.

Man seemed coy, so Mrs. Hunter says, and gave one excuse after another, which she at the time did not consider of importance. Finally, on Feb. 22, she had a talk with him, and she says he astonished her by stating that he was not able to suppport a wife, and therefore thought that he ought to remain single. Mrs. Hunter then placed the matter in Mr. Hummel's hands, with the result that suit was brought.

In his answer to the suit Mr. Man, through Norwood & Dilley, his attorneys, sets up a general denial of the allegations in Mrs. Hunter's complaint. Then, for a separate defense, he alleges on information and belief that the plaintiff was married to Francis Dill Hunter, and that on Aug. 15, 1899, when she alleges she promised to marry she was still the wife of Hunter, and therefore could not have legally made any such promise.

"Mr. Man has acted contemptibly, and has put me in a false position with my friends," said Mrs. Hunter yesterday. "I have learned that his relatives, all of whom I met, objected to his marriage on the ground that his property might be alienated from his two daughters and others of his family. I have since learned that he is a man of considerable means, and that his excuse to me had no foundation in fact."

Frederick H. Man is sixty years old and is in business with five of his brothers at 56 Wall Street. All are members of well-known clubs and are sons of the late A. H. Man, who was the senior member of the law firm of Man & Parsons, John E. Parsons being the junior member. Mr. Man is a member of the Union League, the Loyal Legion, the Bar Association, and the New England Society. His residence in this city is at 120 East Thirty-fourth Street.

SMITH EXAMINING BOARD MEETS.

Fitness of Major of Seventy-first Regiment Under Investigation.

ALBANY, May 10.—The Examining Board to determine the fitness of Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment to continue in office in the National Guard met at the Third Brigade Headquarters this afternoon and began its work. The board consists of Brig. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Brig. Gen. Doyle, Col. Emmett, and Major Martin Cary.

The session was secret. Major Smith was present with his counsel, Col. Bacon, and made a formal request that he be permitted to appear before the board and make a statement. The board informed him that he might do so at a future session.

GIRL KILLED IN DUMBWAITER.

Tried to Descend in It and a Trapdoor Fell and Strangled Her.

Clara Hummell, a fifteen-year-old girl, who lived with her parents on the fifth floor of the flathouse at 540 West Forty-seventh Street, was killed in a dumbwaiter at her home on Wednesday night under peculiar circumstances.

The girl was in the habit of going out in the evening, and Wednesday night her mother, to prevent her doing so, locked her in the flat. About 10 o'clock Mrs. Hummell saw her daughter going upstairs toward the roof. At 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Lizzie Bulfer, a tenant in the house, discovered her body wedged in the dumbwaiter, with her head caught in the trapdoor of the shaft on the roof.

It is supposed by Mrs. Hummell and the police that the girl went to the roof to ride down in the dumbwaiter to the basement and thus get to the street. The weight of her body caused the dumbwaiter to descend while her head and right arm were still out, and the trapdoor falling caught her across the neck and strangled her to death.

DECAPITATED BY AN ELEVATOR.

Boy Met Death While Searching for a Lost Shipping Bill.

Robert Herbst, sixteen years old, employed as a messenger by Julius Franklin, a manufacturer of wrappers, at 154 and 158 Mercer Street, was decapitated there by an elevator yesterday morning.

Young Herbst went to the basement of the building to search for a shipping bill which had been blown down there. Elevator No. 2 was at the top of the building, and Herbst climbed through the grating and into the shaft to look for the lost bill. Not finding it, he stuck his head through the vertical iron bars into Shaft No. 1. The elevator descended swiftly and noiselessly, and the boy's neck being caught between it and an iron cross-brace, his head was severed from his body.

John Durando of 281 Mott Street, who was in charge of the elevator, and Dennis Clark of Jersey City Heights, the engineer in the building, were taken to the Jefferson Market Court, where they were held for the inquest.

QUAY INDICTMENTS DROPPED.

District Attorney Abandons Old Charges Against the ex-Senator.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The indictment against ex-Senator Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay, and the late Benjamin J. Haywood, ex-State Treasurer, charging them with converting public money to their own use; the two indictments charging ex-Senator Quay individually with having conspired with John S. Hopkins, cashier of the People's Bank, to buy and sell stocks through Hopkins, and the indictment charging State Treasurer Haywood individually with loaning State money contrary to law, were all abandoned by District Attorney Rothermel to-day. The indictments were found against them in November, 1898.

The District Attorney, in his application to the Court, explained that M. S. Quay and Haywood had been tried and acquitted on the charge of converting public money to their own use, and that the pending indictments depend upon the same evidence to sustain a conviction as did the indictment which was tried. The District Attorney thought it proper and just that the indictments should not be pressed as to M. S. Quay, as that would practically result in a retrial after acquittal, and, as the Commonwealth was not in possession of evidence to establish the guilt of R. R. Quay and as Benjamin Haywood is dead, he asked that verdicts of not guilty be taken in each case.

Judge Biddle, without comment, consented to the abandonment of the indictments, thus ending the famous case.

89c. for $1.50 Shirts.

Have never seen better values in our whole experience of Shirt manufacturing, Shirt buying and Shirt selling. Made of choicest madras cloth; large assortment, attractive patterns, in finest colorings; laundered neckbands and detached cuffs. Ideal for negligee wear. Similar qualities will cost you $1.50 elsewhere; our price, 89c.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Men's 25c. Collars at 14c

Twenty-one hundred count pure linen back and front, four-ply, improved bar-end button-holes, thirty-eight distinct shapes to choose from. Who could wish for a better collar? Men who pay 25c. for expensively-advertised brands err if they think they secure as much value at that price as we sell for 14c.

500 Men's Spring Suits—in Annex.

The balance of our great clothing offering of last week:—

$7.98 for $12.50 Qualities. $11.98 for $18.00 Qualities.
$9.98 for $15.00 Qualities. $14.98 for $25.00 Qualities.

Men's Sack Suits, fine blue serge, guaranteed fast colors, hand-finished lapels, lined with mohair serge, others ask $12.50; our price, $9.49.

Men's Sack Suits, superior quality blue serge, made in best manner, others ask $15.00; our price, $12.49.

Men's Prince Albert Coats and Vests, fine soft-finished Thibet, lined throughout and faced to buttonholes with pure dye silk, others ask $25.00; our price, $18.74.

Young Men's Sack Suits, fine blue serge, guaranteed fast colors, well made and trimmed, others ask $12.00; our price, $9.49.

Special Offering in Custom Tailoring.

Men's Sack and Cutaway Suits made to order from fine worsteds, serges, flannels and fancy cheviots—the latter in all the newest stripes and plaids; our prices were $28.74; our special price now, $18.74.

Boys' Washable Suits, made of silk striped and imported Galatea linen, beautifully trimmed with silk embroidery, others ask $2.50 to $4.00; our price, $1.88.

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of all-wool navy blue serge, trimmed with black soutache braid, heavy silk Windsor tie, sizes 3 to 10 years, others ask $4.50; our price, $2.98.

Boys' Double-breasted Two-piece Suits, made of fine worsteds, in neat checks and stripes, trimmed and tailored in best manner, sizes 7 to 15 years; at $5.32.

Boys' Double-breasted Two-piece Suits, made of all-wool cassimeres and fancy cheviots, new designs, dressy and durable, sizes 7 to 15 years, others ask $6.00; our price, $3.74.

Men's Shoes—In Annex.

Men's Tan Russian Calf Oxfords, hand-sewed welts, bulldog lasts, extension soles; others ask $3.50; our price, $2.99.

Men's Patent Leather Oxfords, hand-sewed welts, English bulldog lasts, very much in demand for dress wear, others ask $3.50; our price, $2.99.

Men's Tan Russia Calf Shoes, hand-sewed welts, bulldog lasts, others ask $3.50; our price, $2.99.

Men's Black and Tan Vici Kid Shoes, hand-sewed welts, stylish lasts, others ask $3.50; our price, $2.99.

Men's Patent Leather Shoes, English lasts, hand-sewed welts, others ask $3.50; our price, $2.99.

Men's "L. A. W. Special" Bicycle Shoes, tan and black kangaroo leather, hand-sewed welts, splendid quality, at $2.39.

Men's Hats—In Annex.

Blue and pearl "Golf Hats," smooth, soft felt, with raw and bound edges—the season's newest fad—others ask $2.50; our price, $1.88.

Boys' Shoes—In Annex.

Boys' Russet Leather School Shoes, manufactured by a new process, without nails or lasting tacks, insuring a perfectly smooth insole that will not hurt the feet or injure the stockings; a boon to all mothers of strong, lively boys—sizes, 2½ to 5½, $1.49; sizes, 12 to 2, $1.24.

Boys' "Solid Wear" Badger calf Shoes, McKay Sewed, bulldog lasts, stout soles; sizes 2½ to 5½, $1.99; sizes 12 to 2, $1.87.

Boys' "Steel Shod" Shoes, made of best American calfskin, kangaroo tops, English lasts, extension soles, hand-sewed welts; sizes 2½ to 5½, $2.49; sizes 12 to 2, $2.19.

"Little Men's" School Shoes, made of black box calfskin, McKay sewed, strong soles and spring heels; sizes 8 to 13½, $1.38.

"Little Men's" Tan Russia calf Shoes, broad toes, heavy soles, spring heels; sizes 8 to 2, $1.49.

"Little Men's" Dress Shoes, made of black box calf, hand-sewed welts, spring heels; sizes 8 to 2, $1.87.

Medicinal and Toilet Goods.

Standard preparations at Special Prices.

Seidlitz Powders, full weight, U. S. P. formula, our regular price per box of twelve, 16c; for this sale, 12c.

Cream of Tartar, four-ounce package, our regular price, 13c.; for this sale, 10c.

Powdered Sulphur, two ounces put up in wooden box, 5c.

Sarsaparilla Compound, for children and adults, 16 ounce bottles, our regular price, 59c.; for this sale, 43c.

Castor Oil, pure, cold-dressed, four-ounce bottles, our regular price, 12c.; for this sale, 9c.

Rochelle Salts, four ounces, put up in wooden box, at 12c.

Epsom Salts, six ounces, put up in wooden box, at 6c.

Cathartic Pills, U. S. P. formula, our regular price per bottle of 100, 29c.; for this sale, 19c.

Triplex Pills, gelatine-coated, our regular price per bottle of 100, 19c.; for this sale, 10c.

Rhubarb Tablets, with magnesia or soda, about 50 in bottle, at 9c.

Glycerine, chemically pure, three-ounces in bottles, 8c.; twelve ounces in bottles, 28c.

Genuine Almond Meal, perfumed with violet, half-pound jars, our regular price, 28c.; for this sale, 19c.

Glycerine Lotion, for sunburn, &c., our regular price for four-ounce bottle, 19c.; for this sale, 14c.

Cold Cream, genuine violet and rose odor, our regular price, 16c.; for this sale, 12c.

Witch Hazel Cold Cream, put up in glass jars, our regular price, 16c.; for this sale, 12c.

Fuller's Earth, put up in wooden box, at 9c.

Face Powder—harmless, removes gloss—white, cream, flesh, pink; our regular price, 24c.; for this sale, 15c.

Swan's Down Powder Puffs, satin tops, medium size, our regular price, 15c.; for this sale, 10c.

Complexion brushes, may be used wet or dry, our regular price, 15c.; for this sale, 10c.

"Boudoir" Hand Mirror, plate glass, 5x7 inch, cherry wood back, our regular price, 89c.; for this sale, 59c.

Pure Olive Oil Soap, made from the best Italian fruit, others ask 11c. per pound; our price per 3½ pound bar, for this sale, 18c.

Buttermilk and Cucumber Juice Soap, delicately perfumed, makes beautiful soft lather, our regular price per cake, 11c.; for this sale, 8c.

Baby Soap, round cakes, very fine quality, three cakes in a box, our regular price, 19c.; for this sale, 12c.

Silk Toilet Sponges, first quality, small size, 10c.; medium size, 18c.; large size, 26c.

Children's Dresses.

Percale and Gingham, one-piece and guimpe effects, prettily trimmed, sizes 4 to 14 years; at $2.61.

Percales, guimpe style, trimmed with braid and embroidery, sizes 4 to 12 years; at $3.91.

Corded Zephyrs, dainty colorings, yoke back and front formed of all over lace and embroidery, sleeves, belt and yoke finished with black velvet, sizes 4 to 12 years; at $3.91.

Striped and figured light blue and navy Percales, one-piece effects, trimmed with revers of white figured pique bands and embroidery, flounce skirt, trimmed with three bands of pique, sizes 4 to 14 years; at $4.23.

Linen, Eton effects, large sailor collar of embroidered white linen, finished with striped border and hemstitching, tucked skirt; 6 year size, $4.23; 8 year size, $4.56; 10 year size, $4.88; 12 year size, $5.21; 14 year size, $5.53.

Children's Jackets.

Castor Covert Cloth Box Coats, full double-breasted front, velvet collar, sizes 4 to 14 years, reduced from $6.49 to $4.49.

Blue Cheviot Serge Military Capes, lined with red cloth, finished with straps and brass buttons, sizes 4 to 12 years, at $3.91.

Cameras and Supplies

Developing, Printing and Mounting, done at lowest rates.

Klondike Cameras, take 3 1-4x4 1-4 in. pictures, $1.69.

Ascot Cameras, take 4x5 in. picture, $3.98.

Wizard B Cameras, take 4x5 in. picture, $9.34.

"Alvista" Cameras, $18.99.

Complete assortment of Eastman's Kodaks, Films, Papers, Developers, &c.

"R. H. Macy's Photo Paste," in tubes, 6c.

Focusing Cloths, 29c.

Rubber Print Rollers, 21c. and 31c.

Dark Room Lamps, 59c.

Composition Trays, 4x5 in., 12c; 5x8 in., 24c.

Artists' Materials.

Complete assortment of Winsor & Newton's Oil and Water Colors.

Paper Photo Frames, for decorating purposes, 14c. and 15c.

Canvas Covered Sketch Books, 10c., 14c., 21c.

Red Sable Oil Brushes, 5c., 8c., 11c. and upward.

"Girault's" Pastels, 39c., 66c. and upward.

Whatman's Sketch Blocks, 27c., 49c., 66c. and $1.01.

Pure Candies.

Fresh, pure Candies of our own make, put up in neat boxes—a convenience to the ever hurrying shopper.

Delicious Cream Peppermints or Wintergreens, half-pound boxes, 10c.

Chocolate Mints, sold by others at 80c. per pound; our price per half-pound box, 21c.

Chocolate Almonds, quarter-pound boxes, 18c.

Assorted Chocolates, superior quality, others ask 50c. per pound, our price per one-pound box, 34c.

Caramels, finest quality, half-pound box, 26c.; one-pound box, 52c.

Glazed Fruit, per five-pound box, $1.39.

Cake Papers.

They rival in appearance the choicest designs of real lace.

5 and 5½ in. per doz. 3c.; 6 or 6½ in. per doz. 4c.; 7, 7½ or 8 in. per doz. 5c.; 8½ in. per doz. 6c.; 9½ in. per doz. 7c.; 10 and 10½ in. per doz. 8c., and larger sizes ranging up to 30 inches in diameter at proportionately low prices.

Straus Bicycles Reduced to $14.98. Sale Begins This Morning.

Two hundred "Straus" Bicycles, diamond and drop frame, made especially for us by a well-known manufacturer of high-grade wheels—every part has been thoroughly tested and found perfect. These bicycles are the equal of many that are being sold by others at double the price, $14.98

Bicycle Sundries.

1900 Gas Lamps—Solar, $2.48; 20th Century, $1.99; Electro, $1.91; "M & W," $1.76; "M & W" Duplex, $2.28; Path Light, $1.63.

1900 Oil Lamps—Jim Dandy, 66c.; Deitz, 96c.; Banner, $1.23; "M & W," $1.31; Search Light, $1.83.

Straus Graphite, 1c. and 2c.; Straus Rubber Cement, 3c. and 4c.; Peacock Blue Enamel, per bottle, 6c.; Aluminum Lacquer, 6c.; Tire Brushes, 11c.; Rotary Tire Bells, 38c.; Push Button Bells, 41c.; Electric Stroke Bells, 15c., 17c., 19c. and 21c.; Bicycle Watches and Holders, 89c.; Morrow Coaster and Brake, $5.46; Webster Tires, guaranteed for this year, per pair, $4.49; Sheldon Single Tube Tires, per pair, $3.49.

Sporting Goods.

Boys' Leather Catching Mitts, well padded, 22c.

Men's and Boys' Leather Catching Mitts, well padded, reinforced face, 41c.

Leather Catching Mitts, well padded and reinforced, 66c.

Professional Base Ball Players' Mitts, from 71c. to $3.91.

Boys' Base Balls, 8c. and 13c.

Base Balls, regulation size and weight, 14c., 19c. and 33c.

League Base Balls, 71c., 82c.

Base Ball Bats, 14c. to 54c.

Boys' Catching Masks, 36c. and 49c.

Cigar Specials—in Annex.

For Friday and Saturday.

Flor de Merode, clear Havana long filler and Sumatra wrapper:—

Universales, box of 50, reduced from $3.99 to $3.49.

High Life, box of 50, reduced from $3.49 to $2.99.

Regalia Bouquet, box of 50, reduced from $3.19 to $2.69.

La Causerie—Fine long combination filler and Sumatra wrapper:—

Rothschilds, box of 50, reduced from $3.12 to $2.84.

Regalia Especiales, box of 50, reduced from $2.99 to $2.54.

Bouquet, box of 50, reduced from $2.74 to $2.39.

Specials—Clear Havana short filler, box of 50, reduced from $2.12 to $1.77.

Deliso—Connecticut wrapper, long combination filler:—

Excelsior, box of 50, reduced from $1.49 to $1.24.

Elegantes, box of 50, reduced from $1.74 to $1.49.

Hilda—Puritanos Finos, box of 50, reduced from $1.49 to $1.24.

La Duchesse—Panatelas, box of 50, reduced from $1.24 to 99c.

La Premiada—Perfectos, box of 50, reduced from $1.84 to $1.49.

Jenkinson's Stogies, box of 100, 99c.

Brownie Cigars—for a good short smoke try these—clear Havana filler and far superior to anything in the market; per box of 50, 49c.; Ponies, a larger size, per box of 50, 84c.

50c. Sheet Music, 15c.

Gladys, La Tosca Waltz, Ma Lady Lu, My Hannah Lady, Louisiana Lize, Regatta March, Just One Kiss, Bird in a Gilded Cage, The Blue and the Gray, Lily of the Nile Waltz, Mississippi Side Step, My Gum Elastic Girl, I Used to Know Her Years Ago, I Haven't Seen No Messenger Boy.

Golf Goods.

Economical Golf enthusiasts will always find the Macy stock immensely interesting.

Everything that's needed by players of the game at prices that are never matched elsewhere.

Wooden Clubs, 98c.

Drivers and Bulger Drivers, Brasseys and Brassey Drivers.

The heads of these clubs are made of carefully selected dogwood and persimmon, spliced and tied to split seasoned hickory shafts, and have soft leather hand grips; sold in different stores under various brands at $1.50; our price, 98c.

Iron Clubs, 98c.

Cleeks and Lofters, Jiggers and Putters, Mid Irons, Mashies and Niblics.

Warranted drop forged steel heads, highly polished and perfectly balanced on split hickory shafts, soft leather hand grips. Precisely the same clubs are being sold elsewhere at $1.50; our price, 98c.

Golf Balls.

We indorse Siemen's Golf Balls. They are our own importation. Made of the most substantial and resilient gutta percha, moulded in clean-cut fashion, well pressed and painted carefully to fill up all interstices—$3.74 per dozen.

Ocobo Balls, $3.74 doz.; Silverton Balls, $3.46 doz.; Musselburgh Balls, $3.74 doz.

Lawn Tennis Goods.

Tennis Racquets, ash frames, walnut throats, good quality gut, others ask $1.00, $1.25, and $1.50; our prices, 72c., 84c. and 98c.

Finer qualities, at prices proportionately low, ranging up to $3.91.

Tennis Nets, 42x3 ft., others ask $2.50; our price, $1.86; size 42x3 ft., others ask $2.25; our price, $1.61.

"Championship" Lawn Tennis Balls, 36c. Lawn Tennis Poles, 87c. Guy Ropes and Rings, 39c. "Gem" Lawn Tennis Court Markers, $1.63.

Caddy Bags.

These Caddy Bags are serviceable and low priced—picturesque as well. The golf equipment is not complete without one.

Buying a Caddy Bag without seeing our stock is culpable recklessness.

Brown Canvas, with pocket, trimmed with leather, 89c.

Heavy White Canvas, with pocket, trimmed with leather and metal studs, $1.44.

Extra Heavy Brown Canvas, with pocket, trimmed with leather and metal studs, $1.59.

Plaid Mackintosh Cloth, in all the newest designs, with pocket, trimmed with leather and metal studs, $1.44.

Plaid Mackintosh Cloth, with pocket, reed sides; trimmed with leather, wood bottoms, $2.44.

Grain Leather, leather covered wood bottoms, trimmed with metal studs, $3.42.

Pig Skin, with shoulder strap and pocket, $3.59.

Sole Leather, leather bottom, $4.49.

NEW YORK THIEF SURRENDERS.

Theodore White Gives Himself Up to Boston Police.

BOSTON, May 10.—A middle-aged man, who, it was ascertained later, was Theodore White of New York, walked into the office of Chief Inspector Watts here today and said that he was sick, tired, and discouraged, that his conscience could no longer stand the strain of its burden, and that he wished to surrender because he was a thief, wanted in New York for stealing $150.

A telegram from Chief Watts to Chief McClusky of the New York police brought the reply that the man was White, and that he was wanted for the larceny of $150 from Andrew McGlincey, an expressman. White was held for the arrival of a New York officer.

TORONTO BOY KILLS FATHER.

Latter Had Forbidden His Son to Go Away on a Trip.

TORONTO, Ont., May 10.—Peter McIntyre, the agent of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company here, was shot and instantly killed by his thirteen-year-old son this morning. The boy wanted to go on a trip to St. Catharines. His father refused his permission, and the lad then drew a revolver, fired it at his father, and the bullet went straight through Mr. McIntyre's heart. The boy was arrested. He says he only wanted to frighten his father, but that the revolver went off accidentally. Mr. McIntyre was well known to all steamboat men.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:47	Sun sets...7:00	Moon sets...2:55

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:10	Gov. Isl'd...5:38	H. Gate...7:34
S. Hook...5:31	Gov. Isl'd...6:00	H. Gate...7:59

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arkadia, Mayaguez and Porto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island, &c	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 12.

Araucania, La Plata	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Etna, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lawenburg, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Menkton, London		9:00 A. M.
Norge, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores	8:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Tordenskjold, Progreso	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 15.

Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after April 28 and up to May 12, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York May 12 for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 11, inclusive, for dispatch per ship Galilee. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 125, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 11.

Amazonense, Para, April 26.
Bellenden, St. Lucia, May 3.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, May 8.
Columbia, Hamburg, May 3.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, April 30.
Linda, Gibraltar, April 24.
Main, Bremen, April 28.
Oevenum, Lisbon, April 25.
Pisa, Hamburg, April 27.
Stiklestad, Shields, April 23.

SATURDAY, MAY 12.

British Queen, Antwerp, April 28.
Campania, Liverpool, May 5.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, May 9.
St. Paul, Southampton, May 5.

SUNDAY, MAY 13.

La Gascogne, Havre, May 5.
Victoria, Gibraltar, April 29.

MONDAY, MAY 14.

Bernicia, Shields, April 28.
Furnessia, Glasgow, May 3.
Louisiana, New Orleans, May 9.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, May 3.

TUESDAY, MAY 15.

Adirondack, Port Limon, May 8.
Excelsior, New Orleans, May 9.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, May 5.
Mateo Minghetti, Gibraltar, May 2.
Menominee, London, May 4.
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince, May 9.
Westernland, Antwerp, May 5.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

Andes, Jamaica, May 10.
Chateau Lafite, May 7.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, May 8.
Teutonic, Liverpool, May 9.
Werra, Gibraltar, May 7.

Arrived.

SS Hahn, (Ger.,) Pohle, Bremen May 1, Southampton and Cherbourg 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Cannons, London April 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS San Juan, Sampson, Ponce, &c., April 29, with mdse. and passengear to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Semplona, (Ital.,) Dodre, Genoa, &c., April 18, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

United States transport McPherson, Byrne, San Juan, &c., May 2, with passengers, soldiers, &c., to the United States Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar 11 P. M. 9th.

SS Chicago City, Lewis, Bristol April 23 and Swansea 25th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Candleshoe, (Br.,) Leisk, Calcutta, &c., March 5, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Thomas Anderson, (Br.,) Beavley, Cardiff April 24, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

Steamboat City of Jacksonville, Elizabeth City, N. C., via Delaware Breakwater.

WIND Sandy Hook, N. J., May 10, 9:30 P. M., north, light breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.
SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Cumbal, (Br.,) for Valparaiso.
SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Kaiser Friedrich, (Ger.,) for Hamburg and Cherbourg.

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Best of GLOVES for Men and Women

The claim of *best* for gloves is not to be lightly made. One must needs have searched far and studied long to be sure of highest excellence. This we have done diligently for years. The best glove maker in France now makes our fine gloves from the best selected kid skins that his country produces.

"The Victoria" is foremost—cut from the finest part of the best skins that grow on carefully nurtured kids—there are none better.

Women's Victorias made with clasps or buttons, pique or round seams, in black, white and all colors. Also Victoria Suede Gloves in 8-button length mousquetaire, in colors and black.

Men's Victoria, in 1-clasp pique, in tans, reds, browns, white and black.

Men's or women's, $1.85 a pair.

"The Royale"—splendidly made, perfect in fit—Women's Royales in pique or round seam, suede or glace, with clasps or buttons—Foster hook in glace only.

Men's Royales in 1-clasp pique kid, in tans, reds, browns, white or black; in 1-clasp suede, in modes and grays.

Men's and women's Royale Gloves, $1.50.

Warm Weather Gloves—

FOR WOMEN—Lisle gloves that look much like suede kid; fit and wear well; tans, mode, drab, gray, white and black; 25c, 50c and 75c. Also the Kayser silk gloves, in all the wanted shades; 50c, 75c and $1.

FOR MEN—Tan and gray taffeta gloves at 50c; suede lisle at 75c; driving gloves with silk back and mocha palms, in tan shades, at $1 a pair.

Women's Gloves, Tenth street; Men's Gloves, Ninth street and Broadway.

Concerning the Aims of Two SHOE STORES

To supply the highest-class shoes that are made—the newest styles and at moderate cost always—that's the mission of the main floor Shoe Store. How well it has succeeded is known to many; with what success its present efforts are meeting, it's yours to judge with its offerings of spring and summer footwear. An inspection of the qualities and styles we're showing will be of interest and profit. In the meantime these brief suggestions.

Women's Oxford Shoes—Nearly 100 sorts to choose from, with the majority at the $3 mark—that's the popular price, and this is the best line at that figure we know of. Various other styles at $1.50 and up to $5.

Men's Oxford Shoes—Mostly of tan Russia calfskin—in numerous styles, ranging in price from $3 to $5. Select any sort with the assurance of being fully satisfied with your choice.

Children's Oxford Shoes—These for boys and girls; with spring heels and regular heels, some black, some tan, and all of excellent leather. So many styles and sizes make many prices—all are very fair.

The Fifth Floor Shoe Store undertakes to deal only in bargains. It is on the look-out ever for desirable shoes that, through large purchases, or a manufacturer's eagerness to close, may be obtained at a price. There's many an excellent pair of shoes to be picked up there at all times, at little cost. Some particularly good things to-day:

Women's bicycle shoes at half and less; tan and black; high or low cut; the real "smart" shoes made by specialists; nearly all sizes. Price $1.50.

Men's Oxfords at $2.30—Black kid and calf tan; same shoes that sell at $3.50 in some good stores; all good styles.

Women's button and lace Oxfords at $1.25—Some cloth tops; tan and black kid.

Bronze and Brass for Desk, Table and Cabinet

Half prices throughout the various groups—excepting only where they're less than half. The bronzes we brought over from Vienna in large quantity for the holiday trade, and a very satisfactory trade it was. This is the remaining stock—not an enormous one, but there's excellent choosing still. The halved prices cast no reflection on the character of these bronzes, nor on the brass goods and those of leather—they're all perfect. It is merely indicative of our wish to close out little lots in short order.

A collection of splendid specimens of Vienna bronzes—horses—some with riders—large tigers, dogs, alligators, lizards, birds, trees, and so on. 50c to $20 originally, now 25c to $10.

Brass goods—articles for desk and smoking table and cabinet—paper and envelope racks, ornamented plates, trays and ash-receivers. These were 25c to $5. Now 10c to $2.50.

Numerous needs elegantly made up; of brass and wood and of leather. This group comprises calendars, portfolios, letter-boxes, writing desks, some combined with portfolios—10c to $5 each now, though regularly 25c to $10.

Main Aisle, Broadway.

A Sale of BOOKS

Copyrighted Editions

A prominent publisher has just finished spring house-cleaning. A surprisingly large number of small quantities of copyright editions were brought to light. They're on our tables to-day at a fifth, a fourth, or a third of the prices at which they were made to sell. They are interesting stories—truth and fiction—cloth bound, printed on good paper; 12mo. Here's the list:

These at 25c each—

Bound by the Law. Kate Thyson Marr. 362 pages.
A Village Ophelia. Anna Reeve Aldrich. 188 pages.
Regrets of Spring. A Love Episode. Pitts H. Burt. 246 pages.
Criminal Reminiscences and Detective Sketches. Allan Pinkerton. 324 pages.
Hollow Bracken. Hanson Penn Diltz. 534 pages.
Horace Everett. Marquise Clara Lauza. 276 pages.
Red Bird's Xmas Story. Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. 107 pages.
Jack Crews. Martha Frye Boggs. 272 pages.
The White Devil of Verde. A Story of the West. Lucie France Pierce. 236 pages.
The Sacrifice of Silence. Edouard Rod. 230 pages.
The American Duchess. Princess De Bourg. 365 pages.
The Missing Chord. Lucy Dillingham. 206 pages.
God's Payday. Edgar Clifton Bross. 235 pages.
Two Odd Girls or Douglass Rock's Secret. John A. Peters. 529 pages.
If Sinners Entice Thee. Wm. Le Ineux. 296 pages.
Peg Banson. A Domestic Story. John W. Speer. 271 pages.
The Day of Temptation. Wm. Le Ineux. 294 pages.
Poems. Belle R. Harrison. 171 pages.
Waters That Pass Away. N. B. Winston. 322 pages.
With Gyves of Gold. Henry Atley and A. H. Bowers. 274 pages.
Helena. H. S. Irwin. 278 pages.

These at 25c each—

Love in Letters. Correspondence of Eminent Persons. James Grant Wilson. Illustrated. 336 pages.
True Detective Stories from the Pinkerton Archives. Cleveland Moffett. 250 pages.
The Two White Elephants. Arthur H. Vesey. 234 pages.
His Own Image. Alan Dale. 310 pages.
As the Hart Panteth. Hallie E. Rives. 237 pages.
Flames in Ashes. Alice de Carret. 314 pages.
Rising Fortunes. John Oxenham. 313 pages.
The Rainbow Feather. Fergus Hume. 255 pages.
Cleo the Magnificent. Louis Zangwill. 313 pages.
Don Cosme. A Romance of the South. T. H. Tydale. 287 pages.
The Time is Coming. W. B. Bolmer. 282 pages.
Houses of Glass. A Philosophical Romance. Wallace Lloyd.
Yetta Segal. Horace J. Rallin. 174 pages.
Gold, Grace and Glory. W. H. Mizl. 431 pages.

These at 35c each—

Near a Whole City Full. Edward W. Townsend. Illustrated. 260 pages.
An American Citizen. Madeleine L. Regley. 277 pages.
Sabre and Bayonet. Stories of Military Adventure. Edited by T. F. Rodenbough. 361 pages.
Andree at the North Pole. Details of His Fate. Leon Lewis. 279 pages.

At 50c—

The Drones Must Die. Max Nordau, author of Degeneration. 526 pages.

A Most Uncommon Offer of Stylish WRAPS for Women

This announcement tells of the excellently tailored Jackets and Coats from our own carefully selected stocks, a large proportion of which are imported from best European makers; and those bought on this side are from American makers who produce the highest character of workmanship.

The offering includes Eton, bolero, fly-front and reefer jackets, as well as top coats and steamer coats. Materials are broadcloths, kerseys, cheviots, covert cloths, taffeta and peau de soie silks. Some are plain; but many are stylishly trimmed. To-day's reductions make the

Most of them HALF—Others a Third Under Price

And these concessions are from our own regular prices that were already quite low. In actual figures this means—

Excellent $10 Jackets for $5 **Others at $7.50, $10, $15 and $20**

that yesterday were selling at prices up to $35. The quantities are large, selection is very wide, and sizes quite complete.

Such an offer might be expected the latter part of June—it is quite extraordinary for the Eleventh of May. Second floor, Broadway.

This Concerns Handsome Tailor-Made COSTUMES

A number of quite elaborate and beautifully tailored costumes for women—some of the finest products of American tailors this season are offered to-day, at

fifty dollars a suit

Yesterday's prices ranged from $67 to $100. Some are plain, others represent the highest effort in decorative tailoring. The fabrics are elegant broadcloths; all are richly lined with silk. They are splendid dresses for fifty dollars to buy. If something still more elaborate is wanted, or a costume of different character, there are the *Paris Model costumes*, now offered at a third below former prices.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Men's SUITS And a Bargain

You know—or most men know, the high character of the clothes we sell, and the very reasonable prices. A bargain in this store is protected in two ways—there is no quality risk, and the valuation is exact.

To-day we bring together several small lots from the spring business—those of which we have only a few suits of a kind, and this offer results:

Men's Oxford gray and black cheviot suits, with single-breasted sack coats, and most of them with double-breasted vests; selling until now at $12 and $15; to-day at

ten dollars a suit

Among the newer goods are some handsome striped-flannel suits that will appeal to the stylish dresser. Made with single or double-breasted sack coats, some with double-breasted vests; in blue with white stripe, gray with green stripe, gray with black stripe, and other combinations. Prices $10 to $22.50 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Choosing and Gathering of these Splendid Stocks of

Underwear and Hosiery

There is not the same artistic incentive to the collecting of Hosiery and Underwear as there is to foreign costumes; but there is more painstaking effort, plain and ordinary as these modest garments seem. For the costumes we can depend on the genius of the maker; and most importers depend on the makers of underwear; but we do not. That is the reason why the Underwear and Hosiery shown in this store is better than any found elsewhere. Our buyer spends a lot of time abroad each year, hunting best makers, or going to those already known, to tell them how he wants next lots *made*.

You express your criticism of present styles—say how you would prefer length of sleeve or shaping of body, and if the idea is good we have it carried out. Our garments are better shaped than usual models; they are stronger at certain points; they are better finished—have better buttons, neater trimmings at neck—somewhere in each line there is improvement over ordinary designing. This would be more costly for smaller buyers; but so vast are our purchases for the two Wanamaker stores, that even the improved garments cost less than the ordinary kinds in other stores.

This applies to both stockings and underwear—and perhaps the greatest benefit is in the underwear for children, which we have specially designed *to fit* the growing bodies.

Women's Stockings start at 18c for good German cotton stockings, and run up to $10 for exquisite lace inserted silk.

Children's Stockings for 12½c up.

Men's Socks, 12½c up to as much as you want to pay.

Women's Underwear of all kinds, from 12½c up to the very daintiest of lisle thread or silk.

Children's Underwear, 10c, 12½c, 15c up, according to size.

Men's Underwear, 25c for gauze cotton, through merino and wool, up to the very finest silk and silk-mixed. Broadway.

White APRONS

At first glance all white aprons look very much alike—you notice the skimp when you put them on. We insist on full, liberal sizes always; and have them neatly made with deep hems, and tastefully trimmed, when not plain.

These for particular mention:

25c—Fine lawn; deep hem with 9 plaits.
35c—Large apron of white lawn; deep hem and wide strings.
50c—Fine lawn; deep hem, hemstitched.
65c—Fine lawn; deep hem with one row of insertion and fine plaits.
75c—Lawn; deep hem; bib front, with row of embroidery insertion; ruffle of embroidery over shoulder.
$1.25—Lawn; deep hem with row of embroidery insertion and cluster of plaits.
Others up to $2.75.
Maids' Caps, 6c to 35c.
Nurses' Caps, 15c to 75c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Porto Rico CHIPS

If it be true that the shortest road to many people's hearts is through their mouths, then here are touching little messages to be sent by that route. The chips are of best Porto Rico molasses boiled with fine sugar, about as big round as a checker and about half as thick. Delicious mouthfuls and many of them to a pound—20c. Basement.

Boys' CLOTHING—Many Kinds All Moderately Priced

Extensive lines have been collected for this spring and summer trade. They comprise all the latest best styles, and only such goods as have proved their claim to a place in these most carefully guarded stocks. That as to the class of clothing. This as to values:

First, take these sailor suits of blue serge—extra strong all-wool serge. Some have plain collars with silk stars; others with 9 rows of black or white soutache—all with extra trousers. They're $5.50, though if priced $7 you could find no fault, reasonably.

Or these double-breasted suits, with extra trousers, for boys 7 to 16 years. We have them in blue Herringbone cheviot, fancy cheviots and blue serges. Choice at $5. And they're a very fair $6.50 value.

And the boys' vest-jacket suits—an exceptionally varied stock of them. Very neat, stylish and durable suits, most moderately priced thus: Some of fancy cheviots, at $5; of blue cheviots and serges, at $5, $6.50 and up to $10; and of fancy worsteds, at $7 to $9.

Then here's a lot—about 500—of boys' all-wool knee trousers; fancy cheviots. Price, 65c. —would be low-priced at 85c. Another lot—about 1,200—boys' blouses. These of various percales, madras, and seersuckers; for sizes 3 to 15 years. 50c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Silver Toilet Articles Reduced Prices

One design is to be closed out entirely,—discontinued in these stocks. It's an attractive pattern,—nothing undesirable about it or the goods themselves, in any detail. They're all good, heavy pieces, and at the regular prices were reasonable enough. Read further of how much more attractive they've become:

Hat Brushes; reduced from $1.25 to $1.
Velvet Brushes; reduced from $1.90 to $1.50.
Curling Irons; reduced from $1.25 and $2 to $1 and $1.50.
Nail Polishers; reduced from $2.50 to $2.
Cloth Brushes; reduced from $3 to $2.25.
Military Brushes; reduced from $3.25 to $2.50.
Hair Brushes; reduced from $3.75 and $4.50 to $3 and $3.50.
Mirrors; reduced from $7, $7.50 and $8.50 to $5.50, $6.50, $6.75.

Broadway and Tenth street.

All the Needfuls for OUT-DOOR SPORT

Whether you want a canoe to follow the storied trail of "Le Cerf Agile" over the silver bosom of Lake George, or whether you want only a ball and bat for the boy, this stock serves equally well. Every needful implement or accessory for Golf, Tennis, Fishing or Base Ball, is here in good variety and fairly priced, as the details tell:

Golf—

A full line of the "Vardon" Clubs—exact models of those used by the English champion in all his games here.
"Vardon" Drivers and Brasseys, $2.50.
"Vardon" Iron Clubs, $2.
The "Vardon Flier" Golf Ball, $4 a doz.
McGregor Golf Clubs, famous for their excellence, beauty and "feel." Drivers and Brasseys, $2; Socket Drivers and Brasseys, $2.50; Hand-made Iron Clubs, $2.
"Willie Tucker's" Golf Clubs, all hand-made: Drivers, $2; Brasseys, $2.25; Socket Drivers and Brasseys, $2.50.
"B. G. I." Golf Clubs; Drivers and Brasseys, $2; Socket Drivers and Brasseys, $2.50; Forksplice Drivers and Brasseys, $2.50.
"The Spalding" Golf Clubs: One-piece Drivers and Brasseys, $2; "Crau" Cleeks, $2; Wooden Clubs, $1.50; Iron Clubs, $1.50.
A few shop-worn Iron Clubs, $1.
GOLF BALLS—Silverton, Ocobo, Henley, Henley B., Musselburgh, Woodley Flier and Al Black, all at $4 a doz. The Spalding, Usga and Bramble Balls, $3.50 a doz. Remade Balls, $2.50 a doz.
CADDY BAGS—Canvas, $1, $1.50, $2 and $2.50; plaid, real Scotch tartans, $2 and $2.50; leather, $3.50 to $10.

Golf—

Hole Rims, Windmill and heart-shaped Discs, Hole Cutters and all club necessaries in good supply always,

Baseball—

Catchers' Mitts, 50c to $3.50.
Infielders' Gloves, 25c to $2.50.
Catchers' Masks, $1.50 to $4.50.
Chest Protectors, $3.50 to $7.50.
Balls, 10c to $1.25.
Bats, 5c to 75c.
Baseball Suits, $4 to $12.50.
Liberal discounts to teams of nine or more.

Fishing—

Rods, 25c to $6.50. Reels, 20c to $3.50.
Minnow Pails, 65c to $1.
Landing Nets, 50c to $1.
Full line of deep sea fishing tackle.

Canoes—

Kennebunkport Canvas Canoes, made by Heckman, 12 ft. x 34 in., $31.
14 ft. x 32 in., $32.
16 ft. x 32 in., $34. Above prices include one pair spruce paddles.
Spalding St. Lawrence Canvas Canoes; 16 ft. x 32 in., $40; finished in mahogany. 16 ft. x 32 in., $29; finished in butternut or cherry. These prices also include one pair rock maple paddles and two back rests.

Basement.

JAPANESE Wares

Effective Useful Inexpensive

This Japanese store is not a mere curio shop. Of course it is proudest of the quaint carved ivories and the rare old antiques that are shown; but it supplies very practical wares, that are not only good, but artistic and pretty, at exceedingly low prices. Just now there are some quite exceptional offers that will be appreciated by housekeepers who share them to-day:

Japanese Umbrella Jars—the excellent ware and the artistic decorations that we must go to Japan to get. Some are blue-and-white, others have green decorations; 22 in. high, 7½ inches in diameter; now at

$1.25 Each

Just the thing for the summer cottage! But here is more:

Japanese 4-fold Screens—well made, and finished with decorated paper which is strong and tough, and looks like cloth; 4½ feet high. Now offered at

One Dollar Each

Then a full assortment is shown, of the **Blue-and-white Japanese Ware**, which is most ideal for cottage use. The ware is dainty, light in weight, and clean-looking, yet quite inexpensive, as these prices tell:

Cups and Saucers, 15c.
Tea Pots, 10c and up.
Cream Pitchers, 25c, up.
Fruit Saucers, 5c, up.
Meat Platters, 65c to $1.25.
Bread and Milk Sets, 3 pieces, 35c.
Plates, 10c and up.
Chocolate Pots, 50c.
Milk Jars, 75c.
Butter Chips, 2c, up.
Jardmieres, 50c, up.
Vases, 50c, up.

The summer Furnisher will find here Bamboo Porch Screens in all sizes; and a variety of Bamboo Furniture, as well as a multitude of inexpensive decorative things that will add wonderfully to the effect of the cottage.

Basement, Fourth avenue and Ninth street—Ninth street elevators or stairway near Shoe Store.

Paris Notes

from the office of

JOHN WANAMAKER

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES,
PARIS, April 27, 1900.

Paris just now is given over to visitors who have betaken themselves to the Ville Lumiere in the ardent hope of seeing something of the Exhibition. For the moment, however, they are disappointed, for although a very fine "coup d'ceil" is certainly presented from one side of the Seine, yet the present principal features of the great exhibition itself are packing-cases and hammering and hurrying workmen.

The modistes and couturieres are making great efforts for the Exposition, but, like everything else in connection with that stupendous undertaking, the results are tardy in making their appearance. One of the salient points, however, of present creations is the favor bestowed upon Crepe de Chine by all the best houses. One delicious gown of that clinging stuff, put together for one of the smart Americans now stopping in Paris, deserves a description. It is rendered in a pale green shade, and has a well-defined pattern, as, by the way, all the newest China crepes have. Sloping from the front at both sides is a deep flounce of glistening silver grenadine. This flounce is trimmed with broad insertions of rich lace and emerald-studded passementerie, while the Crepe de Chine tunic itself is edged with a fringe of pale green chenille fringe, headed by the same passementerie. The bodice is made of the crepe, gracefully draped, and bordered with white tulle and a slight drapery of the silver tissue treated with lace and jeweled beading to match the skirt. One shoulder strap is of tulle, with a cluster of deep saffron colored roses, and the other is formed of merely a band of the jeweled trimming. Nothing more delightful than this harmony of green and silver could possibly be imagined. A silver butterfly with emerald markings is to be worn in the hair.

Painted chiffon flowers are being much used for evening wear, for which they are considered more suitable than for millinery purposes, and many of the latest examples are wonderfully dainty.

The mixing of laces is a noticeable feature in present fashions. Weblike Chantilly laces are foisted on stout guipures. So are Cluny laces, white and ecru or white, and blue appliques are blended one with the other in the oddest fashion. This blending of laces is observable on afternoon frocks, as well as evening ones, in blouses, in fussy wraps and in "robes d'interieur." In fact, it is everywhere. The applique idea in ornament is being thoroughly threshed out.

The colors of the lovely gowns which are being prepared for some of our smartest mondaines for the coming season's gaieties are really exquisite, and the materials most luxuriously fine. Mostly all the materials for evening wear are heavily enriched with incrustations of lace and embroidery in metals and cabochons. Paillettes are always to the fore and are specially used for accentuating the design in Chantilly and guipure laces. The dull paillettes are much used for cloth gowns for day wear.

But the great innovation in models for the new season's wear is in the cut and trimming of sleeves. Sleeves are no longer the plain, close-fitting, almost mean looking feature of the corsage which has so long been cultivated. The full sleeve "paysanne" is being immensely worn; that is, by the initiated, for it will take some time ere the multitude will adopt such a radical change. A double sleeve is even shown in one or two of the best and latest models. For instance, one specially pretty tailor gown, in a most white cloth—but in reality a very pale putty color—is made with a habit bodice cut short at the waist, becoming thereby almost a bolero, showing a belt of finely embroidered silver galon studded with coral at intervals. Frogs of this galon fasten the corsage across a finely plaited chemisette of mousseline de soie, spotted with pale pink. The novel parts of this gown are the sleeves, which are turned back just below the elbow with the silver and coral galon, the lower part being made of the coral-spotted mousseline. The skirt is cut with a deep volant headed with five small plaits. With this gown a smart black satin cravate is worn, with a safety-pin in gold set with a coral cabochon.

A bolero jacket made by the creators of the gown, which has just been described, was made of dull black glace silk, trimmed with flat applique bands of black satin, forming a kind of scroll pattern at the edges and corners of the coat. The revers, turned back with white panne, were covered with a closely-run pattern of roses and foliage, carried out in colored silk, the flowers in relief made of narrow shaded ribbons. The collar, of black satin, was of the new shape known as "Revolution," sharply turned back on the upstanding collar-band. This shape, although new, is not very becoming, as it has a tendency to thicken the neck.

Gray costumes are enjoying immense vogue with Parisiennes just now, especially in the dark but soft tone called "elephant gray." It is one of those tones that give great opportunity in accessory effects and take kindly to contrast. Pale blues form the most popular relief for coat facings and swathed bands.

Most of the gowns now being built are made with tight-fitting, shapely bodices, and the blouse form of bodice is now absolutely "demode." The corset must, therefore, be more than ever impeccable in cut, with a tendency to be quite straight down in front and curving at the hips. Fashion at present requires a woman to be slender, flexible and tall, and to obtain this desirable outline all kinds of subtleties and subterfuges are now employed.

The chief impression conveyed by headgear is that the hats are becoming more and more halo-like in form, being simple frames to the faces they adorn, tilted back in most defiant style to display the waved and curled hair over the eyes. The small neat toque is no more, and all the hats called by courtesy small, are wide and loosely trimmed, a fashion which is infinitely more becoming to most women. The trimming is placed very high in front, and the brim is curved in closely over the hair behind, which is worn loosely waved, though still dressed on the top of the head.

The veils now in vogue are of the finest tulle, almost invisible on the face except for the black chenille spots lightly scattered at wide intervals. Clear tulle is much worn also, principally in white, and with a bow of the same tied fluffily at the throat. White feather boas, more luxuriously full than ever, are immensely worn.

Albatross Waists

Cool days and evenings are frequent enough throughout the summer, to make the possession of one or more of these very desirable. They're medium weight, in pretty shades of blue, pink, violet, red and gray; also in black. In latest style of cut and trimming. Price, $3.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Seersucker Petticoats

In all the new colorings and designs. Pretty light stripes and medium shades. Some with the new ruffles, others with deep flounces. All washable. One exceptionally good value at 50c. It's a petticoat cut very full; with deep umbrella ruffle; in medium color stripes. Other qualities at 85c., $1, $1.25, and up to $2.75.

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A. T. Stewart & Co.

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Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Friday---Saturday

Must Be Two Big Days at This Great

REDUCTION SALE

Our Keep Busy Policy gives you the Benefit of these Big Reductions right at the beginning of the season. Remember we sell nothing but the best high grade goods.

Men's Suits, $7.75

Reduced from $12.50.

The choicest lot of suits you've ever seen—plain Blue—Black—Oxford Mixtures, Checks and Stripes—all wool fabrics—over a thousand of them in this lot—every one newly made this season—only $7.75.

Men's Suits, $9.75

Reduced from $18 and $20.

All high grades—properly tailored swell suits every one—neat checks and stripes in all wool worsteds and cheviots—Vicunas in black—and Oxford mixtures. Never before have these grades of suits sold for less than $18 and $20—now $9.75.

Men's Suits, $12.50

Reduced from $22 and $25.

The choicest woolens used in these lots—The best custom tailors made them—worsteds—cheviots—cassimeres—black—blue—mixtures—stripes—checks—every one of this season's make—not one worth less than $22—most of them are $25 suits—all reduced to $12.50.

OVERCOATS.

All the $12.50 Overcoats are reduced to $7.75.
All the $20 Overcoats are reduced to $9.75.
All the $25.00 Overcoats are reduced to $12.50.
$4 Trousers Reduced to 2.50.
$5 Trousers Reduced to 3.50.
$2.50 to $4 Bicycle Trousers Reduced to 1.00 and 1.50.
$3.00 Derby and Alpine Hats Reduced to 1.40.
$2.50 and $3.50 Shoes Reduced to 1.35 and 2.65.
Manhattan Shirts, every new pattern, this season's goods—stiff bosoms and negligee—separate or attached cuffs—Reduced to 1.29.

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BROADWAY, COR. CHAMBERS ST. (STEWART BUILDING).

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Household Need

Every household has, or ought to have, on hand a bottle of pure alcoholic stimulant against emergencies.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

recommends itself, as it is the purest type of the purest whiskey and the one whiskey preferred by physicians.

It is particularly recommended to women because it is

Pure, Old, Mellow.

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Is Good Digestion...

It is sound sleep at night; it is buoyant getting up in the morning; it is elastic step and muscle; it is nerve and go; it is the coiner of fortune and fame.

If you haven't it, let

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Malt Extract

help you get it. Nothing like it for dissolving the starch in your alimentary kitchen. It makes it into all sorts of good things in the stomach—blood and tissue first—and they make everything your body needs.

Be sure to obtain the Genuine **Johann Hoff's Malt Extract.** Beware of the many worthless substitutes put up in bottles similar to Johann Hoff's. Nobody was ever disappointed in Johann Hoff's.

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JOHN W. GATES HAS LEFT THE COUNTRY

Retired with Honors from Steel and Wire Chairmanship.

HE VINDICATED HIS COURSE

New Interests in the Board Friendly to Him—W. P. Palmer Succeeds President Lambert.

John W. Gates, ex-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, who got rid of legal proceedings Wednesday, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Hamburg-American steamship Kaiser Friedrich, in company with John A. Drake, also an American Steel and Wire Director. He resigned the Chairmanship before he sailed, his place being taken by Alfred Clifford, the Treasurer, who was, in turn, succeeded by F. L. Watson, as Treasurer. Col. John Lambert resigned the Presidency of the company, William P. Palmer, a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, being elected to take his place. Col. Isaac L. Ellwood resigned the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee, and was succeeded by William Edenborn, a member of the old Executive Committee. Randall Morgan of Philadelphia, Vice President of the United Gas Improvement Company, and Hermann Sielcken of W. H. Crossman & Brother were elected Directors in place of Henry Seligman and Frederick Strauss, who resigned because Mr. Gates remained in control of the company.

These changes were decided on at the meeting of the Directors late Wednesday afternoon, when Mr. Gates presented to the board a letter in which his entire course in reference to the American Steel and Wire Company is defended. He is recognized in Wall Street as having played the trump card, and retires with the prestige of victory, as is pointed out, in quest of rest and recreation in Europe. He will spend a few months in England, Germany, and Paris, which city he will visit as Commissioner to the Paris Exposition from the State of Illinois. The new interests in the American Steel and Wire Directorate are admitted to be not only friendly to him, but a bond of comity between him and Thomas Dolan, the Philadelphia financier, who had been reckoned on as standing with the Seligman faction before Messrs. Seligman and Strauss got out of the board.

The Directors met yesterday afternoon, and a long statement was prepared, which Max Pam, general counsel for the company, gave out late in the day. It announced the changes already mentioned, and included Mr. Gates's letter to the board. In this letter he says that most of his colleagues knew that for more than a year he had determined to retire from the directorate for rest. He adds that after being attacked he decided not to retire until after a complete examination on the charges brought against him.

Mr. Gates then takes up the question of closing down twelve of the company's mills some three weeks ago. This was the action which precipitated a fall in the stock, and called down considerable criticism on Mr. Gates's head. The subject was fully discussed at two meetings, he says, and the board, at a meeting on May 7, passed a resolution unanimously approving the action of closing the mills, and recording the fact that it was the joint act of eight of the Directors at a conference in Chicago.

"This resolution," he says, "was passed by every member of the board, including Messrs. Seligman and Strauss, before their retirement from the board."

The meeting of May 7 was that at which Messrs. Seligman and Strauss resigned.

Mr. Gates then discusses the interview which appeared in a New York newspaper of April 17, on which, to use his language, "the fabric of abuse and vilification which has been heaped upon me privately and publicly seems to have been based." He says that the testimony of the reporter who recorded it was that he declined to say anything about American Steel and Wire affairs, but only spoke in a general way of the bad condition of the steel and iron business. He adds, in part:

"If the members of the press have received statements from others connected with the company or otherwise concerning the business of the American Steel and Wire Company, they emanated from sources other than myself, and if members of the board, to whom I confided and stated from time to time the condition of the business, undertook correctly or incorrectly to comment thereon, either to members of the press or others, it is unfortunate and unjust that I should be charged with all such comments, when in fact none emanated from me.

"It has also been stated in the press that I have been short of the stock of the American Steel and Wire Company; this is an unqualified falsehood. I never sold a share of the stock of this company, excepting that which I owned, and I am to-day a large holder of the stock of this company and every member of my family is a substantial holder of the stock of this company."

The letter of resignation of Col. John Lambert as President was dated May 1, and gave as the reason for his retirement that he would go abroad about July 1, to stay several months.

The Board of Directors only accepted the resignations of Messrs. Gates, Lambert, and Ellwood on condition that they should remain on the Executive Committee, and passed resolutions highly complimentary to them. The other members of the Executive Committee, as it is now constituted, are William Edenborn, A. Clifford, and Thomas Dolan. Of the new Directors Mr. Morgan is a close business associate of Thomas Dolan, and Mr. Sielcken is largely interested in the Woolson Spice Company, which is controlled by the American Sugar Refining Company. The Directors will meet every month hereafter, probably in this city.

It is rumored in Wall Street that Judge Gary of the Federal Steel Company was to have gone into the American Steel and Wire Directorate, but that he withdrew at the earnest solicitation of Federal Steel Directors.

George Alfred Lamb issued a statement yesterday, in which he said that Mr. Gates did not seem to have cared to face the proceedings he had in view, "and acting doubtless upon the advice of his formidable array of eminent counsel," had taken advantage of the first technical opportunity to leave the country.

BUILDING TRADES STRIKE.

Work Stopped on Thirty-three Building in Jersey City.

The United Building Trades Council of Hudson County yesterday ordered a sympathetic strike of all the affiliated trades in North Hudson.

Business Agents Connelly, Edwards, and Tierney visited all buildings in course of construction, and wherever it was found that the demand for increased pay and eight hours for a day's work had not been complied with the men were ordered to quit work. As a result 152 men were ordered out and work was stopped on thirty-three buildings.

STRIKERS KILL A WOMAN.

Struck by a Brick Thrown at a Car—The Conference Fails.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Another fatality as a result of the strike was recorded to-night. As Flora Siegfried, a young woman, was crossing Washington Street carrying an infant in her arms, she was hit on the head with a brick that had been hurled at a passing car on the Suburban system. Her skull was fractured, and she died shortly after being carried to the city hospital.

The feature of the day was the conference between Gov. Stephens, the members of the Executive Committee of the local Street Railway Employes' Association, and the officers and attorneys of the Transit Company, called for the purpose of ascertaining whether some sort of an amicable understanding could not be arrived at to end hostilities. The conference lasted for several hours, but at its conclusion Gov. Stephens announced that nothing had been accomplished.

The strikers' officials, it was learned, announced that they were willing to arbitrate the question of differences provided the proposition to do so came from the railway company. The railway officials firmly but courteously refused to entertain any such proposal, stating that they had nothing to arbitrate.

The Suburban Company operated its system under police protection during the entire day, and was patronized liberally by the public. The Transit Company ran two cars over one branch of its system, but attempted to carry no passengers.

EXERCISES OF THE BLIND

Happiest Day of the Year in New York Institution.

Intelligence of Students Doomed to Live in Darkness Illustrated by Their Remarkable Attainments.

The brightest day of the whole year for the inmates of the New York Institution for the Blind ended yesterday evening with the anniversary exercises which were attended by an audience that filled the main hall of the institution to the doors. One hundred and ten bright-faced students were grouped upon the stage and filled the front seats.

The programme was filled with music. The dwellers in darkness sang of the rising moon, the shining stars, the sparkle of blue waters—the beautiful things that are seen by other eyes than theirs. A choir of sixty of the boys and girls marched onto the stage with perfect confidence, but it was noticed that a teacher who could see led the way, and each pupil was guided by some light touch of the hand or garment of the one preceding.

The exercises were opened with an anthem by the chorus class on the stage, accompanied at the organ by Frederick Winkleman, one of the students. With the very slightest hand touch by a teacher the young man found his way to the organ and was at home. Then, without a conductor, the voices were raised in unison with the organ, the sightless eyes of the singers were lifted in the darkness, and there was heard, "Arise, shine, for thy light is come." The singers must have seen a light somewhere, somehow, for the happiness on their faces showed it.

Then came a piano solo by Ralph Nelson, followed by exercises in geography. The audience learned a great deal about the world we live in, and some of the younger element hung their heads in shame. Then came two more songs, followed by a piano solo, Mendelssohn's "Spring song," by Miss Viola Scott. When the player had resumed her seat she received a big bouquet from an admirer. She deftly passed her hands over the blossoms, buried her face in their perfumed depths, and her classmates near her were allowed to touch and smell them.

The blind students then sung sweetly:

"Ere the moon begins to rise
Or a star to shine,
All the bluebells close their eyes,
So close thine."

The eyes of one or two persons in the audience filled with tears at this, although there appeared to be no reason for it.

There was a demonstration in writing by hand and on machines by three boys and three girls. Two operated the ordinary typewriters and their fingers flew over the keys as if they could see them.

There were two kleidographs, machines for writing in embossed form for the use of the blind, while two students wrote with styluses, using the embossing, or point system.

There was more pretty music followed by exercises in arithmetic, which furnished some of the most remarkable demonstrations of mental calculations. The audience was invited to name a problem for multiplication, and gave $20 to be multiplied by 487. The class went through the process in unison, and announced the result.

"Is that correct?" asked the teacher, turning to the audience.

"Yes," cried several who had been making rapid calculations on paper.

The next problem was to find the amount of interest on $225 at 4½ per cent. for three years and four months. The class gave the result in a moment.

"Is that correct?" asked the teacher again of the audience.

"Y-e-e-e-s," came a weak answer, while several young men scattered through the hall were gazing at figured calculations in a hopelessly dazed way.

The programme ended with a chorus from "Samson."

CUBAN CUSTOMS RETURNS.

American Markets Take the Bulk of the Island's Products.

There has just been issued from the Bureau of Statistics of the Cuban Customs Service an abstract of that service for 1899. It shows prominently how important United States trade is to Cuba. The island buys in every market, but the bulk of exports are to this country. Of total imports, amounting to $57,316,184, the United States furnished $28,139,002, and other countries $29,177,182. Cuba's exports reached $30,731,328, of which $29,998,981 came to the United States, and $6,732,347 went to other countries.

American buyers took 198,055,903 cigars, valued at $10,136,830, and all other countries took 16,280,468 cigars, valued at $1,523,843. In tobacco leaf 13,989,776 pounds came to the United States and 967,592 pounds went elsewhere, the respective value of these exports having been $8,066,558 and $581,557. Sugar exports amounted to 66,604,406 pounds, valued at $1,518,538. The American market bought of it 66,366,401 pounds, worth $1,494,187, and exports to all other countries reached only 238,005 pounds, worth $24,351.

Having been stripped of cattle by the war, last year's importations in this line ran into large figures. The number of cattle received was 390,829, and of other animals 51,373. Passenger arrivals at Havana for the year were 46,082, of whom the United States furnished 22,304 and Spain 16,260. Arrivals at all ports were 53,725, and departures 39,591. There were 37,230 departures from Havana, 21,090 for the United States and 12,356 for Spain. The immigration table shows a total of 20,825, of whom 2,970 were from the United States and 15,482 from Spain. There were 706 arrivals of Chinese, 500 of them by way of the United States.

Customs receipts at all ports were $15,014,926.62, and expenditures for customs service were $845,463.67, leaving a balance of $14,169,462.95 to be applied to general Government uses. Salaries at Havana amounted to 2.9 per cent. of the collections at that port.

Smallpox in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., May 10.—The Board of Health has discovered three cases of smallpox in this city, one of which proved fatal, fourteen-months'-old Joseph Mullin of 388 South Orange Avenue dying last night. The other cases are Mary Mullin, three years old, a sister of the dead boy, and Mrs. Mary Keenan of 57 South Sixth Street, a grand aunt of the Mullins, and who has five children of her own. The Mullins came a few weeks ago from Morristown, where an aunt of Mr. Mullin was stricken with the disease.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Samuel Disston, Philadelphia.

PARK AVENUE—J. S. Doddridge, United States Army.

HOLLAND—E. V. R. Thayer, Boston; B. F. Keith, Boston.

NETHERLAND—Judge S. A. Hutchinson, Chicago.

GRAND—Major W. H. H. Crowell, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Prof. A. Harkness, Providence.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Coyne, notions and trimmings; Broadway and Tenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Loncheim, J., Philadelphia, Penn.; clothing; Hoffman House.

Rosenzweig, D., Toledo, Ohio; notions; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. Davies, furnishing goods; 488 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. C. Wasson, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Kohn, Well & Co., New Orleans, La.; J. Kohn, hats and trunks; Hotel Vendome.

Judson, A. L., Albany, N. Y.; shirts; Hotel Imperial.

Strauss Brothers & Miller, Cleveland, Ohio; S. Strauss, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Stark, B., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; M. Stark, wrappers; Hotel Cadillac.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; F. A. Gordon, dress goods, 480 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. McDonald, dress goods and silks, 43 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Glass, dress goods, 377 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; E. Mullin, upholstery goods; Holland House.

Chapman, Turner & Co., Norwich, N. Y.; W. P. Chapman, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Dyspepsia, Catarrh of the Stomach, Gastritis, Nausea, Impaired Digestion. Cured where all else fails. Doctors heartily indorse it; MAN-A-CEA, Natural Spring Water. Druggists or 22 Beaver St.—Adv.

BENCH ASSAULT AND DEFENSE.

The sixth annual dinner of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor was held last night at the Tuxedo. The Rev. Joseph Reynolds, Vice President of the association, presided in the absence of Bishop Huntington. Among the 200 guests of the association were representatives of the Cigarmakers', Garment Workers', Stonecutters', and other trades unions; the Social Reform Club, and the Huntington Study Club, composed of factory operatives.

Joseph Barondess made an impassioned appeal on behalf of the striking cigar makers and the sweat-shop workers of the city.

W. W. William of Typogrpahical Union No. 6 said among other things:

"The recent talk in the public press and in the pulpit concerning the purity of the judiciary, to any thinking man, must seem pure buncombe. The judiciary exists merely as a buffer for wealth and to conserve and benefit the interests of the corporations at the expense of the people. Nominated by corrupt politicians, they are elected by the corruption funds of corrupt political parties. We have learned to our cost that Judges regard the bidding of their masters, regardless of law.

"Just as we have seen by bitter experience the utter prostitution of the judiciary to the power of money, so we have about concluded that the Church existed primarily for the same purpose, the protection of the wealthy. Hypocrisy is seen at the altar, venality on the bench, and injustice on all sides."

Dr. Rainsford observed that much had been heard that was sound and sensible, and some that was foolish.

"We hope for the ennoblement of labor by the ministrations of art," he continued. "There is only one way to accomplish this purpose, and that is by making men and women better.

"I have no patience with people who attack the purity of the judiciary. Persons who do so do not know what they are talking about. It is not true, and everybody knows it is not true. The United States Government is about the most conservative Government in the world, the millionaires are, I believe, the best class of millionaires in the world, and the poor people are the most intelligent poor people.

"To make changes we must take off our coats and work. We can get anything we want if we all vote for it. No stability of government can be established without the sonship of God and the brotherhood of man."

Other addresses were made by the Rev. Francis J. Moran, W. H. Van Allen, Michael Fitzgerald, President of the Carriers' Association; Miss Maud Banks, the actress; W. T. P. Bliss, and Miss Harriet Keyser of the striking cigarmakers. Denunciatory references to the Ice Trust were frequent.

STAY IN COFFEY CASE.

Justice Marean of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted a stay to the execution of the peremptory mandamus granted by Justice Maddox, compelling the Democratic General Committee of Kings County to reinstate Senator M. J. Coffey as a member of it. The appellants in the case, the General Committee, stipulate to argue their appeal at the next term of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which commences on May 28.

In his decision Justice Marean says that the appeal is meritorious and substantial reason for a stay plainly exists. To refuse one, he says, would be practically to deny the right of appeal altogether.

TORREY FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, May 10.—The Danville Advertiser will issue a special edition tomorrow devoted to the candidacy of Col. Jay L. Torrey of Rough Rider fame for the Republican nomination for Vice President.

It is said that Col. Torrey will be backed by some of the leading Republicans of the country, once his boom is gotten well under way. The Advertiser will present many testimonials from eminent Judges and statesmen from all over the country as to the character and qualifications of the new candidate.

De Graw Candidate for the Senate.

Assemblyman A. C. De Graw of the Fifth Kings District purposes to seek the Senatorial nomination in the Fourth District. The present Senator, David Floyd Davis, father of the teachers' salary law, is serving his first term. Mr. De Graw has represented his district for four years in the Assembly.

MARRIED HIS TYPEWRITER.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Announcement has been made to both families of the marriage of Miss Evelyn Peter and Charles Philip McEnery, son of Senator McEnery of Louisiana, in Baltimore on Saturday last.

Miss Peter for some time has been employed as stenographer and typewriter at the Metropolitan Hotel, where Senator McEnery resides while in Washington. She had assisted the young man, who is his father's secretary, in attending to the Senator's correspondence and other official matters.

The bride's family is from Rockville, Md., where several members are prominently identified in Republican politics.

Jacob Worth to Run for Congress.

Ex-Senator Jacob Worth has returned to Brooklyn, greatly improved in health, after a seven months' trip through the South and West. There is some foundation for the report that he will be nominated for Representative in Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth Congress District, to succeed Dr. Frank E. Wilson, Democrat. Louis Beer, a wealthy builder, had been slated for the nomination, it is said. The Democrats, it is said, will nominate ex-Congressman Archibald Bliss.

No Call for 12th District Convention.

Chairman L. E. Quigg of the Republican County Committee did not issue a call yesterday reconvening the Congress convention in the Twelfth District, in obedience to the order of the court in the suit of Capt. Goddard, nor was it learned when it will be issued. The delegates to Philadelphia chosen on April 5 were Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior, and Charles A. Hess, leader in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer, winds variable.

Unusually high temperatures prevailed yesterday in the Northwestern States, with maximum readings 90 degrees at Bismarck and Williston, North Dakota. The weather continues very warm in Arizona, where a maximum of 104 degrees Wednesday and 100 degrees yesterday was noted at Phoenix. In the Eastern and Southern States the temperature was 5 to 10 degrees below the seasonal average. Fair weather prevails from the Rocky Mountain region to the Atlantic Coast, except over the upper lakes, where showers are reported. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather is generally cloudy, and rain is reported in the Pacific Coast States.

During to-day and to-morrow the temperature will rise in the Central Valleys, the lake regions, and the Eastern States, with generally fair weather. Between the Mississippi Valley and the Rocky Mountains to-day will be fair and warm, with showers and lower temperature to-morrow.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	56	39	43
6 A. M.	55	38	45
9 A. M.	63	45	49
12 M.	66	51	58
3 P. M.	65	55	58
6 P. M.	64	54	57
9 P. M.	60	49	51
12 P. M.	55	46	48

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	51½
Weather Bureau	47⅞
Corresponding date 1899	65
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	61

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.07, humidity 46. The barometer at 8 P. M. registered 30.05, humidity 30. The maximum temperature was 56, at 4:45 P. M. The minimum temperature was 38, at 4:45 A. M.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS MEET

Losses in 1899 the Greatest Since 1893, Says President Sheldon.

Exclusive National Supervision Desired Because of Alleged Inimical State Legislation.

George P. Sheldon, President of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, was elected President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday at the thirty-fourth annual meeting of that body, which was held in the assembly hall of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. The other officers elected were: Vice President—E. L. Ellison; Secretary—Robert B. Beath; Treasurer—F. W. Arnold; Executive Committee—Charles S. Hollinshead, Harold Herrick, George B. Edwards, A. H. Wray, and N. C. Crosby.

E. C. Irvin, the retiring President, delivered the opening address. He said, in part:

"The fact which must impress itself upon us as of the most serious importance is the enormous fire loss of the country, which amounted to $153,597,830 in 1899, the greatest since 1893 and, excepting that year, the greatest since the Chronicle Fire Tables were begun, in 1875. The loss in 1899 was $23,003,925 more than in 1898 and exceeded the loss of 1897 by over $37,000,000. This is corroborated by the New York State Insurance report, giving a loss of $85,727,285 on the business of 1899 for the 162 companies reporting to that department, which is $14,440,075 more than in 1898. Similarly the 253 companies whose experience is given in the National Board tables show losses in 1899 of $88,984,032, which exceeded those of 1898 by $14,302,715.

"Regarding inimical legislation, to which I have called your attention in the past, I cannot now do better than to refer you to my last year's address. Legislation against insurance interests continues to be the most popular craze in our State Legislatures, and we do not have the consideration shown us that is given to the liquor interests or the gambling saloons, and the taxes imposed upon us are greater than are imposed upon them in proportion to the profits of the business. To say the least, this is a sad commentary on the intelligence of our legislators.

"The great injury to our business caused by so much State legislation, lacking as it does any uniformity or semblance of a settled principle, emphasizes the desirability and importance of exclusive National supervision, (similar to that applied to National banks,) and while such a remedy may not be attainable now, the necessity of some effort in that direction is apparent and urgent."

H. E. Bowers presented the report of the Executive Committee and George L. Chase made a report for the Committee on Laws, in which he said:

"For the most part the tide of legislation is against the companies, and while temporary relief will be granted by the adjournment of the Legislatures, underwriters may be pardoned any uneasiness of feeling and unevenness of temper when the next season approaches with the prospect of some forty Legislatures in session. The result is difficult to predict."

Reports were also received from the other standing committees as follows: Finance—E. Litchfield; Fire Departments—George W. Burchell; Lighting, Heating, and Patents—H. H. Hall; Incendiarism and Arson—G. A. Van Allen; Statistics—George W. Babb; Construction of Buildings—F. C. Moore; Adjustments—J. H. Brewster, and Membership—Clarence E. Porter.

The annual dinner of the National Board was held last night at Delmonico's.

LARGE INSURANCE PROJECT.

Possible Merger of the Eastern and the Northern, and Perhaps Another Company.

It was learned yesterday that Francis P. Burke of Burke & Brown, general managers of the Eastern Insurance Company and the Northern Insurance Company of New York, was in Hartford on Monday, and interviewed several of the leading fire underwriters of that city in regard to a proposition to reinsure the business of the Eastern and the Northern as a preliminary step in a plan to launch a large company with the Eastern and Northern interests as a nucleus.

It is believed that the plan also involves the possible purchase by the Eastern and the Northern of another New York company for the purpose of merging the three companies into one large corporation.

Mr. Burke yesterday admitted that the plan of reorganization, by which a large company is to be formed by the consolidation of two or three small companies, including the Eastern and the Northern, has been under contemplation for some time and is now well along toward accomplishment. He declined to say anything in regard to the details of the plan or its connection with his trip to Hartford.

The Eastern Insurance Company was organized in 1896, and is capitalized at $200,000. Its officers are Vernon C. Brown, President, and James Marshall, Secretary. The Northern Insurance Company of New York was formed in 1897 by the underwriters of the New York and Boston Lloyds. It began business Oct. 25, 1897, with a capital stock of $200,000, and its officers are Leander N. Lovell, President, and James Marshall, Secretary. The reorganization plan is said to contemplate a company capitalized at about $1,000,000.

ENGLISH COMPANY PURCHASED.

Commercial Union of London Gets Controlling Interest in Palatine.

A. H. Wray, United States Manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, received a cable dispatch yesterday afternoon announcing that the Commercial Union had closed a deal with the Palatine Insurance Company of Manchester, England, subject to the ratification of the shareholders of the Palatine, by which it is believed that the Commercial Union will acquire a controlling interest in the Palatine. It is not known whether the deal will end with the purchase of the Palatine or whether it foreshadows some future change with regard to the latter company, as no advices yesterday had been received at the New York offices of either company.

According to a cable dispatch received by George P. Field of Field & Cowles of Boston, the price paid for the Palatine shares was £2 2s. 6d.

The deal involves large interests, as is shown by the fact that the American assets alone of the Commercial Union are $3,772,793.09, while the United States funds of the Palatine aggregate $2,653,828.80.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

4:10 A. M.—101 Mott Street; Atlas Wire Mattress Company; damage, $5,000.

10:00 A. M.—403 East Seventieth Street; Frank Kosleck; damage, $40.

11:35 A. M.—75 Ludlow Street; Joseph Simons; damage slight.

11:40 A. M.—188 East Twenty-sixth Street; Elizabeth Mullin; damage, $20.

12:20 P. M.—25 Mount Morris Avenue; T. J. Maguire; damage, $25.

1:10 P. M.—483 Ninth Avenue; William P. Fogerty; damage, $2,000.

1:35 P. M.—354 East Fifty-fourth Street; Charles Leppenes; damage, $100.

2:05 P. M.—232 Eldridge Street; Benjamin Schuyer; damage slight.

2:35 P. M.—111 Mulberry Street; Dominico Costa; damage, $500.

5:15 P. M.—4 Bayard Street; Morris Keppler; damage, $100.

8:00 P. M.—11 King Street; Joseph Peterson; damage, $50.

9:50 P. M.—228 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; Matilda Merklin; damage, $10.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MALONE, N. Y., May 10.—A fire occurred last night at Moira, N. Y., in which four stores and a meat market were burned. Loss from $25,000 to $35,000, with partial insurance. The village has no fire protection.

Next Sunday.

Features of interest will appear in the issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, May 13th. Among the specially contributed articles will be the following: "Army Transport in Africa," by W. J. Henderson, Lieutenant in the New York Naval Militia; "Practical Tenement Reform," by James C. Baylies, ex-President of the Health Department, New York; "Spring on a Farm," by Kate Sanborn, author of "Wit of Women," &c. Other attractive features. THE NEW YORK TIMES. Weekdays, One Cent; Sunday, Three Cents. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL, COOPER & Co.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

NEXT DOOR TO THE FOUNTAIN

1,200 Taffeta Silk Waists **3.85**

on sale to-day at

We purchased them last Tuesday from a manufacturer willing to make a sacrifice. There are Black Waists with innumerable tucks and cords and stitching; a considerable lot of solid white waists, also red, blue, cerise, heliotrope, violet, tan, gray, brown and canary colors, in fact, waists of every good and desirable color. The assortment also contains Ribbon and Lace Waists, worth $5.50, $5.90, $6.50, $6.75 and $7.50. They are made of Givernaud's taffetas and other standard silks known for their good wearing qualities—and at $3.85 are an immense bargain.

Wm Vogel & Son

Who Wants a $16, $18, or $20 Spring Suit for $12.50?

It seems as though every second man in New York did, judging by the rush of trade now on. It is the opportunity of opportunities—the season's greatest chance. Here in big type is the small price,

$12.50

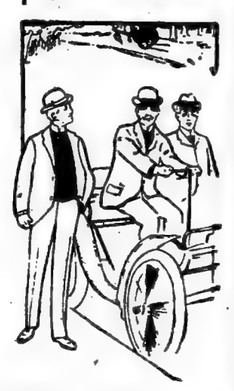

Take your pick of our $16, $18 and $20 Spring Suits

While the rush is great the assortments of broken lines are so many that everybody can be fitted. There are Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Cambridges, Oxfords, Tweeds, Thibets, Serges and Striped Flannels—all patterns, shades and styles. Every suit is sewed with Pure Dye Silk and has Pure Mohair Serges and Farmer's Satin lining.

These are our regular $16, $18 and $20 Spring Suits. But an immense Spring trade so depleted the lines that (while making up new lines) we have thought it wise to offer the entire lot at the trade-electrifying and powerful advertising price of $12.50.

We believe it good business to give the public a true bargain chance like this—even if we do lose money by the operation. But a present small loss is nothing compared with the advertisement our house will receive—in the increased future trade bound to come to

Broadway, Cor. Houston Street.

STORE OPEN SATURDAY TILL 9 P. M.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S

Malt-Nutrine

TRADE MARK

is recommended because its superior tonic qualities are thoroughly established by the medical fraternity and all users universally. It gives appetite, health, vigor---is welcomed by the new mother, the aged, the weak, the convalescent. Prepared by

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St. Louis, U. S. A.

Brewers of the Original Budweiser, Faust, Michelob, Anheuser-Standard, Pale-Lager, Black and Tan, Export Pale, Exquisite and Malt-Nutrine.

VALUABLE PACKAGE LOST.

The police are investigating the disappearance of a valuable package said to have been missed at Sherry's on Tuesday night. The package was the property of one of three men who took dinner together, and contained bonds and other negotiable papers, worth more than $5,000.

The owner of the package, according to the report, placed it on the seat he occupied when he sat down. After dinner he went to put on his overcoat, and while so engaged recalled the parcel. Returning to the chair he had occupied he could not find it. A fruitless search was made, and the three men, one of whom is a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria, went to that hotel and thence to Police Headquarters.

At Sherry's all knowledge of the loss of the package was denied. At Police Headquarters it was admitted that such a case had been reported, and was being investigated, but the names of those interested were refused.

Court House Improvement Committee.

Justices Truax, Dugro, and Scott have been appointed a committee by the Justices of the Supreme Court to take charge of the improvements to be made in the County Courthouse. "Our first step," said Justice Truax yesterday, "will be to see what alterations should be made and how we can enlarge the building so as to obtain the room required for the transaction of the business of the courts. It will take some time to get the plans prepared, but then we shall lose no time in proceeding with the work."

JOHN H. KERR TRIES SUICIDE.

Brooklyn Vaudeville Man Takes Carbolic Acid in Boston.

BOSTON, May 10.—Because his wife, from whom he had separated some time ago, refused to become reconciled to him, John H. Kerr, a vaudeville performer, attempted to commit suicide by drinking carbolic acid at his wife's rooms, at the South End, shortly after noon to-day. He was unconscious when taken to the hospital.

Kerr's home is said to be in Brooklyn, N. Y., and he has been in Boston only three weeks, filling an engagement at a local amusement hall. Mrs. Kerr, who has been in the city for some time, applied for a divorce a few days ago, and papers were served on Kerr. After that he said to friends that he was going to end his life, but he talked so much about it that it became an old story, and no one believed it. To-day Kerr played his part at the vaudeville house and then went straight to his wife's rooms, where he took the poison.

Kerr is thirty-three years old, and is well known in the vaudeville world.

Chicagoans Make a Mortgage.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Walter Farwell, Reginald De Koven and his wife, Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor and his wife, and Grace F. Winston recorded a mortgage to-day for $30,000 to the New England Mutual Insurance Company. The loan is to run five years at 4 per cent., and covers the property at Halstead Street and Jackson Boulevard in this city.

THE BEST LAXATIVE.

Hunyadi János

A Pure Natural Aperient Water,

ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS,

and therefore free from all the offensive smell often found in Aperient Waters.

RELIEVES DISORDERED STOMACH, CURES CONSTIPATION.

The ONLY Aperient Water bottled at the Hunyadi Springs,

ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, Sole Prop., Budapest, Hungary.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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THE SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH.

If the Montgomery Conference should do nothing else for the South and for the Nation, it has fully justified its existence by affording the opportunity for such sensible and practical counsel as was given by ex-Gov. MACCORKLE of West Virginia on Wednesday.

The substance of Mr. MACCORKLE's address was an argument against repression of the vote of the negroes as such and in favor of reasonable educational and property qualifications applied equally to all voters. We do not know with what degree of assent this suggestion will meet in the South. It is not to be denied that it will prove exceedingly hard to apply. It is very rarely that any body of voters are found willing to deprive a part of their own number of the suffrage. In this case it is possible that the negroes would be willing to support restrictions that would reduce the number of voters among themselves as well as among the whites, but it would be remarkable indeed if the whites should assent to such a proposition. To bring about that result would require the full and convinced agreement of the leaders of the section, and of this there is no present sign. But it is plain that Mr. MACCORKLE's plan is the only one that can be carried out fairly and legally under the Constitution as it exists, and that there is not the remotest hope of seriously changing the Constitution. All the political forces of this generation are opposed to it and equally the conscience of the great majority of the American people. It may be that these will change, but it will not be within a time near enough to make the discussion of the matter practical politics.

The politics invoked by Mr. MACCORKLE is, on the other hand, of the most practical character, and it is not the less so because it is both just and far-sighted. Happily, in this country it is not yet admitted that passionate contempt for high motives is necessarily shrewd; it has too often been proved to be folly. Of this folly Mr. MACCORKLE is not at all guilty. He argues that the naked repression of the votes of all blacks is at once undesirable and, in the long run, disastrous. He says:

> The franchise system, as it is at present constituted in many of the States of the South, is, to say the least, practically the policy of repression. Repression has been tried at every stage of the world's history, and always with the same unvarying result, utter and tremendous failure. It leads nowhere. It raises no man. It demands no education. It holds ignorance as dense as ever. It drives away intelligence. It breeds discontent. It represses any rising inspiration of the heart. It leaves the land at the end of the cycle just as it found it at the beginning. It is the policy of deadly inaction overridden by discontent.

Two facts are involved in the policy here advocated. One, which must be obvious to all, is that so long as the repression of the negro vote is the supreme purpose of politics in the South no other matter can get any serious attention. The whites must be united on that, and therefore cannot afford to divide on anything else. In consequence the intelligence of the section is hampered and largely rendered impotent. There cannot be the freedom without which all progress and development are impossible. The second fact involved in the policy of equal restriction is, on the one hand, that the negroes as a race will no longer have a just grievance against their white fellow-citizens and will tend to become more in harmony with them, and, on the other hand, the negroes who will possess votes can and will divide among themselves. The race will cease gradually to be "solid," and with this change will gradually cease to be the menace it at present unquestionably is.

So far as we can see, the whites of the South are shut up to two alternative courses. They must either continue to repress the negro vote by fraud or by devices under the form of law which are contrary to the spirit of justice, or they must resort to equality of qualifications for the suffrage. We have seen no other course suggested, except the manifestly impracticable one of the repeal of the fifteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution. Of these alternatives the latter is by far the more hopeful. It offers the possibility of peace, order, and the progress and prosperity to which peace and order are indispensable. One is the policy of relative stagnation, or at best of advance under great and needless difficulties. The other is the policy of practical harmony with the forces of democracy and civilization, the policy that works, and works steadily and securely, for the future.

LORD SALISBURY'S BLUNDER.

It is increasingly and sadly evident that Lord SALISBURY's usefulness to the British Empire is nearly over. He is much older than his years. It is, of course, not to be supposed that he finds himself in close sympathy with his colleague, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. The methods which that statesman has adopted in the South African question ever since he assumed charge of it cannot meet the approval of Lord SALISBURY, and his defense of them could not be more than half-hearted. But Lord SALISBURY himself seems to have lost the political tact the absence of which from Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's equipment is his chief defect and which in his prime the Foreign Secretary so eminently possessed. That a man like Lord SALISBURY should subject himself to the reproach with which Lord ROSEBERY visited him in the House of Lords is a grave matter for the empire which Lord SALISBURY has in his keeping. And the sting of the reproach was the fact that it was deserved. It was true that a more patriotic and a more serious spirit than he showed was needed in the crisis that the Boer victories produced. It is only a few months ago that Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON appealed from Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to Lord SALISBURY as who should appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober—appealed to him as the most trusted statesman in Europe. It is inconceivable that such an appeal should now be made.

Lord SALISBURY's speech before the Primrose League was more injurious than his speech at the reassembling of Parliament, inasmuch as it was entirely gratuitous. The gratuitousness and the mischievousness of it have been promptly and generally recognized in England, and by the organs of his own party. His choice of an occasion for his remarks about the Irish is simply inexplicable. The Irish soldiers have fought well, as they have always fought under whatever flag. Their service to the empire has been so conspicuous and so conspicuously gallant as to induce the Queen, at great personal inconvenience and some personal risk, to cross the Channel, in her extreme age, to thank the Irish people. Apparently her Prime Minister did not approve of her going. At any rate, he seizes the occasion of her return to liken the Irish to the Boers and to say that the war in which the Irish troops have distinguished themselves on the British side shows the folly of satisfying the national aspirations of Ireland. The assumption that any Irish Government which represented the people of Ireland would be a "disloyal" Government may or may not be justified. But what shall be said of the statesman who takes this occasion to make it, when home rule is not even a living issue in British politics? Obviously one of the things to be said about him is that he has lost his political tact. And what is left of the statesmanship of Lord SALISBURY when his political tact has been subtracted?

LORD ROBERTS'S ADVANCE.

It is plain that the long delay of Lord ROBERTS was judiciously employed. His evident intention was to accumulate so much of stores and of the material of transportation that when the advance was once begun there should be no faltering. Thus far these preparations have been effective and successful. In spite of the brave resistance of the burghers and their careful strategy, they have been unable to offset the vastly superior number of the invaders, which in turn has been skillfully used.

The operations have thus far been confined to the Orange Free State, and are likely to be so limited for some time to come. The falling back of the Boers has been as much in the nature of a Parthian retreat as they could make it. They have endeavored to make the enemy pay as dearly as possible for every mile he gained, while they have been careful not to risk the general engagements to which he desires to bring them. A Boer victory in such an engagement would be almost as fatal as a Boer defeat. Ultimately it would be quite as fatal, seeing that British losses can be readily made good and that Boer losses cannot be made good at all. On the other hand, the further the British advance, the more extensive detachments must be made from their fighting force to guard their communications. The contest is so very unequal, however, that these detachments can doubtless be made on the most ample scale without compromising the numerical superiority of the invaders. In fact, the Boers themselves can scarcely seem to see any hope of ultimate success, excepting in some happy chance, or, as they would prefer to put it, in some special Providence.

The talk which comes to us from Pretoria of continuing the struggle after the fall of that capital has no value, excepting perhaps as an evidence of desperation. Doubtless the burghers may take to the mountains, as they threaten, and maintain themselves there in isolation until the land they hold comes to be needed by Mr. RHODES or some other advance agent of civilization. They will be in much the same position they occupied before the discovery of the diamond mines of Kimberley and the gold mines of the Rand. But their nationality will have been extinguished, and the British object thus accomplished. They will be on the same footing as the "natives" who now occupy the districts to which they threaten to migrate. The Rand is the real objective of the campaign. When the British gain possession of that, they will have gained all that the "Outlanders" desire to inhabit and all of which they can make any present use. To take to the mountains would be to acknowledge the defeat which would have been accomplished whether it was acknowledged or not. The fall of Pretoria will be the termination of the war, and the only practical question is how long the burghers can manage to delay that fatal event.

THE LAWS AGAINST TRUSTS.

Some years must pass before the lawmakers and the courts will be able to devise tests that will in every case give a just and correct answer to the question whether any given trust is a public enemy or not, but already it has become possible under the teaching of experience and repeated judicial constructions to say confidently of certain combinations that they are bad and fit subjects of legal restraint. The progress in our knowledge of these matters in the last decade has been remarkable, due largely to the great number of the examples offered for study, and to the unprincipled greed of some of them, which has made public scrutiny of their behavior a necessary measure of protection.

Meanwhile, the present attitude of the people toward combinations, as manifested in those laws, is that of an undiscriminating prohibition of restraints upon trade, whether reasonable and innocuous, or unreasonable and harmful. This attitude has until lately been modified by temperate and lenient judicial decisions, but that the laws mean and intend prohibition has been repeatedly pointed out.

Besides the Federal statute, there are now laws against trusts in twenty-seven States and Territories. A compilation of the statutes and decisions relating to trusts and combinations has been prepared by the Industrial Commission from which the tendency of public opinion as reflected in the acts of Legislatures and courts may be clearly perceived. A more convenient guide to a knowledge of the results of the slowly forming intentions of the people toward combinations of corporate interests is afforded by an article by Mr. R. C. DAVIS in The Quarterly Journal of Economics for May. Mr. DAVIS traces the evolution of judicial opinion through the first stage, in which the Judges handled the new problem in a gingerly fashion, fearing to stray far from the firm and familiar ground of the common law, to the second stage, where the question was placed by the Trans-Missouri Freight case and the Addyston Pipe case decisions of the Supreme Court. After reviewing several decisions of the Circuit Courts in which the effort of the Judges to set up the distinction between reasonable and unreasonable restraint of trade led them to render decisions that left wide latitude to the trusts, Mr. DAVIS says:

> In all these cases, decided by the Circuit Courts of the United States upon the Sherman anti-trust act, we see the principles of the old common law. The distinction between reasonable and unreasonable restraints upon trade runs through them, and the courts refused to declare any monopoly criminal which was not illegal under the common law. But, in the last of the decisions of the Circuit Courts, that of the United States vs. Coal Dealers' Association, the court took the opposite view, holding that any combination which imposes a restraint upon inter-State commerce is unlawful, whether such restraint be fair or not, and whether or no it has increased the price of the commodity dealt in. The reason for this change will be found in the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.
>
> The Supreme Court decision that marks the beginning of the period of sterner judicial construction was that in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case, upon which Mr. DAVIS makes these comments:
>
> In United States vs. Trans-Missouri Freight Association, where there was a combination between several competing railroads, under an agreement for forming an association to maintain reasonable rates without preventing or limiting competition, the Circuit Court decided that Congress did not intend to include common carriers, which were subject to the act of Feb. 4, 1887, within the provisions of the anti-trust act, this act being a special statute relating to combinations in the form of "trusts." Such an agreement as this was not an agreement, combination, or conspiracy in restraint of trade, and did not tend to monopolize trade and commerce within the meaning of this act. The case was appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals, where the decision of the Circuit Court was sustained. The Court, moreover, laid down the rule that contracts, combinations in trust or otherwise, and conspirators in restraint of trade under the anti-trust act are such as have been declared against public policy under the common law. Hence the reasonableness of the combination must be considered in each case. But, finally, on appeal to the Supreme Court, the case was decided the other way, and the two decisions given above were reversed. The Court held that an agreement between railroads for maintaining rates and for organizing an association to enforce such rates was an agreement in restraint of trade and commerce under the anti-trust act, and such an agreement was in no manner authorized by the Inter-State Commerce act. "The contract, combinations in restraint of trade or otherwise, and conspiracies in restraint of trade or commerce include all contracts operating to restrain trade, whether legal or illegal of common law, or whether the restraint is reasonable or unreasonable."
>
> And so in the Addyston Pipe case, which involved the action of a combination of iron pipe manufacturers in dividing up the territory in which they did business, certain "reserved cities" being assigned exclusively to particular members of the combination, and the "pay territory" being assigned, by a process of bidding, to those members who offered the largest bonus to be divided among other members. The Circuit Court held that the agreement was not illegal. The Supreme Court, sustaining the Circuit Court of Appeals, held that such a contract was void even at common law and must be unlawful under the Sherman Anti-Trust act. As the Addyston agreement was bad anyway, there was no occasion to raise the question whether it would have been contrary to the statute even if it had not been unreasonable, but it cannot be doubted that, following the Trans-Missouri case, the court would have applied the law according to its plain intent, regardless of the reason or unreason of the contract.
>
> The present stage of judicial interpretation of the Federal statute is thus described by Mr. DAVIS:
>
> We have two decisions of the Supreme Court, which distinctly lay down the principle that the language of the act is to be construed in accordance with its evident intention; and contracts or agreements which are in restraint of trade in Inter-State commerce, whether reasonable or unreasonable, are illegal, and are subject to injunction or to criminal prosecution under the act. Such, no doubt, was the intent of the legislators and of the voters, and their intent has been held by the Supreme Court to be adequately expressed in the statute.
>
> The Appellate Courts in all of the States except New York have "refused to interpret the anti-trust statutes in a manner inconsistent with their evident intention." Elsewhere than in this State, Mr. DAVIS concludes, therefore, that the question "is substantially settled." The courts of our own State have attempted to determine, as a reasonable mind would determine it, whether in the cases before them the combinations unreasonably restrict trade and are disadvantageous to the public. Mr. DAVIS candidly admits that this is "the more obvious and equitable basis." But the New York statute of 1899, which we have already cited in reference to the Ice Trust, is as clear and unconditional a prohibition as is to be found in the statutes of other States. It would seem, says Mr. DAVIS, "to call for the same interpretation."
>
> It is open to doubt whether in the long run public opinion will sustain the policy of destroying combinations that do not raise prices or otherwise work injury to the community. There are such combinations all about us. They constitute and exemplify a modern business condition. So far as they effect an economy in the cost of production they promote trade, increase our exports, and contribute to the wealth and prosperity of the Nation. We do not believe the American people can or will put a stop to an industrial tendency of such moment and advantage.
>
> But it must be evident to all men that concerns like the Tammany Ice Trust and the International Paper Company are in peril. A sudden and great advance in prices without a reason so good and justifying that it is visible to everybody excites animosity and leads consumers to seek a remedy. Remedies are sought against both these combinations—against the American Ice Company by a proceeding before the Attorney General, and against the Paper Trust by a Congressional inquiry. A higher law even than the statutes works against the bad trusts—the law of the survival of the fittest. A concern producing standard articles of general use in this age exposes itself to two charges when it steadily maintains a high price for its product: Either it is badly managed, using costly, old-fashioned methods; or it is greedy, and seeks to get unreasonable profits for its owners. In either case it occupies a weak position, and is never safe from the attack of more skillful and reasonable competitors.
>
> But evolution is a slow process. The law of survival may in time kill off the bad trusts, but for the present it would appear that the matter is "up to" the prosecuting officers in the various States. Judicial decisions accomplish nothing without executive enforcement. The third stage of the people's defense against trusts will evidently be the stage in which Attorneys General begin to revoke charters and jail unlawful restrainers of trade.

Seems to Grow Better Every Day.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Union, May 9.

Readers of newspapers must have noticed the steady improvement in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Always an excellent paper, it seems to grow better every day. It prints the news without making a fuss over it, and on its editorial page we find a great many things to which we can say amen. We hope our esteemed contemporary will continue to enjoy the prosperity that its pages reflect.

NUGGETS.

An Aspiration.

There is woe and whoa, and if woe would only obey our whoa it would be worth while driving.—Milwaukee Journal.

The Very Best.

Customer—I've got money to burn, and I want the best wheel you have.
Dealer—That's all right. We have bicycles to scorch.—Detroit Free Press.

Usual Family Methods.

"We've got five pounds of moth balls in the house."
"How did that happen?"
"Oh, everybody forgot to get any; and then we all got them at once."—Indianapolis Journal.

Rural Districts Have Their Share.

City Acquaintance—I suppose you never have any labor troubles in your community, do you?
Uncle Jerry Peebles (of Skedunk)—Labor troubles? We have 'em reg'lar every Spring. It's about all we can do, let me tell you, to get people to work out their road tax!—Chicago Tribune.

Pathetic Reminder at the Old Home.

It was his first visit to his old home, after an absence of twenty years.
"Here," he said, "are my initials and those of the girl I married cut in the bark of this old beech tree, and still plain to be seen, after all these years. How little did I think," he sighed, "the last time I saw those letters, that I would be married four times before seeing them again!"—Chicago Tribune.

GRIEF AND GLADNESS.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

The sorrows of men and of women,
They ask no voice to tell;
Deep in the heart that has felt the pain
The dumb-toned sorrows dwell;
Like the wounded thing that hideth,
The stricken soul shrinks far
From the careless crowds of the market place,
Mute, till its wound is a scar.

The joys of men and of women,
They burst into gladsome song,
The chant of the brave soul lifted high
To make some other soul strong;
For this is the creed unselfish,
To all stanch natures known—
Happiness share with the wide world's heart,
Sorrow hold in your own.

HOUSE OUSTS A DEMOCRAT

By Two Votes Decides Contest in Favor of a Republican.

Richmond Pearson Sworn in as Representative of the Ninth Carolina District.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—William Thomas Crawford (Dem.) took his seat at the beginning of this Congress as the Representative from the Ninth North Carolina District, with a certificate granted to him because he apparently had received about 200 votes more than were cast for Richmond Pearson, (Rep.) To-day the Republicans by the very narrow majority of 2 votes put Pearson in Crawford's place. Pearson is the third Republican to be seated by the present House. The vote in his case was 129 to 127.

Pearson won his case by representing that the district in which he lives was robbed of a fair election by the Democrats. Many sorts of wrongs were attributed to the Democrats, but the returns show that about 40,000 voters had the opportunity to vote, and Mr. Crawford insisted that the frauds were not practiced by his friends alone, if any were perpetrated. That the condition was not altogether convincing was shown by the refusal of Representative Driscoll (Rep., N. Y.,) to sign the report submitted by the Republican majority of the committee. The doubt felt by Driscoll was shared by other Republican members on the floor, and that accounts for the fact that Crawford needed only one vote on the minority resolution to give him the seat. That motion was lost by a tie.

North Carolina Democrats say they are as well satisfied with the result as they would have been if Crawford had retained his seat. They insist that this expulsion of Crawford, elected by more than 200 majority in a mountain district, where there is but a small negro vote, will do much to stimulate the Democrats of the mountain country next Fall, and that it ought to be worth 15,000 votes to the party in the State.

One North Carolina Democrat declared after Crawford had been unseated and Pearson sworn in in his place, that the Democrats would come nearer to having a solid delegation from North Carolina in the Fifty-seventh Congress than they had had for many years.

To-day's debate on the case was interesting at times. Mr. Pearson, the contestant, had a large chart erected in the area in front of the Speaker's chair, which, he claimed, illustrated the manner in which the black vote in his district had been suppressed.

Mr. Pearson was followed by Mr. Crawford, who said that prior to this election no man had ever charged fraud in the Ninth Congressional District of North Carolina. But Mr. Pearson, he said, seldom knew defeat. He charged that Mr. Pearson was a political trimmer. "He voted for Cleveland twice," said Mr. Crawford, "and supported me against Senator Pritchard when I defeated him in 1892."

While referring to Gov. Russell's attack upon Mr. Pearson, Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) interrupted to ask if the Democrats of North Carolina had not threatened to impeach Gov. Russell, his object being to show Gov. Russell had attacked Mr. Pearson to conciliate the Democrats.

"That is an assault upon the Governor of my State which I resent," replied Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Linney, (Rep., N. C.,) who concluded the debate with a speech in favor of the claims of the contestant, referred to Gov. Russell's letter, which he characterized as an ex parte "statement of a mad Governor."

"For he is mad," said Mr. Linney; "mad as a March hare. That he is a great man intellectually I admit, and that he is a good politician while working in the ranks I avow. But he cannot stand prosperity. As soon as he is promoted he kicks out of the harness and plays the devil in general. He is afraid of his own shadow. He is in terror of the Democratic organization of the State and will do anything to keep suspended the sword of Damocles which hangs over his head."

Later Mr. Linney produced some figures to show that it was the black districts which returned Democrats, not Republicans, to Congress. "Take Mr. Kitchin's district, for instance," said he. "I claim I come nearer representing the white people of North Carolina than he does."

The roll call showed a majority of one for the minority resolution, declaring Mr. Crawford entitled to his seat. Mr. Tawney, the Republican whip, stated that Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.) had voted, although he was paired with Mr. Lovering (Rep., Mass.) On account of the closeness of the vote the Speaker ordered a recapitulation. At the end of the recapitulation Mr. Tompkins (Rep., N. Y.,) hurried in with his overcoat over his arm and offered to vote, but as he was not present when his name was called he could not vote under the rules. The Speaker ordered the tally clerks again to foot up the totals. An error was discovered that tied the vote, 128 to 128. The resolution was, therefore, lost.

The vote was then taken upon the majority resolutions declaring Mr. Pearson elected. The announcement of the vote was greeted with applause by the Republicans. Mr. Pearson took the oath of office.

TO DISPOSE OF CLARK'S CASE.

Matter Will Be Taken Up for Action in the Senate Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The notice given to-day in the Senate that the Clark case will be taken up next Tuesday, to be considered until disposed of, is asserted by a leading Republican Senator to be a last notice to the friends of Clark that if they have any plan to prevent action on that case they shall have a chance to put it in operation.

"It is a reproach to the Senate," said a leading Republican, not personally hostile to Mr. Clark, "to permit him, because he does not believe the Governor of Montana will select one of his friends to be Senator, to hold the Senate by the throat and declare that it shall not allow anybody to be Senator because he cannot have the seat. Being discredited as unworthy to hold a seat, he yet assumes to dictate what the course of business in the Senate shall be.

"I do not care who may be selected by the Governor of Montana. I do most emphatically object to suffering a person not a Senator, according to the unanimous opinion of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to obstruct the action of that body."

The intention to-day seemed to be to take the case up by a vote, if necessary, and to insist upon sitting to discuss it day and night until a vote can be reached. Consideration of the case may not be unbroken, as appropriation bills must be considered. But as all general legislation is about wound up, the Clark case can be thrown in to fill up gaps that might be otherwise filled with small measures in which many Senators are interested, and which they might be able to get through if Clark's defenders were not determined to get in the way.

It cannot be ascertained that Clark has more than one vote in the Senate upon which he can depend. Mason of Illinois, who has been spoken of as a "boyhood friend" of Clark, is reported as having promised to support Clark by his vote. Stewart, from whom Clark purchased a house in the Northwest section, has been counted as likely to vote for him. The assumption of the majority is that the opposition will be made of men who will vote against him if they are compelled to vote at all.

BILL FOR PURE FOOD.

Committee Reports on Measure Prohibiting Adulteration.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The House Committee on inter-State and Foreign Commerce to-day submitted a favorable report on the measure known as the Brosius Pure Food bill. This bill is intended to prevent the adulteration, misbranding, and imitation of beverages, foods, candies, drugs, and condiments, and to regulate inter-State commerce in such commodities.

The bill proposes to create a chemical bureau of the Agricultural Department, to be charged with the inspection of foods and drug products. The committee, in reporting the bill, says that "it does not interfere with any legitimate trade or industry, or prohibit the use of any product whatever, so long as that product has not been duly adjudged injurious to health by an impartial commission."

The bill requires that every product offered for sale and which is transported from one State into another shall be branded true to name. It lifts an immense burden from the shoulders of the retailer, who, under existing State laws, is made to bear the burden of the wrong doing of men outside his State, who sell to him. It permits him to secure a certificate of purity from the men from whom he purchases, and this enables the agent of the Government to follow to its fountain head the misbranded product and bring the penalties for violations of the proposed law upon the head of the guilty man, and not upon the innocent druggist or the modest corner grocery man.

The committee also urges that the measure will help American foreign trade. "It is hardly to be expected," says the report, "that a foreign nation which has regulated its own food supply will submit to improperly branded products coming from the United States without protest. American food products, which have been shipped to foreign countries, have found a ready market because of their excellent character and nutritive value and cheapness, but no sooner has one of these products secured a footing than the imitator has followed it up with a substitute which greatly impairs the market.

"It will therefore be seen that not only the consumers of American products in this country, but the farmer, the manufacturer, the dealer, and our exporter are all directly and individually interested in properly branding our food and drug products."

INFLUX OF JAPANESE.

House Asks Information Regarding Immigration of Laborers.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The House to-day passed a resolution providing that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, all the information in possession of the Treasury in relation to the immigration of Japanese laborers during the last two years; what the probabilities are as to such immigration for the ensuing year, what methods have been taken to enforce the laws excluding contract laborers by the return of Japanese laborers, and the punishment of those unlawfully making contracts for Japanese laborers.

Hawaiian Passport Question.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Mr. Hoar offered a resolution in the Senate to-day, for which he asked immediate consideration. It directs the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire whether American citizens are obliged to obtain passports or other license or to pay any fees for permission to pass from the Hawaiian Islands to the United States or from any part of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands, or to make any payment of money to secure the privilege of landing in the islands, and whether it is expedient that such relations be longer continued. Mr. Platt (Conn.) asked that the resolution go over, and it was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate to-day will resume consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

The Senate has passed a bill appropriating $1,500,000 for the erection of a public building at San Francisco.

Eulogies were delivered in the Senate yesterday by Messrs. Caffery, Chandler, Berry, Sullivan, and McEnery on the late Representative Baird of Louisiana.

Mr. Lodge announced in the Senate yesterday that on Monday he would press consideration of the Spooner bill conferring upon the President authority to govern the Philippines.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) made a speech in support of the following resolution which he recently introduced: "That the existing phenomenal prosperity of the country is largely due to the policy of protection as embodied in the provisions of the Dingley tariff law."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major William L. Alexander, Commissary of Subsistence, will make not to exceed one visit per month from Chicago to Akron, Ohio, and not to exceed two visits per month from Chicago to Kansas City, on official business pertaining to the inspection of subsistence stores.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William M. Hendrickson is relieved from further duty in the Department of Alaska, and will proceed from Skaguay to San Francisco, and report to the commanding General Department of California.

Major John M. Banister, Surgeon; Major George E. Bushnell, Surgeon, and Capt. John L. Phillips, Assistant Surgeon, are appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., June 1, for the physical examination of the cadets of the graduating class at the United States Military Academy, and such other persons, candidates for admission, as may be ordered before it.

Transfers in the Ninth Infantry—Capt. John P. Finley, from Company 3 to Company E; Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller, from Company E to Company G.

Capt. Charles A. Varnum, Seventh Cavalry, now on sick leave, will proceed to Denver, and report to the commanding General Department of the Colorado, for assignment to staff duty at the headquarters of that department.

Capt. George W. Van Deusen, Seventh Artillery, is relieved from temporary duty at headquarters of the army, and will proceed to Fort Totten, N. Y., and join his battery.

Major Leon A. Matile, Fourteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., and enter upon duty with the battalion of his regiment at that post.

Navy.

Commander R. Inch is ordered to duty at Newport News, May 14, as Inspector of machinery at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

Commander C. W. Rae is detached as Inspector of machinery at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and ordered to duty as member of the Naval Examining Board at the Washington Yard.

Chaplain W. T. Helms is detached from the Independence and ordered to the Buffalo, sailing to join ship May 19.

R. H. Orr and W. V. H. Rose are commissioned Passed Assistant Paymasters.

BRERETON TABLET UNVEILED.

Erected in Memory of Officer Who Shot Himself in the Philippines.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 10.—The tablet placed in Kirkpatrick Chapel, Rutgers College, in memory of Lieut. Col. John J. Brereton, who was instructor in military tactics at Rutgers from 1891 to 1895, was unveiled this afternoon. Col. Brereton became insane as a result of the heat in the battle of San Jacinto, in the Philippines, Nov. 11, 1899, and shot himself while in a military hospital, Dec. 2, 1899.

Lieut. Percy H. Brereton of Washington, D. C., a brother of Col. Brereton, was the guest of honor. John Mettlar of the class of 1900, formally presented the tablet to the college and it was accepted by President Scott.

INSURGENTS ROUTED IN ALBAY.

Many Killed and Leader Captured—Three Americans Wounded.

MANILA, May 10.—The insurgents have suffered a heavy loss at Tabako, near Legaspi, Province of Albay, Luzon. Two hundred riflemen and eight hundred bolomen were preparing to attack the town, and Capt. Lester H. Simons, with a company of the Forty-seventh Volunteer Regiment, advanced to meet them and killed many.

The insurgent leader, a native priest, was wounded and captured after his horse had been shot under him.

Three Americans were wounded.

Transport Sedgwick Goes Aground.

HAVANA, May 10.—The United States transport Sedgwick is aground at Cienfuegos, and it is thought that several days must elapse before she will be able to proceed. No fears are felt for the safety of the vessel, as she is resting on soft sand, but it will be necessary to unload her almost completely

PREDICTS AMERICA'S DOWNFALL.

German Professor Writes of the Grounds for His Forecast.

BERLIN, May 10.—The next issue of the Nation will contain an article by Prof. Heinrich Dietzel of the University of Bonn, declaring that it will be impossible for the United States to induce the South American States to co-operate economically against Europe.

The writer contends that Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and the other Governments of South America are in greater need of friendly relations with Europe than with the United States. He alleges that American agricultural exports are already threatened by the increasing exports of Argentina, and he sees in the enormous increase of American manufactured exports a factor steadily "undermining American protectionism."

As a result of all this Prof. Dietzel predicts the downfall of the United States.

THE CHARITY CONFERENCE

System of Public Aid for Private Institutions Denounced.

CALLED ROBBERY OF TAXPAYERS

Dr. Frederick R. Sturgis Says Confusion Results from Mingling the Two In Management.

The entire system of public aid for private charitable institutions was vehemently denounced by Dr. Frederick R. Sturgis, the first speaker of the closing session of the two days' conference on charities held at the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Sturgis, in beginning his address, said that he felt sure his remarks would meet with disapproval. There were about 150 persons present, mostly women, and a great many of them interested in one way or another in works that have recently been receiving aid from the city.

"Public and private charitable institutions," said he, "are entirely separate and distinct, and they cannot be mingled without confusion worse confounded. Merging them is bad for the city official, and bad for the public, for as soon as the official understands that there is a party with money ready to do his work, the public sees his work half done or poorly done, and looks upon him with contempt as incompetent or dishonest."

After quoting from Controller Coler's report to show the vast sums of money paid to private charities, Dr. Sturgis said that these corporations were also exempted from taxes on real estate amounting to $1,400,000 every year, which should be added to their cost to the public. All this the speaker stigmatized as "robbery of the taxpayers under the guise of charity," and spoke of "a humane society which calls itself a charity when receiving its dole, but a subordinate governmental agency when resisting investigation."

Secretary F. Delano Weekes of the Lying-in Hospital said that there was a child born in the Borough of Manhattan every ten minutes, and the returns showed that in nearly half these cases the poor mothers had been attended by midwives, many of them incompetent. The Mayor, he said, has signed a bill, which will retire a great part of these women, compelling them to pass a higher examination. Poor women, he said, would not go to public hospitals upon such an occasion, and he declared "the most important thing in all the world from a charitable point of view is the care of destitute mothers in childbirth." His hospital had received $5.92 public money last year, and none at all this, but he favored a certain appropriation for caring for poor mothers in their own homes, even though their prejudice is founded on ignorance.

The Rev. Dr. D. J. McMahon, Supervisor of Catholic Charities for the Archdiocese of New York, was willing to leave the insane and those whose habits of life were formed to the care of public institutions, but he said it was of great importance that young people dependent on charity should be surrounded with the influences of their religions for the sake of moral effect upon their forming characters.

Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, handled the subject of inspection of private charities in both its aspects, and said: "Until efficient State inspection, purged of any unnecessary interference which there may have been danger of associating with it in the past, shall be reestablished upon a uniform basis, the question is not settled right."

Charles S. Fairchild, who presided over the meeting, spoke in favor of inspection, saying that it was no more an imputation on the management of charitable institutions than is the inspection of banks and insurance companies and of the sanitary conditions of private homes an imputation upon those concerned.

Dr. Sturgis again took the floor, and said that he didn't oppose private charity as some had intimated, but that experience had shown such work could be much better done by the public authorities.

The morning session dealt with education in children's institutions. Deputy Controller Edgar J. Levey presided, and the discussion, which dealt with many details of kindergarten and more advanced work, was so lengthy as to cause the postponement of Mr. Devine's paper until the afternoon.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

Opposition to the Government's Taxation Scheme Makes the Situation Grave.

MADRID, May 10.—The newspapers here to-day are discussing the existence of a Ministerial crisis.

In view of the situation the Minister of the Interior, Señor Dato, has abandoned the remainder of his tour of Catalonia and his proposed visit to the Balearic Islands, and has returned here. He attended a Cabinet Council to-day, at which the Queen Regent presided, which deliberated on the policy to be adopted in consideration of to-day's demonstration against the Government's taxation schemes.

At the Cabinet Council Señor Silvela, the Premier, declared that he wished to respect all political opinions, but to repress any attempt to disturb the tranquillity of the country.

Señor Dato expressed a belief that the demonstrations against him in Catalonia were the work of an "audacious minority." He also declared himself convinced that those representing the predominating opinion there lacked the necessary decision to enforce their will.

Precisely at noon the stores here were closed by the proprietors, and dispatches from the provinces show that similar action was universal in the large towns.

No serious disorders have thus far been chronicled, but excitement prevails at several places.

The National Union, the league recently formed against the Government's taxation projects, urges the people not to depart from a perfectly peaceful line of demonstration. Nevertheless, the Government has called out the gendarmerie in Madrid, and police precautions have been taken in the provincial towns.

The Madrid theatres announce that they will participate in the protest, and will close their doors to-night.

PARIS, May 10.—A dispatch to Le Temps, from Madrid, says the greatest perplexity prevails in the political world over the situation created by the events in Catalonia, the National Union campaign, and the schism existing between the industrial and commercial classes and the political parties, and by the attitude of the Carlists, Republicans, and Socialists, who are always ready to take advantage of all circumstances, a situation which is assuming exceptional gravity. Marshal Martinez De Campos has summed up the situation in the following words:

"The Ministry must govern or resign."

Presbyterian Factions to Unite.

EDINBURGH, May 10.—After four years' negotiations the United Presbyterian Church Synod has unanimously resolved in favor of a union with the Free Church. The latter will pass a similar resolution during the present month, and the incorporating Assembly will meet at Edinburgh in October.

Valuable Painting Stolen.

LONDON, May 10.—A valuable painting of the Madonna

BOERS ARE ROUTED AT THE ZAND RIVER.

British Now Expected to be in Kroonstad Next Monday.

FREE STATERS TO SUBMIT?

Hold a Meeting and Approve Advisability of Surrender.

Transvaalers Said to Intend Ultimately to Retire to Lydenburg, Leaving Defense of Pretoria to the Mercenaries.

LONDON, May 11.—The Boers are now in full retreat northward from the Zand River, where it was expected that they would make an obstinate stand. Just how much of a stand they did make is at present unknown, Lord Roberts's dispatches only telling the results of his advance in brief summaries. Up to now no press telegrams have been received supplementing the Field Marshal's concise report.

The fact that Gen. French and the cavalry have been brought up to supplement Gen. Hutton's mounted infantry leads, however, to the hope in British official circles that the pursuit announced by Lord Roberts may prevent all the Boer guns and convoy from escaping.

Members of the House of Commons were freely betting in the lobbies last evning that Lord Roberts would be in Pretoria in two months. The Ministerialists are building confident hopes upon the comprehensive plans he has communicated to the War Office. Predictions are definitely made that he will enter Kroonstad next Monday, and it is believed that his advance is probably already reconnoitering the vicinity of Ventersburg, where the hill country begins again.

Beyond Kroonstad is an intricate and difficult country, and if the Boers should elect to fight it is possible that they could check the progress of the British until Lord Roberts's numerous cavalry has had time to ride around their flank and threaten their rear.

From 15,000 to 20,000 is the highest estimate of the number of the Boers under the personal command of Gen. Botha, who is said to have forty-six guns. Gen. Botha and Gen. De Wet are reported to have quarreled.

Lord Roberts is pressing hard after this force with 40,000 men and 140 guns, and 20,000 more men are easily available.

The following are Lord Roberts's dispatches regarding the passage of the Zand, in the order in which they were received and issued by the War Office yesterday:

WELGELEGEN, May 9, Evening.—Pole-Carew's and Tucker's divisions, Hamilton's column of heavy naval and Royal Garrison Artillery guns and four brigades of cavalry marched here to-day.

The enemy hold the opposite bank of the Zand River. Their strength will be ascertained to-morrow, when I hope to be able to force a passage of the river.

CABLE CART, HEADQUARTERS AT THE FRONT, May 10, 9:10 A. M.—We are now across the Zand River. The enemy are still holding a strong position, but we are gradually pushing them back.

CABLE CART, ZAND RIVER, May 10, 12:30 P. M.—The enemy are in full retreat. They occupied a position twenty miles in length. Ours was necessarily longer.

With the widely scattered force it will take some time to learn the casualities, but I am hopeful we have not suffered much.

The Cavalry and Horse Artillery are pursuing the Boers by three different roads.

Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the military situation in The Morning Post, says:

"The Boers are now approaching their final agony. Lord Roberts has 40,000 men beyond the Zand River. With Gen. Buller there are 30,000, and with Gen. Hunter 10,000. Against the pressure of these various columns the Boers can make no effective resistance. A collapse must follow the first battle in which the Boers make a determined stand and are well beaten.

"The interesting question is whether the Transvaal Government will then submit or will encourage the burghers to continue a hopeless struggle to the point of their general ruin. The latter alternative is by no means improbable."

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Welgelegen, dated Wednesday, says:

"The burghers held a meeting recently, without the consent of President Steyn, at which the advisability of submission on the part of the Free State was discussed and approved."

The Standard published the following, dated May 9, from Welgelegen:

"The engagement on the Vet River caused the Boers to be dissatisfied with their leaders. I learn from Pretoria that the Boers intend to retire ultimately to Lydenburg, leaving to the foreign mercenaries the task of defending Johannesburg and Pretoria.

"The foreign mercenaries are now advocating the sending out of guerilla parties, from 300 to 400 strong, rather than a persistence in operations on a large scale; but the Boers are not dashing enough for that kind of work.

"Whatever happens at Kroonstad, there is little doubt that the frontier will be strongly contested."

MINES SAID TO BE SAFE.

CAPE TOWN, May 10.—The Cape Argus publishes a report from Johannesburg to the effect that in the recent mysterious Dempsey case, Acting Mining Engineer Munnick testified on cross-examination that preparations had been made to explode twenty-five mines, and that, on the authority of State Secretary Reitz, he (Munnick) had already bored shafts in eight.

"Well-informed foreigners in Pretoria," says the correspondent of The Cape Argus, "now consider the mines safe. The Transvaal officials have issued appeals to the people to protect property, and, although preparations were made to destroy the principal mines, wiser counsels now prevail.

"State Engineer Klinke declined to resume his duties unless the dynamite was removed, and the Government agreed to his demand."

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Respecting the statement telegraphed from Pretoria to the effect that the foreign representatives in that capital have jointly notified President Krüger that he would be held personally responsible by their Governments for the safety of the Johannesburg mines, it can be stated that the United States representative, Consul Hay, did not join in the representation, if any such were made.

While citizens of the United States are believed to be peculiarly interested in the Johannesburg mines, and the Department of State is naturally disposed to do everything within the line of propriety to protect their interests, it will adhere to its uniform policy in such matters of acting singly. It may be that its line of action will parallel that taken by the powers jointly, but it will not be in any degree affected thereby.

BERLIN, May 10.—The semi-official Post this evening denies that Germany has participated in the collective note, which, according to a dispatch credited to a semi-official source in Pretoria, the powers have delivered to President Krüger, informing him that they will hold him personally responsible for the safety of the mines, and will support Great Britain in enforcing compensation in the event of their destruction.

FIGHT ON AT THABA N'CHU.

LONDON, May 11.—President Steyn, with 10,000 men, is reported to have been east of Thaba N'Chu yesterday (Thursday) at noon, and a battle was then imminent. The advance troops of Gen. Rundle and Gen. Brabant were being fired on.

THABA N'CHU, May 9.—The Boers have moved their headquarters in this district from Ladybrand to Clocolan. They occupy strong positions at Megathling's Nek.

The British, including Gen. Brabant, are scattered among a number of strategical points, securing the country south of the line from Winburg to Ladybrand.

MESSAGE FROM BADEN-POWELL.

LONDON, May 10.—The War Office has received from Lord Roberts a dispatch, dated at Zand River Camp, May 9, saying:

"I have received a most cheery telegram from Baden-Powell, dated April 27."

BULLER MAY BE ADVANCING.

LONDON, May 11.—According to advices from Durban, dated Thursday, Gen. Buller's army is "showing activity."

A complete news embargo is now imposed upon the correspondents with Buller.

BOER WOMEN OFFER TO FIGHT.

PRETORIA, May 10.—President Krüger has received a telegram from a Boer woman asking if the time has not arrived for the formation of a corps of women.

The writer says that she is prepared, with a body of women volunteers, to take up arms in defense of the independence of the Transvaal.

THE QUEEN IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 10.—The Queen arrived in London at noon to-day. She will spend three days here, and personally hold to-morrow's Drawing Room. Her Majesty appeared to be in excellent health, and evinced keen pleasure at the warmth of the popular greeting which she received along the whole route to Buckingham Palace.

At Paddington Station the railroad dog which collects money on behalf of the war widows and orphans was, at the Queen's request, brought to the royal saloon-carriage, and her Majesty contributed to the collecting box.

Duke of Marlborough Going Home?

LONDON, May 10.—A report was published here to-day that the Duke of Marlborough, who has served as a staff Captain of the Imperial Yeomanry, and who was recently appointed Assistant Military Secretary at the British headquarters in South Africa, had been ordered home on account of ill-health. The War Office, however, knows nothing of the matter.

Raad Refuses Government Request.

PRETORIA, May 9.—The request of the Government for permission to sell mining rights for prices which should be approved by the Administration has been refused by the Raad by a vote of 12 to 9.

KIPLING UNDER FIRE.

Bennet Burleigh Tells of the Author's First Experience with Boer Mausers and Creusots.

LONDON, May 2.—Bennet Burleigh, in The Daily Telegraph, recounts Rudyard Kipling's first experience of being under fire. The author accompanied the war correspondent to Karee Siding.

"There was fair promise of a fight," writes Mr. Burleigh. "Rudyard Kipling, who was in town and staying at the same hotel, paid me the compliment of expressing a desire to accompany me in my Cape cart to the field. We had an early and, as is usually the case, light breakfast before starting to catch the troops. As there was a ghost of a risk that we might have to camp out upon the kopjes or the veldt, I laid in a suitable supply of eatables and drinkables, enough for vigorous open-air or campaign thirst and appetite. Mr. Kipling is a very active man, mentally and physically, and both of us felt before starting that the provisioning question was no insignificant trifle, and we proved the soundness of our capacity and judgment.

"Although knowing the British soldiers like one of themselves, and familiar with Thomas Atkins's many-sidedness, Mr. Kipling had not previously had the luck to find opportunity to follow the drums to battle. Ah! and it is something worth having had experience of, to have marched into action, going forward thrilled and exalted, into the harvesting of death, keeping step side by side with the indomitable British infantry. To go voluntarily where shells are bursting, scattering fire-hail of murderous missiles, and viperish bullets dart through the air, snap, burn and whip upon the ground, demands purpose and resolution. Mr. Kipling had both, and went forward. Fate and chance, with a little guiding, granted his desire, yielding a not too brusque first experience to the brilliant poet and author.

"We drove out of Bloemfontein, briskly bumping along the northward tracks toward Glen Station, twelve miles by rail or road. About 10 A. M. I caught sight of Col. Le Gallais's brigade, lying carefully screened upon the side of a long, low ridge of rough upland. His scouts were going about like ants, searching the ranges and pointed kopjes to our front.

"Four of them galloped up to us in pairs from different points of the compass to inquire who we were and to examine our passes. The equipage excited their sharpest curiosity, but once given the name of Rudyard Kipling, with the observation, 'A pass from Bobs to go anywhere,' it was 'Open sesame!'

"Arriving near Karee Kloof, where there was good grazing, I outspanned, leaving the horses knee-haltered in charge of my 'boy,' while Mr. Kipling and I clambered over the rocks to the top of the kopje. At an altitude of over 5,000 feet, as we were, climbing becomes a puffing performance. Under the shadow of the scrub trees we rested, able to see, but ourselves unseen by Boers and friends alike, who were holding not remote hills and crests. We were just in time for the overture of the little drama that followed. The Australians, who are dashing, intelligent fellows, supported by a handful of the C. I. V.'s, (City Imperial Volunteers,) Nesbit's Horse, and a Grahamstown colonial contingent, advanced and drove in the Boer outposts, holding the nearest kopjes and ridges.

"Having the range, of course the enemy's fire swelled in volume, and was promptly further augmented by shells from three Creusot seven or nine pounders. The cavalry were already 'miles about.' We were afoot upon rather a bare upland, without a stone any bigger than a marble, as Mr. Kipling declared, and truly it was no place for two unarmed non-combatants. So we turned and walked south, toward where I had left the cart. At first the enemy were too busy with the cavalry to pay special attention to us, but the horsemen soon getting under cover, the enemy began to prove to us what excellent long-range shots they are when nobody is disturbing their aim by firing back. Still, we did not suffer, except that they hurt our feelings. Then they took to shelling us two poor wayfarers, and I altered my tactics by moving zigzag to the east, and, though once or twice they got near, all was well, and by and by we walked down the slope and so out of sight.

"Into the cart we bundled and set our faces toward Bloemfontein. That journey in the dark added much to our recollection and horror of the drifts and roads, but we got into town, shaken but complete, and as I recollect, without being stopped, challenged, or called upon for the countersign.

"Whether Mr. Kipling will ever really forgive me for the horrible jolting on the way back in my cart and the lateness of our return I shall for long remain uncertain. But I think he enjoyed himself upon the veldt, otherwise he would not have taken to making and humming over new verses, like Robert Burns was wont to do."

DUKE OF TECK CLEARED.

Particulars of the Koorn Spruit Disaster Now to Hand Make Mention Only of His Bravery.

LONDON, May 2.—Great Britain has eagerly waited a month for the details of the disaster at Koorn Spruit. It will be remembered that it was there, on March 31, that the British forces in the Free State lost 518 men, seven guns, and some eighty wagons full of stores. Since that occurrence there have been many insinuations that the disaster was due to gross carelessness; that the Duke of Teck was in part or in whole responsible for the affair, and that because of his royal blood he had been screened from the serious effects of such action, or rather inaction. Thus Koorn Spruit, as one of the most damaging reverses of the campaign, teemed with personal and military points of interest, which continued to be privately discussed long after it had ceased to appear prominently in the public prints.

The arrival of the latest mails from South Africa has once more brought the matter into public discussion. The London papers within the last few days have printed columns and columns of detailed description of the Koorn Spruit affair from their correspondents. Private letters upon the same topic have arrived and been printed. Yet the only mention of the Duke of Teck is one recording an instance of his bravery. This is told by Lord Cecil Manners, the correspondent of The Morning Post, and is as follows:

"Owing to their (the Household Cavalry) having been in the rear of the convoy, covering the retreat from the only force of the enemy known to exist when the firing began, (from the other side of the river,) their losses, apart from their baggage and servants, who were all, or nearly all, captured with the convoy, had not been heavy; only one, Lieut. and Adjt. Meade, being wounded, unfortunately in two places—in the hand and the thigh. Lieut. Meade probably owed his safety from capture to the gallantry of Prince Adolphus of Teck, who was one of the officers in charge of the convoy, and who gave him his horse, remaining himself unmounted for a considerable time."

The phrase "one of the officers in charge" is ambiguous. However, the important statement in the first sentence as to the Duke's whereabouts, with the cause for his being in the rear, when taken in conjunction with the statements of other correspondents, leaves small ground for believing that, even if the Duke was wholly responsible for the convoy, he committed any blunder grave enough to entail reprimand, or to justify the suppression of his name from the reports. So varied and apparently untrammeled are the sources of the information now available anent the engagement that it is impossible to consider feasible the existence of a conspiracy, spreading from Commander in Chief to war correspondents and privates, which had for its object the exculpation of a member of the Royal Family.

THE LESSONS OF THE WAR.

Lord Rosebery Says War and Colonial Office Reform Is Needed.

LONDON, May 10.—At the banquet of the Glasgow University, given in London this evening, Lord Rosebery said:

"We shall come out of the war with triumph for our arms and lustre for our national character; but we shall lose the surest results of the struggle if we fail to utilize it to reform and rearrange our administration to meet the growing requirements of an enormously increasing empire."

Lord Rosebery cited recent cases where the Colonial Office had conducted diplomatic negotiations that were properly within the province of the Foreign Office, while the Foreign Office was burdened with the administration of vast colonial tracts. Such matters, he said, called for reorganization, and, although the War Office had performed a praiseworthy work in transporting an immense army, that was an unprecedented business, and it also would be better for reform.

CORNED BEEF NOW BARRED.

New Rules at Delagoa Bay Likely to be Serious for the Boers.

LONDON, May 10.—Further reports from Lorenzo Marques show that the customs authorities there, in addition to clothing and shoes, refuse to clear corned beef for the Transvaal, holding that it is contraband.

The action of the Portuguese officials in more closely scrutinizing consignments for the Transvaal is likely to be a serious matter for the Boers and, indirectly, for the British prisoners, who will probably be the first to feel the effects of any shortage of foodstuffs.

The foreign merchants at Lorenzo Marques held an indignation meeting to-day to protest against the new regulations. Twelve thousand cases of supplies are now in bond there, and as much more is expected. Two French vessels, carrying goods consigned to Lydenburg, have been stopped.

ATLANTIC UNION DINNER.

Lord Monkswell Presides and Speaks on Anglo-American Relations.

LONDON, May 10.—Lord Monkswell presided at the dinner given this evening at the Authors' Club by the promoters of the recently formed Atlantic Union, which aims to offer hospitality to any Colonial or American visiting London.

The organization, Lord Monkswell said, would draw closer the bonds between Great Britain and her colonies and the United States. He would yield to none, he declared, in his desire for the strengthening of the good relations between Great Britain and America. He added:

"We cannot ignore the risk that Anglo-American relations may at some time become strained. They have been strained once since the civil war by the Venezuelan question, and now the South African war is a little cloud on the horizon. But I hope this will pass away. The English-speaking race shows the same characteristics on both sides of the Atlantic."

The members of the Atlantic Union already include Lord Monkswell, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Coleridge, Sir Walter Besant, Sir Lewis Morris, Sir Martin Conway, and Dr. Conan Doyle.

PRETORIA CONCERTS RISKY.

LONDON, May 11.—While a concert for the relief of the sufferers from the Begbie Works explosion was being given on Saturday evening, in the Gayety Theatre, Pretoria, the doors were suddenly closed and every man in the audience was commandeered.

All the horses were taken from the conveyances outside.

More Canadians Reach Liverpool.

LONDON, May 10.—A contingent of Canadians belonging to Strathcona's Horse were heartily cheered as they debarked to-day at Liverpool. They will sail from London for South Africa to-morrow on the British transport Assaye.

LOAN COMPANY COLLAPSES.

Offered Money at Alluring Terms and Required an Advance Fee.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 10.—Four young women of this city have lost their places through the collapse of the International Loan and Investment Company after a career of about one month. It was started by a stranger, who registered at the Mansion House as "J. S. Watson of New York," in a small office at Washington and Court Streets. The girls addressed envelopes and sent out circulars to Western parts of the country. The return mail became enormous. Watson, however, kept much in the background, and would not even see any callers at his office, though at the time the Postmaster and local banks were deluged with inquiries concerning the concern, to which the only answer returned was that nothing was known.

On Monday last an expressman removed the typewriting machines. The next day the furniture was removed, and on Wednesday the girls received notes at their homes signed by Watson stating that as the company was insolvent their services were no longer required.

Louise Porsch of East Orange, who acted as Watson's private secretary, said that the circulars sent out made offers of loans at alluring terms, but all applicants were required to send in an advance fee of 1 per cent. of the amount which they wished to borrow as a preliminary to any further dealings.

POLICE DISCOVER A "FENCE."

Burglar, Caught After Lively Chase, Incautiously Uses a Messenger.

Policeman Johnstone of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, at an early hour yesterday morning, captured a burglar who, the police say, is an old offender. The man gives his name as Richard Raymond, twenty-five years old, and says he has recently come to New York from Denver.

The man was seen trying to enter the residence of Charles Yesky, at 218 East Forty-eighth Street, and when pursued climbed up on the high board fence in the rear of the house, and ran along it with catlike agility. When he reached the rear of the flat at 213 East Forty-eighth Street he dropped into the back yard and then climbed the fire-escape to the top flat, which is occupied by Mrs. Clemos Griavor, a widow, who lives there with her two children.

The burglar broke in the kitchen window and entered the apartment. Mrs Griavor, seeing the man, screamed for help, and Policeman Johnstone, who had followed the man up the fire escape, appeared and took the man to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station.

The prisoner yesterday asked for a messenger to take a note to some friends. Detectives followed the messenger to 219 East Thirtieth Street, where a search of the premises disclosed $1,500 worth of silverware and wearing apparel, fifty pawn tickets, and letters from convicts in several State prisons. Hattie Rock, twenty-one years old, and Katie Wilson, twenty years old, the occupants of the house, were placed under arrest on a charge of having stolen goods in their possession.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The arrival on the Oceanic of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, with Mr. Brown in so serious a condition that a consultation of physicians had to be called, upon his removal to his hotel, was learned in the clubs and where society people met late last evening. The story of Mr. Brown's illness is told in another column. Universal sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Brown, for Mr. Brown's illness, following so soon after the death of his brother, is a double blow.

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Miss Artemesia Bowen's recital, which was to have taken place at Sherry's yesterday afternoon, has been postponed until the evening of Friday, May 25, at the same place. Miss Bowen will then be heard in selections from "The School for Scandal" and "King John."

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Mr. Edward Winslow chartered the coach Pioneer for yesterday's run to Ardsley and return. His guests were Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. J. Norton Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Little, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Snow, Miss Lounsbery, F. A. Plummer, W. O. Thompson, and E. J. McVickar.

Mr. J. Henry Smith engaged the coach Good Times for the run to Inwood and back last evening, and Mr. Smith gave a handsome dinner at the Abbey at Inwood to his guests.

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The proceeds of the performance by the Strollers of the opera "Phyllis" in the Astoria ballroom this evening will be given to the Samaritan Home for the Aged. The receipts from the matinée performance to-morrow will go to the Mothers and Babies' Hospital, and from the last performance, to-morrow evening, to the Columbia University crew.

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A number of well-known people attended the auction held in the house 86 Irving Place of the furniture and effects owned by Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, who formerly resided there. Mr. and Mrs. De Koven have decided to take up their permanent residence in Washington. The only articles reserved at yesterday's sale were a smoking stand in the Turkish room and a little table in the library, on which Mr. De Koven is said to have written the scores of his successful operas. Mr. and Mrs. De Koven, who were married in 1890, leased the Irving Place residence some four or five years ago. They spent much money in furnishing it, and it was filled with artistic belongings.

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The engagement has been announced in Baltimore of Mr. J. C. Cooper and Miss Loulie Jenkins, a daughter of Mr. Joseph Jenkins, Jr., and a cousin of Mrs. Ral Parr, formerly Miss Laura Jenkins. Mr. Cooper is well known in Baltimore society, and has also many New York friends.

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The Count and Countess di Conturbia are now living in their villa near Milan, Italy. Mrs. David Stewart, the mother of the Countess, who has been visiting her daughter and son-in-law, is now in Paris with her sister, Mme. Pangiris Bey, and will soon go to Constantinople to visit a brother of M. Pangiris Bey, who has a villa on the Bosphorus.

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Among the passengers who sailed yesterday for Europe were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bourne, who intend to remain abroad for quite a long period. They will not return until next Autumn. Mrs. Bourne is going to Carlsbad, and after taking the cure she and Mr. Bourne will travel on the Continent. Mrs. John R. Drexel will probably sail for Europe May 30.

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Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene are in England, near Leamington. They are to go to Paris for the polo contests, which are to be quite a feature of the exposition this Spring. Mrs. Frederick Neilson is now in Paris, after having visited the Riviera and Rome. She sails at the end of May for this country, and will occupy the Muenchinger King cottage at Newport. Her daughter, Miss Kathleen Neilson, will accompany her. Her son, Mr. Jules Neilson, remained in this country.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan are leaving Pau for a visit to Paris and London. Miss Forbes Morgan will, according to present plans, be at Bar Harbor for a visit this Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel will take a long cruise this Summer in the Margarita. Their idea is now to go around the world, and their first destination will be Japan. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel will not be at Cowes this season, Mrs. Drexel being in deep mourning for her mother, Mrs. Armstrong.

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Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb and Miss Betty Metcalf will return by June 1 from a brief visit to the Paris Exposition. Mr. and Mrs. McK. Twombly will not sail until June 23, and their stay abroad will also be brief, as they intend to open their house at Newport later in the season.

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Mrs. Francis Ormand French and Miss Elsie French are still in London. Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt was in London a fortnight ago, and not in Vienna, as stated. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt will sail shortly for this country.

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The first of the May Drawing Rooms took place yesterday in London. As announced by cable, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler and Miss Butler were presented. There were a number of Drawing Room teas after the ceremonial. Mrs. Arthur Paget returns to London this week. Miss Paget may not come out in society, as she has been very delicate all Spring. She is devoted to her father and brother, both of whom are in South Africa. It is announced that Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck will give a large dance the week after Mrs. Ogden Mills's arrival in London, to bring out the Misses Bentinck.

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Mrs. George Fearing has recently been entertaining very handsomely in Paris. She gave a large cotillion at her apartments in the Avenue Jena. Miss Fannie Reed has given up her house in the Rue de la Pompe. She has let it to some American friends for the term of the exposition. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin have settled in Paris for the season. They will remain until Autumn.

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Mme. Kinen, the sister of Miss Lydia Eustis, and the Countess de Guerne recently arranged a most successful concert in Paris for the benefit of the poor Italians in that city. Mme. Kinen sang Widor's "Ave Maria," and several numbers from Gounod's "Mors et Vita."

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Mrs. Sidney Harris gave her annual musicale at the Assembly Hall, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, last evening. She recited "The Faithful Soul," by Adelaide Proctor, and Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar." Both pieces elicited much applause. She was assisted in the entertainment by Mrs. Fielding, who sang an air by Massenet; Miss Florence Dorsey, Miss Howard, Mme. Hanisch, Mrs. Williamson, Miss Grace Preston, and the Cardova trio.

NEWPORT SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 10.—Mrs. J. P. Cooke has rented her cottage on Gibbs Avenue and Buena Vista Street to W. R. Warren of New York, son of Gen. Cyrus M. Warren, for the coming season.

The wardroom officers of the battleship Kearsarge entertained at dinner this evening.

Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray will pass the season in Europe and for a time the Gray villa will be used by Arthur and Austin Gray.

James J. Van Alen will reach Wakehurst at the end of the month from England, and will pass the month of June fishing in Canada. Afterward he will return here to meet his daughters and son and will remain for the season, during which his second daughter, Miss Sarah Van Alen, will be formally introduced.

W. Butler Duncan and Herman Duryea have returned to New York after visiting the Herreshoff works in Bristol.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs are to sail for New York from Europe on Saturday next and will come direct to Newport for the season.

Mrs. A. Livingston Mason has returned from Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore have arrived at the Brooks villa for the season.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp and her daughter, Miss Edith Clapp, arrived for the season this evening at the Osgood villa.

Mrs. Duncan Elliott and family have arrived at Dellmain for the season.

Mrs. E. G. Wlid and Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Cushing are among the latest arrivals for the season.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The German Ambassador gave his last large dinner of the season this evening, when among his guests were the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, Senator Allison, the Spanish Minister and the Duchesse d'Arcos, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Selfridge, Miss Sheridan, and Count de Lichterveide.

The French Ambassador also entertained at dinner a company which included the Secretary of Agriculture, Senator Depew and his nieces, Miss Paulding and Mrs. Hegeman; Mr. and Mrs. Cridler, and Mr. and Mrs. Henderson.

The Russian Ambassador gave a dinner to a company of twelve in compliment to Baron and Baroness Heyking of Germany, who are en route to Mexico, where Baron Heyking has recently been appointed Minister. Prince Dolgerouskoff of Russia, now on a tour of America, was among the guests, as were the Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengelmüller and Miss Bessie Davis.

Miss Kean, sister of Senator Kean of New Jersey, gave a small tea this afternoon in compliment to her aunt, Mrs. William Preston Griffen of New York. The occasion was especially interesting to the old Washington element, the thirty or more guests all being old friends of Mrs. Griffen or the children of her contemporaries of thirty years ago, when she was a frequent visitor in Washington.

Monks—Leech.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The marriage of Miss Frances Frederica Leech and Lester Hawthorne Monks of Boston took place to-day at the Church of the Covenant in the presence of a large company of invited guests, including many relatives of the bride and bridegroom from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Dr. George E. Monks was best man, and six of the eight ushers were Boston friends of the bridegroom. Miss Helen Furman of Rochester, N. Y., was maid of honor and Miss Katherine Leech, the younger sister of the bride, and Miss Frederica Morgan were bridesmaids. A reception followed the ceremony, the guests being limited to relatives and close friends.

THEATRE MAY CHANGE HANDS.

B. F. Keith Likely to Take Over Miner's 125th Street House.

Negotiations are in progress for the disposal of the lease held by Edwin D. Miner of the Miner's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, formerly the Columbus, to B. F. Keith, the present manager of the Union Square Theatre. Since the death of Harry C. Miner Mr. Miner has had to devote considerable attention to his father's estate, and this has precluded his giving the necessary time to the business of conducting the theatre. He has therefore offered to turn the lease, which has four years to run, over to Mr. Keith.

The negotiations, it was said yesterday, have almost been completed, and after the house closes to-morrow for the season it will be renovated, and early next season will reopen with a straight continuous performance similar to those given in Mr. Keith's other theatres in this city, Boston, and Philadelphia.

Koster and Bial's Music Hall.

Another effort will be made to-morrow night to revive interest in the Koster & Bial's Music Hall, when it will be opened under the management of John Koster, representing the Standard Amusement Company, who sublet the building from the Koster & Bial estate. An elaborate straight vaudeville programme will be presented, and this style of attraction, if it proves successful, will be continued until the weather renders its transference to the roof desirable.

Mme. Gadski Sails for Europe.

Among the passengers on the Hamburg-American liner Kaiser Friedrich, which sailed yesterday, was Mme. Gadski, who left for England to join Maurice Grau's Covent Garden company. Mme. Gadski will return to America next season as a regular member of Mr. Grau's company at the Metropolitan Opera House.

SALE OF PEEL HEIRLOOMS.

About £8,000 Realized the First Day—The Most Valuable of the Objects Yet to be Sold.

LONDON, May 10.—The sale by auction of the Peel family heirlooms drew a fashionable crowd to-day. Sir Robert Peel was present, and gayly watched the heirlooms knocked down. Among the bidders were Lord Rosebery and Lord Rothschild, but dealers predominated.

The most valuable part of the collection will come under the hammer to-morrow. The sale to-day was chiefly of statuary and furniture, and realized about £8,000. The chief item was Chantrey's bust of Sir Walter Scott, which brought £2,250. The pictures, to-morrow, are expected to run much higher. There are important Van Dycks and others on the list.

Referring to the sale of the Peel collection, when it was announced, The London Morning Leader said:

Pictures to the number of seventy-three and of untold value lie stacked against one another in a dimly lighted room at Messrs. Robinson & Fisher's, St. James's Square.

They cost the great Sir Robert Peel many years and infinite pains to accumulate, but together with the matchless collection of statuary and the historic curios that have been rudely dragged from Drayton Manor, the seat of the Peel family, will come under the hammer on Thursday and Friday, 10 and 11 May.

Resting against the wall so that you have to move thousands of pounds' worth of canvas to get a view of them are the unmistakable gems of the collection—two portraits by Van Dyck. In their frames they stand 6 feet 8 inches high, and represent a Genoese nobleman and his wife, the man about eighty and the woman apparently some forty-five years old. They were bought for Sir Robert by Sir David Wilkie of the Balbi family, and for all that is known to the contrary, had hung in the Spinola Palace, Genoa, where the purchase was made, from the date when Van Dyck finished them.

Apart from the wonderful drawing of the two faces, they have no interest except for the connoisseur; but experts hesitate even to guess how much they will fetch.

The late Sir Robert Peel had his ideas upon the subject when, sixteen years ago, they were being removed to the "Old Gallery" at Drayton Manor he superintended the work. "Be careful," said he to the men, "those two pictures are worth £12,000."

They are indirectly responsible for one of the neatest phrases ever written. Sir Thomas Lawrence, writing to the great Sir Robert in 1828, remarked: "I have seen the Van Dycks—very interesting portraits, and in each identity itself; of his earliest time in execution, but still of great truth and force. They are entirely free from the ravages of repair."

The two largest pictures in the collection are Sir T. Lawrence's "Kemble as Rolla," 11 feet high, and B. R. Haydon's "Napoleon at St. Helena," 9 feet by 8 feet. The latter represents the exile with back turned and arms folded, and the background is a motionless sea and sky. Apart from the mediocre sonnet which Wordsworth wrote about the picture in 1831, it led Mr. Gladstone to give one more proof of his immensely wide knowledge. Visiting Drayton Manor in 1895 he spent a couple of hours among its treasures, and before the picture drew from memory Manzoni's Italian lines on the picture. They are on an unfolded sheet of notepaper, and the little black frame that contains them is to be handed to the buyer of the picture.

A word must suffice for the wonderful collection of statuary. It was one of the great Sir Robert's wishes to have a marble likeness of all his celebrated contemporaries, and we find many of them in the following list of busts: David Garrick, Charles James Fox, Milton, Nelson, Oliver Cromwell, Washington, Franklin, Shakespeare, Pitt, Dryden, Sir Isaac Newton, the Duke of Wellington, and Racine, Mollere, Voltaire, and Rousseau.

The curios are absolutely unique. Two of them may be mentioned. The first is a magnificent Etruscan vase of great age—some say 3,000 years. It is in perfect preservation, and supposed to match one in the British Museum. There are also a pair of Louis Seize candelabra, of sixteen lights each and 10 feet high. They were rescued from the burning Tuileries, having been left behind by the revolutionary mob because the bases on which they stood were of marble and too heavy to be removed. They now stand on ormolu triangular pedestals.

Rich as the collection is that is now offered for sale, it does not exhaust the treasures of Drayton Manor. The silver plate was sold last October, but there still remain a number of family portraits, some half-dozen of the best pictures, and many curios.

German Pastor Sent to Prison.

BERLIN, May 10.—Pastor Steinbrueck of Stettin has been convicted of the embezzlement of 42,000 marks and sentenced to imprisonment for two years and six months.

DEATH OF HAROLD BROWN.

He Was Ill on His Arrival on the Oceanic, and Died Last Night.

Harold Brown of Providence, Newport, and this city, and who arrived on the Oceanic late on Wednesday afternoon, died at 10:30 o'clock last night at the Hotel Netherland in this city.

Mr. Brown, who sailed hurriedly from Europe with his wife in response to a cable dispatch announcing the death of his brother, John Nicholas Brown, who died last week in New York and was buried in Providence on Monday, was taken ill on the steamer. So serious was his condition that telegrams were sent from Quarantine when the Oceanic reached there to summon physicians, who met the steamer at the pier. By their advice Mr. Brown was at once removed to the hotel and Drs. Walker and Delafield of this city and Dr. Day of Boston were called in consultation. They found Mr. Brown suffering from pleurisy and pneumonia, complicated by erysipelas.

Harold Brown, who was thirty-six years old, was the second son of a Providence (R. I.) multi-millionaire, who died many years ago. He inherited a large fortune from his father, whose estate was administered by his elder brother, the late John Nicholas Brown, who married Miss Dresser, a sister of Mrs. George Vanderbilt. Mr. Brown about six or seven years ago married Miss Georgette Wetmore Sherman, a daughter of W. Watts Sherman by his first wife, who was a sister of Senator George Peabody Wetmore. Mr. Sherman's second wife was a sister of Mr. Brown, who by this marriage was the son-in-law of his brother-in-law.

The young couple had a handsome place at Bellevue Avenue and Hazard Street in Newport, and last Winter occupied the house 382 Fifth Avenue, in this city. They went abroad about two months ago, intending to remain until July, but the news of the death of Mr. Brown's elder brother made it necessary for him to return at once. It is said that grief over his brother's death and business worry consequent upon the anticipation that the care of a large estate would fall upon his shoulders aggravated his illness. Mr. Brown was a member of the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Union League, and Groller Clubs, and of the Society of Colonial Wars. He was popular in society, and quite a student, being especially fond of old books, prints, and etchings, of which he possessed a notable collection.

Obituary Notes.

Ex-New York State Senator MORRIS WINSLOW died yesterday at Watertown, N. Y., aged sixty-five years. He was for many years a special agent for the Treasury Department.

Mrs. JAMES M. GILBERT, wife of the President of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, died at her home in Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday, aged forty-five years. She was one of the founders of Alpha Phi Fraternity and a well-known vocalist.

LAMAR FOOS died at his home, 55 West Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon after a brief illness. Mr. Foos was well known in Albany and Saratoga as well as in this city. He was a member of the Metropolitan and Union League Clubs and the Saratoga Golf Club.

EDWARD WHEELWRIGHT, a Boston writer and scholar, died there yesterday, aged seventy-six years. He was a graduate of Harvard, class of 1844. He was admitted to the Bar in 1849 and went abroad for some years, giving much time to the study of art. Upon his return to America he engaged in study and historical research and in writing on art topics and other subjects. He leaves a widow.

JAMES W. CLARKE, for twenty-five years a Justice of the Peace, died at his home, 916 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, on Wednesday night from dropsy. He was born in Ireland in 1840, and came to this country when a boy. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted, and served three years in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers. He leaves a widow, two sons, and one daughter.

NATHANIEL T. WRIGHT of the Nash-Wright Company, commission merchants, died yesterday at Chicago. Mr. Wright was born in New York city about sixty-four years ago. When he was three years old his family moved to Lisbon, Ill. In 1859 he removed from Lisbon to Chicago, where he engaged in the commission business. He and Charles T. Nash incorporated the Nash-Wright Company, one of the leading commission firms in the city. From 1884 to 1890 Mr. Wright was a member of the Committee of Appeals of the Board of Trade. He leaves a wife, a son, Robert T. Wright, and a daughter, Ida F. Wright.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

**PLATT'S C

ENTRIES FOR THE INTERCOLLEGIATE GAMES

Princeton's Strong Stand Against A. F. Duffy of Georgetown.

PROFESSIONALISM CHARGED

If the Protest Is Sustained, the Sprinter's Amateur Athletic Career May End Forever.

Six hundred and eighty-two entries have been received for the Intercollegiate Track and Field games, to be held at Columbia Field on the 25th and 26th. The following colleges are represented: Amherst, Bowdoin, Boston, Brown, University of California, Columbia, Cornell, Fordham, Georgetown, Harvard, Holy Cross, New York University, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Rutgers, Syracuse, Wesleyan, Williams, Yale, Haverford, and the College of the City of New York.

Princeton has protested A. F. Duffy of the Georgetown University, who is entered for the sprinting races. This is the only protest that has been received this year. If it is sustained by the committee at the meeeting which will be held on the night of the 24th, its effect, besides robbing the games of some interest, may reach further, for there is a possibility that Georgetown University will be expelled from the association and Duffy debarred from further participation in amateur athletics in this country. It is asserted that Princeton can sustain her charges of professionalism against Duffy, which would not only be sufficient to disqualify him, but would end the crack sprinter's amateur career, as the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States is allied with all other American amateur athletic bodies, and those in charge of the Paris Exposition games will not accept any American entry without the indorsement of the Amateur Athletic Union. Georgetown University had signified her intention of sending Duffy and Mulligan to compete abroad this Summer.

In her protest Princeton cites Sections I., II., III., V., and VI. of the constitution as those that will be violated if Duffy is allowed to compete. Section I. says that no one shall compete who is not an amateur. A member of the Graduate Advisory Committee intimates that Princeton has a clear case against Duffy on this ground. He says Duffy tried to enter Princeton last Fall, and attempted to make terms for scholarship and incidentals on the strength of his athletic ability, but he failed to matriculate, and then decided to go to Georgetown. If Georgetown accepted similar terms, as it is suspected is the case, then Duffy becomes a professional, according to amateur athletic theories, at least, and Georgetown University is liable to expulsion from the association.

Princeton, however, will not have to prove this alleged charge to keep Duffy from competing, as he is clearly ineligible, if the association lives up to Section V. of the constitution, which reads as follows;

"No one shall represent any college or university as a competitor at the annual field meeting who shall hereafter win a first, second, or third place in any open field or track event until he shall have resided one calendar year at the college or university he represents and shall have passed an annual examination on a full year's work.

This section was added a year ago. Princeton claims that Duffy did not begin his term at Georgetown until last Fall. In August last year he won the 100-yard championship at the annual games of the Amateur Athletic Union. Duffy will not have resided one year at his college since winning this championship when the intercollegiate games take place.

If the protest is sustained by the Advisory Executive Committee, Duffy still has a chance to appeal to the Faculty Committee, but it is not likely that the latter will overrule any findings of the executive body. Altogether, there seems only a small chance that America's champion amateur sprinter will be seen at Columbia Field to try conclusions with the other college stars. The full list of entries follows:

100-Yard Dash—A. T. Foster and J. L. Ford, Amherst; H. H. Cloudman and R. S. Edwards, Bowdoin; J. Really and E. Hines, Boston; E. S. Tuttle, Brown; W. P. Drum, C. R. Broughton, and A. Cadogan, California; M. W. Long, E. S. Johnson, and H. H. Weeks, Columbia; W. G. Warren, E. N. Joseph, C. D. Young, H. L. Taylor, W. B. Zimmer, H. F. Sommer, C. Coit, and E. S. Matthewson, Cornell; C. McKenna, J. Mullen, and J. White, Fordham; C. Lynch, J. E. Mulligan, and W. A. Hoyt, Georgetown; A. F. Duffy, Haigh, F. B. Sprague, A. M. Butler, D. G. Harris, A. W. Histine, M. T. Leightner, M. L. Bernstein, and J. Barnes, Harvard; J. F. Sullivan and J. F. Murphy, Holy Cross; A. L. Denchfield, F. C. Simons, and F. A. Gramnuck, New York University; T. B. McClain, W. L. Smith, A. C. Kraenzlein, H. Sharp, E. H. Goodman, Jr., G. W. Cook, J. W. Elwell, and J. S. Westney, Pennsylvania; F. W. Jarvis, M. A. Kratz, H. W. Smith, and N. D. Hyde, Princeton; W. T. Elmendorf, C. O. Millikan, and P. L. Van Nuis, Rutgers; H. G. Lee, R. A. Waite, M. Prinstein, J. B. Aiken, and F. B. Duvall, Syracuse; C. Billington, Wesleyan; A. C. Patterson and W. Rooney, Williams; F. A. Blount, I. Richards, C. J. Gleason, C. Dupee, D. Boardman, F. J. Kinney, and M. Arnstein, Yale.

120-Yard Hurdle—E. S. Wilson, Amherst; H. J. Hunt, Bowdoin; B. Bakewell and T. Hamlin, California; W. H. Fowers, C. A. O'Rourke, Jr., F. Lennox, and A. Hardenbergh, Columbia; C. W. Wilson, A. Walton, W. G. Purcell, and W. D. Kelley, Cornell; J. White, Fordham; J. W. Hallowell, J. G. Willis, E. H. Webb, G. G. Hubbard, and R. Abercrombie, Harvard; J. E. Lloyd, Haverford; J. F. Murphy, Holy Cross; W. F. Irwin and C. Hyatt, New York University; A. C. Kraenzlein, W. P. Remington, T. Howard, L. A. Yerkes, and W. G. Baird, Pennsylvania; R. F. Hutchinson, H. Wheeler, J. Davies, J. A. Forney, A. D. Childs, and J. Burnham, Princeton; A. P. Brokaw and R. W. Leavy, Rutgers; W. F. Lewis, E. W. Cutler, and W. C. Lowe, Syracuse; P. Potter, Williams; W. M. Fincke, J. B. Thomas, W. K. Barnard, H. E. Ellsworth, and S. Fulton, Yale.

440-Yard Run—L. W. Bates, A. E. Franklin, Jr., and J. L. Ford, Amherst; D. F. Snow, Bowdoin; J. Reilly, E. Hines, T. B. Flatley, C. Kiley, and W. T. Curry, Boston; H. C. Gorman and L. W. Sweezy, City College of New York; W. P. Drum and A. Cadogan, California; M. W. Long, H. S. Johnson, C. B. Marshall, O. M. Bishop, and J. A. McAnerney, Columbia; H. E. Hastings, H. L. Taylor, S. M. Langston, W. F. Lawson, C. D. Young, G. A. Larkin, and W. B. Zimmer, Cornell; J. F. Fay and H. Reilly, Fordham; C. Lynch, J. E. Mulligan, J. E. Sheridan, and T. H. Dessez, Georgetown; J. E. Haigh W. G. Clerk, A. L. Dean, E. B. Sprague, S. H. Bush, H. J. Winslow, E. B. Fullerton, and M. T. Lightner, Harvard; J. W. Reeder and A. R. Yearsley, Haverford; J. F. Sullivan and J. J. Moynihan, Holy Cross; G. M. Rulison, A. L. Denchfield, R. J. Reese, S. T. Barron, and G. M. Trede, New York University; W. E. Drumheller, G. W. Cook, W. L. Smith, J. S. Westney, S. Metzger, E. Mallon, R. J. Earley, and F. F. Attix, Pennsylvania; F. W. Jarvis, H. T. Willis, H. W. Smith, and N. D. Thompson, Princeton; A. Ransom and C. Stevens, Rutgers; H. G. Lee, M. Prinstein, R. A. Waite, J. M. Scrafford, R. G. Lipe, and G. B. Stevens, Syracuse; C. F. Park, Williams; D. Boardman, C. F. Luce, W. D. Brennan, L. M. Thomas, B. Johnson, A. Richardson, C. E. Day, and H. O. Havemeyer, Yale.

Mile Run—H. E. Thompson, Bowdoin; R. J. MacDonald, Boston; C. Fendrich and R. Adams, City College of New York; C. Moser and R. Service, California; J. C. Caldwell, H. O. Mosenthal, and S. L. Thurston, Columbia; A. O. Berry, D. McMeeken, D. S. Bellinger, B. A. Gallagher, W. B. Flanders, W. M. Roberts, J. T. McGovern, and L. J. Carr, Cornell; E. Ewetnam, J. E. Sheridan, and T. H. Dessez, Georgetown; O. W. Richardson, H. W. Foote, H. B. Clarke, H. S. Knowles, A. W. Blakemore, C. J. Swan, H. E. Smith, and F. C. Williams, Harvard; R. J. Ross, Haverford; G. M. Trede, E. T. Barron, and C. Hyatt, New York Union; A. Grant, E. R. Bushnell, W. G. Stuart, J. A. Standen, A. C. W. Bowen, J. B. Baillie, A. R. Earnshaw, and J. Gillinder, Jr., Pennsylvania; J. F. Cregan, G. A. Chamberlain, J. M. Perry, and L. R. Palmer, Princeton; H. Kirk, Rutgers; W. J. Cooper, E. P. Valkenberg, A. E. Petrie, J. G. Pembleton, and C. C. Robinson, Syracuse; R. M. Sawyer, Williams; G. H. Smith, C. L. Duval, and C. M. Taintor, Yale.

Throwing the Hammer.—L. Elam and J. W. Park, Amherst; R. H. Bodwell, Bowdoin; A. Plaw, California; G. Willis, H. Duden, and S. E. Mahan, Columbia; L. W. Boynton, C. P. Wales, F. Lerry, E. D. Parker, W. J. Warner, J. G. Utz, and C. A. Lueder, Cornell; J. Cavinato, Fordham; W. A. Boal, S. G. Ellis, H. J. Brown, and R. C. Heath, Harvard; W. Tooling, Holy Cross; M. E. De La Mater and H. B. Fernald, New York University; J. C. McCracken, T. F. Hare, O. S. Gribble, and P. J. McMahon, Pennsylvania; R. G. Wright, W. J. Montgomery, S. G. Craig, and H. Wheeler, Princeton; M. R. Faville, Syracuse; G. S. Stillman, F. Beck, J. W. Clark, R. B. Hixon, and A. Y. Gude, Yale.

Running Broad Jump.—H. H. Cloudman and R. S. Edwards, Bowdoin; H. C. McGrath, Boston; C. W. Brown, Brown; A. Galicenstein, College of the City of New York; C. R. Broughton and Topham, California; H. C. Breuneman, W. H. Grace, H. G. Bugbee, P. M. Lennox, and H. H. Weekes, Columbia; G. A. Larkin, W. D. Kelley, J. L. Bates, L. M. Northrup, W. G. Warren, B. F. Longnecker, W. G. Purcell, and C. W. Wilson, Cornell; J. Mullens, Fordham; C. D. Daly, J. H. Steirk, A. W. Ristine, D. C. Harris, G. Ellis, and A. M. Butler, Harvard; J. L. Stone, Haverford; J. F. Murphy, E. Murphy, Holy Cross; S. S. Jones and G. A. Anderson, New York University; A. C. Kraenzlein, W. P. Remington, T. B. McClain, F. P. Leary, C. C. Crosby, and T. P. Snook, Pennsylvania; C. L. Von Krug, C. W. Kennedy, R. S. Young, and R. F. Hutchinson, Princeton; A. P. Brokaw and F. Tobish, Rutgers; M. Prinstein and W. C. Lowe, Sycacuse; T. S. Cline, Wesleyan; F. D. Cheney, F. D. Pendleton, H. E. Ellsworth, F. B. Makebease, H. Richards, and J. H. Hunter, Yale.

INTERSCHOLASTIC GAMES.

Bicycle Races Will Take Place This Afternoon at Berkeley Oval.

Two hundred and fifty entries and a large advance sale of tickets indicate that the twenty-second annual track and field games of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association, to take place at Berkeley Oval to-morrow afternoon, will be a most successful meet.

President Draper, Secretary Farrelly, and others prominent in interscholastic matters are unanimous in conceding the championship to Cutler, with a score of about 40 or 50 points. There is nothing certain regarding second place, as Berkeley and De la Salle seem to have about an even chance. It is reported that R. Poor of Cutler School and W. Earle of Barnard will be protested on the ground that they took part in the unsanctioned interscholastic contests held by Columbia University in connection with its Spring games on Friday.

The championship interscholastic one-mile and one-third-mile bicycle races, which were to have been held to-morrow, together with the track games, will take place to-day. R. G. Strange of Columbia Grammar, H. Spence of Woodbridge, Charles Warren of Cutler, and Le Roy See of Berkeley are among the entries for the bicycle races, which will commence at 3 P. M.

To Regulate Automobile Driving.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, L. I., May 10.—Farmers who live along or have occasion to drive over the Merrick Road will petition the Board of Supervisors of Nassau, at their next meeting, to take steps to regulate the running of automobiles over the roads of Long Island. Complaint is made that the machines are run at so high a rate of speed that horses are frightened, and many accidents have occurred, though fortunately none of them have as yet regulted fatally. The farmers complain that the trouble is occasioned by men who are on the roads testing machines for speed rather than for pleasure, and that the nuisance is greater than any ever occasioned by the "scorching" bicycle riders. The farmers do not ask for the prohibition of the use of machines, only the regulation of the rate of speed. They will appeal to the farmers of Suffolk County to aid them in their purpose.

To Row at Annapolis.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The University of Pennsylvania crews who will row against the naval cadets at Annapolis on Saturday left for that city to-day. The crews are as follows: 'Varsity—Kinsing, bow; Bodine, 2; Davenport, 3; Allyn, 4; Stehler, 5; Snover, (Captain,) 6; Fleckwere, 7; Gardener, stroke. Freshman—Block, (Captain,) bow; Keller, 2; Eckfeldt, 3; Gallaspi, 4; Gardiner, 5; Klers, 6; Eisenbrey, 7; Hildebrand, stroke.

Golf Team Matches Arranged.

Capt. Howard A. Colby of the Essex County Country Club, Orange, N. J., has arranged several team matches for the next two months. The first will be played to-morrow with the Richmond County Club of Staten Island on the latter's links, eight men in each team. The other dates fixed are: May 16, Baltusrol at Orange; May 26, Westchester Golf at Westchester; June 9, Richmond Hill at Orange; June 13, Lakewood at Orange; June 23, Philadelphia Cricket Club at Philadelphia; July 5, St. Paul's School at Orange. Ira A. Kip, Jr., has given a cup for competition during May and June, and the Tournament Committee has given a cup for a Decoration Day tournament.

New Yacht Club for Brooklyn.

A new yacht club has been organised as the result of a meeting Tuesday night of yachtsmen living in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn. The new club will be known as the Clan-Na-Gael Yacht Club. About forty charter members are enrolled, and others will be added before May 30, when quarters, to be obtained in the vicinity of Bowery Bay, will go formally into commission. The club's burgee will show a green field with a sunburst and harp in the centre. The following officers were elected: Commodore—Lawrence Kennedy; Vice Commodore—George Gledhill; Fleet Captain—Eugene Amell; Rear Commodore—Henry Austin; Measurer—George Nason; Recording Secretary—George H. Rogers; Financial Secretary—Herman Wegner; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. J. H. Valentine.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Everett's Stupid Play Enabled Pittsburg to Win from Chicago.

PITTSBURG, May 10.—The only feature in the game to-day was Everett's dumb play in the seventh inning. Ritchey dumped the ball almost to first base and stopped running. Instead of touching the bag Everett tried to catch Beaumont at third. Later Beaumont scored the winning run on Tannehill's long fly. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg .....0 0 0 2 2 1 0 0 0—5	11	3	
Chicago .....0 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 0—4	9	1	

Batteries—Tannehill and Zimmer; Taylor and Chance.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	11	5	.688	Pittsburg	8	9	.471
Cincinnati	9	6	.600	Chicago	8	10	.444
Brooklyn	9	7	.563	New York	6	9	.400
St. Louis	8	8	.500	Boston	5	10	.333

American League Games.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 10; Chicago, 7.
At Cleveland—Cleveland 12; Milwaukee, 5.
At Buffalo—Minneapolis, 4; Buffalo, 2.
At Detroit—Detroit, 3; Kansas City, 2.

Atlantic League Games.

At Philadelphia—Newark, 5; Athletic, 3.
At Reading—Jersey City, 7; Reading, 5.
At Scranton—Wilkesbarre, 12; Scranton, 6.
At Elmira—Elmira, 36; Allentown, 13.

Eastern League Games.

At Worcester—Montreal, 9; Worcester, 6.

MANHATTAN AND DARTMOUTH TIE

In an interesting and well-contested game yesterday Manhattan and Dartmouth played eleven innings to a tie on Jasper Field. For eight innings Dartmouth outplayed the Manhattans, but the latter braced in the ninth inning and rolled up five runs, which tied the score. Both teams fought hard in the tenth and eleventh innings. Manhattan, through stupid base running, lost a golden opportunity to win out in their half of the eleventh, but the inning only resulted in another tie score. The game was called on account of darkness in the twelfth after Dartmouth had scored four runs. The score:

MANHATTAN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Raidy, 2b..	2	1	1	2	1		
Garvey, 1b.	2	1	12	2	1		
Cotter, rf..	1	0	0	0	1		
Agnew, c..	1	0	4	2	0		
Quinlan, ss.	1	3	3	7	0		
Gellie, 3b..	1	1	2	2	1		
Costro, p..	1	1	0	2	0		
Byrnes, cf.	0	1	7	2	0		
O'Rourke, lf.	0	0	4	2	1		
Totals ...	11	8	33	21	5		

DARTMOUTH.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Pingree, lf.	1	1	3	0	2		
McCar'n, 3b	3	2	5	2	0		
French, s s.	3	1	1	2	1		
Brown, c..	2	3	6	1	0		
Hancock, 1b	1	0	5	1	1		
Wainw't, rf.	0	2	3	0	1		
Abbot, 2b..	0	0	4	1	0		
Wentw'th, cf	0	2	5	1	2		
Cook, p..	1	1	1	1	0		
Totals ...	11	12	33	11	6		

Manhattan	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1—11
Dartmouth	3	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	1—11

Earned runs—Manhattan, 5; Dartmouth, 4. First base by errors—Manhattan, 3; Dartmouth, 5. Left on bases—Manhattan, 7; Dartmouth, 8. First base on balls—Off Costro, 4; off Cook, 10. Struck out—By Costro, 5; by Cook, 4. Home-runs—Pingree, French. Three-base hits—Garvey, Wentworth. Two-base hits—Brown, Wentworth, Costro. Sacrifice hits—Gellie, (2,) Cotter, Hancock, Agnew. Stolen bases—Raidy, McCarren, (3,) Agnew, (2,) French, Green. Hit by pitcher—By Costro, 1. Wild pitches—Costro, 1; Cook, 1. Passed balls—Agnew, 2; Brown, 1. Umpire—Mr. Mulcahey. Time of game—3 hours.

AT MIDDLETOWN.

									R.	H.	E.
Wesleyan 0	1	0	2	5	2	0	0	0	—10	12	4
Syracuse 1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2	6	5

Batteries—Whidden and Inglis; Castello and Dillon.

AT CAMBRIDGE.

									R.	H.	E.
Harvard 3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	—7	9	3
Bowdoin 0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	—5	8	4

Batteries—Keenan and Reid; Bacon and Pratt.

Other Scores.

At Chester—Brooklyn, 15; Chester, 9.
At Middlebury—Middlebury College, 14; Union College, 2.

Brynlys to be an Auxiliary.

After a stormy trip down the coast from Deer Island, Me., the schooner yacht Brynlys, recently purchased by James Roosevelt of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, has put up at the Poilion ship yards, Brooklyn, where she is to be converted into an auxiliary. Capt. A. P. Newell and a crew of three men left Deer Island with the Brynlys April 28. Rough weather was encountered throughout the voyage, and the high seas made it necessary to put in at Boothbay, Salem, Hiannis, and Vineyard Haven. At Poilion's yard the Brynlys will undergo minor repairs and an overhauling in addition to being fitted as an auxiliary. Five or six weeks will be required for this work, after which the yacht will be placed in commission for use as a cruiser and racer in neighboring waters. The Brynlys was designed and built by Rice Brothers at East Boothbay, Me., in 1897, and was formerly owned by Thomas M. Horner of Philadelphia. She measures 60 feet over all, 40 feet on the water line, 13 feet 6 inches beam, and 8 feet 6 inches draught.

Yachts at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, May 10.—G. H. Robinson's keel sloop yacht Irene, after a thorough overhauling and repainting, was launched from the Piepgras yards here to-day. The bending of the sails will fit her for commission next week.

The centreboard sloop yacht Whileaway, Charles L. Stewart, has been hauled out on the marine railway at the Piepgras yards and the work of scraping and repainting the underbody is in progress.

F. R. Smart's sloop yacht Olga, after being fitted out at the Robertson yard, was launched to-day. She will go into commission next week.

Fast Time for the Kanawha.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 10.—The steam yacht Kanawha arrived at Chappell's coal wharf, this city, at 4:22 o'clock this afternoon. She left Throggs Neck, at the head of Long Island Sound, at 11:22 o'clock, thus making the run in just 5 hours. This is considered remarkable running time. The Norwich Line steamer City of Lowell when racing with the Priscilla of the Fall River Line in 1895 only made the run from Pier 40, East River, in 5 hours and 35 minutes under the best conditions. The Kanawha was not pushed, and used forced draught only part way. On board the Kanawha was Charles Seabury, at whose yards at Morris Heights the yacht was launched. He was greatly pleased at her performance. While at Mr. Seabury's yards larger steam vessels were fitted to the two sets of triple expansion engines, which allows a greater volume of steam in the cylinders. The Kanawha will complete her refhauling here, and go into commission in about two weeks. Capt. William A. Miller of New London is in command.

G. W. Scott Buys the Sloop Xara.

George W. Scott, owner of the British-built Chin Chin and Water Nag, has bought through the American Yacht Agency the sloop yacht Xara, formerly the property of W. Irving Van Wart and E. Clark Van Wart of the New York and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs. The Xara is a flush-deck boat of commodious cabin plan, designed by Burgess and built by Lawley & Son at South Boston in 1898. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 48 feet; on the water line, 39 feet 8 inches; beam, 13 feet 7 inches; draught, 9 feet. Although a comfortable cruising boat, the Xara is also designed for speed, and will appear this season in many events of the Larchmont Yacht Club, the burgee of which she will fly. For her dual functions as cruiser and racer, two sets of sails have been provided. Mr. Scott had his late purchase towed yesterday from her Winter berth at McGowan's basin, South Brooklyn, to an anchorage at Travers Island, where she will receive a thorough overhauling preparatory to commission.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

The twenty-one-foot raceabout Raider, recently completed at Lawley's from designs by Clinton H. Crane, left Boston several days ago, and is expected to reach this port to-day.

Rutherford Stuyvesant's steam yacht Arcturus arrived at Gibraltar from Marseilles on April 27. Allison V. Armour's steam yacht Utowana was reported at Horta in the Azores, on the same day.

Rear Commodore Rosemond of the Williamsburg Yacht Club will replace his Cape Cod catboat, sold recently to a member of the Hudson River Yacht Club, with a cruising yawl. Another addition to the fleet of the Williamsburg Club this year will be Charles Hartman's sloop Portia.

The third general meeting for the year of the New York Yacht Club will be held Thursday evening at the clubhouse in Madison Avenue. Amendments to the racing rules providing for the introduction of a new class for single stickers between 70 and 80 feet racing length will be acted upon.

W. J. Morse of the Atlantic Yacht Club has sold to F. A. Higgins the schooner yacht Hermit, formerly the pilotboat James Gordon Bennett. The Hermit is a keelboat, designed by Townsend, and built in 1893 at the yards of C. & R. Poillon, Brooklyn. She measures 88 feet over all, 79 feet on the water line, and 21 feet 6 inches beam. Under the ownership of Mr. Morse the yacht gained considerable fame by her long cruises.

Medicus Gun Club Shoot.

The big shooting tournament of the Medicus Gun Club of Brooklyn attracted some representative shooters to the Inter-State Park grounds at Queens, L. I., yesterday. The wind blew a gale from the northwest and the birds were a lively lot of feathered targets. Dr. B. E. Woods and R. L. Packard, two members of the club, shot at fifty live birds apiece for $100 a side, which was won by the former by one bird. The Medicus Handicap proved a splendidly contested race, in which Capt. Money, Le Roy, William Hopkins, Dr. Ashley A. Webber, and Dr. R. D. Miller all killed straight. Instead of shooting off the prize was sold to the club for cash, and divided into equal parts.

MORRIS PARK RACES.

Mark Cheek Easily Won the Crotona High-Weight Handicap from Gonfalon.

Some horses run poorly when they need just one race to put them on edge for a test of speed, and that was the conclusion reached a few days ago by some of the trainers who watched Mark Cheek race. In that race he ran well for half a mile and then died away. Yesterday in the Crotona High-weight Handicap at Morris Park he was "on the edge of his speed," and he made such a splendid showing that Perry Belmont's Gonfalon, which ran a really good race and finished second, seemed quite slow by comparison. The Crotona was the first of the Spring high-weight serial handicaps, and it brought out a good lot of horses. Vulcain was selected as the best of the lot and made the favorite, but he was never a dangerous factor in the race. Gonfalon, too, was favored in the betting, and so were Half Time and Meehanus. But when it came to racing none of the favored ones looked dangerous. Lady Lindsey jumped out in front at the start of the six furlongs' journey over the Withers Course, and Danforth followed her. But the mare, who had a good lead, is a faint-hearted creature, and when at the head of the stretch Mark Cheek, who had been running third, ranged alongside, she quickly gave up the struggle and dropped back. Then Mark Cheek went on and won handily by three lengths, while Gonfalon, coming with a determined rush in the last furlong, just nipped Lady Lindsey by a head on the post for the place.

Kinnikinic had to make a swift rush at the end to win the Harlem Selling Stakes, over the Withers mile, from First Whip, and Herbert, although he won by a head in the mile handicap, had a narrow escape from being beaten through Mitchell's carelessness by Queen of Song. Contestor, Presgrave, and Harlem Lane were the other winners of the afternoon.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners at any time of $1,000, at 12 pounds under the scale; last three-quarters of the Withers mile. R. W. Walden & Son's Contestor, b. c., by Galore-Conjectrix, 104, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won in a drive by a head; J. Boden's Magnificent, 109, (Spencer,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a length and a half from Philip J. Dwyer's Withers, 104, (Maher,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Her Ladyship, Goldone, and Cupidity also ran.

SECOND RACE.—The Harlem Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward at 10 pounds above the scale; the Withers mile. T. J. Healey's Kinnikinic, br. g., 6, by Candlemas-Filbertigibbet, 110, (Spencer,) 4 to 5 and 3 to 10, won handily by a neck; James McLaughlin's First Whip, 3, 103, (Mitchell,) 4 to 1 and even money, second by five lengths from Hayman & Frank's Dan Rice, 5, 106, (Maher,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:42¾. Oread, Elfin Conig, and Bannock also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $500; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. A. J. Joyner's Presgrave, ch. c., by Prestonpans-Katie Fletcher, 105, (Maher,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won in a drive by a neck; J. L. Holland's Yorkshire Boy, 105, (Sullivan,) 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by a length and a half from John H. Carr's Billionaire, 105. (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—0:59¼. Tonicum also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For fillies two years old, to carry 107 pounds; winners of any but an overnight race barred; the mile-and-a-half of the Eclipse course. H. P. Headley's Harlem Lane, br. f., by Kingston-Medusa, 107, (Slack,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won in a drive by two lengths; Hayman & Frank's Cherries, 107, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from C. Littlefield, Jr.'s Sweet Lavender, 107, (Littlefield,) third. Time—0:46⅘. Welsh Girl, Ada Beatrice, Regea, The Jade, Mauga, Ante Up, Empress of Beauty, Mintage, Goddess of Light, and Lady of the Valley also ran, and Anecdote was left at the post.

FIFTH RACE.—The Crotona Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $30 each, to which $1,000 is added; last three-quarters of the Withers mile. E. F. Simms's Mark Cheek, blk. c., 3, by Albert-Susie Lasley, 110, (Clawson,) won easily by three lengths; Perry Belmont's Gonfalon, 3, 110, (Maher,) 3 to 1 and even money, second by a head from James McLaughlin's Lady Lindsey, 3, 115, (Mitchell,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14⅘. Danforth, Vulcain, Survivor, Half Time, and Meehanus also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. W. C. Rollins's Herbert, b. c., 3, by Albert-Bonnie Dia, 104, (Mitchell,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won in a drive by a head; W. J. Smith's Queen of Song, 4, 107, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by four lengths from M. Clancy's Maximo Gomez, 5, 112, (Shaw,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:42¼. Charentus, Central Trust, The Kentuckian, Hammock, Asquith, and Hardly also ran.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

LOUISVILLE, May 10.—Lieutenant Gibson, who won the Kentucky Derby, to-day won the Clark Stakes at a mile and an eighth, with 127 pounds up, in 1:54, the track record for the distance, which has been held by Pearl Jennings, four years old, with 76 pounds up, since 1883. The results: Six furlongs—Winter, 102, (Devin,) 1; Peter Burgess, 98, 2; Oconee, 93, 3. Time—1:15. Mile and sixteenth—Compensation, 111, (Gilmore,) 1; Lennep, 107, 2; Lillian Reed, 96, 3. Time—1:48½. Five furlongs—Denman Thompson, 107, (Howell,) 1; Lugo, 104, 2; Irving Mayor, 96, 3. Time—1:03. Clarke Stakes, mile and eighth—Lieutenant Gibson, 127, (Boland,) 1; Inlaunt, 117, 2; Dieudonne, 107, 3. Time—1:54. Four and a half furlongs—Isobel, 110, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Esther Riggs, 105, 2; Ethel Wheat, 110, 3. Time—0:55. Six furlongs—Judge Wardell, 113, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Vohicer, 102, 2; Isabinda, 97, 3. Time—1:14.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The Lakeside meeting opened here to-day. Results: Five furlongs—Hermoso, 112, 1; Algaretta, 107, 2; Braw Lad, 112, 3. Time—1:02. One mile—Wood Trice, 103, 1; Hood's Brigade, 110, 2; Frangible, 105, 3. Time—1:44¾. One-half mile—The Cuban girl, 107, 1; Bonnie Hallie, 107, 2; The Bronze Demon, 107, 3. Time—0:50½. One mile—The Lady, 91, 1; Molo, 111, 2; Nobleman, 112, 3. Time—1:43½. Mile and a sixteenth—Dr. Walmsley, 111, 1; Topmast, 111, 2; Red Pirate, 107, 3. Time—1:49½. Four and a half furlongs—Garry Hermann, 107, 1; Robert Waddell, 96, 2; Invictus, 103, 3. Time 0:50¼.

Official Stake Entries.

Goodwin's Official Stake Entries, a neatly bound volume, containing a complete list of entries to the stakes of the Westchester, Brighton Beach, and Saratoga Racing Associations, and the Brooklyn and Coney Island Jockey Clubs, has just been issued by Goodwin Brothers, publishers of The Turf Guide. In addition, the book gives the dates when stake declarations are due, and also the dates for the closing of stakes for 1901 and 1902.

SQUADRON A POLO CLUB.

Members Complete Their Organization and Elect H. M. Earle Captain.

Over thirty members of Squadron A attended the meeting at 46 Cedar Street yesterday to complete the organization of the squadron's polo club. The temporary committee reported that the field of the Westchester Country Club had been secured for practice, and that the club starts out with fifty-six active and seventy associate members. H. M. Earle was chosen Captain, a position which his business will allow him to hold but temporarily. He will appoint a polo committee which will be subjective to an Executive Committee of which Major Bridgman and Mr. Earle are members, the club being but a "department" of the squadron. Major Gen. C. F. Roe, Brig. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, both former commanders of the squadron, and Major Oliver B. Bridgman, its present commander, are active members of the club, the complete roster of which, other than those mentioned, is as follows:

C. R. Agnew, Horace Barnard, F. S. Battershall, William B. Brookfield, Towner Bates, Howard G. Badgely, William C. Cammann, George M. Clausen, Everett Colby, Julian I. Chamberlain, Seymour L. Cromwell, F. W. Chesebrough, Lamont Dominick, R. G. Douglas, H. W. Ditman, W. H. L. Edwards, George E. Fabys, W. B. O. Field, R. F. Goldsborough, Edwin Gould, T. Gillespie, Louis M. Greer, Thomas B. Gilford, Jr., Edward C. Hartshorne, F. De V. Holder, Fritz W. Hoeninghaus, L. J. Hunt, Frederic Kernochan, H. S. Kip, R. C. Lawrence, B. W. Leigh, E. Victor Loew, Jr., M. De Marsellus, Alfred B. Maclay, M. A. Mosle, William R. Morgan, Jr., E. N. Nichols, J. Osgood Nichols, William Patterson, Edward L. Patterson, H. B. Smith, David Stuart, John N. Stearns, Jr., Abel L. Smith, Jr., Howard C. Sherwood, A. J. Slade, William Sloan, Howard A. Taylor, F. Van Beuren, E. M. Ward, A. R. Whitney, Jr., William R. Wright.

Polo at Hempstead.

An interesting practice game of polo was played yesterday on the Meadow Brook Club field by the Meadow Brook and Morristown polo teams. Three periods were played, and Meadow Brook won by one goal. That was the only point made, and was scored by E. Willard Roby. Harry Payne Whitney did good work for the winning team, and Clarence Mackay played on the Morristown team. The teams were:

Meadow Brook—Harry Payne Whitney, Theodore A. Havemeyer, E. Willard Roby, Sidney Dillon Ripley.

Morristown—Herbert King, Clarence Mackay, James W. Appleton, H. B. Beekman.

Gardner Won on a Foul.

"Kid" Broad lost his fight with Oscar Gardner at the Broadway Athletic Club last night on a foul in the seventeenth round.

DYKER MEADOW'S SOCIAL DAY.

Miss Stockwell and H. E. Pierrepont, Jr., Won the Mixed Foursome Handicap.

Brooklyn's popular Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, was the scene of unusual activity yesterday, and, incidentally, the most interesting golf match of the season was played, with the exception of the recent Vardon exhibition. The club held its annual reception, which has come to be one of the annual features in Brooklyn's social life, and the clubhouse was thronged all day long.

The Ladies' Committee, consisting of Mrs. E. L. Kalbfleisch, Jr., Mrs. Adolph E. Smylie, Miss Terry, Miss Florence G. Suydam, and Miss Grace Chauncey, received the guests and served tea on the broad piazza in the afternoon.

The golf event was a mixed foursome handicap contest for prizes given by H. C. Duval, and the trophies were won by Miss Stockwell and H. E. Pierrepont, Jr. The players and scores were:

| | Gross. | Handi-c

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Turn of Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn at the Ranges.

WIND AGAINST MARKSMANSHIP

Blew with Such Force that the Wind Gauges Had to be Changed at Almost Every Shot.

The Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn practiced at Creedmoor yesterday. The wind, which during the afternoon amounted to a gale, interfered greatly with the marksmanship of the men, necessitating the changing of the wind gauges at almost every shot. The qualifying scores were:

Pistols.

FIELD AND STAFF.

	50 Yards.	75 Yards.	Total.
Col. B. T. Clayton	2 3 5 4 5—19	4 0 4 5 4—17	36
Major B. H. Tobey	4 4 3 5 4—20	3 4 4 3 3—17	37
Major J. L. Macumber	4 5 5 4 4—22	4 4 4 3 2—17	41
Capt. T. B. Spence	5 5 4 4 5—23	4 5 4 5 0—18	41
Chaplain J. C. Wilson	2 4 4 3 3—16	3 3 2 4 3—15	31
Capt. A. H. Bogart	4 4 4 4 2—18	4 3 4 4 4—19	37
Capt. A. E. Steers	3 4 4 4 3—18	3 3 4 5 5—20	38
Capt. F. H. Stevenson	4 0 4 4 3—15	4 3 2 4 2—15	30
First Lieut. J. T. Griffin	3 3 3 3 3—15	0 3 4 4 5—15	30

Commissioned Officers.

COMPANY A.

Capt. P. E. Wingate	4 5 3 5 4—21	4 4 4 3 3—18	39

COMPANY B.

Capt. J. H. Foote	3 3 3 4 2—15	3 3 3 3 4—16	31
First Lieut. T. F. Donovan	2 4 3 3 3—15	3 4 3 3 2—15	30
Second Lieut. R. White	4 4 4 4 5—21	2 3 3 4 2—15	36

COMPANY C.

First Lieut. J. P. McNamara	4 4 0 3 4—15	4 5 4 4 4—21	36
Second Lieut. E. D. Raymond	4 5 2 3 2—16	5 4 5 0 3—17	33

COMPANY G.

Capt. C. L. Holmberg	5 4 2 4 3—18	4 4 3 3 3—17	35

COMPANY L.

Capt. B. M. Wagner	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 4 0 5 2—15	30
First Lieut. C. E. Kimball	3 4 3 4 3—17	5 4 4 3 2—18	35

COMPANY M.

Capt. R. H. Harding, Jr.	3 4 5 5 4—21	5 4 3 4 4—20	41

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergt. Major W. J. Mullen	5 3 3 4 2—17	4 3 3 3 3—16	33
Com. Sergt. R. Cardona	3 4 4 2 4—17	4 4 3 4 4—19	36
Color Sergt. E. Kingman	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 3 2 4 3—15	35
Q. M. Sergt. F. A. Dillman	4 4 2 3 2—15	4 5 4 3 2—18	33
Q. M. Sergt. S. R. James	3 4 4 3 2—16	2 5 3 4 3—17	33
Ordnance Sergt. P. J. Farrell	4 3 4 4—19	4 5 3 3 4—19	38

Rifles.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Corp. J. P. Dunn	5 3 3 3 3—17	3 3 3 4—16	33
Corp. R. P. Goodwin	3 5 3 4 4—19	2 4 4 5 4—17	36
C. S. Keegan	3 3 5 3 3—17	4 3 4 4 3—18	35
G. Pearson	5 2 3 2 4—16	3 4 4 4 3—18	34

COMPANY A.

First Sergt. W. E. Prendergast	3 3 5 4 4—19	4 3 3 3 3—16	35
Sergt. H. Dudley	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 3 3 3 3—15	32
Sergt. T. Groth	4 3 4 5 2—18	3 3 3 3 3—15	33
Corp. M. S. Gregerson	4 4 4 5 5—20	3 4 4 2 4—17	37
Corp. G. D. Bouton	4 3 0 4 4—15	3 3 2 4 4—16	31
Corp. W. J. Allen	5 3 4 3 3—18	4 3 3 3 3—16	34
Corp. G. W. Marsh	4 4 5 4 3—20	3 3 5 4 2—17	37
Corp. W. Coyah	5 4 5 4 3—21	3 3 4 3 3—16	37
Corp. A. Beecher	4 4 3 3 3—16	5 2 5 2 2—17	33
Corp. E. Ryan	4 4 4 0 3—15	3 4 5 3 2—17	32
Corp. F. Prendergast	3 3 3 4 4—17	3 5 4 4 2—18	35
E. F. Drake	3 3 4 4 4—19	3 3 3 4 2—15	30
C. E. Shoeneck	2 2 4 3 4—15	4 4 0 2 5—15	30
W. A. Wrench	2 2 4 4 4—16	3 3 2 4 4—15	31
W. Caffero	5 2 3 4 3—17	4 4 4 4 0—16	33
A. Griner	3 5 4 3 4—19	3 2 2 5 3—15	34
J. Graveson	4 4 4 2 4—18	0 3 5 4 4—16	34
A. H. Wood	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 2 3 3 4—15	34
H. Webster	4 2 3 4 3—16	3 4 3 3 4—17	33
J. J. Campbell	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 3 2 3—15	30
W. J. Besterman	4 3 3 3 4—17	2 4 6 3 4—16	33
J. Buchanan	4 3 3 5 4—19	3 3 4 4 5—19	38
W. J. Noblett	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 4 3 4 4—18	33
J. Stembach	4 5 0 2 4—15	4 2 4 2 4—16	31
S. Faulise	5 3 0 3 4—15	3 4 3 3 2—15	30
J. W. Tillot	5 2 4 3 2—16	3 3 3 3 4—16	32
H. Hanly	2 5 4 3 3—17	3 3 3 3 4—16	33
J. Gage	3 3 3 2 4—15	4 3 4 2 2—15	30
R. Robertson	3 3 2 3 2—13	4 3 4 3 4—18	31
J. E. Kentana	3 3 4 0 5—15	3 3 4 2 3—15	30
W. Swartz	3 2 4 3 3—15	3 3 4 2 3—15	30
J. W. Tierney	3 3 3 4 3—16	4 4 2 4 2—16	32
J. McElroy	3 4 3 2 3—15	3 4 3 3 2—15	30
J. St. Clair	4 3 3 3 2—16	4 3 3 3 3—16	32
C. W. Zimmer	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 3 2 3 3—14	30
F. Ewald	3 0 5 4 3—15	3 4 4 4 2—18	33
R. Shields	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 2 3 3 2—15	31
A. Kenmore	4 3 3 3 2—15	4 3 3 4 5—19	34
J. K. White	4 3 4 3 3—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	30
G. Hopping	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 4 3 3 4—17	33
L. Flannigan	3 2 4 2 4—16	3 4 4 3 3—17	33
W. S. Johnson	3 3 4 4 3—17	4 3 3 3 3—16	33

COMPANY B.

Quartermaster Sergt. F. H. O'Neil	4 2 3 2 5—16	4 2 3 4 4—17	33
Sergt. J. F. Carey	3 3 3 2 4—15	3 5 2 4 4—18	33
Sergt. W. G. Houston	3 2 4 3 4—16	3 4 4 4 3—18	34
Sergt. W. J. Alcorn	3 3 4 4 4—18	3 5 3 3 4—18	36
Sergt. H. E. Gross	3 3 4 4 4—19	3 3 2 2 3—15	34
Corp. M. F. J. Glider	5 4 3 4 2—16	2 2 4 4 3—15	31
Corp. F. G. Bligh	4 4 4 2 2—18	3 3 3 3 3—15	33
W. H. Russell	4 3 4 4 3—18	4 5 3 4 3—19	37
L. Wanser	2 5 4 4 4—19	3 5 4 5 5—21	40
R. Ward	4 2 3 3 3—15	4 4 3 3 4—18	33
H. B. Johnson	2 4 3 4 3—16	4 3 3 3 3—15	31
W. Spellman	3 4 3 4 3—17	4 2 4 3 3—16	33
A. L. Richard	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 4 3 3 2—16	31
E. L. Francisco	4 2 4 4 4—18	4 3 3 5 3—18	36
F. Lindstrom	4 3 2 3 3—15	3 4 4 2 3—16	31
J. E. Harkins	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 3 3 3—18	38
F. J. Doerlick	3 4 4 2 4—17	4 3 4 4 0—15	32
P. J. Lynch	4 4 4 4 0—16	4 4 4 3 3—18	34
J. E. Atkins	4 3 2 3 4—16	2 3 4 3 4—16	31
D. J. Farine	3 5 0 4 3—15	4 3 3 3 2—15	30
E. H. Clark	3 4 4 2 2—15	4 0 4 4 4—16	31
C. M. Dillmann	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 4 4 3 4—19	34
H. M. Power	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 4 5 4 0—15	31
O. N. Windorf	4 4 4 3 5—20	4 4 4 0 4—16	36

COMPANY C.

Sergt. D. Thorn	4 5 3 4 3—19	4 3 3 4 2—16	35
Sergt. J. Noble	4 3 3 2 4—15	2 2 5 2 4—16	31
Corp. A. E. Burrill	4 3 3 3 4—16	3 4 5 0 4—15	31
Corp. H. C. Starratt	5 5 3 4 0—17	4 4 3 3 3—17	34
Corp. C. J. Silk	5 3 3 3 3—17	2 4 3 4 3—16	33
Corp. J. J. Hand	4 5 3 3 2—17	3 4 4 3 3—17	34
Corp. W. G. Russell	5 5 3 2 3—18	4 3 4 5 3—19	37
N. Garrett	5 5 3 0 3—16	3 4 2 2 4—15	31
W. Blanch	3 5 0 3 5—16	3 3 3 4 2—15	31
F. Burkersroda	4 4 4 0 4—16	4 4 3 5 4—20	36
J. Schreiner	4 4 2 3 3—16	5 3 3 2 3—16	32
A. J. Smith	4 5 3 5 4—21	4 3 0 5 5—17	38
C. C. Beck	4 3 3 3 4—17	3 3 3 4 3—16	33
W. Ellis	3 5 2 2 3—15	4 3 3 3 4—17	32
C. A. Bauman	4 4 3 4 2—17	3 3 3 3 4—16	33
J. Dubois	4 3 4 2 4—17	2 3 4 5 3—15	32
J. Corcoran	3 2 3 3 4—15	4 4 3 3 3—16	31
P. Boehme	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 4 0 4 5—17	36
E. C. Gentes	4 2 3 5 2—16	4 5 0 3 3—15	31
E. Murphy	3 3 3 2 4—15	2 4 4 3 2—15	30
G. S. Carstick	4 3 4 3 4—18	4 3 2 4 3—16	34
J. C. Weinfahl	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 3 3 3 3—15	32
F. X. Hess	2 3 3 3 4—15	3 3 5 4 3—18	33
G. F. Flynn	3 2 4 4 4—17	3 5 4 5 4—21	38
R. Stewart	3 3 3 2 4—15	4 4 2 3 4—17	32
T. E. Reid	3 2 4 3 3—15	3 3 3 4 2—15	30
E. C. Baldwin	4 2 3 3 3—15	2 3 4 3 3—15	31
A. F. Gentes	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 2 3 3 3—15	31
H. Serene	3 4 4 3 4—18	0 3 4 4 4—15	33
O. Blackledge	3 3 3 3 3—15	0 3 4 4 4—15	30
J. Thorne	2 3 3 4 3—15	2 4 3 4 2—15	30
J. E. Rowe	2 3 3 4 4—16	5 4 3 4 3—19	35
C. Marinus	2 3 3 4 4—16	3 4 4 4 4—19	35
E. Gast	3 3 5 4—18	3 4 5 3 3—18	36
H. Beshin	2 5 5 4 2—18	4 3 3 3 3—16	34
J. Height	2 5 4 2 5—18	4 3 3 3 4—17	35
A. Watson	3 2 4 4 3—16	4 4 3 4 2—17	33
N. E. Miller	3 2 4 3 3—15	4 0 4 4 3—16	31

COMPANY D.

Sergt. J. F. McNally	2 2 3 4 4—15	0 4 5 3 4—16	31
Corp. R. H. Trigge	4 5 2 3 2—16	3 5 4 4 4—20	36
Corp. J. T. Scharr	4 5 3 3 4—16	4 2 3 4 4—17	35
Corp. C. D. Butherland	3 3 3 3 3—15	5 2 3 4 4—18	33
Corp. R. A. Cotton	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 5 4 2—17	32
Corp. J. Ormond	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 4 0 4 4—15	31
R. Clark	3 3 3 4 3—16	4 2 3 3 3—15	31
E. Ambach	4 4 2 4 4—18	4 5 3 0 4—16	34
F. Schiff	3 4 5 3 3—18	3 0 4 4 4—15	33
J. L. Gorman	2 5 4 3 3—17	3 3 3 5 4—18	35
C. Martin	3 5 3 0 4—15	4 4 3 2 2—17	32
A. T. Johnson, Jr.	4 3 5 4 0—16	3 2 2 4 4—15	31
J. O. Peterson	3 3 3 2 4—15	3 2 3 4 5—17	32
J. Fitzgerald	3 4 3 2 2—14	4 3 5 4 2—18	32
J. L. Cochrane	4 4 4 4 2—18	3 2 4 3 3—15	33
F. J. Atkins	4 3 4 2 4—17	3 3 4 4 3—17	34
J. W. Beavan	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 4 3 0 4—15	31
H. Kiernan	4 4 4 3 0—15	2 4 2 4 4—16	31
W. J. Dean	4 3 3 2 4—15	2 4 0 4 5—15	30
R. Chappell	4 3 2 3 4—16	3 4 4 3 2—16	32
M. Hebard	3 3 5 2 4—15	0 3 4 4 4—15	30
J. F. Deaney	3 2 4 3 3—15	5 3 3 3 3—15	30
M. A. Robinson	4 0 4 5 3—16	3 4 3 2 3—15	31
C. R. Roy	5 3 2 4 2—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	31

COMPANY E.

First Sergt. P. J. Fay	3 4 4 3 5—19	3 4 3 4 3—17	36
Sergt. M. Murray	4 2 3 3 3—15	4 3 4 3 3—17	32
Sergt. R. A. Riker	4 3 3 4 4—17	4 3 3 3 3—16	33
Sergt. A. E. Bayley	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 4 3 3 3—16	33
Corp. J. J. Murphy	4 4 4 3 4—19	2 4 3 3 3—15	34
Corp. W. T. Nelson	4 3 3 4 5—19	4 2 3 3 3—15	34
Corp. E. J. McLaughlin	3 4 4 0 4—15	3 3 4 4 3—17	32
Corp. P. Steffins	3 2 4 3 5—17	4 3 3 3 4—17	34
Corp. H. Mayer	3 2 4 3 4—16	3 4 3 4 3—17	33
Corp. G. E. Hall	3 2 4 3 3—15	4 3 4 2 2—15	30
A. Bogle	3 3 3 2 4—15	3 5 3 2 3—16	31
R. P. Brown	3 4 3 4 4—18	4 4 3 3 4—18	36
A. C. Bannister	3 4 4 3 4—18	4 3 3 4 3—17	35
A. H. Alberts	3 4 3 4 2—16	2 3 4 3 3—15	31
A. M. Wagner	2 4 3 4 2—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	30
H. F. Very	3 3 3 2 4—15	3 4 5 4 4—20	35
J. C. Burke	2 4 2 3 4—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	30
W. H. Shedd	4 4 2 3 3—16	2 3 4 5 3—17	33
W. F. Dalton	3 4 4 3 4—18	3 4 3 2 2—16	34
W. J. Baker	3 3 3 2 4—15	3 4 2 4 4—17	32
J. McCabe	4 3 2 0 5—14	3 3 3 5 4—16	30
J. Vanderbeck	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 3 2 3 3—15	31
W. Holmes	4 3 4 3 4—18	4 4 2 3 3—16	34

COMPANY F.

First Sergt. G. Reynolds	3 3 5 4 3—18	3 3 4 3 3—16	34
Q. M. Sergt. C. Sweet	3 5 5 3 3—19	3 4 4 4 4—19	38

Skirmish Practice.

Company A	77	Company G	68
Company B	45	Company H	19
Company C	19	Company I	25
Company D	35	Company K	52
Company E	56	Company M	34

Volley Firing.

Co.	No. Men.	Bulls.	Centres.	Inners.	Outers.	Ttl.
A	39	24	40	55	40	162
B	30	7	21	27	25	80
C	28	14	38	40	31	123
D	31	11	20	29	23	92
E	26	5	21	22	16	64
F	40	12	14	37	35	98
G	22	13	25	30	23	91
H	30	10	33	13	18	74
I	34	9	22	32	24	87
K	28	5	20	24	16	85
L	32	4	18	11	17	50
M	40	10	25	34	30	99

WON JACK POT PUT AT $15,000.

Lucky Mr. Untermyer Takes to Europe Floral Tribute from Losers.

When the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse sailed on Tuesday, one of her cabins—that assigned to Maurice Untermyer—was half filled with a floral piece made of American Beauty roses, which, according to a report that was in circulation yesterday, and which was declared at the Democratic Club to be substantially correct, was a memento of a "stiff" poker game that took place in the club on last Friday night.

That there was some connection between the piece and a card game was apparent, for on one side of the emblem was emblazoned this inscription in forget-me-nots:

HE WON THE BIG POT.
TO THE VICTOR
FROM THE VICTIMS.
PARLOR C.
DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

On the other side was a large square of satin on which was painted a hand holding the ace, king, queen, jack, and ten-spot of hearts.

The value attached by the rumor to the "big" pot was $15,000, and Mr. Untermyer is said to have won it on a "royal heart flush" over a "pat" four aces, after three of the players had laid down their hands. The game started on Friday afternoon and continued for several hours. There were five players. Mr. Untermyer, ex-Judge Howard of Philadelphia, and an three other members of the club, whose names could not be learned. According to common report, John F. Carroll was one of them, but at the time Mr. Carroll was in Maine, inspecting the preserves of the Ice Trust.

One by one all the hands fell on the discard in the struggle for the big pot, except those held by Mr. Untermyer and Mr. Howard. First one and then the other "saw" and "raised," and was seen and raised again, until finally Mr. Untermyer exclaimed, "I'll call you," laying down his royal flush. Judge Howard dropped four aces and a nine spot and acknowledged that he was beaten.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOSIAH MACY'S SONS.—Schedules in the assignment of Josiah Macy's Sons, dealers in lard, oils, &c., at 191 Front Street and 866 South Street, show liabilities of $126,889, nominal assets of $102,388, and actual assets of $69,263.

GEORGE J. DUSEL.—Justice Friedman of the Supreme Court has appointed Henry Von Gerichten receiver in supplementary proceedings for George J. Dusel, formerly a liquor dealer, but now a bartender at 2,269 Eighth Avenue, in a suit brought by the F. & M. Schaeffer Brewing Company, a judgment creditor for $2,800.

ASHLEY ENGINEERING COMPANY.—Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed George H. Cowie receiver for the Ashley Engineering Company on the application of the Western Electric Company, a judgment creditor for $868. The Ashley Engineering Company was formed in 1891, with J. J. Ashley as President, to manufacture at 95 Liberty Street certain patented steam appliances, which had been invented by Frank M. Ashley. On Jan. 16 last a meeting of the creditors was called at which it was stated that the company owed $6,000, and had no assets save one or two contracts, on which there was a possible profit of $2,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MEYER GOLDWIN AND ROBERT BUCANS.—Meyer Goldwin, residing at 71 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Robert Bucans, residing at 122 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, who in 1896 did business in this city as partners under the name of the White City Supply Company, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,084 and no assets.

SIMON LEMBERGER.—Simon Lemberger, residing at 65 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,296 and assets of $398, debts on open accounts. Mr. Lemberger was formerly the owner of the Harlem Paper Company, at 236 Ninth Avenue. He succeeded his son, Sigmund Lemberger, who established the business in 1890. It was discontinued in July, 1897.

SAMUEL BARASCH.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Samuel Barasch, formerly in the men's furnishing business at 117 South Street. The petitioning creditors claim that, being insolvent, Barasch has transferred part of his property with intent to prefer certain creditors. Barasch started in business in a very small way in July, 1897. He afterward formed a partnership with a man named Holzberg, the firm being Holzberg & Barasch. This partnership was recently dissolved.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first being that of the debtor:

BOYLE, James—Otto J. Spahn	$33
BLOOMFIELD, William—Harry Price	32
BENEDICT, Charles M.—P. K. Deane	75
CAMPBELL, Frank J.—Henry H. Lyman as Commissioner of Excise, costs	243
CAMPBELL, Frank J.—Henry H. Lyman as Commissioner of Excise, costs	112
COELHO, Antonio H. de Paula—A. H. Marvin	260
DUNNE, Thomas Y.—Cook & Bernheimer Company	125
DAUBE, Oscar—The Brewers' Journal	115
DAVIDOWITZ, Herman—B. Rubin	155
DAVIS, G. Howlett—Charles N. Gray	767
ELBRIDGE, Levi H.—Louis C. Raegener, Receiver, &c.	509
FIELD, Lillie C.—Mary D. Dennison	60
GLOVER, Henry—A. L. Goldwater	38
GRAVES, Edward E.—The Brewers' Journal	98
HENDRICKSON, Edward A.—A. Johnson	146
HART, Peter L.—Adele S. Dodd, costs	25
HOFSTATTER, William S.—Benjamin Kramer	158
HOWE, Frank—Paul Shotland and another	96
JOHNSON, Wilbur H.—Simon Feist	28
JONES, Joseph and Alice M.—Waterbury Manufacturing Company	3,147
KID, Charles—A. Law	43
KNUDSEN, Emerson—Louis C. Raegener, Receiver, &c.	509
KLAUBER, Fanny and Meyer B.—K. Steinhardt	22
LANCASTER, James H.—William H. Schwarz	53
LANG, Peter—Louis C. Raegener, receiver, &c.	509
MAYER, Edgar A.—The H. B. Claflin Company	39
MONTAG, Michael, and Herman Schmuck —The Fifth Avenue National Bank	576
MACAULEY, Frederick W.—Stephen Gaume	558
MILLSTONE, Adolph—S. Ransom	348
MARTENS, John H. C.—C. Speiss	266
MARIGLIANO, Joseph—M. Meyer	63
MADDEN, John J.—The D. M. Koehler & Son Company	73
MARTENHOFF, Charles E.—Cook & Bernheimer Company	48
McCAUSLAND, John—Louis C. Raegener, receiver, &c.	509
McDONALD, Michael—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Company and Fiss & Doerr, costs	59
PALMER, Mary E.—William Scharz	378
PLOCK, Edward J.—J. E. Gallagher	30
ROTH, Ignatz—Catherine Goetz and another	44
STRINGER, Henry D.—R. N. Morton	930
STANHOPE, Leicester—J. B. White	242
SCHLAGER, Hannah—Jacob Levy, costs	23
SCHUSTER, George—Cook & Bernheimer Company	132
SCHLAGER, Hannah—Jacob Levy, costs	23
SCHUSTER, George—Cook & Bernheimer Company	132
SCHROEDER, Robert—W. F. Crockett and another	145
STANHOPE, Leicester—De Braekeleer Importing Company	113
SOMMERFIELD, Benjamin—F. McCoy	244
SUCARMAN, Bessie—F. S. Grob	38
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—Mary A. O'Donnell	666
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company—Theodore W. Sniffin	106
TREANOR, James J.—S. Wachtel	217
TRAVIS, Howard—Henry Brengel	84
TURNER, Thomas G.—The Brewers' Journal	146
TIM, David—C. Burling	146
UNITED STATES MOTOR VEHICLE Company—Harry B. Ball	80
UNITED STATES MOTOR VEHICLE Company—Augustus B. Pace	353
VAN VELSOR, Edwin F.—Louis C. Raegener, receiver	509
WOLFENSOHN, Isaac—L. Lawrence and another	74
WOLFENSOHN, Isaac—White, Potter & Paige Manufacturing Company	1,024
WOOLMAN, Stanley—S. S. Gaylord	155
WIPPER, William, Jr.—Walter Large	29
WHITE, John S.—The Mitchell-Vance Company	266
WESTPHAL, Ernest—The Western Union Telegraph Company	40

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A NAPHTHA LAUNCH WANTED, 35 to 45 feet long, 3 feet draught; Cuban waters. Write CARL FRIBERG, 24 State Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady would like to place a chambermaid whom she can highly recommend. Call 15 West 30th St. for two days until noon.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a German teacher as companion or governess with party going abroad; speaks French, English; highest city references. Teacher, 5 East 12th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—Lady leaving town wishes situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend; with or without kitchenmaid; wages, $40. Call Friday and Saturday, 116 West 55th St.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as good cook and do plain washing; city or country; good reference. 245 West 27th St., lower floor, back.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place an excellent cook where a kitchenmaid is kept. Apply at 10 Washington Square.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by the day; first-class reference. Mrs. Wileman, 220 East 65th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First class, on skirts; by day, $2. M. Dun, 2,703 8th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady leaving town wishes a situation for a first-class laundress. Call three days, 7 East 42d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a superior trained nurse, to care for invalid or to travel for the Summer. A. B., Box 299, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—For Summer or longer; man employed down town. Care M. Dun, 2,703 8th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman who is giving up his horses desires to place his English coachman, whom he highly recommends. Apply at 16 West 50th St. between 9 and 1.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By single man; thoroughly understands his business; seven years' personal city references; city or country. W. H., 133 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman for Summer months; best of references. Conefry, 217 East 41st St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN and VALET.—By young Englishman; capable and reliable; first-class references. W. H., Box 302, 1,269 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—Gentleman desires to secure a situation for second man. Call at 24 East [illegible]

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Summertime Furnishings.

The Useful and Decorative for Seaside, Cottage or City Home.

Already the charm of Summer beckons us on to those preparations which are needful for the full enjoyment of the pleasantest half of the year.

A Seaside Cottage, a Mountain Bungalow, a City Mansion, a Simple Home, a Room, a Piazza, a Balcony, all are subject to the same touch of skill which marks tastefulness, cosiness and comfort. We have complete facilities for furnishing the simplest corner, or the most elaborate house. And one of the most practical and helpful parts of our system is that we cheerfully send to your home or cottage an artist in taste to consult with you, submit plans and make suggestions in keeping with your own ideas. The Cosey Corner is a never-ending feature for comfort and tasteful adornment. And we have endless ways to utilize the idea. Corners made to represent different nations; the Author's Corner, a Longfellow, an Emerson, or some other favorite; an Outing Corner, where the lover of outdoor sports may put his thoughts into reality; the Oriental Corner, giving so much scope for those unmatchable colors from the land of the rising sun.

And, then, what opportunity for pretty effects one finds in the simple and inexpensive new materials for Summer draperies. A few hints and a little taste go so far. The truly tasteful, the ineffaceably good, the correctly new and the incomparably priced, are a combination in our Summer Furnishings which secures the ends of good sense and beauty in the home every time.

The Furniture. Hundreds of kinds, from those rustic pieces made of unfinished woods to the more richly decorated and upholstered. It doesn't require riches either, for endless harmonizing decorative effects of color and design may be produced for very little.

At best we can give but hints, such as Dining Room Sets of the popular Flemish, Mahogany or Golden Oak—the newest Brass and Enameled Bedsteads, some in that golden bronze, black wrought iron, green and the popular white; Dressers and dainty Toilet Tables, made of Birdseye maple, mahogany and oak, the reed, willow, maple, Rustic Birch and Rush Furniture in the largest variety ever found in Greater New York; Fancy Chairs, Rockers, Settees, East Arm Chairs, Tables, Swinging Settees, Conversation Chairs, etc., for both porch and interior. For your convenience here are a few of the prices:

Reed Chairs, from 2.65 upward.
Reed Rockers, from 4.25 upward.
Porch Rockers, from 85c. upward.
Porch Chairs, from 1.90 upward.

Dining Chairs, from 1.35 upward.
Dining Tables, from 5.85 upward.
Side Boards, from 15.00 upward.
Toilet Tables, from 11.00 upward.

Dressers, from 6.95 upward.
Enameled Bedsteads, from 2.98 upward.

Summer Draperies, Awnings, Shades--- Silkolines, Cretonnes, Denims, Satines, Art Ticking, great variety, including Oriental effects. Slip Covers, Recovering Furniture and their endless effects.

Ruffled muslin Curtains, with plain, dotted, striped and figured centers, 69c., 75c., 98c. to 3.50 pr.

Ruffled bobbinet Curtains, with lace edge and insertion, 1.85, 2.50 to 7.00 pr.

Ruffled net Bed Sets, complete, 6.90, 7.90, 8.50 ea.

Colored striped snowflake Curtains, 1.45, 1.75, 2.00 to 4.00 pr.

Japanese Portieres, rice, bamboo and glass, beautiful color effects, ranging from 1.90 to 7.50 ea.

Imported madras Curtains, in white and colors, 2.90, 4.50 to 9.75 pr.

Ruffled Swiss and Bobbinet by the yard for sash curtains, 22c., 25c., 28c. to 60c. yd.

Dotted and figured Swiss, 15c., 18c., 25c. to 45c. yd.

The Floor Coverings--- The floor covering may mar the whole Beauty and coziness of a room. Here again comes taste in harmonizing effects of colors and patterns. We believe in price being a consideration, but when you can combine price with exclusiveness, taste and artistic suggestions which are individual characteristics of this store, then buying here is economy that cannot be surpassed, if equaled, by any store in the world.

From the simplest matting to the richest Oriental Rug, Fibre Carpets, Sanitary Mattings, Herba Carpets, Cordunors and then those very newest effects which Japan and China have given us in mattings.

Japanese cotton warp Matting in double dyed and damask patterns, at 6.79 roll of 40 yds., usually sold at 9.75 roll; and an extra heavy Jointless China Matting, reversible, at 5.79 roll of 40 yds., usually sold at 8.00 roll.

The Best of Rugs--- Wood Fibre Rugs, pleasing to the sight and touch, non-conductors of heat, soft, pliable and odorless, do not break, easily cleaned, healthful in any room and especially so in the sleeping apartment. We have them in very pretty patterns, the small sizes, door mar, at 59c. up to 4x7, at 4.25; the large room sizes, 6x9, 5.60; 7.6x10.6, 7.95; 9x12, 10.50.

The Reversible Jute Smyrna Rugs, copies of the handsomest Rugs from the Orient; they are made reversible and in effects twice their price, from 6x9 feet, at 5.25, to as large as 12x15, for 23.75.

Those cunning Japs have the secret of cleansing cotton and are making beautiful things in blue and white and green and white of extra fine quality Rugs, the smaller size 1.35, up to the large room size, 32.50.

Ingrain Art Squares or Crum

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $1,800,000. UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 26,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave. Home Bank Branch, 42nd St., near 8th Av.
Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

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71 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y.
Commission 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,440 Broadway, near 40th St.
Phila.: Drexel Bldg., 5th and Chestnut.
PRIVATE WIRES.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Also our New Book giving full explanation, "HOW TO SPECULATE SUCCESSFULLY IN WALL STREET."

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Potter & Kirkham
BANKERS & BROKERS,
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BUY & SELL ALL STOCKS & BONDS FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
HAVE REMOVED TO
48 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
Brooklyn Office, 208 Montague St.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Liquid Air TO-DAY
IS THE LAST DAY TO BUY STOCK AT
$5.50 a Share
(Par value $10—full paid and non-assessable.)
We guarantee that this stock will advance to $10 a share on or before Thursday, June 28, 1900.
Remember the early days of the telephone, and don't be too conservative. Take a small block of this stock anyway.
Subscriptions received by mail or in person—from one share to one thousand shares. Make checks or P. O. Money Orders payable to
NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.,
Fiscal Office, 124 World Building, New York.
We have made LIQUID AIR and claim for our invention simplicity and economy.
Subscriptions sent with letters postmarked today will be accepted.
Have you noticed this stock jump fom time to time? Last December it sold as low as $2.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Richmond Railway & Electric Co.
We strongly urge holders of the above bonds not to deposit same in exchange for Richmond Passenger & Power Company bonds.
You are called upon to surrender your bonds secured by a first mortgage, due July 1st, 1920, amounting to $2,000,000, and accept in exchange the bond of a new company secured by a mortgage amounting to $3,000,000 on the same property; and if you fail to accept this proposition by May 15th you are threatened with costs and penalties. (For what?)
The necessity for making any such exchange is not apparent. The Richmond Railway & Electric Co. is a solvent corporation, and according to its reports amply able to meet all its fixed charges. If a new company has acquired the property it is subject to the present first mortgage bonds, and we are opposed to exchanging for bonds of the new Company.
Bondholders are requested to communicate with
C. A. MISSING & CO.,
40 Wall Street.

The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 25, 1900.
Equipment Trust and Second Mortgage Bonds Dated
AUGUST 1, 1899, DUE AUGUST 1, 1930.
Pursuant to the right reserved in the said bonds, also reserved in the mortgage securing the same, The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company hereby gives notice that it will pay the principal of said bonds on the first day of August, 1900, with interest to that date, at its agency, in the City of New York, to wit, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Company, Bankers, No. 17 Nassau Street.
Interest on said bonds will cease from and after August 1st, 1900.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

RETSOF MINING SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

$20,000 WANTED FOR LAND IMPROVEMENT; big profit for right party; no agents need apply. Write CARL FRIBERG, 24 State St.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
DUE JULY 1, 1901.
Default having occurred in the payment of the interest on these bonds, which became due January 1, 1900, and the Receivers of the property appointed in a creditor's suit having procured from the Court leave to issue $525,000 of prior lien Receivers' Certificates, and default having also occurred in the agreement between the undersigned committee and the Missouri Railway Construction Company, dated May 21, 1896, the undersigned, pursuant to the terms of that agreement, have become entitled to a controlling interest in the stock of the Railroad Company, and have taken other proceedings to enforce the agreement and to protect the rights of the bondholders. To render these proceedings effectual, a prompt deposit of the above-mentioned bonds is necessary. A Bondholders' Agreement has accordingly been prepared, and bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds thereunder with the Union Trust Company of New York, where copies of the agreement may be obtained.
Dated May 9, 1900.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, CORNELIUS R. GOLD, FRANCIS SMITH, } Committee.

LEHIGH AND WILKES-BARRE COAL COMPANY.
To Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
Payable June 1, 1900.
By agreement between the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company and The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey these bonds will be extended for Ten years from June 1, 1900, at four and one-half per cent. interest, payable quarterly on the first days of March, June, September, and December in each year, and such extended bonds be guaranteed both as to principal and interest by The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. These bonds will continue to be secured by the present mortgage which now constitutes a first lien on almost all the property of the Coal Company. The entire issue has been subscribed for, reserving, however, to all present holders who present their bonds for that purpose on or before May 21, 1900, the privilege of exchanging their present bonds for the extended bonds as guaranteed. Bondholders who desire to avail of this privilege may present their bonds at the office of The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, 143 Liberty Street, at any time after May 10, and up to and including May 21, next, and will receive immediate payment of their June coupons and receipts entitling them to the guaranteed extended bonds, which will bear interest from June 1, 1900, and will be deliverable on or about that date.
J. ROGERS MAXWELL, President.
May 4, 1900.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard, James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer, Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash, Alwyn Ball, jr., James N. Jarvie, John D. Crimmins, James H. Post, Michael Coleman, Frederick Southack, Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
143 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

DIVIDENDS.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on May 25th, 1900.
The transfer books will close in New York on May 12th, 1900, at noon, and will reopen May 28th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company,
37 and 39 Liberty Street.
New York, May 8, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the company's office on June 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, May 26, and reopened on Saturday, June 2.
ROBERT G. HONE, Treasurer.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.. May 5, 1900.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been declared payable on May 15th, 1900, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on May 11th. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. on May 15th, 1900. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

American Express Company.
New York, May 9th, 1900.
A dividend of three dollars ($3.00) per share has been declared by this Company, payable in the City of New York, on and after the second day of July, 1900, to shareholders as their names may appear upon its books at the close of business May 31st, 1900.
CHAS. G. CLARK, Treasurer.

Adams Express Company.
Treasurer's Office, N. Y., May 9, 1900.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., May 11, 1900, to the morning of June 4, 1900.
C. M. HAY, Assistant Treas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, New York, May 7, 1900.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members and the election of officers and Directors of this institution will be held at the institution, at Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 15th, 1900, at 3 o'clock. At the close of the meeting members will be afforded the opportunity of making a thorough inspection of the institution in its daily routine. Battalion drill at 4 o'clock. Carriages will be at the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street Station, West Side Elevated Road, to convey members to the grounds of the institution.
THATCHER M. ADAMS, Secretary.

German Exchange Bank, N. Y.,
May 10th, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:
M. J. Adrian, S. Niewenhous, B. G. Amend, Thos. Rothmann, Chas. L. Adrian, Jos. Schaeffler, Auke Dooper, Geo. Storm, Sol Mehebach, John Schnugg, Henry Weiler.
Mr. M. J. Adrian, President, and Mr. B. G. Amend, Vice President.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
New York, April 18th, 1900.
The seventieth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Station, New York City, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 25th., and reopened on Wednesday, May 16th. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 337,199, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York. Payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 10	455,595
To date this year	52,629,772
Corresponding date last year	82,187,440

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 10	$2,438,500
To date this year	$242,160,110
Corresponding date last year	$437,878,980

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2¼ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	⅞	Illinois Central	⅝
Am. Malt. pf	½	Kan. & Mich	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref	¼	Louis. & Nash	1½
Am. S. & R. pf	⅝	Manhattan	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1¼	Met. Street Ry	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	3½	M. W. S. El., Chi	1
Am. S. & W. pf	3½	M. & St. L.	1¾
Am. Tin Plate	1	Mo., K. & T. pf	1⅝
At., T. & S. F.	1½	Missouri Pacific	1⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	National Biscuit	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Nat. Steel	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	⅝	Nat. Steel pf	⅝
Canada South	½	Nat. Tube	¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	1	N. Y. A. Brake	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Norf. & West	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Norf. & West. pf	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	Northern Pacific	⅝
Den. & Rio Gr	½	Pennsylvania	⅝
Erie 1st pf	⅝	People's Gas, Chi	⅝
Erie Tel. & Tel	⅜	Pullman Co	2
Federal Steel	1	Southern Railway pf	1½
Federal Steel pf	1	Union Pacific	⅝
Glucose Sugar	1	Union Pacific pf	⅝
Hocking Valley	1½	Wabash	⅝
Hock. Val. pf	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel	1	Del. & Hudson	¾
Am. Ice pf	2	Knick. Ice, Chi	3
Am. Steel Hoop pf	⅝	Pacific Coast 2d pf	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref	1	Pere Marq. pf	4½
Am. T. P. pf	⅜	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Am. Tobacco	3½	Pr. Steel Car pf	3
C. G. W. pf., A	1⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	1⅜	Un. B. & P. pf	½
Cont. Tob. pf	1	Wis. Central pf	¾

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Pac. 3½s	1½	Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s, r	3	Mo. Pac. coll. g. 5s	1
C. & N. W. s. f. 6s	2½	Norf. So. 1st	1
C. & N. W. s. f. deb. 5s	1	St. P., M. & M. 2d 6s	1¾
Long Island F'y 4½s	3	West Shore 4s	1⅛

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Term. Trans. 4s	1½	U. C. & L., Term. Div.	
Manhattan 4s	1½	6s	1½
Scioto V. & M. 4s	2½		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Less than half a million shares were traded in yesterday on the Stock Exchange, and, with sentiment exhilarated, quotations, for half a dozen reasons, were marked up. The preferred shares of the ice trust fell a couple of points, and a few other industrials receded somewhat. American Tobacco was especially under pressure, dropping 3 points. Other shares as a rule were not only strong, but almost buoyant. Four out of five conspicuous stocks scored advances, many of them substantial.

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Apropos of the decline in Tobacco Trust shares a variety of entertaining representations were current, one being that inside disturbances were of a sort which must lead to very serious trouble. The truth is that there are no dissensions among the Directors. Objection from time to time has been made to what is termed the "broker shop" annex to the Treasurer's office. A majority of the stock of the American Tobacco Company is owned by a few individuals, and in this group are included the President and four or five of his Directors. The fact that a Stock Exchange ticker has for years been maintained in the Treasurer's office has caused constant complaint, especially on the part of some of the new Directors who went into the board during the past year. They apparently did not see the advantage of Stock Exchange quotations in connection with the manufacture and sale of tobacco products, but this may be accounted for by their old-fashioned business notions.

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The market generally being strong, leads to discussion of conditions which are wholly advantageous. Nine out of ten railway properties are showing profitable aspects. Missouri Pacific especially is so situated, and in the same encouraging line are all the Vanderbilt properties, the Grangers, and practically every property in the Central West. Missouri Pacific is not only at a point where it can show that it is earning dividends, but new controlling interests bring to the corporation relationships which are certain to provide largely increased net revenues.

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Of general conditions none that is bad shows. Some more gold may go abroad, even a substantial amount; but on every side is disclosed clearly the fact that these shipments of the yellow metal to the other side of the ocean stand for commercial transactions, are not in settlement of international trade balances—represent merely loan accounts wherein the United States becomes the international lender.

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Sugar Trust shares fell off somewhat yesterday. A pool formed by room traders to lift the price of the stock collides with official plans for reducing the reduced dividend. If Sugar Trust stock gets any dividend at all six months hence it will be because an unforeseen revolution takes place in the sugar trade.

AS TO GOLD EXPORTS.

Wall Street was much interested yesterday afternoon in a published cablegram from London announcing that a small amount of gold had been engaged for London from New York. The dispatch was the more surprising for the reason that foreign exchange bankers here have insisted—and, indeed, insisted again yesterday—that with the present exchange rates gold cannot possibly be shipped to London at a profit. Indeed, even with the allowance by the Bank of France of interest in transit exchange houses say the margin of profit on shipments to Paris is very small.

In any event, inquiry at the various banks and banking houses yesterday failed to bring to light any engagement such as that reported by the cable. Instead, the report was scouted as improbable, the statement being made that the advance in London in the price of American eagles of ½d. was still much too small to warrant shipment of gold to London, except at a loss.

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The exchange market yesterday was dull and listless, with light inquiry. The money market was unchanged, call rates being quoted at 2 and 2¼ per cent., while time rates were from 3 to 4 per cent., depending on the periods desired.

MISSOURI PACIFIC'S GAIN.

Some few days ago, before the general decline in the market began, there was not a little talk in connection with the affairs of Missouri Pacific and Southwestern railway properties generally, in which reports of large purchases of Missouri Pacific stock by Rockefeller interests played a conspicuous part. When the general market became weak and, continuing so, prices even of standard railway shares sharply declined, reported probable developments in Southwestern railway matters were forgotten, or were lightly laughed aside as improbable.

Yesterday, with a better tone in the market, these stories were recalled; and the Street now hears it that happenings soon to come to pass will strikingly bear out some statements authorized by Russell Sage in respect to the reported Rockefeller purchases of Missouri Pacific stock and the admission of Rockefeller interests to the Missouri Pacific board. Friends of Mr. Sage, indignant because of the doubt cast upon the truth of his utterances, are themselves responsible for this statement, and say that it will not be many days before Mr. Sage's position is justified by the facts.

The course of Missouri Pacific stock yesterday seemed suggestive of more than ordinary developments, and the buying by prominent banking interests, begun on the day previous, was continued. Nearly 30,000 shares were traded in at steadily advancing figures, the final quotation being the high price for the day, making a net advance of 1⅞ points.

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At the same time there was substantial buying of Missouri, Kansas and Texas, a Rockefeller property, that issue appreciating 1⅝ points.

SUGAR GOES DOWN.

On sales of about 48,000 shares, Sugar Trust common stock, which on the day previous had been advanced 5 points by skillful manipulation, yesterday fell to 110½, with the close at 111¾, a net loss of 1¾ points. The decline was accompanied by reports much more fruitful in the way of actual developments than any of the reports used to force the rise on the day previous.

From Philadelphia came the announcement that the Franklin refinery had been closed, and that its manager had retired, and, backed by large capital, was considering the building of a new refinery to work in opposition to the trust and in conjunction with some of the present independent refineries.

It was reported also—though at the office of the trust neither confirmation nor denial of the report could be had—that Mr. Havemeyer had not only stated that the chances now favor a suspension of dividends on the common stock, but had written letters to several firms conspicuous in selling Sugar Trust stock, saying that his name must not be used—as it has been used recently—in apparent sanction of reports of a trade war settlement, increased dividends, and the like.

A wager of $1,000 even was made yesterday that the stock would touch par within a week from yesterday.

TOBACCO STOCKS DECLINE.

American Tobacco broke sharply yesterday shortly after the opening on the report of dissensions among inside interests, and because the published annual report did not come up to general expectations, the Street, having been led to believe that the figures would show something like 11 per cent. earned on the stock. From 100½ the quotation fell off in the first hour of trading to 95½, many large blocks of stock coming out. Later, on denials of the report of internal dissensions, the stock rallied somewhat, though the close was much below the opening price, marking a net loss for the day of 3½ points on sales of 42,000 shares.

During the day the Directors of the company met and elected officers as follows: J. B. Duke, President; J. B. Cobb, W. R. Harris, and S. W. Hill, Vice Presidents; R. L. Patterson, Secretary, and H. D. Lee, Treasurer. Mr. Harris succeeds H. L. Terrell, resigned, while Secretary Patterson succeeds S. W. Hill, advanced to the Vice Presidency. The election of H. D. Lee to succeed George Arents as Treasurer was generally expected, Mr. Arents having some time ago intimated that he purposed to resign.

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Continental Tobacco was also sold down during the day, the quotation dropping to 27½, and closing for the day only ⅛ better, a net decline of 1⅜ points on sales of something over 7,000 shares. There was no news affecting the property.

ST. PAUL'S EARNINGS.

Traders in the Street yesterday affected more or less disappointment over the published earnings of St. Paul for the first week in May, which showed a decrease in gross—the first since midsummer of 1898—of $28,330. The total figures were $651,550, as compared with $679,880 in the same week a year ago. At once, when the figures were made known, the calamity section in the Street jumped to the conclusion that this was but a forerunner of other decreases, to be shown not alone by St. Paul, but by all the other railroads of the country.

Officers of the company, however, do not share these views, and said yesterday that the decline was without any significance, that business was not falling off, and that to predicate anything serious on the fluctuations of earnings from week to week was ridiculous.

After selling down from 116½ to 115¾, St. Paul stock in the afternoon rallied and closed at 116¼, the same figure as Wednesday's close.

LONDON'S PURCHASES.

London was much more of a factor in the market yesterday than for several days, purchasing fully 40,000 shares on balance. At the same time there was no selling from that source for long account, and the situation generally seemed to be much improved. What was somewhat significant was that notwithstanding Lord Salisbury's speech hinting at probable foreign complications the London prices came over from ¼ to a full point higher than the New York quotations, and the advances were generally maintained. Observers of the situation look for a continuation of this buying and these better prices, because of Lord Roberts's fresh victories, reported in the late afternoon.

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

The steel and iron stocks generally sympathized with the upward movement in the steel and wire issues yesterday, with the result that gains were recorded in almost all the stocks. Federal Steel common and preferred rose 1 point each, Steel Hoop common advanced 1¼; Tin Plate common, 1; Colorado Fuel and Iron, ½; Hocking Coal and Iron, 1½; National Steel, ½, and National Tube, ½.

The only stocks whose quotations did not appreciate were Tin Plate preferred and Steel Hoop preferred—each of which, singularly enough, declined ⅞ on small sales said to be for Chicago account, and Pressed Steel Car, the common stock of which receded 1½ points and the preferred 1¼. Officials of the Pressed Steel Car Company were at a loss to explain the decline, and said that their business continued exceptionally good.

UNION COPPER DIRECTORS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Copper Mining Company was held yesterday and a new Board of Directors elected. The Directors for the ensuing year are Calvin H. Allen, Thomas C. Buck, Temple T. Berdan, Vernon C. Brown, William M. Butler, Robert P. Doremus, Jacob Field, and Andrew Fletcher, Jr. Walter G. Newman retired from the Presidency to assume the active management of other mining properties in which he is interested, and was succeeded by Calvin H. Allen. The other officers chosen by the Directors after the stockholders' meeting were Thomas C. Buck, Treasurer, and Temple T. Berdan, Secretary. The Executive Committee appointed consists of Messrs. Allen, Buck, and Brown.

It is stated that betterments were made on the company's property during the past year to the extent of $556,696.58, and that the cash on hand and the estimated value of ore on the dumps ready for smelting amounts to $220,000. The total outstanding debt, consisting exclusively of current expenses, was stated to amount to less than $15,000. Of the capital stock of the company, which amounts to $3,000,000, there is held by the company for treasury uses stock of the par value of $227,500.

THE BUYING OF WABASH.

Wabash issues were active and strong yesterday on the old story of "Vanderbilt buying," which seems to crop up periodically, and has never thus far been substantiated. During the day the earnings of the company for the first week of May were published, showing a total of $227,290, a gain for the seven days of $21,230.

PIG LEAD PRICES AGAIN CUT.

Another cut in the price of pig lead, this time of 15 points, was announced by the American Smelting Company yesterday, making 45 points or about 12 per cent. reduction this week. This brings the price down from $4.70 a hundred pounds, the figure at which it stood on Monday, to $4.25. Inasmuch as the company has a contract with the miners by which the price the company pays for the ore is always equal to the market price for the finished product, less a definite fixed smelting charge, officers of the company claim the reduction does not mean any loss to to them.

Both the common and preferred stocks of American Smelters continued their advance yesterday, the common appreciating ½ on sales of 8,200 shares and the preferred ⅝ on sales of 700 shares. As yet, no official confirmation has been forthcoming of the report that a dividend on the common stock is shortly to be declared.

BULL POOL IN ATCHISON.

The bull pool in the Atchison stocks began operations again yesterday and succeeded in advancing the common stock 1⅛ points on sales of 11,000 shares, and the preferred ⅝ on sales of 15,000 shares. Reports from Chicago tell of good business conditions and the operators working for a rise in the stocks insist that the quotations are altogether too low in view of the earnings and dividend prospects of the company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL HEAVY.

New York Central was heavy for the greater part of the day yesterday on the report of a revival of the labor troubles, though in the late afternoon the stock rallied and closed only a fraction below Wednesday's final figures.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

The advance of 1⅛ points in Southern Pacific yesterday was said to be due largely to London buying, for the account, it was said, of a well-known banking house identified with the property.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Official circular announcing that 10,000 shares of the Great Northern Railway Company's preferred stock at par are to be placed at the disposal of the employes of the company.

Decline of $1 in the price of steel billets in Pittsburg, from $30 to $29 a ton.

Increase of 6,384 gross tons in the pig iron production for April as compared with March.

Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Company to be sold at foreclosure on May 22, expected to be bought in the joint interest of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Wheeling and Lake Erie, the roads now making the greatest use of its facilities.

Price of lead cut 15 points by the American Smelting and Refining Company, making 45 points, or about 12 per cent. reduction in two days.

Statement that the decision of the Chicago-St. Paul lines to meet the "Soo" line cut on east-bound home-seekers' excursion tickets threatens to bring a serious rate disturbance into Trunk Line territory.

Increase of $7,034,709 in domestic exports from the Port of New York for the month of April as compared with the same month last year, making an increase of $24,662,207 since Jan. 1.

Election of Frederick T. Chandler and Benjamin H. Gaskill of Philadelphia, Henry G. Campbell, Jr., and Alexander H. Rutherford of New York, and Benjamin R. Cahn of Chicago to membership in the Stock Exchange.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four and five months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indersements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $186,005,028; balances, $9,307,352; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $398,291.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was very dull. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅝; demand, $4.88⅛@$4.88¼; cables, $4.88⅞@$4.89; commercial bills, $4.83⅜@$4.85.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18⅝ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94⅝ and 95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅜ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15@20c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 10.—American securities opened firmer in response to better overnight prices from New York and values were well maintained throughout the session. There was a better feeling all around, but trading continued light. At the close the tone was steady.

Consols for money, 100 1-16; consols for the account, 100⅝; Atchison, 25⅝; Canadian, 96½; St. Paul, 119; Illinois Central, 115½; Louisville, 82½; Union Pacific preferred, 75¼; New York Central, 134½; Erie, 12½; Pennsylvania, 58¾; Reading, 9; Erie first preferred, 37⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 77; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda, 8⅞; Rand Mines, 38.

Bar silver was steady at 27¼d per ounce.

Money 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 4 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England in balance to-day was £60,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 27.80; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 6.20.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, May 10.—Business opened in a hesitating manner on the Bourse to-day, but later, in consequence of the bank return disclosing notable increases in the stock of gold, there was a general improvement. The probability of a reduction in the bank rate was discussed by the operators. Toward the close certain parquet stocks were freely offered. Kafirs were firm. Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 87½ centimes for the account; exchange on London, 25 francs 18 centimes for checks; Spanish fours closed at 72.77½.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 95,450,000 francs; treasury accounts current increased 20,100,000 francs; gold in hand increased 15,525,000 francs; bills discounted decreased 157,350,000 francs; silver in hand increased 950,000 francs.

BERLIN, May 10.—A more cheerful tone prevailed on the Boerse to-day in consequence of the firmer New York market, the more favorable bank return, and the more encouraging reports in connection with home industries. Mine shares improved on covering purchases. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were harder. At the close the market was easier, owing to the reduction in steel and wire prices in America. Exchange on London, 20 marks 52 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates, short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills 4⅛ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 6,260,000 marks; treasury notes increased 320,000 marks; other securities decreased 40,560,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 31,140,000 marks.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes this evening a long defense of the Reichsbank against the virulent attacks made by Dr. Arendt, Secretary of the German Bimetallic League, in the Deutsche Tages-Zeitung. The defense claims that the Reichsbank is doing everything in its power to relieve the stringency of the money market and has a larger gold reserve than in 1899, despite the fact that gold has lately been flowing through English creditors. Some of the papers predict that a worse stringency will characterize the market in the coming Autumn.

MADRID, May 10.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 77.15.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Some signs of improvement showed in the market for outside securities yesterday. No great increase in activity occurred, but prices were in many cases much firmer, and some issues ended the day at substantial advances over the last quotations of Wednesday. There was fairly large buying in one or two of the industrial stocks, and several net gains of consequence were noted in this section of the market. There seemed to be less despondency over the market than was in evidence in the earlier days of the week and the day's improvement was sufficient to increase to a small extent at least confidence in the belief that substantial recoveries are likely to follow the rather heavy declines that had been in progress for several weeks past. Among the news items of the day reflected in the market was the report from St. Louis that the operation of the street car lines in that city had been partially resumed. All the St. Louis Street Railway securities were firmer on this announcement. News, however, was not a prominent factor in the day's market, few outside stocks being affected by the day's reports.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was one of the most prominent issues by reason of unusual activity in the common stock, and more particularly on account of the firmness shown by the preferred. This issue was traded in to the extent of only a few hundred shares, but the price advanced steadily from 23 to 24¼, and it closed at 24¼ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points for the day. The common stock was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares between 6½ and 6. It closed at 6 bid, a net decline of three-eighths of a point. Nothing new in regard to the report of the investigating committee came to hand yesterday, though the advance in the preferred stock was supposed to be suggestive of the character of the report. A meeting of the committee was held, but when it adjourned it was stated that there was nothing new in the situation.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of only 100 shares, which sold at 87¼. The stock closed at 87⅝ bid, with no stock offered under 87¾. It made a net gain of three-eighths of a point.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP common sold to the extent of 500 shares at 19¼, a fractional advance over the last previous sale. It closed at 19 bid. Trading in the preferred stock was more limited, and no net change occurred in the price of that issue.

VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE bonds were still in very poor demand. They were quoted at 42 bid, offered at 51. Within the last few days these bonds have suffered a heavy decline. No explanation for the weakness of the bonds came to hand, and it was said in well-informed quarters that the condition of the company furnished no reason for the decline that has occurred. An officer of the company stated that the company's plans had been much delayed owing to the impossibility of securing materials needed for the construction of furnaces and other purposes, but that now this difficulty had been overcome, and that the affairs of the company are moving smoothly. It is said that there is absolutely no doubt of the company's having earned the interest on its bonds, and it is semi-officially stated that at the present rate the company is earning three or four times the amount needed to pay the interest on its bonded indebtedness amounting to $10,000,000.

UNION COPPER sold at 7 and closed at 6½ bid, showing no net change for the day.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅞
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	27	28
New Amsterdam pf	50	52
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96	97

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	24½	25½
American Agri. Chem. pf	72	76
American Bicycle	9	10
American Bicycle pf	35	39
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	55	65
American Chicle pf	75	80
American Woolen	17½	18
American Woolen pf	74½	75½
Cast-Iron Pipe	5⅜	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	44¾	45½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	10	11½
Distilling Company of America	6	6¼
Distilling Company of America pf	24¼	24¾
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf	..	45
Havana Commercial	16	17
Havana Commercial pf	57	58
International Pump	19	20
International Power	29

high average condition of 107, the highest average reported on May 1 of which there is any record.

The average condition of meadow mowing lands on May 1 was 90.8 per cent., against 84.9 per cent. on May 1, 1899; 92.9 per cent. on May 1, 1898, and 91.3 per cent., the mean of the May averages of the last ten years.

The average condition of Spring pasture was 91.3 per cent., against 85.5 per cent. on May 1, 1899; 91.3 per cent. on May 1, 1898, and 90.9 per cent., the mean of the May averages of the last ten years.

Spring plowing is more or less late in almost every State in which its condition is a matter of any especial significance. The only notable exceptions are Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas. The work already done in the country at large is estimated at 68.4 per cent. of the total contemplated, the proportion usually done by May 1 being about 75 per cent. of the whole. In South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas the work is later than in any year for which records are available.

In consequence of the almost, if not entirely, unprecedented backwardness of the season, the Statistician is unable to make the usual preliminary estimate of the new acreage of cotton.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 10.—An advance in Erie Telephone from 101 to 105¾ was the principal feature of the Boston trading, while Parrot Mining rose 1⅜ to 41⅞ and Osceola 1½ to 66. Parrot fell back to 40½ in the late trading. Tamarack also gained 4¾ to 180 and Arcadian ⅛ to 18½, but the last named receded to 18. Bell Telephone was 2 lower at 313, rights selling at 8⅝@⅞. Fort Scott and Memphis 6s were ½ lower at 109, while Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western 4s were 1 higher at 97. Birmingham incomes held at 68. Mexican Central 4s were off ⅛ at 78, first incomes selling at 26. Central Oil rallied ½ to 13. Stock Yards was up 1 at 134. Trading was of fair volume, with some improvement in the undertone and a disposition to feel more cheerful.

At the Clearing House a few loans between the banks were made at 3 per cent. and New York funds sold at 5 and 8 cents discount.

Call loans are being placed as low as 2½ per cent., although the more general rates are 3 and 3½ per cent. with a little business done as high as 4 and even 4¼ per cent. Time money, on the right names and collateral, can be had at 3 and 3½ per cent. with, however, most of the business doing at the latter figure and upward to 4½ per cent. Mercantile paper rates range from 3½ to 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	4¾	5	Old Colony..	3	3½
Allouez	1¾	2	Old Domin...	17	..
Arcadian	18	19	Osceola	66	67
Arnold	5½	8	Parrot	41	41⅞
Ash Bed.....	.30	.60	Pioneer	..	.50
Atlantic	22⅛	24	Quincy 185		187½
Baltic	19	19⅛	Rhode Isla'd.	4¼	4⅝
Bost. & C. C. ...		.15	Santa Fe.....	5	5½
Bost. & Mon.292		294	Santa Ysabel	1¼	1½
Butte & Bos. 65		67	Shoe	29⅝	30
Cal. & Hec..753		756	Tamarack ...180		185
Centennial ..	17	17½	Utah Cons...	27½	28½
Franklin	13½	14	Washington..	1	1⅛
Humboldt ...	.75	1	White Knob.	16	18
Isle Royale...		20	Winona	2½	3½
Mohawk	14	15	Wolverine ..	38	39

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.243	245	C. Mass. pf....	65
Bost. & Low.242	244	Fitchburg pf.131	132
Bost. & Me..198	196	N. Y. & N.	
Bost. & Prov.300	310	E. 6s.....110½	..
Bost. Elev..142¾	144	N. Y. & N.	
Bost. Gas 5s. 82	85	E. 7s.....115	..
Cent. Mass.. 12	13¾	West End... 92	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T..312	313	Mex. Tel.... 2⅜	2¾
Chi. Sk. Yds.133½	134	N. Eng. Tel. ..	133½
Dom. Coal... 42	..	U. S. Oil.... 17	17½
D. Coal pf..117	..	West. Elec..*41½	..
Erie Tel.....106	..	West. El. pf. 61	..

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—Consolidated Lake Superior, which yesterday closed at 25 after an advance of a point or so, was further elevated to-day to 27½ on transactions aggregating fewer than 1,000 shares. The remainder of the list, if not wholly weak, was only just about steady until the last hour, when recovery set in. Danville Bessemer recovered to 1½. Cambria sold at 17⅜. Bethlehem at 14, Diamond at 3½, Tide Water at 11. Some of these prices were low records. For some things there was absolutely no market. American Cement, $10 par and full paid and returning 8 per cent., was offered without sale at 8¼; later there was a transaction at 8. Philadelphia Electric stock and 4s looked better. Apparently the liquidation in them is over. Pennsylvania, the Readings, and Lehigh Valley were a trifle better. Pennsylvania Steel was offered at 65; some months ago it sold at 90.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	18¼	18⅝	Phila. Tract..	96⅝	96¾
Choctaw	31	..	Union Tract.	36⅝	36⅞
C. T., Pitts..	24⅞	25	Un. Gas Imp.	13⅜	14
E. Co. of A.	8⅞	9	Welsbach Lt.	40	44
Lehigh Val..	27	27⅜	W. N. Y. &		
Marsden	7⅝	7⅞	Penn.	8⅝	8⅞

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Biscuit and Linseed were in demand to-day. Biscuit common opened and closed at 30½, selling to 30¾. Linseed preferred dropped from 56 at the start to 55⅛, but closed at 56¼. The common closed at 13, a gain of one point. Metropolitan Elevated common brought 31 and the preferred 77. The bonds sold at 106¾.

	High.	Low.	Close.
665..American Linseed.....	13	12	13
1,150..American Linseed pfd....	56¼	55⅛	56¼
100..American Strawboard...	31½	31½	31½
155..Chicago Brewing.....	3	3	3
4..Chicago Edison	140	140	140
25..Chicago Union Traction.	20	20	20
39..Diamond Match	123	123	123
65..Lake St. L. certificates.	8	8	8
210..Metropolitan L.....	31	31	31
235..Metropolitan L. pfd....	77	77	77
1,180..National Biscuit.....	30¾	30½	30½
101..National Biscuit pfd....	84½	84½	84½
200..National Carbon	15	15	15
100..North Chicago	218	218	218
70..Shelby Steel Tube.....	11	10	11
100..Shelby Steel Tube pfd...	59	57	59
200..Western Stone	25	25	25

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$147,906,832
Gold	76,540,751
Silver	9,386,673
United States notes	13,714,125
Treasury notes of 1890	592,408
National bank notes	5,598,106
Total receipts this day	1,645,870
Total receipts this month	14,764,384
Total receipts this year	487,151,447
Total expenditures this day	1,750,006
Total expenditures this month	15,745,000
Total expenditures this year	429,611,973
Deposits in National banks	114,886,987
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	557,031
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	855,380
Customs	656,814
Miscellaneous	33,170

The condition of the Treasury, divisions of issue and redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS—DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$282,215,779
Silver dollars	414,400,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,478,680
Silver bullion of 1890	72,124,320
United States notes	6,480,000
Total	$730,698,779

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$282,215,779
Silver certificates outstanding	414,400,000
Treasury notes outstanding	81,603,000
Currency certificates outstanding	6,480,000
Total	$730,698,779

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$47,183,431
Gold certificates	29,357,320
Silver coin and bullion	2,846,532
Silver certificates	6,540,141
United States notes	13,714,125
Other assets	12,030,221
Total in Treasury	$111,680,773
Deposits in National banks	$114,886,987
Total	$226,547,761
Current liabilities	79,540,929
Available cash balance	147,006,832

EXPORTS IN APRIL.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The monthly statement of the exports from the United States issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows that during April, 1900, the exports were as follows:

Breadstuffs, $18,566,718; increase as compared with April, 1899, of $3,450,000.

Cattle and hogs, $2,081,799; decrease, $470,000.

Provisions, $13,147,286; increase, $508,000.

Cotton, $54,684,081; increase, $18,263,000.

Mineral oils, $6,088,136; increase, $1,738,000.

For the last ten months the total exports of these articles amounted to $618,087,304, as against $674,445,286 for the same period in 1899.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, May 10, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16½	17	1,500	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16¾	16¾	16¼	16⅝	+ ¼
65⅜	65½	915	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	65⅞	65⅞	64⅝	65	.....
33½	33¾	10	American Cotton Oil.	34	34	34	34	.....
25½	29	100	American District Tel.	26	26	26	26	—1
40½	42	4,032	American Ice Co.....	40	40½	39	40½	+ ⅛
71	72	268	American Ice Co. pf.	73	73	73	73	—2
12¼	12⅜	511	American Linseed Co.	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅝
55⅜	56⅛	420	Am. Linseed Co. pf....	55⅞	56¼	55½	55½	+ ⅛
4	4½	150	American Malting Co.	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
21½	22⅛	100	Am. Malting Co. pf...	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
40⅝	41	8,470	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	41	41⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅛
89½	90	720	Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	89½	89⅝	89⅜	89⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	24	1,535	Am. Steel Hoop Co..	23	23⅝	22½	23¼	+ ⅛
72½	73	270	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	71¾	72	71¾	72	— ⅛
40⅜	40⅝	37,695	Am. Steel & Wire....	38⅜	40⅞	38⅜	40⅞	+ 2⅛
79⅝	80	13,450	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	78½	80	78	79½	+ 1⅞
111½	111¾	48,395	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	113⅞	113⅝	110½	111¾	—1½
26⅝	27	1,420	American Tin Plate.	26½	27	26	26½	+ ⅛
76½	77	180	Am. Tin Plate pf....	77	77	77	77	— ⅛
97½	97½	42,997	American Tobacco	100½	100½	95½	97¼	—3½
43¾	43⅞	1,600	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43½	44	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
42½	43½	20	Ann Arbor pf	43	43	43	43	.....
25	25⅞	11,940	At., T. & S. F.....	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	+ 1⅛
68⅞	69	15,150	At. T. & S. F. pf.....	68⅝	69	68⅝	69	+ ⅛
76⅝	76¾	14,180	Baltimore & Ohio	77	77	75½	76⅝	+ ⅛
80⅜	80¾	4,140	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80⅜	80⅝	80	80⅜	+ ⅛
71⅞	72	5,180	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72⅛	72⅞	71¼	72	+ ⅛
8	8⅜	995	Brunswick City	8	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
53¼	53⅜	1,100	Canada Southern	53	53¼	53	53⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	28⅜	920	Chesapeake & Ohio...	28⅜	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
124⅜	124½	16,470	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	124⅜	124⅝	123¾	124⅜	+ ⅛
12⅞	13	1,200	Chicago Great West.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	.....
74	74⅛	420	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	75	75	74¼	74⅛	—1⅛
39	39⅜	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	39	39	39	39	.....
23	23⅛	700	Chi., Ind. & Louis..	23½	23¼	23	23¼	—¼
116¼	116⅜	12,410	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	116	116½	115½	116¼	.....
...	172½	25	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	171⅜	171⅜	171⅜	171⅜	.....
157	160	10	Chicago & Northw....	157	157	157	157	.....
106¼	106½	2,685	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	106⅜	106⅝	106¼	106⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	13	200	Chicago Term. Trans.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
36½	37	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36	36½	35¾	36½	.....
67⅛	69½	470	C., C., C. & St. L....	69¼	69¼	68⅜	68⅜	+ ⅛
38½	39	1,840	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	38½	39	38	39	+ ⅛
12¼	12½	800	Colorado Midland	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
29¾	30	200	Colorado Midland pf...	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	.....
5¾	6	25	Colorado Southern	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	.....
15¾	16	750	Col. & H. C. & I.....	15¾	16	14½	16	+1⅛
160	..	10	Commercial Cable	175	175	175	175	.....
183	184	100	Consolidated Gas	182½	182½	182½	182½	+ ¼
27⅝	27⅞	7,050	Con. Tobacco Co.....	29	29	27½	27⅞	—1⅛
69⅜	70	2,838	Con. Tobacco pf.....	80	80¼	79¾	79¾	— ⅛
113¾	114	400	Delaware & Hudson....	114½	114½	114	114	— ⅝
18½	19	600	Denver & Rio Grande.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
68½	68¾	100	Denver & R. G. pf...	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ⅛
12¼	12½	100	Erie	12	12	12	12	.....
37	37½	741	Erie 1st pf	37	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
18½	19½	200	Erie 2d pf	19	19	19	19	.....
106½	110	200	Erie Tel. & Tel.....	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+3¾
48	49	143	Evans. & T. H.....	48	48	48	48	+ ¼
39⅞	40	10,930	Federal Steel	39¼	40¼	39¼	40	+1
68	68¼	2,030	Federal Steel pf	67½	68¾	67½	68¼	+1
137	137½	17	General Electric	137⅜	137⅝	137⅝	137⅜	.....
49	50	660	Glucose Sugar Ref....	48	49	47⅝	49	+1
152⅜	153⅜	150	Great Northern pf ...	153	153	153	153	.....
38⅜	39	1,000	Hocking Valley	37⅜	38½	37½	38½	+1½
65¾	66¼	824	Hocking Valley pf....	66½	66	65¼	66	+1
70	75	20	Homestake Mining....	73	73	73	73	.....
113¼	113¾	620	Illinois Central	113¼	113½	113¼	113¾	+ ⅜
22½	22⅝	600	International Paper ..	22⅜	22⅝	22	22½	+ ⅜
63	63½	400	Internat. Paper pf...	63¼	63⅝	63¼	63¼	— ⅛
4⅜	6	175	International Silver .	5	5	5	5	.....
16½	17	131	Iowa Central	16¾	16¾	16¼	16⅜	.....
47	48	325	Iowa Central pf.....	47½	47½	47	47	.....
16	17	300	Kanawha & Michigan..	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
17	17½	400	K.C.,P. & G.,full as.pd	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
150	..	30	Knickerbocker Ice ..	30	30	30	30	—3
65	66	200	Laclede Gas	65	66	65	66	.....
97	97	100	Laclede Gas pf.....	97	97	95	95	.....
29½	29½	200	Lake Erie & West....	29½	29½	29½	29½	.....
76	77	275	Long Island	76	77	75	77	.....
80½	80⅝	3,030	Louisville & Nashville	80½	80⅜	79⅝	80⅝	+1⅛
92	92½	2,600	Manhattan Elevated..	92	92½	91⅝	92¼	+ ⅛
153	154	1,421	Met. Street Railway..	152	153	151½	153	+1½
32	32	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi...	32	32	32	32	+1
13¼	13⅜	500	Mexican Central	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
3½	4	200	Mexican National ctfs.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
63½	65	210	Minn. & St. Louis....	63½	64	63½	64	+1⅛
24½	25	257	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	24½	24½	24	24	.....
64½	66	34	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	.....
33	34¼	1,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33	34	33	34	+1½
57¾	57⅞	31,125	Missouri Pacific	55⅜	57⅝	55⅜	57⅝	+1⅛
30½	30⅝	375	National Biscuit Co....	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
85¼	85⅝	20	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf...	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	.....
31	32½	2,510	National Steel	31	31½	30⅝	31½	+ ⅛
87	88	460	National Steel pf.....	87½	87½	87½	87¼	+ ⅛
47	47½	3,335	National Tube Co....	46½	47⅝	46	47	+ ⅛
88	88½	1,155	National Tube Co. pf.	88	88½	88	88½	+ ⅛
117¼	117½	530	New Jersey Central..	117	117	116¾	117	.....
125	130	220	New York Air Brake.	125	125	125	123	+2
131½	132	3,664	New York Central	131⅜	132	130¾	131½	+ ½
21⅝	21⅞	1,170	N. Y., Ont. & West....	21⅝	21⅝	21	21½	+ ⅛
35⅛	35¼	4,970	Norfolk & Western..	34¾	35¼	34¾	35	+ ⅛
77	79	200	Norfolk & West. pf....	78	78	78	78	—1
14⅝	14⅞	600	North American	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
56⅜	56½	7,025	Northern Pacific	56⅜	56½	55⅝	56½	+ ⅛
74	74⅞	500	Nor. Pac. pf., ex div..	73¼	74	73¼	74	.....
47	50	75	Pacific Coast	49¾	49¾	47	47	.....
57¼	58½	250	Pacific Coast 2d pf..	57	57	57	57	— ⅝
30⅝	31¼	300	Pacific Mail	31	31	31	31	.....
131⅜	131½	11,200	Pennsylvania R. R...	131¼	131½	130⅝	131⅜	+ ⅛
103	103¼	9,915	People's Gas, Chicago.	102⅜	103⅜	101⅝	103⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	3	40	Peo., Dec. & Evans..	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	.....
25	25½	1,000	Père Marquette	24½	25½	24½	25½	+ ½
60	63	450	Père Marquette. pf....	58	60	58	60	—1½
47	48	410	Pressed Steel Car....	46	47	46	47	—1½
78	80	125	Pressed Steel Car pf..	78	78	78	78	—3
152	184	150	Pullman Company ...	182	182	182	182	+2
17⅛	17¼	3,400	Reading	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
56⅜	56½	6,600	Reading 1st pf	56	56⅜	55¼	56⅜	+ ⅛
28¼	28½	1,900	Reading 2d pf.....	28¼	28½	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅛
15¼	16	260	Republic Iron & Steel.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
57	57¼	580	Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	57	57	57	57	.....
5	6	150	St. J. & G. I.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅞
10⅜	10⅜	100	St. L. & San Fran....	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
32⅞	33	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	33	33	33	33	.....
28½	28⅝	910	St. Louis Southw. pf..	28⅜	28¼	27½	28¼	.....
34⅝	34¾	15,325	Southern Pacific	34	34⅝	33¾	34⅝	+1⅛
12⅜	12⅞	1,400	Southern Railway	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
55⅜	55⅞	4,800	Southern Railway pf..	55⅛	55⅞	54⅝	55⅞	+1¼
5½	6	100	Standard R. & T.....	6	6	6	6	.....
78¾	79	2,380	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	79	79	78	78⅝	.....
17¼	17½	1,600	Texas Pacific	17¼	17¼	17	17¼	.....
106¾	106¾	30	Third Avenue	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	.....
13	13	100	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	13	13	13	13	.....
58	58	300	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
53⅜	54¼	14,670	Union Pacific	53⅜	54¼	53⅜	54¼	+ ⅛
73½	74	2,070	Union Pacific pf.....	73½	74	73½	74	+ ⅛
46½	46¾	20	United States Express	46½	46¾	46½	46¾	.....
11⅜	11⅝	4,010	United States Leather.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
70	70½	436	U. S. Leather pf.....	70½	70½	70	70½	+ ⅛
28½	29	260	United States Rubber.	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
94	98	12	U. S. Rubber pf.....	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
8½	8⅝	600	Wabash	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	22⅜	4,330	Wabash pf	22½	22⅝	21⅝	22⅜	+ ⅛
80½	80⅝	6,550	Western Union Tel....	81½	81½	79½	80⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	9⅞	200	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
52	53	15	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	52	52	52	52	.....
26¼	27	400	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	26⅜	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅛
13½	15¾	300	Wisconsin Central..	15⅜	15⅜	15¾	15⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	45½	754	Wisconsin Central pf.	44½	45	44½	45	+ ⅝
Sales.....		455,595						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, n., w. iss.	102⅝	103⅛	K. C. So. pf., w. iss.	..	40
2s, r., 1891.	99¾	..	K. & D. M.	3½	4
5s, 1918, w.	110	109⅜	K. & D. M. pf.	15	16
3s, 1918, sm., w. iss.	109	109⅜	L. C. pf.	60	62½
3s, 1918, reg., w. iss.	108½	110	L. E. & W. pf.	91½	92½
4s, r., 1907.	114⅝	114⅞	Lake Shore.	208	..
4s, c., 1907.	114⅜	114⅞	Mah. C. R.	10	200
4s, r., 1925.	133⅜	134⅛	Manh. E. R.	110	117
4s, c., 1925.	133⅝	134¼	Man. Beach.	10	17
5s, r., 1904.	112½	113	Md. Coal pf.	70	84
5s, c., 1904.	112½	113	M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	76½	77½
D. C. 3-65s.	121	..	Mich. Cent.	108	..
Adams Exp.	116	127	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	96	98
Alb. & Sus.	195	..	Mo., K. & T.	11	11½
Alle. & W.	115	..	Mob. & O.	40½	42
Am. Coal.	140	..	Mor. & Es.	185½	190
A. C. O. pf.	94	96	Nat. Lead.	20¾	20⅞
Am. Exp.	149	154	Nat. L. pf.	101	102½
Am. Sp. Mfg.	2½	3½	N. Cent. C.	33	36
A. S. R. pf.	111½	112½	N. Y. & H.	211	213
Am. T. & C.	90	94	N. Y. C. & St. L.	12	12½
Am. Tob. pf.	128	138	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	76½
Ann Arbor.	16½	17	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	35
B. A. pf.	106	..	N. Y. & N. E.	135	..
B. U. G.	147	150	N. Y. L. & W.	122	..
B., R. & P.	60	65	N. Y. L. & W. pf.	196	200
B., R. & P. pf.	105	114	N. Y. Susq. & W.	22	..
B., C. R. & N.	53	55	N. Y. Susq. & W. pf.	58	60
C. & N. W. pf.	196	200	N. Y. & Tex.	25	..
C., St. P., M. & Om.	112½	117¾	Nor. & W.	66	..
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	170	175	Nor. & W. pf.	88	..
C., C., C. & St. L.	100	109	Ont. & W.	14	14
C., L. & W.	25	28	Ont. Mining.	8	8¾
C., L. & W. pf.	66	68½	P. C. 1st pf.	53	87
Cleve. & P.	186	..	Penn. Coal.	400	..
C. C. & I.	..	1⅞	Peo. & East.	7½	8
C. C. & I. pf.	3	5	P., C. & St. L.	58	60
C. F. & I. pf.	128	131	P., C. & St. L. pf.	84	84¾
C. S. 1st pf.	39½	40	P. Ft. W. & C.	186	..
C. So. 2d pf.	15½	16¾	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	188	..
Consol. Coal.	52	..	P. & W. pf.	14	14
D., L. & W.	176¼	179	Rens. & Sar.	195	200
D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	14½	16	R. W. & O.	33	35
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	100	..	Rio Gr. W.	55	60
D., S. S. & A.	5	5¾	R. G. W. pf.	89	91½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	15½	15¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	88	44
Eighth Av.	375	425	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	12½	15½
Ev. & T. H.	93	95	St. L. & S. F.	67	70
Ev. & T. H. pf.	93	95	St. L. S. W.	11½	12
Gluc. S. pf.	..	100	St. P. & D.	57	..
H. B. Claflin.	109	110	St. P. & D. pf.	103	103⅝
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	102½	..	Sil. bull. ctfs.	60	60¼
Ill. C.	102	..	Sixth Av.	200	225
Joliet & Chi.	175	..	T. P. L.	12¾	14
K. C. S., w. iss.	..	15	Tol. & O. C.	25	..
			Tol. & O. C. pf.	45	..
			T. C. & W.	9	..
			T. C. R. T.	62	66
			T. C. R. T. pf.	140	142
			U. S. F. M.	..	2
			U. S. F. M. pf.	..	12
			U. S. R.	160	..
			W.-F. Exp.	115	125

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of a dividend declared by the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company.

$268,578,400 in Bonds for Exchange.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The amount of bonds exchanged at the Treasury Department to date for the new 2 per cent. consols is $268,578,400, of which $50,831,450 was received from individuals and institutions other than National banks.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	202	202	202
1st week May	$36,336	$38,539	$37,422
From Jan. 1	572,121	563,204	610,067
**BUFFALO

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal on Lower Fifth Avenue—Other Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

The Remsen estate, it is reported, has sold the four-story building 87 Fifth Avenue, east side, 49 feet north of Sixteenth Street, on a lot 29.10 by 116.10.

William Zinsser is the buyer of 191 William Street, the sale of which was reported early in the week. The price was $33,000.

Lizzie W. Davidson has sold, for about $21,000, the three-story dwelling 256 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 20 by 80.

Walter L. Suydam has sold the four-story brick building at the northwest corner of Beekman and South Streets, 25 by 75.

Thomas Farley has sold for Robert Holden to J. P. Hennessey the two-story dwelling 1,265 Boston Road on a plot 50 by 166.

The deed transferring the property 155 and 157 Broadway from the Rainsford estate to the Singer Manufacturing Company went on record yesterday. The consideration is given at $500,000.

Partition proceedings just begun in the Supreme Court affect a number of valuable properties, including 1,323 Broadway, 87 Franklin Street, several parcels on Thirty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, and a large plot at Corlears and South Street, with water front privileges. The plaintiff in the action is Aletta M. Hegeman, and the defendant Eliza A. Grinnell. A lis pendens on the various properties involved was filed yesterday.

The Auction Room.

A foreclosure sale yesterday of 127 lots at Pelham Park brought out little competition. The property is situated on Lawrence, Main, Westchester, Central, St. Mary's, and St. Agnes Avenue, and was sold to satisfy a claim amounting to $15,808. Three lots were sold to outsiders, the plaintiff taking the others on bids of $90 to $200 a lot. Other sales yesterday resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

King's Bridge Road, west, side, about 350 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, plot of about thirty city lots, 190.11 by 415.3 by 190.6 by 385.6; executor's sale, to Joseph L. Greenbaum $24,750

458, 460, and 462 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 75 by 99.11, three five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Richard Webber.. 57,595

1,791, and 1,793 Third Avenue, east side, 75.9 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth, each 25.2 by 105, two five-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Germania Life Insurance Company 40,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smith, foreclosure sale, W. T. Emmet, referee; 1522 Lenox Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 75, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,690.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Benno Lewinson, referee, Park Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 50 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,236; subject to another mortgage for $3,500.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Joseph A. Welch, referee; 189 Bleecker Street and 166 Macdougal Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 18.9 by 74, three and four story brick tenements, with stores; 147 Charles Street, north side, 100.10 feet east of Fourth Street, 16.8 by 95, three-story brick dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 434 East Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 59.5 by 25.4 by 63.6, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,422.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, 131 Madison Street, north side, 289.11 feet east of Pike Street, 24.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $11,400; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 152 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 151.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 22.7 by about 98 and irregular, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $14,517.

By John T. Doyd, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, Park Avenue, northwest corner of Ninety-eighth Street, 100.4 by 100, four five-story brick flats, with store in the corner. Due on judgment, $19,754.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 30 feet east of Eagle Avenue, for a five-story brick and stone tenement, 27.6 by 73; John McGrath of 928 Westchester Avenue, owner; James F. Meehan of 147 Tinton Avenue, architect.

Eagle Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a four-story brick and stone tenement, 30 by 80; John McGrath, owner; James F. Meehan, architect; cost, $18,000.

Pelham and Bronx Parkway, north side, 35 feet west of Bronx River, for a one-story frame structure, 25 by 35; Otto Schwenck of 871 Forest Avenue, owner; cost, $90.

West Farms Road, south side, 150 feet southeast of Bronx River, for a one-story shooting range, 12 by 40; David Lydig of 40 West Twenty-ninth Street, owner; Alexander Fowler of 942 Washington Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 348 and 350 West Forty-first Street, for two five-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 25 by 84.11; J. Frick, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 977 Third Avenue, for a brick flat, 23.8 by 88; Adelson & Slone of 95 Liberty Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 62; Thomas Cowman of 52 Lind Avenue, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Silver Street, south side, 250 feet west of Main Street; to a two and one-half-story frame dwelling; Abbie E. Willie, owner; J. W. Ringrose of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Washington Avenue, west side, 35 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street; to a two-story and basement frame dwelling; J. F. Condon of 1403 Washington Avenue, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 196 Orchard Street; to a five-story and basement brick tenement and store; Henry Noll of 321 East Fourteenth street, owner; F. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $115.

No. 190 Park Row; to a five-story brick lodging house and store; Louis Silverstone of 188 Park Row, owner; George Hall of 138 Prince Street, architect; cost, $150.

Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-second Street; to a four-story brick store; Boehm & Coon of 31 Nassau Street, owners; J. J. Pettit, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 205 East Broadway, to a four-story brick tenement; estate of Howard Crosby, owner; O. Lowinson, architect; cost, $250.

No. 1 West Forty-third Street, to a four-story brick and stone clubhouse; Century Association, premises, owner; Lewis Jones, architect; cost, $350.

No. 327 West Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Josephine Stein, premises, owner; J. J. F. Gavigan of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $100.

No. 422 to 426 East Twenty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick factory; Bishop Gutta Percha Company, premises, owner and builder; cost, $275.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Cedar Place, to a two-story and basement frame tenement; Hans Fredericksen, owner; A. Arctander of 360 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 793 Broadway, to a four-story brick store; Mary L. Barbey, owner; O. T. Mackey of 237 West Fiftieth Street, architect; cost, $400.

No. 23 Lafayette Place, to a four-story and basement brick store; Anna R. Howard of 220 Lenox Place, owner; Jardine Kent & Jardine, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 282 South Street, to a one-story brick office; William Muhlenberg, premises, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $500.

No. 147 Cedar Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Max Reiss of 20 Clinton Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $150.

BIDS FOR ASPHALT PAVING.

Barber Company to Protest Against the Standard's, Which Is Lower.

Bids were opened in the office of the Commissioner of Highways yesterday for the repaving with asphalt of parts of eleven streets and avenues in the Borough of Manhattan and eight in the Borough of Brooklyn. One hundred and three bids were handed in to the contract clerk.

When they were opened it was found that the companies which are in the so-called "combine" had offered to do the work at prices ranging from $2.56 to $2.60 a square yard, while a new concern, the Standard Asphalt Company, had bid $2.06 a square yard. The reading of the last proposal led Franklin Haines, the local representative of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, to give notice that his company would protest against the acceptance of the Standard Company's bid. He declined to state on what grounds the protest would be based.

The Standard Company has never before bid on city work here. It was said at the office of the company that it could do the work at the price named in its bid, and could make money on it.

A chemist from the Department of Highways called at the company's offices in the afternoon and said that the company had failed to send with its proposal a sample of petroleum residuum. He was informed that all the specifications had been strictly complied with, but that nevertheless a sample would be sent.

It has been charged in court by the New Jersey Mexican Asphalt Company that Commissioner Keating has discriminated in favor of certain concerns, and has restricted competition yb imposing unnecessary conditions. The New Jersey company was worsted in the court, the Justice who tried the case holding that the action was not properly brought.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, May 10.

AVENUE C, s e s, 500 ft from s e corner of Avenue C and Cliff St, runs s e 169.6x s w 25x n w 169.6 to avenue x n w 25; Francis Deimel to Carl H. and Augusta Sicker $5,100

BOSTON AV, n s, 243 ft e of Suburban Place; Victor Gerhards to B. L. Eaton. 1

BROADWAY, 155 and 157, w s, 39.9x 115.5x40.1x115; George D. Rainsford and others to the Singer Manufacturing Company 500,000

BROOME ST, 549, 21x81, with use of alley; Elizabeth J. Hepburn to Edmund D. Randolph and others 12,000

CANNON ST, 39, w s, 25x100; John Hayes, executor, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 14,125

COLUMBIA AV, n s, 25 ft w of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Louis Shavitz and Samuel Goldfish to Wolf Burland..... 100

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of Taylor St, 25x100; Eugene D. Berry and wife to William Horan..... 1

COURTLANDT AV, new line, s w corner of Mott St, 20.6x94; George Keller to Daniel Farfell 1

CROSBY ST, 13 to 17, 75x120.2x irregular; William H. Irwin, executor, &c., and others to Isidore Jackson and others.... 62,300

DELANCEY ST, 283, s s, 16.8x75; Thomas Finan to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, ½ part 4,688

DELANCEY ST, 285, s w corner Cannon St, 16.8x75; John Hayes, executor, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 13,300

DELANCEY ST, 283, 16.8x75; John Hayes, executor, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 4,688

GERMAN PLACE, e s, at the centre line of 158th St, proposed, runs e 88.7x n 138.2 x w 95.5 to pince, x s 159; the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Marcus Nathan 1

GERMAN PLACE, e s, 78.1 ft n of 156th St, 100.1 ft to 157th St, x100.5x100x96.9; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Carl Ernst 100

HAVEN AV, w s, 50 ft n from s s of 170th St, produced, 100x103.4; Edward Vandenhove to Arnold H. E. Schramm and another, rerecorded 1

MADISON, now Bathgate, Av, e s, 100 ft n of 12th St, 215.6x228 to Fordham Av x213.6x236.8; Matthew Baird to William Rosendorf, quit claim 1

MAIN ST, s e corner of Cemetery Lane, 100x100, City Island; Ann E. Coltart to Thomas and Coltart..... 1

NORFOLK ST, e s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Mordecai Cohn and another, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 28,000

NORFOLK ST, e s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Annie Solomon..... 28,750

PLEASANT AV, s w corner of 107th St, 100.11x175; Hannah Gill to John H. Meyer 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 25 ft n of 156th St, or Leggett Av, 40x80, correction deed; James W. Ogden to Mary A. Ogden..... 1

ROBBINS AV, w s, 150 ft n of Westchester Railroad St, or old line, 149th St, 20x85; John De Hart to Wilhelmine Heck 16,500

STEBBINS AV, w s, 100 ft s of 169th St, 20x100; Thomas Farley and wife to Patrick J. Joyce..... 1

VALENTINE AV, e s, 2,116.2 ft s, 324.11 ft n of 180th St, 50.7x107.7x50x 101.4; Bradley L. Eaton to Victor Gerhards 100

1ST ST, 31 East, 26.2x72.7x36.7x63.7; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another 1

2D AV, 2,382 to 2,388, 80x80; Minnie Mosar to William Moser..... 100

2D AV, 2,495, w s, 25x75; Henry M. Geschеidt, referee, to Richard Dudensing, Jr 12,500

2D AV, 2,497, s s, 24.11x75; Henry M. Geschеidt, referee, to Richard Dudensing, Jr 12,500

2D AV, 1442, s e corner 1st St, 47.11x 105.6x72.7x93.3; Susan A. Tier, executrix, to Leopold Kaufmann..... 77,500

3D AV, 1,517 and 1,519, e s, 51.1x100; Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 10,000

3D AV, n s, 125 ft e of Avenue C, 21x96.2; Elizabeth S. Howard to Jennie Wanderer 14,200

67TH ST, 305 East, 25x70.10; Emanuel Spiegel to Lena Spiegel..... 1

77TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 4th Av, Wakefield, 100x114; Jane Wilson to John P. Petty ..... Exchange.

87TH AV, 975 to 979, w s, 75x100; Fannie C. Browning and another to Elizabeth A. Wilcox 100

87TH AV, 975 to 979, w s, 75x100; Elizabeth A. Wilcox to Harris Mandelbaum and another 100

322D ST, 348 West, 12.6x98.9; Minnie Smith to Catharine O'Shay..... 9,500

37TH ST, 19 West, 21.6x98.9; Grace Holbrook to Margaret I. Knapp..... 1

42D ST, 314 West, 25x98.9; also 318 West 42d St, 25x98.9; Thomas T. Sturges to George P. Wetmore 100

42D ST, 316 West, 25x98.9; James T. Barry, executor, &c., to George P. Wetmore 22,500

50TH ST, 133 to 141 East, runs e 100x n 100.5x w —x s w —x s 88.7; Mary E. Ferris to John M. Kyle..... 1

60TH ST, 153 to 159 East, runs e 100x n 100.5x w —x s w —x s 88.7; James S. Stearns and others to John M. Kyle.. 1

52D ST, s s, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x 92.6x—x86.1; Samuel Levy to Henry Kellus 1

53D ST, 109 West, 15.7x16.5; George W. Eccles to St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church..... 7,250

55TH ST, 327 East, 20x100.5; Eugenie A. W. Gage, executrix, to Josephine A. Wagner 7,000

74TH ST, n s, 102.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x102.2; John Riefe and others, executors, to Emilie Berlinger 15,200

76TH ST, 16 West, 25x102.2; James Carlew to George P. Tangeman..... 1,000

84TH ST, n s, 220.4 ft w of 2d Av, 33.10x 102.2; Harry Hertz to Frieda Hart..... 1

84TH ST, n s, 78 ft e of 2d Av, 22x102.2; John Hargrove to Lucy Hargrove..... Gift.

101ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.11; Orella D. Martin to Melusine Brose 1

103D ST, 103 West, 25x100.11; Hattie Frank to Lizzie W. Davidson..... Exch.

104TH ST, 250 West, 16.8x80.11; Lizzie Davidson to Hattie Frank..... 1

115TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 7th Av, 20x 100.11; Freeman C. Griswold to James H. Dewey 1

127TH ST, 130 East, 16.10x99.11; Maria M. Cable to Henry C. Meyer..... 1

155TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Cypress Av, 100x100; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to Fritz Selje..... 35,000

137TH ST, s s, 600 ft w of Home Av, n 100x w 75x s 100 to 136th St, x w 125x n 100x e 100x n 100 to 137th St x e 100; 137th St, s s, 900 ft w of Home Av, 50x200; James Kearney, referee, to Rose Smith 5,000

142D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 25x99.11; Ernest Woeckener to Theodore Rieper, ¼ part..... 1,000

149TH ST, s s, 50 ft s e of Wales Av, 50x75; Otto W. Heck to Chattie De Hart 6,500

155TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x99.4; John P. Petty to David Wilson ..... Exch.

157TH ST, centre line, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 75x100x77.10x120.9; the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Carl Ernst... 100

157TH ST, centre line, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x125; the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Max Marx..... 100

158TH ST, proposed centre line, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x125; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Solomon Moses..... 100

163D ST, s s, Lot 21, map of North Melrose, 50x100; Eugene C. Potter to Annie Smith 150

169TH ST, s e corner of Prospect Av, 26.5x90.5x25x98.11; Michael and Mary Lally to Eugene M. Bowman and Henry White 1

Recorded Leases.

BALLEISEN, Wolf, and another, to Leon Marcus and another; Delancey St, n w corner of Columbia St, store, &c., 3 years $1,200

CALIENDO, Gaetano, to Felippo Di Camillo; 190 Hester St, 3½ years..... 1,500

CUTTLE, Elizabeth J., to Paul Diederich; 230 East 47th St, 5 years..... 9,000

DRAYTON, Caroline A., and others, by guardian, to Marie L. Danenhauer and another; 7th St, s s, 100 feet e of Avenue A, 25x90.11, 20 years..... 750

EPSTEIN, Simon, to William D. Lubke; 104 Henry St, parlor floor and basement, 3 years 720

FAY, Michael, to Isaac Bierman; Willett St, s e corner Stanton St, store, &c., 3 years 960

HEUSEMANN, Henry W., to Robert W. Bates; 21 Crosby St, store, &c., 3 years. 240

HEUSEMANN, Henry W., to Thomas Brady; basement of 19 Crosby St, 5 years 216

HOLZE, Lena, and another, executors, to William Gehrke; 1st Av, 2,345, 3 years.. 1,400

JOHNSON, Thomas S., to R. M. Kolisch; 10th Av, 833, 2 years..... 480

MARCUS, Hayman, to Israel Mandelkern; 196 East Broadway, 3d and 4th lofts, 5 years ..... 480 to 540

MILLER, Simon, to Gustave Wohl; 00th St, 73 East, and 1,120 Park Av., parts, 2 years 720

MONTESER, Max, to Abraham Rackow; 300 West 70th St, store, &c., 2 years.. 900

ROBERTSON, Alexander, to Francis Schofield; Grand St, 560, 5 1-6 years..... 1,350

SILVERSON, Nathan, to David L. Marcus and another; Broome St, n e corner of Pitt St, store, &c., 3 years..... 1,200

STEINMANN, Adam, to John Weckel; 172 East 113th St, 5 years..... 600

STERN, Benjamin, to H. W. Newbeck and another; Willis Av, 524, 3 years.480

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to J. Stone; 534 3d Av, store, &c., 3 years..... 900

Recorded Mortgages.

APPLETON, Francis R., and others to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 45th St, s s, 383.2 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years.. $24,000

ARMSTRONG, Emeline W., to Henry Burden, trustee; 837 West 49th St, 3 years 21,000

BAKER, Martha A. and John Q. A., to Isaac Butler; 12th St, s s, 288 ft e of Avenue C, 50x216 to 11th St, Unionport, 3 years 3,000

BANZER, George G., to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 389 East 24th St, 3 years 14,000

BERLINGER, Emelie, to estate of Max Well and others, executors, &c.; 74th St, n s, 102.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years 12,000

BROSE, Melusine, to Orella D. Martin; 101st St, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 5,000

BROWN, Mary A. and William L., to Lambert Suydam; 29 West 61st St, 5 years 25,000

CLARK, Sophronia W., to J. Herbert Carpenter; 73d St, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 8,000

DE CAMP, Robert L., to John McKelvey; Madison Av, w s, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, one-half year 5,000

DE SOLA, Mendes Frederic, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 140 West 80th St, 1 year 2,000

DONNELLY, John, to Jacob Suppert; 535 West 110th St, saloon lease, demand.... 3,937

EINHORN, Moses, to Veronika Elton; 53 and 55 Catharine St, and 23 Henry St, demand 3,000

FARLEY, Thomas, to East River Savings Institution; Stebbins Av, east corner of 169th St, 1 year 20,000

FRANK, Hattie, to Lizzie W. Davidson; 256 West 104th St, 1 year..... 2,000

FRANKENHEIMER, Matilda, to William C. Lesster; 142 West 77th St, 1 year 2,500

OPPENHEIMER, Matilda, to Fanny Ellinger, committee, &c.; 142 West 77th St, 5 years 26,000

QUACKENBUSH, Alice H., to Bowery Savings Bank; 94th St, n s, 127.3 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years..... 15,000

REUBEL, George, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 3d Av, e s, 40.5 ft s of 44th St, 3 years 28,000

ROBERTS, Peter, to Catherine T. Smith; 33 and 35 Sullivan St, 3 years..... 35,000

ROON, James F., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 661 Washington St, 5 years 7,000

RYAN, Patrick J., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 206 and 208 East 96th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years, each..... 15,000

SAUL, Charles, to the State Bank; 17 Orchard St, 1 year 15,000

SCHREIBER, Alvine, to William P. Douglas, executor, &c.; 8 and 10 Avenue D, 5 years 25,000

SEIJE, Fritz, to John McLaughlin; 135th St, n s, 125 ft w of Cypress Av, 1½ years 38,000

SHANLEY, James, to George Ehret; 229 9th Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,500

SHAY, Catherine A., to John Leonard; 348 West 32d St, 3 years..... 7,000

SOLOMON, Annie, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; Norfolk St, e s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, installments 5,750

THORNTON, Charles H., and wife to Margaret I. Crow; Prospect Av, e s, 120.6 ft n of Cunningham St, 5 years..... 5,000

THORNTON, Charles H., and wife to William H. Sage, executor, &c.; 1,374 Prospect Av, 3 years 5,000

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to George H. Elliot and others, trustees; Prospect Av, e s, 105.8 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years..... 5,000

WAGNER, Josephine A., to Eugenie A. W. Gage; 327 East 65th St, 1 year..... 5,300

WANDERER, Jennie, to James Suydam; 3 St, n s, 125 ft e of Avenue C, 5 years 10,000

WANDERER, Jennie, to Charles Thomsen; 3d St, n s, 125 ft e of Avenue C, 5 years 2,000

WETMORE, George P., to Thomas T. Sturges and others; 314 West 42d St, 3 years 11,625

WETMORE, George P., to Thomas T. Sturges and others; 318 West 42d St, 3 years 11,625

WILCOX, Stephen, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 975 to 979 8th Av, 5 years 110,000

WILSON, David, to John P. Petty; 155th St, s s, new line, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 2 years 1,500

WOOD, Philip, to John H. Stoutenburgh; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 86.9 ft s of 113th St, 1 year 6,000

WOOD, Philip, to John H. Stoutenburgh; 3d Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 1 year 4,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMSINCK, Gustav, to Max Klein..... Nom.

BARBOUR, William D., general guardian, &c., to Jeanie De F. K. Barbour..... Nom.

BERINSTEIN, Isaac M., to Harry Fishel. $9,000

EHRMANN, Julius, to Jacob Scholle, and others, executors, &c. 14,500

GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY, to Frederick A. O. Schwarz..... 20,000

HESSELS, George, to William Volk and another ..... Nom.

JACKSON, Emily V., to Joseph H. Bennett 3,010

LAURINO, Angelo, and another, to Henry De F. Weekes..... 4,000

PEOPLE'S GUARANTEE AND INDEMNITY COMPANY to Gustav Grossman. 2,500

ROBINSON, Jeanie De F. K., to Ernest Ehrmann 100

SCHIFF, B. Benjamin, to Daniel G. Brennan 25,000

SMITH, Eliza J., executrix, &c, to Andrew R. Baird 75,000

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow 100

THOMPSON, Morris S., to Mary A. A. Woodcock 18,000

TEDEMANN, Theodore, Executor, &c, to Sender Jarmulowsky 22,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BOWERY, 131; O. W. Cook & Son against the Church Temperance Society, owner; C. S. McKune, contractor..... 1,228

BROADWAY, n w corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; the Hudson Contracting Company against Emilio Vigna, owner and contractor 218

ELM ST, 12, s w corner of Manhattan Place, 25x35; Gustav F. Taussig against Thomas W. Byrnes, owner; Archer & Higginson, contractors 3,250

MADISON ST, 135; Rider-Ericson Engine Company against Abraham Abelman and Kate Rosenbaum, owners and contractors 212

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 94.11 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100; James Cullen against Albert C. Hencke, owner; Robert G. Thompson, contractor 30

WEST END AV, 472; G. W. Koch & Son against the Colonial Building Company, owner and contractor..... 700

114TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 175x100.11; Cosgrove Brothers against Carrie S. Kennedy, owner and contractor 2,250

125TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 100x100; Adolph Lankering, as receiver, &c., against Anthony J. Clinchey, owner and contractor..... 1,625

141ST ST, 309 and 311 West; the Stathes, Peck & Taber Company against George H. and Mary B. Groth, owners and contractors 157

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

ORCHARD ST, 17; the State Bank with Charles Saul, 5 payments..... $15,000

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 75x100.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Ernst & W. Schneider and Henry Herter, 6 payments..... 105,000

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, e s, 236.1 ft s of 163th St, 50x 100.6; Louise George against William Hendrickson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Lippold.

CHERRY ST, 231; Anna C. Brackett against Benedict A. Klein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wyatt & Trimble.

EASTERN BOULEVARD, w s, 70.4 ft s of 71st St, 25x100; Jennie Bendix against Barbara Brodil and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Rapp.

OLD SLIP No. 5; James St, 44 and 46; bulkhead, &c., extending from s e corner of Corlear St and South St, 140x135, with water rights, &c.; Stanton St, s e corner of Allen St, 43.10x 75; Broadway, 1,123, and 113 West 34th St, leasehold; 34th St, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 83.4x197.6 to 35th St x75x irregular; 34th St, 141 and 143 West, leasehold; Franklin St, 87; 3d Av, w s, 100.11 ft s of 98th St, 25.8x100, and St. Nicholas Place, w s, 123.11 ft n of 153d St, 17x74.9; Aletta M. Hegeman against Eliza A. Grinnell and others, (partition;) attorney, G. B. Bonney.

7TH AV, w s, 128.4 ft n of 26th St, 19.8x91.2x 19.8x90.10; also 7th Av, w s, 39.9 ft n of 29th St, 19x94; and 31st St, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Mabel Sperry, by guardian, &c., against Emma Sperry and others, (partition;) attorney, A. P. Wagener.

16TH AV, s s, 105 ft e of 4th St, Wakefield, 150x114; Maria Hafner against Nellie Rice and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. R. Bergman.

25TH ST, s s, 210.8 ft e of 9th Av, 21.5x98.9; Eugene P. Doane against Eva M. Doane and others, (partition;) attorneys, Black & Kneeland.

45TH ST, n s, 405 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; John H. and Orrin H. Drew against Annie E. Rhodes, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. H. Winans.

83D ST, n s, 213 ft w of Avenue A, 24.11x 102.2; Caroline Goppoldt against William Mann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Vogel.

97TH ST, 301 to 318 East; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Solomon Mehrbach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

108TH ST, 317 to 329 West; William V. Graham against George W. Arthur and others, (motion to declare deed in security for specific performance;) attorneys, Lindsay & Griffin.

169TH ST, n s, 138.2 ft w of 4th Av, 29.4x100.11; Bernhard Metzger against Frank Greenwood and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, E. Arnstein.

125TH ST, s e corner of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Babetta Kaufmann and another, executors, &c., against Caroline Frank and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, May 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 43, Post Office Building. Government causes.

527—Zelmer vs. U. S.
2965—Lehn & Fink vs. U. S.
2834—William Ropes & Co. vs. U. S.
2796—Hardt, Von Bermuth & Co. vs. U. S.
2792—Sach & Balmann vs. U. S.
2910—Grempler vs. U. S.
2911—Same vs. same.
2767—Sagcke vs. U. S.
2987—Sibbel vs. U. S.
2163—Keene, Satterlee & Co. vs. U. S.
2636—Gillespie Bros. vs. U. S.
2765—Gabriel & Schall vs. U. S.
2736—Gerdau vs. U. S.
2734—U. S. vs. Gerdau.
2969—Fischer vs. U. S.
2847—Gillespie Brothers & Co. vs. U. S.
651—Hirzel Feltman & Co. vs. U. S.
2999—Knoedler & Co. vs. U. S.
3020—McKesson & Robbins vs. U. S.
2906—U. S. vs. Topken & Co.
3007—Cowl vs. U. S.
1813—U. S. vs. Murray.
3022—Stern Brothers vs. U. S.
3051—Gerden vs. U. S.
2938—De Ronde vs. U. S.
2934—Steinhardt vs. U. S.
2741—Lehn & Fink vs. U. S.
2627—Claflin vs. U. S.
2980—Marsching vs. U. S.
2924—G. W. Sheldon vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty cases.

43—Smith vs. Booth.
64—Atlantic & Mexican Gulf SS. Co. vs. Guggenheim.
45—Merritt & Chapman W. & D. Co. vs. City of New York.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

The present session of the Court of Appeals will terminate on May 25.

The succeeding session will be held at the Village Hall in Saratoga Springs, commencing June 4, and will continue three weeks.

Appeals from orders should be noticed for June 4.

Original motions will be heard orally on June 4 only, but may be submitted by both sides on any Monday when the court is in session.

The October session will be held at the Capitol in Albany commencing Oct. 1.

The attention of attorneys is called to Rule VII., which will be strictly enforced.

To-day's calendar: 892, 293, 509, 342, 444, 485, 339, and 510.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, Rumsey, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Valentine.
2—Mulligan vs. Collis.
3—De Puy vs. Cram.
4—Spanburgh vs. Mayor, &c.
5—Ford vs. same.
6—In re McKenna.
7—In re McQuade.
8—In re Drevet.
9—In re Burns.
10—In re Doherty.
11—In re Dept. of Public Works.
12—Bush vs. Coler.
13—Boylan vs. Reilly.
14—Valentine vs. Roedelsperger.
15—Von Arnim vs. Moore.
16—Lage vs. Kruger.
17—Loder vs. Haskell.
18—Dermody vs. Police Commissioners, &c.
19—Moss vs. Burnham.
20—Moss vs. same.
21—Atlantic Trust Co. vs. Holdsworth.
22—Hackett vs. Equit. L. Ass. Co.
23—Gerlach vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
24—In re Board of Education.
25—People, &c., vs. Reilly.

Non-enumerated motions.

1—Peck vs. Brooks.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Binney vs. Bradford.
2—Moras vs. Helf.
3—Petchof vs. Gurley.
4—Sommer vs. Sommer.
5—Katz vs. India Rubber Co.
6—Collins vs. Collins.
7—Crook vs. Scott.
8—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Murphy.
9—Minturn vs. Purrington.
10—Krazel vs. Krazel.
11—Eisenberg vs. Shale.
12—Wettig vs. Wettig.
13—Hascall vs. King.
14—Merritt vs. Smith.
15—Fleischmann vs. Fleischmann.
16—Sutton vs. Kearney.
17—A. & S. Henry & Co. vs. Maass.
18—Clark vs. Clinton.
19—In re Stephens.
20—Gilbert vs. Ackerman.
21—Same vs. Finch.
22—In re Ogden Av.
23—Hunter vs. Batterson
24—Clement vs. Harley.
25—In re Donnellan.
26—Davis vs. Davis.
27—British Empire Typesetting M. Co. vs. Townstein.
28—Harmon vs. Van Ness.
29—Warner vs. Mayer.
30—People, &c., vs. Canal St. Bank.
31—In re Grindal.
32—Jabocs vs. Webber.
33—Clarke vs. Shaw.
34—Erdman vs. Robinson.
35—Empire Skirt Co. vs. Simanoff.
36—In re McMahon & Co.
37—Ferry vs. Ferry.
38—Baxter vs. John.
39—Lyman vs. Ruehl.
40—Taylor vs. Taylor.
41—In re Bender.
42—Barnum vs. Plant.
43—In re Keene.
44—Carr vs. Butler.
45—Seely vs. Brown.
46—Van Lange vs. Eagan.
47—Condon vs. Church of St. Augustine.
48—Scallan vs. Bowery Sav. Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Phoenix Nat. Bank vs. Klein.
2—In re Lind Av.
3—In re E. 168th St.
4—In re Trinity Av.
5—In re Whittier St.
6—Manhattan Ry. Co. vs. Morss.

Demurrer.

1350—Bennett vs. City of New York.

Preferred causes.

5037—Draeger vs. Hollahan.
5247—Sonn vs. Wahle.
5209—Pritchard vs. Kirsh.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

1339—Ruppert vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. R. Co.
5316—Sander vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. R. Co.
4068—Moss vs. Burnham.
3000—Langhaar vs. Slayback.
3459—Dauvain vs. Mouquin Restaurant Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4746.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.44¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.75
Cotton, middling	.06½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07½
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.50
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.00
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron, warrants	15.00
Lake copper, ingot	16.87½
Tin	28.90
Exchange, lead	4.27½
Spelter	4.60
Brokers' price for lead	4.27½
Brokers' price for spelter	4.60
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	12.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.27½
Butter, Western creamery	.20@20½

CHICAGO, May 10.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 65½@66½c; No. 3, 65¼@66½c; No. 2 red, 72c; No. 2 corn, 38c; No. 2 yellow, 39½c; No. 2 oats, 23½@24c; No. 2 white, 28¼@27c; No. 3 white, 25¾@26½c; No. 2 rye, 53½c; good feeding barley, 36½@37c; fair to choice malting, 40@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.50; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.80; prime timothy seed, $2.50; mess pork, per bbl, $11.50@$11.55; lard, per 100 lb, $6.85@$6.87½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $6.45@$6.70; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.05@$7.15; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.25¼; sugars, granulated, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $7.

COTTON.—It was a day of small things in the local cotton market. While there was no dearth of interest in professional or investment circles, this attention did not take a substantial form. In fact, the trade treated the day in the customary of late, reluctance to the assumption of fresh obligation for the present, while the investment public maintained its attitude of apparent indifference. Shorts were confused on the opening by much larger spot sales in the English market than anticipated, and before confidence was restored prices had been advanced slightly on covering, together with light buying for foreign account. The uneasiness of bears was short lived, however, and before midday not only was the opening uplift of 1 to 2 points been wiped out, but a net loss of an equal amount had been scored. Early foreign buying orders were followed up by selling of the new crop positions. From time to time Wall Street came to the room bulls, and succeeded in checking any concerted bear raid upon the market. Private cables asserted that the big sales of spot cotton in Liverpool were due to offerings of very desirable cotton at former selling prices. Manchester and Continental spinners, while presumably not great stress for raw material, were naturally desirous of securing the fine quality cotton, and as a matter of protection sold an equal amount for short account in the future department. The fact that futures closed 4 to 7½ points lower observed to bear out this view. Crop and weather news was unquestionably bearish, but statistics continued friendly to the bull crowd. Though quiet, Southern spot markets were reported to be holding their own in the matter of quotations. The market closed quiet, with prices 1 point higher to 1 point net lower. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 9¾c for middling uplands, and 10¼c for middling Gulf. Sales were 132 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, good demand, at 9¼c; Mobile, nominal, at 9 5-16c; Savannah, quiet, at 9 7-16c; Charleston, quiet, at 9¾c; Wilmington, firm, at 9¼c; Norfolk, firm at 9¾c; Baltimore, nominal, at 9¾c; Memphis, quiet, at 9 5-16c; Augusta, quiet, at 9¾c; St. Louis, quiet, at 9¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.66	9.68	9.65	9.67@9.68
June	9.52	9.53	9.50	9.51@9.53
July	9.49	9.49	9.47	9.48@9.49
August	9.29	9.30	9.27	9.29@9.30
September	8.52	8.52	8.50	8.50@8.51
October	8.28	8.29	8.25	8.25@8.26
November	8.06	8.06	8.04	8.04@8.06
December	8.05	8.05	8.03	8.04@8.05
January	8.07	8.07	8.04	8.05@8.06
February	..	..	..	8.07@8.08
March	8.10	8.10	8.08	8.09@8.11

LIVERPOOL, May 10.—Spot Cotton— Good demand; sales, 18,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 16,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales; American, 4,000 bales; middling uplands, 5 7-16d. Futures opened quiet; partial 1-64d decline; at 1:45 P. M., was dull, net unchanged to 1-64d lower; closed quiet, with prices 1@1¼-64d net decline; December-January, 4.28d; January-February, 4.26½d; February-March, 4.25d; May-June, 5.20d; May-June, 5.19d; June-July, 5.16½d; July-August, 5.14d; August-September, 5.06d; September-October, 4.48d; October-November, 4.36d; November-December, 4.30d. Manchester—Yarns steady; cloths move slowly.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	71½	71½	71½	71¼
July	72 13-16	72¾	72½	72¾
September	73½	73½	73¼	73¾
Corn—				
May	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
July	44	44¾	43 15-16	44¼
September	44½	44¾	44½	44¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	65¾	65 9-16	65¾	65½
July	67	67 1-16	66¾	67
Corn—				
May	37½	38 1-16	37½	37¾
July	38¾	39 1-16	38¾	38¾
Oats—				
May	22¾	22¾	22 9-16	22¾
July	22¾	22 13-16	22 9-16	22¾

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market was influenced by an improvement in crop conditions both in the North and Southwest, the former reporting prospects for rain, and the latter a rising temperature, with the outlook improved in Kansas. Other influences proving of a neutral character, with the exception of deliveries of about 25,000 bushels on May contracts, which acted in harmony with the crop news, there was very little attempt made to support the market, and it kept in rather a weak position all day, particularly in the early afternoon. Within a few minutes of the close there was a little buying for short account, which rallied the market from low point, but closing figures were still ½@¼c under those of the previous night. The cable news exerted but little effect on the market, as the comparative steadiness reflected in Liverpool's decline of only ¼d, together with the advance of 8 points at Budapest, was about offset by a drop of 5@20 points in Paris quotations. It looked at one time as if export business would cut something of a figure in the market, the shippers getting in to buy early in the day; but it transpired that only about 30 loads were taken after all at the various ports. The May option was but little affected by the wheat sent around, Wednesday's heavy deliveries having weakened it to about the proper level. While the Government report was not as important an item of gossip as it has been at other times, it nevertheless kept speculative operations within narrow limits all day. The expectation was for a couple of million acres decrease from the December report, a material change in condition from last month. The Michigan report showed a condition of 54, having fallen 10 points during the month. Northwest receipts amounted to 279 cars, against 439 cars last week and 190 cars a year ago. A decrease of 250,000 bushels was expected in the Minneapolis stocks. The Price Current said that timely rains have favored the crop situation, and the general position is maintained in all sections. There is, however, some chinch bug talk from Kansas. Premiums on cash wheat yesterday remained practically the same as the previous day, with No. 2 red far in advance of other grades because of continued scarcity.

DULUTH, May 10.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 68¾c; May, 68¾c; July, 69¾c; September, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67c; May, 67c; July, 67¾c; September, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼c; No. 3 spring, 61¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 10.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, May, 65c; July, 65¼@65¾c; September, 65¼@65¾c; on track: No. 1 hard, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 64¼c.

MILWAUKEE, May 10.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67@68c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼@66c. Rye—No. 1, 57@57½c. Barley—No. 2, 45c; sample, 39@42½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 43¾ elevator and delivered and 44¼ free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 27¾c; No. 3 oats, 27c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28½c; track mixed, 27¼@29c; track white, 28½@35c; No. 2 white chips, 29c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61¼, and No. 2 Western, 61, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 57, costs, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43¾@45c, and malting, 50 @53c, both cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.65@$3.85; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.85@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.70@$2.95; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; rye flour, $3.40@$3.75 per bbl, $1.70@$1.90 per ton, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.30@$2.40, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 84@85c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.50; coarse Winter bran, $18.00@$19.00, latter white; middlings, $16.00@$18.00; city bran, $16.50@$17.00; hominy chop, $16.00; oil meal, $26.50; linseed oil cake, $25.50; corn oil cake, $19.00, nominal.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 10.—Flour and bran, unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $12.25@$13; family, $14@$14.50; short clear, $13.75@$15. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $12@$12.50; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $17@$19.50. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¾c; 180-lb, 7¼c; 160-lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6@6¼c; 12-lb, 7¾c; 12-lb, 7½c; 14-lb, 7¼c; pickled shoulders, 6½c; pickled hams, 10½@11c. TALLOW—City, 4½c; country, 4¾@5¼c. LARD—$7.27½; city lard, $6.85; refined lard, South America, 6¾; Continent, $7.40; Brazil, kegs, $9.20; compound, steady; quoted, city, 6¼@6½c; Western, 6¼@6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard, stearine, 7¾@8c.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.—Beef—Extra India mess, 80s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 68s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 30 to 35 lb, 40s 6d; long clear, 35 to 40 lb, 40s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 36s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 35s 6d. Butter—Finest and good United States nominal. Cheese—American finest, white, 58s; American finest, colored, 62s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 27s 6d; Australian, in London, 27s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, May-August, 24s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 44s 6d. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7¼d. Linseed Oil—35s 6d.

COFFEE.—The situation on the Coffee Exchange at the opening was not calculated to encourage bull speculation. The European markets cabled declines, Brazilian markets were heavy and tending downward, the statistical situation was burdensome, while consumption was tardy. The market started steady in tone, but 5 points lower, and for the rest of the session was irregular and unsettled. Selling for both accounts, for foreign as well as local interests, was done, while but few orders in support of the market came to hand. Forenoon operations were limited to 4,750 bags, the bulk of which was reported on the opening call. Total transactions for the session were 18,250 bags, or considerably below the average of late. The market was finally steady in tone with prices net unchanged to 5 points lower, having rallied partially in the last few minutes on a flurry of foreign buying which led to some local covering. The market for spot coffee was weak and inactive most of the day, with prices entirely nominal, though about on the basis of 7½c for invoice lots of Rio No. 7. Clearances for this country included 200 bags from Santos.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.35@6.40
June	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40@6.45
July	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50@6.55
August	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55@6.60
September	6.65	6.65	6.60	6.60@6.65
October	6.70	6.70	6.65	6.70@6.75
November	6.70	6.70	6.65	6.70@6.75
December	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.90@6.95
January	..	..	..	6.95@7.00
February	..	..	..	7.00@7.05
March	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05@7.10

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Good average Santos, 8$600. Receipts, 2,000 bags; stock, 337,000 bags. Hamburg, net ½ pfg. decline. Sales, 5,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged. Total sales, 18,000 bags. January, 45.75; February, 46.00; March, 46.25; April, 46.25; May, 43.75; June, 44.00; July, 44.25; August, 44.50; September, 44.75; October, 45.00; November, 45.25; December, 45.50. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 8$500. Exchange, 8¼d. Receipts, 2,000 bags. Cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags. Cleared for Europe, 2,000 bags. Stock, 282,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16s; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3⅝c.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $8.70, and in bulk, $6.05; Philadelphia, bbls, $8.65, and in bulk, $6; refined cases, New York, $10; deodorized naphtha, 34½c; prime Summer yellow, 37¼@38c, bbls, 34½c; prime Summer yellow, 37½@38c, prompt; off Summer yellow, 37@37½c; butter grades, nominal; prime white, 40@41c; prime Winter yellow, 40@42c; city linseed American raw, 65@66c; American boiled, 67@68c; Calcutta, raw, 76c; Eastern linseed oil quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 57c.

METALS.—Tin, $28.80 bid and $29 asked; pig iron, warrants, $15; Northern No. 1 foundry, $21@$22; lake copper, 16⅞c; spelter, $4.57½ bid and $4.62½ asked; the brokers' price for lead was $4.47½, and for spelter $4.60; lead, $4.37½.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, barrels, $3.90. Spirits of turpentine, 50½@51c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.55; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $2; K, $2.25; M, $2.45; N, $2.65; W G, $2.75; W W, $3.

SAVANNAH, May 10.—Spirits of turpentine, 47½c; receipts, 1,558 casks; sales, 758 casks; exports, none. Rosin—Receipts, 2,877 bbls; sales, none; exports, none.

CHARLESTON, May 10.—Turpentine, 46¾c; sales, none. Resin, unchanged; sales none.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 10.—No market; holiday.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES — No trading. CALVES—Veals, $4@$6.75; choice, $7; city dressed veals steady at 8@10½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Clipped sheep, $4@$5.62½; wooled ewes, $5.10; clipped lambs, $6@$7.30; prime wooled lambs, $7.75; Southern lambs, $5 per head. HOGS—No trading.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE.

To whom it may concern:

Take notice that to satisfy my warehouseman's lien I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Charles Jacobs & Co., auctioneers, at No. 386 Greenwich Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of May, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, 2 trunks and one box, said to contain household goods, owned by Charles Ludlam, and in which Albert S. Ludlam claims to have some interest; 6 trunks, said to contain household goods, owned by Harry Ludlam, and in which Albert S. Ludlam claims to have some interest; 8 cases, said to contain household goods, owned by Albert S. Ludlam; 1 dynamo, 1 rolltop desk, 3 wooden pulleys, 1 machine, 1 steam table, 2 presses in parts, 1 foot press in parts, 1 lead lined tank, 1 furnace, 5 hangers and rollers, and small articles in box and barrels, owned by Henry E. Adams.

Dated New York, May 1st, 1900.

LEOPOLD AMAN, Warehouseman,
386 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
KNOX & WOODWARD, Attorneys for Lienor, 52 and 54 William Street, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by RICHARD DE LOGEROT to George G. Guion for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1900, at ten and one-half o'clock in the forenoon of that day to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of George G. Guion as general assignee of Richard de Logerot should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend the final settlement of such account.

Witness, James A. Charles Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said court, and the seal of [Seal.] said court, on the 9th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

FRANK H. MACKINTOSH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 95 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
my11-law6wF

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN CASEY, Julia A. Ewing, Justus E. Ewing, Francis Metzger and Carrie Metzger, his wife; Gurdon B. Wallace, Pauline Nelke, and Violet Holis, Minnie Ewing, Wife of Justus E. Ewing; Conrad Jordan, as Trustee for the stockholders of the Lenox Hill Bank of the City of New York; Thomas H. Robbins, and F. Howard Hooke, defendants. —Action No. 1.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 13, 1900.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, Manhattan.

To the defendants Julia A. Ewing, Justus E. Ewing, and Minnie Ewing, wife of Justus E. Ewing: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1900.—Dated New York, April 12, 1900.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and P. O. Address, No. 40 Wall Street, N. Y. City, Manhattan. ap13-law6wF

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALFRED H. AARONS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Alfred H. Aarons of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Alfred H. Aarons was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 24th day of April, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
May 10, 1900.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MORRIS BERMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,510.

To the creditors of Morris Berman, County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Morris Berman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1900, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 8th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROBERT A. HEVENOR, Bankrupt.—No. 2,423.

Notice is hereby given that Robert A. Hevenor, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 10, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated May 10, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—BETTIE PISKO, Bankrupt.—No. 2,356.

Notice is hereby given that Bettie Pisko, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 7th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated May 10, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—CLARENCE H. ROSE, Bankrupt.—No. 2,356.

Notice is hereby given that Clarence H. Rose, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 30, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated May 10, 1900.

NO. 2,500.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM RYAN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William Ryan of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said William Ryan was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated May 10, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—RICHARD E. SAUSE, Bankrupt.—No. 2,409.

Notice is hereby given that Richard E. Sause, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 7, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated May 10th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN WAGLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nathan Wagler of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Nathan Wagler was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
May 10, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

APPLETON, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. APPLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of D. Appleton & Co., No. 72 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York the 11th day of January, 1900 WILLIAM W. APPLETON, MARY APPLETON, DANIEL APPLETON, Executors. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Attorney for Executors, No 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-law6mF

BRIGGS, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE C. BRIGGS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1900. EDWARD J. O'GORMAN, Executor. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh9-law6mF

CURTISS, MARY HELENA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HELENA CURTISS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of May, 1900. JOHN H. CASWELL, Executor. GEO. C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executor, 253 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FREDRICKS, JOHN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. FREDRICKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of McCrea, Somerville & Taylor Nos. 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated N. Y., February 6th, 1900.

SUSAN E. O. FREDRICKS,
ADAM OHLWEILER,
Administrators.
McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrators, 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. fs-law6mF

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of the estate of Henry Hilton, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HORACE RUSSELL, EDWARD D. HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City. d23-law6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NORTON, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. NORTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 607-612, No. 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of April, 1900. ADELAIDE G. NORTON, Administratrix. HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap20-law6mF

ODELL, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. ODELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Herman A. Heydt, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1900.

GEORGE W. ODELL,
RALPH S. TOWNSEND,
Executors.
HERMAN A. HEYDT, Atty. for Executors, 11 Pine St., New York City. f16-law6mF

RANFT, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RANFT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August, 1900.—Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1900. EDWARD F. SCHROEDER, Administrator. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. f23-law6mF

SURROGATE'S COURT, ONTARIO COUNTY.—In the matter of the estate of HIRAM MAXFIELD, deceased.—Notice of intention to apply for letters of administration:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned hereby intends to apply to the Surrogate's Court of Ontario County, New York, for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of Hiram Maxfield, deceased, under Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and creditors are hereby notified to present their claims to the Surrogate of Ontario County, New York, at his office in Canandaigua, Ontario County, N. Y., on or before the 7th day of June, 1900.—Dated April 28th, 1900.

DENISON H. MAXFIELD,
Temporary Administrator and next of kin of HIRAM MAXFIELD, deceased.
JAMES L. HOTCHKISS, Atty., for Applicant, 203-205 Chamber of Commerce Building, Rochester, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Mamie Smith, Chattie L. Hall, Charles C. Smith, Hiram L. Smith, Samuel F. Smith, George B. Smith, James R. Smith, John F. Smith, May E. Smith, S. P. Smith, Olivia A. Brown, S. M. Douhitt, May J. Smith, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-ninth (29th) day of June, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of DAVID B. SMITH, deceased, should not be granted to the petitioner, Olivia A. Brown, jointly with George H. Brown, her husband, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the said Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
mh30-law7wF

SCHROEDER, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA SCHROEDER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, viz., at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August, 1900.—Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1900. EDWARD F. SCHROEDER, Administrator. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. f23-law6mF

ROBINSON, IDA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Sarah Gardner, Gerdorf bei Bopfinger, Wurtemberg, Germany, the heir and next of kin of IDA ROBINSON, late of New York County, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert J. Adams, Jr., of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated Jan. 19, 1898, and two codicils thereto, the first codicil it dated Jan. 9th, 1899, and the second is dated Feb. 20th, 1900, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ida Robinson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 22d day of May, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
mh30-law7wF

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of December, 1899. HENRIETTA A. WEBB, THOMAS B. HIDDEN, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d22-law6mF

WHITE, ELEANOR V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. ABNER C. THOMAS, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR V. WHITE, otherwise known as Ellen White and Eleanor White, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Gifford, Stearns & Hobbs, No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July next

EVIDENCE AGAINST THE ICE TRUST

A Suit Shows Interest in Old Factor Agreement.

THE PUSH-CART CONTINGENT

Detectives Seek Copies of Agreement with Peddlers to Take Ice at a Rebate.

The American Ice Company has furnished evidence against itself that it retains an interest in a factor agreement of 1898, which expires next January, thus fortifying the charge made on Wednesday night at a meeting of the East Side Independent Dealers' Association that to crush out its members the Ice Trust was forming, under a rebate contract, an organization of push-cart peddlers.

The evidence against the new trust comes of a suit brought by the Consolidated Ice Company, the old trust, against George J. Goering, an independent ice distributor of 723 Tenth Avenue and 415 West Forty-eighth Street, on a contract signed by President Charles W. Morse for the Consolidated. The lawyers in the case were Daly, Hoyt & Mason, who sign the papers in the suit against Goering, and Mr. Morse is President of the American Ice Company, which absorbed the Consolidated. The Consolidated has got a corporate existence with Littis O. Reeve as President, ut any gain from the suit would be that of the American Ice Company.

The making public of the facts in the case is due to J. Aspinwall Hodge, Jr., a lawyer, who dealt with Goering, became interested in his persecution by the trust, and will act as his attorney. Goering had an ice route on the middle west side. He was independent up to Jan. 25, 1898, when he signed a contract with the Consolidated Ice Company. Under it Charles W. Morse for the trust agreed to sell Goering all the ice required for his route to Jan. 31, 1901, "at the price established by the Consolidated Ice Company for independent dealers," but with a minimum price of $2 a ton. Goering by this agreement contracted to take ice solely from the Consolidated. The factor feature of the contract was that he was to receive as a rebate in February of each year included in the contract one-half of any cash paid over the minimum rate of $2 a ton.

RAISED PRICE TO FACTOR.

In October, 1898, the trust, which had been selling Goering ice at $3 a ton, suddenly raised the price to $5 a ton. This, it is alleged, was a conspiracy to force him out of the business. Proof of this was in the sending by the Consolidated of its carts to Goering's customers with offers to sell ice at $3 a ton. In many instances the customers were taken away. Goering saw ruin staring him in the face unless he made an independent stand. He split from the trust agreement, got ice where he could, and to-day, in spite of obstacles thrown in his way by the new trust's allies, makes about $2,000 a year clear by his ice route.

The "Maine crowd" let Goering alone until recently, when they sought to embarrass him by suing him for $40, the amount of the last delivery to him in October, 1898, of eight tons of ice at $5 a ton. He had tendered $24 in payment at the legitimate rate of $3 a ton. For him Mr. Hodge brought suit against the Consolidated in the Supreme Court for $160 for rebate under the contract. In the answer to the complaint by Daly, Hoyt & Mason, a counter claim was set up for $350, the amount of profit the Consolidated and its successor, the American, would have made had Goering continued to take ice from the trust.

If the trust allows the suit to go into court, the attorneys say it will run the risk of convicting itself of conspiracy and branding itself as a misdemeanant under the provisions of the Criminal Code.

Goering's case will have the attention of Einstein & Townsend in their proceedings on behalf of W. R. Hearst, proprietor of The New York Journal, before the Attorney General of this State to prohibit the American Ice Company from doing business in this State.

COMBINATION WITH PEDDLERS.

Mr. S. Guiterman, who has charge of the proceedings against the Ice Trust, has the statement that Richard J. Foster is forming an association of push cart men and hucksters under a factor plan to fight the East Side independent dealers under investigation, and private detectives will endeavor to secure copies of any such agreement, as legal proof of the existence of one would be all that is necessary to secure the cancellation of the Trust's certificate to do business in this State.

In the case of President Duke and others of the American Tobacco Company, indicted for criminal conspiracy, a condition of affairs similar to those existing in the Ice Trust was shown. The Tobacco Trust called its factor plan a "commission" plan and the rebate was styled a "commission," but the trust abandoned the plan March 30, 1897.

Of the story of the formation by him of this contingent Richard J. Foster said yesterday:

"There is no foundation for it. I can emphatically deny it. I could sell ice at the dock to men doing a 'heavy' business at more than the net rate mentioned, $2.50 a ton. I would be very foolish to make an agreement with the little fellows at this rate when I could sell to the big fellows at the market rate, $3 a ton.

"This did happen, however: A committee from an association of push cart men waited on me to ask my lowest price for ice. I said that my terms to them would be the market price and that I would sell to all who came, without discrimination."

Mr. Foster declined to discuss a story that the business of H. D. Mould, which he managed, had passed into the possession of the trust.

Members of the East Side Independent Ice Dealers' Association insisted that the information given at their meeting on Wednesday night about the organization of an association of push cart men by Foster on a rebate plan was based on fact. Julius Lester of 39 Essex Street, who is prominent as an East Side independent, said:

"I have no doubt it is so. We are playing detectives and shall in all probability hold a meeting on Saturday to consider what we shall do to combat this move, which means destruction for us."

The lowering of the price of ice at the "bridges" of the trust and of the independents is generally regarded as a concession to public opinion by the American Ice Company.

An appreciable amount of Maine ice is being disposed of in New York and its neighborhood. In one instance J. H. Bahrenburg, Brother & Co. of Henderson and Nineteenth Streets, Jersey City, a consignment of 100 cars of Maine ice, each containing twenty tons, was sold at the rate of $2.50 a ton.

ICE NEEDED BY THE POOR.

West End Woman's Republican Club Protests Against the Trust.

The West End Woman's Republican Club yesterday afternoon passed a resolution protesting against the Ice Trust. Mrs. Clarence Burns proposed the resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

"I move," said Mrs. Burns, "that we protest as women against a price of ice so high that the poor cannot have it. The poor need ice to keep their children alive and well during the Summer. By cleaner streets and various hygienic reforms we have reduced our city death rate, and we do not wish it raised again."

Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, the President, thought that this possibly might be an economic movement, and not a trust, but she had not investigated the subject.

Ice Trust Stock Fluctuates.

The common stock of the American Ice Company on the Stock Exchange was irregular yesterday, fluctuating within a range of 1½ points, from 39 to 40¼, with the close at the high figure, marking a gain of ¼ point on sales of about 4,000 shares. The preferred stock was much less active, but decidedly weaker, losing two full points on sales of approximately 250 shares.

AMERICAN SCHOOL AT ROME.

Annual Election of Officers Held and Fellowships Awarded.

The Managing Committee of the American School for Classical Study at Rome, composed of representatives of the various universities, met in annual session in the School of Architecture, in the Havemeyer Building of Columbia University, yesterday. Prof. E. T. Merrill of Wesleyan University presided.

The committee announced the following Fellowships: In classical archaeology, to George Henry Allen, instructor in the University of Michigan, and Miss Mabel Douglas Reid of the senior class in Cornell University; in Christian archaeology, to Charles Rufus Morey, a graduate of the University of Michigan.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Chairman—Prof. E. T. Merrill, Wesleyan; Secretary—S. B. Flatner, Adelbert College, Cleveland, and Treasurer—C. C. Cuyler of Cuyler, Morgan & Co. of this city.

The Executive Committee consists of the officers and the following: Prof. Bennett, Cornell; Prof. Hale, Chicago; Prof. Gudeman, Pennsylvania; Prof. Beck, Yale; Prof. Warren, Harvard; Prof. West, Princeton; the President of the Archaeological Institute, and President of the American School at Athens.

The Committee on Fellowships will consist of Prof. Smith of Harvard and Prof. Marquand of Princeton, also an editor of The Journal of Archaeology.

The Professors of Latin for the school at Rome were appointed as follows: For 1902, Prof. Bennett of Cornell; for 1903, Prof. Egbert of Columbia.

MALONE MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

Will Be Opened Next Week as a Free Circulating Library.

The Father Malone Memorial Library, in the Henry McCaddin Memorial Institute, on Berry Street, near South Second Street, Brooklyn, will, it was announced yesterday, be opened next week as a free circulating library. The library contains over twenty thousand volumes, among them many rare books and special works, the gift of Pope Leo XIII. The works of the latter class will not be given out for distribution, owing to their great value, but can be read on the premises.

The handsome book shelves and furniture are the gifts of Charles Leneff of Whitestone, L. I.

SAT ON A STOOP, DEAD.

Robert Garvin's Body Discovered in Brooklyn by a Passer-by.

Robert Garvin, a stage carpenter in the Empire Theatre, in Brooklyn, who lived with his mother at 266 South Second Street, that borough, was found yesterday sitting dead on the front stoop of a private dwelling at 189 South Fifth Street.

He had been ill with inflammation of the lungs. When he retired on Wednesday night his mother gave him his medicine and returned to the dining room to await the hour when she was to give him another dose. Meanwhile Garvin arose, dressed, and went out of the house unobserved. George Bruch of 149 Broadway found him sitting dead on the stoop of the South Fifth Street house. His arms were folded, and his eyes were fixed on a lamppost.

The body was removed to the Bedford Avenue Police Station, and a policeman was sent to Garvin's house to inform his mother, who, ignorant of what had happened, was preparing to take his medicine to him. She is an old woman. The policeman had not the heart to tell her her son was dead, and going away hunted up a brother of Garvin, who is connected with the Fire Department, and asked him to break the news to her.

DE HIRSCH MEMORIAL.

Brochure Issued by the Monument Association—General Interest Shown.

The Baron and Baroness De Hirsch Monument Association has issued a ten-page brochure setting forth the purpose of the organization and giving a detailed description of the proposed memorial. Half-tone illustrations of the monument and of the Baron and Baroness are included. Ten thousand copies of this brochure will be sent by mail to all parts of the country. As evidence of the widespread interest taken in this movement, Gen. Thomas L. James, the President of the association, reported yesterday the receipt of a contribution of one guinea from England. In this city money is coming in rapidly and a substantial sum is already at hand.

About $50,000 is the estimated cost of the memorial. The Baron and Baroness gave to various charitable and philanthropic objects more than $75,000,000, and much of this enormous sum was bestowed through entirely non-sectarian channels. For this reason the Monument Committee contains the names of men of every race and creed. Bishop Potter, Rabbi Gotthell, Dr. MacArthur, and the late Father McGlynn joined hands in this work with ex-President Cleveland, Secretary Hay, John G. Carlisle, Oscar S. Straus, and the Presidents of Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, and Brown Universities.

August Belmont is the Treasurer and contributions should be sent to him at 23 Nassau Street.

DETAINED A BOARDER'S TRUNKS.

Woman Held for Grand Jury, Although a Settlement Was Reached.

Mrs. Grace Ingersoll, who says she is the wife of Charles Ingersoll, the Treasurer of Tompkins County, this State, who was recently arrested in California for alleged shortage in his accounts, was a complainant before Magistrate Pool in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning against Mrs. Carrie E. Hunter, a boarding house keeper of 212 West Thirty-eighth Street, who had detained trunks belonging to her and which she said contained $500 worth of property.

Mrs. Hunter claimed that Mrs. Ingersoll owed her for money loaned, and that she retained the trunks as security. Mrs. Hunter said that Mrs. Ingersoll's husband also owed her money. This Mrs. Ingersoll denied.

Magistrate Pool said that Mrs. Hunter, according to the evidence, had no right to hold the trunks, and said he would hold her for larceny unless they could arrive at some amicable settlement within two hours.

Later they again appeared before the Magistrate, told him that an amicable arrangement had been made, and asked him to dismiss the complaint. To their astonishment Magistrate Pool refused to do this, and held Mrs. Hunter in $500 bail for the Grand Jury. Mrs. Hunter's daughter, Mrs. Sophia McCammon of 106 East Forty-fifth Street, went on her mother's bond. She said she owned the house at that address. Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Ingersoll left the court together.

THE COURT ON MARRIAGE.

Magistrate Brenner Says Young Couples Should Forsake Relatives' Homes.

City Magistrate Brenner, in the Adams Street, Brooklyn, Police Court, yesterday expressed the opinion that young married people ought not to live with relatives.

The case before the Magistrate was that of Mrs. Katie Palmer of 150 Ten Eyck Street against her husband, James Palmer, of 147 Conselyea Street. They were married fifteen months ago after a three years' acquaintance. They separated after several months of wedded life, became reconciled three months later, but again separated a short time ago. The wife yesterday charged the husband with non-support. Mrs. Palmer, James's mother, said the trouble was due to the wife's jealousy.

"I strongly opposed my son's marriage," said Mrs. Palmer, "because I knew he was unable to support a wife."

"I did not marry him for his money," said his wife, "but because I loved him, just as you married your husband for love of him."

"Much of the matrimonial infelicity we hear of," remarked Magistrate Brenner, "is due to mothers-in-law, fathers-in-law, and the ever-present sister-in-law. I think it may be laid down as a general rule that the safest course for a young couple is to live among strangers."

He then announced that he would give Palmer time to arrange for the support of his wife.

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THE GARDINER HEARING

Dr. Parkhurst the Chief Witness Before the Commissioner.

Consulted Putnam and Goff as to the Exclusion of District Attorney from the Grand Jury Room.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was the principal witness called at the hearing yesterday on the charges against District Attorney Gardiner before Commissioner Wilcox.

Justice Williams of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court testified that he had not noticed that any of the murder trials before him in March, 1899, had been improperly conducted or negligently prepared.

"What do you think of Mr. Osborne as a Public Prosecutor?" asked Mr. Untermyer, Col. Gardiner's counsel.

"I object," said Attorney General Davies, and in the wrangle that followed he exclaimed: "I am sick of all this talk. The records shouldn't be incumbered with such stuff. The longer this investigation goes on the madder I get."

Commissioner Wilcox sustained the Attorney General's objection, and Mr. Untermyer asked the witness if he had had any other business before him than the trial of murder cases.

"I should say I had," said Justice Williams. "I had the argument on the motion to dismiss the indictment against Roland B. Molineux. I set it aside because I believed that illegal evidence had been given to the Grand Jury. That was my individual opinion. I believe that on the trial I was overruled."

Assistant District Attorney Daniel O'Reilly testified that he had worked very hard, prosecuting as many as sixty cases in a day.

Dr. Parkhurst was asked whether he had conferred with Recorder Goff previous to his appearance before the March Grand Jury.

"Even if he did," interjected Commissioner Wilcox, "there's nothing improper about that."

"I did," said the witness.

"Was that before you had written your letter to Col. Gardiner?"

"No; afterward."

"Did you go to Recorder Goff simply to discuss what you had to say to the Grand Jury?"

"About that, and a thousand other things."

"Did you request that you be examined by the Grand Jury without the presence of Col. Gardiner?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"I don't think that states the case," said Dr. Parkhurst. "I simply refused to give my testimony to the District Attorney before I gave it to the Grand Jury. I do not recall asking for the withdrawal of the District Attorney."

"Then you, Dr. Parkhurst, did not make a request to have the District Attorney asked out of the Grand Jury room?"

Dr. Parkhurst remained silent for a moment. "No formal request," he finally said. "I consulted with the foreman about it, and I intimated to him that I preferred to give my opinion to the Grand Jury. I saw him at my house, where he came to consult with me. That was at about the time that I went to consult with Recorder Goff at his house."

"You are excused," said Mr. Untermyer.

"I might give you more facts," said Dr. Parkhurst.

"Never mind," said Mr. Untermyer, with a bland smile, "the hearing goes on next week, and we shall be charmed to have you call again whenever you think that you have any more facts."

The rest of the afternoon was spent in the examination of Justices Gildersleeve and Giegerich of the Supreme Court, each of whom said that he had noticed no negligence on the part of the District Attorney in the prosecution of cases, but was not allowed to give an opinion of his abilities.

Mr. Untermyer offered as evidence the decision of Justice Foster setting aside portions of the presentment of the March Grand Jury, as well as the jury's minutes, and it was accepted, notwithstanding Mr. Deming's objections.

"The records already are so crowded with such stuff," he said, "that we can't get at the evidence."

"There is no evidence," said Mr. Untermyer.

DELAY IN PAWNBROKER CASE.

Weisenberger, Alleged Receiver of Stolen Goods, Must Answer Tuesday.

There was another adjournment yesterday before Magistrate Mayo in the case of William Weisenberger, the pawnbroker, who is charged with having kept a place for the reception of stolen goods, where Harry Hess, the confessed flathouse burglar, sold his plunder. The adjournment yesterday was due to the absence of Assistant District Attorney McClelland, who has charge of the case.

Emanuel Friend, Weisenberger's lawyer, was on hand when the case was called, and so were Capt. Schmittberger of the West One Hundredth Street Station and about thirty witnesses whom Hess had robbed and who had identified their goods in the pawnshop. After a long delay a message was received from the District Attorney's office stating that Mr. McClelland was a witness at the hearing of Col. Gardiner, and that the case would have to be adjourned.

Then there was concerted objection from all hands, and Magistrate Mayo finally set the case down peremptorily for Tuesday next.

Sealed Verdict in Belmont Case.

A sealed verdict was returned last night by the jury in the case of James T. White & Co. against Perry Belmont in the City Court before Justice McCarthy. The plaintiffs had sued Mr. Belmont for $1,500, which they claimed was due for preparing an engraving and a biography of the defendant's father, the late August Belmont. Mr. Belmont, in his defense, alleged that the portrait was not a good one, and that it was not a steel engraving, but an etching, while he had contracted for the former.

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Golf Waist Coats,—red or green,—plain colors, plaids or mixtures,—Taffetas or self sleeves,

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The "Mac Rae" Golf Coat, made of Taffetas silk, embroidered in appropriate designs.

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Light or Oxford grey and tan.

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Serge Sailor Suits.
Skirts lined or unlined.
Colors of braided serge or cloth, finished with stitching and silk tie fastening.
Sizes 4 to 12 years,

$6.50.

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TRACT SOCIETY TO ACT.

Members Say Its Finances Are in Legal and Proper Shape.

Regarding the question which disturbed the meeting of the American Tract Society on Wednesday, the charge made by H. E. Simmons, a life Director of the society, that about $58,000 of securities belonging to a trust fund had been misappropriated and diverted from their legitimate and honest use, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer said yesterday:

"The Simmons matter has been referred to the Executive Committee. I know nothing about it except that I tried at the meeting yesterday to have it brought up before the Executive Committee, of which the Rev. Dr. Burrell is Chairman, for investigation. He says he will take it up. As a matter of fact, it is all right. Everything is legal and in proper shape."

"Then the charge is untrue?" Mr. Van Rensselaer was asked.

He replied: "I don't say that. I think that there is a misunderstanding on Mr. Simmons's part, and I think it is a shame that at this late date, after seventy-five years of usefulness, the American Tract Society should be made the victim of such a scandal. You can say that if anything is wrong it will be righted.

"As a member of the Board of Managers I have perfect confidence in the present management. I can assure you that there is something else than the interest of the society in this talk; something of a personal nature. I am not much of a financier, but I understand that the charge has to do with some property on which there was a mortgage, and I know that what was done was done with the consent of the court and that it was open and above board.

"I have also been advised by good authority that the Attorney General of the State looked into the charges and found nothing wrong."

The Rev. Dr. Shearer said yesterday: "After the Executive Committee has met I may have something to say. I can tell you, however, that everything is all right. Our word should be worth something."

To Manage Mrs. Frothingham's Property.

Mrs. Julia A. Frothingham, the divorced wife of Howard P. Frothingham, a stock broker, was declared by a Sheriff's jury last night to be a habitual drunkard and incompetent to manage her own affairs. A committee will now be appointed by the Supreme Court to look after her. The inquiry had been instituted by her mother, Mrs. Fannie M. Bedlow. The testimony showed that Mrs. Frothingham owns a house at Arlington, N. J., valued at $25,000; jewelry worth $30,000, and has $25,000 invested in bonds and securities. She was in court, but made no contest at the inquiry.

The particular young man consults us as to pattern of goods, shape of coat, and hang of trousers because he knows we always have accurately cut garments. Our suits of plaided cheviots, $12 to $22, striped worsteds, $15 to $28, solid color serges, $10 to $24, cricketing flannels, $12 to $20, catch his eye, and are priced to please his pocket.

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New English Twill and Rumchunda Scarfs, at 50c.

Silk Bat-Wing Ties, (for the popular high band collars), at 50c.

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Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Sale of
Men's & Boys' Pajamas,
Made of woven color madras, in neat pink and blue stripes,
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"Stuttgarter" Sanitary WOOLEN Underwear.

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Nervous Exhaustion.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Acts as a tonic and nerve food, imparting vigor and strength to the entire system. Induces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

TENEMENT HOUSE COMMISSION.

Model Buildings, with Many Conveniences, Visited and Approved.

The Tenement House Commission, whose previous trip had been among the worst types of tenements in the city, made another tour of investigation yesterday afternoon, visiting some of the buildings which, while they are officially called "tenements," and rent—on an average—for small prices, are really so much like many of the cheaper—and even some of the more expensive—"flathouses" in New York and Brooklyn that, as the Secretary of the commission acknowledged, it is often difficult to tell where one mode of characterization begins and the other ends.

The commission met at the Monroe Model Tenement, 314 Monroe Street, at the corner of Corlears Street. There were present Myles Tierney, Hugh Bonner, W. J. O'Brien, I. N. Phelps Stokes, Otto Eidlitz, R. F. Almirall, Dr. George B. Fowler, and Lawrence Veiller, the Secretary. They visited tenements at 334 Cherry Street, Seventy-second Street and First Avenue, Sixty-fifth street and First Avenue, and Sixty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue.

In some of the "tenements" not only is provision made for the wheelers on bicycles and in baby carriages, but automatic meters are provided, and there are arrangements for cooking by gas, which is said to be economical. The rents are from $1.85 to $2.25 per week for two rooms and $3.25 to $4.35 a week for four rooms.

The arrangements made for escape in case of fire in some of the model houses are far better, the members of the commission remarked, than the provisions made for like emergency in some so-called flat houses or apartment houses, and even in some hotels. On each floor there are galleries of solid stone, with outside entrances.

In the evening the Commissioners held a meeting to discuss the impressions of the day, which were, in the main, favorable, although unqualified approval could not be given to all the dwellings visited.

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Including Natural and Pastel colors,—white and black Blossoms,

19, 25 and 50 cents per bunch;
Usual Prices 35 cents to $1.75.

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They make Boys' Clothing only, finishing each garment with the utmost care, and giving particular attention to the minute details, so often slighted where clothing is made in quantities.

Manufacturing extensively, we sell to the consumer direct, and at prices that accord with the value of the goods offered.

Our Wash Suits
Include the greatest variety of becoming styles, durable materials and attractive colors.

Sailor Suits of galatea, seersucker, linen, crash and madras; sizes 3 to 12 years, $2.25 to $5.00, according to materials.

Russian Blouse Suits, in suitable materials, hand embroidered; sizes 3 to 8 years.

Double-Breasted Suits of white duck, brown linen and crash; sizes 7 to 16 years.

Bicycle Suits of same materials; sizes 7 to 16 years.

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Right.

One word that briefly describes our $25 to $35 suits.

They're built for tailor-made men.

Doubt if any tailor has more desirable patterns—and he certainly can't fit you better.

Quite a come-down from his price, though.

Other "right" ones down to $15.

"Right" Furnishings and Headwear.

"Right" Clothes for Little Gentlemen, too.

NEXT SUNDAY

Features of interest will appear in the issue of the NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, May 13th. Among the specially contributed articles will be the following:—

ARMY TRANSPORT IN AFRICA,
By W. J. Henderson, Lieutenant in the New York Naval Militia.

PRACTICAL TENEMENT REFORM,
By James C. Bayles, ex-President of the Health Department, New York.

SPRING ON A FARM,
By Kate Sanborn, author of "Wit of Women," &c.

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LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman....Manager. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. BORDERSIDE With VIRGINIA CALHOUN

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GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EVGS., 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. LAST 2 NIGHTS—LAST MAT. TO-MORROW. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Matinées, 2 o'clock. HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

CARNEGIE HALL. Sunday, May 13, at 8:15. HANDEL'S "SAMSON" PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION of New York. 1,000 VOICES. Frank Damrosch Director. SOLOISTS: Clementine de Vere..Soprano. Carrie Bridewell....Contralto. Wm. H. Rieger.....Tenor. Myron Whitney, Jr.....Bass. Res. Seats, 50c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12 and $16. Now on sale at Box Office.

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HARLEM Op. House. Julia Marlowe in Barbara Frietchie. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 14TH, —5 NIGHTS ONLY— HENRY IRVING, MISS ELLEN TERRY. Mon., Tues., & Wed.—ROBESPIERRE. Thurs.—NANCE OLDFIELD and THE BELLS. Fri.—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Seats now on sale. Prices, $1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00.

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AMERICAN Theatre, 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Square Opera Co. Farewell Season of Grand Opera in English. Evs. 8:10. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LOHENGRIN. Next week—Mon. & Thurs. eves., Wed. & Sat. Mats. Mignon. Tues., Wed., Fri., Sat. eves., Tannhauser.

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THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. HERRMANN'S Transatlantique Vaudeville Co. Mme Herrmann, Florence Moore, Grapewin & Chance

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GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Blanche WALSH & Melbourne MACDOWELL. In "CLEOPATRA." Nxt. wk.—"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

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Baseball Jasper Field 3:30 P. M. to-day.—Manhattan vs. Wesleyan. Admission, 25c.

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FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, $5 CENTS

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REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 78¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 43c; cotton, middling, 9⅞c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday devoted its session to the Naval Appropriation bill; an agreement was reached to vote to-day on the armor plate clause. The House busied itself with private pension bills; it passed 180 of the bills, including one to pension the widow of Gen. Henry.—Page 6.

FOREIGN.—A column of British cavalry, 3,000 strong, being the pick of Gen. Hunter's Mafeking relief force, passed through Vryburg on Thursday, and may reach the beleaguered city on Monday or Tuesday. At last reports Gen. Hunter's main army was at Taungs, and was advancing with caution. The Boers admit the occupation of Taungs, and that Gen. Aswegen has been killed. Lord Roberts has reached Ventersburg, about twenty miles south of Kroonstad. At a Liberal-Unionist meeting at Birmingham last evening Mr. Chamberlain made a speech on the causes and effects of the war. He said that it was an insult to his colleagues to say that he was personally responsible for the war, although he would not object to taking such responsibility upon himself. With regard to the future of the Boer Republics, Mr. Chamberlain said that they would have at first to be administered as a Crown colony, like India. Rioting in Spain continues, and two provinces have been declared under martial law. At the sale of the Peel heirlooms in London yesterday the two famous portraits by Van Dyck brought over £25,000. German newspapers are complaining that the attitude of the Russian press was unfriendly with regard to the coming-of-age festivities of the Crown Prince. It is reported in Accra that the rebellious Ashantis are 50,000 strong. The Queen held a drawing room at Buckingham Palace yesterday, at which eight American women were presented.—Pages 3 and 5.

Page 1.

Dr. George H. Gilbert explained his differences with the Faculty of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

It is believed at some of the foreign legations at Washington that a demonstration by the United States is to be made to force payment from Turkey. Germany's attitude is said to be hostile.

Page 2.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has arranged with New York banks to borrow $15,000,000 for a year or longer.

Page 3.

The question of city charter revision and other municipal problems were discussed by James W. Pryor and others before the People's Institute at Cooper Union last night.

"The Limitation of Wealth" was discussed before the Manhattan Liberal Club last night by Walter S. Logan, ex-President of the State Bar Association, who advocated restrictive legislation.

Page 6.

The Cabinet yesterday devoted considerable time to the postal frauds in Havana, but little definite information, it is said, is in hand.

The Social Science Association at Washington discussed jurisprudence; a paper was read on the Government's part in suppressing vice, in which it was said the most that could be attempted was regulation.

Page 7.

At the seventh annual meeting of the Savings Bank Association of the State of New York, which was held yesterday, more than 100 savings banks were represented.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the decision of the Special Term refusing the application of Clinton H. Smith for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Gen. Roe to restore him to his former position as Major of the Seventy-first Regiment.

Page 9.

Fire which started in a stable in "Murderers' Row" damaged the Five Points Mission House yesterday. Nearly 700 children in the latter building marched out in perfect order.

Page 10.

At the Methodist Conference debate on the question of woman delegates caused feeling and was postponed. The entire Board of Bishops was declared effective by the Committee on Episcopacy.

Page 16.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday set aside the verdict of 6 cents damages awarded to Charles B. Morris against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the death of his son, and the case will be retried in the Supreme Court.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 7.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 14.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

BALTIMORE RABBI CALLED.

Ahawath Chesed Temple Wants Dr. Rosenau Here.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE Md., May 11.—A committee composed of L. W. Dinkelspiel, D. W. Richman and M. Kohner of New York are in Baltimore to extend a call to the Rev. Dr. William Rosenau, rabbi of Oheb Shalom congregation, to become pastor of Ahawath Chesed Temple, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, whose pulpit will become vacant in June, due to the resignation of the present rabbi, the Rev. David Davidson.

This is the third call that Dr. Rosenau has received to the New York church. He stated to-night that he had not definitely decided whether or not he would go to the metropolis, as great pressure has been brought to bear upon him to remain in Baltimore. The committee urged upon him the necessity of his acceptance and pointed out that his field of usefulness would be widened. Although its members received no direct assurance from Dr. Rosenau, the committee feels encouraged over the outlook.

$100,000 for Washington and Lee.

LEXINGTON, Va., May 11.—Washington and Lee University has come into possession of $100,000 for the law department by the death of Mrs. Juliet S. Bradford, widow of Vincent I. Bradford of Philadelphia, in addition to Dr. Bradford's collection of paintings and his law library of 1,000 volumes. Mrs. Bradford also made liberal provisions for the university out of her own estate.

Sent to Jail on Father's Complaint.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 11.—James Campbell, a magnetic healer of Syracuse, N. Y., was fined $50 and sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse in a Police Court to-day. He was arrested on complaint of his father, James Campbell, Sr., eighty years old, who lives at Lickrun, and who testified that the boy had cost him $10,000 and had threatened to kill members of the family if more money were not given him.

$10,000 for Dickinson College.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—The will of Alexander McFadden, an iron manufacturer, who died on May 3, admitted to probate to-day, leaves $50,000 to churches, hospitals, charitable and educational institutions. Among the bequests is one of $10,000 to Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., to endow a professorship.

To Make Money in Real Estate and building, read The Record and Guide, the great real estate and building weekly. Newsstands and 14 and 16 Vesey St.—Adv.

FILIPINO LEADER ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

States Terms on Which Aguinaldo Would Surrender.

ADMITS THE WAR IS HOPELESS

American Sovereignty Would be Good for the Islands, He Believes.

With Proper Guarantees from the United States, He Thinks Peace Could Be Established in a Few Weeks.

MANILA, May 11.—Señor Buencamino, at one time a member of the so-called Filipino Republican Cabinet, who was recently liberated by Gen. Otis, announces that he has become reconciled to American sovereignty, and that he will devote his influence to bring about peace. He has sent a proposed peace platform for the National Filipino Party to the insurgent leaders in Manila and to the insurgent Generals, including Aguinaldo, in the field.

This platform declares that it is impossible for the Filipinos to exist as a nation without the protection of the United States, and that consequently they must recognize American sovereignty and strive to attain, under a constitution, the utmost liberty possible. Continuing, Señor Buencamino argues that the Filipinos are incapable of self-government. He says:

"In our independent Government the most predominant notes were abuses and immoralities, the offspring of ignorance and the inherited vices of Spain, by which the Filipino régime was rendered odious to our own people."

Therefore, he contends, American control is necessary to prevent civil strife. He recommends to the National Filipino Party the adoption of a programme embodying the following features:

First—Recognition of the sovereignty of the United States, cessation of hostilities, and cooperation on the part of the Filipinos in the prosecution of "bandits who continue depredations in the name of independence."

Second—A request for a declaration by the United States Government guaranteeing to the Filipinos personal liberties and rights under a Constitution.

Third—A Filipino representative delegation to present to the American Congress and public the desires of the Filipinos respecting political status.

Fourth—The application of a part of the public funds to the maintenance of hospitals for sick and wounded Filipino soldiers, and for the establishment of schools.

Fifth—The transfer of the insurgent funds to the American Treasury.

Sixth—The establishment of a permanent system of Filipino representatives to the civil commission.

Seventh—The exclusion of friars from the administration of the parishes.

Discussing the political outlook with the correspondent of the Associated Press today, Señor Buencamino said:

"There are three elements in the Philippines which obstruct the attainment of peace. The first is the body of Filipino agitators in Manila who are continually shouting for independence, and who thus influence the ignorant masses. The second is the friars, who desire a prolongation of hostilities because, in peace between the Filipinos and Americans, they foresee the end of their prestige and power and the ultimate loss of their properties and holdings. The third element is—(suppressed by the censor).

"If the Civil Commission brings liberal ideas and will approach Aguinaldo, to-day the idolized leader of the Filipinos, and the other leaders still fighting, in a way that will make it possible for them to surrender and yet to retain the respect and honor of their countrymen, then peace in the Philippines will be only a question of a few weeks.

"If the Civil Commission will guarantee protection to the personal and individual rights and liberties of the Filipinos, leaving the determination of our future political status to the United States Congress, Aguinaldo will come in, will order a cessation of hostilities, and will direct the surrender of arms.

"Your forceful sovereignty throughout the islands is unmistakable. We now crave your justice and your humanitarian, lenient policy. Gen. Otis has done much to render feasible and possible the application of the peace project upon which I am now working. To-day, in Manila, we see public funds expended for the benefit of the people, in the construction of markets and bridges, in street repairs, in schools, and in a police force. You have made a good marriage law. You have established systems of municipal government and criminal procedure more liberal and just than were contemplated by the Filipino constitution. These facts attest your good faith, and our trust in the American people is as strong as ever."

INSURGENTS AGAIN ROUTED.

Twenty-five Scouts Put 500 of Them to Flight, Killing Ten—The Helena Shells Rebel Trenches.

MANILA, May 11.—A force of 500 insurgents attacked 25 scouts of the Forty-eighth Regiment near San Jacinto, Province of Pangasinan, on Monday, but were routed by the scouts, ten of their number being killed. The Americans lost two killed.

On April 26 the rebels burned and sacked the town of Trocin, near Bulan, murdering natives who were friendly to the Americans and two Spaniards. The Americans killed thirty-seven of the insurgents.

On the same date Major Andrews, with two companies of troops, attacked Gen. Mojicas's stronghold near Ormuc, Leyte Island. Mojicas had brass cannon and plenty of ammunition, but after three hours of fighting the insurgents fled. Their loss is not known. The Americans lost two killed and eleven wounded. They destroyed the enemy's rifles, powder, and stores.

The islanders of Masbete received Col. Hardin's expedition differently from those of Mariduque, where he left one company of the Twenty-ninth Regiment. On approaching the principal town, Palanoc, the insurgent trenches appeared to be occupied and the gunboat Helena bombarded them vigorously, after which three companies were landed and took the trenches with little resistance. One Filipino was killed. Two or three hundred insurgents hold the neighboring towns, and the natives appear unfriendly.

CHARLES A. TOWNE TALKS.

Will Not Accept Democratic Nomination for Vice President Unless 16 to 1 Plank Is Reaffirmed.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Charles A. Towne was seen at the Auditorium Annex early this morning, as he was about to take the train for Duluth, his home. When asked for an expression of opinion regarding the action of the convention he said:

"I can say what I have always said since my name has been mentioned in this connection, that I have not sought the office and have made no efforts to secure the nomination, but if the Populists and the other two parties think I am the most available man for the position I will accept.

"It has been my wish all along that the Sioux Falls Convention should name a committee to meet with committees of the other two parties in Kansas City to consider the Vice Presidential nomination, but it looks as though my friends at Sioux Falls did not consider that the best course to follow."

"If there is a modification of the Chicago financial plank at the Kansas City Convention on the silver question would you accept the Vice Presidential nomination?"

"I certainly would not, if it approached even the remotest degree to a backdown from the plank of 1896, but there will be no backdown. The Chicago plank will be reaffirmed."

POPULIST COMMITTEE ORGANIZES.

Senator Marion Butler Chairman—Executive Committee Named.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 11.—The Populist National Committee met here today and organized by the election of the following officers:

Chairman—Senator Marion Butler, North Carolina.

Vice Chairman—J. H. Edminston, Nebraska.

Treasurer—W. D. Washburn, Massachusetts.

Secretary—J. A. Edgerton, Colorado.

The new Executive Committee is as follows:

Gen. J. B. Weaver, Iowa; Senator William V. Allen, Nebraska; J. W. Breidenthal, Kansas; Eugene Smith, Chicago; E. V. Wayo, Arizona; T. Tracy, Texas; Robert Schilling, Wisconsin; Major Bowler, Minnesota; Dr. C. T. Taylor, Pennsylvania.

TENNESSEE CONVENTION.

Declares for Bryan and Renominates Gov. McMillin.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 11.—The Democratic State Convention, which has been in session here, did not complete its labors until an early hour this morning.

At 1 A. M. to-day the Platform Committee reported the resolutions containing an anti-expansion plank, declaring against trusts, reaffirming the Chicago platform, and favoring William J. Bryan for President. The resolutions were at once adopted.

Gov. Benton McMillin was nominated for a second term. Thomas L. Williams of Knoxville was named for Railroad Commissioner, and the convention at 1:45 A. M. adjourned sine die.

WANT TO SUCCEED FALLOWS.

Three Aspirants for the Assembly in the Austin Faction.

The George C. Austin faction in the Twenty-first District has three members, each of whom demands the Republican nomination for member of Assembly to succeed Mr. Fallows. They are Charles S. Whitman, R. W. Thompson, Jr., and Robert McCormick.

The matter has been submitted to Chairman Quigg of the County Committee. The aspirants want a decision and suggest that the General Committee be called together on May 24 to make a selection. Mr. Quigg expressed the opinion that that was too early a date.

William S. Bennet is the sole choice of the Abraham Gruber faction for the position.

GODDARD-HESS CONTEST.

Final Steps for Reconvening of 12th Congress District Convention.

John H. Hammond, counsel for Capt. F. Norton Goddard in his contest with Charles A. Hess relative to the Twelfth Congress District Convention, will to-day file the order of the Court invalidating the proceedings of the convention of April 5. He will then apply for a writ directing Chairman L. E. Quigg to reconvene the Congress Convention on Tuesday, May 22.

Unless some of the delegates have experienced a change of mind, Capt. Goddard will be sent to Philadelphia in place of Mr. Hess.

Mr. Quigg said last night that he would promptly obey any order of the Court. If the contest was to be continued on appeal, that was a matter that did not concern him, but rested with Mr. Hess and his counsel.

THE FOURTH SENATE DISTRICT.

Charles Heymann Has Entered the Race to Beat Davis.

There promises to be the liveliest kind of a fight for the Republican nomination in the Fourth Senatorial District. Charles Heymann of the Fourth Assembly District, in which Senator David F. Davis also lives, has entered the race, and declares he will beat both Davis and Assemblyman A. C. De Graw.

Mr. Heymann's friends assert that he will certainly carry Davis's ward, and that that will reduce the contest to Heymann and De Graw.

Tanner Not a Senatorial Candidate.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Gov. Tanner arrived in Chicago to-day and declared that he is not a candidate for United States Senator or for any other office. The first duty of all Republicans, he said, was to elect the Republican State ticket and the Republican State Legislature. The Governor came to Chicago for the purpose of consulting physicians with regard to his health.

George E. Greene to be a Senator.

ALBANY, May 11.—It is said here to-day in political circles, in contradiction to the statement that George E. Greene of Binghamton is slated for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican State ticket, that he is to succeed Dr. Johnson in the Senate from the Thirty-eighth District, and that delegates have already been instructed for him.

POLICEMAN STOPS RUNAWAY.

Passers-by in Fifth Avenue witnessed an exciting runaway near Forty-second Street last evening, when the horse attached to a private hansom owned by Anson Phelps Stokes took fright two blocks north of that point and charged down the thoroughfare, which at that time was crowded with vehicles. There was no one in the hansom at the time, as it had just left Miss Helen Stokes at the house of a friend up town.

Michael Walsh, the driver, was unable to stop the animal, but Policeman William F. Aikens of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who was returning from supper, jumped from a car and seized the bridle as the runaway struck the crosstown car tracks. The horse threw him from his feet and dragged him to Forty-first Street before he brought it to a standstill. The little finger of his right hand was dislocated and he sustained many bruises. Walsh, the driver, was so greatly excited that he threw his arms about the policeman and kissed him, declaring that Aiken had saved his life. Some of those who saw the officer's daring act declared that they would report the facts to Chief Devery.

1:00 P. M., 5:30 and 9:20 P. M.
At each of these hours a splendid fast train leaves Grand Central Station by New York Central, Lake Shore, and Big Four for St. Louis. There is no better service, or more comfortable route.—Adv.

PANTHER LOOSE AT SEA

Panic Among Wild Animals on the Steamship Pisa.

BRUTE KILLED BY A KEEPER

Steerage Passengers Badly Frightened, but No One Was Hurt—A Record Cargo of Beasts.

As the steamship Pisa, from Hamburg, dropped anchor off the South Central Pier, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, there came from that part of her known as "No. 2 'tween decks" a chorus of animal sounds. They were from a cargo of beasts said to be the largest ever brought across the Atlantic. In it were elephants, tigers, leopards, camels, and other kinds of animals, together with a large assortment of birds and reptiles.

With the exception of one night the trip was quiet in "No. 2 'tween decks." But in that one night Jake, the unruly sacred panther, caused enough trouble to throw the whole ship into a panic. As was afterward learned, he had been gnawing the wooden edges of his cage for days, and enough progress had been made by that night to dislodge two of the iron bars that separated him from freedom. Creeping out stealthily, he made his way to the elephants' corner, and then, uttering a piercing shriek, leaped into the air and landed on the trunk of the Goddess Diana, a three-year-old elephant of mild disposition.

Then pandemonium was turned loose. Diana roared and kicked as the panther's claws tore long strips of flesh from her trunk, and all the other elephants, ten in number, sent up answering howls. Over in the far end of the menagerie six big tigers growled and tore at their cage bars, while boa-constrictors hissed, bears grunted, and more than 2,000 canary birds emitted terrified chirps.

Kangaroos, camels, leopards, and the rest joined in the chorus, the only silent members of the party being a pair of flying foxes, which were swung to the ceiling in a wire cage. They played their part, however, for one of them managed to open the door of his prison in some way, after which they flew, head downward, according to their custom, straight toward the cause of the fracas. Alighting on his back, they bit him about the head and ears until he dropped his hold on the Goddess Diana and fled to a corner. Then the flying foxes returned to their cage. Meanwhile 300 immigrants, who were in the rear of the ship, and only separated from the animals by thin partitions, were trying to offset the noises made by their neighbors. The men howled lustily, uncertain whether the boat was sinking or the last day was at hand, and the women wept aloud or fainted, as was most convenient. Strenuous efforts on the part of the officers in charge of that quarter were necessary to keep them from crowding up through the hatchways and stampeding the decks.

Four men, Second Officer H. von Marbom, and the three keepers who had the animals in charge, had rushed down into the menagerie meanwhile. Hardly had Von Marbom reached the foot of the ladder when Jake, the panther, dived at him, tearing away the front of his coat, but not striking the flesh. The officer dodged back up the ladder forthwith, preceded by the keepers, and then the four held a council of war. Lanterns were swung down into the darkness below in order to locate Jake, who was seen making for his corner at the first approach of light.

Karl Zeller, one of the keepers, then procured a Mauser rifle and cautiously descended again. In less than a minute afterward the escaped beast lay dead where he had sought refuge, and the trouble was over save for the cries of the other animals, which could not be quieted for some hours.

After most of the noise had died away, one elephant still refused to be pacified. He was the biggest of the lot, named Capuri, and his cage was on the upper deck, because there was not room for him below. According to the ship's officers, his yells, which he will utter on a command from his keeper, did away with the necessity of a foghorn when they were sailing along the Banks.

Most of the animals came from the Hagenback Zoological Gardens in Berlin, and nearly all were consigned to William Farteis of this city. Ultimately they will be divided among Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, and the Glen Island Zoological Gardens. The chief keeper, during the voyage, was George Springer.

In the cargo were eleven elphants, six tigers, 2,000 canary birds, one yak, two trained gnus, 300 monkeys, twelve ostriches, two bears, two boxing kangaroos, a puma, an ibis, (sacred bird of the Nile,) fourteen leopards, and fifty boxes of snakes, besides a numberless variety of birds, including an eagle from the Alps and a lot of pelicans. Fifty of the monkeys, two llamas, an antelope, and a stork died on the trip, and a wildcat ate up a few dozen canary birds.

Besides the animals there were aboard several orchids valued at from $500 to $600 each.

DRIVER'S BRAVE DEED.

Saved Children from Collision, but May Lose His Own Life.

Charles Krancher, twenty-seven years old, a driver for a brewery in East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, was badly injured yesterday afternoon by turning his runaway team into an elevated railroad pillar to prevent a collision with a truck containing a number of children.

Krancher's horses became frightened and ran away at Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street. They proceeded up Willis Avenue and had almost reached Third Avenue when Krancher saw the truck with the children, who were on their way to a Maying party in the country. His team was headed directly toward them, and to avoid the impending collision he turned the horses by a hard effort into the pillar.

The truck was thrown botton side up on top of the horses and both animals were badly injured. Krancher was hurled to the ground, alighting on his head. He was picked up unconscious and taken to the Fordham Hospital, where it was found that he had a compound fracture of the skull. His condition was said to be extremely critical.

AERONAUT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Pa., May 11.—Prof. Carl Bryan, the aeronaut with Welsh Brothers' Circus, exhibiting in this city for a week, had a thrilling experience to-day. While the balloon was being inflated with hot air a spark, unnoticed by Bryan, settled on the silk. The ascent was made, and when at a height of about one thousand feet the balloon took fire. In a short time it was a mass of flames. For some time Bryan, on a trapeze below, was unaware of the fire and his own peril.

Bryan distinctly heard the shouts of the people below and, glancing up, saw the balloon on fire. He quickly cut loose his parachute and leaped. This, on account of haste, he did imperfectly, and fell a great distance before the parachute opened. Bryan, however, landed without sustaining injury. What was left of the balloon fell on the mountains north of Reading.

This is the third balloon destroyed by fire for Welsh Brothers this season, the others meeting a similar fate at Lancaster, Pa., a short time ago.

Centre of American Metropolis
is Grand Central Station of the New York Central in 42d Street. You can reach it in from half a minute to fifteen minutes from 77 New York hotels, 35 clubs, and 31 theatres.—Adv.

WANAMAKER CHARGES ATTEMPTED BLACKMAIL

Says City Official Threatened to Malign His Character.

RECOUNTS PRIVATE INTERVIEW

Tells How Director of Safety English Tried to Stop Newspaper Attacks on Philadelphia Officials.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—John Wanamaker gave out for publication to-night a letter and statement in which he makes the charge that Director of Public Safety Abraham L. English, in an attempt to silence the attacks of The North American upon the administration of Mayor Ashbridge, threatened to retaliate by publishing affidavits directed against the personal character of Mr. Wanamaker. The letter is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 1900.

I deem it my duty to submit to the public the following narration of an incident which took place in my office on Thursday morning last. Under ordinary circumstances there possibly could be no excuse made for the intrusion of such a private matter on the public attention, but when a powerful city official, the chief councilor of the Mayor in controlling the police force of a municipality, threatens a citizen with a deliberately concocted and scandalous attack on his character, unless he silences the criticisms of a newspaper upon the acts of public officials, the occurrence is more than a private grievance—it is an incident of far reaching and menacing import. No more insidious and terrorizing form of blackmail could be devised.

The threat of the chief of police of a great city, speaking for a Mayor and municipal administration, is no idle boast; it is a monstrous and audacious attempt to intimidate and coerce by an unlawful and revolting abuse of power. To be silent under such circumstances would be an encouragement to lawless and truculent officials, vested with authority with which they can harass and oppress. It would embolden the perpetrators of such practices, and put weak men at their mercy. I regard it, therefore, as a duty to the newspaper press of the city and country, as well as to the entire community, to lay before the public the following facts.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

This is followed by a circumstantial account of a remarkable interview between Director English and Mr. Wanamaker, alleged to have taken place yesterday in the latter's office in his store. Mr. Wanamaker says Director English's Secretary called on him soon after 9 A. M., and stated that the Director would like an interview. In about twenty minutes the Director arrived, accompanied by Commissioner of City Property George G. Pierie.

Mr. Wanamaker's story of the interview is as follows:

"Director English opened the conversation by saying:

"'I have come over here to talk to you about these attacks on the Mayor and the administration in The North American. After the talk he and I had with you last December I thought there would be no more trouble about it, and the paper did apparently stop for a while, but it was only a little while, and they have been going on ever since. The Mayor and I have stood it now for a year, and we are not going to stand it any longer.' He then said to me: 'Have you seen The North American this morning?'

"'I said: 'Yes, but I have not read it.'

"'Well,' he replied, 'there these attacks appear again in a big double-column editorial, and we are not going to stand it any longer.'

"The editorial referred to was in criticism of the Mayor's approval of the Keystone Telephone ordinance. At this point I said to him:

"'Well, Mr. Director, in view of the character of this conversation which you have entered upon, as you have brought a witness along with you, I think I shall ask some one to come in to be present upon my part to hear what takes place.'

"I thereupon stepped to an outer office and requested my secretary, Mr. Meyers, to come in, which he did.

"I then informed Mr. English that The North American is the property of my son, Thomas B. Wanamaker, and is controlled and managed by him alone, and that I had nothing to do with the publication. I told Mr. English I would not interfere in any way with whatever my son intends to do with his paper, and furthermore I would not permit the Director of Public Safety or the Mayor himself to dictate to me on a question like this. Mr. English answered that no one will believe that I do not own and run the paper.

"'That is as much as to say you think I am a liar.' I replied.

"'Mr. English then said that he had not said I was a liar, and when I reiterated that he would not interfere with the paper Mr. English said:

"'Very well. Then I want to give you notice that for eight months we have been looking up your personal record from the time you were Postmaster General. We have followed you throughout Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and even in Europe, and we have fortified ourselves with affidavits against you, and since you have been attacking other people we will now take our turn on you.'

"After some further controversy Mr. English said:

"'Well, Sir, I insist that you shall stop these attacks of The North American on the administration. If you do not, you will have no one to blame for the consequences but yourself. We will not stand it any longer, and we give you notice. You can stop it if you want to.'

"I replied:

"'Your language is offensive and grossly insulting. You come to me in my private office and practically call me a liar, and threaten me with the use of affidavits, which you say you have collected against my character, if I do not comply with your wishes and stop the publication of a certain newspaper in criticism of your administration. I can hold no further conversation with you, and I request you to leave my office at once.' Mr. English then left the office with his companion."

DR. GEORGE H. GILBERT'S VIEWS

He Explains Differences with Theological Seminary Faculty.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Dr. George H. Gilbert of the Chicago Theological Seminary has made a statement of his case in which he says the differences between him and the Faculty are in the realm of speculation rather than that of history. Concerning his beliefs he says:

"First—I have never denied the preexistence of Christ. I have only said that the doctrine is nowhere clearly found in the words of Jesus. This is an exegetical position, which I think is impregnable. But it is only from the side of exegesis, namely, the exegesis of the words of Christ, that I have any occasion to refer to this doctrine.

"Second—I have never denied a metaphysical relationship between Jesus and God. I have only said that such a relationship is nowhere claimed by Jesus. This also is an exegetical position which I think cannot be overthrown. The union which Jesus claims with the Father is, I think, demonstrably a union of character, an ethical union. But I have never denied, orally or in print, that there may have been a relationship other than ethical.

"Third—I hold that my position is that of a New Testament trinitarian. The New Testament associates God and Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit in the work of revelation and redemption. It has no formal doctrine of the Trinity, but only the elements of a doctrine.

"Fourth—I wish to have all that I have written brought to the test of the Word of God. I have written on the teaching of Jesus, and every statement made I wish to have tested by the text of the Gospel itself. The Word of God is too precious to be trifled with. I do not ask any favor. I only ask that my works shall not be condemned, nor even brought under suspicion, without a fair trial at the bar of that Sacred Word to which as Protestants we all affirm that the final appeal in questions of religion must ever be made."

How to Judge a Building.
To recognize the good and the bad in architecture read John Beverley Robinson's new book. The first attempt made to interest the layman. 300 illustrations. Cloth, $2.50. The Architectural Record Co., 14 and 16 Vesey St.—Adv.

'THE ST. LOUIS CAR STRIKE.

Police Fire Into Rioters but No Casualties Are Reported—Arrests Made.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—The aspect of affairs in the great street railroad strike today showed a complete reversal of the conditions prevailing yesterday. The day opened quietly, but as the hours sped by reports began to come in of renewed rioting in various parts of the city. In one instance the police fired into a crowd and in others used their clubs on those who attempted to interfere with the running of cars. While rumors of casualties were rampant during the day, up to a late hour to-night none of a serious nature had been corroborated.

The Suburban System ran all its cars under an escort of police. So closely was the watch maintained by the force that practically no disturbances occurred on its lines. The transit company started cars on a number of its branches, and, notwithstanding the utmost police protection, trouble cropped out. Two cars were taken out of the station at Geyer and Jefferson Avenues and started for Carondelet at 2 o'clock. About 300 striking employes of the road and their friends were around the carsheds at the time, and when the cars came out an attempt to pull the motormen off the cars was made. The crowd was forced back by the police and the cars proceeded on their way without further interference.

A number of men attempted to board one of the cars on the Compton Heights Division as it rounded the corner at Vanderventer and Park Avenue about 2:30 o'clock. The policemen who were on the car used their clubs on the heads of the first who reached the car, and the rest of the crowd retreated. The affair occasioned considerable excitement and a dozen mounted policemen were promptly sent to the scene from other parts of the city.

As a Park Avenue car was going into town at 3:30 o'clock, at Park and Mississippi Avenues, a crowd of about 250 persons assembled at that corner and began to stone it. The policemen fired several shots over the heads of the crowd without stopping the trouble, and then fired directly into the crowd. So far as known no one was hit. The car was detained five minutes, then it started again on its way into the city. An unsuccessful attempt was made to cut the wires at Magnolia and California Avenues, the men being driven off by the police.

Several arrests were made during the day. The suburban lines were liberally patronized, but the public could not pluck up courage to take advantage of the facilities offered by the transit company, and as a consequence very few fares were rung up.

STANDARD OIL NOT A TRUST.

The Company Will Argue for Dismissal of the Ohio Cases on This Ground.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 11.—The statement is made on the authority of Judge Burke of Cleveland that in all probability the suit pending in the Supreme Court of Ohio against the Standard Oil Company will be dismissed on May 23. Unless there should be a change in the present plan the attorneys of the company will appear before the court on the above date and ask for the dismissal of the cases. The ground for the motion will be the allegation that the company is no longer a trust, but merely a corporation. In support of this assertion, the company will attempt to show that the trust certificates issued years ago have all been collected and replaced by shares of stock in the new company recently incorporated under the laws of New Jersey.

The inference from this will be that the trust has been dissolved, and that the business is now being conducted by a corporation, whose operations cannot be interfered with by the Ohio laws. The proceedings against the company were begun nearly three years ago. It was an information in contempt, the charge being that the company was guilty of contempt of court by failing to dissolve the trust in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court, rendered in 1892.

COLER'S PLAN TO CURB TRUSTS

To Explain His Scheme of State Supervision to Chairman Jones.

Controller Coler went to Washington yesterday afternoon for the purpose of consulting with Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee in reference to Mr. Coler's plan for the State supervision of corporations. Many of the Controller's political friends feel that this plan should be embodied in the platform framed at the Kansas City convention, as affording an adequate remedy against trusts.

When Senator Jones was in the city a week ago he was so busy that he could not call on the Controller, and after his return to Washington he wrote a letter to Mr. Coler, inviting him, if possible, to visit him in that city.

In effect, the Controller's plan is to place all corporations under the supervision of a State official substantially as banking and insurance concerns now are, and to make this practice general throughout the country. Mr. Coler believes that it would be a matter of extreme difficulty to enact a Federal law that would cover the situation, and that the only remedy is in State control.

His plan has been explained at great length to Ex-Senator David B. Hill and other Democratic leaders in this State, and it is being considered as a possible plank in the platform to be adopted at the State Convention which meets in this city on June 5.

FIRE IN CABLE SLOT.

Big Crowd Gathers in Broadway and Traffic Is Delayed.

A quantity of waste which had accumulated in the cable slot at Broadway and Fourteenth Street became ignited about 12 o'clock last night and the flames shooting from the ground occasioned great excitement and caused a large crowd to gather.

An alarm of fire was turned in, but the firemen could not get at the blaze and had to let it burn itself out. The fire delayed all north-bound cars on Broadway for thirty minutes.

MAY CALL THE REV. DR. PETERS.

Brooklyn Church Said to be Considering That Step.

It is regarded as probable that the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, ex-pastor of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, and who recently embraced the Baptist faith, will be called to the pastorate of the Sumner Avenue Baptist Church, in Brooklyn. Dr. Peters preached at the church last evening, and at the close of the service it was announced that he would occupy the pulpit during the months of June and July. It was said last night that the proposition of extending a formal call to Dr. Peters to become pastor of the church was under consideration.

The Sumner Avenue Church is not among the wealthiest and largest of that denomination in Brooklyn, and some surprise is expressed that it contemplates calling Dr. Peters, who is said to have received a salary of $7,000 a year as pastor of the Bloomingdale Church. It is said, however, that John G. Jenkins, President of the First National Bank, Brooklyn, who recently became interested in the church, has made it possible for the church to extend a call to Dr. Peters.

No. 21—"Four-Track Series."
Pronounced by members of the Fifty-sixth Congress as the best thing of its kind ever published; mailed free on receipt of three one-cent stamps. Address Room 316 Grand Central Station, New York.—Adv.

A DEMONSTRATION TO FORCE SULTAN TO PAY

Foreign Legations at Washington Believe One Will Be Made.

GERMAN ATTITUDE HOSTILE

Would Refuse, It Is Said, to Look After American Interests if Diplomatic Relations Are Severed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Although the Department of State is silent as to the course to be pursued toward Turkey in case the Sultan persists in ignoring the demand of the United States for payment of the indemnity which the Sultan has admitted to be just and due, it is ascertained from one of the foreign legations that there is evidently a purpose on the part of the United States Government to try the effect of a demonstration to constrain the payment promised. The foreign representative who learned this has mentioned it with astonishment to some of his associates, and it has undoubtedly found its way to the several courts in Europe.

The intimation is heard here that the German Government has signified its disapproval of the published proposition that in case of a suspension of diplomatic relations with Turkey the interests of the United States shall be turned over to Germany. Germany is engaged in an effort to ingratiate itself with the Sublime Porte, and would look upon the invitation to take care of the United States in Turkey as an embarrassment.

No conjecture is indulged in at the department of State as to the mission of Ahmed Pasha, the Turkish Admiral, who is reported to have started for this country to arrange for the building of a ship of war that is to be paid for at the value of the vessel plus the amount of the indemnity for the losses at Harput and Marash. The Government would not listen to any such proposition, and, if it did, it is believed that when the ship was delivered to the Turkish Government another claim would have to be asserted in order to obtain the cost of the ship and the indemnity added.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 11.—The matter of the settlement of the indemnity claims is temporarily delayed. In well-informed circles it is said that the Turkish Minister at Washington, Ali Ferrouh Bey, has given assurances of the settlement of the claims, but asks for a short delay, which is granted.

Ahmed Pasha has left Constantinople. He is going to the United States with proposals, the object of which is the settlement of the claims in an indirect manner. In the event of the failure of Ahmed's proposals, the United States Government will resume negotiations with the Porte. The impression here is that Ahmed will not succeed.

The Porte has presented a new note to the Embassies announcing its intention to introduce the octroi in Gallipoli. The object of this movement, it is believed, is to establish a precedent for the subsequent imposition of like duties in other towns.

It is expected that the Embassies will again refuse to assent, as the measure is contrary to the treaty.

EXCITING TENEMENT FIRE.

Several Persons Carried to Safety—Firemen Overcome by Gas.

Several firemen were overcome by gas and smoke while fighting fire in the tenement house at 176 East Seventy-eighth Street, and many exciting rescues were effected. A fireman and a number of policemen lived in the house.

The fire started in the basement and spread so rapidly that three alarms were turned in. Fireman Hall of Engine 7 discovered it while he was eating luncheon in his flat in the building. He gave the alarm and then got the tenants out. He personally carried to the street three women, two children, and a man who insisted on stopping to get his

ICE TRUST MUST ANSWER

Some Officers and Directors to Appear in Court Monday.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

Combination to Raise Prices Called Injurious to Public Health—Summons Issued by Magistrate Zeller.

Some of the officers and Directors of the American Ice Company will appear before City Magistrate Zeller, at the First District Police Court, on Monday next to answer charges of conspiracy and other unlawful acts. The information on which the Magistrate issued summonses was laid by Walter Howard of the staff of The New York Journal against Charles W. Morse, David W. Hunt, John R. Bennett, John D. Schoonmaker, Wesley M. Oler, Charles B. Church, Edwin Campbell, John Bauer, John L. Kavanagh, and Charles Devoe. All except Mr. Morse constituted the Board of Directors of the American Ice Company when it made its listing application to the Stock Exchange last September. Of them, only Messrs. Morse, Schoonmaker, Church, and Devoe are members of the present board.

The information recites that the Consolidated and Knickerbocker Companies were foreign corporations and active competitors in the ice business prior to March 11, 1899, and that ice was, as a result of competition, 30 cents per 100 pounds at retail. It deals with the control of the ice business by the Consolidated and charges that the defendants conspired in 1899 to restrain and prevent competition in the supply and price of ice, and are still conspiring through the organization March 11, 1899, of the American Ice Company. By this organization and its terms the Consolidated and Knickerbocker Companies stripped themselves of assets and property and have since maintained a nominal and fictitious existence, with dummy officers and Directors. The information goes on to say:

"The defendants have conspired and agreed among themselves to commit and have committed an act injurious to the public health and to trade and commerce by arbitrarily and unnecessarily and unreasonably raising the price of ice from 30 cents per hundred pounds at retail to 60 cents per hundred pounds at retail, and increasing in like manner the wholesale price of ice in like proportion.

"That the aforesaid acts of the defendants constitute an unlawful arrangement or agreement, combination, or conspiracy resulting in a monopoly by the defendants, acting through said American Ice Company, and by the means above described, of the business of selling and distributing the commodity of ice in the City of New York; of unlawfully excluding and preventing persons or corporations other than the defendants and the said American Ice Company from engaging in the business of selling and vending ice in the City of New York; of unlawfully raising and advancing the price of ice in the City of New York, and unlawfully advancing and maintaining in the City of New York at a standard arbitrarily fixed and maintained by them, the said defendants and the said corporation, the price of ice in the City of New York; of unlawfully preventing and prohibiting the sale of ice at a price below that arbitrarily fixed and maintained by them, the said defendants and the said corporation; of unlawfully limiting, fixing, and controlling the production and output of ice, and of oppressively and unlawfully forcing and compelling all dealers in ice to sell it at a price arbitrarily fixed by them, the said defendants and the said corporation, by means of unlawfully refusing and threatening to refuse to sell, furnish, and supply ice to any person who sold said commodity at a price less than the standard price so arbitrarily fixed and maintained by them, and that such were the purposes and objects of the defendants in effecting and carrying out the aforesaid arrangement, agreement, combination, or conspiracy whereby the business and plants of the said Knickerbocker and Consolidated Ice Companies were turned over to the defendants and the said American Ice Company as aforesaid."

By their acts, the information claims, Section 1 of Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1899, Section 3 of Chapter 267 of the Laws of 1896, and Sub-Division 6 of Section 168 of Chapter 8 of the Penal Code were violated.

It had been arranged by W. R. Hearst's representatives to present the information before Magistrate Flammer, but he left town yesterday. C. J. Shearn of Einstein & Townsend found Magistrate Zeller last night, and he consented to take cognizance of the case and to issue summonses which will be served to-day. District Attorney Gardiner had been consulted with reference to a plan to lay the facts before the Grand Jury. He suggested that the proper course was to apply to a Magistrate.

TAMMANY AND ICE TRUST.

Both Vigorously Denounced by Frank Moss at Vigilance League Conference.

The Ice Trust came up at a conference of the City Vigilance League at Amity Hall, in West Fifty-fourth Street, last night.

Dr. Matthew Beattie introduced the speaker of the evening, the Rev. Leighton Williams, who repeated the address he had made in January, 1894, before the first Municipal Conference, and more recently before the Get Together Club of Brooklyn, on "The Need of a Positive Programme," treating on the subjects, "Progress Versus Reform," "Men Rather Than Measures," "Construction Rather Than Destruction," "The Ideas of the Conferences Six Years Ago."

Frank Moss spoke on the requisites to success in wresting eighteen months hence the control of this city from Tammany Hall. The Police Department, he said, is in some respects worse than in 1894. General conditions in the city are such as to make men drunkards, women depraved, and children gamblers. The Building Department is a scandal. The Fire Department has lost its prestige. It has been tainted by the dominant political organization. The secret of Ramapo and the ice business is the control of the departments that run the city's affairs by Tammany Hall.

"The capitalists," continued Mr. Moss, "behind Ramapo and the Ice Trust are many of them respectable citizens, members of churches, are patriotic, sit on platforms, attend the Fourth of July celebrations, are charitable. But as they want to do business and want to be rich they come to terms with the foul oligarchy that rules this city, the men that make their money out of the blood of the people."

Mr. Moss alluded to the visit of Mayor Van Wyck and John F. Carroll, "the head of the dominant party," to the ice fields, not caring what the "plain people" thought of them, and with the municipal election eighteen months ahead. But the majority of the district leaders cared and promptly disavowed the raise in the price of ice. They did this because they were not "in it"—they had no ice stock—and the common people were knocking at their doors and demanding an explanation. The men at the top of the cabinet of the king are those who get the lion's share of the plunder.

A prospectus of the Quincy Gas and Electric Company of Quincy, Ill., was read to show the far-reaching influence and methods of the clique of ice monopolists. It was for a secure monopoly and advertised $600,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold thirty-year bonds of the company. Among the Directors and officers are J. Manchester Haynes, C. W. Morse, and W. J. Gelshenen of the Ice Trust, and John F. Carroll.

Mr. Geishenen was referred to as the banker who handled most of Mr. Carroll's banking business, and all of them as the prime movers, financial and commercial, in the ice scheme.

Mr. Moss gave it as his belief that whatever legal means may be resorted to to punish or curb the ice monopolists, they will find a way out of trouble. The only sure remedy for the evil was a popular vote against the power behind the trust.

FOR A MUNICIPAL ICE PLANT.

Establishment of One Favored by City Government Officials.

Several officers of the City Government spoke yesterday in favor of a municipal ice plant. Controller Coler said that the proposition to have one that would produce all the ice needed in the city was feasible. It could be established on city property, and this item of financial consideration could be eliminated, so that the initial cost of the plant would be largely under that of a private enterprise. Centre Market would do for one site.

Randolph Guggenheimer spoke of the benefits to the city of such a plant, and as he and the Controller are members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, some plan to this end may likely be brought before it by them. Another member of the board, Thomas L. Feitner, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, favored the plan, while he would not say what his vote would be on the presentation of such a scheme to the board.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Arranges Here to Borrow $15,000,000—Denials from Philadelphia.

It was learned yesterday that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had arranged to borrow $15,000,000 at the least, and probably more, from some twenty different banks, trust companies, and life insurance companies of this city. No outside financier has negotiated this loan, it is said, representatives of the company having simply made application to the various financial institutions from which it desires to obtain advances.

The loans run for one year, with the privilege to the railroad company of renewal for another year, and the financial institutions will be given interest-bearing notes of the company for the amounts they furnish. The interest rate on these notes will be 4 per cent. The money the Pennsylvania Company is borrowing is to pay, it is understood, for the large block of Long Island Railroad stock it recently bought, and for the control of the Western New York and Pennsylvania and the Erie Transportation Company, which it bought a number of weeks ago. Ultimately, it is rumored, the loans may be redeemed by an increase in the Pennsylvania stock.

Negotiations for the loans have extended over several weeks. The Hanover National Bank and the National Bank of Commerce have taken good-sized apportionments, it is reported, and the United States Trust Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and the Central Trust Company are all mentioned as being interested.

Officials of the institutions who were seen yesterday were reticent on the matter. The question of issuing debenture certificates to pay for the loan has not been decided on yet, according to good authority.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—The report from New York that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had arranged to borrow $15,000,000 for one year at 4 per cent. to meet the recent transactions in stock purchases, notably that of the Long Island Railroad, was denied to-day by Capt. John P. Green, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and by William A. Patton, Assistant to the President. Mr. Cassatt is out of the city.

"I have not heard of the statement, and I know of no such proceedings," said Capt. Green. "Such a thing is impossible and perfectly absurd on its face."

Despite this denial, it is understood that negotiations have been in progress during the past five weeks. The report is current here that the loan has been placed in New York, with the Chemical National Bank as intermediary, at 4 per cent., for one year, with the privilege of renewal for another year.

This proceeding, if the report proves to be true, is exceptional in the history of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is believed to have been rendered necessary by the company's recent heavy outlay in acquiring a stock interest in the Baltimore and Ohio to the extent of 104,000 shares, in Chesapeake and Ohio 88,000 shares, and a number in the Norfolk and Western.

The practical purchase of the Long Island Railroad is said to have taken all of $6,000,000, the shares having been bought in at $97.

CUBAN RAILROAD SOLD.

American Syndicate Buys a Line in Santiago Province.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., May 11.—Through Oliver Williams of Catasauqua, the Ponupo Mining and Transportation Company, composed of Philadelphia and Lehigh Valley capitalists, has sold its railroad line in Santiago Province, Cuba.

It was purchased by a syndicate, headed by Sir William C. Van Horne, Gen. Thomas, William C. Whitney, P. A. B. Widener, and William L. Elkins, who will use it as part of a proposed trunk railway connecting Havana and Santiago.

The railroad is twenty-four miles long, from Santiago to San Luis, with a twelve-mile branch to Ponupo, connecting with the Havana line. Its capital is $1,200,000.

Work on Pennsylvania Cut Off.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is rushing work upon the double track on the branch which starts from the main line at Waverly through the southeastern section of Newark to Point-No-Point on the Passaic River, where it crosses the river on a steel bridge and again connects with the main line on the Kearney side. This route will be a saving of several miles and will allow all fast trains to pass through without being delayed by the longer route, which goes through the centre of Newark. The branch is almost entirely elevated and crosses the streets by bridges. It is believed the new route will shorten the time between Jersey City and points west of Newark from twenty minutes to half an hour.

Safety Equipment on Freight Cars.

Superintendents of motive power of the different railroads are making great efforts just now to equip all the freight cars on their lines with air brakes and automatic couplers, as required by an act of Congress passed some years ago. The time to complete these improvements was extended by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to Aug. 1 of this year. There are many cars still to be fitted with these devices, and as any further extension of time has been refused, motive power superintendents will find it difficult to make the necessary changes within the time limit. The law provides that employes of roads who do not comply with it shall not be deemed to have assumed any risk by continuing in the service.

Place for ex-Supt. Du Puy.

It was announced in Hoboken yesterday that Raymond Du Puy, who recently resigned as Superintendent of the Morris and Essex Division of the Lackawanna Road, had been elected General Manager of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad, which is affiliated with the Union Pacific system. Mr. Du Puy has decided to accept the position. He will take charge at once.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Clearwater extension of the Northern Pacific has been completed.

The plan of some of the larger railroads to do away with traveling passenger and freight agents has been abandoned.

The Board of Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway at a recent meeting adopted resolutions on the death of Charles H. Coster, one of its Directors.

A number of the Western lines have raised the salaries of ticket agents, who suffered a reduction of income on account of the anti-commission agreement.

The connection between the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the St. Louis Southwestern has been completed, and through passenger traffic will be established May 15.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which was held yesterday, the old Board of Directors was re-elected. There will be no change in executive officers of the road.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday granted the petition of the Morton Trust Company to intervene in the action of Alanson T. Enos against the New York and Ottawa Railroad, of which H. W. Gays was recently appointed receiver. The petition is based on a part ownership by the Trust Company of the first mortgage bonds.

Effect of Gates's Retirement in Berlin.

BERLIN, May 11.—The retirement of John W. Gates from the Chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company favorably affected the Boerse.

To-morrow.

Features of interest will appear in the issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-morrow, Sunday, May 13th. Among the specially contributed articles will be the following: "Army Transport in Africa," by W. J. Henderson, Lieutenant in the New York Naval Militia; "Practical Tenement Reform," by James C. Baylies, ex-President of the Health Department, New York; "Spring on a Farm," by Kate Sanborn, author of "Wit of Women," &c. Other attractive features. THE NEW YORK TIMES. Weekdays, One Cent; Sunday, Three Cents. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

JEFFRIES STILL CHAMPION

Corbett Was Knocked Out in the Twenty-third Round.

SCIENCE AGAINST STRENGTH

The Cleverness Displayed by the Former Champion Was a Marvel to the Large Crowd Present.

James J. Jeffries is still the champion heavyweight boxer of the world. He held it against James J. Corbett last night and early this morning in the arena of the Seaside Athletic Club before 7,000 spectators. It took twenty-three rounds to decide the battle, and toward the end of that round, after an hour and a quarter of an exhibition of brute force and ring generalship, seldom if ever before witnessed, Corbett went down from a right hand smash on the jaw from Jeffries that ended it all in ten seconds.

Corbett's ambition is responsible for his defeat. It must have been evident to him from the start that he could not possibly hope to put Jeffries out. His blows lacked force, and so he could rely only on shiftiness that would tire his big opponent out. But when the battle went along and Corbett saw that the giant opposite him was seemingly as fresh as ever he forgot the tactics that had stood him in good stead for twenty-two rounds and sought to mix matters up. Jeffries forced him to the ropes by purely superior brute strength, and, as Corbett tried to slip away, Jeffries landed his gloved fist, with the power of a pile driver behind it flush on the point of the jaw and Corbett went down like a felled ox.

Referee White stood over him, waving his arms, pendulum fashion, until he had swung ten times. Then he pointed to the mountain of muscle that stood expectantly by his side, and the crowd knew that Jeffries was still champion, and that Corbett's aspirations were over, perhaps forever.

After he was hit, Corbett lay like a log, his legs half doubled under him and his head resting upon the lower rope of the ring. After the ten seconds allowed under the rules for recuperation, Corbett's seconds carried him to his corner, where he soon revived. There was not a mark on him, but he looked around in a dazed way that had in it only the realization that all was over.

Corbett was the favorite with the crowd from the start. This was shown the moment the men entered the ring. Jeffries went to his corner first, followed by his seconds, and there was only a faint cheer as the surly-looking fighter with close-cropped head and a look of fierce determination on his face bowed to the audience and sat down. Corbett followed a second later, and the crowd jumped to its feet and howled.

Even garbed as they were, the men presented a wonderful contrast. Jeffries's great frame was clad in a blue sweater and trousers, and as he sat in his corner his frame was bent and hunched over.

Corbett, stripped but for his trunks, was enveloped in a long bath robe, which was left open, displaying his magnificent physical proportions.

There was the preliminary squabbling, and it was noticed that Charley White, the referee, was absent. White, with his hat and overcoat on, stood at the ringside shaking his head negatively, while Billy and the others shouted at him. It was finally learned that White wanted his $500 fee, and not until he got it did he doff his overcoat and hat and enter the ring. He received a cordial welcome. The presence of White was the strongest factor that argued against a fake.

Another confab, a preliminary rubbing, whispered instructions, a bell tap, and the fight was on. Corbett skipped to the centre and danced around smilingly. Jeffries hunched his big frame and, half crouching, came at his slender opponent. Again the striking contrast in the appearance and demeanor of the men was apparent. It looked like a battle between a gladiator and a gorilla.

Corbett carried the crowd with him throughout. He thrives on applause, and the acclaim of the multitude was as music to his ears. Every time the crowd got tired of his shiftiness and told him to go in he took that advice, even against the better judgment of his seconds. Throughout he played to the gallery. Jeffries, on the other hand, showed bulldog determination that was unwavering. Neither cheers nor groans made any impression upon him. He was intent upon an object and only waited his chance to achieve it.

As early as 6 o'clock the crowd began to wend its way seaward, and the elevated and surface lines were packed to their utmost limit. The island itself looked like the palmy days of Summer, but for the fact that the crowd was a lot rougher and more intent than the drifting Summer pleasure seekers. A fierce eagerness as if for blood did not help improve the brutal countenances.

The gang crowded into Ben Cohen's Albemarle and into the various resorts in the neighborhood and discussed the fight. As large as the crowd was, it was noticeably smaller than that which has in other days attended big matches. There was an absence of any propensity to gamble on the result, and this was taken by the knowing ones to indicate that there was little confidence in the genuineness of the fight.

"Fake" was the word heard oftenest wherever the sporting element congregated, and the gullibility of the public that wants to see fighting under any circumstances was freely commented upon.

"It may be on the level," said one wiseacre, "but if it is it seems strange that there hasn't been a cent wagered in any of the sporting resorts. The bookmakers have kept their hands off, and if that don't look strange, then I have missed my guess."

It was about 8 o'clock when the crowd began to pour into the barnlike arena. Outside a gang without the needful $5 pushed and struggled, and used every device under the sun to get by the doorkeepers. The door set apart for the entrance of the police was the favorite spot of attack. Deputy Chief McLaughlin stood there and made a vain attempt to pass in the detectives and plain clothes policemen that he knew.

Every "copper" had a crowd of friends with him, and managed to smuggle them in on the pretext that they were all policemen. After the steady flow of alleged law preservers had been kept up for over an hour the Deputy Chief remarked that nearly every policeman in New York must be in the building, and ordered his men to clear the crowd away from the entrance.

McLaughlin had charge of the police arrangements, such as they were, in the absence of the Chief, who is at the Cincinnati Convention of Police Chiefs. He was represented, however, by his staff of "heroes," Grady and Kiernan, so for once the corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue was deserted.

The arrangements for handling the crowd in the arena were execrable. Those who were supposed to see that orders were carried out stood around the doors and pulled long faces at the meagreness of the early crowd, for while there were thousands outside, it was evident that they were dollarless thousands, to whom the admission prices were more than a passing consideration.

An uncontrollable crowd packed itself in the aisles in utter disregard of the fire and building regulations. How the crowd could be handled should a panic break out was a problem that did not seem in the least to bother the managers of the club. Their business was to get the crowd in; after that it was supposed to take its own chances.

By 10 o'clock the cheap seats at the far ends of the building were crowded, as were the boxes surrounding the ring. There were, however, many oases in the higher-priced mezzanine seats, which did not fill up as the night wore on.

In front of the clubhouse a big sign was displayed, which read that on account of orders from the Fire Department no smoking would be allowed in the building. As a result, every man in the big hall smoked either a cigar or a cigarette, and by 10 o'clock the ring could only be seen through a cloud of smoke that looked like a fog bank.

As a whole the event was more barren of incident than any little "mixed ale go" in a Bowery hall.

At 9:55 there was a movement in the crowd and a few faint cheers went up as Corbett, attended by his trainer, entered the building and went to his quarters in the rear of the clubhouse. Jeffries entered a few minutes later, and another faint cheer went up.

A while later an incident that showed the "wet blanket" temperament of the crowd occurred. From time immemorial the advent of John L. Sullivan in any prize-fighting crowd was enough to work them up to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Yet Sullivan entered the building at 10 o'clock last night and walked to his box with hardly an attendant tremor in the throng.

Up to the beginning of the big bout not a dollar had been displayed around the ring side. If any betting was done it was of the five-dollar variety, and the only line on the general feeling that could be obtained was that the Jeffries people offered 2½ to 1 on their man, and the Corbett people refused to bet.

It was said that "Bob" Thomas wagered $200 to $500 with "Al" Smith, the latter taking the Jeffries end. This was the largest bet that came to the surface.

THE FIGHT BY ROUNDS.

FIRST ROUND.—Jeffries towed Jim, and Corbett broke ground and sprinted. He forced Corbett to the ropes, landing right on the body. Corbett sent hard left to face; and Jeffries landed a light left. Corbett continued to be shifty, and, breaking ground, hooked a left to the champion's nose. He kept up his sprinting, and sent another left to Jeffries's head. Jeffries tried left and right, but Corbett blocked cleverly and hooked another left to face. Corbett backed away, and then tantalized his opponent by his clever movements. Corbett hooked a left to face, and Jeffries sent his right to the body; Corbett countered with left on head. This was Corbett's round on points.

ROUND 2.—Corbett was the quicker on his feet, and landed left on jaw, while Jeffries sent Corbett's head back with a left on head; Corbett straightened quickly and backed away. Corbett kept sprinting, and hooked another left to the face, but Jeffries got back with a hard right on the body. Corbett's footwork was a puzzle to the champion, but Jeffries kept crowding in and landed left to the body, which made Corbett more cautious. Corbett's footwork was wonderful. Jeffries led left to head, but Corbett crossed with right, which sent the champion's head back. Corbett made good use of his legs and danced away from his opponent until the end of the round.

ROUND 3.—Corbett again showed himself the quicker on his feet; he hooked a light left to Jeffries's head. Jeffries kept cool and was deliberate in his movements; he guarded his face cautiously and forced Corbett to make four circles of the ring. Corbett feinted with his left, but did not land, and Jeffries sent right and left to body. Corbett tried his left twice for the body, but missed, and they exchanged light lefts on the head. Corbett feinted again, but Jeffries blocked and sent a hard left to body, driving Corbett to the ropes. Corbett endeavored to feint Jeffries out of position, but got a right on the body for his pains; with a quick movement Corbett sprang into his own corner, where Jeffries caught him, sending a stiff left to the ribs just as the gong rang.

ROUND 4.—Both rushed to a clinch, after which Jeffries hooked a left to the head. Corbett tried a right to the body, but fell short, and Jeffries sent his right over to the head. They sparred for a spell, with Corbett breaking ground, and then Jeffries forced Corbett to the ropes, sending his left to the body. A moment later he repeated this blow, and Corbett looked worried. At close quarters Jeffries put his right to the head, and as they broke he came back quickly with a right to the body; then a right and left from Jeffries to the head jarred Corbett. Jeffries followed up with another terrific left on the neck, and Corbett was very tired when the bell rang.

ROUND 5.—Corbett resumed the contest with evident relish, but he seemed very anxious meanwhile. Jeffries got to him at close quarters with light left to body and Corbett failed to reply. Corbett feinted with his right, but Jeffries called the bluff, and hooked his left to the body. Corbett sparred cleverly, sending left to body, and after a little shifty work hooked his left twice to the head. Jeffries attempted a left hook for the jaw, but Corbett ducked and sent another left to the jaw. Jeffries then crowded in and rushed Jim to the ropes, putting left hard to the body. Jeffries forced the fighting and sent left face and body with telling effect, just before the bell sounded.

ROUND 6.—Corbett sprang to the centre of the ring, but Jeffries was ready for him. "Don't let him get set," said George Considine; "watch him, Jim, he can't hit you in a week." A second later Jeffries led a straight left to the face. Corbett made an ineffectual try for the head; three clinches followed, with the honors in Jeffries's favor, and Corbett was compelled to shift continually to avoid the champion's leads. Corbett used his legs for safety to the end of the round without having scored the semblance of a blow.

ROUND 7.—A clinch opened this round. Jeffries got light left on the wind, again they went to a clinch, and in the break Jeffries threw his left over to the ribs. Corbett played for the body, but Jeffries called him and blocked neatly. Jeffries tried a left to the head, which Corbett ducked beautifully; Jeffries was hard after him and sent right and left smashes to the body, which almost sent Corbett off his feet. Jeffries then got wild, swinging both hands to the body, and Corbett sprinted to avoid the punishment. Jeffries landed left and right to the body and Corbett, after jumping back, ran into a straight left on the face. The round was altogether in Jeffries's favor and Corbett seemed to be weakening at the close.

ROUND 8.—Corbett rushed in with a left to the body, which was blocked, and Jeffries forced him to the ropes with right smash to the chest. Corbett hooked left to head and Jeffries countered to stomach. Corbett hooked left to head and got away clean. Jeffries made a bold rush, sending his left to the wind without a return. Jeffries kept up the forcing, but was very wild in his delivery, as he missed three left hooks for the head. Corbett dodged all three in the smartest manner. Jeffries still forced the pace and landed a left on the neck. Corbett countered with right hook to the head. Corbett stepped in and got in a stinging good right to the ribs and ducked Jeffries's counter. The bell found them sparring.

ROUND 9.—Both led lefts to head and clinched; then Corbett hooked left to the head and swung right to jaw, staggering Jeffries. Corbett followed this up with another right swing to the jaw, but it was not so hard as the previous one. Jeffries came in with a left to the body, and in the break away Corbett swung a terrific right to the jaw, which made Jeffries look very groggy. Corbett, seeing his advantage, put his left and right quickly to the head and hooked another hard left to the jaw. Jeffries sent back a hard left swing to the head. Corbett was the cleverer in the exchanges which followed, and he landed his left with provoking regularity on Jeffries's face, much to the latter's discomfort. This was certainly Corbett's round, and the best round of the fight thus far.

ROUND 10.—Corbett opened with a left to the head and ducked the return. Again he hooked his left to the jaw, blocking Jeffries's attempt for the body. Jeffries then was on the aggressive, but Corbett quick as lightning sent left and right to the face and had the big fellow guessing. Corbett kept forcing, and with another left to the nose made the boilermaker's nasal organ bleed profusely. Jeffries was very wild, swinging at random, while Corbett kept landing left-hand jabs on neck and face. Jeffries made several rushes, but to no purpose, and Corbett's stock went booming. Corbett was loudly cheered at the end of the round.

ROUND 11.—Corbett opened with left to the body, and Jeffries rushed him to the corner, but failed to land effectively. He tried a left swing for Corbett's head, but Corbett dodged it and sent right and left to body. Corbett sent two left jabs to Jeffries's mouth, bringing the blood from the champion's lips. Jeffries seemed to be rattled at this stage, and Corbett found no difficulty in getting his left to the face. Jeffries tried several left swings, but Corbett got under them and hooked his right hard over to the body twice. Jeffries jabbed Corbett in face under the jaw. Corbett did not seem feazed by this blow, and walked to his corner smiling.

ROUND 12.—Even money is now the betting. Jeffries started out with a left hook for the head, but Corbett blocked it, and a clinch followed. They clinched three times without a blow. Jeffries got right to the body and left to the chest, Corbett hooking straight left twice to the face. In a breakaway Jeffries tried a right swing, but failed to land, and Corbett jabbed left twice to face without a return. Jeffries assumed a more crouching position than that which he usually assumed, but Corbett sprightened him up with a right on the nose and a left in the same place, which brought the blood more freely, but in a breakaway from a clinch Jeffries crossed his right to the head and at the close of the round Corbett put a light left to chest.

ROUND 13.—Both advanced cautiously. Jeffries tried his left half a dozen times, but Corbett got out of range. Jeffries tried his right again to the head, but Corbett shifted inside of the lead and clinched. Jeffries hooked his left and rushed Corbett to the ropes; Corbett came back quickly, and they clinched twice without doing any injury to each other. Jeffries made a bulldog rush, sending left to body and right to head, forcing Corbett to the ropes and staggering him. Jeffries crowded in and forced the pace, which was evidently too hot for Corbett, and the bell sounded none too soon.

ROUND 14.—Both were fast in answering the gong, each leading left; but they failed to land, and a clinch followed. In a breakaway Corbett tried to send his right over, but Jeffries dodged it; then Corbett sent two straight lefts to the mouth, and Jeffries responded with a hard left to the body. Jeffries sent a backhand left smash on Corbett's face, and Corbett retaliated with a straight left to the nose. Jeffries bled copiously from the nose, and Corbett sent two more lefts to that organ. Corbett had the call at the end of the round.

ROUND 15.—Corpett was the aggressor, and sent his left twice to the face. Jeffries rushed, sending a pile-driving right to the body, which Corbett blocked cleverly; then Corbett hooked a left to the neck, while Jeffries tried three wild swings for the head. Jeffries bored in, but Corbett ducked beautifully. At close quarters Corbett tried to evade a left lead for the head and slipped; although the blow landed, he recovered quickly and stood upright when it looked as if he should have gone to the floor. Corbett's work was wonderful, and the Jeffries people looked worried.

ROUND 16.—Corbett was up on his toes at the call of time and sent a left to Jeffries's body; he hooked a light left to Jeffries's face, but received a hard setback on the body from Jeffries's right. Corbett jumped around as lively as a cricket, and when Jeffries missed a right swing he landed his left flush on Jeffries's face. In a breakaway Jeffries put his right to the ear, but Corbett countered on the body. At close quarters again Jeffries hooked right to the side of the head, and the referee was active in separating them from a clinch when the bell rang.

ROUND 17.—Corbett ran into a left smash on the face, but countered with a hard left on the ear. Jeffries looked desperate and rushed at Corbett like a wild man. Corbett met all rushes with left jabs to face and the best that Jeffries sent back was a right to the ribs. Coming to close quarters, Corbett drove right to body and hooked a left to the face. Jeffries landed left on body and then drove his right hard for the chest, but Corbett blocked the blow. A hard left on the body from Jeffries almost took Corbett off his feet, but the latter held on quickly and skipped around out of danger when it looked as if he was bound to lose. This was Jeffries's round.

ROUND 18.—The round opened with a clinch, though neither landed a blow. Corbett hooked his left to the jaw and blocked Jeffries's return for the body. Corbett hooked a hard left to the jaw, but was not so fortunate in escaping, as Jeffries put a hard left on the chest. Jeffries tried a right for the face, but only landed with his forearm on the chin and there were cries of "Lookout for that elbow." Then Jeffries hooked left to head and Corbett drove his right hard to ribs. Corbett hooked his left to the face and blocked Jeffries's counter for the body, keeping the big fellow at arm's length until the round was over.

ROUND 19.—Jeffries tried two lefts for the body, but they were blocked, then Jeffries hooked a left to the head and Corbett sent back a left swing to the jaw. Jeffries rushed and forced Corbett to the ropes, sending left to body and right to neck. Jeffries knocked Corbett to the floor with a right smash to the ear. Corbett got up like a flash as if the fall had not taken any of the steam out of him. Jeffries kept crowding in, using his left to the ribs and neck. Corbett countered with straight left jabs to the face. In a clinch Jeffries beat his right twice to the kidneys and had all the better of the round at the close.

ROUND 20.—Jeffries rushed at his man like a mad bull, but Corbett side stepped and sprinted out of harm's way, sending a straight left to the ribs as he went. Jeffries rushed again, but Corbett got inside his lead and fooled him. He threw his body against the champion's chest and blocked every blow. Corbett stepped to either side every time Jeffries tried to land and dodged two hard left swings. Jeffries succeeded in landing left on the neck. Corbett countered on the ribs. Corbett's footwork was extremely clever in this round and he surprised everybody who watched him. Jeffries seemed disgruntled at not being able to land a telling blow.

ROUND 21.—Corbett opened with left on the face. Jeffries rushed him into a corner, where Corbett slipped away quickly and evaded a right swing for the head. Jeffries kept boring in, but Corbett met him at every turn, blocking cleverly. Corbett hooked right to the stomach, and Jeffries sent two lefts to head. Jeffries jabbed his left hard on the chest and hooked to the face, Corbett countering with his right to the ear. At close quarters Jeffries hooked right to head, and in the clinch which followed lay heavily over his opponent. In the breakaway Corbett landed light right on the head and sprinted to the ropes, where another clinch occurred without any more harm being done.

ROUND 22.—Jeffries rushed, madly putting left to head and right to body. Corbett backed away without returning a blow. Jeffries was still the aggressor, and made Corbett go the circuit of the ring and sent a hard left to his neck. Again Jeffries sent his left to the neck, but Corbett in shifting allowed Jeffries's elbow to get under his chin. Jeffries made a wild swing for the head, but Corbett evaded the blow and sent a hard left to the ribs. Corbett outgeneraled the champion in side-stepping, but Jeffries put a left to head and a right to the jaw, followed with a left on the body that jarred Jim considerably. Jeffries was very strong at the end of the round, while Corbett seemed to be weakening.

ROUND 23.—After a couple of passes Jeffries swung his right to Corbett's jaw and then rushed him across the ring to the ropes to a neutral corner. At close quarters Corbett hooked left twice to the face, sending the blood spurting again from Jeffries's face. Jeffries threw two hard lefts into the body and smashed his left again on Corbett's face, sending Corbett's head back. Then Jeffries crowded him to the ropes and, with a full swinging left, smashed on the jaw and sent Corbett rolling down and out. Corbett's head struck the floor heavily and he rolled over in a vain attempt to regain his feet, but he was too far gone to recuperate within the call of ten seconds. Corbett lay like a log after rolling twice over on the ring floor, but a moment after Referee White had counted him out he was able to regain his feet and the seconds had little difficulty in reviving him. The round had gone 2 minutes and 11 seconds.

RECEIVER FOR JEWELRY HOUSE.

Petition Filed Against One of the Largest Concerns in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 11.—William C. Richardson, Public Administrator, filed a petition in Judge Withrow's court this afternoon asking for the appointment of a receiver for the E. Jaccard Jewelry Company, one of the largest jewelry concerns in the West.

The basis of the suit is a report of Judge Rombauer, referee in the case, in which it is adjudged that $232,710 is due the estate of Uranio Cuendet from the estate of Eugene J. Cuendet. This amount, it is alleged, was diverted to purchase goods for E. Jaccard & Co.

WELLAND CANAL EXPLOSION.

Gathering Evidence Here Against Alleged Dynamiters—Fenians Accused.

J. W. Murray, Chief of Police of Toronto, Canada, is here gathering evidence against the three men arrested at Welland, about a month ago, charged with attempting to destroy one of the locks on the Welland Canal with dynamite. The attempt was only partially successful.

Chief Murray said at the Hotel Imperial last night that he was satisfied the right men had been arrested; that they would be convicted, and that there would be no more arrests. The trial will begin at Welland on May 22.

The impression prevails in Canada that the Fenians are responsible for the blowing up of the lock, and also for the recent disastrous fire at Hull and Ottawa.

W. N. German, counsel for the defendants, is also in the city.

COFFEE SUPPORTER REMOVED.

Loses His Position and Others May Also Go, It Is Said.

The supporters of Senator Michael J. Coffey who hold positions in Brooklyn under the city Government are in an uneasy frame of mind just now as a result of an alleged determination on the part of the regular Democratic organization leaders to make them pay for their loyalty to the Red Hook leader with the loss of their political jobs. Thomas F. Reilly, an active lieutenant of Coffey in the Tenth Ward, was yesterday dismissed from his position as Secretary to Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning Quinn.

Reilly was charged with neglect of duty, but it is claimed by him and his friends that the real reason for his removal was his friendship for Senator Coffey. The salary of the office is $1,500 a year. It is said that a number of other Coffeyites in office are also slated for removal.

CORPORAL SHOOTS A WOMAN.

Police Believe Dispute Over Money Led to the Crime.

Corp. Adolph Sass of Battery H, Seventh Artillery, United States Army, stationed at Newport, shot and killed Lena Wolf, thirty years old, last night in her apartments, at 314 East Eleventh Street. The cause of the killing is not definitely known, but it is believed by the police to have been due to a dispute over money matters.

The woman, accompanied by Katie Schwartz and Sadie Stein of 316 East Eleventh Street, were on Second Avenue about 10:30 last night, when they met Sass. He and the woman started for her apartments, followed by the two girls. Miss Schwartz says that she and Miss Stein had just entered their room when they heard a pistol shot in Mrs. Wolf's room. They ran into the room and found her lying against the door, dead, with a bullet wound in her left cheek.

They notified Policemen Lorber and Maloney, who found Sass in the cellar of the house. He was arrested and locked up at the Fifth Street Station.

The woman's body was left at the house and her mother and sister, who live at 315 East Ninth Street, were notified.

METAL TRADES' TROUBLES.

Lock-Outs and Strikes Declared Off Pending General Arbitration.

The Arbitration Committee of the National Mutual Trades Association and of the International Association of Machinists, sat most of the day in the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday trying to reach a basis upon which to arbitrate. The members began again where they had left off on Thursday, debating as to whether the strikes in Cleveland and Paterson had been officially called off under an agreement made in March that all strikes and lock-outs were to be declared off pending the consideration of all matters that were in dispute.

The employers' delegates on the Arbitration Committee insisted that the strikes were still on in those places, while the machinists insisted that the men were locked out. Telegrams were sent to those cities asking for information, but no satisfactory replies were received, and then it was agreed that the employers should telegraph to every member of the association in the United States, informing him that all lock-outs must be declared off pending arbitration.

Then the representatives of the machinists notified all local unions of the International Association of Machinists to declare off all strikes. Such locals as may refuse to obey the order will be suspended from the association.

The committee then adjourned to meet again this morning.

To Review Franchise Tax Valuations.

ALBANY, May 11.—The State Tax Commissioners were to-day served with writs calling for a review by the courts of the proceedings of the commission in valuing the special franchises of the following companies: Citizens' Light and Power Company of Rochester, Buffalo General Electric Company, Buffalo Gas Company, Buffalo Railway Company, and the Crosstown Street Railway Company of Buffalo. They are all returnable May 29.

Kansas City Carmen May Strike.

KANSAS CITY, May 11.—There is every indication that the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will go on strike to-morrow morning. The men are holding a secret meeting to-night, going to their hall as soon as they take their cars to the barns. At midnight it is stated that the men on three lines have voted not to take out their cars to-morrow.

DR. EDWARD SYDELL CADY
DEN

A BRITISH COLUMN NEARING MAFEKING

Pick of Hunter's Cavalry Was at Vryburg Two Days Ago.

ROBERTS STILL ADVANCING

At Last Reports He was Twenty Miles from Kroonstad.

Boers Admit Occupation of Taunga by the Main Mafeking Relief Army, and that Gen. Aswegen Has Been Killed.

LONDON, May 12.—A British column 3,000 strong has arrived at Vryburg, 100 miles from Mafeking. It reached there on Thursday, and, though harassed by the Boers, is pushing swiftly forward. Fifty miles south of Vryburg, at Taungs, is Gen. Hunter's main body, moving slowly and contending with considerable forces.

The pick of Hunter's mounted men are the 3,000, who are going without wheeled transport, and at a rate that may possibly bring them to Mafeking on Monday or Tuesday next.

Lord Roberts's narrative closes with Thursday evening, but he continued his march yesterday toward Kroonstad, twenty miles distant, and, by this time, he must know whether the Boers intend to fight there.

The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Daily Mail, in a dispatch dated Friday, says:

"The Boer papers report severe fighting on the western border. The facts are very much confused, probably by design, to conceal the truth from the burghers, but there is enough to show that the Boers admit a British occupation of Taungs.

"A special dispatch from Christiania, published Wednesday by The Standard and Diggers' News, says:

"'Six hundred British cavalry crossed the Vaal River on Friday at Kaluberg, about eighteen miles below Fourteen Streams, and went to Taungs, followed by commandoes. A second detachment of the British crossed at the same place on Saturday. The Grenadiers, under Gen. Aswegen, after being reinforced, repulsed the British and forced them back in the direction of Taungs.

"'Gen. Aswegen was killed. The other Boer casualties were seven wounded. The British loss was heavy. Everything was brought away from the laagers except a few tents left to attract the enemy's shells. Taungs is occupied by about 3,000 British.'

"A special telegram from Pretoria, dated Monday, in the same paper, records the British seizure of Fourteen Streams on Sunday afternoon. It says:

"'The British force at Witrand was overwhelming. Subsequently the enemy moved their line toward our positions, bombarding them with such effect that the Burghers were compelled to retreat, which they did in regular order. To-day a forward move of the British was checked by our forces, who drove them back in two places.'

"A telgram from Pretoria, dated Tuesday, in The Standard and Diggers' News, says:

"'The British in their passage along the Stella Land border toward Mafeking were engaged by Commandant Bissel, near Taungs, with great success. Hundreds of British troopers met a watery grave while attempting to cross the Vaal.

"'A second advance was made upon Taungs on Sunday morning by 1,500 British troops and six guns. Communication with Taungs was cut on Sunday afternoon.'"

A Pretoria dispatch says that "British reconnoitring parties have invaded the Transvaal near Fourteen Streams, and the scouts of both sides meet frequently, with varying results."

The following telegram from Lord Roberts was issued at the War Office yesterday:

RIET SPRUIT, May 10, Evening.—We have had a successful day, and have driven the enemy from point to point. French, with Porter's and Dickson's brigade of cavalry and Hutton's mounted infantry, crossed the Zand at Vermenten's Kraal and then worked round in a northeasterly direction to Maatschaphy, being opposed continuously by the enemy. Pole-Carew's division and Gordon's cavalry brigade, augmented by J Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery and by Henry's and Rosse's mounted infantry, crossed the river by a drift near the railway bridge. My quarters accompanied this force.

With the infantry portion we are eight miles north of the river. The cavalry and mounted infantry are at Ventersburg Road Station, and Tucker's division is at Doelfonteinnord. Ian Hamilton's force and Broadwood's cavalry brigade were making for the crossroads near Ventersburg when I last heard from them. Hamilton's column met with stubborn resistance, and Smith-Dorien's brigade was engaged for some hours in protecting the rear and flank of his force.

The drifts are extremely difficult, and much baggage has still to come up. We shall, however, march at daybreak and push on as far as possible in a Kroonstad direction.

The only casualties reported at present are: Killed, rank and file, 4; wounded, 5. No returns yet received from the cavalry nor Hamilton's force.

Later a message was received from Cape Town as follows:

"Lord Roberts wires that he is at Ventersburg, that he is continuously opposed, but that he is making progress."

According to a dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, President Steyn was with the burghers in the Thaba N'Chu district on Wednesday. He inspirited the Boers with stories of approaching successes through the assistance of thousands of foreigners, who, he said, were pouring into Delagoa Bay.

President Steyn and a council of the leaders of several thousand Free Staters in the Ladybrand and Ficksburg districts determined, it is reported, to submit to the men the question of continuing the war or not at a great open-air meeting. The men decided to continue fighting.

THE ZAND RIVER BATTLE.

LONDON, May 12.—A special dispatch from Riet Spruit, dated May 10, describing more fully Thursday's successful operation at the Zand River, says:

"Gen. Hamilton's scouts had on two previous days ascertained the Boers' position and strength. On Wednesday night the Cheshire Regiment crossed the river, intrenched themselves, and prepared to hold the passage for the regiments following them.

"At daybreak on Thursday the main body crossed at two or three points. The mounted infantry were then in action, driving off the advance Boers preparatory to a general forward movement. The Boer right first gave way, but Tucker and Hamilton had a tougher task on the left. The Boers had six guns, and served them well, working with great determination, but the British worked up closer and closer, their guns meantime firing incessantly.

"The East Lancashire and Sussex Regiments by 11 o'clock had worked well to the front. The order was given, and like a flash the two regiments sprang forward simultaneously, and in a few moments had secured two commanding ridges at the point of the bayonet.

"The advanced line was now within 1,200 yards of the Boers' main trench, and the latter were already losing heart from the demonstration on their flank, but they kept up a rapid, though wild, fire.

"At this moment the final charge was ordered. Away went the Lancashires and the Sussex regiment again, but the Boers could not stand. They fairly bolted, and the rout of the Boers along the whole line was then complete.

"Twenty Boers were taken prisoners."

Describing the same engagement, the war correspondent of The Daily Express says:

"The rear guard of the Boers, with their guns, resisted the advance. The mounted infantry, two batteries, and pom-poms cleared the way, and the Third Cavalry Brigade acted as a screen before the main column. Gen. French was on the left and Gen. Hamilton on the right. The Boers had destroyed all the bridges during their retreat.

"It is impossible to ascertain the Boer losses, but they are thought to be heavy. Those of the British, considering the important advance made, are considered light."

Winston Churchill says there were only 2,000 Boers who opposed the British at Zand River, while another estimate is that 6,000 Boers, with six guns, made a rear guard action, many other thousands, with convoys, retiring without firing a shot.

THE BURGHER DELEGATES.

Mr. Fischer Said the Old World Governments Seemed Paralysed.

LONDON, May 11.—W. T. Stead, who was the last man in Europe to bid farewell to the Boer peace delegates, obtained from Abraham Fischer (a member of the Orange Free State Executive Council and one of the envoys) a message to the American people, which is practically in the same words as the other statements made by the delegates. Mr. Fischer, however, added:

"The Governments of the Old World appear paralysed. We hope to find a different state of things in the New World. * * * We know that at the very time the Jameson raid threatened the independence of the Transvaal the United States succeeded in inducing Great Britain to submit to arbitration a question which involved not her [the United States'] existence, but the frontier interests of the Republic of Venezuela.

"As you obtained arbitration for Venezuela after Great Britain had declared it was impossible, so we venture to hope the free, enlightened public opinion of the American Republic will succeed in inducing the power attacking our very existence to stay her hand and submit the question of the future government of these regions to the free judgment of an impartial tribunal."

THE ASHANTI RISING.

Natives May Be 50,000 Strong—Kumassi Thought to be Safe.

LONDON, May 12.—Correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Chamber of Commerce at Cape Coast Castle has been published, showing that Kumassi is well provisioned.

In the opinion of the Colonial Office the rumors that the town has fallen or is in great peril are exaggerated.

ACCRA, Gold Coast, May 11.—Reports are current that the Ashantis are determined to throw off the British yoke, that they have secured the co-operation of eight other tribes, and that they are now able to raise 50,000 warriors.

MANY BOERS AT THABA N'CHU.

LONDON, May 12.—A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, dated yesterday, says:

"British forces from Thaba N'Chu under Gen. Rundle and Gen. Brabant, are reported to have advanced toward Clocolan and Platberg.

"A large commando of Boers has returned from the Korannaberg Hills, and is in readiness to meet the British, but the Boers are puzzled to know by which route the British will appear."

The presence of 10,000 Boers in the neighborhood of Thaba N'Chu is confirmed. President Steyn, who appears to be in active command in this district, began to advance toward the British, and came into contact on Thursday with Campbell's brigade and Brabant's Horse, twenty miles northeast of Thaba N'Chu. A smart engagement ensued, with no positive success on either side, except that the Boer advance was stopped. There were few casualties on the British side.

Gen. Rundle has disposed 10,000 infantry along a twenty-mile front in such a way as to bar a Boer advance toward Lord Roberts's communications. With the exception of Brabant's Colonials, Gen. Rundle has no horsemen. The cavalry are all with Lord Roberts's advance.

PLOT TO KILL SIR A. MILNER?

LONDON, May 11.—The South African Review asserts that a member of the Legislature of Cape Colony offered money to a man to shoot Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner. Affidavits on the subject are said to be in the hands of the Attorney General.

The Review demands the arrest of the legislator, who is described as a prominent Bondsman from Piquetberg.

MR. KRUEGER'S INVOCATION.

CAPE TOWN, May 11.—At the closing of the Volksraad on Monday President Krüger cried out:

"God of the Volksraad! Shall this be the final act? No! It shall not! God will be merciful and strengthen the right! Ours is the right!"

The President added that he had documentary proofs of a "devilish conspiracy to annihilate the republics."

KRUEGER ANGRY WITH THE RAAD.

Members of Latter Accuse the Government of Squandering Money.

LONDON, May 12.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Friday, says:

"The discussion in the Volksraad concerning the sale of undermining rights caused an exciting scene. President Krüger said the money was wanted for the purposes of war. Members retorted that this statement conflicted with the declaration in the Presidential speech that there were ample funds for prosecuting the war, and they accused the Government of squandering money.

"Finally Mr. Krüger quitted the Chamber in a fit of passion, declaring that he had done his duty, and that he washed his hands of the business."

More Canadians Sail from London.

LONDON, May 11.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian High Commissioner, bade farewell to-day to the contingent of Canadians belonging to Strathcona's Horse which landed yesterday at Liverpool. The men sailed for South Africa to-day on the transport Assaye, from the Albert Docks, this city. The High Commissioner made a speech to the troopers, in the course of which he expressed the belief that they would emulate the excellent example of the other Canadians at the front.

Twelve Italians Rout Fifty British!

LONDON, May 12.—According to a Pretoria telegram, Gen. Buller is moving from Elandslaagte in the direction of Helpmakaar, and the British vanguard engaged a patrol of Italians on Thursday. Twelve Italians are described as routing fifty British.

Boer Prisoner Shot at St. Helena.

JAMESTOWN, St. Helena, May 11.—On Tuesday night one of the guards shot a Boer prisoner as he was attempting to escape over the boundary fence. The sentry challenged three times, but received no reply, and then fired. The matter is being investigated by a court-martial.

Boer Imports May Continue.

LONDON, May 12.—Owing to representations made by the foreign merchants in Lorenzo Marques and by the Transvaal Consul General there, the question of classifying "bully" beef, blankets, and clothing as contraband has been referred back to Lisbon.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:30 A. M.—156 East Seventy-fourth Street; John Koehler; damage, $5.

9:00 A. M.—120 West Nineteenth Street; Edward Jarsen; damage slight.

9:00 A. M.—341 East Thirty-seventh Street; Mary Carney; damage, $75.

10:15 A. M.—212 East Twenty-ninth Street; Jacob Langer; damage, $35.

11:15 A. M.—26 Canal Street; E. Lait; damage slight.

11:30 A. M.— 486 Pearl Street; H. L. Bock; damage, $16,000.

12:10 P. M.—Webster Avenue and Southern Boulevard; Charles Rucer; damage slight.

3:25 P. M.—237 East Seventy-seventh Street; R. Morrison; damage slight.

3:50 P. M.—150 West Fifty-fifth Street; John Gardy; damage, $2,000.

3:50 P. M.—176 East Seventy-eighth Street; Mrs. R. Kiernan; damage, $9,000.

4:00 P. M.—156 West Twentieth Street; Frederick Mellson; damage, $100.

6:40 P. M.—906 Eighth Avenue; Harry Feldman; damage, $100.

7:35 P. M.—102 East Ninety-eighth Street; Emma Slatow; damage, $100.

8:00 P. M.—140 Amsterdam Avenue; John Brady; damage, $25.

9:35 P. M.—8 Pitt Street; Damuel Remm; damage slight.

Torpedo Boat to Test Oil Burners.

The United States torpedo boat Talbot has arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard from Norfolk. The tiny fighting craft is to be used in giving the new oil fuel burners for warships an exhaustive test.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE MINISTRY'S POLICY

Addresses Birmingham Audience on the War in Africa.

DENIES HE IS RESPONSIBLE

Says Such a Statement is an Insult to His Colleagues—Republics to be a Crown Colony at First.

BIRMINGHAM, May 11.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided this evening at the annual meeting of the Grand Committee of the Liberal Unionists of Birmingham, the occasion being his first appearance here since the outbreak of the war. The meeting was held in the Birmingham Town Hall, the approaches to which were thronged. An immense audience greeted Mr. Chamberlain, who was accompanied by his sons.

Resolutions of sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain in their recent bereavement, the death of William C. Endicott, were adopted, and, in expressing his thanks, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"I am deeply touched by this expression of your sense of the loss which my wife has lately sustained. This is the first time she has been absent since our marriage from any of these great meetings, and I know that it is a sorrow to her not to be here to-night.

"It would have been congenial to me to avoid all public appearances at this time; but Mr. Endicott was, perhaps more than any other man I ever knew, imbued with a sense that all private feeling should give way to public duty. I feel, therefore, that I am best honoring his memory in keeping those public engagements which I had already made prior to his death."

Proceeding then to discuss public affairs, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"The Peace-at-Any-Price Party does no harm at home; but it does much abroad. Its members must accept the responsibility for numerous attacks upon various statesmen by persons who are always willing to think ill of Great Britain.

"Our minds, however, are not interested just now in domestic matters. We are in the midst of a great war, our ultimate success in which I have never for a moment doubted; and a war which, under Lord Roberts's skilful guidance, seems almost within measurable distance of a satisfactory conclusion.

"When, on a previous occasion, I said the sands were running out, it was only plain language, and was meant to be plain language. It is an insult to my colleagues to say that I am responsible for the war, or to say that it is a war of capitalists.

"We found that a country in the midst of our possessions in Africa, a country which owed its independence to our magnanimity, a country under the suzerainty of the Queen—not an island in the Atlantic Ocean, but a country surrounded on all sides by British colonies—had set up as its ideal the reduction of the British race, which forms a majority of its population, to the position of an inferior people.

"I would not be ashamed to take the whole responsibility for the war; but, if there is any special responsibility, it rests with those who misled Mr. Krüger and who encouraged him to resist demands whose moderation had been acknowledged. If Great Britain has erred, she has erred in being too lenient."

Turning to the question of the conditions of South African settlement and the fate of the republics, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"It is premature to discuss details; but I am quite ready to take the opinions of the country, and, above all, the opinions of those self-governing colonies which have come so magnificently to our assistance. While the Government does not wish to be vindictive, it is determined that never again shall the republics be a nursery of conspiracy; and it will see that justice is done to those who are determined to be loyal.

"The Government is not prepared to recognize the independence of the Boer republics, [cheers;] and we are determined that the republics shall be finally incorporated under the British flag. For an interval they must be a Crown colony, such as India is; but we hope they will eventually become a great self-governing colony, like Canada and Australia."

LONDON, May 12.—Mr. Chamberlain's speech, which is a much more definite statement of the intentions of the Government respecting the Boer States than any hitherto made, has been received with general approval by the press. The Daily Graphic says:

"It is well that this announcement is made in a categorical form. This morning the American public will be able to read it side by side with the insidious appeal addressed to the Americans by the Boer delegates.

"It is only right that the Americans should be warned that this country, whatever the accidents of the American elections, has no intention of entertaining proposals aimed at any modification of the resolution Great Britain has taken."

TO CONTRACT FOR BRIDGES?

English Iron and Steel Manufacturers Arrive in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Four well-known iron and steel manufacturers arrived in this city from England to-day, and are said to be on an important mission for the British Government. They are R. Hedley of Spennymoor, Henry Crowe of West Hartlepool, Charles T. Bagley of Stockton-on-Tees, and F. M. Wistgarth of Middleford.

They were met by a representative of the Pencoyd Iron Works, who escorted them on a visit of inspection of the company's plant. They are supposed to have come here to make arrangements with the Pencoyd Iron Company for the construction of several bridges to be built in South Africa after peace has been restored.

WOMAN KILLS A POLICEMAN.

He Had Secured a Divorce Because She Had Living Husband.

Philip C. Dreiser, a patrolman attached to the East Twenty-second Street Station, was shot twice through the head with a revolver by his wife, Catherine, yesterday afternoon in her rooms, 238 East Fifty-second Street, and died an hour later in the Presbyterian Hospital.

The couple had been married since last June, but the woman had never obtained a divorce from her first husband, John Costello, and last Saturday Dreiser, who had sued her for divorce on the ground that she had a husband at the time of their marriage, obtained a decree from Justice Bischoff. She has recently threatened on several occasions to kill him. Her ten-year-old daughter, Nellie Costello, who says she was told to call Dreiser "Papa" when he was in her mother's home and "Uncle Phil" when she met him on the street, said that Dreiser, who lived with his parents, came to see her mother shortly after noon yesterday.

Dreiser saw Nellie, she says, and asked, "What is she doing here?" The child was sent away and a few hours later heard shots fired and ran back to her home. She says she saw her mother kneeling over Dreiser's body and kissing him. He had his coat, hat, and collar removed, and the child thinks he had been helping her mother to tack carpets.

Mrs. Dreiser ran out of the house bareheaded after the shooting. Word of it had already reached the East Fifty-first Street Station, and Acting Capt. Lantry met her as he was proceeding to her home. She was placed under arrest, and her husband sent to the hospital, where he died. She told Capt. Lantry that she shot her husband because she loved him and was afraid his relatives would induce him to leave her.

Papers among the woman's effects show that she had employed a lawyer to get her a divorce from Costello and had failed. Costello came from St. Louis to testify against her when Dreiser got his divorce.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., May 11.—A fire in Dow's three-story brick block shortly after midnight caused a loss of about $45,000. The block was owned by the Dow heirs and others, and the interior was damaged to the extent of $10,000. This is covered by insurance. Dickerman & Co., wholesale grocers, lost their stock, valued at $30,000; insured for $25,000. Reed & Arlin, retail butchers, lost $1,500, and the Salvation Army lost furniture and fixtures of their barracks.

LOAN MANAGER ARRESTED

Mr. Martin's Employe Accused Him of Grand Larceny.

Arrest of a Woman Who Was Known as His Wife at a Broadway Hotel.

Everett F. Martin, who for a month past has done business under the style of the Providence Trust Company, at Rooms 416 and 418, 320 Broadway, was arrested at his office yesterday afternoon by Headquarters Detectives McConville and Barrett, on a charge of grand larceny preferred by Samuel Green of 1,292 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

Green states that he went to Martin in answer to an advertisement in a daily newspaper, and was appointed an Appraiser in the business at $12 a week, but before going to work he was obliged to give Martin a check for $150 as security, to be returned in case of his leaving his employ. This money was deposited in the Irving Savings Bank. Green found, he said, that Martin was advertising to make loans on all sorts of property at very reasonable terms, but all applicants were required to first pay a certain fee for appraisal. Green's work was to appraise securities and report to Martin.

He found, he said, after a short time that many clients complained that although the security they offered was gilt-edged no loans were forthcoming. He became anxious and went to the savings bank, only to find that the money he had deposited had been drawn out immediately. He conferred with another Appraiser, Walter Perry of 135 West Thirty-fourth Street, and found that he, too, had deposited $150 in the Gansevoort Bank. This they then found had also been drawn out.

The warrant was obtained yesterday after the two Appraisers had conferred with Capt. McClusky, and Martin was locked up at Police Headquarters.

In searching his handsomely furnished office for further evidence the detectives found many unpaid bills. The prisoner has been living at the Hotel Bartholdi under the name of Frederick Marshall, with a woman who was known as his wife; but the police learned, they allege, that he left another wife and a family behind him in Boston, where he was recently connected with a concern doing business in Devonshire Street.

The woman, who has been living at the hotel with Martin, was arrested late last night and locked up at the Mercer Street Police Station. The police assert that her name is Winifred Robinson, and they allege that she is wanted in Boston for complicity in swindling operations.

THIRD AVENUE MORTGAGE BOND.

Issue Ratified at Meeting of Stockholders—The Road's Future.

The stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company met yesterday and unanimously ratified the proposition to fund the debt of the corporation in a $50,000,000 bond issue on the terms heretofore announced. The Morton Trust Company is the trustee for the issue. There were 126,549 shares voted yesterday out of a total of 160,000 shares. John Beaver, Treasurer of the road, presided at the meeting.

The Third Avenue, according to Wall Street reports, will probably become a part of the Metropolitan Street Railway system and be operated as such before June 1. The receivership may be terminated before that time, it is said, and the claims against the Third Avenue settled.

A Victim of Poisonous Drugs.

Thomas D. Fraser, a homeless man, and a victim of the chloroform habit, but who once was a well-to-do druggist, was taken ill on the street yesterday and conveyed in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital. He had a prosperous drug business at Seventy-second Street and Second Avenue six years ago, but sold out. He had a number of other places after that, the last one a year ago at Fifty-fourth Street and Second Avenue. He became addicted to the use of cocaine and morphine, and finally of chloroform.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Capt. J. T. Dean, United States Army; Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree, Texas.

GRAND—Capt. T. F. Dwyer, Eighteenth United States Infantry; Capt. D. D. Gaillard, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Carroll D. Wright, Washington; Judge John T. Abbott, Keene, N. H.

PLAZA—Senator Francis Newlands, Nevada.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Rothschild Brothers, Utica, N. Y.; D. Rothschild, notions and carpets; Union Square Hotel.

Malley, E., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. B. Johnson, ribbons and gloves; 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. R. McGonigal, silks; Sinclair House.

"Curran's," Waterbury, Conn.; Miss M. Curran, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. D. Southwell, furnishing goods; 32 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Wallace, J., & Son, Stroudsberg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Mould, J., & Co., Reading, Penn.; J. Mould, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Euwers, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; E. N. Euwer, dry goods; 328 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Morris, H., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; R. Morris, woolens; 62 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Nolte Brothers, Seguin, Texas; W. Nolte, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Ambler, shawls; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Bancroft, Sheldon & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. S. Sigler, white goods, &c.; notions; 320 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Daniels, F. J., & Co., Charleston, West Va.; F. J. Daniels, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lisner, silks, laces, ribbons, and cotton underwear; Hotel Vendome.

Trorlicht, Duncker & Renard Carpet Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Duncker, carpets; H. C. Duncker, carpets; Grand Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer, winds variable.

Low pressure and high temperature cover the entire country west of the Mississippi River, the barometer at the centre of disturbance over Assiniboia reading 29.26 inches. There has been a general and decided rise in temperature east of the Rocky Mountains, and they are 4 to 20 degrees above the seasonal average over the interior of the country. A maximum temperature of 90 degrees and above occurred from Nebraska northwest, the highest having been 96 degrees at Williston, N. D. West of the Rocky Mountains there has been a decided fall, except on the coast, and showers and high winds were general. East of the mountains the weather has been generally fair, except for light showers over the lake regions and portions of the Middle Atlantic States.

It will be warmer to-day in the lower lake region, Upper Ohio Valley, and Atlantic States and cooler in the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley, the Northwest, and the Rocky Mountain region. There are some indications of the descent of a wave of high pressure from the region to the north of Lake Superior, and this will likely spread to the southeastward and southwestward, and cause cooler weather by to-morrow in the Rocky Mountain region and the extreme Northwest, probably extending into the slope regions; elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains fair weather will prevail. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be mostly fresh southeasterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	56	44	44
6 A. M.	51	45	47
9 A. M.	56	59	60
12 M.	62	63	64
3 P. M.	58	53	59
6 P. M.	61	54	58
9 P. M.	64	54	58
12 P. M.	60	53	60

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....58¾
Weather Bureau.....59¾
Corresponding date 1899.....57¼
Corresponding date for last twenty years.....59

At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.12; humidity, 46. The barometer at 8 P. M. registered 29.92; humidity, 76. The maximum temperature was 65 at 3 P. M. The minimum temperature was 44 at 2:30 A. M.

Prince Albert Coat & Vests

of fine Vicunas and undressed Worsteds. Choicest of materials—finest of makes. They would be splendid value at a far greater cost than the **$25.00** at which we've priced them. But Times readers are beginning to realize that we keep very high grade goods—at very moderate prices. Hats, Shoes, Neckwear—all fine furnishings for men and boys at all of our four convenient stores.

SILK HATS—Made on the same blocks as the style-makers—their price eight dollars; ours **$4.85.**

SPECIAL—The Lord Churchill cane; very slender, of partridge wood, silver handle; much in vogue; never before sold for less than $2.50, now on sale at **98c.**

Brill Brothers Outfitters to men and boys.

FOUR Convenient STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street
125th Street, Corner 3d Av.

CHARTER REVISION VIEWS

Discussion Before the People's Institute at Cooper Union.

Present Commission Declared to be Handicapped and Its Time Too Limited—Other Municipal Problems.

Cooper Union was filled last night with an audience, in which there were many women, who had gathered to listen to suggestions as to how the charter of this city should be revised. The meeting was under the auspices of the People's Institute.

James W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club, presented the views of his organization regarding the amendments to be made to the charter.

"What we need," said he, "is a charter that will not require constant tinkering by the Legislature. A charter based upon a close study of English municipal government would, in my opinion, give us good government, and we have not got that in the City of New York. The people, however, would have to be educated up to it. Our present charter is to a great extent based upon the old Consolidation act, and, although it was supposed to provide a government for the city, and did not become operative until 1898, the Legislature of that year had hundreds of bills before it to amend the instrument.

"The present Charter Commission is composed of many men who are well fitted for the task for which they have been appointed, but they rest under an injunction from the Governor to make no recommendations which will not be passed by the Legislature. I do not like that injunction; the commission should do its best and not consider the possible action of the Legislature.

"The City Club made several suggestions regarding the Charter Commission, which are not included in the law under which the Commission was appointed. We thought that a Commission of nine could do the work better than one of fifteen. Then the members are not to receive compensation. Now, men who are best fitted for this kind of work cannot afford to devote their entire time to the work without compensation.

"We thought that the Commission should make preliminary reports before presenting the final report to the Legislature, and that the final report should not be made for two, three, or four years, as time is required to make a perfect charter, as is shown by our present one. Under the law the Commission must make its report by Dec. 1, 1900, or one month before the convening of the Legislature.

"The Commission cannot accomplish all that is expected of it, and it cannot give us a final revision of the charter. Further tinkering from Albany is certain."

Prof. E. W. Bemis, formerly of the University of Wisconsin, spoke in behalf of municipal ownership and operation of franchises. He said that the people should have the right to say whether or not they wanted to own and operate street car lines, telephone, gas, and electric light companies. Continuing, he said:

"In my opinion, the Legislature can repeal the rights given to any corporation subsequent to 1846. A clause in the Constitution adopted in that year contains such a provision, and it has been contained in all subsequent Constitutions. To prove that it would not be a dangerous financial proposition for the city to operate its own revenue-producing rights, I will call your attention to the money made by the Dock and Waterworks Departments, which are controlled by the city."

Prof. John R. Commons said that there were three theories of municipal government—first, one conducted on business principles, such as New York now has; second, a government where men are placed in positions because they are "good fellows," and third, a government in the interests of the people, which, he said, should be the aim of every municipality.

"I consider Richard Croker, the Prince of business men," he said. "He conducts his business on business principles. Mr. Croker is not a particularly 'good fellow,' but he employs 'good fellows' in his business, just as a merchant employs drummers."

Prof. Commons said that all public work should be done by the municipality instead of giving out contracts to the lowest bidder.

"Contracts for sewering and paving," he said, "go to Naughton & Co., and Naughton & Co. is the same thing as Tammany Hall. Now, Tammany Hall is the City Government, and in its latter capacity it awards contracts to itself as Naughton & Co."

REV. W. R. DAVIS ARRESTED.

Got Money on Bad Check, but Friends Made Up the Amount.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Rev. Wesley Reid Davis, sixty-three years old, who has filled the pulpits of a number of Methodist churches in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Albany, was arrested today on a charge of passing a worthless check. The arrest was made on a warrant sworn out by Wallace W. Kimmell, a florist, alleging that the defendant passed the check on him and obtained $15 in cash.

This check was cashed last year immediately after the minister had been released from another charge of passing a worthless check, and when arrested to-day he expressed surprise for the reason that he thought Mr. Kimmell's check was settled at that time.

The friends of Mr. Davis later came forward and made good the amount of the check and the case against him was nolle prossed.

Brooklyn Pastor Called to Newport.

The Rev. Albert Bacon Sears, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, Brooklyn, has received a call to the pastorate of the Central Baptist Church of Newport, R. I. It is believed that he will accept the call.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:46	Sun sets	7:07	Moon sets	3:24

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	5:51	Gov. Isl'd	9:15	H. Gate	8:11
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:09	Gov. Isl'd	6:38	H. Gate	8:34

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MAY 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aracanais, La Plata	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. 6th Av. to 7th Av. 13th to 15th St. 6th Ave.

Special Sale of High Grade Wines.

Shipped to America by A. Guilhou Frere Aine and Louis O'Lanyer, Bordeaux, vineyard proprietors. They are strictly high grade and in perfect condition. Bottled in Bordeaux and at the Chateau, and are sealed and wired in original cases. Bought at the auction held by Townsend and Montant, 87 and 89 Leonard Street, New York, on Tuesday, April 17th.

Claret Wines.

	Wholesale.	Our Price.
Medoc, case of one doz. qts.	$5.75	$4.74
St. Julien, case of one doz. qts.	7.50	6.49
St. Julien, case of two doz. pts.	8.50	7.49
Margaux, case of one doz. qts.	8.50	7.49
Chateau La Mothe, case of doz. qts., 1893	10.00	8.49
Chateau La Mothe, case of two doz. pts., 1893	11.00	9.49
Chateau La Tour Grande, case of doz. qts., 1889	23.00	17.24
Chateau La Rose, case of doz. qts., 1878	26.00	19.24

White Wines.

Graves, case of one doz. qts.	$6.00	$4.74
Graves, case of two doz. pts.	7.00	5.74
Barsac, case of one doz. qts.	7.50	6.24
Barsac, case of two doz. pts.	8.50	7.24
Sauterne, case of one doz. qts.	9.00	7.24
Sauterne, case of two doz. pts.	10.00	8.24
Haut Sauterne, one doz. qts.	11.00	8.74
Chateau La Tour Blanche, case of doz. qts., 1875	24.00	17.24
Chateau La Tour Blanche, case of two doz. pts., 1875	25.00	18.24

Our Telephone number is 3060 18th St.; connects direct with this department. When you buy by the gallon we furnish jug free.

El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lawenburg, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Norge, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, MAY 13.

Manitou, London		2:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 15.

El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after April 28 and up to May 12, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York May 12 for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

[Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

**Incoming

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Good SHOES
Far Below Their Worth

These shoes are taken from our own Main floor stock of selected shoes. It is a clean-up of various small lots which are collected to-day on the Fifth floor, and marked at striking reductions. There is fine picking for Men, Women and Children.

Women's $3 to $7 Shoes for $2.38—
All sorts here and plenty of sizes in the lot. The best kind of shoes at an average of half price.

Women's $2 to $3 Shoes for $1.25—
Called "Home Comfort;" hand sewed Congress and laced and button shoes with broad toes and low, broad heels; for elderly ladies or others with tender feet.

Men's $3.90 and $8 Shoes at $2.65—
Patent leather and kid and tan calf shoes; not all sizes, but well worth looking over.

Men's High-Class Sample Shoes, $2.50
A choice lot, but only for a few; sizes 7 and 7½C mostly; all sorts and styles; made and finished as samples must be made; represent $4, $5 and $6 shoes, and include Oxfords, lace and button.

Boys' Shoes at $1—
Black calf and cordovan, 12 to 5½; worth a half more.
Tennis Oxfords; black, white and tan; rubber sole; 30c, all sizes; worth 50c.
Children's shoes, 75c to $1.15, according to size, and you can depend on a saving of a third on any lot you choose.

Fifth floor.

Dresses for GIRLS

There is interesting news to-day, of both Washable Dresses and Tailored Suits for Girls. The stock includes a very complete variety of both simple and elaborate dresses for girls of all ages—all most tastefully made, and most reasonably priced. Some have such particular interest that we tell more of them:

Guimpe Dresses, of percale, in pink, navy and light blue stripes, with scalloped collar of white pique; collar and belt trimmed with braid. Fresh, dainty and serviceable. All sizes from 4 to 12 years, at $2.

White Lawn Dresses, with high neck; yoke neatly trimmed with insertion; very prettily made. All sizes from 4 to 12 years; at $2.

Tailor-made Suits for Girls

Two lots collected from sorts we are closing out because only a few of a kind remain.

At $7.50—Suits of cheviots, serges and homespuns, in various colors; with Eton or double-breasted jackets; some with white pique collars; others trimmed with braid and taffeta silk. Sizes for 6 to 14 years. Values up to $12.50.

At $10—Of same materials, in navy blue, brown, gray and black; most have Eton jackets; some are trimmed. Values up to $20.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's JACKETS
Priced Much Below Value

Just an even hundred. They are of cheviot, of broadcloth, and of kersey; in black, navy blue and tan. All are lined with silk and satin. Some are in the latest short, fly-front style, some the newest Eton shape, others in the recent approved and Eton Blazer style. The prices yesterday were $15 to $21, and there's a fair proportion of the higher-priced ones. To-day, any one of the hundred at $10.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's CLOTHING
Finely Tailored — Ready-to-Wear

The Wanamaker clothing represents the best that is made. In fabrics, pure wool of high character, in newest, smartest patterns. In making, the best work that can be done by men that are paid by the week—not by the piece, tempting to hurry and skimp; and done in healthful, well-lighted workrooms. Then every garment is stitched throughout with silk. The man who knows good clothes will see these merits at a glance.

We are quite proud of our assortment of Spring Suits at $20 to $30. The finest of fabrics are used, and the styles are the best made this season.

For business wear we show suits of attractive patterns in striped cassimeres and greenish effects in cheviots, at $10 and $12.

We have ready a thousand pairs of Striped Worsted Trousers, that compare with those usually sold at $6.50. Here at $5.

Second floor.

The New HOSIERY
Men's — Women's — Children's

The preference is clearly for the fancy sorts—more of them sold already than in any previous season. Upon their predicted popularity we planned for and gathered exceptionally large assortments. We believe ours to be leader among hosiery stores. Simple, plain, quiet sorts, in plenty, too,—prepared for all tastes. And every style from gravest to gayest is of good quality, and prices are right—not fanciful, nor just about even with the market, but mostly below the prevailing prices for equal grades:

Women's Stockings—
25c a pair—Of cotton; fast black boots, colored tops with contrasting stripes. Also white polka dots on grounds of fast black, tan, cadet blue or cardinal.
38c a pair—Lisle thread; fine gauge; white polka dots on grounds of fast black, cadet blue, tan and navy blue. Also cardinal with black dots. And in black and cadet blue with neat figures.

Children's Stockings—
Medium weight cotton; suitable for boys or girls; fast black; narrow ribbed; heavy knees, heels and toes; special narrowing at ankles. Sizes 6 and 6½, 20c; 7 to 8½, 25c; 9 to 10, 30c.

Men's Half Hose—
25c a pair—Fine cotton; fast black, tan cadet blue, navy blue or cardinal, with fronts embroidered with colored silk in neat designs.
38c a pair—Lisle thread or mercerized cotton; in various styles of stripes. Also of cotton in light, medium or dark grounds, embroidered or striped. And lisle thread with polka dots.
50c a pair—Lisle thread; black, tan, cardinal, and cadet blue; striped and embroidered, or in open-work with stripes. Also an excellent assortment of stripes in two and three colored designs.

Broadway.

Women's Lace Ties
New — Attractive — HALF PRICE

An effective piece of neckwear is this Lace Barb. It is made of imitation Point d'Alencon lace—about a yard and a half long, 3½ in wide. They are worn over a plain stock or solid colored ribbons, and tied in a bow. There are fifty dozen of them here this morning to sell at 25c each, though their actual value is a half dollar.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

Extraordinary COLLARS and

Men's Collars—
These are the most wanted shapes for the coming summer season—the popular turn-over collars in most correct form, in five heights; the proper weight, accurately cut, made and sized; with *linen* surface, which is found on no 12½c collar, except our own. Thus, better than usual 12½c collars, they are offered by the half dozens for less than usual makers can produce them by thousands of dozens—

Six for 55c

Put up a half-dozen in a box, and not sold in smaller lots. All sizes from 13½ to 18.

Men's Night Shirts—
Made of excellent cambric, that is light and cool and yet serviceable. Some are plain white, others are trimmed with colored piping, like our finer sorts; some have collars, others have the comfortable surplice neck. They are made over our own patterns, so are full length and good width. The price—

fifty cents

In quality and finish they are most remarkable for the price.

French White Lawn Ties—
These are fine imported ties that sold not long ago at $1, $1.50 and $2 a dozen. In three lengths, 34, 35 and 36 inches; folded to 1⅓ inches wide; put up in neat boxes at

50c a dozen

Summer Shirt Waists
Hundreds of New Styles

One who has looked into the subject earnestly and who claims to have full knowledge thereof, pronounced this the largest, best gathering in New York. Why not say the world? An inspection of the assortments now, when they're at their fullest, is mostly interesting. In fact, you must see it if you would be informed as to the newest, best ideas. Most of the new waists show quite a radical departure from those of last season. They are no more stiff bosom shirt waists,—but dainty, womanly affairs, trimmed tastefully with laces and embroideries. And the colorings and patterns, too, are prettier than ever. A word as to prices:

50c—In striped percale; full front with small plaits; French back; laundered collar and cuffs.
75c—In light striped percales; full fronts, on bias; yoke and plaited back; laundered collar and cuffs.
$1—In black and white polka dot percales; full front with four rows of embroidery insertion; fine plaits in back.
$1.25—Fine figured percales; full front with plaits and rows of embroidery insertion; fine plaits in back; laundered collar and cuffs.
$1.50—In pretty light plaid dimities; full front on bias and fine plaits in back; detachable collar.
$1.75—Fancy-striped percales; full front and fine plaits in back; 12 pearl buttons down front; flare cuffs and detachable collar.
$2—Light colored lawn; full front with fine plaits; back, front, and tops of sleeves also plaited; laundered collar and cuffs.
$2.25—Fine striped madras; yoke front of fine plaits, from neck to waist; flare cuffs and laundered collar.
Others up to $7.50.

Of white waists, an unsurpassed assortment. All the best approved cuts and latest trimming designs of fine laces and embroideries. Prices range thus: Lawns, 85c to $14; Piques, 85c to $3.75; Linens, $1.75 to $3.25; Dotted Swiss Muslins, $5 and $6.50.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Women's Handkerchiefs, 8c
The Last Word

The purchase was very large, so that the distribution has already required two announcements. But this shall be final. There are but 100 dozens left. Sold more than twice that many on the day they were last advertised. The handkerchiefs are pure linen, and though termed "seconds"—imperfect—it's a task to find a fault in any of them, and $1.50 a dozen would be fair. These at 8c. each.

Main Aisle, Broadway.

Fine PICTURES
At a Little Price

These are the large round Pictures of lion and tiger heads that are so appropriate for hall, library or smoking-room. You naturally think of ten or fifteen dollars as their value unless you know that we have been selling these at $4.50, until we mark them to-day, at

$3

In four-inch round oak frames, 28 inches in diameter.

Fifth floor.

Smart CLOTHES for Boys
Above the Ordinary in Quality and Looks — Reasonably Priced

Parents of boys spend much time and thought on the clothes for them. So do we. It is not enough that we have good stocks of regular kinds of suits—we seek new styles constantly, and have many made especially for us. Those who have not seen the clothes we show have missed much of the possibility of dress for their boys.

These suggestions of styles much liked:

Boys' Russian Blouse suits—a very becoming style for most boys of 3 to 8 years. Made of all-wool serges in navy blue, light blue, red and brown. Some with extra white pique collars and shields. $6.50 to $10.

The regulation Sailor Suits for boys 3 to 12 years. An exact counterpart of those worn by the U. S. sailors. The most stylish sailor suit ever made. Price, $6.50.

Some very attractive Middy Suits for boys 3 to 8 years. Of navy blue serges and fancy cheviots, beautifully trimmed, $5 to $9.

Sailor suits of blue serges; trimmed in all the newest ways, at $6.50 to $10.

Sailor Suits in a new shade of light blue cloth; trimmed with three rows of white silk flat braid, white serge shields with silk anchors, and silk anchors on sleeves; heavy white cord lanyard; extremely stylish and not to be had elsewhere. Price, $9.

Second floor, Ninth street

Her Majesty's CORSETS
Made in Lighter Weight

This will be good news to women who appreciate the merits of strength and shapeliness which belong to Her Majesty's Corset, but who have thought previous models heavy. But strength has been the essential merit of these excellent corsets and they were not lightened in weight until it could be done without sacrificing the strength and firmness for which they are noted.

The new straight front effect is produced most naturally with Her Majesty's Corset, because the abdomen is reduced by the firmness of the steels.

They are without equal for stout women; yet the graceful models are admired by slender women, too. They meet all needs, and are guaranteed for perfect service under the most severe conditions.

Prices, $2.75 to $5.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

Men's and Women's UNDERWEAR

The lightest sorts of light-weight for the warm summer days that will soon be here. Wide varieties of them. And the heavier and medium kinds in quite as good assortment. Choose anywhere—you can't make a mistake as to quality, and we'll warrant that the price will be equally satisfactory. These are specimen values from a big store-ful:

For Men—
75c a garment—French balbriggan; shirts with long or short sleeves; drawers to match, perfect fitting, regular or short inseams; seats reinforced. Also open mesh shirts and drawers; white striped with blue, lavender or black.
$1 a garment—Light weight natural colored merino; shirts with long or short sleeves; drawers, regular or short inseam. Also medium weight white merino shirts and drawers; strongly stitched and finished; sizes up to 50 inches.
$2.50 a garment—English all-wool shirts and drawers; fashioned and regular made; drawer seats spliced and reinforced.

For Women—
25c each—Lisle thread vests, white; low necks; plain or fancy trimmed. Also fine cotton vests; high necks, long or short sleeves.
50c each—Light weight white cotton; shaped; long or short sleeves in vests; drawers in knee length. White lisle thread vests; low or high neck; knee length; drawers to match. All handsomely trimmed and finished.
$1 each—Ribbed cotton combination suits; knee length; white; low neck; sleeveless; high neck, short sleeves; silk finished.

Broadway.

A New Outing Glove
For Women

It's called the "Arabian" Suede. A very neat-looking glove, and a durable one, and inexpensive as well—50c a pair. Made of good lamb-skin, and a sort that will stand repeated cleaning. White only, with self-embroidery. All 2-clasp.

Tenth street.

Women's BELTS
A Collection
Worth Viewing

Have you seen the new Egyptian belts? They're unique, handsome. Numerous designs at $5 to $14. And the new Circular belts? They're shown in patent leather, monkey skin, and suede finish. Price 50c. The Edna May belts are of white kid with gilt buckles—$1. And some bodice pulley belts of white kid at same price. Then there are some very pretty affairs of double-faced satin ribbon, black and colors; with sterling silver buckles. These are $4.75 to $8.25. Plenty of other wholly new ideas in this extensive collection.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Paris Notes
from the office of
JOHN WANAMAKER

44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries,
Paris, May 1, 1900.

Everybody who is anybody, seems to travel by automobile this season, and that is no doubt the reason why one always sees such quantities of beige and elephant gray suits at the races on Sundays. This was specially noticeable at Longchamps last Sunday, where almost every other mondaine in the Pesage seemed clad in elephant gray—which is the favorite shade at the moment, but it is needless to say, is only worn by slim women, to avoid unpleasant and rude comparisons. It is a pleasure to study the correctness of the Parisienne toilettes just at this time. They are "chic" from the crown of the head to the feet. The styles are simple, the hats well fixed upon the heads, the veils correctly adjusted, and with tulle bows at the throat, each woman is really a picture of elegance and grace.

The plain tailor suit consisting of skirt and Eolero, was not, however, favored by every one of the elegantes, some of whom appeared in very summery and dainty garb. Amongst others was a Foulard gown in crevette pink, softened with a fantastic design, inserted with three rows of wavy guipure, edged top and bottom with a double line of narrow black velvet, which contrasted very effectively with the pink of the gown. Another was in scarlet Foulard with white dots, made with a rounded empiecement forming a double collar of white silk piped with black. The same idea was introduced at the bottom of the skirt bordering an insertion of Cluny lace, and the entire gown was composed of narrow plaitings.

Most of the hats seen were masses of hortensias, encircling beige tulle, the flowers of the same tone as the tulle, but varying from the lightest of cream to a golden brown. These, however were not always becoming, for a little color seemed sometimes necessary to relieve the monotony of an entire beige costume. One of the prettiest chapeaux was in corn-straw, tied with narrow black velvet bows upon the flat crown and beneath the brim three bouquets of yellow, black, and white marguerites resting upon the rolled wavy hair upon the forehead. Fancy-colored straw, without any trimming, but a combination of shaded straws forming bows and ends, was also much worn; one or two hats were trimmed with small wreaths of pink roses surmounted with a black taffeta bow at the side. But on the whole, the very smartest hat seen was of crumpled "crin," bordered with a real lace veil raised on one side with a damask and a pink rose. This hat shaded the eyes, but was quite close-fitting upon the hair at the back. The fashionable sunshade is in bright blue silk.

With the warm sunny days which we are now enjoying, an enormous number of Foulard gowns will soon be brought out. Indeed, light Foulards and voiles already appear very much in vogue at all "reunions mondaines." Light silk canvas over a colored transparency is a charming arrangement which is much favored just now. The Marie Antoinette fichu and elbow sleeve, cut short over a transparent long under-sleeve, is a favored fashion for the summer toilettes. Grenadine is much used just at this moment for the building of smart gowns, stitched flatly over taffetas and ornamented with strappings of material piped with similar colored taffetas to that composing the lining.

Now that the too tight skirts have yielded to flowing drapery, we are permitted a wide liberty of choice between tunics, flounces, minute plaitings and lace motifs "a jour." The skirts all train on the ground, whether it be the flounce or the cut of the skirt, giving the aspect of a flower, especially the tulip, turned upside down.

A delightful costume made for Exhibition wear is in mauve linen, the skirt drawn somewhat tightly round the hips by means of several rows of stitching, forming half hoops. The rest of the skirt is allowed to fall freely in small plaits, which widen out at the bottom. The corsage is made in bolero-jacket shape, and quite the most "chic" seen for some time. It is in thin cloth, a shade darker than the skirt, and crosses at the waist with two buttons in white linen, short round basque at the back, almost "swallow" in shape. The whole bolero is bordered with rather a broad bias band of white linen. At the neck is a large black velvet bow, made of ribbon velvet, with a small diamond buckle in the center. The toque to be worn with this stylish suit is in pale mauve straw, trimmed with bunches of velvet cherries.

The Parisiennes are curiously faithful to the charms of chiffon and tulle round their necks. "Tours de Cou" are made of chiffon, either accordion plaited with edgings and long trailing bows of chenille, which is most fascinating in all black and white, or, newer still, the accordion plaited black chiffon ruffle edged with ostrich feather trimming. This is perhaps the most "chic" novelty in this line. Very fine lawn hand-embroidered ties are frequently seen instead of the white tulle bow of many seasons' favor, although white tulle, lisse and lawn are much worn with black gowns. The feather boas still retain the favor which they have enjoyed for so long, and are thicker and more beautiful than ever. Softest gray, all black and all white being the only permissible wear. The craze for colored boas has quite died out.

The hosiery of the moment, like other smart things, is surprisingly simple—finest ribbed silk being considered the most "chic," though for evening and carriage wear a wide insertion of Chantilly lace up the foot and leg is "le dernier cri."

Black suede, pale tan and lavender gloves with narrow black strappings are most fashionable. And also in favor are the Biarritz gloves, while a few exclusive elegantes wear finest lace mittens.

Waters, Powders and Perfumes for the Toilet

Here is fullest variety of Queen Mary preparations, and the dainty French conjurings; yet we have also a wide variety of really good toilet needs that are less expensive. This short list is suggestive:

Wild Wood Sweet Violet Ammonia, ½ pints, 10c.
Wild Wood Sweet Violet Ammonia, pints, 15c.
Violet Talcum Powder, with chamois, 5c.
Aromatic Smelling Salts, 10c.
Borated Talcum Powder, in tin boxes of one pound with sprinkler top, 20c.
Florentine Violet Orris Powder, 4 oz., 25c.
Lavender Cream; large size, glass jar, 25c.
Perfumed Bath Tablets, 8 in box, 25c.
Wild Wood Violet Toilet Water, 4 oz., 25c.

Tenth street.

Women's POCKET-BOOKS

The new, long clasp pocket-book has caught the popular fancy. We show them in morocco, seal and alligator, attractively trimmed with sterling silver. Price, $2.50. Some handsome combination pocket-books of levant, with initial, are $2. Other combination pocket-books of morrocco, in all the new colors, lined with good leather throughout, and with initials, at $1.

Broadway.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Forty-seventh Regiment Takes Its Turn at Practice.

NINETY PER CENT. QUALIFIED

Only Twenty-eight of 275 Men Failed to Make the Required Standard.

The Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn was the organization ordered to Creedmoor for target practice yesterday. The weather conditions were excellent, and of the 275 men who practiced, 247 qualified and received the State decoration.

They were:

Pistols.

FIELD AND STAFF.

	50 Yards.	75 Yards.	Total.
Col. J. G. Eddy	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 5 3 4 2—18	—39
Major H. H. Quick	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 3 4 3 3—16	—33
Major F. J. Wood	4 4 3 3 2—16	3 5 4 4 4—20	—36
Major W. H. Eddy	3 3 3 5 3—17	2 3 3 3 4—15	—32
Capt. J. Hart	3 4 2 3 3—15	2 3 4 3 3—15	—30
Capt. J. F. Henry	3 3 4 0 4—10	4 4 4 3 0—15	—34
Capt. J. J. Dixon	4 0 3 4 4—15	4 3 3 4 4—18	—33
Capt. H.T.Hotchkiss	4 3 2 2 4—15	4 3 2 0 5—16	—31
Capt. G. M. Morem	4 3 0 5 3—15	4 4 3 3 3—17	—32
1st Lt. C. P. Dillon	4 3 5 4 5—21	5 4 4 4 4—21	—42
1st Lt. H.D.Cipperly	3 4 2 3 5—17	4 2 3 3 3—15	—32

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—COMPANY A.

1st Lt. G. B. Serenbetz	3 3 3 4 4—17	5 3 2 4 3—17	—34

COMPANY B.

Capt. E.E.Jannicky	3 4 4 3 3—17	3 3 4 4 4—18	—35
1st Lt. E. W. Rockafellow	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	—31
2d Lt.W. C. Hanton	4 3 4 3 5—19	3 3 3 4 4—17	—36

COMPANY E.

Capt. H. B. Baldwin	4 4 2 5 0—15	4 2 3 3 3—15	—30
1st Lt. H. E. Mann	2 4 4 2 3—15	3 3 5 0 4—15	—30
2d Lt. F.H.Svenson	0 4 4 3 4—15	4 0 4 3 4—15	—30

COMPANY F.

2d Lt. E. A. Nash	3 3 4 2 3—15	5 4 3 0 3—15	—30

COMPANY G.

Capt. T. E. Jackson	3 2 2 3 4—15	4 5 5 4 2—20	—35
1st Lt. C.E.Maxfield	2 4 4 3 0—16	3 5 0 3 4—15	—31

COMPANY I.

Capt. H.C.Barthman	4 4 4 3 0—15	3 4 3 4 3—17	—32
2d Lt. H.A.F.Young	3 4 3 4 5—19	3 3 3 4 3—16	—35

COMPANY K.

1st Lt. C. M. Armstrong	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 3 4 5 4—19	—35
2d Lt. J. D. Cook	4 4 4 0 4—16	4 3 3 4 3—17	—33

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Color Sergt. W. L. Gandue	3 3 5 2 2—15	4 3 3 3 2—15	—30
Color Sergt. J. J. Curtis	4 4 2 2 4—16	2 3 3 4 3—15	—31
Ord.Sergt. G.W.Lent	3 3 3 4 3—16	5 5 2 3 4—19	—37
Q.M.Sergt. W.Hyson	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 4 2 4 4—18	—34
Q.M.Sergt. J.G.Hale	3 3 4 3 5—18	5 3 3 4 3—18	—37
Q. M. Sergt. J. T. Gallagher	4 3 4 4 4—19	3 0 3 5 4—15	—34
Hosp. Steward W. H. Doppler	3 4 2 3 4—16	3 3 5 4 2—17	—33
Hosp. Steward C. O. Danden	3 2 3 4 4—16	3 4 3 2 3—15	—31

Rifles.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. H. W. Ritter	3 3 5 4 2—15	4 2 3 3 4—16	—31
J. Fuchs	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 3 3 4 2—16	—32
W. W. Wood	4 4 3 2 3—16	4 3 3 5 5—20	—36

COMPANY A.

Quartermaster Sergt. G. F. Walsh	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 3 4 3 4—17	—35
Sergt. C. A. Holdrered	4 4 3 2 4—17	3 3 3 3 3—15	—32
Corp. A. J. Pracht	4 4 3 4 3—18	2 3 3 4 4—16	—34
Corp. J. J. Farrell	3 3 3 2 4—15	4 3 4 3 3—17	—32
Corp. G. L. Burns	4 3 3 3 5—18	0 4 4 4 4—16	—34
C. N. Wentzler	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 3 4 3 4—17	—33
F. Rowland	3 2 3 4 3—15	3 4 4 3 4—18	—33
F. H. Reuter	2 3 3 4 4—15	4 4 3 2 3—16	—31
W. H. Howard	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 3 3 4 4—16	—32
J. C. Fisher	3 4 4 3 4—18	4 3 5 4 5—21	—39
J. W. Adams	3 4 3 4 4—18	4 3 4 5 2—18	—36
G. W. White	3 2 4 4 3—16	4 4 5 2 2—15	—31
A. A. Ballerean	4 4 3 4 3—17	3 2 5 3 3—16	—33
J. W. Flynn	4 3 2 2 3—14	4 3 3 2 3—15	—29
J. A. Boyd	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 4 3 2 5—17	—36
L. Schildknecht	4 3 3 2 2—15	3 3 3 2 4—15	—30
F. Falsgraff	4 3 2 2 3—15	3 4 2 3 4—16	—31
F. A. Haubert	4 3 2 4 4—17	3 4 3 2 2—14	—31
F. A. Waneka	4 3 3 2 3—15	4 3 3 2 3—15	—30
J. Elzenbeck	3 3 4 2 4—16	4 4 3 1 4—18	—34
W. S. Ferguson	3 4 4 2 2—17	3 4 3 3 3—16	—33
J. G. Gregory	3 3 3 4 4—17	5 4 3 4 3—19	—36
M. Avery	3 3 2 3 4—15	4 3 3 3 2—15	—30

COMPANY B.

First Sergt. W. Kounner	0 4 4 4 5—17	5 5 3 0 3—16	—33
Corp. S. A. Baldwin	3 3 3 4 3—16	4 4 4 3 4—19	—35
Corp. T. V. Martin	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 4 3 3 3—16	—32
Corp. C.R.Schroeder	3 3 3 4 4—17	3 4 5 3 4—19	—36
M. J. Hayes	4 4 0 4 4—16	4 3 3 4 2—16	—32
J. Howe	3 3 4 2 3—15	5 2 2 2 4—15	—30
F. Ruppert	4 4 4 4 0—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	—31
J. P. Riley	4 4 4 2 4—18	5 2 3 5 4—19	—36
J. I. Johnson	3 3 3 3 3—15	5 4 4 3 3—19	—34
H. D. Brainard	2 3 2 4 5—16	4 3 5 5 3—18	—34
W. Bailey	2 2 3 5 4—16	0 4 5 3 5—17	—33
E. Krenscher	3 4 2 4 4—17	3 3 3 3 4—16	—33
J. C. Mann	3 4 2 4 3—16	0 3 5 5 4—15	—31
A. Baldwin	4 0 4 3 4—15	4 3 2 2 3—14	—29
R. C. Sperry	4 3 4 0 5—16	4 3 3 4 5—19	—35
H. E. Stevens	4 4 4 0 3—15	3 3 2 4 4—16	—31
C. E. Bruah	3 3 3 4 2—15	3 3 4 3 3—16	—31
W. Butler	3 4 3 4 2—16	4 5 3 3 2—17	—33
W. C. Butler	3 3 3 4 4—17	5 2 2 3 3—15	—32
F. McKinney	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 4 4 3 3—18	—34
D. Mullins	3 4 3 3 5—18	3 2 4 5 4—18	—36
W. H. Stewart	2 4 4 4 3—17	4 4 4 4 4—20	—37
F. Silliger	4 3 5 2 2—16	4 3 3 3 3—16	—32
J. D. Hammond	3 3 3 4 5—19	2 5 4 4 3—18	—37
H. J. Butler	4 4 4 5 4—21	4 4 3 3 3—17	—38
W. Husted	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 4 2 3 3—15	—31
J. G. Corlett	4 4 4 3 4—19	3 3 3 3 5—17	—36

COMPANY D.

First Sergt H. D. Thomas	3 4 4 3 3—17	3 5 4 3 3—18	—35
Q. M. Sergt. J. B. Christoffel, Jr.	2 4 4 4 5—19	2 4 3 3 3—15	—34
Sergt. A. Reynolds	2 4 4 5 3—18	4 0 5 4 4—17	—35
Corp. T. J. Costello	3 3 5 4 3—18	4 3 3 3 3—16	—34
E. R. Halstead	4 4 4 3 2—17	4 2 3 3 3—15	—32
A. Corin	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 4 2 3 3—16	—33
T. Maryon	4 3 4 3 2—16	3 5 4 5 0—17	—33
H. Von Oehsen	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 4 3 4 2—17	—36
F. J. Murphy	4 4 4 4 4—20	2 3 5 3 5—18	—38
J. W. Lent	4 2 4 3 3—16	5 4 3 4 4—20	—36
R. E. Duryea	4 4 5 3 0—16	2 4 2 3 4—15	—31
A. Palsgraf	5 3 4 0 3—15	4 3 3 2 2—15	—30
H. Sporheimer	5 2 3 2 4—16	3 3 2 4 3—16	—31
H. J. Sohn	4 4 3 4 2—17	3 3 4 2 3—15	—32
A. Braun	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 4 3 2 2—14	—32
W. Sachs	4 0 4 3 4—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	—30
W. L. Sullivan	4 4 3 3 4—17	3 4 3 3 3—16	—33
G. Lother	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 4 3 3 3—16	—32
J. Sohn	4 4 4 4 2—18	0 4 4 4 5—17	—35
F. A. Seibel	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 4 3 3 3—16	—33
W. Markel	4 4 2 3 3—16	3 4 3 3 3—16	—32
T. Bayer	3 3 3 2 4—15	3 4 2 3 5—17	—32

COMPANY E.

First Sergt. J. F. Place	4 4 4 5 3—20	4 4 3 4 4—19	—39
Sergt. C. A. Miller	4 4 3 4 0—15	4 4 3 4 4—19	—34
Corp. T. Connelly	4 4 4 4 5—21	5 4 4 5 4—22	—43
Corp. A. F. Norton	4 5 4 5 4—22	4 4 5 4 3—20	—42
Corp. T. Olmstead	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 3 2 3 3—15	—34
C. E. Wilson	3 3 3 2 4—15	4 3 4 4 0—15	—30
J. Fitzpatrick	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 4 4 0 4—16	—32
C. R. Costello	2 3 3 4 3—15	2 3 5 4 2—16	—31
J. E. Cleveland	3 3 3 4 4—16	3 3 3 4 3—16	—32
T. J. Peppard	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 3 3 4 4—18	—34
C. Hantenrerch	3 3 5 3 3—17	4 3 3 3 2—15	—32
T. Hayes, Jr.	3 4 3 4 5—19	4 4 4 4 4—20	—39
J. T. Hanan	4 4 2 2 3—15	4 4 3 3 4—18	—33
H. Cooke	4 4 3 3 3—17	4 4 2 4 4—18	—35
W. D. Booth	0 3 4 4 4—15	4 4 0 0 4—16	—31
J. W. Robinson	3 3 4 4 3—17	3 2 5 4 5—19	—36
J. McKnight	3 3 4 3 2—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	—31
A. S. Johnson	3 4 3 3 4—17	3 3 5 5 3—19	—36
J. Klintberg	0 3 4 4 4—15	4 3 3 3 2—15	—30
E. T. Doty	3 3 4 2 2—14	4 4 3 3 3—17	—31
J. J. Gallagher	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 3 4 3 4—17	—33
J. H. Goodeom	3 4 3 3 3—16	5 3 2 2 2—14	—30
C. Major	5 3 3 5 3—19	3 2 4 2 4—15	—34
J. J. McAteer	2 3 3 4 3—16	3 4 3 3 2—15	—31
A. McLaren	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 3 4 3 2—15	—30
J. Beneke	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 4 4 3 4—19	—35
F. Shaw	4 4 4 3 5—20	3 3 4 3 3—16	—36
W. James	3 2 3 4 4—16	2 3 3 4 3—15	—31
J. Holliday	3 3 3 4 3—16	4 3 3 2 3—15	—31
P. McKenna	2 3 4 4 3—16	3 3 4 2 3—15	—31
J. Schaff	4 3 3 5 2—17	4 4 3 2 3—16	—33
E. J. Sundstrom	3 4 0 4 5—16	4 4 3 2 4—17	—33
J. Snyder	5 3 4 5 4—21	3 3 4 3 3—16	—37
C. H. Scheffler	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 5 2 2—16	—31
L. Schleffel	4 2 3 4 5—18	3 5 4 3 2—17	—35
H. Willard	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 4 4 3 3—17	—33
M. L. Fleischhaur	3 3 3 4 4—17	3 3 4 4 3—17	—34
T. Wolff	4 4 0 4 4—16	4 2 4 3 5—18	—34

COMPANY F.

First Sergt. A. E. Guinness	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 4 4 3 3—17	—37
Sergt. W. B. Bookstaver	4 3 2 2 4—15	3 3 3 3 4—16	—31
Sergt. W. F. Austin	3 4 4 3 4—18	5 3 2 3 4—17	—35
Corp. R R. Miller	4 4 5 5 5—23	4 5 4 4 5—22	—45
J. H. Coster	3 4 3 3 4—17	3 4 4 2 3—16	—33
W. F. Smith	3 4 3 5 3—18	4 3 2 4 4—17	—35
C. F. Bill	5 4 3 3 3—18	3 4 4 2 3—16	—34
T. Blasse	3 2 4 3 3—15	2 2 4 3 4—15	—30
J. Hohner	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 2 4 3 3—15	—30
C. G. Lenhard	3 3 4 2 3—16	2 3 4 4 3—16	—32
J. T. Walsh	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 2 3 4 4—16	—36
W. L. Welsh	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 2 4 3 3—15	—31
A. J. Wood	4 4 5 4 4—21	2 4 3 3 3—15	—36
H. Hamilton	4 4 3 4 5—20	4 3 2 3 3—15	—35
G. A. Smith	3 3 3 5 3—17	3 4 3 2 2—15	—32
M. G. Cass	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 4 3 2 2—15	—32
J. J. Young	4 4 4 4 0—16	4 3 3 3 2—16	—32
C. E. Sweeney	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 4 2 4 3—16	—32

COMPANY G.

First Sergt. W. R. Collins	5 4 5 5 4—23	3 2 5 4 2—16	—39
Quartermaster Sergt. W. Hart	4 5 3 4 3—19	0 3 4 4 4—15	—34
Sergt. J. H. Kelly	4 3 3 4 4—18	4 4 3 4 4—19	—37
Sergt. J. Kelly	5 4 3 0 3—15	4 4 3 4 2—17	—32
Sergt. J. C. Stein	3 4 2 3 3—15	3 3 4 4 2—16	—31
Corp. J. S. Craven	3 4 3 4 3—17	4 4 3 4 4—18	—35
H. T. Femmel	4 4 4 4 4—20	2 3 5 5 5—18	—38
G. Whytal	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 3 5 4 3—17	—33
T. Kelly	5 0 3 4 4—16	4 4 3 5 5—20	—36
W. Kemish	3 4 5 0 3—15	0 4 4 4 3—15	—30
E. E. Springsteen	4 3 4 4 3—18	0 2 5 5 4—15	—33
W. J. Malone	4 3 2 4 3—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	—31
C. Kemish	4 2 3 2 4—15	4 4 4 3 3—18	—33
L. Stanwise	3 4 4 3 2—16	3 2 3 4 4—16	—32
M. P. Wilkinron	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 0 3 4 5—15	—34
F. J. Maeurer	3 4 4 2 4—17	4 5 4 4 4—21	—38
J. P. Malone	3 2 3 4 3—15	4 5 4 4 4—21	—36
W. Dalley	4 4 4 4 3—19	0 4 4 3 4—15	—34
E. S. Stockler	3 3 3 2 4—15	4 4 4 3 2—17	—32
G. H. Rehbein	4 4 2 0 5—15	3 2 3 5 2—15	—30
W. P. Cavanaugh	4 3 3 2 3—15	3 3 5 5 4—18	—33
P. Waechter	3 4 3 3 3—16	2 3 4 4 3—16	—32
J. Dunphy	2 5 3 2 3—16	4 3 2 4 3—16	—32
G. Wilder	3 3 5 5 4—15	3 0 4 4 4—15	—30
G. Muth	4 4 4 3 3—17	3 3 4 4 4—19	—36
A. M. Regnault	3 3 3 4 4—15	4 4 3 3 3—16	—31
J. M. Wherry	3 4 3 4 5—17	3 3 5 4 4—19	—36
D. Decker	2 3 3 3 5—16	0 4 4 4 5—17	—33
J. J. O'Donnell	3 0 5 4 3—15	3 4 3 3 2—15	—30
J. F. Smith	3 4 3 3 5—18	3 3 4 5 0—15	—33
W. O'Donnell	4 4 3 3 2—17	4 2 4 3 2—15	—32
G. Kroder	3 3 3 2 4—15	4 4 3 2 2—15	—30

COMPANY I.

First Sergt. J. Desch	4 4 4 3 3—18	2 4 4 4 3—17	—35
Sergt. F. Nelson	4 2 2 3 4—15	4 3 3 4 4—18	—33
Corp. W. E. Box	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 3 4 3 4—18	—35
G. E. Smith	3 3 2 2 5—15	3 4 3 3 5—15	—30
J. Mendes	4 2 3 4 5—18	2 3 5 3 3—16	—34
C. F. Liebfield	4 2 0 5 4—15	4 4 3 4 4—19	—34
A. Faber	4 3 2 4 5—17	4 4 3 4 0—15	—32
R. K. Way	3 2 5 4 5—18	4 5 3 3 4—19	—37
W. D. King	4 4 4 0 4—16	0 3 4 4 4—15	—31
H. W. Carlos	4 4 4 3 2—17	4 3 3 2 2—14	—32
W. E. Reilly	3 4 4 3 3—17	4 3 3 3 3—16	—33
W. H. Casey	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 3 5 3 4—18	—37
W. Nolan	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 4 2 3 4—16	—32
G. G. Gates	3 4 3 2 4—16	4 4 4 2 4—18	—34
P. J. Kerscheidt	3 3 4 3 3—17	4 4 4 3 0—15	—32
C. H. Olsen	3 4 2 3 4—16	3 4 3 4 2—16	—32
F. M. Berberick	3 3 3 2 4—15	3 4 4 4 2—18	—33
H. W. Ashwich	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 3 4 4 3—18	—34
F. M. Desch	3 2 4 3 3—15	0 4 4 4 4—16	—31
J. E. Foley	3 3 3 4 2—15	4 3 4 3 3—17	—32
J. Wilson	2 3 4 3 4—16	3 3 2 3 4—15	—31
W. T. Bedell	2 3 3 4 3—15	3 3 2 4 3—15	—30
W. A. Whland	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 4 5 4 0—16	—35

COMPANY K.

Sergt. T. F. Burns	4 4 3 2 2—15	4 3 4 4 0—15	—30
Sergt. S. S. Curtiss	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 2 3 3 4—16	—31
Sergt. C. N. Lockwood	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 4 3 3 3—16	—32
Corp. F. Kuhn	3 0 5 3 5—16	5 0 4 3 4—16	—32
Corp. C. Kerner	4 3 3 3 4—18	3 3 4 4 3—17	—35
Corp. R. Walsh	3 3 4 4 4—19	3 2 4 5 2—17	—35
A. A. Turner	5 4 5 4 2—20	4 4 4 5 3—20	—40
F. Sanders	4 4 3 3 2—16	4 3 4 3 3—17	—33
J. E. Clemett	4 3 4 5 4—20	4 3 5 4 3—19	—39
E. W. Sunstrom	5 3 3 2 4—17	4 4 4 4 4—20	—37
C. Wenz	3 3 5 4 2—17	4 4 3 5 0—16	—33
S. Cramp	3 5 3 3 2—16	4 3 2 3 4—16	—32
H. Huston	3 3 4 4 5—19	4 3 3 4 3—17	—36
J. J. Gilhooly	4 4 0 3 4—15	3 4 2 2 5—16	—31
W. Yunker	2 3 3 5 4—15	5 4 3 3 4—19	—34
R. Elsner	2 3 4 4 3—16	3 3 3 3 4—15	—31
J. D. Crozier	4 2 4 3 4—17	4 4 3 4 3—18	—35
F. Elsner	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 3 4 3 3—16	—36
I. Snyder	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 3 4 3 4—18	—34
J. B. Wilson	4 2 3 3 3—15	3 3 3 4 3—16	—32
F. Badenhop	3 4 5 4 4—20	3 3 4 4 3—17	—37
W. V. Doll	4 4 5 0 4—17	3 4 3 4 3—17	—34
F. Farner	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 3 4 3 3—16	—32
E. A. Olvany	4 3 2 3 4—16	3 4 2 3 3—15	—31
G. Oemann	4 3 4 4 0—15	4 2 4 2 3—15	—30
F. Salg	4 4 3 4 0—15	3 4 4 3 4—18	—33
G. W. Hudtwalker	3 3 4 0 5—15	2 3 4 3 4—16	—31
E. Richards	4 3 3 5 0—15	4 2 3 4 2—15	—30

Skirmish Practice.

	Total.		Total.
Company A	20	Company F	31
Company B	36	Company G	49
Company D	48	Company I	21
Company E	31	Company K	54

Volley Firing.

Co.	No. Men.	Bulls.	Centres.	Inners.	Outers.	T'l
A	23	5	7	12	9	33
B	26	10	17	23	23	83
D	22	17	12	16	9	44
E	33	15	18	33	17	83
F	16	8	13	17	21	59
G	30	14	50	35	44	143
I	30	12	24	28	26	90
K	26	3	14	18	21	56

GOOD PRACTICE FOR COLUMBIA.

Crews Do Good Work in a Brisk Two-Mile Race.

The Columbia crews practiced yesterday under more favorable conditions than had existed for several days preceding. The smooth water and the milder atmosphere were both welcomed by the oarsmen, who had experienced much discomfort from the unseasonable weather of the past few days. There were no absentees and the best day's work of the week so far was accomplished.

Vulte, who has been absent for a day or two with a cold, was back again yesterday and took his place in the first boat at 6, sending Lawrence with the second boat. The first crew accordingly rowed in its regular order, while the make-up of the second crew was as follows: Weeks, bow; Gilsey, 2; Mount, 3; Burt, 4; Huffaker, 5; Lawrence, 6; Maclay, 7; Jackson, stroke. This seems to be the best and most effective combination possible in the second boat, and it certainly did good work yesterday.

The 'varsity crew was first in the water and was given a hard row of three miles before the second crew arrived on the scene. Both crews were then lined up for a two-mile race from a point near Morris Dock. The first freshman crew happened along at that time and were also directed to join in the fun. They had an advantage of about a length, but lost it before they understood they were to join the race, so all three crews started on even terms.

Despite their previous three-mile row the first crew showed their superior ability and drew ahead from the start. They led by a length at the mile, and then, increasing their stroke to 34, they gained almost another length in the next half mile. Then an oarlock snapped in the first boat, and the second crew began to come up. The first crew kept on manfully despite their handicap, making the best of their seven oars, and still had the advantage by a fraction of a length at the finish. The freshmen kept up with the second crew until the Central Bridge was reached, when they had to make a detour to avoid the pier and so lost a length, and when the boathouse was reached Dr. Peet directed them to drop out.

Although more attention was given to the 'Varsity crews yesterday, the three freshman crews were not overlooked, and were given considerable coaching before the 'Varsity crews were boated and after the latter had left the water. On account of the interruption of practice during the past few days by unfavorable weather, the selection of a freshman crew to row on Memorial Day has been postponed until next week.

The Columbia oarsmen are awaiting with much interest the result of to-day's races at Annapolis, when the Pennsylvania 'Varsity and freshman crews meet the first and second crews respectively of the United States Naval Academy. The general opinion is that the honors will probably be divided, the Pennsylvania 'Varsity crew winning and the freshman crew losing. As Columbia meets Annapolis on Saturday of next week, it will then be possible to get a "line" on the Pennsylvania crew through the results of the Annapolis contests.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

Sir Thomas Lipton Asked Not to Challenge for Next Year.

LONDON, May 11.—A deputation of the promoters of the Glasgow Exhibition waited to-day upon Sir Thomas Lipton and asked him not to race in American waters next year, the year of the exhibition, on the ground that, if he did so, it would have the effect of keeping from the Glasgow international yacht races some of the best-known American yachts and yachtsmen.

Sir Thomas replied that he was unable to say definitely whether he would challenge for the America's Cup in 1901 or 1902; but he said that in any event he would participate in the Clyde races.

Knickerbocker Yacht Club Opening.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the Knickerbocker Yacht Club will hoist its burgee over the remodeled clubhouse at College Point and go formally into commission. Yachtsmen have been busy at College Point with sandpaper and paint brush for several weeks, and many craft have been put overboard in time to participate in the celebration this afternoon. Among these are John Schmeizer's sloop Aglair, E. A. Fairchild's catboat Atche, William Faversham's Estella, H. W. Avigan's Waltz, H. S. Fairchild's catboat Elizabeth, Guy Standing's houseboat Mist, F. G. Pauly's sloop Camille, and John Davidson's sloop White Wing. Commodore Stephen H. Mason's new schooner Miladi, recently completed by Lawley, will also be at the club anchorage, and will doubtless be the centre of attraction during the afternoon.

Two Yachts Launched.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 11.—The centreboard yawl Veery, which has been fitting out under the direction of Capt. Vesting at the Hawkins Shipyard at this place, was launched yesterday, and proceeded to New Rochelle harbor, where she will be placed in commission.

John Huyler's steam yacht Sara, after a thorough overhauling, was launched at Robertson's yard to-day.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

Daniel Bacon of this city has bought through the agency of Frank Bowne Jones the thirty-three-foot alco-vapor launch Zolfo, formerly owned by Dr. F. D. Bowne. The launch has a comfortably equipped cabin, and will be used by Mr. Bacon for hunting expeditions.

James Roosevelt, who recently bought the schooner yacht Brynlyn through the agency of Frank Bowne Jones, has decided to change her name to Half Moon when the present alterations upon the yacht, including her conversion into an auxiliary, shall have been completed.

Johnston De Forest's new raceabout, Scamp, turned out recently by Lawley, has arrived from Boston. Her appearance in the forthcoming events of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club is being looked forward to with a great deal of interest by yachtsmen, who are already acquainted with Mr. De Forest's record as a Corinthian.

G. H. Wilson's new thirty-foot sloop Curlew, designed by Messrs. Cary, Smith and Barbey, is being rigged at the Poillon shipyards, Brooklyn, and will be ready for her trial trip within a few days. The Curlew measures 44 feet 6 inches over all, 29 feet 6 inches on the water line, 13 feet 2 inches beam, and 2 feet 3 inches draught. She will be used on the Great South Bay.

The schooner Laurus, building at the Poillon yards under the direction of Messrs. Cary, Smith & Barbey, has been delayed by the non-arrival of her gasoline tanks. They are expected within a few days, however, and as soon as they are put in place the joinerwork will be rushed to completion. Spars, rigging, &c., are under way, so that the whole may be put together in a short time.

F. L. Clark of this city has bought the schooner yacht Mon Reve, formerly the Thetis, from Dr. M. L. Chamberlain of Boston. The yacht lies at present in the Purdon shipyards, at Marblehead, where she will be refitted and sent to Mr. Clark at this port. She will be used by her new owner in neighboring waters during the Summer. The Mon Reve was designed by Henry Bryant, and built by W. B. Smith at South Boston in 1884. She is a centreboard boat, measuring 57 feet over all, 37 feet on the water line, 19 feet beam, and 9 feet in depth. She was lengthened 15 feet fore and aft in 1898, and at the same time altered from sloop to schooner rig.

Knickerbocker Canoe Club Plans.

Six new members were elected and plans for the coming season were arranged at an enthusiastic and protracted meeting of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club, which was held at the clubhouse on Thursday evening. The Treasurer announced a balance of over $250 on hand, and the House Committee reported the building of a new bridge and run and the enlargement of the float. The Regatta Committee was directed to communicate with the Yonkers Canoe Club, and to endeavor to arrange a joint race meet and camp.

Former Commodore Seavey, who has attended every meet of the Canoe Association for eighteen years, announced that he will attend the meet at Muskoka Lakes in August, and it is probable that the club will also be represented by some of the younger element.

Oarsman Exley Shot.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—John Exley, a member of the Vesper Boat Club, and one of the best known amateur oarsmen in the country, was shot through the arm by negro footpads, who tried to rob him, late last night. The bullet went through his arm, disabling him, so that he will probably be unable to row in the National Regatta at New York, or in any other races for which he was booked.

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The Writer T. De Witt Talmage says of The Century: "It is

VARIOUS ASPECTS OF LAW

Social Science Association Discusses Jurisprudence.

STRONG TENDENCY TO CODES

Women Urged to Study Law—Government Should Regulate, but Cannot Suppress, Vice, It Is Asserted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The American Social Science Association held its final meetings of the present session to-day. At the morning meeting the subject under discussion was "Jurisprudence," and papers were read by Prof. I. F. Russell of New York, James Brooks Dill of the New York Bar on "State Competition for Revenue from Incorporated Capital," and by Mrs. Isabella Mary Pettus also of the New York Bar. Dr. Russell's address was on "The Domain of the Written Law," and was in part as follows:

"The end of the century witnesses the expanding domain of the written law. The nations represented at The Hague have accepted the work of the Peace Conference establishing a judicial procedure in cases of international dispute; the German Empire has put into operation an imperial code of private jurisprudence; the negotiable instruments law has been enacted in fifteen States and in the District of Columbia, and the New York Commission on Statutory Revision has reported no less than eleven codes this past year for the action of the Legislature.

"The perfection of law consists in its adaptation to the needs of the society to which it is addressed. If that society be progressive and self developing its law must be elastic, expanding to meet new conditions, or it will cease to be the handmaid of commerce and civilization. The truth is that the merchant is the real lawmaker."

The Doctor, continuing, argued that partnership, corporations, negotiable instruments, domestic relations, real and personal property, are all clearly within the domain of written law, and spoke in justification of the recent expansion of statutory enactments, while admitting that a perfect code is the dream of an idealist, and that a legislature can no more frame it than it can paint a picture. Case law was shown to be incomplete, fragmentary, unsymmetrical and not susceptible of wide promulgation. He concluded as follows:

"At present there are strong tendencies making toward codification in all great centres of human civilization. We are living in an era of codes. Senseless diversities in legal rules subject jurisprudence as a science and as a profession to the scorn of sound and rational thinkers. A strong national sentiment always follows the enactment of uniform national laws, as history amply attests.

"And, as the markets of the world are fast becoming one great market, and the production of great staples is fast becoming a world-circling production, and ethical and juristic principles are being rapidly assimilated through the debates and controversies of the great sovereign powers, may we not hope that jurists will put away as fast as possible the reproach that comes from the diversities, the conflicts, the uncertainties, and the mysteries that now envelop the law?"

VALUE OF LAW STUDY TO WOMEN.

Mrs. Pettus sketched the progress which women have made in elevating their status and urged a general study of the law. Her paper was in part as follows:

"Women own and control much of the wealth of the world, and as they are, by the circumstances of modern life, a factor in the business world, all women should know the law, not for practice, for that is only for the few, but to fit them for the activities about them and to help them to use wisely what they own. They can now enter our great institutions of learning, in many cases on an equal footing with their brothers.

"One of the main factors in popularizing the outline study of law has been the Woman's Law Class of New York University, which gives a business course of law to non-matriculants and furnishes them with a text book which is now entering its third edition. With the impetus given to the study of law, in the development of statutes enabling women to hold property and act for themselves, such a course is of high value, and college Presidents, who have become familiar with the work of this class, do not hesitate to commend it as desirable in all institutions of learning. Six hundred women have taken this course.

"While women lawyers have not increased to 'an alarming extent,' as was said by an Irish paper, they are yet numerous enough to prove that legal education is as much for women as for men, and that, given the opportunity, the woman will embrace it as quickly as she may."

THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE.

At the evening session the principal address was by Prof. Christopher G. Tiedeman of New York, who presented a paper on "The Suppression of Vice; How Far Is It an Efficient and Proper Function of Government?" The address in part was as follows:

Taking as a text the recent disclosure by THE NEW YORK TIMES of the existence in New York City of provision for the sale to the gambling fraternity of an immunity from criminal liability, the speaker raised the question: "Why a police force, which is conceded to be the equal in efficiency of any police force in the world, in the pursuit of criminals proper, should with such bold effrontery ignore the laws for the suppression of vice and compound with the vicious classes for their violation?"

"The explanation of this social phenomenon," he said, "is found in the essential differences in character of vice on the one hand, and of crime proper on the other. Vice is inherently an offense against one's own nature, which others are not deeply concerned in punishing or suppressing, unless they are fully under the influence of a rare and lofty spirit of altruism. Crime, on the other hand, is an attack upon the valued rights of others, of person or of property, which must be suppressed or checked within reasonable bound, if a state of law and order is to be maintained.

"The great crying shame, which THE NEW YORK TIMES has exposed, is not so much that gambling is now so rife in New York City, and so unblushingly practiced, as that there are city and other public officials of so low a character, that they will make use of these very laws against vice, in order to blackmail to their own personal profit the panderers to the different forms of vice. And yet it is not too extravagant to say that the presence on the statute books of these stringent laws against vice is in very large measure the cause of the comparative corruption of New York City politics.

A QUESTION OF SELF-INTEREST.

"If these laws were repealed or so modified that they did not amount to a threat of extinction of the vicious classes, the vicious classes would not take such an extraordinary interest in politics, and a higher grade of officials could be elected to office. The good and the bad, the virtuous and the vicious participate in the practical politics, so far, and only so far, as their personal interests are involved.

"The average virtuous and law-abiding citizen, who does not care for political honors and who is not soliciting from the Government any franchise, or special privilege, has so small a personal interest in a political canvass that it may be easily gratified by casting his ballot for the party of his choice, feeling sure that his substantial interests will be assured to him, whichever party wins. But the vicious classes, feeling that their means of livelihood are threatened by the presence in the field of candidates who may be relied upon to enforce the laws against vice, will work night and day for the opposing candidates who will close their eyes to the breaches of these laws, just as the law-abiding, substantial citizen would work against candidates who stood for the abolition of private property, or of any other personal right, which is now guaranteed to the citizen and cherished by him.

"The conclusion is that while the suppression of vice may be a proper and efficient function of an autocratic Government, which obtains its authority from a non-popular source, it is not of a popular Government, which derives its powers from the consent of the governed. For the Declaration of Independence states 'that all men are created equal'; it does not state 'that all virtuous men are created equal.'

"The most that can be properly and efficiently attempted by a popular Government is the regulation of vice, so that it may be restricted both as to locality and extent, and be banished from the common thoroughfares and public places."

The old officers of the association were re-elected, and it was decided to hold the next meeting in Washington in April, 1901.

NEELY CASE CONFERENCES.

Cabinet Considers Havana Postal Deficit—Prompt Extradition of Neely Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—This was a day of conferences in the history of the Cuban postal scandal. Postmaster General Smith had a long one with the Assistant Postmaster General, Superintendent Deavers of the Salary and Allowance Division, and Superintendent Metcalf of the Money Order Division. Mr. Smith inquired about the Cuban postal service as related to their respective departments, and it is understood that their reports were satisfactory.

Meanwhile Col. George H. Burton of the Inspector General's department, who detected the Neely deficit at Havana, was at the War Department conferring with Secretary Root and Adjt. Gen. Corbin. Col. Burton submitted a report. He was directed to see Attorney General Griggs.

As soon as these conferences were over a Cabinet meeting was held, at which Postmaster General Smith and Secretary Root reported the result of their investigations. The Cabinet meeting was unusually prolonged, and after it was over Mr. Smith went to the War Department and spent some time with Secretary Root. He then returned to his own office and summoned the Assistant Postmasters General before him to confer with A. L. Lawshe, the Deputy Auditor for the Post Office Department, who has been ordered to go to Havana and begin an investigation. Col. Burton was with Mr. Lawshe until late in the afternoon, laying before him all the facts in his possession which may assist him in his investigation.

In spite of all these conferences the members of the Administration do not seem to have any more light on the subject than they had before. They all say that they have no idea of the extent of the defalcation, and that they have not received any information to indicate whether Neely had accomplices or not. The Cabinet was convinced, however, that there should be further investigations on this point. Meantime, it was decided that there should be no arrests in Cuba on suspicion, and that only upon a satisfactory prima facie case should any suspect be put under detention. There also will be no suspensions of the officials in Cuba except upon satisfactory proof that their continuance in office retards or obstructs the investigation.

Indirectly this statement covers the proposed abolition of the office of Director of Cuban posts and the merging of the Post Office management in the island with the military administration as it stood originally. Some such action may follow in the future as the weak spots in the existing system are developed, but to this moment the President has done nothing in that direction. Mr. Rathbone, the Director of Posts, has not been relieved from duty, and it was stated there is no evidence at hand that would warrant such action. So far as the Government is aware he is guilty of nothing more serious, at the most, than failure to detect the fraud perpetrated by others.

The Postmaster General said to-day that no confirmation had been received from Director General of Posts Rathbone as to the reported confession of postal frauds at Havana. The last cablegram from Director Rathbone was received late last night. The department has for some time been in possession of a report from Director Rathbone, in which he states that all of the surcharged stamps in Neely's possession at the time the new issue was made were destroyed by Neely and that this was done in the presence of four witnesses.

A requisition for the extradition of Neely is now on its way here from Havana. This statement was made after the Cabinet meeting. As soon as the requisition reaches Washington it will be turned over to the Attorney General for presentation to Gov. Roosevelt.

Mr. Lindsay, counsel for Neely, left Washington for New York this afternoon. He was unable to see Secretary Root. The present case is said to be one in which the Government controls both ends of the legal situation. As Gov. Roosevelt has given assurances of his active assistance in extraditing Neely, it is said that the proceedings may require but little time after the case comes before the United States Commissioner in New York, and that Neely may be on his way to Havana almost before he knows it.

$5,000 IN STAMPS RECOVERED.

Postal Deficit at Havana Now Estimated at $100,000.

HAVANA, May 11.—Postage stamps to the value of $5,000 have been recovered by the Secret Service agents, as the result of information furnished to them. It is now estimated that the shortage will not amount to much more than $100,000.

The military authorities are not giving out information, and will not do so until full reports have been obtained. Many persons, however, are interested in the investigation. Indeed, every American in Havana is endeavoring to obtain data, and as a result many isolated facts are coming to light.

The special agents who were supposed to have investigated Neely's accounts assert that they never did so, because vouchers were not obtainable, and that they could never tell how affairs stood because of the varying sums declared to be in transit. They are indignant that the statement should have been made that they had investigated the accounts and indorsed them.

FOOD ADULTERATION IN EUROPE.

Consul General Dubois Presents Alarming Instances of Corruption.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—An interesting treatise upon the extent and methods of food adulteration in Europe has been received at the State Department from Consul General James T. Dubois, at St. Gall, France. The Consul states that, in spite of the activity of the authorities in endeavoring to suppress the debasement of the food supply, the adulterators continue to grow even bolder, and extend their depredations with discouraging rapidity and success.

A recent demand for an increased supply of chocolate, he says, gave the adulterators their cue, and at once there was a pronounced increase in the sale of mutton tallow, low grade sugar, shells of the cacao bean, sawdust, potato meal, and ochres of the desirable color. A scarcity in honey, too, has brought forth a bogus product which defies detection of all but the experts. Much of the wine produced has never contained a drop of grape juice, and many of the liquors are far from the genuine article they are represented to be. Beer, with a variety of contaminating ingredients; bread of low grade and dangerously unhealthful flour; butter, colored and transformed by all sorts of cheap fatty substances; tea, whose leaves upon inspection disclose quantities of strawberry, linden, and sage, and cheese made of potatoes unfit for marketing purposes, milk in all qualities and all stages, and even sometimes of the blood from the slaughter house, are mentioned as instances of the deplorable debasement of food and drink.

As to coffee, Consul Dubois says that, should all of the substances which pass through a Continental coffee-grinding machine during a year be written in alphabetical order, A would begin the list with acorns and W would end it with wormwood, sometimes used to give the debased coffee a slight aromatic bitter taste. Milk has not escaped, and, says the Consul, the proverbial pump is not its only source of increase, as dilution of this kind is apparent, and certain kinds of soap are now used to cover this deception and restore the color.

In conclusion, Consul Dubois says that against this array of contaminated products of food the acknowledged purity of American meats and fruits and other supplies stands out in bold relief.

Soldier's Death Penalty Commuted.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—In the case of Private Frank Miller, Company I, Twenty-third Infantry, who was tried by general court martial and convicted on a charge of attacking a woman at or near San Nicolas, Island of Cebu, Oct. 20, 1899, and sentenced to be shot, the President has, upon the recommendation of the Major General commanding the army, concurred in by the Secretary of War, commuted the sentence to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor in a penitentiary for the period of twenty years.

SENATE DISCUSSES NEED FOR BIG NAVY

Mr. Lodge Alludes to Possibility of a Conflict with Germany.

OPPOSES DELAY IN BUILDING

Declares Danish Islands Must Not Pass Into Hands of a European Power—Vote on Armor Plate to be Taken To-day.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—No disposition has been made as yet of the Naval Appropriation bill by the Senate, but after an all-day discussion an agreement was reached to vote on the armor-plate section at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The feature of to-day's discussion was a speech by Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) upon the necessity of building up the United States Navy without delay. The speech was based on the amendment of Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) providing for a straight price of $300 a ton for armor and an armor-plate factory, to be built by the Government at a cost not to exceed $4,000,000.

Mr. Lodge, speaking in opposition to the amendment, said that for the past three years the Senators from South Carolina and New Hampshire (Mr. Tillman and Mr. Chandler) had been endeavoring to get armor at a low price. The net result of their work had been to put a stop to the construction of a navy. The amendment of Mr. Tillman, he said, would absolutely stop the building of ships. He had no prejudice against a Government armor plant. Indeed, he was not at all assured that it would not have been better in the beginning of the construction of the new navy to erect an armor plant. But to stop the building of all ships until the armor plant could be erected would be a fatal mistake.

"My reason for desiring more ships, said Mr. Lodge, "and desiring them quickly, is my belief that the safety of the United States depends upon the strength of our navy. We do not need the navy for the protection of our insular possessions. The danger lies in our own great coast line and in the defense of the Monroe doctrine in this hemisphere. Our Atlantic Coast is studded with cities from the Gulf to Northern Maine. For the defense of this great coast line and these cities we have no adequate fleet.

"We are about to enter upon the construction of an isthmian canal. Whether it will be better to fortify that canal or not is yet an open question. But to control that canal, to defend it, to hold it open for our commerce and for the commerce of the world, even though it be against an enemy's fleet, we must have the naval masters of the Caribbean Sea. We must have a far more powerful fleet than we have to-day. The safety of the canal depends upon our fleet. All admit that the canal ought to be built, and the time is near when the work will be begun. If we are to protect the canal as well as our own coast we must have a navy proportionately strong.

GREAT FLEET INSURES PEACE.

"I hope and believe that we shall have no war, but a great fleet is the greatest insurance of peace. However, we would be foolish, indeed, if we should close our eyes to the possibilities of the situation. We could never allow the Danish Islands to pass into any other hands than ours. A European nation which should undertake to take possession of those islands, right on the road to the canal, and to make of them great naval stations would by that very act become an enemy of ours. We could submit to no such thing as that. The Monroe doctrine is a great protection to the United States. Men of all parties, Republicans and Populists without distinction, adhere to that.

"I am by no means sure that some European nation (perhaps one whose navy is now receiving such rapid increase) may not test the Monroe doctrine. We may be called upon to protect that doctrine in Brazil or in some other South American country. I am not conjuring up fancies, but I believe the way to preserve peace is to have such a navy as no power in the world would care to encounter."

Mr. Lodge added that he did not think there was anybody who did not believe in the construction of a navy powerful enough to defend the United States coast line and the Monroe doctrine. That was one question upon which the American people were agreed. He wanted the Navy Department to be able to proceed with the building of authorized ships. Already too much time had been lost. If the Monroe doctrine should be endangered or if the American coast should be menaced they should be prepared. If they were not prepared it would be a weak excuse that they had been engaged in throttling an egregious monopoly. No further obstacle should be placed in the way of the navy's construction.

In a colloquy with Mr. Lodge, Mr. Tillman said it was well known that the navy of the United States was superior to that of Germany.

Mr. Lodge, agreeing in part with Mr. Tillman's statement, again pointed to the great increase that now was being made in the German Navy.

"If the Senator thinks," said Mr. Lodge, "there is no danger to be apprehended, I fear he underrates the importance of the subject—a subject to which I have given much thought and consideration."

In an extended speech in support of Mr. Tillman's amendment, Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) advocated the construction of a Government factory because he believed it would be a protection to the interests of the United States. He strongly advocated the proposed increase in the navy in order that the country might be prepared to defend the Monroe doctrine and its coast. At the same time, he deprecated the fact that the Government was, as he said, at the mercy of the armor trust.

DANIEL ON "IRON CANDLE BOXES."

In opening an argument in support of the proposition to build at once a Government armor plant, Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) declared that armor was no longer in the ascendant as a means of defense. "We have guns," he said, "that shoot through the best armor made.

"It is evident in this condition of affairs," Mr. Daniel added, "that the armored battleship cannot be regarded longer as the King of the Ocean. The gun has superseded the armor. It is a question whether, in view of the wonderful work of these soft-nosed shells, which not only penetrate the armor, but go through the ship and out on the other side, we should build any more of these iron candle boxes."

Mr. Daniel declared that the Monroe doctrine would be defended even if the United States had to fight, and it was well that all nations should understand that fact.

"No nation on this earth," said he, "would be so fatuous as to seek to be treading upon the skirts of the United States. No fact is better known than that the United States will fight for the Monroe doctrine, and it is well known, too, that a fight with the United States is a mighty serious business in which any nation is likely to be worsted."

In response to a question by Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) referring to the appearance of the United States in the Orient as a great power, Mr. Daniel said that this Government made the Monroe doctrine, and it would make any other doctrine that might be necessary for its interests.

Continuing, Mr. Daniel said that while he was in favor of a great navy, he was not an alarmist as to war, "because," said he, "I believe in the good sense of other nations. They are not seeking trouble with the United States. I would not consent to buy another piece of armor from the trust. We have no enemies abroad so dangerous as those among ourselves. I would build an armor plant now, and I would let the battleships wait for their armor until we can make it."

PENROSE OFFERS AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Penrose (Rep., Penn.,) offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to procure the best quality of armor for the battleships Maine, Ohio, and Missouri at $545 a long ton, including royalties. He denounced what he termed the reckless and unwarranted assertions made by Senators concerning the manufacturers of armor plate, who were honorable and patriotic men, who had built up enormous establishments, and were making this the greatest exporting Nation of iron and steel in the world. He asserted that the manufacturers had realized less than 6 per cent. on their investment in the making of armor, and that he was against a Government plant, because it would lie idle much of the time and would be immensely expensive.

Mr. Elkins (Rep., West Va.,) argued against the construction of a Government armor plant. He criticised the Naval Committee for bringing into the Senate not only an alternative proposition, but a threat against the manufacturers. Continuing, Mr. Elkins said that as one who did not understand the question he favored referring it to the Navy Department experts, who would do the right thing, but as he had no option in the matter he would support the Naval Committee's proposition.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) announced his intention of supporting the majority of the Naval Committee. He said he was against the proposition to erect a Government armor plant. He did not believe the Government could manufacture armor at any such price as it could be purchased for from private concerns, and said he would venture the prediction that if the Government entered upon the manufacture of its own armor it would be four years before it could put a plate on a ship. He was satisfied that $445 a ton was a reasonable price for Krupp armor.

It was then agreed that debate on the armor plate matter should cease at 3 o'clock to-morrow, and that all amendments to the committee's proposition should then be voted upon.

The Senate adjourned at 5:40 P. M.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Interoceanic Canal Commission Appears Before Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The entire membership of the Interoceanic Canal Commission appeared to-day before the Senate committee in charge of the Hepburn bill. Great interest was manifested in the meeting, as it was hoped that the commission would be willing to materially aid the committee in determining whether it was desirable to proceed at once with the legislation on this subject or defer action until the next session of Congress.

Admiral Walker, President of this and the preceding commission, was accompanied by Prof. Haupt, Cols. Ernst and Haines, Messrs. Morrison, Noble, and Burr, and ex-Senator Pasco, constituting the body now examining the various routes across the Isthmus. A number of the engineering experts and attachés were also present. Opportunity was given all the members of the commission to express their views, and they were questioned at considerable length by the Senators.

There appeared to be no division of sentiment on the main points involved, although the members were loath to express opinions of a final character in the midst of their investigations. As to the Nicaragua route, they reiterated what the Walker Commission has reported—that the waterway is entirely practicable from an engineering standpoint at about the same range of estimates heretofore made—from $118,000,000 to $140,000,000. Since these estimates were made, however, the commission has determined upon larger locks, and this may increase the figures somewhat.

Concerning the Panama route, the members of the commission expressed hesitancy about giving definite opinions, as they have not the same amount of information as on the other. In a general way, however, they seemed to agree that there was no obstacle to building the canal, so far as engineering considerations are involved, but they were not prepared to give an estimate of its cost. The Commissioners also avoided committing themselves as between the two routes. The hearing did not develop anything of special influence on the pending legislation.

REPORT ON SHIPPING BILL.

Representative Chanler and Two Others of the Minority Take Exception to Measure Reported.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Representatives Chanler, Small, and Ransdell, three of the Democratic members of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, submitted to-day their views in writing upon the Shipping bill heretofore reported by the majority of the committee to the House. The report says that they are unable to agree to the report of the majority of the committee, and they are also constrained to disagree with the views of several members of the minority in opposition to the bill. They point out that only 9 per cent. of the foreign trade of the United States is carried in ships of American registry, and after emphasizing the decadence of American shipping discuss the several remedies which have been proposed.

The suggestion of a bounty upon exports of American products and a discriminating duty on imports carried in American ships are said to be impracticable because of treaty obligations. The report says that the remedy generally termed "free ships" is more of an academic than a practical question, because the statute which has denied American registry to foreign-built ships has been in force for more than 100 years, and no party has yet had the courage to repeal it.

The report calls attention to the absence of any provision in the bill reported to the House for the employment of American seamen and adds:

"The bill should provide that during the first four years of the bill's operation 25 per cent. of the crew and all its officers should be American citizens; that during the succeeding three years one-third should be American citizens, and that during the remaining period at least one-half of the crew should be American citizens; and that the licensed officers, who must be American citizens, shall not be included in the term crew for the purposes of the act."

It suggests also that the trust amendment, which provides for the withdrawal of compensation from such ship owners as combine in a trust, &c., should be enforced by the courts instead of the Secretary of the Treasury, as the bill now provides.

DINNER TO GOV. ROOSEVELT.

He and His Wife Entertained by the President—Governor at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—President and Mrs. McKinley gave a dinner at the White House to-night in honor of Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt. The guests invited to meet them were the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, Senator Depew, Representative and Mrs. Hitt, Henry White, Secretary United States Embassy at London, and Commander William S. Cowles and Mrs. Cowles.

Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt were the guests of honor at a private reception this afternoon given by the Governor's sister, Mrs. William Sheffield Cowles. The 200 guests were chiefly the personal friends of the Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt during their residence in Washington, and included Cabinet officers, Supreme Court Judges, and prominent officers of the army and navy. Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt received with the hostess, while Miss Maude Pauncefote, Miss Lucy Kean, and Miss Biddle did the honors of the tearoom and punch bowl. Other assistants of the afternoon were Mrs. H. B. Beale, Miss Root, and Miss Betty Davis.

During the day Gov. Roosevelt visited the Capitol. He entered the floor of the Senate with Senator Lodge, and was warmly greeted by his friends on both sides of the main aisle. The Governor remained but a short time, chatting with Senators in the rear of the chamber. Gov. Roosevelt also held quite a levee in the Republican cloakroom of the House. He called upon Speaker Henderson in his private room before the House conveded, and later, when he ascended the Speaker's rostrum, he attracted much attention as he talked with Mr. Henderson.

A. SIMONSON

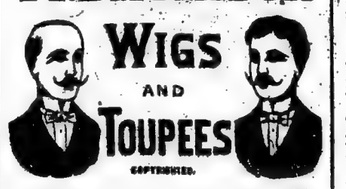

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PENSION RECORD BROKEN.

House Passed 180 Private Pension Bills in Yesterday's Session.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The House today broke all records by passing 180 private pension bills.

Among the bills was the Senate bill to pension the widow of Gen. Guy V. Henry, the House reducing the amount from $100 to $50 per month.

The House adjourned over until Monday.

Military Academy Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Military Academy Appropriation bill was completed to-day by the House Committee on Military Affairs, the total amount allowed being $640,935, a slight increase over last year. This is the last appropriation bill save the Deficiency bill, which will cover the fragmentary items remaining unattended to.

Senator Clark Will Not Resign.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Senator Clark of Montana to-day emphatically denied a rumor that he contemplates resigning. He said: "At the present time I have no thought of resigning, and while I cannot foresee what may happen in the future I do not now anticipate anything that will change my present intention."

THE ALLEGIANCE OF SAMOA.

Native Chiefs Swear Fealty to His Afioga, the American President.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Assistant Secretary Hackett has made public an exhaustive report from Capt. B. F. Tilley, commanding the United States steamship Abarenda and the first commandant of that part of the Samoan group which has come under United States sovereignty, detailing the circumstances under which he executed the orders of the President to formally assert the authority of the United States over the islands. The American flag was raised at Pago Pago, Tutuila, on April 17, and the formal adhesion of the natives was signified in the following document, to which the native chiefs subscribed:

Tutuila, Pago Pago, April 2, 1900.

To His Susuga, Commander B. Tilley, Acting Governor for the United States of America, at Tutuila:

Your Susuga: Salutations. We desire to make known, with the greatest respect to Your Susuga and his Afioga, the President of the United States of America, we are now exceedingly grateful to the great powers for the care and protection in this country in past days; we will continue thus to be thankful. We rejoice with our whole hearts on account of the tidings we have received, the conventions of the great powers concerning Samoa are ended, their declarations are thus: "Only the Government of the United States of America shall rule in Tutuila and Manua; other foreign Governments shall not again have authority there." We give great thanks to the great powers for that result; that declaration is accepted by us with glad hearts.

Now, therefore, let your Susuga know, and let also his Afioga the President of the United States of America know, and let all the nations of the earth know, and all people dwelling therein, that in order to set aside all possible doubts in the future concerning our true desire at this time on account of the rule of the United States of America in Tutuila and Manua, we now, rightly appointed according to the customs of Samoa to be the representatives of all the different districts in Tutuila, do confirm all the things done by the great powers for Tutuila. We do also cede and transfer to the Government of the United States of America the Island of Tutuila and all things there to rule and protect it. We will obey all laws and statutes made by that Government or by those appointed by the Government to legislate and to govern. Our whole desire is to obey the laws, that honor and dwelling in peace may come to pass in this country.

We depend on the Government, and we hope that we indeed and the Government will be prosperous; that the Government will correctly guide and advise us in order that we may be able to care for and guard well and uprightly our different villages and also our districts.

Let good and useful laws be made, let the foundations of the Government stand firm forever.

May your Susuga, the Acting Governor, live; may his Afioga, the President of the Government of America live, and all the Government also.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Arthur M. Edwards, Fourteenth Infantry, will report to the commanding officer at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for medical treatment.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. G. Evans is ordered to duty on the Kentucky May 15.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. C. Braisted is detached from the Detroit, when out of commission, and ordered home and to be ready for sea orders.

Lieut. J. K. Robison is ordered to temporary duty on the Independence when discharged from Mare Island Hospital.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The battleship Iowa has gone into dock at Bremerton, Puget Sound, for repairs, which will consume forty days.

The Michigan, which is training some of the naval militiamen on the lakes, is scheduled to leave Chicago May 28 for Kenosha, Mich., where she will embark some of the Michigan militiamen.

Admiral Watson, on his flagship Baltimore, arrived at Shanghai to-day, en route for home.

The Bennington, which is coming across the Pacific to San Francisco, has arrived at Yokohama.

The Glacier has sailed from Brisbane for Manila with a supply of refrigerated meats.

The Adams has sailed from Mare Island for Port Angeles, Puget Sound.

The Chickasaw has arrived at Tompkinsville.

The Prairie has arrived at Key West.

The Mayflower, which will go into commission at New York May 15, is to proceed to San Juan to serve as Gov. Allen's station ship.

LANDS TAKEN FOR PARKS.

Decisions Affecting Claims of Owners for Interest on Awards.

Two decisions handed down yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court deal with matters of interest to the owners of lands taken for parks.

In a suit brought by James A. Deering to recover the money for land taken for the Colonial Park, it is held that the award carries no interest, because there was a large amount of unpaid taxes and assessments outstanding against the land when the award was made.

The other case was brought against the city by Frederick Archer, who sought to recover the interest on the amount of the award for his property from the date of the confirmation of the award. Under the Consolidation Act, however, the City Chamberlain is required to pay into the Sinking Fund all moneys derived from investments of the city's money. Moreover, the city is paying a higher rate on the bonds issued to raise the money than it gets on the money in bank. It gets no benefit from holding the money, therefore, and the court holds that the city is not required to pay over the interest so secured to the person obtaining the award.

AMERICAN SCHOOL IN ATHENS.

Report Read at Meeting of Managing Committee Shows It Is Flourishing.

The Managing Committee of the American School for Classical Study at Athens, Greece, held a meeting in the library of Havemeyer Hall of Columbia University yesterday afternoon. There were twenty-five representatives of the leading colleges and universities present. Prof. Thomas D. Seymour of Yale presided.

A report was read by Prof. R. B. Richardson, Director of the school at Athens, showing that the school was in a flourishing condition. For the year ending March, 1900, there were fourteen students. One student, James Tucker, Jr., of Brown, was drowned.

The fellowships reported for the year were Benjamin Powell of Cornell, reappointed, and C. H. Weller. The Agnes Hopper fellowship was awarded to Lida Shaw King of Vassar.

The officers of last year were continued. They are Prof. Thomas D. Seymour of Yale, Chairman, and Prof. J. R. Wheeler of Columbia, Secretary.

The personnel of the Fellowship Committee is the same as last year, namely: Prof. Abby Leach of Vassar, Prof. T. D. Seymour of Yale, and Prof. J. R. S. Sterrett of Amherst.

It was announced at the conclusion of the business meeting that the excavations at Corinth under the direction of Prof. Richardson had continued, with interesting topographical discoveries in the market place.

FOR EDUCATION AND CHARITY.

J. D. W. French of Boston Divides $100,000 Among Various Institutions.

BOSTON, May 11.—Bequests aggregating about $100,000 are provided for in the will of John D. W. French, who was a well-known merchant of Boston. He left the greater part of his fortune to charity.

Among the more important beneficiaries are Harvard University, $5,000; Episcopal City Mission, $10,000; Young Men's Christian Association, $10,000; Church Home for Orphans, $10,000; Diocesan Board of Missions, $5,000; Luke's Home for Convalescents, $10,000; Chapel of the Good Shepherd, $10,000; Trustees of donations for the Protestant Episcopal Church, $10,000; Massachusetts Horticultural Society, $5,000; American Forestry Association, $5,000. The testator divides his real estate among his brothers and sisters. The public and private bequests are made from his personal property. To the Diocesan (Episcopal) Board of Missions of Massachusetts is left the residue of his estate, to constitute a fund the income from which is to be used by the board as it thinks best.

Greene County Fruit Destroyed.

CATSKILL, N. Y., May 11.—The temperature last night fell to 26 degrees above zero. In consequence the fruit and berry crops in this vicinity, which a week ago never appeared more promising, have been destroyed. The loss in this immediate section is estimated at $100,000.

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To-morrow

Features of interest will appear in the Sunday issue of the NEW YORK TIMES of to-morrow, May 13th. Among the specially contributed articles will be the following:—

ARMY TRANSPORT IN AFRICA,

By W. J. Henderson, Lieutenant in the New York Naval Militia.

PRACTICAL TENEMENT REFORM,

By James C. Bayles, ex-President of the Health Department, New York.

SPRING ON A FARM,

By Kate Sanborn, author of "Wit of Women," &c.

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STATE SAVINGS BANK ASSOCIATION MEETS

Andrew Mills Succeeds Mr. Rhoades as the President.

A DISCUSSION ON TAXATION

Officers Urged to Stand Together in Resisting Legislative Attacks—Wheeler H. Peckham's Address.

More than 100 savings banks were represented yesterday at the seventh annual meeting of the Savings Bank Association of the State of New York in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. President John Harsen Rhoades presided until the election of officers, when Andrew Mills, President of the Dry Dock Savings Institution, was made President of the association and took the chair. The morning session was devoted mainly to business routine, and the afternoon to addresses. The speakers included Thomas Wentworth Higginson, whose subject was "The Aristocracy of the Dollar"; Wheeler H. Peckham, who spoke on "Taxation," and Carroll D. Wright, whose discourse was on "Savings Institutions as a Social Force."

President Rhoades, in opening the meeting, said that it was twenty years since concerted action had been begun by the savings banks of the State to protect themselves against unwise legislation and to inaugurate measures both for the protection of the depositors and for the upbuilding of the savings bank system. At the outset there were in the savings banks of the State $355,000,000. At the beginning of the present year, deposits in the savings banks of the State amounted to $887,000,000.

MR. RHOADES'S WARNING.

Referring to taxation, Mr. Rhoades said that under a wisely conceived system, it might be proper to have a light tax on the earnings of the working classes. But under the existing system, the savings bank depositor should not consent to the imposition of a tax, in view of the glaring injustice which, he said, obtains in the collections of personal taxes.

"Taxes, to be effective," he said, "could be collected only from profit or income. Those who actually earn incomes should pay the tax. If all the States would enforce a proper taxation upon corporate property, the possessors or property in considerable amounts would be compelled to pay their share.

"With over $1,000,000,000 of assets in our hands, the temptation and the desire of the Legislature to reach these deposits will be constant and increasing, and it behooves us to stand together in resisting these attacks."

Mr. Rhoades declined a re-election, and the following officers were elected: President—Andrew Mills; Vice President—James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Second Vice President—Edward S. Dawson, President of the Onondaga County Savings Bank; Third Vice President—Charles R. Hanaman, President of the Troy Savings Bank; Treasurer—Jonathan B. Curry, President of the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Secretary—William G. Conklin, Secretary of the Franklin Savings Bank.

Carroll D. Wright was the first of the speakers. He said that, with safety secured, savings institutions constituted one of the most active forces in preserving the high social standard; without such security they might become a social menace. In this country these banks had secured the confidence of the public and constituted one of the most active social forces. The development of the savings banks, which had their birth in the old country in the last years of the eighteenth century, had been largely made in the last fifty years. There are now, he said, 987 savings banks and 5,687,818 depositors, whose deposits amount to $2,230,366,954, giving to each depositor an average per capita of $392.13, and $29.24 per capita according to the population of the United States.

There were also, he said, 2,000,000 members of building and loan associations with assets estimated at $650,000,000 making in round numbers nearly $3,000,000,000.

VALUE OF LIFE INSURANCE.

Discussing other institutions, such as the school savings banks, insurance companies, and other provident institutions, Mr. Wright said that the man who insured his life not only secured his family against want in case of his death, but made of the insurance company a savings bank. It was an error, he said, to suppose that savings banks were primarily used by the poor. Not more than 50 per cent. of the deposits belonged to the working men and women.

Referring to the popular saying that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer, Mr. Wright said there would be a constant decline in the amount of savings if this were true. It was true that the rich were growing richer, but the people were also growing richer.

As a philosophic or economic one, the question might be discussed as to whether the poor are getting their share of the increased wealth. It must be admitted, he said, that they were constantly gaining in every direction, not only in personal, individual accumulations, but in the comforts and the surroundings which help to make their standard of life higher than at any previous time.

After Mr. Wright's address, tables were brought in laden with a repast, and after dinner, Col. Higginson spoke. He said, among other things:

"There is the aristocracy of the origin or the aristocracy of the grandfather, and the aristocracy of the dollar. The aristocracy of birth and the aristocracy of wealth have up to this time divided the world between them. We are now at the parting of the ways. The aristocracy of birth has steadily lost prestige for many years.

"The aristocracy of the grandfather has certain advantages, including a certain heredity, breeding, and refinement, yet the manners of the Anglo-Saxon are not one of the strong points of the race. There is one advantage of the aristocracy of the grandfather. We know the worst of it. That danger has been met and overcome. But of the more subtle danger of the aristocracy of wealth, we know nothing. We haven't had time to learn of it."

Continuing, Mr. Higginson said that the aristocracy of the dollar represented today, not yesterday. It represented the things which bring people together. It was modern, and having had its origin in the people, it never wholly left the people.

MR. PECKHAM ON TAXATION.

Wheeler H. Peckham, speaking on "Taxation," referred to the awakening of interest in the question of taxation as a result of the enormous increase in public expenditures. If the general principle of the tax law of this State was correct, he saw no reason why savings banks should be exempt. The suggestion that they held the accumulations of the industrious poor was no answer, for if their savings were exempt, then they were also entitled to exemption if their savings were invested in securities.

"The contention," said Mr. Peckham, "that the poor who deposit in a savings bank are entitled to privileges not given to the poor who do not so deposit is one not easy to maintain. There is, however, a ground for the claim of exemption of the assets of savings banks, which is common to all people and all corporations. That ground is that, so far as the assets of savings banks are invested in securities, such securities, whether in the hands of savings banks or others, neither should nor can be taxed.

"No notion has been more productive of fraud and wrong than that some persons should be favored by the law by exemption from their share of the common burdens and placing it upon others. The anomalous state of the tax law in special instances results in the grossest wrong and injustice. Repeal the clause of the present law allowing deduction of debts from the valuation of personal property. Amend the definition of personal property by omitting everything like bonds, notes, book accounts, or other debts. As free men, living under a free Government, you are bound to be active in securing this reform.

"The mere recognition and statement of the fact that the law taxing securities is a dead letter will no longer suffice. Some proper scheme recognizing these facts and principles of economic science must be prepared and presented by men who know something of what they are talking about, and must be pressed and urged upon the Legislature by men who, like you, are interested, and can and will compel the attention and recognition to which they are entitled."

TWO MEN FALL SEVENTY FEET.

One Killed, Other Terribly Injured at New East River Bridge Anchorage.

One man was instantly killed, a second terribly injured, and a third had a narrow escape from death on the anchorage for the new East River Bridge at Delancey, Mangin, and Tompkins Streets yesterday morning.

The man killed was Alexander Erickson, forty years old, of 91 Jackson Street. The man injured is John Flanagan, forty years old, of 71 Goerck Street. The man who escaped is James Vliordi of 165 Elisabeth Street.

The masons are building the last course of stone work to the anchorage, which is 70 feet high and hollow, having two pits, each of which extends below the street surface. Around the top of the wells there is a scaffolding on the inside of which the men named were raising a traveling crane with a 200-pound hydraulic jack when the jack slipped, tipped on the scaffolding, and carried it from under their feet, and two of them were hurled headlong to the bottom of the pit. Erickson struck first and was killed instantly. Flanagan landed on his companion's body, and this prevented instant death. Both legs and arms, several ribs, and other bones were fractured, however, and bleeding from mouth and ears indicated severe internal injury.

Vliordi was a little higher on the scaffolding, and as he felt himself sliding he instinctively threw his arms out, and by a miracle managed to grip a small projecting bolt with one hand. He held on with the strength of desperation, and then drew himself up to a place of safety.

Flanagan was conveyed to Gouverneur Hospital. His chance of life is very slight. The body of Erickson was sent to the Morgue.

Foreman James T. O'Brien of 55 South Main Street, Brooklyn, who was in charge of the work, was arrested, but Magistrate Cornell, in Essex Market Court, discharged him.

SHUTS OUT NEIGHBORS' LIGHT.

Fifth Avenue Resident Objects to Improvements in Adjoining Dwelling.

John G. Wendel, whose residence is at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, is having a lively tilt with his neighbors at 1 West Thirty-ninth Street because the latter dwelling is being remodeled on a plan which he thinks will contribute to his discomfort and annoyance. Arbitration has been without avail, and yesterday two laborers were at work digging a hole for the foundation of a brick wall which when completed will close up the windows in the easterly wall of 1 West Thirty-ninth Street.

The Thirty-ninth Street house was originally a three-story, high-stoop dwelling, and is owned, according to the latest records, by the wife of Neville P. Jodrell of London. It was recently decided to alter it into a house of the American basement type, and incidentally to put windows, one on each floor, in the wall next to Mr. Wendel's property. These windows, according to the architect's plans, and according to the statement of the men working in the house yesterday, were not intended to open directly into any room, but to be on a shaft running from the basement to the roof, from which light and air might be communicated to bathrooms on the various floors.

Mr. Wendel, however, anticipated trouble from the proposed windows, and instructed his architects, J. B. Snook & Sons, to prepare plans for a wall to be built right up against the Thirty-ninth Street house in front of the windows. Plans for the wall were filed at the Building Department yesterday. The wall will be eight feet wide, about a foot thick, and will rise to a height of twenty-eight feet. Its cost is estimated at $200.

A WIFE BEATER'S PUNISHMENT.

Joseph McKenna Committed to State Prison for Three Years.

Recorder Goff sentenced Joseph McKenna, a driver of 744 East Ninth Street, to three years' imprisonment yesterday, in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions, for assaulting his wife and neglecting his three children.

"Yours is the most remarkable case of inhuman brutality," the Recorder said, addressing the prisoner, "that has ever come to my notice. I'll send you to State's prison for three years. I would make the sentence heavier if the law would allow me."

McKenna was arrested by Agent Weitling of the Gerry society, who found Mrs. McKenna in bed, a physical wreck, while her three children were half starved.

Mrs. McKenna testified that her husband came home drunk March 29, and, dragging her out of bed, beat her unmercifully with the butt end of a whip. As a result of this beating she was confined to her bed for six days. The only food she received during that time, she said, was two eggs.

FATHER PUNISHES BOY THIEF.

Whips Him with Court's Permission and Then Takes Charge of Him.

"I hardly know what to do with you," said Recorder Stanton of Hoboken perplexedly yesterday to ten-year-old James Murphy of 259 Provost Street, Jersey City, who was charged with stealing coal and wood from the Lackawanna Railroad yard, and whose head barely reached the top of the railing. "If you were my son I would give you the severest whipping you ever had in your life."

"Never fear, your Honor," said the boy's father, "I'll attend to that when I get hold of him."

"You can get hold of him right away," said the Recorder. "Take him into the patrolmen's room and give him the thrashing he deserves."

Patrolman Murray was detailed to see that the sentence was properly executed, but the sounds that were soon heard issuing from the room showed that Murray's supervision was not necessary. Young Murphy was still sobbing when he was led back into the courtroom, where he was paroled in his father's custody.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES MERGED.

New York County Association Now a Part of the State Organization.

At a special meeting of the New York County Medical Association, held last evening in the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West Thirty-fourth Street, it was unanimously voted that the County Association should become merged into the New York State Medical Association under its new charter recently obtained at Albany. The action taken was a ratification of the proceeding of the State Association in making all county organizations in the medical profession subordinate associations.

President Wiggin of the County Association said the move was a step toward a system of direct organization through county, State, and National medical associations. Such a system, he asserted, would be beneficial in bringing about favorable legislation, and in protecting the members of the medical profession from persecution through unscrupulous legal dealings.

MEMORIAL TREE PLANTING.

Normal College Students Dedicate Their Maple Sapling to Ruskin.

The members of this year's class of the Training Department of the Normal College, following an old custom in the school, yesterday planted a maple tree in the college grounds at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, and dedicated it to the memory of John Ruskin. A number of students, and the officers of the college took part in the ceremonies, and Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, delivered the address.

Mr. Guggenheimer said in part:

"The associations of love and friendship which cluster round Arbor Day are fragrant of themselves. But the sunshine of this May morning, and the new glory of the Spring lend to this ceremony the color and light of sentiment. The class of 1900 plants to-day a maple tree in memory of John Ruskin. That is not only an appropriate, but also a graceful and gracious act, because the maple is perhaps the most characteristic of all American trees. In Spring there is no green more tender, in Autumn no leaves fade into richer hues. It is therefore a living memorial and silent panegyric of the genius of a great writer who loved to live where green leaves waved in the light airs near some exquisite Gothic cathedral. This maple tree will worthily commemorate the chaste and cultured genius of one of Nature's poets."

New Palisades Commissioner.

Col. Edwin A. Stevens of Hoboken has been appointed by Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey a member of the Palisades Commission to fill a vacancy. The other members of the commission are Abram S. Hewitt of Ringwood, William A. Linn of Hackensack, Abram De Ronde of Hackensack, and F. W. Hopkins of Leonia.

AGAINST MAJOR SMITH

Denial of Writ Compelling Reinstatement in 71st Affirmed.

Appellate Division Holds that Gen. Roe Could Not Grant Application—Civil Courts Powerless.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, unanimously affirmed the decision of the Special Term, refusing the application of Clinton H. Smith for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Major Gen. Charles S. Roe, as commanding officer of the New York National Guard, to restore him to his former position as Major of the Seventy-first Regiment.

Pending the decision of the court of inquiry to investigate charges against Major Smith as to his conduct while with his regiment at Santiago during the recent war with Spain, Gen. Roe ordered that he "be relieved from duty with the regiment until further orders." After the board of examination had subsequently been constituted to try the question of Major Smith's capacity and fitness for service, he sought by writ of prohibition to restrain the proceedings, but a refusal of the application by Justice Beekman was affirmed by the Appellate Division. Then, after Gen. Roe and the Governor had refused to restore Major Smith to his command, he applied for a writ of mandamus to compel them to do so.

The Appellate Division now says that the application was properly denied. Justice McLaughlin, in his opinion, says:

"The order relieving him from command of his regiment being approved, and his subsequent application for reinstatement being denied by the Governor, the Commander in Chief of the National Guard of the State, we are of the opinion that the respondent did not thereafter have the power, without the sanction and approval of the Governor, to restore him to his command. The order relieving the relator from his command, and especially after the relator had applied to the Governor to be restored, and such application had been denied, became and was in legal effect the order of a superior officer—the Commander in Chief of the National Guard of the State—and as such it could not be disregarded, overruled, or set aside by an inferior officer.

"We are also of the opinion that it being an order relating peculiarly to the management and control of the military forces of the State, the civil courts have no power to interfere with it. The Governor of the State, under the Constitution, is made the Commander in Chief of the military and naval forces of the State, and his authority in this respect is substantially the same as that vested in the President under the Federal Constitution over the army and navy of the United States. The President of the United States has the power, by virtue of his position, to issue such orders and directions as are necessary and proper to insure order and discipline in the army. He can relieve an officer from command and appoint another in his place, and direct generally as to the movements of the army and navy, and Congress has no power to control him in this respect.

"The Governor, having substantially the same power over the troops of the State that the President has over the troops of the United States, he can do whatever in his judgment may be for the best interests of the State, either as to the movement of troops or the relieving from or assigning to duty officers in command of them; and once having exercised his authority in this respect, the civil courts have no right to interfere. Under the Constitution and statutes the Court has no jurisdiction over and therefore cannot interfere with the management of the military forces of the State.

"Here, the relator, while he has been temporarily relieved from the duties devolving upon a commanding officer, has not been deprived of his office. He is still an officer of the Seventy-first Regiment. His office has not been taken from him, neither has he been injured in a pecuniary way. His rights have not been impaired or interfered with in such a way as to call for interference on the part of the Court."

MARY E. STANFORD'S WILL.

Estate Valued at Over $100,000—Bequests to Churches and Charities.

NEWARK, N. J., May 11.—The will of the late Mary E. Stanford of Montclair, daughter of Col. Asa P. Stanford of New York, and niece of the late Gov. Leland Stanford of California, was admitted to probate to-day by Surrogate Ellor. The estate is valued at more than $100,000, nearly all of which she inherited from her uncle. The executors are Frank B. Lown of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Wilberforce Freeman of Orange.

The will provides that $100 a month each is to be paid to Col. Stanford and the testatrix's sister, Mrs. John Feltman, during their lifetime. A bequest of $20,000 is made to the testatrix's brother, Jerome B. Stanford of California. Clark Stanford, a nephew, a student at the Leland Stanford Junior University of California, and Thomas M. Feltman, a cousin, each get $10,000. The former and Misses Maude L., Mabel H., and Helen Stanford, nieces of the testatrix, are the residuary legatees. Mrs. Platt K. Dickinson and her three daughters of Montclair are each to receive $500.

The building fund of the Church of the Holy Comforter of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., receives $500, and $300 additional is given for a memorial window to the memory of the testatrix. To St. John's Episcopal Church of Washington, Conn., is given $500, and the Mountainside Hospital of Montclair $6,000, of which $1,000 is for the Graduate Nurses' Home, connected with that institution.

PRIEST FIGURES IN WILL CASE.

Said to Have Promised Heaven to Woman if She Left Property to Church.

In the contest over the will of Ellen Crane of Far Rockaway, which was before Surrogate Noble of Jamaica for trial yesterday, Agnes Carberry, a grandniece of Mrs. Crane, testified that the Rev. F. J. Sullivan, a Catholic priest, had told Mrs. Crane that she would go straight to heaven if she left her property to the Church and charitable institutions. She declared that during the six years her grandaunt was ill she was repeatedly visited by priests, especially by the Rev. Mr. Sullivan, who was made one of the executors of her will.

Mrs. Crane died on Jan. 14, 1900, leaving an estate valued at $11,500. A part of this was left to various Catholic institutions and Catherine Mulcahy, a sister of Mrs. Crane, is now contesting the will.

INDICTMENTS IN FAIR CASE.

Mrs. Nettie R. Craven and Others May Be Tried for Perjury.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—The Examiner of this city says:

"Mrs. Nettie R. Craven has been indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of felony, namely, perjury, for her testimony given before that body in relation to her claim for a widow's share of the James C. Fair estate. George W. Simpton, who swore that he married Fair and Mrs. Craven, and who subsequently made oath that he lied in his first affidavit, has been also indicted for perjury.

"Adolph Sylva, the man who boasted that he engineered the scheme by which Simpton was induced to make his contradictory affidavits, has been indicted for subornation of perjury, which is also defined as a felony. If the accused are convicted they may be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than fourteen years.

"The indictments are now in the hands of District Attorney Byington. There are said to be others implicated.

"George W. Simpton was formerly Justice of the Peace, and at present is Town Recorder of Sausalito. Adolph Sylva is Town Trustee of Sausalito, Marion County, and a prominent politician."

ESTATE OF SIMON WORMSER.

Appellate Division's Decision in the Matter of the Appraisal.

The Appellate Division yesterday handed down a decision in the matter of the appraisal under the transfer tax law of the property of the late Simon Wormser. Gilbert W. Minor was the appraiser appointed by the Surrogate. The value of the net personal estate was finally fixed at $1,816,514, one-fourth of which went to each of the four sons. Surrogate Varnum denied an application for permission to submit individual testimony, and an appeal was taken.

The Appellate Division deducts $150,000 from this total stated above, on account of a claim asserted by the Union Pacific Railway Company against the firm of I. & S. Wormser. The appraiser had deducted this, but the Surrogate disallowed the reduction on the appeal of the Controller. Justice Patterson, who writes the opinion of the Appellate Division, says that the matter in question was not before the Surrogate for review.

Other large reductions asked for by the heirs were disallowed by the Surrogate, including a 10 per cent. penalty for not paying within the time prescribed by law. With the one exception stated, the order of the Surrogate is affirmed.

NAVAL MILITIA'S SUMMER.

Prairie Rejected Because Recruits Need Elementary Drilling.

The Naval Militia of this State will not go out cruising in the coming Summer on the United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie. A dispatch from Washington recently said that the announcement that there would be no cruise under the direction of naval officers had caused much disappointment among those interested in the success of the Naval Militia. If such disappointment exists, Naval Militia men in this city are of the opinion that it is the outcome of a misunderstanding of the purpose of their organization in declining to go out on the Prairie. Last Summer the First Naval Battalion of this city was asked to send men on a tour of instruction on that auxiliary cruiser. In the previous year nearly all the men in the battalion had served in the war with Spain, and it was not felt that they needed the instruction of a cruise on the Prairie, a sister ship of the Yankee, on which most of them had seen fighting.

Therefore only the recruits of the period subsequent to the war were sent out, with just a sprinkling of old hands to help them. The naval officers in charge of the cruise did not regard it as one of instruction only, but made it a test of the efficiency of the battalion, and their report was not such as could have been obtained by sending out the old hands.

This year the situation was even less promising for a successful passage of the ordeal of a test by naval experts. Many more of the war members of the battalion have taken their discharges, and the organization is mostly composed now of men who have enlisted since the conflict with Spain. In these circumstances it was deemed wise by the commanding officer to make a cruise which would look to the elementary instruction of the body of recruits. These recruits are not yet sufficiently advanced in their work to take advantage of a deep-sea cruise. They need more instruction in the life of a man-of-war's man on board ship, and more familiarity with the handling of small boats under sail, oars, and steam.

It was in order that a cruise might be arranged looking to the provision of such instruction that the offer of the Navy Department for the coming Summer was declined. The prime purpose of a naval militia is to form what is known as a second line of defense, to operate in the waters along the shores. In the war with Spain the First Naval Battalion was called on to furnish a crew for the sea-going ship Yankee, and the duty of this crew was performed mostly in foreign waters and in offensive operations. But Naval Militia officers do not feel that this should be taken as typical of the duty of a militia, the men of which are not of the seafaring class, and who do not easily acquire the habit of the sea. The officers feel that they should instruct their men in the work for which they are best fitted, namely, the defense of their home waters. Next year the organization may be in a condition to reap large advantage from a cruise at sea.

The First Naval Battalion, which has the United States steamship New Hampshire wharfed at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, as its headquarters, will go to Creedmoor for rifle practice on May 22, and will parade on Decoration Day. As soon thereafter as possible the ship will be taken away from her present berth and anchored just west of Throgg's Neck and immediately opposite Whitestone.

Next month each of the four line divisions of the organization will be ordered in turn to go on board the ship on Friday night and remain till Sunday night. On Saturday morning of each tour of duty the division on board will have a landing drill and will be instructed in extended order (the battle formation) on shore. In the afternoon there will be steam launch and sailing cutter drills, and at night signal exercises. On Sunday each division will go for a cruise in the launches and cutters of the battalion, the object being to make all the men familiar with the waters to the eastward of Throgg's Neck.

On Aug. 13 the whole battalion will be ordered on board the New Hampshire for a six days' tour of duty, which is to take the place of the cruise at sea. For the first four days the routine will be as follows: One division to leave the ship at 1 o'clock in the auxiliary cruiser Aileen, now in charge of the Second Naval Battalion, for twenty-four hours cruising to the eastward, another division to land and go into camp for twenty-four hours; a third division to be instructed in the four steam launches of the battalion, and a fourth to have practice in the sailing cutters. The fifth division (engineers) will work the machinery of the Aileen and launches. The division in camp will be permitted, at the option of its commanding officer, to make a night attack on the ship under rules to be drawn up hereafter. The watch on duty on the ship will have to be vigilant at all times to guard against such an attack. On Friday there will be an elementary landing drill with instruction in extended order, and on Saturday there will be a battalion landing, with the enemy outlined, and a sham battle.

It is expected that the greatest possible amount of instruction will thus be imparted to the men of the battalion, and that of-war routine will be kept up on board the New Hampshire throughout the cruise.

BIG MILK COMPANY FORMED.

The Capital Reported to be $12,000,000—Notice to Dealers.

Many of the large milk dealers of this city have lately been feeling uneasy at the independence of farmers who belonged to the Five States Milk Producers' Union. When the time came for renewing the annual contracts between producer and dealer this year, the former refused to do any bargaining, and told the dealer that if he did not want the farmer's milk at his (the farmer's) price, the farmer could sell his produce elsewhere. The leaders of the Five States Milk Producers' Association have recently held secret meetings in various places and gave out that they had appointed a committee to fix prices this year.

All this recent activity culminated in the latter part of this week in the appearance in this city of a combination controlled by Charles R. Flint, with a capital of $12,000,000. The company claims to control 30,000 cans of milk a day, nearly three-fifths of the total amount that is daily brought into New York and Brooklyn. The new company is to be called the New York Dairy Product Company, and the dealers have received a circular from it, stating that the price of milk is to be 2¼ cents per quart, and that those dealers who hitherto have been buying milk from farmers who belong to the Five States Milk Producers' Union will hereafter have to give their orders through William Graves, the agent of Mr. Flint.

The dealers are somewhat nonplussed at the turn that affairs have taken in the milk trade. President Beakes of the Beakes Dairy Company, it is said, was approached by the new company with a proposition, but declined to go into it, as he said, because the public was opposed to combinations. The Consolidated Milk Exchange held a meeting on May 6, and reduced the price of milk from 2¼ to 2¼ cents for May, the same price which was fixed by the company.

Mr. Flint was out of the city yesterday, and his private secretary, Mr. Walker, said that nothing would be given out about the new company until Mr. Flint's return, Monday. At the various milk depots in Jersey City and at the New York Central and New Haven Roads it was said that no change had yet been made in the destination of the consignments. It is possible, it is said, that there will be a conference of milk dealers to-day.

To Prison for Selling Oleomargarine.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Judge McPherson, in the United States District Court, to-day sentenced Michael F. Lavin to pay a fine of $100 and to undergo an imprisonment of one month, and Daniel E. Dougherty to pay a fine of $300 and to undergo an imprisonment of two months for selling oleomargarine at retail not properly stamped. Lavin has three retail grocery stores in the city and Dougherty five. Judge McPherson, in passing sentence, said that the act of Congress left him no discretion, and that both fines and imprisonment must be imposed. An appeal will be taken.

L. SHAW

LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD

Perfect Fitting and Natural Looking

WIGS

for Ladies and Gentlemen.

BANGS and WAVY SWITCHES in every conceivable style.

Rouges, Hair Dyes, Hair Tonics. 54 W. 14th St., Next to Macy's, N.Y.

THE GARDINER HEARING

President Little of the Board of Education a Witness.

"Tammany-in-the-Saddle" Article Discussed—Justice Hinsdale's Testimony Curtailed.

President J. J. Little of the Board of Education spent some time on the witness stand in the Gardiner hearing yesterday. Justices Hinsdale and Holbrook of the Court of Special Sessions and several Assistant District Attorneys occupied the rest of the day giving their testimony. The hearing was adjourned early in the afternoon until next Tuesday morning.

Justice Hinsdale was the first witness called. He was asked whether the District Attorney and his staff were not prominent factors in the Court of Special Sessions and answered in the affirmative.

"The disposition and conduct of the District Attorney in my court has always been highly commendable," he added.

"I object to that remark," said Mr. Deming.

Commissioner Wilcox then informed the witness that he would not be allowed to characterize the conduct of the District Attorney.

"I beg your pardon," said Justice Hinsdale, bowing to Mr. Deming. "I did not know that I was saying too much."

J. J. Little, President of the Board of Education, was called to the stand next.

"Are you a member of the Tammany Hall organization?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"I'm neither a member of that nor of any other organization," said the witness.

Mr. Untermyer then offered in evidence a copy of The Educational Review, containing an article entitled "Tammany in the Saddle."

"Did you call on the District Attorney after the publication of this article," he asked the witness.

"I called on the publishers of The Educational Review first," said Mr. Little. "Shortly afterward I called on him and showed him the article, together with the correspondence between myself and the publishers. I thought that the newspapers might make light of the matter and that disagreeable consequences might ensue. Col. Gardiner advised me not to press the matter, but, finding that I was firm, intimated that I would have to go before the Grand Jury in order to have the publishers indicted."

After Mr. Untermyer had read the passages in the article in which Mr. Little was referred to as a "fine old educational mastodon," and in which the "cohesive power of public plunder" was mentioned, the witness was cross-examined.

"Did you consider that passage in the article which reads: 'Mr. Little, that fine old educational mastodon, Tammany's President of the School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx,' libelous?" he was asked.

"I consider the phrase to be a criminal libel," said Mr. Little.

"What part do you consider libelous?"

"The whole of it."

"Did you consider that part in which you were referred to as 'Tammany's President of the Board of Education of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx' libelous?"

"No," said the witness.

"Then it's 'the fine old educational mastodon' that makes the libel."

"Yes, that's libelous," said Mr. Little, growing red in the face. "I think that the reference to the cohesive power of public plunder is a reflection upon my integrity."

"Where were you educated?" Mr. Little was asked.

"In the public schools," he answered. "I have been a printer since I was fourteen years old."

Justice Holbrook of the Court of Special Sessions came on the witness stand next, and testified to the efficiency and industry of the District Attorney, so far as the cases in his court were concerned.

LEGAL NOTES.

DECISION IN JUSSEN CASE REVERSED.—The decision of the Special Term of the Supreme Court awarding to Carl Jussen a peremptory writ of mandamus directing Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell to reinstate him to his former position as Secretary of the Fire Department has been unanimously reversed by the Appellate Division. Mr. Jussen was removed soon after Mr. Scannell became Commissioner and Augustus T. Docharty was appointed in his place. It was claimed by the Commissioner that the position held by Mr. Jussen was strictly confidential, and therefore within the exception of the veteran act, prohibiting removals except after a hearing upon charges. The jury, upon the mandamus proceedings, found that Jussen's position was not a confidential one, and that it did not involve official acts including those that were secret, nor did it cover official acts involving trust and confidence personal to the Commissioners; also, that his position was that of a regular clerk. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, holds that there was no evidence justifying the jury in coming to this conclusion. After reciting the description given by Jussen of his duties, the Presiding Justice said: "Under these circumstances, it seems to us that the relation of the relator to the department was strictly confidential. It is claimed upon the part of the relator that all the records of the Fire Department are public property, and that any taxpayer had a right to see them. That may be true; but until these papers and records became public property many of them were confidential in their character, and of these the relator, by virtue of his position, had knowledge, and the Commissioners necessarily had to repose trust and confidence in their Secretary, and that he would perform the duties which fell within his province in the manner which had been designated by them. * * * It is further to be observed that after the new charter went into effect, and all the departments were consolidated under one head, it was incumbent upon the Commissioner to have a representative who was in fact his alter ego in each division of the department, and whose relations to him were necessarily of an extremely close and confidential character. The Commissioner had to rely upon such representative to act for him, to represent him in his absence, and to attend to the various duties imposed. Under this new régime the relation of this Secretary to the department was even of a more confidential character than it had been prior to the consolidation. In respect to such relation after the consolidation, the jury has found that the position occupied by the Secretary was a confidential one, as it undoubtedly was; and the restoration of the relator to the position which he occupied would require the Commissioner to accept him as Secretary, although the position was now strictly confidential. Taking into consideration the whole of the duties which the relator performed and the relation of those duties to the department, I cannot see that any other conclusion could be arrived at. If there could possibly be any strictly confidential position in a public office, that which the relator occupied was one."

LIABILITY NOT DETERMINED BY PETITION.—Fernando Baltes, as executor of Edmund Waring, petitioned the Supreme Court, alleging that the Union Trust Company held, as trustee, property which belonged to him as such executor, and asked that an agreement made in February, 1887, and all the acts of the company done under it, be declared void, and that the company be directed to pay him the moneys it held. The Court, after a hearing, directed the Union Trust Company to pay over to Mr. Baltes $130,446.25. The Appellate Division yesterday unanimously ordered a reversal. Justice McLaughlin, giving the opinion, holds there is no provision of law for granting such relief upon a petition alone. The Court said: "The order made, in effect not only adjudicates as to the validity of the agreement referred to, but also passes upon and determines the title to property. It is a fundamental principle of the law that the title to property can be determined only where a trial is had in an action brought for that purpose. Under the law, certainly as administered in this country and in England, the Court has no jurisdiction or power to summarily pass upon or determine title to property in any other way. It is a novel and somewhat startling proposition that the Court has the power to determine the validity of an agreement, or to determine the title to or rights in property, upon ex parte affidavits. It is undoubtedly true, as contended by the respondent, that where the proceeding relates solely, either to the appointment or removal of a trustee, that the Court has power upon affidavits to take jurisdiction of the matter, and either to appoint or remove, as the justice of the case may require. But that is not this case. Here it is not only sought to determine that an agreement under which the appellant acted, and by which the moneys referred to in the petition were actually distributed, was void, but in addition thereto that the appellant is liable to pay the sum which it has been directed to pay. Its liability in this respect must be determined as liabilities are in other cases determined, and that is by action."

ACQUITTED ON MURDER CHARGE.

Telegraph Operator Who Shot His Wife's Lover Goes Free.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., May 11.—Charles Robinson, the telegraph operator who shot and killed John O'Neill at Spruce Creek last January, was acquitted here this evening of the charge of murder. The jury took only two ballots. Robinson had unexpectedly surprised his wife and O'Neill in their preparations for an elopement at his home.

The defense set up the plea of emotional insanity, which was sustained by expert testimony, and on this alone the jury found its verdict.

DYNAMITED POST OFFICE SAFE.

Burglars at Sodus, However, Were Opportunely Frightened Away.

SODUS, N. Y., May 11.—Burglars entered the Post Office here at 2 o'clock this morning and exploded two charges of dynamite on the doors of the large safe. The first charge blew off the outer door, the second accomplishing the same result with the inner door.

The explosion aroused neighbors and the robbers were frightened away before they could reach a steel chest which contained the Post Office money. This is the second attempt in the past few months and the fifth time during recent years to rob this office.

GEN. BROOKE TAKES COMMAND.

Formally Succeeds Gen. Merritt in the Department of the East.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke yesterday formally succeeded Major Gen. Wesley Merritt as Commander of the Department of the East of the United States Army. Gen. Brooke arrived at the department headquarters on Governors Island soon after 10 o'clock and was received at the landing with a salute of fifteen guns, while Companies I, K, L, and M of the Fifteenth Infantry, in full dress uniforms, escorted him to quarters.

No announcement as to his staff officers was made by Gen. Brooke yesterday. It is understood, however, that their names will be made public within a few days.

Judge Howard's Poker Hand.

In its report of the poker game in which Maurice Untermyer is said to have won $15,000 THE TIMES erred in stating that the winning hand, a "royal flush," defeated four aces, held by Judge Howard. Judge Howard really held four nines and a deuce. The pack was an orthodox one, and there was no intention of doing any of the players any injustice.

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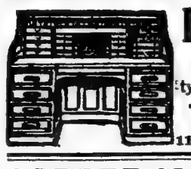

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

The Presidential campaign has been opened by two nominating conventions and two pairs of candidates have been named. It may be said that of these the so-called "Middle of the Road Populist" ticket is negligible. In one sense it is. It will get few votes if, indeed, it survive the perils and accidents of the next few months, and it is not in the least likely to figure in the electoral returns. In another sense the ticket is worth remarking, because the sloughing off of even a fraction of one part of a minority lessens the chances of changing the minority into a majority. Messrs. WHARTON BARKER and IGNATIUS DONNELLY are somewhat ludicrous figures in the politics of the day, but the influence they exert is so much to be deducted from the sources of Mr. BRYAN'S strength. The emotional calculators who have been predicting the sure election of BRYAN must at least take account of this fact. For the rest of us it is not important.

The nomination of Mr. BRYAN by the Populist National Convention at Sioux Falls, S. D., with a Vice Presidential candidate, is a different matter and of much more significance. It fixes the character of BRYAN'S campaign. He enters the lists as the Populist champion, and whatever form the Democratic convention may give to its own action, that action can be nothing but an indorsement in fact of the Populist nomination. The man is named, the platform is adopted, and there is no more chance of seriously changing the one than the other. Nor, indeed, will there be any occasion or much desire to change either. The Democratic Party is, in its present condition and under its present leadership, in substantial sympathy with the Populist Party. It has surrendered to Populist guidance in the recent past, it has taken up its cries with increased vehemence, and it has blindly followed its chief hero, Mr. BRYAN. At best there is nothing between them but the shadow of a name, and in that the difference represents mainly the ambition of certain politicians on the one hand and on the other.

Unquestionably we have now before us the candidate and the platform of the Democratic Party for the Presidential contest this Fall. We know as well as we shall know after the Fourth of July what the party will profess to seek and what it will try to get from the voters the authority to attain. There are only three issues that can be said to be fairly defined, even in words, and in reality only one that is definite in fact, and that one is dead. The three issues are the unlimited coinage of silver, opposition to trusts, and anti-imperialism. As to the first, which is the definite one, there is not the slightest evidence of any considerable interest in it among those who were greatly stirred by it four years since. As to trusts and as to anti-imperialism, it would puzzle the most astute leaders of the Democracy to say what Mr. BRYAN, with a majority of Congress behind him, would undertake to do. A certain sentiment exists on both these subjects, but it is the habit of the American people not to vote their sentiments until they have a pretty clear notion what will come of it. That habit will not aid in the election of Mr. BRYAN.

Meanwhile it is comforting to know that the tranquil and even indifferent state of the public mind at this moment is reassuring as to what we are all, of every party, intensely interested in—the quiet pursuit of our private affairs. When we recall the conditions as well as the theories that confronted us in the middle of May four years ago we can realize the change and thank Heaven for it.

VERY DANGEROUS TALK.

I believe the Republican Party is irretrievably lost if it leave to the Democratic Party the first opportunity to insert in its National platform a plank that will declare for the South African Republic. In Michigan the Republicans take the same stand with regard to the National party. I am unalterably opposed to leaving such action to the Democrats. I am a delegate to the convention, and I shall struggle and work harder there for a Boer plank in the platform than I worked and struggled for a gold plank in the platform that was made up at St. Louis.—Remarks of EDWARD LAUTERBACH at the meeting of the Citizens' Committee for the reception of the Boer delegates.

It is hard for us to imagine any more unwise and unpatriotic expression on the part of an American citizen than these reported remarks of Mr. LAUTERBACH. Let us grant, or assume, that the sympathy of the great majority of the American people, respecting the war in South Africa, is with the Boers and against the British. That does not make the expression of this sympathy proper for the National platform of an American party any more than it makes such an expression proper on the part of either house of Congress. In the case of a political party its platform is a programme. It is framed to tell the people what the party means to do upon subjects of National concern. When it talks about subjects not of National concern, or when it means to do nothing, an expression of mere sympathy is out of place. An expression of sympathy with the fighting Boers has no more to do with the objects of an American political party than an expression of sympathy with the starving Hindus. And what is true of party conventions is true of Congress. The first question which a member of Congress should ask himself before introducing a resolution of sympathy with one of two foreign combatants is what he proposes to do about it. If he omits that precaution, it is the question which all his colleagues ought to ask themselves before voting for it or on it.

Now, this South African question is in the strictest sense no business of ours. Every one of us has his own opinion on the merits of the case. But we are not nationally concerned in the least. We have already gone, our Government has already gone, to the very extreme of friendly action in forwarding to the British Government a statement of the Boer request for our good offices, with an offer of them. We have received a polite but emphatic refusal on the part of Great Britain to entertain any project of what we injudiciously allowed ourselves to describe as "intervention," when forwarding the Boer proposal, but what we should have called mediation. Whatever we called it, and the British Government took no offense at our description, whatever the British people may have done, our proposal was declined. No other method of friendly or even peaceable interference is left to us. A demand of either political party that we shall take sides in the quarrel, if it means anything, means that the success of that party shall be followed by an interference which it is certain that Great Britain would resent. In other words, such a plank as Mr. LAUTERBACH permits himself to propose is a threat to go to war with Great Britain in the interest of the South African republics. No more brutal and inhuman proposal could possibly be made.

It is true that, in times past, we have been in the habit of expressing our sympathy with whoever attracted it, without incurring thereby any international responsibility. We did it with KOSSUTH without meaning to go to war with Austria. We did it with the Greeks without meaning to go to war with Turkey. But it behooves every one of us to know and feel that those days are forever past. By taking over a possession within the sphere of European interests and rivalries in Asia, we have denuded ourselves of our irresponsibility. Nationally, we can no more take sides with the Boers than can France or Germany. In both these countries the popular sympathy with the Boers, or, to put it more accurately, the popular antipathy to Great Britain, is far stronger than it is with us. But in each the attitude of the Government has nevertheless been unimpeachably correct, as ours has been, in spite of one small slip which did no harm, and as every patriotic and rational American must hope that it will continue to be.

Nor does it follow that no harm can be done by resolutions in Congress, or by planks of political platforms, which are meant by their authors to be purely academic and Pickwickian. In the troubles that may be coming upon us Great Britain is absolutely the only power in Europe that we can expect to be our friend, as she has been our only friend in the war we have passed through. That war was viewed on the Continent precisely as the present war is viewed there, as a "robber raid" of the strong upon the weak. The Transvaal is not more evidently "the under dog" in a contest with Great Britain than was Spain in a contest with the United States. It was only Great Britain that stood by us. Perhaps it was only Great Britain that prevented such an interference in American affairs of the concert of Europe as she alone prevented three-quarters of a century ago. Whoever so soon forgets this last service is an ingrate. Whoever proposes to irritate and annoy Great Britain and to alienate British feeling from us without ulterior objects is a very bad American and a very unwise man. Whoever proposes it for the purpose or at the risk of stirring up strife between the two countries is a criminal and an enemy of the human race.

THE BRAKE ON PATRONAGE.

The State Civil Service Commission has just decided one matter and has before it another which show the great influence it can exert, if it chose, on the pernicious practice of using public appointments as political patronage, or dispensing them for reason not clearly connected with the public welfare.

The matter that has been decided practically if not formally is the appointment of the financial officers, other than the Treasurer and Deputy Treasurer, by the Board of Education under the Davis law. We do not wish to accuse the board of any desire to treat these appointments as political spoils; we have no precise information as to the character of the men they had selected. But here was a case in which a bad precedent might have been set. If the board, with the reputation that its members enjoy and their standing in the community, claimed successfully the privilege of making appointments untested by the methods prescribed by law, it would be by so much harder to enforce the requirements of the law on appointing officers who might be entirely ready to grab all the spoils they can lay their hands on. As it is, the board, in a competitive examination, will either get the men they originally chose, if these compete and can show their superiority, or will get better.

The case still pending before the commission is that of the Appraisers of Estates under the Elsberg law. The same principle undoubtedly applies. The present appointments are apparently illegal, because the places come under the general provision of the rules as to competitive examinations. An attempt will probably be made to get the board to change the rules and exempt these places from competitive examination. But there is no possible justification for any such exemption. It has been shown in numerous cases that places of precisely this nature can be filled best by this method. It seems as plain a contest between the merit system and the spoils system as could be imagined. Even if the commission should fail to do its duty in the matter, we should suppose that Gov. ROOSEVELT would not fail to do his.

MASTODONS AND CRIMINAL LIBELS.

We have refrained from making any remarks upon the hearings in the case of the District Attorney upon the ground that a case which is before a referee for the taking of testimony is in a sense "sub judice." But "that fine old educational mastodon," Mr. LITTLE, gave testimony yesterday which went so far to vindicate Mr. GARDINER'S common sense that attention may well be drawn to it "without prejudice." For Mr. LITTLE says that when, full of indignation at having been called a fine old educational mastodon, and burning for vindication from that odious charge, he waited upon the District Attorney, that official tried to dissuade him from his purpose. Perhaps he told him that in order to have the scurrilous BUTLER and the dangerous HOLT condignly punished, he would have to show that he was not "fine," was not "old," was not "educational," and, finally, was not a "mastodon." At any rate, Mr. LITTLE says that he told him the "papers would make light of it." If Mr. LITTLE'S object was not to be held up to ridicule, the course he took was precisely the most certain to defeat that object. For one person who had learned to disrespect him from The Educational Review, a thousand would acquire that sentiment from the loud and universal chuckling of the press.

Even as Mr. GARDINER predicted, so it befell. It is passing strange that a person laboring under the imputation of being a mastodon, which we do not believe that Mr. LITTLE really ever was, should come forward to vindicate the judgment of the District Attorney by publicly and again exhibiting the character of his own. But at any rate the vindication of Mr. GARDINER'S common sense, so far as this instance of it goes, is complete and satisfactory. It is true that it leaves other problems unsolved. Why, for example, after demonstrating that a certain prosecution would be frivolous and vexatious and ridiculous, did the prosecutor and demonstrator lend his office to such a prosecution? But an inquiry into that might take us too near to the merits of the pending proceeding against Col. GARDINER, whereas we meant merely to make some observations on the historical case of Mr. LITTLE.

THE SPANISH CRISIS.

Cable advices from Madrid are far from reassuring. Apparently the Cabinet can no longer depend upon its promises to the National Union, representing the industrial classes, as a guarantee of tranquillity. Marshal MARTINEZ DE CAMPOS admirably summed up the situation when he declared that "the Ministry must govern or resign." But how can it govern when its rules of action rest upon a false conception of the financial and industrial conditions of the country? How can it resign when not even one of its most vociferous opponents would have the temerity to propose and to maintain an equitable reconstruction policy? The Opposition demands that the Government shall act, but its ideas on this point are as varied as it is possible to imagine.

The industrials of Catalonia demand a repeal of the export and industrial taxes. The military, naval, and civil service factions object to this until they can learn where the deficiency that would thus be created is to be made up. Last December it was proposed to grant fiscal autonomy to Catalonia similar to that prevailing in the Basque Provinces. But the sudden outburst of resentment from other departments nipped this benevolent proposition in the bud. Of the eighteen schemes for creating revenue laid before the Cortes nearly a year ago by Señor VILLAVERDE, Minister of Finance, only five have passed the Chamber, and of these only three have obtained the consent of the Senate: the new tax upon sugar, the revision of the internal tariff, and the tax upon titles and decorations. The debates in the Cortes in regard to military and naval retrenchmnet certainly revealed a deplorable condition of affairs in these departments, but there is a military and a naval vote which strenuously opposed all attempts at economy in their direction. The erroneous conception of the demands of the market of Spain's lost colonies, which had induced the industrials to permit a continuance of the war taxes, was revealed too late to be remedied by Señor VILLAVERDE in his original budget, and all attempted amendments met with strong opposition from the classes that might be called upon to suffer in their stead.

All this accounts for the present chaotic state of politics in Spain, and the inability of the Government to cope with the situation from a position which is absolutely incongruous with the prevailing conditions, the natural outcome of the war with America. Until a considerable portion of the body politic of the kingdom can be made to appreciate these conditions and to realize the new obligations they impose, there is little hope that the present distressing situation will change for the better.

THE EXPOSITION.

The reports from Paris indicate that the great exposition is in a state of forwardness and attractiveness decidedly exceeding that of its predecessors at a corresponding period in their career.

It is to be remembered that a work of this kind is extremely difficult to organize because its term of existence is so short, and it may be said to have neither a past nor a future. Everything is to be done on the spot and at once. There is no chance for development or experiment. This involves the expenditure of an immense fund of intelligent foresight, and in this regard it is admitted that our friends the French are easy masters.

The interest manifested by the various nations of the world in this extraordinary exposition—for there is no denying that it is extraordinary in many respects—must be gratifying to its authors. There has never before been so great a variety in the display of the products of the world's industry and art, and never before have these products been arranged with such skill and intelligence and artistic adaptation of means to ends. The unusually extended part taken by our people in the exposition gives it a special interest for us, and it also enables us to appreciate more highly the effort that it has cost to the French Government and the French people. We may all of us very heartily congratulate them on their achievement. By the time of the closing of the fair we are sure that all peoples will feel that they are indebted substantially to the French Republic for the zeal, generosity, and ingenuity displayed in this great work.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In the course of his speech at the Chamber of Commerce meeting, Bishop POTTER described as "curious, interesting, and perplexing" the fact that the Indian famine is in a sense the result of good government. English rule, he went on to say, by preventing all the wars and many of the pestilences that formerly devastated the Indian Peninsula year after year, had tended to increase the population close to the limit of the country's food resources in good seasons, and beyond it in bad ones. This theory has often been presented before, and that there is a measure of truth in it cannot be denied; but, as the Bishop said, the truth is only in a sense, and it is far from necessary to confess that good government, in India or anywhere else, is worse than barbarism. It is not even necessary to admit as much as he did. There were famines in India in the old days when the native rulers by robbery and battle so effectively helped disease to keep down the population. Naturally there were not so many to die of starvation in any given region, but probably the proportion of deaths to survivals was considerably greater than now with every failure of the rains. Throughout historic times, at least, the people of India have always lived on the verge of famine, and that any of them were ever protected against hunger by the slaughter of the most vigorous and intelligent portion of the producing classes is hardly a reasonable supposition. It may fairly be doubted, too, whether the population of India is to-day any greater, in proportion to the available food supply, than it has been for unnumbered centuries past. Vast tracts of land are now in cultivation that formerly were desert or jungle, but there are still other vast tracts susceptible of cultivation, and now there is knowledge as well as need to push the work of reclaiming them. Famine or no famine, we believe in good government, in the immeasurable superiority of the present to the past, in peace and the doctors. We do not share the Bishop's perplexity.

—To read the resolutions adopted at the annual meeting in Boston of the American Peace Society is to realize again that things are seen accurately only when seen in their relations. These good people have turned their eyes on the wars in South Africa and the Philippines. They have seen nothing except the shooting of men and animals and the destruction of property. Apparently they have not given a glance or a thought to the causes that led to these horrors or to the results that are to follow them. It is almost to be suspected that if the members of this society were to visit a great hospital they would come out of it and adopt resolutions to about this effect: "In that building most horrible crimes are committed daily and hourly. Deadly poisons are administered there to human beings, and men, women, and children are first rendered helpless by the breathing of noxious gases and then they are fearfully mutilated with knives and saws. We saw legs and arms cut off, auger-holes bored in skulls, nerves laid bare and burned or dragged out of their quivering sheaths. It was all very horrible. We demand the instant suppression of all hospitals." That, at any rate, is the way the Peace Society talks about war.

—We have published of late a considerable number of letters from people who complained in the harshest and bitterest terms about the noise made by children playing in the city streets, and whose desire, apparently, was that all residents of New York under twenty-one years of age should be kept chained and gagged in dark cellars. We printed the letters not because we liked the sentiments they expressed, but simply to show what queer folks there are in this part of the world as elsewhere, and we confidently expected that other correspondents would hasten to the defense of juvenile rights and to the criticism of adult cantankerousness. Communications in the desired vein, however, have been curiously few, and therefore we are moved to do a little lecturing on our own account. The young of the human species are beyond question troublesome creatures, with a vast capacity for trying the nerves and tempers of unrelated elders, but their desire to exercise lungs and limbs is natural, not criminal, and the welfare of the human race would not be advanced by the stern repression of youthful instincts. Fortunate children are brought up in the country, where they are happiest and give least annoyance, but children do not determine their own place of abode, and if they are forced to live in cities they should not be forced or even expected to behave like grown-ups. Of course we are not excusing juvenile viciousness or juvenile bad manners, but an occasional broken window is not indubitable proof of the former nor a reasonable amount of yelling of the latter. Urban life has its inevitable inconveniences for old and young, and hysterical complaint about necessary evils only delays and makes more difficult the remedying of evils that are not involved in the very nature of things. The people who wrote us the angry letters were advised by one amiable correspondent to take medical advice for their disordered livers and their shriveled hearts. The advice was excellent.

—One HERBERT VIVIAN—the name is somehow familiar, but we do not at the moment exactly place its owner—contributes to The London Saturday Review a few most remarkable words of combined prophesy and exhortation. "Some day," he begins, "Spain will return to her legitimate monarch, an era of honesty and principle will enable her to make the most of her splendid resources, and she may dream again of empire beyond the seas." That is Mr. VIVIAN'S prophesy. He exhorts thus: "Let her [Spain] have the South American Continent, let us restore our rule from Alaska to Florida, and as transpontine neighbors together renew an alliance which ought never to have been relinquished in Europe." The gentleman's conclusion runs: "Catholic England and Roman Catholic Spain, united and revivified, might sweeep and transfigure the world. St. JAMES and St. GEORGE shall be our advocates." Now, this we regard as a really noble programme. It lays out enough work for both Spain and England to keep them delightfully busy for several years—perhaps longer. The mere restoration of British rule from Alaska to Florida would be a task replete with exercise and excitement, and such spare energy as its accomplishment left unemployed could be utilized in assisting the legitimate monarch of Spain to recover South America. The Saturday Review does not reveal its opinion of Mr. VIVIAN'S suggestion. It heads his communication "Hearts Across the Sea," an enigmatic phrase the relevancy of which we have been unable to discover.

—People of the kind who think they are anti-imperialists have dwelt often and joyously of late on the apparent inconsistency between the official reports and the press dispatches from the Philippines. They say the statements about the restoration of peace are hardly supported by the accounts arriving daily of encounters between Americans and natives in which considerable numbers on both sides are killed or wounded. Yet the discrepancy, such as it is, can be found in the private letters of private soldiers as well as in the formal reports of their superiors. For instance, T. A. PATTERSON of Company I, Thirty-sixth United States Volunteers, writing to a friend in St. Paul, says: "I believe that the war is over, at least as far as an organized resistance on the part of the natives is concerned. The general and energetic advance which was made this season has scattered their organized forces. Most of them have hidden their arms and gone to their homes, but there still remain small bands of armed outlaws scattered through the mountains." And even in the lowlands all is not yet quiet. "The populous parts of the country," continues this observer, "are mostly occupied by our troops, and though seemingly peaceful, it is dangerous at almost any time or place. It is not safe for small parties of Americans to travel over any part of the country, as the natives will dig up their arms and attack them. It seems to me, and always has, that measures sufficiently severe have never been adopted toward these incorrigible people. It is a fact, too, that will be revealed, that savages cannot be subdued or controlled by civil methods." This soldier's disbelief in the utility of what he calls "civil methods," when applied to savages, may or may not be well founded, but evidently he sees a wide difference between war and the sort of work now doing in the Philippines.

—In the year 1899 buildings worth, with the property in them, over $153,000,000 were destroyed by fire in the United States. This is a terrible drain upon a nation's resources, and there ought to be some way of lessening it. Practically all fires, except the comparatively few of incendiary origin, are due either to faulty construction or to ignorance or carelessness on the part of occupants. Whether fires are increasing more rapidly than the total amount of combustible property is not revealed by the statistics at hand. If they are, it is a serious reflection on modern intelligence.

THE DE HIRSCH MONUMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a pamphlet appeal, issued over the names of a number of prominent people, asking for contributions toward a fund with which to erect a monument to the late Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, and I have been repeatedly asked for the reasons which have prompted me to keep aloof from this movement.

Some months ago I was approached by a gentleman, then unknown to me, to become a member of a committee having for its purpose the initiation of the movement referred to. Knowing from my many years' official connection with, and labors in behalf of, the Hirsch foundations, and from my personal acquaintance with the lamented Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, considerable of the intentions, labors and wishes of these great philanthropists, I do not hesitate to say that nothing could have been further from their desires, than that the aspirations of their noble lives should become perpetuated through a monument in stone and iron. Indeed, it was the last request of the Baroness de Hirsch that no addresses or eulogies be pronounced over her grave.

The noble woman no doubt felt that, if the ideas and endeavors which she and the Baron had embodied permanently into the princely foundations the world over, which they had instituted, could not secure honor and permanency to their memory, no words or monuments could or should do this. Imagine then my surprise and indignation when, upon investigation of the origin of the movement to which I had been asked to lend the support of my name, I discovered that it had been plainly conceived in an endeavor to push to the front the work of, and assure a commission for its execution to, a predesignated artist. The model for the proposed monument, as far as I have been able to ascertain, had been completed before the committee was even formed, and it needs little evidence to establish the fact that most of the members of the committee were led into it by methods which did not originate in a popular demand for a monument to the great philanthropists, whose lasting monument already exists, where prejudice needs to be dispelled and misery to be eradicated. The movement to erect this monument is nothing but a promotion scheme, pure and simple, to which a number of well-meaning and prominent people have been led to lend their names, and the encouragement does not mean additional honor to the name and memory of the great philanthropists, who have already set themselves more enduring monuments than can be made of stone and iron.

JACOB H. SCHIFF.
New York, May 11, 1900.

THE RACE CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your very exhaustive editorial of the 5th inst. on "The Montgomery Conference," which is to be held at Montgomery, Ala., on the 9th inst., is doing much to attract the attention of thinking men and women. Your editorial, on the whole, is sound, but in one or two points you seem to be willing to sacrifice principle for expediency. We are told that the design of this conference is to study "race conditions in the South." This is commendable and wise, but we fear that a great mistake has been made, for the composition of the conference does not include a single representative negro. This creates suspicion and distrust not only in the minds of intelligent negroes, but of all true American citizens. Why should the very problem which the conference endeavors to solve be absent? This conference is made up entirely of Southern whites, with two exceptions. A man from the North, without any fixed opinion, has been invited to speak. It is taken for granted therefore that Mr. Bourke Cockran will express the feeling and sentiment of the North. There are few negroes who have any faith in Mr. Cockran, and a very few white men who will rest their case in his hands. If he should treat the question fairly and squarely, every one will ask, Does he mean it? Can we depend upon what he says? Is he a safe leader? The Southern white men who are to discuss the subject have fixed opinions already. Some of these opinions are 400 years old.

Here is a partial list of these opinions:

(a) Negroes have no rights which white men are bound to respect. We have the moral and divine right, because we are their superiors, to go into the homes of the negroes, pluck the most tender bud of the fireside—and the black man has no right to protest.

(b) The negro must be eliminated from politics. We know that he is a true citizen, for he has proved it in slavery; he has proved it in freedom, and upon a thousand battlefields; yet because he is black we must rob him of his rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

(c) He is an inferior animal, therefore we must provide inferior schools for him. We must withdraw State support from all high schools, so that they may die, and then we will put in their places industrial schools. Mr. Booker T. Washington and Dr. Frissell say that this is right, and they indorse the plan; therefore we are safe on this line.

(d) Anarchy in the form of lynching, flaying alive, and burning the negro at the stake is and shall be our last resort to keep the negroes in their place.

A more cruel, unjust and barbaric code of ethics has never become a part of the lives of any people in the history of the world than the above. In the first place, the white men of the South say that negroes have no rights which they are bound to respect. This is strange reasoning indeed. They claim that they are superior, that they are civilized, that they are Christians. If their claim is true, this is a sufficient reason why they should respect the rights of all of God's creatures.

In the second place it is absolutely impossible to eliminate any citizen from politics. A citizen is a person in whom the State is and he is in the State. They are inseparable except by the mutual consent of both. The negro will never consent. The State can never force him to consent, and therefore can never take away his franchise.

In the third place, no scholar can ever accept the theory that the negro is inferior to the white man. Inferiority implies that the person has not the inherent qualities to even bring him on a level with another person. If the negro has grown so rapidly, has carried away first honors in the greatest colleges and schools in America within the last thirty-five years, does it not argue that with the doors of opportunity open to him he will in the next thousand compare favorably with his Anglo-Saxon brother?

In the fourth place the negro is a man. He is not a particular man. As a white man needs and receives both the industrial and higher education, so must the black man. In other words, the kind of education that has made the white man good and great is needed to make the black the same. Industrialism plus the higher culture is the imperative need of the negro.

In the fifth place the men of the South and North must make up their minds to cease lynching; if not, they must reap lynching. Lynching is not the effect of civilization, but barbarism.

THE TIMES, in commenting upon this phase of the problem, says: "The machinery of the courts is slow and complex."

Whose fault is this? Surely not the negro's. The Judges, the jury, the lawyers, and the entire State machinery are composed of white men. If what they say be true, that the black man has no rights which the white man is bound to respect, then an acquittal is hardly ever expected. THE TIMES, therefore, seems to be indirectly making excuses for the South's wrongdoing.

The burning question is that of the franchise. The Southern white men had as well cease calling conventions for the purpose of taking the Fifteenth Amendment from the Constitution. It took rivers of blood to put it there, and it will take oceans to wash it away.

Allow me to say, in conclusion: The negro has both human and divine rights, and we must respect them; the negro is an American citizen, and we must allow him to use his ballot; the negro is a man, and we must give him the same kind of education that has made the white man what he is; lynchings must cease and our Federal Government must exercise its Constitutional power and authority; until this is done this question will remain unsettled. Nothing is settled until it is settled right. This is the American and not the negro problem. America is its creator, and is therefore responsible for the problem.

Yours for God and humanity.
P. BUTLER THOMPKINS.
436 West Thirty-third Street, New York, May 7, 1900.

BLOW TO BRYAN'S THEORIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Bryan and other champions of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 will certainly suspect the present Administration of dealing his "quantitative theory" of money a fatal blow through the naïve admission of the Treasury Department that their estimates of gold coin in circulation are some $400,000,000 greater than the actual amount in circulation. For in 1896 Mr. Bryan and the silverites claimed that only through the free coinage of silver could the volume or quantity of money in circulation be so increased as to cause a rise in prices of commodities like cotton, wheat, &c., which were low because the quantity of money in circulation was too small.

Since the jolt or the jar that Mr. Bryan and his ideas received in 1896 he has justified his volume-of-money theory by the figures given out by the Treasury Department, showing that the volume of money in circulation is about $500,000,000 greater now than it was in 1896. This, he claims, accounts for the phenomenal advance in the prices of such Southern products as cotton and iron, which have about doubled in a year, and lumber and naval stores, which have advanced 50 per cent. Now, if it proves to be true that there is really $400,000,000 of gold less in circulation than the Treasury Department said there was, what becomes of Mr. Bryan's stock argument of the volume of money?

It was bad enough for him in 1896, when famine in India and short crops of wheat outside the United States (causing wheat to rise to $1 a bushel, while the silver in a dollar fell to 45 cents,) demolished his pet theory of the parity between the price of wheat and the silver in a dollar. But to have the Administration in this Presidential year of 1900 demolish his quantitative theory at a stroke is the refinement of cruelty, and he should see if there is no way to claim damages against the Government for the slump in his stock which will be the direct result of these erroneous statements.

GEORGE M. COFFIN.
New York, May 10, 1900.

EVICTIONS HERE AND IN IRELAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is said of the late lamented Gladstone that he was seventy years old before he ever began to understand the Irish question. Now I am not of that age, (although verging on the "sere and yellow,") but I am a tenant, inhabiting Greater New York. Will you kindly, or one of your readers, therefore, explain to an "ignoramus" the apparent contradictions of the following:

1. The Attorney General for Ireland, J. Atkinson, M. P., stated in the House of Commons Feb. 21, 1900, that the evictions for Ireland were only 454 for 1899.

2. The Irish-American (organ of Irish home rule, anti-rent, landlordism, &c.) says that, (March 18, 1899,) "Municipal courts of Greater New York disposed of 70,000 landlord and tenant cases in the year 1898, (called dispossession cases by The Irish-American.)

3. In your issue of May 2 you assert that in one district court alone, that of Judge Roesch, Fifth District Civil Court, "he heard no less than 400 dispossess cases."

How is it, then, that under English rule in Ireland (population over 5,000,000) there are only 454 evictions, while in New York, (population about 3,250,000) under Irish rule there are 70,000.

"Tell it not in Gath," but might I not suggest that we import a few English Dukes, Marquesses, or Earls in order to teach us to run our tenement houses, and not witness (as I have personally seen) women and children driven out of miserable rooms in driving storms of snow and rain?

G. P.
New York, May 7, 1900.

PHONETIC SPELLING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The arguments of The Rochester Democrat against the spelling reform, reprinted to-day in your valuable paper, are absurd, for the new generation will surely "find printed matter not harder to read understandingly" with the "misspellings" coud, foren, iland, than with the present spelling could, foreign, island, because it will have learned from the beginning the former way of spelling. But even the present generation will get used in a short time to the phonetic spelling and "the eye of the reader will not find any more or powerful argument" against the spelling reform. Coud, foren, iland, fonetic, look to my eye just as nice as, if not nicer, than could, foreign, island, phonetic. Explanatory notes for each word of a group of words sounding alike will not be any more necessary in the written language than in the spoken language, which we have to group even quicker than the former, as in a longer speech or a lecture. Such sentences as "It is right and essential to the rite that Mr. Wright should write his name," especially selected to make the phonetic spelling appear to afford more difficulties, are rare exceptions, and the books are not at all full of them. The disadvantages of such rare difficulties will be very much overbalanced by the advantages of the phonetic spelling, which do not need to be noted here at large, since every intelligent reader can imagine them easily.

A FRIEND OF PHONETIC SPELLING.
New York, May 7, 1900.

GEN. BUTT AND SALUTATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the 30th ult. you published an article describing a controversy between Gen. Butt and Col. Dyer, derived from an incident which occurred during the military tournament at Madison Square Garden. I wish to say that I had a similar experience with Gen. Butt while he was Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment.

While at State Camp, at Peekskill, in June, 1897, I was returning from the hospital. I passed Gen. Butt, and as he was standing facing the opposite direction I could not salute my superior, but, as I passed him he turned and called me to "halt." (I was not a member of his regiment.) Never have I heard such profanity uttered from a man as I heard from Col. Butt; his language would have been a disgrace to a civilian, much less to a Colonel of our State Guard.

This affair was merely one of many that occurred during one week at camp, and there were charges preferred against him, but they were "sidetracked"—the same as this will be.

It has been my experience with Gen. Butt that he does not approach a soldier quietly to correct him, but corrects him in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.
Albany, N. Y., May 7, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Usually Entertaining.

"She's such a gossip."
"Hears everything, does she?"
"Oh, no; just the inventive kind, you know."—Chicago Post.

Longest Ocean Liner.

Hoax—What's his occupation?
Joax—He's an ocean liner.
Hoax—How do you make that out?
Joax—He lays cables.—Philadelphia Record.

Not Eager for a Song.

Patience—Won't you ask her to sing for us? You know she'll never do anything that I ask her.
Patrice—Then I'd rather have you ask her.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Question of Cordiality.

Mamma—I was surprised, May, at your lack of cordiality in greeting Mrs. Longstay.
Daughter—And I, mamma, was surprised at the effusive way in which you said "good-bye."—Philadelphia Record.

Eagerly Read It All.

Everywhere were men with newspapers, devouring with feverish eagerness the details of this horrible murder.
"Morbid curiosity!" we finally sneered, with indignation.
"No, we are disqualifying ourselves to sit as jurors!" they protested, and sighed wearily.—Detroit Journal.

HELP YOUR FALLEN BROTHER.

E. A. Brininstool in Rochester Herald.

When you've lived your final day, and you come to pass away,
From this earthly sphere of trouble, pain, and toil,
When your labors all are done, and your span of life is run,
And your body has been laid beneath the soil;
When your spirit takes its flight through the realms of endless light,
To the mansion that's prepared beyond the skies,
You will know the joy that waits just beyond the pearly gates,
If you've helped a fallen brother to arise.

As you journey on through life in this selfish world of strife,
Look around and see what labor you can do;
There are those with crushing loads struggling up the rocky roads,
Who are longing for a helping hand from you,
When you meet with such a friend sympathy and aid extend,
And you'll know the peace and joy that satisfies,
And you'll hear the glad "well done," when your race on earth is run,
If you've helped a fallen brother to arise.

There is labor here for all who'll respond to duty's call—
Work for earnest, loving hands and hearts to do;
Seed, that on life's fruitful field, harvests plentiful will yield,
But the laborers indeed are very few.
Would you hope and cheer impart to some weary, sinsick heart?
Would you know what "love's sweet labor" signifies?
Watch the eyes that gleam with joy freed from misery's alloy,
When you've helped a fallen brother to arise.

Do not loiter on the way, but make haste, my friend, to-day,
For the night will come when labor all must cease.
Work while yet the day is here; push ahead and persevere;
Aid the souls in bondage waiting for release.
When you've joined the heavenly band on the shining silver strand,
You will find awaiting you the golden prize,
And a crown of life you'll wear with the ransomed over there,
If you've helped a fallen brother to arise.

CUBAN ORPHAN SOCIETY

Addresses of Gens. Ludlow and Greene at Annual Meeting.

Warning of Gen. Wood Against "Mismanaged Charities" Quoted—Receipts from Holiday Sales.

The first annual meeting of the Cuban Orphan Society was held yesterday in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building. Gen. Francis V. Greene presided. There was a large attendance, Gen. Ludlow being among those present. The dominant note, one that sounded above all routine reports, was the serious condition of the Cuban children at the time when the Spanish troops left the island.

Reports were read from the Secretary, William B. Buck; the Treasurer, Robert Bacon; the head worker, Miss Laura D. Gill, (who is in Cuba,) and Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, Chairman of the Easter Festival Committee. Mrs. Willard's report was read by J. P. Faure, as Mrs. Willard was unable to be present on account of the death of a relative. A loving cup was to have been presented to her.

The report of the receipts showed the Christmas sale of the society netted $6,000 and the Children's National Easter festival $25,000. The receipts aggregated $74,000 and the expenditures $40,000.

In a letter which was read from Miss Gill, she spoke of a settlement just established at Santa Maria del Rosaria, near Havana, on the plan of the College and University Settlements here. A normal kindergarten class and a model kindergarten have been established and also an orphanage for 107 children at Remedios. Three large municipal asylums are now established in Cienfugos and a kindergarten, in connection with an orphan asylum, in Guantanamo.

Gen. Greene, in his address, said that the condition of the children in Cuba at the time of the evacuation by Spain was "appalling." He paid a warm compliment to Gen. Ludlow. "We have made no attempt to interfere with the Government work," he said, "to duplicate it or to parallel it. There has been of late criticism as to why Americans are spending money looking after Cuban children, the statement being made that there is more suffering in New York than in Cuba. But New York has never limited its charity to its own borders. Its charity goes all over the world. Even to-day it is organizing a society to send food to the starving in India.

"I lately heard from Gen. Wood as to how he wanted the society to continue its efforts. He said that they had been unfortunate enough in Cuba to have had thrust upon them the 'wrecks of many mismanaged charities' to straighten out. They gladly welcome to Cuba all well organized, self-supporting societies, but they don't want any more of the kind that come into the hands of the Government for support sooner or later."

Gen. Ludlow made a brief address, in which he spoke favorably of the work of the agents of the society in Cuba. Among other things he said:

"The resources of the Island of Cuba will be taxed this year and next year and for years to come to meet the problems that confront us, but no aspect of all the problems is so serious as the problem of the training of the young, especially the girls. They will be the mothers of the generations that are to follow the present one, and I know of no work more insistent now than the care of the Cuban girls."

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Now Is the Time When Money Is Most Urgently Needed to Assist the Peasants.

LONDON, May 11.—Sir Francis William Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal and Chairman of the Indian Famine Relief Committee, cabling to the Lord Mayor of London, whose fund reached £230,000 today, calls attention to the fact that this is the moment when money is most urgently required to assist the peasantry with seed and cattle for plowing.

The latest mails from India give additional details of the terrible state of things which prevails there. A correspondent, writing from Nagpore, capital of the Central Provinces, on April 20, says:

"It is impossible to convey by means of mere figures any adequate idea of the paralyzing effect of a drought such as India is now experiencing. We can lump together statistics showing the actual loss to the Government. This, however, takes no account of the further loss to the great mass of agriculturists who have exhausted every resource in the struggle for existence and who have been left penniless and deeper in the toils of the usurer; of the lands which lie fallow for need of the plow and cattle; of stagnation in every branch of trade in consequence of the blight which overlies the land.

"The net cost to the Government will be eight and a quarter millions, and the value of the wheat crop destroyed is eight to ten millions sterling and the cotton crop seven millions, while the great oil-seed crop is non-existent outside of Bengal, the Northwest Provinces, and Oude. On a moderate computation the cultivators of Bombay Province have lost fifteen millions on food crops and three millions on cotton.

"More serious and more far-reaching than the destruction of the crops is the awful mortality in cattle. In the Ahmedabad district the splendid Guzerat oxen have perished by the million, and men and women are playing the part of beasts of burden, dragging the lumbering carts along the rough country roads.

"Given a fair season, the Indian peasantry will recover from the effects of the famine with a rapidity little short of marvelous. But two conditions will this year test their recuperative powers to an unusual degree—first, the occurrence of the second drought before the traces of the previous one had been eliminated; second, the unprecedented mortality among the cattle. On a sanguine estimate six years must elapse before the central provinces return to their normal conditions. In the Deccan it is the same, and in Guzerat and Rajputana the interval will be even longer."

In the House of Commons this afternoon the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question on the subject of the famine in India, confirmed the reports heretofore received of the extent of the famine and the mortality therefrom in the native States.

Lord George added that British officers had been sent to those States to advise and assist the native Governments, and that loans had been and would continue to be made by the Indian Government to meet the expenses of the operations for the relief of the famine in territories outside of British rule.

BELMONT JURY DISAGREES.

Action to Recover $1,500 from Perry Belmont to be Retried.

The trial of Perry Belmont, who was sued by James T. White & Co. for the recovery of $1,500 alleged to be due for the preparation of a biography and portrait of the late Augustus Belmont, father of the defendant, resulted yesterday in a disagreement of the jury. A retrial was ordered and the case was set down for May 24.

The trial took place in the City Court before Justice McCarthy, and occupied three days' time. The principal question before the jury was that of the veracity of the contestants as to their assertions regarding the contract.

BUNKO MAN CAUGHT IN BOSTON.

Was Trying to Swindle an Old Man Out of $2,000.

BOSTON, May 11.—Harry Witherell, one of the most adroit "bunko" men in the United States, was arrested here this afternoon while he was making an attempt to swindle an aged man named Ira Hilands out of $2,000.

The "bunko" men came to Boston from New York on May 8 and registered at one of the hotels. Witherell registered under the name of "H. N. Matthews, New York," and his pals signed the names of "W. S. Mills, Albany," and "F. R. Gray, New York."

QUEEN HOLDS DRAWING ROOM.

Brilliant Function at Buckingham Palace—Eight American Women Presented.

LONDON, May 11.—The third Drawing Room of the season was held by the Queen in person at Buckingham Palace to-day. It was an exceptionally brilliant function, though the dresses worn were of unusually subdued colors. The Royal circle was large, while the Diplomatic and general circles were unusually fully attended. Bright weather prevailed, and immense crowds assembled about all the approaches to the palace and warmly welcomed the arriving royalties.

United States Ambassador Choate, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy Carter, and W. Bayard Cutting, the newly appointed private secretary of Mr. Choate, were present.

In the absence of Mrs. Choate, Mme. De Staal, wife, of the Russian Ambassador, presented the four American ladies in the Diplomatic circle—Mesdames Clover, W. Bayard Cutting, and Von Gersdorss and Miss Justine Cutting. Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, wife of the law partner of Mr. Choate; Miss Butler, Mrs. Thomas Reilly, and her daughter Miss Ruth Snyder of Philadelphia, were presented in the general circle.

The Queen did not remain through the entire ceremony. She was wheeled into the Throne Room at 3 P. M., accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and other royalties. After she had received the Ambassadors and their wives and several debutantes her Majesty's place was taken by the Princess of Wales.

MORE RIOTING IN SPAIN.

Mob Throws Up Barricades at Barcelona—Martial Law in Two Provinces.

MADRID, May 11.—Dispatches just received here show that disorders due to the anti-taxation agitation, similar to those which took place in Valencia yesterday, occurred last night at Barcelona and at Seville.

The rioting was particularly severe in Barcelona, where a crowd threw up barricades in the streets and exchanged musketry fire with a body of gendarmes. Shots were also fired from the verandas and balconies of a number of houses. Several gendarmes were hit. A number of the rioters were arrested.

At Seville a mob threw stones at the building of the Military Club, shattering the windows and the gas lamps. The gendarmes only succeeded in dispersing the rioters after a hard fight, during which several citizens, two gendarmes, a Police Inspector, and two members of the Municipal Guard were wounded. A force of infantry and cavalry was summoned, which soon cleared and occupied the streets.

Disorders were renewed at Barcelona this afternoon, but on a less serious scale than those of yesterday. The gendarmerie dispersed the crowd.

The Barcelona street car and omnibus services are suspended.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the Provinces of Barcelona and Valencia.

At Seville, where the shops are still closed, the excitement continues. There has been further resistance to the gendarmes at Valencia.

The Ministerial papers say that the ratepayers continue to pay taxes, as in the past, and that no fall in the diminution is noticed. They point out that the taxes paid by tradespeople only represent a twentieth part of the receipts, and that, of this twentieth, namely, 42,000,000 pesetas, more than 12,000,000 are paid by large banks and railway companies.

GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION.

Government Said to be Yielding to the Conservative Extremists.

BERLIN, May 11.—The Berlin Volkszeitung claims to have heard, in a responsible quarter, that the Conservatives have decided by a large majority not to support the Meat Inspection bill in the compromise form, and that the Government is yielding still further.

The Schlesische Zeitung, on the other hand, professes to have had assurances that the Government will not concede anything beyond the compromise.

BIG PRICES AT PEEL SALE.

The Two Famous Portraits by Van Dyck Realize Over £25,000.

LONDON, May 11.—The auction sale of the Peel heirlooms, which began yesterday, was continued to-day and drew a large and fashionable attendance. Prices ruled high. A pair of Louis XVI. candelabra from the former Palace of the Tuileries at Paris brought 2,700 guineas. A number of paintings were sold at sums ranging up to 2,000 guineas.

The chief interest of the day's sale centred in the two celebrated portraits by Van Dyck of a Genoese Senator and his wife, which were sold as one lot. The bidding started at 20,000 guineas, and the pictures were sold for 24,250 guineas.

The day's sale realized 60,340 guineas.

RUSSIA HOSTILE TO GERMANY.

Tone of Comments on Crown Prince's Coming of Age Unfriendly.

BERLIN, May 11.—The German papers now begin to call attention to the fact that the Russian press commented in an irritated tone upon the recent festivities in connection with the coming of age of Crown Prince Frederick William. The Cologne Volkszeitung remarks:

"Even semi-official Russian organs, like the Novoe Vremya, and Prince Uchtomsky, a bosom friend of the Czar, indulged in such comment. The Paris papers were much more friendly than those of St. Petersburg and Moscow."

The Kreuz Zeitung, noting the contrast between Russian officialdom and the Russian press, says:

"The former's attitude was correct; that of the latter was not only unfriendly, but decidedly hostile. What vexes the Russians most is the emphasis laid upon the continued power of the Dreibund and its services for the peace of the world."

Discussing the question from another aspect, the Cologne Volkszeitung observes:

"The attitude of the Russian press indicates the anti-German feeling of a large majority of those who make up the influential circles of Russia, and it is safe to conjecture that this animosity explains the pro-British attitude of Emperor William."

Funeral of the Duke of Argyll.

LONDON, May 11.—The funeral of the Duke of Argyll, who died on April 24, took place this afternoon at Inverary, Argyllshire. The chiefs and clansmen gathered from all parts of the Highlands, and workmen of Inverary bore the coffin to the church, escorted by a detachment of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The Queen and the Prince of Wales were both represented. The procession was headed by pipers. After the service the coffin was removed to the family vault at Kilmun.

German Duty on Fresh Fruit.

BERLIN, May 11.—The Freisinnige Zeitung reports that experts recently conferred with the Government respecting the duty upon fresh fruit, and that an agreement was reached for 15 marks a ton. The Agrarian organ, the Deutsche Tageszeitung, which is dissatisfied with this arrangement, says a duty so low is absolutely purposeless. It demands a duty "high enough to make domestic fruit growing profitable."

Japanese Crown Prince's Wedding.

YOKOHAMA, May 11.—The wedding of Crown Prince Yoshihito Harunomiya and Princess Sada Ko, a daughter of the Kujem family, at Tokio on Thursday was a ceremony of great simplicity. The contracting parties merely drank cups of saké before the shrine in the Imperial Palace. The foreign residents presented an address.

Italian Kills Nine of His Family.

ROME, May 11.—A peasant in a village near Arezzo, during a sudden attack of madness, murdered nine members of his family and wounded several others. Before he could be overcome he had also burned to the ground a stable filled with cattle.

Every day and Sunday, THE NEW YORK TIMES delivered at your home for NINE CENTS A WEEK. Order in advance from your newsdealer. THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper, it is well to order it delivered to your residence.—Adv.

LIMITATION OF WEALTH

Restrictive Legislation Advocated by Walter S. Logan.

Would Start with $10,000,000 Limit—What Could Be Done with Surplus—The Income Tax Law.

Walter S. Logan, ex-President of the New York State Bar Association, addressed the members of the Manhattan Liberal Club last night at their rooms, 220 East Fifteenth Street. He talked on "The Limitation of Wealth."

Mr. Logan thought that $10,000,000 was a good limit to start with. He suggested two ways of keeping wealth inside of this limit. One was a graduated income tax, increasing in proportion to the wealth of the individual taxed. The other was to limit the amount which a person might have by will or which might pass by inheritance to his heirs-at-law. He expressed the opinion that the income tax law, which had been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, was an act of the highest statesmanship and wisdom.

"I believe," he said, "that a large share of the economic and social troubles we have had since then has been due to that decision of the Supreme Court. I do not question a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States any more than I would question a tornado."

In part Mr. Logan's speech was as follows:

"The mighty men of the earth to-day are not its Princes or its potentates, its legislators or its Ministers of State, its preachers or its orators, the men of the pen or the men of the sword.

"Their will is potent in the councils of State and they decided the policies of Cabinets. Nations go to peace or war at their command and the welfare of continents depends on their will. They reign as supreme in the drawing room as in the marts of trade, and they control society with relentless hand. The Church molds its creeds to their belief, and men's souls as well as their bodies are the slaves of the money power.

"Half a dozen men within easy telephone call of each other can meet on Wall Street any afternoon, and the American Nation will sit still and wait till they adjourn. Midst all these possibilities, subject as we are to this mighty concentration of mighty power, our feeling of security and safety rests only on our confidence that these men who possess this power will use it wisely.

"The limits of the legislation that I have proposed would preclude the Legislature from any attempt to interfere with any disposition which a man might choose to make of his property while living, except to impose a reasonable amount of taxation upon him, and the fundamental principles of Anglican freedom would make it impossible to prevent a change of residence, no matter what the motive for such change might be.

"But after allowance has been made for all these possibilities, after all possible deductions have been made, there would surely remain to be administered by the community in its own interest a continued stream of wealth ever flowing into the coffers of the State. If we had commenced such a course of legislation in this State ten years ago the community might now be well on its way toward the acquisition for itself of those franchises which have done so much to enrich its citizens at its expense.

"If the State administered the funds inherited it could in a few years build a ship canal from the lakes to the sea, and own the New York Central Railroad. If the citizens of the State in general had the benefit of its surplus wealth which is now inherited by a few favored individuals, there would be less of poverty and suffering, and more general prosperity and happiness throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth.

"If we had this money to-day, we could establish public ice plants in every part of Greater New York, which would furnish ice to its citizens at 10 cents a hundred. The want of that money makes us the slaves of the meanest trust that has ever yet been organized since trusts began."

John De Witt Warner, State Senator Boyd, and several other members of the club followed Mr. Logan with a short discussion of the suggestions made in his speech.

WOMEN'S NEW ORGANIZATION.

Interdenominational Council for Christian and Patriotic Service.

Women of various denominations gathered yesterday in the Assembly Room of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 156 Fifth Avenue, to form some organization by which united action, through the channels of home mission boards or societies, might be taken in matters of universal interest.

Those who represented the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church were Miss Elizabeth Vermilye, Miss Helen Miller Gould, and Miss Anderson. Among the representatives of other denominations were Mrs. William M. Isaacs, Mrs. S. K. Barnes, and Mrs. Z. T. Jones of the Baptist Church; Mrs. Mary Fiske Park, Mrs. J. W. Campbell, and Mrs. F. C. Morgan of the Methodist Church; Mrs. Darwin R. James, Mrs. F. J. Denenet, and Mrs. L. D. Mason of the Presbyterian Church.

The result of the conference was the formation of an organization to be called the Interdenominational Council of Women for Christian and Patriotic Service. Its object is to give united action in matters of National and Christian import. A temporary board of officers, of which Mrs. Darwin R. James is President, was elected, and a committee appointed to draft a constitution for the organization.

The annual meeting was appointed for the third Friday in October, at which a permanent organization will be effected, the Constitution adopted, and the officers elected.

LOUBET PARDONS A CONVICT.

Exile Returns from Guiana to See Aged Parents and Surrenders.

PARIS, May 12.—A gathering of quite an unusual nature was held yesterday at the office of M. Cochefort, Chief of the Detective Department. A number of Paris journalists and officials met to hear read a pardon granted by President Loubet to Reucamp, a convict who had returned from the French convict settlement in Guiana without leave, to see his aged parents in Paris. After satisfying his uncontrollable desire, Reucamp surrendered to the police and told his pathetic story.

After the reading of the pardon, which dispensed with his further detention, Roucamp turned toward the newspaper men and thanked them for the interest they had taken in his case. He then addressed M. Cochefort in terms of deep gratitude, promising to remain the honest workman he said he had been of recent years in Guiana.

JOHN RUSKIN'S WILL.

Personal Estate Only £10,000 of the £200,000 Left Him by His Father.

LONDON, May 11.—The publication of the will of John Ruskin shows that his personal estate was only £10,000, all that was left of his father's bequest of £200,000.

In a codicil Ruskin revoked the bequest of his art treasures to the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, and the treasures will remain at Brantwood.

Bank Manager May Be a Suicide.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, May 11.—H. H. Norie, manager of the Union Bank of Scotland, was found dead this morning at his residence. His head was half blown away by a gun. Apparently he committed suicide. His action is attributed to the fact that he had been suffering from influenza.

New Indian Decoration.

LONDON, May 12.—The Gazette publishes a Royal Proclamation establishing a new Indian decoration, the Kaiserihind Medal, to be awarded for public service in India. The distinction is similar to the Victorian Order in Great Britain, and can be conferred on natives and women. "Kaiserihind" is the vernacular for Empress of India.

Russia Buys More Korean Land.

YOKOHAMA, May 12.—Another extensive Russian purchase of land in Korea has been disclosed. It is at Port Chin-Nan, on the west coast.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

So far as social gayety is concerned, the week closes with the men and women of leisure out of town, the suburbs crowded, and the country clubs enjoying the height of their Spring and early Summer season. This afternoon will be devoted chiefly to golf on all the suburban links, and the many brokers who are golfers will devote themselves to their favorite game with all the more zest after a discouraging and upsetting week in Wall Street. There will be several local tournaments, with an intercollegiate team match on the links of the Laurence Harbor Country Club an eighteen-hole handicap to open the season for a cup offered by L. H. Graham at Baltusrol, and club handicaps or sweepstakes at the Morris County, Essex County, Edgewater, and Montclair links in New Jersey; on the Dyker Meadow, Crescent Athletic, Marine and Field, and Richmond Hill Club links on Long Island; at the Harbor Hill course on Staten Island, and on the Ardsley, St. Andrew's, and Westchester courses. The day will, in fact, be the formal opening of the golfing season for the present year.

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The race for the Withers Stakes, with other good events scheduled, will draw a large crowd of well-known people to Morris Park this afternoon, and the clubhouse and its lawns and piazzas will doubtless present the same attractive sight that they did at the opening of the racing season last Saturday. A number of parties have been formed to go out to Morris Park on coaches and breaks, and there will be a large turnout of the now fashionable automobiles, as the Governors of the Morris Park Club house have invited the members of the Automobile Club and their friends to lunch at the clubhouse to-day with them. As the weather promises to be warmer than it was last Saturday, there will probably be a handsome display of Spring costumes at the clubhouse and on the grand stand.

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There are not as many prominent passengers on the lists of the outgoing Atlantic liners to-day as had been expected, and there will not be the same fashionable atmosphere attendant on the sailings of the Etruria and Rotterdam, which are the chief liners to go out, as surrounded the sailing of the Lucania, Aller, and other boats last Saturday. The passenger agents of the leading lines have begun to admit that the rush to Europe is not as great as they had expected, up to this time at least, and it is stated that, as a matter of fact, the applications for transatlantic passage do not greatly exceed the usual number of bookings for this season of the year. An ingenious and seemingly ingenuous opinion of a well-known steamship man that has been given out affects to account for the absence of a rush to Europe this year for the reason that there was too much talk last Winter about overcrowded boats and poor accommodations, and also because of unfavorable reports from Paris of the incompleteness of the Exposition and the extortionate charges that confront visitors there. This steamship man perhaps forgot to mention the real cause of the cancellation of passages and the failure of the expected crowd of European tourists to materialize, and that is the unprecedentedly high rates for passage fixed by the steamship lines, the moving backward from Sept. 1 to July 1 of the same high or so-called Summer rates for the return trip. People are met every day who had intended going to Europe this year for a short stay, and who were willing to pay a high rate outward, but who, when they found they were to be taxed the same rates for an early return, before the Autumn rush, resented the double imposition and canceled their passages.

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Booked on the Ems, which sails to-day for Genoa via Gibraltar and Naples, among others, are Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Curtis of Boston, Mrs. James T. Eldredge and Miss Eldredge of Boston, Elliot Field, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hill, and Mrs. J. Hemsley Johnson of Baltimore, Count and Countess de Sagunto, Prof. Camille Thurwanger, and Mrs. Frank L. Washburn and Miss Washburn of Boston. On the Rotterdam, sailing to-day for Rotterdam, there are booked, among others, Warren Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Denby, Dr. R. F. Edmunds, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Martin, John Jay, Aubrey E. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Leggett, Thomas D. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stickney, Mrs. W. L. Livingston, and J. Van Houten.

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On the Etruria, sailing for Liverpool today, there are booked, among others, C. Stacy Clark, Maurice Farkoa, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Edwin Clarence Moller, and Miss Adelina Moller, C. G. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. A. Britton and two daughters of New Orleans, W. F. Crosby, Miss Nina Crosby, Prince and Princess Engalitcheff of Chicago, D. D. Field, James W. Gerard, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Ogden Mills, Col. Robert M. Thompson, Miss Sara Thompson, and Miss Louisa Wainwright.

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On the Campania, due to-day from Liverpool, is coming Mrs. Harold Brown, whose husband died in this city on Thursday night, after arriving on the Oceanic on Wednesday. It was stated yesterday that Mrs. Brown had arrived on the Oceanic and was in attendance on her husband at the Hotel Netherland, where he died. This error was due to the fact that when information was sought regarding Mr. Brown's condition on Thursday evening, the hotel officials said that Mrs. Brown was with him. They referred to his mother, Mrs. John Carter Brown, who had been summoned to her son's bedside on the arrival of the Oceanic. The duty of breaking the news to Mrs. Brown of the death of her husband will probably devolve upon her stepmother, Mrs. Watts Sherman, who is also her sister-in-law.

The news received yesterday by cable of the marriage in Vevey, Switzerland, on Tuesday, of Mr. Chester Alan Arthur, son of the late President Arthur, and Mrs. Clarence Andrews, formerly Miss Fithian, was not a surprise to the many friends and acquaintances of the couple in this city, as Mr. Arthur was devoted in his attendance upon Mrs. Andrews two years ago in Paris, before her divorce, and all last Winter at Cairo. Mrs. Andrews was the granddaughter of the late "Dick" Connolly, a member of the Tweed ring, and inherited through her mother from him a comfortable little fortune. She was married about fifteen years ago to Mr. Clarence Andrews of this city, who at that time was a wealthy man. Some few years ago Mr. Andrews lost his fortune through Francis H. Weeks, who was this week released from Sing Sing. There were rumors that Mr. and Mrs. Andrews were not happily mated at this time, but they afterward apparently made up their differences, but last year, after one or more separations, it was learned that Mrs. Andrews had brought suit for divorce against her husband. This divorce she obtained last June after Mr. Andrews had carried off their only child. The child was afterward given back to her and is now in her possession. Mr. Andrews, who has been a prominent clubman in this city, and who two years ago organized and managed the Society of Musical Arts, is now in this city, after a year spent in London. Mr. Arthur has lived abroad for many years, although he retains his membership in several New York clubs.

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Mrs. Robert Hoguet will give a lawn-fête this afternoon on the grounds of her beautiful place, at the foot of West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, overlooking the Hudson. The fête will be for a charity, and the tables and booths will be in charge of a number of young women who are members of the dancing class organized by Mrs. Hoguet, Mrs. Walter Roche, and Mrs. Daniel O'Conor.

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Mrs. George P. Cammann of 9 East Fifty-third Street gave a children's party yesterday afternoon for her young son and her daughter, Philip Cammann and Miss May Cammann.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. Frederick Allen Johnson of Norwich, Conn., and Miss Grace Saltonstall Lee, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Norton Lee, and whose mother was Miss Harriet Wells Lee.

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The passengers on the trip of the road coach Pioneer yesterday between the Holland House and Ardsley and return were Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Crocker, J. C. Hunt, Miss Stone, Miss Edith Stone, Mrs. H. B. Stone, Miss H. E. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. McVite, Mrs. C. O. Scott, and E. S. Kimball. The coach Good Times has been secured for to-day by a party who will attend the Morris Park races. Miss Clover Boldt took a party of young friends on the coach Good Times to Inwood for dinner yesterday afternoon.

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The wedding of the Count Alexander Mercati and Miss Harriette Wright, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt of this city, which took place last Thursday at Cannes, has been the subject of some comment, and in answer to a correspondent writing from Newport for information, the following explanation is given: The Newport correspondent calls attention to the fact that there are no nobles or titles in Greece, and that if the Count Mercati is a Greek he cannot use his title, wherever obtained, while living in Athens. The fact is that the Mercati family, which is of Greek and Russian origin, until a few years ago lived in Trieste, where they were bankers, and there are several members of the family now there. The father of Count Alexander Mercati, who is a well-known banker in Athens, is said to have received his title while living in Italy. The father of Count Alexander Mercati is also Count Mercati. The bridegroom of Thursday will take up diplomacy as a profession and will not reside in Athens permanently. The correspondent further calls attention to the fact that it is much to be doubted that any Grand Duke would have assisted at the marriage service, as stated. In this he is mistaken, as the Grand Duke Michael, a cousin of the Czar, did officiate as Parrain, a custom which is followed on the Continent when a member of a royal family is present at a wedding. It is true that the Prince Cantacuzene did not have any Grand Duke present at his wedding with Miss Grant, although Mrs. Potter Palmer announced that such would be the case. The Grand Duke Michael, however, occupies a very peculiar position in Europe just at present. A few years ago he married morganatically the beautiful Countess Torbay. He is not recognised socially by the Royal Family of Russia, but has a splendid position in India and is a great favorite among the Americans and English there. The Prince of Wales is one of his most intimate friends and his wife is received in England.

CHARLES DELMONICO ENGAGED.

Restaurateur to Marry Miss Jeanne Edwards of Brooklyn.

It became known yesterday to the habitues of the Delmonico restaurants that their proprietor, Charles Delmonico, was engaged to Miss Jeanne Edwards, a daughter of John T. Edwards of Brooklyn. It appears that Mr. Delmonico met Miss Edwards early last month at the Virginia Hot Springs, where he had gone to be treated for an attack of rheumatism. The couple were thrown much in each other's society, and an engagement was the result.

Charles Delmonico is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crist. His younger brother married Miss Gardiner, the daughter of the well-known hotel proprietor of Sharon Springs, N. Y. Mr. Delmonico's mother was Miss Delmonico, the sister of the original brothers, Lorens, Caro, and Charles Delmonico, who founded the Delmonico restaurants of this city and managed them for many years. These brothers all died bachelors, and when Charles Delmonico, the last survivor, passed away some ten or twelve years ago, the business reverted to their next heirs, who were the present Charles Delmonico and his brother and sister. Mr. Delmonico, who was chosen by the heirs to manage the business, then changed his name through act of the Legislature from Charles Crist to Charles Crist Delmonico. He is now about forty-two years of age, of pleasing personality and very popular, not only with his patrons, but with a large number of personal friends. For some years he has not been in good health, and his engagement is a surprise. No date has yet been set for the wedding. Mr. Edwards, the father of Mr. Delmonico's fiancée, is an Englishman and in business in this city.

GERMAN EMBASSY ENTERTAINED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill entertained to-night at a "German Salon," the second of a series of entertainments they are giving in compliment to the Diplomatic Corps. To-night the guest of honor was the German Ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben. All of the thirty guests were German-speaking friends of the host and hostess.

Prof. Marion D. Leanard of the University of Pennsylvania gave a short talk on current topics in German, which was followed by a short musical programme, in which Albert Lockwood, Frederick W. Holls of New York; F. W. Heimendahl of Baltimore, and Miss Halley of Washington, took part. A German supper was served at 11 P. M. The evening ended with the Volks Lieder, led by the Ambassador.

Among those present in addition to the entire staff of the German Embassy were: The Russian Ambassador, the Austrian Minister, Baroness Hengelmuller, the Swiss Minister, the Secretary of the Russian Embassy, Mme. De Wollant, Miss Cassini, Baron Gevers, M. G. Seckendorf, and Mrs. T. W. Cridler.

The flags of Germany and the United States were hung about the doorways, while the floral decorations were entirely of American Beauty roses.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 11.—Richard Stevens has sublet the Davis Chalet, so-called, on the Cliffs and Bailey's Beach, to Clarence W. Dolan of Philadelphia for the coming season.

Gibson Fahnestock has joined Mrs. Fahnestock for the season at the Willoughby cottage.

Reginald Brooks is visiting his sister, Mrs. Livermore.

Cazeau Pinard arrived from New York this evening, and will be joined by his father, John A. Pinard, in a few days.

F. W. Rhinelander, who has been visiting here, has returned to New York.

Preparations have begun at Rough Point, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, on the Cliffs, for their reception, despite the reports to the effect that they were not coming here this season. They have given the order to have the villa ready for occupancy in June.

Mrs. Boutelle Noyes has returned from Boston, where she has passed the Winter.

James Brown Potter has returned from New York.

THE LIPTON LOVING CUP.

Deputation Appointed to Present It to Him in London.

Ex-Mayor William L. Strong, as Chairman of the Sir Thomas Lipton Loving Cup Committee, yesterday appointed Messrs. John N. Beach, Edwin P. Benjamin, John D. Crimmins, Gen. Howard Carroll, and Justice Morgan J. O'Brien to convey the cup to Sir Thomas.

The two first named members of the committee will sail on the Oceanic on Wednesday next, and be joined in London by Mr. Crimmins and Justice O'Brien, and the presentation will be made at a dinner to be given to Sir Thomas at the Hotel Cecil on the evening of May 24.

PADEREWSKI'S LAST RECITAL.

Polish Pianist to Play Chopin's Music at Carnegie Hall To-day.

Paderewski's last piano recital in this city will take place this afternoon at Carnegie Hall, when he will be heard in a programme consisting wholly of selections from Chopin. The numbers to be given follow:

FANTAISIE—F minor, Op. 49.
PRELUDES—D flat major, Op. 28, No. 15.
D minor, Op. 28, No. 16.
A flat, Op. 28, No. 17.
NOCTURNES—F major, Op. 37, No. 2.
B major, Op. 62.
SONATA—B flat minor, Op. 35.
BALLADE—F minor, Op. 52.
ETUDES—F major, Op. 25, No. 3.
G sharp minor, Op. 25, No. 6.
G flat major, Op. 25, No. 9.
C major, Op. 10, No. 7.
MAZURKA—F sharp minor, Op. 59, No. 3.
B minor, Op. 33, No. 4.
VALSE—A flat, Op. 34, No. 1.
BERCEUSE—Op. 57.
POLONAISE—A flat, Op. 53.

The Gutenberg Celebration.

BERLIN, May 11.—Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Secretary of State for the Interior, went this evening to Leipsig to represent Emperor William to-morrow at the preliminary celebration of the five hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gutenberg and the unveiling of a monument in honor of the German printing art. The occasion will also be signalized by the opening of a German book trade house and the dedication of Gutenberg Hall.

FIVE POINTS MISSION DAMAGED BY FIRE

Nearly Seven Hundred Children Marched Out in Perfect Order.

BLAZE IN "MURDERERS' ROW."

Colored Bride and Bridegroom Hurriedly United by Dr. Sanford, While Flames Scorched the Building.

"Murderers' Alley," in its day the worst slum in the City of New York, did its best yesterday morning to burn down the six-story building of the Five Points Mission, in which were 698 children.

In the V-shaped court formed by tenement houses, choked with humanity, on one side, a large printing establishment on another, and the Mission House on the third side, there was a stable, or at least what passed for one. It was really a one-story shanty constructed with old boards, and used by the Italians in the neighborhood as a place in which to stable their horses and store their carts. It backed up directly against the chapel in the Mission House and shut out the light and air. The only approach to it was through the alley, which is just wide enough to admit of the passage of a wagon.

The ten classrooms in the Mission House were crowded with children at 10:30 o'clock when one of the teachers saw smoke issuing from the shanty in the court. Word was quickly sent to the Rev. Dr. Sanford, the Superintendent; the Rev. Mr. Parker, his assistant, and to Mrs. Georgianna Van Aken, the Principal of its school. As quickly as possible the blinds on the windows leading to the court were pulled down, so as to keep the sight from the children as much as possible, and the little ones were grouped and marched down the broad iron staircases to the street. There was not a moment's confusion, and all were in Park Street in just three and one-half minutes.

Meanwhile the alarm had been turned in by Policeman Craig, who was on duty in the building, and the firemen finding it impossible to reach the flaming pit through the alley, dragged lines of hose through the mission, the tenements, and the printing house of Dun & Co., which form the court.

Just before Craig ran out to the alarm box he popped his head into the study of Dr. Sanford and saw standing in front of him a negro and negress who were about to be married. A policeman in uniform stood close by. Craig yelled "Fire!" and ran out, and the negro tried to bolt. The woman screamed and the policeman acted promptly. He turned the bridal pair, the groom being under arrest, over to a bystander and rushed out to give what help he could. As he left he called out to the frightened negro, who would have liked to use the opportunity to get away: "Married you'll leave here or back to the Tombs you go."

Dr. Sanford quickly grasped the situation. "Join hands," he said to the trembling pair grabbed each other. "Now you're man and wife, until death?" he shouted, and throwing open the door, the pair took to their heels.

At only one time did it look as if there might be some danger. As soon as the cry of fire was echoed around Paradise Park there was a concerted movement of anxious parents to the Mission House, and just as the children came pouring down the stairways the crowd got away from the control of some of the cooler ones and piled into the mission. The firemen soon got them out and the danger was over.

The tenements on the other side of the court were quickly emptied of their excited tenants, who stood around sad-faced while dozens of streams of water went piling into the rooms. The printers in Dun's place closed the iron shutters wherever they could and so not much damage was done there. The Mission House is fire proof, but every window frame facing the court was burned out and in the chapel the large orchestrion, worth $3,000, and the grand piano were ruined. The rooms on every floor were flooded. The Mission people look upon their loss philosophically, however, for the fire purified a plague spot in the neighborhood. The total damage is about $10,000. One horse was burned to death in the stable.

BARNARD COLLEGE PROSPEROUS.

Large Increase in Applications for Admission—Trustees' Election.

A meeting of the Trustees of Barnard College was held yesterday afternoon in the college building at Broadway and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. Reports from the officers and committees showed that the institution is in a prosperous condition. The number of applications for admission, it was said, is greater than in any previous year.

Fiske Hall, the dormitory, is overcrowded, and at the suggestion of President Low a special committee was appointed to encourage the building of more dormitories in the neighborhood of the university.

Franklin B. Lord of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord was elected a Trustee, and then the following officers of the Board of Trustees were elected: President—Abram S. Hewitt; Vice President—Mrs. A. Anderson; Secretary—Edward W. Sheldon; Treasurer—George A. Plimpton; and as additional members of the Executive Committee—Mrs. Alfred Meyer, Mrs. Henry F. Osborn, Mrs. Henry M. Sanders, President Low, and S. B. Brownell.

TROOPS TO PROTECT NEGRO.

RICHMOND, Va., May 11.—Wednesday in Henry County a negro named Charles Hauston attempted an assault upon a young white woman, and Thursday he was arrested and lodged in jail at Martinsville. To-night Gov. Tyler received a call for troops from the Sheriff of the county, who stated that there were threats of lynching. The Governor is now taking steps to answer the call.

A special from Martinsville at 11 o'clock to-night says the situation has become serious, and the Piedmont Rifles have been ordered to guard the pris

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

New East Side Building for Young Men's Christian Association.

Robert Collyer Celebrates the 50th Anniversary of His Arrival in This Country—Disciples of Christ Conference.

A new building, which is to cost $100,000, is to be erected for the East Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Eighty-sixth Street. The canvass for funds for its erection has been going on for a little more than two months, and to date $61,000 has been subscribed. The East Side Branch has for its field the district between the Park and the river, and extends from Fifty-seventh to One Hundredth Street. Work has been going on at the branch for the last fifteen years, the plot owned extending through from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-seventh Street. Four years ago some frame buildings burned, and, at the time finances permitted only the erection of an auxiliary building in Eighty-seventh Street. The new building will be erected during the approaching Summer, if possible, and will front on Eighty-sixth Street.

The Rev. Robert Collyer, for more than twenty years pastor of the Church of the Messiah, received the congratulations of his parishioners and friends yesterday on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in this country, an immigrant blacksmith from Yorkshire, England, accompanied by his wife. Mr. Collyer left school when eight years old, and obtained all his education after that by reading and study. Friends had attempted to dissuade him from venturing to America. He obtained work in a Pennsylvania village in a blacksmith shop, but a shutting down of work soon drove him to carrying the hod at $1 a day.

Before leaving England Mr. Collyer was identified with the Methodists as a local preacher. From Philadelphia, where, under the preaching and teaching of Dr. W. H. Furniss, he first began to study Unitarianism, he went to Unity Church, Chicago, where he labored for more than twenty years.

The second annual conference of the Disciples of Christ in the North Atlantic States will be held at the First Christian Church, Hagerstown, Md., on May 16, 17, and 18. Delegates from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and West Virginia will be present. The conference will have sessions in the morning, afternoon, and evening.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for May 20, 1900.

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SUBJECT—Parable of the Sower, Matthew, xiii., 1-8, and xviii., 23.

GOLDEN TEXT—The seed is the word of God. Luke, viii., 11.

"The Parable of the Sower" is the introduction to what may as appropriately be called "The Sermon on the Sea," as "The Beatitudes" are to that which is called "The Sermon on the Mount." That was spoken when Jesus had gone "up into a mountain." (Matthew, v., 1.) This, when He had "entered into a ship." (Mark, iv., 1.) That sermon dwelt particularly upon the characteristics and obligations of the children of God; this, upon the characteristics and growth of "The Kingdom of Heaven." The truths taught in both sermons were fundamental and far-reaching. In that on the mount they are reported with but very few of the parables which illustrated them. But in that on the sea, the parables are reported, rather than the truths which they enforce or make clear. It is not probable, however, that either sermon is reported in full. As also "The Sermon on the Mount" was divided into two parts by the coming down of Jesus and His disciples from a higher to a lower level, (Luke, v., 17,) so "The Sermon on the Sea" was divided into two parts by the withdrawal from the sea to the privacy of a house. (Verse 36.) In the one case the first part was spoken especially to the disciples, and the latter part to the multitude. In the other, the first part was addressed to the multitude, and the latter to the disciples. Both were probably interrupted frequently by the asking and answering of questions.

The form of this "Sermon on the Sea" is very unique in that it is made up almost entirely of parables. There is no other connected teaching of our Lord on record in which this feature is so prominent. It does not follow, however, that in this sermon He first adopted this form of teaching, for He used it from the very beginning of His ministry, even to its close. In fact, it was a form which was then in common use, and had been in use by all of the best teachers from the time of Baalim. Many, however, from His answer to the question of the disciples—"Why speakest Thou unto them in parables?"—have supposed that He now began to speak to the multitude in this manner, because of the hardness of their hearts, reserving the plainer and fuller declarations of His grace for those who were more humble and teachable.

A PARABLE NOT A PUZZLE.

But a parable is not a puzzle, or an enigma. The word—"parable"—itself is derived from the same root as "compare" and "parallel." It is a form of illustration by which some spiritual truth is compared with—or placed parallel to—some well known and easily understood physical fact or condition. These ordinary physical facts and conditions men look upon as relating only to affairs of time and of the body, and as such they think that they fully understand all that is necessary concerning them. Yet, as a rule, they fail to see in them, or to derive from them, any instruction concerning the presence or the love of God. So when our Lord Jesus Christ took the common things of life and applied them to explain the spiritual meaning of His teaching, it was, He said, "because they, seeing, see not; and hearing, they hear not, neither do they understand." (Verse 13.) In His abounding grace, He used every means in His power to enable them to grasp the truth He taught, for He who was "The Light" could not possibly, by any form of teaching, darken knowledge.

This sermon is made up of ten distinct parables. St. Matthew records eight of them in close connection with each other. St. Mark, however, records only four, but one of these is not in any way even alluded to in any of the other Gospels. St. Luke reports but three, and one of these he introduces into his narrative, in an entirely different connection from the other two. All, however, evidently belong to the same discourse, and are necessary for its full understanding. Some of them may, to be sure, have been repeated on some other occasions, but the context in each Gospel narrative shows with comparatively great certainty, not only that they all belong to one discourse, but also the exact place in it which each one occupied. They are as follows:

1. The Sower—Matthew, xiii., 1-23; Mark, iv., 1-20; Luke, viii., 4-15. 2. The Candle—Mark, iv., 21-25; Luke, viii., 16-18. 3. The Growing Seed—Mark, iv., 26-29. 4. The Wheat and Tares—Matthew, xiii., 24-30. 5. The Mustard Seed—Matthew, xiii., 31, 32; Mark, iv., 30-32; Luke, xiii., 18, 19. 6. The Leaven—Matthew, xiii., 33-43. 7. The Hid Treasure—Matthew, xiii., 44. 8. The Goodly Pearl—Matthew, xiii., 45, 46. 9. The Draw Net, Matthew, xiii., 47-50. 10. The Householder—Matthew, xiii., 51, 52.

These parables, arranged in this order, give us very clearly the line of thought followed in the discourse. It was evidently a setting forth to the multitude of some of the characteristics and purposes of "the Kingdom of Heaven," or, as St. Mark and St. Luke call it, "the Kingdom of God," as that kingdom should be established and developed among men. It was not set forth, however, so much as an outward, visible organization as a new spiritual and heavenly condition in individual men and women. For as Jesus Himself said on another occasion, "The Kingdom of God cometh not with observation. Neither shall they say, Lo, here! or, Lo, there! for behold the Kingdom of God is within you." (Luke xvii., 20, 21.)

The teaching of this sermon, therefore, has throughout a personal application. Thus, in the opening parable, that of "The Sower," as a whole, it was evidently intended to show simply that as in the production of a physical harvest of grass or grain, so for the upbuilding of the Kingdom of Heaven in the hearts of men, there must be three essential elements:

THE SOWER—THE SEED—THE SOIL.

Nothing will take the place of these. Other elements working in connection with them, and demanded both for the physical and the spiritual harvests will be brought before us in the other parables, but in this our attention is confined to these three. Let us look at them in detail.

THE SOWER.

"Behold, a sower went forth to sow." This is all that is said of him. For the point to be emphasized in this parable is simply how the seed is received, and the sower is of importance only because seed must be scattered in order to be received. In spiritual things, he stands for the preacher or teacher of the Word of God, for it has "pleased God by the foolishness of preaching, to save them that believe." (1 Corinthians, iii., 6.) The parable, however, does not fix our attention upon the character, ability, faithfulness, or any other characteristic of the preacher.

THE SEED.

Neither does it upon anything concerning the seed. Nothing is said of it except that it is "the Word of the Kingdom." (Verse 19.) The preacher or teacher must, however, see to it that it is that and nothing else. For "what is the chaff to the wheat? saith the Lord." (Jeremiah, xxiii., 28.)

THE SOIL.

This is the main feature of the parable; everything else is subordinate. Apparently, the general character of the field is the same throughout, but at the time of the sowing one part is in a better condition to receive the seed than another. As a consequence, it not only produces a more abundant harvest, but a harvest of better quality. In like manner, according to our Lord's explanation, the effect of the Word of God depends upon the condition of the hearer. This determines the way in which it is heard or received by different persons, or by the same person at different times. For the differences of soil presented in the parable do not refer altogether to different classes of people, but they may all be found—and are often found—in each individual hearer. These conditions of soil now brought before us are four. They are:

1. The Wayside. In an Oriental field "wayside" land was not the same as with us—land lying alongside the public road, a rough, neglected piece of ground. It was, rather, the well-worn path through a plowed field—a path made by those who, leaving the main road and for their own convenience or pleasure, had taken a short cut from one point to another. There were many such paths to be seen in every rural district. At the beginning of the sowing season they were plowed and harrowed just the same as other portions of the field. Then they were rich and soft, and capable of receiving seed. But by the repeated footfalls passing over them afterward, their surfaces became packed and hard and repellent. As a consequence, when the seed fell upon them the birds of the air quickly gathered it up, or the wind blew it away.

It thus represents the condition of mind and heart which has become hardened and indifferent by allowing the thoughts and affections to come and go to and from all manner of worldly things until vital truth has become distasteful. It may be so with the young or with the old. Continued attention to other things than the real needs of the soul makes the mind and heart callous and repellent to the truth, just as the footfalls of those bent on their own pursuits, regardless of the owner of the field, made the path through his field hard and unfruitful.

But if this hardened surface be closed against the passing throng and be broken up, as God sometimes does break it up, in His providence and grace, by the plow and the roller and the harrow of His appointment, even that trodden down soil may bloom and bear fruit abundantly.

2. The Stony Ground. On the surface the "stony places" were not visible. They were covered by a slight covering of good soil, and to the eye they appeared likely to produce a good harvest. The seed which fell on these places quickly took root, and came up fair, and green, and promising. But the root soon met a surface harder than that of "the wayside," and more difficult to correct. So, when the sun beat upon it the feeble growth was "scorched," and when the wind blew upon it it "withered away."

So our Lord says is in the case of those in whom "the cares of this world, and the deceitfulness of riches, and the lusts of other things entering in, choke the word." (Mark, iv., 19.) This class of hearers, like those represented by the "stony places," is a very, very large class. But it is for them especially that our Lord intercedes—"I pray not that Thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that Thou shouldest keep them from the evil." (John, xvii., 15.) By watching and prayer, and the enriching of the Holy Ghost, multitudes have been and are now being enabled to bring forth much fruit. They are in the world, but not of the world.

4. The Good Ground. From this the climax of result is obtained. At first there was no growth. Then there was a short growth. Then imperfect fruit. But now there is an abundant harvest. Not that this ground was any better in itself than any other. It was the same ground, but it had not been trodden down—it had been cleared of stones—and the weeds which sprang up in it had been rooted out, or at least, not been allowed to grow.

Our Lord says that the way in which this ground received the seed represents him "that heareth the word and understandeth it." (Verse 23.) He treated it honestly and sincerely and weighed it carefully with prayer. As St. Luke says, he received it "in an honest and good heart," and, "having heard the word," he kept it and brought "forth fruit with patience." (Luke, viii., 15.) It gave a clear apprehension of himself as a child of God's infinite grace toward him. So he understood his true relation to time and to eternity, and brought forth much fruit.

But all who thus hear and understand do not, and can not, bring forth the same quantity or quality of fruit. Even "the good ground" in the sower's field was not all equally productive. (Verse 8.) As one part was more highly enriched—or more perfectly sheltered from chilly winds or scorching heat, or better drained or watered—it was the better fitted to produce the grain or grass expected. So it is in spiritual things. God's children have not all the same capacities, and they are not all placed in the same circumstances. They are judged according to their faithfulness in labor, rather than by the results of their labor.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

To what is the parable of "The Sower" the introduction, and what is its relation to "The Sermon on the Mount"?

What is the peculiar feature of this "Sermon on the Sea," and what is said of parables?

What parables make up this sermon, and where are they recorded?

What is the line of thought which they indicate as the subject of the discourse?

What are the essential features of "The Parable of the Sower"?

What is said of the Sower and of the Seed?

What is said of the Soil, and to what do its different conditions refer?

What was "wayside" ground, and what does it signify?

What is said of "the stony ground," and of "the thorny ground"?

What was the "good ground," and whom does it represent?

What is said of the differences in the yield of the good ground, and on what is the final judgment based?

B. Altman & Co. are prepared to receive FURS FOR STORAGE and also to make repairs when desired. Advantages may be secured by having this work done as early as possible.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Debate on Woman Delegates Causes Feeling and is Postponed—Routine Business Transacted.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Anticipation of a spirited debate on the woman delegate question brought out the largest crowd today that has yet attended the Methodist General Conference. Over night the contending factions had burnished up their arguments, and a great tilt was confidently expected. The veterans who oppose the admission of women to the annual conference on Scriptural grounds were ready for further aggressive warfare, as were also the champions of the woman delegate.

The Rev. J. W. Butler of Mexico presided over the devotional services, and Bishop Fowler took charge of the business session. In accordance with a resolution recently adopted the conference hall was draped in the National colors to-day. After the official journal had been approved a delegate from India called attention to the fact that all of the members were not American citizens, and asked to have the union jack displayed on the platform with the Stars and Stripes. The suggestion was greeted with shouts of disapproval, and Bishop Fowler prevented trouble by ruling it out of order.

After quiet was restored, consideration of the question of admitting women as delegates to the general conference was taken up as the special order of the day. Considerable feeling developed among the contending speakers during the discussion that followed, but before any action could be taken a motion, offered by Delegate Charles W. Smith of Pittsburg, to postpone consideration of the matter for several days, was carried.

Delegate A. B. Leonard, Chairman of the joint committee of fifteen appointed from the Missions Society, Church Extension Society, and Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society to consider plans for the consolidation of these three organizations, then presented the commission's report. The report considers consolidation neither advisable nor practicable, but directs that the Bishops nominate a commission to consist of three Bishops, six ministers, and six laymen, said commission to submit its plan of consolidation to the next general conference. After a brief debate the report of the committee was adopted.

The sub-committee of the Committee on the State of Church, which has in hand the amusement question and the removal of the ban on certain kinds of amusements, is literally swamped with memorials and petitions. As a result the committee asked to-day for more time to report.

The entire Board of Bishops of the Methodist Church was declared effective to-day by the Committee of Episcopacy and a recommendation to the General Conference was adopted favoring their retention and the election of four additional Bishops, two of whom are for the missionary field.

Chairman Buckley will present this report to the Conference to-morrow and will ask that the election be postponed from Monday to Tuesday to enable the committee to take action on other matters pertaining to the Bishopric elections. Most important of these matters is the question concerning the colored Bishops, on which a sharp fight is anticipated.

It required four hours in a stormy secret session to reach the conclusion on the retention of the Bishops, and at times there was danger of as many as four losing their positions on the ground of inefficiency.

The Committee on Boundaries took action to-day to correlate all the Japanese work on the Pacific Coast and in the Hawaiian Islands into a mission to be known as the Pacific-Japanese Mission.

At a meeting of the Committee on the Epworth League to-day it was decided to recommend to the conference the appointment of a General Superintendent for the Junior Epworth League. It was also decided to continue in office the Secretary in charge of the work among the colored churches.

By refusing to continue the publication of the Northern Christian Advocate at Syracuse until the four Conferences agreed to furnish bonds indemnifying the Methodist Book Concern against loss in its operation, the Committee on Book Concern at the Methodist General Conference by a decisive vote declared its intention of suspending all papers which have been run at a loss during the past four years. The Northern Christian Advocate was a test case, and the ministers were anxious to have it continued in spite of the fact that it has cost the Church $15,140 during the past quadriennium.

The question was brought up in a report from the Sub-Committee on Periodicals, which had under consideration a memorial from four conferences in the East asking that they be allowed to undertake the management of the paper, after a long debate the report of the committee was adopted. The four conferences which signified their desire to take the paper are those of Northern New York, Central New York, Wyoming and Genesee. The plan proposed is to give over the management to a publishing commission composed of nine members, two from each conference and one at large.

The papers, which at present are either being operated at a loss or under subsidies, and which are likely to be either discontinued or consolidated in the interest of economy, are The Western Christian Advocate, Northwestern Christian Advocate, Central Christian Advocate, Christian Apologist, Omaha; Christian Advocate, Pacific Haus and Herd; Methodist Reviews, Pacific Christian Advocate, California Christian Advocate, Southwestern Advocate, Methodist Advocate Journal, Rocky Mountain Advocate.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY MEETING.

Congregationalists to Assemble in Detroit June 5, 6, and 7.

DETROIT, May 11.—The seventy-fourth annual meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary Society will be held here June 5, 6, and 7, in the First Congregational Church. Tuesday evening the annual sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom of Springfield, Mass., the address of welcome by the Rev. Dr. H. P. De Forest of Detroit, and the response by Major Gen. O. O. Howard.

On Wednesday a paper will be read on the "Five Points of the Year," by Secretary Washington Choate, D.D., of New York, and the annual address will be delivered by the President of the Society, Major Gen. O. O. Howard. The eighteenth annual meeting of the Woman's Department will be held, Mrs. H. S. Caswell, Secretary, presiding. Greeting will be given by Mrs. I. P. Powell of Michigan, and an address made on "How We Solve the Problem of Rural New England," by Miss Lydia Hartig of Vermont. "Frontier Experiences" will be told by the Rev. U. G. Rich of Dickinson, N. D. "Our Boys and the Future of Home Missions" will be the theme of Mrs. James L. Hill of Salem, Mass. In behalf of the Sunday School and Publishing Society, addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Willard Scott of Worcester, Mass., and the Rev. W. B. D. Gray of Cheyenne, Wyo. Words from Michigan will come from Secretary W. H. Warren, D.D., of Lansing, the Rev. F. C. Wood of Gaylord, the Rev. Frederick Bagnall of Sault Ste. Marie. "Our Auxiliaries" will be represented by Secretary A. T. Hillman of Concord, N. H., Secretary L. P. Broad of Topeka, Kan., Secretary W. H. Carter of Beloit, Wis. "The Home Missionary Appeal to the Large Giver" will be made by the Rev. H. C. Herring of Omaha, Neb., the Rev. Dr. A. E. Dunning of Boston, and the Rev. W. G. Puddefoot, South Framingham, Field Secretary.

On Thursday the annual business meeting of the society will be held for the hearing of reports, election of officers, and the transaction of business. In behalf of the Congregational Church Building Society, addresses will be delivered by Secretary L. H. Cobb, D. D., of New York, the Rev. James Hyslop of Charlevoix, Mich., and the Rev. G. J. Powell, Fargo, N. D. In behalf of the Congregational Education Society of Boston, addresses will be delivered on "Modern Methods" by the Rev. Theodore Clifton, D. D., of Chicago, and on "Pressing Problems" by Secretary Charles O. Day, Boston. Foreign home missionary work and the Slavic department will be presented by the Rev. Dr. H. A. Schauffler, Cleveland. New voices from among the Superintendents will be heard—Superintendent Gray of Wyoming, Merrill of Minneapolis, Minn.; Jenkins of Atlanta, Ga., and Powell of North Dakota. "Home Missions for the Larger America" will be the theme of addresses by Superintendent L. L. Wirt of Alaska, the Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin of West Chelmsford, Mass., and the Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford of Montclair, N. J.

CHINESE WOMAN TESTIFIES.

Linguistic and Other Obstacles Overcome in Case of San Toy Fong.

San Toy Fong, arrayed in even more resplendent garments than she wore on Thursday, was in Part V. of the Supreme Court bright and early yesterday morning, ready to give her testimony in the action she had instituted against Robert Kerr to recover a half interest in the property 22-24 Pell Street. She again had with her her little baby, Ting Fong, who, like the mother, wore a new costume, and as he rested on his mother's lap was the centre of attraction.

The hitch over the question of interpreters in the trial was settled by the appearance of George Henry Likat, a Chinaman attached to the Police Department. San Toy Fong was called to the witness stand.

"Ask her if she understands what an oath is," said Justice Lawrence to the interpreter.

Mr. Likat spoke to her in Chinese. Then, turing to the Justice, said:

"She says she does not wish to say anything."

"Tell her if she doesn't speak I cannot hear her case," replied the Justice. "Ask her what will become of her if she swears falsely."

"The Court will punish me," was the reply which came through the interpreter.

Justice Lawrence was about to administer the oath to the interpreter when Mr. Likat objected to being sworn on the Bible. He declared that he wanted to take the oath according to the Chinese custom.

"Have you the Chinese symbols here?" asked the Justice.

"No."

"Well, I remember trying one Chinese case in which the symbols were brought into court. They consisted of sticks of incense which were burned, and incantations were pronounced at the same time."

After some time the interpreter and the witness both agreed to take the oath as is usually administered in Courts of Justice.

San Toy Fong then, through the interpreter, told the Court that she was the daughter of a wealthy Chinaman. That when she married Chu Fong her parents had given her $5,000 in gold and silver. She had accumulated some other funds, and had put a total of $10,000 into the property. She had paid this money to a lawyer named Ritter, who gave her a certificate of trust.

She claimed that Mr. Kerr who held a mortgage on the premises foreclosed it without giving her notice.

During her testimony the fact was brought out that her husband, Chu Fong, had served a term in the Elmira Reformatory for forgery. He is now one of the wealthy members of the Chinese colony.

Justice Lawrence reserved his decision in the case.

DR. DANIEL LEWIS RE-ELECTED.

New York Physician Again President of State Board of Health.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 11.—Dr. Daniel Lewis of New York City was re-elected President of the State Board of Health at the annual meeting of that body held here to-day. Drs. S. Case Jones of Rochester and Fred W. Smith of Syracuse were appointed a commission on tuberculosis, and Drs. Lewis, Jenkins, and Smelzer a committee to investigate the best system of disposal plants.

Pursuant to an order issued by the Governor, the Board appointed Oliver Cassidy Chairman of the committee which is to investigate the alleged railroad nuisance at the city of Hudson.

COURT OF INQUIRY APPOINTED.

It Will Try Capt. Strevell of Company B, Tenth Battalion.

ALBANY, May 11.—Adjt. Gen. Hoffman to-day appointed the following court of inquiry to investigate the charges preferred against Capt. Clarence Strevell, Company B, Tenth Battalion, by several of the non-commissioned officers of the battalion: Brig. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Col. James H. Lloyd, Second Regiment, Troy; Lieut. Col. Herman Bendell, Surgeon, Third Brigade, and Major Charles J. Buchanan, Judge Advocate, Third Brigade.

The charges are that he was guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman at the ball given by the company a month ago. Capt. Strevell requested that a court of inquiry be convened to investigate his alleged misconduct.

BULLET WHIZZED BY HIS HEAD.

Came Near Illustrating Jackson's Song, "A Little Bit Off the Top."

Business was slack at the Bronx Borough office of the American Ice Company, 761 and 763 Westchester Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and the clerks found time lying heavily on their hands. One of them, Harry Stonewall Jackson, who has a baritone voice of which he is very proud, volunteered a song, and began "A Little Bit Off the Top." He had just finished the first line and was lingering on the word "top" when there was a sharp report and a bullet buried itself in the woodwork over Jackson's head, as if it had been desirous of illustrating the song.

Instantly there was a rush for cover, but as there were no more shots the party crawled out and informed the policeman on post of the occurrence. He made an elaborate investigation, but the mystery of the bullet remains unsolved.

BOY RUN DOWN BY A CAB.

Woman Occupants, Eager to Succor, Promise Bicycle for a Doctor.

David Thompson, twelve years old, of 309 West Sixty-ninth Street, was knocked down while crossing Broadway at Seventy-second Street, in front of the Colonial Club, yesterday afternoon by a cab owned by A. D. Seaman of Seventy-sixth Street and Park Avenue, and driven by Dennis Ahearn, fifty-four years old, of 170 East Seventy-eighth Street. The vehicle was occupied by two well-dressed women.

Passing the clubhouse at the time of the accident were several women, among them Mrs. L. A. Prince of 260 West Seventy-second Street. She saw the boy knocked down, and, with the assistance of P. J. Inglehart of 910 Tenth Avenue, carried the boy to the sidewalk.

One of the women in the cab called to a crowd of boys at play near by and said: "The first boy who gets a doctor will receive a new bicycle."

Immediately there was a scramble in all directions for a physician. The first one to respond was Dr. Baruch of the Hotel Majestic. He had been summoned by James Taylor, who is employed in a drug store at Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue. The injured boy was found to have sustained contusions and bruises of the body. His injuries were dressed and he was then taken home.

The women in the cab took Taylor's name and address and promised that he should receive the bicycle.

Women know more

about preparing pure food for their families nowadays because not only have the makers of food products taught them, but they have learned from their own experience. They have learned, for example, that it is both wiser and cheaper to use an absolutely pure baking powder—one like

SOLAR
Baking Powder

"IT RISES EVERYWHERE."

It is absolutely pure, and so fulfills every requirement for health. It is of such strength that housewives should not use a particle more than the directions call for.

BIG COPPER MINE COMBINE.

Concern to be Capitalized at Over $15,000,000, It Is Said.

It was learned yesterday that a new consolidation of copper properties is soon to come into the field. It will take over a number of Mexican and United States copper mines, and be known probably as the Pan-American Copper Syndicate Company. One of the men interested in the project said last night that it was now sure of success, and that the company will be incorporated with a nominal capitalization in New Jersey, probably within the next ten days.

"It will be put on a conservative basis," said he. "The aggregate capitalization of the companies to be merged is over $70,000,000, and the new corporation which takes them all in will be capitalized at only $15,000,000 to $18,000,000. We intend shortly to apply to have the stock listed here and on the London Exchange. Besides mine owners a number of bankers and railroad men are going into it. We now have two experts examining the properties in Mexico and the services of Prof. Ricketts of Columbia will also be utilized."

The Mexican properties include, among others, the San Luis Mine, at Durango, Mexico; the San Luis Mine at Chihuahua, Mexico; the San Anitie, comprising four of those classed in the Boleo group, and located at a village called Cabblo Bula, and the San Pedro of San Pablo, a mine about twenty-four miles west of Durango, (which is the capital of the State of Durango, as Chihuahua is the capital of the State of Chihuahua.) Most of the mines in the Boleo group are said to be controlled by the Rothschilds, but not any of these come into the combination.

One of the American companies to be absorbed is the Arizona. Eastern and Montana Company, which has mines at Tombstone, Cochise, and Mayer, Arizona, and runs a smelter at Bigbug Post Office, Arizona, which it leases from the old Commercial Mining Company, controlled by Phelps, Dodge & Co. of this city.

WOOL SMUGGLING IN BOSTON.

Scheme Worked Was to Transfer the Product at Sea.

BOSTON, May 11.—Special Treasury agents under the direction of Agent Converse J. Smith of this city have just unearthed a customs swindling scheme, and as a result of investigations 100 sacks of wool, valued at $6,000, have been seized in this city, Lawrence, Mass., and Bristol, R. I. It is estimated that $40,000 worth of wool has been smuggled through the Fort of Boston during the past year.

It is believed that the wool was shipped from Canada through St. John, N. B., to Grand Manan Island, off Eastport. There it was taken by British vessels out to sea and reloaded in American vessels; then taken to American territory and loaded on cars in the same manner as wool brought into port by coastwise vessels, on which no duty is demanded.

BOY BREAKS BROTHER'S SKULL.

Eight-Year-Old Lad Swings a Club with Serious Effect.

The youngest prisoner ever arraigned in the Butler Street Police Court, Brooklyn, was before Magistrate Brenner, sitting there, yesterday. He was Frank Slagar, eight years old, of 90 Twentieth Street. He was charged with striking his five-year-old brother, Joseph Slagar, with a stick of wood, causing a fracture of the skull.

The injury was inflicted while the boys were at play in the yard of their home Thursday night. Joseph was taken to the Seney Hospital, where it was said last night that the boy would probably recover. Magistrate Brenner discharged Frank, believing that the injury was due to an accident.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Farewell communion service Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. All are welcome. Directors and friends of the seminary particularly invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Right Rev. H. C. Potter will administer confirmation at 11 A. M. at 8 P. M. Babu Protab Chunder Mozoomdar, leader of the Brahmo Somaj of India, will speak.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH Av. and 20th St.—The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Sons of This Age," and "The Children of Light." The public cordially invited.

An Address to Men Exclusively by the
AUTHOR of "THE MAN WITH THE HOE,"
Mr. EDWIN MARKHAM,
at West Side Auditorium, 318 W. 57th St., Sunday, 4:15 P. M. All seats free. Musical selections by the
Famous Park Sisters' Cornet Quartet.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES IN THE ADAMS Chapel on Tuesday, May 15, at 8 P. M. Addresses by four members of the graduating class. Presentation of diplomas by Mr. John Crosby Brown, President of the Board of Directors. Address to the graduating class by Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Faculty. These exercises are open to the public.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor, will preach at 11. Subject: "Sociological Religion." Sunday School 9:45 A. M.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Masonic Temple, 6th Av. and 23d St.—Evening, 7:45. Father O'Connor's (Christ's Mission,) Twenty-first Anniversary Exercises, continued. Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, thirty-eight years missionary in Brazil, preaches; subject: "Disastrous Results of Romanism in South America." Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor, also speaks. All welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PAternity, Rev. Chas. H. Eaton, Pastor, Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. J. Russell Taber will preach at 11 A. M. Subject, "Character Jewels."

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, Broadway and 68th St.—Rev. Livingston L. Taylor, formerly of the First Congregational Church of Cleveland, Ohio, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., pastor.
Services, Sunday, May 13th.
Dr. Babcock will preach, 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young men's Bible class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday, at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV., 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M. Choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach in the morning.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (Sherman Square Hall,) Amsterdam Av., between 70th and 71st Sts.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach. Morning, "Man's Appeal to God." Evening, lecture, "Memorials of Old Edinburgh. John Knox and Mary Queen of Scots."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 220 West 57th St., Near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service, Dr. Smith will preach; 8 P. M., evening service, Dr. Smith will preach, subject, "Absalom: The Story of His Fall"; Sunday school, 3 P. M.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8; Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; solemn vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. and 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Children's service, 3 P. M.
Musical service, 8 P. M.
Anthem, "O Saving Victim".....Tours
Offertory, "Holy City".....Gaul
Sittings free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M.
"What Is Worship?"

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St.,
The Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
11 A. M.—Litany and holy communion. Sermon by Rev. George Sherwood Whitney, Rector, of Thomasville, Ga.
4 P. M.—Evening prayer.
Sermon by Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert Collyer will preach; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel, entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, EAST 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday School 9:45 A. M. Services at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor. Subject: "Peter and the Sword." The Rev. William L. Worcester of Philadelphia will preach in the Chapel of Divine Providence, 356 West 44th Street, 8 P. M.

Church of the Strangers, West 57th Street, Near 8th Av.
At 11 A. M. } Rev. Thos. C. Hall { Will preach
7:45 P. M. } { morn. & eve.
All seats free. Deems Bible class, 10 A. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45, 27e rue est.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10½ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant.—The Rev. Richard Hartley will preach at 11 A. M., and the Rev. Charles P. Fagnani, D. D., at 8 P. M. Bible school at 9:45 A. M. Special classes for young ladies and young men.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., conducted by the pastor-elect, Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., LL. D. The public is cordially invited. Wednesday evening lecture at 8 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Purves will officiate.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 181-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 6.

FIRST MENTAL SCIENCE TEMPLE, 226 WEST 58th St.—Sunday at 8 P. M. Paul Tyner will speak on "The Making of Man."

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 22d St.—Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

HENRY FRANK.
Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av. Mornings, 11:20. "An American for President" and "Psychology or Spiritualism?"

HUGH O. PENTECOST,
64 Madison Av., near 27th St., 11 A. M.
Subject: "Be Yourself."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St.—Rev. Henry L. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Morning topic: "Creeds." Afternoon topic, second of series on Sins of the Tongue, "False Speech."

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 534 St., Corner of Madison Av.—Public meeting Sabbath evening, May 13th, at 8 o'clock, on behalf of the People's Tabernacle, East 104th St. The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston will preside. Brief addresses by Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, Rev. Dr. F. H. Marling, and others. Singing by a choir of fifty children from the People's Tabernacle Sabbath school.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d, Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday, 11 A. M., "Mountain Top and Lower Levels;" 8 P. M., popular meeting in the interest of the People's Tabernacle. The Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., and others will speak.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Sunday school 9:45 A. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D.—Services at Leslie Hall, southwest corner 83d St. and Broadway. Morning service at 11. Sunday school,

COLLEGE SPORTS TO-DAY

Dual Meets Will Take Place at Cambridge and Princeton.

BASEBALL GAMES SCHEDULED

Penns 'Varsity and Freshmen Crews Will Contend with the Naval Cadets at Annapolis.

Three athletic events of wide general interest are scheduled for this afternoon. The most important is perhaps the Harvard-Yale dual track meet at Cambridge.

Yale men retain their confidence in the outcome of the meet, while Harvard has plucked some hope of victory from the apparent brace taken by the Crimson athletes during the past week. A conservative forecast on a basis of past performances still gives Yale first place by a small margin of points. With a small margin, however, the element of chance will play a large part, and the contest this afternoon promises to be much keener than had been anticipated either at New Haven or Cambridge.

In the 100 yards Yale will probably win a majority of the points unless Harvard's freshmen, Haigh or Sprague, develop surprising form. Richards, Blount, and Gleason are counted safe by Yale. In the 220 yards Boardman of Yale is expected to lead, with Haigh of Harvard second, and Gleason of Yale third. In the quarter and half-mile runs the Yale men also seem better than their competitors. Boardman is good for 0:50 in the quarter, while Swan, Harvard's best man in the half, is out on account of illness. The mile ought to go to Clark of Harvard, and the two-mile is also safe for the Crimson according to past performances, as both Poole and Richardson have records of 10 minutes, while Teele, Yale's best man, has not done better than 10:20. Hallowell is counted on to win both hurdles for Harvard, with Fincke and Thomas of Yale second and third. Many Yale men, however, think Fincke a likely winner over Hallowell. When Boal threw the hammer 144 feet 3 inches on Wednesday Harvard men thought they had developed a man for first place in that event, but Stillman of Yale hurled the missile 152 feet on the next day, and Boal will likely make only second. Third place is much in the dark. Beck of Yale is almost a sure winner over Ellis, the Harvard full back, in the shot put. In the pole vault Yale will probably take both first and second, as Capt. Johnson is undoubtedly the best man entered, and Adriance, also of Yale, has repeatedly beaten Prouty's record vault of 10 feet 6 inches. The jumps are Harvard's strongest event. First place in the h jump, barring accidents, will be fought out between Rice and Rotch, both of Harvard, while Ellis is the likely third-place man. Capt. Daly of the Crimson football team, and Ristine, another Harvard football man, will probably take first and second places in the broad jump. This estimate would leave Yale the winner of the meet by a margin of from 6 to 10 points out of 104.

At Princeton great interest and some anxiety are felt over the result of the dual meet with the Californians to-day. The Berkeley men are in excellent condition, and are likely to show much better form than at New Haven. In the two dashes and the quarter mile Capt. Drum and Cadogan of California will meet Jarvis, Kratz, and Smith of Princeton. Drum and Jarvis both have done the hundred in 10 seconds flat, but if Jarvis is in good form the Tigers expect firsts in these three events. Capt. Cregan and Perry of Princeton will meet Service and Moses of California in the distance runs, and the Tigers again look for firsts in these events. Cregan's mile record of 4:24 and Perry's half-mile performance of 1:58 make the expectation reasonable. Hutchinson of Princeton seems a sure winner in the hurdles. In the weight events Plaw, the California star, ought to be an easy winner over Wright, and the broad jump ought to go to the Californian, Broughton, who has a record of 23 feet. First place in the high jump will probably fall either to Carroll or Serviss of Princeton. The pole vault looks like a California event, as Hoffman has cleared the bar at 11 feet 2 inches, while Coleman, Princeton's best man, has never done 11 feet.

Each of the larger colleges has a baseball game on hand this afternoon. The Pennsylvania nine will play Cornell at Ithaca; Georgetown plays at Princeton; Yale meets Brown at Providence; Columbia plays Harvard at Cambridge; Williams meets Holy Cross at Williamstown; Wesleyan plays at West Point; Dartmouth will play with the Orange Athletic Club's nine at Orange; Lehigh plays the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge, and the College of the City of New York meets Rutgers in this city. The Yale and Harvard freshman nines will play at New Haven the first game of their series.

Other intercollegiate events scheduled for this afternoon are the dual track games between New York University and Hamilton College, at Utica, and several lacrosse games. The latter include matches between Columbia and Harvard, at the Columbia grounds; Johns Hopkins and Stevens at Hoboken, and the College of the City of New York and the Crescent Athletic Club twelves, at Bay Ridge.

At Annapolis the Pennsylvania 'Varsity crew will race the eight middies that beat Yale's second crew a week ago, and the Pennsylvania freshman crew will be matched against the Naval Academy's second combination.

MANY GOLF CONTESTS TO-DAY.

An unusually attractive list of club events has been announced for the local links to-day. Naturally the younger element will view the intercollegiate competition at Laurence Harbor with the greatest interest. Unfortunately Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania have found it impossible to send teams. The probable teams of the three colleges that will play are:

Princeton—Percy R. Pyne, 2d, John Stuart, Chester Griswold, Jr., Prentice Kellogg, Jr.

Yale—T. M. Robertson, T. L. Cheny, Charles Hitchcock, Jr., L. P. Myers.

Columbia—James A. Edwards, S. P. Nash, W. A. Glenny, Lyman Rhoades, Jr.

A mixed foursome match at Ardsley will draw a large field, including all the women golfers. Baltusrol will hold its first competition of the season, and L. H. Graham has put up a cup for the handicap victor. The second monthly handicap will be played at St. Andrew's, and on the public links at Van Cortlandt the second and final game will be played for the Robinson Cup. Arthur P. Clapp has offered two silver prizes for a foursome handicap at Dyker Meadow. The Garden City Golf Club will engage in its first team match, meeting Nassau County at Glen Cove. A mixed foursome will be in order at the Westchester Country Club, and a big field will be out at Harbor Hill, Staten Island, for the first round of the Spring handicap. Some of the team matches will be: Laurence Harbor, at Richmond Hill; Essex County, at Richmond County, S. I., and the Colonia Club members will hold a tournament to pick fifteen players for three teams. Oakland, Wee Burn, Jersey City, Crescent Athletic, Montclair, Marine and Field, Knickerbocker Field, and Hillside will all hold attractive club events.

Cricket Games Scheduled.

Several good cricket matches are scheduled for to-day. The Manhattan Club will have two teams in the field at Prospect Park, where the first eleven will play Brooklyn and the second team will be opposed by the Lenox (Mass.) Cricket Club. The Kings County St. George and Nelson Lodge will also play at Prospect Park. At Paterson the home team will encounter a picked team of the New York Cricket Association, and the Montclair Athletic Club will receive a visit from the Kearny eleven.

SUNDAY OUTINGS FOR CYCLISTS.

Club Runs Arranged for Members and a Century Run for Everybody.

Club runs will again be the feature of cycling to-morrow, and if the weather is propitious the turnout will be larger than on any previous Sunday this season. Some of the runs scheduled for to-morrow are: Greater New York Wheelmen, to Coney Island; Century Wheelmen, joint ladies' run with the Caledonian Club to Cove, Staten Island; Jefferson Wheelmen, to City Island; Penn Glen Wheelmen, to College Point; Madison Wheelmen, to Coney Island; West End Wheelmen, to Coney Island; Evergreen Wheelmen, to Freeport, L. I.; Vigilant Cycle Club, ladies' run to Jamaica; St. George Wheelmen, to City Island; Kings County Wheelmen, to College Point, and Mutual Wheelmen of Brooklyn, to City Island.

The committee in charge of the century run of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America, to be held to-morrow, have arranged for three full regular divisions as well as the fast bunch, the first one starting from Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, at 6:30 A. M., and other sections following at intervals of twenty minutes. Entries will be accepted up to 9 A. M.

Several good races will be decided at the Vailsburg track, Newark, to-morrow afternoon. Frank Kramer will take part in two professional handicap events, meeting such good men as Howard B. Freeman, Jay Eaton, Archie "MacEachern, "Bob" Walthour, A. C. Mertens, and J. T. Fisher. A feature of the day will be an Australian pursuit race for amateurs. Among the entries for this race are Jacobson, Bleecker, King, and Caldwell.

TO-DAY'S MORRIS PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens; Eclipse course. Favonius, Bombshell, Windmere, Premature, Devil's Own, Charities, Lord Baltimore, Specific, and Kimmage, 110 pounds each; Nansen, George Lebar, Petruchio, Cephalgia, Sanitary, and Limelight, 107; Gold Lace, Belle of H., Beautiful, Basilisk, and Candia, 105.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. The Blue Coat, 107 pounds; Screech, 106; Sentry, The Golden Prince, and The Snapper, 105; Quickshot and Vouch, 103; Maiden, Gold Heels, and Phosphorus, 102; Ziegfeld, 100; Fleetwing and Connie, 99; Lambkin, 98; Militant, 97; Quiz II., 95; Moor, 92.

THIRD RACE.—The Fashion Stakes, for fillies two years old; four and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Empress of Beauty, Mintage, Harlem Lane, Cap and Bells, Add, Ashes, Mary McCoy, Screech, Princess Pepper, Queen Pepper, Lady Georgiana, and Anecdote, 119 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Withers Stakes, for three-year-olds; the Withers mile. Kilogram, Magnificent, Hammock, Mesmerism, David Garrick, Ildrim, Kilmarnock, and Mischievous, 126 pounds each; Chaconnac, 123.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. Raffaelo, 126 pounds; Latson, 120; Half Time and Maximo Gomez, 118; Ten Candles, 111; Greyfield and Knight of the Garter, 109; Lindemere, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—New York Steeplechase; about two miles. Diversion, Van Ship, Dave S., and Trillion, 163 pounds each; Dare All, 156; Cousin Jess, Cosmopolitan, and Ronkonkoma, 137; Plagiarist, 132.

"Skeets" Martin Disqualified.

LONDON, May 11.—At Kempton Park to-day "Skeets" Martin, after winning the Spring two-year-old plate on Mr. J. Musker's Dunover colt, was disqualified for foul riding. He was afterward suspended for the remainder of the meeting and reported to the Stewards of the Jockey Club.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

In the Only National League Game Played Philadelphia Won Easily.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—Cincinnati and Philadelphia played an old-fashioned game to-day in which runs, hits, and errors were plentiful. Hahn and Donohue lasted but three innings, and Phillips and Orth were not effective. The locals' poor fielding lost them the game. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati.	...	...2	0	3	3	0	1	0	1	1—11	15	9
Philadelphia..	...	...0	4	4	2	3	0	0	4	3—20	20	5

Batteries—Orth, Donahue and McFarland; Phillips, Hahn, and Wood.

American League Games.

At Indianapolis—Chicago, 7; Indianapolis, 1.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 7; Milwaukee, 5.

Eastern League Games.

At Montreal—Montreal, 2; Springfield, 1.
At Toronto—Providence, 5; Toronto, 4.
At Syracuse—Hartford, 5; Syracuse, 4.
At Rochester—Worcester, 4; Rochester, 9.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Rome, 9; Albany, 4.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 10; Binghamton, 8.
At Troy—Troy, 16; Oswego, 4.
At Utica—Cortland, 9; Utica, 8.

FORDHAM, 17; DARTMOUTH, 1.

Fordham had little trouble defeating Dartmouth yesterday by the score of 17 to 1. The features of the game were the pitching of Horan, who proved invincible, allowing the New Hampshire boys but two hits, and the batting of Connors, Capt. Reilly, Mitchell, and Joyce. The game was called on account of darkness in the seventh inning. The score:

FORDHAM.	R	1B	PO	A	E	DARTMOUTH.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Mullen, c.f..	2	1	1	0	0	Pingree, l.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Clarke, s.s..	2	2	2	1	2	M'C'rter, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1
Murphy, l.f..	2	0	1	0	0	Brown, c...	0	0	1	0	1
Reilly, 1b..	3	2	11	0	0	Walnwright,					
Mitchell, c.f.	2	1	0	0	0	c.f....	0	0	2	0	0
Connors, 3b.	1	2	1	2	2	Abbot, 2b...	1	1	2	1	1
Joyce, c....	1	2	3	1	0	Wentworth,					
Horan, p...	2	1	0	2	2	r.f....	0	0	2	0	0
Walsh, 2b..	2	0	1	3	1	Ford, s.s...	0	0	3	1	2
						Sampson, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Total	17	10	21	7	7	Varney, p..	0	0	0	3	0
						Hancock, 1b.	0	0	5	0	0
						Total	1	2	18	7	5

Fordham	3	5	0	3	0	6	..	..	..	..	—17
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	..	..	..	—1

Earned runs—Fordham, 12. First base by errors—Fordham, 3; Dartmouth, 1. Left on bases—Fordham, 6; Dartmouth, 4. First base on balls—Off Sampson, 4; off Varney, 3. Struck out—By Horan, 3. Home run—Connors. Three-base hit—Reilly. Two-base hits—Reilly, Mitchell, Joyce. Sacrifice hit—Murphy. Stolen bases—Murphy, Clarke, Walsh, Connors. Hit by pitcher—By Sampson, 4; by Varney, 1. Passed balls—Joyce, 1; Brown, 1. Umpire—Mr. Donovan. Time of game—1:30.

WESLEYAN, 3; MANHATTAN, 1.

In one of the most interesting and best-played baseball games ever seen on Jasper Field, Wesleyan University nine yesterday defeated the Manhattans by a score of 3 to 1. It was a pitchers' battle, in which Lufkin, the Middletown twirler, came out on top. For eight innings the Manhattans were unable to connect safely with his delivery. The score:

MANHATTAN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	WESLEYAN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Raldy, 1b...	0	0	4	3	1	M'N'ton, 2b.	0	2	2	0	0
Garvey, 1b..	0	0	12	2	0	Terrell, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0
Cotter, rf...	1	0	0	0	0	Hand'son, ss.	0	0	3	6	0
Agnew, c...	0	1	3	2	0	Harvey, 1b..	1	15	0	2	
Quinlan, ss.	0	0	1	5	0	Inglis, c...	0	0	1	3	0
Green, 3b...	0	0	1	1	1	Tirrell, lf..	0	1	4	0	0
Castro, lf..	0	0	1	0	0	Wilder, rf..	1	1	0	0	0
Byrnes, cf...	0	0	4	0	0	Garman, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
McPhillips, p.	0	0	1	3	0	Lufkin, p...	1	1	0	4	0
Total.....	1	1	27	16	2	Total.....	3	7	27	17	2

Manhattan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Wesleyan	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	—3

Earned runs—Wesleyan, 2. First base by errors—Manhattan, 2; Wesleyan, 2. Left on bases—Manhattan, 4; Wesleyan, 5. First base on balls—Off McPhillips, 2; off Lufkin, 3. Struck out—By McPhillips, 3; by Lufkin, 2. Three-base hit—Lufkin. Two-base hits—Garman, Agnew. Sacrifice hits—Green, Garvey. Stolen bases—Cotter, (2,) Quinlan, Ingils. Double plays—Raldy and Green. Hit by pitcher—By McPhillips, 1; by Lupkin, 2. Umpire—Mr. Fishel of Columbia. Time of game—1 hour 45 minutes.

TUFTS, 7; COLUMBIA, 0.

BOSTON, May 11.—Tufts easily defeated Columbia University nine at Tufts oval this afternoon by a score of 7 to 0. The Medford team hit Kebler hard and played a star fielding game, while Woodworth did the best pitching seen on College Hill this season. He struck out eight men, gave no bases on balls, and allowed Columbia but two hits. Only once in the game did the New York men see third base. The score:

TUFTS.	R	PO	A	E	COLUMBIA.	R	PO	A	E
Hafford, 3b...	2	1	1	0	Lockwood, 1b.	0	1	5	0
Fleming, 2b..	0	2	3	0	Burns, rf....	0	2	0	0
Williams, cf..	0	0	0	0	Kebler, p....	0	2	3	0
Hazelton, 1b..	0	13	0	0	Marcus, ss...	0	2	1	2
Fiske, c.....	1	9	1	0	Armstrong, 2b.	0	1	3	0
Stiles, ss.....	1	0	4	0	Melke, 1b....	0	14	0	1
Flagg, rf.....	0	1	4	0	Brown, lf....	0	2	0	0
Woodworth, p.	1	1	0	0	Barton, cf....	0	2	0	0
Lawton, cf....	2	0	0	0	Goodman, c...	0	1	0	0
Total.....	7	27	13	1	Totals	0	27	15	3
					Total	0	27	15	3

Tufts	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—7
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Fleming, Fiske. Stolen bases—Hafford, Stiles, Lawton. Bases on balls—By Kebler, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Brown. Struck out—By Kebler, 1; Woodworth, 3. Passed ball—Goodman. Umpire—Mr. Woodcock. Time—1:45.

YALE, 6; PHILLIPS ANDOVER, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDOVER, N. H., May 11.—Yale defeated Phillips Andover to-day in a finely played game by a score of 6 to 0. The score:

YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ANDOVER.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Quimby, 2b..	0	1	2	4	1	Lanigan, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0
Barnwell, c..	0	0	8	3	0	Matthews, ss.	0	1	3	2	0
Camp, ss....	1	0	1	2	0	Rinehart, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
Sullivan, rf..	1	0	2	0	0	Winslow, c..	0	0	1	3	0
Cook, p.....	1	1	1	2	0	Tobin, 1b...	0	1	15	0	1
Cunna, c....	1	2	6	1	0	Hasenwinkle,					
Ward, cf....	1	0	2	0	0	cf.....	0	0	1	1	1
Shape, 1b..	1	1	10	1	0	Stevens, p..	0	0	2	5	0
Guern'y, 3b.	0	3	0	0	1	Perin, rf....	0	0	1	1	1
						Brown, lf....	0	0	0	0	1
Total...	6	8	27	9	2	Total.....	0	2	27	18	4

Yale	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	—6	
Andover	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two base hit—Guernsey. Stolen bases—Quimby, Barnwell, Tobin. Double plays—Matthews, Lanigan, and Tobin. Sacrifice hit—Quimby. Base on balls—By Cook, 2; by Stevens, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Cunha, Sullivan. Struck out—By Cook, 5; by Stevens, 1. Wild pitch—Cook. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Crowley.

Columbia Won the Strength Test.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 11.—Harvard has lost the championship in the strength contest, which she held last year, to Columbia. The total of the record of Columbia's fifty strongest men is 59,439.4 kilograms, while Harvard has 5,813.4 points less. Minnesota has won third place, with 52,489.3; Amherst fourth, with 49,953.5, and Wesleyan fifth, with 44,115.5. Yale and Pennsylvania both withdrew, as the men did not enter in sufficient numbers into the contest.

Cochems of Harvard holds the individual championship, with 1,068.9 points; R. W. Allis of Minnesota, with 1,568.8 is second, and a Harvard man, Tobey, is third, with 1,531.4.

INTERSCHOLASTIC CYCLE RACES.

Le Roy See Made a New School Record in His Heat of the One Mile.

Interscholastic bicycle races for the championship of New York were begun yesterday at Berkeley Oval. Owing to the strong head wind and the inclement weather it was decided to hold only the trial heats yesterday and run off the finals this afternoon in conjunction with the league's regular track games. Le Roy See, the speedy skater from Berkeley School, demonstrated his ability as a bicyclist by clipping off 17 seconds from the previous interscholastic record in the one mile bicycle race. The first two men in each heat of yesterday's races are entitled to meet in the finals this afternoon. The summaries:

One Mile.—First heat won by R. G. Strange, Columbia Grammar; R. Welsh, Berkeley, second. Time—2:29 3-5. Second heat won by Le Roy See, Berkeley; H. Polyhemus, Cutler, second. Time—2:16 1-5.

One-third Mile.—First heat won by R. G. Strange; L. Hurry, Cutler, second. Time—0:42. Second heat won by Le Roy See; H. Polyhemus, second. Time—0:47.

MANY GOLF GAMES FOR WOMEN.

A Long List of Team Competitions Arranged for the Metropolitan District.

An important meeting of the Executive Committee of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association was held yesterday at 11 West Twelfth Street, and for several hours the four ladies present wrestled with the problem of arranging satisfactory dates for the inter-club team championship matches. Eleven clubs have entered teams for that event, and the Metropolitan Association of Women Golfers enters upon its first year with a much larger membership than either Philadelphia or Boston.

The clubs that will compete for the team championship, with the Captains of their respective teams, are:

Nassau, Miss Louise D. Maxwell; Dyker Meadow, Miss Madeline Chauncey; Ardsley, Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane; Morris County, Mrs. William Shippen; Englewood, Mrs. John A. Wells; Powelton, Mrs. Homer R. Ramsdell; Fairfield, Mrs. Frank M. Freeman; Richmond County, Mrs. Otis L. Williams; Montclair, Mrs. F. M. Harrison; Shinnecock, Miss Beatrix Hoyt; Seabright, Mrs. Alfred Symington.

Each club will play every other club team, making ten games for each team, and the one showing the largest number of victories at the end of the season will be awarded the team championship of the Metropolitan district, and individual prizes will be given to each member of the team. The complete inter-club schedules:

May 29—Dyker Meadow at Ardsley.
May 31—Englewood at Ardsley.
June 1—Powelton at Ardsley.
June 5—Ardsley at Morris County; Englewood at Powelton.
June 7—Englewood at Morris County.
June 8—Richmond County at Montclair.
June 18—Nassau at Morris County; Ardsley at Richmond County.
June 20—Fairfield at Richmond County.
June 21—Powelton at Morris County; Ardsley at Nassau.
June 22—Fairfield at Englewood.
June 26—Fairfield at Morris County; Englewood at Richmond County; Montclair at Powelton.
June 29—Ardsley at Fairfield.
July 3—Montclair at Fairfield; Richmond County at Seabright.
July 5—Morris County at Seabright; Montclair at Englewood.
July 10—Seabright at Fairfield.
July 12—Seabright at Englewood.
July 17—Powelton at Seabright.
Sept. 3—Morris County at Shinnecock.
Sept. 4—Nassau at Shinnecock; Powelton at Fairfield; Seabright at Ardsley.
Sept. 6—Fairfield at Shinnecock; Seabright at Nassau.
Sept. 7—Ardsley at Montclair.
Sept. 11—Nassau at Montclair.
Sept. 18—Richmond County at Shinnecock; Montclair at Seabright.
Sept. 20—Seabright at Shinnecock.
Oct. 2—Shinnecock at Ardsley; Morris County at Montclair; Dyker Meadow at Seabright; Richmond County at Nassau.
Oct. 4—Shinnecock at Montclair; Powelton at Nassau.
Oct. 5—Morris County at Richmond County.
Oct. 9—Shinnecock at Powelton; Dyker Meadow at Richmond County.
Oct. 11—Shinnecock at Englewood; Dyker Meadow at Powelton.
Oct. 12—Fairfield at Nassau.
Oct. 16—Shinnecock at Dyker Meadow; Richmond County at Powelton.
Oct. 18—Montclair at Dyker Meadow; Nassau at Englewood.
Nov. 2—Morris County at Dyker Meadow.
Nov. 6—Nassau at Dyker Meadow.
Nov. 8—Englewood at Dyker Meadow.

Six players will constitute a team, and if a club fails to appear with the full number it will forfeit three holes for each absentee. The Captains of two teams may make a change of date, if arranged within two weeks of the stated time.

The subject of the women's individual championship was discussed, and it was decided to hold the event either during the first or second week in June. The course will be announced early next week. Another meeting will be held next Thursday to arrange the championship details. The members present yesterday were Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. William Shippen, Miss Ruth Underhill, and Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane. The only absentee was Miss Beatrix Hoyt. Applications for membership in the association can be made to Miss Underhill, Secretary, at Glen Cove, N. Y., as all competitors in the individual championship must be members of clubs that are in the association.

Hilton Is Golf Champion.

LONDON, May 11.—Hilton of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club is the amateur golf champion of the year, having defeated Robb of St. Andrews by 9 up and 7 to play, to-day, in the final round of the Amateur Golf Championship Tournament, which began at Sandwich on Tuesday. Hilton has three times, and Robb has once previously contested in a final round without success.

Coffee Exchange Men Play Golf.

Several members of the New York Coffee Exchange went to the Yountakah Country Club, near Nutley, N. J., yesterday, and played a thirty-six hole golf contest for a silver cup. W. M. Martin won the trophy with a net score of 73. The leading scores were: W. M. Martin, 109, 36—73; Vander Loeb, 93, 18—75; Bassett, 108, 34—84; J. F. O'Donohue, 102, 18—84; Fisk, 103, 15—88; Dorr, 99, 12—87; Bull, 105, 17—88; Arnold, 108, 20—88; T. O'Donohue, 124, 36—88; Banks, 106, 15—91.

"ED" GILMORE'S GOOD TIP.

He Gave a Man Two Theatre Tickets Once and Got a Tip on a 40 to 1 Shot.

Edward Gilmore of the Academy of Music gave away two theatre tickets to good purpose on one occasion at least.

Mr. Gilmore was in the paddock at Morris Park on Thursday just before the fourth race was called. A man approached him with the remark: "Mr. Gilmore, you once gave me two theatre tickets. There is a horse there (Harlem Lane) that can run like a streak of lightning, and I know it."

"Take this $20," replied Mr. Gilmore, "and play $10 each way, straight and place."

Mr. Gilmore got odds of $400 to $10 and $120 to $10, and told Mr. Slattery, who is in a stock office at the Holland House. Mr. Slattery invested twice as much as Mr. Gilmore at the same odds.

Then Mr. Gilmore approached Gabe Case with the remark: "Gabe, you have lived on Harlem Lane all your life, and you ought to back the horse of that name." Mr. Case started to do so, but the long odds scared him off, and he invested $20 on another horse that was not placed.

Mr. Gilmore collected $540. Mr. Slattery $1,080, and Mr. Case asked Mr. Gilmore to hit him with a club.

RIGHTS OF WHEELMEN.

Park Commissioners Must Protect Them on the Bicycle Paths.

The Corporation Counsel received an opinion yesterday which is of great interest to bicycle riders using the bicycle path. It appears that on the evening of May 16, 1897, Edwin Collett was injured while riding a bicycle by colliding with the curbing which separated the bicycle path from the bridle path, at One Hundred and Eighth Street and Riverside Drive. He brought a suit against the city to recover damages. On the trial a verdict was directed for the city. The Appellate Division has reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial on the ground that the question should have been submitted to a jury.

Justice Rumsey, who delivered the prevailing opinion of the court, said that inasmuch as at night the curbing could not be seen, owing to the fact that it was the same color as the adjoining macadam, it was the duty of the Park Commissioners to use reasonable care to see that some information was given to bicycle riders using the entrance to the bicycle path, so that they could avoid the danger of coming in contact with the curbstone.

Chinese Baseball Players.

Members of the Seventy-first Regiment have made up a picked team for a game of ball to-night in their armory against a team of Chinese players. A Chinese band will be on hand to furnish music.

REORGANIZING THE L. A. W.

Secretary-Treasurer Bull Resigns and a Successor Appointed — Financial Affairs in a Very Bad Tangle.

It was announced at the headquarters of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen yesterday that Secretary-Treasurer Bull had handed in his resignation, and that it had been accepted. John F. Clark, who for several years has been closely identified with the league in this vicinity, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The withdrawal from office of Mr. Bull was not unexpected, and it is the first step to economize and place the affairs of the division in a sound financial condition. "We simply had to get down to a business way of conducting things," said Milo M. Belding, Jr., Chief Consul of the division yesterday. "The division at the present time is in debt about $5,000, and the only way to liquidate this debt is to economize. We are going to leave our present quarters, which are too expensive, and locate in a place that should not cost more than $300."

"Was Mr. Bull asked to resign?" was asked.

"I will not say that. It was a sort of necessary voluntary resignation. Until recently the office of Secretary-Treasurer carried a salary of $2,500 annually. It was reduced at the last meeting of the division, so that Mr. Bull received 10 cents for every member in the State. This brought his salary to about $700. When this was done Mr. Bull had about resolved to "get out."

The newly appointed Secretary will not receive any pay. He will only be nominal Secretary, as Miss E. M. Ford, who has so ably assisted in the office for several years will be the actual Secretary. This will make the expenses of office rent and clerk hire about $1,500, a saving of nearly $3,000 a year.

The income of the division is about $4,000 a year at present. This is derived from the 40 cents that is the division's share of the annual dues of $1 from each member in the State. The other 60 cents goes to the National body. At present the division owes Mr. Bull $1,350 salary, as he has not received any pay for the past 9 months. W. M. Messerole, Chairman of the Roads Book Committee, is a creditor to the amount of about $1,200, which he advanced to get out the road maps. The division also owes the National body $1,300, which was borrowed two years ago to pay the salary of Mr. Bull.

Chief Consul Belding said that practically all the debt was contracted before his administration, but he hoped to have the division clear of debt before the end of two years. He said that the division was getting out to conduct its affairs on a voluntary basis, with no officer receiving a salary.

SALE OF THE CLARK STABLE.

Banastar Bought by Craig W. Wadsworth for $11,000.

The racing stable of the late William H. Clark was sold at auction at Morris Park yesterday. Banastar, five years old, winner of last year's Brooklyn Handicap, the star of the sale, was bought by Craig W. Wadsworth, the well-known society and hunting man, for $11,000, after brisk competition, in which "Billy" Oliver, John J. McCafferty, and Charles Reed took a hand, the latter bidding up to $5,000. McCafferty stayed to $10,500, and gave it up when Mr. Wadsworth bid $11,000. "Pittsburg Phil," George E. Smith, got the good-looking three-year-old Mayor Gilroy for $3,200, and was offered $1,500 advance after the sale by M. M. Allen, who trains the horses. The fifteen horses sold fetched a total of $34,025, the sales being:

Benastar, ch. h., 5 years, by Farondale-Blessing; Craig W. Wadsworth	$11,000
The Rose, b. m., 4, by Miser-Monte Rosa; F. R. & T. Hitchcock	2,000
Lucky Bird, gr. c., 3, by Rossington-Rena H.; Craig W. Wadsworth	2,600
Little Breeches, ch. c., 3, by Exile-Sarmenta; G. Steimann	800
Mayor Gilroy, b. c., 3, by Albert-Lida; George E. Smith	3,200
The Bouncer, b. c., 4, by Miser-Rebound; Charles Reed	675
Candleblack, b. h., 5, by Candlemas-Tula Blackburn; T. H. Shannon	1,600
Sweet Tooth, br. c., 2, by Conrad-Too Sweet; Louis V. Bell	2,250
Idlaways, ch. c., 2, by Jim Gore-Gadding; O. W. Timberman	950
The Lad, ch. c., 2, by Julien-Elspa; G. L. Johnson	675
Edgefield, b. c., by Clarendon-Bridesmaid; F. Lewis	550
Light Blaise, b. f., 2, by St. Blaise-Active; F. R. & T. Hitchcock	1,200
The Musketeer, b. c., 2, by Masetto-Sis Himyar; M. McDonald	3,000
Seminole, b. c., 2, by Iroquois-Ossuta; Craig W. Wadsworth	3,000
Idle Chat, ch. f., 2, by Belvidere-Mrs. Gorsip; S. Lalor	525

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

LOUISVILLE, May 11.—Four furlongs. Oscar, 106, (Mason,) 1; Ep, 105, 2; The Auditor, 114, 3. Time—0:49. Seven furlongs. Insightly, 112, (Van Dusen,) 1; Etta, 112, 2; Anthracite, 112, 3. Time—1:28. Six furlongs, handicap. Tragedy, 103, (Howell,) 1; Bangle, 122, 2; Foneda, 103, 3. Time—1:13¾. Mile. Commonwealth's Attorney, 88, (Walsh,) 1; Indian, 88, 2; George B. Cox, 3. Time—1:45¼. Four and a half furlongs. Bob Baker, 113, (Winkfield,) 1; His Eminence, 113, 2; The Conqueror, 113, 3. Time—0:55. Mile. Three Bars, 115, (Winkfield,) 1; Hurricane, 107, 2; Clara Meader, 102, 3. Time—1:41.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Five furlongs. Money Musk, 107, 1; Battus, 107, 2; Boomerack, 110, 3. Time—0:49¾. Seven furlongs. Dutch Comedian, 124, 1; Insurrection, 106, 2; Muroscope, 110, 3. Time—1:30¾. Six furlongs. Alpaca, 100, 1; Sam Fuller, 106, 2; Ros. Diaz, 95, 3. Time—1:15¼. One mile. Caribco, 92, 1; Hub Prather, 101, 2; Prestar, 110, 3. Time—1:43. Five furlongs. Dandy Jim, 114, 1; Icon, 105, 2; Benson Caldwell, 106, 3. Time—1:02. One mile. Astor, 113, 1; Rollins, 113, 2; Tillie W., 111, 3. Time—1:43½.

Wall Street Men to Play Ball.

Two teams have been made up, representing the firms of Charles Head & Co. and Spencer Trask & Co., and a game of ball will be played this afternoon on the old grounds of the Staten Island Athletic Club at Livingston, Staten Island. "Dick" King, the well-known Stock Exchange baseball "crank," will officiate as umpire, and "Johnnie" Crane as

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $1,800,000. UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL. B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
HAVE REMOVED TO
48 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
Brooklyn Office, 208 Montague St.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

CLARENCE S. DAY & CO.
have removed their offices to the United States Trust Co. Building, No. 45 Wall Street.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.
Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.
Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Hails, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, James Roosevelt, Edward N. Gibbs, Charles W. Morse, Henry O. Havemeyer, Hosmer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, William H. Delaplaine, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles Y. Forges, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS.
WATER WORKS & ELECTRIC LIGHT 5% BONDS.
The undersigned, having been requested by a large number of holders of the above-entitled bonds of the City of Austin, to protect the interests of the holders of such Bonds, upon which default has been made, request all Bondholders to send their names and addresses, stating the number of bonds held by them respectively, to the New York Security and Trust Company, New York City, or to the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis, Missouri.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
JOHN W. STERLING, } Committee.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.
HOLDERS OF BONDS of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that there is now in the hands of the undersigned Trustees, under the mortgage by which the payment of said bonds is secured, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, gold, which, under the terms of said mortgage, is applicable to the redemption or purchase of said bonds, and that the undersigned will receive sealed proposals at the Land Office of said Company, Room 87, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Building, 49 Second Street, San Francisco, for the surrender of said bonds until 12 M., on Tuesday, the 12th day of June, 1900, at which time proposals will be opened. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for the surrender of the First Mortgage Bonds, Southern Pacific Railroad Company." The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
San Francisco, May 11, 1900.
D. O. MILLS,
HOMER S. KING, } Trustees.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 78, 117, 153, 183, 250, 275, 329, 342, 349, 380, 392, 399, 407, 417, 422, 423, 473, 520, 631, 632, 640, 675, 752, 798, 891, 1000, 1041, 1123, 1179, 1188, 1202, 1236, 1388, 1556, 1559, 1575, 1700, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of July, 1900, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 16th, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
70 shs. Procter & Gamble, pref.
300 shs. American Coal Co.
$5,000 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1927.
$6,000 Nash. & Chattanooga R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1913.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. North American Trust Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
20 shs. German-American Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. 10th and 23d St. Ferry Co. Guar. 5 p. c.
50 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
12 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Real Estate Trust Co.
20 shs. United Shoe Machinery Co., common.
20 shs. United Shoe Machinery Co., pref.
25 shs. Syracuse Gas Co.
50 shs. Colonial Assurance Co.
100 shs. New York Steam Heating Co.
100 shs. United Coke & Gas Co., common.
100 shs. United Coke & Gas Co., pref.
10 shs. City Trust Co.
45 shs. National Park Bank.
8 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$4,000 New England Gas & Coke Co. 5 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$30,000 Lehigh Valley R. R. Cons. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Regst. Bds., 1923.
$15,000 Gal., Harrisburg & San Anto. Ry. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Mtge. Bds., 1910.
$10,000 Gal., Harrisburg & San Anto. Ry. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$3,000 Adams Express Co. Coll. Trust 4 p. c. Bds., 1948.
$900 Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$100,000 Marietta Mineral R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., (Trust Co. Receipts.)
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Trust.
200 shs. Central Foundry Co., common. Policy No. 477,396, issued by New York Life Ins. Co. on Life of Hugo Funke, College Point, L. I., for $25,000.
50 shs. E. W. Bliss Co., common.
50 shs. Yellow Pine, preferred.
8 shs. United States Trust Co.
50 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Union Typewriter Co., common.
25 shs. German-American Ins. Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
DUE JULY 1, 1901.
Default having occurred in the payment of the interest on these bonds, which became due January 1, 1900, and the Receivers of the property appointed in a creditor's suit having procured from the Court leave to issue $525,000 of prior lien Receivers' Certificates, and default having also occurred in the agreement between the undersigned committee and the Missouri Railway Construction Company, dated May 21, 1896, the undersigned, pursuant to the terms of that agreement, have become entitled to a controlling interest in the stock of the Railroad Company, and have taken other proceedings to enforce the agreement and to protect the rights of the bondholders. To render these proceedings effectual, a prompt deposit of the above-mentioned bonds is necessary. A Bondholders' Agreement has accordingly been prepared, and bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds thereunder with the Union Trust Company of New York, where copies of the agreement may be obtained.
Dated May 9, 1900.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH, } Committee.

LEHIGH AND WILKES-BARRE COAL COMPANY.
To Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
Payable June 1, 1900.
By agreement between the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company and The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey these bonds will be extended Ten years from June 1, 1900, at four and one-half per cent. interest, payable quarterly on the first days of March, June, September, and December in each year, and such extended bonds be guaranteed both as to principal and interest by The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. These bonds will continue to be secured by the present mortgage which now constitutes a first lien on almost all the property of the Coal Company. The entire issue has been subscribed for, reserving, however, to all present holders who present their bonds for that purpose on or before May 21, 1900, the privilege of exchanging their present bonds for the extended bonds so guaranteed. Bondholders who desire to avail of this privilege may present their bonds at the office of The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, 143 Liberty Street, at any time after May 10, and up to and including May 21, next, and will receive immediate payment of their June coupons and receipts entitling them to the guaranteed extended bonds, which will bear interest from June 1, 1900, and will be deliverable on or about that date. J. ROGERS MAXWELL, President.
May 4, 1900.

Union Trust Company of New York,
80 BROADWAY.
New York, April 27th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

2	105	368	573	762
10	170	389	595	797
17	202	409	654	820
59	232	425	667	822
69	282	428	706	851
73	292	464	727	897
80	323	486	732	930
104	326	495	733	993
105	350	507	741	1000
107	357	533		

Said bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease July 1, 1900.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

NATIONAL NICKEL CO.
Client owning two thousand shares of stock in above company, in need of money, will sell same at three dollars per share. WM. BAILEY, 309 Broadway, New York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, May 1st, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after May 31st, 1900, to stockholders as registered upon the books of the Company at 3 P. M., April 30, 1900. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.
CHEQUES will be mailed to stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

City and Suburban Home Co.,
281 FOURTH AVE., N. Y.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held May 9, 1900, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT., payable out of net earnings for the SIX MONTHS ending April 30, 1900, was declared on the capital stock of this Company, and ordered paid to stockholders of record on May 15, 1900.
CHARLES STEWART SMITH, Treas.

American Express Company,
New York, May 9th, 1900.
A dividend of three dollars ($3.00) per share has been declared by this Company, payable in the City of New York, on and after the second day of July, 1900, to shareholders as their names may appear upon its books at the close of business May 31st, 1900.
CHAS. G. CLARK, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, May 4, 1900.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES COMPANY, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held on Monday, May 21st, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of the company, 281 4th Av., Manhattan, New York City. The polls will be open from 3:00 to 4:00 P. M.
GEORGE W. R. FALLON, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 11	592,118
To date this year	53,221,890
Corresponding date last year	82,820,087

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 11	$1,322,800
To date this year	$243,482,910
Corresponding date last year	$442,284,380

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., A	1⅛	T. C. R. T.	2
C. G. W. pf., B	⅝	Un. B. & P. pf.	1½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Int. Paper pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Iowa Cent. pf.	1	Wis. Cent. pf.	1
Laclede Gas	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	½	Int. Paper	⅞
Am. Ice pf.	1⅛	K. C., P. & G.	⅞
Am. Smelt. & R.	2¼	Lake Erie & West.	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	1⅞
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Manhattan	2⅞
Am. S. & W.	2⅝	Met. Street Railway	3
Am. S. & W. pf.	1⅞	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Tin Plate	½	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Nat. Lead	1⅞
At., T. & S. F.	1⅛	Nat. Lead pf.	2¾
At. T. & S. F. pf.	1	Nat. Steel	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Nat. Tube	⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	Nat. Tube pf.	1
Brooklyn R. T.	2⅜	N. Y. Central	1½
Canada South	1½	Nor. & West.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Norf. & West. pf.	1½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅞	Northern Pacific	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	North. Pac. pf.	⅞
Chi., I. & L.	1	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	2
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Pacific Mail	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	Pennsylvania	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅝
C., L. & W. pf.	⅞	Pere Marquette	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Pressed S. Car pf.	⅞
Consol. Gas	1½	Read. 1st pf.	⅞
Cont. Tobacco	2¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Cont. Tob. pf.	2⅝	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅞
Erie 1st pf.	1	Southern Pacific	1
Federal Steel	1⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	2½
Federal Steel pf.	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2⅝
General Elect.	¾	Third Avenue	1
Glucose Sugar	½	Union Pacific	1½
Great North. pf.	2	Union Pacific pf.	¾
Hocking Valley	1½	Wabash pf.	1
Illinois Central	⅝	West. Union Tel.	1½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. & N. W. s. f. 6s, reg.	1⅝	M., L. S. & W., ex and imp. 5s	1½
Chi. Term. T. 4s	1	Panama s. f. 6s	1½
Erie 1st con. 4s	1	Texas Pacific 2d	3
Lake E. & West. 2d	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 6s, t. f.	1½
Long Island unif. 4s	1		
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

F'klyn R. T. 5s	1	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1
Int. & G. N. 2d	2½	West Shore 4s	1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

About half a million shares of stocks were traded in upon the Stock Exchange yesterday—of which 60,000 (full shares) were of Tobacco Trust. More declines than advances were scored. Professional speculators on the short side were playing a bold game, and quotations were knocked down by the pressure they exerted. It was in the industrial list that recessions were most pronounced, Sugar dropping over a point, Steel and Wire between 2 and 3 points, Smelting shares a couple of points, and Tobacco beyond half a dozen points. Stocks which advanced made relatively small changes. Not only the professional crowd, but commission houses, seemed to be in the selling line, and at the end of the business day crowding theories were explaining that something extraordinary had taken place or was about to take place—nothing but mystery being involved in this representation.

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Tobacco Trust shares were attacked apparently by those interests that have seceded from the company—the property's controllers having disposed of speculative relationships. The stock was sold with much freedom, arrangements being made to borrow for delivery. Nothing as to the company's business was involved in the market movements, the only matter at issue seeming to be efforts to get "even" upon the part of deposed insiders.

In some of the other industrials more sensible elements ruled, even where free sales were made. In the iron and steel group there seemed to be substantial selling upon the part of those Western interests which lately became large buyers.

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Sugar Trust shares cut conspicuous figure, moving over a range of about a point. Something of a rally appeared in the last hour, but even that left the stock considerably lower than at the close of business the day before. The fact that President Havemeyer's friends have been assured that the next dividend will be less than the last one was, and that it will be fortunate if any disbursement at all is made, exerts effect. Tales of trade war settlement are shown clearly to be fabrications.

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To-day's bank statement is much forecast—Stock Exchange traders being generally disposed to expect a serious shrinkage in surplus reserves.

Yet every banker who can be induced to discuss the current situation expresses firmly the belief that money market conditions are certain for a long time to come to be easy.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

Wall Street found time yesterday, as it does each week, to speculate more or less on the probable showing to be made by the bank statement to be issued to-day. Whether rightly or wrongly, the opinion seems to be that the statement will make a bad showing, the general expectation being that an appreciable decrease in surplus reserves will be shown. The known movement of money indicates a net loss of over $1,000,000 by the banks, allowing for receipts from the Sub-Treasury and the interior, which appear to be more than offset by the gold exports. It is believed, too, that the loan account—notwithstanding the heavy liquidation in the stock market during the week—will show an increase, due to several large special loans and the continued buying of long sterling bills for investment.

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Inquiry yesterday served to bring out more clearly the fact that there is at present no likelihood of any gold being shipped to London from here, notwithstanding the reported engagement from a London source. An officer of the National City Bank said that any talk of such an engagement, except at a loss, was ridiculous, and added that the margin of profit on shipments to Paris, even with interest allowed in transit, was very small.

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The exchange market yesterday was dull but firm, while call and time money rates were unchanged.

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There will be shipped on the Etruria today 220,000 ounces of silver, 120,000 ounces of which will be sent out by the United Metals Selling Company and 100,000 ounces by Zimmerman & Forshay.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Missouri Pacific stock was one of the strong features in the early hours of trading yesterday, selling up to 58⅝ on large buying for what was said to be inside account. The movement was said to be directed against the short interest in the stock, and a number of stop orders were reached. In the afternoon the buying for the interests conspicuous in the morning ceased and the quotation fell off, closing for the day with a fractional loss on sales of 60,000 shares.

The Street was amused by the publication by a Wall Street news agency during the day of the following bulletin, prefaced by this preliminary: "Kindly aid in depressing price of Missouri Pacific by publishing slips as suggested hereunder." The bulletin follows:

"1. 10:30 A. M.—Call attention to the glaring manipulation of Missouri Pacific.

"2. 11 A. M.—This manipulation has now become the most flagrant and presumptuous ever known. The pool is struggling hard to maintain the price. N. B.—Talk continuously about the 'pool.'

"3. 11:30 A. M.—Publish the Income act for 1894.

"4. 12 M.—Publish the balance sheets for seventeen years.

"5. 12:30 P. M.—Compare the prospects of the Missouri Pacific with Southern Pacific, Atchison common, and Bay State Gas. Warn investors against being misled. To protect yourself caution against short selling on account of the wicked manipulation by the pool. N. B.—This might be inserted as an advertisement.

"6. 1 P. M.—Inform the 'pool brokers' what their orders are. Keep them advised of any change. Better make it 5,000 every eighth. Make it up as well as down, or even sidewise.

"7. 1:30 P. M.—Report gold exports, past, present, and future, and explain bearing on the situation. Don't publish anything about crop prospects in Southwest, nor say a word about Winter wheat.

"8. 2 P. M.—Publish a photograph of W. J. Bryan.

"9. 2 P. M.—Get Russell Sage to predict an immediate dividend.

"10. 3 P. M.—Don't publish the list of borrowers of 40,000 shares at a premium at the close."

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Earnings of Missouri Pacific for the first week of May, published yesterday, show an increase of $19,000, as compared with earnings in the same week a year ago.

TOBACCO'S BIG DROP.

American Tobacco stock furnished the sensation for the market yesterday, breaking sharply over 6 points and closing for the day within a fraction of the lowest price, with a net decline of 6⅝ points. The trading in the stock was on an enormous scale, more than 120,000 shares—over one-fifth of the entire market transactions—changing hands.

Two factors contributed to the decline: one, the report of new and aggressive competition by the International Tobacco Company, said to consist of Virginia and Carolina concerns; the other, the continued feeling of disappointment because the recently published annual report of the company made a poorer showing than the Street had been led to expect. The argument was that if the statement showed barely 7 per cent. on the stock for last year, instead of the 11 per cent. talked of, it could not be hoped that, with new competition, any improvement would be noted.

The selling yesterday was by houses said to be identified with one of the former officers of the company.

During the day the name of C. C. Beaman was mentioned in connection with the new International Company, but Mr. Beaman said he knew nothing about the company and was at a loss to understand why his name had been associated with it.

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Continental Tobacco issues were weak in sympathy, the common stock declining 2½ points on sales of 17,000 shares, and the preferred 2⅝ on transactions involving 4,000 shares.

SUGAR'S WEAKNESS.

Sugar Trust common stock showed further weakness yesterday, falling as low as 109½ and closing with a net loss of 1¼ points on sales of 59,000 shares. An effort was made by a bull pool to rally the stock in the last hour of trading, but, though at the outset it met with some success, the strength was not sustained and the quotation receded as rapidly as it had risen.

The weakness was due to the multiplying evidences that the trade war is just as far from settlement as ever. In its last issue, Willett & Gray's Weekly Sugar Trade Journal says:

"Conditions are unchanged between refiners, and evidences appeal to a disposition to press for business by the Arbuckles, while the Doschers remain in a passive state under small production. The Arbuckles increase rather than diminish production, and are making extra cuttings on soft sugars to find a market, and it is as likely as not they will yet cut on hard sugars for the same end, particularly as the American Sugar Refining Company is constantly increasing its production also, but continues to maintain prices here, and has even made an advance of 5 cents per 100 pounds in New Orleans for deliveries at points reached from thence. There are no settlements or arrangements for division of territory now pending."

RAILWAY STOCKS DECLINE.

Practically all the railway stocks were under pressure yesterday, and with few exceptions showed declines.

Baltimore and Ohio issues fell off 1½ points each, though an excellent statement of earnings for April was put out by the company. The gross for the month totaled $2,903,800, a gain of $479,000, while the net amounted to $891,280, a gain of $303,600.

Atchison stocks fell off also, the common 1⅛ and the preferred 1, though during the day a statement styled "semi-official" was published to the effect that the preferred stock would surely be put on a 5 per cent. basis next month, and that the common stock stood a good chance of going into the dividend-paying ranks. The truth is there is neither official nor semi-official warrant for either statement, the Board of Directors not yet having discussed the matter.

The Grangers were all sold down on unconfirmed reports of poor crop prospects, St. Paul declining 1¼, Rock Island ⅞, Great Northern preferred 2, Northern Pacific 1, Southern Pacific 1, and Union Pacific 1½.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Reports to Bradstreet's and Dun's for the week tell of continuing uncertain conditions in the iron and steel industries.

According to Bradstreet's, buyers are still holding off, most of the business done being for small lots for immediate consumption. Further declines are noted in steel billets and for some finished products, while sympathetic weakness is reported in the other metals, such as copper, lead, and tin. There was a slight increase of the output of pig iron during the month of April, and a small gain in furnace and other stocks. Steel rails and structural material are conspicuous exceptions to the weakness above noted, prices for these products being firmly maintained.

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Dun's, reviewing the situation, says that production, stimulated by high prices, rises above consumption retarded by them. The weekly output of pig iron May 1 was 293,850 tons, against 289,482 April 1, while unsold stocks not held by the great steel makers increased 44,645 tons. This would indicate a daily consumption of 40,641 tons, against 41,642 in January, hitherto the largest, but for the fact that considerable stocks have also accumulated in the hands of consuming concerns, of which enough to use much more than one thousand tons daily are now idle. Bessemer pig at Philadelphia and Lehigh Valley No. 1 here are quoted at $22 per ton, and market wire has been reduced in correspondence with barbed and plain. Considerable increase of business is reported resulting from recent reductions, but demands for higher wages, and also for the closing of some iron works two months in the year, whether there is business or not, cause some hesitation regarding future contracts.

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On the stock market yesterday all the steel and iron stocks were weak, and even in the Steel and Wire issues, which were apparently well bought on the day previous, support for the time being seemed to be withdrawn. There were no news developments to explain the weakness, but the Street generally continued bearish on the stocks, the belief prevailing that before conditions satisfactorily adjust themselves further concessions in prices on the part of most if not all of the companies are inevitable. The generally gloomy view taken of the situation may be judged when it is said that little or no heed was given to a Birmingham dispatch, published by a Wall Street news agency during the day, to the effect that negotiations are now in progress between a foreign firm and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company for a block of 100,000 tons of iron, carrying delivery all through the first half of 1901. At present, the fact of the matter is, the Street appears to be in no mood to pay attention to good news affecting any of the steel stocks, and the declines of yesterday, in light of this fact, are perhaps not surprising.

The losses were: American Steel and Wire common, 2⅝, preferred, 2; Steel Hoop, 3⅝; Tin Plate, 1½; Colorado Fuel and Iron, 1½; Federal Steel common, 1⅝, preferred, 2½; National Steel, 1⅝; National Tube, ¾, preferred, 1; Pressed Steel Car preferred, ⅝; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 2⅞.

TRACTION STOCKS DEPRESSED.

The traction stocks were raided yesterday shortly after noon by the room traders, who succeeded in forcing material declines—Brooklyn Rapid Transit's being 2⅜, Manhattan's 2⅞, Metropolitan's 3, and Third Avenue's 1.

The published statement of the earnings of Manhattan for the nine months ended March 31 were regarded on the Street as unfavorable and had a depressing influence. These figures showed that for that period the earnings on the stock were somewhat less than required to pay the three quarterly dividends of 1 per cent. each. For the last quarter of the nine months, however, the statement was regarded as more favorable, the surplus over dividends for the quarter amounting to $145,500.

RAILWAY EARNINGS STILL GROW.

Earnings of the railways of the country continue to show substantial increases, notwithstanding the direful predictions that declines instead of gains were certain. Thirty-five roads have thus far reported for the first week in May to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, and these show a net increase of 9.03 per cent., as the following figures will prove:

1st Week of May.	1900.	Inc.	Dec.
Ann Arbor	$36,339	.....	$2,203
Balt. & O. Southw.	126,321	$8,017	.....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	116,559	40,731	.....
Canadian Pacific	605,000	.....	87,000
Chi. & East. Illinois	87,700	4,900	.....
Chi. Great Western.	112,788	9,202	.....
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	651,554	.....	28,330
Cleve., Lor. & W.	44,092	14,051	.....
Denver & R. Grande.	188,500	15,800	.....
Evans. & Ind.	6,044	28	.....
Evans. & T. H.	21,190	.....	1,506
Hocking Valley	89,389	21,566	.....
Int. & Gt. Northern.	51,359	.....	7,372
Iowa Central	33,366	666	.....
Kanawha & Mich.	13,941	3,115	.....
Louis., Ev. & St. L.	36,053	6,434	.....
Mexican Central	323,175	44,410	.....
Mexican National.	153,607	22,634	.....
Minn. & St. Louis.	46,903	.....	1,290
Mo., Kan. & Texas.	189,010	20,055	.....
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt.	455,000	19,000	.....
Central Branch.	18,000	2,000	.....
N. Y., Ont. & West.	71,313	.....	7,095
Norfolk & Western.	256,652	22,483	.....
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	17,182	1,978	.....
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	49,380	38,148	.....
St. Jo. & Gr. Island.	20,805	.....	3,695
St. Louis Southw.	93,900	3,200	.....
Texas & Pacific.	128,973	10,132	.....
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	50,822	17,312	.....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	29,252	.....	6,924
Wabash	277,298	21,227	.....
Wheel. & L. E.	35,767	3,076	.....
Cleve., Can. & So.	14,057	1,565	.....
Wisconsin Central.	103,581	6,607	.....
Total (35 roads).	$4,550,689	$435,345	$58,415
Net inc., (9.03 p. c.).	.....	376,930	.....

For the fourth week in April a final statement prepared covers sixty-eight roads and shows 12.11 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year, as follows:

4th Week of April.	1900.	Inc.	Dec.
Prev. rep. (27 r'ds).	$4,145,232	$461,503	$17,457
Ala. Gt. Southern.	38,289	.....	331
Ann Arbor	41,240	.....	5,364
Bur., C. R. & North.	98,821	6,984	.....
Central of Georgia.	118,527	10,550	.....
Ches. & Ohio.	349,283	76,547	.....
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	106,150	16,149	.....
Chi., Term. Trans.	30,324	.....	1,574
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	438,820	112,762	.....
Dul., So. Shore & At.	57,440	9,940	.....
Ft. Worth & R. G.	15,422	2,553	.....
Georgia	35,074	4,195	.....
Georgia & Ala.	22,315	3,247	.....
Grand Trunk—Det., Grand Hav. & M.	498,545	39,262	.....
Int. & Gt. North.	78,240	.....	17,436
K. C., Ft. S. & M.	112,916	12,742	.....
Kan. C., M. & B.	38,231	12,135	.....
Kan. City & Omaha.	4,010	.....	1,270
Louis., Ev. & St. L.	45,956	4,070	.....
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	14,876	1,362	.....
Louis. & Nash.	639,305	64,609	.....
Mexican Central.	458,870	76,029	.....
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	136,025	35,972	.....
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	262,785	14,322	.....
Mo. Pac., Ir Mt.	729,000	55,000	.....
Central Branch.	31,000	.....	4,000
Northern Pacific.	677,632	88,411	.....
Pere Marquette.	179,770	6 747	.....
Pittsburg & Western.	99,545	25,747	.....
Rio G. Southern.	11,353	.....	117
Rio G. Western.	138,300	43,000	.....
St. Louis & S. F.	184,481	8,645	.....
St. Louis Southw.	126,200	.....	2,700
Santa F., P. & P.	20,307	2,547	.....
Sher., Sh. & South.	7,653	991	.....
Southern Railway.	668,579	50,841	.....
Texas Central.	4,806	794	.....
Texas & Pacific.	189,710	1,687	.....
Tol., Peo. & West.	20,904	831	.....
T., St. L. & K. C.	24,311	.....	14,631
West. N. Y. & Penn.	79,390	.....	2,400
Total (68 roads).	$10,979,883	$1,253,773	$67,280
Net inc., (12-11 p.c.)	.....	$1,186,493	.....

THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS.

Conflicting views in respect to general business conditions and hesitation whether to view the situation optimistically or otherwise are the features in the reports to the commercial agencies of the country telling of the trade situation. In some lines cheerfulness appears clearly warranted; in others there is not the same reason for hope.

According to Bradstreet's the trade situation this week may be summed up in the phrase, inactive demand and weaker prices. Railway earnings returns, it is true, remain wonderfully good, thus reflecting the projection of earlier conditions into the trade situation; but, on the other hand, bank clearings are smaller than for many weeks past, the shrinkage being more general. While in many respects the industrial situation is easier than it was, the unsettlement in the building trades continues marked, the reflex action being exhibited in unsettled demand for building material and weaker prices for lumber and for many products used in the building industry. The process of digestion and of readjustment goes forward in other lines, with, however, relatively less weakness than might have been expected, considering the proportion of the late advances in prices. Bradstreet's index number points to a further weakening during the month of April, and it is to be noted that a similar movement has apparently set in abroad, these two points apparently going to show that the crest of the wave for prices has, for the present at least, been reached, and that some subsidence is to be loked for in keeping with the varying proportions of the late advance.

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Dun's, on the same subject, declares that with wholesome promptness the country is recovering from the embarrassment of unnaturally high prices. In some lines the great manufacturing associations have taken the lead; in others reduction is still deferred because the entire producing capacity is eng

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday was an extremely dull day in the market for outside securities, and it was only in two or three stocks that the day's transactions were of any importance. There was a good deal of irregularity in prices, with the more marked tendency a downward one, though final quotations did show a few net advances. Even more so than on the previous days of the week traders were indisposed to be active in the market, and outside orders were so few that the day was one of the dullest that has occurred within the last three or four weeks, during which time the curb market has been more or less steadily declining. There was little or nothing in the news of the day to materially affect prices and the changes that occurred were not the result of special developments. Among the industrials were several that showed a much stronger tone than appeared in the general list, and in nearly every case the advances recorded were made on very few transactions.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION, the issue in the electric group that attracted most attention, was made prominent by a very sharp decline that occurred on sales of only 200 shares. Recent quotations for the stock had been around 5, but the first sale made yesterday was at 4, to which figure it was offered down without attracting buyers. The sale of the next 100 shares was made at 3⅞, and later the stock was bid back to 4, where it closed with a net loss of over a point from the last previous sale. Absolutely no news came to hand to account for the extreme weakness of this stock, but it may be said that in the decline the same conditions were reflected which have so unfavorably affected the several subsidiary companies of the Electric Vehicle Company. Unavoidable delays in procuring a sufficiently large number of vehicles have led to a good deal of selling by impatient holders. The price at which the stock sold represented less than 40 per cent. of its paid-in value.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was very dull, but it also showed weakness. At the close the best bid for the issue was 8½, which showed a decline of seven-eighths of a point.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of only 200 shares, which sold at 87½ and 87⅝. It closed an eighth lower for the day, at 87½ bid, but no stock was offered under 88. The other copper stocks showed no more activity than did Amalgamated.

RUBBER GOODS was one of the industrials that was in fairly good demand, and which ended the day with a net gain. Advances were recorded in both the common and preferred stocks, the former selling up to 28½, and ending the day at 28⅛ bid, a net gain of five-eighths of a point, while the preferred stock closed at 70½ bid, an advance of 1½ points.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL was not in demand and the sale of a small amount of the common stock forced the price down considerably. It sold as low as 13¾ and closed at 13 bid, a decline of about two points from the previous sales. The preferred stock was quoted as much lower at 54½ bid.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was traded in to the extent of several hundred shares between 6⅛ and 6⅜. It closed at 6¼ bid, a fractional net gain. Trading in the preferred stock was limited to 100 shares, which changed hands at 24½, and the closing bid for this issue was 24, against 24¼ bid the previous day.

STANDARD OIL was quoted four or five points higher and sales of several small lots were made at 545. It closed at 544 bid.

ST. LOUIS TRANSIT showed a net gain of one point, closing at 39 bid. United Railways of St. Louis preferred made a fractional net gain, closing at 69¼ bid, but the bonds were not quite as firm as on the previous day, and at the close were offered at 86¼ without a bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Gas Companies.		
Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅜
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	26	28
New Amsterdam pf.	48	52
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96	97
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	24½	25½
American Agri. Chem. pf.	72	75
American Bicycle	9	10
American Bicycle pf.	35	39
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	55	61
American Chicle pf.	76	80
American Woolen	17½	18
American Woolen pf.	73¼	76
Cast-Iron Pipe	5⅞	6¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf., ex div.	42¼	43½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	9	11
Distilling Company of America	6¼	6⅝
Distilling Company of America pf.	24	24½
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf.	..	45
Havana Commercial	13	14
Havana Commercial pf.	54½	56½
International Pump	18	19½
International Pump pf.	64	65½
International Power	29	35
National Enameling & Stamp	20	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	80	84
National Gramophone	49	53
National Salt	43	45
National Salt pf.	72	74
Otis Elevator	28½	30
Otis Elevator pf.	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90½	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28⅛	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	76½	80
Sloss-Sheffield	24	26
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	64	68
Standard Oil of New Jersey	544	548
United States Flour Milling pf.	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	¼
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	87½	88
American Air Power	25	30
Arizona Lead	15¾	16½
Asphalt Company of America	5	5½
British Columbia Copper	10⅝	11½
California Copper	2¾	3
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub.	106½	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	27	30
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	78
Electric Pneumatic	2¾	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	30
General Carriage	9⅝	10
Illinois Transportation	1¾	1⅞
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf.	21	23
Louis., Henderson & St. L. bonds	99	101
Marken Copper	5	6½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	15½	16½
Mexican 5s	90	93½
New England Transportation	4	4½
New York Transportation	8¼	9¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	26	27
Pittsburg Coal pf.	86½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	39	42
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	115¼	118
Seaboard Air Line 4s	80	84
Seaboard Air Line common	11	12
Seaboard Air Line pf.	32	33
Storage Power	15	17
Superior & Boston Copper	..	3-16
Tennessee Copper	12½	14
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A. 2d ass. paid.	5	5
Trust Company of America	208	210
Union Copper	6	8½
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	..	86¼
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	69¼	70½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	12	17
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	43	52
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	92¾	93¾
Western Union 4s	105¼	105¾

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Street Railways.		
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 1d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	228	230
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	38	99½
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	19	20
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	83
Nassau Electric 4s	90	93
New Orleans Traction	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf.	85	90
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	36	39
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	19
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
23d & 29th Streets 5s, 1906	113	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
United Traction, Pittsburg	108	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29½	31
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	68½	70
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	104½
Columbus Gas 5s, bonds	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	85	88
Continental Tobacco debentures, Nef.	102	106
General Electric Automobile	..	2
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	..	33
Denver Gas 5s	69	71
Knox & Hudson Gas	35	40

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, May 11, 1900.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Indianapolis Gas	100	104							
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	106							
Mutual Gas of New York	325	..							
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83							
New England Gas & Coke	18	19							
New England Gas & Coke bonds	68¾	69¾							
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112							
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	108							
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	106½							
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56							
North Hud., L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109							
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	35	37							
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	40							
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98							
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54							
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82							
Standard Gas, New York	100	116							
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	140							
Standard Gas 1st	115	117							
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15							
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	86½	98							
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	105	..							
Ferry Companies.									
Brooklyn Ferry	20	23							
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	86	87							
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93							
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	112							
Hoboken Ferry	68	69½							
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110							
Union Ferry	35	36							
Union Ferry bonds	97	98							
Industrials.									
American Typefounders'	50	54							
Barney & Smith	13	16							
Barney & Smith pf.	103	107							
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..							
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6½	9							
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	35	39							
Continental Tobacco debentures	102	104½							
General Electric Automobile	2	5							
Cramps' Shipyard	72	74							
General Chemical	90	95							
General Chemical pf.	97	100							
Hudson River Telephone	118	122							
Lorillard Company pf.	100	102							
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	120	122							
Standard Coupler	33	37							
Standard Coupler pf.	117	..							
Trenton Potteries Co.	6	10							
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	52							
Union Typewriter	27	28							
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	112							
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122							
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	109	110							
Miscellaneous.									
American Bank Note	47	50½							
Central & South American Tel.	105	108							
Iron Steamboat	2	4							
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	52							
Kings County El. Light & Power	124	130							
Retsof	30	..							
Retsof bonds	80	85							
Southern Light and Traction	31	35							
Am. Car & Found. Co.			2,058		16¼	17	16¼	17	+ ⅝
Am. C. & F. Co. pf.			545		65¼	66¼	64⅝	65	.....
American Cotton Oil			150		33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Am. Cotton Oil pf.			11		96	96	96	96	.....
American District Tel.			200		26	26	26	26	— ½
American Ice Co.			900		41	41¼	41	41¼	+ ⅛
Am. Ice Co. pf.			100		71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	— ⅛
American Linseed Co.			219		12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Am. Linseed Co. pf.			50		55½	55½	55½	55½	.....
Am. Malting Co. pf.			500		23	23	22½	22¾	.....
Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.			4,978		40⅝	40⅝	38	38½	— 2¼
Am. S. & R. Co. pf.			162		89	89	89	89	— ⅝
Am. Steel Hoop Co.			1,050		24	24	22½	22½	— ⅝
Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.			310		72½	72½	72	72	.....
Am. Steel & Wire			22,995		40¾	41	38	38¼	— 2⅝
Am. Steel & Wire pf.			4,855		79⅞	79⅞	78	78	— 1½
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.			59,845		111⅞	111⅞	109¾	110¼	— 1½
American Tin Plate			467		28½	28½	26	26	— 2¾
Am. Tin Plate pf.			685		77½	77½	77	77	.....
American Tobacco			120,735		97½	97½	90½	90½	— 6⅝
American Tobacco pf.			120		133	133	130½	130½	.....
Anaconda Cop. M. Co.			44		44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
At., T. & S. F.			8,715		24½	25	23¾	24	— 1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.			18,585		69½	69¼	67¾	68	— ⅝
Baltimore & Ohio			12,120		77¼	77¼	75	75¼	— 1½
Baltimore & Ohio pf.			2,525		80¾	80¾	79¼	79½	— 1½
Brooklyn Rapid Tran.			24,320		72	72	69¼	69¾	— 2⅜
Brooklyn Union Gas.			86		150	150	150	150	.....
Canada Southern			300		52¼	52½	52	52	— ½
Canadian Pacific			100		93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio			1,740		28	28	27½	27½	— ⅜
Chi., Bur. & Quincy			14,990		124⅛	124⅝	123½	123⅞	— ⅛
Chicago & East. Ill.			200		103	103	100	102	— 1
Chicago Great West.			2,380		13	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.			300		75¾	75¾	74½	75½	+ 1⅜
Chi. Gr. West. pf. B.			100		39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
Chi. Gr. West., deb.			300		87⅝	87⅝	86	86	— ½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.			200		23	23	22½	22½	— 1
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.			200		54	54	53	53	.....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul			18,200		116¾	116¾	115	115	— 1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.			1,030		172	172	172	172	.....
Chi., R. I. & Pac.			3,975		106⅜	106¼	105¾	106	— ⅛
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.			112		12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Chi. Term. Transs.			115		36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.			645		58¾	58¾	58	58	— 1¼
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.			100		66	66	66	66	— 2
Colorado Fuel & Iron			2,350		39	39	37	37½	— 1½
Colorado Midland			200		12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
Colorado Midland pf.			100		29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	.....
Colorado Southern			35		6⅞	6⅞	5⅝	5⅝	.....
Col. Southern 1st pf.			325		40	40	39½	39½	+ ⅛
Col. & H. C. & Iron.			200		16	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
Consolidated Gas.			440		182	182	181	181	— 1½
Con. Tobacco Co.			17,175		28	28¼	25½	25½	— 2½
Con. Tobacco Co. pf.			3,900		79	79½	76¼	76¼	— 2¾
Delaware & Hudson			300		115½	115¾	113¾	113¾	— ¼
Denver & Rio Grande			200		17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Denver & R. G. pf.			68		68	68	68	68	— ¼
Erie 1st pf.			510		36¾	36¾	36	36	— 1
Federal Steel			7,140		39¼	39¼	38¼	38¾	— 1⅝
Federal Steel pf.			1,000		68½	68½	67¾	67¾	— ½
General Electric			125		136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼	— ½
Glu. Sug. Ref., ex div.			330		47¼	47¼	47	47	— ⅛
Great Northern pf.			735		153	153	151	151	— 2
H. B. Claflin Co.			25		110	110	110	110	.....
Hocking Valley			1,200		38¾	38¾	37	37¾	— 1⅛
Hocking Valley pf.			90		66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	.....
Illinois Central			200		113	113	112¾	112¾	— ⅝
International Paper			2,125		23	23	21½	22	— ½
International Paper pf.			1,011		63¼	64	63¼	64	+ ¼
Iowa Central pf.			500		48	48	48	48	+ 1
K. C., P. & G. ful as. pd.			800		17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
Keokuk & D. M. pf.			100		15	15	15	15	.....
Laclede Gas			550		67	68	67	67	+ 1
Lake Erie & West.			100		29	29	29	29	— ¼
Louisville & Nashville			4,050		80¾	80¾	79½	79½	— 1½
Manhattan Elevated			13,970		92	92	89¾	89¾	— 2⅛
Met. Street Railway			4,020		153	153	149½	150	— 3
Met. W. S. El., Chi.			..		32½	32½	32½	32½	.....
Mexican National ctfs.			..		4	4	3¾	3¾	.....
Minn. & St. Louis			..		63	63	63	63	— 1
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.			..		95	95	95	95	.....
Mo., Kan. & Texas			..		11	11	10 11	11	.....
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.			3,250		34¾	34¾	32½	32¾	— 1½
Missouri Pacific			72,705		58¾	58¾	56½	56½	— ⅞
National Biscuit Co.			150		30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.			100		85	85	85	85	.....
National Lead Co.			2,255		20¼	20¾	19	19¼	— 1½
National Lead Co. pf.			981		101	101	100	100	— 2¾
National Steel			2,310		33½	33½	30¾	30¾	— 1⅝
National Steel pf.			300		88	88	87½	87½	.....
National Tube			853		46¼	46¼	46	46¼	— ¾
National Tube pf.			575		87½	87½	87½	87½	— 1
New Jersey Central			100		117	117	117	117	.....
New York Air Brake			157		126½	126½	126½	126½	+ 1½
New York Central			1,759		131⅝	131½	130½	130¾	— 1½
N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.			100		35	35	35	35	— ½
N. Y., Ont. & West			2,610		21⅝	21¾	20¾	21¼	— ⅜
Norfolk & Western			3,803		35½	35½	33¾	33¾	— 1½
Norfolk & West. pf.			100		76½	76½	76½	76½	— ⅛
North American			215		14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Northern Pacific			11,120		56¾	56¾	55¾	55¾	— 1
Northern Pacific pf.			530		74¼	74¼	73½	73½	— ½
Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.			200		30	30	30	30	.....
Pacific Coast 1st pf.			110		83	83	83	83	— 2
Pacific Mail			1,980		30¾	30¾	30	30¼	— ⅛
Pennsylvania R. R.			11,820		131½	131¾	130	130¼	— 1½
Peo. Gas, Chi., ex d.			9,655		101¾	101¾	99¾	99¾	— 1⅞
Père Marquette			500		25	25	24	24⅛	— ⅞
P., C., C. & St. L.			50		82	82	82	82	.....
Pressed Steel Car pf.			110		77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	— ¾
Pullman Company			164		182	182	182	182	.....
Reading			750		17¾	17¾	17	17	— ½
Reading 1st pf.			1,950		56½	56½	55½	55½	— ⅞
Reading 2d pf.			300		28½	28½	28	28	— ¼
Republic Iron & Steel			100		15	15¾	14¾	15⅜	— ⅛
Rep. Iron & Steel pf.			1,077		57½	57½	56¾	57½	— ⅛
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.			300		32¾	33	32½	32½	— ½
St. Louis Southw. pf.			1,050		11	11	11	11	— ⅛
Southern Pacific			14,333		28¾	28¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅞
Southern Railway			4,125		34¾	34¾	33¾	33¾	— 1
Southern Railway pf.			4,950		12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅝
Standard R. & T.			17		55¾	55¾	53⅝	53⅝	— 2¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron			2,845		5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
Texas Pacific			1,030		77	79½	76	76	— 2⅞
Third Avenue			1,090		17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Tol. & O. C. pf.			120		107½	107½	107	107	— ¼
Twin City R. T.			1,800		64	64	64	64	+ 2
Un'n Bag & Paper Co.			120		13	13	13	13	.....
Union B. & P. Co. pf.			250		59	59¼	59	59½	+ 1½
Union Pacific			16,805		54⅝	54⅝	52¾	52¾	— 1½
Union Pacific pf.			1,815		74¼	74¼	73¼	73¼	— ⅝
United States Leather			3,490		11¾	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
U. S. Leather pf.			950		70	70½	69¾	69¾	— ⅛
United States Rubber			300		29¼	29¼	29	29	+ ⅛
U. S. Rubber pf.			120		94	94	94	94	+ 1
Wabash			800		8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Wabash pf.			1,800		22¼	22¼	21¾	21¾	— 1
Western Union Tel.			9,140		80¼	80¼	78¾	78¾	— 1½
Wheel. & Lake Erie.			350		9⅞	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.			125		53	53	53	53	.....
Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.			835		27¼	27½	26½	26½	— ⅝
Wisconsin Central			300		16	16	16	16	+ ¼
Wisconsin Cent. pf.			400		45	46	45	46	+ 1
Sales			592,118						

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 11.—There was a return to dullness to-day in the Boston market. There were few price changes and few transactions. There was some selling of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to relieve the tedium of the day, and the usual attractiveness did not desert Sugar. Barring these specialties, the market was flat. Less than 1,500 shares of mining stocks of all kinds sold in the first half of the day. The spurt in Erie Telephone ended with yesterday, only ten shares selling this morning, with a round lot at 104½ in the afternoon, a recession of 1⅜ from yesterday's close. Bell was 3 lower, at 310. Cochiti Mining was off ⅛, at 9½, and Parrot ⅛, to 40½. Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western 4s eased ½, to 96½; Birmingham incomes held at 68, and Fort Scott and Memphis 6s gained ½, to 109½. Montana lost 4, to 290.

At the Clearing House money between the banks was loaned at 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at 5 cents discount and par.

Call money is being offered somewhat freely to the best people at 2½ per cent., and mercantile paper, in moderate supply, is quoted at from 3½ to 4½ per cent., according to names and length of time.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	5	Old Colony	2	3½
Allouez	1¾	2	Old Domin'n	16¾	17
Arcadian	16½	17	Osceola	65	66
Arnold	5½	6	Parrot	40¼	40¾
Ash Bed	.36	.60	Pioneer	.50	.75
Atlantic	22½	24	Quincy	135	137
Baltic	19	19½	Rhode Island	4	4½
Bost. & C. Cr.	.15	.35	Santa Fé	4⅞	5
Bost. & M.	200	201	Santa Ysabel	1	1¼
Butte & B.	64	66	Shoe	20¾	30
Cal. & Hec.	755	760	Tamarack	178	180
Centennial	16½	17	Utah Cons.	27½	28½
Franklin	13½	14	Washingt'n	1	1⅛
Humboldt	.75	1	White Knob.	15	17¼
Isle Royale	24½	26	Winona	2½	3½
Mohawk	14	15	Wolverine	38	39

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	242	243	Fitchburg pf.	131	132
Bost. & Low.	242	244	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Me.	193	195	E. 6s	116½	..
Bost. & Prov.	300	..	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. Elev.	142½	143	E. 7s	115	..
Bost. Gas 5s	82	85	West End	92	93
Cent. Mass.	12½	13½			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	308	309	Mex. Tele.	2⅜	2⅝
Chic. Stk Y.	133½	135	U. S. Oil	17	17½
Dom. Coal	41½	42¾	West'g'se El.	44½	..
Dom Coal pf.	117	118½	Westinghouse		
Erie Tel.	103	105	Elec pf.	61	..

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The local stock market was again lifeless. Linseed, which took a spurt just before the close yesterday, lapsed into its former state of dullness this morning, and prices for both the common and preferred stocks showed some recessions from last night's close. The common opened at 13 and closed at 12⅝. The preferred closed at 56, a loss of half a point. Match stopped at 122½, a similar decline. Metropolitan "L" common sold at 31¼@31 and the preferred at 77. The bonds brought 90¾. Biscuit preferred broke a point from 84 and closed at 83½. Radiator common went off a point to 39, but the rest of the local list showed little or no change from yesterday.

	High.	Low.	Close.
325...American Linseed	13	12½	12½
510...American Linseed pf.	56½	56	56
150...American Radiator	39	39	39
50...American Strawboard	31½	31½	31½
59...Chicago Telephone	190	190	190
100...Chi. Union Traction pf.	71	70½	71
100...Diamond Match	123	122¾	122½
170...Lake Street Elevated	9	8⅞	8⅞
125...Metropolitan Elevated	31¾	31	31
100...Metropolitan Elev pf.	77	77	77
1,115...National Biscuit	31	30½	30⅝
172...National Biscuit pf.	84	83	83½
87...West Chicago	109	108¾	109
50...Western Stone	36	26	26

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Consolidated Lake Superior continued to-day to impart encouragement to the Philadelphia list, everything else being dull and weak. To-day it reached 30; yesterday it closed at 27; last week it sold at 22. In the general list some new low records were made—Asphalt 5s at 69⅝; Philadelphia Electric at 3⅜; Cambria Steel at 17½; Bethlehem Steel at 13¼; Susquehanna at 2⅞. Choctaw preferred fell below 40 for the first time since October, 1898. Not since April, 1899, has Pennsylvania Steel sold as low as 90, which was to-day's opening price. Electric Storage Battery also experienced a sharp fall. Electric of America was down again to 8¼. American Cement was ½ lower. The market has the blues, and will not see pleasing things.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	17½	17¾	Phila. Trac.	98¼	98½
Choctaw	39½	39	Union Trac.	36	36¼
C. T. Pitts.	24	24½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Lot in Orphan Asylum Block Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Pease & Elliman have sold for the Barney-Sheldon syndicate, to Henry D. Babcock, the lot on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 75 feet west of Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.5. This transaction completes the resale of all the lots on the Fifty-second Street front of the Orphan Asylum block, and leaves only the five Fifth Avenue lots, extending south from the Fifty-second Street corner, to be sold at auction by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. next Wednesday.

F. R. Wood & Co. and M. E. Hewitt & Co. have sold for a client the six-story elevator apartment house 288 West Ninety-second Street, 50 by 87.8 by 100. The seller gives in exchange the dwellings 508 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 523 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and 144 East Fifty-third Street, together with out of town property.

B. C. & F. T. Barry have sold for Isidore Gartner to Thomas B. Kent the four-story dwelling, with extension, 52 East Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for the Riverside Building Company the three-story dwelling 106 Edgecombe Avenue, 16 by 55 by 82; also, for the same sellers to Charles Young, the three-story dwelling 309 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 17 by 55 by 100; also, for William G. Crenshaw to a Mr. Cadieux, the four-story dwelling 116 West Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 65 by 100.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for S. Epstein and M. Solomon, for about $13,000, the four-story double tenement 202 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25 by 88.

J. R. Roberts, who recently sold 9 to 15 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Samuel Greene, took in exchange for that property a tract of about 400 lots in the Throgg's Neck section of the Bronx, known as the Schuyler Gardens. D. H. Scully and C. W. Taylor were the brokers in the trade.

Herman Schleicher and others have mortgaged the property 7 Pine Street to the Seamen's Bank for Savings for $145,000. The mortgage is made for a period of three years.

Marx and Moses Ottinger have made a building loan of $110,000 to Missouria and Henry S. Houpt, the property involved being the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, 125.8 by 100.

P. T. Canavan has leased 154 and 156 Ninth Avenue for the Edgar estate—No. 154 to John Burns at an annual rental of $800 and No. 156 to Frederick Ritzle at a rental of $600.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

623 Lenox Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 75, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Stephen P. Cox.....$19,000

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Park Avenue, east side, 160 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 50 by 125, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Albert C. Henchken..... 4,710

By John T. Boyd.

Park Avenue, northwest corner of Ninety-eighth Street, 100.4 by 100, four five-story brick flats, with store in the corner; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Simon Adler and others..... 17,315

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 442 Fifth Avenue, for a brick fence, 28 feet high, estate of John G. Wendel of 70 Malden Lane, owner; J. B. Snook & Son, architects; cost, $200.

Manhattan Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for a seven-story brick and stone apartment house, 100.11 by 95; George L. Felt of 60 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; F. C. Browne, architect; cost, $250,000.

Eastern Boulevard and Cabot Street, Oak Point, for a two-story frame office, 21 by 31; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, owner; A. H. Lee of New Rochelle, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Valentine Avenue, for a one-story frame stable, 21 by 16; Mary E. Ryan, premises, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $200.

Forty-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Madison Avenue, for three four-story and basement brick dwellings, 20 and 22 by 78; Charles Buek, 109 West Forty-second Street, owner; Charles Brendon, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 555 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 14; S. McNally, 248 East Seventy-fourth Street, owner; J. J. F. Gavigan, architect; cost, $100.

Hughes Avenue, west side, 196 feet south of Oak Tree Place, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 33; Louis Eickwort of 1,849 Anthony Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 524 and 526 East Twentieth Street, to a four-story brick factory; J. V. Brookman, owner; Cornelius O'Reilly of 121 East Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $4,500.

Nos. 15 and 17 West Forty-fourth Street, to a six-story brick school, rear extension; the Drearley School, Limited, owner; H. R. Marshall of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 4 East Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick studio building; W. W. Astor, owner; A. J. Weingat, architect; cost, $1,000.

Avenue A, southeast corner of Eighty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling and store; Hugo Kanzler of 106 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; N. Langer, architect; cost, $500.

No. 84 and 86 Eldridge Street, to a three and five story brick tenement and shop; Max Dorf of 86 Division Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $150.

No. 53 Chrystie Street, to a six-story brick stable; A. K. Ely of 103 Gold Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $150.

King's Bridge Road, west side, 95 feet north of High Bridge Road, to a two-story frame dwelling; H. A. Hampe, Fordham, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 17 East Fifty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Clarence Cary of 59 Wall Street, owner; Snelling & Potter, architects; cost, $25,000.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; P. T. Brady, premises, owner; B. Muldoon, architect; cost, $100.

Decatur Avenue, northwest corner of King's Bridge Road, to a one-story frame dwelling; W. N. Edwards, owner; E. Berger, architect; cost, $150.

King's Bridge Road, north side, 96 feet west of Cole's Lane, to a three-story frame dwelling and shop; George Armstrong, owner; E. Berger, architect; cost, $500.

No. 30 East Thirty-seventh Street, to a one-story frame office; Mrs. John Hutton, premises, owner; A. J. Cornell, architect; cost, $250.

Fiftieth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Ninth Avenue; also 36 East Twelfth Street, to two four-story brick schools; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $900.

No. 305 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; V. Cicoia, premises, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $1,000.

Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; D. Wehrenberg of 507 Manhattan Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 1,624 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Louis Wolf, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $500.

No. 282 West Twenty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; M. Greenberg of 99 Nassau Street, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis of 220 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Seventh Avenue, southwest corner of Fiftieth Street, to two five-story brick hotels; Louise Livingston of 20 North Washington Square, owner; A. H. Taylor of 20 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, May 11.

ALLEN ST, s e s, 151 ft s of Rivington St, 42x87.8; Jacob Fischel and wife to David Wasser 1

AVENUE D, e s, 74.8 ft s of 3d St, 18.7x90; also Avenue D, e s, 56.1 ft s of 3d St, 18.7x90; Rosa Wallach to Annie Schreiber 1

GRANT AV, s w corner of 179th St. —x 82 to 179th St, x3; William K. Bassford and wife to Theodore N. Ripsorn..... 10

JEFFERSON AV, n w s, Lot 48, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 25x178.10x25x 176.4; also title to strip in rear, being 25x23.8x25x21.2; Mary C. Breen to John Faulkner 100

JEFFERSON ST, n s, 109.5 ft e of Clinton Av, 20x120; Charles A. Mapes to Julia C. Hendrickson 8,500

LOT 420, map of Laconia Park; William Gee to Malinda G. Mace..... 50

MADISON AV, 1,857, e s, 17.7x93; George W. Spitzer, executor and trustee, to Joanna Stahl..... 14,100

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 121st St, 25.11x95; Edward F. Reilly to Nellie C. Riley..... 1

MOHEGAN AV, w s, 529 ft s of Samuel St, 98x19.1x72.5x47.9; Mary A. Case, and another to Annie A. McCort..... 1

MONROE ST, n e s, being Lot 26, map of Village of Upper Morrisania; Andrew Stockinger and others to William Oppenheimer 16,000

PARKER AV, e s, Lot 22, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Michael Maher and another..... 1

PROSPECT AV, n e corner Dawson St, 65.11x106.10x127.9; Edward M. Burghard, referee, to Charles S. Salomon..... 19,000

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 82 ft s of 141st St, 20.11x100; Stephen J. Egan to John C. Hegeler..... 1

THOMPSON ST, 11, w s, 19.6x100x19.9x 100; Lewis Z. Bach to William J. Alexander and another..... 8,500

VIRGINIA ST, w s, adjoining land of John Harper, 50x122x—x120; Tiebout Av, s e s, 450 ft n e of Clark St, 50x149.8x50.7x 142; Henry M. Whitehead, referee, to Josephine Cosgrove..... 6,500

WALES AV, e s, 66.6 ft n of Dater St, 16.6x100; Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Mary G. Paxton..... 4,000

WASHINGTON ST, 708, 21x irregular; William Wetterer to Gibson Putzel..... 1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 311.5 ft s of 170th St, 25x80; Augusta Theil to Julia E. Davenport 1

WESTCHESTER AV, s e corner of 156th St, runs n e 13.11 ft to Beach Av x s e 142.7x s w 94.8x n w 83 to avenue x n e 119.7; Michael Davis to Aaron Abrams.. 1

3D AV, 2,091, 25x100; Abraham Crager to Solomon Abrahams 1

6TH AV, s e corner of 9th St, 23.6x77.7; 6th Av, e s, 23.8 ft s of 9th St, 20.2x 77.6; Katherine B. Babcock and others to J. Newton Osorio..... 55,000

8TH AV, s w corner of 17th St, 46x100x 45.8x100; Louis Sachs and others to Leopold Kaufmann 1

9TH AV, n s, east 25 ft of Lot 316, map of Wakefield, 25x114; John Lynch to George Buchanan 1

4TH ST, 22 West, 25x91; Ralph F. Shropshire to Sopho P. B. Shropshire, ½ part.

22D ST, n s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; James W. Hyde, referee, to John Mullane 12,050

56TH ST, 63 West, 22.8x100.5; Martha C. Davidson to Venetia Crawford..... 1

58TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 20x 100.5; John H. Strzelecki to Petronella Czarneckl..... 14,500

62D ST, 219 West, 25x100.5; William H. Sage, referee, to Daniel B. Childs and another, executors, &c..... 16,500

64TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 75x 100.11x irregular; Jane Sanders to Pincus Lowenfeld, 1-3 part..... 15,000

94TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 75x 200.10 to 93d St x irregular; Catharine M. Sanford, by guardian, to William Prager and another 4,000

72D ST, n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x77.2, ½ part; Charles and Abraham Rosenthal to Isaac Rosenthal..... 1

76TH ST, n s, 202 ft e of 1st Av, 21x 102.2; Moritz Weiss and wife to Aaron Goodman 1

76TH ST, n s, 202 ft e of 1st Av, 20x 102.2; John P. Gough and others to Hulda Wittner 4,750

77TH ST, 215 ft w of 2d Av, 20x67; William and Frances A. Chapman to Annie I. McCaffrey..... 11,000

80TH ST, 69 East, 20.6x102.2; William Wetterer to Gibson Putzel..... 100

86TH ST, 240 East, 20.10x100.2; John C. Schawe to Margaret Heenan..... 1

87TH ST, 175 West, 17x100.8; Henrietta K. Floyd to Florence W. Clark..... 1

100TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.6x100; Harold Nathan, referee, to Clarence G. Taylor 1,000

100TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; Harold Nathan, referee, to Clarence G. Taylor..... 1,000

102D ST, 248 West, 37.10x90.2x90.95.5; Louise V. Weber to Samuel S. Morris.. 1

111ST, 131 East; 17.11x100.11; Mary Conlon to Abraham Romm..... 1

111TH ST, 93 East, 16x100.11; Henry M. Geschelt, referee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 4,500

111TH ST, 101 East, 15.11x100.11; John H. Bloodgood to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 100

111TH ST, 101 East, 15.11x100.11; John M. Geischeidt, referee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 8,550

112TH ST, 252 and 254 East, 37.6x irregular; Ida Stein to Pietronilla Bozzie.... 13,700

114TH ST, 17 East, 25x100.11; John Byrns to Michael Walsh..... 1

116TH ST, 438 to 446 East, 100x100.10; Moses Strauss to Abraham Levy and another 1

117TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; May Diskin to A. T. Mackenzie.

124TH ST, 202 West, 18x100.11; Alonzo C. Maynard to Florence M. Maynard..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BUNKE, Ratje, to David Nachenson; 112th St, 328 East, 5 years..... $540

DILLON, Bridget, to James Duff; 1st Av, 2,387, 3 years..... 720

EGGERS, Georg W., to Johanna M. Johannsen; Columbus Av, 686, 5 years... $1,200 to 1,500

GARRETTSON, Helen J., to Albert Bruen and others, Fulton St, 212, 3 years..... 1,800

GEOGHEGAN & KENNY to BROTHER, to Max Pilmer, Prince St, 60, 3½ years.. 900

HERTER, Peter, to Isaac D. Wolf; Pike St, 45, corner Madison St, 3 years..... 900

KNOWLES, Edwin B., to Samuel W. Weiss; Depot Lane, s s, adjoining land of Mr. Knapp, 3 years..... 600

LAWLESS, Thomas P., and others to Henry A. Recse; 534 Washington St, 5 years 2,200

MINOR, John C., and another, trustees, to Bruen, Ritchey & Co.; Fulton St, 214, 5 years..... 3,250

ROUSE, Samuel, to Isaac Brafman and another; Amsterdam Av, 1,628 and 1,630, 3 years..... 3,000

RUPPERT, Catherina, to Peter Gaudert; Courtlandt Av, 614, n e corner of 151st St, 5 years..... $1,400 to 1,500

SMITH, Margaret A., to James W. Renwick; 40th St, 223 and 225 West, 5 years 3,600

VOLENCE, Vincent, jr., to Hannibal D'Urso and another; 3d Av, 2,239, store, 3½ years..... 600

ZBOROWSKI, Elliott, to Henry Greenwall and Sidney H. Weis; 8th Av, e s 49.5 ft n of 41st St, runs e 100x s 49.5 to 41st St x e 150x irregular to 42d St x w 33.4x s 98.9x w 100 to avenue x s 49.4, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1900..... 30,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ABRAMS, Aaron, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and another; 156th St, s e corner Westchester Av, 13.11 ft to Beach Av, x142.7x irregular, to Westchester Av, x 119.7 ft to beginning, demand..... 2,945

ABRAMS, Aaron, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and another; 156th St, s e corner of Westchester Av, 13.11 ft to Beach Av, x142.7x irregular, to Westchester Av, x 119.7 ft to beginning, demand..... 8,500

ALEXANDER, William J., and Charles J., to Mary L. Payson; 11 Thompson St, 3 years 7,000

BORZI, Pietronilla, to Ida Stein; 252 and 254 East 112th St, 2 years..... 1,500

BRAND, Max, to Mehry H. Loeb; King's Bridge Road, w s, 177.4 ft s of 192d St, 5 years..... 1,300

BUCHANAN, George, and wife, to John Bussing, jr., and wife; 9th Av, n s, 25 ft e of lot 316, map of Wakefield, installments 2,000

BURNS, Samuel F., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 45th St, s s, 60 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years..... 16,000

COHEN, Louis, and Isaac Polstein to Samuel H. Stone; 318 and 320 East 5th St, due as per bond..... 4,000

DAVIS, Michael, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and another; 156th St, s e corner Westchester Av, 13.11 ft to Beach Av, x142.7x irregular, to Westchester Av, x 119.7, to beginning, 1½ years..... 34,000

DISKEN, May, to William M. Kingsland; 117th St, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years. 23,000

DISKEN, May, to Peter Donald; 277 West 117th St, 5 years..... 24,000

DISKEN, May, to William J. Barrett; 277 West 117th St, 1 year..... 4,000

DISKEN, May, to Newman Cowen; 117th St, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years.... 2,000

DUFFY, Bernard F., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 33d St, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 3,000

EYDENBERG, Abraham, to Isidore Jackson and another; 87 Columbia St, demand 22,600

EYDENBERG, Abraham, to Isidore Jackson and another; 89 Columbia St, demand 12,000

EYDENBERG, Abraham, to Isidore Jackson and another; 91 Columbia St, demand..... 12,000

EYDENBERG, Abraham, to George G. Kip; 91 Columbia St, 5 years..... 29,000

EYDENBERG, Abraham, to James Chambers and others; 80 Columbia St, 5 years 29,000

GORDON, Margaret J., to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger; Lots 12 and 13, map of Westchester Terrace, demand..... 600

GRINSTED, David, to the Security Trust and Life Insurance Company; 351 West 45th St, 3 years..... 4,000

HAINES, Samuel B., to Franklin Haines; 10th St, n s, 308.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 3,000

HART, James J., to Harlem Savings Bank; Prospect Av, e s, 250 ft n from n w corner of Lot 67, map of Woodstock, 1 year..... 2,500

HEENAN, Margaret, to John C. Schawe; 9 East 86th St, 3 years..... 24,500

HOULAHAN, John J., to Marianne Rosenzweig; 6th St, s s, 100 ft w of Av. B, demand..... 3,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Sophia Mayer; 8th Av, s w corner of 17th St, ½ month 99,000

KENNEDY, John, to Tremont Building and Loan Association; north half of Lot 12, map of Village of Mount Hope, installments..... 1,000

KYLE, John M., to John N. and James S. Stearns, executors, &c.; 133 to 141 East 50th St, 1 year..... 7,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Metropolitan Trust Company, guardian, &c.; 64th St, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 23,400

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 99 East 111th St, 1 year..... 7,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 101 East 111th St, 1 year..... 6,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 99 and 101 East 111th St, 1 year..... 3,000

McCORT, Annie A., to Mary A. Casey; Mohegan, or Grand, Av, w s, 529 ft s of Samuel St, 66x19.11 to Crotona Parkway, 3 years..... 1,700

MOESCH, Adam, and wife to Charles Schade; St. Ann's Av, s w corner of 138th St, 3 years..... 2,000

MULLANE, John, to American Mortgage Company; 227 East 22d St, 3 years... 10,000

MULLANE, John, to Solon L. Frank; 227 East 22d St, 3 years..... 2,500

NOLAN, John J., to Elisabeth S. Ward, guardian, &c.; Intervale Av, w s, 283.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years..... 5,000

OSORIO, J. Newton, to Katharine B. Babcock and others; 110 and 112 6th Av, 1 year 45,000

OSORIO, J. Newton, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 110 and 112 6th Av, ½ year.... 10,000

PAXTON, Mary G., to the Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Wales Av, 98.6 ft n of Dater St, installments..... 2,500

PETRIE, George, to Ellen Archer; Willard Av, n s, 121.1 ft w of Bronx River Road, 3 years..... 1,200

PETRIE, George, to Ellen Archer; Willard Av, n s, 96.1 ft w of Bronx River Road, 3 years..... 1,200

REEDY, Ella, to George Ehret, 155 East 106th St, saloon lease, demand..... 717

ROMM, Abraham, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 131 East 111th St, 1 year. 4,500

SALOMON, Charles S., to John C. Barr; Prospect Av, e s, at n w s of Dawson St, runs n 65.11x e 106.10 to Dawson St x s w 127.9, ½ year..... 20,000

SCHLEICHER, Hermann, and others to The Seamen's Bank for Savings, 7 Pine St, 3 years..... 145,000

SHEEDY, Catherine G., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee, 143d St, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av; Jerome Av, e s, — ft n of Tremont Av, 1½ years..... 6,000

SHEEDY, Catherine C., to Euphemia S. Coffin; 143d St, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, demand 2,000

SHEEDY, Catharine C., to Edmund Coffin; Broadway, e s, 50.5 ft s of 187th St, intended, 151.5x186.11x irregular, demand..... 7,000

SHEEDY, Catharine C., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; Broadway, e s, 50.5 ft s of 187th St, intended, 151.5x186.11x irregular, ½ year..... 2,500

SHINE, Samuel, to A. Huppel's Sons; 730 Westchester Av, saloon lease, demand.. 2,500

SMITH, Annie, to Jane M. Henry, executrix; 163d St, s s, lot 21, map North Melrose, 3 years..... 1,500

STAJER, Louis, to David Mayer Brewing Company; 713 Broadway, saloon lease, demand..... 5,000

TAYLOR, Clarence G., to Frederick G. Potter; 100th St, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, ½ year..... 21,000

WEBB, Helena H. and Charles H., to Knickerbocker Trust Company, executors, &c.; 51 West 74th St, 2 years..... 10,000

WASSER, David, to Jacob Fischel; Allen St, s e s, 151 ft s of Rivington St, 7 years 7,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARRETT, William J., to Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder..... $3,000

BILLINGS, Franklin N., to Franklin N. Billings and others, executors, &c..... Nom.

CHAMBERS, James, and others to Charles H. Gurney..... 14,000

FISCHEL, Harry, to Elkan Kahn, two assignments ..... Nom.

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Emma Nordlinger 18,000

HAFFNER, Regina, to Louis Shavitz 1,000

HAINES, Franklin, to Harris Solomon.. 3,000

HAMILTON, William G., and another, executors, to Dudley S. Harde..... 37,000

HAMILTON, Adelaide, to Dudley S. Harde 12,000

HARF, Frieda, to Amalia Schellenberger. 3,000

LOEB, Gustav, to Delmar W. Heath.. Nom.

MATTHIES, Annie, to Egbert Winkler... 3,500

PURDY, Thomas H., to Rachel Purdy... 2,070

SCHIEFFELIN, George R., to Elizabeth V. Carpenter 9,004

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Thomas H. Lowerre, Jr. 3,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST (Company to Twenty-third Ward Savings Bank) 8,000

ZENNER, Charles F., to Edward M. Burghard 9,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ABINGDON SQUARE, 15 to 19; Teddy Connolly against Louis Sroka, owner and contractor $372

DIVISION ST, 237; Schultim Zwerling against Goodstein, Maltawista & Co., owners; Davies Rosenbaum, contractor. 66

INTERVALE AV, e s, 122.11 ft s of Freeman St, 38.3x irregular; Gordon & Gillingham against Harry H. and Louise E. Hunchberger, owners and contractors.. 2,305

INTERVALE AV, e s, 122.11 ft s of Freeman St, 38.3x irregular; Edward T. Boyle against Harris I. and Louise E. Hunchberger, owners; Gordon & Gillingham, contractors 630

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 117th St, 100.11x120; Johnson Cement Coating Company against William G. Van Riper, owner; the Hyne Construction Company, contractor 1,894

8TH AV, 349; Mary M. Mansfield against John J. Reilly and Ambrose A. Gavigan, owners and contractors..... 66

63D ST, 322 to 328 East; Teddy Connolly against Louis Sroka, owner and contractor 272

100TH ST, n s, whole front from Park to Lexington Av, 405x—; Harry Blumenstein against Morris Mandelstein and George W. Arthur, owners; Henry Lippmann, contractor 271

114TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 175x100.11; William E. Pruden against David T. and Carrie S. Kenneddy, owners and contractors..... 1,453

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

FOX AV, w s, 125 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Charles M. and Babette Schmidt with Robert Muller, 5 payments..... $1,000

MADISON AV, n e corner of 95th St, 125.8 x100x irregular; Marx and Moses Ottinger with Missouria B. and Harry S. Houpt, 16 payments 110,000

156TH ST, s e corner of Westchester Av, 13.10 to Beach Av x142.7x irregular to Westchester Av x110.7 to beginning; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger with Aaron Abrams, 4 payments..... 8,500

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, e s, 26 ft s of 74th St, 25.7x77; Joseph Grover against Joseph Vopelak and another, to impress trust, &c.;) attorney, E. Herrmann.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 102d St, 100x100; Emil Thulin and another against Milton Schnaier, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. E. Pidgeon.

FARK AV, e s, 75 ft n of 80th St, 25x100; Sidney J. Baumann against William Solomon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sheppard & Prentice.

SIMPSON ST, e s, 197.11 ft n of Home or Lyon St, 50x100; the New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Marty Del Donno and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. H. Bergman.

3D AV, 11; the Manhattan Railway Company against Mary Carr, Horse and others, (condemnation proceedings, &c.;) attorney, C. A. Gardiner.

29TH ST, n s, 259.10 ft w of 7th Av, 23.5x98.9; 147th St, s s, 100 ft e of Prospect St, 50x100; Elizabeth Rintelen against William Rintelen and others, (partition;) attorney, H. Overington.

80TH ST, 303 and 305 West; Viola Flannery against Herbert S. Harde, (specific performance;) attorneys, Hawke & Flannery.

168TH ST, 234 East; Byron Dexter against Gussie Stowasser and others, (amended foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. T. Hurd.

109TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x 100.11; Frances Crawford against Edward Margolies and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fetretch, Silkman & Seybel.

113TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Nelson D. Stilwell against George T. Arnoux and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Hyatt.

122D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 103x100.11; also 442 East Houston St; Rebecca Meryash against Marcus Hoffberg and another, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorneys, Johnston & Johnston.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.43
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.75
Cotton, middling	.09⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07½
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.50
Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft	20.00
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron warrants	15.00
Lake copper, ingot	16.87½
Tin	28.70
Exchange lead	4.27½
Spelter	4.57
Brokers' price for lead	4.27½
Brokers' price for spelter	4.57½
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	12.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅜
Lard, prime	7.25
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, May 11.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 65@66c; No. 3, 61@64½c; No. 2 red, 70@71c; No. 2 corn, 38⅝@39c; No. 2 yellow, 39¼c; No. 2 oats, 23½c; No. 2 white, 26½c; No. 3 white, 25½@25¾c; No. 2 rye, 53½@54c; barley, fair to choice malting, 57@62c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.80; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.80; prime timothy seed, $2.45@$2.50; mess pork, per bbl, $11.40@$11.45; lard, per 100 lb, $6.82½@$6.85; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6.40@$6.65; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.05@$7.15; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.25½; sugars, cut-loaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $7.

COTTON.—Taken as a whole, the market for cotton futures was more active, with the general ruling of sentiment bearish under continued encouraging news from the crop centre and persistent rumors that the leading Summer month bull was withdrawing from the market. The cables from Liverpool were not altogether as good as hoped for by friends of the staple, and but few supporting orders appeared from the public or foreign contingent. The room trade was disposed to show aggressiveness on a small scale, devoting attention to the Fall and Winter deliveries. The opening was quiet and easy, with prices unchanged to 3 points lower. Up to midday there was little subsequent variation in values, but in midafternoon a feeling of heaviness settled over the market under forecasts for clear and mild weather over the belt during the ensuing thirty-six hours, and a quickening of selling for both accounts. The room trade was decidedly firm on a round-up of belated shorts, July and August failed to display their customary relative steadiness, rather leading in the downward course of the market. The decline was too small to create much stir, but proved sufficient to instill confidence in bear circles. On the late irregularity the South sold the October and January options in a quiet way. The weakened statistics from New Orleans and Liverpool made little change in the views of the local trade, having been pretty thoroughly discounted. According to crop advices, planters were making rapid progress with all field work, the plant was coming to good stands in most sections, and the weather was about all that could be asked. Some complaints of cool nights were received, but no damage from this evil was reported. The market was finally quiet and steady, with May 3 points higher and other months unchanged to 2 points lower. Spot cotton closed quiet with prices unchanged, on the basis of 9⅝c for middling upland and 10¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,178 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steady at 9 7-16c; Mobile quiet at 9 5-16c; Savannah quiet at 9 7-16c; Charleston nominal at 9⅜c; Wilmington, holiday; Norfolk firm at 9⅜c, Baltimore nominal at 9¾c; Memphis quiet at 9 5-16c; Augusta quiet at 9¾c, St. Louis quiet at 9¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.66	9.72	9.56	9.70@9.71
June	9.51	9.56	9.50	9.51@9.52
July	9.48	9.50	9.46	9.49@9.47
August	9.28	9.31	9.27	9.27@9.28
September	8.49	8.52	8.47	8.48@8.49
October	8.22	8.26	8.22	8.21@8.23
November	8.03	8.03	8.00	8.01@8.03
December	8.02	8.03	8.00	8.01@8.02
January	8.02	8.05	8.02	8.02@8.03
February	8.06	8.07	8.06	8.04@8.06
March	8.07	8.07	8.06	8.06@8.07

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—Spot cotton, fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, nil; middling upland, 5 7-16d; futures opened quiet, with buyers at last night's prices; at 1:45 P. M., dull but steady at ½@1d lower to ½@1d net advance; closed quiet, net unchanged to 1-64d decline. December-January, 4.27½b; January-February, 4.25½b; February-March, 4.25b; May, 5.19b; May-June, 5.18b; June-July, 5.16b; July-August, 5.13@5.14; August-September, 5.06b; September-October, 4.47½c; October-November, 4.35b; November-December, 4.29½b. Manchester—Yarns move slowly; cloths, some business at low prices.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	72	71	70½	70⅝
July	73¾	72 7-16	71⅝	71⅝
September	73	73	72 1-16	72⅛
Corn—				
May	43	43	42½	42¾
July	44½	44⅝	43¼	43¾
September	44½	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	65⅝	65⅝	64⅛	64½
July	66¾	66¾	66 11-16	65⅝
Corn—				
May	37⅝	37¾	36⅝	36⅝
July	38⅝	39	37 11-16	37½
Oats—				
May	22 9-16	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛
July	22⅝	22 11-16	22⅛	22⅛

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The bearish construction put upon Government report figures by the trade, although at first not of much consequence to the market, eventually, when backed up by numerous weakening factors from other sources, produced the most positive kind of weakness, with semi-demoralization in the last hour, and closing prices 1¼@1¼c below the previous night. To many operators the large falling off in area from December should have been an offset to the increase in condition, but the trading element at large thought differently, and their dealings finally forced out a great deal of long wheat held in local and outside hands. At the decline there was scattered buying on the reaction theory by scalpers and a prompt recognition of low prices by Europe, which bought upward of 55 loads at the various seaboard points, about half being taken at New York. Practically all of the home crop news, however, and most of the cable advices were favorable to the bear side of wheat, with light seaboard clearances and Argentine shipments of 2,617,000, likewise influenced traders in the same direction. These exports from the Argentine were just about as large as the previous week, and half a million greater than for the same time a year ago. Private advices summed up the home crop situation by saying that conditions were perfect for the Winter wheat plant, and while the Northwest is still in need of rain, a low barometer over that section of the country gave promise of moisture in the near future. Export clearances are expected to decrease 2,000,000 bushels this week against a decrease of 4,000,000 bushels the week before. Minneapolis was strong and ¾c over July, with millers good buyers. The Illinois State report said that while 14 per cent. of the area seeded last Fall was Winter killed, the acreage this year promises to be 500,000 bushels more than a year ago. The "Modern Miller" weekly grain review was bearish. English markets closed ⅜@½d lower, Berlin ½ mark lower and Budapest unchanged. Antwerp was partly ½ franc higher, and Paris markets 10 to 20 points up.

DULUTH, Minn., May 11.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67¾c; May, 67¾c; July, 68¼c; September, 67⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66c; May, 66c; July, 66⅛c; September, 66½c; No. 2 Northern, 64¼c; No. 2 Spring, 63¾c. Corn, 34¾c. Oats, 23@23½c.

MINN

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NEW UPRIGHTS, LOCAL MAKE, $145; $5 monthly. You can pay $250 elsewhere for same piano under another name. STERLING PIANO CO., 536 Fulton St., Brooklyn, (Opp. Montauk Theatre.)

LARGE UPRIGHT, GRAND SCALE, $135; $4 monthly; stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free. STERLING PIANO CO., 536 Fulton St., Brooklyn, (Opp. Montauk Theatre.)

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LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ISAAC ADLER and KATE HERMAN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold under direction of Benjamin Barker, temporary receiver, at public auction by Charles Jacobs & Co., auctioneers, at No. 51 West 3d Street, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of May, 1900, at 9:30 A. M. of said day; a general description of said property is as follows:

Woolens, linings, ladies' jackets, capes, suits, skirts, &c.

Dated New York, May 11th, 1900.

BENJAMIN BARKER,
Receiver in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York.

MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
Auctioneers' office, 22 and 24 Lispenard St.

BREMER, ISIDOR.—The People of the State of New York.—To all persons interested in the estate of Isidor Bremer, deceased, greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in Supreme Court of New York at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 29th day of May, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of John H. Braun, assignee of above-named Isidor Bremer, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, that the same be had and the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles Henry Van Brunt, Presiding Judge of the said court, this 6th day of April, 1900.

[Seal.]

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.

LEWIS H. ALLEN, Atty for Assignee, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. apr7-6wSat

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Second District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH E. BOSSE and JOHN D. CAMERON, doing business as A. E. Bosse & Company, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Adolph E. Bosse and John D. Cameron of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Adolph Bosse and John D. Cameron were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may proprely come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 11, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NICHOLAS CONFORTI, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nicholas Conforti of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Nicholas Conforti was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 11th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ARTHUR ELLIOT, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur Elliot, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 10, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 11, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN ELMORE DU BOIS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John Elmore Du Bois of the City and County of New-York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said John Elmore Du Bois was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of May A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 11th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—SAMUEL L. GELLIS and MAX GELLIS, individually and as composing the firm of Gellis Brothers, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Gellis and Max Gellis, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 7th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. District House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 11th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,531.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GASPAR DEL PINO, individually and as copartner in the firms of ANTONIO DEL PINO & BROTHERS, LOUIS DEL PINO & CO., and DEL PINO & CO., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Gaspar del Pino, individually and as copartner in the firms of Antonio del Pino & Brothers, Louis del Pino & Co., and del Pino & Co., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Gaspar del Pino was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 11, 1900.

NO. 2,501.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID GOODMAN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David Goodman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said David Goodman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 11th, 1900.

NO. 2,492.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER ROSS HAWLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Walter Ross Hawley of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Walter Ross Hawley was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 11, 1900.

NO. 2,432.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—SOLOMON KASSEL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon Kassel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 11th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 11, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOHN KEHOE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John Kehoe, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 26th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 11th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MYER H. LEVY, bankrupt. No. 2,529.

To the creditors of Myer H. Levy of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Myer H. Levy was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 24th day of May A. D. 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, May 10th, 1900.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FRANK TENNYSON NEELY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frank Tennyson Neely, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 28th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 11, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MOSES SCHEYER, THEODORE POTS, and EDWARD STERN, composing the firm of Scheyer, Pots & Company, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Moses Scheyer and Theodore Pots, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated the 7th day of May, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 11th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—WILLIAM J. STEVENS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William J. Stevens, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 6th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

OLIVER K. TABOR, Assignee.

BRITTON H. TABOR, Attorney for Assignee, 149 Broadway, New York City.
Ap14-1aw6wS&my23

DEFOREST, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE DEFOREST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward G. Whitaker, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1900.

WILLIAM T. COLBRON,
ISABEL DEFOREST COLBRON,
Executors.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Attorney for Executors, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja20-1aw6mS

HOPPOCK, MARY O.—Supplemental Citation.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Florence Stephenson, an heir and next of kin of MARY O. HOPPOCK, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John K. Allen, 840 North Broad St., Elizabeth, New Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary O. Hoppock, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 26th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

my5-1aw6wS

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—RUTHVEN WHITEWRIGHT STUART, an infant, by Jehiel T. Hurd, his guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against EDWARD KING, John P. Duncan, and Walter Watson, Jr., as executors of the last will and testament of William Whitewright, deceased; Union Trust Company of New York, as trustee under the last will and testament of William Whitewright, deceased; Susan W. Duncan, Annie Stuart Leeds, Elizabeth Whitewright Leeds, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds, William Whitewright Stuart, Annie Duncan Watson, William Whitewright Watson, Mal Duncan Watson, Stuart Duncan, Susan Duncan, Elizabeth W. Dunscombe, Jeannie R. Duncan, Amy L. Duncan, and Whitewright Stuart, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 31, 1900.

EDWIN C. DUSENBURY,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 149 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the defendants Annie Stuart Leeds, Elizabeth Whitewright Leeds, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds, William Whitewright Stuart, and Whitewright Stuart:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable James Fitzgerald, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eleventh day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of April, 1900.

EDWIN C. DUSENBURY,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 149 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. ap14-1aw6wS&my28

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ISABELLA L. BEEKMAN, plaintiff, against CECILIA CASSEL, Henry R. Cassel, Cecilia Mendel, and Jacob Newman, defendants. Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 21, 1900.

PHELBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Cecilia Cassel and Henry R. Cassel:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of this Court, in New York County, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1900.

PHELBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh21-1aw6wS&m12

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—HENRY SCHOENEYER, plaintiff, against JOHN J. COOMBS, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, March 29th, 1900.

ABRAHAM S. WELTFISCH,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, John J. Coombs: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of Hon. John J. Freedman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in New York County, on the 27th day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, April 27th, 1900.

ABRAHAM S. WELTFISCH,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap28-1aw6wSa

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDWARD B. SWIFT, plaintiff, vs. ELIZABETH V. SWIFT, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y. City, Mch. 26, 1900.

JOB E. HEDGES,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Elizabeth V. Swift:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of May, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York.—Dated New York, May 10, 1900.

JOB E. HEDGES,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my12-1aw7wS

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOAQUIN FERRO, Plaintiff, against RICARDO E. ECHEVERRIA, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 8, 1900.

NICHOLAS & PORTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office Address and office, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Ricardo E. Echeverria:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the New York Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of May, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, May 11th, 1900.

NICHOLAS & PORTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1aw-6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOWES, NELSON M.—Pursuant to an order made by the Hon. James Fitzgerald, on the 10th day of April, 1900, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Nelson M. Bowes, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Nelson M. Bowes, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of Britton H. Tabor, No. 149 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.

OLIVER K. TABOR, Assignee.

BRITTON H. TABOR, Attorney for Assignee, 149 Broadway, New York City.
Ap14-1aw6wS&my23

DEFOREST, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE DEFOREST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward G. Whitaker, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1900.

WILLIAM T. COLBRON,
ISABEL DEFOREST COLBRON,
Executors.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Attorney for Executors, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja20-1aw6mS

HOPPOCK, MARY O.—Supplemental Citation.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Florence Stephenson, an heir and next of kin of MARY O. HOPPOCK, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John K. Allen, 840 North Broad St., Elizabeth, New Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary O. Hoppock, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 26th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

my5-1aw6wS

KIRKLAND, ANNE P. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE P. R. KIRKLAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. BENJAMIN B. KIRKLAND, Executor. WM. CLARKE STEWART, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
n11-1aw6mSa

KLOTZ, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA KLOTZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the law office of L. S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1900. MARTIN Y. GROSSMAN, GEORGE J. GROSSMAN, Executors. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

MESTEKN, MAX.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles W. Iden, Henry Iden Jr., Heinrich Mestern, Therese Mestern, Paula Olthauser, Hugo Mestern, Warwick Mestern, "John" Mestern, the name "John" being fictitious, real name unknown, and to all persons interested in the estate of MAX MESTERN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the fifteenth day of June, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Agnes Mestern Traber, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[Seal.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ap21-1aw7wSa

MICHELBACHER, ABRAHAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MICHELBACHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of M. B. & A. M. Maclay, No. 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1900.

M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Attorneys for Executors, 102 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
SOLOMON MICHELBACHER, ASCHER H. MICHELBACHER, JULIA DOTTENHEIM, Executors.
may5-1aw6mSa

OXNARD, PALMYRE MARIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PALMYRE MARIE OXNARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, March 16th, 1900.

HENRY T. OXNARD,
FLORA P. OXNARD,
Executors.

ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, No. 21 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh17-1aw6mS

PYLE, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PYLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of James Pyle & Sons, No. 436 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1900. JAMES T. PYLE, WILLIAM S. PYLE, CHARLES W. McALPIN, Executors. KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Executors, 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WORMSER, ALEXANDER J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER J. WORMSER, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Broad Street, in the County of New York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York the 3d day of May, 1900. ISIDOR WORMSER, Jr., LOUIS W. WORMSER, Executors. my5-1aw6mSat

FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

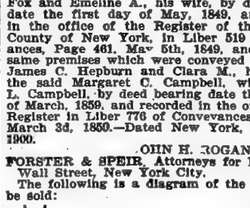

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, when paid by the referee, is about $25.00.—Dated New York, April 19th, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

NOS. 83 AND 85 PARK PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—GERTRUDE RHINELANDER WALDO, plaintiff, against LAURA V. RHINELANDER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Park Place, distant forty-one feet seven and one-half inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Park Place with the westerly side of Greenwich Street, and running thence northerly on a line parallel or nearly so with Greenwich Street fifty-two feet eight and one-half inches, and partly through a party wall; thence running westerly and parallel or nearly so with Park Place forty feet two inches, and partly through a party wall; thence running southerly and parallel or nearly so with Greenwich Street fifty-two feet eight inches, and partly through a party wall to the northerly side or line of Park Place, and running thence easterly along the northerly side or line of Park Place forty feet two and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 25th, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

JONES & McCORMICK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Defendants. John M. Bowers and another, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

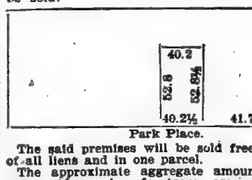

The said premises will be sold free and clear of all liens and in one parcel.

The approximate aggregate amount of liens upon the premises for taxes, assessments, and water rates is $76.50.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
ap25-2aw3wW&S&my17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SOPHIA M. TAYLOR, plaintiff, against ANNIE SCHWARZ and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee appointed therein, will sell at public auction on Thursday, the seventeenth day of May, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street distant two hundred and forty-one feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street; running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street nineteen feet, thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the middle line of the block, thence easterly along such middle line and parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street nineteen feet, and thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning. The easterly side wall of said building being a party wall.—Dated New York, April 23d, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 145 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale; its street number is 231 East 120th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,497.68, with interest thereon from the third day of April, 1900, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to the sum of $322.89, with interest thereon from the eleventh day of April, 1900, and the expenses of this sale, and the approximate amount for taxes and water rates upon the same property is $443.69; with interest thereon to be added.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
ap25-2aw3wW&S&my17

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—DAVID JAMES KING, BENNETT J. KING, EDWARD D. KING, Jr., and JUDAH H. SOLOMON, as only qualified executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Edward J. King, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARGARET PENDERGAST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, (now Borough of Manhattan,) and being bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-second Street with the easterly side of Avenue A, running thence southerly along the easterly side of Avenue A tw

LIFE WORTH OVER 6 CENTS

Appellate Division Sets Aside Verdict in the Morris Case.

SAYS THAT THE JURY ERRED

Failed Fairly to Comprehend Elements of Damage in Loss of Son—Metropolitan Defendant.

Justice Edward W. Hatch of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision, concurred in by all his fellow-Justices, setting aside the verdict of 6 cents' damages awarded to Charles B. Morris, a prominent grain and commission merchant of this city, against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the death of his son, Leslie B. Morris. Never before in the history of this State was so small a sum given for the death of a person, it is stated.

Young Morris, his sister, Clara, and her friend, Florence McCall, attended an entertainment in the Church of the Holy Trinity, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue, on the evening of Dec. 9, 1898. They went there in a brougham, owned by the elder Morris and driven by his coachman. The entertainment was over shortly after 11 o'clock, and the party then started for home. Young Morris was on the box with the driver. As they approached Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a trolley car passed, bound up town. Close behind came another up-bound car. The coachman did not see the second car until he tried to cross the avenue. The side of the car struck the wheel of the brougham, which was carried along forty feet and jammed against an elevated road pillar. Young Morris was thrown against the broken glass of the car window, which severed an artery of his left arm. He died on Dec. 11.

His father, as administrator, sued the railway company for $25,000 damages, and the case was tried before Justice McAdam and a jury in the Supreme Court on June 8, 9, and 12, 1899. Mooney & Shipman appeared for the plaintiff and John M. Scribner for the company. It appeared upon the trial that the deceased boy was past sixteen years. He was attending Public School 34, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. During vacation time he assisted his father in the grain business at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Hudson River. He received no compensation for this service, nor did he earn money elsewhere. The jury gave 6 cents damages. The foreman explained to Lawyer Mooney that so small a sum was given because the father was rich and the verdict carried the costs, amounting to $134.70.

Justice McAdam denied a motion for a new trial and an appeal was promptly taken to the Appellate Division. Mooney & Shipman again appeared for the plaintiff and ex-Justice Charles F. Brown for the company. In his opinion Justice Hatch says:

"We think that the evidence in this case fairly shows that this life would have been of substantial pecuniary value to his father. Physically he was splendidly equipped; mentally he was strong and vigorous. The immediate time had arrived when the cost and expense, which his father had bestowed upon him and borne, gave great promise of return. It was this fact which the jury were to consider, and to which much weight has been attached by the courts. Can it be possible that this prospect was worth no more than 6 cents? In addition, the father had a reasonable right to expect that he would be able to rely upon the advice which vigorous mentality is capable of giving, and that loss in this respect is of a distinct pecuniary character.

"Measured by all the surroundings, we think that the jury failed fairly to comprehend the elements of damage which the case necessarily presented, and that they erred in awarding nominal damages, for which reason this judgment should be set aside."

The case will be promptly retried in the Supreme Court.

"We supposed at first," said Mr. Mooney yesterday, "that the verdict was intended nominally to save us the costs of action, but I found out from the jurymen that it was because the court instructed them to give only pecuniary damages and because the deceased was the son of a rich man, 6 cents was deemed enough. The decision of the Appellate Division, however, is that it is not cheaper to kill a rich man than a poor man."

Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines never have been recommended as cure-alls; but JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT does cure Throat and Lung diseases.—Adv.

POWDER

ROYAL

BAKING

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Royal is the most economical of all the leavening agents.

Greater in leavening strength, a spoonful raises more dough, or goes further.

Working uniformly and perfectly, it makes the bread and cake always light and beautiful, and there is never a waste of good flour, sugar, butter and eggs.

Finer food; saving of money; saving of the health of the family; the last is the greatest economy of all.

Some baking powder makers claim their powders are cheaper. They can be cheaper only if made from cheaper materials. "Cheaper" means inferior materials always. To cheapen the cost of an article of food at the expense of its healthfulness, as is done in alum baking powders, is a crime.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

ACCIDENT AT BRIDGE ENTRY.

Four Persons Hurt Through Crowd Struggling to Board a Car.

During the rush at the Park Row entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge, about 6 o'clock last evening a large crowd pushed and jostled each other near an iron pillar on the first track, eager to get seats on a Flushing Avenue car, which was just rounding the loop.

The pillar is close to the tracks, but there is plenty of room for two persons to pass between it and a moving car. The crowd was so big that it became wedged in the space, and before the car could be stopped a dozen persons had fallen in a heap on the stone promenade and four were hurt. They were Henry Hoffman, seventeen years old, of Maspeth, L. I., a photographer, lower jaw contused and cut; Samuel Ricker, thirty-eight years old, a tinsmith, of 540 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, injured about both arms; John Leonard, twenty-five years old, a brass finisher, of 18 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, shoulder blade fractured, and a man who refused to give his name and who was cut and bruised about the face.

$500 FOR SIX FALSE TEETH.

For the loss of six false teeth, $500 damages were awarded to Mrs. Ella Holz yesterday in the City Court. The defense held that the teeth were false, and that their value was nothing like the sum awarded.

While Mrs. Holz was riding her bicycle in Seventh Avenue June 15, 1898, she was knocked down, she says, by a horse driven by Henry Solomon, a wealthy hair goods manufacturer. She sued for $2,000 damages.

Dr. John S. Coran, a dentist, testified that after the accident he had removed six teeth from Mrs. Holz's upper jaw.

"Did you not treat Mrs. Holz prior to the accident?" was asked in cross-examination.

"Yes."

"And did you not make a set of false teeth for her?"

"I did."

"And they were for the upper jaw?"

"Yes."

"And the teeth you removed after the accident were from the upper jaw?"

"Yes."

Mr. Solomon when on the stand in his own behalf became angry when he was asked:

"Was not your horse one of those animals known as a 'nag'?"

"Not on your life," was the reply. "That horse cost $800, and he could go a bit. I would not drive a slow horse."

City Responsible for Bicycle Path.

Justice Rumsey, in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision in the case of the appealed suit brought against the city by Edwin Collett for damages while wheeling on Riverside Drive in April, 1897. The lower court decided that the city was not responsible for the curbing or other condition of the bicycle path, and this decision is reversed and a new trial granted for the appellant.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Clearing Sale of Misses' and Children's

REEFERS AND BOX COATS

to make room for constantly increasing assortments of Summer Garments, and in pursuance of our invariable policy of closing out goods while new.

Cloth Reefers

In full range of colors and fabrics, all sizes, 2 to 14 years,
98 cents.....were 1.98
1.98.....were 2.98 and 3.49
2.98.....were 4.98 and 5.75
3.98.....value 5.98 and 6.98

Great Values in Washable Dresses, White and Fancy—all ages up to 18 years. Customers say we have an unequaled stock.

Box Coats

The fashionable Tan and Bright Shades, all Silk or Satin lined,
A few small sizes, but mostly 6 to 14 years.
4.98.....were Seven Ninety-eight
5.98.....were Nine Ninety-eight
6.98.....were Twelve Ninety-eight

Misses' Washable Shirt Waists, very complete assortments. White and Colored—pretty girlish styles—well made—correct shapes.

We also offer as result of A special purchase below value

Youths' Long Trouser Suits at 8.75; worth $11.50 and $12.

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Special Table—Main floor.

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Special Table—Main floor.

Great Saturday Special in Lace Inserting Nets

Pure White and the new Champagne tint—Point de Paris, Val. and other fancy lace designs—choice styles for Yokes, Collars and Entire Waists; regularly .39 and .49..... .29
Special Table—Main floor.

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You know we sell the lowest, but do you also know we have the largest, finest stock in New York?.....So large that we have moved them to Third floor to gain requisite space.....Prices and Assortments have made department what it is—without an equal!

More than a hundred styles.. .69 to 16.98
All this year's make.
No old goods!

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Qualities you cannot buy for as little anywhere else.
Metallic Taffetas—4 and 5 inch—All the new light shades..... .25
4 inch Taffetas—double hemstitch border—all colors, white and black.... .17
5 inch Liberty Satins and Taffetas—also 4 inch Liberty Satin Polka Dots—for rich Stocks and Belts..... .47

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Sizes 4 to 12 years,
$4.00 each;
Formerly $6.50.

100 Separate Skirts,—made of fine Homespun, Light and Oxford grey,
$5.00 each;
Formerly $7.00.

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sizes four to fourteen years; navy blue, tan and brown,—Serge and Homespun,
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Former price $6.75 to $9.00.

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Originality is the lack with most or they'd certainly get away from gray—gray—gray.

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Suéde,—3 clasp,—tan, mode, brown, grey, white and black.
$1.00 per pair.

Silk Lace Mittens, white or black,—12 to 24 inches.

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Made of finest quality Taffetas Silk,—extensive range of pale and medium colors.
Modelled to wear with the prevailing fashionable go wns
With accordeon pleated double ruched ruffle, or double ruched flounces.
$10.00.

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AMERICAN WEEK DAYS 9 UNTIL 6. ART GALLERIES SUNDAYS 2 UNTIL 6. Second Annual Exhibition Society of Landscape Painters.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL, 34th St., near Broadway. Standard Amusement Co., John Koster, Mgr. TO-NIGHT Opening —BIG— Summer Season. SUNDAY—BIG CONCERT. VARIETY BILL. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

If you are looking for a suit of a special plaid or stripe, or mixture, may be, and willing to pay $20, $22, $24, $25 or $28 for it, your search ends at our stores. At any of these prices we show you suits from fabrics that are exclusive and sure to please you.

We make, too, a most attractive showing, at all the lower prices down to $10.

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Res. Seats, 50c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12 and $16. Now on sale at Box Office.

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WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev'gs, 8. Mats. Wed. and To-day, 2. —OLGA— LAST 3 WEEKS. NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'WAY & 41ST ST. Evs. at 8. Mat. To-day, 2. LAST NIGHT. BEN-HUR LAST MAT. TO-DAY AT 2.

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Knickerbocker B'WAY & 38TH ST. EVS., 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15. BOSTONIANS IN ROBIN HOOD. NEXT WEEK—" THE SERENADE."

PRINTING SHOW "From the Writer to the Reader." Grand Central Palace, 2 to 11 P. M., 25c., 15c

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK. THE GREAT RUBY

KEITH'S Helene Mora, Rice & Cohen, Louise Thorndyke Boucicault, James Horne, Joe Welch.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Blanche WALSH & Melbourne MACDOWELL in "Cleopatra." Mat. To-day Next Wk.—" UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH, AT 8:15. Daniel Frohman....Manager. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY. A RUNAWAY GIRL. . . . . With JAMES T. POWERS and 65 others.

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AMERICAN ART GALLERIES WEEK DAYS 9 UNTIL 6. SUNDAYS 2 UNTIL 6. Second Annual Exhibition Society of Landscape Painters.

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MORRIS PARK RACES. WESTCHESTER, N. Y. 6th Day, Saturday, May 12th. The Fashion, the Withers, the New York Steeplechase Handicap and three other races. MUSIC BY LANDER. Take 2d Av. "L" to Villis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park. FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Parke Godwin is about to publish, through G. P. Putnam's Sons, "A New Study of the Sonnets of Shakespeare." The author claims a particular feature for this "new study" in that he not only interprets words and phrases, but throws the whole collection of sonnets into a coherent tale. The mystery is unlocked by means of "the key sonnet," which Mr. Godwin believes he has discovered. The volume will have, too, a certain value beyond the ideas of the commentator, for it will contain, in addition to Mr. Godwin's study, a fac simile reprint of the earliest known edition of the sonnets.

The new volume by Mark Twain, which Harper & Brothers will publish early in June, will contain both essays and short stories; it will bear the title of one of the latter, "The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg." Some of the material employed has already met the public eye in the magazines; some is entirely new. Among the titles may be noted "Concerning the Jews," "Diplomatic Pay," "Clothes," "Stirring Times in the Austrian Parliament," and "About Play Acting." The later essays by this author emphasize more than ever his characteristic of imparting important facts and opinions under the veil of sturdy, healthful humor. His recent short stories, too, have a raison d'être beyond the mere amusement feature.

"The Sword of the King," a novel, by Ronald MacDonald, will be published May 28 by The Century Company. It is a romance of the England of the time of James II. Mr. MacDonald has adopted the method quite common in historical novel writing nowadays, that of having one of the characters in the book relate the tale. In the present instance the heroine, Philippa Drayton, is the contessa. The hero, Edward Royston, is an officer on the staff of the Prince of Orange, who later becomes William III. of England. There is said to be plenty of romance and adventure in the book, the text of which is written in imitation of the style of the times.

Alice Brady, whose Mayme Kennedy, [illegible]

Robert Burns in this country, has another novel almost ready for publication entitled "Black Mary." It is curious that, although the portrait of the Scotch poet painted in "The Rhymer" did not please the hero worshippers in America, it passed abroad as a truthful and strong piece of biographical writing. The novel was first issued serially in The Weekly Scotsman, which fact should seem to go to show that the portrait of Burns was not objectionable to the readers of a conservative Scotch journal. The reviewer of that sheet, moreover, characterized it as "interesting and on occasions eloquent." Other Scotch reviewers, and London ones as well, were even more emphatic in its praise.

H. Rider Haggard's new novel will shortly be brought out by Longmans, Green & Co., under the title of "Elissa." Advance sheets of the English edition have just been received by the American publishers.

Mr. Daniel Murray, Assistant Librarian of Congress, who for more than thirty years has been connected with the Library of Congress, is preparing a bibliography of books by negro authors, together with a collection of the books themselves, to send to the Paris Exposition. It is expected that the collection will also be exhibited in Buffalo in 1901. Mr. Murray's researches have revealed the remarkable fact that 1,200 books and pamphlets have been written by American colored men and women. It is perhaps not an exaggeration to say that no one would have believed that the colored race in this country was so prolific in the production of literature. When Mr. Murray began his task he felt incredulous as to his ability to obtain 300 titles. He has of course fully identified the authors of every one of the 1,200 items; often he has been at considerable trouble so to do. For example, it is perhaps not generally known that A. H. Grimke, author of "William Lloyd Garrison, the Abolitionist," and "Charles Sumner, the Scholar in Politics," in Funk & Wagnalls Company's American Reformer Series, is a colored writer.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press the first volume of a work on "Scotch-Irish Families in America," by Charles A. Hanna, United States Bank Examiner. This volume concerns itself with the history of the families in the North of Ireland, members of which have migrated to this country. The story of their journeys hither, the circumstances which moved them to seek new homes, and the part they played in the American Revolution are also related. The second volume will deal with the descendants of the early settlers, from the Revolution down to the present day.

S. R. Crockett's new novel, which will come from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. toward the end of the month, is entitled "The Isle of Winds." The scene is laid partly in Scotland and partly in the West India Islands; much of the material of the story comes from private and hitherto unpublished memoirs and from the town records of Aberdeen.

A new volume of short stories of Irish life and character, by Seumas MacManus, will be published by McClure, Phillips & Co. early in the Autumn. These tales, it is said, will be entirely new, none of them hitherto having appeared in any of the magazines. Probably no author of recent times has achieved greater and more sudden popularity as a genre story teller than Mr. MacManus. His forthcoming volume will contain stories of a more pronounced literary character than those hitherto issued in his name.

Henry Seton Merriman's new novel, "Isle of Unrest," will be published in August by Dodd, Mead & Co. The scene of the tale is laid in Corsica and Southern France, and the style is said to be reminiscent of that in which "The Sowers" is related, in that it is full of strength of incident and graphic in description. It is a tale of adventure told in a popular vein.

A novel of English country life by a new author is in press at D. Appleton & Co.'s. It is entitled "The Minister's Guest," and is by Isabel Smith. The scene is laid among the independents of a place called Market Pateley. To the home of the independent minister, Ebenezer Villa, there comes a daughter from another world. Her presence invites a consideration of sharp contrasts between herself and her surroundings. There is considerable chance for character study in the book, the dramatis personae being thoroughly individualized. The author's style is said to be somewhat similar to that of Mrs. Gaskell.

A new novel by the author of "The Wages of Sin" will be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. early in the Autumn. It will be entitled "The Gateless Barrier." Since writing her first novel, the author, Lucas Malet, (Mrs. St. Leger Harrison,) has produced only one short story. She is the daughter of Charles Kingsley, it will be recalled, and her forthcoming book is looked upon by her publishers as one of great promise. As the re-

POMPEII AND OTHER CITIES.

How They Seem to Moderns in the Light of the Latest Researches—August Mau's Book.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW
By Russell Sturgis.

It is the book by August Mau of the great international foundation known as the "German Archaeological Institute in Rome," which enables the student of those half-understood antiquities to draw a line across his page and write above it a definite statement of what has been done to date. The book has been turned into an English one by Francis W. Kelsey of the University of Michigan, and this with some alterations in the text, which are acknowledged in a general way in the last paragraph of the preface. There are about 275 illustrations in the book, the greater part of which are photographic, either photogravures when printed on inserted pages, or half-tones when printed with the text. And this book, while open to the accusation of not giving even a partial bibliography of the enormous mass of literature devoted to the subject, is yet so full that the whole history of research and the whole present state of our knowledge are presented in it for those who know how to read and comprehend a compact and concentrated statement. An equally modern and an equally scientific book, illustrated with larger and fuller plans, and with measured drawings or scale photographs of wall paintings, would be expensive beyond the means of private buyers, while the volume mentioned above can go into the bookcase of every person who is devoted in a serious way to the study of fine art or of historical antiquity. It is for this reason and because the whole subject of the ruined cities of Campania is of such undying interest that the present mention is made of a book already noticed briefly in these columns.

If a single volume, smaller and cheaper than the present one, and altogether more general in its character, could be recommended it would be "Le Drame du Vésuve," by Charles Ernest Beulé. That book is one of the regular three-and-a-half-franc volumes which the French publishers wisely keep all of the same size, so that it is a pleasure to fill a bookcase with them once they are bound up. When can we have a law compelling all books to be in one of three or four sizes? The charm of the little volume in question is the skill evident in all the sagacious author's writings in treating an important subject in a light and sociable way. It may be possible to find here and there a hasty statement, although Beulé was of high rank among the archaeologists of his time a generation ago, but the general impression produced by the narrative is faultless.

There had been previous eruptions of Mount Vesuvius, but they had long been forgotten, and the mountain was covered with trees, with herbage, and even with cultivation. The Bay of Naples was of a different form from that which we now see drawn out on the maps or in perspective from the cliffs of Naples, one of which slid down in ruin only a month or two ago. The Bay of Naples had a different and more picturesque outline, and the coast was many rods nearer the base of the mountain than now. Probably it was more picturesque, not only in the "sickle sweep" of the subordinate bays—that of Castella Mare, that of Portici, and that under the cliff of Sorrento, but certainly it was immeasurably more varied in the surface of the ground. There were hills and valleys, ridges made by ancient lava flow, with ravines between them, the beds of little streams, where now all is a nearly even slope like that of a beach of sand. Then, as now, the soil was fertile, with the special fertility of a volcanic region. And this more varied and equally fruitful shore was covered thick with the villas of the wealthy Campanians and the still wealthier Romans. So thick that gatherings of these country houses themselves made up what we now think of as towns. Now, the villa of antiquity, like the city of antiquity, was without towers. The loftiest objects to be seen from any height along the whole sweep of the bay would have been trees, trees cared for and made much of by those sincere lovers of nature when dressed, the Greco-Roman populations of the later times. On the other hand, the extent to which the low buildings of the villas were carried, and that in a systematic way, square court succeeding court, and gleaming lines of columns following one another in long sequence from close to the feet of the spectator to the unseizable distance, and these buildings with their roofs of tile or of marble showing the strongly organized plan, as of a much extended city—a city spread out to the length of fifteen miles at least along a generally curving coast, and this long series of horizontally lined buildings broken by the taller and the more

rounded clumps of foliage with the mountain dominating it on the one side and the long ridge above Sorento closing the scene as viewed from the northwest, must have been a prospect as much more beautiful than the present Bay of Naples as that exceeds most similar bays in Europe or elsewhere in the known world.

All this was destroyed almost in a night by the bursting out of what had been a flat-topped mountain into an active crater. That happened in the year 79 A. D., in the reign of Titus, and on the 24th and 25th of August, between noon of the first day until an hour not known on the 25th. But little lava seems to have flowed from the mountain, but inconceivably great quantities of what is called "volcanic ash," and which was of much the nature of the ligher débris of a furnace, with much perfect pumice stone in the mass, were thrown into the air to a height so great that they seem to have entirely obscured the light of the sun for a tract of not less than 200 square miles. Torrents of rain came with the eruption, as has happened at other similar convulsions of nature, and all the sea front of what had been Mount Vesuvius seems to have served as a great sluice down which liquid mud formed of the ashes mingled with this prodigious rain flowed, and which settled upon the nearer hollows. As for the more distant points, as for Pompeii and Herculaneum, each about four miles from the centre of the eruption, they were hardly reached by these streams of mud, but were covered at once by the showers of ashes upon which then the rain fell and the mountain torrent descended. For nearly twenty-four hours this double tempest endured, and when daylight came, rather late in the afternoon of the 25th, the City of Pompeii, with its defensive walls, its theatre, amphitheatre, temples, and stately houses had been so far covered up that everything less than twelve or thirteen feet was entirely concealed, while the superstructures rose above the level very much as if the city had been flooded with water. If, however, any inhabitant of Pompeii, going back to his ruined home, and finding his way to the roof of his second story, had looked northwestward toward the neighboring cluster of villas which he had known as Herculaneum, or even to the more scattered dwellings which lay along the shore between Herculaneum and Pompeii, he would have failed to recognize the country thereabout, for all was covered to the depth of at least thirty-five feet. This figure is given not as final but as expressing the minimum of the first shower. Other but slighter showers followed, and all that can be positively asserted is that the depth was sufficient to conceal absolutely and for centuries all the buildings along the immediate shore, and at the same time to advance that shore many feet southward and southwestward into the sea. The few researches that have been made in Herculaneum, by sinking wells and cutting galleries, have shown us where the ancient beach was, and it is something incredible to measure its distance horizontally to the present water line, a line which varies little, for the tides of the Bay of Naples are not of moment. Moreover, those wells which have been sunk vertically have shown in some places a depth of sixty-five feet through what is now a solid though not very hard rock, a tufa not different in nature from that which is found in many parts of the Roman Campania and of which the ancient city was so largely composed. On this account it is that we know little of Herculaneum. In the early years of the eighteenth century workmen in the employ of a neighboring proprietor dug down to the stage of the theatre, and it is suggested by Prof. Mau that the general fact of there being ancient remains under the surface must have been known to the employer of these workmen. His lighting upon the theatre was, however, of course accidental; the depth was so great that nothing was done further then, or at any subsequent time, to open the theatre to the light of day. One descends as into the shaft of a mine, and, as in the gallery of a mine, one goes about with candles, finding here the stage and there the steps, and on each side of the stage the pedestals from which have been removed the equestrian statues, now in the Naples Museum. At a later time, generally given as between 1750 and 1761, other wells were sunk, ending in the discovery of out-buildings belonging to a most surprising edifice—a country mansion of immense size containing treasures of antiquity unequaled by those found in any similar or so small a perimeter in the world. The architectural interest of the building was not found sufficient at that time of non-archaeological thought to lead the diggers to any great expenditure of money, and as their longing for portable works of art was gratified to an extent not to have been expected even by the wildest hopes of the explorer, they abandoned the villa when it had been bored through and through in every direction by a hundred subterranean galleries, and when through those galleries and up those shafts bronzes and marbles with countless rolls of papyrus had been dragged to light. Antique bronzes of large size and of fine quality as works of art are non-existent in the rest of Europe; or so nearly non-existent that when we have mentioned the "Victory of Brescia" and "The Praying Boy of Berlin" we have nearly reached the end of our list. Nor is this surprising when we consider the availability of bronze as an article of current and easily estimated value, capable of being coined immediately into the handiest money, and salable at sight. The marble statues which fill our galleries from the indefinitely long corridors of the Vatican to the Villa Albani or Ince-Blundell Hall, are in very many cases copies of statues known to the ancients as of bronze, but the bronzes themselves have disappeared; only in these villas of the ruined Campania alone have the owners preserved for us museums full of the ancient bronzes of which only a small installment was brought to light in the house above mentioned. This installment, however, sufficed to fill entirely the three halls called the rooms of the Great Bronzes, in the Naples Museum. There are statues of life size or above, and life size busts to a nearly equal number, and among these are works of art unsurpassed by anything left to us from the ancient world, except as one may prefer now the Hermes of Olympia, now the Andros-Apollo at Athens, or else perhaps the Venus of Milo, or even the torso of the Vatican. Let us not dispute about small differences when the one primary distinction which separates antique sculpture, older or newer, fifth century or first century, from all the works of the more modern world is in question. To come back for a moment to the rooms of the Naples Museum; the outer room—that is, the one furthest to the west or southwest, to be more accurate—has indeed several pieces which were found in Pompeii, such as the Diana with the opening at the back of the neck, through which the givers of oracles are popularly supposed to have spoken, and various figures of beasts; also a Cupid and the famous Angler, who holds the basket and the fishing rod which once adorned a fountain in a large house at Pompeii. The second hall also has the remarkable bust to which the name of Caius Norbanus Sorex is attached, and the well-known bust of Lucius Caecilius Jocundus. Pompeii has not given to the museums very much in the way of important art treasures, and that for reasons which must be mentioned below, but what has been found in Pompeii has been brought into these rooms. Meantime, the Herculaneum villa alone has contributed (and this can be ascertained by any one who will study the pages of that most entertaining book, "La Villa Ercolanese," by Comparetti and De Petra) the bronze bust, called absurdly "Seneca," and those two with ringletted heads, one called "Berenice"; that bronze which though called the finest bust in Europe is not in reality a bust at all, but, as has been pointed out more than once, a piece sawed out of a great bronze statue twenty-seven other busts, most of them of first-rate importance, and then in long series the following statues: The "Mercury," seated on a rock; the "Drunken Faun," also seated on a rock, with a wine skin under his arm; a small faun, the six figures of Greek girls posed as if dancing, or as in preparation for posturing, and called in French books "Les Danseuses," most precious statues, revealing a whole department, otherwise unknown to us, of Greek sculpture; the two "Ball Players," concerning the significance of whose postures there are, however, different opinions; portrait statues, colossal, heroic, and of life size, nude ideal statues, grouped statues, though these are of small scale, and uncountable statuettes and figures from fountains, decorative, in treatment and usually of much less than life size. All of these yield in charm to the head named above as having been cut from a great statue, and this has been called "Plato," merely because of its exquisite calm and expression of dignified good nature. The authors of the book on the villa cited above think that they may identify it with the head of that lost statue of Poseidon which once existed at Tarentum; for Tarentum was named after Tarras, (much as Rome was named after Romulus, the facts being probably the other way about,) and Tarras was a son of the sea god who was represented in that famous statue seated and holding the child on his knee.

All of this is outside of the subject treated by Prof. Mau, for his book deals with Pompeii in chief, and with the other remains of the ancient world along the Bay of Naples only incidentally and as they are needed for explanation of his immediate theme. On that very account it seemed well to dwell upon them, for those who would read about the great forum of Pompeii, or the smaller public place called Forum Triangulare, or the temples which fronted upon these two open squares, or the basilica, the market, the cloth hall, built by the priestess Eumachia, the Stabian baths, the theatres, the amphitheatre, the larger houses of the city, the villa at Boscoreale, a mile or two east of the city; or about Pompeian building, decoration, and habits of life, will find an account of them in the book called "Pompeii; Its Life and Art." Even some of the movable objects now contained in the Naples Museum have received the author's attention, and he identifies them, locates the house or temple in which they were found, and deals intelligently with all which he mentions. He limits himself, perhaps wisely, to the notable works of fine art, and disregards the wilderness of fascinating bronze utensils, sometimes very ornamental and of great interest, which give us an insight into a civilization in some respects more delicate than anything which has succeeded it in the European world. There was not room for everything. What was said above about the complete excellence of the book should perhaps be modified by insistance upon these lacunae, for why, except for mere want of space, the astonishing little bronzes of utilitarian purpose but of artistic aspect with which many of the rooms in the Naples Museum are filled—why these should be ignored is a question which can be answered only by the familiar words, "No room."

RUSSELL STURGIS.

Bohemian Forest Village Life.*

In these United States one of the peculiarities of the people is their eagerness to learn all that they can about other peoples. This may be fairly called a peculiarity because the peoples of other lands for the most part know nothing about those on the other side of the mountain, and do not desire to do so. All Americans are aware of the vast amount of ignorance, for example, which prevails in England in regard to this country, and it is a favorite and very truthful saying that any American schoolboy knows more about Great Britain than the average Briton does about the United States. It is because of the insatiable American appetite for knowledge about the rest of the world that such a book as that of Mme. Flora Kopta, "The Forestman of Vimpek," is likely to find readers.

This book deals with the life and customs of a people of whom we know but little, although we have a fair number of them among our own inhabitants. Every one comes to our shores, and the Bohemian is no exception. The book is cast in the form of a story, but it is really a record of the life and customs of a Bohemian forest village, and sets forth the manner of thought in a community so shut off from the influence of the outer world that it shows us the Bohemian as he naturally is, in his original state. It is to be expected that the customs of these people will differ from those of the world in general, but their inner life is much the same as that of men and women the world over. Every little village seems to be a microcosm copied after the higher cosmos outside, and the human heart is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever, and is desperately wicked. If there is anything to be learned from the reading of such a book as this it is that language and national customs are only veneers on the surface of human life, for the passions, the aspirations, the sufferings of humanity are the same, no matter what the language may be, nor the climate.

Mme. Kopta writes out of the fullness of an intimate acquaintance with the life which she describes. She has lived and done some of her life's work in just such a village as she describes, and she writes with a certainty which gives a charming air of realism to her book. The personages of her story are of different classes, and are brought into contact by the pressure of the close confinement of a small community. The village priest and Prokop, the philosophical shoemaker, will interest every reader. The beneficent nobleman is an old figure in fiction, but he had to be in such a tale. As a record of Bohemian life the story is valuable.

*THE FORESTMAN OF VIMPEK. By Mme. Flora P. Kopta. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.25.

OUR PRESIDENTS.

Col. McClure, Who Ought to Know, Tells How We Make Them.*

While it may be quite true that the majority of the voters of this country have a fairly definite general idea of the manner in which the nomination and election of a President of the United States is carried on, it is undeniable that not many of them know anything about the history of the genesis of the present system. It would probably be news to many of them that in the beginning most of the States did not permit the populace to cast a vote for the Presidential candidate, but elected their Electors through the Legislatures. The growth of the popular system was comparatively slow, and the development of the present systematic methods of nominating and electing was almost as slow. The history of the convention, the nomination, and the meeting of the Electoral College, strangely enough, remained unwritten till Col. A. K. McClure, the veteran editor of The Philadelphia Times, undertook to write it, and in the present volume, "Our Presidents and How We Make Them," the results of his labors are offered to the public.

It is fortunate for the student of political history that such a well-equipped writer made this essay into a fruitful field. The volume has an introduction by Charles Emory Smith, and from it the reader may learn why Col. McClure is the best man who could have been chosen for this work. Before he was of age he was an active newspaper man, and as such attended the Whig National Convention in Philadelphia, where he witnessed the nomination of Gen. Taylor. "From that time he has been personally familiar with the inner workings of every National Convention and campaign. Including this year, there have been twenty-nine Presidential contests in our history. Col. McClure has actively participated in fourteen, or practically one-half of the entire number."

A keen student of politics from the outset, Col. McClure at the age of twenty-five was nominated to a State office, and from that time has been prominent in the councils of his party. A trained observer and a practiced critic of events, he has put into the present volume a vast amount of hitherto uncollated facts and some pertinent comments which could only have been made by a man of his experience. The volume is a historical work of the highest importance, and will prove invaluable to all journalists and politicians, to students of political history, and to American citizens generally. In all institutions where the civil government of the country is studied this book could easily and properly be placed among the text books. In short, Col. McClure has done a large piece of work, and done it well.

The book naturally starts with the election of Washington, and then takes up the nomination and election of each of the other Presidents down to Mr. McKinley. Tabulated exhibits of the Electoral vote are given for the earliest election, and for those elections prior to which regular nominating conventions were held there are tables of the successive ballots leading to the nomination. Intensely interesting is the account of the first Presidential election. The difficulty of communication between the various parts of the then small country was a formidable obstacle in the way of holding a popular vote. It has probably escaped many that the invention of the telegraph and the resultant receipt of rapid and accurate returns were the prime factors in the permanent establishment of the popular vote. The citizen of the present day would not be satisfied with the announcement of the result such as could be obtained after the transmission by mail of the returns from all parts of the country to the capital. But in addition to the lack of rapid communication was the unsettled state of the political routine of the newly recognized Republic. The author says:

None of the States had made any preparation for an election, and the only practical method for choosing Electors was by the Legislature, as the Constitution provided then, as it does now, that each State shall appoint Presidential Electors "in such a manner as its Legislature may direct." Attempts were made to hold popular elections in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, but even in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, after elections had been held after a fashion, the Legislatures of those States finally chose the Electors. There were next to no votes cast in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, as there was no contest, the election of Washington being conceded by all; and whatever votes were cast in the States have never found their way into the political statistics of the country. Rhode Island and North Carolina had not ratified the Constitution and did not choose Electors, and in New York a bitter contest arose in the Legislature between the friends and opponents of the Constitution, resulting in a disagreement between the Senate and House that was not adjusted in time for the Legislature to choose Electors. Thus, New York, Rhode Island, and North Carolina gave no votes for President in the Electoral College of 1789.

The author then goes on to show that there had been no formal nomination of Washington for President and Adams for Vice President. Washington was what politicians of our time would call the "logical candidate," and to Massachusetts was conceded the second place on the ticket. It was Washington's desire that Adams should have the second place on the ticket with him. There was no regularly accepted "second place," however. Each Elector voted for two men for President, and the candidate receiving the next to the largest vote became the Vice President. Imagine the result of such an arrangement in the conditions of strong party demarkation. We should now have Mr.

*OUR PRESIDENTS AND HOW WE MAKE THEM. By A. K. McClure. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1900.

McKinley as President and Mr. Bryan as Vice President! Furthermore, it is not true, as is the general impression, that there was no opposition to the candidacy of Washington. There was a strong anti-Federal Party, and it made several ineffectual efforts to defeat him. The Electors were not then pledged to vote for the candidate chosen by the people. The author's table of the Electoral vote which resulted in the choice of Adams as the second President shows how this plan worked. He says:

It will be seen by the foregoing table that Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina cast divided Electoral votes for the Presidency between Jefferson and Adams. In Pennsylvania, Adams received 1 Electoral vote to 14 for Jefferson. In Maryland, Adams received 7 to 4 for Jefferson. In Virginia, Jefferson's own State, Adams received 1 to 20 for Jefferson, and in North Carolina the vote was 1 for Adams to 11 for Jefferson. In all of these States the Electors were chosen by popular vote, and they were doubtless selected with reference to their character and intelligence without pledges as to how they should cast their ballots in the Electoral Colleges. One of the Virginia Electors exercised his admitted right to vote against Jefferson, who had the largest popular following in the State. It was this independent action of a few Electors in 1796 that made both parties draw their lines severely in the selection of the candidates for Electors, and from that time until the present all Electoral tickets have been made up of men who were accepted as solemnly pledged to vote for their party candidates in the Electoral College.

In the election of 1800 the candidates for President and Vice President, though not formally nominated, were clearly indicated, and the Federals in the House in secret caucus tacitly accepted the names of the candidates. This Congressional caucus made nominations for many years and it became an accepted institution in 1804, when Jefferson was nominated for the second time. In his comments on Jefferson's first Administration in its relations to a renomination, Col. McClure says some pertinent things on the subject of expansion:

The one act of his Administration that was most violently assailed was his purchase of Louisiana in 1803. It was proclaimed by the Federalists as the most flagrant usurpation of authority, as an utter overthrow of the Constitution, and as the beginning of the end of the Union. There is not an argument made to-day against the acquisition of the Philippines and Porto Rico that is not the echo of the earnest arguments made by the Federalists against the acquisition of Louisiana. The ablest of the Federalists proclaimed in the Senate and House that the Union was practically destroyed by the acquisition of a distant country, containing a people with no sympathy with our interests or institutions; who were generally strangers to our language and could never be educated to the proper standard of American citizenship. But the country then, as now, believed in expansion, and the acquisition of Louisiana stands out as one of the grandest achievements of statesmanship exhibited by any Administration, from Washington to McKinley.

Conventions for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency began in 1831, when Jackson and Clay were nominated. The anti-Masonic party was the first to call such a convention and its action was followed by the National Republicans. Although the records of the nominations up to this time are remarkably clear in Col. McClure's book, they are naturally fuller from this period to the present. The history of the Tilden-Hayes contest, with the operations of the carpet-bag element in the South, is given in a manner fascinating to any one interested in the most important function of citizenship. The story of the first Lincoln campaign is as absorbing as a novel, and the pathetic account of the struggles of Roscoe Conkling for the renomination of Grant and of his strained relations with Garfield and Arthur resulting therefrom is admirably told.

The account of the Blaine-Cleveland campaign contains a mass of interesting history, and the story of the contest between Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan ought to be very instructive to politicians who seem to have forgotten some of its most unmistakable lessons. Col. McClure writes in a clear, graphic style, and his book, which might seem to the thoughtless observer to deal with a dry subject, is never for an instant deficient in vivacity. The volume is embellished with portraits of the Presidents.

The Boer War as Seen by Julian Ralph.*

Some one once said of Julian Ralph, when he had just written an amazingly interesting account of an achievement of his fellow-man, an outdoor performance of "As You Like It," or a rescue of shipwrecked sailors, perhaps, that the charm of his descriptions lay not so much in his literary facility as in the childlike freshness of mind he could bring to each subject to which he was assigned. He rarely had any preconceived ideas of anything he saw, or he rarely seemed to have, and each life-destroying conflagration, each coronation, and each battle he described was made to seem to the reader, for the time being, the only fire, the only crowning of a potentate, the only military engagement worth reporting that ever occurred.

It cannot be said that in this respect Mr. Ralph is always quite so happy as usual in the volume containing his collected letters from the seat of conflict in South Africa, for he is more than the reporter in these letters; he is frequently the advocate as well. His accounts of the long marches, the skirmishes, and battles are as perfectly graphic as ever, but he takes sides with enthusiasm, and is from first to last intensely, vigorously, picturesquely anti-Boer. Nothing angers him more than to hear folks liken the Boers to the Americans of the Revolution. "The petty, squalid record of the Boer leaders," he declares, "no more matches the heroic course of the American patriots than the life of Stephen John Paul Krüger parallels that of George Washington."

Mr. Ralph often says harsh things about Krüger and his fellows. His historical record, called in the cant of recent makers of books a "foreword," which serves as an introduction, will be found very useful to the reader who desires to go into the subject thoroughly. It covers the field well enough from the first South African Dutch settlement in 1652 to the beginning of the present war, but it is written rather laboriously for Mr. Ralph, and one does not catch the charm of this popular chronicler of contemporaneous history till one gets, so to speak, out in the open with him. With the smart and graphic description of life in Cape Town, after it had been filled up with refugees, and the troops were departing for the interior day by day, however, the real interest of the book begins, and it is thereafter very well sustained. Mr. Ralph records his impressions in his most graphic, lightest, and surest manner.

All British proceedings since the beginning of the war Mr. Ralph may be said to view through spectacles which, if not precisely rose colored, yet are calculated to soften the outlines. Yet this prejudice is frank and not likely to prove objectionable. That "largeness" of manner which some rather small journalists of the stay-at-home-and-growl variety have found in Ralph's writing is conspicuous here, but it is quite in place. The journalist who describes a battle from a position in the line of fire needs just such a command of a "large," free manner as Ralph possesses. Much that he has to say in this book has already appeared in the American newspapers. His vivid, stirring account of the battle of Modder River, for instance, and the appearance of the field after the conflict, have been widely quoted. Of course, the book inevitably contains much speculation that is already "out of date," but Ralph's view of the doings in South Africa has never been misleading.

Besides the historical introduction already mentioned, the book is otherwise well provided with material to help the reader who would go into the subject thoroughly. There are, for instance, a useful map, a full index, a glossary, which is really needed, and a list of the casualties up to March 10, 1900.

A Journal of the Mutiny of the Bounty.*

It is now a little more than 101 years since H. M. S. ship Bounty, under command of Lieut. William Bligh, sailed from Otaheite with some 1,500 bread fruit plants on board. The commanding officer had every reason to expect a prosperous voyage home, but the name of his ship is associated with the history of one of the most remarkable mutinies that ever took place on the high seas. Seduced by the indolent lives of the Otaheitans and the comeliness of their women, the men of the ship took the command out the hands of their lawfully appointed officers, and after setting the Lieutenant and his loyal followers adrift in the ship's launch, went back to their Pacific paradise to live out their guilty lives. They finally settled on Pitcairn Island, which is to this day populated chiefly by their descendants.

The history of the mutineers is tolerably familiar to lovers of sea literature, but the story of the wonderful voyage of the Lieutenant and his companions in the open boat is less known. As told in the simple language of Lieut. Bligh's journal, it is, indeed, impressive. There is no word painting, only a plain statement of facts. But the facts are in themselves astonishing. There were nineteen men in the launch, and the rations given to them by the mutineers were sufficient to have provided a full allowance to each man for five days. Four cutlasses were thrown into the boat, and these were the only arms the party had for defense in a sea full of islands inhabited by fierce savages. Thus equipped Lieut. Bligh and his associates cruised over 3,600 miles of stormy ocean in the launch, which was 23 feet long, 6 feet 9 inches in beam, and 2 feet 9 inches in draught—not as large by 7 feet of length as a modern ship's cutter.

How these men survived in spite of exposure and privation dreadful to contemplate, and how they finally reached the little port of Kupang in Timor, a Dutch possession, is set forth graphically in the simple language of a plain sailor. One peculiar fact comes out in this narrative. It is the accepted story that the name of Pitcairn was given to the island on which the mutineers settled because a midshipman named Pitcairn sighted this land from the ship's masthead. Lieut. Bligh gives the names of all the officers, petty officers, and men on the Bounty, and no such name as Pitcairn appears. As his narrative was made from his journal, it is likely that his list is correct, and that the story of the naming of the island is not. The other names tally with those usually given.

In Huguenot Times.*

In "A Man of His Age" Mr. Hamilton Drummond takes for period the time when Catholic and Huguenot fought for supremacy in France. After the treaty of Longjumeau, religious strife still continued, Catharine de Medici was a subtle foe, and if history is correct, stopped at nothing. The romance under notice is one of adventure, showing the prowess of Blaise de Bernauld and his followers. Opposed to de Bernauld there is a paid assassin, La Hake. In the course of the story, this La Hake murders several children. In his final attempt to kill the young Prince of Bearn the bad man is foiled. Then La Hake meets his doom. In "A Man of His Age" there is predominance of shadow.

*TOWARDS PRETORIA: A Record of the War Between Britain and Boer to the Relief of Kimberley. By Julian Ralph. New York: Frederick A. Stokes. $1.50.

*THE MUTINY ON BOARD H. M. S. BOUNTY. By Lieut. William Bligh. London: The Mansfield Press, and New York: M. F. Mansfield.

*A MAN OF HIS AGE. By Hamilton Drummond. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

UNLEAVENED BREAD

UNLEAVENED BREAD

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WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Where Those in This Country and in England Differ.

Two recently published articles on women's clubs, one on such clubs in London, in The Westminster Review for April, by Julia M. A. Hawksley, and the other on the American type of such associations by Jennie June Croly, in the current issue of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, are particularly noteworthy as clearly indicating widely varying points of view in the two countries, as will readily be seen by the most casual investigation of the vastly different institutions called women's clubs in either country.

In America a woman's club is simply an aggregation of women, who, having discovered the strength to be found in coordination, or co-operation, made their first essays in this direction by forming women's auxiliaries to aid in the work of missionary and other societies of a like nature. From this first step, the transition has been easily accomplished until we now have the woman's club, according to American ideas in its full glory.

Mrs. Croly reminds us that forty years ago there were no secular organizations of women, no college either for them or open to them, and few schools of the collegiate class where they might hope to be admitted. At that time, women had no property rights, not even in their own earnings, nor had they legal control over their own children. In 1868 contests as to a woman's right to hold property, control her own earnings, and her power to make a will, were beginning in some of our States, the first clubs for women being formed in New York and Boston at this time. The right to control property and earnings was granted to women in Wyoming, Minnesota, and the District of Columbia in 1869, while in Illinois the right to her earnings only was granted to women at about this time.

The first organization in New York founded by and for women exclusively was in the nature of a revolt against the tyranny of a missionary board, which gladly appropriated and used all the funds women could gather together, but without allowing them any voice as to its use or distribution. The controversy resulted in the formation of a Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, which by its successful operation has obliged the Boards of Foreign Missions of many denominations to consent to the formation of women's auxiliaries, or to allow them a voice in the arrangement and administration of affairs.

The word "club," in its American usage, is applied as far as women are concerned, to educational and intellectually progressive movements, and not to associations for social purposes, mainly, as is the case in England. Such association with us was meant, also, as was stated in the first constitution of the first woman's club, "to bridge the chasms between women; obliterate the lines of separation, and bring women together on the basis of womanhood alone." It is said that no distinction of class, sect, or opinion has been allowed to enter into the fundamental ideas of such organizations. Mrs. Croly says:

> Each for all and all for each was the motive which inspired their work and actions, creating in time a curiously strong and vital sense of fellowship and unity of spirit and action. The first effort of these clubs was to form a more or less elastic organization and to acquire orderly—that is, parliamentary—methods of procedure. This alone to women whose lives had previously been for the most part isolated and desultory, though perhaps filled with domestic cares, was a tremendous step in advance.

An informal census, it is said, has resulted in proving that 95 per cent. out of 500,000 club women in America were wives and mothers, the great endeavor being to satisfy that type of womankind's desire to learn higher things and make herself more generally and widely useful.

The second important step in the spread of the women's club idea in America, and one which has resulted in a great increase in popularity, was the organization of the "Federation" in 1889. This plan grew out of an invitation from Sorosis, the first and most important club among the women of America, to other clubs all over the country to come together and help it celebrate its twenty-first birthday—such coming together being intended not only for the purpose of making each other's acquaintance, but that they might have an opportunity to compare methods of work and cultivate a feeling of fellowship, as well as to aid in the furtherance of larger aims, by which was meant a permanent federation of clubs covering the entire United States. This federation in 1889 included in its membership fewer than a hundred clubs, but in four years the club idea had grown so much that the federation numbered nearly 500 clubs, with an individual membership of from 25 to 500 women.

The idea has spread rapidly until now there are thirty-four States so federated, as well as local clubs in every State in the Union, New York State alone containing State Federation of 250 clubs. A great deal of work has been accomplished through the agency of such associations, including the building of clubhouses, the formation of public libraries, and other public enterprises, while in some instances industrial schools and free hospitals have been organized and maintained, while lectures and musical entertainments have made the local club an important factor in the social life of the community. Mrs. Croly says:

> As an open door to continued educational opportunities, as an aid to higher social purpose and standards, as destructive to caste prejudices, and an aid in promoting unity upon non-partisan lines, the local club has been of untold advantage to all classes of women. * * * The women's club idea, which is broad, high, and noble, representing those interests which are universal in their application and human, in the best sense, in their purpose and character. * * * The most inspiring spectacle ever presented to the world, a great concourse of women, actuated by high motives, working toward ideals of life and character, representing city and country, in the North, East, South, and West, yet all moved and guided by the spirit of unity and love.

So much for the women's club and its aims in our own country—concerning which the only criticism of any serious weight has been that perhaps they sometimes tend too much toward the glorification of women as such, though in other respects they have had aims and ambitions that were laudable, far-reaching, and elevating. In London, and in such English towns as have followed its lead, the women's club is organized very much on the lines of such organizations for men; such clubs being maintained mainly, if not solely, for the social pleasure and convenience of their members, and if not allowed to take too large a place in women's lives—which criticism may doubtless be properly applied to all club life—such clubs may be found ideal refuges from many a domestic ill. Here luncheons and dinners may be given with no personal inconvenience, nor worry as to a cook's competency or deficiencies of service, and all at a comparatively small cost, and with the home feeling impossible to be found at restaurant or hotel. Here people may be met, acquaintances kept at the proper distance, and friendships made and deepened by the aid of the club's safeguards and opportunities.

For the country woman, living some distance out of London, the town club has many additional advantages to offer. Here the country member finds a second home at her disposal, and should she find it necessary to run up to town for a night or two is saved the necessity of going to a hotel, as well as afforded all sorts of opportunities to receive or entertain her friends. Such club membership implies a woman's ability to be always or at her sweet will among and yet perfectly independent of friends or friendly acquaintances; that is, she has absolute control of society in which the obligations of hostess and guest do not of necessity enter.

The women's club in London is "the rendezvous of chosen intimates, the arena of discussion and outspoken theory, the place where opinions are formulated if not formed, self-realized if not created. It is, moreover, the resort where, on occasions, pleasure and instruction may be believed to walk hand in hand, as its members listen to some brilliant jeu d'esprit yclept by courtesy a lecture."

Mrs. Hanksley thinks that the best results of women's clubs and their life are mainly shown in small matters, in indirect consequences, the exploitation of a gift by one woman, for instance, leading to the discovery of similar talents in another. The fundamental ideas and their working out seem simple and attractive in these English clubs, and the results arrived at noteworthy and satisfactory. Much of our own women's clubs methods closely resemble the village debating clubs of an earlier day. As time goes on perhaps the London idea may gain some foothold here. Mrs. Hawksley thinks the influence of women's clubs in England far-reaching for the reason that:

> Through its lessons women have learned to walk hand in hand, and march shoulder to shoulder, to comprehend the secrets of cohesion and partnership, of originality and organization, with a potent efficacy that spreads and permeates. * * * Self-assertion being dwarfed by a wider horizon of personal and relative responsibility, there becomes visible a prospect of loyal comradeship. Intercourse between woman and woman resulting, not in sentiment, but in work, stagnation gives place to movement. And thus are produced by emanations, impalpable but irresistible as mist, from the drawing rooms, reading rooms, smoking rooms of our clubs, fresh and important possibilities to strengthen and to ozonize the atmosphere encircling womanhood.

Dr. Andrew Balfour, the author of "Vengeance Is Mine," sailed from Southampton last week for South Africa, where he will make a careful study of typhus fever, which has made its appearance among the Boer prisoners and the soldiers of Gen. Buller's command. Dr. Balfour is a son of Dr. Alexander Balfour, the eminent Edinburgh physician, and the author of many standard medical works. "Vengeance Is Mine," which is published by the New Amsterdam Book Company, is now in its third edition, and a fourth edition is being prepared, although the book was published less than two weeks ago. The reception of this historical novel by lovers of good fiction has been instant and generous.

NOVELS.

Tendencies and Purposes in Various Lines of English Fiction.*

The first pages of Prof. Stoddard's book on "The Evolution of the English Novel" contain an explanation somewhat deprecatory of its title. "The idea suggested indicates," he says, "that we can name the earlier forms out of which the true novel has been evolved, can arrange the novels in existence to illustrate the later development, and can trace the steps of the progress. It is with some reluctance that I have used such a demanding title." No other term than evolution, however, "localizes the phenomena so definitely, and conveys so promptly the notion of progress in a general line of tendency," and the notion of progress in a general line of tendency is precisely what the author wishes to emphasize.

The law of tendency which Prof. Stoddard applies to the history of the novel is one to be discerned, he points out, in many forms of human expression, in education, in pictorial art, in politics, and in drama, as well as in literature. It is the change from interest in the external, the objective, the physical, to interest in the internal, the subjective, the spiritual.

In fiction the change has been from external events to internal motives. The predecessors of the novel were the Greek, the Italian, and Spanish romances, in all of which great adventures "with a motive of desire, but with detail of fighting, pirates, war, shipwreck, and strategies," play the chief part. Not until this sovereignty of action over emotion and unreality over reality gave way, not until "tales of adventure, in lands far away, under circumstances impossible, and with help of enchantment and magic, and superhuman assistance," made room for the story of some humble life, of scenes real at hand, of the emotions of a "simple, homely, struggling soul," a Pamela, a Marianne, a Manon Lescaut, a Joseph Andrews, a Clarissa Harlowe, was the English novel actually born. And thenceforth its progress was in the main away from physical adventures and toward adventures of the mind and heart.

This is the author's general theory of the development of the novel in manner and spirit. "It is evident," he says, "that if this theory has sound basis the same general law will be manifest in each of the separate novel forms. It should be manifest in the record of the novel of personality, of the novel of history, of the novel of romance, of the novel of purpose." To prove that it is so manifest by discussing important examples of each of these novel forms is the next step.

From "The Vicar of Wakefield," in which the Vicar is shown rather as an allegory of virtue pelted with vice than as a person in actual life, we pass to the novels of Jane Austen, to find them rather observations of life than studies of its problems, and reflections of settled conditions rather than questionings of growth and possibilities, novels of the outer life more than of the inner life; thence to Charlotte Brontë and the defiant personality of Jane Eyre, all revolt, intensity, personal emotion, formless agitation; and thence again to "The Scarlet Letter," in which not merely human character with its deep desires, its thwarted aims, its hopes and punishments is depicted, but human character in its complex relations, individual souls yielding their passionate impulses to the stronger and nobler and more compelling sentiment of duty toward other souls. Thus we arrive at the moral relations of the individual to the life about him, certainly, the stage occupied by the modern novel.

In the historical novel the same method of inquiry meets with much the same success. We find Scott at the beginning concluding his "Waverley" with a description of "an excellent dinner," and forty years later Thackeray closing his "Esmond" with the words: "Love vincit omnia is immeasurably above all ambition, more precious than wealth, more noble than name. He knows not life who knows not that; he hath not felt the highest faculty of the soul who hath not enjoyed it."

In the chapter on the romantic novel it is curious not to find any mention of the romantic novels of Stevenson, no word even of "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," in which all the horrors of supernatural mysteries and their effect upon the mind in such stories as "The Mysteries of Udolpho" are translated into the subtler horrors of the moral nature recognizing itself. It is unlike his catholic principle to exclude so important a line of effort, particularly as he produces no examples of modern English romanticism to take its place.

In the novel of purpose, Mr. Stoddard finds a promise of a possibly abiding form, or, more exactly, of an abiding idea to be expressed through changing forms. Already we use the term "problem-novel" to indicate a certain change from the insistence upon remedies for social evils to be found in the work of Charles Reade, to a preoccupation with the causes of these evils, the hidden disease for which a remedy not yet discerned may be sought.

The tendencies of the modern novel are toward the differentiation into specific types of expression (from the simple to the complex, we may put it) toward the treatment of serious problems with an earnestness of manner; toward a truthful presentation of actual conditions, in fact, toward verity, or, at least, toward verisimilitude.

The scientific spirit and the imaginative spirit have become copartners. The novel to deal with the artistic possibilities in ordinary life; with the tragedies and comedies found in the joys, the aspirations, and the problems of common human mortals. The novel which began by depicting phases and conditions has come to be an interpreter of the deeper affairs of life.

If we have gained from Prof. Stoddard's discussion of his subject a true impression, he means in brief that the novel commencing like the prelude of the organist, "doubtfully and far away," has built at last its bridge from dreamland to reality, has passed from the courtship by exaggerated and fantastic forms of a human nature content thus to be wooed to the stage of steady intimacy attained through married life. In plain words, fiction is no longer fiction, but the true reflection of ourselves, sitting down with us to our daily bread, following us through our most prosaic occupations, surprising us in our moods of greatest exaltation, revealing our most dear and hidden sentiments, exposing our hopes and our fears for ourselves and for others and for humanity at large. It is the literature that we have taken into our homes and made one of us, and from which there is no conceivable separation.

For this view of an art that too often has been treated superficially and without insight or interest, Prof. Stoddard's readers must confess themselves much indebted to him. His book, like the ideal novel of the present, is personal, stimulating, suggestive, and truthful.

*THE EVOLUTION OF THE ENGLISH NOVEL. By Francis Hovey Stoddard, Professor of English Literature in New York University. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1900.

Mr. Daly's Douai Bible.

The recent sale of Mr. Augustin Daly's unique copy of the Douai Bible may awaken an interest to know something of this version of the Scriptures. The term Douai is derived from the town of that name in France. A college was established there in 1562 by Cardinal Allen for the education of English Roman Catholic priests. After the Reformation, in view of the fact that the interpretation of the Scriptures as set forth by Luther and his followers had been condemned by the Holy See, it was deemed necessary to have a Catholic version, which would be free from the errors which Rome claimed had found their way into the Protestant version. This work was undertaken by the Douai College, and stands to-day as a monument to the Catholic faith.

Mr. John D. Crimmins has become the possessor of Mr. Daly's monumental work, and relates his first introduction to it as follows: "My first acquaintance with the Douai Bible was through an invitation from Mr. Daly to visit his residence, 14 West Fiftieth Street, in April, 1892. The invitation stated that he had invited a few friends to look over the extended Bible he had illustrated, and which he had just received from the bookbinders. I presented myself and met his Grace, Archbishop Corrigan, his secretary, and the Rev. Father McCluskey, the Judge, Mr. Daly's brother; Mr. Grivaz, who did Mr. Daly's illuminating, and an elderly gentleman, who, I believe, was Mr. Toedteberg, who did the inlaying. A few others of Mr. Daly's friends came in during the course of the evening. Mr. Daly was very proud of his work, and observing that I was very much interested in the volume I was examining, he said to me: 'I began the collecting of illustrations for this Bible several years ago. I was for some time hunting for a Catholic version of the Bible that would be tall enough for my illustrations. At last I came across this edition of the Douai Bible, published in Dublin about one hundred years ago. The text pleased me, as it was not exactly modern, and the fact that it was published in Dublin also attracted me.'

"When a man as great as Mr. Daly in the art of illustrating, a man learned and patient in his researches for material, and that material always of the higher order, when such a man expected these forty-two volumes to be the monument of his work as an illustrator, it seems to me they must possess high artistic merit. There are single volumes that would require more than the hours of an ordinary day to examine and study, for in order to appreciate the treasures to be found the examination must be patient and thorough. Miss Rehan has mentioned to me a few circumstances in connection with the collecting of illustrations for this great work. In her own expressive manner she told me how often during the course of visits to Italy and France, while out walking with Mr. Daly, he would haunt the old bookstalls, and while she would be gazing listlessly around he would suddenly say to her: 'Well, Ada, I think we can go now; I have just found a print that I have been looking for for years.' Day after day he would continue the search until he had finally collected 8,000 separate illustrations now contained in the forty-two volumes. Among the very rare illustrations may be mentioned an original drawing by Raphael for a painting; original sketches by Veronese and Le Brun; original etchings and engravings by Rembrandt and Dürer, and all the known sets of plates from the woodcuts of the Koberger Bible, Nuremberg Chronicle, &c., to the Doré illustrations."

Mr. Crimmins has several other rare Bibles in his collection, and among them a copy of the first edition ever printed in America of the Douai Bible. It was printed and sold by Carey, Stewart & Co., Philadelphia, and bears the date 1790. Another unique Bible possessed by Mr. Crimmins is a copy of the first edition published in the Irish language, printed at London in 1685. This edition was prepared under the auspices of the Church of England, with the idea of making converts in Ireland. It was thought that Irish Catholics might be won over by presenting them with the Lutheran version, printed in their own language. This object signally failed, however.

A Bible closely associated with early New York history was presented by Mr. Crimmins to the Lenox Library in 1898. It was published by John Hayes, Cambridge, in 1674, and was the identical Bible used in the New York Fort Chapel, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, during the administration of Gov. Fletcher. It contains the following inscription, neatly written: "Ex Libris Joh'is Miller. A. M. prot., Ao. Dm. 1693. Johannis Miller natus fuit 8 Decembris A. D. 1666, hora secunda matutina. This Bible belonged to the Chappell in the King's Fort at New York and fell to my lot upon Gov'r Fletcher's carrying over another for that use and purpose in ye year 1692. John Miller."

WELLINGTON.

Sir Herbert Maxwell's Biography of the Great Duke.*

"The Exhaustive Life of Wellington," By Sir Herbert Maxwell, which appears in two octavo volumes, is the result of the author's reviewing a work on Wellington for one of the English weeklies. The interest roused by the review work set the author to thinking what a delightful task it would be to tell the story of such a life, to trace out the sources of such splendid success, and to make plain the effect upon the British army and public life of such a conspicuous example.

The author certainly found abundant material from which to glean the important details of Wellington's career. In addition to the memoirs of officers under whom the Duke served, of others who served under him, and of political colleagues, there are his military dispatches, compiled by Col. Gurwood, and the twenty-two volumes of supplementary dispatches and eight volumes of civil correspondence edited by the second Duke of Wellington.

The author has made the present work unusually valuable by adding much material that has been heretofore unpublished, including some interesting facts and letters selected from a large quantity of original journals and correspondence. Through the kindness of the present Duke of Wellington permission was given the author to examine his grandfather's unprinted papers at Apsley House, and to reproduce in fac simile the orders penciled at Waterloo, and to photograph several portraits.

It is evident that the author has made a thorough examination of the whole field of Wellington literature, and the finished work leaves little to be desired. It includes all that is of interest relative to the hero of Waterloo, and omits much of the matter which has made other Wellington biographies a burden even to a patient reader.

In the present volumes the usual brief space is given to Wellington's early years. Undoubtedly the circumstances warrant the brevity. About the middle of the seventeenth century an Irish land owner, Garret Wesley, married the daughter of another squire of the name of Colley. The families were both of English descent. This marriage proving childless, Richard Colley, a nephew, was adopted and changed his name to Wesley. This adopted son having been elected to the Irish House of Commons, was created Baron Mornington in 1747. His eldest son, Garret, was created Earl of Mornington and died in 1781, leaving five sons and one daughter.

The fourth son, Arthur, was born in 1769, the same year as Napoleon Bonaparte, but the exact place and date of his birth are not positively known. The record of his boyhood must be pronounced unsatisfactory, both because of its meagre extent and the commonplace character of the few details which have been preserved.

We are told that his mother had no fondness for her son Arthur, and Gleig, one of his biographers, says that her feeling toward him was "not far from aversion." Certain it is that he rarely alluded to his early days. The conduct attributed to his mother may account for his perfunctory visits to her when he was "the Duke," which made Greville, who could know nothing of the facts, write him down a hard man.

In a letter to his elder brother in 1797 he said: "I acknowledge that I am a bad judge of the pain a man feels on parting from his family," which might be understood to refer not only to his condition as a bachelor, but also to reflect the loneliness of a life which had never felt the warmth of home ties.

After a brief schooling in England he was sent to a French military school at Angers, on the Maine, for about a year. In 1787 he became an ensign in the Seventy-third Foot. Political and social influence went for much then, and the ensign's successive promotions to Lieutenant, Subaltern, and Captain followed within five years. Then he secured a Majority and Lieutenant Colonelcy by purchase, the latter rank being attained in the Autumn of 1793.

His first military experience was in the Netherlands, where he participated in the retreat of the allies before the advance of the Republican hosts of France. The British just managed to escape to the transports at Bremen. His disgust at the mode in which this campaign was conducted induced him to attempt to quit the army and seek employment in some civil department. Fortunately for England, his request was not considered, and in 1796 he sailed for the East Indies, there to gain victories of great importance and display the military skill which was to be so largely developed in broader fields of action.

It must be admitted that Wellington was peculiarly favored by fortune. The appointment of his brother Richard, Earl of Mornington, as Viceroy of India, presented unusual opportunities which enabled him to disclose his real worth as a commander. It gave his strong personal character play and his genius scope. His nine years' service in the East not only developed his character, but also won him high honors, including knighthood and the rank of Major General.

Returning to England in 1805 he took a seat in Parliament, and acted for a brief time as Irish Secretary, which position he left to participate in the Copenhagen campaign. In 1808, having been promoted to Lieutenant General, he was appointed to the command of the forces assembled to assist the Spanish and Portuguese in ridding their countries of the French.

Begun in Portugal, the Peninsular campaign ended in France after the defeat of successive French armies under such brilliant leaders as Soult, Jourdan, Masséna, Victor, Marmont, Bessières, Ney, and Suchet. It secured for Wellington the rank of Field Marshal and peerages from Portugal, Spain, and England, the latter making him successively Baron, Viscount, Earl, and Duke.

Returning home in 1814, he took his seat in the House of Lords, was thanked and congratulated on the part of the House of Commons, as was that other great soldier, the Duke of Marlborough, and received the £400,000 with which his dukedom had been endowed.

Never has a military hero deserved more of England than Wellington. His campaign in the Peninsula was a series of brilliant military achievements, and, next to the Russian campaign, had more to do with the overthrow of Napoleon than any other event in the career of the Corsican. After the Waterloo campaign Wellington entered the Cabinet.

It is in the rôle of a public official that Wellington is claimed to have attained the least success of his career. For thirty-four years succeeding Waterloo he was prominent in public life, part of the time as Prime Minister, and was always consulted by the leaders of his party. His activity and influence during the reform period and the discussion of the corn laws are a part of the political history of England. Dying in 1852, every conceivable mortuary honor was paid his remains, which were accompanied to their last resting place beside those of Nelson in St. Paul's Cathedral by representatives of the leading European powers.

The accuracy and clearness of this work are its chief charms. It is a difficult task to describe the career of a man whose everyday life for years has so much to do with armies, a mere outline of whose battles means repeating a mass of figures anent dates, combatants, and losses. To do this well requires a peculiar gift of brevity and perspicuity of style. These qualities are possessed by the author, and so well used in the preparation of this work that the result is entertaining as well as valuable.

It is disappointing to see such splendid specimens of typography clad so indifferently. Upon opening one of the volumes the reader is warned by the creaking and cracking that caution is necessary to prevent the leaves separating in his hands.

Volumes priced as high as these should be better bound. We do not mean by this that the material should be better, but the leaves should be firmly sewed together, well backed, and fastened to the cover, so that the volume may be opened sufficiently to see the entire page without fear of the book breaking its back or falling to pieces.

*THE LIFE OF WELLINGTON. The Restoration of the Martial Power of Great Britain. By the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell. Two volumes, 8vo, 403, 418 pages. With maps, battle plans, and photogravures. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co. Price, $10.

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The Arnold Sale.

On April 23-26 Bangs & Co. sold the library of trials and legal literature belonging to John H. V. Arnold, which was the largest and most valuable collection of the kind ever offered in this city, comprising both civil and criminal trials in the courts of England and America, carefully selected to illustrate points of law and to exhibit the various forms of criminal conduct. There were 2,284 lots in all, against 1,967 lots in the extensive collection made by Edmund B. Wynn of Watertown, N. Y., which Bangs & Co. sold Feb. 7-11, 1898. Judge Arnold's most important book was Horsmanden's "Journal of the Proceedings in the Detection of the Conspiracy Formed to Burn the City of New York," printed by James Parker in 1744, which George D. Smith secured for $250. Though it lacked the half title, it was a lovely copy in crushed levant morocco extra, elaborately inlaid, morocco double, watered-silk fly leaves, gilt edges, by Lortic, and seems to be identical with the one described by Dodd, Mead & Co. in a catalogue issued in April, 1898, when it was quoted at $600. It was decidedly cheap at $250. A fair copy fetched $200 at Henkels's in December, 1898; Ives's brought $280 in 1891; Barlow's, with half title, sold for $310 in 1890; Strong's, an uncut copy, realized $300 in 1878, and Menzies's went for $240 in 1876. Judge Arnold's dramatic collection will be sold by Bangs & Co. in the Fall. His first collection, which was sold in this city in April, 1879, contained many highly important books. Other prices of interest at the recent Arnold sale are as follows:

"Proceedings Respecting Major John Andre," Philadelphia, 1780, a fine copy, with many uncut leaves, in crimped morocco, $85; bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. This was the Menzies copy, which cost Judge Arnold $63 in 1876. Wynn's, a little stained, brought $70.

"Trial of Andre," Palmer, printed by Ezekiel Terry, 1810, $11; bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. "Minutes of a Court of Inquiry Upon the Case of André," Albany, 1865, illustrated by Morrell with fourteen extra plates; also a signature of Andre, $25; bought by George D. Smith. "Proceedings of a Court of General Officers," Dublin, reprinted by Pat Byrne, 1781, a rare edition, $10; bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

"A Short Narrative of the Horrid Massacre in Boston," Boston, 1770, calf, by Bedford, with the "additional observations" following the narrative, $45; bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Moore's "Annals of Gallantry," fourteen colored plates by Cruikshank, London, 1814, three volumes, very rare, $105; bought by William Terry.

Horsmanden's "Journal," the reprint of 1810, with a document signed by the author laid in, $11.50; bought by George D. Smith.

George Alfred Townsend's "Mrs. Reynolds and Hamilton: A Romance." New York, 1890, with fifty-two insterted plates, bound by Ritter in orange levant morocco, $15; bought by William Terry; cost Judge Arnold, it is said, the sum of $50.

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French Library Needs Room.

For years M. Léopold Delisle, the Chief Librarian of the French National Library, has been asking for more room. The twenty miles of shelving in the Library Building are not sufficient. Every inch of the shelving is filled, and in many cases the books are three feet deep. The annual accumulation of new material is figured up to be some 40,000 books alone. Then there is a vast amount of pamphlets. At present the overplus is stacked on the floor. The accumulation has been large that the total count has become well-nigh impossible.

In 1885, when an effort was made to give some idea of numbers, the figures showed that there were over 1,500,000 volumes in the library. It is believed that to-day there are more than 2,000,000. The French newspapers are swamping the library, coming in at the rate of 11,000 every month, not counting the periodicals. Strange to say, the Chambers have been parsimonious and money grants have been very small. However, an appropriation has been made for a new building, and when that is finished, M. de Lisle hopes there may be a beginning of the classification of the printed volumes.

There is nothing singular in the condition of the French National Library. The output of books or printed matter must be always in excess of any fixed storage capacity.

THE LAFAYETTES.

A Book About Their Household with the Revolution for a Background.*

For the reason that Miss Sichel, the writer of this historical sketch, has given us a charmingly written and vivid outline not only of the Ancien Régime, but also a clear and picturesque record of the French Revolution, by no means confining herself to those scenes in which Lafayette himself participated, she has been able to make her people unusually real to us. The book is, as its title suggests, the story of a household, Adrienne Noailles, afterward Mme. Lafayette, being even more prominent in this record than is her more famous husband. It is for this reason of personal interest that the book will be found so valuable an aid to a fresh study of the French Revolution. Its author presents a vivid and well-written account of French society, the home life of its people, their follies and extravagances, and particularly the doings of the most exclusive set in its gay capital, giving us interesting pictures of many of the best-known characters of pre-Revolutionary times, and particularly of the d'Ayens and their connections, which, to the present writer at least, has resulted in giving not only a clear picture of both the darker and brighter aspects of French society before the deluge, including many delightful glimpses into the home life of the highest circles of the France of the old régime, but the book inducing a careful and personal interest in Mme. Lafayette and her entire family connection, we follow them all through the perils of the Revolution with an interest it would be impossible to feel for history pure and simple, or even for a good historical novel. The present record has all the charm of good historical fiction, with the added interest of our certainty of the book's being a record of real people.

Miss Sichel tells us that the vice so often dwelt upon as the most conspicuous feature of pre-Revolutionary days is indeed no fiction; that there was a corrupt Court party, whose vices were offset by the virtue of a large number of the nobility, some Catholic and some irreligious, who led lives of saintly virtue and religious fervor—"such virtue that it seems as if it should have saved the city."

We have already spoken of the two extremes of aristocratic society, of the Oeil-de-Boeuf, and of the company, so much less known, of holy-minded men and women irradiating the last years of the old order. Excepting only readers of memoirs, their names are seldom heard, yet their actions still "smell sweet and blossom in the dust," if we will but stoop and pick them up. * * * The most winning of them are certainly to be found among the orthodox religious; their personal piety has a distinction, an attraction of its own. But they counted in their ranks philosophers, whose conduct was as pure and self-renouncing; men who were practically more effective because more occupied with theories of enlightenment and with public affairs. Of the former type the Noailles family are representative; Lafayette and his friends are a fine embodiment of the latter. In an endeavor to revive some of its charm and purity, in the figure of Adrienne de Noailles, who afterward became Mme. de Lafayette, we shall have the best opportunity of seeing the two sides united.

But it is only by understanding the social conditions of a period that we can measure the importance of individuals, therefore in a long and interesting preface Miss Sichel introduces us to the brilliant world within the gates of Paris in the days of the Louis's. There all the nobles of France congregated, the roads from the capital to the provinces being mere cart tracks, and except for a boar hunt or to entertain friends, the owners never willingly approached their estates, and only a lettre de cachet could induce them to remain there. Arthur Young, traveling southward in France in 1787, passed through 270 miles of that land without meeting a single gentleman. It is only fair to add, however, that many people were attracted to Paris, as much by intellectual pleasures as by any other.

There ideas vibrated, there mind found mind and struck electric sparks. There gathered, as it seemed to them, the men who could help mankind. * * * When America declared its independence young Paris took fire, braved disinheritance, and offered its aid without interest or reserve. * * * Any cause that presented itself in the name of freedom was welcomed by them with acclamation and without inquiring whether it was emancipation from slavery or from the marriage laws, restitution of civil rights to the Protestants or destruction of the alters of the Church. * * * The only things they never thought of giving up were their privileges, their taxes, and their game laws; the only people they never dreamed of delivering, the haggard race at their gates.

It would be most interesting to dwell upon the contrasting portraits of folly and virtue in which this portion of Miss Sichel's book will be found so rich, but it is only possible to speak of the Noailles family, who were to become so closely connected with Lafayette and his fortunes:

They were not only the greatest family in France after royalty, they were also perhaps the largest. Wherever we look among them we find noble minds and holy souls. The old Maréchal de Mouchy and his wife who perished at eighty on the scaffold; their daughter, Mme. de Duras, who survived the Terror and left us her prison journals; the Duchesse d'Ayen and the five daughters whom she cherished—all these shone then and shine for us now.

Miss Sichel sketches the entire family connection of the d'Ayens. Adrienne Noailles was the second of the five daughters of the Duchesse d'Ayen, whose husband was the eldest son of the Duc and Maréchale de Noailles. Most carefully educated under their mother's supervision, these five sisters, who were devotedly attached to each other, yet showed the most diverse natures. Adrienne was the most intellectual and intense, and inherited much of her father's keen wit. The eldest daughter, Louise, married her cousin, the Vicomte de Noailles, whose nature was as sweet and finely balanced as her own; but

Very different was Adrienne's fate. Her lover and her love story were alike stormy. The Marquis de Lafayette was only fourteen and a half; his near relations had died and he had grown up under lax guardianship, with a large fortune already in his possession. His character was noble, but as passionate as Adrienne's and wholly untrained. The Duchesse admired it, but she thought his wealth and his circumstances so undesirable that she summarily refused the match. * * * During the year of that difference she had learned to know M. de Lafayette's character and to admire its possibilities. * * * When his guardians consented to finish his education, to wait two years for the marriage, and to allow her daughter to live with her for some time after it, she gave in and adopted him as her son. There was no one in after days who appreciated him as she did, or who did such justice to his motives when all the world misunderstood him.

The Lafayettes were married in April, 1775, and in 1775 settled in their own home. A year later a dinner party was given in Paris by Marshal de Broglie in honor of the Duke of Gloucester, who, being in dire disgrace with his brother, George III., took a trip across the Channel. He entertained the dinner table by a somewhat humorous account at the King's expense of America's affront to England, and the story of Boston Harbor and its tea chests; his sympathy seeming to be entirely with the Americans, as he dwelt upon their need of recruits. This was the first that France had heard of American independence! Among the diners was a boy of nineteen, silent and solemn-faced, who but for his eager eyes might have seemed insignificant. After dinner he joined the Duke and spoke for the first time, telling him he would join the Americans and fight for their freedom, and asking him how best to set about it.

This was the Marquis de Lafayette. * * * The adoring husband of a lady who returned his attachment; already the father of one child and expecting another. * * * He was ruled by two passions—the one for his wife, the other for freedom, and the latter was the stronger of the two. In his amorous pursuit of liberty, under all her Protean forms—a pursuit sometimes stern, always sanguine, and maintained through a long life—he has never been rivaled, unless it be by Mr. Gladstone in our own day. Yet Lafayette was not a modern Radical. With the old French manners, he had an English mind, even in its stiffness, and shone by character rather than by gifts. * * * Perhaps the nearest parallel to him is Hampden, the Knight of the Constitution, who fought every abuse, though he never created a law.

Were this book the record of the lives of simply a typical French family of that period, instead of being that of the Lafayettes, to whom America owes so great a debt, it would not only be an absorbing story, but also an extremely faithful picture of the causes which led up to the Revolution, the Reign of Terror, and of Napoleon's personality and influence. It is impossible to attempt to follow the Lafayettes through all the vicissitudes of their stormy life. Lafayette's American service, which was terminated by his return in 1779; his prominence in the early days of the Revolution, the fall of the Bastile—the key of which Lafayette sent to Washington; his command of the National Guard during the Eve of Terror, his resignation of his command, followed by a triumphal journey to Chovaniac, his estate, accompanied by his wife. On this journey they found every village decorated, while every town sent forth its Mayor and illuminated scroll. Lafayette thought his work finished, his fame at its height, and his happiness complete. He little knew what fate had still in store for him.

Later came the "Procession of Black Breeches," with all its attendant outrages, and Lafayette hurried back to Paris, expostulating, arguing, and demanding the punishment of the offenders. He next convenes a council of the National Guards to try and save the nation from the regicide Jacobins; the most important result being that the Commune declared Lafayette a traitor, and on his attempting to escape to America he was arrested, partly through treachery, and imprisoned in the Prussian fortress of Wessel.

Almost the entire remaining portion of the book is a record of arrests, imprisonment, hardships of all sorts, and death, for the entire d'Ayen connections. Mme. Lafayette's grandmother, mother, and sister were all beheaded on the same day, while she herself, stripped of all her possessions, was frequently imprisoned and suffered hardships almost impossible to realize, showing herself throughout all these troubled years the possessor of a most heroic and cheerful nature. It is pleasant to think that America, in the person of Gouverneur Morris, was able to afford her material aid, both by way of financial loan and once practically saving her life, by writing to the Committee of Safety that if they killed Lafayette's wife, all the enemies of the republic would rejoice and England be justified in her slanders of Jacobinism. England, too, came to Lafayette's aid in the person of Gen. Fits Patrick, and urged that his imprisonment should be less severe. Mr. Fox, too, was able and willing to do much for his comfort, and after his release Washington sent the Lafayettes a considerable sum of money, the gift of America, which was of much service to them. After much solicitation, Mme. Lafayette and her daughters gained permission to share Lafayette's imprisonment, contracting in this manner blood poisoning, which some years later ended her life. At last, after five years of imprisonment, Lafayette was set free, but it was some years later before the family were allowed to return to France.

For all these and countless other interesting details, including the peaceful ending of a stormy life, we must refer our readers to the book itself, which is fascinating from beginning to end, and better worth reading than any other book of the kind we remember, so vivid and clear are the scenes therein described, and so strong the personal element. The book is attractively printed and bound, and contains a single illustration, a frontispiece portrait of Lafayette.

*THE HOUSEHOLD OF THE LAFAYETTES. By Edith Sichel. With a frontispiece. Westminster: Archibald Constable & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1900. $2.

SALONS.

Miss Wharton's Book on American Ones Burned in the Lippincott Fire and Now First Ready.*

The appearance of Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton's "Salons Colonial and Republican" calls renewed attention to the fact that the book was about ready for distribution at the holiday season, when the entire edition was burned in the disastrous Lippincott fire; the type having to be entirely reset, so that the book has now been actually published for the first time.

The public interest in colonial days and ways is, it would seem, almost inexhaustible, and in the volume before us Miss Wharton presents a view of the social life of the early years of our century—both through her text and by the aid of interesting reproductions of old portraits—which will be found to be of the greatest interest and charm to all lovers of our early days.

Miss Wharton's idea has been to give some of the recollections of the older "human links with the past" it has been her good fortune to know—for which reason she has added to the colonial chapters of the book several upon life in New York and Philadelphia soon after the Revolution, as well as chapters upon Washington during the administrations of Adams, Jefferson, and Madison, and upon Philadelphia during the brilliant social reign of Mrs. James Rush.

The word salon has been used to designate the republican drawing rooms here described, because no other term so fitly represents social circles presided over by cultivated women as that which was first applied to the brilliant coteries gathered together by the famous French women of the seventeenth century, who knew so well how to combine intellectual ability with womanly grace and charm.

The illustrations to be found in a book of this character are far from being its least important detail, those in the present volume being reproductions from rare original portraits and miniatures of the interesting people described, which are now in the possession of their descendants. Among the works so reproduced are portraits by Thomas Sully, Sharples, Copley, Gilbert Stuart, Peale, Loubet, Inman, Cabanel, and Vander Lyn; while among the painters of miniatures will be found the names of Saint Memin, Ramage, Cosway, Peale, Birch, Malbone, and Freeman.

The book is full of charming character sketches of the men and women of these early days. Mrs. Hugh Ferguson, Elizabeth Graeme, whom Dr. Weir Mitchell introduces in "Hugh Wynne" as Aunt Gainor's traditional enemy, was, Miss Wharton tells us, the best educated woman in America during the latter half of the eighteenth century, a contemporary writer saying of her: "A mind like hers, imbued with elegant literature, and herself a poetess, reading formed frequent literary coteries at her father's mansion, so much so as to make it the town talk of her day."

Miss Graeme, besides her poetry, was a frequent contributor to The Pennsylvania Packet and Columbia Magazine, and also translated Fénelon's "Télémaque" into English verse, the manuscript of which, although never published, is carefully treasured by the Philadelphia Library Company. Miss Graeme spent some time abroad, meeting and numbering among her friends many of the most eminent people of the day. In Scotland she visited her father's relatives, one of whom, Thomas Graeme of Balgowan, gave his American cousin the family coat of arms, and with it his own book plate, which is still to be seen in some of Elizabeth Graeme's books, probably the first book plate used by a woman in America.

It is thought that the literary gatherings Miss Graeme attended abroad made such a deep impression upon her that it led to her attempting the same sort of thing in America. Dr. Benjamin Rush, who was as well known for his literary tastes as from a medical standpoint, was a frequenter of the Graeme home, and tells us that in that house were to be seen the best elements of the society of the Philadelphia of that early day, while all strangers of distinction who visited that city were introduced there. At one of these gatherings Miss Graeme first met Hugh Ferguson, a handsome young Scotchman, ten years her junior, who had recently arrived in America, but the marriage which quickly followed was far from happy.

In the loneliness and sorrow that came to her in after years, Elizabeth Ferguson must often have turned back in thoughts to the golden days of her youth, when in London, she had enjoyed the society of the most brilliant men and women of the time, or in her father's house, gathered around her a circle of devoted and admiring friends. When Dr. Benjamin Rush became one of the most eminent of American physicians, and Francis Hopkinson gained an enviable reputation as a writer and political satirist, she could recall with pride the days when these and many other noted men had surrounded her, deeming her conversation one of their choicest pleasures, while young Nathaniel Evans dedicated verses to her, his Laura, like another poet of an earlier time. The Philadelphia of Elizabeth Graeme's day was a suitable place in which to hold the first American salon of which there exists any record, as no other colonial town contained so large a number of literary and scientific men as did this Quaker City.

Miss Wharton claims that Philadelphia was more distinctly English in its characteristics than any other Colonial town, while possessing a mixture of Scotch, Irish, and German in its population. Yet its two predominating elements were the English Quaker and the Queen's Churchman. It boasted numerous men of fortune and position, many of whom had been educated abroad, and besides literary tastes, were the possessors of considerable knowledge of the classics. In addition were to be found Dr. Franklin and his "ingenious friends," who might be called the scientific set.

Naturally, in a book dealing with the social life of a past era, women will be found much in evidence, and many and interesting are the little character sketches of colonial dames introduced in the present book—Mrs. Charles Willing, Mrs. Thomas Hopkinson, Mrs. Joseph Shippen, but above all, Sarah Eve, who, like her friend, Elizabeth Graeme, kept a diary for the entertainment of her family, which has fortunately been preserved, and which gives extremely vivid pen pictures of the small happenings of her social circles:

Miss Eve sometimes illustrates her remarks with quotations from the books that she had been reading, which included "The Fashionable Lover," a prodigious fine comedy, wrote by Cumberland; the poems of Thomas Godfrey, an early Philadelphia poet, and "The Adventures of the Renowned Don Quixote." The latter work she finds herself in an excellent humor to enjoy, lying in a fine soft bed, while Miss Betsy, (Betsy Rush,) is sitting up in the parlor with her lover, Capt. Bethel.

Sarah Eve died in 1774, just three weeks before the day named for her marriage to Dr. Rush. In a Pennsylvania Packet, a few days later, Dr. Rush paid a "glowing tribute to the lovely and noble character of his fiancée, whom he classed among the first order of beings."

The second chapter, Republican Drawing-rooms, is chiefly concerned with the social etiquette of the first Administration. Washington had at once associated with him the best element of the country, in birth, breeding, and scholarship, as well as in character and statesmanship. The very names of these people suggest whole chapters of our country's history.

Mrs. Washington's entertainments, while never lacking in dignity, were inexpensive and homelike in their character, whether she entertained a friend at her own table or threw open her drawing rooms to the Nation. Mr. Wolcott, who was about to assume the Auditorship of the Treasury, wrote to his wife that he felt sure no change in their habits would be necessary, as "the example of the President and his family will render parade and expense improper and disreputable."

Among the names which shed lustre upon this portion of Miss Wharton's book will be found John Adams, John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, Madison, Jefferson, Edmund Randolph, Robert Livingston, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, William Bradford, Robert Morris, Benjamin Huntington, Rufus King, Lady Temple, (daughter of Gov. Bowdoin of Massachusetts,) Mrs. Robert Morris, Lady Kitty Duer, the Schuylers, Greens, Livingstons, and innumerable others, the very catalogue of such names calling up a multitude of pictures from a storied past.

But New York's glory was for the time eclipsed by the removal of the seat of Government to Philadelphia, the third chapter of the book being devoted to a description of that city, its people, and happenings. In March, 1793, Washington was re-elected President of the United States and took the oath of office there. All the details of the social life of that time are of the greatest interest, but it is impossible to attempt to mention even a few out of the wealth of incidents chronicled in this interesting book, the middle portion of which is devoted to life in the Federal city, perhaps the most interesting portion of which is a long description of Dolly Madison, ending as follows:

Mrs. Madison is a particular pet, being only fourscore years. Men and women still living in Washington recall Mrs. Madison as she appeared in her old age, still wearing her turban with a grace and dignity all her own, still extending a charming and cordial welcome to all who gathered around her. She was always, says one who remembers seeing her at Mr. Webster's house on H Street, the centre of attraction in whatever circle she appeared. The years when Mrs. Madison held sway in the society of the capital will ever be looked upon as the golden age of Washington society. The city was still small enough for all the great folk to be gathered together in one drawing room, where Mrs. Madison, in the White House or in her more modest home in H Street, drew around her all distinguished persons who visited the capital. Having been a bride during the second Administration of Washington, and familiar with the Generals of the Revolution, Mrs. Madison lived until after the inauguration of President Polk, and welcomed to her home the heroes of the war of 1812 and of the Mexican War.

Were it not for the reason that space forbids further extracts, it would be most interesting to dwell upon Miss Wharton's description of Philadelphia as an art centre, and the subject of the last chapter, perhaps the most fascinating portion of the whole book, "Mrs. Rush and Her Salon." Mrs. James Rush, formerly Miss Phoebe Ridgway, who held supreme social sway over Philadelphia society during the middle years of the present century, gathered about her not only all the best people of our own country, but all our best-known visitors, so that this sketch of her life is really the social history of that age:

The Ridgway Library on South Broad Street, with its many rare books and manuscripts and its pleasant reading rooms and alcoves, is a fitting memorial to Mrs. Rush, who was all her life a lover and patron of letters. Yet her highest claim to distinction will ever rest in the fact that she gathered around her the brightest and best men and women in her own city, and afforded them opportunities to meet distinguished persons from other cities and lands. For this, her name should descend to posterity with those of the precieuses of France, who gave to the world the highest ideal of the salon, and with the names of such Englishwomen as Mrs. Elizabeth Montague, Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, and charming Mary Clarke, Mme. Mohl.

Miss Wharton's book is well printed and attractively bound, and its many pictures will be found to lend an added interest to a charming chronicle of days that are gone. So large a portion of the book is drawn from the personal recollections of living people that there will be found in its pages a peculiar charm only possible where the personal element so enters into its very being.

*SALONS COLONIAL AND REPUBLICAN. By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. With numerous Reproductions of Portraits and Miniatures of Men and Women Prominent in Colonial Life and in the Early Days of the Republic. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1900. $3.

ALEXANDER.

President Wheeler's Volume on the Merging of the East and West in Universal History.*

The story of the life of Alexander the Great by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, former Professor of Greek in Cornell University, which attracted so much attention last year as a serial in The Century, has been added to the Putnams' "Heroes of the Nations" series, and, we learn, will appear later in a more pretentious form, and, very likely, will include the splendid illustrations of Castaigne, which were an attractive feature of the regular work. In this sketch, we have one of the best examples of historical biography which has come from the pen of an American scholar in a generation. Biographies almost without number appear yearly, many of them practically uncalled for, and about valueless. The present volume is not in that category. Not that the great Macedonian's life had not been frequently treated before the appearance of this volume, but that there was room for and need of just such a work as this. Several historians of Greece, and notably Niebuhr and Grote, have seen nothing more in the career of Alexander than a brilliant disturbance of the world's order, the enthronement of militarism, and the destruction of Greek liberty. Dr. Wheeler's estimate of the value of Alexander's labors is summed up as follows:

No single personality, excepting the carpenter's son of Nazareth, has done so much to make the world of civilization we live in what it is as Alexander of Macedon. He leveled the terrace upon which European history built. Whatever lay within the range of his conquests contributed its part to form that Mediterranean civilization which, under Rome's administration, became the basis of European life.

King Philip of Macedon had been three years on the throne when a son was born to him who was destined to extend the Macedonian dominion to the doors of India and China. At the time of Alexander's birth, 356 B. C., Demosthenes, twenty-eight years old, was just entering on his career as statesman and orator. Aeschines was thirty-four, Aristotle, the future tutor of Alexander, was twenty-eight. Plato, seventy-one years old, had nine years more to live. Xenophon, whose pamphlet "On the Romans" had just appeared, had one year more of life before him. Isocrates, whose essay "On the Peace" had just been published, had eighteen years ahead of him. In the new-born child were united the blood of two lines of ancient northern kings. On his father's side he was descended from Hercules, and on his mother's side from Achilles. From his father he inherited the remarkable capacity for timely and determined action, and his sagacious insight into men and things. To his mother he owed a passionate warmth of nature which destroyed itself in furious outbursts of temper, a romantic fervor of attachment and love for friends, sympathy for the weak, and a generosity of soul toward all, that made him so deeply beloved of men and so enthusiastically followed. In view of the extreme laxity of morals which prevailed at the Macedonian Court, it is interesting to note that Alexander was in his youth a model of chastity, and was noted for the purity of his relations to women. This conduct, so at variance with the corrupt usages of the society in which he was reared, was undoubtedly largely due to the influence and teachings of Aristotle, who for several years prior to Alexander's seventeenth birthday had been his instructor.

Alexander had his first military experience in his sixteenth year, when he disciplined an insubordinate mountain tribe on the Upper Strymon. Philip was murdered at Aegae while attending the fête celebrated in honor of the union of Alexander's sister to the King of Epirus, her uncle. Alexander, then twenty years of age, at once seized the reins of empire. We will not attempt to detail the remarkable career of this wonderful man during the years that elapsed from his accession to power to his death, in the year 322 B. C., but will simply refer to the salient features of his conquests. His first act was to assert his authority over Greece proper. The rapidity with which he accomplished the task of subduing the Hellas amazed both friend and foe, and he was quickly recognized as the military leader of the Hellenes against the Persians. Before undertaking the conquest of the East he subdued the Thracians and other tribes on his northern frontier.

In the early Spring of 334 B. C. the advance against Persia was commenced. For eleven years Alexander pursued his conquests. He defeated the Persians, overran Syria, Assyria, Media, Parthia, and even subjugated Afghanistan, Turkestan, and the other remote eastern provinces of the Persian Empire. There remained for the conqueror to traverse only the extreme southern portions of Persia. He entered the satrapy of India by the passes of the Hindu Kush and the Kabul Valley with an army of 100,000 men. His advance was practically unopposed until he encountered Porus, in command of an army of about 40,000 men at the River Hydaspes. After a circuitous march of fifteen miles Alexander, with only 13,000 of his men, attacked the Indian army on the flank and utterly routed the forces of Porus. From that time to the end of his memorable journey at the mouth of the Indus, his career was one of unqualified success. Returning to Susa he married Statira, the eldest daughter of Darius, and, a year later, while in the midst of preparations for the consolidations of the extremes of his vast empire, he died at Babylon. His vast empire was, by the end of the century, divided into four well-defined domains, Syria and Babylonia, under Seleucus; Egypt, under Ptolemy; Thrace and Asia Minor, under Lusimachus; Macedonia and Greece, under Cassander.

Of the value of the work accomplished by Alexander, the author presents an interesting estimate. If the Macedonian's life-work is to be judged only by what he left behind him in formal and stable organization then his career must be pronounced a failure. "He had dismantled what he found and built nothing sure in its place. His dream of fusing the East and West had been fulfilled and embodied no visible institution, no form of government or law, of State or Church. Greece, Egypt, and the Orient were still in government asunder."

Dr. Wheeler points out that when Alexander's career had ended the barrier that had separated the two main types of the culture of the world had been broken down never to be raised again. Greece had shaped the law of beauty from which came the arts of form, the law of speculative truth from which by ordered observations came the sciences and the law of liberty from which came the democratic state. This was what old Greece had in keeping for the world. Alexander was the strong wind that scattered the seed, and the willing hand of the sower. When he planted seventy cities of the Greek type on Oriental soil he acted with plan and purpose. Under Roman administration the instincts of the times were satisfied. Its deified Emperors replaced the Alexander type, and with the acceptance of Christianity a holy Roman empire joined of body and soul arose to claim the larger allegiance of men. The existence of Christianity as the embodiment of the higher life of European civilization is the best evidence of the reality and permanence of Alexander's empire.

One of the most attractive features of this valuable work is the forcible and elegant diction which the author has employed. It has aided materially in rendering his narrative the vehicle of presentation of an intensely interesting description of the civilization of those ancient days. The work is not an aggregation of dry historical facts and statistics. It is the story of a man who was something more than a conqueror. It portrays a man of great personal bravery, a man of honor, and a great soldier. Out of that life the author has gathered new thoughts and prepared a work that will last and always be readable.

*ALEXANDER THE GREAT. The Merging of the East and West in Universal History. By Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Howells's "Their Silver Wedding Journey."*

Some of us went with Mr. and Mrs. March on their wedding journey so many years ago that we wince at the emphasis given at every step of "Their Silver Wedding Journey" to their flagging powers. One is not quite decrepit in the early fifties, and we are disposed to resent the author's compassionate attitude toward his tourists, still in Victor Hugo's "youth of old age." For the rest we recognize the charming friends we knew as a bright young couple in the first flush of their happiness, whom we met again in the "Shadow of a Dream," in whose "Hazard of New Fortunes" we felt personally involved, and of whose "Open-Eyed Conspiracy" the rocket-like trees of Saratoga seem part and parcel. Throughout the six hundred pages of "Their Silver Wedding Journey" Mr. March is as whimsically clever and Mrs. March as inconsequently feminine as ever, while their creator preserves his usual attitude of objectivity, giving us little more intimate knowledge of the deeper natures of his characters than we should have had had we been their traveling companions on the good ship Norumbia.

His love story is told after his old fashion that we know so well: emotions are fine drawn to the vanishing point, situations are made to yield their utmost possibilities, "trifles light as air" become ponderous obstacles, subtle questons of casuistry are subjected to the last analysis, and at the end of it all the little "uncandors" of the hero and the impetuous unreason of the heroine leave but a thread of hope that the marriage will belong to Prof. Sumner's small percentage of the ideal. The subordinate romance, for there are two, is more satisfactory, and we refuse to sympathize with the evident disfavor in which it is held by that veteran matchmaker Mrs. March.

But, as one closes the volume, one is constrained to ask: "What, after all, does it amount to? Was this thing which has been done so well, at all worth the doing?" And we cannot heartily affirm that it was.

It is something no doubt to be in the society of well-bred and thoroughly clean-minded persons, even if the most of them be not overwise; but one wearies of gliding over the surface of things, and, spread over 600 pages even Mr. Howells's gold leaf becomes beaten into extreme tenuity. It is true that Mr. March's mocking ironies are often suggestive of serious thought, but the reader prefers more obvious intention, and is likely to find Mr. Howells's clues too elusive to follow to their conclusions.

In his light touch and go fashion, he comes now and then so close to a real "criticism of life" as provokingly to show us what he might do if he chose. The gaunt steerage passengers staring with hungry eyes at the luxurious dinner of those so near them, yet so infinitely removed; the impassable barriers between first and second cabin, the thought of the men at the furnaces—the whole "drama of humanity" compressed into an ocean liner—would have been terrible in Tolstoi's hands, and, though Mr. March as usual "mocked," we get for once a glimpse of his deeper thought. When a battlefield or a monument glorifying war arouses his large humanity, his utterance is free and fine. His single glance at our blind reaching toward the immortal hope of the race and of the ages, as we "tread the common path into the great darkness," is unspeakably touching. He is keenly aware of the pathetic truth that life gives its little happiness only by the costly sacrifice of expectation. But these are but the momentary stirrings of a placid though iridescent sea of trivialities. Perhaps Mr. Howells would say life itself is trivial, but is it? And if it be in its outward seeming, is it not the function of literature to pierce through the trumpery of externals to the essential greatness of the human soul? We do not complain that Mr. Howells's characters are commonplace, that his incidents are those of every day, but we do complain of his iteration and insistence upon the commonplaceness and everydayness, instead of revealing beneath them all the serious meanings of life.

One reluctantly finishes that Mr. Howells lacks "the courage of his emotions," that his very intensity of feeling compels its reticence, veiling itself under fantastic ironies, or turning with relief to exquisite fooling. But it is none the less a pity that such an acknowledged "Captain of Letters" as Mr. Howells, one so supremely gifted in expression, and so surely to be found on the side of what is pure and true and high, should not cease his dealing in small ware and at last give the world a work worthy of his unique and great powers.

*THEIR SILVER WEDDING JOURNEY. By W. D. Howells. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

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Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1900.

THE EVOLUTION OF ENGLISH PROSE.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner's paper in the May Atlantic on "The Father of English Prose Style" is noteworthy and interesting. The putative "father" is William Tyndale, the translator of the Bible, to whom Mr. Gardiner attributes the style of the King James version, issued so long after. We do not undertake to pass upon this claim. Prof. Poole, in the Encyclopaedia Britannica gives to a still earlier translator the praise which Mr. Gardiner claims for Tyndale, and speaks of Wycliffe's "now undisputed position as the founder of English prose writing," and most students of the Hexapla, while agreeing with Mr. Gardiner that style is of an individual and not of a council, may be inclined to attribute some part of the style of the English Bible to the earliest of the translators.

But the point in Mr. Gardiner's article, on account of which we mainly wish to draw attention to it, is his insistence upon the King James version as the "norm" of English prose. "In all study of English literature," he says, "if there be any one axiom which may be accepted without question, it is that the ultimate standard of English prose style is set by the King James version of the Bible." That statement of the pre-eminence of the King James version we believe to be entirely true. But we can scarcely go so far as to call that an axiom which is extensively denied. Matthew Arnold did much good and some harm in his generation. Some of the harm that he did to the appreciation of those who took everything he said for gospel was in his explicit or implicit contention of the incompatibility of poetry and prose. That contention might be retorted upon his own work with tremendous effect and not much more injustice than the contention itself showed. But we refrain. It was part of his general thesis to maintain that from "the authors which arose in the time of Elizabeth," as Dr. Johnson put it, we were not to expect good prose, and that the father of English prose was in reality one John Dryden, who borrowed it from the French, who had it by nature, toward the end of the seventeenth century. The admission that good prose was written in the early part of the seventeenth century by the embodied translators, and in the sixteenth by Tyndale, and all in the course of the autochthonous development of the English language, is opposed to the Arnoldian theory.

Over against the theory stands the great fact of the King James version. This, in his remarks on the "conceitedness" of Chapman's translation of Homer, Arnold attempted to surmount, but not with entire success. "Happily," he says, "in the translation of the Bible the sacred character of their original inspired the translators with such respect that they did not dare to give rein to their own fancies in dealing with it." This will not do at all. In the first place it ignores that Chapman had a profound respect for his "original." In the second place, it ignores that there was other English prose of the period of the King James version entitled to respect. Hooker we may admit to be old-fashioned, though most of us would be delighted to write English a tenth part as well. But how about the "Advancement" and the "Essays" of Bacon?

The truth is that eighteenth century English prose is more eligible than seventeenth as the model for a business letter. There is a distinct gain in clearness. Clearness is much, but it is not all. Even among the Queen Anne men there are those who are ready to maintain that Bolingbroke was a better writer than either Swift or Addison, not that he had as much to say as Swift, and that he was so by dint of having more of the tradition of seventeenth century English prose. Though his matter is now so obsolete, he is still worth reading for [illegible] which Burke carried him, and which he certainly did not derive from his contemporaries. And ever since, the greatness of English prose writers, strictly as such, has been proportionate to the extent to which they harked back beyond the Queen Anne time. Burke fancied he founded his style on Dryden, but nobody else has thought so. It was to much reading of the seventeenth century men that Carlyle himself attributes his own "affectations, much repented of or not."

It were easy to make too much of the value of our pre-Augustan prose, as Mr. Arnold made too little. But if we accept as an axiom that the King James version is "the ultimate standard of English prose style," and accept the corollaries of that proposition, we shall not be likely to go very wrong.

PROF. MUNSTERBERG ON "ELECTIVES."

From the long-established and elaborately fortified camp of the system of "elective" studies at Harvard University there sallies a puissant young knight, armed cap-à-pie, with the colors of the opposing cause fluttering gaily from his shining helmet, and in the arena of The Atlantic Monthly saucily throws down his gauntlet for President Eliot, or whosoever of his staff may choose, to take up. Prof. Hugo Münsterberg is a student and teacher of psychology, with what claim to authority we do not pretend to know, but with a scorn for much of what goes by that name among the pedagogues delightful to the hearts of the non-pedagogic observer of education. He is master of a flexible and effective style, and he knows a great deal about things that to the teachers of teachers are sometimes a stumbling block, sometimes an illusion, and very, very often a hopeless puzzle. Among other things he knows a great deal about the working of the average eager, unsophisticated human mind, and he objects constantly and strenuously to having it too much experimented with, or, what is worse, made the victim of shallow and temeritous theorists.

With these qualifications it is plain that the professor is an assailant whom the champions of the elective system cannot ignore, and we shall look forward with interest to their defense, which will no doubt be a counter attack. It would be unfair to try even to summarize the article of Prof. Münsterberg. Its object is to show, substantially, that courses of study up to the age of graduation in American colleges should not be left to the election of the students, and, incidentally, that nothing deserving the name of election really takes place. This general proposition he illustrates by a most engaging account of his own schooling in Silesia, and the experience which brought him to the age of twenty-eight before he "found himself" and settled down to the work of his life. The story is none the less interesting because the writer—and hero—of it is too modest to see that he is very far from being a fair example of even the youth of West Prussia. The moral of it is sound enough, however, and it is that the essential question in education is not "What will the pupils like best?" but "How can they be made to like that which is best?" The answer must come through the teachers and parents, and to obtain these of the right sort obviously requires time and patience and the cooperation of many conditions not easily realized.

What strikes an American reader of this gifted German's observations is that he takes too little account of the evolution of the school in the country of his birth and in ours. Broadly speaking, popular education in Prussia was the noble device which a nearly absolute government under the guidance of farseeing statesmen employed to rescue the people from the humiliating condition in which they were left at the close of the Napoleonic wars. Its course was naturally directed by the educated men on whom the Government could call. In this country, on the other hand, popular education has been the result of the practically undirected efforts of each community to reach the standard fixed by its ideas and its understood needs at the time. It may well be that the Prussian methods have reached results far more satisfactory to the critical scholar. It have advantages of their own. [illegible] is hardly to be denied is that we have not had in the past and have not now a free choice between the two. We have been forced—it is the democratic way—to learn by our own mistakes and successes, and slowly, the pace being set for us by our average intelligence. It is unquestionably true that we need and need very surely better teachers in every grade of our public schools, our private schools, and our colleges. We need, and need sorely, a keener, wiser, more humane interest in parents as to their children's education. Gradually we shall supply both needs. Though Prof. Münsterberg appears to us not clearly to see the necessary slowness of the process, and to be a little too much in a hurry himself; his plain and witty speaking is bound to be helpful.

A GLIMPSE OF EDMOND ROSTAND.

Edmond Rostand, the French poet, has been talking freely with an interviewer, and his talk, as it is reported in an English newspaper, while it would not justify one in accepting as true the wild tales recently circulated that he is not sound-minded, is sufficiently extravagant and overfull of the ego to make more than usually piquant reading. Rostand, at thirty-one, is described as a harassed-looking man with a tired air, who smokes cigarettes incessantly. He talks in a soft, low voice, and rarely uses a gesture. Though he has been praised by reviewers as few other writers of his time have been praised, yet Rostand is full of the old, silly cant about the injustice of the critics. However, he is sure he has passed the point where they can injure him. Their praise of "Cyrano" he does not count. That was a matter of course. Their condemnation of "Princess Lointane" he can never forgive. That condemnation he is charitable enough, in his wearied way, to attribute largely to ignorance. He had written "Romanesques," which was comic, and to be comic once, in the eyes of the critics, he says, is to be comic always. "La Princesse Lointane," which was serious, they persisted in regarding as an attempt to be comic. Oh, the poor, poor critics!

Rostand, too, is vain enough to pretend to forget the titles of some of his earlier works. Was a little thing, a mere trifle, he dashed off for the Comédie Française, called "Les Pierrots"? He can't for the life of him remember. The greatest moment of his life seems to have been that in which he read his sonnet in praise of Sarah Bernhardt on the stage of the Renaissance Theatre, in Paris, at the celebrated Bernhardt fête. He rarely goes out, and "never takes any exercise." He has only one or two friends, and finds satisfaction only in the companionship of his wife and children. He belongs to no "school" or "literary coterie" and considers himself "beyond the pale of the Parisian world of letters." He works quite without method. What more would you have him say?

Well, interviewers, governed by the best possible intentions, have often misrepresented their victims. Besides, a poet is judged, properly, by his poems. Coleridge was a bad husband, a false friend, a careless father; Poe a scapegrace and a sot; Heine a ne'er-do-well as uncertain as the weathercock. Yet the least of these was, in his song, greater than a dozen Rostands, while that self-satisfied young Frenchman, though he may talk like an ass to reporters, has melody and imagination and the power to give the semblance of reality to the creatures of his brain. He cannot hurt his poetical repute by talking folly while he writes so well.

THE NOVEL OF CHARACTER.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat has started, or at any rate has tried to start, a movement toward a reaction against the prevailing style of romantic fiction. Its remarks are made apropos of an English paper's note in passing that it is a pity that our Mr. Howells should write so well about nothing. This pretty fling at the lack of stirring incidents in the novels of Mr. Howells seems to have aroused The Times-Democrat man to protest that the time will surely come when Mr. Howells will again be at the head of the literary procession. No doubt the thought that lies behind this declaration is true. Taste in fiction [illegible] surely come again a time when the novel of character will supplant the novel of deeds in the general affection.

But just at present no one can descry on the horizon the rising sun of the author who is going to lead in the return to the former style. The novel of incident is the primary form of novel, and it is probably that which appeals to the largest number of persons. On this topic we have already spoken. But there is a deal to be said as to the potency of the novel of character. The novel of this kind appeals to the spiritual, ecstatic novel reader as the novel of incident never can, and but for the fact that the constant analysis of character always leads to morbidity, and through it to an unhealthy line of novels, it would be easily conceded to be the greater form of art. But the reason why the novel of incident returned to its proud place at the top of public affection was the pushing of the character studies to their furthest limit. When some of our good friends took six pages to explain the hesitancy of a heroine about going to Mrs. Smith's dinner party, and when nothing serious happened because she finally did go, the readers began to weary of analysis of motives.

Then some of our novelists turned their attention to the French methods of character study and we had a crop of books which were none too healthy. "The Yellow Aster" and its kind were not wholesome literature, though they were certainly clever books, and had a deal of insight into humanity in their pages. They were so highly spiced that the taste for them spoiled that for the more peaceful and human works of such writers as Mr. Howells, who nevertheless still has a large and faithful body of readers. Usually when a sharp change comes in popular taste in literature it is caused by the work of some man who presents a striking peculiarity or a masterful art. There would be no doubt about the revolution if a new Thackeray were to arise. The novel of character would supplant the novel of incident in a few short weeks, and all the aspirants for literary honors would be engaged in endeavoring to imitate the master of the time.

But where is the Thackeray? Has any one seen him? And if any one has seen him, what has he written?

MR. AVERY'S GIFT TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

When it was announced last December that the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library, acting upon the suggestion of Director Billings, had decided to establish a Department of Prints in the Library, we took occasion to praise the innovation not only because of its intrinsic value to the intelligent public but because of the certain assurance that a department thus created and maintained would most sensitively appeal to American collectors as furnishing the means whereby they might perform a conspicuous public service, and we added, "For many, probably most, of the private collections in this city will sooner or later find their way here, once it is understood that such gifts will be preserved, properly cared for, and put to good use."

We were not mistaken. That well-known and generous connoisseur of art objects Mr. Samuel P. Avery, has not been slow to decide that here was a peculiar opportunity for himself. His valuable gift to the Department of Prints, announced this week, is at once gratifying to specialists, helpful to the intelligent public, and an inspiring example to others, who like him, are the possessors of valuable collections.

Mr. Avery is an ideal collector par excellence. His abundant means, his fine discriminating taste, his broad and particular knowledge have enabled him to amass valuable collections in many departments of art. His advice and judgment have on many occasions been eagerly sought by wealthy amateurs. But what is by far the most worthy motive of his zeal is that signs have not been wanting to show that he considers that he holds the results of his labors more or less as a public trust.

Several years ago he presented to the Library of Columbia University, as a memorial of his son, a rich and extensive collection of architectural books and folios which represented many years of

careful research and a considerable expenditure of money. His gifts to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and to similar institutions have been both numerous and valuable. And now he transfers to the custodianship of the Public Library of his native city the results of "a labor of love for over thirty years" in a single department of art. He is moved to make the gift in his lifetime because, as he says in his letter to the Trustees. "My investigations have convinced me that great libraries, like the British Museum, the National Library of Paris, and the New York Public Library, possess the best facilities for accommodating readers and students." Could any donator of a great and good gift express himself more modestly, more graciously, and with a finer sense of the obligations of citizenship?

HERBERT SPENCER'S BIOGRAPHY.

A fortnight ago THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW announced that an authorized biography of the eminent scientist, Herert Spencer, had been written by Mr. Hector Macpherson, editor of The Edinburgh Evening News, and would shortly be published in this country by Doubleday, Page & Co. under the title of "Herbert Spencer: His Life and Work." A copy of the paper containing the notice was sent to Mr. Spencer. It appears from the following cable dispatch received from Herbert Spencer yesterday that the author has somewhat changed the scope and title of the work since his last interview with Mr. Spencer.

I assented to book by Macpherson under title "Spencer and Spencerism," to be an account of synthetic philosophy preceded by brief memoir like that of Hudson. I corrected errors in that memoir and gave Macpherson access to critical opinions. That is all. Book was projected before I heard of it. I saw not a line before publication. Am astounded by change of title. Publish the facts.

Books and Their Makers.

Mr. Thomas Nelson Page is soon to make his début as a dramatist. He is hard at work upon a stage version of his popular novel, "Red Rock," which is now selling in its one hundred thousand. The book was published in October, 1898, and has constantly augmented in popularity. It is a fact not generally known that a very considerable part of the material is more or less autobiographical, and that the scenes of "Red Rock" are laid in the environment of the author's early home.

The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, recently addressed a telegram to the Rev. Charles Frederic Goss, author of "The Redemption of David Corson," saying: "I have just finished reading 'The Redemption of David Corson' with wet eyes and a leaping heart. Warmest congratulations." This novel was published by The Bowen-Merrill Company March 13 last. Up to April 20 it had passed through four editions. It is now in its fifth.

"The Farringdons," the new novel by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, author of "Concerning Isabel Carnaby," has already passed through an edition of 35,000 copies in England, while the advance orders received by D. Appleton & Co., the American publishers of the novel, are said to have been unusually large. According to information recently received in this city from a friend of the author of "The Farringdons," Miss Fowler has no definite plans for the future. "It is not likely that we shall have another novel from her pen for at least a twelvemonth, although the Autumn will probably see a new novel from her sister. She is at present taking a well-earned rest; but as she spends the best part of her days in watching humanity, she is always gathering fresh material. London is to her an ever-fascinating, never-wearying friend. There are people who tell us that London is 'delightful in the season,' and that 'the country is very pretty in the Summer.' But Miss Fowler has learned that there is no end to the wonder or the interest or the mystery of either." Dr. Robertson Nicoll declares that "The Farringdons" is the most brilliant book that has yet come from Miss Fowler.

For a considerable time James Newton Basket, author of "At You All's House," and whose new novel, "As the Light Led," is to be published by the Macmillan Company May 23, has eluded the search of biography hunters, notwithstanding the fact that the popularity of "At You All's House" aroused considerable curiosity on the part of the reading public as to the author's identity. Mr. Basket was born fifty-one years ago in Nicholas County, Ky. He was educated in Mexico and in the Missouri State University. He began his career for a livelihood as a county surveyor. Being obliged to go to Colorado for his health, he practiced his profession there. In the out-of-door life that he led he saw much that he desired to give expression to, and on returning to Missouri he began to write articles for the newspapers and magazines, and finally published five papers in The Youth's Companion, which so encouraged him that he devoted more and more of his time to literary pursuits, writing hunting articles and nature stories for many papers of the Middle West. His work attracted considerable attention, in [illegible] solicited to join the American Ornithologists' Union. Here again he attracted attention by reading papers before the meetings of the union. He was invited to write for D. Appleton & Co. the first volume of their Home Reading Series. "The Story of the Birds" was the result. The success of this work was so pronounced that he was later requested to complete the whole series of the stories of the vertebrates—four volumes, one of which is now in proof and the others complete in manuscript. In the Summer of 1897 he found time to complete his first novel. Writing to a friend in this city, Mr. Basket said recently: "I shall expect from this time to devote myself largely to fiction writing in the line of developing the phases of life in the Middle Southwest."

The title of the volume of selected essays by the late Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise will be "Isaac Mayer Wise: Life and Selected Writings." The publishers are The Robert Clarke Company of Cincinnati. As the edition will be limited to the actual number of orders received up to the time of going to press, the publishers would require those desiring copies to communicate with them without delay. The book will be a crown 8vo. of over 400 pages, printed in clear type on superior paper, and including three portraits of Dr. Wise and two views.

Four new plays by Mr. Howells, which have appeared in magazine form, but have not been hitherto put in books, are promised in especially attractive form by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The plays are "Bride Roses," "Room 45," "The Smoking Car," and "Indian Giver." The first two will be published in a week or a fortnight, while the other two will be brought out in the Fall. They are to be issued in small 18mo. form, in separate volumes, which will be handsomely printed and bound.

Since its publication about a month ago Jack London's "Son of the Wolf" has been receiving a sort of praise which must be gratifying to its author. The reviewers seem to agree upon the freshness of the material of which the book is made, and find in its author's style and forcefulness a kinship with, yet not an imitation of, Kipling. It is a question whether any writer can nowadays write of war or that modern sort of romance called fortune-seeking without falling under the Kipling influence. This, however, is a very different sort of thing from imitation; and to have learned of the man who could write "The Man Who Would Be King" without slavishly aping him seems to be the thing that this young chronicler of the Far North and its strange life has done.

It is interesting to observe some of the tasteful and artistic books that have recently been published by Charles Scribner's Sons, the work of the Merrymount Press of Boston. Two striking examples as regards type, artistic title pages, and tasteful binding are "The Touchstone" of Mrs. Edith Wharton and Eliot Gregory's "The Ways of Men." These two books have come out almost simultaneously. Another coincidence may be noted in the dedicatory note in Mr. Gregory's book. It is quite worthy to be placed in the category of exquisite dedications which have recently been discussed in the pages of THE SATURDAY REVIEW:

TO EDITH WHARTON.
I have not lacked thy mild reproof
Nor golden largess of thy praise.

It may interest bibliophiles to know that the first edition of "The Man with the Hoe" is to be distinguished from all other editions only in the following way: On Page 35, in the fifth line, the word "fruitless" in the first edition was in later editions changed by the author (Edwin Markham) to "milkless." At a recnt auction sale of autograph copies of books sent by noted American authors, which was held for the benefit of the Germantown Orphan Asylum in Philadelphia, a copy of the first edition of "The Man with the Hoe" brought $62.50, this being the highest price brought by any volume and the bidding for it having been started at $25.

McClure, Phillips & Co. have secured from Mr. Elmore Elliot Peake of Beloit, Wis., well known as a writer of short magazine stories, a novel to be published early in the Fall, which the publishers are ready to believe is going to be one of the popular books of the day. It is a story of American life told with remarkable fidelity and unusual interest from beginning to end. The story is not named yet. Mr. Peake writes that it is giving him more trouble to find a name for his story than it did to write it. He has made out over 100 titles, none of which seems to be satisfactory. When last heard from he was thinking of offering a reward for a title, but as there are only two typewritten copies of the book in existence, and it is a little difficult to publish a book without a title, he is in a quandary; meanwhile the book is being put into type, and its christening is to be put off until the very last moment.

William Sage, author of "Robert Tournay," just published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is the youngest son of Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, who is known as a writer of works on American history and English literature. Mr. Sage, although descended from a long line of Massachusetts and Connecticut ancestors, was born in the State of New Hampshire. He was educated as a youth at the Gunnery, a school first made famous many years ago by one of Dr. Holland's novels. From there he went to France and Germany, where he completed his education. On his return to America he began a business life, entering as a clerk the banking house of Baring, Magoun & Co., of this city, where he remained several years. It was during a subsequent sojourn in Europe to recuperate his failing health that he first attempted serious literary work.

A Word with Mrs. Burnett and One with Paul Ford.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

When was the first folding bed introduced into general use? This question may not seem to be a purely literary one, and perhaps it is not, but Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett (Townsend) has one of her characters in "In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim," find a folding bed in a Washington boarding house just arter the close of the civil war, and I would like to know if they were in use so early as that?

Another question I want to ask: Is it Mr. Ford or the proof reader on page 451 of "Janice Meredith," who spells it "tinker's damn?" As I understand the term a tinker's damn has no special significance over the damn of any other profane mechanic, but a tinker's dam is different. How is this? We are getting so many things into literature these days that it keeps an ordinary mental process on the jump to know where it is at, and if you will give mine a boost you will confer a favor. Yours to command, W. J. L.

New York, May 9, 1900.

Goldwin Smith Replies to a Critic.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have to thank you for your courtesy in sending me a copy of your SATURDAY REVIEW. Accept my best wishes for the success of your enterprise.

My answer to the critic of my brochure on Shakespeare is, I think, very simple. If the audience of the "Winter's Tale" knew who was meant by Julio Romano, so apparently might the audience of "Love's Labour's Lost." That the name was familiar to Shakespeare himself is clearly proved by the passage in the "Winter's Tale." It is admitted that the reading of the First Folio,

"This signior Iunios gyant drawfe, don Cupid,"

calls for emendation; and "Julio's" is surely nearer than "junior" to "Iunios."

If the whole name was familiar to the audience, the omission of the "Romano" might no more mislead them than we are misled by the omission of the second part of Guido Reni or Raphael Sanzio.

"Giant-dwarf" is surely a remarkable expression, being so clearly applicable, as it is, to a singular and unique painting. An allusion apparently so pointed could scarcely be an accident.

It is strange, as I have admitted, that in the "Winter's Tale" Shakespeare should speak of Julio Romano as a sculptor. But he probably took him in a general way as a skillful imitator of the human form; one who "would beguile Nature of her custom, so perfectly he is her ape."

I did not mean to claim originality for the emendation. It had been adopted by my late friend, Dr. Wellesley, the Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford, a man of the finest literary taste, as well as a first-rate authority on Italian art.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

Toronto, May 9, 1900.

Plagiarism from One's Own Writing.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of April 28 finds the last two lines of the poem "Late," in Scribner's Magazine for March last, nearly identical with an expression in "The Anaesthetic Revelation," which he saw some time in the seventies, and he thinks the similarity requires an explanation.

In fairness to the Messrs. Scribner, allow me to say to your wide constituency that while I am responsible for both of the utterances—my name showing plainly on the pamphlet as well as on the page of "contents" of the magazine—the "Revelation" was never published—never was sold, nor for sale, but was eclectically circulated gratis, with the admonition that any pecuniary advantage through it would be derogatory to its claims. From these facts you will gather these others: That I knew how far the lines had been circulated, and that it was wholly my own affair if I elected to evoke for them the prestige of Scribner's Magazine. The correspondent is surely with me, when he calls the matter "a gem," which he threw into the waste basket on account of its unfavorable setting of five and twenty years ago, however he may be against me in calling that setting lunacy and rubbish.

Such terms require some explanation of themselves, and they raise a question as to what company the correspondent is keeping, and what culture he represents. Certainly it is not the Aristotle Society, for President Hodgson of that ilk carries that rubbish in his pocket and calls it his "transcendental anaesthetic." Alike, certainly, he is unknown of the esoteric circle of Edinburgh, wherein Hutchinson Stirling (of "The Secret of Hegel") declares: "'The Anaesthetic Revelation' seems to have extorted from me the happiest expressions which I have yet achieved, as to what philosophy has to do." Furthermore, Lionel Tennyson will, as soon as possible, add to the biography of his immortal father certain memorable delineations of the latter in view of that same lunacy, of which but three or four copies went to England.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW should hardly need to go out of the country for a paragraphist to whom the highest thought of the world, like the highest interests thereof, is rubbish. Believe me truly yours with high regard,

[illegible]

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[illegible]

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
William L. Alden.

LONDON, May 1.—Mr. Stanley Weyman's new romance, "Sophia," is a modern story. It is no longer of demigrats fights and clever escapes that Mr. Weyman writes, but of the more prosaic affairs of nineteenth century life. There seems to be a general agreement on the part of the press that the new book is superior in point of art to any of Mr. Weyman's earlier books. Probably this is true. Certainly "Sophia" is not as interesting as, for example, "Under the Red Robe," and therefore there is a fair presumption that it is more artistic. For it is a melancholy fact that the artistic novel is seldom as interesting as the inartistic novel. We read the former with admiration for the skill of its workmanship, but we read the latter for its brisk adventures. Of course there are artistic novels that are supremely interesting, and equally, of course, the vast majority of novels that are inartistic are also dull. Still, the fact remains that if you are informed that a particular novel is a thoroughly artistic work, you are inclined to fear that it will be a task rather than a delight to read it.

After which it is only fair to say that while "Sophia" will probably meet with fewer readers than several of Mr. Weyman's books of adventure have found, it is a book which will add to his reputation, and the probabilities are that it is my own fault if I have not found it as interesting as I hoped that it would be.

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The person who calls herself "Ouida" has just published a new volume of what she regards as critical essays. I am not blind to the genius of "Ouida," for she has a share of true genius, and if she had been endowed with some small measure of self-restraint and some little literary taste and a moderate degree of culture she might have won a reputation of which any woman could have been proud. As it is, how any one can find anything to admire in her novels, except the traces of untrained and perverted genius, I cannot comprehend. However, "Ouida" as a novelist is sane in comparison with "Ouida" as a critic. I have not seen the new volume, but I read most of the essays contained in it when they were first published in The Fortnightly Review and elsewhere. The most noticeable one is the essay on Crispi, which is one prolonged shriek of feminine rage. The assertions made in it in regard to Crispi are, with hardly an exception, absolutely false. "Ouida" doubtless publishes them in good faith, for she obtained them from certain disreputable sources which she mistook for trustworthy witnesses. Yet this feline scream from the back fence of radical journalism will be accepted by many people as a veracious chronicle of facts. Such people will remember that "Ouida" has lived for many years in Italy, and hence must know whereof she writes. A person might live many years in New York, but if he or she associated exclusively with Tammany ward politicians, the views of such a person as to the character of the inhabitants of New York would not be wholly trustworthy. "Ouida" did live for a number of years in Florence—to the substantial grief of many of its Italian residents—and she still lives in Italy—at Lucca—where it is to be hoped that the tradesmen deal strictly on the cash principle—but she never took the trouble to learn either the language or the true character of the people. She shut herself up in her villa, and, arraying herself in full evening costume, with flowers at her side, she wrote of Italian life and character from her inner consciousness. Since the Sheriff's office took possession of her villa Florence sees her yellow hair no more, but she writes from Lucca as venomously as ever concerning Free Italy.

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Can it be true that a Philadelphia publisher has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for circulating Daudet's "Sapho"—one of the most thoroughly moral books that has been written since bookmaking began! If so, America has actually surpassed London in prudishness, for "Sapho" sells here freely, and it has never occurred to any one that the publisher should be prosecuted. It can hardly be that the Philadelphia publisher has voluntarily gone to prison for a year in order to advertise the sale of one of his publications. It is some years since I knew Philadelphia, but in those days its inhabitants certainly did not possess that sort of enterprise.

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Zola's "Fecondite" is to appear in a few days in Mr. Vizetelly's translation. At first Mr. Vizetelly shrank from the task, which he declared to be an impossible one in the present state of British public sentiment. But M. Zola afterward authorized him to make such excisions in the course of translation as he might think advisable, and, accordingly, a bowdlerized "Fecondite" is to appear. I have a strong curiosity to see the book in its chaste English dress, and wonder how much of the original is left. If one can imagine a treatise on midwifery from which every allusion to anatomy and physiology has been carefully expurgated, the result would be very much like "Fecondite" in a dress which will permit of its introduction into young ladies' schools.

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One of the literary weeklies has severely slated Mr. Robert Barr's "Unchanging East." The complaint is that the book is amusing. Had it not been amusing, the complaint might have been made that it was dull, and, on the whole, I fancy that Mr. Barr will prefer to be called amusing rather than dull. There is no doubt that the book is amusing, and very amusing indeed, in certain parts. Mr. Barr went to the East, and the humorous side of Oriental life struck him. So he wrote a book in which he set forth the things that are adapted to make one smile rather than weep, and, of course, the sort of people who, in a book of travels in Turkey, expect to find nothing but Bulgarian and Armenian outrages will not like it.

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We are flooded just at present with war poetry. It comes in single poems, in the daily and weekly press, and in volumes thick or thin from the hands of the publishers. Most of it is terribly bad. Perhaps three-fourths of the verse makers imitate, consciously or unconsciously, Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar," and the result, like all imitation of a good thing by a workman of small ability, is painful. Then there are other rhymies which are frankly of the music hall variety—of these, "non sagioniam, ma guarda e passa." Worst of all, perhaps, are the pretentious Tennysonian odes. The slaughter of gallant men in South Africa has been terrible. It was not even alleviated by the slaughter of one single war poet. It is the apparent injustice of Fate that oppresses the thoughtful man.

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The Sphere, Mr. Clement Shorter's new paper, has now been before the public long enough to make a distinct place for itself. I cannot see in what important respect it differs from the older illustrated papers, except, perhaps, that it is edited with a keener eye to what the public of the hour demands. It is a thoroughly good illustrated paper, as are also The Illustrated News, The Graphic, and Black and White. I wish it were not half as good as it is. Not that I in the least grudge Mr. Shorter his well-earned success, but because it is now necessary for me to buy The Sphere, and I already felt compelled to buy papers to an extent that fills the female inmates of my house with dismay as to "what on earth we shall do to get rid of all those newspapers."

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Mr. Stephen Crane was no better at the last account that I had of him. He was evidently never a man of strong constitution, and he has gone through with a great deal of exposure and hard work. It is, however, by no means improbable that he may not regain his health. The weather, which has been so hard to endure in England during the last five months, is now on the mend, and if the sun shines once more in England there will be an immediate decline in the death rate.

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Kipling is on his way home from Africa, and before this reaches you will undoubtedly have landed. He is reported as being in excellent health and spirits. His new novel has been sold for serial publication at a price which is not mentioned, but which is said to be far in excess of any similar payment ever before made in England. No one has yet found out the subject of the novel. I hope that it will prove to be the novel hinted at in the story of the drunken English renegade. However, we shall all know what it is before very long, and that is something to live for.

W. L. ALDEN.

The New Harper's Bazar.

Harper's Bazar, in its new magazine form, looks strange to its old friends, so long accustomed to its larger form, but it is more agreeable for reading. It has an attractive cover in red and black, and has the accustomed features—illustrated fashion and cooking articles, correspondence, and special articles by special writers—which have been introduced into the Bazar since its new editor, Miss Elizabeth Jordan, has been in charge. The first number of the paper in magazine form is opened with "Heroines of Nineteenth Century Fiction," by William Dean Howells; "Settlement Work in London" is treated by Dorothy Ward, with an introduction by Mrs. Humphry Ward; Arthur Pottow tells "The Faults of Women's Golf," with photographic illustrations of expert players; David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford Junior University, talks of "The Outlook for College Women," and Marianna Wheeler, Superintendent of the Babies' Hospital, gives an account of "The Twentieth Century Baby and His Care." This gives an idea of the contents which are entirely representative. There is the continued story by Maria Louisa Poole, and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps has a story in her particularly individual style. There is the usual typographical excellence, with good half-tone illustrations.

THE WEEK IN ART.

It may be the unseasonably cold weather that is responsible for the unusual and unprecedented prolongation this year of the art season in New York. May is half gone, and although the dealers have departed on their annual European quest of pictures and art objects, their galleries are filled with interesting exhibits, there are two important picture exhibitions—those of the Society of Landscape Painters and of the Art Students' League—open, and still another display, that of the Press Artists' League at the Astoria will open on Monday night. Furthermore, there have been an unusual number of meetings and dinners of art societies, with others to come, and more discussion of and interest expressed in art matters than have been the case during even the season proper.

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Picture auction sales are, however, virtually over for the season. One of American pictures held at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries on Thursday and Friday evenings was the last of the season at that gallery. On the afternoons of Thursday and Friday there were sold at the Silo Art Galleries, 43 Liberty Street, a number of pictures by Henry P. Smith and Gilbert Gaul, together with a few examples of Walter Blackman, of W. Merritt Post, James G. Tyler, Horatio Walker, H. W. Ranger, J. H. Dolph, G. H. McCord, J. H. Witt, James M. Hart, Alfred Kappes, Percy Moran, and Louis Moeller. Both these up-town and down-town sales were fairly successful, considering the lateness of the season. The smooth and carefully elaborated landscapes of H. P. Smith are always popular, and Gilbert Gaul's well-composed and stirring military pictures, despite their often crude color, are also in vogue among American collectors.

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The season of exhibitions at the Lotos Club closed last week with a display of decorative work in burnt wood by J. William Fosdick, with which were shown a number of examples of burnt wood decoration from Zululand, Java, Japan, and some early work in burnt wood done by American Indians. There were also displayed specimens of burnt wood work done many years ago by Ball Hughes of Boston, and some from Norway and Sweden. Mr. Fosdick has brought the art of etching on wood with hot metal points to a stage that is really remarkable, and he is reaping both fame and fortune through the architects of the country, who constantly call upon him to aid them in the decoration of modern houses. Compared with his elaborately and gracefully worked-out and charmingly composed designs, the burnt wood work shown in conjunction with his seemed essentially crude. His color scope is, of course, limited to browns, but with this narrow scope he attains a most remarkable and fascinating variety of shades and effects. The most important and effective pieces that Mr. Fosdick showed at the Lotos Club were the large and appropriate panel entitled "The Lotos Eaters," in which was represented a number of dusky savage maidens offering a number of sailors, landing on a tropic beach, the lotos fruit; a large panel figure of Jeanne d'Arc, with angels supporting her coat of arms, and an exceedingly decorative portrait of Louis XIV., reminiscent of the galleries of Versailles.

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The Spring exhibition of the New York School of Art, held last Saturday and Sunday, was the best that this young and vigorous institution has yet held. There was a small and good display of pictures by William M. Chase, Frank V. Du Mond, Grace Canedy, Douglas Connoh, and J. Allen St. John, and a life-size drawing by Jules Le Febvre. The scholarships for the various classes were awarded, and Mr. Chase on Saturday afternoon gave an informal talk to the students on an art topic.

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With the removal of N. E. Montross, Wunderlich & Co., and C. W. Kraushaar from Broadway to the art district which is now centred in Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-first and Forty-second Streets, there remains only Keppel & Co. out of the trade boundaries. This centring of the dealers' galleries in one accessible locality is a great boon to the New York art public, and cannot fail to be beneficial to all dealers.

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The annual meeting of the National Academy of Design, always an event of great interest, not only to the members of the Academy, but to the art public in general, and which was held on Wednesday afternoon in the temporary but well appointed and furnished school buildings of the old Academy at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, was more eagerly looked forward to this year than usual. It had been thought that the meeting would be a lively one, and that at least a heated discussion as to the advisability of the Academy abandoning its purpose of building its new structure on the far uptown site would take place, while predictions were made that a proposition looking toward the amalgamation of the Academy with the Society of American Artists would be sprung. As in the business and political worlds of human activities expected developments rarely occur at the times looked for, so in the art world. The meeting was one of the most peaceful that the old Academy has ever held, and the annual dinner which followed it was one of the most lively and enjoyable in the history of the organization. In fact, "not a wave of trouble rolled across the peaceful breasts" of the Academicians and Associates present. Healths were drunk, and toasts responded to in the sparkling wine of France with a cordiality and enthusiasm rare in so usually dignified a body. All the old officers were re-elected. The new Academicians chosen were Howard Russell Butler and George R. Barse, and William Ver Planck Birney was chosen as an Associate. Bolton Jones and C. D. Weldon retired from the council, and Francis C. Jones and J. C. Nicoll were selected to succeed them. It was decided that this year, as last, the Academy should hold only one annual exhibition, and that this should take place at the Fine Arts Galleries in January, 1891. The old rule preventing any one not an Academician or Associate from exhibiting in the annual display was rescinded. Daniel B. Huntington, for so many years President of the Academy, and now ninety-four years old, was present at the meeting and the following dinner, looking as young as he did twenty years ago, "with eye not dim nor natural force abated."

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The new Academicians were well chosen. Howard Russell Butler, who is still a comparatively young man in the early forties, is the second son of the eminent lawyer, William Allen Butler. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1876, and began life as a civil engineer. The failure of his health compelled him to abandon this profession, and, after some years of study, he began to paint, only some ten or twelve years ago. His first canvas exhibited showed that he possessed keen artistic feeling, deep sympathy with nature and a delicate and refined color sense. He is a marine and coast painter more especially, and his canvases depicting the Long Island and New England beaches, sketches of the Sound, and rock-bound, surf-dashed capes, are well known to the art public. George R. Barse is also a comparatively young man. He is a figure and decorative painter, an exceptionally strong and correct draughtsman, and a rarely fine colorist. William Ver Planck Birney, the new Associate, is a genre painter, and his well composed and well painted interiors with figures have brought him deserved reputation.

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The annual dinner of the Art Students' League was held on Tuesday evening last in the Vanderbilt Gallery in the Fine Arts Building, the home of the league, in West Fifty-seventh Street. The walls of the gallery were hung with paintings and mural decorations, the work of former students and instructors in the league, and the scene, with nearly 250 men and women, artists, students, and art lovers, seated at the five long tables in the handsome gallery under the flashing lights, was a beautiful and attractive one. This dinner is always an interesting occasion to the members. It was this year especially well attended, as it formed the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary. Members and instructors of all the twenty-five years were present, and many came who had not for years been present at a league function. Those who had been at the first meeting in 1875 talked over old times together and made acquaintance with those elected only a week ago. All rejoiced over the society's quarter of a century of successful life and work. The fact that it had all been accomplished by the students without outside aid or endowment added to the pride with which its success was viewed, and the pictures and sculpture which decorated the galleries added to the beauty and dignity of the occasion. Dan Beard of Flushing, former Vice President of the league, was Chairman, having been elected at the last annual dinner. In his remarks preparatory to introducing the speakers of the evening Mr. Beard referred to the importance of practical art or art as applied to practical purposes. Mr. C. Y. Turner, on behalf of J. Sanford Saltus, presented to the members of the league a silver loving cup which the donor had made in Paris. On it were engraved twenty-five silver fleurs de lis for the twenty-five years of the league, and Mr. Saltus, in his letter said he hoped to add fifty golden lilies when the league's golden day should have come. Other speakers and topics at this dinner were: William A. Rogers, the cartoonist of Harpers, who spoke for the illustrators; Kenyon Cox, who spoke on "Art Education in the Schools"; Charles Dana Gibson and Frederick S. Lamb, who spoke on "Decorative Art." Bruce Crane also made some humorous remarks, and among the other speakers were Prof. L. E. Wilmarth of Brooklyn, the first President of the league, who gave interesting reminiscences relating to art education in New York and Brooklyn, and Frank Waller, also an early President of the league, who discussed an endowment fund. It was announced during the evening that a yearly prize of $50 had been founded "to encourage the practical instead of the theoretical side of art in the league."

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There is now on view at the Clausen Gallery, 381 Fifth Avenue, a small collection of twenty canvases by George Inness, Jr. This exhibition is called "as a sequel to the exhibition of the artist's work in the early part of the season." Mr. Inness experiences one of the disadvantages of being the son of his father. While his works are, as a rule, well received, every criticism, however flattering, is somewhere tempered with the suggestion that he is only copying or repeating the work of George Inness; that his methods are the same; that there is nothing strikingly original in his pictures, and that, however

BOOKS AND THEIR SALES.

Some Remarks on the Soundness of Public Opinion and the Reasons for a Book's Success.

You can't always judge a book by its sales, but you can pretty often.

The books for which there has been the greatest demand during the past six months have all been books of literary merit and fully deserve their success.

Take for example Miss Cholmondeley's novel,

Red Pottage.

Its sales have been enormous and at the same time the most conservative of our critics have sounded its praises—in other words, public opinion has been sustained by expert testimony.

It's the same way with

The Conspirators,

by Robert W. Chambers. It has been published only three weeks and already four editions have been sold. What do the critics say about it? They one and all agree that it's as good a love story as they have read in many a day, and, incidentally, that's the real key to the success of any novel.

Go over in your mind the list of novels that have had any remarkable sale.

With but one or two exceptions they have been love stories. It isn't Mr. Hamilton Drummond's splendid descriptions of combats and the pageantry of courts that have made his romance,

A Man of His Age,

one of the popular historical novels of the year, although before its publication few had heard of the author. It is the love affair of young de Crussenay that the world is interested in.

It is not the beautiful parental affection shown in Miss Wilkins's story,

The Love of Parson Lord

that has made the volume in which it appears one of the most widely read that she has written. It is the love of the dainty little heroine for the manly Richard.

The rule doesn't hold quite so hard and fast, however, in the case of short stories.

For example, Mr. Owen Wister's book,

The Jimmyjohn Boss,

is certainly not attracting thousands of readers on its merits as a collection of love stories, for there is little talk of love in it. These stories are fresh, out-of-door tales of the West, stories that men, perhaps, care for more than women.

Another book of much the same sort is Mr. Remington's

Men With the Bark On.

Yet we fancy that the most popular of these stories are those in which a little good, healthy sentiment appears.

At any rate it's not unflattering to the public taste to think so.

Red Pottage, $1.50.
The Conspirators, Illustrated. $1.50. **A Man of His Age, Illustrated, $1.25.**
The Love of Parson Lord, Illustrated, $1.25.
The Jimmyjohn Boss, Illustrated, $1.25.
Men With the Bark On, Illustrated, $1.25.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

charming in tone or distinguished in color, they are only echoes of his father's greater works. Mr. Inness remembered the fortnight in October last when his exhibition at the Georges Petit Gallery was the talk of Paris; when Arsène Alexandre, the most distinguished art critic in France, had begged the honor of writing the introductory criticism for his catalogue; when the journals had been overwhelmingly flattering in the first art centre of the world just because (in their obliviousness of some things that we know) he was not overshadowed by the reputation of his illustrious father. Mr. Inness said, "I will show them what I can do in a field my father has not occupied." This is the reason of the present exhibition. The subjects are men and animals out of doors. Shepherds with sheep, horses and boats in the surf, Madonnas bathed in radiance, grazing cows, sleeping pigs—homely subjects, but charming in quality and distinguished in tone. Indeed, the exhibition is one of tone.

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The small but well-chosen selection of etchings by Rembrandt, and which include some of the best states of his more famous plates, now on exhibition at the Grolier Club, continues to attract much interest. The exhibition affords exceptional opportunity for print lovers to see rare proofs of the work of the great etcher, and can be visited daily from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. until May 20 by persons interested in the subject upon application to members of the club or personal application at the club.

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Mr. Inness's active studio has been for two years in Paris, and his exhibits have been mainly at the Salon. While we have temporarily lost sight of his work, the improvement he has made, in strength as well as in tone, is a surprise to his friends the artists. The most important canvas is No. 16, which is rather a decoration than a picture, and which shows three powerful Normandy horses hauling a lifeboat out of the surf. But it is the cattle and sheep pictures and the wallowing pigs that show best the quality of Mr. Inness's work as a tonalist. A Southdown ewe suckling her lamb—stragglers from the flock—is painted with great breadth, solidity, and simplicity of treatment. Mr. Inness's method varies with his mood, for, while he usually loads his canvas, "Leading His Flock" is so thinly painted that the threads are plainly visible under the pigment. The high key in which he paints is well illustrated in No. 13, where the broad light that falls on the shepherd's coat stands for white. Examine it; instead of white it is chromo-yellow, pure from the tube, the strongest yellow in the painter's box. In a cool picture this would have been howling yellow. In this picture pure white would have been blue. Mr. Inness received this week a cablegram from Paris, announcing that his present exhibit in the Salon had been awarded a gold medal, which is now on its way to America.

British Lands in America.*

"British America" is the third volume in the British Empire series, which has already attracted attention by the nature and extent of the information contained in its works. Knowledge of the other lands of this world is peculiarly attractive to the American reader, whose thirst for information about the people on the other side of the mountain is much larger than that of the average citizen of the world. British America is to the typical dweller in the United States less familiar than Europe. Our eyes seem always to be strained across the sea, while the wide stretch of this continent which lies just beyond our northern border reduces itself to the name of Canada in most minds, with dim speculations as to whether the Klondike is to be included in it or not.

The present volume, however, should dispel much of this ignorance. It is large and comprehensive and written with authority. The papers of which it is composed were mostly given in the first place as lectures in the Sunday afternoon course at the South Place Institute, Finsbury, from 1895 to 1898. The preface to the present volume says that the object of these lectures was to afford "trustworthy information concerning the various colonies, settlements, and countries scattered over the world, which go to form the whole known as the British Empire. It was thought that a wider and deeper knowledge of the growth, present condition, and possibilities of each integral part of our empire would tend to strengthen the sympathetic, material, and political ties which unite the colonies to the mother country."

Perhaps sympathizers with the Boers may see in the preparation of this work with such a laudable purpose a subtle plan to further that solidarity of the British Empire which has played so conspicuous a part in the conflict in South Africa. It would, however, be rather difficult to throw discredit on the enterprise by pointing out this possibility. Whatever may have been the purpose, the results are excellent. The book is a mine of information about the vast British possessions which lie at our doors, and about which most of us know even less than we think we do. The first part of the book is devoted to a study of British North America, in which of course the Dominion of Canada holds the principal position. The introduction to this part, entitled "Canada," is written by J. G. Colmer, Secretary to the High Commissioner for Canada, and it is followed by an article entitled "The Dominion of Canada, General View," by Lord Strathcona, the High Commissioner. This article is one of large and authoritative information, and contains invaluable facts about the Constitution, the Government, and the people of the colony. In a remarkably small space the High Commissioner has condensed instructive statements of the financial and educational systems, the fisheries, the canals, the railways, the agricultural pursuits, the manufactures, and the exports of the Dominion. But this article, interesting and valuable as it is, forms only a preface to a detailed history of the resources and industries of the different provinces, each written by a man especially qualified for the task. For instance, that on Ontario is by Peter Byrne, agent for Ontario, while the titles and authors of others are: "The Province of Quebec," by Harrison Watson, Curator for the Dominion of Canada at the Imperial Institute; "New Brunswick, Past and Present," by C. A. Duff Miller, Agent General at New Brunswick, and "Nova Scotia," by James S. Macdonald of Halifax. Other articles are on "Prince Edward Island," "Manitoba," "British Columbia," "The Northwest Territories of Canada," "Canadian Women of the Time and the Women Movement," "The Canadian Aborigines," "A Short Review of Canadian Literature," "Newfoundland," and "Bermuda."

The second part of the volume is devoted to a consideration of the West Indies, Central America, and South America. In this part there are special articles entitled "The West Indies," "Bahamas," "Jamaica," "Barbados and the Windward and Leeward Islands," "Trinidad," "British Honduras," "British Guiana," and "The Falkland Islands." This mere enumeration of the contents of the book ought to give the reader an idea of the scope and nature of the information offered to him. A full review of the articles could not well be given without utilizing a large amount of space and reproducing much of the interesting material of which the volume is made. Furthermore, this is a book of facts, and the few opinions advanced in it are not such as to call for extended comment. They are in general the views of men thoroughly fitted to express them, men who know whereof they speak. As a whole, the volume deserves a high place among works of the kind, and that it will command wide attention seems to be a foregone conclusion.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday Afternoon:

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE MIND OF TENNYSON. His Thoughts of God, Freedom, and Immortality. By E. Hershey Sneath. 12mo. Pp. viii.-193. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. By Woodrow Wilson. Illustrated by Howard Pyle. 12mo. Pp. 333. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON. By James Boswell, Esq. In Three Volumes. 8vo. Pp. xv.-533. London: The Macmillan Company. $4.50.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICS VS. GREAT BRITAIN. By a True American. Small folio. New York. Paper.

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SHAKESPEARE.

Celebration of Memorial Week at the Great Dramatist's Birthplace.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, April 28.—It is gala week at Stratford-on-Avon. Since Monday the old town has been filled with lovers of the great dramatist, and the annual festivities of memorial week have been in full swing. The great feature of the April celebration is the revival of some little-acted play at the Memorial Theatre. This year it is "Pericles," which, for the first time since 1854, has been put upon the stage by Mr. John Coleman.

But there are many doings of interest to the visitor and to the Shakespearean student that make the dramatist's birthday their focal point. Everything has succeeded admirably this year, the plays at the theatre, the exercises at Shakespeare's tomb, and the public meetings of various associations having in their care the memorials of the poet at Stratford.

On Monday, April 23, which is St. George's Day in Merry England, as well as the birthday and deathday of the world's greatest poet, the town was decked with bunting and bells were rung at intervals at the churches. In the afternoon Shakespeare's tomb was decorated with great pomp. Famous men and societies from all parts of the world had sent their tributes of reverence. During the week the performances in the Memorial Theatre have been the great attraction. A special service will be held in the church to-morrow, when Dr. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury and well known on both sides of the sea, will preach the sermon.

Compared with other years, the festivities have been no less brilliant than of late, though extending over only a week, instead of a fortnight, as usual. There has been no such conspicuous feature as Sarah Bernhardt's representation of Hamlet a year ago, but everything has been consistently attractive. The plays, as has been the case for a number of years, have been under the direction of Mr. F. R. Benson. Owing to his engagement at the Lyceum during Irving's protracted stay in America he was unable to be present personally. However, he has engaged a number of actors of established reputation and formed a special company of remarkable excellence, besides sending a number of actresses from his London company.

The quality of the players may be seen from the names of Miss Marion Terry, Miss Eleanor Calhoun, Mr. Hermann Vezin, Mr. T. B. Thalberg, and Mr. John Coleman. It was feared that the war would prevent the success of the festivities, which were accordingly limited to one week—a mistake, as all now acknowledge, for the theatre has been crowded both for evening performances and the semi-weekly matinées.

On Monday "As You Like It" was performed, with Miss Marion Terry as Rosalind. It was upon the Memorial stage that Mary Anderson made her début in this character, and it is enough to say that Miss Terry's work was worthy of the place and of the distinguished name she bears. Her Rosalind was full of grace and poetic feeling, joined with delicious feminine light-heartedness. Mr. Thalberg's Orlando was uneven but adequate, and Mr. Hermann Vezin's Jacques an admirable representation. There was singular fitness in playing "As You Like It" in Stratford on Shakespeare's birthday. The Forest of Arden, which long ago became the world's fairyland, lies only a few miles away, and all the pastoral charm of the comedy was inspired by scenes near the old town of Stratford and along the Avon.

The revived play of "Pericles" was given on Tuesday evening, and again on Wednesday afternoon. Despite the care which had been lavished upon its tableaus and the rearrangement of the entire piece, it cannot be said that the play was extraordinarily successful. Perhaps as much was done with it as will ever be possible, but the interpolations were weak as always, and Mr. Coleman's acting was overimpulsive. However, as given, the play had a consistent plot and it held the audience from start to finish.

The scene was transferred from Tarsus to Nineveh, perhaps an unnecessary alteration, though it somewhat assisted the development of the play as staged. At best, the revival of this doubtful, perhaps, and certainly youthful, work of the great dramatist was commendable at a festival which aims to make the whole work of the poet known and appreciated by the present generation. At worst, it showed that adaptations and variant versions are not likely to be successful from the viewpoint of either manager or critic.

Probably the most inadequate performance of the week was "Macbeth" on Wednesday evening. The house was crowded with an audience eager to witness the great tragedy. Mr. Vezin played the title rôle, and with considerable success, but he is a man past the prime of life and a versatile rather than a great actor. His representation of Macbeth was carefully studied and admirably interpreted in many ways. But he lacks the robust power of body and of voice which the part requires. Of Miss Eleanor Calhoun as Lady Macbeth little can be said in praise. She was best in the sleep-walking scene, which was thrilling in intensity of feeling. She avoided the representation of the Queen as an affectionate and rather gentle person, which is a recent fad in some few circles. She kept the balance of good and evil in the character well in hand, but she was far from a great tragedy queen. She had none of the reserve power breaking forth into the majestic wickedness which Shakespeare's heroine possesses for most students. It was, briefly, a careful but not a remarkable representation.

On Thursday evening the play was "The Merchant of Venice," which has been given many times at Stratford since the Memorial Theatre was built. Miss Terry's Portia was awaited with considerable interest, and it will bear comparison with that of her famous sister. She has the physique and the piquancy which the part requires, and she justified the hopes which were placed in her performance. Mr. Vezin played Shylock, as he did at the Memorial some ten years ago; so his work was not new, though greatly appreciated. His son, Mr. Arthur Vezin, as Lorenzo, added to the laurels which he had won as Malcolm in "Macbeth." He is a young actor of great promise. The play is to be given again at a matinée to-day.

Last evening "Othello" was on the boards, and in every way it was one of the best performances of the week. Mr. Vezin in the title rôle once more and Mr. Thalberg as Iago carried the tragedy with great success. Indeed, the work of the latter in interpreting the fine shades of the villain's treachery was well-nigh perfection, far superior to his acting earlier in the week. Miss Lily Brayton, from Mr. Benson's London company, who made a charming Jessica in "The Merchant of Venice," was at her best as Desdemona. The unspotted purity of the heroine and her womanly grace were both captivating, and will go far toward making Miss Brayton's name well known to lovers of Shakespeare. Miss Calhoun had in Emilia a rôle better suited to her powers than that of Lady Macbeth, and she played it admirably, especially well the scene where Iago's villainy is exposed, and where she has opportunity for full display of her powers. Mr. Clarence, as the Venetian gallant, Roderigo, was a conspicuous favorite of the evening and a capital foil for Iago. It may be a captious criticism, but Mr. Vezin's make-up as the Moor was almost too successful. He was so unnecessarily ugly as to make sympathy with his misfortunes a difficult virtue.

Take it all in all, the memorial week at the Shakespeare Theatre has been a great success. Nowhere else would it be possible to produce five plays of the great poet in a single week with so much beauty of setting and such consistently good work on the part of the actors. Mr. Benson, though absent, deserves great credit for his part in the undertaking, and the managers of the association an equal share. It is to be hoped that next year the time will be extended to a fortnight at the very least, and that thus the only fault to be found with the present arrangements may be remedied. Interest in Shakespearean drama on both sides of the Atlantic is undoubtedly strengthening. A few years ago it would have been impossible for two leading theatres in London to run Shakespeare for three months in succession, as was done last Winter. Indeed, Mr. Beerbohm Tree's revival of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is one of the most remarkable events in the history of Shakespearean drama, and the series of plays which Mr. Benson has produced at the Lyceum is no less phenomenal. Meanwhile, Sir Henry Irving's recent tour will do much to make it possible for New York to follow London's example.

One further remark should be made concerning the week just closing at Stratford-on-Avon. Though the town has been filled with visitors, who have been cared for most royally by those in charge, with the Memorial Lecture Room set apart as a special rendezvous and everything possible done for their comfort, the bulk of the audience has been from the country districts and the towns within easy distance from Stratford.

This indicates the popular appreciation of the dramatist, and goes far toward refuting the oft-repeated platitude that "Shakespeare doesn't pay." Doesn't pay, forsooth! The Financial News recently calculated that the net profit accruing to Stratford every year from its prestige as Shakespeare's birthplace is not a penny less than £30,000. Even that sum does not take into account the numberless indirect benefits which the town secures.

Rosa Bonheur Picture Sale.

In accordance with the will of Rosa Bonheur, her executors will sell the contents of her studio at auction in Paris at the end of this month. These pictures are now on exhibition at the Hanover Gallery in London. The show is a fairly imposing one, there being somewhat over 1,000 numbers in the catalogue. The larger part of the exhibition is made up of sketches and studies, in various conditions of progress. There is but one finished picture, the "Stag Listening to the Passing Wind." This work bears the date of its completion, 1867, when Rosa Bonheur was in the maturity of her powers. The number, 612, the title of which is "The Shepherds of the Landes," is unfinished. The subjects of the sketches are cows, horses, sheep, stags, with occasional lions and tigers. Those of the studies executed in black and white are the best.

Rosa Bonheur was better acquainted with domestic animals than with lions or tigers. She was no sentimentalist, as far as animals went. But she was an absolutely truthful artist. She never exaggerated. The horse was not a poetical animal, at least to her, any more than was a bull to Paul Potter. There is in all her paintings that great element of solidity. And in that respect she differed widely from Landseer. It was the absolute portrait of the animal she wanted, and she painted it. We may always congratulate ourselves on having at the Metropolitan Museum her best work, the "Horse Fair."

BLACKMORE.

Literature More Profitable Than Agriculture—A Visit Recalled.

Mr. R. W. Sawtell, in the May issue of The Review of Reviews, presents a very interesting sketch of Mr. R. D. Blackmore, the author of "Lorna Doone," describing the home life of the author and detailing conversations and correspondence. In spite of all that has been said against literature as a means to a livelihood, it appears that Mr. Blackmore had found it more remunerative than agriculture.

In 1894 Mr. Sawtell spent a short time near the author's place in England. At his request and dictation the friend with whom he was stopping, who, although a neighbor of Blackmore's, was nevertheless almost a stranger to him, wrote the following note:

Teddington, May 10, 1894.

R. D. Blackmore, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have an American friend visiting me, (a Canadian crank he calls himself,) who has received so much pleasure from the reading of your books, especially "Lorna Doone," that he wants to thank you personally, if you will give him the opportunity. Kindly grant him the favor, and oblige, yours truly,

CHARLES DEAYTON.

To introduce Mr. R. W. Sawtell.

Mr. Sawtell then continues:

We crossed the railway bridge and entered a lane bricked up on each side with a wall ten or twelve feet high. Half way through we stopped at an iron gate, where my friend pointed to the front door, saying:

"Ring the door bell, but be watchful of the dogs. Don't open the gate till I am away. If you survive, write to me on your return, and come to us again soon. Goodbye." * * *

In answer to my inquiry if Mr. Blackmore was in, the maid, dressed in the usual uniform of English housemaids, led me to the drawing room, saying:

"I will give him your letter. Please be seated. I think he is in."

In less than two minutes I heard the door open, and on turning saw a tall, broad-shouldered, full-faced, farmer-like man standing holding the door, without coat or vest, necktie or collar, wristbands, and collar unbuttoned. * * *

"And now," he asked, "what more can I say?"

"Tell me something of your history," I replied.

* * * * * * *

"I was born at Longworth Rectory, Berkshire. The seventh day of June, 1825, launched this old dugout upon the world. My father was curate in charge, and he lost his young wife, my mother, before I was four months old; hence, I never knew the privilege of a mother's care and training. * * *

"Considering for some time what occupation to follow, I decided to become a gardener and horticulturist.

"In pursuit of this object I wandered up the valley of the Thames in search of a suitable soil for pear culture for Covent Garden Market, which was not then well supplied. Coming upon a vacant lot near the lion entrance to Bushy Park, only twelve miles from my market, I found a sixteen-acre plot, which I learned could be purchased in fee simple. And now," he continued, "I find you interested in my occupation. Come out and see what I have, and we can talk as we go along."

Passing into the first greenhouse, filled with young grape vines, just beginning to bear, he said: "I call this my American house, because I received fifty pounds from each of two American authors for writing an introduction to their books."

"That paid better than gardening, did it not?" I remarked.

"Yes, indeed," he replied.

The next greenhouse we entered was 100 feet long and 80 feet of it was fully occupied by one vine of the Black Hamburg variety, with a few remaining bunches of very large and well-ripened fruit. He cut a bunch for me, remarking:

"I call this vine 'John Ridd,' because of its great strength and large proportions. In a few years it will surpass the noted royal vine at Hampton Court, which is 110 feet long, and 120 years old, while this is but 40; but it has never been so overworked as the Queen's which, some years, has to sustain 2,500 bunches."

Speaking of John Ridd, I asked him if, in describing John and Lorna, he had living examples in his mind to help his imagination.

"Yes," he replied, "I had; but I think I trimmed John up a bit.'

***

After returning from a trip through Normandy, the Seine Valley, and Paris, I spent three months in Wales, Devonshire, and my native county, Somersetshire. Having kept up a correspondence with Blackmore during this time, I visited him in September. Hearing some hammering against a wall, I crept up silently and found Mr. Blackmore on a stepladder, fastening up some loose branches of pear trees spread along the wall. I spoke, and, recognizing my voice, he turned suddenly, dropped his hammer and nails, and sprang to the ground, taking my hand in both his.

***

In reply to my suggestion that he got his literary abilities from his father, he said:

"That could never be, for I never heard that he had any to transmit; but," he continued, "if I have any myself, which I very much doubt, it must have been inherited from my dear mother."

***

I mentioned the fact that I had read "Lorna Doone" a second time, and enjoyed it better than the first, and he would probably think me an old fool.

"Yes," he replied; "but I know a bigger one who told me he had read it sixteen times, and meant to read it again. I often wonder whatever people see in that old-fashioned stuff to take such an interest in. They seem never to care for any other of my books, some of which are much better and more interesting. 'Lorna Doone's' popularity was purely accidental. The first edition of 500 copies, in three-volume form, received but scant notice. Only 200 copies could be sold in England, the price being 13s. 6d. per copy. The other 300 were sent to Australia, and got rid of at one-third the price named. I gave my wife a full set, and have been offered 10 guineas for it, but would not sell it at any price.

"The great run for it afterward was due to accident. The junior member of my publishing firm read it a second time, and was so impressed with its peculiarities that he got the consent of the firm to issue a cheap edition in one volume.

"The Marquis of Lorne had recently married the Princess Louise, when a book reviewer unauthorizedly stated that the book was written about the forefathers of Lord Lorne; and then everybody read it, out of curiosity, and exhausted nearly a score of editions, and the demand has continued ever since, and it is now the only book I get anything for."

One of the nieces asked me if I had read any other of her uncle's books. I said: "Several, but none of them came up to 'Lorna.' He must have been inspired when he wrote it. I have read one this last week which has interested me almost as much, because I see around me the environments in which the plot was laid, and I think I know the hero and who was represented as the heroine."

Then, turning toward the author, I said: "Now, my dear Sir, I want you to be candid with me, and tell me if you still feel the influence of that first kiss upon your lips, given by the young lady known as 'Kitty,' whom you rescued from drowning in the overflow of the Thames River, nearly forty years ago?"

There was immediate silence around the table. But in a few seconds he comprehended my meaning, and, blushing like a girl in her teens, raised his head and burst into a hearty laugh, in which we all joined, and I was satisfied that my conjecture was right; he was "Kit," and his dear wife "Kitty," represented in that fine story of courtship.

We spent the last two hours alone in his sitting room; and when we finally separated, at his private entrance through a door in the high brick wall, near the railway station, we embraced, and, like two women, shed tears of sorrow.

In our continued correspondence we each expressed the hope of meeting again, but always with the understanding that I would have to do the traveling.

In a letter dated Jan. 18, 1897, he said: "My pear crop was ruined in the last half of September last year by gales, and I have therefore to keep my pen on the march. There is a long tale of mine appearing in Blackwood now. The power of walking is leaving me, and I can only walk a hundred yards a day, and have to suffer the penalty of that much."

In a letter dated Aug. 20, 1897, he said: "Probably it will always be out of my power to understand why so many people have formed almost an attachment for one of my books—'Lorna Doone'—while they care not to look at any of the others. However, so it is; and it seems vain to hope for any other verdict. That book is to come out here in sixpenny form, and the publishers expect to sell 100,000 copies. [All were taken up in one week, I afterward learned.]

"I have finished my last novel, and it is high time to stop. This one is to come out from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, when it has finished the course in Blackwood. * * * You seem to be enjoying a rambling life, but I live a lonely life—seldom going beyond my own gate now. * * * Half of my stingy crop lies on the ground. There is with us this year a wonderful plague of maggots; they are so plentiful that they cannot find a pear apiece to live in, and are obliged to chum together.

"There is much excitement here about Hall Caine's new story, 'The Christian,' and I dare say it will make a stir with you. I have not read it; in fact, I seldom read a novel now."

In a letter received from him in 1898 he told me much of his school life and college days.

He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1852, and practiced there till his health failed.

The general impression of those I talked to in England about Blackmore was that he was immensely rich in having two such prolific sources of income—literature and fruit; but, from my conversation and correspondence with him, I do not think so.

He always complained of the expenses, with six men all the year round, and in busy seasons double the number, exceeding the proceeds of sales; and largely so, in late years, on account of competition, insects, and light. He said to me more than once that but for his pen he would be a very poor man; and even from that source his royalties had dwindled down to a small sum, and that chiefly from the sale of "Lorna Doone," and he could not hope to write anything more that would meet the demand of this materialistic and capricious age.

The other point I wish to mention is the frequent assertion that he was a "recluse," "almost a misanthrope." To this I can only say, that was not my experience; for in all my long life no stranger ever treated me with greater confidence and cordiality. The few passages I have quoted from his letters ought to prove that. He certainly shrank from publicity and what he called "hollow applause"; but I cannot believe that he was naturally selfish.

Blackmore had the countenance of an honest, happy farmer, free from cunning or guile, and far removed from what is generally conceived of an imaginative writer of such a love story as "Lorna Doone," which will ever hold a first rank in literature.

"How a President Is Elected" will be the subject of an article by Mr. A. Maurice Low, the Washington correspondent of The London Chronicle, which will appear in the June number of Scribner's Magazine. "Are the Philippines Worth Having?" will be discussed by George F. Becker, United States geologist. "Down the Kentucky on a Raft" will be a graphic piece of description by Mr. John Fox. "Train 14" is the title of a railroad tale by Lewis C. Senger. The serials, including Mr. H. J. Whigham's story of the Boer war, will be continued.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

"R. A. M.," Albany, N. Y.: "Please tell an admirer of Walter Pater where I can find the best appreciations of him, and also give a list of Fitzgerald's works—a full list, if possible, as I have several in my possession."

The best appreciation of Pater is probably the essay by Edmund Gosse, in his "Critical Kit-Kats," 1896. This may be supplemented by Arthur Symons's "Walter Pater: Some Characteristics," which appeared in the last number of "The Savoy," December, 1896, and by an essay by Lionel Johnson in The Fortnightly Review for September, 1894, which Mr. Gosse calls "subtle and penetrating." The following list of Fitzgerald's writings is based on the one given in Mr. Gosse's privately printed catalogue of his library: "Euphranor: A Dialogue on Youth," London, 1851; "Polonius: A Collection of Wise Saws and Modern Instances," 1852; "Six Dramas of Calderon Freely Translated," 1853. (This suppressed volume contains "The Painter of His Own Dishonor," "Keep Your Own Secret," "Gil Perez, the Gallician," "Three Judgments at a Blow," "The Mayor of Zalamea," and "Bewdre of Smooth Water,") Salámán and Absal: An Allegory, Translated from the Persian of Jámi," 1856; "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, the Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Translated into English Verse," 1859, (issued on Jan. 15, 1859.) "Two Plays Translated from Calderon, the Mighty Magician. Such Stuff as Dreams Are Made Of," (privately printed, February, 1865, without a title page;) "Agamemnon: A Tragedy, Taken from Aeschylus," (privately printed, probably in 1865;) "The Two Generals," (two poems, printed perhaps in 1868;) "The Downfall and Death of King Oedipus: A Drama in Two Parts. Chiefly Taken from the Oedipus Tyrannus and Colonaeus of Sophocles," (the first part was printed in February, 1880, the second in March, 1880.) In the edition of Fitzgerald's works which Quaritch printed in 1887, his "Essays on Crabbe" were given, and W. Aldis Wright reprinted in 1889 in the "Letters and Literary Remains" the Fitzgerald version of "The Bird Parliament" of Farid-Uddin Attar, the Persian poet.

George W. Featherstonhaugh, 277 State Street, Schenectady, N. Y.: "In a recent issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, the sale of some Bradford imprints were mentioned, especially that of the extremely rare 'Bradford's New York City Ordinances' of 1707, at the record price of $1,350. The laws and ordinances of New York City were revised under the Mayoralty of Jacobus Van Cortland and printed with the Dongan charter by William Bradford in 1719. This imprint I have never seen mentioned in your REVIEW though a fine specimen of Bradford's work. Is it that so many copies of this imprint are extant that it attracts no attention, or that they are so rare that it has escaped attention? Can you throw any light on the question?"

THE SATURDAY REVIEW has never attempted to describe the various books printed by William Bradford, and has only mentioned them when copies of certain examples of his press have occurred at public sale. The first collection of New York City Ordinances was printed by Bradford in 1694 or 1695, but no copy has been found. The edition of 1707, the sale of a copy of which THE REVIEW recorded, is the earliest one known to be extant, and only two copies, including the one sold at Bangs's, are believed to have been sold at auction. The edition of 1719 is undoubtedly very rare.

"K. F. B.," New York City: "What is the value of a Bible Dictionary issued in the year 1665, full leather binding, slightly damaged on one corner, leaves yellow with age, the first few leaves somewhat torn? Can you give me a full list of the Kelmscott Press issues, or direct me where to find one?"

Though the Bible Dictionary is probably of some rarity, its value is slight. A valuable list of Kelmscott Press publications was given in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of April 21, with prices brought at a sale held at Bangs's April 16, and with former prices. A fuller account, of course, is to be found in "A Note by William Morris on His Aims in Founding the Press, with a Short Description of the Press by S. C. Cockerell, and an Annotated List of the Books Printed Thereat," Kelmscott Press, 1898. This is, however, a rather expensive book, a copy recently sold by Bangs & Co. having fetched $37.50, while Mr. Edelheim's copy sold for $32.50. It contains exact particulars of every book issued, the type in which it was issued, special notes on the borders, initial letters, and illustrations, dates of publication, number of copies printed on paper and vellum, &c. A most excellent list is given in Temple Scott's "Bibliography of the Works of William Morris," London, George Bell & Sons, 1897, which may be obtained at a moderate price. It is a better list, though it goes only down to the end of 1896, than Forman's and more direct than the account given in Mackail's life.

Emil Keppler, 28 West Seventieth Street, New York City: "Would you kindly publish some information in regard to the life of the poet Street, who wrote 'Frontenac.' I should also be glad to obtain details in regard to Charles Fenno Hoffman, who was one of the early champions of the Adirondack Mountains as a retreat from the activity and bustle of city life."

Alfred Billings Street (1811-82) was a verse writer of Albany, and State Librarian of New York from 1848 until his death. His verse is chiefly nature poetry, and contains many descriptive passages of merit. His writings include "Frontenac," "Woods and Waters," "Forest Pictures," "The Burning of Schenectady, and Other Poems," "Drawings and Tintings," "Fugitive Poems," "Digest of Taxation in the United States." Charles Fenno Hoffman (1806-84) was a once popular poet, newspaper writer, and novelist of New York City, who, from 1850 until 1884, lived in absolute retirement by reason of mental disorder. He was widely known as the author of a number of songs, including "Sparkling and Bright," "The Myrtle and the Steel," &c. Among his publications are "A Winter in the West," "Wild Scenes in the Forest and Prairie," "The Vigil of Faith, and Other Poems," "The Echo; or, Borrowed Notes for Borrowed Circulation," "Love's Calendar, and Other Poems," "Greyslaer: A Novel." His collected poems were edited, with an introduction, by E. Hoffman in 1874. The latter may be obtained occasionally in the second-hand book stores.

H. Y. Cummins, 20 Broad Street, Room 1,106, New York: "In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of May 5, Page 296, there is an editorial article on 'Novels of the Sea,' in which it is stated that 'of late there has sprung up a school of writers of sea tales who satisfy the demands of the readers for realistic novels. None of these writers is named. Will you please state the names of these authors of realistic novels of the sea, and of their books, so far as it may be convenient to do so?"

Some of the realistic novels of the sea recently written are Herbert E. Hamblen's "On Many Seas" and "The Yarn of a Bucko Mate," W. W. Jacobs's "Many Cargoes" and "More Cargoes," F. T. Bullen's "Cruise of the Cachalot," and Morgan Robertson's "Where Angels Fear to Tread." Some of these are collections of sea tales, and not novels, but they come under the general head indicated by the article referred to. Their realism consists in their attempt to portray the life of the sailor in all its naked repulsiveness, without any romantic coloring.

A. S. Hall, 100 Broadway—Taine's "History of English Literature" and Chambers's "Encyclopaedia of English Literature" may be recommended. A recent excellent volume dealing with certain great authors is Prof. George E. Woodberry's "Makers of English Literature," published by the Macmillans, perhaps the most notable volume in literary criticism that has appeared in America since Lowell's time.

P. J. Meade, 280 Broadway, New York City: "Will you kindly inform me through your 'Questions and Answers' column where I can procure bound copies of the following works of W. Clark Russell: 'Little Loo,' 'Frozen Pirate,' 'Strange Voyage,' 'Flying Dutchman,' 'John Holdsworth.' I do not find them in the catalogues of any of our American publishers. Also what is the present address of Mr. Russell."

Most of Russell's early novels were issued here in paper form. Possibly the publication of this communication may help our correspondents by calling attention to the matter. Mr. Russell's address is 9 Sydney Place, Bath, England.

"Railwayer," New York City: "Will you kindly tell me what book is the best for one seeking to investigate the practical management of railway business?"

A good recent work is H. T. Newcomb's "Railway Economics," Railway World Publishing Company, $1. The editor of The Railway World would doubtless be glad to suggest other works on the subject to our correspondent.

James L. Ambrose, Overbrook, Penn.: "Was there an American humorist named 'John Phoenix,' and what was his full name in private life, and could you favor me with the date and city of his death, and the place where his remains were buried? Can you also give me the name of the cemetery where are buried the remains of Mme. Blanche Willis Howard-Von Teuffel?"

George Horatio Derby, better known as "John Phoenix," was born in 1823 and died in 1861. He was a topographical engineer in the United States Army, and became noted as a humorist through his "Phoenixiana." He also wrote "Squibob Papers." Perhaps some friend of The Saturday Review can tell our correspondent where Derby was buried. Blanche Willis Howard (Mme. Julius von Teuffel) died in Stuttgart, Germany, Oct. 7, 1898, and was buried there.

Guy Carlton Lee, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.: "In your issue of April 28 William Blakesice asks the meaning of 'colen bell.' For colen read colum; for both words, columbine."

E. A. Sargent, Tompkinsville, S. I.: "The lines beginning 'The devil returned to hell at two,' are to be found in the first stanza of 'The Devil's Drive,' by Lord Byron. Tom Moore in his life of Byron says: 'Of this strange wild poem, which extended to 250 lines, the only copy that Lord Byron, I believe, ever wrote he presented to Lord Holland. With a great deal of vigor and imagination, it is rather clumsily executed, wanting the condensation of those clever verses of Mr. Coleridge, 'The Devil's Walk.' There are, however, some of the stanzas of 'The Devil's Drive' well worth preserving. The 'Poet Close,' asked for by G. H. Sass, Charleston, S. C., gained some ephemeral notoriety in London in the early sixties. He wrote affected doggerel of a semi-religious order which attracted attention on account of its weakness and pretension."

Paul Ambrose, 128 East Sixteenth Street, New York City: "In his diary (1813) Byron says 'I have lately written a wild, rambling, unfinished rhapsody called 'The Devil's Drive,' the notion of which I took from Porson's 'Devil's Walk.'"

"J. P. M.," New York City: "Please inform C. H. Williamson, 300 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., that 'Tim Pippin' appeared in Munro's Girls' and Boys' Weekly, published in New York between 1870 and 1880."

Henry Phillips, 618 Broadway, New York City: "I notice that you advise a gentleman who wishes to read up on corporation law to take Frank White's 'Manual for Business Corporations.' This is good, but it is confined to the practice under the New York statutes. I would advise 'Conyngton on Business Corporations,' which in addition to the general law on the subject treats separately of the laws of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and West Virginia, and is sold by the Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company, 79 Nassau Street. Also 'The Management of Private Corporations,' published by the Bankers' Stationery Supply Company of Chicago, and 'The Secretary's Manual,' published by W. A. Carney, Santa Paula, Cal, are useful works."

James T. Quinlan, Baltimore, Md.: "In your Saturday Review of 21st inst. I saw an article entitled 'Looked for Barbara Frietchie,' by William H. Beardsley of New York. Henry M. Nixdorff, 115 West Patrick Street, Frederick, Md.; a gentleman nearly 100 years old, has written a pamphlet containing pictures of her and her home. She was a neighbor of Mr. Nixdorff's. He does not give the credit to Barbara, but to a school teacher named Mary Quintrell. Much information can be had from Barbara Frietchie's niece, Mrs. John Abbott, who lives at 213 South Market Street, Frederick, Md."

M. J. Ghent, New York City: "'A. L.' of New York City will find other poetic references to the defection of Wordsworth from the progressive cause in Shelley's sonnet, 'Poet of Nature, thou hast wept to know,' written thirty years before Browning's 'Lost Leader,' and also in many of Byron's poems."

Wanted and to Exchange.

Emil Keppler, 28 West Seventieth Street, New York City: "I want to obtain a copy of Alfred B. Street's, 'Frontenac.'"

W. L. Washburn, Aitken, S. C.: "For exchange ten bound volumes of Forest and Stream, covering the years 1882 to 1887 inclusive. Are in good condition. Will exchange for any standard books."

John Gaddis, 868 Columbus Avenue, New York City: "I should like to secure anything on the theatre before 1870, prints, books, &c., in exchange for Dickens's 'All the Year Round,' Christmas number, 1860; Parts, 20, 21, 23, and 24 'Little Dorrit,' London, 1861; by Hall & Chapman, four numbers of 'Once a Week, 1860, and a brick from Gen. Grant's tomb in a box, signed by Mayor Strong."

S. G. Coykendall, Knoxville, Tenn.: "I want to secure a copy of Niles's 'Principles and Acts of the Revolution, (papers, &c.,) of Stamp Act Congress, October, 1765.' ('Congress sat seventeen days.'—Tyler.)"

Miss A. M. Cox, 1214 Orient Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.: "I desire The New York Saturday Evening Ledger, published for the first half year of 1864, 1865, or 1866; 2nd. If the person should object to selling only for the first half year, and is willing to sell those for the whole year, I am willing to buy them, allowing the price is reasonable. I don't care how yellow they may be with age, so long as they are whole."

J. H. Cleadwick, Brookwood, Garrison's-on-Hudson, N. Y.: "I would like to obtain a copy of a book called 'The Night Side of Nature.'"

Mrs. Albert Herter, 841 Madison Avenue: "I wish to buy 'Genealogy of the Hyde Family,' in two volumes, by Chancellor Walworth."

T. W. Haight, Waukesha, Wis.: "If it is to be had, I would like to obtain a copy of Dr. Joseph Priestley's 'History of the Church,' printed at Northumberland, Penn., 1800-3, in six volumes, octavo, by Andrew Kennedy, 'for the author.'"

When a book goes to press a second time, and two weeks before the day of publication, it means that the public is interested in it. Such is the case with Conan Doyle's new book, "The Green Flag and Other Stories of War and Sport," of which Dr. Doyle says in his preface: "These stories have this in common, that they concern themselves with war and sport—a fact which may commend them to the temper of the times."

The story of "Monsieur Beaucaire" has the fine bouquet which the past gives to fiction no less than to good wine, and withal there is enough stir and action to make one look forward to the reading of the story with keen anticipation.

The strong friendship which existed between Dwight L. Moody, Henry Drummond and George Adam Smith is beautifully illustrated in "The Impressions and Facts" by Mr. Drummond, combined with "The Personal Tribute" to Mr. Moody by Dr. Smith.

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With an introduction by George Adam Smith,
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Items of the Day.

Helen Keller.

As one writer has expressed it, altogether too much has been written concerning Miss Helen Keller, who, although deaf, dumb, and blind, has acquired a considerable amount of knowledge, sufficient, in fact, to admit her to Radcliffe College a couple of years ago. But strictly authentic data have been lacking. The Volta Bureau for the increase and diffusion of knowledge relating to the deaf has therefore performed an instructive and valuable achievement in presenting a series of monographs entitled "Helen Keller Souvenirs," written by the instructors and advisers of the young woman, clearly setting forth the modes of instruction employed and giving together a view of the evolution of her mind. The volume before us, "Helen Keller Souvenir, No. 2," is an octavo of about seventy pages, containing articles by A. Graham Bell on "Method of Instruction Pursued with Helen Keller, (1892)"; Annie M. Sullivan, "Instruction of Helen Keller, (1894)"; Arthur Gilman, "First Year of College Preparatory Work, (1897)"; Merton S. Keith, "Final Preparation for College"; Helen A. Keller, "Chronological Statement of Studies." The volume also contains photogravure portraits of Miss Keller and of some of the writers of the articles. The Superintendent of the Volta Bureau has contributed the preface. As the attainments of Miss Keller have become known she has been called "a miracle, and her teachers another miracle," while there are many incredulous ones who doubt the fact of her peculiar achievements. It is to banish all false impressions as well as to place within reach of teachers of the deaf and dumb much valuable data that the publication of the series of monographs has been undertaken. In one respect, however, the talents of Miss Keller are little short of miraculous. Her sense of touch has been so developed that she can by placing her hand on the throat of a singer determine the pitch of the tone he is singing and can produce a tone of the same pitch with her own voice.

Summer and Garden Books.

The Macmillan Company have just issued a leaflet containing descriptions of their recent books, which are particularly appropriate for this season of the year. The first is the popular epitome of the literature of garden art, "Gardens: Ancient and Modern," by Albert Forbes Sieveking. Its illustrations are both instructive and artistic. Then comes "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" and "The Solitary Summer," both by the mysterious author whose identity is unknown even to her publishers. "Nore Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden," by Mrs. C. W. Earle, is next described as a "sweet and pleasant mixture" of gardening, cooking, philosophy, art, poetry, and housekeeping. The author of "A Book About Roses," S. Reynolds Hole, also contributes his volume, "Our Gardens," with its most charming illustrations of the Deanery Garden. "Garden Making: Suggestions for the Utilizing of Home Grounds," by L. H. Bailey, aided by L. R. Taft, F. A. Waugh, and Ernest Walker, comes next on the list. This book, published just about a year ago, has already passed through three editions. Finally comes "The Amateur's Practical Garden Book," by C. E. Hunn and L. H. Bailey, illustrated with many marginal "thumb-nail" cuts. This work, the latest issue of the Garden-Craft Series, contains the simplest directions for the growing of the commonest things about the house and garden.

English Appreciation of American Books

James Walter Smith writes from London that "English appreciation of American literary work is growing so rapidly that the time appears not far distant when the reviewer will have all he can do to cope with the output from over sea. American fiction is already flooding the English market, and American novels share with English novels the ready consideration of both the masses and the classes. Scarcely had the transatlantic reviewer laid down 'David Harum,' 'When Knighthood Was in Flower,' and 'Richard Carvel' than he found upon his table another tale of Colonial America, which bids fair to exceed in English popularity the entire trio of predecessors. Miss Johnston, although unknown to him, at once commanded his interest. 'By Order of the Company'—as 'To Have and to Hold' is known on this side of the water—is already certain of success in Great Britain." Two other pieces of fiction are also receiving considerable praise from transatlantic reviewers, notwithstanding the short time they have been out. One is "The Immortal Garland," by Anna Robinson Brown, the scene of which is laid largely in New York. This is a story dealing with literary life, the stage, and society—or rather the literary and histrionic proclivities of society. The other is "The Last Lady of Mulberry," by Henry Wilton Thomas. This is a bright fresh work in New York genre fiction. Both of these books are the first efforts of their respective authors, and that, in addition to the fact that the authors are American, makes the popularity of the novels all the more gratifying.

The University of Cincinnati.

William A. Proctor has made a valuable bequest to the library of the University of Cincinnati, which follows shortly after his donation of the Robert Clarke library to the same institution. The last gift consists of the present of Enoch T. Carson's valuable and exhaustive collection of Shakespearean editions, coupled with additional works pertaining to the history of English drama. The library of the late Mr. Carson at the time of his death numbered sixty-three separate editions of Shakespeare, comprising 655 volumes, and an additional collection of 601 volumes pertaining to the history of the English drama. The gift is valued at $10,000, but could not be duplicated for many times that sum. It should be recalled that this collection also includes that of William E. Burton, which was secured by Mr. Carson from the daughter of that comedian. Among the items may be

The Burton collection included a work entitled "The Plays of Shakespeare," being in forty-three folio extra-illustrated volumes, expanded by the insertion of over 2,500 rare engravings and 180 water colors. The Cambridge edition of William Aldis Wright, in forty volumes, purchased in 1898 by Mr. Carson, limited to 500 copies, on hand-made paper, is also included in the gift collection.

Dr. Cook's Antarctic Book.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook's volume descriptive of the voyage of the Belgica to far southern latitudes will be called "Through the First Antarctic Night." Its publication has now been positively set by Doubleday & McClure Company for the end of May. The colored illustrations in the book, it is believed, will be fine examples of the three-color process of color photography. "Through the First Antarctic Night" is said to be the first book of its kind published on the subject within the half century. Since the dawn of history man has not known the conditions of life within the south polar regions through the long polar night. The voyage of the Belgica throws light on this blank. Dr. Cook's volume will, moreover, be a very fine piece of bookmaking, the typography being by De Vinne, and the paper and printing affording real pleasure to lovers of handsome and artistic books.

The great sale and popularity of "Quo Vadis" has caused a new interest in the Rev. S. Baring-Gould's "Perpetua." The style of this story, along the same lines as "Quo Vadis," also has its scene laid at the period of Nero. E. P. Dutton & Co. are the publishers.

The coming volume in the series of New Testament handbooks, (The Macmillan Company,) by Prof. E. P. Gould, "The Biblical Theology of the New Testament," will be of unusual interest. Apart from the work of Prof. Stevens it is practically the only book in English covering the entire field of New Testament theology.

R. H. Russell has in press and will issue shortly another book of clever drawings by Frank Verbeck, which shows those irresistible bears of his in a new field. The title will be "A Handbook of Golf for Bears," and to those acquainted with Mr. Verbeck's humor it is suggestive of a feast of fun.

"The Book of Golf and Golfers," by Horace G. Hutchinson and others, will shortly be issued in a new and cheaper edition by Longmans, Green & Co.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish next week Frank M. Chapman's "Bird Stories with a Camera," which tells the story of how the naturalist goes stalking large and small birds with a photographic lens instead of a gun, and J. A. Altsheler's "In Circling Camps," a novel of the civil war. Mr. Chapman's book is beautifully illustrated with half-tone reproductions of his own photographs, the originals of which were secured by a most diligent searching which was not entirely void of either romance or danger.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will soon add to their dainty "Ariel Booklets" two additional volumes, being Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth" and "A Christmas Carol." The two volumes, bound in red flexible leather, contain 24 photogravures and numerous text cuts by Frederick Simpson Coburn, with cover design by Margaret Armstrong.

"The Seafarers," a new novel by J. Bloudelle-Burton, author of "The Day of Adversity," will be published by D. Appleton & Co. next week.

McClure, Phillips & Co. will publish this Fall "A Circular Study," a new detective story by Anna Katharine Green. This story is considered by the publishers to be one of her best, and is expected to greatly enhance her popularity.

The story "Tuen, Slave and Empress," published E. P. Dutton & Co., of which the new edition is now ready, is an extremely interesting true story of the present Empress of China, and tells how this woman, a little street waif, came to the throne.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. announce for early publication a booklet entitled "Some Ideals in the Education of Women," by Caroline Hazard, the accomplished President of Wellesley College. The volume will be issued in attractive style, and will be ready early in June.

"Bequeathed," a new novel by Beatrice Whitney, will be published early in June by Harper & Brothers.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins's historical novel, "The Heart's Highway," will come from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. May 31.

"David Harum" has now passed its four hundred and fiftieth thousand.

Annie Josephine Levi has compiled a volume of prayers for private devotion which G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish under the title of "Meditations of the Heart." An introduction has been written by the Rev. D. Gustav Gotthell. The prayers have been drawn from both Jewish and Christian sources, and several of them have been especially written for the work.

"A Diplomatic Woman," being a series of adventures related by the heroine herself, is in press for early publication by Harper & Brothers. The author calls herself "Huan Mee."

The Critic for June will contain reproductions of several hitherto unpublished etchings by Queen Victoria, together with an explanatory article.

"The Voice of the People," by Helen Glasgow, published in April by Doubleday, Page & Co., has had three printings so far, making 12,000 copies in all.

Laurence C. Woodworth of Gouverneur, N. Y., announces that the Brothers of the Book is about to issue a monograph entitled 'Some Children's Book Plates: An Essay in Little," by Wilbur Macey Stone.

"His Lordship's Leopard," "a truthful narration of impossible facts," by David D. Wells, has just gone to press for its third time, making the third large edition within a fortnight after publication.

Among G. P. Putnam's Sons late Spring books will be one relating to "Medical and Surgical Nursing," edited by H. J. O'Brien, M. D. Dr. O'Brien is Professor of Clinical Surgery in Hamline University, as well as

"Lucid Intervals," by E. S. Martin, with illustrations by Sarah Stilwell, F. D. Steele, and others, is in active preparation at Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Thomas F. Ryan of Boston, the author of "Recollections of an Old Musician," has received over one hundred and fifty letters from musical circles congratulating him upon his successful book, which is published by E. P. Dutton & Co.

McClure, Phillips & Co. announce that two weeks before the day of publication of "The Green Flag," by Dr. A. Conan Doyle, May 25, the first edition was entirely exhausted, and a second edition ordered, with so large a portion of the dealers yet to be heard from that there is a prospect that a third edition will be ordered almost immediately. "The Green Flag" is a collection of short stories by Dr. Doyle, dealing with war and sport, and are his selection from his work in the last six years.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. are just issuing in booklet form an address by President William De witt Hyde of Bowdoin College, entitled "The Art of Optimism as Taught by Robert Browning." This address has been received with marked favor, and has been widely commented upon by the press. The publishers report many calls in advance of publication.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will issue next week "Life and Works of Herbert Spencer," by Hector Macpherson; "Fruitfulness," by Emile Zola, and "Stanford Stories," by Charles K. Field and W. H. Irwin, a second edition of which is being sent to press before the day of publication.

"History of Political Parties in the United States," by James H. Hopkins, will be published before long by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The volume will include the text of the platforms of the different political parties for the last fifty years.

The current number of Harper's Weekly will have an article on "The New York Music Season of 1899-1900," by Irenaeus Prime-Stevenson. The double-page centre piece, entitled "Arrival in Paris—'No Rooms,'" is by T. De Thulstrup. "The Augean Stables of Art—Wanted a Hercules," is an attack upon some of this city's public statues. The cartoons, which greatly augment the humor of the article, are the work of Albert Levering.

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, May 12.—The wearers of the name Octavia have been a luckless group, and the daughter of Claudius and wife of Nero was not the least luckless, and so "Empress Octavia," by Wilhelm Walloth, published this week by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., is necessarily a rather sad novel. The inexhaustible treasury of Nero's villainies is the author's chief source of interest, but he increases his company of personages by adding a Greek sculptor, Metellus, to the real characters, Burrhus, Seneca, Petronius, and Poppaea, and makes him the beloved both of Octavia and of her rival. In the end he becomes the victim of Nero, but not until he has seen the horror of the heathen court, has had a glimpse of the Christians, and has come in contact with a Jewish renegade and a Jewish poisoner. It is impossible truthfully to write of Nero's Court in terms adapted to the Sunday school library, and the tale has some of the characteristics which made "Quo Vadis" unfit for young girls, but it is not in any way immoral. The Christian barely escapes martyrdom by a chance, but she is not one of those who rejoiced in the opportunity to die for the faith, but a simple, timid girl who in the end marries the renegade Jew. It will be seen from this that the book is of an original type, making no attempts to capture readers by edifying professions of piety, but faithfully reflecting the hurried movement, the miserable agitation of a world dominated by lawless wickedness. It will be interesting to see whether it be as successful as its predecessors in which heathen works and Christian faith are carefully balanced, to "catch all who come with a sugar-plum" as Cowper said.

Mr. Robert Neilson Stephen's "Philip Winwood," issued recently by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., continues its author's steady advance in merit. The hero and heroine, although married, take opposite sides in the Revolutionary War, and, separated partly by events and partly by their own will, pass through a series of original adventures to perfect happiness. The supposed author, an officer holding the King's commission, writes in appropriate style, even to the detail of calling Bunker Hill Bunker's Hill, an error to be picked up only within the loyalist lines. The other characters, the brave, impetuous heroine, her rascal brother, timid sister, the British scoundrel who loves her, are subordinated to Philip, who in Lighthorse Harry's opinion, is the American Bayard. Among them the various characters discuss the Whig and Tory argument very thoroughly, presenting both strongly, and it is only justice to say that no author who has attempted the work, not even Thackeray, has treated the two parties with greater impartiality. The novel covers a field left unoccupied by Mr. Ford and Mr. Churchill or by the author's former books, and ought to have very great success, but who can tell the way of the book-buyer and the reader of library books?

Messrs. Lee & Shepard are publishing a little book entitled "The Pastor's Helper," which is curiously indicative of the gradual destruction of denominational boundaries in religion. Besides the Episcopalian Prayer Book and the Methodist Discipline, there are ritual collections current in every denomination, each differing from the others by points for which men and women would once have gone to the stake, but this volume is offered to all, and what is even more significant, the author, the Rev. Dr. Whitaker, acknowledges his indebtedness to six publishing houses for the material used in the work. It includes the authorized baptismal, marriage, and funeral services, forms for the Lord's Supper and for Church letters of various sorts, and parliamentary rules of order. The marriage services, as every living "pastor's helper" will instantly assure herself, do not contain the word "obey." Times have changed since the gentle but brave Sargent to know the forms of many denominations besides their own.

The approach of the total eclipse of the sun, May 28, more than justifies the republication of Mrs. David P. Todd's "Total Eclipses of the Sun," with an additional chapter describing the eclipses of 1896 and 1898, and giving all the data concerning the next eclipse and its successors, up to 1920, a year interesting to nobody but an astronomer. Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. are publishers of the book.

In the Arcadian time of Grant and Hayes, when centennial celebrations were paving the way for the American historical novel and its enormous sales, Messrs. Roberts Brothers created a modest demand for their novels by publishing them anonymously. For a few days, as each one appeared, the town puzzled itself pleasantly with the question, "Who wrote the last No Name," and all the authors cultivated an oracular expression in order to protect themselves from betraying their secret when their turn should come, for anybody might write a No Name. Certain persons who owned pens, but could hardly be called authors, looked oracular also, and gently refused to deny that they wrote each one in turn, and even made little reputations for themselves by encouraging those who attributed the work of Miss Alcott, Miss Tincker, Miss Preston, or Miss Fletcher to them. Among the men who wrote a "No-name" were Mr. George Parsons Lathrop and Mr. Arlo Bates, the successive editors of The Courier, and the latter uses some of the perplexities and bewilderments attendant upon such a deed in his new story, "Love in a Cloud," to be published Saturday. The characters are young Bostonians, among whom two love affairs are making their way to a happy ending amid such slight disturbances as the rivalry of a Hungarian Count, the hard-heartedness of a rich aunt, the thriftlessness of one of the heroes, and the proud reticence of one of the heroines. Among the elders the effects of a piece of folly long past are working toward a tragic end, and a pretentious woman is suffering herself to be accused of having written the new anonymous story, "Love in a Cloud." The tale is artfully entangled, and, although the possibility of dire misfortune is seen to lurk beneath its gayety and lightness, in the end the four lovers join hands for the falling of the curtain, and all is peace and prosperity. Although hardly to be compared with the group to which "The Puritans" belongs, the story is equally truthful as a picture, and, like them, abounds in shrewd sayings and comments on human nature in general, and little portraits of Boston exponents of human nature.

The Reign of Nero Again.*

The reign of Nero has had a fine run in fiction ever since the "Quo Vadis" of the Polish novelist first found its way into this country and others. The semi-historical novel has always a good opportunity to gather readers under the guise of conveying information through the pleasing channel of fiction. It is quite true that a vast amount of misinformation is conveyed in this way, but as long as the reader thinks he is getting the real facts and is unable to tell the difference he is happy. Nero was a person of whom nothing libelous could be said. Furthermore, he has no legal rights in the present century, and therefore any tale that may be told of him and his doings is perfectly defensible.

In the "Empress Octavia," William Walloth, a German author, whom Mary J. Safford has been at pains to translate, endeavors to show how Nero set to work to get rid of his lawful spouse when he was enamored of Poppaea Sabina and that unsavory creature was ambitious to sit beside him on the throne of the antique world. For the purpose of bringing the Empress to shame, Mr. Walloth has invented a handsome young sculptor, a stranger in Rome, and much more innocent than the farmers who come to New York to buy counterfeit money. This youth promptly falls in love with the Empress, when he is made an inmate of the palace by Nero with the hope that just this thing will come to pass. Of course there was no hope in the mind of the tyrant that his chaste spouse, whose chastity was irksome to him, would return the passion of the foolish sculptor, but fortunately for his plans that was just what she did.

Metellus found out at the last moment that there was a plot behind all the incidents in which he was an actor, and he went at midnight to the apartments of the Empress to warn her and then to flee from Rome. He was such an innocent young sculptor! Of course Nero and his adherents, including the faithful Pretonius, without whom no story of the reign of Nero is complete, were watching the actions of the youth and were ready to pounce upon him as soon as they knew that he was in the Empress's rooms. Not satisfied with that, however, this innocent young sculptor had to be caught in the act of receiving a chaste kiss on the brow from the Empress, and so the plan of Nero worked itself out perfectly. The youth fled, but Octavia was bled to death by her physician. The boy was comfortably drowned, by the orders of Nero, although a soft-hearted centurion gave him an opportunity to escape. But he could not swim well enough.

The story, as a whole, lacks distinction of style and is bald in its treatment of incidents. The characters are shadowy and the narrative moves slowly. The description of the death of the Empress is the most graphic piece of writing in the whole book, but it reads like an extract from The Medical Record. It is revolting and gory in the extreme and is cold-blooded in manner. Both Nero and Petronius have been much better presented by other writers, and there does not seem to be any real reason for the existence of this novel, except to take advantage of the run on the reign of Nero.

*THE EMPRESS OCTAVIA, A ROMANCE OF THE REIGN OF NERO. Translated from the German of William Walloth. By Mary J. Safford. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

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HINTS FROM THE MAIL BAG.

An English Critic's Praise.

Dr. GEORGE C. WILLIAMSON, London, an English critic and reviewer, and editor of "Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture," recently reviewed in these columns, writes thus of Mrs. Dorr's "In Kings' Houses":

"The story is delightful, and charmingly told, with the grace of diction and grave simplicity of style that distinguished all Mrs. Dorr's work, and which strikes one so forcibly in her 'Cathedral Pilgrimage.' I must confess to a real enjoyment of the 'Old English'—the Bacon's English—she has used so well, with a new lustre added to it by the old words that are often termed Americanisms, but which are really our own old words crystallized and preserved in all their purity of meaning in our ancient Colonies of America. No wonder that Americans can enter into the very spirit of our common history, and live the lives of our forefathers in the romantic days of the Stuarts and Queen Anne!

"'In Kings' Houses' is a thoroughly sound English story, vividly told, full of picturesque vitality, and above all, full of sympathy and truth."

Society of American Fakirs.

GEORGE J. WETZEL, New York, asks a correction of an item in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of April 28. He writes: "Several members of the original Society of American Fakirs have expressed their wish to me to contradict a statement in the art column of THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Saturday, April 28. I wish to say that "Baron" Frederick Ditsch, Mr. J. Congdon, Mr. Gilbert, and myself were the organizers of the society, and not Mr. Bryson Burroughs. He was very much opposed to giving any privilege to the society for their first fake exhibition, in 1891."

Saunders Mackaye Was Carlyle.

WESTMINSTER of New York, writing apropos of Dean Stubbs's recent visit to this city, suggests that the audiences who attended his delightful lectures will now have the opportunity to read his recent book, entitled "Charles Kingsley," which has just been published by Stone of Chicago. In the book the Dean, quoting Carlyle's criticism of Charles Kingley's "Alton Locke," says: "But Saunders Mackaye (the sturdy old Scotchman in 'Alton Locke') is nearly perfect; I greatly wonder how you did contrive to manage him;" and then the Dean adds: "We may wonder still for Mrs. Kingsley in the 'Memories' does not tell us how her husband, or where, or when, previous to 1849, could have picked up this 'rugged old hero,' whose personification is, indeed, as Carlyle put it, 'a wonderfully splendid and coherent piece of Scotch bravura.'

"How the identity of Sandy escaped the keen eye of Stubbs," Westminster adds, "I cannot understand. Every one who knew Carlyle at the time the book was written chuckled over the character drawing of Sandy, and recognized Carlyle as the model. It was the 'sage' drawn to life; his mode of living, his vast knowledge, his powers of prophecy, his broad Scotch, his irrascibility, his righteousness in denunciation of wrong, his general trend of thought, nay, the very description of his person.

"One of the last times I saw the 'sage' grubbing and growling in his littered den in Cheyne Row, the likeness came to me irresistibly. Why, the old tweed suit must have been on Sandy's back in 1848! What a howl there would have been had Mrs. Kingsley put this note in the 'Memories,' (for Stubb's benefit)—'the original of S. Mackaye was Thomas Carlyle.'"

Mr. Ives's Columbus Letter.

"G. R. C.," Bayonne, thinks that collectors will be interested in the outcome of the suit over the authenticity of the Columbus letter owned by Brayton Ives. He writes: "The Supreme Court, Appellate Division, has rendered its decision in the Columbus letter suit of Brayton Ives against Ellis & Elvey, the London booksellers. The judgment of the court below against the plaintiff is unanimously affirmed, with costs. Opinions of Chief Justice Goodrich and Associate Justice Hatch are published, and show that there was ample evidence to uphold the verdict of the jury. It is suggested by the Chief Justice that the jury never went further into the case than the preliminary question of the credibility of the evidence of the express warranty, preferring to accept the statements of the defendant Ellis rather than those of the plaintiff, their testimony on that subject being contradictory.

"The letter itself is not discussed by the Court, except incidentally and without a definite conclusion, Justice Hatch writing that even now, after all the evidence obtainable by either party has been made manifest, it is mere speculation to say that the book is not genuine. Thus the main question of public interest in the case is no further advanced and the Columbus letter still remains discredited by the zealous efforts of its owner. His own case against its authenticity is not proved, so far as the result of this suit goes. Mr. Justice Hatch further says, with a sort of grim humor, that if the parties had united in asking a finding from the jury in favor of the authenticity of the letter it would certainly have so found."

Dedicated to Gen. Lee.

F. E. MARSHALL, Philadelphia, adds an example to the array of book dedications treated in these columns. The book is Prof. George Long's "The Thoughts of the Emperor M. Aurelius Antoninus." A Boston publisher who appropriated the work inserted in his issue a dedication to Gen. Grant, who was then President. Prof. Long took a Londoner's view of the piracy and dedication and attached a note to the next edition of the work, printed in London, in which he said:

"I might dedicate the book to the [illegible] General Grant who is now the President of the United States, with the hope that his integrity and justice will restore peace and happiness, so far as he can, to those unhappy States which have suffered so much from war and the unrelenting hostility of wicked men.

"But, as the Roman poet said, 'Victrix causa Deis placuit, sed victa Catoni'; and if I dedicated this little book to any man I would dedicate it to him who led the Confederate armies against the powerful invader, and retired from an unequal contest defeated, but not dishonored; to the noble Virginian soldier, whose talents and virtues place him by the side of the best and wisest man who sat on the throne of the Imperial Caesars."

Inscribed to Book Borrowers.

SAM TAYLOR, Clayton, Mass., has found it prudent to remind borrowers of his books that both the owner and subsequent borrowers have rights that should be respected. He exhorts in printed slips of verse, inserted in each book when loaned, as follows:

This Book I lend, to give you pleasure,
To read and ponder at your leisure,
To steal it would be mean.
Turn down no leaves, but treat it well,
Who next may read it, none can tell,
So please to keep it clean.
'Tis lent you, for your own perusal,
So please to give a quick refusal
To those that would it borrow.
Your pleasure sated, let it be
Promptly returned again to me,
And thereby keep from sorrow.
Yours truly,
SAM TAYLOR.

Evil Influence of Recent Novels.

YARDLEY J. WICKS, New York, thinks the tendency of novels now popular deteriorating. "I have read with much uneasiness," he writes, "the many new sentimental novels, such as 'To Have and To Hold,' 'Janice Meredith,' 'Richard Carvel,' 'Hugh Wynne,' &c., which show me very plainly that we are at present in a slough of unhealthy sentimentality. Not only do these novels show this, but the daily press also shows it.

"Hardly a day passes but we read of the suicide of some sentimental young woman or boy. And those who are in a position to know say there has never been such an epidemic of youthful murderers and burglars as at the present day. Truly, I think you will agree with me when I say that we have reached a point when something should be done to remedy this state of things.

"Most dangerous is this unhealthy feeling for our future. How can we hope to build up a strong and vigorous manhood as long as these things continue to exist? I think our press needs to be weeded out and this rotten growth destroyed.

"It is our children who will rule in the next few years. And if they are imbibing such false notions as to right, wrong, and responsibility, where will the sturdy, honest common-sense come from which has always been the mainstay of our National character? I have long and with much pains studied the youth of these United States, and I am daily impressed with the need of instilling good, wholesome ideas into their heads and hearts."

Stone Seats as Memorials.

In the item printed last week on the Frederick Thomas Hayes memorial seat at Unadilla, N. Y., mention was made of the seat erected by Goldwin Smith thirty years ago on the Cornell University campus. "S. K." sends us a note from Cornell saying the seat is not of solid stone, but composed of six pieces, and that the inscription, instead of being "above all sects is truth" is "above all nations is humanity." From another correspondent we learn that the seat erected at Unadilla was suggested to nieces of Mr. Hayes living in Unadilla by the inscription—which was adopted by them for this seat—after they had learned of its use on another seat of stone that exists in England.

Acknowledgments from Capt. Hains.

MARY E. HAINS, writing from Baltimore, says that letters are reaching Capt. T. J. Hains daily, commending his "Mr. Trunnell." He hopes to attend to them in time, but is fully occupied at present with a new work for which his publishers are pressing him. Until he can take them up for personal acknowledgment he wishes to thank the writers through these columns.

Capt. Hains himself sends a few lines of comment on the recent article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW relating to the realistic sea story, in which he says:

"In my 'Windjammers,' which you were kind enough to place with the 100 best books, I want to say that the sketches were all from life. I have a Cape Horn log which will show this. In your editorial you are apparently aiming a 'body blow' at Mr. Trunnell. This novel, the only sea novel of the season, is purely a work of fiction. Therefore, I write to thank you for the editorial and to say, like the actor to Davy Crockett, when he went to the melodrama and called for his rifle, that I consider your little mistake the greatest compliment that can be paid to an author."

Reminder of "Oliver Optic."

JOSEPH FITCH, New York, writes: "I seem to recognize in the recent success, 'To Have and To Hold,' much of the method of my boyhood friend, 'Oliver Optic.' I see in the hero the same paragon of modesty, dignity, and valor, overcoming with the same astonishing skill, agility, and fertility of resource the same apparently insurmountable difficulties. The fiendish villain, possessed of diabolical beauty and fabulous wealth and power, again and again brings the noble, chivalrous hero to the very brink of utter ruin and destruction, only to have the tables turned in the next chapter by the marvelous strength and adroitness of that hero and his one or two faithful allies as supernaturally endowed as himself.

"'Oliver Optic' wrote juvenile books, but their continuity of recurrent thrill was, it seems, the most approved end-of-the-century literary method."

Criticism in a New Field.

"A. M. ULE," New York, whose pseudonym is apparent, thinks that THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW should handle all forms of art as a great [illegible] as it does [illegible]

ince should particularly be extended over architecture and interior decoration. The city hotels and the Opera House seem a special offense to his eye. He writes:

"Why not damn the David Harums of architecture and of decoration as freely and as utterly as you do those of literature? How eloquently do the raw-boned, bandy-legged, dyspeptic Goliaths of brick, stone, and plaster here in Gotham cry out to have their vitals pierced and their heads crushed in by the deft blow of some David among you! Why let a modern hotel with its vapid and meaningless wastes of stucco, gilt paint, and stained glass, its corridors, eloquent of the vast commonplace, its ballrooms covered with crude moldings and decorated over every square foot with pink and green women and violet men posing 'neath lemon yellow trees—why let such work go unchallenged?

"Would again that some hand more deft than mine could explain the sweet reasonableness of the straight and curved lines that work together to produce the wondrous Broadway shrine, that home of the Dutch and the Dago, toward which we commoners trend as often as we have money enough to lay our humble offerings at the feet of the great god Grau.

"The corrugated, telescopic pilasters, wandering gayly up the walls of the auditorium; the three shades of red sliding up to hold converse with the skies behind the gods; the delicious, plush-covered, vertical iron gaspipes that tie together the swinging balconies and draw attention to themselves by virtue of their carven capitals made of solid plaster and warranted not to slip down over the columns while the orchestra is playing; then that frieze of nymphs and things over the stage, struggling with each other to get out of the bronze paint that sticks so realistically to their back hair—all deserve a critic's notice."

Sales of Popular Novels.

JOHN A. BELL, Scotch Plains, N. J., discredits advertisements that set forth sales of novels reaching into hundreds of thousands for a single work. His judgment is based on an experience of eighteen years as manager for a publishing house. It is doubtful, he says, if so many copies of any novel are placed on sale throughout the world; but if so, account should be taken of returns from booksellers, to be made in from six months to a year after the initial distribution. Such wholesale distribution would be charged by the publisher against the author and the expense attending it, including that of the return of unsold copies, would be enough to dismay any author in advance and prevent the venture.

Mr. Bell comments on the merits of this season's novels credited with enormous sales, and says there was no reason for such sales. He proceeds to lay down certain trade maxims, to which he invites the attention of authors and writes:

"I. A man is not obliged to go into the publishing business. He can put his money in his pocket, or invest in any other business he sees fit, the same as any other man.

"II. Deciding to become a publisher properly, he wants (a) the interest on his money, (b) the cost of examining, composing, printing, paper, binding, handling, (which never is less than from 20 to 25 cents a copy,) and advertising (a costly thing) the author's book; (c) under the item of advertising, he wants from 100 to 200 copies of the book to send, at the author's expense of packing and carriage, (from 20 to 25 cents as above,) to reviewers and to such friends or prominent persons as he thinks have opportunities to speak well of the book; (d) he charges besides the above a pro rata of his rent, clerk hire, light, heat, &c., to the author.

"III. Not to thrash old straw which Mr. Besant (forgetting many of the above items) has lately floored, the chances are about a million to one that if an author has paid his publisher for 'one-half' (usually a little more than the whole) of the cost of the plates of his book, said author will never see his money back, or that, if he has been eloquent enough to induce his publisher to take all risks and pay him a royalty, the same chances are that his sale will be 'trivial' and his royalty won't pay for his cigars.

"It seems to me that an author whose book sells only moderately and who is not boomed is a very fortunate man. To write a book is a luxury. Very few people write books without paying their publishers considerable sums of money, either advancing them, or at the end putting their hands deep in their pockets to 'clear up'—or standing a lawsuit with the publisher for the plaintiff.

"There is a possible exception to the above rules in the 'Old Sleuth' cases. A man named F. S. Smith once wrote a book called 'Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl,' in which Bertha—à la Cinderella—out of a garret, married a Prince of fabulous wealth. Every working girl in three continents had a sixpence to spend on such a dénouement as that, and has got another sixpence laid by for another book just like it."

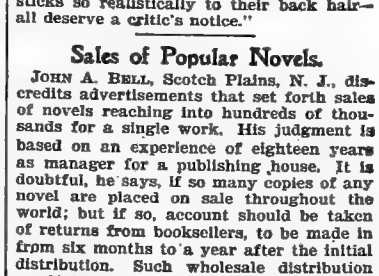

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EX-SPEAKER KEIFER

His Short History of Negro Slavery and the Civil War, with Autobiographical Chapters.*

Ex-Speaker Keifer's book amounts almost to a new history of the civil war and its causes and some of its immediate results, for more than half of the first volume is devoted to a history of the efforts of the slaveholders in the United States to perpetuate the institution of slavery and the legislation for and against them, while the remainder of the work, though the narrative is most complete and graphic, of course, when it concerns incidents in which Gen. Keifer had a hand, is nevertheless a coherent and reasonably full account of the progress of the war of the rebellion from Sumter to Appomattox. In the appendices, Gen. Keifer writes frankly yet not vainglorlously of his career after the close of the rebellion, his services in Congress, and as a Major General of Volunteers in our recent little trouble with Spain.

Of course, the personal element is strong in many of the chapters, as the title, modestly enough, proclaims, and it would not be fair to the ex-Speaker to class him among historians without qualifying the classification, so to speak. Yet many books relating to the civil war which have had wide repute were, doubtless, less complete and accurate than this, in which much use has been made of the National war records, as well as of Gen. Keifer's private notebooks and the recollections of himself and friends. Besides the ex-Speaker's own career, the careers of many of his acquaintances and comrades, in arms and in debate, are described at some length in these volumes, and the portraits with which they are so profusely illustrated include those of many Ohio volunteers, afterward of some renown in their State in politics, the law, and the pulpit, as well as likenesses of the leaders.

There are a sufficent number of excellent portraits of Gen. Keifer, too, at various stages of his career, and maps and charts of the various battles in which he participated. One of the maps, used in illustration of the account of the beginnings of the slavery contest, giving the relative extent in 1860 of the free States and the slave States and Territories, in every one of which the slaveholders designed to establish slavery, is most instructive and valuable as an object lesson.

Joseph Warren Keifer is a typical Ohio man of his day. his paternal grandfather was a German emigrant of industry and convictions who settled in Maryland and went to farming. Joseph was one of a large family of children, born on an Ohio farm and accustomed to hard work out of doors from his boyhood. He had no better schooling than the district schoolhouse afforded, excepting one year in a country seminary, but he made up his mind to be a lawyer when he was still a boy, and stuck bravely to his decision. At Antioch College, during his one year there, he belonged to a debating club, only one member of which, as he gravely states, has as yet come to the gallows, namely, Edwin Coppo, who was hanged with John Brown.

Young Keifer's first political enthusiasm seems to have bubbled forth copiously in the campaign of 1856, when he was still too young to vote for Frémont, but not too young to make speeches for him. After election, and the sad defeat of his candidate, he went vigorously to work studying law in the office of a Springfield firm of attorneys, and was soon admitted to practice. For some years thereafter he led the life of other struggling young lawyers of some political and social ambition in the Middle West. He married Eliza Stout, who was a distant relation of his mother, and he served as fireman and militiaman. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier, and on the 27th of that month was commissioned Major of the Third Ohio Infantry.

He remained in service four years and two months, and at the close of the war was a Brevet Major General of Volunteers. He served and fought in the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, West Virginia, and Maryland. He was wounded four times, once in the battle of the Wilderness, severely. After the war he resumed the practice of the law, and was prominent in Ohio politics as an "original Grant man," and a leader in the Grand Army of the Republic. He was elected to Congress first in 1870, and served in the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Congresses. He was elected Speaker in 1881.

The style of Gen. Keifer in his book is never too formal, and is not lacking in the grace of sprightliness when that is suitable. His conmments seem to be sufficiently broad minded and impartial to make his work useful to the young engaged in the study of the history of their country. He writes with zest and vigor of his own experiences on the field and in camp and tells many an interesting anecdote. No book of personal reminiscences of the battles of our big war has yet been permitted to pass wholly unchallenged. It is doubtful if Gen. Keifer's, even at this late day, will not excite some sort of dispute. It is not a nerveless, colorless work, and participants in battle always have so many possible points of view that differences of opinion are inevitable. But Gen. Keifer is fair, generous, and moderate. If he ever entertained strong prejudices, he has not permitted them to mar the candor of his record, and his estimates of the military leaders and his lesser but still noteworthy comrades in arms, while essentially truthful, are invariably free from a hint of rancor.

*SLAVERY AND THE FOUR YEARS OF WAR: A Political History of Slavery in the United States, together with a Narrative of the Campaigns and Battles of the Civil War in which the author took part: 1861-1865. By Joseph Warren Keifer. Illustrated. Two vols. Pp. xii.-524-ix.-552. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.

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Sale of Franklin and Other Imprints.

At a sale held by Stanley V. Henkels in Philadelphia April 27 and 28 of rare broadsides, early imprints, Colonial laws, autograph letters, and other interesting items, many from Franklin's own papers, one of two known copies of a famous broadside printed by Benjamin Franklin on his private press in his house at Passy, France, was sold to the Pennsylvania Historical Society for $170. This is "No. 705, Supplement to the Boston Independent Chronicle," which he printed while Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris on a half-sheet of coarse paper so as to imitate as much as possible a portion of a Boston newspaper. Mr. Henkels has discovered that Franklin printed two editions of this pretended supplement, the first containing a letter about the scalps and five advertisements to fill out the single page, of which the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia possesses one copy, and the Pennsylvania, by its recent purchase of the copy described above, possesses the only other now extant. The Philosophical Society also possesses a copy of the second edition of the supplement, the only other now known being in the Franklin Collection of Manuscripts and Books made by Henry Stevens, and sold by him to the United States Government. This second edition contains the famous John Paul Jones letter, and only two of the five pretended advertisements, but fills both sides of the half-sheet, making two pages. Other prices at this remarkable sale were as follows:

"Broadside Ordinance Relative to the Capture and Condemnation of Prizes, March 27, 1781," $22.50. Bought by the Library of Congress.

"The Definite Treaty Between Great Britain and the United States of America, Signed at Paris the 3d Day of September, 1783," printed at Paris by order of Franklin, $45. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

"Articles of Agreement Made and Concluded Between Maryland and Pennsylvania, Touching the Limits and Boundaries of the Two Provinces," Philadelphia, printed by Franklin, 1733, title page extended, last leaf mounted, very rare, $72.50. Bought by "Collector."

"Continuation of the Account of the Pennsylvania Hospital," Philadelphia, Franklin & Hall, 1761, $22. Bought by "Collector."

"British Act Prohibiting Trade with the American Colonies," London, 1776, $32.50. Bought by Library of Congress.

"A True and Impartial State of the Province of Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 1759, said to have been written by Franklin, $19. Bought by Paul Leicester Ford.

"Report of the Committee of Revisors Appointed by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1776," Richmond, 1784, one of two known copies, $22.50. Bought by Pennsylvania Historical Society.

"Laws of Maryland," Annapolis, 1765, $31. Bought by "Collector."

Reed's Map of Philadelphia, large oblong folio, in three sections, mounted on muslin, $40. Bought by C. Roberts.

A. L. S. of John Adams to John Paul Jones, dated London, Jan. 21, 1786, $35. Bought by "Collector."

A. L. S. of Benedict Arnold to Col. Beatle, Headquarters, Philadelphia, Oct. 19, 1778, $32.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

Broadside Issued by Council of Safety, Philadelphia, Dec. 2, 1776, $42.50. Bought by C. Roberts.

"The Stanzas of the Music Performed at the Old South Church, Boston, Feb. 8, 1800, in Commemoration of Gen. George Washington," $31. Bought by George D. Smith.

"A Sonata Sung by a Number of Young Girls as Gen. Washington Passed Under the Triumphal Arch Raised on the Bridge at Trenton, April 21, 1789," one of two known copies, $77.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

Broadside. "Resolutions Adopted at a Conference of the Delegates in Congress July 5, 1776, on the Best Means of Defending the Colonies of New Jersey and Pennsylvania," $90. Bought by Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Document signed by John Dryden, Nov. 22, 1679, $50. Bought by George D. Smith.

A. L. S. of John Fitzgerald, aide de camp to Washington, Alexandria, March 17, 1778, indorsed in Washington's handwriting, $45. Bought by S. Gratz.

A. L. S. of Capt. Ezra Selden to Nathan Hale, dated Roxbury Camp, June 25, 1775, and indorsed by Hale, $100. Bought by Boston Public Library.

Document signed by John Hancock, Oct. 1, 1776, certifying that Franklin and Morris have been appointed members of the Committee of Secret Correspondence, $125. Bought by "Collector.

Letters signed by John Hart, Princeton, Sept. 2, 1776, $120. Bought by collector.

A. L. S. of Lincoln, Executive Mansion, Jan. 31, 1863, to the Quartermaster General, $38. Bought by George D. Smith.

A. L. S. of John Marshall, Chief Justice, Richmond, June 15, 1831, to his publishers on the subject of a new edition of his "Life of Washington," $45. Bought by "Collector."

The original manuscript of the title page, preface, and table of contents of Increase Mather's "Essay for the Recording of Illustrious Providences," five quarto pages, with Mather's signature, $110. Bought by George D. Smith.

A. L. S. of Caesar Rodney, 1782, on American independence, $105. Bought by "Collector."

A. L. S. of Shelley, Aug. 1, 1819, $42.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

A. L. S. of W. T. Sherman, Nashville, April 4, 1864, to Brig. Gen. J. A. Rawlins, giving details of his plan of operations against the Confederates, $80. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Unknown portrait of Washington, issued in "Washington's Funeral March—The Dead March and Monody Performed in the Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1799," two pages, quarto, stipple portrait, after Stewart, unknown to Baker, $45. Bought by A. Rosenthal.

Mezzotint portrait of Franklin by Peale, 1787, one of a few copies known, $77. Bought by A. Rosenthal.

Miss Frances Aymar Mathews, the author of "New Yorkers and Other People," "A Married Man," &c., is at work putting the finishing touches to a new novel which will shortly be published. She is also engaged in studying Mary Magdalen—having received a commission from Miss Julia Marlowe to write a new play dealing with this famous character.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,707. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1900.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

All Eyes Upon Gen. Hunter's March to Relieve Mafeking.

LORD ROBERTS'S RAPID MOVES

Capture of Kroonstad Opens Way for Gen. Buller's Advance.

Defeat of the Ministry Narrowly Avoided—Duality of Employment Among English Statesmen—The Czar's Designs Upon China.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 12.—We are, of course, all delighted that Lord Roberts has entered Kroonstad. Every one has been watching his progress through the Orange Free State, and hoping for the news that arrived this evening. It cannot, however, be said that the popular enthusiasm with regard to the British advance has been anything like as great as over the news of the relief of Ladysmith or the capture of Cronje. There have been no sensational captures of Boers nor even the regulation amount of sensational charging or slaughtering. Roberts is again using up his cavalry, artillery, and baggage animals by the rapidity of his movements and has only succeeded in driving back the enemy, never once in inclosing him within the jaws of the huge pair of pincers, as it were, that he has opened again and again with which to grasp him. At Winburg some forage and grain were captured and two guns have fallen into our hands, but in other respects, we have merely overrun the country without obtaining such a triumph as would subdue it.

As it always happens, when we are disposed to grumble that no sensational victory has fallen to our troops, the correspondents at the front are endeavoring to cheer us with renewed circumstantial accounts of Boer dissensions, of the desire of the Free Staters to detach themselves from the Transvaal and lay down their arms, of Louis Botha's despair, and such like tales. Even these stories, however, have ceased to charm as they did at first, because more than once they have been followed by unpleasant events that have shown the tales to be little more than the offspring of lively imaginations.

Nevertheless, great progress has actually been made, and it is still by no means improbable that the bands of Boers operating upon Roberts's right flank in the neighborhood of Thaba N'Chu may be overwhelmed by the superior forces left in the Cape with them.

***

TO SAVE COL. BADEN-POWELL.

Of more interest than almost any other episode of the war is Gen. Hunter's daring march through Bechuanaland northward to relieve Mafeking. After crossing the Vaal River some distance northwestward from Kimberley, he bore away round the Boer positions at Warrenton and Fourteen Streams and is now said to be within eighty miles of the beleaguered town. His march must be rapid and his retreat probably still more rapid when once he has rescued the garrison and the inhabitants of the town, for his course is through an almost waterless country for upward of one hundred miles. Should he succeed in this daring enterprise and bring off Col. Baden-Powell and his men, together with the white non-combatants shut up in Mafeking, Hunter will have performed one of the most brilliant feats in modern warfare; and, as far as I can judge, public attention is more occupied with this dashing march than even with the immediate movements of the Commander in Chief.

Now, however, that Lord Roberts has occupied Kroonstad and can consolidate his base of operations there, he must soon be in a position to open a way for Buller to advance through the Drakensberg passes upon the Free State and the Transvaal from Natal. Then the real, final struggle of the war will begin. The Transvaal will be entered from two sides, and we shall know whether it is to be a war of extermination or whether the Boers will submit and accept the terms that Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, sketched out in an address to his constituents last night. The abolition of independence and complete subjection to England are what he offers them, and I fear that a prospect like this is bound to prolong and embitter the struggle.

We are getting weary of it in spite of successes. It has not quite brought the glories we had expected and it has lasted much longer than we had any idea it could. Home politics, too, are getting more and more out of joint, and this week the House of Commons almost committed suicide. It is indeed failing to pieces as a serious legislative body, and there is no work to be got out of it.

Next week, possibly, some animation may arise should the Australian Federation bill come up for discussion, but apart from that, I see nothing but barrenness for the remainder of the session, and I begin to fear that it may end abruptly through some chance vote.

***

GOVERNMENT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

On Tuesday last the House very nearly wiped itself out. A motion was brought forward by that indefatigable Irish member, J. G. Swift MacNeill, censuring certain members of the Government for continuing to hold directorships in joint stock companies while in the service of the Crown. His motion was defeated by only eleven votes, the lowest majority this Ministry has ever had. To be sure it was a chance vote and the House was thinly attended, but that would not have mattered a straw if the Ministry had been outvoted. On any terms it could not then have avoided an immediate dissolution, such being its weakness and such the general feeling of unsettlement and the absence of serious purpose by which its members are haunted.

I suppose this directorship question will not interest you much, but it represents a curious side of English political life. We do not pay members of Parliament in this country. They serve the nation for the patriotism and the honor and the glory of it. It therefore happens that a considerable proportion of members are needy men, who have to pick up a living as best they can. Owing to the enormous multiplication of joint stock enterprises in modern days, they have fallen into the habit of accepting directorships on the boards of companies, good, bad, and indifferent, and from this habit the Ministers of the Crown have not been exempt. In Mr. Gladstone's last Administration, however, a sort of self-denying ordinance was passed that when a member of Parliament, whether peer or commoner, entered the Government as a salaried functionary the directorships that he held should be abandoned. The present Government has, in a great measure, disregarded this rule, and hence Mr. MacNeill's motion, which is not the first of its kind.

***

STOCK COMPANIES AND MINISTERS.

The ethics of the subject are difficult and not quite so simple as Mr. MacNeill and his friends would have people believe. Not only is this so, but the feeling against the duality of employment has been so far recognized by the leading members of the present Government as to cause them to surrender, in some instances, the greater portion and in others all of the directorships they held before taking office.

There was thus no special reason why this attack should have been made now; possibly that is the one reason why it was so nearly successful. It served to emphasize the demoralization already undermining the influence of the representative assembly. We accordingly may have dissolution now forced upon us any week, whether Lord Roberts is completely victorious or not, and I have shared the suspicion that he has been urged to hurry up and press on so as to create a situation sufficiently favorable for the Ministry to enable it to appeal to the country.

***

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECHES.

More through them than anything else that has happened this week, Lord Salisbury's speeches and attitude in the House of Lords and out of it have contributed to depress the public mind and even to affect the quotation of consols. On the very day when Irishmen and Radicals were putting spokes in the wheel of the Government coach and almost upsetting it, his Lordship loosed his bitter mocking tongue upon the drink reformers in the House of Peers and brought down upon himself an angry if regretful chastisement from the Archbishop of Canterbury, who truly observed that by his mouth the Premier of the Government was casting discredit upon the recommendations of its own licensing committee.

We cannot afford, however, to give up any source of revenue at present, least of all the drink revenue, and Lord Salisbury had, therfore, some excuse for his snappishness. Why raise this question of regulating the number of public houses or the age of children who may be sent by their parents to the "pubs" to buy beer, when a nation wants every farthing that it can collect to enable it to uphold and to develop its high imperial functions? Reforming parsons and zealous social economists may grumble and express discontent, but practical statesmen must be satisfied to take things as they are. Such is the spirit of Lord Salisbury's outburst, but the country, or rather the righteous part thereof, did not like the speech or the attitude of mind it betrayed. Still less was it satisfied with his Lordship's harangue to the Dames of the Primrose League. A more lugubrious, not to say lurid, address has never in my recollection been delivered by a responsible statesman. His Lordship looked around the world and saw nothing but hatred of England, the danger of invasion, the slow gathering wrath of our envious neighbors, and could find no better advice to give his hearers than that they should do their best to turn England from an army of workers into an army of fighters. The harshest note of hate of a jingo was sounded by him, and he seemed to gloat over the success of our national revenges as his only solace.

***

THE PREMIER'S MOOD AND A STORY.

No wonder when the people came to read this speech in the papers the next morning they began to shake their heads and to say that we might have war with France after all, that his Lordship must know something nobody else did, or why should he take such a gloomy view? For forty-eight hours everybody was quite disheartened, and then it began to dawn upon us that after all this singularly exaggerated pessimism might only be an unconscious expression of his Lordship's private chagrins. He has many causes for sorrow as we know, and the habitual mood of his mind is melancholy. In all probability he gave little thought beforehand to what he uttered on the public platform, for it is not his habit to prepare speeches and to elaborate and trim his words. His thoughts are often far enough away from politics, and he is but too apt to jump to his feet and pour forth whatever comes uppermost, giving no particular attention to the possible effect of his words.

Well, he has done damage enough this week in these and other ways to the Government over which he presides, and has added to the feeling that a change is impending. We can go on as we are doing with some feeble Ministers forced along, as it were, by the scruff of the neck by the strong ones, and with the Prime Minister self-wrapped and indifferent, and often openly ignorant of what is going on. Look at the tale circulated about him this week!

Some time ago he made a tremendous attack upon the officials of the Treasury, and blamed them for all the mess that arose early in the war through the lack of supplies. A leading Treasury official is said to have gone to him to remonstrate and point out that the Treasury was not to blame. Whereupon his Lordship said, "Oh, I meant it for Welby," or something to that effect.

"But Welby has nothing to do with it," was the reply.

"What, is he not still at the head of the Treasury?"

"No; he retired years ago."

Lord Salisbury had forgotten or never knew of the change. I can't vouch for this tale. It is only given you to show what can be said about this aged and gifted statesman, whose will power and intellectual energy both sometimes give painful indications of decay.

***

INTRIGUING OVER AUSTRALIA.

A very brisk correspondence is going on between the Colonial Office and the Australian Governments. It is very much as I had anticipated. Mr. Chamberlain is intriguing to get the colonies to allow Section 74 in their Federation bill to be modified, and has succeeded in detaching Mr. Dickson, the Queensland delegate. The Colonial Secretary works not only politicians out there but the press as well, and much amusement has been excited by the publication of the message he sent asking that all the newspaper opinions should be collected and sent forward to fortify his position. The other three delegates, however—from New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia—hold fast to their mission and in interviews and speeches have steadily proclaimed their inability to alter the bill by one syllable. They come here merely as delegates to attend and to give explanations in order to facilitate a rapid passage of the measure through the British Parliament, but they have no power whatever to sanction changes. Hence the effort of the Colonial Secretary to go past them and beguile the Australian Prime Ministers and colonists to come over to his point of view.

Thus far he has not had much success. There is a reluctance in the colonies to reopen the question, although, as I intimated some weeks ago, opinion is clearly much divided out there upon the question of retaining the right of final appeal to the English Privy Council. I think, however, that the bill will be amended in Parliament, because it would be a blow to sentimental imperialism, now dominant in this country, to allow it to pass as it stands. Therefore we may have livelier times in the next few weeks, and fresh complications to keep us busy, wondering at times what the mighty empire is good for.

***

THE MEETING OF THE KAISERS.

The two Teutonic Emperors have parted and Europe is still at peace. Nothing could exceed the friendliness with which the Kaisers played their parts in the recent festivities in Berlin. But whether there is any political significance behind the meeting is more than I can say. I doubt it, because very rarely is there much and genuine political importance behind such official manifestations of good will and kingly brotherhood, and I can't see that anything could be changed in Europe by these fraternal embracings—not even the Cossack brutality in Poland. The Triple Alliance may weaken or grow stronger as a sentiment, but if so, it is from other causes than imperial toasting.

Russia, it appears to me, is drifting away from both Germany and Austria. She has been doing so these many years. Her interests are inimical at many points to those of Austria, and might become so to Germany likewise, but the disposition to alter the map of Europe is no stronger now than it was before. I have no fear of a European combination to wipe England out, and never did have one, but I do dread the somewhat steady progress Russia is making in the Far East, not because our trade therewith may be injured, but because of India, to whom the Chinese market is vital.

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RUSSIA'S INTRIGUES IN CHINA.

The latest news about Russia's success in forcing an anti-foreign policy upon the Dowager Empress of China, who will allow a railway to be built from Western Siberia southwestward to Peking, is full of unpleasant suggestiveness, and the powers, who are interested in keeping the "open door," will have to be very alert, indeed, else in a few years it is plain that Russia will be able to impose her policy upon Peking to an extent that might permanently injure the commercial interests of every other power trading with the Chinese Empire.

We have taken the matter quietly and calmly, and, indeed, pay no attention to Chinese affairs or anything else just now. We can hardly even be aroused up to swear over the troubles in Ashanti or to grumble at the waste of money on the Uganda Railway. The Indian famine alone is beginning to cause us to think, but even that only awakens attention among the more enlightened class of citizens, who, as in your own country, are less disposed than they used to be to take an active part in politics.

Your news agencies are covering over the manifesto of the Boer delegates to the people of the United States. It is hardly worth the trouble, if I may say so. We care naught about that, either being confident of our ability to act as we please or equally confident that you will never even offer to interfere. Besides, was not the document composed by Mr. Rhodes's most strenuous admirer, W. T. Stead? A. J. W.

For Sleeplessness
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. Patrick Booth, Oxford, N. C., says: "It is admirable in insomnia, especially of old people and convalescents."—Adv.

STATE COMMERCE CONVENTION.

Delegates Will Meet in the Syracuse City Hall on June 6.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, May 12.—The second annual State Commerce Convention will be held in the City Hall here on Wednesday, June 6. As it is the intention to have the representation as complete as possible, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation has sent out invitations, not only to the various State commercial bodies, but as well to Mayors of cities, village Presidents, and Boards of Supervisors, all being invited to name delegates.

The convention will devote itself to State problems, of which the canals will form a leading topic. Another important subject to be treated is that of the railroads' discriminations against the State. Taxation as affecting commerce and manufactures will also be taken up.

The Trunk Line Railroad Association has made a rate of one and one-third fare for delegates from all parts of the State to this city and return.

FOREST AND FARM FIRES.

Incendiaries at Work in Sullivan County, of This State.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 12.—The farmers near Rockland, Sullivan County, have suffered a considerable loss of property this week through the work of incendiaries.

An unknown man set fire to the woods on both sides of the road leading to Basht Pond, and the fires destroyed the farms and a hundred acres of woodland belonging to Daniel Faith and John Holpp.

A man was detected, while setting fire to the woods on the mountain near Rockland, and he was chased by a crowd for several miles, but finally escaped. The people of that community are aroused with indignation.

Miss Emma Leoux of Effort, Penn., distinguished herself as a fire fighter one day this week. A fierce forest fire was raging near that place, and it took sixty men to subdue it. The farms of Mrs. Alexander Gould, William Shupp, and John Murphy were burned over, and the latter's sawmill and other buildings were saved only after a hard fight.

The men were greatly assisted in their work by Miss Leoux, who continually drove in with a wagon loaded with barrels of water, from which she constantly replenished the pails of the fire fighters.

For the North Pacific Coast
By any route—start by the New York Central. Quick time, luxurious service. Consult our ticket agents.—Adv.

MR. COLER AND THE ANTI-TRUST PLANK

Encouraged by Interview with Democratic Chairman Jones.

VIEW OF THE TRUST PROBLEM

The Controller Says Premium Should Be Placed on Legitimate Business Instead of on Stock Speculation.

Controller Bird S. Coler returned last night from Washington, where he went to have a talk with Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee in regard to the adoption of what he terms "an anti-wildcat speculation plank" in the National and various State platforms. To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES who saw him at his home in Brooklyn Mr. Coler said:

"I had a long talk with Mr. Jones this morning, and I feel quite encouraged. I believe that he will lend me his assistance, and I am confident that a plank along the lines which I have suggested will be in the next Democratic platform in this State.

"The various States are entirely too liberal in granting corporation privileges to speculators. The original object in authorizing the organization of corporations was to enable a combination of capitalists to engage in enterprises that reached beyond the means of the individual. Less than 50 per cent. of the corporations of the present day, however, are formed for the purpose of carrying on legitimate business. The majority of them have been organized for speculative purposes.

"The Democratic Party should declare strongly for the adoption of uniform State laws, giving the local authorities power to properly control corporations. A premium should be placed on the development of legitimate business instead of on stock speculation, which is the case under existing circumstances. It is time that a stop should be put to commercialism in Government and in politics. Unless this is done we will continue to suffer from the injustice which wrecked Third Avenue Railroad Company, and from combinations such as the Ice Trust, and that which caused the decline in Steel and Wire Trusts.

STRAIGHT BUSINESS REFORM.

"My plan is to adopt a uniform system of bookkeeping to be followed by all corporations holding State charters. Under the existing method of keeping accounts it is impossible to get an accurate idea of the manner in which corporations are managed. The street car companies and big corporations are constantly giving out false items of their finances, and it is an easy matter to doctor their ledgers in order to baffle the State officials and make it impossible to get a correct estimate of their operations. By requiring all corporations to employ the same system of bookkeeeping, the authorities will know what taxes should be collected; the small stockholders will have that protection to which they are entitled, and when the time comes for municipal ownership, the real value of the property will be correctly estimated.

"In my opinion this would be a move in the direction of straight business reform. If it is adopted, it will result in forcing out a great many trusts which are operated solely for stock juggling purposes. It would protect the small investors, insure the steady employment of labor, and go a long way toward separating commercialism from politics.

RIGHT OF THE STATE TO REGULATE.

"I do not consider my plan unreasonable. When a corporation accepts a charter from the State it owes certain duties to the public, and it is only right and proper that the authorities should have the power necessary to see that the privileges which have been granted are not abused.

"Great combinations of corporate capital must be regulated and restricted in a legal and fair manner to legitimate business purposes. Civil government cannot safely destroy or confiscate property, but if it cannot regulate what it creates it ceases to be the supreme power in Nation, State, or city.

"Unreasoning claims against trusts are senseless and useless. Denunciation does not destroy and destruction is not the purpose of just government. Combinations of capital are legitimate and often necessary to the development of the resources of a country, but they should be kept well within the influences and control of the government in order that the few shall not benefit at the expense of the many. The books of every corporation that has a charter from a State Government should be open at all times to examination by the proper authorities.

"States examine and regulate the business of fire and life insurance companies and prescribe investments for the deposits in savings banks, and no one has said that these acts are beyond the proper functions of government, nor have they retarded investments in such enterprises. Chartered companies should be compelled to confine their operations to the legal conduct of the business for which they were created, and the interests of everybody should be protected. Legitimate business will welcome official regulation of corporate power."

Mr. Coler's idea is that the Democratic Party should come out strongly against the methods used by certain trusts, and if such a plank is inserted in the platform Mr. Coler believes it will prove to be the leading issue of the campaign.

MR. COLER IN WASHINGTON.

The People, He Says, Have Now to Regain Control—He Sees Senator Jones.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Controller Coler arrived in Washington early this morning and left for New York in a few hours. To a reporter he said that he came to talk with Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, on the subject of the Democratic anti-trust plank.

"I am down here to advise with several gentlemen on a solution of the difficulties under which this country is laboring," said Mr. Coler. "The people have now to get back into control of this country and place Government restrictions upon corporations of all sorts, to the limited extent of supervision of accounts, such as the Controller of the Currency has over National banks.

"I am deeply interested in the welfare of the commercial interests of the country, as they affect us all, and am doing all I can to have a right solution declared as a plank of the Democracy. The people should have power to exercise some limited control over growing monopoly."

Senator Jones said later in the day that Mr. Coler had called on him just before the Senate opened.

"We had a very pleasant chat," said the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, "but I don't think you can dignify our meeting with the title of conference. He said nothing to me in our brief talk that would indicate he is at variance with the position of the party or of Bryan on the trusts or other issues."

Woman Dies from Burns.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 12.—Mrs. Thomas Thompson died this morning from burns received on Monday. She was cooking her husband's noon meal when her dress ignited from the fire and she was soon in a blaze. She rushed to the street and some men turned a hose on her. She was burned from her head to her knees.

Laurel House, Lakewood, New Jersey, open until June. Favorite resort for month of May.—Adv.

TWO LADS DROWN AT PLAY

Boy of Ten Tries in Vain to Rescue His Eight-Year-Old Brother.

Plunges After Him, Though Unable to Swim—Their Bodies Found Locked in Each Other's Arms.

Frederick and Charles Nelson, aged eight and ten years, respectively, were drowned while playing on an old, unused wharf in Long Island City yesterday afternoon. Frederick fell overboard and Charles jumped in and made a heroic effort to save him, but neither could swim and both sank before assistance arrived. When the bodies were recovered the children were locked in each other's arms.

The two boys left their home, at 52 Eighth Street, about 4 o'clock, after their mother had told them to stay near the house, as she expected their father home early. The children met a companion, John Rowlett, eight years old, and the three went to the wharf at Eighth Street to play.

While Charles was running after Rowlett, playing tag, Frederick went too near the edge and fell into the water, uttering a cry.

Charles, who was some distance away, heard it, and shouting, "I'm going to save Fred," ran to the edge of the wharf. Fred's head had just appeared above the water. Charles, without removing any of his clothing or hesitating an instant, plunged into the river and tried to grasp his brother's arm, but the drowning boy wrapped his arms around his brother's neck and they went down together.

Young Rowlett, who witnessed the struggle, ran to his home a few doors from the Nelsons', and told his brother, who took a garden rake, and, running to the wharf, jumped into a boat and with the rake succeeded in drawing the two bodies to the surface.

The elder Rowlett and Policeman Flaherty tried for some time to resuscitate the children, but failed. The bodies were taken to the Morgue.

Mrs. Nelson, after waiting until 6 o'clock for her husband to return from work, went to look for her children, and heard of their death. She refused to believe it and went to the Morgue. When she saw the bodies of her two boys she was prostrated and had to be taken home.

MRS. GRACE GETS TWO MINES.

Property in Mexico Valued at $7,000,000 Placed in Her Possession.

Special to The New York Times.

DURANGO, Mexico, May 12.—The decree of the Supreme Court of Mexico affirming the claim of Mrs. Mary D. Grace of Syracuse, N. Y., to the rich Bismarck and Vacas mines in this State, has been carried out by the courts and Mrs. Grace is now in full possession of the property. The mines are valued at $7,000,000.

The litigation for possession has been in progress since 1885, and Mrs. Grace's final victory is well received by American investors in Mexico, who are thereby assured that their interests will be protected by the courts of the country.

RULING ON TORRENS LAW.

Burden of Proving Title Placed on the Defendant.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 12.—In connection with the operation of the Torrens system of land registration Judge Clifford has made a ruling which is considered to be of far-reaching importance to real estate dealers and all purchasers of land. The decision of the court places on the defendant the burden of proving that his title to the property in question is good and relieves the petitioner of the necessity of proving the title to be defective.

The ruling was made on the petition of C. H. Weaver, a commission man, for the confirmation of his title to a lot in Park Ridge. Jacob Glos and A. A. Timpke, holders of tax titles to the property, were made defendants. The examiner of titles made a report to the City Court in favor of confirming the title of C. H. Weaver.

APRIL PIG IRON SHIPMENTS.

Lighter in All Classes than They Were Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 12.—In April pig iron shipped from Alabama and Tennessee amounted to 109,978 tons, including from the Birmingham district alone, 69,938 tons; for export, 8,051 tons. Pipe shipments from Alabama and Tennessee aggregated 5,838 tons; from Birmingham district alone, 1,818 tons; for export, 1,577 tons.

As a general proposition the shipments are lighter in all classes than they were in April of last year, when the furnaces had accumulated stocks to draw from. Present shipments are based upon the current manufacturing capacity of the furnaces. In the month of April the number of cars handled by the Alabama Car Service Association was 36,776, against 26,885 cars for the same month last year—an increase for this year of 9,927 cars.

SCHOOL TEACHER REFUSED HIM.

Young Farmer Then Carried Out Threat and Shot Himself.

Special to The New York Times

DANBURY, Conn., May 12.—After being repeatedly refused by Lillian Owen, twenty-two years old, and a school teacher in Towner's, N. Y., Herbert Horton, twenty-six years old, son of a prosperous farmer of Putnam Valley, N. Y., went to the schoolhouse Tuesday morning to plead for the last time

Meeting again with refusal, he went to Brewsters on the train and returned yesterday with a revolver. Then he went to the schoolhouse and demanded admission, saying he would shoot himself if not admitted. Miss Owen and her pupils barricaded the door. Horton carried out his threat by shooting himself in the left breast. Although shocked by his act, Miss Owen sent one of the children for a doctor, and cared for Horton until the physician arrived. Horton is badly wounded, but may recover.

New York Bank Wins Mackey Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—The International Bank of New York got a verdict in the Federal Court to-day of $10,450 against Mackey, Nisbitt & Co. of Evansville. Mackey, the railroad promoter, borrowed $50,000 from the bank several years ago and paid back all but $7,500. After Mackey's decline, the firm refused to pay this amount, holding that it was a personal loan to Mackey.

Jumped from Bridge to Save Her Life.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 12.—A woman giving her name as Agnes Parker and her residence as Rose Park, this city, jumped off a railroad bridge this afternoon at Cos Cob to the street, about 16 feet below, to avoid being struck by a train. She sustained serious injury, and it is believed her back is broken. She was removed to Stamford Hospital.

Suburban Homes, fast trains, low rates
Send a 1-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, for folder, or apply to New York Central ticket agents.—Adv.

"GYP" ABDUCTED IN PARIS?

Comtesse Martel de Mirabeau Found Wandering and Injured—She Tells an Extraordinary Story.

PARIS, May 13.—The Parisian sensation of the hour is the alleged abduction of the celebrated writer "Gyp," whose real name is Comtesse Martel de Mirabeau, a descendant of the Revolutionary Mirabeau. She was found early this morning wandering about Pont de Bercy. Her clothes were torn and her face scratched, and apparently she did not know where she was.

The Comtesse told the police that she had been taken away in a carriage by three men to an unknown chateau and locked in a room from which she succeeded in escaping with great difficulty. The police believe she is the victim of an hallucination.

When the Comtesse was found she asked the police where she was and, being told, requested that she be driven to the house of a friend. Before complying with this request, however, the police took her before the Police Commissary in the Salpétrière Quarter, to whom she made an extraordinary declaration. She said:

"On Saturday evening about 9 o'clock I was being driven to a public meeting at the Rue d'Alesia, organized in favor of the candidature of Lecointe. At the corner of that street and the Rue Sante the carriage was stopped, owing to road improvements, and a man approached and asked me if I really was 'Gyp.' On receiving an affirmative answer he said that M. Barillier, the new Councillor for the Rochechouart Quarter, awaited me a few steps away, and he had an important communication to make.

"I got out of my carriage and followed the man, walking about twenty steps down Rue d'Alesia. Suddenly my head was covered with a sack. I felt myself lifted and carried to a closed carriage, which drove off at full speed. After a very long journey the vehicle stopped, the sack was removed, and I was made to descend. Three men surrounded me. We were in an open country, before a large gilded gateway, through which we passed. We penetrated an immense park, reaching the chateau.

"The men did not speak, but they took me to the first floor and locked me in a room containing a bed. As soon as I was alone I opened the window and scrutinized the country. Beneath the chateau flowed a river, and at some distance away was a railway viaduct. I resolved to flee. I made a cord out of the bedclothes and let myself down into space. The cord being too short I let myself fall on to the mattress, which previously I had thrown out of the window. I injured my knee and tore my dress. I crossed the park as quickly as possible and wandered into unknown parts in the suburbs of Paris."

The Prefecture of Police immediately opened an inquiry on receiving the Commissary's report on the declarations of the Comtesse. She gives an approximate description of the three men, but since her first statement she has told a varying story, and this leads the authorities to believe she is under a delusion. Moreover, the cabman who is said to have driven her to the Rue d'Alesia cannot be found, and no carriage was seen to stop near that street at any time on Saturday evening.

Nevertheless, it is none the less certain that "Gyp" was wandering in the neighborhood of the Bercy Bonding Warehouses with her leg bruised and her face badly scratched.

The Nationalist and anti-Semitic press endeavor to make political capital out of the abduction in view of to-day's elections by accusing Gyp's opponents of the crime.

The Libre Parole prints an Anarchist poster of a threatening nature, in which the Comtesse's name is mentioned.

REPLY TO MR. WANAMAKER.

Mayor Ashbridge and English Say He Was Untruthful—Mr. Wanamaker Says Answer Indicates Guilt.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Mayor Ashbridge to-day authorized the publication of the following statement by himself in relation to John Wanamaker's charge of blackmail against Director English:

"In relation to John Wanamaker's letter published in this morning's papers concerning Director English's interview with him on Thursday, I have to say that Mr. English's call on Mr. Wanamaker was in no manner whatsoever as a public official, but to call Mr. Wanamaker's attention to the numerous vindictive and malicious personal articles published in his newspaper, and to insist upon a cessation of personal attacks which invaded the sanctity of our families.

"I do not believe that any self-respecting man would do less than protect himself and his family against such vile and unjust abuse as has been appearing in Mr. Wanamaker's paper for nearly a year past concerning Mr. English and myself. No one deprecates more than I do the practice now in vogue denominated 'man-hunting,' but I would submit to the judgment of the public whether it is not the privilege and right of every man to defend himself and his family from such calumnies.

"Both Mr. English and Mr. Pierce have advised me that many of the statements contained in Mr. Wanamaker's letter are exaggerated and untruthful, being ingeniously written to divert attention from himself and to attack Mr. English and me. No one knows this better than Mr. Wanamaker.

"With reference to the rumors of a demand for Mr. English's removal from the position of the Director of the Department of Public Safety, I desire to say that Mr. English has always performed his public duties faithfully, honestly, and with intelligence, and I wish it to be distinctly understood that no official under this administration, high or low, who performs his public duties faithfully will be removed or dismissed for defending his personal character or for protecting his home against slander and abuse.

"SAMUEL H. ASHBRIDGE."

Director English in a statement issued today at the same time Mayor Ashbridge issued the above, charges Mr. Wanamaker with not being truthful in his statements of what took place at the interview of Thursday. Mr. English said that The North American falsely stated several months ago that he had nothing before becoming Director, and he at once purchased a fifteen-thousand-dollar house. He complained, he said, to Mr. Wanamaker, but the attacks continued. Mr. English said he called on Mr. Wanamaker simply as a private citizen, and did not refer to the administration or the Keystone Telephone ordinance in any way. He denied calling Mr. Wanamaker a liar or making any threats. In conclusion, he says:

"If Mr. Wanamaker feels aggrieved at what has actually taken place between us, let him appeal as I do to any fair-minded man and see whether he would have done less for the protection of his home and family."

The interviews of the Mayor and his Director were shown to Mr. Wanamaker, and he commented on them as follows:

"I gave a circumstantial account of the interview, setting out the specific blackmailing language and threat made by Mr. English. He does not pretend to deny these facts. His attempted explanation is farcical, and is a practical confession of his ignominious offense. The evidence in my possession of his crime, ample before, is now overwhelmingly established by the lame avoidance of his statement. As far as the Mayor's statement is concerned, it is as unworthy of consideration or belief as Mr. English's."

Fell Down Stairs; May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 12.—Edward W. Smith of Belle Haven is lying at his home with a fractured skull and his death is expected any moment. Thursday evening he went into the cellar of his house for the purpose of getting some clams. Later his wife found him lying at the foot of the stairs, where he had fallen. He was unconscious and still remains so, despite the efforts of physicians.

Centre of American Metropolis
is Grand Central Station of the New York Central in 42d Street. You can reach it in from half a minute to fifteen minutes from 77 New York hotels, 85 clubs, and 31 theatres.—Adv.

BRITISH TROOPS ENTER KROONSTAD

Lord Roberts Occupies the Town Unopposed.

BOER ARMY BREAKING UP

Transvaalers Refuse to Fight Longer Outside Their Own Land.

FREE STATERS ANGRY

Many Return to Their Farms After Accusing Transvaalers of Deserting Them—Steyn Removes His "Government" to Lindley.

LONDON, May 13.—The situation at the seat of war in South Africa is as satisfactory from the British point of view as the most sanguine could have hoped a week ago. The occupation of Kroonstad, announced nounced late yesterday, practically places the whole of the Orange Free State in British possession.

It is evident from Lord Roberts's last dispatch that Boer disintegration has begun. The Free Staters are scattering to their homes, while the Transvaalers have gone northward, declining to fight longer in the Orange Free State. What little resistance the Free Staters are still likely to make seems to be centring at Lindley, forty miles east of Kroonstad, whither President Steyn has transferred his Government.

It is evident that the strategy of Lord Roberts and the rapidity of his advance have bewildered and disheartened the Boers, as their resistance since the British reached Zand River has been slight. The only point where they seriously atempted to check the advance seems to have been on the British right, where they defended two kopjes with some vigor. These were eventually carried by the East Lancashires and Sussexes, the Boers retreating and leaving a group of gunners dead on the top of one of the hills.

The only point in the Free State where the Boers seem in any force, except at Lord Roberts's front, is on the southeast, where Gens. Rundle, Campbell, and Brabant are holding them in check, west of Ficksburg and Ladybrand, and are gradually pushing them back, as well as effectually defeating all their efforts to break through and threaten Lord Roberts's communications.

There is no further news regarding the advance of the relief column to Mafeking, but it is possible that Lord Roberts's successes will result in forcing the Boers to abandon the siege.

The dispatch from Lord Roberts announcing the occupation of Kroonstad was as follows:

"Kroonstad, May 12, 2 P. M.—I entered Kroonstad at 1:30 without opposition today, when the union jack was hoisted amid cheers from the few British residents.

"President Steyn fled last evening, after vainly endeavoring to persuade the burghers to continue opposing us.

"The Transvaalers said they would no longer fight on Orange Free State soil, and made off for the Vaal River.

"Free Staters accused the Transvaalers of having made use of them and then deserting. Many of the Free Staters have gone to their homes.

"The procession entering the town was headed by my bodyguard, all of whom were Colonials. After my staff and foreign officers came the North Somerset Imperial Yeomanry, followed by Pole-Carew's division, consisting of the guards and the Eighteenth Brigade Navals, the Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, and Eighty-fifth Batteries, two 5-inch guns manned by the Royal Artillery Company, and the Twelfth Engineers.

"The rest of the force encamped around the town.

"Before leaving Kroonstad President Steyn issued a proclamation making Lindley the seat of Government of the Free State.

"Gens. Botha and De Wet accompanied the Transvaalers."

Earlier in the day two dispatches from the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa had been issued by the War Office. They were as follows:

"GENEVA SIDING, May 11, (evening.)—My headquarters, with Pole-Carew's division, marched twenty miles to-day, and are now at Geneva Siding, fourteen miles from Kroonstad, and about six miles from Boschrand, where the Boers are holding intrenched positions. Gordon's brigade is in touch with them; Tucker's division is a short distance southeast, and Hamilton's force is still further east.

"Broadwood's brigade overtook a part of the enemy's convoy yesterday afternoon at Potgieter's Laager, southeast of Ventersburg, and captured several wagons and some prisoners.

"French, with Porter's and Dickson's Brigades and Hutton's Mounted Infantry, is some distance due north of this place.

"We have taken nearly 100 prisoners during the last two days. All the Free Staters who could give a good account of themselves have been disarmed and allowed to return to their farms.

"The nights are getting much cooler.

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"BOSHRAND, May 12, 9:05 A. M.—I am eight miles south of Kroonstad. The enemy evacuated the first line of intrenchments during the night. We are now reconnoitering toward Kroonstad.

"Gen. French's cavalry seized the drift over the Valsch River at 4:30 last evening, just in time to prevent its passage being opposed by the enemy."

From Geneva Siding, under Friday's date, the following dispatch was received:

"It is expected that the railway to the Zand River will be completed to-night. The line is almost entirely destroyed north of the river, but beyond, where the British are, the Boers retreated from their positions too hastily to do much damage."

MORE WHITE FLAG TREACHERY.

GENEVA SIDING, May 11.—The British forces have arrived here, marching splendidly, Gen. French in the advance. Firing was heard yesterday in the direction of his force.

Some of the Inniskillings had approached a kraal, where a number of Boers were

concealed. A white flag was flying from the kraal. While the troopers were unsaddling their horses a deadly fire was poured in upon them from the windows of the farmhouse, killing several of the Inniskillings. A score of others, most of whom had been wounded, were captured.

CAPITALISTS BACK OF BOERS?

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LONDON, May 12.—Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of his Birmingham speech, made a curious insinuation. He had been struck, he said, by the flood of literature poured out, not only in the United Kingdom, but in the United States. "All that printing," he said, "costs money. Where does the money come from? Are there any capitalists on the side of the Boers? Are there any secret hordes we have not yet explored?"

The spirit of counter-charge was evident in every sentence of one of the most vigorous speeches ever made by the Colonial Secretary.

PEACE EXPECTED IN JUNE.

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LONDON, May 12.—The Boers seem to be on the eve of playing their last card, and, according to many keen observers here, it is being played, not in South Africa, but in the United States, through the medium of the Peace Delegates, who sailed for New York from Rotterdam last week.

As the bulk of British opinion does not contemplate for a moment that Mr. Fischer and his companions will achieve success, it is only natural that serious thought is now chiefly devoted to prognosticating the date when the war in the Transvaal will be ended. Most estimates concur in agreeing that hostilities will have ceased by June, when President Krüger learns that the last country appealed to, namely, the United States, will afford no help, and that he has no alternative, in the face of the overwhelming force now victoriously sweeping into his territory, but to sue for peace.

What Great Britain's answer to that request will be was unmistakably defined by Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, at Birmingham yesterday, when he declared that the Boer republics must become a Crown colony, whose initial stage of organization will be controlled by a military administration. By agreeing to these terms President Krüger must, of course, give up all for which he has been fighting. But, on the other hand, now that the terms have been so emphatically enunciated, they must either be granted or Great Britain will stand defeated. The latter alternative, however, does not enter England's category of possibilities. Her people are firmly convinced that Lord Roberts will steadily advance, perhaps with delays and losses of dare-devil units, and maybe without inflicting a crushing defeat, until he occupies the Transvaal. His forward progress, they believe, will only be stopped when President Krüger, learning of the failure of Mr. Fischer's mission, asks for peace. That this will come sooner than previously expected is the trend of popular opinion to-day. A long siege of Pretoria has become a remote contingency.

A sharp fight at the Vaal River, a series of rear-guard actions with constantly retreating forces, an organized envelopment of a hostile country, and then by June, or perhaps earlier, peace and occupation—such is the average forecast of the struggle in South Africa. Maybe it is altogether too optimistic, but the present successes of the British arms and the evidence of their well-defined plans and excellent organization form much excuse for optimism.

BERLIN, May 12.—The Kreuz Zeitung, in an inspired article, discusses the Boer mission to America, saying it considers American intervention probable, and advises Great Britain to accept it and finish the war if she wishes to retain American friendship

Lieut. Gen. Becher, in the Lokal Anzeiger, reviews recent movements in South Africa, and concludes that the Boers will continue to avoid decisive battles but inflict great damage upon moving British columns.

PLANS TO WELCOME ENVOYS.

The People Invited to Greet Boer Representatives in City Hall.

George Van Siclen, one of the men who will welcome the envoys from the South African republics when they arrive on the steamship Maasdam, yesterday announced the programme for the reception.

The committees of fifteen Aldermen, fifteen Councilmen, and fifteen citizens will meet the Maasdam at her Hoboken pier. Previous to this the Chairman of the three committees, Mr. Van Siclen, Killiaen Van Rensselaer, and P. Louter Wessells, a brother of one of the envoys, will go down the bay on a revenue cutter and board the Maasdam.

The full committees will meet the envoys on the Hoboken pier and extend to them the freedom of the city. An informal reception for introduction will be held, and then all will come over to New York on the Barclay Street ferry. Open carriages will be used and the Boer and American colors will be carried. The procession will go through Barclay Street to Broadway, to Forty-second Street, to the Manhattan Hotel, at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street.

The business houses along the line of the route are requested to decorate. The members of the committee are confident that the people will gather in thousands to welcome the Boer envoys, and some even predict that the welcome to Kossuth will be excelled.

The envoys will pay their respects to Mayor Van Wyck on the day after their arrival, and will meet the citizens who call. The people are invited to greet the South Africans. Arrangements for the reception are in progress. The people will pass through the front door of the City Hall, by the envoys, and out of the rear.

NEW POST FOR GEN. WARREN.

LONDON, May 12.—A dispatch received here to-day from Cape Town says that Gen. Sir Charles Warren has been gazetted Military Governor of Cape Colony north of the Orange River, with the exception of Kimberley.

ASKS AID FOR MAFEKING.

LONDON, May 12.—Lady Georgiana Curzon has issued an urgent appeal for help for the people of Mafeking. She says:

"Nothing but absolute knowledge of the sufferings of the people of Mafeking prompts me to inaugurate another fund; but the heartrending accounts received from my sister, Lady Sarah Wilson, must be my excuse.

"She writes with authority, having shared equally with others the anxieties and privations of the long siege. She describes the destitution of the inhabitants and the absolute ruin of all the small tradespeople, whose homes in many cases have been demolished. The nuns' convent has been rendered roofless by Boer guns; yet the sisters are unremitting in cheerful attendance upon the wounded and sick. For months the inhabitants have not slept in their beds. They have given lives and property and stood by the gallant Baden-Powell until their courage and endurance have thrilled the whole world."

The appeal concludes with the hope that the day the relief of Mafeking is announced the writer will be able to wire congratulations, accompanied by a substantial sum of money.

Hoboken Sympathizers Ready.

Preparations are being made by the Boer sympathizers of Hoboken to receive the Transvaal Commissioners on their arrival here on the Maasdam to-morrow or Tuesday. Mayor Fagan of Hoboken will welcome the delegation at the pier.

British Troops Massing in Ashanti.

ACCRA, May 12.—There is no news from Kumassi. Troops from Lagos and Sierra Leone are massing at Prahsu, in Ashanti, as a base of operations against the natives, who are in a state of revolt. It is supposed that the Bekwais have joined the Ashanti confederation, after having been armed by the Government.

Gen. Gatacre Arrives in England.

LONDON, May 12.—Gen. Gatacre has arrived from South Africa, his coming being unmarked by a demonstration of any kind.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Saturday Review Says Salisbury's Speech About Hatred of Great Britain Referred to This Country.

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LONDON, May 12.—The Saturday Review, interpreting Lord Salisbury's recent generalism regarding hatred toward Great Britain and the necessity of arming the country as especially applicable to the United States, declares:

"During the Cuban war there were a large number of people in this country who sympathised with Spain, but they kept their feelings strictly to themselves. Not a discordant note was heard in our press, and the British Government prevented a combination of European powers that would have thrown the American Government on its back.

"How does the United States repay us? We were treated to all kinds of intrigues over the Alaskan boundary and the Nicaragua Canal, and now at least half the American press and Nation loudly proclaim their sympathy with the Boers and are organising receptions for their delegates. We shall have to defend our empire, and must do it, as Lord Salisbury says, with our right arm."

This comment neither represents the best-informed nor the popular opinion. Lord Salisbury is believed to have had no idea of referring to American pro-Boer manifestations when speaking at the meeting of the Primrose League. Moreover, those manifestations are popularly regarded in England, thanks to the cable dispatches of English correspondents, as nothing but a temporary effervescence of political agitation in a country on the verge of an election and as such of no serious import.

The Speaker, commenting upon Russian railroad and territorial aggression in China, declares that Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain cannot protect British interests, real or imaginary, in any part of the world, and that the United States has been the only guardian of British interests in China, while Lord Salisbury has been a helpless looker-on.

Too Many American Flags.

LONDON, May 12.—A curious incident connected with the parade of the Ladysmith Naval Brigade of the British cruiser Powerful was that the decorating authorities almost smothered the office of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian High Commissioner, with the Stars and Stripes, while on the outside of the United States Embassy, in the same street, there was no sign of an American flag. Lord Strathcona pointed out the unsuitability of the predominance of the Stars and Stripes and the number of these emblems was reduced.

METAL TRADE'S ARBITRATION.

Joint Committee's Decision as to Settlement of Wage Question.

The Joint Arbitration Committee of the National Metal Trades Association and the International Association of Machinists held another session yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel. It was decided that the Arbitration Committee should settle the question of wages in Chicago, Cleveland, and Paterson, as strikes had taken place in those cities, but at other places the question of wages will be left to be settled by the local unions and the manufacturers.

The machinists' delegates will hold a consultation among themselves to-day, and present all their demands to-morrow.

NEWTOWN CREEK BRIDGE AFIRE.

So Badly Damaged that It Had to be Closed for Traffic.

The wooden bridge crossing Newtown Creek at Kingsland Avenue, Williamsburg, was badly damaged by fire last evening. The pipes of the Kings County Oil Works of the Standard Oil Company are on both sides of the bridge, beneath the roadway, and the waters of the creek are constantly charged with oil. It is thought that some one crossing the bridge threw a lighted cigar into the creek, which caused the fire.

An unsuccessful effort was made by a number of men to put out the blaze, and an alarm of fire was then turned in. The bridge was so badly damaged that it had to be closed to traffic.

WANT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Sporting Men Plan to Lease It for Boxing and Other Athletic Exhibitions.

It was said by a prominent official of the Madison Square Garden yesterday that a lease of the amphitheatre for a year has or would be signed the present week by an athletic organization, which would be under the direction of James C. Kennedy and "Pat" Powers, and that the purpose of this club was to give boxing, wrestling, cycling, indoor football, and athletic sports of all kinds.

The official was asked if in the event of the club securing a year's lease, whether the large attractions yearly scheduled in the arena, such as the Horse Show, Sportsman's Show, cycling exhibitions, and numerous others would be interfered with. He replied:

"It would be a difficult matter for me to answer that question, because if the Horse Show, Sportsman's Show, and others desired the Garden under the lease with the athletic club they would be compelled to secure their time from them; all the Garden management desire is to secure their figure, which this club is apparently willing to give, but the probabilities are very much in favor of the organization discontinuing after Sept. 1, when the Horton boxing law will be repealed, their only idea being to give boxing contests in a place which will afford comfort to the public and be within easy reach."

William A. Brady, when spoken to on the subject at the Manhattan Theatre last night, said he was aware that an organization to be known as the Madison Square Athletic Club and with considerable financial backing, had been formed for the purpose of leasing the Madison Square Garden for a year, and that the promoters of the scheme had approached him with a flattering offer to arrange a contest between his champion, James J. Jeffries, and some other prominent pugilist.

HENRY OTTENBERG INJURED.

His Wagon Run Down by a Trolley Car —Only Slightly Hurt.

Henry Ottenberg, fifty years old, a wealthy cigar manufacturer living at 48 West Seventy-sixth Street, while leaving Central Park by the Fifty-ninth Street entrance in a light driving wagon yesterday afternoon, was thrown from the vehicle and received slight injuries.

Ottenberg was crossing the tracks when a south-bound Eighth Avenue trolley car, No. 1,363, in charge of Motorman James O'Donnell, of 432 West Seventeenth Street, struck the vehicle, throwing Mr. Ottenberg to the pavement. Policeman Walsh of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and several citizens caught the horse attached to the wagon and prevented its running away. Mr. Ottenberg drove to his home.

BOOKS FOR LIFE SAVERS.

Stations Will Benefit by the Gift of W. H. Helme Moore.

W. H. Helme Moore, President of the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York, has presented complete sets of Washington Irving's works and numerous other volumes by standard authors to the United States life-saving stations along the New York shore at Montauk Point, Ditch Plain, Hither Plain, Napeague, Shinnecock, Tiana, Potunk, Forge River, Smith's Point, Lone Hill, Point of Woods, Fire Island, Point Lookout, Rockaway, Rocky Point, and Monmouth Beach, Deal, Spring Lake, Bayhead, and Montoloking, along the New Jersey shore.

Mr. Moore has for many years been in close touch with the sailors entering this port and the Captains and crews of the life-saving stations and they are grateful to him for many acts of kindness.

TESTING WEAR ON ASPHALT.

Duties of Men Who Aroused Broadway Car Conductors' Suspicions.

Conductors on Broadway cars for the last few days have been eyeing with suspicion a number of men with red, yellow, and green slips stationed at different points along that thoroughfare busily engaged in keeping a record of some kind by punching holes in the pasteboard. The conductors thought it a new scheme on the part of the company to keep watch on them, until they were informed that the men were devoting their attention to vehicles, not surface cars.

The men are employed by the different asphalt companies to keep a record of the traffic on Broadway. This street is to be paved with asphalt in the Autumn, and the asphalt companies have to accompany their bids with guarantees against the asphalt's wearing out too soon. In order to be able to fix this guarantee they have to know the amount of traffic going over the street. The men stand at their posts all day, and for each wagon, cart, carriage, truck, or other vehicle they cancel one of the numbers on the pasteboards.

In this way the company secures a fairly correct idea of what the travel at different points will amount to, and from these figures an average is deduced on which they base the calculation for their guarantee of wear.

At the corner of Broadway and Chambers Street, one of the busiest corners in New York, some 4,000 vehicles pass every day. Further down the travel is not quite so heavy; at John Street, for instance, the average is about 3,000, while further up town it is also considerably less.

SCHOOL TREASURER NAMED

Thomas E. Bussey, Chief Clerk, Gets the New Office.

Effort to Have Financial Officers Exempted from Civil Service Rules —President Little's Proposed Retirement.

By unanimous vote of the Board of Education last night all of the nineteen members being present, Thomas E. Bussey, Chief Clerk of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx, was elected, on recommendation of the Finance Committee, to the new office of Treasurer, made necessary by the Davis school law.

Mr. Bussey was born at Emmittsburg, Md., in 1867, and after being in business in Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Birmingham, came to New York in 1892. He attended the College of Accounts in Twenty-third Street, and in 1893 was appointed junior clerk in the Board of Education at a salary of $900 a year. In April, 1898, he was made Assistant Secretary of the Board, and, when Secretary Arthur McMullin resigned to become Associate Superintendent last Summer, Mr. Bussey was made acting Secretary, filling that position until February 14, 1900, doing the work of both assistant Secretary and acting Secretary.

Mr. Bussey will furnish the required bond of $100,000 to-morrow afternoon, the members of the Finance Committee of the Central Board having agreed last night to meet at 2 P. M. in the Controller's office to-morrow to attend to the matter. The salary of Treasurer was reduced last night from $6,000 to $5,500. The appointment is for six months.

The board, at the request of the Finance Committee, decided to postpone until the next meeting the election of the Deputy Treasurer and two auditors.

Commissioner Robertson, Chairman of the Finance Committee, made a statement to the board of his unsuccessful efforts to get the State Civil Service Commission to exempt the chief officers of the city finance bureau of the board from civil service rules. All it was willing to exempt were the Treasurer and Deputy Treasurer. It said the others could be chosen from the bookkeeper's list or appointed for a month pending the preparation of a suitable civil service list. Neither of these propositions, Mr. Robertson said, was acceptable.

President Little said one body had placed great responsibility on the board, and now another body sought to prevent the board from having competent officials. He favored an appeal for help to the Governor to protect the city's best interests.

Commissioner O'Brien moved that Commissioners Adams of Manhattan and Dresser of Brooklyn, two Republicans, be chosen to go to Albany to see Gov. Roosevelt.

Commissioner Somers said that, having had experience in civil service matters, he would suggest that the Governor be assured that other clerks would be needed and that no exemption from civil service rules would be asked in their cases. Otherwise the Governor would be loath to side against the commission.

"What power has the Governor to interfere with the State Civil Service Commission?" asked Commissioner Abraham Stern. "It has its own rules. The Governor cannot interfere with its prerogatives. We cannot expect him to go contrary to the statutes."

"We have as much right to ask him," said Commissioner O'Brien, "as we had to ask Controller Coler."

"The Governor has the very substantial power of giving his approval to a change in the civil service rules," said Commissioner Greene. "There is no impropriety in asking so high an official to suggest to the commission the expediency and justice of such a change."

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

It was resolved to make a requisition on the Controller for $1,321,117.82 to pay the salaries of the school teachers and janitors of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn for April, and for other special and general school fund expenses.

President Little said last night that he had not yet decided when he would resign his office. His physician, he said, had informed him he was suffering from kidney trouble, and would have to abstain hereafter from too active work. The date of his resignation, he said, would depend upon the advice of his physician, whom he intended to consult again to-day or to-morrow. In case of his resignation the office, it is said, will go to Commissioner O'Brien or Commissioner Davis. Mr. O'Brien, it is said, stands the better chance of election.

TROLLEY CAR RUNS AWAY.

Dashes Down a Hill into an Embankment—Passengers Hurt.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 12.—At 7 o'clock this evening Trolley Car 188, in charge of Motorman John McCauley, and having about eighty passengers, mostly women, on board, ran away while descending Valentine Hill, in Yonkers Avenue, between Mount Vernon and this city.

The car was behind time, and when the top of the hill was reached, the motorman started down rapidly. The hill is about half a mile long. After going about 300 yards, McCauley tried to check the speed of the car, but the brake was of no avail. He reversed his power, but this only checked the car momentarily and threw the passengers into a heap in the forward end of the car.

Soon the car was going rapidly again, despite the efforts of the motorman. At the foot of the hill, at a sharp turn, the car jumped the track and plunged into an embankment on the north side of the road. The shock threw every passenger to the floor. The front platform was wrecked and the windows were broken.

George Weeks of 134 Nepahank Avenue was badly injured about the left leg. Two women, who refused to give their names, were taken from the car unconscious. More than a dozen of the passengers were bruised or slightly cut by the flying glass. The two women were restored and suffered only from shock. The motorman was not injured.

CHEESE TRADE COMBINATION.

Chicago Merchants Now Expect Consolidation in Other Cities.

CHICAGO, May 12.—An association that will have control of the cheese trade in Chicago and probably affect prices has been incorporated at Springfield by Chicago wholesale dealers. It will be called the "Cheese Dealers' Association Company." The new organization will have for its members all the wholesale merchants in the city. The forming of the association, it is said, will compel cheese companies in other cities to join the body.

Wrangling over sales, in which much slashing of prices was done, is said to have brought about the combination. Besides preventing the cutting of prices, the association intends to get better freight rates in receiving and sending.

E. P. Piggott, Treasurer of the new association, said: "The association was formed to advance the industry in cheese. This is only a consolidation of the various cheese companies. It may influence cheese companies throughout the country to join or make similar associations."

GEN. WHEELER'S FUTURE.

Confident He Will Be Put on Regular Army List.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler is confident that he will be made a Brigadier General of the regular army by virtue of appointment by the President after Congress has authorized three appointments to that grade, the understanding being that he will then be placed on the retired list.

So confident is he that he has said within the week that he will not be a candidate for Congress next Fall, although his friends in Alabama are anxious that he should again represent his district. The General visited the White House this morning and accompanied the President in a prolonged walk about the grounds, the walk being enlivened by conversation.

Unless Congress shall soon settle the question whether Wheeler, Wilson, and Lee are to be put on the regular army list as Brigadier Generals, the chance for Wheeler to run in the primary elections in his district will be lost, and the embarrassing prospect is presented of his being deprived of both opportunities.

It does not appear that there is any opposition to the appointments, but the authority to make them has not been given. As the determination to adjourn grows as the 1st of June approaches, it is possible that Gen. Wheeler's Alabama friends may await the close of the session before allowing a nomination to be made for Congress.

CITY SCHOOLS OF TO-DAY

Illustrated Lecture for the Pupils and Their Parents.

Given Under the Auspices of Public Education Association to Arouse Interest in Improvements.

A free stereopticon illustrated lecture given at Cooper Union last night under the auspices of the Public Education Association on "New York Public Schools" drew an audience that filled the big hall, school teachers and school children making up a large part of the gathering. Many of the children, constituting a chorus, were seated in the front rows, while parents of many of them sat further back.

It appeared to be a sort of gala night for lots of the east side's little ones, who exclaimed "Ah!" when the lights were brightened, very much as little ones have a way of doing at the circus when some brilliant star of the ring shines in a specialty. The chorus sang under the direction of J. Remington Fairlamb, one of the supervisors of music in the schools.

"Unfurl the Starry Flag," was the first number sung. This is the composition of Mr. Fairlamb, who conducted the 5,000 children who sang on the occasion of Admiral Dewey's return from Manila. Mrs. Van Rensselaer, President of the Public Education Association, presided. She explained the office of the society as being to interest the public in the schools and to help the school themselves. Its committee visits the schools and keeps in touch with school work. Many improvements had been secured, but she explained that it was necessary for the people themselves to demand these things to secure them.

The people must recognize, she said, that the schools form the most important institution in the city, and the officials must know that the people have their eyes upon them. The city, she said, needed improvement, and if this was to be brought about the officials must be improved, but they would not be unless the people were improved, and that must be secured by improving the individuals.

Charles C. Burlingham, a member of the School Board, addressed the meeting, telling of the work of the schools. The association, he said, had exerted a profitable influence in improving the condition of the schools, but still there were far too many schools overcrowded, and far too many children for whom there was no accommodation. A sentiment was at work, however, and school buildings are being erected not merely to be a place for children, but to be for the people. They should be open all day.

He paid his compliments to the political janitor who spent much of his time talking to the policeman on beat or resting in an easy chair and greeting visitors none too politely, for which service some received as high as $3,500 a year. His duties would soon be changed so that he must keep the school clean, the playground open in the morning as well as after school, and the house open for lectures in the evening.

Forty thousand children, the speaker said, were out of school last year in New York, and annually the seating capacity must be increased 14,000 to meet requirements.

Mr. Burlingham spoke approvingly of the Davis law, which, he said, would prevent the pairing down of budgets based on the needs of the system for teachers' salaries. He feared only that the Board of Estimate would offset its good provisions by pairing down on building appropriations.

Assistant Superintendent Edgar D. Shimer then spoke, giving illustrations with the stereopticon of school buildings, classrooms, gymnasiums, and playrooms. The illustrations contrasted the old schoolhouse with later ones and the development shown in architecture and sanitary methods in the recently constructed school buildings.

He also contrasted the methods of old times, when discipline received more attention than teaching—when teachers made children sit bolt upright, with eyes straight ahead—and minds were left equally stiff.

In the new system, in the development of which the association had been a valuable factor, he said, architecture and attractive interiors were considered and the schools were no longer as barren as barns.

The children viewed the pictures with much interest and applauded as they recognized their own schools.

SPEECH AS AN ART.

Discussed by Walter H. Page at the Schoolmasters' Dinner.

The regular monthly meeting and ladies' night of the New York Schoolmasters' Club was held at the St. Denis Hotel last night. Nearly 150 members of the club and invited guests were present. Abner B. Holley, President of the club, presided. Among those present were John Haaren, Dr. O'Brien, Edward Farrell, John G. Wright, Langdon S. Thompson, W. T. Goodnough, and W. B. Gunnison.

The principal address of the evening was delivered by Walter H. Page, who discussed "The Right Use of Speech in a Democracy." He declare that the great fault with people is that they do not understand the proper meaning of the words in the English language.

"The world is ruled by speech," said Mr. Page, "and upon the proper use of our mother tongue depends to a great extent the morals of the people. There are few people who can become great painters, artists, sculptors, or architects. These are considered the arts. But there is a greater art than any of these. That art is speech. In a democratic community much, yes, nearly all, of a man's success depends upon his ability to express himself artistically.

"A child may be taught to say things correctly, but can he be taught to say things artistically? Whether he can or not is a much mooted question. For my part, I believe he can. The people must be taught that speech is an art and must be studied and worked upon the same as the other arts."

Miss Jessie Howell, Leonard E. Auty, Henry Moorhouse, Miss Emma Moorhouse, and W. O. Richardt took part in a musical programme.

TEACHING READING IN SCHOOLS.

Dr. C. E. Meleney Deprecates Unintelligent Repetition of the Words.

The Society for the Study of Practical School Problems held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at the School of Pedagogy, in the University Building, on Washington Square. There was an address on "Content in Language Teaching" by Dr. C. E. Meleney, Associate Superintendent of Schools in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Dr. Meleney strongly opposed the old way of having children repeat a reading lesson after the teacher a great many times, copying every inflection, but, perhaps, not grasping the thought at all. It is much better, he said, to discuss the particular subject treated in an informal manner, asking questions about it, and telling about other phases than those discussed in the reading lesson.

Dr. Meleney also said there should be separate word lessons, and that a reading lesson should not be taken up until all the words were already known.

Attempted Lynching Prevented.

RICHMOND, May 12.—The determined attitude of the Henry County authorities, backed by the military, prevented any attempt to lynch Hairston, the negro confined in Harkinsville jail on a charge of attempted criminal assault. Late this afternoon everything was reported quiet.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Walter S. Cramp, Philadelphia.

GRAND—Dr. Charles Carrington, United States Marine Corps.

IMPERIAL—Judge W. A. Doyle, San Francisco; Col. Horace T. King, United States Army, and Major S. N. Trent, United States Army.

ALBERMARLE—Earl of Warwick, Lord Herbert Vane Tempest, and William M. Low, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Prof. F. T. S. Darley, Philadelphia, and Verplanck Colvin, Albany.

PLAZA—J. H. Banigan, Providence.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. E. Lamberd, silks; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Down, underwear; 116 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Pringle Brothers, Charleston, S. C.; W. I. Ball, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Wagner & Pardee, Chicago, Ill.; G. Wagner, milliner; Hotel Marlborough.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

MR. HANNA CONFIDENT.

His Comment on Populists' Work—On Dewey's Candidacy.

United States Senator M. A. Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, was at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. He declared last night that his visit to New York was purely to attend to some private business and secure some rest. "But," said he, "you reporters do not seem disposed to permit me to get the rest I am in search of."

In reply to a question as to the political situation, Mr. Hanna said:

"I do not care to talk politics, further than to say that the prospects for Republican victory next Fall are more than bright. The Republicans enjoy the confidence of the people and we will have a greater majority than we received four years ago. Reports from the West indicate that the sentiment out there is far different from what it was in 1896. The people have become educated and are through with free silver and Populism.

"Yes," said Mr. Hanna, "I have read that Bryan has been named for the Presidency by the Populists. The Democrats in their convention will have nothing else to do except indorse the action of the Populist Convention. I regard as ridiculous the suggestion that Admiral Dewey might accept the Democratic nomination for Vice President. The position of Admiral is much too big for the incumbent to take the second place on a Bryan ticket."

Senator Hanna said he would return to Washington this afternoon.

CUBAN POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

Extradition Papers for Neely Arrive—Expert Accountants Leave To-morrow for Havana.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The stealings in Cuba are still a good deal of a mystery. The Cabinet officers whose departments are involved say that nothing new has been learned, and that they are no nearer an estimate of the size of the defalcation. Probably nothing definite will be determined until A. L. Lawshe of the Treasury Department, who has been appointed Deputy Auditor for Cuban Post Office accounts in place of W. H. Reeves, suspended, arrives in Havana. Mr. Lawshe, accompanied by Mr. Nettleton, an expert accountant, will leave for Cuba on Monday morning.

Acting Secretary Meiklejohn received from Gen. Wood to-day an application for the extradition of Neely. The document will be presented to Gov. Roosevelt without delay.

It was again declared to be the purpose of the Administration to leave nothing undone to ascertain the true situation of affairs in Cuba and to bring to speedy justice every person who may be found to have been connected in any manner whatsoever with frauds upon the postal revenues.

It is still thought that Neely had accomplices, but nothing has been learned to show who they are. A Cabinet officer intimated to-day that Deputy Auditor Reeves's manner of auditing Neely's accounts will be carefully investigated. Confidence of the Post Office Department in Director General Rathbone has been shaken by his failure to detect Neely's operations, although there is nothing to show that he has been guilty of anything but carelessness. It is hinted that Rathbone may be suspended. As for Reeves, there are no facts at hand which indicate that he had any share in the defalcation. The only reason for suspecting him is that given by an official to-day, who said: "I can't understand how the Deputy Auditor could have been ignorant of all this if he did any auditing."

The Treasury Department has no concern about anything which may be brought out against the Deputy Auditor. It has had nothing to do with the appointment of officials in Cuba. People have been drafted from the Treasury Department for service in Cuba, but they have been immediately dropped from the Treasury rolls, and are responsible to the Insular Bureau. The only departments which are thus far involved in the scandal are the War and Post Office Departments.

Horatio Rubens, one of the three Commissioners appointed by the War Department to make reforms in the Cuban code, has arrived here on temporary leave of absence and reported to Secretary Root. Mr. Rubens has been assisting in the investigation of the alleged frauds. He refrained from any discussion of the details of the matter, but says that, notwithstanding the great interest exhibited by the American press in the investigation, the Cuban papers have rigidly avoided criticisms against the Americans, and even in private conversation the leading Cubans ignore the subject. They are animated in so doing, according to Mr. Rubens, by a desire to avoid reflecting in any manner upon the intervening power.

MUNCIE, Ind., May 12.—Charles F. W. Neely, in an interview, has denied the published statement that he is a personal friend and business associate of A. L. Lawshe. Mr. Neely says he never met the man but once, and that was for a very brief period last year in Cuba. Neely would not deny the report that he was his own money that he posted as his $20,000 bond, the amount being drawn from his account with the Union National Bank in this city through the Seventh National Bank of New York. He will not say that he will not go back to Cuba for trial, but asks the question: "How can a United States citizen be tried there? How can he be tried here for a crime committed there?"

Neely will remain over Sunday and go direct to New York for his hearing next week.

RICH TO TURN AGAINST NEELY.

Suspected Man's Partner Aids Government—Reeves and Reynolds Detained.

HAVANA, May 12.—Carrydon Rich was the man who confessed to a knowledge of many of the transactions which, in the opinion of lawyers, tends to implicate others besides Neely in the Post Office frauds. Rich was Neely's partner in a number of business enterprises in Cuba and also holds power of attorney for him. It was through Rich that $5,000 worth of new issue stamps was recovered. He has not been arrested on account of the valuable assistance he is now giving in unraveling the plot. Further, he has agreed to give evidence when Neely is arraigned.

The amount of the defalcation, so far as discovered at present, is $36,000 this year and $69,000 during 1899. Of this amount $5,000 has been recovered, $2,000 deposited in a bank here in Neely's name attached, and $6,500 he had in his possession when arrested. A brickyard and cocoa groves, the value of which is yet undecided, the property of Neely, have been attached. Neely's bond with the Fidelity Deposit Company amounts to $30,000, and the estimated bonds of others against whom evidence is accumulating will amount to from $15,000 to $20,000. The probability is that the Government will lose in the neighborhood of $30,000 or more.

Messrs. Reeves and Reynolds, the Auditors of the Postal Department, who have been under surveillance, have not been sent to jail, but are detained in their own rooms under the charge of a detective. They will not be allowed to further communicate with any employes of the Post Office until the investigations of the frauds have been completed, for since their suspension they had been communicating freely with various suspected men.

It is reported that the local Post Office is short some thousands of dollars.

MRS. HAROLD BROWN ARRIVES.

Met at Quarantine by Her Father, Who Gave Her Mourning to Wear.

Mrs. Harold Brown, accompanied by a man servant and two maids, arrived on the Campania yesterday, and learned at Quarantine of the sudden death of her husband, Harold Brown, who arrived on the Oceanic Wednesday, and died on Thursday at the Hotel Netherland, of pneumonia.

Mrs. Brown's father went down on the revenue cutter, taking with him a complete outfit of widow's weeds, which Mrs. Brown wore when leaving the ship.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

7:10 A. M.—379 Manhattan Avenue; Mrs. J. F. Fagan; damage slight.

11:45 A. M.—78 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; Louis Faganson; damage, $10.

11:45 A. M.—306 East Fifty-ninth Street; Volunteer Storage Company; damage, $5.

12:30 P. M.—Grand Avenue and Evelyn Place; Herman Ohl; damage, $600.

1:55 P. M.—198 East Third Street; Emil Adler; damage slight.

3:50 P. M.—153 West Ninety-eighth Street; Mary Cheis; damage, $10.

5:50 P. M.—58 Thomas Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

8:15 P. M.—208 Forsyth Street; Nathan Galler; damage slight.

8:20 P. M.—47 Rutgers Street; owner unknown; damage, $200.

9:45 P. M.—458 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; Hugo Hutton; damage, $10

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Dainty Pique Reefers.

Box-back, double-breasted, square collar and cuffs trimmed with insertion; sizes 1 to 2 years, $2.75.

The outfitting of Babies and Infants is a very important feature at the Children's Store, receiving the most minute attention.

While the system and economy with which our Babies' Clothing is manufactured, enables us to offer the widest assortment of daintily finished articles, at lower prices than can be found elsewhere, we have also a great variety of expensive and elaborate hand-made garments in designs to satisfy the most fastidious and exacting taste.

60-62 West 23d Street.

DOUBT ABOUT MR. CROKER

State Convention Plans in Abeyance Until He Speaks.

Tammany Hall Men, All at Sea, Will Ask Him to Name Date of His Return.

None of the leaders of Tammany Hall has received definite information as to the date of Richard Croker's return to this country, and there is considerable speculation among them as to what course they should take in regard to making arrangements for the State Convention, which meets in this city on June 5. So contrary have been the reports which have been circulated that it has been decided to cable to Mr. Croker to inquire whether he will be here before the convention meets or whether his subordinates shall go ahead and negotiate with the State leaders as to the platform and the part Tammany will take in the deliberations of the convention.

A new State Committee will be selected by the convention, and it is said that a number of changes are in prospect which will materially affect the membership of that body. In the first place, it is reasonably certain that John F. Gaynor, the treasurer of the State Committee, will not be re-elected, and in this belief the friends of ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn of this county are endeavoring to have him chosen. In view of the fact that the State leaders desire the re-election of Frank Campbell of Bath as Chairman of the committee, and that there is on all sides a willingness to harmonize all factions of the party, it is believe that the ex-Sheriff would make an if he will accept it. So far, none of Mr. Croker's deputies has expressed himself in favor of Mr. Dunn's candidacy, but the movement has been initiated by men who believe that the ex-Sheriff would make an efficient manager of the committee's finances.

The fact that the new committee is to be selected before the National Convention meets is generally accepted as a warning that no Gold Democrats will be suffered to remain on the committee, and, in consequence, it is believed that Perry Belmont will give way to some supporter of the Chicago platform, and that several others who failed to support Bryan in 1896 will also retire.

SULZER COURTED POPULISTS.

Telegram Explained Why He Failed to Become Bryan's Running Mate.

Congressman William Sulzer, who in avowedly a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Vice President, it was learned yesterday, had emissaries at work at the recent Populist Convention at Sioux Falls, S. D., to secure for himself the nomination of that party as a running mate for Mr. Bryan. Why these Sulzer boomers failed in their attempt was explained in this telegram, which Mr. Sulzer received during the convention from J. W. Breidenthal, the Kansas member of the Populist National Committee:

"You are very strong here. We will probably nominate Towne."

Mr. Sulzer was gratified by the expression of friendship contained in the telegram, but he was unable to see where he had made any progress toward his goal. He had had no dealings, his friends said, with the Middle-of-the-Road faction.

Tammany Officers Installed.

The annual installation of officers of the Tammany Society was held at the Wigwam in Fourteenth Street last night. Grand Sachem Feitner presided. These officers were installed: Sachems—John Whalen, John F. Carroll, Daniel F. McMahon, John W. Keller, John J. Scannell, Charles F. Murphy, Randolph Guggenheimer, Maurice Featherson, Asa Bird Gardiner, George W. Plunkitt, George C. Clausen, John Fox, and Thomas J. Dunn; Secretary—Thomas F. Smith; Treasurer—Peter F. Meyer; Sagamore—John T. Nagle; Wiskinkie—John A. Boyle.

Gov. Scofield Favors H. C. Payne.

MADISON, Wis., May 12.—Gov. Scofield, who has been talked of considerably as a possible candidate for the Vice Presidency, has announced in an interview that not only is he not a candidate, but he strongly favors Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee, Wisconsin's representative on the Republican National Committee, as the right man to be President McKinley's running mate.

Gates's Successor in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 12.—W. P. Palmer, the newly elected President of the American Steel and Wire Company, has arrived here from New York. He at once visited the office of the company in this city, where he was closeted with several large stockholders and officials of the company for several hours. Mr. Palmer refused to see newspaper men or to make any statement in reference to the future policy of the company. It is reported that the headquarters of the company will soon be moved from Chicago to New York.

**Infantryman

SENATE ON ARMOR PLATE

Defeats the Movement to Build a Government Plant.

VOTE IS CLOSE, 24 TO 22

Mr. Chandler in a Speech Says the Government Was Defrauded in Adoption of Harveyized Armor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Owing to the attendance of less than fifty Senators today the armor plate provision in the Naval Appropriation bill was not disposed of this afternoon, although by a narrow margin the decision was reached not to construct an armor plate factory if all the best armor cannot be obtained at less than $545 per ton. Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) who has expected to win his fight for a Government armor plate factory, became disgusted, after he had tried by successive propositions to get the Senate to insist upon something less than $450 a ton as a maximum price for plates, and quit. The vote under the direct provision was 22 to 24, and subsidary amendments were rejected by about the same vote.

When the committee's proposition was about to be voted upon, a filibuster was organized, the quorum of the Senate was broken, and the question is still in the air.

The prospect now is that the proposition of the Naval Affairs Committee that an effort to obtain an armor plate at $454 will be made. If that is not successful, then, instead of providing armor for all vessels in construction or authorized, plates will be purchased at $545 for three battleships and the Government will then proceed to construct an armor-plate factory and undertake the experiment of producing its own armor. The support of that proposition promises to be large, much more than a majority of the Senate, and by those who sustain this proposition it is believed that it will serve to discourage the armor-plate makers from attempting to force the Government to buy at what is regarded by nearly everybody as an exorbitant price.

A LIVELY DEBATE.

During the debate to-day, Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) delivered a sensational speech, in which he charged that the Government had been defrauded in the adoption of the Harveyized armor. He declared a similar fraud was proposed in the attempt to force the Government to adopt the Krupp armor.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) and Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) made notable speeches, deprecating the war talk yesterday by Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.) Neither the Senator from Wisconsin nor the Senator from Maine was fearful that we might become involved in difficulty with Germany on account of the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) protested against the "wretched imperialistic business," and the talk that this Nation had only recently become a "world power," asserting that it had been a world power since the war of 1812.

Consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill was resumed immediately after the transaction of routine business, the question under discussion being the armor-plate section of the measure.

Mr. Chandler, speaking in support of the erection of a Government armor plant, took sharp issue with Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) who said yesterday that it would be four years before the Government could get a plate of armor from its own factory. He then entered upon a discussion of the Harvey process of hardening armor and of the methods pursued to secure its adoption by the Navy Department. In this connection he mentioned Commander Folger's name, saying that after the adoption of the Harveyized armor by the Government Commander Folger resigned and joined the Harvey company at a salary of $5,000, with an addition of $20,000 of stock in the company. He went to Europe in the interest of the company.

Mr. Chandler said that at the conclusion of Secretary of the Navy Tracy's term he immediately became counsel for the Harvey company in defense of the Harvey patents.

HARVEY PATENT "A FRAUD."

Continuing, Mr. Chandler declared: "I believe and I am prepared to show that the Harvey patent was a fraud, and that it was imposed upon the Patent Office and upon the Government by subterfuge, if not by dishonesty.

"When the Government refused to pay more than $300 a ton for Harvey armor the combined armor manufacturers of the world endeavored to obtain by subterfuge or by injustice another armor. I do not believe that the Krupp armor which they offered us has any merit whatever, except that it is hardened deeper than the Harveyized armor by the well-known means of hardening steel by means of carbonization. There is no patent about it, and there is no secret about it that is worth a dollar in any court."

Mr. Chandler concluded with the statement that the proposed Government armor plant could be erected for $1,500,000, and a steel plant alongside it for $500,000, and he believed the plants ought to be constructed. He thought that Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, could build such plants, and build them well. In closing he urged the necessity of economy and expressed the belief that few of those who were advocating the construction of a big navy without delay and the payment of big prices for armor plate realized how hard it was to raise the necessary money by taxation.

Mr. Stewart (Sil., Nev.,) urged the construction of a Government armor plant, not only to prevent the armor manufacturers from "milking" the Government, but to enable us to do our own work if it should become necessary in taking and maintaining our place as a world power.

AMERICA'S POWER.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) made a sharp reply to a statement by Mr. Stewart. "I wish," said he, "to enter my protest as emphatically as I can that the United States has got to be a first-class power, a 'world power.' I am sick of hearing Senators say that since this wretched imperialistic business we have become a first-class power. The United States came out of the war of 1812 a first-class power, and she has been a first-class power ever since—a power that has kept off the whole of Europe from North America and the West Indian Islands, except as it was there before.

"The United States is not as strong as it was a year ago, because it has bound itself over since that time to keep the peace in distant possessions."

After citing some of the statements about this country and its people made by the Duke of Wellington, Canning, and other Englishmen, he said:

"The little country that did that thing (the achievements of the war of 1812) came out of the war a first-class power. There has not been a country since that time, great or small, that has ventured to tackle us, and there is not a country on earth, great or small, that would not have gotten out of any trouble with us by diplomacy rather than by war."

Mr. Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) speaking in support of a Government armor plate factory, made an attack upon the Administration's foreign policy, referring to the position of the United States in the Orient and as trying to play the "bully of the Dardanelles," thus bidding defiance to the rest of mankind."

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) did not approve of limiting the price of armor to $300 per ton, saying he regarded it as very humiliating to the United States that our ships should stand in the stocks awaiting their armor. He wanted our ships to be completed and was willing to vote for the committee's proposition to pay $445 per ton, or even $545 per ton, for the armor now necessary.

NO DANGER FROM GERMANY.

"I am in favor," said he, "of an increase in our navy. I have no desire to rival England in the magnitude of its navy. I am not ambitious that the United States should enter into competition with any European power. I'll not vote to speed these ships to completion, as was suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts (Lodge) yesterday in order to defend the Monroe doctrine. The Senator almost said we were in danger from Germany on account of that doctrine. That doctrine is dearly cherished by the American people. It is regarded as a vital principle, and it will never be surrendered at the challenge of any Government, even though we have to employ the almost illimitable resources of the country in its defense.

"I believe that there has not been a time in fifty years when there was less danger than there is to-day of the challenge of the Monroe doctrine by any Government under the sky.

"I was surprised at the suggestion contained in the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts (Lodge) yesterday as an argument in favor of speedy completion of the ships or of increasing our navy that it might be necessary that we should be ready to meet the challenge of that doctrine by Germany. I don't believe it. I have on the highest authority warrant for asserting that there has not been a time when there existed a more cordial relation between the United States and Germany than exists to-day.

"I look for no war, no trouble with the Empire of Germany. I think there is no foundation for any such suggestion. But we must have a large navy. I do not say that we have become a first-class nation in the sense that we have not been one, but we are a developing and an aggressive Nation. Our commerce is constantly expanding, and there is no reason to suppose it will not continue to expand.

"Our people occupy this country—80,000,000 of us—energetic and full of genius. It must follow that the commerce of the United States will not recognize any boundary and will be content with no limit. We must have a larger navy. We will have commercial interests in every country, and we must be ready, as we will be willing to safeguard our interests in all parts of the world."

In conclusion, Mr. Spooner argued that inasmuch as the "country is defenseless and at the mercy of two armor companies," the United States ought to erect its own armor plant without delay. The present situation, he declared, was intolerable.

VOTE IN DETAIL.

In closing the debate, Mr. Hale, in charge of the bill, said: "I don't believe that a great need or necessity for an increase of the navy stalks before us because of any apprehension of hostilities, either now or in the future, with the empire of Germany. That great country is tied to us by indissoluble bonds in the name of 10,000,000 people of German extraction who to-day make some of our best citizens. I have no fear that any danger awaits us from German intervention. But we do need a respectable navy of the best ships in the world. And with the vale of waters between us and Europe nobody need fear that any nation is likely to trouble us."

The amendment offered by Mr. Penrose to pay $545 for the armor for the Maine, Ohio, and Missouri was then called up and defeated.

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) offered an amendment making it mandatory upon the Secretary of the Navy to erect an armor plate plant at once at a cost not to exceed $4,000,000. The amendment was defeated—22 to 24—as follows:

YEAS.	NAYS.
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Baker, (Rep., Kan.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Clark, (Rep., Wyo.)
Carter, (Rep., Mont.)	Depew, (Rep., N. Y.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Elkins, (Rep., W. Va.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.)	Foster, (Rep., Wash.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Foraker, (Rep., Ohio.)
Harris, (Pop., Kan.)	Frye, (Rep., Me.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	Hale, (Rep., Me.)
Jones, (Sil., Nev.)	Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)
Mallory, (Dem., Fla.)	Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)
Money, (Dem., Ala.)	Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)
Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)	McBride, (Rep., Ore.)
Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)	McComas, (Rep., Md.)
Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)	McCumber, (Rep., N. D.)
Stewart, (Sil., Nev.)	McEnery, (Dem., La.)
Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)	Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)
Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Vest, (Dem., Mo.)—22.	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)
	Ross, (Rep., Vt.)
	Shoup, (Rep., Ida.)—24.

NO QUORUM.

Mr. Tillman's amendment striking out the committee's proposition to pay $445 per ton for armor, fixing the maximum price at $300 per ton, except for armor for the battleships Maine, Missouri, and Ohio, for which $545 was to be paid, and making it mandatory upon the Secretary of the Navy to construct an armor plant, was defeated, 22 to 24, the vote in no respect differing from the vote on Mr. Pettus's amendment.

Mr. Tillman then offered his amendment three times, each time raising slightly the limit of cost of the armor. Each time the amendment was defeated. An effort was made by those opposed to the committee to prevent its proposition from coming to a vote. Mr. Hale made an appeal to the Senate that it should stand by the unanimous agreement to vote finally upon the armor plate question at to-day's session.

Mr. Chandler offered an amendment precisely similar to those proposed by Mr. Tillman. The vote on the amendment indicated the absence of a quorum, the vote being 17 yeas to 23 nays. A call of the Senate was demanded, and a quorum was developed. A vote on Mr. Chandler's amendment was taken again, resulting: Yeas 17, nays 22—not a quorum.

"It is evident," said Mr. Hale, "that we cannot dispose of this question to-day. We are at the mercy of the minority." On his motion the Senate then adjourned.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Melzar C. Richards is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. John's Military School, Manlius, N. Y.

Capt. Charles Miller, Second Infantry, is transferred from Company B to Company I of that regiment.

First Lieut. Carl F. Hartmann, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed to Washington and report to the chief signal officer of the army for duty at the Signal Corps post, Fort Myer, Virginia.

Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymaster, will proceed to Chicago and report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for duty as Chief Paymaster of that department, to relieve Major William F. Tucker, Paymaster. He will report en route to the Paymaster General of the army for consultation.

Major Daniel W. Lockwood will transfer his present duties, together with all money and property appertaining thereto, not later than Aug. 4, to First Lieut. Robert P. Johnston, and will take station at St. Paul, Minn., and relieve Major Frederic V. Abbot of the duties in his charge, together with all money and property appertaining thereto. Major Abbot, upon being thus relieved, will take station at Washington, D. C., and report to the Chief of Engineers, for duty in his office.

Capt. Joseph E. Kuhn is relieved from further duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, to take effect not later than Aug. 25, and will take station at West Point, N. Y., and report in person to the Superintendent of the Military Academy for duty as instructor in practical military engineering and the command of Company E, Battalion of Engineers.

Major George W. Goethals is relieved from duty at the Military Academy, to take effect Aug. 28, and will take station at Newport, R. I., and relieve First Lieut. Robert P. Johnston of all the duties in his charge at that time, together with all money and property appertaining thereto.

Navy.

Lieut. W. S. Montgomery is detached from the St. Mary's May 14, and ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The battleship Kearsarge, having taken on her torpedo outfit at Newport, sailed to-day for the Virginia Capes, where she will spend some time in "shaking down," swinging compasses, and gun practice.

The training ship Adams has arrived at Yerba Buena.

Admiral Schley's squadron, the Chicago, Montgomery, and Wilmington, has arrived at Rio.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and warmer, fresh southerly winds.

The low area in the Northwest has continued to deepen and the barometer last night at the centre of depression in Eastern Assinaboia reads but 29.10 inches. As a result abnormally high temperatures have continued in the Northwest and have extended eastward to the Alleghany Mountains. There has been, however, a decided fall in the extreme Northwest. In the Atlantic States temperatures have been moderate.

There has been showers and some thunderstorms in the greater portion of the lake regions and few light scattered showers in the Middle Atlantic States. There have also been heavy showers in Western Montana, extending southwestward into Northern Nevada and light showers in Utah and Eastern Idaho. In the Pacific Coast States the weather has been generally fair.

The high temperature area will continue to advance eastward, and during to-day will extend over the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, continuing to-morrow over these districts with fair weather. In the South and Southwest the weather will be fair and warm. In the Ohio Valley and upper lake region it will be fair and warm, followed by thunderstorms and much cooler to-night or to-morrow. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh southerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	59	51	55
6 A. M.	55	51	57
9 A. M.	61	56	61
12 M.	76	64	68
4 P. M.	81	61	66
6 P. M.	79	60	63
9 P. M.	72	57	60
12 P. M.	64	56	58

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	61
Weather Bureau	57
Corresponding date 1899	68½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	68

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.08, humidity, 67. The barometer at 8 P. M. registered 30.03, humidity, 61. The maximum temperature was 67 at 2 P. M. The minimum temperature was 50 at 5:45 A. M.

Dyspepsia, Catarrh of the Stomach, Gastritis, Nausea, Impaired Digestion, cured where all else fails. Doctors heartily indorse it. MAN-A-CEA. Natural Spring Water. Druggists, cr 22 Beaver St.—Adv.

MARTIN WANTED IN BOSTON.

He and the Woman Arrested with Him Charged with Larceny in That City.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 12.—Chief Inspector Watts when asked to-day about the arrest in New York last night of Everett F. Martin and Winifred Robinson admitted that he held in his possession warrants for their arrest, and said that an effort would be made to have the New York police allow the prisoners to be brought here for trial. The Chief believes that the cases he has against them are stronger than those of the New York police. Copies of the warrants will be sent to New York to-day. It is thought that young Martin and the Robinson woman will be arraigned in the local court early next week.

The local warrant charges Martin, who is the son of Water Commissioner Augustus P. Martin, with the larceny of $600 from several persons, and the warrant against the Robinson woman, whose real name is said to be Annie M. Chamberlain, charges her with the larceny of $101 from a School Street business man.

According to Chief Watts, Martin has not been in Boston since early in April, although for some weeks previous to that he had been conducting a "loan" business here. His plan was to offer to loan money on furniture, and he charged $1 for investigating a proposed loan of $50 and $2 for a loan of $100. This charge was made previous to the loan, and was for the trouble in ascertaining if the loan would be a safe one. It is said that no actual loans were made, and that Martin's charges for looking up the cases enabled him to carry on the business.

It is said that there are two or three men who went to work for Martin and put up various amounts, from $150 to $200, as guarantees of their honesty. It is these men who bring the charges of larceny against the young man.

The Robinson woman is known here through a "patent" sidewalk which, she has asserted, is controlled by her, a sample of which is said to have been laid in the North End Park.

Within the past three years Martin has figured prominently in several courts of this city, but each time he has managed to escape serious trouble.

Everett F. Martin, twenty-six years old, who was arrested Friday night on a charge of grand larceny preferred by Samuel Green of 1,282 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, was held in $2,000 bail by Magistrate Zeller, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday morning, for examination to-morrow. Martin has been doing business for a month past at 416, 418, and 420 Broadway, under the style of the Providence Trust Company.

Green says he answered one of Martin's advertisements and was defrauded of $150. Martin admitted having received and cashed a check of Green's for $150, but pleaded not guilty to the charge of grand larceny. In default of bail he was committed to the Tombs.

The woman, known here as Winifred Robinson, who was living with Martin as his wife at the Hotel Bartholdi, and who was also arrested Friday night, was arraigned and remanded until to-morrow, as the police say she is wanted by the Boston authorities.

CLOSING HOUSE FOR SUMMER.

How to Keep It Sweet and Clean and Preserve Its Contents.

We begin our operations at noon as the fires of Winter are over, usually about the first week in May. An experienced man is engaged to examine the furnace, range, grates, and chimneys, making all necessary repairs. The furnace pipes are removed and brushed inside and out, and left standing on end for the Summer.

The cellar is then whitewashed, all corners and dark spots being sprinkled with a solution of chloride of lime, one pound to two gallons of water. Our Winter coal is ordered, but is not stored in the cellar bins before October. We like our cellar well aired and empty while we are away.

Our stair carpets are the next to receive attention, being taken up and sent to the naphtha works along with all the rugs, where they are cleansed and stored for a small sum. Once in two years our large carpets are treated similarly. But if a family be in quite moderate circumstances the carpets may be stored in an unused room, which must be first well cleaned, and sprinkled with cedar shavings or camphor. Should they be left on the floor have them swept with equal parts of cornmeal and salt, after which all spots may be removed by the use of ox gall or ammonia and water.

Remove the lace curtains from the windows, and have them carefully washed and rough dried. Then roll them to put them away filled with dust and starch. Remove the white shades, wipe them on both sides, roll up, and store away. In their places substitute dark-green linen shades.

Our portieres, blankets, Winter clothing, furs, and unused bedding are all stored in this room, having just been well beaten and aired. We have paper bags in the press and in each one we place a small muslin bag filled with camphor or cedar shavings. Many persons object to the odor of camphor. Cedar is equally good, and can be procured from any carpenter.

Turpentine sprayed around the edges of carpets is a sure preventive against moths, and is the best thing in the world to keep ants and bugs from closets and store rooms. It will effectually drive away bedbugs. A spoonful added to a pail of warm water is excellent for cleaning paint. Do not use the turpentine about the house until within a day or two of departure, as the odor is objectionable.

When the carpets, blankets, Winter clothing, and furs are out of the way, turn your attention to the beds and closets. Take down each bed and thoroughly cleanse. Turpentine is excellent, but we use spirits of naphtha, and apply with a painter's brush, using it freely. We apply it to the corners and crevices of mattresses, after they have been well beaten, and just before we place them in the mattress covers. The same thing is done to the pillows. Naphtha leaves no stain.

A fine bug poison is the following: Proof spirit one pint, camphor two ounces, oil of turpentine four ounces, corrosive sublimate one ounce. Mix thoroughly.

No good housekeeper will permit bugs to infest the bedding. She will take every precaution against them.

Wipe out and dust every room—using on the walls soft cotton and on the woodwork flannel, both warm water, and soap.

Gilt frames may be revived by carefully dusting them and then washing with one ounce of soda beaten up with the whites of eggs. Scraped patches should be touched up with gold paint. With proper care castile soap may be used to clean oil paintings. Over each frame neatly pin thin white muslin or tarletan. Many housekeepers make frame covers, but we always buy new material each year.

All upholstered chairs are well beaten and covered with linen slips. Under each chair is sewed a bag of cedar shavings or camphor. Before closing the house three or four camphor bags should be placed in the piano to protect the felting from moths.

If your house is not screened, and you have been troubled with flies, leave in each room in saucers the following mixture: Half a teaspoonful of black pepper in powder, one teaspoonful of brown sugar, and one teaspoonful of cream.

Wash all bric-a-brac in lukewarm water, softened with a little pearline. Place them all away in store closets or drawers.

Clean the chandeliers with the following: One ounce of oxalic acid, six ounces of rotten stone, all in powder; one ounce of sweet oil, and sufficient water to make a paste.

Apply in small proportion and rub dry with a flannel or leather. Then protect the brass work of gas fixtures with Swiss muslin or tarletan, arranged tastefully and in such a way that it will not ignite.

Last of all the kitchen and store closets, sinks, and drains should be thoroughly cleansed. For the latter, dissolve copperas in water, one quarter of a pound to a gallon. Pour into the drains. Chloride of lime, one-half pound to a gallon, will have the same effect. Get rid of all your old pots, pans, and rubbish. Leave every thing sweet and clean. Remove all paper from shelves and every particle of grease from everything. Leave exposed in small saucers and in chinks and cracks, a cockroach poison. A teacupful of well-bruised plaster of paris mixed with double the quantity of oatmeal, to which a little sugar is added, is one of the best exterminators known.

Do not forget to examine the roof for leaks, and see that the shutters are in good order.

Before leaving the house remove the lower rods from the awnings and draw them down to the sill of the window, where they should be securely fastened. This prevents the dirt and dust from settling in the cracks of the awnings and the uneven fading so often seen. We prefer to have our awnings entirely removed, placing on the inside of the windows dark-green shades, which must be well pulled down to keep out dust and protect the inside shutters.

Finally, as a last precaution, go back to that storeroom in which are your carpets, woolens, furs, &c. Place in a high iron pot on an old wooden chair a piece of stick sulphur. Ignite it, after first removing any gilt ornaments or frames from the room.

Then close up the room securely and go away contented and happy in the reflection that your Summer will be enjoyable and that when you return to your sweet, clean home your Winter work will have been well started.

K. G. T.

TO OBSERVE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Johns Hopkins Expeditions to Work with Naval Observatory.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—The Johns Hopkins University expeditions to observe the solar eclipse will work in unison with the United States Naval Observatory and under the supervision of the latter.

The Johns Hopkins party will include Dr. Joseph S. Ames, Professor of Physics; Dr. N. E. Dorsey, Associate in Physics; L. E. Jewell, Assistant in Practical Photography and Spectroscopy, and Herbert M. Reese, W. B. Huff, L. A. Parsons, and N. E. Gilbert of the graduate department of Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy.

Dr. Ames, with the graduate students, and Prof. R. W. Wood of the University of Wisconsin will be stationed at Pinehurst, N. C., and Mr. Jewell will go to Griffin, Ga.

Grating spectroscopes, polariscopes, spectroscopes, and cameras will be used in the observations. The observations of the Naval Observatory will be divided among five parties. At Pinehurst there will be four astronomers from Washington, under the direction of Prof Skinner; the Johns Hopkins party, and a party from the Coast and Goedetic Survey, under Prof. G. A. Bauer. At Griffin, Ga., there will be one Naval Observatory party, consisting of Dr. L. S. Mitchell of Columbia University, Prof. Henry Crew and Dr. Tatall of the Northwestern University, Dr. W. J. Humphreys of the University of Virginia, and L. E. Jewell of the Johns Hopkins University. Prof. S. J. Brown, Astronomical Director of the Naval Observatory, who has general supervision of all the parties engaged in the investigations, will conduct observations at Barnesville, Ga.

Prof. Skinner's party will use a large photoheliograph, giving an image of the sun 4½ inches in diameter for obtaining photographs of the corona, and, more particularly, the inner corona; also, several photographic telescopes, principally for obtaining the outer extension of the corona on a smaller scale.

A special object will be the attempt to obtain pictures of the corona by the light of a color, in which the corona is particularly rich, and, at the same time, to cut off the sky illumination as much as possible.

The apparatus of the Johns Hopkins party will consist of one concave-grating spectroscope, one plane-grating spectroscope, three polariscopes, two stroboscopes, and a visual. With the grating spectroscopes, the principal effort will be made to secure the ultra-violet spectrum, the reversing layer and atmosphere being particularly rich in ultra-violet radiations. Prof. R. W. Wood will make a special attempt to study the course of the eclipse shadow bands. Prof. L. A. Bauer and the Coast Geodetic Survey party will observe the earth's magnetism.

At Barnesville, Ga., large scale photographs will be taken of the corona, and the photoheliographs will be used for obtaining photographs of the prominences and the inner corona with five photographic telescopes mounted upon a polar axis for obtaining the greater extension of the corona upon a smaller scale. Photographs of the reversing layer, the chromosphere, and the corona will be taken with a prismatic camera by Prof. H. K. Lord of the Ohio State University. Prof. J. J. Lee and a few others at the station, will use telescopes for sketching the corona, as seen by the eye.

YERKES ECLIPSE OBSERVERS.

Party Will Go to Wadesborough, N. C., with Delicate Apparatus.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMS BAY, Wis., May 12.—Astronomers of the Yerkes Observatory will study the approaching total eclipse of the sun Monday, May 28, from a station at Wadesborough, N. C. The party will be composed of Profs. George E. Hale, Edward E. Barnard, Edwin B. Frost, and G. Willis Ritchey of the Yerkes Observatory, Madison, Wis.; H. M. Goodwin and A. A. Noyes of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and others.

The instruments and equipments have been shipped to Wadesborough, which is a favorite location for eclipse observers. The party sent by the Smithsonian Institution will be located there, as will also the parties sent by the British Astronomical Association and Princeton University.

The duration of the period of totality at Wadesborough has been calculated by Prof. Frost to be 91 3-10 seconds. It is only during this limited time that valuable observations can be made. One of the most important instruments for the Yerkes observation party is a photographic telescope with six inches aperture and sixty-two feet focal length. With this instrument photographs of the corona from sixteen to twenty inches in diameter will be secured.

Photographic plates, 25 by 30 inches, will be used. A number of these will be mounted on a long carriage so arranged that when an exposure is completed, a fresh plate can be substituted instantaneously.

Ten spectroscopes will be used to determine the physical and chemical nature of the sun's atmosphere close to the surface, at the base of the chromosphere and at greater distances, and in the corona itself. The particular work which Prof. Hale will undertake is to measure the heat radiation of the corona. To make these measurements a large image of the corona will be formed by a twenty-inch concave mirror, which will receive light from a Smithsonian Institution heliostat.

This image will fall on a bolometer, which, when used in connection with a very sensitive galvanometer, is capable of detecting a change in temperature of less than one hundred-thousandth of a degree.

Attempts will be made to measure the heat radiation of the corona, both in the bright streamers and in the less brilliant rifts. Some members of the party are already on their way to Wadesborough.

SUGAR TRUST HALED INTO CHANCERY

Stockholder Says Surplus Is Used to Fight the Arbuckles.

WANTS PROFITS DISCLOSED

Denies Legal Right of American Sugar Company to Go Into Coffee and Spice Business—Injunction Threatened.

TRENTON, N. J., May 12.—Robert J. Trimble, a stockholder of the American Sugar Refining Company, on Monday, through his attorney, Charles Benner of 135 Broadway, New York, will file a bill of complaint in the Chancery Court calling upon his company to make a statement of its affairs, and particularly to show what has been done with the enormous surplus in connection with an alleged coffee and spice deal. The stockholders, according to Mr. Trimble, want to learn something of the company's financial transactions, including its dealing with concerns absorbed since its organization.

It is related in the bill that the American Sugar Refining Company was organized in January, 1891, and that its objects as set forth in the incorporation papers are "the buying, refining, and sale of sugar." It is alleged that the company has also embarked in the coffee and spice business, which is not authorized in the franchise, and it is alleged that the company has never made a full report of its yearly profits and surplus to the stockholders.

The bill states that the stock was divided into 375,000 shares at 7 per cent. preferred and also 375,000 shares of common stock, and that the sugar business was so profitable for years that a 12 per cent. dividend was paid on the common stock. It is stated that the company owns sugar refineries in different States, and also controls their capital stock, and that among those companies are the Franklin, the Spreckels, the McGraham of Pennsylvania, and the Louisiana Company. But because the American Company has never made a full report to the stockholders of the companies it controlls, and the stocks it holds, the complainant is unable to name all the companies and the financial condition of each.

The complainant further says in his bill, upon information and belief, that the American Company had in January, 1900, and still has, many millions of dollars of undivided profits, and that after full payments on the preferred stock and the setting aside of a reasonable capital, the remainder, a surplus of millions, "should belong to the common stockholders" of the company and be divided among them, but that this surplus was not so divided, and it is alleged that the amount of the surplus and its disposal has been concealed from them.

After stating that Arbuckle Brothers are engaged in the sale of coffee and spices, the bill says that the American Sugar Company, since its incorporation, has been controlled by a trust. It is also said that the Directors of the company have formed the plan of bringing the company into a combination to reduce competition and monopolize the business of sugar refining in the United States, and to force Arbuckle Brothers into the combination by employing the surplus of the company in reducing the price of refined sugar so that it cannot be sold at a profit, the object being to destroy competition.

The complainant asks the Chancery Court to compel the American Sugar Refining Company, its officers, agents, and servants, to make full, true, direct, and specific answer to all things set forth in the bill of complaint, especially these questions:

1. What amount of the capital of the defendant company is invested in refineries and real estate directly owned by the company?
2. What amount of the capital of the company is invested in the stock of other companies?
3. What are the names and locations of the companies and the amount of capital stock of each company in which the defendant company owns stock, and what is the amount of stock owned in each company?
4. What are the balance sheets of the defendant company at the close of each year's business from the incorporation to the present time?
5. What were the balance sheets of each of the companies owned or controlled by ownership of stock, including all companies in which the defendant companies own a stock interest, giving such balance sheets from the close of the fiscal years of each in 1898 and 1899, or stating as near as may be the balances of the said different companies at the close of the last fiscal year of the defendant company?

The American Company has a month in which to make answer to the bill of complaint, and after the answer is made the lawyer of the complainant, if the answer be not sufficient, will make application for an injunction restraining the Sugar Trust from carrying on business beyond the buying, refining, and sale of sugar in accordance with the franchise. Mr. Trimble and other stockholders hope to be able to get at the true facts about the alleged effort of the Sugar Trust to control the coffee and spice business of this country and elsewhere as well as the sugar trade.

We are the largest tailoring house in the world because we give you the largest value. Money back if you think otherwise.

Special sale of blue, gray and black serges, alpaca lined, tailored in the smartest manner, suit to order, $20.00. Topcoat, $18.00. Overcoat, of several shades of Oxford, silk lined and faced to edge, $22.00. We recommend black findings, absolutely fast. We have fashion models for inspection.

Fashion booklet, samples, tape measure and measuring guide free on application.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

PANAMA MAY BE SEIZED.

Revolution in Colombia More Serious than Supposed.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 12.—The steamer San Juan, which arrived to-day from Central American ports, reports that the revolution in Colombia is far more serious than cablegrams from Panama would lead one to suppose. The chief officer of the steamer said:

"The claim of the Colombian Government that the revolution has been suppressed is absurd. The revolutionists are increasing in strength every day, and Panama is liable to fall into their hands at any time. They are not only better armed than the Government forces, but they secretly have the sympathy of the people, who have become greatly incensed at the arbitrary acts of the Government.

"Prominent citizens of Panama have been imprisoned on suspicion and many unjustifiable acts have been done. The Panama Star and Herald suppresses the news out of deference to the Government, and the correspondents are not permitted to send the true facts by cable."

The steamer left Panama April 25 and stopped only at Acapulco. She brought no passengers.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:45	Sun sets...7:08	Moon sets...3:56

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:31	Gov. Isl'd...6:51	H. Gate...8:47
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:47	Gov. Isl'd...7:14	H. Gate...9:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MAY 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Manitou, London	.....	2:00 P. M.

MONDAY, MAY 14.

Therese, Trinidad	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 15.

Arnold Luyken, Inagua and Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:30 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Oceanic, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	

THURSDAY, MAY 17.

Araucania, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Columbia, Plymouth and Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
San Juan, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Santiago, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ydun, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MAY 13.

Amazonense, Para, April 26.
British Queen, Antwerp, April 28.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, April 30.
Itaka, Havana, May 8.
Kansas City, Savannah, May 11.
La Gascogne, Havre, May 6.
Oevenum, Lisbon, April 25.
Stiklestad, Shields, April 23.
Victoria, Gibraltar, April 29.
Vigilancia, Havana, May 9.

MONDAY, MAY 14.

Antillia, Nassau, May 10.
Bernicia, Shields, April 28.
Colorado, Brunswick, May 11.
Furnesia, Glasgow, May 3.
Louisiana, New Orleans, May 9.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, May 3.

TUESDAY, MAY 15.

Adirondack, Port Limon, May 8.
Excelsior, New Orleans, May 9.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, May 5.
Marco Minghetti, Gibraltar, May 2.
Menominee, London, May 4.
Phil

PALMER DEMOCRATS SPEAK

Chances of an Independent Ticket Seem to be Slight.

Silver Coinage Plank Would Make Republican Votes—Hope for Acceptable Platform — Candidates Favored Above Bryan.

In view of the approaching National Conventions and the forecasts of platforms and candidates, as voiced by leaders of the two great parties, THE NEW YORK TIMES in the last week addressed a letter to the delegates to the Palmer and Buckner Convention, in order that some estimate may be formed of the attitude of gold Democrats in the Presidential campaign. The questions contained in the letter were as follows:

1. If Bryan is renominated, would you favor the nomination of a candidate by the gold Democrats?

2. If Bryan should withdraw, who, in your judgment, would be the strongest candidate for the Democratic Party?

3. If Bryan and McKinley are the only candidates, for which of the two ought gold Democrats to vote?

Sufficient time has not elapsed since the letter was sent out for the majority of the Indianapolis Convention delegates to answer, but the replies so far in come from territory widely separated, and they make an interesting presentation of opinions in various parts of the country on the points embraced in the questions.

There seems to be substantial unanimity in the view that since the gold standard may be regarded as established, occasion for a gold Democrat candidate against Bryan could probably be furnished only by an aggressive reiteration of the silver coinage plank in the Kansas City platform. Grover Cleveland, Richard Olney, J. Sterling Morton, Senator Donalson Caffery, William C. Whitney, Augustus Van Wyck, Admiral Dewey, David B. Hill, Admiral Schley, and Rufus W. Peckham are indicated as acceptable candidates, in the event of Bryan's withdrawal. Opinions differ as to a choice between McKinley and Bryan. The responses explain in general the reasons for the variation.

Views of some of the delegates follow:

JOHN CADWALADER, Philadelphia.—In reply to your first question, I think a separate nomination by the Democrats useless this year. The opportunity was wasted in 1896 by nominating two worthy men who were obviously not candidates for election. The party should have named men then who would be available to-day.

To your second question, I reply that, in my opinion, the candidate should come from New York. The strongest names are probably William C. Whitney and Judge Van Wyck. Of course Mr. Cleveland, if considered, would be recognized as from New York.

The third question cannot be answered at this time. Mr. Bryan presents a most embarrassing alternative. He is a man of fair origin, average education, and good early associations, especially when his relations to the late Senator Trumbull are remembered. A misapprehension very generally exists that he is an obscure and self-made man. Mr. Bryan, if he presents his honest convictions on the questions discussed by him in support of the Chicago resolutions, of course lacks the mental capacity to be considered for the Presidency. On the other hand, if he does not express his true beliefs and his intelligence is not at fault, then his lack of integrity disqualifies him. Mr. McKinley may before November, however, render it imperative to secure his defeat by almost any sacrifice, and the choice of evils must then be made.

CHARLES C. MUMFORD, Providence.—In reply to your first question, it seems to me that if Bryan is renominated it would not be advisable for the Gold Democrats to nominate a third candidate. The situation is not parallel to that of four years ago, and I think that the nomination of a third party would simply divide the strength of the opposition of Bryan.

(2.) I do not know that my opinion as to the strongest candidate for the Democratic Party in the event of Bryan's withdrawal is of any value. It would almost seem that, from the point of view of vote-getting, the strongest candidate would be the one who is most thoroughly committed to Populism in its most offensive phases. The one who in my judgment would be most entitled to the votes of the old-line Democrats would perhaps be Richard Olney of Massachusetts.

(3.) In reply to your third question, if Bryan and McKinley are the only candidates, I shall feel it my duty to support McKinley, not by any means because I am in sympathy with everything that has transpired in the last four years, nor because I am in sympathy with the present imperialistic tendencies, but because I believe that the Democratic Party with Bryan at its head is incompetent to manage the affairs of the country. The election of Bryan would mean the triumph of all the forces of unrest and turbulence, and would be a disaster which almost any means that are honorable should be taken to avert.

C. VEY HOLMAN, Bangor, Me.—In case of Bryan's renomination on a platform consistent with historic Democratic positions on fundamental questions, I should not favor a separate nomination, in view of the total lack of organization which has characterized Gold Democratic management since 1896. Any attempt to revivify the Chicago platform of 1896 should be vigorously opposed by every honest Democrat. The utter failure of leadership on the part of Bynum and his successor, Peabody, is responsible for the non-existence of a Gold Democratic organization as a factor of importance in the present political situation, but that fact relieves no individual of his personal responsibility in the cause of good government.

(2) If Mr. Bryan should patriotically withdraw, I believe Admiral Schley to be the strongest candidate the Democratic Party could nominate.

(3) As between Bryan and McKinley, in view of the developments of the last four years, no honest man, whether gold or silver Democrat or high or low tariff Republican, should hesitate for a moment to cast his ballot against McKinley, the mucilaginous invertebrate who has involved us in entanglements from which the ensuing generation will scarcely succeed in freeing our Government. The contest of four years ago amply demonstrated that this Nation has not yet satisfactorily settled the vital problems of its own internal economic administration. How much less prepared therefore are we to deal off-hand with matters of antipodeal politics, involving complete subversion of every principle of free government for which we have contended during our whole National existence.

ELLIS B. USHER, Lacrosse, Wis.—There is no reason why any Gold Democrats should support Bryan. Bryan is a Socialist and Populist. This year he openly avows doctrines of this sort that were veiled in the Chicago platform of 1896. The country needs the conservative wisdom of the patriotic men who composed the Indianapolis Convention. The only opportunity for them to make themselves effective and a potent force for good is by open co-operation with the Republican Party.

There are no politics to-day that are not new to all of us. Neither party prejudice nor National pride should deter such men from a patriotic duty. The questions of to-day are questions of international importance. The next few years must determine whether we are the United States of America or the United States of the World. I shall act with the Republican Party this year because I see no other course that does not involve the support of doctrines that are utterly abhorrent to free institutions or an attitude of practical negation.

LOUIS DE LA CROIX, Oxford, N. C.—(1) Republican Party squared account with Gold Democrats by passing gold standard bill. There is now no call on Gold Democrats to run a candidate, thus helping the present nonentity to continue in office. (2) Donelson Caffery of Louisiana is a statesman in every sense. (3) Personally there is little choice. True policy would be to secure control of National affairs in hands of those who are opposed to taxation without representation, who favor unqualified free trade, and further banking and currency reform. If these are still Democratic principles, vote for the candidates who represent them.

LOUIS P. EHRICH, Colorado Springs, Col.—The gold standard is immovably established. The battle is now for the basic principle that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. As between inoperative fallacious economic theory and immediate hideous crime against liberty and humanity I cannot hesitate. I answer (1) No; (2) J. Sterling Morton; (3) Bryan.

THEODORE S. NYE, Brooklyn—(1) I do not favor the nomination of a candidate by the Gold Democrats. (2) If Bryan should withdraw, in my judgment Admiral Dewey would be the strongest candidate. He is anyway. (3) If Bryan and McKinley are the only candidates, Gold Democrats should vote for Bryan, the only choice between two evils. I have not changed my views one jot as to the issues of 1896, but conditions have changed, and require a corresponding change in the attitude I shall take.

JOEL A. SPERRY, New Haven—(1) Yes, if it would defeat Bryan. (2) Richard Olney, with a clean, sound Democratic platform, like that of Indianapolis, with a firm, just policy toward our new acquisitions; a tariff for revenue only. Trusts will be cared for by competition. (3) McKinley every time.

JAMES BYRNE, New York—(1) If Bryan is nominated I would not favor the nomination of a candidate by the Gold Democrats. (2) If Bryan should withdraw, the strongest candidate for the Democratic Party would, in my judgment, be Rufus W. Peckham.

GORDON WOODBURY, Manchester, N. H.—(1) Yes. (2) Olney and Morton of Nebraska. (3) It depends on the Kansas City platform. If that indorses the Chicago platform, and the free coinage of silver, then McKinley; if it regards the money question as settled, then Bryan.

EUGENE HAGAN, Topeka, Kan.—(1) It would depend largely upon the platform adopted by convention nominating him. (2) Contingency too remote for conjecture. Presidential candidates sometimes die, but never withdraw. (3) Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

EUCLID MARTIN, Omaha, Neb.—(1) I doubt the wisdom of Gold Democrats nominating any one. (2) Richard Olney. (3) I don't see how Gold Democrats can support either Bryan or McKinley, as issues appear to-day.

J. C. McREYNOLDS, Nashville, Tenn.—(1) Unless present apparent conditions materially change, I would not favor a nomination by Gold Democrats. (2) David B. Hill; personally I should prefer Mr. Olney. (3) For McKinley, without hesitation.

THEODORE SUTRO, New York—(1) No, because we might as well vote for McKinley. (2) That will have to develop later on. (3) For Bryan, unless the sixteen to one doctrine is made the most prominent issue.

JOHN E. SEMMES, Baltimore—(1) No answer. (2) Cleveland. Any Democratic candidate not tainted with financial heresy and Populism should win. (3) McKinley.

EDWARD WINSLOW PAIGE, New York—(1) Yes. (2) Grover Cleveland. (3) Neither. I can still vote for a Democrat, although it would be clumsy for me to have to make up an electoral ticket.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, New York—(1) No. (2) Grover Cleveland. (3) For Bryan.

J. WARREN GREENE, New York—(1) Would favor nominating a Democrat anyway. Don't consider Bryan a Democrat. (2) Cleveland. (3) Don't know.

A. S. BATCHELLOR, Littleton, N. H.—(1) No. (2) Richard Olney. (3) McKinley.

POLITICS IN CONNECTICUT.

Democrats May Get the Governorship Through Republican Dissension.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 12.—What effect the Republican State Convention last Wednesday will have on the political situation in Connecticut the coming Summer and Fall is a problem, which permits of more than one solution at this stage of the game. Every one in touch with the situation knew a couple of weeks ago that Fyler would have the majority of the delegates, and would be re-elected Chairman of the State Central Committee, but the test vote taken on the question of admitting certain delegates from Litchfield County did not show any of the great strength which the Fyler forces had asserted it would. The Fyler delegates were seated by a majority of 27, which out of 467 votes cast is not anything to boast of. This is explained away to some extent by the fact that some of the followers of Fyler voted on general principles on this question as it really had only a trifling bearing on the principal issue—the election of the committee Chairman.

It cannot be denied that Fessenden showed unexpected strength, and for this reason the struggle for supremacy in the Gubernatorial Convention in the Fall will be more bitter than that which has just been fought to a close. It was hoped at one time that during the interim between the Spring and Summer conventions some compromise between the factions could be reached, but owing to the bitterness manifested in the discussions at the convention Wednesday such a thing is now quite out of the question. Of the two candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination Donald T. Warner of Litchfield and George R. McLean of Salisbury, the former, who is Fessenden's man, appears to be in the lead now. But as McLean will have the State Committee back of him and also the prestige of his backers winning out in the preliminary skirmish he will be in a position to make inroads on Warner's strength between now and next September.

The four Republican Congressmen will be renominated without any opposition with the exception of E. J. Hill of the Fourth District, who will have a fight on hand. Although nominally holding aloof from the factional fight in the party, Hill's sympathies have been with Tyler all along, and this naturally has not fostered his friendship with Fessenden. It is probable that Michael Kenealy of Stamford, who was the Republican leader in the last General Assembly, will take the field against Hill. Kenealy was Fessenden's spokesman on the floor of the convention this week.

The Democratic situation is now beginning to attract attention. For the first time for several years the party is fairly well united. The breach caused in 1896 has now been smoothed over to a large extent. Compared to the Republicans, the Democrats are harmony itself. Only two names have been mentioned as possibilities for the Gubernatorial nomination. These are Judge Arthur Wheeler of Bridgeport, and Mayor Homer S. Cummings of Stamford. Judge Wheeler is much an older man than Mayor Cummings, and has been identified with the conservative wing of the party. It is a question, however, if he could be induced to leave the bench, which is well suited to his temperament, to enter a campaign for the Governorship. The conservative Hartford Times has come out in favor of Mayor Cummings. In view of the intense factional feeling in the Republican Party, the election of a Democratic Governor is not a too remote possibility for serious consideration. If elected, Mayor Cummings would make the youngest Governor Connecticut has ever had. He has shown, however, much executive capacity in his administration as Mayor of Stamford, so far, and has many qualities which would commend him, owing to the peculiar situation in the State.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The Liquor Traffic Denounced by Dr. Cranfill of Texas.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 12.—Hostilities against the liquor traffic were begun in the Southern Baptist Convention to-day. The Rev. J. B. Cranfill of Texas introduced a resolution declaring the enmity of the Southern Baptists against the traffic in every way. Congress was denounced for nullifying the law abolishing the canteen and the establishment of the army canteen. Saloons are declared to be blots on our civilization. The resolution will be adopted.

This morning's session was largely devoted to the discussion of the centenary or 1900 movement, which aims to make the year memorable in the Church's history. It is proposed to have committees in all Church Association States hold meetings to let the people know just what they are doing and what they should do.

The afternoon session was taken up by a discussion of the twentieth century movement and the Sunday School Board report. There was a lively discussion of the report of the Centennial Committee.

Its proposal to take three members each from the Home Mission Board, the Foreign Mission Board, and the Sunday School Board and have them lead in the mission work in the twentieth century was warmly praised by Dr. Cambrall of Texas.

Rev. Dr. W. E. Hatcher, a venerable delegate from Richmond, Va., stirred up a lively debate by declaring for State's rights in church affairs. He said the proposed board of nine would be a homeless concern, who would assume to dictate to churches and State associations what they should give to missions.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS MEET.

Convention Called for June 7—Bryan Men Control State Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, May 12.—The Democratic State Central Committee, at its meeting here to-day, unanimously settled upon Waterbury as the place for the State Convention to nominate delegates to the Kansas City Convention. The gathering will take place on June 7. Meibert B. Cary, Chairman of the State Central Committee, handed in his resignation to take effect immediately after the convention.

A preamble, offered as an amendment on the draft of the National Committee published Feb. 22, was knocked out, and the original draft adopted. This was due to the free silver and Bryan element, who were in the majority. The meeting was a demonstration in favor of Bryan and the Chicago platform.

CIRCUS STARS AT HOME

Horse Car Residence of Former Bareback Riders.

THEIR GREEN OLD AGE

"Jim" Cooke Tells of the Old Days in the Ring, When He Rode with Many Shows.

On one of the side streets of Corona, L. I., near a blacksmith's shop and nestling away behind a clump of big trees, as if shrinking from the noise and clatter of this busy world, is one of the queerest dwellings to be found for many miles about New York.

The main portion of this residence is an old horse car, one side facing the street, the goodly supply of windows being hung with dainty white curtains. A rear extension of the same height and about the same size as the car, projects into a little yard. A little further back is another ancient horse car, which does duty as a stable. The stable yard is inclosed by a fence made of many different kinds of wire, and the yard is alive with poultry, and three or four dogs stretch out and sun themselves on warm days.

The dwelling house has two rooms. That in the rear extension is a dining room and kitchen. The front is the parlor and sitting room, which is almost entirely taken up with a big bed, spread with spotless counterpane. The walls are hung with portraits of horses and men and women in various bespangled costumes, such as are worn by acrobats in the circus and on the stage. The interior is fairly shiny with neatness and cleanliness and suggests a somewhat overgrown doll's house.

This liliputian residence is the home of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Cooke, for nearly half a century the most famous bareback riders of the circus ring.

The youthful residents of Corona pass the little dwelling every day without an extra heart beat, regarding its tenants as ordinary mortals, not realizing that this kindly old couple have made countless thousands of youthful eyes open wide in wonder and amazement, and unnumbered hearts almost stop beating with ecstatic admiration and longing, as in gilt and spangles they swept around the magic ring, tip-toeing and pirouetting on the backs of careering steeds.

Many thousands of busy men throughout the length and breadth of the land can look back to their childhood days, the great white days when the circus came to town, and, amid the intoxicating and never-to-be-forgotten aroma of the wonderful function, hear the extra blare of trumpets announcing the entrance of "Mme. Charlotte De Berg, the world's unquestioned premier equestrienne."

In fancy they can see a creature of almost more than earthly loveliness, in radient and abbreviated costume being lifted to the back of a splendid charger and then away like the wind around the ring, followed by the lovelt eyes of the youthful male portion of the assembled throng, who then and there laid desperate plans of abduction and elopement. That glorious creature was Mrs. Cooke.

And the splendid gentleman in swallow-tail coat, pink tights, high hat, and shiny boots, whose hand lightly lifted this vision of loveliness on to the horse's back, and who gracefully cracked the whip with loud reports, urging on the flying animal to even greater bursts of speed. This was Mr. Cooke. Later on the awe-inspiring performance the reckless being in pink tights who executed the most daring feats on the back of the flying horse and afterward leaped with a somersault over the backs of six horses, two elephants, and three camels standing side by side. This also was Mr. Cooke.

"Old Jim Cooke," they call him now in Corona, and his circus days are ended forever. For forty-nine years he rode horses bareback in half the big cities of the world, and for more than thirty years he and his wife have appeared on the show bills of every big circus in this country and Europe.

Their little residence now is scarcely larger than one of the great gilded chariots in which in years gone by they used to ride in the "grand spectacular street pageants and scenic carnivals" that preceded the performances. The whole front of their dwelling would not suffice for one of the posters that once on barns and dead walls announced their equestrian accomplishments. Old Jim Cooke says that their home in Corona pretty fairly answers the burning question of the world's youth, "What becomes of the circus people?"

WHAT THE OLD LIFE WAS.

The old circus man was found at home yesterday and while his single cart horse was munching the mid-day meal of oats, talked about circuses in general. The long life in the foul atmosphere of tents and nights of travel by wagon and rail seems to have made little impression on the man. His hair is gray and rheumatism has begun its ravages, but the eye is clear and the physique and complexion is that of robust health.

"When did I begin the business?" he said in answer to the inevitable question.

"Well, my mother was a performer in my father's circus and a performance was given in Glasgow, Scotland, on the evening of June 23, 1840. She rode on a lion cage in the grand entry, and at 2 o'clock on the following morning I was born. I guess I joined the circus then, for I staid with it from that hour. My father, Thomas E. Cooke, was the leading circus man of Great Britain then, as my grandfather had been before him. In fact, my ancestors for 300 years back were showmen, and I guess I just took to it naturally. I took my first riding lesson when I was three years old and got to look on a horse as a sort of member of the family.

"At five years of age I was billed as a regular performer and used to be able to ride around standing on the horse's back. Of course we used the pad, or flat saddle, then, and a little shaver like me doing the trick used to bring lots of applause. This swelled my head, and led me to try other things besides horseback riding. I began to learn leaping, and was soon the star leaper of the show.

At the age of fifteen I was the champion leaper of the world. Of the world, mind you. I could turn a single somersault over twenty horses. And, mind you, in those days the springboards were only two and one-half feet from the ground and not four and six feet as they have them now.

"It was the custom then for circus proprietors to farm out performers, and, as I was too valuable for the provinces, the old gentleman finally leased my services to Ashley's Amphitheatre, in London, and there, in 1855, I met Matilda Burke. She was doing a bareback turn and was the first woman rider ever seen in England.

"She was an Irish girl, born in Athlone. Her father was a theatrical manager, and all her sisters were actresses. She had decided to be a circus rider, and at 11 years of age was apprenticed to a man named Amedy, who ran a small show in Irish towns. She soon became too valuable for Amedy, and went to London. Although she was getting $200 a week and I but a hundred, I made love to her, and we were sweethearts for five years, when we were married. From 1861 to 1864 we toured France, Spain and Portugal.

"We first went to Spain with the Circo Chinizille, an Italian organization, where my wife, as 'Tillie Burke,' scored an immense success, receiving many rich gifts from the spectators. Then we toured Portugal with the Circo Deprice, which was really the show of Tom Price, an old English circus man. From Portugal we went to Paris, and rode in the Circe de l'Emperatrice and Circe Napoleon, where we appeared before the Emperor and Empress and many other famous people. We were the leading people of the shows, and my wife was the only bareback equestrienne in Europe.

"In 1854, Howse & Cushing's American circus was showing in London, and it was there I met James Robinson, one of the greatest bareback riders that ever lived. Robinson was born in Canada, and his name was James Fitzgerald. He was adopted in early life by John Robinson, the old American showman, and took the latter's name. Robinson was about five years older than I when he rode in London and we became warm friends. In 1863 my wife and I were engaged by Seth B. Howse and landed in America in May of that year with our own string of horses and a contract for two years at $500 a week. Howse's circus was the biggest in the country then and traveled over the country by wagon, using 400 horses in the work of transportation. Those were the tiring days, but they are pleasant to look back on, and we made plenty of money. We usually made jumps of eighteen miles, though we often rode forty miles between show towns. We gave the evening performance beginning at 6 o'clock, and then by daylight next morning would be on the move.

"My wife and I, being stars, had our own buggy to ride in and were able to sleep later than many of the others and then overtake the caravan en route. Everybody went much without sleep, however, and all were accustomed to snatch a nap anywhere, often sleeping while riding horseback or in a buggy.

"It was this year that my wife took the name of Charlotte De Berg. Mr. Howse remembered that her name was Burke, but her first name, Mathilda, remained in his memory as Charlotte, and when we arrived in this country we found that she had been extensively billed as Mme. Charlotte De Berg. She never changed the name.

"Did you ever see her ride? Ah, hers was the act that took. It was none of the slow waltz music that we have nowadays, with all the stopping and bowing and kissing of hands. It was all in and all out. The band struck up a lively clatter, I lifted her into the saddle, and she was away, and I kept the animal moving. It was snap and dash and go right through the act, which did not last over four minutes, but was lively while it lasted. She did not use a clown, but kept right at it, jumping through hoops of daggers, over a wall of torches, over banners, and through hoops of paper and flowers.

"She used big brown bays, and not the white horses which are used now, because their color hides the presence of the rosin on their backs. She wore her flounces longer than the women riders of to-day, but not long enough to prevent the free use of her limbs. The least clothes don't make the best women riders.

IN THE CIVIL WAR DAYS.

"Well, to get back to the show, we traveled through the South during the two years I'm speaking of, and kept close to the big Union camps, where people were turned away from the doors. I remember we showed for a week at a camp where there were nearly 100,000 soldiers. The following Monday we were going to open again, but found that the camp had been suddenly moved and there was nothing left but the circus tents. It didn't take long to find another camp, and the soldiers went wild over the circus.

"We closed our engagement in 1865. We then got an engagement with L. B. Lent's Amphitheatre, on Fourteenth Street, opposite Tony Pastor's Theatre. Our riding created a sensation.

"Jim Robinson was riding there also, and many a night that sly devil got a fine supper at the expense of young bloods of the town by telling them that Mme. De Berg had promised to join the group and was expected every minute, while the little woman was safely home in bed. She became all the rage, and her grace and wonderful horsemanship were the cause of Fifth Avenue people attending the circus. Then we toured four years with J. M. Frenche's 'Oriental Caravan,' and later with Frank A. Robbins's show.

"In 1875 we had saved a good, big fortune, and it was then that I put up a big stable and hotel at Newtown, where until 1881 I wintered and trained the horses of Barnum, Robbins and other shows. I also boarded the performers and taught riding. Scores of bareback riders, men and women, who are famous to-day, got their first lessons there.

"But the fact that I never learned to read or write told against me as a business man, and I lost nearly all I had in this venture. Two years of this time, however, I and my wife spent traveling in South America with the Carlo Brothers' Circus. These fine acrobats induced us to put money into a scheme for traveling by water with a show and we bought a schooner and traveled for two years all over the South American coast, until we finally disbanded and scattered. Some of the performers were never able to return to America. I started a small twenty-horse show of my own in 1880 and ran it for two years, but a performer is not a manager, and we went back to Robbins's Circus. We made more money and tried the restaurant business in Columbia, S. C. We couldn't get rid of a hankering for settling down. But we couldn't, and finally came back to New York.

"We tried keeping a little candy store in Long Island City for a time, and in 1890 moved to Newtown. We were both getting too old to ride, and somehow all the money we ever made had slipped through our hands. We had lost $25,000 in cash in eleven years. I took charge of the Royal Arcanum Clubhouse as janitor, and Mrs. Cook became janitress at the Catholic Church.

"In 1892 I became restless and rode for a week with Barnum's show at Madison Square Garden. I had become too old, however, and then tried driving one of the show wagons for awhile. This was worse than anything, however, and I came back to Corona and built this little mansion. The Catholic Church finally found that it couldn't have a woman janitor, and since then we've been picking up a little living as best we can.

"I have a horse and wagon and do all sorts of trucking. My wife can do anything. My horse is pretty old—just right for circus riding, for a horse is never very useful in the ring until he is about fourteen or fifteen years old. I have my horse trained to dance a little just for my amusement, and my dogs can do all sorts of tricks.

"Our house is small, but quite large enough for us two, and the beauty of it is there's no mortgage on it. I guess we'll end our days here, but we've got lots of time yet, and I guess after all we are just as well off as most old circus people are—"

There was a knock at the door, and a small boy of Corona appeared.

"Mr. Cook, mamma says here's 10 cents she owes you for hauling that barrel of water, and she wants you to bring another to-morrow," he piped.

The old circus man advanced upon the urchin, and with a twinkle in his eye made a graceful bow, such as delights the eye of the throng in the circus tent when the performer has finished his act and kissed his hand.

"Tell your mother, sonny," he said, "that I am at her service."

A TESTIMONIAL TO-NIGHT.

Mr. and Mrs. Cook are so well thought of by their large circle of acquaintances on Long Island that a testimonial entertainment for the benefit of the couple will be held this evening at Warwick Hall, Corona. The affair is under the direction of the professional women of Elmhurst. Among those who will appear are Tony Pastor, Russell brothers, Fred Hallen and Mollie Fuller, Joseph Miron, Catherine Lanyard, and Flora Russell.

"Jim" Cook was asked yesterday if today were he able, would he go back to circus life.

"Yes, Sir. In a minute," was the reply.

BRYAN-COFFEY COALITION.

Report of a Projected New Democratic Organization in Kings.

Plans are said to be forming for the establishment of a new Democratic organization in Kings County. Senator Michael J. Coffee, Warden Patrick Hayes, and other Bryan men, who are more or less persona non grata in Willoughby Street, are said to be behind the movement. A meeting to further the scheme will be held on either Tuesday or Wednesday evening next. Representatives from every Assembly district in the county are expected to be present.

So far as could be learned last night, it is the intention of those interested to hold primaries, to elect a County General Committee, and to choose a contesting delegation to the Kanasa City Convention. It is claimed by the promoters of the movement that the regular organization is secretly opposed to Bryan, and will lend itself to any effort to prevent his nomination. The Bryanites declare that it is necessary for them to have an organization to defeat attempts to suppress sentiment for their candidate.

It is the purpose, it is said, to organize in every Assembly district and endeavor this Fall to wrest control from the regular organization. It is believed that if the organization is effected as planned, Senator Coffey will be made its leader.

MRS. LANGTRY'S FAREWELL.

Expresses Her Gratitude in Boston for Kind Treatment.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 12.—Mrs. Langtry, who has been playing "The Degenerates" to crowded houses at the Hollis Street Theatre this week, was called upon to-night for a speech. She was feeling very happy over the way she has been treated here, as is evinced by what she said:

"I am very glad to have this opportunity of expressing my gratitude at the overwhelming reception and the very kind treatment that has been accorded me by the press and public of Boston. I do feel grateful to you. Boston has never shown me so warmly its heart. I am sailing on the 23d on the New England and I shall carry with me the warmest feeling of gratitude and hopes for a future visit. I hope and know you will give me the same fair hearing that you have given me this time."

There was much applause, and the actress paused, and then said: "As I say to my stage daughter in the play, I hope you don't believe everything you read. Please don't. I do assure you that everything I don't say and everything I don't do afford the best copy in newspaper parlance. [Laughter and applause.]

"The unvarying courtesy and kindness of the American people touches me very deeply. Good-bye; good luck to you all, and good wishes to every town I have played in on this tour."

CUBAN ORPHAN SCHOOL

Conditions of the Kindergarten and the Normal Work.

MANY THINGS ARE NEEDED

Children Come in Badly Neglected State —What the Government is Beginning to Do.

The following extracts from private letters, written home by Miss Mary A. Knight, head kindergartener at the Havana Industrial School for Orphans, tells something of the interesting work that is being done in Cuba by the Government. Miss Knight is a resident of New York, and attended the Normal School here, where she took the kindergarten course. She was born in Cuba, where her father, at that time, was in business, and where the family spent the Winters, and has spoken Spanish from her infancy. She has relatives in Cuba, and is familiar with the country, and was well fitted for the position, to which she has been appointed by the Government. She started for Havana on the transport Sedgwick on Feb. 10. The extracts from her letters date from her arrival. They give an idea of the work as she found it.

"It breaks one's heart," she writes, "to see this poor emaciated race. Every other person you meet has the hollow consumptive cough, and all the children have such sore eyes. I am to teach the kindergarten in English, but the normal students in Spanish. I have made friends with a little black baby, a year and a half old, who lives opposite. She comes tottering over to see me, and is such a picture—bright face, clusters of woolly brains all over her head tied with ribbons. She wears short stockings, shoes, a little chemise, and a wool sack, and that is all on these cold days.

"This building"—old Spanish barracks in one of the worst parts of Havana, near the docks, used for the school—"is so large that four times around the inner court balcony is a mile. The trained nurses we have here are in charge of the infirmaries, which are on the third stories at the two ends of the building and isolated. The house physician came the other day. The class of Americans down here is very ordinary. They are domineering to the Cubans, who are not very fond of them. My room begins to look pretty and comfortable, but I cannot arrange everything for the carpenters are still at work.

"Our schedule for teaching has been decided upon and I shall begin at 7 o'clock in the morning. Our normal pupils are all orphans, most of them poor, forlorn creatures, so dependent and hungry for affection. They call me 'little mother,' and come and pet me whenever opportunity offers. They began by kissing my hand, but I told them I did not like that, so they kiss my shoulders or back, just as it happens. I am as nice to them as I can be, but do not feel like kissing them or being kissed. The hard part of this place is that my sympathies are so constantly worked upon.

"Twenty children came last Saturday night, all unhappy and crying. I talked and played with them, and in half an hour they were all smiling. As soon as they arrive they have to be fitted out with shoes, stockings, dresses, chemises, towels, brushes, &c. The children were so dirty that the teachers did not like to touch them. It took me all the afternoon to show the supervisors and nurses how to bathe them, wash their heads, and comb them with fine combs, for they needed immediate attention. They were in such bad condition that we finally decided to have their heads shaved and sent for a barber. Then the tears came, but they obeyed me beautifully.

"The homes from which most of the children have come are opposed to our ways, and some of the religious teachers have told them that their religion would be changed and frightened the children with a lot of nonsense. Then they send us children with whooping cough, fever, sore throats, &c. They would not allow our house physician to examine them when they reached us, and many of them had to be sent back. I have a class in English every day, and am teaching our old colored cook to read and write.

"Things creep along with characteristic slowness in this country. But while the regular work has not begun, my days are full, teaching English, setttling our rooms, and making myself generally useful. A little orphan, three years old, came this afternoon, and I have been trying to win her heart. I think I have succeeded. She calls me 'mamaita,' (little mother,) as they all do, and follows me around like a little poodle. I am quite contented, as long as I can do for the little ones.

"If you have an opportunity to collect books, pictures, &c., do so, and send them down here. If any one could be interested enough to furnish a sort of reception room, we need it badly—one furnished with two good-sized rugs, framed pictures, wicker lounge with pillows, books, lamp, table blotter, and inkstand.

"Such a field as there would be here for a branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals! I have thought of writing to them. We are all at work cutting out the uniforms for the normal students.

"Sunday we all went to the Episcopal Church, a forlorn wooden building, worse than any I have seen North, even way out in the country, crude and ugly also. The church was full of army people. Outside the door there were crowds of darkies, and I noticed a few in the congregation.

"Things are still in an unsettled state in the school, and we are all busy and tired. The small children are now coming in daily, but the normal students come slowly. Yesterday a girl eighteen years old had two of her younger sisters come to us. They were so dirty that the water in which they were bathed had to be changed three times. The older one had been making a living breaking stones in the road in a little village near here, and was paid 5 cents for every two yards. The three had lived together on what the eldest had earned. The expression of their faces, peaked and suffering, would make you cry. They were finally obliged to come to us. I am teaching the normal pupils 'My Country 'Tis of Thee,' but they are slow at learning English. I have had an appropriation given me for a piano, and am to have thirty feet of boxes around my room for flowers.

"I am trying now to have rooms fitted up, where the women can make 'dulces,' sweet preserves, &c., and another, where they can sell them, a sort of woman's exchange.

"When the building is completed, we are to have 450 girls living in the house, averaging in age from three to twenty-one years. The children all sleep in dormitories, every thirty having a supervisor, who sleeps in the same room and has entire charge of them. Every child is examined daily, and, if not well, is taken to the house physician.

"I am the only teacher who can speak both Spanish and English, and have had a great deal of talking to do in consequence, but now we have an interpreter living here."

GOVERNMENT MAY STEP IN.

District Attorney Watches St. Louis Car Strikers—Compromise Efforts So Far Fruitless.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—An earnest effort was made to-day to settle the street railway strike by means of arbitration along the lines suggested by H. Woodward and other employers of union labor. The efforts came to nothing, however, as the strikers and street car companies could not be brought together on any proposition involving the recognition of the union in the manner desired.

The effort at compromise began with a meeting at Walhalla Hall this morning, after which the citizen committee waited upon President Whittaker and Attorney Lehman of the Transit Company. Propositions which the company were willing to accept were found to be unsatisfactory to the union and vice versa, so that after trips back and forth the committee of union labor employers found their mission far from accomplishment. Still hopeful that a settlement might be reached they tried to arrange another conference for to-night, but Mr. Whittaker announced that he was on the point of leaving the city, to be absent until Monday, and the conference was declared off until that time. The Grievance Committee of the strikers and Mr. Woodward's committee will meet at the Mercantile Club at 9 A. M. Monday.

That the Federal authorities are watching the situation closely is shown by the statement of United States District Attorney Rossier. Mr. Rossier demands that the mail cars be not interfered with, either by barricading the roadways, cutting the wires, or in any other way, and his talk contains a threat that the United States Government may yet take a hand in the strike. The custom of piling stones and old iron on the street car tracks and cutting the wires, which has sprung up only within the last few days, evidently furnishes the inspiration for Mr. Rossier's words, and it is likely the strikers and their sympathizers will heed the warning.

No street cars will be run in St. Louis on Sunday. Chief of Police Campbell considered it necessary that his men should have some rest, and refused to detail them to keep the street car lines open to-morrow. Finding the Chief not to be moved, the street railway people decided to make no attempt to keep the lines open.

With the assistance of the police the transit company succeeded in getting three more of its lines open to-day, although one was put temporarily out of commission by cut wires and barricades. The new lines opened were the Page and Spalding lines of the Lindell Division, and the Laclede Avenue line. In addition, the Belmar, Park Avenue, Compton Heights, and California Avenue lines were operated more or less regularly. No cars were run on any of them, however, after 7 P. M. The Suburban system, as usual, managed to run pretty nearly on schedule time on each of its three divisions. At dusk, however, there was a complete suspension of operations.

In general the fifth day of the strike was rather quiet. A few cases of violence were reported and some shooting was done, but without serious results. A number of arrests on minor charges growing out of the present difficulties were reported. In East St. Louis, where a strike is supposed to be in progress, nearly all the lines are being operated as usual.

An important meeting of the President, Secretaries, and business agents of all the labor unions in the city has been called for 8 o'clock to-morrow evening at Walhalla Hall, when the question of a sympathetic strike in all lines will be considered. Such a strike, the labor leaders say, will not be declared except as a last resort. However, steps will be taken at to-morrow's meeting to authorize the Executive Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Union to call such a strike whenever in their estimation the conditions demand it. In other words, the sympathy strike will be kept as a last card, which will be played only if it becomes necessary to help the street railway men.

PLATT ON VICE PRESIDENCY.

Senator Thomas C. Platt was at his office for a few hours yesterday, and early in the afternoon took a train for Atlantic City. Before leaving he said:

"There is no change in the situation regarding Gov. Roosevelt and the Vice Presidential nomination. The Governor is a candidate for re-nomination for Governor of New York and will not be named by the Philadelphia Convention. Who will be nominated for Vice President is still a question to be settled."

Senator Platt was not inclined to discuss local politics.

B. Altman & Co.

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(Third Floor.)

AT VERY MARKED PRICE REDUCTIONS.

2,000 Pairs Ruffled Muslin Curtains, 3 yards, heretofore 75c. pair, at . 42c.

500 Pairs Muslin Ruffled Curtains, Figured and Dotted, 3 yards, heretofore $1.35 pair, 98c.

300 Pairs Bobbinet Curtains, Frilled, with lace inserting and edge, 3 yards, heretofore $4.00 pair, at . . $2.45

100 Pairs Satin Derby, Lamballe Damask and Mercerized Tapestry Portières, heretofore $8.00 to $12.50 pair, at $5.75

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LACE AND EMBROIDERY, FANCY MOUSSELINE DE SOIE ALL-OVERS and ECRU REAL RENAISSANCE GALOONS, Greatly Below Prevailing Prices.

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2,500 yards of Imported NUN'S VEILING, in fashionable colorings for Street wear; 47 inches wide, Original Price $1.50, at . 88c *Yard.*

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE FASSO CORSET

IS SHOWN IN A VARIETY OF STRAIGHT-FRONT MODELS

STRIKE INJUNCTION OUT

Federal Judge Intervenes in Kansas City Street Car Fight.

THE INTERDICTION ABSOLUTE

Strike Leader Enjoined for a Week and Marshals and Police Will Enforce Order.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 12.—The Federal authorities found cause for interfering this evening in the strike inaugurated this morning by the union employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Judge William C. Hook of Leavenworth, Kan., sitting in Kansas City, issued from the United States District Court to-night an injunction that is more absolute and sweeping in its terms than any injunction ever before secured in this district in a contention between labor and capital.

The injunction is made absolute for a week, the matter being set for a hearing on Saturday next, and if its restrictions shall be observed by the strikers, the Metropolitan Company has its fight won, for the strikers' hands are tied for seven days, and in the meantime the Metropolitan Company can go about the reorganization of its disrupted forces.

The injunction is predicated upon the fact that several persons complained against as threatening the interests of the company are residents of other States, and the further fact that the strikers threaten to prevent the company from carrying out its contract with the United States Government to transport the city mail carriers to and from their routes.

Harry Bryan, the National organizer of the Amalgamated Association, described as a resident of Michigan, is one of the parties enjoined, and the others named are twenty-two local leaders of the union, several of whom are mentioned as residents of Ohio and Kansas. The injunction restrains the parties named, either from stopping or interfering with the running of cars on the lines of the Metropolitan Company, enjoins them from harrassing, assaulting, or in any manner interfering with any person who may be in the employ of the company as he goes to or from his work or as he is engaged in the operation of a street car; enjoins union men and all others from picketing or patrolling the car houses, stopping places, stations, tracks, or approaches thereto, or loitering in large numbers in or about any of the places named or making loud or boisterous noises in the vicinity thereof for the purpose of intimidating or interfering with the companies' employes.

The injunction even goes farther than this and enjoins any concerted action to cause any act or annoyance which will assist in stopping the operation of the cars or interfering in any wise with an employe in moving a car which may carry a mail carrier or a messenger or upon which a mail carrier or a messenger may wish to ride.

The restrictions not only apply to Organizer Harry Bryan and the twenty-two men named, but to all others who may be acting in concert with them after the entering of this injunction.

In addition to the police and the deputy county marshals sworn in to-day, a force of United States marshals will be on hand to interfere in case the injunction is ignored, and there is every probability that the strikers will not desist in their efforts to bring out the men who have so far failed to join them.

Up to a late hour to-night there had been no disturbance at any point and the company was maintaining a fairly efficient service.

TRUCE IN NEWARK STRIKE.

A Scale Proposed by Which Men Will Be Paid According to Their Work.

NEWARK, N. J., May 12.—A temporary truce has been reached between the men in the building trades who went on strike a week ago and their bosses.

In consequence the men will return work on Monday at their old wages, 2½ cents an hour, and on Friday a conference will be held at which a scale of wages will be decided upon, the men to be paid according to their work.

COAL DISTRICT'S BAD OUTLOOK.

Three Hundred Pennsylvania Miners Out—Twenty Thousand May Follow.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 12.—The miners employed by the Pittsburg Coal Company at the Vulcan Mine refused to go to work to-day because pay was not allowed them for room turning and narrow work, and the outside men struck for the 20 per cent. advance conceded in the scale, to-day being pay day. The workmen at the Alice Mine of the Monongahela Consolidated Coal and Coke Company refused to work for the same reason. About 300 men are idle. It is the belief of many miners that the trouble will spread throughout the district and that 20,000 will be out in a few days.

The combination is advertising in Eastern and Western papers for miners to work in the Pittsburg district.

GRANITE CUTTERS' STRIKE ENDED.

Wage Scale Settled and Men Return to Work To-morrow.

BRANFORD, Conn., May 12.—At a meeting between representatives of the Stony Creek Branch of the National Granite Cutters' Union and the Norcross Brothers Granite Company, late this afternoon, a final settlement of the trouble arising out of the demands made by the cutters March 1 last, was made. The minimum price, as decided upon to-day, will be 33 to 35 cents per hour for an eight-hour day. The agreement also provides for an increase of 14 per cent. on the piece bill of 1895.

The settlement dates from March 1, and is for three years from that date. At the end of that time any difficulty which may arise during the following two years is to be settled by arbitration, without any delay in the operation of the plant.

Work will be resumed at the Norcross quarries Monday morning.

End of Cleveland Strike in Sight.

CLEVELAND, May 12.—Upon telegraphic advice received from President O'Connell of the International Machinists' Union the striking machinists in this city unanimously decided to call off their strike in five of the largest establishments here pending immediate arbitration. The heads of these establishments are all members of the Metal Trades Association, and the action probably means the termination of the strike which has been in progress for many weeks. The men will return to work in the five shops at once.

Gas Fixture Hangers Strike.

The gas fixture hangers employed by the Nichols Gas Fixture Manufacturing Company at 56 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, yesterday went on strike out of sympathy for the brass fitters employed by the company. The brass fitters were recently laid off pending a settlement of a difference growing out of demands for shorter hours and higher wages made by the Brass Fitters' Union.

Staten Island Strike Ended.

The 250 union carpenters on Staten Island who went on strike on April 16 for an increase in wages have won their strike; the bosses having acceded to their demands. The men were receiving $2.75 a day for eight hours' work and struck for $3.20 a day for the same hours.

Tin Plate Company Raises Wages.

PITTSBURG, May 12.—The American Tin Plate Company has announced that the result of the bi-monthly wage adjustment will be an advance of 2 per cent. for the 8,000 tin plate workers of the Amalgamated Association throughout the country. This is the second advance in the present scale year, the former amounting to 4 per cent.

Cross to Play Third Base.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 12.—It was announced unofficially to-day that Lave Cross, supplanted at third base on the St. Louis club by McGraw, would join the New Yorks in St. Louis next week. Mercer will then be used as a pitcher, according to Manager Ewing.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Lost the Game with Chicago by All-Round Poor Play.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The New York team went all to pieces in the third inning of the game here to-day and continued their loose playing until the local team had scored twelve runs, Mertes's homer in the seventh inning being the only run earned. The pitchers on both sides were very wild. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Childs, 2b.	2	1	6	6	0	V. Halt'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Mertes, cf.	3	3	0	0	0	Mercer, 3b.	1	1	1	2	1
Ryan, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	Selbach, lf.	0	2	0	0	0
McCarthy, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	Davis, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Everett, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	1	1	0	2	1	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	6	4	2
Clingman, ss.	0	0	3	7	0	Frisbee, rf.	0	0	1	0	2
Chance, c.	2	1	3	2	0	Bowerm'n, c.	1	0	3	1	1
Callahan, p.	3	2	0	4	0	Doheny, p.	0	1	0	5	0
						Seymour, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	13	12	27	21	1	Total.	3	8	24	16	6

Chicago	0	0	5	1	4	2	1	0	..	13
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3

Earned runs—Chicago, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; New York, 7. Two-base hits—Ryan, Selbach, and Doyle. Home run—Mertes. Stolen bases—Callahan and Selbach. Double plays—Bradley, Child, and Everett; Childs, Clingman, and Everett; Davis, Gleason, and Doyle; Gleason and Doyle. Struck out—By Callahan, 1; by Doheny, 2. Base on balls—Off Callahan, 7; off Doheny, 6; off Seymour, 2. Wild pitches—Doheny and Seymour. Hit with ball—Childs and Chance. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BROOKLYN, 5; ST. LOUIS, 4.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—McGraw made his début with the St. Louis Club to-day. He was given a great ovation. His error in the ninth cost St. Louis the game. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
M'Graw, 3b.	1	1	1	1	1	Jones, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
D'n'van, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
H'drick, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Jen'gs, 1b.	0	1	13	1	0
Burkett, lf.	1	2	3	0	0	Kelley, 3b.	0	0	3	2	0
Wallace, ss.	0	0	1	2	1	Dahlen, ss.	1	0	2	5	1
McGann, 1b.	1	0	7	1	0	Sh'kard, lf.	1	0	3	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	1	5	2	0	Demont, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0
Rob'son, c.	1	3	7	2	0	McGuire, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Young, p.	0	0	0	1	1	M'G'nity, p.	0	1	2	3	0
						Kitson, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	4	9	27	9	2	Totals	5	8	27	15	2

St. Louis	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	4
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Two base hits—Robinson, 4; Burkett, 1. Double plays—Kelly and Jennings; McGinity and Dahlen. Passed ball—Robinson, 1. Stolen bases—McGraw, Donovan, Wallace, Sheckard, Demont, 3. Hit by pitcher—McGraw, Wallace. Bases on balls—Off Young, 3; off McGinnity, 6. Wild pitches—Young, 1. Struck out—By Young, 3. Sacrifice hit—McGann, 1. Time—2 hours and 11 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CINCINNATI.

	R	H.	E.
Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8	13	1
Cincinnati	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	11	1

Batteries—Bernhardt and Douglas; Scott and Peitz.

AT PITTSBURG.

	R	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	..	5	8	1
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1

Batteries—Phillippi and Zimmer; Lewis and Clements.

How the Clubs Stand.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	12	5	.706	Chicago	9	10	.474
Brooklyn	10	7	.588	St. Louis	8	9	.471
Cincinnati	9	7	.563	New York	6	10	.375
Pittsburg	9	9	.500	Boston	5	11	.313

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in St. Louis.
New York in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Buffalo—Minneapolis, 11; Buffalo, 3.
At Detroit—Kansas City, 5; Detroit, 1.

Eastern League Games.

At Montreal—Springfield, 6; Montreal, 4.
At Rochester—Rochester, 8; Worcester, 6.
At Toronto—Toronto, 4; Providence, 2.
At Syracuse—Hartford, 20; Syracuse, 10.

Atlantic League Games.

At Philadelphia—Athletics, 5; Jersey City, 4.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 6; Elmira, 5.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 11; Elmira, 5, (second game.)
At Scranton—Allentown, 2; Scranton, 1.
At Reading—Reading, 4; Newark, 3.

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Troy, 19; Oswego, 18.
At Utica—Utica, 8; Cortland, 3.
At Albany—Albany, 4; Rome, 1.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 6; Binghamton, 3.

COLLEGE BASEBALL.

Brown Defeated Yale 7 to 6 in a Game of Fourteen Innings.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, May 12.—Brown's home run in the fourteenth inning by Clark won the most exciting ball game ever played between Brown and Yale in Providence. The score was a tie after the eighth inning, and then Washburn pitched magnificently, Yale being unable to hit him at all. Yale's runs in the eighth inning were gifts after two men were out. Tobey's errors were costly, while Cunha's passed balls were more so. Bacon, Clark, and Detmers excelled for Brown, while Quimby did fine work for Yale. The score:

BROWN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Tobey, ss.	1	2	1	4	2	Quimby, 2b.	1	2	6	6	1
Bacon, 2b.	1	3	4	4	0	Brown, 3b.	0	2	2	2	0
Clark, cf.	3	2	4	1	0	Camp, ss.	1	1	0	4	1
Barry, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Sullivan, rf.	1	3	1	0	0
Detmers, 1b.	1	1	15	2	0	Cook, cf.	1	1	4	0	0
Abbott, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Cunha, c.	1	1	7	2	2
W'temore, c.	0	2	12	0	0	Gurnsley, lf.	1	1	3	0	1
Crusoe, 3b.	0	0	2	3	1	Sharpe, 1b.	0	2	14	0	1
Washburn, p.	1	2	0	0	0	Rob'tson, p.	0	1	2	2	2
Total	7	13	42	14	3	Total	6	14*	39	16	7

*No one out when winning run was made.

Brown	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Yale	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

Home run—Clark. Two-base hits—Clark, Whittemore. Bases on balls—By Washburn, 1; by Bobertson, 1. Struck out—By Washburn, 1; by Robertson, 6. Double plays—Detmers to Tobey; Clark to Detmers; Detmers to Crane; Camp to Quimby to Sharpe. Time of game—Three hours and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

PRINCETON, 12; GEORGETOWN, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 12.—Princeton won the deciding game in the Georgetown series this afternoon by a score of 12 to 4. Blewett, who started in to pitch for Georgetown, was knocked out of the box in the third inning, and White finished the game. Up to the eighth inning he was very effective, but then Kafer landed a two-bagger, Pearson was hit, and Meier hit to left field, for a home run, and Princeton added three runs to her score. Walch, Georgetown's left fielder, got a home run off Hillebrand in the sixth inning, but the bases were empty. The features of the game were a magnificent catch by Walch and da fast double play by Hillebrand, Pearson, and Meier. The score:

PRINCETON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	GEORGETOWN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stein'er, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0	Moran, ss.	1	0	1	3	2
Kafer, c.	2	2	7	0	1	Downs, 2b.	1	1	1	3	1
Pearson, 1b.	2	0	11	1	1	O'Hara, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Meier, 3b.	3	3	1	1	1	Walch, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Hillebd, rf.	1	2	0	2	0	Devlin, 1b.	0	0	11	0	1
Burke, rf.	2	1	3	0	1	Cranston, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Hutch'gs, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	Smith, 3b.	0	0	2	1	2
Hutch'n, 3b.	0	1	1	3	1	White, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Watkins, cf.	1	0	2	0	0	Blewett, p.	1	1	0	0	0
						Burbank, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Total.	12	11	27	9	6	Total.	4	6	24	9	6

Princeton	0	2	6	0	0	0	1	3	..	12
Georgetown	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4

Stolen bases—Meier, 2; Cranston. Two-base hits—Hillebrand and Kafer. Three-base hit—Hutchings. Home runs—Meier and Walch. Wild pitch—White, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hillebrand, 6; off White, 1. Hit by pitched balls—Morgan, Devlin, Pearson, 2. Struck out—by Hillebrand, 7; by Blewett, 1; by White, 3. Left on bases—Princeton, 5; Georgetown, 10. Double play—Hillebrand, Pearson and Meier. First base on errors—Hillebrand, Hutchings, Watkins, Steinweder, Downs, Blewett, 2. Balk—Hillebrand. Umpire—Mr. Golden.

PENNSYLVANIA, 6; CORNELL, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 12.—Pennsylvania took her turn at winning in the baseball game this afternoon, the final score being 6 to 4 in her favor. The game was a comedy of errors for both teams, but Cornell was the clumsiest, and three costly fumbles in the second inning gave Pennsylvania an equal number of runs and probably decided the game. The score:

PENNSYLVANIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CORNELL.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Collier, 2b.	0	2	0	2	0	Newton, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Huston, cf.	0	1	0	0	1	Lyon, p.	1	2	0	4	0
Shape, ss.	1	0	0	4	1	Roberts'n, 1b.	0	1	13	0	2
Flavell, cf.	0	2	10	0	2	Brown, ss.	1	0	2	7	3
Jones, 1b.	0	0	13	0	1	Sanders, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Gawthrop, rf.	1	1	0	1	0	Howland, 2b.	0	3	2	2	0
Brown, 2b.	1	0	2	1	1	Costello, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
White, lf.	3	2	2	1	0	Patterson, c.	0	0	0	0	1
Layton, p.	1	0	0	2	0	Chase, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
						Green, c.	0	1	5	1	2
Total.	6	8	27	12	6	Total.	4	10	27	15	9

Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4
Pennsylvania	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6

Earned runs—Cornell, 1. Two-base hits—Lyon and Sanders. Three-base hit—Costello. Bases on balls—Off Layton, 2. Hit by pitched balls—By Lyon, 2; by Layton, 1. Struck out—By Lyon, 5; by Layton, 3. Left on bases—Cornell, 8; Pennsylvania, 7. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland of Auburn.

HARVARD, '03, 4; YALE, '03, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 12.—The Harvard freshman nine defeated the Yale freshman nine this afternoon in a game that was a test of pitching ability and fielding. Particularly clever was the team work of the young men from Cambridge. Clarkson, the Captain and pitcher, struck out thirteen. An accident to Yale's left-fielder, Smith, marred the game. He hurt his knee in a collision, and was carried from the field. The score:

YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	HARVARD.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Blo't, rf & cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Story, 3b.	2	2	1	0	1
Littlef'd, 1b.	0	0	11	0	1	Collins, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Og'by, cf. & lf.	0	0	3	1	0	Clark, c.	1	1	14	2	0
Tobin, 3b.	1	0	0	4	2	Clarkson, p.	0	0	1	3	1
Smith, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	Baldwin, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0
McKn'ht, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	Minton, cf.	0	0	1	1	1
Thomp'n, ss.	0	0	4	5	0	Jackson, 2b.	0	0	1	2	1
White, c.	1	0	5	0	0	Van A'e, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Alsop, p.	0	0	2	0	5	Laney, ss.	1	1	1	3	1
Armstr'g, rf.	0	0	1	0	0						
Total.	2	3	27	15	5	Total.	4	6	27	11	5

Yale	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Harvard	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4

Two-base hit—Van Amringe. Bases on balls—Clarkson, 3. Struck out—By Alsop, Van Amringe, (2,) Collins, (2.) Jackson; by Clarkson-Oglesby, (3,) Thompson, (3,) McKnight, (2,) Alsop, Armstrong, Barker, Littlefield Tobin. Hit by pitched ball—Smith, Baldwin. Passed ball—Clark. Stolen bases—Story, (2,) Baldwin, Van Amringe, Smith, (2,) Blount, (2,) Littlefield. Double play—Minton to Jackson to Baldwin. Umpire—Mr. Gruber. Time—2:30.

ORANGE, 7; DARTMOUTH, 5.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., May 12.—By a close margin of 2 runs the Orange Athletic Club baseball team defeated the Dartmouth College nine on the Orange Oval this afternoon. Orange won the game through the clever work of Smith, the new short stop, who made a home run and a two-base hit. Grey and Dietrich also made three-base hits. The fielding was ragged on both sides. At the close of the ninth inning Dartmouth had two men on bases when the batter struck out. The score:

ORANGE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	DARTMOUTH.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kellogg, 2b.	0	0	1	1	1	Pingree, lf.	1	1	3	0	1
Bassford, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	MacC'r, 3b.	0	1	3	3	0
Lambert, 3b.	0	0	0	1	1	Brown, c.	0	0	6	1	0
Grey, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Hanc'ck, 1b.	0	2	9	0	3
Smith, ss.	3	2	3	0	1	W'wr'ht, rf.	0	1	3	0	1
O'Neill, c.	2	0	8	2	0	Abbott, 2b.	1	1	1	2	1
Dietrich, 1b.	0	1	6	0	1	W'ntw'th cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Leonard, rf.	0	0	3	1	0	Ford, ss.	0	2	1	2	1
McLa'lin, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Varney, p.	1	0	0	3	1
Total.	7	5	27	5	4	Total.	5	7	27	10	7

Orange	0	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	7
Dartmouth	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	5

Two-base hit—Smith. Three-base hits—Grey, Dietrich, Brown. Home run—Smith. Bases on balls—Off Varney, 2; off McLaughlin, 3. Bases on errors—Orange, 6; Dartmouth, 3. Hit by pitcher—Leonard. Struck out—By Varney, 6; by McLaughlin, 6. Sacrifice hits—Lambert, Dietrich, MacCarter, Wentworth. Stolen bases—Bassford, 2; Smith, Dietrich, Pingree, Ford. Left on bases—Orange, 5; Dartmouth, 6. Passed balls—O'Neill, 2; Brown, 1.

C. C. N. Y., 9; RUTGERS, 4.

At Jasper Oval yesterday afternoon the College of the City of New York's baseball team for the second time this season defeated Rutgers. The score:

C. C. N. Y.	R	1B	PO	A	E	RUTGERS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Goldberg, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Vann, 2b.	1	0	3	2	0
Keane, c.	1	1	3	2	0	Kirkpa'k, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Condon, 2b.	3	4	6	3	1	Hart, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Hamilton, p.	0	2	0	0	0	Ward, c.	1	1	4	1	1
Lang'n, 1b.	1	1	5	0	1	Fisher, ss.	1	1	3	4	2
Sullivan, lf.	2	2	3	0	0	Richters, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0
Suling, ss.	1	0	0	3	1	Conover, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Court'y, 3b.	0	1	7	1	2	Smith, cf.	0	0	3	0	1
Roberts, rf.	0	1	1	2	0	Rapalye, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Totals.	9	13	27	9	7	Total.	4	6	24	9	4

C. C. N. Y.	1	1	0	3	1	3	0	0	..	9
Rutgers	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Earned runs—C. C. N. Y., 4; Rutgers, 4. First base by errors—C. C. N. Y., 4; Rutgers, 6. Left on bases—C. C. N. Y., 6; Rutgers, 6. First base on balls—Off Hamilton, 5; off Rapalye, 1. Struck out—By Hamilton, 2; by Rapalye, 3. Home run—Sullivan. Three-base hits—Condon, Kirkpatrick. Two-base hits—Richters, Wirth. Sacrifice hit—Suling. Stolen bases—Hamilton, (2,) Condon, (2,) Langenbahn, (1.) Double play—Condon to Courtney. Hit by pitcher—By Hamilton, 1. Umpire—Mr. Fischer, (C. C. N. Y.)

HARVARD, 19; COLUMBIA, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 12.—Harvard defeated Columbia in a decidely loose and uninteresting game on Soldiers' Field to-day by the score of 19 to 3. Harvard batted Marcus and Bartow out of the box. The score:

HARVARD.	R	1B	PO	A	E	COLUMBIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Loughlin, cf.	3	1	1	1	1	Burrell, 3b.	0	0	3	5	0
Kendall, 1b.	2	1	7	0	0	Burns, rf.	0	0	2	1	0
Fincke, 2b.	2	2	1	1	3	Sout'ard, cf.	1	2	4	0	0
Clark, 3b.	4	2	2	0	2	Marcus, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Coolid'e, ss.	2	3	2	2	1	Bartow, p.	0	1	1	0	0
Wendell, rf.	1	4	1	0	0	Kebler, c.	2	2	3	2	1
Devens, lf.	2	1	0	0	0	Sayler, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Stillman, c.	2	2	0	2	0	Armst'g, 2b.	1	1	1	1	4
McDon'ld, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Milke, 1b.	0	0	6	0	3
Milne, c.	1	0	12	2	1	Lockw'd, ss.	0	2	1	0	1
Total.	19	16	26	11	8	Total.	4	8	23	8	9

Harvard	2	6	0	8	2	0	0	1	..	19
Columbia	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3

Earned runs—Harvard, 3; Columbia, 1. Base hits—Off Stillman, 3; off McDonald, 5; off Marcus, 8; off Bartow, 3. Two-base hits—Southard, Fincke. Home run—Armstrong. Hit by pitched ball—By McDonald, Armstrong; by Bartow, Fincke, Milne, Kendall, Devens. Struck out—By Stillman, Burrell, Burns, Marcus, Kendall; by Bartow, Clark, Devens. Passed ball—Kebler. Wild pitch—Bartow. Umpire—Mr. Murray. Time—2:15.

FORDHAM, 3; LAFAYETTE, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, May 12.—By a score of 3 to 1 Lafayette lost to Fordham in a game that abounded with pretty play and fielding of a high order. The score:

LAFAYETTE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	FORDHAM.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Wright, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Mullen, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Chalm's, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Clarke, ss.	0	0	1	1	0
Bray, cf.	1	3	1	0	0	Murphy, lf.	1	2	4	0	0
Bell, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0	Reilly, 1b.	0	1	13	0	2
Hubley, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	Slattery, c.	0	1	3	2	0
Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Mitchell, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson, p.	0	1	1	0	0	Conners, 3b.	1	1	3	2	0
Howard 1b.	0	0	10	1	0	McK'na, p.	0	1	0	4	0
Knight, c.	0	0	5	1	2	Walsh, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
Currier, ss.	0	0	3	4	0						
Total.	1	6	24	11	2	Total.	3	6*	26	12	2

*Hubley out by batted ball.

Lafayette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fordham	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	..	3

Two base hit—Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Hubley, Currier. Stolen bases—Hubley, Currier, Reilly. Struck out—By Brown, 2; by Johnson, 2; by McKenna, 3. Bases on balls—By Brown, 3; by Johnson, 1; by McKenna, 1. Double plays—Hubley, Howard, Slattery, Reilly. Hit by pitched balls—McKenna, Walsh, Connors, Bell, Wright. Passed ball—Knight. Umpire—Fiddler. Time—1 hour and 15 minutes.

ST. PAUL'S ATHLETES VICTORIOUS.

Good Contests in the Long Island Interscholastic League Games.

The seventh annual field and track championship games of the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League were decided yesterday at Adelphi Field, Brooklyn. St. Paul's School of Garden City again scored a victory for the team honors, while the Poly. Prep. team was the runner-up, which fact furnished the surprise of the meet. Ralph M. Thomson of Adelphi Academy and S. B. Hunt of St. Paul's School tied for the Individual Cup, with 15 points apiece. S. N. Day of Pratt Institute was third. The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Juniors.—Won by C. Brincker

COLUMBIA ATHLETICS COST

University Sports Reached a Total of Nearly $63,000.

A PROFIT OF $2,000 WAS LEFT

Where the Money Came From and How It Was Expended by the Teams.

It cost Columbia University nearly $63,000 to run her athletics last year.

This is a greater amount than was expended for sports by any other college in the country, except Harvard. Although the New York college expended this enormous amount, yet she closed the year with a balance of nearly $2,000.

It is expected that even more will be expended this year, and it is almost sure that this year's profit will be much greater. Columbia pays more for her athletic field this year than she did last, and the salaries of several of the coaches have been raised. The receipts and expenditures of the different teams were as follows:

Football Team.

EXPENSES.

Guarantees	$17,104.17
Manhattan Field	14,391.58
Athletic goods	2,007.50
Advertising	1,272.65
Furnishing house	928.75
Expenses of team, including transportation, Fall practice, &c.	8,499.37
Coach	2,000.00
Total expenses	$46,294.02

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions	$1,528.80
Loans	1,200.00
Receipts	46,914.94
All other sources	1,225.00
Total receipts	$50,868.74
Total expenses	$46,294.02
Balance	$4,574.72

Coach Sanford received $2,000 last year for his services; this year he receives $5,000, more than any other football coach in the country gets. The football team is, of course, the chief support of Columbia's athletics. For the coming season Manager Shoemaker has a schedule prepared which is expected to bring in from $75,000 to $100,000. This will be sufficient to support all of the other branches of sport, with a good balance besides.

An item of considerable expense to the football association is the training table. The men are kept at the table for about ten weeks, and it costs from $8 to $10 a week per man. Of this each man pays about $4.

Crew.

EXPENSES.

Coach	$2,000.00
Living expenses	3,500.50
Wages	1,500.00
Maintenance of launch	1,525.25
Sundries	1,000.00
University shell	600.00
Freshmen shell	250.00
Clothes	75.26
Medicine and liniments	950.00
New machinery for launch	25.54
Printing	
Total	$12,028.55

RECEIPTS.

General subscription	$3,774.50
Dues to boat club	3,229.00
Freshmen subscription	2,000.00
Board	1,026.50
Total receipts	$10,021.00
Total expenses	12,036.53
Deficit	$2,005.55

The boathouse is maintained by the university at an annual cost of $1,200.

Coach Walter B. Peet receives the same salary this year that he did last, $2,000. Outside of football, the rowing costs more than any other branch of athletics.

Baseball.

EXPENSES.

Coach	$750.00
Uniforms	160.00
Balls	72.00
Bats	128.00
Diamond	120.50
Gloves	15.00
Mitts	10.00
Cage	15.26
Trunks	20.00
Umpires	30.50
Guarantees	300.00
Training table	160.00
Total expenses	$1,781.26

RECEIPTS.

Guarantees	$500.00
Sale of tickets	695.26
Total receipts	$1,195.26
Total expenses	1,781.26
Deficit	$586.00

The baseball team, which is usually self-supporting failed to make its expenses last year, and will probably have a similar experience this year. Coach Harry Keator is paid $400.

Track Team.

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions	$454.49
Board at quarters	217.24
Guarantee for Boston relay teams	160.00
Guarantee for Princeton	22.50
Track team show	300.00
Spring games	21.50
Junior ball	46.67
Total receipts	$1,222.40

EXPENSES.

Printing	$14.25
Stamps, car fare, &c.	22.16
Suits for teams	34.25
Trip of Boston relay	160.27
Trip of Philadelphia relay	29.50
Salary of trainer	350.00
Salary of rubber	40.00
Salary of cook	60.00
Trip to Princeton	47.82
Dues to I. C. A. A. and C. U. U.	12.00
Pole, shot, hammer	16.25
Expense of quarters	243.69
House furnishings	144.88
Rubbing material	9.25
Debt paid off to Messrs. Ehret and Madan	22.48
Total expenses	$1,206.74
Total receipts	1,222.40
Balance	$15.66

Trainer Mack receives $350 for his services to the track team.

Cycle Team.

EXPENSES.

Trainer	$400.00
Rubber	220.00
Rubbing stuff	45.00
Tires	50.00
Dues and entry fees	10.00
Jerseys	12.00
Suits	28.00
Printing	10.80
Repairs	11.20
Total expenses	$787.00

RECEIPTS.

Junior ball	$150.00
Varsity show	50.00
Guarantees	100.00
Subscriptions	445.50
Total receipts	$745.50
Total expenses	787.00
Deficit	$41.50

"Mother" Webb received a salary of $400 last year. Trainer Grey gets the same amount this year.

Lacrosse.

EXPENSES.

Guarantees	$180.00
Suits	80.00
Use of gymnasium	10.00
Total expenses	$270.00

RECEIPTS.

Swarthmore guarantee	$40.00
Stevens guarantee	5.00
Sale of tickets	160.00
Subscriptions	100.00
Total receipts	$245.00
Total expenses	270.00
Deficit	$25.00

C. C. Miller, who coached the lacrosse team, received no pay for his services last year. This year he was paid $150.

Gymnastic Team.

EXPENSES.

General expenses	$262.00

RECEIPTS.

Sale of tickets and other sources	245.00
Deficit	$17.00

Tennis.

EXPENSES.

Improvement and care of courts	$155.00

RECEIPTS.

Dues and other sources	139.20
Deficit	$15.80

Hockey.

EXPENSES.

Suits and implements	$75.76
No receipts.	

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts	$64,656.84
Total expenses	62,858.40
Balance	$1,798.44

The golf team at Columbia is almost a separate organization. Although the expense of supporting the team is considerable, the whole amount is contributed by the members, each man paying his expenses as far as possible.

LAWN TENNIS AT N. Y. U.

Class Contest Now in Progress on University Heights.

The interclass tennis tournament of the New York University has been in progress now for two weeks, and at present the junior class leads, but it is expected that the final struggle for supremacy will be between the sophomore and senior class representatives. The scores to date are:

Allen, 1900, defeated, Galwey, 1901, 6—4, 6—0; Cornell, 1901, defeated Cornwley, 10 2, by default; Cornell, 1901, defeated Stengel, 1902, 6—1, 6—3; Cornell, 1901, defeated Wilcox, 1902, 6—4, unfinished. 1901 won 5, 1902 won 2.

Condit, 1903, defeated Robertson, 1903, 1—6, 6—3, 6—2; MacCracken, 1900, defeated Anderson, 1903, 6—1, 6—3; MacCracken, 1900, defeated Herzog, 1903, 6—0, 6—0; Weil, 1903, defeated Hendes, 1900, 6—1, 6—4; Weil, 1903, defeated Northrop, 1900, 7—9, unfinished. 1900 won 5, 1903 won 5.

The individual record is:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Cornell	5	0	Wilcox	0	1
MacCracken	4	0	Cornley	0	2
Weil	3	0	Condit	2	1
Allen	2	0	Anderson	0	2
Robertson	1	2	Herzog	0	2
Galwey	0	2	Stengel	0	2
Northrop	0	1			

CORNELL CREW CHANGES.

Courtney Has Now Practically But Two Crews in Training.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 12.—Coach Courtney has been making changes in his crew and in his methods of training them all this season, but this week he has capped the climax in some respects. In spite of the complete shake-up made in the second crew last week the work of that boat did not improve to the satisfaction of Mr. Courtney, and he has followed it up by absolutely dismissing the second crew from the training table and putting the first freshman crew in its place. This means that the Freshmen will row Pennsylvania's second 'Varsity on Decoration Day unless Courtney decides to reinstate his second crew at the last moment, which seems very unlikely at present. That freshman crew is made up as follows. Merrill, stroke; Kuschke, 7; Benedict, 6; Hutton, 5; Frenzel 4; Osborne, 3; Ballinger, 2; Longyear, bow.

The make-up of the University boat has not been altered in several weeks, and its work has improved steadily. Perhaps its most remarkable feat was the winning of a four-mile race early in the week against the freshman and second and third boats as pacers. The first two miles were rowed against the second 'Varsity boat, and at the end of that distance the first boat led by two lengths. The freshmen then took up the pace, and held a slight lead for a mile and a half, while the 'Varsity held reserve strength to finish the race against the third 'Varsity, which it beat by about two lengths. When it is remembered that the three boats which did the pacing are all trained to row fast two-mile spurts, it will be seen that the 'Varsity crew made a fine race. It is also noticeable that of the three pacers the freshmen made by far the best showing.

POLO AT WESTCHESTER.

Good Players for the Four Days' Events —Meadow Brook Club's Prize List.

Four games of polo are scheduled for the coming week at the Country Club of Westchester. The game for the Westchester cups, given by George J. Gould, will be played to-morrow afternoon between Rockaway and the Country Clubs. The players and their handicaps will be:

ROCKAWAY.—W. Hazard, 3; Rene La Montagne, Jr., 4; J. E. Johnson, 9; F. S. Conover, Jr., 6. Total, 22.

WESTCHESTER COUNTRY CLUB.—Eugene Reynal, 3; J. M. Waterbury, Jr., 8; Robert J. Collier, 4; P. F. Collier, 3. Total, 18.

Three games will be played for the Country Club cups, open to teams whose aggregate handicap does not exceed fifteen goals. Lakewood and Meadow Brook will play on Wednesday, the Westchester Country Club and Rockaway on Thursday, and the final between the two winners will be played Saturday. The teams will be made up as follows:

LAKEWOOD.—George J. Gould, 3; Seward Cary, 5; Robert J. Collier, 4; P. F. Collier, 3. Total, 15.

MEADOW BROOK.—Robert Stevens, 2; C. H. Mackay, 3; J. W. Appleton, 4; R. L. Beeckman, 3. Total, 12.

WESTCHESTER COUNTRY.—F. H. Allen, 2; Eugene Reynal, 3; J. M. Waterbury, Jr., 8; H. L. Herbert, 2. Total, 15.

ROCKAWAY.—W. A. Hazard, 3; Rene La Montagne, Jr., 4; F. S. Conover, Jr., 6; T. W. Brooks, 2. Total, 15.

The prize list of the Meadow Brook tournament which follows Westchester, was announced yesterday at the office of the Chairman, H. L. Herbert. The entries close to-morrow, and the games are scheduled to be played from May 21 to June 2. Two sets of prizes are offered, the Meadow Brook cups, for teams exceeding an aggregate handicap of twenty goals, and the Hempstead cups, for teams under twenty goals, and to contain no individual player whose handicap is over six goals.

Interscholastic Tennis Tourney.

PRINCETON, May 12.—The annual interscholastic tennis tournament was held here to-day. The preliminaries and semi-finals were played off, and the finals will be played on Monday. Summaries:

Trump, Kiskiminetas School, beat Fletcher, Pennington Seminary, 5—6, 6—5, 6—4. Brandt, St. John's Schcol, beat Loving, Summit Military School, 6—3, 6—0. Hazelhurst, Lawrenceville, beat Franklin, Princeton Preparatory, 6—0, 6—0. Lee, Lawrenceville, beat Bull, St. John's, 6—5, 4—6, 6—4. Starkweather beat Rue, Pennington, 6—3, 6—2. Norton, St. John's, beat Jones, Friends School, by default. Hill, Princeton Preparatory, beat Johnson, Pennington, by default. Mead, Kiskiminetas, beat Colson, Lawrenceville, 6—2, 6—3. In the semi-finals Trump beat Brandt, 6—0, 6—3. Hazelhurst beat Lee, 7—5, by default. Norton beat Starkweather, 0—6, 6—2, 6—2. Mead beat Hill, 6—1, 6—0.

FOR LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Honors Rested with Johns Hopkins in Yesterday's Game with Stevens.

By virtue of its victory over Stevens Institute in yesterday's lacrosse game at Hoboken, the Johns Hopkins University team won the championship of the Intercollegiate Association for the third successive year. The game was closely played, as the score of 4 to 3 shows. Stevens outweighed the champions, but when it came down to team work and fast playing the Baltimore collegians excelled. The game was long drawn out, and one of the roughest ever played in this vicinity.

Stevens played desperately from the start, and was the first to score, Myers shooting a goal a few minutes after the ball was put in play, then for nearly ten minutes the ball was driven up and down the field until finally in a scrimmage around Stevens goal, McInnes got the ball and sent it into the net; a minute later Bernheimer passed the ball to McInnes, and he shot another goal before the astonished Stevens "rooters" realized it. From then on the play began to get very rough. Bernheim got mixed up in a whirl of sticks, and the game was delayed ten minutes to allow a doctor to patch up a gash on his forehead. Almost immediately afterward J. Bandel, another Johns Hopkins player, was laid up for repairs. Johns Hopkins secured two more goals before the half was ended.

Soon after the second half began, Bruton of Johns Hopkins was rapped on the ankle, and was down for nearly five minutes. Then followed some foul playing by Layat of Stevens, which the referee happened to see, and the Stevens player was taken out of the game for five minutes for his alleged attempt to dislocate McInnes's neck. Stevens was somewhat handicapped by the absence of Layat from the game, and after about one minute of passing, Bernheim got the ball and passed it to McInnes, who scored, bringing the score to 4 to 2 in favor of Johns Hopkins. Durrie shot Stevens's last goal, bringing the final score to 4 to 3. The line-up:

Johns Hopkins.	Positions.	Stevens.
Boetjer	Goal	Clark
Schmeisser	Point	Layat
Maddren	Cover point	Rabbe
Straus	First defense	Sander
Bruton	Second defense	Gibson
Tyler	Third defense	Allen
Abercrombie	Centre	Botchford
Norton	Third attack	Sinclair
J. Bandel	Second attack	Myers
B. Bandel	First attack	Scott
Bernheim	Outside home	Hoffman
McInnes	Inside home	Durrie

Goals: Johns Hopkins—McInnes, (3,) B. Bandel; Stevens Institute—Myers, Gibson, Durrie. Referee—K. Martin, Stevens. Umpire—J. N. Ullman, Columbia.

Unmarried.

Quester—Bewitching woman, that new neighbor of yours. Is she unmarried?

Jester—Yes. Got her second divorce yesterday.—Richmond Dispatch.

BRIGHT CRICKET PROSPECTS.

Make-Up of the Teams That Will Contest for the Championship of the Metropolitan District.

This year's contest for the cricket championship of New York promises to be an interesting struggle. The clubs which will compete for the pennant of the Metropolitan League are more evenly balanced than ever before, and there is no team in New York which does not consider itself a decided factor in the race.

With the exception of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and the Manhattans, all the other teams have been strengthened, and as the two clubs named were last year at the top of the list, the change only helps the general average. The Knickerbockers have lost several good men. M. R. Cobb has gone over to the Livingston Field Club; J. F. Curran has gone abroad owing to ill-health, and C. H. Clarke, owing to increased business responsibilities, will be able to play but seldom. On this account, the Knickerbockers recently decided to abandon their Team B, and by concentrating their strength in one eleven they will in a great measure atone for the losses. The team this year will be under the captaincy of F. F. Kelly. He will have a strong batting side, and there will be quite a variety of bowlers. Mr. Kelly is himself one of the best bowlers of this country, and has probably a better record for consistent work than any other player in New York. He can also rely upon A. V. Clarke, J. E. Pitcher, Archie Gunn, and H. C. Wright, all of whom can be depended upon to do good work at times. The club may also secure the services of A. B. Mifflin of Haverford College, who is now residing at Montclair. With C. P. Hurditch, F. W. T. Stiles, H. C. Wright, and G. A. Gittens as run getters, the total should always approach the second century.

The Livingston Field Club will be able to place a team in the field stronger than any of the elevens which have represented the Staten Island C. C. in years. W. S. R. Ogilby will captain the eleven, and he will be able to call upon such players as M. R. Cobb, P. C. Goldingham, N. S. Walker, Jr., H. E. Jackson, A. W. Boultbee, J. L. Pool, and R. T. Rokeby. In P. C. Goldingham, who was a Canadian international player, and M. R. Cobb the islanders will have the best bowling combination in New York, while they can fall back upon Boultbee, Walker, and Jackson. All the men can bat well.

The Manhattan team will comprise eleven good, average men. There are no particularly brilliant stars, but the man who goes in last is just as liable to make runs as the one who goes in first. The team this year will be in charge of Jerome Flannery, and he will have with him J. and W. Adam, S. W. Hill, C. S. Moore, A. Cleaver, F. J. Prendergast, and A. Smedley. The team is rather weak in bowling, for H. Tattersall has gone over to the New Yorks, and it is quite likely that J. Adam will be away during many of the games.

The New York team will certainly gain by the addition of H. Tattersall. J. E. Roberts did splendid work for the club in the trundling department last year, but he always stood in need of a man at the other end to keep up the record. With both men in form and A. H. Stratford, J. Parks, and A. Richardson to fall back upon, the New Yorks will not prove so easy a proposition as they have been in former years. A. E. Smith will captain the team. He is one of the most difficult men to dispose of in New York, and, with C. Byers, it is very infrequent that the New Yorks first wicket does not produce a good stand. The team boasts some other good batsmen.

The Montclair A. C. will this year make its first attempt at championship honors. Several members of the Newark C. C., including the Backus brothers—J. E. and A.—have joined the organization, and they should prove a decided acquisition. R. U. Delapenha, C. G. Turner, and N. Vickers are striving hard to make cricket a success in the club, and it is expected that a good showing will be made.

In addition to the championship contest of the Metropolitan League the New York Cricket Association has a pennant contest among what might be termed the junior clubs. These comprise Paterson, Brooklyn, Kings County, Nelson Lodge (Sons of St. George,) Kearny, and the Manhattan second eleven. Paterson has entered two teams in the competition, but they retain their full strength in one eleven, and they have a team so vastly superior to the other elevens in the association that the resting place of the pennant for another year is almost a foregone conclusion. However, the other clubs mean to make a good struggle for the trophy this year, and it is within the realms of possibility that the champions may suffer defeat.

In addition to the championship contests New York will play two games against Philadelphia. The first of these will be played at Staten Island on July 3 and 4, and the second in Philadelphia on September 1 and 3. It is quite probable, too, that an English team will come here in the Autumn, so that the season's prospects are bright, and it is likely that there will be more cricket seen here this year than ever before.

THE COLUMBIA-PRINCETON MEET.

These Teams Should Furnish Good Sport in Saturday's Games.

Since Princeton's decisive victory over California yesterday in the dual meet, interest in Saturday's meet between the former's track team and Columbia, on Columbia Field, has been quickened. As each team has sufficient reason to feel confident of victory, it is thought that Saturday's meet will be one of the closest and most exciting ever held between the two colleges.

The track at Columbia Field has been put into fine condition, under the direction of Mr. Giannini of the New York Athletic Club, and it will probably be as fast as when Wefers made his record in the 100-yard dash. Columbia's athletes are apparently in the finest possible condition, though some of the men were out of form at the beginning of the season. Maxy Long has fully recovered from the injury which he sustained to his ankle last Winter, and is running the quarter mile in 0:49 right along. He is expected to run at least two of the three sprints.

Johnson should be a place man for Columbia in the sprints. Duden, Columbia's recently discovered two-miler, will give Princeton a strong argument for first place in his event. Duden is a native of Central America, and never took part in athletics before this year. In the Spring games he won the two-mile run in 10:36. Caldwell will undoubtedly figure well for Columbia in the mile and half mile runs. In the latter run Marshall is looked to to do something. The high jump is conceded to Princeton. She has three men—Carroll, Curtis, and Serviss—who can each jump over six feet, while Grace, Columbia's best high jumper, cannot do better than 5 feet 7 inches. In the broad jump, however, Weekes, Grace, and Brenneman will form a formidable trio. Each one of them can do better than twenty feet.

In the pole vault Capt. Smith of the Columbia team will have to work hard to beat Coleman of Princeton. This event will probably be one of the most interesting of the meet, as both Smith and Coleman are very evenly matched. There is considerable doubt as to the result of the hammer-throw. Welles and Denman, the old football player, will contest for Columbia in this event. In the shot-put, Weekes, Stewart, and Wright of last year's football team will represent Columbia. Weekes has put the shot 38 feet in practice, while Wright has frequently done better than 39 feet.

Powers and Hardenburg have been entered for Columbia in the hurdles. Neither are especially high-class hurdlers, but it is hoped that they will win one point at least.

Manager Langenburg of the Princeton team was in New York last week. He was very sanguine of success for the wearers of the orange and black in the coming games.

Ottawa Lacrosse Team Coming Here.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 12.—The Capital Lacrosse Club will go to New York in June to play against the Crescents of that city. The local management has received a communication from the Crescents, suggesting that a game be played in New York on Saturday, June 16, but as the Capitals have a scheduled match with Cornwall for that date, it is likely the New York game will be played a week later.

KILMARNOCK WON THE WITHERS STAKE

Mesmerist Was Second and Ildrim Third in 1:41 1-4.

GOOD SPORT AT MORRIS PARK

Dead Heat in the Steeplechase and a Poor Lot in the Fashion Stakes.

When, on the opening day of the Westchester Racing Association's meeting, ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney had several pieces of ill-luck—one the disappointment over the poor showing of Kilmarnock, for which he is reported to have paid $30,000, and the other the disqualification of Buela after she had won the steeplechase, people who had the best interests of the sport at heart expressed sorrow that so game a man as Mr. Whitney was not blessed with better luck. They recounted the large sums of money he had laid out for private stables, horses in training, and horses for breeding; the lavishness with which he entered his horses in stakes, and they hoped that before the season ended the newest and richest patron of the sport would meet with a better measure of success.

Yesterday these hopes were realized, for Kilmarnock, in splendid style placed the historic Withers to the credit of Mr. Whitney, and that was ample satisfaction to Mr. Whitney and his well wishers. By his victory, Kilmarnock proved that he is far from being the "gold brick" that some had called him after his failure in the Metropolitan Handicap, for he defeated a good field, among them the supposed champions of last year's lot of two-year-olds, and he did it so impressively as to leave no doubt in the minds of those who saw him do it that he is one of the best three-year-olds of the year.

The Withers is one of the prizes of the Spring racing season, not so much because of its monetary value, but rather because it is one of the stakes brought over to the Westchester Racing Association from the old track at Jerome Park, where it was inaugurated twenty-seven years ago and named for the late D. D. Withers.

A CROWD AT THE TRACK.

In addition to the Withers there was also on the card for decision the New York Steeplechase, at two miles, and the Fashion Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, so that the programme was an attractive one, and of a standard high enough to warrant the appearance of the large crowd that witnessed the day's sport. The visitors came in every way possible. Trolley cars were crowded, until passengers hung to the rails with a reckless disregard for safety of life and limb. The "L" trains and those over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road were packed, and thousands came in road wagons, stately coaches, or in automobiles. Those who came in the "autos" were the members of the Automobile Club, and when they had left their queer-looking machines they had a quiet luncheon in the clubhouse.

Coaching men were in their element, for the day was all that could have been desired for a run over the delightful roads of Westchester, as well as for the sport that awaited them upon their arrival at the park. The merry parties spread white linen cloths on the lawn in the coaching inclosure and then, in this picnic fashion, enjoyed their luncheon.

Better conditions for good racing could not have existed, for all traces of Spring chilliness had disappeared. The sun shone down gloriously on a track that was lightning fast, and upon an infield and steeplechase course the bright green of which was relieved by the sombre bunkers or the bright red flags that marked off the golf course. The tall trees on all sides of the track, just putting on their brightest green coats, seemed to inclose a place that was set aside by nature for amusement.

READY FOR THE WITHERS.

Of course the Withers was the chief event of interest of the day, and after the first three races had been decided, every one sought a point of vantage from which to view the running. The start was from the chute which marks the beginning of the Withers mile, and every portion of the race could be seen distinctly from the grand stand, the clubhouse and its lawn, and from the tops of the coaches. William C. Whitney and several of the female members of his family, dressed in mourning, occupied a window in the clubhouse and saw from there the "light-blue and brown cap" that Jockey Turner carried, flash first by the judges, and from the top of his black and green coach John D. Townsend and a party of friends also had an excellent view. Frederick Benedict's party were on top of the latter's drag, while perched on the coach Good Times were W. L. Beadleston, Jr., and a party of friends.

Interest in the Withers centred mostly around three horses—Chacornac, the winner of last year's Futurity; Mesmerist, a mighty two-year-old last season, and Mr. Whitney's recent purchase, Kilmarnock. It was Chacornac's first appearance in a race this season, and the first time in their racing careers that Chacornac and Mesmerist were to meet. Efforts to get them together as two-year-olds had failed, and now they were to meet to test supremacy for the first time. Almost all of the big patrons of racing in the East were represented in the race. August Belmont's colors were carried by Kilogram, Pierre Lorillard's by David Garrick, Arthur Featherstone's by Mesmerist; Philip J. Dwyer's by Hammock, Louis V. Bell's by Mischievous, while Chacornac carried James R. Keene's colors, and Magnificent those of John Boden.

Chacornac was the public favorite, as he was last year before the Futurity, and he was supported as if it was a foregone conclusion that he would win.

RUNNING OF THE RACE.

There was considerable cutting up at the start, but after a little wait Starter Fitz Gerald got the nine starters together, and a swish of his little red flag sent them on their journey. Chacornac at once jumped out to the front, and before the end of the chute was reached was a length in front of the field. Mesmerist, Hammock, Kilogram, and David Garrick followed him, the first two separated by an open space and the others grouped closely, while Kilmarnock trailed and ran on the outside of the track. Up the backstretch they went, the leader setting a clipping pace, and with little change in the positions until the far turn was approached. Then Mesmerist moved up, and before the turn was rounded he had headed Chacornac, and had opened up a lead of about two lengths. He was still leading as the head of the stretch was reached, and at this point looked to be going easily and as if he would be a hard horse to beat. His lead was cut down gradually as he made the turn into the stretch, for Ildrim, David Garrick, and Kilogram were closing, while all the time Chacornac was falling behind.

Then from behind the crowd that chased Mesmerist the sheen of a light-blue silk jacket flashed in the sunlight, and Turner began a magnificent ride on Kilmarnock. Mr. Whitney's candidate was on the outside of the track, where the running was clear, and Turner took him across to the rail, riding him hard all the while. The horse put forth every ounce of speed he possessed, and in almost a twinkling he was second. But he was on the rail, and Mesmerist was in his way. Then O'Connor took Mesmerist further toward the centre of the track, and like a flash Turner had his mount ranged alongside of Mesmerist, but on the rail. The rest was easy. Mesmerist, once Kilmarnock got up to him, weakened and acknowledged his master. He fell back and Turner sent Kilmarnock on steadily and won with him by two lengths. Ildrim, driving hard, took third place from David Garrick, but could not get up to Mesmerist.

A GRAND STEEPLECHASE.

Few steeplechases have aroused more enthusiasm than the New York steeplechase did, for not only was it run without an accident, but the finish, which resulted in a dead heat between Diversion and Cosmopolitan, was one of the best ever seen in a cross-country event, or, for that matter, in a flat race this season. It was nip and tuck to the end between Diversion and Cosmopolitan from the time the pair landed on the flat after the last jump, and in a whipping finish a single blyanket could have covered the pair all through the stretch. Cosmopolitan was the pacemaker all the way, while Diversion trailed behind until next to the last jump had been negotiated. Then Veach brought him up with the leader, and they made the last jump together. Not more than six inches advantage was held by either all the way down the stretch, and when they passed the judges, apparently locked like a team, the enthusiasm of the spectators was given vent to in cheers that could have been heard over in Van Nest.

BAD LOT OF TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

If the lot that ran in the Fashion Stakes are fairly representative of the stake fillies in the two-year-old division this year, a lot of money in two-year-old filly stakes will be won by fillies that are worth less than the stakes they race for. They would have made a fair field for an Aqueduct programme, for most of them are of the selling plate class. Anecdote, only a fair filly among the Aqueduct two-year-olds won easily, and when a commonplace filly like her beat her field easily by three lengths those that finished behind her must be a poor lot.

Premature, after he had cost his breeders and owners, David Gideon and John Daly, a small fortune in wagers as a two-year-old, finally won a race, the opening one of the day for maidens, over the Eclipse course. Vouch won the two-year-old selling race at five furlongs and Raffaello won the handicap at a mile and a sixteenth over the hill.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, to carry 110 pounds; the Eclipse course. David Gideon's b. c. Premature, 5, by His Highness-Early Blossom, 110, (Mitchell,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won handily by two lengths; B. T. & B. Littlefield's Favonius, 4, 112, (Littlefield,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a head from Louis V. Bell's Limelight, 4, 107, (T. Walsh,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14⅘. Specific, Lord Baltimore, Devil's Own, Bombshell, Sanitary, Cephalalgia, Petruchio, George Le Bar, Nansen, Beautiful, Belle of H., Gold Lace, and Kimmage also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. R. W. Walden & Son's Vouch, b. c., by Cayuga-Veronia, 103, (Shaw,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 2, won in a drive by a head; Philip J. Dwyer's Maiden, 92, (Daugman,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length and a half from P. S. P. Randolph's Lambkin, 98, (Hewett,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:02⅘. Screech, The Snapper, The Golden Prince, Sentry, Quickshot, Phosphorous, Gold Hesis, Ziegfeld, Connie, Fleetwing, Quiz II., and Moor also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Fashion Stakes, for fillies two years old, by subscription of $50 each, with $1,500 added; last four and one-half furlongs of the Eclipse course. R. W. Walden & Son's Anecdote, br. f., by Tom Ochiltree-Lizzie Tabor, 119, (Shaw,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won easily by three lengths; A. Featherstone's Mintage, 119, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length from W. Showalter's Ashore, 119, (Talley,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—0:59. Empress of Beauty, Harlem Lane, Add, Princess Pepper, ond Mary McCoy also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Withers Stakes, for three-year-olds, by subscription of $100 each, with $2,000 added; the Withers mile. W. C. Whitney's Kilmarnock, br. c., 3, by Sir Dixon-Miss Used, 128, (Turner,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won easily by two lengths; A. Featherston's Mesmerist, 3, 126, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a length from H. Eugene Leigh's Ildrim, 3, 126, (Bullman,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:41¼. Kilogram, Magnificent, Mischievous, Hammock, David Garrick, and Chacornac also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth, over the hill. M. Murphy's Raffaello, ch. c., 4, by Faron-dale-Jennie S., 126, (Jenkins,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won easily by a length; P. S. P. Randolph's Knight of the Garter, 109, (Maher,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths; Philip J. Dwyer's Half Time, 4, 118, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:48. Latson, Ten Candles, Greyfeld, and Lindemere also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—The New York Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Mr. Chamblet's Diversion, b. g., 6, by Rayon d'Or-Di Vernon, 163, (Veach,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, and B. F. Clyde's Cosmopolitan, b. g., 4, by Darebin-Griselda, 137, (Monahan,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, ran a dead heat, eight lengths in front of B. F. Clyde's Cousin Jess, 4, 137, (Carson,) third. Time—3:53⅘. Van Ship, Trillion, Dareall, Ronkonkoma, and Mazo also ran.

TO HOLD CUP RACES.

Attempt to Lease Empire City Track Is to be Made.

The Road Drivers' Association of New York held a largely attended meeting yesterday afternoon at The Club, on the Speedway. Dr. H. H. Kane, President of the association, occupied the chair, and highly favorable reports were received from the various committees. One of the most encouraging was from the Membership Committee which showed a paid-up membership of 1,080. About the most important matter under discussion was the question of cup races. It was decided to hold them, and a committee was appointed to see if the Empire City track could not be hired at a reasonable sum for this purpose. The question of permanent club rooms in the heart of the city was also discussed, and a committee appointed to secure rooms at a cost not to exceed $600 a year. Several of the members have volunteered to pay the first three months' rent.

Sironia Won Jubilee Handicap.

LONDON, May 12.—At the Kempton Park meeting to-day the Jubilee Handicap, at a mile and a quarter was won by I. Neuman's Sironia; J. H. Peard's Merry Methodist, ridden by Rigby, was second, and J. A. Drake's Royal Flush, with J. Reiff in the saddle, was third, in a field of twenty-one horses.

Miss Bolter, ridden by Rigby, won a selling plate at one mile, and another for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, was also won by Rigby's mount, the Nemesis colt.

BALTUSROL GOLF LINKS OPENED.

Watkins Won the Silver Cup Against Several Crack Players.

Baltusrol Golf Club opened its links yesterday near Short Hills, N. J., with a pleasing combination of golfing and social features. L. H. Graham offered a silver cup for the initial competition of the season, and after a lively contest T. C. Watkins carried off the trophy in triumph, with the small gross score of 91. The players and scores were:

T. C. Watkins—
Out..... 6 5 5 4 5 5 5 6 4—45
In..... 5 4 4 4 5 7 8 5 6—46
Total..... 91

E. N. Todd	97	12	85
N. E. Stout	98	13	85
R. A. Griffin	101	16	85
R. W. Candler	95	8	87
F. J. de Raismes	94	5	89
F. S. Phranee	103	14	89
Austin Colgate	97	8	89
Hugh K. Toler	95	3	92
W. C. Cushman	107	15	92
Henry P. Toler	94	0	94
Bruce Price	103	9	94
J. R. Strong	110	16	94
Edward Unger	109	15	94
Louis Larocque, Jr.	99	4	95
A. Harvey	103	8	95
W. J. Kingsland	111	16	95
Adolph de Bary	111	14	97
G. B. Hodgman	114	17	97
William Runkle	108	11	97
James A. Tyng	98	0	98
John Farr	113	15	98
William Clarke, Jr.	106	6	100
R. S. Sinclair	116	14	102
J. S. Baird	126	20	106
W. Osborne	130	20	110
F. A. Wright	127	16	111
W. Mueller	137	22	115
David Henry	136	20	116
George Luerdes	139	22	117

Women Play on Ardsley Links.

Mr. and Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane carried off the honors yesterday in the mixed foursome tournament on the Ardsley links, playing the 18 holes in 93 strokes from scratch. Only four scores were turned in, as follows:

	Gross.	Handi-cap.	Net.
Mr. and Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane	93	0	93
Miss Fargo and R. Worthington	109	3	106
Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Eldridge	119	5	114
Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren	123	5	118

A ladies' putting match was played in the afternoon, and Mrs. F. L. Eldridge won in 38 strokes. The others were Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, 44; Miss Eunice Terry, 44; Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, 44; Miss Grace Williamson, 46; Miss A. C. Hewitt, 47;

AMERICA OPENS HER EXPOSITION PAVILION

Mr. Peck Turns Structure Over to French Authorities.

Many Americans at the Ceremony—Sousa's Band Greets M. Picard with "The Marseillaise."

PARIS, May 12.—The American pavilion at the exposition was formally turned over to the authorities and public this afternoon. The inauguration took place in the presence of Embassy and Consulate officials, a number of high French functionaries, foreign diplomats and Commissioners, and such a concourse of American citizens that many who were provided with tickets were unable to gain admittance to the building.

French municipal guards and policemen formed a cordon around the building, keeping the space in front of the main entrance, on the embankment of the Seine, free for the passage of the official party. The crowd assembled mainly on the terrace around the building facing the river, on which a special platform had been erected for Sousa's Band.

Before the hour set for the ceremony the crowd became so dense that orders were given to the police to keep the people at a respectful distance from the doors. The French officers adhered so strictly to the letter of their instructions that even guests holding invitation tickets were not allowed to pass. Considerable confusion resulted from this cause, and United States Ambassador Porter, with his party, found the passage barred until an official, perceiving him from the building, hastened to meet him, and the Ambassador's party scrambled through.

The arrangements for handling the crowd were very unsatisfactory, and many gave up the effort to enter.

The interior of the pavilion was brightly decorated with American flags and tricolor bunting, with which the balconies were draped, while from the summit of the dome around the golden eagle flew the Stars and Stripes and the French flag.

The balconies were occupied exclusively by invited guests, while on the floor of the building a double line of American guards, with white Summer helmets, formed an aisle through which the official party passed from the main entrance to the spot where the presentation took place. Behind these Americans who gained admission stood and witnessed the proceedings.

The ceremony of transferring the pavilion was quite simple, consisting of an address by Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner of the United States, who handed over the pavilion to M. Alfred Picard as the head of the exposition, and the latter's response in accepting the transfer. Sousa's band provided the music, and the selections played were composed purely of American airs, except for the "Marseillaise."

Americans began arriving at the pavilion shortly after luncheon, and the scene during the interval preceding the opening ceremony resembled a smart social gathering. Mr. Peck reached the pavilion about 2 o'clock to await the arrival of M. Picard, who, escorted by B. D. Woodward, Assistant United States Commissioner, entered the exposition gate at the Invalides bridge at 2:30 o'clock, and proceeded immediately along the Quai d'Orsay to the entrance of the American building, which faces the Seine.

After a brief glance at the equestrian statute of Washington, which guards the portals of the American National pavilion, M. Picard ascended the steps leading to the door. Here Mr. Peck stood, surrounded by the members of the United States Commission, and as he welcomed the French Commissioner General, Sousa's band struck up the "Marseillaise." All the spectators at once uncovered, and amid the strains of the French hymn, M. Picard was conducted by Mr. Peck to the centre of the rotunda. The audience greeted the conclusion of the air with cheers, which M. Picard acknowledged.

No time was lost in proceeding with the ceremony, Mr. Peck delivering his address and M. Picard replying in a brief but eloquently couched speech, which evoked enthusiastic hurrahs from the audience.

Addressing M. Picard, Mr. Peck said:

"The great Nation which I have the honor to represent has, by your suffrance, planted this building upon the soil of our sister republic, France. We rejoice that we have been permitted to erect this structure upon the Rue de Nations, an international avenue, destined to become the most famous and historic feature of your great universal exposition; for those homes of the people of the world, standing by the side of one another, will promote in a large degree that great fraternity which should exist between the nations of the earth.

"We have builded our structure as a part of your international undertaking, and therefore it is my duty and great pleasure to transfer to you, as the executive head of the exposition, this edifice, which is the gift of a nation gladly uniting with other nations in bringing to France its resources and products as a contribution to the great peace festival so happily inaugurated."

Mr. Peck here presented M. Picard with a gold key and pendant representing the pavilion, as a souvenir, and concluded with the words:

"I know my countrymen will join me in the sentiment: 'Vive le Commissaire General Picard! Vive le Exposition Universelle de 1900! Vive la France!'"

M. Picard replied:

"It is for me a veritable good fortune and at the same time a profound pleasure to be able, on this solemn occasion, to offer the eminent representative of the United States my most cordial congratulations. The palace of majestic elegance which you constructed on the banks of the Seine, and which we inaugurate to-day, appears to me not only a temple to mark the progress of peace, but also a superb monument raised to the time-honored friendship of two nations.

"I feel certain that I will be a faithful interpreter of the sentiments of my fellow-citizens in thanking the powerful Republic of the United States for the friendly welcome given to the invitation of the French Republic and admirable participation in the work of concord whereby all countries decided to close the nineteenth century."

In expressing his thanks for Mr. Peck's souvenir of the occasion M. Picard said:

"It constitutes a new pledge of the prestige of our excellent intercourse, and particularly the indissoluble bond connecting the United States and France. Gentlemen, I ask you to salute the starry banner, the folds of which are so closely blended with those of the tri-color. Long live the United States of America! Long live their illustrious President McKinley! Long live their commission and their head, Mr. Peck!"

At the conclusion of M. Picard's remarks a general reception was held. Sousa's Band gave a concert during the remainder of the afternoon.

LETTER TO MR. McKINLEY.

First Mailed in the Pavilion Post Office Sent to the President.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The first letter mailed at the United States Post Office at the Paris Exposition was addressed to President McKinley by Commissioner General Peck. In the letter Mr. Peck says:

"It seems fitting that you should receive the first letter ever deposited in a Post Office of the United States located in a foreign land. I therefore have the honor of informing you that this communication is the first ever transmitted through such a channel. It is registered.

"A complete Post Office under the direction of the Postmaster General of the United States is now in full operation in the National Pavilion established by our Government at the Paris Exposition.

"You will be interested in knowing that in this building is located, in addition to the Post Office, an official Bureau of Information for the benefit of our American people; also the American Chamber of Commerce organized in Paris, the reception rooms of the Commissioner General, Assistant Commissioner General, Secretary, and the eighteen National Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress. One floor will be known as States' Headquarters. Rooms are also set apart for the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and for women's organizations. The entire building is the home of our American citizens."

SUNDAY QUESTION AGAIN.

American Athletes May Not Compete in Events on That Day.

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PARIS, May 12.—The Sunday question has popped up again in a condition athletic. Many of the most important international contests have been fixed for Sunday, and the participation of the American athletes is a matter of doubt unless the events in which they are entered are changed to another day.

Albert G. Spalding, recently appointed Director of Athletic Sports on the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition, arrived on Friday, and, after consulting with the American officials, announced that he would accept the position. He is unwilling as yet to discuss his plans, but hopes for a large representation of Americans and a good share of the prizes.

LIQUOR AT THE FAIR.

Prohibitionists Object to Its Sale in the American Pavilion.

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PARIS, May 12.—The question of the Sunday opening of the American pavilion and section at the exposition had barely been settled when the temperance advocates lifted their voices against the sale of liquor in the café of the American pavilion.

The basements of all the pavilions on the now famous Rue des Nations, where are erected the official buildings of the foreign nations, are occupied by restaurants and cafés in which are served dishes and beverages characteristic of the respective countries. The establishments look out on the Seine, and the terraces in front are becoming popular rendezvous for foreign visitors, who gather at their several pavilions.

The American prohibitionists feel very strongly in the matter of allowing the sale of liquor in the American café, which forms a part of their National pavilion. The open letter column of The Paris Herald offered an arena for a wordy warfare between the opponents of and the sympathizers with the sale of liquor, which has been highly interesting to Parisians, who utterly fail to comprehend how such a subject could form a topic of discussion.

At the headquarters of the American Commission it is explained that those who have been vehemently assaulting the idea of an American bar are acting under false impressions, as no bar is to be located there. The café will be such as is found in all American cities. Distinctive American food can be had there, and American beverages will be served to those dining.

SOUSA MAKES A HIT.

His Band the Attraction of the Week at the Fair.

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PARIS, May 12.—Americans and the American musicians received an extraordinary welcome from Parisian and foreign listeners at the exhibition this week. Sousa's Band made its début and gave daily open-air concerts on the beautiful Esplanade des Invalides. It is no exaggeration to say that these performances have been the feature of the exposition the past week, and, while Americans are naturally delighted to hear the familiar National airs and popular marches and melodies, the intense enthusiasm displayed by the French audiences and the encomiums they have passed on the music and its interpretation have been most flattering to Sousa's fellow-countrymen.

Each afternoon the stand has been surrounded by an assembly numbering thousands, and the spot has become a fashionable gathering place for the American colony and visitors. The climax of enthusiasm was reached when on each occasion during the rendition of the march "The Stars and Stripes Forever" the assemblage has stood bareheaded as Old Glory was unfurled by two uniformed American guards. The march is listened to in silence, but upon its conclusion the audience raises shouts and hurrahs, hats go into the air, and ladies throw flowers upon the bandstand.

This demonstration is not confined to Americans, but is joined in by the French spectators. It has been a triumph for Sousa. Among those present have been United States Ambassador Porter and his family, Mr. John K. Gowdy and family, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Kingdon, Mrs. Logan, and Messrs. Myron Herrick and Webb Hayes.

COMMENT ON LODGE'S SPEECH.

German Official Declares that Brazil Has Nothing to Fear from Germany.

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BERLIN, May 12.—A high personage in the Foreign Office, speaking to-day of the speech of Mr. Lodge in the United States Senate yesterday, said that telegrams exchanged between the Emperor and President Campos Salles show that the relations between Brazil and Germany are of the most cordial character. Brazil, this official added, apprehends no danger.

"If Brazil is not threatened by greater dangers than those that menace her from Germany," the official continued, "Brazilians may be quite unconcerned for the future."

The Vossische Zeitung is the only evening paper which comments on Senator Lodge's speech. This journal says:

"Senator Lodge's words leave no doubt that they were aimed at Germany. One must doubt the good will and political intelligence of American statesmen when one of the most respected of them still believes the fairy tale of the exchange of North Schleswig for the perfectly worthless Danish Antilles and the foolish babble about founding independent German colonies in Southern Brazil."

The article concludes as follows: "Do not let Americans believe they can gain the sympathies of the world through such rhodomontades. With such thoughtless speeches they can only still further discredit their political life and the forms in which it is embodied."

National Pavilions Inaugurated.

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PARIS, May 12.—This week has seen the inauguration of a number of foreign pavilions, including those of Spain, Belgium, Sweden, Japan, and Denmark. The German building will be inaugurated on Monday next, but its semi-official opening took place on Wednesday.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

Action of Native Court Makes Foreigners Uneasy—Sudden Fall in Railway Stocks.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, April 25.—The feeling of alarm among the foreigners with regard to their being placed under Japanese jurisdiction has been increased by the recent decision of a native court in the case of the Kobe Water Works Company, involving a sum of nearly half a million yen.

The decision was given against Mr. Morse of the American Trading Company, who had sued the water works company for non-fulfillment of the terms of a loan made by him to it.

Among the Japanese themselves there is in progress a healthy discussion as to the character and competency of the native judiciary. This has been stimulated by the report of the Government commission recently sent abroad to investigate the standing of the American and European courts. The conclusions of the commission are that Japan's Judges must be better paid and given a far higher social standing before the nation can hope to place its courts upon a par with those of the Occident.

In financial affairs the past week has witnessed a sharp and sudden fall in Japanese securities. The railway stocks were the chief sufferers. The rate of interest rules high, the principal banks offering 7 per cent. for six months' deposit and 3½ on current accounts. There is much uneasiness, chiefly on account of the course of foreign trade. Imports up to the middle of the month exceeded the exports by forty-four millions of yen, or about $22,000,000.

FATAL FIRE IN JAPAN.

Sixteen Persons Perish at Fukin—Property Damaged $2,900,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Mail advices from Yokohama give particulars of the big fire at Fukin, a large town on the western coast of Japan, April 18. The flames originated in the suburbs of the city and were carried by a heavy wind to several parts of the city at once. The fire raged for six hours before it could be controlled. Sixteen hundred houses, including thirty temples, and all the principal buildings were burned. Sixteen persons perished and nearly a hundred more were injured. The property loss is estimated at 5,000,000 yen, or about $2,500,000. There was but a small amount of insurance.

Queen Returns to Windsor.

LONDON, May 12.—Queen Victoria, who came to the city to hold a drawing room yesterday, returned to Windsor to-day, arriving at the castle at six o'clock this evening.

LEGISLATION IN GERMANY.

Effort to Protect German Agriculture Will Not Harm America—Liberals Support the Kaiser.

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BERLIN, May 12.—This week's proceedings in the Reichstag were rather tame, but the passage of the African Steamer bill is of interest to Americans, inasmuch as the Government declared its willingness to insert into the contracts with this subventioned line the same paragraph that is already in the North German Lloyds contract, forbidding their steamers landing agricultural products competing with German products at German ports.

The fact that a proviso exists in the Lloyds contracts for German mails was brought out clearly, because the Agrarian leader, Oertel, without contradiction, thanked the Imperial Chancellor for the proviso. However, practically the effect of the proviso is likely to be nil, because American agricultural products cannot bear the high freight charges of fast steamers.

The Centrist Party of the Reichstag will make another effort to pass the so-called Lex Heintze, which places a number of onerous restraints upon literature and art, despite the known disapproval of the bill by the Emperor. The Centrists, with the Conservatives, intend that the bill shall be put on its final passage before the Summer adjournment. The Opposition will again use obstruction, however, and if the bill is passed, the Bundesrath will reject it.

The curious idea has fastened on a large part of the Liberal press that by showing an effusive willingness to pass any bills for military or naval purposes, the Emperor will abandon his prejudice against the Liberals and summon their leaders to Cabinet positions and the like. The Tageblatt leads in exploiting this notion, while the whole Conservative and Centrist press, representing the Government majority, ridicules the movement. The semi-official Post to-day speaks of it as "Liberal Byzantinism."

However, it is quite certain that the Emperor has been powerfully impressed by the naval enthusiasm on the part of Liberals, including the entire financial circles.

ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

Government's Supporters Await Results of To-day's Balloting with Great Concern.

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PARIS, May 12.—Second ballots to decide those municipal elections which were left without definite results last Sunday, owing to insufficient majorities, will make to-morrow a crucial day in the political history of Paris, and will have a considerable influence on the political situation in France generally. The reballots will either paint the Paris Municipal Council with Nationalism or merely leave the Nationalists in sufficient number to form an aggressive minority which will be a thorn in the side of the Government.

Semi-official declarations that the Government regards the eventuality of a Nationalist Council with equanimity, in view of the extremely satisfactory returns in the provinces, must not be taken literally. It is useless to attempt to disguise the fact that the Government's supporters are looking forward to Sunday's result with grave concern.

The organ of the Radicals predicts that a Nationalist victory will mean a municipal policy that will make Paris uninhabitable for foreigners who come to spend their money here. This remark is based on the Nationalists' tactics since last year, which appear to have been to endeavor to convulse France in continual tumults in order to shake the Government's position thereby. Pursuant to these tactics, the Nationalist organs continually publish statements calculated to excite a feeling against foreigners.

The Government's opponents claim that the Ministerial gains in the provinces were secured by putting up adversaries who were under official tutelage. This is unjustly to credit the Government with the Machiavelian scheme, in the event of a sweeping Nationalist victory to-morrow, of instigating the Ministerial minority in the council into creating a series of violent obstructive scenes which would give the Government a pretext for dissolving the Council on the ground of divided factions, whose opposition would prevent the carrying on of municipal works.

A Municipal Commission would then be appointed to take charge of affairs until the election of a new Council, which would be postponed as long as possible in order to give the Government time for manoeuvring and electioneering. Such a plan, which would be tantamount to a veritable coup de main, could hardly, however, be put into execution, especially now that the alleged intention has been divulged.

CHANGES IN ENGLISH JUDICIARY.

Sir Richard Webster Resigns Income of £15,000 for One of £6,000.

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LONDON, May 12.—Such sweeping changes have occurred in the legal branch of the Government this week as have had no parallel in many years.

First of all, Lord Morris, the eminent Irish Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, with a brogue as rich as any in all Erin, and who is strikingly like the late Lord Tennyson, has resigned at the age of seventy-two years, and after thirty-three years of judicial service. Lord Morris's tenure of the bench was marked by some of the wittiest sayings and keenest judgments in the history of English law.

Into the shoes of this brilliant jurist has stepped the Right Hon. Sir Nathaniel Lindley, who has resigned the Mastership of the Rolls. There is nothing against Sir Nathaniel, except that he is an Englishman, which has caused the bar of Ireland, at a public meeting, to fiercely denounce Lord Salisbury for breaking a precedent by not letting Ireland be represented among the three Lords of Appeal. The legal Conservative members from Ireland are just as bitter as the Nationalists against letting England have two representatives and Scotland one on the highest court, while Ireland has none.

In resigning the Attorney Generalship to become Master of the Rolls, Sir Richard Webster gives up an income of over £15,000 for one of £6,000, with a peerage thrown in. This popular lawyer, so well known in the United States through his connection with international matters ranging from the Venezuela boundary dispute to inter-Varsity sports, apparently became tired of waiting for the woolsack, and having money, and finding the work of Attorney General trying, decided to settle down as a law lord after holding office in the House of Commons for ten years. His successor is Solicitor General Finlay, a Scotch Liberal Unionist, who will not allow Conservatives to come on the platforms in his Inverness burgh, and never goes on Conservative platforms himself.

The Right Hon. Edward Henry Carson once again becomes Solicitor General. Mr. Carson was recently very frank in criticising the Government, and his appointment has created some surprise.

AMERICANS IN BERLIN.

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BERLIN, May 12.—D. E. Stone of Cleveland, Ohio, a cousin of Mrs. John Hay, and who arrived recently from Cairo, has gone to Paris.

S. H. Minor of Aurora, Mo., has arrived here with his wife.

Mrs. F. Winthrop of New York will give a tea Wednesday to the wife of Count von Bülow, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mrs. White, wife of the United States Ambassador, will go Wednesday to Ruegen, with Mrs. Boehler and others.

Mrs. Mason, wife of the United States Consul General here, will spend six weeks in Paris and the rest of the Summer at Nauheim.

American Bishops in Rome.

ROME, May 12.—Archbishops Corrigan of New York and Kain of St. Louis have arrived here. Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, with a company of American pilgrims, is expected to-morrow. It is not believed that Cardinal Gibbons is coming here. The presence of the other prelates is connected with the creation of a second American Cardinal. They have solicited an audience of the Pope.

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ITALIAN EMIGRANTS TRADE

18,000 "Agents" Are Dispersed Throughout the Peninsula.

PROPOSAL TO SUPPRESS THEM

Government Will Also Try to Break Up the Steamship Lines' Combine Which Has Trebled Passage Rates.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 26.—Emigration is now being turned into a source of wealth in Italy; or, rather, of commerce in human flesh, so outrageous as to merit comparison with the most savage slavery of a bygone epoch.

Emigration statistics prove that on an average 250,000 to 300,000 Italians annually emigrate to New York, Rio Janeiro, Santos, and Brazil, and that no other country can show such high record as this.

The mere word "emigration" suffices to call up a mind picture of sadness, misery, and suffering, and yet emigrants have themselves given birth to a terrible and dangerous species of social parasite which threatens to become a veritable plague if not very quickly and radically exterminated, or at least rendered perfectly innocuous.

There are, at this moment, no fewer than 18,000 persons dispersed here, there, and everywhere, throughout the Italian Peninsula, whose sole occupation consists in systematically fomenting popular discontent, especially among the poor and most ignorant of the peasantry. They persuade the people to abandon their small farms and the homes in which they were born for far-distant countries. There is no limit to their sphere of working, no cunning ruse or vulgar trickery is neglected in order to assure a plentiful harvest of live human flesh for exportation. Their commission increases at so much per head.

It is now a well-known fact that many unfortunate emigrants, peasants and laborers, who can neither read nor write, pay more for the services of these so-called agents than it costs them to travel from Italy to New York or any of the Southern States of America. A favorite trick is that of sending groups of emigrants to some distant town with names, addresses, and engagement contracts with employers who are said to be impatiently awaiting their arrival. Needless to say, a large commission is paid, and the last penny spent in railway fares by the victims. It ends in the discovery that names, addresses, and employers are all a cruel hoax. Unable to return, or in any way seek redress, the emigrants are obliged to accept whatever kind of work can be found on the spot, while the dishonest agents prosper and continue to ply their inhuman trade.

But the emigrant agent parasite is not the only one that lives and flourishes upon the misery of poor exiles who seek work and bread elsewhere than in their own country. There is the great and vigorous navigation company, of the species which makes trade in human flesh quite a special and important monopoly.

Several years ago, when Italian emigration was as yet an unexploited field of speculation, in order to tempt would-be rovers the various navigation companies began a system of competition in reduced fares which naturally proved most beneficial for emigrants. But afterward a trust was established, consisting of the navigation companies conveying emigrants from the Italian ports to New York, and other trusts by companies plying between Rio Janeiro, Santos, and Montevideo.

As all successful businesses are sure to excite the cupidity of others, English, French, and German navigation societies quickly established rival systems, and several systems came to an agreement. The result was that within the space of a few days, and without any apparent cause, double the fares which had previously been asked of emigrants were simultaneously demanded by all the navigation companies.

Such a curious coincidence naturally aroused public suspicion, for, until quite recently, the navigation companies had managed to keep their trust system a profound secret. But people's eyes began to open when the third-class rivalry fare, which had reached the minimum of 85 lire only in the last months of 1898, rapidly rose to 185 lire, the price ever since maintained. The new navigation lines which from time to time have been founded with the intention of handicapping the trust have found themselves powerless to do so.

Fortunately, however, modern progress and civilization is now making gigantic strides all over the peninsula, and the Government is fully alive to the necessity of protecting the people from the human land or sea shark, whether at home or abroad. Consequently the Government has presented a project to Parliament which purposes to completely abolish all emigration agents and to make it a penal offense for any one to abusively act as an emigration intermediary under any pretext whatsoever.

But at the same time that the Government takes these measures to suppress the shameful system of emigration trade, it aims also at the complete abolition of the navigation companies' trust, as being the direct cause of the agency evil.

A committee is about to be formed whose duty it will be to fix the charges for carrying emigrants from Genoa and Naples to New York, Santos, Buenos Ayres, and other ports.

In the event of any of the navigation companies refusing to accept the prices established by the Government, they will be prohibited from conveying emigrants from the Italian ports. Whether this expedient to destroy the navigation trust will prove efficacious has yet to be seen. The experiment will at any rate be interesting.

Apart from these practical measures, which the Italian Government is about to adopt in the interest and for the better protection of emigrants, there are others which are destined to be of the greatest utility and eventual benefit. The Bank of Naples, one of the first banks in Italy, is about to establish branch houses all over America for the purpose of caring for the money which is so frequently carried off by rapacious so-called bankers after having been earned by years of toil and privation on the part of these emigrants.

Italian institutions will also be opened at all the principal landing places in America, where natives of this country will find shelter, employment, and protection.

As over half a million lire has come into Italy out of emigrants' savings, and forms one of the chief sources of the economic development of the country at the present day, it is deemed only right that the Italian Government should use every means to protect and care for the great multitude of people who annually emigrate to America, and eventually pour their accumulated wealth back into their own birthplace.

The English Potteries Trade Dispute.

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LONDON, May 12.—The dispute in the potteries trade now involves 20,000 men, many of whom belong to no union and are therefore dependent upon charity. The manufacturers insist upon closing down their works rather than give in to the demands for increased wages. Meanwhile, as The Speaker points out, there are already signs of pottery making in the United States being greatly stimulated, and if the dispute keeps up much longer England will be in danger of losing her best customer by reason of the American potteries getting such a grip that English goods will not be wanted.

The Death of William C. Endicott.

LONDON, May 12.—In a letter thanking the Liberal Unionists of West and Central Birmingham for the resolutions of condolence they adopted on May 7 on the death of her father, William C. Endicott, Secretary of War in President Cleveland's first Cabinet, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain writes: "I greatly appreciate the kindness always shown me in my adopted home, and value the resolutions as another token of the kindly welcome always given me by my husband's friends and supporters in Birmingham."

French Warship for Newfoundland.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 12.—The French cruiser Troude arrived to-day from the West Indies, en route for Newfoundland to protect French interests. There are two British warships, the Alert and Buzzard, already in Newfoundland waters. The Troude will coal and proceed on her way.

Editor Apologized to Miss Gonne.

DUBLIN, May 13.—The criminal libel suit brought by Miss Maud Gonne against the editor of the Irish Figaro came up for hearing yesterday. The charge was withdrawn, however, the editor apologizing. The Figaro had published a statement that Miss Gonne was a Government pensioner and therefore a Government spy.

CUBAN TEACHERS' VISIT.

A letter regarding the visit of Cuban school teachers to the United States has been prepared by those interested in the amelioration of conditions in the island and desirous of aiding in the effort to make the expedition of the teachers of as much benefit and as pleasant to them as possible. The letter, containing an appeal for funds, follows:

"To the public:

"Mr. Alexis E. Frye, Superintendent of Schools in Cuba, is proposing to bring about 1,500 of the Cuban school teachers to the United States during the coming Summer, for the purpose of increasing their knowledge of this country, and also for the purpose of securing for them some privileges of instruction at one of our Summer schools. The plan has the hearty indorsement of Governor General Wood and Miss Gill, and it doubtless will commend itself to all public-spirited citizens.

"Harvard University has generously undertaken to provide instruction for this large body of teachers without charge, and the university hopes to raise the large sum of money, $70,000, estimated to be necessary to meet the cost of boarding and lodging this large number of people during the six weeks of the Summer school. From Cambridge, it is expected that the teachers will go to Chicago; from Chicago to Washington, and from Washington to New York, sailing from New York on their return voyage to Cuba. The expenses from Boston to Chicago, and from Chicago, via Washington, to New York, can probably be provided for elsewhere. The expenses of the teachers at New York are likely to amount to $10,000, more or less. Subscriptions that may be used for the carrying out of this plan in any or all of its parts are earnestly desired. The City of New York ought to be glad to contribute to such an object in proportion to its means. It would not be easy to devise any plan that would do more to enlighten Cuba and at the same time to give to it assurance of our friendly interest in everything that concerns its welfare. The proposal deserves to be met everywhere in the same spirit of farsighted and patriotic generosity as it has commanded from Harvard University.

"Up to $10,000, or to whatever amount may be necessary, the sum subscribed will be held for the expenses at New York, should the teachers come here. The money subscribed beyond that sum, and all of it if the teachers do not come here, will be held to be available for any part of the enterprise.

"Subscriptions should be sent to Clark, Dodge & Co., 56 Wall Street. The funds so subscribed will be administered by Mr. Frye, President Eliot, and President Low.

"The undersigned take pleasure in indorsing this plan and in urging their fellow-citizens to contribute liberally to its support.

"Signed—Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, Miss Grace H. Dodge, Miss Louise Lee Schuyler, Seth Low, Edmund Wetmore, James Wood, Robert Bacon, Charles S. Fairchild, A. S. Frissell, C. C. Beaman, James J. Higginson."

Secretary of War Root has written to President Eliot of Harvard thanking him personally for the response of the university to the appeal for entertainment and instruction of the Cuban teachers.

The Secretary says in this letter that the Government has all the transportation arrangements substantially made, and that five steamers will be ready at the time proposed, in the latter part of June, to bring the teachers and their attendants to Boston, and to return them to Cuba when the visit is ended.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Proposed changes in the organic law of the Church again came to the fore at to-day's session of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference. The subject of changes came up in the presentation of the reoprt of the Special Commission, appointed four years ago to revise the law. Section 4 of Article 3 of the Constitution, as presented by the Chairman of the Commission, was approved, and Articles 4 and 5, providing for the issuance of credentials, were also adopted without dispute.

Delegate George Elliott of Philadelphia met defeat in an attempt to obtain still further recognition for laymen. He worked in a resolution to make laymen and local ministers eligible as Bishops, a privilege at present confined to traveling preachers and Elders. Delegate Neely, also of Philadelphia, made a motion to table Dr. Elliott's resolution, which was done amid applause, showing the general opinion that ministers alone should be made Bishops.

The section of the book of discipline requiring a separate vote of ministers and laymen on questions involving change in the book was ordered stricken out by the passage of a resolution introduced by Delegate Douglas.

The Committee on the State of the Church, headed by ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania, sent a quartet of Secretaries of organized benevolencies to the anxious seat by introducing the following report:

"We recommend that there be but one general Secretary for each of the organized benevolences of the church, who shall be the executiv officers."

This proposition cuts off four general Secretaries, who are now serving on annual salaries of $4,500 each, distributed as follows: Mission Society, three Secretaries, reduced by the recommendation to one; Church Extension Society and Freedman's Aid Society, each two Secretaries, reduced by the report to one each. This curtailment, if adopted, will reduce the salary list $18,000.

The Board of Bishops appointed the following committee to consider charges in the organic law during the next quadrienium: J. M. Buckley, D. H. Moore, T. B. Neely, J. W. Hamilton, J. L. Hayes, W. R. Warneck, A. W. Smith, A. B. Leonard, C. B. Lore, F. M. Simmons, J. F. Goucher, W. H. Shior, S. M. Coon, A. J. Wallace, and G. H. Bridgman.

Inability of the Committee on Episcopacy to decide what to do in the case of several Bishops, whose retirement is discussed, made it impossible to report to-day. The spectators were eager to hear the report which had been ordered presented to-day, but the committee was allowed an extension of time until Tuesday.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon will arrive for the season on Tuesday.

Mrs. William B. Rogers will arrive for the Summer on Monday.

The steam yacht Sultana arrived here this morning with Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel on board. They came to give directions relative to their estate here, and were accompanied by W. Hude Neilson.

Miss Rosa Anne Grosvenor has purchased from George Gordon King 135,000 square feet of land adjoining her estate on Brenton Road in order to enlarge her lawn.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew will shortly sail for Europe to pass the Summer, returning here in season to attend the Horse Show.

Mrs. H. F. Brownell of Providence has arrived at her cottage for the season.

The work of grading about the new villa for Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was begun today.

Arrivals this evening included Richard Hone, Mrs. George L. Rives, and H. D. Auchincloss.

Mrs. Duncan Elliot will shortly sail for Paris.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Senator Lodge entertained Gov. Roosevelt at luncheon to-day in his committee room at the Capitol, and among the additional guests were Senators Depew, Foraker, and Chandler.

Senator and Miss Kean of New Jersey gave a dinner this evening in honor of the Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, who is spending Sunday with the Rev. Randolph McKim. Among the guests present to meet Dr. Huntington were the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, the Attorney General, and Dr. and Mrs. McKim.

John P. Story gave a large tea this afternoon at the Country Club in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Story, Jr., who have just returned from their honeymoon trip. The present Country Club is Grassland, the former home of William C. Whitney.

Cottagers at New London.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 12.—New London and vicinity promise to have more than the usual social season the coming Summer. The cottages at the Pequot colony and at Eastern Point are nearly all engaged, and in some cases the Summer cottagers are already here. J. F. de Assis-Brasil, Brazilian Minister to the United States, has rented the Hall cottage at the Pequot, Mrs. R. G. Remsen and Miss Remsen will occupy the Banks cottage, the Misses Rhinelander the May cottage, and Miss Muller the Barlow cottage.

FATAL WRECK IN A TUNNEL.

Freight Trains Collide in Philadelphia—Towerman Admits He Was Asleep.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Through the negligence of a towerman, who lay asleep at his post, a disastrous and fatal freight train wreck occurred here at midnight last night in a tunnel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. An engineer and fireman were killed, and five unknown tramps are supposed to be dead in the wreck. The property loss is estimated at $185,000.

The man who was responsible for the accident, Frank Lamtell, surrendered himself late this afternoon to C. O. C. Bent, a Superintendent in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio, and is now under arrest.

The known dead are George Laub, engineer, and George Hinchman, fireman, both of this city. Their bodies and those of the tramps are buried beneath the wrecked cars, and cannot be recovered until the fire which followed the collision is extinguished. About thirty firemen of the city Fire Department were either burned or overcome by smoke while fighting the flames. None of them, however, was seriously injured.

The tunnel runs under Twenty-fifth Street from Callowhill Street to Fairmount Park, a distance of 2,800 feet. It is semi-circular, and the tracks are up grade from the Callowhill Street entrance.

Every night a train known as the New York freight express leaves here for New York. Last night the train was made up in two sections, the first section containing forty-three cars. When it reached the tunnel the engine was unable to pull it up the grade and seventeen cars were detached and left standing about midway in the tunnel, while the others were drawn through. It was the duty of Towerman Lamtell to set a red signal on the semiphore at the Callowhill Street entrance to the tunnel. Being asleep, as he admits, he failed to do this, leaving the white light in view.

At 11:30 o'clock the second section of the freight, comprising thirty-eight cars, approached at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Engineer Laub, seeing the white signal, gave the locomotive extra speed in order to carry the train up the grade. The rapidly moving train collided with the standing cars in the tunnel with terrific force.

Fire immediately broke out, and three oil cars, each containing 4,000 gallons of oil, exploded. Soon the wreckage was a mass of flames. The fire department was called out, and the firemen have been at work through the rest of the night and all day to-day but it has been impossible as yet to extinguish the flames.

Owing to the heat and smoke and gaseous air in the tunnel, the firemen could enter the tunnel only a short distance without being overcome. Holes were dug in the street to make vents and the roof of the tunnel was blasted, but to no avail. The bodies of the engineer and fireman and the five tramps, who were said to be on the train, have doubtless been cremated.

Shortly after the collision Lamtell disappeared and could not be found until he gave himself up late this afternoon. When questioned he said:

"I did it. Why the white signal remained in place I do not know, but it was there, and the train went through as usual.

"I was asleep or dozing, and why I cannot say, except that I feel myself overworked; but I am ready to stand the censure and take what comes to me. I have no excuse to offer."

The Paper Famine in Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 12.—Just what measures to relieve the famine in printing paper caused by the Ottawa fire the Administration will adopt does not yet appear, but it seems as good as assured that at least the postage on papers will be either abolished or reduced to about an eighth of a cent a pound. It is now half a cent a pound. As to the really effective method of relief—namely, the temporary removal of duty upon imported printing paper until such time as the mills have been restored and placed in a position to take orders, that is believed also to be receiving the earnest consideration of the Premier and his Cabinet.

Dredging at Valencia's Harbor.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—In a recent dispatch to the State Department, Consul Horace Lee Washington at Valencia states that owing to inefficient dredging the entrance to that port is no longer safe for vessels of greater than twenty-two feet draft in calm weather. The work of thoroughly dredging the port, the Consul says, will be immediately prosecuted regardless of expense.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Walter Scott Dickson.

Walter Scott Dickson of Salem died at his Summer home in Hamilton, Mass., yesterday. He was born in Danvers Nov. 3, 1831. He attended Salem's schools, and worked as a tinsmith until the age of twenty-one years, when he went to California, where he engaged in business, and was for a time a stage driver, at which calling he acquired more than a local reputation.

He returned to Salem after a few years, and worked there at tanning and as an express messenger. He later engaged in the sole leather business in Lynn, becoming a prominent figure in Lynn's leather industry.

His contributions and charity to public works were lavish. Among his gifts are the Dickson Memorial Chapel and Conservatory, in Greenlawn Cemetery, Salem, erected in memory of his wife, Georgia L. Dickson, who died in 1891.

Last January he perfected arrangements with the Trustees of Tufts College by which, at his death, the college should receive a bequest of $50,000 for the establishment of a Professorship in English and American Literature, with the understanding that the Rev. Dr. Edwin C. Bolles should occupy the chair for the term of his life at an annual salary of $2,000. The college accepted the trust, and Dr. Bolles is already occupying the chair known as the Walter Scott Dickinson Professorship of English and American Literature.

Arthur Scott.

Arthur Scott, son of the late John B. Scott, who was for years connected with the old banking house of J. & J. Stuart, died at his home, 258 West Twenty-fourth Street, on Friday night. Mr. Scott, who would have been thirty years old next September, was an enthusiastic amateur photographer and a member of the Camera Club. His most notable photographic work was the illustration of "Nature's Studies in the Berkshires," by J. Coleman Adams. He was unmarried and lived with his mother, Mrs. Cora M. Scott. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1888 and since then had been connected with the real estate firm of E. H. Lud

THEATRE SEASON ENDING

Five More Houses Close Their Doors for the Summer.

Highly Successful Runs at the Broadway, Academy of Music, Fourteenth Street, and Garden—The Lyceum.

Five more theatres closed their doors for this season after their performances last night, three of which have been playing attractions that probably ran longer and netted its owners more money than any productions of the kind seen in this country in recent years.

The most important among these plays is "Ben-Hur," which ended its six months' run at the Broadway Theatre. This performance was almost as much of an event as the opening night, Nov. 28 last. The play began its career with a twenty-seven-thousand-dollar advance sale, and for sixteen weeks the line of seat purchasers at the box office window never broke from morning until late at night. At one time the advance sale, covering performances two months ahead, exceeded $52,000. Last evening "Ben-Hur" had been played 194 times to audiences which aggregated over 400,000 people. The largest receipts for any one week were taken the first week of this year and amounted to $19,015.66. The week before the receipts were $18,243.20, and the receipts for the weeks of Feb. 17 and 24 were $18,514.40 and $18,892.95, making a total for the four weeks of $74,666.15.

During the performance last night the following congratulatory telegram from Gen. Lew Wallace, sent from Crawfordsville, Ind., was received by Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger:

"I regret not being able to be with you at the closing performance of the inaugural season of 'Ben-Hur's' stage life. Accept my congratulations on the outcome of the superb production and the extraordinary response of the public to your efforts to please it, great enough, as I am informed, to break all previous records in theatrical business. Not the least pleasure to me is that in the months of exhibition of 'Ben-Hur' I have yet to hear of a reader of the book who has failed to approve its stage representation."

The play will resume its engagement at the Broadway Theatre Monday, Sept. 3, playing only a brief engagement.

The next most important closing is that of "Way Down East," at the Academy of Music. Since early Autumn this popular rustic piece brought in receipts which in the gross show very nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and was witnessed by something like half a million people, making the average weekly receipts over $8,000, including its 231 performances at the Academy. "Way Down East" has been played 427 times in this city since it was first presented at the Manhattan Theatre two years ago. The original cast has shown very unusual cohesiveness, and it will be practically intact when the new season begins at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, early in August.

"The Great Ruby" also concluded its season last night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre before an audience which crowded every available space in the house. This melodrama has proved since its revival to be as valuable a piece of property as any of the attractions which have had a successful season financially. The play could have continued for several weeks to come, but owing to numerous alterations which are required in the theatre Manager Rosenquest deemed it wise to close his house at this time.

The other house to close its doors is the Lyceum, which practically terminated its season two weeks ago, when Charles Frohman's London comedians concluded their engagement in "My Daughter-in-Law." Miss Virginia Calhoun's appearance in "Bordersides" was only given by special arrangement with Charles Frohman for the sub-lease of the theatre.

The most successful season in the history of the Garden Theatre, where "Hearts Are Trumps" has been running, was perforce brought to a close last night, Charles Frohman being under contract to present the melodrama at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago, beginning Monday, May 21, for an all-Summer run. Mr. Frohman has arranged to present a number of important domestic and foreign stars at this house next season. Richard Mansfield and E. H. Sothern will be among the American actors and Sarah Bernhardt and M. Coquelin, as well as E. S. Willard, are among the foreign attractions. After the stars have been seen Mr. Frohman will produce a new drama, particulars of which he is not at present ready to make public.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.

Reopened Under New Management with a Varied Programme.

Koster & Bial's Music Hall re-opened last night under new management after having been closed for two weeks. The previous management, the London Amusement Company, ended its connection with the house owing to differences existing between the members of the company and the Koster & Bial estate.

The management which took hold last evening is known as the Standard Amusement Company with John Koster as general director. The audience was a large one and the various specialties were thoroughly enjoyed, judging from the enthusiastic applause. The programme included Du Bule, a trapeze performer; Miss Emma Carus, who gave several popular songs with a female baritone voice; O'Brien and Havel, Mlle. Bartho, who presented some novelty dances; O. K. Sato, a clever juggler; Rio Brothers on the flying rings, and Barnes and Sisson in their sketch, "The Marriage Broker." The remaining part of the bill included Hanvey and Nelson, Hains and Pettingill, J. W. Winton, Wills and Lovetto, and the Rozonis.

NEW YORKERS IN A RUNAWAY.

Peril of Mr. Rostan and His Wife on Hudson Boulevard.

There was a serious runaway on the Hudson Boulevard, near West Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, and Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Rostan of New York and their driver had a narrow escape from death.

Mr. Rostan was driving a spirited team along the road, when the horses bolted and galloped along the Boulevard. A wheelman who tried to stop them was knocked down and badly cut about the head. The occupants of the vehicle clung to the seat.

A heavy truck with several barrels of lard was lumbering along near the centre of the roadway, when the runaway appeared. The driver of the truck jumped. As he did there was a crash. Before the cloud of dust at the point of the collision had cleared away, the horses and a shattered portion of the carriage were off down the road. Mr. Rostan was lying in the road. The woman was tightly wedged in between the woodwork. Her head hung down and threatened to knock against the ground at every jolt of the carriage, which now resembled a pile of wreckage. The wrecked carriage was drawn about two blocks before the horses were stopped.

It was with considerable difficulty that the woman was extricated. Both her legs were tightly pinioned against a portion of the woodwork of the box, while her head hung downward through a large rent in the bottom of the carriage. It was at first believed that she was dead, but restoratives were applied, and she was soon able to tell of her experience.

Beyond the severe shock neither Mr. nor Mrs. Rostan were much worse for their terrible ride. Mrs. Rostan, however, fainted twice while waiting for a cab. The driver escaped injury.

To Test Franchise Tax Law.

ALBANY, May 12.—Before Supreme Court Justice Chester, in Chambers, this morning William J. Kelly, attorney of the Long Island Railroad Company, served writs of certiorari directed against the State Tax Commissioners on the application of the Long Island Railroad Company, the New York and Rockaway Beach Railway Company, the New York, Brooklyn and Manhattan Beach Railway Company, and the Kings County Gas and Illuminating Company. The writs are returnable May 29.

Joliet Steel Mills to Start Up.

Special to The New York Times.

JOLIET, Ill., May 12.—The mills of the Illinois Steel Company, which closed down last week, will resume work next Monday with a full force of men. It was also reported that the mills of the American Steel and Wire Company in Joliet, which were opened last Monday with but a part of the crews, would take on a full force Monday.

State Fair Commission's Employes.

ALBANY, May 12.—The State Civil Service Commission has placed the positions within the gift of the State Fair Commission in the exempt class.

THE PRO-BOER PLANK PLAN

MR. LAUTERBACH EXPLAINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the comments that have been made upon my few remarks at the Manhattan Hotel meeting on Thursday evening, in which I expressed sympathy for the Boers, I think it well to have it understood that I expressly did not say that I favored intervention on the part of the United States Government. If such action were proposed, I would strongly oppose it. I do, however, favor an expression of kindly sentiment toward the Boer republic. I think this is due from one republic to another, and such action would not in any way embroil us in international difficulty. As THE NEW YORK TIMES said editorially to-day: "We did it with Kossuth without meaning to go to war with Austria. We did it with the Greeks without meaning to go to war with Turkey." It would be particularly appropriate to make such an expression in view of the announced intention of the British Government to make British colonial dependencies of existing republics. The men who sympathize with the Boers may not be fairly called an enemy to the human race or a criminal. It should be remembered that Mr. Gladstone took a very strong stand in support of the Boer republic some years ago, and bestowed upon it an absolute charter of liberty, subject only to the reservation that no treaty should be made with any other power without England's ratification. EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

New York, May 12, 1900.

A TARDY PROPOSAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Lauterbach has just given some advice to the Republican Party that seems strangely lacking in astuteness, if he is correctly reported.

Briefly, he would have the Republican Party hurry up and "declare for the South African Republic." He is nervous from fear that the Democrats may do the same and "do it first," and he wants his party to sprint for the priority. Just what he means by "declaring for the South African Republic" he does not make clear. He may take the words in a Pickwickian sense. He may intend by them only a vague, amiable expression that will tickle the ears of sympathizers with the Boers and irritate friends of the British, or he may intend that America shall physically intervene to put an end to the conflict now waging in South Africa. In such case, doubtless, some interesting things would happen.

But probably Mr. Lauterbach would not just now care to define his exact meaning. His advice, it seems, is prompted not so much by zeal for the Boers as by solicitude for the success of the Republican Party. The Boer war is a mere circumstance that a thoughtful Providence has cast in Mr. Lauterbach's way that he may use it as a device to save his party. "I believe," he exclaims, "the Republican Party is irretrievably lost if it leaves to the Democratic Party the first opportunity to insert in its National platform a plank that will declare for the South African Republic. I am unalterably opposed to leaving such action to the Democrats." Alas! why has he allowed this invaluable secret to become public and suffered the adversary to be forewarned?

Warming to his theme, but with a slight wavering in his logic and some confusion in his rhetoric, Mr. Lauterbach declared: "There is a latent fire that will require but a small amount of fanning to break into a vast and powerful flame that will inspire the people who love justice, freedom, and all that tends to a higher civilization and right."

There is here an admission that the Republican Party as such has manifested no zeal in behalf of the Boers. With fine introspection, however, into the hearts of fellow-Republicans, he oracularly announces the latent fire aforesaid. He does not go into details. How much of it exists among the leaders of the party, from the President down, is not disclosed. He concedes there will be need of some fanning, but then the vast and powerful flame.

But has Mr. Lauterbach not heard of one Bryan, William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, who is slated for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency? And knows he not that the early bird catches the worm, and that the said Bryan has already and for now many months past gone up and down and across this broad land crying out, early and late, in season and out of season, against imperialism of all sorts, American, British, et id omne genus? Mr. Lauterbach is tardy. William J. Bryan is ahead of him. That the Democratic platform will have as one of its most important planks a comprehensive and glowing denunciation of British aggression, such as Mr. Lauterbach yearns to see in the Republican platform, is seemingly a foregone conclusion. This scheme of Mr. Lauterbach's to steal Democratic thunder, by forestalling it in expressions of sympathy for the Boers, would be likely to prove a boomerang. At the best, both parties would break even, and the Boer question would cease to be one of the mooted issues of the campaign. To secure this negative result the Republican Party would have committed itself to a desperate and disastrous expedient.

It cannot stand on its record in the Philippines and yet declaim against Great Britain in South Africa. The country would but laugh at it for its inconsistency and hypocrisy. The Democrats would have the advantage of consistency and wholeheartedness. Would it not be a little awkward for William McKinley to be called upon at one moment to defend American policy in Porto Rico, the Philippines, and elsewhere, and in the next condemn George Britain? Are we troubled about the mote in the eye of Great Britain? What of the beam in our own?

This belated interest in the Boers will fool nobody, and will hurt the Republican Party. As Mrs. Bardell coyly observed to the worthy Mr. Pickwick, "It's so sudden!" That Mr. Lauterbach's suggestion is made on the threshold of what promises to be a vigorous political campaign, and is suggested as an attractive vote-catcher for the Republicans, will not increase popular faith in its sincerity.

Were it followed it would prove a source of embarrassment, if not of disaster, to the Republican Party.

GEORGE F. CHIPPERFIELD.

New York, May 11, 1900.

CONSIDERS IT A GOOD IDEA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Certes, your searching editorial in this morning's issue of your public-spirited journal is a valuable contribution to the already ponderous controversial literature on the subject of the Boer cause, and yet methinks are not your animadversions, particularly upon Mr. Lauterbach a trifle severe?

To quote the first part of his remarks, as contained in your columns, "I believe the Republican Party is irretrievably lost if it leaves to the Democratic Party the first opportunity to insert in its National platform a plank that will declare for the South African Republic." In the purely political bearing of that statement, viz., as a tenet of party expediency, THE TIMES's concession of the general sympathy of the American people for the weaker combatant is tantamount to an indorsement of the advisability of inserting such a plank in a party platform, as advocated by Mr. Lauterbach.

Now, we are certain that THE TIMES is nothing if not an advocate of sound money; hence it will instantly perceive at least the political sagacity of a plank that will assure to the Republican Party the support of the majority of the American people. THE TIMES doubtless is better aware than your correspondent of the gravity of jeopardizing the ship of state, by leaving any means open to the party of silverism for imperilling Republican success. In the light of this reasoning the insertion of a pro-Boer plank has a National, yea, a wide international significance, and by no means in a "Pickwickian" sense.

Now, as to the nature of such a plank. I do not think, nor do I believe that upon reflection will any one think that the mere wording of a political clause in a platform would be equivalent to an open or latent express or implied advocacy of going to war with Great Britain or any other power. But suppose that such a plank of sympathy became afterward by official recognition a part of our National diplomacy in our relations with Great Britain, as analogously, we proceeded in the Graeco-Turkish controversy, have we so seriously compromised our National safety by the acquisition of a few specks in the Pacific Ocean, as to tie our hands and cause us to look supinely on the perpetration of acknowledged outrage and oppression in different stages of the world's civilization? Has one act of National progress forever precluded us from taking more than a commercial interest in humanity? Has a paltry mess of pottage denuded us of the rich heritage bequeathed by Washington and Jefferson? Was Gladstone "unpatriotic and unwise," when he denounced the persecution of the wretched Armenians by the diplomatic and wily Turk? In the short space of five years we have grown purely Machiavellian! Revolutionary, is it not?

But I deny it all.

And the hoarse mutterings of the American people in no doubtful accents repudiate the inglorious, impractical conclusion. Nay, if National prestige, National expansion, if you will, denote "irresponsibility" to the claims of mankind, a cowardly acquiescence in these periodic scourges of so-called Anglo-Saxon civilization, down with it, sic semper tyrannis! Why, diplomacy is then but a name, a casuistical indorsement of vandalism. If the shades of Attila and Alaric returned dressed in the red uniform of a British Grenadier, diplomacy would prompt us to strip every kopje and veldt of its peaceful cover of green, so that where they trod no "grass could grow."

ALEXANDER HIRSCHBERG.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 12, 1900.

THOSE WHO WOULD INTERFERE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The political demagogue who is reported in to-day's TIMES as saying at a meeting of the committee to welcome the Boer envoys that "the Republican Party is irretrievably lost if it leaves to the Democratic Party the first opportunity to insert in its National platform a plank that will declare for the South African Republic," does not appear to be well informed as to the real state of public opinion on the Boer question in this country. And those Congressmen who have lately put themselves on record as favoring interference by our Government in England's affair with the Boers seem similarly ill-informed.

What these political demagogues are after is votes for themselves and their party. But they are greatly mistaken if they think they will get many of them by proposing that a Government make a fool of itself, ccurt a well-merited rebuke from England, and alienate our only friend among the nations, of whose good-will and assistance we will stand in most urgent need in a very few years.

Those who want pro-Boer action by our Government are not numerous in this country. I think if the political demagogues will look carefully they will find that only three classes of our population favor such action, viz., the un-Americanized Irish, the narrow-minded political sentimentalists, and the natural-born fools, and the sum total of these is not so much. The total Irish-born element of our population amounts to only about 3 per cent. of the whole, and many of these are Americanized, and of the American-born children of Irish parents, who amount to perhaps 4 per cent. of our population, a large proportion are Americanized. The narrow-minded political sentimentalists are really not very numerous, though they make a large amount of noise, and most of the natural-born fools will vote for Mr. Bryan, anyway.

The number of votes which Republican demagogues can get for themselves and their party by advocating pro-Boer action by our Government is, at the outside, relatively small. And these Republican demagogues will do well to bear in mind that, if they secure a pro-Boer plank in the Republican platform, the Republican ticket will in all probability lose more votes from the failure of disgusted Republicans to go to the polls than it will gain from the un-Americanized Irish, the narrow-minded political sentimentalists, and the natural-born fools.

Our National duty in the English-Boer affair is so clear that it seems impossible how any one can fail to see it. It is to mind our own business.

Not only does England deserve our sympathy in her endeavor to extend English civilization in Africa, where it is opposed by an ignorant and avaricious oligarchy, but she deserves our good-will because she is our only real friend among the nations, and because her friendship will be necessary to us in the near future, when the inevitable world war breaks out. To gratuitously insult her by interfering in what is strictly her own business would be not only highly impolitic, but foolish, silly. E. E. C.

Brooklyn, May 11, 1900.

REPUBLICAN VOTER'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Republican and a voter for over thirty-five years, I protest against the assertion of Mr. Lauterbach, as published in your issue of this date, that the Republican Party is irretrievably lost, if it does not put in its National platform a plank declaring for the South African Republic as against Great Britain in the war now waging. I protest, as one of the great army of Republican voters and workers, against the attempts of political demagogues, to force the party to ally itself with either side, in the unfortunate and unhappy contest.

Mr. Lauterbach, like any other American, is justly entitled to his own personal opinion, and he can, unchallenged, express his individual sympathies for the Boers as publicly as he may choose; but when, as a Republican leader, he assumes that nothing can save the party from defeat in the coming Presidential election, unless it makes part of its creed a declaration in favor of the South African Republic, either he has lost his head, or else is badly scared at the political outlook.

Mr. Lauterbach's assertion that judgment has gone by default against England in all civilized countries because of her action in South Africa may or may not be true. That neither of the two great political parties has taken any definite action on the position of this Government with respect to the Boer war is asserted by him, is true, and here is where both parties have so far shown good common sense and judgment.

Mr. Lauterbach says further:

"In our own country and in my own party I believe there is a latent fire that will require but a small amount of fanning to cause it to break into a vast and powerful flame that will inspire the people who love justice, freedom, and all that tends to a higher civilization and right."

Evidently Mr. Lauterbach imagines, foolishly, I think, that the people of this county are more excited over the question of the British-Boer war than they really are over our own Philippine and West Indian complications. And are ready to—what? He says "break into a vast and powerful flame." What does he mean? Is the wish father to the thought? He may be able, through his matchless eloquence, when as a delegate (as he says he is) to the Presidential convention he arises to address it to sway the body of delegates as to make the announcement to the world that the great Republican Party of America seeks to embroil itself in a European complication and mix up in a business which as a party is none of its business.

Mr. Lauterbach says further, (and here, if I mistake not, is where the little joker can be seen,) "I shall struggle and work harder at the convention for a Boer plank in the platform than Bryan and struggled for a gold plank in the platform that was made at St. Louis." This, as the boys say, is a bad give away, (I think, from the name, that Mr. Lauterbach is of Dutch descent,) and shows clearly that racial prejudice is much stronger with Mr. Lauterbach than National honesty.

Mr. Lauterbach is entitled to his own opinions, but he is treading on dangerous ground when he undertakes to make his opinions and desires a plank in the platform of the Republican Party. The sympathies of that party are not, as Mr. Lauterbach's ideas expressed, altogether in favor of the Boers. I believe and I think my opportunities for learning the views and opinions of people of all classes and conditions, and of different political parties are equally as good, if not better, than opportunities given Mr. Lauterbach, that there is as much sympathy, if not more, not only by members of the Republican Party, but by the masses of the people, for the British side of the controversy as for that of the Boers.

Here I am expressing no personal opinion of the merits of the case, stating facts as I see them and know them, and Mr. Lauterbach and others who are striving to force the Republican Party to assume a position in accordance with their individual views are doing that party an injury and courting defeat for the party, not victory.

It is a good policy to let well enough alone, and while Mr. Lauterbach's personal views may be all right, in the essence, I submit that the many and great questions regarding our home affairs, our foreign possessions, our economical, financial and internal matters of general National importance, are sufficient with which to go before the American public for its support, to continue the control of the National Administration in the hands of the Republican Party for another four years.

Mr. Lauterbach, in my opinion, has already by his injudicious remarks, as given by you, hurt, not helped, the advancement of the party's interests. He seems to have failed to grasp the idea that in his desire to force the party to become the ally of the Boers he antagonizes those members of the party whose sympathies are on the British side. Their number is doubtless as large as if not larger than those taking the opposite views. Thus he has become a dangerous factor in Republican politics, and should he unfortunately succeed in foisting his racial and personal wishes and prejudices on the convention, making the same a part of its platform or declaration of principles or intentions, he will do the party a grievous injury.

JAMES MURPHY, JR.

Bayonne, N. J., May 11, 1900.

A DOUBTFUL SHIBBOLETH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Citizens' Committee, held on Thursday evening, it is stated that Mr. Lauterbach expressed his intention, as a delegate, to propose the insertion of a "Boer plank" in the platform of the Republican Party at their National Convention in June. Furthermore, Mr. Lauterbach made the absurd statement that "Without this plank the Republican Party would be irretrievably lost."

As an old Republican, who voted and worked for Abraham Lincoln, and has actively supported the party ever since, I desire to express the earnest hope that nothing of this extraneous nature will be introduced, and, further, that should any such resolution be offered, it will be voted down at once as not germane to the platform. Of course, no one denies the right of every individual to express his opinion upon the South African war, as well as to sympathize with either side in the contest, but I maintain that such a "plank" would be contrary to our traditional policy to preserve a strict neutrality in wars in which we have no concern and have no business to meddle.

The Boer Commissioners should be politely but not officially received; in the same manner, indeed, as by the several European countries they have visited, and any other course could not be otherwise than offensive to England and a very shameful return for her very friendly support of our Government during our recent war with Spain.

Let me add that if the success of the Republican Party in the coming election depends upon a "plank in its platform" expressing sympathy for the Boers as the shibboleth, its cardinal principles must have a very slight hold upon the American people. If the Democratic Party wishes to insert such a "plank" to catch the foreign vote, let it have and rejoice in the privilege, and there is not an intelligent voter in the land who will not understand and smile at its object.

A SEPTUAGENARIAN REPUBLICAN.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1900.

Not a Pro-Slavery Party.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos to the agitation of Mr. Edward Lauterbach at a meeting of the Citizens' Committee last night, advocating a pro-Boer plank in the Republican platform, it would seem most unwise to make the trouble of other nations our own. If the Republican Party stands firmly against any evil, it is against slavery. It should not be asked to show its sympathy with oligarchies where slavery is upheld, and condemn a nation which suppresses it wherever its power is predominant. Because the Dutch and some Irishmen and their descendants here hate England and everything English seems but a poor reason for dragging into the National platform of the Republican Party a plank which would certainly prove obnoxious to many of its members.

FRANCIS H. MILLER.

Brooooklyn, N. Y., May 11, 1900.

Last Week of the

SPECIAL SALE

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Weber Pianos

USED BY THE ARTISTS OF THE

Maurice Grau Opera Company

during the past season, and among the finest samples of our product (in all respects practically equal to new)

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The Greatest of all $3.00 Shoes for Women

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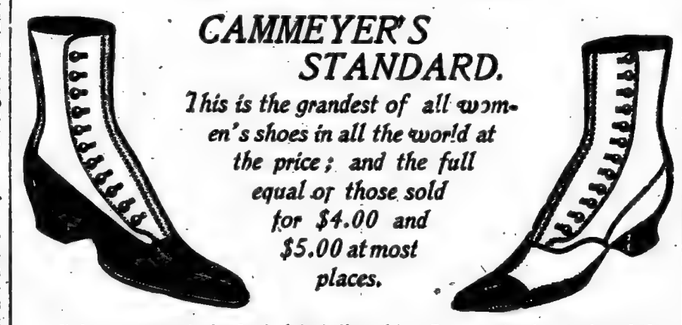

This is the grandest of all women's shoes in all the world at the price; and the full equal of those sold for $4.00 and $5.00 at most places.

It is our newest, freshest, latest thought. Our up-to-the-stroke-of-the-clock creation. NEVER OFFERED FOR SALE BEFORE. We have designed, fashioned, selected the material, determined all its features and made it during the past winter; and NOW 100,000 PAIRS ARE READY.

SIXTY DIFFERENT STYLES IN ALL SIZES AND WIDTHS. Henceforth it will be one of our great lines. We have devoted an entire department to this one shoe—so much do we prize it—so highly do we think of it—so strongly do we guarantee it. A marvel of beauty and excellence.

Perfect in every detail; material the best; workmanship the best; shape the best; finish the best—in short, the most serviceable and the most beautiful $3.00 shoe for women that is made.

Button and Lace Hand Welted Soles, also Turn Soles. Cloth and Kid Tops, Patent Leather and Kid Tips, Cloth and Kid Tops Patent Leather foxed, high and low heels, broad and narrow and medium toes.

Alfred J. Cammeyer, 6th Ave., cor. 20th St.

DUTY ON FANCY COTTONS.

Protest Against Additional Tax of Two Cents on Certain Fabrics Sustained.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced another decision regarding the duty on what are known to the trade as "fancy cottons," a matter which has agitated importers not a little.

In paragraph 313 of the Tariff Act it is provided that in addition to the ordinary duty on cotton cloths, an additional duty of two cents a square yard shall be levied in certain cases where threads "other than warp and filling threads" are introduced in the process of weaving to give decorative effects.

The decision covers certain varieties of goods not covered in the decision rendered some time ago. The board holds that one kind of goods, in which diagonal threads are introduced, is covered by the provisions of Paragraph 313, and the assessment of duty is affirmed in those cases. It is held, however, that even where threads are used that differ in size, ply, and color from the other threads, but are regularly interwoven with the other threads, they are not "other than ordinary warp and filling threads." As regards these goods, the protests of the importers, R. A. Whyttaw, Son & Co., against the additional duty are sustained. Col. Tichenor writes the opinion of the board.

After the previous decision an attack was made on Appraiser Wakeman for continuing to return fancy cottons as being subject to the additional duty. He replied that he obeyed the ruling of the board strictly, and that it was only with varieties of goods not passed on by the board that he had made the return so obnoxious to the importers. Mr. Wakeman said yesterday that so far as he was informed as to the scope of this latest decision he believed the Appraiser's office was sustained in the essential points in controversy.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Annual Meeting of the Council Held and Officers Elected.

Prof. John William White of Harvard University presided at the annual meeting of the Council of the American Archaeological Institute held yesterday in the library of the Havemeyer Building, Columbia University. There were twenty-five persons present, including some of the leading archaeologists in the country.

The council admitted to membership the Archaeological Society of Missouri. Reports as to the condition of the American schools at Athens and Rome were read. A report from the School of Oriental Study and Research in Palestine showed it to be in good condition, and that a building had been secured in Jerusalem which would be opened in October next under the direction of Prof. Torrey.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Prof. John William White of Harvard; Vice Presidents—C. C. Cuyler, New York, Charles T. Bowditch, New York; Daniel C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University; Prof. Thomas J. Seymour, Union University, and Prof. F. W. Kelsey, University of Michigan; Secretary—Dr. Clarence H. Young of New York City.

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FANNY RICE, Supported by the two leading members of her company in Rosina Vokes's greatest success, "My Milliner's Bill."
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MARGUERITE CORNILLE, "THE VENUS OF VAUDEVILLE." Handsomest Woman on the American Stage, in Chic French Ditties and Coon Songs.
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EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
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THE GREATEST OF ALL GREAT EMPIRE SUCCESSES.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY IN THEIR BIGGEST TRIUMPH,
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R. C. Carton's famous comedy, with its great cast, including Wm. Faversham, Jessie Millward, Guy Standing, Sara Perry, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., Rose Eytinge, Edwin Stevens, Mrs. Whiffen, etc.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8. Matinées, 2:15. Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING,
200th Performance.
Charles Frohman Presents
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In his new four-act drama,
SHERLOCK HOLMES.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

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DANIEL FROHMAN PRESENTS
JAMES K. HACKETT
in a Melodramatic Romance by Abby Sage Richardson and Grace Livingston Furniss.
PRIDE OF JENNICO.
Founded upon the chief incident in that novel.
Basil Jennico.....J. K. Hackett
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THE NEW YORK TO-NIGHT B'way, 44th-45th St. Eve'gs at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. VAUDEVILLE STARS in a GREAT CONCERT
IMMENSE BILL, incl. FOUGERE. ADM. 50c.
TO-MORROW EVEG. & MATINEES.
"THE" QUO VADIS
BARGAIN MATS. WEDNESDAYS. All Seats reserved, 50c.
EVENING POPULAR PRICES 25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. No Higher.

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EVENING—25, 35, 50—PRICES.

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HEADED BY THE FOUR COHANS.
MAT. THE ROSSOW MIDGETS,
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SAT. Ethel Levey, Fred Niblo, Swift & Huber

Proctor's 5th Av. Cont. Perf. 25 & 50c. Thomas Q. Seabrooke Mme. HERRMANN. MONTRELL, BILLY VAN, 30 Other Stars.
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A RUNAWAY GIRL. . . . .
With JAMES T. POWERS and 65 others.

Koster & Bial's Music Hall, 34th St. & B'y. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
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E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
TO-MORROW NIGHT
The great melodramatic success,
WOMAN & WINE
Special Scenery. A Great Cast.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1. Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2. Evg. 8:15.

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Edward Mollenhauer Testimonal Concert, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN "Concert Hall," Tuesday, May 15, 8:15 P. M. Kaltenborn Orchestra and Eminent Artists. Tickets, $1, $1.50, $2, Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Box Office open 7 P. M. Tuesday Evening.

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Yvonne De Treville, Adelaide Norwood, Marie Mattfeld, Barron Berhald, Joseph F. Sheehan, Harry Davies, William Mertens, W. H. Clarke, E. N. Knight, and the GREAT GRAND OPERA CHORUS OF 60
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spiral ascensionist. The metal globe, with Nevada inclosed and apparently of its own volition, ascends and descends spiral incline.
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No pole or springboard. Clears five chairs placed end to end. Gilbert's goats, Me and Him, burlesque boxers; Me, 6 feet 3 inches; Him, 4 feet 9 inches; Laugh from start to finish; German Rose, musical Act; Wild Burt and Little Sure-Shot, sharpshooters; Allen's Punch.
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Ada Jones, Graham Sisters, Williams & Williams, the Lees, Raney & Corbin, W. A. Lang, Senor José, Lillian Rehan, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Tooley.
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In Clyde Fitch's Dramatization of Daudet's
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Seats on sale for any of the remaining performances.

DEWEY Theatre, 14th St Between 3d & 4th Aves. TO-NIGHT! OUR GREAT "POP."
JAMES THORNTON,
FIELDS & WARD, FLORENCE MOORE, COOK & SONORA, THE THREE WESTONS, STANLEY & WILSON, LOUISE DRESSER, COLLINS BROTHERS, ANDERSON'S NOVELTY QUINTETTE. Com. TO-MORROW Mat. & All Week.
JOHN W. ISHAM'S OCTOROONS
Belle Davis, Smart & Williams, Billy Miller.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th. AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evenings at 8:15. Mat. Sat. only at 2:15.
TO-MORROW EVE., at 8.15.
THE BOSTONIANS
In a Special Revival of Herbert & Smith's Opera, The
SERENADE

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES. LIFELIKE HEROES OF THE BOER WAR.
This Afternoon and Evening Neapolitan Troubadours & Orchestra.

CARNEGIE HALL. To-Night at 8:15
PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION of New York. 1,000 VOICES. Frank Damrosch Director.
"SAMSON"
SOLOISTS: Clementine de Vere..Soprano. Carrie Bridewell....Contralto. Wm. H. Rieger.....Tenor. Myron

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn Musters at the Ranges.

PERFECT PRACTICE WEATHER

The Wind Causes Little Trouble, and 540 Out of 611 Men Qualify as Marksmen.

Five hundred and forty out of 611 men composing the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn qualified as marksmen at Creedmoor yesterday. The weather was perfect for the practice and the wind caused little trouble. The qualifying scores follow:

Pistols.

FIELD AND STAFF.

	50 Yds.	75 Yds.	Total.
Maj. H. L. Cochran.	0 4 3 5 3—15	2 4 4 4 4—19	34
Maj. W. A. Stoker.	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 0 4 4 4—15	31
Maj. D. K. Case.	5 3 3 3 4—16	5 3 0 3 4—15	31
Cap. G. A. Wingate.	4 3 4 4 3—18	5 4 4 3 4—20	38
Capt. F. W. Roe.	5 4 4 3 4—19	0 3 3 5 4—15	34
Capt. C. D. Napier.	4 4 4 4 5—21	4 5 5 3 3—20	41
Capt. G. F. Musson.	4 4 5 5 4—22	4 4 5 4 5—22	44
Capt. W. E. Butler.	4 4 4 3 2—17	3 4 4 3 3—17	34
1t L't.J. H.Ingham.	3 2 4 3 4—16	3 0 3 4 5—15	31
1st L't. Du Bois.	4 4 5 5 4—22	4 2 4 5 3—18	40
1st L't. H. Bunker.	3 4 4 4 2—17	4 0 4 3 4—15	32
1st L't. T.B.Walker.	3 4 4 4 0—15	5 0 4 4 2—16	31
Capt. T. A. Smith.	5 2 3 3 4—17	3 4 2 3 3—15	32

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—COMPANY A.

Capt. L. J. Praeger.	4 5 3 4 3—19	3 4 2 4 3—15	34
1st L't.D.G.Weld,Jr.	3 3 5 3 2—16	4 3 3 4 4—19	35
2d L't.C.G. Rasmus.	4 5 4 3 2—18	3 5 2 3 3—16	34

COMPANY B.

Capt. F. A. Wells.	4 3 4 5 5—21	4 5 4 4 4—21	42
1st L't.J.D.Onderd'k.	3 3 3 4 5—18	4 4 5 5 4—20	38
2d L't, P. P. Pope.	5 3 0 3 4—15	3 3 5 4 3—16	31

COMPANY C.

Capt. C. W. Kayser.	4 5 3 3 0—15	3 3 2 3 4—15	30
1st L't.W.T.Mynotte.	4 4 3 5 4—20	2 5 3 4 4—18	38
2d L't.M.B.Dutcher.	3 3 5 5 2—18	5 5 4 5 5—24	42

COMPANY D.

Capt. G. L. Gillon.	3 5 2 2 3—15	3 2 3 4 3—15	30
1st L't. S.F.Stringer.	2 3 3 5 3—16	3 4 2 3 3—15	31
2d L't.T.L.Chapman.	3 5 5 5 3—19	5 3 0 5 3—17	36

COMPANY E.

Capt. H. D. Hamilton.	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 3 4 4 3—18	37
1st Lt. J. A. Wilson.	2 3 4 2 4—15	4 4 3 5 3—19	34
2d Lt. W. Stoppard.	3 4 4 3 4—18	4 3 5 3 3—16	34

COMPANY F.

Capt. J. T. Hull.	4 4 3 4 5—20	3 5 0 3 4—15	35
1st Lt. F. H. Norton.	2 4 4 3 2—15	3 2 5 4 4—18	33
2d Lieut. G. Ball.	4 4 3 5 5—20	4 3 3 5 5—18	38

COMPANY G.

First Lieut. H. A. Davidson	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 3 4 3 4—18	37
Second Lieut. F. E. Mendes	4 5 4 3 4—20	5 4 3 3 4—19	39

COMPANY H.

Capt. F. C. Dennington	4 5 4 5 5—23	4 4 4 5 5—22	45
Second Lieut. G. H. Potter	5 4 4 4 4—21	4 4 3 4 5—19	40

COMPANY I.

Capt. G. F. Hamlin.	5 4 4 5 3—21	3 3 3 3 3—15	36
Second Lieut. F. A. Martin	5 5 4 3 4—21	3 3 5 2 3—16	37
Capt. C. G. Todd.	4 5 3 5 5—22	3 5 3 4 3—20	42
First Lieut. E. H. Barnum	3 4 4 4 3—18	3 4 4 4 4—19	37
Second Lieut. W. J. Travis	3 4 4 2 4—17	5 4 0 4 3—16	33

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergt. Major F. A Slafken	4 3 3 5 4—19	4 3 3 3 3—16	35
Sergt. Major E. F. Ferguson	4 4 3 2 2—17	4 4 4 3 2—17	34
Quartermaster Sergt. E. H. Dick	4 4 3 2 3—16	4 2 2 4 3—15	31
Quartermaster Sergt. A. Gombess	3 4 4 3 3—17	4 3 3 3 3—16	33
Quartermaster Sergt. A. C. Van Bepschoten	4 4 4 5—21	5 5 0 4 4—18	39
Color Sergt. T. M. Jucker	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 4 4 4 4—20	39
Commissary Sergt. G. H. Thomas.	4 2 4 2 3—15	4 0 2 5 5—16	31
Ordnance Sergt C. E. Bryant	4 4 5 3 3—19	3 2 2 4 4—15	34
Hospital Steward W. G. Tuttle.	4 3 2 4 4—17	5 3 3 3 2—16	33
Assistant Hospital Steward E. L. Wyckoff	4 3 4 4 5—20	3 5 3 2 4—17	37

Rifles.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

	200 yards.	300 yards.	Total.
Corp. E. E. Peirson.	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 5 5 3 0—16	35
Corp. A. L. Burnham	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 2 3 4 4—16	35
Corp. W. M. Evarts.	4 3 3 3 3—16	5 3 3 4 0—15	31
W. P. Rider.	4 3 3 3 4—17	3 3 4 4 3—17	34
R. L. Rathbone.	2 3 4 5 2—16	4 2 3 3 4—16	32
H. H. Allison.	5 4 2 4 4—19	3 3 3 3 4—16	35
L. D. Ives.	4 2 3 4 4—17	4 3 3 3 4—17	34
L. M. Lapaugh.	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 4 3 4 3—17	36

COMPANY A.

First Sergt J. Wolff.	5 4 4 4 4—21	3 4 4 4 5—20	41
Q. M. Sergt H. S. Wynkoop	3 0 4 5 5—17	4 3 4 3 4—18	35
Sergt. H. G. Story.	4 4 3 3 4—18	3 4 2 4 4—18	36
Sergt. C. H. Newman	2 3 3 3 4—15	4 5 3 3 3—18	33
Sergt. E. H. Frothingham	4 3 4 3 3—17	5 3 4 3 4—19	36
Corp. R. K. Shepard.	5 4 4 5 4—22	5 4 2 3 3—18	40
Corp O. R. Svenson.	4 3 4 2 3—22	4 3 4 4 3—18	34
Corp. C. R. Carhart.	5 3 3 2 3—16	4 5 4 5 5—23	39
Corp. E. S. Bronson.	3 4 5 4 3—19	3 4 4 3 3—17	36
Corp. F. L. Lichtenstein	5 3 2 2 4—16	3 4 3 4 3—17	32
S. Colyer	3 3 4 4 3—17	4 3 4 4 0—15	32
A. R. Porter.	5 3 2 2 3—15	4 2 3 4 4—17	32
C. F. Lamont.	3 5 5 2 4—19	4 4 3 4 4—19	38
F. W. Deike.	5 3 5 3 4—20	2 5 3 4 4—18	38
J. L. Preuss.	5 4 4 5 4—22	3 1 4 4 4—19	41
A. H. Sweeney.	5 2 4 4 3—19	3 3 4 3 2—15	34
F. C. Russell.	2 3 4 4 3—16	5 4 0 4 3—16	32
L. F. Read.	4 4 4 4 5—21	2 4 5 2 4—17	38
H. Irvine, Jr.	3 4 3 3 2—15	3 4 4 3 2—16	31
L. Klingerberg	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 4 4 3 3—17	35
A. H. Hart.	4 3 4 3 4—18	3 4 4 3 3—17	35
W. F. Rollins.	5 4 4 4 5—22	4 3 4 5 4—20	42
K. R. Eyland.	2 5 3 3 2—15	3 4 3 5 3—16	31
A. Linder	2 4 3 3 3—15	4 3 4 4 3—18	33
C. H. Merchant.	4 4 4 2 4—18	5 5 3 4 3—20	38
E. C. Potts.	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 4 2 3 3—15	34
M. C. Ludlam.	5 4 4 3 3—19	3 3 3 4 3—16	35
J. A. McMicken, Jr.	5 4 2 2 4—17	3 3 3 5 3—17	34
F. Hanford, Jr.	3 3 4 2 3—15	3 5 3 4 3—18	33
F. E. Williams.	4 3 5 3 4—19	4 4 3 5 3—19	38
C. D. Liebman.	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 4 3 4 4—19	34
C. Litchfield.	3 3 4 4 3—17	0 3 4 5 4—16	33
E. Litchfield.	4 4 5 0 4—17	3 4 4 4 4—19	36
L. H. Smith.	2 4 4 3 3—16	2 4 4 3 4—17	33
H. W. Congdon.	3 5 4 5 4—21	4 4 5 5 4—22	43
R. Wooley.	4 4 4 3 3—18	3 5 4 3 4—19	37
R. Iggs.	3 4 3 4 4—18	0 5 5 0 5—15	33
W. E. Steinbach.	3 3 4 4 4—18	3 3 4 3 4—17	35
C. Steinhauer	3 3 4 4 2—16	4 4 4 3 2—17	33
C. M. Dennison, Jr.	4 3 3 5 2—17	4 4 4 3 4—19	36
W. C. Richardson.	4 3 4 2 4—17	4 3 4 3 3—17	34
W. C. Perkins.	4 3 5 3 4—19	4 3 4 3 3—17	36
C. C. Putnam.	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 4 5 5 4—22	37
F. A. Blossom, Jr.	5 0 4 2 5—16	4 4 4 5 4—20	36
J. H. Cornell.	2 4 5 3 3—17	4 4 3 3 3—17	34
P. F. Garnett.	4 4 0 4 4—16	0 4 5 4 2—15	31
C. B. Oelrichs.	4 4 3 3 3—17	0 4 5 4 4—17	34
H. R. Shimeall.	2 4 4 5 3—18	4 3 3 4 4—18	36
O. R. Lichtenstein.	3 3 5 5 5—21	5 4 3 3 3—18	39
A. T. Pate.	3 2 4 3 3—15	4 3 3 4 2—16	31
H. C. Graves.	3 5 5 3 3—17	4 4 3 4 4—19	36
E. Southworth.	5 4 3 4 3—19	4 4 4 5 4—21	40
H. B. Llenan.	5 2 2 2 3—15	3 4 5 5 4—20	35
W. T. Macrery.	2 4 3 3 3—16	3 3 4 4 4—18	34
W. W. Macon.	4 4 4 4 2—18	3 3 3 4 4—17	35
E. W. Chadwick.	3 3 5 3 3—15	2 3 4 4 5—18	33
W. F. Dings.	4 3 4 4 4—19	3 4 3 5 5—20	39
J. T. Greene.	4 4 0 4 4—16	4 4 3 2 3—16	32

COMPANY B.

Q. M. Sergt. B. J. Rounds	3 3 4 2 4—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	31
Sergt. J. S. Anderson	3 3 4 3 4—17	3 3 4 2 4—16	33
Sergt. M. G. Addison	2 3 3 5 5—18	4 0 4 3 4—15	33
Sergt. D. M. Boe.	3 3 2 3 4—15	3 4 3 4 4—18	33
Corp. H. R. Ouderdonk	3 4 3 3 4—17	4 3 4 4 3—18	35
Corp. V. D. Dallon.	3 5 3 4 3—17	3 3 4 5 4—17	34
Corp. C. L. Foster.	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 4 4 3 4—19	38
Corp. W. E. Baxter.	4 3 4 2 2—15	3 3 2 4 3—15	30
Corp. C. N. Elliott.	4 5 4 2 5—20	4 4 3 3 3—16	36
Corp. J. M. Botts.	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 3 3 4 3—16	35
C. Hazen.	4 4 3 3 5—19	3 0 4 3 5—15	34
G. Howell.	3 3 3 4 4—18	3 4 3 4 3—17	35
R. G. Hitchings.	3 5 4 4 4—20	3 4 4 4 4—19	39
T. P. Ryan.	3 4 4 2 3—16	3 3 3 4 4—18	34
S. Foster	3 5 4 4 4—20	4 3 2 4 3—16	35
H. W. Benedict.	3 4 4 3 3—17	2 4 4 5 4—19	36
J. L. Eldredge.	4 3 3 4 4—18	4 4 4 4 4—20	38
H. A. Fisher.	3 4 5 4 4—20	5 3 4 4 3—19	39
W. G. Eran	3 2 3 4 4—16	4 0 5 4 2—15	31
H. Watkins	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 3 5 0 3—15	35
A. C. Wills	5 5 5 3 4—20	2 3 4 5 4—18	38
P. Jones	3 3 2 5 2—15	4 3 2 4 2—15	30
H. W. Wunder.	4 4 4 2 5—19	4 3 4 3 3—17	36
T. H. Gaden.	3 2 4 4 4—18	3 5 3 3 3—17	35
J. H. Von Glahn.	3 3 3 4 4—18	2 3 4 4 4—17	35
R. L. Gades.	3 3 5 5 5—19	4 2 4 3 4—17	36
A. Scantleburn	3 4 3 3 5—18	3 3 4 2 2—15	33
W. F. Marrell.	4 4 3 5 0—16	3 3 4 4 3—17	33
W. J. Lynch.	0 4 4 3 5—16	3 5 2 2 2—15	31
J. A. Ferguson.	4 3 3 4 3—17	4 3 3 3 3—16	33
W. H. Lucken.	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 2 3 3—15	30
E. C. Yates.	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 4 3 3—18	38
J. B. Gowdey.	3 3 3 2 3—15	3 5 4 3 3—18	33
H. S. Greene.	3 3 2 3 4—16	3 2 0 3 5—13	29
C. Scharr.	3 4 3 4 3—17	2 4 3 3 3—15	32
W. Simonson	5 0 3 4 5—17	3 3 4 4 4—18	35
R. Connor	3 2 3 3 4—15	3 5 5 4 4—21	36
H. G. Smith	4 4 0 4 4—16	4 4 0 3 3—14	30

COMPANY C.

First Sergt. F. M. Butler	3 5 4 3 4—19	4 3 0 4 4—15	34
Q. M. Sergt. W. H. Sammes	4 4 4 3 5—20	4 3 4 4 3—18	38
Sergt. E. H. Bancker.	4 5 5 4 4—22	5 5 4 0 4—23	45
Corp. F. F. Evans.	4 5 4 4 4—21	4 4 4 4 4—20	41
Corp. W. H. Stokes.	5 5 4 4 3—21	3 3 3 4 3—16	37
Corp. H. Leach.	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 3 3 4 4—17	35
Corp. J. W. Reynolds	3 3 4 4 4—18	4 4 4 4 3—19	37
Corp. W. H. Mathews	3 3 3 4 4—17	4 4 3 4 4—19	36
Corp. L. A. Tyler.	3 4 4 3 2—16	4 4 4 2 2—16	32
Corp. G. N. Shafer.	4 3 3 4 4—18	4 4 2 2 2—16	34
S. B. Peck.	4 4 5 4 3—19	3 2 5 2 2—15	34
M. O. Jordan.	3 4 3 3 4—17	3 4 4 5 4—20	37
C. H. Ellis.	4 4 3 3 5—19	5 4 4 4 4—21	40
W. J. Schaefer.	4 4 3 3 4—18	3 4 5 4 5—21	39
J. H. Gelhardt, Jr.	4 3 4 4 0—15	5 4 4 3 4—20	35
J. F. Toomey.	3 4 3 3 4—17	4 4 5 3 2—18	35
A. F. Graef.	4 4 3 4 3—18	4 4 5 4 3—20	38
J. B. Andrews.	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 4 4 4—20	40
H. W. Sherrill.	2 5 3 4 2—16	5 0 3 5 4—17	33
A. S. Webb.	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 0 3 4 5—15	32
U. C. Candee.	5 4 4 4 0—17	4 3 3 3 4—17	34
J. Webb	3 5 3 3 4—18	4 3 4 3 3—17	35
H. G. Wood.	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 4 4 4—20	40
R. B. Kinsley	4 4 4 3 3—18	3 4 4 5 3—19	37
T. Douglas	4 5 4 4 4—21	0 4 4 5 4—17	38
F. C. Allen.	3 5 4 4 3—19	4 3 3 3 3—16	35
W. R. Finnegan.	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 3 4 5 3—19	39
A. M. Jenkins.	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 3 4 4 3—18	38
W. J. Carlin.	2 5 2 2 4—15	4 2 2 5 3—16	31
J. E. Mullarky.	4 3 4 4 5—17	4 3 4 4 2—17	34
J. H. Blasdell, Jr.	3 4 2 2 4—15	2 5 5 4 4—20	35
J. R. Higgins.	3 4 4 3 3—17	3 3 3 3 4—16	33
E. A. Christopher.	2 5 4 5 4—20	2 3 4 5 4—17	37
F. L. King.	0 3 2 4 3—17	4 3 4 4 5—20	37
E. A. Mayhew.	3 4 4 3 5—19	4 0 5 2 4—15	34
A. Adams.	3 4 3 2 5—16	3 4 2 2 3—15	31
P. Martin.	3 4 5 4 4—18	3 3 3 3 3—15	33
J. Parker.	4 4 4 4 4—20	5 3 2 4 4—18	38
T. C. Naulty.	4 2 4 2 3—15	2 4 2 3 4—15	30
E. A. Ross.	3 4 5 2 3—15	3 4 2 3 3—15	30
G. Schofield.	3 4 4 3 3—17	3 4 4 5 2—16	33
J. Warner.	2 4 3 2 4—15	3 4 4 5 5—19	34
M. J. Pulis.	4 4 0 4 4—15	3 4 3 2 4—16	31
F. Weller.	0 3 4 4 4—15	3 3 3 4 2—15	30
E. J. Phillips.	4 2 4 2 3—15	3 3 4 3 2—15	30
W. Carter.	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 4 4 3 2—16	36
V. Sultphen.	4 4 4 4 5—21	3 4 0 5 3—15	36
H. A. Vanderhoff.	3 4 4 2 5—18	3 4 3 3 4—17	35
F. Bauer	4 2 3 4 4—17	2 4 4 3 4—17	34
J. F. Kerr.	4 5 3 4 3—19	3 3 5 5 0—16	35
J. Brill	4 4 4 2 4—18	4 5 3 2 4—18	36

COMPANY D.

First Sergt. C. Anderson	3 3 4 3 4—17	4 4 5 4 3—20	37
Q. M. Sergt. W. A. Robinson	5 4 4 3 4—20	4 2 4 3 2—15	35
Sergt. C. Lediard.	4 4 4 4 0—16	4 4 3 4 4—19	35
Corp. R. H. Hatfield	4 5 4 4 3—20	0 4 4 5 2—15	35
Corp. C. F. Valentine	5 4 2 4 4—19	4 4 4 4 5—21	40
H. Braun	3 3 3 2 4—15	4 3 3 5 5—20	35
G. Rasch	4 4 0 4 4—16	5 4 4 4 4—21	37
D. D. Cols.	2 4 3 3 4—16	4 3 4 4 5—20	36
J. J. Cotter.	4 4 3 3 3—17	4 2 4 2 4—16	33
F. S. Ackerman.	3 3 5 4 3—18	3 4 4 5 4—20	38
W. J. Bryant.	5 3 4 2 4—18	5 4 4 5 3—21	39
F. C. Crawford.	3 4 3 3 2—15	3 3 2 4 3—15	30
J. D. Park.	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 3 5 2 3—17	36
R. H. Gosman.	4 4 4 3 0—15	5 4 3 3 4—19	34
G. E. Smith.	3 4 4 4 3—18	3 4 4 3 3—18	36
E. Walker	4 4 5 5 4—20	3 4 4 3 3—17	37
J. F. Lacroix.	4 4 4 4 4—19	3 3 4 3 4—17	36
D. Lee.	4 3 3 3 4—17	4 3 4 4 0—15	32
D. D. Ritson.	4 4 4 5 4—21	3 0 3 5 4—15	36
T. Vaselman	4 4 4 3 3—18	2 3 3 4 4—16	34
T. E. Moore.	3 3 4 4 3—17	4 5 4 5 4—22	39
C. Field	3 3 4 4 4—18	4 2 4 3 2—15	33
J. W. Sweeney	4 3 4 3 5—19	4 3 3 3 5—18	37
H. Wardell	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 3 4 4—17	32
E. Taylor	3 4 6 5 3—17	5 4 3 4 4—20	37
E. A. Hoffman.	4 4 4 4 4—16	2 4 3 3 3—15	31
G. Nason	2 4 4 3 3—17	5 3 4 5 5—21	38
J. J. Valentine.	3 4 5 5 2—19	3 3 2 4 3—15	34
J. F. Rorke.	4 4 3 4 2—17	3 4 2 4 4—17	34
A. M. Summers.	5 4 2 3 3—18	3 4 4 4 3—18	36
F. Schnessler	4 4 3 4 3—18	2 4 4 4 4—18	36
G. A. Allen, Jr.	3 3 4 5 3—18	4 2 3 3 4—17	35
E. B. Remington.	4 4 4 5 5—20	4 3 3 2 3—15	35
J. J. Rorke.	5 2 0 3 5—15	3 3 4 4 3—17	32
O. E. Lewis.	4 4 3 3 2—16	2 3 4 3 3—15	31
D. D. Love.	5 4 3 4 2—18	4 4 3 4 3—18	36
E. W. Saunders.	4 5 4 5 5—23	3 3 5 3 3—17	40
G. Dusenbury	4 4 4 4 2—18	3 3 2 4 3—15	33
H. K. Just.	4 5 4 5 0—18	4 5 4 4 4—21	39
A. Fitzpatrick	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 3 3 4 4—18	37
J. B. Deforest.	3 3 2 2 4—15	3 3 2 4 4—17	32
O. Varreiman	3 4 3 3 3—16	0 4 4 4 4—16	32

COMPANY E.

First Sergt. R. S. Cooke, Jr.	5 4 4 4 4—21	5 3 4 3 4—19	40
Q. M. Sergt. F. B. Langston	4 3 2 4 4—17	4 4 4 3 4—19	36
Sergt. H. Angevine.	2 4 4 4 2—16	4 3 4 4 0—15	31
Sergt. C. M. Ward.	3 3 4 4 4—18	2 4 3 4 5—18	36
Sergt. H. C. Gosman.	4 3 5 5 3—20	2 4 5 4 5—20	40
Sergt. F. H. Taylor.	4 5 4 3 4—20	3 3 4 3 3—17	37
Corp. W. J. Catto.	4 5 4 3 4—20	4 3 4 3 4—18	38
Corp. T. G. Minshull.	4 4 4 4 3—19	2 4 3 3 4—16	35
Corp. H.W.Shattuck.	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 5 0 4 3—16	33
Corp. J. A. Sheehan.	4 4 3 4 3—18	4 4 2 3 3—16	34
Corp. E. R. Geddes.	5 4 5 4 4—22	3 4 4 4 4—19	41
Corp. C.F. Bridgman.	3 5 3 4 4—19	3 4 4 4 4—19	38
M. W. Deshong.	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 4 3 4 3—17	33
J. C. Bailey.	4 3 3 5 4—19	2 5 3 4 3—17	36
J. E. Gassin.	4 5 2 3 4—18	4 5 3 5 4—21	39
C. W. Martyne.	3 4 4 3 4—18	4 5 4 5 4—22	40
D. S. Martin.	3 4 3 5 4—19	3 4 4 2 4—17	36
H. P. Piers.	3 4 4 5 3—19	2 2 4 4 3—15	34
F. G. Fritche.	3 4 3 4 5—19	3 3 5 2 2—15	34
F. Timony	4 4 4 2 4—18	3 4 2 3 2—15	33
L. S. Taylor.	4 2 3 4 4—17	4 3 3 3 3—15	32
C. W. Ledlard.	4 4 5 4 4—21	4 5 5 4 4—22	43
G. Cheney	3 3 4 3 4—17	4 5 2 3 3—17	34
C. P. Shafferd.	4 4 5 3 4—20	3 3 2 2 4—16	36
C. W. Myer.	3 4 4 3 4—18	3 3 2 3 3—15	33
W. B. Anderson.	5 3 4 3 3—18	2 3 4 3 3—15	33
F. B. Wilbur.	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 3 4 4 5—19	36
C. E. Tice.	4 2 2 4 3—15	4 3 5 3 5—20	35
W. S. Manning.	4 4 3 5 3—19	4 3 4 0 0—11	30
F. A. Newell.	4 3 3 3 4—17	4 5 5 4 4—21	38
W. A. Titus.	3 3 3 3 3—15	0 4 3 5 5—17	32
E. Monahan	2 3 3 4 4—16	4 4 3 4 3—18	34
J. E. Pinckney.	4 4 3 0 4—15	4 4 4 3 5—20	35
H. E. Broking.	4 3 4 3 4—18	3 4 4 2 3—16	34
W. F. Judd.	2 3 2 4 3—15	4 3 3 5 3—18	33
W. C. Vreeland.	5 3 4 4 0—16	4 4 3 3 3—17	33
G. S. Schaffner.	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 4 4 4—18	33
C. T. Gwynne.	4 4 4 4 3—19	5 3 4 3 4—19	38
W. W. Bowles.	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 4 3 2 3—16	32
T. T. Sloan.	5 3 4 3 0—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	30
C. R. Lewis.	4 3 3 4 5—19	4 5 4 4 4—21	40
G. W. Masters.	4 4 3 3 2—16	2 3 3 4 5—17	33
M. C. Hoyt.	3 4 3 4 4—18	4 4 4 5 4—21	39
R. S. Scarburgh.	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 4 4 2 4—17	33
J. L. Barker.	4 4 3 3 5—19	3 4 4 3 3—17	36
P. H. Martin.	5 5 4 4 4—22	3 5 5 4 4—21	43
A. J. Tierney.	4 4 4 4 2—18	4 4 2 2 4—16	34
W. M. Summers.	4 4 5 4 4—21	4 4 4 3 5—20	41
C. Stapford	4 4 0 4 4—16	4 3 4 2 4—17	33
R. Moniz	4 4 4 2 4—18	3 3 3 3 3—15	33

COMPANY F.

First Sergt. C. M. Field	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 3 5 5 3—19	36
Quartermaster Sergt. W. H. Ziedler.	2 3 3 3 4—15	5 3 3 3 4—18	33
Sergt. F. S. Greene.	4 5 5 5 5—24	3 4 4 3 2—16	40
Sergt. W. H. Lyman.	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 4 2 3 5—18	37
Sergt. N. G. Rogers, Jr.	2 5 4 5 4—20	2 4 5 3 3—17	37
Sergt. G. E. Bryant.	2 3 4 3 3—15	3 4 2 3 3—15	30
Corp. P. B. Littell.	4 4 5 5 4—22	3 3 5 5 4—20	42
Corp. T. W. Whitlock.	5 3 3 4 2—17	4 5 5 3 4—21	38
Corp. C. Bogardus.	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 2 5 4 2—17	36
Corp. J. B. Demott.	3 4 4 3 5—19	3 5 5 4 3—18	37
Corp. D. E. Austin.	3 4 3 4 3—17	0 4 5 4 3—16	33
Corp. R. Hall.	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 3 4 3 3—16	32
H. S. Hildreth.	5 4 4 5 4—22	3 3 5 4 4—19	41
G. G. Hegeman.	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 3 5 4 3—18	38
J. K. Fring.	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 4 4 4—20	40
E. H. Dederick.	3 3 3 4 4—17	3 4 4 4 4—19	36
J. L. Howe.	4 4 3 2 3—16	5 3 3 0 5—16	32
O. F. Lyon.	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 4 4 3 4—18	34
I. W. Lambert.	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 3 2 3 4—16	36
W. W. Whitlock.	3 4 3 3 4—17	4 4 4 5 5—21	38
C. C. Enderle.	0 3 4 5 4—16	4 3 4 0 4—15	31
G. H. Richmond.	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 4 4 2 2—16	33
H. James.	3 3 3 4 4—17	3 3 3 4 2—15	32
W. H. Scott, Jr.	0 4 4 4 3—15	3 3 3 2 4—15	30
W. G. Morgan.	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 4 2 3—15	30
J. H. Sprowe.	3 5 0 5 3—16	3 4 3 2 4—16	32
C. E. Dederick.	4 4 4 4 5—21	4 4 4 5 4—21	42
J. W. McLaren.	3 3 4 4 2—16	3 4 4 3 3—17	33
C. F. Slede.	3 3 2 2 4—15	3 4 3 2 4—16	31
E. H. Hall.	3 4 3 4 3—17	3 3 5 5 0—16	33
A. C. Bunn, Jr.	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 3 2 2 4—15	31
H. J. King.	0 3 5 5 4—17	2 4 2 4 5—17	34
G. E. Minor.	4 5 4 4 5—22	5 5 5 4 4—23	45
W. H. Brower.	3 3 3 2 4—15	3 3 3 2 4—16	31
N. Putnam, Jr.	3 3 2 4 3—15	3 3 2 4 4—17	32
A. D. Hayes.	3 4 3 3 3—16	5 4 3 5 0—17	33
I. E. Larue.	3 3 2 2 4—15	2 4 3 3 3—15	30
E. A. Klein.	2 4 2 4 4—16	3 4 4 4 4—19	35
J. T. Hull, Jr.	3 4 4 4 4—19	4 5 5 3 2—19	38
F. A. Liles.	4 3 3 3

HARVARD WINS DUAL MEET

Defeats Yale Athletes by 62 1-2 to 41 1-2 Points.

RESULT A GENERAL SURPRISE

Boal Defeated Stillman in the Hammer Throw Easily—Yale Won Six Firsts.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 12.—To the surprise of Harvard men as well as of Yale's supporters the crimson track team won in the annual dual meet with Yale on Soldiers' Field this afternoon by the decisive score of 62½ to 41½ points. Harvard athletes won only seven firsts out of thirteen events, but the general average of the crimson team was clearly above that of the blue, and second and third place men ran the margin of points up to a figure seldom reached in the Harvard-Yale games.

At an advantage on their home grounds and showing form of which previous discouraging performances had given no indications, the crimson athletes went after every event with a vim that soon upset all forecasts of the day's results. The track on Soldiers' Field, used for the first time in an intercollegiate contest, was slower than the old track on Holmes Field, but it was in excellent condition, and as an offset to its present lack of speed a strong wind blew down the reversed straightaway course and aided the sprinters materially. As a result the dual meet records were equaled in both the hundred yards and high hurdles. Richards of Yale won the former in 0:10 1-5, with Haigh, the Harvard freshman, second, and Butler of Harvard third. Hallowell of Harvard won both hurdles, Fincke, Yale's best man in these events, having stumbled in a trial heat and failed to qualify for the finals. Hallowell did the high hurdles in 0:15 4-5 and the low hurdles in 0:26 4-5. Thomas of Yale ran second in the high hurdles, but made only third place in the longer stretch, Willis of Harvard beating him out for second place.

Boardman of Yale came up to expectations, and won both the 220-yard dash and the quarter-mile. In the former event he clipped the worsted in 0:22 2-5, with Haigh of Harvard a good second. In the quarter-mile his time, 0:51 3-5, was not so good, but Clerk of Harvard was not a dangerous second. The half-mile was won by Applegate of Harvard by a margin of scarcely one yard over Smith of Yale in 2:02. Poynter of Yale took third place. Smith won the one-mile in 4:36 3-5, with Weston, also of Yale, second. Knowles of Harvard ran third. All three places in the two-mile run fell to Harvard. Richardson finished first in 9:57, with Foote second, and Blakemore third.

Boal of Harvard surprised every one by winning the hammer-throw from Stillman of Yale. The Harvard football player threw the missile 144 feet 3 inches, while Stillman could not do better than 134 feet 6 inches. Ellis of Harvard took third place. Beck of Yale took the shot-put, with Ellis and Brown of Harvard second and third. Every point in the jumps went to the crimson team. Capt. Rice took first place in the high jump, clearing the bar at 6 feet. Rotch and Ellis were second and third. The broad jump was a poor event, Shirk winning with a leap of 21 feet 6¼ inches, with Daly and Harris second and third. Capt. Johnson of Yale won the pole-vault easily, with Adriance and Hard of Yale, and Hoyt and Prouty of Harvard tied for the remaining points.

The summaries follow:

110-Yard Dash.—Won by Richards, Yale; Haigh, Harvard, second; Butler, Harvard, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Boardman, Yale; Clerk and Haigh, Harvard, tied for second place. Time—0:22 2-5.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by Boardman, Yale; Clerk, Harvard, second; Dean, Harvard, third. Time—0:51 3-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Applegate, Harvard; Smith, Yale, second; Poynter, Yale, third. Time—2:02.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Smith, Yale; Weston, Yale, second; Knowles, Harvard, third. Time—4:36 3-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by Richardson, Harvard; Foote, Harvard, second; Blakemore, Harvard, third. Time—9:57.

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by Hallowell, Harvard; Thomas, Yale, second; Abercrombie, Harvard, third. Time—0:15 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by Hallowell, Harvard; Willis, Harvard, second; Thomas, Yale, third. Time—0.25 4-5.

Hammer Throw.—Won by Boal, Harvard, 144 feet 3 inches; Stillman, Yale, second, 134 feet 6 inches; Ellis, Harvard, third, 127 feet 3 inches.

Shot Put.—Won by Beck, Yale, 43 feet 5 inches; Ellis, Harvard, second; Brown, Harvard, third.

Broad Jump.—Won by Shirk, Harvard, 21 feet 6½ inches; Daly, Harvard, second; Harris, Harvard, third.

High Jump.—Won by Rice, Harvard, 6 feet; Rotch, Harvard, second; Glidden and Ellis, Harvard, tied for third place.

Pole Vault.—Won by Johnson, Yale, 10 feet 8 inches; Adriance and Hard, Yale, and Hoyt and Prouty, Harvard, tied for second place, 10 feet 3 inches.

SHAKE-UP IN COLUMBIA CREW.

Jackson Replaces Earle in the 'Varsity Squad, to Good Advantage.

The conditions were not very favorable for rowing on the Harlem yesterday, as there was a stiff breeze blowing up the river against the tide, making a short, choppy sea, which interfered badly with the blade work and made very sloppy rowing.

A change was made yesterday in the Columbia 'Varsity crew which appeared materially to strengthen it, and is likely to be permanent. Jackson, who had been stroking the second crew for a week or more, was placed at No. 2 in the first boat, and Earle, whom he replaced, was sent to stroke the freshman crew. In the second crew Lawrence was moved from No. 6 to take Jackson's place at stroke, and was in his turn replaced by Boyesen. Jackson is a good oarsman, who has been tried once or twice before in the first boat. His weight is only 143 pounds, but he pulls with every ounce of it and has remarkable staying powers. This arrangement strengthened both the 'Varsity and the freshman crews at the expense of the second 'Varsity, as was shown in a race late in the afternoon. Heretofore the first crew has usually been about a length in a mile better than the second, but yesterday they won by double that margin—over three lengths in a mile and a half race.

The race was started near the footbridge, above Fordham Landing, where the starts will be made in the National regatta. The second crew was given a start of about a length, but they lost much of it by slowness in getting under way. They rowed a slow stroke of twenty-four. The first crew started off at 30, and walked away from the second crew from the start. At the end of a mile they were two lengths ahead, and at a mile and a half they had increased their lead by a length more. There was, of course, no hope for the second men, and Dr. Peet accordingly signaled them to drop out. The first crew continued down the river to the Fourth Avenue Bridge, completing a straightaway row of nearly four miles. They made an excellent and spirited finish, running the stroke up to 34. On the way back the second boat was met, and some practice was given both crews in starting.

Considerable attention was given to the freshman crews yesterday, and the following provisional make-up of the freshman crew was announced by Dr. Peet: Clark, bow; Townsend, No. 2; Bartholomew, 3; Orr, 4; H. Weeks, 5; Wolff, 6; O'Loughlin, 7; Earle, stroke. There is not likely to be any change in the stern four of this make-up, but some of the bow men may be changed. Beekman and Smithers were tried at bow and No. 2 respectively, and Hull at No. 6 in this boat later in the day.

The Ark, as the old cedar shell in which the freshman row is dubbed, and which usually breaks down at least once a day, met with a serious mishap yesterday. No. 6 happened to exert a little more strength than his stretcher could stand, and it not only broke, but went through the bottom of the boat, making a crack about two feet long. A sweater stuffed into the break enabled the crew to reach the float safely, and the shell was laid up for repairs. The freshmen hope the damage may prove irreparable, but it is likely the boat will be patched up and in service again in a few days.

The 'Varsity crew will start for Annapolis on Thursday afternoon, arriving that evening, which will give them Friday for practice on the Severn. Two substitutes, probably Lawrence and Earle, will be taken in addition to the eight.

In addition to former Capt. Meikleham, who is now a daily passenger on the launch, W. F. Ward, '87, was an interested watcher of the practice yesterday.

KNICKERBOCKER Y. C. OPENING.

Most of the Club's Yachts Took Part in the Celebration.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., May 12.—The best of weather marked the annual opening celebration of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club this afternoon. A host of members and the guests were gathered at the remodeled clubhouse when Commodore Stephens H. Mason sent aloft Old Glory. On either side of the Commodore stood the other flag officers with the halyards of the Commodore's pennant and the club burgee in their hands. As the club's brass cannon boomed its welcome to the season all three flags were broken out and the Knickerbockers were formally in commission for the season. Refreshments were then served.

Commodore Mason's new schooner yacht Miladi came in for the greatest share of inspection and interest. The following yachts were in commission, and carried parties of guests for sails on the Sound during the day: Sloops—Porgie, John H. Honey; Flora, F. G. Paula; Camille, Thomas H. Miller; White Wings, John Davidson; Nautilus, John McCue; Aglair, John Schmelzer; Estella, William Faversham. Catboats—Atche, E. A. Fairchild; Waltz, H. W. Wigan; Elizabeth, H. S. Fairchild; Inananiche, William A. Sands. The houseboats Mist, owned by Guy Standing, and Fort, owned by C. Coughtry, were also made ready for the season.

During the day a race was arranged for June 23 between John Schmelzer's sloop Brant and the Sands brothers' sloop yacht Inananiche. The match will be sailed over a ten-mile triangular course for a cup to be paid for by the loser.

PRINCETON WON DUAL MEET.

California's Athletes Captured but Two Firsts of the Twelve Events.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 12.—Princeton's track team showed surprising form in the dual meet with the University of California athletes to-day, winning first place in ten of the twelve events. The weights alone fell to the visitors. This sweeping victory of the Tigers was entirely unlooked for, as a comparison of the previous records of both teams had given promise of the closest kind of a contest.

By far the best performance of the day is nevertheless to be credited to a Californian. In the hammer throw Albert Plaw finally approached the remarkable form he has frequently shown in practice, and hurled the missile 151 feet 10 inches. Wright of Princeton was clearly outclassed. The shot put went to Woolsey, also of California, and Plaw took second place against Wright. The pole vault resulted in the establishing of a new Princeton record. Horton and Coleman, both of the Tiger team, tied for first place at 10 feet 9 inches. Horton, then vaulting to decide the tie, cleared the bar at 11 feet 1½ inches. Coleman, in an exhibition vault, a few minutes later, exceeded even Horton's winning performance by a vault of 11 feet 1⅞ inches.

Good time was made in all the sprints, but the runs and hurdles were mediocre. In the high jump Carroll won without being pushed to his record, and the broad jump was won by Von Krug with a schoolboy leap of 21 feet 2 inches. The summaries follow:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Jarvis, Princeton; Kratz, Princeton, second. Time—0:10.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Kratz, Princeton; Smith, Princeton, second. Time—0:22 4-5.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by Cregan, Princeton; Drum, California, second. Time—0:49 4-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Perry, Princeton; Service, California, second. Time—2:25 2-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Cregan, Princeton; Perry, Princeton, second. Time—4:41 3-5.

120—Yard Hurdle.—Won by Hutchinson, Princeton; Wheeler, Princeton, second. Time—0:16 1-5.

220 Yards, Hurdles.—Won by Hutchinson, Princeton; Wheeler, Princeton, second. Time—0:26 1-5.

Hammer Throw.—Won by Plaw, California, 151 feet 10 inches; Wright, Princeton, second.

Shot Put.—Won by Woolsey, California, 41 feet 11 inches; Plaw, California, second, 40 feet 10½ inches.

Broad Jump.—Won by Von Krug, Princeton, 21 feet 2 inches; Broughton, California, second.

High Jump.—Won by Carroll, Princeton, 6 feet ½ inch; Hamlin, California, withdrew on account of sprained ankle.

Pole Vault.—Won by Horton, Princeton, 11 feet 1½ inches; Coleman, Princeton, second.

YALE'S SPRING REGATTA.

Sophomore Won the Class Championship on Lake Whitney.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 12.—About 2,500 people lined the shores of Lake Whitney, a few miles from this city, this afternoon to witness the annual Spring regatta of Yale Navy. Five races were held to decide the rowing championships in the inter-class and scrub crew series.

The first race between the 1900 and 1901 class crews was won by 1901, by a length, in 5:11. The sophomore class crew easily defeated the regular and second freshman crews over the short course of seven-eighths of a mile in 5:05.

In the final race for the class championship, held over the regular one-mile course, called the "long course," between the junior and sophomore crews, 1902 won handily by a length and a half.

The Yale eight and four rowed a mile exhibition. The crews were boated in the following order:

University Crew—Atkinson, 1901; bow; Wickes, 1900, 2; Niedecken, 1900, 3; Brock, 1900, 4; Cross, 1900, 5; Capt. Allen, 1900, 6; Blagden, 1901, 7; Cameron, 1901, stroke; Chittenden, coxswain.

Four-oared Crew—Minor, 1900, bow; Mitchell, 1901, 2; Auchincloss, 1901, 3; Williams, 1900, stroke; Armstrong, 1901, coxswain.

The Harlequins won the Scranton Cup, the trophy for scrub crews, by defeating first the Coystrels, in 5:22, and then the Pirates, in 5:27½.

Lehigh Won at Lacrosse.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, May 12.—Lehigh defeated Cornell at lacrosse here this afternoon by a score of 5 goals to 2. Cornell proved a harder proposition than was expected, and it looked as if the Ithaca boys had a fair chance of winning until the second half. Cornell played with remarkable snap during the entire game, Capt. Smith shot both of Cornell's goals, his brilliant work in home was a feature of the game. Lehigh played three substitutes, which partly accounts for their slow game. The line-up:

Lehigh.	Position.	Cornell.
Fleming	Goal	Briner
Starkey	Point	MacDougall
Maeder	Cover point	Forest
Townsend	1st defense	Graton
Van Duyne	2d defense	Peck
Miller	3d defense	Magoffin
Morris	Centre	Bocher
Abbott	3d attack	Scoville
Bird	2d attack	Wood
Martin	1st attack	Dodge
Digby	Out home	G. Smith
Symington	In home	E. P. Smith

Goals.—Lehigh—Symington, 3; Bird, 1; Martin, 1. Cornell—E. P. Smith, 2. Umpires—Gener and Faller. Referee—Dornin. Timekeepers—Rittenhouse and Parsons.

COLUMBIA'S LACROSSE VICTORY.

Harvard Defeated in a Well-Played Game on Columbia Field.

Columbia defeated Harvard at lacrosse yesterday at Columbia Field, by a score of 6 to 3. The game started off with a rush, Columbia soon forced the ball to Harvard's goal and scored during the first four minutes of play. Harvard played a desperate game, but succeeded in shooting but one goal in the first half, while their opponents made three more goals.

In the second half Harvard took a brace, and only for Lindsay's magnificent goal work they might have won. He stopped six straight shots at goal, but twice the ball went through the posts for scores. Columbia also scored two goals. The line up:

Columbia.	Position.	Harvard.
Lindsay	Goal	Goddard
O'Dwyer	Point	Wyne
Prietchinger	Cover point	J. Mortland
Schwerin	First defense	Carter
Colwell	Second defense	Stevenson
Hutton	Third defense	Bever
Coggeshall	Centre	Breed
Barlow	Third attack	Taylor
Bigelow	Second attack	Fenhollow
Gieschen	First attack	Howard
Stuart	Outside home	Fenwick
De Witt	Inside home	Hardy

Goals—De Witt, (4,) Stuart, Gieschen, Fenwick (2,) Breed. Referee—Mr. F. G. [illegible] Athletic Club. Time [illegible]

AN AUTOMOBILE RUN.

Thirteen Machines Make the Run to the Morris Park Track.

When the coaching parties and drivers of road horses on the Westchester roads yesterday afternoon heard behind them a measured "chug-chug" they glanced behind to see if they had without knowing it passed a railroad crossing. But they found only a line of small horseless vehicles bowling along at top speed. There were thirteen vehicles in the line, and they were being handled by members of the Automobile Club, who were on their way up to Morris Park.

Capt. Homer Hedge's auto, a frail-looking affair built for two, was in the van, and it led the way from the time the start was made at the Waldorf-Astoria at 12:15 P. M. until the coaching inclosure at Morris Park was reached. David Hennen Morris, at whose suggestion the trip was made, was an enthusiastic driver, and was second to Capt. Hedge throughout the run. While in the crowded portion of the city the machines kept in orderly line, but once the Central Bridge was passed the signal for a "go-as-you-please" race was given, and it became a test of machines and speed all the rest of the way.

Coaches and road wagons were flashed by as bicycles flash by them, and the little machines were bowling and bumping over the Westchester roads at top speed. They had to slacken speed just before the trolley tracks near Morris Park were reached, but Capt. Hedge's machine was the first to enter the racing enclosure. Then came Mr. Morris, A. L. Riker, Gen. Smith, A. R. Shattuck, Everett Macy, Vice President George Chamberlain, J. Brisben Walker, Whitney C. Lyon, and the others.

Upon their arrival at Morris Park the automobiles were lined up on the carriage lawn while the automobilists took luncheon in the clubhouse.

New York Canoe Club's Knockabouts.

An entire fleet of racing canoes of the knockabout type were delivered to the members of the New York Canoe Club at their clubhouse, off Bensonhurst, on Gravesend Bay, L. I., yesterday, and the sight of the fleet craft skimming over the bay as soon as rigged was a lively one. Three of the craft are alike in rig and dimensions. They are the property of John E. Haviland, Captain of the club; D. D. Allerton, President of the organization, and Mr. F. C. Moore. The boats were built by W. H. Hand of New Bedford, Mass. Their principal dimensions are: Length over all, 28 feet; water line, 18 feet; 8 feet beam, and 2½ feet draught. Each is rigged with 420 feet of sail. The waters of Gravesend Bay presented a pretty sight with the craft all afloat yesterday, as quickly as the [illegible] were fixed for [illegible] prom[illegible]

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Big Bargains in Dry Goods.

ORGANDIE BAYADERES, fine French goods, beautiful assortment of colors and designs, regular 50 ct. quality at **25** cts. per yard.

BLACK GOODS—All wool Black Grenadines, 37 inches wide, brocaded designs, made in France, value 75 cts., at **25** cts. per yard.

FRENCH CHALLIES, all wool, desirable designs, regular 55 ct. goods, a limited quantity at **24** cts. per yard.

FANCY SILKS, especially suitable for Waists, Skirts and Dresses, small figures on brilliant grounds, value 95 cts., at **58** cts. per yard.

A VARIETY OF SILKS—Shepherd check Swiss Silks; colored Surahs; black ground Repousse Taffetas, with colored figures; and 24-inch Foulard Silks, in short lengths, mostly blue grounds with white figures, value 85 cts., at **45** cts. per yard.

LINING TAFFETA SILK, all colors you may desire, regular 50 ct. goods, at **36** cts. per yard, in Lining Department.

Ladies' $5.00 and $6.00 Shoes for $3.50.

Four hundred pairs of Ladies' Patent Leather Shoes that were $6.00, fine Kid Shoes that were $5.00, and French Calf Shoes that were $5.00, made by a well-known manufacturer, reduced to **$3.50** per pair. Not all sizes in each style, but you will, doubtless, find your size in some of the lot. An opportunity not to be overlooked.

Specials in Trimmed Hats at $5.00 to $7.00.

Including most London styles, Turbans, Sailors, etc.—all stylishly trimmed and thoroughly up to date.

Tailor-Made Suits

educed From $15.00 and $20.00 to $10.50.

A desirable lot of Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, in Homespun and Venetian Cloth, blue, gray, and black, odd sizes, marked down to **$10.50** each for Monday.

Also fine Suits, mostly in Ladies' Cloth, gray, tan, blue, and black, sizes 34 to 40, early season prices were $27.50 to $35.00; reduced to **$16.50.**

SEPARATE SKIRTS, in black Brilliantine, navy blue, and black Serge, Cheviot and fancy Plaids, were $8.00 to $12.50; reduced to **$4.50.**

Great Reduction Sale of Ladies' Neckwear.

Lot 1—White Washable Net Scarfs and Barbs, fringed or lace ends, **19** cts.; value 29 to 45 cts.

Lot 2—Fine Washable Scarfs with lace and ribbon ends, also Silk Stocks, Bows, and Jabots, **28** cts.; value 49 to 98 cts.

Lot 3—Plain and fancy Esprit Net Scarfs, lace and ribbon ends, also Silk Bows, Stocks and Jabots, **38** cts.

Lot 4—Liberty Silk Scarfs, plaited ends; Brussels Net, with fancy ends; Jabots and Tassel Ties, in ribbon effects, also beautiful made up pieces, **48** cts.
Lace Department.

Fine Damask Table Cloths and Napkins.

Cloths, 2 yards long, **$2.25**; 2½ yards, **$2.85**; 3 yards, **$3.40.**

Breakfast Napkins to match, **$2.15** per dozen; Dinner Napkins, **$3.35.**

A lot of fine Irish Damask Napkins, 20 inches square, **$2.25** per dozen.

New style of Damask by the yard, 2 yards wide, with double borders, **$1.00** per yard.

Dinner Napkins to match, **$3.35** per dozen.
Main Floor, Annex.

Fine Flannels, Very Cheap.

Embroidered Flannels for Skirts, about 25 styles, some of them have been $1.35; reduced to **89** cts. per yard.

Scotch Flannels, for Waists, **25** and **35** cts. per yard.

Very fine quality Scotch Flannels, desirable stripes, **60** cts. per yard.
Second Floor.

Ladies' Gloves.

Two Attractive Specials for Monday.

Ladies' Bicycle Gloves, black, gray and tan, with perforated kid palms, **25** cts. per pair—just half price.

Washable Chamois Gloves, white, two clasps, soft, pliable leather, **59** cts.

Specials in Men's Goods.

All of our Colored Dress Shirts, French Percale and Madras, new patterns, attached or detached cuffs, at **$1.15**; were $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

Fancy Madras Pajamas, reduced from $1.50 to **95** cts.

Washable Vests, a small lot, reduced from $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 to **55** cts., to close out.

New Imperials, Four-in-Hands, Bows and Batwings, latest styles and colorings, at **29** cts. each; value 50 and 75 cts.

Six White Dress Shirts to order, fit guaranteed, **$8.50.**

Ladies' Underwear and Hosiery.

Imported, Swiss ribbed, Lisle Thread Vests, low neck sleeveless, silk tape in neck and arms, **35** cts. each, or **3** for **$1.00.**

Silk-plated Vests, low neck and sleeveless; also mercerized Cotton, white and colors, sizes 3 to 6, **48** cts.

Fast black Lisle Thread Stockings, double soles, high spliced heels and fast black cotton with brown split soles, **25** cts., instead of 35 cts.

Lace Curtains at Low Prices.

Ruffled Muslin, open lace centre, 3 yards long, **50** cts. per pair, instead of $1.00.

Fluted Ruffle Muslin, lace stripe, **75** cts., instead of $1.10.

Nottingham, handsome designs, **75** cts., **$1.00** and **$1.35.**

Soutache Lace, French goods, rich designs, **$3.50** and **$4.00**; were $5.00 and $5.75.

Tambour Muslin, fine quality, handsomely embroidered, **$2.50, $3.50** and **$4.00**; were $3.50 to $6.00.

Irish Point, **$2.25, $4.65** and **$5.00**; were $3.50 to $6.75.
Third Floor.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

ANNIVERSARY DAY.

The great day for the "LITTLE MEN" and "LITTLE WOMEN" of Brooklyn—the keynote for our sale the coming weeks. Our aim is to assist each mother in clothing her children for the Anniversary Parade, and we offer dainty garments for the little ones at such prices that if we are met only half way every child in Brooklyn, "SWEET AS A ROSE, AND ALL DRESSED UP IN SUNDAY CLOTHES," can join in the Sunday School Festival and with a Happy Heart.

MEN'S SHOES.

Here's news of Mens's Shoes that will prove interesting and profitable reading, 950 pairs of Splendid Tan and Black Shoes, fresh from one of New York's best makers to go on sale Monday at, a pair, . . . **$2.25**

They are made in the most approved spring styles of tan and black Vici kidskin in the season's most popular colors; every pair has welted and stitched extension soles and they are made on the fashionable London bulldog and broad plain toe lasts. Any pair of them is worth from $3.00 to $3.50 a pair, and you can feel assured that this is one of the best values that has been offered this season, here while they last, at, a pair, . . . **$2.20**

Womens' High-Grade Shoes at $1.97 a pair.

1,420 PAIRS of these shoes in lace and button, all new up-to-date spring styles and toe-shapes, including the English, narrow bulldog and full round toe lasts, military heels with welted stitched and hand-turned flexible soles, kid or patent leather tips; they are made from the highest grade of vici and glazed kidskins, very soft and comfortable, and require no breaking in; here is a description of the styles:

400 PAIRS Lace and Button, hand-sewed, flexible turned soles, kid tips; 225 pairs lace and English toes, medium soles, patent leather tips; 370 pairs button, full round toes, medium soles, patent leather tips; 430 pairs lace, full round toes, heavy soles, kid tips.

THESE ARE PERFECT FITTING SHOES, seasonable and every pair is guaranteed to give the best of wear and is another one of those splendid shoe values you have come to expect from us here; $3.50 is a fair price for any pair of them; here Monday, a pair at, ... **$1.97**

All sizes 2½ to 7, all widths A to E.

SILVER WARE.

We sell everything needed to furnish the dining room completely. Visit our Silver Ware Department and take advantage of the inducements offered.

Quadruple Plated Tea Sets, Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, Gold lined Cream Pitcher and Spoon Holder, satin finish, beautifully engraved, with artistic burnished shield on both sides, former price $8.25 set complete; special at **$5.48**

Quadruple-plated 4-piece Tea Sets, 3 styles to choose from, plain burnished beaded edge; plain burnished finish, fluted designs or satin finished, handsomely engraved, former price $12.50; special, at . **$8.75**

Quadruple-plated Gold-lined Sugar and Cream Pitcher, fluted design, burnished finish, beaded edge, each . **$1.49**

Quadruple Plated Chocolate Pots, satin finished, beautifully engraved; special, **$1.39**; plain burnished finish or fluted design; special, each . . . **$1.98**

Biscuit Jars, imported rose colored glass, with quadruple plated cover; special at **98c**

Quadruple-plated Crumb Set, tray and scraper, beautifully engraved . **$1.49**

Quadruple-plated Bread Trays, with floral border, centre of tray engraved "Bread," special **98c**

Quadruple-plated Tea Set Tray, large size, special . . . **$2.25**

"THE UNIQUE."

Handsome case containing the following pieces: six dinner knives, six dinner forks, six tablespoons, six teaspoons, butter knife and sugar shell, Colonial pattern, Rogers make, A1 plate, 26 pieces, regular price, $7.50, special at **$4.98**

Special Monday Only.

Wm. A. Rogers A1 plate Shell pattern Teaspoons, set of six, **48c.**; Tablespoons, set of six, **98c.**; Forks, set of six, **98c.**; Rogers' Dinner Knives, set of six, **$1.12.**

Rogers' Coin Silver Extra Plate Clam Forks, **8c.** each.

Rogers' Non-tarnishable Nickel-silver Teaspoons, **4c.** each; Tablespoons, **8c.** each; Forks, **8c.** each; Fruit Knives, sterling plate, **12c.**

Dinner Knives, good wearing quality, each **12½c**

BOOKS.

To all lovers of good literature, the following will prove interesting, standard sets in half calf binding, such as Charles Dickens, 15 vols.; George Eliot, 6 vols.; Sir Walter Scott, 12 vols.; William Makepeace Thackeray, 10 vols.; Cooper's Sea and Leather Stocking Tales, 5 vols.; which usually sold for $1.00 per vol., to close out the remainder at, per vol. **50c**

Standard Encyclopedia, 2 vols., complete, per set **79c**

NEW FICTION.

Unleavened Bread, by Robert Grant; The Garden of Eden, by Blanche Willis Howard; Harringtons, by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler; His Lordship's Leopard, by D. D. Wells; The Burden of Christopher, by Florence Converse; Life's Trivial Round, by Rosa N. Carey; Senator Worth, by Gertrude Atherton.

STATIONERY.

National Bond Paper, 5 quires to pound, 23c.; in commercial, royal square, in cream and azure, envelopes to match, a package **6c**

A large assortment of Spring Writing Paper, chameleon organdie, in duchess and estelle sizes, 15c. a quire; envelopes to match, a package **15c**

French Organdie, in all the newest shades and sizes, 29c., 34c. and 39c.; also colored borders, per box . . . **48c**

Seals, with initial, old English type **10c**

Sealing Wax, 4 sticks in box, with taper **19c**

A new lot of Imported Crepe Paper, 10 feet long, 20 inches wide, 5c. a roll, all desirable shades.

Card orders and wedding invitations and announcements promptly attended to.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston & Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

Best Offering of Women's TAILORED SUITS

of This or Any Other Season.

You have never heard of anything quite like this—nor have we. It marks the last milestone reached thus far along the road of splendid value giving. Here are Women's Tailored Suits as excellent, as stylish as Women's Tailored Suits can be.

Priced at Little More Than the Cost of the Material.

They were made to our order—that insures to you perfect workmanship all the way through; the most approved styles of the season and cloths of the best kinds in the colors that will please you most. In short, it insures to you perfect Suits, as each one of these is.

It will be a bright gathering that you shall choose from to-morrow, a gathering we are proud of.

In the first division there are one hundred and fifty Suits, in a variety of materials and colorings, such as homespuns, Venetians, and serges. The coats are either Eton or fly front effects; some are plain, but the majority are trimmed with taffeta bands. They are stylish, smart Suits, and the price is record making at

Eight Dollars and Eighty-five Cents.

In the second division there are black serge Suits with double-breasted, collarless Eton coats trimmed with stitched taffeta and lined with taffeta silk. The skirts have the new inverted plaited back, with bands of stitched taffeta to match the coat. The lining is percaline. These serges cannot wait long at **$14.95**

A third division comprises Suits of handsome Oxford camel's hair with stitched taffeta bands. The coat is an Eton; the skirt has an inner drop skirt and the Suit is lined throughout with taffeta silk. The pricing is very low at **$25.50**

Suits of the same style, but with percaline drop skirt and a flounce of taffeta silk are equally low priced at . **$18.75**
Second floor, front.

SHIRT WAISTS—A Price Saving Sale

That Is Quite Without a Parallel.

Shirt Waists of cotton and silk for the smallest prices at which they have ever been offered. Come and see them to-morrow—thousands of them—of every color that is good in Waists; of every style that is likable, wearable. The workmanship, the finish is perfect; they are dainty, worthy, summery Waists every one, and the prices are so low that an entire season's supply is not too much to purchase profitably. It is the greatest value giving sale of the season, one you will not wisely miss.

Waists of Cotton. 800 percale Shirt Waists made with full front, tucked back and detached collar. Colors are pink, blue and violet and the price is unmatched anywhere at **27c**

Shirt Waists of percale, blue and white, pink and white and lavender and white stripes. They are made with full front and yoke back, or with tucked back and low priced at **39c**

Shirt Waists of gingham with corded stripes in pink, blue and oxblood. They are made with full front, yoke back and pearl buttons. We have retailed the same Shirt Waists for $1.00. Tomorrow's pricing will be **49c**

Shirt Waists of percale in a large variety of figured, striped and large and small bow knot patterns. They have full fronts and French tucked backs and the colors are pink, blue, oxblood and violet. A $1.00 value for **59c.** and **69c**

Corded novelty Madras Shirt Waists in large assortment, including black and white, violet, pink and blue stripes. They have full fronts, yokes and tucked backs and the collars are detachable. Values are $1.50 to $2.00, and the price is **97c**

Shirt Waists of imported madras and Oxford cloth, the front, back and sleeves finished with white piping in tucked effect. They have detachable collars and dress sleeves and the colors are oxblood, blue and lavender. Nothing is nicer for golfing or bicycling. A $2.50 value for **$1.59**

White Waists. Shirt Waists of white lawn with two insertions of fine embroidery between clusters of space tucking in front; plaited backs and detachable collars **97c**

Shirt Waists of white lawn with two insertions of fine embroidery and clusters of tucks in front; tucked backs, detachable collars and soft cuffs, **$1.25**

Waists of Silk. Shirt Waists made of taffeta silk in a variety of pretty colors. Some are made with a tucked front; others are corded front and back. All have silk collars and all are low priced at **$2.98**

Shirt Waists made of an excellent quality taffeta silk in the new and popular shades. They are tucked and hemstitched down the front and back and on the sides of the dress sleeves. Unusually attractive Waists, all low priced at **$3.98**

In black only are some Waists of China silk, tucked all over and stitched in squares down the front. They have dress sleeves and are an excellent style. Priced at **$4.48**
Second floor.

RIBBONS—Exceptional Prices

This is essentialy a Ribbon year—Ribbons are to be worn for every possible purpose by children and by grownups. Ordinarily that would mean that Ribbons should bring good prices—high prices when the increase in the cost of the raw material is considered.

All the more notable, therefore, is this offering of Ribbons at prices far below the regular. All sorts are represented, there is complete variety of choice and with every selection there is a price saving. Here are instances:

Fancy taffeta Ribbons, one inch wide; all light colorings; suitable for children's hair and dress trimming; regularly 7c. a yard, at **5c**

Fancy taffeta Ribbons, 3½ inches wide; cord and lace effect patterns in pink, blue, white, Nile, mais, heliotrope, and red. This is a soft finish Ribbon much wanted for rosettes, neckwear, and children's hat trimming. This grade and width has never been sold for less than 19c., but to-morrow's price for it will be . . . . . **15c.** a yard

Last comes another lot of the satin and gros grain Ribbons we spoke of the other day. They are the best quality made in America and all the good light shades such as pink, blue, mais, lavender, white, and cream are represented. Some pieces have slight imperfections in the weave, which are scarcely noticeable and which do not hurt the desirability of the Ribbons in the least. They hurt the price, though, and just in time for the May walk dresses these Ribbons are marked as follows:

	2 in. wide.	2½ in. wide.	3 in. wide.	3½ in. wide.
Regular price,	25c.	30c.	35c.	42c.
Sale price,	**14c.** yd.	**18c.** yd.	**21c.** yd.	**25c.** yd.

Main floor, centre.

SILKS Whose Stay Is Short

For Their Prices Are Rarely Low.

There are enough—we think there are enough of these Silks to supply you to-morrow and Tuesday. Longer we cannot promise, though there are 7,500 yards of one sort and 4,000 yards of another. Prices such as these for Silks such as these are extraordinary.

One sort are all silk printed Indias, 24 inches wide—7,500 yards of these. They are of splendid quality and there is an immense variety of new and desirable patterns in all the latest colors. India Silks are always justly popular; now more than ever so and even 7,500 yards cannot last long at this pricing . . . . . **49c.** a yard

Printed Foulards are the other sort; 4,000 yards of fine, strong silk, 24 inches wide and rich and lustrous in quality. These are in two and three tone colorings; the designs are all new and exclusive and they were made to sell at a much higher figure than to-morrow's pricing . . . . . **55c.** a yard

Last come twenty pieces of an extra strong and serviceable quality of black Taffeta Silk. It is 19 inches wide and very brilliant. The price for this is low at . . . . . **49c.** a yard
Main floor, New Building.

Good Pictures, Low Priced

Colored Photographs, mounted on glass, with gilt corners and standing backs; generally priced at 98c. are here for **69c**

Etchings in oak frames with mats, Platinum Prints in ebony frames. Colored lithographs in gilt frames. All are priced at **98c**

Pastels in gilt frames, 20x24 outside; landscapes and marine subjects, are low priced at **$1.98**

Seventy odd pictures in first class condition; pastels, etchings, and colored reproductions; regularly priced from $6.50 to $10.00, are special value at **$4.98**

Gilt Photograph Frames to hold four pictures, **49c.**; to hold six pictures, **69c**
Third floor, rear.

Colored Wool DRESS STUFFS.

For Stylish, Exclusive Shirt Waists.

Two of the soft, pretty, clinging fabrics, that for Summer Shirt Waists are unexcelled, either for comfort or for style. One is all wool Albatross, 46 inches wide, cream colored. You will have hard work to find this Albatross anywhere at any price. Choose here at . . . . . **49c., 59c.,** and **85c.** a yard

The other is all wool Henrietta, which quite divides popularity with the Albatross. All the leading shades of the season are in the Dress Goods Store's collection, and prices are low at **49c.** and **69c.** a yard
Main floor, New Building.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NEW HAVEN IMPROVEMENTS.

Double Track on Naugatuck Division —Stone Ballast on Shore Line.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, held yesterday at the Grand Central Station, a number of improvements were authorized. It was decided to double-track the Naugatuck Division as far as Waterbury, Conn., a distance of about twenty-eight miles, and to provide new station facilities at Waterbury, Ansonia, and Derby. The plans for these improvements have not been quite perfected, but as soon as they are completed the changes will be carried forward as rapidly as possible. The laying of double tracks will be begun at the same time at points where improved track facilities are most urgently needed.

Another improvement authorized is the putting of stone ballast on the Shore Line division, which runs from New Haven to New London. The New Haven Road is also contemplating the running of a special sleeping car to White Mountain points in connection with its train out of New York at 11 P. M.

More Freight Rate Cutting.

Demoralization in rates on freight business out of Eastern territory is steadily growing, and the cuts made by Western lines on Missouri River business are extending to Colorado and Utah points. Rates on all commodities are being cut, and the situation is complicated by the competition of Southwestern lines with water connections. Although Trunk Line representatives declare that their lines are not affected and will not share in the cuts, yet it is stated that certain contracts have been made which indicate that some of the Trunk Lines may be more than cognizant of the actions of their Western connections. There has, however, been no open rate-cutting on the part of the trunk lines, although tonnage is said to have fallen off considerably.

Brief Railroad Items.

At the invitation of General Passenger Agent Lee of the Lehigh Valley, a number of Western ticket agents will come to this city on May 14 by a special train, and will stay here two or three days.

The Erie has discontinued the use of double-headed freight trains.

The Santa Fé, having just begun running its trains into San Francisco over its own line, will be a sharp competitor with the Southern Pacific for through freight.

The recent telegraphers' strike is said to have cost the Southern Railway over $5,000,000.

D. S. Robinson, President of the "Frisco" line, will probably resign on account of ill-health. He has been on sick leave since last September.

Canadian Northern Consolidation.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 12.—A special to The Times from Duluth, Minn., says: All the lines of the new Canadian trans-continental road have been consolidated under the name of Canadian Northern. By the close of the year the road will reach from Minnesota, south of Lake of the Woods, to the foothills of the Rockies, and from Port Arthur into Minnesota, almost to Lake of the Woods. It will build west across the Rockies at a pass far north of the Canadian Pacific, and is expected to reach the Pacific in 1902.

To Begin Anthracite Coal Road.

READING, Penn., May 12.—D. R. Brewer, a banker of New York, who arrived here this evening, announces that the money to build the Reading, Lancaster and Baltimore Railroad has been subscribed in New York and London, and that operations will be commenced in a month. It is to start in this city, and, passing through Lancaster County, will connect at Perryville, Md., with the Baltimore and Ohio. It will be built especially as a Southern outlet for anthracite coal.

CAMPANIA'S ROUGH TRIP.

Wind During Two Days Broke Record in Capt. Walker's Experience.

"I have crossed ten times since last October," said Bernard N. Baker, President of the Atlantic Transport Line of steamships, who arrived last night on the Campania, "and I never knew it to blow so hard as it did last Tuesday and Wednesday. Capt. Walker told me that in all his experience he had never known the wind to blow with such velocity as it did on those two days. The Campania scored only 356 knots on Wednesday, owing to the gale which prevailed. The big seas kicked up in consequence."

Mr. Baker absolutely declined to discuss the nature of the rupture which led to the breaking off of the negotiations for consolidation between the Atlantic Transport Line and the Leyland Line.

George D. Roberts arrived with a party of Russians, who are on their way to develop the mines of Eastern Siberia, a great tract of mining land near Cape Nome. Mr. Roberts said that his party would go to the Waldorf and remain in town about a week.

Among other passengers on the Campania were H. Hanbury-Tracy, W. R. Hearst, John E. Parsons, the Rev. P. C. Mozoondar, a Hindoo missionary, and the Baroness de Longueuil of Canada.

Two Men Hurt on the St. Paul.

The American liner St. Paul reached her pier late last night after an unusually stormy trip. Tuesday night two lookouts who were making their way to the crow's nest were knocked against the mast and badly hurt, one of them having his leg broken. Among those who arrived on the St. Paul were James Elverson, proprietor of the Philadelphia Enquirer; Thomas Clyde of the Clyde Line, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., James B. Hill and wife, Mme. Patenotre, and George V. Massey and wife.

PAYMENT FOR NAVAL RESERVES.

Government to Reimburse the States from Date of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Controller of the Treasury has reached a decision in the case of the State of Massachusetts.

He holds that under the acts of July 8, 1898, and March 3, 1899, the Governor of any State or Territory is entitled to reimbursement for the reasonable costs, charges, and expenses incurred by him on and after April 25, 1898, for the subsistence of the members of any organization of the organized naval reserves of the State called out by the Governor and accepted in the volunteer navy of the United States.

German Machinery for Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Consul B. H. Warner, Jr., at Leipsic, in a report to the State Department, says it may be a matter of astonishment to some of our manufacturers to learn that although American printing presses and machinery are conceded to be the best in the world, these and other articles of German manufacture are being exported from his Consular district in quantities to Porto Rico.

SUMMER RESORTS. SUMMER RESORTS. SUMMER RESORTS.

ON LAKE CANADARAGO, 1,750 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

Richfield Springs

New York.

Famed for Many Years as the Summer Retreat of the Elite and Prominent American Tourists.

The American Cure and Pleasure Resort, Combining the Charms of Lake, Mountain, and Spa.

CHARACTERISTICS

Health The celebrated White Sulphur Bathing Establishment, containing all the improved European methods of treatment for Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, Insomnia, Derangement of the Liver, and all Non-Contagious Diseases, etc. The pure country and mountain air. No Mosquitoes.

Pleasure and Recreation Fishing and Boating on the Lake; a well-kept nine-hole Golf Course; Delightful Drives; Social Events at the Hotels; Athletic Events on the field; Hunt Club; Tally-Ho Excursions; Fine Roads for Bicycling, etc., etc.

Accessibility Richfield Springs is reached from New York daily via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R., Barclay and Christopher Street Ferries. Through drawing-room cars and sleepers. Via New York Central and Hudson River R. R. from Grand Central Station. Through Pullman drawing-room and buffet cars.

Richfield Springs Leading Hotels, Boarding Houses and Cottages Are:

HOTELS.
Hotel Earlington, E. M. Earle & Son.
St. James, E. M. Earle & Son.
New York Office, Hotel Earlington, 27th Street, Near Broadway.
The Kendallwood, George W. Tunnicliff.
The Tuller, N. D. Jewell & Co.
Cary Cottages, J. D. Cary.
Tunnicliff Cottage, Mrs. J. F. Getman.
Darrow House, George W. Greene.
National, George A. Gray.

The Elk, S. S. Keller.
Richfield Hotel, W. H. Keller.
Armstrong Cottage, A. B. Armstrong.
Tunnicliff Lawn, Mrs. Fannie Harrington.
Brunswick, J. Cronin.

APARTMENT HOUSES.
Walontha, Henry Greenman, Manager.
The Gladstone, L. F. Barker, Manager.

COTTAGES TO RENT.
Whipple Cottage, F. Benton Whipple.

Hinds Cottage, E. A. Hinds.
The Maples, M. D. Jewell.
Tarry-a-while, J. D. Ibbotson.
Losee Cottage, Mrs. S. H. Losee.
Ward Cottage, W. B. Ward.
McCredy Cottage, L. McCredy & Son.
Walter Cottage, Mrs. M. A. Walter.
Stanfield Villa, Mrs. M. J. DeLong.
Wilder Cottage, C. B. Wilder.
Reed Cottage, J. D. Reed.
Kinne Cottage, Guy Kinne.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By American woman as chambermaid, parlormaid, or waitress; work day, week, or month; city or country; car fare paid. 218 West 36th St., Read's bell.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—A lady closing her house wishes to place, about June 1, a chambermaid and assistant waitress. Call 17 East 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A young girl wishes to go to Long Branch or Seabright for the Summer as chambermaid; sewing. Dawson, 767 Amsterdam Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Protestant wishes a situation as chambermaid; city or country; best city references. S. M., 118 East 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going away for the Summer wishes to find a place for a chambermaid. 7 East 42d St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a German teacher as companion or governess with party going abroad; speaks French, English; highest city references. Teacher, 5 East 12th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; can take full charge of the kitchen; understands all branches in marketing; best city reference; can be seen. Call, Monday, at 101 East 40th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By competent girl, first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best references; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, 280 West 71st St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook to go out by the day or week; competent in all branches; best references. Call Monday and Tuesday, Mrs. Gardner, 301 East 61st St.

COOK.—A lady would like place for excellent cook. Can be seen at present employer's, 109 East 36th St.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; take full charge; good manager; wages, $40; first-class references. D., Box 302, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—A lady going away for the Summer wishes to find a place for a cook. 7 East 42d St.

COOK.—Lady going abroad wishes to place her cook, whom she can highly recommend. 264 West 71st St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By German-American Protestant woman to do any kind of work by day; best reference. Griswold, 312 West 44th St., top floor, ring four times.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced children's dressmaker, formerly with Mme. Thorn, a few more engagements by the day. M. Early, 126 East 3d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—A lady desires to secure a position for a governess or lady's companion, teaching young children; experienced in travelling; reference of fifteen years; can be seen mornings, 102 East 29th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Canadian working housekeeper; no objection to country; best of references. E. L., Box 70, 263 West 125th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an Englishwoman, who speaks French, as lady's maid and seamstress; excellent packer and traveler; best city reference. B. V. M., 251 West 24th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid; dressmaker; experienced seamstress; best references. French, Box 312, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady going abroad the last of May wishes to place her maid and seamstress at that time; three years' reference. Apply, Monday, between 9 and 11, at 21 West 36th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By very competent, experienced infant's or growing children's nurse; Frenchwoman; take entire charge from birth; neat, careful, well educated, and reliable; neat sewer; first-class family; city references. Louise, Box 310, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young girl to take care of baby; Protestant. Call Monday and Tuesday, 227 East 76th St., Caldwell's bell.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a situation for her nurse, who has lived with her eight years. 29 East 65th St.

NURSE.—By a superior trained nurse, to care for invalid or to travel for the Summer. A. B., Box 299, 1,269 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French seamstress; good dressmaker; out by day; references. K. A., 177 West 26th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—As seamstress; $1 daily; good fitter; letters only. Miss H., 125 East 108th St., care Egan.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID—COOK.—A lady closing her house wishes to find situations for her waitress; also her chambermaid and cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call Monday and Tuesday, 2 East 12th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady closing house wishes situation in country for her waitress; thoroughly competent; will be disengaged about June 1. 17 East 49th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family. Call at 592 Park Av., second floor, E. C.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—By young woman as attendant for nervous or invalid lady; massage; reference; experienced. Maria, Box 45, 1,242 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION where she could keep her little girl, 10 years old, with her; good reference. J. C., 244 West 30th St.

FRENCH LADY, GOOD TRAVELER, WILL accompany family to Europe. K. A., 177 West 26th St.

STEWARDESS.—English; take care of family to Europe for expenses across; reference, Morris, 400 West 19th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Swiss German; single; first-class city references. Call or address Swiss, care of Mrs. O'Brien, 146 East 38th St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—Man and wife would like to have care of private house during owner's absence out of town for the Summer months. J. Earle, 116 West 63d St.

CARETAKERS.—By an experienced man and wife to take care of private house for Summer; no incumbrance; first-class references. A., 29 Waverley Place.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By single coachman; thirty-four; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; stylish; careful city driver; strictly sober; first-class references; city or country. E. W., 179 East 85th St.

COACHMAN.—Understands proper care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; stylish, careful driver; city or country; sober, willing, useful; best references. Harry, Box 311, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN—By colored man; city or country; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; willing and obliging; good city reference from last employer. Osby, 19 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; first-class; thoroughly experienced; care horses, carriages, harness; careful driver; city or country; generally useful; satisfactory references. Thomas, Box 307, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; nine years' city reference from late employer; disengaged on account of family going abroad. H., care H. R. McMurray, 9 West 30th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Family giving up horses; twelve years' reference; first-class driver; neat in appearance; stylish driver; skillful with horses. 157 East 54th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes place for her coachman from June 1 to Nov. 1; he has been with her many years; also for a pair of good horses. Apply 59 West 33d St.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—By man and wife on gentleman's place; man as coachman; wife as cook or laundress; best reference. Call Monday to J. F., 135 West 19th St., first floor.

COACHMAN.—Single; age 25; thoroughly understands his business; first-class city personal reference; sober and reliable. Galloway, 629 Amsterdam Av., care of Fox.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman for Summer months; best of references. Conefry, 217 East 41st St.

Valets.

VALET.—As valet with one or more gentleman; could cook the breakfast if required; best references from gentleman with whom he lived 8 years. F. S., 173 5th Av.

VALET, NURSE, MASSEUR TO INVALID, bachelor, actor; personal references; willing, sober; shaves; travels. 104 Lexington Av.

Waiters.

WAITER.—A situation by a colored man as waiter in a good private family, for the Summer; reference from present employer; disengaged June 4; call or address Robert A. Smith, 20 North Washington Square.

Miscellaneous.

DRIVER.—German; for delivery or shipping wagon; security given. Scherer, 505 Lexington Av.

SHIPPING CLERK.—By young man of twenty-three as shipping clerk; experience; excellent reference; married. B., Box 183 Times Office.

TO BUILDERS.—I HAVE HAD TWELVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE BUILDING TRADE; AM FIRST-CLASS MECHANIC; CAN TAKE FULL CHARGE; ALSO AN EXPERT MATERIAL BUYER; CAN FURNISH BEST OF REFERENCE; AM OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT; SALARY MODERATE. B., BOX 137 TIMES.

TO TRAVEL AS TUTOR, COMPANION, SECretary, or medical attendant; college, medical, traveling, detective, and teaching experiences. Columbus, Box 308, 1,269 Broadway.

VIOLINIST.—Sight reader; position for evenings and Sundays; also give instructions. J. Chadwick, 2 Chambers St., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

Auction Sale,

JUNE 12, 1900.

Will be sold at Auction by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Austin B. Fletcher, Esq., Receiver, on Depot Square, at White Plains, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 12, 1900, at 11:30 A. M., the

Lumber and Coal Yards at White Plains, N. Y.,

formerly owned by the

John W. Young & Sons Co.

OFFICE AND STORAGE BUILDING, ELEVATOR, 35,000 BU. CAPACITY, PLANING MILL AND WOOD WORKER,

nearly new, ample Coal and Lumber Sheds, abundant Trackage, Wagon and Track Scales, located on two sides of the Square at the Station. Will be offered in parcels and as a whole. Sale absolute and without reserve.

For maps giving full particulars, terms of sale, etc., apply to

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Receiver, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.
Or W. B. TIBBITS, Auctioneer, White Plains, N. Y.
37w5

FOR SALE.

MANTELS--FIREPLACES

Mantels from $6 and up. Buy direct. Unusually good value. Andirons, Tiles, Bathroom Tiling. JACKSON'S 246 Front St., near Fulton. No Branch Stores. Same address for the past 70 years.

NAVAJO INDIAN Rugs, Blankets, Curios, Antiques, and Oil Paintings. Something unique, rare, and out of the ordinary for Dens, Smoking Rooms, Cosy Corners, Billiard Rooms, Camps, and Cottages. Interesting and educational. I buy, sell, or will exchange for anything of value. Capt. RIGGS, 41 University Place, Block West of Wanamaker's.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Valuable patent; lady or child can tie a horse quick, absolutely safe; State and county rights; investments $25 and up; 100 per cent profit; stamp for particulars; sample by mail $1 and $1.50. CONGER BUCKLE CO., 414 California St., San Francisco.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Removed to 26 East 56th St.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough Academic and Commercial course; open all year; terms moderate. Address Bro. AUGUST, West Chester, N. Y.

BOOK TEACHING FRENCH, 1900; SAMPLE mailed, 42c., (half price.) Prof. BERGER, 858 Broadway, N. Y.; French lessons.

A. EVERETT STONE, (YALE,) 316 WEST 56th St.; private tutoring; two resident pupils; Summer at seashore.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—OWING TO PURCHASERS BEING UNABLE to continue payments and forfeiting contracts, will sell a lot $100 less than original price; will give one lot free to any one who will sell certain lots for $250. Lots opposite sold for $275 over eight years ago. Will sell one lot for balance due, viz., $80. Terms $10 cash, balance $5 monthly. On and near Jerome or Central Av., the future Broadway of New York; near rapid transit. Titles guaranteed. Owner's representatives will be at Grand Central Depot, Harlem Division, to-day at 2 o'clock. Ask ticket agent for Mr. Lawrence. Office 59 West 33d Street.

FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO dividend paying and prospective dividend paying Colorado gold stocks, showing daily enormous profits, call or address H. G. CURRAN, 309 BROADWAY.

WANTED—Partner with $10,000 capital, for interest in well-established law business, (not collection agency.) Opportunity for young man admitted. Address IMMEDIATE, Box 153 Times Office.

$3,000.00 WILL BUY LONG-ESTABLISHED grocery and meat business paying a net profit of over $5,000.00 annually. Address BARGAIN, Box 110 Times.

NEW GRAND HOTEL,
WESTERN CATSKILLS, N. Y.
Altitude 2,600 feet.
Will open June 23 for the season of 1900 under entirely new management. Golf links.
D. J. SPRAGUE.
Applications for rooms, terms, etc., may be made at Hotel Imperial, N. Y., 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M. Send for illustrated booklet.
CHARLES P. FLEMING, Manager.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.

By the Ocean, Sound and Bay.
SWEPT BY PREVAILING COOL SOUTH WINDS FROM THE OCEAN.
"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses, free, upon application at ticket offices, 120 and 1,323 Broadway, 95 5th Av.; 34th St., E. R., and foot New Chambers St.; Journal Resort Bureau, 1,370 Broadway; World Vacation Bureau, 1,362 Broadway; 667 Columbus Av. and 43 West 125th St., New York; 333 Fulton St.; Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn, or send 4c. in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Studebaker
BROADWAY COR. PRINCE ST. NEW YORK

CARRIAGES HARNESS
1900 Spring and Summer styles now ready for inspection. New and smart designs.

NOVELTIES IN BASKET CARRIAGES.
A most complete line of
PNEUMATICS,
including Runabouts, Surreys, Speeding Wagons, &c., &c., &c.
In fact, the richest variety ever shown of carriages of every description for city or country, road, or park driving. Nearly 1,000 vehicles from which to make selection.

A VERY HANDSOME AND ATTRACTIVE stylish cob, prize winner, has been ridden and driven by owner's wife; price, $150; also nearly new rubber-tired runabout, Brewster brougham and victoria, Waldorf trap, (seats two or four,) family surrey, coupé, rockaway, and speeding wagon, imported riding saddles, harness, robes, &c., at less than quarter value. Owner's private stable, 65 Madison Av., between 27th and 28th Sts.

FOR SALE—Well-bred chestnut horse, 15½ hands, six years; sound, kind, and gentle in all harness and good under saddle; fine action. Apply Riding Club Stable, 10 East 59th St.

A LADY GOING TO EUROPE WISHES TO sell pair of light-weight bay cobs, gentle and well broken, specially suitable for lady's driving. J. B., Box 309, 1,269 Broadway.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Sterling Pianos

represent the highest standard of piano excellence.
There's Nothing Better at Any Price. Faultless in Construction. Artistic in Design.
Moderate in Price.
STERLING Wareroom, 536 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers, $85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

KRAKAUER

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of latest designs in Upright Pianos are on display at our Warerooms. Also slightly used Pianos, cash or monthly payments. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. PIANOS TO RENT.
KRAKAUER BROS., 113 East 14th St.

Square Pianos Wanted.
Full Value Allowed. Our improved uprights will give you greater satisfaction and more room. Easy terms. Pianos for rent. Write for bargain list.
Mathushek & Son Piano Co., B'way, cor. 47th St.

Pianos to Rent for the Country.
Briggs, Chickering, Weber, Jacobs, Fischer, &c. Small Uprights for Summer cottages; also Pianos of these well-known makes slightly used, for sale at reduced prices. GREAT BARGAINS. Pianos tuned and repaired. C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, New York City.

UPRIGHT, $95; NEARLY NEW; $4 MONTHLY; warranted for 5 years. Can be exchanged, full amount paid allowed. STERLING PIANO CO., 536 Fulton St., Brooklyn. (Op. Montauk Theatre.)

NEW UPRIGHTS, LOCAL MAKE, $145; $5 monthly. You can pay $250 elsewhere for same piano under another name. STERLING PIANO CO., 536 Fulton St., Brooklyn. (Opp. Montauk Theatre.)

LARGE UPRIGHT, GRAND SCALE, $135; $4 monthly; stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free. STERLING PIANO CO., 536 Fulton St., Brooklyn. (Opp. Montauk Theatre.)

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF HYAMS & MARKS WAS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. DAVID HYAMS liquidating.
May 10, 1900.

SUMMER RESORTS. SUMMER RESORTS. SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOMES

SUMMER IN THE MOUNTAINS

Of Sullivan, Ulster and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the Main Line and Branches of the

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for your family in a region of absolute

HEALTH AT MODERATE COST,

2,000 ft. above the sea, with

Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk,

Send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK "SUMMER HOMES," of 192 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, etc.

IN NEW YORK { 113, 165, 171, 371, 945, 1354 Broadway; 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 245 Columbus Av., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 173 5th Av.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 42d St. ferries.
IN BROOKLYN { 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.

On May 29th and 30th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 371 Broadway, 1354 Broadway and Ferry Offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Thursday, 31st.

PASSENGER RATES, 2 CENTS A MILE. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

MAPLE LAWN HOUSE.

One of the finest and healthiest locations in the mountains, four miles west of Cairo village; elevation, 1,500 feet; best of spring water; good rooms; bath and modern improvements.
PRIVATE AMUSEMENTS.
Large amusement hall, bowling alleys, pool room, tennis, hunting and fishing.
ACCOMMODATION FOR 175.
Special Terms for June.
July and August, $7 to $10 per week.
A special half-rate excursion to Cairo, via the Albany Day Line Steamers and Catskill Evening Boats connecting with the Catskill Mountain Railroad, fare round trip—Day Line, $2.10; Night Line, $1.85, including R. R. ticket, good on any day from May 26th to June 5th, inclusive. Hotel rate $1.00 per day, transportation free from and to Depot.
Proprietor will be at St. George Hotel, Broadway and 12th St., (49 East 12th St.), Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; at Brooklyn Eagle Information Bureau, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
Full information will be given as to excursion and board for summer.
A. J. LOCK, Proprietor, Cairo, N. Y.

AMITYVILLE, L. I. 30 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.
HOTEL NEW POINT | **THE INN.** NOW OPEN. OPENS JUNE 23.
Always cool. 150 feet from Great South Bay. Table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling. Man in attendance. Accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY, at Times Building, New York, (Room 46,) Wednesdays.

THE HALCYON, MILLBROOK, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Opens June 16th (6th season;) easily accessible; liberal management; excellent cuisine; rooms singly or en suite; private baths; nine-hole golf links; electric light; three concerts daily; grand drives, (equal to Central Park;) ideal bicycle roads; reached in two hours from Grand Central Depot; 1,000 feet elevation; absolutely pure water. H. R. ROBERTSON, Jr., Manager, Millbrook, or Hotel Imperial, Tuesdays and Saturdays, 11 to 3, May 1st to June 15th.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD
ON LAKE MASSAWEPIE, Adirondacks.
LOVELY SPOT FOR SUMMER OUTING. FINE CAMP SITES AND COTTAGES TO LET.
Nine-hole golf course, bowling, fishing, hunting, lawn tennis, billiards, bowling, fine casino for entertainments and dancing. Through Wagner Palace Car from New York to Childwold. OPEN JUNE 20th. For information address
CHAS. E. LELAND,
Hotel Kensington, N. Y. City.

ADIRONDACKS.
The Ampersand.
A most delightful mountain and lake resort.
Opens June 23.
Perfect Golf Links.
New York Office: Astor Court Bldg., 25 West 33d St. C. M. EATON, Mgr.

NAMEOKE-BY-THE-SEA,
FORMERLY UNITED STATES HOTEL,
FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.
Under new and first-class management; thoroughly refitted and refurnished; fine orchestra; best beach on Long Island; an ideal Summer resort; 30 minutes from City Hall; commutation, $10.00. Special rates June. Rooms shown every day. E. MILES, Prop.

ADIRONDACKS.
BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.
THE UTOWANA,
Formerly Prospect House.
New route via N. Y. C.; 10 hours from N. Y. City. Fine golf course; all Summer amusements. New York office Astor Court Buildings, Room 24. J. B. WHITE, Supt.

SOMERSET INN
and 8 cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
Remains open until Oct. 22. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher Street Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THOMPSON'S HOTEL
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.
Send for illustrated pamphlet.
EMERSON CLARK, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, WINDSOR HOTEL.
28th of May to last of September; $4 per day and upward. Send for illustrated souvenir pamphlet. R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

KROEBEL'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Heart of Catskills. Accommodates 150. For particulars address Aug. A. Kroebel, Tannersville, N. Y.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, NEW YORK, THE American Cure and Pleasure Resort.

Decoration Day Excursion To the CATSKILLS,

CAIRO, N. Y.

At One-Half Rate from May 25 To and Including June 5.

CAIRO AND VICINITY HAVE OVER FIFTY FIRST CLASS HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES, at prices to suit the income of any person.

Owing to the impossibility of having a regular 2 or 3 days' excursion, as in former years, it has been decided to cover a period of 8 days, from May 26 to June 5 inclusive, allowing each person to remain as many days as desired at any house indicated below at $1 per day, and the round trip tickets to be as follows:

Fare to and from Cairo, via Hudson River Day Line and C. M. R. R., good going and returning any day from Monday, May 28, to and including Tuesday, June 5. Meals and lunch on boat on European plan at reasonable prices . . . **$2.10**

Fare in Night Boat from Saturday, May 26, to and including Tuesday, June 5, (Stateroom berths, 50c.; entire Staterooms, $1) **$1.85**

Above prices including transfers to and from hotel.

Giving parties an opportunity to personally select a summer location to fish, drive and recreate in the mountains at this charming season.

	Capacity.		Capacity.		Capacity.
Maple Lawn	175	The Dellwood	75	Glen Brook	50
Winter Clove House	150	Glen Falls House	75	Overlook House	50
Walters' Hotel	150	Beckwith House	75	Sunset View House	40
The Rockwood	125	Round Top Farm House	75	Round Top View	40
The Columbian	125	Glenwood House	75	Central View	40
Evergreen Grove House	100	Central Farm House	50	The Paramount	40
Jennings Hotel	100	Anderson House	50	Arlington Manor	40
Hine House	100				

Everything First-Class.

SCHEDULE.
DAY BOAT LEAVES FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, 8 A. M. DESBROSSES ST., NEW YORK, at 8:40, WEST 22D ST. at 9. ARRIVE IN CAIRO at 4:20 P. M. Returning, leave Cairo at 9:40 A. M., arrive in New York at 5:30 P. M.
NIGHT BOAT LEAVES FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST. at 7 P. M. ARRIVE at Cairo at 7 A. M. Returning, leave Cairo 5:45 P. M., arrive in New York 7 A. M.
Tickets and full particulars for Night Boat with board coupon at any house selected, for sale at Christopher Street Pier. Tickets for Day Boat; General Information, and Board Coupon for sale at the following offices in New York and Brooklyn: DESBROSSES ST. PIER, WEST 22D ST. PIER, 945 BROADWAY, N. Y. TRANSFER CO., 3 WEST 22D ST. PIER, 945 BROADWAY, N. Y. TRANSFER CO., BROOKLYN ANNEX, FOOT FULTON ST., 4 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. TRANSFER CO.

HOLLYWOOD,

(HOTELS and COTTAGES.)
WEST END, LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
with its new additions and expensive improvements, is pre-eminently the most magnificent hotel, in its location and appointments, on the Atlantic coast.
Opens for the reception of guests June 8th.
Plans and full particulars of
R. GRAHAM-WOODWARD,
MANAGER.

AVON INN.
The Most Select Resort Hotel on the New Jersey Coast.
AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.,
Will open about the middle of June under the new management of
J. P. HAMBLEN'S SONS.
Diagrams of rooms shown, and engagements made at
HOTEL GERARD,
West 44th St., near Broadway, N. Y.

THE LAUREL HOUSE,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
Lakewood's leading hotel for twenty years will remain open, as usual, until June 1st.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
May is the most charming month of the Lakewood season.

LONG BEACH,
LONG ISLAND.
LONG BEACH HOTEL OPENS IN JUNE.
LONG BEACH INN OPENS EARLY IN MAY.
Cottages ready for occupancy June 1st.
For particulars apply to
A. E. DICK,
12 West 22d Street, N. Y.

BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND. | OPEN MAY 30TH. ONE HOUR FROM N. Y.
PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES.
F. M. ROGERS, PROPRIETOR. | SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.
A GRAND COMBINATION OF SEASHORE AND COUNTRY.

HOWLAND HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH.
Opens for the season about June 23.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Proprietor.
New York Office, Hoffman House.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
HOTEL RUDOLF.
Special May and June rates, $2 per day; $11.50 per week, including sea water bath.
N. Y. Office, Waldorf-Astoria, Parlor A, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M., where all information can be secured. CHARLES R. MYERS.

New Seaside House.
Ocean front, Atlantic City, N. J.
Complete with hot sea baths; rooms en suite, with private baths; sun parlors and every modern comfort.
CHAS. EVANS & SON.

SEABRIGHT INN,
SEABRIGHT, N. J.
Will be under same management and conducted as a first-class family hotel as last year. Will open about June 1st. Now open for booking of rooms. New York address 28 West 23d St., where diagram and particulars will be furnished.
JOSEPH DODD, Prop.

THE ROCKWOOD
Open for the season May 26th. Main hotel has been enlarged to accommodate its increasing patronage. Dining room enlarged one-half; all modern improvements; baths and running water on each floor; elevation 1,200 feet; milk, butter, and vegetables produced on our own farm.
AMUSEMENTS.
Large amusement hall, bowling alley (no bar), hunting, fishing, and bathing.
Special low rate for June and September.
Half-rate Decoration Day Excursion to Cairo via the Albany Day Line Steamers and Catskill Evening Boats, connecting with the Catskill Mountain R. R., at the very low rate of $2.10 for the Albany Day Line Steamers to Cairo and return, and $1.85 for Catskill Night Boats. Tickets good on any day from May 26th to June 5th, inclusive, for the whole period of time. Hotel rate $1.00 per day, with free transportation from and to Depot. Applications for Summer board, or information concerning Excursion, will receive prompt personal attention by proprietor, who will be at the St. George Hotel, Broadway and 12th St., (49 East 12th St.,) Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and at The Brooklyn Eagle Information Bureau Fridays and Saturdays. H. S. DUNCAN, Cairo, N

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Smaller Volume of Business Not Without Encouraging Features.

BUILDERS BUY SIXTEEN LOTS

Latest Sales by Brokers—Fifth Avenue Lots at Auction—List of This Week's Salesroom Offerings.

In point of volume the business of the last week was below the average. Dealing has been of a diversified character, however, and has in several instances afforded a welcome change from the ordinary run of apartment and dwelling house sales, which have made up so large a part of this Spring's business. Indeed, coming at the close of a season during which there has been little or no demand for vacant property, sales of sixteen lots to builders, details of which are given below, are the most satisfactory feature of the week's reports.

The announcement that the remaining lots in the Orphan Asylum block would be sold at auction had the effect of hastening their sale at private contract. Two lots on Fifty-second Street, adjoining the Fifth Avenue corner and the lot at the extreme easterly end of Fifty-second Street, front, were disposed of, leaving only five Fifth Avenue lots to be sold in the salesroom. With the auction sale a success, the Barney-Sheldon syndicate will have completed one of the most successful of recent operations, covering a period of less than six months from the time of their purchase of the orphan asylum block last December, and realizing a profit conservatively estimated at $500,000.

Henry Corn sold to Augustus D. Juilliard another of his new buildings, that at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, while on the same block, at 87 Fifth Avenue, a thirty-foot frontage changed hands, presumably to become the site of a modern structure.

That the Murray Hill residential section is not without its admirers was again shown last week by the sale of 239 Madison Avenue, a house bought by Martin & Brother last Fall and remodelled by them at considerable expense, which, however, seems to have been justified by its quick resale.

Among the week's transactions of more conventional character might be mentioned those involving the new apartment houses, 288 West Ninety-second Street and 204 West Seventieth Street, as well as the purchase by the National Arts Club of property on Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, adjoining its present house.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Potter & Brother to various builders, for improvement, the five unfinished houses on the south side of One Hundredth Street, 175 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue; also, three lots on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; also, four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue; also, a plot having a frontage of 108 feet on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 279 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

Potter & Brother have also sold to a Catholic Church a plot of six lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold to Samuel McMillan the plot of two lots at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street.

Joseph A. Farley has sold for $45,000 the five-story dwelling 303 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 19 by 100.11. This is the fifth house sold out of a row of eight just completed.

William H. Earle, owner of the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, has bought 238 Lexington Avenue, adjoining, making in all a plot 45 by 75.

George J. Kenny & Brothers have bought from the Brown estate 76 Houston Street, between Elizabeth Street and the Bowery, 22 by 77.

It is reported that John Fish & Son have sold, for $106,000, the four new five-story flats 11 to 17 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 100 by 100.11.

Peter Doelger has sold the two five-story flats 1,567 and 1,569 First Avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets, taking in exchange a corner property on the west side.

Delancey T. Smith has sold for Mrs. Jane Howard the three-story brick dwelling 314 West Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

The Auction Room.

At the Marshall estate sale on Wednesday there was some interest shown in the more desirable vacant parcels in the Bronx, but in general there was little outside competition, and the sale resulted in little more than a division of the properties among the heirs. Aside from the Marshall offering, the week's schedule was a light one. J. L. Greenbaum bought at Myer & Finn property, a plot of about thirty lots on King's Bridge Road, near One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, for $24,750, and several properties sold under foreclosure went to outside parties. Voluntary offerings, however, were poorly received, and withdrawal was necessary in a majority of cases.

Fifth Avenue lots south of Fifty-ninth Street do not appear often in auction lists, and if the remaining five lots in the Orphan Asylum block at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street are not disposed of at private contract in the meantime, the sale of them by Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly on Wednesday will be watched with unusual interest.

A good line on Sixth Avenue property in the neighborhood of Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets will be afforded by the sale of No. 649 on Tuesday, and of Nos. 628 and 628½ on Wednesday. Auctioneer Harnett will also sell on Tuesday at executor's sale the buildings, on a plot 81.5 by 59.4, at the northeast corner of Fulton and Gold Streets. On Thursday 83 and 85 Park Place will be sold under partition proceedings.

Two important offerings of vacant property are announced for the week. Auctioneer Meyer will sell on Thursday twenty-four lots, including several corners, on Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues, Two Hundred and Sixth, Two Hundred and Seventh, Hawthorne, and Cooper Streets, and for Wednesday Auctioneer Smyth announces the sale of several plots on the Fourth Avenue Boulevard, in Brooklyn, between Fortieth and Eightieth Streets. The season for the offering of country property is at hand, and three sales of that character are in the field for this week, involving a tract of sixteen acres at Newport, adjoining President Seth Low's place, the P. R. Kearney property, at Rye, Westchester County, and thirty-one lots at Bay Shore, L. I.

There were recorded last week 409 mortgages for $7,113,491, of which 147, for $2,801,440, were at 5 per cent.; 164, for $1,980,793, were at more, and 101, for $2,323,600, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 462 mortgages, for $9,194,305, of which 178, for $3,351,248, were at 5 per cent.; 224, for $4,282,102, were at more, and 150, for $3,500,-955, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, MAY 14.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, 181 Madison Street, north side, 289.11 feet east of Pike Street, 24.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $11,400; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

TUESDAY, MAY 15.—By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 111 East Fifty-fifth Street, north side, between Park and Lexington Avenues, 18.9 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, Suburban Street, southwest side, 94 feet northwest of Marion Avenue, 57.10 by 137.7 and irregular, two and three story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $10,621.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 551 West Thirtieth Street, north side, 176.5 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 16 by 31.6, four-story brick flat, with store.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 176 feet west of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, three lots, each 25 by 94.11½.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 128 West Seventy-first Street, south side, 275 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story brick and stone dwelling, with extension.

Also, Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 159 West Ninety-third Street, north side, 219 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 15 by 86.8, three-story brick and stone dwelling; 366 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, southwest side, 61.6 feet northwest of Stuyvesant Avenue, 19.6 by 100, three-story brick and stone dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward H. Schell, referee, 223 West Twenty-eighth Street, running through to 220 West Twenty-ninth Street, begins on the north side of Twenty-eighth Street, 296.11 feet west of Seventh Avenue, runs west 22.1 by north 91.10 by west 26.9 by north 37 by west 49.10 by north 68.2 to the south side of Twenty-ninth Street, by east 24.10 by south 98.9 by west 24.10 by south 98.9; six-story brick tenement, with store, on Twenty-eighth Street, four and five-story brick buildings on Twenty-ninth Street. Due on judgment, $48,141.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, Tinton Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 95, vacant; Tinton Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north 25 by 135, vacant.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 473 West Twenty-first Street, and 188, 190, and 192 Tenth Avenue, being the northeast corner of those streets, 20 by 97.2, leasehold, two three-story brick buildings; 469 West Twenty-first Street, north side, 40 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 20 by 97.2, three-story brick building.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 140 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, about 375 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11, four-story brick and stone double flat.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale, 73 to 79 Fulton Street, northeast corner of Gold Street, runs north on Gold Street 59.4 by east 54.6 by north 54.11 by east 27.6 by south 124.1 by west on Fulton Street 81.5, six-story brick building, covering the plot.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, 649 Sixth Avenue, west side, 24.8 feet south of Thirty-eighth Street, 24.8 by 60, four-story brick and brownstone front flat with store.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 1,402 Prospect Avenue, east side, 20.8 feet north of Jennings Street, 20.7 by 74.7 by 19.8 by 68.7, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $4,386.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale to recover, dower, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 211 East Tenth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 94.10, three-story brick dwelling. Subject to a mortgage for $8,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Solomon Kohn, referee, 226 East Fifty-first Street, south side, 295.4 feet east of Third Avenue, 17.8 by 90.5 by 19.4 by 81.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,857; subject to another mortgage for $6,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 1,468 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $19,828.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. Woods, referee, 174 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, together with an interior gore adjoining at the rear, 8.1 by 8 by 11.6, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $2,729; subject to other mortgages for $25,980.

By John T. Boyd, sale to close an estate, 150 West One Hundred and First Street, south side, 593 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; 720 Tenth Avenue, east side, 60.3 feet north of Forty-ninth Street, 20.1 by 64, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's and trustee's sale, tract of about sixteen acres at Newport, R. I., between the properties of Seth Low and Hugh Auchincloss, fronting 800 feet on Narragansett Bay, together with two-story frame cottage and a two-story frame stable.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.—By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 454 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 127.6 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 27.6 by 100.5 and irregular, five-story brownstone-front flat; 346 West Forty-eighth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.4, five-story brownstone-front flat.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 221 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 235 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.10, four-story single flat.

By William M. Ryan, sale to close an estate, 176 West Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 65 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 35 by 91.6 by 35 by 90.3, five-story brownstone-front apartment house.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-second Street, 25.5 by 100, vacant; Fifth Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, four lots, each 25 by 100.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 626 Sixth Avenue, east side, 106.11 feet north of Thirty-sixth Street, 20.4 by 100, four-story brick building, with store; 628 Sixth Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 20.10 by 60, four-story brick building, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 1,064 First Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-eighth Street, 24.3 by 49.6 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store; 1,062 First Avenue, adjoining, 20 by 63.8 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store; 1,060 First Avenue, adjoining, 20.1 by 70.5, four-story brick tenement, with store; 1,058 First Avenue, adjoining, 20 by 70.5, four-story brick tenement; 1,056 First Avenue, adjoining, 19.11 by 70.5, four-story brick tenement; 400½ East Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 49.6 feet east of First Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 20.11 by 48 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 463 West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 112.6, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,042.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Stanley H. Bevins, referee, 68 and 70 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, each 22.10 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $4,593; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $15,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 518 Madison Avenue, west side, 65.5 feet north of Fifty-third Street, 20 by 95, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $33,143.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William N. Cohen, referee, 403 Central Park West, 50.5 feet north of One Hundredth Street, 50.6 by 100, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $39,475.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred McIntire, referee, 114 East Seventy-second Street, south side, 256.3 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 18.9 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,811; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 472 and 474 Broadway, east side, 133.5 feet north of Grand Street, running through to 30 to 36 Crosby Street, 74.8 by 100 Broadway, 100 by 100 on Crosby Street, leasehold, four and five story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $67,078.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 259 West Forty-second Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.4, four-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Charles A. Runk, referee, the block bounded by Avenue D and the East River, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, together with rights to land under water.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 4,173 Third Avenue, west side, 56 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 26 by 97.10, four-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $15,959.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, west side, 25 feet south of Forty-seventh Street, three lots, each 25 by 100; Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, southeast corner of Fortieth Street, five lots, each 20 by 100; Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, west side, 29.4 feet north of Eightieth Street, four lots, each 20 by 100; Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, northeast corner of Fifty-second Street, two lots, each 25 by 100, and an adjoining lot, 20 by 100.

THURSDAY, MAY 17.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, Hawthorne Street, northeast corner of Cooper Street, four lots, each 25 by 100; Cooper Street, north side, 100 feet east of Hawthorne Street, at the rear of the foregoing, four lots, each 25 by 100; Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of Two Hundred and Sixth Street, four lots, each 25 by 100; Columbus Avenue, east side, the block front from Two Hundred and Sixth Street to Two Hundred and Seventh Street, eight lots, each 25 by 100; Sherman Avenue, northeast corner of Hawthorne Street, four lots, each 25 by 100.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Washington Avenue, west side, 450 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth, or Talmadge, Street, 25 by 145, two-story frame dwelling; 2,041 Washington Avenue, west side, 237.5 feet north of the Quarry Road, 25 by 145, three-story frame dwelling; 5 Lewis Street, west side, 100 feet north of Grand Street, 25 by 100, three-story frame tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 231 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 241 feet west of Second Avenue, 19 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,821.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Bartow S. Weeks, referee, 1,546 Avenue A, and 500 East Eighty-second Street, being the southeast corner of those streets, 25.8 by 98, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $29,424.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 547 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 419.10 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 14.9 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,682.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 1,841 Madison Avenue, east side, 17.9 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16 by 88, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,064.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 28, 30, and 32 Monroe Street, south side, 192.9 feet west of Market Street, running through to 33, 35, and 37 Hamilton Street, 62.6 by 97.10 by 64.2 by 80.2, two seven-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,132; subject to other mortgages for $67,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 87 and 85 Park Place, north side, 41.7 feet west of Greenwich Street, 40.2 by 52.8 five-story brick building.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 103 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 91.8 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,366.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Joseph A. Welch, referee, 180 Bleecker Street, northwest corner of Macdougal Street, 18.9 by 74 by 18.7 by 74, three-story brick building with extension; 47 Charles Street, north side, 100.10 feet east of West Fourth Street, 16.8 by 95, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 303 Bowery, east side, 24.4 feet south of Sixth Street, 24.2 by 60.1, five-story brownstone-front tenement, with two stores; 202 Sixth Street, south side, 60.1 feet east of the Bowery, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 22.6 by 48.6, four-story brick tenement with store; 204 Sixth Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing, 22.6 by 97 and irregular, four-story brick tenement with five-story brick tenement at the rear.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, plot of 33½ acres at Rye, N. Y., situated on Kirby Street, south of Grace Church Street, together with a dwelling and outbuildings, belonging to the estate of P. R. Kearny.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., trustee's sale, thirty-one lots at Saxon's Neck, Bay Shore, L. I., situated on Great South Bay, Saxon Avenue and Orowoc Creek.

FRIDAY, MAY 18.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, James A. Dunn, referee, 4,024 to 4,030 Third Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 100 by 100, four four-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,648; subject to other mortgages for $66,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 12 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 180 feet west of Mount Morris Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,248.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 105 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,211.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 231 and 233 Bowery, east side, 146.3 feet south of Stanton Street, 51.6 by 174.9 and irregular, one-story brick stores and vacant. Due on judgment, $10,629.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 494 East Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 59.5 by 25.4 by 63.6, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,422.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 152 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 151.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 22.7 by about 98 and irregular, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $14,817.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, John Proctor Clarke, referee, 202 West Eighty-first Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 17.6 by 102.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $46,748.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, the block front between College and Findlay Avenues, 280 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 280 feet on College Avenue and 330 feet on Findlay Avenue, vacant. Due on judgment, $26,540.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 202 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue; for nine four-story brick flats, 24.8 by 75; Charles Johnston of 109 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; T. W. Kingrose, architect; cost, $130,500.

St. John's College grounds, Fordham; for a one-story brick ice plant, 20 by 38; St. John's College Corporation, owner; cost, $1,000.

Blackstone Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Northern Terrace; for a one-story brick power house, 20 by 40; New York Gas and Electric Light Company, owner; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Park Avenue; for four six-story brick factory and warerooms, 50 by 90; A. S. Nichols of 2,005 Madison Avenue, owner; Gilbert Robinson, architect; cost, $120,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 50 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue; for a one-story frame shed, 20 by 62; Henry Wilker, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $300.

Kelly Street, west side, 58.8 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; for a one-story brick stable, 15 by 10; J. G. Patten of 823 Forest Avenue, owner; James Barrett of 612 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $400.

Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Eighteenth Street, Wakefield, for a one-story frame structure, 8 by 14; F. L. Meere, owner and architect; cost, $50.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 83; Little & Mott of 26 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owners; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $35,000.

Hudson Street, northwest corner of Perry Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 53 by 39.8 by 56; G. Otto Eltcrich of 445 West Fortieth Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

No. 51 Pitt Street, to a three-story and basement brick tenement and baths; A. T. Levy of 102 Essex Street, owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $500.

Canal Street, northwest corner of Orchard Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Moses Gardiner of 158 East Eighty-third Street, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect.

Gun Hill Road, south side, 30 feet east of Larmede Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; I. N. Hebberde of 7 West Eighty-third Street, owner; S. J. Best, architect; cost, $500.

No. 55 William Street, to an eleven-story brick office building; William De F. Manice of 4 West Fortieth Street, owner; O. Weeks, architect; cost, $250.

Timpson Place, east side, 309 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to move a one-story frame stable; Mary E. Kenny, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $300.

No. 956 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a one-story frame stable; J. F. Fetzer of 440 Wales Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $150.

No. 2,129 Eighth Avenue, to a five-story brick hotel; Robert F. Higgins, premises, owner; W. T. Totten, architect; cost, $250.

No. 150 Columbus Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone flat, with store; Robert H. Martin of 479 Ninth Avenue, owner; Henry Davidson, architect; cost, $700.

No. 980 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; Alfred Carpen of 6 West Twenty-third Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $200.

No. 744 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story-and-basement brick dwelling; Francis Reed of 250 Broadway, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $75.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Morris Avenue, to a two-story frame tenement and store; Amanda Buttner, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Morris Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement; Amanda Buttner, owner; L. Falk, architect; cost, $2,000.

Beekman Street, northwest corner of Pearl Street, to a five-story brick store and loft building; Ella B. Emmit, owner; W. L. Irving of 33 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $150.

Ninth Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; J. J. Curry of 800 Ninth Avenue, owner; J. C. Byrne, architect.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, May 12.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,256, w s, 25x100; Bessie Stein to Alexander Spiro..... $1,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,252 and 1,254, w s, 50x100; Bessie Stein to Alexander Spiro. 1,000

BENSON ST, s s, 125.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x106.6; Ann F. Vion to Giuseppe Trapani..... 6,000

BROADWAY, e s, 25.5 ft s of 65th St, 28.11x72.4x25x86.11; Emma E. Russel and another to Caroline P. Russel..... 10,100

CHERRY ST, s e corner of Market St, 26.5x— to Water St x26.5x—; Auguste L. Sevestre and another to Lillie Goldshear. 1

FULTON ST, n s, Lot 109, map of Washingtonville, 33x151.5; Wallace T. Chapin to Henry Reubert..... 1

KELLY ST, w s, 225 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Herman G. Unger..... 9,500

LOTS 260 to 266, map of portion of Hunt estate; William L. Conway to Edward N. Lynch and another..... 1

LOT 260, map of portion of Hunt estate; O. B. Levy to William L. Conway..... 600

MORRIS AV, e s, 275.9 ft s of 184th St, 181.1x120; Frank Thorn to Ernest Marx Nathan Co..... 100

PIER or bulkhead, East River, near n e corner of Pier No. 55, at South St and Jackson Square, 100x—; Augustus C. Sprague to American Ice Company..... 1

PYNE ST, e s, 100 ft n e of Bayard St, 25x151.1x25.1x149.6; Joseph F. Perdue to Ella A. Gregg..... 1

PYNE ST, e s, 100 ft n e of Bayard St, runs s e 149.6 x n e 25.1 x n w 151.6 x s w 25; Joshua Gregg to Joseph F. Perdue. 1

TINTON AV, w s, 116.5 ft s of 163d St, 18.4x95; Frederick G. Wetterau, referee, to Ethel H. McCormack..... 2,250

WATER ST, 606, n s, 25x100; Mary F. Reilly to Charles A. Reilly..... 1

1ST ST, w s, 82.6 ft s w of Opdyke, 27.6 by 106.1x25x117.7; William J. Keele to Jane Cockburn..... 1

4TH ST, n e cor Av, s s, 405 ft w of 4th Av or St, 25x114; Francis Crawford to Albert B. Hardy..... 1

16TH ST, 239 West, 20x100; William Littauer to Henry Ulmar and another..... 1

28TH ST, 308 West, 22x98.9; Lena G. Allmand and another to Gaetano T. Conti and wife..... 1

29TH ST, n s, 144 ft e of 7th Av, 40x100 x28x88.9; 29th St, n s, 184 ft e of 7th Av, 25x112.1x25x111.1; Frederic W. Hunter to Myra L. Baxter..... 1

52D ST, n s, 184.9 ft e of 4th Av, 21x100.5; Gussie Stowasser to Byron Dexter..... 1

76TH ST, 124, 130, 132 East; 83d St, 216 East; 92d St, 432 East; 92d St, s s, 194 ft w of Avenue A; 50.1x100.8; 91st St, n s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 100x100.8; the Brainerd Quarry Company to the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company..... 1

78TH ST, 236 East, 12.6x102.2; James J. Nealis to Pincus Lowenfeld..... 5,625

84TH ST, n s, 119 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; Joshua Gregg to Joseph F. Perdue..... 1

84TH ST, n s, 119 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; Joseph F. Perdue to Ella A. Gregg..... 1

86TH ST, 68 East, 31.11x102.2; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to Cornelia L. Marshall..... 40,000

92D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 123x100.8; Adrian H. Larkin, referee, to Rose Coshland..... 5,000

100TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Park Av, 150x100.8; Bessie Ruth to Samuel J. Ruth and another..... 1

101ST ST, s s, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 200x100.11; Lillie Goldshear to Michael F. Cusack and another..... 100

136TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Frederick Schmidt to Ernst Schmidt 16,000

142D ST, n s, 274.6 w of Broadway, 15.6 x99.10x irregular; Jay S. Heisler to Peter O'Rourke..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BROWNING, Fannie, and another, to Maxwell Pringle, Jr.: 8th Av, 877, 3 years..... 1,350

BROWNING, Fannie, and another, to William Fagen: 8th Av, 875, 3 years..... 1,350

HEINEMANN, Bertha, and another, to George Frank; 3d St, 253 East, 5 years..... 420

LYNCH, Thomas, to James Shanley: 9th Av, 229, and 401 West 24th St, 3 years. 1,800

MENKEN, Henry, to William Malbers: 59th St, 340 and 342 West, 2 years..... 5,640

NEW YORK RETAIL GROCERS' UNION to Samuel Emhorn; 57th St, 138 and 140 West, 8 years..... 4,000

PIEPGRAS, Henry, to Robert Jacob; plot at City Island, on east shore, adjoining Duryea estate, 5 years..... 3,500

SEAMER, Louis, to Henry Kehr; Avenue C n e corner of 9th St, 1 1-12 years..... 480

THEBFORD, Thomas, to George L. Lewis; 10th Av, 411, s w corner 33d St, 4 years and 11½ months..... 1,200

WEIL, Louis, agent, to Joe Reichenthal and another; Houston St, 304 East, 3 years..... 960

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Antonetta, to Solomon Jacobs; 8 East 109th St, ½ month..... $4,854

ALTIERI, Antonetta, to Solomon Jacobs; 8 East 109th St, ½ month..... 1,100

BAUMANN, Johanna A., to Albert B. Hardy; 354 West 40th St, 1 year..... 700

CANNON, Michael, and others to Mary Delaney; Lot 66, map of land of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Upper Morrisania, 2 years..... 400

CONTI, Gaetano T., and wife to Lena G. Allmand; 308 West 28th St, 2 years.. 3,000

COSHLAND, Rose, to City Real Estate Company; 92d St, s s, 170 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 75,000

COSHLAND, Rose, to City Real Estate Company; 92d St, s s, 215 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 75,000

CUSACK, Jane E., to Auguste L. Sevestre; 18 Delancey St and 153 Chrystie St, 1 year..... $272

DEERMANN, Louis—The Excelsior Brewing Company..... 3,500

DIEKEN, May, to William J. Barrett; 117th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year. 500

DROUGHT, Julia, to Benjamin B. Simons and another; Morris Av, s w corner of 176th St, ½ year..... 3,175

DROUGHT, Julia, to Josephine O'Neill; Morris Av, s w corner of 176th St, ½ year..... 1,223

FINKLE, Roseline, to Leon Levy; Washington Av, s w corner of 165th St, 1 year..... 1,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and Barnet Feinberg to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 355 to 365 East 10th St, ½ year..... 15,000

FROMM, Ludwig, to Henry B. Stein; Lexington Av, n e corner of 91st St, 2 years. 5,000

LEAHY, Annie and Michael J., to Empire City Savings Bank; Southern Boulevard, w s, 172.11 ft s of Home St, 1 year..... 3,000

MALILLO, Pasquale, and others to Augusta R. Corris; Arthur Av, w s, 269 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 3 years..... 3,800

O'BOURKE, Peter, to William T. Mason; 142d St, n s, 274.6 ft w of Broadway, 3 years..... 7,500

PEISER, Charles, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lots 442 and 474, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year..... 500

RUGGIERE, Francesco, and Giuseppe Trapani to Ann F. Vion; 149th St, s s, 125.3 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years..... 4,000

RUTH, Samuel J., and Rachel Hoffman to Abraham Ruth; 100th St, n s, 120 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 15,000

SHAY, Catherine A., to Daniel J. Carroll; 348 West 32d St, 1 month..... 317

SOLOMON, Abraham, and Samuel Hauben to Louis and John Bossert; 3d St, n s, 303.11 ft from the n corner of 3d St and Avenue B, June 1, 1903..... 5,000

SOLOMON, Abraham, and Samuel Hauben to Louis and John Bossert; 98th St, s s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 1-3 years..... 5,000

THE RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; West End Av, n w corner of 92d St, secures advances..... 100,000

THE RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to Eugene C. Potter; West End Av, n w corner of 92d St, ½ year..... 15,000

THOMAS, Isaac D., to Anna M. Hobbs and another, executors, &c.; Lots 170 and 171, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, 5 years..... 3,500

ULMAR, Henry and Alfred, to David Werdenschlag; 16th St, n s, 323 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DOCHERTY, Lizzie J., to the Nassau Trust Company..... $1,500

SACKETT, Catharine, to Mabel R. Cushing..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

COURTLANDT AV, s e corner of 157th St, 28x67; John R. Smith against Gustav Bartels, owner and contractor..... $200

107TH ST, 29 East; White, Von Glahn & Co. against Albina A. Friedlin, owner; Anacreon Friedline, contractor..... 53

16TH ST, 333 East; John Buchbinder against John Jacobson, owner; Meyer & Joseph London, contractors..... 49

46TH ST, 127 and 129 West; Rastlan Hollow and Porous Brick Company against William H. Stearns, owner; the Asphaltic Slate Company, contractor..... 145

53D ST, 209 to 213 East; White, Von Glahn & Co. against Philip W. Wolff, owner; Herman Bauman, owner and contractor..... 90

100TH ST, n s, extends from Park to Lexington Av x100; Elise Otto against Morris Mandelstamm, owner and contractor..... 629

104TH ST, s w corner of 1st Av, 100x125; Bornstein Brothers against P. & H. Wertheim, owners and contractors..... 738

114TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 175x100.11; Smith & Lawrie against Carrie S. Kennedy, owner and contractor..... 1,077

114TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 175x100.11; William H. Jackson & Co. against Carrie S. Kennedy, owner; Carrie S. and David T. Kennedy, contractors..... 3,714

114TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 175x100.11; the E. H. Ogden Lumber Company against Carrie S. Kennedy, owner; Carrie S. and David T. Kennedy, contractors..... 2,869

114TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 175x100.11; George F. Werner against Clara S. Kennedy, owner and contractor..... 138

Lis Pendens.

MAD

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Many and recent fatal fires in our best dwellings have rendered necessary a

RADICAL CHANGE

in residence construction. The attention of those about to purchase houses is called to

THE ONLY MODERATE PRICED

FIRE PROOF RESIDENCES

(American Basement) in New York City

NOW APPROACHING COMPLETION.

On West 105th St., North Side,

Near Riverside Drive.

For prices and particulars apply to

J. M. WEED, Builder and Owner, 2585 Broadway, Cor. 97th St

These residences are situated on one of the most elegant, restricted streets on the upper West Side. Inspection of construction cordially invited. Plans and exteriors are a radical and artistic departure from existing American Basement types. Plans can be seen at the office of Janes & Leo, Architects, 2,585 Broadway, N. W. Cor. 97th St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GEO. R. READ, Auct'r,

will sell at auction on

Wednesday, May 23, 1900

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SALE TO CLOSE THE ESTATE

of the late EUGENE O'SULLIVAN,

The following Valuable Properties:

Wall St., S.E. cor. Pearl St.

Nos. 79-85 Wall St. & 148-152 Pearl St.

4-story buildings, 72 ft. 9 in. on Wall St. x 39 ft. 10 in. x 69 ft. 4 in. x 41 ft. 3 in., and 148 Pearl St., 4-story building, 21 ft. 9 in. x 64 ft. 10 in. x 21 ft. 8 in. x 65 ft.

Nos. 21 to 27 Cedar St.,

between William and Pearl Sts.

Three 4-story buildings, 65 ft. 5½ in. x 59 ft. 7 in. x irregular x 54 ft. 5 in.

No. 8 Cedar St.

between William and Pearl Streets,

4-story building, 20 ft. 3 in. x 73 ft. 2 in. x 16 ft. 9 in. x 12 ft. 2 in. x 3 ft. 6 in. x 59 ft. 9 in.

No. 87 Beaver St.

Between Pearl and Hanover Streets,

5-story building, 22 ft. x 45 ft. 2 in. x 19 ft. 10 in. x 42 ft. 6 in.

No. 92 Pearl St.

Between Old Slip and Coenties Slip,

4-story building, 21 ft. x 65 ft. 2 in. x 20 ft. 6 in. x 68 ft. 5 in.

65 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for one or three years at 4½ per cent.

Books, maps, and further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. Evarts, Choate & Beaman, 62 Wall Street, attorneys, or Messrs. Eugene O'Sullivan & Co., 95 Wall Street, or of the Auctioneer, 60 Cedar Street. 8004

William M. Ryan, Auctioneer

GREAT AUCTION SALE

BY ORDER OF THE
TREMONT AVE. LAND CO.

148 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS
SITUATED ON
TREMONT AVE. (177TH ST.)
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
DALY AVE.
Elsmere Place—Fairmount Place,
24th Ward, New York City,

WILL BE SOLD ON
TUESDAY, MAY 22D, 1900,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York.

TROLLEY CARS ON TREMONT AVE., SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, AND BOSTON ROAD; L. STATION AT TREMONT AND 3D AVES., AND 2 STATIONS OF THE RAPID TRANSIT R. R. NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION WILL BE WITHIN 3 BLOCKS OF THE PROPERTY.

An this property is outside the fire limits, frame buildings can be erected thereon.

Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., free of charge to purchasers.

TERMS LIBERAL.
PAUL M. HERZOG, ESQ., 22 William St.,
S. T. STERN, ESQ., 4,221 3d Av., Bronx,
Attorneys.

Maps and particulars may be obtained of MESSRS. LEITNER & MARKS, 3d and Wendover Aves., Bronx; MR. WM. E. BROOKER, 776 Tremont Ave., Bronx, or of the auctioneer at his office, 149 Broadway, New York.

William M. Ryan, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock noon,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 16TH, 1900,
ABSOLUTE AND UNRESERVED SALE,
by order of the executors of the estate of
FRANCIS MORGAN, DEC'D.,
176 W. 94TH ST.,
BETWEEN COLUMBUS AND AMSTERDAM AVES.,

5-story and cellar extra wide brownstone apartment house, 2 families on a floor, 6 rooms and bath to each apartment. Modern improvements, hot water supply, &c. Size 35x about 70x91.6. ACTUAL ANNUAL RENTALS, $3,762.00.
TERMS LIBERAL.
REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Esqs., Attys. for Executors, 58 Pine St., N. Y.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 149 B'way, N. Y.

William M. Ryan, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock noon,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 16TH, 1900,
by order of the executors of the estate of
JACOB GUNTHER, DEC'D,
454 W. 47TH ST.

5-story brownstone apartment house, 3 families on a floor, 4 rooms and toilet to each apartment. Size of lot 27.6x100.5x irregular.
346 W. 48TH ST.

5-story brownstone apartment house, first floor contains one apartment of 10 rooms and bath, on upper floors 6 rooms and bath to each apartment. Size of lot 25x100.4.
TERMS LIBERAL.
GWILLIM & MEYERS, Esqs., Attys., 150 Nassau St.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 149 B'way, N. Y.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, MAY 15TH, 1900.
Valuable Leasehold Properties:
Nos. 188, 190, and 192 10th Av., and
No. 473 West 21st St.,
comprising northeast corner, three-story basement and cellar brick and stone dwelling, and three-story (store) and cellar brick flat, on lot 20x97.2 ft.

No. 469 West 21st. St.,
three-story basement and cellar brick and stone dwelling with extension, on lot 20x97.2 ft.
JOHN DAVIS, Esq., Attorney, 45 William St.
Particulars with Attorney or Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

FORECLOSURE SALE AT THE NEW YORK Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on Tuesday, May 11th, 1900, at 12 o'clock, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer. Premises described on accompanying diagram and known as Number 223 West 28th St. and Number 220 West 29th St., in the City of New York:

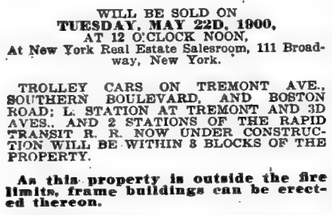

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS, and bolsters. GERSHEL, 170 East 116th St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

A.—OWING TO PURCHASERS BEING UNABLE to continue payments and forfeiting contracts, will sell a lot $100 less than original price; will give one lot free to any one who will sell certain lots for $250. Lots opposite sold for $275 over eight years ago. Will sell one lot for balance due, viz., $90. Terms $10 cash, balance $5 monthly. On and near Jerome or Central Av., the future Broadway of New York; near rapid transit. Titles guaranteed. Owner's representatives will be at Grand Central Depot, Harlem Division, to-day at 2 o'clock. Ask ticket agent for Mr. Lawrence. Office 59 West 33d Street.

CLOSE TO 5TH AVE.

above 34th St.
A full width 4-story house.
Possession can be had.
PRICE REASONABLE.
OGDEN & CLARKSON,
7 Pine St. and 127 5th Av.

FOR SALE.
No. 39 West 49th St.
First-class four-story brownstone house, with large three-story extension to full depth of lot 25x100.5; possession July 1st. Columbia College leasehold. Can be bought at a low price. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
751 5th Ave. 1 Madison Ave. and 60 Cedar St. (8009)

UNOBSTRUCTED VIEW OF
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
AND THE HUDSON RIVER FOR A LONG DISTANCE:
FOUR-STORY, 20 FEET WIDE DWELLING, on the best block in the Eightieth Streets; can be purchased at a very reasonable price.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 COLUMBUS AVE.

NEW DEVELOPMENT, EAST BANK OF HUDSON; grand villa sites; one hour from Grand Central; restricted for high-class residences; acre plots, extensive river views, high ground, electric light, spring water; cash buyers' opportunity. OWNER, Box 32, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FOR SALE, 68 WEST 98TH ST.
Four-story single apartment house; twenty feet wide; asphalted street; entrance to Central Park; $25,000; terms easy.
H. B. COCHEU, 71 Broadway.

ATTENTION!—Only $1,500 cash; 5-story double flat; elegant location; fully rented; price, $19,000; mortgage, $17,500; rental, $2,250. Call or write REXER, 31 Nassau St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN

AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON
Wednesday, May 16th,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, No. 189 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, the following desirable property, located in the Borough of Brooklyn, to close the estate of

JOHN S. YOUNG, (Deceased,)

BY ORDER OF
William R. Wilcox, Esquire, Trustee:

80 South 6th Street
(Cor. Berry St.) Four-Story Brick Tenement, with Store.

82 South 6th Street
(Adjoining Cor. Berry St.) Four-Story Brick Tenement.

64 South 9th Street
(Bet. Wythe Ave. and Berry St.) Three-Story, High-Stoop, Brick Private Residence.

Sixty-five per cent. of purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage at Four and one-half per cent. Title to the property will be guaranteed, free of cost to the purchaser, by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.
Maps and other information can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, NO. 9 PINE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
RASTUS S. RANSOM, ESQ., Attorney for Trustee, 290 Broadway, New York City.
CHARLES P. LATTING, ESQ., Attorney for Annie P. Bogert, devisee, 34 Pine Street, New York City.
DAVID WELCH, ESQ., Attorney for Caroline Amelia Brundage, devisee, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
PORTE V. RANSOM, ESQ., Attorney for Minnie K. Young, Executrix of William H. Young, deceased, 290 Broadway, New York City.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

will sell, **Wednesday, May 16,** at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York,

Estate of JOHN A. KERNAN, Dec'd.

15 CHOICE BROOKLYN LOTS.

4TH AV. & 40TH ST., southeast cor., 100x100.
4TH AV., west side, bet. 47th & 48th Sts., 75x100.
4TH AV. & 52D ST., northeast corner, 70x100.
4TH AV. west side, bet. 79th & 80th Sts., 80x100.

60% on Mtge. at 5%.

EDWARD J. M'GUIRE, Atty., 54 Wall St.
Maps from Auctioneer, 11 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Estate of MARY A. DOLAN, Dec'd,
on **Tuesday, May 15,** at 12 o'clock M.,
at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

111 EAST 55TH ST.,

NEAR PARK AV., WELL-BUILT SUBSTANTIAL 3-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWNSTONE PRIVATE RESIDENCE, WITH MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, IN GOOD ORDER AND CONDITION, SIZE 18.9x50x100.5.

Terms Liberal—Immediate Possession.

Maps from Auctioneer, 11 Pine St.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.
ESTATE P. R. KEARNY, DEC'D,
on the premises,
THURSDAY, MAY 17, NOON,

VALUABLE SHORE FRONT,
3 84/100 ACRES.

RESIDENCE AND OUTBUILDINGS.

Kirby Street,
south of
Grace Church St.,
RYE
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

Send for particulars to Charles H. Russell, Referee, 32 Nassau Street. Edward W. Sheldon, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 45 Wall St., or James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, New York City.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, TUESDAY, May 15, noon.
CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY,

649 SIXTH AVE.,

W. S., abt. 25 feet south 28th St.,
4-story brownstone Store and Apartments, lot 24.8x60.
Maps and particulars with P. Chauncey Anderson, Attorney, 27 William St.; Bernard Smyth & Sons, Real Estate, 59 Liberty St.; James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, MAY 15TH, 1900,
No. 140 West 133d St.,
the desirable lot 25x99.11 ft., with four-story and finished basement brick and stone double flat thereon, in good order and containing improvements.
JAMES KEARNEY, Esq., Attorney, 229 Broadway.
Particulars with Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE.

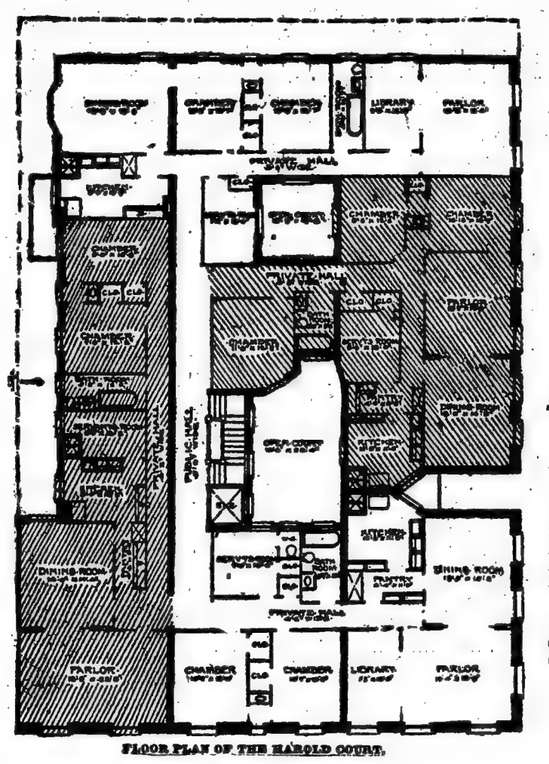

FLOOR PLAN OF THE HAROLD COURT.

The HAROLD COURT and the BRITTANY

The Newest Apartment Building on the West Side.
N. W. COR. 102D ST. AND BROADWAY,
(adjoining private houses on 102d Street).

MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS

in suites of 6, 7 and 8 large, light rooms, with every modern improvement; handsome and tasteful decorations, fine hardwood cabinet trim, hardwood and parquette floors.

Skillfully planned. Telephone in each apartment. Large closets, tiled bathrooms. Superb entrance halls. U. S. mail chutes, elevators and complete electrical equipment, etc., etc.

RENTS $900 TO $1,200 A YEAR.

Inquire on premises or
BRANDT & KIRBY, Agents,
Cor. 104th St. and Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

FOR SALE ON ACCOUNT OF OWNER'S REMOVAL—Attractive 12-room modern frame residence on Harbor Hill, New Brighton; 200 feet above the tidewater; fine view; excellent sanitary conditions; all improvements; 45 minutes from Wall St.; 10c. fare; pleasant surroundings; churches and schools; adjoining Harbor Hill golf links; price, $8,500. For photographs and inspection permits apply CORNELIUS KOLFF, 50 Broadway.

FOR SALE, WHOLE OR DIVIDED.—68 acres, gentleman's place, adjoining Ocean Terrace, Concord; two modern stone dwellings; lodge, stables, greenhouses; large private park; unobstructed ocean view; suitable for subdivision; 40 minutes from Battery; train or trolley. CORNELIUS KOLFF, 50 Broadway.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE ESTATE.—12-room modern residence; best part St. Paul's Avenue, Stapleton; grounds 100x150; unobstructed water view; large shade trees; 45 minutes from Battery; 10c. fare. CORNELIUS KOLFF, 50 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—8-room modern residence; Taylor Street, West Brighton; pleasant surroundings, churches, schools; 45 minutes from Battery; 10c. fare; $3,000; easy terms. CORNELIUS KOLFF, 50 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET; ADJOINING COUNTRY Club and Golf Links, Dongan Hills.—14-room modern residence; stable, fruit, and shade trees; ocean view. CORNELIUS KOLFF, 50 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN TO QUICK BUYER, 16-room modern residence; stable; gardener's lodge; 2½ acres ground; on Grimes Hill; superb view of bay. CORNELIUS KOLFF, 50 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

$4,000 Modern house, built in best manner; 8 large rooms and bath; large attic for more rooms if wanted. Wide, shady porch, grounds 100x140; ten minutes' easy walk from station. $4,000 cash.
P. MORANGE, Tenafly, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO RENT—Furnished apartment for Summer, near Park; wide asphalted street; windows north, west, and south; cool, airy, accessible. LELAND, 2 West 33d St.

HOTELS.

Cabaret du Chat Noir

32 W. 28th St., nr. B'way, (28th St. "L" station.)
Busy Men's Lunch, 12 to 3, with wine.
50c.
Table d'Hote Dinner,
5 to 9 P. M.
75c.
Also a la Carte at all hours.
Orchestra from 5:30 to 12:30.
After Theatre Suppers a specialty.
Also 551 West Broadway, (Bleecker St. "L.") Table d'hote, with wine, 50c.

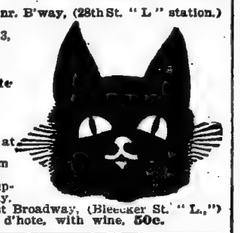

Sherman Square Hotel,

Boulevard, Cor. West 71st St.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

PLEASANT ROOMS IN MOST DESIRABLE central location in New York; breakfast optional; references. V. L., Box 306, 1,269 Broadway.

20 EAST 31ST ST.—A handsome furnished room in a small, private family.

21ST ST., 52 WEST.—Large and small room, furnished; references required.

47TH ST., 416 WEST.—Two nicely furnished light rooms; all conveniences; ladies; reference. Janitor.

BOARDERS WANTED.

LARGE AND SMALL NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with superior board. 146 Lexington Av., near 29th St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING ON THE Hudson, 45 minutes from New York City, would receive three persons as boarders for the Summer, or permanently if desired; large house; pleasant grounds; references exchanged. Address B. M. R., Box 182 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Within 1½ hours of New York, roomy cottage for family of five, or fine board with private family, (without other boarders,) in modern house with conveniences; or at small but fine hotel. Answer, fully giving price, location, near water, near depot, to Z. Y. X., Box 161 Times Office.

PATENTS.

AUTOMOBILES.

AUTOMOBILE PATENTS.—This Company will negotiate for the purchase of Patents covering parts, motors, gears, and anything pertaining to the manufacture of automobiles, or for licenses thereunder; parties or inventors controlling such patents will find it to their advantage to consult with this Company at the outset, thereby insuring to them the most complete and thorough tests and examinations of the merits of their inventions; correspondence solicited. AUTOMOBILE PATENTS EXPLOITATION COMPANY, No. 27 William St., New York.

EXCURSIONS.

Catskills (Stamford, N. Y.,) 3 days' trip, everything first class, all expenses included, May 29.....$8.00
Niagara Falls 3 days' trip, everything first class, all expenses included, May 29.....$14.00
For tickets, daily itineraries, etc., apply to Thos. H. Hendrickson, 359 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LINDO BROS., Broadway, Corner 29th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE. | WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

EVERY ONE THAT HAS VISITED

YONKERS PARK

DECLARES THAT IT IS UNQUESTIONABLY

THE FINEST RESIDENTIAL SUBURB OF NEW YORK.

Sixteen miles out from Grand Central Station; commutation, $5.50 per month. Rapid Transit via Harlem Railway. Pure water; electric lighting; restricted in every desirable sense; pleasure grounds, woods, boating, and fishing.

High, Dry, Cool and Healthy.

MODERN HOUSES with all improvements, built before the recent advance in material, can be bought by responsible parties on easy terms. No building and loan interest, but a plain, honest 6 per cent. on unpaid balances. These are the opportunities of a lifetime to people of moderate means.
A BOOM IS ON in building lots, and prices will be advanced from 25% to 33 1-18% very shortly. If you want to secure a site for a future home or plant a little money where it will grow by making an investment, call on or send for folder to

W. R. WATSON, Manager, 22 East 42d St., New York
SUNDAYS AT THE PARK.

REAL ESTATE.

CASH PAYMENT SMALL,

MONTHLY PAYMENT
$30

buys and pays for this two-story and cellar frame dwelling, located on La Fontaine avenue, in best section of

TREMONT.

Contains 8 nice rooms and bath, all of which are decorated. The improvements are of the best, and include all that should be in a first-class home—furnace in cellar, sewer connections, etc.

Only a few left of these. Now is the time to buy, before the Rapid Transit certainty puts the price up.

NEW YORK BUILDING LOAN BANKING COMPANY,
111 Fifth Ave., or
R. H. JONES,
421 Third Avenue.
Can be seen Sunday and Evenings.

NINETY SUBURBAN TOWNS

Within from ten minutes to one hour of Grand Central Station, are briefly described in No. 23 of the "FOUR-TRACK SERIES" of the NEW YORK CENTRAL. Some of the information is as follows:

Distance and time from Grand Central Station.
Number of trains per day.
Number of trains on Sunday.
Regular fare.
Excursion rates.
Monthly commutation.
Family ticket rate.
Price of lots.
Price of houses.
Rent of houses.
Name and address of reliable real estate agent.

Sent free, postpaid, on receipt of one-cent stamp, by G. H. Daniels, G. P. A., Grand Central Station, New York.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND RENT,

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED,
In most desirable sections of city.
ALSO WESTCHESTER COUNTY
AND OUT-OF-TOWN PROPERTIES.

CYRUS FIELD JUDSON,

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND 42D ST.
Telephone—New York City.

$6.00 PER WEEK TOTAL COST.—A model house, meeting every requirement, for refined people; splendid neighborhood; in the city; with all conveniences, but, above all, LOW IN PRICE and offered on TERMS WHICH WILL INTEREST YOU; costing to carry less than rent. These are new—8 to 10 rooms; gas, electricity, running water; only 30 minutes from Manhattan business centre; they are out of the common, and worthy of your consideration. Write for full particulars to I., P. O. Box 2,678, New York City.

ELWYN P. WHITE, Real Estate Agent. Titles searched. Renting of Summer Cottages a Specialty. Parties met personally at the depot when notified to do so. Lock Box 19, Southampton, N. Y.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES.

PRICES LOW. TERMS TO SUIT.

NEW MODERN STONE HOUSES NEAR PROSPECT PARK.

Midwood Street, near Flatbush Av., 30 minutes from New York. Swell and square front, box stoop. Foyer or saloon parlors; up to date to the smallest detail; hardwood trim, open plumbing, tiled bath rooms. Same house in New York would cost three to five times what I am asking. Can be seen any day. W. A. A. BROWN, owner, corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open evenings until 9. Sundays and Holidays all day.
Send for ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

WHITE MARBLE RESIDENCE AND 5 ACRES WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER.

Suitable for private family, school, boarding house, hotel or sanitarium; 10 minutes' walk from depot; house has 25 rooms; stable, fruit, garden; 100 feet of piazza, 10 feet wide; one hour from Grand Central Station; for sale or rent.
ABRAM HYATT & CO.,
503 5th Av., corner 42d St., New York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Suburban Homes
North of the
Harlem River,

which is No. 4 of the New York Central's "Four-Track Series," contains a fine map, on a large scale, of the country north of the Harlem River, with a deal of valuable information relating thereto. A copy will be sent free, postpaid, on receipt of a one-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

INVESTORS!

I have a number of well rented, good paying investments, Manhattan business buildings. Long leases, all expenses and taxes paid by tenants.

JAMES STORY,
40 Exchange Place.

FOR SALE.
LITTLE NAHANT, MASS.
An Ocean Promontory.

Residence of the late G. W. Simmons; comprising about 30 acres, on bluff; highly cultivated; with forest and ornamental trees, lawns, etc.; 2 houses; 30 minutes from Boston. Particulars and photos with
RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY,
28 Pine St., New York.

HEALTH.—Summer as well as Winter home, highest ground between New York and Philadelphia, on Penn. R. R., 45 minutes from city; low fare; cozy, modern cottages; very low in price; terms, $15 to $20 per month. Write for particulars, W. T. W., 60 Liberty St., N. Y.

WILL SACRIFICE A NEW FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE in city of 10,000; on two railroads and trolley; fare to New York, 10 cents; terms, $250 down and $10 per month. SELVAGE, 29-31 Liberty St., New York City.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR LEASE.—7TH LAKE House, Fulton Chain; new and well furnished; 35 sleeping rooms. For particulars, address D. NORTON, Glenfield, Lewis Co., N. Y.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

The Belvoir

472 West End Av., corner 83d St.
High-class apartment house, just finished and ready for occupancy; seven and eight rooms and bath, large and light; mail chute, electric light, elevator, long distance telephone in each apartment; servants' baths, steam laundry, drying room; rents, $1,500 to $1,700. Apply to COLONIAN BUILDING CO., on premises.

A.— **THE PENDLETON,** —A.
No. 253 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.
Absolutely fire-proof Apartments.
Suits on the first, second, and third floors of five and six rooms; rent $27 to $32.50. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

ON 5TH AV. OR 102D ST., SINGLE FLAT, 7 rooms; no children; $45. 1,210 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.— LORING,
Entrance 202 West 74th St,
fronting Boulevard, West 74th and Amsterdam Av.; SIX AND SEVEN
large, light rooms and bath; hot water supply; FIRST-CLASS SERVICE.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near West 74th.

ONLY ONE LEFT.—Handsome apartment of seven rooms and bath, with every modern improvement; Mosler safes; refined location. 100 Convent Av., corner 146th St., or POCHER, 596 Lexington Av.

140-144 W. 105TH ST.

No shafts; choice apts.; 4, 5, 7, and 10 rooms; bath; all improvements; rents, $25 to $75.

143-145 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR WASHINGTON Square.—3-4 rooms, with and without bath; also basement.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

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OPENING SALE MAY 19TH AND 20TH,

WHICH PRECEDES A GENERAL ADVANCE IN PRICES.

PEERLESS INGLESIDE,

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND,
BOROUGH OF QUEENS, N. Y. CITY.
THE LEADING GREATER N. Y.
SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT.
NATURAL ADVANTAGES UNSURPASSED.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

Including fine water, gas, electric lights, etc. Only 30 minutes to Business Centres. Low fares.

Every Surrounding of Refinement, in Keeping with Its Social, Religious and Educational Environments, which Are of the Highest Order.

Lots splendidly located, at LOW PRICES. Easy terms.

☞ To investors and those looking for a quiet, refined home, we desire to call attention to our 20 NEW MODEL HOUSES READY FOR OCCUPANCY, ranging from $3,500 to $10,000. A very moderate payment down, balance same as rent. These are open to most exacting comparison, are perfect in construction and arrangement.

Send for Booklet and Free Tickets.

For pamphlets or free tickets call or write, or take any Flushing, L. I. R. R. train to Main or Bridge St. Depot, thence by New York and North Shore Trolley (or our carriage) to our Office, cor. Central and Franconia Aves.
Next Saturday and Sunday a representative will be at the L. I. R. R. ticket office, L. I. City, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M., to furnish tickets on application.

Realty Trust

60 and 62 Liberty St.

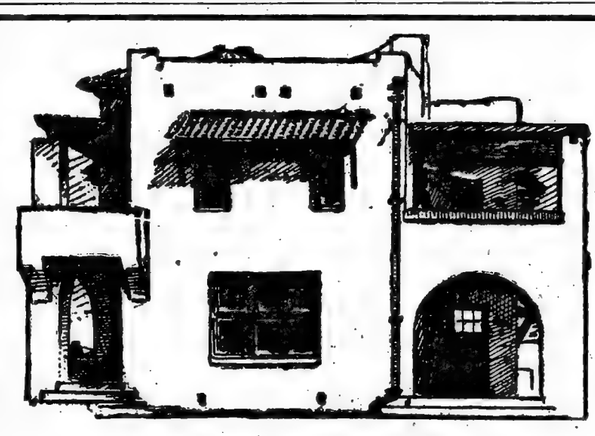

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BAYBERRY POINT, ISLIP, L. I.,

BUILT FOR MR. H. O. HAVEMEYER,

NOW OFFERED FOR SALE.

BAYBERRY POINT is destined to become the social centre of Long Island. In this exclusive yet most picturesque site Mr. Havemeyer has built (and will occupy one himself) ten summer residences. The architecture is singularly unique and they are equipped and fitted with every known device for comfort and convenience. The property is situated directly on the Great South Bay and affords an uninterrupted view in every direction, and is in the immediate vicinity of the Sportsman's Club and the Westbrook Golf Club. An artistic booklet with photographic views and full particulars will be furnished by personal application or by letter to the agents. Price $20,000 to $25,000.

FREDERICK SOUTHACK & CO.,
111 Broadway. 401 Broadway, 1133 Broadway.

GEO. R. READ,
60 Cedar St., 1 Madison Ave., 751 Fifth Ave. at 58th St.

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SEA GATE,
New York Harbor.

Most highly developed Seashore property fronting Atlantic Ocean and Gravesend Bay.
FURNISHED HOUSES FOR THE SEASON.
Private hourly boat service from Battery, N. Y. Every modern convenience; select colony. Rents, $750 to $1,500. Exclusive agency.
WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY,
208 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

COTTAGES

AT

Long Beach, L. I.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON.
Address or apply to the agent.
LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
Telephone 4B, Long Beach.

ELEGANT COUNTRY HOUSE.
THE THORNE PROPERTY, GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND.
15 ROOMS, FURNISHED; 9 BEDROOMS.
3 new bathrooms; open plumbing; 10 acres of ground; overlooking water; garden planted; stable for 5 horses; 2 living rooms. To be rented to private family only. For full particulars address J. A. SHEDD, 635 Park Av.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

202 BROADWAY,

Entire First Floor.
LARGE SHOW WINDOW.

Will divide; low rent. Also few small offices.
McVICKAR & COMPANY,
24 Nassau St.

TO RENT, B'WAY "CAFE,"

Near Liberty St.; low rent.
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BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE TO LET.

Boarding House on the Heights.

To lease; 20 rooms; steam heat and just put in perfect order. T. K. SCHERMERHORN, 97 Liberty St., Brooklyn.

Save 30% on the present price of building materials. You can do this in

BOWNE PARK,

where you have all city conveniences and suburban attractions, and only 17 minutes from 34th St. Ferry. Commutation, 7 cents.
Houses have 9 to 12 rooms, bath and butler's pantry, on plot 50x100, and sell on terms to suit at from $4,000 to $12,000.
JOHN DAYTON & CO., Builders,
Murray Hill Station, Flushing, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION, 341 EAST 68TH ST.—Only unrented house in the block of modern private dwellings; exposed plumbing and handsomely decorated. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR TWO OR three months. Apply at 514 West End Av., in morning.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

COUNTRY PLACES FOR RENT.

FROM $400 TO $6,000.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
Riverdale, Hastings, Irvington, Ardsley, Nyack, New Hamburgh, Bridgport, Ridgfield, Babylon, Bensonhurst, Twilight Park, Catskill.
WM. HENRY FOLSOM, 14 WEST 29TH ST,

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES,
(Cape Cod,) Harwich, Mass.; furnished homes; wide piazzas, open fireplaces, bathrooms, set tubs; pure running water; careful sanitation; cool, breezy; pine forest country directly on seashore; delightful bathing, driving, sailing, rowing, golf; no tramps. J., 71 East 87th St., New York.

TO RENT—At Grove Beach on the Sound, to small family, handsomely furnished cottage of eight rooms, located on high land; fine well of water; large grounds; beautiful scenery; exclusive resort; $250 from June to October. Address J. Y. HALL, Box 268 Meriden, Conn.

TO RENT—For the Summer months, a house at University; fully furnished and in good order; references required. Address Prof. F. M. COLBY, N. Y. University, University Heights.

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DOUGLASTON ON LITTLE NECK BAY, 12 miles 30 minutes, by railroad; unfurnished cottage to rent; 1,200 feet from station; 12 rooms; rent, $400. Address H. C. PLASS, 234 Broadway, New York.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE AT LAWRENCE OR Great Neck wanted immediately for client. Owners only address POPE & JONES, 46 Liberty St.

ICE TRUST HEADS TO WAIVE EXAMINATION

Grand Jury May Hear Conspiracy Charge Without Delay.

THE SERVICE OF SUBPOENAS

Much Interest Aroused in the Proposition to Establish Municipal Ice Plants—Estimate of Cost.

City Magistrate Zeller will on Monday afternoon, May 21, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, call the case of President C. W. Morse of the American Ice Company, and the members of its Directorate when its application for listing its securities was made to the Stock Exchange, who are charged with conspiracy by W. R. Hearst, proprietor of The New York Journal. It is improbable that more than four of the defendants named in the complaint signed by Walter Howard will appear. They will be President Morse and Directors John D. Schoonmaker, John R. Bennett, and Edwin Campbell. For them service of subpoenas was acknowledged by the Ice Trust's attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason, who refused to acknowledge service for the six other defendants, Directors Hunt, Oler, Church, Bauer, Kavanagh, and Devoe, on the plea that they were non-residents.

Director Schoonmaker is a Director and a Vice President of the American Ice Company. Messrs. Bennett and Campbell are not now Directors of the company. It was said on excellent authority yesterday afternoon that the defendants will waive examination before Magistrate Zeller and allow the case to go before the Grand Jury to avoid delay. Einstein & Townsend, attorneys for the complainant, will, however, present a complete case for the prosecution at the police court.

MUNICIPAL ICE PLANTS.

Much interest was exhibited in many quarters yesterday in the proposition to have a municipal ice plant which should furnish ice at a cost which would set the rate at which ice should be sold in this city. The new plant of Jacob Ruppert, at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and the Eastern Boulevard, which in a week will begin to turn out ice by the Delavergne process, was regarded as a good basis for estimating what could be done for the public with several such establishments. Ruppert's plant represents an investment of $1,500,000 for an output of 1,000 tons of ice daily. He has contracted to sell 300 tons a day to the American Ice Company at $2.50 a ton.

Calculating on these data by the year of 300 days, these results are had:

Interest on investment, at 5 per cent....	$75,000
Receipts on 1,000 tons a day at $2.50 a ton	750,000
Cost of production, at 80 cents a ton...	240,000
Gross profit on production.....	510,000
Net profit on investment, (29 per cent.).	435,000

The ice of Ruppert's plant will not be distributed by him, and those who discuss a municipal plant say that its ice should be delivered to distributors who would be under iron-clad restrictions as to the retail prices to be charged. It is believed that the Ice Trust's control of the situation could be broken were half of the average daily consumption of ice, 6,000 tons, in the control of the city. An output of 3,000 tons a day could be assured for the city with three such plants as Ruppert's. They could, it is said, be put up for $4,000,000. The estimate of their operation would be about on the following basis:

Interest on outlay per annum.....	$200,000
Cost to produce 3,000 tons a day for a year of 300 days.....	720,000
Receipts from 3,000 tons a day for a year of 300 days, at $2 a ton, or 10 cents a hundred pounds.....	1,900,000
Gross profits, applicable to a sinking fund, (22 per cent.).....	850,000

On these estimates the cost of the plants would, with current repairs and renewing of apparatus, have been returned to the city within six years, leaving it with plants that could supply ice to distributors at little more than $1 a ton. At the two-dollar-a-ton rate to distributors the rate to families should be 15 cents per 100 pounds.

MR. COLER MAY ACT.

It is likely that Controller Coler will next week give the subject of a municipal ice plant his attention. Lawyers who have had experience in such matters said yesterday that there were no legal difficulties in the way, and that a very simple act of the Legislature would enable the city to free ice consumers from the grasp of a monopoly.

Some relief will come next season through the increase in the output of artificial ice from plants to be established before April 1 next. One of them is to be the Consumers' Hygeia Ice Company. Its factory will be in the neighborhood of Seventy-sixth Street and East River. B. C. Gerken, a dealer in wood in East Seventy-fifth Street, is promoting the plan. A plant of 300 tons a day capacity is projected. The capitalization is to be about $300,000, and the Delavergne process will be used. The stockholders will be dealers and consumers. Each share of stock will call for so many cakes of ice, and the stock will be deposited with the company as security for payment. About 100 dealers are already interested in the scheme. The promoters of it claim that ice can be manufactured at 75 cents a ton and can be sold at a profit at $2 on the "bridge." The profit is reckoned at not less than $1 a ton.

The city is being thoroughly convassed by the promoters of the Consumers' Co-operative Ice Company, whose headquarters are in the St. Paul Building. The plan is to put up small ice plants for groups of consumers, and it is claimed that enough financial support has been assured to warrant the erection of two or three plants for the season of 1901.

HIGHER PRICE DUE TO GREED.

Inquiry among ship brokers discovered greater interest in Maine freights for this port than was the case last year. The nominal rate is 50 cents a ton. Many transportation firms were of the opinion that Maine has all the ice that New York may need this Summer, and that there is no reason except greed for charging higher prices than those of last year. A member of one of the most important shipping firms having Maine interests said that the freight situation so far as it concerned shipments from Maine to New York was controlled by "the syndicate," as he termed Charles W. Morse and his allies.

"Morse," he added, "is in the shipping business at 18 Broadway, and has more or less to do with several firms there. They have half a dozen sailing vessels and some barges for the Maine trade, but they depend on vessels that go to Maine with coal to fill up with ice. Ice, lumber, and stone are what Maine sends down here and to the South. The syndicate owns all the ice that is worth owning in Maine, and so it sets the rate for freight. I don't believe that the ice situation is such as to give an honest reason for raising the price above that of last year."

Trust ice and independent ice sold at the same price, $3 a ton, at the "bridges" yesterday. The independent dealers of the lower east side reported a lull in the reports of the schemes of the trust in regard to pushcart men. Members of the East Side Independent Ice Dealers' Association reported that in their opinion the plan to form an organization of the pushcart men on a rebate plan by the trust was nipped in the bud by publicity.

As illustrating the growth of the use of private ice machines the installation of a small ice plant and cold storage house for St. John's College, Fordham, at a cost of $1,000, is cited.

TO FIGHT THE ICE TRUST.

Bronx Consumers Are Organizing a Company of Their Own.

There is trouble ahead for the ice trust in the Borough of the Bronx. The leading marketmen, saloon keepers, and other large consumers have become incensed over the high prices to which they must submit this year, and have decided upon the construction of a plant of their own.

The originators of the scheme to fight the trust in the Bronx are John H. Koenig, Charles Seigfreid, and Frederick Bucker. They have taken active steps toward the organization of the Bronx Consumers' Ice Company, and will build a plant with a capacity of 125 tons a day. Mr. Koenig, when seen at his place of business, One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Courtlandt Avenue, yesterday afternoon by a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES, said:

"We have supported trusts, and especially the ice trust, about long enough, and it is the intention of myself and friends, all of whom are large consumers of ice, to build a plant and sell to consumers, the profits to be divided among the consumers who are stockholders in the company at regular intervals. According to the plan already decided upon, the capital stock proposed is $100,000, and no stockholder will be allowed to hold over twenty shares, the shares to be $100 each.

"That we are in earnest in this matter is proved by the fact that 10 per cent. of the amount of the capital stock has already been subscribed for and paid in, and we have a Committee on Sites now at work. Several have been proposed, but no definite action has yet been taken."

When asked what the new company expected the cost of production per ton would be Mr. Koenig said:

"As near as we can figure it will be 85 cents. This is exactly $4.15 cheaper than the present rate to consumers, delivered at their doors."

In conclusion Mr. Koenig stated that arrangements had been completed with the Trust Company of New York, at 80 Wall Street, and that subscriptions for stock were coming in.

THE EXTRADITION OF MR. OLER.

His Friends in Baltimore Think It Cannot Be Brought About.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—Wesley M. Oler, President of the Citizens' National Bank of Baltimore, for whom a summons has been issued in New York in connection with the charges of entering into "an unlawful combination" for the purpose of conducting the American Ice Company, has not yet been served with the summons. When asked if he could be extradited he declined to make any statement. It is the general sentiment among Mr. Oler's friends that he ought not to be extradited, but that he ought to have the privilege of answering in the Baltimore courts, if at all. His friends here will stand by him.

Mr. Oler, besides being a Vice President of the American Ice Company, is also resident Director of the company, to which position he was elected on April 1, 1900.

The prosecution of Mr. Oler is complicated by the fact that The Baltimore Herald, of which he is the owner, has a news arrangement by which it receives dispatches daily from The New York Journal, the editor of which seeks to have Mr. Oler arrested.

The people of Baltimore use 1,500 tons of ice a day, and they must get it from one of three sources—the American Ice Company, capacity unlimited; the Independent Ice Company, capacity 200 tons a day; the Maine Lake Ice Company, capacity 100 tons a day.

The American Ice Company is the successor in this city of the old Cochran-Oler Company. That company was absorbed by the Knickerbocker Company of New York preliminary to control by the American Company. The latter now owns or controls the output of six plants in Baltimore.

Henry M. Heard, manager of the American Ice Company, here, says the prices at present are 40 cents a hundred pounds to private families, and 25 cents to stores and saloons.

DURYEA USES A PENCIL.

Man Who Broke His Neck Last August Practices Writing.

Walter E. Duryea, who underwent an operation for a broken neck and has been in Roosevelt Hospital for nearly a year, yesterday asked for a pad of paper and a pencil and started to write.

Duryea on Aug. 7 last fractured his neck while swimming in the Sound at Oyster Bay, his father's country seat. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital and on Sept. 19 was operated on by Dr. Abbe. Since that time he has steadily improved and for three months has been able to be wheeled about the corridors in a specially constructed reclining chair.

He had his usual ride yesterday and was looking out of one of the windows in the private reception room when he surprised his nurse, Miss Peregrien, by asking for paper and pencil so that he could write. The material was supplied and Duryea practiced writing for several minutes.

JERSEY CORPORATION LAWS.

A. Parker Nevin Says Their Stability Attracts Capital—Recent Amendments.

The aggregate capitalization of the companies incorporated in New Jersey in the last year or two would reach a figure high in the millions. James B. Dill, who has been instrumental in having many of them get their charters in New Jersey, says that New York loses an enormous amount of taxable value by her hostile attitude toward the corporations. The reason that they find the laws of New Jersey so attractive is because, according to A. Parker Nevin, those laws are uniform and fair.

Mr. Nevin is the counsel for the Lawyers' Incorporation Company of this city, and testified before the Congress committee which was investigating trusts not long ago. In discussing the present status of New Jersey corporation laws the other day Mr. Nevin said:

"There have been several amendments to the New Jersey corporation laws of considerable importance enacted in the recent session of the Legislature. The history of the corporation law of New Jersey is one of practical uniformity, modifications, and changes resulting only after careful deliberations, and for practical expendiency. Legislative and judicial stability explain, to a large extent, the availability of New Jersey for the purpose of incorporation, and the development of legitimate business enterprises.

"It has never been the policy of New Jersey to attract capital by a laxity of statutory safeguards, nor, on the other hand, to repel capital by unnecessary paternalism and unwarranted publicity. Its policy has been the establishment of a corporation law reasonable in its operation, and enforcing certain definite regulations as to corporate conduct.

"Among the regulations that New Jersey has always vigorously insisted upon has been the requirement that every corporation organized there and carrying on business outside of New Jersey shall have a registered office in the State of New Jersey, with a known and published agent in charge of it, authorized to transfer stock and to receive process against the corporation. By this regulation New Jersey can always obtain information about any of its companies direct. In the last session of the Legislature there was enacted a law requiring that the statute be complied with in even greater particularity and detail than heretofore. To those who criticise New Jersey on account of its alleged liberality, I would suggest the examination of the recent amendments to show what degree of care New Jersey exacts from its corporations, and yet no one can doubt the wisdom of such regulations.

"Another bill passed during the recent session was an act providing that at an election of Directors, managers, or Trustees, cumulative voting should be permitted. This provision is of interest to all stockholders of corporations organized in New Jersey."

Ex-Saloon Keeper Shoots Himself.

John Holst, a watchman, who lived at Becker's Hotel, 59 Manhattan Street, was found dead in his room yesterday with a bullet hole in his right temple. He was last seen on Tuesday night by the proprietor of the hotel. Holst, who had been out of work for several weeks, was formerly well-to-do, and kept a saloon at Fourth Street and the Bowery, which he is said to have disposed of for $10,000. He has a wife, but has not lived with her for a year or more.

New Transatlantic Liner Here.

The new North German Lloyd steamer Main arrived in port yesterday from Bremen, via Cherbourg. The Main is a sister ship of the Rhein, which recently arrived at this port. She was built by Blohm & Voss of Hamburg and registers 6,398 tons. She has accommodations for 300 cabin and 1,800 steerage passengers, besides large cargo carrying capacity. She is commanded by Capt. Petermann, formerly of the steamer Aller.

Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines never have been recommended as cure-alls; but JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT does cure Throat and Lung diseases.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

Monday, Exceptional Values in

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

of Gray Homespuns, lined throughout with taffeta silk, Collarless Eton and Skirt handsomely trimmed with stitched taffeta bands. Real value $29.50 — $19.75

Ladies' Underwear (Second Floor)

of Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin

1/3 Less Than Regular Prices

Chemises	37c, 50c, 85c
Corset Covers	25c, 48c, 89c
Drawers	39c, 50c, 75c
Gowns	75c, 98c, $1.25
Petticoats	98c, $1.25, $1.65
Aprons	25c, 48c, 63c

Household Linens

	2 x 2 yds.	2 x 2½	2 x 3
Table Cloths	$1.70	$2.15	$2.50
Napkins, Breakfast size dz. $1.75	Dinner size		$2.50
Heavy Bleached Table Damasks			yd. 85c
Pure Linen Sheets, Large size		pr.	$3.25
Pure Linen Pillow Cases, 22½ x 36 in. pr.			80c, $1.25
Turkish Towels		dz.	$1.50, $2.25
Hemmed Huck Towels		"	$1.75, $2.00
Hemstitched Huck Towels		"	$2.25, $2.95
Crochet Bed Spreads		large size	85c, $1.00
Marseilles Satin Bed Spreads		" "	$1.88, $2.38

Curtains & Bed Sets

Ruffled Muslin Curtains	60c, 72c, $1.05
Ruffled Net Curtains	$1.95, $2.45, $2.95
Tamboured Muslin Bed Sets, Formerly 5.50	$3.95

Boys' Top Coats & Suits Clearing Sale

Top Coats
of Tan Covert Cloth and Oxford Grey Cheviots, 3 to 16 yrs., Heretofore $5.00 to $6.95 — $2.95

Sailor Suits
Blue English Serges, twelve rows braid, or striped English Flannels, extra white serge shield, anchor and bars, 3 to 12 yrs., Value $6.50 — $3.75

Boys' Wash Suits
of English Galateas, Irish Linens and White Duck, 3 to 12 yrs., Value $1.95 to $3.25 — $1.38, $1.95

Russian Blouse Suits
of Chambray, Linen, Galatea and White Duck, 2 to 8 yrs., Value $4.50 — $2.95

West Twenty-third Street

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER

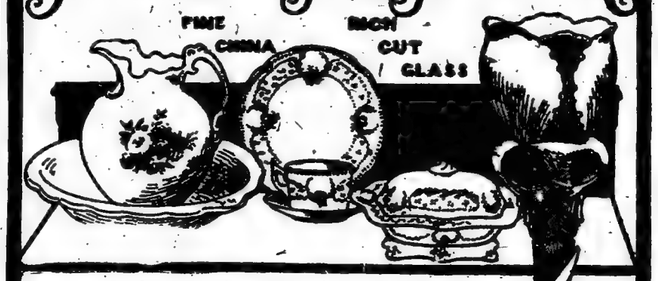

Toilet Sets, Dinner Sets, Jardinieres, Glass Ware, Etc.,

For Country Furnishing

Toilet Sets. Full size cottage toilet sets, assorted decorations in several colors, complete with jar.....$3.45

Chrysanthemum decorations, bright colors, stippled clouded gold edges, twelve pieces $6.00

White and gold, embossed parts all being traced in gold, 12 pieces complete....$7.50

Plain tinted sets, shading from light to dark tints, gold tracings, can be had in green, blue or pink.....$8.25

There are many others to select from at these and higher prices.

Doulton Jardinieres. English Doulton Jardinieres, delicate flower decoration with lace work in light blue at bottom, traced gold edges.

8 inch	reduced from	$2.60	$1.30
9 "	" "	3.60	1.80
11 "	" "	4.95	2.50
13 "	" "	6.90	3.45
16 "	" "	12.10	5.00

Jardinieres in plain colors.....25c each

Special line of Minton jardineres with saucers, ranging in price from 35c upwards.

Dinner Sets. Forest green border decoration, gold illuminated throughout, artistic shapes, complete set.....$19.95

Chinese decoration with green edge, English make, complete set...$21.00

Blue Dinner Sets. We carry a full stock of the following well-known blue dinnerware patterns for cottage use:

Spode Tower..	$21.35	Sylvan Still..	$15.45
Blue Onion...	24.50	Delftland....	18.45

Crystal Glass Sets. Good quality glass with neat wreath border, 60 pieces, complete $8.00

We have 35 other styles to select from if this does not please you.

Dutch Pottery. An interesting collection of old Dutch Pottery in quaint shapes; green glaze. Many pieces suitable for flowers, etc., at prices ranging from 80c. to $10.00.

For the complete furnishing of country houses, yachts, clubs, etc., we offer inducements which it will be interesting for you to know about.

50-54 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.

Wedding Gifts a Specialty.

Special Announcement!!

In view of tearing down and rebuilding on our property located at 107 and 109 West 13th street, now occupied by our Furniture Sales Rooms, we are obliged to dispose of

$100,000 Worth of

Fine Parlor Furniture.

3 and 5 piece Suits in Mahogany (both inlaid and carved), large and small overstuffed Suits in the richest brocades and damasks; luxurious Davenports, Odd Pieces, &c., &c., ALL OF OUR OWN UPHOLSTERING.

Also Bed Room Suits, Odd Dressers, Chiffoniers—in fact, every furnishing for the Summer Home

AT 40% REDUCTION.

N. B.—These Goods are in newest and latest designs and intended for this Spring's trade.

This Sale will begin MONDAY, MAY 14th.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

TWO BEREAVED MEN KILL THEMSELVES

One Brooded Over Death of Wife; the Other Mourned Two Sons.

The Suicides Occur at About the Same Time, and the Same Policeman and Surgeon Attend Both Cases.

Jacob Rauscher, fifty-two years old, a longshoreman, shot himself in the breast in his room, at 55 First Avenue, yesterday morning and died almost instantly.

Five months ago the man's wife was killed by the explosion of a gasoline stove, which set fire to the house, and she was suffocated by smoke. The woman had been the janitress of the house, which is a tenement. Rauscher, formerly genial and kindly to everybody, grew moody and desperate. He gave up his work and took his wife's place.

In this work he did not give satisfaction, and C. E. Hyde, the owner of the house, told him that he had a younger man for the place. Rauscher pleaded for permission to remain, and when it was refused defied Hyde to put him out. The landlord served a dispossess notice upon him.

Two days ago Rauscher called on his friend, Undertaker Franz Odendahl of 115 East Third Street, and said:

"You'll have two jobs pretty soon. I'm going to kill that man Hyde and then myself."

Last week the old man called on a married daughter who lives in Sixth Street. She said she was going to the cemetery on the following day to decorate her mother's grave.

"What's the use," said her father, moodily. "I will have to be dug up before long for me."

When the old man did not call yesterday morning, as he had for months, at a neighboring saloon for his morning drink the bartender, fearing that some of his many threats had been carried out, went to Rauscher's room, which he found locked. Breaking in the door, he found Rauscher lying on the floor, with a revolver clasped in his hand and blood still slowly oozing from a wound in the left breast.

The bartender notified Policeman Harris of the Fifth Street Station and the man's daughter. The ambulance surgeon, who came in response to the policeman's summons, said the man had been dead for some minutes.

Just as the ambulance was driving away a woman ran around the corner out of Third Street.

"For God's sake, come!" she shrieked. "My husband has taken poison."

The ambulance surgeon and policeman went with the woman to the second floor of 112 East Third Street. She said she was Mrs. Obermuller. They found her husband, Frederick, twenty-nine years old, sitting on a chair, gasping in the agonies of death. He had swallowed four ounces of carbolic acid and died within a few moments.

Mrs. Obermuller said her husband had a photograph studio at 388 Bowery. He had a good business and their life had been happy until last January, the family consisting of father and mother and three children, Maggie, seven; August, four, and Christopher, one year old. The father gave all his spare time to them. In January the baby and August died from scarlet fever, and Maggie's life was saved only after a long illness.

The death of his boys was a blow from which Obermuller vainly tried to recover. Night after night he would take out the dead children's photographs—he had photographed them almost daily to watch their growth—and weep over them. Mrs. Obermuller, herself almost heartbroken over her loss, bravely endeavored to cheer her husband.

"God has allowed us to keep Maggie, Fred dear," she would say.

She noticed yesterday morning that her husband was more despondent than usual. When he left home to go, as he said, for some photographic chemicals, she feared something was wrong and watched him. But he evaded her vigilance and came home with the carbolic acid. Waiting until her back was turned, he took the poison.

"Fred, Fred, why did you do it?" she called as he dropped groaning into a chair.

"I wanted to see them, my boys. I must go, good-bye—"

He tried to raise himself to kiss his wife farewell, but he fell back unconscious.

The woman's mind is almost unbalanced by her last trial, and close watch is kept on her for fear that she may harm herself or her remaining child, Maggie.

WIDOWER TAKES HIS LIFE.

Loss of His Wife and Depression in Business Thought to be the Cause.

David De Long, a real estate agent, with an office at 35 Wall Street, Manhattan, committed suicide some time early yesterday morning at the home of his nephew, Lawyer Charles E. Havens, 679 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, by inhaling illuminating gas. He was found dead in the bathroom at 9 o'clock yesterday morning by Mrs. Havens, who detected the odor of gas.

De Long's wife died a year ago, and her death, together with depression in his business, is thought to have caused him to take his life.

WATER BOMBS FOR FRESHMEN.

Columbia Class Attacked by "Sophs" While Being Photographed—Professor Roughly Handled.

There was further trouble at Columbia Friday when the freshman class of the School of Mines came to have their class picture taken. They imagined that they had kept their plans a secret from their enemies, the sophomores, but while they were sitting for their picture they discovered their mistake.

The sophomores had been informed of what was going to take place, and had laid their plans accordingly. They secured a number of old pasteboard letter files and had them in readiness on the top floor of Havemeyer Hall, in front of which the freshmen were being photographed. They filled these files with cold water, and just before the photographer snapped the picture, they threw them out, one by one, into the crowd of freshmen below. The freshmen, however, paid no attention to the attack until the photographer was through with them. Then they made a rush for the upper stories of the hall.

The sophomore, headed by a professor in the architectural department, blocked their way on the stairs. The freshmen, however, did not recognize the professor, and he was subjected to very rough treatment before they discovered their mistake. Even their general mix-up between the two classes was only prevented by the arrival on the scene of a party of university proctors.

SERMONS IN DINING CARS.

A Plan Proposed to Have Religious Services on Through Trains.

Short sermons, hymns, and other religious exercises may be introduced on Sunday trains between New York and Chicago, if the plans of some of the passenger agents of the trunk lines can be carried out. There always is a good deal of prejudice against traveling on Sunday trains, and this plan, it is believed, would materially assist in overcoming the antagonism of those who are opposed to travel on that day. The exercises, according to this plan, are to be conducted in the dining cars of the through trains, to which the experiment will be limited, if it is decided to make it at all.

One of the passenger agents, who believes in the feasibility of this plan, said that he had no doubt that a number of the local preachers along the line of the railroads would be glad to assist in the establishment of such services. The plan, he thought, would be likely to counteract the present prejudice. It would be in line with the establishment of Young Men's Christian Associations for railroad men. Some of the lines have already made certain rules for Sunday trains intended to propitiate some people. Such rules are those prohibiting card playing, loud talking and singing, and limiting the sale of articles by newsboys on trains.

The matter is to be agitated by those interested in it, and it is hoped to secure the consent of the officials of some of the lines for an early trial of the plan.

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Also a quantity of the best styles in tight-fitting, double-breasted, fly-front and Eton effects (some silk lined),

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Sold at $18.00, $25.00 and $30.00.

All our $35.00 to $50.00 Suits will be on sale

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100 Skirts in all colors

For $3.98. Some are reduced from $8.00.

200 Walking, Bicycle Riding, Rainy Day and Golf Skirts in double-faced cloth,

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Silk Waists in all colors and black,

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TRIED TO SELL A BIG GIRDER.

Weighed a Ton, and Reardon Said He Found It on the Street.

While standing at Ninety-eighth Street and Third Avenue last night Policeman Joyce of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station noticed a truck on which was loaded a steel girder standing in front of a junk shop near by. The driver of the truck was in the shop. Joyce became suspicious and decided to watch for developments.

In a few minutes the driver came out of the shop and jumped on his seat. Joyce stepped up to the truck and was about to question the man, when the latter whipped up his horses and tried to drive away. The policeman started to climb on the truck, whereupon the driver jumped down the other side and ran along the avenue, followed by Joyce. At Ninety-fifth Street the man ran into the arms of Policeman Washburn, and was taken to the station house. Here he described himself as Daniel Reardon, twenty-six years old, of 412 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

He said he worked for his father, and while at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Eleventh Avenue saw the girder lying in the street. He secured the assistance of some men and had it placed on the truck. He admitted trying to sell the girder, which weighs a ton and is twenty-four feet long. Reardon was held as a suspicious person.

Sergt. McCullough ordered that the girder be removed from the truck and the vehicle taken to a livery stable. The doorman and several policemen went out to remove the girder, but were unable to do so, and several firemen from a neighboring house and a number of onlookers had to be called into service.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN AWARDS.

The awards in the Academy of Design schools for the work of the past year are announced as follows: Antique School Day Class—Figure, Robert F. Williams; the silver Suydam Medal; Miss Blue; honorable mention, head, Benjamin Cohon; Suydam Bronze Medal, honorable mention, E. McKenzie. Night Class—Figure, honorable mention, E. Scholl; head, honorable mention, F. Pauling. Still-Life Class—Bronze Suydam Medal, Elias B. Harris; honorable mention, Robert F. Williams. Life School—Painting from nude, one-hundred-dollar Cannon Prize, M. Braun. Women's Day Class—Bronze Elliott Medal, Miss Klingberg; honorable mention, Miss Meyer. Men's Day Class—Honorable mention, William B. Green and H. D. Ramsdell. Night Class—Elliott Silver Medal, Charles Polowetski; Elliott Bronze Medal, A. Kanofitch; honorable mention, Mark Popkin; M. Zimmerman. Composition Class—First prize $60, Hallgarten School Prize Fund, Ivan Olinsky; second prize $40, Hallgarten School Prize Fund, H. D. Ramsdell. Portrait-Painting Class—First prize $80, Hallgarten School Prize Fund, M. Braun; second prize $40, Hallgarten School Prize Fund, William Oberhardt.

Charles S. Rosen of the men's day school life class, who won the Elliott Silver Medal for life drawing, is a young man of twenty-two, who has been studying at the Academy but two years, which renders his achievement a noteworthy one.

Fell from Platform of a Car.

James Hausten, forty-five years old, a salesman, living at 9 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, fell from the rear platform of an east-bound One Hundred and Sixteenth Street car at Fifth Avenue last night, and sustained a severe scalp wound and a possible fracture of the skull. The man was taken to Harlem Hospital, and later was removed to his home by his son.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

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To-day it still stands the highest in favor, with our correct groundings for it—our French Wilton Carpets at $1.90 a yard show its rich colors, gaining depth of tone and acquiring the warmest hues, supplying the shadow in the pictorial effect of a room, while relieving it with lustre from the inner fires in its dark depths.

We have a large assortment of desks, many now reduced:—$9.00 (reduced from $12.50), $10.50 (reduced from $14.00), $19.00 (reduced from $26.00)—and only factory prices on all furniture you

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SUPPOSED ANARCHISTS ARRIVE.

On the Spanish steamer Cataluna, which arrived yesterday from Barcelona, Carthagena, and Cadiz, with 70 cabin and 81 steerage passengers in transit for Cuba, were two supposed Anarchists among the steerage passengers.

They are Lorenzo Serra and Domingo Milli, and are reported to have been recently released from prison in Barcelona and ordered to leave the country. As these individuals are in transit the immigration authorities had no authority over them. Whether they will be permitted to land in Cuba or Mexico is a moot question.

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Part Two
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THE DEAD AND DYING IN INDIA'S FAMINE

Government Giving Relief to Five Million People.

BUT MILLIONS MORE SUFFER

Englishmen Too Few to Supervise Adequate Relief, and Natives Untrustworthy—Appeal for Help.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SIMLA, India, April 12.—I regret that since my last letter there has been no improvement whatever in the famine outlook. Every week things get worse, and there is now, unfortunately, an enormous amount of distress and suffering throughout a large portion of this country. Ever since the rains totally failed last Summer and Autumn this distress has been steadily increasing, and the number of people on relief works has mounted up with monotonous regularity.

During the month of March there was a slight, a very slight, check in the upward tendency, which was occasioned by some thousands of people leaving the Government relief works temporarily for the purpose of reaping the scanty harvest which in some districts managed to struggle to a poor maturity through the long months of heat and drought. But the decrease in the numbers occasioned by this was of a very temporary nature. The harvest was far too poor and miserable to detain any one long in gathering it in.

After a fortnight the tendency in the totals was again to rise weekly by some one or two hundred thousand people, and at the moment of writing there are no less than 5,000,000 of people actually in receipt of Government famine relief. But this total, huge though it be, by no means represents the total amount of suffering existing in India at the present moment. The population of the districts actually afflicted by famine is no less than 93,500,000, and there is not the slightest reason to doubt that by far the greater part of this stupendous number are feeling, and feeling acutely, the pinch of hunger. In the face of such enormous totals is there any wonder that the famine seems already to have almost got out of hand? Where is the Government or the administration in the whole world which would be capable of dealing capably with 93,000,000 of more or less starving people?

The task is one which it is impossible to adequately deal with. There ought to be something like a million officials to cope with such an emergency. But in all India there are but a few thousand or so Englishmen available for this purpose. It might be asked why does not the Government employ native agency? So it does, but it is not satisfactory, unless immediately supervised by Englishmen. The native trusted with the distribution of funds or the payment of wages in nine cases out of ten embezzles them or compels the unfortunate workers under his care to pay him weekly a certain percentage of their hard earned pay. To employ natives without proper supervision is a mistake, and is in many cases worse than employing no one.

LORD CURZON'S EFFORTS.

What Lord Curzon has done is to transfer from other non-afflicted provinces as many civilian officials as can be spared, and to utilize as largely as possible the services of the English officers of the native army who are available for this purpose. The result has been, so far as purely British territory is concerned, that a system of famine relief has been built up which is infinitely better and more highly organized than anything of the sort ever seen either in India or in any other country at any time or any period. It is the earnest wish and intention of the Government that no one shall actually die of starvation if it can help it. To this end its every effort is made.

Wherever there appears to be the slightest scarcity test works are promptly opened, and if the people come readily to these, famine works of a larger and more important kind are at once opened. At these works all people able and willing to work and who are undoubtedly very poor are at once employed. The wages given are very small. It is not the aim or intention of the Government, and would indeed be financially impossible, to enable people working on famine relief works to make money. The wage is carefully fixed in consideration to the prices prevailing in the locality, so as to provide just enough food to keep the man in good health and strength. That and no more.

If his wife and children can work, they, too, are given tasks of a lighter nature, and each earns his or her own wage, similarly fixed. Those who are too old, too young, or too weak to work, are fed gratuitously in poorhouses, which have been established at short intervals throughout all famine districts. So much for the organization of famine relief in British districts.

But it must be remembered that these districts are enormous in extent and in many cases very thickly populated. A single district may contain a million or more of people, the majority of them severely feeling the pinch of hunger. The few English officials available cannot be everywhere, and there is unfortunately no doubt that there have been deaths from actual starvation. Of course all the old and weakly people are the first to succumb. But as things go on there is reason to believe that many people who six months ago were in the best and rudest health will die from the weakness and emaciation resulting from long months of anxiety, starvation, and despair. Many of such people come from remote parts to the areas where relief is being carried out only when in the last stage of helplessness. Often it is then too late to save them.

GHASTLY RESULTS OF STARVATION.

I quote here from a description recently given by a correspondent who was traveling through certain districts of the Bombay Presidency. Speaking of what he saw at Ahmedabad, a large cotton centre, and under ordinary circumstances one of the richest and most fertile districts of the whole of India, he said:

"In an open space near this bungalow were seated upward of 200 beings, old and young, famine personified. The smell that arose from their filthy rags was sickening and had attracted myriads of flies that settled on some of them. Some of the men, especially the old ones, were mere boney frameworks. A girl suckling two children was ghastly to look at. The little ones, with hollow temples, sunken eyes and cheeks, the napes of their necks falling in under skulls which seem to overbalance, their emaciated bodies and wisplike arms and legs, were more dreadful still.

"A man further along the squatting row, with a body which once must have been stalwart, was left with only skin-covered bones to show the breadth of his shoulders and the strength which once had been his. His eyes were shut, and he sat silently rocking himself. Many of these people were suffering from disease. Numbers had fever heavily upon them—the grim contagion due to famine. Those who could work, and they were few, were sent on to where tanks were being dug; the others were also given a meal and passed on to the poorhouse."

So much for British territory. In native territory there is unfortunately reason to believe that the state of affairs is much more dreadful, much more alarming. There exists in these States no adequate organization for the relief of the poor. Native Princes and rich merchants will distribute thousands of rupees at a time, spent in sweetmeats, and the like, perhaps, whereas the same money expended in doling out a living wage would have kept many people going for months.

Lord Curzon's Government has done its best to help these native States. Experienced British officers have been lent to them for the purpose of organizing a proper system of relief. But the country is enormous, and it is impossible to properly supervise the whole of these vast tracts. The result is that to-day people in many places are undoubtedly dying from sheer starvation. From parts of Rajputana, a country which is almost wholly native territory, and whose rulers are the most old-time and conservative in all conservative India, there come reports of people found daily dead and dying by the roadsides.

Wherever such cases occur and are brought to notice, steps are at once taken by those in charge of the famine relief measures to render such occurrences impossible. But, as I have more than once pointed out, the tracts of country where famine and starvation of the most acute type prevail are so enormous that it is literally impossible to altogether prevent such deaths.

GOVERNMENT'S EVERY NERVE.

The Government and its officers are straining every nerve to prevent all loss of life as much as lies in their power. Distress and suffering there must be, but the watchword of Lord Curzon and the whole of the executive is to prevent death from starvation as much as possible. To this end money is being poured out like water. Not wasted, but laid out methodically and to the best purpose. Wherever it is possible the earthworks of railways and canals are being made by the unskilled labor available.

Hereafter these works will be of great permanent utility. Where no railways and canals are projected the people are employed on making roads, digging wells, and excavating tanks and ponds for the conservation of rain water, and, as already stated, those who cannot work are being fed gratuitously in poorhouses or in their own homes. Six or eight million pounds sterling are being spent on this work, and the officers of Government, from the highest to the lowest, are working night and day to preserve from the jaws of death the unfortunate people of the famine-stricken areas.

The result is that a famine whose dimensions are absolutely unprecedented in the whole history of the East will eventually pass by with a loss of life not one-tenth of that which occurred in the severe famine of five and twenty years ago, and not one-hundredth of that which occurred in the great famines which happened when India was still largely under native rule and without either railways to bring food to the people or proper famine organization.

It may be asked if all this is being done, where is the necessity for private charity. The question is a natural one, and can only be anuswered by those having an intimate practical acquaintance with the habits and modes of thought of the people of this great country. There are in India vast classes and communities to whom all manual labor of the sort which obtains on Government relief works is not only distasteful, but is positively prohibited by their religion, the system of caste.

Such people will rather die of starvation than come and work on relief camps, and they are far too proud to beg. Then there are the tremendous numbers of purdanashin women, women who pass through life veiled and unseen by the eye of any but their own near relations. These women cannot come and work; they cannot either come to the poorhouses and beg for food. All these classes are therefore dependent on private charity, and it is on this alone that they can survive.

CATTLE MORTALITY FRIGHTFUL.

The funds already collected in India and in England are being employed for these purposes. Then there is the question of cattle. The mortality among cattle has been simply enormous. Hundreds of thousands of beasts, possibly millions, have died during the last six months. Over huge tracts, many of them of the size of great empires in Europe, there has not been a blade of grass or other fodder seen for the space now of something like a year.

In many places, too, there has been a water famine in addition. The cattle have been kept alive here and there by importing fodder at enormous cost on borrowed money, in the hope of seeing them through the worst time. But too often all means have failed. In some cases the thatch of the houses, the leaves and twigs of bushes and trees, and anything else which might come to hand have been utilized for the feeding of cattle. But they have died in countless thousands. Where they still survive they are far too weak and emaciated to draw water from the wells, and thus crops so irrigated, which might have turned out well, have been abandoned.

In the great western desert, the country lying between Sind and Rajputana, it is known that the whole of the cattle have died. In many parts of Rajputana and Kathiawar, in the Deccan, and in the central provinces, some three-fourths of the cattle have succumbed. In parts of the Punjab the reports of the district officers go to show that from half to two-thirds of the cattle have died and that a large proportion of the remainder are moribund. Government has formed cattle camps, and is trying to keep those that survive alive at all costs. For the cattle are everything to the Indian peasant. Every occupation of agriculture is carried out by their means. Without them, however favorable the next monsoon rains might be, there will be no tilling of the soil. Tracts of country which depend on well Irrigation must remain fallow without them.

It is impossible for the Government to replace the loss of cattle. In many districts it is reported that the loss cannot possibly be adjusted within a period of even ten years. One official reported so long ago as February last that the value of the cattle which had died then amounted to three times the total annual revenue of the whole district. Use is being and will be made of the charitable funds subscribed to replace as far as possible the losses in cattle and to keep alive those which remain. It is for this purpose, as well as for the others which I have indicated, that funds are required. India has seen with a thrill of gratitude the steps which the people of the great Republic of the West have taken for her relief.

The people of this country submit to the most terrible hardships with a resignation which is wonderful to witness. But when help reaches them they are not ungrateful. Those who can afford to give in this good cause may rest assured that the money will not be thrown away. Even the smallest contributions will serve to keep a human being alive for one day. Five dollars would almost keep a whole family for a month. In a few weeks' time I hope to be able to send you a further account of what is being done to cope with the terrible evil which is now afflicting this long-suffering land.

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Our enormous assortments merit approval and win admiration through all the phases of Tuscans, Lace Straws, Chiffon and Straw Combinations that fashion indorses as correct for mid-summer wear.

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Clearance of Early Summer Untrimmed Hats.

The Surplus of our Wholesale Department—100 Dozen Colored and Black Straw (also hair) untrimmed Dress Shapes, exclusive designs, made solely for us from French models. Clearing Price of $1.75 to $2.50 Shapes is 79c

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75 Doz. American Beauty Rose Sprays (spray consists of 3 roses, buds and foliage), finest French make, value 42c., at . . . 27c

100 DOZ. FLOWER WREATHS AND MONTURES, Comprising Wildflowers, Roses, Carnations, Daisies, Branched by us especially for this sale, worth from 75c. to $1.00 each, 48c

40 DOZ. PAQUETS VELVET PRIMROSES. In 2 Shades of Yellow, Pink, Violet, Light Blue, &c., actually worth 50c. paquet, at 25c

25c. Mercerized Crepettes 15c.

As a whole, the most extraordinary Wash Goods value ever published. In detail—20,000 yards bought in one drive—4 Summer colorings—3 to 5 tints of a color, with puckers of creping between mercerized stripes and checks,

Decidedly durable and as decidedly dainty, the gleaming silk-like designs effectively relieved by the creped grounds. Blue, pink, hello and red shade off into their prettiest tones. It is a popular fabric, a sensible one to buy for wear, for looks and for coolness.

Uncompromisingly we repeat that nothing approaching the value has been offered for 15c

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The time has come for extraordinary values to finally close out this Nonpareil collection of Beautiful Sample Robes

Real Brabant—Real Renaissance, White Chiffon and Applique Robes,

whose previous prices were $47.50 to $165.50, now become

$35.00 to $125.00

So with Tunics

In Brabant, Bruges, Batiste, Lierre and Venise, bearing up to now price tickets $12.50 to $170.00. Price reductions affect all greatly—they are now

$6.98 to $115.00

Black Escurial Lace Skirts—formerly $25.00 to $45.00—now

$17.50 to $30.00

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Fine Mousseline embroidered, braided and tucked Allovers—Liberty Shirrings in black, white and colors, demanded for Waists, Yokings, Vestings and Millinery uses—

3 Lots to Close,

A Third less than value,

$1.25 $1.98 $2.48 yard

19th Street. Sixth Avenue. 20th Street.

WOMAN'S ODD WILL.

Settles All the Details of Her Funeral—Husband Cut Off with a Dollar.

Mrs. Elizabeth Amalia Buckley, who died at 110 East Ninety-seventh Street on May 5, made very specific arrangements for her funeral in the will which she executed on Feb. 10, 1900, and which was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. She named Dr. M. J. Jackson of 125 East Eighty-fourth Street, her physician, as her executor, and on him devolved the task of carrying out her wishes, which were respected.

Dr. Jackson was first instructed to see that she was buried in the family plot known as Cedarvale, in Evergreen Cemetery. Mrs. Buckley then directed that a Methodist minister should read the burial services and that he should select Verse 14, Chapter 14, of the Book of Job as his text: "If a man die, shall he live again? All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come." The hymns to be sung at her funeral were to be "Lily of the Valley," "Bright Morning Star," and "The Fairest of Ten Thousand."

As to other arrangements at the funeral the will says: "I direct that my son Lorenzo and my friends Gussie Yuck, Millie Smith, Lucy Keystone, Mrs. Reily, and Edward Harrigan sit at the head of my coffin and ride in the first coach to the cemetery."

Mrs. Buckley did not have an extensive estate, but she placed an unusual burden on her executor as to one portion of it. She directed that he shall dispose of her personal estate to "whomsoever he shall judge to have been my best friends." She carried several life insurance policies, and the proceeds of these she directs the executor to equally divide between her son and Edward Harrigan, in whose family she had lived.

She had been twice married. Her first husband, named Thompson, died, and three years ago she separated from her second husband, whom she remembers in her will as follows:

"To my husband, Thomas T. Buckley, with whom I have not lived for some time, I leave the sum of $1."

The son, Lorenzo Thompson, is not entirely satisfied with the provisions of the will, and has threatened to contest its validity.

SENATOR DEPEW'S WARD.

Accounting of Guardian of Charlotte N. Hegeman Filed.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, as general guardian of Charlotte N. Hegeman, daughter of the late W. A. Ogden Hegeman, has filed an accounting of his trust in the Surrogate's office. He was appointed as guardian to succeed the late William J. Van Arsdale, who died on April 30, 1897.

The account filed by Senator Depew is from April 1, 1899, to April 1, 1900. He accounts for $90,868, which was in his hands on the former date, and for $5,000 which was received in gifts to his ward. After meeting all expenses of her maintenance he now has in his hands $88,589.

MANAGER HELD IN $10,000 BAIL.

Accused of Embezzling that Amount from William McKinley Music Co.

George J. Burghain, who has been the manager of the William McKinley Music Company's store at 74 Fifth Avenue, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning on the complaint of Vernon M. Davis, attorney for the music company, that, by making false entries in the books of the concern he has stolen $10,214.19. It is alleged that for three years Burghain has padded the expense account, paid fictitious salaries and sums for merchandise; and withheld cash receipts. The complaint specifies several hundred alleged thefts.

William McKinley, the head of the company, is a tenor, and the Fifth Avenue store is a branch of one in Chicago. Burghain was arrested yesterday morning at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street by Detective Herrlich of the Court Squad. He is forty-five years old, married, and lives at 255 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street. He took his arrest coolly and refused to discuss it. He had a bondsman ready when the case was called and pleaded not guilty, and gave bonds in $10,000. He was represented by Attorney Leon Lewin of 150 Nassau Street.

Physician Shot in Street Quarrel.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., May 12.—J. S. Estes last night shot and probably fatally wounded Dr. J. O. Cook on East Barreque Street. Estes fired six shots, three of them taking effect in Cook's body. Samuel Files, a bystander, received a wound in the leg from Estes's revolver. The shooting is the result of a quarrel of long standing. Estes is a brother of Z. N. Estes, a prominent Memphis man. He was arrested and refused bail.

TOPLITZ HEIRS AT LAW.

Four Allege that the Others Defrauded Them in Real Estate Sale.

The family of Lippman Toplitz, late of 47 East Sixty-eighth Street, who was a millionaire importer of Scotch goods and investor in real estate, and who died intestate on Jan. 2, 1897, is divided against itself, four of the eight children alleging in a suit in the Supreme Court that their mother and the other children entered into a combination to carry out a fraudulent sale of the real estate left by their father. The property was sold at auction on March 6 last for $459,800. The plaintiffs allege that the sale was carried on in an unlawful manner, and want the Supreme Court to set aside and order a partition of the property.

Lippman Toplitz was stricken with apoplexy and died intestate at his home, 47 East Sixty-eighth Street, on Jan. 2, 1897. Harry L. Toplitz, a lawyer, of 149 Broadway, was appointed administrator. The estate was valued at about $3,000,000. Solomon B. Toplitz, Martha Palmer, Samson L. Toplitz, and Bertha Toplitz, the plaintiffs in the present action, allege that on Jan. 17, 1900, an agreement was made between the heirs that the real estate should be sold at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom under the direction of Harry L. Toplitz, administrator, and "that the said Harry L. Toplitz conceived the fraudulent scheme and design of acquiring the greater part of the premises for a syndicate consisting of himself and the defendants, Betty M. Hilborn, Edgar M. Toplitz, and Emma L. Toplitz."

The plaintiffs declare that the administrator caused it to be understood that the heirs proposed to bid in the property, and thus prevented fair and active bidding, and as a result the property was sold for about $100,000 less than its actual value.

The real estate involved includes property in Greene Street, West Twenty-fourth Street, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Riverside Drive, Edgecombe Avenue, Broadhurst Avenue, Amsterdam Avenue, and a perpetual leasehold at 43-45 West Thirteenth Street. Several of the pieces sold were bought by outside bidders, who have been made defendants in the action.

The administrator declares that the sale was perfectly regular, and that Solomon B. Toplitz, one of the plaintiffs, was present and purchased nine lots in One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue.

A "Bible and Fruit Mission."

ALBANY, N. Y., May 12.—The State Board of Charities has been requested to approve of articles of incorporation of the Bible and Fruit Mission to the Public Hospitals of New York City. It is proposed to provide patients in the public hospitals with the Bible and with fruit and other delicacies, and to maintain a coffee house and reading rooms. The Directors are Mrs. Henrietta E. Talcott, Miss Sarah B. Hills, Mrs. Anna N. Rogers, Miss Helen S. Darling, Mrs. Grace Talcott Van Norden, Miss Alleta Lent, Miss Evelina S. Hamilton, Miss Martha E. Pettus, Miss Susan R. Kendall, Mrs. Emma S. Hotchkiss, Mrs. Caroline M. Robinson, Miss Josephine B. Hall, and Mrs. Julie V. Loew of New York City, and Mrs. Mary M. D. Lawrence of Astoria, L. I.

A Woman Seizes a Burglar.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 12.—The residence of Nathan Werksman, at 105 Passaic Street, was entered by two men early this morning and one of them stumbled over a rug, awakening Miss Jennie Werksman, who lives in New York and is visiting her brother. The men fled and Miss Werksman, running after them, caught one of them near the front door. Taken aback by the woman's courage, he made no attempt to free himself for a moment. Then he shook her off and got away just as the rest of the family came to her rescue. The thieves got a watch valued at $55 and $5 in money.

Boston Prisoner Wanted Here.

BOSTON, May 12.—John T. Adams was arraigned before Judge Brown, in the Municipal Court, to-day on two counts, one charging an attempted unprofessional operation by means of drugs, and one for advertising in the newspapers to accomplish such work. He was found not guilty and discharged, but was immediately rearrested for the New York officers on similar charges, under which he has been indicted by the New York courts.

RAMAPO WATER COMPANY.

Three Watershed Maps Filed in County Clerk's Office at Monticello.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., May 12.—There has been filed in the County Clerk's office of this place three extensive maps, which cover a large portion of the town of Lumberland, in Sullivan County. These maps are from the surveys of civil engineers under direction of the Ramapo Water Company, and cover the names and the number of acres of land owned by each individual residing in the district of the watershed.

These lands comprise farms running parallel with the Mongaup River from its mouth to the farm of William J. Knight, in the town of Lumberland. The owners of the river and watershed delineated by map 173 are as follows:

William J. Knight, 61 acres; Jesse Knight, 23 1-3 acres on the east bank of the Mongaup River, and 111 1-7 acres on its west side; J. Milling, 50½ acres on the east side of the stream; Mrs. S. Tuthill, 50¼ acres; A. Decker, 17 1-6 acres, and F. D. West, 25½ acres.

Map No. 181, termed the "Deerpark Reservoir," bears the autograph of S. B. Dutcher as the President of the Ramapo Company, and comprises the territory extending from the end of map 173 to the north line of the Hull farm, below Mongaup Falls. The watershed delineated by this map is owned by N. Boyd, 43.3 acres; Jesse Knight, 17.2 acres; George Wilson, 76.3 acres; William J. Knight, 13.3 acres, and Mrs. Carpenter, 4 acres.

Map No. 182 delineates the Mongaup and adjoining watershed from the bridge crossing the Mongaup at Hull's to a point shown in 173. The property owners represented are Mrs. Hull, 163.2 acres; Mrs. Mack, 46.9 acres, and Mrs. Edwards, 93.6 acres.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

TO-MORROW WE WILL GIVE OPPORTUNITY

To Buy

The most desirable Silks of the season

AT ONE-THIRD OFF PRICES HITHERTO PREVAILING

Six great lots to choose from, assortments comprising the choicest of this year's colorings and designs. . . . Lest some may think it a clearing sale of mussed or tumbled stock, we emphasize the fact that such is by no means the case, every yard being absolutely fresh and new, the majority being from hitherto uncut pieces.

75 cent Foulard Silks at 49 cents.

Real Silk Twills in the Bright and medium shades of Blue so highly desirable, with white printed figures—fifteen distinct and different designs—also Black with white rings or neat figures—firmly woven, strong, thoroughly reliable.

A Bargain of the truest Kind.

Fancy Satin Lustre Foulards

at special price of 49 cents

An attractive lot of ultra choice effects in White and White-and-Black double figures on fancy shades, including newest Violets, Greens and Blues, also scarce Red-and-White all over designs—Colorings, styles, qualities everything that can be desired, and fully one-third less than their equals have yet been sold.....These are known as "Iron Twills," will not slip or pull in seams, and will wear until you tire of them.

Novelty Silk Foulards,

59 cents; worth 85 and 98

Beautiful quality and lustre—24 inches wide—Designs and tintings unconventional—such as you will not see in duplication.... Sage green with white; Porcelain Blue and Violet with white, or double tinted figures; French Gray and Fawn with all over white scroll and running figures; While of Old Rose, Violet, Hello and Blue there is a large variety to select from....

85 cent Fancy Taffetas—59 cents

REAL Taffetas—not the flimsy goods as often miscalled such—in choicest tints of Violet, Old Rose, Gray, Hello, Nile, Sapphire, Turquoise, Dahlia, Tan, Castor, Bluet, and a brilliant shade of Red—tasteful stripes, with neat white figures interspersed.....The proper silks for entire costumes and Shirt Waists—59 cents is the price—value that speaks for itself.

Hemstitch Stripe Silks—39 cents

These are washable, and consequently serviceable as well as dressy for Ladies' and Children's Gowns and Waists.....Variety includes Hemstitch and lace Stripes and Satin figures in pretty colorings, also White and light grounds, with contrasting or fancy stripes.....Although this is less than price makers would take orders for, they are all strictly new and made for this season's trade.

Last, but Not Least,

as you will think when seen,

Satin Figured Foulards,

white figures on blue. 29 cents

Don't read price and judge by that—Come and let us know if you have ever known such quality, style and all-round merit before for so little money.....There are Navy, Royal, Napoleon and Indigo Blues in twenty-eight designs—showy styles to please those who like them, neat figures to suit opposite tastes—all pretty, all new, all the height of fashion—24 inch—29 cents—

One of this season's greatest values.

This will be

A week of Great Values in

Wash Dress Fabrics.

Over a hundred cases, more than two hundred thousand yards of the freshest, smartest styles in Ginghams, Sateens, Dimities, Organdies and Percales will be sold as we only will sell.

Genuine Scotch Zephyr Ginghams

Novelty Cords in full assortment of the best colors and fancy shades—

No handsomer goods shown this season at 35 cents..... 12½

Not carried over stock, but this year's most desirable designs.

New Corded Percales

A Novelty—Hello, Lilac, Rose, Navy, Forget-Me-Not, also white, with stripes and entirely new effects in figures—all 36 inches wide—stylish and durable for all kinds of dress purposes; worth 15..... 9¾

Fine Fancy Dimities

Navy, White, Black and tinted with white and col'd Polka Dots, Vines, Stripes and figures; also the balance of our finest Imported Dimities; were 24 cents..... 12½

Mercerized Foulard Sateens

in a wonderful range of new colorings and designs, the equal of the finest Silks—not the "white backs" elsewhere sold at 29 cents, which are vastly inferior, but the highest grade printings, of which color is not on surface only but dyed right through—beautiful lustre—real value 35..... 19

Fine Fancy Batistes

clear even thread—a charming fabric, with dainty rose and flower sprays or fancy figures—including an assortment of Royal and Navy Blue with white dots and figures..... 12½

Imported India Mousselines

Sheer, fine, beautiful quality—Satin and Shirred Stripes—Black, Navy and White, in refined patterns—have the beauty of Organdies but more serviceable—and as silky and cool as India Silks—in short an ideal Summer fabric to suit refined tastes; worth 45 cents.... 29

Values like above are only found here.

Extraordinary Offering of High Class All Silk Damasks

Result of a purchase from the Receiver of an Importer and Manufacturer who failed.....They are the qualities used for richest coverings, curtains and draperies, and include an assortment of twenty patterns, each in three to six colorings—Rococo, Renaissance, Empire and other effects in Rose, Olive, Wine, Moonlight, Steel, Nile, Blue and Crimson—

Our prices	True values
1.98 2.98 3.98	$5.00 to $12.00

A superb lot of Goods

From the same source we obtained

Two Fine Lots Rich Fancy Curtains

which we have divided as follows:—

Pure Silk Roman stripe Curtains—worth Ten and Twelve dollars—of these, you can choose at..... 3.98

Silk Rep Curtains, Satin Damask Figures—solid tints of Old Rose, Nile, Crimson, Myrtle, Light Blue, Bronze and Wine—of which the wholesale price was Ten dollars, and by most decorators would not be sold under $15.00..... 4.98

We also offer a Hundred pieces CABLE NET and ORGANDY CURTAINING Border of lace inserting and wide ruffle with lace edging.

THIRTY STYLES—THREE LOTS

19 cents	worth 27
24 cents	worth 35
29 cents	worth 45

widths range from 32 to 40 inches, will launder perfectly.

Dress Goods

Four Very Interesting Offers.

At DOLLAR Twenty-nine Cents,
Finest Quality BROADCLOTHS,
Full FIFTY INCHES wide,
Violet, Castor, Rose, Red, Nile, Blue
Heliotrope and Pastel Tints,
For high-class tailor-made costumes.
Sold elsewhere at $2.25 and $2.50.
The Bargain of the Season.

At FIFTY-NINE Cents,
ALL WOOL PEBBLE SUITINGS,
50 inches wide.....Reduced from 98 cents
Loose, yet strong, weave.
Full range of desirable colors.
Gray, Castor, Cadet, Russian Blue, Royal Reseda, Olive, Garnet and others.
An ideal Summer fabric
for seaside and mountain wear.

At FORTY-NINE Cents.
Scotch Tweeds and Knickerbockers.
46 and 50 inches wide—were 85 cents to 1.25.
Very stylish, durable fabrics for Travelling, Tourist, Bicycle and general wear...Brown, Gray and Blue-Gray mixtures and stripes.

At SIXTY-NINE Cents.
FINE WOOL CREPONS—46 inch.
High Silk finish—were 1.25
best shades, including Gray and Tan.

EVERY DAY THIS WEEK
SPECIAL AFTER SCHOOL OFFERING IN BOYS' CLOTHING.

To-morrow, Monday, 2 to 6 P. M.

Double Breast Suits
7 to 16 years..... 1.49

You may be sure they are extra value!

Summer Comfortables

Cheesecloth, Silkoline, Sateen—filled with finest carded purified White Cotton or Lambs' Wool—the newest designs and colorings, with and without ruffles.

Cheesecloth.....Full size,	79 cents
Fancy Silkoline.....	98 cents
Ruffled Silkoline.....	1.25
French Sateen.....	1.98
Flower Chintz—extra large.....	2.25
Fine Fancy French Sateen—wide plain color border.....	2.98
Finest Silkoline—Choicest patterns—Lambs' Wool filled.....	3.98

Pillows

of strong Tickings and filled with good odorless or live geese feathers, or Down mixtures—

regular and extra sizes,
98 cents, 1.25..1.49..1.69..1.98..2.79

Cambric Covered Cushions

for Sofas, Divans, Cozy Corners, Hammocks, Children's Carriages and Cradles—18 to 26 inches square..... 25 to 1.25

For the Trip Abroad

You Must Have

A Steamer Rug or Shawl

Here are some special offers in Blanket Dept.

Best All-Wool plaid face Rugs—Handsome combinations—heavy fringe 5.98

Good All-Wool Rugs—Plaid both sides—fringed..... 3.98

Both far less than Real Value!

Every Day This Week up to 2 P. M.

Canton Flannel

Short Lengths..... 6¼

Regular price 9½ to 12½

Some Happenings in Good Society.

There has been something of a revival in social matters in town during the past week. This was entirely unexpected, as whatever there was to be of gayety at this period has been looked for at the country clubs and the suburban resorts. The fact that uncomfortably warm weather, due now at any time, has not only held off but that the country has really been dreary owing to the unseasonably cold weather, has kept many people in town, who, seeking diversion, have made a ripple of gayety. This was manifested at the opening night of the week's performances of the romantic opera, "Phyllis," given by The Strollers in the Astoria ballroom on Monday night, and also by the attendance at the Morris Park races, which, from the fashionable standpoint, has been larger and more representative than for a number of years past.

***

There have been a number of informal entertainments during the week, only a few of which have crept into print, and Sherry's, Delmonico's, and the Astoria have been crowded at the dinner, luncheon, and supper hours since Sunday last, while more familiar faces have been seen at all these places than one usually expects to see at this season of the year. Parties to the theatre and to "Phyllis" at the Astoria, luncheons and golfing at the country clubs, automobiling, and seeing friends off to Europe have been the chief diversions of the week, as from all indications they will be of the week to come.

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There are indications that the many stories published during the past few months of the great rush this year to Europe and of the impossibility of securing accommodations by those who postponed booking until now, were largely founded on the hopes of the steamship companies, which doubtless inspired most of them. While many people are going abroad for a long or a short stay, it is now admitted that, except in the case of a very few of the favorite liners, the departures are no greater than they were last year, and the bookings for June have not at all come up to expectations. The truth is that the steamship companies, through their greed in making the exposition year a pretext for charging unprecedentedly high rates, and also in putting in effect the same high, so-called Summer rates for the return trip from July instead of September, as in ordinary years, are likely to be hoist by their own petard. There has been no difficulty whatever in obtaining good accommodations, with two or three exceptions, on any of the big liners sailing during the past fortnight, and berths and cabins are being daily canceled by people who have decided not to pay the high rates asked, and who will wait for another year.

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There was a sad note struck among the lighter chords of the week by the death of Mr. Harold Brown at the Hotel Netherland, in this city, on Thursday night. As was told in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Friday morning, Mr. Brown had come home hurriedly from Europe in response to a cable informing him of the death and burial of his elder brother, Mr. John Nicholas Brown, which occurred also in this city on April 26 last. Leaving his wife to follow on the Campania, which arrived Yesterday, Mr. Brown came over on the Oceanic. He caught cold on the voyage, and when the steamer arrived here on Wednesday night was in a serious condition with pleuro-pneumonia. He was removed from the steamer in an ambulance to the Hotel Netherland, where a consultation of physicians was held, and died the same evening. Mr. Brown's death was a double blow to his sister, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, following so soon after the death of her elder brother, John Nicholas Brown, and was also a terrible shock to his wife, who arrived only two days after his death. This double tragedy throws another large family connection at Newport and in New York into mourning.

***

Monday last, May 7, was the first anniversary of the death of the second Mrs. [illegible] C. Whitney, and a year ago yesterday her funeral services were held in the Garden City Cathedral, and she was afterward laid to rest in the little family plot in the Grace Church Cemetery at Douglaston, L. I.

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The engagement of Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie French, which was first and exclusively announced on indisputable authority in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday morning, April 29, to be strenuously denied in other newspapers which did not have the information, was confirmed by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., on Wednesday afternoon last. The announcement of the engagement would not have been made in THE TIMES had it not been a fact. This last publication was therefore a piece of rather late news. The engagement has been expected in society for two years past, and the explanation of its delayed publication by those who denied it in the first place with so much heat was decidedly grotesque. It may in this connection be stated that stories of the engagements of Mr. Lispenard Stewart and Miss Dahlgren and of several other well-known people, announced and exploited sensationally during the past year, without any possible shadow of foundation, did not appear in this column.

***

The races at Morris Park continue to be the chief attraction to the members of the New York society world, who are still in town. The Park has never looked prettier than at present, and the assemblage there on the opening day, and yesterday, in particular, was a notable and brilliant one. The favorite way of reaching the Park is in automobiles, and the display of the horseless carriages has become a feature of the race days.

***

Last week at Meadow Brook there were a number of practice polo games that brought the entire colony to the club. One of the last was held on Thursday, and among those who participated were Harry Payne Whitney, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Sidney Dillon Ripley, James W. Appleton, Clarence Mackay, Willard Roble, and H. L. Beekman. Golf was continued all during the week at the Garden City links and the private links at the Meadow Brook Club.

***

The south side of Long Island is rapidly being filled with Summer residents. Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hollins have opened their house at Islip, and Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Scott and Mr. and Mrs. McKim go within a fortnight to their Summer homes at Far Rockaway. Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Scott have given up their town house on Lexington Avenue, where they have resided since their marriage; Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia have opened their cottage at Islip. William C. Whitney will spend nearly all the Summer at his place at Wheatley Hills.

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With the solitary exception of the wedding of Dr. Morris and Miss Clark there are no important fashionable marriages scheduled in town during the remainder of May, and thus far the only important and fashionable wedding set for June will be that of Miss Crocker and Mr. Harrison, and this will be celebrated at Tuxedo.

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The date of the wedding of Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris and Miss Katherine Stauffer Clark has been changed, as announced last Wednesday in this column, from June 18 to Monday, May 28. Owing to the Montana State Convention, Senator Clark found it impossible to be in New York on the day originally selected, and Miss Clark has accordingly changed the date so that he may be present to give her away. The personnel of the bridal party, as told in THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 4, will be as follows: Mrs. Everett M. Culver, Miss Clark's sister, will be the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Mal Prouts of Butte, Mon., and Miss Christine Pomeroy of California. Dr. Morris's best man is to be William M. Harriman, and the ushers selected are Messrs. Wirt Rowe, Newbold Morris, F. S. Young, W. A. Clark, Jr., a brother of the bride, and Drs. Charles Thorndike Parker and Everett M. Culver. The change of date prevents Bishop Potter from officiating, and Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's, in which church the ceremony will take place, is to perform the ceremony. According to the original plan he was to have assisted Bishop Potter. The wedding is to be a pink and white one. The flowers are to be pink and white roses, and the bridesmaids' gowns are to be white over pink.

***

One of last week's notable dinners was that given on Tuesday evening by Mrs. Charles B. Alexander in honor of her niece, Miss Mary Crocker, and the latter's fiancé, Mr. Francis Burton Harrison. The guests included Gen. Lloyd Bryce and Mrs. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Miss Mary Scott of San Francisco, who is to be one of Miss Crocker's bridesmaids, and Mr. Rawlins Cottenet. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid were to have been at the dinner, but did not arrive from California until the afternoon of the following day. A complete list of the bridal party that will attend Miss Crocker and Mr. Harrison on June 7, and other interesting details regarding this Tuxedo wedding, were given in this column last Sunday.

***

Cards have been issued for the wedding of Miss Alice Lyon Watson and Mr. Paul Armitage. The ceremony will take place in St. John's Church, Bridgeport, at noon on Wednesday, May 23. After the ceremony there will be a reception at the Summer home of the bride's parents at Black Rock. Miss Watson is the daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Thomas L. Watson. She was educated in Paris and has just returned from a trip abroad. Mr. Armitage is the son of H. G. Armitage. He was graduated with honors from Columbia College and the Law School. Miss Watson and Mr. Armitage have quite an extensive acquaintance, and 1,000 invitations have been issued for the church ceremony. Invitations to the reception at the home of the bride's parents will be limited to the immediate relatives of the two families.

***

On Wednesday next the wedding of Mr. T. Wilson Lloyd and Miss Elisabeth Wheatley Jewett, a daughter of Dr. Edward H. Jewett of the General Theological Seminary, will take place in the seminary chapel of the Good Shepherd. Miss Jewett's maid of honor will be Miss Mary Seymour Jewett. Sophie S. Jewett, Katherine Jewett, sisters of the bride; Bertha Gillett, Nat Nott, Ethel Cushman, Maud Richey, and Bertha Green of Syracuse are the bridesmaids selected. Mr. Lloyd's best man is to be Nelson Lloyd, and the ushers will be the Messrs. Henry S. Jewett, the bride's brother; Ridley Watts and Harry Hoy of Morristown; Charles Dates, William A. Evans, William Lloyd of Philadelphia, and Dr. Henry Lloyd, brother of the bridegroom. The colors of the decorations, &c., are to be pink and white.

***

Miss Ethel Irene Stewart will give a soirée musicale at the Astoria on Tuesday evening, May 15. Miss Stewart will be assisted by Mackenzie Gordon, the tenor; Hubert Arnold, Arnold L. Langley, Giuseppe Dinelli, and Bruno S. Huhn. Among the patronesses of the musicale are Mmes. Charles Dana Gibson, Charles H. Ditson, H. Holbrook Curtis, Miss Leary, and Miss Marguerite Livingston.

***

Last Sunday there was a large party of men guests at Georgian Court, who were there for the polo match of Monday. Lady Mary Sackville assisted Mrs. Gould in entertaining, and Maurice Farkoa, who was there for the day, sang and recited.

***

The London season has begun. So far it cannot be said to be very gay. There have been many influences against it, and, the weather, which has not been propitious in this country, seems to have been felt in its unseasonable severity on the other side of the Atlantic. As far as the war in South Africa is concerned, it is astonishing to find, now that there have been no serious reverses, how it has sunk into secondary importance. The Prince of Wales seems determined that there shall be some gayety in London, and many people are emerging from mourning and are looking on the more cheerful side of things. There will be many more Americans in London this year than in any previous season. Although Mrs. Bradley Martin's house will not be ready for entertaining, and the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will not be built for several years, there are as many more Americans and Anglo-Americans to make a very gay season. Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck will entertain a great deal this Summer. Miss Van Wart will be another popular American hostess, and dinners and musicales are being planned by Mrs. Harry Higgins, who has a daughter, Miss Eloise Breese, to bring out; Mrs. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Leigh, Mrs. Ogilvie Haig, Mr. William Waldorf Astor, Mr. Coleman Drayton, Mr. Reginald Ward, and other well-known Americans in London.

***

The first May Drawing Room took place during the week, and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Miss Cutting, and Miss Susan Butler were presented by Mr. Choate and Mme. de Stael. The Queen and the Prince of Wales are both in the vicinity of London, and the Princess of Wales has arrived at Marlborough House. The various races and meetings are now giving occasion for many house parties, one of the most notable of which will be that given by Mr. and Mrs. Cornwallis West.

***

The Duchess of Marlborough has been stopping at Claridge's Hotel. There are rumors which are becoming more and more definite of the return of the Duke of Marlborough from South Africa. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin have permanent apartments at Claridge's They have been on several country house party lists and have also found time to run over to Paris for a few days. Lady Warwick is at Claridge's. Lord Warwick and his fishing party have left Florida and are en route for Niagara. They sail from here the latter part of next month.

***

Apropos of the new house of the Duchess of Marlborough in London, the plans have been seen and it is said to promise to be a splendid mansion. It will be over one hundred feet long and two stories high, and it will have a private ball room and a picture gallery. It will take three years to finish. The Duchess, after a few weeks in London, has arranged to pass the greater part of the Summer at Blenheim.

***

Lady Randolph Churchill is now in London and she is being fêted everywhere. She did not make a second trip to South Africa. Mrs. Blow, who was indefatigable in getting up the subscriptions for the Maine fund, has returned to England, after a much needed rest. Mrs. Arthur Paget is expected from Cannes and Paris, where she has been for some weeks.

***

Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Beresford, has been in London for a short time. She is trying to get the jointure question fixed, so that she can have some of the money which was due her as dowager Duchess of Marlborough. The laws of jointure in England are rather peculiar. The grandmother of the Duke of Marlborough, the elder Dowager Duchess, received £2,500, and Lady Blandford, although not a dowager Duchess, but still entitled as the widow of the late Duke of Marlborough, received £1,500, and Lily, the second widow, received nothing at all, the jointures being limited to £4,000. Now that the Dowager Duchess is dead, Lady Blandford succeeds her in the jointure, and Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, succeeds Lady Blandford. Should at this moment the present Duke of Marlborough die, his widow would not receive a penny, until Lady Blandford or Lady Beresford paid the last debt to nature. This is the first instance known of two women, both widows of one Duke, receiving a jointure. As Lady Blandford procured her divorce from her husband, she was entitled to all the emoluments of her husband's rank, if not to the title, which she never assumed, he having succeeded to his dukedom after the divorce had been granted.

***

The only large function of the past week except the Drawing Room and its attendant teas, was the concert given at the Hotel Cecil on Friday evening for the "Absent-Minded Beggar." The royal family had a good representation, and Mrs. Brown Potter and Mrs. Ronalds and Mrs. Parkinson Sharp were among the Americans present.

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Great accounts are coming from South Africa of the gallant deeds of the Hon. Ulrich de Rupe Burke Roche, a younger brother of the Mr. Burke Roche, M. P., who married Miss Work of this city, and who stands next in succession to the Earl of Fermoy. He has command of the Second Battalion of the South Wales Borderers, and he is said to be a very handsome man and a great favorite with royalty. Mr. Burke Roche, who married Miss Work, is somewhere in the Klondike, and Mrs. Burke Roche will spend the Summer at Newport.

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Miss Langtry will be presented at the last drawing room in May. At this same drawing room a number of American women will make their bow to the representatives of British royalty. Mrs. Joseph Choate, who is still at Cannes, will return to London this week in order to make the presentation.

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Paris is going the even tenor of her way. The races at Longchamps, with Tod Sloan as an attraction, take place this afternoon. Americans are much given to automobiling, and every cable and letter brings news of the journeys performed by Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Mr. Albert Bostwick, who is engaged in purchasing automobiles, which he intends to race and to exhibit this Summer at Newport and in Westchester. The Hotel Ritz still seems to be the rendezvous of many of the Americans, and one sees frequent mention in letters of dinners given there, at which were seen Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. George Law, and other Americans now sojourning in Paris or coming home. There have been as yet very few large entertainments. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt is on the eve of his departure for home, and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., were booked to sail yesterday. Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lawrence are visiting the exposition almost daily. Mrs. Adrian Iselin and the Misses Iselin are awaiting the advent of Mr. Adrian Iselin, Jr., who has gone over for a short visit. Mr. Ernest Iselin has been touring around the Continent with Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt, who is now in London, to be with his fiancée, Miss Elsie French.

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Mrs. Potter Palmer has secured apartments at the Bristol. Mrs. Mackay has also been in Paris, and was there at the opening of the exposition with the Prince and Princess Henry of Pless. A London authority states that "the Princess looked as radiantly beautiful as ever. Mrs. Mackay has been ill for some months and is pulled down, and now and then gives abundant proof that the tragic death of her son, though it took place years ago, still weighs upon her heart." Mrs. Mackay is to open her London house on Carleton Terrace this coming week.

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The death of the Prince de Poix, the news of which was brought by cable this past week, is of interest to Americans, as he is a grandson of an American woman. His grandmother was a Miss Fraser of Philadelphia, and she was a governess at one time in the family of his great-grandfather. His mother was the Princess Anna Murat, and she was born at Bordentown, N. J., some fifty years ago. His grandfather was Lucien Murat, King of Naples. Nearly every member of the family cling to the "Napoleon" in their name. The history of their stay at Bordentown is an interesting romance which is sometimes resurrected. A cousin of the Prince de Poix was the Duc Caracciolo, who has been in Washington this past Winter and in town a part of the season.

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From a recent letter from Cannes, a New York girl gives a very amusing description of how difficult it is to golf at the club when royalties and semi-royalties are present. There are a number of Grand Dukes and Duchesses and a few Princesses who are always given the right of way. No other player is allowed to come within their range, and play is often stopped on crowded links by the admonition, "The Grand Duke or the Prince is going to make a strike." Then every one must stop playing so as not to commit a species of minor lese majeste by being in the way. Cannes has had a very bright season, for a year in which so many of the English remained at home.

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There is very little necessity of making much comment on the wedding of Alan Arthur and Mrs. Clarence Andrews, which took place at Vevey the past week. The couple were unable to be married in Paris, as no widow or divorced woman can contract another marriage within a year after the first one has been dissolved. Alan Arthur has lived abroad many years, but occasionally visits America. Mrs. Clarence Andrews has been in this country several times recently, but her mother's family have also preferred to live abroad. They are identified with a certain set in Paris society, but not with that in which Alan Arthur and his sister, Miss Arthur, had their friends. Rumors, however, of the engagement were frequent of late in this city.

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Nearly all the yachting parties are coming back. Eugene Higgins was near the English coast when last the Varuna was spoken. He may come over later to this side, but will wait for the races at Cowes. The Valiant was at Cannes, but Mr. Vanderbilt was in Paris. Valiant will be here this Summer, and Mr. Vanderbilt will cruise in her to Newport and other coast resorts.

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Recent letters from Dinard bring surprising news of the treatment of American visitors there, from which it would seem that the hostility of the French people engendered by the Spanish-American war continues in full force because of our supposed sympathy for the British in the present Boer war. A New York man writes from Dinard under date of April 21: "American women are hooted at on the streets, and I heard of an American girl who was recently pulled off her bicycle by the boys. No French officer is permitted by the Colonel in command to visit in the American or English colonies. A Frenchman who owns half of the Dinard golf course has refused to let it this season to annoy the English and Americans. Any one speaking English is constantly insulted. If people say in self-defense that they are Americans they are laughed at and told there is no difference. Even the priests laugh in our faces. An appeal to the police results in nothing. The school children are taught to pray against the English. Most Americans and English are leaving Dinard, and say they will never visit France again."

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The English papers announce a number of American arrivals in London, and the following paragraph from one of them is of interest: "Cora, Countess of Strafford, and her daughter, Miss Adele Colgate, are now on their way back from the States, and will probably entertain a good many American friends. Lady Strafford is immensely wealthy, and her daughter, who is an only child, is one of the great heiresses of the day. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer have taken Sir John and Lady Dickson Poynder's pretty house in Chesterfield Gardens, London."

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The wedding of Miss Harriet Dyer, daughter of the late Gen. Alexander B. Dyer, United States Army, of Washington, and Mr. Theodore H. Price of this city will take place in the Church of the Epiphany at 4 P. M. on May 23. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford of St. George's Church, assisted by the Rev. Theodore Sedgewick.

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Mrs. Fabbri, the mother of Mr. Ernesto Fabbri, is the guest of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard at Scarborough-on-Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Webb are also at their place at Scarborough-on-Hudson. Mr. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton are at Ellerslie-on-Hudson.

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Mrs. George Gould has a large house party at Georgian Court, Lakewood, over Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay are entertaining at their country seat, near Westbury.

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Mrs. Robert G. Remsen and Miss Maisie Remsen will leave this coming week for New London, where they will pass the Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. William C. Eustis have been at the Somerset Inn, Bernardsville, for several days. They will make a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton at Ellerslie.

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On the St. Paul, from Cherbourg and Southampton, yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Miss Hunnewell, Mrs. King Post and Wright Post, Mrs. W. H. Kane, Mme. Patenotre, James Elverson, and Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore.

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The wedding of Miss Elisabeth Wanamaker, the daughter of John Wanamaker, and Norman MacLeod will take place at Philadelphia June 6. It will be a very quiet affair.

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The Countess de Moltke-Hertfeldt, who was Miss Louise Bonaparte, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Barklie Henry at their country house, near Merion, Penn.

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The death of Mrs. Philip Beresford Hope occurred a short time ago at Pau. Her disease was consumption. She was well known in New York society. She was the daughter of Gen. Frost of St. Louis, Mo., and in 1893 married Mr. Philip Beresford Hope of Bedgebury Park, in Kent, which place has since been sold. Mrs. Beresford Hope leaves three young daughters.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans S. Beattie and family of 2,072 Fifth Avenue have gone to Riverside, Conn., where they will spend the Summer.

The engagement is announced of Miss Benveneda Solis Brickner, daughter of David Brickner of 30 West Ninety-second Street, and Goodman Richard Davis of this city.

The marriage of Miss Philippine Spies and Mr. Edouard M. Mahler will take place to-morrow evening, May 14, at 8 o'clock, at St. Lucas Evangelical Lutheran Church, West Forty-second Street.

The road coach Good Times will begin making nightly trips this coming week. Dr. Leslie D. Ward has engaged the entire coach for to-morrow evening. Mr. Richard Dana has taken the coach Pioneer for Monday.

The officiating clergymen at the marriage of Miss Mary Crocker and Mr. Francis Burton Harrison will be the Rev. W. F. Brand of Baltimore, a relative of Mr. Harrison, and the Rev. George Grenville Merrill, rector of St. Mary's Church at Tuxedo. Miss Crocker's grandfather, Mr. Darius O. Mills, will give her away.

Mrs. Robert Hoguet's lawn fête of yesterday afternoon was a charming and successful affair. The grounds about Mrs. Hoguet's residence are always beautiful, but at this season of the year they are especially charming. The fête was in aid of a deserving Roman Catholic charity, and Mrs. Daniel O'Conor, Mrs. Walter Roche, and many others were interested in it.

A May festival will be held in the garden of St. Vincent's Hospital, Twelfth Street and Seventh Avenue, on Saturday afternoon next, May 19. The Ladies Auxiliary of the hospital have provided excellent and unique attractions for the enjoyment of those who will attend. The destitute sick, of whom there are a very large number, will, it is hoped, be very substantially benefited by the proceeds. Refreshments will be served, and Lander's Orchestra will entertain the guests with popular and agreeable music. Tickets may be obtained at the hospital before and on the day of the festival.

Miss Pauline L. Doyle, who is to be married to Col. John M. Carter of Baltimore on the evening of June 6 at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, will have as her maid of honor Miss Susan A. Searles. The bridesmaids selected are the Misses Bertha Gans, Frances Britton, Christine Carter of Baltimore, and Miss Jameson. John F. Waggeman of Washington is to be Col. Carter's best man, and the ushers will be the Messrs. Charles Carter, Frank Thomas, Max Ways, Lee Carey, and David Carter of Baltimore, and Philip Leakin of this city. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at the residence of the bride, The Renaissance, 10 West Forty-third Street. Miss Doyle will give a luncheon to her attendants on Monday, the 4th of June.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 12.—The steam yacht Valiant will return from Europe any day, and will be placed at the disposal of Mr. Vanderbilt's son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who will doubtless entertain considerably on her this coming Summer.

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The automobiles and "smoke-amobiles" are arriving here by the carload to fill the orders which the company received during the last month of the season of last year. The officers hope to be able to cope with the heavy demand this season. The depot of the company has been made as complete as money and brains can make it, and when the cottagers arrive for their automobiles they will be surprised at the improvements. The company will have its "constant use an ambulance" to be ready at an instant's warning for those who may meet with accidents or mishaps.

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The belle of the past season among the young married women here was undoubtedly Mrs. William E. Carter of Philadelphia, who with Mr. Carter occupied the Fay cottage, on Narragansett Avenue. The Carters will be here again this season, and also Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan, who occupied the Bennett place on the avenue. The Pembroke Joneses, whose series of entertainments ashore and afloat in conjunction with Mr. Henry Walters on the steam yacht Narada were a feature of last season, will be absent until Autumn this year. Mrs. Richard Gambrill, who some time ago purchased the former Keene estate, on Bellevue Avenue, has at last accepted plans for the new villa which she is to erect at a cost of $300,000. The work will hardly be started before the coming Fall, and then rushed ahead so the place can be made ready for occupancy a year hence.

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Newport looks her prettiest just now, and, with the roads in the very pink of condition, there is already considerable riding and driving. Driving on the Ocean Drive any pleasant afternoon one would be led to believe it was June instead of May. A number of the cottages are occupied by their owners, and many other cottages are ready for the reception of their owners. Ocean Lawn, the Summer home of Miss Harriett Ives Gammell, is in the very pink of condition for the home-coming of its fair owner next week. Miss Gammell will entertain considerably during the season, and later, when Mr. Thomas Shaw Safe arrives from England to pass the Summer here, there will be a number of social functions given in his honor. Miss Gammell is desirous of purchasing a large farm on the island, and a number have been inspected by one of her agents here. It is Miss Gammell's intention to own one of the largest farms here.

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A pretty wedding occurred here during the week. It was that of Miss Cornelia C. Stockton, daughter of Capt. C. H. Stockton, United States Navy, and Mrs. Stockton, and Lieut. Frederick A. Traut, United States Navy. The ceremony was celebrated in Zabriskie Memorial Church, and was followed by a reception at the Naval War College, of which the bride's father is the President.

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Mr. F. P. Garrettson has started the ball arolling for the boat races which will be pulled this Summer in the inner harbor, and the cottagers and townspeople will see considerable of this sport during the Summer. The work of preparing Spouting Rock Beach for the season progresses, and the place and its surroundings are delightful to look upon. The two new tennis courts are practically ready for use, and it is the intention of the Executive Committee to have a squash court added to the place. The links of the Newport Golf Club are in splendid condition. The club house is being gotten ready for the season, and will be opened on June 1.

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Newport is to have a large number of strange faces this Summer among some of the cottagers from New York, Boston, and other places. Never in the history of Newport as a Summer resort have there been so many cottage rentals made to strangers, and it will be interesting to note at the close of the season how many new social successes were accomplished. There are several well-known cottagers who will give Newport a wide berth this season simply because, as they state, there are too many strangers among the cottagers.

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Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer will open her villa Friedheim early next month, and being out of mourning, will entertain again for her children, who will all pass the season with her. Friedheim last Summer was one of the quietest places on the avenue. Mrs. Winslow, wife of Lieut. Commander Winslow, will pass the season there with her mother.

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Among the important cottage arrivals during the week were Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, who came from New York on the Electra, which went into commission for the season the latter part of the week. The Gerry villa known as Seaverge, was ready for occupancy two weeks ago. Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells will build a handsome villa on the site of Pansy Cottage, destroyed last week by fire. The structure will be as nearly fireproof as money and material can make it. Mr. and Mrs. Wells and Miss Wells will pass the season abroad.

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With the engagements of Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss French, Mr. Havemeyer and Miss Whiting, and Mr. Safe and Miss Gammell, and several other engagements rumored, Newport should have some brilliant weddings here this Fall. Arrivals for the season during the week include Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Huntington, Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. G. D'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter, Joel B. Wolfe, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Miss Clapp, Mrs. W. B. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas, Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, Miss Ellen Skinner, Miss Annie Paul, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mason, Mr. "Arches" has been taken by Mrs. John W. Ewell. E. R. Kennedy will return after a year's absence and occupy his own Eden Cottage. Slight additions have been made to the Douglas cottage, which will again be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark.

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Dr. and Mrs. George A. Dixon will again occupy Henry B. Barnes's cottage, "Bythe-Way." Mr. and Mrs. Barnes will occupy their own cottage, Edgecombe. E. H. Foster's Homestead will again be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Delano. Mr. Foster's South cottage has been taken by Mrs. J. G. K. Lawrence. J. W. Kilbreth's De Bost cottage has been rented to Dr. and Mrs. Albert H. Ely. Mr. Kilbreth, who has already arrived for the season, will occupy his own cottage, Grassmere. Capt. Green's cottage has again been taken by Newbold Edgar, who remained at Southampton throughout the entire Winter. D. H. Burnett's cottage will again be occupied by Edward Anthon and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coster. Joseph Larocque has again rented one of the Schermerhorn cottages, "The Sunflower." The other cottage, "The Tempest," has been taken by George A. Crocker. The Pierson cottage, which was occupied last season by Mr. Larocque, has been rented to Arthur G. Sedgwick. E. H. Foster's North cottage has been taken by George C. Kobbé. H. A. Fordham's cottage will be occupied by Lewis A. Storrs. Mrs. James T. Kilbreth's cottage, "Keewaydin," has been rented to Mrs. G. M. Curtis and G. Warrington Curtis. Mrs. James F. Ruggles has not rented her old cottage as yet, although it is on the market. Her new cottage will again be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Boardman. Mrs. Frederic H. Betts's "The Clovers" has been rented to G. Frank Brown. Wyllys R. Betts's "Nighbrink" has been again rented to Mr. and Mrs. George G. De Witt. The Mead cottage will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll. Edward H. Moeran has made extensive alterations to his large cottage. He will spend the season in his cottage, "Villa Nova." Secretary of War Elihu Root is expected to occupy his own cottage for a part of the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Morton have settled for the season in their own cottage, "Wyandanch." The new cottages, with the exception of Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff's, are practically completed. Dr. Wyckoff's cottage has advanced to the second story. Charles G. Francklyn is also erecting a small cottage. It is built on lines similar to the others, though on a less extensive scale. The Meadow Club bids fair to rival the New Southampton Club in its facilities for serving liquid refreshments. What many of the members are pleased to call a beer garden has been erected in the rear of the clubhouse on the end facing the ocean. In the northern wing three small rooms that were of little value have been altered into a large smoking room. While it was the original intention to make the new room resemble a ship's cabin, it cannot be said that it bears a definite likeness to anything in particular. It will be a snug resort, however, and has a generally cozy appearance. A large open fireplace adorns one end of the room. In the middle of the room is a centrepiece formed of spars from the schooner Panther, which was wrecked off the Southampton coast Aug. 24, 1893.

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The new Southampton Club has been completed and will be in readiness for the use of the members when the season opens. The 200 feet of beach front adjoining the property of ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, which was purchased from Frederic H. Betts last season by James C. Parrish, has again changed hands. Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hornblower have already settled for the season in their cottage, "Pennrhyn."

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Despite the opposition last season to the Southampton Electric Light Company there has been no noticeable improvement in the system of lighting the village. The service is the same. A new company was recently organized by city capitalists and a franchise secured by Wyllys Rossiter Betts. Beyond the franchise, however, there is nothing tangible as regards the new company. Surprise is expressed that the owners of the new cottages have given the contract for wiring their houses to the Southampton concern, but such a step was necessary to avoid the alternative of being plunged in darkness for the entire season. While the promoters of the new company have been severely criticised for their delay in the matter, there is every probability that nothing will be done toward erecting a new plant for the Summer at least, and the Southampton Company will again be in supreme control of the situation.

BARGE FOULS STEAMBOAT.

Passengers on the Block Island Frightened by a Collision.

As the Sound steamboat Block Island of the Bridgeport Line was going through Hell Gate yesterday morning, between Mill Rock and Hallett's Point, it passed a tug of the Standard Oil Company with two barges in tow. There was a strong current running, and when the last of the barges got abreast of the Block Island a strong eddy threw it up against the steamboat under the guardrail abaft of the paddle box. This listed the steamboat to port. The barge became fast under the guard rail of the steamship.

The passengers of the Block Island rushed to the port side and many women on board screamed lustily. The whistle of the steamboat sounded for help, as did also the tug having the barges in tow.

Four tugs went out from the Harlem shore and threw lines to the steamboat and began pulling away to prevent her from going ashore on the rocks. The tugs managed to keep the steamboat off the shore, but the strong tide took the steamboat and barge as far down the river as Eighty-ninth Street before the barge could be pulled away from the steamboat.

An examination showed that neither the steamboat nor the barge were badly injured by the collision. The Block Island then continued on her way to Bridgeport and the barges down the river.

HOLLANDER'S

290 FIFTH AVENUE

Monday Morning, May 14th, Begins Our

Semi-Annual Sale of

Street Suits:—Ready to wear. The newest styles of the season, and most of them are our own exclusive designs. Black and colors, silk-lined throughout, marked from $35.00 up.

Golf and Stormy-day Suits

Shirt Waists, in silk, linen and washable silk.

This Sale Includes

French Models of Gowns, Suits, Wraps,

Coats and Capes on 2d floor. These are the products of the best authorities of good taste and style in Paris, and are marked at prices to ensure a speedy sale. Attention is called to our exhibit of

Pique, Linen and Organdie Dresses

Hats and Fancy Neckwear.

SOME HINTS ON MEN'S DRESS.

The cold weather has upset many of the Summer plans, and the tailors and haberdashers have been somewhat at sea, as sales and orders have been very light. There is at present a great display of negligée shirts, and some of these are very neat and attractive. All of the shirts are very broad-bosomed, and there are three large buttons. The favorite colors and combinations seem to be white, on which there are many hair-lined stripes of red and blue or black, and sometimes black and mauve. These stripes run all up and down and not across, and the effect is very neat, if somewhat subdued. The collar worn with the negligée shirt is an all around high-banded one, and the tie a small black butterfly, tied very tight in the middle, with pointed ends. There are offered some maroon and red and blue butterfly ties for wear with negligée shirts, but the black, either plain or figured silk, not satin, seems to be the favorites.

With a negligée shirt, flannels are of course best worn. Belts are more in vogue than suspenders for this Summer attire, and no waistcoat is worn. The shoes are, of course, low-quarter dark tan, and the hosiery is left to one's discretion. The straw hat is with a narrow brim, and the rough straws will be most popular.

There has been quite an effort to boom the bandana golf tie, but it is rather a gaudy creation, in reds and yellows, like the ordinary bandanas, and tied in a loose knot, with flowing ends. These ties would not do for town, but could be worn in the country.

All the English cloths for the Summer are in. There is but little variety in any of them. The foundation color is gray, and the pattern is slightly different. There is one thing in these neutral gray cloths, and even in flannels of the same shades, which commends them. If there arrives in midsummer a desire to wear glaring colors, there are few if any shades with which they do not harmonize. These gray suitings are all intended for morning and afternoon wear. They are made up in single-breasted sack coats, which are much more fashionable than double-breasted ones; with waistcoats and trousers to match. The waistcoats can be dispensed with quite early, first in favor of the white or buff double-breasted now so fashionable, and later in favor of no waistcoat at all, as the warm season advances. All the single-breasted sack coats have rounded corners. The buttons are placed a little nearer together, and are only three in number. These are placed above the waist line, and this makes the coat look a bit longer than it is.

Within a fortnight the dinner jacket, or "Tuxedo," as it is called in error, will be worn in the evenings. The styles this year do not differ from those of the beginning of the season. The dinner jacket, however, becomes the universal evening coat everywhere, except at most formal entertainments, as soon as the roof gardens open and people go to the country. At out of doors hops and gatherings of that character the dinner jacket is worn. I have even seen it at very formal affairs at Newport in the middle of the season.

The dinner jacket should be made with a rolling collar of silk. It should fit loosely. A waistcoat must always be worn with a dinner jacket, and a black one is better form than one of white. Under no circumstances should a white tie be worn with dinner jacket, and still less a colored one. An all-round turn-down collar is correct. The tie for a dinner jacket is a black bow of soft silk, not satin. There are bows of black lusterless silk with both pointed and square ends, and in black figured silk also. The waistcoat which is worn with a dinner coat should be of the same material, single breasted. Some men have tried startling combinations and a revival of the colored sash was attempted last Summer, but the fashion was happily

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

A canary is a difficult thing to find in the shops at this season of the year. They are to be had, however, but the reliable bird man does not recommend getting them. There is no quantity from which to choose in the first place, and in the second the birds will soon begin to moult and will sing but little, if any, during the Summer. A new lot of birds will come in in August, but they will be young, and it will not be possible to tell at first anything about their voices. By October they are in prime condition, and a good bird purchased then will sing all Winter.

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The young woman whose school days are not long past was trying an experiment the other day. A lot of lilies of the valley, the first of the season, and those from Virginia, had arrived. She took one blossom, cut its stem reasonably short, and put the blossom in her bottle of carmine ink. In a short time the ink had been drawn up into the flower until it was delicately veined with red and very pretty. Painting the lily of the valley cannot be recommended as altogether artistic, but it makes an interesting experiment.

"I used to do that when I was at school," said the young woman experimenter with an air of satisfaction, as she watched the flowers take on carmine tints.

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Women seem to be notably bad housekeepers outside of their own homes. Some people seem to think that the majority of them are not any better inside, but that is another matter. In one of the ladies' parlors in a store up town, beside the writing desk, there is a large sign: "Please do not shake ink on the carpet." It is an expensive carpet, and the store authorities have undoubtedly had experience with women who feel no responsibility in a carpet not their own and shake their pens over it without regard to the effect.

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Little girls have been wearing little linen skirts since it began to be time for warm weather clothes, and they are pretty and serviceable for school wear at any time in the year, but this past week, when there was a zero feeling in the air the wash skirts had a cold look, and when, as in some cases, the small maidens wore short socks the expanse of bare leg which showed between the thin skirt and little sock looked too coldly pink to suggest comfort. It is a question, anyway, if the short skirts are pretty or in good taste on girls of seven or eight. When the little tots leave them off they should not put them on again until they wear skirts long enough to cover them. Some of the older young people do wear them, and it is a pretty enough fashion when it is not in evidence to the outside world.

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The fastidious individual sometimes overreaches himself. The words "woman" and "lady" have caused people much trouble. When to use one and when to use the other is not definitely laid down in the grammar, so that the fastidious when in doubt use the word "woman." That was what a writer did the other day in an article referring to the Bank of England, the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street." An up-to-date edition of the old-time name was given as the "Old Woman of Threadneedle Street."

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There is nothing more interesting than the history of the fads of American women as they are related in English periodicals. The London Chronicle has a brand-new fad, whose antecedents and history would be interesting, but as they are not forthcoming the bare facts are worth repeating word for word. Here they are, and let the society girl read and learn what is her pet folly at the present day.

"The portrait fad is the latest American craze. Everything on which it is possible to put a portrait is decorated in this manner, and the up-to-date society girl carries her fiance's portrait with her wherever she goes, while her sister, who is not incumbered with a lover, carries the likeness of her best friend. Hairbrushes and mirrors, watches, fans, belt buckles, purses, and souvenir spoons, to say nothing of haircombs and bracelets, all bear the counterfeit presentment of some male friend, whose effigy also finds a place in the cup from which she takes her matutinal coffee. The most advanced even have these portraits painted on their slippers, so that they literally have always a man at their feet."

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The discoveries concerning the American girl made by the late Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent, which have been published recently, have all the humor and inaccuracy which English writers apparently delight in. The unchaperoned condition of the American girl was a matter which caused Mr. Forbes—well, hardly concern, for he found the American girl with all her peculiarities a very good sort of girl after one became accustomed to her. Where Mr. Forbes learned some of these things which he mentions it would be interesting to know. One thing he learned was that in families of wealth the American girl has a private parlor of her own, where she receives her own friends independently, often those whom her family do not know, never having in the course of their exits to and from the private parlor chanced to meet them. This is a little worse than the horrors experienced by the English girl, because the young society girls of New York went to balls in carriages with young men alone and unchaperoned. Where do people learn all of these wonderful things! It goes to prove, as far as Mr. Forbes was concerned, that a man may be an excellent war correspondent, and at the same time an utter failure as a society reporter.

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But one of the best things that the English papers have discovered is the complexion of Democrats and Republicans. This discovery was made apropos of the decision of Gen. Merriam to employ women in taking the census. The paper, which is The Express, goes on to explain that the young women were appointed by members of Congress. Senators and Representatives, and it has been found that the Republican appointees, who are largely in the majority, are almost all blondes and the Democratic appointees are brunettes. It is not fully explained whether the blondes themselves are Republicans and the brunettes Democrats, or whether the Democratic and Republican Congressmen find their sympathies particularly enlisted respectively by brunettes and blondes. There is some doubt expressed as to the wisdom of Gen. Merriam's choice of women census takers, because women will so greatly dislike giving their ages to other women.

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There is a nice little girl, who lives not far from New York, who is having trouble with her prayers. Perhaps, though, it would be a little more accurate to say that the little girl's mamma is troubled by the prayers and by the addition which the little girl has taken upon herself to make to them. Now this is an exceptionally well-brought-up child, and as far as her mamma knows she has never so much as heard a word of slang in the whole of her short life. Notwithstanding this, she has recently made a practice of adding, as she finishes her evening petition, with an air of great satisfaction: "And that's the stuff."

The little girl herself means evidently to announce that she is eminently satisfied with the good words she has been saying, and she cannot understand why this is not as it should be. But the mamma is greatly shocked both at the slang phrase and the connection in which it is used, but as she cannot make the little girl understand that it is at all wrong she cannot well stop it. So there the matter stands, and the little girl still exclaims at the end of her prayers, "That's the stuff," and her mamma remains grieved but uncertain just what to do.

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The President of the Woman's Club is one of the most amiable and ladylike of women. She would not hurt the feelings of a dumb animal, and she is most particular about her relations with the other members of the club of which she is the chief executive. But with all her extraordinary care things will go wrong occasionally, and the club President has not the slightest idea that it is because, with all her good will, she is absolutely lacking in tact. The club had a prominent man to deliver an address before it the other day, and the President, in her efforts to do the distinguished gentleman honor, managed in some way to "put her foot in it," as one of the members said afterward. As it happened, on the day the lecturer was to appear, the club did not. There were only some half a dozen members out. The President felt this deeply, and apologized.

"I can't see why it is," she explained to the distinguished speaker. "It can't be because they did not know you were coming, for we have sent special notices to every one"—impressively—"and it has been in all the papers."

What the feelings of the speaker were by that time can be imagined, but he may have still had a comforting sensation that the few women who had made their appearance were really anxious to hear him speak. A thoroughly interested audience is something to be appreciated, even if it is small. But what little comfort he may have taken from this thought the President speedily dispelled. The speaker was on the platform and was about to be introduced. This is the way the President began:

"Ladies," she said again, in impressive tones, "I want to thank you all sincerely for coming out this afternoon. I admit I am surprised to see so many empty benches, but I want to thank you who are here for your presence."

Then she introduced the speaker with the air of one who has done all that was possible to make things generally pleasant, and he, being a man, was able to go on with his address, though he had been practically told that no one cared to hear him.

A presiding officer in another prominent woman's club felt called upon to remark after a recitation that had been given by one of the members:

"We want to thank Mrs. Blank for so kindly entertaining us, but I want to say that, though the recitations she has given us were very good she can do a great deal better than that, a great deal better."

And she could not understand why Mrs. Blank was dissolved in tears and declared that she would never speak again in a place where such disagreeable things were said of her.

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An Irish actress says that nothing would induce her to wear a green gown upon the stage, because green is an unlucky color.

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A sensible woman, who is going to make a change in her method of supporting herself, says that she is going to take up housework in some form. She is not going to take a regular servant's place, but if she takes a position she will go as a working housekeeper. Otherwise she will do housework by the hour. There is great demand for either branch of work she decides to undertake. There are many houses where a woman who could go in and take charge of the lighter household duties and use judgment in performing them would be a treasure. It is out of the question to take the ordinary woman who goes out by the day to work at scrubbing and washing, and turn her into pretty rooms filled with delicate and dainty things to sweep and dust, unless there is some one to work with her. There are many places where there is not room for a girl and a woman to look after her, but there are many families where for one reason or another a head is needed. There is not money enough to pay two helpers. But a woman who will go in and look after the house as the mistress of the house would herself if she had time is invaluable. With the increasing number of business women, who, as far as they can, like to have homes of their own, there is an increased demand for just such workers, and they could make it pay well.

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In regard to servants and the servant question an old housekeeper says that too much is expected of servants. Not that they are expected to do too much work, perhaps, but they are expected to do too many kinds of work. A girl who is good for the heaviest work, the washing and ironing and scrubbing, cannot be expected to do the more delicate work well. People who expect that—and there are many of them—expect to find two distinct individualities, physical and mental, in one woman. With one servant for general housework the mistress of the house must expect to do the finer work herself, if it is to be well done.

FEMININE FRILLS.

Those pretty crochetted cuff links for wash waists come in every color and different shades, so that it is possible to match the heliotrope which one wears. Shades which are not good friends are aggressive.

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Some of the prettiest stocks are those of pique with the turnover collar and tie attached, a broad tie or one which makes a simple little butterfly bow. The ties are in all shades and designs, some in pique and others in batiste or some similar material, and are not starched. The foundation of the collar is starched stiff and the turnover part has enough starch to keep it in shape.

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The pretty little belts of pique are in plain colors or stripes or different patterns to match the shirts or ties, or they may be worn without regard to anything but a good combination of colors. They have the plain steel buckle, which is easy to slip on or off, as one end of the belt is buttoned underneath to hold it. The holes by which the size is regulated are set with celluloid on the outer side. These wash belts make a pretty finish to Summer costumes, and are often in better taste than ribbons.

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White stocks and ties of sheer lawn which are actually made to wash are also attractive. Some have turnover points at the top, hemstitched, with a hemstitched bow, and others with a tie plainly stitched to make a bow and ends to hang half way down to the waist. None of these bought at a first-class haberdashery are inexpensive, but they are well made, and show it.

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Something to be found at the department stores that is inexpensive and will wash well is a tucked linen stock with a tucked piece with buttonholes to cover the band down the front of the waist. These have been in all the season and can be found now in some places for 35 cents apiece.

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Some of the prettiest shirt waists in lawn are in stripes, much the same patterns of the thicker waists, but delightfully sheer and dainty.

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People who make good gowns say that they use no box-plaited skirt backs. Those are to be seen in the ready-made costumes. However, they are effective in heavy woolen goods, but prettier than the single box plait in any of its variations, double or triple, are two box plaits, each a couple of inches or more wide. A gown worn by a young girl and made this way was attractive.

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Summer woolen gowns are popular in nun veiling. It takes the lead of crêpe de chine. Tans and grays are the colors largely used, a dull elephant shade of gray is popular in Paris. Cluny lace is used with the silk and fine wool gowns, and Valenciennes with the thin wash gowns.

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In most of the gowns of quiet shades a little color is put in at the neck in the form of a stock and vest. The color is not carried out at the waist and sleeves in many of the gowns as earlier in the season. Very little or no velvet is used, with the exception of ribbon velvet. A narrow band of black ribbon velvet finishes the waist of some pretty frocks. In some instances it passes around the waist and is fastened at the back with a short bow, and long ends hang down the skirt. In others it is fastened in front with a short bow.

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In some of the evening or dinner gowns that are being made up now the Court train appears. It hangs from the waist and is well back, showing a large area of the underpetticoat. In one of these the skirt is of chiffon and the train of embroidered silk.

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Lavender and blue and blue and lavender are still appearing in company. It is more frequently lavender with blue, but occasionally there is blue with lavender.

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This is the time when the housewife begins to think of dust covers for her furniture. Plain linen is good, but it has a cold, uninviting appearance. It has a "not at home" aspect. The chair dressmaker was at work in one house up town the other day making some of these covers. The material was of a heavy cretonne, a tan ground with a pattern of soft pink flowers with green leaves. It was pretty and inviting, and the parlor in which it is to appear shortly will be as pretty with as without it. The furniture dressmaker was working away daintily, cutting out her material and then pinning it on to chairs and sofas and fitting each carefully, much as a dressmaker fits her frocks.

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In a pretty room in an up-town house, which has Japanese fittings in place of the grillwork over the doors, a charming design of chrysanthemums in wood partially fills the space which the grill usually occupies. A wide frieze in the same room is of fine bamboo or straw, with conventionalized storks and chrysanthemums in raised figures upon it.

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In the pretty little Eton jackets in black taffeta which are so inexpensive is one tucked diagonally and with most attractive small buttons, black steel in tiny squares set with a few dots of cut steel in the centre.

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Nothing is prettier in the way of a vine than the wistaria, and nothing is prettier than the design in table centres at this time of the year. One charming one has both the blossoms and leaves in a round centre, in which there is a design of drawn work. The wistaria design is worked so that there is an almost continuous green edge of the leaves. Many other patterns show a green leaf edge with good effect.

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Fruits of all kinds continue to be popular for hat trimmings, and with their popularity they are following the example of all flowers that are much used for millinery, in that they are changing their colors. At one time one was reasonably sure to see everything in the fruit line true to nature, but this year the popular cherries, which heretofore looked as if they came from the wax flower frame of the old New England parlor, are made in silk and velvet, in pale blue and—oh, painful color!—apple green. Strawberries have turned black, and small peaches are green or shade from yellow to pink and into an overripe crimson.

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Ostrich feathers, which have been resting for a time, are to be seen again chiefly in black and white and may become popular later in the season.

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There is a fad just now for showing off models of gowns and hats in illustrations taken from photographs instead of drawings. That is a good thing in some ways, for the drawings require the work of an artist to show pretty and natural looking women inside of the frocks and not one of the awful, wooden doll-like creatures which were to be seen in old fashion plates and are now at times. But there are disadvantages. There is not a gown built that will have style on a woman whom it does not fit. In many of the gowns illustrated from photographs they are so obviously not built for the wearers that both gown and wearer look as if they had come from Kamchatka or whatever wild place may be considered representatively lacking in style.

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A pretty waist arrangement which it is said will be popular this Summer is a sash of black tulle carried snugly around the waist, fastened at the back with a pretty buckle, then falling in long ends to the edge of the skirt. The ends are finished with plaitings of the tulle. This sash completes a pretty light costume when there are touches of black, as, for instance, a pretty pink or blue lawn with black embroidered figures.

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A durable and waterproof skirt binding is made of rubber with one side velveteen. There is a cord of it and an edge to hem up inside the skirt. There is a body to it which makes a firm edge to the skirt. It is 10 cents a yard.

THE PRINTING SHOW.

Large Attendance at Only Exhibition of Kind Ever Held.

All doubt as to the drawing power of a big exposition representative of the history and development of the art of printing has been dispelled by the liberal attendance at the Grand Central Palace, where the first printing show ever held in America is now running.

The vagrant curiosity of people who merely "want to see the wheels go around" is satisfied in the mechanical show at the big exposition, while the higher curiosity of the philologist, archaeologist, and historical student will find interest in the Smithsonian Institution's section, the Patent Office exhibit, John A. Lant's "Olde Print Shoppe," and the loan exhibition of antique and unique manuscripts, documents, and books.

From the old stone engravings of the earliest Chinese printers to the whirring, buzzing, almost sentient perfecting presses of to-day is a long cry. Three thousand five hundred years or more, yet every phase of the development of the art of printing between these two station points is accurately and adequately represented in the big show. Kai Kee, the Chinese printer, from 1 Doyers Street, exhibits a lithograph of Confucius engraved from a stone twenty-four centuries old, and the stone, wood, and bronze types and plates which have marked the progress of typography in the Orient. The Smithsonian Institution, beginning with the sun-baked tablets of the Babylonians, and following with the scrolls of the Egyptians and Hellenes, shows the development of bookmaking down to the present day. The old Bradford press, upon which the first American newspaper was printed; the old Ramage press, in use in the South long before the Revolution, are on exhibition in the mechanical section, and starting with them, the Patent Office, through a collection of over one hundred models, traces the development of the printing press up to the latest types represented in active operation in the mechanical section of the fair.

LOST CHILDREN IN PARK

Matron Wynne Tells of Her Experiences with the Little Ones.

WAYS OF THE NURSE GIRLS

Little Ones Often Left Alone with Sometimes Serious Results—Chance for Charity.

With the "May parties" began the busy time of the year for Mrs. Marie Wynne of the police station in Central Park, who has no official title, but who has a more responsible position than any of the regular "police matrons" in the city precincts, for she takes care of the children who are "lost" in Central Park—a place which must seem terrifyingly huge and endless to a tot who "doesn't know where home is—'ceptin' that it's—somewhere—over there—and you take the cars!"

The average number of children officially lost in the Park in the course of a year is about two hundred—a small figure when one considers the immense multitude of children who visit the Park, not only from New York, but from out of town. It would be worth while to place recording turnstiles at the gates and entrances—not for the grown people, but for the children—in order to ascertain approximately how many do visit the Park.

The turnstiles need not be left there permanently, but might be left there during the Summer months, in order to furnish some extremely interesting figures. One thing is certain, that the number of children who visit the Park during a season would make a vast army—or the population of a considerable city, and without the big Park and the various little parks one wonders what would become of them. The effect of such a deprivation on the sickness and mortality tables of the children is certainly gruesome even to think of; and is mentioned merely by way of contrast to bring out the "boon and the blessing" of the pleasant state of affairs that exists.

But great, wealthy Manhattan takes very little official cognizance of the fact that "lost children in the Park," although the figures seem small for "all the year round," form not the exception but the rule in the Summer season. One would think that there would be ample provision for them—an inclosed playyard in the open air—a big room, plenty of toys, some cots on which the tired little wanderers might take a nap—picture books, pictures, and lots to eat.

THE MOTHERLY MATRON.

As it is there is Mrs. Marie Wynne, and she counts for a great deal, because she is careful, motherly, and at the same time "common-sensible." But her work would be more effective if she had more facilities. It is hard to take care of tired, fractious or broken-hearted children when there "isn't anything to take care of them with" outside of soothing words and big policemen in uniform, who sometimes, owing to the helmets and buttons, have an effect on the youngsters that is the reverse of soothing, and this in spite of the fact that the big men are tender and gentle with the children and deserve a very great deal of credit.

If it were not for the big men in uniform who find and care for the lost children and take them to Mrs. Wynne, there would be many aching hearts in New York and many empty cribs and cradles nearly every night of nearly every week during a part of the year.

On Memorial Day—Decoration Day—Mrs. Wynne has had as many as twenty-five of the wanderers in her care at one time. They drifted in, one after the other, until Mrs. Wynne's "reception room" looked like a schoolroom. The "police lady up at the Park" would have been at her wit's end to aid and comfort them if she had not had the knack and the experience.

To a TIMES reporter who had a talk with her Mrs. Wynne said all went well, and she was flattering herself that all would continue to go well, until suddenly one child lifted up its voice to an exalted pitch and went loudly. This broke the spell, and, said Mrs. Wynne: "Did you ever hear twenty-five children of various sizes and voices all crying at once?"

The reporter said that he had never had that experience, but that he had frequently heard the bagpipes played in Scotland.

"Bagpipes!" said Mrs. Wynne, scornfully. "Bagpipes indeed! I don't believe you could have heard your bagpipest kind of bagpipe through that din."

The reporter asked Mrs. Wynne to tell him some more about her little guests.

"I had a little girl here yesterday," said Mrs. Wynne, "and, oh! she was a terrible child—stout and big and fat and—hateful! That's the only word for it. Of all the children that ever came in here, she was the first I disliked. She was one of those sulky bad, unmanageable children, and I'm drawing it light, too. One of the policemen brought her in—and she kicked—and she tore around. Why, she was so strong that she could put in a ton of coal without a bit of trouble, that child. Her father was with her. Yes, her father, and there was quite a number of people around, and she let go of his hand and doubled up her own, and she looked as if she could knock John L. out. I tell you. She was not a New York child. She came somewhere from Jersey. Her father and mother were in New York visiting, and father and child had both lost their way. That's nothing uncommon.

LOST NURSES, TOO.

"Why, you ought to see the lost nurses that are sometimes brought in here with their children—girls from the country, you know—or from down-town New York. They'll tell you that they are all 'turned around,' or 'all wandered,' and I must say that parents take terrible risks when they send out their children with nurses that don't know the city, or this part of it.

"Saturday and Sunday are the biggest days for lost children, and during four months of the year there are always some of them, more or less, and the four months are May, June, July, and August.

"The trouble about May is not so much with the 'May parties,' but with the little children who will follow the May parties. So many of them will stray away, and some of the children that are in the May parties even will stray away from their friends sometimes.

"And what in the world do you do to amuse the children who come into your care?" asked the reporter, looking at the barely furnished police station.

"To amuse them?" said the matron, somewhat sadly. "If we only had something with which to amuse the poor little things, but—look! There's our stock of toys!" and Mrs. Wynne pointed to a dilapidated old doll, with no features to speak of, and to a drol little stuffed monkey that had seen better days.

"There isn't much variety there, is there?" remarked she. "Sometimes the doll and the monkey don't do any good—don't ease the heartache and the lonesomeness, and then I try what I can do with pictures. You see, I have some on the walls and some lying around. I used to supply the lost children with dolls, but I have stopped that. My salary would not permit it.

"I have noticed something odd about the children, though, and I don't care whether they are the children of the rich or of the poor, this applies just the same. There are more children who will go wild over a broken doll than there are children who will be tickled over a brand-new one. When a doll is all right—well, it's a doll and a toy, but when it is not all right it seems to have some charm for the children. I had one doll that hadn't any arms or any—any—ah—feet! It had just a face, that was all, with a dress hung on to it, and every child that was lost and was brought here wanted that doll, and, what is more, wanted to keep it, and would hardly give it up. Well, I have had different kinds of toys at one time and another for the amusement of the children, but that monkey and that doll are about all at present. They seem to last. We could find plenty of use for more.

The children sometimes can't tell much about themselves, or, at least, much that is definite and of any good to us in getting them home. Take that little thing that was lost yesterday; all that she could tell us was that she lived "in the white house," which was rather vague and puzzling, not to say misleading.

HE WAS JUST DALY.

There was a little boy who was brought here not long ago. We were trying to get his name and his father's name, to see whether we could find the father's name in the City Directory, and we wanted to send him home or to send for the father as soon as possible, because he was—well, yes—he was a great bit of trouble. The policemen here tried to find out something definite from the youngster, and at last the Sergeant asked, 'What does your papa call you?' No reply. Then, 'What is your papa's name?' 'His name is Daly.'

"We thought we were getting at something, and were encouraged. But we wanted the father's first name, for there are plenty of Dalys.

"'What's your father's first name?' asked the Sergeant. 'I don't know,' said the boy. 'Come, now,' said the Sergeant, coaxing him, 'what does your mamma call your papa?' What does she call him when she wants him to get up in the morning?'

"We all thought this was a capital question, and waited to hear what the boy would say. You really must excuse me from repeating what the boy actually did say. It was absolutely unfit for publication, but I can paraphrase it by telling you that it was something like this, and it shows how careful parents ought to be as to how they talk before their children: 'Get up, you old parboiled lobster.' But it was really worse, you know. Oh, yes; it was much worse. It was shocking.

"And here is something that, I am afraid, isn't much in the line of a teetotal or prohibition lecture, but it is accurately true. There was a little boy who came here one day, and we had dumbbells, and, positively, that child could lift those dumbbells as well as any man could. We were all wondering at the child's strength; he was only a little tot, mind you, and we said: 'What do you eat? What does your mamma give you to eat?' 'Mixed ale,' said he. Then he told us that he could drink a whole pint of mixed ale at a time—and I believe he could.

A COMICAL TRAGEDY.

"One day not long ago we thought we had a tragedy up here—a tragedy and a mystery, and all the rest of it. Standing out there in the Park, in a rainstorm, a policeman found a baby carriage, with a child in it, drenched, and the cover on the baby and the child's clothes were red. The color had run from the red blanket, you know, and we all thought for a while that the red stuff was blood and that the child had been murdered. Yes, we did, for, upon my word, you don't know what one of these nurses might do."

Mrs. Wynne does not speak very respectfully about nursemaids. From the windows of her room she can take notes of their conduct, and she confirms all that the "funny men" have written and drawn about the nurses in the Park; but Mrs. Wynne, as is happens, does not see anything funny about it. The consequences—to the nurse's charge—are too frequently serious; and like many other women, Mrs. Wynne would like to see flirting and gossiping in the Park, when the flirters and gossipers are nursemaids with a child or children in their care, made a punishable offense.

The only suggestion that might be made—by a mere man—is that it might possibly be difficult to get policemen to make arrests. A good deal might depend on the age and general appearance of the offender.

In the case of the baby that looked as if it had been murdered, the young woman had calmly "walked away with one of her gentlemen friends," (as Mrs. Wynne put it,) and had left the child to be drenched or drowned in a rainstorm that beat down upon it.

"In it," said Mrs. Wynne, "some of the ladies knew of the actions of some of the girls that they intrust their children to, they would not feel at all comfortable, and would not think that the children were safe. Many times I have seen children fall—and get bad falls—just on account of the nurse's attention being taken up with young men, or boys. I have seen a baby fall over that iron fence down there. It came down on its back on the pavement. It was all the nurse's fault. But she soothed the child, and when she took it home, do you think she told her employers what had happened? It is hardly likely. The parents don't know anything about these accidents, and I can tell you that careless nurses are accountable for a great many things that happen to children and that may affect their whole future lives.

NO BEDS; NO TOYS.

"What becomes of the lost children if they are not called for?" asked the reporter.

"Well, we do all in our power to get some clue to their identity, but it is sometimes hard work; as in the case of the little fellow about whom I told you, from whom we tried to get his own name or his father's. It may sound funny, but it is not funny at all; it is only practical that every child that is sent to the Park to play, with or without a nurse-girl, ought to be tagged with the name and address of parents or guardians. This would prevent a great deal of trouble. As soon as we found a tagged child—and we sometimes do find them, for some parents have more common sense than others—we would telephone or send a messenger or telegraph—or do all three—to the child's home.

"We have no accommodations here for keeping the children all night. We keep them up here until evening, and if they are not claimed by that time—but, thank goodness, they generally are—then we send them down town to Police Headquarters. We just have to, you know, for we cannot keep them here. You see our accommodations! And our stock of toys!" And Mrs. Wynne, shaking her head, pointed to the battered, time-worn monkey and the old yellow doll.

People, whose children have more toys than they know what to do with could do well to take of the surplus, and take of it generously, and send a contribution of playthings to Mrs. Marie Wynne, at the police station in the Park. With the assurance that they would be duly appreciated, one would think that there would be no necessity to make this request a second time, for one never knows what may happen to children to whom is given even the best of care, and some day one's own darling of course may wander in the Park. If that should happen Mrs. Wynne will take care of him, but her ability would be aided if she had better quarters, plenty of toys and books, and a constant and plentiful supply of food.

A. Simonson

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Human Hair Goods,

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A close inspection of our goods will convince you of the superiority of our exquisite assortment. Styles and quality not to be found elsewhere.

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POUDRE VELOUTINE and FOUNTAIN OF BEAUTY guarantees a perfect, transparent complexion.

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Used for spring house-cleaning is laying the corner-stone of comfort for the remainder of the year. Those having used it say "Couldn't do without it."

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125th Street, West.

Stupendous May Sale of Muslin Underwear.

This long looked for event is here. On Monday, at 9 A. M., we place before you the results of months of planning—a grand collection of countless dainty garments of reliable texture, all generously and well made, at

A Saving of One-Third On Prices Existing Elsewhere.

19 Cents.

FINE CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, V back and front of embroidery.

23 Cents.

MUSLIN UMBRELLA DRAWERS, cambric hemstitched or tucked ruffle.

39 Cents.

CAMBRIC OR MUSLIN DRAWERS with embroidered ruffle or torchon lace insertion and edge.

FRENCH CORSET COVERS of nainsook, tucked back, low neck with Point de Paris lace edge; also short Covers with Val. lace edge, finished with ribbon.

49 Cents.

MUSLIN GOWNS, tucked or trimmed with lace or embroidered insertions, finished with cambric ruffle.

MUSLIN SKIRTS, umbrella flounce, with hemstitched ruffle.

CAMBRIC OR MUSLIN DRAWERS, six styles, elaborately trimmed with Point de Paris, torchon lace or deep embroidered ruffle.

MUSLIN CHEMISES, round or square neck, trimmed with embroidery and lace.

59 Cents.

CAMBRIC GOWNS, Empire style, with embroidered insertions.

SHORT SEAMLESS CORSET COVERS, of nainsook, trimmed with Maltese or Point de Paris lace, finished with ribbon, also French tucked back, trimmed with embroidery or lace.

69 Cents.

CAMBRIC OR MUSLIN GOWNS, high or square neck with embroidered insertions, neck and sleeves edged with embroidery.

MUSLIN SKIRTS, umbrella flounce with embroidered ruffle, also cambric, with tucks and hemstitching.

CAMBRIC DRAWERS, with tucks and deep ruffle of fine embroidery or Point de Paris lace.

MUSLIN CHEMISES, with three insertions and edge of embroidery, also cambric, circular yoke with insertions and edge of Val. lace, finished with three rows of ribbon.

79 Cents.

CAMBRIC OR MUSLIN GOWNS, Empire, high or square neck, prettily trimmed with insertions or ruffles of torchon lace or embroidery.

CAMBRIC SKIRTS with torchon lace, or muslin with deep ruffle of embroidery.

79 Cents.

SHORT SEAMLESS OR FRENCH CORSET COVERS of nainsook, low neck with insertions and ruffle of Val., Maltese, torchon or bow-knot Point de Paris lace, finished with ribbon drawn through beading.

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NAINSOOK, CAMBRIC OR MUSLIN GOWNS, ten styles, elaborately trimmed with Point de Paris, torchon lace or embroidery.

CAMBRIC OR MUSLIN UMBRELLA SKIRTS, with insertions and ruffle of torchon lace, some with deep ruffle of embroidery and tucks, finished with dust ruffle.

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GOWNS AND SKIRTS, handsomely trimmed with laces and embroideries.

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THE "ELAINE," our own special make, long waist, white or drab French coutil, well boned, trimmed with lace and ribbon, also various styles of ZZ CORSETS, colors, black, rose or white, both styles, in nearly every size, regularly 3.00 to 4.50 . . . . . 1.98

R. & G. BATISTE CORSETS, low bust and short hip, also "J. B." GIRDLE, top and bottom trimmed with lace and ribbon, colors, pink, blue or white, sizes 18 to 26 . . . . . 89c

CORSETS, various styles, in such well-known makes as SONNETTE, H. & S., NEMO AND P. N., white, drab or black, regularly $1.50 to $2.00 . . . . . 89c

W. B. AND C. B. CORSETS of coutil, sateen striped, trimmed with lace and ribbon, medium waist and low bust, colors, pink, blue, white, drab or black, also C. B. SUMMER CORSETS of strong net, sizes 18 to 26 . . . . . 69c

One-Half Off on Ladies' Suits and Jackets.

Every garment up to the superior standard of Koch & Co.—only reliable cloths and thoroughly well made and finished—not the sorts made up for many houses for special sales, but every one of these items taken from our regular stock.

LADIES' SUITS of Coverl, Cheviot or Venetian cloths, Eton or fly-buttoned Jackets, flare Skirts, silk lined throughout, were $30.00 . . . . . 15.00

LADIES' SUITS, about fifty in all, comprising Cheviots and Wool-Mixtures, Jackets silk lined, were $15.00, 7.50

COVERT CLOTH JACKETS, fly buttoned, silk lined, were $10.00, 5.00

LADIES' SUITS of Homespuns, Cheviots or Venetians, Jackets taffeta silk lined, were $25.00 . . . . . 12.50

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Phenomenal Offering in Silks & Dress Goods.

100 PCS. PRINTED INDIA FOULARDS, 24 ins. wide, all the new Spring colorings, well worth 75c. per yd. . . 49c

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50 PCS. EXTRA QUALITY BLACK CHEVIOT SUITINGS, 50 ins. wide, regularly 98c. per yd. 65c

Interesting News in Wash Fabrics.

A remarkable collection of all the new weaves, comprising Poult-de-Soie Dimities, Satin Raye, Peau-de-Satin, Organdie Splendide, English Dimities, Corded Mousseline, Aberfoyle Zephyrs, Fancy Piques, etc. Two startling specials for Monday and Tuesday.

500 PIECES IMPORTED MERCERIZED STRIPED SCOTCH MADRAS, should be 25 cents per yard . . 12c

100 PIECES PLUMETIS-DE-SOIE, in plain colors, dots and figures, also Oriental designs, reg. 59c. yard . 42c

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BEST AXMINSTER CARPETS, this season's designs and colorings, borders to match, reg. $1.25 yd. 89c

WILTON VELVET CARPETS, borders to match, also hall and stair patterns, regularly $1.35 yd. 90c

EXTRA QUALITY WILTON RUGS, Oriental colorings and designs,

Size	Reg.	At
8¼x10½ ft.,	$32.50,	25.00
9x12 ft.,	$40.00,	30.50

HEAVY AXMINSTER RUGS, choice colorings and designs,

Size	Reg.	At
8¼x10½ ft.,	$18.50.	14.50
9x12 ft.,	$22.50,	18.75

HAND MADE JAPANESE JUTE RUGS, in carpet sizes,

Size	Reg.	At
6x9 ft.,	$4.75,	3.75
9x9 ft.,	$7.50,	5.50
9x12 ft.,	$12.00,	8.50
10x12 ft.,	$14.50,	9.75

ALL WOOL EXTRA HEAVY ART SQUARES, light and medium colorings, the proper thing for Summer floors.

Size	Reg.	At
2½x3 yds.,	$5.50.	4.50
3x3 yds.,	$7.50,	6.00
3x3½ yds.,	$9.00,	7.50
3x4 yds.,	$9.50,	8.50

A complete assortment of JAPANESE AND CHINESE MATTINGS, all this season's importations, at exceptionally low prices.

Remarkable Offerings in Furniture:

BRASS BEDSTEADS, twenty patterns, all sizes, some plain and heavy, others richly ornamented; regularly $35.75 . . . . . 26.45

LIBRARY TABLES, 25 patterns, in golden quartered oak or solid mahogany; regularly $27.00 . . 19.45

CHINA CLOSETS, 30 patterns, in quartered oak, large size, round ends; regularly $25.75 . . . . . 17.45

ENAMELLED STEEL BEDSTEADS, 40 patterns, full size, heavy brass posts, rail, spindles and scrolls; regularly $16.45 . . . . . 10.95

LADIES' WRITING DESKS, 50 patterns, in quartered oak, birdseye maple or mahogany; regularly $12.75 . 7.95

MORRIS CHAIRS, in golden oak or mahogany finish, upholstered reversible velour cushions; regularly $8.50 . . . . . 5.95

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New department—new ideas—a complete and large assortment of every reliable Camera and accessory, also Albums, etc. These matchlessly low prices for Monday and Tuesday.

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EASTMAN'S EUREKA, JR., NO. 2, 3½x3½, rotary shutter, carefully tested lenses, with one plate holder, list price, $2.50 . . . . . 1.69

CYCLE WIZARD CAMERA, 4x5, extra rapid lenses, including carrying case and plate holder, list price, $10.00 . . . . . 5.25

EASTMAN'S PANORAM KODAK, NO. 1 2½x7, for films, list price, $10.00 . . . . . 8.00

EASTMAN'S BULL'S EYE, NO. 2, 3½x3½, achromatic lenses, list price, $8.00 . . . . . 6.40

4-OZ. EASTMAN TONING SOLUTION 20c

8-OZ. HYDRO-METOL SOLUTION, triple strength, for developing Velox, Decko, films and plates 19c

Enlargements made from your own negatives to any size—developing, printing and mounting at lower prices than the lowest.

125th Street, West, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

AUSTRALIAN BUSHMEN ENLIST

Fitted by Long Training for Hard and Daring Service.

BETTER THAN BOER SCOUTS

Plans Devised for a Colonial Defense System — Compulsory Drilling of Schoolboys — Present and Prospective Reserves.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, April 10.—The roll of efficient bushmen volunteering for service in the imperial contingent just raised in the several Australian colonies, is so largely in excess of the number required that, combined with their anxiety to learn something of the soldiering art, it may lead to a fresh development of the colonial defense system.

In New South Wales, as in the other colonies, the bushman, like the gold prospector, is frequently the pioneer of a settlement, and at times leads a somewhat adventurous life. The term "bushman" is indiscriminately applied to all living outside the rural centres of population, whatever may be the nature of their individual avocations. Not a few are engaged in hunting rabbits, opossums, and other animals; others are employed on the remoter portions of the great sheep stations; some find work in timber getting, others in searching for land suitable for settlement; but there are few who are not tolerably good riders, fair shots, and possessed of considerable powers of endurance.

Accustomed to the rudest fare, and enabled to read the wildest surroundings like a book, they are never strangers in a strange country. Not a few possess the characteristics of J. Fenimore Cooper's "Pathfinder," and their unrivalled skill in gathering information from the apparently deserted wilderness makes them invaluable as scouts, a branch in which the British military service is singularly deficient.

The readiness with which the members of the New South Wales portion of the contingent fell in with the military regulations was most remarkable, showing that they were born soldiers. But this may be said also of the colonial bushmen generally. Whether employed as scouts in the Transvaal, or as border police in Rhodesia, they will be enabled to give an extremely good account of themselves, and it is not improbable that when the war is over many will prefer to settle in South Africa.

The New South Wales Government is keenly alive to the value of the bushmen as an adjunct to the defense forces of the colony, and every facility will be afforded for the establishment of local country rifle clubs and corps of skilled marksmen. In a country like Australia a force of mounted irregulars would be simply invaluable. An enemy might, by some unforeseen combination of circumstances, be enabled to effect a landing on the shores of New South Wales, but would find it impossible to penetrate any distance inland.

Both Mr. Lyne, the New South Wales Premier, and John See, the New South Wales Minister for Defense, instinctively recognized the value of the colonial bushmen for scouting purposes, and have assisted by every means in their power the formation of the more suitable into corps for service in South Africa, where their presence will become regarded as an accession of strength.

They are the very men to beat the Boers at their own game. They may lack the precise and machine-like movements of Tommy Atkins, but where the ordinary British soldier would be utterly helpless they would be perfectly at home, whether acting as "eyes for the army" or fighting the Boers with their own weapons. The New South Wales portion of the Australian contingent will be under the command of Col. Kenneth Mackay, a patriotic colonist, who has achieved distinction not only as a volunteer, but also as a poet and a legislator.

Events in South Africa have done much toward developing the military spirit throughout the colony, and recently Mr. Lyne pointed out that up to the present it had sent to South Africa 9,950 men and 1,750 horses, nearly as many as Canada. He had a report prepared showing the number of men between the ages of 18 and 45 whom the authorities could get in case of the necessity arising for them to defend themselves. The return showed that there were 90,000 who could be expected to carry arms and could use them.

Mr. Lyne also remarked that one of the best methods of strengthening the defenses of the colony was that boys of certain ages in the public schools should be drilled by compulsion, and the Colonial Government should supply men and means to drill them.

They could turn out something like sixteen thousand each year, and it would not be difficult for them, if they had been drilled for several months or two years and taught to use a carbine or rifle, to be called upon in later years, and so obviate the necessity of what was done in Germany and France. Once they taught a boy how to shoot, it did not matter what age he might be, it would only take a month or two to make him a useful soldier.

Mr. See has announced the intention of the Colonial Government to bring in a bill to encourage the young men of the colony to join the military forces, "not merely at places on the railway lines, but wherever they might be, for there must be no favoritism shown. They must all be taught drill, and be given ammunition, and be taught the art of warfare in camp."

All this points to an approaching development of the colonial military system, which, if emulated by the other colonies, will do much to increase enormously the fighting power of Australasia. J. P.

A LITTLE BIRD DREW A CROWD.

All Kinds of Guesses Made as to Its Right Name.

A poor little bird, half the size of an English sparrow, gave a continuous performance yesterday afternoon on the lawns between the City Hall and the County Courthouse. It attracted almost as much attention as President McKinley, Admiral Dewey, or any other celebrity would have done if he were passing through the park.

The diminutive creature was gaudy in its colors of yellow, black and white. Its back or cloak was of alternate stripes of black and white. As a hat it wore the same subdued colors, but so arranged as to give a more pleasing effect than the average product of the milliner's art. A bright yellow, full front to its waist, interspersed with dashes of white and black, completed the costume of the little wanderer, which seemed out of place amid its surroundings of pugnacious English sparrows and street urchins endeavoring to take it captive.

"It's an English thrush," said one of the amateur ornithologists who had joined the crowd.

"You're mistaken," answered his neighbor. "It's somebody's pet canary which has escaped from its cage."

"You're wrong; it's a bobolink," another joined in.

"Bobolink nuthin'," said a small boy. "It's a meadow lark."

"G'wan," said the newsboy who had been on a fresh-air excursion. "Medder larks are bigger'n geese; dat's not a lark."

Guesses as to the name of the bird were made by all sorts and conditions of people. Business men with urgent appointments stopped to look at the little creature.

Women whose hats were adorned with far more gorgeous feathered productions also stopped and admired the "little dear."

"Thistle bird," "robin," "French wren," "catbird," and various other names were given to the bird by those who stopped and looked.

Unmindful of all the excitement it was creating, the bird, which was a member of the Sylviorlidae or American flycatcher family, continued in its search for insects for nearly two hours, and then, with a "chirrup" it flew away.

Funds Needed by St. John's Guild.

The gift of $50,000 made to St. John's Guild by Mrs. A. D. Juilliard was to found a permanent fund, to be known as the Helen C. Juilliard Fund. The principal is to remain intact, and only the interest, $2,500 per annum, can be used toward the operating expenses of the floating hospital that bears Mrs. Juilliard's name. The guild is in urgent need of funds to meet its operating expenses this Summer, which are estimated to be $60,000 over and above the income from the above-mentioned gift.

MORE STRAUSS FRAGMENTS.

His Widow at Vienna Has Collected Many Scraps—Many of Them Are Valuable.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, April 20.—The intelligence that the unfinished musical works that Johann Strauss left behind him are more considerable than was supposed immediately after his death last June, seems to the musical world to be glad tidings. It took months to arrange all the rich treasures that his careless hand scattered all through the house, in its every nook and corner. His widow, Frau Adele Strauss, with the assistance of an admirer of her husband, has taken the trouble to put the fragments together, and now they are collected in an orderly manner in portfolios.

Strauss was a wonderful spring of music, always bubbling like new wine. By day and by night, at home and abroad, new tunes were constantly coming into his mind. He would hastily jot them down on the first bit of paper that came to hand, it might be a bill of fare, or even his cuff, and then carelessly put it into any drawer at home. Thus it happened that scraps from his hand were found in every room, the garrets, every cupboard, and wardrobe, as he put together only those which he destined for some considerable work. Till the eighties, about the time at which he composed the music to "A Night in Venice," he always wrote in ink, but after that only in pencil; still it is the same characteristic, fine, legible hand as before.

Apart from "Cinderella" a new ballet, which in Autumn probably will be first performed not in Vienna, but in the Royal Opera at Berlin, (Joseph Bayer is the musical editor,) there is a large quantity of material for a great operetta, choruses, couplets, several vocal waltzes, vocal quartets, songs, (including a Spanish dance song,) and polkas. All these compositions are completely scored, and they really seem waiting to appear on the stage with words and gestures. Besides, there are a lot of numbers, which Johann Strauss had intended for operettas which he never composed; also some pieces that formed part of works since performed, but which he struck out at the rehearsals to shorten the performance.

One portfolio contains eight waltz numbers, each consisting of four waltzes. Besides, some other waltzes either not completed or else not orchestrated. There are likewise not a few motives for introductions to these waltzes.

In other portfolios there are sketches and drafts, which have now received the title of "Ballet Fragments." All of them are of a pronouncedly ballet-like character, and some of them would be suitable as a musical accompaniment to pantomimes. All of them date a good while back, whereas Strauss began writing the music for his "Cinderella" only two years before his death.

Four large sketch books contain many hundreds to motifs, while a considerable number of portfolios is filled with sketches and drafts of various characters, including an impromptu for the piano, a series of duets, a festal hymn, a drinking song, a girls' chorus, a march couplet, and finally several sketches for choruses and ensembles. The operetta numbers, particularly the waltzes, possess a multitude of charming motifs, and may be reckoned among the best things Strauss ever wrote in the domain of dance music.

A NEW LIFE-SAVING BELT.

The American Anthony Pollock Foundation, for offering a prize for the most practical life-saving apparatus for the shipwrecked, has induced the two young Austrian naval engineers, Herren Petrics and Schueler, to construct a new kind of life belt. It can be rolled up, and is very easily carried. A preliminary test was made with it in the presence of a large number of persons at Pola, and then the two inventors showed its capacity in the Diana Bad in Vienna. Herr Petrics, in a sailor's dress, put the life belt round his waist, and had his hands tied together to prevent his swimming. Thus prepared he leaped into the, water, and it was seen that at the moment when he struck it the belt, previously limp, stiffened and kept him above the surface. For half an hour he floated, kept up only by the lifebelt. Then another man sprung in and seized hold of Herr Petrics, and the belt proved sufficient to keep them both up. Finally a large block of stone that was fastened to him failed to drag him beneath the surface.

The advantages over the cork belt usually used on board ship that this invention is said to have are that it costs only about a fifth as much, is more reliable, and is so portable when rolled up that it can be carried about everywhere without inconvenience.

The inventors are at present keeping the mechanism of their apparatus a strict secret, as it is not yet patented. Fine silk is the material used outside, however. The belt is very rapidly blown out by means of twelve valves, which, indeed, appear to be its "point," if one may so say. The inventors themselves made the belt used in the trials, and they say it will act for three days and nights uninterruptedly without losing any of its floating power.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

FASHIONS IN VIENNA.

Well-Dressed Women There, in Bright Spring Dress, Show Their Independence of Parisian Modes.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, April 29.—The splendid Spring weather following upon a long and gloomy Winter is hailed all around with pleasure. Doubly fair and graceful appeared the new Spring toilets after the dark raiment to which we had so long been accustomed. The first warm days, which came upon us by surprise, brought out crowds of well-dressed women, rejoicing in their new and fair Spring costumes. As the fashionable colors are all pale, in delicate pastel shades of blue, gray, drab, and lilac, the effect, though in cloth, is almost summer-like. Everywhere the short jacket is seen with the merest possible basque, or the favorite bolero, still more patronized than either the spencer or the veste. Short, in every case, are all jacketlike garments, and trimmed in all cases to match the skirts which are of the same material.

Little alteration has taken place in the skirts since I last wrote, except that they are still more elaborately finished. Tucks, fine cordings, or straps reach from the waist to within half a yard of the foot, where they open out into a natural flounce. The box plaits are still worn at the back. Fine hip plaits, and even a wide box plait in the front, are allowed, but the upper part of the skirt must be well fitted.

Harmony of detail is now a necessity in every fashionable costume. One sees toilets with every item matching in color—the lace, gimp, hat, feathers, sunshade, and even shoes all in the same tint. This is pleasing enough for Summer in pale pastel colors, but such a get-up for the street in bright red, lilac, or green is tasteless in the extreme. The new foulards and pongees, intended for the Casino or for garden parties, have many of them quite conventional designs, such as trailing prickly holly, single flowers standing alone like sentinels, upon long upright stalks bereft of all foliage. These patterns may be "modern," but they are also stilted and unnatural. Much prettier are the blurred roses and orchids on the chine silks, and the new embroidered voiles, some of which have prettily graduated satin stripes. White cloths, white serges, and white cashmeres make charming robes for fashionable spas and watering places, but these are too delicate for the dust of Paris. Gowns in different shades of grays have been decided upon; later on foulards, with handsome écru or ficelle guipure trimmings, will be worn there.

Much care has been bestowed this season in Vienna upon all the new gowns, as a determination prevails here to show that Vienna taste in dress is absolutely unfettered by Parisian ideas. The popular Mode Exhibition opened in this city during the Spring had for its object to show the complete independence of Vienna in matters concerning the toilet. In the Vienna confections, French eccentricities are avoided, and the exquisite fit and finish of the promenade costumes can certainly not be surpassed anywhere. The braiding, the application designs, the wonderful stitching, forming handsome patterns, and broad bands outlining the tablier or the tunic, are admirably worked. Rounds of cloth overlapping each other are also used for circles or for outlining. These are very effective in two colors, as blue upon white or red upon gray.

Homespuns have become fashionable this season. They are made in exceedingly pretty shades, such as pale pink, pale blue, pale beige, and pale gray. They make charming as well as practical gowns. These dresses depend, of course, like all other toilets, upon the cut and the finish, but the silk-lined and braided boleros, the slit skirts with wedge-shaped plaitings inserted to form a sort of flounce at the foot, generally make these costumes quite a success.

For evening robes of silk or satin, for example, in orange or green, enormous application leaves or flowers in velvet nearly cover the material. These patterns all betray the accessionistic school, both in coloring and extravagant forms, but they are suitable enough for brilliant social gatherings where the same style prevails. Watteau folds are again worn with evening gowns. They commence at the shoulder and disappear into the train. Two or three kinds of lace now adorn one robe: one sees Cluny, Chantilly, and Brussels mixed with rich Irish guipure. A pretty detail worn with evening toilets is the scarf, which is made of muslin, gauze, or tulle, and floats gracefully from the shoulder to the edge of the robe; sometimes it crosses the chest and is tied behind with long ends. Large choux of muslin or lace are placed on the shoulders with good effect.

For day costumes gold and silver buttons are the mode, especially the former; high swathed belts, fringed sashes, and cravats in the old-fashioned fichu. The latter is very fashionable at Paris. It is draped around the shoulders and tied in front with long fringed ends, but no matter of what material it is made, it always appears stiff and ungraceful. Tweeds, serges and even cashmere and mohair are used for cycling costumes, but there is very little change in the divided skirt. The open boleros show within the flat-plaited shirt or chemisette, and the cravat generally gives the only ray of brightness with its touch of red or blue, to avoid showing dust. These costumes are usually made of beige, gray, drab, or ficelle materials.

The coiffure is less stiff than it was formerly; fringes are prohibited. The hair is first crimped into large waves, then combed back and twisted into a moderately high coil. A few tiny locks are allowed to escape on to the forehead, but these are left in their natural ringed form.

J. H.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

BELGIUM DENIES RESPONSIBILITY IN THE CONGO FREE STATE ATROCITIES.—According to a recent debate in the Chamber of Representatives in Brussels, facts were brought out which it is believed tend to show that Belgium does not consider herself responsible for the actions of officials of the Congo Free State, who, however, are practically Belgian officers. In reply to an interpolation by M. Lorand, Liberal Progressionist, regarding the accusations of cruelty made by the German papers against certain Belgian officials in the Free State, M. de Favereau, Minister of Foreign Affairs, affirmed that the territory in question was a foreign State in respect to whose affairs Belgium could neither intervene nor be held responsible. Moreover, in regard to the charge that the King of the Belgians was at least responsible for the affairs of the trading companies by whose officials the atrocities were said to have been committed, the Minister declared that the King did not own a single share in any trading company, and no square foot of land excepting as State property. His Majesty, moreover, did no business with the Congo, either directly or indirectly.

"All we can do," continued M. de Favereau, "is to ask that the Congo State shall avoid a recurrence of the incidents referred to, and that those responsible for the acts in question may be punished. The Congo Free State has, in fact, taken on this point, vigorous measures and forbids its agents to engage in trade. It also prohibits them from recourse to arms except for legitimate defense. The facts reported have already been submitted to the judicial authorities by the Congo Government, although official confirmation of the facts has not been received."

It will be recalled that for the last few years the Congo officials have not only been notoriously cruel to the natives within their jurisdiction, but their persecutions of English and German traders have forced the Belgian Government on at least two occasions to pay indemnity. The German press is most outspoken regarding the recent attempt of Belgium to shirk all future responsibility with regard to the Free State. The Cologne Gazette says:

"The material and moral responsibility should be fixed without delay, no matter what high officials may be involved. The Belgians have trifled with the confidence of the powers. It is the right and duty of the latter to ask for an account of their stewardship. The plain question should be put to Belgium, whether she desires to take full possession of the Congo State. The present corrupt management cannot be longer tolerated by a horrified world. There should be a thorough investigation made, and the treaty powers of 1890 should then again be called together."

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A BIG ARMOR PLATE PLANT TO BE ESTABLISHED IN ENGLAND.—The British naval journals are commenting with much enthusiasm upon a scheme for the establishment of an extensive armor plating and gun plant on the banks of the Tees, near Durham. The projectors of this new "national forge," as it is called, have just returned from visits to Germany and France, where they have sought from steel workers the most recent improvements in the forging of steel plate and guns. A commission consisting of the General Manager of the Weardale Steel Company, the General Manager of the South Durham Steel Company, Mr. Thomas Westwarth, and Mr. Stephen Furness, son of Sir Christopher Furness, is now on its way to this country in order to report upon the methods of manufacturing armor plate and steel here.

The scheme of the projectors includes the erection of hydraulic presses having a force exceeding any others in the world. Lathes are also to be built having boring arrangements fitted so that an 18-inch gun can be bored simultaneously from both ends. Heavy duplex plating and slotting machines are also being set up. The site where this great armor workshop will be established is practically on the coast, and the advantage that must accrue from its accessibility to water carriage is favorably commented on.

It is asserted that when these works are completely equipped they will be able to produce as much armor plate as all the other works in Great Britain put together, and the country will thus have the advantage of a practically unlimited source of supply for the purposes of National defense. The projectors have received every encouragement from the First Lord of the Admiralty to bring their work to a practical state at the earliest possible moment.

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HOW AUSTRIA VIEWS THE TURKISH-AMERICAN AFFAIR.—The Vienna papers are devoting considerable space to discussing the vigorous action of the United States Government in regard to the payment of the Turkish indemnity. The Neue Freie Presse recently observed that the change brought out by the Spanish-American war in the policy of the United States should be studied while there is yet time by Continental nations. It adds that the result of the Spanish-American war which led to no European intervention, even when it was threatened in Washington to bombard European ports, gave a powerful impetus to American imperialism, making it the decisive question in the approaching Presidential campaign.

"The eagerness with which the friendship of the United States has been sought by England and Germany has confirmed the proud self-confidence of all American politicians that not only does America no longer need to trouble herself about the wishes of Europe, but that on a favorable opportunity she herself may emphasize her own views in European affairs."

The Vienna journal views with considerable optimism the present state of affairs, and notes that the continents in the last five years have approached each other.

"On the Chinese coast German, Russian, and English flags float side by side. The project of a railway connecting North and South Africa is being discussed in England and Germany, and parallel German, Russian and French railways will shortly join the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf. Why, then, should America hesitate to send her gunboats to the Dardanelles, as a demonstration against Turkey?"

On the other hand, but in an equally friendly manner, the Neues Wiener Tageblatt questions whether the domestic consolidation of the United States is sufficiently advanced to permit with safety of the pursuit of a permanent policy of expansion. And it adds, "This, of course, is a matter to be decided by the Americans themselves, but the transformation of their policy imposes upon the rest of the world the necessity of reckoning in all international affairs with the new great power which has perhaps too long been left out of account."

GLIMPSE OF SANTA MARTA

Trip to the Colombian Town from Haiti Across the Sea.

The Caribbean Usually Rough and the Air Always Hot—Snow-Clad Peaks Back of the Town.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTA MARTA, Colombia, March 15.—My last letter brought me around into the Caribbean Sea. We called at only two ports on the southern shore of Haiti, Aux Cayes and Jacmel. Aux Cayes contains nothing of interest. There is a long wharf so decrepit that it can scarcely hold itself semi-upright on its worm-eaten wooden legs. There are long streets with nothing but sand in them. The most comforting thought about Aux Cayes is that one may in time forget its existence. Another night brought us to Jacmel, the final stopping place before the journey to the south. This town is much more up and down hill than the average of the places we had stopped at.

There is an island off the south coast of Haiti near which we anchored—an island that was exploited for the purpose of padding a few columns in a prominent New York journal at one time. The island was represented as having been bought by an American for the purpose of presenting it to the United States. Arguments were advanced to show the advantages obtained by thus obtaining a foothold in the heart of the West Indies. The enterprising journal in question omitted to state that this particular island is not approachable at any one spot by a sloop drawing three feet of water. The other was that in no circumstances and for no consideration that can be mentioned or imagined could a person not a citizen of the Republic of Haiti own one cubic foot of land under the dominion of that Government.

At noon on Saturday, the 10th of March, we set sail from Jacmel for the Southern Continent. The Caribbean Sea was in one of its unusual moods, that is to say, we had a calm passage. The Caribbean Sea enjoys very much the same reputation in the tropics as that of the Bay of Fundy in the north. It is the only thing near the equator which does not lie down and keep still whenever it has a chance. The Caribbean Sea is not a good place for weak stomachs. Almost always furiously windy, always hot, always swept by an atmosphere drenched to repletion with moisture, it is a sea where the Captain feels safer awake on the bridge and the passenger thinks of but little save repose and liquid refreshment.

Perhaps nowhere on earth short of the Antarctic Ocean can you be shipwrecked with less ground for hope that you will ever be discovered.

More than ever lonely was this tropical ocean as I sailed over it a few days ago from the fact that we spent Sunday in the midst of it and the twenty-four negroes who lay about our deck would not from religious scruples do any work more onerous than the singing of hymns. We sailed from Jacmel on noon of Saturday, and in the early morning of Monday there was the sound of breakers and the smell of land to warn us that South America was near. From perhaps 2 o'clock in the morning until daylight we lay in a current, which we had reason to believe must be carrying us westwardly toward the Magdalena River. Accordingly, in the morning we began to steam toward the east. After a couple of hours' work we found we were sailing in the direction of Venezuela. The current had been carrying us in exactly the opposite direction to the one anticipated. We turned about and were a good five hours steaming back to the harbor of Santa Marta, arriving there about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, while we had probably been very near the place at 2 o'clock the same morning.

It is a beautiful old-world scene that opens before us as we float so calmly into the harbor of Santa Marta. The coast dips downward so that the crossing the Caribbean Sea might easily imagine himself entering from the north when he is really coming in from a westerly direction. The harbor, with its natural defenses and the immense mountains in the distance, is an imposing spectacle. The water forms a crescent, with Santa Marta on the convex side. To the left as you face the town from the sea, is the Morro—a precipitous rock springing abruptly from the sea, crowned with an ancient fortification which might have been impregnable to old-time artillery. On the top of the Morro is a lighthouse from which sometimes comes an illumination. Behind the Morro and reaching further around to the left is a succession of small hills whose thin soil bears a scraggly tree at intervals. The trees are now so burned by the scorching sun as to be practically leafless. You may also see in clumps peculiar varieties of cactus. The hills curve more solidly to the right of the picture. In a level plain in the centre lies Santa Marta. The squarish towers of its cathedral loom over the town, but their suggestion of magnificence is at once obliterated by the fact that in common with the houses they suggest mud walls covered with plaster, browning with age.

Back of the plain in which the town lies the mountains rise abruptly. The nearer ones do not exceed perhaps 10,000 feet in height. Back of them are the mountains of eternal snow. No one, as nearly as I can ascertain, has ever measured their height. The snow line is at about 14,000 feet.

Enshrouded in such a framework appears Santa Marta, a shadeless town of houses one and two stories in height, whose only streets are the sandy intervals between the houses. As relics of former greatness appear remnants of paving almost obliterated, but in most of the streets there is nothing over the bare sand.

The water in front of the town shelves off rapidly into a great depth, so that the steamer can easily approach the end of the few planks which constitute a sort of wharf. But before we can land, out comes a boat flying the Colombian flag and weighed down with people. Of course, there are two people from the custom house and of course they do not understand English, bright and active Indians as they are. With them come an interpreter and the consular agent of the United States, and now we delve among the rubbish in our steamer trunk after our passport and grow very warm in doing it.

L. H. A.

THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.

Nature of Its Work and Plans for the Coming Summer.

The Trustees of the Educational Alliance, whose scholastic year closes on June 28, again calls attention to its advantages, particularly for those on the lower east side, who wish to take such instruction as its advantages afford. The Board of Trustees, under the Presidency of Isidor Straus, provides a curriculum and a corps of competent instructors, chosen primarily for persons whose occupations preclude day attendance and who may attend the school at East Broadway and Jefferson Street evenings and Sundays.

As an educational factor, the field which the alliance covers is broad and comprehensive. The work is comprised under the following heads: Department of literature and science, commercial department, domestic science, art, kindergarten, public lectures, public exhibitions, and a club, the latter department having been organized to meet the social needs of the community.

In the department of literature and science, instruction in civics forms an important branch, the primary intent of which is to prepare students for the Regents' examinations. The American political system is examined in all its details. Lectures are devoted, among other things, to the Federal Constitution, the charter of Greater New York, and the more important acts of the State Legislature.

Much attention is also paid to moral and religious instruction, physiology, hygiene, physical culture, and also cooking, sewing, dressmaking, millinery, and music.

For Summer work the Regents' classes will organize the latter part of June, adjourn for July, and meet again in August. There will also be a speed class in stenography and a class in typewriting. During the Summer members of the boys' alliance clubs, of which there are forty, will camp in periods of two weeks each. The boys camped last year on Plum Island, near New London, Conn., on a site given by ex-Mayor Hewitt.

St. Anna's Summer Cottage.

Money given to St. Anna's Cottage, the Summer vacation home for poor people of the east side, will be given in a good cause. This charity is under the care of the Sisters of St. John Baptist.

HAVANA IN RACING SEASON

Heavy Rains Have Come with Their Tropical Thunder.

INSECTS AND REPTILES ABOUND

Chameleons Are Tolerated, but Scorpions Make Trouble—Gen. Lee's Road Approaches Completion.

Special Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, May 7.—The rainy season is here to stay, if signs may be believed. For two or three weeks scarcely a day has passed which has not been more or less cloudy, and during the past week rain has poured in torrents on several afternoons. One of these rains was accompanied by some very sharp peals of thunder and vivid lightning, a foretaste of the severe tropical storms that occur during the rainy season. The rains so far have lasted most of the afternoon, ceasing too near sunset for the moisture to be dried up. As a consequence the nights have been rather damp. Together with the rains has come Summer weather, but we who stay indoors during the day are not suffering from the heat.

The only drawback to Summer here is that the heat continues almost without a cool breathing spell, while in the north there are cool days when one may gather up his energy for the next warm spell. The nights here are always cool, and so are the evenings and early mornings, which cannot be said of many Northern cities. There is scarcely any time when a breeze is not blowing, and we forget that the weather is warm when we are where we can catch it. In fact, the Summer here is far from being the bugbear that the stranger to Cuban climate paints it.

The rain and heat together have ushered in great numbers of insects, reptiles, &c., which have hitherto appeared only in twos or threes. One has unparalleled opportunities for studying natural history so far as these are concerned, without the slightest inconvenience to himself. If he lives in a house with a yard, he has only to walk about his grounds or sit and watch and all of the animals that crawl will probably pass him. Dozens of lizards and chameleons come out of their holes to enjoy the sunlight, run about the yard, or up and down the iron grating of the window, or if there is a particularly sunny spot indoors they are apt to come in and catch flies and mosquitoes.

SCORPIONS IN HOMES.

Most of us are so used to seeing them about the house that they do not annoy us, besides which they are harmless. But we are annoyed when we find scorpions in any of the rooms, as we occasionally do. These are not deadly, but their sting is very uncomfortable, as we told and causes some fever. When they strike once they usually strike several times immediately afterward, before the victim can get away. The blow makes one think that he has been struck by a heavy sledgehammer, so those who have had the experience tell us. Naturally, when we see one of these ugly black objects, its forked tail curved over its back, crawling across the floor, we suppose it is killed at once. We are a trifle cautious, too, about stepping on it, for it can strike through the sole of a shoe unless it be very heavy. Scorpions do not like the light, and so are only discovered in dark places, or after night. There was quite an excitement in a Young Men's Christian Association meeting at one of the forts a few evenings ago, when one of them was discovered on a post near the speaker.

Frogs and treetoads are so numerous that they are very annoying, coming into the house through the door or jumping in through open windows. Where there is a fountain in the yard, as is the case in a large number of handsome homes, the number is much greater. But the worst annoyance with which every one has to deal with is mosquitoes, which are troublesome the year around, but especially now. Every bed has a bar. There are few in this part of Cuba that have not, and all beds offered for sale have the necessary arrangements for supporting them. The houses can not be screened as those in the States are, for several reasons; in the first place, no one wishes to shut out any breeze, and in the second place, the windows are so large and so many that it would be a very difficult matter. Besides, they make their homes in the sewer pipes. According to the theory of a prominent physician of Havana, they go through these pipes from one house to another, and often carry the germs of disease with them. With so many mosquitoes to contend with, we can not but be thankful that the number of flies is comparatively small.

THE OFFERINGS OF FLOWERS.

For weeks before the rains came there had not been even a shower, so that the trees and plants were covered with dust from the streets, although the sprinkling cart waters these twice a day. All of this dust disappeared during the first rain, and everything looked as fresh and green as though it were the beginning of Spring. Vegetation grows very luxuriantly during the rainy season, and overruns its bounds if not looked after often. All of the year the flowers will bloom if given much water. During May it is the custom for the Cuban children to present flowers to the Virgin in the churches. Every afternoon we see the little girls and boys, more especially the former, dressed in their prettiest clothes, and the Señoritas, too, dressed likewise with their mantillas over their heads in true Spanish fashion, going to the churches with their offerings of flowers. They all carry large bouquets, even if they have many flowers in their yards. Often there are not more than half a dozen in the bunch.

Another sure sign that Summer is here is the repairing of the baths along the shore; some of these are public ones, others belong to private families. In the Winter these pools have only a shed above them, and the owners never use theirs, nor the Cubans the public ones. They do not begin bathing until June, as a rule, considering the water too cold before then. But there are exceptions, for every day we see Cubans coming from the baths, their servants following them carrying their bathing suits in baskets on their heads. As I said, in Winter the baths simply have a shed overhead, but now they are being inclosed with boards for the bathing season. There are sharks near the shore, so it is not considered safe to bathe in the open sea—although a few do it. There are only a few places near Havana where there is a beach; most of the shore is of rough coral rock, which shelves off almost immediately into water over 100 fathoms in depth. Many American soldiers have been bathing all Winter in the Almendares River, near its mouth, about four miles west of the city proper.

DRESS PARADES A FEATURE.

The rainy season is likely to interfere with the dress parades of the artillery, held every Monday afternoon in an open square in front of the headquarters of the regiment. Only part of the regiment participates in this, for the batteries are scattered, part of them being across the harbor at Cabanas, and the light batteries at Columbia Barracks. Headquarters are in Vedado, their official name being Headquarters Artillery Defenses of Havana. Less than half the batteries are stationed near enough to take part in this ceremony, which attracts people from Havana and the suburbs near by, for it is a novel sight to these people.

On all sides of the square people gather, riding, walking, or driving. At headquarters, the Colonel and his staff receive their friends, and these guests go to the roof to view the parade. Most of the houses about here have flat roofs, which are reached by stairs, and in the city proper many of these are covered with palms and other plants, turned into a pleasant place to sit after sundown.

Most of the guests are army people, and as there are only a few army families left in this neighborhood, most of them make a point of going there on the days of the parades. Last Monday the rain prevented its taking place. Since the 1st of April the white uniform and helmet have been worn, not only at parades, but all of the rest of the time, and these give a cool appearance very much in keeping with everything else in this Summer land. Before and after the parade there is a concert by the band at headquarters; tea is served, and altogether the affair is a pleasant social one.

This same band plays at the forts, where the various parts of the regiment are stationed, and these band concerts will doubtless be one of the chief diversions army people will have during the Summer. The soldiers enjoy the music as much as the officers, and it tends to make their lives a little less lonely, and even then it is dismal enough, for here in Cuba the soldiers have few of the social pleasures they have at forts in the States.

GEN. LEE'S ROAD.

During the Summer the road which Gen. Lee is building, from Marianao, where his headquarters are, to Vedado, will doubtless be finished, for men are working steadily on it. When it is done, the distance between Marianao will be shortened, and that between Marianao and Vedado will be only half what it is at present. The work is in the hands of American constructors, and the overseers of the various working parties are Americans; otherwise the work would probably progress slowly, according to Cuban custom. Many of the laborers are Cubans, but they are hurrying as fast as they are able, since their overseers are Americans. American stone crushers and steam rollers are helping along in the work, and such a great advantage is the road considered that there is even now a great deal of travel over it, although in a dozen places it is impassable, and a team must turn out and go over rough ground at one side.

A new pontoon bridge has been built over the Almendares River, and the road crosses this to join a road already on this side. Gen. Lee takes great pride in this road, and spends a great deal of thought on it. He has lately been considering the subject of shade trees for it, and has about decided to plant a row of a certain species of poplar on each side of the road, along the entire length.

Within a few years these will have grown to sufficient size to afford shade, a very essential point in this climate. Most of the principal highways leading from Havana are shaded by trees, some of them so large that they almost meet as they arch over the road. This road goes by the name of Gen. Lee's Road, and unless there is a change of attitude among the Cubans, his name will be remembered long after he leaves the island, for, besides this road, there is a street in Marianao whose name was changed a year or so ago from the Spanish name it had possessed formerly, to that of Gen. Lee—"Gen. Lee Street." This road will be a convenience to Gen. Lee himself, for he will still have his headquarters at Marianao, although his command now extends over the city, as well as over the province.

WELL NAMED A PALACE.

The building he occupies is far more beautiful than the one he would have in town, and is well named a "palace." It is a very large two-storied building of white stucco which at a little distance looks like marble. The interior is finished in white marble. It was built years ago by a wealthy Spaniard, who allowed sufficient room for all of his children to live there even after they were married, but the daughters married and moved away and the sons did likewise, so at last he was left alone, and rather than live in this great house by himself he closed it and went back to Spain.

During the Spanish-Cuban war it was turned into a hospital, the second floor being for surgical operations and the first for fever cases, yellow fever and other kinds. When the Americans came here the house was deserted, and Cubans passed along the other side of the street. Gen. Lee took it in hand, had it properly renovated, and has used it ever since for headquarters. The yellow fever that had been in it had been taken out from town, for one does not take it in the high land on which Marianao is situated, so that there is no fear of catching it on account of the prior occupants. On the contrary, the palace formerly occupied by Gen. Ludlow, and which Gen. Lee would have should he move into town, is in the infected district. Three persons died there of yellow fever before the Americans took possession, and though t is not generally known, Gen. Ludlow himself was for a time suspected of having it.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

TO START WORK ON TUNNEL.

Ground to be Broken for Difficult Northern Section To-morrow.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the residents and property owners of Washington Heights for the ceremony of breaking ground for the northern section of the new underground rapid transit system at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway to-morrow afternoon. The event will be celebrated with addresses by prominent city officials, music, and a dinner.

Early in the Spring of 1899, when the fate of the underground rapid transit scheme was trembling in the balance, and when it had been seriously proposed before the Rapid Transit Commission to amend the plans already adopted by providing for an extension to Brooklyn and other parts of Greater New York, thus involving a delay of probably several years, about twenty-five prominent residents and property owners of Washington Heights started a nonpartisan public agitation in behalf of rapid transit, with two paramount objects in view. The first was to secure the immediate letting of the contract and opposing any further delay for any cause whatever, and the second to provide for the beginning of the work simultaneously at the up-town and down-town sections of the tunnel.

The first meeting was held at the house of the Liberal Republican Club, and proved a success. Ex-Senator Charles L. Guy presided, and an active campaign was planned. Meeting followed meeting, and the movement spread quickly to the other up-town sections, and soon there were no less than seventy social and political organizations, representing several thousand citizens north of Fifty-ninth Street, all working with one end in view. Their efforts finally culminated in a hearing before the Rapid Transit Commission, which resulted in a victory, the commission announcing that the points insisted upon by the citizens would be conceded.

The ceremony of breaking ground tomorrow for the Washington Heights section of the tunnel at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and the Boulevard, will be somewhat informal, and, according to the present arrangements, the police boat Patrol will leave the Battery at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon with Mayor Van Wyck, Corporation Counsel Whalen, who will preside; August Belmont, John B. McDonald, John B. Parsons, President Rudolph Guggenheimer, and other city officials and members of the Rapid Transit Commission. The steamer will land at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and the Hudson River, where the party will be met by Newell Martin and ex-Senator Charles L. Guy, heading a large delegation of residents and property owners.

After the first shovelful of earth is turned the party and guests will adjourn to the residence of George B. Grinnell, in Audubon Park, where there will be a dinner and speechmaking. Sub-Contractor L. B. McCabe, who is to build the north end of the tunnel, has a task ahead of him that will require no small degree of engineering skill.

The Heights are one mass of solid rock from One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street to Fort George, which will have to be pierced by the tunnel. Much of this section of the tunnel will be a hundred feet below the surface, necessitating at stations the use of elevators for passengers taking or leaving the trains. At One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street the tunnel will enter the huge mass of rock from a steel elevated structure, which is to cross Manhattan Valley. The stations above One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street will be at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, Harlem Ship Canal, Inwood Street, Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Bailey Avenue.

WORLD'S COMMERCE

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

Some good-sized blackfish are now being taken, under the trestle, at the Raunt, down in Jamaica Bay, and the appearance of the shad herring denotes that the weakfish are almost due there. This latter fish, also known by its Indian name of Squeteague and which is the sea trout of the Southerner, is one which furnishes great sport to the salt-water angler who loves to handle light tackle. They generally arrive at the Jersey coast and at the Long Island inlets about the middle of May, and are most numerous from June to September. Their weight averages from one to two and one-half pounds, although four-pounders are not uncommon, while a fortunate fisherman may occasionally land one weighing from six to ten. Swimming, as they do, but little below the surface, only a light sinker is required, and this allows the use of a light black bass rod. In fact, the pleasantest and most artistic outfit for catching this fish consists of an eight-ounce eight-foot black bass bait rod, a light reel holding a hundred yards of nine-thread linen line, a three-foot heavy single gut leader weighted with a very light swivel sinker, and a couple of medium-sized sprout hooks. This outfit may be had for about the following prices: Lancewood rod, $4.50; reel, $3.25; line, 55 cents; leaders, 12 cents each, and hooks, 20 cents a dozen. With this tackle it will be necessary to play the fish somewhat, and careful handling with the light rod will not only give better sport, but will be less liable to pull the hook loose from the tender jaws of the fish than if one depends on main strength and the awkward tactics that generally accompany the broomhandle rod and heavy line outfit. Crabs and soft clams are the best bait for the weakfish, and he takes them with a snap and dash that, once experienced, is never forgotten. The channels of bays and salt and brackish creeks are their favorite feeding grounds during the flood tide, and many good-sized ones are taken by night fishing when the fish are ascending such streams.

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The Adirondack trout season has begun in earnest. Fishing is good in Lakes Pleasant and Scandaga, in Hamilton County. Shiners and brass trolling spoons appear to be the favorite food of the lake trout of those waters, while red and black hackle, gray midge, white miller, coachman, and black gnat are the most killing flies for whipping the surrounding streams. In fishing the latter it is well to bear in mind that Mill Brook, belonging to the State Hatchery, is closed to anglers. Lake Pleasant is reached by the New York Central to Fonda, and from there via the Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad to Northville, the round trip costing $11.25. From Northville to Lake Pleasant is a thirty-mile ride, but this is included in the railroad fare. By taking the steamboat as far as Albany the round-trip fare is reduced to $8.80. Board may be had at the Fish Mountain House at $1.50 a day, or $8 a week, or at Morley's Hotel at $2 a day, or $8 to $14 a week. Both hotels are so near to the lake that a team will not be necessary to reach the fishing grounds, and live bait—shiners—can be had at $1.25 per hundred. Another good place is that part of the Moose River in Herkimer County near McKeever. Go by the New York Central Road to Utica, changing there to the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Road to McKeever, half a mile from which town is a hotel, the Forest House, at which board may be had at $2 a day, or $10 a week, and to which a free bus carries one from the station. Besides the Moose River, fishing may also be had in Nelson, Gull, Brewer, Round, and Wolff Lakes, lying from two to four miles distant from the hotel. Good wagon roads reach these, and the fisherman too lazy to walk the distance may hire a rig for $2 a day. Minnows are the best bait in the lake, and may be had free, while earthworms are the bait for river fishing.

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An angler wrote me from Loch Muller, N. Y., a couple of days ago, that in a half day's fishing on one of the branches of Trout Brook he caught thirty good-sized fish. He says that the fishing is now good in the main stream and in Baily Pond. The fish are not rising well to the fly there yet, but have an overpowering appetite for earth worms. Loch Muller is in Essex County, and is reached by way of the New York Central and Adirondack Railroads to North Creek, from which place it is necessary to take a conveyance for the thirteen-mile drive which lies between the station and Loch Muller. Board can be had at the Baily Pond Inn at about $10 a week. The inn is right near the lake, and within easy walking distance of Trout Brook. Bait may be had at reasonable prices, and the place is known as one of the best fishing spots in the Adirondacks, as well as a great place for deer in the hunting season.

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Many New Yorkers who are cyclists of several years' standing have reached that stage where the majority of good roads of this vicinity are so well known to them that they have become an old story. They have acquired a taste for outdoor life and short trips through the country, yet desire a change of scene, not too far away from the city. To such the canoe offers opportunities that have only to be understood to be grasped. The Harlem above Washington Bridge, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, the upper East River, and the shores of the Hudson and the Sound present bits of scenery whose loveliness is unknown to the great majority of New York residents who fondly imagine that they have seen everything within the city limit worth seeing. The canoe is the only medium within the means of the average man by which they may be viewed. Laugh if you will, Mr. Cyclist who have viewed the East River and the Sound as you pedaled your dusty way to Fort Schuyler. Do you know that along the New York shore of the East River, from Trogg's Neck to Port Morris, lie old-time houses, meadows, and orchards whose chief beauty may be rightly appreciated only from the water? You who have stopped your wheels for an instant, while crossing Pelham Bridge, to gaze across the bay to City Island have no idea of the pleasure of idly drifting with the tide, along the water boundary of Pelham Bay Park, or paddling among the rocky islets which lie between the bridge and the Country Club's dock. Of those who have ridden from Bartow to City Island, how many know of the beauty of Shark Bay, which lies between the road and Hunter's Island? The man who crosses the Bronx Bridge at Pelham Avenue is usually ignorant that the canoeist may ascend the stream that far.

The wooded slope of Inwood, running down to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, would be on a dozen canvases to-day were it in some remote and inaccessible spot, instead of being within the boundaries of a great city, while the salt meadows, stretching along the Harlem from Fordham Heights to the Farmers' Bridge, and backed by the woods which rise up to Sedgwick Avenue, are never appreciated at their true artistic worth until viewed from the river. You weary and dusty wheelmen who fancy that you have seen it all, get a craft and learn the real beauties of the waterways which surround your home. And let that craft be a canoe, if you would enjoy your outing to the utmost. It will take you everywhere in reason that a yacht may, and to many places that no yacht can go. Facing the bow, you see your course ahead, drinking the beauties of the landscape as you paddle. Obedient to your very thought, the least touch, your canoe alters her course in sympathy with your wish; no heavy oars with their noisy rattle, no heavy weight to drag upon the beach when you land to lunch. There are scores of pleasant shady places for a picnic luncheon along the waters mentioned—places very different from the crowded hostelries where the wheelman, who may not carry much weight, must dine. The very difference between the cost of the lunches which the canoeist himself prepares, but which the average wheelman must buy, will in one season pay for a good canoe.

A man may join one of the Harlem River rowing clubs or keep his craft at Bevan's, at Fordham Heights, or at one of the Hudson River boathouses, any of which places he can reach at any time at the cost of a nickel fare. The large department stores will deliver his supplies at his boathouse, and he has enough water in his immediate vicinity to keep him busy on exploring expeditions Saturday afternoons and Sundays for several seasons. When the two weeks' vacation arrives he may take a longer trip. Down the Hudson, across the bay, and along the eastern and southern shores of Staten Island, say. After passing Fort Wadsworth there are many beaches offering good camp sites and good fishing. He may remain there, or if he be energetic he may run across to Atlantic Highlands and follow the Jersey shore up the Shrewsbury, where he will find pleasant sailing, good fishing, and crabbing. Unlike the cyclist, who must reach a hotel before his day's journey is done, the canoeist carries tent, food, and means for preparing it, and wherever he stops that place for the time is home. I want to eradicate from all men's minds the idea that in order to enjoy canoeing one must pay fare and baggage charges to the Delaware, Lake George, or the Thousand Islands. One may remain right here in New York and enjoy the best canoeing in the world.

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I saw a couple of good things the other day in the way of picnic equipment. One was a small leather-covered cardboard case which could be slipped into the hip pocket without inconvenience. It contained a small flat tumbler of heavy glass, and within this was contained a knife, fork, and spoon, all three folding into the handles, the same as an ordinary pocket-knife, and fastened to a strip of leather to keep them from rattling. Equipped with this a picnicker, excursionist, or canoeist is always sure of the most necessary parts of his eating outfit, and the compact form of the carrying case presents a great advantage over the ordinary-sized knives and forks that usually take up so much room in an outfit.

The other article was an aluminium coffeepot fitted with a circular concave dish which rested on the bottom. From the centre of this there ran a hollow aluminium rod almost to the top of the coffeepot, ending in a nozzle perforated on its under side. Just underneath the nozzle was a circular metal tray also perforated. This held the coffee. The action of the coffeepot was this: When the water came to a boil the pressure of the steam underneath the lower disk forced the hot water up through the hollow pillar and out through the perforations of the nozzle. This, dripping down upon and through the coffee in the tray, carried its strength down into the water below. Fifteen minutes' simple boiling of this utensil made good strong coffee. Boiled coffee made in the ordinary way is usually pretty poor stuff, unless produced under the care of an expert, and the French coffeepot, while producing a good beverage, must first be warmed by the admission of hot water, which simply doubles the amount of work. It looks, therefore, as if the above-described coffeepot would become popular with outers who are not professional cooks, but who usually are in a hurry. Its price, $1.65, is not high, considering it is made of aluminium, which weighs very little and will not tarnish.

E. T. KEYSER.

YACHTING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Will Be Awarded by the Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association to the Swiftest Boat in Each Class.

Interest has been added this year to the racing events of the clubs represented in the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound by the determination of the association to award at the close of the approaching season a championship pennant to the yacht in each class in which Corinthian helmsmen are required, namely, those of forty-three feet racing measurement and under, that shall have made the highest record in the championship events. This championship series will include the annual regatta of every yacht club represented in the association, and the special races assigned to these clubs by the association schedule that are sailed on Saturdays or holidays from May 30 to Sept. 22 inclusive. When two such races fall on the same day the yacht owners will be allowed to elect which they will enter, but no classes added to any race after the circular of instructions for that particular race has been issued will be considered in making up the championship record.

Each yacht competing in a championship race will be credited with as many points as the number of yachts she defeats, with one point added as a premium for entry. A yacht that starts and does not finish will receive no point for entry, but will be counted as a defeated yacht in the awarding of points to yachts that complete the race. The championship record will be determined by figuring the percentage that the total number of points won by a yacht according to the method outlined bears to the total number of points possible if she had won every race entered.

Details of the award of the class championship have been determined by the Executive Committee of the Yacht Racing Association after their consideration at several special meetings. It was decided that in order to qualify for a championship a yacht must start in at least one-half the races scheduled for her class. This will likely insure large entries in the majority of the season's events. When sailing in a class other than her own a yacht will not be considered as competing for points in her championship record. Sail-overs, also, will be eliminated from the championship score. A postponed race, to count in the championship series, must not be sailed on on any race day named in the association schedule, and any ties must be sailed off at a time and place designated by the Executive Committee. The points will be assigned to competing yachts and their championship records computed by the Executive Committee of the Yacht Racing Association from reports of each championship race, which must be filed by the Race Committee of the club giving the race.

Several changes of importance have been made this season in the racing rules of the association. Chief of these, perhaps, is the rescinding of the girth rule of measurement and the return to the old load water line and sail area rule. In this connection the rule limiting draught, which was in force during 1898, has been revived. The measurement of yachts over 30 feet racing length will be taken without the crews aboard.

In the classification rules a number of changes appear. The system of classification above 43 feet in effect previous to last season has been restored, with the addition of an 80-foot class for sloops, intended to accommodate the new 70-footers which are being turned out this year. Separate classes have been established for yawls, namely, a first class, a 43-foot class, and a 36-foot class. A separate enumeration has also been made of cabin and open classes. The 25-foot load water line class of knockabouts has been abolished, and new restrictions, which have previously been outlined in THE NEW YORK TIMES, have been adopted for the 21-foot load water line raceabouts. Yachts of this latter class built prior to Jan. 1, 1900, may qualify under the rules under which they were built, or under the new rules at the option of the owners. All must be measured before racing this season.

For yachts of thirty-foot racing measurement and under the racing division has been abolished. A yacht appearing alone in her class may sail in the next larger class of the same rig, at the maximum limit of that class. The starting signals have been so rearranged that yachts of various rigs of the same class length will start on the same signal, and time starts have been abolished.

From winning yachts certificates will be required giving the names and occupations of members of the crews, and the declaration of the owners that members required by the rules to be Corinthians are such. Yachts of the thirty-foot classes will be allowed to carry their regular professional crews. Measurers are required to ascertain if cabin yachts conform to the cabin restrictions, and if yachts under thirty-six feet conform to the scantling restrictions. Certificates in regard to these facts must be borne by the yachts. C. D. Mower has been elected official measurer of the Yacht Racing Association. The new book of rules, embodying these changes, will be issued by the association about May 15.

YACHTING UNDER DIFFICULTIES

Rough Trip of the Little Racing Sloop Maris from Boston to New York and Charleston, S. C.

Capt. "Bill" Kirby's log of the twenty-nine-foot racing sloop Maris, kept during her hazardous trip from Boston to Charleston, S. C., tells a "plain, unvarnished tale" of adventure, in which immediate danger of going down to "Davy Jones's locker" was met and overcome on several occasions. The log is now in the hands of Messrs. Tams, Lemoine & Crane, under whose direction the racer was built at Lawley's for a syndicate of Charleston yachtsmen. With Capt. Kirby's abrupt entries it makes a unique addition to the stories of yachting adventure.

The Maris left Lawley's yard at South Boston on March 20 for her trip around the Cape and down the Sound to New York. Bad weather was encountered at the outset. The first day and night's experience is thus told by the entries:

"Big sea. Boat pounding heavily off Handkerchief Lightship. Decided to run off to North Shore for smooth water. Make breakwater at Bass River. Boat carried a strong lee helm. Sought to make Hyannis. Beat well up to Point Gammon, but could not stand the sea longer. Boat half full of water. Braces, mast, and deck braces all started below. Was afraid of losing mast. Ran back and anchored in breakwater at Bass River at 8:30 A. M., March 21. Everything all iced up. Captain was one sheet of ice and all fingers frostbitten."

Hyannis, on the ocean side of Cape Cod, was reached the next day under mainsail alone, the jib having been carried away. It took a week to get down the Sound to New York, for rough weather was met at every stage, and the little craft had to lay up at Newport for two days. At 11 o'clock on the morning of March 30 Capt. Kirby put the Maris up at Tebo's Basin, where some repairs were made.

The voyage was resumed April 4, when the Maris, with all traces of her hard buffeting removed, sailed through the Kills to South Amboy. From this point to Beaufort, N. C., the inside course was taken. Through the Raritan River and canal, the Delaware River, the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, down to Chesapeake Bay to Hampton Roads, the trip was easily made. Anchor was dropped at Norfolk on April 9. Five days were then spent in tow through the Dismal Swamp Canal and in running down Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. At Morehead City, N. C., near Beaufort, bad weather, including heavy rains and fog, laid the boat up until April 25. An attempt was made on the 24th to take up the final open sea run to Charleston, but the heavy weather forced Capt. Kirby back to his anchorage. Soon after passing over the bar the little craft had begun to pound furiously. Water came up through the centreboard casing to the top of the cabin and almost swamped her.

The wind calmed during the night, and on the morning of the 25th the Maris got under way. At noon the breeze freshened and a heavy sea arose. Late in the afternoon waves began to board the yacht. Until the next morning every moment was full of danger. Capt. Kirby's log tells the story in this way: "Put in three reefs. Put out oil bags; they helped a little. Used out pillow cases filled with oakum for oil bags. About 7:15 swamped the dory. Everything went out of her, seats, oars, &c. Just as we were about to cut her adrift she righted again and all the water ran out over her stern. Whistling buoy off Fryingpan Shoal, 8:15. Ran N. N. W. thirteen miles for bell buoy off Baldhead Channel. The wind hauled more to the northward and eastward and could not lay up the channel or smooth the water, so had to keep on. Had a very wild night. Wind hauled E. N. E. Kept under the land and thanks to the oil bags shipped no more sea. Very moderate breeze after daybreak from N. E."

It was late on the afternoon of Thursday, April 26, that the Maris reached her new home. Charleston Lightship was sighted at 4:30 o'clock, and soon after four sloops and an auxiliary schooner raced up to greet the little craft which Charleston yachtsmen hope will win back from their Savannah rivals the coveted Interstate Perpetual Challenge Cup. These five yachts escorted the Maris into the harbor and after passing Fort Sumter the auxiliary passed a line to the weatherbeaten little racer, towing her to an anchorage off the clubhouse of the Charleston Yacht Club.

"Received a very warm reception," records Capt. Kirby in the log's closing entry.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

In an iron safe at the New York Yacht Clubhouse, in Madison Avenue, are guarded several diminutive volumes that tell a tale of yachting enterprise more than half a century ago. They are the first club books issued by the premier American yachting organization, and when placed side by side with the comparatively ponderous volumes issued by the same club during late years are vividly suggestive of the progress of yachting in the neighborhood of New York, and of the growth of the New York Yacht Club. The first book issued was in 1846, two years after the organization of the club, when the house and station were at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. It is a thin volume, about two inches broad by five long, and was published by "H. Cogswell, Printer and Stationer, at 19 and 21 Merchants' Exchange." The book contains in smaller compass and with somewhat less detail much the same information to be found in the larger volumes of recent years. The club fleet, whose enumeration requires only one page of large type, the officers, membership roll, club rules, and racing rules, are all there. Even the private burgees of boat owners are represented by cuts wherein the colors, still unfaded, are painted by hand. The club fleet in 1846 consisted of fourteen schooners and three sloops, the largest boat being Commodore John C. Stevens's 154-ton sloop Maria. The other sixteen boats were all under 100 tons. In the list of members the names appear, including many patronymics, such as Waterbury, Suydam, Kane, Sears, and Forbes, still well known in yachting along the Sound and in Massachusetts Bay. Among the honorary members at that time were Commodore Perry and Kearney of the United States Navy.

Until 1853 the books were not issued annually, addenda being made each year by mean of small circulars. The year Book of 1853, which in general appearance is the same as that of 1846, shows a very considerable growth during the intervening six years. The membership had increased to 254, and the fleet, although showing a net gain of only one boat, had in it Cornelius Vanderbilt's famous old steamer, the North Star, whose displacement, 1,867 tons, was greater than the aggregate tonnage of the remaining craft. In 1882 the first great enlargement of the year book is noticeable. At that time it was made a duodecimo volume, and the number of pages had increased to more than ten times that of the book of 1846.

The 1900 book, shortly to be issued, will be particularly interesting reading when compared with its predecessor of half a century ago. It will show a membership of more than 1,400, and a fleet made up of over 400 craft of many kinds, including steam yachts of size, speed, and luxury not dreamed of in that earlier day.

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Apropos of the recent notification received by the Jersey City, Pavonia, and New York Bay Yacht Clubs that their present stations along the lower Jersey shore must be vacated to make way for new docks and freight yards to be built by the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central Railroads, the yachting editor of Forest and Stream grows reminiscent of times when the sport was centred nearer Manhattan shores than at present. "In the early days of yachting about New York," he writes, "there were many acres of shoal water, then useless for commercial purposes, which gave free shelter to yachtsmen. One favorite place, the real cradle of New York yachting, was off the Elysian Fields, between Hoboken and Weehawken, close to the Stevens estate, where the first yachts of the New York Yacht Club found a safe anchorage, and the first house of the club was built. Another rendezvous was the 'foot o' Court Street,' in South Brooklyn, Gowanus Cove, in the neighborhood of Penny Bridge. A third location was on the Jersey shore, all the way from the Communipaw section of Jersey City to Constable's Hook, at the entrance to the Kill Von Kull. Protected from the invasions of commerce by several miles of shoal water and the outlying islands and reefs, this beautiful shore was once a little paradise for yachtsmen. The homes of the Ellsworth and Van Buskirk families were on the Hook and at Bayonne. A little further up, at Pamrapo, lived old Capt. 'Bob' Fish, and 'Pat' McGleghan's yard was near by. In addition to its designers and builders, the New York Bay shore of the Bayonne peninsula was the home of many clubs—the Jersey City, one of the oldest next to the New York, being situated at Communipaw, with the Pavonia, Oceanic, Greenville, and others.

"The old anchorage at Weehawken disappeared some years before the march of improvements in the shape of coal wharves, ferry slips, &c., the New Jersey Yacht Club, situated in the old home of the New York Yacht Club, being wiped out for lack of a station. Similarly the Gowanus flats have disappeared, giving place to half-made streets and submerged lots, and all yachting has been driven away, first to Bay Ridge and then to the Sound or Lower Bay."

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The committees appointed from the Seawanhaka-Corinthian and Larchmont Yacht Clubs to consider a revision of the racing measurement rules to take effect after the close of the present season, have already had several meetings, although nothing definite has yet been done. John Hysop, the veteran measurer, is Chairman of both committees. On the Larchmont committee his associates are Philip T. Dodge, Oswald Sanderson, E. A. Willard, and John F. Lovejoy. The members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian committee are A. Cass Canfield, J. Frederick Tams, Clinton H. Crane, and Francis K. Frothingham. It is likely that joint sessions with similar committees from other clubs and racing associations will be held before the end of the year.

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The efforts of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club to stimulate the Corinthian spirit in its racing events this year will apparently meet with a good measure of success. One of the best indications of this is the avidity with which non-boat-owning members have hastened to respond to the request of the Racing Committee that all who desired to sail in Corinthian crews this Summer send in their names to be filed with a list of available Corinthians from which the boat owners could select their assistants. Nearly fifty names are already on the list, and many more will likely be added as the racing days draw nearer.

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With the traditional chowder and other forms of festivity the Williamsburg Yacht Club will celebrate to-day at its clubhouse, North Beach, Flushing Bay, the opening of its twenty-ninth season. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the club's burgee will be hoisted over the house. Music and other entertainment, together with the consumption of a huge pot of chowder prepared under the direction of Commodore William Kells, will follow. In the evening there will be fireworks and more music. Many boats of the Williamsburg fleet have already been put overboard. Among these are the big sloop Kelpie, owned by ex-Commodore F. W. Smedley; ex-Commodore James Schuessele's sloop Pastime, Secretary W. E. Long's cabin cat Paragon, and G. Schwartz's sloop Rover. These will be placed in commission to-day and short spins about the bay enjoyed by their owners and guests.

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Cord Meyer's 46-footer Altair, recently launched at Herreshoff's, will have a very unusual rig. The spreaders, or outriggers, are abnormally low down from the mainmast head, so low that they are necessarily made larger than usual to the slant of the rigging. The gaff may have to be guided past the spreaders with this rig, as the latter are fixed lower on the mainmast than the extreme hoist of the luff of the mainsail. This peculiar arrangement will doubtless overcome to some extent the rules of racing measurement. It is understood that the Fife cutter Kestrel and the Gardner boat Syce will be placed in the same class as the new 46-footers this year. If this be done, the new manner of rigging may preclude the giving of a time allowance to the older boats.

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Another amateur yacht master has been added to the growing list by the licensing of Thomas L. Leeming, part owner of the steam yacht Duchess, as a Captain of steam vessels. Mr. Leeming prepared for his examination before the Government inspectors at the New York Nautical College. An incomplete list of the better-known amateur masters now includes Commodore Walther Lüttgen, owner of the Linta; Allison V. Armour, Utowana; Robert E. Tod, Claymore; Elbridge T. Gerry, Electra; Henry F. Noyes, Katrina; Congressman Jacob Ruppert, Albatross; John A. Morris, Cora; J. A. Mollenhauer, Fresco; George Lorillard Ronalds, Reta; Gen. B. F. Whitlock, Ramona; William Woodward, Wanda; C. F. Adae, Nereid; Henry Belknap, Magnolia; F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, Alda; J. Rogers Maxwell, Kismet; J. R. Maxwell, Jr., Kismet, and Leonard J. Busby, Duchess.

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Yacht building has become an industry of rapidly growing importance in St. Louis and other larger cities of the Central West, where the element of cheapness in lumber, other things being equal, makes it possible to turn out substantial boats at figures which would be ruinous to an Eastern yacht builder. Frederick Wood of Providence, owner of the Arrow, has ordered a forty-six-footer from a St. Louis builder, which will be shipped East in sections and finished at Pawtuxet by Capt. H. A. Randall. The frame will be built in the St. Louis shop, then taken apart, and the sections so marked that there will be little difficulty in putting the boat together upon its arrival at the Eastern shipyard. It is said that the saving in expenses is so great that other Providence yachtsmen will follow Mr. Wood's example.

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At the third general meeting for the year of the New York Yacht Club, which will be held at the clubhouse in Madison Avenue Thursday night, several amendments to the racing rules will be presented for consideration. These rules are designed to provide special classes for the new Herreshoff seventies. It is proposed to amend Section 2 of Rule I so that Class G will include only all single masted vessels of over 80 feet racing length, instead of all over 70 feet racing length, as it stands at present. Class H would then be changed to include single stickers and yawls over 70 feet and not over 80 feet racing length, and between this new Class H and the present Class J would be inserted a new Class I, which would include single stickers and yawls over 60 feet and not over 70 feet racing length. The limit of draught for the new Class I is placed at 13 feet according to a proposed amendment to Section 4 of Rule I, and the limit of draught for the new Class H is increased to 14.5 feet. The crew of yachts racing in Class I will, according to the proposed amendments, be limited to twenty men.

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When the Atlantic Yacht Club's house at Sea Gate is opened to the members and guests on May 19 a number of improvements to the building and in the service will be noticed. New transportation facilities have also been provided, by which the club will have ferriage service in combination with the Crescent Athletic Club at frequent intervals during the day. Two boats have been engaged for this purpose, one of which began its regular trips Monday; the other will begin running about May 20. The complete time table has not yet been announced, but at present the boat leaves Sea Gate at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock in the morning, and the Battery at 12:30, 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

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The Regatta Committee of the Brooklyn Yacht Club has set June 11 as the date of the club's annual regatta, and has decided to invite members of the New York, Larchmont, Canarsie, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Jamaica Bay, Columbia, Hudson River, Indian Harbor, Riverside, Yonkers, Williamsburg, Manhasset Bay, Shrewsbury, and Knickerbocker Yacht Clubs, and other organizations devoted to the sport, to participate in the races on that day. As the Brooklyn's annual regatta falls the day before that of the Atlantic Yacht Club many craft from the Sea Gate fleet are expected to appear in the former club's open events. The course for the small boats will be in the Lower Bay, while the larger ones will sail to the Sandy Hook Lightship and back again.

IN THE BRISTOL YARDS.

Work on the Seventy-Footers Progressing Rapidly—New Small Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., May 12.—The topmast of the Mineola, the first of the seventy-footers that had her initial trial spin in a light breeze in the bay last Monday, was housed next day for the purpose of making some improvements in the rigging. The carpenters have yet some work to do on the interior, which may keep her here a week longer. It is expected that the owner, Mr. Belmont, will give her a trial in the bay before long. If there is a good breeze then it is expected that she will show up in wonderful form. With a full crew to handle sails, she will prove to be a fast boat.

The seventy-footer Rainbow for Cornelius Vanderbilt is ready to have her sails bent, and is still moored alongside the pier. Capt. Parker and crew will bend sails as soon as they arrive. It is expected to give her a trial the latter part of this week or the first of next.

The Altair, forty-six-footer, for Cord Meyer of New York, is a unique-looking craft with the new masthead wrinkle. She is an able-looking boat, and ought to prove fast. Her skipper, Capt. "Tim" Miller, last season mate of the Defender, and who was on board the Columbia during the international races, arrived from New York Wednesday and brought four men with him. That is the number of the crew. There is no mate. Capt. Miller smiled when asked how he liked the looks of the Altair, and said that he liked her as far as he had seen her, but she is yet to have a sail. His attention was called to the long masthead with the head of the mainmast rounded instead of being partly square, nearly up as high as the peak halliard block. He thought if the drop of the spreaders marked the extent of the hoist, the boat would have an enormous topsail. This was one of the skipper's jokes, as he well knew that no boat would spread a topsail that would cover the space indicated.

The 21-footer Mishe Nahma of the fin-keel type had a trial upward of two weeks ago, and was afterward rigged and cased up in a special box to be sent across the ocean. She was taken out of the box the first of the week, had the fin bolted on, was rigged, and had two more trials on Thursday. It was blowing stiff from the northeast at the time, yet she carried whole mainsail and small forestaysail. Running off before the wind a couple of miles, her sheets were rounded in for the beat to windward. It was a pretty rough time, the large mainsail heeling her over so that the swirl of water was almost even with her lee cockpit coaming. She is a fast footer and wonderfully quick in stays. She is to remain in Bristol for a while.

The third of the 70-footers is having her deck laid in the north shop. It was about completed last evening. The outer planks have been smoothed up for the coat of priming. The last of the 70-footers in the south construction shop is three-quarters planked. The first of the 35-footers is being pushed along very rapidly. The work of planking was started the middle of the week. She now has half a dozen stakes fastened. The planks now used are one-and-a-quarter inch cypress. She will be double planked from just below the water line to the rails. The outside skin on top is to be of mahogany.

There is no end of small racers to be built in Bristol before July. Orders have been received for four more fifteen-footers of the type adopted in the Beverly Yacht Club in 1899. One has been begun and is one-third planked. One or the steam tenders, built for the owners of the seventy-footers, was launched from the Walker's Cove yard Wednesday. She had her boilers and machinery installed there. She is named Irma, and was given a dock trial Thursday.

The flagship of the Bristol Yacht Club, the auxiliary schooner yacht Calypso, formerly Her Royal Highness, arrived in Bristol the middle of the week from New York. Her owner, Commodore J. E. Fletcher, has placed her in commission. Capt. Clay Haff is her skipper.

MODEL YACHT RACE.

American and New York Clubs Will Sail for The Outing Trophy To-day.

Representatives of the New York Model Yacht Club and the American Model Yacht Club have completed arrangements for the first big model yachting event of the season. The contest will be the race for The Outing Trophy, which will be sailed to-day at 2 P. M. off the clubhouse of the New York Model Yacht Club at Steinway, L. I. The course will be half a mile in extent, one-quarter of a mile to each leg to windward and return. The conditions agreed upon are the best two in three heats, owners to handle their own craft. The Star will be the American's representative as the challenger, and Messrs. Ogle and Webber's Foam will probably be the defending boat.

YACHTING NOTES.

George J. Bradish's new yawl, the Freya, recently built from Crowninshield designs at the shipyards of C. F. Brown, Pulpit Harbor, Me., arrived at Indian Harbor Monday and was formally delivered to her owner. The new boat measures 43 feet over all and 27 feet on the water line. She was built under the direction of Frank Bowne Jones.

Col. William Hester's steam yacht Willada, chartered for the Summer to Roswell Eldridge, was taken from Greenport to McIntosh's yacht basin, South Brooklyn, yesterday, where she will be overhauled and refitted. The Willada will be ready for commission about June 15, and will be used by Mr. Eldridge between the city and his Summer home at Great Neck, L. I., and for cruising in neighboring waters.

Eugene H. Clapp of Boston is announced as the purchaser of the steam yacht Idle Hour, formerly owned by Albert A. Gulgues. The Idle Hour has undergone elaborate alterations, including a rebuilt stern and the introduction of a Bliven speed wheel, at Hansen's shipyard, South Brooklyn. She left for Boston Saturday under the command of Capt. Thompson, and will be placed in service at once by her new owner.

PLANS OF THE OARSMEN.

John D. Ryan, the former New England and Harlem champion, will enter the senior single event at the National regatta as a representative of the Riverside Boat Club of Boston.

The Harlem Rowing Club will enter the following crews in the Harlem regatta: Senior single and double, junior four, shell, junior centipede four, junior double, and senior eight. The senior crews will also be entered in the National regatta.

The annual meeting of the Middle States Regatta Association will be held at the Hotel Marlborough on Monday evening, when officers will be elected and arrangements made for the coming season. It is probable that the annual regatta of the association will be held on the Harlem this year.

The Board of the Schuylkill Navy has subscribed $50 to the fund for sending American oarsmen to Paris, and a contribution of the same amount has been pledged by each club in the navy, which will make a total subscription for the Schuylkill clubs of $350. Individual subscriptions are expected to bring the total Philadelphia subscriptions up to $500.

The senior four-oared gig race originally announced for the Passaic regatta has been replaced by a senior four-oared shell race. The complete list of events for the Passaic regatta is as follows: Junior, intermediate, and senior singles; junior, intermediate, and senior doubles; junior and intermediate four-oared gigs; senior four-oared shells; junior, intermediate, and senior eight-oared shells.

The New York Athletic Club will enter an intermediate eight in the Passaic regatta, and whether they win or lose, will enter them as seniors in the Harlem regatta. A junior eight will also be entered in the Harlem regatta.

The Nautilus Boat Club of Brooklyn, which won the junior four-oared shell race at the Long Island regatta last year, will enter a crew in that event this year.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club will extend the privileges of its clubhouse, Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, to all visiting and local oarsmen for a period of two weeks from July 7, and the Harlem rowing clubs will do the same.

The Harlem Regatta Association will charter a steamer to take the Harlem River oarsmen to the Passaic regatta on May 30, and to bring back such Philadelphia crews taking part in the Passaic regatta as intend to row in the Harlem regatta on June 2. Two steamers will be chartered to follow the Harlem races, one for the officials and one for club members

GOLF GUIDE FOR 1900.

New York Has 153 Clubs of 874 in the United States—Statistics of the Game.

Newman's Official Golf Guide for 1900 has just been issued, and it shows a marked improvement in accuracy and detail over the first American golf guide of that character published last year. The large number of 874 clubs are mentioned, nearly every one having a brief description of its course, with distances given of each hole, names of the officers, requirements for admission, and other interesting information. New York still maintains its reputation as the premier State in golf, as 153 clubs are devoted to the game within its boundaries. Massachusetts is a good second, with 114 clubs; Pennsylvania has 80; New Jersey, 67; Illinois, 49; Connecticut, 47; California, 42; New Hampshire, 30; Ohio, 24; Maine, 23, and Michigan, 21. Montana, Utah, South Dakota, Louisiana, Nevada, the Bahamas, and New Mexico have one club each.

Complete tables of all the open, amateur, and women's championships played in America are given, and the volume shows that it is right up to date by giving the entire handicap schedule of the Metropolitan Golf Association, which was issued two weeks ago. The volume is attractively printed, is embellished with numerous half-tone illustrations, and both in appearance and information the book is a credit to the game.

GOLF NOTES OF INTEREST.

The Country Club of Brookline, near Boston, has increased the playing distance of its links this season to 5,650 yards. The annual Spring tournament of the club will be held May 29, 30, and 31, and an open tournament for women will begin Monday.

The influence of the women's golf associations in this city, Boston, and Philadelphia is having its effect on the fair golfers of Chicago, and several of the more prominent players are endeavoring to perfect a similar organization in their city.

Mrs. Homer S. Ramsdell has been chosen Captain of the women's team of the Powelton Golf Club at Newburg, N. Y., for the coming year, and James S. Taylor is Captain of the men's team. The first monthly handicap will be played Saturday and on Thursday, the 17th, the women will hold their first handicap match of the season.

A golf team match between Baltusrol and Essex County will be played on Wednesday, on the Essex County links at Orange. Six men will play on each team, the Baltusrol men being Henry P. Toler, James A Tyng, C. M. Hamilton, Louis P. Bayard, Jr., Hugh K. Toler, and one other yet to be chosen.

It is doubtful if Harvard will be represented in the intercollegiate golf team contest on Saturday at Lawrence Harbor. George C. Clarke is playing baseball and G. G. Hubbard has water on the knee, while James J. Averill, the runner-up for the intercollegiate championship last year, is out West. This cuts three of the strongest golfers off at once, and the club has decided that it would not be wise to send an inferior team.

A third golf club has just sprung into life at Providence, R. I. It bears the good Indian name of Quinnobequin Golf Club, and its members evidently tried hard to outdo their rivals, the Agawam and the Wannamoisett Clubs, in its selection. The new nine-hole course has a circuit of 2,120 yards, and the membership limit—225—has already been reached. Among that number are 75 ladies. C. F. Thatcher is President, and A. S. Vanderbeck is Secretary. A fine clubhouse is now being built.

Miss Frances C. Griscom, one of the strongest Philadelphia golfers, is playing an excellent game this season, as may be judged from the fact that she has just beaten Mrs. Walter M. Gorham by 6 holes. The latter was runner-up for the women's championship last year. The match was one in a team contest between the Merion Cricket Club and the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Miss Griscom headed the five Merion players, and the latter won by the big score of 30 holes to 0.

The Wee Burn Golf Club links at Noroton, Conn., which were opened last Saturday, are in excellent condition, and they will be still further improved for the Connecticut State championship which will be played there. The club makes the rather unusual but very creditable announcement for a golf club—that all local rules have been abolished. "Read the U. S. G. A. rules and play accordingly," is the excellent advice given by the committee in its printed list of events. The Handicap Committee for the year consists of Harvey L. Williams, Malcolm R. Pitt, and John Henry Harbutt.

Team matches on some of the Western links are going to be a big feature this year, and the enthusiasts are willing to travel long distances to enjoy their sport. On the 19th a team of six women and eight men from the Cincinnati Golf Club will go to Pittsburg to play a similar team on the Allegheny Country Club links. On the 26th a mixed team from Cleveland will visit the Cincinnati Club for an eighteen-hole match. A team from Louisville will meet the Cincinnati golfers early in June, and Capt. George Ingalls of the club team has announced that an engagement has been made with Vardon for July 7.

SOME HINTS TO WHEELMEN.

It seems as though the "broken glass" nuisance has again become epidemic in this city, and a number of complaints have been made recently because of this. Cyclists who ride out early in the day are the ones that have been most affected by this evil. Some people are of the opinion that the drivers of milk wag

AFFAIRS IN ST. PETERSBURG

Czar May Not Go to the Paris Exposition.

BOER SYMPATHY IN RUSSIA

Obstacles to Russification of Finland—English Influence in Abyssinia—Tax Reforms of the Servian Government.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—Notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, it is more than probable that the Czar's proposed visit to the Paris Exposition will not take place. Though the ties between Russia and France are as strong as they ever have been since the existence of the dual alliance, there has been a decided "cooling off" in the relations between the two Governments of late. The fact of the matter is that the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry is viewed with suspicion by the Czar's advisers, it being the general opinion in St. Petersburg that several members of the Cabinet have pro-English sympathies.

There is a deep feeling of irritation here against the French Ministers for their attitude of indifference toward the Boers, and this feeling grows more intense as the hostility toward England gains ground. Anglophobia has now attained to such a degree in Russia that leading newspapers, and more particularly the Svet—the recognized organ of the Pan Slavs—which was known until lately for its strong pro-French sentiments, have been publishing leading articles inveighing against Waldeck-Rousseau and his satellites for their attitude.

The Svet and other such leading organs as the Peterbourgsky Listok, the New Times, the Rossia, and Petersburg Gazette are all careful to make a distinction between the French people and their Government in this matter.

But under these circumstances the Czar will, it is said, deem it advisable not to visit the exposition, thus showing his disapproval of the policy followed by the French Cabinet,—a policy of too great "complacency" for England, as it is currently termed.

BOER SYMPATHY IN RUSSIA.

Sympathy for the Boers, which is, perhaps, stronger in Russia than anywhere else on the Continent, is not confined to St. Petersburg and Moscow, but extends to the smallest towns and villages of the Empire.

The great masses of the Russian people, indifferent, as a rule, to questions of foreign politics, however important they may be, have for once been aroused from their torpor, and take the keenest interest in the fate of the South African Republics. Many of the Czar's subjects, particularly in Southern Russia, have already offered their services to the Boers, and many more are preparing to leave for the Transvaal to fight the English, whom they consider the hereditary enemies of Russia. Subscription lists for the Boer wounded have been started in the principal Russian towns, and have been contributed to in a most generous manner by rich and poor alike.

The only important question of home politics in Russia just now is that of Finland. Even the more Chauvinist Russians are beginning to acknowledge that Gen. Bobrikoff has sadly lacked in diplomacy in carrying out his programme for the Russification of the Grand Duchy. The most recent evidence of this fact is shown by Bobrikoff's latest edict concerning the press in Finland. By means of this edict the editors-in-chief of any newspaper may be removed by the Governor General, and a successor appointed.

In accordance with his edict Gen. Bobrikoff has already "requested" two managing editors to resign, the editors of the Viborgsbladet, a Swedish sheet, and of the Paivatehti, a Finnish organ. It will be remembered that there are two races and two languages spoken in the Grand Duchy. At the same time four provincial organs of the press have been suspended for from two to three months.

This unexpected severity has produced most lamentable results. The Finns are certainly not a demonstrative people, and yet several thousand inhabitants of Helsingfors assembled in front of the residence of Mr. Erkko, one of the editors in question, to condole with him. As soon as Mr. Erkko appeared at his window, he was greeted with enthusiastic and prolonged applause.

THE TROUBLE IN FINLAND.

And yet the Finns do not desire complete independence; all they ask for is the maintenance of their constitutional rights, sworn to by Nicholas II. on his accession to the throne. The Finns may, to a certain extent, be compared to the people of Brittany; they do not really form a nation by themselves, but they cling strongly to their local customs.

For the past ninety-one years they have enjoyed autonomy, and this they naturally wish to retain. Their greatest fear is to become absorbed by the overwhelming number of the Russian people; and this is evidently the plan of the Russian Government, as shown by the proposition to make Finnish conscripts serve in Russian regiments.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is one of the most en evidence of European sovereigns just now, and has been the subject of many rumors more or less sensational in St. Petersburg of late. Thus it was positively announced that the Prince was shortly to become a convert to the Orthodox Greek Church, this being the first step toward his marriage with a Russian Princess. I learn, however, from trustworthy sources, that nothing has, as yet, been decided upon in the matter. All that can positively be stated is that Prince Ferdinand has been invited by the Czar to be present at the Russian military manoeuvres, as a visible proof of his reconciliation with the imperial Government.

Recent advices received from the Abyssinian Court would seem to show that Franco-Russian influence is at low-water mark with Emperor Menelek and his advisers. According to the report in St. Petersburg, Mr. Lagarde, the French diplomatic agent at the Abyssinian Court, has been checkmated in his endeavor to persuade Menelek to visit the Paris Exposition. The French Government, as is well known, has made every effort to have the Negus "honor" the World's Fair during the coming Summer, and Mr. Lagarde has left no stone unturned to accomplish this purpose. A few weeks since, after an audience with the Abyssinian potentate, Mr. Lagarde had every reason to believe that his efforts were successful, and that Menelek would be the guest of the French Nation in August.

Now, however, it is said that in a recent interview with Menelek, Mr. Lagarde was informed by the "King of Kings" that he had never intended to visit France or any other European country.

It is needless to comment upon the disappointment with which this information was received in St. Petersburg as in Paris. In the Russian capital it has been taken for granted of late that Franco-Russian influence was paramount at Addis-Abeba.

The explanation for this sudden change of front on Menelek's part is not difficult to find. The English are once more in favor with the Abyssinian Emperor, thanks to their clever diplomatic agent, who has promised Menelek a considerable addition to his present territory, if he consents to the passage of the Cairo-Cape Railway through Abyssinia. The present frontiers of Abyssinia would thus be extended to the regions of the great Soudanese lakes.

ANGLO-ABYSSINIAN TREATY.

This proposition has greatly pleased Menelek, and from what I learn Mr. Ilg, the Swiss engineer, who is Minister of Foreign Affairs in Abyssinia, is already en route for London, where the Anglo-Abyssinian treaty will be signed. Both Russia and France will, of course, strain every effort to foil the English and prevent the realization of a plan which, in a very few years, would transform Abyssinia into a British dependency.

The relations between Russia and Servia continue to be strained, and consequently one hears but little good concerning King Alexander and his people in either the French or the Russian press, and, as much of the information published in American newspapers concerning the Balkan States is derived from French sources, it is comprehensible that erroneous ideas prevail in the United States about Servia.

As a matter of fact, and notwithstanding the distinctly false statements, in the Russian press and in certain French "boulevard" papers, to the contrary, the condition of Servia is highly prosperous and stable, owing to the determined and patriotic efforts of the present Prime Minister, Dr. Vladen Georgevitch, who has been at the helm of the Servian ship of state for three years. Before Dr. Georgevitch's advent to power, Servia had been misgoverned by successive ephemeral Ministries to such an extent that the country was on the verge of anarchy.

Dr. Georgevitch by his fearless policy has restored order in the kingdom, and, despite Russian intrigue, has freed Servia from the shackles of Pan-Slavism, thus preventing the realization of the Russian project to make the country an advance guard of Muscovite influence in the Balkans. With an amount of foresight and perspicacity worthy of a Western statesman, (rarely met with among the politicians of these smaller Slav States,) Dr. Georgevitch understands that the commercial and industrial development of the country is the principal end to be attained, and that other questions are of secondary importance. The Ministry presided over by Dr. Georgevitch is, therefore, first and foremost, a Ministry of practical men, whose business it has been to solve intricate financial problems, to develop industry, and protect the commerce of a nation of 2,300,000 souls.

Among the results achieved by Dr. Georgevitch and his colleagues are the reorganization of public education and the establishment of commercial, agricultural, and technical schools, the building of new railways, and the inauguration of a sound financial policy. The success of the Government's financial system may be realized when it is stated that the State revenues for 1899 showed a surplus of $1,200,000 over 1895, and this notwithstanding the fact that no new taxes had been levied since the advent to power of the Georgevitch Cabinet.

SERVIAN TAX REFORMS.

This successful result is due entirely to Dr. Georgevitch's sweeping reforms. When he was appointed Prime Minister the country was literally devoured by functionaries in much the same manner as France. The various Cabinets which had been in power for the preceding fifteen years had, on leaving office, placed a veritable army of functionaries on the pension list. In this manner several hundred thousand able-bodied men in the prime of life were supported by the Servian taxpayers. Of these functionaries some were recalled to active service by Dr. Georgevitch, while the names of the remainder were removed from the pension list.

There is now every reason to believe that, under the wise leadership of Dr. Georgevitch, Servia will continue to prosper, financially and commercially, and will, within a few years, be at the vanguard of civilization in the Balkans. B. C. DeW.

COURT GRANTS BOY'S DESIRE.

Possesses Big Fortune, but Must Get Consent to Purchase Boats.

Francis Marion Whaley wants to buy a catboat and a dinghy. Although the total cost of both boats will be only $600, and he has a fortune of $800,000, he has found it necessary to apply to the Supreme Court for permission to make the purchase.

Francis Marion Whaley is only ten years old, and lives with his aunt and guardian, Mrs. Marie Whaley Chisholm, on Edisto Island, off the coast of South Carolina. The boy's mother was a daughter of the late Nathaniel L. McCready, who was President of the Old Dominion Steamship Company. When Mr. McCready died, on Oct. 3, 1887, he divided his property between his three children, after providing an annual income for his widow.

His daughter, Mrs. Louisine W. Whaley, died in October, 1889, and she left her share of the estate to her infant son. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of this City was made trustee of the $523,000 which she gave her little boy. This has now increased by $53,000, due to the accumulated income. The boy's aunt was appointed his guardian, and was allowed $5,000 a year to use for his education and maintenance. It is through her that the application was made to Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, to buy the catboat and dinghy.

In the petition Mrs. Chisholm sets forth the fact that her nephew is a rapidly growing boy, and that she believes he could have considerable pleasure and profit out of the investment in the boats. She says that the Harbor of Charleston is peculiarly adapted for boating and sailing. Justice Andrews signed the order, and the boy will have his boats.

CARE OF DEAF-MUTES.

Report of the New York Institution—Three Cases of Deaf-Blindness.

In the eighty-first annual report of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, just issued, Enoch L. Fancher, the President, shows that 466 pupils—301 males and 165 females—were enrolled in the past year and that the health of the pupils has been excellent, the gymnastic and military drill having aided greatly, he says, in improving the physique of the pupils and reducing the number of minor ailments. There was only one death in the institution in the year.

From county and State scholarships the receipts were $120,225.95 and from pay pupils and other sources $3,322.64. As the expenditures amounted to $130,212,18, it was necessary to borrow $6,633.59 from the Real Estate and Building Fund to meet the deficit.

Mr. Fancher adds to his report a memorial to the Legisature urging the increase of State scholarships to $300; a compulsory education law for deaf children, and amendments to the laws making a residence of one year in the State, instead of three, sufficient for the admission to State scholarships, and putting the education of the deaf wholly in the hands of the State, so that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction only shall have the appointment and supervision of all deaf children of school age.

Enoch Henry Currier, the Principal of the institution, says, as justifying the elective system used in the institution, that out of a total of 3,790 of those who have been educated, less than 100 have been found to be unable to successfully care for themselves after graduation.

Of the seventy cases of deaf-blindness found in the United States, there are three in the institution—Stanley Robinson, Orris Benson, and Katie McGirr—and of these Dr. Currier says:

"Robinson has completed the full course of study, and is now devoting his entire time to learning a trade, by means of which he will be able to support himself after leaving the institution. Benson devotes a portion of each school day to manual training, which includes clay modeling, wood carving, and chair caning, but the greater part of his time is spent in classroom work. Katie McGirr spends her entire school day in the classroom."

ELOPEMENT CAUSES SORROW.

Anna Jackson's Relatives Object to Her Marriage to Horse Dealer's Assistant.

Great sorrow has been brought upon the relatives of Miss Anna M. Jackson of 160 East Eighty-third Street by her secret marriage to Alfred C. Terwilliger, whose father until recently kept a livery stable a few doors from her home. The ceremony is said to have been performed Thursday, on the day the girl left home, but the news only became public yesterday.

The girl is but seventeen years old and is the only grandchild of James E. Miller, with whom she lived. Mrs. Miller, her grandmother, owns the house and considerable property near by. The house is a handsome brown-stone structure, covered with wisteria, which is now in bloom, and the yards behind of several adjoining houses have been thrown together, making a little private park which is one of the charms of the neighborhood. As Miss Jackson the young woman had every advantage of wealth and had been highly educated. She had already developed extraordinary musical talent.

Terwilliger is employed to show horses and vehicles to prospective purchasers by a firm of horse dealers in this city. He has taken his bride to live with his relatives, at 1,422 Fifth Avenue, but the people there yesterday refused to give any information concerning the elopement further than to confirm the report that the marriage had taken place.

Mr. Miller was very indignant about the affair, and said that his wife had been prostrated by it and it was feared that it might have a serious result on the girl's father, who lives with the Millers, and who is an invalid.

Mr. Miller said he did not know what he would do in the matter, or if there was anything he could do, but he said his granddaughter would be heartily welcomed at any time if she would only come home. He would never permit Terwilliger to enter the house.

Albany Day Line Boats.

The Hudson River Day Line steamers will begin regular trips between this city and Albany on May 28, the first trip to be from this city on that date, and the first trip from Albany on May 29. Both the Albany and the New York will be in service on Memorial Day.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Few Changes of Bill This Week in the City Theatres.

Success of the "Continuous" at the Fifth Avenue—End of the Manhattan's Season.

The hold of the "continuous" on this public increases from week to week. Many persons who habitually dress well and doubtless have been knolled to church by holy bells and sat at good men's feasts, seem to find all their theatrical entertainment in these cheap shows, which, invariably, have the merit of being decent and from a moral point of view harmless. The idea that the prevalence of the "continuous vaudeville" would serve to educate a new class of playgoers who would in time outgrow the liking for the rudimentary fun and acrobatics of the variety stage, and be prepared to like good plays well acted, was often expressed when the first of the Keith and Proctor theatres were in their experimental stage. But the vaudevilles still draw many more persons than the legitimate theatres. Mr. Proctor has begun his newest experiment, at the handsome Fifth Avenue Theatre, with a certainty of success, it seems.

Some of the plays that have had very long runs reached the finish of their New York careers last night. One of the houses which is now to remain closed until Autumn is the Manhattan Theatre, which has been unusually prosperous this season. The wild farce called "A Stranger in a Strange Land," while it did not arouse much excitement here, proved a successful venture "on the road," while the only other plays of the regular season were "Papa's Wife" and "Woman and Wine," both of which drew crowds. The last-named piece will be transferred to-morrow night to the broad stage of the Academy.

The noteworthy theatrical incident of this week will be the farewell engagement of Sir Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and the London Lyceum actors at the Harlem Opera House. Their last performance in America will be given on Friday night, and they will sail for England Saturday to begin their London engagement in "Olivia" early in June. The report of the Treasurer of the syndicate which now controls the London Lyceum Theatre, recently made public in London, announced that the profits of the Irving American tour had exceeded expectations in spite of the disappointment caused by the brief illnesses of both Miss Terry and Sir Henry.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The attraction offered this week is "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"Quo Vadis" enters upon its sixth week Monday. Its run has been extended indefinitely.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—Another version of "Sapho," by Henley Lee George, will be offered to the patrons of this house.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Esmeralda," one of the Madison Square Theatre early successes, will be revived by the Donnelly Stock Company.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—The last week of the Bostonians is announced with a revival of Victor Herbert's comic opera, "The Serenade," as the closing bill.

GARRICK THEATRE.—William Gillette has reached another century mark in the phenomenal record which he is making with "Sherlock Holmes." To-morrow night the two hundredth time of the Conan Doyle drama at the Garrick will be reached.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The transfer to the stage of the Academy to-morrow night of "Woman and Wine" will inaugurate a Spring season of the form of entertainment desired by the patrons of this house. There will be no change in the original cast for down town.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A return engagement of the Behman Company is announced for this week. The vaudeville artists who constitute this organization consist of the Four Cohans, the Rossow Midgets, the three Merkel sisters, Yorke and Adams, Ethel Levey, Solaret, Fred Niblo, and Swift and Huber.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—An unusually strong vaudeville bill is offered this week, including Kathryn Osterman and company in the comedietta called "The Editor," George Fuller Golden, McCart's dogs and monkeys, Quigley Brothers, Maginel-Mullin trio, Julius Rose, Anna Wilkes, Brothers Martine, Bertie Fowler, and others.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Uptown vaudeville patrons will find an excellent entertainment at this house. The leader is Junius Brutus Booth and Alice Warner in the sketch "A Conjugal Crisis"; others are Carrie Graham, three Goldens, Silvern and Emerie, Caswell and Arnold, Walter Ardell, Farrell and Starck, and many more.

DEWEY THEATRE.—John W. Isham's Octoroon company, presenting a sketch called "7-11-17," which is made up of bright music, dancing, and funny situations, will be the attraction. Following this sketch will be an excellent olio, which will include Belle Davis, Smart and Williams, the Brittons, Billie Miller, William M. English, and others.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—The popularity of "Lord and Lady Algy," which is now running at the Empire Theatre, is demonstrated by the fact that, notwithstanding tomorrow night marks the beginning of the twenty-second week of the New York performances of the comedy, and that the present engagement is the third which has been played in this city, the play is being presented to large audiences.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The second week of continuous vaudeville at this house will be prominent for its leading features. Thomas Q. Seabrooke will be retained another week with his sketch, "The Pride of Harlem," Adelaide Herrmann in her magical novelty, Montrell, La Petite Elsie, Billy Van, Jane Whitbeck, Jess Vernon, Pauline Moran, and Turner and Alice McAvoy.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Beginning to-morrow night Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and the London Lyceum Company will play a farewell engagement of five nights, as they sail for Europe on Saturday, the 19th. The programme will be: Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, "Robespierre"; Thursday, the double bill of "Nance Oldfield" and "The Bells," and Friday, "The Merchant of Venice," Irving and Terry as Shylock and Portia.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Nethersole's special performance of "Sapho" on Wednesday afternoon was so largely attended that a matinée will be given on the remaining two Wednesdays of her engagement. On the 30th the artist sails for London, having terminated the most eventful and successful season of her career. Her plans for next season are not entirely formed, but it is likely that she will pay us another visit in the Fall and include "Sapho" in her repertoire.

EDEN MUSEE.—The opening of the Summer season at the Musée will take place to-morrow evening with unusually good attractions. The interior of the Musée has undergone many changes and all the wax groups and figures have been remodeled and given Summer costumes. In addition, new groups have been added, and many of the existing groups rearranged. New series of moving pictures will be exhibited in the Winter Garden each hour during the afternoon and evening, and there will be afternoon and evening concerts by the Neapolitan Orchestra.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—There will be twin stars this week, consisting of Nevada, the "spiral ascensionist," and Prof. De Long, the jumper. Locked in a hollow metal globe, he propels himself to the top of a spiral incline, some twenty feet in height, without assistance. The second feature, Prof. De Long, without the use of a pole or springboard, does some wonderful jumping and leaping, clearing a number of cairs placed in line, the hoppiur of and out of two barrels built up end on end. The bill will also contain Me and Him, the fat and lean burlesque boxers; German Rose, musical act; Wild Burt and Little Sure Shot, sharpshooters; Gilbert's trained goats, and Allen's Punch and Judy. The bill in the theatre is interesting.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The bill at this house is made interesting this week through the vaudeville début of Fanny Rice, supported by two members of her company. They will present Rosina Voke's celebrated one-act comedy entitled "My Milliner's Bill." The remaining part of the bill will consist of Miss Marguerite Cornille, Reno and Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy, in their sketch, "The Seventh Son"; Galetta's performing monkeys, Webb and Hassan, acrobats and head balancers; Gertrude Mansfield and Caryl Wilbur, in the farce "Color Blind"; Nelson Glenserretti and Demonio; the biograph; James McCool and John E. Murphy, in the sketch "Kitchen Canaries"; Anna Kenwick, coon singer; the Dawsons, illustrations of society dancing; Daly and Devere, Irish comedians; John Healy, blackface comedian; Tom Kelton, one-legged athlete, singer, and comedian.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"Mignon," by Ambroise Thomas, and "Tannhäuser," by Richard Wagner, are the alternate grand opera productions scheduled for the second week of the Castle Square Opera Company's farewell season of opera in English in New York. "Mignon" will be sung on Monday and Thursday nights, and at the Wednesday and Saturday matinées. The cast has been arranged as follows: Mignon, Grace Golden; Felina, Bessie MacDonald, (her first appearance with the company in New York;) Frederick, Katherine Condon; Wilhelm, Joseph F. Sheehan and Miro Delamotta; Laertes, Harry Luckstone; Lothario, Homer Lind Giarno and E. N. Knight; Antonio, Frank Ranney. "Tannhäuser" will be sung on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday nights, with the following cast: Elisabeth, Yvonne de Treville; Venus, Adelaide Norwood; Shepherd Boy, Marie Mattfeld; Wolfram, William Mertens; Landgraf, W. H. Clarke; Walter, Harry Davies Bitterhoff, E. N. Knight; Tannhäuser, Barron Berthald and Joseph J. Sheehan. The great grand opera chorus of sixty and an enlarged orchestra will assist in the presentations.

MR. PADEREWSKI'S LAST RECITAL.

A Chopin Performance at Carnegie Hall Yesterday Afternoon.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, the great Polish pianist, gave his final recital in this city yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. He will play to-morrow in Newark, and on Wednesday will sail for Europe, after one of the most successful seasons ever known. His receipts for the series of concerts will reach more than $200,000, and he has fairly earned every cent of it, for his work has been most arduous, in addition to its artistic worth. He has played ninety-five concerts since he left this city, traveling all the way to the Pacific Coast and back and living in his private car. That he was weary after the immense strain of such a season could not be doubted yesterday, yet he would be a penetrative person indeed who could fairly say that he discovered any evidence of it in the pianist's playing.

His programme consisted entirely of compositions by Chopin, the list being as follows: The F minor fantasy, the preludes in D flat minor, opus 28, No. 15; D minor, opus 28, No. 16, and A flat, opus 28, No. 17; the F major and B major nocturnes, the sonata in B flat minor, the F minor ballade, three études from opus 25, Nos. 3, 6, and 9, and the C major étude, opus 10, No. 7; the F sharp minor and B minor mazurkas, the A flat valse, opus 34, No. 1; the "Berceuse," and the A flat polonaise. This was a programme to test the endurance of any player, but Mr. Paderewski finished it with such a burst of power in the polonaise that one would have thought that his season was at its beginning instead of at its end.

Much has been written pro and con about the playing of this artist, and some very cheap and easy criticism has been produced. There is nothing so easy in criticism as to gain notoriety by assaulting the things that are loved and exalting those that are not. Any critic can make a reputation by attacking Wagner, or by endeavoring to show that Schumann was a charlatan, or that Chopin was a trickster. Equally it is the easiest thing in the world to create a sensation by affecting to prove that Mr. Paderewski's readings of Beethoven are not justified, and that his interpretations of Chopin are incorrect. But there is one thing that not even the seeker after notoriety can hope to do with any chance of imposing on the public, and that is to say that Mr. Paderewski's piano playing is not always the most beautiful in the world in point of tone, finish of phrasing, and poetry of sentiment.

These things being true, he is a past master of the interpretation of Chopin. There is no tradition for Chopin playing except beauty. The compositions are clear in form, the intent of the writer is patent to the humblest intelligence. From beginning to end the playing of Mr. Paderewski is a revelation of the beauty of form and content of these works. It may be that this pianist or that plays this number or that in a manner more in accordance with the traditions of the conservatories, but the spirit of the real Chopin breathes through this playing, and it is the spirit of a great poet. Such a performance as that of yesterday could be adequately criticised only in a small volume. It was an epitome of all that is loveliest and most touching in the pianist's art. And with this record let the comment close, for when true poetry is read to us by a true poet, it were impertinence to attempt a description of the reading.

Music at the Exposition.

Henry Edward Krehbiel, musical editor of The New York Tribune, has been appointed a member of the International Jury of Awards on Music at the Paris Exposition. This appointment will give general satisfaction in all countries in which the art of music is cultivated. Mr. Krehbiel is known throughout the musical world as a completely equipped scholar, a broad-minded critic, and a musical enthusiast without binding prejudices and with catholic taste. His selection as a representative of the United States will be universally applauded.

Roof Garden Opening in June.

The Grand Central Palace Roof Garden will open for the season on Monday evening, June 11, with a long and interesting programme, which will be changed each week. In giving these entertainments, there will be no postponements on account of rain, the adjoining glass-covered palm garden, with its stage and seating capacity being held in reserve for stormy evenings. Dancing to follow each evening's entertainment, and concerts will be given each Sunday evening.

Musical Notes.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the piano virtuoso, is going to visit America next season, his tour of the country beginning some time in November.

The Castle Square Opera Company's tenancy of the American Theatre will terminate on Saturday evening, May 26, with a farewell repertoire bill, introducing the entire organization in their most popular characterizations. This date also marks the conclusion of the company's third successful season of opera in English in this city.

Manager Michael Heumann of Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-ninth Street, promises a season of concerts for the Summer, and has re-engaged the same detachment of Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment band that played at this resort last Summer, under the direction of Paul Henneberg. The first concert will be given Sunday, May 20, in the open-air garden, and if the weather is inclement at any time the concerts will be conducted in the Lexington Opera House, which adjoins and is part of Terrace Garden.

The last concert of "Samson" by the united choruses of the People's Singing Classes and the People's Choral Union, consisting of 1,000 voices, will take place to-night at Carnegie Hall. This concert will close the fourth season, during which public performances on a large scale have been given by this organization. Each of these seasons has marked a forward step in choral singing by this body of young voices. The soloists for the evening concert are Mme. Clementine De Vere, soprano; Miss Carrie Bridewell, contralto; William H. Rieger, tenor, and Myron Whitney, Jr., bass.

Final rehearsals are being held by the united choirs of the Choir Guild of the Diocese of Long Island for the tenth annual festival which will be held in St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Clinton and Livingston Streets, Brooklyn, next Thursday evening, May 17. This festival of song will be rendered by male voices alone. Four hundred of them are from the thirteen principal choirs of Brooklyn and the Cathedral choir of Garden City. The services will be entirely choral, and will comprise the "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis," by John B. West; anthems, "Hollest Breathen an Evening Blessing," by George C. Martin; "Judge Me, O God," by Mendelssohn; "Mercy and Truth Are Met Together," Arthur Sullivan, and "Who So Dwelleth Under the Defense of the Most High," by George C. Hart. Walter H. McIlroy, the tenor from the Cathedral at Garden City, will be the soloist for the occasion.

An artistic as well as an interesting programme has been arranged for the testimonial concert which will be tendered to the violin virtuoso Edward Mollenhauer next Tuesday evening at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. The event will commemorate the seventy-third birthday of the violinist and the sixty-eighth anniversary of his appearance before the public. The soloists are Edward Mollenhauer, who will make his last appearance in public; Joseph B. Zellman, William F. T. Mollenhauer, and the Kaltenborn Orchestra, with Frans Kaltenborn as conductor. The programme is as follows:

Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor," orchestra. Nicolai
Infelice, "Ernani," basso cantante.....Verdi
Ballet music, "Le Cid," orchestra.....Massenet
(a) Arragonaise. (b) Aubade. (c) Navarraise.
Violin solo, first movement concerto in E,.....Paganini
Cadenza, introduced by Mr. E. Mollenhauer.
Mr. Edward Mollenhauer.
Symphonic poem, "Les Preludes," orchestra..... Liszt
Violin solo, fantasie caprice.....E. Mollenhauer
Edward Mollenhauer.
(a) Genius Loci .....Thorn
(b) Babbilage .....Gillet
String orchestra
Duet for two violins in A.....Mollenhauer
Kaiser March .....Wagner
Orchestra.

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SOME INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

J. H.—Coquelin's portrayal of Mathis in "Le Juif Polonais" was an example of realism, while Henry Irving has always idealized both the play and the character. With the use of pictorial adjuncts and music Irving strengthens the mystical effect in the representation of the downfall and decease of the murderer, and he represents him, too, as a conscience-stricken man suffering from remorse. It has been held by his most enthusiastic admirers that he elevates the subject of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian.

Coquelin, on the other hand, represents precisely the little pig-faced, overfed burgomaster they write about in their Alsatian tales. He is not afflicted at all by remorse, but, in his weak physical condition, is terribly frightened by the exhibition of the mesmerist's skill at the fair, and his fright is increased by the continual talk about the Polish Jew's murder caused by young Christian's curiosity. Both impersonations are meritorious from their respective points of view, but Irving, not Coquelin or any other French actor, made "Le Juif Polonais" ("The Bells," as it is called in English) famous as an acting play and built upon his performance of its principal rôle the foundation of great fame.

MUSIC.—Goldmark's opera "Merlin" was produced at the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday, Jan. 4, 1887, with the following cast: Artus, Mr. Robinson; Modred, Mr. Kemlitz; Gawein, Mr. Heinrich; Lancelot, Mr. Basch; Merlin, Mr. Alvary; Viviane, Mme. Lehmann; Bedwyr, Mme. von Milde; Glendower, Mme. Seiglitz; Morgana, Miss Brandt; Dämon, Mr. Fischer; conductor, Walter Damrosch. It was given five times in that season, and was not reproduced the following Winter.

THEATRICALS AT YALE.

Pre-Elizabethan Plays to be Acted by the Dramatic Association.

One of the most interesting college dramatic performances in many years will be that given by the Yale University Dramatic Association at the Hyperion Theatre, in New Haven, May 23. Some of the active members of the association, who have become interested in the old English drama, the study of which is part of one of the courses at Yale, approached the Faculty with the request for permission to make an elaborate production of one of the pre-Elizabethan plays. Even the most conservative members of the Faculty heartily indorsed the plan, which was extremely encouraging. From the many miracle-and-mystery plays the second of the three Shepherds' Plays, in the Towneley series, was decided upon as being the most interesting to produce.

Libraries have been ransacked, all the known authorities of this country have been consulted, costumers have been interviewed, in order that strict historical accuracy may be obtained.

About 150 students will take part in the performance. The women's parts will, of course, be played by men, as was the custom when the play was originally presented. The curtain will rise on a street scene in a fifteenth century English town. A crowd of merrymakers and sightseers are gathering for the purpose of witnessing the pageantry performance of the "Secunada Pagina Pastorum," which is to be performed on that spot as soon as the players arrive. It is presumed that, while they are waiting the same play is being given in another part of the town, as it was customary to give the play in half a dozen streets in a day. Games are being played and flirtations carried on, when the heralds announce that the pageant is coming. A space is cleared and roped off, and when all is in readiness a large cart, with two compartments, the upper of which is the stage and the lower the "green room," so to speak, is drawn on to the stage, and the play begins.

The first part of the play is of a decidedly farcical nature. Three shepherds, a sheep stealer, and the sheep stealer's wife, are the principals of the farce, which concludes with a hilarious tossing in a blanket of the sheep stealer by the three shepherds. Becomng exhausted with the sport, they throw themselves on the ground and finally fall asleep. At this point the whole character of the play changes. While they are sleeping, an angel appears to them and announces the birth of Christ, and directs the shepherds to "follow yonder star." Arriving at the stable, they offer their little presents to the Christ Child while a host of angels are singing the "Gloria in Excelsis."

"The Miracle" will be preceded by one of the Canterbury Tales. Mr. Henry D. Westcott, 1901, has made a dramatization of Chaucer's "The Pardoner's Tale" that promises to be interesting. The scenario of the Tale, simply as a tale, is perfect, and should make a good play. In the original, the Pardoner tells of three carousing rogues who, becoming incensed at seeing the corpse of one of their former companions carried to his grave, make an oath to seek and slay the villain Death, who robbed them of their companion. In their search for Death they make inquiries of an old sage, who directs them to a tree, under which they will surely find him. Arriving there, they find a pile of gold, which they take further into the woods in order to divide. They quarrel over the division, with the result that all three find the Death whom they sought.

Mr. Frank Lea Short, the actor, is in charge of the production, and conducting the rehearsals, and will remain in New Haven until after the production. Among the performers will be A. Tulin, 1903; J. R. Freeman, 1903; A. L. Griffiths, 1901; W. D. Howe, 1901; R. F. Mead, L. S.; W. H. Dickinson, 1902 S.; M. Crane, 1902; J. F. Adams, L. S.; L. MacDougall, L. S.; A. R. Hill, 1902; G. W. Noyes, 1901; C. T. Terry, 1901; S. B. Resor, 1901, and A. R. Cook.

Confederate Veterans' Services.

The Confederate Veteran Camp of New York will hold its annual Memorial Day services on Sunday, May 20, at the plot of the camp in Mount Hope Cemetery, and a special train on the New York and Putnam Railway will leave the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street elevated station, west side, at 3:20 P. M., returning at 6:30 P. M.

CHICAGO'S "BOSS" LORIMER

Yates's Nomination Demonstrates His Growing Power.

WAS A STREET CAR CONDUCTOR

Became a "Barn Boss" and Later Went to Congress—Harrison's Dread of Springfield.

Special Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The preliminary campaign of the Republicans which resulted Wednesday in the nomination of Richard Yates of Jacksonville for Governor, has demonstrated the growing power of Congressman Lorimer as a political boss and also reiterated the fact that it is not safe for Cook County to expect one of its citizens to secure the head of the State ticket.

The rise of Lorimer in politics is an interesting study. A few years ago he was earning $2.25 per day as a street-car conductor. Later on he became a "barn-boss," and after that he began to cut some small figure in politics. Under Mayor Washburne he was Chief Clerk in the water office, his retirement from which was followed by a small scandal which occupied public attention for a time. He was prominent in the National canvass of 1892, and headed the Blaine movement in this city. He was a delegate to Minneapolis, and after the fiasco, which did not seem to retard his political progress, he became still more prominent in local political affairs. When the Swift city machine went to pieces and was succeeded by the county organization, Lorimer began to show his ability as a boss. He succeeded in getting the nomination for Congress in the Second District, and won out by a good majority. He has kept in the House of Representatives ever since, and his star seems on the rise.

He opposed the Swift-Kohlsaat combination of the party in 1896 and favored Cullom or Reed in opposition to McKinley at St. Louis. This earned him the enmity of some of the newspapers, but in spite of this and of McKinley's triumph he has kept on the top wave of politics and is at the present time apparently stronger than ever. He came to be looked upon as the local Republican leader, and it was he who nominated Zina R. Carter for Mayor to run against Harrison last year. He was ill at the time, but there was no one who dared express an opinion until he recovered and spoke his mind. Even the defeat of Carter did not dim the lustre of Lorimer's prestige. He has been in the confidence of Tanner from the first. He favored the renomination of the Governor, but when the latter decided to contest the seat of Cullom, Lorimer threw his influence to Judge Haney and started out to get the nomination for him. The National Administration favored Judge Carter, or was supposed to, but this was all the more reason why Lorimer should back some one else, for it must be said that Lorimer has been bold in his opposition to McKinley. He alone of all the Republican Congressmen from Chicago stood out to the last in opposition to the Administration's tariff policy. The others changed their votes at the last, but Lorimer said he would not go back and face his constituents with such a record, and he voted nay.

LORIMER OUTVOTED THEM.

Just how far his loyalty carried him with Haney is only known perhaps to himself and the Judge. His enemies say that he has had all along a deal with Yates, the successful man, with the understanding that if it became apparent that Haney had no show for the nomination, his strength was to be thrown to the young man from Jacksonville. Haney's friends do not believe that the Judge was a party to this alleged bargain, and there is a decided feeling that he was sold out by Lorimer. From what is known of the Congressman, he is supposed not to be above saving himself at the expense of his own time favorite. At any rate, he apparently snatched victory from defeat at the last minute by seizing Yates and marching him down the aisle, and he gets the credit of stampeding the convention for the successful man. It is said that the Carter delegates—this is a brother of Lorimer's former candidate

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

THE ICE TRUST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The machinations of the ice trust as set forth in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES, exemplify the worst abuses of trust management. Under proper and intelligent direction the combination of all the ice interests should result in great economy of production and distribution, and make it possible for the trust to sell at lower prices than under the competitive system, and at the same time make handsome profits for themselves.

Unfortunately the men who control this particular trust, not satisfied with the due profits of their enterprise, are using their power of monopoly to make a heartless and shortsighted robbery of the people for this one season, for one season is the necessary limit of such a violation of the natural limits of prices. The immediate result may be immense profits and possibly dividends on their excessively watered stock. After collecting these dividends the manipulators will probably unload the stock upon a lot of credulous people, who are glad to have an apparent opportunity to share in the profits of extortion.

Next season the competition provoked by this unwarranted raise in prices will affect the market, and it will be difficult to pay dividends on even honest stock; certainly none will be paid on this much-watered stock, nor is it likely that any dividends will ever again be paid upon it, and the justly fleeced holders will thereafter be found among those who vociferously denounce the trusts.

There does not seem to be any phase of iniquity possible to trust management that the ice trust has not undertaken. The public may justly infer that

It has a corrupt alliance with some of our municipal rulers.

It has used this alliance to crush out legitimate competition.

It has enormously watered its stock, presumably to trap investors.

It has extortionately raised the price of a necessary of life.

This last is the worst feature of the whole performance. The weight of it will fall on the poorest and most helpless class of the community, and, worse yet, it will fall on their young children. That the mortality among infants in the tenement districts will be increased this year by the doubling of the price of ice is a certainty. It is a hard, cruel fact that a little clique of avaricious men can, by monopolizing a necessity of life and then raising the price, doom some thousands of east side children to die during the coming Summer. There shall be "a voice heard, lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning, Rachel weeping for her children * * * because they are not." But the dividends of the American Ice Company will be something magnificent. It may interest the trust to be compared with these lucre-lovers of our later day, Herod was a humanitarian. To kill children quickly by the sword is kinder far to mother and child than to let them die slowly under the sweltering heats of Summer in order that their sufferings may extort from their parents a few more cents for the coffers of a corrupt combination. It would seem as if the callous greed that calmly devises such schemes could be appropriately domiciled only in the sultry gehenna of the old theology.

As it is, anarchy, contempt for law, and all the forces of social disruption are forced and stimulated by just this sort of oppression. It will be possible to evolve here a class of crazed enthusiasts who will assassinate capitalists, as the same breed assassinate rulers in the Old World. Who sow the wind may reap the whirlwind. The Republic, and the sober forces of law, morality, and religion have no worse enemies than these extortioners, who, carefully keeping on the safe side of the penal statutes, rob their neighbors and grind the faces of the poor.

THOMAS CONYNGTON.

New York, May 7, 1900.

MUNICIPAL ICE PLANT SUGGESTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been greatly interested in your editorials and communications from citizens on the subject of the Ice Trust—especially those portions that discuss the question of the best remedy for the evil complained of.

It is useless to attack the ice company on the ground that it is a trust, or even a monopoly, for both reason and experience demonstrate that in so far as these terms represent that combination of great capital with wide market that permits the highest economy of production and distribution it is in the line of legitimate economical development and the true interests of the masses. Had the present company, as THE TIMES well says, properly appreciated its advantages and employed them with good business judgment, it would, by somewhat reducing rather than increasing the price to consumers, especially the poorer classes, and by prompt and efficient service and civil deportment, have so thoroughly established itself in popular favor as to insure its undisturbed control of a monopoly of enormous value.

But the course it has taken illustrates in the clearest possible manner the only legitimate objection to such combinations, to wit, the danger that they will abuse their privileges by extortion.

Again the question arises, What is the remedy? If, as you so truly state, ice has gotten to be, in large cities, almost as essential to public health and comfort as water, why should not the supply of the one, like that of the other, devolve upon the municipality? since the only apparent distinction between them in this relation would appear to be that the one is liquid and the other congealed?

CHARLES H. MUNDY.

New York, May 10, 1900.

THE ICE TRUST AND THE POOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to add my voice to the general note of approval that followed your article on the Ice Trust last Sunday. This last straw on the poor, patient public camel is a veritable back-breaker, and the yellow trust may possibly acquire the proud distinction of having laid it on. The public is ripe for participation in any action that will overthrow such selfish and relentless power. This advance in ice at the Summer's advent means great suffering to the poor who live in tenements in our crowded quarters. Those who are responsible and able to enter into contracts have had (as I am informed) opportunity to make arrangements at the old prices for three years, before the raise was made, as I suppose the trust feared a combination of the more powerful dealers against them, but the poor—why, they are with you always, ready to be flayed. When will they use the weapon that the Constitution has provided for their defense (the ballot) effectively? The colors of the yellow trust are symbols. The yellow top for the gold it covets. The green running gear for the foolish dupes that submit to its extortions.

F. A. Le H.

New York, May 7, 1900.

FOR UNION AGAINST ICE TRUST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial published some time last Summer on trusts you gave the key to the solution of this whole question that has been stirring up the community in the action of the ice monopoly. Let the people combine against it. Many units make strength of opposition that would, if acted upon, soon put an end to their disgraceful performances. The people need not tamely submit. They have the power to break them down by determining to do without ice until they arrange to form an honest company which will do business on legitimate earnings.

When I received the notice a month ago that the price of ice would be raised April 1 from 25 to 60 cents per 100 pounds I wrote the trust that I would buy no more ice from them; that I preferred to do without rather than encourage such iniquitous extortion; that it meant suffering, and was a question of life itself for the poorer people compelled to spend their Summers in this hot city, and that their increased prices would fall heaviest upon the workingmen's families in the thickly crowded districts, who could not afford such prohibitive rates.

It was disheartening, however, to feel what a little thread of protest one person is against a gigantic power. But union is strength, and had everybody buying acted simultaneously in ceasing to patronize it, the trust might by this time have been humbly begging for customers at 25 cents. The people can protect themselves against monopolies, and they cannot expect to escape being robbed if they fail to combine against those who seek to enrich themselves off their necessities.

Let me tell of one brave dealer who has defied this trust. Cajolery, threats, and persecution failed to buy him. They went to the brewery from which he purchased his supply and offered a large sum to the concern to stop selling to him, but the brewery only the day before had accepted $500 from the man to bind the contract for this coming year, consequently the trust emissaries failed. They then followed up his customers. One, a lady friend, told me their agents waited on her and offered to give her ice for one year free of charge—all she wanted for her large household—if she would cease taking from this man. She indignantly refused and ordered them out of her house. As they went one turned and sneeringly said: "Madam, you will have to come to it."

Will not some one call a meeting to establish communication which will bring people together to determine a definite plan of action? Surely in this great city there ought to be men of means to seize an opportunity for starting an ice plant sure to pay back the money invested. People will gladly sign for a term of years a pledge to have no dealings with the American Ice Company, or any man connected with it, and such pledge could in turn be protected by promise of supply of artificial ice of good quality at fair rates.

In Memphis, Tenn., last Summer the price of ice was 15 cents. Much was sold at 7 cents the 100 pounds. This is an answer to the silly assertions of the President of the Ice Trust here when interviewed. Doubtless he and his associates charge the "increased cost of manufacture" to all they have paid in bribery and corruption. Let the people ostracize the Tammany men and all others who have been associating themselves with this trust and not be beguiled by fairy tales of explanations and excuses, for they have published anew the truth of the old adage, "Birds of a feather flock together."

MRS. C.

New York, May 8, 1900.

The Ice Trust.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Keep up your agitation on the trusts.

The Ice Trust is the worst of all; it ought to be annihilated, for it is the most cruel for the poor, the very poor. I know of many families who have given up the American Ice Company, and will deal only with the independents, even if they have to pay the same price. They and myself would rather deal with them than the trust.

You will be doing a good service to thousands by helping to smash the hogs.

And there are a few other trusts which require the same treatment, although none so bad as the Ice Trust. FAIR PLAY.

New York, May 9, 1900.

Price of Ice More Than Doubled.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are too modest in your complaints against the ice monopoly, you having never, so far as I have seen, charged that it has more than doubled its prices. My own recent experience proves the trust to be even more grasping than this, for, whereas my office last year paid 25 cents per 100 pounds, this year the charge is 60; and I learn from a lady that in her private house the same price, viz., 25 cents, ruled last year, and 60 cents is exacted this year. O Lord, how long?

ARCHITECT.

New York, May 10, 1900.

The American Ice Company.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please keep up the good work in regard to the American Ice Company. It should be Tammany Ice Company. I had a talk with one of the company, and he wanted to know, What are you going to do about it? That looks very much like "Bill" Tweed's answer. Well, he found out before THE TIMES got through with him. A VICTIM.

New York, May 8, 1900.

Would Import Ice from Nova Scotia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Dingley bill, Paragraph 578, puts ice on the free list. Why not import by schooner from Nova Scotia? Maine has for years shipped ice by sailing vessel to New Orleans. J. B. WILKINSON, Jr.

New York, May 10, 1900.

SUFFRAGE QUALIFICATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being one of your many readers and often enjoying your sarcastic replies to various correspondents who, at times, take exceptions to opinions expressed in your editorials, it is with a feeling of timidity that I take up the pen to ask you a few questions in regard to the editorial which appeared in THE TIMES this morning under the heading of "The Political Future of the South."

Having lived in the South for many years and having been a witness of the conditions of which your editorial speaks, my first impulse was to agree with you; but upon second thought I ask these questions: Does not every portion of our country suffer from the right of suffrage extended to all by the Fifteenth Amendment? Here in New York (we need look no further than our own city) are we not at the mercy of a band of the most illiterate citizens? Up the State are the conditions any better, except instead of being assembled under our city "ruler" they are under our State "ruler"? Are our Assemblymen, or officials from lowest to highest in rank, elected by thoughtful voters? In fact, taking the entire country for our sphere of observation, is our Government administered upon so-called "Anglo-Saxon" principles?

Change your plea and ask for a substitute for the Fifteenth Amendment which will not speak of color in connection with the limitation of suffrage, but intelligence. Whenever you make a standard of literacy the price a man must pay for the voting privilege, you reach the true Anglo-Saxon principle. So long as any foreigner, however ignorant, may land upon our shores and straightway proceed to our Bureau of Naturalization, so long should the American negro enjoy the same privilege. Sound the clarion for a limited suffrage and its notes will be loud and far-reaching, but do not muffle its sound with the discordant notes of color or creed.

H. BENEDIKT.

New York, May 10, 1900.

THE FLAG OVER SALOONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of May 1 thus reports a portion of Dr. Theodore Cuyler's speech at the Foreign Missionary Conference:

"But, mark ye! It is a most terrible truth that that flag, Old Glory, as it is called here, floats to-night over about 400 American drinking dens—slaughter houses of body and soul—in the town of Manila." [Cries of "Shame! Shame!"]

"Yes, shame, shame, shame!" thundered Dr. Cuyler, as he continued, "then for heaven's sake hang it at half mast."

Dr. Cuyler's indignation because of the existence of the 400 "American drinking dens" in Manila is natural. Every right-thinking man will agree with him that such a condition of things is a most disgraceful stain on our flag. But where does the responsibility for this National shame rest? Dr. Cuyler intimates in the next sentence of his speech that Mr. McKinley has the power by a stroke of his pen to "extinguish this most terrific stigma on our character and our Christianity." And yet in the same breath he speaks of the man who is responsible for this crying shame as "our honored President."

Would Dr. Cuyler speak of Grover Cleveland or William Jennings Bryan under similar circumstances as "our honored President"? We cannot conceive that he would. He would rightly judge them by their official acts. The fact that a man is amiable, upright, and blameless in his private life makes him worthy of honor as a man, but there is no reason why these characteristics should be made to cover up or excuse his defects as an official. When he accepts public office he becomes the servant of the whole people, not the servant of a particular party or class, and he should be esteemed honorable only as he performs his official duties with an eye single to the common good.

With this standard in mind, we may very pertinently put these questions to the admirers of Mr. McKinley: First, Why does he permit "400 slaughter houses of body and soul" to exist in Manila? Second, Why has he so persistently and dishonorably ignored the hundreds of petitions from the very best people in every section of the country, praying that he would simply use the power which he possesses to suppress the army canteen? Third, Why, when Congress had passed a law in clear and unmistakable language prohibiting the sale of intoxicants in the army, and he himself had signed this law, did he appeal to his Attorney General for an interpretation of the law which would give him an excuse for nullifying it?

Were these official acts of Mr. McKinley in the interest of good morals and the common welfare? Clearly not. They were wholly discreditable to a man of Mr. McKinley's religious professions, and when the motive which prompted them is considered, they appear truly despicable, for the motive behind them is clearly partisan advantage.

The question was liquor votes versus Christian and temperance protests and resolutions. Mr. McKinley measured these two forces by the rule of political expediency, and by a decision as devoid of moral considerations as the act of any pirate that ever scuttled a ship he has brought this "most terrific stigma on our character and our Christianity."

And yet men who feel called upon to thus characterize his official acts speak of him as "our honored President."

JAMES McNEILL.

Hudson, May 11, 1900.

JOHN FITCH AND THE STEAMBOAT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the long struggle for liberty came to an end, and the independence of this country was established, then as the oppressed of all nations found here an asylum, and by strength of arm and skill acquired in other fields of labor gave new life to the development of all branches of industry, the Republic advanced with rapid strides to its present position among the controlling nations of the world.

Swift and remarkable have been the changes from the old to the new; great the increase of population, territory, and the advantages resulting from the labors of inventors and investigations of men of science. Still, the majority of those occupied in the work of building up have given little attention to general results, and to-day many no doubt will regard with surprise the conclusions based upon the facts contained in the following statement:

Some months ago the State Department received from Consul General Mason at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, a translation of an article appearing in the Frankfurter Zeitung, written by a German military critic, on the results of the war between the United States and Spain. After dwelling at length on "America's vast resources," he states: "The American people, who number 70,000,000 souls, or one-twentieth of the population of the globe, possess, therefore, more than one-fifth of the entire wealth of the human race." "The mechanical appliances which the United States employs to aid and supplement human labor comprise more than one-fourth of the equipment of the entire world."

It may not be pleasant at times "to see ourselves as others see us," but it is safe to say the perusal of the article as published aroused in this country emotions of national pride and gratification.

One of the most interesting and striking facts in connection with the wonderful progress of this country is that there are many still living and taking an active interest in business matters, who, looking back to their early days, recall the tinder box and the time spent in obtaining a light by the use of the flint and steel, while now by pressing a button they are able to illuminate the entire house. As late as 1824 but 9,000 tons of coal were disposed of in Philadelphia for manufacturing purposes—those who were induced to purchase for domestic use threatened to prosecute the man who sold for obtaining money by fraud. The output in 1897 reached 198,000,000 tons.

Those who escaped the perils by water and "snake heads" on land during a day's journey from New York to Philadelphia, now enjoy the ease and comfort of a Pullman while covering the distance in less than three hours.

Floating palaces on the rivers and lakes of this country, and mighty steamships going to and returning from all parts of the world, have reached their highest development within a few years. The trial trip of Fulton's first boat in 1807 proved a success, and we are told "the first turn of the big wheels effected a double revolution—in the water and in men's minds. Cries of acclamation arose from either shore, and the first steamship in the world, the Clermont, moved like a mighty conqueror amid shouts of wonder and admiration."

In a few days the Clermont made the trip to Albany—thirty-two hours going up and thirty down—five miles an hour. Keeping in mind the many advantages enjoyed by Fulton while living in England, through association with men of high social position, intelligence, and wealth—his intimate relations with Watt, who furnished the engine that was to put life into the dead wood of his boat—let us now turn to the consideration of the life struggle of John Fitch, a man of great force of character, of native genius—an American inventor and the pioneer in steam navigation in this country.

He was born in Windsor, Conn., Jan. 21, 1743; was sent to school at an early age, and when he had learned to read and write was put to work on the farm. Eager for knowledge, he devoured all the books that lay in his way. When eleven years of age he heard of a volume which he fancied would give him a knowledge of the whole world. This was Salmon's Geography. After long hours of extra work, having earned 12s., he was able to purchase it. The perusal gave him a taste for travel, and he made two trips in coasting sloops, during which time, no doubt, in the quiet hours of the night watch, his thoughts were given to the propelling of vessels by other means than sails.

Later on he obtained some knowledge of the watch and clock business, employed himself in doing small brass work, saved some money, and lost it in the potash business, gave reins to his ingenuity, and met with success as a button maker and silversmith.

When the Revolutionary war broke out he was elected a Lieutenant in the New Jersey line, became alternately the prisoner of the Indians and the British; was exchanged and employed by New Jersey as armorer of the troops.

He removed to Kentucky, purchased land, and petitioned Congress for an appointment as surveyor, and while awaiting the result of his application prepared a map of the northwestern country, which he engraved on a sheet of copper and printed on a press of his own manufacture.

In 1785, when Fulton was painting pictures in Philadelphia, Fitch turned his thoughts to the subject of steam with the intention of using it as a propeller of ordinary carriages on common roads. He abandoned the idea in a week, and turned his attention to steam navigation. From that time to the day of his death he pursued the latter subject with unremitting assiduity.

The most remarkable evidence of the inventive genius of Fitch is found in the fact that the whole scheme of steam travel by land and water, and also of the steam-engine itself, originated in his own mind, and was worked out by the fiery process of independent genius.

He says himself: "I did not know there was a steam engine on earth when I proposed to gain a force by steam, and I leave my first drafts and descriptions behind that you may judge whether I am sincere or not. In short time after drawing my first draft for a boat, I was amazingly chagrined to find at Parson Irwin's in Bucks County a drawing of a steam engine, but it had the effect to establish me in my other principles, as my doubts at that time lay in the engine only."

It required time and patience to induce men of means to give their support to the schemes of a poor enthusiast like Fitch. He succeeded, however, in forming a small company for carrying out his plans. Dr. Thornton, who was a member, has stated: "We worked incessantly at the boat to bring it to perfection, and under the disadvantages of never having seen a steam engine on the principles contemplated, of not having a single engineer in our company or pay. We made engineers of common blacksmiths, and after expending many thousands of dollars the boat did not exceed three miles an hour."

The second boat built for the old machinery made several passages in 1788 between Philadelphia and Burlington at the rate of four miles an hour. More power was required for commercial success. A boat was built for an engine of 18-inch cylinder, and in the Spring of 1790—seventeen years before Fulton's Clermont disturbed the waters of the Hudson River—was run as a passenger boat on the Delaware, making during the season more than 2,000 miles at an average speed of seven and one-half miles and hour.

Notwithstanding the satisfactory character of this experiment, the company, irritated at the continual outlay, refused to provide means for further development.

In 1792 Fitch wrote a letter to Mr. Rittenhouse containing this memorable prophecy: "This, Sir, will be the mode of crossing the Atlantic in time, whether I bring it to perfection or not." Steam was the constant theme of his discourse whenever he could prevail upon any one to listen to him. Upon one occasion he called on a smith who had worked on his boat, and after dwelling some time on his favorite topic, concluded in these words: "Well, gentlemen, although I shall not live to see the time, you will, when steamboats will be preferred to all other means of conveyance, and especially for passengers, and they will be particularly useful in navigating the River Mississippi." He then retired, when a person present observed in a tone of deep sympathy, "Poor fellow, what a pity he is crazy." While he suffered in mind and body, and was cramped for the necessaries of life, he knew that some one to come after him would reap fame and fortune. He sought some small office under the Government of Pennsylvania, and that of the United States, but was disappointed. In 1793 he went to France in pursuance of a contract with Aaron Vail, contemplating the introduction of his invention in Europe; but the times were not propitious. On his return he remained a while in London, and in 1794 he worked his passage to the United States as a common sailor. In the Summer of 1798 he was in New York, and placed a small boat on the Collect Pond, worked by a submerged wheel at the stern, which has been described as a screw propeller.

Mortified by his inability to carry out his great project and wearied by the lawsuits in which he had been engaged for the recovery of his lands, Fitch became despondent and desperate and terminated his life by opium.

J. C. PARSONS.

Brooklyn, May 8, 1900.

W. A. SIMMONS'S CASE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has just been called to a communication from W. A. Simmons, published in a Southern newspaper, and purporting to have appeared originally in THE NEW YORK TIMES. If that be true it is but simple justice that space be accorded in the same columns for reply.

Entirely ignorant of that man's antecedents in Boston, I became one of a number of victims here to his consummate frauds—my associates in misfortune including a learned jurist, (an aged man like myself,) widows, and others, entrapped by his representing, as he truly alleges, the multi-millionaire thread manufacturer, William Clark.

For years, as he states, he was the duly accredited counsel and general manager of the so-called "Clark Syndicate," was President of one of its four corporations, and managing Director of three others. He had been Collector of the Port of Boston. Thus fully indorsed by that wealthy syndicate, (as he says, for eight years,) he operated in Chicago on a large scale, purchasing real estate in the name of that syndicate, although using his son's name as grantee in the deeds, ostensibly as Trustee for the "syndicate," but now declaring that the purchases were, in fact, for a secret firm with the unique designation of "M. & A.," which had some woman as the "M.," and the "A." stood for associates, himself and his son. At his trial in the Criminal Court his own letters were in evidence, disclosing his repeated and urgent injunctions to his employes and confederates to keep the existence and operations of "M. & A." from the public. And, indeed, that secrecy was rigidly observed, the trading being done for the "Clark Syndicate," the members of which were alone to know of "M. & A." except their attorney, who certified in writing that the "Clark Syndicate" was the purchaser, and he signed thus, "John C. Stetson, attorney for the Clark Syndicate." Thus confederating with Simmons and with the "Clark Syndicate," in whose office he was. Now, however, it is claimed that, although William Clark and his associates furnished bonds and real estate to Simmons to trade with, and knew of that secret firm, and members of the syndicate actually took title of record to some of the property for which their bonds and realty were exchanged, yet "M. & A." only were responsible.

For that fraud Simmons was tried, the jury promptly finding him "guilty," and on appeal that verdict is fully and emphatically affirmed by the Appellate Court, which pronounces the evidence to be "ample." That decision on the facts is conclusive and final, not subject, under the law of Illinois, to revision. It were needless to detail here the confidence games by which the victims were defrauded, the operations with me alone involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the loss of my little estate. The statements of Simmons in the article referred to are, of course, absolutely false, and were so proved at the trial, as they will be in future civil proceedings. Fortunately, his own letters, many of which are photographed, tell the story beyond dispute. They were addressed by him to an associate with such injunctions as this: "With this letter, which is, of course, to be strictly private, I send another marked 'private,' as though not intended for Mr. Bryan, but which you will show him under the seal of supposed secrecy." No wonder that the Prosecuting Attorney, the jury, and the Judges, marveled at the audacity of frauds so perpetrated by a man having, for a number of years, the full and unqualified indorsement of a very wealthy and prominent syndicate, intimately associated with him in business.

THOMAS B. BRYAN.

Chicago, May 2, 1900.

TO CHILDREN WHO PLAY IN MORNINGSIDE PARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly publish the following open letter to the children who frequent Morningside Park?

Dear Children: For some months I have shared with you the benefits and privileges of Morningside Park—ever since the Ampelopsis last "flaunted its red banners from the upper wall," until now, when returning Spring, passing this way, hangs her myriads of flower-bells on bush and vine and spreads a green carpet rich and velvety enough for the fairies to dance upon.

Each changing season has shown me new beauties there—even in the bleak days of Winter, when the ice covered the rocks and the snow lay deep upon the ground, and I seemed to be almost the only one who cared to walk up and down the long, winding paths.

I have thus come to know the place well, and to love every shady nook and sunny corner. The near-by plants and blossoms exchange daily greetings with me, and I have a nodding acquaintance with the taller trees and the overhanging vines that wave their hands to me from the rocky balconies above. I am on quite friendly terms with the few wild birds that find their way to this pleasant retreat, and even take a livelier interest in those noisy little immigrants the sparrows since I have seen them trying to become "good citizens" by building their nests, as they should, in the trees!

Whatever adds to the charm of the park makes me glad, and whatever mars its beauty grieves me—in fact, I have come to take so much pride and pleasure in the place that I often speak of it affectionately as my park. But, of course, it is not mine, except to enjoy, and each of you has an equal right to all that it offers; though some of you do not seem to appreciate how much it means to our health and happiness to have this beautiful "hanging garden" in the very midst of a great, bustling, crowded city, for, if you did, I am sure you would take more pains to keep it trim and neat, and would also feel as hurt and indignant as I often do to see the nice walks and pretty grass littered over with papers, peanut shells, orange peel, and other unsightly rubbish.

At first I thought those who scattered such trash about must be the children of the very poor, who were not used to clean, attractive surroundings; or the ignorant and untaught; or, what seemed most probable, some of those new-comers to our country who had not yet learned that the liberty and freedom we offer them do not mean the right to abuse our property or to make us suffer on account of their untidy habits; but I am sorry and ashamed to say that some of those who rifle the blossoms and scatter rubbish are, apparently, the children of cultivated, prosperous Americans, old enough to know better and to set a better example.

The caretakers do all they can to keep the place in order; but, as the same thing goes on day after day, I fancy they must feel as annoyed and discouraged as you or I would were some untidy, careless person to treat our nice, clean parlors in that way!

Now, children, why cannot we "make believe" this park is our parlor—one that Nature has generously given us, and that the city adorns and cares for? I know it is hard not to be allowed to romp on the nice green grass, or even to pluck a few flowers, but if each one were to do this the place would soon be robbed of its beauty, and one of the lessons we all have to learn is that the pleasure of the few must sometimes be given up for the good of the many.

If each one of you would but do your duty it would leave the park keepers free to look out for the "grown-ups," who are offenders, too, without the excuse of thoughtlessness or ignorance.

Perhaps, to help the matter along, the Park Commissioners might be induced to place covered receptacles at the main entrances to collect refuse; but, in the meantime, if you could feel about it as I do, you will go a long way to properly dispose of your luncheon papers and other rubbish, and not leave them to become an eyesore to those who think that beauty and cleanliness should go hand in hand; and—who knows?—your good example may lead the children in some of the other parks to "go and do likewise"!

PRISCA.

New York, May 9, 1900.

KILLING, EATING, AND WEARING BIRDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to say a few words to Mr. G. O. Shields, President of the League of American Sportsmen, in response to his communication in your issue of May 6 last?

It is not my purpose to enter into a controversy with the gentleman on the subject of women wearing birds on their hats, nor to take up the cudgels in defense of any of your previous correspondents defending the millinery trade in that particular, but I would like very much to obtain from Mr. Shields his reason for taking the strong attitude he does against the use of plumage in millinery lines, while he goes through the country with a gun on his shoulder looking for birds to kill for sport. In other words, why he is so anxious to protect the life of a bird for a time merely to avail himself of the privilege of taking it at another time.

Mr. Shields claims it is a grievous sin on the part of women to go about the country with headwear ornamented with plumage from birds and severely criticises them for so doing, (not being overchoice in his compliments, either,) while he does not consider it a grievous sin to enjoy the shooting of the same birds. Wherein lies his consistency?

It seems to me that Mr. Shields should be the last person to seek protection for his gunning proclivities by hiding behind the cause of humane societies. Why should he join in the protection of one class of birds while shooting another? The life of the grebe in California is just as dear to it as the life of the wild duck on the ponds of Long Island. The only difference is that Mr. Shields can eat the one but not the other, and the plumage of both can be used by the millinery trade, to Mr. Shields's disgust.

The millinery trade would have no objections whatever for all kinds of birds to have a perpetual closed season, in every State of the Union, whether it were detrimental to the sportsmen or not, as feathers, plumage, and raw stock for the millinery trade can be imported from Europe or other countries without let or hindrance provided the duty exacted by the Government be paid. The occupation of Mr. Shields as an American sportsman, unlike the poor woman who earns a daily stipend by manufacturing fancy feathers, would be gone, as the latter can secure her supply of material from abroad.

The same rights that are accorded to the American sportsmen to shoot a bird should be accorded to the women of America to wear a bird.

The attitude of Mr. Shields puts the writer very forcibly in mind of a dialogue that took place between four charming young ladies returning from Boston one Summer day on a New Haven Pullman.

One of the young ladies remarked: "Do you see the wings on Annie's hat? How can she be so cruel?"

"Yes," her friend replied. "I do not consider it in good taste to wear any part of a bird on a hat."

Annie, who afterward was told of the remark, said: "Well, it may not be good taste in their opinion to wear pigeon wings on my hat, but I know the girls enjoyed the taste of the pigeon when they took dinner with me. I had the wings removed, prepared, and dyed blue, especially for my sailor hat. I make good use of everything that comes my way"—an example that the President of the League of American Sportsmen might follow.

CHARLES W. FARMER.

Secretary the Millinery Merchants' Protective Association.

New York, May 9, 1900.

HARLEM FLAT HOUSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are the homes of New York City to be ruined and crowded out by the flat speculators? Every available space in the upper part of this city is being built over by such a mass of brick and stone, without courts, without yards, only air shafts more or less ample, so all the breathing places that the old-fashioned yard in the rear of homes, with their vines, and trees, and flowers, are rapidly disappearing, and in a few years or a few months, perhaps, so mad is the hurry to put up the flats, all the old pleasant places will be gone forever.

In Paris, so many of the apartment houses have shaded interior gardens—and trees are always visible in that city—that Mrs. Browning says it "swims in verdure," and in London a large strip of land is often kept by the side of an apartment house or in the rear for a garden or tennis court.

In Harlem every available foot of a lot is built upon, only enough space being left for a moderate amount of light for the tenant. If some restraining hand is not laid upon the builders, who seem to have it all their own way, and ruin the surrounding houses, eventually the city will be more terrible in its ugliness than one of the pits of Dante's Inferno—a neighborhood without breathing spaces, without greenness, and a teeming population to add to the terrors.

Some beauty—a few gardens, a few trees are left; some of the lovely, spacious homes—are they all to be sacrificed?

F. P. ROBERTSON.

New York, May 8, 1900.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of May 2, relating to the lack of ability or inclination on the part of army officers to formulate an unbiased scheme of army reorganization, is very true, and it is seldom that we can offer any really useful suggestions outside of our own particular arm of the service.

There is one point, however, to which it seems desirable to invite attention and to which no scheme of reorganization appears as yet to have been directed. This resides in the incongruity of having our fortifications built by one corps, the guns for them fabricated by another, the electrical communications set up by a third, and the entire combination employed in action by a fourth. On general principles this seems to be eminently absurd, and, if I may venture so radical a departure, it would appear to me that greater efficiency could be obtained by uniting all these elements of the army into a single corps of artillery. The Major General commanding such a corps of artillery would be a member of the general staff, together with the Major Generals commanding the cavalry and infantry. The Major General, Chief of Artillery, should have under his command five Brigadier Generals; one Chief of Engineer Construction; another in control of ordnance work, another in command of signal operations and torpedoes; a fourth in command of fixed batteries, and a fifth in command of mobile batteries. The details of officers to serve temporarily under these several brigadier chiefs to be made by selection, according to fitness, by the Major General commanding, with the assent of the Secretary of War.

In this way greater efficiency would result than when selections are made, on graduating, at West Point to special service for life, as officers could be chosen who labor for love of the subject and not to such a degree perfunctorily. Those who man the guns would take a more absorbing interest, and have a higher field and incentive for self-advancement, in knowing that scientific matters may be intrusted to them, and that the arms and munitions which they use are manufactured and mounted under their own direction. There is also another beneficial feature of this proposed amalgamation of the artillery, ordnance, signal service and engineers, in that it would do away to a great extent with that canker of all armies—the mutual jealousies of independent corps and departments, which "hough their horses and steal the linchpins from their chariot wheels."

The special detail of officers who display particular bents of mind to duties which they prove themselves in the course of time best fitted to perform, has worked very well in the navy, and there is no good reason why it should not prove equally satisfactory in the army. Young men upon graduation at West Point cannot, as a rule, predict the arm or department of the service in which they will be capable of playing the most serviceable part. The development of their minds is a gradual process, and the course at the military academy is only intended to be disciplinary, formative, and preliminary. There are men in the artillery and other arms to-day who would perform better service as ordnance or engineer officers than many of the members of those corps, and the service should be so organized as to enable the Government to take advantage of these talents. Graduates of the military academy should therefore be assigned to the three great arms of the service alone. The promotion is about equally rapid in these arms, and transfers could be readily made at any subsequent time.

In regard to the formation of the enlarged artillery corps as outlined above, considerable opposition would probably develop from the present officers of artillery below the rank of Major, owing to the relatively large numbers of field officers in the ordnance and engineers, but in the course of a few years these troubles would pass away or be forgotten, and we should have, what it would seem must be admitted, a more mobile and effective service.

T. L. C.

New York, May 8, 1900.

TO PRESERVE THE CITY'S TREES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your editorial in last Sunday's paper on "Why Trees Do Not Thrive in Cities," and the very fact that it is true that young trees have small chance to live in our bustling city is just the reason why we ought the more religiously to protect and care for the older ones, even injured ones whenever we can do so. The city is full of the worshippers of Siva the Destroyer, and it is most painful to those who belong to the milder sect of the preserver to wikness the continual sacrifices, oftentimes unnecessarily made. To be sure to destroy is to change, but the change is often for the worse. Trees, one would suppose, from many articles and letters in your paper, grow to a good size in about ten years. They do not.

These Boulevard trees have been considerably over twenty years in growing. I do not just now remember exactly how long over twenty years. They have always had much to contend with. Because they did not at once shoot up into giants they were continually written of as dead, and of no use to care for further. They had, however, some constant friends, and they have lived and are beautiful to-day, although not half grown. I gather from your columns that these trees could still be saved, probably even with the subway—that is, if it was at the side and not under the Mall. Of course, as you say, the sidewalks make it drier and hotter for the trees, and their best chance is in the Mall. The houses will somewhat shade passers, but the middle without trees would be a hopeless glare as a promenade.

Notwithstanding all their trials of last season, the middle trees are yet alive, although the followers of Siva with death in their eyes behold nothing of the budding leaves. Elms do not put forth so early as willows and poplars.

Never have I seen such beautiful trees as were on the upper part of our island, and I have been in several foreign countries supposed to contain trees. But for size, and especially variety of species, none compared with this spot. Most of them had to go, but some might have been saved. There is a passion in this worship of Siva that drives to all extremes, but she deceives her followers if she whispers to them that any other trees will grow up and give shade and beauty in their time. It is not so, and we ought to preserve, if possible, what we have, even such as those recently slain in the Riverside Park on account of one or two injured limbs. If these last trees are destroyed I venture to prophecy that ours will be a treeless city for many and many a year—until, perhaps, some future generation with a better taste really awakes to a sense of loss of all this natural beauty, and to the necessity of staying the hand of the destroyer before it is of any use to plan for future creations.

If the Boulevard goes in fact as in name, let us be honest and say no more of our love for trees, and let us not be so wasteful as to throw away our money on a "new set."

L. P.

New York, May 8, 1900.

TREE CULTURE IN CITIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest the very carefully prepared editorial in your issue of Sunday last, "Why Trees Do Not Thrive in Cities," in which you state many excellent reasons why they should not thrive, but in answer to your statement that they do not thrive it is only necessary to point to the fact that in almost every locality where Carolina poplars have been planted in New York City they do thrive.

The conditions that prevail here are, as you state, not ideal. If gaspipes leak in close contact to the roots of a tree not even the Carolina poplar will live, but gasmains do not leak throughout their entire length, and comparatively few trees have been killed from this cause.

As to asphalt pavement, this at first sight may seem a serious matter, but the Secretary of the Brooklyn Tree Planting and Fountain Society, Mr. Lewis Collins, has maintained for some years that in Brooklyn moisture accumulates beneath the asphalt pavements and so nourishes the roots. This is borne out by the testimony of practical nurserymen in New York City, who advise us that the same conditions prevail here, and that the Carolina poplar does not suffer from the difficulties you mention.

You state that "in Summer trees are frequently exposed to radiant heat reflected from street pavements, sidewalks, and house fronts with withering intensity." Herein is the essence of the reason for the existence and work of our association. Not only are trees exposed to this "radiant heat of withering intensity," but our people are also, and it is to ameliorate the conditions and to add to the comfort and health of our population that trees should be planted.

Dr. Stephen Smith, in a very interesting article in The Popular Science Monthly of February, 1899, shows conclusively the cooling and invigorating effect of trees on our atmosphere. Why should not the teeming population of our tenement house districts who now swelter in the "withering intensity" of the heat radiated from pavements and walks be relieved from their suffering when this can be accomplished with the moderate expense of tree planting?

On a hot Summer day it is almost pathetic to see the efforts of truckmen to find the shade of a single tree under which to feed their horses at noon; it is still more pathetic to see mothers trying to find a cool spot on our arid sidewalks in which their children can play.

One has only to look at the trees on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, on Fifth Avenue, from Washington Square to Twelfth Street; on Irving Place, near Nineteenth Street; on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, west of Fifth Avenue, and on Seventy-second Street, west of the Park to know that trees not only will live in New York City, but that they actually thrive here notwithstanding the conditions that are considered unfavorable.

The owners of fine residential property can easily provide a shade that will be cooling, healthful, and beautiful, and that will increase the value of their property at a minimum expense, and our association is anxious to have some more object lessons that will show our citizens how beautiful our streets can be made by planting trees, but no more public-spirited work could be accomplished than by providing for planting trees in our thickly populated tenement house districts.

AN OFFICER OF THE TREE PLANTING ASSOCIATION.

New York, May 8, 1900.

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DOES IT PAY?

The interior of Mr. C. W. MORSE, President of the American Ice Company, ought just now to be an interesting "psychological study," as the French novelists call it. What one would like to know is whether Mr. MORSE himself thinks his recent course of action pays. He will not give any willing help to the psychologist. On the contrary, when reporters approach him, even to learn about the material and exterior aspects of his enterprise, he drives them forth from his presence with revilings. It is highly unlikely that he would answer honestly the question to which a good many people would like to have his honest answer.

It is a truth as old as SOLOMON that "he who makes haste to be rich shall not be innocent." It is quite possible that a man might not mind that drawback to the too eager pursuit of riches who might yet think he had paid too much for money which made him an object of general loathing. In fact, there are men who are as far as possible from being innocent who attach much importance to being reputable. To face a frowning world, with the consciousness that the world has reason to frown, is an ordeal from which all men but those of a very tough constitution shrink. There are a few who do not seem to mind it. A well-known fellow-citizen of ours does not seem to place any great part of his happiness in the favorable opinion of mankind, and seems to be passing a fairly comfortable old age without feeling the need of the liking or the respect of any human being. His motto through life having been, in the language of the poet,

Count that day lost whose low descending sun
Views at thy hand no fellow-creature done,

toward the close of it he may very probably exclaim, in the language of another poet,

Populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo
Ipse domi simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.

But we should greatly doubt whether the President of the American Ice Company was of this stern temper, and whether he could get on comfortably under the universal disfavor of his fellow-citizens. Undoubtedly he has incurred it, but his very irascibility indicates that he had not counted upon it and that he does not enjoy it. When the newspapers, which are in this matter, without any question, the true organs of public opinion, begin to expose the Ice Trust, he cannot like the exposure. When the Attorney General comes down to see whether the oppression of the Ice Trust is also an illegality, he cannot like that. When, finally, an attempt is made to hold him criminally responsible for the anti-social operations of his monopoly, least of all can he like that, unless he is a veritable social pachyderm.

Doubtless, the Ice Trust had what it thought to be good legal advice before it incorporated itself. We have already cited the statute which seems clearly to make the American Ice Company an illegal combination, liable to be prevented from doing any business in the State of New York. The question whether it shall be prevented from doing business seems to be simply a question whether it is doing the apprehended mischief, and upon that question we do not see how there can be any discussion. The statute, we believe, is of later date than the incorporation, and hence cannot be considered as reflecting upon the competency of the legal adviser of the company at the time of the consolidation. But our neighbor, The Journal, has taken the trouble to set the Penal Code also in operation. It seems that to the secure formation of a hoggish monopoly, the advice of an expert criminal lawyer is also essential. The section of the Penal Code which is relied upon to defend the public against the Ice Trust reads as follows:

Every corporation or officer thereof, that shall make any contract, arrangement or agreement, or shall enter into any combination or conspiracy for the purpose of restraining or preventing competition in the supply or price of any article or commodity in common use in this State, or with the intent to restrict or restrain trade or commerce in this State, or that shall attempt or actually conduct any business in this State pursuant to any such contract, arrangement, agreement, or combination, wherever the same may be made, or shall in any manner in this State engage or aid in carrying out or executing the agreements contained in any such contract or arrangement, wherever the same may be made, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

This seems to be as explicit and unmistakable as the statute providing for the nullifying the charter of the American Ice Company, so far as concerns its doing business in this State. But the point which Mr. MORSE and his fellow-officers must feel most keenly is that everybody hopes that some law may be found under which their operations may be stopped and themselves punished. It is not good for a corporation, as we have said before, to make an enemy of everybody who is compelled to do business with it. The American Ice Company has earned the enmity of every one of its customers. Every one of them believes that the corporation, having gained "a giant's strength," has gone on "to use it like a giant." They see it extorting the maximum price for a necessity of life, in spite of the certainty that its extortion will inevitably have the effect of producing great discomfort and actual hardship, and of actually shortening many lives. There is not a customer of the American Ice Company who does not hope that there may be found some law under which Mr. MORSE may be sent to prison to undergo the penalty of his crime. It is impossible that he should enjoy such a condition of public feeling about himself. It seems highly improbable that he should think the profits he may have realized or may be expecting from his monopoly an equivalent for being universally regarded as a public malefactor. In other words, it is unlikely that he considers that his operations in the American Ice Company really pay him. If he thinks they do, he is really even less to be envied than if he admits to himself that they do not. And thus, by making the formation of hoggish monopolies less alluring, it seems that he has been really, and in spite of himself, performing a public service.

THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR TRUTH-TELLING.

The essential purpose of oaths administered to witnesses and of all conditions imposed upon the competency of witnesses is to secure truth-telling. They have no other justification. Where they fail in promoting that purpose they are useless, and they may be outrageous.

When Lord COKE declared that an infidel could not be a witness he undoubtedly went on the reason that an infidel was not "fide dignus," not worthy of credit. When it was decided by the Court of Chancery in the famous case of OMICHUND versus BARKER that the testimony of infidels of the Gentoo religion sworn to after the manner of their religion could be admitted as evidence, this was done expressly on the ground that the respect of these witnesses for the particular oath they took would incite them to tell the truth, and they were, therefore, competent to aid in serving the ends of justice. At the same time it was distinctly held that these witnesses would not be competent if they did not believe in the existence of a GOD who would punish them for swearing falsely. It is significant of the canny operation of the British mind that Lord Chief Justice WILLES, in condemning the earlier judgment of Lord COKE, remarked that "it is a most impolitic notion, and would at once destroy all that trade and commerce from which this nation reaps such great benefits." In substance, then, the doctrine in the eighteenth year of the reign of GEORGE II. was that the interests of trade and justice required the admission as witnesses of all persons who believed in a GOD who would punish false swearing, while the number of persons who did not so believe was so small that they could safely be shut out. In some of the States of our Union this doctrine still prevails. It is high time that its expediency and its equity should be examined. Thus examined, we incline to think it will be condemned.

In a recent case in Pennsylvania an expert in handwriting, a gentleman of the highest personal and professional character, was called as a witness. He was asked: "Do you believe in a GOD who will punish for giving false testimony?" To this his answer was as follows:

I neither believe nor disbelieve. I can neither affirm nor deny the existence of a GOD who punishes at all. I have said I neither believe nor disbelieve. My position is entirely different from that of an atheist who denies the existence of GOD. To my mind, this position is more illogical than the affirmation of a GOD, and that which such GOD will do or will not do either in this life or in the supposed life after death. With the utmost respect and reverence for the honest opinion of others, and recognizing the fact that an honest man can no more change his belief than he can his physical stature, but that his belief is forced upon him through the conclusions to which he is compelled to come by reflecting upon what he learns and sees, I repeat, reverently, respectfully, and regretfully, that I can neither affirm nor deny the existence of a GOD who punishes.

His competency as a witness was then challenged and the Magistrate has decided that he is not competent.

We fail to see how such a decision, assuming it to be good in law, which is disputed, can possibly promote the sole purpose of the law in imposing conditions upon the competency of witnesses—viz., to secure the telling of the truth. This witness was plainly incurring the risk of serious personal disadvantage by avowing his convictions. If he were adjudged to be an incompetent witness his professional earnings in the State where he lived might be greatly impaired or entirely destroyed. He was not obliged to avow his opinions. Had he refused to do so he would have been sustained in the refusal, and it would have been very difficult to prove them without his avowal. His native rectitude and moral courage are evidence of the highest capacity for truth-telling. The clear, discriminating form of his answer is evidence of very unusual intelligence, which again proves his fitness as a witness. His temperate and considerate spirit in his reply is another proof in the same direction. Everything in the incident tends to demonstrate the utter futility of the notion that the rule of law which excludes such a witness can promote the attainment of the truth and the doing of justice.

What would happen in a like case in this State? We are not prepared to say. It is reported that the point will be raised on the appeal of a case in which this same expert was heard. But, whatever the specific result in that case may be, the language of the State Constitution would seem to be conclusive: (Article I., Section 3.) "No person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief." This ought to be sufficient in law. It clearly is by the standard of common sense.

MR. WANAMAKER'S PUBLIC SERVICE.

Mr. JOHN WANAMAKER has rendered a distinct service to the public in exposing and defying the attempt to influence his action by threats of injury to his personal reputation.

The case is a peculiar one. The authors of the attempt referred to are described by Mr. WANAMAKER as wishing to stop certain publications as to matters of public interest and concern in a paper owned and managed by his son. It is of no consequence whether these publications were true or mistaken, or what was the motive for them. On their face they were intended to promote the public interest. If they were false and malicious, the remedy for the injury inflicted was well known. The courts were open to the offended parties, and they certainly had no reason to fear that political influences would be adverse to them in any legal proceedings they might take. That, instead of resorting to the courts, these gentlemen thought it best to try to reach the junior WANAMAKER by menacing his father is not calculated to inspire confidence in their own character. In any case, it is plain that if the tactics they chose to adopt had been successful, the exposure in the press of public offenses involving officials of their sort would be a much more difficult and hazardous matter.

Mr. WANAMAKER'S course was manly and self-respecting. It is the more creditable to him if by chance the men who threatened him have any means of annoying him. Whatever they may do now, their malice has been exposed and decent men will not pay any attention to them. He has taken at once the most honorable and the most sensible way to defeat a detestable scheme, and the newspapers of the country, and, still more, their readers, are indebted to him.

LIVING IN NEW YORK.

Some weeks ago we commented upon the sad but typical fate of a family which lived on the rents of a dozen houses or so, in a suburb not beyond "the radius of commutation," and, having a desire to live in New York, found that the combined rentals of its houses would not pay the rent of a single habitable apartment in a "respectable" quarter of the Borough of Manhattan. Its complaint was not a very moving cry of distress. "Rentiers" can live in the remoter suburbs without actual hardship. It is only working people who must live near their work for whom the question of New York rents is burning.

And yet there is something queer and anomalous about the situation. Rents in New York have always, within the memory of man, been high. That is to say, the occupier of a house on Manhattan Island has had to pay a larger part of his income for rent than the corresponding inhabitant of any other city in the world of equal or even of greater population. The minimum rent of a decent house in a decent but unfashionable quarter of London has been and is just about half the minimum in New York. We used to explain this anomaly by reference to the peculiar topographical conditions of New York. But we have greatly modified the topographical conditions, and yet the anomaly remains.

By modifying the topographical conditions we mean the construction of the elevated roads and the introduction of the elevator. The former pretty nearly or quite doubled the area within which one could live and remain within a practicable daily distance of the business centre. The latter, with its concomitant in the change from separate dwellings to apartments, again doubled the available space for housing—doubled it vertically as the quicker transit had in area. It is not an exaggeration to say that this space available for habitation by people who must live within three-quarters of an hour of the business centre has been quadrupled within a generation. Of course the population has not increased in any such ratio. The cost of building has been pretty steadily diminished, and also the rate of income from investments. And yet the rents of New York have not been lowered, either absolutely or in comparison with other cities.

It is strange and puzzling. A correspondent made in our columns a suggestion for relief which is certainly striking and which seems to be practicable. It was that the upper floors could be made available for habitation of the downtown buildings, on the flanks of the island, of which the lower story or two stories are occupied for business purposes, but of which the upper floors are merely "lofts." Evidently dwellings would pay much better, even at rates much below the rentals in other quarters, than the abandonment of these upper floors to purposes of storage. The suggestion is very well worth thinking about by owners and promoters.

A PROFESSORSHIP OF CADDYING.

Some one of our universities, and the job seems to lie at the very door of Columbia, ought to find time to consider and means to act upon an educational question of large moment. Chairs of Theoretical and Applied Journalism, Commerce and Trade, Social Science, and other studies far apart from the curriculum of the plain, we had almost said primitive, colleges of another and a simpler day, show the wayfarer how the modern university strives to keep abreast with the times. It is quite possible, nowadays, for a young man to go bravely through the whole course of one of our advanced and "leading" universities and know nothing whatever of Greek, Latin, or oaramanship, and in view of this liberality in the higher educational policy of the present hour, we feel justified in directing attention to the deficiency of facilities for training youth in the golfing profession.

That golf is truly a profession is amply proved by the fact that it has its professors and its "professionals," while the growing need of caddies who not only know how to caddy but regard caddying as an honorable and uplifting calling is sufficiently pressing to cause far-seeing educators to strain another point as cheerfully as they have already strained points in their desire to make educational methods timely and piquant.

It may be urged that, from its very name, caddying, derived by some obscure process from "cadet," signifies an occupation for unclassified youngsters, and, therefore, that education for the duties of a caddy is not essential. But it may be replied that in Scotland a caddy is often a grandfather, and that even here, where caddying is, as yet, in its infancy, and many of our caddies are actually infants in law, if, indeed, the law reaches them at all, the youth who so reluctantly carries the clubs and so persistently fails to find the ball, develops certain traits held in the minds of physiological and psychological theorists to belong exclusively to age. Thus your caddy may be so young as to be absolutely ingenuous in his relation to the sport of golf and yet have the bitterness of mind, the obliquity of morals, the shrewd understanding of the weakness of his fellow-beings generally associated with depraved maturity.

As for the widespread belief that no educational training is necessary for the profession of caddy, any one who has played golf knows what folly that is. Why, it is necessary for a caddy to know how to make every stroke, and one who has read the comprehensive instructions to beginners offered by Mr. WHIGHAM, Mr. VARDON, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and other experts, can understand that to know that much requires veritably a master mind. He also should be thoroughly familiar with the rules of the game laid down by the United States Association and be able not only to repeat them by rote, but to elucidate them, which is a task, thus far, shown to be quite beyond the intelligence of any amateur golfer—but we are not considering the intelligence of amateur golfers now.

Moreover, the ideal caddy must have patience and the sharpest of eyes, tolerance as well as sympathy. And though the ideal caddy, like the poet and the actor, is born, not made, still education can do much for him. But we are not hoping for the advent of the ideal caddy at present—only for one who will carry the clubs cheerfully, watch the ball continually, and occasionally "get a move" on him, and to be able and willing to answer such purely elementary technical questions as, "What club would you use here?" and "How far is it from here to that wall?" At present five-sixths of the caddies hand one his putter when he needs his niblick and are not open to the consideration of any subject related to golf excepting the sale of second-hand balls.

In this latter respect they are all so alert, as soon as they get well out of range of the clubhouse piazza, as to lead one to fear that some ill-advised golfers must occasionally give way to the temptation to buy their ill-gotten booty. But the moral weakness of the amateur golfer is as foreign to our subject as the order of his intelligence, and our only desire is to speak calmly and dispassionately of the deplorable lack of trained caddies and to direct the attention to that state of affairs of the managers of the universities which have lately shown a tendency to meddle vigorously and spectacularly with so many things hitherto believed to be out of the province of the university.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Considering the amount of space in this column that has been devoted to the telling of marvelous but entirely true dog stories, and the comparatively small amount of attention that our neighbors have paid to the subject of canine achievement, we think that we have a distinct grievance against fate or somebody else in the fact that when a dog died, came to life, and then two months later died again, the first hint of the remarkable transaction should have appeared in another paper. A kindly correspondent has inclosed to us two pictures, with appended text, clipped from one of our evening contemporaries, and in commiserating with us on our failure to be the first to record the miracle the clippings present, makes an implied impugnment of our enterprise that is very hard to endure with composure. The older of the narratives tells of the death in March last over in Jersey of a St. Bernard dog named Dolly, and gives pathetic details of the ceremonies with which she was consigned to the grave by a throng of weeping children. Last week the same dog was run down by a Lexington Avenue car near Seventy-first Street, and was so terribly mangled that it died in a few moments. How do we know, or why do we imagine, that it was the same dog? The mystery is easily explained, the evidence is clear. The picture, undoubtedly authentic, that accompanies the story about the Jersey dog is exactly like the picture, also undoubtedly authentic, over that about the Lexington Avenue dog. There is not the difference of a single hair between them, and unless we charge our neighbor with using one St. Bernard cut for every tale of a St. Bernard that comes into its office, it is impossible to escape the conviction that even the most amazing of our own anecdotes were mere commonplaces beside this one that escaped us. And the very thought of making such a charge is repugnant to us. We will not do it. Better far to confess that we have been outdone in a field which we hoped we had made our own, and in which we believed ourselves to be without a rival.

—Opinions differ as to the degree of warmth with which Admiral DEWEY was welcomed to and entertained in Chicago, but of the many observers who have recorded their impressions of his visit only a few, and those not the least interested, insist that the display of enthusiasm was a really notable one. A good many others declare that the cheers were spiritless, the crowds below expectation, and the general effect discouraging for the Admiral's political ambitions. The Reception Committee is said to have done its best to make the occasion a memorable one, and of course Chicago does things of this kind extremely well, and yet the visitor appears to have been better contented with his experience than were those to whom he owed it. One chronicler says: "It seemed as though the curiosity to see him was the dominant feeling, and not the desire to do him homage. An experienced political candidate would have read his doom in such a reception, but the Admiral was pleased and apparently well satisfied, for he is not experienced in the ways of the people." The same writer finds in the Admiral himself the explanation of at least a part of the coolness that was shown. "He has," we read, "a pleasant greeting and a hearty handshake for those who meet him, but for those who see him at a distance, note his goings and comings, his fashions as a naval officer, there is little inspiration to be drawn from the man as a possible leader of the people. It is not in him, and an American crowd is quick to recognize the lack." The moderation of these remarks gives them weight.

—It is to be presumed that the President and his Cabinet advisers have realized that the looting of the Havana Post Office by American officials is a matter not less serious politically than it is in law and morals, but the steps thus far taken toward the investigation of the crime and the punishment of the criminals are hardly of a kind to give general satisfaction. The apparent purpose of the Administration is to keep the scandal within limits as narrow as is compatible with the circumstances, to punish only where to do so is obviously necessary, and to palliate, excuse, and overlook everything except out-and-out robbery. That, it seems to a good many observers, is a mistaken policy. If ever there was a case demanding swift, and vigorous, and thorough-going action, it is this one, for though the money loss involved is comparatively unimportant, a great Nation has been disgraced and humiliated by its unfaithful servants at a time and in a place when the preservation of a spotless record was of the utmost consequence. Of course nobody wants any hasty assumptions of guilt, any random infliction of penalties just for the sake of substituting one sensation for another. But though only conviction in court will decide who stole the money of our Cuban wards, a verdict as to whose negligence or incompetency made the thefts easy and their long concealment practicable can be reached without the slightest delay, and ought to prompt instant proceedings in the way of suspensions and removal. The Director General of Cuban Posts has that special and peculiar responsibility for the acts of his subordinates which comes from open and contemptuous disbelief in the tests, competitive and other, of a reformed civil service. Through the applications of different methods he secured exactly the men he wanted. What they did, therefore, he should answer for, at least to the extent of immediate departure from a position in which, on the most charitable theory, he did nothing except draw a large salary.

—Wild rage seems to have taken possession of The Washington Post because in an article recently printed in this paper the cigars sold at the National capital were declared inferior to those purchasable in New York. The Post does not exactly deny that the assertion was accurate; indeed, it admits that "most Washington cigars are undoubtedly bad," and then uses the admission as a means of avenging the reflection on Washington's taste implied by our comparison. Why a New Yorker should go all the way to Washington to criticise its cigars The Post does not understand, "save on the theory that New Yorkers estimate cigars by the standard of their cost and the vulgar ostentation of the shops in which they buy them." The Post continues: "We make no cigars here. They come to us from the metropolis. The only difference is that the New Yorker in Washington makes his purchases in modest and decent markets, and the absence of the familiar push and brawl and raffish atmosphere affects his judgment of the article." That is really an interesting theory. Our amiable contemporary shows a remarkable knowledge of metropolitan character, and if it were in a calmer mood would no doubt reveal the sources of its information.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Park Board of Baltimore has forbidden the use of automobiles in any of the public parks or pleasure places in the city under the control of the board.

* * *

Mrs. Emmons Blaine of Chicago has filed with the Board of Assessors of Chicago her tax schedule, giving property valued at $1,101,934 for assessment.

* * *

Boston is expecting the North Atlantic Squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Farquhar, to visit that port on the 17th of June and take part in the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.

* * *

Mayor Hart of Boston has suspended the issue of The City Record, a weekly paper started under the administration of Mayor Josiah Quincy to give news and information concerning the municipal departments, and city advertising, statistics, &c. It has not been a success, and its paid circulation has been small.

* * *

The Hon. William L. Wilson, President of Washington and Lee University, has returned to Lexington, Va., from his Winter sojourn in Arizona. A few days ago he delivered an address before the Faculty and students of the university, in which he referred to the grand scenery of the cañons of the Colorado, and praised the people of Arizona, extolling the ruggedness and honesty of their natures.

* * *

The recent Prohibition State Convention in Delaware nominated candidates for State officers, Presidential electors, and the State's one Congressman, but The Wilmington News points out that under the provisions of the State election law the names cannot be placed on the official ballot. There were irregularities in the choice of delegates to the State Convention, and, besides, Aug. 21 is the earliest date this year on which a convention to nominate candidates for State officers can be held.

A PLAN TO UTILIZE SILVER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have discovered that THE TIMES is being read daily by nearly every intelligent Democrat I meet. For this reason, when one has a thought to swap with his fellow-Democrats "that's fit to print," THE TIMES is a good place to put it. I have done some thinking on the subject of what might be entitled "Political Blindness." To have eyes and see not on the part of a political leader is unpardonable, because those who do see are made to suffer the consequences of the leader's optical illusions. It requires very little vision to see Mr. Bryan's finish, and also the final disastrous plunge of the Democratic Party toward disintegration unless something be done, and done quickly, to avert the catastrophe. To hear a man say that he is a Democrat and a believer in the teachings of Thomas Jefferson, and at the same time hear him advocate 16 to 1 as the proper ratio of coinage is no less absurd to my mind than the claims to piety put forth by the grocer as shown by the following: "John, have you sanded the sugar?" "Yes, Sir." "Have you larded the butter?" "Yes, Sir." "Have you floured the starch?" "Yes, Sir." "Well, then come in to prayers."

On the subject of the ratio of coinage, Jefferson said: "The proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether. Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether; to inquire into the market price."

If, therefore, Jefferson was right in regarding the market price ratio as the true proportion of coinage, we have simply to make a mathematical calculation to show that Mr. Bryan is blind, and every man who believes as he does is following the blind, and they must "all fall into the pit of darkness."

When an ounce of silver is worth $1.29, then the true or market value ratio between silver and gold is as 16 for 1. That was the price of silver in 1834, when the ratio was changed by Congress from 15 to 1 and placed at 16 to 1. Silver was quoted yesterday in the New York market at 59⅝ cents per ounce, but to simplify the calculation, let us say 60 cents. Here is the mathematical problem, the answer to which solves the great silver question which now threatens to wreck the Democratic Party: If for one ounce of gold you can buy sixteen ounces of silver when the price of the latter is $1.29 per ounce, how many ounces can you buy for it when silver is worth but 60 cents per ounce?

The answer is, in round numbers, thirty-four. Therefore if free coinage of silver is desirable or advisable at all, (which I is not,) then it should be coined, according to Jefferson and according to "just principles," at the ratio of 34 to 1. If the 16 to 1 advocate is asked the question: "What do you want?," he will invariably answer: "More money." Now, if this is all he wants, it is not necessary to open the mints for that purpose. To open the Treasury instead of the mints will meet the demand, if there be any scarcity of a sound circulating medium of exchange. Let the man, for instance, who has silver bullion be authorized by law to deposit it in the Treasury and take certificates for it, and let these certificates be made a legal tender for all debts, public and private. Let them be redeemable on demand in gold coin or in silver bullion at its market price value at the time of its redemption. To illustrate: If A has 100 ounces of silver bullion, and the market price of the same is 60 cents per ounce, let him deposit it in the Treasury and receive a certificate for $60, which will entitle him, on demand, to $60 in gold coin or to $60 worth of silver bullion, measured in gold. This kind of paper would be absolutely good. He could not lose anything, even if silver should go down in price. The Government could not lose anything because it could get him $60 worth of bullion in the market for the certificate which he presents for redemption. This would save the cost of coinage, which is considerable, and it would restore a large amount of silver to use as money. This plan is rational; while free coinage at 16 to 1 is undemocratic, irrational, dishonest, and diametrically opposed to true bimetallism.

The Populist Party has now declared its principles and nominated its candidates. For President it has chosen William J. Bryan of Nebraska, who, by becoming its standard bearer, thereby indorses its platform and pledges himself to uphold its principles. For Vice President it has nominated Charles A. Towne of Minnesota, a 16 to 1 Republican.

There is now left but one alternative for the Democratic Party—either to indorse the nominees of the Populist Party and adopt its platform or to formulate its own declaration of principles and select Democrats as its nominees. To adopt the former course will be to surrender its name, sacrifice its principles, and destroy its future opportunities.

To do the latter will be to maintain its integrity, preserve its identity, perpetuate its principles, and ultimately rejoice in its triumphs.

Which shall it do? It is for Democrats to determine. JAMES J. RUSSELL.
New York City, May 11, 1900.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To-day's issue of your paper contains a criticism of the Anti-Japanese bill submitted to the recent labor conference, to which I wish to make a reply.

Referring to this bill you compare it to the "disgraceful Chinese exclusion law which was passed at the demand of organized labor." In reply I beg to state that at an election held in California in 1879, 154,000 votes were cast in favor of exclusion and only 800 against it. In Nevada a vote was taken on the same question, with equally decisive results. In view of this it seems hardly fair to saddle all the responsibility for that "disgraceful act," as you are pleased to term it, upon the shoulders of organized labor of the Pacific Coast.

I drew up and submitted this bill to the conference, and am perfectly willing to take all the responsibility—and abuse—for the same. I object to these people not because their complexion is a shade darker than our own or their civilization a grade lower, but mainly because of their migratory habits. I object to them on precisely the same grounds that I object to the white migratory aliens who only come here to hoard up money to take back to Canada or Europe.

The amount of money absorbed by these aliens is much larger and its loss has a far more serious effect upon our financial stability than people have any idea of. According to the evidence of immigration officials and padrone bankers, the Italians alone take $25,000,000 out of the country every year, and when it is remembered that we have four or five times as many more of these migratory aliens from other countries, there is good reason to believe that the loss of the money thus withdrawn from circulation (amounting, as I claim, to over $100,000,000 annually,) is one of the main causes of recent financial disturbances.

In your criticism you commend the suggestion of one of our delegates, to seek further information before taking any decided action. Well, if we can only do that much, and get Congress to ascertain the whole number of these migratory aliens, and just how much money they take out of the country, I am confident that the demand for drastic legislation will not be confined to District Assembly 40. In conclusion I beg to thank you for your very full and fair report of our conference.

W. H. ALLEN.
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 10, 1900.

The Rule of the Negro.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly publish the following in reply to the article in to-day's TIMES by Mr. P. Butler Thompkins, and oblige.

Give the negro an equal vote with the white, in communities where the negro population outnumbers the white, the governing power would be in the hands of the negro. No white man living, North or South, will ever consent to be governed by negroes.

When the Constitution gives the right to the negro to rule the white whenever he outnumbers him numerically, it becomes of itself a farce, and the sooner it is amended the better.

No consideration of ethics will *ever* settle the negro question. White men will *not* be ruled by negroes, and a thousand Constitutional amendments will not make them do so.

HENRY RICE.
New York, May 12, 1900.

Drunken Men in Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to call attention, through your influential columns, to the frequency with which we who patronize the cable cars are compelled to sit beside men too drunk to sit up. It is very annoying to have a drunken man loll over and try to make a pillow of one's shoulder. Even though he sat up straight, a drunken man is obnoxious to both sight and smell, and it is anything but agreeable to come into close contact.

It was my misfortune to be a victim to two in one day. Going down town yesterday I sat beside one—there was only one vacant seat, and I was obliged to use it or stand—who occupied two seats. The conductor made no remonstrance at this fact. The man slept most of the time, except when a sudden jolt of the car aroused him, when he talked incoherently till he slumbered again. Returning in the afternoon, I was a witness to a spectacle that was revolting to every decent person in the car. A man who sat in the middle of the car was not only intoxicated, but also sick in consequence. As a result the car was emptied and we had to pay another fare in order to continue our homeward ride.

It seems to me conductors should be instructed not to allow drunken men on the cars, as one never knows just what is going to happen next, and it is very unpleasant to have to be in such close proximity to one who is in this condition, and wholly irresponsible for his actions.

Will not you raise your voice and agitate a reform in this direction? Or must we endure this enforced companionship or the alternative—walk? MRS. M.

Military Class Distinction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter you publish to-day from "National Guardsman," and the article you published a short time ago regarding the controversy between Gen. Butt and Col. Dyer, shows what a lot of insufferable snobbery exists in the State National Guard and in the regular army, after which the National Guard is so closely patterned. The class distinction between private and officer should prevent any self-respecting man from enlisting.

Attempts have been made to justify such class distinction on the ground that it is necessary to command obedience and discipline. The hollowness of such an argument is apparent when we remember that such distinction is not necessary to maintain obedience and discipline in the business world. The discipline in a merchant's office is not maintained by subjecting the employes to the degradation and humiliation of class distinction.

It has been said that the snob is the most offensive beast in natural history, but the army snob leads all others in offensiveness. L. T.
New York, May 12, 1900.

The Times's Conference Reports.

From The Dansville (Va.) Methodist.

We are indebted to THE NEW YORK TIMES for full daily reports from the Ecumenical Conference. From ten to twelve columns per day are taken in reporting the proceedings in full. We have never known a secular paper to devote so much space to religious matter.

NUGGETS.

Outgo and Income.

Brown—It's very difficult to get one's income up to one's expenses, isn't it?

Smith—Yes; but it isn't half so difficult as to get one's expenses down to one's income.—Judge.

Bad Bargain.

Mr. Slummer—Your story is not a very plausible one.

Street Beggar (anxiously)—D'ye t'ink I'm stuck, Mister? I payed Pete de Poet $2 fer writin' me dat string of talk!—Brooklyn Life.

Premature Suggestion.

"Jones, where are you going to escape the Summer heat?"

"Escape the Summer heat? Why, I'm busy just now escaping the collector for the man who furnished my Winter heat."—Chicago Record.

Most Unusual.

"Her singing lessons accomplished the most wonderful results."

"What! Did they really enable her to sing?"

"No; they convinced her that she couldn't."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Two Star Qualities.

"Aguinaldo can run better than he can do anything else."

"Oh, I don't know; he seems equally talented in getting out rumors that he has been killed."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE PALISADES.

Time was when, from the sloping Narrows where
The rough Atlantic's willing arms receive
A generous tribute, to the forest wilds
In Adirondack depths where hide his springs,
The Hudson was a scene of sylvan grace
Or wondrous majesty. Along his shores,
Ere yet the Half-Moon's lone and battered hulk
Had thrust its prow into the wide-stretched bays,
And frowning Highlands opening to the north,
Seeking a westward way to far-off Ind,
The forest met the wave both east and west;
And richly clothed were all his noble heights,
His shelving marges, framed in perfect art
Of natural forestry; and bowered the way
Nature had channeled for the northern floods
To march in triumph to the yearning sea.
Beautiful it was as stream of Paradise—
Ay, such a panorama of sweet change
As never poet-prophet in rapt trance
Saw on the plains of Asia. Chief of all,
In solemn architecture, mile on mile,
The grand basaltic columns rose to view—
The Palisades! Like bastions gray and old,
Reared by cyclopic builders they appeared,
Or Nature's altars, heaved in pious state
To bear a forest tribute to the sky.
Such was the Hudson in its savage pride;
The reverent natives called it Shatemuc
And Cahohatatea. Their canoes
Cut its bright waters, and their wigwams gleamed
Along its shores. From many a noble height
Their eyes drank in its scenes of perfect grace;
Their signal fires lit up its peaks at night,
Or waved their smoky messages by day;
No art had they to mar it or the wish;
And so, full robed by sylvan deity,
They yielded it to the irreverent hands
Of the white spoiler. Well might Nature's tears
Fall on that day, so fraught with humbled pride
And marring of her long creative toil.
Was this no heritage? Can Art or State,
Can marts of trade, or Conquest reeking wide,
Can columned Capitol, or Learning's seat,
Prove worthier objects of protective care
Than are the Hudson's noble Palisades?
God gave us empire of a matchless land,
Whose shrines and altar places we defile,
And then stretch greedy hands to patient Heaven
Still with the well-worn prayer, "Give us, O give!"
Is this thy glory? this thy destined work?
Shame on thy wrong ambition, O Columbia!
Will not thy children, in the days to be,
Ask thee, "Where is the glory of the land
Once virgin in thy hands? Where are the jewels
Of Nature's painful gathering which were thine,
And more became thee than all foreign isles?"
And wilt thou answer, "I had work to do:
My sons were strong, my daughters famed in grace,
And I for them gave care, and built the State,
And left to other hands the idle zeal
For grace and beauty. I had other fame:
My sons are known among the world's elect,
My daughters match with princes of the world."
Then may thy children murmur: "Had thy sons
No work to save the beauty they received,
Which still was ours as it was theirs and thine?
Had thy fair daughters but themselves to deck?
Where is the beauty sung by bards of old?"
What wilt thou answer, who so greedily
Hast wasted precious wealth, the heritage
Of countless generations yet to be?
Turn back thy hand to do the perfect work
Which thou wast set to do. The Future waits,
Archangel-armed, with firm lips set in scorn,
And lingers still a brief but golden hour
O'er all thy realm of opportunity.

G. H. BENEDICT.

Practical Tenement Reform.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By JAMES C. BAYLES, M. E., Ph.D.,

Ex-President of the Health Department, New York.

THE gentlemen appointed by Gov. Roosevelt as members of the new commission to investigate and formulate measures for remedying the evils of the typical New York tenement have before them a many-sided problem. Hasty and ill-considered generalizations will prove of very little value to any one, and may do a great deal of harm to owners of this class of property. It is also important that no part of this great problem shall be studied from the purely sentimental viewpoint. That a great deal of foolishness has been talked and written by those having a superficial knowledge of the slums is known to every one who has worked among the lowest classes of our city poor. That the conditions of life for very many of them are extremely bad is undoubtedly true, but it is not so clear that these can be improved, except very gradually, and with advantage to future generations rather than to those now living.

It is forty-four years since the first public effort was made to reform the tenement house system of New York. During the legislative session of 1856 a special commission was appointed to investigate this subject and report upon it. This committee did good work, pointing out that the "tenement house" was the product of three causes—municipal neglect, overpopulation, and destitution. There were then no great "double-deckers," with accommodations for four, six, or eight families on a flat; but it had what was worse, the crowding of many families into houses in no respect designed or adapted for a multiple tenantcy. What had been the fine residences of a generation before had been abandoned by their occupants, who sought more quiet and comfortable neighborhoods further away from the docks and warehouses. The ground they occupied not being immediately needed for business purposes, and no tenants being available who could pay the rentals demanded, they were gradually given over to the poor, who crowded into them, thus making them temporarily profitable. Some were leased as boarding houses, but they degenerated rapidly, and all sooner or later swarmed with occupants who lived in single rooms, and sometimes in parts of rooms. It was soon found, however, that in houses built for single families in comfortable circumstances there was too much "waste room," and such houses did not occupy a large enough proportion of the lots they were built upon. So it paid to pull them down and build in their places great barracks of flimsy construction, and with every inch utilized for occupation. Thus was born the modern tenement house. Such structures multiplied rapidly, spreading from ward to ward, and establishing centres for the development of crime, debauchery, and disease, until the public was again aroused to the importance of throwing some restrictions around the growth of an evil so serious as to menace every municipal interest.

In 1863 the Citizens' Association of New York was organized. Its first act was to create a Council of Hygiene and Public Health, to which was delegated the duty of looking into and reporting upon "every serious public nuisance and whatever involved danger to life and health." The report of this council, published in 1864, embodied the results of the first systematic inspection of the tenement houses of New York. This report is a document of great interest and value, and was fruitful of good results. It made it clear that the system was not a transient incident of our municipal development. We quote as follows: "That the poorer classes in this city must, to a very great extent, now and hereafter reside in multiple domiciles or tenement houses, is only too evident and certain, and although it may be true that the rate of crowding of the population is unparalleled and still increasing, it only renders the necessity of a comprehensive and effective system of sanitary government the more urgent. There is no insuperable obstacle in the way of providing for a free people all the fresh air, sunlight, pure water, and wholesome food that human beings require; and certainly it is possible, as it is necessary, for the proper authorities to enforce cleanliness and the observance of general sanitary regulations."

These conclusions, while accurately prophetic as to the permanence of the tenement house system in New York, sound somewhat optimistic in view of the changed conditions of the present time. There are many and very serious difficulties in the way of providing for even a free people all the fresh air, sunlight, and pure water they need, especially when they are hemmed in on all sides by structures which look down upon the church spires of 1864, and are supplied with water through mains which leak so large a part of their contents into the ground that in the more crowded neighborhoods of the lower wards water drawn from them will not often rise much above the street level. From the viewpoint of a quarter of a century ago the problem seemed and was very much simpler than it is now. The Council of Hygiene and Public Health are entitled to grateful remembrance for a valuable public service. Nothing has resulted from the growth of the tenement house system in New York in the way of public evils which they did not discover and record as its then existing features or its inevitable tendencies.

Some of the worst houses intended for a multiple tenancy ever built in New York were erected between 1860 and 1865. A typical building of this kind, built in 1863, will probably be remembered by those who took part in the reform agitation twenty-five or thirty years ago. It was built for twelve families on each floor. Only six of the twenty-eight bedrooms on each floor had other provision for the admission of light or air than through the living rooms. The living rooms were 10 by 12 feet, the bedrooms 6½ by 7 feet. Typhus fever was introduced into this barrack by an immigrant, and five cases followed. There being practically no restrictions upon builders at that time, the effort of those building tenement houses was to cover 100 per cent. of the lot and allow the least possible space to stairs and halls. Light and ventilation were not considered.

Largely as the result of the work of the Citizens' Association, the New York Legislatures of 1865-6 passed the metropolitan health law, creating a metropolitan sanitary district and providing for the appointment by the Governor of a Board of Health in New York. It was not, however, until the following year that any law was passed relating especially to tenement houses. When the Board of Health was created the sanitary condition of New York and Brooklyn was deplorable. "They were filled with nuisances, many of them of years' duration. The streets were not cleaned, manure heaps containing thousands of tons occupied piers and vacant lots; sewers were obstructed; houses were crowded and badly ventilated and lighted; privies were unconnected with the sewers and overflowing; stables and yards were filled with stagnant water, and many dark and damp cellars were inhabited. The streets were obstructed, and the wharves and piers were filthy and dangerous from dilapidation; cattle were driven through the streets at all hours of the day; slaughter houses were open to the street and were offensive from the accumulated offal and blood or filled the sewers with decomposing animal substances. Gas companies, shell burners, and fat boilers pursued their occupations without regard to the public health or comfort, and roaming swine were the principal scavengers of the streets and gutters." This contemporaneous description of the condition of New York thirty-four years ago is truthful, and will suggest much that our older readers will recall with a shudder.

The cholera panic of 1866 had the good result of arousing public interest in local measures of public sanitation. Among other things, it prepared the public mind for a systematic attack upon the worst class of tenement houses and stimulated the Board of Health to great activity in preparing a code of local health laws which are a monument to the intelligence and precision of the Commissioners of that period. In measures to prevent the spread of cholera, the work of the Board of Health was, of necessity, chiefly directed to the tenement houses of the period.

In 1867 the Legislature passed "an act for the regulation of tenement and lodging houses in the cities of New York and Brooklyn." This was a good law, dealing specifically with the construction, drainage, and sanitary care of all such houses, and went as far as public opinion was then prepared to approve. Its enforcement was vigorously and skillfully opposed by many owners and agents, but the courts generally sustained the Board of Health in prosecutions under it, and it thus became established. A tenement house census was taken in 1867, showing that there were then in New York 18,582 buildings of this class, of which only 2,922 were in good sanitary condition, and which returned 12,304 deaths of children under five years, most of which were attributable to preventable causes. During the five or six years following 1867, some progress was made in improving the condition of the old buildings, especially in requiring windows to be cut, walls cleaned and purified, plumbing improved, privies and water closets made decent, cellars vacated as nuisances, yards and areas cleaned, and janitors stimulated to attend to their duties by making their negligence expensive to owners.

In 1873 the Health Department of New York was reorganized, its powers and duties restricted to New York City, and its hands strengthened by a better definition of its work and field. In 1884 a special commission was appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the matter of tenements and lodging houses. It recommended certain changes in the law which were urged by intelligent reformers, and which were embodied in the enactments of the following year, 1887. This law, known as the Tenement House act, is practically the present law. It has been somewhat amended from year to year, not always advantageously.

Concurrently with this gradual raising of the standard of the sanitary management of tenement houses, there was under the Health Department regulations a very marked progressive improvement in tenement house construction. In 1879 the board was vested by the Legislature of that year with full authority to regulate the construction of tenements as regards light and ventilation. It made a thorough inspection of all buildings occupied by three or more families, and received detailed reports, with measurements, covering more than 20,000 such structures. In the light of this knowledge it began to scrutinize plans, requiring air shafts. It was a hard struggle, contested at every step, and the most dangerous expedients were resorted to to defeat the purpose of the board. It was only by making an example of flagrant offenders and reckless bribers that it gradually established its contention that every room must have a window for light and air. One great trouble at that period was that, owing to the small force of Inspectors permitted by the limited appropriations made the board, many buildings were put up which differed materially from the plans approved. In one instance, however, a builder who had changed his ground plan was required to take his building down after he had gone up five stories. Such lessons were wholesome, and gradually restricted violations to minor details and "inching" on light shafts to gain floor space. A competition in designs for a tenement to accommodate four families to a floor, stimulated by the offer of liberal prizes by a public-spirited citizen, resulted in what was known as the 1879 type of tenement, which was a great progress. Another long step forward was taken in the adoption of the 1881 type, which embodied the improvements authorized under the act of that year relating to plumbing in houses of this class. This was gradually improved by the enforcement of more stringent provisions, and with steadily improving results in better construction until the combined influence of the builders secured the transfer of the regulation of new buildings from the Health Department to the Building Department. This changed the viewpoint, and for some years there was a marked retrogression, not so much in the prescribed standard as in the practices permitted. Before this unfortunate change was made, the standard insisted upon in the construction and appointments of buildings intended for a multiple tenancy were higher than those of any city of the world. Overcrowding was reduced to a minimum by night inspections and a count of heads, and the effect upon the vital statistics of the city was marked and satisfactory. In consequence of this arduous, intelligent, and disinterested labor of the Health Department of New York for over thirty years, the problem before the 1900 commission is very much simplified.

In any consideration of this subject, however, it is important to enumerate that there are two controlling factors in the equation—the house and the public who occupy it. It is because of the failure to realize this fact that so many well-meant efforts in tenement house reform have come to nothing. For the same reason a great many attempts to build model tenements which should regenerate neighborhoods and establish the fact that good houses were a better investment than those unfit for occupation, have resulted in loss and disappointment. The wisdom of such ventures seems to have been chiefly a question of location, and whether they could attract a better class of tenants than those for whom they were originally designed. In a report made by the Health Commissioners to the Tenement House Commission of 1888, we find the following, which very correctly summarizes the experience of the department up to that time:

"The typical tenement house changes character with kaleidoscopic facility. It may be thoroughly overhauled and put in perfect order on the 1st of January and by the 1st of March be in a condition dangerous to life or detrimental to health. Such houses do not, as the rule, remain long in repair. The tenants are ignorant and indifferent, and often seek immediate convenience at the expense of safety and decency. It is not at all unusual to find the waste pipes solidly filled with ashes which are thrown into them by people unwilling to take the trouble of carrying them to the ground floor. Without knowledge and almost without reasoning power, many of these people seem to believe that whatever disappears from sight is disposed of, and that anything which can be made to enter a pipe will in some way go through it and be ultimately dissipated."

These are facts which should be kept in mind by all who seek a solution of the phases of the tenement house problem, which appeal most strongly to the sympathies of the benevolent. There is a social sub-stratum, degraded by vice and intemperance, which it is difficult to reach. If we reform a neighborhood, which is easily done, it means that the people driven out will congregate elsewhere and pull a new centre of overpopulation down to their own level. This class is, unfortunately, large enough to constitute a formidable obstacle to the purification of our city slums. It is being steadily recruited by immigration from the countries of Southern Europe. This human sediment does not readily assimilate with the other elements composing our citizenship. It may do so in time, but for a generation or two it will be best content by living as nearly as possible under the conditions left behind in the slums of the cities of the Mediterranean. Plant these people in the finest mansions in the best residential district above Thirty-fourth Street, and we should make a slum of that district within a month. Nothing the owners of the property could do to avert this transformation would be effective to stop or even delay it.

The conclusions to be drawn from what precedes are, briefly, these:

The tenement house is largely the outgrowth of conditions peculiar to New York.

It assumed the aspects of a gigantic evil almost before it was recognized as such; but, since the conditions which account for it could not have been changed by legislation, it is doubtful if it could have been prevented.

It has not prospered on municipal neglect since 1865.

It has had faithful and intelligent attention from the only department of the City Government which, for a quarter of a century, was outside of politics, and those who may now think they are pioneers in practical tenement house reform are mistaken.

Its remediable evils have been largely remedied. They could have been wholly remedied had the Legislature conferred upon the Board of Health twenty years ago the right to file a lis pendens against buildings erected in violation of law, and had the Department of Public Works refused permits to connect with the Croton supply buildings piped in violation of the plumbing regulations.

Some of its worst—or most obvious and offensive—evils are irremediable, save by indirect measures.

Assuming that the lowest and most degraded poor must live somewhere, it may be questioned if they could be induced or compelled to live any better than they do.

Finally, to quote the language of a gentleman of bucolic tastes, who has had a large experience in matters connected with the sanitary administration of New York: "If you build a hog pen of mahogany, trim it with brass, and floor it with marble, it will be very attractive until you turn the hogs into it, and then you will discern not only that it is a hog pen, but that it is not so good for its purpose as one built of slabs, with a dirt bottom."

J. C. BAYLES.

An Unexpected Camp on the German Border.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By POULTNEY BIGELOW,

Author of "A History of the German Struggle for Liberty."

THERE are few sweeter little towns in the German Empire than Malmedy, which is within rifle shot of the Belgian frontier on the southern edge of the bleakest upland it has been my fortune to cross—the so-called "Hohe Venn," or, as we might translate it, the "High Fen, or Bog."

The uniforms on the streets were all Prussian, but the people of the place were French in speech and French in sentiment.

A strategical railway runs to Malmedy in connection with the general German system, but it stops short here for fear of extending too much encouragement to those on the other side of the frontier—only three or four more miles of track would have placed this line in connection with the Belgian system, and so on to the rest of Europe.

But in Germany when frontier railways are built those consulted are soldiers and not merchants.

"Enfin, Monsieur, que voulez-vous, nous sommes Français, we have always been French, and we wish to remain French—is that strange?" It was a worthy tanner of Malmedy who put the question, and without desiring to invite a charge of lèse-majesté I ventured to answer that for my part I confessed to a certain partiality for my mother tongue as against any other.

"Before the French war we were happy enough—the Government did not worry us with petty persecution—but since 1870 we are compelled to send our children to German schools; they must learn only German, and if we want our children to know their mother tongue we must hire private tutors—and we do!"

Then the good tanner waxed more and more indignant and told me that since the war Malmedy had come to like German officials less and less, and that last year the German General commanding the camp near by had been blackballed at the club, and had consequently removed his headquarters to another town.

"It was not politic, du point de vue de la commerce, but what will you, Monsieur? We are men, and we have feelings, and after all there are some things we prize more than money."

I told them it was refreshing for an American to hear such sentiments—but what camp was he referring to near here? I had heard of no camp.

"Monsieur has not heard of the great camp? Ah, no—all things military are treated like secrets."

Then he told me that a few miles from here, so near to the Belgian border that artillery projectiles crossed without difficulty, the Germans had built extensive barracks, and that in this coming Summer arrangements had been made to accommodate there 55,000 men, including light and heavy artillery.

"Ah! mais c'est pour de ban—this is not for mere exercise," said the tanner, when I smiled incredulously. "This is to be a permanent camp, and fortified like another Metz. Already there is a railway connecting the camp with the nearest railway station, Sourbrodt, and no one is allowed to visit the camp without a permit. Les Prussiens are very crafty, voyez vous?"

"But what do they want of a fort here?" I queried.

"That is what we ask. Is it likely that Belgium will invade Germany, or perhaps Luxembourg? That would be a belle histoire!"

"Listen to me, Monsieur. I feel what is coming. The Germans pretend that they fear a breach of neutrality on the part of Belgium. That is blague—nonsense. Germany is preparing to swallow up Belgium as well as Holland—that is why they mass their forces at this point."

"Non, Monsieur, they do not do things for nothing. Last year thirty soldiers deserted—ran away to Belgium—it is difficult to keep them here so close to the border. It is expensive. They are very closely watched; they get very little liberty. The camp is surrounded with wire fences, and the sentinels are close one to the other. Everything possible is done to keep the men in camp—the Government bribes them by offering them on Sundays three mugs of beer and two cigars, so that they may not apply for leave of absence."

This rather took my breath away. I looked up my Baedeker, who usually tells everything worth knowing, but, though Malmedy was mentioned, there was no reference either to the great military camp or the little military railway from Sourbrodt.

I began to think the tanner had been playing upon my credulity, but as it was not far off I shouldered my knapsack and trudged away through Weismes and Robertville, two more French-speaking villages.

The fact of a huge military camp may be successfully ignored by every paper and every guidebook of Germany, but it cannot be concealed from the neighboring peasants, who have to furnish supplies to the troops, and so I had no difficulty in steering my way to its neighborhood.

The country is high and undulating, reminding me somewhat of the Aldershot neighborhood. There was much pine forest and gorse—evidently a land of scant agricultural value.

No good road led up to it. A stranger might have passed within a mile of its edge and not suspected that he was within the limits of a soldier city—a miniature Metz.

Approaching as I did on foot from the south, I first passed through a forest of pine and emerged upon a line of wire fence, behind which were several rows of long, low buildings made of corrugated iron. But for the German sentinel I might have imagined myself in one of the new mining towns of South Africa.

I was inclined to walk into this strange city, but the sign "Eingang Verboten" warned me that I had better be satisfied with the outside. And so I walked about and had some chat with the people of the neighborhood, who apparently were very much impressed with the importance of what was here in progress.

The immediate boundaries of the barrack yard appeared to me to be about two-thirds of a mile in each direction. Of course, being on military ground of this nature, it would not have been proper to have made photographs, sketches, or notes, but from the best recollection I can muster, I recall four rows of tin sheds, each row containing seven sheds, and each shed with twenty windows facing north, and as many facing south. In this calculation I assume the observer to be approaching the camp from the south, from the village of Butchenbach.

Now, then, I calculated roughly six feet as the space between windows, and consequently each shed as about 120 feet long—and this figures out that there were about 840 feet of shed in each of the four rows. From this I concluded that each row of sheds could accommodate about 1,700 men, and that these first four rows therefore could accommodate about 6,000 men, or two full regiments on a war footing.

After these first four rows followed four more rows, longer than the first four—five sheds to each row. My calculation placed one company of 250 men in each of these sheds, and consequently five companies, or 1,250 men, to each row, or 5,000 men to the four rows. These added to those already counted makes 12,000 men in the first eight rows of huts.

Altogether, I saw barrack room for about 25,000 men, to say nothing of elaborate stabling for cavalry and artillery horses. To the westward of the camp were several powder magazines, well guarded.

The officers have a comfortable mess in the midst of a pine grove at the eastern end of the camp. At every point the utmost neatness prevailed, as everywhere else in the German Army; but I could not help pitying the men forced to pass a Winter in this inhospitable neighborhood. It is a glorious place for high, fresh air—about 3,000 feet high—but a picture of horrible loneliness—nothing as far as the eye can see but moor, and bog, and forest, and pines, and coarse grass.

For the moment it is not intended that 55,000 men should congregate here all at once—the idea is to work slowly and not alarm the neighborhood too suddenly. There will be seventeen regiments here between May and October, but they will relieve one another somewhat after the manner of the regiments ordered to Summer camps at home.

If this camp were erected merely for the purpose of drilling men, there could be no criticism from beyond the frontier, but in this case the ground selected for the massing of these men is inconvenient from the German administrative point of view, and can only be regarded as having been selected by way of a mailed fist shaken toward the west.

The little narrow-gauge railway was nearly completed on the occasion of my visit, Easter, 1900. It lacked about 100 yards. I walked along its entire length, three or four miles, I should think, and had abundant occasion to admire the thoroughness with which it was constructed. This is no field railway, put together for a Summer, but a substantial road, made to last for so long as locomotives run. The gradings have been made very easy by extensive cuttings. The ballasting is excellent—as good as on any of the great roads. The culverts and crossings—every detail of the construction is of the most durable nature. No one is allowed to ride upon this road save those in Government employ, and, as there are no omnibuses or cabs in this wilderness, there is not much encouragement for tourists, except those who are tramping for their health.

It is an open secret that the German Parliament has voted ample funds for the fortification of this ground—money which might have been more wisely expended in making the Harbor of Kiao-Chau fit for shipping. However, that is bordering on political discussion—a thing which I abominate.

What do the people in the neighborhood think of all this fortification? They do not like it. Last Summer a big shell went on the loose northward, and smashed into a house about five miles away, at Kaltenherberg, which means "cold shelter." Three of the family were killed and the house was wrecked. This sort of thing makes people nervous. It is worse than a runaway automobile.

The Government takes all the precautions possible—it blocks all the neighboring highways during rifle firing, and makes travelers curse for many hours at a time—but nowadays, when big guns carry clear across one kingdom, it takes mighty good target practice to prevent people getting nervous when the danger flag is up. At least, this is what they say at this part of the German frontier!

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Spring On a Farm.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Kate Sanborn.

Author of "Home Pictures of English Poets," "The Wit of Women," &c.

In the Spring "the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love," but how different are the thoughts of the mature woman on the farm! Especially if she be a "lone lorn" and bossing her own acres! To begin at the top, the grand old attic which has gradually evoluted into a billiard and smoking room, is at present untenable from swarms of wasps who fill every window, drop on the floor, and fly in the face of each intruder. Destroy a thousand and the next day the crowd is as black and noisy as before. This experience is duplicated whichever way I turn. Poultry raising is described as an easy, pleasant, and profitable employment for women. I have stuck to it faithfully for a dozen years and have learned much, but consider it a laborious and dirty and most onsartin sort of business. To show you had much buncombe talk there is about this in poultry journals I will say that I have repeatedly offered my valuable "plant," as they call it, to hen men who longed to run my hens, promising to let them have all the profits and buy my eggs and broilers of them, and never could find one to take me up. At present 200 chickens are constantly clamoring for food, while their senseless mothers are (like Hannibal and Scipio) "waging war for the supremacy," ever and anon trampling on a helpless bit of yellow down that is longing for a mother's protection. An unmentionable animal dug his way into a patent coop the other night, and sat side by side with a hen of unusual spunk, devouring her children and biting her on the head till he was discovered and shot. The boy who rescued her said, "That hen was a hero." The eggs I paid $8 for, (just twenty-six,) purchased from a fancier, all evaporated, or worse, owing to the total depravity of animate things, while the few mongrel hens who stole their nests came off triumphantly with a baker's dozen. And when I report this hard luck, the famous hen fancier retorts that a sitting hen is the most unreasoning, capricious creature, probably because she is a she.

Out of thirty-five young turkeys of last season, five survived, and they were not the fittest. The superb paternal, weighing twenty-five pounds, had to be slain because of his deadly jealousy of the littler gobblers, he killing seven before found out. Damp weather, disease, and predatory enemies finished the residue.

Agents are infesting the once happy home. They all feel like sticking and intend to worry you till you buy. One brought a forged indorsement from a clergyman; another, determined to force on me a bulky compilation, "The Boyhood of Successful Men," and when I refused the privilege, he said: "Well, Madam, I would advise you to buy a new book once in a while and try to keep up with the times." I got him out without killing him, although the verdict would have been justifiable homicide. An old man, evidently hard up, walks two miles in the hope of selling me a symmetroscope! I once heard Beecher say in his pulpit when some trembled lest science should overthrow revelation: "Bring on your telescopes, your spectroscopes, and all your scopes. We are not afraid of them." But I know he would have frowned upon this special scope. Clergymen tell me how they suffer from impecunious religious tramps who manage to hound them into buying all sorts of undesirable volumes out of their scanty pocket money. Can we not devise a monster rally meeting of the afflicted to suggest methods of exterminating these horrors? Indecently intrusive and pugnaciously persistent, why should they be endured?

Then another big grievance. Those English sparrows! I honestly wish that the idiot who brought over the sparrows from England could be pinioned together with the ditto who imported the gypsy moth and put to death in the electric chair, only that seems too easy a death. You see I am in a savage mood. When a drunken, worthless Italian shoots another of same pattern he is promptly made to suffer capital punishment. But these men, scholars who sit at peace in their sheltered libraries; these scientific geniuses who have brought sadness, silence, and desolation upon our groves and lawns and home landscapes, they are allowed to go scot free. I have done my utmost to rid my place of these dirty usurpers—tried Rough on Rats on bread. This they throve on and came for more; the only sufferer was my little terrier Rowdy, who managed mysteriously to get a crumb, and nearly died. Next we shot a few, but what are a hundred or so among so many? My cook made a pie of twenty-four to imitate the old song, and we found them quite gamy in flavor and really edible. Putting up half a dozen birdhouses of varied and bewitching architecture to tempt the other birds we love so dearly, we find them immediately secured as convenient flats by these nuisances. No bluebirds, no cute little wrens, whisking in and out, stopping now and then to reward me with a trill of silver melody; no martins, no nothing, but them cussed sparrers! All that is left me is to read Bradford Torrey's delightful talk on the birds still left in Franconia and sigh for the songsters that he heard in untrammeled freedom. How the robins used to warble late in the afternoon in the pines after a shower when the sun gave a parting glow! And I do not know the name of the monster who by his irreparable blunder exiled these friends, to place it with that of Benedict Arnold and other traitors!

And speaking of pines, there is another sore spot. A tree man, oleaginous and glib, persuaded me to allow him to set out several hundred evergreens in that phenomenally warm "spell" last December, with a solemn promise to replace all that did not survive. He would have a big job if he kept his word, for almost all have assumed a hue desirable in the locks of an actress but not thought entirely correct for pines. They are of a ruddy brown, but that glib and oleaginous humbug insists that they are all doing well!

There are some alleviations. I have given up cows, pigs, vegetables, 'tater bugs, and hired men. What essays I could write on each of these! And how invaluable to lots of women who think of trying farming as a source of support! No man wishes to take his orders from a woman and feels at liberty to impose on her at every possible chance. I allowed the last of this species to get a bicycle on my credit, he to pay so much each month till it was returned to me. Did you ever hear of such simplicity?

One fair, sweet Summer afternoon he rode by the door with a debonnair manner and a merry smile, and I have not seen him or the wheel since, or the money due me!

I now devote my farm to Hay, Hens, and Horticulture and doubtless shall eliminate each year; being convinced that the only way to make money on a farm is to avoid every kind of farming!

But I always endeavor to see the bright side and will quote a compliment paid me lately that caused me to forget some of my trials. A suave and sly object, hoping to borrow money of me, as he had of several neighbors, said most smoothly: "You are just the kind of lady I would like to have had for a mother or leaving my disgusted expression for an aunt." Then as a fetching shot he announced his loyalty to me in this consoling sentence: "I tell 'em down to Dulleston, says I, Kate Sanborn ain't near so big a fool as you think she is!"

KATE SANBORN.

Army Transport in Africa.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By W. J. HENDERSON,

Lieutenant in New York Naval Militia.

READERS of the accounts of the war in South Africa frequantly meet with the statement that "the transport has arrived safely." It is altogether likely that many of the readers do not realize the vast importance of that statement. The "transport" means the supplies for the army in the field, and its presence decides whether the army is in efficient fighting condition or not. The conveyance of supplies to an army in the field is the most difficult and the most vital problem which commanders have to face. It is narrated that a gentleman who had read the dispatches of Wellington in one of his great campaigns said to him, "You seem to have been occupied chiefly in getting bullocks." To this Wellington answered that such was indeed the case. "If I have bullocks, I have men; and if I have men, I can defeat the enemy."

Now, the supply problem is much more difficult of solution for Lord Roberts than it is for the Boer commanders. They are in their own country or near it, and they can draw upon stores not far away. Lord Roberts must on the contrary bring everything except such food as he can secure in the enemy's country and the neighboring English possessions from Great Britain. After these supplies have reached South Africa they must be conveyed from the ports at which they are landed to the scene of operations. There are two ports available to the British in this war, namely, Cape Town and Durban. The former is at the extreme southerly end of the African Continent, and the latter is on the east coast. There is railway communication from Cape Town all the way to Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, and similar means of conveyance exists from Durban to Bethlehem, Natal. From Cape Town to Pretoria it is, in round figures, 800 miles as the bird flies, and from Durban to Ladysmith, the seat of the operations as pursued from the east coast, about 150. From Cape Town to Bloemfontein, near which Lord Roberts is, the air-line distance is about 550 miles. From the points of debarkation, then, railways are available to the present seat of operations, and one line can be utilized from the southernmost point to the objective of the army, the Boer capital.

Thus far the problem looks tolerably simple, but in fact it is not. In considering this subject I take pleasure in referring to the excellent books of Lieut. Col. Henry G. Sharpe of the Commissary Department of our army. He has made a thorough study of the art of subsisting armies in the time of war, and has published not only some essays on it, but a text book which is invaluable. He has also translated the work of Espanet, a French authority. Now the problem of supporting an army in the field may be said to comprise these broad features: The establishment of a base of supplies, (the general storage from which the necessaries are drawn,) the provision or holding of the avenues of communication, and the delivery of the supplies to the army in the field. The real base of supplies is, of course, the country from which the army comes. In the case of a war between two adjoining countries, the base of supplies may be comparatively close to the theatre of action. In the war between France and Prussia, for instance, the German base of supplies was limited by the border line between the two lands.

The real base of supplies, then, in the South African war is England. To understand this fact it should be borne in mind that the supplies embrace everything—food, ammunition, clothing, horses, wagons, cooking apparatus, &c. In the case of such a war as that now under consideration, the real base of supplies is separated from the theatre of operations by a wide stretch of sea. Before a nation can undertake to deliver supplies from the base to the theatre in such circumstances, she must first make herself mistress of the sea. This part of the problem, owing to the fact that the Boers have no navy, does not enter into the cogitations of the British leaders. The supplies are delivered without opposition at the secondary base, which is called the base of operations. The first base of operations selected in this war was Durban, the selection being practically compulsory by reason of the seizure of the country surrounding Ladysmith. The new base is Cape Town.

The avenues of communication are the two railways referred to. Of that leading from Cape Town to the scene of war the southern part was from the ontset in the hands of the English, being in territory undisputedly theirs. The same thing may be said of the easternmost portion of the line from Durban to Ladysmith. But as soon as the army had reached territory in which the forces of the enemy were to be met, the railway lines had either to be captured or held from capture by the Boers. The preservation of an uninterrupted line of communications is essential. Napoleon said, "Le secret de la guerre est dans le secret des communications." To hold a long line of railway, which is naturally always an objective of the enemy, requires a large force of men, and the delivery of supplies to them along the line necessarily diminishes the carrying power of the road to the troops in the field. The first part of the operations of Lord Roberts after his arrival in South Africa was directed to the securement of the line of railway along which he was forced to advance. He now holds the line from Bloemfontein through to Cape Town.

When supplies have reached the point of railway communications nearest to the army in the field they must be delivered by the wagon train. It is this wagon train which is meant by the frequently used term "transport." The size of the train is far beyond the imagination of the uninstructed. Strictly speaking, transport includes railways and water conveyance, but the news dispatches from Africa refer to the wagon train. This has to be sufficient not only for the carrying of the supplies, but also for that of the sick and wounded. Col. Sharpe says: "A six-horse wagon will carry about 2,000 pounds, and the supply for each man per day, medical stores, ammunition, and food included, may be placed at 400 pounds per man. Such a wagon will supply 500 men for one day; but if the army is a day's march from its base it will only supply 250 men, for it must go back empty to refill at the base. If it is two days from the base, four wagons for 500 men are required, or eight per 1,000, or 800 for 100,000 men. But if the army of 100,000 men includes, as it would do, 16,000 cavalry and artillery horses, 200 wagons would be requisite to carry a day's forage, or 800 if the army was two days' march from its base, or 1,600 wagons horsed with 9,600 horses, but these wagons would be three days away from the base and one day there, consequently it would require 300 more wagons, horsed by 2,160 animals, to feed them, and so on until we arrive at a total of 12,000 animals as being absolutely requisite to feed an army of 100,000 men for two days from its base of operations. If the army advances one day further, or three days' march from its base, it would require 3,780 wagons, horsed by 22,500 animals, a column 38 miles long, if the intervals could be kept, but which would extend over 48 miles, or the whole of four marches; and even this number of wagons does not suffice, for there must be other trains of wagons to carry the food from the centres of distribution to the regiments."

Of course the nearer the supplies can be moved to the army by rail, the less the number of wagons required, but in the most favorable circumstances it is something amazing to those unacquainted with the essentials of warfare. Now the movement of these wagons is largely dependent on the nature of the country through which they proceed. If it is a level and unobstructed country, well equipped with good roads, the movement will be facile and speedy. But even here enters the problem of the propinquity of the enemy. If in a hostile country the wagon trains must be guarded and must proceed with caution. For even the inhabitants, not in the hostile army, may do much to obstruct the progress of the train, and sometimes even achieve its destruction. In South Africa the country is of the roughest possible description, and the grades to be mounted are formidable. At present, too, Lord Roberts's supply train is doubly impeded by the rainy weather. The roads are well-nigh impassable, and the movement of the wagon train is accomplished with the greatest difficulty, and at the expenditure of much vitality in horse flesh. In addition to the wagon train there is the field cookery department, which must be organized on a high scale of efficiency and maintained at all hazards. Soldiers sent ahead of the field cookery department may be supplied with emergency rations, which they must carry; but the working efficiency of an army cannot long be kept to a satisfactory point in this manner.

Such are the problems which confront the commanding officer of the British forces in South Africa. He must lay out his plan of campaign so that the chain of supplies can be preserved and smoothly worked. He may discern openings for successful operations at a distance from his chain of supplies, but unless he can see his way to altering the direction of the movement of the chain, he must abandon any such ideas. As he advances, he must leave enough men behind him to protect his avenue of communication, and he must arrange for the support of the forces needed for this purpose.

In doing all this he must keep himself informed of the plans of his enemy, for the foe is always quick to seize the opportunity to cut the chain of supplies. In a land full of hostiles, as is South Africa, information is easily obtained by the enemy and not so readily acquired by the invader. In fact, the burden of the problem of war rests on the invader at all times, and he cannot look to the enemy's country to do much toward supplying his men. The resources of the Transvaal are taxed, if not exhausted, by the Boer Army, which passes through the land before the arrival of Lord Roberts's forces. Col. Sharpe shows that in a country which supports its own inhabitants there is always enough food to supply the population for a month. If the population amounts to 150,000 to thirty-five square miles, about 4,500,000 rations will be found. But as each soldier will eat at least two days' provisions, rations can be obtained for only about ten days. This is based on a supposition that everything is perfectly managed and there is no waste. If the enemy is near, the scarcity of food will come about the sixth day, and by reason of loss and waste this period is usually shortened to four days. The further the army advances into the hostile country, the greater becomes the difficulty of supplying it. The greater, too, becomes the difficulty of maintaining the line of communications. To march or travel 500 miles into the heart of such a country as South Africa is an undertaking of the most formidable nature. To advance upon Pretoria, 800 miles from Cape Town, is an attempt which may fairly be classified as appalling. Those who wonder at the frequent delays, the apparent inactivity, will do well to bear in mind the vast size of the British Army in the Transvaal, the distance from the base of operations, and the nature of the country through which the transport by wagon has to be accomplished after the railway line is left behind. Only the small armies of ancient times could burn their bridges; the enormous forces of to-day demand that the bridges shall stand, and that the rumble of the supply trains across them shall never cease.

W. J. HENDERSON.

HORRORS OF THE INDIAN FAMINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interest which the citizens of New York are showing in behalf of the famine sufferers in India comes not a moment too soon. In the worst districts the horrors are beyond all description. No attempt has been made to give general statistics of those daily dying from starvation, or of the living skeletons that are at death's door, but local statistics are available from letters and paragraphs in the Indian press, from which an idea can be formed of the awful extent of human suffering. Allow me to quote from letters received from missionaries within the last few days regarding parts of Gujarat:

"The grim, gaunt giant with the sickle is still mowing our poor Bhils [a wild tribe] down. Silently, stealthily he moves to and fro, cutting off, as we learn from the village registers of this small taluka [county] alone, about 1,500 a month. This number is exclusive of all stray corpses which the dogs and jackals remove from lonely passes and out-of-the-way corners where no one saw them fall. Life here is like a nightmare. At the breakfast table we sign the daily death list of two dozen brother men; we stumble on corpses in our daily walk and hear the groans and coughing of the wretched as we retire for the night. I went into the bazaar and picked up thirty-nine little skeleton waifs and brought them to the poorhouse.

"I rode out to see one of our five boarding schools for waifs and strays. It was opened only five days ago, and already there are eighty-seven poor things being fed, about half of whom are evidently homeless orphans, as they were found straying in the open country. If we had not picked them up this week the dogs would have got several of them next week. 'To go to the dogs' is literally the fate of more Bhils than I care to think about. To-day I came across a partially devoured corpse in a lonely place under a tree, and a few fields distant I saw one poor skeleton of a woman and another of a pariah dog lying under another tree. Both were alive, but neither seemed to have strength to help or hurt the other. Nor do these cases exhaust the experiences of one single day. You will hardly wonder after this that our health is not as good as we could wish."

Another missionary, the Rev. S. V. Karmarkar, writes:

"I was in Godhra a week ago to obtain some famine children for Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Hume. I cannot describe the distress in that place. Hundreds are dying daily before the eyes of the Government officials and missionaries. The day I went to the Godhra poorhouse thirty-five corpses were there. We can obtain orphans by hundreds, but where is the money to support them?"

Those who do not understand the conditions prevailing in India find it hard to conceive the reason for such wholesale deaths, such horrible emaciation, and such thousands of orphaned and deserted children as now exist throughout the famine area when the Government seems to be doing so much and trying to fulfill its promise that none shall die if they can be saved. The fact is that, for a variety of reasons, such as ignorance, superstition, laziness, and, to their honor, self-respect, the people remain in their villages, battling as best they can with the starvation that faces them. When all is exhausted, even to physical strength, they attempt the long foot journey to a relief camp. They die on the way, or are deserted, or reach the camp in such an emaciated condition that they are beyond the power of food to restore their strength. Food itself kills many of them because they use it ravenously when too weak to digest it.

In the native States conditions are far worse than they are in British territory. There is less care for the people, less organization, and more of the Oriental idea of leaving everything to fate, all of which combine to make the death rate and the emaciated condition of the living something very terrible.

The situation grows rapidly worse every day, and must continue to do so until the rain brings a partial relief six weeks hence. Whatever is to be done through the Indian Government, through charitable committees in India, through boards, or missionaries, must be done quickly. The cable must be kept busy carrying generous gifts, for while we wait the people are dying.

JUSTIN E. ABBOTT.

New York, May 10, 1900.

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This company owns seven full-sized gold-quartz mines, only half a mile from the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, near the town of Mojave, California. Work on several of the mines has progressed far beyond the experimental stage. More than 1,700 tons of ore has been milled and reduced, and has yielded an average exceeding $20 per ton. Much of the ore is free milling, and none of it has proved rebellious. A good judge who recently visited the mines declared that one of them was, as far as its development at the time indicated, "the best gold mine in the State of California." Since then additional development has disclosed even richer ore and greater depth. A winze beginning at the 100-feet level was recently sunk one hundred and twenty feet in very rich ore.

Four gentlemen of this city had these properties investigated in April by an eminent and successful mining engineer. In his report he says: "The ore vein in the winze, from the tunnel level to the bottom, will average four feet thick that will yield from $15 to $20 per ton at a cost of $2 per ton for mining and milling." Any business that can turn out its product in immense quantities at a cost of $2 and sell it at from $15 to $20 deserves the attention of investors. It may be added that the gentlemen for whom this examination was made have now invested largely in the stock of the company.

This company also owns the entire water supply of the district (except one unimportant quantity), and in a place where it sometimes does not rain for several years, a virtual monopoly of the water supply of the entire district is of immense value.

THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY I[illegible]000 IN SHARE OF ONE DOLLAR EACH, LESS THAN 300,000 SHARES OF THE TREASURY STOCK ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, THE PROCEEDS TO BE EXPENDED ON THE MINES, FOR ADDITIONAL MACHINERY, WATER-WORKS, ETC. STOCK IS NON-ASSESSABLE.

Further particulars may be learned at the company's New York Offices, Rooms 1011 and 1012 Bank of Commerce Building, 31 Nassau Street. Descriptions of the property will be sent by mail on application.

As the amount of stock to be sold is small the company reserves the right to reject any application.

$1,250,000.00

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The above bonds, of which the total authorized issue is **$1,250,000,** are secured by a mortgage covering all the property now owned or hereafter acquired by the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company.

We have purchased the entire issue from the Company, and at our request the Audit Company of New York has made an examination of the physical and financial condition of the property. Circulars can be obtained upon application, containing details of the issue, and copies of letters of the Audit Company and of the Vice President of the Stock Yards Co., which show that the net earnings of the Company for the last fiscal year were about $125,000, while the entire annual interest charge is $56,250, and that the net earnings since the close of the fiscal year have been almost double those of the corresponding period of last year.

Copies of the mortgage securing these bonds can be obtained at our offices, and application will be made in due course for listing them upon the New York Stock Exchange.

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TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Bonds
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Default having occurred in the payment of the interest on these bonds, which became due January 1, 1900, and the Receivers of the property appointed in a creditor's suit having procured from the Court leave to issue $525,000 of prior lien Receivers' Certificates, and default having also occurred in the agreement between the undersigned committee and the Missouri Railway Construction Company, dated May 21, 1896, the undersigned, pursuant to the terms of that agreement, have become entitled to a controlling interest in the stock of the Railroad Company, and have taken other proceedings to enforce the agreement and to protect the rights of the bondholders. To render these proceedings effectual, a prompt deposit of the above-mentioned bonds is necessary. A Bondholders' Agreement has accordingly been prepared, and bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds thereunder with the Union Trust Company of New York, where copies of the agreement may be obtained.

Dated May 9, 1900.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, CORNELIUS B. GOLD, FRANCIS SMITH, } Committee.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, New York, May 7, 1900.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members and the election of officers and Directors of this institution will be held at the institution, at Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 15th, 1900, at 3 o'clock. At the close of the meeting members will be afforded the opportunity of making a thorough inspection of the institution in its daily routine. Battalion drill at 4 o'clock. Carriages will be at the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street Station, West Side Elevated Road, to convey members to the grounds of the institution.
THATCHER M. ADAMS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Mills Building, 15 Broad Street, New York, May 3d, 1900.—The fifty-third annual meeting of stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Broad Street, (Mills Building,) in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 31st day of May, 1900, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer books of the Company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen Friday, June 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company.
New York, May 8, 1900.
The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable on June 1st, to the stockholders of record May 19th, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from May 21st to May 31st, inclusive.
A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

Clerks Celebrate Raise in Salaries.

The liquidating clerks of the Drawback Division of the Customs House gave a dinner yesterday at Mouquin's Restaurant, on Fulton Street, to celebrate a series of increases in their salaries, recommended by Collector Bidwell and recently approved by the Treasury Department. Men who drew $1,600 yearly before will draw $1,800, and the increases generally average $200. Deputy Collector James A. Cryan and Acting Deputy Collector Richard Allison of the Drawback Division were guests of the clerks.

Western National Bank.

The Western National Bank has established a foreign exchange department, and Walter Kotzleb has been installed as its manager. There was a report yesterday that the bank would make a large gold shipment this week, but it was not verified by the bank officials.

$269,927,100 in Bonds Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The amount of bonds so far exchanged at the Treasury for the new 2 per cent. consols is $269,927,100, of which $51,879,650 were received from individuals and institutions other than National banks.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

To be in the fashion it is necessary to sell stocks short. All the professional talent is on the bear side—or, at least, that part of the talent which most makes noise. The room trading contingent took this tack weeks ago, and has been persistently nagging away at the market ever since. The littler fellows—there really can be something littler than a room trader—are industriously echoing depressionist talk.

It is difficult to find sensible basis for this volume of despair which has kept rolling backward and forward through Wall Street. Nine out of ten current bear representations are foolish fabrications. It is not true that the business of the country has come to a standstill, that prosperity is, after all, proving mythical. Yet just that sort of stuff is loudly proclaimed. The Steel-Wire Trust incident, quite apart from the stock jobbery scandal it involved, has had much to do in misleading Wall Street sentiment, furthering, if not warranting, misrepresentation. A big manufacturing corporation suspends important branches of a sudden, prices of product being cut; and the example, to some extent, is followed by other and competing properties; and so generally had come to be the belief that iron consumption was in advance of production that a grievous trade shock resulted; and it would have been curious, indeed, had not the professional apostles of trouble hurried into hysteria. Every little item of news construable as anything less than boomlike is exaggerated into occasion for despair. Trifling incidents, which under ordinary circumstances could have no attention at all, are thus become topics for grave discussion. Yet the truth is that the iron trade is in healthy shape. Mills have not been shut down to stay shut down, consumption has not been suspended, product continues to have a market. And the unexaggerated fact is that prices for product (even allowing furthest discounts) are still at figures which provide manufacturing profits bigger than ever were known before in trade history. So far as iron manufacturing is concerned profits stay quite as big as any sensible demand could wish.

Such recessions as have taken place are doing good to the general business world. Prices for some iron products were "jacked up" so high that buyers were kept out of the market, not because they did not want to buy, but because they were unable or unwilling, to stand what they regarded as imposition. With prices shaded these buyers reappear. The railroads and builders of the country are thus especially benefited; and buying orders lately in suspense assure trade vim. Wall Street speculators affect to ignore this phase of the situation. That is hardly sensible.

Railway earnings keep up phenomenal records. With trade receding the showing of traffic returns could in no way be like what they are—gain crowding gain week after week. In this one evidence alone is ample, extinguishing reply to all the hard-times talk which Wall Street can invent.

We shipped more gold abroad last week. Yesterday's bank statement reflected the movement. Money rates, however, continue low, and bankers do not change their prediction that the money market will stay easy for months to come. In so far as gold exports are involved there is no disagreement that shipments reflect our financial strength instead of any weakness—show that we are able to lend Europe.

One of the interesting incidents of the past week appeared in the disclosure of a change in the financial roster of the American Tobacco Company, changes of consequence taking place. It is disclosed that President Duke has established the rule that Stock Exchange tickers are not a proper auxiliary to a manufacturing business. Investors cannot fail to give hearty applause to the inauguration of this new policy, for nothing in times past has been so hurtful to the credit of the tobacco corporations as Wall Street's theory—not too cynical—that more attention was being paid by some officers to the stock market than to the legitimate manufacturing business of the company. This change in policy has taken place with a mildness and quietude significantly in contrast with the hurrah programme pursued in Steel-Wire performance—the Tobacco Trust departure being as encouraging as the Steel-Wire incident was disgusting. Eventually the tobacco properties will reach the point where they will probably be ready to issue regular periodic statements of earnings, that policy being the only one that is safe, sensible, and fair. And in this particular corporation instance it will be found that the earnings records are very much better than hitherto has been anticipated. Without mystery the tobacco shares are worth more than they have sold for at any time. Financiers now in control of the property are evidently determined to conduct the corporation upon business principles of thoroughgoing wholesomeness.

One substantial assistance that bears in the stock market are receiving comes from the fact that few important financiers seem disposed to pay Wall Street's current movements much attention. Signs of Standard Oil activity appear, and life shows in corporate interests with which J. P. Morgan, William C. Whitney, and W. K. Vanderbilt are identified. Yet, even in those quarters what proceeds has to do chiefly with plans for the security market's future rather than in providing any immediate strength.

Many men of financial consequence are away from the city, and others are preparing to leave. It looks as if this might be an exceptional vacation Summer. The Paris Fair will take many men and much money abroad. And this will exert narrowing effects upon the market. But in these days of ready cable communication, the financier at London or Paris can keep as close watch, and be almost in as close touch with the New York Stock Exchange as though his physical presence was in a Wall Street commission house.

Political talk is heard, and professional bear oracles profess to be downcast over the probability that Mr. Bryan is to have election, virtually by acclamation. Sane people, however, do not get excited over that terrible threat.

What is beyond most other elements likely soon to have influence shows in the fact that stocks get out of Wall Street. A canvass of important commission houses shows them to be carrying but a slight proportion of securities held a month or two months ago. Representative firms state that they are now borrowing on collateral millions of dollars less than was the average during April and March. The truth is—and it is significant beyond what on the surface appears—that many commission firms are actually obliged to borrow stocks to keep collateral in their time loans. Wall Street has not in years carried so small a proportion of securities on margin as at present.

SATURDAY.

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 12	312,756
To date this year	53,534,846
Corresponding date last year	83,555,470

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 12	$910,500
To date this year	$244,384,410
Corresponding date last year	$443,915,580

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	1¾	Pressed Steel Car	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	1¾
Consol. Gas	1	Union Bag & Paper	½
Norf. & West. pf.	½	West. Un. Tel.	½
Northern Pacific	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	¾	Iowa Cent. pf.	1
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Lake Erie & West	2½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	L. E. & W. pf.	2
Am. Steel & Wire	¾	Long Island	2
Am. Sugar Ref.	¾	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Tin Plate	⅛	Manhattan	1½
Anaconda Copper	1¼	Met. Street Ry.	½
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Mexican Central	⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	1½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅜
Brunswick	⅝	Nat. Steel	¾
Buff., Roch. & P.	1	N. Y. Central	¾
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Pacific Coast	3
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1	Pennsylvania	⅝
C., St. P., M. & O.	2	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Pullman Co.	2
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Des. M. & Ft. D.	½	Reading 2d pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	½	Rep. Steel	½
Federal Steel pf.	¾	Rio Grande & W. pf.	½
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
General Electric	3¼	U. S. Express	1
Glucose Sugar	1	Wheel. & Lake Erie	½
Gt. North. pf.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Hock. Val. pf.	1¼	Wis. Cent. pf.	1
Int. Paper	½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s 1

Bonds Declined.

D., M. & B. I. g. 3½s	2	Tol., St. L. & K. S. 1st, t. r.	2
Green Bay, Deb. A.	1½		
Southern Ry. 5s	1		

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was a great surprise to the Street, a much more favorable showing being made than even the more sanguine element in the financial district had dared to hope. Instead of a decrease in surplus reserves of several millions—predicted because of the gold exports and the reported large loans made—the surplus reserve decreased only $645,750. The loan item, too, furnished as big a surprise, a decrease of $287,900 being reported, in the stead of an expected increase of numerous millions, which, it was said, were certain to follow upon the Pennsylvania loan and the continued investment buying of long sterling bills. The Street, apparently, did not know that the Pennsylvania loan was made over ten days ago, and for the most part figures in the statement of the previous week; while it would seem that if there has been any investment buying of sterling it has been more than offset by the market liquidation throughout the week.

Specie decreased $1,689,100, legal tenders increased $566,100, and deposits decreased $1,909,000—figures not surprising in view of the known movement of money, though the receipts from the interior were much larger than had been forecasted.

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The stock market had been weak previous to the publication of the statement, and did not rally appreciably afterward, as might have been expected. Here and there some fractional gains are recorded, but there was no general recovery or sustained strength.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$757,482,100	$770,746,100	$573,867,200
Deposits	867,246,300	901,562,300	666,719,900
Circulation	21,308,100	13,827,500	14,693,000
Specie	163,790,700	196,644,300	163,439,300
Legal tend's.	68,353,600	55,883,900	50,237,900
Total res.	$232,144,300	$252,528,200	$213,677,200
Reserve req.	216,811,575	225,390,575	166,679,975
Surplus res.	$15,332,725	$27,137,625	$46,997,225

D. O. MILLS'S CONFIDENCE.

Mr. D. O. Mills, just returned from an extended trip in the West, comes back more than ever impressed with the prosperity of the country and its wonderful possibilities. He says:

"There is nothing in the business or commercial situation to warrant pessimism or alarm. On the contrary, there is much to cause confidence and hope and to encourage for the future. The facts that at the present, or for any given time, the stock market should show declining prices is quite foreign to the real issue. Wall Street does not control the country; it is the country that controls Wall Street—a fact that has so often been amply demonstrated that it should not be necessary to call attention to it now. Stock Exchange prices decline just as Stock Exchange prices advance, ofttimes without regard to to actual business conditions.

"Certainly what I saw on my trip West convinced me of the substantial prosperity of the country. Railroads were busy—busier than they have been for some time, and, for the most part, taxed to their utmost capacity. The country through which they run shows signs of solid expansion, with farmers, manufacturers, and artisans alike busy. In fact, generally speaking, the story is one of wholesale prosperity, with every present prospect of continuance.

"Of course at the present time of what may be termed political unrest, with a Presidential campaign approaching, it is not unnatural that there should be some business hesitation, but my opinion is that the country is better able now to carry us through a Presidential fight than it has been in many years.

"A factor, too, in business expansion is the constantly enlarging market which our goods are finding abroad. Hopeful as this is, I think an equally hopeful sign is that the country is growing, so to speak, within itself, and that it will soon be big enough to supply a market for most of its own wares."

LEVI C. WEIR'S VIEWS.

Levi C. Weir, President of the Adams Express Company, has neither sympathy nor patience with those people who are loudly proclaiming that the end of prosperity has come, and that nothing but ruin awaits the business interests of the country. He says:

"The only place I can see depression or dullness is in Wall Street. Prices are falling there, and there is complaint that 'the public won't buy,' but from no other quarter do I hear such doleful cries. Quite the reverse, all the reports that come to me tell only of excellent and healthful business conditions, with every promise of their continuance.

"Of course, here and there, and in some particular lines there have been reactions in prices, and perhaps in production, but a careful study of the situation must convince right-thinking people that these reactions are healthy as well as natural, and will in the end have a generally stimulating effect.

"I am a firm believer in the country, its prosperity, and its future. We have money and brains, more industry and ingenuity, and a perfect world of resources—and with these, unsurpassed by any other nation under the sun, how can the country do other than go ahead?"

NO EXCUSE FOR ALARM.

When, last week, the statement of earnings of St. Paul for the first week of April was published, showing a decrease in gross of some $28,000 as compared with the corresponding week a year ago, certain individuals in the Street shook their heads ominously, and gave it as their opinion that the decreased earnings were but a foretaste of what may be expected from this time on from all the railroads of the country, but more particularly the Grangers. That these gloomy views are not held by men who, understanding the situation and conditions, know whereof they speak, will appear from the following expressions of opinion from three representative railroad men:

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Vice President Bond of St. Paul, speaking directly to the point, says: "It is one of the most absurd things in the world to jump to the conclusion that, because our report showed a slight decrease in gross, it necessarily follows that our business is going to the dogs, or that the next report, or others to follow, will show decreases also. The fact of the matter is that the fluctuation of these weekly reports is deceptive, and by no means a fair test. A violent rainstorm or some purely temporary local conditions might cause a falling off in traffic for a week or so, just as some special happenings might cause an increase. All I can say is that if any one concludes that because the statement showed a decrease it means our business is falling off that person will be mistaken. Our business is not falling off—a statement that is amply borne out by the fact that we are showing $3,500,000 gross increase in nine months.

"Those people who think that railroad prosperity has come to an end will have opportunity and reason to change their opinion."

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Chairman Aldace F. Walker of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé says: "I can only say that there is not the slightest reason in the world for believing that the railroads will not continue to make money. All the signs point to a continuance of prosperity. The crop outlook is reported as very promising, while all through the West trade conditions are very good.

"Personally, I do not believe in the principle of weekly statements, and the Atchison does not issue them. They do not afford a fair test. Monthly statements give a very much better opportunity for making fairer comparisons."

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President H. H. Porter of Chicago and Eastern Illinois says: "Railway earnings are good and net results are good. They will continue so. The situation is in every sense of the word satisfactory. The growth of the country has been rapid and healthy, and in the West it will take the railroads, as they are at present, busy for the next two or three years to care for that growth. We are now on a great, strong, healthy basis after a period of what may be termed business and commercial exhilaration, and all that the railroads want is the quiet of keeping along, attending to the work cut out for them. If they attend to that there will be enough in it for them all—steady, remunerative work along successful business lines.

"Of course it is not reasonable to suppose that the railroads could keep on forever piling up and increasing their earnings. At that rate they would soon own the country, and there would be nothing left for anybody else. But while the increases won't continue forever, it is not too much to expect and to feel reasonably assured of good, substantial profits.

"The wisdom is now proved of those roads who, in the height of their prosperity, put surplus moneys into improvements and betterments, for they will now be enabled to handle business as well as, if not better, than before, and at cheaper prices.

THE POSITION OF PIG LEAD.

The recent decided reduction in the price of pig lead—the quotation falling 45 cents a hundred pounds to $4.25 in the last week—has served to call attention to the pig lead situation, and in some quarters the opinion seems to be that the trade is in a more or less demoralized condition. This view, authorities agree, is not the correct one.

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Discussing the matter, Vice President Sewell of the American Smelting and Refining Company, which made the cuts in price referred to, says:

"There is no demoralization in any sense of the word in the pig lead situation. There was simply an accumulation of stocks, and we put the price down because buyers were holding aloof. It should be remembered that even as it is, with the reduction, present prices are above what pig lead has usually sold for, the price less than a year ago being $3.50, while at one time it was as low as $2.60. The high price of $4.70 was necessitated by the strike in the Coeur d'Alene district, which resulted in the supply falling off to such an extent that it was not sufficient to meet the demand. Naturally, prices then went up.

"The present reduction, however, will probably be only temporary, though as yet the lower prices have failed to stimulate any appreciable demand. There is a good working profit in present figures, and if there were not, you would probably see some of the mines closed and the output reduced, the situation thereby automatically relieving itself."

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D. M. Hyman of the Frisco Consolidated Mining Company says:

"The pig lead situation is all right. There was simply an accumulation of lead and the market didn't absorb it. Therefore lower prices went in force. Always at this time of year the pig lead supply increases, for during the heavy Winter months the conditions at some of the mines are such that they can't ship, but await the opening of Spring.

"I rather look to see the lower prices only temporary. Of course if they were permanent the lower grade mines couldn't produce profitably, but I question if any of them would shut down until it were assured beyond doubt that the lower prices had come to stay. You see, most of the mines have water in them, and cannot be entirely closed without actually being abandoned. Any step which virtually meant abandonment would, you may be sure, be taken very slowly.

"It should be remembered that it is now next to impossible to reduce the cost of mining. Machinery is about as perfect as it can be, while the price of labor is fixed and cannot well be reduced without resulting in strikes. However, one hopeful thing in the situation—and as surprising as it is hopeful—is that natural conditions in mining seem to adjust themselves to physical conditions. In other words, to be more explicit, I have noticed that it is often the case that if prices of lead, iron, or the like are low, the grade of ore produced at the mines is better, and therefore the lower prices do not actually represent the loss that might appear. Then, too, it ofttimes looks as if what we wanted in mining we would get in spite of predictions and appearances to the contrary. For instance, four or five years ago many geologists predicted that we had reached the limit of gold production, and yet since then we have increased the output enormously.

"Certainly, so far as the pig lead situation goes, I do not think there is any reason for alarm or doubt."

RIO GRANDE WESTERN.

The following official circular, which is self-explanatory, was yesterday sent out from the office of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company to stockholders of the company. It is signed by William J. Palmer, President, and is as follows:

"The Board of Directors have accepted an offer made by Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co. to purchase the remaining 7,000 shares of preferred stock at the price of 90 per cent., less a bankers' commission of 2½ per cent. The bankers who purchase agree to offer all of the stock to the present stockholders for subscription up to and including May 25, at 90 per cent.; applications for amounts in excess of the pro rata of present holdings to be given preference in the order of their receipt by the bankers.

"This issue disposes of the full amount of preferred stock authorized.

"The proceeds of this stock will be used in part payment for expenditures made to change the gauge and reduce the grade of the Utah Central Railroad, for important changes of grade and curvature on the main line to lessen the cost of moving the heavier traffic which the road is enjoying, for further betterments on various lines, and for additional equipment ordered since the last report to the stockholders.

"The officers take this occasion to state that the large increase of earnings is due to improvement in nearly every line of local and through traffic, both passenger and freight. By order of the Board of Directors."

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In this connection Spencer Trask & Co. send out the following circular to the stockholders of Rio Grande:

"We have purchased from the Rio Grande Western Railway Company the balance of its preferred stock, being 7,000 shares—which completes the limit of issue. Referring to the circular of President Palmer, respecting our agreement to offer to present stockholders the first right to buy the said shares, we inclose a blank form of subscription which please fill up for such amount as you may desire. Stockholders will be preferred up to and including May 25 as subscribers to the extent of 4 per cent. of their present holdings, but no fractional shares will be issued. We have arranged that all holders of under twenty-five shares will be secured in the right to subscribe for one share. Applications in excess of the pro rata of 4 per cent. will be filed in the order of their receipt, and allotments made after May 25 to the extent that other stockholders may not have taken. Please send with your application check for 10 per cent. of the par value subscribed for, the balance to be paid upon notification that the stock is ready for delivery. The stock to be delivered, if paid for by May 31, will carry the quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. due to be paid in regular course on Aug. 1. Delivery of the stock will be made as soon as the listing by the New York Stock Exchange shall have been made, or in the case of small lots as soon as the payment in full shall be received."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET.

In their weekly foreign exchange review, C. Schumacher & Co., after discussing the movement of the exchange market for the week, make these pertinent remarks:

"England evidently does not want any gold, since the Bank of England has offered no facilities or inducements yet. The price of 76¼, to which it raised its buying price for double eagles, still leaves the price at a penny an ounce below the parity of our present rate for demand sterling. The price of eagles must therefore either be further advanced or our sterling rate must go up nearly one-half cent, before any gold can be shipped to England.

"Of all European countries, France, to which all the gold has gone so far this season, really needs it least, and Germany the most. In Germany, over-trading and booming of stocks are keeping money very high, and its financial condition drained and unsatisfactory. In England the fact that its armies in South Africa are now fifty miles nearer to Johannesburg than a week ago has produced much encouragement and improvement. Money, however, still remains at 4 per cent. The latest sale of exchequer bills was made on that basis.

"A comparison between our own conditions and those now prevailing in Europe shows a noteworthy contrast: There all the money fully employed; here, lying idle at 2@2½ per cent. on call. There the bourses bullish and confident; here, heavy and depressed, with no one apparently realizing the great strides toward industrial supremacy made during the last year or two, and the gains to be derived from our coal and iron, formerly England's monopoly and now soon to be ours. Never in the history of the country have our great natural resources been brought into play as they have during the past year, nor shown the evidence which we now have that they must soon become the ruling factor in the commerce of the world. With all this prosperity ahead and all around us, our stock market seems to be the only black spot in the country."

THE INDUSTRIOUS CANARD.

Anonymous circulars are again becoming fashionable in Wall Street. Among late specimens is the following:

Experts in sugar trade say "American Sugar stock will fall to 60 soon after the trade war is patched up, as even then this company cannot earn but 5 or 6 per cent. on its capital."

Industrial common stocks ought to pay at least 10 per cent. to an investor for the risk they run.

They say, also, "the next Sugar dividend will be only one-half per cent."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call nominally 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four and five months, and 3½@4 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $167,045,150; balances, $11,608,421; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,172,443.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½@3 15-16 per cent. for short bills and 3 15-16@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾; demand, $4.88¾; cables, $4.88⅝@4.89; commercial bills, $4.83¾@4.85.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18¾ and 5.15⅝@5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—5c discount @ par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—Par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15@20c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 12.—American securities opened weak, but later strengthened and closed steady. Business was very restricted.

Consols for money, 100 9-16; consols for the account, 100 13-16; Atchison, 24¾; Canadian Pacific, 95¼; St. Paul, 117¾; Illinois Central, 115½; Louisville, 81½; Union Pacific preferred, 75¼; New York Central, 132½; Erie, 12¼; Pennsylvania, 67¾; Reading 8¾; Erie 1st preferred, 37; Northern Pacific preferred, 64½; Grand Trunk, 7⅞; Anaconda, 8¼; Rand Mines, 39.

Money, 2@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½@3 15-16 per cent., and for three months' bills 3⅝@4 per cent.

Bar silver dull at 27 9-16d per ounce.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £514,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 28.25; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 6.25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, May 12.—The Bourse opened undecided, but later there was a general improvement. The transactions were small. Rio Tintos were weak, sellers predominating, but they rallied at the close. Kafirs improved on the news of Gen. Roberts's approach to Kroonstad.

Three per cent. rentes,

was especially affected by a rush of sell-ing orders in Chicago. Exporters took 160,-000 bushels of wheat on this coast yester-day, about 500,000 bushels of corn, and 60,000 bushels of oats. July wheat closed at 71¼ cents and July corn at 42⅝ cents.

STOCK EXCHANGE NOTES.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange has passed resolutions forbid-ding members to establish telephonic or telegraphic connections between their of-fices and the offices of firms or individu-als not members of the Exchange, until the Committee of Arrangements shall have given approval of such connections. The desire of the Governing Committee is to do away with the possibility of illicit dealings between members and outside firms or in-dividuals.

The Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Com-pany has made application to have its se-curities listed on the Stock Exchange.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement of the New York City banks showed a decrease in re-serve of $645,750. The banks now hold a surplus of $15,332,725 above legal require-ments.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	May 5.	May 12.	Decrease.
Loans	$787,770,000	$787,482,100	$287,900
Deposits	869,155,300	867,246,300	1,909,000
Circulation	21,318,100	21,308,100	*990,000
Legal tenders	67,787,500	68,353,600	*566,100
Specie	165,479,800	163,790,700	1,689,100
Reserve	233,267,300	232,144,300	1,123,000
Res'e required	217,288,825	216,811,575	477,250
Surplus	15,978,475	15,332,725	645,750

*Increase.

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the presen-t year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	14,727,350	28,263,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,893,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,377,975	39,232,025	35,909,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,462,075	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,427,050
Feb. 17	28,015,975	34,373,825	25,688,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,334,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,328,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,686,425	19,074,175	23,060,050
March 24	5,817,300	18,557,425	23,351,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,850	25,720,800
April 7	7,904,800	15,018,825	25,036,475
April 14	10,050,275	19,471,525	27,246,075
April 21	14,894,350	24,175,900	43,325,100
April 28	17,074,675	25,524,675	44,504,675
May 5	15,978,475	19,351,950	43,916,475
May 12	15,332,725	27,137,625	46,997,225

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$15,332,725	1895	$37,587,900
1899	27,137,625	1894	80,634,575
1898	46,997,225	1893	17,795,025
1897	44,380,500	1892	15,772,125
1896	18,577,975	1891	4,912,850

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended May 12, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following show-ing:

	1900.	1899.	P. C.
New York	$829,275,057	$1,161,149,616	−28.6
Boston	98,025,460	119,249,383	−17.8
Philad'a	68,744,738	78,583,516	−12.5
Baltimore	23,390,734	28,613,478	−18.0
Chicago	121,950,813	115,285,690	+5.8
St. Louis	27,442,398	27,688,346	−0.8
New Orleans	6,846,073	7,007,712	−2.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,172,964,390	$1,534,314,908	−23.6
Other cities, 5 days	201,076,498	184,076,942	+9.2
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,374,041,888	$1,718,391,940	−20.0
All cities, 1 day	233,748,634	335,963,478	−12.0
Total, all cities, for week	$1,607,790,522	$2,054,345,418	−18.8

Complete returns for the week ended May 5 show, compared with the corre-sponding week in 1899, a decrease of 15.7 per cent., with the same week in 1898 a gain of 40.6 per cent., and with 1897 a gain of 69.3 per cent. Outside of New York the loss, as compared with 1899, was 2.2 per cent., and the gain, as compared with 1898 and 1897, respectively, 28.8 and 49.3 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 12.—The Boston market closed the week with more pro-nounced features than has been the rule of late. The attack on the Whitney stocks continued, and Dominion Coal was driven down 3½, to 38½, closing at 38¾, while New England Gas and Coke fell ¾, to 14¼, a 4¼ net loss for the week, with fives 65 bid.

The theory is that the Legislative Com-mittee on Manufactures will report against the Whitney companies as a result of the protracted gas hearings at the State House this Spring. Some stop orders were reached in Dominion Coal, the selling being sharp and largely by the brokers called "2," meaning those working for operators.

The general list was heavy without marked feature. Bell Telephone was off 4, at 305, a loss of 11 for the week, and of 37 for two weeks; rights sold at 8¼@8⅝. Montana eased 2, to 298; Amalgamated, ½, to 87; Butte fell 5, to 60; Baltic eased ½, to 18¾; Central Oil, ½, to 13½; Osceola, 1, to 65; Parrott, ⅜, to 40¼; Père Marquette preferred lost ½, to 59½; Stock Yards, 1, to 133.

At the local Clearing House to-day such business as was done between banks was done at 3 per cent. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents' discount.

Call money was still nominally quiet, at 2½ per cent., with the range from that up to 4 per cent. Time loans in moderate de-mand are quiet at from 3½ per cent. to 4½ per cent., with 4 per cent. a fair average rate. Mercantile paper of the finest grade, for four to six months' time, easily com-mands 3¼ per cent., while less desirable paper is rated at 4 and 4½ per cent.

Closing bids and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	5	Old Colony	3	3½
Allouez	1¾	2	Old Domin	16¾	17½
Arcadian	16½	17	Osceola	65	65½
Arnold	5½	6	Parrot	40	40½
Ash Bed	30	40	Pioneer	40	45
Atlantic	22½	24	Quincy	135	136
Baltic	19	20	Rhode Island	4	4¼
B. & C. C.	..	.15	Santa Fé	4¾	5
Bost. & Mon.	286	288	Santa Ysabel	1	1½
Butte & Bos.	59	60	Shoe	29	31
Cal. & Hec.	755	760	Tamarack	178	183
Centennial	16½	17	Utah Cons	27	28
Franklin	13¼	14	Washington	1	1½
Humboldt	.75	1	White Knob	15	18
Isle Royale	24	24½	Winona	2½	3½
Mohawk	44	44½	Wolverine	38	39

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	242½	243	Cent. M. pf.	..	65
Bost. & Low.	242	244	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Me.	193	195	E. 6s	110½	..
Bost. & Pr.	200	..	N. & N.		
Bost. Elev.	..	142½	E. 7s	115	..
Bost. G. 5s	82	85	West End	92	93
Cent. Mass.	12¼	13¼			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel	..	305	Mex. Tel	2¾	2¾
Chi. S. Yds.	133½	..	U. S. Oil	17	18
Dom. Coal	38½	39	Westinghouse		
Dom. C. pf.	118	..	Elect. pf	61	..
Erie Tel	103	104			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 12.—A very weak market with a narrow range and little business was the record to-day. Metropolitan Ele-vated common opened at 31 and closed at 30¾. The preferred brought 77 and the bonds 97.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
200	Am. Linseed pf	56	55¾	56
100	American Radiator	38	38	38
10	American Radiator pf	106	106	106
60	Chicago Brewing	3	2¾	3
50	Chicago Telephone	190	190	190
600	Diamond Match	123	122¾	123
50	Lake St. L	8¾	8½	8½
110	Metropolitan L	31	30½	30½
100	Metropolitan L pf	77	77	77
140	Milwaukee Breweries pf	102	102	101½
281	National Biscuit	30¾	30½	30¼
100	National Biscuit pf	83¼	83¼	83¼
16	Shelby Steel Tube	12	11¾	12
104	Shelby Steel Tube pf	57	57	57
125	West Chicago	108½	108	108

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—It was the same old story here to-day—liquidation and weakness. Bethlehem Steel, American As-phalt at 4½, the fives offering at 68¾, and Cambria Steel, at 17¾, furnished new low records. Even the "gilt-edge" stocks fell off—Pennsylvania below 65, United Gas Im-provement to 112, Union Traction to 35¾. Commission house business is limited. The selling is forced, and there is no buying save for cash. The market impression is that meritorious stocks are cheap or not far from it.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	17¾	17¾	Phila. Trac.	96½	96¾
Choctaw	29	30	Union Trac.	38½	38¾
Et Co. of Am.	8¾	8½	Un. Gas Imp.	112	113
Lehigh Val.	36½	36¾	Welsbach Lt.	42½	43½
Maredon	1¾	2	W. N. Y. & P.	8¾	8¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

During yesterday's short session of the market for outside securities there was a fair amount of trading if the day be com-pared with the earlier days of the week, when trading was so often at a standstill. In several stocks transactions amounted to 500 shares or more, a larger average than had appeared for some days. Not much im-provement, however, occurred in prices, and, although there were few declines, there were even fewer advances. In fact, the market seemed to be pretty generally at a standstill. Prices seemed to have reached too low a level to invite traders to active efforts to lower them more, but on the other hand, not enough confidence is yet felt to lead to any large buying. Very little interest is taken in the market at present, and the public seems to be leaving it to itself, or, at all events, seldom appears ex-cept as sellers. Certainly forced liquidation has played an important part in the de-clines which have occurred in the past few weeks, though a cause even more largely responsible was the general apprehension that was felt in many cases without any apparent reason.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was more active than on most of the days of the week, being traded in to the extent of 600 shares. On the initial sale it advanced an eighth over the previous day's closing bid, but later the stock was more freely offered, and it closed with a net loss of a quarter of a point, at 87 bid.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was one of the most active stocks of the day, having to its credit at the close 1,000 shares or more. It sold between 10¾ and 11½, closing at 10¾ bid, and showing no net change for the day.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was traded in to the extent of several hundred shares at 6¼. No sales in the preferred stock were reported. No news in regard to the expect-ed report on the condition of the company came to hand.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP preferred, the last sales in which were around 65, was at the close yesterday offered at 64, with no actual bids. During the past week this stock was one of the steadiest of the in-dustrials, or at all events, during the early part of the week, and its being in poor de-mand at the close but indicated the nar-rowness of the market and the apathy of traders. The declines of the past several weeks have served to weaken confidence, and purchases now are made much more carefully than they were a short while since.

WESTERN UNION 4½s sold at 105½, at which figure they had been very steady for some time past. There were transactions in about $20,000 of the bonds. Specialists report that there has been good demand for these bonds, and there has been fairly large trading in them on many days re-cently. They seem to be supported above 105.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred, as well as the other securities of the com-pany, were all dull, but the first named de-veloped some strength at the close, when it was bid from 69 up to 70, closing at 70 bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION sold in a fractional lot at 4¾, an advance of a full point over the last previous sale. The clos-ing bid on full lots, however, showed no net change.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was again very dull, and was quoted an eighth lower at 8 bid, with no stock offered, however, under 9.

ELECTRIC BOAT common sold at 18, but closed unchanged at 17 bid.

GENERAL CARRIAGE sold at 9 and frac-tionally below that figure, and closed at 9 bid, a net loss of three-eighths of a point.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1¾
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam pf	26	28
New Amsterdam pf	48	52
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96	97

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	24½	25½
American Agri. Chem. pf	72	75
American Bicycle	9	10
American Bicycle pf	35	39
American Bicycle bonds	..	80
American Chicle	55	61
American Chicle pf	76	80
American Woolen	16¾	17¼
American Woolen pf	75	76
Cast-Iron Pipe	5¾	6¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf., ex div	42½	43¾
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	9	11
Distilling Company of America	6	6½
Distilling Company of America pf	23¼	24
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf	..	45
Havana Commercial	13	14
Havana Commercial pf	56½	58
International Pump	18	19½
International Pump pf	63	64
International Power	29	35
National Enameling & Stamp	20	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf	80	84
National Gramophone	49	53
National Salt	43	45
National Salt pf	71¾	74
Otis Elevator	28½	30
Otis Elevator pf	87	89½
Royal Baking Powder pf	89	89½
Rubber Goods Mfg	28½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	76½	80
Sloss-Sheffield	23	25
Sloss-Sheffield pf	93	95
Standard Oil of New Jersey	542	545
United States Flour Milling pf	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	¼

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87	87½
American Air Power	25	30
Arizona Lead	15¾	16½
Asphalt Company of America	4½	5½
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11½
California Copper	2	2¼
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	106¼	106¾
Chicago & Alton 3s. (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	27	30
Electric Vehicle pf	..	78
Electro-Pneumatic	1	2½
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	20¾
General Carriage	9	9⅜
Illinois Transportation	1¾	1⅞
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf	21	23
Louis., Henderson & St. L. bonds	99	101
*Markeen Copper	..	5
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	15½	16½
Mexican 6s	99	99½
New England Transportation	4	6
New York Transportation	8	9
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	26	27
Pittsburg Coal pf	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	20	21
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	115½	118
Seaboard Air Line 4s	80	84
Seaboard Air Line common	11	12
Seaboard Air Line pf	32	33
Storage Power	15	16
Superior & Boston Copper	..	3-16
Tennessee Copper	12½	14
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A, 2d ass. paid	5	6
Trust Company of America	208	210
Union Carbide	6	6½
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	85½	86½
United Railways of St. Louis pf	70	70½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	12	17
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	43	52
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	92½	92⅝
Western Union 4s	105½	105⅝

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	228	230
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	393	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	99½
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	..	19
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	83
Nassau Electric 4s	90	93
New Orleans Traction	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf	95	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	208	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	35	35
28th & 29th Streets 5s, 1906	113	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29½	31

Gas Companies.

Buffalo, (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	63½	70
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Continental Tobacco debentures	102	105
General Electric Automobile	2	3
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103½	106
Denver Gas	..	31
Denver Gas 5s	69	71
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	86

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, May 12, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
114	116	30	Adams Express	120	120	117	117	.....
16¾	17	1,028	Am. Car & Found. Co.	17	17	16¾	16¾	−¼
65¼	65½	110	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	65	65	65	65	.....
33¾	33¾	730	American Cotton Oil	33	33½	33	33¼	.....
94	99	20	Am. Cotton Oil pf	90	90	90	96	.....
41¾	42	695	American Ice Co	42	42	41¾	41¾	+⅜
37⅞	38	1,250	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	38½	38⅝	37⅞	38⅛	−⅛
88	89¼	100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	88½	88⅝	88½	88½	−½
21⅝	22½	1,160	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	22	22	21½	21⅞	−⅛
72	72⅝	300	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	71½	72	71½	72	.....
37½	37⅝	9,945	Am. Steel & Wire	38	38	37	37½	−⅝
78	78½	470	Am. Steel & Wire pf	78	78½	78	78	.....
110	110¼	21,945	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	109¾	110¾	109¾	110	−⅛
111	112	125	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	111	111	111	111	.....
25¼	25½	100	American Tin Plate	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½	−⅛
77	77	100	Am. Tin Plate pf	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¾	.....
92⅝	92¾	56,940	American Tobacco	90	93½	90	92⅝	+1⅝
42¾	42¾	940	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	42¼	43	42¼	42¾	−1⅛
42	43	100	Ann Arbor pf	42	42	42	42	−1½
23	24	2,355	At., T. & S. F.	23½	24¼	23½	24	.....
67½	68¼	7,880	At., T. & S. F. pf	67¾	68¼	67⅝	68	.....
74½	74⅝	5,800	Baltimore & Ohio	74¼	75¼	74⅛	74⅛	−⅛
79	79¼	1,910	Baltimore & Ohio pf	79¼	80	79	79	−⅛
68⅞	68¾	12,486	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	67¾	69¼	67¾	69¼	−1⅝
7⅞	8	1,110	Brunswick City	8	8	7½	7½	−⅝
60	65	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	60	60	60	60	−1
52	52½	800	Canada Southern	51¾	52	51¾	51¾	−¼
.....	.....	100	Canadian Pacific	96	96	96	96	−⅛
26¾	27	2,645	Chesapeake & Ohio	27½	27½	26¾	27	−⅛
123¼	123½	15,000	Chi.* Bur. & Quincy	123½	124½	123¾	123¾	−⅛
.....	.....	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	103	103	103	103	+1
12⅜	12½	410	Chicago Great West.	12½	12⅝	12¼	12¼	−⅛
22⅜	23	410	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	22½	22½	22½	22½	.....
52	54	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	52½	52½	52	52	−1
114⅝	114¾	5,450	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	114⅛	115⅜	114½	114⅝	−⅜
.....	117½	50	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	170	170	170	170	.....
155	157½	50	Chicago & Northw	159	159	159	159	.....
105⅜	105⅝	3,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac	105½	105¾	105¼	105⅜	−¼
113	117	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	112	112	112	112	−2
12	12⅝	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	12½	12½	12½	12½	−¾
35¼	36½	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	35	35¾	35	35	−1¾
57⅜	57⅝	475	C., C., C. & St. L.	57⅝	57⅝	57¼	57⅜	−⅛
37⅝	38	820	Colorado Fuel & Iron	37½	37⅝	37½	37½	.....
12⅛	12½	150	Colorado Midland	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
29¾	30	100	Colorado Midland pf	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	.....
39	39½	300	Col. Southern 1st pf	39½	39½	39	39	−½
15½	16	200	Col. & H. C. & Iron	16	16	16	16	.....
182	183	400	Consolidated Gas	181	182	181	182	+1
25¼	25½	8,900	Con. Tobacco Co	25	25⅝	24½	25⅜	−⅛
75⅝	76½	5,185	Con. Tobacco pf	72	76	70	76	−½
176	179	400	Del., Lack. & Western	176	176¼	176	176½	+½
18	18½	800	Denver & R. G.	18	18¼	18	18	+⅛
14	16	210	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	14	14	14	14	−½
4½	5¼	1,000	Dul., S. S. & At.	5	5	5	5	.....
15⅝	16	850	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	15½	15⅝	15	15½	−⅜
12	12½	130	Erie	12	12	12	12	−⅛
35¾	38	500	Erie 1st pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	−½
38	38½	3,005	Federal Steel	38¼	38⅞	38	38¼	−¼
67	67¼	528	Federal Steel pf	67	67	67	67	−½
.....	.....	200	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	67	69½	69½	69½	−½
134	136	600	General Electric	134	134	133	133	−1¼
45½	47	210	Glucose Sugar Ref.	45½	46	45½	46	−1
149½	151	1,982	Great Northern pf	151	151	150	150	−1
37	37½	310	Hocking Valley	37	37	37	37	−⅛
64½	65¼	2,051	Hocking Valley pf	65	65	63⅞	64½	−1½
112	112½	330	Illinois Central	112½	112½	112½	112½	−⅜
21¼	21⅞	620	International Paper	22	22	21⅜	21½	−½
63½	64	210	International Paper pf	64	64	64	64	.....
46½	47	120	IowA Central	47	47	47	47	−1
16½	17¼	100	K.C.,P. & G.,full as.pd.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	.....
26½	27	740	Lake Erie & West	27½	27½	26½	26½	−2½
90	93	125	Lake Erie & West. pf	93	93	93	93	−2
75	76	200	Long Island	76	76	75	75	−2
78⅝	78¾	5,610	Louisville & Nashville	78⅝	78⅞	78⅝	78⅞	.....
88¼	88¾	4,605	Manhattan Elevated	89¼	89¾	88	88½	−1½
148¼	148¾	4,250	Met. Street Railway	150	150	148¼	148¾	−1½
12¾	13	825	Mexican Central	12¾	13	12¾	12¾	−½
3⅝	3¾	400	Mexican Nat. ctfs.	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
62¼	63	100	Minn. & St. Louis	63	63	63	63	.....
95	96	210	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	95	95	95	95	−3½
32⅜	33¼	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	−¼
56¼	56½	18,670	Missouri Pacific	56½	57⅜	55⅞	56⅜	−½
30	30½	200	National Biscuit Co.	30½	30½	30½	30½	−¼
100	101	200	National Lead Co. pf	99⅞	100	99⅞	100	.....
29½	30	700	National Steel Co.	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	−⅛
45¾	46	1,235	National Tube Co.	45¾	46	45¾	46	−¼
116½	118	100	New Jersey Central	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	+¼
124	130	40	New York Air Brake	126	126	126	126	.....
129½	129¾	2,220	New York Central	130¼	130¼	129¼	129¼	−¾
21	21⅛	950	N. Y., Ont. & West	21	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	.....
33⅝	34	1,750	Norfolk & Western	33½	34	33½	33½	−¼
77	78	568	Norfolk & West. pf	76	77	76	77	+½
14¾	14⅞	940	North American	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+½
56	56½	4,360	Northern Pacific	55⅞	56½	55½	56	+½
73⅝	73½	1,231	Northern Pacific pf	73½	73½	73¼	73¼	−¼
46½	48	300	Pacific Coast	46	46½	46	46½	−3
29	29½	1,310	Pacific Mail	30	30	29½	29½	−⅜
129½	129¾	11,415	Pennsylvania R. R.	130	130¼	129	129½	−⅜
97⅞	98	16,705	People's Gas, Chicago	99½	100	97¾	98	−1⅛
2⅞	3	110	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
24¼	24⅞	300	Père Marquette	24	24⅝	24	24⅝	+⅛
82	84¾	500	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	82½	82½	81¾	81¾	−2¼
45	47	100	Pressed Steel Car	48	48	48	48	+1
180	183	300	Pullman Company	180	180	180	180	−2
16¾	17	1,100	Reading	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	.....
54½	54¾	4,740	Reading 1st pf	55	55⅛	54⅜	54⅜	−½
26¾	27¼	300	Reading 2d pf	27¼	27¼	27	27	−1
15	15½	100	Republic Iron & Steel	15½	15¾	14¾	14¾	−⅛
56⅛	57	151	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	56⅛	56½	56½	56½	−⅛
89	90	100	Rio Grande West. pf	89	89	89	89	+½
32⅜	32¾	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	32⅜	32⅝	32¾	32⅝	+½
27½	28	425	St. Louis Southw. pf	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+⅛
58½	.....	50	St. Paul & Duluth	58½	58½	58½	58½	.....
33¼	33¾	7,665	Southern Pacific	33½	33¾	33¼	33¼	−⅛
12	12⅛	2,500	Southern Railway	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	−⅛
53⅞	54	1,930	Southern Railway pf	55	55¾	53	55	+1⅝
75⅞	76	3,055	Tenn. Coal & Iron	75¾	76	75½	75½	−⅛
17	17½	720	Texas Pacific	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	−⅛
13½	13½	150	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	13½	13½	13½	13½	+⅛
59¾	59¾	230	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	+½
52⅝	53	9,210	Union Pacific	52⅝	53	52½	52⅝	−⅛
73⅛	73½	1,040	Union Pacific pf	73

A. M. Dubin, Caledonian, $800. On E. Henry, London and Lancashire, $500. On H. Strauss, Germania, $500. On J. Vasak, Home, $400.

The insurance on the building at 101 Mott Street, which was considerably damaged by fire last Thursday, was distributed as follows: Fireman's Fund, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,500; Westchester, $2,500; Providence-Washington, $2,500; Reliance, $2,000; Springfield, $1,500.

The shareholders of the Palatine Insurance Company of Manchester, England, are expected to meet soon to take action upon the transfer of a controlling interest in that company to the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London. It is said seven days' notice is required in order to call such a meeting, and as the deal was formally closed last Thursday, British underwriters in this city are disposed to believe that the Palatine shareholders may meet the latter part of this week.

The third international congress of actuaries, which will be held in Paris next month, will be attended by actuaries from nearly all of the leading American life insurance companies. Among the subjects selected for discussion during the sessions of the congress are the following: Insurance against invalidity, whether arising from sickness, old age, or accident; methods of valuation and distribution of surplus; comparison of the rates of mortality in various countries; comparison of the rates of mortality in various occupations, and methods employed for the valuation of the negotiable securities included in the assets of a company.

The General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five, whose several sub-committees have been meeting during the last six weeks, will meet in this city Thursday, when an effort will be made to bring the committee into sufficient agreement to formulate some sort of a general report as to the conditions of fire underwriting in the United States. Should the committee agree upon a report, a meeting of the companies would probably be called for the purpose of receiving it and considering the possibility of action. There is a general expectation in insurance circles that some definite course of action is likely to be recommended by the committee within the next two or three months. In the meantime the companies individually are engaged in carefully inspecting their lines of insurance throughout the country, and also reducing the expense of getting their business and the cost of maintaining their agency plants wherever possible.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week May	$36,412	$32,523	$28,208
From July 1	1,809,078	1,582,959	1,502,387
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,001	6,952	6,547
1st week May	605,000	538,000	507,000
From Jan. 1	9,466,945	8,435,620	7,078,441
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,540	1,524	1,524
1st week May	89,493	84,703	71,653
From July 1	5,371,175	5,110,374	4,885,596
CIN., NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PAC.—			
Mileage	336	336	336
4th week April	134,429	129,253	.....
Month	397,963	364,479	.....
From June 1	4,270,185	3,885,258	.....
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
1st week May	13,941	10,826	11,440
From July 1	631,405	523,184	.....
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week May	10,248	9,314	8,245
From July 1	448,500	419,082	357,570
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,402	1,385	1,162
1st week May	131,650	125,085	111,175
From July 1	6,688,269	6,033,508	5,858,252
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,416	6,285	5,255
1st week May	532,509	484,717	411,546
From July 1	26,796,618	23,626,816	19,218,057
CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND for the quarter ending March 31—			
	1900.	1899.	Decrease.
Gross	244,205	155,324	11,119
Op. expenses	119,784	109,625	*10,159
Net	24,421	45,690	21,278
Other income	1,772	1,989	216
Total income	26,193	47,087	21,494
Charges	37,726	36,316	*1,410
Deficit	11,533	†11,371	*22,904
*Increase. †Surplus.			
CENTRAL PACIFIC for March—			
	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	1,444,000	1,299,124	1,137,676
Op. expenses	957,054	809,520	944,999
Net	487,760	489,604	392,677
Prop. ex. to gross.	66⅓	62⅜	83½
Gross, 9 months	14,079,495	12,045,242	11,009,745
Net, 9 months	5,435,544	4,425,547	4,096,679
Gross for the fourth week in April			
C., I. & L.	106,150	90,001	88,163
L., E. & St. L.	45,955	41,876	38,295
CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF for March—			
Gross	188,571	114,568	131,737
Op. expenses	115,357	77,568	85,484
Net	73,214	37,000	46,253
Charges	22,135	21,500	20,000
Balance	51,079	15,500	26,253
Equip. bal	5,000	.....	.....
Surplus	46,079	15,500	26,253
Gross, 5 months	993,714	858,106	729,566
Net, 5 months	564,421	349,419	296,350
Balance, 5 months	273,746	241,919	198,350
Surplus, 5 months	248,746	241,919	198,350
ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN for March—			
Gross	106,243	100,241	150,422
Op. expenses	91,072	93,202	84,879
Net	75,171	67,039	65,543
Gross, 9 months	1,440,690	1,257,224	1,034,905
Net, 9 months	633,028	520,342	358,952
GEORGIA & ALABAMA for March—			
Gross	119,230	121,550	103,876
Op. expenses	85,723	85,218	32,442
Net	33,507	28,132	21,434
Gross, 9 months	1,083,629	991,138	953,806
Net, 9 months	367,784	258,407	294,012
MICHIGAN CENTRAL for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Total gross	15,504,062	14,046,149	13,697,228
Total expenses	12,004,116	10,545,973	10,249,510
Net	3,499,946	3,500,176	3,447,728
Prop. ex. to earn.	77½	75¼	74¾
Other income	44,678	44,078	44,619
Total income	3,544,624	3,544,254	3,492,347
Total charges	2,790,152	2,790,602	2,787,424
Surplus	754,439	754,252	704,921
Dividends	749,520	749,520	749,520
Surplus	4,919	4,732	45,401
RIO GRANDE WESTERN for March—			
Gross	342,986	280,075	254,492
Op. expenses	222,617	162,466	151,707
Net	120,369	117,609	102,785
Prop. ex. to gross	62	58	59¾
Gross, 9 months	3,308,258	2,462,546	2,495,029
Net, 9 months	1,358,042	931,705	938,526
Surplus, 9 months	740,589	357,714	.....
WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL & PITTSBURG for March—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross	118,493	112,520	5,933
Op. expenses	74,830	71,824	3,006
Net	43,663	40,696	2,967
Charges	21,667	24,614	2,947
Surplus	21,996	16,082	5,884
Gross, 9 months	993,554	864,480	*129,104
Net, 9 months	340,949	281,287	*59,662
Surplus, 9 months	135,949	71,605	*64,344
*Decrease.			

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The R. M. Cornwell Company of Syracuse, to manufacture electrical supplies; capital, $20,000. Directors—R. M. Cornwell and F. M. Smalley of Syracuse.

The National Diamond Cutting Company of New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—Joseph P. Cunningham, New York City; F. T. Gribbons of Long Island City.

European Time Table Distributing Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—George H. Daniels and Samuel Carpenter of New York City.

Rauber & Wollensok Optical Company of Rochester; capital, $40,000. Directors—Stephen Rauber, Andrew Wollensok, and John C. Wollensok of Rochester.

H. J. Strasenburgh Company of Rochester, to conduct a general drug business; capital, $50,000. Directors—Robert J. Strasenburgh and Hilton F. Snider of Rochester.

R. C. Rathbone & Son, incorporated, of New York City, to conduct a general insurance brokerage business; capital, $100,000. Directors—Robert C. Rathbone and R. Bleecker Rathbone of New York City.

The Arts Realty Company of New York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $50,000. Directors—Wade Chance of New York City and William F. Moody, Jr., of Bayonne, N. J.

The Ecumenical Conference.

From The Herald of Gospel Liberty, (Dayton, Ohio.)

The Ecumenical Conference at New York was so imposing, so impressive in many ways, that it would be vain for us with our limited space to attempt to give our readers any adequate conception of its thrilling interest, and any brief notice or characterization would only be an attempt by epigram or rhetoric to compensate for fact failure. Such a secular daily as THE NEW YORK TIMES, or other similar sheets, will give a better idea than the carefully written brief editorials we observe in the religious press, for the great daily simply tries to give it all. From its effort the reader gets a conception of mass, of magnitude, of zeal, of fire, of brilliancy, of heroism.

$25,000 for Husband's Affections.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The jury in the suit for damages brought by Mrs. Elizabeth G. Reading of Williamsport against Mrs. Anna Gazzam, for alienating the affections of the former's husband, to-day rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, awarding her $25,000 damages. The case attracted widespread attention. Mrs. Gazzam is the widow of State Senator Gazzam, and is said to be wealthy. Mr. Reading did not appear in court at any time during the trial.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	78½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	42¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.75
Cotton, middling	09⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	07 9-16
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	44
Beef, family	12.25
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	21.50
Iron, Southern No. 2 soft	20.00
Steel rails	34.00
Pig iron, warrants	15.00
Lake copper, ingot	16.87½
Tin	28.70
Exchange lead	4.27½
Spelter	4.57½
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	04⅝
Pork, mess	12.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	07⅝
Lard, prime	7.25
Butter, Western creamery	20½

CHICAGO, May 12.—Flour dull and weak; Winter patents, $3.00@$3.40; straights, $2.90@$3.40; clears, $2.70@$3.20; Spring patents, $3.70@$3.90; straights, $2.60@$2.90; No. 3 wheat, 61@63½c; No. 2 red, 70@70½c; No. 2 corn, 36⅜c; No. 2 yellow, 36½c; No. 2 oats, 22½@22¾c; No. 3 white, 23@25¾c; No. 2 rye, 54@54½c; fair to choice malting barley, 39@42½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.80; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.80; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $10.45@11.50; lard, per 100 lb, $6.70@$6.85; short ribs sides, (loose,) $6.40@$6.65; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6½@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7@$7.10; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.25½. sugars, cutloaf, unchanged. Clover, contract grade, $7.

COTTON.—It was rather an exciting session on the Cotton Exchange, with the bears holding the balance of power. Speculation was on a larger scale than in many days, with final prices at the lowest point of the day. The bull crowd was far from pleased with the closing of last night, but hardly looked for the activity manifested by their opponents on the opening this morning. With the feeling easy, first sales indicated a decline of 3 to 7 points. While there were occasional flurries of buying and reactionary movements later, the general course of the market was downward, with the close barely steady, at a net decline of 3 to 7 points. The most prominent feature of speculation was the active selling by Wall Street of August contracts. This cotton was taken for the most part by well-known export interests, which were believed to be heavily short of that particular delivery. On the break, Europe, wire houses, New Orleans, and the bear faction all sold the new crop positions. Smaller shorts were conspicuous as buyers, presumably for profits, near the close. The factors causing much of the weakness were unfavorable cables from the Liverpool market, rumors that the attempt to advance August to 10 cents had been abandoned, reports of clear weather from all quarters of the belt, a bearish average of crop advices, and reports that Southern spot markets were wavering. From a statistical standpoint, shorts had nothing on which to base an attack upon prices.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.67	9.68	9.60	9.60@ ..
June	9.47	9.50	9.47	9.48@9.49
July	9.41	9.45	9.41	9.43@9.44
August	9.25	9.25	9.20	9.20@9.21
September	8.44	8.44	8.40	8.41@8.42
October	8.18	8.18	8.14	8.14@8.15
November	7.99	8.00	7.96	7.95@7.96
December	7.98	7.98	7.99	7.94@7.95
January	7.98	7.98	7.95	7.95@7.96
February	7.97	7.97	7.96	7.97@7.98
March	8.00	8.01	7.99	7.99@8.00

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—Spot cotton—A fair business doing; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 5¾d. Futures opened easy, 1-64d decline; closed steady at 1@2-64d net decline; December-January, 4.26s; January-February, 4.24s; February-March, 4.23½s; May, 5.18s; May-June, 5.16½d; June-July, 5.14½s; July-August, 5.12s; August-September, 4.04½s; September-October, 4.45½d; October-November, 4.33¾s; November-December, 4.28s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	70¼	70½	69 15-16	69⅞
July	71½	71½	71	71½
September	72¼	72¼	71 13-16	71⅞
Corn—				
May	42	42	41⅝	41⅝
July	43¼	43¼	42⅞	42⅞
September	43⅜	43½	42⅝	42⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	64¼	64¼	63 9-16	64⅛
July	65⅞	66	65 3-16	65⅝
Corn—				
May	36 11-16	36 11-16	35⅝	36⅛
July	37¾	37⅞	36 9-16	37¼
Oats—				
May	22	22¼	21½	21⅝
July	22 3-16	22 3-16	21½	21⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—Speculative operations in wheat were on a much larger scale than usual for a half-holiday, the activity being occasioned by heavy liquidation, in which a bad break in corn and favorable crop advices had a prominent place. Throughout the regular session this weakness continued with last prices ½c net lower, and the only firm spot a slight advance right at the opening, in sympathy with a better set of English cables than had been expected. On the curb, however, shorts became a little nervous, and in sympathy with a rally in corn advanced the market practically back to the opening point. Thus July sold up from 69⅞c bid to 71½c, closing at 71¼c asked at 1 o'clock. Many local traders who bought wheat on Friday, thinking the market entitled to a rally after its recent severe break, were among the most urgent sellers during the forenoon, this being supplemented by liberal operations of the Northwestern element. The crop situation gave no reason to anticipate any material change in present favorable prospects before the opening of business next week, apart from complaints about too much dry weather in the Northwest. High temperatures ranged throughout the entire winter-wheat section, from the northern to the southern edge of the wheat belt. For the present this is considered favorable to the crop, but the bulls are on the lookout for hot-wind stories from Kansas in the near future if the heat wave continues. The local cash wheat position followed the weakness reluctantly, although it was reported that Berlin had wheat pressing for sale at 5½c under offerings from this country.

DULUTH, May 12.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 67¾c; May, 67¾c; July, 67¼c; September, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66c bid; May, 66c bid; July, 66¼c bid; September, 66¼c bid; No. 2 Spring, 61c. Oats—22½@23c. Corn, 35¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 12.—Wheat—On track, No. 1 Northern, May, 63¾c; July, 64⅛@64¼c; September, 64¼@64⅜c; on track, No. 1 hard, 66c; No. 1 Northern, 64½c; No. 2 Northern, 63c.

MILWAUKEE, May 12.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 66@68½c; No. 2 Northern, 64½@65c. Rye—No. 1, 57c. Barley—No. 2, 42@43c; sample, 37@41¾c.

CORN—No 2 closed at 41⅞c, elevator and delivered, and 42½c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2, 27c; No. 3, 27c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 28c; track mixed, 27¼@29c; track white, 28½@35c; No. 2 white, clips, 29@29½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat, and No. 2 Western, 60c, free on board, afloat.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43⅞@45c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents quoted at $3.60@$3.85; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.65@$2.85; Winter clears, $2.70@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.65; no grade, $17.50@$17.75, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.30@$2.40, as to brand. Barrels—Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 82@84c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.50; coarse Winter bran, $18@$19, latter white; middlings, $16@$18; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $16; oilmeal, $26.25; linseed oil cake, $25.50; corn oil cake, $19, nominal.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 12.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS. — PORK — Mess, $12.25@$13; family, $14@$14.50; short clear, $13.75@$15. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$12.50; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $17@$19.50. BEEF HAMS, $20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS —Dacons, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 8@8¼c; 10 lb, 7¾c; 12 lb, 7½c; 14 lb, 7¼c; pickled shoulders, 6½@6¾c; pickled hams, 10¼@11c. TALLOW—City, 4⅞@5¼c. LARD—$7.25; city lard, $6.80; South America, $8; Continent, $7.35; Brazil kegs, $9.12½; compound, city, 6¼@6¾c; Western, 6½@6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 7¾@8c.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 67s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 30 to 35 lb, 41s; long clear, 35 to 40 lb, 40s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 36s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 35s 9d. Butter—Finest United States nominal; good, 76s. Cheese—American finest, white, 58s; American finest, colored, (2s 6d. Tallow—Prime, city, 27s 6d; Australian, in London, 27s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, May-August, 24s. Turpentine—Spirits, 45s. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed Oil—35s 6d.

COFFEE.—Friday's reaction from the previous depression proved but a temporary improvement, as the rise established was entirely wiped out yesterday by a flurry of general selling, prompted by unfavorable news from the crop centre. The market this morning opened quiet, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower. Throughout the fore part of the session very little business was done, and all indications pointed to no material change in prices. But toward the close brisk selling against Brazilian firm offers set in and some unloading for foreign account was rumored to be under way. Prices went off an additional 5 points under this pressure, with the market finally net 5@10 points lower, or at the lowest level of the day. Brazilian receipts were shown to be 9,000 bags, while Santos reported a drop of 100 reis. The European markets were encouragingly steady, but failed to counteract the adverse influence of the other news. There were few, if any, investment orders executed in the local market. Total sales for the day were 10,750 bags. In the market for spot Brazilian coffee interest was rather sluggish and comparatively few sales were reported. Prices were about unchanged at the close, on the basis of 7 9-16c for Rio No. 7, invoice lots.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	..	..	..	6.40@6.45
June	..	..	..	6.40@6.45
July	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.50@6.55
August	..	..	..	6.55@6.65
September	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.65@6.70
October	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.70@6.75
November	..	..	..	6.75@6.80
December	7.05	7.05	7.00	6.95@7.00
January	..	..	..	7.00@7.05
February	..	..	..	7.05@7.10
March	..	..	..	7.10@7.15

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 8$500; receipts, 4,000 bags; stock, 332,080 bags. Hamburg—Net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 14,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged; sales, 5,000 bags. January, 45.25; February, 46.80; March, 46.75; April, 46.75; May, 44.25; June, 44.56; July, 44.75; August, 45; September, 45.25; October, 44.80; November, 44.75; December, 46. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 8$450; exchange, 8 15-32d; receipts, 5,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 7,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nil; stock, 238,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3⅜c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.80, and in bulk $5.95; Philadelphia, barrels, $8.55, and in bulk $5.90; refined, cases, New York, $9.90; deodorized naphtha, $11.05. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, barrels, 34½c; prime Summer yellow, 37½@38c, prompt; off Summer yellow, 37@37½c; butter grades, nominal; prime white, 40@41c; prime Winter yellow, 40@42c; city linseed, American raw, 65@66c; American boiled, 67@68c; Calcutta raw, 70c; Western linseed oil quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 57c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; do, oil bbls, $3.90. Spirits of turpentine, 50½@51c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.55; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $2; K, $2.25; M, $2.45; N, $2.65; WG, $2.75; WW, $3.

SAVANNAH, May 12.—Spirits of turpentine, 47½c; receipts, 1,416 barrels; exports, 2,531 barrels; sales, 395 barrels. Rosin—Receipts, 2,849 barrels; sales, 1,417 barrels; exports, 1,100 barrels. Quote: A, B, C, D, $1.15; E, $1.20; F, $1.25; G, $1.40; H, $1.80; I, $1.65; K, $1.75; M, $2; N, $2.15; W G, $2.25; W W, $2.65.

WILMINGTON, May 12.—Turpentine, 46½@47½c; receipts, 69 casks. Rosin—Nothing doing; receipts, 67 casks. Crude turpentine, $1.85 and $2.90; receipts, 44c. Tar, $1.40; receipts, 129 barrels.

CHARLESTON, May 12.—Turpentine, 46½c; sales, none. Resin unchanged; sales, none.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—One car sold at $5.60. CALVES—No trading. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Clipped sheep, $4@$5.50; clipped lambs, $6.25@$7.25; clipped culls, $5; common Spring lambs, $3.50 per head. HOGS—No trading.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Outside of the fact that two regiments will be on duty at the camp of instruction near Peekskill at the same time, and that an entire regiment will be ordered on a practice march therefrom as a unit, instead of by battalion, as previously, there will be no change of importance in its conduct. Major Gen. Roe and staff will be on duty at the camp as heretofore, and the several brigade commanders have been invited to attend camp while the organizations of their commands are on duty, and they can, if they so desire, supervise the instruction ordered.

Assuming that the brigade commanders may accept the invitation of Gen. Roe to attend camp, both Brig. Gens. Butt and Smith would be present the first week, which is from June 2 to 9, as the Twenty-second Regiment of Gen. Butt's brigade and the Sixty-ninth of Gen. Smith's brigade will be on duty during that period. The second week, from June 9 to 16, when the Ninth and Twelfth Regiments are at the camp, should see Gen. Butt present, as both of these regiments belong to his brigade. June 16 to 23, which marks the camp week for the Eighth and Seventy-first Regiments of the Fifth Brigade, should secure the attendance of Gen. Smith, and the closing week, from June 23 to 30, gives opportunity to Gen. McLeer to be present during the tour of duty of the Fourteenth and Forty-seventh Regiments of his brigade.

In connection with the details of camp, some misinformed person whose knowledge of military affairs Guardsmen consider to be somewhat limited, has attempted to elaborately explain that the Sixty-ninth was the senior regiment and would be in camp ahead of the Twenty-second in consequence. As Col. Bartlett of the latter command is some two years the senior of Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth, Guardsmen are wondering by what process the Sixty-ninth can be classed as the senior regiment. Another statement that makes Guardsmen smile is the one made to the effect that this is the first year Gen. Roe will command the camp, and that last year it was in command of Adjt. Gen. Andrews. It is hardly to be wondered at that Guardsmen smile at such statements.

If Gen. Oliver of the Third Brigade desires service with the troops of his command, he can accompany the Second Regiment of separate companies, the Tenth Battalion, and the Third Signal Corps, which are ordered on practice marches from their home stations; likewise Gen. Doyle of the Fifth Brigade, as the Sixty-fifth Regiment, the Fourth Signal Corps, and First, Second, and Third Battalions of separate companies of his command are also ordered on practice marches.

***

Second Lieut. James W. Cleveland of Company I, Seventh Regiment, will succeed to the position of First Lieutenant, made vacant by the resignation of Lieut. Du Val, (brevet Captain,) who has been a member of the command since October, 1870, and a 100 per cent. duty man.

***

Assistant Hospital Steward William G. Tuttle, under the new provision for a pharmacist and two hospital stewards for each regiment, has been promoted to the former position. He will have the rank of First Lieutenant.

***

The State Board of Examination met last Monday to consider the cases of Lieut. Rideberg and Capt. Nutt of the Fourteenth Regiment, in connection with a complaint against them, concerning some accounts in connection with funds. Capt. Nutt failed to appear before the board. Lieut. Rideberg was present, but in civilian dress, instead of wearing his uniform, as he should have done. The proceedings of the board are secret, but it is considered a foregone conclusion that both officers will be recommended for dismissal.

***

What is considered by military experts to be the finest exhibition of the season was the review of the Seventh Regiment last Tuesday night by Gen. George Moore Smith. In addition to the review, there was an evening parade and a regimental drill. The turnout of the regiment was ten companies of thirty-two files each, divided into two battalions. The display made by the regiment throughout the evening was faultless. The staff of Gen. Smith also made an unusually good appearance. There was no straggling, as is sometimes noticed among staff officers, and the salute to the colors was made with commendable unity. Aside from a number of officers of the regular army, there were also present among the special guests Adjt. Gen. Hoffman, Col. Duffy, Major Devlin, and Capt. Foley of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Major Denike of the First Regiment. In addition to the bar to be attached to the Cross of Honor for long and faithful service, presented to Capt. Meyers and Lieut. Toussaint, these officers were also the recipients of a special silver medal of handsome design, presented by the Board of Officers for their faithful service. The complete list of officers entitled to the long service decorations appeared in this column last Sunday.

***

Col. Dyer of the Twelfth Regiment has determined to give his command the benefit of some outdoor drills, and in this connection the Third Battalion, in command of Major Bueck, will assemble at the armory next Wednesday night for outdoor instruction. The First Battalion, in command of Major Content, will probably receive outdoor instruction on the evening of May 21. Company H has unanimously elected Conrad Meyer Second Lieutenant, eighty-nine men casting their votes.

At the recent review of the regiment, 702 men reported on the drill floor, which demonstrates that the large number of men on the rolls is not a mere paper strength. Corp. Coghlan of Company B has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant. The regiment will proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice next Saturday.

***

The officers of the Twenty-second Regiment held a very enjoyable dinner at the Colonial Club last Wednesday evening, in celebration of the anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the Spanish-American War. Col. Bartlett presided, and the only special guest was ex-Col. John T. Camp. Lieut. Harding of Company K has presented two very handsome shooting medals to the company for competition in the armory range, which is exciting considerable rivalry among the members of the company, and is productive of some very good scores. A former Vice President of the regimental rifle club has also offered one gold medal and two silver medals of exceptionally handsome design. These are open to competition for the entire regiment, and are to be awarded to the three men making the highest score in the sharpshooters' match, which is also contested on the armory range. Company D has secured a new recruit in the person of Wilbur H. Camp, a son of ex-Col. John T. Camp, and the members esteem it a special honor that he should have selected their company to enlist in. Sergt. Frank Goodale of Company C has been unanimously elected Second Lieutenant.

***

The committee in charge of the annual reunion of the Ninth Regiment veterans, to be held at the St. Denis Hotel on Monday evening, May 28, expects to have a large number of ex-members of the Ninth present. The association has also decided to erect a bronze tablet in the armory, to contain the names of all members of the Ninth Regiment who died in the United States' service, and also the names of those killed while in the New York State service. Company E, Ninth Regiment, will elect a Captain next Tuesday evening. Lieut. Austin Healy, who has built the company's strength up in a few months till it is now the largest company in the regiment, will, it is said, be unanimously elected. Lieut. Lyon will be promoted to the First Lieutenancy. In Company K Capt. Byrne has appointed J. J. Lynch Sergeant. Appointments in Company B, Capt. Tompkins, are Corp. William B. Hendry, as Sergeant, and Privates Charles H. Osborn as Corporal. The company has designated First Sergt. Rahlet, Sergt. Koehn, and Corp. Piskors as the Rifle Committee. Company A's room is draped in mourning for Private Frank Kallenberg, who died recently. The firing squad that attended the funeral was in command of Corp. Redmond. Kallenberg served at Chickamauga in the Spanish War in Company M. Under Capt. Meyer, Company C, which has suffered much ill-fortune, is now making good progress, and during the last few days has taken in fifteen recruits. Lieut. U. S. G. Croft has received his commission.

***

A resignation that has been received in the Seventy-first Regiment with regret is that of Capt. John W. Dowling, Regimental Adjutant, which was sent in for business reasons. Capt. Dowling desired to sever his connection with the Seventy-first some six months ago, but at the urgent request of Col. Bates he held over. He served in the Seventh Regiment from May 5, 1884, until June, 1893, when he joined the Seventy-first Regiment. Corporal James Eben of Company B has been elected Second Lieutenant, receiving 50 out of 53 votes cast. He has been a hard worker for the interests of the company. An election for a Captain in the same company will be held next Tuesday, which will result in the unanimous choice of Lieut. W. S. Beekman, who has been a member of the company since February, 1887, and is highly esteemed. Lieut. Briner of Company K, recently elected, has passed the Examining Board.

The regiment will proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice next Thursday. The competition for the Grant Trophy, to be awarded to the company obtaining the highest State figure of merit, will be held on that date.

Company K has issued a well gotten up brochure of its experiences in the Cuban campaign. The dedication is: "To the memory of our colored friends, the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, who, fighting and dying with us on San Juan Hill, taught us a new respect and appreciation of the race to which they belong." The recent entertainments of Companies G and H were very successful. G reports encouraging recruiting, half a dozen new members having come in in as many days. Sergt. Paul F. Howard, who has long been connected with Company H, and who served through the Santiago campaign with the regiment, has again gone into the service of the United States, enlisting last Friday in the Signal Corps of the regular army. Quartermaster Sergt. McMahon has passed the board, and will soon receive his commission as Second Lieutenant of Company H. Members of the company have subscribed money and will soon present a sword to him. Sergt. McMahon also served with the regiment in Cuba.

***

Adjt. Gen. Hoffman announces the dismissal of Major Michael J. Spellman, Sixty-ninth Regiment, because of absence without leave for six months. Major Spellman entered the volunteer service and failed to resign or ask for leave, and under the Military Code had to be dismissed in consequence. He is at present serving in the Philippines.

***

Colonel Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment directs that command to assemble at its armory next Friday at 7:15 o'clock to proceed to Creedmoor. In preparation for camp a school of instruction for commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be held weekly until further orders. Col. Duffy, in recognition of the ability displayed by Acting Adjt. John R. Foley, has appointed him permanently to the position of Regimental Adjutant. Lieut. Col. Putnam Bradlee Strong and Major Daniel Develin, recently elected, have passed the brigade examining board.

***

Capt. Wendel of the First Battery ordered his command to assemble at its armory at 3 o'clock this morning for a mounted drill at Van Cortlandt Park, where the battery will remain until this afternoon.

***

Sergt. Major E. E. Acker of the Eighth Regiment has been appointed Battalion Adjutant in that command. He served with credit in a similar position during the Spanish-American war. Company G has elected a First Lieutenant in the person of ex-Sergt. Monahan of the Seventy-first Volunteer Regiment. Col. Jarvis is very much pleased with the showing made by the regiment at Creedmoor last Monday. Four hundred and sixty-two men were present, which is a larger number than is ever took before, and 275 men qualified as marksmen in this one day, which is a greater number than qualified last year during the entire season.

***

The practice of the Eighth in having its men fed by the Regimental Commissary on the range, instead of making it necessary for each man to skirmish around to saloons and other places near the shooting grounds, is one that could be copied to advantage by other regiments. Lieut. Col. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice on the staff of Gen. Roe, who is always known to be alive to progressive movements, is very much impressed with commissary arrangements of the Eighth, so much so, in fact, that it is not unlikely that next year all commands when proceeding to Creedmoor under State orders may be directed to provide rations for their men. Regimental Commissary Lyon will instruct the company corps of the regiment at Van Cortlandt Park on May 27.

***

After a most successful season of indoor riding drills, the First Signal Corps, Capt. Erlandson, has taken up outdoor drills, which began yesterday, the corps starting at 3 o'clock in the afternoon from Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, proceeding via Seventh and Jerome Avenues, across country to King's Bridge, and returned via King's Bridge Road, Boulevard, and Riverside Drive. During the ride the various exercises that made up the indoor drill were put into practical execution. Another ride in the near future will be held, embracing the greater part of two days, and including camping out over night. Sergt. Thomas F. Patterson, Jr., has been promoted Quartermaster Sergeant, and Thomas W. Baldwin Corporal. Mr. William H. Class was unanimously elected a member last Monday.

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Company I, of the Fourteenth Regiment, has unanimously elected Sergt. Major William J. Mullen Second Lieutenant. Captain-elect John J. Bergen of Company I has passed the Brigade Examining Board.

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A number of attractive prizes have been offered to the members of the Thirteenth Regiment. These include prizes to successful competitors in the pool and water polo tournament. For each tournament there are offered one silver loving cup and a marble, onyx and bronze clock of very un

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

In the Forum of Justice.

Pass, pass, pass! Thou hast had thine hour
To sow in and reap. Is it thistle or flower?
'Tis the seed is at fault, though Jove's hand stayed the shower.
Make way for thy comrade with double thy dower.

Halt, halt, halt! There was given thee grace
To begin with the best and their records efface,
Had thy sandals been winged. Step down from the race;
One swifter than thou art would run in thy place.

Cease, cease, cease! Thou hast had thy chance.
Must a Pallas attend thee to ward off mischance?
Let fall thy vain weapon: a thousand advance
To rush on and conquer with thy broken lance.

—GRACE DENIO LITCHFIELD in The Century.

Gen. Botha.

From The Review of Reviews.

Botha is only thirty-six, little more than half the age of Joubert, and, like most of the Boer leaders, is not a professional soldier, but a raiser of sheep and cattle, or, as he says, "a plain farmer," in the Vryheid District of the Transvaal. He says he is not a military strategist, although he has shown that he is a tactician of the first class. He comes of the best Boer stock, was born in Greytown, Natal; as a young man had a share in the establishment of the Transvaal Republic, and fought under Lucas Meyer in the Kafir campaign with a success which gave him high standing as an officer and pointed to an important command for him in the present war. He has not remained on his prosperous farms all the time between his fighting expeditions, but made a civic reputation as a prominent member of the Volksraad at Pretoria. He is not only a very able man, a statesman as well as a soldier, but he has more cultivation than many of his associates. His home is distinguished from the homes of most of the prominent Boers by his fine library and his wife's grand piano.

As is usual with the Boers of the better class, he has delightful home relations, and a real helpmeet in his wife, who is a superior woman. Perscnally, he is, like Joubert, a gentleman in every sense of the word. One who has seen him in the present war describes him as a man of attractive manners and as very modest. "Like all Boers, he is a democrat of democrats," says another observer, who saw him at the same time, "and when he told the story of the battle he was clothed in a suit of clothing that might have been dear at $10 when he bought it. He wore no collar or scarf, an old, stained, broad-brimmed hat surmounted his head, and the elbows of his coat were worn through. Apparently he left his flocks of sheep and without changing his clothing went to the battlefield to assume command of his burghers. He did not seem to be proud of his victory, and spoke only of the bravery of the British soldiers and the injustice of the war which made such slaughter necessary."

A Jeweler's Guarantee 5,000 B. C.

From Ainslee's Magazine.

While exploring the central part of the northwestern ridge of the ruins of Nippur we discovered a room (5.5 by 2.75 metres wide) about six metres below the surface. Its ceiling had collapsed long ago; its side walls, for the greater part, were in ruins, and the clay floor was covered with earth and rubbish from above. A gang of trained Arabs workmen was ordered to remove the débris that filled the room, when suddenly they noticed numerous clay tablets lying upon the floor. A few hours later the whole room had been carefully searched and cleaned. Seven hundred and thirty tablets were gathered and safely stored in the castle of our fortified camp.

After a critical examination of the building itself, and of the condition, position and contents found therein, it became evident that the excavated room had been once used as a business archive of the apparently wealthy and influential firm of Murashu Sons of Nippur, who lived in the time of Artaxerxes I. and Darius II., in whose reigns the documents are dated.

These tablets are mortgages, notes, legal contracts and agreements of all kinds, and to read them as they have been translated by Prof. Hilprecht one would almost believe them to be the work of a modern notary. Perhaps the most remarkable record is the first one translated. It is a guarantee that an emerald set in a gold ring will not fall out for twenty years. It reads as follows:

"Bel-ad-iddina and Beishuna, sons of Bel and Hatin of Bazuzu, spoke unto Bel-nadin-shumu, son of Murashu, thus: "As concerns the gold ring set with an emerald, we guarantee that for twenty years the emerald will not fall out of the gold ring. If the emerald should fall out of the gold ring before the end of twenty years, Bel-ad-iddina, Belshuna and Hatin shall pay unto Bel-nadin-shumu an indemnity of ten mana of silver.'"

A South African Duststorm.

Julian Ralph in Truth.

As you sit looking over the veldt early of an afternoon, you suddenly see a little corkscrew-shaped column of dust whirling in front of you. It is so small that you could put a barrel over it when it begins. I wonder no one has ever thought of doing it. But it whirls and grows, and grows and whirls, until, the first thing you know, it is as big as a tent and something near the same shape, except that the point at the top may reach straight up in a long brown thread sixty or eighty feet high. Well, it whirls and grows, and grows and whirls, until it is half an acre in size, and has begun to pick up big planks, and men's coats and hats, and heavy waterproof wagon covers, and to fling them around in its outermost circle. At last, when it has become a full-grown devil, it turns right about and makes for the camp. Every one, except the sentries, rushes for shelter, and all find that shelter from such a demon is impossible to get. It squeezes under tents, into windows, through crannies and cracks, between the doors and their frames. It sifts through outer clothes and underclothes, and paints every man's skin khaki color. It forces its way under the lids of the cooking pots, aye, it drives itself into the watch in your pocket and clogs its wheels. In five minutes it has gone, and then we have an hour of dust storm, which is the same thing, except that it drives straight ahead and does not whirl around.

And now come the thunder and lightning—real able-bodied thunder and lightning—the "pucker" thing, as they say in India, or "number one proper," as it would be called in China. I hope the wicked will experience nothing worse hereafter. Crash! comes the thunder always on the same instant a flash comes which seems to singe your eyeballs. Very soon the heavens open and the rain comes down in torrents, with thunder and lightning to punctuate the showers. It rains in such an enthusiastic, high-spirited, wholesale fashion that each storm puts the rivers in flood. Whenever we see our shallow stream, the Modder, one day choking with liquefied mud, and rushing along at twelves miles an hour, and playing havoc with out ferries and pontoons, we know that there has been a shower somewhere in the Free State.

How to Preserve Battle Flags.

From The Chautauquan.

It has been noticed that most of the battle flags of the civil war have already fallen into decay. To compare small things with great—even the older "boating flags" at Yale and Harvard, highly prized as trophies of aquatic contests not more than forty years ago, are dropping to pieces, though made of the heaviest and most costly silks. Although cherished within glass cases, beyond the reach of settling dust or disturbing airs, the storied banners with their record of conflict and glory are slowly perishing. Any one who has visited the State museums in European capitals must have observed that European silk seems to be exempt from this corruption. The curator of one of these collections, which includes flags more than a century old, was amazed to see the condition of the ragged regimental colors in the Massachusetts State House. He attributed their decay to the practice of allowing them to hang in folds from their staffs, which are placed in upright cases.

The weight of the silk, coupled with the slight movement which is unavoidable, causes the fibres to rub on one another until the destruction is complete, and within fifty years at the utmost the precious standard—except the staff—will have been swept up and cast out in unnoticed shreds of lint. Silken fabrics should, if properly cared for, have a "life" far beyond half a century. Among the heirlooms of old families one often finds the ball dress or wedding gown of some high-born lady whose name has been carved on a tomb these hundred or even two hundred years. There is the best of reason to believe, therefore, that proper diligence would save our battle flags which have been spared by shot and shell. In one of the European museums which has had the greatest success in preserving such trophies the following method is pursued: The flag is supported at each end by a staff, so that it is held flat. A woven wire netting is stretched behind it, with meshes about two inches square. Wherever the wires cross the flag is fastened to the net by a bit of metal. In this way the flag is fully displayed to the eye of the public, while its weight is evenly supported over its entire surface.

Cromwell and Lincoln.

Theodore Roosevelt in Scribner's.

Contrast Cromwell's conduct with that of Lincoln just before his second election as President. There was a time in the Summer of 1864 when it looked as if the Democrats would win and elect McClellan. At that time it was infinitely more essential to the salvation of the Union that Lincoln should be continued in power than it was to the salvation of the Commonwealth in 1654 that Cromwell should be continued in power. Lincoln would have been far more excusable than Cromwell if he had insisted upon keeping control. Yet such a thought never entered Lincoln's head. He prepared to abide in good faith the decision of the people, and one of the most touching incidents of his life is the quiet and noble sincerity with which he made preparations, if McClellan were elected, to advise with him and help him in every way, and to use his own power during the interval between McClellan's election and inauguration in such a manner as would redound most to the advantage of the latter, and would increase as far as possible the chance for the preservation of the Union. It was at this time in Cromwell's life that, at the parting of the ways, he chose the wrong way.

Great man though he was, and far though the good that he did outbalanced the evil, yet he lost the right to stand with men like Washington and Lincoln in modern times and with the very, very few who, like Timoleon, in some measure approached their standard in ancient times.

The American College at Rome.

From The Catholic World Magazine.

The American villa stands on land that once formed part of two villas, one belonging to Clodius and the other to Titus Sextius Gallus. Of the historic temple there is but little left to-day. A road, paved in the antique style with large polygonal blocks of lava well and closely set together, leads from the adjoining Appian Way to this temple, and indicates the honor in which it was held, and the frequency of visits to it. A few low walls in reticulated work, formed of tufa, some square blocks scattered here and there, the bases of columns and slabs of pavement, are all that is left of this suburban shrine to which the women of the neighborhood thronged of old. Three columns of peperino stone are standing here, but they are of very recent date, erected to commemorate events or persons connected with the recent proprietors of the villa. On one of them is an inscription in Italian referring to the day of suffrage for the soul of Prince Don Domenico Orsini, (3d July, 1874,) whose children came here; Giacinta, Filippo, Giulia, with a number of his nephews. Another column bears an inscription relating that, on 3d September, 1874, there were brought here the mortal remains of Paolo Giordano Rodolfo Orsini. These are family memorials of the Orsinis who owned the villa, and they relate chiefly to death and sorrow.

Mate.

From Good Words.

It grows in low woods, which are called Yerbales, and it has provided tea from time immemorial. The Indians were using it in South America when the Portuguese first settled there, but it derives its name Jesuit tea and mission tea from the fact that the Jesuit missionaries, who went out to convert the Indians, were the first to cultivate it, and thus seek to improve its quality and flavor.

The leaves are prepared for use as follows: The leafy branches are cut down, usually by small companies of Indians; they are then roasted, and when thoroughly dry the leaves are stripped off them and ground down into a coarse powder. Afternoon maté tea is served somewhat differently to our afternon "pick-me-up." The cups are made out of the dry hollow gourd-like fruit, the size of an orange. Each has a circular hole at the top as large as a florin, and they are often silver mounted. To make the tea, sugar and a little hot water are put into each, a little powdered maté is added, and then the cups are filled with boiling water. An additional flavor is sometimes given by adding burnt sugar and lemon juice. The tea is not drunk directly out of the cups, but is sucked up through a narrow glass tube, thus the maté dust does not enter the mouth. We should probably find this tea rather disagreeable and bitter, but those accustomed to drink it are devoted to it, and there is no doubt that it is a most excellent restorative and a mild stimulant. It has the further advantage of being a most economical tea, for at least three good brews of tea can be made from the same portion of maté. The first brew, perhaps, excels in flavor, but it lacks something of the stimulating power of the latter ones, and all three are equally without any injurious effects, for maté has no tannin in it.

The Watch Tower of the Soul.

In the high watch tower of the soul
I tarry all day long.
The days flit by like flocks of birds,
But not one has a song.
My soul has found no other soul
To which it does belong.

My soul is girt in secrecies
Like the petals of a rose.
My breath, which is among them, floats
In every wind that blows.
They are like sleep around a dream
There is no one that knows.
—ANNA H. BRANCH in Harper's Magazine.

The Agulhas Current.

From The Spectator.

Going south, we find the Agulhas current, beloved of homeward-bound sailing ships round the Cape of Good Hope, pursuing its even, resistless course around the Southern Horn of Africa changelessly throughout the years. How its stubborn flow frets the stormy Southern sea! No wonder that the early navigators doubling the Cape outward bound, and fearing to go south, believed that some unthinkable demon held sway over those wild waves. The passage of Cape Horn from east to west holds the bad eminence to-day among seafarers of being the most difficult in the world, but what the outward passage around the Cape of Storms must have been before men learned that it was possible to avoid the strength of the Agulhas current by going a few degrees south we of these later days can only imagine. What becomes of the Agulhas current when once it has poured its volume of Indian Ocean waters into the Atlantic? Does it sink below the surface some hundreds of fathoms, and silently, smoothly, glide south to the confines of the Antarctic ice barrier, or does it wander northward into warmer regions? In any case, it fulfils the one grand function of all currents, whether of air or water—the avoidance of stagnation, the circulation of health among the nations of the earth.

Balzac the Prince of Realists.

George McLean Harper in Scribner's.

Balzac is the greatest French novelist. One-third or one-half of the best French novels are his; and from him dates nearly all that is excellent in the theory and practice of his successors. Since his day, the men who have done most for the art of fiction in France, the men who have developed it and kept it vital, have been his disciples. He expressly formulated, and on many a page he illustrated, an unimpeachable doctrine of realism. Fidelity to the truth as derived by actual observation, or capable of being tested by observation—this, Balzac taught, is an indispensable quality in a novelist. He is the greatest French novelist, but wrote some of the most inartistic books in all French literature. He was the father of the realists; yet for many of his works his sons are tempted to disown him. Moreover, he conceived and carried out, to an astonishing extent, the idea of representing in fiction the life of his time in France, so that no essential feature should be lacking; and he did all this in such wise that the picture, though complete in almost every feature—complete beyond praise and beyond parallel in literature or any other art—is a mere distortion of the truth!

Shoeing Geese.

From Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

A goose market is held regularly in October at Warsaw, Poland, to which about 3,000,000 geese are brought, most of them to be exported to Germany. Often coming from remote provinces, many of these geese have to travel over long distances, upon roads which would wear out their feet if they were not "shod." For this purpose they are driven first through tar poured upon the ground, and then through sand. After the operation has been repeated several times the feet of the geese become covered with a hard crust that effectively protects them.

Making Haste.

"Soon!" says the Snowdrop, and smiles at the motherly earth,
"Soon!—for the Spring with her languors comes stealthily on.
Snow was my cradle, and chilly winds sang at my birth;
Winter is over—and I must make haste to be gone!"

"Soon!" says the Swallow, and dips to the wind-ruffled stream,
"Grain is all garnered—the Summer is over and done;
Bleak to the Eastward the icy battalions gleam,
Summer is over—and I must make haste to be gone!"

"Soon—ah, too soon!" says the Soul, with a desperate gaze,
"Soon!—for I rose like a star, and for aye would have shone.
See the pale shuddering dawn, that must wither my rays,
Leaps from the mountain—and I must make haste to be gone!"
—ARTHUR C. BENSON in The Spectator.

A Soldier's Dog.

From Chambers's Journal.

Pat's picture was in the Royal Scottish Academy, representing him as a smooth-coated little tyke. He was of nondescript breed, but of great intelligence and well versed in the performance of tricks. He had a traveled, eventful history. One master was killed in action; but a brother officer adopted the quaint white mongrel as his special charge. Pat was in an Afghan campaign, which proved fatal to another regimental dog, John Harrison, a retriever. John often followed his master, the Colonel, through Edinburgh's gray streets. The heat on his last foreign service was, however, too much for him; and, on the march to Kandahar, John was shot for fear he should lag; and rests, like many another warrior, in a grave where a Briton had laid him. Pat, being small and short-haired, withstood the Indian heat. He went with his second master to Egypt; but, the glare of the sands threatening to impair his already failing sight, the four-footed veteran was sent home on sick leave. He never rejoined his Highlanders; but, by special desire, when he died at his Midlothian retreat he was rolled in the coat the soldiers had made for him of their regimental tartan, and buried in the well-tended niche in the crown of the City of the Winds.

The Surrender of Osman.

Stephen Crane in The New Lippincott.

On the cold, cloudy morning of Dec. 11, 1877, when snow lay thickly on all the country, a sudden great booming of guns was heard, and the news flew swiftly that Osman had come out of Plevna at last and was trying to break through the cordon his foes had spread about him. During the night he had abandoned all his defenses, and by daybreak he had taken the greater part of his army across the River Vid. Advancing along the Sophia Road, he charged the Russian intrenchments with such energy that the Siberian Regiment stationed at that point was almost annihilated. A desperate fight went on for four hours, with the Russians coming up battalion after battalion. Some time after noon all firing ceased, and later the Turks sent up a white flag. Cheer after cheer swelled over the dreary plain. Osman had surrendered.

The siege had lasted 142 days. The Russians had lost 40,000 men. The Turks had lost 30,000 men.

The advance on Constantinople had been checked. Skobeleff said: "Osman the Victorious he will remain, in spite of his surrender."

Singing the Evening Hymn.

From "Lighter Moments," by Bishop Walsham How.

The following words are given verbatim as spoken by an old woman in the parish on the occasion of my first visit soon after I became rector. "The old man and me never go to bed, Sir, without singing the Evening Hymn. Not that I've got any voice left, for I haven't, and as for him, he's like a bee in a bottle; and then he don't humor the tune, for he don't rightly know one tune from another, and he can't remember the words, neither; so when he leaves out a word I puts it in, and when I can't sing I dances, and so we gets through it somehow."

The Reason for Some Failures.

From Success.

How many public men have fallen because they have been discourteous to subordinates, to news gatherers, to voters after election! How many, on the other hand, have climbed to great heights of power and reputation because they paid attention to the civilities of life! People have long memories. They never forgive the slightest affront to their sovereignty. The moment a public man so far forgets the source of his power as to treat the humblest individual with scant courtesy, he places in action an engine for his own destruction. Per contra, let an official be thoroughly agreeable in manner, and genuinely interested in the welfare of persons whom he may never have occasion to "use," and he places in unknown hands cymbals to proclaim his merits. Popular favor is swayed as often by the personal manner of a candidate as by the principles he represents. True courtesy, however, springs from the heart, rather than from the head. It takes little account of rank, or circumstance, or benefits to be derived.

Shabby Salaries of Our Public Officials.

From Gunton's Magazine.

It is a fact that the existing salaries of the Vice President, members of the Cabinet, and our Ambassadors and Ministers are largely insufficient to pay the annual rents of their residences and enable them to live in accordance with the reasonable demands and requirements of the society of the present day at their respective posts of duty, leaving them no compensation for the valuable, exacting, and responsible services they render to their country. It actually costs our Ambassadors or Ministers Plenipotentiary of the first class more than double the salary they receive to pay the necessary official expenses at the respective capitals to which they are accredited. In fact, it is known that one of our recent Ambassadors to Russia could not obtain a suitable residence in St. Petersburg for his entire salary.

Sewing Schools.

From "Our Brethren of the Tenements and the Ghetto," by M. J. McKenna.

The industrial education that is given in the churches and in the schools is not appreciated as it ought to be. It is a part of the routine at school, and the children must worry through it; but they join the classes at the churches to see what they can get out of them. The classes taught by wealthy girls are the best attended and the most successful. The prestige given by wealth, and the charm of association with it, more than make up to the children for the want of technical skill on the part of the teachers. The children learn rules enough at school, and it is delightful to have a good time on Saturday morning and rub the little hands on some one's silk waist. The teachers would be well paid if they could understand the love the children have for them and how much they talk about them through the Summer months. Sympathy and kind words are treasured up in the heart of the child.

President Kruger.

From Harper's Magazine.

For full two minutes I stood there looking at the man whom the historian of the world may some day class as among the few men whose names signify decades of history that have changed the political trend of the world. Although that may not be true, he was the man whose name was attracting more attention throughout the whole world at the time than that of any other individual. He was sitting in a big chair at the corner of the table. I could only see his back and profile; his massive shoulders were stooped, and his head was bent forward on his breast. He was wearing a pair of blue goggles with close-fitting screens to protect his eyes from dust. His iron-gray hair was combed directly back from his forehead over his head to his collar. Once seen, his face could never be forgotten. I have never seen any other like it in pictures or among living men. That face is a prototype of Oom Paul's character. From what I saw, and from what I have heard from men who have known him nearly all his life, there is no counterpart of his character in the world.

The Mongooses in Barbados.

From The Cornhill.

There are, I believe, only a very few mongooses in Barbados, and strong measures will doubtless be adopted to still further reduce their number; for no possible advantage in destroying the large brown rat which gnaws the sugar cane can make up for the havoc the mongoose creates in the poultry yard, and, indeed, among all feathered creatures. It has also been found by experience that the mongoose prefers eggs to rats, and will neglect his proper prey for any sort or size of egg. He was brought into Jamaica to eat up the large rat introduced a century ago by a certain Sir Charles Price, (after whom those same brown rats are still called,) instead of which the mongoose has taken to egg and bird eating, and has thrived on this diet beyond all calculation. Sir Charles Price introduced his rat to eat up the snakes with which Jamaica was then infested, and now that the mongoose has failed to clear out the rats, some other creature will have to be introduced to cope with the swarming and ravenous mongooses.

The 'Criminal Cuckoo.

From The Spectator.

Bad temper and cruelty are perhaps the most obvious signs of mental degeneration in the beasts. The larger monkeys, for instance, become as bad-tempered as a violent man when they grow old, and many in their treatment of other animals are cruel, as we use the word in regard to man. Among the carnivorous beasts the cat amuses itself by torturing a mouse, and the weasel tribe kill for sheer love of killing. No such cruelty is seen among eagles or falcons. Fierce as their tempers are, they do not torment other birds which they catch, or kill for killing's sake. Good temper is general among birds. Except the cuckoo, such a thing as an ill-tempered wild bird is unknown. Nowhere in the race can a temper like that of the Tasmanian devil, or the wild hunting dog, or the Cape buffalo, or the baboon be found. Even those which in Spring are thieves and egg robbers are not mauvais coucheurs at other times. Good temper, and good fellowship in society, a personal affection for each other to which the beasts offer no parallel, industry and independence, intense devotion and foresight in tending their young, with other very human and engaging traits of character, must all be credited to the race of birds.

Among these kindly and simple natures, the cuckoo is a monster. Let there be no mistake on the subject. He unites in his life and character, from the egg to the adult bird, practices and principles to which the whole race of warm-blooded animals offers no parallel. He is an outrage on the moral law of bird life, something so flagrant and so utterly foreign to the way of thought of these kindly beings that if he did not exist he would be inconceivable. It is not merely that he is a supplanter and a changeling. His whole nature is so evil that in the world of birds he is an incarnation of the principle of ill—an embodiment of vices which would, if understood or adopted by other birds, put an end to the existence of the race.

It Pays to be Happy.

She is so gay, so very gay,
And not by fits and starts,
But ever, through each livelong day
She's sunshine to all hearts.

A tonic is her merry laugh!
So wondrous is her power
That listening grief would stop and chaff
With her from hour to hour.

Disease before that cheery smile
Grows dim, begins to fade.
A Christian scientist, meanwhile,
Is this delightful maid.

And who would not throw off dull care
And be like unto her,
When happiness brings, as her share,
One hundred dollars per——?
—TOM MASSON in The New Lippincott.

Awheel in Paris.

Mrs. Pennell in The New Lippincott.

The first strong emotion will come when you start on your flight from the exhibition and are riding, say, across the Place de la Concorde, along the Rue de Rivoli, to the Place de la Bastille, with your heart in your mouth at every toot of the motor horn. According to the papers, the tooting, that was frequent enough for my confusion a few months ago when I was last in Paris, now never stops. The motorman drives a sort of Juggernaut car through the stricken streets of Paris, while peaceful citizens go about, revolvers in their pockets, ready to shoot him as soon—or as late—as he runs over them! Nor, if it be a Sunday or a feast day, is peace yet within reach when the Avenue Daumesnil has eventually led you to the Bois de Vincennes, the Epping Forest of Paris. It may have its castle and its history, but the playground of the people does not seem the most appropriate stage, even in memory, for a royal idyl, with Louis XIV. and Louise de la Vallere as lovers, or for the tragedy that made Europe tremble when the Duc d'Enghien fell at a word of Napoleon. The loves of Gavarni's little grisettes, the comedies of Murger's Bohemians, would be much more in character. But once across the Marne at Charenton, once past Maisons-Alfort and Villeneuve-St. Georges, you begin to have hope of that other forest, so vast that all the tourists in the world could not cocknify it.

The Sun's Corona.

Prof. F. H. Bigelow in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

There are many existing theories to account for the phenomenon of the sun's bright appendage, called the corona, which is visible only during eclipses, on account of the absorbing effects of the earth's atmosphere on its light. Is it electrical, or is it magnetic? Is it composed of fine stuff ejected from the sun, or of meteoric dust falling upon the sun? Is it merely an optical effect, as some suppose, or is it a portion of the newly discovered radiant matter streaming off to enormous distances into space? The answer to these questions is eagerly sought through observation, photography, and every other possible means, on the occasion of each total eclipse.

The efforts of astronomers have thus far secured a series of pictures of the solar corona, which, when compared together, show very distinctly that the corona, as well as the spots, the protuberances, and the faculae, are going through a series of changes which seem to repeat themselves in the so-called eleven-year period. It has also been proved, with entire distinctness, that the earth's magnetic field, as marked by the changes in intensity of the magnetic elements, in the auroral displays, and the earth electric currents show variations which synchronize closely with those observed on the sun; also that the weather elements of pressure, temperature, precipitation, and storm intensity all harmonize with the solar and the earth's magnetism in the same synchronism. All attempts of scientists to detect any variations in the sunshine which falls upon the tropics have been entirely futile. On the other hand, it has been shown that the magnetic forces having the characteristics just mentioned impinge upon the earth in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the earth's orbit, just as if the sun, being a magnet, throws out a field of force to the surface of the earth, which, by its variation depending upon the internal workings of the sun, produces the changes just enumerated in the earth's atmosphere and in its magnetic field, also throughout the planetary system, being, of course, strongest near the sun. The belief is gradually growing among scientists that the earth, the sun, and the planets are all magnetic bodies, and have these bonds of connection between them in addition to the Newtonian gravitation. This is a most fascinating field of research, and, though full of difficulties, yet attracts the attention of many who are convinced that one of the most pressing duties of the hour is to clear up the problems connected with the transmission of energy from the sun to the earth in other forms than the ordinary or sunlight radiation. It is entirely probable that the secular variations of the weather changes from year to year, and even from month to month, are bound up with these solar forces, and that the solution of these questions will carry with them much information of practical use to civilized man.

The Migration of Birds.

From St. Nicholas.

A winged army hundreds of miles long is moving north right over our heads. It travels under cover of the night, so that, unless we listen for the calls of the regiments, or turn our telescopes to the moon and see them, as black specks, crossing its bright face, or else go to a lighthouse tower and watch for them to come to the light, we will know nothing about the advance of the main army.

But when we go early to the fields and woods, we get exciting hints of what is happening in the dark. Squads of feathered soldiers, not there the evening before, surprise us at every turn. Some of them are stopping only for the day to get food and rest to enable them to go on their journey again at night, but some of them have come to stay, for they have got back to their old homes where they built their nests last year.

It is so exciting to feel the country all filling up again with life and song, so good to see our old friends back, and to discover new ones with them, that we want to ask each bird a hundred questions. Where did this army start from? How did the leaders know the way home? How did they travel the thousands of miles they had to? It makes us want to know everything there is to know about this wonderful movement of the birds, called migration.

A great many of the birds are coming back from Central America, some as far as from Southern Brazil in South America. The question is, How do they travel so far without getting lost? There are no railroads or steamship lines for them, but they have roads that serve them just as well. Some of them follow the coast lines north, others keep near to the great ranges of mountains and river valleys that run generally northward and southward.

They fly so high—from one to three miles above the earth—that they can see as well as we could from a balloon or a mountaintop; better than we could, for their eyes are sharper than ours. They can see probably a hundred miles all about. Then the old birds lead the way for the young to follow, and as the army probably straggles along for hundreds of miles, the birds are always within hearing or each other, so they are not very likely to get lost.

From the 1st to the 20th of May most of the birds come back to the Middle Eastern States, and you will need to go out every day and keep a sharp lookout not to miss any of them.

The Bachelor in the Wood.

Beauty I trod, who trod in bridal woods
A midnight galaxy of violets,
A milky way of flushed Spring beauties, starred
With pleiads of all-golden addertongue—
How could that blossomed fire be else than this,
The height of a woman's ankle in the wood?

Passion I breathed, who found all air a harp
To passionate brown thrushes shaken and thrilled,
The paused in that magic minstrelsy
Filled with a music's echo of cardinals—
How could that warbled fire be else than this,
The height of a woman's lips within the wood?

But love, but love, how shall I find it here,
O April, Aphrodite, here alone?
Whose send the bees to find their sister flowers,
These sing unto their mates; but love, my love?
Is it where the nawk hangs on the moving cloud,
The height of a woman's heart above the wood?
—JOSEPH RUSSELL TAYLOR in The Atlantic.

The Sub-Editor.

From Good Words.

The sub-editor is obliged to be lynx-eyed over every word lest he should make his paper ridiculous. Some of the blunders are stealthy, creep into type, and disturb the editor, or entertain the reader next morning at breakfast. Others are easily detected, and cause simply a mild flutter of amusement in the sub-editor as he ruthlessly strikes them out with his blue pencil. For instance, comparatively little acumen was necessary to correct the Cabinet Minister's whimsical appeal to the great political meeting: "We are now at the parting of the ways—will you, gentlemen, take the path that is full of footballs and precipices?" But the sub-editor who received a telegram of a Bishop's speech, in which his Lordship solemnly asserted that in the Christian life the inexorable condition was "No cows; no cream!" was reduced to a piteous state of perplexity till the conviction flashed into his brain that the words should have been telegraphed "No cross; no crown!"

The Salon of the Old Regime.

From Longman's.

"There used to be in Paris," says Sydney Smith, "under the old régime, a few women of brilliant talents who violated all the common duties of life, and gave very pleasant little suppers." There is no wittier description of the Salonières.

The Salon, as an institution, is wholly and exclusively French. The practical mind of England always wants to be doing. The mind of France is more easily content to talk. In its Salons it talks to some purpose. They are the forcing-houses of the revolution, the nursery of the encyclopaedia, the antechamber of the Académie. Here are discussed free thought and the rights of men, intrigues, politics, science, literature. Here one makes love, reputations, bons-mots, epigrams. Here meet the brilliancy, corruption, artificiality of old France, and the boundless enthusiasms which are to form a new.

The Salonières have passed, like their Salons, for ever. In the rush and hurry of modern life there is no time even for women to make conversation a cultivated accomplishment.

The Wolf and the Wolverine.

From "Athabascan Myths" in the Journal of American Folk Lore.

There was once a Wolverine who married a Wolf, and for some time he was very faithful in providing beaver for food. In the course of time he staid longer upon his hunting trips, and brought home fewer beaver for his wife to cook. She reproached him for this, and he said that he had to go further for beaver now, and that was why he was detained so long. His wife thought there was surely something wrong, and decided to watch him. One day, as he set out on one of his hunting trips in his canoe, she followed along the river bank under cover of the forest. At length she saw her husband go ashore with a beaver which he had killed, and with which he entered a tipi which stood by the riverside. When he went away again the wife went into the camp and saw a Wildcat sitting before the kettle in which the beaver was cooking. She saw that her husband had been unfaithful, and determined to kill the Wildcat. She told the Cat to look into the kettle and she would see herself there; when the Wildcat looked into the kettle the Wolf pushed her in, so that her face was burned so severely that death resulted. The Wolf then dragged the Wildcat to the top of the bank overlooking the landing place, and hid herself in the adjoining bushes. Her husband came back with more beavers, and as he came up the bank he said to the Wildcat which he saw above him: "Are you waiting for me? What are you laughing at me for?" For the shriveled and grinning head appeared to be laughing. But when he saw that the Cat was dead he exclaimed: "Ah, that is what the trouble is!" and he began to weep.

He staid a long time at the camp, and finally carried the Wildcat away into the forest. At last he started for home, and his wife ran back in time to be at work carrying wood when he arrived. The Wolverine asked: "Why is there no fire?" "I have been out all day gathering wood," replied his wife; "why are you back so soon to-day?" "Because I have found a new place where there are plenty of beaver," said the Wolverine. But he was very sad and unhappy for some time afterward. "Why are you so different lately?" asked the Wolf. But he would not tell her, and hunted very faithfully and brought home many beavers, so that they lived very contentedly together ever afterward.

An American Excellency.

From "The Conspirators," by Robert W. Chambers.

We found his Excellency in the dining room applying himself earnestly to cold fowl and Rhine wine. He was, to my horror, enveloped in a badly-creased duster; a traveling cap lay on the table among the wine glasses; a Baedeker Guide to Luxembourg rested beside it. As I first set eyes on his Excellency I understood at once that he was not a man—he was an institution—the embodiment of statesmanship as understood in village stores; the symbol of patriotism as worshiped in a rural metropolis; the apostle of culture as she is taught.

Osborne, the attaché, said that when his white chop whiskers were neatly brushed forward he appeared very impressive; at present he resembled a hungry buck rabbit which had been rained on.

He was most civil to me—a trifle ponderous, perhaps, but kind. He said he was sorry I was not to remain a member of his official family—he said it with his mouth full of chicken.

Being above all conscientious, he spoke French, when he could, b'ause it was the language of diplomacy, and he scorned to shirk it.

"I 'de been mostly all over 'le continong' since I saw you," he explained to Osborne—"Paree, Munich, Antwerp, Rome—fixing things all around." Turning to me he looked at me through the sides of the goblet from which he was drinking, dried his featureless mouth, cleared his throat, and said:

"Ever been to Rome?" I said I had.

"See that Wolf with Romeo and Juliette deriving nourishment? Ain't it grand?"

The Power of Artillery.

From The Contemporary Review.

The power of artillery, properly handled and sufficiently numerous, is now so great that it is impossible to conceive an enemy capable of maintaining an aimed fire against it at all. If 100 guns concentrate their shrapnel on a front of trench of, say 500 yards extent, the number of bullets delivered is so great that every man's head and shoulders showing above the crest will, on an average, receive four hits a minute, and, if that is not sufficient to hinder steady aiming, the blinding clouds of dust, and smoke from the bursting shells effectually screen all the attacking objects from the occupants of the trench, and under such conditions it is absolutely immaterial what formations they adopt, or what colored uniforms they wear. They will meet a storm of bullets certainly, for the enemy will contrive to fire at them somehow, but their fire will be so absolutely random that the number of hits will vary simply as the amount of square feet of vulnerable area exposed and the duration of such exposure. The longer you are out in the rain the wetter you will get, and you will be just as wet in khaki as in scarlet.

Home Life in Porto Rico.

From Harper's Bazar.

To one unaccustomed to tropical conditions, the furnishing of the Porto Rican home would at first sight seem meagre, but it is quite ample. A short residence will demonstrate that nearly 500 years of experience with the unpleasant features of life in the West Indies have been crowned by a survival of the fittest in house-furnishing as in other matters.

Austrian bent-wood furniture and also wicker-work and willow-ware, constitute the main equipment of the parlors and living rooms. Upholstered furniture is unknown and undesired, little or no attempt being made at decoration except in the matter of embroidery and fine hand-made lace work. Hundreds of yards of crochet work are used in the embellishment of a single canopied bed. This work is the chief delight of the Porto Rican housewife.

The walls are for the most part bare, but here and there a painting of merit may be seen. The sofa pillow is the one great feature of the home; it is everywhere, in every conceivable size, shape, and material. Ferns of gigantic size and exquisite formation, as well as broad-spreading palm leaves, are used to festoon the walls and arched doorways. Cut fresh from day to day, they render the dark, cool rooms inviting and attractive. Potted tropical plants in great variety abound within and without the house.

Ancient Fishes.

From The American Museum Journal.

There can be little question that in all of their forms, large and small, they were ravenous and sharklike in habits. The large Dinichthys was certainly a dangerous neighbor, easily the master of all other kinds of animals living in his time. That they quarreled among themselves is known almost positively, for a specimen has been taken from the rock whose stout backplate had been completely crushed in two, bearing in its solid bone deep imprints and gashes which fit the jaw-tips of this species. In another case a portion of a jaw was found separate in the rock, with marks of having been broken off during the animal's lifetime. The particular form, Dinichthys, appears to have been 9 feet or more in length, but it was by no means the largest member of the family. Titanichthys was probably half as large again, but its jaws were less formidable.

Other types of these ancient fishes had jaws which were long and delicate, set with a bristling row of teeth. It may be noted that in all of these forms the mouth parts appear to have been capable of a certain degree of independent movement, so that the tips of the jaws could be opened or drawn together, like finger-tips—in this regard differing widely from any living fishes. Another curious feature is the well-marked socket they show in the middle of the forehead; this may possibly have been occupied by a "pineal eye," which lizards have retained up to the present day.

Eclipse in North America.

Popular Science Monthly.

Out of about seventy eclipses of the sun which have occurred somewhere in the world within the nineteenth century, there have been only eight total eclipses of more or less duration visible on the North American continent. The others happened in places often remote from civilization, and sometimes in entirely inaccessible localities, as over the ocean areas. The difficulty of transporting heavy baggage to the remote parts of Asia, Africa, or South America, is such as to preclude all but a few scientists from any effort to observe eclipses. The writer was much impressed with the formidable nature of undertaking to establish eclipse stations in places which are distant from centres of population by his own experience on the West African Eclipse Expedition, sent out by the United States Government, for the eclipse of Dec. 22, 1889, to Cape Ledo, on the west coast of Angola, about seventy miles south of St. Paul de Loanda. Nearly eight months were consumed in the course of the preparations at home and in the voyage out and back. The expedition, it should be said, however, went to Cape Town, South Africa, and halted also at St. Helena, Ascension Island, and Barbados for magnetic and gravity observations, so that all this time should not be charged to the eclipse proper. We sailed in the old frigate Pensacola, the companion to Farragut's flagship, the Hartford, with Capt. Yates. In earlier days Admiral Dewey commanded this ship, and the expedition was fitted out while he was in charge of the Bureau of Equipment at Washington. The same fine courtesy that has become so well known to his countrymen was at that time extended to all the members of the expedition.

The Unsuccessful.

We met them on the common way;
They passed and gave no sign—
The heroes that had lost the day,
The failures, half divine.

Ranged in a quiet place, we see
Their mighty ranks contain
Figures too great for victory,
Hearts too unspoiled for gain.

Here are earth's splendid failures, come
From glorious foughten fields;
Some bear the wounds of combat, some
Are prone upon their shields.

To us, that still do battle here,
If we in aught prevail,
Grant, God, a triumph not too dear,
Or strength, like theirs, to fail.
—ELIZABETH C. CARDOZO in The Century.

What a Fog

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

Armor Plate Debate Showed Little Knowledge of the Subject.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S VISIT

Nebraska People Talking of the Possibility of Mr. Bryan Succeeding Mr. Allen in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Gov. Roosevelt's visit to this city, which was announced all over the country to be a political event of great importance, to be marked by conferences and consultations and interviews with everybody, from the President down, has turned out to be what the Governor insisted, soon after his arrival, it was designed to be, a social visit to his sister and to the Capital. Swarms of newspaper men awaited his arrival at the station and at the home of his sister, and the questions they asked were manifestly framed upon the assumption that Gov. Roosevelt had traveled from Albany to Washington chiefly to be interviewed. With unusual success he has refrained from the inclination to express opinions about political matters.

If Mr. Roosevelt came here with the idea that there was a plan in his own State to arrange a stampede for him in the Philadelphia Convention and to have him put upon the National ticket in order to get him out of the State of New York, he will not carry that impression back, for from Mr. Hanna himself he received the assurance that he need have no fear of such an outcome, or that he would be called upon to arrest a rush to him by announcing his unalterable opposition to his own nomination.

What with riding, driving, dinner parties, and afternoon visits, meeting everywhere warm friends made while he was Civil Service Commissioner and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Governor has had little time for political consultations, except of the most informal sort. Perhaps the time he enjoyed the most was the hour at Fort Myer on Thursday afternoon. The cavalry drill given on that afternoon was the last of the season. Like others preceding it, this was a very nice affair, with a party of guests invited by the War Department and the commander of the post, the President and Mrs. McKinley, and some members of the Cabinet gracing the gallery above the arena. Gov. Roosevelt, who came in rather late, sat near the President, and followed the exercises with deep interest and with frequent applause, the Cossack drill eliciting from him enthusiastic comments.

If the Governor did not know it before he came here, he learned that the Administration regards him as much more valuable as a candidate for re-election as Governor than it does as a candidate for Vice President. The President believes that New York will be a Republican State in November, and he thinks that Gov. Roosevelt's renomination will strengthen rather than weaken the Republican Electoral vote.

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Armor plate, projectiles, and the term of service for cadets at the Naval Academy have been subjects before the Congress since they began to interest the country at large, but each session of Congress goes on discussing them as if all were brand-new topics. Volumes have been printed at public expense to illustrate the improvements in armor plate, the cost of manufacture, and the difficulties of producing plates free from defects and at reasonable cost.

Only so recently as Dec. 6 of last year the Senate printed a document prepared by Rear Admiral O'Neil, Chief of Ordnance of the Navy Department, setting forth in brief space the history of modern armor plate, yet in the debate a few days ago it became apparent that Senators who were favoring a Government armor plant had not seen or read this valuable and instructive document. One Senator, who labored under the notion that the United States Government is behind the time in not setting up its own armor plant, was amazed to find that the only attempts made to construct Government plants were in Russia, which is making only thin plates, and Japan, which has successfully turned out a few light plates and may undertake the production of heavy armor.

A momentary sensation was created by the announcement that Senator Tillman had learned of a remarkable new projectile that made all armor look "like thirty cents," as he himself described it. Mr. Tillman has been a pretty industrious student of naval affairs, and has overcome many prejudices regarding them that he brought to Washington. But if he had read THE NEW YORK TIMES or the reports of the Bureau of Ordnance during the last five or six years he would have known at once that the wonderful soft-capped shell was not new, and that no armor had yet been produced through which our guns of increasing power could not drive a shell when the target is at right angles to the gun at a range shorter than that at which battleships will ever fight each other if the commanding officers have their way.

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As for the contention over the long and short term at the Naval Academy, everybody who has served on a Board of Visitors to the Academy knows that for years the boards have joined in recommending a shorter term. A cadet now studies in the Academy four years, and then serves on board ship for two more years, returning to the Academy after that service to stand examination prior to receiving his commission as ensign. The unvarying recommendation of the Boards of Visitation has been to reduce the academic service. The prevailing idea was that the return to the Academy was unnecessary, and that the cadet should be commissioned at the end of his four-year course of study. Whether commissioned or uncommissioned at the end of four years, the cadets are practically under instruction for two years, with thirty officers above them on such a ship as the Oregon or Indiana.

There was a touch of fun in the debate on one of the days when this subject was under discussion. Mr. Tillman arguing for the long term and Mr. Caffery for the short. Mr. Tillman suggested that the condition of the cadet at Annapolis is described by the doggerel:

"Mother, may I go out to swim?"
"Yes, my darling daughter;
But hang your clothes on a hickory limb,
And don't go near the water."

Mr. Caffery, who is always serious in his propositions, at once maintained that th cadets have plenty of time to learn t swim in the three-months' cruise they make annually in the four-years' course. He suggested that some of the constituents of the Senator from South Carolina might learn to swim in a horse trough on the high hills of Santee, but that the ordinary midshipman or cadet—he did not know what they called them—ought to learn in twelve months. Senator Tillman, who is always making his joke, spiled grimly and explained his jest as meaning that it applied only to illustrate his idea that the man at Annapolis was preparing himself for an amphibious career, and needed much preparation to be a competent modern officer.

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One of the institutions of Washington is the shadbake, and the perfection of planked shad is asserted to be produced at Marshall Hall, a river landing on the east bank of the Potomac, almost opposite to Mount Vernon. At the height of the shad season planked shad excursions are of daily occurrence, and recently the Board of Trade entertained its members and a number of invited guests at such a dinner, and the accompanying oratory, including a speech from that keenest of after-dinner talkers, the Chinese Minister.

The ripening of the shad each year draws out some interesting voluntary contributions to the study of shad culture, and the columns of one of the local papers recently carried a few words of shad history not uninteresting to New York. It had been asserted that the otherwise richly endowed Pacific Coast missed the gift of the shad. It was further asserted that to the Fish Commission, soon after its organization, was due the credit for the introduction of the shad to Pacific waters. The accurate historian says that the first shad taken to the Pacific Coast were transported by the late Seth Green of Rochester, under the auspices of the California Fish Commission, in 1871. The fry were taken from the Hudson River and deposited in the Sacramento River, in good condition, seven days after they were shipped. The United States Fish Commission's first experiment was made in 1873. It also selected Hudson River shad for transportation. Other shipments followed, and all were successful.

The degree of success is remarkable. In 1892 the catch had become so abundant that the price at which shad were retailed at San Francisco was only 2 or 3 cents a pound, two fish being sold for 25 cents. At times the San Francisco Bay fishermen were able to sell their catch for only 1 cent a pound. The size and quality of the fish have improved at the same time that the catches have become more abundant. A few years ago the average weight was only two and a half or three pounds; it was later over four pounds, and now large numbers of specimens are taken that weigh eight pounds each.

***

William Jennings Bryan may come to Washington next March to take office, even if he does not come to be President. Nebraska people here are talking about this probability, and Washington people who hear of it will gladly see Col. Bryan take the place of Senator Allen, who was appointed to succeed a Republican who died before he reached his seat.

This talk suggests a doubt in the mind of the opposition about Col. Bryan's chances of success in the race for the Presidency. The Democratic-Populistic Party in Nebraska has been calculating. It finds that by increasing the vote in each legislative district ten votes they will be able to elect the next Legislature, and will then be in position to re-elect Allen if Bryan shall be chosen President, or Bryan in case McKinley should win again. But that same calculation, if taken advantage of by the Bryanites, will give them two Senators, for not only does the term of Allen cease under the statute, but the term of Thurston for six years comes to a close next March. The next Legislature will elect two Senators, one for the full term and one for the unexpired term of Senator Hayward. Should Bryan secure the Legislature of his own State, and not the office of President, he is to have the long term and Allen is to get the short one.

Nebraska Republicans wonder how the "ten votes per district" are to be won over, when the tendency of voters is manifestly the other way. Mr. Rosewater of The Omaha Bee is inclined to believe that the Republicans will carry the State, electoral ticket and all, and shorten Bryan's string of electoral votes while depriving him also of the chance to discuss the campaign issues of 1904 in the Senate. The fact that an alternative place is being picked out for Col. Bryan does not appear to be relished by the managers for Bryan here, and they will not discuss it. Still, it is admitted that Bryan would add distinction to the Senate, and be disposed of forever as a Presidential candidate.

***

Matrimony is not attractive to women employed in Government offices, unless alliances are formed with parties unquestionably prosperous and of such character as to assure the woman who holds a Government clerkship that she is likely to be removed by marriage beyond the bounds of misfortune. Women here know that the Government pays the highest price for labor of any employer in the market. A woman who enters the service at a salary of $900 a year brings no skill whatever, as a rule, and may have no more laborious and responsible work than folding circulars or addressing envelopes. She is immensely better off in pay than the expert saleswoman who gets $75 a month. Then she expects and gets advancement. Soon she receives $1,000 a year. At best she is expected to have little more than average industry and intelligence, and she employs all her working faculties only seven hours a day. Even if she be a typewriter, she is better paid than her competitor in private life, and she is sure of her pay and her thirty days' leave of absence each year.

Such a woman has seen so many clerks marry to become the supporters of families that she is fearsome, even of the young man who comes to take her driving at 4 o'clock. She remembers one of this kind who married a clerk, and is now supported by that clerk, who resumed her position after a year of wedded bliss. An illustration quoted is that of a division of the service in which there are four married women out of sixty-five clerks. What their husbands do is a mystery, but it is assumed that they are to be found at home at meal times.

***

The Senate, having already received a favorable report upon a bill providing for the establishment of a soldiers' home in Charleston Harbor, S. C., at or near Castle Pinckney, the House Military Affairs Committee has also heard a delegation of leading Charleston men on behalf of the measure. J. C. Hemphill, James Simons, A. C. Kaufman, (the long-time advocate of the proposition,) F. W. Wagener, and others urged the plan as one designed especially for the benefit of veterans needing the favoring genial climate enjoyed in the historic harbor. For many reasons the location would be an ideal one, and if it were found that Castle Pinckney were not as desirable as some other site, there are many places near Charleston that could be secured for the purpose. To the enfeebled veterans who suffer distress in getting through the hard weather at more northerly points this resort in the sunny South would become attractive, and it would serve a useful purpose in relieving other soldiers' homes when they have become crowded. E. G. D.

NEW YORK SUMMER INSTITUTES

To be Held at Chautauqua and Ten Thousand Island Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 11.—State Superintendent Skinner of the Department of Public Instruction announces that two Summer institutes will be held this year under the direction of the department, at Chautauqua and at Ten Thousand Island Park, from July 9 to July 27 inclusive, and that tuition at both institutes will be free to all residents of the State. Philip M. Hull will be conductor at Chautauqua and Charles A. Shaver conductor at Thousand Island Park.

Each institute will have two departments of instruction, professional training, and drill and review. The department of professional training will include courses in psychology and principles of education, child study, music, nature study, kindergarten methods, grammar school methods, laboratory methods, physical training, history of education, school organization and management. The department of drill will afford opportunity for review in all subjects except languages for those who wish to take the State or uniform examination or who are seeking better preparation for teaching certain subjects.

The Faculties at the institutes will consist of capable instructors, and the courses have been enlarged and strengthened to meet such necessary conditions as past experience has developed. Teachers intending to become members of the institute are advised to study carefully its daily programme, which can be had on application to the State Superintendent. Experience has shown, says the Superintendent, that few are able to pursue more than three subjects with results satisfactory to themselves or to the instructors, and more than that number will not be allowed except with the approval of the conductor in charge. Teachers are advised to bring with them text books in the several subjects they intend to study.

A rate of a fare and one-third on the certificate plan has been secured for those who attend the meetings of the institutes. Tickets at full fare for the going journey can be secured within three days prior to and during the first three days of the meeting.

New Species of Patagonian Birds.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 12.—Prof. W. E. D. Scott of the Ornithological Department of Princeton University has returned here after having spent two months in London and Paris, at the British and French Museums, preparing material for a monograph on Patagonian birds. In the two museums he found fourteen new species of the birds. He named one of the species for Princeton University, one for Prof. J. B. Hatcher, and another for John W. Garrett, '95, who furnished most of the funds for making the collection.

State Sunday School Convention.

BUFFALO, May 12.—The forty-fifth annual convention of the New York State Sunday School Association is to be held in the Central Presbyterian Church, this city, on June 12, 13, and 14. Many well-known Sunday school workers will take part in the exercises. Every Sunday school is expected to send at least one representative, and every county association five delegates at large.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Price Projectiles of Powerful Penetration.

Like that just new projectile of surpassing powers of penetration, made on the well-known theory that a soft answer turneth away wrath, so will to-morrow bring you projectiles in price innovations that will surely reach the economical pocket of every alert shopper.

A Season for Foulard and India Silks,

And the Silks and Prices to Meet It.

AT 59c., 65c. AND 69c., INSTEAD OF $1.00—25,000 yards of Printed Foulards and India Silks, regular $1.00 silks, and the largest variety in Greater New York to select from.

AT 69c. AND 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.00 AND $1.25—10,000 yards of Fancy Silks, including Figured Taffetas, Striped Taffetas, Hemstitched Taffetas, and Striped Plisse effects, all colors, and white and black.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 65c.—1,200 yards Black Taffetas. They are the kinds that will hardly touch our counters on their way to you.

AT $1.00 INSTEAD OF $1.50—1,000 yards of quite new imported Black Fancy Silks.

We have the scarce shades of Colored Taffetas.

Printed Irish Dimities.

12 1-2c. for the 19c. and 22c. Kinds.

2d Floor—Take Revolving Stairway.

A splendid lot of 250 pieces of the best Belfast Dimity—the newest and best up-to-date patterns of the season, light and dark grounds—assortment large and varied and the price, 12½c., an unparalleled one. Also 200 pieces Novelty Corded Madras in clear, fast colors, plains, stripes, checks and plaids in bewildering variety, the best value in really fine goods that has been shown this season at 14c. for the 22c. quality.

Colored Dress Goods.

AT 29c. FOR 75c. GOODS—40 pieces Silk and Wool Carmelite, a fine printed silk warp barege, in rich, stylish designs on black and white grounds, a most desirable fabric for evening dresses, tea gowns and house dresses.

AT 49c. FOR 69c. GOODS—45-inch Corded Covert Cloth, in neat mixtures of gray and brown for travelling dresses and serviceable gowns.

AT 69c. FOR 85c. QUALITY—50-inch All Wool Natte Cheviots, correct weight for spring wear, in all the desirable shades of gray, brown, cadet and castor.

Black Dress Goods.

AT $1.48—Black Silk and Wool Tissues and Fancy Grenadines, 48 inches wide, in Mexicans, Crepe figures, stripes and plaids, that have been selling this season at $2.25, $2.50 and $3.00. Reduced to $1.48.

Surprising Sale of White Goods.

These are goods that play an important part in every woman's life, and when we succeeded in closing out the entire stock of a large importer at a price that would enable us to make the best offer of the season, we knew we were doing something that you would fully appreciate. The showing is the largest and most varied ever attempted. Here are some of the facts, easy to measure, too, with such experience as you have with the prices of to-day:

LINON DE INDE—
Very fine and sheer quality.
9½c. a yard instead of 12½c.
12c. " " " 16c.
15c. " " " 20c.

VICTORIA LAWN—
9½c. a yard instead of 12½c.
12c. " " " 16c.

INDIA LAWN—40 inches wide.
15c. a yard instead of 19c.
17c. " " " 23c.

SWISS MUSLIN—32 inches wide.
10c. a yard instead of 14c.
12½c. " " " 16c.

SWISS ORGANDIE—40 inches wide.
22c. quality for 15c.

ENGLISH NAINSOOK—40 inches wide.
14c. a yard instead of 19c.
18c. " " " 23c.

Stockings and Underwear.

Right of Main Entrance.

And this is an opportunity in which the whole household may participate with equal advantage. These prices are even lower than a year ago.

AT 10c. INSTEAD OF 12½c.—Men's fine gauge Colored Cotton Socks, spliced heels and toes, tan and stainless black, sizes 9½ to 11.

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 19c.—Women's Fine Gauge Black Cotton Stockings, spliced heels and toes with extra heavy soles, also Children's extra heavy Black Ribbed School Stockings, with double knees, sizes 6 to 9.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 25c. TO 35c.—Children's extra quality Black Ribbed Cotton Stockings, spliced heels and toes, with double knees, also Men's Black Cotton Socks, with double soles.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Women's extra fine Colored Cotton and Lisle Thread Stockings, spliced heels and toes, tan and stainless black, plain and ribbed.

AT 10c. INSTEAD OF 15c.—Women's fine grade Fancy Ribbed White Cotton Vests, low neck, short sleeves, tape in neck, sizes 4, 5, 6.

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 19c.—Women's extra fine Richelieu Ribbed White Cotton Vests, handsomely trimmed at neck and arm, low neck, no sleeves, sizes 4, 5, 6.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c. TO 45c.—Children's fine grade White Gossamer Vests, high neck, short sleeves, also Pantalettes to match, sizes, Vests, 20 to 34, Pantalettes, 20 to 28.

AT 39c. INSTEAD OF 50c.—Men's light-weight Ecru Balbriggan Shirts, French neck and long sleeves, also Drawers, with tailor-made seams and double gussets to match, sizes, Shirts, 34 to 46, Drawers, 30 to 42.

Second Week of May China Sale.

Prices Are Reduced 1-2 and 1-3.

And this sale is particularly opportune for those who are preparing their summer cottage, the hotel, the boarding house, with the really useful things in China. But then the sale takes in French Bronzes, Figures, Marble Busts, Fine Art Vases, Bric-a-Brac, Cut Glass, Lamps and Fancy China. These are some of the prices only:

Dinner Sets.

THE $5.98 DINNER SETS—Are of good porcelain, 100 pieces, without soup tureens. The shape is new and the decoration is as pretty and well executed border design as is usually put on $15 and $20 sets.

AT $10 INSTEAD OF $15—Good American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, including soup tureen and three large platters.

AT $16.50 INSTEAD OF $21—These are the finest English Porcelain Dinner Sets that ever came to America. There are five styles, all of the very newest border designs. A special feature is the gilding. Composed of 113 pieces, which includes all plates, four large meat platters and soup tureens.

AT $15 INSTEAD OF $20—Austrian China Dinner Sets of 102 pieces including soup tureens, large platters and plates. There are two styles of decorations, one of rose pattern and the other style decorated in a superior Dresden style, the same as is sold in $35 sets.

AT $20 AND $22.50 INSTEAD OF $30 AND $32.50—Fine French China Dinner Sets, composed of 100 and 112 pieces respectively, including soup tureens.

$5.98 for $15 Lamps.

Here are several special lots of Lamps that should claim the attention of every summer cottager:

LOT NO. 1—Fifty large Decorated Lamps with Globes to match and fitted with the very best burners. All painted by hand. They are the best $15 and $10 Lamps on the market. Choose at $5.98.

LOT NO. 2—Medium size Lamps in a variety of pretty floral decorations with Globes to match, fitted with best burners made. They are priced at $3 and $3.75 instead of $4.50 and $6.00.

LOT NO. 3—A lot of Miller Lamps in ruby and black iron. The designs are very stylish; can be used with Globes or with Dome Shades for reading. Very desirable for the seashore, as they will withstand the salt air. A third under usual prices, $3.25 to $5.50. And you may make the cost as much more as you like, according to the Globe or Shade you choose.

25c. and 59c. for 50c. and $1 Vases.

Five hundred pretty Austrian Vases in twelve different shapes, all prettily decorated and tinted in various styles and fully trimmed with gold, will be offered to-morrow at

25c. for the 50c. Vases.
59c. " " $1 "

Cut Glass.

Salad and Fruit Bowls.
$3.75 instead of $6.00
5.00 " " 7.50
7.00 " " 10.00

Ice Tubs.
$4.50 instead of $6.00
6.00 " " 9.00

Sugar and Cream Sets.
$4.98 instead of $7.00
5.98 " " 9.00

Ice Cream Trays.
$9.00 instead of $13.50
10.50 " " 15.00
11.50 " " 16.50
16.50 " " 22.50

Olive Dishes, Spoon Holders, Cheese Plates, $1.75, $1.98, $2.50 and $3.00.

Rare Purchase of Mattings,

Prices Nearly Half.

These came from an overstocked importer, and they are the kinds that will hardly touch here on their way to you. The prices are without a parallel, especially at this season of the year.

Heavy China Mattings that regularly sell for $8.00 roll, at $4.97 roll.

Extra Heavy China Matting, the regular $9.75 quality, at $5.79 roll.

Fancy Japanese Mattings, cotton warp, regular price $9.75 roll, at $5.79 roll.

Japanese Mattings, in fancy patterns and the popular double dyed mattings that usually sell at $9.75 roll, at $6.79 roll.

Fancy Japanese Mattings in damask patterns, the latest novelties, at $8.98 roll.

Regular prices $11.75 and $13.75 roll.

Laces at Half and Less.

And then they are not the ordinary laces that are sold everywhere, but new and exclusive examples of the best lace maker's art. Our close touch with Nottingham, Calais, Paris and Plauen, through our own branch houses, gives us a command of the lace market not enjoyed by any other retail house in this country.

AT 6c. TO 22c. YARD—Black Chantilly Lace Insertions and Galons.

AT 15c. TO 30c. YARD—Silk Laces in cream and white.

AT 3c. TO 15c. YARD—Point de Paris and Normandi Valenciennes Lace and Insertions.

Muslin Underwear---Real Economy.

A Loeser Sale of High-Class Underwear at Prices Lowest Known.

You may remember Cowper said: "Stillest streams oft water fairest meadows, and the bird that flutters least is longest on the wing." The Loeser Underwear has never needed ostentation—its quality, durability, refinement and genuineness reach the heart of every user in a quite truthful way due to its own intrinsic merit.

In preparing for this sale we have not allowed buyer or maker to deviate one jot from the best, even though in doing so we've had to sacrifice the profit in order to give you the lowest prices known. The gathering consists of very artistic things in Muslin, Cambric and Nainsook, prettily designed and daintily trimmed with laces and embroideries. We've made it an inducement to those who are leaving the city to seize the opportune moment. One of the very best chances of the year to replenish your wardrobe.

CORSET COVERS—Good cambric Corset Covers, trimmed with deep lace around neck, drawn up with ribbon, 39c., regular 59c.

Fine Nainsook and cambric covers, three styles, French shape, and regular fitted cover, one trimmed with Valenciennes lace and the other with Torchon, 49c., regular 79c.

Nainsook Covers, lace edge, cap sleeve, French shape, 59c., regular 85c.

Fine Nainsook Covers, French shape, inserting put on biss in front, cap sleeves, 98c., regular $1.59.

GOWNS—Fine Nainsook Gowns, made square neck with hemstitched tucks and lace edge, the other soft finished cambric, high neck, round yoke, finished with hemstitched ruffle, both at 98c., regular $1.45 and $1.59.

Fine Nainsook Gowns, cut square neck, trimmed with lace insertion and edge, back and front drawn up with ribbon, the other of cambric, cut high back and square front, tucks, inserting lace edge and ribbon trimming, at $1.19, regular $1.79.

Fine cambric Gown in two styles, one round yoke effect, trimmed with lace, the other V front, inserting and tucks, $1.59, regular $2.25.

Extra fine Nainsook Gowns in three styles, one made low neck, chemise style, two lace insertings on body of Gown, lace edge and ribbon, the other round neck, inserting and deep ruffle of lace, the cut V shape, trimmed with lace and ribbon beading, $1.98, regular $2.98 and $3.25.

Extra fine Nainsook Gowns, elaborately trimmed with lace, at $2.98, regular $3.98.

CHEMISES—Nainsook Chemises, two styles, lace edge and embroidery trimmed, 79c., regular $1.10.

Fine Nainsook Chemises, embroidery inserting and edge drawn up with ribbon, 98c., regular $1.5.9. Made square neck with fine inserting and edging, $1.19, regular $1.60. Short trimmed bottom Chemises in fine Nainsook and cambric, at $1.29, regular $1.98. Finer trimmed, more elaborately finished at the waist line, giving the Empire effect, $1.98, regular $2.98.

DRAWERS—Fine cambric Drawers with lawn hemstitched tucked ruffle, at 49c., regular 69c. With lace edge, 69c. With lace edge and inserting, 98c. Still finer, more elaborately trimmed, $1.29.

PETTICOATS—Walking skirt with a fine lawn ruffle, tucked, and a deep lace edge, $1.59, regular $1.98.

Fine cambric Skirt with 24-inch ruffle of lawn, four insertings of lace and lace edge; also bottom finished with an extra ruffle edge with lace at $1.98, regular $3.25.

At 29c. INSTEAD of 49c.—1,000 white lawn Aprons, made with embroidered bib and strap, suitable for maids and waitresses.

ANOTHER FURNITURE OFFER UNAWARES.

An Uncommon Lot of Makers' Samples.

115 Parlor Suits at 25% Off.

50 Odd Chairs and Divans at 50% Off.

These are samples from one of the very best makers in this country. If there's anything a maker puts his best work on, it's his samples. All should be just as good, but his samples are sure to be good. These were so attractive, so much like the pieces you love to have, and the price such an opportunity, that here we have them for you. Here are

Some of the Very Prettiest Pieces Ever Seen.

Parlor Suits, Divans and Odd Chairs, some overstuffed, others richly carved and inlaid and covered with the very newest fabrics. They are even better than the prices, some of which we mention:

Inlaid frame three-piece Suit, covered with silk tapestry, $32.00, now $24.00.

Mahogany and Inlaid three-piece Suit, covered with silk tapestry, $50.00, now $38.00.

Natural Mahogany Carved three-piece Suit, covered with silk tapestry, $70.00, now $52.00.

Five-piece Carved and Inlaid Suit, covered with silk tapestry, $99.00, now $74.00.

Three-piece Mahogany and Inlaid Suit, covered with silk tapestry, $115.00, now $85.00.

Three-piece Overstuffed Suit, covered with silk tapestry, $137.00, now $102.00.

Three-piece Overstuffed Suit, covered with silk tapestry, $195.00, now $146.00.

Elegant three-piece Overstuffed Suit, covered with silk tapestry, $225.00, now $168.00.

Three-piece Gold Frame Suit, covered with silk tapestry, $300.00, now $225.00.

Fifty Odd Chairs and Divans, covered with silk tapestry, some carved and inlaid:
$9.00 Parlor Chair for $4.50.
$11.00 Parlor Chair for $5.50.
$15.00 Parlor Arm Chair for $7.50.
$17.00 Parlor Arm Chair, $8.50.
$18.00 Parlor Divan for $9.00.
$20.00 Ladies' Chair for $10.00.
$26.00 Parlor Arm Chair for $13.00.
$33.00 Sofa for $16.50.
$47.00 Parlor Arm Chair, $23.50.
$50.00 Parlor Divan, $25.00.
$60.00 Parlor Divan, $30.00.
$78.00 Parlor Divan, $39.00.

At Exactly Half Price.

Oil Paintings and Water Colors.

Our entire stock of Oil Paintings and Water Colors, including excellent examples by Percy Moran, Carlton Wiggins, Griffin, J. B. Bristol and foreign artists.

Such reductions are as remarkable as unusual, but we require the hanging space for new pictures, so those on hand must go.

Trousers for Big Boys and Small Men.

At $1.49 to $3.49 Pair—The Best Offer Ever Made.

A real good maker sold us at a sacrifice the whole of his surplus stock. The offer is phenomenal, the prices actually less than even the cost to make. Every pair is correctly made and will fit as if to order. These are what are left from our Saturday sale; about 300 pairs. Many of them are trousers that a merchant tailor would charge more than double these prices for. Splendid business trousers and on up to the finest dress trousers. Sizes for the boys of 14 years on up to the slender man of 33 waist and 33 inseam. At $1.49, $1.98, $2.98 and $3.98.

Timely Offer of Rugs. Advantages enough to make our Rug Store active to-morrow. Ingrain Rugs, Bromley all wool Smyrnas, best kinds of Axminsters and Royal Wiltons. Then also those cool sanitary wood fibre kinds at prices less than the ordinary.

INGRAIN RUGS—
30x60, 49c. 36x72, 65c.
7ft. 6x9ft., $4.10.

SMYRNA RUGS—John Bromley & Sons, all wool, reversible.
1-4x2-6, 79c. 3-0x5-7, $2.49
1-9x3-6, $1.15 4-0x6.4, 3.85
2-2x4-2, 1.39 6-0x9-0, 9.95
2-6x4-8, $1.69.

AXMINSTER RUGS—Standard qualities in those thick wool.
6-0x9, $12.50 7-6x10-6, $21.00
8-3x10-6, $15.75.
9-0x12-0, $24.00 and $28.75

ROYAL WILTONS—Newest designs.
8-3x10-6, $29.50 9-0x12-0, $32.50

SANITARY FIBRE RUGS—
6x9, 7-6x10-6, 9x12,
$5.60 $7.95 $10.50

Wilton Velvet Carpets Cheap Wilton Velvet Carpets, and no carpet sold at the price to-day looks handsomer, or wears better. There are 200 rolls of them in this timely purchase, best patterns from the best mill in this country, 67c and 77c. yard for the $1.00 and $1.25 kinds. $1.07 yard for the $1.35 and $1.50 kinds.

Little Wares and Dressmakers' Conveniences. Sec. B. Not sent C.O.D.

Fancy Side Supporters, 15c. pair instead 25c.

French Corset Hose Supporters, all colors, 25c. pair, instead $1.00.

Gored Belt Hose Supporters, black, 5c. pair.

Tailor Made Dress Fasteners, black, white or grey, 5c. each.

Black Sewing Silk, 29c. dozen spools.

Bias Velveteen Binding, 8c. 12c. 15c. piece 5 yards.

Women's Best Oxford Shoes. "Stick to your last" when you've a comfortable shoe. These Oxford Ties are the kind that will please you, correct shapes, up to date, easy on the feet. They are Loeser shoes. You can't duplicate them anywhere—they are made specially for us.

Tan kid, medium, full round toes, $2.00, $3.00 and $4.00.

Black kid, medium, full round toes, patent leather tips, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $4.25.

Black kid, medium, full round toes, kid tips, $3.00 and $4.00.

Linings at and Below Cost. Two thousand remnants of Percaline, Silesia and Sateens. The colors are slate, navy blue, brown and fast black, and the prices are only fractional. Also

AT 10c., REGULAR 12½c. TO 25c.—A lot of 500 remnants of Sateen, Silesia and Percaline; high colors.

AT 15c.—Kohinoor cloth, a new finished lining, in all the spring colors of lavender, purple, new blues, cerise, brown and light castor; 36 inches wide.

Toilet Articles Much Reduced. Section C. Extreme Rear. Not sent C. O. D.

Celluloid Hair Brushes, white and ivory finish, oval and square, extra long stiff bristles, fancy and plain handles, at 69c., 75c., 89c. and 98c., regularly worth 89c., 98c., $1.25 and $1.39.

Wood Back Hair Brushes, all pure bristles, some extra stiff, at 19c., 25c., 39c. and 49c.

Cut Glass Smelling Salt Bottles—a number of designs—at 25c., 39c. and 49c.

Tooth Brushes at about one half the regular prices—All pure bristles, carved and plain bone and fancy wood handles.

At 5c., regular worth 10c.
" 10c. " " 19c.
" 15c. " " 25c.
" 19c. " " 35c.

Hints for House Furnishing.

Basement.

The alert and economical housekeeper will profit by reading these items. We carry in stock a full line of Garden Implements, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, Spading Forks, Hay Forks, Manure Forks, Garden Sets, Lawn Rollers, Pruners, Garden Weeders, Canal and Garden Bearers, Turf Edgers, etc. All the prices lower than elsewhere.

Cottage Toilet Stands, including pitcher, basin, soap dish and towel bar, 98c.

White Toilet Jars, sunk cover, 35c.

"Challenge" Carpet Sweeper, made by Bissell, fully warranted, $1.75.

"Universal" Clothes Wringers, warranted for three years, $2.48.

Wash Boilers, made of extra heavy stock, square or oval, in assorted sizes, while they last, each $2.00.

"Kreamer's" Celebrated Bread Box, nicely japanned, 39c.

Carpet Beaters, made of rattan, 10c.

Watering Pots, green painted, 13c.

Whisk Brooms, made of excellent stock, 15c.

Brooms made by the Home of Industry, of best Kansas corn, while 50 doz. last, at, each, 25c.

Platt's Chloride of Lime, 37c.

$12.00 for Go-Carts That Should Be $15.00. Patent automatic reclining Go-Carts, with steel elliptic side springs, insure the greatest possible comfort, and indorsed by all leading physicians.

Window Screens and Doors For a Little. We have an endless assortment. Be sure and bring correct sizes of screens wanted, as same cannot be exchanged. None sent C. O. D.

Adjustable window Screens in six sizes, from 19c. to 70c.

Spring End Single Panel Screens, five sizes, 33c. to 50c.

Screen Doors to fit almost any ordinary door, 65c.

Wire Screening in all desirable widths at lowest prices.

Summer Cooking by Gas and Oil. We control the best Gas and Oil Ranges, of which we sold hundreds during the last few weeks; the best Brooklyn homes to-day are equipped with our ranges. We mention for to-morrow:

The "Victor" Gas Cooker, at $3.98.

The "Wolff" Cooker, none better, $9.98.

The "Chief," entirely new, $14.25.

The "Fire King," large range, $14.98.

The "Crescent" automatic blue flame oil stove, the best invented, burns kerosene and gives a blue flame of the most intense heat, at $6.95.

Beautiful Embroideries ½ and Less. Section B. A countless assortment of them—cut out edges with insertions to match, wide margins and awfully pretty patterns.

Cambric Edging and Insertions, 8c. to 49c.

Allover Embroidery, 25c.

Allovers with tucks and Valenciennes insertions, 50c. to 98c.

Ribbons, Remnants and Loom Ends.

Right of Main Entrance.

These are bits of cheerfulness right direct from the mill. All kinds of lengths, some as long as 27 feet. The prices are half, and in many cases much less.

AT 8c. YARD—1 inch fancy stripe corded taffeta.

AT 8c. YARD—1¼ inch hemstitch taffeta, white centre, colored borders.

AT 15c. YARD—3¼ and 3½ inch hemstitch taffeta in 6 different patterns, solid colors, shaded and changeable effects.

AT 19c. YARD—4 inch glace taffeta, white cords and open-work stripes.

AT 19c. YARD—6 inch plain taffeta.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and warmer; fresh southerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,708. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1900.—Ten Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. ELSEWHERE, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The British correspondents at Kroonstad all believe that the war is practically over. The Boers are said to be utterly demoralised, and 10,000 of them, with 20 guns, fled from Kroonstad, leaving their elaborate intrenchments unoccupied on Roberts's approach, but with their forces intact, the burghers, it is reported, will make a stand at Vaal River, where they are constructing earthworks. The quarrel between the Boer allies is said to have reached a very acute stage. John E. Redmond and John Dillon appeared on the same platform at the Irish demonstration at Manchester. Dr. Hermann Leir, Court musical director, is dead at Munich. The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage preached to big assemblages at Edinburgh. The Nationalists won a substantial victory in the municipal elections at Paris.—Pages 2 and 7.

Page 1.

A rumor of native uprising prevails in Manila, but officers believe the Filipinos lack the courage to carry it out.

The Governor will order a searching investigation to fix the responsibility for the forgery in the Rochester School bill.

An Odessa paper says Russia would head the powers in "preventing violation of Turkish waters" by the United States.

A runaway horse caused a panic in Washington Square yesterday, knocking down and injuring several persons and killing one child.

Ex-Gov. Stone said the nomination of Towne for Vice President by the Populists was a mistake, and the nominee may withdraw.

One of the columns forming the approach to the Dewey Arch caught fire yesterday. The blaze was extinguished without much damage being done.

Page 2.

Controller Coler's visit to Washington has started the political gossips there. It is suggested that he went to the capital to consult Chairman Jones in behalf of ex-Senator Hill.

Page 6.

Another minority report on the Shipping Subsidy bill was filed in the House.

Page 7.

Stephen A. Towell rescued two men from the Sound at Mamaroneck yesterday. Another man who had been fishing with them lost his life.

A loving cup and an album were presented to Jacob H. Schiff by the Directors and inmates of the Montefiore Home yesterday, on the occasion of his silver wedding anniversary.

The matter of the striking cigarmakers was again before the Central Federated Union yesterday. A letter from Gov. Roosevelt's secretary was read, explaining that the Governor had no power to grant the request that Justice Freedman be suspended.

Page 8.

The Southern Industrial Convention is to open at Chattanooga on Tuesday.

Page 10.

The annual report of the Fire Department shows that 196,800 acres of territory and 277 miles of water front are protected in this city.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

DEWEY ARCH COLUMN ABLAZE.

Fire Interrupted Rescue Army Meeting, but Was Soon Extinguished.

An open-air meeting of the American Rescue Army was in progress yesterday afternoon at the corner of Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue when the lecturer, Chaplain Frederick Rotzler, noticed an unwonted craning of necks to the eastward. He had been making appeals to the crowd about contributing 15 cents each, which would send some of the park "benchers" to a lodging house.

"We have sheltered," he said, "in fifty-seven months 19,710 men at 15 cents a bed. Some of you people hereabout may be situated one day just as these men here are."

His gesture indicated a circle of some twenty poorly clad men grouped with him about the lamppost upon which the fire alarm box is set.

"You people—" he continued, but every neck in the crowd was set at a sharp right angle to its owner's body. The chaplain's eyes sought the direction indicated by the craning necks. Out of one of the columns forming the approach to the Dewey Arch a cloud of flame and smoke was issuing, which lapped greedily at the wings of the figure of Victory.

"Under the circumstances," continued the lecturer, "we'll adjourn the meeting, and if my friend on the right will send in the alarm we'll give place to the fire engines."

The man on the right stepped to the centre of the circle and pulled the handle, while the crowd of bed seekers, reinforced by the family parties from Madison Square Park across the way, gathered around the pillar of flame.

Within a few minutes seven pieces of fire apparatus had answered the call. From an engine drawn up on the spot occupied a moment before by the bed seekers a hose was run to the column, while firemen's axes made larger the openings begun by souvenir seekers. Twenty minutes' drenching drove out the fire that had sapped the inner framework of wood.

Then while park cleaners carefully gathered up the chunks of mortar loosened by the firemen the bed seekers circled once again about their lamppost, and the chaplain renewed his appeals on their behalf.

LOST MONEY ON BOOKS.

Methodist Committee Asks for Subsidy at San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The Committee on Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Conference spent yesterday afternoon in considering the memorial from the California Conferences asking that a subsidy of $7,500 and a Board of local managers be granted the book depository at San Francisco. It developed in the discussion that the paper and book depository had been managed at a loss of $37,000 in the last four years. It was explained that this was in missionary territory, and the Church could well afford to spend the large sum.

Gov. Shaw of Iowa and Horace Reed of Illinois urged a thorough investigation of all departments of the Eastern and Western book concerns. The matter was referred to a sub-committee for a report.

SHOCKED BY A CLOTHESLINE.

Housewife Didn't Know a "Live" Wire Had Fallen Across It.

Clara Walsh, forty years old, was severely shocked by an electric current while she was hanging up clothes in the yard of her house at Wolf Street and Sedgwick Avenue yesterday.

An electric light wire which passed over the yard was broken in some way, and this wire fell directly across the wire clothes line. The woman put her hands on the clothesline and shrieked. The shock was sufficient to cause the woman to faint. She was attended by a physician, who said that her injury was not serious.

THROUGH SLEEPER TO CLEVELAND, Via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves West Twenty-third Street Station daily at 7:55 P. M.—Adv.

RUMOR OF NATIVE UPRISING IN MANILA

Officials Active, but Believe Filipinos Lack Courage.

TROUBLE ATTRIBUTED TO JUNTA

Senor Buencamino's Peace Proposals Will Probably Have Little Weight with Native Leaders.

MANILA, May 13.—The latest rumor of an outbreak in Manila among the natives, which was in circulation last week, was seriously discussed by some of the local papers and attracted more general attention than has usually been the case with this sort of thing. As a matter of fact, many Filipinos did leave their American employers with the apparent intention of joining some such movement. Their action, taken in connection with the arrest of several natives for carrying concealed weapons, and the dispersion of several suspicious gatherings, gave color to the reports.

The officials have been active in the matter, but are not inclined to think an uprising will be attempted. They believe the Filipinos lacking in the necessary courage, especially in view of the fact that the natives feared to attempt the demonstration at the time of Gen. Lawton's funeral, although they had made careful preparations, and many insurgents had come to Manila for this express purpose.

A paper found among the captured effects of Gen. Pantaleon Garcia asserts that the United States Congress has done nothing for the Filipinos, and that, therefore, all Filipinos who are working for Americans must leave their employers immediately or suffer the penalty of treason. One report is that the Filipino Junta is endeavoring to incite an outbreak in order to show the Civil Commission that the insurrection is still alive.

It does not seem probable that the peace proposals which Señor Buencamino, at one time a member of the so-called Filipino Government, has drawn up for submission to Aguinaldo and the other insurgent leaders will have much weight with the Filipinos. Buencamino's reputation, gained in former wars, is that of a man who hurries to get on the winning side. He was in disfavor with the Filipinos even before the collapse of their Government, owing to a widespread suspicion of his loyalty to his colleagues.

Last week Gen. MacArthur received a large number of officials, Consuls, officers, and representatives of commercial bodies. To Lieut. Col. Crowder, his military secretary, he will assign many duties heretofore devolving upon the Adjutant General. This step is taken in view of the increasing importance of the post of Governor General. Gen. MacArthur's policy appears to involve considerable decentralization. He will give to his staff authority in matters of detail and will devote himself largely to questions of policy.

FILIPINO TOWNS OCCUPIED.

Insurgents Oppose Forty-third Infantry and Sustain Heavy Losses.

MANILA, May 13.—The towns of Hilongos and Maasin, Island of Leyte, have been occupied by troops of the Forty-third Volunteer Infantry.

The insurgents oppobsed the landing of the Americans and sustained heavy losses. The Americans had three casualties.

THE FORGED SCHOOL LAW.

The Governor Will Order an Investigation of the Change Made in Rochester School Bill.

ALBANY, May 13.—Gov. Roosevelt returns to Albany on Thursday, and will take immediate steps to learn how the radical change was effected in the Rochester School bill. From a reliable source it is learned that there is even a possibility of an extra session of the Legislature, so as to bring the matter before that body.

The radical changing of the bill is looked upon by leaders of both parties as one of the most serious crimes ever attempted against the Legislature and the Executive, and if the Governor has his way the culprit or culprits will be found and punished. Besides discovering that the copy of the bill sent to the Governor for signature is not identical with the one passed by the Legislature, it has also been discovered that a new print of the bill was had from the State printing office containing the section which retains Superintendent of Schools Noyes in office, so that the deception was intentional.

Clerk J. S. Whipple, of the Senate, where the bill originated, says that the new matter was not put in on his side and that his desk can exonorate itself. The bill was a Senate bill, and went to the Assembly for passage. After passage it went to the Mayor, and the section was not put in there. The Mayor returned the bill to the Legislature, and it is believed that the change was made then.

A searching investigation is to be made.

TROLLEY RUNS DOWN BOY.

Motorman, Seeing the Mutilated Body, Speeds Away on His Car.

Louis Handerwerker, apparently a schoolboy, about thirteen years old, was killed yesterday afternoon on the bridge over Coney Island Creek by a Court Street trolley car.

The motorman of the car, as soon as he saw the boy lying horribly mutilated behind him, turned on the full strength of his current, according to several persons who saw the accident, and made for New York as fast as he could.

Some passengers on a car going toward Coney Island picked up the body, and an ambulance call was sent in. Before it arrived, however, Dr. Pierce, a local physician, examined the body. He said the injuries received were a fractured skull, one arm broken, several ribs battered in, and both legs shattered. The body was taken to Havron's Morgue, in West Eighth Street.

In the boy's pockets were found four Central Park swing tickets, a silver ten-cent piece, and a composition on "Cleanliness," to which was signed the name Louis Handerwerker. His clothing consisted of black lace shoes, dark gray knickerbocker suit, black bicycle cap, white cotton undergarments, and white shirt, collar, and cuffs.

The Coney Island police immediately telephoned to Brooklyn, asking that the motorman of the car, which was No. 613, be arrested. A dozen policemen were sent out from Brooklyn Headquarters to locate the motorman and conductor, and to find the home of the boy. They had not accomplished either up to a late hour last night.

Two witnesses of the accident, William J. Flynn of 57 Concord Street, manager of a restaurant on Fulton Street, and George Chamberlain of 310 West Fortieth Street, were held by the police.

Sequel to Mrs. Merina Green's Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, May 13.—The sequel to the divorce of Merina Elana Delgado Green from her husband, a New York stock broker, a few weeks ago, came Friday when she eloped with F. K. Parke, Auditor of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company. He resigned this position and, deserting his wife, cast his fortunes with the Cuban woman.

"O'Neill's" Great Silk Sale Begins this morning. See their advertisement. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

RATHBONE TO BE RELIEVED.

Reported in Washington that Order Will Be Issued To-day.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Post to-morrow will say:

"An order will be issued to-day, relieving from duty E. G. Rathbone, Director General of Posts in Cuba, under whose administration the frauds recently disclosed have occurred.

"He is held responsible for extravagance in the department and for the loose business methods in the conduct of postal affairs on the island, resulting in an embezzlement of funds, estimated at $100,000. He is not charged with or suspected of any complicity in these frauds, but the Postmaster General and Secretary of War are convinced that his unfitness for the highly responsible position has been clearly established.

"The order relieving him may take the form of suspension, but it is the understanding that he will have no further connection with the Cuban Government. A reorganization of the Department of Posts will follow upon a new basis that, it is believed, will preclude the possibility of similar frauds in future.

"The pending investigation, though Post Office Inspectors are to be used, is under the War Department."

REQUISITION FOR NEELY.

Application Sent to Gov. Roosevelt Through District Attorney Burnett —May Be Opposed.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Gen. Wood's requisition for the extradition of Charles F. W. Neely, the chief of the finance division of the Post Office Department of Cuba, who is charged with defrauding the revenues and is now out on bail, has been sent to District Attorney Burnett of New York by Attorney General Griggs. A messenger from the department carried it, and it will be presented to the District Attorney promptly on his arrival in New York. It is said to be somewhat similar in form, except as to the crime charged, to those of two previous requests for requisitions on the State authorities for the extradition to Cuba of persons charged with crime. As soon as practicable District Attorney Burnett will lay the case before Gov. Roosevelt and ask that the extradition prayed for be granted.

Gov. Roosevelt already has said that he would comply with such a request if made, and the officials here think there will be no delay in securing the Governor's assent. The attorneys for Neely, while saying that their client is perfectly willing and even anxious to go to Cuba and stand trial, have asked the Governor for permission to be heard in objection, in the event extradition were asked, as they prefer that their client shall be tried in the United States courts.

DETECTIVES AFTER PACKAGE.

Neely Believed to Have Sent Registered Funds to Muncie Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Government detectives are on the track of a valuable registered package consigned by Charles F. W. Neely, who was recently arrested in New York, and it is said have traced it to the vaults of the Union National Bank of Muncie, Ind. Since the arrest of Neely this package has been sought in the hope that part of the funds might be recovered.

The whereabouts of the package became known through a stamp collector. He is a friend of Fletcher Heath, an official of the Muncie bank, and an acquaintance of Neely, and he was in the private office of the bank when the registered parcel was delivered.

On it were several United States stamps of high value, surcharged for use in Cuba, and which it is now thought were some of the stamps which Neely was ordered to destroy. The collector asked for the stamps. The bank official, however, said the package was not to be tampered with, since it was one that Neely had sent to be kept in the safety vaults of the bank until called for.

The stamp collector, who is a Chicagoan, one day in trading stamps with another enthusiastic philatelist, spoke of the fine chance he had missed in not getting the surcharged stamps at Muncie. The incident was not thought of again until the recent arrest of Neely, when the friend put two and two together, with the result that the Muncie bank will be called to give up the package for investigation.

WATER FRAUDS IN CHICAGO.

Two Men in Jail for "Fixing" Meters—City's Loss Estimated at $200,000.

CHICAGO, May 13.—A scheme by which the City of Chicago has been defrauded out of sums aggregating $200,000, according to Chief of Detectives Colleran, has been unearthed by detectives, and two men are now in jail charged with conspiracy. Seven others are under surveillance.

Clarence M. Wolfe and George W. Piggott, employes of the water office in the City Hall, are the men under arrest charged with participating in the conspiracy which, it is said, has been going on for over five years.

It is alleged that Wolfe and Piggott were caught in the act of changing the dial of a water meter in the Rainier Hotel. The detectives say the alteration was part of the scheme by which the fraud was operated. During the past two months two city detectives have stood in a room seven feet square in the basement of the Rainier Hotel, looking through narrow peep holes in a fourteen-inch brick wall, and waiting for evidence. So conclusive is the showing against the men arrested that they confessed their guilt.

The scheme is simple enough for any person connected with the Water Department. By breaking the cap of a water meter the conspirators had no difficulty in changing the hands on the dial so as to cut down as much as desired the record of water used.

In thousands of instances within the past few years this has been done, according to Chief Colleran. Superintendent Nourse of the Water Office places the city's loss at $100,000 for the past five years, while Capt. Colleran doubles it. There is no way of ascertaining the amount except by comparing records, and this is so tedious that it will take many days to get correct figures.

The alleged fraud was reported to the authorities by James G. Trainor, of the firm of Southard & Trainor, who stated he was approached in March by a man who said he had "fixed" the meter of the Rainier Hotel, of which Trainor was manager, and wanted his money. Wolfe is a rate taker in the water office and Piggott is his assistant. Trainor says Wolfe agreed to change the water meter in the Rainier Hotel and the Tennyson building, also Trainor's building, so that the bill would be less than one-third of the legitimate rate. Both men admitted that they had been practicing the fraud for two years.

GIRL RESCUES SWEETHEART.

By Her Wit, Mexican Senorita Gets Safely Over the Border with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 13.—Frank A. Howard was liberated last night from a dungeon at Jimuico, Mexico, by his sweetheart, Maria Gonzales, and came safely over the border through the wit of the clever girl.

Several days ago he was arrested because one of the native brakemen on his train was accidentally hurt. He was thrown into the catacombs of the carcer and might have remained there for months but for the forcing of his prison cell. Senorita Gonzales's sister got the jailer to take her home on the pretext that her brother had failed to keep his appointment after a visit. While the jailer was gone the door was forced and Howard boarded a train which had been held by the conductor until he arrived.

TO SEEK GOLD IN SIBERIA

Syndicate Secures Big Concessions from the Czar.

MANY AMERICANS INTERESTED

The Mining Will Be Confined to the Shore from the Bering Sea to the Arctic Ocean.

Representatives of the syndicate which has secured concessions from the Czar of Russia to mine for minerals in a section of Siberia extending from the Bering Sea to the Arctic Ocean, are at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Among them are Col. Vladimir Wonlarlarsky, A. Bogdanovitch, George D. Roberts, and John W. Dowlen. The territory ceded for mining purposes covers an area greater than the whole of France, and has a sea line of more than 1,500 miles. The gentlemen engaged in the enterprise believe that the country will prove the richest gold-producing fields in the world.

George D. Roberts of New York, who is one of the oldest mining experts in the country, will represent the American interests in the expedition, which will leave for Cape Nome on June 1. There they will be met by a Russian gunboat, which will convey the party of about 100 skilled engineers, mechanics, and miners across the Bering Sea to the Siberian Coast. This party will be absent until late in October, and the object is to determine the extent and value of the deposits.

"There were many applicants for the concession," said Mr. Roberts yesterday, "and it was secured by Col. Wonlarlarsky only after the hardest kind of work. It is a Russian concession to a Russian, but many Americans and Englishmen are interested. Hooley, the London promoter, is in no way connected with it. Some expert mining engineers have explored some of the territory covered by the concession, and their reports assure us that the supply of gold there is inexhaustible. The question to be determined is whether it can be mined at a profit on account of the climatic conditions, which leave so small a part of each year suitable for work.

"From the examinations made, we believe that the golden sands of Cape Nome are the result of the action of glaciers. In nearly all sea sand gold will be found. It has been discovered all along the Pacific Coast to Patagonia, but not in sufficient quantities to warrant mining. It has been found under similar conditions in Warren County, this State, and in the Adirondacks and in the Snake River region of Colorado. It is the contention of the experts who have examined the sands at Cape Nome and on the opposite shore of the Bering Sea, in Siberia, that the sea, the sands, and the gold go together. So that if holes are dug in the sandy beach between low tide on either shore of the Bering Sea, the incoming tide carries with it sand to refill the holes and thereby the supply of gold is made inexhaustible.

Mr. Bogdanovitch will head our expedition, and we shall carry with us the most perfect machinery for the chase of mining necessary. We shall treat the deposits by concentration, believing that system to be superior to amalgamation. Our suction pumps will have a capacity of 100,000 tons per day, which should produce not less than 8,000 tons of concentrate. The latter must be very poor that will not yield from $2 to $5 per ton, and the cost of pumping and concentration will not exceed $1 per ton.

"The Bering Sea is really nothing but a great ravine or sluiceway. I have no doubt that if we follow the course of the sandy soil inland into Siberia we shall find valuable veins of gold quartz. For the present we intend to confine our efforts to the sea line.

"Another matter which will occupy the attention of our mining experts will be the discovery of some process by which the miles of frozen marsh lands which are believed to be rich with gold can be mined. These lands are frozen to a great depth, but we hope to solve the problem. Of course, coal and water are necessary. We can discharge the former on the Siberian Coast from Seattle at $7 per ton, and believe we can mine it even cheaper. Water in plenty can be obtained by sinking artesian wells. It is a part of the agreement with the Russian Government that only Russians shall be employed to do the laboring work. That will be of benefit in two ways. The Russians are acclimated and their labor is cheap.

"From what we have learned, I fear there may soon be serious trouble at Cape Nome. The individual miners are numerous and united, and are determined that the syndicates there shall not use their powerful suction pumps to draw away the sand from under the feet of the individual miners. The latter will fight if the attempt is made, and their efforts will be crowned with success, because the United States Government will not send force enough to prevent them gaining the day. All our work will be done under the Russian flag, and the Russian Government will furnish us with a sufficient force of Cossacks to protect us in our rights."

Ex-United States Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington, who has just returned from Seattle, said at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday that reports were prevalent on the Pacific Coast that the Siberian side of the Bering Sea was fully as rich in gold sand as that of Cape Nome. Many adventurous spirits had crossed from Alaska, but had been driven of by the Russian officials.

THEATRICAL FACTORY SCHEME.

Old Armory at Orange to be Used for Preparing Plays for the Road.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., May 13.—A number of noted theatrical folk will make Orange their headquarters this Summer, and no fewer than half a dozen of next season's productions will be prepared for the road in the old William Street armory building, which has been leased for three years by a well-known theatrical firm and is being converted into a sort of theatrical factory.

Alterations are now being made in the big auditorium and drill room to fit the building for the purpose to which it is to be put. One end of the building is being converted into a studio, where scenery for the plays will be painted, and other parts of the building will be arranged for the manufacture of wardrobes and stage properties. A full-size working stage is being arranged where new productions will be rehearsed and prepared for final production.

One of the new pieces to be fitted out and rehearsed in the armory is a new production of "King John." Mr. Louis James is to prepare for a production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Miss Katherine Kidder will sail for Europe on May 26 to secure a new play adapted from a German drama, which is to be put in rehearsal here.

The managers who have these productions in charge figure that it will be cheaper to maintain such a theatrical factory in this place than to rent playhouses in New York or other cities for the rehearsal of new plays, as has heretofore been the custom.

GLUCOSE PLANT SHUTS DOWN.

Manager Morton Says the United States Co. Wants to Enlarge and Repair.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., May 13.—News that the big glucose plant of the United States Sugar Refining Company will close down is confirmed. Manager Paul Morton says the shut-down is but temporary, to admit of enlargement and repairs. The plant, however, is practically new, and has been running but a few months, and it could hardly need extensive repairs.

Corn is high, and other glucose plants are closing, so it is feared the shut-down may be of considerable length.

REGULAR AS CLOCKWORK. The Pennsylvania Limited, between New York and Chicago, runs every day.—Adv.

RUNAWAY KILLS A CHILD

Many Others Imperiled in Horse's Flight Through Crowded Park.

PANIC IN WASHINGTON SQUARE

Ambulances Called for the Injured—The Driver Thrown Out and Hurt—Police Arrest Him.

A runaway horse, driven by Samuel Morse, thirty-five years old, of 521 Hudson Street, yesterday afternoon threw Mr. Morse from the wagon in which he was driving, at Sixth Avenue and Washington Place, and dashed into crowded Washington Square Park afterward. In the course of its flight the horse knocked down Alfred Rossi, fifty-three years old, of 58 King Street; James Ouletto, eleven years old, of 226 Sullivan Street, and his brothers, Anthony, 3 years old, and Gaettanno, one and one-half years old. Gaettanno was killed.

Morse was somewhat hurt and was attended by Dr. Clark of the New York Hospital, after which he was locked up in the Mercer Street Station. The other injured persons were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, and the body of the child was taken to the police station.

Morse is a cab driver, and early yesterday afternoon hired a horse and light wagon from Frank Brothers' stables, on East Twenty-fourth Street, near Lexington Avenue. The horse was a young animal, but it is alleged that the people at the stable told Morse that he was gentle and so tractable that any woman could drive him.

All went well until Morse had reached the corner of Sixth Avenue and West Eighth Street, on the way south through Sixth Avenue. At that place the breeching of the harness broke and let the wagon bump against the hind legs of the horse. As soon as the wagon touched the animal he darted forward down the avenue. All efforts of the driver to stop the horse failed, for the animal was maddened at the constant contact of the vehicle. Morse, however, managed in some way to keep the horse on the avenue for two blocks, at which point West Washington Place was reached. Whatever control of the horse the driver had there was lost, for the animal turned at into West Washington Place, at the same time going upon the sidewalk. The wagon was then partly overturned and Morse was thrown to the ground.

Freed from its driver the horse dashed on toward Washington Square Park, dragging the wagon behind him. He had scarcely turned the corner when the swerving wagon struck Rossi, knocking him to the pavement with such force that his right hand was crushed and he sustained a scalp wound and internal injuries. When the horse reached the park he ran over the curb which protects the foot path and headed through the foot path toward the east side of the park.

Washington Square was filled with children and nurse maids, women who were enjoying the summerlike day, and all fled in terror out of the way of the on-coming runaway as fast as they were able. But the Ouletto children were not quick enough to find a place of safety. They were walking hand in hand on the foot walk at the easterly side of the park, and were struck by the horse and wagon almost before they knew of their danger. The oldest boy did his best to get his younger brother and the baby out of harm's way, but could not do so.

Having knocked down the three children the horse speeded on through Washington Place to Broadway. There the animal was caught by Patrolman Clarence Martineau of the Mercer Street Station just as he was about to turn into Broadway.

Patrolman Miller of the Mercer Street Station was on Sixth Avenue near the scene of the accident when it occurred. He hurried to the spot where Morse, the driver, and Rossi, the pedestrian, had been thrown, and sent for ambulances from the New York and St. Vincent's Hospitals. Rossi was almost unconscious from the shock, and Morse was limping toward the park when the ambulances arrived. Rossi was found to have been pretty badly hurt, his injuries consisting of bodily bruises, a crushed hand, a scalp wound, and internal hurts. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. Morse had only an injured foot and bodily injuries. His wounds were dressed and he was then locked up as being responsible for the damage done.

James Ouletto, the elder of the brothers who were hurt, had received bruises on his head and face and a laceration of his tongue. Anthony, his brother, was cut on the mouth and suffered from shock. Both were removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

AMERICAN ENGINE EXPORTS.

Over $4,000,000 Worth of Locomotives Sent Out in Nine Months.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—More than $4,000,000 worth of American railway engines were exported in the nine months ended March 31, 1900, as compared with less than $1,000,000 worth in the corresponding period in 1894, and $2,800,000 worth in the corresponding months of 1896. A report by the British agent and Consul General in Egypt just received says that of large additions made in the course of the last year most of the new stock added was to replace old stock which had been condemned. Four trial heavy engines, exceding in power the largest locomotives in use on the British railways, were ordered last year, two from Glasgow and two from America.

Capt. Johnstone, the acting President of the railway administration, says that "the only locomotives recently supplied by an English firm, Messrs. Neilson Reid & Company of Glasgow, have not given the slightest trouble. Those purchased from America in 1898 have also done well, but as they differ in many respects from our standard types, our own men have taken some time to learn their peculiarities and we have not been able to get the best results out of them.

"The action of the board in ordering locomotives and wagons (cars) from America has been criticized. It is due partly to this fact, that American firms while they are not in a position to tender more favorable terms than others on our designs, almost invariably offer us engines or wagons built to standard designs of their own at lower prices and in less time, while English and other European makers content themselves with tendering on our designs, being, as a rule, not in the habit of manufacturing to standard designs of their own.

"We much prefer adhering to our own standards, but in cases where time and cost are of great importance such an offer from America cannot be passed by. On the other hand, the long time required at present by competent English firms to execute such orders is prohibitive, and the only order placed for locomotives this year, besides the trial orders referred to, went to a Belgian firm, who offered delivery in three and one-half months less than any English firm, and who have done work for us in previous years."

Of the Kenen-Assuan Railway, Capt. Johnstone writes: "Three new locomotives have arrived and been taken into use, not before they were badly wanted. Thirty wagons and three more locomotives are on the way. These have all been ordered from America, as they were urgently needed and early delivery could not be obtained elsewhere."

Automobiles in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 13.—The City Council of Newport, in view of the large number of automobiles here, will, at their next meeting, appoint a committee to draw up an ordinance regulating the use of those vehicles.

Level, Straight and Comfortable. The roads of the New York Central Lines over which run hourly trains between the East and West. See time table in this paper.—Adv.

HINT OF RUSSIAN HOSTILITY.

Odessa Paper Says Russia Would Head Powers in "Preventing Violation of Turkish Waters."

LONDON, May 14.—The Times publishes this morning a letter from its Odessa correspondent, dated May 6, in which he comments upon the suspicion and jealousy with which official circles in Russia are watching the progress of the Turko-American dispute.

He quotes at great length from an important article, sanctioned by the Turkish censor, that has appeared in the Odessky Listok, which declares that the imperial policy of the United States is "prompted by the necessity of finding new outlets for trade."

Commenting upon the report that the United States Government was prepared to despatch a hostile fleet to Europe, the writer of the article hints strongly that Russia would head the powers in "preventing such a violation of Turkish waters."

BIG FIRE IN CAMDEN.

About 250 Persons Lose Their Homes—Stores and Market Burned.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 13.—Fire which occurred to-day in the Farmers' Market House at Fifth and Federal Streets completely destroyed that building, ten stores, and about fifty small dwellings, causing a loss estimated at $200,000, and rendering homeless about 250 persons. These homeless people are to-night quartered in the armory building and are being fed at the expense of the city.

Boys, either accidentally or purposely, set fire to a large pile of tarred lumber which had been stored in the market house by the Bell Telephone Company. They were playing there shortly before the fire began.

The flames spread rapidly through the grease-soaked market house and communicated to a row of small houses in the rear, at the same time eating their way into Federal Street and entering the old Post Office Building adjoining and partly destroying it. This building had been abandoned by the Government only a few weeks ago.

The Fire Department of Philadelphia was called upon for assistance and sent four companies.

The flames leaped across Fifth Street and a second row of small houses there were soon blazing and were destroyed. The fire then followed its course toward Federal Street on the east side of Fifth. When the chemical laboratory of William Cowgill caught fire there was a series of explosions. The Cowgill establishment was gutted.

The principal losses were: Farmers' Market, $15,000; Cowgill chemical laboratory, $10,000; J. Z. Blank, clothing, $1,500; Harry Grosscup, dwelling, $3,000; W. Z. Gibson, grocery, $3,000, and W. H. Docker, umbrellas, $2,000. The losses are partly covered by insurance.

WANTS A LARGER FIELD.

The Rev. Thomas L. Jackson Leaves His Church in Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 13.—The Rev. Robert L. Jackson, who for three years has been acting pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here, preached his farewell sermon to-night. He will spend the Summer in literary work, residing in Mount Vernon. In the Fall he will resume preaching in a larger field.

Mr. Jackson came here fresh from college to a church which was practically dead. H. O. Havemeyer had contributed largely to the building of the church and manse. Then the congregation split, the wealthy class retiring and the Westchester Presbytery took the church in hand. The property was given over to Mr. Havemeyer, but on Jan. 2, 1898, he leased it to the church for $1 per year for two years, giving the church the privilege of redeeming it for $20,000 in two years.

Mr. Jackson succeeded in paying off the current indebtedness, raising enough money by subscription among rich New Yorkers whom his preaching brought to the church, such as H. O'Neill, W. R. H. Martin, C. T. Wells, and E. C. Benedict. Mr. Havemeyer has now agreed to transfer the church property to the Ecclesiastic Society of the church this week.

IRISH LEADERS' MEETING.

John E. Redmond and John Dillon Appear on Same Platform.

MANCHESTER, May 13.—John E. Redmond, Sessional Chairman of the United Irish Nationalist Party, and John Dillon, formerly Chairman of the then dominant wing of Irish parliamentarians, appeared here to-day on the same platform at the Irish demonstration in Free Trade Hall. Mr. Redmond said the meeting celebrated the close of a disastrous chapter in Irish history. For the first time in a decade he had the pleasure, he remarked, of standing upon the same platform with Mr. Dillon, whose presence proved the genuineness of the reunion.

"Much remains to be done," said the speaker, "but the Irish Parliamentary Party is determined to let the dead past bury its dead. At the very moment, after the chivalrous reception to the Queen in Ireland, when an opportunity presented itself to cement the feeling between the two countries, Lord Salisbury has misrepresented Irish claims with cynical and brutal frankness, offering an absolute non possumus to the reasonable demands of Ireland.

"His Lordship spoke of dangers ahead for the empire. If the forces he mentioned were to dash on British shores, there is one spot where they would not be received as enemies or invaders. He advocated the formation of rifle clubs, but he will not permit Ireland to enlist volunteers or to bear arms. His proposal, therefore, is an insult to Ireland, and, so far as the rest of the empire is concerned, it is puerile and absurd.

"Irishmen can now see more clearly than ever the work they have to undertake. This task is again to make it inconvenient and dangerous to withhold Irish rights. It is not by conciliation and appeals to loyalty that the grievances of Ireland will be remedied."

Mr. Dillon, who followed, referred to the pleasure he felt in meeting Mr. Redmond on common ground, and said that the real significance of the reunion would not be understood until after the general elections.

The meeting adopted with enthusiasm resolutions congratulating the party on reunion, pledging loyal support to the policy inaugurated by Parnell, and calling upon the Irish people to support the United Irish League.

Dr. Talmage Preaches in Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, May 13.—Synod Hall, which has a capacity of six thousand, was crowded to-day by an assembly gathered to hear the Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage. After preaching there Dr. Talmage delivered a second discourse to a large assemblage which blockaded the approaches to the hall.

THE POPULATION OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The work of the Chicago City Directory enumerators for 1900, almost completed, shows that the population of Chicago is not less than 2,001,000. The Directory estimate is so conservative that the National census, which commences June 1 and ends June 15, will probably show a higher figure than this by some 20,000.

The increase in population between 1890 and 1900 has been practically 1,000,000. If Chicago were to have within her limits at the present time the suburban towns tributary to her business centre her enumerated population would pass the 2,500,000 mark.

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BELIEVE WAR IS PRACTICALLY OVER

British Correspondents at Kroonstad All Take that View.

REPORT BOERS DEMORALIZED

President Krueger, However, Says He Will Continue Hostilities.

10,000 Burghers with 20 Guns Trekked from Kroonstad, Leaving Fine Intrenchments, but with Forces Intact.

LONDON, May 14.—"The war is practically over," says The Daily Chronicle's Kroonstad correspondent and, in less definite terms, this is the view to be gathered from all the correspondents. They picture the Boers as utterly demoralized and disheartened by Lord Roberts's unexpectedly rapid advance and by his facile turning of the carefully prepared positions of the Boers.

There was practically no fighting, and there are no further details to give respecting the occupation of Kroonstad. The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The Union Jack was hoisted in the market place by Mrs. Lockhead, the American wife of a Scotchman. Most of the horses of the Boers are in a wretched condition, but President Krüger declares he will continue the war."

It appears that the Boers at Kroonstad had been reinforced by 3,000 men from Natal last Friday, and that altogether 10,000 men, with twenty guns, trekked from Kroonstad on the approach of Lord Roberts.

The Boers made an ineffectual stand at Boschrand, and had elaborate intrenchments in front of Kroonstad, which offered great facilities for a rear-guard action. Their only anxiety, however, appears to have been to get away safely with their guns and convoys, which again they have successfully accomplished. The few stores they were unable to carry away they burned.

President Steyn is represented as having been frantic with rage and as having kicked and cuffed the burghers after vainly imploring them to continue the fight.

Lord Roberts, after a march which is regarded as worthy of being ranked with his famous march to Kandahar, has thus covered another stage of his campaign, a stage which, although successful and without the mistakes and misfortunes that characterized the earlier stages, leaves the Boer forces quite intact, not having lost a gun and having lost very few men. Experience has taught the critics to be chary of accepting reports of Boer demoralization. The Times says:

"The signs point to military breakdown on the part of the Boers, but after experience of the past, we cannot accept the reports of demoralization without reserve. The game of war must be strictly played out to the end."

Lindley, the new Free State capital, is forty-five miles southeast of Kroonstad, half way to Bethlehem, and was probably selected as a convenient rendezvous for the commandoes now retiring before Gen. Brabant and Gen. Rundle in the Thaba N'Chu district. Brabant has occupied Hoepellok, half way on the road from Thaba N'Chu to Ladybrand.

There is not a word of news regarding Gen. Buller's movements or from the far western side. Nothing is known, therefore, of the progress of the Mafeking relief column.

INTRENCHING AT VAAL RIVER.

KROONSTAD, May 12.—The arrival of Lord Roberts was hailed with enthusiasm by all the British inhabitants. Three hundred Free Staters were anxious to surrender. The bridge to the south had not been destroyed, but the large bridge near the town had been demolished.

The Irish Brigade with the Federals yesterday burned the goods shed. According to the townspeople, many of them were drunk.

The Boers are now trekking to the Vaal River, where they are intrenching. Gen. French encamped northeast of the town and dispatched a force to cut the line. The project succeeded late at night, but unfortunately after the departure of the last train.

Although the troops had marched sixteen miles they were in excellent form on entering the town. Many arrests have been made, chiefly of those who had maligned the British. It was found that many persons have been deported from Ladybrand for ultra sympathy with the British.

President Steyn has gone to Lindley, the new seat of the Free State Government. A number of the burghers are trekking homeward. The opposition in the Free State is practically over.

All the prisoners in the hands of the British here agree that the quarrel between the Free Staters and the Transvaalers is so acute that the Transvaalers have decided to leave their allies, whom they accuse of cowardice and lack of patriotism.

Most of the Transvaal prisoners think that if they are defeated at the Vaal River the Boers will retreat to Pretoria; but there appears to be a growing distrust in the Transvaal Government. In a word, the back of the Boer resistance seems to have been broken. The burghers are fighting without their previous stubbornness. They seem ready to retreat on the slightest pretext.

The prisoners, even the Transvaalers, appear glad to have been captured. They say they are sick of a war which can have only one end. Several have exclaimed: "We have lost our liberty, but why should we lose our lives?"

BOERS HARD PRESSED FOR MEN.

LONDON, May 14.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"It is rumored that the Transvaal Raad, in secret session, has resolved to order all residents, irrespective of nationality, to assist in the defense of the Republic, in accordance with the terms of the Amended Military laws.

"The Boers recognize that they are now in the last extremity; and all sorts and conditions of men are being commandeered.

"The merchants here have protested against the stoppage of a consignment of clothing and corned beef, of which the latter was purchased in America. United States Consul Stanley Hollis, whose sympathies are notorious, is said to have remonstrated against what he called 'interference with American trade.'"

RUMORS OF FIGHTING IN NATAL.

LONDON, May 14.—The Standard publishes the following from Durban, dated Sunday:

"There are persistent rumors here of heavy fighting in Natal. A Red Cross train left last night for the north."

KRUEGER TO GO TO LYNDENBURG?

LONDON, May 14.—A dispatch to The Times from Kroonstad, dated Saturday, says:

"It is reported that President Krüger intends moving to Lyndenburg as soon as he is joined by President Steyn, who left yesterday with Gen. Botha.

"The country between Boschplatts and Kroonstad might have been effectively held if the spirit had been willing."

GERMAN PRAISE OF ROBERTS.

BERLIN, May 13.—The occupation of Kroonstad by Lord Roberts without resistance has caused the greatest surprise here. The military expert of the Lokal Anzeiger finds an explanation in the fact that many of the Boers have deserted. He says:

"Lord Roberts's advance was splendidly executed. It is worthy to be placed beside the Kandahar expedition. The situation is now changed so greatly in favor of the British that the fate of the Transvaal Boers is settled."

President Steyn's movement eastward is interpreted as confirming the rumors of bickerings between the Transvaalers and the Free Staters.

KIPLING URGES ANNEXATION.

LONDON, May 13.—Rudyard Kipling brought from Cape Town the appeal of a well-known Wesleyan minister to the President of the British Wesleyan Conference in favor of the annexation of the two republics. To this appeal Mr. Kipling adds:

"If, through any intellectual lasciviousness, we in England prefer to tickle emotion by being generous once again at other people's expense when the settlement comes, all this weary, bloody work will have to be done anew from the beginning, five or ten years back.

"I assume that you have full knowledge of the situation in South Africa; but I do not think you can realize how passionately and eagerly the loyalists look to England for a sign that the mother country will neither desert them nor betray them to the Dutch."

Boers' Smokeless Powder Gone.

LONDON, May 13.—Pretoria advices via Lorenzo Marques state that the Boers' supply of smokeless powder is exhausted, and that all attempts to manufacture a fresh supply have been unsuccessful.

More "Ambulance Men" for Boers.

LONDON, May 13.—A special dispatch from Lorenzo Marques says: "So-called 'ambulance men' arrive on every steamer, and they are hurried to Pretoria and sent to join commandoes in the field. There has been further trouble with the Irish Brigade at Johannesburg. The Boer Government recently expelled an Irish priest named De Lacy, who was accused of having British sympathies. The brigade protested vainly, and sixty men resigned from the service in disgust."

TO RECEIVE BOER ENVOYS.

Meeting of Deputation of Citizens' Committee to Arrange Plans.

The deputation of the Citizens' Committee which is to meet the Boer envoys assembled in the Morton House last night and made final arrangements for the reception. Those present were Messrs. Van Hoesen, Banta, Van Rensselaer, Van Siclen, and Alderman Kennedy and Councilman Oakley. The deputation will go down the bay this morning on a revenue cutter, and will welcome the envoys. The deputation will be accompanied by Montague White, who will introduce them. Judge Van Hoesen will make a speech.

The Maasdam, on which the envoys are coming, will dock at Hoboken. Mayor Fagan of Hoboken will meet the envoys and then they will be driven in carriages to New York and through the city to the Hotel Manhattan.

A meeting of the Reception Committee is scheduled for to-night at the Hotel Manhattan, and plans will be completed to introduce the envoys to Mayor Van Wyck to-morrow, and to present to them the official resolutions of sympathy which were passed last week.

WOMEN HURT BY TROLLEY CARS

Two Thrown Out of a Buggy by Collision—Other Accidents.

Three trolley car accidents resulting in injury to four women, occurred in Manhattan yesterday.

Margaret McInerney of 15 John Street, Newark, N. J., fell in trying to board a south-bound electric car at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street in the afternoon. She sprained her back and was removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

A few hours later Mrs. Norah Manley of 222 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, was knocked down and injured by a south-bound Second Avenue trolley car at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. She received a severe scalp wound and was taken to Harlem Hospital.

Mrs. Christine Kennedy of 2,778 Eighth Avenue and Mrs. John Bauer of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and Third Avenue, were driving a horse and buggy across Eighth Avenue at One Hundred and Forty-first Street last night when a northbound electric car hit the end of the wagon and upset it. Both women were thrown to the street.

Mrs. Bauer was picked up with a scalp wound and bruises of the left arm. Mrs. Kennedy was badly bruised about the body. An ambulance was summoned from the Manhattan Hospital, and Mrs. Addoms, the surgeon, dressed Mrs. Bauer's wound, and she left for home. Mrs. Kennedy was taken to the hospital, where she remained an hour. Their carriage was somewhat damaged, but the horse was not hurt.

THREE ACCIDENTS IN BROOKLYN.

Two Women Thrown from Trolley Cars, and a Boy Run Down.

Miss Annie Hall of 208 East Thirteenth Street, Manhattan, was thrown from her seat in an open Rogers Avenue car in Brooklyn yesterday through the jerking forward of the car. The accident occurred at the corner of East Broadway and Rogers Avenue. She received a contusion of the forehead and scalp wounds, and was taken to the Kings County Hospital.

A similar accident happened to Miss Lizzie Dohmert, of 335 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, who was thrown from her seat to the pavement on a Greene Avenue open car. Her elbow was fractured and she received severe scalp wounds. She was taken to her home.

Harry Straubs, ten years old, of 526 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, was struck by a Rogers Avenue trolley car last night at 10:30 o'clock at the corner of Rogers Avenue and Lefferts Street. He received a concussion of the brain, and was taken to St. John's Hospital.

DASHED INTO A TROLLEY CAR.

Boy Bicyclist Hurled Several Yards, and Probably Fatally Hurt.

Sixteen-year-old Benjamin Rehm of 550 Courtlandt Avenue, while riding a bicycle last evening, ran into a trolley car at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Courtlandt Avenue, and was so severely injured that it is thought he will die.

The boy was riding with his uncle, William T. Rehm. There is a steep grade at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and in going down the hill he lost control of his wheel, and struck the rapidly moving car head on. He was knocked several yards, and was picked up unconscious. The boy's uncle carried him two blocks to a physician's house. From there he was removed to Fordham Hospital. His skull is fractured, and he is internally hurt.

DEWEY AT KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Spends a Quiet Sunday—Many Visitors for the Parade To-day.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 13.—Admiral Dewey, who arrived late last night, spent a quiet Sunday in Knoxville. He went to church in the morning at St. John's Episcopal Church, withholding any information in advance as to where he would attend service. During the remainder of the day he remained in his hotel apartments.

The hotels are filling up with visitors, indicating the presence of large crowds in the city to-morrow to witness the parade and other features of the Dewey celebration.

WANT AMERICAN FOR BIGAMY.

Mexican Order for an Arrest in Hahn-Barros Divorce Case.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 13.—In connection with the famous Hahn-Barros divorce case an order has been sent out by the court here for the arrest on the charge of bigamy of Edgar Hahn, now at his hacienda in the State of Vera Cruz. It is alleged he was married in the United States before contracting the marriage here with Miss Barros, one of the belles of the city. Hahn is of a St. Louis family, and his defense is that he was duly divorced in the United States before his second marriage. His friends are confident he has ample defense.

The case involves some wholly new phases of the Mexican marriage laws, which in these matters are exceedingly strict.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE BIG STORE THAT'S A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.
WILL OFFER FOR SALE TO-DAY
4,500 YARDS OF 24-IN. WIDE ALL-SILK
Printed Foulards
in a handsome line of stylish designs, principally blue and white and black and white, the actual value of which is 65c. a yard, at the very special price of 38c

THE DE HIRSCH MONUMENT

Letter of Mr. Schiff Opposing It Causes Much Comment.

ADVOCATES OF THE PROJECT

Isidor Straus Considers Memorial Expression of Gratitude—Dr. MacArthur Thinks It Would Inspire Emulation.

Much comment has followed the publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Saturday, of a letter from Jacob H. Schiff, in which he opposed the project of the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch Monument Association. Mr. Schiff was a personal friend of the late Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, and after declaring that it was not their desire that their many works should become perpetuated through a monument, Mr. Schiff gave an explanation of why he had remained aloof from the movement as follows:

"Imagine my surprise and indignation when, upon investigation of the origin of the movement to which I had been asked to lend the support of my name, I discovered that it had been plainly conceived in an endeavor to push to the front the work of and assure a commission for its execution to a predesignated artist. The model for the proposed monument, as far as I have been able to ascertain, had been completed before the committee was even formed, and it needs little evidence to establish the fact that most of the members of the committee were led into it by methods which did not originate in a popular demand for a monument to the great philanthropists whose lasting monument already exists where prejudice needs to be dispelled and misery to be eradicated.

"The movement to erect this monument is nothing but a promotion scheme, pure and simple, to which a number of well meaning and prominent people have been led to lend their names, and its encouragement does not mean additional honor to the name and memory of the great philanthropists who have already set themselves more enduring monuments than can be made of stone and iron."

Speaking of Mr. Schiff's letter, Isidor Straus last night said:

"Mr. Schiff is probably correct in saying that the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch require no monument. They built for themselves a monument more lasting than can be done by any other hand. However, a monument such as has been proposed is more, in my opinion, an expression of gratitude on the part of the appreciative public, and as such I cannot but consider it a most appropriate undertaking.

"Even if it be true that the first impetus to the movement found its origin with friends of the artist, whose primary desire was to give him an opportunity of obtaining a large and public work of this sort, the idea has found favor with so many intellectual and leading men, who are apt to form their own ideas on everything, that it has long since passed the stage where it can be construed as anything except a spontaneous movement, having at its back as illustrious names as have been attached to any undertaking ever started in this city."

The Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell, one of the Vice Presidents of the Monument Association, when asked what he thought of Mr. Schiff's letter, said:

"The views of a man like Mr. Schiff are entitled to respect and consideration, but I do not think they should be publicly discussed."

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, another one of the Vice Presidents, said:

"I know Mr. Schiff very well and I have great respect for his judgment, and I have no doubt that he speaks from knowledge when he outlines the views of Baron and Baroness de Hirsch. This monument project, however, is a question of judgment, and I cannot help feeling that the plan is a most appropriate one, provided that the monument to be built is an artistic one.

"A sense of modesty might have tinged the judgment of Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, and influenced them in their views not to have a monument built in their honor, but it should not be forgotten that a monument such as is one contemplated will contribute to the definite knowledge of the generations yet to come, who might otherwise be in ignorance to a great extent of the work of the de Hirsches. I believe the monument idea is a good one, and I want to see it carried out to a successful termination.

"Another reason, and a most important one to my mind, why I heartily favor the erection of the monument is that it will possibly prompt others to follow the noble example of the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch.

"In connection with this I will tell you what prompted Matthew Vassar to begin the erection of Vassar College.

"He had given considerable thought to what he would do for education in this country in his will. He was walking about the streets of London one day when he came to a monument, the inscription on which caught his eye. It told of what the dead had done 'in his lifetime.'

"The words 'in his lifetime' made a deep impression on the mind of Mr. Vassar, and he determined to return to this country and do something for education before he died, in order that he might be certain that his wishes would be carried out and that he might see how and where the money was spent. Who can tell what a monument to the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch might lead persons to do, as they gazed on it and recalled what they had done?

"I am free to say that the suggestion that the monument project is a scheme to promote the interests of Mr. Bissell, the sculptor, is a complete surprise to me. I never understood that the association was pledged to accept a design for a monument unless such design commended itself to the association. I consider it a laudable and worthy ambition for a sculptor to desire to have his name associated with that of a great philanthropist."

When Mr. Schiff was seen last night and requested to give some further expression of his views, he said:

"I have nothing further to say. The letter speaks for itself."

CHARTER REVISION BOARD.

The first business session of the City Charter Revision Commission will be held on Thursday in the Hotel Castleton, St. George, Richmond Borough. The commission is to hear all who wish to present views upon the following eight heads:

First—Mayor's office: What should the term be? Should he have power of removal?
Second—Legislative Department: Shall the Municipal Assembly be continued as now constituted?
Third—Municipal ownership.
Fourth—Department of Education.
Fifth—The Borough System.
Sixth—Taxes and Assessments.
Seventh—Police: Its organization and powers. Shall there be a separate Bureau of Elections?
Eighth—Board of Public Improvements.

Commissioner Cromwell, Richmond's representative on the commission, is said to favor the retention of the borough system, but advocates the enlargement of the powers of the local board and of the borough Presidents, of whom he is one. He is also said to favor single heads for the police and all other departments requiring an executive over the working body.

Go to "O'Neill's" To-day for Ribbons. Special Sale begins to-day. Full details in their advertisement in this paper. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

COLER'S WASHINGTON TRIP

Suggestion that He Went There to Talk New York Politics.

Political Gossips at the Capital Have Much to Say About the Controller's Visit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The short visit of Controller Coler to Washington yesterday aroused considerable interest among political gossips, which the Controller's frank declaration about its purpose did not at all allay. Mr. Coler announced before he arrived, while he was here, and after he got back that he came to suggest a plank for the Kansas City platform to Chairman Jones of the National Committee. Persons in Washington are not used to having visiting politicians trumpet their missions from the housetops, and Mr. Coler's very frankness creates skepticism.

Some of those who refuse to believe that a man visiting the Chairman of the National Committee would announce his mission beforehand profess to believe that Controller Coler came to see Senator Jones about the local situation in New York, and to get the official view of his candidacy for Governor. New Yorkers, and those who claim to understand the New York situation, scoff at this, declaring that Coler is not a candidate, and that if he were he would not consult anybody in Washington about it.

Another view which obtains some credence is that Mr. Coler's mission had something to do with the campaign in New York State this Fall, not with regard to his candidacy, but to the general situation. The idea is that ex-Senator Hill and Hugh McLaughlin are close friends; that Mr. Hill has always had close relations with the Brooklyn Democracy, and that, if Mr. Hill wanted to communicate with Mr. Jones through a prominent New York politician, that politician would be more apt to be a member of the Brooklyn Democracy than of Tammany Hall.

The very fact that Mr. Coler has never figured in factional politics would make him more eligible for such a service, it is argued, than anybody who was close to Hill. In fact, the opinion held by those who argue in this way is that Mr. Coler's visit had to do with the coming State convention in New York. They do not deny that Mr. Coler suggested his anti-trust plank to Senator Jones, but they refuse to believe that that was the sole object of his mission.

In support of this theory it is claimed that Mr. Bryan has already committed himself to a different method of dealing with the trust problem than that suggested by Mr. Coler; that Mr. Bryan will control what shall be put in the Kansas City platform on the subject, and that it would be useless for Mr. Coler to take the trouble to come to Washington and lay before Senator Jones a different proposition. They also argue that it would be entirely unnecessary for Mr. Coler to come here and inform Senator Jones that a certain plank would be placed in the New York State platform, when the Senator could be advised of that fact in a much less public and formal way, and when, in fact, the plank will have been settled upon and announced in the newspapers long before the Kansas City Convention meets, if what Mr. Coler says is true. Mr. Jones himself says that he and the Controller discussed other things besides trusts, but he will not say what they were.

It is only fair to state that persons who know Mr. Coler say that it is quite in accordance with his character to come here for such a purpose as the one mentioned by him, and to see no reason why it should not be made public. They say that the Controller is a frank and candid man, and that he does not follow the beaten track of politics. Nevertheless, the impression that he had more than one object in view is quite widespread, and the belief that his visit had something to do with Mr. Hill's plans is entertained by many.

CONTROLLER COLER'S STATEMENT

Controller Coler was seen late last night, and said that a full account of his visit had been published in the morning papers, and there was nothing more to add.

"I went to Washington on my own business," Mr. Coler said, and when asked whether his visit was not connected with politics, he replied that he had talked politics, but declined to go over what he said had already been published.

He had not gone in behalf of ex-Senator Hill, he said, and Mr. Hill did not even know that he had gone to Washington.

MAN HUNT IN KANSAS.

Hundreds Pursue Alleged Robbers, One of Whom Killed Deputy Marshal.

EMPORIA, Kan., May 13.—Hundreds of men on foot, horseback, and in all kinds of vehicles are scouring Neosho Valley to-night for two alleged bank robbers, James Murphy and E. F. Estell, who are charged with killing last night Deputy Marshal Edward Roberts, a member of a party that had been pursuing them for several days. It is alleged that on May 9 Murphy and Estell robbed a bank at Marysville, Kan., and since then a posse of deputies has pursued them, traveling over 150 miles.

About midnight last night the two men were found by Roberts and a companion, who had become separated from the pursuing party. Before they recognized the men one of them had emptied both barrels of his shotgun into Roberts, killing him instantly. Roberts was but six feet from the gun and the shot tore a big hole in his chest. Murphy and Estell again fled. They are supposed to have stolen a horse and buggy and gone south.

Roberts was well known in Emporia, and the news of his tragic death caused intense excitement. Numerous posses were soon formed and began scouring the country. About 6 o'clock this evening the two men had been traced to within three miles of Emporia. Lynching will surely follow their capture.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Fire which started in the barrel factory of N. & H. O'Donnell at Swanson and Moore Streets to-day caused a loss estimated at over $40,000. Slight damage was done to the Columbian Iron Foundry, to the north, the Edward Roley Rosin Company, the Southwark Whitening Company, and the John Klenty Machine Works and Foundry.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 13.—The store of Levy Brothers, general merchants, and two adjoining residences were destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Loss about $70,000; insurance unknown.

Dyspepsia, Catarrh of the Stomach, Gastritis, Nausea, Impaired Digestion, cured where all else fails. Doctors heartily indorse it. MAN-A-CEA. Natural Spring Water. Druggists, or 25 Beaver St.—Adv.

"30 Minutes in Havana."

It is indeed a satisfaction to know that you are getting the best for your money. That's the way one feels when he buys a Preferencia, because they cost no more than inferior cigars selling at the same price.

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10c. and upward. At high-class dealers.

Trade supplied by { E. C. HAZARD & CO. 117 Hudson Street. / THE SEIDENBERG CO. 21 E. 4th Street. } Distributers for Greater N. Y.

BENNETT, SLOAN & CO., 100 Hudson St., N. Y., Distributers for Northern New Jersey
THE HAVANA-AMERICAN CO., MAKERS.

PREFERENCIA is stamped on every cigar to protect you from substitution.

ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Women Drivers Attract Much Attention on the Popular Course.

Yesterday was an ideal "Speedway day". overhead, but the rain of the early morning made the going rather too heavy for any fast work until the day was far advanced. There were any number of drivers on hand, however, even during the morning, but most of these contented themselves with jogging their flyers. A few of the drivers, heedless of mud and reckless of consequences, engaged in brushes, but these were decidedly in the minority. The afternoon found the road in fairly good condition, but the warm sunshine had brought out so many pleasure drivers as to greatly interfere with the tests of speed between the "regulars."

Of late the number of women drivers on the Speedway has been steadily increasing, and yesterday the fair manipulators of the ribbons were out in force. Conspicuous among them was noticed Mrs. P. Segree, behind the trotting team Hobson and Frank. While she did not engage in any brushes yesterday, she sent her speedy geldings down the road several times as if she were out after some records, and was warmly applauded for the skill she displayed in piloting them.

In a four-cornered brush between Carl Carney, driven by Col. Lawrence; Henderess, driven by H. Kohn; Bonne Wilkes, driven by D. Wilbur, and Malzour, with C. C. Lloyd handling the ribbons, Carl Carney won out after a pretty race, in which Henderess showed the way for some distance. John J. Cockerhill's Honor Bright and Dr. H. H. Kane's Laura W. broke even on two pretty brushes. Honor Bright was also defeated in a swift brush by a green pacer, a newcomer on the Speedway, driven by A. De Cornea.

Among the others attracting attention as they sped up and down the beautiful drive were Charles Welland, driving Pansy Blossom; Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Gill, driving Jack; Mike Leonard, with his new purchase, King Egbert; Nathan Straus, with Cobwebs; Melvin C. Boynton, driving Dufour; Henry John, with Dundess; L. G. Tewsbury, driving Robert J.; David Lamar, with Royalto; I. J. Cornish, driving David B.; George Spear, driving Beacon Light; A. Bauman, with Red Lady; Frank Ward, with Weed Wilkes; T. W. Cole, with Anne Rover; T. B. McMahon, driving Batchelor Boy, and A. Frankenstein, with Bullmont.

HARLEM RIVER OARSMEN.

Crews Entered for the Regatta on the Passaic on Memorial Day.

A canvass of the Harlem River rowing clubs yesterday indicates that about half of the thirty crews now in training on the river will be entered in the Passaic regatta on Memorial Day. When the difficulty and expense of transporting crews from the Harlem to the Passaic and back are considered, together with the fact that the Passaic races will come in the middle of the week, followed in three days by the local regatta, this must be admitted a very creditable showing for the Harlem River clubs, and which entitles them to a corresponding support from the Passaic clubs, not only in the Harlem regatta this year, but next year as well, when the Memorial Day date will fall to the local association. The Dauntless Rowing Club has the largest prospective entry list for the Passaic regatta and will send a junior eight-oared shell composed of:

E. Nelson, bow; Conlin, 2; Pumphrey, 3; Briner, 4; Siebensicher, 5; Hopfensack, 6; Goldstone, 7; Adee, stroke; E. Anderson, coxswain.

This senior four-oared gig crew: Yuskill, bow; Wurstlich, 2; J. Knipe, 3; E. Nelson, stroke; Knickerbocker, coxswain; Instone and Wuskill in the junior double and Instone in the junior single.

The Harlem Rowing Club will enter Rumohr in the senior single and Rumohr and Nagle in the doubles, Schults or Hirsch in the junior single, and Moore and Holton in the doubles.

The Wyanoke Boat Club will send a junior four-oared gig crew, composed of:

Maher, bow; Lawlor, No. 2; Green, 3; Burglein, stroke; Bagge, coxswain.

The Atalantas' entry will be a junior four shell, composed of:

J. Hunt, bow; Underhill, No. 2; Westervelt, 3; Cahill, stroke.

The Lone Star Boat Club will be represented by Keller and Metzler in the junior doubles.

Several other Harlem River crews now in training are likely to be added to the list before the entries close on May 22, but it is definitely decided that no crews will be entered by the Union, Metropolitan, and Friendship Clubs, and it is probable that the Bohemians also will not be represented.

The usual activity was manifested yesterday on the river, which was crowded all day long with racing and pleasure craft.

Wedding in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 13.—A brilliant society wedding took place yesterday, the contracting parties being George F. Braniff, son of Thomas Braniff of this city, one of the oldest American residents and a multi-millionaire railroad man and manufacturer. The bride was Concepcion Landa y Lacuerain of one of the most aristocratic families of this city. President Diaz and wife attended the wedding breakfast, which was given at the city mansion of Mayor Landa y Escandon, uncle of the bride.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—John Hubbard, United States Navy; Ramon Diaz, Mexico; Senator Thomas H. Carter, Montana.

CAMBRIDGE—Lieut. F. Vitale, Washington.

HOLLAND—W. S. Cramp, Philadelphia; H. Hanbury Tracy, M. P., London.

IMPERIAL—Col. A. R. MacRae, Duluth.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator John M. Thurston, Nebraska; Count Magliano, Mexico; T. A. Berryhill, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—Justice Chubb, Queensland, Australia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Gladding, B. H. & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. Armour, cloaks and furs; Miss J. M. E. Clark, white goods and laces; Westminster Hotel.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Bennett, millinery and ribbons; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.
Lytle, W. A., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. A. Lytle, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Scruggs, Vandevoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. J. Linhoff, furnishing goods; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.
Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, Quincy, Ill.; E. Kreitmeyer, piece goods; 115 West 20th Street; Hotel Criterion.
Long, J., Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; T. Trethaway, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Cadillac Hotel.
Long, J., Sons, Scranton, Penn.; Sol V. S. Bippus, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Cadillac Hotel.
Burnham, Hanna Munger Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Thomas, piece goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Gross & Strauss Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. F. Campbell, cloaks; L. Strauss, furnishing goods; 31 East Tenth Street; Belvedere House.
Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Rose, A., Vicksburg, Miss., notions and furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Haas, B. & A., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Haas, dress goods and cloaks; Westminster Hotel.
Dillingham, J., Charleston, S. C.; clothing; Westminster Hotel.
Stewart Dry Goods Co., Louisville, Ky.; G. P. Frentz, domestics, linens, and wash goods; 224 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Strauss Bros. & Miller, Cleveland, Ohio; L. Strauss, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Lesher, J. H., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Lesher, tailors' trimmings; Holland House.

The Sedgwick Still Stuck Fast.

HAVANA, May 13.—The United States transport Sedgwick still defies all efforts to get her afloat at Cienfuegos. An additional tug will reach there to-night, and at high tide three tugs will attempt to draw the transport off the bank.

Rock Island May Extend to Portland.

CHICAGO, May 13.—It is reported that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific will extend its line to Portland, Oregon. It is said the final survey has been finished between Denver and Ogden and track laying of that part of the extension will begin this Summer. A preliminary survey has been made between Ogden and Portland.

Negro Kills White Man in a Quarrel.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 13.—Aleck Whitney, aged twenty-five, a popular young man, was shot and killed on a street car this evening by Gus Wilson, a negro, with whom he had a quarrel about a seat in the car. Much excitement prevails, but there is little fear of a lynching.

A TALL GROWTH IN TALKING
42,487 TELEPHONES
In Manhattan on May 1st.
GAIN IN FOUR MONTHS
4,771 TELEPHONES
Manhattan has *the largest Telephone System in the World*, and it is still growing at the rate of over 1,000 stations a month.
80,000 TELEPHONE STATIONS
in New York and Vicinity.
Efficient and far-reaching service. Every Subscriber's Station has Long Distance Telephone.
LOW RATES.
Service in Manhattan from
$5 A MONTH.
ONE YEAR CONTRACTS. MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.,
15 Dey St. 111 West 38th St.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

5:20 A. M.—1,630 Broadway; John Kiernan; damage, $200.
6:30 A. M.—301 West Twenty-second Street; Albert Young; damage, $100.
10:30 A. M.—305 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; J. Davis; damage, $800.
11:40 A. M.—221 West Twenty-ninth Street; C. Brooks; damage, $5.
11:45 A. M.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island; city; damage, $4,000.
12:15 P. M.—492 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Mackenzie Brothers; damage, $10.
1:35 P. M.—82 Stanton Street; Max Friedman; damage, $5.
3 P. M.—338 East Seventy-eighth Street; H. Breen; damage, $2,500.
3:15 P. M.—1,389 Webster Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $50.
5:30 P. M.—Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue; Dewey Arch; no damage.
6:10 P. M.—121 Orchard Street; Solomon Hulberner; damage slight.
8:25 P. M.—1,698 Madison Avenue; David Ritch; damage, $25.
8:40 P. M.—430 Fifth Street; Samuel Hiles; damage, $5.

Decrease in Cuban Sugar Crop.

HAVANA, May 13.—The sugar crop of the year, it is now estimated, will be about 256,000 tons, or 80,000 tons less than last year's crop. At the beginning of the grinding it was predicted that the crop would reach 600,000 tons.

Ladies' Watches.
We have placed on sale a very attractive watch in solid 14 kt. gold, with our special named Waltham movement.
The hunting case watch costs . . $18.50
Open face at $17.50
With hand engraved cases from $25 to $50
Diamond Incrusted watches from $45 to $125
A. Frankfield & Co.
Jewelers and Importers,
52 West 14th St.

Platt's Chlorides
The household disinfectant.
An odorless, colorless liquid; powerful, safe and cheap. Instantly destroys foul odors and chemically neutralizes disease-breeding matter.
Especially prepared to meet the daily sanitary uses of the careful housekeeper; for purifying the waste pipes, water closets, sinks, cesspools, &c.; for sprinkling about the cellars, stables, and all suspicious places where disease germs lurk.
Sold in quart bottles only, by druggists, high-class grocers, department stores, and dealers in house-furnishing goods. Prepared only by Henry B. Platt, Platt Street, New York.

Briarcliff Milk
has proved that it remains perfectly sweet for a week after arrival in England.
573 Madison Ave.—56th St.
Fifth Ave. and 42d St.
2061 Seventh Ave.—123d St.
Telephone connection.

CARPET CLEANING.
853 WEST 54TH ST.
Established 1875. Telephone 356 Columbus.
Altering and Relaying.
J. & W. WILLIAMS.

DESKS.
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW.
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

Hunyadi János
Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

A. SIMONSON

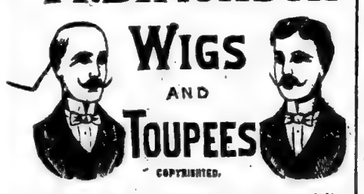

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TOUPEES for gentlemen who desire to cover partial baldness are a special feature, as they are so perfectly made as to defy closest inspection.

HAIR GOODS from the purest white to the glossiest black, and only of the highest grade can always be found in profuse assortment at this establishment.

SPECIAL LIQUID NO. 1 a sure cure against dandruff.

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933 BROADWAY. 21ST AND 22D STS.

"He who runs may read." Our name is everywhere. We make only the right kind of clothing.

Our special sale this week is the McKinley black Thibet, for coat and vest, with striped or check trousers; suit to order, $20.00. Topcoat, $18.00. Overcoat, of a new Cambridge gray, silk lined and faced to edge, $22.00. We recommend black findings; color fast. We have models for inspection.

Samples, fashion booklet, mailed free.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

The American Gentleman

takes his stimulant when his health needs it and physicians prescribe it.

He takes it when dispensing hospitality and when formalities require it.

He takes it for cheer, comfort, happiness discreetly and moderately.

He will have the purest type of the purest—

Hunter Baltimore Rye.

Old, Mellow, Rich Flavor.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

Is Your Weight What It Ought to Be?

So much weight to so much height—at such and such an age is proper proportion, and proportion is health and health is happiness. Is your weight what it ought to be? If you are thin, scrawny, run down, not getting the good out of your meals or yourself—below healthy weight—get

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

Then try the scales. You'll find your cheerfulness and weight rise as equally as if they were yoked together.

That's what it is for—flesh and blood, nerve and tissue, strength and sleep, appetite and digestion.

Dr. H. B. Buterbaugh, of Indiana, Pa., writes: "I have one patient who began to use it about six weeks ago. His weight then was 95 lbs. He now weighs 140 lbs., and is strong and healthy."

Refuse substitutes. Accept only Johann Hoff's and you will not be disappointed.

ELKES WON IN PARIS.

Taylore, the French Rider, Beaten in a One-Hour Race.

PARIS, May 13.—The one-hour bicycle race to-day between Harry D. Elkes, the American, and Edouard Taylore, the French champion, resulted in a victory for Elkes, who covered 35 kilometers and 450 meters, about 35 miles, Taylore accomplishing 35 kilometers and 300 meters.

Great interest was taken in the contest, which came off in the Parc des Princes, in the presence of 10,000 spectators. The men were paced by autocycles. Taylore led at the start, but Elkes overhauled him, when about thirty kilometers had been covered. The American maintained his lead until the pistol was fired announcing the completion of the race.

COLLEGE CREWS TRAINING

'Varsity Eights at Harvard and Columbia Still in Doubt.

YALE'S METHODS CRITICISED

The Disbanding of the Defeated Second Crew Has Caused Two Changes in the 'Varsity Boat.

Training has so far advanced with the college oarsmen that at all of the prominent rolwng colleges except Harvard and Columbia permanent 'varsity eights have been selected. Unless accidents or unanticipated shake-ups occur, the men now seated in the first boats of Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Wisconsin are those who will row for their universities in the Poughkeepsie regatta, and, barring the same contingencies, Yale men can now name the oarsmen who will meet the Harvard 'Varsity and four-oared crews at New London. Although the Schuykill regatta is to be rowed two weeks from Wednesday, the make-up of the second crews of Pennsylvania, Harvard, Columbia, and Cornell is not so definitely determined. Some changes are likely to be made in the Columbia and Pennsylvania boats. Courtney's recent dismissal of Cornell's second squad from the training table leaves the Ithacan crew in doubt, and men are daily shifted between the first and second boats at Harvard.

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At Harvard twenty-one men are still retained on the 'Varsity squad, and two eights are put on the water every day. The Newell Club house is used as training headquarters, and Head Coach E. C. Storrow is assisted by Mr. Mumford and Capt. Higginson. The present squad is likely to remain intact for another ten days, when the final reduction to twelve men, who will compose the 'Varsity eight and four, will be made. From present indications a new stroke oar has been developed this year who can win out over either Capt. Higginson or Harding for that position in the 'Varsity boat. He is young Guy Bancroft. In his two years of rowing Bancroft has twice stroked crews that won from eights for which Higginson set the pace, and he has twice beaten record time over the one-and-seven-eighths mile course on the Charles. At 7, Sheafe has failed to show his last year's form, and may be superseded by Biddle, who rowed at that position in the '98 'Varsity crew. Hugh Bancroft seems a fixture at 6, but Lawrence will have to fight hard to retain his old position at 5 against such competitors as the less experienced Ladd and McConnell. Tilton has been compelled to give up rowing, and 4, his position in last year's 'Varsity, will likely fall to Bullard or Henderson. Wood has been giving satisfaction at 3. If Guy Bancroft is retained at stroke Capt. Higginson is likely to replace Evans at 2, and this will lead to further complication in the fight for the other positions. Harding seems the present favorite for bow, Wadleigh, who steered the 'Varsity last year, will in all probability retain his position. The two crews were boated late last week in this order:

First eight—Goodell, bow; Emory, 2; Wood, 3; Bullard, 4; Lawrence, 5; H. Bancroft, 6; Sheafe, 7; Guy Bancroft, stroke; Wadleigh, coxswain.

Second eight—Martin, bow; Harding, 2; McConnell, 3; Henderson, 4; Shaeffink, 5; Du Bois, 6; Biddle, 7; Evans, stroke; Howe, coxswain.

Since the defeat of Yale's second crew by the Naval Cadets at Annapolis, considerable mingled fear and criticism has been expressed among undergraduates that the training of the oarsmen has not been sufficiently rigorous this Spring. It is felt by some that Head Coach Gallaudet, although himself an excellent oarsman and otherwise a clear-headed coach, has allowed a laxity to creep almost imperceptibly into the work of the crews, and the severity of discipline always insisted upon by "Bob" Cook is recalled by way of contrast. There is apparently a real diminution in zeal among Yale oarsmen this year which is hard to account for in view of the defeat by Harvard last year, for a defeat is usually the best kind of a spur to athletic activity at New Haven. Now that the second crew has been disbanded, it is hoped by Yale men that new energy will be infused in the 'Varsity squad, and a winning crew developed during the six weeks remaining before the race with Harvard. The disbanding of the second crew caused two changes in the "Varsity boat. The 'Varsity and four-oared crews are now made up in this way:

'Varsity Eight—Atkinson, bow; Wickes, 2; Niedecken, 3; Brock, 4; Cross, 5; Capt. Allen, 6; Blagden, 7; Cameron, stroke; Chittenden, coxswain.

'Varsity Four—Minor, bow; Mitchell, 2; Auchincloss, 3; Williams, 4; Armstrong, coxswain.

***

Pennsylvania's 'Varsity crew rowed a good race against the naval cadets at Annapolis Saturday, and Coach Ward has taken great encouragement from its showing. This victory was particularly gratifying to Pennsylvania, for it followed upon a period of discouragement caused by Van Kathoven's permanent withdrawal from the boat on account of illness and the fear that Capt. Snover would also have to give up rowing on account of his college work. Capt. Snover's difficulties have now been tided over, and training will be taken up this week with new energy and hope. Atkin proved a change for the worse. The eight is now boated in this order:

Kintzing, bow; Atkin, 2; Davenport, 3; Allyn, 4; Stehler, 5; Snover, 6; Flickwir, 7; Gardiner, stroke; Smith, coxswain.

Coach Courtney turned things upside down in Cornell's training methods last week when he dismissed the entire second crew from the training table and called the freshman squad to the training table with the 'Varsity eight. This means, probably, that Cornell's freshman eight will row in the Schuykill regatta instead of a second 'Varsity boat. The make-up of the 'Varsity crew has not been changed for several weeks, and there is no immediate prospect of a change. The eight is now boated as follows:

Hartley, bow; Vanderhoef, 2; Petty, 3; Beardslee, 4; Smallwood, 5; Francis, 6; Dalzell, 7; Robbins, stroke; Magoffin, coxswain.

***

But little word has come from Madison regarding the work of the Wisconsin crew which will be entered again in the Poughkeepsie regatta this year. Coach "Andy" O'Dea, however, is working hard with the candidates and there have been frequent shake-ups. The 'Varsity eight was made up last week in this order:

Alexander, bow; Coe, 2; Moffat, 3; Welsh, 4; Gibson, 5; Sutherland, 6; Anderson, 7; Williams, stroke.

***

At Georgetown much improvement is noticeable in the form of the rowing candidates, and Coach Zappone hopes to turn out a crew of novices that will give a good account of themselves at Poughkeepsie. A cedar shell has been ordered from Davy to replace the barge they are at present using on the Potomac. The eight is now boated in this order:

Kerns, bow; Magruder, 2; Russell, 3; Horton, 4; Lenane, 5; Lynch, 6; Duffy, 7; Hirst, stroke. The substitutes are Fassett, Sullivan, Gracie, and Douglas.

GOLF EVENTS FOR THE WEEK.

Many Competitions for Women Have Been Arranged.

A number of women's competitions are scheduled for the coming week, and the indications all show that the fair golfers are going to get in good practice for future interclub team matches and the championship tournament. The women of the Powelton Golf Club of Newburg will begin the first of a series of handicap events on Thursday, while on Saturday there will be several similar contests, notably at Van Cortlandt Hillside, the Westchester Country Club, Yountakah, at Nutley, and a putting match for ladies at Oakland. The golf fixtures for the week are:

Wednesday, May 16.—Essex County, Orange, N. J.—Team match with Baltusrol Golf Club.

Thursday, May 17.—Powelton Golf Club, Newburg, N. Y.—First women's handicap, eighteen holes.

Saturday, May 19.—Baltusrol, Short Hills, N. J.—Semi-annual championship, thirty-six holes. Ardsley—Men's foursomes, eighteen holes. Yale Golf Club—Team match with Philadelphia Cricket Club at Philadelphia. Harbor Hill—Team match with Laurence Harbor at Laurence Harbor. Country Club of Westchester—Handicap against bogey. Montclair—Final rounds for May cups. St. Andrew's—Pick-up team match. Hillside, Plainfield, N. J.—Ladies' handicap for the Van Herwerden cup. Richmond County, S. I.—Team match with Westchester Golf Club. Van Cortlandt—Open handicap for men and women. Oakland—Ladies' putting match. Wee Burn, Noroton, Conn.—Third match for the E. E. Bruggerhof prizes. Crescent Athletic Club—Members' handicap, eighteen holes. Jersey City—Members' handicap, eighteen holes. Morris County, Morristown, N. J.—Team match with Princeton University. Marine and Field—Members' golf ball handicap. Dyker Meadow—Team match with Oakland Club and ball sweepstakes. Yountakah Country Club, Nutley, N. J.—Women's handicap, morning; men's handicap, afternoon. Richmond Hill—Handicap, foursomes. Westchester Golf—Bogey handicap. Metropolitan championship entries close with the Secretary, John Du Fais, 156 Fifth Avenue.

The list of team competitions, which was compiled last week by the Executive Committee of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, gives the large number of thirty-five playing days, and no further comment is necessary to show the increased interest in golf this season among the fair players in the vicinity of New York. Eleven teams playing with every other team is almost certain to develop excellent material among players who are now but little known outside their own club limits. The prospect of a big entry list in the championship tournament at Shinnecock seems assured, and the women's associations in Philadelphia and Boston, where the game has already been actively started, will all contribute toward the same end.

There is a strong feeling in many women's clubs that the qualifying number of contestants should be increased to thirty-two. Sixteen is the present number, but that is considered entirely too small to do justice to the players and make the national event a fair test of championship abilities. While it is quite safe to assert that the champion will be found among the first sixteen, it is quite probable that some of the other prize winners may come from the second sixteen, just as well as from the first. About eighty contestants started in the qualifying round at Philadelphia last year, and over seventy scores were turned in. The eligible sixteen scores ran from 97 to 107, and between the latter figure and the thirty-second place there was only a difference of three strokes. This close bordering on the first sixteen, coupled with a large entry list, justifies the women who are advocating the change, and there is every probability that thirty-two competitors will be admitted into the eligible championship ranks this season.

Miss Ruth Underhill, the present champion, favors the idea, and most of the leading golfers in the metropolitan district are hopeful that their request may be granted by the United States Golf Association.

Immediately after the Executive Committee meeting last week, Miss Underhill went to Boston, and she will play this week in the women's tournament at the Brookline Country Club.

The Baltusrol Golf Club has changed the dates of its open tournament from the end of May to June 6, 7, 8, and 9. The chief trophy will be the Governor's Cup. A consolation cup will be open to the second sixteen, and the Blasted Hopes Cup will be open to the sixteen players defeated in the first rounds for the two previous cups. There will also be a handicap cup, an inconsolables' cup, and prizes for a Scotch foursome tournament, so all shades of golfers will find something worth playing for.

GOLFERS IGNORE SABBATARIANS.

Links at Hackensack, N. J., Crowded Despite Crusade of Ministers.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 13.—There were more golf players on the links today than any Sunday since they were opened. The ministers last week petitioned the club to abolish Sunday playing, but the petition was rejected by what amounted to almost a unanimous vote.

The Rev. Herman Vanderwart of the First Reformed Church, the Rev. C. R. Koebler of the Presbyterian, and the Rev Arthur Johnson of the Second Reformed Church took occasion to preach sermons relative to the matter and Sunday observance in general.

Mr. Vanderwart said Sunday would soon loose its religious character and become a secular day of pleasure. He said the authorities could no longer stop ball games in the town now that golf was allowed. He asked if Hackensack was to get the reputation of a liberal town where the Sabbath was desecrated.

Another minister also referred to the ball playing. A big ball game was played today in the heart of the town. Last Sunday there were three games played.

NATIONAL A. C. GAMES.

Athletic Contests Enjoyed by a Large Crowd at Maspeth Yesterday.

The games of the National Athletic Club, on the Grand Street Park grounds at Maspeth, L. I., were decided yesterday morning before a large crowd of spectators, who were rewarded by some of the best contests of the season. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by William D. Wynee, (3 yards;) Frederick J. Grundey, (6 yards,) second; Charles D. Rubb, (scratch,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by William H. Lehrfeld, (14 yards;) Charles D. Rubb, (scratch,) second; Peter Wend, (16 yards,) third. Time—0:27 2-5.

Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by William D. Wynne, (scratch;) William H. Hurley, (25 yards,) second; A. S. West, (30 yards,) third. Time—0:58.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by Frederick Reuss, (20 yards;) Charles D. Rubb, (15 yards,) second; J. J. Fitzgerald, (20 yards,) third. Time—0:30.

Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Anthony L. McKeever, (scratch;) John J. Holt, (60 yards,) second; Henry J. Carmodey, (100 yards,) third. Time—5:01 4-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by Charles D. Rubb, (scratch;) William D. Wynne, (6 inches,) second; Frederick J. Grundey, third. Distance—19 feet 4 inches.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by William H. Hurley, (12 inches;) Peter Wend, (12 inches,) second; Frederick J. Grundey, (12 inches,) third. Height—4 feet 2 inches.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump, Handicap.—Won by Charles D. Rubb, (scratch;) Rutherford C. Wills, (12 inches,) second; John J. Schmidtt, (2 feet,) third. Distance—33 feet 4 inches.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by Frederick J. Grundey, (scratch;) Peter Wend, (scratch,) second; George Eckert, (10 inches,) third. Distance—33 feet 4 inches.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Anthony L. McKeever, (scratch;) A. West, (50 yards,) second; Rutherford C. Wills, (30 yards,) third. Time—2:18 2-5.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by Peter Wend, (scratch;) William D. Wynne, (5 feet,) second; Rutherford C. Wills, (24 inches,) third. Distance—83 feet 10 inches.

FOUNTAIN FERRY PARK RACES.

Stevens Managed to Land Two Races, Aided by McFarland.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 13.—A large crowd attended the Fountain Ferry Park bicycle races to-day, held under the sanction of the National Cycling Association. A good card was presented and the two handicaps resulted in spirited contests and time close to world's records.

In the amateur one-third mile handicap Frank Denny of Buffalo rode from scratch in 0:41. The California team, McFarland and Stevens, by fine team work, succeeded in winning both of the professional events. In each race McFarland set the pace for Stevens, carrying him well into the stretch, where the latter went on and won, not, however, without a hard struggle against Owen Kimble, who landed second in each event. The summaries:

Two-thirds of a Mile, Open, Amateur.—Won by F. Denny; W. Roberts, second; P. Hickman, third. Time—1:29 1-5.

One-Mile, Open, Professional.—Won by O. L. Stevens; Owen Kimble, second; Al Newhouse, third. Time—2:17 1-5.

One-Third of a Mile, Handicap, Amateur.—Won by F. Denny, (scratch;) W. Roberts, (15 yards,) second; Ped Hickman, (15 yards,) third. Time—0:41.

Half-Mile, Handicap, Professional.—Won by O. L. Stevens, scratch; Owen Kimble, (30 yards,) second; Al Newhouse, (20 yards,) third. Time—0:59. Cooper, (15 yards,) McFarland, (scratch,) Rutz, (35 yards,) Maya, (45 yards,) Newkirk, (60 yards,) and Stone, (40 yards,) also started.

TO-DAY'S CARD AT MORRIS PARK.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Eclipse Course. Sanders, 114 pounds; Chappaqua, Hendy Pardee, and Bangor, 113 each; St. Cloud and George Keene, 111 each; Olive Mc. and Ordeal, 110 each; Gulden Mc-Meeken and Puyil, 88 each; Prestidigitator, 95; Miss Hanover, Belle of Lexington, Lady Contrary, Indian Fairy, Lindemere, and Olea, 93 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs of the Eclipse Course. Golden Age, Colchester, Selp, Glade Run, Beau Gallant, Flatterer, Woodspike, Prince of Melrose, Toboka, Elkhorn, Caliear, The Puritan, Alfonso, Lightning, The Rhymer, All Green, The Snapper, Kirk Pepper, and Counsel, 107 pounds each; Goddess of Night, Looking Glass, and Clodhopper, 104 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Apprentices' Race, for three-year-olds and upward; to be ridden by jockeys never having ridden a winner; seven furlongs of the Withers mile. The Kentuckian, 118 pounds; Autumn, 115; Lady Lindsey, 113; Rinaldo, 112; Wythe and King Bramble, 108 each; Manitoban and Fonsolee, 108 each; Judge Caldwell and Belgrade, 101 each; Elsie Skip and Cyridity, 100 each; Candin, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; the Withers mile. Kris Kringle, 121 pounds; Flax Spinner, 114; Chappaqua, 113; Buffoon and Bon Jour, 111 each; Exit, Oliver Mc., and Rhinelander, 110 each; Lindula and Sparrow Wing, 108 each; Manitoban, 104; Elnus, 102; The Corinthian, 98; The Amazon, 95; Matt Simpson, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. Approval, 113 pounds; Wait Not, 111; Chappaqua and The Kentuckian, 106 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. Voter, 130 pounds; Queen of Song, 112; Bush, 110; Ten Candles, 102; Radford, 100; Yoloco, 98; Handcuff, 95; Robert Metcalf, 93.

B. Altman & Co. are prepared to receive FURS FOR STORAGE and also to make repairs when desired. Advantages may be secured by having this work done as early as possible.

CYCLE RACING AT VAILSBURG.

Frank Kramer and Freeman Failed to Capture an Event.

Another interesting programme of bicycle races for amateurs and professionals was conducted at the Vailsburg track, Newark, yesterday afternoon. Fully 5,000 persons greeted the winners in the various events. Frank Kramer and Howard B. Freeman did not figure very prominently in the professional events yesterday, and neither one of them "showed" in any of the races. In the half mile handicap Kramer and Freeman qualified for the final, but John T. Fisher of Chicago won easily. Freeman and Kramer "loafed" on the first lap in this race, and the handicap men stole a march, much to the amusement of the crowd.

The five mile professional handicap was a rather unsatisfactory race. Many were of the opinion that the race had been won by Howard Freeman, and there were many protests when it was announced that Dan Kraemer of Chicago was the winner. The judges were correct in their ruling, however, for the disgruntled ones did not take into consideration that the men with big handicaps had a start of nearly one lap and almost immediately came up with the scratch men. The bunch then rode together throughout the race, and the back mark men did not try to cut down the lead of the handicap riders, which gave the crowd the impression that the men were practically on even terms. On the final lap there was a sharp spurt and Freeman crossed the line ahead of the others, though in reality he was beaten almost a lap by Kraemer.

The Australian pursuit race brought out a field of seven, but before two miles had been ridden there were only Jacobson King, and Bleecked left. The others had all been caught by some one of these, then Bleecker began to show signs of fatigue and was overhauled by King at the beginning of the third mile. Jacobson then started out to catch King, and passed him after another lap and a half of stiff riding. The summaries:

Quarter Mile, Novice, (Amateur.)—First Heat—Won by H. F. Beldon. Time—0:34. Second Heat—Won by C. Satchell. Time—0:33 1-5. Third Heat—Won by W. Embleton. Time—0:34 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by P. H. Grasing. Time—0:33 2-5. Final Heat—Won by C. Satchell; W. Embleton, second; H. F. Belden, third. Time—0:32 2-5.

Collett, Open Half Mile, (Amateur.)—First Heat—Won by G. H. Collett; M. Rutter, second. Time—1:15 2-5. Second Heat—Won by J. H. Lake; W. Babb, second. Time—1:08 4-5. Third Heat—Won by Gus Welsing; J. King, second. Time—1:12. Fourth Heat—Won by J. P. Jacobson; F. J. Cadwell, second. Time—1:11. Final Heat—Won by G. H. Collett; J. P. Jacobson, second; W. Babb, third. J. H. Lake, fourth. Time—1:14 2-5.

Sizzle Handicap, Half Mile, (Professional.)—First Heat—Won by Frank Kramer, (scratch;) J. T. Fisher, (15 yards,) second. Time—1:01. Second Heat—Won by Howard B. Freeman, (scratch;) D. Kramer, (25 yards,) second. Time—1:03. Third Heat—Won by S. G. Williams, (65 yards;) F. D. White, (50 yards,) second. Time—1:00. Final Heat—Won by J. T. Fisher; D. Kraemer, second; S. G. Williams, third; F. D. White, third. Time—1:01 2-5.

Speedfast Handicap, One Mile, (Amateur.)—First Heat—Won by S. B. Wheeler, (100 yards;) W. H. Cornwell, (80 yards,) second; R. T. Stites, (140 yards,) third; G. W. Chaffe, (120 yards,) third. Time—2:05. Second Heat—Won by E. Billington, (120 yards;) G. H. Collett, (scratch,) second; F. Firth, (80 yards,) third; F. Krebs, (20 yards,) fourth. Time—2:08. Third Heat—Won by M. Rutter, (100 yards;) C. G. Embleton, (100 yards,) second; W. Dobbins, (100 yards,) third; J. King, (60 yards,) fourth. Time—2:01 2-5. Final Heat—Won by M. Rutter; C. G. Embleton, second; W. Dobbins, third; E. Billington, fourth. Time—1:59.

Grand View Handicap, Five Miles, (Professional.)—Won by D. Kraemer, (350 yards;) S. G. Williams, (350 yards,) second; Jay Eaton, (scratch,) third; A. MacEachern, (150 yards,) fourth. Time—11:20.

Australian Pursuit Race, Unlimited, (Amateur.)—Won by J. P. Jacobson; J. King, second; H. E. Bleecker, third; J. F. Rodgers, fourth. Jacobson rode three and five-eighths miles before he overhauled the last of the field. Time—8:34.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York's Errors Were Many and Costly, and Chicago Won.

CHICAGO, May 13.—New York hit Griffith very hard to-day, and with the assistance of three costly misplays was six runs ahead at the end of the seventh inning. Hawley held the locals down to four singles in six innings, then he filed went to pieces, four errors, three singles, a double, and a triple bringing Chicago up to within one run of New York. Carrick then replaced Hawley, but was wild and was found freely. A wonderful catch by Van Haltren was the star point of the game. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Childs, 2b.	2	1	1	5	0	V'n H'n, cf.	2	2	2	0	0
Mertes, cf.	1	1	4	2	1	Mercer, 3b.	0	0	3	1	5
Dungan, lf.	2	2	3	0	0	Selbach, lf.	2	2	4	1	1
McCarthy, rf.	1	2	2	1	0	Davis, ss.	1	2	1	6	1
Everitt, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	1	11	0	2
Bradley, 3b.	2	3	2	4	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	1	4	1	1
Clingman, ss.	0	0	0	0	1	Frisbee, rf.	1	1	0	0	1
McCor'k, ss.	1	1	0	1	0	B'rman, c.	1	1	3	0	0
Chance, c.	0	0	5	2	1	Hawley, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Griffith, p.	1	2	0	0	1	Carrick, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						*Grady	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	13	27	15	3	Total	9	14	27	16	7

*Grady batted for Hawley in the eighth inning.
†Two out when winning run was scored.

Chicago	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	1	1	—10
New York	1	4	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	— 9

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; New York, 4. Left on bases—Chicago, 11; New York, 4. Two-base hits—McCormick, Davis, Selbach, Frisbee. Three-base hits—Bradley, Van Haltren, Hawley. Sacrifice hits—Mertes, (2,) Selbach, Gleason, Hawley. Stolen bases—Mertes, Van Haltren. Double play—Gleason, Davis, Doyle. Struck out—By Griffith, 4. Base on balls—Off Griffith, 2; off Hawley, 5; off Carrick, 2. Time of game—2 hours 45 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

ST. LOUIS, 8; BROOKLYN, 0.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—Jones was invincible to-day, and the hard hitting Brooklyns could not touch him at any stage. Howell was hit hard all through the game. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	1	2	2	5	0	Jones, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Donovan, rf.	1	2	0	1	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Hiedrick, cf.	2	3	0	0	0	Jennings, lb.	0	0	11	1	1
Donlin, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Kelley, 3b.	0	3	3	2	0
Burkett, lf.	0	2	6	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	0	3	0
Wallace, ss.	1	1	0	3	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	0	4	1	0
McGann, 1b.	1	3	10	1	0	Demont, 2b.	0	1	6	4	2
Quinn, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0	McGuire, c.	0	1	1	1	0
Criger, c.	1	1	3	1	0	Howell, p.	0	1	0	2	1
Jones, p.	1	0	0	3	0						
Total	8	15	27	15	0	Total	0	8	27	14	4

St. Louis	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5. Two-base hits—Kelley, 1. Three-base hit—McGraw. Home runs—Heidrick, 1. Double plays—Demont and Dahlen, (2.) Sheckard and Jennings, McGraw and McGann. Sacrifice hit—McGraw. Stolen base—Donovan. Base on balls—Off Jones, 3; off Howell, 3. Struck out—By Jones, 2. Time—2:20. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	12	5	.706	Chicago	10	10	.500
Brooklyn	10	8	.556	St. Louis	9	9	.500
Cincinnati	9	8	.529	New York	6	11	.353
Pittsburg	10	9	.526	Boston	5	11	.313

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Boston in Pittsburg.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 4.

AT CINCINNATI.

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	0 0 0 2 3 0 2—7	14	4
Cincinnati	2	1	0 1 0 0 0 2 0—6	9	3

Batteries—Leever and Zimmer; Newton, Hahn, and Peitz.

Eastern League Games.

At Montreal—Springfield, 5; Montreal, 3.
At Rochester—Rochester, 8; Worcester, 7.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 3; Hartford, 2.

Atlantic League Games.

At Newark—Allentown, 12; Newark, 3.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Rome, 6; Albany, 5.
At Utica—Utica, 14; Cortland, 6.

Other Scores.

At Niagara Falls—Niagara University, 12; Hamilton, 10.
At Greenpoint—Bassan, 19; Arion A. C., 6.
At Williamsburg—Everett College, 12; Williamsburg A. A., 11.

Princeton's Cycle Racing Team.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 13.—Capt. Ripley has announced that the following men will compose the bicycle team which will compete with Columbia in the dual races held at Berkeley Oval, New York, on Saturday: Dean, 1900; Ripley, 1901; Galt, 1902; Levick, 1903, and McClave, 1903. Levick and McClave will be entered in the tandem event. The same team will represent Princeton at the intercollegiate bicycle meet at Woodside Park, Philadelphia, May 30.

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AT 2 O'CLOCK,
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Very Choice Crown Derby, Royal Worcester, Dresden and Chinese and Japanese Porcelains. A selection of Birds, Collection of Arms, Persian Lamps, Inlaid Furniture.

A Large Number of Turkish Rugs and Carpets. Two Chinese Embroidered Portieres, very old. 33 Bottles Choice Old Southside Madeira, from the Estate of the late Cornelius Roosevelt, who died in 1871.

24 Bottles of Sherry belonging to the same estate.

THE BOOKS WILL BE SOLD TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 15TH, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. THE PAINTINGS WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 16TH, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

AFTER DINNER COFFEE SETS.

The Mauser Mfg. Co.

SILVERSMITHS,

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BUYS ANY BICYCLE.

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FITTINGS, PLEASURE BOATS, CANOES, YACHT TENDERS, ETC. STORE PULL OF BOATS AT 20 CORTLANDT ST.

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CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

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Attractive Values in Women's Suits.

Women's Lawn Suits, figured, dotted and striped designs on navy, violet, blue, pink and black backgrounds; waists trimmed with tucked lawn and lace insertion, forming vest effects, finished with lace-edged figured lawn revers; two flounce skirt, trimmed with lace edging, others ask $8.00; our price $5.86.

Women's Tailor-made Suits, including Homespuns, Cheviots, Venetians and Zibelines, with Eton and double-breasted jackets, lined with silk; skirts lined with percaline, others ask $12.00; our price, $8.98.

Women's Suits, including tan, gray, mode and black Venetians, Homespuns and Camel's Hair, collarless and double-breasted Eton jackets, lined with silk, skirts lined with percaline, others ask $20.00; our price, $14.99.

Women's Suits, including blue, gray, brown and black Cheviots, Homespuns and Venetians, fitted; Eton and collarless Eton jackets, plain and fancily trimmed, lined with silk, skirts lined with percaline, others ask $26.00; our price, $19.99.

Women's Suits, including dark gray Oxfords and Homespuns, Eton jackets, faced with stitched taffeta silk; single-plaited back skirts, entire suit lined with silk, others ask $30.00; our price, $23.99.

Mark Down Sale of Fine Trimmed Hats.

Were $10.98 to $13.98,
Reduced to $5.49 and $7.24.

Untrimmed Hats.

Light weight Japanese rough and ready short back Sailor Hats, white, black, navy, brown and cardinal; others ask 65c.; our price, 37c.

Fine quality Manila and Fancy Chip Straw Double

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Sale of WHITE

The Wanamaker Store

Adds Another Chapter to a Famous History

THE business world was startled, and our Public looked on with appreciation and applause, when, years ago, we blazed a broad new business path through the dull months of January and June, by making the dull season work for manufacturers and dull season selling days for ourselves supply vast quantities of new and excellent goods at far below the prices that were necessary when goods were made and sold at regular busy times.

But the lonely path is more traveled now. Many stores add a sprinkling of new goods to their own or some jobber's old stock, and a sale of what were once white goods is announced. Of course, there are other good stores, though few, who prepare new goods at this time; but bought in comparatively meagre quantities. As in all those years behind, so to-day, the Wanamaker White Sale stands in the front, alone in point of quantity, freshness and tastefulness of the White garments and goods that are shown.

Two Hundred Thousand Crisp NEW Garments

In Addition to Our Splendid Regular Stock, were Bought for Our New York Store Alone

And at least as many more were specially purchased for Philadelphia. Making the stupendous aggregate of *a Million and a half Pieces* in stock right now. Not an old garment—not a poorly made garment in the whole sale, at any price, except by accident, which we will always make right. No other store even follows this tremendous movement, other than by pretence.

This Year's Accomplishment Is a Greater Feat Than Ever Before

No need to tell New York women that prices of muslins and embroideries have advanced—that is well learned in spite of our tremendous efforts to hold them down for our buyers. We cannot explain all the details of the great business battles which we have fought for these economies told of to-day; nor can we particularize about makers who sought release from our early contracts when they got later offers of far bigger prices, for goods which are to be sold somewhere. Sufficient for thrifty women to know that the bargains of leaner business times have been matched again, while many garments are bettered even in these days of plenty and bigger prices.

This sale is also better because of

Broader Varieties of Garments at Each Price

than we have ever obtained for a previous sale. As many of the details as we have space to print, follow below:

Night Gowns—

38c—Muslin or cambric; 4 styles; high, square or V neck and Empire; embroidery or insertion trimmed, some with cambric ruffle and plaits. Not more than three to a buyer.

50c—Muslin; 2 styles; high neck, with yoke of cluster of small plaits and cambric ruffle; or Empire, trimmed with embroidered and cambric ruffle.

65c—Cambric; V neck; trimmed with neat edge of embroidery; yoke with cluster of plaits and 4 rows of hemstitching.

75c—Muslin; 2 styles; square neck trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and yoke of clusters of small plaits; or V neck with yoke of lace and 4 rows of torchon insertion.

85c—Muslin or cambric; 4 styles; square, Empire or V neck; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; or point de paris lace and insertion; some ribbon trimmed.

$1—Muslin or cambric; 10 styles; square, Empire, high or V neck; trimmed with newest embroidery and insertion; with point de paris lace and insertion, or with torchon lace; some with yoke of hemstitching and embroidery.

$1.25—Fine quality cambric, muslin or nainsook; high, square or V neck; trimmed with embroidery, hemstitching and insertion, with torchon lace and insertion; all ribbon trimmed.

$1.50—Of cambric or nainsook; 5 styles; trimmed with newest embroidery and insertion; or with hemstitching and dainty edges of embroidery; high and square neck; some with ribbon.

$1.75—Of fine quality cambric or nainsook; 9 styles; high, square or V neck; trimmed with dainty embroidery and laces; some with ribbons.

$2—Of muslin or cambric; 3 styles; V neck or Empire; trimmed with fine embroidery, point de paris lace and insertion; some ribbon trimmed.

Others up to $7.25.

Drawers—

10c—Of muslin; deep hem and plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

15c—Cambric or muslin; good quality; deep hem and fine plaits. Three to a buyer.

25c—Of muslin; trimmed with embroidery and neat plaits.

35c—Muslin; with umbrella ruffle trimmed with embroidery.

50c—Of muslin or cambric; 7 styles; some trimmed with embroidery, some with torchon lace; others with lawn ruffle edged with lace or deep ruffle of lawn, hemstitched and plaited.

75c—Of fine quality muslin or cambric; 7 styles; trimmed with neat embroidery, plaits above, or Valenciennes lace, Cluny lace or deep ruffles of lawn trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

$1—Of fine quality cambric, muslin, nainsook or lawn; trimmed with the newest embroidery or laces; some with narrow ruffles or deep ruffles.

Others up to $5.

Short Chemises—

18c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with cambric ruffle. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

35c—Of cambric; round neck; open front; trimmed with torchon lace.

50c—Of muslin; 2 styles; trimmed with embroidery and plaits, open front; or round neck, trimmed with lawn ruffle edged with lace.

75c—Of nainsook or cambric; 2 styles; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon run through.

85c—Of nainsook; trimmed with neat edge of embroidery, and ribbon run through.

$1—Of nainsook or cambric; 5 styles; round neck, trimmed with neat embroidery and insertion; or torchon, Cluny or Valenciennes lace; all ribbon trimmed.

$1.50—Of nainsook; 2 styles; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion; ribbon run through.

Skirt-Length Chemises—

75c—Of lawn; round neck, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; run with ribbon; plaited ruffle.

$1—Of lawn or cambric, 3 styles; round neck, some trimmed with fine embroidery insertion and plaits, or torchon or point de Paris insertion and ribbon; ruffle on bottom with fine plaits.

$1.25—Of lawn, 2 styles; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or point de Paris lace; some with fine insertion across bust, and ribbon run through; skirt trimmed with deep ruffle and plaited, or plaited ruffle edged with lace.

$1.50—Of cambric, nainsook or lawn; 4 styles; trimmed with torchon of Point de Paris lace; all trimmed with narrow ribbons; deep ruffles on skirt; some with ruffle of lace or plaits or rows of lace insertion.

$1.75—Of lawn or nainsook, 3 styles; some in Marguerite style; trimmed elaborately with torchon or point de Paris lace and insertion; also trimmed with ribbons, and deep ruffle on skirt edged with lace and fine plaits.

Others up to $6.

Wrappers—

Of white lawn; all in newest cut and style of trimming; some with point de Paris or Valenciennes laces, or pretty embroidery; others with deep ruffles on bottom; some trimmed with wide satin ribbon. Prices begin at $2—up to $28.

Dressing Sacques—

These begin at 75c and advance to $18.50. The shapes are wholly new as are also the trimming designs. The new short sleeves will be much liked. Laces and elegant embroideries are generously used in trimming.

White Shirt Waists—

Of lawns, dotted Swiss muslins, dimities, piques, linens or organdies. Many handsome styles that will be found here only. The plaiting and embroidery are of the daintiest, and the laces the finest. The soft, fluffy effects have superseded the mannish styles of former seasons. The prices are 85c to $35.

Children's Muslin Underwear—

DRAWERS—

10c and 15c—Of muslin; hem and cluster of plaits; sizes 2 to 10 years.

35c—Of muslin; embroidery ruffle; 2 clusters of fine plaits; full sizes; 2 to 14 years.

GIRLS' PETTICOATS—

Of cambric; umbrella ruffle, hem and cluster of plaits; 2 to 8-year sizes, 35c; 10 to 16-year sizes, 50c.

Of cambric; umbrella ruffle, edged with deep lace; row of hemstitching; 2 to 9-year sizes, 50c; 10 to 16-year sizes, 65c.

$1—Of cambric; made with foundation like women's petticoats; deep ruffle, with 3 rows of lace insertion and edge; 10 to 16 years.

50c—Of striped seersucker; umbrella ruffle; 10 to 16 years.

GIRLS' NIGHT GOWNS—

Of cambric; full from neck; finished with embroidery ruffle; 2 to 6-year sizes, 55c; 8 to 14 years, 65c.

75c—Of cambric; square yoke of fine plaits; 4 rows of lace insertion; lace edge on neck, sleeves and front.

SHORT DRESSES—

38c—Of nainsook; full from neck; finished with hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves; 6 mos. to 2 yrs.

$1.50—Square yoke, fine plaits and embroidery insertion; 2 embroidery ruffles over shoulders; hemstitched skirt; 6 months to 3 years.

85c—Of nainsook, 3 styles; round or square yokes, back and front; finished with deep embroidery ruffle; 6 months to 3 years.

Children's Muslin Underwear—

50c—Of nainsook, 2 styles; square yoke of plaits and hemstitching; neck and sleeves finished with lace-edged ruffle, or with yoke of cluster of plaits; embroidery insertion and embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves; 6 months to 3 years.

$2—Of lawn; yoke of cluster of plaits, finished with hemstitched ruffle edged with lace, beading and ribbon on neck and sleeves; skirt has lace-edged ruffle and 2 clusters of plaits.

SHORT SKIRTS—

50c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle edged with embroidery; with waists; 6 months to 3 years.

INFANTS' LONG SLIPS—

25c—Of nainsook; box plaits in front; neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched ruffle.

50c—Of nainsook, 3 styles; one with 4 clusters of plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery; another with square yoke of fine plaits and embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves; the third, full from neck, with neck and sleeves finished with fine embroidery insertion and edging.

85c—Of nainsook; round yoke of fine plaits and 3 rows of embroidery insertion; beading and lace edge on neck and sleeves.

$1.25—Of nainsook; square yoke of fine plaits; lawn ruffle over shoulders; with two rows of hemstitching; skirt finished with deep hem and cluster of plaits.

BOYS' DRESSES—

$1—Of dark blue percale with small white figure; or of light gingham; 3 box plaits back and front; round collar, cuffs and belt; 2 and 3 years.

Long Petticoats—

38c—Of muslin; with wide cambric ruffle and plaits; not more than 3 to a buyer.

50c—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle of cambric and plaits.

75c—Of muslin; with umbrella ruffle of cambric and hemstitching.

90c—Of muslin or cambric, 3 styles; with ruffle of lawn or cambric; trimmed with embroidery or with plain hem with hemstitched plaits.

$1—Of cambric; 3 styles; with deep flounce trimmed with torchon lace and insertion or lawn ruffle with hemstitched plaits; some also embroidery trimmed.

$1.50—Of cambric or muslin, 5 styles; with umbrella ruffle; trimmed with wide embroidery and plaits above, or row of insertion or lawn with 3 clusters of fine plaits.

$1.75—Of cambric or muslin, 7 styles; with umbrella ruffle trimmed with embroidery and plaits; some with insertion, others with torchon lace and insertion.

Other styles up to $12.

Corset Covers—

8c—Of cambric; neck trimmed with neat embroidery or lace; all felled seams and pearl buttons; not more than 3 to a buyer.

18c—Of cambric, 2 styles; trimmed with embroidery or torchon lace; square or V neck; tight fitting or draw string at waist.

25c—Of cambric, 6 styles; V, square or round neck; trimmed with neat embroidery, wide or narrow edge; or torchon lace; tight fitting or draw string at waist.

35c—Of cambric, 5 styles; round, square or V neck; trimmed with fine torchon lace or neat embroidery.

50c—Of cambric or nainsook, 7 styles; square or round neck; trimmed with embroidery or torchon lace and insertion; with embroidery and hemstitching, or with Valenciennes lace; tight fitting or draw string at waist.

65c—Of cambric or nainsook, 2 styles; round or square neck; trimmed with lace, embroidery or point de Paris lace and insertion; draw string at waist.

75c—Of cambric or nainsook, 6 styles; round neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion, or torchon or Valenciennes lace; all with draw string at waist, some ribbon trimmed.

Others up to $6.

Short Petticoats—

35c—Muslin; umbrella ruffle with hem and fine plaits.

50c—Muslin or cambric; 4 styles; some trimmed with lawn ruffle; hemstitched plaits or ruffle of embroidery; or embroidery edge of fine plaits.

75c—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn; with clusters of fine plaits and ruffle of embroidery.

85c—Cambric or muslin; 2 styles; trimmed with fine embroidery and plaits; or lawn ruffle and clusters of plaits, edged with torchon lace.

$1—Muslin or cambric; 7 styles; trimmed with point de paris, Valenciennes or torchon laces and insertion; or deep ruffles of fine embroidery and plaits.

$1.25—Cambric; 4 styles; some trimmed with fine embroidery; or lawn ruffles trimmed with torchon or point de paris lace and plaits.

$1.50—Cambric; 3 styles; trimmed with point de paris lace and insertion, or fine plaits; Vandyke plaits trimmed with torchon lace.

Others up to $2.75.

And Corsets—

Over 3,500 corsets enter into this sale of white, every one of which is an exceptionally attractive offering. Here's one style at 35c—was considered low priced at 50c. It's a summer corset of strong net, in medium waist and short over hips. Some also at 45c and 50c, in long or short waist. At 65c, the W. B., the L. R., and the P. N., the first-named of net, the other two of strong jean—excellent values all. The Globe corset is 75c—of imported coutil, and would be only fairly priced at $1. Then there's the L. R. at $1—of jean, coutil and sateen, white and black, some with spoon steels and low bust, for stout figures. An unusually good corset for a dollar. Tenth street.

Fifty Thousand Ready-Made SHEETS

These are splendid Sheets; made of a finer and better muslin than the one that usually measures the standard of excellence; yet we have obtained this generous quantity to sell during this sale for

20 to 25 per cent. less than muslin price

All are torn, not cut; and neatly and stoutly hemmed. These sizes and prices, with comparative worth of same muslin as selling by the yard to-day:

90x90 in. at 60c—muslin worth 75c.
72x90 in. at 52c—muslin worth 64c.
90x99 in. at 65c—muslin worth 83c.
81x90 in. at 55c—muslin worth 70c.

LINENS in The White Sale

Prices have been going constantly upward on Linens, and they tell us that the top has not yet been reached. It required masterful buying to get these splendid pure linens to offer at these prices during this sale. The figures that follow are eloquent:

Table Linen—

At $1 yd.—Bleached double satin damask from Scotland, 71 in. wide. Quality we have sold at $1.25, but which has since advanced.

At 56c yd.—Extra fine bleached Irish Damask, 66 in. wide. Imported to sell at 75c.

At 45c yd.—Old-fashioned loom dice table linen, 56 in. wide.

At 28c yd.—Silver bleached Austrian table linen, 55 in. wide. Was a splendid value at its previous price of 35c.

Napkins—

At 45c a dozen—Bleached Scotch fringed doilies, 11 inches square. Regularly 60c.

At $1 a dozen—Bleached Scotch fringed napkins, 18 inches square. Regularly $1.50.

At $1.90 a dozen—Bleached Scotch double damask napkins, 20 inches square. Regularly $2.75.

At $2.50 a dozen—Extra heavy Scotch napkins, 26 inches square. Worth $3.50.

Towels—

At $1 a dozen—Grass bleached huckaback towels with fringed ends, 18x38 inches. Worth $1.50.

At $2 a dozen—Bleached huckaback towels with damask border; hemmed ends; 21x38 inches. Imported to sell at one-half more.

6 for $1.38—Bleached German huckaback towels, with hemstitched ends; 19x38 inches.

10c each—Snow-white bath towels, cotton; 20 x 43.

Fancy Linens—

At 35c each—Renaissance Plate Doilies; 12 inches.

At $1 each—Renaissance Center Pieces; round; 20 inches.

At $1.25 each—Renaissance Center Pieces; square; 20x20 inches.

Also very substantial reductions from usual prices on bed linens.

Linen Store, Fourth avenue.

A Startling SILK EVENT

As Broad in Importance as the Use of Silks by Women

There is not a woman anywhere who loves charming waists, exquisite gowns, or beautiful silk petticoats who is not intensely interested in such an offering as an important transaction of last week brings out in the Rotunda to-day.

Twenty Thousand Dollars' Worth of the Best Kinds of Silks Reach the Lowest Prices of the Season

The best feature of the offering, aside from the sensational prices, is the broad variety from which to choose—almost every variety of fancy silks is included; making it an offering to meet every need as well as every taste. *There can be no disappointments* among such a broad collection of high-class silk elegance. And every yard is new this season. The rest, let the details tell—

30c a yard—Habutai washable silks, satin striped Foulards, printed pongees; worth 50c to 75c a yard.

40c a yard—Richly figured Liberty satins in navy blue, with white printing; worth 75c a yard.

40c a yard—Persian striped fancy taffetas; worth 85c a yard.

50c a yard—Hemstitched striped taffetas; Persian Printed Liberty satins. Worth 85c.

50c a yard—Twenty-five thousand yards of printed Foulard silks, in all the choice colorings, in twenty separate and distinct designs—all 85c quality.

60c a yard—Richly corded taffetas in new colors; Persian printed Liberty satins, printed Satara satins, printed satin Liberty, printed satin Foulards, twilled Foulards, blue on white open-work striped taffetas in pastel colors; white taffetas with stripes of color; worth $1 to $1.25 a yard.

60c a yard—Rich Foulards, with heroic printing in palms of color; worth $1.25.

70c a yard—Rich armure silks, with lace stripes; inch apart; light as a feather and cool as gauze. The colors and printing are perfection; white and color on colors; worth $1.50 a yard.

70c a yard—White Foulards, with figures of all sorts in colors; colored Foulards, with streams of white and colors in the streams; worth $1 a yard.

70c a yard—Pongees, with satin stripes; with storks and leaves of white; worth $1.10 yard.

70c a yard—Printed Foulards, in blue and white stripes and figures; worth $1 a yard.

70c a yard—Liberty satins, in choice Persian printings; worth $1 to $1.50.

70c a yard—A lot of rich Foulard silks, with odd English printings; worth $1.50.

70c a yard—Rich plain corded taffetas, with needle style of figures; same colors; worth $1 a yard.

70c yard—Rich colored Peau de Soie, with Canalae satin figures in self color; worth $1.50 a yard.

70c a yard—Corded taffetas, in all the best evening colors. Also the darker shades for out-door wear; 24 inches wide; worth $1.10 a yard.

70c a yard—Double lace striped taffetas, with narrow Persian stripes dividing in charming combinations; worth $1.25 yd.

70c a yard—Beautiful warp printed taffetas, in the pastel grounds; worth $1.50 a yard.

70c a yard—Snowy white taffetas, with open stripes like drawn work; both narrow and wide; worth $1.10 a yard.

80c a yard—Fancy striped taffetas, with open stripes in white, dividing many colors; worth $1.50 a yard.

80c a yard—A very rich corded taffeta; bars of satin in double colors for stripes of striking beauty and black satin stripes with double cords of satin dividing; worth $1.65 a yard.

80c a yard—A lot of choice printings from London, in Shanghai and Foulard silks; worth $1.25 to $1.50.

80c a yard—Quite a variety of rich fancy taffetas, with satin and lace stripes in chaste colorings; worth $1 to $1.25.

80c a yard—A rich crinkled taffeta, with Bayadere stripes of Brussels net in cream on colors; worth $1.50 a yard.

90c a yard—Rich white hemstitched taffetas; worth $2.

90c a yard—Rich glace taffetas, with silk lace stripes of white on double colors; worth $2.

90c a yard—Evening taffetas, with black lace stripes on pinks, blues and yellows; worth $2 a yard.

90c a yard—Rich satin Duchesse, with wide stripes of evening colors with white between raised cords dividing; worth $2 yd.

90c a yard—Chameleon taffetas; satin and silk stripes divided by hemstitched stripes of white; worth $1.50 to $2.

Rotunda.

Lace Curtains

And Curtain Goods by the Yard

Much importance attaches to the Upholstery store's contribution to this notable white occasion. Its preparations have been on a large scale, the assortments gathered most varied, and the prices named particularly tempting. Its offerings comprise all desirable styles of lace curtains and curtain materials—all fresh, immaculate goods, in the best new designs. The moderate prices of last week have had a fourth or more subtracted therefrom, and now range thus, per pair:

Renaissance Lace—$7.75, were $10.50 $9.50 were $13
$10.50, were $14 $12.75, were $17 $14.75, were $20
$16.25, were $22 $20, were $27 $20.50, were $28
$21.50, were $29 $13.25, were $18

Brussels Lace—$7, were $9.25 $8.50, were $11.25
$10.50, were $14 $11.75, were $15.50 $12.25, were $16.50
$12.75, were $17 $14, were $19 $20, were $27

White Irish Point Lace—$3.50, were $4.75 $5, were $6.75
$5.50, were $7.50 $6.75, were $9 $8.25, were $11

Tambour Lace—$3.60, were $5 $4.50, were $6
$5.50, were $7.50 $7.25, were $9.75 $8.25, were $11.25

Nottingham Lace—90c, were $1.35 $1.45, were $2
$2, were $2.75 $2.75, were $3.75 $3.75, were $5

Ruffled Net—$1.45, were $2 $2, were $2.75
$2.40, were $3.25 $3.15, were $4.25 $5.25, were $7

Ruffled Muslin—Plain and figured centres—
65c, were 85c 75c, were $1 90c, were $1.25
$1.10, were $1.50 $1.25, were $1.75 $1.80, were $2.50
$2.75, were $3.75 $2.90, were $4

Curtain Material—By the Yard—
2,600 yards of 45-in. Figured and Coin Spot Muslins, at 20c to 45c, were 25c to 60c.
3,100 yds. 27-in. Embroidered Muslins, 10c to 30c, were 15c to 40c.
1,650 yards of 50-in. Plain Muslins, at 12c to 25c, were 18c to 30c.
1,000 yds. Ecru Fish Nets, with borders, at 20c to 30c, were 25c to 40c.
700 yards of 48-in. White Madras, at 35c to 50c, were 45c to 70c.
1,750 yards of 30-in. White Grenadine and Madras, at 15c to 25c, were 20c to 30c.
1,800 yards of 48-in. Cream Madras, at 30c to 50c, were 40c to 70c.
200 yards of 30-in. Cream Madras, at 20c, were 30c.
2,700 yards of 36-in. Figured and Coin Spot Muslins, at 15c to 25c, were 20c to 30c.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

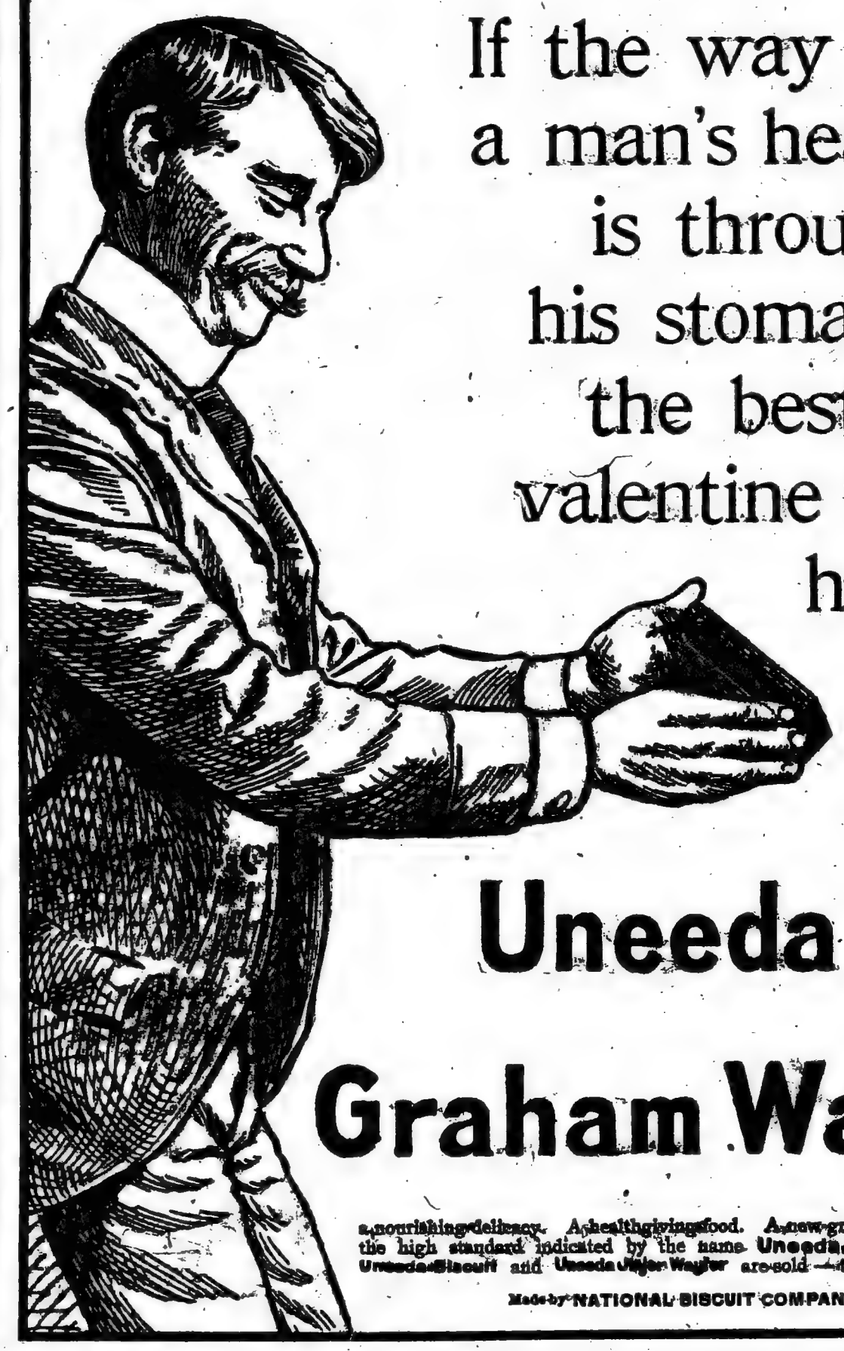

If the way to a man's heart is through his stomach the best valentine for him is

Uneeda Graham Wafer

a nourishing delicacy. A healthgiving food. A new graham product up to the high standard indicated by the name **Uneeda**. Sold wherever Uneeda Biscuit and Uneeda Jinjer Wafer are sold—that is, everywhere.

Made by NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

AN INSURANCE AGENT HURT.

Johnson M. Thompson, an insurance agent, of 661 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, in getting off a trolley car at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, last night, slipped, fell against the car, and was thrown to the ground with great force. Four of his ribs were broken, and he was internally injured.

When taken to Fordham Hospital his condition was considered critical.

Williamsburg Y. C. in Commission.

The Williamsburg Yacht Club went into commission for the season yesterday. The big clubhouse on Bowery Bay, at North Beach, was thronged with members and guests of the organization. All the boats in commission, which made quite a formidable fleet, dressed ship for the occasion.

Delegations from the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, Sea Cliff Yacht Club, Harlem Yacht Club, Seawanhaka Boat Club, Port Morris Yacht Club, Canarsie Yacht Club, and other aquatic organizations were present. A number of boats were sailing on the waters of the bay, among them being the sloop yacht Rover, owned by A. Schwartz; cabin cat Paragon, W. E. Long; sloop Pastime, ex-Commodore J. Schueaslie; sloop yacht Kelpie, ex-Commodore F. W. Smedley, and numerous others. The annual regatta of the club will be held on Decoration Day, and it was decided to extend invitations to all yachting organizations to participate in the several classes forming the programme.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warm; fresh southerly winds.

The low pressure area in the Northwest and the high one in the Southeast still persist, and the combination has resulted in a continuance of the abnormally high temperatures in the Central West and its extension to the Atlantic Coast, except in Eastern New England. Maximum temperatures over 90 degrees occurred as far north as the Michigan Peninsula, and they were generally above 85 degrees from the Mississippi Valley eastward, except on the Atlantic Coast. In the extreme Southwest and extreme Northwest the temperatures have fallen 6 to 12 degrees, but are still comparatively high.

Precipitation has been limited to showers in Montana, the eastern lower lake region, and the upper portion of the Middle Atlantic States. In the plateau and Pacific Coast regions temperatures have again risen, and there were showers in the middle and northern plateau and North Pacific Coast States. The low area in the Northwest has some indications of gradual dissipation, but as long as the high area persists in the southeast there will be little or no relief from the high temperatures east of the Mississippi River. There are indications of a disturbance to the southwest of Cuba, and possible future development of this may have some effect on the high area off the South Atlantic Coast. Havana has reported a maximum wind velocity of 36 miles per hour from the northeast, with over 1 inch of rain.

West of the Mississippi the weather will be partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow, with thunderstorms and lower temperatures. By to-morrow these conditions will probably extend into the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region.

On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh and mostly southerly, except in Florida, where they will be brisk easterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	62	56	57
6 A. M.	61	57	59
9 A. M.	62	59	64
12 M.	64	71	77
3 P. M.	62	83	82
6 P. M.	61	85	80
9 P. M.	58	77	74
12 P. M.	58	76	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70½
Weather Bureau	70½
Corresponding date 1899	61
Corresponding date for last twenty years	68

The maximum temperature yesterday was 86 degrees at 4:25 P. M. The minimum temperature was 55 degrees at 6:55 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.1; at 8 P. M. 29.90. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 85; at 8 P. M. 45.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:44	Sun sets...7:09	Moon rises... ....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:11	Gov. Isl'd...7:29	H. Gate...9:25
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:27	Gov. Isl'd...7:50	H. Gate...9:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ehuma, Trinidad	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 15.

Arnold Luyken, Inagua and Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport, Port Rico	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MAY 17.

Araucania, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Columbia, Plymouth and Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
San Juan, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Santiago, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ydun, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 18.

Origen, Inagua and Cape Gracias	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Sikh. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 8, inclusive, for dispatch per ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 26 and up to June 9, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York June 9, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 14.

Antilla, Nassau, May 10.
Bernicia, Shields, April 28.
British Queen, Antwerp, April 28.
Colorado, Brunswick, May 11.
Furnessia, Glasgow, May 5.
Louisiana, New Orleans, May 9.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, May 3.
Stiklestad, Shields, April 28.
Victoria, Gibraltar, April 29.
Winifred, Hamburg, April 28.

TUESDAY, MAY 15.

Adirondack, Port Limon, May 8.
Excelsior, New Orleans, May 9.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, May 5.
Marco Minghetti, Gibraltar, May 2.
Menominee, London, May 4.
Philadelphia, San Juan, May 10.
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince, May 9.
Westerniand, Antwerp, May 5.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

Andes, Jamaica, May 10.
Chateau Lafite, May 7.
El Paso, New Orleans, May 11.
Finance, Colon, May 8.
Kaiserin Maria Theresa, Bremen, May 8.
Teutonic, Liverpool, May 9.
Werra, Gibraltar, May 7.

THURSDAY, MAY 17.

El Sud, New Orleans, May 12.
European, London, May 5.
Massilia, Gibraltar, May 3.

FRIDAY, MAY 18.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, May 10.
Hekla, Christiansand, May 5.
Inchmaree, Shields, May 4.
Minneapolis, London, May 10.

SATURDAY, MAY 19.

Bristol City, Swansea, May 5.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, May 12.
Redruth, Seville, May 4.
St. Louis, Southampton, May 12.

Arrived.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Poncelot, Havre May 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Southeast of Fire Island at 8:55 P. M.

SS Bavaria, (Br.,) Fothengale, Fernandina May 10, with mdse. in transit to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Korff, Hamburg April 29, Boulogne 30th, and Plymouth May 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Star of Victoria, (Br.,) Hart, London April 27, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Norwegian, (Br.,) Outran, Glasgow April 28 and Moville 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Ithaka, (Ger.,) Thomsen, Tampico May 3 and Havana 6th, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:50 A. M.

SS Aladdin, (Nor.,) Schjott, Baltimore May 10, in ballast to Daniel Bacon.

SS Hendrika, (Dutch,) Landmann, Leith April 22, in ballast to Theodore Rugger & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Hencklage, Hamburg April 26, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Vigilancia, Reynolds, Campeachy, &c., April 27, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:48 A. M.

SS Amazonense, (Br.,) Hughes, Para April 26 and Barbados May 5, with mdse. and passengers to Edmund Reekes & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah May 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Siloa, Oporto, &c., April 22, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., May 13, 9:30 P. M., W. S. W., moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) for London.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Orwell, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Evelyn, for Norfolk.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 13.—SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Hadaway, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Ivernia, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 2:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from Bremen for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.—THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS P. WALLACE, George W. Wallace, and Cora Randolph Wallace, his wife; Mary Agnes Wallace Barlow, wife of Lionel F. A. Barlow, and the said Lionel F. A. Barlow; Thomas P. Wallace and George W. Wallace, executors of the last will and testament of James Wallace, deceased; Daniel S. McElroy and Linda L. McElroy, his wife; The Garfield National Bank of the City of New York; William H. Gelshenen and Katharine T. Geishenen, his wife; Henry W. F. Mall, Ellen Carter, The City of New York, George D. Russell, Charles S. Rees, The Franklin National Bank of the City of New York, Mary Pendergast, Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York; Lizzie M. Fellows, executrix of the last will and testament of John R. Fellows, deceased; Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney; William Armemann, Harry Torchiani, Frank Miller, Nelson A. Miller, Abraham Miller, Leopold Miller, First National Bank of Cleveland, Catharine Donohue, Edward M. Cutler, Max Stiner, Nason Manufacturing Company, James Murtaugh, John D. Siegling, Southern National Bank of New York, George M. Wright, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Albert B. Hilton; Thomas Emberson, Max Laberman, Adrian T. Kiernan, as receiver of George W. Wallace; Francis D. Dowley, as receiver of George William Wallace; Rachel Burritt, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 9th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DeWITT,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Mary Agnes Wallace Barlow, wife of Lionel F. A. Barlow, and the said Lionel F. A. Barlow:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of April, 1900, and duly filed with the amended and supplemental complaints in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, April 13, 1900.

GEORGE G. DeWITT,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that the POROUS PLASTER COMPANY of the Village of Sing Sing, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Village of Sing Sing, County of Westchester, and State of New York will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, as a Special Term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the Village of White Plains, County of Westchester, on the 19th day of May, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the "Allcock Manufacturing Company."

Dated Sing Sing, N. Y., March 28th, 1900.

POROUS PLASTER COMPANY OF THE VILLAGE OF SING SING.
By FRANKLIN BRANDRETH, President.
ap3-law6w&my7&14

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, 181 Madison Street, north side, 289.11 feet east of Pike Street, 24.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $11,400; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Removed to 26 East 56th St.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough Academic and Commercial course; open all year; terms moderate. Address Bro. AUGUST, West Chester, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED WITH $3,800, TO buy 10-room house and 1 acre, with 22½ years' lease of extra acre; well fenced; 100 fruit trees; 50 minutes on P. R. R.; house suited for two families. Address OWNER, Box 146, Elizabeth, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady about leaving town desires to place her chambermaid and parlormaid, whom she can highly recommend. Apply Monday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, 24 West 12th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call at last employer's from 10 to 2, 61 West 70th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady going away for the Summer wishes to find a place for a cook. 7 East 42d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—A lady desires to secure a position for a governess or lady's companion, teaching young children; experienced in traveling; reference of fifteen years; can be seen mornings, 102 East 29th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Canadian working housekeeper; no objection to country; best of references. E. L., Box 70, 263 West 125th St.

Housework.

HOUSECLEANING.—To go out by the day; cleaning or washing; best reference. Rynn, 157 West 33d St, ring bell three times.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By a competent girl as maid and seamstress; willing to do light chamberwork or care of grown children. 447 West 56th St., Kelly's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—As laundress; will assist with chamberwork; in small American family; city reference; city or country. 227 East 70th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady leaving town wishes a situation for a first-class laundress. Call three days, 7 East 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Lady wishes to place her waitress, first-class parlormaid or waitress; lady can be seen from 11 until 1 o'clock to-day, Monday, 59 East 54th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes a good situation for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call at present employer's, 14 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; understands her business; best city reference. K. H., Box 306, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Swiss German; single; first-class city references. Call or address Swiss, care of Mrs. O'Brien, 146 East 38th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; nine years' city reference from late employer; disengaged on account of family going abroad. H., care H. R. McMurray, 9 West 28th St.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes place for her coachman from June 1 to Nov. 1; he has been with her many years; also for a pair of good horses. Apply 89 West 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Swiss; understands care of fine saddle and coach horses; good driver; capable around gentleman's place; best reference. Rubele, 301 East 71st St.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman for Summer months; best of references. Cemetry, 217 East 41st St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer in the Mountains

of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway. If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for your family in a region of

Absolute Health at Moderate Cost

2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk, send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 192 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c. On May 29th and 30th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 371 Broadway, 1,354 Broadway, and Ferry Offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Thursday, 31st.

IN NEW YORK: 118, 165, 171, 371, 945, 1,354 Broadway; 267 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 787 9th Av., 245 Columbus Av., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 173 8th Av.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 96 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.

Passenger rates, 2 cents a mile.

J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES
ON LONG ISLAND.
By the Ocean, Sound and Bay.

"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses, free, upon application at ticket offices, Astor House, 120 and 1,383 Broadway, 95 5th Av., 34th St., E. R., and foot New Chambers St.; Journal Resort Bureau, 152 Nassau St.; 887 Columbus Av., and 43 W. 125th St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn, or send 4c. in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

NEW GRAND HOTEL,
WESTERN CATSKILLS, N. Y.

Altitude 2,500 feet.

Will open June 23 for the season of 1900 under entirely new management. Golf links.

D. J. SPRAGUE.

Applications for rooms, terms, etc., may be made at Hotel Imperial, N. Y., 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M. Send for illustrated booklet.

CHARLES P. FLEMING, Manager.

WARM SPRINGS,
BATH CO., VA.,
are now opened for guests.

FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS ADDRESS
EUBANK & GLOVER,
Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

SOMERSET INN
and 8 cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.

Remains open until Oct. 22. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher Street Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE LAUREL HOUSE,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

Lakewood's leading hotel for twenty years will remain open, as usual, until June 1st.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

May is the most charming month of the Lakewood season.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
HOTEL RUDOLF.

Special May and June rates, $3 per day; $17.50 per week, including sea water bath.

N. Y. Office, Waldorf-Astoria, Parlor A, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M., where all information can be secured. CHARLES R. MYERS.

THE PROSPECT, ON LAKE BOMOSEEN, Castleton, Vermont.—Rates $10 to $15 a week; send for illustrated Booklet. HORACE B. ELLIS, Mgr.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, NEW YORK, THE American Cure and Pleasure Resort.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Sterling Pianos

represent the highest standard of piano excellence.

There's Nothing Better at Any Price.
Faultless in Construction.
Artistic in Design.
Moderate in Price.

STERLING Wareroom,
536 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers,
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

Square Pianos Wanted.

Full Value Allowed. Our improved uprights will give you greater satisfaction and more room. Easy terms. Pianos for rent. Write for bargain list.

Mathushek & Son Piano Co., B'way, cor. 47th St.

Pianos to Rent for the Country.

Briggs, Chickering, Weber, Jacobs, Fischer, &c. | Small Uprights for Summer cottages; also Pianos of these well-known makes slightly used, for sale at reduced prices. GREAT BARGAINS. Pianos tuned and repaired. C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, New York City.

UPRIGHT, $85; NEARLY NEW; $4 MONTHLY; warranted for 5 years. Can be exchanged, full amount paid allowed. STERLING PIANO CO., 536 Fulton St., Brooklyn, (Op. Montauk Theatre.)

NEW UPRIGHTS, LOCAL MAKE, $145; $5 monthly. You can pay $250 elsewhere for same piano under another name. STERLING PIANO CO., 536 Fulton St., Brooklyn, (Opp. Montauk Theatre.)

LARGE UPRIGHT, GRAND SCALE, $135; $4 monthly; stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free. STERLING PIANO CO., 536 Fulton St., Brooklyn, (Opp. Montauk Theatre.)

INSTRUCTION.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.
(NOTICE PURSUANT TO THE LAWS OF 1894, CHAPTER 556, TITLE 12.)

A competitive examination of candidates for the State Scholarships in Cornell University, failing to the County of New York, will be held at the Hall of the Board of Education, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Saturday, June 2, 1900, commencing at 9 A. M.

Candidates must be at least sixteen years of age and of six months' standing in the common schools or academies of the State during the year immediately preceding this examination, and actual residents of this State.

No person should enter an examination unless prepared to accept a scholarship, should one be awarded.

The examination will be upon the following subjects, viz.: English, History, (Grecian, Roman, English, American,) Plane Geometry, Algebra through Quadratic Equations, and either Latin, French, or German, at the option of the candidate.

There will be as many candidates appointed from this County as there are Assembly Districts in this County. Candidates will become entitled to the scholarships in the order of their merit.

Dated at New York City, this first day of May, 1900.

JOHN JASPER,
Superintendent of Schools, Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
257 WEST 93D STREET, NEW YORK.
For particulars, address the Principal,
Miss Emma G. Sebring, A. M.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
86th and 88th Streets, New York.

REAL ESTATE.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage at Lowest Rates.

APPLY DIRECTLY & SAVE EXPENSE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL and SURPLUS . $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

Furnishes careful appraisements of real estate at regular rates. Apply to Bureau of Investment, 37 Liberty St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

140-144 W. 105TH ST.
No shafts; choice apts.; 4, 5, 7, and 10 rooms; bath; all improvements; rents, $25 to $75.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE GEOGHEGAN, AUCTIONEER,
OFFICE 423 9TH AVE.

Will foreclose a chattel mortgage, executed by William Seibert, of the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City of New York, to Child H. Childs and Elizabeth J. Childs of the Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, dated April 10, 1900, I will expose for sale at public auction at the premises No. 518 to 538 West 33d St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of May, 1900, at 10 A. M., which is now on storage on above address, the following goods and chattels, consisting of one oak front and back bar, with three bevel mirrors; one oak lunch counter, and all goods and chattels contained in schedule of said chattel mortgage, by order of attorney for mortgagee, which has been postponed from May 12, 1900.

HOTELS.

WHEN YOU VISIT BOSTON
leave the train at the BACK BAY station. A two-minute walk brings you to the
HOTEL NOTTINGHAM,
IN COPLEY SQUARE.

Hand checks to the clerk and your baggage will be transferred FREE.

European plan: $1.50 per day and upwards; fireproof; near shopping and theatre district; first-class in every respect.

A. H. WHIPPLE, Manager.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.

PARIS—HOTEL FERRAS.
32, Rue Hamelin, (Champs-Elysées.
Close to the Exhibition.
All modern comforts.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A VERY HANDSOME AND ATTRACTIVE stylish cob, prize winner, has been ridden and driven by owner's wife; price, $150; also nearly new rubber-tired runabout, Brewster brougham and victoria, Waldorf trap, (seats two or four,) family surrey, coupé, rockaway, and speeding wagon, imported riding saddles, harness, robes, &c., at less than quarter value. Owner's private stable, 65 Madison Av., between 27th and 28th Sts.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CASEY, MARGARET DE KOVEN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to FRANCES RUSSELL DICKEY, Clarence, Seymour Wadsworth, Reginald De Koven, Charles R. S. De Koven, Elijah K. Hubbard, Helen Beach, Mary Beach Johnson, Louis Wadsworth De Koven, Aimee E. Alsop, Joseph W. Alsop, John De Koven Alsop, Francis J. O. Alsop, Louise De K. Bowen, the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET DE KOVEN CASEY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Nathaniel A. Prentiss of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing and three codicils thereto relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of MARGARET DE KOVEN CASEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Petitioner in Person, 120 Broadway, New York.

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DAVIES, MARIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the heirs at law and next of kin of MARIA DAVIES, deceased, if any, whose names and residences are unknown and cannot, after diligent inquiry, be ascertained; the Attorney General of the State of New York, the Public Administrator of the County of New York, and Julien T. Davies, Junior; Dora M. Coogan, and William Edmond Curtis, as executors of the last will and testament of Thomas A. Davies, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William Edmond Curtis of The City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Maria Davies, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 27th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Petitioner, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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FRY, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FRY, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Horwitz & Samuels, their attorneys, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1899. MARY FRY, Executrix. ISAAC FRY, Executor. HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly Auct'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO., will sell at auction,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

Southeast cor. 5th Av. and 52d St.,
ALSO
Lot on South Side 52d St., Near Madison Av.

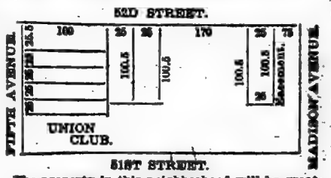

The property in this neighborhood will be greatly changed in the near future by the erection of a magnificent clubhouse on the adjoining corner and 30 and 40 ft. mansions on 51st and 52d Streets, making this perhaps the finest residential block in New York City.

Maps and particulars with Auctioneer's, Kennelly Building, No. 7 Pine Street.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

28 Choice and Valuable Lots
and 3-story frame house, on
Columbus, Amsterdam, Post and Sherman Aves., 206th, Cooper and Hawthorne Streets,
12th WARD, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT, PARTITION SALE,
JOHN H. ROGAN, ESQ., REFEREE,
4-story brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 259 WEST 42D STREET.

For maps, etc., apply to Forster & Speir, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

Tuesday, May 15th, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT SALE,
VERNON M. DAVIS, Esq., Referee,
4-story brick tenement, with lot,
NO. 211 EAST 10TH STREET.

Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

THURSDAY, MAY 17TH, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

5-story brick and stone apartment, with lot,
NO. 2091 3D AVENUE,
between 114th and 115th Streets.

Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auctioneers, will sell at auction Tuesday, May 22, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Trustee's sale, under order of Supreme Court. By order of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as trustee of the estate of Matthew Byrnes, deceased.

3d Av., east side, 24.8¾ ft. south of 29th St.—2 and 1 story brick and frame buildings, with stores, 74.0¾ on 3d Av. x 90 ft in depth. 560, 562, and 564 3d Av, n w cor. 37th St.—Three 4-story and basement brick buildings, with stores, and 1-story extensions. Corner, 27x80 ft.; inside 25x80 ft. each. 1,186 3d Av, northwest corner 69th St.—4-story brick store and lot, 22.5¼x60.8. 1

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THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds

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ALLIED EMPLOYERS AND WAGE EARNERS.

The best employment for the intelligence of those interested in promoting industrial welfare would seem to be the discovery of a plan beneficial alike to employers and wage earners, in the development of which their respective organizations can co-operate with mutual confidence and good-will.

A scheme of industrial co-operation now successful in Birmingham seems to have done a great deal for one trade, in the direction indicated, by allying the formerly antagonistic unions of employers and wage earners for the attainment of ends regarded as mutually beneficial. This trade, the metallic bedstead industry, had for years suffered from every sort of conflict and contention. Strikes or lock-outs occurred on the slightest provocation, and the condition of the business was one of utter demoralization. The employers were well organized, and in fighting labor stood shoulder to shoulder with unusual loyalty. The workmen's unions were also strong, and particularly aggressive. Each organization watched the other with jealous scrutiny, and took advantage of every opportunity to do the other injury. The results of this conflict were that prices were unsettled, profits were wiped out, and wages declined to so low an average that even industrious mechanics could scarcely earn a living.

The plan which changed these conditions, to the advantage and satisfaction of all in interest, had two objects in view—to maintain selling prices in a proper relation to the ascertained cost of production, and to establish co-operation between employers and workmen in securing for the former a legitimate profit, and for the latter a satisfactory rate of wages. Unless these conditions are maintained, the trade cannot be prosperous. The plan, therefore, rests upon a sound economic principle.

In carrying it out, the scope of the Manufacturers' Association was somewhat broadened and was vested by its members with larger powers and duties. In the ordinary sense it does not fix prices. Every member remains free to sell for what he sees fit to claim; but when called upon to do so, he must establish the fact to the satisfaction of the proper committee that the price he charges covers at least the minimum profit which the rules of the association prescribe as consistent with safety. He must also show that he has paid the rate of wages for each class of labor employed which the rules fix as the minimum, and credited the labor with the bonus due under the plan of profit sharing agreed upon. If he cannot do this, he is required to advance his selling prices, and should he fail to do so in good faith, he is dropped from the membership. Under this plan the only limitation upon the freedom of the manufacturer in the conduct of his business is that he cannot sell at a loss nor pay lower wages to the labor he employs than a consensus of trade opinion has fixed as sufficient.

To carry out this system the co-operation of employers and wage earners is needed, and this has been secured. An elected Executive Board, composed of an equal number of manufacturers and wage earners, is made the supreme authority in the trade. This board takes under consideration all complaints or causes of dispute referred to it, investigates all charges of underselling, determines the cost of manufacture, and has the power to discipline manufacturers who violate the trade rules, by fine or deprivation of fellowship and assistance. This would, perhaps, amount to very little if the workmen's unions did not stand ready to enforce the rulings of the Executive Board. Were a manufacturer dropped, the union workmen would leave his employ, and the only labor available for him would be those with whom the unions refuse to affiliate.

The great advantage of this plan is that it works practically, has reduced one of the most demoralized industries of Birmingham to order and brought it a larger and more satisfactory prosperity than it has known for years. It has steadied prices, corrected a ruinous competition, established profits on a fair basis, raised wages to the level of comfortable living, and admitted the wage earner to participation in the gains of his labor. Its best result, however, has been in putting an end to strikes and lock-outs by correcting the causes which induced them. Instead of looking about them for a chance to use the power conferred by organization, the labor unions find themselves best employed in doing the work laid out for them by the Executive Board, in which they have equal representation with the employers. They are vigilant sentinels at all times, and keep the board advised of everything it should know for the welfare of the trade. They also encourage industry and economy as increasing labor's share in the profit division. The manufacturers, on the other hand, find the system satisfactory. It protects profits, satisfies labor, and makes for good all along the line.

An opportunity to test this system under the most favorable conditions is offered in almost any one of the great industrial consolidations properly known as "trusts." The workmen have the same interest in sustaining or steadying prices and protecting profits that the managers have in keeping wages satisfactory and making the workmen contented. To secure the co-operation of labor they must take its representatives into their counsels in all matters of mutual interest. The Birmingham plan will repay study by experts, and should have it in the interest of those who are steering the great industrial consolidations into the troubled waters which most of them see just ahead. Organized labor is a force to be reckoned with under all conditions, and to make it the ally of capital for its own advantage is wiser than to fight it.

MR. LODGE'S MANOEUVRE.

We should not think that Senator LODGE would be particularly well pleased with his little manifestation in the Senate the other day. We do not pretend to know what his exact motive was, and it is not always necessary to infer that there is a definite motive for his utterances. He is sometimes a little helpless when he is "on his feet," and liable to become the victim of a stray emotion or suggestion the full force of which he does not appreciate. But we may suppose that, so far as he had a purpose, it was to stimulate the minds of his fellow-Senators and of his fellow-citizens generally to support the generous appropriations proposed for the navy.

That, in the first place, was hardly necessary. The Navy bill will go through all right without any artificial stimulus, and the country will accept it with no perceptible hesitation. Practically every one feels now that we must have a much stronger navy than we have had in the past, and very few cherish the delusion that we can improvise one in time of need, as we are supposed to have done in 1812, and as we really did in 1861 and the following years. And if it seemed well for Mr. LODGE to dwell on the reasons for a better navy, his very well understood allusions to possible difficulties with a friendly nation were inappropriate in time, in place, and in manner. They distinctly were of the sort that should be reserved in the Senate for an executive session, if indeed there be any occasion for putting them in the form of a set speech at all.

It is, of course, not inconceivable that Germany may desire to secure a footing in the Caribbean Sea, and if that should prove to be the case our Government will be called upon to explain its views and to bring to the attention of the German Government the interests that would be affected and the policy the United States would feel impelled to pursue. But the contingency is at least not a pressing one, and when it arises, if it do arise, the Government will not announce it in open debate in the Senate, and will require no blast from Mr. LODGE's bugle horn to make itself clearly understood. In the meantime it ought to be plain to the Senator that the obligation of reserve and courtesy which rests on all Governments in their intercourse with each other in time of peace is binding on Senators as a part, and an important part, of the Government in its diplomatic relations. It lowers the dignity and impairs the force of the Government to have the members of the body whose assent is required to all treaties talking loosely and incontinently, as Mr. LODGE unfortunately has been talking. It is peculiarly disagreeable to see him indulge this weakness, because, more than most of his associates, he has had opportunity to learn better manners. He ought to set an example of conduct to be followed and not one to be avoided.

AN APPEAL FOR THE STARVING.

We publish in another column the appeal of the Committee of One Hundred for money to relieve the famine in India. The names of the members of this committee are in themselves a guarantee that what they ask is needed and that it will be devoted carefully and effectively to its purpose.

The famine in India is a calamity greater in extent and of a character more terrible than we in this generation have ever known of. It exists throughout a population one-fourth larger than that of the United States, or over 90,000,000 souls in all. These unhappy millions are a race of farmers and herdsmen, and dependent on the fruits of the soil for the means of existence, which at best are scanty. A period of drought unprecedented in duration and in the area affected has rendered the soil utterly barren, made the irrigation which is essential to the harvests impossible, destroyed pasturage, and left the people with their cattle to die. They have died in enormous numbers, and the rate is still increasing. The British Government in India has made great efforts to meet the needs of the starving people, and more than 5,000,000 are now being supported directly by the Government.

Our correspondent at Simla explained yesterday the reasons why private charity is required to aid the efforts of the Government. The chief reason is that there are multitudes who are forbidden by their peculiar religious beliefs from associating with those who are helped by the officials. Neither will they ask aid. They will die sooner than do the one or the other. This is but one fact in the terribly complicated and heart-breaking situation. The general nature of that situation is set forth in the appeal of the Committee of One Hundred. They ask for a million of dollars. They should get it.

MR. LAUTERBACH.

We published yesterday morning a note from Mr. EDWARD LAUTERBACH as to his advice to his party to take up the cause of the Boers. He thinks that our comments on his speech did him injustice and denies that he suggested or intended "intervention." And he talks now very mildly and vaguely of what he really meant.

It is satisfactory to know that the passage of even so short a time has brought him to understand somewhat the folly of which he was guilty. The letters of our correspondents published at the same time as his own show how his utterances struck the public mind. It is a little late to protest that he did not intend intervention. The sole point of our criticism was that the effect of such a declaration as he urged on his party, which is the party in power in the National Government, must be either to promote intervention or to make the party ridiculous. The time has gone by when we can indulge in "vote-getting" resolutions from our great parties and especially from the party in power without paying some attention to the consequences.

We do not wish to exaggerate the significance of this little outbreak on the part of Mr. LAUTERBACH. He is not a very important man in politics, and is less important than he was before the exposure of the operations of the corporation for the legal guidance of which he was supposed to be chiefly responsible. But it would be a misfortune for the Republican Party and for the country if such crazy propositions as his should even seem to be a plausible device for a politician to get himself out of obscurity.

HOW TO ABATE ONE NUISANCE.

The congratulations which the energetic members of the Woman's Health Protective Association are exchanging over the success of their efforts to secure the extension of the order of the Board of Health against spitting on the floors of cars to include the stairways and platforms of the elevated railroad stations, are indicative of more faith than experience warrants in the potentialities of a municipal ordinance. One arrest and conviction for spitting in a public place in violation of the Sanitary Code would, we think, have more deterrent influence upon those who commit this offense against decency and the public health than an extension of what may be called the area of prohibition.

The section of the New York Sanitary Code upon which the orders of the Board of Health forbidding expectoration in vehicles, &c., are based has been in force for many years. For at least five years, and perhaps longer, notices forbidding spitting, "by order of the Board of Health," have been conspicuously displayed in cars, ferry houses, depots, and other public places, and are as familiar to all who can read as the "Keep Off the Grass" signs in the parks. Not only is no attention paid to the law by those who have the spitting habit, but only about twice within the past five years does it seem to have occurred to any one of the hundreds of thousands of self-respecting citizens who have suffered annoyance from this dangerous and disagreeable habit to see if the law was enforcible by causing the arrest of particularly annoying offenders. To proclaim the law is useless if its enforcement is neither attempted nor seriously desired by the better classes of the community. It only serves to bring the Sanitary Code into contempt, and to disincline thinking people to take the Board of Health quite seriously, to find the familiar notice forbidding spitting hanging in a vehicle or waiting room, the floor of which is slimy with saliva.

This will always be true until an organized and sustained effort is made to impose the penalties prescribed for violation of this section of the Sanitary Code upon those who incur them. It is doubtful, however, if such effort will be made until cleanly and well-conducted people recognize it as a duty to aid in suppressing a nuisance which they have thus far regarded chiefly in the light of an evil entailing personal discomfort to themselves. There are more good reasons for such an effort than would fill a page of this journal, and most people of average intelligence are familiar with them. Perhaps it would be a good plan for the numerous physicians, sanitary engineers, inspectors, and detailed policemen of the Sanitary Squad, constituting the administrative staff of the Health Department, to set the example not only of respecting the law, but of enforcing it in the cases of those who do not. As salaried employés of the city, whose especial business it is to do whatever will promote or protect the public health, it is quite within their duties to aid in enforcing the provisions of the Sanitary Code. Sporadic arrests at the instance of irate and perhaps irascible citizens will not accomplish much good. Conviction under such arrests is difficult to secure, for the reason that those ordering such arrests do not, as a rule, know how to gather or present evidence in support of their complaints, cannot quote the law, and do not have any recognized official standing as complainants. With the hundred or more officers of the Health Department who daily witness violations of this section of the Sanitary Code in their rounds of official duty it is different. Either the spitting provision of the code is foolishness and should be repealed, or it is as much the duty of the Health Department staff to enforce it as to seize diluted milk or immature veal.

When the time came to suppress mendicancy in Munich, Count RUMFORD, Minister of War, Chief of Police, and Chancellor of the Electorate of Bavaria, dignified the duty of arresting beggars by making the first arrest with his own hand. It may very well be that if the physicians, inspectors, and other officers of the Health Department could be made to see it as their duty to enforce the law prohibiting spitting in vehicles and public places, private citizens who draw no salaries would find more encouragement than they now have to render effective assistance in promoting this desirable reform.

THE KANSAS CITY INJUNCTION.

The report that we have of the injunction against the strikers at Kansas City, Mo., is not sufficiently full to permit us to form an opinion of the scope of the order or the grounds on which it is based.

We shall undoubtedly see it attacked as another extension of "government by injunction," which has been made to appear so menacing to the rights of the workingmen. On the face of the facts, as we have them, it would seem that the possibility of the trolley cars on which the strike has taken place having on board mail carriers of the United States was not a sufficient basis for a claim of jurisdiction for the Federal courts. But it must be kept in mind that if the court has erred in assuming jurisdiction the error will be corrected on appeal. In the meantime it is plain that the people are entitled to all the protection that the courts can give to the regular, orderly, and safe transportation of the mails or of any portion of them by the ordinary means of transport, on which the Government has a right to rely. The immediate object of the injunction is unquestionably a legitimate one.

On the other hand, the things that are enjoined according to the present reports are not such things as those who are forbidden to do them have any clear right to do. They may be summed up as interfering with the free employment of labor on the one hand and the right of men seeking labor to pursue it in safety on the other. If the law does not give to the Federal courts the power to protect these two sets of rights, it is, nevertheless, clear that they should be protected. Nor is their protection for the advantage of "capital" solely or chiefly. It is essential to the workingmen far more than to their employers. That is a fact which should be carefully remembered in forming a judgment as to the action of the court.

NUGGETS.

His Other Name.

New Teacher—Next boy, what's your name?
Boy—William, Ma'am.
"What is your other name?"
"Scrappy Bill."—Philadelphia Record.

The Attack.

Mrs. Jones—Your little boy gave my little boy the measles.
Mrs. Brown—You are entirely mistaken; your little boy came where my little boy was, and took them.—Indianapolis Journal.

Wheels.

Mr. Sappeigh—I believe I will visit a mind-reader, and allow him to experiment with me.
Miss Gabby—If you do, he will think he is reading a bicycle advertisement.—Baltimore American.

Declares Himself.

"Gracious!" exclaimed the influential Tagalo, surprised at seeing Aguinaldo again. "What have you come out for?"
"Bryan and anti-expansion," briefly replied the insurgent chieftain, plunging again into the jungle.—Chicago Tribune.

THE OLD QUARREL.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

We loitered where strains of glad music
Met the breath of the rose in the air;
The years had been kind since we parted—
Still, still she was girlish and fair;
We had gone from each other in anger
That night in the long, long ago—
I was wrong and was ready to own it—
The lights glimmered softly and low.

I caught her gloved hand, and I held it;
"Forgive me," I cried; "you were right!
And I was a coward for saying
The things I said to you that night!"
She thought for a moment and asked me,
Half under her breath, half aloud:
"What was it you said? I've forgotten"—
And then we strolled back to the crowd.

TRIBUTE FOR ICE TRUST

Cold Storage Says the Cry of Shortage Is False.

RISE IN PRICE UNWARRANTED

Paper Shows that the Trust Has Ample Supplies—Says Political Influence Will Kill It.

Cold Storage publishes a story on the Ice Trust claiming that three months ago it gave warning that the monopoly was going to exact tribute from the citizens of New York. The article says that the output of artificial ice in this city should be 5,000 tons daily, furnished by a score of plants. It estimates that the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx consume 2,200,000 tons of ice every year, and Brooklyn 3,000,000 tons, or 5,200,000 tons for Greater New York, of which 4,500,000 tons are natural ice. These are Cold Storage's figures, as are the estimates for the Maine Trust crop, 1,700,000 tons new ice and 700,000 tons old ice; or, with 257,000 tons purchased, 2,657,000 tons. The article goes on to say:

"Now, for the trust's second source of supply—the Hudson. One of the managers on the river vouches for the fact that twenty-four of the largest houses along the river are filled with old ice, or 1,500,000 tons, which was harvested and kept at a cost of 30 cents a ton. The trust harvested on the river last Winter 1,400,000 tons, or a total of 2,900,000. According to President Morse, the average Winter is 4,000,000 tons. This will supply a demand equal to last year in this city and leave 357,000 tons over. Wherein does the shortage come? There is no need of such an advance in price.

"But 5,557,000 tons do not represent the total amount of ice in the trust houses. Here are a few purchases made recently which Cold Storage knows of, and the amount can be doubled by purchases which have been kept dark: Wright & Wood of Watervliet have sold 350,000 tons to the trust for $1.50 a ton, 25,000 tons are coming from Cohoes at 50 cents a ton, 80,000 tons from Jesse Billings of Saratoga at $1.50 a ton, 75,000 tons from Keuka Lake, and 100,000 tons from Pocono and elsewhere. Here are easily 1,000,000 tons, or a total of 6,500,000."

The story sustains the main contention that there is plenty of ice on hand. It is asked why, with all the ice bought by the trust at $1.50 a ton and less, is the price $5 to $12 a ton? The statement is made that Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Washington are supplied with artificial ice. Formerly they took much Maine and Hudson ice. The trust squandered millions to control natural ice, but found that it could not buy weather, and it is investing in artificial ice plants. Such ice, it is asserted, can be made for from 98 cents to $1.10 a ton. "With all this cheap ice, why is the price higher?" is asked. The answer follows:

"Because last year was an expensive one for the trust, as a lot of money was wanted and some one got it. To prevent squealing the trust will get this back by taking it out of the poor people."

The estimate of the trust's output of artificial ice is 1,200,000 tons annually.

Of the political side of the ice situation the article says:

"The leaders of Tammany Hall are always talking anti-trust, but the fact remains that Croker, Carroll & Co. are big holders of trust stock, and Tammany Hall has influenced the Dock Board to favor the trust to the exclusion of independent ice dealers. The trust has completely weeded out opposition by contemptible legal methods and violations of agreements. That is a fact. If the next Legislature goes against Tammany measures will be taken to put an end to this monopoly. There is a plan already under way to accomplish this, and it cannot fail. If there ever was a monopoly that had no excuse for existing it is the Ice Turst. As long as it has sought political aid for being, political influence will kill it. The Republican managers have found many instances in this city and up the Hudson where mean acts have been used to kill rivalry, and there is a day of reckoning coming, for the people will demand legislation to make Morse's name read Re-Morse."

The fact that last year the trust made money on the family rate of 30 cents a hundred pounds is presented, and it is stated that with the price doubled the profits this year ought to be $15,000,000 in New York alone.

It is evident that the trust is not satisfied with its control of the ice business here and in Maine, as the article says that because it has met some opposition in getting control of several artificial plants in this city it has formed a company, known as the Merchants' Union Ice Company in New Jersey, with a capital of $2,000,000, to acquire the obstinate rivals. This company already has bought the property of Scott Brothers on the Hudson for $37,000.

It is also stated that the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Philadelphia, representing the trust, has completed the surveys for a great dam near Phoenixville, Penn. The Pickering Creek will be dammed and an immense reservoir constructed. For this purpose a dozen farms were bought. Along the shores of this artificial lake large storehouses will be built, and it thought enough ice can be harvested there, if the weather is good, to nearly supply Philadelphia.

LABOR PLEDGES RELIEF.

Knights in the Central Union Ready to Equip Ice Plants.

The Central Labor Union, which is composed of Knights of Labor assemblies, yesterday placed itself on record as opposed to the Ice Trust and in favor of municipal ownership and operation of ice plants for the benefit of the public, and of the poor in particular, and expressed the willingness of the Knights of Labor to equip the ice plants.

A communication was received from District Assembly 253, Knights of Labor, stating that at the last meeting of that body resolutions had been adopted denouncing the methods of the Ice Trust, and sending a copy of the resolutions for adoption by the Central Labor Union. The resolutions are as follows:

"Whereas, the Ice Trust having combined and placed the price of that commodity at such an exorbitant figure as to deprive the poor from obtaining the same, thus causing sickness and death to many of their families;

"Whereas, we believe that the city should take some action in suppressing the evil whereby the price could be placed so that it could be within the reach of all,

"Resolved, that the Central Labor Union take some action on the matter, and that a letter be sent to the city fathers asking them to donate plots of ground in different sections of the city on which ice plants could be erected for the manufacture of ice, so that it could be sold at a low cost which would be within the reach of the poor."

Treasurer Kopp said: "The Knights of Labor stand ready to help the city in this matter. If the city gives them land they will undertake to erect two ice plants, and after showing that they can make ice cheap they will turn the plants over to the city."

Delegate Heggeman of the brass workers' assembly wanted the Secretary of the meeting to write to the municipal authorities and ask for the donation of two plots of land, one at the foot of East Twenty-fifth Street and another at Fiftieth Street and the North River, to erect the ice plants on.

A discussion arose as to the sites. The question of selecting them was left in abeyance. It was decided to indorse the resolutions of District Assembly 253 and to send copies to all the principal city authorities.

"The Knights of Labor have started this movement," said Delegate Chrystie, "and before long there will be ice plants in all the boroughs."

"The Knights of Labor can guarantee to raise $100,000 for this purpose," remarked a delegate.

Summer Schools in Geology.

Two Summer schools in geology will be conducted this year under the auspices of Columbia University. The first of these will start early in June, under the charge of Prof. J. F. Kemp, and will spend about two weeks in inspecting the rock formations about Rondout and Peekskill. The other school will be held in connection with the Summer school in mining, which will be located this year near Canon City, Col.

SHIPPING BILL REPORT.

Majority of the Democratic Minority of the House Committee Points Out Defects.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The minority report on the Shipping Subsidy bill, opposing that measure, has been filed in the House of Representatives by the majority of the members of the Democratic minority of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts drew the report, and it was signed also by Representatives De Vries of California, Daly of New Jersey, and Speight of Mississippi. Three other Democrats of the committee, Messrs. Chanler, Small, and Ransdell, have heretofore submitted their views.

The report comments on the hopelessness of trying by subsidy to lower freight rates and increase commerce. Unlimited subsidy, it states, would be necessary to lower general freight rates. If any one country attempts by subsidy to secure lower rates, the subsidy must go to all ships carrying freights. Otherwise, the moment the few subsidized ships lower rates for one country the unsubsidized ships (tramp steamers, &c.,) will withdraw to other service and rates, for this particular country will go back to the world's level.

"By the time," continues the report, "the few interests affected in their foreign-owned ships and get their ships now being built into the subsidy race the $9,000,000 limit will undoubtedly be reached. Hence it will be to their interest to combine to stop competition and prevent their subsidy rates and profits from declining. We believe that such a combination would be completed soon after the passage of this bill. We place no faith in the anti-trust amendment. All the Federal and State anti-trust laws now in existence have proved futile, and have not lessened the rapid growth of trusts. We see no reason for thinking that this anti-trust amendment would prove more effective.

"By this bill, which professes to be intended to increase the exportation of American produce, the Government is asked to pay to the stockholders of a single steamship line $1,500,000 a year for carrying abroad in its four first-class passenger ships not American products, but American tourists, who can afford to travel and spend their money in Europe. That is, the Government is asked to pay not for the exportation of American produce, but for the exportation of American customers."

The report, while it does not advocate the free-ship theory, points out that in its investigations it found that every nation except the United States allowed its citizens to purchase ships where they pleased. In answer to the proposition that other nations are increasing their shipping by subsidies, the report points out that Great Britain, which has the largest shipping, subsidizes less than 3 per cent. of her tonnage, and this is on mail subsidies except $1,073,000.

The report contains what is stated to be the actual figures of operating the St. Paul of the American Line and the Campania of the Cunard Line, showing an increased cost of running of the former of $15,900 per year, and this, the report states, would be met by a subsidy of about $409,000.

In conclusion, the objections are summed up as follows:

The objects professed in the title are entirely forgotten in the body of the bill.

It is reasonably certain that the most of the subsidy would go to lines already established and prosperous.

Under this bill the ordinary freight steamers, which carry 80 or 90 per cent. of the agricultural exports, will get but a fraction of the amount of subsidy which the passenger steamers would receive, although the latter carry less than 10 per cent. of the agricultural exports.

Under the bill a ship can run practically in ballast and draw subsidy. When freight is not promptly offered it will pay a certain class of ships to run empty rather than to wait for cargo.

This bill would tax all citizens to provide extra profits for a favored few in this favored industry.

The professions of this bill are insincere and its principles are unsound. The best interests of the Nation do not demand the passage of this or of any similar bill.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

House to Pass the Last of the Appropriation Bills—Naval Bill and Clark Case in Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The House this week will send to the Senate the last of the general supply bills—the General Deficiency and the Military Academy appropriation bills—and will be ready for adjournment as soon as the Senate passes them and adjusts the differences between the two houses upon bills under consideration in the Senate or pending in conference. Conference reports on appropriation bills are to have the right of way from now until the end of the session.

The House leaders say they will be ready for the sine die adjournment June 1, but, allowing for delays and accidents incident to the closing up of the session, they are not inclined to think both houses will be ready to adjourn before June 10. Later on if complications arise in the Senate the House may emphasize its readiness to wind up the session by adjourning over from day to day while the Senate is struggling with pending questions.

The General Deficiency bill will be taken up by the House to-morrow, and it will be followed by the Military Academy bill. It is understood the Senate's Army Reorganization bill may be taken up on Wednesday. The remainder of the week until Saturday will be devoted to miscellaneous matters.

Saturday, under a special order adopted some time ago, is to be given up to the ceremonies attending the acceptance of the statue of Gen. Grant presented by the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Senate to-morrow will resume consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, and it is expected the measure will be passed in the course of the day.

Senator Chandler has given notice that he will call up the Clark case Tuesday and he will endeavor to keep it before the Senate until a vote is reached. This programme will meet with some objection, but it is expected the greater part of the week will be devoted to consideration of this case.

Senator Wolcott some time ago gave notice that he would call up the Post Office Appropriation bill, and it is thought it may be disposed of in a day or two.

Senator Ross has given notice of a set speech, and there are some conference reports to be presented which may cause discussion.

There may be a clash over the Montana case and other business, but the Clark contest seems to be the only matter of importance scheduled for the Senate this week.

NEW STORM SIGNAL TOWERS.

Method of Displaying Warnings to be Improved.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has directed that careful experiments be made with the view of adopting an improved method of issuing warning signals from marine ports. With the co-operation of several important manufacturing establishments a new iron storm-warning tower has been constructed and adopted. This tower, being constructed in sections, can be extended to a greater or less height in accordance with the visual conditions of different ports. Near the top of the tower two powerful French lamps are located, and above the lamps is the flagstaff, from which day signals are to be displayed.

The old inferior marine lantern, which consumes oil, and which has been displayed only from wooden staffs, will be discarded by order of the Secretary. Congress has made an appropriation sufficient to equip one-half of 300 display stations of the bureau during the coming year.

The new towers will be distributed as equally as possible between the lake and sea ports, as only one-half of the service can be equipped during the coming year.

Spanish Line to Resume Service.

Three new vessels are to be added to the service of the Spanish Steamship Line, and the regular service between Spain, New York, Cuba, and Mexico will be resumed in July. The line discontinued its service last November, and its twenty-five vessels have been transporting Spanish troops and prisoners of war from the Philippines to Spain.

The Governor Going to Oyster Bay.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt left Washington to-day for Oyster Bay, L. I., where they are to stay a short time before returning to Albany.

SUMMER'S WEATHER HERE

Wave of Heat Descends Upon the Greater City.

Big Crowds Start on Their First Outings and Tax Severely All Suburban Transportation Lines.

The wave of Summer heat which struck this city yesterday sent everybody who could scurrying out of town. The few water excursion routes had more business than they could handle with the facilities at hand, for as yet most of the boats are in Winter quarters.

All day long the crowds about the bridge entrance waiting to take trolley cars for Coney Island resembled the rush hours of a week day, except that the throng was in holiday attire. The city parks were all well filled, and the Battery found favor with many, who went there in hopes of catching a whiff of sea breeze, but during the afternoon the people were disappointed in this, for the wind blew directly over from Constable Hook, and the air was heavy with the odors from the great oil refineries there. As the sunset gun went off on Governors Island the breeze had died away entirely.

The Staten Island Ferry did a tremendous business, although the Summer schedule has not yet been installed, and boats were infrequent compared with what they will be a few weeks hence. All were crowded, and bicycles and cameras were much in evidence, and in the evening the returning pleasure seekers brought with them great bunches of silvery dogwood blossoms or purple lilacs.

Three boats went from the Battery to the Fishing Banks, and their passengers for the most part had good luck, and some returned with exceptionally large catches.

The inside line for Long Branch and Asbury Park also was well patronized, though not so heavily as the Staten Island boats, for people generally plan overnight for this long trip, and there was little indication of such hot weather coming when the sun went down Saturday night.

FOR ENTRANCE TO COLLEGES.

Examination Board for Middle States and Maryland to be Organized.

Representatives from thirteen colleges and preparatory schools met Saturday at Columbia University, and decided to organize a college entrance examination board of the Middle States and Maryland.

President Seth Low of Columbia University presided over the conference. Among those present were Prof. West of Princeton, Dean White of Cornell, Dean Lamberton of Pennsylvania, Dean Crenshaw of Colgate, President Taylor of Vassar, Prof. Bevier of Rutgers, President Raymond of Union, Prof. Nicholas Muncey of Columbia, President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr, Dr. Julius Sachs of the New York Collegiate Institute, Dr. Walter D. Gunnison of the Erasmus Hall High School, and Prof. Wilson Farrand of the Newark Academy.

The scheme of holding uniform examinations was proposed last December. At that time a sub-committee composed of Prof. Butler, Prof. West, Prof. White, E. J. Goodwin of the Hartford High School of this city, and Wilson Farraud was appointed to draw up rules and form a constitution.

Their report provides for a central examining board, with a Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five members. The powers and duties of each are prescribed. The President of each university or college with a graduating class having at least fifty members is entitled to membership in the board. The studies embrace botany, chemistry, English, French, German, Greek, Latin, history, mathematics, physics, and zoology.

Questions are prepared by a committee, and readers are appointed, at a salary to be designated, to examine the answer books and give a rating. The report was somewhat modified at the conference yesterday, but not essentially.

It was moved and adopted that copies of the report of the organization as adopted be sent to each college and university in the Middle States and Maryland for its approval, and the college or university was asked to send a report to President Low of Columbia University by July 1. Each college and secondary school is asked if a certificate of admission of the central examining board would be accepted.

Five head masters of secondary schools are allowed on the board and one head master on the Executive Committee.

WORK OF TEACHERS' COLLEGE.

Good Progress Made During the Year—Fifty Courses in Education.

The annual announcement of Teachers' College, which has just been issued, shows that the college has made considerable progress during the year. Fifty courses in education are announced as against twenty-five last year. These courses are arranged in four groups—history and philosophy of education, theory and practice of teaching in elementary and secondary schools, genetic psychology, and educational administration.

Courses which are now offered for elementary and kindergarten teachers are exclusively professional, and the standard for admission has been considerably raised.

HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Sixteenth Annual Report Shows Satisfactory Financial Conditions.

The sixteenth annual report of the Hebrew Technical Institute shows that the past year was an unusually successful one for that institution.

The present average daily attendance of the institute is 175, and the enrollment of pupils is 182. The receipts for the year from all sources were $37,794.33. After paying all expenses for the year the institute has on deposit in savings banks $6,500 and a cash balance on hand of $1,822.64.

James H. Hoffman, President of the institute, mentions as a most gratifying fact in his report that at present there is not one of the graduates of the institute unemployed. The wages received by the graduates average from $5.25 per week for beginners to $25 and upward for the more experienced ones.

The reports of the various officers and committees of the institute show the rapid and progressive strides the institution is making.

STREET RAILWAY CHANGES HANDS

New England Company's Directors Resign—Fernald in Control.

BOSTON, May 13.—At a meeting of the Directors of the New England Street Railway Company here yesterday, the resignations of the Board of Directors were offered and accepted. The vacancies were then filled by the election, from the list of stockholders, of others who are friendly to the interests of George A. Fernald & Co., who have been negotiating for the control of the Winchester Avenue Railroad Company of New Haven, through the medium of the New England Street Railway Company, which owns a controlling interest.

George A. W. Dodge was elected President of the New England Street Railway Company, and Col. John J. Whipple was chosen as Vice President.

The elections give control of the Winchester Avenue Railroad Company until such time as the actual formal delivery of its stock, which the New England Company has contracted to sell to this firm, can be brought about.

Mrs. Green Again in Litigation.

Special to The New York Times.

TAUNTON, Mass., May 13.—Mrs. Hetty Green is in the Probate Court here, trying, through her counsel, George A. O. Ernst of Boston, to secure a more complete statement from William W. Crapo of New Bedford, relative to the estate of her father. Mr. Crapo was the executor of the estate of W. D. Mandell, and Mr. Mandell was a trustee under Mrs. Green's father's will. Mrs. Green claims that she has never had any accounting of the trust funds of a satisfactory nature, and she holds Mr. Crapo responsible. Mr. Crapo disclaims any knowledge of Mr. Mandell's affairs other than is shown by the books and papers which he left behind him.

TO STOP ST. LOUIS STRIKE

Gov. Stephens to Take a Hand in Street Car Troubles.

Tells the Police He Will Use the Power of the State If They Cannot Cope with the Trouble.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—Gov. Lon V. Stephens, accompanied by Attorney General Crow, came from Jefferson City to-night. The Governor gave out a communication that he had sent to the President of the Board of Police Commissioners and the Chief of Police. It is dated at Jefferson City, Mo., May 13, and is as follows:

Hon. H. B. Haws, President, and Hon. J. W. Campbell, Chief of Police, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sirs: The conditions that now and for several days have existed in St. Louis must be terminated.

As Governor of the State, it is my duty to see that peace and order are preserved in Missouri, to the end that the ordinary business and affairs of life may be attended to by our citizens with safety and convenience to themselves. I will perform my whole duty as I see it in this matter and all peace officers must perform theirs. I shall not hesitate if I deem it necessary, to use promptly the full power of the State to restore and preserve order and peace in St. Louis.

The citizens have a right to expect and receive adequate protection from officials to render life, property, and the transaction of business secure. Differences or controversies between citizens must not be allowed to produce disorder and destroy the public peace. And if those on either side of a controversy, or persons in sympathy with either side, or lawless individuals for whom neither side to a dispute is perhaps responsible, take advantage of what they deem an opportunity to violate the law, it is in any event the duty of officers to promptly arrest all offenders, using whatever power is needed to enforce respect for and obedience to the law.

It is not my duty nor yours to officially pass on the merits of the controversy which has produced the existing dispute in St. Louis. The parties to the existing dispute must adjust or settle their differences without endangering the safety or disturbing the good order of the community. This controversy between certain persons has produced disorder and interferes with public peace and retards transactions of business, and this condition cannot be tolerated, and a normal state of affairs must be established immediately. As individuals you have and are entitled to your opinion regarding the merits of the controversy. Doubtless your sympathies are with one side or the other. But as executive officers of the law you have but one thing to do, and that is, restore peace and suppress all disorders.

I believe the law has clothed you with complete official power to accomplish this result. If your regular police force is not sufficient, in your judgment, the law gives you authority to add sufficient men to meet any emergency. I require that you exercise the power vested in you promptly.

Each side to the dispute which has caused the existing conditions claims that it is not violating the law, but that others are responsible for the disorder. But so far as you are concerned in the performance of your duties, it matters not who is responsible; the acts creating public disorder must be stopped at once.

It is important in circumstances like the present that the commission of unlawful acts be speedily ended, for each hour they are allowed to continue only incites the lawlessly disposed to commit depredations and create disrespect for the law.

Therefore, to the end that the public peace and order be restored and maintained, you are directed to use immediately the full power given you by law, and if your power is inadequate (which I am loath to believe) notify me and I will exercise my full authority to assist you.

Very truly,
LON V. STEPHENS,
Governor of Missouri.

Gov. Stephens was asked if the statement in his communication to the effect that he would exercise the full power of the State to restore order meant that he would call out the militia. He declined to make any explanation of the communication, saying it spoke for itself.

The sixth day of the street railway strike was quiet. Not a wheel on any of the lines, except of the mail cars, was turned in the city to-day, in consequence of the decision of Chief of Police Campbell to give the men of the force, who had had but little time for rest during the past five days a chance to recuperate for the coming week.

The managers of the two street railway companies, who feared to run cars without police protection, decided to make no attempt to keep their lines open to-day. As a result the turbulent scenes that last week marked the reopening of the different lines were not experienced, and the day passed off without any serious trouble. The only police on duty were stationed at the power houses and car sheds.

The secret mass meeting held at Wallahalla Hall to-night by the Presidents, Secretaries, and business agents of every trade and labor organization of St. Louis, after a session lasting several hours, adopted a resolution calling a general meeting for Wednesday night to consider the advisability of ordering a general sympathetic strike unless the differences between the street railway companies and their employes are not adjusted before that time.

The resolution also asks that the members of the trades and labor unions of St. Louis contribute to the maintenance of the striking street car men, and provides for the institution of proceedings against the St. Louis Transit Company to annul the franchises under which its different lines operate, because of alleged failure to run cars as provided by its charters.

STRIKE SITUATION IN BUFFALO.

Views of Commissioner Delehanty—Lackawanna Road's Attitude.

Reports from Buffalo yesterday were to the effect that there were indications around the headquarters of the railroad strikers there that a movement was on foot for a general extension of the strike. While none of the strike leaders would say anything for publication, the reports which came to this city said that the agreement made by the strikers not to extend the strike had expired and that all negotiations between the railroad companies and the strikers were off. Commissioner Francis B. Delehanty of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, it was said, had been requested to see the railroad officials in this city and arrange for a conference between them and the striking freight handlers.

Commissioner Delehanty was seen yesterday afternoon at his home, 33 West Twelfth Street, and asked about the Buffalo reports. He said:

"So far as I know, there is no change in the situation. I have been up the State and returned to New York only this morning. I have been informed that there are some telegrams awaiting me at my office, but I will not get them until to-morrow morning. I have not seen the railroad officials yet, but I will have a talk with them to-morrow. If the situation at Buffalo has become aggravated, I have no knowledge of it. I do not think that if it is true it will affect the New York Central system, as the officials of that company have made an agreement with their employes, and I understand that the latter are perfectly satisfied with their terms.

"I had a talk with President Truesdale of the Lackawanna Road, but he positively refused to interfere in the matter, saying that it was in the hands of Superintendent Canfield of the division on which the strike was in progress. He did say, however, that under no circumstances would his company agree to pay the rate of wages which has been fixed by the New York Central. I do not think that President Truesdale will change his mind about the matter.

"Officially, I have not heard anything from Buffalo, but I hope that the trouble will be adjusted without difficulty. Our board has done everything possible to bring about a settlement, and will continue to do so in the future."

STRIKERS RESPECT INJUNCTION

Kansas City Men Call Upon Congress to Limit Federal Judges' Power in Issuing Injunctions.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 13.—Every street car line in this city and Kansas City, Kan., was in full operation to-day and no violence was offered by the strikers. The injunction of the Federal Court enjoining the union men from interfering with the running of the cars and Sunday combined to have a salutary effect upon the strikers.

Early in the day groups of strikers gathered at the different power houses and quietly urged the crews to go out. Less than a dozen responded, however, and the places of these men were filled promptly. The railway officials had had applications from twice as many men as they could use, and to be sure of no delay placed half a dozen extra crews at the terminus of each line, paying them full wages, to fill the gap that might be caused by any recruits to the strikers' ranks.

President Holmes declared that, so far as his company is concerned, the walk out is a matter of history. The strikers individually, however, declare they are still hopeful, and that to-morrow will show different results. The Industrial Council held an enthusiastic meeting and adopted resolutions sympathizing with the street car men and ordering a boycott of the railway company. Among other things they asked the union musicians who furnish music at the parks controlled by the company to refuse to play for the daily concerts.

The Industrial Council, composed of fifty-three different unions outside of the building trades, also adopted an appeal to the Missouri members of Congress complaining of the injunction and asking the Congressmen to use their endeavors to have Congress pass an act limiting the power of United States Judges in issuing injunctions. The appeal in this connection favored the election of these Judges by direct vote of the people.

Strike on the New Haven Road.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 13.—The coal heavers on the Highland division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, at Fishkill Landing, are out on strike and although there are but sixteen of them, east-bound traffic has been seriously affected. The men have been receiving $1.35 per day and asked 10r an advance to $1.50. It was refused and they stopped work. As the engines are coaled by the strikers, none could leave without their attention. The section men were ordered to coal, but refused and were discharged. Unless some way for coaling the engines is provided no east-bound trains will be able to leave.

AID FOR FAMINE SUFFERERS.

The Committee of One Hundred Issues an Urgent Appeal.

The Committee of One Hundred, formed for the purpose of gathering subscriptions for the relief of the famine suffers of India, has issued an urgent appeal for aid. It is as follows:

To the Citizens of Greater New York and Vicinity:

India appeals to us in the name of common humanity. Famine has become more or less acute among 60,000,000 of people. At least 10,000,000 are face to face with death by starvation. The India Government is now giving, day by day and week by week, systematic aid to nearly 6,000,000. Such vast governmental relief of human destitution is without parallel in history. Still the deaths from sheer hunger are reckoned by thousands each day, the death rate being by far the greatest in the native provinces where the Government has least control.

American citizens, resident in India, unite with Lord and Lady Curson in testifying that not yet has the awful calamity reached its height. Even while we think and plan in their behalf, men, women, and children are starving. In the presence of such suffering, all considerations save those of pity may well be forgotten. To the one end of giving prompt and generous assistance all efforts may well be directed. On the ground, there are agencies of distribution, trustworthy, efficient, unpaid. America ought to send at least $1,000,000.

In this emergency, the Committee of One Hundred publicly places itself at the service of its fellow-citizens. Immediate gifts of money are solicited to save those who otherwise must die. By the cable, relief may pass almost instantaneously from this land of plenty to that land of famine.

Contributions are to be sent to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, and all expressed wishes of donors will be fully carried out. Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. have also consented to act, with the committee, for those in any part of the country who may wish to forward gifts through them.

The Committee of One Hundred, which sent out the appeal is as follows:

John W. Auchincloss,	Seth Low,
Joseph S. Auerbach,	William G. Low,
Robert Bacon,	Charles McBurney,
George F. Baker,	John A. McCall,
Charles T. Barney,	John J. McCook,
August Belmont,	Alfred T. Mahan,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Henry G. Marquand,
David A. Boody,	Wesley Merritt,
M. C. D. Borden,	George M. Miller,
George S. Bowdoin,	D. O. Mills,
John Crosby Brown,	Levi P. Morton,
Nicholas Murray Butler,	William H. Nichols,
John L. Cadwalader,	Robert C. Ogden,
J. Cleveland Cady,	Alexander E. Orr,
John G. Carlisle,	William H. Parsons,
L. T. Chamberlain,	George Foster Peabody,
John Claflin,	George B. Post,
Bird S. Coler,	James H. Post,
Bowles Colgate,	James B. Reynolds,
James M. Constable,	George L. Rives,
Edward Cooper,	John D. Rockefeller,
John M. Cornell,	F. W. Ruckstuhl,
R. Fulton Cutting,	Russell Sage,
Walter Damrosch,	Frederick B. Schenck,
Julien T. Davies,	Charles A. Schieren,
Eugene Delamo,	Jacob H. Schiff,
William E. Dodge,	Isaac N. Seligman,
Cyrus Edson,	John Sinclair,
Frank A. Ferris,	Francis Louis Slade,
Charles R. Flint,	John D. Slayback,
Anderson Fyler,	Samuel Sloan,
Algernon S. Frissell,	John Sloane,
R. W. Gibson,	Charles Sprague Smith,
J. J. Goodwin,	Simon Sterne,
E. R. L. Gould,	John A. Stewart,
Francis C. Greene,	James Stillman,
R. Guggenheimer,	Lewis A. Stimson,
William F. Havemeyer,	James Stokes,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Oscar S. Straus,
Henry Hentz,	William L. Strong,
Abram S. Hewitt,	James Talcott,
Frederick W. Holls,	Frederick D. Tappan,
W. B. Hornblower,	Samuel Thorne,
Daniel Huntington,	Charles L. Tiffany,
Clarence M. Hyde,	J. Kennedy Tod,
E. Francis Hyde,	Spencer Trask,
William B. Isham,	Warner Van Norden,
Darwin R. James,	George F. Vietor,
D. Willis James,	George Gray Ward,
Thomas L. James,	J. Q. A. Ward,
E. G. Janeway,	John De Witt Warner,
Charles M. Jesup,	Lucien D. Warner,
Morris K. Jesup,	Everett P. Wheeler,
Rossiter Johnson,	Stanford White,
John S. Kennedy,	William C. Whitney,
John La Farge,	George G. Williams,
Charles R. Lamb,	James T. Woodward,
James Loeb,	George W. Young.

Emperor Joseph's Peace Augury.

BUDAPEST, May 13.—Replying to-day to an address from the Presidents of the Austrian and Hungarian delegations with reference to his recent visit to Berlin, Emperor Francis Joseph declared: "In the intimate relations of the allies so clearly manifested at Berlin I find a happy complement of the excellent relations between Austria-Hungary and all the powers, especially Russia. May this augur firm conditions for the continuing maintenance of peace."

LEST WE FORGET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A Boer "peace" delegation is about landing in the United States, and the New York Municipal Assembly, a majority of whom are American citizens of Irish extraction, (good men, but with inherited prejudices,) has tendered them the freedom of the city.

A Mayor of Dutch extraction openly avows his sympathy. The Boers are good fighters, and the average American likes that. They are few while the English are many, and it is natural to sympathize with the under dog in the fight. But in the present case the under dog began the fight. The Boers first provoked the fight, and then began it by invading English territory. They have made themselves rich, first by confiscating the possessions of the natives, who are the real under dog, and second, by taxing unmercifully (without representation) the English and Americans who settled in Africa.

This enables them to retain Gen. O'Beirne, an Irish-American, and Mr. Van Sickien, a Dutch-American, (both admirable gentlemen,) to fire the American heart by getting up meetings, sending messenger boys to Africa with greetings from American children, and generally playing politics on the eve of a Presidential election.

The United States, a strong Nation, was recently fighting Spain, a weak nation. France, Germany, and Russia were disposed to put up a little combination against Uncle Sam and invited John Bull to join, but he said "No!" and that settled it.

We haven't any particular liking for England. We have had our differences in the past and may have them again; but don't let us be stampeded against her. That's the way it looks to an average American citizen, who hasn't any axes to grind on either side, but is a looker-on in the game.

F. B. THURBER.

New York, May 11, 1900.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer's Wife Dead.

Sophie Englehart Dittenhoefer, wife of ex-Judge Abram J. Dittenhoefer, died yesterday at her home, 18 East Seventy-fifth Street. Funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow at 9:30 A. M.

The Wettest Hours of the Day.

From The London Leisure Hour.

Dr. R. H. Scott, who was until recently the chief of our meteorological office, has made a detailed examination of the records of the fall of rain in each of the twenty-four hours of the day, in order to find out which are the driest and which the wettest hours. The results show that in the West the heaviest rains occur in the early morning hours, and the least rain in the early afternoon. In the East, and also at inland places, the heaviest rains occur in the afternoon. The records as a whole show that everywhere in our islands the hours from about 10 o'clock in the morning to noon are drier than the rest of the day.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION

Strike of Cigarmakers Again Occupies Attention.

Governor's Secretary Writes that State Executive Cannot Suspend Justice Freedman—Work on the Tunnel.

The Central Federated Union received yesterday a letter from Gov. Roosevelt's private secretary, in reply to a request from that body to suspend Justice Freedman pending investigation as to the legality of his injunction forbidding the International Cigarmakers' Union giving the strikers any strike benefit. The letter stated that the Governor had no power to suspend a Justice, and that suspension could only be effected by an impeachment.

Delegate Morris Brown announced that George W. Perkins, President of the International Cigarmakers' Union, had come on to take personal charge of the strike. Then he said:

"Judge Freedman did pretty well with his injunction to the cigarmakers, but a Judge in Kansas City has outdone him completely with another injunction, by which he forbids the street car men from breathing fresh air. There is another matter I wish to mention. Some of the cigar manufacturers have threatened to remove their factories to Pennsylvania. Well, they won't, and they can't do it. People do not want to smoke Pennsylvania-made cigars."

Delegate Daniel S. Jacobs, also of the cigarmakers, said that a performance for the benefit of the striking cigarmakers would be given at the Windsor Theatre on Wednesday evening, and that Eugene V. Debbs would speak on the occasion. He also said that John L. Sullivan and Jeffries had offered to appear and spar at a benefit for the strikers. He thought that the Manhattan Theatre could be secured for that purpose.

Delegate Green of the rock drillers complained that the eight-hour labor law was being violated on work in the city sewers, and that the law would in all probability be also violated in the rapid transit tunnel work that is to begin to-day. The contractors on the sewers, he said, stole between forty-five and seventy-five minutes every day from the men, and also employed aliens, which was against the law.

Delegate Charles F. Wilson of the safety engineers said that complaints about the contractors had already been made to Controler Coler and Corporation Counsel Whalen.

The question of the modelers refusing to help the metal polishers in their strike for nine hours came up for discussion, and it was said to be the upshot of a fight that took place between Delegate Issing of the modelers and Delegate Timothy J. Daly of the metal polishers at a meeting of the original dollar dinner committee. Issing, it was said, has harbored a grudge against Daly, and persuaded the modelers not to help the metal polishers, although the ostensible reason was that when the modelers applied for admission to the Central Federated Union Delegate Daly did not support their application. The Central Federated Union passed a motion condemning Issing and the Modelers' Union for refusing to aid a sister union in a fight for shorter hours.

Brotherhood League of Labor.

Delegates from various trades unions met yesterday afternoon at the Grand Central Palace and organized the Brotherhood League of Labor, the objects of which are to help trades unions in their fights. B. J. McLaughlin was elected President and John Wardell Secretary.

PARIS NATIONALISTS AHEAD.

Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry Rebuffed by Their Sweeping Victory—Trouble at Marseilles.

PARIS, May 14.—The second ballots in the municipal election in Paris yesterday, in the districts left without definite results on May 6, have given the Nationalists twenty-one out of thirty seats. This result fully justifies them in claiming a great local victory, inasmuch as seventeen out of the twenty seats are direct gains from the Ministerial Socialists.

With the districts they carried on May 6, the Nationalists will now control twenty-eight new members in the new Municipal Council. This gives them a sweeping majority, for, with the Royalists, Conservatives, and disgruntled Republicans, they can count on forty-eight votes in a body consisting of eighty. Thus the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet has suffered a serious rebuff in Paris, and the outcome is sure to be exceedingly interesting. Heretofore the Paris Municipal Council has always been a truculent body, but with the Council pulling one way and the Government another, stirring times are probably in store for Parisians.

Throughout the day great animation prevailed in the arrondissements where the polling took place, and the returns show that a record number of electors went to the voting booths. An amusing feature was the struggle between the rival candidates to have every inch of available wall space smothered with their own manifestos. There was a continual procession of billstickers who covered up the posters of their rivals, only to have their own covered in turn. One candidate had 1,000 bills printed bearing the words, "This is a lie." These were placed above the posters containing the address of his opponent.

Intense excitement prevailed during the evening on the Boulevard Montmartre, where a crowd of 1,000 collected in front of the Bureau of the Nationalist and anti-Jewish organ, La Libre Parole, to learn the results. These were shown on an illuminated transparency erected upon a balcony of the bureau. Between the announcement of results portraits of M. Paul Déroulède and of anti-Nationalists were thrown on the screen. The portrait of Déroulède was greeted with frantic cheering, but the others brought forth loud hooting and hissing. Finally, the proceedings became so uproarious that strong detachments of police were summoned, the space along the boulevards in the neighborhood of the offices of La Libre Parole was cleared, and the adjacent streets were cordoned.

This measure led to several conflicts between the crowd and the police, but there were no serious disorders. At a late hour, however, bands of Nationalist youths were parading the side streets cheering and shouting, "Vive Déroulède," "Vive l'Armée," and "A Bas les Juifs."

A cry of joy goes up this morning from the Nationalist and anti-Semite press at the results. M. Coppée, one of the leaders of the League of the French Fatherland, says in the Gaulois:

"The work of purification, to which the league has so powerfully contributed, is begun; and we shall continue to the end with indefatigable energy. Now it only remains to purify the Palais Bourbon (Chamber of Deputies.)"

The Figaro says:

"The result is preferable to a combination with a very strong Nationalist minority seeking every means to envenom affairs and to prolong a mess. One can be certain that during the nights between now and the first meeting of the Council, the Nationalists, some of whom had never hoped for a blue and red scarf, will reflect, and, by becoming powerful, will grow wise."

One of the principal Socialist organs says:

"It is no longer possible to deceive one's self as to the greatness of the danger. Events force us to have courage or to perish. If the Republicans, headed by the Government, understand and take to heart the lesson of the elections, the warning will have been profitable, and we shall bless this defeat."

Eighteen arrests were made on the boulevards. All the persons taken into custody were subsequently released, but proceedings will be taken against them.

In the provinces calm was maintained except at Marseilles, where, according to the Soleil, bands of Anarchists paraded the town after the declaration of the success of the Socialists and broke into the printing office of the Soleil du Midi. Free fights occurred at many points in Marseilles, and revolvers were fired.

Court Musical Director Dead.

MUNICH, May 13.—Dr. Hermann Leir, Court Musical Director, is dead.

Every day and Sunday, THE NEW YORK TIMES delivered at your home for NINE CENTS A WEEK. Order in advance from your newsdealer. THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper, it is well to order it delivered to your residence.—Adv.

JACOB H. SCHIFF HONORED.

Silver Wedding Anniversary Gifts from the Montefiore Home.

President Jacob H. Schiff of the Board of Directors of the Montefiore Home was the recipient of two presents—a loving cup and an album—yesterday at the home. The first was presented by the Board of Directors, and the second by the inmates of the home. They celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage May 6.

Mr. Schiff was surprised to see the members of the board there when he went to the home yesterday. Among them were Louis Gans, Isaac Brandon, J. Warley Platzek, Isaac Blumenthal, Joseph E. Heimerdinger, Isidor Straus, E. J. Greenhut, and Dr. Henry Rothschild.

The loving cup, made of silver and suitably inscribed, was presented to Mr. Schiff by Louis Gans, who said in part:

"The pleasant duty has again been assigned to me to express to you the feelings which animated every one present here, when hearing of the glad tidings that you had celebrated your silver wedding on Sunday last. May God's blessing ever attend you and your noble consort. May you both live long and happily. The Directors of Montefiore Home, only too pleased to embrace an opportunity to show you their appreciation for your valuable services as President of the twin institutions which have grown to such magnitude under your fostering care, take great pleasure to add this token to that given you some years ago."

The album presented on behalf of the inmates contained all their signatures and engrossed resolutions.

Mr. Schiff made a brief address of thanks for the gifts.

PROF. MARKHAM'S BELIEFS.

Answers Question After Speaking on "The Working Creed" of Christ.

Prof. Edwin Markham, after delivering a lecture yesterday at the West Side Auditorium on "The Working Creed of Jesus Christ," was besieged with questions which were said to have been suggested by his remarks. He had taken the ground that the Christian's duty was summed up in the golden rule and in the command of Christ to love God and to love one's neighbor. He predicted the evolution of the world until industry became reorganized on the basis of justice as against collision of interests.

No sooner had he finished than a man who said he was a Socialist rose to ask him this series of questions: "Do you not believe it is impossible to live up to the teachings of Christ under the present system of society? How are you going to make people follow those noble teachings of Christ? Is it not necessary to change the economic conditions, and, if so, what are you going to propose to change the same?"

After thinking a moment Prof. Markham said:

"Christianity is only manifested in the world as yet in a vague way. It is just beginning to be present in industry, for instance. We are advancing, though. We now have religious toleration. Christ teaches the ideal life. It will take a good while to get it realized. The conflict between self-purpose and Christ-purpose is now on. But government is to be made an organization of fraternity. Every act will be a prayer. How this is to be accomplished, whether through Socialism or otherwise, I do not care to go into now."

Another question was: "Will you differentiate between the 'working creed' and the Apostle's creed?"

"I have no creed," said Prof. Markham, amid laughter, "except the creed of Jesus. I believe, though, in all of them."

Among the other questions asked were the following: "Can a man live a godly life in this perverse nation of unbelief?" "What is your conception of God?"

In answer to the last question, Prof. Markham expressed his belief in a personal God. "I believe in a visible and an invisible God," he said. "The visible God was manifested in the person of Jesus."

FISHING TRIP'S FATAL ENDING.

Man Drowned at Mamaroneck—His Two Companions Rescued by a Golfer.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., May 13.—While Stephen A. Towell, a resident of this place, was playing golf this afternoon his attention was attracted to two men who were struggling in the Sound and shouting for help. He hastened down to the beach, and throwing away his coat, and leaving his caddie boy on the field with the outfit, jumped into a boat and rowed out to the men.

When he reached them they were unconscious, and he had great difficulty in getting them into the boat. They soon recovered when brought ashore. They refused to give their names and left for White Plains.

It appears that early in the morning they came to Mamaroneck with a man named Frank Dickens and hired a boat for a fishing trip. In some manner the boat was overturned while at anchor and the three men were thrown into the water. Dickens sank at once and was drowned. His body was recovered some hours later. Dickens's wife died about a week ago. He leaves five children.

TWO DEAD MEN IN NORTH RIVER.

Nothing Found on the Bodies to Show Who They Were.

Frederick Schaeffer, who lives at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and the North River, found the body of a man floating near the shore opposite One Hundred and Fifty-third Street at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. In his pockets there were a nickel and a newspaper bearing date of Nov. 27. The body was taken to the Morgue.

In the afternoon the body of another man was found off Cortlandt Street by Joseph Giblin and Frank J. Morris, who reside at 55 Morton Street, while crossing the river in a rowboat. They towed it to the New York shore and notified the harbor police, who sent it to the Morgue. There was nothing in the man's clothes to show who he was.

Boy's Body Found in a Ferry Slip.

The body of a drowned boy about eight years old was found in one of the Central Railroad ferry slips at the Communipaw Station, Jersey City, yesterday. It was identified by Capt. Wieben of the New York Central Railroad barge Oneida as his son, Alfred Wieben, five years old, who fell from the barge on April 26 while it was lying at the foot of Grand Street, Jersey City. Efforts were made to save him, but the tide swept him under the pier to which the boat was moored.

Dead Man in Mud of a Creek.

The body of a man about forty years old was found yesterday in a creek running from the Hackensack River into Glendale Woods, West Bergen, Jersey City. The creek is about eight feet wide and the water is three feet deep at the point where the body was found. The dead man was lying on his face with his head so deeply buried in the mud that it required two men to drag him out. It is supposed that he attempted to jump across the creek and fell headforemost into it. He has not yet been identified.

MAY HAVE BEEN IN A CASK.

Whether Capt. Tapley of the ship St. James, which sailed from Pier 19 East River, departed with his ship is a question which is agitating South Street. The St. James arrived here from Hongkong early in March, and upon her arrival some of the crew told stories of cruel treatment on the trip, and as a result the mate, Jack Hayes, was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail. Six of the crew, including Lawyer Murrell, the negro cook, were detained as witnesses.

The case was looked after by C. H. Abbott, assistant counsel for the Seamen's Branch of the Legal Aid Society, and the Protestant Episcopal Seamen's Missionary Society of this port.

It was feared that Capt. Tapley, who was wanted also as a witness, would sail on his ship, and accordingly a Deputy United States Marshal went down to the dock Saturday, and when the vessel left he went along. She passed out of the bay and the Marshal was forced to leave when the tow line was cast off. He returned without the Captain.

Now there are all sorts of rumors along the water front about the departure of the vessel. One story is that the Captain was taken aboard in a cask and that when the towboats left he was released and took command.

The case comes up in the United States District Court to-day.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WOMEN IN THEIR CLUBS.

Another presidential bee is said to be buzzing closely around the bonnet of the President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth. Mrs. Helmuth has the wealth and leisure necessary for the holder of such an office as well as personal qualifications. There are many reasons why many people would like to see Mrs. Helmuth hold the office. Sorosis, the mother of women's clubs, would like to have one of her members honored and Mrs. Helmuth is a representative Sorosian, a long-time member of the club, and its ex-President, and it was Sorosis which called the first meeting of the Federation. Mrs. Helmuth has earned the rise to high position in club affairs which she has made. It is no light matter to preside gracefully, forcefully, and with tact over a large body of women. It is not an office that can be filled satisfactorily without preparation. It is not very long ago that such a thing as regular parliamentary proceedings in an ordinary woman's club were unknown. Then women began to study parliamentary rules by themselves and then to take lessons of the practiced parliamentarians who had sprung up. Mrs. Helmuth was one of the first to take up the study thoroughly. For a number of years now she has given her time largely to club work. If she attains the distinction of President of the General Federation she will have earned the right to it by hard work and will have reached it by gradual steps which after all is most satisfactory preparation for any work in life.

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Mrs. Helmuth is said to be an honorary member of twenty-nine clubs and an active member of seven, but this does not limit the number of her club pins. At the last meeting of the State Federation in New York it was voted that the individual clubs composing it should present the President each with its badge. This has been done almost universally and Mrs. Helmuth on State Club occasions wears them all and is gorgeous to behold. If she becomes General Federation President and acquires a pin for every club in the United States represented in it she will have to acquire more inches to make space on her person to wear them all. Heretofore she has worn them on a broad band passing from shoulder to waist. Something in the nature of a chain armor of club pins would be the only thing in the way in which they could be worn if the whole United States full of women's clubs is to be represented.

***

Mary Elizabeth Springer, recently elected Recording Secretary of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is about to bring out a second edition of her story "Dorothy Quincy, a Story of the American Revolution." After the appearance of the first edition of the book it became involved in a publisher's shipwreck and has just been rescued.

***

The New York State Conference of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in Brooklyn last week. Mrs. Samuel Verplanck presided, and Mrs. Charles H. Terry, Regent of the Fort Greene Chapter, made the address of welcome. Mrs. Daniel Manning, President of the General Daughters of the American Revolution, was one of the guests, and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth and Miss Eugenia Washington, two of the three founders of the general society, were also present. Mrs. Mary Desha, the third founder, was detained in Washington by illness. Mrs. Verplanck was the guest of Mrs. Terry during her stay in Brooklyn, and Mrs. Manning and the two founders of the organization were entertained by Mrs. S. V. White, the founder of the Fort Greene Chapter.

On Tuesday afternoon the delegates, members and guests were entertained by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, formerly Regent of the Fort Green Chapter, at her house on Henry Street. Mrs. Earle's house is very beautiful with the wealth of collections she has made and which have formed the subject of some of her interesting books. On Wednesday morning there was an outing and visit to historic spots, notably the tomb of the prison ship martyrs in Fort Greene Park. In the course of the conference Mrs. Terry, for the chapter named for the old fort, said that one member had through her personal efforts raised $10,000 for a monument to the martyrs. Through the chapter's work appropriations have been made by city and State and it has contributed $100.

There was a elaborate souvenir programme of the meeting, with a portrait of the General President, Mrs. Manning, as a frontispiece.

***

The women in New York who are working in the interest of civic reform were anxious to draw particular attention to the exhibition that was given at the University Settlement on Eldridge Street week before last, not only for the individual excellence of the different exhibits, but to emphasize the fact that four different societies with similar objects were working in unison. There were maps showing the location of neighborhood work of the League for Political Education, with photographs of evening classes and the out-door playground supported by the Nineteenth Assembly District; the Woman's Municipal League distributed pamphlets showing the work it had done in lectures and excursions; there was the City History Club with its interesting showing of the work of the children and its methods of teaching, and the Woman's Auxiliary to the Civil Service Reform was also represented. Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Joseph Shaw Lowell, Mrs. Henry Sanders—all the women interested in these different lines of work—feel there is great value in the unity of the different interests they represent, and believe that if all kindred societies could be brought to meet on common ground there would be in a short time a greatly improved condition of the city.

***

The Associated Alumnae, Normal College, held its annual Spring reunion on Saturday afternoon in the college chapel. There was for the entertainment an author's reading by F. Hopkinson Smith. The alumnae association has for its emblem the ivy leaf, which is also the emblem of the Twelfth Night Club. Officers of the organization are: President—Mrs. Kasson C. Gibson; Secretary—Miss Blanche H. Arnold; Treasurer—Miss Gertrude Todd. It is one of the most active societies in the city and accomplishes a great deal of work, both philanthropic and educational. One of the active workers is Mrs. Valeria F. Cooper, the Second Vice President.

***

The Eclectic Club, which has the distinction of meeting at a different time from any other club in the city—from 12 to 2—held its fourth annual luncheon at Delmonico's last week. Mrs. Doré Lyon, the President, presided. The guest of honor was the Rev. W. H. Dunnell, rector of All Saints' Episcopal Church, chaplain of one of the city regiments. Mrs. Jennie June Croly was one of the honored women guests. The speakers were introduced by the President, each with an original verse. Mrs. William Gerry Slade announced the Ice Trust as her great grievance in a little talk upon grievances. She feels that there will be great suffering among the very poor on account of it.

VETERAN SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Served with Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn in Spanish War.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 13.—On the lake shore drive yesterday Samuel H. Handy of New York, while leaning against a costly iron-laced fence, half a block from the Potter Palmer mansion, shot and instantly killed himself.

Handy, who was twenty-nine years old, came here recently from New York, where he had been a Corporal in the Thirteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and had fought in the Spanish-American war. For the last two weeks he had been stopping at the Hotel Norwood, Thirteenth Street and Michigan Avenue. Papers found on the body showed he had been employed by Work Brothers, tailors at Fifth Avenue and Jackson Street. A letter from his mother, in New Haven, Conn., said she was glad he had found a position, and referred to $50 which she had lost. A receipt was found for $3 from a safe deposit vault company. On the back of it Handy had written the following hastily:

"I hereby give Robert Keeting, 50 Lake Street, authority to open my safe." Persons who had known Handy said he had complained of illness that affected him since the war. This is thought to have led to the self-destruction.

JAMES M. CONSTABLE DEAD.

Senior Member of the Firm of Arnold, Constable & Co. Expires Suddenly.

James M. Constable, senior partner in the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co., died Saturday shortly before midnight at the residence of his son-in-law, Hicks Arnold, 7 East Eighty-third Street. Mr. Arnold caught cold during the early part of the week. His condition did not become serious, however, until late Saturday afternoon. A few minutes before his death Mr. Arnold talked with him, and though he was very weak he conversed with ease. When Mr. Arnold returned to the bedside after walking across the room Mr. Constable was dead. Neither his son, Frederick Constable, nor his daughter, Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee, was at his bedside when he died, they having sailed a week ago for Paris. They were immediately cabled to and the funeral arrangements have been delayed awaiting their reply.

Mr. Constable was eighty-eight years old. He was born in Stonington, England. He came to America in 1836 on purely a pleasure trip. He became so pleased with the country, however, that he settled in New York. He secured a position with Aaron Arnold, a dry goods merchant on lower Broadway, who, with Mr. Constable, was later to develop one of the most successful dry goods houses in the country. When he became a partner of Mr. Arnold the firm name was changed to Arnold, Constable & Co., as it is at present.

Mr. Constable married a daughter of Mr. Arnold. He had three children. One of his daughters married Hicks Arnold.

Mr. Constable was one of the oldest of New York's merchants and was active in business almost up to the day of his death. He was particularly interested in improving the service of the Custom House. He was the oldest director of the Bank of New York, Vice President of the Museum of Natural History, a director of the Merchants' Saving Institution, and one of the oldest members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Constable was domestic in his tastes. His only club was the Union League, and he resigned his membership there some time ago. He had been a generous contributor to charitable institutions.

His estate is estimated at over a million dollars. He owned considerable property in the city, including the Constable Building, at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street.

Patrick L. Arnold.

Patrick L. Arnold, Chairman of the House Committee of the Knickerbocker Aathletic Club, and head of the Sanborn-Perris Map Company, Limited, died at his cottage at Saratoga shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning. While death was directly due to a stroke of apoplexy, Mr. Arnold had been a great sufferer for years, his principal ailment being rheumatism. It was by his physician's advice that he leased the cottage at Saratoga, and had only gone there Saturday morning. His wife and youngest daughter, Josephine, were with him at the end. The body reached this city late yesterday afternoon, and was received at the Grand Central Station by a delegation of about fifteen of his fellow club members and committeemen, who went with it to his city home, at 70 West Forty-fifth Street.

Mr. Arnold was born in Cork, Ireland, forty-nine years ago, and after graduating as a civil engineer from Queen's College, he came to New York when nineteen years old, and entered the employ of the map concern of which at the time of his death he was President of the Board of Directors. He married Miss Ellen Sullivan, a townswoman of his, whom he had known in Ireland. He leaves two sons and two daughters, none of whom is married. Mr. Arnold worshipped at St. Patrick's Cathedral, but the arrangements for the funeral had not been completed last night, though it was said that it would probably take place to-morrow, and the interment will be in Calvary.

James Sloan, Jr.

James Sloan, Jr., a prominent financier of Baltimore, died yesterday at the age of eighty-seven years. His last illness was caused by the rupture of a blood vessel. For twenty years Mr. Sloan had been President of the Farmers and Merchants' National Bank. Previous to entering the banking business, Mr. Sloan was an official of the Adams Express Company, and organized the many delivery departments of that company. For many years he was one of the city's Finance Commissioners. He was President of the Academy of Music

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $1,500,000. UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL. B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

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621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
80 W. 23rd St., adjoining Stern Bros.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

J. G. Zachry, BONDS

33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND LOANS.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
DUE JULY 1, 1901.

Default having occurred in the payment of the interest on these bonds, which became due January 1, 1900, and the Receivers of the property appointed in a creditor's suit having procured from the Court leave to issue $525,000 of prior lien Receivers' Certificates, and default having also occurred in the agreement between the undersigned committee and the Missouri Railway Construction Company, dated May 21, 1896, the undersigned, pursuant to the terms of that agreement, have become entitled to a controlling interest in the stock of the Railroad Company, and have taken other proceedings to enforce the agreement and to protect the rights of the bondholders. To render these proceedings effectual, a prompt deposit of the above-mentioned bonds is necessary. A Bondholders' Agreement has accordingly been prepared, and bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds thereunder with the Union Trust Company of New York, where copies of the agreement may be obtained.

Dated May 9, 1900.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
} Committee.

WE OWN AND OFFER SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE

$150,000
City of Paterson, N.J. 4% Bonds

$125,000
City of Yonkers, N.Y. 3½% Bonds

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Thompson, Tenney & Crawford,
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TEL. 1791 CORT. 35 NASSAU ST.

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53 Broadway, New York.
Orders executed for investment or on margin in
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Government, Municipal and Railroad Bonds bought and sold, also prices furnished for purchase, sale or exchange of same.

FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

Pays Regular Monthly Dividends of 1 Per Cent.
(For May, 1900, 1-2 Per Cent Extra is Declared.)

This company has established a record as one of the steadiest producers of zinc and lead ore in the Missouri-Kansas zinc fields.

Its properties are among the richest in the mineral district, the metallic value of its ore running from 60 to 63 per cent. zinc.

Agents for large capitalists are thronging to this mineral region, and rapidly securing all the remaining available zinc lands, an English syndicate having recently purchased and leased extensive tracts of zinc lands, and are about to organize a company with a paid up capital of $17,000,000.

An investment in a good zinc company is **not a speculation;** the solid value is present in the mine and only needs the milling.

This is demonstrated by the results obtained from our new mill No. 5. This powerful modern mill, whose labor-saving devices retrench expenses of production about 10 per cent. has added largely to the company's weekly profits.

The company now has five producing mills in operation, and in consequence of the substantial increase in production, the Directors have declared in addition to the regular monthly dividend of 1 per cent. for May an **extra dividend of 1-2 of 1 per cent.,** payable June 1st, to all shareholders of record May 25th.

As indicating the high value of the International Zinc Company's properties, a 7-acre plot adjoining the Free Coinage Mines on the company's 110-acre tract, has just been leased for $25,000 and a royalty of 15 per cent. of the gross output. This 7 acres lies on the same vein of ore as the company's Free Coinage mines. The fee was not for sale.

The last report of the weekly output from the Joplin district alone shows an excess in production over the corresponding week of 1899 of 234,000 pounds of zinc and 222,000 pounds of lead; yet all authorities are convinced and positively assert that even this production is only the skimming of the vast deposit, whose **full richness** is not exposed above the 450-foot level.

The International Zinc Company is sinking its shafts to reach this level at the earliest date possible, when the profits will cause an immense increase in the value of shares.

The opportunity, presented for investment in shares of the International Zinc Company offers prospects of **greater security and larger profits** than any other great dividend-paying stock offered in its early stage of development.

But a small portion of the current issue remains to be sold at the present price,

$1.00 PER SHARE

(par) full-paid and non-assessable.

In view of the very satisfactory condition of the company, as shown in the report of the auditors, and the substantially increased value of the properties as developed, the

Price Advances to $1.25 MAY 25TH.

Applications for stock should be accompanied by check to the order of the Fiscal Agents as below, and certificates will be issued in the order of application.

FISCAL AGENTS.
JOSHUA BROWN & CO.
45-47 Wall St., New York City.
89 State St., Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

$1,250,000.00

St. Joseph Stock Yards Company

FIRST MORTGAGE 4½ PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS.

Principal due 1930. **Interest payable January 1st and July 1st.**

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with provision for Registration of Principal.

Redeemable on or after Jan. 1st, 1910, at 105 and accrued interest.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW YORK CITY.

The above bonds, of which the total authorized issue is **$1,250,000,** are secured by a mortgage covering all the property now owned or hereafter acquired by the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company.

We have purchased the entire issue from the Company, and at our request the Audit Company of New York has made an examination of the physical and financial condition of the property. Circulars can be obtained upon application, containing details of the issue, and copies of letters of the Audit Company and of the Vice-President of the Stock Yards Co., which show that the net earnings of the Company for the last fiscal year were about $125,000, while the entire annual interest charge is $56,250, and that the net earnings since the close of the fiscal year have been almost double those of the corresponding period of last year.

Copies of the mortgage securing these bonds can be obtained at our offices, and application will be made in due course for listing them upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Having already placed privately a considerable portion of the loan, we offer a limited amount, subject to previous sale, @ **102½** and accrued interest, and we recommend them as a safe and desirable investment.

Vermilye & Company,

Nassau and Pine Streets, NEW YORK. 13 Congress Street, BOSTON.

$2,000,000

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

Mortgage Gold 3½% Bonds.

Due June, 1997. *Interest June and December.*

Of the $8,000,000 of these bonds to be issued to retire the First Consolidated Mortgage 7s, maturing July 1st next, $6,000,000 bonds have been sold.

We offer for sale, and prompt delivery, the remaining $2,000,000 Bonds at 109¾ and accrued interest, netting 3.175% per annum.

A legal investment for Savings Banks in the State of New York. Orders will be filled according to priority of receipt.

FISK & ROBINSON,
36 Nassau Street, New York.

LEHIGH AND WILKES-BARRE COAL COMPANY.

To Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
Payable June 1, 1900.

By agreement between the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company and The Central Railroad COmpany of New Jersey these bonds will be extended for Ten years from June 1, 1900, at four and one-half per cent. interest, payable quarterly on the first days of March, June, September, and December in each year, and such extended bonds be guaranteed both as to principal and interest by The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. These bonds will continue to be secured by the present mortgage which now constitutes a first lien on almost all the property of the Coal Company. The entire issue has been subscribed for, reserving, however, to all present holders who present their bonds for that purpose on or before May 21, 1900, the privilege of exchanging their present bonds for the extended bonds so guaranteed. Bondholders who desire to avail of this privilege may present their bonds at the office of The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, 143 Liberty Street, at any time after May 10, and up to and including May 21, next, and will receive immediate payment of their June coupons and receipts entitling them to the guaranteed extended bonds, which will bear interest from June 1, 1900, and will be deliverable on or about that date. J. ROGERS MAXWELL, President.

May 4, 1900.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits..... $1,425,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hardin,	C. P. Huntington,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas,	Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons,	Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry,	Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
George Coppell.	

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS.

WATER WORKS & ELECTRIC LIGHT 5% BONDS.

The undersigned, having been requested by a large number of holders of the above-entitled bonds of the City of Austin, to protect the interests of the holders of such Bonds, upon which default has been made, request all Bondholders to send their names and addresses, stating the number of bonds held by them respectively, to the New York Security and Trust Company, New York City, or to the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
JOHN W. STERLING,
} Committee.

The Trust Co. of America,
140 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $4,500,000.
Fiscal Agent of the United States for Cuba.

DIRECTORS:

Charlton T. Lewis,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
John G. Carlisle,	Roland R. Conklin,
Hugh Kelly,	Wager Swayne,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	James S. Kuhn,
James B. Dill,	William H. Taylor,
Alvah Trowbridge,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Frank H. Ray,	Heman Dowd,
Luis Suarez Galban,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	Benjamin F. Tracy,
Oakleigh Thorne,	John C. Tomlinson,
E. W. Scott,	John Hone,
H. B. Hollins,	F. R. Coudert, Jr.,
Frank Rockefeller,	E. A. De Lima,
Wm. H. Cheesebrough,	Leopoldo Carbajal,

Marquis de Pinar del Rio.

BRANCHES:
LONDON, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, HAVANA, CIENFUEGOS, MATANZAS.

OFFICE OF THE ST. PAUL & DULUTH R. R. CO.,
No. 32 Nassau St., New York, May 1, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company has sold its granted lands, land contracts, notes, and other contracts derived from such granted lands, for a sum of money sufficient to pay off and retire all of the Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip of the Company. That under the provisions of the Plan of Reorganization of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, which is the organization of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, the proceeds of such sale must be applied so far as necessary to the retirement of the said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip, and such Preferred Stock and Scrip is subject to be retired and cancelled upon the payment therefor of its face value.

That at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company duly held this first day of May, A. D. 1900, a resolution was duly adopted providing that the Company apply the said proceeds from the said sale of the granted lands, land contracts, notes, and other contracts, to the retirement of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip at par and a dividend of three and one-half per cent., and that all of said Preferred Stock and Scrip shall be retired and cancelled on or before JULY 1ST, A. D. 1900.

That said Board of Directors have caused to be deposited with MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO. in New York City, from the proceeds of said sale of granted lands and contracts, a sufficient sum of money to retire all of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip, and to pay therefor the par value thereof and a dividend of three and one-half per cent. thereon.

MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO. will, on and after MAY 15TH, A. D. 1900, at their office in New York City, on the surrender of certificates of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip for cancellation, properly indorsed, pay to the holders thereof the par value of such certificates, and a dividend of three and one-half per cent. thereon.

After said JULY 1ST, A. D. 1900, no holders of any of said Preferred Stock or Scrip will have any right or authority to vote said stock or exercise any rights of a stockholder thereunder, except to receive his proper share of the fund set apart for the retirement of said stock.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
F. S. ROLLINS, Assistant Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,

NEWARK, N. J.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,104,448.20

ALLOWS INTEREST ON daily balances of $1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and transacts a general banking business.

AUTHORIZED BY LAW to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, and in all judiciary capacities, both under court and personal appointment.

TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE of Real and Personal Estates.

RENTS SAFES AND stores valuables in well-guarded Burglar and Fireproof Vaults.

GUARANTEES TITLES of Real Estate throughout New Jersey.

Acts as Trustee under mortgage, Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds of Corporations.

OFFICERS:

UZAL H. McCARTER.....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR.....2d Vice-President and Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....Secretary and Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

John F. Dryden,	Charles A. Felch,
James W. Alexander,	Jerome Taylor,
James H. Hyde,	J. Herbert Ballantine,
Leslie D. Ward,	William N. Coler, Jr.,
Thomas N. McCarter,	Thomas N. McCarter, Jr.
Edgar B. Ward,	William H. Steake,
William Scheerer,	Forrest F. Dryden,
Schuyler B. Jackson,	Henry S. Redmond,
Uzal H. McCarter.	

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

SALE OF BONDS.

The Board of Commissioners for the Fifth Louisiana Levee District offers for sale $165,000.00 fifty-year 5 per cent. bonds, dated July 1st, 1900, interest payable semi-annually on Jan. 1st and July 1st, at the Fiscal Agency of the State of Louisiana or at the office of the State Treasurer.

Said bonds being optional at the end of forty years.

These bonds are issued under authority of Article 238 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana of the year 1898, and of Act No. 14 of the Acts of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana of the year 1898, approved June 17th, 1898.

The payment of these bonds is provided for by a sinking fund created under the provisions of said Act No. 14 of the Legislature of the year 1898.

The proceeds of the sale are to be used for the purpose of refunding the present twenty-year 6 per cent. outstanding bonds of the board.

Sealed proposals for said bonds will be received at office of Board of State Engineers, Cotton Exchange Building, New Orleans, La., up to and including Tuesday, June 12th, 1900, at noon.

Bids must be accompanied by a certified check for $1,000.00, to be returned if the bid is not accepted.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

For further information address

T. T. McCLELLAN,
President Board of Commissioners Fifth Louisiana Levee District, Tallulah, Louisiana.
Or A. T. LANE,
Secretary, Tallulah, Louisiana.

To Stockholders of Morton Trust Company, (heretofore called The State Trust Company.) including holders of certificates of stock in the Morton Trust Company and in The State Trust Company:

The agreement of merger between the Morton Trust Company and The State Trust Company having become effective, whereby the Morton Trust Company is merged into The State Trust Company, and the name of the latter company is changed to the Morton Trust Company, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company (heretofore called The State Trust Company), for the election of directors, in accordance with the provisions of said agreement, will be held at the office of said company, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May, 1900; that day having been duly designated by the directors of said company.

The transfer books of this company will be closed at twelve o'clock, noon, on May 5, 1900, and will be opened at ten o'clock in the forenoon, May 16, 1900.

H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Dated New York, April 30, 1900.

$100,000
City of New York, N.Y., Gold 3% Bonds
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
$50,000 Registered, due Nov., 1914.
$50,000 Coupon, due November, 1920
Price and particulars upon application.
ALLEN, SAND & CO.,
7 Pine St., N. Y. City.

WANTED.
Norfolk Terminal and Transportation Co.
1st Mortgage 5% Bonds, due 1948.
Sutro Bros. & Co.,
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

RETSOF MINING SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO
dividend paying and prospective dividend paying Colorado gold stocks, showing daily enormous profits, call or address
H. G. CURRAN, 309 BROADWAY.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

No. 137 Broadway, New York, May 4th, 1900.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Importers Building Company will be held on the 21st day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of such Company, at No. 137 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from Five Thousand Dollars, ($5,000,) consisting of fifty (50) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, to Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($300,000,) to consist of Three thousand (3,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each.

FREDERIC F. CULVER,
DAVID H. LANMAN,
H. S. BLACK,
Majority of the Directors.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
New York, April 18th, 1900.

The seventieth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Station, New York City, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 25th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 16th. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Victoria Fire Insurance Co. of New York for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 35 Pine Street, on Tuesday, May 29th, at 12 o'clock noon. E. K. BEDDALL, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Chestnut Hill (quarter)	1¼	June 4	May 19	June 5
Del. & Bound Brook	2	May 19	Holders of record	May 11
Mexican 1st pf.	1½	May 25	Apr. 29	May 20
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	June 5	May 10	May 22
North. Pennsylvania (quarter)	2	May 25	May 9	May 19
Pennsylvania	2½	May 31	Holders of record	Apr. 30
Phil., Germ. & Norris. (quarter)	3	June 4	May 19	June 5
Rome, Water. & Ogdens. (quarter)	1¼	May 15	.....	.....
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	3½	May 15	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Mass. Elec. Cos. pf.	2	June 1	Holders of record	May 15
Southern Light & Traction (San Antonio)	1¼	May 21	May 11	May 22
West Chicago St. Ry. (quarter)	1½	May 15	May 5	May 16

BANK STOCKS.

Bank of New Amsterdam	5	July 2	Holders of record	June 20
People's Bank (Brooklyn)	3	May 15	May 10	May 16
People's Bank, Brooklyn, (extra)	1	May 15	May 10	May 16

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Adams Express	2	June 3	May 11	June 4
American Cereal (quarter)	2	May 19	May 14	May 21
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	3	June 1	May 15	June 2
American District Tel.	1	May 15	May 7	May 15
American Express	3	July 2	Holders of record	May 31
American Ice (quarter)	1	May 15	May 1	May 16
Am. Iron & Steel	50c	May 31	Holders of record	May 15
Am. Radiator pf. (quarter)	1¾	May 15	May 9	May 16
Barney & Smith Car pf. (quarter)	2	June 1	May 19	June 2
Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co. (quarter)	2	May 15	May 11	May 15
Brooklyn Union Gas	3	June 1	May 14	June 2
Bethlehem Steel (quarter)	50c	June 1	Holders of record	May 15
Cambria Steel (quarter)	50c	May 15	.....	.....
City & Suburban Homes Co.	1¾	May 15	.....	.....
Consol. Rubber Tire pf. (quarter)	1½	June 1	May 21	June 2
Daylight Prism com. (quarter)	2	May 25	Holders of record	May 15
Daylight Prism pf. (extra)	2	May 25	Holders of record	May 15
Detroit City Gas	2½	May 15	May 5	May 16
Empire State Idaho Mining & Dev. (month)	3	May 15	Holders of record	May 3
Glucose Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1½	June 1	May 12	June 2
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 1	May 12	June 2
Grand Rapids Gas Light	3	May 19	May 9	May 20
Homestake Mining (month)	25c	May 25	May 19	May 26
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	May 25	May 19	May 26
Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. (semi-annual)	2½	June 1	May 25	June 2
Lehigh Coal & Navigation	2¼	May 28	Holders of record	May 5
Montana Ore Purchasing Co. (quarter)	$1	May 21	May 10	May 21
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	May 15	May 5	May 16
National Salt (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
National Salt (extra)	½	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
New England Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1½	May 15	Apr. 6	May 8
Niles-Bement-Pond pf. (quarter)	1½	May 21	May 10	May 22
Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas (quarter)	1	June 1	May 21	June 2
Park Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 1	May 21	June 2
People's G. Light & Coke (quarter)	1¾	May 25	May 12	May 28
Pressed Steel Car (quarter)	1½	May 21	Apr. 24	May 21
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	May 28	May 7	May 28
Pullman Co. (quarter)	2	May 15	May 1	May 16
St. Paul Gas Light (quarter)	1	May 15	May 1	May 16
Shelby Steel Tube (quarter)	1¾	May 15	Holders of record	May 9
Standard Consolidated Mining	10c	May 21	.....	.....
Standard Oil (quarter)	10	June 15	Holders of record	May 15
United Electric Securities pf.	5¼	May 15	Holders of record	May 5
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 1	May 11	June 2
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 1	May 15	June 2
United States Express	1½	May 15	Apr. 30	May 16
Welsbach Light (quarter)	50c	June 23	Holders of record	June 16
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. (quarter)	1½	May 15	May 1	May 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature
Amalgamated Copper	May 7	June 5	June 4	Annual
American Distributing Co.	.....	.....	May 15	Annual
Anaconda Copper Co.	May 2	May 17	May 16	Annual
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor.	May 3	May 23	May 22	Annual
Canada Southern	May 7	June 7	June 6	Annual
Chicago & Northwestern	May 5	June 8	June 7	Annual
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	May 8	June 11	June 9	Annual
City & Suburban Homes Co.	.....	.....	May 21	Annual
Cleveland & Pittsburg	Apr. 16	May 18	May 17	Annual
Denver & Rio Grande	May 4	May 16	May 15	Special
Hanover National Bank	Apr. 11	May 31	May 14	Special
Investment Securities Co.	.....	.....	May 14	Annual
Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co.	.....	.....	May 28	Annual
Merchants' Safe Deposit Co.	.....	.....	May 21	Annual
Metropolitan Street Ry.	.....	.....	May 17	Special
New York & Harlem R. R.	Apr. 25	May 16	May 15	Annual
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	May 10	June 1	May 31	Annual
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	.....	.....	May 17	Annual
St. Paul & Duluth	May 26	June 1	May 31	Special
Third Avenue R. R.	.....	.....	May 17	Special
U. S. Rubber Co.	Apr. 14	May 16	May 15	Annual
Virginia Coal & Coke	May 1	May 16	May 15	Annual

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, May 13.—Last week's Boerse was one of the worst since the recent inaction began. On several days the selling assumed a panicky character. Yesterday it was remarked that outsiders were losing their heads and that even conservative professionals were selling short. The week's decline in values was heavy, amounting in the case of some coalers and irons to from 10 to 15 per cent. All eyes are turned to the United States and the papers daily print the American iron market reports. Indeed, the decline of the week is attributed chiefly to American conditions.

Another unfavorable factor, however, was the semi-official warning regarding tight money in the Autumn. For the moment money rates have eased, owing to the diminished demands of speculators. But foreign exchange rates continue high, and a moderate gold export to England and Holland, and perhaps to France, is kept up.

A shipment of Pocahontas coal arrived during the week at ports on the Upper Rhine, where it brought $6 per ton, which is above the German price. The quality, however, is admittedly better.

The Association of German Cotton and Yarn Consumers held its annual convention during the week. A leading Dresden representative protested against the adoption of either the maximal or the minimal tariff and demanded a reduction in the duty on yarn.

The Belgian Government Railway will open contracts for 1,500,000 tons of coal.

The Belgian looking-glass manufacturers, owing to a lack of orders, have reduced prices for the United States.

The German Juters have held a meeting to organize against overproduction.

The alizarine manufacturers have projected an organization, with the result that already alizarine blue has gone up in price.

The printing paper manufacturers have organized with 70 per cent. of the trade. The result is that prices have risen to 25 pfennigs per kilo.

The sheet iron dealers are negotiating for a syndicate.

The German shippers are protesting against the proposed tax upon bills of lading and upon ocean passenger tickets.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details of dividends declared by Welsbach Commercial Company, the Homestake Mining Company, and the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated Railroad will be found in another column.

GOOD LUCK CAUSED HESITATION.

Men Who Got Unasked-For Concessions Thought They Might Get More.

The Brunswick & Balke Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of billiard tables, in this city and Chicago, offered their men last week an agreement in which they granted to them a nine-hour working day and an increase of 10 per cent. in wages.

The men at first were thunderstruck at this offer of concessions, which other workmen usually do not get without strikes and expenditure of much money. Where they got overtime arrangement the men thought they might get still further concessions for the asking, and so they hesitated about accepting the agreement. Fortunately for them, General Organizer Guntner of the Woodworkers' Union, to which the men belong, happened to come along from Boston and told the men they would be very foolish not to accept such liberal grants.

DIVIDENDS.

GEO. T. JARVIS, Receiver.
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consolidated Railroad.
Notice to Bondholders,
EVANSVILLE, ROCKPORT & EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY COUPONS,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the interest due January 1st, 1897, and July 1st, 1897, on coupons of above-mentioned bonds, with interest thereon, will be paid through offices of Fidelity Trust & Safety Vault Company of Louisville, Ky., and New York Security and Trust Company, New York City, on and after May 15th, 1900, on which date interest on these coupons shall cease. GEO. T. JARVIS, Receiver.

Homestake Mining Company,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, May 11th, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 289.

The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for April, payable at the transfer agency in New York, on the 25th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 290) of Twenty-five (25) Cents, payable at the same time and place.

Transfer books close on the 19th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on May 25th, 1900.

The transfer books will close in New York on May 12th, 1900, at noon, and will reopen May 28th, 1900, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Office of the Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore City.

Baltimore, May 12th, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Two per cent. on the Capital Stock was declared, payable June 1st, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the close of business May 15th, 1900.

JOSEPH W. CLARKE, Treasurer.

Office of the Welsbach Commercial Co.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of One (1) Per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable June 11th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 1st, 1900.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE'S POSITION.

For some weeks past there has been much inquiry about the reasons for the low price at which the stocks of the Electric Vehicle Company have been selling. In many quarters it has been said that there is something at fault in the condition of the company's property or that otherwise the common stock of this company, which last Spring sold as high as 150, would not now be selling at about one-sixth of that price. Others—and they are closer to the management of the company—have all along maintained that the seeming slowness with which the company's business is being developed was the result of practical difficulties that could not be immediately overcome, and also to the necessities of the business, which was one that required careful development. When the dividends on the common stock were suspended, after having been paid for one year at the rate of 8 per cent., there was some selling of the stock, seemingly on the belief that dividends were suspended for the reason that the company's business was not in good condition. These rumors have been oftentimes repeated, and have resulted in the low price at which the stocks of the Electric Vehicle Company are now selling, and also in heavy declines in the securities of all of its subsidiary companies. The stocks were for a long time the object of much interest in the market for outside securities, and the condition which they have now reached is the subject of much comment. Inquiry among those whose opinion of the matter is entitled to consideration points to the conclusion that there has been no undue delay in the development of the business which this company has undertaken, and also to the fact that much more progress has been made than is generally supposed among those trading in the stocks.

In explanation of the long time that it has taken to introduce a reasonable number of electric vehicles, it is said that one of the principal difficulties in the way of a more rapid development of the business, was the impossibility of securing properly trained employes for the various departments, in view of the fact that the undertaking is a new one. The Electric Vehicle Company has established subsidiary companies in many large cities, and has devoted much attention to this preliminary work, requiring much time and producing results which are not at first fully apparent. The officer of the company quoted, stated that the company has of late made much progress, and that during the coming Summer a large number of vehicles will be in operation in several cities. Thus far the field in New York, it is said, has been only very partially developed, but it is said that the New York Transportation Company is now covering more mileage than any other livery company in the city. The New England Transportation Company is reported to be doing a large business in Boston, and it is about to extend its operations to Newport, where a hundred vehicles or more will be in operation during the coming Summer.

The Electric Vehicle Company itself is now manufacturing many more vehicles than it was a short while ago, and it is expected that its output this year will not be less than 2,000 vehicles, and may run as high as 3,000 or 4,000. This is said to be in excess of the output of all the other automobile companies in this country combined. The Electric Vehicle Company has also extended its operations to some extent in foreign countries, and has already established a station in Paris and is regularly operating vehicles in that city. These statements, from an officer of the company, will be of much interest to those who have supposed of late that the business of the company was less than it was a short while ago. The present financial condition of the company is said to be excellent. Its cash assets are stated to amount to $5,000,000. This, officers of the company claim, places the company in a position to do a very

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, May 14.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 43, Post Office Building. Government causes.

2002—Lehn & Fink vs. U. S.
2004—William Ropes & Co. vs. U. S.
2006—Hardt, Von Bersmuth & Co. vs. U. S.
2087—Sach & Balmann vs. U.
2240—Greenspler vs. U. S.
2911—Same vs. same.
2167—Saacke vs. U. S.
2087—Sibbel vs. U. S.
2155—Keene, Satterlee & Co. vs. U. S.
2230—Gillespie Bros. vs. U. S.
2765—Gabriel & Schall vs. U. S.
2788—Gerdau vs. U. S.
2724—U. S. vs. Gerdau.
2269—Fischer vs. U. S.
2547—Gillespie Brothers & Co. vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

¼—Stevens vs. Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry.
½—Fayerweather vs. Hamilton College im-p'd, and 10 other pleas.
¾—Reynolds vs. same.
1—Writing Machine Co. vs. Elliott & Hatch Book Typewriter Co.
2—Ferry vs. Waring Hat. Mfg. Co.
3—Hoag vs. Hoag.
4—Hofman vs. Hoag.
5—Sedgwick vs. Singer.
6—Huber Printing Press Co. vs. Aluminum Plate & Press Co.
7—Con. Store Service Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
8—North Brothers vs. McCarthy.
9—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
10—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
11—Societe Fabriques, &c., vs. Luedens.
12—Western Union Tel. Co. vs. Boston S. D. & Trust Co.
13—Boston S. D. & Trust Co. vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
14—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
15—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
16—Brickill vs. Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
17—Gen. Elec. Co. vs. Anchor Elec. Co.
18—Lamson Con. Store Service Co. vs. Finlay Bros.
19—Bowers vs. N. Y. Dredging Co.
20—Watson vs. Munro.
21—Union Hardware Co. vs. Belchow.
22—Benedict vs. Moore.
23—Twisted Wire Box Strap Co. vs. Amer. Box Strap Co.
24—Gutilieve vs. Brice.
25—Brown vs. Zaubitz.
26—Brown vs. Zaubitz.
27—Lalance & Grosjene Mfg. Co. vs. Habermann Mfg. Co.
28—Brill vs. 3d Av. R.R.
29—McLoughlin vs. Tuck & Sons Co., Lim.
30—Bloemberg vs. Freeman.
31—Kleinert Rubber Co. vs. Matison Rubber Co.
32—Safety Oiler Co. vs. Scovill Mfg. Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty cases.

82—McWilliams vs. Steamer No. 6.
86—Cleveland Steel Canal Boat Co. vs. Ferry-boat Republic.
87—Dearberg vs. S. S. Friesland.
95—Stephens vs. City of N. Y.
99—In re Penn. R. R.
100—In re Ocean S. S. Co.
85—Golden vs. Gillespie.
28—Milliken vs. Scows Boaz & Arizona.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigation motions.

1—Middlebrook vs. Hirschmann.
2—Harpter vs. Press Pub. Co.
3—In re St. Nicholas Bank.
4—Otis Elev. Co. vs. Gibbons.
5—Heilner vs. Walker.
5½—Johnson vs. Man. Ry.
6—Heinze vs. Brass.
7—Hull vs. Hull.
8—In re Barteiss vs. Rice Co.
9—In re Feigl.
10—Hammond vs. Met. Life Assn.
11—City of New York vs. Glass.
12—In re Siebert.
13—In re Sol. Biu. Mfg. Co.
14—Duggins vs. Mann.
15—Jenkins vs. Warren
16—Eidlits vs. McCaffrey.
17—Kempter vs. Eisele.
18—Galante vs. Galanite.
19—Levy vs. Cigar Makers' Int. Union.
20—Tolinger vs. Feder.
21—Pollock vs. Kellogg.
22—Evans vs. Evans.
23—Silberstein vs. Stahl.
24—Mittendorf vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
25—Mitzman vs. Frank.
26—Prince vs. Griffin.
27—Sill vs. Barnes.
28—Cranston vs. Cranston.
29—Castle vs. Marks.
30—Atkins vs. Dumont.
31—Schul vs. Hillebrand.
32—Brown vs. N. Y. Cab Co.
33—Wilson vs. Nordica.
34—Hamersley vs. Ryley.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re E. 138th St.
2—In re Public Pl. at E. 138th St.
3—Bartlett vs. Kelly.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Boesenberg vs. Boesenberg.
6—Eno vs. Pinchot.
7—Bandell vs. Bandell.
8—Hohouser vs. Muller
9—Brown & Son vs. Feitner.

Demurrers.

1321—Nevins vs. Lea.
1332—Mowbray vs. Sheldon.
1324—Martine vs. Gordon.
1330—Gilman vs. Silverman.
1325—Moore vs. Alexander.
1331—A. A. Griffing Iron Co. vs. Tuck.
1326—Reckmage vs. Steinway.
1327—Same vs. same.
1338—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V. and VI., for trial.

6495—Howes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6349—Fisher vs. same.
6355—Stout vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6363—Hanna vs. same.
6409—Sullivan vs. same.
6479—Downer vs. same.
6549—Corliss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6551—Helfthaler vs. same.
6553—Jackson vs. same.
6587—Benas vs. same.
6637—Gero vs. same.
5005—Geller vs. Hart.
7066—Parker Mills vs. Given Mfg. Co.
1518—Peterson vs. Ireland.
1066—Archibald vs. Gadeke.
6664—Capizzuto vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6690—Miller vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 6661.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, X., and XI., for trial.

5148—Drake & Stratton Co. vs. San Domingo Imp. Co.
5639—Fildora vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
5725—Bryant vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5744—Hayes vs. Union Ry. Co.
5987—Burnett vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2091—Hencks vs. Union Ry. Co.
6211—Koch vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6393—Mitchell vs. Union Ry. Co.
6410—Cohen vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6417—Read vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
3468—Dorney vs. O'Neill
6388—O'Brien vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7600—Baker vs. Safety Industrial Wire and Cable Co.
422—Hart vs. McLeod.
5776—Schliefermacher vs. Klingenstein.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1566—Mary McKittrick.
1555—Minna Lowenstein
1567—John S. Law.
1567—Charles Wetteran.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and must be placed upon Chambers Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3045—Granger & Gregg Brew. Co. vs. Padin.
3050—Harrington vs. A. Roebling Sons Co.
3903—Pardi vs. Conde.
2864—Mott vs. Maintenance Co.
2033—Friedman vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2927—Kohler vs. Umberfield.
2937—Robinson vs. Met. St. Ry.
2992—Jakobson vs. Schreimer.
3009—Kahn vs. Kapp.
2963—Amder vs. Todes.
2973—Hammer vs. Met. St. Ry.
2974—Brown vs. same.
2975—Connolly vs. same.
2976—Denney vs. same.
2977—Ferger vs. same.
2978—Delarenzo vs. 3d Av. R. R.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2511—Second Nat. Bank vs. Dougherty.
2145—Krinnon vs. Nicoll.
2485—Latter vs. N. Y. Ice Co.
2638—Marmion vs. Garmlein.
2589—McCourt vs. Cowperthwait.
2647—Meltzer vs. Met. St. Railway.
2387—Oehlhoff vs. Solomon.
2652—Meyer vs. De Plasse.
2201—Yager vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2340—Thalman vs. Met. St. Ry.
2581—Kline vs. Katzenstein.
2582—Kathoefer vs. Markersky.
2588—Levy vs. Sehlsky.
2588—McLaughlin vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2607—Blatt vs. Richard.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2845—Meyer vs. Schaefer
2216—May vs. Schlaefer
2883—Corbett vs. Boardman.
2920—Sharkey vs. Met. St. Ry.
2921—Cohen vs. same.
2166—Duggan vs. same.
2372—Lewin vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2843—Pawlasky vs. P. R. Pugh Co.
2949—Rosenhalf vs. Lancashire Ins. Co.
2950—Same vs. Atlas Assur. Co.
2951—Same vs. Union Assur. Co.
2952—Same vs. Transatlantic Fire Ins. Co.
2953—Same vs. Law Union & C. L. Ins. Co.
2954—Same vs. Manchester Fire Ins. Co.
2955—Same vs. Mut. Fire Ins. Co.
2959—Gillig vs. Nivin.
2889—Lynch vs. McGlincey.
2843—Solomon vs. Connor.
2948—Jacobs vs. Friedman.
2849—Deveney vs. Haff.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried, when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4606—Turi vs. West Side Hygei Ice Co.
4240—F. W. Engs & Sons Co. vs. O'Connell.
3979—Holzman vs. Michael.
4250—Fay vs. Solomon.
4675—Higdon vs. Jones.
4044—Powhattan Clay Mfg. Co. vs. Wilday
4547—Saltzaider vs. Stringer.
3610—Michael vs. Taylor.
4108—Walt vs. Butler.
4577—Zeeman vs. Rosenthal.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3068.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and McCann for the People.

1—Joseph Podesta.
2—Frank Basso.
Leopold Vanet.
2—Denis Sullivan.
4—Denis O'Leary.
Joseph Quigley.
5—Thomas Weir.
Richard Carroll.
6—James Cahern.
7—David Dorson.
8—James J. Woods.
9—John H. Gausman, Jr.
10—David Binstock.

Pleadings.

1—Charles Rigelhaupt.
2—Harry Kensing.
3—George Brunner.
Charles Colombo.
4—Frank Carpenter.
5—Thomas Carroll.
6—Frank W. Stewart.
7—James Latimer.
8—Frank White.
9—Mary Barber.
10—August Oster.
11—William Henri Struwe.
12—Max Golub.
13—Peter McNamara.
14—Louis Kreppo.
15—John Cannon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Cowan, Schwarzkopf, and Byrne for the People.

1—James Walpole.
2—Mary Hannon.
3—Mary Richardson.
4—Daniel Brosen.
5—Frank Strobel.
George Meyer.
6—Thomas Cassidy.
7—Rauben Levy.
8—Christ Wendel.
9—Benjamin Endee.
10—James Kenny.
11—John Edwards.
12—Adolph Fisher.
13—Frederick Grant.
14—John Smith.
15—James M. Sullivan.
16—John Donnell.
17—James White.
18—William Laughlin.
19—John Carroll.
20—John Mayer.
21—Edward Johnson.
22—Frank Smith.
23—Frank Smith.
24—James Dempsey.
25—Max Moore.
26—Max Moore.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and O'Connor for the People.

1—Abraham Meyer.
Isaac Hahn.
2—Ella Gibbs.
3—Anton Schuessler.
Lorens Oberle.
4—Harry Milton.
5—John Murray.
6—Annie Steinberg.
7—Flossie Moore.
8—Edward Crowley.
9—Dennis H. Minton.
Matthias Madden.
10—Isaac Medofsky.
11—Albert B. Wing.
12—Joseph Ramilla.
13—Walter N. Simpson.
14—Sarah Jackson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant

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211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street.
125th Street, Corner 3d Av.

District Attorneys Walsh, Gordon, and Carr for the People.

1—George F. Plain.
Cornell W. Palmer.
2—Herman Washer.
David Bellowitz.
3—Fannie Drewer.
4—Bernard Levy.
James Wardell.
5—Michael J. Carroll.
William Clark.
Benjamin Mitchell.
6—John McKenna.
7—David Marks.
8—William Rankin.
John Moore.
Oscar Bruce.
9—James O'Brien.
10—Bernard Cunningham.
11—James Kiernan.
John Gallagher.
John Toohill.
12—Charles Reilly.
13—Herman Olsen.
14—Manie Reed.
15—James A. Kehoe.
16—Antonie Ferraro.
17—Sebastiano Radice.
18—Patrick Doogan.
19—Mary Galgano.

Referees' Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Reimer vs. Rowe—S. R. H. Ward, State Bank vs. Butler—T. L. Davis, Veith vs. Richter—Herbert S. May, Holton vs. Kitchen—Charles D. Olendorf, Kaufman vs. Summer—Ira L. Bamberger.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Chase J.; Part III., Mareau, J.; Part IV., Keogh, J.

6059—Roller vs. Lemmerman.
6075—Monahan vs. Eidlitz.
5912—Beecher vs. Press Pub. Co.
1137—Rosenblatt vs. Muller.
6154—Quinn vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1265—Groth vs. Greenbaum.
5866—Thomas vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
6080—Irwin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1605—Scriebmorrell vs. Brooklyn Citizen.
2357—Cowenhoven vs. City of New York.
5195—Maloney vs. Union Ferry.
80—Garlock vs. Brooklyn City R. R.
2718—O'Brien vs. Central R. R. of New Jersey.
6053—Schierenbeck vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

926—Barber vs. Coney Island & Bklyn R. R.
5928—Schiefstein vs. Gleischman.
6009—Maxwell vs. Board of Education.
6041—Keegan vs. Bklyn Heights R. R.
5869—Purcell vs. Uhlman.
3461—Strosensky vs. Bechtel Brewery.
4969—Larkin vs. Washington Mills Co.
1550—Sands vs. City of New York.
3173—Boyle vs. Shorrock.
1830—Smith vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1685—Leigh vs. City of New York.
6075—Robinson vs. Mersereau Mfg. Co.
245—Jones vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1415—Brahm vs. Tilyou.
3320—Willets vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
2409—Hickey vs. Johns Mfg. Co.
5949—McDonald vs. Bklyn Heights R. R.
3429—Jacobs vs. same.
3178—Rudolph vs. City of New York.

Highest number reached on highest call 3,465.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Chester, J.—Day Calendar.

729—Parks vs. Parks.
363—Goodenough vs. Goodenough.
349—Palewsky vs. R. C. Church of St. Stanislaus.
785—McGwine vs. Gwine.
805—Harris vs. Schuster.
653—Steenberg vs. Steenberg.
629—Gilbert vs. Northwestern Life Ins Co.
124—Butler vs. Walsh.
130—Butler vs. Buckhammer.
590—Healy vs. Martin.
147—Washington Lighting Co. vs. Washington.
690—McGuire vs. Washington.
486—Bocker vs. Figner.
669—Campbell vs. Kings Co. Elev. R. R. Co.
705—People ex rel. Ives vs. Feltner.
721—L'Hommedieu vs. Adams.
808—Anderson vs. Anderson.
372—Hughes vs. Hughes.
730—Flocco vs. Flocco.
735—Dike vs. Cons. Rubber Tire Co.
738—Turnbull vs. Biggs.
1097—Donnelly vs. Donnelly.
728—Ditmar vs. Arens.
762—Ditmar vs. Furguson, Jr.
746—Ward vs. Ward.
752—Carlin vs. Stankamp.
688—Browne vs. Browne
79—Henry vs. Manneschmidt.
686—Zilch vs. Zilch.
764—Fox vs. Fox.
788—Weiffenbach vs. Ruge.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.

McCarthy, Lindsey, Morris, Powers, McClone, Ellias.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar. Hurd, J.

220—Shea vs. Will.
479—Pfeiff vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
493—Simmons vs. same.
1878—Schlossberg vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
5247—Gilligan vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
6020—Maklowak vs. same.
3427—McChesney vs. same.
1115—Gribbin vs. Long Island R. R.
1141 and 1148—Andrus vs. same.
6060—Lorts vs. Logerman.
6131—Devoe vs. Nicholas Chemical Co.
1661—Harrison vs. Union Railway.
2775—O'Hagan vs. Manhattan Beach R. R.
2335—Milbury vs. Lowenthal.
2369—May vs. Uhlman.
1848—Lonergan vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3388—Lavin vs. same.
465—Wolf vs. Hannel.
490—Trapp vs. Halter.
491—Trapp vs. same.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Ernest G. Freeman, Henrietta S. Land, Peter Lamb, John Fogarty, Jacob Spettel, Martin Hoelleran, George M. Eddy, William D. Strong, Sarah A. Harding, William M. Matthews, Robert Johnson, Antoine Richter, and Obadia D. Thompson.

The accounting in the estate of Thomas Kells.
The administration of Philipina Schmatz.
Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.
35—The will of Thomas Redmond.
39—The will of Patrick Coggin.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—HENRY F. SCHWARZ, Plaintiff, against GIUDITTA CAVINATO, Bertha Guthaner, Virginia Brugnelli, William T. Hookey, Mary Mullane, Pauline Wittner, Andrew Corcoran, Otto Hanssler, Louis Victor Bal, Mary Ladhew, Max Ratner, Moses Brooks, the said name "Moses" being fictitious, the defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff; Thomas Dunleavy, Michael Torpey, Hugo Schlossareck, James Quinn, John Block, Daniel Valentine, Alexander Werner, Mansweth Hachtmann, John McKenna, Defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants and to each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, N. Y., March 15th, 1900.

PERKINS & JACKSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Giuditta Cavinato, Bertha Guthaner, Virginia Brugnelli, and Mary Mullane:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of May, 1900, and on the 12th day of May, 1900, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, which complaint was originally filed there on the 20th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, May 12th, 1900.

PERKINS & JACKSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
myl4-law6wM

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM CRAIG, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Craig, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 11th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. And that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23rd, 1900, at 10:30 A. M. and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 11th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH COHN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Cohn of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Cohn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 11th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARNOLD FELDSTEIN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Arnold Feldstein of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Arnold Feldstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 11th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES S. HOLZWASSER, individually and as a member of the firm of Holzwasser Brothers, bankrupt.—No. 2,536.

To the creditors of Charles S. Holzwasser, individually and as a member of the firm of Holzwasser Brothers, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Charles S. Holzwasser was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the County and County of New York, N. Y., on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 12th, 1900.

NO. 2,372.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York. —VICTOR H. KOEHLER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Victor H. Koehler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 3d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M. and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 12, 1900.

NO. 2,358.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York. —FERDINAND W. LOCHMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ferdinand W. Lochman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 7th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 12, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MEYER LEMMON, individually and as a member of the firm of S. Rosenstein & Co., bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Meyer Lemmon, individually and as a member of the firm of S. Rosenstein & Co., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 11th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 11th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—GEORGE D. NICHOLS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George D. Nichols, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 11th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 11th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—LEOPOLD STERN, surviving partner of Stern & Co., bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leopold Stern, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 23, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York May 12, 1900.

NO. 2,392.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York. —SAMUEL G. STERN, both individually and as copartner of the firm of Emil Stern's Son & Company, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel G. Stern, both individually and as copartner of the firm of Emil Stern's Son & Company, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 4th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 12, 1900.

NO. 1,759.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York. —E. BERRY WALL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that E. Berry Wall, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 4th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 23d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 14, 1900.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SEALE, CHARLES.—The People of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES SEALE, heretofore doing business as Charles Seale & Company, assigned to Edward B. La Fetra for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, to be holden in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Edward B. La Fetra, assignee of above-named Charles Seale, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the Supreme Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. C. E. Van Brunt, Chief Justice of the said court, this 10th day of May, 1900.

[Seal.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

GEORGE W. GLASE, attorney for assignee, 346 Broadway, New York City.
myl4-law6wM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
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Lucania, May 26, 1 PM | Campania, June 16, 9 AM
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For freight, passage, and general information apply at 240 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Wash. Bldg., and 327 Broadway, N. Y. City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against GEORGE D. AULD, Flora C. Heath, Jennie Walsh, as trustee under the last will and testament of Joseph P. Quinn, deceased, and John R. Treaidder, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-second Street, distant three hundred and twenty-six (326) feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-second Street with the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue, and running thence eastwardly with Eleventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-six (26) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with the Eleventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of said street twenty-six (26) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 2d, 1900.

JOHN E. DUFFY, Referee.

EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.

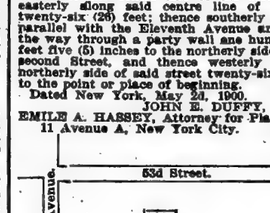

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,140.00, with interest thereon from 21st day of April, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $243.10, with interest from May 1st, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $639.65 and interest. Said premises are subject to a mortgage, now a lien thereon, held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, recorded Liber 1 of Section 4, Page 149, on which mortgage there remains due and unpaid $15,000 of principal, with interest thereon at 6% per annum from July 1, 1899, and which mortgage is now under foreclosure.

JOHN E. DUFFY, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FREAR, MARGARET ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Margaret Ann Frear, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bcraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900.

JOHN FORBES BOYD, AGNES FREAR TOMPKINS, Executors.
BOERAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap30-law6mM

FRENCH, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda French, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FRANCIS B. DELEHANTY, Referee.

The following is a

FIRE DEPARTMENT REPORT

Rapid Development of Technical Industries a Danger.

Nearly 197,000 Acres of Territory and 227 Miles of Water Front Protected in This City.

Mayor Van Wyck on Saturday received from Fire Commissioner Scannell the report of the Fire Department for the year 1899.

"The end of the second year of the new condition of affairs surrounding the department as established by the consolidation of the various outlying boroughs into one great municipality," says the report, "has demonstrated that the change brought about in the organization of the department has greatly simplified and facilitated its work.

"The rapid development in all cities of modern technical industries has proved, to my mind, a source of great danger for the reason that its application is not always conducted with care and proper understanding.

"The amount of losses by fire in 1899 was unusually large owing to the occurrence of three disastrous ones. The loss at the Windsor Hotel alone was over a million dollars, besides involving a lamentable loss of life. Yet the fire loss was not exceptionally high, it being $200,000 less than that which was sustained in the year 1891.

"In all the large cities, especially those of modern construction, the danger of fires is always greater. If the people by concerted action would assist the municipal authorities in removing and avoiding the causes of fires and as far as possible guard against their outbreak, it would greatly aid the efforts of the department and prevent, in a great measure, the loss which these disasters entail.

"In the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx at the close of the year there were ninety-four engine and hook and ladder companies, with an aggregate of 1,375 officers and men; in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens there were eighty such companies, with an aggregate force of 1,029 officers and men. There are six fire boats in service.

"In the Borough of Richmond and the outlying districts of the Borough of Queens the volunteer system still exists, as I have not deemed it essential to attempt the establishment of the paid system in that portion of the municipality. At the close of the year the volunteer force in the former borough numbered 1,725 officers and men, and in the latter 2,000 officers and men.

"The area of the territory protection by the department in the various boroughs composing the greater city is as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
Manhattan	13,487	Queens	79,347
Bronx	25,270	Richmond	86,601
Brooklyn	42,096		
		Total	196,800

"The extent of the water front covered by the department is as follows:

	Miles.		Miles.
Manhattan	44	Brooklyn	78
Bronx	44	Queens	24
		Richmond	38

"This makes a total of 227 miles, in which are stored millions of dollars' worth of merchandise."

FIRE ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Did About $4,000 Damage in Building Used as a Bakery.

Fire did damage amounting to about $4,000 to the two-story stone building, occupied as a bakery for the institutions on Blackwell's Island, at noon yesterday.

It started from a defective flue, and had made considerable progress before it was discovered. It was easily extinguished, however, and did not extend above the ground floor, where it started. The damage to the stock stored in the place was chiefly due to water.

Engine No. 49, which is stationed on the island, became disabled while playing on the flames, and a spare engine from Manhattan was substituted for it. Many inmates of the Almshouse, which was near the scene of the blaze, assisted in removing some of the stock from the burning building.

FIRE ALARMS MANY TENANTS.

Blaze in Cellar Fills a Big Tenement with Smoke.

The tenants of the big five-story tenement 305 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street were thrown into a panic yesterday by a cry of fire, followed almost instantly by a burst of flame through the light shaft. Thomas Morrisy of 114 Bradhurst Avenue discovered smoke issuing from the cellar of 305 and, running through the halls, alarmed the tenants.

Coming up through the shaft the smoke quickly filled the various apartments. On the top floor Morrisy found Mrs. Kiernan and her six-year-old son groping about trying to find the stairs. He picked the child up and led the woman to the street. On the second floor Policeman Sullivan found Mrs. Margaret Morgan overcome by the smoke. He carried her out.

The firemen rung in a second alarm as the fire was attacking the windows of the adjoining building. The flames were then soon extinguished. The fire started in a coal bin in the cellar.

The building, which is owned by M. Davis, was damaged to the extent of $600.

THEATRICAL MANAGER HELD.

James M. Buckner Accused of Abandonment and Bigamy.

James M. Buckner, who describes himself as a theatrical manager, is a prisoner in the Queens County Jail, charged with abandonment by his wife. He is also accused of having contracted another marriage in Rochester not long ago with Millie S. Peers, a soubrette. Should the first charge fail, he will be held subject to instructions from the Rochester authorities.

Buckner is said to be the advance agent of Hanlon's Superba Company. When arraigned before Magistrate Smith yesterday morning he would say nothing in his own defense. He was held in bail in $500 for further examination on Thursday.

Mrs. Buckner, who lives with her child, a boy, at Clarenceville, told District Attorney Merrill that on Feb. 24 her husband returned from atrip. He was not feeling well and lay down on a sofa in the dining room and fell asleep. While he was sleeping a letter dropped from his pocket. The wife picked it up. It was addressed, she says, to "Miss Millie S. Peers, Hanlon's Superba Company, Lyceum Theatre, Cleveland, Ohio." This letter is now in the hands of the District Attorney.

It appears that the District Attorney and his men in the course of substantiating the charge of abandonment came upon the record in Rochester which sets forth that on April 4 James M. Buckner, thirty-three, single, and a native of Kentucky, was married to Millie S. Peers by the Rev. R. R. Converse of St. Luke's Church, Rochester. It is alleged that the Buckner and Peers of the marriage record are the man now under arrest and the soubrette in the Hanlon company, who is said to be at present in England.

MAN RUN DOWN BY BICYCLE.

James S. Guyon, 81 Years Old, May Die from Shock and Broken Hip.

James S. Guyon, eighty-one years old, a retired wholesale butcher of 312 West Forty-fifth Street, was run down by a bicycle at Eighth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street last night, sustaining a severe shock and a fracture of the hip which may end his life.

Mr. Guyon was crossing Forty-eighth Street when Joseph Fiegenson, fifteen years old, of 332 East Eighty-second Street, tried to pass him on a bicycle. The boy ran into the old man, knocking him down and falling on him. An ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital and the injured man was taken to his home. His family physician thought he would not survive his injuries.

The Fifth Army Corps Monument.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield of this city last night received a telegram from Secretary of War Root giving official permission for the erection of the Fifth Army Corps Monument at Fredericksburg, Va.

ISAAC SCAPPS'S LONG SLEEP.

The Physicians in Gouverneur Hospital Cannot Arouse Him.

There is in Gouverneur Hospital a man whom the surgeons find themselves unable to awaken from what seems a deep slumber. The patient is Isaac Scapps, twenty-five years old, whose home is at 118 Rivington Street. He was taken to the hospital three days ago in an unconscious condition. The cause of his condition the doctors are still at a loss to understand. Powerful drugs have been administered, and pins have been stuck in his body, but these have failed to arouse him to consciousness.

The physicians say that Scapp's body is like wax, and that when his arms, hands, fingers, feet, or legs are placed in any position they so remain for hours. He is in a cataleptic condition, they say, and is the object of much interest.

Scapps has been an inveterate cigarette smoker for years, and his skin is said to be much discolored by nicotine.

The physicians say that even this may not be the cause of his condition, for it might result from the recent loss by death of his father, to whom he was much attached. The physicians also say that his condition forbodes a coming form of insanity, and that when he does wake up he may be violently insane.

EDISON'S NEW MINER'S LAMP.

Its Use, as Claimed, Will Prevent Colliery Disasters.

A three-candle power incandescent lamp has been perfected by Thomas A. Edison, Jr., the use of which, it is claimed, will prevent colliery disasters.

The law governing the inspection of mines in Pennsylvania makes it mandatory that the lighting thereof, whether portable or stationary, shall have the approval of the Chief of the Inspectors, for on his judgment and intelligence is supposed to depend the safety of thousands of lives and millions of dollars in property.

Application has been made to James E. Broderick, Chief of the Bureau of Mines in Pennsylvania, to order the use of the Edison system in place of the oil and gasoline lamps.

Mr. Edison's invention is a primary battery, in which the pots, carbons, and all connections are fixed. A box weighing four and a half pounds will maintain a three-candle power lamp for ten hours at a cost of 2 cents. A bevel-plate glass covers the lamp. Should this glass be broken by accident or design the light is extinguished immediatety. Not the slightest heat is evolved, and it is impossible to ignite either vapor or substance.

From 1887 to 1896 the number of miners who lost their lives in the United States through accident was 8,140, and fire damp was responsible for a large majority of them. In 1899 the deaths exceeded 700. There are employed daily in the mines of this country nearly 210,000 persons.

TWELFTH REGIMENT AT CHURCH.

The Members in a Body Hear a Sermon at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The Twelfth Regiment attended St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday afternoon to listen to the annual sermon by its Chaplain. This is the first annual sermon to the regiment since 1897. In 1898 there was no Chaplain until after the regiment had left for camp, having enlisted for the war with Spain. Last year the sermon was omitted because of an unsettled condition.

The regiment marched down the nave in fours, escorted by the Rev. Father M. J. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral, who marched beside the Chaplain, the Rev. Father Albert J. Bader, who is acting pastor of the Tuxedo Church. Col. George R. Dyer, with his staff, followed, while the organist played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

After the regiment had sung "Onward, Christian Soldiers," Father Lavelle made a short address of welcome, after which the Chaplain delivered the sermon. Following this several songs were sung by the regiment, and "Auld Lang Syne" was the music to which the men left the cathedral.

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW SOCIETY.

The Association Had a Prosperous Year —The New Building.

At the annual meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, held yesterday in the vestry room of Temple Beth-El, President Percival S. Menken reported that the year just passed had been the most prosperous in the history of the association. The year's income was $11,666.87, an increase of $4,000 over that of 1898. The membership has grown from 845 in 1899 to 1,476 in 1900. The Treasurer's report showed a net cash balance of about $49,000. The association has also to its credit its new home, which is valued at $175,000.

Among the donations received during the year was a gift of $5,000 from Mrs. Esther Herrman for the maintenance of the library, and another gift of $5,000 from Andrew Carnegie for the same purpose.

President Menken said that the association's new home at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street would be dedicated May 30. He said that not only the building, but the entire furnishings, to the last detail, were the gift of Jacob H. Schiff. The present home of the association, at 861 Lexington Avenue, near Fifty-ninth Street, has been sold to ex-Surrogate Gen. James N. Varnum, for $13,250.

President Menken urged the abandonment of the time-honored strawberry festival of the society, which has been held annually for twenty-three years, although the last festival, held May 5, he said, had netted nearly $2,400. He also urged the establishment of branch associations, one on the west side, one in Harlem, and one near the present home on Lexington Avenue.

The following were elected Directors to serve three years: Joseph B. Bloomingdale, the Rev. F. de Sola Mendes, Benjamin Mordecai, Simon Gottschall, Kaufman Mandell, Edward L. Rieser, and Henry M. Toch. S. Harris was elected a Director to serve two years.

Answers to Correspondents.

RICHARD H. LAMSCHA.—To reach Bronx Park from the Manhattan side of the Brooklyn Bridge, take a Tremont Avenue train on the Third Avenue elevated road, City Hall Station, and go to the terminus at Tremont Avenue (One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.) Then to reach the Zoological Gardens, transfer to a Tremont Avenue trolley car, going east. Get off at West Farms and walk north along the main street of the old village to the entrance of the Zoological Gardens. Through fare from bridge to West Farms, 8 cents.

To reach the Botanical Gardens, take the Third Avenue elevated train to Tremont Avenue, and then transfer to the Fordham trolley car, which runs to within a short distance of the entrance to the park. Through fare, 8 cents. The Zoological Gardens are at the lower end of Bronx Park, and the Botanical Gardens at the upper end.

F. A. W.—Chauncey M. Depew was the candidate of the Liberals in 1872 for Lieutenant Governor The nominee for Governor on the same ticket was Francis Kernan. Gen. John A. Dix and Gen. John C. Robinson were elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor, respectively, by about 50,000 majority.

Miss Ida Juliette Peck Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ida Juliette Peck of 250 West Twenty-second Street, to S. Wolcott Linsley, a theological student in the General Theological Seminary. Miss Peck is the elder daughter of the late Prof. William Guy Peck of Columbia University. Mr. Linsley's home is in Huntington, Conn. He is a graduate of St. Stephen's College, at Annandale, N. Y. On his graduation this year from the General Theological Seminary he will be ordained by Bishop Brewster of Connecticut. His brother, the Rev. John C. Linsley, is the rector of Trinity Church at Torrington, Conn.

Madison Square Republican Club.

The Madison Square Republican Club, now located at 16 West Twenty-fourth Street, has leased the building on the east side of Broadway, between the Victoria Hotel and the Victoria Annex. Extensive improvements will be made. The Madison Square Republican Club is the regular Republican organization of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

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DR. MACARTHUR'S ANNIVERSARY

Review of Thirty Years' Work of Calvary Baptist Church.

The thirty years of pastoral work of the Rev. Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur at Calvary Baptist Church was further commemorated yesterday when Dr. MacArthur gave an anniversary sermon at 11 o'clock. The large church was crowded with present and past members of the congregation, and the pulpit was decorated.

Dr. MacArthur, in his prayer, asked for the success of the American navies and armies, and for the Chief Executive, and then prayed for the English Nation and Queen Victoria.

Dr. MacArthur, in commencing his address, said that the congregation wished so strongly to have him make an anniversary sermon that he had promised to do so. He said in part:

"There has been no disturbing element in this church in the past thirty years. There has been no seriously disturbing element since the day of its foundation to now. We have had persons who were called disturbers in other churches, but they have not been so here. I can scarcely conceive of trouble in this church.

"This church is not rich. It never was rich. We have had no millionaires in this church and may never have. There are members here who borrowed money and paid 6 per cent. on it in order to wipe out the debt of this church. We have now the second largest and most expensive Baptist Church in the whole world.

"We should be glad for spiritual growth. I have welcomed about 4,000 people into this church and have been able to send out groups of people to form the main body of two other churches, one of which is now self-supporting. I hope to soon send a third forth, which I will expect to soon see self-supporting.

"We have laid on God's altar nearly $2,000,000 for city, State, country and foreign missions. Of this amount about $192,000 we have given to the City Mission on Manhattan Island.

"The pastor has received no slight share of criticism in his thirty years' pastorate. He has received it thankfully, knowing that he was right. He knew it then and he knows it now."

There was a good attendance at the evening service, which was presided over by William M. Isaacs, Chairman of the General Committee. Those on the platform beside Chairman Isaacs and the Rev. Dr. MacArthur were the Rev. J. B. Calvert, the Rev. A. P. Graves, who has been engaged in revival work since 1866; the Rev. C. C. Smith, the Rev. William Dean, the Rev. Philip L. Jones D. D., of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Henry M. Saunders D. D., pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church of this city.

Several of the clergymen delivered addresses containing general laudation of the work Dr. MacArthur had performed in the course of his long pastorate.

The Young People's Union, in connection with the church, will this evening carry out an elaborate programme, and tomorrow evening there will be held a general anniversary church sociable.

Hatters' Night at the Printing Show.

To-night will be Hatters' Night at the Typographical Exposition in Grand Central Palace. The United Hatters of America will attend 500 strong. Prof. Tripier has promised to give a demonstration of the qualities and forces of liquid air some evening this week. The crowds of visitors are increasing in size as the exposition progresses.

In Both Stores.

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On Monday, May 14th.

35,000 Yards Twill Foulards.

Polka Dots, Novelty Stripes and a very extensive variety of small and medium size patterns.

White or white-and-black printing on navy, national, vieux rose, tan, grey, cardinal, porcelain, heliotrope, sage and brown grounds,

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Value $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

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One-Half Former Prices.

50 Pieces — 24 inch blue and white Porcelain Plaques. Previously $10 and $15, — At $5.00

65 Pieces — Old Gold Bronzes, Figures of Buddha. Very decorative. Previously priced from $12 to $50. Now — $3. to $15.

35 Pieces — Assorted Metal Jardinieres—large and medium. Bearing large character designs. Previously $10 to $30. Now — $5. to $15.

45 Pieces — Imari, Owari, Satsuma, Kutani, Blue Hawthorne and Chinese Vases. Different sizes. Were from $7.00 to $50. Now — $3.50 to $25.

One — Large Blue Owari Lamp-piece for Hall or Entrance. A pretentious $300 to — Reduced from $125.00

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NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN — Theatre 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Square Opera Co. LAST WEEK BUT ONE. MIGNON. 25c. to $1. Mon. & Thurs. Eves., Wed. Sat. Mats., Tues., Wed., Fri., & Sat. Eves., TANNHAUSER. May 21—GOOD-BYE REPERTOIRE WEEK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. TO-NIGHT THIS SEASONS GREATEST SUCCESS. WOMAN & WINE. Special Scenery. Over 200 People. Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2., Ev. 8:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 50c Gen'l Adm. 50c — 34th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. EXTRAORDINARY BILL OF HIGH CLASS VARIETY ACTS.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. — MATINEE TO-DAY ISHAM'S OCTOROONS. 30 Minutes of Grand Opera.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. George W. Fursman's UNCLE TOM'S CABIN Pop. Prices! Wed. Mat. 25c. & 50c.

Crowded Nightly! Only Gaiety in Town. CASINO! The Casino Girl!

KEITH'S — Fanny Rice, "My Milliner's Bill." Marguerite Cornille, Rano & Richards, Murphys.

O'Neill's.

Tke Greatest Value in
SILKS
Offered This Season!
4,600 Yards of
Satin Finish Foulards
79c yard; Actual Value $1.10.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's.

Sale of Women's Suits
With Three Exceptional Values!

WOMEN'S SUITS in popular cloths, with Fly Front Jackets, most of them lined throughout with Taffeta, Correct Skirts, lined with Percaline, some of them worth 15.00; for this sale . . . 5.98

BLACK OR NAVY SERGE SUITS, with Double-Breasted Jackets, lined with Satin, skirt has the new inverted Plait, and is Percaline Lined; extraordinary value at 7.98

A SPECIAL LOT OF SUITS comprising the most desirable materials and shades, Fly Front and open effect jackets; some of them handsomely appliqued on Collar and Reveres; Latest Style Skirt; values up to 35.00 . . . . . 15.00

Equally Attractive Values in
SEPARATE JACKETS and SILK SHIRT WAISTS.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF
RIBBONS!
15,000 Yards,

Comprising Double Face Satin Ribbons, 3¼ inches wide, with cord edge and in all shades, and a large variety of Fancy Ribbons, 4 inches wide, at

19c Yard.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S — B'WAY & 30TH, AT 8:15. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY. A RUNAWAY GIRL. . . . . With JAMES T. POWERS and 65 others.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE — Curtain at 8 o'clock. —5 NIGHTS ONLY— HENRY IRVING, MISS ELLEN TERRY, AND THE LONDON LYCEUM COMPANY. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday — ROBESPIERRE. Thursday, Double Bill, Friday, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. — "NANCE OLDFIELD" AND "THE BELLS."

Waldorf-Astoria. Sale and Loan Exhibit. PRESS ARTISTS' LEAGUE. Originals of Cartoons, Caricatures, Comics, Portraits, Water Colors and Oils. One Week Only. Opens this evening (Patron's Day) at 8 o'clock. Thereafter daily noon until midnight. Cards of admission 50 cents, season, (admitting two,) $5.

WALLACK'S — B'way & 30th St. Ev'gs, 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. OLGA NETHERSOLE — LAST 2 . . . WEEKS. MATINEES WED. & SAT. —IN— SAPHO

PRINTING SHOW. Daily Newspaper—Printed on the premises. Kai Kee's Chinese Printing Office. U. S. Government Exhibit—Treasury Printing. Grand Central Palace, 3 to 11 P. M. 25c.

THE NEW YORK — B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BARGAIN MAT. WED. All seats 50c. — QUO VADIS.

AMUSEMENTS.

Proctor's 5th Av. Cont. Perf. 25 & 50c — Thomas Q. Seabrooke. Mme. HERRMANN. MONTRELL, BILLY VAN, 30 Other Stars.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. — KATHRYN OSTERMAN. Geo. Fuller Golden, Macart's Dogs & Monkeys, &c.

Proctor's PALACE. J. B. BOOTH & CO. Cont. Perf. 58th St. Three Goldens. 15c. 25c. 50c. & 3 Av. Silvern & Emerie S. Jordan & Welch, Carrie Graham, Farrell & Starck, Moving Pictures.

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—ESMERALDA.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. EMPIRE COMPANY'S GREATEST TRIUMPH, LORD & LADY ALGY

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS, 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE in his new play, Sherlock Holmes

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT. Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

KNICKERBOCKER B'WAY AND 38TH ST. Ev'gs, 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. BOSTONIANS IN THE SERENADE. HERBERT & SMITH'S SUCCESSFUL OPERA.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE. NEW GROUPS. CINEMATOGRAPH IN Orchestral Concerts.

Huber's 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Nevada, Spiral Accensionist; Speedway Parade Pictures.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES. WESTCHESTER, N. Y. 7th Day, Monday, May 14th. Six Over-Night Races. MUSIC BY LANDER. Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park. FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, $50 CENTS.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more.

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & W pf..1	St. Paul & Duluth..5

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & F. pf..1¼	Laclede Gas.....3¼
Am. Cotton Oil.....1¾	L. E. & Western....4
American Ice 3½	L. E. & West. pf..4.2
American Ice pf....3⅝	Long Island.....11½
Am. Linseed pf....1½	Louis. & Nash.....3½
Am. Malting pf....1	Manhattan El.....5½
Am. Steel Hoop.....4⅜	Met. Street Ry.....6¾
Am. Steel Hoop pf..1	Met. W. S. El., Chi.2
Am. Steel & Wire..1⅜	Minn. & St. Louis...3
Am. Sugar Ref.....4½	M. & St. L. 2d pf...3⅝
Am. Sugar Ref pf..2	M., St. P. & S. S., M.1
Am. Tin Plate.....1⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf....2½
Am. Tin Plate pf...2	Mo. Pac.....1⅞
Am. Tobacco.....10⅝	Nat. Biscuit.....1
Anaconda Copper ...2½	Nat. Biscuit pf.....1
Ann Arbor pf.....1½	National Lead.....2⅝
At, Top & S F....2⅞	National Lead pf...3¾
At, T & S F pf...2	National Steel.....2¾
Balt. & Ohio.....8¼	National Steel pf....1½
Balt. & Ohio pf....5⅛	National Tube.....3
Brook. Rap. Trans.5⅝	National Tube pf...2½
Brook Union Gas....1	N. J. Central.....3½
Brunswick City 1½	N. Y. Air Brake....1½
Buf., Roch. & P....1	N. Y. Central.....4½
Can. Southern 3½	N. Y., Ont. & W....1
Can. Pacific 2¼	Norfolk & Western.3⅝
Ches. & Ohio.....2¼	Norf. & West. pf...2½
Chi., Bur & Q....2¾	Northern Pacific...2
Chi. & East Ill....2	North. Pacific pf....1⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf A..1¾	Pacific Coast.....4½
Chi. Gt W deb....2¾	Pacific Coast 2d pf..6
Chic., Ind & L....3¼	Pacific Mail.....3¾
Chi., Ind. & L pf..3	Pennsylvania 4½
Chi., Mil & St. P..3⅞	People's Gas, Chi...4½
Chic. & Northwest..2⅝	P.,C., C. & St. L. pf.3¼
Chi. & N. W. pf....4½	Pressed Steel Car pf.3¾
Chi. R. I. & Pac.2⅝	Pullman Co.....5
Chic. Term. T. pf..1½	Reading 1¼
C., C., C. & St. L...3⅞	Reading 1st pf.....3
Col. Fuel & Iron....3	Reading 2d pf.....4½
Col. Southern 1st pf.2½	Rep. Iron & Steel....1½
Cont. Tobacco 4½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.1½
Cont. Tobacco pf...5½	St. L. Southw. pf....1½
Consol. Gas 2	Southern Pacific.....2⅝
Denv. & Rio G.....1½	Southern Railway...1½
Denv. & R. G. pf..1½	Southern Ry. pf....1⅝
Des. M. & Ft. D....1	Tenn. Coal & Iron..6⅞
Erie 1st pf.....3¼	Texas Pacific.....1⅝
Evans. & T. H.....2	Third Avenue.....1
Federal Steel 2	Union Bag & P.....1
Fed. Steel pf.....1⅝	Union Bag & P. pf..5½
General Electric....4	Union Pacific.....3½
Glucose Sug. Ref..3	Union Pac. pf.....1⅝
Gt Northern pf.....7	U. S. Express.....1
Hocking Valley 1⅜	U. S. Leather.....1⅝
Hocking Valley pf ..2	U. S. Rubber.....1½
Ill Central 1½	Wabash pf.....1⅝
Int. Paper 2⅜	West. Union.....2½
Iowa Central 1¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf...2¼
Iowa Central pf ...4	W. & L. E. 2d pf...1⅜
Kanawha & Mich....1	Wis. Central pf.....4
Knickerbocker Ice ..3	

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s, t. r.....1½	Mo., K. & E. 1st....1½
Ches. & Ohio 4½s, r.3	Norf. & So. 1st.....3
C. & N. W. s. f. deb. 5s, 1933.....1	St. P. & D. con. 4s.1¼
Long Is. Fy. 4½s....7½	St. P., M. & M. 2d 6s.....2⅜
Louis. & N. gen. 6s.1	Texas Pac. 2d inc...3

Bonds Declined.

Alb. & Sus. con. 7s..2½	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.1
B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s.....1⅜	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.1⅝
B., Q. Co. & Sub. 5s.1¼	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s...2½
B'klyn Un. El. 1st..1½	N. Y. G., L., H. & P. 5s 1½
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s..1	Ore. S. L. con. 5s....1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc. 2	Peo. & Eastern inc..1¾
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc. 1¼	Reading gen. 4s.....1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s....2	St. L. & I. M. 4s....1½
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s 2	St. L. S. W. 1st.....1⅜
Int. & G. N. 2d.....2½	St. L. S. W. 2d.....1¼
Long I. unif. 4s....1¼	San A. & A. P. 4s...1
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s 1½	Southern Ry. 5s.....1⅞
Manhattan 4s.....1⅝	Mil., St. L. & K. 6s, t. r.....3½
Mex. Cent. 1st inc..1⅜	Va. Mid. gen.....1⅜
Mo., K. & T. 2d....2¾	Wabash 1st.....1
	Wabash, Deb. B.....2¾
	West Shore 4s.....1½
	Wis. Cent. 1st.....1

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, May 13.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, decrease 208,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 1,601,000 pesetas.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended May 12..	2,938,208
Same week last year.....	5,061,655
To date this year.....	53,534,846
Corresponding date last year.	83,555,470
Bonds for the week.....	$10,543,940
Same week last year.....	$17,440,000
To date this year.....	$244,384,410
Corresponding date last year.	$443,915,530

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

GOLD FROM RUSSIA WELCOME

It Came Just in Time to Save the Market from a Smash, but Its Effect Is Likely to be Only Temporary—Brewery Stocks in a "Groggy" Condition.

Cable Correspondence.

Copyright, 1900, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 13.—Some gold has come, and more is coming to us from Russia just in the nick of time. How Russia can spare it in the waterlogged state of its market I cannot understand, but it is welcome here, for during the week just passed we have been in a condition of growing apprehension lest the market should be upset by the demands pressing upon it.

Until Friday short credits were firm at 3¾ per cent., but then the Government was obliged to pay some large South African drafts, and the money thus released caused day loans to dip below 3 per cent. Bankers still held to 3¾ per cent. for time loans, but yesterday the news that £500,000 in gold had been received at the Bank, bought by it from Russia, and that another £500,000 will arrive to-morrow or Tuesday, to be followed by perhaps another £1,000,000, made 3½ per cent. the best figure that bankers could obtain for the use of their balances.

The receipt of this gold is attributed to the efforts of the Rothschilds, by whom news of its dispatch was first circulated.

American bankers here say you cannot send us any gold unless the Bank of England bids a higher price than £3 16s. 4d. an ounce for eagles. We care not whence it comes, so long as we receive it, and already this unlooked-for Russian windfall has eased the bill as well as the loan market. All the week till yesterday bill brokers clung to 4 per cent. as the minimum rate. Yesterday some of them were willing to work at 3⅞ per cent.

Grant, however, that another million comes from Russia, and that two or three millions more are scraped together from other quarters, still the effect will only be temporary, so great are the demands upon us. Something like dismay was caused early last week by the announcement that the London County Council requires a loan of upward of £5,000,000 forthwith, and the opinion is generally expressed that the money cannot be raised at 3 per cent. The truth is that the war loan lies on the market much more than half unsold, and jobbers there are in no mood to assume further liabilities until money becomes cheaper.

Day by day also quotations for high-class securities of every description have been drooping under the stress of dear money, and three days ago the market looked to be on the eve of a nasty smash. Happily the arrival of gold and the Treasury disbursements helped to restore confidence and to prevent bankers from clinging overtenaciously to extreme quotations for Stock Exchange loans. Even so, the account to be settled this week must be a difficult one, owing to the fall in railway stocks—yours and ours—and in Australian mine shares, and to what may be described as the groggy condition of the market for brewery securities. The huge Allsopp Brewery is always speculatively managed, and its stocks have dropped from 10 to 25 points. Should its overburdened carcass break up, the whole brewery list would get an ugly shake.

The only cheerful spot is the "Kafir Circus," where prices have been advancing steadily, but the gain there is insufficient to counterbalance the losses elsewhere, and failures may be expected. On the market rumor says big failures, but the worst I have heard about concern a pair of mere gamblers in Westralians.

It indeed seems probable that the dramatic effect of the secret arrival of an unexpected supply of gold, just at the moment when the market almost despaired of finding a way of escape, may change the whole aspect of affairs and enable the mid-monthly liquidation to be carried through with comparative ease. Money would have been 5 per cent. as a minimum this week, on stocks, but now borrowers may secure large sums at 4½ per cent. or less.

Disquieting news came from Scotland yesterday morning. The Edinburgh manager of the Union Bank committed suicide on Friday night. He was reputed to be a man of independent means, worth about £50,000, and his deed is attributed to private griefs, but its effect is sure to be unpleasant, especially because some Scotch banks are known to be much locked up in various unprofitable enterprises. The Union Bank is not one of these. It had its fiery trial a quarter of a century ago, and is now managed with great care, but two or three others are in indifferent odor, and the Glasgow stock market has been recently plunging in a manner unpleasantly suggestive of a weak spot somewhere.

The Scotch are among the most daring speculators in the world, and are deeply committed in Australian mines. Glasgow also has been recently doing a heavier business in American and Canadian railway stocks than London, which, however, is not saying much.

Note how Spain is heading toward financial and perhaps civil trouble, thanks to the resistance of the populace to the new taxes. Yet such is the power of the great financiers and finance banks on the Continent that Spanish 4s stand higher now than for many years back. It looks absurd, but beware of selling short. A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, May 14.

Brooklyn Union Gas Company—Books close.
Hanover National Bank—Special meeting.
Investment Securities Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, May 15.

American Cotton Oil Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Distributing Company—Annual meeting.
American District Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
American Ice Company—Dividend payable.
American Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
American Radiator Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company—Dividend payable.
Cambria Steel Company—Dividend payable.
City and Suburban Homes Company—Dividend payable.
Daylight Prism Company—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Special meeting.
Detroit City Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Empire State Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
Massachusetts Electric Company—Dividend payable on preferred to holders of record this date.
National Carbon Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New England Telegraph and Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Annual meeting.
People's Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Pullman Company—Dividend payable.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Paul Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
Shelby Steel Tube Company—Dividend payable.
Standard Oil Company—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
United Electric Securities Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Envelope Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United States Express Company—Dividend payable.
United States Rubber Company—Annual meeting.
Virginia Coal and Coke Company—Annual meeting.
West Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, May 16.

Anaconda Copper Company—Annual meeting.

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 12, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., May 12. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended May 12, 2,938,208.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended May 12. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended May 12, '00
120¼ April 20.	114 January 6.	114	116	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	120	120	117	117	113	30
18 February 7.	12½ January 15.	16⅜	17	— ½	American Car & Foundry Company	20,000,000	.....	..	..	17½	17⅝	15¾	16¾	...	11,478
67⅞ April 2.	59 January 29.	65½	65½	— 1½	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	20,000,000	May 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	66¼	66¼	64⅜	65	...	4,589
37¾ April 7.	32¼ March 6.	33¼	33½	— 1¾	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	34	34½	33	33¼	35	2,710
100 April 5.	90 January 8.	94	96	— ¼	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	96½	96¾	95	95	95	371
33½ January 22.	24½ January 4.	26	30	..	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	SA	26	26	25½	25½	40	300
159 May 2.	145 January 18.	148	153	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	154	154	154	154	141⅞	200
49½ April 4.	33⅛ January 15.	41¾	42	— 3½	American Ice Company	22,939,100	Feb. 15, 1900.	1	Q	45	45¾	39	41¾	...	12,992
78½ February 3.	71⅜ May 11.	72	73½	— 3⅜	American Ice Company preferred	12,440,000	Apr. 14, 1900.	1½	Q	73	73	71¾	71⅞	...	538
16¼ February 6.	11 March 7.	11¾	12⅜	— ⅝	American Linseed Company	16,750,000	.....	..	..	12⅞	12⅞	11½	12¼	...	1,150
60 February 5.	52¾ January 11.	55¾	56¼	— 1⅞	American Linseed Company preferred	16,750,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	56⅛	56⅞	55⅛	55½	...	1,748
7¾ January 2.	3¼ March 2.	3½	4½	..	American Malting Company	14,500,000	.....	..	..	4	4½	4	4	23	1,075
31½ January 2.	20 April 16.	21½	22½	— 1	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	23	23½	21½	22½	75	1,347
43⅝ February 6.	35½ January 2.	37⅝	38	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	..	..	37½	41⅜	37	37⅝	44	25,243
93 March 24.	86 January 2.	88	88½	— ½	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	Apr. 10, 1900.	1¾	Q	89¼	89¾	88¼	88½	85	4,212
50½ February 6.	20⅜ May 9.	21⅝	22½	— 4⅜	American Steel Hoop Company	19,000,000	.....	..	..	25	25	20⅜	21⅜	30½	9,425
98 February 6.	71 May 9.	72	72½	— 1	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	14,000,000	Apr. 30,1900.	1¾	Q	72½	72⅞	71	72	70	1,705
59⅞ April 2.	36½ May 8.	37½	37¾	— 1¾	American Steel & Wire Company	50,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	38½	40¾	36¼	37½	61¼	117,080
85 February 1.	75¾ April 19.	78	78½	+ 1	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	40,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	77	80	76	78	95¾	31,425
137½ January 4.	95½ March 3.	110	110¼	— 4½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	..	114½	114½	108¾	110	149	311,670
115 January 10.	107 March 2.	111	112	— 2	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	111	111	111	111	116	250
95 February 1.	91 March 15.	90	94	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	92	93	92	93	102	80
36⅝ February 7.	25 April 23.	25¼	25½	— 1⅞	American Tin Plate	28,000,000	.....	..	..	26	27	25	25½	39¼	3,267
84¼ April 9.	77 May 2.	76½	77	— 2	American Tin Plate preferred	18,325,000	Apr. 30, 1900.	1¾	..	78	78	77	77	87	1,500
111½ February 14.	90 May 12.	92⅜	92½	—10⅜	American Tobacco	54,500,000	May 1, 1900.	1½	Q	103	103½	90	92⅜	98¾	275,706
140 February 15.	133 April 28.	128	132	..	American Tobacco preferred	14,000,000	May 1, 1900.	2	Q	135	135	130½	130½	141⅝	130
54⅛ April 3.	38 January 8.	42½	42¾	— 2¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	Apr. 30, 1900.	12	SA	44¼	45	42¼	42¾	57	7,535
48 April 2.	41 January 3.	42	43	— 1⅜	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	..	43½	43½	42	42	30	320
29¾ April 2.	18⅜ January 8.	23⅞	24	— 2¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	.....	..	..	26¼	26⅜	23⅛	24	17½	64,700
74⅝ April 2.	58¼ January 11.	67⅞	68⅛	— 2	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	114,199,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	69⅞	69⅞	67	68	52¾	124,432
80⅞ April 19.	55¼ January 8.	74½	74⅝	— 8⅛	**Baltimore & Ohio**	42,500,000	.....	..	..	83½	83½	74½	74⅝	53⅞	95,593
1⅝ April 20.	¼ May 7.	...	...	— ¼	Baltimore & Ohio Rights	.....	.....	..	..	½	½	¼	¼	...	2,832
90 April 16.	72⅝ January 9.	79	79¼	— 5⅛	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	50,227,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	..	84½	84½	70	79	76	28,874
80½ April 10.	63½ March 19.	68	68¼	— 5⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	45,000,000	.....	..	..	73¼	73¾	67½	68⅛	100½	75,846
154 April 7.	140 January 2.	147	149	— 1	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	149	149	149	149	140	296
16⅝ January 25.	7¼ May 12.	7¾	8¼	— 1½	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	..	..	9	9	7½	7½	10½	4,215
70½ March 29.	52 February 27.	60	65	— 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	..	60	60	60	60	...	100
58½ April 7.	47⅝ February 27.	52	52¾	— 3⅛	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	SA	55	55	51¾	51¾	54	2,700
99⅝ February 13.	90⅜ January 4.	...	...	— 2	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	3	SA	95	93	93	93	97	900
33⅞ April 9.	26⅝ May 12.	26½	27	— 2⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	Oct. 25, '99.	1	..	29¾	29¾	26½	27	25	15,230
133⅛ April 2.	119¼ January 10.	123⅛	123½	— 2⅜	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	98,302,100	Mar. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	125¾	125¾	123⅛	123⅝	130½	93,790
100 March 27.	88 January 31.	...	...	— 2	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	Jan. 2, 1900.	2	SA	102¼	103	101	103	74	800
15¼ April 2.	11⅝ January 11.	12⅜	12¼	— ⅝	Chicago Great Western	21,307,600	.....	..	..	13⅛	13½	12¼	12½	13⅞	6,000
78⅝ April 2.	73 January 6.	74⅜	75	— 1⅝	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,371,800	Jan. 31, 1900.	2½	SA	76¼	76¼	74⅛	75½	70	926
42 March 31.	35⅜ January 11.	38¾	39	..	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100	.....	..	..	39	39⅜	39	39⅜	38	200
89 February 1.	85 January 12.	86	87	— 2½	Chicago Great Western debenture	17,176,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	87	87	86	86	93	550
29 April 16.	14 January 15.	23¾	24	— 3¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	..	25	25	22½	22½	9¼	2,000
63⅞ April 4.	45¼ January 24.	52	54	— 8	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 20, '99.	1	..	55	55	51	52	39⅝	1,800

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 12, 1900.—Continued.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat. May 12. Bid.	Closing Sat. May 12. Ask'd	Net Chg's Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capt'l Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Cent.	Period	Week Ended May 12. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing 1 Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended May 12, '00.
122⅝ April 4.	114½ May 12.	114⅝	114⅝	— 3⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,144,600	Apr. 20, 1900.	2½	SA	116½	116⅝	114⅛	114⅝	135	74,172
174½ March 21.	169¾ January 18.	...	172	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	40,454,900	Apr. 20, 1900.	2½	SA	172½	172½	172½	172½	180	300
168⅝ April 5.	158 January 11.	166	157½	— 3½	Chicago & Northwestern	32,116,800	Jan. 5, 1900.	2	SA	162	162	156½	156½	173	1,216
200 March 28.	195⅞ May 9.	....	....	— 4½	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,386,600	Apr. 4, 1900.	1¾	Q	195½	193½	195½	195½	....	180
114¾ March 28.	104½ January 9.	105⅝	105⅝	— 2⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	20,000,000	May 1, 1900.	1½	Q	106⅝	106⅝	105½	105⅝	122⅜	24,278
123¾ January 21.	112 May 12.	112	117	..	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	21,408,200	Feb. 20, 1900.	2	A	113	115	112	112	94	190
175 March 3.	172 February 8.	170	175	..	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf	12,048,800	Feb. 20, 1900.	2½	SA	175	175	175	175	175	250
13¾ April 27.	9 January 10.	12	13⅝	— ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	..	12¾	12⅞	12	12⅛	17	2,600
39⅞ April 27.	32 January 10.	35½	36⅜	— 1⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	14,000,000	.....	..	..	36	36⅜	35	36	47	4,000
68⅝ March 30.	57½ May 12.	57⅞	58⅜	— 5⅞	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	60⅝	60⅞	57½	57⅝	54⅜	5,778
28 April 27.	14½ January 10.	25	26	— 3⅛	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	5,000,000	.....	..	..	27½	27½	27½	27½	....	100
72 April 19.	40 January 2.	64	70	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1½	..	70	70	69	69	43½	1,400
2⅝ April 10.	1¼ May 7.	....	1⅝	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	5,500,000	.....	..	..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	7/8	200
51½ April 3.	29⅝ May 9.	37⅞	38	— 3	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17,000,000	.....	..	..	38	40	36⅝	37½	47	17,350
131½ January 17.	121 January 27.	128	131	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred	2,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	6	..	128	128	128	128	118	10
12⅝ May 3.	9 January 4.	12½	12⅝	— ⅛	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	..	12½	12½	12½	12½	....	350
29½ March 21.	21 January 5.	28⅜	30	..	Colorado Midland preferred	4,954,800	.....	..	..	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	30⅜	....	400
7¾ March 22.	5¼ January 29.	5⅞	6	— ⅛	Colorado Southern	20,905,000	.....	..	..	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	530
47¾ March 27.	39 January 8.	39	39½	— 2½	Colorado Southern first preferred	8,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	..	41⅝	40	39	39	44	1,065
20¾ March 21.	14½ January 6.	15½	16	— ⅞	Colorado Southern second preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	..	16½	16½	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	330
21 April 2.	14⅞ May 9.	15⅞	16	— ⅞	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	..	17	17	14⅞	16⅞	15	1,750
*183 January 17.	168 February 14.	160	...	..	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Apr. 14, 1900.	1¾	Q	175	175	175	175	....	10
52 May 9.	50 February 16.	52	....	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	2	SA	52	52	52	52	....	100
190 January 3.	174½ March 6.	182	183	— 2	Consolidated Gas	54,395,200	Mar. 15, 1900.	1	M	181½	182¼	181	182	183¾	2,625
38 January 3.	24½ May 12.	25¼	25½	— 4½	Continental Tobacco Company	48,845,000	.....	..	..	29½	30	24¼	25⅝	50¾	47,080
80½ January 3.	70 May 12.	75⅝	76½	— 5⅞	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	48,845,700	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	81½	81¼	70	76	83	13,295
119½ March 28.	112 January 8.	113⅝	115	— ⅝	**Delaware & Hudson**	36,000,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	114¼	115½	113⅝	113⅝	116¼	3,685
186 February 29.	173½ January 30.	176	179	— ½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,200,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	177½	178	176	176¼	168	1,528
24¼ March 28.	16⅞ January 10.	18	18½	— 1½	Denver & Rio Grande	22,000,000	.....	..	..	18½	18¼	17⅜	18	22	4,185
70¾ March 28.	56⅜ January 10.	67½	68⅜	— 1¼	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	22,655,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	3	SA	68½	68½	68	68	78⅝	1,100
19 March 28.	13½ January 15.	14	16	— 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,288,100	.....	..	..	14½	14½	14½	14	18	295
6¼ March 5.	4⅜ January 12.	4½	5¼	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	..	5	5	5	5	8¾	1,100
17⅛ March 5.	12⅝ February 9.	15⅝	16	— ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	..	15½	15½	15	15½	17⅝	450
14⅝ March 27.	11⅜ January 9.	12	12½	— ⅛	**Erie**	112,347,400	.....	..	..	12¼	12½	12	12	12¼	940
42⅞ April 4.	31½ January 9.	35⅝	36	— 3⅞	Erie first preferred	42,892,800	.....	..	..	39	38	35½	35½	34	5,316
23⅛ April 2.	15⅝ January 10.	18	19	— ⅝	Erie second preferred	16,999,999	.....	..	..	19	19	19	19	17	300
122⅝ February 23.	101 January 3.	105½	107⅝	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Apr. 9, 1900.	1¾	Q	106⅜	106⅞	106⅜	106⅞	....	200
54⅞ March 16.	40½ January 5.	48	49	— 3	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	May 1, 1900.	1½	SA	46½	46½	41½	47½	....	900
57⅜ February 6.	37½ May 8.	38	38½	— 2	**Federal Steel**	48,484,800	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	..	38¼	40¾	37½	38⅝	85½	25,440
77½ February 6.	56⅞ May 9.	67	67¾	— 1⅝	Federal Steel preferred	52,281,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	66	68¾	66¾	67	77⅞	13,300
15 January 29.	14½ April 4.	....	....	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	15	15	15	15	18	100
19 April 3.	17 March 29.	....	....	— ½	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	..	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17½	....	200
75 April 23.	69 April 27.	....	....	— ½	Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen County	2,000,000	.....	..	..	69½	69½	69½	69½	....	200
140½ April 19.	120 January 10.	134	136	— 4	General Electric Company	18,276,000	Apr. 14, 1900.	1½	Q	138	139¾	133	133	115	3,712
58¼ February 5.	45½ May 12.	45½	47	— 3	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	49½	49¾	45¼	46	67	2,617
101⅝ February 1.	98 January 2.	....	99½	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	18,658,300	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	99¼	99¾	99½	99½	107¼	10
174½ January 3.	150 May 12.	149½	151	— 7	Great Northern preferred	98,411,000	May, 1, 1900.	1½	Q	157	157⅝	150	150	184	5,022
115½ January 11.	109 April 25.	109	110	..	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	Apr. 14, 1900.	2	Q	110	110	110	110	107	25
41½ April 21.	30½ January 10.	37	37½	— 1¾	Hocking Valley	10,344,700	.....	..	..	39	39	36½	37	24	4,650
67⅛ April 5.	58 January 8.	64⅛	65½	— 2	Hocking Valley preferred	12,705,400	Jan. 10, 1900.	1½	..	66	66	63⅞	64½	54⅛	4,725
*73 April 23.	65 February 6.	70	75	..	Homestake	21,000,000	Apr. 25, 1900.	50c	M	73	73	73	73	....	20
116⅞ April 2.	110⅜ January 9.	112	112½	— 1½	**Illinois Central**	60,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	113⅜	113⅜	112½	112½	113	3,240
25½ January 3.	14½ March 6.	21½	21⅝	— 2⅛	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	23⅞	24	21⅜	21½	46	6,772
70½ February 6.	58 March 6.	63½	64	— ⅝	International Paper Company preferred	22,539,700	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	64⅛	64⅞	63	64	81	3,776
10⅞ January 25.	6½ May 9.	4	6	— 1½	International Silver Company	10,000,000	.....	..	..	6½	6½	5	5	14	600
19¾ March 30.	11⅞ January 12.	16¾	17	— 1½	Iowa Central	8,488,800	.....	..	..	17½	17½	16⅜	16⅜	12⅜	741
58 March 30.	47 May 9.	46½	47½	— 4	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	50	50	47	47	44⅜	2,065
18 May 4.	10 January 10.	15½	16½	— 1	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	..	15⅜	16	15½	16	11	435
21¼ March 27.	16⅝ May 11.	16½	17¼	— ⅝	Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf, full ass't pd.	.....	.....	..	..	17	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	9½	1,610
17½ March 27.	15 February 2.	15	16	..	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,600	Apr. 15, '99.	½	..	15	15	15	15	....	100
40 February 13.	30 January 2.	30	40	— 3	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1	Q	30	30	30	30	53½	300
80 January 5.	65 May 10.	68	68	— 3¼	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	2	SA	69	69	65	67	53½	1,400
100 January 4.	96 January 11.	95	100	..	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '99.	2½	SA	97	97	95	95	....	79
34½ April 9.	20¾ March 16.	28½	27	— 4	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	..	30	30	26½	26½	17	2,480
100 April 2.	83½ January 2.	90	93	— 2	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¾	..	93	93	93	93	67½	180
89 May 5.	47½ January 4.	75	76	—17½	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	96	96	74¾	75	70	6,559
87⅜ April 2.	77⅞ January 9.	78⅝	78¾	— 3½	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Feb. 10, 1900.	2	SA	81⅜	81⅜	78⅝	78⅝	84⅜	30,525
101 February 14.	88 May 12.	88¼	88½	— 5⅜	**Manhattan Elevated**	48,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1	Q	93¼	93⅞	93	93½	108	38,440
182 February 13.	148¼ May 12.	148½	148⅝	— 6⅜	Metropolitan Street Railway	45,000,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1¾	Q	154	154	148¾	148½	218½	20,351
37½ April 5.	24½ January 29.	....	....	— 2	Metropolitan West Side El. (Chicago)	7,498,700	.....	..	..	31	32	31	32	14½	210
82½ February 14.	76 February 27.	....	....	— ½	Metropolitan West Side El. (Chicago) pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1900.	2½	..	78	78	78	78	46¼	100
14¾ April 18.	10½ January 8.	12⅜	13	— ⅝	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....	..	..	13⅝	13½	12¾	12⅜	14	2,050
5 March 17.	3⅝ May 12.	3⅝	3¾	— ¼	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	..	3¾	4	3⅝	3⅝	4	1,420
*112 February 3.	*104 January 18.	108	....	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1900.	2	SA	108	108	108	108	113	10
69¾ March 28.	58 January 12.	62¼	63	— 3	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	..	63¼	60½	62¼	63	57	1,960
98⅝ May 5.	90¾ January 12.	95	96	— 3½	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	95	95	95	95	90	240
27 April 24.	15 January 2.	24½	25½	— 1	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	..	24¾	24¾	24	24	29	1,057
69 April 24.	51 February 23.	64¾	66	+ ⅝	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	..	66¾	66⅞	66¼	66¼	....	534
12¾ March 28.	10 January 5.	10	11¼	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	55,181,000	.....	..	..	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	12	600
40¼ April 17.	31¼ January 11.	32⅜	33½	— 2½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	..	34	34⅛	32¼	32½	32½	8,665
61½ April 16.	38⅜ January 11.	56¼	56½	— 1⅞	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	58	58⅝	54	56⅜	45¼	236,255
48½ April 2.	39 January 12.	39	41	— ½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	43	43	41½	41½	41	550
189½ May 8.	186 March 15.	188¼	190	+ ½	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1900.	3½	SA	189	189½	189	189½	....	585
*50 May 7.	*50 May 7.	....	....	..	**Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..	50	50	50	50	....	10
40¼ February 7.	30 May 9.	30	30½	— 1	National Biscuit Company	29,000,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1	Q	31½	31½	30	30½	44½	2,295
96 February 17.	85 May 7.	....	84	— 1	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 28, 1900.	1¾	Q	85	85	85	85	103	320
28½ February 5.	19 May 11.	19½	20	— 2⅜	National Lead Company	14,805,400	Mar. 1, '99.	1	..	21⅜	21⅜	19	19¼	31⅞	8,405
106½ February 20.	99⅞ May 12.	100	101	— 3⅜	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	102⅜	102⅜	99⅞	100	113½	1,291
53½ February 6.	29⅜ May 12.	29½	30	— 2⅜	National Steel Company	32,000,000	.....	..	..	31⅜	33½	29⅜	29⅝	50	13,945
97 February 6.	87 May 9.	87⅞	88	— 1½	National Steel Company preferred	27,000,000	Mar. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	89	89	87	87½	88	9,060
54¼ April 5.	45¼ May 9.	45⅞	46	— 3	National Tube Company	40,000,000	.....	..	..	48⅜	48⅜	45½	46	....	12,723
92¼ April 4.	87½ May 8.	86¼	87½	— 2¼	National Tube Company preferred	40,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	89½	89½	87½	87¾	....	7,271
122¾ April 20.	115 January 6.	116½	118	— 3¼	New Jersey Central	27,055,800	May 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	*119	119	116¾	117½	112	3,180
138 January 2.	115 May 1.	124	130	— 1½	New York Air Brake	6,250,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	2	Q	125	126½	123	126½	164	717
139¾ April 4.	129¼ May 12.	129¼	129¾	— 4½	New York Central	115,000,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1¼	Q	133⅜	133⅞	129½	129½	131	25,720
14⅞ March 29.	12 March 14.	11½	12	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	..	12	12	12	12	13	220
40¼ March 29.	32 January 2.	33	36	— ¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	..	..	35	35	35	35	30	100
26½ March 28.	20⅜ May 11.	21	21⅛	— 1	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	..	22¼	22½	20⅜	21⅛	23⅞	11,450
40⅞ April 18.	22⅝ January 10.	33¾	34	— 3⅝	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	..	37¼	37¾	32⅞	33½	19	29,880
81 April 28.	67 January 8.	77	79	— 2½	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 23, 1900.	2	SA	79	79	76	77	66	2,752
15⅞ March 24.	13⅝ January 23.	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅞	North American	39,776,300	.....	..	..	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	11⅛	5,655
62⅜ April 4.	50¾ January 11.	56	56⅜	— 2	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1900.	$2	SA	57½	57⅝	55	56	49½	59,355
78¼ March 28.	72½ January 8.	73⅝	73½	— 1⅝	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Mar. 5, 1900.	1	Q	75⅞	75¾	73¼	73¼	76½	6,887
30 May 11.	30 May 11.	28	32	..	**Ohio & Indiana Nat. & Ill. Gas Co.**	9,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	1	Q	30	30	30	30	....	200
53¼ April 10.	46 May 12.	46¼	48	— 4½	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	May 1, 1900.	1	..	49½	49½	46	46¾	38	475
87½ January 4.	83 May 11.	80	86	..	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	May 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	83	88	83	85	87	110
66½ January 2.	57 May 10.	56	59	— 6	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,014,400	May 1, 1900.	1	Q	60¼	60¼	57	57	....	825
47½ January 2.	29½ May 12.	29	29½	— 3¾	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 6, '99.	1½	SA	33¼	33¼	29½	29½	50	7,590
142¾ April 5.	128½ January 12.	129½	129¾	— 4½	Pennsylvania Railroad	151,700,000	Nov. 29, '99.	2½	SA	134	134	129	129½	127½	93,684
111½ April 2.	92 March 9.	97⅞	98	— 4½	People's Gas, Chicago	28,688,800	Feb. 26, 1900.	1½	Q	104	104½	97¾	98	112½	62,300
4 May 1.	1⅞ February 27.	2¾	3	— ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	..	2½	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2½	420
9½ March 26.	5½ January 17.	7	8	+ ⅛	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	..	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	....	350
29¼ March 27.	20 January 29.	24½	24¾	— ⅝	Père Marquette	14,145,500	.....	..	..	25	25¾	24	24¾	....	2,500
64½ March 27.	54½ March 22.	58	60	..	Père Marquette preferred	10,162,200	.....	..	..	60	60	58	60	....	450
80½ January 2.	63 April 23.	52	60	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....	..	..	52¼	52½	52½	52½	43¾	50
94 January 8.	81 March 8.	82	84¾	— 3½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Feb. 14, 1900.	2	SA	83½	84	81¾	81¾	82	1,350
58¾ January 17.	45½ May 1.	45	47	— ½	Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	Feb. 9, 1900.	1½	Q	48½	50	46	48	52	2,000
88½ January 17.	77¼ May 11.	75½	78	— 3⅝	Pressed Steel Car preferred	12,500,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	78	78	77¼	77¼	81¾	255
189¾ January 19.	180 May 9.	180	183	— 5	Pullman Company	74,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	Q	180	182	180	180	159	749
2½ March 29.	1⅝ May 8.	....	....	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	....	100
10⅛ March 28.	8¼ March 16.	....	....	..	Quicksilver preferred	4,291,300	May 15, '99.	½	..	8½	9¼	8½	9	....	500
21½ April 4.	17 March 12.	16⅜	17	— 1¼	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	..	18	18	17	17	19⅝	8,830
66¾ April 5.	49 January 9.	54½	54¾	— 3	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	Mar. 8, 1900.	1½	..	58	58	54⅝	55	54½	29,160
35⅞ April 5.	26 January 9.	30⅝	27½	— 4½	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	..	30	30	27	27	30⅞	7,340
27½ February 6.	14¼ May 2.	15	15½	— 1½	Republic Iron & Steel	27,352,000	.....	..	..	16⅜	16⅜	14⅜	14½	....	6,680
70⅝ February 6.	52 May 2.	56¼	57	— ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel preferred	20,852,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	57	57½	56	56½	....	3,478
93. March 22.	80 January 16.	87	90	..	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,800,000	May 1, 1900.	1½	Q	89	89	89	89	77	150
6½ January 9.	5⅛ May 10.	5	6	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....	..	..	5⅜	5½	5½	5½	4	150
12 March 31.	9 January 15.	10	10½	— ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco	28,443,980	.....	..	..	10¼	10¼	10	10⅜	10⅞	1,100
72⅛ March 30.	68 January 25.	68½	70	..	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900.	2	SA	68	68	68	68	66	250
39 March 30.	32⅛ January 5.	32½	32¾	— 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Mar. 3, 1900.	1	SA	34½	34½	32½	32¾	37	2,023
13¾ March 26.	9½ January 9.	11¼	12	— ⅞	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	..	11⅞	11⅞	11	11	13½	200
34½ April 16.	23½ January 10.	27½	28	— 1¾	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	..	29	29	27⅜	27⅜	30¾	6,395
62 May 9.	50½ January 11.	....	....	+ 5	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, '87.	3	..	62	62	62	62	45	150
43 March 27.	32⅞ May 9.	33⅝	33¾	— 2⅞	Southern Pacific	197,832,100	.....	..	..	36¼	36¼	32⅜	33¼	29	108,480
15⅜ March 27.	11 January 8.	12	12½	— 1⅝	Southern Railway	110,900,100	.....	..	..	13½	13½	12	12⅛	11¼	15,600
61½ March 27.	51½ January 8.	55	55¼	— 1⅝	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Apr. 6, 1900.	1½	SA	56⅝	56⅞	53⅜	55	50¾	29,770
10¼ January 4.	4½ March 6.	5⅞	6½	+ ½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	..	5¾	6	5¾	6	9	552
104 February 2.	75 May 12.	75¼	77½	— 6⅜	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	22,551,800	May 1, 1900.	2	..	80¼	80⅝	75	75½	57	21,955
21 April 17.	14⅜ January 10.	16⅜	17⅛	— 1⅞	Texas Pacific	38,708,700	.....	..	..	18⅜	18⅝	16⅜	17⅛	10⅝	15,850
15⅜ February 16.	11¼ January 17.	13⅜	14	— ¼	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	8,840,000	.....	..	..	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	....	100
135½ January 3.	45¼ March 2.	107	107½	— 1	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	..	107½	108	107	107	205	1,191
68½ January 24.	62 May 9.	63	....	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	1½	..	62	64	62	64	69	300
25 February 7.	11½ April 30.	12⅜	14	— 1	**Union Bag & Paper Company**	16,000,000	.....	..	..	14⅜	15	12⅜	13½	31½	1,950
77⅜ February 2.	56½ May 9.	59⅜	60	— 5½	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	65	65	59¾	59¾	83½	8,695
60⅞ April 4.	44⅝ January 10.	52½	52⅝	— 3¼	Union Pacific	95,570,200	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	..	55⅞	56	52	52⅝	41½	130,815
78¾ April 4.	72½ May 9.	73¼	73½	— ⅛	Union Pacific preferred	98,887,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	SA	74⅛	75	72½	72⅝	75½	21,300
49 April 6.	46 February 21.	46	48	— 1	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	SA	47	47	47	47	50	355
19 January 3.	10⅜ March 2.	11½	11⅝	— 1⅜	United States Leather	61,509,900	.....	..	..	12⅝	12⅝	11	11¼	6	23,945
77 January 3.	69 April 18.	69⅜	70¼	— ⅞	United States Leather preferred	60,009,900	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	70½	70½	69⅝	69⅝	69	5,182
44 January 2.	25¼ March 14.	29	30	— 1½	United States Rubber	23,608,000	Apr. 30, 1900.	1	Q	29½	29¾	27	28¾	48¼	2,885
104¾ January 3.	90 February 27.	93	98	+ ½	United States Rubber preferred	23,325,500	Apr. 30, 1900.	2	Q	93	94	93	94	114⅞	303
9⅜ April 27.	6½ March 13.	8¼	8⅜	— ⅞	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	..	8¾	8¾	8	8¼	7⅞	1,350
24¼ April 27.	19¾ January 10.	21¾	21⅜	— 1⅝	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	..	22¾	22⅞	21¼	21¼	21	16,120
127½ March 29.	123 February 21.	116	125	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	3	SA	123	123	123	123	130	139
88½ January 5.	78⅝ May 11.	79⅜	79½	— 2⅝	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1½	Q	81½	81½	78⅜	79⅝	91⅝	23,334

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 12, 1900.

BONDS. Sales Week Ended May 12. $10,543,940	Week Ending May 12. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	102½	102⅞	102½	102⅝	24½
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	113	113	113	113	10
Albany & Susquehanna 7s	118	118	118	118	3
American Cotton Oil 8s	102	102⅛	102	102⅛	15
American Dock & Improvement Co. 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1
American Tobacco scrip	99	99	99	99	4
Ann Arbor 4s	92	92½	92	92½	9
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100⅝	110⅝	99⅞	100	298
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s, reg.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	6
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	83⅝	83⅞	83¼	83¼	415½
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	98½	98¾	98½	98¾	12
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96⅜	96⅜	95	95⅜	188
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100⅜	100⅜	99¾	99⅞	431½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89¾	89¾	88¼	88½	167⅞
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, registered	100½	100½	100	100	7
Balt. & Ohio, Monongahela Riv. Div. 5s	112	112	112	112	5
Beech Creek 1st 4s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	123½	123⅛	123½	123⅛	1
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	102	102	100½	100½	27
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	105	105½	104	105	8
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	94¼	94½	93	93	49
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	14
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. rects.	73	73	73	73	12
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. collat. trust 5s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	9
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107¼	107⅝	107½	107⅝	29
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106½	107¼	106½	107¼	14
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	91½	91⅝	90	90⅛	107
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	43½	43½	41	42	56
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	13	13	13	13	2
Central of New Jersey general 5s	123	123	122½	122½	23
Central Pacific 3½s	85	86½	84⅝	85¼	336½
Central Pacific 1st 4s	99⅜	99¼	98⅜	98⅞	250
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 1st consol. 4s	104	104½	104	104½	16
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	117	117⅜	117	117	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	98¾	99	97⅞	98¾	128
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, registered	96	96	96	96	3
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	105	105	105	105	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	25
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Division 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	105	105⅛	105	105⅛	14
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	30
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	112⅝	112⅞	112⅝	112⅞	19
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	115¾	115¾	115	115	33
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s, reg.	115	115	115	115	1
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Chi., Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	117	117	115	115	11
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	120½	122	120⅛	121⅝	17
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	170	170	170	170	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	5
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. deb. 5s, 1933.	120	120	120	120	1
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 6s.	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Chi. & Northwestern sinking fund 6s, reg.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	9
Chicago & Northwestern ext. 4s	110	110	110	110	7
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	112	112	112	112	11
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	110	110	110	110	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	107½	107½	107	107½	337
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific 1st 6s, reg.	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	5
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	12
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	136	136	136	136	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	96	96⅛	95	96	29
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	101	101	101	101	8
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	97	97⅜	96¾	97	29
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & M. 4s	98	98	98	98	13
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley 5s	130	130	130	130	4
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	91	91	91	91	2
Colorado Midland 2-4s	78½	79⅝	78	78	32
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	78⅝	78⅝	78	78	14
Colorado & Southern 4s	83¾	84⅛	83	84⅛	155
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	98¾	99	98¾	98¾	30
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	12
Des Moines Union 1st 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	3
Detroit City Gas 5s	97½	97½	97⅝	97⅝	9
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	30	30	28	28	40
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	117¼	117¼	117	117	8
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional 5s	117	117	117	117	2
East. Tennessee reorganization lien 4-5s	112	112	112	112	1
Erie 1st consol. 4s	89½	90	89	89½	103
Erie 1st general lien 4s	72¾	73	71¾	72¾	72
Erie 1st consol. 7s	139	139	139	139	10
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	25
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	70½	71	70	71	51
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	99¾	100	99¾	99¾	41
General Electric debenture 5s	120	120	120	120	10
Georgia Pacific 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	2
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	12
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	56½	56½	56½	56½	1
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	7⅛	7⅛	6½	6½	47
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 5s	121	121	121	121	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	102¼	102½	102¼	102⅜	42
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	84	85	84	84¾	41
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	101	103	101	103	17
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	103½	103½	103½	103½	10
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 5s	108	108	108	108	2
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	88	88	88	88	5
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	90	90	89¾	89¾	21
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	10
K. C., P. & G. 1st 5s, tr. rects	71½	71½	71½	71½	43
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	3
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108⅜	108½	106⅝	108½	6
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	122	122	122	122	4
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	117½	118¾	117½	117½	16
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	101½	101½	101½	101½	30
Lake Shore 2d 7s	114½	114½	114½	114½	6
Lake Shore 3½s	111	111	111	111	4
Lehigh & New York 1st 4s	92	92	92	92	5
Long Island unified 4s	96½	97	94	96	149
Long Island general 4s	102	102	102	102	8
Long Island Ferry 4½s	102	105	102	105	18
Louisiana & Missouri Riv. 1st 7s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis consol. 5s, tr. r.	70	70¾	70	70¾	14
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100⅞	100⅞	99⅜	99⅞	135
Louisville & Nashville collat. tr. 4s	98¼	98¼	98	98	29
Louis. & Nash., So. & No. Ala. con. 5s	111	111	111	111	4
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	120	120	120	120	10
Manhattan Elevated consolidated	101	101¼	99	99¼	41
Metropolitan Street Railway	119	119½	119	119½	51
Mexican Central 1st income	27	27	25¼	25½	144
Mexican Central 2d income	13½	13½	13½	13½	20
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. & imp. 5s	124	125½	124	125	40
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	135½	135½	135½	135½	2
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	98¼	98¾	96½	96½	15
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st 7s	149½	149½	149	149	20
Minn. & St. Louis, Pacific ext. 6s	128	128	128	128	2
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93⅝	93⅞	93	93	80½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	69½	69½	67⅛	67¼	212½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	92	92	90	91½	49
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	92⅝	92⅝	91½	91½	15
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	99	99	98	99	16
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	94	95	93	93½	92
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	117¼	117⅝	116½	116¾	42
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	86¾	87	86½	86¾	10½
Mobile & Ohio ext. 6s	124	124	124	124	11
Morris & Essex gtd. 7s	141	141	141	141	7
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	138½	138½	138½	138½	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	106½	106½	105½	105½	7
National Starch Mfg. Co. 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884-1904, reg.	106½	106½	106½	106½	10
New York Central general 3½s	110½	110½	110½	110½	75
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	98¼	98½	97½	97⅝	88
New York Central, Mich. Central col. 3½s	97	97	97	97	32
N. Y. Central, Mich. Cent. col. 3½s, reg.	97	97	97	97	4
New York Central ext. 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
New York Central 1st 7s	111	111	111	111	3
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	106⅜	106⅜	106	106⅜	5
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P., pur. money 4s	92⅝	92⅛	92	92	76
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	106	108	107	107	55
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	29
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	7
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	97	97½	96⅝	96⅝	119
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	7
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67½	67⅝	66⅜	66⅝	186½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103⅝	104	103½	103½	129
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	104½	104½	104½	104½	6
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	14
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	115	115	114½	114½	21
Oregon Short Line 6s	129	129	128½	128½	12
Panama 1st 4½s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	4
Pennsylvania 1st 4½s	115⅝	116	115⅝	116	16
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	29	29	29	29½	65
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½	1
Pittsburg & Western 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	3

BONDS.	Week Ending May 12. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Reading general 4s	88¼	88⅝	87	87⅛	304
Rio Grande Western 4s	99½	99½	99	99	25
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	126½	126½	126	126	9
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	84	84	84	84	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	109⅝	110	109⅜	109⅜	95
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	82⅜	82⅞	81	81½	133
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	111	111	111	111	2
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwest. Div. 5s	98¼	98½	98¼	98½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	124¼	124¼	124⅛	124⅛	19
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	82	82	82	82	1
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	112¼	112½	111¾	111¾	45
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	90½	90½	89	89½	170
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	63	63	60⅝	61¾	353
St. Paul Railway Cable consol. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
St. Paul & Duluth 4s	100	100	99½	99½	38
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 6s	141¾	142½	141¾	142½	4
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	105	105	105	105	12
St. Paul, M. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	7
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 2d 6s	117¾	120	117¾	120	2
St. Paul, M. & M., Montana Cent. 5s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	78½	79	78	78	374
Scioto VaHey & New England 4s	101½	101½	99	99	4
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	3
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	83¼	83⅜	82	82⅜	261
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	106¾	106⅝	106⅜	106¾	5
Southern Pacific of Arizona 6s	113½	113¾	113¼	113¾	26
Southern Railway 5s	112⅝	112¾	110½	110½	134
Standard Rope & Twine income	12	12	11¼	11¼	41
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	70	71	70	70½	30
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	109¾	109¾	109	109	18
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	104¼	104½	104½	104½	3
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. Coal & Iron 6s	105	105	105	105	5
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104	104¼	104	104½	27
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	115	115	114⅛	114⅛	19
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	65	65	65	65	5
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	113½	113½	113½	113¾	4
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	10
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. r.	120	122	120	120	51
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105	105	104½	104½	259½
Union Pacific 1st 4s, registered	105⅛	105⅛	104½	104½	7
Virginia Midland general 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	3
Wabash 1st 5s	115½	115¾	114¾	114¾	30
Wabash 2d 5s	103	103	102⅝	102⅝	29
Wabash debenture, Series B	39¼	39¼	36¾	36¾	851
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chi. ext. 5s	111	111	111	111	11
West Shore 4s	113	113½	112	112	23
West Shore 4s, registered	112	112	111⅝	111⅝	30
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	27
West. New York & Pennsylvania Inc. 5s	29½	29½	29½	29½	25
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	88	88¼	87¼	88¼	46
Western Union coll. trust 5s	113	113	113	113	5
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	105⅛	105½	105⅛	105⅛	2
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	91	91⅛	90	90	86
Total sales					$10,337,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 12, 1900.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 2s, new, when issued	103⅛	103¼	103⅛	103¼	20½
United States 3s, coupon	109½	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝	43½
United States 3s, coupon, small	109	109	108½	108½	$2,440
United States 3s, registered	109½	109½	109½	109½	10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅞	115¼	114⅞	114⅞	4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	115¼	115¼	114⅞	114⅞	394
United States 4s, 1925, registered	134⅝	134⅝	134⅝	134⅝	13½
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	4
United States 5s, registered	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	16
United States of Mexico sinking fund 5s	97	97½	97	97½	40
Total sales					$193,440

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 12, 1900.

Alabama, Class A	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	92½	92½	92½	92½	8½
Total sales					$13,500
Grand total					$10,543,940

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	103¼	Apr. 2	100¼	Apr. 4	100¼	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	114⅞	May 11
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	114½	May 8
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	Mar. 6	132⅝	Apr. 16	134⅝	May 7
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137⅝	Mar. 5	133	Apr. 11	134½	May 4
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116¼	Mar. 12	112½	Apr. 24	112⅝	May 12
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116⅜	Mar. 7	112⅝	May 11	112⅝	May 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112¼	Mar. 9	109	May 2	109½	May 10
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111⅜	Mar. 13	108½	May 11	108½	May 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	108¾	Apr. 30	109½	May 8
United States new 2s, when issued	105	Mar. 24	103¼	Apr. 9	103½	May 8
District of Columbia 3-65s	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	97½	May 8	96	Apr. 16	97½	May 8

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116⅛	Mar. 8	108½	Jan. 3	110⅝	May 8
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s	107⅝	Apr. 2	106¾	Mar. 6	107⅝	Apr. 2
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s					97	July 12
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	95½	Apr. 16	94	Jan. 17	95½	Apr. 16
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	92	Apr. 16	91	Jan. 17	92	Apr. 16
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6¾	Mar. 7	10	Mar. 15
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	92¼	May 10	85	Jan. 5	92½	May 10

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, May 12, total transactions include 2,938,208 shares of stock, $10,543,940 bonds, including 193,440 Government and 13,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS.

	May 13, 99.	May 12, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	5,061,655	2,938,208	2,123,447
Mining	5,200	.....	5,200
Banks	175	.....	175

BONDS.

	May 13, 99.	May 12, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$17,197,400	$10,337,000	$6,860,400
State	118,000	13,500	104,500
Government	224,680	193,440	31,180

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 13.—Americans suffered on the Stock Exchange last week. Baltimore and Ohio shares fared the worst, losing 8½ points on the week and closing at about the lowest figure. Southern preferred fell 2½ points, New York Central and Hudson River 1⅛, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 1½, Wabash debentures 1½, Louisville and Nashville 1⅝, Denver and Rio Grande preferred 1¼, Erie firsts 1¼, Southern Pacific 1¼, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé 1, Norfolk and Western 1, Northern Pacific 1. Other Americans suffered fractional losses.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 12.—The Boston market closed the week with more pronounced features than has been the rule of late. The attack on the Whitney stocks continued, and Dominion Coal was driven down 3½, to 38½, closing at 38¼, while New England Gas and Coke fell ⅝, to 14¼, a 4¼ net loss for the week, with fives 65 bid.

The theory is that the Legislative Committee on Manufactures will report against the Whitney companies as a result of the protracted gas hearings at the State House this Spring. Some stop orders were reached in Dominion Coal, the selling being sharp and largely by the brokers called "2," meaning those working for operators.

The general list was heavy without marked feature. Bell Telephone was off 4, at 305, a loss of 11 for the week, and of 37 for two weeks; rights sold at 8⅛@8¼. Montana eased 2, to 288; Amalgamated, ½, to 87; Butte fell 5, to 60; Baltic eased ¼ to 15¾; Central Oil, ⅛, to 13½; Osceola, 1, to 65; Parrot, ⅝, to 40¼; Pere Marquette preferred lost ⅛, to 59½; Stock Yards, 1, to 133.

At the local Clearing House to-day such business as was done between banks was done at 8 per cent. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents' discount.

Call money was still nominally quiet, at 2½ per cent., with the range from that up to 4 per cent. Time loans in moderate demand are quiet at from 3½ per cent. to 4½ per cent., with 4 per cent. a fair average rate. Mercantile paper of the finest grade, for four to six months' time, easily commands 3½ per cent., while less desirable paper is rated at 4 and 4½ per cent.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended May 12, 1900.

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928.....M N*	105 Mar 28		103¾ Feb 6		105 Mar 28	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995.Q J	94¼ Mar 12		90 Jan 3		92¼ May 12	92	93¾
At. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995.A O*	108 Mar 17		95¼ Jan 4		100 May 12	97¾	100
Do registered.....A O*	100 May 2		99 Feb 14		100 May 4	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995....Nov.	85 Mar 28		73¾ Jan 16		83¼ May 12	82	83¼
Do do registered.....Nov.					79¾ Dc 11, 99	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North.1st g. 5s,1946.J D*	108 Apr 28		103¾ Mar 1		108 Apr 28	105	107
Atl. Av. of Brook. imp. g. 5s, 1934..*J J	.. ..		.. ..		110 Ja 20, 99	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—							
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	97¾ Apr 4		92¼ Jan 10		96¾ May 12	95	95¾
Do g. 4s, 1948.....A O	103¾ Mar 27		97½ Jan 9		99¾ May 12	99¾	100
Do do registered.....101	Apr 2	100	May 10	100	May 10	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	91¾ Apr 5	87	Jan 8	88½	May 12	..	..
Do P. Jc. & M. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1925. M N	97 Apr 10	87	Mar 19	89	May 1	..	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	.. ..		.. ..	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Men. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919. *F A	113 May 11	112	May 11	112	May 11	108	112
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..M S	.. ..		.. ..	111	Jne 5, 99	..	..
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945.....A O*	106½ Feb 16	103½	Jan 18	105	May 12	104¼	..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941..J J*	.. ..		.. ..	116	No 27,99	..	..
B. Q. Co. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul. 1941. MN	104 Mar 14	100½	May 11	100¾	May 11	..	102
Brook. Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950. *F A	97 Jan 25	92	Mar 8	93	May 12	..	..
Brunswick & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938..*J J	85 May 2	85	May 2	85	May 2	84½	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937. M S*	113½ Apr 16	109	Jan 18	113½	Apr 18	112½	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921....*F A	131 Apr 3	131	Apr 3	131	Apr 3	..	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	124¾ Feb 21	124¾	Feb 21	124¾	Feb 21	..	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943. *J J	.. ..		.. ..	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susq. 1st g. 5s, 1913....A O*	.. ..		.. ..	100	No 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	109 Mar 2	106½	Jan 18	108¾	May 3	109	109¼
Do con. 1st 5s, 1934.....*A O	117¼ Mar 15	115	Jan 19	117¼	May 11	—	..
Do do registered.....*A O	.. ..		.. ..	110½	Fe 4, 99	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	.. ..		.. ..	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921. A O*	.. ..		.. ..	105	Ja 6, 99	..	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908....*J J	108½ Apr 5	103½	Jan 3	107¾	May 12	107¾	..
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	109½ Jan 24	106¼	Mar 8	107	May 9	..	107
Do do registered.....*M S	104 Apr 24	104	Apr 24	104	Apr 24	..	..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J D	90 Apr 10	87¼	Jan 5	88	Apr 18	..	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937. *M N	91 Jan 15	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945. F A	120 Jan 15	118½	Apr 6	119½	May 2	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	96 Apr 20	88¼	Feb 23	90¾	May 12	90	90¼
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	.. ..		.. ..	97¾	Oct 28,99	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct 1	44½ Apr 24	32¾	Feb 24	42	May 10	..	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct 1	14½ Apr 19	9	Jan 3	13	May 8	..	13¾
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct 1	7 Apr 12	4½	Jan 5	9	Apr 24	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946..*J J	.. ..		.. ..	93	De. 27, 99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947. *J J	.. ..		.. ..	102	Jne 20, 99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.....*J J	.. ..		.. ..	99	July 6, 98	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	111¼ Apr 10	107¼	May 3	107¼	May 3	107¼	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	.. ..		.. ..	112½	Mr 20, 99	115	..
Do gen. 5s, 1987.....J J*	125 Jan 29	117½	Jan 3	122¾	May 12	122	123
Do do registered.....Q J	122½ Apr 20	116	Jan 10	121¼	May 3	..	..
Leh. & Wil. C. con. as. 7s, July, 1900. Q M	101 Jan 22	98	Jan 11	100¾	Apr 25	102	103
Do 5s, 1912.....M N*	103 Feb 2	100¼	Jan 6	103	Apr 10	100½	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921...J J*	115¾ Apr 18	113	Jan 10	115¾	May 7	114	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908. A O	118 Mar 30	113	Apr 30	118	Apr 30	..	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	119½ Mar 3	118	Jan 13	119¾	Mar 3	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	121¾ Apr 16	115	Jan 5	117	May 12	116½	117½
Do do registered.....*M N	.. ..		.. ..	117	Jne 2, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	100½ Apr 16	95½	Jan 2	99	May 11	98½	99
Do do registered.....*M S	96 May 10	93	May 4	96	May 10	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989. *J J	105½ Apr 12	101	Jan 8	104½	May 12	..	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	99½ Apr 5	99	Jan 9	99½	Apr 5	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940..J J*	.. ..		.. ..	95¼	My 27, 98	..	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *M S	.. ..		.. ..	101½	Ap 29, 99	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	103 Feb 14	100¼	Mar 5	101½	May 1	101	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903....*M N	106¼ Apr 3	105	May 2	105	May 9	..	..
La. & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900....F A*	102½ May 11	101¾	Mar 28	102¼	May 11	102	..
Do 2d 7s, 1900.....M N*	.. ..		.. ..	106¾	Fe 24, 99	101¼	..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f., 1912. A O*	.. ..		.. ..	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J*	113 Apr 10	110¼	Jan 5	112¾	May 10	112½	113
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	101½ Jan 15	101	Apr 9	101¼	May 3	101	102¼
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	112 Mar 30	108¾	Jan 10	109¾	May 7	..	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	122 Apr. 7	120½	Jan 18	126	May 3	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919....A O*	117 Mar 28	116½	Mar 21	117	Mar 28	115	..
Do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	107 Mar 28	103	Jan 5	105¾	May 2	105½	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102 Jan 2	100½	Feb 2	100¾	May 10	100¾	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S	102 Jan 31	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	104¾ Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	104½	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	105¼ Apr 27	100¾	Jan 5	105	May 9	105	105¼
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	112¼ Mar 27	108¾	Jan 2	110¾	May 9	110½	110¾
Do do registered.....*M N	.. ..		.. ..	111½	Jne 2, 99	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	121 May 5	119	Mar 5	121	May 11	120	122
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	116 Mar 21	113½	Jan 26	116	May 5	114	116
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	138 Jan 23	133½	Apr 10	134½	May 2	..	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	117 Apr 4	112	Jan 2	115	May 11	115	116
Do do registered.....M N*	115 May 11	115	May 11	115	May 11	..	115
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1938..*J J	108½ Apr 25	105½	Apr 18	108½	Apr 25	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910..J J*	115¾ Apr 17	113	Jan 24	115	May 11	114	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947....J J*	107 Apr. 10	100	Jan 31	106	Apr 27	..	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	117 May 7	111½	Jan 12	115½	May 8	114½	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
C. M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902. J J*	167 Jan 10	167	Jan 10	167	Jan 10	171	..
Do 7s, £, 1902.....J J*	172½ Apr 10	172½	Apr 10	172¾	Apr 10	171	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	172½ Apr 19	168¾	Jan 12	172¾	Apr 19	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	173¼ Apr 20	166¾	Jan 25	170	May 10	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	172 Apr 6	166	Jan 17	172	Apr 6	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	119½ May 2	119½	May 2	119½	May 2	119¼	..
Do 1st La C. & Dav. 5s, 1919.....J J*	119½ Apr 12	117¾	Feb 14	119	Apr 19	118¾	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	120¼ Apr 16	117¾	Jan 6	120¾	May 5	119½	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910..*J J	127½ Jan 29	127¼	Jan 29	127¾	Jan 29	127	129
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	111½ Apr 5	110¼	Jan 20	111¾	Apr 9	111½	115
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910..*J J	120¼ Apr 20	118½	Jan 5	120⅛	Apr 20	120	121
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	122¼ May 4	118	Jan 2	121⅝	May 11	121	122
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..J J*	122 May 9	121	Jan 29	122	May 9	122	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910...J J*	111½ Feb 16	111½	Feb 16	111½	Feb 16	111⅞	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921. J J*	117⅞ Jan 23	117⅝	Jan 23	117⅞	Jan 23	119¼	..
Do Wis., Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921. J J*	120¾ Mar 16	117	Jan 3	120¼	Apr 28	119⅞	121
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	114⅞ Apr 3	112⅜	Jan 16	115⅛	May 12	114⅜	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924. *J J	.. ..		.. ..	137½	Jul 18, 99	..	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916...*J J	114½ Apr 23	110½	Jan 2	114½	Apr 23	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989. J J	113 Apr 20	109	Jan 10	112⅜	May 12	..	..
Do do registered.....Q J	.. ..		.. ..	105½	Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910..*J D	120 May 2	118	Jan 12	120	May 2	120	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	122 Feb 8	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	122	..
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915.....Q F	144 Mar 14	140¼	Feb 5	141½	May 5	140	..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	112 May 1	109	Jan 9	112	May 8	112	..
Do do registered.....J D*	111¼ Apr 2	108¾	Jan 9	111¼	Apr 3	..	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	119¾ May 10	117	Apr 12	119½	May 10	..	..
Do do registered.....A O*	117 Mar 6	113½	May 3	115¼	May 11	..	..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	110 Feb 10	107	Apr 26	107	Apr 26	107	109
Do do registered.....A O*	.. ..		.. ..	105¾	Mr 28, 99	..	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	122 Apr 18	118⅜	Jan 12	120	May 10	120	..
Do do registered.....*M N	.. ..		.. ..	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	109½ Mar 29	107	Jan 3	100½	Mar 29	..	..
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ..		.. ..	105	De 26, 99	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O	119 Apr 7	116¼	Feb 5	119	Apr 7	117	..
Do do registered.....A O	.. ..		.. ..	117¾	Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926...F A	111½ Mar 30	108½	Jan 23	110	May 7	..	..
Do do registered.....F A	107 Mar 7	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	110⅞ Mar 21	105¼	Jan 9	110	May 12	..	..
Do do registered.....Q F	.. ..		.. ..	103	No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901. J*	103¼ Feb 26	103¼	Feb 26	103¼	Feb 26	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907. M N*	120 Jan 4	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	120	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	112⅝ Apr 24	112⅜	Apr 24	112⅝	Apr 24	112⅝	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909. *M S	111¼ Apr 24	110	Mar 20	111¼	Apr 24	111½	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910...*M S	112¼ Apr 24	112¼	Apr 24	112¼	Apr 24	112⅝	..
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900.....A O*	.. ..		.. ..	103	No 10, 99	..	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921....*M N	139½ Feb 10	135¼	May 9	135¾	May 9	135½	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	.. ..		.. ..	105¼	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929. *F A	125½ May 11	122⅝	Feb 8	125	May 12	125½	126
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924...J J*	.. ..		.. ..	140	De 13, 99	140	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	139½ Apr 5	139½	Apr 5	139½	Apr 17	139½	..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	.. ..		.. ..	112	No 13, 99	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	134 May 3	130	Jan 26	134	May 3	132	..
Do registered.....J J*	132½ May 4	127	Jan 8	132¾	May 7	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	107⅞ Apr 21	103¼	Jan 8	107½	May 12	107	107½
Do do registered.....*J J	107 Apr 9	105⅞	Feb 1	107	Apr 9	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905.*J J	96 Mar 31	96	Mar 31	96	Mar 31	96	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	.. ..		.. ..	83	De 7, 99	85	..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	.. ..		.. ..	98¼	My 18, 99	96	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	114 Feb 19	106¼	Apr 18	108¼	Apr 18	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	.. ..		.. ..	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930...*J D	130¾ Apr 16	131	Jan 8	136	May 8	..	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918...*M N	135 Feb 9	132	Jan 2	135	Mar 12	..	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	132½ Mar 21	127	Jan 10	130	Apr 16	..	130
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	.. ..		.. ..	140	Mr 28, 99	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	97½ Apr 17	92¼	Jan 26	96	May 11	..	..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919. M N*	.. ..		.. ..	106	Oct 4, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	120 Feb 6	118	Jan 29	119	Mar 22	119	122
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off. J D*	.. ..		.. ..	100	Oct 28, 99	..	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919. J J	103 Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	..	..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*	.. ..		.. ..	120	Au 10, 99	114	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	.. ..		.. ..	103½	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941. *M N	114 Apr 24	113½	Jan 5	114	Apr 24	111½	..
City & Sub. R. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922. *J D	.. ..		.. ..	105⅝	April, 95	..	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993...*J D	98 Apr 21	94	Jan 2	97	May 12	96½	97¼
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....*J J	.. ..		.. ..	97	Jne 20, 99	..	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990. M N*	104½ Apr 26	101	May 9	101	May 12	100½	101½
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ..		.. ..	99	May 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. M S*	.. ..		.. ..	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. J J*	.. ..		.. ..	83	No 22, 95	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	98 Apr 12	93	Jan 18	98	Apr 12	97	..
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936. Q F	105½ Apr 5	105	Mar 24	105½	Apr 5	..	..
Do con. 6s, 1920.....*M N	.. ..		.. ..	100	Nov., 94	104	..
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g. 5s, 1928. *J J	115¾ Mar 21	115¾	Mar 21	115¾	Mar 21	..	..
Ind., Bln. & W. 1st pf. 7s, 1900...J J	.. ..		.. ..	103¼	De 13, 99	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	92¼ Mar 31	84½	Jan 4	88½	May 11	..	89¼
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	34½ Mar 27	25	Jan 8	28¼	May 12	28¼	29
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	.. ..		.. ..	138¾	Jul 6, 99	134	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	137 Apr 18	130	Jan 15	137	Apr 18	134	..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	.. ..		.. ..	105¾	No 24, 99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C. C. C. & I., 1901. *A O	.. ..		.. ..	106½	Fe 10, 99	..	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933.....A O*	100 May 4	106	Jan 29	109	May 4	..	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	130 Feb 16	128	Jan 5	130	May 8	..	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947....J J*	79¼ Mar 26	63	Jan 4	78	May 12	77	78

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Do 1st g. 4s, 1990.....J J*	89¾ Mar 29		73¾ Jan 2		78 Mar 19	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1948....A O	86 Mar 29		68 Jan 4		86 May 12	84½	85¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943..A O	.. ..		.. ..	102	Dec., 99	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907....M S*	123¾ Apr 20		123 Apr 21		123¾ Apr 20	124	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1908....A O*	122 Feb 8		122 Feb 8		122 Feb 8	115¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.....*M N	132 Jan 4		132 Jan 4		132 May 7	..	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	107½ Feb 13		107¾ Jan 22		107¾ Mar 13	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J J	144¾ Apr 16		132 Jan 3		141 May 5	141	145
Do do registered.....J D	.. ..		.. ..	140	Oct 26, 98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921..*J J	137¾ Mar 28		134 Jan 12		137 Apr 20	..	138¾
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	120 Apr 24		119 May 1		119 May 1	..	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923..*M N	108 Mar 7		105 Mar 7		105 Mar 7	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.....A O*	.. ..		.. ..		100 Au 1, 98	..	..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917. M S*	148 Feb 15		146¾ May 2		148¼ May 2	145	..
Do registered.....M S*	.. ..		.. ..		145 May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906. *A O	120¼ May 8		118 May 7		118 May 8	118	..
Do registered.....*A O	.. ..		.. ..		122 Jne 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	115 Jan 12		112½ Apr 2		113 May 9	112	..
Do do registered.....*A O	.. ..		.. ..		113 De 12, 99	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921..*M N	.. ..		.. ..		154 Sep 7, 99	147	..
Do registered.....*M N	.. ..		.. ..		141 May 6, 98	..	..
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933. A O*	.. ..		.. ..		92 Ja 24, 99	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900....M N*	104½ Apr 25		102¼ Jan 6		104¾ Apr 25	101¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.....*J J	99¼ Feb 8		96½ Jan 4		98¾ May 11	98¼	99
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	107 Mar 21		107 Mar 21		107 Mar 21	106½	108
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928...*J D	105¾ Apr 7		101¾ Jan 19		105¾ May 10	105	105½
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917. M N*	109 Feb 20		108¾ May 7		108¾ May 7	107	109
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	82¾ Apr 27		76¾ Jan 8		82½ Apr 27	82¼	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	40 Apr 2		19 Jan 8		28 May 12	28	29
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937...A O*	110 Apr 19		107 Feb 27		110 Apr 19	..	110
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928..*J J	.. ..		.. ..		92¼ Fe 11, 98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	114½ May 5		110 Feb 16		114½ May 9	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941.*M N	113 Apr 18		107½ Jan 9		113 Apr 18	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	118 Jan 24		117 Jan 15		117¾ Feb 14	118¼	121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	119½ Jan 4		119¼ Jan 4		119¾ Jan 4	120¾	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	115¾ Feb 14		113¾ Jan 5		115¾ Feb 14	115¾	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	123½ Mar 30		123½ Mar 30		123½ Mar 30	121¾	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	.. ..		.. ..		106½ Ap 14, 99	106¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	142 Jan 22		137 Mar 22		139 May 8	138½	139¼
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	.. ..		.. ..		143 De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	139¾ Feb 15		139 Jan 5		139¼ Feb 15	136	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1918. *J D	.. ..		.. ..		140 Fe 6, 99	135	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909. A O	.. ..		.. ..		106 De 2, 99	105½	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982.....*M N	117¾ Apr 18		114 Feb 5		115½ May 2	..	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913. J J*	.. ..		.. ..		102 Aug., 98	118	..
N. Y. & Gwood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946. *M N	.. ..		.. ..		109 Oct 27, 98	..	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996. *J J	92 Apr 4		88 Jan 10		89½ May 12	89	90
Do registered.....J J	.. ..		.. ..		93¼ My 25, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996. *J J	75½ Apr 4		67 Jan 3		72¼ May 11	71½	72½
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937. *J J	111 May 5		107½ Jan 3		111 May 5	109	111
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	99½ Apr 6		96 Feb 28		99½ Apr 6	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	97¼ Feb 6		92 Jan 3		97 May 5	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	113 Apr 27		108½ Jan 3		113 Apr 27	111	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942. *J D	106 Mar 10		104 Jan 4		105¼ May 11	104	105
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *A O	120 Mar 14		116¾ Jan 25		118 Apr 20	..	..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933. *F A	.. ..		.. ..		65 No 10, 97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	123¼ Mar 23		124¼ Feb 7		125 Apr 26	..	125½
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	110 Mar 27		103 Jan 2		107½ May 5	..	..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923....*A O	.. ..		.. ..		110 May, 93	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930...*A O	.. ..		.. ..		110 Sept., 91	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926. *J J	108 Apr 18		100 Feb 16		108 May 4	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920. A O*	123¼ Mar 17		120 Jan 17		122½ May 8	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	108½ Apr 26		102 Jan 12		106 May 12	..	..
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g. 5s, 1939. *A O	110 Apr 21		105 Jan 18		107 May 4	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*	.. ..		.. ..		101 Mr 29, 99	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	.. ..		.. ..		80½ May, 99	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941..J J	.. ..		.. ..		103 Mr 11, 98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921. J D*	74¾ Jan 22		70 Mar 19		71 May 12	70½	71¼
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928..J J*	60

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
M.,K. & T. of T.1st gtd.g.5s,1942..M S*	93	Jan 26	89	Mar 7	90	May 10	89	91
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....F A*	81	May 1	76	Feb 23	80¾	May 10	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd.g.5s,1940..M N*	..	....	..	....	94	De 8, 99	..	..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s,1906.*M N	..	....	..	....	100⅜	No 22,99	..	..
Sher.,Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943..*J D	97¾	Apr 12	92¼	Jan 27	97	May 2	..	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942..*A O	106	Mar 28	102	May 2	103½	May 8	102	103
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920...M N*	121½	Apr 12	114¾	Jan 13	116¾	May 11	116¼	116½
Do 3d 7s, 1906.....M N*	116½	Apr 27	113	May 10	113	May 10	112½	116
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917...M S	101¾	Apr 16	94	Jan 2	99	May 11	97½	98½
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920.....F A*	98¾	Apr 16	90	Mar 5	93½	May 12	93½	94½
Leroy & C. V. A. L. 1st g.5s,1926..J J*	92	May 4	92	May 4	92	May 4	..	92
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext.g.4s,1938..F A*	105¾	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	106	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938.....J J*	113	Mar 5	112¾	Mar 12	113	Mar 13	..	..
St. L. & I. M.gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	113½	Mar 26	109¼	Jan 8	109¾	May 12	109½	109¾
Do do gtd. g. 5s stamped,1931.*A O	110½	Feb 7	110	Jan 23	110	Apr 27	110	111
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929.J J*	84¼	Apr 16	77¾	Jan 8	81¼	May 11	81¾	81¾
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945..J J*	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.....J D*	128¼	Apr 21	124	Jan 3	127¾	Apr 27	..	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....Q J	128	Apr 28	120	Apr 2	124	May 8	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....M S*	87	Feb 16	83	Jan 8	86¾	May 11	86½	86¾
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1947..*F A	109	Apr 11	107	Jan 9	108¾	May 3	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s. 1931.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s,1913.J J*	129	Jan 30	126	Jan 8	128½	Apr 26	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 12,99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	107⅛	Mar 21	104½	Apr 11	105½	May 12	..	..
Do T & P. Bch. 6s, 1917.....*J J	..	....	..	....	111	De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.*J J	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., 1923..*J J	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	..	..
N. O & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	112	Apr 6	109	Jan 4	111	May 9	110⅝	..
Do registered.....*J J	110¾	Apr 19	110	Feb 9	110¾	Apr 23	110½	111
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	108	Feb 21	105¾	Mar 21	106¼	May 7	106⅞	..
Do do registered.....M S*	107½	Feb 1	105¾	Mar 9	106¼	May 3	..	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904.....M S*	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 21, 98	103⅜	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	..	....	..	....	103½	Jne 26,99	103½	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 25, 98	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905..*M N	103⅝	Apr 27	101	Jan 11	101⅝	May 9	101⅝	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	102¾	Au 1, 99	..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	110¾	Mar 30	100	Jan 2	110¼	May 11	..	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112½	Ap 14, 99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998.*F A	98	Apr 9	95½	Mar 6	97	May 10	..	97
Do do registered.....*F A	96¼	Apr 7	96	Apr 6	96¼	Apr 7	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g.3½s,1998.*F A	99	Jan 27	97	Jan 2	97¾	May 12	97¼	97¾
Do do registered.....*F A	98	May 2	95½	Jan 24	97¼	May 4	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	115	Apr 10	110	Jan 2	112	May 11	112	113
Do registered .....*J J	114	Mar 31	110	Jan 4	111⅝	May 10	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	110¼	May 8	108	Jan 4	110¼	May 8	110	..
Do registered .....J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl C.1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A,1940.J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900....*M N	102¾	Mar 5	101¼	Jan 5	102¾	Mar 13	..	..
Do registered .....*M N	102⅞	Mar 7	101¾	Jan 29	102¾	Apr 2	..	..
Do 3½ p.c. 100-year g.c.,2000..*M N	115⅞	May 2	115⅛	May 2	115⅛	May 2	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	105	..
R.,W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July,1922.A O	129½	Feb 13	126	Apr 2	126	May 8	..	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 13, 99	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13,98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	107	Jan 18	106¾	Feb 8	106¾	Apr 2	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927...A O*	..	....	..	....	123	Jul 14,99	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906..F A*	121	Jan 13	119	May 3	119	May 3	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	102¾	May 3	100⅞	Jan 4	102¾	May 3	102¾	..
Do do registered, 1900.....Q J*	102½	Mar 21	100⅝	Jan 2	101¼	May 12	101	..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	116¼	Apr 4	112¾	Jan 19	114½	May 10	..	115
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	114⅝	Apr 17	112¼	Jan 10	114¾	Apr 24	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	111½	May 10	109½	Jan 6	111½	May 10	110½	111½
Do do registered.....*J D	110½	Mar 17	110¼	Mar 16	110½	Mar 17	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S. 1901..*A O	..	....	..	....	108¼	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934...J J*	129¾	Apr 21	129¾	Apr 21	129¾	Apr 21	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	109¾	Apr 19	106¾	May 10	106⅝	May 10	..	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	104¾	Apr 25	103¼	Feb 8	104¾	Apr 25	..	..
Do 6s, 1900.....M S*	119½	Apr 25	119¼	Apr 16	119¼	Apr 25	119½	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	..	....	..	....	129	No 20, 99	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	..	....	..	....	127	De 2, 99	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O*	108½	Mar 28	104⅛	Jan 3	106⅝	May 12	106	..
Do registered .....A O*	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	103¼	Jan 3	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903.*J D	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	188	Jan 27	186¾	Jan 5	188	Mar 19	185	..
Do registered .....A O*	..	....	..	....	187	Nc 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....A O*	185	Feb 27	185	Feb 27	185	Feb 27	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	..	....	..	....	128	De 27, 99	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	..	....	..	....	113	Jul 29,99	..	..
N.Y.,O. & W. ref.1st g.4s,June,1992..M S	107½	Feb 10	102	Jan 10	105¾	May 10	..	..
Do do reg., $5,000 only.....M S	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry. gen. 1.g.1st g.6s,1921.*J J	..	....	..	....	119½	Ap 12, 99	..	..
Do registered .....*J J	..	....	..	....	112	Jul 20,99	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923...*F A	132½	May 3	131½	Mar 22	132½	May 3	..	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jul 28,99	..	..
N. P. Ry p.in.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	105½	Mar 27	102⅛	Jan 2	103½	May 12	103½	103¾
Do registered .....Q J	105½	Mar 13	103	Jan 8	104⅛	May 7	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047...Q F	69	Apr 2	65	Jan 10	66¾	May 11	66½	67
Do do registered.....Q F	68	Apr 6	68	Apr 6	68	Apr 6	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mch.,1948..Q M	..	....	..	....	95	My 11,99	87	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	120	Mar 12	118	Jan 5	119	Mar 28	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s 1941.*M N	113	May 10	110	Jan 15	113	May 10	112½	113½
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931....*M N	129	Jan 2	129	Jan 2	129	Jan 2	131	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932.....*A O	133	Mar 23	133	Mar 23	133	Mar 23	132	134
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	..	....	..	....	117½	Au 30,98	127	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	107	..
Sci. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989..M N*	103	Apr 16	95	Feb 14	99	May 10	101	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con.g.4s,1996..A O*	99¾	Mar 28	90½	Jan 3	96¾	May 12	96¾	98¾
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	109	Apr 25	109	Apr 25	109	Apr 25	..	..
Do. gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	95	Feb 1	90	Feb 1	95	Feb 24	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.....J J*	77	Mar 12	60	Jan 5	75	Apr 4	..	..
Pac. Const Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	110	Apr 16	104¼	Jan 6	109⅝	May 2	110	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	105	Jan 16	102	Apr 5	103½	May 11	102½	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	116¼	Apr 19	111½	Jan 10	116	May 11	116½	..
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937..M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 98	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923..*M N	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944..*M S	117	May 1	117	May 1	117	May 1	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935..	112¾	Mar 7	109	Jan 12	112¾	Mar 7	..	..
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1920..*J J	101	Apr 24	100	Jan 18	101	May 2	100	..
Do E. Div.Tr.Co.cfs.1st 6s,1920..M S*	104½	Apr 30	99	Feb 5	100½	Apr 30	100	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.....M N*	..	....	..	....	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. pd....	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921..Q F	130¾	Mar 10	130¾	Mar 10	130¾	Mar 10	120	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	..	....	..	....	96	De 9, 99	98	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 28,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 26,98	..	..
P.,C.,C. & S. L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940.A O*	117	Mar 27	114	Jan 9	116	Apr 11	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	116	Feb 13	113⅞	Jan 12	116	Apr 11	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	..	....	..	....	113	No 23,98	..	..
Do Series D 4s, gtd., 1945....M N*	109	Apr 12	106½	Apr 3	109	Apr 12	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....F A	100	Apr 10	100	Apr 10	100	Apr 10	..	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	101	Apr 6	101	Apr 6	101	Apr 6	..	..
Do registered, 1900..A .....F A*	..	....	..	....	109½	Ap 23, 97	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	133½	May 5	135	Jan 12	139½	May 5	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	136	Mar 1	136	Mar 1	136	Mar 1	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	134	Feb 15	134	Feb 15	134	Feb 15	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	..	....	..	....	110½	Oct 4, 99	..	..
C. & P. con. sks. fd. 7s, 1900...M N*	103½	Mar 6	102	Jan 12	103¼	Mar 6	..	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A,1942..*J J	117½	Feb 2	117½	Feb 2	117½	Feb 2	..	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940.....J J	101½	May 5	101¾	Apr 11	101½	May 5	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941..J J*	108	Jan 15	106	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942...*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	..	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A.&B.,Ja.,1928.A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 98	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. l. 6s, 1932..J J*	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	141	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	115¼	Mar 19	113½	Jan 16	115¼	Mar 19	112	..
Do 1st con g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	100¾	May 4	99¾	Jan 18	100¾	May 12	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....J J*	100¾	Apr 19	99½	Jan 11	100¾	Apr 30	100½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997....*J J	90¾	Apr 5	83	Jan 9	87½	May 11	87	87½
Do registered .....*J J	..	....	..	....	84¾	De 6, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939...J J*	100¾	Mar 22	94¼	Jan 4	98	May 10	98	99
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l.g.4s,1917..A O	86½	Mar 22	85	Feb 20	86½	Mar 22	84	88
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939.J D*	..	....	..	....	105	No 10, 99	..	..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 4-4s, 1940...J J*	81¼	Apr 25	71	Mar 9	78	Apr 26	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947..*J J	84¾	Jan 18	82	Jan 3	84	May 11	84	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906..M N*	..	....	..	....	110	No 15,99	110¼	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	111¼	Feb 15	111	May 3	111	May 9	110¼	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	113	Feb 8	111½	Jan 31	113	Feb 8	110¼	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919..F A*	..	....	..	....	113½	July, 98	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	124½	Apr 21	122	Mar 26	124½	May 8	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	113¾	Apr 21	108	Jan 4	111¾	May 11	..	..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	104	Apr 20	103½	Apr 4	104	Apr 24	..	..
St. L. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. & A. 1906.....J J*	84	Feb 6	79	Jan 8	82	May 11	..	84
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947.....A O*	95¾	May 10	95¾	May 10	95¾	May 10	95¾	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929..*A O	95	Feb 10	91	Apr 12	91	Apr 12	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd.cts.,1989.M N*	93¼	Apr 12	86¾	Jan 9	89¾	May 12	89¼	89¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.J J	65¾	Apr 16	58¾	Jan 10	61¾	May 12	61½	62
St. P. City Ry Co. con. g.5s,1937.*J J	115¾	May 10	111	Mar 2	115½	May 11	..	115
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	..	....	..	....	120	Fe 8, 99	121	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	111½	Apr 2	109	Apr 19	110	Apr 24	111	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	100	May 7	97¼	Apr 19	100	May 8	100	77
St. P., Min & Man. 2d 6s, 1909.....A O*	121	Mar 12	117¾	Apr 24	120	May 10	117¾	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	121¼	Apr 16	118¾	May 2	118½	May 2	118	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	142¾	May 9	137	Jan 3	142¾	May 9	141½	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾	Fe 22, 99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	118¾	Apr 21	112½	Jan 2	116¾	May 8	116	116¾
Do do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937....*J D	105	Apr 16	103½	Jan 2	105	May 10	104	105½
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104	Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	128	Apr 4	128	Apr 4	128	Apr 4	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.....J J*	134¾	Feb 26	134¾	Jan 10	134¼	Apr 24	..	134¾
Do registered .....J J*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	118¾	May 9	118¾	May 9	118¾	May 9	117¾	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908..*A O	126¾	Apr 16	126¾	Apr 16	126¾	Apr 16	..	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938...*J D	..	....	..	....	120	Ap 11,99	..	..
Do registered .....*J D	..	....	..	....	120	Ap 24,99	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 20, 99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112⅝	Oct 2, 99	..	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.*A O	126½	Jan 13	125½	Jan 3	128½	Jan 13	..	..
Do 1st g 5s, 1934.....*A O	..	....	..	....	112	Mr 17,99	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*	..	....	..	....	104⅜	Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug.,1949.J D	85⅝	Apr 5	80	Jan 9	82¾	May 12	82	82¼
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	85	No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..F A*	100⅜	Jan 23	97¼	Jan 11	98¼	May 12	98¼	98⅜
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s,Aug.,1929.J D	86¼	May 10	81	Jan 9	85¼	May 12	85¼	85½
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910..F A*	110½	Apr 27	110¼	Apr 27	110½	Apr 27	..	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*J D	106½	Feb 28	106½	Feb 28	106½	Feb 28	..	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931..*M N	102¾	Jan 31	98½	May 2	99¾	May 12	99	100
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N.7s,1903.J J	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937.....J J*	111½	Apr 16	110	Jan 29	111¼	Apr 30	111½	112½
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912...A O*	113	Feb 21	113	Feb 21	113	Feb.,21	110	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921...*A O	87	Mar 28	83¾	Jan 9	84¾	May 12	84	85
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	120½	Feb 28	120½	Feb 28	120½	Feb 28	123	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	..	....	..	....	134	No 22, 99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	..	....	..	....	99	De 27, 99	100	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtdg.4s,1943..*J J	80¾	Mar 31	75	Jan 9	78	May 12	..	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	..	....	..	....	116	De 14, 98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912...M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	104½	Feb 3	101	Jan 2	104¼	May 11	103½	104½
S.F.of Ari.gtd.1st g.6s,Mch.1900-10..J J	114	Apr 12	110	Jan 2	113¾	May 11	113	113¾
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A.1905.*A O	110	Mar 28	110	Mar 28	110	Mar 28	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937....M N*	105¼	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	100½	Mar 29	104½	Jan 10	106¾	May 8	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941..J J*	99¾	Apr 5	95	Jan 4	98¾	May 11	98¼	99
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..*J J	..	....	..	....	113⅞	No 23, 98	..	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924..M N*	106¼	Apr 5	100	May 8	100	May 8	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J	..	....	..	....	92	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	..	....	..	....	106	Au 23, 99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994....J J*	113¼	Apr 10	106	Jan 8	110½	May 12	110½	111½
Do registered .....J J	..	....	..	....	98	Oct 31,98	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996..J J	109½	Apr 23	108¼	Apr 10	109½	Apr 23	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	112	May 8	108½	Jan 10	112	May 8	..	112¾
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112¾	Au 17, 97	111	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	117½	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	102⅜	Apr 27	101½	Feb 9	102⅝	May 2	102¾	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930.....J J*	117	Apr 16	114¾	Feb 19	117	May 10	117	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	120	Apr 25	114	Jan 2	117	May 11	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	124½	May 8	119½	Jan 16	124½	May 8	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	124	Apr 20	118	Jan 3	123¼	Apr 28	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915...*J J	128	Apr 23	118¼	Jan 2	122⅝	May 5	..	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	..	....	..	....	105	De 12, 99	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	111¼	Apr 6	100	Jan 8	109½	May 7	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936.....*M N	110¾	Apr 27	108	Jan 4	110¾	Apr 27	..	..
Do serial, Series D.....A O*	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E.....*A O	..	....	..	....	109	Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd.4s,1924.*F A	..	....	..	....	90	Fe 23, 99	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914...J J*	119	Mar 31	114½	Jan 10	118	May 2	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919...*M N	100	Apr 19	102	Jan 15	104⅞	May 11	104⅞	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950.....J J	102	May 1	99¾	Jan 10	102	May 1	101¾	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939.A O*	..	....	..	....	113	Oct 2, 99	110½	..
Do 1st con. g 5s, 1894-1944.....F A*	..	....	..	....	111¾	No 3, 99	113¾	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930...A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	110½	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s,1905.*M S	..	....	..	....	107	No 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000.....*J D	115½	May 1	111	Jan 3	114⅛	May 9	..	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000....Mar	69	Mar 13	53	Mar 8	65	May 11	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	125⅞	Apr 19	117⅛	Feb 28	124	May 1	..	125¾
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935...J J*	114½	Ap

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

* Continued from Page 1.

Thursday, May 17.

Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Annual meeting.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Special meeting.
Pennsylvania Coal Company—Annual meeting.
Third Avenue Railroad—Special meeting.

Saturday, May 19.

American Cereal Company—Dividend payable.
Barney & Smith Car Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Chestnut Hill Railroad—Books close.
Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad—Dividend payable.
Grand Rapids Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad—Books close.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Rubber Goods....1½	Standard Oil.....7
Rubber Goods, pf..1½	

Declines.

Amalg. Copper....1⅝	Interna. Pump....2
Am. Agri. Chem..3	National Salt 2
Am. Ag. Chem. pf..2½	National Salt, pf..3½
Am. Air Power....5	New Eng. Trans..1½
Am. Bicycle.....1	New York Trans..1
Am. Bicycle, pf...4½	New Amster. Gas.1
Asphalt of Am....2½	New Ams. Gas pf.3½
Distill. of Am. pf..1⅝	New Ams Gas 5s..2
Electric Boat.....3	Otis Elevator.....2¼
Electric Boat, pf.1	Royal Bak. Powd.1
Flemington C.&C.3	Storage Power....3
Havana Com.....3	Worth'n Pump pf.1
Havana Com. pf..2½	

The record of curb market transactions during the past week shows much irregularity and a number of further declines. Only in a few cases did recoveries from the low prices established during the previous week occur, while in many others prices were lower than they had been at any time during the decline which has been the chief feature of the market for several weeks past. On the part of the public the outside market was nearly entirely neglected. There seemed to be very few orders from the public in the market, and even traders showed little disposition to enter the market largely. It was only in a few stocks that transactions aggregated any large amount, and even in issues as a rule active and prominent the week's trading was not particularly important. General conditions were responsible for the course of the market during the week. Some stocks were affected favorably or otherwise by particular items of news, but this was exceptional. The feeling seemed to be more or less general that the movement which has been in evidence for some three or four weeks now has not yet run its course. Those who are particularly observant of the outside market were inclined to the view that further declines were probable and this naturally prevented buying on any large scale. Others, of course, took a somewhat more confident view and purchased stocks on the theory that declines had about reached their limit, and that now recoveries might reasonably be expected. Indeed, in some stocks prices were such that it did seem that further declines were hardly to be looked for. Among the electric stocks, for example, which were so much in demand last Spring, when the market was both very active and strong, some prices were recorded which were, according to the view of those claiming to be familiar with the status of the companies represented, ridiculously low. To some extent, at least, liquidation was in progress, and this, without any compensating disposition to buy stocks, which might offset the sale of securities by those who lack confidence in the future of the market.

Some actual unfavorable information, such as the strike of street car employes in St. Louis, and a few other discouraging happenings were accountable for some of the declines which occurred, and in other cases some advances were recorded on announcement of favorable developments. The week, however, may be said to have been, to a large degree, a counterpart of the several preceding weeks during which the recent downward movement had been in progress and very little of special interest developed in the week's trading.

Among the industrial stocks which are more or less generally regarded as the most vulnerable, there were a few issues which showed decided strength and some which ended the week with substantial net gains. Others, indeed, in this group were under selling pressure, and the prices for them considerably marked down, with in no case special reason for the decline. In fact, throughout the whole week selling by those obliged to convert their holdings into cash and by those who were too easily led to take a hopeless view, rather than selling, induced by the belief that prices were unreasonably high, was responsible for the declines which occurred. In some cases the advances were followed by reactions which canceled or considerably cut down the earlier gains, but in others they were maintained until the close of the week.

Otis Elevator common sold as high as 32, but subsequently declined several points, and at the end of the week was offered at 30, with 28½ bid, showing a net loss of over 2 points for the week. Otis preferred was very dull, and this issue remained practically unchanged. International Pump was fairly well bought, and the last sales of the week were made considerably above the closing bid of the previous week, but even in this issue demand was light on the last two days, and the nominal bid at the close showed no improvement over the previous week. The preferred stock seemed in even less demand than the common, and ended the week with a net loss of about 2 points, being offered on Saturday at 64, against a bid of 65 at the end of the previous week.

Distilling of America was one of the most irregular stocks in the industrial group. It was at first unfavorably affected by a continuation of the long delay which has occurred in the handing in of the report, which is being prepared by the Investigating Committee, and later, when several meetings of this committee were held and there was renewed hope of the report's early completion, the stock sold up substantially. There was, however, no definite information on this subject to be had, and the stock receded again at the close of the week, ending with a net loss of nearly 2 points. Havana Commercial was another industrial that ended the week much lower. The common stock sold as low as 13½ and closed at 13 bid, a net loss of 3 points, while the preferred stock was on Saturday quoted at 54½ bid, a net loss of 2 points.

Royal Baking Powder stock, which for a long time showed unusual steadiness, sold as low as 89, and ended the week with a net loss of a full point. Thus in other stocks declines were recorded, and, viewed merely in the light of the net changes the week's record was certainly an unfavorable one. It seems, however, that reactions must soon occur in cases where stocks have been unduly forced down by the unfavorable conditions prevailing in the general market, rather than on account of any unfavorable developments in the affairs of the companies, the stocks of which have suffered so materially.

Amalgamated Copper declined with the rest of the market, selling about a point and a half below the closing bid of the previous week, though it subsequently rallied fractionally, closing at 87 bid, and showing a net loss of a little less than a point and a half. One or two of the other copper stocks were more active than Amalgamated on several days, but none of them showed any material net change in price. Union Copper sold up to 7 and closed at 6 bid. The annual meeting of this company was held during the week and a new Board of Directors elected. It was stated that the company was in excellent condition and that the improvements made during the past year at a cost of something over half a million dollars had placed the company in a position to mine from this time on a large amount of ore, at a considerable profit. British Columbia Copper on Saturday was traded in to the extent of over a thousand shares, but there seemed to be much stock to be had around prevailing figures and this issue also ended the week with a net loss.

The strike in St. Louis unfavorably affected the United Railways of St. Louis securities, but later in the week these issues regained their early loss. They closed firm and dull.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	450	475
American Exchange	187	193
Astor	500	..
Bowery	285	300
Broadway	242	250
Butchers & Drovers'	85	..
Central	175	185
Chase	510	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3950	4050
Citizens'	145	155
City	345	350
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	277	285
Continental	135	145
Corn Exchange	355	..
East River	145	155
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2400	..
First National	3400	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Fourth	170	175
Gallatin	400	..
Gansevoort	60	..
German Exchange	240	..
Garfield	1700	..
German-American	125	..
Germania	325	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	145	..
Hanover	775	..
Hide & Leather	115	..
Importers & Traders'	520	..
Irving	180	190

Banks—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Leather Manufacturers'	250	265
Liberty	110	..
Lincoln	775	800
Manhattan	265	280
Market & Fulton	230	240
Mechanics'	195	205
Mechanics & Traders'	160	..
Mercantile	290	300
Merchants'	172	..
Merchants' Exchange	125	135
Metropolis	500	..
Mount Morris	160	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	180	..
New Amsterdam	650	..
New York	360	370
New York County	1360	..
New York Nat. Exchange	117	..
New York Produce Exchange	125	..
Ninth	85	90
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	..
Oriental	180	195
Pacific	170	..
Park	425	450
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	110
Plaza	475	..
Republic	205	215
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	295	..
Second	550	..
Seventh	180	..
Shoe & Leather	105	106
State	300	..
State of New York	128	..
Twelfth Ward	115	130
Union Square	210	..
Western National	400	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	225	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	200	210
Bankers'	..	200
Brooklyn	410	..
Central	2090	2125
Central Realty Bond & Trust	275	300
Continental	375	..
City	325	350
Colonial	335	350
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	440	..
Franklin	275	310
Guaranty	600	675
Hamilton	265	280
International B. & T.	125	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	400	..
Manhattan	350	..
Manufacturers'	310	325
Mercantile	800	..
Metropolitan	400	450
Morton	450	..
Nassau	185	195
N. P. Life Ins. & Trust	1400	1450
N. Y. Security & Trust	750	..
North American, new	200	225
People's Trust	300	325
Produce Exchange	125	135
Real Estate	300	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	390	410
Trust Company of America	210	..
Trust Company of New York	..	195
Union	1390	1420
U. S. Mortgage Trust	450	500
United States	1575	..
Washington Trust	295	..
Williamsburg	185	205

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	20	23
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	86	87
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	112
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	68	69½
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	92	93
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	80	90
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	104½	107
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	97	98

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	118
Commonwealth	90	102
Continental	530	545
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	85	90
German-American	510	515
Germania	285	305
Globe & Rutgers	50	70
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	100	106
Hanover	160	165
Home	205	212
Kings County	145	..
Nassau	155	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	160	170
North River	140	147
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	105	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	180
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	115	125
Westchester	320	..
Williamsburg City	425	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	114	116
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	116
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	98	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock.	33	36
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s.	98½	100½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101½	103
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	114	116
Brooklyn City Railroad	228	230
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	114	116
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	110	113
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Cent'l Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	102	103
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	83	..
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	100	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip.	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip.	105	109
42d St. & Grand St.	395	410
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st.	112	113
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d.	98	99½
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat.	..	21½
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	82	83
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	109	112
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91
New Orleans Traction com.	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98
Ninth Avenue	198	203
North Jersey Street Ry.	29½	31
North Jersey Street Ry 4s.	86	88
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds.	103	104
Rochester Railway	19¾	20½
Rochester Railway con. 5s.	106½	108

Street Railways—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
St. Louis Transit	20	21
Second Avenue stock	300	305
Second Avenue consol. 5s	117½	123½
Second Ave. 1st m. 5s	107	108
Sixth Avenue stock	200	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	112	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	108	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115½	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	400	425
Twenty-third Street deb. 6s	106	108
26th and 29th St. 5s, 1998	114	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	112	116
United Eys. of St. Louis pf.	70	70½
United Eys. of St. Louis 4s.	85½	86⅝
United Traction, Providence	130	131
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	112	114
Worcester Traction common	20½	21
Worcester Traction pf.	104½	106

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	87	87¼
Am. Agricultural Chem.	23	24
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf. ex d.	72	75
American Air Power	25	30
American Bank Note	47	50½
American Bicycle	9	10
American Bicycle pf.	35	38
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Press Association	70	80
American Type Founders	50	54
American Woolen	16¾	17¼
American Woolen pf.	75	76
Arizona Lead	15¾	16¼
Asphalt of America	4½	6
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107	..
British Columbian Copper	10⅝	11⅛
California Copper	2	2½
Central & South American Tel.	107½	110
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	52	57
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	360
Chicago & Alton subs., ex div.	100¼	106¾
Chicago & Alton 5s (new)	93	96
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6½	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	35	38
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	74	75
Distilling Company of America	6	6½
Distilling Co. of America pf.	23¼	24
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf.	..	45
Electric Vehicle	27	30
Electric Vehicle pf.	76	78
Electro-Pneumatic	2½	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	20⅞
General Carriage	9	9¾
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	98	100
Havana Commercial	13	14
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	54½	56½
Illinois Transportation	1¾	2
International Pump	18	20
International Pump pf., ex div.	63	64
Lorillard pf.	100	102
Markeen Copper	5	6¼
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	210
National Gramophone	49	53
National Salt	43	45
National Salt pf. ex div.	71¾	74
New England Transportation	4	5
New York Transportation	8	9
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	166	175
Otis Elevator	28½	30
Otis Elevator pf.	86	89
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	21	23
Procter & Gamble	380	400
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Baking Powder pf.	89	89½
Rubber Goods	28½	29
Rubber Goods pf.	76½	79
Singer Manufacturing	625	700
Sloss-Sheffield	23	25
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	63	65
Standard Coupler	33	37
Standard Coupler pf.	115	..
Standard Oil	542	545
Storage Power	15	16
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Swift & Co.	101	103
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	107	109
Tel., Tel., & C. of A. 2d ass. pd.	5	6
Tennesee Copper	12½	14
Texas Pacific Coal	70	..
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	107	..
Union Typewriter	23	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	120
United Shoe Machinery	28½	30
United Shoe Machinery pf.	23	23½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar.	⅛	¼
Virginia Coal, Iron & C.	12	17
Virginia C. I. & C. 5s, 1949	43	52
Westinghouse Air Brake	390	410
Worthington Pump pf.	109	110

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1¼	1⅝
Buffalo City	5	6
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	68½	70
Central Union 5s, 1927	103½	104½
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	104	106
Denver Gas	..	32
Denver Gas bonds	69	71
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	59	62
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 6s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	100	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	103	105
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	59	62
Lafayette Gas bonds	60	65
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	59	62
Madison (Wis.)	77	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	280	300
New Amsterdam	26	28
New Amsterdam pf.	48	52
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	96	97
N. E. Gas & Coke	18	20
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	68½	69
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, 1945	103	106
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	61	63
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s, 1937	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	50	54
Standard (New York)	105	115
Standard pf.	130	140
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western, (Milwaukee)	97	99
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	105	..

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, May 13.—There were fair yarn sales last week, with a production about equivalent. American yarns were firmly held, without change of price, but low; Egyptians were a halfpenny cheaper; the high grades remained firm.

Cloth was dragging, although there was some business for India at low, unsatisfactory rates, chiefly in dhooties, jaconnets, and mulls. China was inactive. South America bought quietly in assorted goods. The Levant secured some cheap lines. The smaller markets bought to cover urgent orders. The home trade absorbed finished goods to a fair extent.

Rouen reports an enlarging inquiry, with no change in prices. The German situation is virtually unchanged.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the reserve of $1,645,750. The banks now hold a surplus of $15,332,725 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in the loans of $1,287,900, a decrease in specie of $1,689,100, an increase in legal tenders of $566,100, a decrease in deposits of $1,909,000, and an increase in circulation of $90,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks, and the corresponding date last year:

	May 12,1900.	May 5,1900.	May 13,'99.
Loans	$787,482,100	$787,770,000	$770,746,100
Specie	163,790,700	165,479,800	196,644,300
Legal tenders	68,353,600	67,787,500	55,883,900
Net deposits	867,246,300	869,155,300	901,562,300
Circulation	21,308,100	21,218,100	13,827,400

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	May 12,1900.	May 5,1900.	May 13,'99.
Specie	$163,790,700	$165,479,800	$196,644,300
Legal tenders	68,353,600	67,787,500	55,883,900
Total res've	$232,144,300	$233,267,300	$252,528,200
Reserve req'd against dep.	216,811,575	217,288,825	225,390,575
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$15,332,725	$15,978,475	$27,137,625

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,693,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,509,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,373,825	25,688,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,334,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,823,500
March 10	5,676,375	28,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,686,425	19,074,175	28,060,050
March 24	5,817,300	18,557,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,850	35,720,800
April 7	7,904,900	15,018,825	35,036,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,346,075
April 21	14,894,350	24,175,900	43,525,100
April 28	17,074,275	25,524,675	44,504,675
May 5	15,978,475	19,351,950	43,916,475
May 12	15,332,725	27,137,625	46,997,225

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$15,332,725	1896	$37,587,900
1899	27,137,625	1894	80,634,575
1898	46,997,225	1893	17,795,025
1897	44,330,500	1892	15,772,125
1896	18,577,975	1891	4,912,850

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week, and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
May 10, 1900	£32,324,183	.....
May 11, 1899	30,397,686	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
May 10, 1900	78,502,286	£45,568,630
May 11, 1899	73,039,113	48,230,971
BANK OF GERMANY.		
May 10, 1900	26,928,000	13,872,000
May 11, 1899	29,691,000	15,295,000
RUSSIA.		
May 10, 1900	83,832,000	7,272,000
May 11, 1899	97,123,000	4,630,000
AUSTRI-HUNGARY.		
May 10, 1900	37,603,000	9,279,000
May 11, 1899	30,037,000	10,496,000
SPAIN.		
May 10, 1900	13,689,000	15,747,000
May 11, 1899	11,654,000	12,679,000
ITALY.		
May 10, 1900	15,453,000	1,635,000
May 11, 1899	15,504,000	2,659,000
NETHERLANDS.		
May 10, 1900	4,867,000	5,951,000
May 11, 1899	5,833,000	6,811,000
BELGIUM.		
May 10, 1900	2,991,000	1,496,000
May 11, 1899	3,079,000	1,540,000
Total for week	£296,279,469	£100,820,630
Total preceding week	294,072,998	100,457,237
Corresponding date last year	294,357,800	102,340,971

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing May 12. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*210	Oct. 13, 1899
140	100	American Coal	1,500,000	M'h. 1, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	145	Dec. 27, 1899
2¼	4	American Spirits Mfg.	27,864,300	....	4	Feb. 15	2½	Apr. 19	*4	May 4, 1900
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	3,984,900	....	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Oct. 10, 1899
16½	17	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	18	M'h. 26	16½	M'h. 8	17	Apr. 28, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	M'h. 6, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	April, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,600,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	21	Feb. 15, 1899
105	113	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900 3	115	Apr. 26	95¾	M'h. 21	115	Apr. 26, 1900
124	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern.	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	*126½	Feb. 28	*119	Jan. 10	*126½	Feb. 28, 1900
102¼	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 1	93	Feb. 26	91¾	Feb. 26	*95½	Mar. 12, 1900
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	M'h. 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	171	Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	....	39¾	Jan. 15	37	Apr. 25	39	Apr. 28, 1900
..	..	Chicago & East. Illinois pf.	5,830,700	Apr. 2, 1900 1½	124	Feb. 5	120	Jan. 17	124	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Apr. 2, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	10,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900 1¼	111½	Mar. 29	104	Mar. 6	*103	May 1, 1900
108	110	Cleve. & Pittsburg	11,243,700	M'h. 1, 1900 1¾	*186	Apr. 30	*186	Apr. 30	*186	Apr. 30, 1900
180	..	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	....	3¾	Mar. 26	3½	Mar. 26	3¾	Mar. 26, 1900
..	3	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	....	..	.....	..	.....	30	June 9, 1899
..	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D.** pf.	763,000	Aug. 1, 1898 7	..	.....	..	.....	110	June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1899 2½	95	Apr. 16	94	Feb. 26	95	Apr. 16, 1900
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Apr., 1900 3¾	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20, 1900
93	95	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1900 2½	94½	Apr. 19	90	Jan. 24	93½	Apr. 26, 1900
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Apr., 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,600,300	May 1, 1900 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*101	June 6, 1899
102½	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	May 1, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	Apr. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	*390	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Apr. 26, 1900 50c	..	.....	..	.....	*105	May 20, 1899
102	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 2	102½	Apr. 18	102½	Apr. 18	*103½	Apr. 30, 1900
..	15	**Kan. City South., w. iss.**	.....	....	17½	Apr. 19	17½	Apr. 19	17½	Apr. 19, 1900
..	40	Kan. City South. pf., w. iss.	.....	....	43¾	Apr. 3	41	Apr. 6	41¼	Apr. 23, 1900
3½	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	3¾	Dec. 22, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	7½	Nov. 9, 1899
60	62½	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	66	Feb. 6	66	Feb. 6	*67	Feb. 24, 1900
208	..	**Lake Shore**	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1900 3½	210	Mar. 24	206	Apr. 26	210	May 4, 1900
10	17	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	19¾	May 2	6¼	Jan. 30	18¾	May 2, 1900
..	..	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,400	Jan. 1, 1900 3	81	Mar. 23	75	Feb. 16	78	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	M'h. 31, 1900 5	..	.....	..	.....	*152	May 31, 1899
..	..	**National Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	....	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10	3½	June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs.	.....	....	..	.....	..	.....	3¼	Jan. 10, 1900
33	38	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	37	Apr. 30	35	May 5	35	May 5, 1900
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Apr. 14, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
75	76½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	M'h. 1, 1900 5	85	Jan. 31	78	Apr. 17	78	Apr. 24, 1900
135	..	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Apr., 1900 1¼	134	Feb. 28	130	Feb. 2	134	Apr. 30, 1900
210	214	N. Y., N. H. & H.	53,308,600	M'h. 31, 1900 2	215½	May 1	212½	Apr. 18	215½	May 1, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 10, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	....	..	.....	..	.....	*7	Nov. 6, 1899
8	8¾	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900 3c	9	Feb. 2	7¾	Jan. 4	8½	Apr. 27, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	17,384,300	July 2, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2,245,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 2	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	M'h. 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110	June 26, 1899
400	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	*375	June 17, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	*117	May 16, 1899
..	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	Apr. 2, 1900 1¾	188	Feb. 16	186	M'h. 10	*182¾	Apr. 17, 1900
186	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	Pitts. & West., 25c paid	.....	....	15	Jan. 15	11	Feb. 28	12	May 1, 1900
..	14	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	*200¼	Dec. 11, 1899
195	200	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1899 1	60	Mar. 8	43¼	Jan. 27	53	May 4, 1900
55	60	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1¼	131¾	Mar. 26	131¾	Mar. 26	131¾	Mar. 26, 1900
132	..	**St. J. & Grand Island** 1st pf.	5,491,000	Jan. 3, 1900 2	49¾	Jan. 2	43	Mar. 6	*42	May 5, 1900
..	44	St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,500,000	....	16½	Feb. 15	12¼	Apr. 23	12¼	Apr. 23, 1900
12½	15½	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,099,600	Sep. 1, 1899 3½	101	Mar. 13	99½	Apr. 30	.....	.....
..	..	Silver Bullion Certs.	.....	....	60¾	Mar. 16	59½	Jan. 16	60¾	Mar. 16, 1900
60	60½	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
200	224	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf.	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 1	*160	Feb. 2	*155	Jan. 5	*160	Mar. 7, 1900
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	....	*14	Apr. 11	*14	Apr. 11	*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	*80	Apr. 9	*80	Apr. 9	*80	Apr. 9, 1900
..	..	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	..	.....	..	.....	24	Nov. 20, 1899
25	..	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	8,705,000	July 25, 1898 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	45	Dec. 2, 1899
45	..	Tol., Peoria & Western	4,076,900	....	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	*8¾	Apr. 3, 1900
9	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf.	5,805,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	5	Nov. 14, 1899
140	142	Twin City Rap. Transit pf.	2,692,200	Apr. 2, 1900 1¾	142	Apr. 12	136	Jan. 2	141	Apr. 30, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 ½	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Apr. 10, 1900 2½	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17, 1900
..	2	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	*12	Nov. 21, 1899
..	12	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	....	13½	Feb. 23	4	Mar. 23	4	Mar. 23, 1900
160	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	M'h. 1, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,096	....	..	.....	..	.....	*68	Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*96	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pittsburg and Western preferred, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal is $25 par, New Central Coal $20 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 12th day of May, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged:

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$228,605,779	Gold certificates outstanding	$228,605,779
Silver dollars	414,481,000	Silver certificates outstanding	414,481,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,618,770	Treasury notes outstanding	81,474,000
Silver bullion of 1890	71,855,230		
United States notes	6,260,000	Currency certificates outstand'g	6,260,000
Total	$730,820,779	Total	$730,820,779

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$44,103,925.38	
Gold certificates	81,798,000.00	
Standard silver dollars	3,261,948.00	
Silver certificates	6,612,619.00	
Silver bullion	133,701.57	
United States notes	14,075,961.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	750,999.00	
Currency certificates	60,000.00	
National bank notes	6,048,462.07	
Fractional silver coin	5,359,026.06	
Fractional currency	150.35	
Minor coin	413,597.10	
		$112,618,384.54
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$105,150,556.05	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,974,249.81	
Total	$112,132,806.46	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	447,929.47	
		112,581,736.93
Total		$225,200,120.47
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$10,957,616.65	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,242,901.94	
Disbursing officers' balances	55,059,067.14	
Post Office Department account	6,534,299.95	
Miscellaneous items	2,814,183.12	
		83,707,419.10
Available cash balance		$141,492,701.37

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$862,994.26	$7,472,280.42	$204,584,461.27
Internal revenue	1,611,918.56	9,519,974.26	228,204,296.70
Miscellaneous	609,572.01	1,325,000.65	32,886,514.04
Total receipts	$2,084,990.35	$18,318,212.18	$465,675,274.01

EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	410,000.00	5,470,000.00	93,311,528.21
War	480,000.00	3,800,000.00	121,586,544.51
Navy	290,000.00	2,250,000.00	48,140,528.31
Indians	10,000.00	370,000.00	8,589,332.91
Pensions	300,000.00	5,475,000.00	123,329,159.27
Interest	300,000.00	2,100,000.00	38,374,880.00
Total expenditures	$1,790,000.00	$19,465,000.00	$433,331,973.21
Excess of receipts over expenditures	294,590.25	†1,246,787.84	57,273,301.67
Receipts last year—			
Customs	589,724.74	7,652,254.37	178,108,287.64
Internal revenue	821,652.15	10,046,047.75	232,552,707.96
Receipts from all sources last year	1,450,525.98	18,466,021.33	442,522,636.07
Expenditures last year	1,625,000.00	20,190,000.00	553,641,409.31
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	4,396.00	140,080.00	16,980,097.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	143,080.00	1,083,342.50	14,361,987.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
This fiscal year, to March 14, 1900	11,011,798.00	3,699,121.00	14,710,919.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$6,818,870.00	$1,031,107.00	$7,849,977.00
This fiscal year	6,818,870.00	1,031,107.00	7,849,977.00
This month	1,885,581.00	530,236.00	2,415,817.00
This day	278,900.00	36,850.00	315,750.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	6,818,870.00	1,031,107.00	7,849,977.00
This fiscal year	6,818,870.00	1,031,107.00	7,849,977.00
This month	1,885,581.00	530,236.00	2,415,817.00
This day	278,900.00	36,850.00	315,750.00

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
May 12	$962,720,212	$54,586,513
May 5	1,158,701,081	72,806,361
April 28	1,084,446,697	48,974,341
April 21	1,195,364,041	76,001,061
April 14	1,088,414,172	60,447,982
April 7	1,270,396,802	69,745,368
March 31	1,116,124,633	52,429,219
March 24	1,070,885,949	47,324,706
March 17	1,048,089,741	54,530,143
March 10	983,308,781	50,852,191
March 3	1,088,735,849	55,313,914
*Feb. 24	972,195,889	48,899,547
*Feb. 17	926,315,975	45,348,144
Feb. 10	1,106,823,089	43,862,411
Feb. 3	1,026,682,682	50,097,580
Jan. 27	972,111,897	49,416,899
Jan. 20	1,065,175,063	50,906,388
Jan. 13	1,097,626,402	60,654,302
*Jan. 6	1,146,788,886	62,736,897
*Dec. 30	650,949,425	44,688,999
Dec. 23	1,233,226,263	68,269,782
Dec. 16	1,349,211,888	61,307,123
Dec. 9	1,114,966,425	65,117,090

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*Dec. 2	1,089,136,966	46,097,791
Nov. 25	1,066,763,286	53,682,106
Nov. 18	1,263,824,832	55,800,585
*Nov. 11	1,021,784,797	37,134,066
Nov. 4	1,294,366,145	54,674,678
Oct. 28	1,092,639,146	54,975,280
Oct. 21	1,202,852,092	54,985,893
Oct. 14	1,165,902,485	53,251,186
Oct. 7	1,480,653,682	66,504,730
†Sept. 30	749,254,101	38,614,903
Sept. 23	1,080,088,895	39,854,915
Sept. 16	1,092,742,260	42,471,021
†Sept. 9	894,880,476	40,742,452
Sept. 2	838,283,272	32,385,980
Aug. 26	972,993,143	44,787,804
Aug. 19	965,519,706	40,330,721
Aug. 12	933,720,544	47,210,779
Aug. 5	1,020,889,478	54,447,146
July 29	873,946,092	37,845,059
July 22	960,471,911	43,882,262
July 15	1,196,896,468	60,656,220
*July 8	1,088,944,892	54,669,570
July 1	1,148,888,115	46,883,466
June 24	892,792,823	38,888,899
June 17	1,157,402,948	52,974,470
June 10	1,088,283,504	52,264,127
June 3	964,262,988	48,374,087
May 27	1,271,915,911	63,020,999
May 20	1,264,888,889	60,021,512
May 13	1,262,888,889	57,221,884
May 6	1,280,678,948	71,022,498

*Five days. †Four days.

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FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday.

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended May 11, 1900	$10,302,167
Week ended May 12, 1899	9,146,977
From Jan. 1, 1900	211,624,672
From Jan. 1, 1899	190,509,711

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended May 8, 1900	$9,582,638
Week ended May 9, 1899	9,042,890
From Jan. 1, 1900	219,635,511
From Jan. 1, 1899	167,488,072

Imports of Gold.

Week ended May 11, 1900	$6,905
Week ended May 12, 1899	267,273
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,190,509
From Jan. 1, 1899	5,974,229

Exports of Gold.

Week ended May 11, 1900	$2,907,508
Week ended May 12, 1899	228,940
From Jan. 1, 1900	14,689,029
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,318,478

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended May 11, 1900	$2,900,603
From Jan. 1, 1900	13,498,529

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended May 12, 1899	$38,333
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,055,751

Imports of Silver.

Week ended May 11, 1900	$25,412
Week ended May 12, 1899	81,035
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,482,377
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,176,722

Exports of Silver.

Week ended May 11, 1900	$914,765
Week ended May 12, 1899	794,315
From Jan. 1, 1900	18,215,333
From Jan. 1, 1899	18,408,222

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended May 11, 1900	$889,353
Week ended May 12, 1899	713,280
From Jan. 1, 1900	16,732,956
From Jan. 1, 1899	17,231,500

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended May 11, 1900	$32,317
Week ended May 12, 1899	347,308
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,672,877
From Jan. 1, 1899	7,150,951

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended May 11, 1900	$3,822,273
Week ended May 12, 1899	1,023,255
From Jan. 1, 1900	32,904,362
From Jan. 1, 1899	22,726,700

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended May 11, 1900	$3,789,956
Week ended May 12, 1899	675,947
From Jan. 1, 1900	30,231,485
From Jan. 1, 1899	15,575,749

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@2½ per cent., closing on Saturday nominally at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to five months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £12,329 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 40.01, became 41.26 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 15,525,000f gold and 550,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.88½ for demand, $4.88⅞@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.83¾@$4.85 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18¾ for long and 5.15⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95 3-16; guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5c discount @par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15@20c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

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SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; continued warm; fresh south to west wind.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,709. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 70⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 43⅜c; cash cotton, 9 3-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday passed the Naval bill with the committee's proposition regarding armor plate. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to buy armor at $445, if procurable at that price, if not he is to pay $545 and erect a plant to cost not more than $4,000,000. The bill also directs the purchase of five Holland boats at not more than $170,000 each. Mr. Gage yesterday sent to the House the figures regarding the manufacture of oleomargarine asked for in the resolution of May 8. The House passed the General Deficiency bill. Mr. Brosius in the House gave additional figures on the working of the new financial law.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller has turned the Boers' position on the Biggarsberg Mountains, and has practically captured their defenses. The burghers are making a stand near Dundee, but the correspondents describe this as only a rear guard action. Gen. Buller's success places territory that for six months has been held and administered by the Transvaalers again in the hands of the British. Lord Roberts is halting at Kroonstad for a day or two in order that his troops may recuperate, but his cavalry is ahead, and in touch with the Boers. Many Free Staters have surrendered, and reports that the Boers have lost their spirit and are anxious to give up the struggle come from many sources. No news has arrived as to the relief of Mafeking, but it is expected that it will be announced to-day or to-morrow. The Australian Federation bill was introduced by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons yesterday. The Government refuses to accede to the proposed abolition of appeals to the Privy Council. Kumassi is still beseiged by Ashantis. Several American were presented at court in London yesterday. Francis Joseph's bid for Russian favor causes displeasure in Germany. London's opera season opened last night. Pages 3 and 6

Page 1.

The sudden appearance of extreme heat in the city yesterday resulted in the prostration of many persons and caused general discomfort in the crowded business centres and on the east side.

Page 2.

The revised schedules of the Porter tariff relating to Cuban imports will go into effect on June 15.

Robert Kenyon was found dead in his bathroom with the gas turned on at 202 West One Hundred and Third Street last evening.

The actual work of breaking ground for the rapid transit tunnel was begun on Washington Heights yesterday with appropriate ceremonies.

According to the statements of a Copenhagen newspaper of influence, Denmark is considering the advisability of placing her West Indian possessions in the hands of a chartered company.

Page 3.

C. H. Cole, ex-President of the defunct Globe National Bank, Boston, was yesterday sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

City officials are not satisfied with the amount of the bond of the Education Board Treasurer, and the Charter Revision Commission may be asked to take the matter up.

There was a lively dispute last night at the meeting of the Citizens' Committee for the reception of the Boer delegates. Patrick Egan accused George Van Siclen of circulating false reports as to the true purpose of the committee.

Page 7.

Hugh H. Baxter, a well-known member of several clubs, was struck by a trolley car and injured on Sixth Avenue yesterday.

Page 9.

Non-resident members of the original Board of Directors of the American Ice Company having abandoned their plea of such non-residence, all of the defendants in the prosecution for conspiracy of the trust may appear in Jefferson Market Court next Monday afternoon.

Page 10.

The State Railroad Commissioners granted the application of the Third Avenue Railroad Company for the issue of a first consolidated mortgage of $50,000,000.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

BELFORD AGAIN A REPUBLICAN.

"Red Rooster of the Rockies" Deserts Bryan—He Has No Faith in the Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—"Jim" Belford, who was known when he was in Congress some years ago, from Colorado, as "The Red Rooster of the Rockies," and who illuminated the pages of the Congressional Record with a sort of oratory the like of which had not been heard before and has not been matched since, was converted to Bryanism in 1896, and after following the fortunes of the silver leader as a very enthusiastic Bryanite, has come out for the Republican Party again, and is in Washington. "I am not going to support Bryan this time," he says, "but shall support McKinley if the Lord lets me live to vote for him."

In giving his reasons for turning again to the support of the Republican Party, he said that he did not like the immense influence exerted in that party by corporations and capitalists, but that it was a party that believed in doing something for the country, and until an ideal party should be formed it was better to take it with all its faults than to put any dependence in Democrats. The Democratic Party, he said, could not be trusted for anything. It could oppose things and sometimes be right in its opposition, but it never could do anything, and often interfered with good things that others were doing.

It was, he said, a party without fixed principles and not to be trusted in any transaction. It was insincere in dealing with its allies and incapable of performing any great work. Most of the Republicans in his section of the country, he said, who had supported Bryan in 1896 were back in the Republican Party again to stay there until they could get out with a prospect of accomplishing some good to the country.

People, he said, looking about for the truth, seized upon some idea that happened to attract them, and for a time might think they had the whole truth in captivity, but after a while they began to find out other things, and finally discovered that the whole truth could not be taken in at one glance nor grasped at one time. It had to be a matter of evolution. A good many silver Republicans had come to the conclusion, he said, that the truth would never evolute out of the Democratic Party and were not going to waste their time trying to work wonders through that organization.

E. C. BENEDICT'S GUESTS.

Ex-President Cleveland and Joseph Jefferson to Cruise on the Oneida.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 14.—The steam yacht Oneida, with its owner, E. C. Benedict, aboard, will leave Indian Harbor tomorrow after a week of preparation for a two weeks' cruise.

The yacht will go to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, New York, where ex-President Grover Cleveland and Joseph Jefferson will go aboard. A start will then be made for the south, and it is expected that Havana will be reached in a few days. The trip is one for pleasure and business

Centrally Located.
New West 23d Street Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. 'Phone call for Pennsylvania R. R. Cab "31st-33d Street."—Adv.

MR. M'KINLEY ASSAILED

Methodist Report Denounces His Anti-Canteen Law Stand.

MINISTERS ARGUE WARMLY

Debate Hinged on Adoption of Two Reports, but the One Criticising the President Was Adopted.

CHICAGO, May 14.—The Methodist Episcopal General Conference Committee on Temperance, of which Samuel Dickie of Michigan is Chairman, and of which Congressman M. N. Johnson of North Dakota, author and champion of the anti-canteen law, is a member, adopted resolutions today, which, in the minds of a number of the committeemen, are at least a direct slap at President McKinley because of his acquiescence in the decision of Attorney General Griggs declaring the law ineffective.

The resolutions are a portion of the report of a sub-committee into whose hands the task of preparing the committee report to the General Conference had been placed, and was adopted in the face of a motion to substitute for it a less severe minority report from Dr. Jacob E. Price of the New York Conference, after a two hours' debate, in which the members alternately arraigned and championed President McKinley in his stand on the anti-canteen law. The report is as follows:

We are, however, chagrined, humiliated, and exasperated by the puerile and absurd construction placed upon the anti-canteen law, so called, by the Attorney General of the United States, and, with all due respect to his exalted station, we record the fact that we are pained and disappointed at the course of the President in accepting as final and satisfactory an opinion without binding force. Such an abuse of power is nullification in its most dangerous form.

Upon the President, as Commander in Chief of our army, rests the responsibility for the canteen saloon, an evil which he has ample power to suppress, and which, to quote the Episcopal address, "is a more deadly foe to the soldier than bullet or tropic heat."

We urge upon the President an early exercise of the power vested in him, to the end that the authority of the Government, instead of being used to place temptation before the soldier, shall be used to save him, as far as possible, from the moral hazards incident to military life.

The argument of W. B. Howard, a lay delegate from the East New York Conference, that the majority report was an effort to "belittle a public official," brought forth the reply from Dr. William D. Parr of North Indiana, that "the report could belittle no one when it spoke the truth."

"I contributed to the Presidential situation as far as I was able, but I do not answer for the future," said Dr. Parr. "If a man makes a mistake, let him take the consequences, but let the Church face toward the right."

A dozen called for recognition when Dr. Parr yielded the floor, and Dr. R. H. Gilbert of Central Pennsylvania, after an illustration of a sailor who criticised a sermon, "because there was no harpoon in it," said:

"I do not believe in taking the harpoon out of our report by making the substitute, which perhaps was the best the Episcopal Board could offer, but which is beneath this committee. There is only one right side to this question."

In the cries for recognition which followed, Dr. F. H. Lynch of West Virginia, who was acting as temporary Secretary, secured the floor, and called forth a volley of disapproval when he said:

"I favor the substitute, first, because it is more statesmanlike, and second, because it is more likely to pass in the General Conference. There are men in the conference, and powers they are, too, who will not stand for the least word of condemnation or personal criticism of the President or the Administration. At the least word of renunciation they will arise and slap you in the face. We are not all together on this great question of temperance. Why will you take this means to further separate us? Harpoon a principle as much as you will, but it is not necessary to harpoon an individual."

Dr. Eaton of the Des Moines conference took exception to the imputation that the committee had to frame its report to suit the General Conference and referred to a claim that the President had been present at a "beer banquet" in Milwaukee, and was friendly to the liquor interests.

"We might have made those claims a part of the report," said Dr. Eaton. "We might have made the report more personal with good grounds in fact, the arraignment of the President is mild in comparison to what we might have made it."

The vote to make the substitute was lost, with only 16 affirmative to 34 negative votes, and the original report was adopted.

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

Two-thirds Rule on Election of Bishops Adopted—Debate on Disposition of Book Concern Funds.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Bishop Fitzgerald presided at to-day's session of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference. The Rev. John T. Riley of Oklahoma led the devotional exercises. After unimportant routine business a motion made by Bishop Hurst that a commission be created by the General Conference, consisting of one member from each General Conference district, to select the 129 delegates to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference in London, was adopted. A little politics was then injected into the proceedings by a resolution to allow delegates the privilege of vacant seats in their delegations for their friends. This was opposed on the ground that it gave too much opportunity for lobbying, and was finally defeated.

The Rev. Albert R. Rich of Erie, Penn., Conference introduced a resolution to make it a violation of a sacred trust to devote the profits of the Book Concern to any other object than the support of superannuated ministers. This was introduced to stop payment of the expenses of the General Conference out of this fund and the subsidizing of non-paying official papers. Mr. Rich said, if necessary, an injunction should be served upon the General Conference or those holding these trust funds to prevent their diversion to any other channel than that for which they are intended.

Dr. Eaton of Troy, N. Y., agent of the Eastern Book Concern, made a strong plea for the adoption of the resolution.

"In my judgment," he said, "we have too many periodicals in the Methodist Church."

A motion by Dr. Buckley to lay the whole matter on the table resulted in a lengthy debate, but finally prevailed, by a large majority.

The regular order of the day, the organic law of the Church, was then considered, Article 10 being read for amendment or adoption. This article defines the powers and restrictions of the General Conference. After some debate the resolution was referred for further consideration by the committee.

The report of the Committee on Elections, which was made public Saturday, recommending that the election of Bishops be held under the two-thirds rule, was brought up, and resulted in a spirited debate. Dr. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate, made a strong plea for the adoption of the report, which, he said, would tend to neutralize electioneering methods. The report was voted on section by section.

The section providing for the election of editors of the several Advocates was recommitted to the Book Committee for further action, the intention being, it is understood, to discontinue some of the subsidized publications for which editors are to be selected. The two-thirds rule on the election of Bishops was then adopted by an overwhelming vote.

The time of the session was extended to hear Chairman Buckley's report, No. 2 of the Committee on Episcopacy, the report being on the effectiveness of the Board of General Superintendents. The report, which was adopted after a short debate, recommended that the whole list of present acting Bishops be declared effective.

Buy Your Laces at O'Neill's.
A Special Sale beginning to-day and to last until Thursday. See their advertisement. 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

SUIT AGAINST SUGAR TRUST.

Filing of Papers in Mr. Trimble's Action—His Charges.

TRENTON, N. J., May 14.—The papers in the suit of Robert J. Trimble against the American Sugar Refining Company were filed in the Court of Chancery to-day.

Trimble, who is a stockholder, charges that the company has more than $1,000,000 of surplus, and that this surplus is now being used to depress the price of sugar and to force Arbuckle Brothers, independent refiners, into a combination with the American Sugar Refining Company to illegally restrain trade.

The bill prays for an injunction and asks that the American Sugar Refining Company be compelled to exhibit its books and show what surplus it has and what is being done with it.

A subpoena will be issued and the American Sugar Refining Company has thirty days in which to file its answer.

It was not possible to get any statement yesterday from President H. O. Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining Company or any of the other officials of the corporation, as to the suit Mr. Trimble is bringing. The Arbuckles deny any interest in the matter. John E. Parsons, counsel for the company, said yesterday:

"I am charitable enough to believe that the people back of this do not imagine they will be successful. I have just returned from abroad and have not had the time to acquaint myself with the questions at issue. Until I do I can express no opinion."

Charles Benner, counsel for Mr. Trimble, said yesterday that his client bought some sugar stock some years ago, on a favorable statement of surplus. If there is a surplus on hand, according to Mr. Benner, the laws of New Jersey entitle the stockholders to it, and Mr. Trimble wants a satisfactory explanation of what uses the surplus has been put to, and why he does not get his share of it.

"Mr. Trimble," said Mr. Benner, "knows nothing about the Arbuckles. He is a man of independent means, who lived at Covington, Ky., but now spends most of his time here."

The suit had a depressing influence on Sugar stock yesterday, and resulted in a net decline of 2¼ points on sales of over 84,000 shares.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Senate Committee Orders a Favorable Report on the Measure, but It May Not Pass This Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals to-day ordered a favorable report on the Nicaragua Canal bill as it passed the House.

There were only five members of the committee present at to-day's meeting. A motion was made to report the bill, and without debate the vote was taken, Senators Morgan, McBride, Harris, and Turner voting in the affirmative and Senator Hanna in the negative.

Since the passage by the House of Representatives of the bill there had been a struggle over it in the Senate committee. A portion of the committee desired either to kill the bill or hold it back until after the Hay-Pauncefote treaty should be out of the way. The chance for a report on the bill hung upon the decision of Senator McBride of Oregon, who was counted first by one side and then by the other. The committee consists of nine members, so that when the one doubting Republican made up his mind to vote for a report, it became the will of the majority, the minority consisting of four Republican members.

Senator Hanna has been opposed to the attempt to pass a bill, while the United States has not settled the question as to the validity of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and he has represented not only the President, but the Department of State in assuming that position. The opposition takes the view of the supporters of the bill in the House that they don't care much about treaties, anyhow, and as this is an inconvenient treaty, it will do just as well to kick it over as to resort to the practice of effete Eastern nations and denounce it formally before voiding it.

The fact that the bill is reported does not necessarily signify that it is to be passed before adjournment. That fact has been determined upon, although the decision, which needs only to take the form of a joint resolution, may assume some indication of delay in case the Clark case is not disposed of.

A leading Republican Senator said this afternoon that the Clark case would be disposed of before adjournment, "if it takes all Summer." So, if the friends of Mr. Clark of Montana want the Nicaragua Canal they need only to hold up the Canal bill and the Clark case together to escape being sent home empty.

Should a vote be reached on the Nicaragua bill, there can be little doubt what will happen to it unless there has been a great change of opinion since Jan. 21, 1899. On that day the bill substantially like that before the Senate was passed without a roll call. Senator Vest objected to the passing of such an important measure without a quorum present, and upon his remonstrance the vote was reconsidered, the roll was called, and the bill was passed by a vote of 48 to 6. Mantle (Rep.) and Smith (Dem.) were among the negative voters on that day. The affirmative vote was made up of thirty-one Republicans and seventeen Democrats, most of whom are now in the Senate.

With such support as this behind the bill, it would be possible to get up at any time and force it to a vote without much debate. But the appropriation bills call for attention, the Philippines resolution is to be disposed of before the appropriation bills are finished, and the warm weather admonishes members of both houses that convention time approaches. But it is not considered at all certain that the President would approve the Nicaragua bill if it goes to him before the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is disposed of in some way.

A Senator on the Foreign Relations Committee said that he could not see how the President could commend a treaty for ratification which proposes to construe the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and then approve a bill which discredits the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as of no account one way or another.

"The bill and the treaty are diametrically opposed to each other," said he. "The President cannot approve both. He has approved the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It is incredible to imagine that he would now sign a bill that flies in the face of the old treaty and the proposed new settlement of the meaning of it."

TO INVESTIGATE A LYNCHING.

Maryland Judge Tells Grand Jury to Inquire Into Act of Mob.

Special to The New York Times.

BELAIR, Md., May 14.—Judge Watters of the Harford County Court in his charge to the new Grand Jury to-day urged the vigorous prosecution of the men who instigated and took part in the lynching of Lewis Harris, colored, on the night of March 26. The Judge said in part:

"An assault on the law itself now confronts me, and I stand appalled. As jurors, you have forsworn all attributes of your individuality so far as it conflicts with your duty. To tolerate mob law is to endanger organized government. The community has a right to demand protection of you and me. I charge you to do your duty without fear or favor, and without regard to persons.

"When a prisoner in charge of the Sheriff is taken from jail and hanged by a mob the offense is murder; when the Sheriff himself is attacked it is war against the State. No more important case could, in my judgment, come before you. I charge you as earnestly as possible to investigate this matter fully, and I place no limit as to time or expense."

Several persons whom rumor connects with the lynchings were in the courtroom, attentive listeners to the proceedings, and a number of well-known men are greatly disturbed over the Judge's charge.

Appeals to All.
Dining car service on the Pennsylvania Railroad. All the delicacies of the season.—Adv.

HOTTEST MAY 14 RECORDED

Suffering and Discomfort Follow the Sudden Heat Wave.

PROSTRATIONS IN THE CITY

Official Thermometers Gave 88 Degrees as Highest Figure—Citizens Placed It Far Above That.

Summer heat swept in upon the city yesterday and, finding the inhabitants almost wholly unprepared, wrought discomfort such as is expected only during July and August. It was the hottest May 14 in the history of the Weather Bureau, whose records extend back twenty-eight years. The mercury climbed up to 88 degrees, and the entire city was within a few hours perspiring and suffering.

Then the mercury in the unofficial but truthful thermometers ran up into the nineties, and even the new-born leaves on the trees hung limp and listless.

Although the sudden weather changes experienced of late have been pretty hard to follow, Sunday's temperature had given a hint that overcoats might safely be disposed of for the season. The thermometer on that day went as high as 85 degrees, but it being a holiday, the majority of the inhabitants, having plenty of time to devote to keeping cool, did not realize the approach of the blighting heat of yesterday.

The day began fairly enough, with a temperature of 70 degrees at 8 o'clock, accompanied by a little, second-class sort of breeze, which came from nobody could tell where. A few of the commuters, who are prepared for anything in the weather line, displayed the courage of their convictions and came into the city wearing rather stiff and yellowish specimens of last year's straw hats. By the time the sun had reached the 9 o'clock mark the mercury had climbed up to 76 degrees, and an hour later 81 degrees was the figure.

Coats were soon discarded by thousands and vests were folded and pigeonnoied in office desks. The air in the streets began to glimmer and dance, while the mercury steadily went upward. It stood at 83 degrees at 11 o'clock, and the soda water places all over the city began to have trouble accommodating the crowds. The hokey-pokey and lemonade men began to swarm on the streets and were met with a gratifying influx of trade. By noon the sun beat pitilessly down upon brick and stone, creating a temperature of 86 degrees. The little breeze of the morning had been burned up.

By this time the great throngs in the tenements, sweatshops, and factories of the east side began to suffer, and pouring out of the houses, began to swarm toward the parks, squares, and piers in search of relief.

By 2 o'clock the Weather Bureau thermometer registered 87 degrees. At 3 o'clock the top of the silver column stood at 88 degrees, and this was the record for the day. The next hottest May 14, in the past twenty-eight years at least, was that of 1890, when the temperature was 80 degrees.

These prostrations were reported during the day:

PAFF, JAMES, while at work on a canalboat at Pier 14 North River, was overcome and taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

WALSH, JOHN, thirty-one years old, of 673 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was overcome at Bleecker and Mercer Streets. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital in a dangerous condition.

GERRY, ELLEN, forty-two years old, of 13 Washington Street, was picked up on Greenwich Street, and removed to her home.

RUHLE, ADOLPH, was found at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. He was removed to a hospital.

LESTER, J. WALLACE, a coffee dealer, was overcome in front of 578 Madison Avenue and taken to a hospital.

HANERSCHOENER, JOHN, sixty-seven years old of 23 Second Street, Manhattan, while walking along Broadway, near Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, was overcome and removed to the Eastern District Hospital.

The mercury remained at the 88-degree mark until after 4 o'clock, when, with the approach of evening it lowered. It stood at 82 at 8 o'clock last night.

ST. LOUIS STREET CAR STRIKE.

Men on the Suburban Return to Work To-day—Transit Company Trouble May Be Settled Soon.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—There were important developments in the street car strike situation to-day. At a conference held between the officials of the Suburban Railway Company, the only system in St. Louis not controlled by the St. Louis Transit Company, and on which a strike was inaugurated ten days prior to that declared on the transit system, and the officials and employes of that road, an amicable adjustment was effected, and the men will return to work to-morrow morning.

On just what basis the strike was settled could not be learned to-night, but it can be positively stated that the union received full recognition.

In many quarters it is figured that the settlement of the strike on the Suburban presages an adjustment of the difficulties between the Transit Company and its 3,600 striking employes in the near future. In fact, it was learned to-night that at a conference held this afternoon between the officials of the Transit Company, the Chairman of the employes' Grievance Committee, and some of the members of the Citizens' Committee matters were adjusting themselves for a settlement of the difficulties, when a member of the Citizens' Committee injected into the proceedings a proposition of such a character that the discussion was brought to a close, with matters no nearer a settlement than before. It is thought, however, that a future meeting of the same parties will result in establishing a basis for the settlement of the strike.

The Suburban Company had no difficulty in maintaining the running schedule to-day. On the Transit Company's system, in one instance, the police were obliged to charge on a crowd of strike sympathizers to disperse it, and in a number of instances used the flat side of their sabres. No casualties of a serious nature were reported during the day.

INCORPORATED IN CANADA.

Chicagoans Form a Company to Work on the Kaministiqua River.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., May 14.—D. S. Wigg, J. P. Wiburg, G. K. Clutton, W. H. Dayton, and G. S. Pope, all of Chicago, have incorporated a company under the law of Ontario to operate immense water concessions on the Kaministiqua River, near Port Arthur. The capital is placed at $5,000,000, with power to increase, and the company, which is to be known as the Anglo-American Power Company, has already arranged for the erection of several factories.

The company has purchased from E. S. Jennison the valuable concessions he held in the same locality, and the united concerns will be one of the biggest development undertakings, outside of the Clergues, which has been organized in this country. There are valuable spruce and pine limits on the river area and various kinds of minerals, especially iron and nickel, and to these latter great attention will be paid.

It is stated that a great part of the capital has already been privately subscribed.

No Kentucky Governorship Decision.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Supreme Court to-day adjourned for a week without announcing a decision on the Kentucky Governorship case.

New and Fire-proof Hotel Essex.
Atlantic Ave., Essex and East Sts., opposite Boston Terminal Station, Boston, Mass. Now open. F. A. Hammond, Prop'r; also of Plaza Hotel, New York City.—Adv.

FANATIC'S MESSAGE FATAL

Percy of Dominica Created Disturbance Among Negroes.

ONE VICTIM STARVED HERSELF

Many Others Brought to the Verge of Death—Forty Days' Fast Enjoined Upon Converts.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 14.—Of the many disturbances that have arisen from time to time among the 20,000 negroes here the most unusual disorder was developed a few days ago. A mulatto, calling himself "Percy of Dominica," and declaring that he was, among other things, a new apostle, was at the bottom of the trouble, as a result of which an old negro woman is now dead from self-starvation and five colored men, including Percy, are in prison.

It was more than a fortnight ago that the fanatic made his appearance. He arrived during the last week in April on one of the numerous fruit steamers plying between this port and the Dominican Republic, but the news of his coming had preceded him, and the church-going blacks of Wilmington had sent their leading divines to the ship's pier to greet him. As the gangplank was lashed to the vessel's deck a brass band struck up what was intended to be "Rock of Ages," and the delegation shouted and prayed loudly, even before the head of the new apostle became visible above the deck's railing.

They did not wait long, however, before the object of their thoughts hove in sight. Clad in the usual garments of half-civilized men, although there were possibly more of them than are usual with the West Indian negro, he presented an appearance by no means as remarkable as his reputation had indicated. He was tall, with a bright yellow complexion and crisp black hair, and his eyes, which were really the only noteworthy features about the man, showed unmistakable signs of lunacy. They wandered and glared like those of a wild animal and seemed to possess the faculty of perpetual motion.

ANNOUNCES HIS TITLE.

"I am Percy of Dominica," said the traveler in a loud voice as soon as he saw the crowd that awaited him. The horns of the brass band continued their blasts and the singers continued to sing, not recognizing their prophet in the tall figure above them, nor hearing his voice through the din of their own making.

"I am Percy of Dominica," shouted the mulatto a second time, in still louder tones. Every one heard it now. The horns were quiet, and the elders rushed forward to meet the great man, who hastily descended the gangplank, embraced the first half a dozen men he could lay hands on, and then raised his voice in a long, wandering prayer. He thanked God and every saint in the calendar for his safe voyage, finally ending with the announcement that he would shortly free Wilmington from Satanic bondage.

From the pier he was escorted with great ceremony to Brooklyn, a negro suburb of the town. Making his headquarters there, he proceeded to hold daily meetings, and before a week had elapsed hundreds of colored men and women were flocking to hear him preach.

"Peace and good will to all men" was the message he voiced. It mattered not said the preacher, to what Church or sect any man belonged; he was privileged to join "the faith" after fulfilling one condition, which was a rigid and unconditional fast of forty days. Not even water was to be partaken of during that period. Further, it was declared that the converts should repeat the starvation process yearly, some time between the 1st of April and the end of June.

As a reward for self-torment and continual prayer, the disciples of the new creed were promised that a personal visit from Christ would be made to them in the year 1906. He would come down, declared the new apostle, and gather together those who had fasted regularly according to the rule, taking them back to heaven with him in "a golden chariot as big as half a dozen ships."

ONE VICTIM IS DEAD.

The preachings continued uninterruptedly until ten days ago, when it was found that an old colored woman had died of starvation resulting from the religious fast, and that many others, both male and female, were either on the verge of illness or entirely bedridden through weakness from lack of nourishment. It is said that several hundred attempted to obey Percy's orders, and that he himself began his annual fast about two days after his arrival.

When this state of affairs was discovered, Percy and four men who had been especially zealous in assisting to promote "the faith" were arrested and confined in the county jail. The charge against the leader was murder, while the others were incarcerated for complicity in the alleged crime. Immediately most of the converts throughout the city took fright and abandoned their claims to a ticket to heaven in the golden chariot which Percy had heralded, but even now there are considerable numbers in the various suburbs who continue to fast and hold revival meetings.

TEMPTING THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners at first refused any food, pushing it from their cells with exclamations of pious horror. Finally, however, they yielded to temptation, one by one, Percy himself being moved by the savory odors of some chicken broth that had been made particularly nice in order to bring about his downfall. He afterward excused the breaking of his fast by saying that the moon had taken a sudden change, telling him he might eat as long as he remained in prison.

The authorities are much relieved by the turn affairs have taken, because a legal opinion had been handed down by the Solicitor to the effect that forcing food on the prisoners would be assault and battery. The report that the leaders of the movement had ceased their fast has been purposely spread abroad, and it is expected that all traces of the disturbance will soon be obliterated.

BANK SETTLES IN FULL.

Chemical National, in Chicago, to Pay Last Dividend Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 14.—The ninth and final dividend settling in full principal and interest on claims against the Chemical National Bank will be paid Thursday morning by Receiver William C. Niblack. The dividend will be 2.42 per cent. on outstanding claims, amounting to $28,227.62. The dividend will be divided between about 1,300 depositors.

The outcome of the failure of the bank is that the depositors are paid in full, principal and interest, and the shareholders lose their stock. The solvent shareholders in addition lose 6 per cent. on their stock, which was paid as an assessment.

Illiteracy in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 14.—From a casual examination of the school census books as returned by his canvassers, Supervisor Griffin finds that the number of illiterates this year will be as much as 30 per cent. smaller than the number found in 1898, when the last school census was taken. Although unable to give any exact figures, the census officials say their tabulations will show that there are only about 250 children who can neither read nor write, as against the 344 shown by the census of 1898.

New Evening Train to the Southwest
Leaves Grand Central Station at 9:20 every day by the New York Central-Big Four Route. Perfect service.—Adv.

GERMANY SEIZES TERRITORY.

Forcibly Occupies 3,000 Square Miles in the Congo Free State.

LONDON, May 15.—Lionel Decle, who is conducting a Cape-to-Cairo expedition fitted out by The London Daily Telegraph, sends by wire and steamer from Uvila, north of Lake Tanganyika, the following:

"The situation here is critical. The Germans have forcibly seized all the Congo Free State territory up to Rusizi River, occupying 3,000 square miles of Congo territory with 1,000 soldiers, 15 officers, and cannon.

"The Belgian officer withdrew from his station under threat of instant attack. The Germans burned the station. Their officers acted on instructions from Berlin."

EDWARD BOYD DEAD.

Cincinnati Lawyer Was Hurt in Brooklyn Four Weeks Ago—His Will Offered for Probate.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—The well-known patent attorney of this city Edward Boyd died last night at his apartments in the Grand Hotel.

Mr. Boyd had suffered four weeks from an accident received while riding in a trolley car in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was thrown to the street, sustaining an injury to his head and badly lacerating his hand. The injuries were not thought to be serious until recently, when blood poison set in. The hand became swollen, and he was removed to the City Hospital. He returned to the hotel, and every evidence of recovery seemed apparent until yesterday, when he became suddenly worse and died a few hours later.

To-day among his papers was found his will. He died without a living relative and leaves a $50,000 estate. The entire fortune, with the exception of about $10,000 bequeathed to St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church and $10,000 to a namesake, is left to his law partner, E. B. Wood, who is also appointed executor. The will was filed for probate to-day. This is the quickest filing of a will on record in the Cincinnati Probate Court.

KANSAS CITY EXTORTION.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has been overwhelmed with letters from prominent members of the party complaining about what they characterize as extortion on the part of the hotel keepers of Kansas City.

It appears that the hotel men of the convention city are demanding that delegates and other visitors must submit to being placed in rooms containing five beds; that they shall pay $5 a day for that accommodation, and agree to pay for four days.

Members of the National Committee, leaders of State delegations, and Democrats who contemplate going to Kansas City for the purpose of seeing the convention have written letters of protest to Senator Jones, and to-day the Chairman of the National Committee wrote a long letter to Vice Chairman Stone of Missouri, requesting him to take the matter up with the local committees of Kansas City and secure a readjustment of conditions.

Senator Jones does not hesitate to declare that the hotel men are violating the pledge that was made to the Democratic National Committee before and after Kansas City obtained the convention last February. "We were informed," said the Senator, "that there would be no addition to rates, no extortion of any sort practiced, and now propose to see that that promise is fulfilled. It appears that the hotel men are promising that every man shall have a bed; or, in other words, that there shall be five beds in each room. That is a technical violation of the agreement."

CIVIL SERVICE IN LOUISIANA.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—The Louisiana State Legislature convened to-day in regular session. Both houses are solidly Democratic, all the members having been elected as the "ring" ticket. It is openly asserted in each house that the civil service law, which took the people of the State so many years of hard labor to secure, will be repealed with as little ceremony as possible.

This means, so the newspapers assert, that the State in general and New Orleans in particular will be given into the hands of incompetent appointive officers and employes again.

A local paper to-morrow will editorially call for mass meetings of citizens to take prompt and effective measures to prevent the threatened danger.

CHINA TO RAISE DUTIES.

LONDON, May 15.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says:

"Sheng and Dies, Commissioners delegated by the Chinese Government to draft proposals for a revised tariff, have concluded the preliminary work. When the reports of the Provincial Governors are received they will confer with Sir Robert Hart, the Tariff Commissioner, and in the Autumn they will submit their proposals to the British Minister.

"They will propose an increase of import duties from less than 5 to 15 per cent. ad valorem, abolishing the likin and further charges on imports. The Commissioners hope to conclude the final negotiations respecting the main proposals in London."

MR. OLER DEFENDS THE TRUST.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Wesley M. Oler, a Vice President of the American Ice Company and head of the trust in Baltimore, who is included among the trust officials against whom proceedings have been begun in New York, made an attempt to-day to refute the charges against the combine. At the same time the trust here raised the price of ice sold at the ice houses to small dealers from $2 to $3 a ton. Mr. Oler said:

"Sixty cents a hundred pounds, the New York rate to private families, nets the company no more than 30 cents to large consumers, or 20 cents where the deliveries are in ton lots. By reason of the close proximity of the source of supply—the Hudson River—New York has had much lower rates in the past than Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Washington. It has only been within the last ten years that machine-made ice has been produced at a figure that enabled it in the Southern coast cities to compete with the natural supply. In New York, when there is a Hudson River crop, it has not yet been able to successfully compete.

"This is the first time that the Hudson River crop has failed since 1890. This year, however, the failure was nearly complete. When Spring opened, therefore, the company found itself to a large extent cut off from its usual source of supply. It was tied up with large contracts made at the low rates of previous years, and had, therefore, to go into the market to buy ice from those who speculate in it. They saw their opportunity, and declined to sell their ice unless the company bought their real estate along with it.

"When allowance is made for the large amount of ice which the company will have to supply by reason of its long-term contracts at very low figures, and the relatively low rate at which it is now selling ice to large consumers and vendors or street hawkers, it is doubtful whether the average price received by it in New York exceeds $3 a ton, which is just about the average rate in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Washington."

No warrant has yet been served on Mr. Oler. The rise in the price to-day to the small dealers, who serve the poorest people, of course does not affect the consumer who buys from the trust wagons. If delivered to the stores, the price has been all the way from 15 cents to 20 cents per 100 pounds. Beginning to-day, the rate was fixed at 25 cents to stores, with no fluctuation.

O'Neill's High Grade Groceries.
Always fresh, always appetizing, and always a little lower in prices than you would have to pay elsewhere for the same goods. 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

ESCAPE OF CUBA FROM GENERAL LOOT

Neely's Scheme to Engineer Rathbone to Civil Governorship.

ATTACKS ON WOOD AND BROOKE

Senator Foraker's Threats to Administration Probably Crushed Plan for Promoting Private "Jobs."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Secretary Root and Postmaster General Smith are astounded at the avalanche of misstatement appearing daily as given out on authority about the Cuban postal scandal. Stories which have not the slightest foundation are published, not as rumors, but as facts, and the amazing part of it is that they could be readily discovered to be false by the most casual inquiry at the War and Post Office Departments. The favorite theme of misstatement is the origin of the appointments of Rathbone, Neely, and Reeves.

It has for several days been asserted as a positive fact that Mr. Rathbone was appointed by Secretary Alger, and that his appointment was recommended by Senator Hanna; that Mr. Neely was appointed by the Postmaster General at the instance of Senator Fairbanks and Assistant Postmaster General Heath, and that Auditor Reeves was appointed at the instigation of the Post Office Department. The facts are these:

Rathbone was not appointed by Alger; he was not either recommended by Hanna or anybody else. He was appointed by Postmaster General Smith and he was Mr. Smith's personal selection for the place. Names may have been suggested to Mr. Smith, but if so he disregarded them.

Neely was not appointed by Postmaster General Smith, nor did Senator Fairb

his official blindness woulud make him an ideal tool for the conspirators. Had the scheme gone through Neely would have been in a position of vastly greater power than he could hope to occupy as treasurer.

It was stated to-day that the defalcation had been found to amount to $100,000, but that enough could be recovered from Neely to reduce the Government's loss to $80,000. This was denied by Postmaster General Smith, who declared that there was nothing as yet to show what the defalcation amounted to.

J. L. BRISTOW GOES TO HAVANA.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General to be in Charge of Cuba's Postal Affairs.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Postmaster General, after a protracted interview with President McKinley to-day, announced that Joseph L. Bristow, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, will proceed to Havana next Wednesday to take charge of the postal affairs of the Island of Cuba. The Postmaster General declined to say whether or not Director General of Posts Rathbone would be suspended. It is said, however, that the fact that Mr. Bristow will assume these duties does not necessarily indicate that Mr. Rathbone will be relieved of all connection with the service. Mr. Bristow outranks the Director of Posts, and the latter might operate as a subordinate, though on this point no statement is vouchsafed.

The letter directing the Fourth Assistant to proceed to Cuba is dated May 12. Mr. Bristow will remain in Cuba during the pending investigation, and probably until the service is reorganized. He would in any event have supervision of the Post Office Inspectors conducting the examination of postal affairs in Cuba, and his transfer to Havana will bring him into closer touch with their operations.

Further than the announcement that Mr. Bristow would go to Havana the Postmaster General said there were no new developments in the situation. He said that there had been no intimation of any wrongdoing in the postal affairs of either the Philippine Islands or Porto Rico. In Porto Rico the Director of Posts, Capt. Elliott, was a retired naval officer. He had had no experience in postal affairs, and it was feared that he might make some mistake, but the entire system was conducted in an exemplary manner. In Cuba the management had been in the hands of an expert Post Office employe, and it was supposed there could be nothing wrong there. The situations in Porto Rico and Cuba, up to the beginning of this month, were precisely the same, but in the case of the former both the military and postal authorities had been honest.

Mr. Bristow was appointed Fourth Assistant at the beginning of the present Administration. He is a native of Kentucky, but for many years resided in Kansas, from which State he was appointed. He has been engaged in newspaper work, and for a time was private secretary to Gov. Morrill of Kansas. Chief Clerk Merritt O. Chance will be acting Fourth Assistant during the absence of Mr. Bristow.

Respecting rumors that similar irregularities to those developed in Cuba have occurred in the other insular possessions over which military jurisdiction has been extended, it is declared positively at the War Department that, while the Inspectors have been working constantly to improve the administrative service, they have not found a single case involving moral turpitude.

NEELY REQUISITION RECEIVED.

Mr. Burnett Communicates with Gov. Roosevelt on the Proceedings.

In speaking of the requisition for the extradition of Charles F. W. Neely, the Chief of the Finance Division of the Post Office Department of Cuba, who is charged with embezzlement and is now out on bail, United States District Attorney Burnett yesterday said:

"I have received the requisition papers from Washington and have communicated with Gov. Roosevelt in regard to the hearing which is always allowed defendants in extradition cases. The matter will be hurried, and I presume the hearing will be held not later than Wednesday. At the hearing an opportunity will be given Neely's attorneys to present their reasons for objecting to the prisoner's removal. The papers do not differ from other requisitions issued for extradition to Cuba. The papers include the request of Governor General Wood and a copy of the proceedings in Havana."

NEW YORK PRESBYTERY MEETS

No Action Taken Concerning the Movement for Changes in the Creed.

The New York Presbytery met yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church. The Rev. D. G. Wylie, Moderator, presided, and determined to take no action concerning the movement for changes in the creed.

The Rev. George T. Purves was received into the Presbytery from the New Brunswick Presbytery, and arrangements made for his installation as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church on May 22.

The Rev. Herbert S. Harris of the Rochester Presbytery was received into the New York Presbytery and assigned as assistant to the Rev. Dr. Chapman, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church on Amsterdam Avenue.

The petition for the organization of a church at Bedford Park was presented and granted, the Sunday School Committee being placed in charge.

The First Presbyterian Church of William's Bridge was also enrolled.

William Raymond Jelliffe of the Union Theological Seminary and Henry Seymour Brown of Princeton were licensed to preach. The Rev. Isaac S. Ogden was honorably retired from the ministry on account of failing health.

The Rev. F. E. Shearer was appointed to represent the Presbytery in the Herman Warzawiak case, and Dr. George Alexander to take charge of Dr. Birch's appeal against Dr. McGiffert, if they should come up at the meeting of the General Assembly to be held at St. Louis May 17.

An overture relating to proposed amendment to the Book of Discipline regarding Judicial Commissions was sent to the Assembly.

Presbyterian Churches May Unite.

A union of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church and the University Place Presbyterian Church will be considered by members of the former congregations at their annual meeting to-night. The Spring Street Church has been without a pastor since the Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey, its former pastor, became one of the Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions, nearly a year ago. The Rev. Dr. George Alexander is pastor of the University Place Church. Part of the plan of union contemplates the sale of the Bethlehem Chapel property on Bleecker Street, which is owned by the University Place Church, and the transfer of the work now done there to the Spring Street property.

FINNEGAN'S SIXTH RESCUE.

Saves a Child from Drowning in Dangerous Waters.

John W. Finnegan, a son of ex-Policeman William B. Finnegan of 413 Pleasant Avenue, added the sixth name to his list of rescues from drowning yesterday.

Young Finnegan, an expert swimmer, was at work yesterday morning in the yard of the Harlem Yacht Club, foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, caulking the sloop yacht Speedway, when Charles Mayer, six years old, of 2,312 Second Avenue, in reaching to get a stick, lost his balance and fell into the water. At the place there is a very strong eddy, and this catching the child, carried it out into the middle of the river.

Finnegan plunged after the boy, who was rapidly exhausting himself by beating the water with his arms. A few rapid strokes brought Finnegan to the side of the boy just as he was about to sink. Catching him by the collar and placing him on his back, the brave lad started back for the shore.

The Harbor Police put out in their launch. But Finnegan had reached shore with his burden before they arrived on the scene. The child was unconscious when landed. An ambulance was summoned from Harlem Hospital. Dr. Blackman responded and took the child to the hospital, where he was soon revived.

RUSSIA'S WORK AT PORT ARTHUR.

NAGASAKI, May 14.—Russia has shipped 100,000 coolies from China to Manchuria to construct the railway to Port Arthur.

The fortifications at Port Arthur are progressing rapidly, and the troops, ammunition, and supplies there far exceed the necessities of railway protection.

GROUND BROKEN FOR THE BIG TUNNEL

Ceremonies on Washington Heights Where the Work Begins.

MR. WHALEN USES THE PICK

He Urges Four Tracks to the Heights—Mr. McDonald's Words—School Children Sing.

Another formal ceremony inaugurating a phase of rapid transit for New York took place yesterday on Washington Heights, the residents of which are jubilant at the prospect of being brought within touch of the business section. As the breaking of ground in City Hall Park constituted the formal opening of the work on the general system, yesterday's ceremony filled a similar office for the branch which, leaving the four track road at One Hundred and Fourth Street, leads up the Boulevard, or Broadway, to King's Bridge.

The breaking of ground for this section took place at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and the Boulevard, Corporation Counsel John Whalen using a pick for the purpose in the presence of some 3,000 persons, principally inhabitants of the Heights, while 700 children from Public School No. 46, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, sang patriotic songs and the band of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum played with extra fervor.

The occasion was characterized as the beginning of actual work on the rapid transit subway, and in justification of this broad view nine men began to work with as many picks immediately Mr. Whalen dropped his pick, and Contractor L. B. McCabe, who has the sub-contract for the upper section of the subway announced that he would have fifty men at work this morning on the actual excavation.

INAUGURATED THE CEREMONY.

Newell Martin and his brother-in-law, George Bird Grinnell of Audubon Park; representatives of the William L. Marcy Association, and Alderman C. H. Woodward, who was Secretary of the Committee of Public Opinion and Rapid Transit Transportation, all took an active interest in getting up the ceremony at the Battery. The officials, guests, and speakers were taken from Pier A, at the Battery, on the police boat Patrol, leaving the pier shortly before 8 P. M.

Among those aboard were Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission, Contractor John B. McDonald, Consulting Engineer Charles Scoysmith, Sub-Contractors J. C. Rodgers and E. J. Farrell, August Belmont, President of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company; Chief Engineer S. L. F. Deyo, and E. B. Bryant, operating manager, and Secretary Evans of the same company; Aqueduct Commissioner John J. Ryan, Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, and Police Commissioners York, Abell, and Sexton, and Chief Devery. Perry Belmont drove up to the scene of the celebration and other invited guests were present to the number of 300.

At the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street a platoon of police and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band met the party aboard the Patrol, and amid the noise of a salute fired from the Patrol and replied to by Wendel's Battery, stationed at the top of the hill, the procession moved up the street to the Boulevard and thence to One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, where a grand stand had been erected. The school children were drawn up here and opened the affair with the singing of the Star Spangled Banner.

MR. WHALEN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Martin introduced Chief Engineer Parsons, who spoke briefly, and was followed by Mr. Whalen, who said in part:

"To have the road a complete success we must have four tracks continued complete from City Hall to Washington Heights. They have broken off the four-track road at One Hundred and Fourth Street. I am sure, however, that when the Chief Engineer reports to the Commissioners how large a number of people have congregated here to-day and tells of their enthusiasm, that they will not hesitate to give us the four tracks. I am sure that the Commissioners, Mr. McDonald, the contractor, and those who are financing the enterprise will be more than satisfied that we appreciate all that they have done for us."

Contractor McDonald was called upon and was greeted with loud applause. He said: "I thank you for this ovation. We will begin here at Washington Heights and the work on the Rapid Transit tunnel will continue up and down until it is completed."

President of the Borough James J. Coogan was the last speaker.

"The work begun here to-day," said he, "is of vital importance to Washington Heights. The work has been intrusted to a man whom you all know personally, Mr. McDonald, and his name is a guarantee that there will be no evasion of the contract. His contract will be carried out on time, and in three years by means of this tunnel we shall see communication of fifteen minutes from City Hall to Washington Heights."

MANHATTAN ROAD TRANSFERS.

Reported Abolishment of Those Issued for Third Avenue Lines Not Confirmed.

An official of the Manhattan Road said yesterday that this company knew nothing of a proposed abolishment of the contract by which transfers are issued from the Manhattan Elevated roads to Third Avenue, and vice versa.

"The number of transfers used by the public averages about 20,000 per day," he said, "which is a mere bagatelle when one considers that our lines carry over 600,000 passengers a day. In other words, only 3 1-3 per cent. of the passengers carried avail themselves of the privilege. It is, however, a convenience to the public, and I see no reason why it should be abolished. To the company it would make little difference one way or the other."

Civil Engineers Examined.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission held examinations yesterday in the Criminal Court Building in order to prepare an eligible list for Assistant Civil Engineers of the Rapid Transit Commission. Chief Examiner Ireland examined 101 applicants for positions in Grade "A," with salaries of $1,200 a year. Over 100 more applicants in this grade will be examined at a later date.

KEEPING A MURDERER ALIVE.

Pennsylvania Sheriff Puts Prisoner Through a Course of Training.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—A dispatch from Williamsport, Penn., tells of an unusual action of Sheriff Miller to prevent a murderer awaiting execution from collapsing at the last moment. Wilson Hummel, who killed his wife and two children, is to be hanged June 5. His appetite left him, and the jail physician had doubts of his living until the day of execution. Sheriff Miller, fearing that the man would collapse, took him in charge.

A part of Hummel's daily exercise consists in jumping over a broomstick three feet from the floor, and yesterday he got a lot of exercise by turning forward and backward handsprings and walking on his hands from one end of the corridor to the other. Hummel's appetite has returned under this treatment, and he is in good spirits.

DEMOCRATS IN YALE.

Students Organize a Club—Will Ask Bryan to Make a Speech.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 14.—Members representing all departments of Yale University met in Warner Hall to-night and effected the first step toward the organization of a University Democratic Club. Students from over twenty States were present.

It was decided that the club would welcome all students as members who are not in sympathy with the present Administration. The name of William J. Bryan was received with much applause. It was voted to arrange for addresses by prominent Democratic speakers as soon as possible, and it was decided that the first invitation be extended to W. J. Bryan.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Official Announcement of Agreement to Sell Long Island Road.

Official announcement was made yesterday by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, agent for the voting trust certificates of Long Island Railroad stock, of an agreement for the sale of the majority of the stock of the road. There is no longer any doubt that the Pennsylvania Railroad is the purchaser, although officials of the trust company are still noncommittal on this point.

The voting trust was formed under an agreement of Feb. 1, 1897, and $6,030,000 of the $12,000,000 capital stock of the Long Island Railroad was deposited, in pursuance of the terms of this agreement, with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. The voting power for this stock was vested for five years in Charles M. Pratt, Lewis C. Ledyard, August Belmont, and F. G. Bourne, the name of George W. Young, President of the trust company, being later added to this list of trustees. The United States Mortgage and Trust Company now announces to the holders of the voting trust certificates which it issued that an agreement has been reached for the sale of the stock deposited with it, and requests all such certificate holders who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity of disposing of their interest to call in person at the offices of the trust company.

Transfer books of the voting trustees will close at 3 P. M. on June 1.

EAST-BOUND TRAFFIC DULL.

Marked Falling Off, with No Prospect of an Upward Movement.

Last week east-bound traffic again showed a marked falling off, and there seems to be no prospect of any upward movement. The movement of flour amounted to only 24,022 barrels, as against 52,590 barrels for the week previous. One hundred and ten thousand bushels less grain was carried by the railroads east out of Chicago than last week, while the provision business remained nearly stationary.

The Grand Trunk leads again with 690,000 bushels, the Nickel Plate, Erie and Lake Shore being close together, with 127,000, 124,000, and 120,000 bushels. The Michigan Central carried only 73,000 bushels. The Pennsylvania lines secured the largest part of the provision traffic.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Great Western announces low-rate excursions from Western points to Chicago, "the greatest Summer resort on earth."

The old-style handcars used by Superintendents, section gangs, and others are gradually being replaced on many roads with gasoline automobiles.

The Grand Trunk is assisting Chicago-St. Paul lines in meeting the rates of the "Soo" line's "homeseekers' excursions" to New York, Boston, Portland, and New England points.

BRIDGE JUMPER FORGETS.

Wetzel Tells the Court He Must Have Been Asleep.

Robert Wetzel of 615 East Fifteenth Street, who jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge last Wednesday afternoon, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday afternoon.

He has been recuperating in Gouverneur Hospital from the effects of his leap and appeared to be in good health and spirits.

"I don't remember jumping from the bridge," he told the Magistrate. "I must have been asleep. I woke up when I hit the water, though, for I remember being lifted out."

Wetzel was committed to the Tombs for examination.

WANTS TO BE REINSTATED.

Thomas F. Murphy, ex-Superintendent of Bellevue, Brings an Action.

Thomas F. Murphy, Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital during the administration of Mayor Strong, has applied to Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus, compelling Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller to reinstate him. Mr. Murphy was removed from office two days after Commissioner Keller assumed control.

Through his counsel, Roger Foster, Mr. Murphy declares that no charges were preferred against him; that, in fact, the Commissioner told him the place was wanted for another man, as it was the only one personally asked for by Mr. Croker. Ex-Warden William B. O'Rourke received the appointment.

It is further claimed that his removal was in violation of the civil service law.

The Corporation Counsel's office contended that he was subject to removal without any reason being assigned for the same.

Mr. Murphy also wants the payment of $5,000 back salary. Justice Andrews reserved decision.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BATHROOM.

Robert Kenyon, Old and Feeble, May Have Turned Gas on Accidentally.

Robert Kenyon, seventy-two years old, who lived with his daughter Mary at the Castle Hotel and Apartment House, 202 West One Hundred and Third Street, was found dead in his bathroom last night overcome by gas.

His sons Robert and William form the law firm of Kenyon and Kenyon of 150 Nassau Street, and his daughter went down town yesterday to visit the family of one of her brothers. About 8 o'clock a Mr. Porter, visiting friends in the hotel, smelled gas and notified Proprietor Charles Gunn. The gas was traced to the Kenyon apartments, the door of which was forced open, and the old man was found in the dark bathroom, lying on the floor.

Dr. Hart, who was in the hotel, was summoned. He said Mr. Kenyon had been dead about an hour and a half. His children think that the old man, who was weak, turned on the gas and then was unable to light it, or had turned it off and then accidentally turned it on again. Policeman Gronochen of the West One Hundredth Street Station, who investigated the case, reported it to headquarters as suicide.

Park Row Voting Machine Ballots.

Another voting machine was placed on public exhibition yesterday afternoon in Park Row, near the Syndicate Building, and for four and a half hours a straw vote was taken. In all 264 ballots were recorded and Bryan was the leader, receiving 91 votes against 66 cast for McKinley. Admiral Dewey had 21 to his credit, while Augustus Van Wyck received 3. Timothy D. Woodruff led the Vice Presidential candidates with 52 votes, John D. Long following with 40, and William Sulzer with 37. Roosevelt scored 84 for Governor, Controller Coler following with 56, and Danforth receiving 27. There were 89 votes against free silver and 74 in favor; 85 favored territorial expansion, and 71 voted "No." Sixty-nine wished to have United States Senators elected by popular vote, while 45 were against it.

Congressional Nominations.

MINNESOTA—Fourth District, Frederick C. Stevens. (Rep.)

ILLINOIS—First District, James R. Mann, (Rep.) Fourth District, Daniel W. Mills, (Rep.)

Blaze on Brooklyn Elevated Road.

There was considerable excitement in the neighborhood of Fulton Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock last night, where a number of ties on the down track of the Kings County Elevated Railroad were on fire. A large crowd gathered and watched the flames as they leaped six or eight feet in the air. Several trains bound for the bridge rushed through the blaze, which was extinguished by a porter and a number of other men with pails of water. It is supposed to have been caused by the electric "third rail" setting fire to oil drippings from the engines.

Sentence on Joseph Wilkins Commuted.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The President to-day commuted the sentence of Joseph Wilkins, convicted in Philadelphia for frauds against the oleomargarine law. The sentence, which would have expired on May 25, is commuted to expire to-day. Wilkins served seventeen days in jail while awaiting trial, which by the President's action is made a part of his term of service.

Vesuvius Again Active.

ROME, May 14.—Mount Vesuvius is again in a state of eruption, and spectators are forbidden to approach within a certain distance.

DENMARK'S NEW PLAN FOR WEST INDIES

Chartered Company's Proposal to Take Islands Favored.

AWAITING AMERICA'S DECISION

Vorland of Copenhagen Gives Details of the Reforms Suggested to Make Colonies Pay.

An article in the Vorland, the organ of the Danish Government in Copenhagen, a copy of which has just reached here, states that Denmark is considering a plan to put an end to the Danish West India Islands muddle by placing the islands in the hands of a chartered company, which will conduct their affairs under the Danish flag, and thereby cutting off Germany as well as the United States from obtaining possession of the islands.

It is perfectly well understood in diplomatic circles in Washington, it is stated, that unless Congress acts on the matter of the islands during this session this Government cannot become a purchaser. The chartered company is composed of leading Danes, and they have shown the Government clearly that they can make the islands a source of profit to the Crown instead of a loss, as heretofore. The Danish Government awaits only the close of Congress to ratify publicly the agreements already privately entered into.

THE GOVERNMENT FAVORABLE.

From the time the sale of the islands was mooted, prominent business men have contended that the sale should not take place. They offered to show that the islands could be made profitable, and they were told that they could at any time after the present negotiations were off take the place of the Government in a measure and prove their assertions. According to Vorland a meeting of the promoters was called and so well understood was the Government's attitude that many of the details of the plan were at once worked out.

According to the newspaper in question, it was understood by the promoters from the start that it would be necessary to reform the enormously expensive administration of the islands and wipe out the old monopolies. During the past few days," the article says, "positive guarantees with regard to these matters have been received from the Government."

These are that the company will practically take over the government and control of the islands, subject to the supervision of the Danish Government, and that the old high paid officials who did nothing but draw their pay would lose their sinecures.

The first plan is to start a National bank at St. Thomas to which the Government has already given private consent. At the present time there is only a branch of the Colonial Bank, and this is said to be of no practical use to the inhabitants.

The present customs regulations will be abolished and new ones instituted. A local steamship line will be run between St. Croix and St. Thomas, and side trips will be made to Porto Rico. For this purpose the company will purchase a steamship of sufficient tonnage, as the prospectus already includes the hours of sailing. At present the connection between the islands is kept up by a schooner, having poor accommodations for only four first-class passengers. The trip, which should be made in a few hours, is seldom made in less than seventy-two hours, and the mail service is worthless. The owners of this vessel receive a subsidy of $1,600 a year, and a much larger subsidy has been promised to the new company. From 1897 to 1898 2,035 passengers were carried between St. Thomas and St. Croix. With modern facilities it is believed that this can be increased more than 100 per cent.

TO ABOLISH OLD ABUSE.

What is called "the pass abuse" will be abolished. This is an heirloom of the old slave trading days, and it is now necessary for a passenger intending to make the trip between the islands to go first to the police station, where, if he can find any one to tend to his wants he pays 35 cents for permission to travel. If he intends going to the United States the tax is $1 and to Europe $2.

The customs regulations are to be changed to increase the freight traffic. As an example of the peculiarities of the present law it is shown that none of the sugar used in St. Thomas comes from St. Croix, but all of it comes from the United States. This is on account of the high tariff rates between the islands. The exports from St. Thomas to St. Croix from 1897 to 1898 amounted to $107,500 and from St. Croix to St. Thomas $4,700.

A steamship line between the islands and the United States will be maintained. At the beginning it will be exclusively by the way of New Orleans, and later it will be extended directly to this port. Coal stations will be erected at St. Thomas, and these will be on a large scale. There is but one coal dealer there at the present time, and it is asserted that he has hurt the trade by his arbitrary measures. Large cisterns will be erected at a considerable elevation so that water can be piped directly to the ships in the docks. The present company cleared 25,000 crowns last year out of this monopoly.

Almost the first thing the new company will do will be to erect several commodious hotels. A modern steam laundry will also be built. Heretofore all washing was done on the coast in the primitive manner. It is pointed out that laundry work is a very lucrative business in the tropics, the establishments in Singapore and Aden having made fortunes for their promoters. Warehouses will be built, and also a factory where sugar barrels can be manufactured for the St. Croix refineries. Sufficient cattle for the needs of the inhabitants will be raised and large banana and pineapple groves planted.

DANISH PAPER'S COMMENT.

In concluding its article on the company which, it is said, has practically secured these privileges, subject only to any action that the present Congress may yet take, Vorland makes the following editorial comment:

"The question is naturally asked if it will be possible to realize all these plans. After what we have learned we can state with authority that the names behind this corporation are of such renown as to preclude every possibility of failure. The main incorporators are men who are no strangers to gigantic undertakings and who know how to manage them. It is impossible to state the exact day when this corporation will begin operations. Within the last few days a man has returned from the tropics whose ideas and co-operation will be sought before the first step is taken. A conference between this person and the Directors of the corporation will take place."

CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE IN COURT.

Application for Permanent Injunction Before Justice Andrews.

Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday reserved decision on an application to make permanent the injunction granted on April 26 against the Cigarmakers' International Union restraining it from establishing pickets in front of the factory of Levy & Co., in East Sixty-third Street and at the same time forbidding the union from paying strike benefits to the employes of the factory now out on a strike.

Justice Andrews cut short what would have been a lengthy argument on the part of the plaintiff's attorney by saying:

"I think I know something about the law relating to strikes myself. All the papers have to be submitted to me, and it is upon them that I shall have to decide. I cannot allow you more time."

Both sides then handed up large bundles of affidavits and briefs in support of their views of the case.

Father Brann Makes an Arrest.

Edward Wyn, a boy living at 409 Lexington Avenue, was arrested last night by Father Henry A. Brann, rector of St. Agnes's Church, in East Forty-third Street, and turned over to Policeman Wetzel, who took the boy to the East Fifty-first Street Station. The boy, Father Brann says, is the leader of a gang of boys who annoy the janitor of the church. Wyn, who is charged with disorderly conduct, was later bailed out.

SEMINARY ALUMNI DINE.

Dr. Hall on Teachings of Union Theological Institution—Attack on Clerical Uniform.

The alumni dinner in connection with the sixty-fourth anniversary celebration of the Union Theological Seminary was held last evening at the Hotel Manhattan under the auspices of the Alumni Club of New York City. The Rev. Dr. T. C. Hall presided. There were about 160 members and guests of the club present.

The Rev. Dr. Hall in his introductory remarks said in part:

"The institution which we meet to remember to-night stands for things very precious to all of us, and we meet very hopefully. The signs of the times tell us that, whatever may be the future conflicts and struggles, the things which it stood for and expects to stand for are now being better understood, and are freer from the misapprehensions and misunderstandings with which in the past they were clouded. I feel sure that we stand for not so much cut and dried conclusions as a spirit in which those conclusions ought to be reached and in which those conclusions ought to be held."

The Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Hamilton spoke on "The Preacher's Duty in the Time of Theological Change." Some of the remarks that he made upon this text were:

"If it were true that theology has not participated in the forward movement which has marked every other department of thought in this auspicious time, that were a scandal to be whispered in corners or bewailed in secret, not to be trumpeted on the housetops. But it is not true. No open-minded minister can repeat to-day the sermons he preached even a few years ago. He has outgrown them. His theological point of view is not what it was then.

"In theology to-day we seek for reality. We will cozen ourselves no more with phrases we cannot understand. We will build no more on premises we cannot test. Our aim is to find out the actual fact, and to accept only what we know to be true, even though we thus reduce our knowledge to much smaller dimensions."

The Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow spoke of "A Minister's Idols." He announced that he would take his text from Lord Bacon, "who," he said, "was the advance agent of the Union Seminary in the iconoclastic business." Under the heading, "Idols of the Tribe," Dr. Ludlow attacked the clerical uniform. The idea that he advocated was that ministers would do better and more effective work among their fellow men if they went about clothed in raiment resembling that of their fellowmen.

The subject of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott was "Traditions or Liberty?" and he was unequivocally and outspokenly in favor of "liberty." He was urgent in his denunciation of the idea that "the Word of God cannot be revealed to men now," and that "a Book" must take the place of the living, spoken Word of God. He ridiculed the idea that "all the world must take its forms of religion from one or other of such sources as a Pope, a heirarchy, a set of Fathers, and an Old Testament and a New Testament Church."

TROLLEY CARS CRASH HEAD-ON.

Car Filled with Children, and Run by Line Official, Had No Headlight.

RAHWAY, N. J., May 14.—There was a head-on collision between Cars Nos. 12 and 2 of the Union and Middlesex Traction line near Main Street and Hazelwood Avenue this evening.

Superintendent Buys of the line was in charge of Car No. 2, and was giving an outing to several children. Car No. 12 was in charge of John Meyers as conductor and David Gage as motorman. Gage had a leg broken and his back injured severely. Superintendent Buys, who was acting as motorman of his car, escaped without injury, but Mamie Boyne, one of the children, was severely cut with flying glass.

Both cars had their front ends demolished. The car run by Superintendent Buys had no headlight.

Library Building Dedicated.

The new building of the Washington Heights Free Library Association at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street was opened and dedicated last night. J. Norris Wing of the New York Library Association made the principal address, and was followed by J. C. Reiss, First Vice President of the association, who gave a brief history of the library.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Hugh A. Allen, Montreal; Charles Gansborough, Baltimore; Charles T. Rhoades, Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE—J. Stuart Brown, Pittsburg; H. D Ford, Boston; Daudini de Sylva, Italy.

PLAZA—William Ross Proctor, Pittsburg.

NETHERLAND—R. C. Garlick, Richmond.

HOLLAND—B. Kaboldt, Shanghai, China; J. A. Carr, Richmond.

GRAND—Adjt. Gen. E. H. Hoffman, Elmira; Arthur Goebel, Covington, Ky.

IMPERIAL—George R. Sherwood, Nebraska; E. G. Farrar, Boston; Judge C. A. Rucker, Atlanta; ex-Mayor J. H. Culver, West Superior, Wis.

GILSEY—A. J. Lee, Boston; W. W. Williams, Columbus, Ohio; H. H. Hallock, Elmira; John Battersby, Albany.

VICTORIA—J. Gill Jackson, Baltimore; G. A. Coles, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Lyman T. Goff, Pawtucket; A. N. Johnson, Halifax.

MURRAY HILL—Dale Carleton, Rochdale, Mass.; ex-Judge E. Counrtyman, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE—Joshua Rhodes, Pittsburg; United States Senator William Lindsay, Kentucky; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

ALBEMARLE—H. B. Reynolds, Scranton; Herbert Jacques, Boston.

HOFFMAN—W. M. Morgan, Kansas City; W. B. Kennedy, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Hodges Bros., Baltimore, Md.; C. A. Steele, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Hins & Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. C. Dooley, domestics and dress goods; 90 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Updike, fancy goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Sterling, Welch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. R. Havens, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Curran, gloves and parasols; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dress goods, cloaks and notions; Miss Collins, ladies' wear; Hotel Vendome.

Hodges Bros., Baltimore, Md.; W. R. Hodges, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Wasserman & Bro. & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Wasserman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Wiener, M. G., St. Louis, Mo.; house furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Galland Bros., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, wrappers; Hotel Imperial.

Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. Joyce, Jr., dress goods, silks and cloaks; M. Harmon, carpets and domestics; Herald Square Hotel.

Graff, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Graff, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Kennedy, silks; 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Fair, The, St. Louis, Mo.; T. C. Fogarty, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Hecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Rogowski, W., Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Hamburger, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. W. Cross, furniture and upholstery goods; 869 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Root & McBride Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Mann, furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Denholm & McKay, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. L. Hengge, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; W. F. Sheehan, dry goods; 377 Broadway.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Wayne Deforest, underwear, carpets, and upholstery goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Shoyer, Uhl, Company, Logansport, Ind.; H. Uhl, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seel; notions; 62 Franklin Street.

Perteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. E. Mitchell, linens and domestics; 57 White Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. Clark, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.

Schoenan, W. H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Schoenan, linens and white goods; 48 Leonard Street.

Randel Bros., Rochester, N. Y.; F. A. Randel, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brainard, Sumner & Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Braman, C. I., The, Terra Haute, Ind.; C. L. Braman, notions and furnishing goods; 87 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Marks, Rothenberg & Co., Meriden, Miss.; I. Marks, carpets and upholstery goods; 77 Walker Street.

Purnell, J. Hurst Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. W. MacCarthy, notions, hosiery and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; M. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 54 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Heilbrun, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Adam, J. N. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Saunders, millinery; 57 White Street; Hotel Vendome.

REVISED CUBAN TARIFF

Takes Effect June 15 and Expected to Increase Revenue.

Slight Reduction in Some Food Products from Porter Tariff—More Railroad Building Expected Under Revision.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The War Department has made public simultaneously here and in Havana the schedules of the revised Cuban tariff, which goes into effect June 15 next. The revision has been effected with difficulty, and the schedules have traveled back and forth between Washington and Havana half a dozen times. The revised tariff, it is calculated, will slightly increase the revenues of the island, which were last year approximately $16,000,000. The primary purpose of the revision of the Porter tariff is not to provide against a deficiency of revenues, but to stimulate importations from the United States. The trade between Cuba and the United States has not augmented since the American occupation, and even the application of the Porter tariff was not attended by any benefit in the increase of the aggregate volume of trade. Of the imports into Cuba, less than 50 per cent. originated in the United States.

The Porter tariff made sweeping cuts in the old Spanish tariff, and in the very beginning attention was directed to food products. It was felt to be just that these necessaries of life should sustain as little tax as possible. So cattle were admitted at a duty of $1 per head, and foodstuffs generally paid only 15 per cent. ad valorem. The military authorities in charge of the island were surprised to witness the effect of these changes. The prices of food did not go down in Cuba. Several staples at least actually advanced. Lack of competition and conservatism are the reasons assigned for this state of affairs.

There may be a remedy in reciprocity with the United States. At any rate the tariff revisers felt that they could do little to meet this strange situation, and recommended that the few changes they submit be tested for another year before more radical measures are employed. Therefore about the only important reduction made by them in the food schedules is in the duty on salt cod and stock fish, (largely consumed in Cuba,) which is reduced from $2 to $1, and in the duty on wheat flour, reduced from $1.30 to $1.

There are many changes in the other schedules, however, that are believed of the greatest importance to American exporters doing business with Cuba, and these are set out in the following summary:

The duty on earths employed in the manufactures and arts, including lime and gypsum, has been reduced from 60 cents to 20 cents per 100 kilos, and on cement from 60 cents to 30 cents per 100 kilos.

Dishes of hollowware have been reduced from $5.50 to $3; flower pots, $1 per 100 kilos.

The duty on wire gauze up to twenty threads per inch has been increased from $2 to $5 per 100 kilos, and of twenty or more threads per inch increased from 6 cents to 10 cents per kilo. Special provision has been made for saddlery and hardware.

The paragraphs for cutlery and firearms have been remodeled. Certain allowances have been made in plumbers' supplies where intended for sanitary uses.

Chloride of sodium (common salt,) crude, has been reduced from 50 to 25 cents per 100 kilos; the same when ground, powdered or otherwise, being at the rate of 50 cents per 100 kilos.

Solid vegetable oils—Cocoa, palm, etc., have been increased from $2.50 to $5, and a special classification has been made for cottonseed oil to be used exclusively in the manufacture of soap, the duty being 50 cents per 100 kilos. Cod-liver oil changed from $1.47 to $1.50 per 100 kilos, and articles made of stearine, paraffin, and wax of all kinds from $2.40 to $5.

Common soap in bars, including castile soap and ordinary scouring compositions per 100 kilos, $3. Ordinary toilet soap in cakes or tablets, per 100 kilos, $10. Fine toilet soaps, including so-called medicinal soaps, per 100 kilos, $20.

On perfumery and essences valued at less than $1.25 per kilo, 25 cents per kilo; valued at more than $1.25 per kilo, 25 cents per kilo and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

The schedule of cotton and manufactures thereof remains unchanged.

The duty on hem

GEN. BULLER TURNS THE BOER POSITION

Has Practically Taken the Defenses on the Biggarsberg.

BURGHERS ARE IN RETREAT

But are Fighting What is Supposed to Be a Rear Guard Action.

Territory Now Open to the British Has Been Held and Administered by Transvaalers for Six Months.

LONDON, May 15.—Gen. Buller's turning of the Biggarsberg position, announced yesterday afternoon, was effected by a bold movement. The Boers evacuated Helpmakaar, but were making a stand last evening at Bleskoplaagte, seven miles from Dundee. The correspondents on the spot regard this as a rear guard action intended to cover the retreat of the Boer army. Recent scouting had shown the brughers to be in great force on the Biggarsberg, and Gen. Buller apparently regarded it necessary to clear them out from there before beginning a movement toward the Drakensberg range.

Gen. Hildyard has taken Indoba, and it is reported that the Boers withdrew in disorder.

Gen. Buller, who seems to be employing his full strength, is expected to push on. His first marches were forty-five miles in three days. He is thus breaking into British territory which had been administered for six months by the Transvaalers as though it were part of their republic, they holding courts and levying taxes. His success therefore has political as well as military consequences.

A special dispatch from Stone Hill Farm, Natal, dated yesterday, says:

"Gen. Buller's advance commenced on Thursday, when he left Ladysmith in strength. When within two miles of Helpmakaar the Boers opened a heavy artillery fire, and the British guns replied, while a portion of Buller's troops worked round the Boer flanks.

"The British attack was pressed home on Sunday. Bethune, on the right, outflanked the Boers, whose splendid defensive positions on the Biggarsberg were practically taken.

"Gen. Buller's march, subsequent to the attack, was carried out without a hitch.

"The British are still pushing on."

A dispatch received from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, timed 12:05 P. M., yesterday, brought the first intimation of the success attained by Gen. Buller in Northern Natal. The sender of the dispatch evidently assumed that news of the affair had been received direct from the scene of hostilities, for he merely said:

"Gen. Buller's official telegram notifying his success at the Biggarsberg, received here an hour ago, has given keen satisfaction. It is confidently anticipated that Dundee will be occupied by the British at once. The residents of the north country are delighted, as forcing the Biggarsberg means that they will speedily be enabled to return to their homes."

At about the time this message was filed another dispatch, dated Stone Hill Farm, 8:20 A. M., arrived. It said:

"After four days' march eastward at the foot of the Biggarsberg ridges, in the direction of Helpmakaar, which was occupied by the Federals, the Second Brigade, on Sunday, led the attack. Dundonald's Cavalry broke the Boers' centre, and Bethune's Horse advanced on their extreme right. In the direction of Pomeroy a small party of burghers occupied a ridge overlooking Helpmakaar, but they did not wait for the assault."

MANY FREE STATERS SURRENDER.

LONDON, May 15.—A telegram from Kroonstad, dated May 12, says:

"President Steyn has gone to Heilbrun, not Lindley. He has declared the former the new capital.

"Four hundred burghers have given up their arms here and in this neighborhood.

"Although the bridge across the Valsch has been destroyed, a good deviation exists where the road ran before the bridge was constructed. Railway repairs are progressing rapidly.

"The Transvaalers are reported to be massing at the Vaal.

"The Standard and Digger's News of Johannesburg says that dissensions exist in the Transvaal Volksraad.

"The town accepts the occupation quietly."

Other dispatches from Kroonstad indicate that Gen. French's cavalry is keeping in touch with the Boers. Lord Roberts's infantry will, however, rest for a day or two in order to allow the troops to recuperate after their exhausting marches of the past week.

All the correspondents agree that to all intents and purposes the Free Staters have severed their military alliance with the Transvaal, though scattered bodies, they say, will possibly hold out here and there for some time.

A dispatch from Cape Town, dated yesterday, says a proclamation will be published this week annexing the Orange Free State.

Two hundred Boers who had hidden in the river jungles near Kroonstad to escape service surrendered to the British and took the oath of allegiance.

SITUATION AT THABA N'CHU.

THABA N'CHU, May 13.—The Eighth Division, with its front extending thirty miles, was yesterday moving forward. Gen. Grenfell and Gen. Brabant followed the Boers, reaching Newberry's Mills and capturing great quantities of flour and grain.

Gen. Brabant's main force, with Campbell's brigade of guards and Gen. Boyes's Brigade have cleared the country.

The Boers are splitting up and retiring in the direction of Clocoland.

MAFEKING MAY BE RELIEVED.

LONDON, May 15.—News from Mafeking is expected speedily. War Office officials are reported to have expressed the opinion that word of the raising of the siege of that place may be expected by to-morrow.

The Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, (George Wyndham,) replying to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, declined to divulge Lord Roberts's plans for the relief of Mafeking, but, he added significantly, he hoped they would shortly be accomplished.

A dispatch from Pretoria, dated May 12, says:

"The burghers this morning attacked Mafeking.

"The telegraphist at Molopo says that a heavy rifle and cannon fire was heard before 6 o'clock to-day, and that the 'Kafir location' was in flames within an hour and was totally destroyed. At 10 o'clock, he adds, everything was quieter."

The latest supposition concerning Gen. Hunter is that possibly he is marching up the north bank of the Vaal with a force sufficient, in co-operation with Lord Roberts, to render Boer defense of the Transvaal frontier impracticable.

VICTIMS OF THE WHITE FLAG.

LONDON, May 14.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Kroonstad, Sunday, May 13.—There were more casualties in the cavalry division May 10 than reported by me.

"I have been unable to get an exact account of what occurred, as the commanding officer, Capt. Elsworthy, was killed and two officers were wounded at the same time and have been sent to the rear. But it would appear that a party of our men going up to a kraal on which a white flag was flying were suddenly attacked by a large number of the enemy. Two officers, Capt. Haig of the Sixth Dragoons and Lieut. Wilkinson of the Australian Horse, were made prisoners and twenty-one men are still unaccounted for. Some of them may turn up, as the cavalry covered a considerable distance on May 10, and men reported missing have been rejoining during the last few days."

The foregoing dispatch refers to the losses sustained by the Inniskillings and others on May 10, as detailed in a message of Saturday last. The troopers were fired upon while unsaddling their horses, having approached the kraal unsuspiciously, as a white flag was flying from it.

BOERS' SPIRIT BROKEN?

Reports Come from Various Sources that They Are Anxious to Give Up the Struggle.

LONDON, May 15.—The Boers east of Bloemfontein are described as quite disorganized, and as retreating northward. President Steyn's lieutenants are trying to rally them.

The same stories of disintegration come from nearly every point where the British correspondents are. Mr. Hellawell, formerly a corespondent at Mafeking, who was put over the Transvaal border, telegraphing from Lorenzo Marques on Sunday, says:

"Judging from talks I have had with the Boers, the end of the war will come in a month or six weeks. Mr. Steinekamp, Chairman of the Second Raad, who traveled with me, said that if the burghers were pressed from Pretoria they would retire to the district of the Lydenburg Mountains, which had already been provisioned. He remarked that he hoped the burghers would stand firm, but he feared they were too broken in spirit.

"I gathered from him that the whole available force of the Transvaal was now in the field, the final commandeering having taken place last Thursday, and that it is only the powerful magnetism of President Krüger that keeps the burghers together."

According to a dispatch from Bennet Burleigh to The Daily Telegraph, dated May 10, Paul Botha and Macdonald, members of the Free State Volksraad, demanded that the Chairman should call a meeting to sue for peace, as further resistance was suicidal, and proposed to make President Steyn a prisoner.

It is said that Gen. Botha, the Commander-in-Chief of the Boer forces, threatens to resign if any preparations are made for the wanton destruction of property.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Bill Introduced by Mr. Chamberlain—Government Refuses to Abolish Appeals to Privy Council.

LONDON, May 14.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, rose in a well-filled House to-day to introduce the Australian Commonwealth bill. All the Australian delegates and numerous Colonial Agents and peers who were formerly Governors of colonies were present.

Mr. Chamberlain said the bill was a great and important step toward the organization of the British Empire. It would make Australia an indissoluble federal commonwealth, united for the most important functions of government, with intercolonial free trade, a common tariff for all the colonies, and common control of the national defense. Such a consummation, the Secretary declared, was as much to Great Britain's interest as to Australia's. What was good for Australia was clearly good for the whole empire. The empire rejoiced at this great, free, progressive movement, which was a monument to legislative competency and worthy of all the great labor that had been expended on it.

After explaining the difference between the Australian proposals and the Canadian Constitution, Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that, as foreign countries were concerned in the new Constitution, it was important that measures which might involve the Imperial Government in the most serious responsibilities should be interpreted by a tribunal in which all the parties had full confidence. The Government could not, therefore, consent to Clause 74, relating to the Appeal Court, because it meant the abolition of the imperial veto, would be prejudicial to the unity of the empire, and might lead to a conflict of authority between the proposed new High Court and the Privy Council. There was by no means, he pointed out, unanimity on the subject in Australia, and the Government would ask the House of Commons to so far amend the bill as to retain the power of the Court of Appeals.

The Government, Mr. Chamberlain added, proposed to introduce in the House of Lords forthwith a scheme to appoint for seven years a representative each of Canada, South Africa, Australia, and India, to be members of the Privy Council, and who would act as Lords of Appeal. Life peerages would be conferred on them, so that they would continue to sit in the House of Lords, although they would not act as Judges after their term of service had expired. They would be paid the same salaries as Lords of Appeal, at the cost of the Imperial Government.

In the course of his speech Mr. Chamberlain said the new Constitution, although in important respects unlike any now existing, more closely resembled the Constitution of the United States than any other. State rights, throughout, were jealously preserved. In Australia the Senate would be elected by the same electorate as the Legislature, and the members of both bodies would receive the same salaries.

The Liberal leader of the House, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, said he thought it unfortunate that the Government had not acceded to proposals which had received the unanimous approval of Australia; and, he added, the Opposition would refuse to support the Government proposals in reference to the Court of Appeal.

After Sir Charles Dilke and others had spoken the bill passed its first reading. The second reading was fixed for May 21.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

Lord Roberts Commends the Men Who Marched to Bloemfontein.

LONDON, May 14.—At the annual meeting of the Army Temperance Association to-day, Major Gen. Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith, presiding, a letter from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, April 19, was read. In the course of it the writer said:

"There never was a more temperate army than that which marched under my command from the Modder River to Bloemfontein. Nothing but good can result from so many soldiers being brought together in an arduous campaign when they see how splendidly our temperance men have borne up against the hardships and dangers they have had to face."

BOERS' TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Lord Roberts Points Out the System Makes Abuses Possible.

LONDON, May 14.—The War Office has published a dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Kroonstad, May 13, giving the correspondence between Lord Roberts and President Krüger relative to the alleged ill-treatment of colonial prisoners of war at Pretoria.

The Transvaal's reply was to the effect that there was no difference in the treatment of the colonial and other prisoners, and that only a few who had contravened martial law, who had tried to escape, or who, it had been suspected, might try to escape, had been placed in jail for security. Otherwise they had been treated like the other prisoners of war.

Regarding enteric fever, the Government of the Transvaal said it was prevalent among the civil population as well as among the prisoners, and every remedial measure had been taken.

Lord Roberts replied, on April 22, that he was glad to receive President Krüger's assurances, but pointed out that no difference was made by the British authorities in regard to the Boer prisoners against whom there might be reasonable ground for suspicion that they would try to escape. He added that such exceptions gave room for abuse by officials without the knowledge of the authorities.

PRETORIA, May 12.—The Volksrad asserts that the British prisoners in the hands of the Boers will first feel the effects of the embargo placed on tinned meats and clothing destined for the Transvaal at Delagoa Bay.

Boer Women Want to Do Men's Work.

PRETORIA, May 12.—At a meeting of 350 Afrikander women held yesterday it was resolved to ask the Government for arms and ammunition, and to suggest that women do the work of the men officials in the town, who, it was declared, "ought to be fighting at the front." The resolution was carried unanimously.

BOER COMMITTEE QUARREL

Lively Meeting of the Citizens' Reception Party.

Patrick Egan Accuses George Van Siclen of Circulating False Reports as to the Committee's Purpose.

Boer sympathizers in this city were much disappointed yesterday by the non-arrival of the Holland-America liner Maasdam, which has on board A. D. W. Wolmarans, Abraham Fischer, and C. H. Wessels, the envoys from the South African Republics who are coming to this country to appeal to the Government and the people for aid in restoring peace in South Africa.

The vessel left Rotterdam on May 3 and was expected on Sunday, but she had not been sighted up to a late hour last night, and in all probability has been delayed by bad weather reported by all incoming transatlantic liners during the past few days.

The envoys are to be met down the bay by a committee from the National Boer Relief Fund Association, who will escort them to the Netherland Hotel, where a reception is planned in their honor.

The Citizens' Committee for the reception of the delegates met last night in the Hotel Manhattan. The meeting was marked by what may be mildly termed a difference of opinion.

Ex-Minister Patrick Egan attacked George W. Van Siclen for having, as he charged, been responsible for the circulation of false reports as to the true purpose of the committee. The object of this Reception Committee, he declared, was not to help the widows and orphans in the Dutch republics, but to aid in developing a sentiment for the preservation of the independence of those republics. This attack was echoed by a number of other speakers, and there was a very warm debate.

Mr. Van Siclen vehemently denied being responsible for the reports in question. He declared that his relief committee antedated the Reception Committe, and its work was entirely distinct.

Mr. Egan, however, returned to the charge and declared that the reports which had been sent out seriously menaced the success of the reception in this city. He said:

"I am very much afraid that these differences may cause New York to be outdone in the heartiness of its reception by many other cities, by Boston and Newark. I fear even that the little city across the river, from what I saw to-day, will outdo us in the warmth of its reception.

Mr. Van Siclen interrupted Mr. Egan and hotly declared that he was making a mistake in everything that he said as regards his own committee.

John J. Quinlan at this point moved that the explanation of Mr. Van Siclen be deemed satisfactory and that the discussion be closed. Mr. Egan moved an amendment so as to make the motion merely that the discussion be closed. This amendment was accepted, and the motion was passed without opposition.

There was some further discussion as to the future procedure, and it was announced that when Gen. Botha arrives Commissioner Lee will go down the Bay on a revenue cutter to receive the delegates. This committee includes Chairman Van Rensselaer, Judge Van Hoesen, Alderman Kennedy, E. C. Sheehy, Mr. Van Siclen, Mr. Banta, Mr. Oakley, Montague White, and P. Louter Wessels. When the ship arrives at the dock in Hoboken, the delegates will be escorted in carriages to the Hotel Manhattan, where a reception will be given to them in the evening.

CHALLENGES BOURKE COCKRAN

Thomas Bell Offers $250 for Boer Fund If He Will Refute Charges.

Thomas Bell, answering a letter from W. Bourke Cockran requesting a 'contribution for the National Boer Relief Fund Association, has offered to subscribe $250 if Mr. Cockran will refute statements made in Bell's letter. Mr. Bell says among other things:

"Mr. Krüger and his corrupt political advisers have been fighting against the overwhelming tide of advancing civilization. The Boers of the Transvaal are fighting to maintain an oligarchy that collects over $20,000,000 a year in taxes from a people who own 63 per cent. of the land of the Transvaal, who own about 90 per cent. of the real and personal property, who have no voice in the Government, who outnumber the Boers about three to one, who are forbidden to petition for redress of grievances or to hold public meetings, or to be tried, if accused, by a jury of their peers; compelled to forswear allegiance to their own countries, yet denied the rights of eltizenship, and are consequently men without a country.

"I am satisfied that if the American people understood the causes of this unhappy war, no American politician and no foreigner could obtain a hearing from them on any such false pretenses as your circular advances, namely, that the Boers are fighting for liberty and republican government."

Many Deaths from Enteric Fever.

LONDON, May 15.—At the British hospitals in Bloemfontein the deaths from enteric fever average from eight to ten daily.

Cecil Rhodes Starts for Beira.

LONDON, May 14.—Cecil Rhodes started for Beira, Portuguese East Africa, to-day.

Object to Mr. Davis's Statements.

LONDON, May 14.—The correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company at Cape Town says the American residents are taking steps to repudiate the statements of Webster Davis, the former United States Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who recently visited South Africa.

WANT GOULD CASE ADVANCED.

Tailors Apply for Speedy Trial—Decision Reserved.

Smith & Dillon, the ladies' tailors who are suing Howard Gould for a bill for dresses furnished to his wife, applied to Judge Hascall in the City Court yesterday to have the case advanced on the calendar and made a preferred cause.

If this were done the case would go to trial while Mr. and Mrs. Gould are on their yachting trip. Counsel for Mr. Gould opposed the motion and suggested that the case be sent to a referee, where some testimony could be taken during Mr. and Mrs. Gould's absence. Judge Hascall reserved his decision.

CONEY ISLAND SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Brooklyn Man Dangerously Wounded by Italian Bartender.

Albert Hague, twenty-eight years old, of 105 William Street, Brooklyn, was shot twice at midnight last night at Surf Avenue and West Eighth Street, Coney Island, by Felix Vovino, twenty-nine years old, an Italian bartender of 127 Chrystie Street, Manhattan.

Hague was walking with his wife when Vovino aproached and made some remarks which caused Hague to attack him. Vovino pulled a revolver from his pocket and shot Hague twice, in the groin and in the abdomen. Hague is in a critical condition. An ambulance was summoned from the Flatbush Hospital.

WISCONSIN TOWN BURNED.

MARINETTE, Wis., May 14.—The Town of Fisher, twenty-eight miles west of here, is in ruins to-night and 200 people are homeless. Every building in the town was burned to-day except two dwellings, the railroad station, and a store. The loss will aggregate more than $200,000, partially covered by insurance.

The fire started in the big lumber yards of C. H. Worcester, and within a short time the big sawmill, planing mill, schoolhouse, forty dwellings, hospital, two lumber yards, and a number of other buildings were in ashes. Many persons are reported to have been more or less injured, though none of the cases are believed to be fatal.

Casualty Insurance in Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 14.—Samuel Alshuler of Aurora to-day filed a suit in the Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the new casualty insurance law. The suit is brought by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of Great Britain, which seeks to compel the Insurance Commissioner to license it to do an accident and employers' liability business in the State.

Established 1823.
WILSON WHISKEY.
That's All!
THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
Baltimore, Md.

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

Meeting and Dinner of State Board of Trustees.

Court of Appeals Decision Cited to Show Power to Close Unlawful Liquor Saloons.

The State Board of Trustees of the New York Anti-Saloon League held its annual meeting at the Hotel Marlborough last evening. A dinner preceded the meeting.

Truman H. Baldwin, President of the league, was the first speaker. He said that by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals affirming the revocation of the license of the Erie County Athletic Club by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, they had lived for six days under the reign of absolutely declared law.

"Under that decision," he said; "you or I can move for the revocation of the license of any saloon or hotel keeper who has violated the law or the conditions under which his license was granted. Any one of us may petition on information and belief for the revocation of licenses in 1,000 cases in various parts of the State. We may not accomplish much in New York City, but we can in the country districts."

The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, State Superintendent of the league, then read his annual report. The league, he said, had seventy-five cases in the courts under the law, and they were increasing at the rate of twenty-five a week. The notel feature of the law, he said, was a disgrace, and the worst saloon of all was the "Raines law hotel."

Frank Moss, the next speaker, said in part:

"In an honest, practical movement to close saloons on Sunday there are very many persons who would join with you. Think you the people in tenements have not consciences? I've had them come to me with complaints of the infamous things going on in the houses where they live. Some of these saloon keepers, in order to pay taxes, turn their places into dens which beggar description. In the next block to where we now are there are, under the guise of Raines hotels, places where thousands of young people every week are being dragged down to their ruin.

"There ought to be a State local option law for the cities as well as for the towns and villages. We could vote in this city at large on local option; we could vote for it in the ward, the Assembly district, the election district.

"In many respects the Raines law is excellent, even though it needs amendment, but I despair of its enforcement. It has not taken the saloon out of politics. The saloon keeper is satisfied with it, and that's a bad sign. Judges, juries, and prosecuting officers are against it. The people are against it."

Robert Graham of the Church Temperance Society said that if the saloon was to be abolished some place of amusement, recreation, and entertainment must be substituted in its place.

EX-BANKER GOES TO JAIL.

C. H. Cole of the Globe National, Boston, Gets Eight Years.

BOSTON, May 14.—In the United States Court here this forenoon Charles H. Cole, ex-President of the defunct Globe National Bank of this city, who recently pleaded guilty on several counts of an indictment charging him with misappropriating funds of the institution, was sentenced to serve eight years in the Greenfield (Mass.) Jail, where he was taken this afternoon.

The final proceedings in the case took place before Judge Lowell, before whom Mr. Cole pleaded guilty when the day for trial came. In passing sentence the Judge said he thought Mr. Cole had a claim on the leniency of the Court from the fact that he had not put the Government to the expense of a protracted trial. The Clerk then read the sentence that the prisoner be confined for eight years at hard labor in the Greenfield Jail.

The selection of the Greenfield Jail as the place of confinement, it is said, was made at the instance of the friends of Mr. Cole, on account of the salubrious climate, as Mr. Cole has been in poor health. It is expected that efforts will be made to secure a pardon from the President.

Students Must Not Marry.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Marriage has been put under the ban by the Faculty of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, and it has been announced that any students who disobey the edict will suffer the loss of all pecuniary help from the university. The placing of the ban on matrimony is said to be due to the fact that some of the students have risked marriage on too meagre incomes.

No Yale Secret Society Reform Yet.

NEW HAVEN, May 14.—The attempted reform of the secret society system at Yale University has apparently received a serious setback. Eta Phi alone of the sophomore societies has ratified the agreement entered into between the committee representing the secret sophomore societies and the petitioners of the class of 1900. Kappa Psi and He Boule refuse to act. This action will throw over into next year all negotiations, the hope being, it is alleged, that the agitation will die out with the graduation of the present leaders.

A TALL GROWTH IN TALKING
42,487 TELEPHONES
in Manhattan on May 1st.
GAIN IN FOUR MONTHS
4,771 TELEPHONES
Manhattan has *the largest Telephone System in the World,* and it is still growing at the rate of over 1,000 stations a month.
80,000 TELEPHONE STATIONS
in New York and Vicinity.
Efficient and far-reaching service Every Subscriber's Station has Long Distance Telephone.
LOW RATES.
Service in Manhattan from
$5 A MONTH.
ONE YEAR CONTRACTS. MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.,
15 Dey St. 111 West 38th St.

CHARGE AGAINST A LAWYER.

David M. Neuberger Accused of Embezzlement—Held in $4,400 Bail.

David M. Neuberger, a lawyer, of 256 Broadway, was arrested yesterday afternoon on an order granted by Judge Lacombe charged with appropriating money paid to obtain expert testimony. He was released on bail, which was placed at $4,400.

The alleged misappropriation is claimed to have been committed during the trial of the case of the Keasby & Mattison Company, manufacturers of "bromo caffeine," who charged infringement against the Emerson Drug Company, who make "bromo seltzer." The former company assert that Neuberger went to Vice President Hammer of their company and said he had a case of poisoning by bromo seltzer. Neuberger, it is alleged, said that the family of the child who was poisoned was poor and that he needed $1,500 to pay expenses to prove his statements. This sum, together with $700 more, it is claimed, was given him.

When the case came to trial the matter was compromised for $4,250, of which, it is charged, Neuberger got $2,250. The complaint says that when the Keasby & Mattison Company discovered this they began an inquiry and found that Neuberger appropriated to his own use the money the company had given him to obtain testimony.

Lawyer Neuberger, in speaking of the case, said: "The Keasby & Mattison Company paid me to pound the bromo seltzer people to further the interests of their own stuff. I will make them and their counsel jump through a knotho.e."

Public Accountants Meet.

The New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants of the State of New York held their annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. After discussing the business of the year the following officers were elected: President—C. W. Haskins; Vice Presidents—Farquhar J. Macrae, and Rodney S. Dennis; Treasurer—James N. Kelly; Secretary—Leon Brummer. Leonard H. Conant declined a re-election as Vice President. A board of twelve Directors was also chosen.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH, AT 8:15. Daniel Frohman...Manager. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY. A RUNAWAY GIRL. . . . . With JAMES T. POWERS and 65 others.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. EMPIRE COMPANY'S GREATEST TRIUMPH. LORD & LADY ALGY

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS. 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE in his new play. Sherlock Holmes

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT. Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Curtain at 8 o'clock. —NIGHTS ONLY— HENRY IRVING, MISS ELLEN TERRY, AND THE LONDON LYCEUM COMPANY. To-night & To-morrow Night. ROBESPIERRE. Thursday. "NANCE OLDFIELD." Double Bill. AND "THE BELLS." Friday. THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Proctor's 5th Av. Cont. Perf. 25 & 50c. Thomas Q. Seabrooke. Mme. HERRMANN. MONTRELL, BILLY VAN, 30 Other Stars.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. KATHRYN OSTERMAN. Geo. Fuller Golden, Macart's Dogs & Monkeys, &c.

Proctor's PALACE. J. B. BOOTH & CO. Cont. Perf. 58th St. Three Goldens. 15c.25c.50c. & 3 Av. Silvern&Emerie. Jordan & Welch, CarrieGraham, Ferrell&Starck, &c

AMERICAN Theatre 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Square Opera Co. 25c. to $1. LAST WEEK BUT ONE. Mon. & Thurs. Eves., Wed. & Sat. Mats., MIGNON. Tues., Wed., Fri., & Sat. Eves., TANNHAUSER. May 21—GOOD-BYE REPERTOIRE WEEK.

PRINTING SHOW. Daily Newspaper—Printed on the premises. Kai Kee's Chinese Printing Office. U. S. Government Exhibit—Treasury Printing. SOUVENIRS AND DANCING EVERY NIGHT. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, 2 to 11 P. M., 25c.

Edward Mollenhauer Testimonial Concert, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN "Concert Hall," Tuesday, May 15, 8:15 P. M. Kaltenborn Orchestra and Eminent Artists. Tickets, $1, $1.50, $2, Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Box Office open 7 P. M. Tuesday Evening.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev'gs, 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. LAST 2 WEEKS.—IN— OLGA NETHERSOLE SAPHO

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.15. Coupons for other Theatres, Race Track & Other Sporting Events Good for Admission. General 50c Admission 50c. Extraordinary Bill of High Class Variety Acts.

KNICKERBOCKER B'WAY AND 38TH ST. Ev'gs, 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. BOSTONIANS IN THE SERENADE. HERBERT & SMITH'S SUCCESSFUL OPERA.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. ISHAM'S OCTOROONS. 30 Minutes of Grand Opera.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BARGAIN MAT. WED. All seats 50c. QUO VADIS.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S, 125th St. & 7th Ave. The Behman Show, The Four Cohans, Rossow Midgets, etc.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE. NEW GROUPS. Orchestral Concerts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Grander Than Ever. WOMAN & WINE. Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

KEITH'S Fanny Rice. "My Milliner's Bill." Marguerite Cornille, Reno & Richards, Murphys.

Crowded Nightly! Only Gaiety in Town. CASINO! The Casino Girl!

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. George W. Fursman's UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Pop. Prices! Wed. Mat. 25c. & 50c.

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—ESMERALDA.

Huber's 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Nevada, Spiral Aeronautist; Speedway Parade Pictures.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

8th Day, Tuesday, May 15th.

The Baychester and New Rochelle Handicap and four other Races.

MUSIC BY LANDER.

Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.

FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD 50 CENTS.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 6th Av's

Splendid Opportunities

At Macy's! Would you know the news? Then come and see. The advertising is insufficient—inadequate. Newspaper space has its limitations—so has language. Nothing less than eyesight can convey the truth. Our roofs cover merchandise displays that are all—and more—than you expect. Nothing we may print can do them justice.

The early glory of the Summer movement is daily brightened and heightened by fresh trophies. Bargains multiply. Goods that appeal to your ideas of comfort, and sport and art and thrift abound to the point of prodigality. Every practical man and woman realizes the difficulties that make it impossible for us to catalogue the assembled attractions. Too much for us to print; too much for you to read.

However, do not forget the rich principal that created and sustains this business. The Macy prices are always from 20 to 40 per cent less than elsewhere. In one form or another we keep the fact before you. Your faith in that guiding motto is born of knowledge gained by experience. Our unswerving fidelity to the letter and spirit of the claim strengthens your allegiance to us.

That's why we grow, and grow, and grow.

Women's Shirt Waists

Old words concerning new Waists. We've formulated sentences only to discard them. Every expression was trite and musty. But why seek a new thought to favor these Waists? Their popularity was never more widespread and firm. They figure in every warm-weather wardrobe. Shirt Waists lend acute charm to the poetic impulse that idealizes the ubiquitous Summer Girl. They did much to place her on the pedestal she graces.

Dainty Shirt Waists—suggestive of freedom and airiness and winsomeness—what a boon to women!

Our stock contains all the prettiest conceits—white and colored materials—enchanced with novel touches of lace, embroidery, hemstitching and tucking. These, in white, show how low our prices range:

Sheer Lawn, front trimmed with clusters of tucks and two rows of inserting, 99c

Sheer Lawn, front trimmed with tucks and four rows of inserting, dress sleeves, tucked flare cuffs, $1.74

Sheer Lawn, front trimmed with tucks and six rows of inserting, dress sleeves, tucked flare cuffs, $1.99

Sheer Lawn, front trimmed with tucks and inserting, forming box plait, tucked back, dress sleeves, $2.49

Sheer Lawn, back and front trimmed with several rows of wide and narrow insertings, dress sleeves, $2.84

Better qualities at prices proportionately low ranging up to $8.74.

Women's Underwear

Stock is perfect. Gathered to please you, and to score a record for us. Come while assortments are full. Will pay not to wait until lines get depleted. Equal cheapness may not again chance your way. Prices are advancing. You know that.

Women's Cotton Vests, Richelieu ribbed, low neck, sleeveless, finished with silk tapes, 12c.

Women's Lisle-thread Vests, fancy ribbed, low neck, sleeveless, open-work shoulders, silk tapes around neck and arm holes, 19c.

Women's shaped, ribbed Lisle-thread Vests—white and ecru—high necks, pearl buttons, silk fronts, long and short sleeves; Drawers to match, knee length, French bands, others ask 50c; our price, 29c.

Women's shaped, ribbed, Lisle-thread Vests, V-shaped neck, short sleeves, finished with silk tapes and lace edging; Drawers to match, knee length, French bands, others ask 50c; our price, 29c.

Women's white Lisle-thread "Oneita" Combination Suits, short sleeves, knee length, pearl buttons, silk ribbon around neck, others ask $1.00; our price, 59c.

Children's Underwear

Children's Gauze Vests, high neck, short sleeves, silk binding, pearl buttons; Misses' Knee Pants and Boys' Knickerbockers to match, 24c.

Boys' Balbriggan Shirts, long or short sleeves, pearl buttons, silk binding; Knickerbockers or Long Drawers to match, 39c.

Men's Shirts

89c for Men's $1.50 Negligee Shirts. That's the kind of value that gives such matchless character and pull to our offerings. Make a point to examine this bargain. Please do. It means much to us and not a little to you. The shirt will completely vindicate every statement we print of it. It is the best we ever sold at the price. Other stores think they serve you generously when they charge $1.50 for the same quality. It is made of very fine madras, large variety of colors and patterns, laundered neckband, detached link cuffs, carefully finished, sizes 14 to 18.

Men's Negligee Shirts, made of fine percale, choice selection of new striped designs, laundered collars and cuffs, soft bosom, felled seams, pearl buttons, sizes 14 to 18, others ask $1.00; our price, 69c.

Men's Laundered Shirts, made in our own workrooms, of best percales, novel and simple stripes, two pairs detached cuffs, improved bar-end buttonholes, collar button protector and tie tape, sizes 14 to 18, others ask $1.50; our price, 94c.

Men's Underwear.

Mid-May. Time to change. Don't swelter beneath the oppression of Winter Underwear. These hints will help you throw off the burden.

Men's Balbriggan Shirts, French necks, pearl buttons; Drawers to match, suspender tapes, large double reinforced gussets and double bicycle seats, 29c.

Men's Ribbed Balbriggan Shirts, French necks, silk fronts, pearl buttons; Drawers to match, suspender tapes, double gussets and overlock seams, 39c.

Men's White Lisle-finished Shirts, long or short sleeves, pearl buttons, silk binding; Drawers to match, suspender tapes, extension bands in back and large double gussets, 39c.

Men's Genuine French Balbriggan Shirts, long or short sleeves, double gussets, suspender tapes and extension bands in back, 49c.

Men's Light-weight Natural Merino Shirts, pearl buttons, finished with self fronts, overlock seams; Drawers to match suspender tapes, double gussets and taped seams, 89c.

Night Shirts.

Ready to replenish your supply of Night Shirts? You'll thank us for making the following notes:

Men's and Boys' Night Shirts, made of good, heavy muslin, neatly trimmed with woven colored braid, sizes 12 to 18, others ask 60c.; our price, 39c.

Men's Night Shirts, made of Utica muslin, trimmed with plain or fancy imported braids, hand-worked buttonholes, pearl buttons, felled seams throughout, others ask 75c.; our price, 59c.

Men's Night Shirts, made of very fine cambric, with or without collars, carefully sewed and finished, sizes 15 to 20, others ask 85c.; our price, 69c.

Pajamas, made of fine Madras cloth, large variety of pretty designs and colorings, particular workmanship, all sizes, 94c.

The Wanamaker Store

Overshadowed Yesterday Front To-day

DRESS SILK interests in this market are enormous. Therefore the most remarkable Silk event of the year must be of extraordinary importance. That event has transpired here. The assembly of silks first shown in our Rotunda yesterday is remarkable for variety, novelty and cheapness. The low prices vitalize the occasion for they are affixed to novel and very beautiful goods.

Over Twenty Thousand Dollars' Worth Prices that Average a Reduction of One-half

This statement is an understatement, and you can accept at full value every word printed in description of the occasion. That's the sort of narrative you are accustomed to read in our columns. You believe. And because you believe our sales prosper.

You'll find some of the details to be good reading.

Seven colors in striped satins, nearly all white grounds with evening colored corded edge stripes. The effects are rich, strong and simple. Last week's value $2. To-day, 90c.

Thirty-three varieties of printed honeycomb Weave Silks. The designs are original and tasteful, some hemstitched; the colors will give verge for every taste; styles are exclusive. Worth on Saturday last $1.25, to-day 70c.

Nine plain colors in *Peau de Soie* with little self-color figures of satin dots; some very light, for evening. Last week $1.50, to-day 70c.

Nine varieties of very brilliant silks with hemstitched stripes. Strictly new and exclusive. Last week were worth $1.25, to-day 70c.

Twelve plain colored Taffetas with clustered cord stripes; very simple, very fine, very beautiful. Were cheap on Saturday at $1.10, to-day 70c; 24 in. One of the charms of the collection.

Three low tone, friends' colors, corded striped Taffetas; excellent quality. Saturday $1.25, to-day 70c.

Lace striped Taffetas in five evening colors. The stripes are woven lace figures of very delicate design. Last week were worth $2, to-day 90c. Also six dark shades at the same reduced price.

Brussels net stripes on plain colored silks, an absolute novelty. Last week were worth $1.50, to-day 80c. Three colors.

Three colors in very rich light fancy Persian striped silks that were worth $1.50 last Saturday, to-day 80c.

Ten colors in very rich light designs of alternate broad and narrow striped fancy silks. Strict novelties. They were worth $1.50 last week, to-day 80c.

Five varieties of white Taffeta, with black satin, white corded stripes alternated with small bright colored check stripes, very original and novel. Cheap last week at $1.65, to-day 80c.

Four plain colored lace striped Taffetas; very neat and very beautiful. Last week 85c, to-day 50c.

Fifteen plain colors in corded striped Taffetas. Shades are light, dark, medium, and all good. $1 last week, to-day 60c.

Twelve varieties fancy striped Taffetas; bright, showy, attractive, novel. They are to be sold at 40c; last week's value 85c.

Thirty-three sorts of imported satin tricot-de-long; white, blue, mode, lilac, brown grounds with white figures; and blue, black, purple and orange on white grounds; very soft; liberty style. Lowest Saturday price $1.25, to-day 60c.

Sixteen—our own, exclusive—patterns India printed silks; very rich. Saturday's price—cheap—$1.25, to-day 60c.

Five very gay Persian effects in Liberty Satins, confined to our sales in New York. Saturday's price, $1.25, to-day 60c.

Eight brilliant blue-and-white printed Foulards, imported. 60c to-day, on Saturday were $1.25, $1.10 and 85c.

Twenty separate and distinct designs in printed Foulards, in all the best colorings, including blue and white. Saturday's prices were 85c, to-day 50c.

Various good patterns in Habutai washable silks. Saturday's prices were 50c to 75c. To-day 30c.

Rotunda.

The Tailoring Store Offers SUITS to Order Under Price

A bargain in the tailoring store can have no string to it. Here are the handsome stuffs to be newly made up as you wish them. Absolutely all-wool, every thread—new and seasonable styles and weights; and in variety wide enough to meet every taste.

These are the fine goods, that sell regularly at $35 to $40; but a fortunate purchase of the fabrics lets us offer them to-day—sack suits, made to your measure, with a perfect fit guaranteed, at

$25 a Suit

We still have quite an assortment of the Worsted Trouserings at $5, to order. A remarkable tailoring offer. Second floor, 4th avenue.

Closing Odd Lots Of SILK WAISTS

We have taken various lots of broken sizes and some slightly soiled garments and made up two groups. Choice among the first at $3.50. They're all this season's goods, in the most desirable styles, colorings and trimmings—plaited, corded, hemstitched—some lace trimmed, some combinations of lace and ribbon. Not a waist in the lot that was not a good $5 value, many that were reasonable enough at $6.50.

Now at $3.50 each

The other group comprises many of the best styles of leading American makers,—some copies of fine Paris waists. All solid colors. They were $8 to $12.

Choice among several hundred at $5

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Parasols in Hundreds Of Handsome Styles

Among the finer kinds there are no less than 300 distinct styles. It's a most comprehensive collection, in which prices range from $10 to $85. In this division are some of the handsomest parasols ever offered—the London Automobile among others. Then there are beautiful spangled and embroidered sunshades and exquisite lace and chiffon effects, some with real duchesse lace covers.

But there are also some very stylish and attractive affairs at much lower prices. Plain white silk parasols at $1 to $5. And an unusually good value at $2.75. We have 500 at that price that are made of fine taffeta, in all the new colors, with fancy plaid corded border; also in black and white.

A wide variety of girls' and little children's parasols at 25c to $4.

Broadway.

Wanamaker Ice Cream Freezers

Who thought of ice cream yesterday? No need to show hands. If there were votes to be counted we'd ask "who didn't?"

The best Freezer we know of is the "Wanamaker." If we knew a better one we'd have it. We can get plenty to sell for less—none that makes ice cream better or more quickly; and none that uses less ice.

They have self-adjusting scrapers. All gearing is completely covered, so that neither ice nor salt can get between the cogs to choke or break them, and thus delay the freezing. All inside parts are coated with pure block tin. Revolving wire whip dasher agitates and beats up the cream while in process of freezing, producing cream that is wonderfully light and delicious. These sizes—

2 quarts, $1.85 3 quarts, $2.10 4 quarts, $2.45 6 quarts, $3.15
8 quarts, $3.85 10 quarts, $5.25 14 quarts, $7.25

Demonstration in Basement.

Women's CAPES An Important Event

They are capes of silk, of lace, chiffon, ribbon and jet—light, delicate, elegant shoulder coverings for summertime wear. And capes of broadcloth, in tan and steel gray, handsomely trimmed; and carriage wraps, riding and walking capes, and exquisite evening effects—in a word, the entire stock is marked at much lower figures this morning. Most of the offering are imported capes—Paris productions, and leading Berlin and London makers' efforts. A few are fine American specimens.

Prices begin at $7.50—for a cape that was moderately marked at $11. Thence upward, through a splendid assortment, to $75 for garments that sold yesterday at $125.

Second Floor, Broadway.

New Attractions in The CHINA STORE

Dinner Sets, in various styles, all French china and in the highest order of finish, are offered at most favorable prices. The goods are all new—none here more than a few weeks, much of it just opened. The elegant decorations throughout are new—the best among the latest designs. There's a pleasing assortment from which to choose, and the savings are from a quarter to a full half of their regular selling prices. Take this little list of last-of-their-kind sets. There are pieces missing, or perhaps some slight imperfections, but note the reductions in prices:

113 pieces, $15, from $30.
113 pieces, $15, from $30.
113 pieces, $13.75, from $27.50.
112 pieces, $17.50, from $35.
100 pieces, $12.50, from $25.
101 pieces, $12.50, from $25.
113 pieces, $12.50, from $25.
113 pieces, $10 from $20.

Some fine china sets opened but a day or two are $32.50, though $10 more would be a reasonable price. They are in embossed shapes with beaded edges; attractive decorations; 102 pieces. Other sets, same number of pieces, with scroll decoration, at $35, instead of the fair valuation—$45.

Haviland "G. D. A." dinner sets of 101 pieces, in a variety of handsome decorations, new, at $20, reduced from $25 and $27.50.

And a lot of Theodore Haviland sets of 100 pieces, in numerous very fine decorations, at $20—worth $27.50.

Cottage Toilet Sets

Of English porcelain, 12 pieces, with covered slop jar; attractively decorated. Price $5.50; value $7.50.

7-piece sets, in underglaze decorations at $2.35—an exceptionally good value.

Basement.

Fine Decorated LAMPS HALF Prices and Less

These are new lamps, large and handsomely decorated, and in the best, most effective shapes. They're a maker's wind-up of a season's business. Came to us with his remaining stock, and named at a figure so low that, though our lamp store is already crowded with new goods, we were tempted and bought. When you see the lamps, and hear the prices, you, too, will be tempted. Three groups.

One containing values up to $18—choice at $7.50.
Another with values up to $12—choice at $6.
The third, values up to $10—choice at $4.

Basement.

The Wanamaker Store

The SALE of Muslin UNDERWEAR

Crisp, Cool Garments Tempting Prices

RIGHT on the crest of the warm wave came the White Sale's announcement. Your prompt and substantial response proved its timeliness and your appreciation. The very low prices are an essential feature of this sale's success; but of far greater importance to most of Our Public is the fact that this sale offers

Garments of Highest Character for so Little

Yet we could have bought cheaper goods—that is, the same sort of garments for less money; but they were neither worthy of us nor you. Some goods that we bought, were returned because not equal to samples—not made well enough to let them be sold in Wanamaker's. This carefulness, is why the particular women whom we serve, wait for and profit by the **Wanamaker White Sale.** All the merits of good taste in the designing and trimming, with neatness in making, that the most exclusive garments have; yet as low in price as the most thrifty woman will care to have them. Combined purchases of a million and a half pieces make possible such low prices on goods of such high character. Read on:

Night Gowns—

38c—Muslin or cambric; 4 styles; high, square or V neck and Empire; embroidery or insertion trimmed, some with cambric ruffle and plaits. Not more than three to a buyer.

65c—Cambric; V neck; trimmed with neat edge of embroidery; yoke with cluster of plaits, and 4 rows of hemstitching.

85c—Muslin or cambric; 4 styles; square, Empire or V neck; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; or point de paris lace and insertion; some ribbon trimmed.

$1—Muslin or cambric; 10 styles; square, Empire, high or V neck; trimmed with newest embroidery and insertion; with point de paris lace and insertion, or with torchon lace; some with yoke of hemstitching and embroidery.

$1.50—Of cambric or nainsook; 5 styles; trimmed with newest embroidery and insertion; or with hemstitching and dainty edges of embroidery; high and square neck; some with ribbon.

$2—Of muslin or cambric; 3 styles; V neck or Empire; trimmed with fine embroidery, point de paris lace and insertion; some ribbon trimmed.

Others up to $7.25.

Short Chemises—

18c—Of cambric, round neck, trimmed with cambric ruffle. Not more than three to a buyer.

35c—Of cambric; round neck; open front; trimmed with torchon lace.

50c—Of muslin; 2 styles; trimmed with embroidery and plaits, open front; or round neck; trimmed with lawn ruffle, edged with lace.

75c—Of nainsook or cambric; 2 styles; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon run through.

Skirt-length Chemises—

75c—Of lawn; round neck trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; run with ribbon; plaited ruffle.

$1.25—Of lawn, 2 styles; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or point de paris lace; some with fine insertion across bust, and ribbon run through; skirt trimmed with deep ruffle and plaited, or plaited ruffle edged with lace.

$1.75—Of lawn or nainsook, 3 styles; some in Marguerite style; trimmed elaborately with torchon or point de paris lace and insertion; also trimmed with ribbons, and deep ruffle on skirt edged with lace and fine plaits.

Others up to $6.

Wrappers—

Of white lawn; all in newest cut and style of trimming; some with point de Paris or Valenciennes laces, or pretty embroidery; others with deep ruffles on bottom; some trimmed with wide satin ribbon. Prices begin at $2—up to $28.

Dressing Sacques—

These begin at 75c and advance to $18.50. The shapes are wholly new, as are also the trimming designs. The new short sleeves will be much liked. Laces and elegant embroideries are generously used in trimming.

White Shirt Waists—

Of lawns, dotted Swiss muslins, dimities, piques, linens or organdies. Many handsome styles that will be found here only. The plaiting and embroidery are of the daintiest, and the laces the finest. The soft, fluffy effects have superseded the mannish styles of former seasons. The prices are 85c to $35.

Drawers—

10c—Of muslin; deep hem and plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

15c—Cambric or muslin; good quality; deep hem and fine plaits. Three to a buyer.

25c—Of muslin; trimmed with embroidery and neat plaits.

35c—Muslin; with umbrella ruffle trimmed with embroidery.

50c—Of muslin or cambric; 7 styles; some trimmed with embroidery, some with torchon lace; others with lawn ruffle edged with lace or deep ruffle of lawn, hemstitched and plaited.

Others up to $5.

Long Petticoats—

75c—Of muslin; with umbrella ruffle of cambric and hemstitching.

$1—Of cambric; 3 styles; with deep flounce trimmed with torchon lace and insertion or lawn ruffle with hemstitched plaits; some also embroidery trimmed.

$1.50—Of cambric or muslin, 5 styles; with umbrella ruffle; trimmed with wide embroidery and plaits above, or row of insertion or lawn with 3 clusters of fine plaits.

Other styles up to $12.

Corset Covers—

8c—Of cambric; neck trimmed with neat embroidery or lace; all felled seams and pearl buttons; not more than 3 to a buyer.

Corset Covers—

18c—Of cambric, 2 styles; trimmed with embroidery or torchon lace; square or V neck; tight fitting or draw string at waist.

25c—Of cambric; 4 styles; V, square or round neck; trimmed with neat embroidery, wide or narrow edge or torchon lace; tight fitting or draw string at waist.

35c—Of cambric, 5 styles; round, square or V neck; trimmed with fine torchon lace or neat embroidery.

Others up to $6.

Short Petticoats—

75c—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn; with clusters of fine plaits and ruffle of embroidery.

Short Petticoats—

$1—Muslin or cambric; 7 styles; trimmed with point de paris, Valenciennes or torchon laces and insertion; or deep ruffles of fine embroidery and plaits.

$1.50—Cambric; 3 styles; trimmed with point de paris lace and insertion, or fine plaits; Vandyke plaits trimmed with torchon lace.

Others up to $2.75.

Children's Underwear—

Mothers will find just as tempting bargains for girls and babies as they find in the garments for themselves. These hints tell just what:

Girls' petticoats of muslin; umbrella ruffle of cambric; trimmed with deep embroidery; two clusters of plaits. 65c, 2 to 8 years. 85c, 10 to 16 years.

$1.15—Petticoats of cambric, made with foundation, with two ruffles edged with deep lace. 10 to 16 yrs.

50c—Drawers of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn; lace edge and row of lace insertion. 10 to 14 years.

12c and 15c—Drilling waists. 2 to 10 years.

LONG SLIPS—

38c—Cambric; 4 clusters of plaits; hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves.

50c—Nainsook; 4 clusters of plaits; trimmed with neat embroidery.

SHORT DRESSES—

85c—Lawn; round yoke of plaits; row of embroidered insertion; finished with lawn ruffle; edged with lace.

$1.75—Round yoke of embroidered insertion; finished with deep embroidered ruffle; beading and embroidered ruffle on neck. 1 to 3 years.

$1.75—Lawn, made with waist; square yoke of plaits, finished with embroidered beading and ribbon; two ruffles over shoulder, edged with lace.

Shirts and Collars for Men

Did you decide to buy some Negligee Shirts yesterday? Here's a suggestion of sort and saving:

Opportunity came to purchase a big lot of cool and handsome shirts with light cambric bodies and wide fronts of striped, corded and plain silks. They're here and ready to-day, at

60c each

Of good cambric, well made; light weight, cool, but quite dressy. Sizes 14 to 17½.

Still Plenty of the WHITE SHIRTS in Sizes 14 and 16½ to 18

The large man won't risk the usual "bargain" shirt of his size; but these are not "usual" bargains—the large collar-band is on a shirt made in full proportions, and will fit the big man all over. Excellent shirts, with Utica bodies and linen bosoms; worth up to $1.50, at

fifty cents

Collars, 6 for 55c—

The most popular turn-over shape with lock front in five heights; with outside of *linen*. Splendidly made. All sizes, 13½ to 16½.

Cambric Night Shirts—

Delightfully cool; made of good cambric; some plain white, others trimmed with colored piping; full, comfortable sizes; all over,

fifty cents

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Household LINENS Many Kinds at Reduced Prices

Here's a rich harvest for thrifty housekeepers. The linen supplies may be replenished with unusually fine goods at much less than the usual expense. Some of this offering is reduced in cost a half—some considerably more than a half. None of it is anything less than a decided bargain in these days when linen prices everywhere are skyward.

First, there are Dinner Cloths. Some of bleached Irish double damask, extra fine quality, but no longer strictly fresh goods. They're in various sizes, from 2½ yards wide and 3 yards long, up to 6 yards long. $3 each for all $10 and $11 kinds; $6 for the $11.65 to $13.25 qualities; $7.50 for kinds that were $15 and $17; $9 each for the $18 to $23.50 sorts, and $13 for values up to $37.50.

Some bleached Flemish double damask cloths, in choice patterns, are repriced thus: 2½x3 yds., at $4.75—value $6.50; 2x3 yds., same quality, at $3.75—value $4.50.

Napkins—

Bleached Irish double damask, odd dozens, mostly dinner size, soiled a bit, and hence reduced thus: $7 and $7.50 qualities, at $3.50; $10.25 to $13.75 grades, at $6; and those that have sold for $16.25 to $18.75, at $8.50.

Bleached Flemish double damask, to match table cloths above; full 26 in. square; very reasonable at $5 a dozen, now $4.25.

Napkins—

Other bleached Irish double damask napkins, small quantity only, that were $6.50, reduced recently to $4.75, now $14 a dozen to close; all 26 in.

Bath Towels—

Snow-white Turkish towels; extra large and heavy 30x60 in.; usual 40c kind for 30c each.

Snow-white Turkish towels; 20x43 in.; regularly 12½c each, now 10c.

Bed Linen—

Hemstitched German linen sheets; ¾-bed size, $1.75 kind at $1.50 each; full-bed size, $2 kind at $1.75; extra-bed size, $2.50 kind at $2.

Hemstitched German linen pillow cases, 22x36 in., 50c kind at 37½c; 27x36 in., 75c kind at 62½c.

Fancy Linens—

A collection of hemstitched damask scarfs, small tea cloths and tray covers; were 85c to $1.15; about 350 pieces; slightly mussed; choice at 60c each.

Linen Store, Fourth avenue.

Silver for GIFTS

Wish you could see what this sterling silver specialist has sought out and brought together here,—all with June weddings in mind. He's been buying these wedding goods for a long time, and knows how to gather the elegant things and how to display them. Some suitable silver pieces with prices.

Coffee spoons; plain bowls; $5.50, $5.75 $6 a dozen.
Coffee spoons; gilt bowls; $7.25 and $8.25 a dozen.
Egg spoons; gilt bowls; $10 doz.
Bouillon spoons; plain bowls; $7.50 to $12.50 doz.
Bouillon spoons; gilt bowls; $9 to $13.75 dozen.
Individual salad or fish forks, $15 doz.
Individual butter spreaders, $10, $12.50 $16.50.
Salad sets, fork and spoon, $8.50 to $10.
Berry spoons, $4 to $6. Ice spoons, $6.
Tomato or cucumber servers, $3 to $5.
Soup ladles, $12.50 to $15.
Potato forks; sterling silver handle; steel tines, $1.
A complete line of forks and spoons at $1 an ounce. Basement.

Summer Dresses and Dress Skirts

The cool, washable dresses are ready—more beautiful, and in wider variety than heretofore.

Dresses of percales, lawns, dimities, organdies and point d'Esprit, variously trimmed with ribbon, lace embroidery; some are imported. Prices range from $7 to $82.50.

Suits of duck, pique and linen, with jackets in various styles, trimmed with embroidery, braid or stitching, $12 to $45.

Skirts of white pique; some plain, others trimmed with embroidery or braid, $1.50 to $12.

Skirts of denim, linen, pique, burlap, in various styles and colors, trimmed with embroidery or stitching, $3.75 to $12.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Corset Sale

Several styles, and generous quantities of each, are offered at much less than their actual worth. Fresh, perfect corsets, all of them.

Here's one style at 35c—was considered low-priced at 50c. It's a summer corset of strong net, in medium waist and short over hips.

Some also at 45c and 50c., in long or short waist.

At 65c, the W. B., the L. R., and the P. N., the first named of net, the other two of strong jean—excellent values all.

The Globe corset is 75c—of imported coutil, and would be only fairly priced at $1.

Then there's the L. R. at $1—of jean, coutil and sateen, white and black, some with spoon steels and low bust, for stout figures. An unusually good corset for a dollar.

Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Brills' Blue Serge Suits.

When we bought these very fine Suits we remembered the men whom no new fashion can win from their favorite Summer Serge. Well cut, well tailored, priced at

$15.00

although made to retail at eighteen. Our foresight saved this—we bought before the advance.

Negligee Shirts.—Madras and cheviots, collars and cuffs attached or detached, 98c.

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich.
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street.
125th Street, Corner 3d Av.

THIS LABEL ON ALL THE CELLULAR CLOTHING CO. LTD. AERTEX LONDON GARMENTS.

"AERTEX" Cellular Underwear

is ideal for summer wear because its construction provides a ready and automatic means of escape for perspiration and the vapor which arises from the heated body. Therefore "Aertex" Cellular Underwear is considered so comfortable as well as healthful.

Illustrated catalogue and samples of "Aertex" Cellular material can be had on application.

"Aertex" Cellular Underwear is sold by

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,
258, 569, 1260 Broadway.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

High Turn-down Collars, 10c.

4-ply (2100 fine) worth 15c. Swell Stripped Flannel Suits, coat and trousers, $5.96, worth $10; $7.98, worth $12.00.

Serge Coats, $2.19 and upwards. Office Coats from 49c. upwards.

Comfortable Shirts, Madras Negligee, 98c., $1.49, $1.98.
Madras starched, 98c., $1.49.
Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 35c., 49c., 98c.

Buying in tremendous quantities enables us to undersell all competitors.

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NINE CENTS A WEEK.

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Order it delivered to your residence.

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IS A Natural Mineral Water,

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ONLY IN BOTTLES,

For **Disordered Stomach and Indigestion.**

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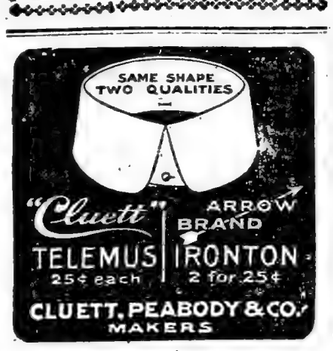

A TRUCE TO AID BRYAN

Chicago Platform Democrats to Send No Contesting Delegation.

NOT A SURRENDER, THEY SAY

Their Action, They Believe, Will Compel Instruction of Regular Delegates to Kansas City.

The Chicago platform Democrats, who have for months threatened to send a contesting delegation to the Kansas City Convention, because they feared that the regulars intended to oppose the renomination of William Jennings Bryan and the reaffirmation of the platform of 1896, have come to the conclusion that it would not be politically wise to make a fight at this time, and have determined to take no action.

When the State convention of the faction meets on Saturday next the Convention Committee will recommend that beyond adopting a platform and demanding that the regulars at the State Convention to be held on June 5 instruct their delegates to vote for the entire Chicago platform and the renomination of Mr. Bryan, no further business be done and adjournment be taken to June 6.

In taking this step, the leaders of the Chicago platform Democracy insist that they are not backing down, and that their failure to select a contesting delegation is only a temporary truce with the regulars. This truce, they say, is to be used as a club to force the State organization to instruct its delegates to support Mr. Bryan. If this demand is not acceded to the contesting delegation will be named on June 6 and every possible effort will be made to influence the National leaders of the party to recognize the Chicago Platform Democracy as the regular organization and to seat its delegates at Kansas City.

In a letter which has been sent to the delegates to the State Convention of the faction, the Convention Committee says that it has been assured by men of prominence, standing, and integrity in the so-called regular Democratic Party that the delegates to the National Convention from the State of New York will go to the National Convention instructed to vote for the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform and the nomination of the Hon. William Jennings Bryan for President.

This statement is not in line with some made heretofore by leaders of the State organization, though the latter have admitted that there was no doubt that New York's vote, even if unpledged, would be cast for Mr. Bryan.

Continuing, this letter says:

"The Chicago platform Democracy is not endeavoring to stir up strife in the Democratic Party of the State of New York, but to insure the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, the nomination of the Hon. William J. Bryan, and the election of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President in 1900. We have decided at our State Convention, to be held on May 19, to adopt a platform setting forth the principles for which we stand, demand the nomination of the Hon. William Jennings Bryan for President by the Democratic Party, and demand that the so-called regular Democratic Party of the State of New York send to the National Convention men pledged and instructed to vote for the Chicago platform in its entirety and the nomination of the Hon. William Jennings Bryan."

Melvin G. Pelliser, the Secretary of the Convention Committee, said last night that the letter above quoted is not by any means an idle "bluff," and that its threats would be carried out in every particular. "We are for Mr. Bryan and for the Chicago platform," said Mr. Palliser, "and we will rely on the promises made to us by party leaders only long enough to test their sincerity. We are not anxious to precipitate a factional feud in this State or in the Nation, and our overtures look only tward harmonious action."

When asked if the Chicago platform men would favor the indorsement at Kansas City of Charles A. Towne, the Populist nominee for Vice President, Mr. Palliser said that they would not. "Mr. Towne is a good man, and has demonstrated his faith in the free silver plank of our platform in many ways and in numerous places," Mr. Palliser said, "but he has been a Republican, and we hold that the man nominated by the Democratic convention should be one who is in perfect accord with Mr. Bryan on every issue.

"We ought to take some such man as George Fred Williams or Admiral Schley, either of whom would make an admirable candidate; or there are a number of Western men who would add strength to the ticket and attract an important share of the vote. Adherents of the Chicago platform cannot consistently accept any man who is not wholly in sympathy with Mr. Bryan, and unless a man who fills this demand is nominated the ticket will lose many votes. All we are after in this State is harmony and harmony cannot exist unless the regulars do as we have been assured they will."

None of the leaders of Tammany Hall was willing to discuss the declaration made by the Chicago platform Democracy that a promise of reaffirmation of the Chicago platform had been given.

SENATE AND ARMOR PLATE.

No Factory if Armor Can Be Bought for $445 Per Ton—Secretary May Pay $545.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—After a discussion lasting five full days, the Senate today passed the Naval Appropriation bill. Practically four days were devoted to the consideration of the armor-plate proposition, which finally, by a vote of 32 to 19, was agreed to as reported by the committee, with the exception that the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to make contracts only for such armor as may be needed from time to time.

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to procure armor of the best quality at $445 per ton; but if he be unable to obtain it at that price, he is then authorized to pay $545 per ton for the armor for the battleships Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, and proceed to erect an armor factory, to cost not to exceed $4,000,000, one-half of which amount is made immediately available.

It is further provided "that if, under the operation of the above provision, no Government armor-plate factory is begun or built, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to Congress at the beginning of its next session a detailed report, in which he shall estimate the entire cost of a fully equipped Government armor-plate manufactory, including site, and the probable time at which the best modern armor plate could be produced at said factory and ready for delivery."

The Secretary of the Navy is directed to purchase five Holland torpedo boats at a price not exceeding $170,000 each. The Guthmann gun amendment to the House bill was withdrawn by the committee, the Navy Department having declared against it.

Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) for the committee, offered an amendment providing in effect for the removal of the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., to Charleston, S. C. The bill authorizes the expenditure of $412,000 at the Port Royal station, but the amendment offered by Mr. Hale leaves the expenditure of this money to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, who is authorized to examine into the expediency of changing the station to Charleston, S. C., and, if he deems it expedient, to expend the money intended for Port Royal on the new station and dock, $100,000 being made available for the purchase of a site.

The amendment provides that there must be a depth of water over the sill of the dock at the new station of at least thirty feet at mean high tide.

Mr. Hale, in advocating the amendment, said the committee felt that the time now had arrived when no more good money ought to be sent after bad at Port Royal.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) proposed an amendment extending the right of choice of the Secretary of the Navy to some point in North Carolina so as to include Wilmington. Mr. Butler's amendment was rejected and the committee amendment adopted.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) offered an amendment reducing the number of armored cruisers provided for in the bill from three to two and the number of protected cruisers from three to two, saying he did so "to direct attention to the fact that we are expending too much money for our navy and too little for the development of our merchant marine. There is a bill now before this Senate providing for the development of our merchant marine which calls for no larger appropriation than is necessary for the construction of two first-class war vessels. I hope that Congress will not adjourn until it has brought this shipping bill to a vote."

"I have not the slightest idea," said Mr. Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) "that the Shipping bill will be taken up until after the campaign, and neither has the Senator," [Chandler.]

"I'm not a great party leader," replied Mr. Chandler, sarcastically, "but there is no need that we should rush away from here before we pass this great bill for the advancement of our merchant marine."

Mr. Hale expressed the hope that a vote might be had on the measure, and that it would not be delayed further by the injection of extraneous subjects into the discussion. He believed that he and the Senator from New Hampshire would be older men than they now were before the Subsidy bill was disposed of.

Mr. Chandler withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Teller, referring to the Subsidy bill, said: "That bill is not here. The Senator [Chandler] knows that his party does not dare to bring it here. It is to be shunted—to go over until the next session of Congress. Then, I suppose, we shall have the Subsidy bill, the bill to increase the army to 100,000 men, and such other measures as cannot be considered now in view of the Presidential campaign."

Mr. McBride (Rep., Oregon,) secured an amendment providing for the appointment of a board of officers to determine the desirability of constructing a dry dock on the Columbia River, Oregon.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) offered an amendment providing that no armor should be contracted for in advance of its actual requirement by vessels in construction. It was agreed to.

Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) declared that it was the purpose of the dominant party in Congress to make these great contracts for war vessels and armor in order that it might be in position to obtain vast contributions to its campaign fund.

The bill then passed without division.

WHAT IS IN OLEOMARGARINE.

Secretary Gage Furnishes Figures on the Various Products Used in Manufacture.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage yesterday sent to the House, in response to the resolution of May 8, the information regarding the manufacture of oleomargarine asked for by the House.

The statement shows the quantities and kinds of ingredients used in the production of oleomargarine in the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899. Also the percentage each ingredient bears to the whole quantity:

Materials.	Pounds.	Percentage each ingredient bears to the whole.
Neutral lard	31,297,251	34.27
Oleo oil	24,491,789	26.82
Cottonseed oil	4,357,514	4.77
Sesame	486,310	0.53
Coloring matter	148,970	0.16
Sugar	110,164	0.12
Glycerine	3,963	0.01
Stearine	5,890	0.007
Glucose	2,550	0.003
Milk	14,200,576	15.55
Salt	6,772,670	7.42
Butter oil	4,342,904	4.76
Butter	1,588,319	1.72
Cream	3,527,410	3.88
Total	91,322,260	100.00

Statement showing the quantities and kinds of ingredients used in the production of oleomargarine in the United States in the month of December, 1899. Also the percentage each ingredient bears to the whole quantity:

Materials.	Pounds.	Percentage each ingredient bears to the whole.
Neutral	3,735,777	31.88
Oleo oil	3,369,085	28.84
Cottonseed oil	511,157	4.34
Color	21,753	0.18
Sesame	50,500	0.43
Sugar	14,111	0.12
Stearine	12,705	0.10
Glycerine	1,212	0.01
Glucose	2,940	0.02
Butter	106,130	0.90
Salt	800,156	6.82
Milk	1,889,467	16.13
Butter oil	727,062	6.20
Cream	471,688	4.02
Total	11,713,743	100.00

The figures are taken from the records in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WANTS A FINER BUILDING.

Mr. Griggs Irritated at Refusal to Appropriate Larger Sum for New Department of Justice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—More than a year ago Attorney General Griggs obtained from Congress the authority to tear down the building then occupied by the Department of Justice, and to construct upon its site a building to cost when completed $1,000,000. The old building was removed, and after selecting plans drawn by a prominent New York firm work was delayed in the hope that Congress would permit the acquirement of all the block upon which the old building stood and increase the ultimate cost of the structure.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds listened recently to an argument by Mr. Griggs advanced to secure an allowance of $900,000 additional to meet the advanced cost of material and to complete the building in very handsome material and style. The committee refused to increase the allowance, or to authorize the purchase or condemnation of the additional land asked for.

Mr. Griggs has made some comment suggesting irritation at the decision and regretting that he will have to put up a "cheap building." This is not having a good effect upon the House committee that refused the request for a larger and finer building. Some of those who are interested still hope that the site may yet be selected on Pennsylvania Avenue to carry out the idea of L'Enfant for the occupation of the south side of that avenue by public edifices. James K. Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, said to-day:

"The Attorney General will have less than $900,000 to put into a building after he pays the architect's fees and the expenses, which are running right along. In fact, he will probably have much less than that to put in the building. He ought to have at least $2,000,000 for a new and suitable building, and it ought not to be located on the little corner where the old building stood. There ought to be a whole square for a new building, and I would like to see Congress take the matter up and provide a square on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, either reserving the site on which it is proposed to build or selling it later on.

"While the matter is under discussion it would be a good time to press the idea of buildings on the south side of the avenue. At any rate, I regret that an inferior building is to be put up anywhere for the Government."

The members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds are of the opinion that if the Attorney General is determined to put up an inferior building for $1,000,000 it will be wise to take the work out of his hands.

THE NEW FINANCIAL LAW.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—In the House to-day Mr. Brosius (Penn.) made a statement of the progressive operation of the new financial law, supplementary to a statement made by him a few days ago.

From the figures of Mr. Brosius it appears that in the ten days since April 30 the amounts of the several issues refunded were respectively: Threes of 1898, $758,500; 4s of 1907, $5,127,250; 4s of 1904, $1,935,400; total, $8,421,150. This increases the total from March 14 to May 10 inclusive to $268,441,900. Of this amount $54,142,950, or a little over 20 per cent. of the whole, was presented by private persons or institutions other than National banks.

Mr. Brosius also said that during the ten days named applications for National banks, approved, have been: For banks with a capital less than $50,000, 29; banks with a capital of $50,000 and over, 13; total approved applications, 42. Banks actually organized: With a capital of less than $50,000, 23; with a capital of $50,000 and over, 8; total, 31.

It is interesting to note in this connection, said Mr. Brosius, that on March 14, 1900, the date of the approval of the new law, the total capital stock of National banks was $616,308,095, and the total bonds deposited to secure circulation $272,386,240, or about 44 per cent. of the capital, showing a less ratio of bonds to capital since the passage of the law than before. The bond secured circulation on March 14, 1900, the date of the approval of the law, was $216,374,784, and on May 10 $252,526,875, an increase under the new law of $36,152,081.

FOR A NEW WHITE HOUSE.

Amendment to Sundry Civil Bill Provides Also for Plans for Other Washington Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A new White House, or the old White House enlarged and improved, is looked for as the result of an amendment offered in the Senate today by Mr. McMillan of Michigan, to the Sundry Civil bill. It provides for the appointment of an architect, a landscape architect, and a sculptor, to be associated with the Chief of Engineers in preparing a report to the next Congress embodying not only a plan for the enlargement of the Executive Mansion, but for the treatment of the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue according to a well-considered plan for the embellishment of the entire south side section between the White House and the Capitol. Further than that, it is to suggest a communicating driveway between the Potomac and Rock Creek Park, taking in the Zoological Garden.

This proposition overlooks entirely the suggestion for a new Executive Mansion on the brow of Columbia Heights, and if a scheme of enlargement of the present White House is adopted it will be many years before it will be removed from its present location.

WORK FOR SHIPPING BILL.

Friends of the Measure Say Nothing But Early Adjournment Will Prevent Vote in the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The friends of the shipping subsidy bill are again hoping to get a vote in the house, and the recent report made by three Democrats in support of the subsidy plan is accepted as a sort of reconnaisance preparatory to the general assault. There are discreet, earnest, and persistent supporters of the shipping interests about, ready to seize every opportunity that may be presented, and they say nothing except the adjournment early in June will head them off.

Those Democrats who look upon the subsidy plan for reviving shipping merely as a lop-sided sort of encouragement, which will be lavished upon a few rich corporations and not shared by owners of ships of small speed or tonnage, share the feelings of one Democrat who would not be quoted because he represents a district that expects him to vote for what he calls a "chimera."

"What we want, if we need anything in the way of ships," said this Democrat, "is simply the liberty to buy ships where we like, and after that we must make up our minds to run them as cheaply as other nations run their vessels—at least as cheaply as Great Britain runs her merchant marine.

"We have been presented with many figures to show us how Great Britain pays her officers and men less than we do, and so is able to outbid us for the cargoes of the world. If there is anything in that argument, the country that carries cargoes with ships and seamen costing least ought to have the most business and the biggest fleet. Germany pays less than Great Britain; France pays less; Sweden pays less; Italy pays less. Yet Great Britain keeps on paying higher seamen's wages and keeps a prodigious share of the world's carrying trade.

"We will not buy ships where we can get them cheapest. Our ship builders will not build them as cheap as others. Our seamen want more pay than the British. What we are trying to grant subsidies for is to give the ship owners and builders something to make good to them the difference between the wages of America and the rest of the world.

"As long as we stay at home and hide behind our wall, that policy will work. When we try to make it work in competition with the shipping of the world, not burdened with the vast mass of law that is being loaded upon the merchant marine of the United States, subsidies must be paid to prop the business up. For my part, I do not see why that policy should be tried, for it promises nothing, even in the very distant and dim future, by way of relief. We shall have to go on making good the difference between American and British wages until the crack of doom."

WANTS NAVY FOR DEFENSE.

Mr. Daniel Doubts, However, that Germany Contemplates Trouble.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—During the discussion of the Naval bill in the Senate today Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) adverted to the speech delivered last Friday by Mr. Lodge with respect to a possible challenge of the Monroe doctrine by Germany. Mr. Daniel said:

"That speech has had its echo throughout the world, and is even now reverberating on the Continent of Europe. Germany's war lord, who always has his ear set for rumors of war, is now reflecting upon and commenting upon the idea that some time Germany is to have a war with the United States. I do not believe it.

"The war lord of Germany is right in stimulating the military animus of his people. He is but maintaining the traditions of his fathers. But that the war lord of Germany or the chief ruler of any other nation is projecting or preparing or building up a navy with the ideas of some day testing the Monroe doctrine is not susceptible to the view of common sense.

"We ought always to keep in view our objective in the construction of a navy. If the idea of those who want to build a great navy because England, a great empire, has a great navy, or because Germany, a progressive nation, has an eye on the aggregation of a navy, is that we shall have a navy capable of going on the seas and meeting these combined navies, or even the navy of Great Britain, then we are going into a big undertaking, and one which is not in accordance with the rationale of this Republic. This is a peaceful Nation.

"The object which leads me to vote for liberal appropriations for the navy is simply that we may have necessary weapons of defense, and not that we may have a vast navy which shall go about the world seeking whom we may devour."

BERLIN, May 14.—The cabled reports of statements made in the United States Senate Chamber, during the debate on the Naval Appropriation bill, by Messrs. Hale and Spooner to the effect that the United States had no expectation of war or other trouble with Germany have been received here with satisfaction. The semi-official Berliner Post asserts that these declarations prove that fair-minded and calmly reasoning Americans form the majority, and it concludes its article thus:

"We hope in the future that similar attacks by certain American politicians, who impute to a friendly country all sorts of aggressive schemes, will be as promptly repudiated."

GERMANY AND MONROEISM.

State Department Inquires About Colonies in This Hemisphere.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—In view of the significant references to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine by Secretary Root, Senator Lodge, and other prominent men, the State Department has taken steps to secure data on the subject.

The burden of these speeches has been the startling increase of the German colonies in South and Central America, which have been regarded as menacing the Monroe doctrine. It also has been asserted that these German colonies maintain their home customs in the new land, deal almost exclusively with Germany, use only the German language, have almost autonomous governments within the limits of American republics, and their colonies are, in fact, little Germanies wherever located.

The State Department has addressed an instruction to every American Minister and Consul in South and Central America to fully inform the department on all the points to which reference has been made. Of course Germany is not referred to by name, but such a direction might naturally give umbrage to the German Government. The circular applies to colonists of all nationalities, though it is, of course, expected that the Consuls in compiling their reports will differentiate the colonists.

House Passes General Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The House today passed the General Deficiency Appropriation bill and the Military Academy bill; the last of the supply bills will follow it to-morrow. The deficiency bill carried $3,839,021, and was passed substantially without amendment.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate yesterday without debate passed the "Free Homes" bill.

The bill authorizing a one-story addition to the Post Office at Newark, N. J., at a cost of $85,000, has passed the Senate.

The Senate has passed the bill authorizing the President to appoint Lieut. Robert Platt, United States Navy, to the rank of Commander on the retired list.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill providing for the appointment of a Collector of Customs for the customs district of Hawaii at a salary of $4,000 per year, and for such deputies as may be necessary.

A bill passed the Senate yesterday providing that a portion of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands shall be applied to the endowment, support, and maintenance of schools or departments of mining and metallurgy in the several States and Territories in connection with the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

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Pebbles. Genuine Brazilian axis cut Pebbles, set in Goldine or Silverine frames, which moisture will not injure; always look bright and clean. Pebbles always sold at such high prices that they have a limited sale and are a luxury, and the wealthy could only afford to buy them. We are informed that these very goods are sold to-day by exclusive opticians at $4.00 and $5.00 per pair; our sale price, per pair . . . 98

Free. By bringing this coupon with you each purchaser of Eyeglasses or Spectacles will receive a Chamois Eyeglass Cleaner, Silk Guard, Hook and Case free of charge.

Main Floor.

Sun Umbrellas, 95c.

The Imperial and Banner Brand of Umbrellas, made of union silk serge and taffeta; every umbrella guaranteed for one year; strong and durable. They are manufactured of a silk and linen combination, tight roll, made in the very best manner, with paragon frame, steel rod, some with case and tassel, have an assortment of Congo, Dresden, pearl, horn, rubber and block handles; our sale price, each . . . 95

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

60 Sheets with Envelopes, 12c.

1,000 cabinets of superfine satin wove **Paper,** containing 60 sheets of paper, with envelopes to match, octavo size, ruled and plain; special price, per cabinet, 12

Main Floor.

Sale of Dress Suit Cases.

Stock of **Dress Suit Cases** at prices that come within the reach of all. Any one can now be the possessor of a fine dress suit case for very little outlay. Canvas dress suit cases 18, 20, 22 inch, each 65

24-inch strong olive colored **Dress Suit Cases,** with lock and key, steel frame, heavy canvas lining, splendid value at $2.00, sale price 1.35

24-inch **Leather-Covered Dress Suit Cases,** with steel frame, nicely stitched, heavy canvas lining, splendid value at $3.75, sale price, each, 2.75

24-inch **Heavy Sheepskin Leather Covered Dress Suit Cases,** tan and russet color, with fine lock and key, nicely trimmed heavy canvas lining, steel frame, good value at $4.00, sale price, 2.95

24-inch **Leather-Covered Dress Suit Cases,** solid leather, stitched handles, case stitched all round, neatly trimmed, very strong and durable, steel frame and heavy canvas lining, lock and key, good value at $5.00, sale price, 3.95

24-inch **Sole Leather or Cowhide Dress Suit Cases,** elegantly made, nicely lined and trimmed, lock and key, splendid value at $7.50, sale price, 4.95

Leather Goods Dept., Main Floor, 59th St. side.

The Groceries and Wines.

Pillsbury's XXXX Best Flour! only one 24½-lb. bag to any customer, for 49

No mail orders filled for Pillsbury's flour.

Smoked Tongues! not more than two to any customer, per lb., 14

Barley Flaked Crystals! best breakfast cereal, half price, 1-lb. carton, 5

Olive Oil, finest Lucca, large bottle 43c., medium 25c., small, 15

Salad Oil, excellent, big bottle, 12

Capers, best from France, big bottle, 12

Lunch Chocolate, best ½ lb. cans, 13

Breakfast Cocoa, very best ½ lb. cans, 17

Tomatoes, our fancy New Jersey solid pack, 11c kind, big cans, 8

Carolina Rice, very good quality, in 5-lb. packages, per lb., 4

The Wines.

Pemartin Extra Fine Sherries, imported, as follows:

Brown, our 90c. bottles, 75
Mediano, our 93c. bottles, 77
Oloroso, our $1.25 bottles, 99
Old Special, our 77c. bottles, 65
Vino-de-Pasto, our 82c. bottles, 69
Angostura Bitters, best, bottle, 42
Imported Clarets, finest, from France, Jules Merman & Co., Bordeaux, as follows: Medoc, St. Estephe or St. Emilion, quarts, 39

Ground Floor, 59th St. Section.

Continuation Sale of Ladies' Shirt Waists 33c.

We have come into fortunate possession of about 450 dozen ladies' fine percale **Shirt Waists** much under prevailing prices and are thus able to make their selling one of the greatest attractions of the season. The waists are modelled as per illustration. They are of all new patterns, exceedingly well made, finely finished and perfect in fit; collars and cuffs laundered; buttons of pearl. This great value will be at once apparent upon the most casual inspection. On sale to-morrow at the exceptional price of 33

No mail orders filled nor any sent C. O. D.

2d Floor, 59th St. Section.

Ladies' Washable Skirts.

Three remarkable offerings, as follows:

$4.98—Ladies' Skirts, made of fancy vesting, in several shades of blue, tan and gray; like cut; the latest shape, nine gored flaring effect; all welted seams and inverted plait back; very stylish; appropriate for immediate wear 4.98

$2.49—Ladies' Skirts, made of Denham, navy, tan, cadet and Oxford; like cut; newest seven gored shape, with flaring bottom and all raised seams, bottom faced with two black bands, with seven rows of stitching; inverted plait back; has the style and hang of a fine tailored cloth skirt; very special 2.49

$1.75—Ladies' Skirts, made of wide welt Pique, suitable for UNIFORM SKIRTS for nurses; seven gored flaring effect; all raised seams; four-inch hem on bottom, stitched six times; inverted plait back; exceptional value 1.75

Ribbons at Low Prices.

Special Sale of 2,000 pieces Plain and Fancy Taffetas at nearly 50c. on the dollar of cost.

20c. Ribbons at, yd., 10
25c. " " " 15
50c. " " " 25

Just received from the Custom-House a fresh consignment of the finest quality **Black Velvet Ribbons,** satin back. These are from the most noted manufactures in France in all the desired widths. Prices are the lowest quoted anywhere for same character goods.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Specially Priced Laces.

Less than a hundred pieces of **Ecru, Cream and Butter Color Oriental Point Lierre and Hand Run Bretonne Galons and Insertions;** some cut out effects: values up to $2.75 yard; marked down to prices ranging from, per yard, $1.45 to 25

Creme Point Venise Lace Edges, 2 to 4½ inches wide; at, yard, 25c. to 12

French Val. Edges, for 12 yard pieces, 25, 18 and 15

Butter Color Venise Insertions, per yard, 25 to 12

Butter Color Applique Insertion at, yard, 25 to 15

Butter Color Oriental Lace Edge Net Top, at, yard, 25c. to 15

Point Paris Laces, 25 to 5

Butter and White Imitation Renaissance Lace Allovers, 18 inches wide, at, yard, $1.14 to 25

100 pieces 45 inch **Black Mousseline de Soie,** value 50c. yard, at, per yard, 39

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Dempsey, First Infantry, and First Lieut. Halstead Dorey, Fourth Infantry, are detailed by the Secretary of War as member and recorder, respectively, of the Army Retiring Board appointed Nov. 3, 1899, vice Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, and Capt. Edwin A. Root, Tenth Infantry, relieved.

Major Abiel L. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed to Seattle on official business pertaining to supplies of subsistence stores for troops en route to and in Alaska.

Capt. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department, will make one visit each week during May and June to Fort Howard, Md., and one visit each week during May and June to Fort Armistead, Md., on official business pertaining to the erection of gun carriages and repairs to the armament at the posts named.

First Lieut. Pearl M. Shaffer, Thirteenth Infantry, now on sick leave, will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., and report to the commanding officer for such duty as he may be able to perform. The commanding officer will forward, about July 15, a report as to Lieut. Shaffer's physical condition.

Capt. Alvan C. Gillem, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, now at Nashville, Tenn., will proceed to San Francisco, and upon arrival there will report by telegraph to the Quartermaster General of the Army for further instructions.

Major James M. Burns is relieved from duty at the Ohio State University, Columbus, to take effect May 31, and is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at West Virginia University, Morgantown.

Capt. Henry L. Kinnison, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant, Twenty-fifth Infantry,) is honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the United States, only upon tender of his resignation, to take effect May 12.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. L. Robins is ordered to duty on the Independence, May 31.

Paymaster L. C. Kerr is detached from the Independence on reporting of relief and ordered to duty on the Iowa June 30.

Paymaster J. A. Ring is detached from the Iowa, June 30, and ordered home and to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. G. Seibels is ordered to duty at the Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C., June 1.

Paymaster S. McGowan is detached from the Naval Station at Port Royal, S. C., June 1, and ordered home and to be ready for orders to the Alabama.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The training ship Adams has sailed from San Francisco for Port Angeles.

The Wheeling has arrived at Yokohama.

The transport Sedgwick has been pulled out of the mud in the Harbor of Cienfuegos, where she grounded last Thursday. It is reported that the vessel is in good condition and will proceed on her voyage to New York by way of Havana.

The training ship Buffalo has arrived at Fayal.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

ARMY—Capt. William W. McCammon, Fourth Infantry, to be Major.

VOLUNTEER ARMY—First Lieut. P. W. Davison, Twenty-second Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain.

Harry P. Dill of Maine, now commercial agent at Port Hope, Ont., to be Consul at that place.

Ernest A. Wakefield of Maine, now commercial agent at Orillia, Ont., to be Consul at that place.

Fatal Fall While Stealing a Ride.

Edward McNamara, twenty-seven years old, of 355 West Thirty-first Street, stole a ride on a New York Central locomotive on Eleventh Avenue yesterday afternoon, and at Thirty-second Street fell off. His left leg was broken, and he sustained so severe a shock that he died at Roosevelt Hospital late last night.

DR. BEHRENDS VERY ILL.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, is ill at his home, 96 Brooklyn Avenue, with a serious attack of nervous prostration, the result of over exertion during the sessions of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions.

At the closing session of the conference Dr. Behrends caused a stir while pleading for fusion in mission work, by declaring that he would put all creeds in a pile, cap the whole with the higher criticism, and after setting fire to them would be able to get the pure Gospel.

While it is not admitted by Dr. Behrends's family that his illness was brought about in a measure by worry over the criticism of this utterance, it was said at his home yesterday that he had worked himself up to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and that he had been under a severe nervous strain.

It is probable that Dr. Behrends will go away for a long rest, as soon as he is able to go out. He may go abroad.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, continued warm; fresh south to west winds.

Although but slightly decreased in intensity, the high area in the Southeast still persists, and in conjunction with the low area in the North, has caused a continuance of the warm weather from the Mississippi Valley eastward, except on the New England coast.

In the west, temperatures have fallen considerably as far as the Rocky Mountains, and there were local thunderstorms over nearly the entire district. There were also thunderstorms Sunday night over the northern upper lake region.

The disturbance indicated Sunday night southwest of Cuba is slightly more pronounced to-night, and high northeasterly winds have occurred in extreme Southern Florida, accompanied by heavy rain, 3.30 inches having fallen at Key West.

West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been warmer and mostly fair.

Fair and warm weather will continue Tuesday from the Upper Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic States southward, probably followed by thunderstorms and cooler weather wednesday or Wednesday night. There will be showers and thunderstorms Tuesday in the Mississippi Valley, accompanied by lower temperature, and from the lake regions eastward, continuing Wednesday from the lower lake region and Upper Ohio Valley eastward. There also will be showers in the Southwest and Central West Tuesday, followed by fair weather Wednesday. In the Northwest the weather will be fair for the next two days.

On the New England coast the winds will be variable, and on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast they will be easterly southerly except in Florida, where they will be easterly and high over the southern portion.

Storm signals are displayed at Key West, Miami, and Jupiter, Fla.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	53	69	67
6 A. M.	50	65	68
9 A. M.	58	74	77
12 M.	65	80	84
4 P. M.	66	86	85
6 P. M.	67	86	84
9 P. M.	62	78	79
12 P. M.	58	76	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77¾
Weather Bureau	77½
Corresponding date 1899	59½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	57

The maximum temperature yesterday was 88 degrees at 4 P. M. The minimum temperature was 64 degrees at 5:45 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.1; at 8 P. M., 29.84. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 87; at 8 P. M., 45.

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Just what it stands for.

Maryland Club Pure Rye Whiskey

stands for all that is perfection in a whiskey. It has a bouquet, flavor, and mellowness that are all its own. It is a whiskey which time has brought to ripeness. It is *pure* withal. If you try it once you will want no other.

You know it by its taste. It tastes *old.*

SOLD E

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press; and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Edition de l'Exposition Universelle de 1900.
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LONDON OFFICE,
Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W. C.

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

It cannot be said that ice is a very available article for the purposes of a "corner," such as the American Ice Company has been endeavoring to make in it. It is true that the "visible supply" and the most available sources of supply may be monopolized. The American Ice Company has managed to bring about such a monopolization. But it is not a thing that can be done in secret, or so as not to attract public attention and indignation. Ice is not only a necessity of life in this climate in the Summer; it is also a staple the price of which is known to every householder. There are variations in the price, but they have been confined within well understood limits. When a monopoly not only gets possession of all the ice "in sight," but acquires also control over the artificial ice which should make good the shortage of the natural crop, and then suddenly doubles and more than doubles the price, it issues a challenge to the public which it is engaged in robbing. "What are you going to do about it?" is its impudent inquiry. Experience has proved that it is not safe to address such a defiance to this community. The man who first offered it died in jail.

It is likely that the monopoly would not have put the screws on quite so hard if it had been aware what a storm of indignation would follow. A certain amount of "newspaper talk" it was probably prepared for, and ready to undergo until it blew over, and something else took its place as the newspaper sensation. But this sort of outrage indignation against does not blow over. As the heat increases and ice becomes more and more a necessity, and the household stock melts more quickly, while the doubled bills keep coming regularly in, the public anger will increase. It will be vented against the Tammany end of the monopoly at the polls, and in a manner that will diminish the respect felt in Tammany circles for the political sagacity not only of JOHN F. CARROLL, but also of the Boss who left him in charge. It has already been vented in legal proceedings of a civil kind to prevent the hoggish monopoly from doing business in this State, proceedings in which there is distinctly hope for the suffering and swindled public. It has also been vented by criminal proceedings, which the managers of the monopoly doubtless view with equal or greater disgust.

All these things show that ice was an unfortunate commodity for the purposes of hoggish monopolists. The showing ought to be made so complete that not only these monopolists will regret their attempt, but that nobody will be likely who remembers their fate to repeat their attempt at excluding all competition in a necessity of life, and fixing its price at "what the traffic will bear." The extreme penalties of the law, both civil and criminal, ought to be enforced against these people, for the protection of the public and to prevent the reappearance of similar malefactors in future triumphantly asking the public what it is going to do about it. The newspapers have done their part. It behooves the victims of the trust to take such further action as shall make it certain that the monopolists shall make nothing by their attempt. There are other sources of supply than those that have been monopolized. There should be money enough at the command of public spirit to bring these into competition, and thus to reduce the price of ice from a monopolistic to a competitive basis. It is really monstrous that any subscription to a "free ice fund" at present means a subscription to pay dividends on stock diluted by water to four times the value of what it represents. With the Ice Trust prevented from doing business in this State, with the ringleaders of it in prison, and with the price of its ware brought down to what it is worth without any consideration for the waterers of the stock, the monopolists would no longer ask the public what it was going to do about it.

AT THE TRANSVAAL FRONTIERS.

Evidently Gen. BULLER has not "won a battle." That is disproved by the very dispatches which pretend to announce it. He advanced when his preparations had been quite completed, and the Boers retired. They had delayed him as long as possible, and done him all the mischief they could with a pitiful fraction of his numbers. But when they could avoid a battle only by retreating, they retreated. And that is the history of Lord ROBERTS's advance. We may be sure that it has not been satisfactory to that General. His object has been to detain the Boers until he could surround them and force them to battle or to surrender. He succeeded with this game the first time he tried it, when he tried it on CRONJE. He has tried it a dozen times since, but has not again succeeded. The Boers availed themselves to the full of their superiority in information. Just when his preparations to surround them seemed complete, and just in the nick of time they eluded him by falling back. The British have won no battles, they have killed comparatively few Boers, and they have taken no prisoners. They have arrived at the frontiers of the Transvaal, at the eastern and at the southern frontier, only to confront an intact enemy.

But they have arrived. Natal has been entirely and the Orange Free State almost entirely abandoned to them by the Boers. They have won to the counterscarps of the great natural fortress which the Transvaal is, before the passes of the Drakensberg on the Natal side, near to the banks of the Vaal on the side of the Free State. It is in this rugged and difficult country, if anywhere, that the Boers can make a stand, confident that their flanks cannot be turned and that they can force the British to another of those frontal attacks of which not one, since the beginning of the war, has succeeded. Lord ROBERTS has thus far, favored by the topography of the Orange Free State, managed to confront the defenders with the alternative of being outflanked or retreating. Now, if ever, they can defy him, and force him to fight them on their terms.

Without much more detailed knowledge of the terrain than any maps available to us here supply, it is of course impossible to pick out the positions the Boers will select for their next and perhaps their last stand. But we must assume that they mean to fight somewhere rather than to retreat until they are flanked out of Pretoria itself. It is for them to choose the battleground. The mere remoteness from the British base of the country in which the operations are now going forward is one point in their favor. The character of the country is another. It remains to be seen how far these advantages may be made to neutralize the huge British superiority in numbers. It is very possible that the next few days may witness the decisive battle of the war.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE MERIT SYSTEM.

A plain test of the continued fidelity of Gov. ROOSEVELT to the merit system for which his service in the past has been so great will be afforded by his action in regard to the inheritance tax appraisers recently appointed.

These appointees were, it is generally conceded, selected for partisan reasons. They were active party workers, of no proved or tested fitness for the important duties they have to perform. No chance was given for competition on the part of others who might have sought the places.

The Constitution of the State declares (Article V., Section 9) "Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive." In strict accordance with this provision of the Constitution, the Civil Service act provides that all positions "now existing or hereafter created, of whatever functions, designations, or compensation," shall be held to be competitive unless and until they have been specifically placed in the exempt class by the Civil Service Commission with the explicit approval of the Governor. By the terms of this law, carrying out the express principle of the Constitution, the appointments of appraisers are void. The majority of the Civil Service Commissioners, however, have come to the rescue of the politicians, and decided to exempt the places. This decision requires the approval of the Governor to give it effect. We hope that he will refuse it.

The only ground on which the places can be exempted from competition is that it is "impracticable" to apply the test of competition to the candidates. It is not open to the friends of the present appointees to make any such plea, for the conclusive reason that places of exactly the same nature are filled with entire satisfaction under the city service and the Federal service by means of competition. This fact must be supposed to be fully known to the Governor. He cannot, then, in our opinion, approve the action of the majority of the Civil Service Commission without violating the plain provision of the Constitution and doing serious injury to the principles he has heretofore sustained. We shall not believe that he will do this unless we are forced to.

MR. BRYAN'S CANDIDACY.

The plan of the Nebraska Democrats to provide a seat in the Senate for Mr. BRYAN, if he is not elected President, indicate that they are more confident of his strength in his own State than in the Nation. That is not unnatural, but if the chances of his success as a National candidate are really seen in Nebraska with so clear a vision, why cannot Mr. BRYAN himself be brought to see the folly of his insisting on the National nomination? It is the opinion of many of his former supporters that he is doomed to sure defeat for the Presidency, while there is a fighting chance for some other Democratic candidate, say Admiral DEWEY. What chance there is for another candidate would of course be much increased if he received the support of Mr. BRYAN himself. What has Mr. BRYAN to get from sticking to his claim on the nomination? Defeated once more before the people, his career as a National candidate is at an end. He can never take more than a local and subordinate place in the politics of the country. As the voluntary backer of another candidate for the nomination, he does not lose the hold he now has on his party, and may hope with reasonable certainty to re-enter the lists at another time. He is young and can afford to wait.

This much on the score of ambition. If we assume that he is disinterested and desires only the success of the principles of his party as he understands them, he can clearly advance these more by aiding in the possible election of another than by persisting in seeking his own election when it has become impossible. These are considerations that are being weighed in some quarters in the Democratic Party. They will undoubtedly be presented to Mr. BRYAN before the convention. It will rest with him to decide whether anything will come of them.

A SUGGESTION TO MR. COLER.

Mr. COLER, the excellent Controller of New York, is reported to be engaged in drafting a resolution for adoption in the Democratic platforms of the National and State Conventions on the subject of trusts. It is said that he will have it ready to-morrow or next day. In the meanwhile, if his remarks as to the ideas he intends to embody are correctly quoted in The Post, there is in his mind a shade of confusion which he can, we are convinced, clear up with a little reflection.

"There should," he is cited as saying, "be a uniform system of corporation bookkeeping, and the books should be open at all times to inspection by the proper officials." This is a sound and practical basis for legislation as to all corporations that enjoy special privileges, and, carefully and sensibly developed, it may be made to effect much good. But Mr. COLER goes on to say: "This plan would block stock manipulations, kill many trusts, and regulate others." We fear that this prediction is too sanguine. Undoubtedly publicity, intelligently devised and faithfully and skillfully enforced, would do a good deal to check the evils connected with the manipulation of stocks and stock prices in the market, but it would hardly "block" them until human nature is so far changed that the arm of the law is no longer needed to protect men from the consequences of their own folly and greed. It is worth while to keep this in mind because any plan constructed with the design to get such sweeping results is likely to defeat itself. The essential virtue of any law imposing publicity will lie in enabling men to avoid risks; a law that undertakes to destroy all risks will be apt to fail.

As to the general importance of the question of the regulation of trusts compared to other political questions, Mr. COLER's views, as reported, seem a little defective in perspective. He says:

> The currency question is not nearly so important as the corporation question. What difference does it make whether we have one sort of currency or another as long as the trusts and big corporations are in a position to gobble up nearly all the money in circulation? First regulate the corporations and then see about the currency.

This does not sound like the sensible, practical business man that Mr. COLER has usually shown himself to be. As a successful and experienced banker he must surely know that the "sort of currency" a country has is very much more important than either its quantity or the chance that it can be "gobbled up" by trusts or big corporations. This Republic has been laboring for thirty-odd years to secure the right sort of currency, and the enormous importance of the object is shown by the extent of the effort made to attain it. The resistance to that effort has cost us hundreds of millions of dollars, and has checked the development and prosperity of the Nation in a manner that cannot be exaggerated. We sincerely hope that Mr. COLER is not to present the notion to his party that it can afford to go on in its utterly wrong course as to the currency with safety if only it will take the right ground on the trusts.

Nor will it be prudent to attack the trusts on the theory that they "gobble up nearly all the money in circulation," for, whatever may be the abuses of which combinations of capital are guilty—and there are serious abuses, which demand regulation—this is not one of them. Indeed, it is not easy to see how a broad-minded financier could harbor such a manifest fallacy. It is a common notion, but it is an error, closely akin to the idea that the National banks make their profit from hoarding money. Mr. COLER is said to have declared that he is "confident that the Democrats will be united this year and will win." They certainly will not improve their slim chances of winning if they go off on a wild-goose chase after abuses that do not exist. We hope that when Mr. COLER's plank as to trusts makes its appearance he will be found to have considered it more carefully than he appears yet to have done.

RAILROAD PREACHING.

The plan to provide Sunday through trains with chaplains, who will conduct religious services in the dining cars between meals, would command more respect than it is likely to do if the fine Italian hand of the General Passenger Agent was less in evidence in connection with it.

As a movement designed to reach the unregenerate business man, who paraphrases the Fourth Commandment to read, "six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, and on the seventh go to Chicago," and to bring him in touch with the means of grace which he has not time to attend to unless they follow him, it would be all right as an unselfish missionary effort. Denominational differences might interfere with its complete success, and it would be difficult to make Gospel hymns and evangelical preaching altogether edifying to the large Hebrew contingent in the ranks of commercial travelers, but as attendance on the services in the dining car would be quite voluntary, no one need find cause of offense in the devotions of others. But when we learn that this is a plan formulated in the councils of the General Passenger Agents, intended to remove the prejudice of religious people against Sunday travel, we are disposed to doubt either the propriety of the experiment or the advantages to result from it.

It is apparent that the ground for the prejudices against Sunday travel is not fully understood. We fancy it is less due to the idea that riding in cars is essentially wicked and that those who do it are exceptional sinners, than to the belief that a serious wrong is done to the people employed by the railroads, who, because of Sunday trains, are deprived of Sabbath rest and church privileges. However this may be, we are very sure that no one with conscientious scruples against Sunday travel would find those scruples removed by the announcement that he could attend service in the dining car at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. He would be very apt to have somewhat pronounced ideas of his own as to the kind of service he would find agreeable, and if made to understand that it was one of the special attractions of Sunday trains, he would be very likely to regard it as a travesty of Sabbath observance.

The Passenger Agents will go quite as far in this direction as is safe or proper, if they provide those among their passengers who wish to conduct religious services on Sunday trains with facilities for doing so, and leave the rest to them. The General Passenger Agent who thought that "the plan would be likely to counteract the present prejudice against Sunday travel because in line with the establishment of Young Men's Christian Associations for railroad men," was amusing.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Human nature and information of a very valuable kind are combined in really remarkable quantities in an anecdote sent home by a Welsh Sergeant now serving in South Africa. Writing from Karee Siding under date of April 5, the Sergeant says: "I was in a large shop in Bloemfontein a day or two ago, when a Boer who had surrendered his arms and come into the town walked in to buy something. An English girl who was acting as cashier, on seeing him enter, left her cash box, walked up to him, and hit him across the face, knocking off his hat, saying: 'There, you dirty Dutchman, now we have somebody to look after us and stop you from insulting us.' The young lady then fainted and had to be carried away, while the Boer picked up his hat, scowled at me, and walked out of the shop." The Sergeant gravely adds: "It was a good job that he didn't say anything, or I might have got into trouble myself," by which he means, doubtless, that he would have tried to make instant trouble for the "Dutchman" if that admirably self-controlled individual had by word or gesture expressed the emotions he presumably felt. It is not so much what the men involved in the episode did not do that interests us as the behavior of the young woman. Without a knowledge of the provocation she had received before the arrival of her countrymen, of course it is impossible to decide accurately or justly on the propriety or even on the taste of her conduct. To be sure, it wasn't precisely "ladylike," whatever the circumstances, and its utility might safely be questioned on both economic and political grounds; but what could have been more delightfully feminine than the blow followed so quickly by complete physical collapse?

—There is not much use in saying, as does The Electrical Review, that "the chances of death by lightning are so small as to be utterly negligible." To be negligible and to be neglected are two very different things, and the person who has either a mental or a physical fear of lightning gets practically no comfort from the knowledge, or even the conviction, that he is much more likely to die at the end of a rope than of a thunderbolt. Just how many people feel, when the artillery of the clouds is in action, an emotion ranging from vague apprehension to profoundest terror, it would, of course, be impossible to determine, since by no means all of them make public display of their apprehensions, but the number is undoubtedly very large, and the aggregate amount of unhappiness from this cause is enormous. The Electrical Review, despite its cool statement about negligible chances, yet emphasizes the worthlessness of such protective devices as are in common use, and so increases the sense of helplessness that is the basis, if not the whole, of the fear of lightning. It tells us that the average lightning rod has no more influence over the course of wandering bolts than has the color of the paint on our houses, but it does not, unfortunately, tell how to make the effectual lightning rod, the existence of which it thus more than intimates. Still, The Review's article is not entirely without comfort—for those of us who live in cities. "There should not be," it says, "in thickly populated regions where houses are close together, any particular uneasiness about the danger of lightning. In places where the population is entirely concentrated and the buildings are close together the fatal results of lightning are practically nil. It is in the country districts, where trees are abundant and houses frequently surrounded by them, that fatal accidents more frequently occur." And lightning rods, so common in the country, are almost unknown on urban residences.

—A man as prominent as Senator FRYE doubtless receives queer letters in great numbers, but it may safely be questioned if even he, in all the years of his public life, was ever more surprised by anything that came in his mail than by a communication recently sent him by the Rev. SILLIMAN BLAGDEN. Where this gentleman resides when he is at home, as the saying is, we do not know, but he wrote from the Shoreham Hotel, a fact that proves several things in regard to his position and circumstances. What the Rev. SILLIMAN BLAGDEN wants Senator FRYE to do is to introduce in Congress and urge to passage a bill compelling the employment of a chaplain on every American merchant vessel! We are not prepared to explain why this proposition strikes us as peculiarly amazing, not to say absurd. That the average American merchantman is a place where the ministrations of the clergy are particularly desirable we should not have the slightest hesitation in admitting. Indeed, we can think at the moment of no place on land or sea where either the restraining or the consoling influences of religion are more keenly needed than they are on those vessels, and yet the Rev. SILLIMAN BLAGDEN's plan is—well, was the Senator tempted, like ourselves, to dwell involuntarily upon the would-be reformer's first name? The lot of sailors in general, and of the sailors on American vessels in particular, is so very hard, and there are so many worldly things that ought to be done to ameliorate it, that somehow the idea of supplying them with chaplains probably never emerged from any human brain before. Yet the Rev. SILLIMAN BLAGDEN seems to be in a way a rather practical man. After dwelling eloquently on the present heathenism of the sailor's existence—and he does not exaggerate it a particle—he quotes the late Dr. JOHN HALL to this effect: "He knew Mrs. CUNARD, and he had heard her say that never did a Cunard steamship leave the dock in either country before special prayers were offered in church and elsewhere for God's merciful care and protection on their ships upon the great deep; and it is a well-known fact that the Cunard Line has been singularly exempt from accidents, and that they have never lost a life."

—Two doctors connected with that admirable institution, the London School of Tropical Medicine, have devised and are about to try—on themselves, so the antivivisectionists needn't worry—an experiment which will, they think, settle the much-discussed question as to the relation between malaria and mosquitoes. The physicians, SAMBON and LOW by name, are to spend the Summer at a place in the Roman Campagna where fever is most prevalent. As The Medical Record tells the story, they will live in a small wooden building, with windows and doors protected with wire screens, and similar screens will also be placed under the eaves and over the chimney opening. During the daytime, when the Anopheles, or malaria mosquito, does not bite, they will go about at will, but from a little before sundown to some time after sunrise they will keep strictly within doors, although still exposed to the air and soil emanations. Their drinking water will be the same as that used by other residents of the Campagna, and, in fact, all their conditions of living will be the same, save only that they will be preserved from the stings of the night mosquitoes. If they escape the fever, they will regard the mosquito theory if not exactly as proved, at least as brought very near to confirmation.

Mr. Lauterbach's Attitude.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am opposed to this country's meddling in the affairs of other nations. I think the United States has troubles enough of its own without attempting to interfere, even by way of expression of sympathy, between the British and the Boers, but I cannot concur in THE NEW YORK TIMES's denunciation of Mr. Edward Lauterbach because of his sympathetic attitude toward President Krüger and his people. You will pardon me for saying that your editorial of this morning with the caption "Mr. Lauterbach" is utterly uncalled for. Surely Mr. Lauterbach has the right to express his opinion. If, as it seems to be the opinion of THE TIMES, he is no longer an important man, why devote so much space to him? He has not gone so far as Bourke Cockran, W. J. Bryan, Goldwin Smith, Robert B. Roosevelt, Mayor Van Wyck, Senator Mason, and many others have gone in showing friendship for the Boers. Why single out Mr. Lauterbach for attack, especially when, according to THE TIMES, "he is not a very important man in politics"? I think THE TIMES has done Mr. Lauterbach an injustice. B.

New York, May 14, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Their Secret.

"Oh, yes, they had been secretly engaged for at least a year before their marriage."

"Who told you?"

"Why, everybody knew it!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Hampered Pen.

"Why don't our novelists write about the life they know best?"

"Well, one very good reason is, they would get into hot water with all their neighbors."—Chicago Record.

The Old System and the New.

"But, Dad, what do you know about psychology, and physics, and Delsarte?"

"And what do you know, my dear boy, about geography, and arithmetic, and spelling?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Rightly Placed.

"The houses are extremely small," remarked the London theatrical manger; "perhaps it's due to the war." "No," said the candid critic; "I think it's due to the piece."—Philadelphia Record.

A Financial Difficulty.

"You own a magazine, and you have written a novel. Why not print it serially in your magazine before publishing it in book form?"

"Because I can't afford to pay myself what I think the story is worth."—Chicago Tribune.

AT ANCHOR IN THE BAY.

Arthur J. Burdick in Buffalo News.

What cares the ship how blow the winds
That lash the sea to foam,
When with furled sails she lies at rest
Safe in the bay at home?
For blow them fair or blow them foul,
All vainly bluster they,
They cannot harm the ship that lies
At anchor in the bay.

Outside the bay the wrathful waves
Swift charge the rugged shore,
And like fierce baffled beasts of prey
In sullen anger roar.
But 'cross their path the harbor bar
Lies to dispute their way,
And safely guards the ships that lie
At anchor in the bay.

Ye mariners who on life's sea
With storms and tempests meet,
Keep strong your hearts, all in good time
The harbor lights you'll greet.
And all your fears and all your cares
Will swiftly pass away
When safe at last you find yourselves
At anchor in the bay.

CENSURE FOR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Austrian Emperor's Bid for Russian Favor Displeases Germany.

BERLIN, May 14.—Political circles in Germany are much displeased at the reply of Emperor Francis Joseph to the addresses of Herr Jaworski and Herr Szilagyi, Presidents of the Austrian and Hungarian delegations respectively. The passage in which the Austro-Hungarian ruler declared a steady entente with Russia on the subject of Oriental questions necessary and that in which he referred to such an entente as a good complement to the Austro-Hungarian alliance with Germany are particularly criticized.

Emperor William and the German Foreign Office had not expected such an emphatic bid for Russian favor so soon after the return of Emperor Francis Joseph from Berlin. Political circles here say this must be the consequence of Germany's refusal to enter with Austria upon binding engagements bearing upon future Oriental complications.

It is also asserted that Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, and Count von Buelow, the Foreign Minister, acting upon the explicit wish of Emperor William, have left no doubts in the mind of Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, that Germany wishes her hands free in the case of prospective troubles in Macedonia and elsewhere, partly owing to Germany's friendly entente with Turkey.

KAISER IN SHAM BATTLE.

Leads an Attack on the Two New Forts at Metz.

BERLIN, May 14.—To-day Emperor William arranged a picturesque attack upon the two new forts at Metz, leading himself, and leaving the defense to the Bavarian General von Lichtenstein. Count von Haeseler was deputed to criticise the whole engagement.

All the artillery and cavalry, with two battalions of each infantry regiment composing the garrison, were under the Kaiser. During the fight two battalions of engineers threw a bridge across the Moselle.

His Majesty has baptised one of the new forts, that at Gorgimont, after Crown Prince Frederick William. To-morrow he will start for Wiesbaden.

INDIAN MOB ATTACKS POLICE.

Latter Fire, Killing 11 and Wounding 16 of Their Assailants.

BOMBAY, May 14.—While the police were searching at Vizagapatam, capital of the district of the same name in the Presidency of Madras, for the murderers of two constables they were attacked by a mob. They fired upon their assailants, killing eleven and wounding sixteen others.

Cholera Adds to India's Troubles.

LONDON, May 14.—The Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Hedleston, has telegraphed to the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, saying: "The decline in the number of persons demanding relief in Bombay and elsewhere is probably due to the outbreak of cholera, which has broken up many of the relief camps and has enormously increased our famine officers' difficulties. Otherwise, the situation is unaltered."

American Relief for Famine Sufferers.

BOMBAY, May 14.—Louis Klopsch of New York, publisher of The Christian Herald, has arrived here, and is starting on a tour of the famine stricken districts. He has handed to the International Missionary Committee three lacs of rupees (about $145,000) for distribution among the famine sufferers.

Americans Presented at Court.

LONDON, May 14.—The Princess of Wales to-day held a drawing room at Buckingham Palace in behalf of the Queen. There was a large attendance. The Americans presented were Mrs. Wheaton, wife of Gen. Frank Wheaton; Miss Wheaton, and Mrs. Frank Newell and Miss Newell of Massachusetts.

Degree for King Oscar.

CAMBRIDGE, England, May 14.—The Duke of Devonshire, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on the King of Sweden and Norway to-day, amid much enthusiasm. The Public Orator lauded the King as a musician, poet, orator, and historian, who had recently made public the avowal of his conviction of the justice of Great Britain's cause in South Africa.

Thinks Mediation Impossible.

BUDAPEST, May 14.—In the course to-day of his customary speech to the delegations the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Goluchowski, declared that the confidence he had previously felt that the South African war would not dangerously affect the relations between the great powers had so far been fully realized. He added that he hoped hostilities would soon be terminated, and declared that mediation appeared to be out of the question, unless both belligerents desired it.

To Found Austro-Hungarian Agencies.

BUDAPEST, May 14.—Explaining the Foreign Office estimates to the delegations to-day, Count Goluchowski, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, said they included the Special Mission, which during the course of 1900 would visit the American coast on board the Austro-Hungarian warship Donau with a view to determining the best points for the establishment of Austro-Hungarian politico-commercial agencies.

Greece Asks for Arbitration.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14.—The Greek Legation has notified the Porte of the intention of Greece to resort to the collective arbitration of the powers respecting the controversies over the Consular Convention. At the same time the legation sent a note to the Embassies asking for arbitration.

German Bicyclists Carry Dispatches.

BERLIN, May 14.—As an experiment, a volunteer corps belonging to the National German Bicyclists carried dispatches from Strassburg to Berlin. The distance, which is 780 kilometres, was covered in twenty-three hours.

Kumassi Still Besieged.

ACCRA, May 14.—Runners who arrived here to-day report that Kumassi is still closely invested by the Ashantis, but that the garrison is holding out. The Adasis, neighboring tribes, threaten the Bekwais, who are loyal to the Government.

HARBOR LINE EXTENSION.

Public Hearing Before the Board on Pennsylvania Road's Petition.

A public hearing was held yesterday before the United States Harbor Line Board in order to give the shipping interests an opportunity to record their objections against the petition of the Pennsylvania Railroad to have the present harbor line near Greenville, Bayonne, in the upper bay extended 1900 feet further out to the line formerly adopted by the New Jersey board.

Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd, A. Foster Higgins of the Chamber of Commerce, and J. H. Barnes of the Maritime Association agreed that the only objection to the proposed extension lay in the danger that it might prevent the proper flow of the tide and make the harbor more difficult for vessels of large draught.

Col. H. M. Robert, who presided, said that there need hardly be any fear for the channel, as the new channel would be 2,000 feet wide and forty feet deep when completed.

The railroad was represented by L. B. Vredenburg. He stated that the new pier would not come within 3,200 feet of deep water, and would therefore not interfere with the tidal flow.

Decision was reserved by the board, which consisted of Col. H. M. Robert, Col. G. L. Gillespie, and Major W. L. Marshall.

The application of the Riparian Commission of New Jersey to extend the harbor lines on the Hudson River from Pleasant Valley Landing to Bloomers was also considered. There was no opposition to this application, but the board took the matter under advisement and reserved decision.

EDUCATION BOARD FUNDS

City Officials Not Satisfied with Size of Treasurer's Bond.

Charter Commission May Be Asked to Take the Matter Up—Order for April Expenses Honored.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Education held a meeting with Controller Coler yesterday for the purpose of discussing the financial arrangements made necessary by the new school law. It was decided that the board should make monthly requisitions for one-twelfth of the annual appropriation for school purposes, and, in accordance with the plan, the order of Treasurer Bussey for $1,321,117 to pay the April salaries of teachers and bills incurred in other ways was received and honored at once.

The matter of Mr. Bussey's bond, which had been fixed at $100,000, was taken up. The members of the committee wanted the Controller to accept the bond on behalf of the city and thus relieve them of responsibility, but Mr. Coler declined to have anything to do with it, further than to see that it was placed on file. Eventually, the committee decided to approve the bond, and it was filed in the Controller's office. The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, which has been debarred by the Controller from furnishing sureties, is on Mr. Bussey's bond.

Another matter that received attention was the method of bookkeeping to be used in the board and a system of checks on the pay rolls. It was agreed that the pay rolls should be sent each month to the Mayor and the Controller for checking, before being finally approved and paid.

The size of the bond required of the Treasurer of the board is by no means satisfactory to city officials, as at times over $1,000,000 will be under the control of the Treasurer. As School Commissioners are not bonded, they cannot be forced to make good any deficiency in the accounts of their officers, and should a defalcation occur, the surety could only be held in $100,000. An instance such as this occurred some years ago in Brooklyn, when the Treasurer of the School Board absconded with $200,000, and the city was able to recover only a quarter of that amount.

The question of increasing Mr. Bussey's bond, it is said, may be taken up at Wednesday's meeting of the board. At any rate, if this feature of the new organization is not remedied, the Charter Commission will be requested to incorporate in their report a provision looking toward an adequate bond for the Treasurer of the board.

Controller Coler declared yesterday that it was an outrage that the Civil Service Board would not allow the Board of Education extra men for the auditing of the accounts under the new arrangements. The School Commissioners will make requisition on the Civil Service Board for the appointment of temporary clerks pending arrangements for the employment of permanent clerks.

AN ILLUSTRATIVE ART DISPLAY.

The first annual exhibition of a newly formed art organization called the Press Artists' League, and whose aim is to interest through annual displays art lovers and the public in the work of the men and women who illustrate the daily, weekly, and monthly publications, opened last night with a reception in the east parlor of the Astoria Hotel. The exhibition is held under the patronage of a long list of prominent men, a number of whom were present, together with several well-known and prominent women at last night's affair.

The exhibits which make up the display number upward of two thousand and cover the walls of the east parlor and the adjoining room and both sides of two wooden screens extending along the middle of the first parlor, while a number are arranged in large portfolios to be examined at leisure. The examples shown, for the most part, are pen and ink and pencil drawings, with a few crayon sketches and some water colors. They are the originals of the more striking cartoons that have appeared in the daily and weekly publications of New York and a few other cities during the past year or so, and of various books and magazine articles. While the display has an art side, of course, and is generally encouraging in that it shows that the art of drawing the figure is improving in America, it is really more valuable and interesting as a sort of comprehensive pictorial record of the trend of public thought and the subjects and objects in which public interest has centred during the past year.

The well-prepared catalogue has an interesting index, a portion of which gives the names of the persons portrayed in the sketches and pictures displayed, and it is both amusing and significant to note that in the caricatures and pictures President McKinley appears 128 times, that his close second is Senator Thomas C. Platt, who is portrayed 116 times, and that then follow in succession Senator Mark Hanna, with 79 caricatures; Theodore Roosevelt and Richard Croker, each with 56; W. J. Bryan with 24, ex-Secretary Alger with 22, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff with 18, Senator Depew with 15, Admiral Dewey with 14, Sir Thomas Lipton with 13, Dr. Parkhurst with 10, Edward Lauterbach with 4, and Henry Clews with 1. Of necessity this is only a straw showing the drift of local opinion and interest, but it has its uses.

It is impossible, even were it necessary, to attempt to describe the exhibition in detail. Such well-known illustrators as Davenport, with 241 examples; Nelan with 73, McDougall with 30, Outcault with 23, Bush with 83, Opper with 79, Collins with 41, Williams with 42, Howard with 19, Angell with 9, Frenzel with 18, Shindler with 64, Taylor with 15, Cory with 63, and Cozzens with 47, are represented. Smedley, de Thulstrup, Mabel Humphrey, Almey, Remington, Childe Hassam, Chapin, Follmer, Briggs, Edge, Sewell, Mack, Simons, Livingston, Henke, Willock, Dalrymple, Ball, Le Man, Archie Gunn, Deming, and Louise Heustis are also represented with fewer examples.

The following message was received yesterday by Mr. Barrie, representing Sir Thomas Lipton in New York:

"London, May 12.—Have just received letter Press Artists' League. Put me down $1,000; select whatever pictures you think best; delighted have this opportunity assisting my good press friends in their excellently conceived exhibition. Wish them brilliant success."

This interesting little display will remain open until Saturday evening.

Pension Office Flag to Fly in Paris.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Ferdinand Peck, United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, recently requested the loan of the large flag which hangs in the Pension Office. It was the intention, he said, to fly it on the Eiffel Tower on the Fourth of July. Secretary Hitchcock has decided to grant the request. This is the largest American flag in the world, measuring 20 by 50 feet.

HORATIO V. NEWCOMB'S ESTATE.

Referee to Report as to ex-Railroad President's Ability to Manage It.

The application of Horatio Victor Newcomb to have James Anderson Hawes, the committee of his person and estate, discharged and his property turned over to him, was yesterday denied by Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court. Justice Fitzgerald, however, sent the matter to Peter B. Olney, as referee, to take testimony and submit his report on the sanity or insanity of Mr. Newcomb.

Mr. Newcomb was at one time President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. He is now in this city on a parole from a sanitarium at Central Valley, N. Y., having been declared by a Sheriff's jury in July last incompetent to manage either himself or his affairs. Mr. Newcomb was declared insane in 1891, and was confined in the same institution, but when his condition improved he was discharged at the request of his wife, and was declared sane.

Orange Municipal Deadlock Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., May 14.—The deadlock which has existed in the City Council for two weeks over the election of a Chairman was broken to-night, when on the fourth ballot William Cardwell, a compromise candidate, was elected by 9 of the 10 votes in the Council. The election of Cardwell is regarded as a victory for the faction in the Council which has supported the Administration of Mayor Edward E. Bruen, although both sides claim his election to be in their favor.

SUPREME COURT SAYS LEGACY TAX IS VALID

Passes on the Constitutionality of the Law of 1898.

FEDERAL BONDS NOT EXEMPT

It Is Held that Tax Applies to Amount of the Inheritance, and Not to the Estate as a Whole.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day announced opinions in the cases arising under the inheritance tax provision of the War Revenue act, and also in a case involving the applicability of the inheritance tax law of New York to estates composed of Government bonds. There were five decisions under the Federal law, and one under the State law, but two of the former class applied, as did one of the latter class, to the taxation of Government bonds. The Court held that neither under the State nor the National enactment were National bonds exempt from taxation.

The validity of the general Federal law was affirmed, but it was held to be purely applicable to legacies, and not to the entire estates of deceased persons, the Court holding that "the tax is on the passing of legacies or distributive shares of personality, with a progressive rate on each, separately determined by the sum of each of such legacies or distributive shares."

The decisions dealing with the Federal law as a whole were handed down by Justice White, and those relating to Government bonds by Justice Shiras.

The opinion of Justice White also said the contention that the tax was a direct tax, and was therefore unconstitutional, was untenable, as also was the contention that the matter of inheritance taxes was one for State regulation only. It also held that the uniformity provision of the Constitution was not violated by the law, as that was merely geographical.

The principal decision in the list handed down by Justice White covered the case of Eben J. Knowlton and Thomas A. Buffum, executors of Edwin F. Knowlton, deceased, versus Frank R. Moore, United States Collector of Internal Revenue in the First Collection District of New York, coming to this court from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York on a writ of error. In that case the opinion of the Circuit Court was adverse to the United States, and therefore opposed to the validity of the law, but it was reversed.

THE PROGRESSIVE RATE.

The opinion is a very voluminous one, and discusses very exhaustively every phase of the law. Referring to the "progressive" feature of the act, Justice White said that it was conclusive that it creates no new subject of taxation. "It simply provides," he said, "for the progressive rates on the property mentioned in the opening sentences, which is described exactly as it was in the act of 1864. Now, as the act of 1864 taxed not the whole estate, but each particular legacy or distributive share, the conclusion cannot be escaped that the present law does the same thing, except that there is added thereto a progressive rate."

Then he took up the question as to whether the law commands that the progressive rate shall be measured by the amount of the legacy or the whole personal estate, the conclusion being reached that it was not the intention to tax the entire estate, but "the separate and distinct sums or items of personal property passing." The conclusion then was that the tax is "on the legacies and distributive shares, the rate being primarily determined by the classifications and progressively increased according to the amount of the legacies or shares."

Continuing on this line, the Justice said: "As the whole amount of such personal property, as aforesaid, relative to the sum of each legacy or distributive share considered separately, it follows that all legacies below $10,000 are not taxed and that those above that amount are taxed primarily by the degree of relationship or absence thereof specified in the five classifications contained in the statute and that the rate of tax is progressively increased by the amount of each separate legacy or distributive share. This being the correct interpretation of the statute, it follows that the court below erroneously maintained a contrary construction, and, therefore, the tax assessed and collected was for a larger amount than the sum actually due by law.

"The review which we have made exhibits the fact that taxes imposed with reference to the ability of the person upon whom the burden is placed to bear the same have been levied from the foundation of the Government. So also some authoritative thinkers and a number of economic writers contend that a progressive tax is more just and equal than a proportional one. In the absence of constitutional limitation the question whether it is or is not is legislative and not judicial.

"The grave consequences which it is asserted must arise in the future if the right to levy a progressive tax be recognized involves in its ultimate aspect the mere assertion that free and representative government is a failure, and that the grossest abuses of power are foreshadowed unless the courts usurp a purely legislative function. If a case should ever arise where an arbitrary and confiscatory exaction is imposed bearing the guise of a progressive or any other form of tax, it will be time enough to consider whether the judicial power can afford a remedy by applying inherent and fundamental principles for the protection of the individual, even though there be no express authority in the Constitution to do so. That the law which we have construed affords no ground for the contention that the tax imposed is arbitrary and confiscatory is obvious."

AS TO UNIFORMITY.

On the point of "uniformity" as required by the Constitution, Justice White said that the Constitutional requirement was geographical. "Considering the text," he continued, "it is apparent that if the word 'uniform' means equal and uniform' in the sense now asserted by the opponents of the tax, the words 'throughout the United States' are deprived of all real significance, and sustaining the contention must hence lead to a disregard of the elementary canon of construction, which requires that effect be given to each word of the Constitution.

"One of the most satisfactory answers to the argument that the uniformity required by the Constitution is the same as the equal and uniform clause which has since been embodied in so many of the State Constitutions, results from a review of the practice under the Constitution from the beginning. From the very first Congress down to the present date, in laying duties, imposts, and excises, the rule of inherent uniformity, or, in other words, intrinsically equal and uniform taxes, has been disregarded, and the principle of geographical uniformity consistently enforced."

On another point of uniformity he said: "It is yet further asserted that the tax does not fulfill the requirements of geographical uniformity for the following reason: As the primary rate of taxation depends upon the degree of relationship or want of relationship to a deceased person, it is argued that it cannot operate with geographical uniformity, inasmuch as testamentary and intestacy laws may differ in every State.

"It is certain that the same degree of relationship or want of relationship to the deceased, wherever existing, is levied on at the same rate throughout the United States. The tax is hence uniform throughout the United States, despite the fact that different conditions among the States may obtain as to the objects upon which the tax is levied."

Concluding, he said: "It follows from the foregoing opinion that the court below erred in denying all relief and that it should have held the plaintiff entitled to recover so much of the tax as resulted from taxing legacies below $10,000 and from increasing the tax rate with reference to the whole amount of the personal estate of the deceased from which the legacies or distributive shares were derived."

Justice Brewer dissented on the ground that the progressive feature of the tax is a violation of "uniformity," but concurred on all other points.

Other cases decided by Justice White are as follows: High versus Coyne, appeal from the decision of the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois, and the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company versus McClain, in error to the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

FEDERAL BOND DECISION.

In the cases involving the right to tax inheritances consisting of Government bonds, handed in an opinion by Justice Shiras, the Court said: "We think the conclusion fairly to be drawn from the State and Federal cases is that the right to take property by will or descent is derived from and regulated by municipal law; that in assessing a tax upon such right or privilege the State may lawfully measure or fix the amount of the tax by referring to the value of the property passing, and that the incidental fact that such property is composed in whole or in part of Federal securities does not invalidate the tax or the law under which it is imposed."

This opinion was rendered in the case of Plummer vs. Controller Coler of the City of New York, and involved the State law of New York.

Justice Shiras also handed down the opinion of the court in the cases of George T. Murdock and others vs. Collector Ward, from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Southern District of New York, and of George Sherman vs. the United States, from the Northern District of New York, all involving the validity of the National inheritance tax law as applied to estates composed of Government bonds.

Solicitor General Richards, who conducted the case for the Government before the Supreme Court, later in the day made the following statement:

"The tax on legacies and distributive shares included in the War Revenue act of 1898 is graded in two ways, according to the degree of kinship of the legatee and according to the value of the legacy. The initial rate is determined by the degree of kinship. A legacy to a husband or wife is exempt. Legacies to others must pay a tax, which rises as the degree of kinship is more remote, until property passing to strangers in blood pays 5 per cent. To this initial rate, a progressive rate, according to the value of the legacy passing, is applied. Property valued at $10,000 and under is exempt; exceeding $10,000, but not exceeding $25,000, the rate is fixed by kinship. The rate rises with the amount, until property exceeding $1,000,000 is required to pay the rate fixed by kinship multiplied by three.

"The cases decided directly involved several millions of dollars, but their far-reaching importance grows out of the fact that they sustain, in amplest form, the power of the General Government to tax the privilege of inheriting property, although that privilege is granted and regulated by the States and uphold the authority of Congress to apply, in such taxation, the graded or progressive rate adopted in all civilized countries as the fairest and wisest method of reaching the great estates and making them bear their fair share of the public burdens.

"It may be well to call attention to the fact that the court, in construing the law, took the eminently fair and just view that the exemption and graded rate is based upon the amount of the legacy received, and not on the volume of the estate out of which it is paid. A legacy of $10,000 or under is exempt, no matter what the size of the estate out of which it is paid. A legacy over $10,000 in value pays a rate determined by the amount of the legacy and the kinship of the legatee."

REPUBLICANS TO REORGANIZE.

Will Increase Powers of Executive Committee Chairman—Quigg's Position.

The Republican County Committee, at its meeting on Thursday night, will so amend the rules as to largely increase the powers of the Chairman of the Executive Committee. It is proposed to return to the old system and have a President of the committee and an Executive Committee, on the Chairman of which will devolve a very large share of the campaign work.

It is accepted as a fact that Lemuel E. Quigg will not be President of the County Committee or Chairman of the Executive Committee. It is not expected that Mr. Quigg will resign at the meeting on Thursday. The June meeting will occur on the 21st of the month, when about all the Republicans will be in Philadelphia, so it is possible that no quorum will attend. The committee does not meet in July or August, therefore nothing can be done, unless a special session is ordered, until the September meeting. By that time the new County Committee will have been chosen at the August primaries. Well-informed politicians believe that Mr. Quigg will remain in control until September, when he will decline a re-election.

Those most prominently mentioned for the Presidency of the committee are ex-Surrogate J. M. Varnum and ex-Judge James A. Blanchard. Aqueduct Commissioner W. H. Ten Eyck, ex-Police Commissioner T. L. Hamilton, and ex-Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray are mentioned in connection with the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee.

It is understood, too, that George R. Manchester is to be superseded as Secretary when the committee of 1900-1901 is organized.

CRUELTY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Mate of the Bark St. James Convicted—Captain's Alleged Escape in a Cask.

Many recitals of cruelty by sailors of the American bark St. James, which occurred on a recent voyage from Hongkong to this port, secured the conviction, before Judge Thomas in the United States District Court yesterday, of Mate John Hayes on a charge of assault upon the high seas.

The St. James sailed Saturday, and South Street rumor has it that Capt. Tapley got away with his ship by being put aboard in a headed-up cask labeled "Glass—Handle with Care," under the very eyes of United States Deputy Marshals who were waiting to drag him into court as a witness.

Capt. Tapley was not at the trial, but United States Marshal Henkel threw cold water on the story by declaring that so far as he knew no subpoena had been issued for the Captain—certainly none in this district.

Hayes and seven of the crew who were detained as witnesses were placed in Ludlow Street Jail late in March while the case was being worked up by the Seamen's Branch of the Legal Aid Society and the Protestant Episcopal Seamen's Missionary Society of this port.

Lawyer Murrell, colored; James P. O'Connor, Sven E. Carlsen, and Nicholas Burmeister testified that the mate had struck and otherwise ill-treated them and others. Hayes, who admitted that he was imprisoned on a charge of assault in 1887 while his ship was lying at San Francisco, also acknowledged that he had occasionally used a rope's end on some of the men, but denied that he struck them with a capstan bar or other heavy articles, as asserted. He will be sentenced to-day.

GIFT TO PADEREWSKI.

Silver Wreath Presented by New York College of Music Students.

Ignace Paderewski, the Polish pianist, made his last appearance in this city, before sailing for Europe to-morrow, at a concert given last Sunday evening in the New York College of Music, 128 East Fifty-eighth Street.

It was arranged that M. Paderewski should be invited to the college and hear four of the students render selections on the piano. After this part of the programme had been completed and each of the young women students had been complimented by the great pianist, he was prevailed upon to render some of his interesting selections, which he did willingly, occupying the time of his audience for three-quarters of an hour.

A committee of the students waited then upon him, and in a neat but brief presentation speech gave him a handsome silver wreath, suitably inscribed, which he accepted gracefully with a few remarks. Mr. Paderewski, accompanied by his wife, will go direct to his home in Paris, where he will take a much-needed rest.

Rainbow's English Crew Arrives.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 14.—Capt. Jack Parker and a crew of thirteen seamen who will man the 70-foot cutter Rainbow, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, arrived in Bristol from England. Capt. Parker was in Bristol for three months six years ago and took charge of the 20-rater Isolde, owned by Baron Von Ledwitz, when she was shipped to Europe. The mate of the Rainbow is William Banks. Some of the seamen who arrived in Bristol this morning have served under Capt. Parker for six years.

Officer Dismissed from the Army.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A cablegram was received at the War Department this morning from Gen. MacArthur, dated at Manila yesterday, stating that Robert B. Cramer, First Lieutenant of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, United States Volunteers, had been sentenced to dismissal from the military service by a court martial, and that he (Gen. MacArthur) had approved that sentence April 9, to take effect April 30. The reasons for the court martial were not stated.

"MIGNON" AT AMERICAN THEATRE.

Ambroise Thomas's Opera Sung to a Large Audience.

A revival of Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon" drew a large audience to the American Theatre last evening in spite of the prevailing intense heat. Mr. Thomas's idiosyncrasies were sympathetically observed by the members of the Castle Square Opera Company.

Miss Grace Golden sang the title rôle in a charming manner. Her acting also was good. Miss Bessie MacDonald, a new member of the company, sang and acted the coquettish rôle of Filina in an unusually bright manner. Miro Delamotte's Wilhelm Meister was well received, although the rôle does not furnish the opportunities through which Mr. Delamotte usually appeals to the public taste, as it is developed at the American Theatre. Miss Kate Condon was very charming as Frederick.

Wagner's "Tannhauser" will be the opera presented to-night, with Joseph Sheehan in the title rôle and Miss Yvonne De Treville as Elizabeth. The other parts will be sung by W. H. Clarke as Herman, William Mertens as Wolfram, Miss Adelaide Norwood as Venus, and Miss Marie Mattfeld as the shepherd boy.

Victor Herbert's "Serenade."

At the Knickerbocker Theatre last night the Bostonians brought forward "The Serenade," of which the book is by Harry B. Smith and the music by Victor Herbert. It seems to be necessary to record these facts because the same company recently produced a work called "The Viceroy," written by the same gentlemen. This work was not accorded warm praise, and it is therefore a pleasure to say that a revival of "The Serenade" proves it to be fully worthy of all the favor it received on its original production.

The book is one of the best that Mr. Smith ever wrote. The story is really amusing, and both dialogue and lyrics are bright. As for the music, it is in Mr. Herbert's best vein, and a very good vein that is, indeed. The performance last night was spirited and possessed not a little musical excellence. Mr. MacDonald was unfortunately suffering from hoarseness of a severe kind, and was not able to sing as well as he usually does, but he was pleasing.

Miss Cameron was very good as Yvonne, and sang some of the music well. Miss Van Tresser was a very pretty Dolores, and sang the "Arcadia" respectably. Mr. Barnabee was quite as funny as ever as the Duke, and Mr. Frothingham as Gomez was a capital second. The chorus sang well and the orchestra was efficient.

Eduard Strauss Coming Again.

Eduard Strauss, who is coming to America in the Fall under the auspices of Mr. Rudolph Aronson, is the youngest of the three brothers Strauss, (Johann, Josef, and Eduard,) sons of the Johann Strauss who died in Vienna in 1849. The father was the founder of the Strauss Orchestra, (1823,) and was distinguished by the Emperor of Austria with the title of "the Imperial and Royal Musical Director of Austria-Hungary." Eduard Strauss received an academic education and graduated in philosophy. He at first intended to go into the Consular service, but the hereditary tastes of his family asserted themselves and he turned to music. Making his début as leader of the Strauss Orchestra in 1862 he has conducted that organization ever since. At the close of the seventies he began his concert tours. They soon became popular all over Europe, and in 1890 he first came to America, achieving an immense success, and being welcomed in sixty-one cities of the United States. In the last twenty-two years he has visited over 800 cities in the two hemispheres. He is commander, officer, or knight of twelve orders and has received valuable presents from thirty-two different rulers. His musical publications include 300 compositions of his own and 200 arrangements for operas, concert pieces, and songs.

"Esmeralda" at Murray Hill Theatre.

A more pleasing comedy drama could not have been selected as the attraction for the Donnelly Stock Company than "Esmeralda," which was the attraction offered to the patrons of the Murray Hill Theatre yesterday. William Redmund appeared at his best in the rôle of Mr. Elbert Rogers, a North Carolina farmer. Excellent work was also done by Mrs. Thomas Barry as Mrs. Lydia Ann Rogers; Georgia Welles as Miss Esmeralda Rogers, and Ralph Stuart as Dave Hardy. The remaining members of the cast were Walter Allen as Mr. Eastbrook, Dorothy Donnelly as Miss Nora Desmond, Miss Irene Jordan as Miss Kate Desmond.

London's Opera Season Opens.

LONDON, May 14.—The opera season opened this evening at Covent Garden with a successful performance of "Faust" before a brilliant audience, including the Prince of Wales. As Mme. Melba was suffering from influenza, the Marguerite of the occasion was Miss Suzanne Adams.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" furnished the week's entertainment at this house.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Summer opened last night at this amusement resort. Afternoon and evening concerts are given daily, and each hour a new series of moving pictures is given.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—A bill full of comedy features was offered yesterday, the leading feature being Junius Brutus Booth in the sketch called "A Conjugal Crisis." Others were Carrie Graham, the Three Goldens, Silvern and Emerie, Walter Ardell, Ferrell and Starck, and others.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—There was practically an entire change of bill yesterday and the novelties all made a decided hit. The chief curio hall features are Nevada, the spiral ascensionist; Fred De Long, champion jumper; Burt and Little Sure Shot, Allen's Punch and Judy show, and others.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Miss Kathryn Osterman, in her one-act comedy, "The Editor," proved very acceptable to the patrons of this house. George Fuller Golden, McCart's dogs and monkeys, Quigley Brothers, Julian Rose, Maginel-Mullini trio, Bertie Fowler, and Dungan and Dudley made up the remaining part of the programme.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The transfer of "Woman and Wine" from the Manhattan Theatre apparently did not affect the attendance of this melodrama, which delighted a large audience. The play scored a success, and the multitudinous thrills, excitements, and startling situations met with the same vim and enthusiasm that attended the play when it was given up town.

DEWEY THEATRE.—John W. Isham's Octoroons began a week's engagement before a crowded house, which thoroughly appreciated the novel and interesting entertainment presented. A sketch called "f—11—17" preceded a most enjoyable olio, which had among its number Miss Belle Davis, Smart and Williams, the Brittons, William M. English, and "Billie" Miller.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The programme presented last night was varied, extended, and meritorious. The performance was notable for its excellent rendition of farces by the Four Cohans, Swift and Huber, while the melodic feature was presented by Miss Ethel Levey. Others in the bill were the Rossow Midgets, the Three Merkel Sisters, Yorke and Adams, Solaret, and Fred Niblo.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—With less sketches in this week's bill, the entertainment is more interesting than the previous week. Thomas Q. Seabrooke and Miss Jeannette Lowrie repeat their sketch, "O'Hoolihan." The other features are Mme. Adelaide Herrmann, Montrell, La Petite Elsie, Billy Van, Pauline Moran, Jess Vernon, Jane Whitbeck, Dick and Alice McAvoy, and many more.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The bill at this house is interesting through the début of Fanny Rice, supported by two members of her company, in Rosina Vokes's one-act comedy entitled "My Milliner's Bill." The balance of the programme arranged is of a good variety kind, and includes Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy, Galetta's performing monkeys, Webb and Hassan, Gertrude Mansfield and Caryl Wilbur, Miss Marguerite Cornille and Nelson Glenserretti, and Demonio.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry inaugurated the final week of their engagement in this country last night by a revival of "Robespierre," in which Mr. Irving and Miss Terry have characters which they present with general dramatic force. The play will be repeated to-night and to-morrow night, and on Thursday night the double bill of "Nance Oldfield" and "The Bells" will be given, with "The Merchant of Venice" as the farewell performance on Friday night.

Every day and Sunday, THE NEW YORK TIMES delivered at your home for NINE CENTS A WEEK. Order in advance from your newsdealer. THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper, it is well to order it delivered to your residence.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Almost perfect early Summer weather, albeit a trifle too warm, brought a seeming revival of gayety in town and the suburbs yesterday. The races at Morris Park were the principal attraction for the men and women of leisure, and there was a constant procession of traps and automobiles of all kinds through Central Park and up Seventh and Jerome Avenues to the Park from noon on, and the scenes at the course were both picturesque and attractive. By common consent the fashionables this year have with few exceptions eschewed the boxes in the grand stand, and assemble at the clubhouse, where after luncheon they gather in groups on the lawn to watch the races. There were so many pretty women, beautifully gowned, on this lawn on Saturday, with so many fashionably dressed men, that the scene was reminiscent of Jerome Park in old days, while to some it seemed like Auteuil or Ascot in petto.

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The two road coaches, Pioneer and Good Times, went out well filled yesterday from the Holland House and the Astoria respectively. On the Pioneer to Ardsley there went Messrs Guy Ward, R. Dana, G. A. Saportas, F. H. Cuyler, R. A. Morrow, Miss Dora Puffer, and Miss Hearne. The Good Times took as usual a party to Inwood in the evening. Dr. Leslie D. Ward of Orange, N. J., was the host. A drag party left the Waldorf at 2 o'clock to attend the polo games at Westchester. Among the members of the party were F. J. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, J. E. Cowdin, Miss Corey, R. H. Russell, and W. A. Hasard.

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The departing liners this week will go out better filled than for some time past, although none of them will be as crowded as had been anticipated. On the Lahn, sailing to-day for Bremen by way of Cherbourg and Southampton, there are booked among others Gardner S. Chapin, William Fields, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Kelsey, and W. M. Stevenson.

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On the St. Paul, which sails to-morrow for Southampton, there are booked ex-Senator Warner Miller, Baron Oppenheim, Winthrop Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Gen. Rush C. Hawkins and Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Gov. Foster M. Voorhees, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Alison, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hanna and family, and James Norton Winslow. Others booked on the same steamer are Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Armstrong, Henry Brock of Philadelphia, De Witt Clinton Falls, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Flagler, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gardiner, Mrs. F. L. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Gibson, Frank Gould, the Baroness Halkett (Miss Stokes), Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Heimley, Miss M. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Hicks, (Miss Ellaline Terriss,) Mrs. Fanny Brough, Major T. B. Mott, United States Army; G. R. Parsons, W. M. de Peyster, W. McN. Rodewald and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Rosengarten, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Swenson, E. A. and A. C. Swenson, Russell Wells, and Charles W. Whitney.

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Among the more prominent names on the passenger list of the Oceanic, sailing to-morrow, are those of J. Ogden Armour, R. A. Cairns, R. E., A. D. Currier, John A. McCall, I. J. Paderewski, J. E. Nelson, J. P., Lord Herbert Vane Tempest, W. H. Tillinghast, the Earl of Warwick, and the Right Rev. Bishop Doane.

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On the Manitou, which sailed on Sunday for London, there were boked among others Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blackwell and children, Royal D. Brooks, Robert Biddle, Mrs. George W. Crawford, Mrs. James T. Davis, Rev. James H. Dickson and Mrs. Dickson, J. Howard Jones, Miss Dora Duty Jones, Miss Muriel Palmer, Miss Winifred Palmer, Prof. W. B. Rising, Mrs. Rising and three children, Mrs. A. M. Townsend and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thomas, Miss Edith Thomas, Miss Eleanor Taber, A. E. Watrous, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Wetmore.

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The London papers are awaiting the arrival there of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay and are printing descriptions of Mrs. Mackay's beauty and gowns, although she has visited there since her marriage. Miss Beatrix Mills, the daughter of Mrs. Ogden Mills, the London papers announce, will make her début at a reception to be given late this month by her aunt, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck. Miss Beatrix Mills's twin sister, Miss Gladys Mills, is also in London.

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Mrs. Clement A. Griscom and her daughter, Miss Frances Griscom, of Philadelphia, who sailed last Wednesday for Europe, are to remain abroad some months, as Mrs. Griscom is in need of rest after her Winter's fatigues of entertaining. Miss Sopwith, the sister of Mrs. E. Burd Grubb, whom Philadelphia papers call "that pleasant young person," also sailed for her English home last week.

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Dr. Samuel Oakley Vanderpoel gave a stag dinner of eighteen covers at the University Club last evening. The dinner was a farewell one to a number of Dr. Vanderpoel's friends, as he intends sailing for Europe at an early day.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia will give a reception on board their steam yacht May at Essington-on-the-Delaware on Saturday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer are beginning to entertain again, much to the delight of Philadelphia society.

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The incoming steamships are bringing each week many of the fashionable people who sailed quite early in the season. The little American colony which was at Rome and on the Riviera in early Spring has had a look at the Paris Exposition and is now en route for home and the delights of the Summer season at Newport and Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., sailed on Saturday from Cherbourg. Valiant, which has been at anchor at Nice, left there yesterday for Havre, where Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., will embark on her for America. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who only sailed a few weeks ago, are returning within a fortnight. Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb and their party are sailing for home the first week in June. Mrs. Charles Francklyn and Miss Francklyn sailed on Saturday for New York, and among other bookings on the St. Louis, now homeward bound, are Miss Hattie Gummell, Miss Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Mrs. W. H. Grinnell, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman, Mr. Francis D. Gallatin, Mr. Edwin Isham, Mr. John Leishman, Mr. E. M. Webb, Mr. R. C. L. Perkins, and Mr. Wainwright Parish.

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Mrs. Kernochan and Miss Smith Clift have returned from Rome and are in Paris. Miss Smith Clift will remain there the season through. Mrs. Astor, Sr., is now in Paris and occupying her apartments on the Avenue des Champs Elysées. It has been stated that she will not sail for this country until July 7, planning to pass a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Ogilvie Haig, in England. Mrs. Orme Wilson is with her mother. Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her young son are at a fashionable Paris hotel, where this week they will be joined by Col. Astor. The Baroness de Selière and Mrs. Potter Palmer are giving a number of entertainments for Americans in Paris. Mrs. Bradley-Martin is again in Paris.

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Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks are in Paris. They will return to Newport for the season. Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin are on a flying visit to Paris and will sail again in June for this country. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mackay and Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene are following the polo games in England. Mrs. Keene has returned to England from a recent visit to Paris.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon arrived at their cottage to-night. Mrs. Burke-Roche is also here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells are expected here Wednesday in connection with the settlement of loss in the destruction by fire of their cottage. The insurance adjusters are expected here to-morrow.

Robert Goelet has departed for Boston after a short visit here.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., will open The Breakers early in September for the wedding of her son, Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

It was learned to-day that the preparations now in progress for the opening of Rough Point, the Newport home of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, are to be hurried, for the immediate occupancy of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, who are to occupy the place until Fall, when they will be joined by Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt. The coming of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt was arranged so that Mrs. Vanderbilt might be near her sister, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, whose husband recently died.

Mrs. French and her daughter, Miss Elsie French, will return from Europe to their villa earlier than usual, owing to necessary wedding preparations. It is therefore Mrs. French's purpose to be at Harbour View by July 4.

Winthrop Chanler was a visitor here to-day.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz will arrive for the season on Wednesday, and on the same day Mr. and Mrs. Fabyan of Boston, who have taken the Low cottage, will arrive for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren will arrive next week for the Summer.

Mrs. C. F. Chickering of New York has arrived at her cottage, in Bellevue Avenue, and will remain there until June 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will arrive at their cottage the latter part of the month. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will, it is learned, remain in Europe until next Spring.

Mrs. George L. Rives has returned to New York.

Mrs. J. P. White has rented her cottage on Red Cross Avenue to Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer of New York for the coming season.

Miss Harriet Ives Gammell will sail from Europe next Saturday for her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing will return from Europe early in July.

Horses and carriages for Lispenard Stewart arrived to-day, and servants are preparing White Lodge for the owner's occupancy, the latter part of the month.

A. B. Almon, who has been confined to his cottage, on Red Cross Avenue, during the Winter, is able to be out of doors for a short time each pleasant day.

It is understood that Mrs. Richard Gambrill has accepted the designs for her new villa on the Keene estate, in Bellevue Avenue, and the building will shortly be commenced. The outside material will consist principally of terra cotta, and the villa will be one of the largest on that fashionable thoroughfare.

The Work cottage, in Bellevue Avenue, is being improved, as well as the stables, all of which will be completed within two weeks, when Mrs. Burke-Roche will take possession for the season.

Crossways will be opened for the season on May 26, when Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Miss Fish will pass a short time there, and later depart for Paris, to remain until August, returning to Crossways.

Mrs. George Tiffany and Miss Tiffany are at the La Farge cottage.

Mrs. Mason Renshaw Jones is at her cottage for a short stay.

Mrs. M. Forbes of New York is the guest of her father, J. N. A. Griswold.

The steam yacht Duchess arrived to-day and sailed later for Glen Cove.

The personal effects of the Earl of Yarmouth have arrived at the Armington cottage, which he will occupy for the season.

HUGH H. BAXTER HIT BY A CAR.

Well-Known Clubman Run Down and Injured on Sixth Avenue.

Hugh H. Baxter of 588 Fifth Avenue, a well-known member of several clubs, was struck by an electric car yesterday as he was crossing the tracks at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street. The fender of the car struck him in the ankle and threw him headlong, badly injuring one of his legs. The car was moving slowly, and was quickly stopped. A policeman sent an ambulance call to the New York Hospital. Mr. Baxter, however, summoned his physician, Dr. Reginald Sayres, who took the patient to his home, at 588 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Baxter, who is thirty-eight years old, is the only son of the late Henry H. Baxter, who died fifteen years ago, leaving him a fortune. He married Miss Mary Roberts of Rutland, Vt., who died five years ago. He was at one time a prominent athlete, and has held the amateur championship in pole vaulting. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Tuxedo, Union League, Ardsley, and New York Athletic Clubs, the New England Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Lake Champlain Yacht Club.

F. H. Cooper's Son Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Edward Cooper, son of Frank H. Cooper of the Siegel-Cooper Company, is engaged to Miss Georgie Mae Allen of Frankfort, Ind. Miss Allen is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Allen, the former a dry goods merchant of Frankfort. She is a tall, strikingly handsome brunette. Mr. Cooper went to New York to-day.

Meyer—Bacharach.

Paul Meyer and Miss Florence Bacharach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Bacharach of 45 East Eightieth Street, were married at Delmonico's last evening by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman. There were no attendants. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace, her veil was of tulle, and she carried lilies of the valley. After the ceremony there was a dinner for fifty relatives and friends, followed by dancing. The decorations were pink and white Spring flowers and roses.

TO STOP 'GOSSIP AND SLANDER'

Notice Posted in House of Professional Woman's League—Mrs. Palmer's Edict.

The following notice has been posted in the house of the Professional Woman's League:

In consequence of the league house having been used for gossip and slander, members are hereby notified that in future any such reported violation of the pledge will be dealt with to the full extent of the law as laid down in Article VII. of the by-laws.

This article relates to penalties and expulsions. If a member charges another with the violation of the pledge the Executive Committee acquaints the accused member of the charge. If the latter cannot give a satisfactory explanation she must go before the Governing Board, and, if the charge be proved, the article provides that "the guilty member shall be suspended or expelled, according to the nature of her offense."

The pledge the members repeat together at each meeting begins:

I join the Professional Woman's League with worthiness of intent and purpose, and pledge myself to speak . . . to generosity of thought, speech, and action.

It appears that it is the last line which some members have not kept.

They had another grievance yesterday, for every member except one had been forbidden to even speak of the officers that were elected at the business meeting. Not a name could they mention to any one by order of Mrs. Mrs. Palmer, the President, and they rebelled.

"It's not the league that makes that rule, though," cried half a dozen shining league lights in pledge-breaking accents to Mrs. Palmer.

New York City Mothers' Club.

The New York City Mothers' Club held its annual election of officers yesterday. It elected: President—Mrs. Sarah Marie Harris; First Vice President—Mrs. Charles Burchard; Second Vice President—Mrs. Charles T. Marvin; Third Vice President—Mrs. E. M. Hensley; Recording Secretary—Mrs. E. A. Benedict; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Edward Schieffelin, Jr.; Treasurer—Mrs. J. H. Seymour; Auditor—Mrs. L. S. Blake.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN GEORGIA.

William Willis, Who Shot Alexander Whitney in a Street Car, Hanged Near Augusta by a Mob.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 14.—William Willis, a negro who shot and killed Alexander Whitney, a popular young man of this city, yesterday afternoon, was lynched near Grovetown, about twelve miles from here, at 10 o'clock this morning.

A mob took Willis from Richmond County officers, who boarded a train for Atlanta soon after the murder was committed, with the purpose of taking him to a place of safety. The mob held Willis in the woods near Grovetown during the night, awaiting identification. It was not until 10 o'clock that the negro was thoroughly recognized. He was then swung from a tree. The rope broke in the first attempt, and a second was made, which was successful. The body was then riddled with bullets, and a placard was placed upon it bearing a warning to other negroes. The Coroner was notified, and is now investigating the affair.

Gov. Candler was informed early in the day of the prospect of a lynching, and ordered four companies of State troops to hold themselves in readiness to prevent any violence by the mob. Judge Brinson of the Superior Court called the Grand Jury together to prevent any outbreak, but before these precautions could be made effective the negro had been lynched.

Alexander Whitney was on a crowded street car yesterday afternoon, when Willis and another negro boarded it. No seats were available, and one of the negroes sat in Whitney's lap. Whitney struck the man, and Willis suddenly began to fire with a pistol. The first shot struck Whitney in the head, causing almost instant death. The second grazed the hand of Lieut. Steiner, Georgia State troops. Willis was overpowered, and later placed in the hands of the officers.

A number of business men sent notice to the city authorities to-day that the law requiring street railways to furnish separate accommodations for whites and negroes was not being enforced.

It was stated that the military company which would be ordered to protect Willis in case of mob violence would refuse to do so, as Whitney was a prominent member of the organization.

Obituary Notes.

ARCHIBALD D. McINTYRE, a well-known druggist and a leading citizen of Oswego, N. Y., died suddenly there yesterday, aged sixty-four years. He was a relative of the Duke of Argyll.

DANIEL L. DODGE died last Saturday at his home, 610 Fourth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J., from apoplexy, in the seventieth year of his age. The interment will be in Trinity Churchyard, in this city.

Te Rev. Dr. H. E. NILES, for thirty-five years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of York, Penn., died yesterday, aged seventy-seven years. He was a native of South Hadley, Mass. Prior to going to York he was pastor of churches at Angelica, N. Y., St. Lou

WHY THE KENTUCKIAN WON AT MORRIS PARK

Clawson Outgeneraled Maher, Who Had the Mount on Approval.

MILE RECORD WAS EQUALED

Queen of Song Defeated Voter, and Indian Fairy, King Pepper, Manitoban, and Kris Kringle Won.

Some day or other, when "Danny" Maher realizes that he is paid to ride horses as they should be ridden, to win, and not in a manner to bring about those tight finishes that draw forth the plaudits of the women in the grand stand, his efforts will be appreciated by the spectators and he will win more races for those who employ him. He rode Approval in a three-horse race over the Withers mile at Morris Park yesterday, and his poor judgment in placing the animal helped to his defeat. While there were some who charged Clawson, who rode the winner. The Kentuckian, with foul riding, the unprejudiced observer realized that the boy had only exercised his rights in holding the rail when he had the lead, and had utilized these with splendid judgment.

Incidentally, the mile was made in 1:39¾, which is the record for a mile over the Withers Course, so that Clawson must have had a very good horse under him. Wait Not, Approval, and The Kentuckian were the only starters, but as there were no stake events on the programme, the chief interest of the afternoon's sport centred in this race. The Kentuckian was scarcely considered in the betting, for the majority considered the race practically a two-horse affair, to be decided by Wait Not and Approval. The latter's good race over the same course last week, when he beat Wait Not, made him a slight favorite, but there was not much to choose between them so far as support in the betting ring was concerned.

The Kentuckian got about two lengths the best of the start, and at once took the rail and showed the way. Before the end of the backstretch was reached he had increased his lead by an additional length, while Approval and Wait Not trailed patiently. They had been carried along at a fast pace by The Kentuckian, but as the latter made the turn into the stretch Approval came on the rail, hemmed in by Wait Not on the outside, and began rapidly to overtake the leader. Approval had the rail, and although there was not much room for him to squeeze through, Maher sent him along still on the rail, until Clawson, who had the right of way, closed the space by bringing The Kentuckian nearer to the rail, and completely shut Approval out. Maher might have taken the centre of the track at the head of the stretch and would then have been in a position to do his horse justice. But he preferred the rail, so that he might make "a grand stand finish," and his lack of judgment cost him whatever chance he had to win. When he found the rail route closed and his mount hemmed in by Wait Not, he attempted then, when it was too late, to get to the middle of the track. But The Kentuckian also moved out and again barred his way, and then went on and won by a length and a half.

Voter's defeat in the handicap at a mile and Indian Fairy's easy victory in the three-year-old race over the Eclipse Course were other incidents of the day's sport that were interesting. In the handicap Voter, who is a good sprinter, was asked to go a trifle further than he cares to go with 130 pounds in the saddle, and after he had led the field for seven furlongs he was challenged by Queen of Song and succumbed. She came along and easily passed him, winning by two lengths.

It was Indian Fairy's first appearance in a race this season, and she was asked to meet some of the fair two-year-olds of last year, as well as some older horses. Her task proved to be an easy one, for she came down the Eclipse Course far in advance of her field and won almost in a gallop by four lengths from McMeekin.

King Pepper, Manitoban, and Kris Kringle were the other winners of the afternoon.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1900 and non-winners of more than three races in 1899 at 20 pounds under the scale; the Eclipse course. Arthur Featherstone's Indian Fairy, ch. f., 3, by Iroquois—Fairy, 93, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won in a canter by four lengths; W. M. Barrick's McMeekin, 3, 100, (Mitchell,) 3 to 1 and even money, second by a head from Louis Elmore's Belle of Lexington, 3, 97, (Henry,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:10½. Hardy Pardee, George Keene, St. Cloud, Ordeal, Gulden, Pupil, and Miss Hanover also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, at 15 pounds under the scale; last four and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. The Pepper Stable's King Pepper, ch. c., by Kantaka—Genevieve, 107, (Jenkins,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won in a drive by half a length; C. T. Patterson's All Green, 107, (Maher,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by a neck from W. C. Whitney's Elkhorn, 107, (Odom,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 0:53½. Clodhopper, The Rhymer, The Puritan, Collear, Toboka, Prince of Melrose, Woodspike, Flatterer, Beau Gallant, Slip, Colchester, and Golden Age also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Apprentices' race, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $750 in 1899 or 1900; to be ridden by apprentices never having ridden a winner in other than a selling race; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. C. Steinmann's Manitoban, ch. c., 3 by Kismet—Plaisance, 105, (J. Hatherall,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won easily by two lengths; W. L. Oliver's Rinaldo, 5, 112, (Gannon,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a length and a half from H. Eugene Leigh's King Bramble, 3, 108, (Lyne,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:28⅘. Autumn, Pongolee, Judge Caldwell, Cupidity, Elsie Skip, and Candia also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 or more than two races in 1900; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Colt & Littauer's Kris Kringle, b. g., 5, by Springbok—Brune, 121, (Turner,) 3 to 1 and even money, won easily by four lengths; R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Sparrow Wing, 4, 108, (McCue,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by the same distance from H. B. Durham's Bon Jour, 5, 111, (Spencer,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1; third. Time—1:27⅘. Flax Spinner, Chappaqua, Oliver Mc, Exile, Rhinelander, Linduja, Emus, The Corinthian, The Amason, and Matt Simpson also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 or more than five races in 1899, at 20 pounds under the scale; the Withers mile. E. F. Simms's The Kentuckian, ch. c., 4, by Pirate of Penzance—Lizzie Montrose, 106, (Clawson,) 5 to 1 and even money, won in a drive by a length and a half; John E. Madden's Approval, 4, 118, (Maher,) even money and 1 to 6, second by two lengths from John H. Carr's Wait Not, 4, 111, (O'Connor,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 4, third. Time—1:39¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. W. J. Smith's Queen of Song, br. f., 4, by Esher—Sonata, 112, (Bullman,) 5 to 2 and 1 to 4, won handily by two lengths; James R. Keene's Voter, 6, 130, (Spencer,) 1 to 2 and out, second by five lengths from Cassola Stable's Handcuff, 4, 96, (Dangman,) 8 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:40½. Yoloco also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Imp, 124 pounds; Lambent, 120; Vulcain and Mischievous, 118 each; Mark Cheek and Vavonius, 111 each; Hesper, 109; Star Chime, 104; Unmasked, 103.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Rare Perfume, 109 pounds; Free Lance and Einer, 108 each; Bangor, 107; First Whip, 106; Brisk, 105.

THIRD RACE.—The Baychester Stakes, for three-year-olds; the Withers mile. Mark Cheek, 118 pounds; Tan Candles, Lady Uncas, Nanine, Contestor, and Herbert, 110 each; Goldone and Posthaste, 107 each; Ildrim and Windmere, 103 each; Petruchio, 100; Beautiful, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—The New Rochelle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs of the Withers mile. King Barleycorn, 114 pounds; Tea Candles, 112; May Hempstead, 110; Maribert, 109; Missionary, 104; Survivor, 100; Sidney Lucas, 96; His Royal Highness, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs on the Eclipse course. Regea, Mauga, Handit, Pathfinder, Zenside, Maiden, Fleetwing, Miranda, Goddess of Night, Balloon, Ante Up, Lizzie A., Cherries, Welsh Girl, and Waterplant, 105 pounds each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; the Eclipse course. Firearm, 127 pounds; Doublet, 109; Lady Uncas, 106; General Mark Gary, 105; L'Alouette, 98; Robert Metcalf, 88; Sensational, 84.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 14.—Six and a half furlongs—Nina B. L., 93, (Ransom,) 1; Aureole, 105, 2; Sister Alice, 107, 3. Time—1:21. Five and a half furlongs—His Excellency, 112, (Vandusen,) 1; Lady Elite, 107, 2; Bohul, 107, 3. Time—1:08⅘. Half mile—Denman Thompson, 110, (Howe,) 1; The Butcher, 104, 2; Bill Massie, 99, 3. Time—0:48⅘. Four and a half furlongs, Wenonah Stakes—Silverdale, 118, (Burns,) 1; Dr. Preston, 113, 2; His Eminence, 113, 3. Time—0:55. Mile and a sixteenth—Auren, 92, (Walsh,) 1; Beane, 108, 2; Ollie Dixon, 106, 3. Time—1:48¼. Seven furlongs—Sound Money, 104, (Dupee,) 1; Trebor, 109, 2; Scrivener, 104, 3. Time—1:28.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Four and a half furlongs—Battus, 105, 1; Boomerack, 107, 2; Benson Caldwell, 108, 3. Time—0:55½. One mile—Sam Fullen, 113, 1; Sidbow, 107, 2; Caribou, 112, 3. Time—1:42½. Mile and a sixteenth—Hoods Brigade, 93, 1; Wood Trice, 94, 2; Thomas Carey, 88, 3. Time—1:48¼. Five and a half furlongs—Alice B., 112, 1; Barney Saal, 114, 2; Northumberland, 114, 3. Time—1:08¾. Mile and seventy yards—Chancery, 104, 1; Rosavannah, 102, 2; Annowan, 107, 3. Time—1:47¼. Mile and seventy yards—Schnell Laufer, 91, 1; Rollins, 111, 2; Tony Honing, 111, 3. Time—1:48¾.

EMPIRE CITY TRACK.

May Be Leased To-day for a Trotting Meeting in September.

Before to-morrow it may be definitely known whether there will be a trotting meeting held here this Fall. The parties who have had on foot the plan to lease the Empire City track for a Grand Circuit meeting in September may arrive at some definite conclusion in regard to the matter to-day.

For some time it has been known that an attempt was being made to get certain wealthy residents of this city who are lovers of the harness horse to guarantee funds sufficient to insure a meeting. There have been several hitches in the plan, however, the most serious being the inability of the parties proposing to provide the funds and the managers of the William H. Clark estate, which owns the track, to come to terms. Isaac Fromme, the attorney for the Clark estate, said yesterday: "We would be glad to see a trotting meeting held here this Fall, and are willing to lease the track for a week in September for that purpose. The price we ask is most reasonable, no more than enough to pay the expenses we would have to bear were the meeting held. We cannot, however, compromise a possible sale of the track by promising the trotting men anything after this year."

"How about the trotting men buying the track?" he was asked.

"We would sell to them just as quickly as to any one else," said Mr. Fromme, with a smile, "provided they have the price."

"Would you mind stating the price?"

"Well, it is between $700,000 and $800,000, and nearer the latter figure than the former. In the meantime we are going ahead with our preparations for the running meeting, which is to begin at the track on Oct. 22 and continue twelve days."

Charcornac Is Lame.

James R. Keene's gelding Charcornac, the winner of last year's Futurity, may possibly not face the starter again this year. In the Withers Stake on Saturday he severely wrenched himself across the loins, and he went back to the stable quite lame. His trainer, "Jimmy" Rowe, found that his legs were sound, and sent for Dr. Sheppard, the veterinarian, to explain the cause of his lameness. An examination showed the injury to be more severe than was at first anticipated, and yesterday. Dr. Sheppard said that Charcornac must be laid up for a long rest. While the injury will not permanently disable him, it will cause Charcornac's withdrawal from a number of rich stakes in which he is entered.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES.

Chicago Players Retired the New York Nine Without a Run.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Garvin's pitching was altogether too much of a puzzle for the New York players to solve, the team making but four hits, no two of which were in the same inning. He also retired eight men on strikes. The fielding of the local team under such circumstances was faultless. Carrick was hit hard, but in a scattered fashion. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Childs, 2b.	0	2	1	1	0	W'H'lt'n, cf.	0	0	3	1	0
Mertes, cf.	1	0	1	0	0	Mercer, 3b.	0	0	0	0	1
Ryan, lf.	0	2	1	0	0	Seibach, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
M'C'thy, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Davis, ss.	0	2	2	5	0
Everitt, 1b.	0	1	13	1	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	1	3	2
M'C'm'k, ss.	1	0	1	5	0	Grady, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Nicholas, c.	0	2	8	0	0	Warner, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Garvin, p.	2	1	1	2	0	Carrick, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	4	10	27	11	0	Total	0	4	24	12	3

Chicago	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned run—Chicago, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 8. Two base hits—Ryan, Davis (2,) Gleason. Sacrifice hits—Childs, Warner. Stolen bases—Mertes, Seibach. Struck out—By Garvin, 8; by Carrick, 3. Base on balls—Off Garvin, 3; off Carrick, 1. Hit with ball—Grady, Warner. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BROOKLYN, 3; ST. LOUIS, 2.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—Kennedy's pitching won to-day's game for Brooklyn. St. Louis could not touch him when hits meant runs. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0	Jones, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Donlin, cf.	0	2	1	0	0	Jen'ngs, lb.	0	1	14	1	0
Burkett, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Kelley, 3b.	1	2	0	2	0
Wallace, ss.	0	0	7	3	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
McGann, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0	Shock'd, lf.	1	1	3	0	1
Quinn, 2b.	0	1	4	2	0	Demont, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
Robinson, c.	0	1	2	2	0	Farrell, c.	1	1	2	4	1
Powell, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Kennedy, p.	0	2	1	3	0
Totals	2	6	24	11	0	Totals	3	9	27	16	2

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Three-base hit—McGann. Double plays—Wallace and McGann; Farrell and Dahlen. Hit by pitcher—McGraw. Base on balls—Off Powell, 3; off Kennedy, 1. Struck out—By Powell, 2; by Kennedy, 2. Stolen bases—Sheckard, Donlin, Quinn. Time, 2:00. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

									R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	—6	10	2
Boston	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—3	7	1

Batteries—Chesbro and Zimmer; Dineen and W. Clarke.

AT CINCINNATI.

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—4	10	3	
Philadelphia	3	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0—7	18	1	

Batteries—Phillips and Piets; Maul and McFarland.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	14	5	.737	Cincinnati	9	10	.474
Brooklyn	11	8	.579	St. Louis	9	10	.474
Pittsburg	11	8	.550	New York	6	12	.333
Chicago	11	10	.524	Boston	5	12	.294

Games To-day.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at Pittsburg.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 3.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 10; Milwaukee, 9.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 11; Kansas City, 6.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 6; Minneapolis, 3.

Eastern League Games.

At Syracuse—Hartford, 12; Syracuse, 5.
At Rochester—Providence, 7; Toronto, 6.
At Rochester—Rochester, 5; Worcester, 3.
At Montreal—Springfield, 11; Montreal, 10.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 6; Binghamton, 5.
At Troy—Troy, 8; Rome, 2.
At Albany—Albany, 19; Oswego, 6.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 6; Cortland, 3.

Atlantic League Games.

At Philadelphia—Athletics, 8; Elmira, 6.
At Newark—Newark, 10; Allentown, 5.
At Wilkesbarre—Jersey City, 9; Wilkesbarre, 6.
At Reading—Scranton, 11; Reading, 8.

COLUMBIA, 1903, 34; 1902, 10.

The Columbia freshmen yesterday defeated the Sophomores by this score:

										R.	H.	E.
1903	0	1	5	8	1	9	3	3	4—34	24	4	
1902	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	5—10	8	13	

Batteries—Smith and McLintock; Johnson, Hatch, and Cromwell.

PRINCETON, 17; LAWRENCEVILLE, 0

PRINCETON, N. J., May 14.—Princeton defeated the Lawrenceville team at Lawrenceville by the score of 17 to 0.

									R.	H.	E.
Princeton	1	2	0	4	1	6	3	0	—17	17	0
Lawrenceville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	6	13

Batteries—Scott and Kafer, Hutchinson and Green, Westervelt and Beasley, Cook and Rogers.

ROCKAWAY WON AT POLO.

Defeated the Westchester Team Easily for the Gould Cups.

Rockaway's polo team, giving Westchester 4 goals, won the George J. Gould cups at the Westchester Country Club's polo field, yesterday, by a score of 18¾ to 7½.

It was the first day of the polo season at the club grounds, was unbearably hot and players and spectators alike were pestered by a veritable plague of mosquitos. So when the game was started an hour later than the schedule time it seemed as if the polo players were holding back for a purpose. At all events the last half was played under delightful conditions and the final goals were made in the dark. There were some "cracks" on the field, as the line-up will show:

Rockaway Handicap.		Westchester Handicap.	
1—W. A. Hazard	3	1—Eugene Reynal	3
2—R. La Montagne, Jr.	4	2—J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	8
3—J. E. Johnson	9	3—R. J. Collier	4
Back—F. S. Conover, Jr.	3	Back—P. F. Collier	3
Total	22	Total	18

"Johnson" made his first appearance this season, and was nobly mounted, his favorite being the pony Jay Gould, that won first prize in the Brooklyn horse show. He was clearly the life of the team, and only needed to be pushed a bit by the other side to bring out his strong qualities. But the pushing did not come, for, although Westchester worked hard, her team work was decidedly loose, and in the second and third periods Rockaway did almost what she chose with the ball. Waterbury at times showed up strongly, but again he failed to be at the spot when needed, his fitful game being due to lack of practice. P. F. Collier gave evidence that his practice at Lakewood has not been in vain, for he played one of the strongest games he has shown for a long time. Eugene Reynal made some rattling clever plays, and the first Westchester goal was made from a grand stroke after taking the ball from Waterbury.

Rockaway went in for polo by the wholesale in the second period, knocking out seven goals, and repeated the performance in the next quarter. Four goals were allowed to Westchester on handicap allowance, and they could only earn a like number, Robert J. Collier striking the last one after darkness had made it difficult to distinguish the ball. The scoring by periods was:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1	Johnson,	Rockaway	0:50
2	Johnson,	Rockaway	1:00
3	Reynal,	Westchester	5:02
4	La Montagne,	Rockaway	5:33
5	Waterbury,	Westchester	0:45
6	La Montagne,	Rockaway	2:30

Goal struck 40 seconds over time. Rockaway lost ¾ of a goal by one foul and one safety.

SECOND PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1	Hazard,	Rockaway	1:42
2	La Montagne,	Rockaway	2:41
3	La Montagne,	Rockaway	3:32
4	Hazard,	Rockaway	0:53
5	La Montagne,	Rockaway	0:38
6	La Montagne,	Rockaway	2:18
7	Johnson,	Rockaway	2:20

THIRD PERIOD.

Goals.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
1	Conover,	Rockaway	5:57
2	Johnson,	Rockaway	2:21
3	Johnson,	Rockaway	0:33
4	La Montagne,	Rockaway	0:27
5	Conover,	Rockaway	0:34
6	Hazard,	Rockaway	1:48
7	Johnson,	Rockaway	2:20

Penalty of ¾ of a goal against Westchester for a safety.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Goals.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
1	Hazard,	Rockaway	6:19
2	Reynal,	Westchester	6:34
3	R. J. Collier,	Westchester	1:11

Penalty of ¾ of a goal against Westchester for a safety.

Summary.—Goals earned—Rockaway, 19; Westchester, 4. Allowed by handicap—Westchester, 4 Lost by penalties—Rockaway, ¾ of a goal for one foul and one safety; Westchester, ½ of a goal for two safeties. Total—Rockaway, 18¾; Westchester, 7½.

Referee—H. L. Herbert. Scorer and timekeeper, F. H. Allen.

Eugene Reynal drove over from his country home in a drag with a party of friends, among them being N. S. Reynal, Miss Madeline Knowlton, and Mr. and Mrs. William Russell. E. C. Potter had his drag lined up on one side of the field with a party, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury drove up in an automobile. Among others on the field were Harry Payne Whitney, Herman Duryea, Miss Emily Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sands, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Rene La Montagne, Mrs. Ernest La Montagne, Montague La Montagne, E. Robbins Walker, Thomas Thorne, Major Cooley, Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Cary, R. T. Francke, A. V. H. Ellis, and F. D. Savage.

MIDDLE STATES REGATTA HERE.

Local Clubs May Hold the Labor Day Races on the Speedway Course.

The present rowing season, unprecedented in the extent of interest and activity among the local clubs, is likely to be even more of a record-breaker than was at first anticipated. Two of the principal rowing events of the year, the annual regattas of the Harlem and National Associations, are already scheduled to be held on the Harlem River in June and July respectively, and now there is a good prospect that the Middle States regatta also will be held there on Labor Day.

At the annual meeting of the Middle States Regatta Association, held at the Hotel Marlborough last evening, it was decided to hold the annual regatta of the association on Labor Day as usual, and a regatta committee was appointed with instructions to communicate with the rowing associations comprising the Middle States Association, and to report back to the main body after the National regatta in July. It was distinctly stated as the sense of the meeting that the association applying for the Labor Day regatta should agree to make the event self-supporting and that the Middle States Association should not be liable for any deficit.

This arrangement was made last year with the Schulykill Navy of Philadelphia, and, thanks to it, the Treasurer was enabled to report a balance on hand for the first time in three years. As this result was accomplished largely by the liberal support of the Philadelphia clubs and without any assessment, the Middle States Association is naturally desirous of carrying off this year's affair in the same manner.

Though nothing of a definite nature was said on the subject at last night's meeting, it is the general sentiment of the local delegates to make a bid for the Labor Day event if the other Harlem regattas prove a financial success. The committee which now has the matter in charge was elected as follows:

Judge James G. Tighe, Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club; Albert Heyne, Atlantic Boat Club, Hoboken; Frank Adee, Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn; Robert F. Milligan, Pennsylvania Barge Club; Douglass H. McDougall, Clifton Boat Club, Staten Island; John Nagle, Harlem Rowing Club, New York; Charles Fleck, Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York; John Avery, Palisade Boat Club.

Besides acquiring a small but very gratifying balance in the treasury, the association has increased its membership during the year from 25 to 29 clubs. The four new members are the Clifton Boat Club, Clifton, S. I., and the Pennsylvania Barge Club, Malta Boat Club, and West Philadelphia Boat Club of Philadelphia.

The veteran President of the association, James Pilkington of the Harlem Rowing Club, occupied the chair, and 14 of the 29 clubs of the association were represented by delegates as follows:

Atlantic Boat Club, Hoboken, A. Heyne; Atalanta Boat Club, New York, Capt. David Brown; First Bohemian Boat Club, New York, G. Peck; Brooklyn Rowing Club, Brooklyn, J. J. Waldman and H. J. Brierley; Clifton Boat Club, Staten Island, Capt. Ferdinand C. Townsend and Douglass H. McDougall; Harlem Rowing Club, New York, James Pilkington, Joseph Maher, and T. McKnight; Lone Star Boat Club, New York, Capt. Walter Goodkind; Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York, Charles Beck and Charles Fleck; New York Athletic Club, New York, E. P. Reynolds; Passaic Boat Club, Newark, N. J., Fred R. Fortmeyer and W. A. Vanderveer; Seawanhaka Rowing Club, Brooklyn, Robert H. Pelton; Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club, Judge James G. Tighe; Union Boat Club, New York, W. F. Boland; Wyanoke Rowing Club, New York, Dr. J. F. Buckley and J. J. McGuire.

Several attempts were made to induce President Pilkington to accept a renomination, but he declined on account of business reasons, and the election resulted as follows: President—W. A. Vanderveer, Passaic Boat Club, Newark, N. J.; Vice President—Dr. J. F. Buckley, Wyanoke Boat Club, New York; Secretary-Treasurer—David Brown, Union Boat Club, New York; Recording Secretary—S. M. Phillips, Atalanta Boat Club, New York.

COLUMBIA LACROSSE.

Mr. C. C. Miller Received No Pay as a Coach, as Stated.

By a bit of carelessness in the compilation of statistics regarding the cost of athletics at Columbia, a grave injustice was done to Mr. Cyrus C. Miller, a Columbia graduate, who had been coach of the Columbia lacrosse team, in saying that a salary voted to a coach had been paid to him. H. T. Dickinson, manager of the lacrosse team, writes to THE TIMES to correct this, saying: "Mr. Miller has given his time and services to the team out of love for the sport and his Alma Mater. He has not received one cent from the lacrosse association on for expenses."

On this subject Mr. Miller writes this explanatory letter, which we give in full:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article in THE TIMES of May 13, 1900, entitled "Columbia Athletics Cost," you have under the reading of "Lacrosse," the following statement: "C. C. Miller, who coached the lacrosse team, received no pay for his services last year. This year he was paid $150." I have never received compensation of any kind for coaching the Columbia or any other lacrosse team, and as I have been somewhat strenuous in advocating the principles of pure amateur sport, I prefer not to remain under the stigma of receiving money for athletics.

I am a graduate of Columbia and have been coaching the team in the gymnasium during the Winter in the evening. When Spring came I informed the team that it would be impossible for me to give the requisite time for coaching and advised the engagement of a professional coach. To that end the manager put in a requisition to the Athletic Association for $150, which was to be used as part payment for the coach, the balance to be collected by the students. As the association had little or no money, the $150 was not forthcoming, and the professional coach was not engaged.

CYRUS C. MILLER.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS
Are the Best
They cost a trifle more than the common makes, but they last longer and write better.
Samples for trial sent on receipt of return postage.
SPENCERIAN PEN CO.,
349 Broadway, New York City.

ESSEX COUNTY WOMEN PLAY GOLF

The women of the Essex County Country Club, Orange, N. J., began the contest yesterday for a cup given by Miss Georgianna Wilmerding. The first eight at medal play qualified to continue at match play, and one of the latter rounds was finished in the afternoon. The scores were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Miss Howard	95	5	90
Miss Kyle	97	5	92
Mrs. Sanford	98	0	98
Mrs. Canrick	102	6	96
Mrs. Gill	108	10	98
Miss Hernandez	111	9	102
Mrs. W. Le Cato	110	6	104
Miss Wilmerding	105	0	105
Miss Brown	110	4	112
Mrs. Ryan	121	9	112
Miss Green	120	6	114
Miss Clark	134	12	122

Match Play—Mrs. E. E. Sanford, (0,) beat Mrs. W. N. Le Cato, (6,) by 7 up and 5 to play; Mrs. G. M. Gill, (4,) beat Mrs. E. M. Canrick, (0,) by 5 up and 3 to play; Miss Hester Kyle, (5,) beat Miss Georgianna Wilmerding, (0,) by 2 up; Miss Helene Hernandez, (4,) beat Miss Edna Howard, (0,) by 4 up and 2 to play.

AVIS CUP COMPETITION.

Dr. Houghton Makes the Best Score In the May Series of Games.

The first round of the competition for the Avis Cup was concluded yesterday by the members of the Sunset Park Golf Club over the public links at Sunset Park, Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, Brooklyn. The cup, presented by E. A. Avis, is to be played for each month for twelve months in a series of seven days at a time on general handicap lines. The best scores:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Dr. E. O. Houghton	74	0	74
J. E. Delaney	101	15	86
W. C. Smith	99	10	89
William H. Cunningham	114	29	89
R. H. Kirchner	115	25	90
George Perry	115	25	90
Samuel S. Stark	116	25	91
J. M. Mitchell	103	5	98
F. S. Hoeckley	130	30	100
J. C Lambert	110	10	100
Harry A. Haines	110	10	100

Yachts at City Island.

CITY ISLAND, May 14.—Clinton H. Crane's new raceabout Raider, recently turned out by Lawley, arrived to-day from Boston and was hauled out on the marine railway at the Piepgras Yards, where she will be prepared for commission.

The sloop yacht Whileaway, recently purchased by Charles L. Stewart, was launched to-day after her underbody had been scraped and repainted. She will be placed in commission as soon as her sails have been bent.

Yacht Southern Cross Sold.

John F. Phillips of the New York Yacht Club has sold his schooner yacht Southern Cross to Edward T. Cole of Waterbury, Conn., owner of the keel schooner Woodmansie, which has frequently won places in the events of the New Haven Yacht Club. The Southern Cross is a centreboard boat, built by Decker at Brooklyn in 1880. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 79 feet 10 inches; on the water line, 65 feet; beam, 18 feet 6 inches; draught, 6 feet 10 inches. Mr. Cole will have his new boat removed from City Island to Greenwich Shipyard at Bridgeport, Conn., where she will be overhauled and prepared for an active cruising season.

A Fast Quarter by Little Gem.

A large crowd of "regulars" took advantage of the beautiful weather yesterday and were out on the Speedway engaging in spirited brushes with their favorite "fliers," or sending them fast quarters and halves. The feature of the day was a quarter which Dr. H. H. Kane sent his pacer, Little Gem, in 29 seconds. It was a remarkably fast piece of work for so early in the year, and the announcement of the time was received with applause. Little Gem is practically a green horse and was very recently purchased by Dr. Kane.

New Rockaway Beach Resort.

A number of Brooklyn capitalists, headed by George C. Tilyou of Coney Island, have purchased about 100 acres of land near Holland's Station, Rockaway Beach, which, it is said, is to be built up as a resort similar in many respects to Coney Island. The land is on the line of the new trolley road which Patrick H. Flynn is building from Brooklyn to Rockaway Beach, and it was at first reported that the property had been bought for Mr. Flynn. This, however, was denied at Mr. Flynn's office yesterday.

Servant's Suit Against Switz Conde.

The suit of John Pardi, formerly a butler in the employ of Switz Conde, against Mr. Conde to recover $2,000 damages for an alleged slander, in accusing him of theft, was brought up yesterday before Justice McCarthy in the City Court. Mr. Conde was in court, accompanied by his daughter and several servants. Pardi, who was the first witness, broke down while testifying, and the case was adjourned until this morning.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:43	Sun sets...7:10	Moon rises..8:27

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:52	Gov. Isl'd...8:08	H. Gate..10:04
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:07	Gov. Isl'd...8:30	H. Gate..10:26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arnold Luyken, Inagua and Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Ninth Regiment Puts in Good Work at the Ranges.

IDEAL WEATHER FOR PRACTICE

Nearly 400 Men Make the Required Score and Win the State Decoration.

The Ninth Regiment of New York was the organization at Creedmoor yesterday. The weather was perfect, and there was scarcely any wind at all. Three hundred and eighty-seven men made the required score and won the State decoration. They were:

Pistols.

FIELD AND STAFF.

	50 Yds.	75 Yds.	Total.
Col. W. F. Morris	32 33 33—15	42 33 32—15	30
Lieut. Col. T. B. Rand	34 34 4—12	34 33 4—11	35
Major S. E. Japha	34 34 4—22	44 43 3—19	41
Major S. D. Hubbard	34 33 2—17	33 34 4—12	29
Major G. T. Lorigan	33 33 3—15	34 34 4—12	27
Capt. H. B. Christensen	34 34 3—17	24 44 4—18	35
Capt. E. T. Winterboth	33 34 4—17	55 33 2—19	36
Capt. D. B. Pratt	24 53 3—17	25 24 3—14	33
Capt. A. Spence	54 03 3—15	34 43 2—16	31
Capt. J. B. L'Hommedieu	44 04 4—16	32 34 3—15	31
Adjt. L. M. Thierry	34 43 4—18	44 42 3—17	35
Adjt. C. D. Graff	35 35 4—20	54 20 4—15	35

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—COMPANY A.

Capt. J. M. Donell	43 43 4—18	33 43 2—16	34

COMPANY B.

Capt. A. M. Tompkins	53 44 4—19	44 03 4—15	34
First Lieut. H. C. Leonhardi	43 44 5—20	34 34 2—17	37

COMPANY C.

Capt. C. A. Meyer, Jr.	34 33 4—17	44 34 2—18	35
Second Lieut. J. Ford	44 32 5—15	42 44 3—17	32

COMPANY D.

Capt. J. D. Walton	44 54 3—20	34 44 3—18	38
Second Lieut. G. F. Slater	44 23 3—16	33 42 5—17	33

COMPANY E.

First Lieut. A. S. Healy	33 33 4—16	45 44 4—21	37

COMPANY F.

First Lieut. R. M. Mackin	33 33 3—15	33 34 4—17	32

COMPANY G.

Capt. W. Willcocks	34 43 3—17	30 35 5—16	33
Second Lieut. A. L. Wilcox	04 52 4—15	35 30 4—15	31

COMPANY H.

Capt. W. S. Young	35 23 3—15	30 35 4—15	31
First Lieut. M. Volkenberg	43 33 3—15	33 34 4—17	33

COMPANY I.

Capt. C. E. Kohlberger	35 34 4—19	43 44 0—15	34

COMPANY K.

Capt. J. J. Byrne	34 33 3—16	32 34 2—15	31

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergt. Major E. Japha	44 43 3—18	43 43 2—17	35
Sergt. Major H. W. Fritchman	42 34 3—16	42 33 4—16	32
Q. M. Sergt. A. J. Bubasock	33 42 3—15	34 50 4—16	31
Hos. Steward C. H. Lowe	34 54 4—20	33 33 3—15	35
Color Sergt. R. B. H. Joel	42 34 3—16	42 24 4—16	32
Orderly Sergt. B. Montsverde	44 42 2—16	44 43 0—15	31

Rifles.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Corp. H. L. Cole	44 42 2—17	32 44 2—15	32
L. Barger	43 34 4—18	44 34 5—20	38
E. G. Kahn	44 53 3—19	44 33 4—17	36
F. Roth	33 43 4—17	45 45 0—18	35
F. Cohn	33 33 3—15	34 44 0—16	30
J. Young	44 05 3—16	33 33 5—16	31
J. H. Smith	44 34 4—20	34 34 3—17	37
L. Hubner	04 55 4—18	44 44 4—20	38

COMPANY A.

Q. M. Sergt. H. Husenmeyer	24 23 4—16	33 33 3—15	31
Sergt. J. D. Brane	44 45 3—20	53 45 5—23	43
Sergt. H. A. Harris	43 43 3—17	34 33 4—17	34
Sergt. A. J. Redmond	44 33 3—17	44 34 0—15	32
Corp. A. J. Brown	44 34 5—20	30 45 4—16	36
Corp. H. Geary	33 43 3—16	34 33 4—17	33
Corp. D. J. Kelly	33 32 4—15	34 53 3—16	31
A. Seavey	42 33 3—15	34 34 3—17	32
C. Prasse	44 04 4—16	54 33 4—19	35
E. M. Sharp	44 40 4—16	33 34 2—17	33
E. Mork	44 34 4—20	43 34 3—17	37
E. Ingram	33 34 4—18	34 34 4—18	36
J. J. Treacy	33 43 3—16	33 33 4—16	32
G. Bullenger	34 33 3—16	33 34 4—17	33
C. Cler	34 33 3—16	43 33 3—16	32
T. J. Burke	44 43 3—20	44 32 3—16	36
W. J. Mahoney	44 32 4—17	43 30 4—16	33
J. Callaghan	54 34 0—16	43 43 5—19	35
W. Hudson	23 34 3—15	03 44 4—16	30
R. F. Archbald	50 43 3—15	33 43 3—16	31
E. G. Teeg	44 34 4—19	44 34 3—17	36
W. Seymour	54 44 0—17	33 34 3—16	33
J. Carr	33 54 2—17	44 40 3—15	32
R. Jones	50 43 3—15	43 43 4—18	33
J. O. Kuhfahl	44 43 2—17	50 34 4—16	33
F. K. William	53 04 3—15	40 44 4—16	31
H. Vaughn	24 33 3—15	34 23 3—15	30
F. Snyder	24 22 5—15	03 34 4—15	30
W. Meyer	33 31 3—15	34 34 4—15	31
L. W. Morales	43 53 3—15	34 05 3—15	32
J. Fina	44 43 4—19	44 34 0—15	34
P. W. Superty	44 33 4—18	33 44 4—18	36
A. Crowley	45 03 3—15	33 33 4—16	31

COMPANY B.

First Sergt. D. M. Ranlet	33 43 2—15	34 33 3—16	31
Quartermaster Sergt. M. Myers	53 33 2—16	42 24 3—16	31
Sergt. R. B. Koehn	43 43 3—17	34 24 4—17	34
Sergt. A. S. Stafford	44 43 2—17	34 45 3—19	36
Corp. F. M. Piskorz	44 44 4—20	22 54 3—16	36
Corp. W. B. Hendry	34 33 3—16	43 42 2—15	31
Corp. Percy P. Pell	34 34 3—17	33 33 3—15	32
Corp. L. A. Kuntz	33 24 5—16	43 24 4—17	32
F. Weyrich	44 43 2—17	32 43 3—15	32
W. Ross	40 54 2—15	54 43 0—16	31
W. T. Freese	53 03 4—16	34 43 5—18	33
C. H. Osborn	43 53 3—17	44 34 4—20	37
E. K. Austin	43 34 3—17	32 24 4—15	32
C. H. Sawyer	34 33 2—16	34 33 3—15	31
A. S. Schilling	54 44 2—19	25 33 5—16	35
E. W. Ganly	44 43 4—19	24 33 5—16	34
F. Berlier	33 43 4—18	02 35 5—15	33
A. S. Selderman	33 32 4—15	03 25 5—15	34
W. Golder	33 32 4—15	22 44 4—16	31
F. Garrett	44 04 4—16	44 34 4—19	35
J. Kullman	34 42 2—16	43 42 2—16	30
J. J. Gilligan	44 24 4—18	44 50 3—16	34
S. Bergel	54 40 5—19	43 43 3—16	35
A. McDonald	35 44 3—19	54 24 0—15	34
H. Marks	45 34 0—16	40 44 5—18	31

First Sergt. W. H. Simons | 44 44 2—18 | 44 53 3—20 | 38
Q. M. Sergt. G. W. Clark | 33 33 4—16 | 42 43 5—18 | 34
Sergt. T. F. Nolan | 33 34 5—18 | 04 44 4—16 | 34
Sergt. J. N. Hanley | 54 22 2—16 | 43 24 5—16 | 31
Corp. D. Conley | 44 04 4—16 | 33 34 3—16 | 32
Corp. G. Gilbert | 33 43 3—16 | 43 03 3—15 | 31
Corp. C. F. Chaplin | 32 43 3—15 | 05 42 5—16 | 30
J. W. Edwards | 44 43 2—17 | 34 54 3—17 | 34
J. Doyle | 42 45 0—15 | 42 43 3—16 | 31
J. J. Tomlin | 44 44 4—20 | 54 54 4—22 | 42
T. Gordon | 33 33 3—15 | 33 23 3—14 | 29
J. H. Murtha | 33 33 3—15 | 33 34 2—15 | 30
L. Silverman | 23 34 3—16 | 54 44 4—21 | 37
H. E. Earle | 44 32 4—17 | 43 34 4—17 | 34
R. M. Mackey | 53 44 4—20 | 33 34 3—16 | 36
E. D. Fourman | 34 42 3—16 | 44 24 0—15 | 31
J. L. Fleming | 32 34 3—15 | 34 23 3—15 | 30
G. C. Fredericks | 33 53 2—16 | 43 23 3—15 | 31
T. McKeon | 33 54 3—15 | 34 52 3—17 | 32
R. Moigrew | 44 43 3—17 | 33 44 3—15 | 32
J. Devlin | 44 34 4—19 | 34 43 3—16 | 35
E. Kealey | 33 34 2—16 | 42 42 3—15 | 31
W. Young | 33 32 4—15 | 03 44 4—15 | 30
P. Mooney | 23 34 3—15 | 34 33 2—15 | 30
J. F. Gang | 44 44 2—18 | 34 44 0—15 | 33
G. Kempf | 33 33 5—15 | 43 23 3—15 | 30
T. Gunsar | 33 34 5—19 | 44 43 3—17 | 36
H. H. Lazarus | 33 32 4—15 | 53 53 3—17 | 32
A. Taylor | 24 32 4—15 | 43 44 3—18 | 33
J. Higgins | 34 33 4—17 | 33 53 3—16 | 36
J. Phelan | 34 33 4—17 | 33 44 3—17 | 34
C. J. Kehoe | 33 53 3—17 | 43 34 4—18 | 35
T. Williamson | 45 44 5—23 | 33 34 2—16 | 39
C. B. Rossman | 43 45 3—19 | 04 43 4—15 | 34
T. Hanlon | 05 43 4—16 | 52 33 5—16 | 32
J. Hartney | 44 04 4—16 | 34 33 3—16 | 32
J. Quigley | 44 04 4—16 | 44 34 4—19 | 35
J. McKnight | 34 45 3—19 | 34 43 4—18 | 37
H. Dahut | 33 33 5—16 | 23 43 3—15 | 31
J. Hanlon | 05 35 3—16 | 34 23 5—17 | 33
M. Fitzgerald | 05 44 4—16 | 34 44 5—17 | 33
J. Kenny | 45 44 4—21 | 43 44 4—19 | 40

COMPANY D.

First Sergt. E. Marckfeld	44 04 4—16	25 34 4—15	34
Q. M. Sergt. H. T. Ellis	44 33 2—16	33 34 5—19	34
Sergt. A. Ebbers	44 23 3—16	33 44 5—17	33
Sergt. W. F. King	33 34 2—15	43 45 5—19	34
Sergt. W. M. Gorman	34 44 5—20	33 43 3—17	37
Corp. J. E. Griffin	33 23 5—15	23 45 5—17	32
Corp. F. E. Claiborne	54 45 5—21	32 44 5—16	37
Corp. F. Gundlach	33 33 4—16	34 33 3—16	32
Corp. L. S. Mixon	43 25 2—15	43 53 4—17	32
Corp. C. P. Shannon	43 32 3—15	44 24 3—17	32
W. S. Neville	54 44 2—17	03 54 5—17	31
T. Bauer	44 44 5—21	50 35 4—17	38
J. Sinclair	44 04 4—16	44 54 3—16	34
H. Muller	33 43 4—17	44 23 4—17	34
J. J. Foley	34 34 3—17	33 54 4—16	33
D. Ambrose	44 44 4—20	44 34 4—19	39
O. Leibrock	34 34 4—18	33 54 4—17	35
J. Butterjass	24 34 4—17	33 53 5—18	35
D. Rothbacker	45 44 3—20	44 33 5—18	38
E. D. Knight	34 33 3—16	24 33 5—15	31
W. C. Hofer	44 44 5—22	43 34 4—18	40
C. Matthews	44 04 2—14	03 32 4—13	27
C. R. Bogert	34 04 4—17	53 54 4—20	37
R. Garramone	43 34 4—18	53 34 0—16	34
J. Gillon	33 24 3—15	33 33 3—15	30
S. J. Ingoldsby	44 24 3—17	33 34 5—17	34
H. Hofer	44 34 3—18	34 44 4—19	37
C. Castignin	23 44 3—16	42 34 2—15	31
E. C. Dorry	44 04 4—16	22 33 5—15	31
J. J. Doyle	33 23 4—15	03 54 5—17	32
F. J. Conroy	34 23 3—15	44 44 3—17	32
E. C. Dundon	44 34 4—19	33 44 3—17	36
O. Mahler	44 43 3—17	44 34 4—19	36

COMPANY E.

First Sergt. W. Taylor	44 34 4—18	33 33 5—16	34
Sergt. J. J. Johnson	23 45 4—15	34 50 4—13	28
Sergt. F. Kramer	43 24 4—15	34 44 3—17	32
Sergt. F. Buck	54 43 3—19	43 33 4—16	35
Sergt. W. J. Conley	33 33 4—15	43 34 5—17	32
Sergt. N. F. Scholtz	34 33 4—17	43 45 5—20	37
Corp. G. H. Goodfellow	44 24 5—15	43 34 4—17	32
Corp. F. R. Hering	23 44 4—17	33 40 5—15	32
Corp. M. L. Weecoe	43 43 3—17	34 44 4—19	36
Corp. H. J. McClarnon	44 04 4—16	33 43 3—16	32
J. Vanderhuff	43 33 4—17	24 33 4—15	32
B. Frorillo	44 24 4—17	42 34 4—17	34
W. H. Simmons	33 53 3—17	33 43 3—15	32
J. W. Harper	33 53 5—18	33 43 4—17	35
J. J. Cullen	33 43 4—17	54 44 5—20	37
P. Carbonarvo	35 32 3—15	33 33 3—15	30
W. H. Beecher	34 43 3—17	30 44 4—15	32
W. H. Kinnicutt	43 54 3—19	40 44 4—16	35
W. Goldman	43 44 0—15	44 43 0—15	30
P. Shayer	33 33 4—15	33 43 3—16	31
T. Cullen	33 43 3—15	50 34 4—16	31
A. Giesen	02 33 5—15	23 33 4—15	30
L. Friedman	44 23 4—16	33 33 3—15	31
W. T. Fields	33 53 4—15	04 45 4—17	32
J. Stewart	40 43 4—15	34 23 3—16	31
I. E. Stevens	43 23 4—16	42 33 5—17	33
E. Upton	33 43 3—16	33 33 3—15	31
J. R. Freeman	43 33 4—17	33 33 4—16	33
J. Cohen	34 44 2—17	34 34 2—16	33
H. Lantz	33 23 3—15	44 23 3—16	31
G. Bruch	34 24 4—17	34 34 2—16	33
M. Smith	44 40 5—17	44 45 0—17	34
J. Conlon	43 42 2—16	44 33 5—17	33
D. Zwickert	24 33 3—15	23 43 3—15	30
J. J. Pinkerton	43 05 3—15	44 24 5—19	34
M. Dolar	03 44 4—15	43 35 3—15	33
H. Flynn	44 43 0—15	04 35 3—15	30
F. J. McVicker	45 05 5—19	50 44 3—16	35

COMPANY F.

First Sergt. I. Dater	44 44 3—19	33 35 5—17	36
Q. M. Sergt. J. Hay	54 44 4—21	43 23 3—15	36
Sergt. V. Cornes	34 33 4—17	43 44 4—19	36
Corp. McGee	43 24 4—15	43 44 3—18	33
R. Durrant	23 44 3—15	33 43 3—15	30
A. McKenna	25 34 2—16	33 44 4—18	34
C. L. Sherman	34 05 4—16	33 23 4—15	31
S. N. Moore	33 54 2—17	52 35 4—19	36
R. Ehrling	44 43 3—17	43 33 2—15	32
H. Hoube	44 04 3—15	43 32 4—17	32
H. L. Noble	44 24 3—15	42 34 5—16	31
H. Schoenig	04 44 4—16	24 34 4—17	31
E. Fluhr	33 44 4—18	24 43 4—17	35
W. A. Sander	44 23 4—17	40 54 4—17	34
C. Dougherty	24 43 4—17	44 53 2—15	35

COMPANY G.

First Sergt. J. W. Golden	45 44 3—20	40 43 5—16	36
Sergt. T. E. McCullough	44 04 4—16	33 44 4—18	34
Sergt. W. J. Solomon	45 24 2—17	24 34 3—16	33
Sergt. W. Hulbert	45 45 3—21	34 43 2—16	37
Sergt. C. E. Ammon	34 33 3—16	43 33 3—16	32
Corp. G. J. Van Nostdall	34 40 4—15	45 34 0—16	31
Corp. G. Leaire	23 44 4—17	43 34 2—17	34
Corp. G. F. Murray	44 43 4—19	34 43 4—18	37
Corp. T. E. Radlouff	42 44 5—19	54 55 4—23	42
Corp. J. Kelly	33 33 3—15	44 25 3—16	31
D. Curry	44 33 4—18	43 33 3—16	33
J. Martin	23 44 4—18	33 43 3—16	34
J. Hyson	23 34 3—15	40 34 5—16	31
B. Vandermoot	34 45 2—18	44 43 2—17	35
B. Wilks	34 33 3—16	43 23 3—16	32
W. E. Grey	45 32 3—17	33 34 3—16	33
W. Burnett	43 53 0—15	33 43 3—16	30
F. Lynch	34 44 3—18	35 33 2—16	34
S. Cohen	24 33 3—15	32 43 3—15	30
J. D. Stemm	44 04 4—16	35 42 2—16	32
G. F. Losee	34 33 2—15	32 43 3—15	30
W. Feger	33 23 4—16	24 43 3—16	31
E. J. Polhill	30 54 4—16	44 32 2—15	31
E. J. Hanan	43 33 2—15	43 54 2—18	33
J. Barlow	43 43 2—16	34 32 3—15	31
J. Merkent	34 33 2—15	33 34 2—15	30
G. A. St. John	44 43 2—17	44 43 2—18	35
F. Michelis	44 44 0—16	43 43 2—16	32
W. Fitzpatrick	24 44 3—17	43 24 3—16	33
J. J. Tetterbach	43 33 3—16	32 43 4—16	32
A. Graham	43 32 3—15	43 54 4—20	35
H. Dondrikeller	44 33 4—18	43 44 4—19	37
J. Johnston	34 54 4—20	32 43 4—16	36
C. Hackett	34 43 2—16	32 43 3—15	31
T. Childs	42 43 2—15	22 53 3—15	30
P. Schopp	43 43 2—16	43 34 3—17	33
C. Gilbridge	34 33 4—17	34 35 4—17	34
R. Aruot	43 34 4—18	43 42 3—16	34
E. Murray	43 34 4—18	43 24 3—16	33
J. Higgins	43 42 2—16	32 43 3—15	31
H. Potter	34 33 3—16	43 24 3—16	32
M. Kyle	33 33 3—15	32 43 3—15	30
H. Haywood	43 32 3—15	32 44 3—16	31
F. S. Powers	43 23 4—16	33 44 3—17	33
G. Owens	34 34 2—16	55 30 4—17	33
W. Simpson	34 32 4—16	44 43 3—18	34
J. H. Stuart	34 32 3—15	53 33 3—17	32
W. J. Gauch	35 43 3—16	44 44 0—16	32
S. Meyer	33 33 3—15	45 24 4—19	34
G. Rader	44 04 3—15	43 32 4—16	31
G. Love	33 33 4—16	32 43 4—16	32
G. Bender	33 33 3—15	43 34 3—17	32
W. Gilbertson	44 44 0—16	43 34 3—17	33
H. Cerb	44 44 2—18	30 35 5—16	34
G. Kennelley	42 33 3—15	34 34 2—16	31
G. Spohm	44 32 3—16	43 42 3—16	32

COMPANY H.

First Sergt. T. J. Dolan	34 43 3—17	34 33 3—16	33
Sergt. A. W. Sherlff	33 34 5—15	34 43 2—16	31
Corp. T. J. Connor	45 35 3—20	35 35 5—18	38
Corp. M. D. McDermid	34 32 3—15	45 44 4—21	36
G. Boettcher	24 34 3—16	34 34 2—17	33
E. B. Bristed	44 43 2—17	44 34 3—17	34
M. Cole	42 50 5—16	34 23 3—15	31
G. Sawyer	42 24 4—16	33 33 3—15	31
G. Mayer	04 34 4—15	45 03 4—16	31
F. Engeldrum	33 34 4—17	33 54 4—18	35
F. Barnum	44 04 4—16	44 34 4—19	35
W. Coghlan	34 45 5—19	43 44 3—18	37
W. O'Donnell	52 43 3—17	44 34 0—15	32
J. Vehle	33 34 5—16	43 34 2—16	32
J. H. Edens	52 54 2—18	33 33 5—16	34
J. Luhan	44 34 4—19	54 30 3—15	34
H. Darchinkeller	44 54 4—21	33 34 4—17	38
C. Flint	35 45 4—21	33 34 4—17	38
G. Behrman	33 34 5—18	34 32 5—15	33
G. Rothschild	30 44 4—15	43 34 4—18	33
J. Arnold	33 43 4—17	54 44 0—17	34
W. Thyroff	34 54 3—19	43 34 4—18	37
W. Owens	44 45 2—20	43 55 2—20	40
W. Prescott	44 44 0—16	43 33 5—16	32
H. Karpenstein	33 33 3—15	55 22 3—12	27
J. McCann	33 33 5—15	43 33 3—16	31
R. Stanley	33 33 3—15	44 33 3—17	32
O. Rohrback	44 42 3—17	43 33 3—15	32
J. Mussey	04 54 3—17	33 33 3—15	32
T. Herr	33 52 5—18	34 33 2—15	33

COMPANY I.

Quartermaster Sergt. E. A. Kohlberger	33 32 4—15	23 54 2—16	31
Sergt. W. F. Holder	33 45 4—19	43 45 5—21	40
Sergt. E. Kepko	32 43 3—15	45 32 4—18	33
Sergt. F. S. Williams	33 53 4—18	34 04 4—15	33
E. Pearsall	05 53 4—16	53 33 3—17	33
F. Williams	33 53 4—16	34 43 5—19	35
H. E. Kramer	33 43 3—17	30 44 4—16	33
B. H. Mead	42 23 5—16	03 43 5—15	31
G. Hazel	44 43 4—19	42 45 4—19	38
C. Johnson	44 44 5—19	42 33 3—15	34
M. Miller	33 54 4—19	53 30 0—15	34
T. Bowen	33 23 4—16	33 33 3—15	31
C. Becker	44 33 3—17	44 05 3—16	33
W. H. Scott	34 54 4—18	43 23 5—15	33
C. Turck	33 33 5—15	34 32 3—15	30
A. Darrell	33 33 4—16	04 43 4—15	31
F. Heitman	33 33 3—15	43 34 4—18	33
W. Rowe	44 23 3—16	43 43 3—16	32
F. Bellett	42 34 5—16	34 24 3—16	32
A. Schuffell, Jr.	44 42 2—16	44 54 3—20	36
G. Montovani	23 44 3—15	33 33 4—16	31
W. B. Lambert	33 33 3—15	34 43 4—19	34
L. Markovitz	33 22 3—13	33 45 5—17	30
J. Conners	33 33 3—15	33 43 3—16	31
P. Seery	44 42 2—16	24 33 5—15	31
W. Brennan	33 32 4—15	34 33 4—17	32
J. Ackerman	33 43 3—16	44 33 3—17	33
G. S. Shear	35 44 3—19	44 34 4—20	39
J. Schwarzman	44 33 4—17	43 43 3—17	34
J. Murphy	32 43 5—15	34 23 3—15	30
G. J. Noonan	53 55 4—22	34 43 3—17	39
First Sergt. A. Regus	33 42 3—15	34 32 4—16	31
Sergt. W. Wehle	44 04 4—16	43 33 3—15	31
Sergt. Cornelius	33 43 3—16	43 43 3—16	32
Sergt. J. Satterfield	44 43 2—17	43 33 5—16	33
Corp. J. J. Lynch	32 33 4—15	44 43 4—19	34
Corp. E. Diamond	33 43 2—15	33 44 3—17	32
Corp. E. H. Grasty	34 34 2—16	34 44 4—19	35
Corp. A. Ketchum	44 43 3—17	43 43 3—16	33
Corp. F. C. Weiser	54 24 5—19	33 43 5—16	35
J. J. Morrison	43 44 4—19	43 23 4—16	35
F. Sickendiek	24 34 3—16	44 44 0—16	32
H. Lund	44 34 4—19	45 43 4—20	39
K. Langenmuller	44 43 3—17	33 34 5—16	33
J. H. Silsby	43 33 3—16	24 45 5—19	35
J. M. Rowley	35 33 3—17	50 25 4—16	33
B. Kirschner	35 33 4—16	55 45 5—22	40
C. T. Stewart	44 40 4—16	34 33 3—15	31
W. H. Kerr	44 43 2—17	34 33 4—17	34
E. Damesaux	34 33 2—15	42 44 5—19	34
A. H. Spanton	33 23 4—15	43 34 2—16	31
M. J. Conneen	33 34 4—16	44 24 4—18	34
J. Hogan	44 44 0—16	24 54 3—18	34
W. Gray	33 33 3—15	53 30 4—15	32
C. Holm	44 33 4—18	34 43 3—17	35
F. Simmons	33 33 3—15	42 33 3—15	30
G. Y. Martine	43 34 3—17	44 40 3—15	32
H. Converse	44 04 4—16	40 44 4—16	32
J. Kiernan	44 04 5—17	34 23 3—15	32
N. Kuerstine	44 44 2—18	44 40 4—16	34
J. F. Lesourd	50 34 4—15	32 44 5—18	33
L. F. Chester	34 33 3—16	44 32 3—16	32
J. H. McGinn	44 44 4—20	44 44 4—20	40
J. J. Freeman	44 40 3—15	54 03 3—15	30
W. Specht	33 44 4—17	43 23 3—16	33
M. Busch	33 33 3—15	34 23 4—16	31
R. Crowley	44 34 5—20	34 35 4—19	39
C. Rayfield	43 42 4—17	23 34 3—15	32
C. Kember	33 43 3—16	34 43 4—18	34
E. Barnett	33 42 3—16	33 42 3—15	31
C. Ferguson	34 34 2—16	43 43 4—18	34
C. D. Drake	33 33 3—15	34 54 0—16	31
C. D. Drake	55 55 5—15	34 54 0—16	31
G. Armstrong	23 46 5—19	33 32 4—15	34
J. Appell	44 42 2—16	22 43 3—15	31
G. A. Dysart	43 34 2—16	32 43 4—16	32
H. Witt	32 43 3—15	43 43 2—16	31
J. S. Ritt	44 43 4—19	33 34 2—15	34
H. Roux	45 54 4—22	43 34 3—17	39
D. Sullnan	54 54 4—18	34 23 3—15	33

Company A	83	Company F	38
Company B	67	Company G	78
Company C	44	Company H	51
Company D	80	Company I	45
Company E	49	Company K	76

Volley Firing.

	No. men.	Bulls.	Centres.	Inners.	Outers.	Total.
Co. A	31	19	48	51	42	160
Co. B	29	18	46	51	21	136
Co. C	44	13	37	41	56	147
Co. D	33	25	66	66	34	170
Co. E	53	14	37	35	52	138
Co. F	29	8	26	34	28	96
Co. G	62	27	68	73	33	201
Co. H	34	15	38	56	27	134
Co. I	29	11	21	33	24	89
Co. K	50	19	59	53	44	174

Mrs. Cora L. Brookhouse a Bankrupt.

CONCORD, N. H., May 14.—Mrs. Cora L. Brookhouse of Manchester has filed a petition in bankruptcy with the Clerk of the United States Court in this city. Assets are placed at zero and liabilities $125,651. Of this amount an indebtedness of $68,587 is represented as incurred by Mrs. Brookhouse through going on bonds for Dr. Joseph C. Moore of Manchester, who was convicted of overissuing stock of the Union Publishing Company of that city. Dr. Moore was guardian for Nina Brookhouse, daughter of the petitioner, and had charge of the investment of the funds of the Brookhouse estate, which was of considerable value, but of which, through Moore's unfortunate investments, little was left.

WAR ON THE ICE TRUST

All Defendant Directors May Answer Conspiracy Charge.

NON-RESIDENTS ABANDON PLEA

With Municipal Plant Householders Could Buy Artificial Product at 15 Cents a Hundred Pounds.

All of the ten defendants in the Ice Trust prosecution for conspiracy may appear before City Magistrate Zeller, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, next Monday afternoon. When the subpoenas for the original Board of Directors of the American Ice Company and President Charles W. Morse were issued, the trust's attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason, acknowledged service for but Mr. Morse and Directors Schoonmaker, Bennett, and Campbell, and declined to do so for the other defendants on the plea that they were non-residents. Yesterday the law firm decided to waive objection on this ground and accepted service of summonses for Directors D. W. Hunt, Wesley M. Oler, C. B. Church, John Bauer, J. A. Kavanagh, and Charles Devoe.

Louis Baron, Assistant General Manager of the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company, discussed yesterday the subject of a municipal ice plant, and gave some estimates on the cost of plant and product. On the basis of an output of 3,000 tons of ice a day Mr. Baron said that it would be better to have no plants, each with a daily capacity of 500 tons than three of 1,000 tons each. A 500-ton ice plant would have 900 tons refrigeration capacity. Mr. Baron in estimating the cost of one for the city assumes that the site will cost nothing. Giving two floors, one for storage, and taking the new Harlem Independent Hygeia Ice Company's plant as a model, the figures are:

Ice plant proper	$250,000
Boilers	25,000
Buildings	50,000

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL. B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
HAVE REMOVED TO
48 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
Brooklyn Office, 208 Montague St.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
DUE JULY 1, 1901.

Default having occurred in the payment of the interest on these bonds, which became due January 1, 1900, and the Receivers of the property appointed in a creditor's suit having procured from the Court leave to issue $525,000 of prior lien Receivers' Certificates, and default having also occurred in the agreement between the undersigned committee and the Missouri Railway Construction Company, dated May 21, 1896, the undersigned, pursuant to the terms of that agreement, have become entitled to a controlling interest in the stock of the Railroad Company, and have taken other proceedings to enforce the agreement and to protect the rights of the bondholders. To render these proceedings effectual, a prompt deposit of the above-mentioned bonds is necessary. A Bondholders' Agreement has accordingly been prepared, and bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds thereunder with the Union Trust Company of New York, where copies of the agreement may be obtained.

Dated May 9, 1900.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH. } Committee.

To the Holders of
Voting Trust Certificates of Stock
OF THE
Long Island Railroad Co.
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST CO., Agent
Under the Agreement of February 1st, 1897.

You are hereby notified that an agreement has been made for the sale of the majority of the capital stock of the Long Island Railroad Company represented by the Voting Trust Certificates issued under the agreement of February 1st, 1897. On application at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, prior to June 1st, 1900, full particulars will be given to any certificate-holder. It is important that every holder who desires to avail himself of this opportunity to dispose of his interest should communicate in person with the undersigned within the time mentioned.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST CO., Agt
By GEORGE W. YOUNG, President.

New York, May 14, 1900.
The Transfer Books of the Voting Trustees for Voting Trust Certificates representing shares of stock of the Long Island Railroad Company will be closed at 3:00 P. M. on June 1st, 1900, and will remain closed until further notice.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST CO.,
Agent for the Voting Trustees.
By GEORGE W. YOUNG, President.

LEHIGH AND WILKES-BARRE COAL COMPANY.
To Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Payable June 1, 1900.

By agreement between the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company and The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey these bonds will be extended for Ten years from June 1, 1900, at four and one-half per cent. interest, payable quarterly on the first days of March, June, September, and December in each year, and such extended bonds be guaranteed both as to principal and interest by The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. These bonds will continue to be secured by the present mortgage which now constitutes a first lien on almost all the property of the Coal Company. The entire issue has been subscribed for, reserving, however, to all present holders who present their bonds for that purpose on or before May 21, 1900, the privilege of exchanging their present bonds for the extended bonds so guaranteed. Bondholders who desire to avail of this privilege may present their bonds at the office of The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, 143 Liberty Street, at any time after May 10, and up to and including May 21, next, and will receive immediate payment of their June coupons and receipts entitling them to the guaranteed extended bonds, which will bear interest from June 1, 1900, and will be deliverable on or about that date. J. ROGERS MAXWELL, President.
May 4, 1900.

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS,
Water Works & Electric Light 5% Bonds

A large number of the above Bonds having been deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company of New York, under an Agreement dated May 14, 1900, appointing the undersigned a Committee to protect the Bondholders' interests, notice is now given that any Bondholder may participate in the benefits of the said Agreement, by depositing his Bonds thereunder, at any time prior to June 4, 1900, with the said Trust Company, which will issue its negotiable receipts therefor.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
JOHN W. STERLING. } Committee.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

NOTICE.
The National Bank of Rhode Island of Newport, located at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.
Dated Newport, R. I., May 3, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TO STOCK BROKERS.
A gentleman withdrawing from New York Stock Exchange firm wishes to form another connection. Reply in confidence to "CAPITAL," care Wall St. Journal, 44 Broad St., N. Y. City.

FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO
dividend paying and prospective dividend paying Colorado gold stocks, showing daily enormous profits, call or address
H. G. CURRAN, 309 BROADWAY.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

Mortgage Gold 3½% Bonds.

Due June, 1997. *Interest June and December.*

Of the $8,000,000 of these bonds to be issued to retire the First Consolidated Mortgage 7s, maturing July 1st next, $6,000,000 bonds have been sold.

We offer for sale, and prompt delivery, the remaining $2,000,000 Bonds at 109¾ and accrued interest, netting 3.175% per annum.

A legal investment for Savings Banks in the State of New York. Orders will be filled according to priority of receipt.

FISK & ROBINSON,
36 Nassau Street, New York.

OFFICE OF
The American Cotton Oil Co.,
27 Beaver Street, New York, April 28th, 1900.
TO THE
Holders of Debenture Bonds
OF
The American Cotton Oil Company.

The original issue of $4,000,000 Debenture Bonds, made on the first day of November, 1890, out of an authorized issue of $5,000,000, has been reduced by the Company to $3,000,000, which mature on November 1st next.

By authority of the Board of Directors, the payment of these Bonds will be extended for the further period of fifteen years, with interest at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum, payable quarterly; the extended Bonds to retain all the advantages and conditions of the terms of their original issue.

The entire amount of these extended Bonds has been underwritten, but the Company has exacted and reserved to the present holders the privilege of extension on the above terms, **conditional** upon the deposit of their Bonds on or before **August 1st, 1900**, with Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, Agents of the Company, to be stamped with the Agreement of Extension and have the new interest coupons attached.

Bondholders availing of the privilege of such extension will be paid on August 1st, 1900, the interest coupon of November 1st, in addition to that of August 1st, 1900.

Bondholders who do not avail of this privilege will receive the face value of their Bonds on delivering the same on November 1st, 1900, to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, who will purchase and extend the same for account of the Underwriters.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.
By GEORGE A. MORRISON,
President.

OFFICE OF
Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
17 Nassau Street, New York, April 28th, 1900.
TO THE
Holders of Debenture Bonds
OF
The American Cotton Oil Company.

Referring to the privilege of extension expressed in the circular of The American Cotton Oil Company of April 28th, 1900, we hereby give notice of our readiness, on or before **August 1st, 1900,** to receive for such extension the Debenture Bonds of that Company, for which temporary receipts will be given pending the attachment of the new coupons.

On the first day of November, 1900, we will purchase, at par, all Debenture Bonds, the holders of which do not avail of the privilege of extension as above indicated and accorded by the Company.

WINSLOW, LANIER & COMPANY.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000

Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.

Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, ANSON R. FLOWER, WILLIAM BARBOUR, HENRY S. REDMOND, HENRY S. MANNING, JOHN R. HEGEMAN, SAMUEL A. MAXWELL C. I. HUDSON, MYRON T. HERRICK, S. C. T. DODD, CHAS. F. CUTLER, WILLARD BROWN, EMERSON McMILLIN, PHILIP LEHMAN, JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN, GEORGE CROCKER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL, J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, JOEL F. FREEMAN, WILLIAM E. SPIER, FRANK J. GOULD.

The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 25, 1900.
Equipment Trust and Second Mortgage Bonds Dated AUGUST 1, 1890, DUE AUGUST 1, 1930.

Pursuant to the right reserved in the said bonds, also reserved in the mortgage securing the same, The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company hereby gives notice that it will pay the principal of said bonds on the first day of August, 1900, with interest to that date, at its agency, in the City of New York, to wit, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Company, Bankers, No. 17 Nassau Street.

Interest on said bonds will cease from and after August 1st, 1900.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, April 11th, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1, 1900, the same to be paid June 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1900, and reopened at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 11th, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1900.

On June 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 16th, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)

70 shs. Procter & Gamble pref.
200 shs. American Coal Co.
$5,000 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1927.
$6,000 Nash. & Chatt. R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1913.
(By order of Trustee.)
2 shs. Bank of America.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. North American Trust Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
20 shs. German-American Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. 10th and 23d St. Ferry Co. Guar. 5 p. c.
50 shs. Nat. Broadway Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
12 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Real Estate Trust Co., N. Y.
20 shs. United Shoe Machinery Co., common.
20 shs. United Shoe Machinery Co., pref.
25 shs. Syracuse Gas Co.
50 shs. Colonial Assurance Co.
100 shs. New York Steam Heating Co.
100 shs. United Coke & Gas Co., common.
100 shs. United Coke & Gas Co., pref.
10 shs. City Trust Co.
45 shs. National Park Bank.
8 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$4,000 New England Gas & Coke Co. 5 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$30,000 Lehigh Valley R. R. Cons. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Regst. Bds., 1923.
$15,000 Gal., Harrisburg & San Anto. Ry. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Mtge. Bds., 1910.
$10,000 Gal., Harrisburg & San Anto. Ry. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$3,000 Adams Express Co. Coll. Trust 4 p. c. Bds., 1948.
$900 Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. Ry. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$100,000 Marietta Mineral R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. (Trust Co. Receipts.)
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
200 shs. Central Foundry Co., common.
Policy No. 477,393, issued by New York Life Ins. Co. on Life of Hugo Funke, College Point, L. I., for $25,000.
58 shs. E. W. Bliss Co., common.
50 shs. Yellow Pine, preferred.
8 shs. United States Trust Co.
50 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Union Typewriter Co., common.
25 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
$50,000 Chic. & Alton R. R. 3 p. c. Refunding Bds.
15 shs. Equitable Life Assurance Society of N. Y.
20 shs. Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co., pfd.
$40,000 U. S. Flour Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
40 shs. United States Flour Milling Co.
$8,000 Chic. & Northwestern R. R. 6 p. c. Skg. Fund Regstd. Bds., 1929.
60 shs. Distilling Co. of America, common.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
$1,000 Belleville & El Dorado R. R. 1st 7s, 1910.
$10,000 Middletown, Unionville & Water Gap R. R. Extnd. 5s, 1910.
$10,000 Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pitts. Coal 5s, (Trust Co. Receipts.)
35 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
13 shs. Eagle Fire Co.
25 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
$1,000 Coxsackie & Greenville Trac. Co. 1st 5s, 1929.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, May 15, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
5,000 shares Ruby Gold Mining and Milling Co., $1 each.
25 shares Landon Iron Co., $100 each.
102 ventilated box-cars, 60,000 lbs. capacity, equipped with M. C. B. Standard Couplers; 76 also equipped with air-brakes and the remaining 26 to be so equipped at an early date. Terms of sale can be obtained from the auctioneer.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Ohio Southern 1st Ctfs.
DEALT IN BY
G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Ex. Tel. No. 1904 Cortlandt.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Third Avenue and 65th Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 17th day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing the lease of the street-surface railroads of The Third Avenue Railroad Company, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and the contract embodying such lease and providing for the guaranty of certain bonds of this Company by said Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. AMORY, Secretary.
New York, April 16, 1900.

To the Stockholders of the METROPOLITAN STREET R'WAY CO.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway New York City, on Thursday, the seventeenth day of May, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroads of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and the contract embodying such lease and the guaranty by this Company of certain bonds of The Third Avenue Railroad Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.
Dated New York, April 16th, 1900.

To the Stockholders of the METROPOLITAN STREET R'WAY CO.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is hereby called and will be held at its office, No. 621 Broadway, in the City of New York on the 17th day of May, 1900, at half-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting on the proposition to increase the capital stock of the Company by the amount of $7,000,000, that is to say, from $45,000,000 divided into 450,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $52,000,000, divided into 520,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

THOMAS F. RYAN,
P. A. B. WIDENER,
W. L. ELKINS,
H. H. VREELAND,
HENRY A. ROBINSON,
D. H. HASBROUCK,
CHARLES E. WARREN,
} A majority of the Directors.

New York, April 11th, 1900.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Mills Building, 15 Broad Street, New York, May 3d, 1900.—The fifty-third annual meeting of stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Broad Street, (Mills Building,) in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 31st day of May, 1900, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer books of the Company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen Friday, June 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 14	507,299
To date this year	54,042,145
Corresponding date last year	84,130,835

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 14	$1,365,000
To date this year	$245,899,410
Corresponding date last year	$447,740,130

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2¼ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf	½	Kan. & Mich	1
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Long Island	1
At., T. & S. F. pf	¾	Louis. & Nash	⅝
Canada South	1	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Canadian Pacific	1	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Chi., B. & Q	1¼	Nat. Tube	1
Chi. G. W. deb	⅛	Nat. Tube pf	¾
Chi., Ind. & L	½	N. Y. Central	1
C., C., C. & St. L	⅝	Norf. & West	⅝
Consol. Gas	4½	Norf. & West. pf	1
Cont. Tob. pf	⅝	Northern Pacific	1
Erie 1st pf	½	Pacific Coast	2½
General Electric	1	People's Gas, Chi	⅝
Gt. North. pf	1	Rio Grande West	⅝
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Rubber	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	1⅜	Illinois Cent	½
Am. Malt. pf	1½	Int. Paper pf	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf	½	Manhattan	½
Am. Steel Hoop	⅝	Met. Street Ry	1⅜
Am. S. Hoop pf	½	Minn. & St. L	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	2⅛	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf	1⅜
Am. S. & W. pf	3	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Am. Sugar Ref	2¼	Nat. Biscuit	1
Am. Tin Plate pf	2	Nat. Biscuit pf	2½
Am. Tobacco pf	3	Nat. Lead pf	2½
Anaconda Cop	1½	Nat. Steel	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Nat. Steel pf	2½
B'klyn Un. Gas	1	N. J. Central	¾
Chi., I. & L. pf	¾	North. Pacific pf	¾
Chi. & N. W	1	Pennsylvania	¾
Chi. Term. Trans	½	Pere Marquette	¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	3	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	2¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Pressed Steel Car	2
Col. & H. C. & I	1½	Reading 1st pf	1
Del. & Hudson	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅛
Federal Steel	1⅞	U. S. Rubber pf	1
Federal Steel pf	1⅞	W. & L. E. 1st pf	2
Gas & El., Ber. Co	1½	Wis. Central	½
Glucose Sugar	1		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Lehigh & W. B. con. 7s	1½	M. of N. J. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

C. & N. W. s. f. 6s	1½	Mo. Pacific tr. 5s	1
Erie consol. 7s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, l. r.	1
Keokuk & D. M. 1st	1¼	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1¼		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Throughout most of yesterday the stock market was firm, in parts it was buoyant. But just before the close recessions were forced, some declines being almost sensational. Of news affecting values, none was reported. Changes were attributable chiefly to manipulative spirit.

***

Just at the end of the market for the day sharp breaks were produced in the iron and steel shares. Hardly one failed to go down. Some drops were serious. The Steel Wire Trust issues were leaders in the break. From around 38 Steel Wire common broke to about 35, and not a single supporting order was evident. Any brave buccaneer trader could have forced the quotation to 30.

What counts in this group of stocks is that an extended short interest exists. Every one of the metal stocks is oversold. Wall Street is led—and led by insiders—to believe that any quotation for an iron and steel stock is too high. This view had emphasis given to it yesterday by what seemed to be official statements that announcements will be made to-day of further and very serious cuts in the price of Iron and Steel Trust products.

***

Some impression has been made upon the standard railway list through a misunderstanding of the Pennsylvania Railroad's plans for financing newly acquired properties. It is well that the exact facts should be known.

The Pennsylvania, in executing comprehensive plans, was able to use profitably about $16,000,000 of cash. This fact was made known in banking circles one day last week, along with the statement that an officer of the Pennsylvania (Mr. Shortridge) would soon be in New York. This hint was more than sufficient to induce offerings of two or three times as much as the Pennsylvania was ready to accept. In making allotments of subscriptions, one trust company is permitted to loan $3,000,000, against the $6,000,000 which it sought, and other trust companies also had their applications cut half in two, while a long list of banking institutions have been informed that it will be impossible to allot them any part of the loan whatever.

From some of these disappointed banking quarters come criticisms of the fact that the Pennsylvania in taking a loan for two years pays 4 per cent. instead of 3½ per cent., a rate which the critics insist could have been arranged. Aside from the sour-grapes character of this comment, it is amply understood in every informed part of the financial world, that the transaction, involving exceptional conditions, amounts actually to just this: that while a 3½ per cent. rate could have commanded funds for a year, the Pennsylvania's managers realized that it was a bargain for them to be able to continue the year's loan for another twelve months through the payment of an extra one-half of 1 per cent. And comprehension of this fact will make it clear that the financial undertaking has been exceptionally advantageous.

Here and there criticisms have been heard suggesting that the Pennsylvania must be in straits, or there would have been no negotiation of a temporary loan. The fact is that the Pennsylvania property has never been more easily situated than at present.

Wall Street's superficial conclusion has been that the collateral upon which the current twice-subscribed sixteen-million-dollar loan rests is either the shares recently acquired of the Long Island Railroad, Norfolk and Western or Chesapeake and Ohio. Not one of this list is used at all.

The Pennsylvania is in position to offer (from its vast ownership holdings) collateral prime beyond comparison—Fort Wayne 7 per cent. guaranteed issues, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore's gilt-edged shares, and a dozen others of similar superiority. Superficial critics who have thought to provoke trouble through suggestions that recent purchases must be hurried into collateral loans shoot wide of their mark.

The management of the Pennsylvania Railroad commands not only brains but financial resources.

***

Announcement of the changed control of Missouri Pacific will be made about June 1.

STRENGTH OF PACIFIC STOCKS.

Under the leadership of Missouri Pacific the Pacific stocks were all substantially strong yesterday, and held their strength well to the close of the day, though in several instances repeated efforts to force declines were made.

Missouri Pacific was the most active in the group, more than 22,000 shares being traded in, with a net advance of ⅝, though at one time the quotation had touched as high as 57¾. Notwithstanding many efforts to cast doubts and even ridicule upon the story of Rockefeller buying of the stock and of probable Rockefeller representation on the Board of Directors, the story was as persistent as ever yesterday, and it was insisted upon that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., would be the Rockefeller representative in the Directorate.

From St. Louis during the day there came a dispatch, which was published in the Street, to the effect that net earnings of the company for the quarter ended March 31 increased $600,000 as compared with the corresponding period last year, and that it was stated in that city on good authority that the stock of the company is to be put on a 5 per cent. basis shortly. The intention, it was said—and this is in line with reports previously heard here—is to begin paying quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent., beginning with the current quarter.

***

After Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific was most active, over 15,000 shares being traded in at a fractional net gain. Reports of the excellent conditions of the Winter wheat crop, soon to be harvested, induced buying of the shares, while the favorable analysis made of the company's position by the London Statist of May 5 served also to give a better tone to the market for the stock. The Statist's estimate is of earnings of the company for the year ending June 30 next, irrespective of the further expansion or contraction in the net profits in the remaining three months, and is as follows:

Net profit 1898-9—	
Union Pacific	$5,788,000
Oregon Short Line	1,299,000
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co	1,653,000
Total profit, 1898-9	$8,740,000
Increase in net total system to Dec. 31, 1899	832,000
Increase in net Union Pacific for January	506,000
Increase in net Oregon Short Line	150,000
Total	$10,228,000
4 per cent. on preferred stock	4,000,000
Balance for ordinary	$6,228,000

A 6 per cent. dividend on common would require $6,251,000.

***

Northern Pacific was traded in to the extent of 10,000 shares, advancing a full point, while Southern Pacific appreciated ¼ on sales of 11,000 shares. There was no particular news affecting either company.

GOLD EXPORT OUTLOOK.

Conflicting views prevail in respect to the gold export outlook this week. In some foreign banking houses it is said that at the present rates gold cannot be shipped profitably even to Paris, whose bankers allow interest in transit, while in other houses it is declared that shipments to the French capital can be made at a small profit. Nowhere, however, does the opinion prevail that exports to London can be made profitably; the rather, it is emphatically declared, that any shipments there must be at a loss. One large National bank had been reported last week as considering a shipment to London, though no specific information could be gotten on the matter. In any event, it is generally conceded that the decline in the discount rates in London yesterday and the receipt by the Bank of England of gold from Russia, with the probability of more to come, have quite removed the probability of any such export, if ever it was contemplated.

As for shipments to Paris, they will probably be made this week, though a conservative estimate places the total to go out at not more than $2,000,000. Lazard Frères said yesterday that they would probably make a shipment on Thursday, but that it would be less than $750,000, and that it was not likely that more than $2,000,000 all told would go out on the steamer.

An officer of the National City Bank, on the other hand, declared that that institution would ship no gold for the reason that they could not figure out a profit on the shipment at present rates even though it were arranged—as was the bank's last shipment—as a quadrangular operation, with Paris, London, and another European capital figuring in the transaction.

The exchange market yesterday was steady and inactive, while time and call money remained unchanged.

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

A savage raid was made against Steel and Wire and Federal Steel stocks in the last fifteen minutes of trading yesterday, resulting in a decline of 2¼ points in the common stock and 3 in the preferred of Steel and Wire, while Federal Steel common lost 1⅞ and the preferred 1¾. The break was accompanied by a report, said to have emanated from Pittsburg, that the Carnegie Company purposed to make a 20 per cent. reduction in the prices of most of its products. At the offices of the company here no confirmation of the report could be had.

The other steel stocks declined sympathetically. Steel Hoop common fell ⅝ and the preferred ½, Tin Plate common ⅛ and the preferred 2, Colorado Fuel and Iron ¾, National Steel common ⅝ and the preferred 2½, Pressed Steel Car 2, and Tennessee Coal and Iron 1½.

Judge Gary, President of the Federal Steel Company, discussing the tumble of steel stocks, said: "I do not assume to know anything about the stock market. I may say, however, that I know of no unsatisfactory news in regard to the steel business."

"Has there been any cut in the prices of your products?" Judge Gary was asked.

"No," was the reply; "and there is none impending."

Judge Gary was asked as to a report that the mills of the company at Joliet, Ill., had started up again, and he said he had no official knowledge of it. "Our men at Joliet have full authority to start work if there as soon as the occasion justifies it," he added. "They are only waiting for the American Steel and Wire Company, which has contracted for our products, to start their mills at Joliet, and when the Steel and Wire people resume work there we shall follow suit."

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During the day a further reduction of a quarter of a cent a pound in the price of lead was reported by the American Smelting and Refining Company.

ATCHISON'S EARNINGS.

The strength of Atchison stocks yesterday was on the published statement of Chairman of the Board Aldace F. Walker to the effect that for the current fiscal year it was expected that the earnings of the company would show 5 per cent. on the preferred stock and a surplus of $3,000,000 on the common. There was no intimation, however, as to what dividend action was likely to be taken.

The preferred stock advanced ¾ on sales of 18,000 shares, and the common ⅝ on sales of 9,000 shares.

BURLINGTON'S ADVANCE.

Burlington was active and strong yesterday on further reports, which could not be confirmed, that it was purposed in the immediate future to retire the majority of the 7 per cent. bonds, which ordinarily do not mature until 1903. This is an old story, which the Street has heard frequently in the last six months, but concerning which it has never been possible to obtain any definite information.

The stock yesterday sold as high as 125½, though in the late afternoon it receded somewhat, closing at 124⅝, a net gain of 1¼ points on sales of 26,000 shares.

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS DEPRESSED.

Considerable liquidation was yesterday evident in the street railway stocks, more particularly in Metropolitan and Manhattan, the former of which touched the low figure of 144¼, while the latter declined to 87½. A number of stop orders were reached on the way down, and these hastened the decline. In the afternoon, no more long stock coming out, a rally set in, Metropolitan advancing to 146⅞ and Manhattan to 87¾. Even with this advance, each stock showed a decline for the day, Metropolitan's loss being 1½ on sales of 11,000 shares, and Manhattan's ⅛ on sales of 7,400 shares.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit received better support, with the range of prices from 67⅞ to 69¼, and the close at 68½, a net gain of ⅞ on sales of 21,000 shares.

TOBACCO GOES UP.

The selling of American Tobacco shares, which was so conspicuous the latter part of last week, following changes in the company's management, was not in evidence yesterday but, instead, there appeared a short covering movement which carried the quotation up, the closing marking a net gain 1⅝ points on sales of 28,000 shares. Friends of the company are predicting that when the policy of issuing regular statements goes into effect it will be disclosed that the condition and general business affairs of the concern are in a much more prosperous way than is generally believed.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Baltimore and Ohio common stock was yesterday again sold down by the same bear clique that lately has been operating in the securities, and it is said that not a little stock held by the bull pool was forced on the market. The issue declined 1½ points on sales of 21,000 shares.

CONSOLIDATED GAS STRONG.

Consolidated Gas was one of the strongest features on the list yesterday, advancing 4½ points on sales of 7,600 shares. Rather indefinite talk of a "beter understanding" among the various companies was heard and it was said that this foreshadowed a near settlement of the gas war. Gas war settlement talk is, however, almost as much in evidence as stories of sugar war settlements.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London prices yesterday came higher at the opening, but there was not much buying from that source in this market to support the prices. It was the first day of settlement and London brokers were busy making arrangements to carry over their stocks into the new acount. The rate for Americans was 5½ per cent.

HANOVER BANK'S CAPITAL.

The stockholders of the Hanover National Bank met at the bank at noon yesterday and unanimously voted in approval of the proposition to increase the capital of the institution from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 and the surplus from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. President Woodward presided at the meeting, and William Logan, the cashier of the bank, acted as Secretary. A resolution that the Board of Directors should thereafter consist of not less than nine nor more than eighteen members was unanimously passed. The present number of Directors is fourteen.

The increase in the bank's capital and surplus will be effected by the issuance of 20,000 shares of new stock, to be sold at $200 a share. Each present stockholder will have the privilege of subscribing at 200 to twice as many more shares as he already owns on or before May 29. Payments are to be made in cash—50 per cent. on or before June 16, and the balance on or before June 23.

Under the law, shareholders in National banks are liable to depositors for double the amount of the par value of their holdings. This being the case, the Hanover Bank, with its increased capital and surplus, will afford to depositors $11,000,000 of protection against loss.

BANK OF COMMERCE MEETING.

The sixty-second annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce was held yesterday. Levi P. Morton presided and Robert Olyphant acted as Secretary. Reports of the bank's affairs were submitted.

The bank has declared two dividends of 4 per cent. each in the last year, and a special dividend of 10 per cent, paid to equalize the assets of the National Bank of Commerce with those of the National Union Bank before the recent consolidation. Through this merger its net assets have been increased by over $8,200,000, and its deposits are now $25,600,000 larger than they were a year ago. Over one thousand deposit accounts were transferred from the National Union. The bank has 1,781 shareholders.

STOCK EXCHANGE ELECTION.

The annual election of the New York Stock Exchange was held yesterday, the members voting between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. The result will be announced to-day. William Weeber, the roll keeper; Alexander Carleton, and Hampton Howell acted as tellers. Rudolph Keppler was undoubtedly re-elected President, William McClure Secretary, F. W. Gilley elected Treasurer, and McPherson Kennedy Chairman, their names being on both the regular and the Independent ticket.

The only features in which the Independent ticket differed from the regular, in fact, was that the name of F. L. Rodewold was substituted for that of Henry Marquand as a candidate for the four-year class of the Governing Committee, and the name of R. T. H. Halsey substituted for that of Theodore H. Banks as the

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In a few stocks yesterday in the market for outside securities more activity appeared than has been usual of late. New Amsterdam Gas, American Woolen, and several other issues showed totals at the end of the day of about 1,000 shares, which is much more than these stocks have had to their credit on any day recently. With this there were a few changes of importance on the side of advances, and all told, the day seemed to strengthen prices to some extent, though further declines were recorded in some issues. Apathy, however, continues the feature of the market. The public and traders alike seem little disposed to begin buying stocks on account of the belief that is more or less general that further declines are pretty sure to follow those that have occurred, though these have considerably marked down very many issues. There was not much news yesterday to affect stocks one way or another, and changes were not the result of specific influences, but of the general conditions which now have prevailed for many weeks.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was traded in to the extent of about 500 shares in each issue. The common stock sold up to 27 and closed at 27 bid, a net gain of 1 point, and the preferred stock, after selling at 51¾, closed at 50 bid, an advance of 2 points over Saturday's final quotation. This advance was coincident with a sharp rise in Consolidated Gas on the Stock Exchange, and served to call attention again to rumors to the effect that recently there have been developments of importance in the local gas situation. In some quarters what has been going on in New Amsterdam affairs has been taken to mean that new and stronger opposition to Consolidated Gas interests was intended, but many others hold to the belief that the gas war is not to be extended, but has already been practically settled. These opinions, however, lack confirmation, and the whole subject seems to be surrounded by almost as much doubt as it was months ago.

AMERICAN WOOLEN common was unusually active, over 1,000 shares being traded in on a decline amounting to 1 point. The stock sold from 16¼ down to 15⅝, and closed at 15⅝ bid. The preferred stock was less active, but it suffered a similar net loss, closing at 74 bid, against 75 bid on Saturday. The rather heavy liquidation in the stock does not seem the result of any news in regard to the company's business.

CHICAGO AND ALTON subscriptions were one of the strongest issues in yesterday's market. On sales of the subscriptions, amounting to about $75,000, they advanced from 107½ to 108½, closing at 108½ bid. They have been quite active almost daily for some time past, and usually they have been strong, but yesterday's advance was unusually large.

VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE bonds sold from 46 down to 45, and at the close were offered at 45, with the best bid at 40. These bonds continue to show considerable weakness, notwithstanding the fact that officers of the company say that its affairs are in even better condition than they have been heretofore.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold to the extent of 200 shares at 9 and closed at 8¾ bid, an advance of three-quarters of a point over the best bid made at the close on Saturday.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold from 87¼ down to 86⅜ and closed at 86⅜ bid, a decline of a quarter of a point.

TENNESSEE COPPER sold from 13⅜ up to 14½. It closed with a net gain of about one point.

UNION COPPER sold early in the day at 6, and later 100 shares changed hands at 5. Most of this decline was regained in the afternoon and the stock closed at 5¾ bid.

BAY STATE GAS, on transactions amounting to several thousand shares, sold up to 1⅞ and closed unchanged at 1¼ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1½
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	27	27½
New Amsterdam pf	50	53
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96	97

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	24½	25¼
American Agri. Chem. pf	72	75
American Bicycle	9	10
American Bicycle pf	35	38
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	55	61
American Chicle pf	76	80
American Woolen	15⅝	16¼
American Woolen pf	74	75
Cast-Iron Pipe	5⅜	6¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf. ex div	42½	43¾
Consol. Ry. Lt. Gas & Equip.	9½	10
Distilling Company of America	6	6⅜
Distilling Company of America pf	22	22⅞
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf	45	50
Havana Commercial	13	15
Havana Commercial pf	54	55¾
International Pump	18	19¼
International Pump pf	61	65
International Power	28	32
National Enameling & Stamp	20	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf	80	84
National Gramophone	49	53
National Salt	43	45
National Salt pf	71¾	74
Otis Elevator	29½	30
Otis Elevator pf	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	88	89
Rubber Goods Mfg	28⅜	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	77	80½
Sloss-Sheffield	23	25
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div	63	65
Standard Oil of New Jersey	542	545
United States Flour Milling pf	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	¼

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	86¾	87
American Air Power	25	30
Arizona Lead	15⅜	16½
Asphalt Company of America	4½	5½
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11½
California Copper	2	2¼
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	108½	109
Chicago & Alton 8s. (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	27	30
Electric Vehicle pf	76	78
Electro-Pneumatic	2½	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	26⅞
General Carriage	8	8½
Illinois Transportation	1¾	1⅞
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf	20	22
Louis., Henderson & St. L. bonds	99	101
Marleen Copper	5	6½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	15½	16½
Mexican 6s	99	99½
New England Transportation	4	5
New York Transportation	8¾	9¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	26	27
Pittsburg Coal pf	83½	84½
Pocahontas Coal	22	25
St. Louis Transit	21	22
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	115½	118
Seaboard Air Line 4s	80	84
Seaboard Air Line common	11	12
Seaboard Air Line pf	32	33
Storage Power	15⅜	16
Superior & Boston Copper	⅜	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14½
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A. 2d ass. paid	5	6
Trust Company of America	208	210
Union Copper	5⅜	6
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	86	86½
United Railways of St. Louis pf	70	70¾
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	..	16
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	40	45
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	92⅜	92⅝
Western Union 4s	105⅜	105¾

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	228	230
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	99½
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	19	..
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	81	83
Nassau Electric 4s	90	93
New Orleans Traction	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf	95	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 6s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
28th & 29th Streets 5s, 1996	113	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30

Gas Companies.

Buffalo, (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	68½	70
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Continental Tobacco debentures	102	105
General Electric Automobile	..	2
Commerce Gas (Jersey City) bonds	104	106
Denver Gas	33	35
Denver Gas 5s	69	71
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40

	Bid.	Asked.
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	325	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18	19
New England Gas & Coke bonds	68⅝	69¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	108
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud., L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
St. Joseph (Mo.)	43	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf	128	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	97	99
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	105	..

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	23
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	86	87
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	112
Hoboken Ferry	68	69½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	33	35
Union Ferry bonds	96	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	..	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6½	9
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	..	35
Continental Tobacco debentures	102	104½
General Electric Automobile	2	5
Cramps' Shipyard	72	74
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	118	122
Lorillard Company pf	100	102
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	120	125
Standard Coupler	33	37
Standard Coupler pf	117	..
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	48	52
Union Typewriter	27	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	120
Worthington Pump pf., ex div	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel	105	108
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Kings County El. Light & Power	125	130
Retsof	30	..
Retsof bonds	80	85
Southern Light and Traction	31	95

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 14.—Continued weakness in Dominion Coal and New England Gas and Coke was the main feature in to-day's market. The general list held steady on light dealings. Dominion Coal, which fell 8½, to 34½, Saturday, closing at 84½, was off to 36½ to-day, rallying to 39, with Gas and Coke up ¾, at 15, but later selling off to 14, 5s selling at 65. Parrot Mining lost ⅞, to 39¾, rallying to 40, and closing at 39½. Bell Telephone lost 3, to 300. Utah was off 1, at 26, but rallied to 27.

At the Clearing House money between the banks loaned at 3 per cent. New York funds sold at par for cash.

Call money is quoted at from 2½ to 4 per cent., with the common rates 3@3½ per cent. Some Western paper is in the market, the best of which sells at 5½ per cent. Cattle paper is quoted as low as 4¼ per cent. In collateral loans the market ranges from 3½ per cent. upward, according to names and collateral. Year money is to be had as low as 3½ per cent. upon the highest grade of dividend securities. Where industrials and coppers are offered the rates range from 4 to 4½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	..	Old Colony	2½	3½
Allouez	1½	2	Old Dom	16¾	16¾
Arcadian	16	17	Osceola	83	84
Arnold	5½	6	Parrot	39¼	39½
Ash Bed	.30	.60	Pioneer	.50	.75
Atlantic	22½	23	Quincy	135	138
Baltic	19	19½	Rhode Island	3¾	4½
Bos. & C.	.15	.30	Santa Fé	4½	5
Boston & M.	293	296	Santa Ysabel	1	1½
Butte & B.	60	65	Tamarack	178	182
Cal. & Hecla	755	758	Utah Con	26½	27½
Centennial	16½	17	Washington	1	1¼
Franklin	13	13½	White Knob	15	18
Isle Royale	23	24	Winona	2½	3¼
Mohawk	18	19	Wolverine	88	88¾

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	242½	Fitchburg pf.	132½
Boston & L.	233	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110½
Boston & M.	193	N. Y. & N. E. 5s	..
Boston & P.	300		
Bos. Elev.	142		
Bos. Gas 5s	82		

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	300	Mex. Tel.	2¾
Chi. Stk. Yds.	133	N. Eng. Tel.	184
Dom. Coal	38½	U. S. Oil	16½
Dom. Coal pf.	118	West. El. pf.	61
Erie Tel.	101		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—There was further liquidation to-day, increased timidity, and lower prices. The Asphalt issues created fresh sensations, the 5s falling to 60—an 8¼ per cent. basis—and the stock, $5 paid, to 3⅜. Last year the bonds sold at 97 and the stock at 19. Talk of a threatened strike among the employes caused Philadelphia Electric 4s to decline to 58½. The fear extended to Electric of America, which sold at 8. United Gas Improvement was back to 110⅜, a new record.

Pennsylvania Steel sold at 59; last year it sold at 90. Pennsylvania and the other steam railroads were steady. So were Marsden, Union Traction and Consolidated Lake Superior. Some of the "little fellows" sold at one-half or one-third the amount paid in. More were not quoted because holders would not sell at current prices. Call money is at 4 per cent. with an easy tendency.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	17¼	17½	Phila. Trac.	96	96¼
Choctaw	29	30	Union Trac.	36	36⅝
Un. Trc., Pitt.	25⅞	26⅛	Un. Gas Imp.	110¼	110⅝
Elec. Co. Am.	8¼	8⅝	Welsb. Light	42	43
Lehigh Val.	26¼	26½	W. N. Y. & P.	8¾	8⅞
Marsden	7⅞	8½			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Biscuit common on heavy selling dropped below 30 to-day. In all 4,805 shares were traded in. On the bulk of this the name of a prominent LaSalle Street brokerage house, one that in the past frequently has been known to act for inside interests, was given by floor brokers as the seller. There was no explanation of the pressure, but the rumor was current that there was a probability that the dividend on the common either would be reduced or passed. The preferred closed at 82⅞. Values in other lines remained practically the same. Metropolitan Elevated common brought 30½@30 and the preferred 77@76⅝. The bonds sold at 97¼.

	High.	Low.	Close.
170 American Linseed	12½	12⅛	12⅛
100 American Linseed pf	56	56	56
150 Chicago Brewing	3¼	3	3¼
35 Chicago Packing pf	26¼	26¼	26¼
16 Chicago Telephone	190	190	190
10 Chicago Union Traction	20	20	20
125 Lake Street Elevated	8½	7⅞	7⅞
50 Lake Street El. certis	8	8	8
200 Metropolitan Elevated	30½	30	30
60 Metropolitan Elev. pf	77	76¾	76¾
70 Milwaukee Brew. pf	4	3⅝	3⅝
4,805 National Biscuit	30¾	29	29
310 National Biscuit pf	83½	82¼	82⅝
30 National Carbon	15	15	15
100 National Carbon pf	79¾	79¾	79¾
50 Shelby Steel Tube pf	57	57	57
15 South Side Elevated	97	97	97

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in May showed increases:

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	$13,489
Cin., New Orleans & Texas Pacific	5,724
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	31,433
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,412
Louisville & Nashville	14,455
Ohio River	5,889
Pere Marquette	4,741
Pittsburg & Western	6,013
Rio Grande Western	10,000
Toledo, Peoria & Western	1,071
Western New York & Pennsylvania	4,900
Total increase, 11 roads	$109,927
Increase previously reported	499,314
Total increase, 43 roads	$609,241
Decrease, 8 roads, previously reported	58,415
Net increase	$550,826

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company agent informs the holders of voting trust certificates of stock of the Long Island Railroad Company issued by them under the agreement of Feb. 1, 1897, that an agreement has been made for the sale of the majority of the capital stock of said railroad company represented by the voting trust certificates, full particulars of which may be obtained at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Holders who desire to avail themselves of this opportunity to dispose of their interest should communicate in person with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. The transfer books of the voting trustees will be closed at 3 P. M. on June 1 and remain closed until further notice.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Monday, May 14, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	117	10	Adams Express	117	117	117	117	.....
16⅜	17	2,010	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16⅞	17	16⅜	16⅜	.....
64½	65	820	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	64¾	64¾	64½	64½	− ⅜
..	80	100	Am. District Tel.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¾
150	154	77	American Express	153	153	151	151	.....
40	40¾	1,785	American Ice Co.	40	40¾	39¾	40	− 1⅛
71	72	110	American Ice Co. pf.	72	72	72	72	+ ⅜
56	56¼	200	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	55½	56	55½	56	+ ½
21	22½	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	22½	22½	21	21	− 1½
37½	37¾	2,950	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37¾	38½	37¾	37¾	.....
87½	88	350	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89	89	88	88	− ½
2¾	2½	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½	.....
20¾	21	1,710	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	21½	22¾	21	21	− ½
70½	71½	373	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	72	72	72	71½	− ½
85½	85½	17,770	Am. Steel & Wire.	87¾	88¼	85¼	85¼	− 2¼
75⅞	76	2,375	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	77¾	78	75	75	− 3
107¾	107⅞	84,620	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	110	110⅝	106¾	107¾	− 2¼
110	112	20	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	110	110	110	110	.....
25	25¾	300	American Tin Plate	25½	25½	25	25	− ⅛
70	75	640	Am. Tin Plate pf.	77	77	75	75	− 2
93¾	93¾	28,870	American Tobacco	92½	94¼	92¼	93¾	+ 1⅛
128	130	150	American Tobacco pf.	130	130	130	130	− 3
42	43	1,350	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	42	42¼	41¾	42¼	− ⅛
24⅜	24½	5,060	At., T. & S. F.	24½	24⅝	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
68½	68¾	18,630	At., T. & S. F. pf.	68⅝	69¾	67¾	68¾	+ ⅜
73⅝	73¾	20,292	Baltimore & Ohio	75	75½	72½	73¾	− 1⅛
79½	79⅝	5,110	Balt. & Ohio pf.	79½	79½	78½	79	.....
68⅜	68⅝	20,590	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68½	69¼	67⅞	68¼	+ ⅜
145	147	100	Brooklyn U. G., ex div	145	145	145	145	− 1
7⅞	8¼	720	Brunswick City	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
51½	52⅝	100	Canada Southern	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	+ 1
93½	94	100	Canadian Pacific	94	94	94	94	− 1
27	27¼	3,909	Chesapeake & Ohio	27	27⅝	26⅞	27¼	+ ¼
124⅝	124⅞	25,535	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	123⅞	125½	123¼	124¼	+ 1¼
12⅜	12½	685	Chicago Great West.	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12½	.....
86	86⅞	150	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅛
22½	23	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	22¾	23	22	23	+ ⅛
51	52	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	53	53¼	51¾	51¾	+ ⅜
114⅝	114⅞	11,980	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	115	115⅞	114¼	114⅞	+ ¼
157⅜	158	200	Chicago & Northw.	157⅝	158	157¼	158	− 1
104⅝	105⅛	5,965	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105⅝	105⅞	105	105½	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
57	59¼	420	C., C., C. & St. L.	57¼	58	57¼	58	+ ¾
106	110	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	107	107	107	107	− 3
36½	37	1,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	37⅝	37⅞	36⅜	36⅝	− ⅝
12⅛	12⅜	170	Colorado Midland	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
29½	30	230	Colorado Midland pf.	29½	29¾	29½	29¾	.....
5⅞	6	100	Colorado Southern	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
37	39½	57	Col. Southern 1st pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅝
15⅞	16	215	Col. Southern 2d pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
15½	15¾	200	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	15½	15½	15	15	− 1⅛
181¾	182	7,610	Consolidated Gas	181¾	187½	181¼	186½	+ 4½
25⅜	25⅝	5,785	Con. Tobacco Co.	25½	26⅛	25¼	25½	+ ⅜
75	76⅜	1,583	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	75	76⅜	75	76⅜	+ ⅝
113⅝	113¾	1,275	Delaware & Hudson.	113⅝	113¾	113	113½	− ⅜
18¼	18½	200	Denver & Rio Grande	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¼	.....
67⅜	68¾	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	68	68	68	68	.....
15½	16	300	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
12½	12¾	300	Erie	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
35⅞	36	450	Erie 1st pf.	35⅞	36	35½	36	+ ⅛
36	36¼	18,818	Federal Steel	38½	39⅛	36	36¼	− 1⅞
65	65½	1,670	Federal Steel pf.	67	67	65¼	65½	− 1½
..	..	15	Ft. Worth & D. C.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	.....
..	..	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	68	68	68	68	.....
133	134	400	General Electric	133¼	134⅝	133¼	134	+ 1
45	45½	350	Glucose Sugar Ref.	45½	45½	45	45	− 1
150	155	1,330	Great Northern pf.	150	151	150	151	+ 1
109	110	10	H. B. Claflin Co.	110	110	110	110	.....
36½	36⅝	400	Hocking Valley	37¼	37¾	36¾	36⅞	.....
64⅝	65¼	1,720	Hocking Valley pf.	64½	64⅝	64	64½	− ⅛
112¾	112½	150	Illinois Central	112	112	112	112	− ⅛
102	..	30	Ill. Cent., leased line.	104	104	104	104	.....
22	22½	1,010	International Paper	21½	22	21	22	+ ½
63½	64	100	Internat. Paper pf.	63	63	63	63	− 1
16½	17	135	Iowa Central	16½	16¾	16½	16¾	− ⅛
47	48	255	Iowa Central pf.	47	47	47	47	.....
16½	17	700	Kanawha & Michigan.	16¾	17	16¾	17	+ 1
17	19	200	K.C., P. & G., full as. pd.	17	17	17	17	+ ⅜
65½	67⅓	225	Laclede Gas	67	67	67	67	.....
28	27	100	Lake Erie & West.	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¼	− ¼
75	77	130	Long Island	76	76	76	76	+ 1
79⅜	79½	5,160	Louisville & Nashville	78⅞	79½	78⅜	79½	+ ⅜
87⅜	88	7,540	Manhattan Elevated.	88¾	89	87⅞	87⅞	− ½
145⅜	146¼	10,985	Met. Street Railway	148½	148½	144¼	146⅞	− 1⅝
12⅜	13	400	Mexican Central	13	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
3⅜	3⅝	100	Mexican National ctfs	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	.....
61½	62½	160	Minn. & St. Louis	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	− ¾
24	26	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	24	24	24	24	.....
64½	66	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	− 1⅛
32½	33½	370	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33	33	33	33	+ ¼
57	57¼	3,085	Missouri Pacific	57	57⅜	56⅜	57	+ ⅛
39½	41	900	Mobile & Ohio	40½	40½	40¼	40¼	− 1¼
29	29½	780	National Biscuit Co.	30¼	30½	29½	29½	− ½
82	84	255	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	− 2½
19	21	980	National Lead Co.	19	19½	19	19½	− ½
98	100	250	National Lead Co. pf.	98	98	97¾	97½	− 2½
29	29	2,450	National Steel	30	30	29	29	− ⅝
88	88	1,000	National Steel pf.	88	88	85	85	− 2½
45¼	46	6,100	National Tube Co.	45¼	48	45¼	47	+ 1
86¾	88¼	1,303	National Tube Co. pf.	86¾	88½	86¾	88¼	+ ¾
116	118	546	New Jersey Central.	116½	116¾	116	116½	− ⅛
130	130⅜	2,815	New York Central	130½	130⅝	129⅜	130⅜	+ 1
75	79	80	N. Y., O. & W. 1st pf	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	.....
21¼	21¾	780	N. Y., Ont. & West.	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
34¼	34⅝	2,435	Norfolk & Western.	34½	34⅝	33¾	34¼	+ ⅛
78½	79	400	Norfolk & West. pf.	78½	78½	78	78	+ ¼
14⅜	14⅝	1,000	North American	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	.....
56½	57	10,845	Northern Pacific	56½	57¼	56½	57	+ 1
73¼	73⅝	1,235	Northern Pacific pf.	73¼	73½	73¼	73⅛	− ⅜
48	49	200	Pacific Coast	48	49	48	49	+ 2½
56½	58	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	57	57	57	57	.....
29½	30	752	Pacific Mail	29¾	30	29¼	29¼	− ⅛
123⅝	128⅝	17,638	Pennsylvania R. R.	129¼	129¾	128¾	129¾	− ¼
98½	99¼	19,935	People's Gas, Chicago.	98	99¼	97¾	98¾	+ ⅜
7	7	200	Peoria & Eastern	7	7	7	7	− ¼
24	24½	125	Pere Marquette	24	24	24	24	− ⅛
82	84	612	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	82	84	82	84	− 2¼
43⅜	47	350	Pressed Steel Car	45½	46	45½	46	− 2
16½	17	1,100	Reading	17	17	16⅝	16¾	− ¼
54⅜	54½	9,250	Reading 1st pf.	54⅝	55

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Park Avenue Corner Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers—Dull Day in the Salesroom.

Henry Rothschild has bought the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Eightieth Street, old buildings on a plot fronting 36.6 feet on the street and 102.2 feet on the avenue.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for F. V. Alexander to Harry L. Toplitz, for $45,000, the four-story building 37 West Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 98.9.

The estate of Jonathan Allen has sold, through B. M. Andrews & Co., to an investor, the four-story building 18 East Forty-second Street, 22 by 98.9

Gramm & Snyder have sold for Charles Forster to an investor, for about $30,000, the five-story apartment house 136 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

It is reported that the two lots on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, purchased last week by a client of the firm of Whitehouse & Porter, have been resold.

Louis Lese has bought the six-story double tenement at the northwest corner of Columbia and Delancey Streets, 25 by 80.

Lalor & Beringer have sold for the Joseph S. Spinney estate a plot of twenty-five lots in the Ravenswood section of Long Island City, extending from Vernon Avenue to the East River, with riparian rights.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

181 Madison Street, north side, 289.11 feet east of Pike Street, 24.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Albert Cappelle.....$34,298

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 111 East Fifty-fifth Street, north side, between Park and Lexington Avenues, 18.9 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Ingraham, referee, Suburban Street, southwest side, 94 feet northwest of Marion Avenue, 57.10 by 137.7 and irregular, two and three story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $10,021.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 551 West Thirtieth Street, north side, 176.5 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 16 by 31.6, four-story brick flat, with store.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 176 feet west of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, three lots, each 25 by 94.11.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 128 West Seventy-first Street, south side, 275 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story brick and stone dwelling, with extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 159 West Ninety-third Street, north side, 219 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 15 by 98.8, three-story brick and stone dwelling; 366 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, southwest side, 61.6 feet northwest of Stuyvesant Avenue, 19.6 by 100, three-story brick and stone dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward H. Schell, referee, 223 West Twenty-eighth Street, running through to 220 West Twenty-ninth Street, begins on the north side of Twenty-eighth Street, 206.11 feet west of Seventh Avenue, runs west 23.1 by north 91.10 by west 26.9 by north 97 by east 49.10 by north 88.2 to the south side of Twenty-ninth Street, by east 24.10 by south 98.9 by west 24.10 by south 98.9; six-story brick tenement, with store, on Twenty-eighth Street, four and five-story brick buildings on Twenty-ninth Street. Due on judgment, $43,141.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, Tinton Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 95, vacant; Tinton Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north 25 by 135, vacant.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 473 West Twenty-first Street, and 188, 190, and 192 Tenth Avenue, being the northeast corner of those streets, 20 by 97.2, leasehold, two three-story brick buildings; 469 West Twenty-first Street, north side, 40 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 20 by 97.2, three-story brick building.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 140 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, about 375 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11, four-story brick and stone double flat.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale, 73 to 79 Fulton Street, northeast corner of Gold Street, runs north on Gold Street 59.4 by east 54.6 by north 54.11 by east 27.6 by south 124.1 by west on Fulton Street 81.5, six-story brick building, covering the plot.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, 649 Sixth Avenue, west side, 24.8 feet south of Thirty-eighth Street, 24.8 by 60, four-story brick and brownstone front flat with store.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 1,402 Prospect Avenue, east side, 20.8 feet north of Jennings Street, 20.7 by 74.7 by 19.8 by 68.7, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $4,386.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale to recover dower, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 211 East Tenth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 94.10, three-story brick dwelling. Subject to a mortgage for $8,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Solomon Kohn, referee, 228 East Fifty-first Street, south side, 295.4 feet east of Third Avenue, 17.8 by 90.5 by 19.4 by 81.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,857; subject to another mortgage for $6,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 1,486 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $19,828.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. Woods, referee, 174 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, together with an interior gore adjoining at the rear, 51 by 8 by 11.9, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $2,729; subject to other mortgages for $25,960.

By John T. Boyd, sale to close an estate, 150 West One Hundred and First Street, south side, 393 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; 720 Tenth Avenue, east side, 60.3 feet north of Forty-ninth Street, 20.1 by 64, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's and trustee's sale, tract of about sixteen acres at Newport, R. I., between the properties of Seth Low and Hugh Auchincloss, fronting 800 feet on Narragansett Bay, together with two-story frame cottage and a two-story frame stable.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Buildings and Alterations.

Nineteenth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Ninth Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 81.5; Monk & Gillies of 92 Eighth Avenue, owners; P. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $26,000.

Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and First Street, for a three-story brick hall, 150 by 90; A. Goldstein of One Hundred and First Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $80,000.

Alterations.

No. 26 Houston Street, to a five-story brick hall; Max Schwartz, premises, owner; L. F. Heinecke, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 47 and 49 West Twenty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick power house; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner and architect; cost, $300.

No. 59 Canal Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and stores; Moses Gardner, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $100.

Pelham Bay Park, near City Island Road, to a one and two story frame clubhouse and hotel; John Petro, premises, owner; E. W. Gries of 281 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

No. 15 East Seventy-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; William W. Hall of 11 East Forty-second Street, owner; Welch, Smith & Provot, architects; cost, $1,000.

University Place, east side, from Waverley to Washington Place, to a ten-story brick building; New York University, owner; Alfred Zucker, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 1,520 First Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Conrad Gubelhaus, premises, owner; cost, $175.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, May 14.

ALLEN ST, 121, w s, 25x87.0; Simon Engel to Julius Tishman $26,000
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 124th St, 75x100; F. W. Gilley and others, executors, to Anna M. Somerville..... 1
BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, 425.4 ft s of Fort Washington Park, 200x100; Jacob D. Butler to James D. Putnam.. 1
BROADWAY, 2,378, e s, 26.4x105x25.8x112.3; Mary T. Delaney to Julia V. Osborne, trustee 1
CATHARINE ST, ... Becker Av, 100x100; Caroline Stern to Betsey Libman..... 1
CONVENT AV, n w corner of 140th St, 189.10 to 141st St x 95; Richard Stockton to Joseph Guinet..... 100
CONVENT AV, n w corner of 140th St, 199.10 to 141st St x95; Charles F. Richards to Richard Stockton..... 100
CROTONA AV, n s, 85.10 ft e of Franklin Av, 25x100.11; Thomas S. McLees to Mary E. Hailey..... 100
EAST BROADWAY, s s, 97.8 ft e of Catharine St, 21x48; Abraham Zabrinsky to Abraham Simon 19,175
GREENE ST, 203 and 205, 40x100; Myrick Plummer to Roby A. Smith, (correction) 1
JEROME AV, n e corner of 185th St, 87.5 x234.9 to centre of Cromwell Av x87.3x 221.7; land under water, &c.; Elbert O. Smith to William C. Seane..... 3,000
KELLY ST, w s, 200 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Annie E. Hicks 9,500
LENOX AV, 60, s e corner 129th St, 19.11x110; Isaac L. Smith to Minnie Smith 100
LOT 62, block B, map Mapes estate; Louis J. Schery to Charles G. Mead, recorded 1
LOT 708, Block C, map of Mapes estate; Scandinavian Building and Mutual Loan Association to Frida S. Larson and another 2,500
LOTS 124 and 125, map of 160 lots of Maximilian Morgenthau; Joseph Tesoro to Florence M. Singiprova 1
MADISON ST, 238, s s, 20x90; Isidor Ginsberg to Jacob Pomeranz, ½ part.. 1
MADISON ST, 238, s s, 20x90; Sarah Rittmaster, by guardian, to Isidor Ginsberg 1
MAIN ST, n e s, 72.8 ft s e of Grant St, runs s e 55x n e 112x n w 0.5 to Grant St, x s w 25.5x s e 12.5 x s w 30x s e 10.9x s w 68.7; Joseph J. Bible to Minnie Marcuse..... 1
MAIN ST, s e corner of Arrow Place, runs s 75 x e 95 x n 25 x e 95 to Jarrett Place x n 53.2 to Arnow Place x w 190 to beginning; Mary A. Blizzard to Maria W. Dittmar 1
MOTT AVE, e s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 25x100; Charles D. Olendorf, referee, to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. 7,000
MUNNEFORD AV, w s, Lot 641, map of E. R. B. King; Main St, e s, Lot 612, same map; Main St, w s, Lot 605, same map; Douglas Mathewson to Urban May and wife..... 1
MUNNEFORD AV, w s, Lot 641, map map of E. R. B. King; Main St, e s, Lot 612, same map; Main St, w s, Lot 605, same map; Urban May to Douglas Mathewson 1
PERRY AV, e s, 250 feet s of Ozark St, 100x100; Eliza Sanger and others to Louis Eickwort 1
RAILROAD AV, e s, Lots 6 to 9, map of Morrisania, 100x129.7x105.8x167.2; Morris Mandelstein to George W. Arthur.... 1
SOUTH ST, n s, 79.5 ft e of Catharine Slip, 110x145x110x145.6; Cyrus D. Jones to Frank S. Jones..... 1
SPRING ST, s e corner of West Broadway, 20x80; Alvina L. Miller to George R. Leslie 1
THOMPSON ST, 58, 18.9x100; Cornelia McKay to Jennie S. McKay..... 1
WEST END AV, w s, 83.5 ft n of 90th St, 18x82; John T. Farley to Mae Morgan..... 1
WEST END AV, 588, e s, 20x92; Charles F. Richards to William H. Vredenburgh 100
2D AV, e s, 25 ft n of 49th St, 25.5x100; Helena Westheimer to Josephine Cerf... 1
2D AV, n w corner of 3d St, 24x100; Julius Tishman to Martin Engel 73,250
2D AV, 2,493, w s, 25x75; Henry M. Gescheidt, referee, to Louis Jacobson..... 13,000
3D AV, w s, 100.8 ft n of 92d St, 25x100; Jonas Weil and another to Leopold Kaufmann 1
3D AV, e s, 119.6 ft n of 177th St, 125.2x 95; 177th St, n s, 88.11 feet e of 3d Av, 49.11x94x48.11x103.11; Samuel Drummond to C. Adelbert Becker..... 45,250
3d AV, 1,654, w s, 25x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another..... 1
3D AV, w s, 43.10 n of 48th St, 18.10x76; William Wetterer to Gibson Putzel..... 1
3D AV, e s, 119.6 feet n of 178th St, 125.2 x95; 177th St, n s, 88.11 feet e of 3d Av, 75.2x88.2x73.5x103.11; 178th St, s s, 90.7 feet e of 3d Av, 95x100; Lafontaine Av, s w corner of 178th St, 125x175x irregular; Lafontaine Av, w s, 63.6 feet n of 177th St, 25x100; 177th St, n s, 137.7 feet w of Lafontaine Av, 26.8x104.10x25x95.7; United States Real Estate and Trust Company to Samuel Drummond..... 1
3D AV, e s, 119.6 feet n of 178th St, 125.2 x95; 177th St, n s, 88.11 feet e of 3d Av, 75.2x88.2x73.5x103.11; 178th St, s s, 90.7 feet e of 3d Av, 95x100; Lafontaine Av, s w corner of 178th St, 125x175x irregular; Lafontaine Av, w s, 63.6 feet n of 177th St, 25x100; 177th St, n s, 137.7 feet w of Lafontaine Av, 26.8x104.10x25x95.7; Catharine Kountze to Samuel Drummond 1
57TH AV, 603, e s, 78 ft s of 49th St, 22.5 x100; Emma H. Schley to Emma G. Halsey..... 1
106TH AV, 690, 26.10x82; John Pleines to Howard R. Deacon, ½ part..... 1
107TH ST, n s, 254 ft e of University Place, 15.1x94.9; Howard Conkling to A. R. Conkling, 1-3 part..... 16,000
74TH ST, s s, 119 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Jennie P. Lucas to Edward A. Whitfield 1
78TH ST, 175 East, 18.6x102.2; Henrietta Schwarz and others to Emma Schwarz.
80TH ST, n s, 197 ft e of 5th Av, 20x102.2; Margaret Heenan to Anna W. C. Borrowe 1
82D ST, s s, 153.7 ft e of 3d Av, 0.8x102.2; Thomas Kiernan to Harris Mandelbaum and another, quit claim..... 1
82D ST, n s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 50x102.2; Helen S. Cutting and another to Edward Oppenheimer and another..... 1
88TH ST, 112 West, 15.6x100; John H. Ammon to Julia G. Ammon..... 1
95TH ST, 68 West, 18x100.8; Charles Wehle to Susannah Haas..... 5,000
102D ST, 300 West, 25x100.11; William H. Vredenburgh to Joseph Guinet..... 100
111TH ST, s s, 609.4 ft w of 3d Av, 17.10x 100.11; Charles J. Gallagher to Francis Gallagher..... 1
115TH ST, s s, 433 feet e of Lenox Av, 18 x100.11; John A. Holmes to Leon A. Liebeskind 100
115TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.10; Josiah Lockwood to John Townshend..... 1
121D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; F. W. Gilley and others, executors, to Anna M. Somerville..... 1
123D ST, n s, 50 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; F. W. Gilley and others, executors, to Anna M. Somerville..... 1
123D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; F. W. Gilley and others, executors, to Anna M. Somerville..... 1
124TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Anna Van Nest to Anna M. Somerville..... 1
124TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; F. W. Gilley and others, executors, to Anna M. Somerville..... 1
140TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Edward S. McCall, referee, to George A. Stimpson 16,100
140TH ST, s s, e ¼ lot 228, map Mott Haven, 25x100; Florence M. Vingiprova to Josenh Tesoro..... 1
170TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Prospect Av, old line, 25x100; T. Emory Clacke to Paul Dannhauser ..... Exchange
177TH ST, n s, 137.8 ft w of Lafontaine Av, 28.8x104.10x25x95.7; Samuel Drummond to Rowland W. Thomas and another 4,500
178TH ST, s s, 165.1 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100; Samuel Drumniond to Catharine Sullivan 2,350
183D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Creston Av, 25x100; the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association to William Baumann..... 3,750
187TH ST, s s, 151 feet w of Washington Av, 16.10x109; Margaret Broderick to John Broderick, ½ part..... 1
202D ST, n s, 886 ft e of Marion Av, 73.8 to Briggs Av, x115.3x16.8x100; Charles H. Becker to David Levy, ½ part..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BOECHER, Gertrude, to Frank Vorel; 73d St, 326 East, 3 years..... $600
CUDDY, Michael, to Jacob Seligson; 165th St, 806 East, 5 years.....$840 to 900
FREUND, Herman, to Chu King Chor; 83d St, 100 West, 2½ years..... 720
HAARSCHHAG, Marx, to Leon Dwork and another; Allen St, 143, corner of Delancey St, 5 years..... 1,440
HANKEN, Luder, executor, to Max Hahn; Avenue D, 75, 5 years..... 600
HUSSEY, Charles, to Conner Banks; New Bowery, 25, 3 years..... 1,200
LEDERER, Josephine, to H. A. Rosenberg; St. Mark's Place, 17, 5 years..... 4,200
LYNCH, Lawrence, to Giovacchino Vigorito; 2d Av, 2,156; 2 years..... 720
McLAUGHLIN, Michael J., to Martin Killoran; 65th St, 506 East, 5 years..... 516
POTTER, Harriet D., and another to R. S. Goldsand; 1st Av, 1,562, 3 years..... 1,300
RADLEY, Joseph, to M. W. Warfield and another; 6th Av, 511, 4 10-12 years.. 2,575
ROOS, William A., to Thomas J. Donnellon; Broadway, 5,189, store, &c.$600 to 1,080
TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE to Samuel H. Mead and others; 50th St, 14 West, 21 years..... 1,012
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND Trust Company, executors, &c., to Morris Popper; 3d Av, 560, corner of 37th St, 3 years..... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BAUM, Max C., to Jacob Van Brink; 1st Av, e s, 20.11 ft s of 121st St, 2 years.. $2,000
BAUMANN, William, to the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 183d St, n s, 100 ft w of Creston Av, demand 2,000
BAUMANN, William, to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 183d St, n s, 100 ft w of Creston Av, installments 1,250
BECKER, C. Adelbert, to Samuel Drummond; 3d Av, e s, 119.6 ft n of 177th St, 3 years 19,800
BECKER, C. Adelbert, to Samuel Drummond; 177th St, n s, 88.11 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 7,350
BIXBY, Francis M., to George F. and Louise E. Bleil; 107th St, n s, 575 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 4,000
BLOCH, Arthur, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 791 Park Av, 1 year..... 13,000
BLOCK, Richard, and Edward, to Frederick O. Kampfe; 7 Peck Slip, 3 years 2,500
BRUBACHER, Daniel, and Charles Rentz to German Savings Bank; 53d St, n s, 221 ft w of 2d Av, 82x100.4, 1 year, (three mortgages,) each..... 24,000
BURNE, John C., to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; Broadway, e s, 50.11 ft n of 99th St, 1½ months 15,000
BUSE, Frederick, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 63d St, n s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years 30,000
CLASON, Augustus, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; Park Row, with L to Pearl St, 3 years..... 125,000
CONNORS, Thomas, to Theodore Fritz; 45th St, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years. 2,000
CROVAT, Philip L., to National Savings Bank; 144 West 45th St, 2 years..... 13,500
DONNELLAN, John, to A. Huppfel's Sons; 5,189 Broadway, saloon lease, demand 1,500
ENGEL, Martin, to Julius Tishman; 2d Av, n w corner of 3d St, 1 year..... 3,000
GABER, or GRUBER, Sophia, to John Graber et al; 112 Delancey St, 1 year. 5,000
GINSBERG, Isidor, and another to Frederic N. Goddard; 236 and 238 Madison St, 5 years 50,000
GOLDSTEIN, Betsey R., to United States Trust Company; 80 Madison St, due as per bond 20,000
GOLDSTEIN, Betsey R., to Moses Weinman; Forsyth St, e s, 100.7 ft n of Hester St, 1 year 3,500
HAMILTON, Elizabeth M., to Michael J. Egan; Catherine St, n w s, part of Lots 277 and 278, map of village of East Tremont, due 2,500
HICKS, Annie E., to George F. Johnson; Kelly St, w s, 200 ft n of 156th St, 5 years..... 1,500
HOLLISTER, Georgia T. and William H., to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children; 91st St, n s, 210 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 10,000
KALB, Frederick M., to Sophia Graber; Willett St, w s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 2 years 5,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Benjamin B. Johnston; 3d Av, w s, 100.8 ft n of 92d St, 5 years 32,000
KING, Charles A., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 49 and 51 1st St, 3 years.. 15,000
LARSON, Frieda S., and Clara C. Nilson to Scandinavian Building and Mutual Loan Association; Lot 105, Block C, map of Mapes estate, 2 years 2,100
MANAHAN, Jane E., to Anna Boettner; 110 East 10th St, leasehold, 3 years.... 5,000
MANNES, Maxwell S., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 43d St, n s, 225 ft w of 4th Av, 2 years..... 55,000
MASSIMINO, John, to Leo M. Klein; Sherman Av, n w corner 163d St, 3 years... 21,000
MATTHEWS, James D., and Edgar L. Eppenstein to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; Central Park West, n w corner of 89th St, 3 years..... 140,000
MATTHEWS, James D., and Edgar L. Eppenstein to Henry Oppenheimer; Central Park West, n w corner of 89th St, 1 year 15,000
McCARTAN, Eleanor, to Helena R. Haviland; 220 Wooster St, 2 years..... 2,000
McCLELLAND, Hyacintha G., to Elizabeth Gifford; Franklin Av, lot 641, map Village of Morrisania, 1 year..... 500
NOVEMBER, Amelia and Samuel, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 69 East 3d St, 3 years..... 10,000
OLMSTEAD, Dwight H., to Ida C. Cook; 417 West 117th St, 3 years..... 5,000
OPPENHEIMER, Edward, and Edward Hirsh to Helen S. Cutting; 82d St, n s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years..... 50,000
REICHERT, William, to Charles Jackson; 317 and 319 East 70th St, 3 years..... 1,500
RHINELANDER, Serena, to Nathan Zolinsky; 86th St, n s, between 3d and Lexington Avs, consent to assign lease by mortgage to secure..... 5,000
RODGERS, John C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Wendover Av, n e s, 25.3 ft n w of Bathgate Av, 2 years.. 10,000
SANGER, Ella M., to Louis Sonn; 414 East 89th St, 3 years..... 13,500
SCHATTMAN, Jacob, to Rachel Schiff; 195 and 197 Canal St, widened, 1 year.. 4,000
SCHREYER, John, to Elizabeth M. Cauldwell; Madison Av, w s, 19.11 ft s of 133d St, 3 years..... 17,000
SCHWARZ, Emma, to Fanny N. B. Adrain; 173 East 78th St, 5 years..... 6,500
SELIGSON, Jacob, to David Mayer Brewing Company; 165th St, 806 East, saloon lease, demand 1,285
SIMON, Abraham, to Abraham Zubrinsky; East Broadway, s s, 97.8 ft e of Catherine St, 3 years..... 6,200
SMITH, Levia, to Harlem Savings Bank; 122d St, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 14,000
SOMERVILLE, Anna M., to Franklin W. Gilley and others, executors, &c.; Amsterdam Av, e s, 25.11 ft s of 124th St, 2 years, (four mortgages)..... 72,000
SOMERVILLE, Anna M., to Anna V. Gambrill; 124th St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 11,500
SOMERVILLE, Anna M., to Franklin W. Gilley and another, executors, &c.; 124th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 11,500
STIMPSON, George ... to Edward L. Clarkson; 146th St, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 12,000
STOCKTON, Richard, to Isidore Hernsheim; Convent Av, s w corner 141st St, 3 years..... 25,000
STOCKTON, Richard, to Isidore Hernsheim; Convent Av, n w corner 140th St, 3 years..... 25,000
SULLIVAN, Margaret, to The Aryeh Widow and Orphan Association; Lenox Av, s w corner 119th St, (rerecorded,) 5 years..... 9,000
SULLIVAN, Catharine, to Samuel Drummond; 178th St, s s, 165.7 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years 1,410
THOMAS, Rowland W., and Isaac L. Dunn to Samuel Drummond; 177th St, n s, 137.8 ft w of Lafontaine Av, 3 years 2,700
VALLISNERI, Tersilla, and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Fort Washington Ridge Road, or avenue, w s, being Plot J, map of land of Lucius Chittenden, at Washington Heights, 1 year..... 30,000
VALLISNERI, Tersilla, and others to Arnold H. E. Schramm; Fort Washington Ridge Road, or avenue, w s, being Plot J, map of land of Lucius Chittenden, at Washington Heights, 3 years.... 12,000
WALSH, Michael, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 77 East 114th St, 1 year..... 10,000
WEXLER, Adolph, to Elizabeth K. Upham; 152d St, 533 East, 3 years..... 10,000
WHITFIELD, Edward A., to Charles L. Tiffany; 74th St, s s, 119 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 18,000
WHITEMAN, Elizabeth D., to Henry J. Norris; Hamilton Terrace, e s, 37.6 ft n of 141st St, 1 year 2,000
WILSON, Max S. A., to the Sheltering Arms; 13th St, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years 45,000
WILSON, Max S. A., to Amsterdam Mortgage Company; 435 East 13th St, 3 years 24,000
WILSON, Max S. A., to Abraham Silverson; 13th St, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year 12,000
ZENKER, Charles F., to Rosalie Muller; 84th St, n s, 77.10 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 7,000
ZOLINSKY, Nathan, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 88th St, n s, 193.2 ft n w of 3d Av, leasehold; 88th St, n s, 220 ft w of 3d Av, ½ year 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BREITENBERGER, Augustus A., and another, executors, &c., to Charles Stewart and another $3,900
GABLER, Emil, and others, trustees, &c., to Agnes H. Nohn..... Nom.
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Henriette Kahn..... Nom.
MEYER, Theodore F. H., and another to Theodore F. H. Meyer ..... Nom.
NOHN, Agnes H., to Charles F. Wigand and others, executors, &c..... 26,365
SILVERSON, Abraham, to Gussie Blumenthal 12,000
WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company 100

Mechanics' Liens.

ABINGDON SQUARE, 15 to 19; Emil Schalk against Louis Sroka, owner and contractor..... $255
MADISON AV, e s, ... Kends from 98th to 99th St; East River Iron Works against Thomas Graham, owner and contractor.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 147th St, 80x125; Timothy M. Hartnett against Walter ... x, owner and contractor..... 23
UNION AV, n e corner of Denman Place, 46.5x176; the Berger Manufacturing Company against Konrad O. Pacher, owner and contractor..... 120
3D AV, e s, 92 ft s of 172d St, 108x100; Antonio Scarbo against Christian Becker, owner and contractor..... 850
3D AV, e s, 92 ft s of 172d St, 108x100; August Kampfner against Christian Becker, owner and contractor..... 192
5TH AV, n w corner of 127th St, 50x 100; Timothy ... and others against Julia Drought, owner and contractor..... 1,223
5TH AV, 145 and 147; Holbrook Brothers against Nathaniel L. McCready, owner; Renkauft, Sons & Co., contractors.. 4,264
5TH AV, 145 and 147; William Mackenzie against Nathaniel L. McCready, owner; Renkauff, Sons & Co., contractors..... 1,489
5TH AV, s e corner of 45th St, 75x100; John H. Shipway & Brother against Thomas J. Byrnes estate, owner; Thomas J. Reilly, contractor 1,141
5TH AV, s e corner of 45th St, 75x100; John H. Shipway & Brother against Thomas J. Byrnes estate, owner and contractor 127
11TH ST, 610 to 614 East; Ascher Nau against Henry Goldberg, owner; Samuel Grodzinsky, contractor..... 22
95TH ST, 22 to 28 East; East River Iron Works against William V. W. Graham, owner; Thomas Graham, contractor... 700
99TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 100x 100.11; the J. H. McLain Company against Samuel Ginsberg, owner; I. B. Meyer & Co., contractor 699
99TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 100x 100.11; Frank C. McLain against Samuel Ginsberg, owner; I. B. Meyer & Co., contractor 427
99TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 100x 100.11; Robert L. Philp against Samuel Ginsberg, owner; I. B. Meyer & Co., contractor 258
108TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 175x100; East River Iron Works against William V. W. Graham, owner; Thomas Graham, contractor..... 1,962
114TH ST, 542 to 554 West; Warren Wood Working Company against Carrie S. Kennedy, owner and contractor..... 1,389
115TH ST, n e corner of Riverside Drive, 103x101; Erin D. Person against H. J. Beaudet, owner and contractor..... 3,908
147TH ST, s w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 125x74.11; Mary M. Mansfield against Walter Fox, owner and contractor..... 30
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.
47TH ST, 132 and 134 West; John C. Barr with Francis M. Pinkney, twelve payments $87,105
118TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 100; Frederick Booss, with Clementine M. Silverman, four payments..... 46,000
ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
109TH ST, 318 East; Abram Ciccone Brothers on E. Casablanca to P. J. O'Brien 100

Lis Pendens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 89th St, 50x100; 84th St, n s, 100 feet w of West End Av, 100x102.2; Joseph E. Goldberg against James D. Matthews, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield.
CONVENT AV, w s, 120.7 feet n of 127th St, 20.1x55.8x22.1x51.11; Henry S. Dudley against William Fisher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. W. Thompson, Jr.
11TH ST, n s, 197.2 feet e of 5th Av, 23.4x103.3; Fanny C. Lyon and others, trustees, &c., against Amelia R. Rogers and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.
13TH ST, 607 East, 25x103.3; Steffano Colucci and another against Zax K. Berlin and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, L. A. Jaffer.
132D ST, n s, 155 feet e of Cypress or Trinity Av, 154x110; The American Baptist Home Mission Society against William R. Kitchen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. W. Perkins.
169TH ST, s w s, at n s of 167th St, runs n w along 169th St 65.5x s w 28.11x s e 38.6 to 167th St x e 60 to beginning; Robert Carter against John De Hart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carter and Fallows.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ABRAHAM SALKIN.—Abraham Salkin, salesman in a fish store at 16 Ludlow Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $620 and no assets. He was formerly of Salkin & Gordon, in the fish business in 1897.

BERNARD J. SMITH.—Bernard J. Smith of Poughkeepsie has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $3,093 and assets of $545, consisting of mineral water bottles, &c. He was formerly of Rudich & Smith, who dissolved on Jan. 1, 1898.

THOMAS J. RYAN.—Thomas J. Ryan, residing at the northeast corner of Sixty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $4,350 and no assets. He was formerly a coal dealer at the foot of West Thirty-eighth Street and made an assignment on April 12, 1897.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Schedules of the Mechanical Engineering and Construction Company of 63 Fifth Avenue show liabilities of $7,341 and assets of $3,107, consisting of cash in bank, $158; office furniture in Sheriff's hands, $230; apparatus at factory, $140; book accounts, $2,559.

CATHERINE W. ARNHEIM.—Catherine W. Arnheim, residing at 207 West Fifty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $13,072, and no assets. Of the liabilities $10,000 is a suit for damages for personal injuries brought by Samuel Lubitz and the balance is for merchandise, medical services, carriage hire, and advertising.

CHARLES C. DAVIS.—Charles C. Davis of 147 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $23,682, and assets $10 in cash. The liabilities are chiefly on account of the firm of Charles C. Davis of New Brunswick, N. J., of which he is surviving partner. The firm went into the hands of a receiver on April 26, 1897, and the assets paid 48 per cent.

JAMES M. CUNNINGHAM.—James M. Cunningham of 405 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,742 and assets $36 in cash. There are thirty-five creditors, and all but two claims are for less than $100. He owes $120 to three persons for wages, $179 to seven persons for services and work, and the balance of the debts is for groceries, milk, drugs, rent, merchandise, &c. He was formerly an electrician.

Out of Town.

G. A. WEISS.—George A. Weiss of Chicago, who was connected with the American Brewing Company, which was sold recently, confessed insolvency yesterday. His debts amount to $46,600, with no available assets.

FAILS WITH $249,881 LIABILITIES.

Treasurer Hay of the Knickerbocker Realty Company Files Petition.

J. Lewis Hay of 141 Broadway, who was the Secretary and Treasurer of the Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $249,881 and nominal assets $2,686.

Mr. Hay filed the petition to get rid of statute liabilities as an officer of the Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, aggregating $146,381. The other liabilities mentioned in the schedules are to Louis and Samuel Sachs, $25,000, liability on a building contract, and $53,000 deficiency judgment on the foreclosure of property at 634 Broadway, and to the American Surety Company $25,000, secured by 26 shares of stock of the Lister Agricultural Chemical Works, par value $2,600, actual value unknown, and $500 premium on a bond, unsecured.

Mr. Hay resides in Newark, where he was formerly in the iron business, and became Treasurer of the Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company a few years ago. The company became involved in 1898 in building a mercantile building at 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street. His assets consist of cash in the Essex County Bank of Newark $46, jewelry $40, and 26 shares of stock of the Lister Agricultural Chemical Works $2,600, pledged.

Judgment Against an Irish Concern.

A judgment for $6,377 was entered by default yesterday against the Leinster Paper Company of Clondalkin, Ireland, in favor of Alfred P. Dennis on an assigned claim from the Barton, Rice & Fales Mach

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.43¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27½
Flour—Minnesota patents	$3.75
Cotton, middling	9 13-16
Coffee—No. 7 Rio	.07½
Sugar—Granulated	5.15
Molasses—O. K. prime	.44
Beef—Family	12.25
Beef—Hams	21.00
Tallow—Prime	.04⅞
Pork—Mess	12.50
Hogs—Dressed, 160 lb	.07⅝
Lard—Prime	7.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.50
Butter, Western creamery	.20

CHICAGO, May 14.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@64c; No. 2 red, 70½c; No. 2 corn, 30¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 36¾c; No. 2 oats, 22¾@24c; No. 3 white, 24¾@25¾c; fair to choice mailing, 40@43c; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per bbl, $10.45@$11.25; lard, per 100 lb, $6.75@6.87½; short ribs, (loose,) $6.45@6.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6½@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7@7.10; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.25; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $7.

COTTON.—Business in cotton futures was again very active. There was a general selling movement, and the total transactions proved to be very heavy. The opening call developed a decline of 3@9 points under the pressure of accumulated orders to liquidate long accounts, while local sentiment was already very bearish. Subsequent business increased the decline to 8@11 points. The weakness was primarily due to exceptionally fine weather and crop accounts, cabled Saturday, with the result of unfavorably influencing the English market and making buyers at home and abroad procrastinate. The intelligence from the cotton belt at hand this morning was quite as good as anything yet received. So far as the movement of the crop had any influence it was bearish, it being upon a larger scale than of late and pointing to a still further increase. The weakness of local sentiment was emphasized by unsatisfactory reports from Fall River and other American spinning centres, as well as from dry goods sections, the latter reporting an unsatisfactory and subsiding demand. Foreign advices were of much the same purport; the Indian famine was cabled as spreading, giving business in cotton goods, and leading Manchester spinners to proceed with caution. Exporters bought considerable cotton today, being short on their orders abroad. The market closed steady at a net loss of 3@10 points. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 1-16c lower on the basis of 9 13-16c for middling uplands and 10 1-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 1,412 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans easy at 9 5-16c, 1-16c off; Mobile nominal at 9 5-16c; Savannah quiet at 9 7-16c; Charleston nominal at 9¾c; Wilmington steady at 9¼c; Norfolk quiet at 9⅝c; Baltimore nominal at 9½c; Memphis quiet at 9 5-16c; Augusta quiet at 9⅝c; St. Louis dull at 9 5-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.59	9.61	9.56	9.57@9.58
June	9.42	9.45	9.41	9.42@9.43
July	9.39	9.42	9.38	9.40@9.41
August	9.17	9.17	9.11	9.12@9.13
September	8.36	8.36	8.30	8.31@8.32
October	8.06	8.08	8.05	8.05@8.06
November	7.88	7.88	7.85	7.85@7.86
December	7.86	7.87	7.84	7.84@7.85
January	7.87	7.88	7.85	7.85@7.87
February	7.88	7.90	7.88	7.88@7.89
March	7.91	7.92	7.90	7.90@7.92

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Spot cotton, easier; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 3,000 bales; American, 3,000 bales; middling upland, 5 5-16d; futures opened easy at 4d decline; and 1:45 P. M., 3 to 4½-64d net decline; closed steady, 4 to 6¼-64d net lower. December-January, 4.21½@; January-February, 4.19½b; February-March, 19b; May, 5.11½@; May-June, 5.10¾@; June-July, 5.08@; July-August, 5.06@; August-September, 4.65@; September-October, 4.41½@; October-November, 4.29@; November-December, 4.23¼@. Manchester—Yarns move slowly; cloths dull.

WOOL.—LONDON, May 14.—The offerings at the wool auction sales were very small, amounting to but 5,956 bales. The home trade continued a good buyer of low, greasy and best scoured at full rates. Good grades of merinos were slightly dearer. The attendance was good. Following are the sales and prices obtained: New South Wales, 1,800 bales—Scoured, 5d@1s 2½d; greasy, 5½d@1s 4d. Queensland, 2,200 bales—Scoured, 1s@1s 7d; greasy, 7¾d@10¼d. Victoria, 800 bales—Greasy, 7½d@10d. West Australia, 100 bales—Scoured, 1s 1½d; greasy, 7¼d @10½d. South Australia, 200 bales—Scoured, 7¾d@1s 2d. New Zealand, 2,300 bales—Scoured, 6¾d@1s 3d; greasy, 6d@10d. Tasmania, 100 bales—Greasy, 5¼d@10d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 100 bales—Scoured, 1s 8½d@1s 11d; greasy, 7¾d.

FUTURES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	70¼	70⅝	70 1-16	70⅝
July	71 9-16	71⅞	71½	71⅞
September	72⅝	72⅞	72⅝	72⅝
Corn—				
May	41⅜	41⅜	41½	41⅜
July	42½	42⅝	42⅝	42½
September	43¼	43¼	42⅞	42⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	64¼	65¼	64¼	65⅛
July	65½	66⅝	65¾	66¼
Corn—				
May	36¼	46 7-16	36	36½
July	37⅛	37 7-16	36⅞	37¼
Oats—				
May	21⅝	21¾	21⅝	21¾
July	21¾	22	21⅝	22

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Without making any great display of speculative activity the wheat market developed a good deal of strength, especially in the afternoon, when room shorts, getting alarmed over the growing strength of the market, covered with some vigor. The close was strong and ½@¾c higher than the official close of Saturday. While news of the day was fairly bullish, it hardly accounted for this pronounced closing-up turn, which was set down rather to the strength of cash property, light offerings, and a scare of shorts. The weather reports from Western points spoke of very hot weather in the Southwest, and said that chinch bugs had swarmed over the wheat fields of Kansas. In Illinois the Hessian fly was reported to be doing considerable damage. In the Northwest much cooler weather was noted, making it seem probable that the heat wave over Southwestern sections of the belt would soon be dissipated. In the cable news there were complaints of frosts in Hungary and of unseasonable weather in England. These advices had a bullish influence on foreign markets, which closed ½@¾d higher at Liverpool and London, and 15 to 20 points at Paris. Berlin was 1¼ to 1½ points higher, and Budapest 10 points lower, Antwerp closing unchanged. The English visible supply increased 200,000 bushels, and there was an increase of 64,000 bushels in the Liverpool stocks for the week. The amount on passage increased 1,120,000 bushels. An increase of 923,500 bushels appeared in the stock of wheat at New York this week, of which 463,000 bushels was No. 1 Northern. The local stock of No. 2 red increased just one bushel. Northwest receipts amounted to 342 cars against 391 cars last week and 342 cars a year ago. Total visible supply figures were 47,621,000 bushels, compared with 26,036,000 bushels last year, about 16 loads of wheat were taken for export. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis were as follows: No. 2 red New York, 77¾c; No. 1 hard Duluth, 76¾c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 76¼c, and No. 1 Northern No. Duluth, 74¾c, all first half of May; No. 1 Northern Chicago, 73¾c. spot; No. 1 Northern Chicago, 72½c, to arrive.

DULUTH, Minn., May 14.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 68¾c; May, 68¾c; September, 68¼c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 66¾c; May, 66¾c; July, 67¼c; September, 67¼c; No. 3 Northern, 64¾c; No. 3 Spring, 61¾c. Oats, 22¼@23c. Corn, 35¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 14.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, May, 64¾c; July, 64¾c; September, 65¼@65¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, 65¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c.

MILWAUKEE, May 14.—Wheat, ½c higher: No. 1 Northern, 66@67c; No. 2 Northern, 64½@66c. Rye easy; No. 1, 56¾@57c. Barley easy; No. 2, 42@43c; sample, 38c.

CORN—No. 2, 42¼c, elevator and delivered, and 43¼c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2, 27½c; No. 3 oats, 27c; No. 2 white, 28½@29c; No. 3 white, 28c; track, mixed, 27¼@29c; track, white, 28@34c; No. 2 white oats, 29½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 56@57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43¾@45c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.60@$3.85; Winter straights, $3.35@3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@3.80; Spring clears, $2.85@$2.95; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.65; no grade, $17.50@$17.75, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.30@$2.40, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 82@84c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17.25, sacks, to arrive, $16.50; coarse Winter bran, $18@$19; latter white; middlings, $16@$18; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $16; oil meal, $26.50; linseed oil cake, $25.50; corn oil cake, $19, nominal.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 12.—Flour—First patents, $3.50; second patents, $3.30; first clears, $2.50; second clears, $2.05. Bran, in bulk, $11.50@$11.75.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $12@$12.75; family, $14@$14.50; short clear, $13.75@$15. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$11.50; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $17@$19.50. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 8@8¾c; 10 lb, 7¾c; 12 lb, 7¾c; 14 lb, 7¼c; pickled shoulders, 6½@6¾c; pickled hams, 10¼@11c. LARD—LOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¾@4¾c. LARD—$7.30; city lard, $6.85; refined lard, South America, $8; Continent, $7.35; Brazil, kegs, $9.20; compound city, 6¼@6¾c; Western, 6½@6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7c; city lard stearine, 7¾@8c.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 72s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 67s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lb, 44s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 41s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 41s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 40s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 38s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 39s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 35s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 35s 9d; American, refined, in pails, 37s. Butter—Finest United States and good, nominal. Cheese—American, finest, white and colored 55s. Tallow—Prime city, 27s; Australian, in London, 27s 6d. Cottonseed oil—Hull, refined, May-August, 24s. Turpentine—Spirits, firm, 42s. Resin—Common, steady, 6s. Petroleum—Refined, 7¼d. Linseed oil, 35s 6d.

COFFEE.—The action of the market for Brazil coffee futures was something of a surprise to a considerable number of traders. Cables were conflicting; thus the European advices were weak, while the Brazilian accounts were unmistakably bullish. Rio reported an advance of 125 reis and receipts of but 2,000 bags, and Santos, without advancing prices, reported receipts of but 2,000 bags. The local market, however, opened at a decline of 5@10 points, steady in tone, having yielded to the pressure of European selling. There was considerable selling movement early in the session. The market closed steady at a net decline of 5@10 points. Total sales for the session, 21,000 bags. Receipts at Rio for the week just ended were 20,000 bags, against 83,000 bags the previous week and 32,000 bags last year. The total amount of coffee taken from the warehouses in the United States was 58,399 bags, as compared with 48,761 bags the previous week and 72,398 bags last year. Of the former amount, New York reported 62,704 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.35@6.45
June	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.35@6.40
July	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.45@6.50
August	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.50@6.55
September	6.65	6.65	6.60	6.55@6.60
October	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.65@6.70
November	6.70	6.75	6.70	6.65@6.70
December	6.90	6.95	6.90	6.90@6.95
January	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.90@7.00
February				6.95@7.00
March	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.00@7.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 8$500; receipts, 2,000 bags; stock, 329,000 bags. Hamburg—½@¾ pfennig net decline: sales, 7,000 bags. Havre—At 12 M. declined ¼f; at 3 P. M. barely steady and ¼f decline; at 5:30 P. M. ¼f lower; total sales, 17,000 bags. January, 45.50; February, 45.75; March, 46; April, 46; May, 43.50; June, 43.75; July, 44; August, 44.25; September, 44.50; October, 44.75; November, 45; December, 45.25. Rio—No. 7, 8@8½c; exchange, 8 15-32d; receipts, 2,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 4,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 6,000 bags; stock, 229,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3¾c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.60, and in bulk, $5.95; Philadelphia, barrels, $8.55, and in bulk, $5.90; refined, cases, New York, $9.90; deodorized naphtha, $11.05. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 34½c; prime Summer yellow, 37½@38c, prompt; off Summer yellow, 37@37½c; butter grades, nominal; prime white, 40@41c; prime Winter yellow, 40@42c; city linseed, American raw, 65@66c; American boiled, 67@68c; Calcutta raw, 76c; Western linseed oil, 2c under city brands; lard oil, 56@57c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $21.50; Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $20; steel rails, $14; pig-iron warrants, $15; lake copper, ingot, $16.87½; tin, $28.50; Exchange, lead, $4; spelter, $4.55½; brokers' price for lead, $4, and for spelter, $4.52½.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, barrels, $3.00. Spirits of turpentine, 50½@51c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.55; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $2; K, $2.25; M, $2.45; N, $2.65; W G, $2.75; W W, $3.

CHARLESTON, May 14.—Turpentine, 47c. Resin—B, C, D, $1.10; E, $1.15; F, $1.20; G, $1.35; H, $1.55; I, $1.55; K, $1.65; M, $1.90; N, $2.05; W G, $2.15; W W, $2.55.

SAVANNAH, May 14.—Spirits of turpentine, 48c. Resin—A, B, C, D, $1.15; E, $1.20; F, $1.25; G, $1.35; H, $1.40; I, $1.55; K, $1.75; M, $2; N, $2.15; W G, $2.25; W W, $2.60.

WILMINGTON, May 14.—Spirits of turpentine, 47@47½c; resin, unchanged; crude turpentine, $1.85@$2.90; tar, $1.40.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers, $4.80@$5.75; tops, $5.85; bulls, $3.25@$4.40; choice fat bulls, $4.70; cows and heifers, $2.40@$4.10; extra fat cows, $4.30@$4.50; cables quote live cattle higher; States cattle at London, 12¼@13c; tops, 13½c, dressed weight; at Liverpool, 11¼@12c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9¾c per lb; live sheep, 13¾@14c, dressed weight. Veals, $4.50@$7; tops, $7.25; city-dressed veals, 8@10½c per lb. Clipped sheep, $4@$5.50; choice wethers, $6; culls, $3@$3.75; no. 1 spring lambs, clipped lambs, $6.40@$7.25; one deck, $7.37½; few wooled lambs, $7@$7.50; Southern lambs, $7.75@$8.75 per 100 lb. Hogs—State hogs, $5.65@$5.75; mixed Western hogs, $5.50.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,550.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER GOLDIN and ROBERT BUCANS, individually and as members of the firm of White City Supply Company, bankrupts.

To the creditors of Meyer Goldin and Robert Bucans, individually and as members of the firm of White City Supply Company, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Meyer Goldin and Robert Bucans, individually and as members of the firm of White City Supply Company, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 14th, 1900.

NO. 2,261.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—HENRY L. CRONEMEYER, sometimes known as Robert Cronemeyer, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry L. R. Cronemeyer, sometimes known as Robert Cronemeyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 14, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 14, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the SAMUEL NAFEW COMPANY, a Corporation, Bankrupt. —No. 1,996.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of W. Newton Bennington, the trustee, at public auction by David Rosenthal, auctioneer, at No. 392 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of May, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The said property consists of said bankrupt's stock in trade, and novelties, toys, slot machines, etc., being the former stock in trade of the said bankrupt.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated May 14th, 1900.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS SALOMON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,546.

To the creditors of Louis Salomon, County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Salomon was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 14th, 1900.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTEREY MINERAL RAILWAY AND TERMINAL COMPANY.

Public notice is hereby given of the following resolutions and procedure and of the discontinuance of the business of the company thereby ordered:

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Monterey Mineral Railway & Terminal Company, held at the office of the company in the City of New York on the 14th day of April, 1900, the following preambles and resolutions were duly adopted, to wit:

Whereas, At this meeting all of the capital stock of the Monterey Mineral Railway & Terminal Company is represented and votes in favor of these resolutions; and

Whereas, The stockholders of the said company heretofore directed a discontinuance of the business of the company and a division of its property and assets after payment of all liabilities of the corporation; and

Whereas, Public notice of such resolution has been duly given and such discontinuance has been effected and such division of property and assets duly provided for; now, therefore, it is

Resolved, That such action heretofore taken by the stockholders and all such proceedings be and the same hereby are ratified, and that the business of the said corporation be and the same hereby is discontinued and declared so to be; and

Whereas, It has been ascertained that the said Monterey Mineral Railway & Terminal Company has no debts or liabilities, it is, therefore, further

Resolved, That all the property and assets of the said corporation be forthwith distributed among the stockholders of the company in proportion to their holdings of the stock of this company.

Dated April 28, 1900.

CHARLES J. NOURSE, Jr.,
President.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
Counsel, 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK against THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the Receivership of the St. Nicholas Bank of New York.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to present to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part I. at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of June, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a full and accurate account of his proceedings as Temporary Receiver and as Permanent Receiver of the said St. Nicholas Bank of New York.

New York, May 14, 1900.

HUGH J. GRANT,
Receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank of New York.
BOWERS & SANDS, Receiver's Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

WHEELING BRIDGE AND TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia, on the 10th day of April, 1900, in a certain cause in equity pending in said court, wherein THE WASHINGTON TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK is complainant and the WHEELING BRIDGE AND TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY and another are defendants, and a certain decree ancillary thereto, made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, on April 11th, 1900, in a certain cause in equity pending in said court, between the same parties, that I, Nelson C. Hubbard, the Special Master named in said decrees, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, at the United States Post Office Building in the City of Wheeling, West Virginia, on the 22nd day of May, 1900, or on the day to which I may adjourn such sale, at twelve o'clock noon, the railway, bridge, property, rights and franchises covered by the first mortgage executed by the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company to The Washington Trust Company of the City of New York, as Trustee, dated the 2nd day of December, 1889, described in said decrees and therein directed to be sold, and described as follows:

All and singular the railroad, tracks, and roadbed of the said Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, beginning at the easterly corporate limits of the City of Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia, running thence through said City of Wheeling and across and over the Ohio River to and into the City of Martin's Ferry, in the County of Belmont and State of Ohio; together with and including the railroad bridge erected over the Ohio River between the said Cities of Wheeling and Martin's Ferry, and the abutments and piers thereof and approaches thereto; also the said company's lateral or branch railroad constructed from a point on its main line in the City of Wheeling easterly of Wheeling Creek, upon what is commonly called "The Peninsula," thence in a general southerly course through said City of Wheeling to, into and through the town of Benwood, Marshall County, West Virginia, to a point below Ninth Street, Benwood, near the Baltimore and Ohio Bridge; together with and including all lands, rights of way, embankments, viaducts, works, bridges, tunnels, contracts, side tracks, stations, depots, warehouses, freight houses, sheds and other buildings, and all turn-tables, telegraph and telephone lines, and other works, structures, appurtenances and conveniences, now owned and hereafter to be acquired by said Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, or in connection therewith, or to be used in connection with, said railroad; together also with all and singular any and all other real estate and interests in real estate heretofore conveyed to or acquired by said defendant the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, or Charles O. Brewster, as receiver of said Company, in the said Counties of Ohio and Marshall in the State of West Virginia, and the County of Belmont in the State of Ohio, even though the same is not herein specifically described; also including any and all rights acquired by said company in the City of Wheeling, the town or City of Benwood and the City of Martin's Ferry, or any other corporation or public authorities, authorizing the use of streets, alleys, or public property; together with any rights or privileges acquired by said company upon or in connection with any other railroad; also all rolling stock and other equipment, tools, machinery, appliances, furniture, and personal property, contracts and choses in action, acquired in connection with said railroad for use in the construction, maintenance, and operation thereof; also all the rights, powers, privileges, and franchises which said company has acquired appertaining to the construction, possession, ownership, use, operation, and control of said railroad and properties, and the rights and powers to charge and collect tolls, fares, and income therefrom.

Also all and singular the following described lands, tenements, rights, and property, some of which were held and owned by the said Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company at the date of the said mortgage, and some of which have since been acquired, situate in the County of Belmont, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to wit: Being the line of railroad owned by the said Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, commencing at the east corporation line of the City of Martin's Ferry in said County of Belmont, State of Ohio, at the east end of Madison Street, thence running in a northerly direction in and through the said City to Glenns Run in said county, including its main and branch lines and all the real estate, lands, and lots that the said the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company has or owns in said County of Belmont, and all rights of way, roadbeds, embankments, works, bridges, tracks, sidetracks, stations, depots, freight houses, sheds, and all other buildings, and all turn-tables, telegraph lines and other works, structures, and conveniences in connection with said railroad; and all the rights which the said the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company has or owns under grants or licenses from the said City of Martin's Ferry, or from any other public authorities or persons, authorizing the use of streets, alleys, highways, or public property for the purposes of said railroad; and all the rolling stock, equipments, tools, machinery, appliances, personal property, contracts, and rights that belong to said Railway Company in connection with the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said line, and all the rights, powers, and privileges said company has in the ownership, use, operation, and control of said railroad and properties, and the rights and powers to charge and collect tolls, fares, and income therefrom; including in the properties last hereinbefore described all lands and rights which were conveyed to the said the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company by R. H. Stearns, with Louisa M. Stearns, his wife, by deed bearing date April 17th, 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Belmont County, Ohio, in Book No. 106, page 301.

Also all and singular the real estate and property in the said Cities of Wheeling and Martin's Ferry conveyed to said defendant the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company by R. H. Stearns, trustee, and wife, by deeds dated the 4th day of April, 1900, and recorded in the County of Ohio, in the State of West Virginia, and in the County of Belmont, in the State of Ohio.

Also all the real estate, property, and rights of way heretofore conveyed to or acquired by said railway company or said receiver as follows, viz.: a strip of land in Ohio County, Wood, acquired from the Riverside Iron Works August 25th, 1899, containing 2.074 acres; a strip of land containing 3 acres, more or less, in Ohio County, West Virginia, acquired from the estate of Elizabeth A. Thompson on April 4th, 1899; a tract of land containing 2.26 acres, more or less, acquired from the Whitaker Iron Company May 26th, 1898; and the tract of land and right of way acquired from the Reymann Brewing Company in 1899; and a parcel of land on The Peninsula, conveyed to the said Receiver with the Commissioners of Ohio County.

Excepting from the above-described property, however, so much and such parts thereof as have been heretofore conveyed by the Receiver or released from the lien of said first mortgage, in which is included the following, to wit: The parcel in the town of Benwood conveyed to the Riverside Iron Works on August 25th, 1899, consisting of 5.741 acres; to Alfred Caldwell in August, 1899, consisting of a strip of ground in the City of Wheeling, fronting 9.84 feet on Market Street and 134.78 feet on Eighth Street; a parcel in said City of Wheeling conveyed to Joseph Whitehouse on February 17th, 1900, being part of Lot 9 in Square 22; and a parcel in said City of Wheeling conveyed to John Palmer on said February 17th, 1900, being the north half of Lot 1 in Square 25; and another parcel on The Peninsula, agreed by said receiver to be transferred to the Commissioners of Ohio County in exchange for the parcel mentioned in the last preceding paragraph hereof.

The said property will be sold as directed by said decrees, without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension; and all such property will be sold in one parcel, as an entirety.

The complainant in said suits, or any holder or holders of bonds secured by the said above-described first mortgage, may bid and purchase at such sale.

In making such sale, the Special Master will accept no bid for the property from any bidder for a sum less than $750,000, nor from any bidder who shall not place in his hands, at the time of making the bid, as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid if accepted by the Court, the sum of $25,000, in money or certified check, upon any National bank or trust company in the City of New York. All moneys deposited by unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them by the Special Master after the property shall have been knocked down.

The purchaser shall sign a memorandum of the purchase at the time and place of sale, and at the same time shall, in addition to the deposit of $25,000, above mentioned, further pay to the Special Master an additional sum of $25,000, in cash or certified check as aforesaid, or in lieu thereof, all deposit with the Special Master $50,000, par value, of the said first mortgage bonds. The certificate of the complainant that it holds first mortgage bonds as therein described, subject to the order of the party named, and transferred to the Special Master, will be received by him and accepted in lieu of bonds required to be deposited as aforesaid at the time of sale on account of the payment of the purchase price bid, with like force and effect as though the bonds therein named had been delivered to him.

All sums received by the Special Master will be paid by him into the registry of the said Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia. The purchaser shall make such further payments of part of the purchase price, in cash, from time to time, as the said United States Circuit Court for the District of West Virginia may direct, in order to meet the costs, compensation, and expenses of the Trustee and of its solicitors, and of the solicitor for the defendants, and the expenses of the suit, and to pay such claims, if any, against the mortgaged property as the Court may adjudge to be prior in equity to the said first mortgage bonds.

The Court reserves the right to reject any bid; and also to resell the property upon the failure of the purchaser, for twenty days, to comply with any order of the Court requiring payment.

If any bid be accepted by the Court, and the sale confirmed, the person making the bid shall forfeit the said sum of $25,000 above provided to be deposited by him at the time of making his bid, if he fails to comply with all the conditions of the sale and all orders of the Court in respect thereto; and thereupon such sum shall be applied as the Court may direct. If the sale be confirmed, and the purchaser shall comply with the conditions of the sale and all orders of the Court in respect thereto, then the said deposit of $25,000 above provided for, together with all other payments and deposits made by him, will be applied on account of the purchase price.

The balance of the purchase price, over and above the portion thereof required to be paid in cash, shall be paid at such time or times as the said Court may direct upon or after the confirmation of the sale, and may be paid in whole or in part by paying over and surrendering to the said Special Master outstanding first mortgage bonds and overdue coupons appertaining thereto, secured by said first mortgage, said bonds and coupons being received at such price or value as shall be equivalent to the amount that the holder or holders thereof would be entitled to receive thereon in case the entire purchase price were paid in cash. All such bonds and coupons that may be used to make such payment shall be canceled by the Special Master if the whole amount due thereon is applied upon the purchase price; but if less than the whole amount is applied, then the amount so applied shall be stamped or written upon said bonds or coupons, which shall then be returned to the holder.

Upon confirmation of the sale, and full compliance with the terms thereof by the purchaser, the Special Master will make, execute, and deliver to such purchaser a deed of the property sold, in which deed the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company and The Washington Trust Company of the City of New York, as Trustee, will join. Upon the execution and delivery of such deed the purchaser shall be let into possession of the premises conveyed, and shall be invested with and hold, possess, and enjoy the said mortgaged premises and property, and all the rights, privileges, and franchises appertaining thereto, as fully and completely as the said Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company now holds or enjoys, or has heretofore held and enjoyed the same, free and discharged of and from the lien of the said first mortgage above described, and of the second mortgage made by said Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company to the said The Washington Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated the 10th day of October, 1890, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Ohio County in the State of West Virginia on the 12th day of November, 1890, and in the office of the Recorder of Belmont County, in the State of Ohio, on the 13th day of November, 1890, and from any and all claims of any of the parties to the said above described action.

For further particulars, reference is hereby made to the above-mentioned decrees of said courts on file with the respective Clerks thereof.

—Dated April 17th, 1900.

NELSON C. HUBBARD, Special Master,
1,421 Chapline Street, Wheeling, West Virginia.
RUSSELL & PERCY, Solicitors for Complainant, 32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.
ap24-law4wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AHSBAHS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AHSBAHS, late of the town of Kreupe, Kingdom of Prussia, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of February, 1900.

AUGUSTE WEILLER, Ancillary Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor. 71 Broadway, New York. f27-law6mTu

AKIN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETHAN AKIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1900.

MARY A. AUMACK, Administratrix. WM. J. FANNING, Atty. for Administratrix, 31 Nassau Street, B. M., N. Y. City. ja16-law6mTu

GLOVER, LOUISA CECELIA THEBAUD.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Augustus Heuenway, Edith Eustis, Amy H. Cabot, Caroline Metcalf, Clara Bryce, Ellen L. Hemenway, Grace T. Wells, Thomas Tileston Bryce, Harriet T. Bryce, James Bryce, III., Mary Gilmore Bryce, Ellen Lathrop Bryce, the heirs and next of kin of ELIZA TILESTON BRYSON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas William Bryce, Jr., and Andrew Bryson, Jr., of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have three certain instruments in writing, consisting of a will and two codicils thereto, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eliza Tileston Bryson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the for

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Curtains and Upholstery Fabrics

Not striving for high profits, our goods are marked at prices that speak to the point, and quick sales follow..... Because prices are so moderate there may be some who fear goods cannot always be of latest designs..... A great mistake, and those who so judge by price alone are losers..... No house in New York can show a stock so clean, so thoroughly up-to-date.

It may surprise, but it is nevertheless the truth, that some of our competitors, who aim at exclusiveness, now show designs we closed out two years ago, asking more than we did then—

Our quick sales and prompt clearances insure an ever changing, clean, new stock.

Ruffled Curtains.
—All 3 yards long —
Figured Muslin—15 styles..... .79
Organdy—lace Insertings 1.39
Bobinet and Point d'Esprit and Point de Calais.....1.98 to 5.49
SPECIAL....300 pair Bobinet Curtains—inserting and lace edge ruffle to match—Renaissance, Arabian and Cluny patterns—excellent value at 2.50... 1.49

Lace Curtains.
Scotch, Nottingham, Irish Point, Point de Paris, Tambour, Antique, Renaissance, Arabian, and Marie Antoinette..... .59 to 39.98

THREE SPECIAL LOTS—
Double Thread Scotch Lace—54 to 60 inches wide—the universal Three Dollar grade 1.98
Irish Point Lace Curtains—This Season's Best Designs—
Intrinsic value, 6.98..... 4.98
Intrinsic value, 12.98..... 7.98

Heavy Curtains.
Tapestry—Stripe and Fig'd..1.98 to 5.98
Chenille—70 styles .....1.98 to 10.98
Brocade Silks and Damasks, Derby Satins and High Art Novelties, in Mercerized Silk.....5.98 to 11.98
SPECIAL....Reversible Tapestry Curtains—Fancy Combinations—Heavy Hand Knot fringe; others ask 4.98.. 2.98

Curtain Materials.
—27 to 50 inch—
Figured Muslins ..... 8¾ to .25
Plain and Fancy Nets..... .10¾ to .49
Madras—cream and colored .12½ to 1.19
Irish Point and other Real Laces ..... .32 to 2.49
SPECIAL—Fancy Cottage Muslins—White and colored figures, also lace and ribbon stripes—30 and 40 inch.. .12½

Tapestries and Draperies.
All the popular weaves—Oriental, Empire and floral figures or Bagdad and Turkish stripes ..... .49 to 2.98
Furniture Corduroys and Velvets—plain and fig'd—all colors... .49 to .69
SPECIAL....Two-toned Brocade Armure Draperies—reversible—desirable for Curtains or Couch Covers; worth .69..... .39

Damasks and Brocatels.
Two-toned Frou Frous—50 inch..... 1.49
Silk Kremlin Damasks—all colors..... 1.15
Heavy Silk Brocatels..... 2.49
SPECIAL....Rich All Silk Damasks—exquisite colorings—high-class designs—value Five to Twelve dollars.. 1.98 to 3.98

Decorative Fabrics.
Denims and Burlaps..... 9¾ to .24
Cretonnes—all the novelties.. .12½ to .79
China Silks and Fig'd Satins..49 to 1.15
SPECIAL....Fancy Art Tickings for Summer Coverings and Hangings—Moorish, Oriental, Heraldic and Floral—light and dark—yard wide—20 styles.. .15
"Exclusive" dealers ask double and triple for same qualities in limited assortments.

Fringes and Cords
to match, or contrast with all materials.
Fringes and Edgings..... 2½ to 1.49
Cords ..... 5 to .17
Curtain Loops—silk and cotton.. 5 to 1.98

Table Covers—great assortments.
Velour—1½ to 2½ yds.....3.98 to 14.98
Silk Damask—1½ to 2½ yds...2.69 to 5.98
Tapestry—1 to 3 yds..... .49 to 5.98
Chenille—1 to 3 yds..... .49 to 4.98
SPECIAL....Heavy Tapestry Table Covers—medallion centre—effective border—hand knot fringe—2 yards square..... 1.49

Window Shades.
All qualities..... .21 to 1.19
SPECIAL....Oil Opaque Shades—best tints—full size—Spring roller—called "Seconds" but practically perfect—regularly 49 and 59 cents..... .24

Curtain Rods and Poles—Novelty Ends.
Wood Poles—5 feet—complete..... .19
Enamel Poles—plain and fancy..... .39
Brass—plain and fancy..... .69
Curtain Rods—single or dble..... 7 to .39
Stair Rods—27 and 30 inch..... 4 to .10
SPECIAL....Ash, Cherry and Walnut Curtain Poles—5 ft—brass trimmings... .19

Rugs and Squares.
Smyrnas, 5 to 12 ft. long..... .98 to 22.98
Wiltons, 1½ to 4 yds. long..3.69 to 27.98
Ingrains, 3x2 to 4x5 yds....1.48 to 12.98
SPECIAL....Reversible Turanian Smyrnas—Medallion, Persian and Turkish designs—6x9 feet—six dollar Quality..... 3.98

Untrimmed Hats.

2nd Floor.

Fancy Braids,—extensive stock of varied weights and colors, including Cuban straw short back sailor hats.

95 cents each.

Untrimmed model hats,

$1.45 each;
Value $2.25 to $3.50.

Ready to wear Hats,—fancy silk braids trimmed with chiffon; short back sailors trimmed with the fashionable handkerchief scarfs, pastel ribbon or black satin rosettes.

$4.50 each;
Value $7.50 to $10.00.

Flowers.
American Beauty Roses, bluets, daisies, sweet peas, poppies and foliage.

25 and 50 cents per bunch;
Value 75 cents to $1.75.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

Ladies' Hosiery.

3,500 pairs of fine Lisle Thread Stockings.
Vertical stripes and "all over" fancy lace designs,—black and various shades of blue. Plain,—wedgwood blue and purple,—gauze lisle,—with high spliced heels, double soles and toes.
Lace boot patterns,—pink, cherry, red, plum and black.

40 cents per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

DR. HOLT'S IMPROVED
Croup Kettle & Medicator
WITH REGULATED FLAME LAMP.
Always Ready for Use.
Packs into a Small Compass for Travelling.
MADE BY
LEWIS & CONGER.
130 and 132 West 42d St., New York.

Broadway and 11th Street.

SALE OF SILK PETTICOATS.

One thousand Petticoats.

Made of finest Standard quality Taffetas Silk, including a large clearance purchase from a well-known Manufacturer,—and a stock of the latest fashionable plaid Silk Skirts.

Plain Taffetas,—newest pale and medium shades, with wide Spanish Vandyke, graduated or straight flounces, plain and accordion pleated, with rose quilled edges,

Prices, $5.75, 6.75, 8.75 and 9.75;
Values $7.00, 8.50, 10.00 and 13.00.

Imported Plaid Taffetas Silk, this season's designs, delicate shades of the latest modish colors. Finished with two finely tucked flounces,

$8.75;
Value $13.50.

Finished with graduated accordion pleated ruffle, with rose quilled edge,

$9.75;
Value $15.00.

Black and White Shepherd's plaids with graduated accordion pleated flounce—"self" Taffetas rose quilling,

$9.75;
Value $15.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

MAY SALE OF DRESS GOODS.

Commencing on Tuesday, May 15th.

One hundred thousand yards of fashionable Dress Fabrics. Delayed shipments.

10,000 yards fine wool Nun's Veiling,—pastel and latest shades of grey, navy blue and tan.

95 cents per yard;
Value $1.50.

16,000 yards,—wool Canton Crêpe,—pale shades and navy blue,

1,000 yards,—Nun's Veiling,—embroidered in rings or polka dots,—cream, grey, castor, tan, lilac and navy blue.

These goods contain a few imperfections of manufacture.

95 cents per yard;
Value $2.50.

Grey Homespuns,—the new fashionable shades,—54 inches wide,

75 cents per yard;
Value $1.25.

8,000 yards Imported Crepon Challie,—rich Persian palm-leaf designs, Dresden and novelty floral patterns,—on delicate, pastel and medium colored grounds,

25 cents per yard;
Value 75 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th Street.

Jewelry Department.
Sale of
Belt Buckles and Clasps.

1,000—Buckles and Clasps,—oxidized and gilt—plain, enamelled or jewelled.

25 cents each;
Former prices 45 to 75 cents.

50 cents each;
Former prices 85c. to $1.25.

75 cents each;
Former prices $1.35 to $2.50.

Suitable for tailor,—shirt-waist,—or soft-draped belts and fastenings.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

Summer weight, fine gauge Balbriggan Underwear.

Shirts with French necks,—ribbed bottoms,—long or short sleeves.

Drawers with re-inforced seats, double stitched, pearl buttons,—full length or for short stout men.

Sizes 30 to 48.

50 cents each.
Unusual Value.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOR SUMMER HOBBY-ROOMS.

A constant gathering of decorative materials—long study of interiors—of all periods—with a knowledge of American houses and climate, fit us to furnish a "Summer den" to match any hobby.

For Bohemian taste—artistic cotton draperies from India or Arabia. Tables and chairs with airy, fantastic carvings, an enameled reed couch in Oriental color minglings, Oriental rugs from $6.50.

For the litterateur—old English writing tables with a place for books, tapestries, &c. For a smoking retreat—big easy chairs—ideas given by ease-loving Turkey or a Morris Chair at $7.00.

We will also furnish ideas and estimates for the most den-y ensemble at the lowest possible cost, for you know you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Sale of

Corsets.

Tuesday, May 15th.

Z. Z. Corsets,

pink and blue; sizes 18 to 24, in coutillé, sateen striped, and odd sizes in white and black, at

$1.50,

value $2.75.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Summer Furnishings! | *Summer Furnishings!* | *Summer Furnishings!*

O'Neill's.

Sale of Summer House Furnishings and Out-Door Goods!

Lace Curtains!

If you want to secure a pair or two of Lace Curtains for your Summer Home, this is your opportunity.

Nottingham Curtains, White and the new Ivory tints, full width and length, latest designs, worth 2.25 to 5.00 pair,

1.48, 1.65 to 2.98 Pair.

Cross Stripe Curtains, worth 2.50 to 5.00 pair,

1.48, 1.98, 2.35 and 2.69 Pair.

Also Extraordinary Values in RENAISSANCE and IRISH POINT CURTAINS.

Beds and Bedding!

A COMPLETE SINGLE BED OUTFIT FOR

6.75.

It consists of the following:
One Three Foot Bed,
One Three Foot Spring and
One Three Foot Cotton Top Mattress, with five inch border.

This outfit could not be duplicated elsewhere for less than 10.00.

White Enamel Beds, with Brass Rail and Spindles, straight or bow foot, all sizes. Regular price, 8.00,

Special 5.75.

Iron Springs—All Iron Springs, best kind. Regular price, 5.00,

Special 2.98.

Mattresses—Sanitary Long Hair Mattresses, made in one or two parts, best A. C. A. Ticking, worth 22.00,

Special 13.98.

Feather Pillows at SPECIAL PRICES.

Porch Screens for Verandas.

4 x 8 feet,	value 1.00,	at	79c.
5 x 8 "	" 1.25,	at	99c.
6 x 8 "	" 1.50,	at	1.19
7 x 8 "	" 2.00,	at	1.39
8 x 8 "	" 2.25,	at	1.59.
9 x 9 "	" 2.50,	at	1.79
10 x 8 "	" 2.75,	at	1.99
12 x 8 "	" 3.00,	at	2.39
10 x 10 "	" 3.00,	at	2.49
10 x 12 "	" 3.75,	at	2.99

Slip Covers & Awnings Made to Order at Lowest Prices.

Slip Covers, 3 pieces . . . 6.75
Slip Covers, 5 pieces . . . 11.75
Slip Covers, 7 pieces . . . 15.75
Awnings, three sizes, each 2.50, 2.75 and **2.25**
Window Shades at the lowest prices in New York.

Furniture For Summer Homes.

Couches—Covered in Grass Cloth, strong frames, well upholstered, made to stand the wear,

Special 9.98

Upholstered Divans—Covered with Denim, your choice of colors and patterns,

Special 5.98

Morris Chairs—Upholstered in Grass Cloth, cool and comfortable, Oak Frames, Green or Golden finish,

Special 5.50 and 9.75

Extension Tables—Golden Oak Tables, open six feet, regular value 8.50,

Special 6.75

Dining Chairs—Solid Oak Box Seat Dining Chairs, regular value 2.50,

Special 1.89

Table China. Basement.

Dinner Sets—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, underglaze flow blue border pattern, worth $11.98,

Special 7.75 Set.

A special lot of Odd Pieces of Dinnerware, all English Porcelain, at less than cost.

Toilet Sets.

10-piece Toilet Sets, underglazed print, three colors, ligh and dark blue and green,

Special 2.15 Set.

Ice Cream Freezers.

The Celebrated "White Mountain" Freezer, works quicker than any other; two quart size,

2.12 Each.

An immense lot of Water Coolers, at exceptionally Low Prices.

Window Screens and Screen Doors.

For Windows, 25c. and upward.
For Doors, all sizes, 98c. and upward.

Brooms, 35c., worth 50c.

Bissell's Celebrated Carpet Sweepers, 1.35 upward.

Special Sale of Garden Hose.

We place on sale to-day a special lot of Good Garden Hose, 25-foot lengths, guaranteed for the year 1900 and complete with reel and nozzle, at

2.30.

Garden Tools.

Steel Weeders, wood handle,	10c
Garden Trowels,	10c and 25c
Grass Trimmers,	10c to 48c
Sickles,	15c and 25c
Pruning Shears,	25c to 98c
Garden Hoes,	42c
Iron Rakes,	25c to 30c
Steel Rakes,	48c and 55c
Lawn Rakes,	46c
Spades,	80c
Digging Forks,	1.10
Sod Trimmers,	48c
Wood Rakes,	26c and 46c

Lawn Mowers.

A complete line of fully warranted Lawn Mowers, all of the best make, at prices ranging from

1.75 to 3.25 each.

Hammocks.

Fine Woven Hammocks, assorted colors, with Pillows and Spreaders,

1.18 each.

Finer grades at prices in proportion.

Refrigerators.

A complete line of the celebrated "Leonard" cleanable Refrigerators at prices ranging from

9.00 to 60.00.

Oil and Gas Stoves.

Automatic Blue Flame Oil Stoves with
two burners, ... 7.50
three burners, ... 8.49
Gas Stoves, one burner, ... 15c
two burners, ... 1.25

Garden Hose, fully warranted,

8c. per foot.

Nozzles,

35c. each.

Lawn Sprinklers,

98c., 1.25 and 1.50.

Full line of Hammocks.

All cash purchases, except Sewing Machines and Bicycles, delivered Free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

H. O'NEILL & CO., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

Growls about "dog-days" are already heard—and only the middle of May!

That means it's time to think about the good old compromise—the half-lined suit; a suit warm enough for coolish days and cool enough for warmish days; the most generally comfortable, useful, sensible suit made.

Here they are ready for you; ready to put on, without any heating delay.

40 different styles to select from.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

FISCHER PIANOS.

"The embodiment of tone and art."

33 UNION SQUARE—WEST,

Between 16th and 17th Streets.

Wheatena.

The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

CARPET CLEANING.

353 WEST 54TH ST.
Established 1875. Telephone 356 Columbus.
Altering and Relaying.

J. & W. WILLIAMS.

Ladies' Suit & Coat Department,

(at Broadway and 13th Street Store).

Separate Skirts,
in black silk taffetas,
$12.75 & $15.00.

Silk Waists,
in beautiful pastel shades, all colors. These waists are really worth $10.00 to $12.00 each, now at

$5.00 each.

Golf or Rainy-day Skirts,
$3.98, $5.00, $6.50,
special values.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

STERN BROS

Fur Storage

and the repairing of

Furs and Fur Garments.

When you are ready to have the Furs, or the Fur-lined Garments, put away for the season, say the word and we will send for them, keep them safe from moths or hurt of any kind, insure them against fire, and return them when you wish.

If there is Remodeling or Renovating of any kind to be done the Spring and Summer months are very favorable for it, and the cost will be much less than if you wait until the rush-time comes; especially as the price of Skins is advancing.

West 23d Street.

Sale of

Muslin Underwear.

Tuesday, May 15th.

Odd pieces in Gowns, Skirts and Drawers, about
½ their value.

Nainsook or Cambric Gowns
98c., $1.25, $1.95.

Nainsook Chemises,
98c., $1.25, $1.95.

Nainsook or Cambric Drawers
75c., 98c., $1.25.

Nainsook Corset Covers,
50c., 98c., $1.25.

Cambric Skirts,
98c., $1.25, $1.95.

Dimity Wrappers, high or square neck,
$3.95.

Silk Skirts.

Black and colored taffeta skirts, with graduated accordion plaited ruffle,
$5.85.

With two graduated accordion plaited ruffles, in black, colored and black and white stripe, ruffles edged with ruche,
$9.75.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

For Amusement Advertisements See Page 5.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers and cooler; brisk west to north winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,710. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41¼c.; cash cotton, 9 13-16c.

CONGRESS.—Senator W. A. Clark of Montana yesterday announced his resignation to the Senate after making a speech in which he denied the testimony of witnesses who appeared against him. When the Senate adjourned it was announced in Washington that Clark had been appointed Senator from Montana by the Lieutenant Governor, acting in the absence of the Governor. Republican Senators say Clark's certificate will be held up as was done in the Quay case. The House Committee on Judiciary adopted a Constitutional Amendment giving to Congress the power to define, regulate, prohibit, control, or dissolve trusts, monopolies, and combinations. Democrats of the committee voted against the adoption of the resolution. The House passed the Military Academy bill, and will take up the Alaskan Code bill to-day.—Pages 1 and 5.

FOREIGN.—Conflicting reports have been received as to the fate of Mafeking. The Boers claim to have taken the city on May 12, and there is said to be no doubt that severe fighting took place on that day. The claim of the burghers is not, however, believed by the British, and from another source the report has been received that Baden-Powell succeeded in surrounding a large force of the enemy. The advance guard of Gen. Hunter's relief column is due at Mafeking now. Col. Baden-Powell has reported to Lord Roberts that the garrison can hold out till about June 10. Gen. Buller has entered Dundee, and the coal mines there again pass into the possession of the British. It is rumored in Lisbon that President Krüger has expelled the Portuguese Consul from the Transvaal. From Lorenzo Marques a report has been received to the effect that many of the burghers regard threats to destroy the Johannesburg mines as their only chance for intervention. Between thirty and forty persons were drowned in an Italian lake yesterday, while attending a celebration. There was a fire at the Paris fair yesterday. It is reported that the British Governor besieged in Kumassi will try to cut his way out. "Zaza" and other plays were discussed in the House of Commons yesterday. Frost and snow are reported in Germany.—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

Hawaii and Porto Rico are likely to send delegates to both political conventions.

The heat yesterday broke the record for May, being officially given at 89 degrees.

The Aqueduct Commissioners yesterday began the inquiry into the strike on Cornell Dam.

The Boer peace envoys reached here on the Maasdam and were enthusiastically greeted in Hoboken. They spoke of their mission at the Hotel Manhattan.

Page 2.

The Municipal Charter Commission yesterday fixed the dates of its first public hearings and outlined the topics to be discussed.

The Ice Trust yesterday announced that it would sell five-cent ice to the poor. The Council passed resolutions for the establishment of municipal ice plants, and for a committee to inquire into charges that public officials hold American Ice Company stock.

Page 3.

Swits Conde's butler yesterday obtained a verdict of 6 cents' damages for slander against his former employer.

Justice Fitzgerald ordered the Twelfth District Convention to reconvene on May 29. It is probable that the contest between Goddard and Hess will be carried into the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia.

Page 6.

The Methodist General Conference decided to make an increase of two in the number of Bishops. It was voted also to have one colored Bishop.

Page 7.

At the annual meeting of the alumni of Union Theological Seminary approval of the course of Dr. McGiffert was applauded and Dr. Hillis spoke for a new creed.

Page 14.

Judge Lacombe yesterday authorized the completion of the work of constructing the Forty-second Street line.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 2.
Markets.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

WOMAN DONNED A UNIFORM.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Jessie Sherwood, a seventeen-year-old girl, who mysteriously disappeared from her home at Waukegan, Ill., two days ago, and for whom the police of this and other cities have been searching since, is in a police cell here, weeping and penitent. Love for her sweetheart had induced her to don a uniform and go for a soldier. She was just about to march away for Cuba with a battalion of the Fifth regulars when some skilled military eye discovered her. Her sweetheart, for whom she had done all this, is en route to the far-away port.

Shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon Lieut. Mallonev received word that Lieut. Reeves had a prisoner. The military train was stopped at Ninety-fifth Street, on the Nickel Plate tracks, when officers reached it a young girl attired in the regulation private soldier's uniform was turned over to them as a prisoner.

The girl was captured by the guards stationed on the platform to prevent desertions, for which the Fifth has been notorious of late. The battalion was all safely aboard when one of the sentries noticed during a short stop a person dressed in the regulation uniform endeavoring to climb upon the platform. The sentry challenged, but his challenge was unanswered. Twice he repeated his order to "Halt, give the countersign," and at last raising his weapon, threatened to fire.

"Oh, please don't shoot; I am a woman," came the frightened cry.

"Corporal of the guard!" shouted the sentinel, and soon the Corporal and his guard appeared, and just as the train was pulling out the prisoner, weeping and trembling, was brought into the officers' car and landed before Lieut. Reeves.

"I wanted to go with him," she said. "He told me that I could easily pass as a soldier, but they caught me before I could get on the train. Oh, I am so sorry I did it. I will go home if you will only let me."

Lieut. Reeves was in a quandary. He held a consultation with his fellow-officers and finally it was decided to stop the train at Ninety-fifth Street and await the arrival of the police.

Detective William Swain relieved the military authorities of the prisoner and took her at once to a near-by boarding house, where, after considerable difficulty, he managed to borrow a suitable dress for his charge. She was then taken to Grand Crossing, where she admitted her identity.

She refused to divulge the name of the soldier who had furnished her with a uniform, and with whom she boldly admitted she was in love. She refuses to say anything about it, except that she loved a soldier and was willing to follow him through any danger to be with him. It is supposed the man intended to desert in New York before the troops sailed for Cuba next month.

Four Men Shot in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—Four men were shot to-day during encounters due to the efforts of the transit company to move its cars. Two of the victims were wounded while a mob was attacking cars manned by police and the other two were shot, it is charged, by members of the crew — the company's repair wagon. One man is probably fatally hurt.

Spring in the Alleghenies
As seen from the Pennsylvania Railroad's Western trains gladdens one with life—Adv.

BOER PEACE ENVOYS URGE THEIR CAUSE

Crowds in Hoboken Cheer Them on Their Arrival on the Maasdam.

NO GREETINGS IN NEW YORK

Delegates Hope to Influence America—Say Their Countrymen Will Never Cease to Fight England.

Three Boers, sent by the Presidents of the South African republics to make an appeal to the world to save their countries from the power of England, landed on American soil yesterday, and last night made their first plea in the United States before a large gathering in the parlors of the Hotel Manhattan—the same room in which President McKinley held his last reception in this city. Before many days have passed they will go on to Washington and seek an opportunity to lay their cause before the Nation's Chief Magistrate himself, although they have no assurance that he will give them his ear. Scores of invitations have reached them to visit nearly all the larger cities of this country, and if they accomplish nothing else, they hope to arouse a powerful public sentiment in behalf of the republics.

The representatives of the Boers are Abraham Fischer, the Chairman and leader of the party; C. H. Wessels, and A. D. W. Wolmarans, all men of about middle age. Mr. Wolmarans was appointed by President Krüger, Mr. Wessels by President Steyn, and Mr. Fischer was the joint selection of both Presidents. J. R. de Bruyn accompanies them as secretary. They arrived yesterday on the steamship Maasdam of the Netherlands-American Line, after a rough passage, head winds and cross seas having delayed the vessel.

The ship reached Quarantine soon after noon, and there she was boarded by a special Reception Committee which had gone down from the city on the revenue cutter Hudson. Among the committeemen were ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen, Killiaen Van Rensselaer, P. Louter Wessels, brother of one of the envoys; Alderman Kennedy, Theodore M. Banta, Councilman Oakley, and Charles D. Pierce, Consul General for the Orange Free State.

FIRST WELCOME TO THE ENVOYS.

Mr. Van Hoesen was the spokesman, and introduced the committee, promising the envoys a more formal reception later.

Mr. Fischer replied briefly, saying that he believed that the whole American people would echo the welcome as soon as they came to understand the Boer cause. The envoys then spoke pleasantly with those who had come to see them, although Mr. Fischer, who was educated as a barrister in England, is the only one who speaks English with great fluency. He is a little man, blind in one eye, and wears a full gray beard, and looks more like a Briton than a Boer. He speaks rapidly and softly, with the accent of a cultivated Englishman. He is a native of Cape Colony, is a practicing lawyer in Bloemfontein, and was elected a member of the Executive Council of the Orange Free State, and during the war has been one of President Steyn's most trusted advisers.

His companions are typical Boers. Mr. Wessels is six feet three inches tall, and Mr. Wolmarans is only one inch shorter. Both have full dark beards and large hands and feet, but their manner and speech is gentle. It is supposed by some that Boers all wear high hats at all seasons of the year, but not one of the envoys wore one. Mr. Wessels wore a broad-brimmed slouch hat and the others had square-topped English derbys. Mr. Wolmarans's being heavily trimmed with crape for relatives killed in the war. Mr. Wessels is a native of the Free State and Mr. Wolmarans of the Transvaal.

It was the first visit any of them had ever made to this country, and they paid much attention to the sights along the harbor as the ship came up the bay, until their eyes lit on the Statue of Liberty, upon which they gazed steadfastly until it was left far astern.

"AMERICA" MISUNDERSTOOD.

There was a crowd of at least 2,000 persons waiting for the peace envoys on the pier at Hoboken. Mayor Fagan was there, and so was a big committee from New York organizations which have taken up the Boer cause. There were fifteen New York Aldermen; the M. J. Coyle Association of Hoboken, several hundred strong; the Netherlands Society of Hoboken, students from the Stevens Institute, and a brass band. Mrs. Fischer, the only woman of the party, was escorted to the pier by Mr. Van Hoesen, landing first. She is of Scottish extraction. Then came the three Boers, escorted by other members of the committee, and the Netherlands men on the pier sang their national hymn, "Wiens Neer Landsch Bloed," and others who knew a little Dutch rent the air with "Hoera voor de Boers," which does not need to be translated.

Mayor Fagan stepped up to Mr. Fischer and started to welcome him to the country, but he was stopped, for the other envoys were missing, having returned to the ship. Then the band played and the students sang, and all at once arose the hymn "America," in mighty chorus. Mr. Fischer jumped as if he had been shot, for he only knew the tune as "God Save the Queen." Those nearest to him, divining the cause of his agitation, shouted, "Please don't sing that," and "Shut that off!" and then the music was almost drowned by a storm of hisses and gradually dissolved into the "Star Spangled Banner."

The Boer delegates were dragged through the crowd, and as they entered carriages a group of students returning to the institute took up the strain of "America," probably not having heard the prohibition, and the Boers started on their mission with the air that spoke of England ringing in their ears.

HOBOKEN CROWDS CHEER BOERS.

The procession, headed by the Hoboken delegations and their band, went through Washington Street to the ferry to Barclay Street. The street was lined on both sides, and cheer after cheer went up for the Boers.

One man pressing close to Mr. Fischer's carriage shouted, "Ninety-five per cent. of the American people are with you!"

A guttural voice near by called out, "One hundred per cent. of the Germans are with the Boers."

A third voice said: "We can take care of the other 5 per cent. between us."

A delegation from the Netherlands Society accompanied the envoys to this city, but the other Hoboken paraders broke ranks at the ferry, and as the carriages drove through the crowd they tossed into them scores of Boer and American flags, which almost every one had carried, and these were speedily affixed to every available part of the vehicles.

NO RECEPTION IN NEW YORK.

No reception awaited the envoys when they landed in New York. They drove up Broadway to the Dewey Arch and then up Fifth Avenue to the Hotel Manhattan, where they will make their headquarters. Hardly a cheer greeted them all the way, and the only Boer flag they passed was hung out from the Morton House, where one of the pro-Boer committees meets. It is probable that few recognized them, as no announcement of their appearance in Broadway had been made.

The carriages became separated in the crush of traffic. An express wagon loaded with women immigrants and their baggage became sandwiched in between them. Cable car No. 801 came along, and the passengers curiously studied the gay flags, and one young woman remarked: "Don't those Italians have a funny way of taking their girls on a picnic?"

The envoys expressed no disappointment at the chilliness of their reception, and big Meinheer Wessels remarked at the hotel: "We much prefer the quiet way." Flags of the Transvaal and Free State were hung over the main entrance to the hotel.

THE ENVOYS TALK OF THEIR CAUSE.

The peace envoys were asked at the hotel as to a report that they would ask for an American protectorate for their countries.

"We will not utter any opinion as to what we are to do officially," said Mr. Fischer. "It is not that we cannot play open cards, but we have to consider the feelings of others."

He was asked as to whether the envoys had power to ask intervention and accept it. The Boers consulted for several minutes in Dutch and then the Chairman said: "We have very large powers."

He said that British news reports had been inaccurate as to the progress of the struggle and that the envoys were not cast down by the news of British victories which they read in the first American papers handed to them.

"We know a little of the geography of our country, and we do not suppose that Lord Roberts has made a very rapid advance. It may be another march Kandahar in the opinion of military men, but we are not military men," he said with a grim smile.

WILL NEVER CEASE TO FIGHT.

Asked if in case of England's final triumph the Boers would emigate to the United States, he said:

"By emigrating they may deprive themselves of putting into effect that old nursery song, 'If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.'"

Mr. Wessels rose to his full height and took up the talk here.

"We will not speak of that," he said. "You may as well say there will be no emigration to America. The Boers will stay in South Africa and live there and keep fighting as long as they live. Even after 100 years they will be fighting. They will strike out for liberty whenever there is an opportunity."

Mr. Fischer said the Boers might have been less suspicious of the British Uitlanders "if they hadn't used every influence in the world to upset our apple cart. We never had any dealings with the British Government without being defrauded out of something."

He said that in regard to British charges that the Boers had plotted this war, on the contrary, they had gone into the fight without even medical stores and ambulances, many cannon they had bought are still lying in the Creusot works, and they had not armed their neighbors who were anxious to help them, while the British had built military roads along the frontier, and had even constructed roads running straight up the mountains from Ladysmith, terminating in the damp misty land on the summit at the Boer frontier line. These roads, he said, never could be used for commerce.

"But they are very good to get cannon up quickly," he added.

RECEPTION TO THE ENVOYS.

Mr. Fischer was the only one of the envoys to appear in a dress suit at the evening reception. Mr. Van Rensselaer made the first speech, and told them that they would not be received favorably by the Anglicized society of this city, and that an Anglicized press would not give them reports that the masses of the people wished to read.

"Our President is right in part, but he is wrong in his surroundings," he said.

Ex-Judge Van Hoesen then said, in part: "We see Franklin in to France to solicit the aid of its chivalrous people as you have been sent to us that we may stay the bloody hand that seeks your life now as it sought ours then. We know that Franklin was successful, and we hope that fortune may be even more kind to you."

Edward Lauterbach said that the British sentiment in this country was founded on a mistaken sense of gratitude. He charged her with horrible abuses in India, and a voice called, "What about the Irish?"

"The Irish went out to South Africa to fight England's battles, and the English Queen went to Ireland for four or five days, and the people forgot all the bitter lessons they had learned, and so far as I know, not a voice has been raised in Ireland against this war. [Cries of "No! No! No! The Irish Parliament."]

"Well, I am glad to know it," said Mr. Lauterbach.

Mr. Fischer followed, and was heartily applauded. Of the mission of the envoys, he said, "We come to seek peace, but not peace at any price."

Mr. Wessels followed, and before the company broke up resolutions of sympathy for the Boers were passed without a dissenting voice.

TO BE RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

Envoys Will Be Treated Courteously—The Protectorate Story.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Cabinet today discussed the reception to be accorded to the Boer delegation which has just arrived in this country. The decision was to make no unnecessary technical points against the delegates, but to treat them with as much liberality as is possible without a breach of the diplomatic proprieties. Thus, if they have any credentials, the delegates will have an opportunity to present them to the State Department.

It is said that there is precedent for this line of action. As, however, it is understood by the Administration that this particular delegation does not come in a diplomatic capacity, the problem connected with the reception is considerably simplified, and the United States officials will not be called upon to extend any form of recognition of the independence of the Boer republics, which might be regarded as interference in the dispute which led to the existing war.

The Government has had no intimation from any source, until the appearance of the story in this morning's newspapers, that any project was in contemplation at Pretoria to have the United States extend a protectorate over the Boer republics in South Africa. There has been no mention of the matter in the official reports received at the State Department from any of its agents in South Africa, and even personal letters from such officials have omitted reference to the story.

As to the reception that would be accorded to any such proposition coming from the Boer delegates, it is pointed out by the officials that a protectorate, or the annexation which the publication itself states to be the ultimate result, could be accomplished only through the action of Congress, either by treaty or legislation, and affirmative action, constituting a direct intervention between the belligerents, would, according to international practice, involve the United States as a party to the war.

The Congressional and citizens' committee for the reception of the Boer peace envoys to-night made the final arrangements for welcoming the visitors. A delegation headed by Representative Sulzer will go to New York Thursday morning to escort the envoys to this city, where they will stay at the Arlington Hotel. The delegation will include also Senator Allen, Representatives Chandler and Ruppert, and Mr. William Van der Hoogt, one of the Boer Commissioners now in this country.

The envoys will be met at the railroad station by the entire Reception Committee of about 150 and escorted to the hotel. Official and unofficial Washington will be asked to meet them there at an informal reception, and an effort be made to have one of the District Commissioners deliver an address of welcome.

A Boer meeting is to be held in the Grand Opera House Sunday evening. The envoys are expected to make addresses.

COMMENT IN LONDON.

The Daily Chronicle Bitter: The Times Excuses America.

LONDON, May 16.—All the morning papers give long accounts of the reception of the Boer envoys in New York, but none comment editorially except The Daily Chronicle and The Times. The former says:

"To give a parallel instance, suppose that, during the course of the Hispano-American war, the Spaniards had asked England to intervene and had sent a deputation to Queen Victoria. Would the Spanish delegates have been received with cheers and presented with the freedom of the City of Southampton or of the meanest township in that vicinity?

"This difference between the temper of the English populace toward America and that of the American populace toward England will take a good deal to explain away."

The Times says:

"As the Presidential campaign is at hand, the American wire-pullers on both sides perceive that Mr. Fischer and his colleagues may be used to influence German and Irish votes. The Boer envoys are tolerably certain to meet with plenty of verbal sympathy. So long as that is all they get we shall not greatly mind, and we feel tolerably sure that they will get nothing more."

Go to "O'Neill's" for Sailor Hats.
You'll find the largest variety there and at the lowest prices. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

Chicago Committee to be Appointed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 15.—At the request of Montagu White and the National Boer Relief Association of New York, a committee of representative men from Chicago is to be appointed to receive the Boer peace envoys upon their arrival in this city. A preliminary meeting will be held Thursday. Arrangements for the reception will be discussed at this meeting, and the personnel of the Chicago committee will be decided upon.

BRITAIN SEEKS INFORMATION.

Sends a Special Commercial Agent to Chicago to Gather Data.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 15.—A special commercial agent to represent Great Britain arrived in Chicago Sunday, in accordance with a special act of Parliament authorizing an agent in America. The representative is Seymour Bell. The object of Mr. Bell's Government is to furnish complete commercial information to business men in England, to answer inquiries, and gather data. The work is expected to develop itself. At present it is not absolutely settled as to its permanency.

Capt. Wyndham, British Consul at Chicago, is not informed as to the scope of Mr. Bell's work, and Mr. Bell is necessarily uncertain as to details. Just at this time the home Government is seeking information as to the American steel and iron trade, particularly from Chicago and Duluth. These statistics are, however, furnished by the consulate, from which the new position is entirely separate and distinct.

ARRESTED IN HAVANA.

Col. G. B. M. Harvey's Brother-in-Law Charged with Forgery.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 15.—A telegram received from Frank D. Hall at Havana to-day announced that Walter H. Bailey of Peacham was at Havana and under arrest. When Bailey fled to New York two weeks ago he made no secret of his plans to go to Cuba, and it is now known that he sailed last Thursday. Since his departure from Vermont many forged indorsements on his notes have been discovered, and the total amount must be over $6,000.

His brother-in-law, Col. George B. M. Harvey of The North American Review and the Harper publications, has his name forged on notes amounting to $1,000, and the name of Charles J. Bell of Walden, besides those of half a dozen well-to-do Peacham people, appears on other paper. The notes are all held by Peacham people.

CORNELL DAM STRIKE INQUIRY.

Contractor James E. Coleman Testifies Before the Aqueduct Board.

The Aqueduct Commission yesterday began the investigation of the strike on the Cornell Dam, which resulted in the calling out of the National Guard and the murder of Sergt. Douglass and put Westchester County to the necessity of going into debt to the extent of nearly $30,000.

After the strike was ended the Central Federated Union appointed a committee to call on Mayor Van Wyck and apprise him of the charges made against the contractors, Coleman, Breuchaud & Coleman, which were that the firm obtained its labor from padrones, compelled its employes to buy goods at the firm's store, rent their homes from the firm, and purchase tools from the firm's shop, and paid them only once a month. The Mayor sent the charges to the Aqueduct Commission for investigation.

James S. Coleman, one of the members of the firm, was the only witness at yesterday's hearing. He said the employes were obtained in the open market, and that there never had been any padrone system in use on the works. As to the firm's store, he said, there was one merely for the accommodation of the men if they desired to patronize it. Any man who wanted to do so, he said, could throw down his tools and draw his pay at any time. The hearing will be resumed next Tuesday morning.

INSURANCE IN LOUISIANA.

Underwriters No Longer Fear Existing Laws Will Be Changed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—For weeks past the leading underwriters of New Orleans have anticipated with fear and trembling the approaching meeting of the Louisiana Legislature. Trust legislation of a violent form was expected, and in addition certain disgruntled underwriters and agitators had stirred up great opposition to the present insurance law of the State, and it has been known for weeks that every effort would be made to change the law so as to drive the Southeastern Tariff Association from Louisiana.

The Legislature convened yesterday, and to-day Gov. Foster's message was read. In it he speaks of the fructifying effects of the insurance laws enacted by the last General Assembly and comments on the increase of the number of new companies which entered the State and the restrictions placed upon irresponsible concerns.

Local underwriters say the Governor's message means that little or no change in the insurance law will be made this year.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL WINS CASE.

Property Owners Cannot Recover Damages from Elevated Tracks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 15.—According to the decision rendered by Judge Chytraus, in the Superior Court, to-day, adjacent property owners have no right of action for damages against railroad companies for operating their trains on elevated tracks.

The ruling, which has been the cause of much discussion, and which, if sustained by the Supreme Court, will affect cases involving damages aggregating millions of dollars, was in the suit of Charles Kotz against the Illinois Central Railway Company. Mr. Kotz sued the railroad company for $25,000 damages, which he claimed to have suffered through injuries to his property at Sixtieth Street and the Illinois Central tracks through the elevation of the roadbed. In making his decision, Judge Chytraus said:

"The railroad has already acquired and paid for the right to operate its trains along the roadway. The only claim for damages advanced by the plaintiff was because the tracks situated on the right of way here were at an elevation of twelve to fourteen feet.

"At this place the purpose of the construction was not for railroad purposes, but for purposes of public necessity, requiring the roadbed to be raised."

Over a year ago a similar decision was made in a suit against the Illinois Central by Judge Tuthill. It was along the lines of Judge Chytraus's decision, though the former ruling was later modified by the court.

Brooklyn Man Insane in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 15.—W. N. Griffiths of 191 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, was taken violently insane at the Hotel Iroquois to-day. He suffered from religious mania and was carried to the Providence Retreat. He is said to be a traveling salesman.

Clean Shaven and Carefully Groomed
Emerges the passenger from the Pennsylvania Limited; not begrimed by the dirt of travel.—Adv.

HIGHEST MAY HEAT RECORD

City Swelters in Temperature Officially Given as 89 Degrees.

RUSH FOR SEASIDE RESORTS

Vendors of Cool Drinks Do Big Business, and Last Summer's Clothing Is Pressed Into Service.

The third of the three days of unprecedented heat for this season of the year made of New York a furnace yesterday. The silvery acrobat in the official weather tube leaped up to 89 degrees at 3 o'clock and hung at that dizzy altitude for more than an hour, breaking all existing heat records of May 15, although those of the Weather Bureau extend back over a period of twenty-eight years.

The previous record was May 15, 1885, when a temperature of 85 degrees was recorded. A year ago yesterday the mercury stood at the comparatively chilly figure of 69 degrees. In the first half of May, 1872, when the Weather Bureau was established, there were three successive days during which the thermometer registered 85, 87, and 81 degrees, respectively. This record had never been equaled for the first half of May until this year. Weather Forecaster Emery, up in his eyrie on top of a skyscraper, arrayed in Summer attire and minus a coat, managed to dig up just one May day in twenty-eight years hotter than yesterday. This was May 12, 1885, when the highest temperature was 93 degrees. The sweltering, suffering crowd in the streets below who didn't know about this swore to each other that they had never felt it quite so hot in May.

There was scarcely a breath of air stirring when the city awoke in the morning after a night's tossing on damp pillows or out under the stars. The throngs of workers passing through the streets, expecting no relief from the two days of discomfort, had prepared for the worst as best they might at this early season. Vests by the thousands had been left at home and last year's straw hats bloomed like the flowers in May. Shirt waists of varying colors, with white predominating, had completely metamorphosed the appearance of the people. The man with the theory that Winter underclothing should never be discarded in this climate until June 1 had found that he was utterly wrong about it this year, and the furnishing goods people started in early on their third day of rousing trade. Everybody wanted to be the ice man, and there was a hurrying and scurrying for this greatest of all luxuries.

The curbs around the squares and parks were early crowded with all sorts of wagons selling every conceivable sort of drink. Everything sold so long as it was wet and cold. Several long-headed peddlers tore around among the wholesale dealers looking for supplies of palm-leaf fans, but the latter replied bitterly that they had not received this year's supply. One lucky fakir got hold of a small stock of left-over fans, however, and stationing himself at Wall Street and Broadway, disposed of his supply within two hours at advanced prices.

During the first hour or the afternoon the temperature crept up to 88 degrees, which was Monday's highest record, and thousands of the more prosperous workers in the down-town district concluded to make it a half-day, and hurried out of the city. The trolley cars bound to the beaches and inland suburban resorts were crowded as on the hottest days of midsummer. Coney Island entertained the biggest crowd of the year. Other similar resorts had all their residents could attend to. Thousands of women and children of the poorer class, who have not yet saved up nickels for trips to the seashore, swarmed into the parks and squares, and on to the piers and remained there throughout the afternoon.

By 6 o'clock the mercury had fallen back to 87 degrees, but the humidity increased. There was heard far over in the West the rumbling of thunder presaging the coming of rain. Soon afterward there was a copious shower, which lasted for all too short a time, however. The temperature, which had registered 85 degrees at 7 o'clock, had fallen to 79 degrees at 7:45 o'clock, but once the rain clouds had passed it made a spurt of 4 degrees in fifteen minutes, standing at 83 at 8 o'clock. The relieving rain forces had made a failure.

By 9 o'clock another storm cloud followed out of the west and another copious but brief shower came, but the cloud passed on. The wind that had accompanied it died down again, and although the temperature had been lowered to 75 degrees, the humidity increased. Experts say the heat spell is not ended.

William Patterson of 205 East Twenty-second Street, overcome by heat at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Central Park West at 12:30 o'clock, was removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

An unknown woman, about ninety years old, was overcome by heat at West Farms Square in the afternoon, and was taken to Fordham Hospital.

HEAT SET OFF FIRE ALARM.

Arrival of Engines Surprised James McCreery & Co.'s Watchmen.

The extreme heat, coupled with the large number of gas jets in the dry goods house of James McCreery & Co., 66 West Twenty-third Street, gave the fire engines in the vicinity a run last night. The two agencies combined so raised the temperature of one of the stock rooms that an automatic fire signal, operated on the heat principle, rang the alarm.

The watchmen in the building were very much surprised when firemen tore down the iron barriers at the Twenty-third Street entrance. They were about to break in the doors when informed that there was no fire in the building.

Heavy Snowfall in Germany.

LEIPSIC, May 15.—It has been snowing heavily here since early this morning. The thermometer registers 36½ degrees. There is also a heavy snowfall at Chemnitz.

WAITERS "TIP" WAITERS.

Chicagoans Are Liberal with Members of Their Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 15.—More "tips" were distributed at the opening of the Chicago Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Society's clubhouse last night than have been handed out in any hotel in town during any night of the Winter. The waiters would not think of using any but the crispest of bills, and their fellow-waiters who waited on them were richer at the finish by from $15 to $30 each.

When the soup came on the diners dipped into their store and brought out money. When the meat and the fish followed there were more "tips," and when the coffee and cigars came out there was another avalanche of "tips."

CHIEF DEVERY STOPS RUNAWAY.

Boy Knocked from a Truck by Collision and Injured.

Chief of Police Devery on Ninth Avenue last night stopped a runaway horse, driven by Henry Meyer of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street and Webster Avenue. The Chief clutched the horse's bridle and tried to stop the animal from breathing by taking hold of his nostrils.

The runaway ran on about block, half dragging the Chief off his feet several times, but the official kept hold of the bridle and the horse's nose.

At Twenty-ninth Street the animal ran into a truck, in which was seated Leslie Hellner, the thirteen-year-old son of Foreman Hellner of Engine Company No. 29. The boy was knocked off and bruised, and was taken to his home, after his wounds had been dressed by a surgeon from the New York Hospital.

New York to Cleveland, 14 Hours.
By the New York Central's Lake Shore Limited, 5:30 P. M., New York; 7:45 A. M., Cleveland. Every day in the year. No excess fare.—Adv.

DELEGATES FROM THE ISLANDS

Hawaii and Porto Rico to Send Representatives to Both Conventions—The Republicans' Dilemma.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Delegates, in all probability, will be elected to the Republican Convention from Hawaii and to the Democratic Convention from both Hawaii and Porto Rico, though it cannot be decided until the time when the conventions meet whether they will be eligible or not. Senator Jones of Arkansas was asked tonight about the report from Chicago that the Porto Ricans contemplated electing delegates to the Kansas City Convention.

"About a year or perhaps a year and a half ago," said the Democratic Chairman, "I received a letter from a man in Hawaii informing me that there was a Democratic organization out there and asking if delegates from it would be admitted to the National Convention. Last Winter, after the adjournment of the National Committee, I received a similar letter from another citizen of Hawaii. I replied that I could not decide such a question, but that if they elected delegates the persons elected could appear at Kansas City and have their eligibility passed upon there.

"As to Porto Rico, I have received no similar application from anybody living there, but it has been suggested to me by persons living in this country that the Porto Ricans are entitled to be represented and that their delegates, if they elect any, should be seated."

Mr. Jones gave no opinion about the merits of the plan, but it is believed that the Democratic managers are seriously considering it. It is argued that the admission of Porto Ricans and their participation in the nomination of Mr. Bryan for President would be an indication of the sincerity of the Democrats in their contention for fair treatment for the island, and would show that it was not made merely for political effect. It would also be a practical demonstration of the Democratic contention that the Constitution extends to Porto Rico.

The Republicans, as far as can be learned, have received no application from Porto Rico, but they have received one from Hawaii. The proposition was laid before the National Committee, or some members of it, after its adjournment last Winter, by A. S. Hartwell, a lawyer from Hawaii, who was here for several months. Mr. Hartwell represented certain interests in Hawaii, and was said to be here for the purpose of aiding in the passage of the Hawaiian bill. He received a reply similar to that given by Senator Jones to the Hawaiian Democrats.

It is quite possible, however, that the prospect of Hawaiian representation in the Democratic Convention may result in inquiries from Republican leaders which will revive the idea among the Republicans of Hawaii. The Democrats are not so much interested in Hawaiian delegates as they are in those from Porto Rico. But if delegates from one Territory are admitted, the other will, of course, be entitled to representation. All the Territories and the District of Columbia are now entitled to seats in the conventions of both parties, and the question to be settled is whether Hawaii, and especially Porto Rico, are Territories in the same sense as Alaska and New Mexico.

The Republicans have made Hawaii a Territory, but they have a free hand with Porto Rico, for their bill did not define the political status of that island. The Democrats, on the other hand, maintain that Porto Rico ought to be a Territory, whether it is or not. Whether the Republicans will let them have this political capital by barring Porto Ricans from their own convention, if any should appear there for admission, remains to be seen; but it is evident that if they should admit Porto Rican delegates to their National Convention after refusing to define the island's status as a Territory, the Democrats would have an opportunity to accuse them of inconsistency, which they would not be slow to seize.

STATUES FOR WEST POINT.

President Subscribes to Fund to Procure Three Bronzes.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, May 15.—Bronze life-size statues of Grant, Sheridan, and Sherman will be placed in Cullum Memorial Hall if the fund which the professors of the Military Academy are trying to raise reaches the proportions they expect. President McKinley heads the subscriptions with $500.

The President's donation was not solicited. He had been informed that the three great Generals of the civil war were not represented in the hall and at once sent his check.

DISASTER TO OPERA COMPANY.

All But Three Members Succumb to Yellow Fever in Central Brazil.

Special to The New York Times.

RIO JANEIRO, May 15.—One of the most disastrous accidents that ever befell an opera company was the almost complete destruction by yellow fever of an Italian opera company which gave performances recently in the City of Manor, Amazonas, and other cities in Central Brazil.

The first evidence of the dreaded disease made its appearance when several members of the company attended a masked ball to which they were invited. Upon returning from the affair the director of the company, Signor Solnik, was taken sick and died of the fever three hours later. Shortly after the director's death the leading prima donna, Theresa Zeicchi, developed symptoms of the fever, which frightened her into hysterics. In a paroxysm she bit her tongue through and bled to death.

Twelve members of the company were then taken with the fever and died, three only surviving. Those who escaped took their departure from the country for Genoa.

OYSTER BAY CELEBRATION.

Gov. Roosevelt Speaks at Cornerstone Laying of New School.

OYSTER BAY, May 15.—An enthusiastic crowd attended the exercises at the laying of the cornerstone of the new school building to-day. Flags and bunting were everywhere displayed, and business was suspended for a portion of the day. Gov. Roosevelt arrived at 1 o'clock and was received with enthusiasm, while the Oyster Bay Band played "Hail to the Chief." George B. Stoddard delivered the address of welcome, and the next speaker was Charles M. Cobb, Inspector of the Board of Regents.

Then followed the laying of the stone and an address by the Governor, who complimented the Board of Education and the people of the school district on the advance they had made in an educational direction by voting for the erection of a modern school structure. Col. Robert Trumend State Superintendent Charles R. Skinner, and School Commissioner Dr. James S. Cooley were the other speakers. The building will cost $56,000.

FIRE IN DUANE STREET.

Fire, originating in some unknown way in the basement of the five-story building at 105 Duane Street, at 11 o'clock last night, called forth three alarms, and, although never dangerous, was subdued with difficulty.

The first floor and basement of the structure, which extends through the back to 14 Thomas Street, is occupied by Harry Rackebrandt as a restaurant and café. The other four floors are used by Von Cleff & Co., importers of hardware and cutlery. The flames after gathering headway in the basement burst through a rear skylight to a fire escape, and thence shot upward and out through the top of the building.

The sheet of flame through the fire-escape soon subsided, but it had ignited woodwork on every floor. This was easily extinguished, but it took an hour to flood the cellar with water.

The damage was estimated by Deputy Fire Chief Ahearn at about $15,000, sustained principally by Rackebrandt, and caused largely by water.

No Excess Fare to St. Louis.
The New York Central's "St. Louis Limited," giving magnificent service via Lake Shore and Big Four.—Adv.

CLARK GIVES UP SEAT IN SENATE

But His Appointment to Post He Resigned Is Announced.

GOV. SMITH IN CALIFORNIA

So Montana's Lieutenant Governor Sends Clark Back.

Matter of Seating Him Is a Question Upon Which Senators Entertain Conflicting Opinions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—William A. Clark of Montana, claiming to be a member of the United States Senate until this afternoon, anticipated the taking up of the resolution declaring him not legally elected and not entitled to his seat, and in a speech in which he tearfully reviewed the evidence upon which he was declared disqualified for membership, resigned, reading the letter of resignation sent by him on May 11 to the Governor of Montana. By direction of Senator Frye, the President pro tempore, the name of Mr. Clark was thereupon struck from the roll of the Senate and he became complet

vacant from the beginning of the term, and we should then have in the Clark case substantially a repetition of the Quay case. If the resolution should not pass, then the appointment of Mr. Clark would be the filling of a vacancy occasioned by his resignation, and would be quite the ordinary case of filling a vacancy by Executive appointment."

Senator Caffery, (La.,) a Democratic member of the committee, heard the statement of Senator McComas and concurred in the conclusion, adding: "If the Senate finds that Clark's election was void by reason of the corrupt use of money, this finding will be equivalent to saying that the vacancy was never filled and according to the precedents of the Senate the vacancy cannot be filled by executive appointment."

Senator Frye, (Me.,) President pro tem. of the Senate, said that under the present conditions a vacancy existed. He had ordered Mr. Clark's name stricken from the roll on the statement that he had resigned. If Senator Clark presented credentials in due form, he would be sworn in unless objection was made. Mr. Frye was of opinion that the question of right to the seat would be determined afterward, although it would be a question for the Senate to decide when it was raised.

Senator Jones (Dem., Ark.) said the matter would depend upon the action of the Senate upon the resolution of the committee declaring the election void. If it should be adopted, the vacancy created would be the same as in the Quay case—failure of the Legislature to elect.

Senator Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) said that Senator Clark had made a mistake in getting the appointment. It would probably revive the whole case in the Senate and perhaps force action on the report of the committee.

Senator Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) said: "If the appointment is made under the statutes of Montana, I don't think it can be undone by the Governor upon his return to Montana. Moreover, my opinion, without having had opportunity to investigate the case closely, is that Senator Clark's resignation takes effect from the time it was tendered. I do not believe that the fact that the resignation is tendered pending an investigation can have any effect. In the Caldwell case, indeed, no further proceedings were taken after Mr. Caldwell tendered his resignation."

Senator Butler (Pop., N. C.,) said: "I don't think that the Senate can refuse to seat Mr. Clark. According to all precedents vacancies occur when a resignation is tendered, and the fact that such is considered the case in this instance is supported by the immediate elimination of the name of Mr. Clark from the roll call after he notified the Senate of his resignation. That was sufficient recognition of the vacancy to commit the Senate to it."

CLARK'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Replies to the Majority Report of the Committee and Announces His Resignation.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The routine business of the Senate hardly had been concluded when Mr. Clark arose and addressed the Chair on a question of privilege personal to himself. Mr. Clark said:

"It had not been my intention to disturb the recognized traditions of this most honorable body by intruding my opinions upon any questions that might arise for consideration during the present session, but the question called up to-day for discussion so vitally concerns my own interests and the interests of the great State which I have the honor in part to represent, that I shall ask the indulgence of the Senate while I, as briefly as possible, submit some remarks, referring first to the character of the investigation; second, to the majority report of the honorable Committee on Privileges and Elections, which has submitted findings adverse to the retention of my seat in the Senate; third, to the conditions existing in the State of Montana for a number of years prior to my election which justified my political action, and, lastly, the statement as to the course I deem best to pursue in the premises.

"It is not my desire to cast any aspersions upon the motives which actuated the distinguished Senators composing the committee, and yet, with the most respectful consideration for the learning, legal ability, and eminent standing of these gentlemen, I am forced to the conclusion, which, I believe meets with the concurrence of not only a large number of Senators on both sides of this chamber, but also of 95 per cent. of my constituency in the State of Montana, regardless of political affiliations, that the methods of procedure in the investigation of this matter were manifestly unfair, non-judicial, and that they resulted in a verdict of the committee entirely opposite to that which would have occurred had the evidence been confined to that which was admissible and pertinent to the issue.

CLARK'S CONTENTION.

"I contend that an investigation involving a seat in the high legislative body of this Nation, as well as the honor of an individual chosen for that position by the people of one of the sovereign States thereof, should be conducted in a strictly judicial manner, and that in the proceedings the established rules of evidence should be applied. It is well known to everybody that this was not the case. It is true that there was a strong effort made by the honorable Senators from Alabama, Maryland, Kansas, and North Carolina, at the beginning of the investigation, to exclude all the irrelevant testimony, but their efforts were unavailing.

"The Senators who filed a minority report expressed in emphatic terms their condemnation of the proceedings in this respect as well as a denunciation of the character and practices of the principal attorney, and of some of the witnesses who testified for the prosecution.

"The result of the admission of all kinds of hearsay, irrelevant, malicious, and perjured testimony was damaging in the extreme to the respondent, as through the medium of both the respectable and the venal press the most widespread publicity was given throughout the land to some of the pernicious falsehoods, touching the respondent, and likewise a large number of most eminent and upright legislators who supported him and who are the peers of the boasted men of any State in this Union.

LIKE DREYFUS CASE.

"The prevailing theory of presumptive innocence was largely ignored and the entire proceedings were closely analogous to the Dreyfus case, where the prosecution was based upon a presumption of guilt. The precedents that have been established in examinations of this character since 1785 have been lightly considered, if not entirely disregarded. It has heretofore been held that there must be proved actual complicity of fraud on the part of the principal or actual, not presumptive, knowledge of corruption on the part of his agents, or that it must be proved, not inferred, that a sufficient number of legislators have been corruptly influenced to change the result of the election.

"As to the first proposition, no proof was adduced that was accepted by the committee and no charge of complicity has been made in the report.

"As to the second proposition, not in a single instance, in my opinion, or in the opinion of the eminent counsel who aided me in this investigation, has there been any proof sufficient to establish the guilt of a single legislator. On the contrary, positive evidence has been elicited in every case where the respondent was allowed to introduce testimony that no consideration was given or received, or promised, nor any consideration made to secure a vote for the respondent.

"In order to change the result of the election it would be necessary to establish that eight members of the Legislature were corruptly influenced.

"Much stress has been laid upon the comparative financial condition of two or three legislators before and after the Senatorial contest. These men gave full explanation of the circumstances and conditions relating to such matters. The presumption is that if their financial condition was better they acquired it innocently.

SLAP AT DALY FACTION.

"This is a plain proposition of law, and the burden of proof did not rest upon them. From their well-known character I do not believe them dishonest, and even if they were it must be remembered that there was much legislation before that Assembly involving millions of dollars, in which some of the memorialists were deeply interested, and although they appear here as apostles of purity in fact well known in Montana they would not fail to test the probity of every man in the most unscrupulous manner to promote their own interests.

"They were actively engaged in preventing the revision of the infamous election law enacted at their instance which the honest people of Montana were endeavoring to correct with regard to the cross in the circle, by which these people have been enabled to coerce every man in their employ into casting his ballot to suit their wishes.

"They were also deeply interested in attempting the repeal of a law that has been established by a previous Legislature requiring safety cages to be put into every mine, which law has been a 'dead letter' so far as they are concerned, and totally disregarded by them, although all other companies operating in the State of Montana, compiled with its provisions. Proceedings have been commenced against the Anaconda Company by the State Inspector of Mines to enforce a compliance with the provisions of the statute and a judgment obtained against them, which, I am informed, they are resisting by appeal to the higher courts, and are operating to-day in utter contempt of the statute. It is charged that many lives have been lost by reason of this disregard of the law.

"There was other legislation involving the transfer of property which was hotly contested by contending parties in Montana in which the respondent has no interest whatever. Hence, if it should be shown that money was improperly used during the session of the Legislature there would scarcely be even a presumption that it was chargeable to the respondent or friends working in his interest.

"I therefore submit, Mr. President, my belief that the conclusions of the committee on the main proposition, and those of the majority on all propositions, are inferential, incorrect, and are not supported by the evidence, and I confidently believe that after a thorough and fair investigation the majority report would not be sustained."

DISCUSSES EVIDENCE.

Here Mr. Clark took up in detail the findings of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, criticising many of them sharply. Of the reference to the fact that he had frequently been a candidate for office he asked: "Are we to infer that it is a crime to be a candidate for office?" He then said that he had never voluntarily sought to be elected to any office, giving the circumstances under which he had become a candidate at various times. His defeat for Congress in 1888 he attributed to Mr. Daly, saying:

"Treacherous work was done everywhere in the several counties where Daly had men employed, and the result was my defeat by several thousand majority, and from this staggering blow of treachery the party did not recover for many years. There was no provocation for this. There had been no business difficulties, and never an unkind word had been spoken between us. It was simply an envious and diabolical desire on his part to forever destroy my political influence in the Territory."

He reiterated that he went into the contest of 1898 merely for the purpose of breaking down Daly rule in Montana, and not for the purpose of promoting his own political interests, and added: "I defy any one to show that I was such a candidate until after the election, and not until in December, 1898."

Mr. Clark discussed at length the allegations of the committee with reference to business dealings with legislators, the $5,000 gift to Day and the Whiteside incident, declaring that there was nothing connected with them upon which an adverse finding could legally be based.

DALY ACCUSED.

He then introduced an original affidavit by George E. McGrath in support of the contention that the present opposition to him (Clark) is the result of a conspiracy set on foot by Daly in 1893. McGrath said that Daly told him then that the only effective course to pursue was to charge Clark morning, noon, and night with bribery, "with the hope of creating a public sentiment which would force him (Clark) to retire."

McGrath also stated that Daly then suggested that some of his men should "procure money from Clark or his agents on a promise of voting for him and then arise in the Legislature and exhibit the money" and state how they procured it.

Later on when the break in the Legislature of that year occurred, Daly had grown angry, according to McGrath's statement, and had asked, "What is the matter with letting three or four of our men have a few thousand dollars for the purpose of showing in the Legislature, and stating that it is Clark's money? This is the only way I see in which to accomplish his defeat. The time has come for something more than Sunday school politics."

Mr. Clark added that McGrath had been in Washington for five weeks during the investigation, but had been constantly refused a hearing by the committee.

Mr. Clark referred with evident feeling to Congressman Campbell's part in the prosecution, saying: "Mr. Campbell first appeared as a pretended friend of the cause of co-operation in the interest of good government in Montana, where, at a conference, he feigned sleep in order to obtain information which he might use to betray his friends. Not then knowing his true character, he received the support of myself and all my friends, which insured his nomination and election.

"Immediately thereafter he threw off the mask and went to work to encompass my defeat, having been employed, as he stated, as counsel for a mining company belonging to the Anaconda Company at a salary of $5,000 per annum, ostensibly as a blind, as he could not remember on the witness stand the name of the company for which he pretended to act. And yet, Mr. President, it appears that there are some members of the committee who have no criticisms to make of the conduct of such a man."

DENOUNCES HIS ENEMY.

Mr. Clark next took up the large expenditures of money in the campaign.

"It must not be overlooked," he said, "that these expenditures covered three distinct campaigns. If the Senators knew the conditions which confronted the people of Montana they would not wonder that such action was necessary."

He then entered upon a review of the politics of the State, declaring that never until Marcus Daly's advent in 1876, thirteen years after he (Clark) had gone to Montana, did he see or hear of a dollar being spent in politics there. He said: "He introduced the system soon after his advent, and through this and the coercion which he invariably employed his success was almost always certain."

Mr. Clark followed this with a scathing denunciation of the methods of Daly in Montana politics, reviewing his course in elections and in the State Capitol fight, where he charged the Anaconda Company with spending a million dollars. He continued: "How was it possible to attack this un-American despotism without a great effort which only money could make? I was in a position to aid in this work, and I am proud that I undertook it. It was done legitimately and with honesty of purpose, and although here, where the conditions are not fully understood, I have received some censure, the honest people of my State approved my action and will accord me grateful recognition."

In a few sentences Mr. Clark then made a brief reference to his own career.

"I was born," he said, "amid the humble surroundings of farm life in Pennsylvania. I went to the West when a lad; educated myself as well as I could by my own exertions while working on a farm and teaching school for a few years, when a spirit of adventure led me to the Rocky Mountains, where I have lived, mostly in Montana, for thirty-eight years. For three years I worked in the mines, and then engaged in other pursuits, and my enterprises extended from one ocean to the other. I employ thousands of men and pay them generously for their labor. I have occupied many positions of honor and trust. I was never in all my life charged with a dishonorable act, and I propose to leave to my children a legacy worth more than gold, an unblemished name.

LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

"Acting upon my own judgment and holding no one responsible for the result, I have concluded to place my resignation in the hands of the Chief Executive of Montana, and I here submit a copy of a letter addressed to him under date of May 11, and which is now in his hands."

The letter, addressed to the Governor of Montana, is as follows:

Dear Sir: The Sixth Legislative Assembly on the 28th day of January, 1899, elected me to represent the State of Montana in the Senate of the United States for the term commencing on the 4th day of March, 1899.

Under the authority of the credentials signed by the Governor of the State I entered upon the discharge of the duties of that position on the first Monday of last December, after qualifying by taking the oath of office prescribed by law.

On the 4th day of December, 1899, two memorials were presented to the Senate of the United States praying that my right and title to continue to act as a Senator under the credentials which certified to my election should be investigated. These memorials with the accompanying papers were referred to a standing committee of that body.

After a protracted investigation of the allegations of said memorialists, the committee has submitted its conclusion to the Senate, in which it finds that the seat which I now occupy under the credentials issued by authority of the vote taken in the joint assembly of the Legislature on the 28th day of January, 1899, should be declared vacant.

None of the charges affecting my personal honor or which alleged that I had personally been guilty of corrupt practices have been sustained by the finding of the committee.

Conscious of the rectitude of my own conduct, and after a critical examination of all the evidence taken by the committee; convinced that those friends who were so loyal to me during that bitter contest did not resort to dishonorable or corrupt means to influence the action of the members of the Legislature in their choice of a Senator; yet I am unwilling to continue to occupy a seat in the Senate of the United States under credentials which its committee had declared rest for their authority upon the action of a Legislature which was not free and voluntary in its choice of a Senator.

Self respect and due regard for the opinion of my associates and a sense of duty to the people of the State of Montana, demand that I should return the credentials under which I am acting as one of the representatives in the Senate of the United States, leaving the State and her people to take such action as will conserve and promote her best interests in the National council.

Influenced by these considerations I deem it eminently proper without unnecessary delay to resign the position of United States Senator from the State of Montana to which I was chosen by the sixth legislative assembly of Montana on the 28th day of January, 1899.

With sentiments of esteem, I remain, respectfully yours, W. A. CLARK.

THANKS HIS COLLEAGUES.

"Mr. President, I desire in retiring from the Senate to state that I have here formed some warm friends whom I regret to leave. I have received from the honorable presiding officer the most courteous attention. I am deeply sensible of the generous sympathy and support of almost all of my Democratic colleagues, and for the cordial good wishes of a great number of Republican friends, I wish to express my profound gratitude."

As Mr. Clark referred, near the close of his speech, to his desire to hand down to his children an untarnished name, his voice broke with emotion and it was with some difficulty that he was able to proceed. When he had concluded he was surrounded by many Senators from both sides of the Chamber. Some extended congratulations while others silently wrung his hand.

When order was restored, Mr. Chandler said: "In deference to the statement just made I ask that the resolution relating to the case go over until to-morrow."

There was no opposition to Mr. Chandler's request.

COMMENT IN MONTANA.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., May 15.—A political coup unparalleled in Montana as to adroitness and swiftness of execution was that sprung by W. A. Clark upon an unsuspecting public here to-day in tendering his resignation through the medium of his son to Acting Governor Spriggs.

Gov. Smith, who is a pronounced Dalyite, is at Grass Valley, Cal., and immediately upon notification that Clark had resigned wired that he would arrive in the State Thursday morning. But Spriggs, who is an ardent Clark man, appointed Clark to the seat from which he resigned.

When Gov. Smith departed for California Lieut. Gov. Spriggs was just leaving for the Sioux Falls Convention. Consequently the Governor believed that if anything transpired requiring executive action that duty would fall upon Senator Norris, President pro tem. of the Senate, who is a Daly factionist. Spriggs did go to Sioux Falls, but immediately started back to Montana, arriving this morning, while Gov. Smith, in planning his itinerary, did not expect such a quick movement by the Lieutenant Governor, and is not due until Thursday.

It is believed here that Clark, having resigned before the Senate acted upon his case, will be seated, or at least his case cannot be acted upon at this session.

The affair has created a profound sensation. John R. Toole, Daly's chief political manager, argued all day to forestall action by Spriggs, but to no avail.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN AT CITY HALL.

Wanted to See the Mayor, but Was Dissuaded by Diplomatic Policeman.

John Lawrence Sullivan, some time champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, and whose name now glares in electric lights from the front of a Tenderloin resort, called at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon and announced that he had come to see the Mayor, and didn't want "to wait long to do it, either. See?"

Roundsman Kennell, who is on duty at the Mayor's office for the purpose of warding off just such visitors, met the ex-champion at the door and attempted jocularly to distract his attention to the weather, but Mr. Sullivan refused to accept any pleasantries and finally went over to a seat, where, he proclaimed, he purposed remaining until he had seen the Mayor. An inoffensive young man who sat near the pugilist was contemplating him with rather more wonder in his face than was pleasing to Mr. Sullivan, who playfully swung his right fist so close to the young man's nose that the latter forgot what he had come for and left the room. Then Mr. Sullivan gathered himself together and started toward the Mayor's public office, but the Roundsman took him by the arm and urged him to come back another time.

"I ain't goin' to do it," said Mr. Sullivan, with an oath as deep as a well. "I came here to see the Mayor, See? An' I'm goin' to see him." See?

"That's all right, Sport," Roundsman Kennell replied, diplomatically. "You can't see the Mayor, because he is very busy. He would like to see you, too. Anyway, come in some other time."

"Say," the pugilist bellowed, "I guess I've been making a fool of myself, haven't I?"

"Well, I think you have," Kennell responded. "But it's the first time in your life. Now go on home, but come back."

"All right," Mr. Sullivan replied. "See you later."

Then he meandered down the corridor and across the park, followed by the eyes of a large crowd which had assembled on the portico in the expectation of seeing something occur.

GAS IN TENEMENT HALLS.

Court Holds Law Requires Lights Until 10 P. M. Only.

Judge O'Dwyer, in the City Court, yesterday, decided that the owners of apartment and tenement houses are not legally bound to keep the halls lighted by gas after 10 o'clock at night.

The decision was made in the case of Christian May against Peter Schlaefer. One night in December, 1895, Mrs. May returned home after 10 o'clock. The gas in the lower hall was unlit, and Mrs. May fell down stairs, badly injuring herself. Mr. May sued to recover $2,000 for injuries to his wife.

Joseph Stiner, counsel for the defendant, asked the Court to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the statutes only make it compulsory upon landlords and house owners to keep lights in the halls of apartment houses and tenements up to 10 o'clock at night, and that, as the plaintiff had lived in the house for several months prior to the accident, she was fully aware of the risks she took on the stairs after 10 o'clock.

Justice O'Dwyer dismissed the complaint, saying that the law only provided that lights should be kept burning until 10 o'clock at night.

THE CHARTER COMMISSION.

Dates of First Public Hearings and Subjects Announced.

The commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to inquire into the government of this city and suggest legislation on the municipal charter held an executive session yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. At the close of the meeting it was announced that the first public hearings given by the commission would be as follows:

Thursday, May 17.—At the Hotel Castleton, Borough of Richmond, 8 P. M.

Monday, May 21.—At the Jamaica Town Hall, Borough of Queens, 8 P. M.

Thursday, May 24.—At Schnorer Hall, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, near Third Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, 8 P. M.

Monday, May 28.—At the City Hall in the Borough of Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Thursday, May 31.—In the Borough of Manhattan, 2 P. M., place to be announced later.

The topics to which the commission at this time directs special attention are the following: Mayor's term of office and power of removal; the legislative department; shall the Municipal Assembly be continued as now constituted? municipal ownership; Department of Education; the borough system; taxes and assessments; methods of economy in the public service; Police Department, its organization and powers—shall there be a separate Bureau of Elections? and Board of Public Improvements and the several departments represented therein.

The commission invites written communications upon the topics mentioned, or any others of a general character, relative to the actual working of the charter. All communications of this nature should be sent to the Secretary of the Commission, George W. Davison, 280 Broadway, and, if possible, on or before June 11.

The commission has engaged offices in the Stewart building, and Tuesday has been selected as its regular meeting day.

Missouri Republicans.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 15.—Missouri Republicans are assembled here in State Convention to nominate a full State ticket and to select four delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention. The permanent organization will be effected to-morrow. There are practically no contests in sight over the State offices. Joseph Flory of St. Louis, Railway and Warehouse Commissioner, is the only candidate for Governor.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TRUST OFFERS FIVE-CENT ICE TO THE POOR

Professes to be Actuated by Humanitarian Motives.

COUNCIL FAVORS CITY PLANTS

A Committee May Inquire Into the Charge that Public Officials Hold Ice Company Stock.

The American Ice Company yesterday made what appeared to be an official announcement of a change of heart in the direction of altruism and solicitude for the welfare of the poor in the matter of five-cent chunks of ice. The announcement which follows was spoken of as disingenuous, maladroit, and shambling, and as being prompted by the example set by the independent traders and distributors of the lower east side:

The Directors of this company, finding that a small increase of price at the bridge is liable to be taken advantage of by hucksters, so that they can charge an enormous price to poor people, have directed that there be placed in the tenement districts wagons which will sell ice in five-cent pieces, so that the poor may be able to get ice as reasonably as they did last year. This is a business which this company has heretofore never engaged in.

Notice is also given to all organized charities of New York that we will accept their orders and deliver ice to any who may come after it with an order from them at our stations in five-cent pieces or upward at the rate of $4 a ton.

Several spokesmen for the trust talked at length on this departure from custom. None claimed that if five-cent chunks were sold in good faith the dividends of the Ice Trust would be likely to be diminished. The iniquity of the huckster was again harped upon, although it was admitted that he did what the trust confesses was not in its line of business—supplied the poor with five-cent ice. The fact was also lost sight of that for the past ten days ice at the "bridges" of both the trust and the independents has been $3 a ton, and that the independent dealers and distributors have sold generous pieces of ice for 5 cents.

The trust's apologists said that its five-cent ice might weigh from twelve to fifteen pounds. Taking the "bridge" cost, $3 a ton, as a factor and the expert estimate of $1 a ton for distribution into consideration, the trust will not lose by doling out some five-cent ice. If the chunks weigh twelve pounds, its profit will be more than $4 a ton, and if fifteen pounds, more than $2.50 a ton. Each wagon loads with two tons, and three loads a day is about the average distribution.

FAMILY TRADE NOT AFFECTED.

The "change of heart" will not affect the big family trade. This absorbs 2,000 of the average daily consumption of 6,000 tons. The actual consumption in hot weather like this may quadruple the average.

When any trust wagons will be selling five-cent ice in the tenement districts was not made clear yesterday. At the headquarters of the American Ice Company inquirers were referred to Charles A. Winch, formerly President of the Union Ice Company, which was absorbed by the trust, now its distributing agent. Mr. Winch dealt in generalities and did not possess the official announcement of the trust's five-cent ice scheme. He could not say exactly what the routes of the wagons would be, except that they would "drift around" the tenement districts, and complained of painters who were to prepare the vehicles for the service.

Finally it was established that one wagon was ready and two in an advanced stage of preparation, with "Ice to Sell by the Piece" painted conspicuously on them, and recalling one of the devices the trust employed to crush out opposition by exhibiting an enormous piece of ice with "This Piece 5 Cents" attached to the tongs that held it. A dozen drivers of American Ice Company distributing wagons were asked in various parts of the city if they knew of the plan to sell five-cent ice. All were ignorant of it, except one, who said that he had seen something about it in an evening paper.

TAMMANY LEADERS' INTERESTS.

A statement made yesterday was that one having access to the stock books of the American Ice Company and familiar with the dealings of its shareholders had given the following particulars in regard to the holdings of men closely identified with Tammany Hall:

	Par Value.
Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, common and preferred stock, 4,000 shares	$400,000
Augustus Van Wyck, his brother, defeated for Governor of the State in the Fall of 1898, 4,000 shares	400,000
John F. Carroll, Richard Croker's Vicegerent, 5,000 shares	500,000
President J. Sergeant Cram, Dock Department, 500 shares	50,000
Treasurer C. F. Murphy, Dock Department, 500 shares	50,000
Supreme Court Justice James Fitzgerald, 500 shares	50,000
Sessions Judge Martin T. McMahon, 500 shares	50,000
Sessions Judge Joseph E. Newburger, 500 shares	50,000
Total, 15,500 shares	$1,550,000

Those who should have accurate information on the subject said that there had been more or less good guessing in regard to the amounts held, and that it would be safe to say that all or nearly all, the men mentioned held some ice stock.

The American Ice Company is its own transfer agent. Its Secretary, Robert A. Scott, declined yesterday to entertain the subject of the correctness or incorrectness of the statement in regard to the holdings of Mayor Van Wyck and the other Tammany men. Vice President John D. Schoonmaker said that it was against the policy of the company to discuss the affairs of its shareholders.

Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck was asked to make a statement in regard to his reported holdings of ice stock. He declined, saying: "You know I never talk for publication on any subject."

John F. Carroll said: "I really have nothing to say on the matter."

J. Sergeant Cram, President of the Dock Department, said: "The story's absolutely untrue. I'll go further and make the denial more emphatic. I do not own and never have owned a single share of American Ice or any other ice stock. If I were speculating it would not be the stock I would fancy. But did I choose to own any ice stock I do not see where I would be doing wrong."

C. F. Murphy, Treasurer of the Dock Department, was reported as out of town.

Judge Joseph E. Newburger said: "Yes, I have some stock in the American Ice Company. I do not hold more than one-tenth of the 500 shares credited to me in the newspapers. What stock I hold I purchased in the open market about two years ago. It was stock in the old Consolidated Company."

Judge Martin T. McMahon said: "I now hold 250 shares in the American Ice Company. Part of this stock was held by me in the old Knickerbocker Ice Company, and the balance I purchased in the Consolidated Ice Company in the open market in Wall Street through a broker."

Justice James Fitzgerald declined to talk upon the subject.

Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck said: "I do not care to discuss the matter. There is nothing that I wish to say now."

COUNCIL TAKES ACTION.

When the Council met yesterday Mr. Leich (Rep., Brooklyn,) offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The New York Morning Journal of May 15, 1900, has charged certain public officials with holding stock in the American Ice Company, a trust doing business in the City of New York; and

Whereas, Said trust has recently raised the price of ice 100 per cent., causing great suffering and distress among the poor; be it

Resolved, That the President of the Council is hereby requested to appoint a committee of five to inquire into these charges and report the result of its investigation at the next meeting of the board.

The introduction of a resolution directed at the Mayor and some of his principal political advisers took the Tammany members by surprise, and one by one they demanded that it be read again. When its import had been understood, Councilman Snyder, the Tammany leader of the Third Assembly District, moved to have the resolution referred to the Committee on Law, and Councilman Hart, the Tammany leader of the Thirtieth District, wanted it laid on the table. President Guggenheimer suggested that the resolution be adopted.

No one was willing to follow this advice at first, but finally, after the resolution had been read again and again, it was unanimously adopted. No committee was appointed, and it was said that none would be named.

After this investigation had received its impetus, Councilman Jonly (Dem., Brooklyn) offered this resolution, which was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate be and it is hereby requested to authorize the issue of corporate stock in a sufficient amount to provide for the construction and equipment of three ice plants, said ice plants to be located in various parts of the City of New York, and to be operated by the city for the purpose of manufacturing ice and the sale thereof to consumers at actual cost.

LEGAL NOTES.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S BEQUEST TO MRS. EASTWICK.—Samuel J. Tilden's will, in reference to which there has been so much litigation since his death, nearly fifteen years ago, was the subject of a hearing before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday, upon appeal by Marie Celeste Stauffer, (now Eastwick,) from a part of the judgment affecting her in an action brought by John Bigelow and others, as Mr. Tilden's executors, against George H. Tilden, and others, to obtain a construction of certain portions of the will and to enable them to make a final distribution of the residuary estate. This action was brought after Mr. Tilden's plan for the foundation of the Tilden trust, expressed in the thirty-fifth clause of his will, was attacked and overthrown by his heirs and next of kin in the case of Tilden against Green. After that decision by the Court of Appeals, in 1891, the executors and heirs and next of kin made an agreement for the distribution of the estate and the settlement of the executor's account. From the distribution of the great body of the estate under this agreement, there were retained two funds, a contingent fund of $500,000, to be used in completing the administration of the estate, and one for the payment of the collateral inheritance tax of $135,000. Mr. Tilden gave Mrs. Eastwick the income for life of $50,000 of first mortgage six per cent. International and Great Northern Railroad Company bonds, and $50,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Short Line Railway Company, guaranteed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Mrs. Eastwick claimed that the will appropriated the residue of the estate to continually keeping the trust for her benefit up to its full amount of $100,000, and to keeping the income up to such sum as the securities named in the twenty-third article of the will earned or paid at the time of the death of the decedent. Decision was reserved.

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MALICIOUS PROSECUTION AND FALSE IMPRISONMENT.—On the trial of his suit against the Third Avenue Railroad Company for malicious prosecution, Thomas Barry testified that on the 30th of June, 1898, after boarding one of the company's cars, he gave the conductor a quarter of a dollar and received two ten-cent pieces in change. As he sat there, another passenger got on the car and also gave the conductor a twenty-five-cent piece to pay his fare. After a short time this passenger asked the conductor for his change. The conductor claimed he had given the change of the other passenger to Barry, and insisted that Barry should pay it to him. After a dispute, the conductor called a policeman and had Barry arrested. At the station house Barry, after some delay, was brought before a Police Justice, but no complaint was made, and he was discharged. A dismissal of Barry's complaint at Trial Term has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The Court holds unanimously that on this evidence an action could not be maintained. "There is no doubt," Justice Rumsey said, "that the arrest of the plaintiff, made by the policeman at the request of the conductor, was utterly illegal. An officer may arrest without a warrant for a crime committed or attempted in his presence, or for a felony committed by the person arrested, though not in his presence; or where a felony has been, in fact, committed and he has reasonable cause to believe that the person arrested committed it. * * * Such an arrest would undoubtedly afford a good ground for an action for false imprisonment against the officer who procured the arrest to be made, but the mere fact of an illegal arrest and detention is not sufficient to sustain an action for malicious prosecution." No complaint having been made before the Magistrate, the Court held that there was a failure to establish an essential element of an action for malicious prosecution.

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THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—Isaac F. Jones, who died in this city about thirty years ago, by his will gave his grandchildren his residuary estate, after the termination of life estates in certain legatees, of whom Mrs. Mary E. Gulick is the last survivor. Mrs. Gulick, at the testator's death, took possession of the property as executrix, and the grandchildren recently petitioned for an accounting. The Surrogate ordered Mrs. Gulick to show cause why her accounts as such executrix should not be filed and judicially settled. By her answer she alleged that on April 28, 1873, she had filed her account of her proceedings as executrix, though she did not claim there had been any judicial settlement, and she pleaded the statute of limitations. The Surrogate ordered her to file her account. On her appeal to the Appellate Division, the only question was whether the statute of limitations had run against the petitioners. It was claimed for Mrs. Gulick that she had ceased to hold the estate as executrix, and that at some time, but just when did not appear, she took it for life, under the will. The Appellate Tribunal, by Justice Rumsey, holds that Mrs. Gulick took the property as executrix, and she had never taken any steps to divest herself as executrix and to hold the property as tenant for life; and so long as she holds in both capacities the petitioners are entitled to an accounting. Justice Ingraham gave a dissenting opinion, holding that as this proceeding was simply to compel an executrix who held an estate as life tenant to account for property of the estate which she had received more than twenty-seven years ago, and as the Surrogate would have no power to make any decree directing the payment or disposition of the property, the right to compel an accounting was barred by the statute of limitations.

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CITY EMPLOYE'S SALARY FROM DISCHARGE TO REINSTATEMENT.—Julius Sans, a veteran of the Civil war, who was removed from his place as street sweeper without trial or a hearing, was reinstated by Justice Bookstaver last November, by a peremptory writ of mandamus, under chapter 370 of the laws of 1899. In a suit subsequently brought by Sans, through George F. Langbein, his counsel, to recover $303.84 salary between July 3, when he was discharged, to Nov. 24, the date of his reinstatement, Justice McAdam yesterday gave judgment for the plaintiff. The defense was that Justice Bookstaver, in the mandamus proceeding, adjudicated against Sans's right to salary, Justice Bookstaver testified on the trial that he declined to assess the plaintiff's damages on the papers submitted to him in the mandamus proceeding. Justice McAdam therefore holds that the mandamus decision was not an adjudication against Sans's right to recover damages by action. Sans acquiesced in this disposition of the matter by Justice Bookstaver, and thereby reserved to himself, as he lawfully might, Justice McAdam says, the remedy available of having his damages assessed in a common law action. The provision for awarding damages under the writ of mandamus Justice McAdam holds to be "permissive, not mandatory; concurrent, not exclusive, and gives a mere choice or election of remedies to the relator in the writ. The mere request to the Justice to try the question of damages did not ripen into an election, and his declination to go into that question does not arise to the dignity of an adjudication upon the subject."

FELL OUT OF TRAIN WINDOW.

Three-year-old Joseph McGrath, who lives with his aunt, Miss Mary McGrath, at 68 West Houston Street, fell from the window of an elevated car on the Third Avenue line yesterday morning and escaped unharmed. The fall was witnessed by a large crowd, who cheered the child heartily as he was taken away after his escape from what seemed certain death.

The little fellow is an orphan, and yesterday morning his aunt decided to take him with her to Calvary Cemetery, where she intended to look after the graves of his parents. They boarded a Third Avenue train at the Houston Street station to go to the Thirty-fourth Street ferry. The child climbed on a seat and, leaning out of the window, lost his balance and dropped to the footpath, whence he fell off the structure, but, instinctively grabbing a telegraph wire strung underneath the rail, hung on.

Passengers on a down-town train and people on the Bowery who saw him fall called to him to hang on, which he did until frightened by the whistle of one of the engines. He fell into the outstretched arms of William D. Rothermel of 174 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, and Morris Goldstein of 110 Cannon Street. The child was taken to the station and a physician examined him and found that he was unhurt.

Miss McGrath soon arrived, having descended at the Ninth Street station. She was overjoyed at finding the little fellow unhurt, and then continued with him on the trip to the cemetery.

Magnetic Observations in Florida.

Special to The New York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 15.—Daniel L. Hazard of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey is here to make magnetic observations on Jackson Square, where they were made twenty-five years ago. The special object of this work is to determine the variation of the copass and at the same time to determine the direction and force of the earth's magnetic attraction. By comparison with the results obtained here in 1875 it will be possible to tell what changes have taken place in the interval.

Slightly Used
AEOLIANS & PIANOLAS
at Reduced Prices.

WE are offering during the present two weeks a large assortment of Aeolians and a few Pianolas at reduced prices.

These instruments have all been in use. The Aeolians have been taken in exchange for higher priced styles, while most of the Pianolas are instruments which have been loaned to customers when waiting for special designs of cases.

Both have been put in thorough order and repolished, so that in a majority of instances they cannot be distinguished from entirely new instruments. *They are subject to the same guarantee.*

The cost of the Aeolian and the Pianola causes many of their appreciators to deny themselves the constant source of pleasure which comes with their possession. It deters others from investigating them.

This sale affords an excellent opportunity to obtain either instrument at a greatly reduced price.

It will continue for two weeks only, the first few days naturally affording the greatest assortment.

Among the instruments offered:

	Regular Price.	Special Price.		Regular Price.	Special Price.
Orchestrelles	$1,500	$1,000	Aeolian Style 1050	$275	$150
Grands	750	550	Aeolian Style 750	230	135
Aeriol Pianos	750	500	Aeolian Style 800	210	115
Aeolian Style 1500.	500	325	Princess (single reed)	75	55
Aeolian Style 1450.	350	225	Princess (double reed)	125	85
Aeolian Style 1250.	300	200	Pianolas	250	200

A discount of 10 per cent. for cash will be allowed from the above figures or the instruments will be sold on moderate monthly payments.

In the summer home away from musical entertainment an Aeolian or a Pianola is rapidly coming to be considered a necessity.

In many out-of-town residences the introduction of one instrument has led to the presence of them both.

They are invaluable allies to the hostess, and an always available source of pleasure to the home circle. Symphonies, overtures, operas, or rag-time may be summoned at will. Dance music is always accessible, for the instruments can be played by any one.

Aeolian Company, 18 West 23d St., N. Y.
Newark Branch, Lauter Co., 657-659 Broad St.

LA FERNANDINA
CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR
Smokers everywhere (if they have good taste) find PLEASURE and SATISFACTION in La Fernandina. The quality and flavor which makes it the best clear Havana cigar, assures both.
Different sizes. 10-15-20-25c.
All leading cigar stores and hotels.
MICHAELIS & LINDEMAN 458 Broadway N.Y.
BERNARD STAHL & CO., Makers. DISTRIBUTORS.

"APENTA"
The Safest and Most Reliable Household Aperient.
The RICHNESS of APENTA WATER in natural

FATE OF MAFEKING IS NOW IN DOUBT.

Boers Claim to Have Captured the Town on May 12.

THE REPORT NOT CREDITED

But There Is No Doubt That Severe Fighting Took Place.

One Version Says Baden-Powell Succeeded in Surrounding a Large Number of Burghers—More Free Staters Surrender.

LONDON, May 16.—"Food will last until about June 10" is the latest official word from Col. Baden-Powell, the British commander at Mafeking, sent to Lord Roberts under date of May 7. Five days later the Boers attempted to storm the town, and it is possible that they succeeded, although nothing is known of the attack or of its results except through Pretoria sources, which are not credited here.

The advance guard of the British relief column is due at Mafeking now. Ten days ago Gen. Snyman was having difficulty in keeping the burghers together owing to the approach of the British. When the last press dispatch left Mafeking, on May 7, the Boers had killed, on the previous day, one of the Horse Guards and had captured several of Baden-Powell's few remaining horses.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques, dated Tuesday, says:

"There is now no doubt that there was desperate fighting at Mafeking on Saturday, but it is believed to have gone in favor of the garrison. All that can be ascertained of a reliable character follows:

"The Boers, using artillery, attacked the town. Very soon the Kafir location was in flames—some say as the result of shell fire, others as the result of treachery. Fighting at close quarters became general, and, in the midst of the confusion, the Boers gained possession of the Kafir location, from which point of vantage they brought guns to bear on the town at close range.

"By an adroit move the garrison, despite its attenuated numbers, succeeded in actually surrounding the party of Boers who had captured the Kafir location. Severe fighting followed, but, according to the latest reports, the Boers still hold the location, in which they are probably surrounded.

"The truth is, I believe, that the Pretoria authorities, knowing of the progress of the relief column, gave orders to Gen. Snyman to storm the place. As soon as the location was in flames Boer bulletins of victory were flying about everywhere to encourage the weak-kneed burghers. Boers who came down here yesterday from Pretoria produced for the edification of incredulous Britishers two telegrams by officials, one of which was signed by Snyman, and said: 'I was lucky enough to capture Baden-Powell with 900 this morning.'

"There is no doubt about the heavy fighting, as a telegram from the Portuguese Consul to the Governor General here confirms this, and there is little doubt of the occupation of the Kafir Stadt. But similar telegrams were published at Pretoria about Ladysmith, and quite recently about Wepener just before Col. Dalgety was relieved."

Major F. D. Baillie has sent to The Morning Post from Mafeking, under date of May 7, this message:

"This morning the Boers attacked us. Result as usual. There is an aching void here. Pass the loaf."

Another message from Mafeking, dated May 1, says:

"Excellent 'brawn' is being made from horse and ox hides, and is eaten by whites and blacks. The garrison is very cheerful, very dry, and very hungry."

The Transvaal army has taken a position at Blaauwbaschdoort Pass, near Heilbron Road Station, fifty miles north of Kroonstad. Its rear guard is still holding the hills north of the Valsch River, while the Boer scouts are in touch with British reconnoitring parties twenty miles north of Kroonstad. Lord Roberts's infantry is still at the latter place.

The Boers have held a council of war at Lindley, and the British spies have learned that they decided to hold Harrismith as long as possible.

A dispatch, dated Monday, from Kroonstad, says:

"It is reported that the whole of the Boer forces are concentrating on the Vaal, withdrawing from the Biggarsberg and the southwestern borders.

"It is computed that not more than 2,000 Free Staters will fight on the Vaal."

The Free Staters are surrendering in larger numbers than after the occupation of Bloemfontein. One officer of the Transvaal Artillery says:

"There will be no serious fighting this side of Pretoria, as Bereeniging, on the Vaal, is indefensible. Heavy guns are being mounted at Pretoria, but Gens. Botha and Lemmer are agreed that ultimate success is impossible. President Krüger is obstinate, and a majority of the Transvaalers hold firmly with him."

It is estimated that the Transvaalers can still muster 30,000 men on the fighting line.

THE BOERS AND PORTUGAL.

Report that President Krueger Has Ordered the Portuguese Consul to Leave the Transvaal.

LONDON, May 16.—The relations between the Transvaal and the Portuguese appear to be strained. The Portuguese Consul at Pretoria, according to reports from Lisbon, has been ordered by President Krüger to leave the country. The Portuguese declaration making food and clothing contraband has nearly destroyed the usefulness of Delagoa Bay to the Transvaal.

Joaquin Machado, Governor General of Portuguese East Africa, is being entertained at Beira, and the British officers who are passing through are showing him courtesies.

The Lisbon Cabinet is understood to count on British protection in the event of Boer aggression.

The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times says:

"The United States Consul is interesting himself in the detention by the Portuguese Government of a consignment of canned beef at Delagoa Bay, but the report that he has protested is incorrect. He is awaiting the receipt of a promised protest by the interested parties before taking action.

"For some time, however, he has openly boasted that he 'would show what he could do.'"

BULLER TAKES DUNDEE.

LONDON, May 16.—The War Office issued the following dispatch from Gen. Buller last evening:

"DUNDEE, May 15, 1 P. M.—We have occupied Dundee. About 2,500 of the enemy left yesterday for Glencoe, where they entrained. Their wagons also left yesterday by De Jager's Drift and the Dannhauser Road. Their Kafirs said they were going to Laing's Nek.

"Almost every house in Dundee is completely looted. The Navigation Colliery is all right. The machinery of the Dundee collieries is destroyed. The houses of the town are damaged, but are structurally intact."

The reoccupation of Dundee places the coal supplies there again in British hands.

GEN. BULLER'S REPORTS.

LONDON, May 15.—The War Office today furnishes tardy confirmation of the report of yesterday telling of Gen. Buller's move on the Biggarsberg, in a dispatch from Gen. Buller, dated Kemp's Farm, May 15, as follows:

"The following telegrams sent to Roberts are now repeated to you. They begin under date of May 13:

"In accordance with instructions to keep the enemy occupied at the Biggarsberg, on May 11 I concentrated the Third Cavalry Brigade of the Second Division and some corps of artillery at Sunday's River Drift, on the Helpmakaar Road, and directed Col. Bethune to advance on Greytown with the Bethune Mounted Infantry, the Umvoti Mounted Rifles, and the Imperial Light Infantry. On May 12 we moved to Waschbank, and Bethune to Pomeroy, while Gen. Hildyard, from Elandslaagte, occupied Indoda Mountain.

"On May 13 I sent Gen. Hamilton, with three battalions, up the steep slope of Withuk Hill. The Third Cavalry Brigade crowned a hill on each side of the main road, and Bethune attacked by the Pomeroy Road from three sides. The enemy hurriedly abandoned the position, which they had strongly intrenched, and retired to the nek in front of Helpmakaar, whence we hope to dislodge them to-morrow, as many of them have retired.

"We have gained the summit of the berg with the loss of only a few men wounded. I advance to-morrow on Beith, and Hildyard moves on Wessels' Nek. Our small loss, I think, was certainly due to the excellent leading of Gens. Hamilton and Lord Dundonald and Col. Bethune."

A second dispatch, dated May 14, says:

"The enemy evacuated Helpmakaar Nek during the night, leaving a rearguard of about 1,000 men in front of us. These we have forced back throughout the day under considerable difficulties, as they fired all the grass on top of the berg as they retreated, and, the wind being unfavorable to us, we were scarcely able to see at all. I halted the infantry, who marched very well through the hot smoke, at Beith. The cavalry have not yet reported, but are some miles ahead. We have taken a few prisoners. Our casualties are small."

A third dispatch, dated from Kemp's Farm, May 15, says:

"Dundonald reported late last night that he had driven the rearguard on to the main body of the enemy, near Buralinden, where they occupied in force a strong position with three powerful guns, Major Gough, with a composite regiment, manoeuvred to the right round their left flank, and they retired.

"Dundonald then halted. He was twenty-five miles, as the crow flies, from his previous night's bivouac, and had covered nearly forty miles during the day in a waterless country, most of the time riding through smoke. I think his pursuit a very fine performance.

"From prisoners I learn that the enemy numbered over 2,000 at Helpmakaar, and, being now joined by those who left Van Jonder's Pass, they must total nearly 3,000 men.

"We move on Dundee to-day.

"Hildyard reports the occupation of Wessels' Nek, and is repairing the line."

BRITISH OCCUPY LADYBRAND.

LONDON, May 16.—Gen. Rundle and Gen. Brabant are taking possession of the wide regions around Ladybrand almost without opposition, and Ladybrand itself was occupied on May 14. The British find the country plentifully supplied with cattle, horse feed, and flour. Gen. Rundle is reducing his transport and feeding his men and animals largely off the country.

The Boers in that quarter surrender daily, and it is the expectation of the correspondents on the spot that the eastern section of the Free State will soon be as tranquil as the western. Gen. Rundle's front is thirty miles long, but his forces are disposed so that, if any point should be attacked, the troops there could be quickly reinforced.

A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, dated yesterday, says:

"A portion of Brabant's Horse occupied Ladybrand to-day, and another portion is pushing on to Clocolan."

From Brand's Drift, under date of May 13, the following was received:

"Gen. Rundle has completely checkmated the attempt of the Boers to come south again, and the enemy are retiring before the persistent advance of the British. Many have been captured or are surrendering. There were 150 of these yesterday and today, among them President Steyn's brother.

"The Ladybrand district is clear of Boers. They have evacuated Megnatlings Nek, and are now near Lindley."

THE ZAND RIVER BATTLE.

LONDON, May 15.—A dispatch from the Boer laager at Rietersprui, dated Thursday, May 10, via Kroonstad, describing the Zand River fighting, says that Gen. Botha, addressing the burghers before the battle, spoke as follows:

"At this same Zand River, Great Britain in 1852 signed a treaty acknowledging the full sovereignty of the Transvaal. Now, half a century later, Great Britain has for the second time proposed to wrest from the Transvaal by violence the rights then fully recognized, merely to gratify her land and gold lust."

The dispatch goes on to say:

"A report was received last night that the British had crossed one of the lower drifts. At 6 this morning the first cannon shot proclaimed the opening of the battle. The British hosts could be seen advancing in solid masses. Their cavalry hung on our flanks. Their infantry was less easily discernible in the grass. The sky was clouded with smoke from the burning veldt.

"The fighting began at Philip Botha's position above the railway bridge. A British field battery pushed across the river and bombarded so heavily the kopjes Philip Botha was holding that they appeared to be cloud-capped from the bursting shrapnel. Under cover of this cannonade the British infantry advanced, but they met with so hot a reception that they had to retire.

"In the meantime the British cavalry had crossed the river, moving straight north. Gen. Botha threw the Standerton burghers, with a battery of cannon, to head them off. The burghers got the advantage, and captured fourteen of the British. Unfortunately, just at this time, about 11 o'clock, the centre of the burghers gave way without cause. Upon this, Philip Botha and all the others gave way. The Standerton and Bethel commandoes, with the Irish Brigade, covered the retreat to Kroonstad.

"Otherwise than in the retreat from Brandsfort and the Vet River, the British pressed hard on the retreating burghers. All our cannon and commissariat were brought out, and, so far as is known, our casualties were confined to a dozen wounded."

British Casualties Over 20,000.

LONDON, May 16.—The War Office last evening issued an abstract of British casualties since the beginning of the war. This shows a total of 20,035, exclusive of the sick in the field and the invalids, including the wounded sent home, who number 8,901.

THE SAFETY OF THE MINES.

LONDON, May 16.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times says:

"Among the prominent burghers in Pretoria there is a feeling that their only chance is to make the most of threats to destroy the Johannesburg mines in the hope of securing intervention.

MATINEE AT DRURY LANE.

Entertainment in Aid of Princess Christian's Home a Great Success.

LONDON, May 15.—The dramatic and musical matinée at Drury Lane Theatre today in aid of the Princess Christian's Home of Rest for Disabled Soldiers was a brilliant function. The performance began at noon, continued until 6 o'clock, and included contributions by the best-known theatrical personages, singers, and musicians.

The interior of the building was draped with white, upon which were red Geneva crosses, and there was a wealth of flowers on all sides. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and all the highest members of the aristocracy were patrons of the entertainment, and the Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family were present.

Every seat was sold, the prices reaching as high as 100 guineas, and 1 guinea was paid for standing room.

Trading with Free State Allowed.

LONDON, May 15.—The Queen to-day issued a proclamation permitting trading between the South African colonies and the portions of the Orange Free State now occupied by the British forces.

BISHOP OF TUCSON APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—An official brief or rescript from Rome, appointing the Rev. Dr. Henry Ganjon of Baltimore as Bishop of Tucson, Arizona, reached the Papal Legation here to-day and will be sent at once to the new prelate.

Dr. Granjon was born in France forty-three years ago, but has labored in this country as a missionary priest since 1891. The greater part of his ministry was spent in Arizona, Montana, and New Mexico. In 1897 he took charge of the American branch of the "Propaganda de Fide," with headquarters at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. As Director of this celebrated association he has since visited many Sees of the United States, and is, therefore, well known by the Bishops of the country. It is understood that both Dr. Granjon and the Bishop-elect of Savannah, Ga., Dr Kelley, will be consecrated together at an early date.

C. A. RICHARDSON MISSING.

Worcester Business Man Mysteriously Vanishes from the Waldorf.

Charles A. Richardson of Worcester, Mass., has been missing since April 11. On that date he was at the Waldorf-Astoria with his wife and was to have entertained his father-in-law, Horace W. Wilson, at dinner. Mr. Richardson did not put in an appearance and has not been seen since.

On the following day Mr. Wilson offered a reward for information, and after securing the services of Detective Lehman of the hotel staff he went to Police Headquarters and laid the matter before President York. He enjoined strict secrecy both at the hotel and headquarters, although advised that publicity would greatly aid him. The police believe he is in the city and will shortly turn up.

Mr. Richardson is one of the incorporators of the Worcester Construction Company, an organization with a capital of $5,000,000. It is business cares connected with this enterprise, Mr. Wilson believes, that caused his son-in-law to disappear. He said yesterday: "I believe Mr. Richardson is within twenty blocks of the Waldorf, but is hiding because he is afraid to face the crisis."

What that crisis is Mr. Wilson would not say, but it is asserted that Mr. Richardson wanted to back out of the concern and had not the courage to so inform his associates. According to advices from Worcester, Mass., Mr. Richardson's affairs are in good shape, and he has substantial deposits at two banks. The Worcester Construction Company, at a meeting yesterday, directed Treasurer W. I. Kendall of the company to come to New York and aid in the search.

It is a singular coincidence that on the day of Mr. Richardson's disappearance H. W. Moyle, a California mining man, disappeared from the Hoffman House and not the slightest trace of him has been found.

HAS DONE WITH MISSING FIANCE.

Miss Johnson's Father Denies Rumor of Suit Against Fredenburg.

The case of George Briggs Fredenburg, who disappeared mysteriously about three months ago on the eve of his wedding to Miss Grace Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Augustus Johnson of 156 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, was revived yesterday by the rumor that a suit for breach of promise had been brought against Fredenburg, and that he had been seen in Harlem within a few days.

James A. Johnson, when seen at his residence last evening, said that there was no truth in the rumor regarding the suit for breach of promise, adding that they had done with Mr. Fredenburg for good.

William Otis Fredenburg, the brother of the missing man, who resides at 152 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, when asked if his brother had been served with papers in a suit, said he knew nothing about his brother's affairs.

At 399 Manhattan Avenue, where Fredenburg formerly boarded, it was said that nothing had been seen of him since the night before the day set for his wedding. They admitted that persons had said they had seen him about Harlem recently.

SHOT HIS BENEFACTOR.

Mrs. M. F. Axtell Dangerously Wounded—Her Assailant Arrested.

Mrs. Mary F. Axtell of 112 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street was shot twice yesterday by Michael Carroll of 271 First Avenue, whom she had often befriended. The wounded woman is reported to be in a critical condition. Her assailant was arraigned in the Harlem Court and held to await the result of her injuries.

Mrs. Axtell keeps a boarding house, assisted by her daughter Ruth, twenty years old. Carroll, whom she had known for many years, did odd chores about the house.

Shortly after luncheon yesterday Carroll entered the house, and pointing a revolver at her daugther, shouted:

"I'm going to do you both now, get ready." The young woman ran into the street and found Policeman Roke of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, who returned with her. As they were about to enter the house they heard three shots. Roke went into the dining room and found Mrs. Axtell on the floor. Blood was flowing from two wounds, one in her mouth and the other in her shoulder.

Carroll was found in the hallway. He told the policeman that he had done the shooting, and submitted quietly to arrest. He refused to talk further, and would not say what prompted the deed. The police think he is either insane or shamming insanity.

Archbishop Corrigan Sees the Pope.

ROME, May 15.—The Pope to-day gave an audience to Archbishop Corrigan of New York.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Peter C. Haines, United States Army.

PLAZA—F. W. Huldekoper, Washington.

HOLLAND—Artnur Sewall, Bath, Me.

IMPERIAL—Col. William D. Wilder, Ponce, P. R.

GRAND—Capt. A. M. Fuller, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator William Lindsey, Kentucky; J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister to the United States, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Frasher, flowers and feathers; 621 Broadway.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Wiley, dress goods; C. L. Dean, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; W. Stewart, linens, white goods, and cloaks; 51 Leonard Street.

Elkus, L., Company, The, San Francisco, Cal.; L. Elkus, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. W. Day, silks; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Dow, laces and embroideries; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; D. Hutzler, dress goods and silks; 45 Mercer Street; Everett House.

May Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; E. M. McGillin, ribbons and millinery; 760 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Stebbins, Lawson & Spragins Company, South Boston, Va.; C. Spragins, notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

High, J. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. M. High, dry goods; 53 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, art goods, and trimmings; Miss M. O'Leary, underwear; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. E. Atkinson, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Holland House.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Beddon, carpets; 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. J. Mollenkoff, linens and white goods; William Blundell, domestics and dress goods; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Marks, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Marcus, M. H., Hampton, Va.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; D. C. Warden, furnishings and white goods; W. S. Hunkins, notions and furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass.; G. C. Taylor, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Vendome.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; T. Elder, dry goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Grotjan, Lobe & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. B. Lobe, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Fahnley & McCrea, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. Fahnley, millinery; Mrs. H. Fest, millinery; H. Wetzel, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Pitts, Kimball & Lewis, Boston, Mass.; J. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Foster, A., Johnstown, N. Y.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

St. Onge & O'Neil Company, Providence, R. I.; A. J. St. Onge, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. C. Barbour, dry goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Schwartz Brothers & Co., New Orleans, La.; S. Schwartz, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; C. H. Lovin, cloaks, suits, and waists; 487 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Downs, underwear; W. N. Taylor, hosiery; 115 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Wood & Ewer, Bangor, Me.; F. P. Ewer, laces; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Norwell, silks; 377 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 648 Broadway; Holland House.

THE HESS-GODDARD FIGHT

It Is Likely to be Carried Into the National Convention.

The Twelfth District Convention Ordered to Reconvene on May 29—Hess Delegates May Not Attend.

Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order directing the Twelfth Congress District Convention to reassemble on Tuesday, May 29, and elect two delegates and two alternates to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia on June 19.

At the original convention held on April 5 Capt. F. Norton Goddard claimed to have 55 of the 109 delegates. On the call of the roll an injunction was served upon John Sabine Smith, the presiding officer, restraining him from recognizing Samuel Moran and George Stewart, Goddard delegates from the Fifth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. Mr. Smith recognized the injunction. This gave Charles A. Hess, the opponent of Capt. Goddard, a majority of 1, and the contesting delegates were seated in place of Moran and Stewart. Cornelius N. Bliss and Charles A. Hess were then chosen delegates to the National Convention.

Justice Fitzgerald denied Capt. Goddard's motion to cancel the credentials issued to Messrs. Bliss and Hess. This, in case of Capt. Goddard's election on May 29, will throw the contest into the National Convention. The belief is entertained here that the names of Messrs. Bliss and Hess will be placed on the temporary roll of the convention by the National Committee. Chairman L. E. Quigg, who by reason of his position as the head of the Republican County Committee was made one of the defendants, said last night:

"I was not at my office to-day, but my secretary tells me that no copy of Justice Fitzgerald's order was left there. Just so soon as the order is served I shall obey the mandate of the court and order the Congress Convention to reconvene. From the terms of the order I judge that Justice Fitzgerald deemed it best that the contest should be settled by the convention at Philadelphia. The National Committee will make up the temporary roll. It might be well to appeal from Justice Fitzgerald's order for the purpose of establishing a precedent, and I am advised that the decision is not good law. For that reason, I am not opposed to an appeal. It could only result in settling some delicate points of law because the convention at Philadelphia will be a thing of the past before a decision from the Appellate Courts can be obtained."

Mr. Hess said last night: "Justice Fitzgerald's decision will not only be appealed from, but I shall carry on the proceedings to set aside the order of Justice Freedman seating Moran and Stewart as delegates. Capt. Goddard stole one of my delegates, and everybody knows it. The man stated in the convention that he was elected in my interest, but Goddard gave him employment and secured his vote. That vote gave Goddard his apparent majority of one. My name will be on the temporary roll of the National Convention, and Goddard will have to get it off. It might be well to remember that an order of the New York Supreme Court, while all powerful in this State, does not go in Philadelphia, which is in the State of Pennsylvania."

It is probable that the Hess delegates will not attend the Congress district convention on the 29th.

COFFEY'S ALLIES MEET.

"The Brooklyn Democracy Movement" to Fight One-Man System.

State Senator Michael J. Coffey, who was expelled from the regular Democratic organization in Kings County for alleged disloyalty during the last campaign, has joined forces with the free silver men in Kings County to fight the machine dominated by Hugh McLaughlin.

A meeting of Coffey's followers and his newly found allies was held last night at the Clarendon Hotel, in Brooklyn, to perfect an organization. It was said that all except three Assembly districts were represented at the meeting, and that an organization will be formed in every district in the county. After the meeting Luke D. Stapleton, one of Senator Coffey's lieutenants, said:

"We are going to organize in every district. Our organization will be called the Brooklyn Democracy Movement, and we are going to send a contesting delegation to the Kansas City Convention, pledged to the renomination of William J. Bryan. We are prepared to fight against the one-man system of nomination of candidates for office."

Election Officers Committee.

The Election Officers Committee organized last night at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee at the headquarters, 1 Madison Square. Jastrow Alexander was chosen Chairman. On motion of Leonard J. Obermeyer, it was decided that the nominations for election officers must be filed at headquarters on June 9. They must be on file at Police Headquarters by July 1. The election officers selected will serve on the days of registration and on election day. The present election officers will officiate at the August primaries.

Democrats Win at Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 15.—The annual charter election of Mount Vernon, held to-day, resulted in a clean sweep for the Democratic Party. Every candidate on the ticket was elected. Mayor Edwin W. Fiske was elected for the third term. Five Aldermen and four Supervisors were among others elected.

GEORGIA WHITE PRIMARY.

Full State Ticket Nominated by All the Counties.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 15.—In the Democratic white primary held in every county in the State to-day, the following ticket was nominated:

Governor—Allen D. Candler; Secretary of State—Philip Cook; Controller General—William A. Wright; State Treasurer—Robert E. Park; Attorney General—Joseph M. Terrell; State School Commissioner—G. R. Glenn; Commissioner of Agriculture—O. B. Steven; Prison Commissioners—C. A. Evans and Tom Eason; Assistant Justices of the Supreme Court—William Little and Henry T. Lewis; United States Senator—A. O. Bacon.

"JACK" MASON AGAIN MARRIES?

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 15—It is reported that John B. Mason, the comedian, was married in New York on Sunday to Kathryn Grey, who was formerly leading lady in Richard Mansfield's company. Members of the "Wheels Within Wheels" company declare there has been a marriage, but no one appears to know when or where the ceremony took place, nor by whom it was performed. As for Mason, he is more than dumb; he will not even receive a card, and the doorkeeper at the Museum and the clerks at the Westminster have the strictest orders to admit no one and to send up no cards.

FIRE AT CLIFTON RACE TRACK.

Flames Destroy Grand Stand and Other Buildings—Loss About $100,000.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 15.—The grand stand, betting ring, paddock, and other frame buildings on the Clifton race track at Clifton were destroyed by fire early this morning, involving a loss of about $100,000. The blaze made a brilliant spectacle and lit up the surrounding country for miles. The fire broke out at about midnight and spread so rapidly that by the time the firemen arrived it was impossible to save anything except some sheds and frame buildings extending from the entrance to the track. The fire burned until nearly daylight.

The Clifton track has not been operated as a race track since the law prohibiting horse racing in New Jersey went into effect. Since then the track has been used for bicycle races and for circus exhibitions. The property was owned by H. J. Battersby and Henry Muths. At one time the Clifton track was one of the most noted in the country, and especially as a winter race track. The grand stand had a seating capacity of about 8,000.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Men's Fine Suits.

Our values are making a lasting impression on Times' readers who answer our advertisements. Many say they had no idea we kept such fine goods—they thought we sold only the cheaper kinds. Don't think that—we sell, also, very high-grade clothing; although at a lesser price than usual. Among our Suits for

$18.00

are handsome velour finished cheviots in all the new spring cuts and colorings—many styles to choose from at any of our four convenient stores.

French Balbriggan Underwear, 48c.

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich.
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street.
125th Street, Corner 3d Av.

SIX CENTS FOR THE BUTLER

Swits Conde's Servant Obtains Verdict Against Him for Slander.

Story of the Man's Flourishing a Knife Told by His Former Employer and Denied by the Plaintiff.

John Pardi, a butler who was in the employ of Swits Conde up to May, 1898, obtained a verdict of 6 cents' damages in the City Court yesterday against his former employer. The butler had sued for $2,000 damages, asserting that on May 19, 1898, Mr. Conde accused him of having taken a bag containing money and jewels belonging to Mrs. Conde.

Mr. Conde denied this and described a rather disturbed breakfast hour on the morning in question. He said that Pardi refused to serve the meal and flourished a butcher knife, which caused the entire family to flee from the room.

When the trial of the case began late Monday afternoon before Justice McCarthy and a jury Pardi told how a detective had been called into the house and his baggage searched. He was subjected to a cross-examination yesterday morning.

"Did you not threaten Mr. Conde's life?" asked Mr. Conde's counsel.

"No, Sir! No; never!" replied Pardi after sobbing and crying aloud for some time.

"When did Mr. Conde dismiss you?"

"Very early on the morning of May 19, 1898. He called me and told me to go. He then said to me, 'You had better bring Mrs. Conde's bag upstairs; you know that you have taken her bag with the money in it, and I want you to return it at once.'"

Angelo Zarl, who was "second man," and Mary Mallen, a laundress at the house, corroborated the plaintiff as to the language used by Mr. Conde.

Mr. Conde went on the stand in his own behalf. He said that on the morning of the trouble there had been a delay in serving breakfast, so he went downstairs to investigate. He found Pardi in the laundry and asked him why he was not serving breakfast.

"Pardi," said Mr. Conde, "became ugly and refused to serve the meal, declaring that he had been accused of some wrongdoing. John became more and more excited and shouted that he would kill somebody. In his excitement he grabbed up a big knife and flourished it."

"Did you send for a detective to quiet the man and put him out of the house?"

"Yes."

Mr. Conde denied that he had ordered the detective to search Pardi's baggage.

Miss Maude Brown, a niece of Mr. Conde's, who was at the house on the morning of the trouble, corroborated Mr. Conde's testimony.

Schuyler West, the detective, testified that he went to the house at the request of Mr. Conde and put the butler out. He denied that Pardi had been accused of theft, and said that the butler had voluntarily opened his baggage and allowed it to be searched.

Several other witnesses told about the knife incident.

Pardi, in rebuttal, went on the stand and denied that he had threatened to kill any person in the house. He became much excited, and wept as he declared that he did not have a knife in his hand.

The jury, after being out about two hours, returned with the six-cent verdict in favor of the butler.

Name Changed for a Fortune.

Mrs. Virginie Tegetmeier objected to her name and Justice Hascall in the City Court gave her permission yesterday to change it to Mrs. Virginie Bertrand. The names of her two children were also ordered changed. The name, she said, was difficult to spell and pronounce, and it subjected her children to much embarrassment. Moreover, the children's grandmother, she said, promised to make them her heirs if they took the name of Bertrand. Mrs. Bertrand lives at 240 West One Hundred and Second Street. She was divorced from her husband, Alfred Tegetmeier in March last.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers and cooler, brisk west to north winds.

High temperatures continued yesterday from the Mississippi Valley eastward, but were followed during the day by a decided fall in the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, the fall extending into the Lower Missouri Valley. Over these districts covered by the lower temperatures there have been general showers and thunderstorms, which also extended from the lower lake region eastward through New England. In addition, there were showers in the Southwest and extreme West, especially heavy in Southeastern Texas, and rain in Southern Florida. At Key West 5.98 inches of rain have fallen during the past forty-eight hours, and the disturbance heretofore noted west of Cuba still persists.

There will be thunderstorms to-day in the central valleys, accompanied by lower temperature and followed by fair weather to-morrow. It will continue warm to-day in the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf States, followed by thunderstorms and cooler weather in the afternoon or evening, continuing to-morrow over the two districts first named. There will also be thunderstorms to-day in the lower lake region and New England, continuing to-morrow in New England.

On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh northerly. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh southerly, becoming variable by to-morrow.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—	TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	53	72	72
6 A. M.	51	73	73
9 A. M.	54	80	84
12 M.	62	87	88
4 P. M.	68	89	90
6 P. M.	68	87	87
9 P. M.	62	80	81
12 P. M.	55	71	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	81½
Weather Bureau	79½
Corresponding date 1899	55½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	59

The maximum temperature yesterday was 89 degrees at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 70 degrees at 6:30 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.92, and at 8 P. M. 29.85. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 56 and at 8 P. M. 43.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. From 13th to 15th. 6th to 7th Av.

New and Pretty Mattings—Annex.

Sound judgment will incline you towards our mattings. The pith in few words: Two hundred and forty patterns to choose from—every one artistic, attractive. Fresh, perfect, strong straw.

Chinese.

Roll	$4.48 — yd.	12c
Roll	$5.74 — yd.	15c
Roll	$6.98 — yd.	19c
Roll	$7.98 — yd.	24c
Roll	$8.98 — yd.	29c
Roll	$9.98 — yd.	31c
Roll	$13.98 — yd.	39c

Japanese.

Roll	$6.98 — yd.	21c
Roll	$7.98 — yd.	24c
Roll	$8.24 — yd.	27c
Roll	$8.98 — yd.	29c
Roll	$9.24 — yd.	29c
Roll	$9.98 — yd.	31c
Roll	$11.98 — yd.	34c

John Bromley & Sons' All-wool Smyrna Rugs.

77c	for the	$1.25 kind — size 18x36 in.
$1.17	for the	$1.75 kind — size 21x45 in.
$1.54	for the	$2.25 kind — size 26x54 in.
$1.98	for the	$2.75 kind — size 30x60 in.
$2.98	for the	$3.75 kind — size 36x72 in.
$4.68	for the	$6.00 kind — size 4x7 ft.
$10.49	for the	$13.50 kind — size 6x9 ft.
$16.24	for the	$20.00 kind — size 7½x10½ ft.
$22.98	for the	$27.50 kind — size 9x12 ft.

Reversible Cotton Smyrna Rugs.

They are pretty and will wear well—besides being cool. Blue-and-white and green-and-white.

$7.24	for the	$9.75 kind —size 6x9 ft.
$11.74	for the	$14.00 kind — size 7½x10½ ft.
$14.49	for the	$18.00 kind — size 9x12 ft.

Summer Furniture—In Annex.

Our Furniture stock is crowded. To-day's news should relieve the congestion You may save money by helping to thin the ranks. Reed, Rattan, Bamboo and Splint. The very names are pleasant and restful. They rap imagination. In the mind's eye you may catch a floating impression of Chairs, Rockers, Sofas and Tables. The realities are strong and pretty; suggesting service and comfort. Nearly two hundred designs—ranging from 79c. to $22.99.

Bamboo Tea Table, 24-in. square top, lower tray, covered with grass cloth. Delightful for al fresco entertainments, $2.24.

Reed Rockers, extra large, high backs, full arms, rolled edges, value $4.00; our price $2.99.

Reed Arm Chairs, large size, full arms, rolled edges, cushion seats and backs covered with cretonne—two styles, $6.99.

Couches, maple frames, covered with glazed cane, furnished with two cretonne covered cotton pads, $6.99.

Morris Chairs, solid oak frames, brass rod, reversible cushions covered with denim in your choice of several colors, $2.99.

Canvas Reclining Chairs, hard wood frames, may be adjusted to four different positions, 79c.

Folding Camp Chairs, substantial maple frames, covered with carpet, 44c.

Bandanna Sofa Pillows—rumchunda effects—novel and brilliant color blendings, 24 x24 in.; $1

The Wanamaker Store

Elegant CUT GLASS
At About Half Prices

Here's a second shipment of that splendid ware recently purchased from a famous maker. The first lot you took in a hurry, and this should go as quickly. It is all perfect goods in deep rich cuttings, as fine as any we have ever offered, and this is a place noted for high-grade cut glass. Values and prices:

Nappies, $3; regularly $5 each.
Nappies, $5, regularly $9 each.
Bowls, $4; regularly $8 each.
Bowls, $3; regularly $5 each.
Bowls, $3.50; regularly $6 each.
Celery Trays, $6; regularly $10 each.
Celery Trays, $3.50; regularly $6 each.
Carafes, $3.50; regularly $6 each.
Handled Nappies, $1 each; regularly $2.
Water Jugs, $11; regularly $20 each.
Water Jugs, $7; regularly $12 each.
Sugars and Creams, $5; regularly $9 a pair.

With our cut glass stock will be found a counter containing these useful articles for the table. Good values all.
Cut glass Knife Rests, 30c, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1 each.
Cut glass Syrup Pitchers, 75c, $1 and $1.25 each.
Cut Glass Oil Bottles, 75c, $1 and $1.25 each.
Cut glass Salts and Peppers, 20c, 35c, 50c and 75c each.
Basement.

Sale of Jardinieres
Pedestals and Umbrella Stands

The sale begins this morning. The wonderfully low prices for handsome goods such as this precludes the possibility of a long drawn-out sale. Won't be surprised to see it disappear before the end of the week, though the lots are generously large at the start. Furnishers of summer homes, take notice. It's just the sort of goods you're looking for, and the prices are about half of yesterday's:

Jardiniere and Pedestal, 34 in. high, $17.50; reduced from $27.50.
Jardiniere and Pedestal, 34 in. high, $15; reduced from $25.
Jardiniere and Pedestal, 48 in. high, $12.50; reduced from $25.
Jardiniere and Pedestal (Louwelsa), 28 in. high, $22.50; reduced from $45.
Jardiniere and Pedestal (Louwelsa), 44 in. high, $25; reduced from $50.
Jardiniere and Pedestal, 25 in. high, $10; reduced from $20.
Jardiniere, 8 in., $1.25, from $2.50.
Jardiniere (Minton), 10 in., $1.15, from $2.25.
Jardiniere (Royal Bonn), 7 in., $1.15, from $2.25.
Jardiniere (Royal Bonn), 8 in., $1.30, from $2.75.
Jardiniere (Royal Bonn), 9 in., $1.50, from $3.50.
Jardiniere (American porcelain), 6 in., $1.25, from $2.50.
Jardiniere (American porcelain), 7 in., $2.50, from $5.
Jardiniere (American porcelain), 8 in., $3.50, from $7.
Jardiniere (American porcelain), 9 in., $4.25, from $8.50.
Jardiniere (American porcelain), 10 in., $5.25, from $10.50.
UMBRELLA STANDS—Fine flower patterns and gilt, $5, from $10 each.
Royal Bonn, $12.50, from $25.
Royal Bonn, $8.75, from $17.50.
Royal Bonn, $5, from $10.
Louwelsa, $13.75, from $27.50.
Louwelsa, $12.50, from $25.
Basement.

Brussels CARPETS
Much Under Price

Body Brussels is the ideal summer, carpet for various reasons. The hard face is much cooler than the softer carpets; then it is easier to get the summer dust out of it when sweeping day comes. It don't show rough usage. All this, and yet the patterns are handsome.

To-day's word is about five thousand yards of best Body Brussels carpets that we may sell at

$1, instead of $1.40

This interests summer furnishers, whether keepers of a cottage or proprietors of a hotel. They are splendid carpets to buy at $1 a yard.
Third floor.

The RAMBLER
Reminiscences of Names

The *Rambler* finds some new applications for the association of names and things. Birch, Dr. Birch. The name suggests the brawny arm, the switch singing through the air as it descends upon and dusts the jacket of some luckless urchin.

But Dr. Birch now! The name appears in summer furniture so proper, prim and precise as to make Dr. Birch seem quiet and gentle, almost demure. This thought comes with the furniture made of birch frames, upholstered in grass cloth. How cool the coverings—they come from China; the land in which heat is scientifically conquered.

Mattings are also cooling. Sometimes you have gone suddenly from the glaring sunlight into a darkened room in which there has been an aroma of comfort in the refrigerated air. After you have looked over the Chinese and Japanese mattings, the grass cloth covered furniture, the opaque window shades, the striped awnings at Wanamaker's, throw your thoughts forward to the sultry days that are to come in July and August. Imagine all these tributaries to summer comfort and think what they may mean to you. Then buy them. Next summer you will say "Thank you, *Rambler*." And the *Rambler* will say "Thank Wanamaker's."

But many old folks blend birch and hickory in the stinging memories of the youthful pain that belonged to and assisted (?) the mastery of the three r's. Even tough Old Hickory takes on a novel, kindly association for the *Rambler* as he meanders through the mazes of the summer furniture at Wanamaker's! Porch of summer house or cottage. The gentleness of the sunset as it lingers tenderly over valley, hill-top or sea is all the more enjoyable if you sit in comfort while you gaze and surrender yourself to the peace that falls upon you with the end of a summer day. And chairs, benches, settles, of old hickory supply the seats, that add comfort to sentiment.

The extent to which the summer home has supplanted the summer hotel is only understood by careful observers. With its coming a new school of housefurnishing has appeared. For the great majority it *must* be inexpensive. And blessed be Wanamaker's for the collection of things beautiful and low priced that will furnish the summer home with economy plus beauty plus comfort.

But to do it demands thought. The *Rambler* knows of some charming successes wrought out from simple materials at small cost. Get floor covering, wall color, window furnishing and cushions in harmony, and the thing is done. Let the floor give the key-note for either color unity or contrast. Accept nothing as a makeshift, but demand of each detail that it fit your scheme of form and color.

Start with a Mooni rug, put with it Flemish oak furniture, get some India cottons that will be equal to the rug in barbarity, for curtains and cushions. The task will be done when you add a little proper bric-a-brac. Start with a matting—Wanamaker's can show you one hundred and ninety styles. Match it with grass cloth furniture or contrast it with white enameled furniture; drape the windows with white stuff striped with color like the matting. Add an old-fashioned gilt framed mirror; stir in a few bits of ribbon to match your colors in matting or curtains, and presto, your room is a dream! And all the more so if you add some bits of colored prints. Would you know what photography and color printing are doing for household art? Visit the picture store at Wanamaker's, fifth floor.

On Saturday the *Rambler* noticed that the Rotunda at Wanamaker's was decorated with Japanese rugs that were all of one type—white ground with green figures. The effect was beautiful. The prices low, carpets 9 feet by 12 feet, $18 and $30. But the rugs were suggestive of the *plus ultra*, vast in variety, of beautiful things for country house floors. The *Rambler* in his *laissez faire* sort of existence, sometimes falls upon trade gossip, and in this way has heard that Wanamaker's had the largest general retail trade in rugs in New York City. Remarkable, if true, and probably true. But the whole Wanamaker business is remarkable. Think of the Stewart days and the luxury of room for the business then. Contrast that with the Wanamaker days—here less than four years, and the great building crowded. Space seems to be the only limit to the business.

The *Rambler* hopes that his rambling may start you into his line of recreation—loafing about Wanamaker's summer furnishings.

The Wanamaker Store

A Not-to-be-forgotten Feature of This SALE of WHITE

THIS is not a one-day sale nor a catch-penny sale. It is a great trade movement, broad in conception, and offering unusual economy on every piece of the two hundred thousand garments specially bought for this occasion. The petticoat at fifty cents is no better bargain than the one at twelve dollars. The June bride would hesitate at buying "bargain" garments for her trousseau; yet she might be interested in a discount of even ten per cent. This sale offers night gowns cheap at $7.25, petticoats cheap at $12, corset covers cheap at $6, drawers cheap at $5; and others at much less, that can be matched in sets, just the same as regular stock; yet the saving is equivalent to a discount of 25 per cent. or more from what the regular purchase would be. **The early date of the White Sale this year means much to the gatherers of June trousseaux.** This is largely because the Wanamaker idea of a trade sale is not catch-penny, low-priced bargains; but generous savings through and through. Do you wonder why such a movement grows greater each year?

Let two items illustrate the higher-class bargains:

White Petticoats at $2.75—Other pieces of set to match.

These petticoats have the airy, fluffy beauty that comes from two insertions and a wide edging of Point de Paris lace, relieved by four clusters of fine plaits—the flounce being made of fine lawn, while the body of the skirt is of excellent cambric; full dust ruffle of lawn under flounce.

Night Gowns at $2.50—Other pieces of set to match.

Very refined Night Gowns of soft and filmy nainsook, cut full; with square neck both back and front, which is outlined with insertion of embroidery, from which falls a hemstitched and plaited ruffle of lawn, which is edged with lace; there is lace all around top of neck as well, and bow of ribbon in front. Sleeves are finished at hand with flaring ruffle of lawn like that around neck, edged with lace. The best taste could suggest nothing more dainty.

Still plenty of the cheaper goods:—

Night Gowns, 38c to $7.25
Petticoats, 50c to $12
Corset Covers, 8c to $6
Drawers, 10c to $5
Chemises, 18c to $6
Short Petticoats, 35c to $2.75

Some of the lowest-priced pieces we are compelled to limit to three pieces to a buyer, as we cannot get makers to produce as many as dealers and others would gladly buy at these prices. Yet we have thousands of dozens of many of them.

Children's Garments—

The same is true of children's goods—fine garments are equal bargains to the cheaper lines. The full variety, told of previously, is still here:

Short Dresses, Nainsook, 38c to $2.25.
Night Gowns, 55c to 75c
Short Petticoats, 25c to 65c
Petticoats, 35c to $1.15
Drawers, 10c to 50c
Long Slips, 25c to $2.75

Dressing Sacques—

These are the cool and airy sort, made of dainty lawns. Shown in a variety that will delight women who are seeking hot weather comfort for around home.

Of colored lawns, in many pretty styles, 50c to $2.

Of white lawns, trimmed with lace or embroidery—some plain, of course. 75c to $18.50.

Silk Petticoats—

These are very dressy styles, in a variety of shades, with deep flounce and 3 small gathered ruffles. Regular $6 value, at $5.

A Splendid Show of Shirt Waists

Do you want to see at a glance the fullest collection of Shirt Waists made by all best makers this season? It is here—gathered in the same liberal way as the Underwear—a variety not matched in either extent or beauty outside this store.

Take the half-dollar waist and see how excellent the material at the price, and note how neatly it is made. Go to the other extreme and match, if you can, the exquisite charm of the waists we show at $35. Does this indicate the scope of this brave stock? No words can properly illustrate the thousands of fresh, cool, dainty and practical waists that are shown at prices between. *If you want one shopping stop to show you all that is to be seen, and to delight and satisfy you, make that stop at Wanamaker's to-day.*

These few price hints speak for hundreds:

Colored Shirt Waists—
50c—Striped percales in pink, violet or blue; full front, with 4 plaits; fitted back, with 2 plaits from neck to waist.
$1.25—Fine dimity; white ground, with pink, blue or black dots; full front, with 6 small plaits, back; detachable collar; flare cuffs.
$1.75—Striped percale; surplice front, with white vest of fine plaits; back also plaited; flare cuffs and plaited collar.
$3.25—Fine linen; full front and fitted back of fine plaits, and 6 bands of dainty insertion; sleeve also plaited and inserted.

White Waists—
$1—Fine lawn; full front, with rows of embroidery insertion and gathered fine plaited back.
$1.75—Sheer lawn; full front, with 6 rows of embroidery insertion; fine plaited back; laundered collar and cuffs.
$2.75—Fine lawn; full front; buttoned down back; front trimmed with yoke effect of embroidery insertion, and fine plaits below; back trimmed with fine plaits.
$4.50—Fine allover; embroidery front and back, with 4 small plaits; flare cuff; hemstitched laundered collar.
Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's SERGE Suits
Ideal HOT WEATHER Garments

What a relief on a hot day to throw off the heavy suit and put on a light, cool serge suit! Nothing else gives equal looks with lightness.

But that remark must be modified: The meanest fabric a man can put on is a part-cotton serge—we sell nothing but *pure wool*, and our serge suits are well made, and as stylish as they are cool.

This suggestion of prices:

At $10—Blue or black serge suits; half lined; all wool and fast color.
At $12—Blue serge sack suits; vest double-breasted; coat half lined; cool and serviceable.
At $15—Double or single-breasted sack suits; materials of extra good quality; stoutly made and very dressy. Also at same price, blue serge sack suits; suits half silk lined; very handsome, and a good $18 value.
At $22—Suits of the genuine English Clay serge, in black, blue or gray.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

CLOTHING Items of Interest to Boys 15 to 19

Much study has been given to the gathering of the new styles for young men. At about this period they're exceedingly particular, generally—they know what's correct. The fellows that know are the ones we want. Can't be too critical for our comfort. Like to have them see these blue serge single-breasted sack suits at $8.50 and the double-breasted sorts at $10 and $12. Would be pleased, too, to show them through the extensive gathering of suits in fancy cheviots in the newest best patterns, absolutely accurate in cut and carefully finished. They have the new short nobby coats, double-breasted vests—$8.50 to $15.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Negligee Shirts

The man in a hurry for good-looking shirt comfort for the hot days will not do well to skip the Wanamaker showing. We've gathered here at Broadway and Ninth the best collection of hot weather shirts to be found in both Europe and America. We have the smartest stuffs made up in the regular correct forms, and we have others made along new lines that will exactly meet the desire of particular men. Take, for instance, the Ventilated Bosom Shirts: Made of handsome percales, with plaited fronts, and under each plait the open-mesh body is found, which admits the air freely while unseen. Wonderfully comfortable on a hot day. $1.50.

Handsome shirts of American madras, with detachable cuffs, at $1.
Fine madras shirts with plaited bosoms, attached or detached cuffs, $1.50.
Shirts of French percales, imported Oxfords or Botany flannels, at $1.50.
Plain white shirts, with imported cambric body and bosom of white dimity, at $1.50.
Fine madras shirts, with attached or detached cuffs, at $2.
"The Albia"—a shirt of white cotton mesh—one of the novelties of the season, $2.
Shirts of imported fabric, with plain body and fancy bosom, attached cuffs, at $2.
French madras shirts in fancy plaids and stripes, attached cuffs, $3.
White linen shirts, made by America's best makers, at $3.50.
Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Does this hint of variety enough?—the story isn't half told.

Women's Handkerchiefs
Fine Though Very Low-priced

They are pure linen—of course. And fine linen. Beautifully embroidered—some in colors. An importer brings us all he had remaining and offers them at less than they cost him to land. They're ours—they're yours:

One Lot, at 25c Each
Another at 50c Each

Main aisle, Broadway.

Lace Combination Allovers
Half Prices and Less

Your quick appreciation of our two previous offerings of these excellent goods has been the incentive in our efforts to make a third. It's ready—but only about 500 yards. Some are plain organdie, plaited; some with lace, some with embroidery,—a few with both. And they're priced in this way:

50c a yard for all the $1 and $1.25 qualities.
$1 a yard for qualities regularly $2.
$1.50 a yard for kinds that sell usually at $3 and $3.50.
Main aisle, Broadway.

Bureaus and Chiffonniers

This is a line gathered especially for summer homes—the white enameled and golden oak sorts. It's conscientiously made furniture, and made up very attractively, too, albeit the prices are smaller than you'd likely guess them to be. The variety is large. Space here only for the brief mention of a few:

Bureaus—
$9—White enamel finish; 64 in. high, 32 in. wide; mirror 16x20; three long drawers.
$10—White enamel finish; 70 in. high, 35 in. wide; French beveled plate mirror 18x20; three large drawers.
$12—Golden oak; 76 in. high, 43 in. wide; two large and two small drawers; beveled plate mirror 24x30.
$12.50—White enamel finish; 70 in. high, 36 in wide; oval beveled plate mirror 20x20; three drawers.
$13—Golden oak; 70 in. high, 41 in. wide; oval beveled mirror 22x28; two large and two small drawers.

Chiffonniers—
$6.75—Golden oak; 54 in. high, 32 in. wide; 5 large drawers.
$10—White enamel finish; 68 in. high, 30 in. wide; five large drawers, and mirror, 12x20 in.
$10—Golden oak; 68 in. high, 32 in. wide; five large drawers, top drawer; swell front; beveled mirror, 12x20.
$15—Golden oak; 72 in. high, 34 in wide; swell front; five large drawers; beveled plate mirror 16x20.
$18—White enamel finish; 70 in. high, 32 in wide; swell front; five large drawers; beveled plate mirror 16x20.
Fourth Floor.

Travelers Needs In LEATHER

Various conveniently arranged cases containing the numerous articles essential to one's comfort when traveling. A few only of the combinations are mentioned, but the assortment is very large, and the sort you wish is doubtless here also:

$1.50—Telescope cases, with celluloid fittings; containing hair-brush, tooth brush, nail brush and comb.
$2.25—Roll-up cases of English morocco; holding tooth brush, two military brushes, soap case, comb and mirror.
$3.75 to $5—Shaving outfits; in alligator, pigskin, grain and Texas steer cases.
75c—Medicine cases; grain leather; containing 2 large bottles; $1, for those containing 3 bottles, and $1.25 for those with 4 bottles.
75c—Leather cases; holding two aluminum cups.
35c to $1.35—Collapsible cups; in leather cases.
15c and 25c—Leather stamp cases; waxed paper leaves.
50c—Pad and bill holders combined, of grain leather. Of seal at 85c.
Leather Goods—Broadway.

The EDDY Refrigerators

One point—above all other good features possessed by the Eddy—that commends it to favor, is the economy it makes possible in the matter of ice. The Eddy is so constructed as to exclude to a minimum the warm air, and retain that already cooled. The shelves are of slate, that remain cold for a long period—easy to clean, too.

Eddy Refrigerators, $13.50 to $67.50
Eddy Ice Chests, at $6.50 to $29
Fifth floor.

Tailor-made SUITS for Women Reduced

To-day's word is of handsome suits from our own carefully selected stock. Just such suits as will be needed at the seashore or at mountain resorts. All with the style and character that are desired by well-dressed women. There is not a commonplace suit in this entire offering. This is because we want to sell them before you go.

$40 to $67.50 Suits at $25—
Of fine cheviots and broadcloths, with jackets in various effective styles; some trimmed; all suits richly lined throughout with silk.

Suits worth up to $36 at $17.50—
Of cheviots and Venetians in light and dark colors—all handsomely made, and many of them lined throughout with silk.
Second floor, Broadway.

Most Remarkable Offer Of SILK WAIST

The inspiration of the White Sale gives snap and energy to every movement among kindred garments. This offer of Silk Waists has never been equalled before—you'll see that at a glance when you come—if you're fortunate enough to come in time. Two lots.

This season's most desirable styles, trimmed in prettiest ways—

$5 to $6.50 Waists at $3.50
$8 to $12 Waists at $5

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

News of SHOES For Out-doors and In

Shoes for town or country, for veranda or links, for street or sport, for drawing-room or deck—all of these and the latest, best styles of all of them, in unsurpassed assortment in the main floor Shoe Store. For women these few items selected from half a hundred or more styles of summer footwear:

$3—Buckskin Oxfords with rubber soles; for golf, tennis, boating or sea travel.
$3.50—Tan Russia calf lace boots, with the dainty Cuban heel; welted soles; medium toes.
$2—Black or tan kidskin Oxfords, with kid or patent leather tips; medium square heels.
$3—Patent leather vamp with tip; kid quarters; turn soles and Louis XIV heels.

And these brief hints of an almost equally varied stock for men:

$3—Black patent leather, kidskin or Russia calf Oxfords; a little better shoe than we have yet sold at this price.
$5—Black waxed and willow calf Oxfords Everything that makes a shoe easy, long-lived and handsome is in this line.

On the Fifth floor—bargains in plenty. Seasonable shoes for men, women or children; of excellent quality, and in correct shapes, though the prices be 'way below regular value.

For Women
BICYCLE SHOES AT HALF—
$1.50—Splendid shoes from our regular stock, tan and black kid, with welted soles; 9 in. and 14 in. heights.
OXFORDS AT A THIRD—$1—
Mostly narrow widths, but our best $3 grades.
FINE BOOTS AT $1.70—Black kidskin, lace or button, flexible soles; regular $2.50 grades.

Children's Tan Shoes
85c and 95c—According to size, spring heel; value $1.25 and $1.50.

For Men
OXFORDS AT $2.30—In black and tan; full English toe shapes; welted soles; the sort most stores sell at $3.50.
SAMPLE SHOES—Sizes 7 and 7½C only; all kinds in the lot. Find your size and you get $5 shoes for $2.50.

Housekeeping Linens And Some to Wear

Still telling of the special advantages to be enjoyed in trading at this linen store. We find excuse, however, in the frequent *new* attractions these linen people are producing. Something decidedly novel in their efforts, too. Linen prices advancing generally elsewhere. Here they are in retreat. Take this matter of towels:

At $1 a dozen—Cream white Scotch huckaback, fringed; 18 x 38 in.; regularly $1.50.
At $1.50 a dozen—Full bleached Scotch huckaback, hemmed; 18 x 38 in.; regularly $1.80.
At $2.64 a dozen—Full bleached Scotch huckaback, hemmed; 22 x 40 in.; were cheap at $3.
At $3 a dozen—Full bleached huckaback, fringed; 24 x 45 in.; value $4.

Like reductions in Napkins:
At $1.35 a dozen—Bleached Irish damask; 20 x 20 in.; regularly $1.50.
At $1.90 a dozen—Bleached Scotch damask; 20 x 20 in.; regularly $2.75.
At $3.25 a dozen—Bleached Flemish satin damask; 22 x 22 in.; regularly $3.75.
At $4 a dozen—Bleached Irish double damask; 26 x 26 in.; regularly $6.50.

And these exceptionally good values in Table Cloths:
At $1.60 each—Bleached Scotch table linen; choice patterns; 67 x 72 in. Size 67 x 87 in., at $2 each.
At $2.40 each—Bleached Scotch double damask; 70 x 70 in. Size 70 x 88 in., at $3.25; and 70 x 105 in., at $3.75.
At 50c a yard—Bleached linen dimity—ideal for shirt waists. Various corded stripes. Launders to a much handsomer finish than cotton.
At 75c a yard—French linen batiste, for summer underwear; 33 in. wide; other qualities up to $1.50.
Linen Store, Fourth avenue.

Children's HATS

It needed but a day or two of Sol's summer humor to start the rush. Mothers are now out on the hunt for lighter headwear for the little ones. We want them to know how helpful we can be in the matter of suitable summer hats, at little outlay. Expensive ones, if you wish, but this concerns only those that, though attractive and in excellent taste, are priced very moderately.

Numerous styles in plain, mixed and rough-and-ready straw, at 50c to $1.50. These are domestic goods.
English hats, in wide variety, also. These with bows and streamers at the side. $1 to $4.
And Tam O'Shanters, golf and yachting caps, of crash, linen, pique and white duck, plain and with embroidered ribbon bands, at 25c to $1.25.
Second Floor, Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

All tailors ought to fit—we do. Money back if you think otherwise.

Special sale of Scotch cheviots, serges, Oxfords, gray and tan; suit to order, $20.00. Overcoat of Oxford cheviots in several shades, silk lined to edge, $22.00. We recommend black findings. We have models for inspection.

Samples, fashion booklet, mailed to any address.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

W. & J. Sloane

Spring assortment of

Upholstery Fabrics and Hangings,

Embracing all the latest novelties.

Special designs in

Wall Papers

in tones to harmonize with hangings.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Hunter Rye

and

Uniformity

are

Synonymous

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

Wm Vogel & Son

Men's Summer Suits.

Our new lines of Men's Summer Suits are the handsomest and brightest we have ever shown in any previous season.

We draw your special notice to those

AT

$20

They are in Single-Breasted Sack style, with single or double-breasted vests, well tailored and trimmed. Your choice of striped and fancy Flannels, Worsteds, Homespuns, and Imported Serges.

Tailors ask $50 for no better suit, and we fit you.

Broadway, cor. Houston St

Rested Nerves

—How inviting that sounds after you have had your whirlwind of work, grab of lunch, and muddled quarter-hour with your newspaper.

RESTED NERVES—is there such bliss? That is but one of the good things you uncork when you use

Johann Hoff's

Malt Extract

It freshens the appetite, aids digestion, sends you to bed to sound sleep, and hands you a new set of nerves in the morning.

Dr. Thomas Hay, of Cape May, N. J., writes: "In one case it stopped a man, an editor of a weekly paper, from going rapidly to his grave, from wearing of overwork."

Insist upon the Genuine **Johann Hoff's Malt Extract.** Refuse all substitutes and you will not be disappointed.

REMEDY FOR TRUST EVIL

Committee Reports Constitutional Amendment to the House.

DEMOCRATS VOTE AGAINST IT

Congress to Have Power to Control, Regulate, Prohibit, or Dissolve Combinations.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The trust question led to an animated discussion in the House Committee on Judiciary to-day, a Constitutional amendment finally being adopted by a party vote giving Congress power to define, regulate, control, prohibit, or dissolve trusts, monopolies, or combinations, whether in the form of a corporation or otherwise.

This amendment and a bill restricting trusts were framed some time ago by a special sub-committee on trusts. After many delays the work of the sub-committee was brought before the full committee to-day, with a view to getting the trust question before the House.

After several attempts to amend the resolution, which were defeated on party lines, the committee adopted it, also by a party vote, the Democrats voting in the negative.

The Constitutional amendment as reported to the House proposes the following as Article XVI. of the Constitution:

Section 1. All powers conferred by this article shall extend to the several States, the Territories, the District of Columbia, and all territory under the sovereignty and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to define, regulate, control, prohibit, or dissolve trusts, monopolies, or combinations, whether existing in the form of a corporation or otherwise.

The several States may continue to exercise such power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States.

Section 3. Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

The majority report favoring the Constitutional amendment says in part:

"In our judgment it is the plain duty of those intrusted with the law-making power to propose and submit to the people of the States such a remedy as will enable Congress to restrain, and, if need be, repress absolutely all illegal and dangerous combinations which restrain trade or destroy competition, or which may unjustly harass or oppress labor.

"It is to be expected that the broad and comprehensive proposition embodied in this joint resolution will meet strong opposition and be subjected to some bitter denunciation. But aggregated capital, if honest in its purpose, not only will not oppose but will approve and sustain a proposition that is designed to restrain only where wrong is being done and that compels submission to the Government of a just and an intelligent people.

"Labor has its best friend in aggregated capital, corporations, and combinations when fairly and honestly formed and conducted. When so formed and conducted they are not only permissible, but most desirable. It is not the existence but the abuse of corporate powers and combined capital that merits condemnation and denunciation and demands a remedy. Such abuses exist. Hence the necessity for the existence of a competent controlling and restraining power—a power of absolute suppression it may be in a given case.

"The power Congress now has is largely one of annoyance. We may strike a light blow here and now there, but cannot repress or prohibit such combinations or monopolies. A power to harass merely better be not exercised at all. Congress should have power to maintain an open field for honest competition in all industrial enterprises throughout the entire Union.

"When a corporation or business association becomes a monopoly, or when any combination of corporations or of men associated under any form or name for illegal or improper purposes, becomes a menace to the welfare of the people generally, Congress, representing all the people of all the States, ought to possess the power to control and repress it.

"This is the purpose and the scope of the proposed amendment. It is necessary and it is wise.

"As we have pointed out, justice to the people can be attained and the internal 'tranquillity' of the Republic secured only by the repression of improper combinations and conspiracies in the form of trusts or otherwise, and the destruction of monopolies. The general welfare demands that this power exist in the General Government, and there is no liberty when illegal trusts, combinations, conspiracies, and monopolies crush fair competition in industrial enterprise, control production and prices, and thereby oppress and, to a degree, enslave the people."

The report is very long, and argues at length against the proposed remedy of placing trust-made goods on the free list, which remedy, it is asserted, would be worse than the disease in "striking down protection in an experimental effort to destroy a monopoly or repress combination."

At the afternoon session of the House Judiciary Committee an anti-trust bill was ordered to be reported in addition to the Constitutional amendment previously agreed on.

The bill differs from that previously framed, and its features are summed up by Judge Ray of New York, Chairman of the committee, as follows: "The bill reported to the House by the Judiciary Committee is amendatory of the act approved July 2, 1890, and commonly known as the Sherman law. Sections 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8 of said act are amended by increasing the penalties, but in no other respect. The other section of said act are not touched. The Sherman act is further amended by adding five new sections, one of which relates to the time when it shall go into effect.

"The new sections declare that every corporation, association, joint stock company, or partnership doing business in the United States and producing, manufacturing, or dealing in any article of commerce, when organized, managed, or carrying on business for the purpose of controlling or monopolizing the manufacture, production, or sale of any such article or for the purpose of increasing or decreasing the cost of such article to the user or consumer for the purpose of preventing competition in the manufacture, production, or sale thereof, is for the purposes of the act declared illegal.

"It is then provided that such an organization may be proceeded against and restrained from carrying on inter-State commerce, and if declared illegal may be forbidden the use of the mails, and inter-State commerce in its products or property are then prohibited. A proviso is added that such articles may be carried for the use of the consignor or consignee.

"Other sections confer jurisdiction upon the District and Circuit Courts, prescribe penalties, and forfeitures for a violation of the act, and make it the duty of the Attorney General and the several District Attorneys of the United States to enforce the provisions of the act. Another section provides that persons shall not be excused from testifying or producing books and papers on the ground that their testimony will incriminate them, but this provision is limited so that any evidence given by such person cannot be used against him in any other court or place.

"All provisions heretofore suggested relating to the marking and branding of goods and to the making and filing of reports by corporations, joint stock companies, and partnerships were eliminated the sub-committee before a report was made to the full committee, and the report of the sub-committee, as finally submitted, has been adopted by the full committee.

No vote was cast against the bill on the question of reporting it to the House, but the Democrats reserved the right to file their views if they determined to oppose it, and Mr. Ray will request that they have five days in which to file such views.

OFFICES IN THE ISLANDS.

Mr. Hale Fears Robbery, Corruption, and Wrongdoing in High Places.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Senator Scott, (Rep., West Va.,) Senator Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) and several other anti-civil service reformers of the Senate were greatly exercised by the consideration in the Senate this afternoon of a bill which they had overlooked. Early in January Mr. Ross (Rep., Vt.,) introduced it with the title, "A bill regulating appointments to and removals from civil offices in outlying dependencies of the United States."

The bill then provided that appointments to civil offices in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands should be made irrespective of the political affiliations of the appointees and in such manner as to represent the entire country and to give each political party as nearly as practicable its proportionate share thereof. It also provided that appointees should not be removed except for incompetency, misconduct, inefficiency, or neglect of duty, and then only after charges.

The measure was reported in abbreviated form, without providing for proportionate representation of all parties, but for the whole country. It was reported on March 23. The Senate gave consent today for its consideration, but it was not until it was about to be ordered to a third reading that Senator Mason discovered that he did not like it. Senator Vest (Dem., Mo.,) made a slight protest against it, on the ground that it would interfere with the freedom of action of the Executive.

Senator Scott, desiring to get the obnoxious measure out of the way by the most direct course, asked to have it postponed indefinitely. That was defeated. It was read a third time by a vote of 35 to 19, and when it was about to be put upon its passage the Senate had to listen to a speech by Senator Mason, when he was evidently not prepared to make a speech. Senator Wellington (Rep., Md.,) saved him by suggesting the lack of a quorum, and the Senate adjourned because a quorum could not be summoned.

In commenting on the bill and its advantages as set forth by Mr. Ross, Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) said:

"The history of colonial possessions," said he, "from the days of the Romans to the present time, is a history of robbery, peculation, extravagance, wrongdoing in high quarters, and corruption broad and large. I do not think that the examples of to-day are going to show that the American people are to be exempt from the monstrous evils which always have attended a colonial policy.

"The jaunty way in which the American people have embarked in the enterprise of the colonial possessions has certainly received a rebuke in what has been seen to happen during the last few months. The Senator from Vermont and I will be older than we are now before the rule which has been written down in all history is changed by the American Republic."

Mr. Ross having called for a vote on his bill Mr. Scott (Rep., West Va.,) moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. The motion was lost, 10 to 35.

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) addressed the Senate in a humorous vein in opposition to the bill.

MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

House Passes the Measure—Takes Up Alaskan Bill To-day.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The House today sent to the Senate the last of the general appropriation bills—the Military Academy bill. There was little debate germane to the bill. Mr. Mahon (Penn.) offered an amendment providing that every cadet at West Point shall take an oath not to indulge in "hazing," and declared that to his knowledge during the past year the treatment of cadets had been brutal and beastly. Upon the appeal of Mr. Hull, he finally withdrew the amendment.

To-morrow the House will take up the bill to establish a civil government for Alaska.

PLEADS FOR ARCTIC SURVIVORS.

Mr. Overstreet Asks that Greely's Men Be Retired as Sergeants.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—During the House session to-day Mr. Overstreet (Rep., Ind.,) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the Senate bill for the retirement as First Sergeants of the four survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay relief expedition.

Mr. Overstreet explained that the only other survivor of this famous expedition was Gen. Greely, who had been rewarded with a Brigadier Generalship. The men to be relieved by this bill had been crippled and broken by hardships in carrying the American flag to a point further north than ever previously or since reached. They had been dismissed from the service for disability, and this would be an act of tardy justice. If they had been officers they would have been retired, but in the case of enlisted men the law required thirty years' service.

Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) in objecting, declared that there should be no retirement law. These men should be pensioned, not retired.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Naval Cadet E. Woods is detached from the Texas and ordered to the Kentucky.

Lieut. L. J. Clark is detached from the Detroit when out of commission and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. Commander J. C. Cresap is detached from the Detroit when out of commission and ordered home to wait orders.

Commander D. Kennedy is detached from the Detroit when out of commission and ordered to duty in connection with the fitting out of the Mayflower, which he will command when commissioned.

Commander M. R. S. MacKenzie is detached from command of the Prairie May 28 and ordered home to wait orders.

Commander William Swift is ordered to command the Prairie May 28.

Chaplain R. R. Hoes is detached from the Wabash June 14, and ordered to the Monongahela June 16.

Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan is ordered to line duty on the Lancaster May 19.

Capt. C. M. Chester is detached from connection with the Kentucky, and will assume command of her May 15.

Lieut. Commander J. C. Gillmore has sick leave for two months, from May 10.

Lieut. M. Bevington is detached from connection with the Kentucky and ordered to engineer duty on board of her May 15.

Lieut. Commander C. A. Gove is detached from connection with the Kentucky and ordered to duty on board of her as navigator May 15.

Lieut. Commander Karl Rohrer is detached from duty in connection with the Kentucky and ordered to duty on board of her as executive May 15.

Lieut. W. M. Crose is detached from inspection duty at Newport News, Va., and ordered immediately to the Kentucky.

Lieut. W. P. Scott is detached from duty in connection with the Kentucky and ordered to duty on board of her May 15.

Naval Cadet J. E. Mathews is detached from treatment at Mare Island Hospital and ordered to the New York Hospital for treatment.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Dolphin sailed to-day from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Washington, having as passengers the wife and daughter of Gov. Allen.

The New York, flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, is to be put out of commission when she has concluded the Summer drills, and is to be overhauled extensively at the New York Navy Yard. The vessel has been in commission since 1897.

The Dixie arrived to-day at Manila.

The Buffalo yesterday arrived at the Azores.

The Baltimore to-day sailed from Shanghai for Hongkong.

The Isla de Cuba sailed from Hongkong for Manila.

HEARING ON NEELY EXTRADITION.

ALBANY, May 15.—Gov. Roosevelt will hear arguments on the application of the United States Government for the extradition to Cuba of Charles F. W. Neely, who, it is alleged, is connected with the Cuban postal frauds, on Thursday evening next at the Executive Mansion here.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A new point in Neely's favor is being mooted here. This is, that he is not subject to extradition to Cuba because he is an American citizen. If, for extradition purposes, Cuba is looked upon as a foreign country, then there is said to be no warrant for the surrender of an American citizen to a foreign Government except where there is express provision of the kind in an extradition treaty.

It is said that an American superior court has never yet passed upon the legality of the procedure under the British-American treaty, under which those countries have surrendered their own citizens, while the United States Senate in the case of two treaties negotiated by President Cleveland, very forcibly expressed its condemnation of the theory that a country should surrender its own citizens under any conditions.

Bank Clerk's Sentence Commuted.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The President has commuted to three years with allowances the five-year sentence of Herman G. Knickerbocker, a bank clerk convicted in Chicago in April, 1898, of embezzling $4,900 from the First National Bank of Chicago. The President took this action on the recommendation of the trial Judge, who stated that he would have imposed a lighter sentence had the law permitted. The Attorney General in making his recommendation said: "A distinction can properly be made between cases where the officials of a bank by violating the law wreck the institution and those of small defalcations by clerks."

Platt and Depew Ask Appointments.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Senators Platt and Depew were with the President a half-hour to-day, and presented the names of George B. Curtis of Binghamton, N. Y., for appointment as District Attorney for the Northern District of New York and Theodore Poole of Syracuse as United States Marshal for the same district. Senator Platt said later that he had no doubt these appointments would be made, along with that of John R. Hazel as United States Judge of the Western District of New York.

THE CUBAN POSTAL SERVICE.

Gen. Wood Says It Is Highly Efficient—No Further Arrests Now.

HAVANA, May 15.—Gov. Gen. Wood, referring to-day to the Postal Service of Cuba, says:

"Speaking generally, the Postal Service of the Island of Cuba is in a high state of efficiency. The money order branch is especially useful, but all the branches have make good records. The service as a whole should not be blamed for the faults of a handful of rascals."

E. P. Thompson, the Havana Postmaster who has been suspended, pending inquiry into the methods of the local office, came to the city this morning accompanied by a special agent, in whose charge Mr. Thompson has been placed. He is very indignant at the course taken with respect to him, and says he has friends who will stand by him. He also declares that he has a "clean axe with which to fight."

It is not asserted that Mr. Thompson has been guilty of fraud, but merely that the accounts of his office show a shortage of several thousands, which calls for an explanation. This is not yet forthcoming. He had a long talk this morning with Gen. Wood, the nature of which has not been made public beyond the fact that Mr. Thompson offered to assist in bringing all the guilty parties to justice.

The rumor circulated yesterday that the Postmaster at Baracoa had been or would be arrested, proves, upon investigation, to be false. He is looked upon merely as a tool of Neely and as having acted innocently as the business agent of Neely at Baracoa, where he is in charge of Neely's coffee and cocoanut plantation. It appears that he used $2,500 in connection with the business from the postal funds and then drew upon Neely for the amount. As Neely's funds here are now in the hands of the Governor, the draft has not been honored. It is understood that there is no intention to arrest this man, but he will have to refund the money and may possibly lose his post. A special agent will arrive at Baracoa to-morrow with orders to institute a thorough investigation. He will also place a lien upon all of Neely's property there.

The Lucha, the Cubano, and the Post are the only papers that say much regarding the postal frauds. The Post blames Mr. Rathbone for carelessness. The Lucha takes his part. The Cubano bitterly assails him for "his extravagant régime." The other journals scarcely allude to the matter editorially, merely giving an item or so each day, and sometimes not doing even that.

Gen. Wood does not desire as yet to make further arrests, because of the necessity, as the law stands, to have a preliminary trial within forty-eight hours after an arrest. He believes that, as it is impossible for the suspected persons to escape, justice will be equally well served by keeping those accused under the surveillance of detectives.

E. P. THOMPSON'S SUSPENSION.

Creates Surprise in Washington—His Excellent Record.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The suspension of Postmaster E. P. Thompson was a great surprise to the President and the members of the Cabinet, and none of them believe that he is guilty of the least wrongdoing. It is assumed that Gen. Wood had come to the conclusion that until the matter of these frauds had been thoroughly investigated it would be best to temporarily suspend all of the officials who were in positions where they might have had knowledge, guilty or otherwise, of what was going on.

Mr. Thompson, it is said, has been prominently connected with the Indianapolis Post Office for many years, and was selected as Postmaster at Havana because of his special knowledge of the business and his unquestioned integrity. He was not a candidate for the place and knew nothing of the President's intentions until the office was tendered him, with an urgent request that he accept it.

Members of the Cabinet are not inclined to believe that there was any widespread conspiracy to defraud, but nevertheless it is the purpose of the Government to sift the matter to the bottom.

"FAKE" BANDITS IN CUBA.

Employed by Rural Guard to Prevent Reduction of Their Force.

HAVANA, May 15.—Two supposed bandits recently captured near Remedios have quite an interesting story to tell, if the reports just received concerning them by Gen. Wood prove to be true. Orders were recently issued to reduce the Rural Guard in the Province of Santa Clara to 200 men. Gen. Wood's correspondent asserts that Civil Governor Gomez and Gen. Jesus Monteaguvo decided that, if it could be managed, there should be no reduction. Consequently, two men were employed to act the part of bandits and to create a small reign of terror in order to make Gen. Wood believe that the Rural Guard was very necessary.

Probably Gen. Wood would not have paid much attention to the communication he received on the subject; but, after the two men were captured, the Rural Guard requested permission to try them themselves, and they also undertook to return all the stolen property to the owners. This seemed such an extraordinary proposition that Gen. Wood came to the conclusion that the information he had received was probably founded on facts.

He ordered the Rural Guard to turn the two "bandits" over to the civil court for trial, and he thanked the Rurales for the efficient work they had done in effecting the capture.

WARNINGS FROM AGUINALDO.

Early Last Year Begged His Friends to Leave Manila.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The President to-day sent to the Senate a letter from Gen. Otis transmitting a translation of a letter written by Aguinaldo to a friend in Manila, warning him to leave that city. Aguinaldo's letter is dated Malolos, Jan. 7, 1899, and is addressed to Señor Bonito Legardo. In it Aguinaldo says:

"I beg you to leave Manila with your family and to come here to Malolos, but not because I wish to frighten you. I merely wish to warn you for your satisfaction, although it is not yet the day or the week."

In his communication of transmittal, Gen. Otis says:

"The letter is forwarded to meet still further the absurd charge that the American authorities in Manila inaugurated the war."

Gen. Otis also states that this letter is one of a number written by Aguinaldo to his friends in Manila warning them to leave the city for their safety. He adds that many families left the city in consequence of these warnings.

RECALL OF GUNBOATS CANCELED.

The Concord and the Bennington to Remain on Asiatic Station.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—At the instance of Rear Admiral Remey, in command of the naval forces on the Asiatic Station, the Navy Department has reconsidered its decision to recall to the United States the gunboats Concord and Bennington.

Secretary Long says that there is no special significance to be attached to this action, and that he presumes that because of their light draught the boats are wanted to guard against the importation of arms into the Philippines, and to assist in military operations during the approaching rainy season.

W. W. ASTOR'S ASSESSMENT.

Reply to His Appeal—Was an American Citizen When Levy Was Made.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments have filed their return to the writ of certiorari obtained by William Waldorf Astor for a review of the assessment made by the Commissioners on his personal property for the year 1899. The assessment was fixed at $2,000,000, and Mr. Astor appealed against it on the ground that he was a non-resident. He has since become a British citizen.

The Commissioners say that prior to 1899 Mr. Astor regularly paid his assessments, and that, though he claimed to have changed his residence at the time the 1899 assessment was made, they were unaware whether such change was temporary or permanent. When it was made he was an American citizen, and they say they see no reason to review the assessment.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Pennsylvania Offices to be Moved to New York.

A Floor Secured in the American Exchange National Bank Building, Which Is Now Being Erected.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has taken a floor in the sixteen-story building which is being erected by the American Exchange National Bank at the northeast corner of Broadway and Cedar Street. The building will be finished by next November, and the statement was made yesterday that the Pennsylvania Railroad would then move to this city most, if not all, of its general offices, and would establish its permanent headquarters, which are now in Philadelphia, in the City of New York.

Dumont Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank, declined to make any statement about the matter yesterday. There have been rumors of the railroad company's contemplating such a move. It was said that the auditors' and treasurer's offices would probably be transferred to this city, and only a short time ago a petition was circulated and signed by leading bankers and brokers of Wall Street asking for such a change.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has recently acquired large interests in the neighborhood of New York, and has arranged for extensive improvements on these properties. The company's lines are now divided into departments east and west of Pittsburg, and it is said that a rearrangement into eastern, central, and western lines is contemplated.

NEW YORKERS BUY A RAILROAD.

Will Rebuild Tracks in Pennsylvania and Connect Them with B. and O.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., May 15.—D. R. Brewer of New York, who is here in the interest of the proposed Reading, Lancaster and Baltimore Railroad, announced this afternoon the purchase of the Mohnsville and Adamstown Steam Railroad, a stretch of eight miles of track between Mohnsville, this county, and Adamstown, Lancaster County. The sale was consummated after several conferences between Mr. Brewer and the Directors of the company, of which L. T. Custer is President. The price paid is said to be almost $80,000, but that does not include the rolling stock of the company.

A force of men will be put to work soon tearing up the road, which at present is narrow gauge, and it will be rebuilt as a portion of the Reading, Lancaster and Baltimore. Upon its completion the line connecting Reading with Mohnsville will be built, after which the stretch from Adamstown to New Holland will be laid.

This will mean practically the completion of the road as far as Lancaster, as it is proposed using the Pennsylvania tracks between New Holland and Lancaster. A southerly course will then be taken to the Chesapeake Bay, with a terminus at Perryville, where it is proposed to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio.

The new line will be seventy miles in length. S. W. Parker of New York is the President.

Manhattan Railway Transfers.

Officials of the Manhattan Railway Company add to their denial of the report that their transfer agreement with the Third Avenue Railroad Company is likely to be abrogated the statement that it cannot be terminated at the pleasure of either party. They say it is operative for a fixed period, but will not say for how long.

Brief Railroad Items.

Under the personal direction of General Passenger Agent Lee of the Lehigh Valley, one hundred and seventy ticket agents from the far West will arrive in this city to-day to become acquainted with the attractive features of New York City as a Summer resort.

Daniel B. Robinson, President of the St. Louis and San Francisco, has resigned on account of ill health. He has spent the Spring and Winter in Southern California, but is still in a critical condition.

The annual meeting of the New York and Harlem Railroad was held yesterday at the Grand Central Station. The old Board of Directors was re-elected. The places formerly occupied by Francis P. Freeman and Robert Schell were filled by the election of J. Pierpont Morgan and James Stillman.

State Underwriters' Association.

ALBANY, May 15.—Frank A. McNamee of this city was to-day elected President of the New York State Underwriters' Association.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:42	Sun sets...7:11	Moon rises..9:22	

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..8:35	Gov. Isl'd...8:50	H. Gate..10:46	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:50	Gov. Isl'd...9:12	H. Gate..11:08	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MAY 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliança, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Oceanic, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
U. S. transport, Port Rico	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MAY 17.

Araucania, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Columbia, Plymouth and Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Main, Bremen		12:00 M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
San Juan, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Santiago, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ydun, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, MAY 18.

Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Origen, Inagua and Cape Haytien	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Bratsberg, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 19.

Parran, Demerara	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Sikh. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 8, inclusive, for dispatch per ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 26 and up to June 9, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York June 9, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, April 14; Shanghai, April 18; Yokohama, April 25, and Honolulu, May 5, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer America Maru, are due in New York on May 17.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MAY 16.

Andes, Jamaica, May 10.
Bernicia, Shields, April 28.
British Queen, Antwerp, April 28.
Chateau Lafite, May 7.
City of Washington, Havana, May 12.
El Paso, New Orleans, May 11.
Finance, Colon, May 9.
Kaiserin Maria Theresa, Bremen, May 8.
Menominee, London, May 4.
Stiklestad, Shields, April 23.
Teutonic, Liverpool, May 9.
Werra, Gibraltar, May 7.
Winifred, Hamburg, April 23.

THURSDAY, MAY 17.

El Sud, New Orleans, May 12.
European, London, May 9.
Maracal, Trinidad, May 9.
Massilia, Gibraltar, May 3.
Nacoochee, Savannah, May 14.
Seneca, Havana, May 13.

FRIDAY, MAY 18.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, May 10.
Hekla, Christiansand, May 5.
Inchmaree, Shields, May 4.
Minneapolis, London, May 10.

SATURDAY, MAY 19.

Biela, St. Lucia, May 12.
Bristol City, Swansea, May 5.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, May 12.
Redruth, Seville, May 4.
Saratoga, Santiago, May 12.
St. Louis, Southampton, May 12.

SUNDAY, MAY 20.

El Dorado, New Orleans, May 15.
Morven, Gibraltar, May 4.
Nordfarer, Shields, May 6.
Whitehall, Gibraltar, May 5.

MONDAY, MAY 21.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, May 10.
Anchoria, Glasgow, May 12.
County of Dumfries, Hamburg, May 7.
Cufic, Liverpool, May 11.
Ivernia, Liverpool, May 12.

Arrived.

SS Westerniand, (Belg.,) Mills, Antwerp May 5, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. South of Fire Island at 2 A. M. May 16.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Bridges, Genoa, &c., April 13, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Schaefer, Hamburg April 28, to P. Ruprecht. Anchored in Quarantine at 9:40 P. M.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville May 12 and Charleston 13th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool May 4, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. •Arrived at the Bar at 12:25 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Owen, Savanilla, &c., May 1, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Philadelphian, (Br.,) McCallum, Liverpool May 3, with mdse to Frederick Leyland & Co., Ltd. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Saginaw, Johnson, Georgetown, S. C., May 11 and Wilmington, N. C., 12th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Porto Cabello, &c., May 4, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallet. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Baker, Rotterdam May 3 and Boulogne 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Grosser Kurfurst, (Ger., new, 8,220 tons,) Reimkasten, Bremen May 5 and Southampton 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Agnes, (Nor.,) Halverson, Banes May 8, with fruit to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Joubert, Marseilles April 24 and Naples 28th, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M.

SS Concho, Risk, Galveston May 9 and Key West 12th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Bridge, Genoa April 14 via Leghorn and Naples, with mdse. to Henderson Bros. South of Fire Island at 6:30 P. M.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) McKay, St. Kitts, &c., with mdse. to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. In Quarantine at 9:33 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., May 15, 9:30 P. M., west, fresh breeze, cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston, &c.
SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Arnold Luyken, (Ger.,) for Inagua, &c.
SS El Norte, for New Orleans.
SS Helios, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Pisa, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Cherbourg and Southampton.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Aisenborn, for Baltimore.
SS Washington, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch, tank,) for Rotterdam.

Spoken.

Bark Sachem, Nickels, from New York via St. Thomas for Hongkong, was spoken March 27 in lat. 16, lon. 30.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 15.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogenmann, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York at 8 P. M. yesterday.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spiledt, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Plymouth for New York at 12:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Clematis, (Br.,) Capt. Bulman, from Calcutta for New York, passed Perim yesterday.

SS Messba, (Br.,) Capt. Segrove, from New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Hawkes Bay, (Br.,) Capt. Child, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Melbourne May 12.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. Graham, from New York for Rio Janeiro, &c., arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Everest, from New York, arr. at Belfast to-day.

SS Laurentian, (Br.,) Capt. Nunan, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Strabo, (Br.,) Capt. Jardine, (from Santos, &c.,) sld. from Macelo for New York May 12.

SS Belluca, (Br.,) Capt. Nerisen, from New York, arr. at Montevideo April 18.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Leuenfels, from New York via Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin May 10.

SS Kurrachee, (Br.,) Capt. Liddle, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for East London, &c., arr. at Port Elizabeth May 10.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New York via Venice, arr. at Fiume May 11.

SS Tolosa, (Br.,) Capt. Seaborn, from Baltimore and New York via St. Vincent, C. V., &c., arr. at Sydney, N. S. W., previous to to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, sld. from Christiansand for New York May 7.

SS Vienna, (Aust.,) Capt. Heglich, sld. from Palermo for New York May 7.

SS Asti, (Ger.,) Capt. Lafrentz, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York May 10.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Bourge, sld. from Naples for New York May 12.

SS Castillian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Coull, sld. from Antwerp for New York May 13.

SS Columbian, (Br.,) Capt. Masters, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from New York for Genoa, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Citta di Messina, (Ital.,) Capt. Lavatelli, from Genoa, &c., for New York, passed St. Michael's to-day.

SS Dela

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

It looks now as if the bill for subsidizing shipping will pass if it can be brought to a vote, and of this its supporters are quite confident. It is in some regards one of the most amazing measures in the history of our legislation, and the favor with which it has been received is a curious sign of the times.

We believe it is the first instance of a subsidy proposed on account of the prosperity of the trade in which the subsidy hunters are engaged. It is not only conceded, it is insisted, that the demand for shipping is out of all proportion to the supply. In all ordinary cases this is supposed to be a highly satisfactory condition in any trade. It ought to be so in the shipping trade. But the plea of Mr. HANNA and his friends is that, while the demand for their goods is very great, they cannot compete in meeting it with the dealers of other lands, because it costs so much more to build American ships and to run them. Therefore they claim that the Treasury—which is the taxpayers—should give them enough money to enable them to compete and still have plentiful profits. This is so impudent and utterly unreasonable a claim that it is surprising that it should be listened to, and much more so that it should be in a fair way to be granted.

The chief reason for this is that the subsidy seekers appeal very emphatically to a sentiment that is honorable in itself, but which they exploit for purely selfish motives, patriotic pride. They try to conceal the fact that the money is for their own purses, and plead that it is to build up American shipping. They point to the insignificant share we have in the carrying trade of our own exports and imports, and they declare that it is the duty of the Government to spend money freely to get a larger share, incidentally strengthening the maritime power of the Nation in which we are all of us deeply interested. They tell us that other nations have spent enormous sums on shipping subsidies, and that we cannot protect ourselves against them save by the same means. Finally they promise that the money thus expended will be more than repaid in the reduction of freights and the increased returns to the farmers whose products make up the larger part of our exports. Thus at every turn it is patriotic pride that is aroused, and this, with the heavy pressure of direct money interest, has brought about the remarkable progress of the essentially absurd and greedy scheme.

Every real advantage claimed for the subsidy scheme could be secured without the spending of a dollar of the taxpayers' money by the simple plan of permitting Americans to buy ships and own them under the protection of an American register. In that way we should very promptly get all the ships that we could use profitably. If we could not use them profitably, it would be because we are not adapted to the business, and cannot do it on as low rates and make money in it as can our competitors. In that case our shippers, the farmers especially, who furnish the exports so largely, would profit by the low freights, and the Nation at large would be all the better served. It is idle to argue that subsidized ships will reduce charges for transportation. The subsidy relieves them of the need to do so, and the class of shipowners who make less money than they can contrive to seize has not yet been discovered on this continent. As for the American shipbuilders, whom this plan is supposed to encourage, we do not look on them as infants or imbeciles, and we are quite confident that in a fair contest with all the world they can hold their own. The stimulus they really need is that of open competition. Wherever that has been felt by a great American industry, the result has been nothing of which to be ashamed.

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ICE MONOPOLY.

Public opinion has just won two important victories over the hoggish monopoly which has cornered ice and shown a disposition to extort the highest price for it which the public necessity could be made to yield.

The first of these is the promise to peddle ice in small quantities, and to other than regular subscribers. Of course this is a concession actually demanded by common humanity. People to whom every nickel is of importance can get on without ice in moderate weather, when it may be not only a severe privation for them, but even a matter of life and death, to have it occasionally in extremely hot weather. The officer who announced this concession, as a concession to public opinion, at the same time expressed a doubt whether it would prove profitable to the company. That it would pay a fair advance over the cost of harvesting, storing, and delivering the ice he does not deny. What he means probably is that it will not pay current rates of profit on stock of which one-quarter represents the actual investment and the other three-quarters are composed of water in an uncongealed state. It is not to be wondered at that the promises to peddle ice, put forward avowedly as a sop to public indignation, should be distrusted, and the preparations of the company to distribute ice for sale at retail should be ridiculed. It will probably be best, or least bad, for the corporation to carry out its promises in good faith.

The other triumph of public opinion is the withdrawal of the Tammany opposition in the Board of Councilmen to the resolution to investigate the alleged connection of certain municipal officials, as stockholders, with the ice monopoly. Two or three of the weaker Tammany brethren began by objecting to the investigation, but the wiser counsels of Mr. GUGGENHEIMER prevailed, and the resolution passed. Mr. JOHN F. CARROLL, like Mr. RICHARD CROKER, is an unofficial official, and, also like Mr. CROKER, has committed himself to the proposition that the manner in which he can make money out of this municipality is "his private business." There is no way, perhaps, of getting at the Boss and the Grand Vizier of Tammany except at the polls. But the connection of actual office holders with the Trust is another matter. We observe with interest that Mr. J. SERGEANT CRAM, while denying that he holds any stock of the American Ice Company, says that he would have a perfect right to buy it and hold it if he liked. This avowal on the part of an official who has power to facilitate or obstruct the operations of the Trust, and also of its possible rivals, through his official action, sheds an interesting light on Mr. CRAM's standard of official duty and propriety.

THE CONFERENCE AND THE CANTEEN.

Upon the President, as Commander in Chief of our army, rests the responsibility for the canteen saloon, an evil which he has ample power to suppress, and which, to quote the Episcopal address, "is a more deadly foe to the soldier than bullet or tropic heat."—Report adopted by the Methodist General Conference.

We are of the opinion that the responsibility referred to by the conference will rest very lightly on the shoulders of the President. If he had no heavier responsibility than that he would be a very innocent and happy man.

In saying this we do not mean that the decision of the Attorney General, to which the President gave effect, was a fair decision. On the contrary, it seems to us, as it seems to the conference, to have amounted to a "nullification" of a law of Congress. But when the President had an opinion sustaining him in preventing the enforcement of what he had the best reason and authority to believe was a measure full of harm for the army, it is hard to blame him for accepting and acting upon it. The comparative silence of Congress upon the "nullification" since, the fact that no steps have been taken to make the prohibition of the canteen more drastic and more emphatic, so as to prevent the nullification of it by any technical quibble, seem to us an admission on the part of Congress that Congress was wrong in passing the law, and that the President was right in seizing such an opportunity as Mr. GRIGGS's decision gave him to arrest its operation. To use an illustration which is more to the point than may at first appear, he has appealed from Philip drunk to Philip sober, and Philip sober has at least not overruled him.

The fact is that the anti-canteen law was a misguided attempt on the part of Congress to "pander to the better element" without reference to the facts of the case. The Methodist bench of Bishops may consider the "canteen saloon" an evil worse than the bullet or tropic heat. The officers of the United States Army, who have the advantage of knowing what they are talking about, and who have at least as much interest in "the soldier" as the Methodist Conference, almost unanimously assert that it is not an evil at all, but a beneficent institution, and that its special beneficence is largely in promoting temperance among soldiers in the use of intoxicating liquors. It is not, as the conference and the Congress falsely assumed, a question between the beer and light wines sold at the canteen and drunk under the surveillance of comrades and superiors and no intoxicating drinks at all. It is a question between the mild potations allowed to be sold and drunk at the canteen in moderation, and the fiery potations sold outside and drunk in as great excess as the seller can contrive.

Whether the denunciation by the conference of the canteen proceeds from fanaticism or hypocrisy we do not undertake to say, and it does not practically matter. In either case there is no excuse for those who denounce it but ignorance of the facts, and, at this stage of the controversy, ignorance of the facts is without excuse. Col. MILLS, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, in his testimony before the Board of Visitors to that institution, charitably referred to the opponents of the canteen as persons "who supposed themselves to be actuated by good motives." In the actual state of the controversy that is a stretch of charity. Those who denounce and would abolish the canteen have no excuse for not knowing that what they are really working for is the extension of drunkenness in the United States Army, and that they are the active allies of the rumsellers who find a rival and an enemy in the canteen. It is high time that this Podsnappery should be exposed and denounced. It is not the President, it is the Methodist General Conference that is engaged in promoting intemperance in the army.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND AUSTRALIA.

It is hard to explain Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's insistence upon a change in the Australian Commonwealth bill on any grounds creditable to his statesmanship. The much-discussed section of the bill which would deny to the Privy Council the right—exercised in regard to the Canadian Constitution—of interpreting the laws made by Australian legislators, "unless the public interests in some part of her Majesty's dominions, otherwise than the Commonwealth or State, are involved," was brought to the attention of the offices of the British Government before it was submitted to the referendum of the colonies. No protest at that time emanated from either the Colonial Office or from the Law Office of the United Kingdom. Now Mr. CHAMBERLAIN would have the section changed for several reasons which ungraciously question the integrity of the colonists, but especially on the ground that the instrument, as it stands, would seriously impair an important link of empire.

But if there are really serious reasons why the Australians should not interpret their own laws founded upon the Constitution which has the approval of a large majority of the colonists, why were not objections raised and explained while the bill was still being debated in Australia? Why did Mr. CHAMBERLAIN wait until the delegates arrived in London before discovering that depriving the Crown of the right to say what was law or what was not law in Australia was a menace to the dignity of the empire? After admitting that the delegates were without authority to change a single word in the bill, he invited the Colonial Premiers to devise some means to amend it. The reply was the same as that of the delegates. A referendum of the several colonies had called the bill into being, and only by another referendum could its terms be altered. Of course, it is ridiculous to assume that the Colonial Secretary could have reckoned upon any other reply. By agitating the question he doubtless hopes to prepare the colonists to receive in a tranquil manner any amendment he may induce the Imperial Parliament to make. And he offers them the consoling statement that he personally contemplates a bill "enhancing the dignity of the Judicial Committee."

We are not prepared to say just what interests Mr. CHAMBERLAIN finds suddenly menaced by Section 74, but one thing is certain. Should his influence prevail, the scheme of an Imperial Federation will have been consigned to a far and doubtful future. For whatever functions may be added to "enhance the dignity" of the Privy Council, its traditions, its personnel, its inherent duties to the Crown would never permit it to assume the dignity of an adequate Supreme Court for the empire.

By insisting upon the adoption of the bill as it stands the Federalists rest upon sure ground. As there is no valid reason to question either their candor or their patriotism, there is no doubt that due deference would be shown to a Supreme Court of the empire when called into existence by new conditions. Such a court would naturally include the House of Lords and an adequate representation of colonial Judges. The establishment of the Australian Commonwealth in accordance with the terms of the present bill would force upon the Imperial Parliament the immediate desirableness of such a tribunal. Thus the foundation of an Imperial Federation would be laid, and this seems the only logical and rational solution of Great Britain's imperial problem.

THE BUSINESS VALUE OF A GOOD NAME.

Since 1897 we have passed through a brief era of confusing and misleading business experience; confusing because the movements have been so rapid, and on a scale of magnitude so unprecedented, that we have but partially comprehended them; misleading because its most conspicuous incidents have to a great extent warped and distorted our moral and ethical standards, and caused us to look at things from a level too low to permit us to see what has really been going on about us. In these conditions we are likely to lose sight of the fact that the conditions which, at first glance, seem to have relegated to a position of minor importance in the business world everything except the ability to float the securities of enormously overcapitalized enterprises, have really given an increased value to character, and that the successes which have attracted most attention within the past few years lack the one element essential to permanence.

All the momentary indications to the contrary notwithstanding, we venture the assertion with great confidence that never were character and a good name of as much value as business assets as they are to-day. Time was when by a change of environment and the formation of new connections a business man who had kept within the Revised Statutes to the extent of keeping out of jail could balance the record of his past and open a new account with fortune. This is becoming increasingly difficult. The very perfect machinery of investigation maintained by the commercial agencies, supplemented by the even more searching analysis of the associations of manufacturers, merchants, and financial institutions formed for mutual information and protection, give the man with a shady past or a record clouded by wrongdoing very little chance to escape recognition, however disguised. The more secure he fancies himself behind the ornamental façade of a new and attractive venture the more certain he may be that those who have an interest in knowing all about him can do so with very little trouble. How much this tends to reestablish the value of character as a factor in the equation of a business rating those best know who lack it. A gratifying evidence of this was shown us a few days ago by a merchant who had obtained from the Secretary of a protective association a reply to an inquiry relating to a dealer in an interior city, from which we are permitted to quote, as follows:

The firm consists of ——— and ———, his nephew. They have a working capital of $25,000 to $30,000, and could profitably employ more. The head of the firm failed in 1868, with liabilities of about $20,000, and in 1881 asked and obtained an extension. In both instances the circumstances were such as to relieve Mr. ——— of any suspicion of dishonesty or incapacity. His settlements were satisfactory, and his creditors at the time of his misfortunes are now his best business friends. He is a man of high character, with a reputation for frankness and truthfulness. He is conservative and prudent, lives within his means, and is attentive to business. Those from whom we have made inquiries, including the local banks and dealers in the same line of business, agree that he is strictly honorable and trustworthy, and the President of the bank in which he keeps his account writes us: "Whatever Mr. ——— says about his business I should consider better entitled to credence than anything learned from outside sources. In our board room his unverified statements are accepted without question, and during nearly fifteen years of business with him we have learned to regard him as a customer whose account we value, and to whom we will extend any accommodation consistent with sound banking."

In contrast to this we are able to give the special report of a leading commercial agency respecting a business man just now somewhat prominent in the public notice:

* * * His personal fortune is variously estimated at from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, but it is understood he is ambitious to be rated much higher. Many well-informed bankers with whom he has done more or less business doubt that he is worth anything like $1,000,000. * * * His property consists mainly in the stocks and bonds of enterprises with which he has been identified as a promoter, and which it is not believed he holds for any other reason than that he could not unload them without a sacrifice. As to his personal business, he is extremely secretive, and the amount of his indebtedness, and how secured, is unknown. His character is not considered good by those who have had important dealings with him, and his habits are not such as to warrant confidence. He gambles heavily, but under conditions which make it difficult to form any estimate of his gains or losses. * * * He is not considered truthful by those who know him, and many do not hesitate to declare they would not believe him under oath in any matter touching his own interests. His credit is simply a question of his collateral, which of late has been scrutinized closely. His identification with a business would not commend it to conservative bankers nor to prudent investors.

These extracts from current business correspondence are significant as establishing the growing recognition by those who guard credits of the value of character. They warrant the conviction that in the near future the business world will be less dazzled by the glitter of more or less intangible millions, and be better able to estimate correctly the probable outcome of great undertakings from an analysis of those who are behind them and in whose hands they will develop success or failure.

NUGGETS.

Their Vaunted Virtue.

The disagreeable person generally prides himself or herself on not being a hypocrite. —Indianapolis Journal.

Late in Life.

Bray—I cut my wisdom teeth on a gold dollar.
Jay—I cut mine on a gold brick.—Baltimore American.

Diverted Liberality.

If a man was a generous uncle to his sister's children before he married, she always looks upon his children as interlopers.—Atchison Globe.

Changed by Circumstances.

"Where's your watch?" asked the observant man.
"Why, here it is," replied the man whose prosperity had slipped a cog or two recently.
"But that's a silver one. The one you used to carry had a handsome gold case."
"Well—er—circumstances alter cases, you know."—Philadelphia Press.

THE TWO CLOCKS.

Selma Ware Paine in Boston Transcript.

Oh! a while might it be, from the clock to be free,
With no measure of time in its flight,
But the sun in its march through the glorious arch
And the stars with their dial of light!

But now at the hour, though my dream is in flower,
I must leave it to wither or blight;
At the minute in haste I the pleasure must taste,
But leisure can savor aright.

I must shorten or speed every feeling and deed
At the bid of the iterant rhyme
Of a tic and a tac; alas and alack
For the tyrannous measure of time!

But what do I hear that low in my ear
Nor hurries, nor tarries, nor stays,
According its own perpetual tone
To the tune of the seconds and days?

'Tis the throb in the breast with its ceaseless behest,
It leads in the temporal chime;
O thou beat of the heart, life's pendulum art
For eternity's children in time.

Then why should we will other voices to still
When, unsilenced, our earthly for aye,
The heart with its beat will ever repeat,
"I measure till measureless day."

OBJECTS TO "ZAZA."

House of Commons Members Say the Play Is Disgusting.

LONDON, May 15.—In the House of Commons this evening, amid ironical cheers, Samuel Smith, Liberal, member for Flintshire, called attention to what he characterized as the "growing tendency of the stage to demoralizing plays," and moved a resolution in favor of more strict supervision.

Mr. Smith referred particularly to "Zaza," "The Belle of New York," and "The Gay Lord Quex," declaring that such plays "disgusted England's colonial and American visitors."

T. P. O'Connor, Nationalist member of the Scotland Division of Liverpool, said that Mr. Smith had never been in a theatre in his life. "The truth is," he exclaimed, "that the stage is fairly representative of current feeling and is the standard of the tastes of the country."

Sir Matthew White Ridley, Home Secretary, said the Government had no control over plays, but he had been informed by the Lord Chamberlain that certain things might with advantage be subjected to more strict supervision.

Augustine Birrell, Liberal, implored members not to make themselves ridiculous.

The House adjourned before a vote was taken on Mr. Smith's resolution.

JOSEPH HAWORTH HAS RESIGNED.

Leaves "Quo Vadis" Company and Will Enter Vaudeville.

The report that Joseph Haworth, who has been playing the rôle of Vinicius in the production of "Quo Vadis" at the New York Theatre, had given the management notice that he will sever his relations with the company after May 26, was confirmed at the theatre last night. The management, it was stated, informed the members of the company that, if they would accept a reduction of 10 per cent. in their salaries, they would be enabled to continue the play through the balance of this month and June. Nearly all the company agreed to the reduction, but Mr. Haworth objected and forthwith handed in his two weeks' notice. It was said that some one else would be engaged to play the part, so that the engagement might be continued.

Mr. Haworth at the termination of his contract will prepare to enter the vaudeville ranks, and will make his appearance at one of Mr. Proctor's theatres at some date to be decided upon within a few days. This arrangement was completed last night by Mr. Proctor and William Lykens, the vaudeville agent.

In prolonging the engagement of "Quo Vadis," the management had to devise some scheme whereby the auditorium of the New York Theatre might be made cool, and toward this end an experiment will be made with cold liquid air, which will be forced through the steam pipes used in Winter time to supply heat.

Last Week of the Empire Season.

Charles Frohman has decided to terminate the season of the Empire Theatre on Saturday night, when the last performance of "Lord and Lady Algy" will be given. The various members of the company will spend their vacations in this country, except Miss Jessie Millward, who will sail for England on May 30 to remain in Europe until early in August. William Faversham, accompanied by his family, will spend the greater part of the Summer on the New England coast.

Richard Mansfield's Plans.

Richard Mansfield has decided to open his next engagement at the Garden Theatre with the presentation of Victor Mapes's play, "Don Caesar's Return," which, it is said, will be a continuation of the romantic drama "Don Caesar de Bazan." If this play proves to be successful, Mr. Mansfield intends to make it the feature of his season's répertoire.

THE EARL OF YARMOUTH'S SEASON.

To Begin at Newport Casino July 17—List of the Plays.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 15.—The Earl of Yarmouth came on from New York to-day to close the contracts for the theatrical season which he and Miss May Robson will give at the Casino Theatre during the months of July and August, and perhaps longer, beginning July 17 and following with a performance each Tuesday evening.

The company will include the Earl of Yarmouth, Miss May Robson, Mrs. Bloodgood, Miss Nora Lamison, Donald McLaren, Edward Gore, R. C. Turner, and several others who will be selected later. They will produce for the first time here "Some Vows Are Better Broken," "Pauline Payloone and the Councillor's Wife," "Open Gate," "Squirrel Inn," "Rift Within the Lute," "Sweethearts," "Roseberry Shrub," "Cuiders," and "The Jacobite." The plays will be rehearsed and staged under the management of Miss Robson.

The subscription list has been opened and among those who have subscribed for the season are Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, and several others of the cottage set.

The Earl of Yarmouth sails to-morrow morning for his home, in England, for a two weeks' visit, after which he will return to Newport for the Summer. His plans for next season have not as yet been settled.

Gifts to Conductor Liesegang.

Musical Director Adolph Liesegang of the Castle Square Opera Company was handsomely remembered yesterday by Henry W. Savage and the entire opera company on the occasion of his one thousandth performance as conductor with the company. He received a silver wreath, suitably inscribed, during the rendition of "Tannhauser" last evening. At the close of the afternoon rehearsal of the company, Mr. Liesegang was called to the centre of the stage, and, in a brief speech on behalf of the other members of the company, Miss Yvonne de Treville presented to him a diamond-studded baton.

DROWN IN AN ITALIAN LAKE.

Death Overtakes Between 30 and 40 Persons During a Celebration.

ROME, May 15.—A terrible accident, resulting in the death of from thirty to forty persons, took place to-day at Roncigione, on the Lake of Vico, during a celebration of the Fête of St. Lucie, whose chapel is on the shore of the lake. Two boats filled with young people capsized while returning from the chapel, within 800 yards of the landing stage.

Only thirteen of the persons in the boats were saved.

STEAMER DISABLED AT SEA.

Seen Off Cape Race in Tow of Probable Allan Liner.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 15.—A report comes from Cape Race that an unknown steamer, probably an Allan liner, with another steamer in tow, is nearing that place, evidently with the intention of signalling the station.

The vessels were too far off to be recognized.

Stephen Crane Recovering.

LONDON, May 15.—Stephen Crane, the American novelist, who has been ill for some time past at Brede Place, Sussex, is now in better health. He was removed to Dover to-day in order to derive benefit from the change of air.

Princess Maria Louise's Marriage.

BERLIN, May 15.—It is now settled that the marriage of Princess Maria Louise of Cumberland to Prince Maximilian of Baden will take place on July 10 in the Protestant Church at Gemunden, Upper Austria.

Colombian Rebels Defeated.

COLON, Colombia, May 15.—The Governor has received a dispatch announcing the defeat of the insurgents at Cucuta, Department of Santander. The dispatch says that, as Cucuta was the stronghold of the insurgents and their only stronghold, this reverse will virtually put an end to the insurrection.

FIRE AT PARIS FAIR.

Blaze in Basement of Chateau d'Eau Does Little Damage.

PARIS, May 15.—Fire in the basement of the Château d'Eau, in the Exposition grounds, this afternoon, caused slight damage to the woodwork and a few tapestries. An hour's work by the firemen subdued the blaze, but intense alarm was created by the fire, as it was feared that the adjoining Salle des Fêtes might become involved. The American section of the Palace of Electricity would in that case have been one of the first places to suffer.

The fire was due to the fusing of wires, which ignited the scaffolding underneath the Château. The special fire corps attached to the Exposition arrived promptly and began the work of extinguishing the flames.

The Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand; the Prefect of Police, M. Lepine; the Commissioner General of the Exposition, M. Picard, and Gen. Dalstein reached the scene very quickly, and aided in the direction of the police and fire brigade.

The workmen in the basement had narrow escapes, but all were unhurt, except three, who were rescued in a half-asphyxiated condition.

The Fifth Division of the Paris Exposition consists of the Eiffel Tower, the Palace of Electricity, the Château d'Eau, and the palaces which run along the sides. The construction of the Palace of Electricity is absolutely unique. M. Henard, the architect, to construct it set aside all plans employed in the art of building. He has the shape of three gigantic fans unfurled to serve as a luminous background to the Château d'Eau. The diadem which tops the whole edifice consists of concentric rays of light, into which is niched a statue called the Fairy of Electricity.

The Château d'Eau is constructed in the shape of a gigantic hemispheric niche, whose opening is 88 meters wide and 11 meters deep. It contains a series of basins, from which the luminous water flows in cascades and jets. The Château is covered with groups and figures symbolic of water, fire, and light. Sixteen hundred lamps are utilized for the Château alone. The wires and cables which convey the electricity to the Château measure not less than ninety-five kilometers.

AMERICAN EXHIBIT OPENED.

Machinery in the Vincennes Annex Building Started.

PARIS, May 15.—The American Machinery Building, in the Vincennes Annex of the exposition, was formally opened to the public this afternoon. United States Ambassador Porter, Commissioner General Peck, the American Commissioners, a few guests, and Sousa's Band made the trip in a decorated boat. The ceremony consisted in remarks made by F. E. Drake, the Superintendent; Mr. Peck, and Gen. Porter. The blowing of whistles announced that the building was opened, and immediately all the machinery was started.

On returning, the boat stopped in front of the German National Pavillion, the inauguration of which was proceeding. Sousa's Band serenaded the Germans, the Americans landed, and in a body were received by the German officials, who appreciated the delicate international compliment. Sousa's Band played selections in front of the German Pavillion.

International Chess Congress Opens.

PARIS, May 15.—The International Chess Congress opened this morning. The committee announced that it had accepted the entries of the following experts for the event: Pillsbury, Showalter, and Marshall of America, Burn, Mortimer, and Mason of England, Lasker and Mieses of Germany, Tschigorin of Russia, Marco and Schlechter of Austria, Maroczy and Brody of Hungary, Stetling of Holland, Janowski, Didier, and Rosen of France, seventeen in all.

GERMANY CLAIMS CONGO LANDS

Newspaper Says Maps of Disputed Territory Are Wrong.

BERLIN, May 15.—The German Foreign Office has not yet received any official report regarding the alleged hostilities between the Belgians and Germans in the Kivu District in Central Africa, described in dispatches to The London Daily Telegraph from Lionel Decle, who is conducting a Cape-to-Cairo expedition fitted out by that newspaper, but the Berlin journals reproduce Mr. Decle's statement, and, for the most part, place credence in it, except that several of Mr. Decle's assertions are considered exaggerated, especially the number of German soldiers, namely, 1,000, said to be there, and the size of the disputed territory, said to be 3,000 square miles.

The Vossische Zeitung, which expresses astonishment at this sudden outbreak of hostilities, says:

"It is all the more surprising because, after H. Beernaert, the Belgian representative, failed here, months ago, to effect a compromise with Germany, owing to the fact that the Belgian and German maps of the Kivu district differed greatly, and had returned to Brussels, both Governments agreed to send out a joint commission, with instructions to arrange the matter peaceably.

"The disputed district rightfully belongs to Germany, because the first explorers were Count von Goetzen and Dr. Kandt, and because the maps upon which the Congo Free State relies place Lake Kivu wrongfully."

The Lokal Anzeiger comments in a similar phrase, and the other papers call upon the Foreign Office to make an official statement and to hasten the publication of full reports.

ITALIAN DEPUTIES ASSEMBLE.

Chamber Reconvenes, but Session Is Adjourned Amid Disorder.

ROME, May 15.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies reassembled to-day after an interval of several weeks since the adjournment that was occasioned by the obstruction of the members of the Extreme Left. They withdrew in a body then, and refused to participate further in the proceedings of the Chamber as a protest against the decision of Signor Colombo, President of the Chamber, in upholding the alteration of the Rules of Procedure. This was done with a view to preventing obstruction.

At that time the Deputies denounced Signor Colombo's course as a violation of the Constitution. To-day they persisted in an equally uncompromising attitude. Signor Giolitti proposed a resolution in the nature of a compromise, but Signor Pantano, on behalf of the Leftists, declared that they would never yield until respect for legality had been re-established. Gen. Pelloux, the Premier, followed, announcing that the resolution could not be accepted under the new rules.

The Extreme Leftists then demanded a poll of the House to ascertain whether a quorum was present. The President of the Chamber refused to grant this request, basing his refusal upon the ground that the demand was incompatible with the new regulations.

This provoked an uproar, and a number of the Leftists sang the "Hymn to Labor." The President was finally compelled to suspend the session. On its resumption later he asked the Chamber to approve the minutes of the last sitting. The entire majority rose in support of the proposition, and Signor Colombo declared the minutes approved.

The Extreme Leftists were furious, shouted protests, banged their desks, and sang the "Garibaldi Hymn."

Amid this din the President adjourned the session.

WILL GO AGAINST ASHANTIS.

British Governor Intends to Fight His Way Out of Kumassi.

ACCRA, Gold Coast, May 15.—The situation is unchanged. It is said in official circles that the Governor and Commander in Chief of the Gold Coast Colony, Sir Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, has announced his intention, unless immediately relieved, to make an attempt to rush the cordon. There are now 450 troops at Kumassi, 450 between Cape Coast and Prahsu, and 500 on their way from Jebba.

The disaffection is spreading among the Northern tribes. Kings Tackie and Cudjoe, of Accra, have been approached by the Ashantis.

Germans to Fight Paper Trust.

BERLIN, May 15.—Owing to the creation of the printing paper syndicate, the newspaper publishers have agreed to erect paper mills themselves.

MORE METHODIST BISHOPS

The General Conference Decides to Make Increase of Two.

ONE NEGRO BISHOP PROVIDED

To be Chosen from 1,700 Ministers of African Descent—First Ballot Taken in General Election.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church voted to-day to increase by two its Board of General Superintendents, thus adopting the majority report of the Committee on Episcopacy. This was the result of a vote taken after one of the most exciting and eloquent debates of the quadrennial conference. The proceedings were watched by a crowd that taxed the capacity of the Auditorium to the utmost.

The majority report, which was considered as being in the nature of a compromise, was adopted after two minority reports, one resolving that no Bishops be elected and another providing for the election of four additional members of the Board of General Superintendents, had been voted down. Previous to the voting, the committee's report favoring the election of a colored Bishop was adopted by a large majority. One ballot on the election of the two General Superintendents was taken just before the close of the session, but its result will not be announced until to-morrow.

Bishop Isaac W. Joyce was the presiding officer at to-day's session, the devotional exercises preceding the regular session being led by Prof. F. S. Upham of Drew Theological Seminary. After considerable routine, Dr. John Handley of New Jersey introduced a resolution which resulted in an uproar. It was that "the British colors be given a place alongside the Stars and Stripes on the platform of this conference." A storm of "Noes!" went up from the delegates when the resolution was read, but Dr. Handley finally secured silence and made a passionate appeal for the resolution. "The British flag all over the world," he said, "has given to missionaries the protection which encourages us in the great work of preaching the Gospel. It stands for the open Bible in every community. The American and the Briton have locked arms to close the century with one united effort to destroy the crescent and lift the cross in the East."

Dr. Handley's remarks, for the moment, apparently turned the tide in favor of the resolution, but after several delegates, including W. J. Welch of Wyoming, had spoken against it, a motion to lay on the table, made by Dr. S. P. Cadman of the New York Conference, prevailed.

At 10 o'clock the roll call for resolutions and memorials was laid aside, and Dr. Buckley took the platform to read the report of the Committee on Episcopacy. Report No. 3, on the effectiveness of Bishops, recommended that James M. Thoburn, Missionary Bishop of India, and J. C. Hartzell, Missionary Bishop of Africa, be declared effective, and that William Taylor, Missionary Bishop of Africa, remain in his present relation. This was adopted by a large majority. Report No. 5 was then ready. This was on the election of a Bishop of African descent. It read:

There should be no discrimination on account of race or color. Men should be chosen because of the worth and fitness of the person. We believe the time has come when the General Conference may safely and wisely choose a Bishop from among the 1,700 ministers of African descent, and we recognize the need of a Bishop among the people of African descent.

This was adopted amid great applause.

Dr. Buckley then read the report on the election of additional General Superintendents. "The Committee on Episcopacy recommends that two General Superintendents be elected by this General Conference," said Dr. Buckley. "I have to announce a minority report," he added. "In fact, the division in the committee involves the offering of a second minority report." Dr. Buckley then moved the adoption of the report, and the fight over the question of additional Bishops was fairly on.

Gov. Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa was recognized to present minority report No. 1. It was that "no more Bishops be elected at this session of the conference," and in a strong speech Gov. Shaw moved its substitution. "Six Bishops can hold all the annual conferences in eighteen weeks," said he amid great applause. "If you add more Bishops they will be busy, but not with the work of the episcopacy."

Dr. Robert Forbes of the Minnesota Conference then presented minority report No. 2, moving as an amendment to the minority report presented by Gov. Shaw that four Bishops be elected by this General Conference. "There ought to be a Methodist Bishop in every great city in this country," said he. "And they should be appointed to their places, not on seniority, but for the work they may do."

Dr. J. H. Potts of Detroit, editor of The Michigan Christian Advocate, then spoke in favor of the majority report. He dwelt especially upon the election of a colored Bishop, which he strongly favored. Dr. Charles B. Lore, layman, of Wilmington, Del., spoke in favor of the majority report and against an increase in the number of Bishops.

Matthew Simpson of Philadelphia, son of the late Bishop Simpson, advocated an increase in the number of Bishops, and pleaded for liberality in this respect. Dr. J. F. Thompson of South America spoke along the same lines.

Dr. A. B. Leonard, Secretary of the Missionary Society, made an impassioned plea for the majority report, and especially for the election of a colored Bishop to preside over the eighteen colored conferences. The previous question was moved and ordered by a majority of 93 votes, and at 11:40 A. M., after a debate of nearly two hours, Dr. Buckley was recognized to make the closing argument in favor of the majority report.

The first vote was on the amendment to the substitute, the amendment providing for four Bishops. This was overwhelmingly voted down. The substitute report opposing the election of any additional Bishops was then put on its passage. This too, was defeated by a standing vote of 419 nays to 224 yeas. The majority report was then put on passage and carried by about the same vote. A motion by Dr. Buckley that the convention proceed to the election of Bishops was then adopted, amid considerable confusion.

Under the rules adopted it required two-thirds of the votes cast to decide the election. As soon as the ballots had been collected by the tellers a motion to adjourn for the day was carried. The result of the ballot will be announced at to-morrow's session, when, if necessary, balloting will be resumed.

Following the action of the Committee on Education at a recent meeting, in fixing an educational qualification for ministers who desire to become members of an annual conference, the committee to-day fixed an educational test for women who desire to enter a training school or to take up the work of deaconess. The requirement is a course in study equivalent to two years of academic or seminary work.

That part of the memorial of the Board of Managers of the Sunday School Union providing for the election by the General Conference of a Corresponding Secretary for the organization was adopted by the committee to-day after four days of discussion and debate. The vote was 24 in favor of the proposition to 14 against.

At the meeting of the Committee on Missions to-day a resolution appropriating $5,000 annually for missionary work in Cuba was received. The resolution will be considered at the next meeting.

VENEZUELA'S REBELLION.

Revolutionists Are Making Progress Against the Government.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 15.—News received here from Trinidad says Gen. Hernandez, the revolutionist leader in Venezuela, is making progress against President Castro.

The plan of the revolution against Castro was hatched in Trinidad, where prominent Venezuelans are now residing. Large orders have been sent for arms and munitions of war, and important developments may soon be expected.

Changes in Brazilian Tariff.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 15.—It is officially announced that the Government will not ask Congress to impose an additional gold duty on imports. It is possible, however, that the gold duty may be raised and a corresponding reduction made in the paper duties.

GIFT OF HISTORIC HOUSE.

It Is Presented to Hendrick Hudson Chapter, D. A. R.

THE HOME OF ROBERT JENKINS

Son of the Founder of Hudson—Latter's Great-Granddaughter, Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, the Donor.

Special to The New York Times.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 15.—Mrs. Frances C. W. Hartley, wife of Marcellus Hartley, presented this evening to the Hendrick Hudson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution the handsome old Colonial house in Warren Street in which she was born, and which was built in 1811 by her grandfather, Robert Jenkins, this city's third Mayor. Robert Jenkins was the son of Seth Jenkins, who with his brother Thomas founded Hudson and was its first Mayor.

Mrs. Hartley's conclusion that in no more fitting way could she show honor to her native city and to the memory of her forefathers than by presenting the homestead to her sisters of the Hendrick Hudson Chapter met with hearty response from them. Mrs. Hartley gave with the house the fine Colonial furniture it contains, and caused improvements to be made costing over $25,000. The mansion will be used as a chapter house and library by the chapter henceforth.

There was but one incident to mar the pleasure of the assembled guests. The 4 o'clock train from New York, bearing, among others, Mrs. Herbert Crosman, Vice President of the National order; Mrs. Terry of the Fort Greene Chapter, Mrs. Ward of the Knickerbocker Chapter, and many other distinguished guests, was stalled for nearly five hours at Poughkeepsie, and when they saw that it would be impossible to arrive on time, they abandoned the trip and went back to New York.

The grand old mansion was to-day covered with bunting, and the hall was beautifully decorated. One of the most distinguished gatherings this city has ever held assembled, and there was round after round of applause as Mrs. Hartley took her seat on the platform with Mrs. John W. Gillette, Regent of the Hendrick Hudson Chapter.

Dr. H. Lyle Smith made the introductory address. It was his book of travel—the proceeds of which were given to the Hendrick Hudson Chapter—that drew Mrs. Hartley's attention to the chapter's work, and it was his earnest plea which convinced her of its need. An address by the Mayor, Charles S. Harvey, followed.

Mr. Harvey said that the citizens of Hudson pointed with pride to the magnificent gift, and that very few cities in the United States could boast of an institution of like character. Mrs. Hartley received an ovation as she arose to make her gift, and it was ten minutes before she could be heard. She spoke as follows:

"Madame Regent, the officers and members of the Hendrick Hudson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution:

"It gives me much pleasure to meet a society which was formed to commemorate the deeds of the makers of America and the founders of the American Republic. At the time of the breaking out of the War of the American Revolution, Nantucket (the birthplace of two of these founders—Seth and Thomas Jenkins) was noted for its connection with the whale fishery, and was at one time the largest whaling station in the world, but during the war, England had entire control of the marine of her Colonies, and through this control she prevented the ships from doing the things they wished to do; in consequence her commerce and industries were greatly interfered with. And at the close of the American Revolutionary War, the flag of the new Republic was first seen at a British port, flying from the masthead of a Nantucket whaling ship.

"In the Spring of 1783, two brothers, Seth and Thomas Jenkins, left Providence, R. I., to reconnoitre the Hudson River for a new place of settlement, taking with them $100,000.

"Upon arriving at New York they called upon Col. Henry Rutgers, an old friend of Seth's, and told him their plan. He listened attentively and finally offered to sell them his farm, embracing now that portion of the city east of Division Street, bounded on the south by Catharine Street and on the north by Scammel or Gouverneur Street. They entertained his offer, but differed $20,000 in the price; Seth offered to divide the difference, but the Colonel held firmly to his price and the negotiation fell through.

"Having reconnoitred all the way up the Hudson River, they fixed on the unsettled spot at Claverack Landing for a settlement. At this point they found the river navigable for vessels of any depth. The place was bought, the money paid, Thomas Jenkins signing the deed.

"The two brothers then returned to Nantucket for their families, and influenced twenty other families to follow them. In the Autumn of 1784, Seth Jenkins and John Alsop were the first to arrive at Claverack Landing. Seth's family consisted of his wife, (Dinah Folger,) four children, one (Robert) a boy of eleven years, and Dinah Coffin, the mother of Dinah Folger. Seth Jenkins's house was the first to be built, and during its erection his family lived on the ship.

"According to Winterbotham's History, published in 1796, the City of Hudson has had the most rapid growth of any place in America, if we except Baltimore, in Maryland.

"In 1811 this ancestral home was built by Robert Jenkins, then thirty-nine years old. At the age of nineteen he was at the head of the first cotton mill in the State, and held many positions of honor and trust.

"While on a recent visit to Hudson, I was much pleased to learn of the noble work being done by the Hendrick Hudson Chapter in raising a free library. In conversation with one of your citizens, Dr. H. Lyle Smith, he remarked to me that this home would be a fitting and excellent place of custody for this library, and at this time I want to thank Dr. H. Lyle Smith for the assistance he has given me, and the untiring energy, enthusiasm, and interest he has shown, and it is also my desire to thank the Building Committee and the House Board for their efforts.

"With this deed to the Hendrick Hudson Chapter, through your Regent, passes this ancestral home, conveying with it these words from the Good Book: 'May length of days be in your right hand, and in your left hand riches and honor.'"

Mrs. Gillette accepted the gift on behalf of the chapter. She said in part:

"You have done me the honor of electing me to be your Regent, and for you and in your name I accept this magnificent gift from the benevolent and generous donor, Mrs. Marcellus Hartley. The beauty of the structure, with its adornments so well suited to its perfection, more than fulfills the highest expectations of us all. Would that it were in my power to utter words that should adequately express the appreciation of Hendrick Hudson Chapter of this most generous gift.

"This great assemblage, gathered together at this time, voices the sentiments of Hudson better than any words of mine. Every citizen says to-day: 'Long may you live to see the fruits of your magnificent gift. May it serve to bring you still oftener in our midst, that you may behold this lasting memorial to your honored family.'

"As Hendrick Hudson Chapter accepts this deed it wishes also to express its deepest gratitude to the Building Committee which has so wisely helped our beneficent donor. We also wish to thank the Mayor and the Common Council for their generous response to our petition for the benefit of the public library, for it is due to them that we are so well equipped to-day and our circulation increasing, and that Hendrick Hudson Chapter can give Hudsonians the benefit of books."

Walter H. McIlroy, the tenor of Garden City Cathedral, sang "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner," the audience rising and joining in the choruses. A reception followed the exercises of presentation.

A tablet commemorating the history of the house has been placed in the building. On it is the following inscription:

This Tablet is Erected to the Memory of

SETH : JENKINS

who with his brother Thomas founded the City of Hudson. He was appointed its first Mayor by Governor De Witt Clinton which distinction he enjoyed from April 1785 to his death 1795

Also to his son

ROBERT : JENKINS

who was appointed the third Mayor by Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins serving a like period of 6 years 1808 to 1813 and 1815 to 1819 Robert built this house in the year 1811 where he resided until his death Nov. 11th 1819

Presented to the Hendrick Hudson Chapter D. A. R. by his granddaughter Frances Chester White Hartley A. D. 1900

To-morrow night a colonial fete will be held in the Chapter House, and a performance by the Hudson Players' Club will be given in the new auditorium on the night following. There will also be a round of receptions during the week.

DEWEY AT FARRAGUT'S OLD HOME

Unveils a Monument at Low's Ferry to Mark Farragut's Birthplace.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 15.—Admiral Dewey and his party, accompanied by various reception committees and members of the Daughters of the Revolution and many citizens, left the city this morning at 9 o'clock by boat for the birthplace of Admiral Farragut at Low's Ferry, thirteen miles west of this city. Arriving there near noon, the site of the old Farragut homestead was visited. There Admiral Dewey, who served as a Lieutenant under Farragut at Mobile Bay, formally unveiled a marble shaft erected to mark the birthplace of the first Admiral of the American Navy. Upon it is engraved:

Birthplace of Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, born July 5, 1801. Erected by Bonny Kate Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Knoxville, Tenn. Dedicated by Admiral George Dewey, May 15, 1900.

Following the unveiling, Admiral Dewey made an address in which he paid high tribute to Farragut and recounted his associations with him. Addresses were made by Mrs. Charles A. Perkins, representing the Daughters of the American Revolution; Col. L. D. Lyson, and Judge O. P. Temple. The latter presented Admiral Dewey with a handsome miniature of Admiral Farragut. It is on ivory in a case, upon which is engraved: "Presented to Admiral Dewey on the occasion of his visit to Farragut's birthplace, Knoxville, Tenn., May 15, 1900."

The party returned to the city this afternoon, where a final reception was tendered Admiral Dewey by the Cumberland Club. Admiral Dewey and party left this evening for Washington.

CHATTANOOGA CONVENTION.

Discussion on Growth of Southern Industries and Textile Training.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 15.—The second session of the Southern Industrial Convention met at 10 o'clock to-day in the Auditorium, with an encouraging number of delegates present. In the absence of President McCorkle, Vice President Killebrew of Tennessee presided. The proceedings were opened by prayer. Two services were held in the afternoon and evening, respectively, at which several addresses were delivered.

A. S. Glover, President of the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce, and Mayor Wassman welcomed the delegates, and their addresses were responded to on behalf of the convention by Vice President Coffin of Florida, and Edwin Brobston, Vice President for Georgia.

Vice President Killebrew followed, telling of the wonderful industrial growth of Chattanooga, saying in part:

"You are surrounded here practically by coal, iron, and timber, with cotton fields within sight of your borders, and what is to prevent your going on and making yourselves a Manchester or a double Birmingham for that matter, if you use the material that is around you? Think how much better you are situated than any portion of England! England ransacks the world for materials and for a market. You have the raw material and the markets at your door, and what, then, is to prevent Chattanooga from being one of the great industrial centres of the earth?"

Discussion on the needs of a textile university took place at the afternoon session. The subject was opened by H. H. Hargrove of Louisiana, who introduced a resolution asking an appropriation by the General Government. He was followed by B. Swaney of Chattanooga, who made an appeal for textile education.

The discussion was very general and participated in by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, W. W. Grubbs of Texas, Dr. Wilson of Philadelphia, J. G. Story of New Orleans, and Mr. Hargrove. The matter was referred to the Committee on Education.

THE EAST AND WEST RAILROAD.

Clears Its Titles—May Now Be Absorbed by Seaboard Air Line.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 15.—The last obstacle in clearing the titles of the East and West Railroad of Alabama has been removed by the purchase of the Tredegar Mineral Railroad by A. T. London and his associates. The road runs from Jacksonville, Ala., to the east and west, a distance of three miles, and the purchasers obligate themselves to complete to Anniston, which is twelve miles away.

The purchase removes a number of suits pending against the East and West, and paves the way for its absorption by the Seaboard Air Line and its extension to Birmingham.

Mr. London is counsel for the estate of the late Eugene Kelly of New York, which controls the East and West. He is now in New York, and it is believed his visit will result in definite arrangements for the consummation of the Seaboard Air Line plan.

YALE STUDENTS PUNISHED.

"Fence Orations" and Pass of Thermopylae Celebration Forbidden.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 15.—Announcement was made to the Yale freshman and sophomore classes by the Faculty to-day that the custom known at Yale as the annual "fence orations" has been prohibited, and that the "Pass of Thermopylae" celebration is forbidden. The latter is a pass between two of the buildings, through which the freshmen run a gantlet, the upper classesmen administering punishment as they pass. The loss of fence orations is keenly felt by all classes.

The punishment upon the freshman and sophomore classes in the Faculty action is for the rush at the fence on the night of May 1, the occasion of the Dewey celebration, in which some men were very roughly handled, and part of the fence broken down.

Victim of Automobile Accident Dead.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 15.—Frederick Bennett, a prominent resident of this city, who was thrown from an automobile last Thursday evening, died this morning at his home in Chestnut Street, without having regained consciousness since the accident. Mr. Bennett was a son of the late Abel Bennett, the first Mayor of Binghamton, from whom he inherited a large fortune. He was about forty years of age, and leaves a widow, two daughters, and a son.

NEW JERSEY EPISCOPALIANS.

Bishop Starkey's Address—Diocesan Officers Nominated.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., May 15.—The Right Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, Bishop of Newark, in opening the annual convention of his diocese in Christ Church, this place, to-day, contrasted the conditions of last year and this. "A twelvemonth ago," said he, "underlying the cry were the stress and strain of pinched and unremunerated industries; our people now are rosy with the flush of sudden financial triumphs."

The Bishop reported 122 clergymen connected with the diocese, 6 candidates and 5 postulants for holy orders, 3 clergy licensed temporarily, 31 lay readers licensed, and 1,130 confirmations. The Bishop announced various committees, and the Rev. John Keller was re-elected Secretary.

The following nominations were made: Standing Committee—The Rev. Dr. W. W. Holley, the Rev. William R. Jenvey, the Rev. Dr. Nicholas Barrows, and the Rev. Frank B. Reasor. Alfred Mills, D. Smith Wood, Henry Hayes, and E. A. S. Lewis; delegates to Missionary Council—The Rev. F. B. Carter and Henry Hayes; Treasurer—Henry Hayes; Registrar—Frederick E. Hodge. The elections will be held to-morrow. There is no opposition for any of the offices.

Convention at Garden City.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., May 15.—About one hundred and fifty priests and nearly as many lay delegates were present to-day in the Cathedral of the Incarnation at the opening of the convention of the Diocese of Long Island by Bishop A. N. Littlejohn. Two sessions were held, at which the Bishop's annual address and reports of officers were read. Robert Rogers was elected Secretary; Henry S. Scudder, Assistant Secretary, and Alexander E. Orr, Treasurer, all by acclamation. The convention will be in session to-morrow.

Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines never have been recommended as cure-alls; but JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT does cure Throat and Lung diseases.—Adv.

UNION ALUMNI APPROVE OF DR. M'GIFFERT

Seminary Graduates Applaud Commendation of His Course.

DR. HILLIS FOR A NEW CREED

Dr. Hastings Rejoices that the Seminary "Has Been Rescued and Is Safe in Its Autonomy."

There was a large attendance at the Forty-eighth annual meeting of the Alumni Association of Union Theological Seminary, which was held in the Adams Chapel yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Russell of Bridgeport, Conn., was elected President for the year, and made a brief speech. The Rev. Dr. Hastings offered a prayer and formal reports for the year were received. The Rev. Dr. Gillett was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

It looked for a while as if the course of the discussion would lead into the mazes of medicine instead of the doctrines of Presbyterianism. One of the veterans, the Rev. Dr. Saxton, proclaimed his faith in the homoeopathic school, and the Rev. Dr. Hastings said that he was a homoeopathist, too, and had been such for forty years or more.

Dr. Hastings then referred to the "troublous times" in the seminary, and said in part:

"I have been happy in the resignation of the burdens of the Presidency, and laying them upon younger shoulders, so broad and brave and strong. I am still a sort of professor, but I never meddle with Dr. Hall, and he will bear me witness. I rejoice in his Presidency, and am loyal to him.

"We are very happy inside the seminary. The institution has been rescued from hands that would have turned it from its founders, from its history, from its distinctive animus and aim. The seminary is safe in its autonomy, in its high purpose to do a noble Christian work for this land and for all lands. It has a noble Faculty, a noble body of Directors, and a noble company of alumni, who seem each year to appreciate more the value of their mother and her attractiveness."

DR. BRIGGS AND DR. McGIFFERT.

The Rev. Drs. Stoddard, Loughlin, and Noble, and others were loudly applauded. When the Rev. Dr. Merriam of the class of '64 was called, he exclaimed, pointing to the Rev. Dr. Briggs, who was his neighbor in a front seat, "He is a heretic, and I am a homoeopath!"

The Rev. Dr. A. C. McGiffert of the class of '84 was cheered again and again, and there were loud cries of "Speech! Speech!" Dr. McGiffert expressed his thanks and said, "I have not recently always had as warm a greeting!"

President Charles Cuthbert Hall of the seminary referred to the "exquisite manner" in which Dr. Hastings had upheld and strengthened "the younger man who in the providence of God was called upon to take up the duties that Dr. Hastings had laid down." Then, amid applause, he proclaimed approval of the course the Rev. Dr. McGiffert had taken "in absolutely refusing to be a party with those who maintained a determination to continue strife, but, having received at the hands of his Presbytery that most honorable expression of its personal confidence, going forth with the blameless reputation of a Presbyterian minister, going forth where God called him, and where he has been nobly welcomed—in the Congregational Church."

Suggestions that the term "theological university" should be substituted for "seminary" and that there should be a theological library for the city in connection with the university were loudly applauded.

DR. HILLIS FOR ENTIRE NEW CREED

The speaker of the day was the Rev. Dr. Hillis, who read an address, in the course of which he said:

"Although an outsider, I have been asked to say something regarding the difficulty of the preacher incident to the revision of an old confession or the formation of a new creed.

"We still believe that there is light yet to break forth from God's Word. And, affirming the necessity of a new creed, we also affirm that the change makes for stability and permanency, rather than for looseness of faith.

"In the last analysis, a creed is the outer intellectual photograph of an inner spiritual experience. Each new fact for the soul within should be registered by the intellect in a new creedal statement without. If the young disciple has two or three articles in his creed, a sage of seventy ought to have a thousand articles in his confession. And, as the spirit life grows, enriches, and changes, the intellectual and creedal photograph should grow in harmony with it. For the law of growth that shapes the physical man must control the man spiritual.

"The wise parent keeps a series of photographs from infancy to manhood that register the growth of his son, nor does it ever occur to him to take the picture of the infant in long clothes and reach it from year to year, until, when his son is twenty, what began as a babe in a long dress ends as a youth in a Prince Albert coat. It is only when we come to ancient creeds and symbols that men retouch them, carry them forward with endless revisions, instead of registering each new epoch with a new statement.

"In our university circles the battle for the new creed has been won, and slowly the new views will win in remote districts, but whether the victory comes soon or comes late, we must hope much from the gradual progress of brotherly love and belief that the great heresy is hatred and strife and that the true orthodoxy is the orthodoxy of heart and of life. The task of restatement is rendered more difficult by reason of the fact that every Church contains two classes, the conservative and the radical."

STUDENTS GRADUATED.

Graduation exercises in connection with the sixty-fourth anniversary of the Union Theological Seminary were held last evening in the Adams Chapel, which was crowded. Addresses delivered by members of the graduating class were received with much applause, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Faculty, made a farewell address to the graduates. The Dutch Reformed South Church choir sang.

The speakers and their subjects were: Francis Treadway Clayton, on "The Capacity for Suffering"; Henry Sloane Coffin, "The American Presbyterian Conception of the Church"; Laurell Wesley Demeritt, "Prophetic Ideals," and Benjamin Tinkham Marshall, "Reverence for the Past a Fair Test of the Vigor of Youth."

The diplomas were presented to the graduates by John Crosby Brown, President of the Board of Directors, and the degrees were conferred by the President of the Faculty.

The members of the graduating class were:

John P. Carter,	Thomas J. Jones,
William F. Clark,	Almer W. Karnell,
Francis T. Clayton,	Leonidas C. Kirkes,
Henry S. Coffin,	William E. Kunz,
Le Roy C. Cooley, Jr.,	Calvin W. Lauter,
John H. W. Cooper,	Henry C. McComas,
Laurell W. Demeritt,	Robert G. McGregor,
John F. Dobbs,	Benjamin T. Marshall,
George H. Edwards,	Valdemar Moldenhawer,
Elliot Field,	John R. Peck,
Haughton K. Fox,	Willard J. Tompkins,
Carl M. Gates,	Gregory M. Tsilka,
George A. Gordon,	Gregory D. Walcott,
Christian Groezinger,	Arthur C. Watkins,
Louis E. Hess,	William N. Weir,
Masumi Hino,	Ernest W. Wood,
Robert E. L. Irving,	Albert C. Wyckoff.

The special students of the class were Howard A. Briggs, Murray S. Howland, and William R. Jelliffe.

Franchise Tax Litigation.

ALBANY, May 15.—The State Tax Commissioners were served with five additional writs of certiorari to-day to compel a review of their franchise tax valuations by the courts. The writs were obtained by the New York and Pennsylvania Telephone and Telegraph Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Queens County Water Company, the New York and Queens County Railway Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, and cover the special franchises of the corporations named in Jamestown, Buffalo, and New York City. All the writs are returnable May 29.

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WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is little on the calendar to-day to interest or amuse the members of the gay world. Coaching, driving, automobiling, and golfing in the suburbs will be the chief amusements. Again there was a goodly attendance, and one unusually large for a midweek day, at the races at Morris Park yesterday. Numbers of people will go to the wharves of the American and White Star Lines this morning to say farewell to friends sailing on the St. Paul and Oceanic.

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Mr. and Mrs. James Lowell Putnam (Miss Eleanor Robinson) have returned to Boston, which is to be their permanent home, from their wedding trip. They will spend a part of the season at Bar Harbor with Mrs. Putnam's brother and sister, Mr. Moncure Robinson and Miss Augusta Robinson, who have taken a cottage there. Mrs. Charles A. Whittier and Miss Polly Whittier of Boston are in Paris, where they will soon be joined by Mrs. Whittier's elder daughter, the Princess Beloselsky of Russia.

***

The road coach Pioneer was taken yesterday by Guy Ward, who had among his party Messrs. Louis Haight and Hamilton Cary. Mrs. Robert C. Black (Miss Mary G. Witherbee) has taken the Pioneer for to-day, and the Good Times has been taken for this evening by G. R. Hoyt. A. N. Proal will be the host of a party on the Pioneer to-morrow, and W. B. Coster will take a party out on Friday. Among those who have booked the latter coach for the near future are John H. Matthews, on May 21; Lowell Lincoln, May 22; Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, May 23, and Stuyvesant Le Roy, May 25.

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A series of tableaus, arranged by Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens of Castle Point, will be given to-morrow evening in the Mission House of the Holy Innocents' Church, Hoboken, for the benefit of the parish work of the church.

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Among those booked to sail to-day on the Oceanic, and whose names were not mentioned in this column yesterday, are Mr. and Mrs. Otto Andrae, Dr. J. L. Adams and Mrs. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne, the Misses Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Bridgman, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Brown, Mrs. Bruce Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Gibbes Murphy, the Right Rev. William C. Doane and Mrs. Doane, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Augustus Tooth, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCall, Mrs. J. Kearney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tillinghast, Miss Amy Townsend, Dr. Samuel Oakley Vanderpool and Mrs. Vanderpool, Mrs. C. B. Webster, Henry White of the American Embassy in London, and Dr. John M. Woodruff. As already announced, the Earl of Warwick and Lord Henry Vane Tempest, who came over about a month ago to enjoy a fishing trip in Florida, which was very successful, are on the passenger list of the Oceanic. Mrs. William Schall, Jr., (Miss Isabel Ashmore) will also sail to-day on the Oceanic, with her cousin, Mrs. James Andariese, (Miss McVickar,) They will be absent in Europe about two months.

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Lenox promises to be unusually gay this Summer, especially in June. A number of people went up last week, and on Friday there will be a number of New Yorkers and Bostonians who will make the trip to attend the wedding of Miss Margaret Winthrop Folsom and Lieut. C. Sidney Haight, which will take place at 12 o'clock that day in Trinity Chapel. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Shattuck have taken the Folsom place for the Summer. Mrs. Bacon, whose Lenox residence has been leased to the Stillmans for several years, has taken a cottage there, and with the Misses Bacon will summer in Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, who were not at Lenox last Summer, will open their place, Brookhurst, this week, and will spend the month of June there. For July they have taken a camp on the Rangeley Lakes, Maine, with a party of Harvard students, friends of their young son. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, and the Giraud Fosters have arrived at Lenox, and John E. Parsons and his daughters are to open their cottage there in July. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Duer and Mr. and Mrs. John Wysong are to be guests at the hotel during June, and it is said will have their little grandchild, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, with them. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dixey will be abroad this Summer. Their cottage has been rented to Joseph Tuckerman Tower. Mrs. Tower's sister, Miss Mary Thorn Carpenter, is to marry the Rev. Mr. Van Rensselaer, assistant clergyman of the Episcopal Church at Lenox, in June, and Mr. Van Rensselaer has rented the Bishop cottage for the Summer. Everything goes to show that the Summer will be an exceptionally lively one, and many entertainments are already planned. The recent death of Mr. David Wolfe Bishop, so long a resident of Lenox, is very much felt and deeply regretted by the cottagers.

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There was a large and elaborate fête given for the benefit of St. Rose's Settlement yesterday afternoon on the grounds of Mrs. Robert Hoguet, at the foot of West One Hundred and Forty-first Street. "As You Like It" was produced by professionals, including Miss Alma Kruger, Carl Ahrenot, Robert McWade, Charles Hagar, and William McVey. The performance was directed by C. C. Quinby. There was a Maypole dance by young girls, and an orchestra hidden in the shrubbery played during the afternoon. The affair began about 2 and ended a little after 7. There were Japanese fireworks, tennis and other games, and a large amount was raised for the charity. The settlement does work among the poor on the east side of the city. Among those interested in the fête besides Mrs. Hoguet were Mrs. W. B. Arnold, Miss Agnes Manning, Miss Josephine Marie, Miss Clara Fay, Miss McMahon, Mrs. J. Henry Haggerty, Mrs. Stephen Farrelly, and Miss Marion F. Gurney.

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The warm weather has hastened the departure of many from town, and several of the yachting cruises, which were not to have begun before June, will be begun within the fortnight. Mr. Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will start within a fortnight from England on Narada, which will sail in advance from this port. Sultana is now nearly ready for the Drexels, who will embark on her also from England. Ex-Commodore Gerry and family will soon steam off on Electra, and Varuna and Valiant will probably arrive from Europe some time next week.

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There seems to be a disposition not to begin the regular Newport season until very late. Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan will not open their Newport cottage until late in June, remaining near Hempstead during that month. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will be at Hempstead, as will also Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., are to spend the early Summer at their new home, near White Plains.

The trip from London to Paris is so short that it is not astonishing to see the names of nearly all the fashionable American women who were in the gay capital last week cabled this week as in the British metropolis for the opera season. Mrs. Bradley Martin and the Duchess of Marlborough have suites of apartments at Claridge's. Mrs. Parkinson Sharp, Mrs. Blow, Lady Randolph Churchill, Mrs. Dudley Leigh, and Mrs. Ronalds were all among the audience at the first night performance of Grau's Opera Company. Mrs. Brown Potter still remains in Paris, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Raoul Duval. She will not come to Newport this Summer, as announced.

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W. K. Vanderbilt and Prescott Lawrence were among those who were at the races at Longchamps last Sunday. Mr. Vanderbilt will sail for home on Valiant this week from Havre.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will close her town house on Saturday, and after a fortnight at Garrisons and in the country, she and Miss Fish will go to Newport for a short stay before sailing for a visit to the Paris Exposition. Lady Mary Sackville will sail within a fortnight for Europe.

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Mr. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan have returned to London from Aix les Bains. They were among the Americans present at the Covent Garden Opera House at the performance of "Faust." Lady Colebrook, who sailed recently from New York, was also present.

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The Marquis and Marquise de Breteuil (Miss Garner) have returned to Paris from Pau, where they visited Mrs. Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Phelps Dodge and Mr. Stewart Barney are among late arrivals in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. William Lanman Bull and W. L. Bull, Jr., will be in France this Summer.

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Sir Henry Stanley, the African explorer, so well known in America, intends to retire from parliamentary life this season. He and Lady Stanley have been living with Mrs. Tennant, Lady Stanley's mother, at Richmond Terrace, and have been seen a great deal recently in London society.

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The wedding of Miss Elizabeth W. Jewett, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Jewett of the General Theological Seminary, in Chelsea Square, and T. Wilson Lloyd, formerly of Philadelphia, will take place at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon in the Chapel of the Good Shepherd. The Rev. Dr. Jewett, the bride's father, and her uncle, Dean Hoffman, will officiate. Miss Mary S. Jewett is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are the Misses Katherine Jewett and Sophia Jewett, sisters of the bride; Ethel Cushman, Maud Richey, G. Bertha Green of Syracuse, Bertha Gillet, Elizabeth Belknap, and Miss Van Nott. The best man will be Nelson McAllister Lloyd, a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers seleeted are the Messrs. George Carey, William Lloyd of Philadelphia, Harry Hoy and Ridley Watts of Morristown, William A. Evans, Wilmerding Biddle, Charles Dates, and Harry Seymour Jewett, a brother of the bride. Miss Jewett's mother was the niece of the late Horatio A. Seymour, and the bride is a niece of Mrs. Eugene A. Hoffman. Rutgers Bleecker Jewett, a brother of the bride, will give her away.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 15.—The weather to-day was the warmest yet experienced this season.

The Misses Hunter returned from New York last evening.

James V. Parker is at his cottage.

Clarence W. Dolan, James J. Van Alen, George F. Fabyan, Mrs. John S. Hays, and Stuyvesant Fish have secured boxes for the Newport Horse Show. Only nine boxes remain unsold. Judging from reports from Europe, the greater number of the cottagers now abroad will be at Newport some time before the Horse Show begins.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her son, William Cutting, are at the Cutting cottage, Wee Bush, for a short stay.

The improvements at Rocky Hall, which has been rented by Alfred G. Vanderbilt, are being pushed rapidly toward completion, as Mr. Vanderbilt wishes to take possession on June 1.

Col. and Mrs. C. A. Stevenson of Germantown, Penn., and New York, and the Rev. and Mrs. Braddin Hamilton have taken apartments for the season at the Stevens villa.

Mrs. E. C. Cushman, accompanied by her son, Weyman Cushman, went to Bar Harbor for the season to-day.

Ames—Ames.

Special to The New York Times.

LOWELL, Mass., May 15.—Oakes Ames, son of the late Gov. Oliver Ames, and Miss Blanche Ames, daughter of Gen. Adelbert Ames and the granddaughter of the late Benjamin F. Butler, were married to-night in the beautiful old Butler homestead in Belvidere. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large number of relatives of the two families, a special train having brought the Boston and North Easton people to the city early in the evening.

Ame attendants were Lieut. Col. Butler Ames and Miss Sarah Ames, brother and sister of the bride. The ushers were Howard Adams and Tyler Morse of Boston, Phoenix Ingraham and Lawrence Gillespie of New York, and George Stevens of Lowell.

A reception followed the marriage and 400 people were present to offer their congratulations. Gen. and Mrs. Ames and Mrs. Oliver Ames assisted the young people in receiving.

THE ACTORS' FUND MEETING.

President Aldrich Deplores Withdrawal of City's Grant.

The annual meeting and election of the Actors' Fund of America was held yesterday at the Madison Square Theatre.

William Harris of the firm of Rich & Harris and of the Garrick Theatre, was elected to succeed Andrew A. McCormick, who has retired from the theatrical business. Daniel Frohman, after severing his connection with the affairs of the fund for the past two years, was made a Trustee, to serve two years, succeeding Harrison Grey Fiske, who refused a renomination, and James K. Hackett was also made a Trustee in place of James K. Cotton, who resides in San Francisco, and therefore is unable to give the fund the necessary attention. The remaining officers elected are the same as last year: President—Louis Aldrich; First Vice President—John Drew; Second Vice President—Antonio Pastor; Secretary — Edwin Knowles; Trustees (for two years)—William H. Crane, F. F. Mackay, William A. Brady, Eugene Tompkins, Francis Wilson, and De Wolf Hopper.

President Louis Aldrich presided at the meeting. Secretary Edwin Knowles read his report, which showed that during the last year the disbursements amounted to $31,290.41. Of this amount, $23,840.55 was for relief, burials, medicines, and physician's expenses. The annual report of Treasurer Andrew A. McCormick showed that the funds on hand, including cash, invested bonds, and mortgages, amount to $192,867.55.

President Aldrich, in his report, said that six weeks ago he made a personal effort to induce 250 professionals to become life members. Twenty-four replied favorably, and this number, added to the thirty-nine obtained by his previous efforts, put $3,150 into the treasury. The fund now has 836 annual members and 140 life members.

The President called attention to the fact that whereas the fund previously received $14,975 annually from the city, only $5,508.96 had been vouchsafed this year, and this was accompanied by a notice that in future nothing at all would be forthcoming. This Mr. Aldrich regards as a serious menace to the fund's future.

Since the foundation of the fund in 1882 there has been paid out $516,820.70, over 83 per cent. of which has been devoted to charity in the care of sick and destitute professionals, leaving but a meagre margin for rent, salaries, and other absolutely necessary expenses. President Aldrich's plan of a ten-cent tax on complimentary tickets has proved an absolute failure, and only netted the fund $270.30 during the year, and the percentage plan of managers and actors on all outside benefits has amounted only to $290.53. The result of Actors' Fund benefits, however, has been more satisfactory than for many years past. The number of benefits was nine, and they netted $10,926.98 as compared with $4,516 last year. Agnes Ethel sent a donation of $500 with the intimation that she intended giving a like sum annually as long as she lived. There was also received $500, the entire estate of Miss Susan Walsh, who died six months ago.

The prominent members of the fund who died in the course of the year were Augustin Daly, William E. Sinn, Henry C. Miner, Felix Morris, Edwin F. Mayo, and Robert G. Fagersoll.

President Aldrich recommended the establishment of an actors' home in this city, and a resolution calling upon the board to take the matter up without delay was adopted.

HOPPER SIGNS FOR TWO SEASONS.

Makes an Engagement in Baltimore with Weber and Fields.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—Weber & Fields have engaged De Wolf Hopper as one of their stock company for next season at their Broadway Music Hall. The contract was signed this evening at the Academy of Music, where the Weber & Fields Company is playing, and the engagement was made on the spur of the moment, although rumors have been circulated for several days that the comedian was about to join some theatre in New York as a permanent attraction.

Mr. Reynolds, who is Mr. Hopper's partner, will be looked after in the new deal, which will deprive him of the services of his star for two seasons. Mr. Hopper will be seen in the opening burlesque next season. A part will be specially written for him by Edgar Smith and Harry B. Smith, who have written all the burlesques so far for the music hall.

SCULPTURE SOCIETY DINNER.

Mr. Guggenheimer on the City's "Hybrid Art and Monstrous Architecture."

The members of the National Sculpture Society and their guests enjoyed a dinner last evening in the Vanderbilt Gallery of the Fine Arts Galleries, where the Art Students' League's decorative exhibition is now open.

The speeches were confined to a discussion of "Public Art." Among the speakers introduced by President John Q. A. Ward, who presided, was Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, who said in part:

"I am always obliged to apologize to myself for the hybrid art and at times monstrous architecture that deface and disfigure this, the second city of the world. In my opinion 'public art' is a contradiction in terms, as I cannot understand how the word 'public' should be associated with 'art.' I have never heard or read of any intelligent man, in ancient or modern times, who dared to accuse the public of possessing that taste which is represented in objects of private or municipal art. Within the limits of our city there are many pieces of sculpture which could, unattended by public grief, be given a passport to Central Africa; and there are many buildings the creators of which attempted to establish a characteristic school of architecture by embodying in them illmated fragments of the style of every age and every country."

Gherardi Davis declared that the public buildings here nowadays are far ahead architecturally of those of any foreign city he had visited, although formerly, he said, they had been composed of a mass of incongruities taken from the architecture of every country and combined without any taste.

The other speakers were William Dean Howells, Gen. Francis Greene, and the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain.

A number of pl

HEAT MARRED SPORT AT MORRIS PARK

Ildrim Captured the Baychester Stakes in a Brilliant Finish.

SURVIVOR'S NEW ROCHELLE

First Whip and Brisk in the Second Race Put Up the Best Finish of the Day.

Racing at Morris Park yesterday would have been delightful sport if the spectators could have forgotten the sweltering heat that made them feel as they do in August, for there were several events of interest on the programme for decision, and some good finishes resulted. In the Baychester Stakes, for instance, a fair field of three-year-olds started, and the finish was a brilliant one between Ildrim and Contestor, in which the former was the successful one by a neck. It might have been a more interesting finish if Herbert had not been pocketed early in the mile journey and three lengths, after he had trailed behind then compelled to run all around his field to get up within striking distance of the leaders, but as it resulted, Herbert had to be content with third money.

The New Rochelle Handicap at seven furlongs was the other fixture, but although the field that started was a good one, there was nothing particularly interesting about the finish. Survivor won by three lengths. After he had trailed behind his field until well down the stretch, and then he came on with a rush that carried him past the other five starters and brought him home three lengths in front of Missionary.

Imp, the winner of last year's Suburban, may be the pride of Chillicothe, Ohio, where she spends her Winters, but her unsatisfactory race yesterday took from her the last of the few Eastern friends that still clung to her. When such a speedy mare as Imp was fails to defeat the field that raced with her yesterday, especially in a sprint, she fails to be the Imp that defeated some of the best horses in the East last year, and her popularity is on the wane. Vulcaine won the race in which Imp started, and Unmasked was second, while Imp was third.

First Whip and Brisk in the second race at seven furlongs put up the best finish of the day, and by the excellent finish he put up First Whip, Maher partially redeemed himself for his poor ride on Approval on Monday. First Whip and Brisk had a neck-and-neck battle all the way down the stretch, and the former got the verdict by a short head.

Firearm, with 127 pounds up, came down the Eclipse course in the sixth race, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward, in a manner that proved he is a good horse at present. His big impost did not make much difference to him, for he won easily by two lengths from General Mart Gary. Malden, Philip J. Dwyer's son of Lissak, got out of the maiden class by beating Cherries and twelve others in a four-and-a-half-furlong dash.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward at 12 pounds under the scale; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. H. Eugene Leigh's Vulcain, br. c., 3, by Kingston-Arrowgrass, 113, (Turner,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won handily by a length; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Unmasked, 5, 103, (Spencer,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length and a half from Harness & Brossman's Imp, 5, 127, (Day,) 4 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:21. Star Chime, Hesper, and Lambent also ran, while Mischievous went to the post, but was withdrawn.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1899 or 1900 of $1,500; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. James McLaughlin's First Whip, br. c., 3, by Duke of Montrose-Theora, 106, (Maher,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won in a drive by a head; W. L. Oliver's Brisk, aged, 105, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths from E. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Bangor, 4, 107, (McCue,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:27½. Free Lance and Rare Perfume also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Baychester Stakes, for three-year-olds, non-winners of a race of the value of $1,000 in 1899, by subscription of $30 each, of which is added $1,000; the Withers mile. H. Eugene Leigh's Ildrim, blk. c., by Kingston-Libbie L., 103, (O'Connor) 9 to 10 and 1 to 3, won in a drive by a neck; R. W. Walden & Son's Contestor, 110, (Shaw,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a length, from W. C. Rollins's Herbert, 110, (Mitchell,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:40¾. All Gold, Standing, Beautiful, Petruchio, Goldone, and Nanine also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The New Rochelle Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $30 each, to which is added $1,000; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. P. H. McCarren's Survivor, b. c., 4, by Strathmore-Ella F., 100, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, won easily by three lengths; Arthur Featherstone's Missionary, 3, 104, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second, by a length, from Philip J. Dwyer's His Royal Highness, 3, 95, (Dangman,) 25 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:27¾. King Barleycorn, Chrentius, and Maribert also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings two years old, to carry 105 pounds; last four-and-a-half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Philip J. Dwyer's Malden, b. g., by Lissak-Mag Rapture, 105, (Mitchell,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won in a drive by half a length; Hayman & Frank's Cherries, 105, (Bullman,) 3 to 1 and even money, second by a neck from Edward A. Tipton's Goddess of Night, 105, (T. Walsh,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—0:54½. Welsh Girl, Lizzie A., Ante Up, Balloon, Miranda, Fleetwing, Pathfinder, Blandit, Mauga, Regea, and Water Plant also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; the Eclipse course. John Boden's Firearm, b g., 5, by Rayon d'Or-Fides, 127, (Spencer,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 5, won easily by two lengths; F. R. Hitchcock's General Mart Gary, 4, 105, (Shaw,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by three lengths from Oscoda Stable's Lady Uncas, 3, 106, (Dangman,) 3 to 1 and even money, third. Time—1:11¼. Sensational and Robert Metcalf also ran.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 15.—John Bright, at 5 to 1 and with 122 pounds up, won the mile and fifty yards handicap in 1:42¾, world's record time, to-day at Churchill Downs. The record was established by Florenzo, with 93 up, in Chicago, July 6, 1898.

Five and a half furlongs—Merry Day, 90, (Murphy,) 1; May Dine, 84, 2; Skillman, 112, 3. Time—1:07. Seven furlongs—Vain, 102, (Dewin,) 1; Star Chamber, 105, 2; Dieudonne, 102, 3. Time—1:27½. Four and a half furlongs—Treiawney, 111, (Michael,) 1; Porter B., 111, 2; Queen Carnival, 115, 3. Time—0:55¾. Mile and fifty yards, handicap—John Bright, 122, (Winkfield,) 1; Bangle, 122, 2; Salvarse, 108, 3. Time—1:42¾. Six furlongs—Juanetta, 97, (Harshberger,) 1; Dollie Welthoff, 97, 2; Headlight II., 112, 3. Time—1:14¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Elkin, 112, (Vandusen,) 1; Possum, 112, 2; Windward, 102, 3. Time—1:48.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Six furlongs—Minyon, 102, (Rose,) 1; John Grigsby, 107, 2; Innovator, 104, 3. Time—1:15¾. Four and a half furlongs—The Cuban Girl, 108, (T. Knight,) 1; Lilly Pantland, 108, 2; Cinara, 102, 3. Time—0:55½. Mile and a sixteenth—Malay, 107, (Enos,) 1; Eva Rice, 105, 2; Stranglest, 107, 3. Time—1:48¾. Five and a half furlongs—St. Cuthbert, 107, (Enos,) 1; Pauline J., 99, 2; Orion, 104, 3. Time—1:08. Five and a half furlongs—O'Connell, 113, (Flick,) 1; Abe Furst, 115, 2; King Carnival, 113, 3. Time—1:07¼. Four furlongs—Cora Goetz, 105, 1; Kid Cox, 105, 2; Gibson Girl, 105, 3. Time—0:49½.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Blueaway, 120 pounds; Maximo Gomez, 118; Decanter, 112; Knight of the Garter, 110; Lambent, 106; Mischievous, 103; The Benedict, 100; Bangor, 97.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; three-quarters of the Withers mile. St. Ethelwold, 109 pounds; Ben Hadden, Jon Jour, Oliver Mc. and Dan Rice, 108 each; Hardy Pardee and Tulane, 107 each; Exit, 106; King Bramble, 104; Kensington, 102; Prestidigitator, 97; Belgrade, Brusquerie, and Olea, 87 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Laureate Stakes, for two-year-olds; five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Prince Pepper, Cortland, Smile, Barnette, Genki, Bonnibest, and Alfonso, 110 pounds each; Snack, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Tonicum, 117 pounds; Juniper, 114; Irritable, Sentry, Historian, Chevalier, Goldage, and Minion, 112 each; Velasquez, 109.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; the Eclipse course. Blue Devil, 130 pounds; Lady Lindsey, 128; L'Alouette, 123; The Benedict, 120; Ordeal, 118; Robert Metcalf, 118.

SIXTH RACE.—Knickerbocker Hurdle Race, for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters. Governor Griggs, 167 pounds; Mr. Stoffel, 145; Cousin Jess, 142; Lackland, Dr. Eichberg, and Filon d'Or, 135 each; Bob White and Athamas, 133 each; Wace, 132.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS WON AGAIN.

Jockey Club Stewards Decide to Suspend Martin Until June 9.

LONDON, May 15.—At the opening of the Newmarket Second Spring meeting today, the American jockeys had another run of successes. "Tod" Sloan took the first race, a Trial Plate, on Simonside. Sly Fox, ridden by L. Reiff, finished second. The Visitors' Plate was captured by Sacripant, Mr. William Duke's Egmont, with Rigby up, was second. The Somerville Stakes was won by Aylesham, piloted by J. Reiff. Unanima, ridden by Sloan, was next. A sweepstakes resulted in a victory for Mr. Duke's Galveston, guided by Rigby. Martini, with L. Reiff up, and Caracalla, ridden by Sloan, were second and third, respectively. L. Reiff brought Kaffir Queen in first in a Selling Plate race. Doris was second, and Broken Melody, Sloan's mount, was third. The Newmarket Handicap was won by Joe Chamberlain, with Sloan in the saddle. Ameer was second, and The Docker, ridden by L. Reiff, was third.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club to-day investigated the charges of foul riding made against "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, and have decided to suspend him until June 9. Martin was disqualified at Kempton Park May 11, after winning the Spring Two-Year-Old Plate on Mr. J. Musker's Dunover colt. He was suspended for the remainder of the meeting, and reported to the Stewards of The Jockey Club.

LOW PRICES FOR GOOD HORSES.

High-Class Saddle and Harness Stock Average Only $235.

Judging by the sale of high-class saddle and harness horses which was held last night at the American Horse Exchange the demand for this sort of stock at the present time is not active. This is probably due to the lateness of the season and the fact that there are a great many private stables, whose owners expect to be absent from the city for several months, now on the market. The consignment sold last night was by W. D. Grand for Jewell & Patterson of Lexington, Ky. It consisted of twenty-four head of high-class saddle and harness horses, together with three remarkably attractive ponies. The average price paid was $235.

One horse not included in this average was the saddle mare Demise, an unusually handsome chestnut, six years old, 15.3 hands. She was purchased privately by J. Beavor Webb of this city for $700. Jay Phipps secured a bargain in the five-year-old brown saddle gelding Diamond King, for which he paid $345.

One of the highest-class animals shipped by Jewell & Patterson, an eight-year-old bay saddle mare, and an especially fine type of the Kentucky saddle horse, reached here with pleurisy. Mr. Jewell was assured by a veterinarian that the mare would be well in a week or two, but despite this he decided to sell her as she was. She was brought into the ring and sold to a stable boy for $5. If the mare recovers, as she in all probability will, the stable boy will be several hundred dollars in pocket on his investment.

CRESCENTS WON AT LACROSSE.

Cornell's Twelve Only Able to Score Once Against Brooklyn Team.

Cornell's lacrosse team was decisively beaten in the game with the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge yesterday by the score of 6 goals to 1. The game was interesting throughout and was witnessed by quite a representative society crowd.

In the first half Capt. Curry scored for Crescent after one minute of play on a pass from little Kennedy. Capt. Smith got the sphere in the next scrimmage and tied the score. Kennedy scored the last goal of the half, unassisted, on a long diagonal drive, making the score of the half, Crescent 2, Cornell 1.

In the second half the collegians were blanked, while Kennedy, Curry, Rose, and Hodges scored for Crescent in quick succession, which gave the latter team the match by a good margin. The line up:

Crescent A. C.	Positions.	Cornell University.
Garvis	Goal	Briner
Wales	Point	McDougall
Griffin	Cover Point	Forrest
De Casanova	First Defense	McGoffin
McConachey	Second Defense	Peck
Heineke	Third Defense	Gaton
McLean	Centre	Boesher
Rose	Third Attack	Scoville
		Simis and
Kennedy	Second Attack	Rittenhouse
Hodges	First Attack	Wood
Curry, Capt.	Outside Home	Smith, Capt.
Mason	Inside Home	Dodge

Goals—Smith, Curry, (2,) Kennedy, (2,) Rose, Hodges. Referee—Louis J. Doyle, Crescent Athletic Club. Umpires—Grafton D. Dorcey for the Crescent Athletic Club, and A. B. Tappan for Cornell. Times—Two thirty-minute halves.

Changes in Columbia's Freshman Crews.

No change was made in the rowing order of the Columbia 'Varsity crews yesterday, but there were a number of changes in the freshman crews. The first freshman crew was boated as follows:

Clark, bow; Bates, 2; Bartholomew, 3; Orr, 4; Weekes, 5; Wolff, 6; O'Loughlin, 7; Earle, stroke.

The order in the second freshman boat was:

Brinckerhoff, bow; Boyesen, 2; Hull, 3; Beekman, 4; Odell, 5; Townsend, 6; Smithers, 7; Lefferts, stroke.

These two crews were coached together very carefully by Dr. Peet, and did good work.

The first and second 'Varsity crews were also boated at the same time, taken up to High Bridge, and started in a race down the river. The second crew was given a start of about a length, but was easily beaten out by the first boat, which finished in the two-mile stretch with a lead of three lengths, thus accomplishing a gain of four lengths in two miles. The first crew rowed a stroke of 34 over most of the course.

Regatta for Hoboken Oarsmen.

At a meeting of the Hoboken Amateur Rowing Association, held at the house of the Active Boat Club last evening, it was decided to hold the annual regatta of the association over the Guttenberg course on Aug. 18. The events will be as follows: Junior single gigs, senior single gigs, open; junior double gigs, senior double gigs, open; junior four-oared barges, senior four-oared barges, open. Two barges and a tug will be hired by the association to convey the members and their friends from Hoboken to the course. The meeting adjourned to meet next Monday evening at the house of the Germania Boat Club, when the Regatta Committee will be named and arrangements completed. The clubs represented by delegates at the meeting were: Active Boat Club—George La Point, C. J. Sanger, and O. Schaefer; Atlantic Boat Club—A. Heyne, W. Trenkamp, and G. Weiners; Rosedale Boat Club—P. Hayes, Adam Hingemeyer, and A. Burfeind; Valencia Boat Club—D. M. Burns, J. T. Miller, and H. A. Walker.

Shake-Up in Penn's Crews.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Coach Ellis Ward gave the University of Pennsylvania crews the biggest shake-up of the season yesterday, when he disbanded temporarily the 'Varsity eight, reorganized the second combination, and formed three 'Varsity four-oared crews of the remaining candidates. This was done in order that the strongest possible second eight might represent Pennsylvania in the Schuylkill Regatta on Memorial Day. By a rule of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association all men who have not rowed in the Poughkeepsie Regatta are eligible to a seat in the second crew, and four men from the 'Varsity eight were accordingly given places in the second boat. The second crew is now made up in this order:

Bodine, bow; Crowther, No. 2; Snyder, 3; Stehle, 4; Allyn, 5; W. Gardiner, 6; Goodwin, 7; Sinkler, stroke; Smith, coxswain.

Davenport, Capt. Snover, Flickwir, and Gardiner, the remaining members of the 'Varsity eight, are now rowing as the first 'Varsity four-oared shell crew.

Union Boat Club's Shell Wrecked.

The Union Boat Club is mourning the loss of its best eight-oared shell, a fine cedar boat which cost $600 a few years ago. The shell was being used by the junior eight late Monday evening and was caught by the heavy swell from one of the tugs of the Harlem River Towing Company, which was going along at the usual reckless speed. On account of the darkness the rapid approach of the tug was not perceived until it was too late to steer the shell around, and the swell of the tug passing under it raised it in the centre, and the weight of the crew broke it in half.

The mishap will not break up the crew, as the shell which was given the club by Columbia last year will be put in condition for their use.

Navahoe and Kestrel Launched.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, May 15.—Royal Phelps Carroll's fast sloop yacht Navahoe, after being partly overhauled, was launched at the Hawkins yard, this place, to-day, to make room for C. Oliver Iselin's schooner Emerald, which is to be placed on the marine railway. The Navahoe will again be hauled out after the Emerald is launched, which will be done in the course of a few days. J. B. Mills's fast keel sloop yacht Kestrel, after a thorough overhauling and repainting, was launched at Woods's yards to-day. The bending of the sails will complete her for commission in about a week.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks' Failure to Bunch Hits and Seymour's Wildness Caused Their Defeat.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The Chicagos were weak with the stick to-day, but made it four straight from New York because of Seymour's wildness. Van Haltren pitched the last three innings for New York, the first time he has been seen in the position here for ten years. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Childs, 2b	2	0	5	7	0
Mertes, cf	1	0	2	0	0
Ryan, lf	1	1	2	0	0
McCarthy, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Everitt, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Bradley, 3b	2	2	2	1	0
McCor'k, ss	1	2	3	5	1
Nichols, c	0	2	1	0	1
Menefee, p	1	0	0	3	0
Taylor, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	7	27	17	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'n H., cf-p	1	2	1	1	0
Mercer, 3b	1	1	0	1	0
Selbach, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Davis, ss	0	1	3	4	0
Doyle, 1b	2	0	11	0	1
Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Grady, rf	0	2	0	0	0
B'rman, c	2	1	4	0	0
S'mour, p-cf	2	2	1	4	1
Total	8	11	24	13	2

Chicago	2	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	—	10
New York	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	2	1	— 8

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; New York, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; New York, 10. Two-base hit—Van Haltren. Home run—Bradley. Sacrifice hits—Menefee, Van Haltren. Stolen bases—Mertes, Ryan, Mercer, Davis, (2,) Doyle, (2,) Double play—McCormick and Childs. Struck out—By Seymour, 2. Passed ball—Nichols. Base on balls—Off Menefee, 4; off Taylor, 4; off Seymour, 9; off Van Haltren, 3. Wild pitches—Seymour, 2; Taylor, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Seymour, Menefee. Time of game—2 hours and 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BROOKLYN, 5; ST. LOUIS, 2.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—Brooklyn outplayed St. Louis at every point to-day. Donlin's error let in two runs in the seventh, which lost his team the game. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b	0	1	4	4	1
Donovan, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Donlin, cf	1	2	1	0	1
Burkett, lf	0	2	2	1	0
Wallace, ss	0	1	1	6	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
Quinn, 2b	0	2	0	4	1
Criger, c	0	0	3	2	0
Sudhoff, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	10	24	18	3

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Jen'gs, 1b	0	2	13	1	0
Kelley, 3b	0	1	2	2	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	4	1	0
Sheckard, lf	1	0	1	0	0
DeMont, 2b	0	0	3	1	0
McGuire, c	0	0	7	1	0
Dunn, p	1	2	0	6	0
Total	5	12	27	18	2

St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	—	5

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Double play—Dahlen to Jennings. Stolen bases—Donovan and Jennings. Hit by pitcher—McGraw. Base on balls—Off Sudhoff 2; off Dunn, 4. Struck out—By Sudhoff, 1. Sacrifice hits—Jennings and Donovan. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

HARVARD, 8; LAFAYETTE, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 15.—Harvard defeated Lafayette on Soldiers' Field by the score of 8 to 2. Lafayette made her runs on a wild pitch by Stillman in trying to deliver the ball before the batter was ready. The score:

HARVARD.	R	B	PO	A	E
Laughlin, cf	1	2	0	0	0
Kendall, 1b	1	1	9	0	1
Reid, c	1	1	10	2	0
Fincke, 2b	0	0	1	4	0
G. Clark, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Wendell, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Devens, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Coolidge, ss	1	2	2	1	0
Stillman, p	1	1	2	4	0
Total	8	9	27	8	2

LAFAYETTE.	R	B	PO	A	E
Brown, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Wright, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Chal'ers, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Bray, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Bell, 2b	0	1	3	1	0
Hubley, 3b	1	1	1	2	1
Knight, c	0	0	4	1	0
Howard, 1b	0	1	13	0	2
Currier, ss	0	1	2	4	0
Platt, p	0	0	0	3	2
Total	2	7	24	15	3

Harvard	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	2	—	8
Lafayette	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2

Home runs—Reid, Kendall. Sacrifice hits—Wendell, Kendall, Devens, Coolidge, Currier, Hubley. Stolen bases—Kendall, Knight, First base on balls—By Platt—Stillman, Laughlin, Clark; by Stillman—Platt, Knight. First base on errors—Harvard, 3; Lafayette, 1. Struck out—By Stillman—Bray, (3,) Knight, (3,) Platt, Chalmers, (2,) Howard. Bell; by Platt—Kendall, Wendell, Stillman. Double plays—Bell, Currier, Howard. Wild pitches—Stillman, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Platt—Reid, Fincke. Time—2:10. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	14	5	.737	Cincinnati	9	10	.474
Brooklyn	12	8	.600	St. Louis	9	11	.450
Pittsburg	12	9	.571	New York	6	13	.316
Chicago	12	10	.545	Boston	5	17	.227

Games To-day.

New York in St. Louis.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.
Boston in Chicago.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—	4	7	1
Boston	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	—5	7	1

Batteries—Tannehill and Schriver; Pettinger and W. Clarke.

AT CINCINNATI.

											R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4	13	4
Philadelphia	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	—4	14	5

Called on account of darkness.

Batteries—Scott and Peitz; Orth and McFarland.

American League Games.

At Buffalo—Milwaukee, 6; Buffalo, 2.
At Detroit—Detroit, 9; Chicago, 4.
At Cleveland—Minneapolis, 4; Cleveland, 1.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 12; Kansas City, 11.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Cortland, 9; Schenectady, 5.
At Albany—Albany, 6; Oswego, 2.
At Troy—Rome, 10, Troy, 6.

Atlantic League Games.

At Philadelphia—Athletics, 4; Elmira, 3.
At Reading—Scranton, 7; Reading, 6.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 11; Jersey City, 6.
At Utica—Binghamton, 13; Utica, 8.

Eastern League Games.

At Toronto—Springfield, 6; Toronto, 2.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Worcester, 3.
At Rochester—Rochester, 5; Hartford, 1.

Princeton's Football Schedule.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 15.—Princeton's football schedule of games for next Fall is announced. The schedule is somewhat shorter than last year's, on account of the Yale game, which has been arranged a week earlier than it was last Fall. The dates follow:

Oct. 3, Stephens at Princeton; 6, Lehigh at Princeton; 10, State College at Princeton; 12, Baltimore Medical College at Baltimore; 13, Annapolis at Annapolis; 17, Syracuse University at Princeton; 20, Lafayette at Princeton; 27, Brown at Providence; Nov. 3, Cornell at Princeton; 6, Columbia at New York; 10, Dartmouth at Princeton; 17, Yale at Princeton.

For the Double Umpire System.

CHICAGO, May 15.—President James A. Hart of the Chicago National League Ball Club, has addressed a circular letter to the Presidents of the National League clubs, requesting that President Young be asked to select enough additional umpires to permit a return to the double umpire system in vogue last season. Heretofore President Hart has been the only league magnate standing in opposition to the double umpire system.

SPEEDWAY'S LARGE TURNOUT.

Dariel Made Her Reappearance and Carried Off Several Good Brushes.

The largest number of road drivers of the season was on the Speedway yesterday afternoon. Sunday's crowd was greater, but a large per cent. that day came in carriages, surreys, and vehicles of all descriptions, but yesterday there was little to it save speed wagons. In consequence of the large number of fliers out, there were numerous brushes and some fine sport. There seemed to be something in the air that inspirited both man and horse.

The animal probably attracting the greatest amount of attention was Dariel, 2:07½. It was the first time that the great little pacer had been speeded since her memorable race last Fall, when she beat Bumps and Robert J. Her performances yesterday failed to bear out the rumors that her days of speeding were passed. Several times during the afternoon she was challenged, and carried down the Speedway by some exceedingly swift and game specimens of horse flesh. Every time, however, that she got away to any kind of a start she finished in front with comparative ease. Nathan Straus, with Malacca, 2:18¾, first dared Dr. Kane for a race with Dariel. The mare won without extending herself, and repeated her victory when Alexander Newberger came along with Smilax. Then J. W. Cornish, with David B., 2:09¾, turning near the bend, far in front of Dariel, started down the road at a great pace. Kane tried to catch him, but the handicap was too great for the little mare and she was driven off her feet.

Col. Fred. Lawrence was out again yesterday with Carlyle Carney, the "gray ghost." Col. Lawrence is very proud of his horse. Last Fall, when he purchased him, the gray gelding was in very bad condition, and Col. Lawrence's friends had a good deal of fun at his expense over the "gold brick," as they termed it, that he had purchased. The Colonel now thinks that the laugh is on the other side. He beat Straus's Malacca in a good stiff brush from the bend to the bridge yesterday.

Capt. McDonald was also out behind an "unknown." It was a big, high-stepping blood bay and proved himself well qualified for Speedway honors. W. P. Durando was behind Clarence A. and made some of the best of them step a lively gait. One of the most interesting brushes of the evening was between George McBride, driving Harry, 2:16¼, and J. W. Cornish, with David B. As was to be expected, David B. won, but he knew he had been in a race. A. C. Fiske, with Waco, 2:16¼, and Nathan Straus, with Malacca, enjoyed a stiff argument for fully a mile. Malacca won, but the other horse forced him to do the best he knew.

BROWN STILL RIDING.

This Cyclist is Out to Pedal 2,000 Miles in 178 Hours.

There is every reason to believe that Will A. Brown, who started on Saturday to ride 2,000 miles on a bicycle, surpassing all previous records for road riding, will be successful. Brown continued all day yesterday to ride over the measured course of twenty-five miles on the Merrick Road, from Valley Stream to Freeport, to Hempstead, back to Lynbrook, and to Springfield, a triangle, and was paced by some of the best road riders in the country.

Brown last evening was in excellent shape and weighed 148 pounds, 3 pounds less than when he started his ride. He finished his seventh century a few minutes past midnight yesterday morning. It was exactly noon yesterday when he rode up to Tom West's Hotel, completing 800 miles. He dismounted for a short rest, partook of some food, and was soon started on his ninth century.

The heat during the past two days has kept Brown from riding too hard, and nearly all his resting has been done during the day, the nights being cool and pleasant for riding.

At 8:15 o'clock last night Brown had placed 831 miles to his credit, so that he only rode thirty-one miles in a little more than eight hours. He expected to make up for this loss before to-night. He is a few hours ahead of his schedule and expects to beat the record of 85:04:25 for one thousand miles, which he established last year. The record of fifteen consecutive centuries is held by Charles Lehritter. The time for this record is 178 hours. Brown expects to ride 2,000 miles within this time. The following table shows the time for each hundred miles that Brown has ridden:

	H. M.		H. M.
100	5:31	500	39:10
200	12:37	600	51:11
300	22:48	700	59:40
400	31:18	800	72:04

Of Interest to Wheelmen.

The present condition of the Eastern Parkway extension has been the cause of several complaints at the League of American Wheelmen's headquarters. The road is torn up in places, making riding very dangerous on this popular thoroughfare.

Work will be started in about two weeks on the cycle path between Binghamton and Albany. This will be finished in time for use by Summer tourists.

The membership of the League of American wheelmen, from latest official reports, was 34,687. Four years ago, when the controversy began in the organization over the control of racing, there was a membership of more than 100,000.

J. A. Blaurock has resigned as President of the National Cycling Association. Mr. Blaurock will probably be succeeded by a member of the Harlem Wheelmen. He is a member of that organization, as was Fred B. House, whom he succeeded.

In the future the Associated Cycling Clubs will grant sanctions for century runs, independent of the Century Road Club.

Duffy Replies to Princeton's Charges.

Arthur Duffy, the Georgetown sprinter, has issued a reply to the protest made by the Princeton athletic authorities against his participation in the intercollegiate championship games, to be held in this city May 25 and 26. In answer to the charge that he had attempted to enter Princeton University last Fall before becoming a student at Georgetown, he says that he had intended to enter the medical department of Georgetown University since the Spring of 1899, and that, although he visited Princeton early last October at the invitation of a prominent member of the senior class of that college, it was with no intention of attempting to matriculate. During his week's stay at Princeton he says that he took advantage of the opportunities offered to train for the Fall games of the New York Athletic Club, but he trained on the Princeton grounds as a guest, not as a prospective student in the university.

To the charge that he had not been a student at Georgetown for a calendar year since running in the American championship games, he replies that he had previous to the protest submitted the facts to members of the Governing Board of the Intercollegiate Association, who had expressed the opinion that, in view of the circumstances, the rule in question did not affect him.

Kraenzlein's Wonderful Jump.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—All records in the broad jump have been broken by Capt. Kraenzlein of the University of Pennsylvania track team. He cleared yesterday in practice 24 feet 8½ inches. The jump cannot stand as a record, as it was not made in a contest. The world's record is now held by Prinstein of Syracuse University, who cleared 24 feet 7¼ inches at the games on Franklin Field, here, April 28 last, beating Kraenzlein's previous world's record of 24 feet 4½ inches, made May 26, 1899, on Manhattan Field, New York.

INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS.

BOSTON, May 15.—The first annual tournament of the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association was begun this morning on the Longwood Cricket Club courts. Three rounds were played and the general work of the men was inferior to that expected. The summary:

Preliminary Round—Holmes, Tufts, defeated Williams, Bates, 7—5, 6—4. Thatcher M. I. T., beat Herick, Wesleyan, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3. Brigham, Trinity, defeated Dana, Bowdoin, 6—4, 6—4.

First Round—Kirkpatrick, University of Vermont, defeated Libby, Bowdoin, 6—0, 6—2. Knight, Tufts, defeated Summerbell, Bates, 8—6, 6—3. Gross, Brown, defeated Moulton, Dartmouth, 6—4, 6—2. Paine, Colby, defeated ——, Wesleyan, by default. Bradley, Technology, defeated Lawrence, University of Vermont, 6—0, 6—2.

Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Brigham and Glazebrook, Trinity, beat Wesleyan, by default. Summerbell and Willis, Bates, beat Lawrence and Kirkpatrick, University of Vermont, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2.

First Round—Thatcher and Goss, Brown, beat Humes and Knight, Tufts, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5. Hildreth and Moulton, Dartmouth, beat Brigham and Glazebrook, Trinity, 7—5, 6—4. Bradley and Thatcher, M. I. T., beat Libby and Dana, Bowdoin, 6—4, 6—3.

Club Championship Singles, Class A.—Second Round—M. D. Whitman, (scratch,) beat Alfred Codman, (4-6 of 15,) 6—2, 6—4.

Class B.—Second Round—G. B. Wilson, (3-6 of 15,) beat S. F. Shaw, (3-6 of 15,) 5—7, 6—2, 6—0.

Interscholastic League Meeting.

Representatives from every institution were present at yesterday's meeting of the Interscholastic League, which was the last session of the season. The application of Hamilton Institute for admission to the league was refused. Blake School was admitted to the association. It was decided to postpone the question of a junior and a senior football league until next year. Medals were

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, May 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 48, Post Office Building. Government causes.

2367—Stibbel vs. U. S.
2163—Keene, Satterlee & Co. vs. U. S.
2636—Gillespie Bros. vs. U. S.
2783—Gabriel & Schall vs. U. S.
2736—Gerdau vs. U. S.
2734—U. S. vs. Gerdau.
2869—Fischer vs. U. S.
2347—Gillespie Brothers & Co. vs. U. S.
651—Hirzel Feitman & Co. vs. U. S.
2969—Knoedler & Co. vs. U. S.
3020—McKesson & Robbins vs. U. S.
29008—U. S. vs. Topken & Co.
3007—Cowl vs. U. S.
1813—U. S. vs. Murray.
3022—Stern Brothers vs. U. S.
3051—Borden vs. U. S.
2938—De Ronde vs. U. S.
2934—Steinhardt vs. U. S.
2741—Lahn & Fink vs. U. S.
2627—Claflin vs. U. S.
2930—Marsching vs. U. S.
2924—G. W. Sheldon vs. U. S.
3050—McMullin vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

1—Writing Machine Co. vs. Elliott & Hatch Book Typewriter Co.
2—Ferry vs. Waring Hat. Mfg. Co.
3—Hogg vs. Hoag.
4—Hoffman vs. Hogg.
6—Huber Printing Press Co. vs. Aluminum Plate & Press Co.
7—Con. Store Service Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
8—North Brothers vs. McCarthy.
9—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
10—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
11—Societe Fabriques, &c., vs. Luebers.
12—Western Union Tel. Co. vs. Boston S. D. & Trust Co.
13—Boston S. D. & Trust Co. vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
14—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
15—Same vs. same.
17—Gen. Elec. Co. vs. Anchor Elec. Co.
20—Watson vs. Munro.
27—Lalance vs. Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Haberman Mfg. Co.
28—Brill vs. 3d Av. R.R.
34—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Lim., vs. Walker.
42—Pelzer vs. Dale Co.
44—Thomson - Houston Elec. Co. vs. Lorain Steel Co.
47—Jacoby vs. S. Jacoby Co.
50—Middletown Nat. Bank vs. Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M. Ry.
52—Gallaman vs. Gallert.
53—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Nat. Enamelling & S. Co.
55—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Mathal.
56—Pine vs. Mayor, &c., of New York.
57—Seidenberg vs. E. Seidenberg Steifel Co.

Issues of law in suits at law.

2—Ellison vs. Commercial Advertiser Ass'n.
5—Ahren vs. Ely.
6—Devore vs. D., L. & W. R. R.
8—Weber vs. Hays Waterproof Binding Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. In bankruptcy.

1857—In re Louis C. Ehrsam.
2206—In re W. W. Chase
473—Seyd vs. Herman & Popkin.
Discharges.
2225—Joseph Burger.
2364—Bernard Gelter.
847—Frank D. Higbie.
2362—Simon Hood.
2119—S. & W. Weingarten.
1525—Eno vs. Werner.
2229—Thomas Byrne.
2276—Martin Seligman.
2324—Sigmund Kurtz.
2249—Jere J. Collins.
2330—Vincenzo Camperlingo.
2359—August Berkelman
2348—Morgan Tillinghast
2043—John W. Wagner.
2330—John H. Gault.
1225—Mary G. Henderson.
1526—Abraham Peyser.
2131—Wm. F. Rohrig.
2356—Lafrenz W. Gross.
2274—Edward R. Holden
2213—Xavier Herne.
2045—J. G. Cosgray.
1971—S. H. G. Stewart.
2381—Simon Kempinsky.
2309—N. J. & H. J. Schloss.
1370—Morris Salomon.
2270—William Campbell.
2299—Isaac F. Hallock.
1104—George J. Wallace.
2232—C. B. Cobb.
1403—Samuel Bernstein.
1837—William T. Hotchkiss.
1514—Patrick J. Griffith.

Discharges under objection.

2304—Samuel Williams.
1262—Sophie Schwab.
2004—Wilhelm Nylin.
1842—Richard A. Saalfield.
2281—Isidor Brucks.

Adjourned cases.

1900—William H. Bard.
2172—William H. Weaver.

Adjourned motions.

1531—Amelia Heyman.
428—Chin Dei Gip.
1389—Max A. Siegel.
1523—Scheyer, Pots & Co.
2493—Hy. Ackerman.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Alvord vs. Syracuse, appellant; Kirk vs. Syracuse, appellant; Landon vs. Syracuse, appellant; Hamilton, Gowans, Water Works, appellant; Smith vs. Smith, appellant; Gerity vs. Seegar & Guernsey Company, appellant; Breckenridge Company (Limited) vs. Perkins, appellant; Wingrove vs. Wagner, appellant; Markoe vs. Tiffany & Co., appellants; Koehler & Co. vs. Brady, appellants; billings vs. Loomins, appellant; Eclipse Manufacturing Company vs. the Pierce Steam Heating Company, appellant; Steel Cable Engineering Company vs. American Glucose Company, appellant; Hausauer vs. Dahlman, appellant; Gardner vs. Frederick, appellant; Leckmeyer vs. Supreme Council of Royal Templars of Temperance, appellant; in re petition of Tuthill for appointment of commission, &c.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Rogers vs. Clement.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

The Woodbridge Company vs. the Charles E. Hires Company, appellant; Vosseller, appellant, vs. Slater.—Orders affirmed and judgments absolute ordered for respondents on stipulation, with costs.

Connecticut National Bank vs. Baylies, appellant.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed without costs to either party.

The First National Bank of Amsterdam, appellant, vs. Miller and another.—Order of Appellate Division granting a new trial reversed and judgment at Trial Term affirmed, with costs.

Newtown Creek Towing Company vs. Etna Ice Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed and that of Trial Term affirmed, with costs.

Steinway vs. Steinway et al., executors.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to respondents payable out of the income of the fund.

National Wall Paper Company, appellant, vs. Sire, impleaded.—Order and judgment of Appellate Division reversed and the judgment of the Special Term affirmed, with costs.

Genet vs. the President, &c., of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event, unless within twenty days the plaintiff stipulates to reduce her recovery of damages to $24,171.55; in case of such stipulation being made, then the judgment as reduced is affirmed, without costs of appeal to this court to either party.

Schantz, appellant, vs. Oakman et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to defendants, Oakman, Ryan, and Villard.

Mearans vs. Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.—Judgment reversed and that entered upon the non-suit affirmed, with costs.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 1048, 419, 527, 505, 235, 531, 535, 536.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

39—Chauvet vs. Ives.
90—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
31—Ward vs. Hasbrouck
—In re Widmayer.
62—Herter vs. Mullen.
88—Manasse vs. Met. St. Railway.
95—Simar vs. Paris.
11—Ahern vs. Ahern.
44—Con. Ice Co. vs. Mayor, &c.
40—Spiridon vs. Brandus
35—Smith vs. Ruggiero.
33—Church vs. Standard Ry. & Signal Co.
84—Flint, Eddy & Co. vs. Standard Rope & Twine Co.
55—Ackman vs. 3d Av. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Moran vs. Helf.
2—Rodgers vs. Coler.
3—Tempen vs. Lane.
4—Mack vs. Henck.
5—Stefanini vs. Levy.
6—Alexander vs. McIntyre.
7—In re Hilbron.
8—Secor vs. Boland.
9—In re Whittier Elev. Co.
10—Doran vs. Griffith.
11—Minturn vs. Purrington.
12—Ridgley vs. Man. Shipping Co.
13—Frank vs. Wolf.
14—Howland vs. Roosevelt.
15—Friedman vs. Robinson
16—Weekes vs. Cimino.
17—Putzel vs. Mason.
18—Hammond vs. Nat. Life Assn.
19—Weeks & St. Henry Co. vs. Talcott.
20—People, &c., vs. Regan.
21—Mittendorf vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
22—In re United Laboratories Co.
23—Daniels vs. Birdseye.
24—Daniel vs. Brennan.
25—Durjee vs. Hutchings.
26—Newell vs. Hall.
27—Howland vs. Roosevelt.
28—Castle vs. Marks.
29—Galante vs. Galante.
30—In re Murphy.
31—Ballard vs. Hollander.
32—Kearney vs. Pringle.
33—Dobson vs. Dobson.
34—Finn vs. Higgins.
35—Clark vs. Hale.
36—In re W. 230th St.
37—Monopole Tob a c c o Works vs. Gension.
38—Menhinick vs. Alexander.
39—Weinstein vs. Liss.
40—Weeks vs. Weeks.
41—Sutton vs. Kearney.
42—Lehman vs. Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

5092—Singer vs. Singer.
5093—Samuels vs. Samuels
5094—Osburne vs. Osborne.
5095—Metz vs. Metz.
5096—Klein vs. Klein.
5097—Ferry vs. Ferry.
5098—Embler vs. Embler
5099—Delmar vs. Delmar.
5100—Bender vs. Bender.
6289—Phinney vs. Phinney.
5271—Simons vs. Simons
5272—Livingston vs. Livingston.
5273—Hartman vs. Hartman.
5274—Huntley vs. Huntley.
5275—Guntzer vs. Guntzer.
5276—Damm vs. Damm.
5277—Morris vs. Morris.
4887—Harris vs. Harris.
4718—Kragee vs. Kragee

5270—Young vs. Young.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

3000—Langhaar vs. Slayback.
4418—McLaughlin vs. Singer.
3688—Buys vs. Buys.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4746.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned until May 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term).—Recess until May 28.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

13090—Miller vs. Miller.
13617—Cunningham vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11909—Noble vs. McNabb
12392—Carcares vs. N. Y. Times Co.
12501—Shaw vs. Conkling.
[illegible] Scoble vs. Stormfeldt.
13401—Levison vs. City of New York.
13418—Oxel vs. B'klyn R. T. Co.
13438—Brown vs. City of New York.
13564—Stiefel vs. Stonehill.
11939—Mensel vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IH. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

1518—Peterson vs. Ireland.
6694—Capiszuto vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6690—Miller vs. same.
2562—Form vs. same.
4228—Lyon vs. same.
6276—Hoeber vs. Tribune Assn.
6360—Moss, vs. Crimmins
6563—Meehan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6558—Ballance vs. same
6622—O'Brien vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5061.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

2091—Hencks vs. Union Ry. Co.
5140—Drake & Stratton Co. vs. San Domingo Imp. Co.
8468—Dorney vs. O'Neill
5776—Schleiermacher vs. Klingenstein.
7653—State Banking Co. vs. Heidenheimer.
5915—Baker vs. Union Railway Co.
492—Gilbertson vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
3208—Cary vs. Lanier.
6166—Meyer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6220—Myers vs. same.
5570—Edison Elec. Illum. Co. vs. Morley.
6954—Steffens vs. Wormser.
2022—McMahon vs. N. Y. News Pub. Co.
7350—Murray vs. City of New York.
7748—Freeman vs. Alexander.
6244—Sturtz vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5767—Cobb vs. same.
4464—Dooley vs. Capobianri.
7240—Healey vs. De Zego.
6047—Baker vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6726—Rosenbach vs. same
6767—Thiel vs. same.
11162—Lyons vs. Naughton.
6790—Mullaney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2965—Strebel vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 8061.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Thomas S. —Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Mary A. Thorne,
Lorans' Needham,
Catherine Welsh,
Sarah Jane Haddock,
Catharine C. Carey,
Mary E. Wilson.

At 11 A. M.
Mary L. Beck,
Daniel O'Farrell.
At 2 P. M.
Anne Myler.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1663—Ignatz Goldstein.
1550—Mary McKittrick.
1555—Minna Lowenstein.
1557—John S. Law.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and must be placed upon Chambers's Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2087—Robinson vs. Met. St. Ry.
2974—Brown vs. Met. St. Railway.
2975—Connolly vs. same.
2976—Denney vs. same.
2977—Ferger vs. same.
2978—Delarenzo vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2864—Mott vs. Maintenance Co.
2927—Kohler vs. Umberfield.
2973—Hammer vs. Met. St. Ry.
3009—Kahn vs. Kopp.
396—Rosenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2998—Newwitter vs. Muller.
3054—Gallagher vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3056—Murray vs. Klenke.
2896—Shatton vs. Singer Mfg. Co.
1304—N. Y. Elec Equip. Co. vs. Brennen.
910—Crawford vs. Birdseye.
2568—O'Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry.
2772—Simmons vs. same
2774—Rothwell vs. same.
4765—Robinowitch vs. same.
4248—Singer vs. Cohen.
2773—Reilly vs. Met. St. Railway.
3002—Am. Rubber Tire Co. vs. Riverside Stables Co.
3003—Same vs. Plattner.
3055—Hunt vs. 42d St., &c., R. R.
1348—Cohn vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3744—Armstrong vs. Met. St. Ry.
4158—Freund vs. Carples
2686—Dermody vs. Met. St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2145—Krinnon vs. Nicoll.
2253—Lynch vs. Weiss.
2288—McCourt vs. Cowperthwait.
2647—Meltzer vs. Met. St. Railway.
2387—Oehlhoff vs. Solomon.
2652—Meyer vs. De Plasse.
2201—Yager vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2629—Doran vs. Martin.
2454—Gillette vs. Murphy.
2610—Conlon vs. Met. St. Ry.
2611—Carton vs. same.
2130—Levy vs. Kennelly
2264—Baraban vs. Met. St. Ry.
4532½—Darling vs. King
9001/2—Benda vs. Keil.
2616—Deutsch vs. Met. St. Ry.
2483—Bauss vs. Meifl.
1937—Cong. D'Marc.
—Same vs. Falcone.
2133—Scharman vs. Shapiro.
2440—McVeigh vs. Lottus.
2442—Same vs. same.
2443—Same vs. same.
2452—Same vs. same.
2417—Klepner vs. Rapp.
2180—Pittsburg Plate G. Co. vs. Stieurrt.
2453—Klenke vs. Von Raltz.
2726—Handman vs. Met. St. Ry.
2182—Kane vs. Reid.
2345—Grieff vs. 42d St., &c., R. R.
1921—Wheeler vs. Leventritt.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2921—Cohen vs. Met. St. Railway.
2372—Lewin vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3021—Klein vs. Int. Nav. Co.
3022—Mini vs. Met. St. Ry.
3027—Elisberg vs. Fineberg
2285—Hoshkowitz vs. Solomon.
2189—Black vs. Furber.
2363—Fass vs. Met. St. Railway.
2362—Kaufman vs. same
2364—Frankel vs. Baldwin.
1290—Grusky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2814—Morgan vs. Nassau Con. Co.
2367—Crowley vs. Woods
1731—Brumberg vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1630—Batum vs. Picken.
2786—Shephard vs. Goldberg.
2806—Lange vs. Holmes Elec. Pro. Co.
2832—Glassheim vs. Lowe.
2875—O'Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4692—Stanley vs. Newmann
4067—Bousky vs. Eisenberg.
4638—Jamoulsky vs. Tillinger.
4698—Assoc. Merchants of N. Y. vs. Heck.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3083.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and McCann for the People.

1—Harry Kensing.
2—Flora Oden.
3—John Burns, Peter Collentile.
4—Basilios T. Kernandos.
5—Edward Berringer.
6—Allessandro Ruberti.
7—Joseph Latman.
8—Joseph Tierney.
9—Flossie Moore.
10—Harry Milton.
11—John H. Gausman, Jr.
12—Albert E. Wing.
13—John L. Martin.
14—Frank Basso, Leopold Vanet.
15—Michael Martello. Pleadings.
1—James McCann.
2—Thomas Clark.
3—Fred Smith, John Fanning.
4—Rose Sherin.
5—Frank Fox, John Smith.
6—Nathan Gans.
7—Harry McGloin. James Nelson.
8—Herman Olson.
9—Harry A. Howard.
10—Isadore Slonow.
11—Rocco Onorato.
12—Max Davis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Cowan, and Byrne for the People.

1—Thomas Johnson, Andrew Monroe.
2—Giamino Ratacca.
3—James S. Wright.
4—Amelie Braun.
6—Frank Carpenter.
7—Frank White.
8—George Brummer, Charles Colombo.
9—Patrick Cummerford.
10—Mary Hannon.
11—James Walpole.
12—Harris Goldberg.
13—Harry McLaughlin, John F. Woods, Frank Wade.
14—Richard F. Price.
15—George Sheppard.
16—Charles H. Leimbacher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and O'Connor for the People.

1—John Cannon.
2—Mary Barber.
3—Harry Frank.
4—James O'Toole. James Bambrick.
5—Thomas Carroll.
6—Walter N. Simpson.
7—James McGuckin. James Laufe, Benney Mendel, Harry E. Mendel.
8—Thomas McCue.
9—Isaac Medofsky.
10—Edward Barry.
11—Severino Triano.
12—Charles Regelhaupt.
13—Bernard F. Malloy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Gordon, and Carr for the People.

1—John Ryan, John Kelloge.
2—Zucher Cohen.
3—Harry Simpson.
4—George G. Plain, Cornell W. Palmer.
5—Giovanni Gechegoni.
6—Isaac Fordin.
7—Asias Maskowwits.
8—Wilhelmina Eckhardt.
9—Frank Deninger.
10—Joseph J. Gabrick.
11—Frank A. Minard.
12—Max Golub.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Mary T. Mulvey vs. Charles H. Reilly et al.—Henry E. Zittel.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Samuel Wisner vs. Abraham Waxman—Eugene H. Daly.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Sonntag vs. Egerton—Otto Horwitz, Dove vs. Litvinow—Samuel F. Hyman. Rosenmeyer vs. Greenbaum—Albert I. Sire.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Thiess vs. Tiemesmann—Edward L. Patterson.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Armstrong & Bolton Co. vs. Wilson—Charles W. Appleton. Dovale vs. Miller—Charles Donohue. Crossman vs. Jenkins—James T. Madden. Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Smith—John H. Judge. Wahlig vs. Ginsberg—Edward Browne. Eidlitz vs. McCaffrey—Charles Donohue. Prince vs. Griffin—Daniel P. Ingraham.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Wattriss vs. Dougherty—J. Edward Weld.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Chester, J.—Day Calendar.

Demurrer—
1—Eggert vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

General Calendar—
808—Anderson vs. Anderson.
363—Goodenough vs. Goodenough.
590—Healy vs. Martin.
872—Hughes vs. Hughes.
730—Flocco vs. Flocco.
738—Turnbull vs. Biggs.
686—Zilch vs. Zilch.
102—Corrato vs. Aquaretta.
689—Sexton vs. Sexton.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. Part I., Maddox, J.; Part III., Marean, J.; Part IV., Keogh, J.

6073—Monahan vs. Eidlitz.
6030—Irwin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
6053—Schierenbeck vs. same.
5247—Gilligan vs. same.
3427—McChesney vs. same.
6060—Lortz vs. Logerman.
6131—Devoe vs. Nichols Chemical Co.
2385—Millbury vs. Lowenthal.
2385—May vs. Uhlman.
1843—Lonergan vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3388—Lavin vs. same.
926—Barber vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
5928—Shlefstein vs. Gleishman.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.

Frederick Carsey, Joseph Stephens, James Harris, Sylvester Parrett, Dennis Sullivan.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar. Hurd, J.

Inquest.
119—O'Brien vs. Hyland
424—Mansfield vs. Quick.
493—Simmons vs. Brooklyn Heights.
490—Trapp vs. Halter.
491—Trapp vs. same.
926—Bassler vs. Cromer
6009—Maxwell vs. Board of Education.
6041—Keegan vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
5869—Purcell vs. Uhlman.
3461—Strosensky vs. Bechtel Brewery.
4969—Larkin vs. Washington Mills Co.
1550—Sands vs. City of New York.
3173—Boyle vs. Shorrock.
1830—Smith vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1685—McVeigh vs. City of New York.
6078—Robinson vs. Mersereau Mfg. Co.
245—Jones vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1415—Brahm vs. Tilyou.
3320—Willets vs. E., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.

Frederick Carsey, Joseph Stephens, James Harris, Sylvester Parrett, Dennis Sullivan.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar. Hurd, J.

Inquest.
486—Murray vs. Payne.
489—Rolings vs. Buschman.
503—Pierce vs. Mathews.
504—Smith vs. Nassau Electric R. R.
505—Doggrell vs. Coombs.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The accounting in the estates of Thomas Haslach, Andrew McBride, Bernard Flood, Catharine Green, Edward Kane, Mary P. Ellis, John Weseber, Isaac E. Hoagland, Augustus Schwerter, Lawrence Kehoe, Elizabeth S. D. Clark, Thomas Vernon, Mary B. Bryant, Hartman Bartelmes, Heinrich Fewing, Thomas O'Brien, George Wilson, Jeremiah Cornwell, Joseph Haggerty, and Chauncey J. Hastings.

The estates of Edward Kane, Augustus T. Post, (June 6,) Elizabeth B. Glover, Caroline Levy, George Wilson, William B. Stimper, and Julia Schoeneman.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

RICHMAN & SCHWARTZ.—Deputy Sheriff Ahearn received a writ of replevin yesterday against Richman & Schwartz, dealers in dry goods at 64 Hester Street, for $4,000 in favor of Bernard Bezozi. On Monday a bill of sale was recorded in favor of Mr. Bezozi for $3,500.

MORTIMER M. THEISE.—Three judgments aggregating $8,197 were entered yesterday against Mortimer M. Theise, theatrical manager, in favor of Seus & Frederich on notes. Execution was issued to Deputy Sheriff Rinn on one of the judgments for $1,183 to serve Mr. Theise at the Academy of Music.

THE MILLINERS' GUIDE PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Carey received an execution yesterday against The Milliners' Guide Publishing Company of 32 Bond Street for $1,207 in favor of D. Everett Damon. The company was incorporated on Jan. 18, 1897, with a capital stock of $25,000 and published The Milliners' Guide.

CHARLES S. SENTELL.—Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court has appointed George R. Read receiver of rents of 347 West Broadway, a seven-story brick, iron, and stone loft building, in a suit brought against Charles S. Sentell and others by John Sentell, Jr., and others as trustees for Catherine A. Brown under the will of Alexander Brown, to foreclose a mortgage made on Feb. 27, 1896, by Mr. Sentell for $47,500, which fell due on Feb. 27, 1899. the amount now due, with interest and taxes being $50,170. It was stated that the premises have been conveyed to Howard P. Jones, as the whereabouts of Mr. Sentell is unknown.

Out of Town.

BILLINGS, CLAPP & CO.—Billings, Clapp & Co., manufacturing chemists, with offices at 144 High Street, Boston, made an assignment yesterday to William B. Bacon and Wallace Wales. The liabilities are placed at $104,000, with assets of all kinds amounting to $256,000. Banks are the principal creditors, all but $30,000 of the liabilities being due to them. Mr. Billings, the senior member of the firm, stated yesterday that the assignment was only temporary, and that it was made because certain creditors of the firm were desirous of selling some of the valuable property and leaving the less valuable to the other creditors. Mr. Billings says that arrangements have been made for the firm to resume business.

Attachments.

SOOYSMITH & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an attachment from Kings County for $250,000 against Sooysmith & Co., corporation, civil engineers, of 71 Broadway, in favor of John Moody, which was granted by Judge Gaynor on the ground of the concern being a New Jersey corporation. The attachment is on an assigned claim of the New York and Ottawa Company for damages for alleged negligent, careless, and improper work on bridge foundations, &c., on the St. Lawrence River. It was stated that one of the piers fell on Sept. 6, 1898, whereby fifteen lives were lost and sixteen persons injured. It was served on a third party here.

THE MARBLE HILL QUARRY COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has received an attachment against the Marble Hill Quarry Company, whose office was formerly at 156 Fifth Avenue, for $3,470 in favor of Heth Lorton on an assigned claim of Jesse D. Abrahams, formerly President of the company, for balance due for services from Jan. 11, 1898, to Jan. 18, 1900. It was obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation, and was served on a contractor who is supplying the marble for an up-town church.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

WILLIAM G. ROMAINE.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges in bankruptcy to William G. Romaine, lawyer of 280 Broadway, whose liabilities were $20,342, and to Nicolai Bute of 155 East Ninety-third Street, whose liabilities were $564.

No Bankruptcy Petitions Filed.

No petitions in bankruptcy were filed yesterday. At the Clerk's office of the United States District Court this occasioned some comment, as it has not happened before in many months past.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BOURKE, Charles F.—H. D. Morton	$178
BRITTAN, Louis M. R.—The Bradley & Courier Company, Limited	653
BARTFELD, Joseph—H. B. Claflin Company	161
BROWN, Charles E.—De Youngs, costs	28
BACHRACH, Joe—Robert Hill	77
BACH, Louis Z.—George F. Hine, receiver, &c., costs	121
COE, Edwin M.—M. E. Ramsay	162
CAHILL, James F.—Fred Bischoff	130
COLLIER-WEEKS COMPANY—John J. McGrath	530
DUNHAM, Henry R.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	92
DEAN, William E.—James McLoughlin	230
DEMARAIS, John S.—The Cook and Bernheimer Company	176
DREW, James B. C.—Charles De H. Brower	97
ERLINGER, Xaver—M. Smocsarska	90
FROLEIGH, William B. and John A. Morgan—Cycle Trade Publishing Company	183
FOLSEY, Edward—Cook and Bernheimer Company	135
FREUD, Leo, and Charles Kirchhof—The North American Engraving Company	205
GROFF, Joseph C.—Joseph F. Webber	176
GORSCH, Arthur, and John Phillips—Gunn & Grant	278
GOLDSTEIN, Herman and Michael—Amanda Basch	1,142
GOLDSTEIN, Herman and Michael—Amanda Basch	588
GANS, Levi L.—Tillie Wormser, costs	582
HEALY, Austin—Evening Post Publishing Company	131
HOWLAND, Thomas A.—J. Paulsen and another	291
HILL, Rosalie L.—L. G. Backus	494
HARLIB, Max—Edward Harris	111
HUTCHINSON, Warren B. and William F., also Wallace A. Downs—William Foster	1,054
HUTCHINSON, Warren B. and William F., also Wallace A. Downs—William Foster	1,599
HILLMAN, Richard W.—John C. Gillespie	114
HEANEY, Jane—Charles Hoffman, Jr.	115
KIENER, Fred, and Henry Panzer—Colonial Brewery	1,181
KAUFMAN, Simon—J. Brandt and another	343
KAUFMAN, Norman—R. P. Palmenberg and others	112
KEEN, Stella E.—Haas Brothers	129
KUHN, Henry, and others—Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, costs	127
KENNARD, Samuel E.—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustees	999
KNIGHT, Thomas and Pauline—Harold Swain	51
KENYON, Thomas A.—Alice Loughran and others	380
KENNEDY, Timothy E.—William H. Gedney	197
KEERY, Martha—C. L. Dimon, administrator	9,125
KUHN, Frank—F. C. Leubuscher	149
LYONS, Charles—George W. Walmuth	33
LAW, Alexander, and Benjamin Phillips—Theodore L. Townsend	67
L. M. HEYMAN COMPANY—A. Nicollet	149
MERGEL, Anna E.—Julius Werner	61
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—John Helithaler	600
MARTIN, Harry A. S.—William S. Bartley	1,251
MANHATTAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY—T. J. McLaughlin and another	930
NOBBE, Paul—M. Weiss	81
O'SHEA, Thomas E.—P. H. Abbott and others	36
PANZER, Henry—Colonial Brewery	952
ROSENTHAL, Joseph—Isaac D. and Simon N. Zeeman	625
REMER, Elinor W.—William T. Lee	154
SIMMONS, Charles M.—Thomas F. Duffy and others	220
STAACK, Richard—J. H. Meyer and another	90
SROKA, Louis—Mary Koenig	203
STEINBACH COMPANY—Charles Heidelberge and another	47
THORNTON, Margaret F.—E. B. Vandepoel	488
THEISE, Mortimer M.—Rudolph Seus and another	1,066
THEISE, Mortimer M.—Rudolph Seus and another	1,183
THEISE, Mortimer M.—Rudolph Seus and another	946
TESTERA, Charles G.—Cook & Bernheimer Company	160
THE KOSTER & BIAL COMPANY—Bruno Steinel	80
THE MILLINERS' GUIDE PUBLISHING Company—D. Everett Damon	1,207
TALLMAN, Cornelius H.—A. V. Gearon	1,320
WHITE, John S.—Frances S. Bridge	626
WELLINGTON, Henry—Journeay & Burnham	364
WAHLE, William—Julius Kessler & Co.	182
WILLIAMS, John E.—M. Brechtlein	211
WOHLRAT, August—Henrietta Rice and others	44

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat—No. 2 red	.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL. B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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International Cheques Letters of Credit

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

The Corn Exchange Bank,

William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus . .	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	20,000,000.00

BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.
Home Bank Branch, 42nd St., near 8th Av.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,

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STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

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BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

C. W. MORGAN & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y.
Commission 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,440 Broadway, near 40th St.
Phila.: Drexel Bldg., 5th and Chestnut.
PRIVATE WIRES.
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"HOW TO SPECULATE SUCCESSFULLY IN WALL STREET."

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MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

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BANKERS & BROKERS,
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BUY & SELL ALL STOCKS & BONDS FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.

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STOCK BROKER, 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

Pays Regular Monthly Dividends of 1 Per Cent.

(For May, 1900, ½ Per Cent. Extra is Declared.)

This company's properties are among the richest in the Missouri-Kansas district, the metallic value of its ore running from 60 to 63 per cent. zinc.

Agents are rapidly securing all the remaining available zinc lands, an English syndicate having recently purchased and leased extensive tracts of zinc lands, and are about to organize a company with a paid-up capital of $17,000,000.

An investment in a good zinc company is **not a speculation;** the solid value is present in the mine and only needs the milling.

This is demonstrated by the results obtained from our new mill No. 5. This powerful modern mill, whose labor-saving devices retrench expenses of production about 10 per cent., has added largely to the company's weekly profits.

An indicating the high value of the International Zinc Company's properties, a 7-acre plot adjoining the Free Coinage Mines on the company's 110-acre tract has just been leased for $25,000 and a royalty of 15 per cent. of the gross output. This 7 acres lies on the same vein of ore as the company's Free Coinage Mines. The fee was not for sale.

The company now has five mills in operation, and in consequence of the substantial increase in ore production, the Directors have declared in addition to the regular monthly dividend of 1 per cent. for May, an

EXTRA DIVIDEND OF ½ OF 1 PER CENT.,

payable June 1st to all shareholders of record May 25th.

The Chartered Accountants have just finished auditing the books of the company, and their report, which is very satisfactory, will be mailed to all shareholders as soon as prepared.

The shares of the International Zinc Company offer prospects of **greater security and larger profits** than any other great dividend-paying stock offered in its early stage of development.

But a small portion of the current issue remains to be sold at the present price,

$1.00 PER SHARE

(par) full-paid and non-assessable.

In view of the very satisfactory condition of the company, as shown in the report of the auditors, and the substantially increased value of the properties as developed, the

Price Advances to $1.25 MAY 25TH.

Subscriptions received on or before May 25th secure the extra dividend above noted.

Applications for stock should be accompanied by check to the order of

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.

FISCAL AGENTS,
45-47 Wall St., New York City.
89 State St., Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Equitable Building, 120 Broadway,
New York, April 10, 1900.

TO SHAREHOLDERS OF
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, having a large interest in the stock of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, has caused an examination of the condition and affairs of the Company to be made, which examination disclosed a floating debt on March 31st, 1900, of $1,350,143.68, all of which is unsecured; and quick assets, proceeds of which can be used towards paying same, amounting to only $193,000.

Further, that payments of dividends for many years have been made out of funds which should have been properly devoted to the maintenance and extension of the property, and that additional expenditures will be necessary, which can only be met by a suspension of dividends.

The examination further shows that the Company will be unable to resume payments of dividends for a period of at least five years.

Under these circumstances, and in order to relieve the stockholders of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway from the embarrassment which follows suspension of dividends, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has decided to make the following offer to such stockholders, to wit: One share of stock of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will be given in exchange for two shares of the capital stock of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, provided said stock shall be delivered to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New York, **ON OR BEFORE** July 2d, 1900. Temporary receipts will be given to holders of Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry. stock, depositing same for exchange, as herein provided.

Application to the New York Stock Exchange will be made to list the Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. stock given in exchange.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY

59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, 2d Vice-Pres.
T. STALLKNECHT, Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer.
ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,

Henry Morgenthau.

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS,

Water Works & Electric Light 5% Bonds

A large number of the above Bonds having been deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company of New York, under an Agreement dated May 14, 1900, appointing the undersigned a Committee to protect the Bondholders' interests, notice is now given that any Bondholder may participate in the benefits of the said Agreement, by depositing his Bonds thereunder, at any time prior to June 4, 1900, with the said Trust Company, which will issue its negotiable receipts therefor.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
JOHN W. STERLING,
} Committee.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

General Office, Broad Street, Station,
Philadelphia, May 1, 1900.

In accordance with the advertisement of December 13, 1899, notice is hereby given that certificates of the capital stock of THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, to be issued for allotment receipts, deposited during the month of May, will be ready for delivery, at the Stock Transfer Department, Room 271, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, on June 18th; those deposited in June, on July 18th, and those deposited in July, on August 18, 1900.

J. C. SIMS, Secretary.

The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company.

Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 25, 1900.

Equipment Trust and Second Mortgage Bonds Dated AUGUST 1, 1890, DUE AUGUST 1, 1930.

Pursuant to the right reserved in the said bonds, also reserved in the mortgage securing the same, The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company hereby gives notice that it will pay the principal of said bonds on the first day of August, 1900, with interest to that date, at its agency, in the City of New York, to wit, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Company, Bankers, No. 17 Nassau Street.

Interest on said bonds will cease from and after August 1st, 1900.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,

No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 16th, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)

70 shs. Procter & Gamble pref.
200 shs. American Coal Co.
$5,000 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1927.
$6,000 Nash. & Chatt. R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1913.
(By order of Trustee.)
2 shs. Bank of America.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. North American Trust Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
20 shs. German-American Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. 10th and 23d St. Ferry Co. Guar. 5 p. c.
50 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
12 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Real Estate Trust Co., N. Y.
20 shs. United Shoe Machinery Co., common.
20 shs. United Shoe Machinery Co., pref.
25 shs. Syracuse Gas Co.
50 shs. Colonial Assurance Co.
100 shs. New York Steam Heating Co.
100 shs. United Coke & Gas Co., common.
100 shs. United Coke & Gas Co., pref.
10 shs. City Trust Co.
45 shs. National Park Bank.
8 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$4,000 New England Gas & Coke Co. 5 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$30,000 Lehigh Val. R. R. Con. Mtg. 4½ p. c. Reg. Bds., 1923.
$15,000 Gal., Har. & San Ant. Ry. 6 p. c. S. F. Mtge. Bds., 1910.
$10,000 Gal., Har. & San Ant. Ry. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$3,000 Adams Express Co. Coll. Trust 4 p. c. Bds., 1948.
$900 Bur., Ced. Rap. & Nor. Ry. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$100,000 Marietta Mineral R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. (Trust Co. Receipts.)
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
200 shs. Central Foundry Co., common.
Policy No. 477,398, N. Y. Life Ins. Co. on Life of Hugo Funke, College Point, L. I., for $25,000.
58 shs. E. W. Bliss Co., common.
50 shs. Yellow Pine, preferred.
8 shs. United States Trust Co.
50 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Union Typewriter Co., common.
25 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
$50,000 Chic. & Alt. R. R. 3 p. c. Refund. Bds.
15 shs. Equitable Life Assurance Society of N. Y.
20 shs. Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co., pfd.
$40,000 U. S. Flour Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
40 shs. United States Flour Milling Co.
$8,000 Chic. & Northwest. R. R. 6 p. c. S. F. Reg. Bds., 1929.
60 shs. Distilling Co. of America, common.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$1,000 Belleville & El Dorado R. R. 1st 7s, 1910.
$10,000 Middletown, Unionville & Water Gap R. R. Extnd. 5s, 1910.
$10,000 Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pitts. Coal 5s, (Trust Co. Receipts.)
35 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
13 shs. Eagle Fire Co.
25 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
$1,000 Coxsackie & Greenville Trac. Co. 1st 5s, 1929.
12 shs. Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co.
100 shs. Sunday Creek Coal Co. pref.

LEHIGH AND WILKES-BARRE COAL COMPANY.

To Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Payable June 1, 1900.

By agreement between the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company and The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey these bonds will be extended for Ten years from June 1, 1900, at four and one-half per cent. interest, payable quarterly on the first days of March, June, September, and December in each year, and such extended bonds be guaranteed both as to principal and interest by The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. These bonds will continue to be secured by the present mortgage which now constitutes a first lien on almost all the property of the Coal Company. The entire issue has been subscribed for, reserving, however, to all present holders who present their bonds for that purpose on or before May 21, 1900, the privilege of exchanging their present bonds for the extended bonds so guaranteed. Bondholders who desire to avail of this privilege may present their bonds at the office of The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, 143 Liberty Street, at any time after May 10, and up to and including May 21, next, and will receive immediate payment of their June coupons and receipts entitling them to the guaranteed extended bonds, which will bear interest from June 1, 1900, and will be deliverable on or about that date.

J. ROGERS MAXWELL, President.
May 4, 1900.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
St. Louis Division First Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated November 1st, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and five per centum (105) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of eight thousand and one hundred and three 34-100 dollars, ($8,103.34.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 22d day of May, 1900.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Memphis Light & Power Company

Memphis, Tenn.
Second Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated March 16, 1894, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that bond No. 42 for $1,000 has been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104 per cent. and accrued interest. The bond drawn as above will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of May next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
Dated April 13, 1900.

Haskins & Sells,

Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO dividend paying and prospective dividend paying Colorado gold stocks, showing daily enormous profits, call or address
H. G. CURRAN, 309 BROADWAY.

Outside Securities a Specialty.

DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

80 Broadway, New York, May 15, 1900.

We regret to announce the retirement of Mr. Frederic Belanger from our firm this day.
BELL & CO.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburg Coal Co.

The undersigned Reorganization Committee hereby give notice that the holders of a large majority of First Mortgage Bonds of said Coal Company have assented to the plan of reorganization adopted by said Committee on the 11th day of April, 1900.

In order to afford all holders of the Bonds of the above-mentioned Company an opportunity to participate in the advantages of the reorganization, the Committee have this day determined to receive deposits of Bonds **at the Mercantile Trust Co.** up to and including the 16TH DAY OF JUNE, 1900, after which date no further Bonds will be received except upon such terms as the Committee may prescribe.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
M. D. WOODFORD,
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
} Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.
ALMON GOODWIN, Counsel.

DIVIDENDS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, May 1st, 1900.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after May 31st, 1900, to stockholders as registered upon the books of the Company at 3 P. M., April 30, 1900. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.

CHEQUES will be mailed to stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company.
New York, May 8, 1900.

The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable on June 1st, to the stockholders of record May 19th, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed from May 21st to May 31st, inclusive.

A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

Park Steel Company.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred Stock of this Company, payable on June 1st, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, May 19th, at three o'clock, and reopened on Friday, June 1st, at 10 A. M.

Checks will be mailed to registered holders on May 31st, 1900. D. C. CLAPP, Secretary.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company,
37 and 39 Liberty Street.
New York, May 8, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the company's office on June 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, May 26, and reopened on Saturday, June 2.

ROBERT G. HONE, Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on May 25th, 1900.

The transfer books will close in New York on May 12th, 1900, at noon, and will reopen May 28th, 1900, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Office of Buffalo Hump Mining Company,
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street,
New York, May 14th, 1900.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable June 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 21st.

F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

New York and Hoboken Ferry Company,
Hoboken, N. J., May 14th, 1900.

A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable June 1st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business May 21st, 1900. The transfer books will close May 21st, 1900, at 3 P. M. and re-open June 2d, 1900, at 10 A. M.

C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

L'ARALDO ITALIANO PUBLO.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the L'Araldo Italiano Publo will be held at the office of the company, at No. 71 Centre St., New York, on the 31st day of August, 1900, at 2 P. M.

M. PEPE, Sec.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

EUGENE & CO.—The undersigned, heretofore carrying on business as copartners under the style of Eugene & Co., dealers in millinery, at Number 913 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, have this day dissolved their copartnership by mutual consent.

The undersigned, Samuel Marks and Eugenia Flaunlacher, will continue such firm business in conjunction with Sarah Rosenbaum under the firm name or style of Eugene & Co.

Dated May 5th, 1900.

CHARLES JOSEPH,
SAMUEL MARKS,
EUGENIA FLAUNLACHER.

SAY AGREEMENT IS VIOLATED.

Connecticut Bankers May Withdraw from New England Association.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, May 15.—The Connecticut Bankers' Association will probably withdraw from the New England (Boston) Association in a short time, owing to trouble between the two associations over the methods of the Boston Clearing House in dealing with the New York Association.

The Connecticut State Bankers' Association was formed last year, when New York discriminated against the State and refused to put the leading cities on the par list. At that time the New England Bankers' Association was formed in Boston for the purpose of collecting New England checks without charge and to keep the banks of the different States on the par list.

Since then, however, the Connecticut bankers claim that the agreement has not been carried out, as far as Connecticut checks from New York go, as the New York banks have charged one-tenth of 1 per cent. on all Connecticut checks, and have then cleared them in Boston free of charge. This to the Connecticut bankers seemed unjust, and correspondence between this city and Boston coming to nothing, and Boston refusing to change the methods employed in regard to New York, the Connecticut Association has given notice that it may withdraw from the New England Association. It is expected that this move will be taken in the near future.

Baltimore and Lehigh Dividend.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—The Directors of the Baltimore and Lehigh Railroad to-day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the company's $843,500 capital stock. The dividend is payable June 1 to stockholders of record May 25. This is the first dividend ever declared on the stock of the Baltimore and Lehigh. The statement of operations for ten months ended April 30 showed gross earnings, $124,544.64, compared with $114,-117.89 for 1899, increase $10,426.75. Operating expenses, $84,536.31, compared with $85,245.45 for 1899, decrease $709.14. Net earnings, $40,008.33, compared with $28,-872.44 for 1899, increase $11,135.89. The Baltimore and Lehigh Railroad extends from Baltimore to Cardiff, a distance of about forty-three miles.

Canajoharie National Bank Opens.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Canajoharie National Bank of Canajoharie, N. Y., which suspended payment and was placed in the hands of a receiver Jan. 25, 1900, having complied with the conditions imposed by the Controller of the Currency precedent to its resumption and now being in a solvent condition, has been restored to the management of its officers and Directors, and permitted to resume business as an active National banking association.

Express Companies Gain Decision.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Assistant Attorney General Boyd has rendered a decision in which he holds that express companies are not liable to tax as brokers by reason of their issuing money orders and travelers' checks.

Savings Bank President Resigns.

ORANGE, N. J., May 15.—Because of ill health, Col. A. H. Ryan has resigned the Presidency of the Savings, Investment and Trust Company of East Orange, to take effect June 1.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 15	468,272
To date this year	54,510,417
Corresponding date last year	84,585,931

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 15	$1,157,800
To date this year	$246,857,210
Corresponding date last year	$451,629,130

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾@2¼ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. S. & R.	½	Manhattan	⅞
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Met. Street Ry.	1⅛
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅜	Nat. Tube	1½
At., T. & S. F.	½	Nat. Steel pf.	⅓
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅜	N. J. Central	½
B. Un. Gas	4	Norfolk & Western	¾
Chi., B. & Q.	¾	Chi. & Ind. Gas	1⅛
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1	Pr. Steel Car pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	3½	Pullman Co.	3
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1⅝	Rio Grande West	1
General Electric	1	Union Pacific	⅝
Gt. North. pf.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅞
Int. Paper pf.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	½	Illinois Central	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1½	Int. Paper	1
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	K. Ice, Chi., pf.	6
Am. Tin Plate	1¾	Nat. Steel	1¾
Am. T. Plate pf.	½	Nat. Tube pf.	¾
Am. Tobacco	1¾	People's Gas, Chi.	1
Anaconda Copper	½	Pere Marq. pf.	2
Canada South	¾	Pressed St. Car	2
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Chi., I. & L.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	4½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Union Bag & Paper	1½
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Un. B. & P. pf.	1
Ev.-& T. H. pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Federal Steel	2	U. S. Rubber	½
Gas & El. of B. Co.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Glucose Sugar	1	Wis. Central	⅝

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Louis. & N. gen. 6s.	2
Texas Pacific 2d inc.	2

Bonds Declined.

M. & St. L. ref. 4s.	2
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s.	1
St. P., M. & M. 2d 6s.	2
St. P., M. & M., Mont. Ext. 4s.	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

In yesterday's market professional traders had control—and fluctuations, whether up or whether down, reflected merely their industry. In so far as the legitimate business of commission houses was concerned, practically nothing showed—there being neither buying nor selling orders on any substantial scale. Transactions representing important interests were chiefly upon the selling side.

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In Sugar Trust curiously conflicting tales were current, and inside selling appeared. In a variety of the other industrials similar liquidation was in evidence.

The Tobacco stocks were conspicuous. Continental Tobacco was weak, and so was American, with intervals of suggestive strength. In Continental it is not improbable that announcement may be made during the week calculated to depress materially the market value of both the common and preferred shares.

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One of the features of yesterday's Stock Exchange business was weakness in the shares of the People's Gas Company of Chicago—the old Chicago Gas Trust. It was yesterday freely stated that when, on the 25th of this month, dividend checks (at the rate of 6 per cent. per year) are mailed to stockholders, there will be an attending circular letter announcing that hereafter the dividend rate will have to be materially lower—that instead of the continuance of 6 per cent. dividends, 5 per cent., or even 4 per cent., will be the warrant.

If this be true; if, instead of 6 per cent. dividends, a 4 per cent. rate is to be established, the market value of Chicago Gas Trust (People's Gas Company) shares must be substantially reduced. This view was reflected in yesterday's decline. If adverse speculators are making false statements as to this an official declaration ought to be forthcoming at once. At present the outlook is not what can be described as encouraging.

PEOPLE'S GAS DIVIDEND.

Disquieting rumors respecting the probability of a reduction in the dividend on People's Gas stock were heard in various parts of the Street yesterday toward the close of the day's business, and, as a consequence, the quotation for the issue was depressed a full 2 points from the high figure of the day, 99⅝, closing at 97¾, a net decline of a point on sales of 15,000 shares.

Accompanying the rumors was a report that when the checks for the dividend for the last quarter—the stock is now selling ex dividend—are sent out on the 25th of the present month there will be inclosed a notice to the effect that because of "extraordinary expenditures and for other reasons" it has been decided to reduce the dividend, beginning with the current quarter—either to 5 or to 4 per cent., as circumstances may seem to warrant. What these "extraordinary" expenditures are will not appear in the circular—so yesterday's story had it; but it was declared that a no inconsiderable part of it was due directly to the blackmailing methods of leading local politicians of Chicago, whose Council on Monday night, by a vote—regarded as significant—of 5 to 4 defeated the proposition to test the constitutionality of the charter of the company. It was stated also that the expenses involved in the practical taking over of the Ogden Company were a factor in determining what was termed the new dividend policy of the company, while there was talk of fresh competition from an unexpected quarter.

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But though these reports were current, it was not possible to authenticate them. At the office of Flower & Co.—Anson R. Flower being a Director of the gas company—it was said that the reports had not even been heard. One of the members of the firm declared that probably the next story would tell of an assessment on the stock.

At the office of Anthony N. Brady it was said that he was too busy, and could not be seen.

RAILWAY STOCKS STRONGER.

The railway stocks for the most part broke away from the industrials yesterday, the general list for the first time in some days showing signs of strength. Whether the better feeling is substantial and likely to be permanent, or whether it was due yesterday primarily and principally to the influence of short covering by a large Western operator, is a matter which only time will show; but the general opinion in the Street seems to be that the better tone is likely to continue, the investment and speculative sentiment having swung around decidedly to the railway shares.

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Burlington and Missouri Pacific were the leaders in the group, the former advancing on good buying induced by the persistent, though unconfirmed, report that at a meeting of the Directors of the company to be held next month the much-talked-of bond-refunding proposition will be acted upon. The report, however, is not credited in well-informed quarters in the Street, and it is said that the refunding could not be brought about at the present time with any advantage to the company.

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Missouri Pacific continued strong on the same inside buying in evidence now for some time, and that has held the stock steady in a general declining market. Notice of the special meeting of the stockholders of the company to act upon the new debenture issue of the company and upon an increase of the authorized capital to conform to the provisions of the law as to relative amounts of capital stock and bonded debt, was published yesterday. The meeting is to be held on July 13 in St. Louis, Mo. Previous to this meeting it is reiterated that action on the dividend and looking to a change of representation in the board will surely be taken.

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Northern Pacific was well bought on the publication of the earnings of the company for the first week of May, showing total earnings of $520,250, a gain for the week of $68,900, while Southern Pacific held well, despite the rumors of a combination against it to cut rates.

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The Grangers generally were strong on the more favorable crop reports.

GOLD EXPORTS TO-MORROW.

It does not appear that much over the estimated $2,000,000 in gold, if indeed even that, will go out on to-morrow's French steamer. Lazard Frères, as already announced, will ship about $700,000, while the National City Bank has finally decided to send out between $300,000 and $500,000, having figured out a profit on the transaction through a quadrangular operation. Other engagements may be made to-day. As for any shipments to London, they yesterday, with the further fall in discounts in London, seemed more than ever out of the question. President Snyder of the Western National Bank, which was at one time mentioned as considering a shipment direct to London for to-day, said yesterday that no shipment would be made.

The exchange market yesterday was steady, with short bills slightly easier.

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The banks continue to gain steadily from the Sub-Treasury, due principally to the large payments, now at their maximum, on pension account.

Call money yesterday touched as low as 1¾ per cent., with most of the day's loans made at 2 per cent.

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

The steel and iron stocks were distinctly weak yesterday, and in nearly every case the low quotation on the present decline was reached. It had been expected in many quarters that the raid on the stocks toward the close of business on Monday was a final one, and that, inasmuch as announcements were made before the opening of the market yesterday of the reopening of several of the Steel and Wire and Federal Steel mills, higher prices would follow. In this, expectations were not realized. Instead, after holding fairly steady in the early trading, weakness began to manifest itself with the result that quotations steadily declined.

Steel and Wire common, on sales of 37,000 shares, sold as low as 33¾, closing at 34, a net loss of 1¼ points, though the preferred advanced ½ point on purchases of 7,000 shares. Federal Steel, on sales of 28,000 shares, broke to 34⅛, closing ⅛ better, with a net loss of 2 points; while, singularly enough—following the course of Steel and Wire preferred—the preferred stock appreciated ¼ on sales of 3,900 shares. Colorado Fuel and Iron fell off 1, National Steel 1⅝, National Tube 1½, Pressed Steel Car 2, Republic Iron and Steel ¼, preferred ⅞, and Tennessee Coal and Iron 4¾. Much of the selling of Steel and Wire and Federal Steel was said to be for Chicago interests, and many stop orders were reached on the declines.

During the day the next quarterly dividend on Steel and Wire common was offered on the Stock Exchange at 1½, the regular quarterly figure being 1¾, the full 7 per cent. for the year being declared some time ago. At the same time an officer here of the Carnegie Company stated that he had no knowledge of the rumored 20 per cent. cut in the prices of the products of the company, and did not believe that it was so.

There was no special news to explain the sharp decline of over 4 points in Tennessee Coal and Iron, the business of that company being said to be most satisfactory.

The loss of 1½ points in National Tube common stock was very generally commented upon, for the reason that the decline followed the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the stock—the first dividend declared on the issue.

UNITED STATES RUBBER.

At the annual meeting of the United States Rubber Company, held yesterday, the report for the fiscal year ended March 31 was submitted, showing net earnings of $3,007,887, as compared with $3,226,513 in 1899, a decrease of $218,626. After allowing for depreciation and losses, a total surplus is left of $832,703,, as compared with $823,522 in the previous year. The undivided earnings in the treasuries of the manufacturing companies in which the United States Rubber Company has investments, after charging off for depreciation, are now $2,689,367.

President Frederick M. Shepard, in his annual report to the stockholders, says: "The business of the present year presents some remarkable features. In the midwinter it appeared that perhaps the amount of sales would be smaller than those of the previous year, but the total result proves the contrary, and the business has been most satisfactory. The loss by bad debts is also remarkable, in that it amounts to less than one-hundredth of 1 per cent. of the total sales, a most gratifying evidence of the prosperity of the trade with which we have dealings. The relations between the company and the employes in the manufacturing departments and with customers continue harmonious and friendly. In the matter of the claims referred to in the last annual report, progress has been made toward settlements, but the final adjustment of them has not yet been reached."

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The balance sheet as of March 31 shows:

ASSETS.

	1900.	Changes.
Cash on hand	$628,360	Inc., $70,964
Bills receivable	1,887,506	Inc., 88,350
Merchandise	1,394,019	Dec., 223,591
Investments	46,961,836	Inc., 51,327
Total	$50,871,993	Dec., $12,948

LIABILITIES.

Preferred stock	$23,525,500	
Common stock

bank, ¼ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 14c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15@20c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 15.—The market for American securities, after a dull opening, was more active and firmer. Trading was mainly influenced by the movements in New York. At the close the tone was firm.

Consols for money, 101⅛; consols for the account, 101⅛; Atchison, 25½; Canadian, 96⅜; St. Paul, 118⅝; Illinois Central, 115½; Union Pacific preferred, 75¼; Louisville, 61⅜; New York Central, 133⅛; Erie, 12⅝; Pennsylvania, 67⅛; Reading, 8⅝; Erie first preferred, 37½; Northern Pacific preferred, 76⅜; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda, 8½; Rand Mines, 39¼.

Bar silver steady at 27 9-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £400,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.80; Madrid, 28.55; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 6.27½.

Spanish fours closed at 72.85.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, May 15.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firmer, but later a fresh decline in Rio Tintos caused all-around realizations. Paris recovered subsequently and closed fairly firm. Portuguese securities rose sharply on the rumor that various banks had agreed to loan Portugal £1,000,000 on security of rentes and railroad shares; the rumor was not confirmed. Spanish fours recovered and Kafirs were firm and quiet. Three per cent. rentes, 101f for the account; exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 72.85.

BERLIN, May 15.—On the Boerse to-day mine shares declined sharply in sympathy with the unfavorable American metal market. International securities were quiet. Spanish fours recovered. Americans were steady. Canadian Pacifics were dull. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4¾ per cent.

WEATHER BUREAU CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The weekly crop report of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

Much-needed rains have fallen during the week over a large part of the area northward of the Ohio and Missouri Rivers that was suffering from lack of moisture the previous week. Continued absence of rain has intensified the drought conditions in Eastern Montana and North Dakota, and while showers have afforded temporary relief in Minnesota more rain is needed there and in portions of Wisconsin. Drought conditions are also increasing over a large part of the Middle Atlantic States and portions of Tennessee. There has been too much rain in Oregon and Western Washington, where warm sunshine is needed, especially in the first-named State.

The temperature conditions of the week were generally very favorable except in New England, where it was much too cool, and although the temperatures averaged nearly normal in the Gulf States, complaints of the unfavorable effects of cool nights on germination and growth are received from the central and eastern portions. The week has been marked by excessively high temperatures for the season in the region between the Upper Missouri River and the Great Lakes, while the lowest temperatures yet recorded in the second decade of May are reported from New England. Frosts, more or less injurious, were very general east of the Mississippi, as far south as Tennessee and Western North Carolina on the 10th and 11th.

Upon the whole the week has been exceptionally favorable to corn. Planting has progressed rapidly in the central and northern districts, and is nearing completion in some of the important States of the central valleys; planting in Minnesota and North Dakota is now general, and has begun in the southern portions of Wisconsin and Michigan. Cool nights have checked the growth of corn in the Lower Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys and portions of the South Atlantic States.

Complaints of injury to Winter wheat by the Hessian fly continue, and in some sections, namely, Tennessee and Missouri, are more numerous than in the preceding week, but on the whole the crop has made favorable progress; it is now heading as far north as the Ohio Valley. Excellent reports continue from the Pacific Coast, where harvesting and thrashing have begun in the San Joaquin Valley, the earliest in many years, shipments of new grain having already been made.

Early-sown Spring wheat is generally doing well, but the late sown over the northern portion of the Spring wheat region is suffering much from drought.

The reports respecting oats are not so generally favorable as in previous weeks, but on the whole the outlook is promising. The most unfavorable reports are from Minnesota and North Dakota and portions of the Middle Atlantic States and Ohio Valley, where the crop is needing rain.

Complaints of unfavorable effects of cool nights upon cotton continue from the central and eastern portion of the cotton belt, where planting is nearing completion, but as a rule the crop has made favorable progress. Over much of the flooded district of Texas there has been absence of rain or only light showers, conditions needed for planting and replanting, which work was vigorously pushed on. Much planting remains to be done in the central and southern portions of Texas, and generally the crop in that State is late and irregular.

Tobacco plants are reported backward in Kentucky, although plentiful, as elsewhere. Transplanting is finished in South Carolina, and some transplanting has been done in Virginia, but none further northward.

Notwithstanding the injury caused by the frosts of the past week, which seem to have been most serious in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, reports respecting fruit for the most part continue favorable, although apples and pears are dropping more or less extensively in portions of the East Gulf States and in Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
CHICAGO TERMINAL—			
Mileage	102	93	74
1st week May	$25,640	$27,400	$23,402
From July 1	1,033,698	1,016,428	944,193
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
Mileage	458	458	458
1st week May	21,717	19,961	..
From July 1	1,169,462	1,086,239	..
GRAND TRUNK—			
1st week May	391,383	362,297	..
From Jan. 1	7,443,842	6,910,746	..
Chicago and Grand Trunk omitted.			
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	973	973	975
1st week May	93,287	77,954	72,463
From Jan. 1	1,768,994	1,539,242	1,583,311
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
1st week May	$8,456	23,624	24,572
From Jan. 1	574,653	471,520	596,460
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,088	4,947	4,756
1st week May	520,259	451,334	442,665
From July 1	26,319,020	23,175,995	21,562,554
DELAWARE & HUDSON LEASED LINES for the quarter ended March 31—			
Gross earnings	1,182,092	973,624	881,656
Op. expenses	555,463	504,954	539,714
Net earnings	626,629	468,670	341,942
Charges	302,514	292,150	303,247
Surplus	324,615	176,520	38,695
RENSSELAER & SARATOGA—			
Gross earnings	543,232	502,632	508,302
Op. expenses	396,734	398,531	383,249
Net earnings	146,498	104,001	125,053
Charges	302,588	297,498	304,972
Deficit	156,089	193,497	179,919
PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for March—			
Gross earnings	374,487	337,473	283,873
Op. expenses	282,587	241,429	210,829
Net earnings	91,900	96,044	73,044
Prop. exp. to gross	75½	71½	74½
Gross, 3 months	1,093,249	860,816	790,519
Net, 3 months	263,889	133,330	127,030

Miscellaneous Earnings.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY for the year ended March 31—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Surplus forwarded	$823,522	$108,913	$714,609
Profits from plants and divs. fr. investment	2,246,030	2,519,231	*273,201
Commissions on sales	987,743	897,149	90,594
Total income	4,057,295	3,525,294	532,000
Total expenses	225,886	189,867	36,019
Net profit	3,831,409	3,335,427	495,982
Dividends	2,828,680	1,882,040	946,640
Balance	1,002,729	1,453,387	*450,658
Depreciation and losses	170,026	629,864	*459,838
Surplus	832,703	823,523	9,180

*Decrease.

The income account for the year ended March 31, 1898, shows gross income, $2,256,324; expenses, $165,573; balance, $2,070,751; dividends, 11,552,040; previous surplus, $90,134; depreciation, $489,932.

The balance sheet of March 31 compares as follows with previous years:

Assets—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Cash	628,630	557,668	494,883
Notes and accounts receivable	1,887,506	1,799,155	724,180
Merchandise on hand	1,394,019	1,617,809	1,743,381
Investments	46,981,836	46,910,508	38,259,322
Total	50,871,993	50,884,941	41,221,770
Liabilities—			
Pref. stock	23,525,500	23,625,500	19,400,500
Com. stock	23,686,000	23,686,000	20,108,000
Accounts payable	1,417,494	1,711,283	569,285
Due companies for goods sold	263,015	217,634	580,062
Total	48,861,009	49,120,398	40,724,847
Balance	2,010,383	1,764,542	496,918
Reserve for dividends, April and July	1,177,680	941,020	368,010
Surplus	832,703	823,522	108,913

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Much strength appeared in a few outside stocks yesterday, but most of the list presented no more interesting aspect that it has done on recent days. Further declines were recorded in some of the stocks, which, during the past few weeks of dullness, have remained relatively active and in very few of them did any support appear. In one or two cases declines of as much as two points were recorded on no very heavy transactions. These losses occurred the more easily on account of the general lack of interest in the market at present, which has come as a result of the rather long-continued period of weakness as well as dullness. Among the majority of substantial issues, however, no alarming weakness was evident. Of the interesting events of yesterday's market was a further sharp advance in the price of Chicago and Alton subscriptions, which were traded in in unusually large amount. Other securities of a similar character remain fairly strong, notwithstanding the weakness in so many stocks, and in this appears a most encouraging sign. Liquidation has been under way, but there is no appearance of demoralization.

CHICAGO AND ALTON subscriptions, of which about $200,000 changed hands, sold up to 110 and closed at 109¾ bid, a net gain of 1⅝ points. The buying was said to be of the best, and the fact that they have remained so firm and even advanced very materially within the last two weeks is evidence of the large demand that appears for them.

AMERICAN WOOLEN suffered a further decline, selling down to 15. It closed at 15 bid, and showed a net loss of three-quarters of a point. The preferred stock also was weak, and this issue suffered even more than the common. Liquidation in the absence of any large active demand seemed responsible for the declines which occurred.

ELECTRIC BOAT was strong on the belief that Government orders would soon be received for several submarine vessels. This stock, which all last week was offered around 20, with the best bid considerably below that figure yesterday sold up to 22 and closed at 21 bid, a net gain of 4 points. Other electric stocks were for the most part dull and weak.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold at 27, and at the close was offered at 27, with 25 bid, a decline of 2 points.

GENERAL CARRIAGE, on transactions amounting probably to 1,500 shares, sold down to 6½ and closed at 6½ bid, a net loss of 1½ points. No support appeared for the stock, and the relatively light offerings proved sufficient to very materially affect the price.

NEW AMSTERDAM Gas common was traded in to the extent of very nearly 2,000 shares around 27. It closed at 27 bid, showing no net change for the day. The preferred stock also ended the day unchanged at 50 bid. There appeared to be in the market orders for large amounts of both issues, and the strength of the stock was made the more interesting on account of a sharp advance in the bonds, which of late have been very quiet and rather weak. These sold from 96½ up to about 99 and ended the day with a net gain of 2 points.

OTIS ELEVATOR common sold at 28 and closed at 27 bid, a decline of 1½ points.

RUBBER GOODS common sold at 28¾ and ended the day with a fractional net gain at 28½ bid.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was traded in for the first time since Saturday and enjoyed a fractional advance. It closed at 2¾ bid, against 2½ bid on the previous day.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1½
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	27	27½
New Amsterdam pf	50	52
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	98	100

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	22½	24
American Agri. Chem. pf	72	75
American Bicycle	8	10
American Bicycle pf	35	38
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	58	61
American Chicle pf	75	80
American Woolen	15	15½
American Woolen pf	71½	72½
Cast-Iron Pipe	5¾	6¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf., ex div	42½	43¾
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	8½	10
Distilling Company of America	6	6¼
Distilling Company of America pf	21	22½
Electric Boat	21	23
Electric Boat pf	..	45
Havana Commercial	13	14
Havana Commercial pf	54	55¾
International Pump	19	20
International Pump pf	62½	64½
International Power	28	32
National Enameling & Stamp	20	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf	80	84
National Gramophone	49	53
National Salt	43	45
National Salt pf	72	74
Otis Elevator	27	29
Otis Elevator pf	87	89
Royal Baking Powder	89	90
Rubber Goods Mfg	28½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	77	80½
Sloss-Sheffield	22¾	23½
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div	64	67
Standard Oil of New Jersey ex div	532	534
United States Flour Milling pf	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	¼

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	86¾	87¼
American Air Power	25	30
Arizona Lead	15¾	16¼
Asphalt Company of America	4½	5½
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11½
California Copper	2	2½
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	109⅞	110
Chicago & Alton 3s. (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	25	27
Electric Vehicle pf	..	78
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	26½
General Carriage	6½	7
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1½
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	..	..
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf	20	22
Louis., Henderson & St. L. bonds	99	101
*Markeen Copper	5	6¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	15½	16½
Mexican Sc	99½	99⅞
New England Transportation	4	4¾
New York Transportation	8½	9¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	27
Pittsburg Coal	26	27
Pittsburg Coal pf	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	20½	22
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	116	120
Seaboard Air Line 4s	80	84
Seaboard Air Line common	10¼	11½
Seaboard Air Line pf	31½	35
Storage Power	15½	16
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14½
Tel., Tel. & Cable of 1st 23 ass. paid.	5	5½
Trust Company of America	208	210
Union Copper	..	5¾
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	86	87
United Railways of St. Louis pf	69½	70¼
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	..	16
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	40	45
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	92½	92¾
Western Union 4s	105¾	105¾

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	228	230
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J	60	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	100	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	93	96½
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	..	19
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	81	83
Nassau Electric 4s	90	93
New Orleans Traction	24	26
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29¼	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
28th & 29th Streets 5s, 1906	113	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	106½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30

Gas Companies.

Buffalo, (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	68½	70
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	101
Consolidated Gas of N. J	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	80	85
Continental Tobacco debentures	102	105
General Electric Automobile	2	3
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	..	33
Denver Gas 5s	69	71
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	285	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	18	19
New England Gas & Coke bonds	63¼	65¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102¾	103¼
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	60
North Hud., L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	116
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	..

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	22
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	86	87
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93
Hoboken Ferry pf	110	112
Hoboken Ferry	68	69½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	33	35
Union Ferry bonds	96	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107¾	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	..	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	..	35
Continental Tobacco debentures	102	104½
General Electric Automobile	2	5
Cramps' Shipyard	72	74
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf	100	97
Hudson River Telephone	118	122
Lorillard Company pf	100	102
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	120	125
Standard Coupler	33	37
Standard Coupler pf	117	..
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	48	52
Union Typewriter	22	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	124
Worthington Prem pf., ex div	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel	105	108
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Kings County El. Light & Power	125	130
Retsof	30	..
Retsof bonds	80	85
Southern Light and Traction	31	35

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@60⅛. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 9-16d per ounce, and in New York at 60c; Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Alice sold at .60, 15,000 Comstock at .03, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 200 Elkton at 1.35, 1,000 Golden Age at .01½, 500 Gould and Curry at .23, 100 Isabella at 1.25, 200 Jack Pot at .66, 500 Little Chief at .18, 200 Mexican at .34, 50 Ontario at 8.50, 300 Ophir at .60, 1,000 Pharmacist at .11½, seller 10, and 1,000 Specimen at .12.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 15.—Sugar, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Atchison were bought well to-day. United States Oil lost 1½ to 15½; Dominion Coal dropped 1½, to 38¾, but recovered to 39; New England Gas and Coke fell 1¼, to 13½, later 13⅜; Osceola fell 3½, to 60½, and then rallied to 61⅞. Telephone rights were traded in freely, at 7⅜@7½. Isle Royale was off 1, at 23. Boston and Montana lost 6, to 279. Boston Elevated declined 4, to 138½. Cochiti rose ⅝, to 10½.

Money loaned at the Clearing House at 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at par.

Call money is loaning now quite freely at 2½ and 3 per cent., with quotations on both sides of these figures also reported. For the strongest commercial names, 3½ per cent. is frequently shaded. Collateral loans easily can be placed at 3½ per cent. on good mixed securities for from four to six months.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4¼	4⅝	Old Colony	2⅝	3½
Alloues	1½	2	Old Domin	16	16⅝
Arcadian	16	17	Osceola	61	62
Arnold	5½	6	Parrot	39¼	40
Ash Bed	.30	.60	Pioneer	40	..
Atlantic	23	24	Quincy	185	186
Baltic	19	19½	Rhode Island	3¾	4½
Bost. & C. C.	..	.15	Sante Fe	4½	5
Bost. & M.	278	283	Santa Ysabel	1¼	1½
Butte & B.	.60	..	Shoe	29	29¾
Cal. & Hecla	750	755	Tamarack	174	176
Centennial	16	17	Utah Cons	25	26
Franklin	13	14	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	50	1	White Knob	15	18
Isle Royale	23	..	Winona	2½	3
Mohawk	14	15	Wolverine	38	38½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	242	243	Fitchburg pf.	131	132½
Bost. & Low.	238½	..	N. Y. & N. H.	211	214
Bost. & Me.	193	195	E. 6s	110½	..
Bost. & Pr.	300	..	N. Y. & N. E.	7s	114½	..
Bost. Elev.	138½	..	Westinghouse Elec. pf.	61	..
Bost. Gas 5s	82	..	West End	92	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	30	..	Mex. Tel.	2¼	2½
Chi. S. Y.	133	..	N. Eng. Tel.	..	134
Dom. Coal	38	39	U. S. Oil	16	16½
Dom. C. pf.	118	..	Westinghouse Elec. pf.	61	..
Erie Tel.	100	103¾			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 15.—There was another great unloading of Biscuit common to-day and a consequent fall in values. Fully 11,000 shares were sold, and the rush to dispose of it was tremendous for a time. It opened at 29⅝, and, with the exception of one sale at 30, never got higher. The bottom was found at 27½, and then there was an improvement, the close being at 29¼. The preferred opened at 81½, and, after selling to 81¾, dropped to 79½ and closed there.

The general market was weak. Union Traction preferred broke to 65, a drop of 6 points as compared with the last previous sale. Lake Street "L" sold at 6½ and the trust certificates at 6, while Metropolitan Elevated preferred declined to 76.

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last.
300 American Linseed	12¾	11¾	12¾
455 American Linseed pf	56¼	55¾	55⅝
10 American Radiator pf	106	106	106
100 American Tin Plate	25	25	25
50 Chicago Union Trac	17	17	17
123 Chicago Union Trac. pf	68	65	67½
40 City Railway	260	260	260
355 Lake St. Elevated	7½	6½	6½
175 Lake St. Elev. certs	6¾	6	6
50 Metropolitan Elevated	30	30	30
510 Metro. Elevated pf	76½	76	76
11,141 National Biscuit	30	27¼	29¼
1,240 National Biscuit pf	81¾	79½	79½
300 National Carbon pf	15	15	15
50 National Carbon pf	78	78	78
25 Shelby Steel Tube	11	11	11
40 Shelby Steel Tube pf	67½	67½	67½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—A fresh sensation was sprung to-day in the Asphalt issues. The 5s recovered almost as rapidly as they had declined; in the first ten minutes they moved from 60 to 65 on transactions exceeding 130,000 shares. The stock recovered to 4½. Even now the bonds return almost 8 per cent. on the market price. Philadelphia Electric 4s also were strong, recovering to 61. The semi-annual interest, which is payable in six weeks, is already earned; moreover, the company can call $22,500,000 from the stock. The stock to-day sold at the lowest, 3—$2.50 paid. Marsden was conspicuously buoyant, moving up to 9.

Electric of America improved. A call is still problematical. If the Long Island plant is sold there will be no call; if it is not sold there probably will be one. Lehigh Navigation commanded 51¾, or only one-fourth from the highest, just before the 5 per cent. dividend rate was re-established. It is earning upward of 8 per cent.

All the other stocks were steady and better except United Gas, which declined to 108.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	17¼	17¾	Union Trac.	36½	36¾
Choctaw	30	31	United Gas & Imp.	107	107½
Con. Tr., P.	26	26¾	Welsb. Lt.	42	43
El. Co. of Am.	8¾	8¾	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Lehigh Val.	26¼	26¾	Penn.	8¾	8¾
Marsden	8½	8¾			
Phila. Trac.	96	96¼			

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in May showed increases:

Georgia and Alabama	$1,736
Grand Trunk	29,086
Kansas City, Ft. Scott and Memphis	15,333
Kan. City, Mem. and Birmingham	2,832
Northern Pacific	68,926
Total increase, 5 roads	$117,912
Increase previously reported	609,241
Total increase, 48 roads	$727,153

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Decrease:	
Chicago Terminal Transfer	$1,702
Decrease previously reported	88,415
Total decrease, 9 roads	$90,178
Net increase	$666,975

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, May 15, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¼	17	320	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	−¼
64⅞	64¾	600	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	−⅞
150	155	18	American Express	150	150	150	150	..
40½	42	1,250	American Ice Co.	39¾	40¼	39¾	40¼	+¼
11⅝	12¼	100	American Linseed Co.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
56	56½	150	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	−⅛
20	22	225	Am. Malting Co. pf.	21	21	21	21	..
37⅝	38¼	1,450	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	38	38¼	37½	38¼	+⅛
87½	88	200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	+⅛
21	21¾	2,225	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	20¾	21¾	20	21½	+⅛
70	71	1,010	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	69	70	69	70	−1⅛
34	34½	40,348	Am. Steel & Wire	35½	36¼	33½	34	−1⅝
75	75½	7,140	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	75	76½	74¾	75¼	+⅛
108¼	108⅝	41,445	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	107½	110	107½	108¼	+1⅝
23¾	24⅜	8,390	American Tin Plate	25	25¼	21	23¼	−1⅝
70	75	880	Am. Tin Plate pf.	75	75	74½	74½	−½
91¾	92	30,602	American Tobacco	93	93¾	91½	92	−1¾
130	138	247	Am. Tobacco pf.	130	130	130	130	..
41¾	42	410	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	−⅛
42	43	15	Ann Arbor pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	..
24⅞	25	4,195	At., T. & S. F.	24⅞	25¾	24¾	24¾	..
69½	69⅝	27,825	At., T. & S. F. pf.	68¾	70	68¾	69¾	+⅞
74⅞	74⅝	10,780	Baltimore & Ohio	74	75	73¾	74¾	+⅞
79¾	79½	2,150	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79½	79¾	79	79½	+⅛
68½	68¾	9,440	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68¼	69⅝	67¾	68½	..
150	150	900	Brooklyn Union Gas	147	149	147	149	+4
51½	53	100	Canada Southern	52	52	52	52	−¾
94	94¾	670	Canadian Pacific	94	94	94	94	..
27¼	27½	2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	+⅞
123½	125⅝	19,519	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	124¾	126¼	124¾	125⅝	+1⅝
12¼	12⅝	2,220	Chicago Great West.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..
74⅞	75	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	75	75	75	75	−½
21½	22¼	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	23	23	22	22	−1
115⅝	115⅞	8,375	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	115¼	116¼	115¼	115⅝	+⅜
105¾	105⅞	5,310	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105¾	106⅝	105¾	106⅛	+⅜
12	12⅜	400	Chi. Term. Trans.	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+¼
35½	36⅛	283	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36	36	36	36	+1
58	60	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	58	58	58	58	..
35¾	36	3,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	36	37	35½	35¾	−1
29⅜	30	100	Colorado Midland pf.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	..
5⅝	5⅞	250

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deals on Lower Fifth and Sixth Avenues —Other Sales—The Orphan Asylum Lots at Auction.

The Hudson Realty Company has bought from Caroline Frank and others the three-story building at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.11; also, the four-story building 254 Sixth Avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, 20.9 by 65. The purchase price for the two parcels is $207,000.

Martin & Brother have sold to an investor the five-story stone-front building 92 Fifth Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, 25 by 100.

The Café Boulevard property, at 156 Second Avenue, 39.6 by 125, with an "L" extending to Tenth Street, 40 by 26.6, has been bought by Ignatz H. Rosenfeld, its present tenant, from Wilhelmine Walther for about $80,000.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold the two dwellings 47 and 49 East Sixty-fourth Street to a Mrs. Barlow, who will make extensive alterations to the premises. The same firm has also sold for the Babcock estate the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 118 East Seventieth Street, 20 by 102.2.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold to a client the four-story dwelling 27 West Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9. This house was bought by the present seller last week from Mrs. A. M. Loomis.

Brooke & George have sold for Edward W. Candee to Alfred Turnure, for $36,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 102 East Sixty-fifth Street, 17 by 65 by 100. The same firm has also sold for S. R. Van Duser to Dr. H. Smith the four-story high-stoop house 413 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 19 by 50 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold the old building 91 Mercer Street, 25 by 80, to a builder, who will erect on the plot a six-story mercantile structure.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the old buildings 242 and 244 East Seventy-seventh Street, 38.8 by 100 and irregular.

R. I. Brown's Sons have resold for Thomas J. McGuire the entire block front on the east side of Clay Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Streets, recently purchased by him from Juliet M. Livingston.

Lalor & Beringer have sold for George R. Pearsall to E. G. Stedman, on private terms, thirty-seven acres on William's Bridge Road and Sawmill Lane, adjacent to Woodmasten Inn, Westchester Village.

The Simpson, Crawford & Simpson property on the west side of Sixth Avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, on which that firm will erect a new building, was mortgaged yesterday by William Crawford to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company for $1,000,000. The mortgage is made for a period of five years.

From yesterday's recorded transfers it appears that Joseph Milbank is the buyer of 5 and 7 East Forty-second Street, sold recently by Daniel E. Seybel. Mr. Milbank will erect on the plot a ten-story store and office building from plans by Charles A. Rich. The structure will be put up by the recently incorporated Andrew J. Robinson Company.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum block, after having figured in real estate reports for nearly a year, will make its farewell bow in the salesroom to-day. There were rumors yesterday that even this ceremony would be dispensed with, owing to the sale of the remaining lots at private contract. Charles T. Barney, however, said that the five Fifth Avenue lots extending south from the southeast corner of Fifty-second Street were still in the market, and that, unless a buyer turns up unexpectedly, they will be sold at auction. The entire plot will first be offered with an upset price. If no buyer is found under these conditions, the lots will be put up singly, beginning with the southerly lot, adjoining the Union Club's new site. The lot adjoining the corner will be sold with a privilege, under which the buyer may take the corner lot at an advance of 50 per cent. over the bid for the inside one.

The selling of properties with an upset price is something of an innovation in auction room methods, and its outcome will be watched with interest. The only cases in which it has been done recently have been the sales of property belonging to the city and sold by order of the Controller. Mr. Barney said yesterday that the upset price on the Fifth Avenue lots will be less than that at which the lots figured in the purchase of the entire block by the Barney-Sheldon syndicate last December. The terms of sale provide that 60 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at 4½ per cent.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

Suburban Street, southwest side, 94 feet northwest of Marion Avenue, 57.10 by 137.7 and irregular, two and three story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association..... $10,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

128 West Seventy-first Street, south side, 275 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story brick and stone dwelling, with extension; public auction sale, to M. Mason..... 25,400

By William Kennelly.

223 West Twenty-eighth Street, running through to 220 West Twenty-ninth Street, begins on the north side of Twenty-eighth Street, 296.11 feet west of Seventh Avenue, runs west 23.1 by north 91.10 by west 26.9 by north 37 by west 49.10 by north 68.2 to the south side of Twenty-ninth Street, by east 24.10 by south 98.9; by west 24.10 by south 98.9; six-story brick tenement, with store, on Twenty-eighth Street, four and five-story brick buildings on Twenty-ninth Street; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Franklin Savings Bank..... 40,000

Tinton Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 95, vacant; partition sale, to Henry McNally..... 2,250

Tinton Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north 25 by 1:35, vacant; partition sale, to Henry Benjamin..... 2,325

By James L. Wells.

1,402 Prospect Avenue, east side, 20.8 feet north of Jennings Street, 20.7 by 74.7 by 19.8 by 68.7, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to W. H. Birrell..... 5,200

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

211 East Tenth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 94.10, three-story brick dwelling; sale to recover dower, to Mandelbaum & Lewine.. 18,200

226 East Fifty-first Street, south side, 295.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 17.8 by 30.5 by 19.4 by 81.10, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Leon Abbett..... 6,650

1,466 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick flat with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George S. Hamlin..... 20,500

174 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, together with an interior gore adjoining on the rear, 8.1 by 8 by 11.9, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Henry Marx and Thomas Lang..... 28,675

By John T. Boyd.

150 West One Hundred and First Street, south side, 303 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; sale to close an estate, to George Krumwiede..... 20,500

720 Tenth Avenue, east side, 99.3 feet north of Forty-ninth Street, 20.1 by 64, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with store; sale to close an estate, to George Krumwiede..... 3,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 454 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 127.6 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 27.6 by 100.5 and irregular, five-story brownstone-front flat; 346 West Forty-eighth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.4, five-story brownstone-front flat.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 221 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.10, four-story single flat.

By William M. Ryan, sale to close an estate, 176 West Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 65 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 35 by 91.6 by 35 by 90.3, five-story brownstone-front apartment house.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-second Street, 25.5 by 100, vacant; Fifth Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, four lots, each 25 by 100.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 620 Sixth Avenue, east side, 106.11 feet north of Thirty-sixth Street, 20.4 by 100, four-story brick building, with store; 628 Sixth Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 20.10 by 60, four-story brick building, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 1,064 First Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-eighth Street, 24.3 by 49.6 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store; 1,062 First Avenue, adjoining, 20 by 63.3 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store; 1,060 First Avenue, adjoining, 20.1 by 70.5, four-story brick tenement, with store; 1,058 First Avenue, adjoining, 20 by 70.5, four-story brick tenement; 1,056 First Avenue, adjoining, 19.11 by 70.5, four-story brick tenement; 400½ East Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 49.6 feet east of First Avenue, an the rear of the foregoing, 20.11 by 48 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 463 West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 112.6, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,042.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Stanley H. Bevins, referee, 68 and 70 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, each 22.10 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $4,503; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $15,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 518 Madison Avenue, west side, 65.5 feet north of Fifty-third Street, 20 by 95, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $35,143.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William N. Cohen, referee, 403 Central Park West, 50.5 feet north of One Hundredth Street, 50.6 by 100, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $38,475.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred McIntire, referee, 114 East Seventy-second Street, south side, 250.3 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 18.9 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,811; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 472 and 474 Broadway, east side, 183.5 feet north of Grand Street, running through to 30 to 36 Crosby Street, 74.8 by 100 on Broadway, and 100 by 100 on Crosby Street, leasehold, four and five story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $67,078.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 250 West Forty-second Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.4, four-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Charles A. Runk, referee, the block bounded by Avenue D and the East River, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, together with rights to land under water.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 4,173 Third Avenue, west side, 56 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 26 by 97.10, four-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $15,959.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, west side, 25 feet south of Forty-seventh Street, three lots, each 25 by 100; Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, southeast corner of Fortieth Street, five lots, each 20 by 100; Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, west side, 29.4 feet north of Eightieth Street, four lots, each 20 by 100; Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, northeast corner of Fifty-second Street, two lots, each 25 by 100, and an adjoining lot, 20 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 59.9 by 119.5; S. C. Judson of 530 West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, owner; Ross & McNeill of 39 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $160,000.

Park Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 45, and a two-story frame staple, 25 by 25; George J. Sebser of 722 East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, owner; William Guggolz, architect; cost, $5,200.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 100 feet east of Walnut Avenue, for a one-story frame storage house, 100 by 18; M. & A. Lehmann of 117 East Sixty-fourth Street, owners; cost, $500.

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 123 by 100.10; J. & G. J. Fleischmann of 2 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $200,000.

Second Street, south side, 375 feet west of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 43; Mary G. Farrington, owner; Joseph E. Dobbs of William's Bridge, architect; cost, $3,200.

Alterations.

No. 525 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; William Ahlborn, premises, owner; Gustav Schwartz, architect; cost, $1,400.

Washington Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling and store; Gertrude Moeller, owner; Frederick Jaeger of 717 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 307 East Forty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Jacob Eldt of 324 East Forty-third Street, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $800.

No. 428 Hudson Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; John Richard of 149 East Ninetieth Street, owner; Wagner & Jahn, architects; cost, $600.

No. 287 East Fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Morris N. Rubin, premises, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick bank building and shop; Margaret C. Bonnell of 152 Nassau Street, owner; cost, $3,000.

No. 219 Broome Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Isaac Muller of 2 Spring Street, owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $1,200.

Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. C. H. Senff, premises, owner; Carrere & Hastings, architects; cost, $15,000.

No. 28 West Eleventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Williamson, owner; E. H. Kendall of 150 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

Broadway, northwest corner of Eleventh Street, to a brick store; James McCreery, premises, owner; William J. Fryer, architect; cost, $500.

Verlo Avenue, east side, 275 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Robert Caterson, premises, owner; James E. Dobbs, architect; cost, $160.

No. 61 Pearl Street, to a five-story brick warehouse and offices; M. W. White, premises, owner; C. M. Dissoway of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $100.

AVON INN SOLD FOR $100,000.

Hotel Argyle at Babylon, L. I., Also Changes Hands.

J. P. Hamblen & Sons, proprietors of the Hotel Gerard, in this city, have bought the Avon Inn property at Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J. The purchase includes a tract of twenty-two lots. The price was about $100,000, Messrs. Hamblen giving in part payment the Hotel Devonshire, at Asbury Park.

Hendee & Henderson, formerly of the Hotel Brunswick and the Hoffman House, have leased the Hotel Argyle, at Babylon, L. I., and are now in possession. The Highland House, at Nyack, N. Y., has been leased to Asa Snyder of Poughkeepsie. Negotiations for all of these properties were conducted through Matthew J. Ward.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, May 15.

ANDREWS AV, s w corner of 184th St, 100x50; Hester S. Woolsey to Charles J. Smith..... $500

AVENUE A, 1,364, 25x98; Henry G. Leis to Club Bohemia..... 1

BEEKMAN ST, 50, n w corner of Gold St, 23.3x56.7; James H. Fraser to Mary Fraser, 1-6 part..... 1

BEEKMAN ST, 60, n w corner of Gold St, 23.3x56.7; James H. Fraser to Mary Fraser, 1-6 part..... 1

BROAD ST, n e corner of Front St, 66.3x 23.9x64.7x24.2; the Teichman & Potter Company to Eugene C. Potter..... 1

CHERRY ST, 478 to 484, 83.8x50; Francis J. Hopson, referee, to Abraham Eydenberg to Henry Hosier..... 5,450

CHERRY ST, 478 to 484, 83.8x50; Abraham Eydenberg to Henry Hosier..... 1

DAWSON ST, 1,071, 25x101x irregular; Louise P. Schneider and another to James and Della M. Byrne..... 6,500

ELIZABETH ST, n w corner of Houston St, 40.9x83.5x41.9x83.11; Harris Friedman and another to Augustus Prentice..... 1

FLEETWOOD AV, n w corner of 176th St, 125x100; Alexander Clark to Mary Clark..... 1

FULTON ST, 44, s e s, 26.9x irregular; Margaret E. Martin and another to Louis Kendal..... 100

HESTER ST, 5 and 7, n s, 50x100; Mary Fay, individually and as executrix, and others to Pauline Jacobs and another.. 90,250

JAMES SLIP, 10 and 12, s e corner of Water St, 50.8x45; James H. Fraser to Mary L. Fraser..... 1

LAFONTAINE AV, w s, 25 ft s of 178th St, 50x100; Samuel Drummond to Mary P. Sheehan..... 5,400

LAFONTAINE AV, w s, 75 ft s of 178th St, 25x100; Samuel Drummond to Herman Schumacher..... 2,600

LAFONTAINE AV, w s, 100 2ft s of 178th St, 75x100; Samuel Drummond to Herman Schumacher..... 2,600

LAFONTAINE AV, w s, 63.6 ft n of 177th St, 25x100; Samuel Drummond to Michael J. McDermott..... 3,725

LENOX AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 136th St, 25x75; William T. Emmet, referee, to Stephen P. Cox..... 19,000

LEROY ST, 26, s s, 18.9x80; Francis C. Castine, referee, to Louie B. Leaycraft.. 6,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 20 ft s of 34th St, 20x75; John Murphy to William H. Earle..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 110th St, 100.11x25; Johann G. T. Kauffeld to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 100

LOT 5, map 41 of lots on Southern Boulevard and Fairmount Av; Bridget McDonough to Annie E. Murray, ½ part..... 800

LOT 170, map of Arden property; Maria S. Pollock to Sarah E. Tindall and another..... 1

LOT 397, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Charles A. Liljedahl to William R. Rose..... 1

LOTS 39 and 40, map of property of Metropolitan Real Estate Association; Martha A. Kohn to Jacob Gordon..... 100

MADISON ST, 238, 20x90; Alexander Rittmaster and others to Isidor Ginsberg, all title..... 5,000

NORTH MOORE ST, n s, 162 ft w of Varick St, 54x87 x irregular; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Emanuel Hellner and another..... 18,000

NORTH MOORE ST, 31 and 33, n s, 54x87.8x irregular; Emanuel Hellner and another to the Merchants' Refrigerating Company..... 100

PARK ST, 37, s s, 25x93x25x93.6; Park St, 39, s s, 25x95.6; Luigi Peirano to Harry C. Hallenbeck..... 71,500

PEARL ST, 307, n w s, 25x90; George J. Scheffold to Republic Savings Loan Association..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 72, e s, 17.3x47.1x irregular; also Riverside Drive, 73, e s, 25.4x59.4x irregular; The Riverside Building Company to George A. Stimpson..... 100

ROOSEVELT ST, 97; Eliza Dean to Bernard Golden..... 1

SEDGWICK AV, w s, adjoining lands at Croton Aqueduct appropriation and adjoining land estate or Mathew Kyle and other plot adjoining, with right of way between parcels; Cauncey S. Truax to Timothy Donovan..... 12,000

SOUTH ST, 82, n s, 17.5x120.7x17.8x120.5; Daniel Lord and others, executors, to James G. De Forest..... 27,250

SOUTH ST, 82, n s, 17.6x120.7x17.8x 120.5; James G. De Forest and others to Charles H. Lou..... 1

SUFFOLK ST, 127, w s, 25x100; Coppei Stugensky to W. J. Blumborg..... 1

THOMPSON ST, s e s, 175 ft s w of Bleecker St, ex-; Gaetano W. H. Zeglio to William Harris and another..... 1

TINTON AV, e s, new line, 100 ft s of 165th St, new line, 235x100; also strip 3.5x100x3x100 adjoining; 165th St, s s, 45.9 ft e of Tinton Av, new line, 20.6x 100, and 165th St, s s, new line, 148.3 ft e of Tinton Av, 20.6x100; George W Peters and another, executors, &c., to Gerald J. Barry..... 78,900

TRINITY AV, 726, 16.8x90.5; Louise R. Ames to Mary Breihof..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, widened, w s, 285.10 ft s of 180th St, 100x145; Charles H. Russell, referee, to Gibson Putzel..... 15,000

3D AV, e s, 244.8 ft n of 177th St, 150.3x 90.7x irregular; Lafontaine Av, w s, 125 ft s of 178th St, 50x100; Lafontaine Av, w s, 63.6 ft n of 177th St, runs w 100x s 25x w 25x s 95.7 to 177th St x e 135.7 to avenue x n 63.6, and 177th St, n s, 164.5 ft w of Lafontaine Av, 52.9x121.6x50x104.10; United Real Estate and Trust Company to Catharine Kountze..... 1

3D AV, e s, 100.11 ft s of 100th St, 25.2x 105; Edward G. Whitaker, referee, to Germania Life Insurance Company..... 20,000

3D AV, e s, 75.9 ft s of 100th St, 25.2x 105; Edward G. Whitaker, referee, to 3D AV, w s, 46.10 ft s of 96th St, 26.10x 100; Aaron J. Bach to Ernestine Harris..... 1

4TH ST, 250 and 252 East, 50x96; John Kafka to Carris Tishman..... 100

5TH AV, s e corner of 84th St, 25.8x 100; Edward Kemp and others, trustees, to Jonathan Thorn..... 110,000

10TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 20x26.7; 2d Av, e s, 26.7 ft s of 10th St, 39x125; 10th St, s s, 105 ft e of 2d Av, 20x26.7x26 x26.7; Wilhelmine Walther to Ignatz H. Rosenfeld..... 80,000

16TH ST, 128 East, 25x103.3; Willard H. Jones to Henry A. Seymour..... 1

21ST ST, s s, 400.1 ft e of 8th Av, 16x92; Francis Bartow to Meyer Greenberg.... 21,000

29TH ST, s s, 583.4 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x 98.9; Catherine A. Conklin to Agnes McGirr..... 12,000

34TH ST, s s, 194 ft w of 1st Av, 22.10x 98.9; Henry Hilke to Henry and Emilie Risch..... 1

42D ST, n s, 203 ft e of 5th Av, 30x100.5; Augusta M. de Peyster to F. J. de Peyster..... 1

42D ST, n s, 203 ft e of 5th Av, 30x 100.5; Frederic J. de Peyster to Daniel E. Seybel..... 1

42D ST, n s, 173 ft e of 5th Av, 60x100.5; Daniel E. Seybel to Joseph Milbank..... 1

51ST ST, s s, 100.9 ft e of 8th Av, 22x 100.5; James R. Ely, referee, to Frank V. Ketcham..... 2,750

58TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Adelheid Abrahams to Frederick Mathews..... 12,500

62D ST, 105 East, 20x63.3x20x62.2; Alexander Cameron to Minnie Smith..... 1

68TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Teresa Mehlig, executrix, to Charles T. Willis..... 4,000

71ST ST, 139 West, 20x102.2; Robert F. Bennett to Thomas J. McLaughlin..... 1

73D ST, s s, 193.9 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x 102.2; Isaac Goodstein to Thomas Carroll..... 19,750

74TH ST, n s, 98.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x72.2; Margaret M. Schoonmaker to Lizzette R. Schoonmaker..... Gift

75TH ST, n s, 169.6 ft e of Park Av, 26.8 x102.2; Isidor Cohen and another to Charles B. Gumb..... 1

76TH ST, 132 East, 18x102.2; the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company to John L. Scherz..... 14,400

77TH AV, e s, 82.11 ft s of 112th St, 18.11 x100; George F. Picken and Henry Lilly to James C. Picken..... 100

81ST ST, 115 East, 20x102.2; Mathilde S. Weissenhorn to William C. Clarke.... 1

82D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 50x 102.2; Edward Hirsh and Edward Oppenheimer to Joseph A. Farley..... 1

84TH ST, n s, 77.10 ft w of 1st Av, 22.1 x102.2; Rosalie Muller to Charles F. Zenker..... 9,100

91ST ST, n s, 255 ft e of 9th Av, 19.6x 100.8; John Lewis, referee, to William H. Anderson..... 16,800

92D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.8; George Wagner to Frederick Weis

106TH ST, 317 West, 25x100.11; Joseph A. Farley to Carrie S. Lockwood..... 100

109TH ST, n s, 255 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Annie C. Carpenter to Albert L. Potter, rerecorded..... 1

109TH ST, 72 East, 17x100.11; Helen L. Sullivan to William Kircher..... 13,250

112TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 100.11; James J. Donovan, Jr., to Charles Forster..... 100

113TH ST, 70 West, 26.3x100.11; Henry Acker to Benjamin Jacobs..... Exch.

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 20x 100.10; New York Building, Loan-Banking Company to Francesca Fiscella..... 1,375

118TH ST, 15 West, 25x100.11; Catharine M. Fish to Josephine Weinholtz..... 100

118TH ST, 11 and 13 East, n s, 50x100.11; Catharine M. Fish to George Fennell... 100

119TH ST, s s, 148 ft w of Pleasant Av, 20x100.11; William Kircher and wife to Helen L. Sullivan..... 7,500

120TH ST, s s, 141.8 ft w of Avenue A, 16.8x100.11; Biene Baum to John J. Morgan..... 100

124TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Amsterdam Av, e s, 25.11 ft s of 124th St, 75x100; Anna M. Somerville to Edward B. Teichman and H. Douglas Potter..... 1

132D ST, s s, 91.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x 99.11; John M. Meehan to Jane Meehan..... 1

136TH ST, s s, 1,000 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; Sophia Hencken to George W. Arthur..... 1

137TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 87.6 x100; Wilber McBride, referee, to William H. Taubert..... 10,000

138TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 27x 99.11; Mary A. Ryan and another, executors and trustees, to William E. Burke..... 3,000

146TH ST, 585 East, 25x90.3x28x77.7; Annie Malcolm to Leonard Halberstad.

147TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Henry B. Wesselman, referee, to John Caggiano..... 500

165TH ST, new line, s s, 45.9 ft e of Tinton Av, 20.6x100; Gerald J. Barry to August K. Rasche..... 100

165TH ST, s s, new line, 66.3 ft e of Tinton Av, 20.6x100; George W. Peters and another, executors, &c., to Isabella Becker..... 6,800

165TH ST, new line, 25 ft e of Tinton Av, 20.9x100; George W. Peters and another, executors and trustees, to Josefa Hlawatsch..... 6,400

176TH ST, n s, 465.4 ft e of Prospect Av, 50x144.11; Cecilia A. Buttikofer and others to Paul Dannhauser..... 1

176TH ST, n s, 465.5 ft e of Prospect Av, 50x144.11; Paul Dannhauser to T. Emory and Sadie B. Clocke..... 1

178TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lafontaine Av, 75x100; Samuel Drummond to William H. Birkmire..... 6,675

178TH ST, s s, 115.7 ft e of 3d Av, 50x 100; Samuel Drummond to Marie Wauer

178TH ST, s s, 90.7 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100; Samuel Drummond to Mary Zinser. 2,650

178TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Lafontaine Av, 25x100; Catharine Kountze to United Real Estate and Trust Company..... 1,500

178TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Audubon Av, 50x91.2x50.1x88; John M. Meehan to Jane Meehan..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BALLERZEN, Woolf, and another to Barney Wu; Cannon St, 85, 3 years..... $360

DOHRMANN, Jacob, to Peter Wendeler; 8th Av, 725, 5 years..... $2,040 to 2,160

FARULO, Charles R., to Harris Cohen; 9th St, 608 East, 5 years..... 2,880

FELDMAN, Henrich, to Carl Fenn; 17th St, 138 West, 5 years..... 600

HOGAN, Katharine, to Christian Gilmeister; 55th St, 144 East, 5 years..... 1,400

LIMMER, Wolf, to Max Deutsch; Stanton St, 263, 2 years..... 594

REDFIELD, William H., to Isaac F. Hassett; Park Av, 1,355, 3 years..... 900

SCHNEIDER, Sophia, to George Werner; Melrose Av, 721, n w corner of 155th St, 5 years..... $720 to 840

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND Trust Company, trustees, to Samuel D. Levy; 3d Av, 1,190, w s, 3 years..... 810

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Anna N. Rogers; Washington Av, e s, 29.6 ft n of Wendover Av, ¼ year..... $1,700

ARTHUR, George W., to Peter Donald; 136th St, n s, 1,000 ft w of Home Av, 5 years..... 9,500

ARTHUR, George W., to Peter Donald; 136th St, n s, 1,025 ft w of Home Av, 5 years..... 9,500

AUDIBERT, Annie E., to John Schneider; 169th St, s w s, 53 ft n w of Stebbins Av, 5 years..... 7,000

AUDIBERT, Annie E., to John Schneider; 169th St, s w s, 82.1 ft n w of Stebbins Av, 5 years..... 5,000

AUDIBERT, Annie E., to Victor Gerhards; 169th St, s w s, 82.1 ft n w of Stebbins Av, 2 years..... 500

BARRY, Gerald J., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 165th St, s s, 45.9 and 148.3 ft e of Tinton Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years, each..... 4,500

BARRY, Gerald J., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Tinton Av, e s, 137.6, 156.3, 175, 194.11, 100, 214.11, and 235.3 ft s of 165th St, (seven mortgages,) 3 years, each..... 3,500

BARRY, Gerald J., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Tinton Av, e s, 295, 254.11, 314.10, 274.11, 254.11x18.9 ft s of 165th St, 3 years, (six mortgages,) 3 years, each..... 3,500

BECKER, Isabella, to Christian Knapp; 163th St; s s, 96.3 ft e of Tinton Av, 2½ years..... 4,500

BERNSTEIN, Adolph, and wife to Auguste E. Hemmer; 106 East 19th St, 2 years..... 5,000

BIRKMIRE, William H., to Samuel Drummond; 178th St, s s, 100 ft w of Lafontaine Av, 3 years..... 1,335

BIRKMIRE, William H., to Samuel Drummond; 178th St, s s, 125 ft w of Lafontaine Av, 3 years..... 1,335

BIRKMIRE, William H., to Samuel Drummond; 178th St, s s, 150 ft w of Lafontaine Av, 3 years..... 1,335

BOWEN, Virginia, to Amelia R. Munneke; 132d St, s s, 510 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 6,500

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Next Saturday and Sunday a representative will be at the L. I. R. R. ticket office, L. I. City, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M., to furnish tickets on application.

Realty Trust 60 and 62 Liberty St.

BREIHOF, Mary and Christian, to Louise R. Ames; Trinity Av, e s, 100 ft s of 156th St, installments..... 1,200

CAGGIANO, John, to Germania Life Insurance Company; 147th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 66,000

CAGGIANO, John, to Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman; 147th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 3,000

Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 3,000

CAGGIANO, John, to Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman; 147th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 16,000

CHESEBRO, Denison P., and others to Catharine H. Skaats; 13th St, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years..... 25,000

CASEY, or Case, Mary, to Nellie F. Sweeney; Pelham (Union) Av, n w corner of Cambreling (Belmont) Av, 3 years..... 7,500

CLASON, Augustus, to Philip M. Brett; Park Row, n w s, 25 ft n e of Duane St, extends to Duane St, 1 year..... 35,000

CLASON, Augustus, to Philip M. Brett; Park Row, n w s, 25 ft n e of Duane St, extends to Duane St, ½ year..... 25,000

CLOCKE, T. Emory, and wife to Sarah L. Myers; 176th St, n s, west 25 ft of Lot 64, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, 3 years..... 1,200

COLUMBIA TYPEWRITER MANUfacturing Company to Knickerbooker Trust Company; 116th St, n s, 470 ft w of 5th Av, 4 years..... 15,000

CRAWFORD, William, to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 20th St, s s, 153.8 ft w of 3d Av, 100x184 to 19th St x 109.3x irregular; 19th St, n w corner of 6th Av, 153.3x63.8, 5 years..... 1,000,000

DANNHAUSER, Paul, to Jennie B. Calderwood; 176th St, s w s, 225 ft s e of Prospect Av, old line, 2 years..... 2,000

DE HART, John, to Gustav Langmann; Robbins Av, w s, 175 ft n of 149th St, 3 years..... 10,500

EICHELE, Frederick, to Richard E. Buckley; 510 East 82d St, 3 year..... 800

EICKWORT, Louis, to Jane E. Thompson; Perry Av, e s, 325 ft s of Ozark St, 3 years..... 2,500

EICKWORT, Louis, to Smith Williamson; Perry Av, e s, 300 ft s of Ozark St, 3 years..... 2,500

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Edward Hirsh and another; 82d St, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 78,000

FOX, George C., and others, to Amelia M. Garland; West 3d St, n e s, 42 ft n w of Wooster St, secures judgment, &c.. 259

FREEDMAN, Joseph, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 231 Cherry St, installments..... 3,300

FREEDMAN, Joseph, and wife to New York Life Insurance Company; Cherry s s, 218.9 ft e of Pike Slip, 5 years.. 22,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, to Henry De F. Weeks; 95 and 97 Roosevelt St, 3 years. 6,000

HANRAHAN, Mary and James, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 178 East 108th St, 1 year..... 500

HARIS, William, and Julius Solomon, to Gaetano W. H. Zeglio; Thompson St, s e s, 175 ft s w of Bleecker St, 5 years. 7,000

HARRIS, Ernestine, to Aaron J. and Isaac A. Bach; 3d Av, w s, 46.10 ft s of

REAL ESTATE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
APPLY TO THE
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF
THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
37 LIBERTY ST.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BEFORE BUYING EXAMINE 548 to 560 West 113th st. FOUR-STORY IMPROVED AMERICAN BASEMENT; HEATED BY PERFECT HOT WATER SYSTEM. Neighborhood positively Restricted to High Class Private Dwellings. All Modern Improvements. Caretaker on Premises near Boulevard.
☞ 550-552 and 558 Sold.

$11,500.—THREE-STORY PRIVATE DWELLING, 25 foot wide; 12 rooms; wooden building; best location in Harlem; building is in perfect order; terms easy. T. W. SHOTWELL, 291 Lenox Av., corner 125th St.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ENGLEWOOD—HIGHWOOD—TENAFLY
Houses, with modern imp's, for Sale.
11 rooms, grounds 88x135.....$6,000
8 rooms, stable, grounds, 100x150.....4,500
8 rooms and attic, grounds 100x140.....4,000
8 rooms, grounds 50x140.....3,750
Tenafly Building Plots, 50x120.....800
Houses for rent, furnished or unfurnished.
P. MORANGE, TENAFLY, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR LEASE.—7TH LAKE House, Fulton Chain; new and well furnished; 85 sleeping rooms. For particulars, address D. NORTON, Glenfield, Lewis Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO RENT—At Grove Beach on the Sound, to small family, handsomely furnished cottage of eight rooms, located on high land; fine well of water; large grounds; beautiful scenery; exclusive resort; $250 from June to October. Address J. Y. HALL, Box 268 Meriden, Conn.

HOTELS.

Cabaret du Chat Noir
33 W. 28th St., nr. B'way, (28th St. "L" station.)
Busy Men's Lunch, 12 to 3, with wine.
50c.
Table d'Hote Dinner, 5 to 9 P. M.
75c.
Also a la Carte at all hours.
Orchestra from 5:30 to 12:30.
AfterTheatreSuppers a specialty.
Also 251 West Broadway, (Bleecker St. "L,") Table d'hote, with wine, 50c.

ST. ERMIN'S HOTEL, WESTMINSTER.—Largest and finest in London. Inclusive terms from 10s. 6d. per day.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers,
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

KRAKAUER
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of latest designs in Upright Pianos are on display at our Warerooms. Also slightly used Pianos, cash or monthly payments. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. PIANOS TO RENT.
KRAKAUER BROS., 113 East 14th St.

THE OPERA PIANO.
New and elegant designs in different woods; also several slightly used. Write for bargain list.
Warerooms, Broadway, cor. 47th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,497.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAZZARO P. FACCINI, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Lazzaro P. Faccini of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Lazzaro P. Faccini was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 15, 1900.

NO. 1,514.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PATRICK J. GRIFFITH, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Patrick J. Griffith of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Patrick J. Griffith was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, Esq., No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 15, 1900.

NO. 2,585.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York. In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES P. PAYNE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James P. Payne of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said James P. Payne was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 14, 1900.

NO. 2,547.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES O. THOMPSON, individually and as a member of the firm of Thompson & Brewster, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles O. Thompson, individually and as a member of the firm of Thompson & Brewster, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Charles O. Thompson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 15, 1900.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A VERY HANDSOME AND ATTRACTIVE stylish cob prize winner; has been ridden and driven by owner's wife; price $150; also nearly new rubber-tired runabout, Brewster brougham and cutter, Waldorf trap (seats two or four,) family surrey, coupe rockaway and speeding wagon, imported riding saddles, harness, robes, &c.; at less than quarter value. OWNER'S PRIVATE STABLE, 65 Madison Av., between 27th and 28th Sts.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—JOSEPH P. DAY, plaintiff, against PHILIP DUFFEY, Samuel E. Duffey, and Mary J. Duffey, his wife; James J. Phelan and Marie Phelan, his wife; the City of New York, Charles A. Berrian, and James G. Patton, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 31st, 1900.

ABEL CROOK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Samuel E. Duffey: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of May, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1900.

Dated May 7, 1900.

ABEL CROOK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—PAUL R. G. HORST, plaintiff, against DAVID JOHNSON, Augusta M. Durrenfield, (formerly Augusta M. Rabson,) Elizabeth Johnson, wife of David Johnson; Rebecca Blake, Jane Susan Johnson, Harriet Johnson, defendants. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 26th, 1900. WENDEL & ROBESON
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Rebecca Blake, Jane Susan Johnson, Harriet Johnson, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23rd day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23rd day of April, 1900.—Dated New York, April 23rd, 1900.

WENDEL & ROBESON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EMPIRE CITY SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against JOHN J. BRIERLY, Mary Olster, James Machell, Ellen Fitzgerald, J. Fred Cryer, and Francis J. Cryer, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 16, 1899. CHARLES W. DAYTON,
Atty. for Plff.,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Mary Olster, one of the defendants above named:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of March, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the said County on the 13th day of March, 1900.—Dated March 30, 1900.

CHARLES W. DAYTON,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
27 William Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

ap4-1aw6wW&My16

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THOMAS M. MARTIN, as sole acting Executor under the will of Henrietta Martin, deceased, Plaintiff, against ANDERSON O. MARTIN, individually and as Trustee under the will of John M. Martin, deceased; Charles W. Martin, Ernest L. Martin, George E. Martin, Frank S. Martin, John M. Martin, Charles T. Martin, Sarah A. Ferrard, Helen M. Bentley, Anderson A. Martin, Helen Staub Tully, George M. Staub, Mary Eugenia Staub, Charles T. Page, John M. Page, Henry L. Page, Helen Mar Robinson, Lavinia Page Barnes, Mary J. Page, Robert A. Page, and Rollin M. Page, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, February 21, 1900.

CHARLES GIBSON BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Charles W. Martin, Ernest L. Martin, George E. Martin, Frank S. Martin, John M. Martin, Charles T. Martin, Sarah A. Ferrard, Helen M. Bentley, Anderson A. Martin, Helen Staub Tully, George M. Staub, Mary Eugenia Staub, Charles T. Page, John M. Page, Henry L. Page, Helen Mar Robinson, Lavinia Page Barnes, Mary J. Page, Robert A. Page, and Rollin M. Page, the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of March, 1900, and filed with the original complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, the said 7th day of March, 1900.

Dated New York, April 2, 1900.

CHARLES GIBSON BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DOERMER, MAX.—Supplemental Citation.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Bertha Doermer, Otto Doermer, Hermann Doermer, William Doermer, or Willy Doermer; Kurt Doermer, Hans Doermer, Gertrud Doermer, Bertha Doermer, the heirs and next of kin of MAX DOERMER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Fritz Hill of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated May 11th, 1899, and another certain instrument in writing, dated Feb. 5th, 1900, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Max Doermer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 23th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the County of the Surrogates' Court, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

my16-1aw6wW

HONE, SUSAN J.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN J. HONE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1900.

KATHARINE H. AUERBACH,
Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Susan J. Hone, deceased.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Attorneys for Administratrix,
No. 32 Nassau Street,
Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.

ap18-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BULL, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. BULL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Clinch, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1900. WILLIAM BULL, Administrator.
EDWARD S. CLINCH, Attorney for Administrator, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap18-1aw6mW

EGLESTON, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS EGLESTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of April, 1900. JOHN H. CASWELL, ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Executors. NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap18-1aw6mW

GIBBS, JOHN BLAIR.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BLAIR GIBBS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of April, 1900.—ALFRED W. GIBBS, Administrator. OLCOTT & MESSITER, Attorneys for Administrator, 4 Warren St., Manhattan, New York. ap25-1aw6mW

GIGLIO, SILVESTRO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRO GIGLIO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1900. PROVIDENCE GIGLIO, Executrix. JOHN J. CROOK, Attorney for Executrix, 93 Nassau Street, New York City. j24-1aw6mW

GUILBEAULT, HENRI.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the heirs and next of kin of HENRI GUILBEAULT, deceased, if any, and to the husbands and widows, if any, of any of them who may have died, whose names and residences are unknown and cannot after due diligence be ascertained (the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, send greeting:

Whereas, Norman Scott Towner of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henri Guilbeault, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ap11-1aw7wW

HOPKINS, WOOLSEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOOLSEY HOPKINS, late of the City of Stamford, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Whitman, Deane & Brower, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, 28th day of March, 1900. ARCHIBALD A. McGLASHAN, JOSEPH G. DEANE, Executors. mh28-1aw6mW

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

LIMA, PEDRO.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Harold P. Lima and Ernestine H. Lima, infants under the age of 14 years; Ernest Harvier, Arthur G. Schlemmer, Joao Pires Teixera, doing business as Pires Teixera & Co.; John F. Barrett, Thomas E. Barrett, and Albert Farnum, doing business as Barrett, Farnum & Co.; and Miller Lock Company, a Pennsylvania corporation; A. Guimaraes, A. A. Ferreira, John R. Ryon, Carles Both, William W. Watson, Earle Brothers, Francis H. Robinson, Albert S. Bears, Standard Underground Cable Company, C. H. Morse, McCarthy and Davis, Edward W. Tapp, Amerman & Patterson, Richard Dixon, The New York Marine Underwriters, The Bradstreet Company, Sears & White, Howard Lockwood & Company, E. R. Pelton, Smith & Thompson, Sidney P. Slater & Co., L. Bolton Bangs, M. D., Dr. Herman Koenig, Wyanoke Stables, and to all persons interested in the estate of PEDRO LIMA, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Helena Lima as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

my16-1aw6wW

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator.
E. M. Wight, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. n15-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against GEORGE D. AULD, Flora C. Heath, Jennie Walsh, as trustee under the last will and testament of Joseph F. Quinn, deceased, and John R. Trealdder, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and the City of New York, on the 29th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue and 134th Street; running thence westerly along the northerly line of 134th Street, 90 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Park Avenue, 199 feet and 10 inches to the southerly line of 135th Street; thence easterly along the southerly line of 135th Street, 90 feet to the westerly line of Park Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly line of Park Avenue, 199 feet 10 inches to the point or place of beginning. Be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, May 5th, 1900.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
FRANCIS B. DELEHANTY, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

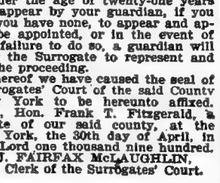

134th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $43,039.06, with interest from the 18th day of April, 1900, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $379.77, with interest from the 1st day of May, 1900, and the expenses of sale.

Dated New York, May 8th, 1900.

FRANCIS B. DELEHANTY, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPHINE STEIN, as executrix, and Alexander Stein and Emil Heuel, as executors of the last will and testament of Conrad Stein, deceased, plaintiffs, against NETTIE REUTLINGER, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Emanuel Reutlinger, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of March, 1900, as amended by the order, bearing date the 11th day of May, 1900, duly made and entered herein, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventh day of June, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Bleecker Street, between Grove and Barrow Streets, in the Ninth Ward of the said City of New York, and known as Numbers 311 (three hundred and eleven) and 313 (three hundred and thirteen) Bleecker Street, and formerly known as Numbers 293 (two hundred and ninety-three) and 295 (two hundred and ninety-five) Bleecker Street, and which said two lots, lying adjoining each other and taken together, are bounded and contain as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Bleecker Street distant seventeen feet and one inch (17 feet 1 inch) southerly from the southeasterly corner of Bleecker and Grove Streets, and running thence in a southerly direction along said easterly side of Bleecker Street forty (40) feet to lot formerly known as 291 (two hundred and ninety-one) Bleecker Street; thence easterly at right angles to Bleecker Street, along the line of the last-mentioned lot, seventy-five feet (75;) thence northerly parallel with Bleecker Street forty (40) feet to land owned by the Corporation of the City of New York; thence in a westerly direction along the line of such land seventy-five (75) feet to the aforesaid easterly line or side of Bleecker Street, at the point or place of beginning.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, May 14th, 1900.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Grove Street.

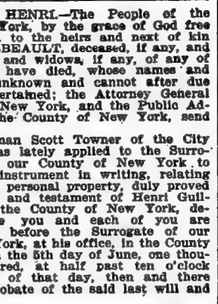

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,913.04, with interest thereon from March 29th, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $477.87, and interest thereon from March 31st, 1900, together with expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $950.00 and interest thereon. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $18,500 and interest.

Dated Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City, May 14th, 1900. EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and ALBERT ERDMAN, plaintiffs, against ABRAM VOLETSKY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 1st day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, distant twenty-five feet and two inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Columbus Avenue with the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, and running thence easterly parallel with the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue seventy-five feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly again parallel with the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street and along the said centre line of the block one hundred feet to the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, seventy-five feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to two mortgages, one for $27,000 and interest, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Section 7, Liber 101, of Mortgages, Page 3, and the other for $19,000 and interest, recorded in said Register's office in Section 7, Liber 98 of Mortgages, Page 156; and,

Subject, also, to the right of the Manhattan Railway Company to maintain and operate an elevated railroad in front of said premises.—Dated New York, May 1st, 1900.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 963, 965, 967 Columbus Avenue:

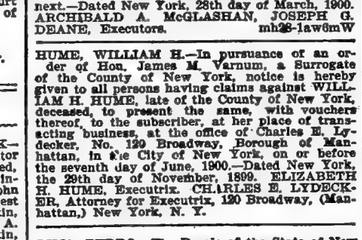

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $31,242.91, with interest thereon from the 25th day of April, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $397.15, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $522.89, and interest.—Dated New York, 1st day of May, 1900.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

My2-2aw3wW&F&my23

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES A. BILLINGS, plaintiff, against ANNA FRIEDEL and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 1st day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet easterly from the intersection of the northerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and the easterly side or line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred and twelve (112) feet and six (6) inches; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twelve (112) feet and six (6) inches to the northerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, and thence westerly, along the northerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, being known as No. 465 West 163d Street and being the premises known and designated as Lot No. 119 on a certain map entitled "Map of property belonging to the Jumel estate in the City of New York, north of 159th Street, made by Stevenson Towle, City Surveyor, N. Y., May 31st, 1882," and filed in the office of Register of the City and County of New York as Map No. 898.

Dated New York, May 1st, 1900.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

JULIUS H. SEYMOUR, attorney for plaintiff, 35 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 465 W. 163d St.:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $20,905.50, with interest thereon from 27th day of April, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $393.17, with interest from May 1, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $618.35, and interest.

Dated New York, May 1, 1900.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

My2-2aw3wW&F&my23

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FISCHER, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated April 23d, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. FISCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1900. IRA D. WARREN, FREDERICK H. VON STADE, Executors. BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

ap23-1aw6mW

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ECLIPSE of the SUN.

Norfolk, Va., will be one of the most desirable points to witness the total eclipse of the Sun occurring May 28th.

$13 will take you from NEW YORK to NORFOLK or OLD POINT COMFORT and return.

$17 will take you from NEW YORK to OLD POINT COMFORT or VIRGINIA BEACH and return, including accommodations at hotels.

These rates include meals and stateroom accommodations on steamer in both directions.

Steamers leave New York daily, except Sunday, from Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St. Leave Norfolk for New York daily at 7:30 P. M.

Favorite Route from the North and East to the resorts of Virginia and North Carolina. Through tickets to all points.

For full information apply to

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.
Passenger Department,
81 Beach St., Corner West St., N. Y.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.,
J. J. Brown, Gen. Pass. Agt.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Newport News, and Richmond-Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.
Campania..May 19, 9 AM|Etruria....June 9, 1 PM
Iveria, (new) May 26, 8 PM|Campania..June 16, 9 AM
Lucania...June 2, 9 AM|Servia....June 23, 1 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Oceanic..May 16, 7 AM|Cymric..June 12, 5 AM
Teutonic..May 23, Noon|Oceanic..June 13, 5 PM
Germanic..May 30, Noon|Teutonic..June 20, Noon
Majestic..June 6 Noon|Germanic..June 27, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48, North River, Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

PANAMA RAILROAD S. S. LINE
For COLON, connecting with lines to Port Limon, Savanilla, Carthagena, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, and PACIFIC PORTS of CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, AND SOUTH AMERICA.
RATES, NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
CABIN, $105.....STEERAGE, $40
Steamers sail from Pier foot of West 27th St., N.Y.
Alliance...May 16, 1 PM|Advance..May 23, 1 PM
Battery Building, 2-24 State St.
R. L. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FORTY-SECOND STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MALCOLM CAMPBELL, pl

Royal

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Baking Powder

FORTY-SECOND STREET LINE.

Judge Lacombe Authorizes Completion of Work of Construction.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday issued orders authorizing the completion of the construction of the Forty-second Street Railway and permitting Receiver Grant of the Third Avenue Railroad to sell to the highest bidder old horses and material.

The construction work authorized is that of finishing the Forty-second Street line between Madison Avenue and Seventh Avenue and between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The first part will cost $146,360 and the second $33,420, as estimated by Naughton & Co. The order authorizes Receiver Grant to enter into a contract for the work with Naughton & Co. at these figures.

The order further authorizes the borrowing of $4,000 with which to pay civil engineers to be employed on the proposed work.

Consul General Du Bois's Treatise.

In an article on food adulteration in Europe in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday it was stated that the State Department had received a treatise on the subject from Consul General Du Bois at St. Gall, France. It should have been St. Gall, Switzerland.

Freight Wreck Near Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 15.—A disastrous freight smash-up that delayed traffic on the New York Central Road for over three hours occurred shortly before 6 o'clock last night about half a mile above this city. In some unexplained manner the couplings of one of the cars in the middle of a stock train parted, and the car, leaving the track, dragged several of the others in the train with it. The cars were loaded with hogs, and several hundred of them were cut up into sausage meat, attaining their ultimate destination several hours ahead of time.

WANT SHORTER POLICE PARADE.

Members of Force Think the Usual Route Too Long.

Members of the police force want the Commissioners to shorten the route of the annual parade, which will soon be held, and it is understood that a committee from the Patrolmen's Association will call on President York within a few days for this purpose. The men say that the march from the Battery to Fifty-fifth Street and then back to the reviewing stand at Madison Square is too much for them. They point to the fact that at the two last annual parades scores of men were forced to leave the line, and for several days the sick lists were unusually large. It has been suggested that the turning point be at Thirty-second Street.

President York recently told a representative of the patrolmen that the board did not wish to inflict any unnecessary hardship upon the men, and that a petition would receive consideration.

At the first touch of real warm weather the full lined suit becomes a nightmare.

The unlined suit is still too thin; and besides, the unlined is never just right, always hangs badly.

The average is struck by most men in a half-lined—not too thin for cool days, not too heavy for a hot day, comfortable all the way round.

The same comfort for all pocket books is here; $15 to $30.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

O'Neill's.

Ladies' and Misses'

Sailor Hats!

The most extensive line of Ladies' and Misses' Sailor Hats in the City of New York. Thousands of them, comprising the latest and best shapes and colors in Rough and Ready, Milan, and Split Straw Braids.

Also a Fine Line Trimmed with Silk Sashes and Rosettes.

An Immense Variety of Fancy Straw Toques in all the Popular Colors, at Lowest Prices.

An Elegant Assortment of White Leghorns in Dress Shapes and Flats.

Sale of Fine French Flowers

At Less Than Cost!

An immense assortment, comprising the latest and best novelties, all new, fresh goods, just imported,

10c., 25c., and 48c. Bunch.

Great Sale of Ribbons!

A large purchase, comprising Double Face Satin Ribbons, 3¼ inches wide, with cord edge and in all shades, and a large variety of Fancy Ribbons, now on sale at

15c. and 19c. Yard.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street

Sale

On Wednesday and Thursday, May 16th and 17th.

Trimmed Millinery.

Original designs, — latest fashionable trimmings,—for summer wear.

Hats for every variation of costume,

$10.00 each;

Value $15.00 and $25.00.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

WHILE YOU RUSTICATE WE DECORATE.

Summer enjoyment will be greatly augmented if the dread of Autumn painting and decorating is not constantly before you.

Avoid this annoyance and worry by consulting us now so we may completely transform your city house while you are out of town.

Our treatment of walls and ceiling ranges from simplest stencil to the most elaborate fresco—from hangings of paper and burlaps to the richest silks and tapestries. Our floor coverings from the inexpensive grasses to handwoven tapestries. We carefully study designs, colors, etc., to banishing effects and make every room a perfect harmony.

Great reductions in Mahogany Bedroom Furniture;—Suites, $38.00, (reduced from $48.50,) etc.—which are always perfect in design and finish when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Broadway and 11th Street.

SALE OF CORSETS.

Batiste, — blue, pink or white.

Ventilated, double mesh net,—for summer wear.

$1.00 per pair.

Coutil,—gored Corset. Grey and white.

$1.75.

Coutil,—straight front Corset. White or black.

$2.50.

2 or 4 strap Garters,—made of finest quality fancy Silk Elastic.

$1.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

"Stuttgarter" Sanitary WOOLEN Underwear.

is the best wearing and most satisfactory in the world, as thousands who have worn it for years testify.

The Genuine Stuttgarter has Lion in centre of trade mark.

FOR SALE BY FIRST CLASS DEALERS.

A prevailing fashion is to wear so-called cricketing flannels everywhere—for business—for outing—for anything.

Striped blue, gray and pale olive effects in suits, are at our stores all ready to wear, $10, $12, $18 & $20 unlined, some double-breasted, some single-breasted. Striped flannel trousers, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50 and $7.00.

UNDERWEAR.

Town-made Silk Finished Balbriggan, $1.00 a Suit.

Mercerized Silk, $2.50 a Suit.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

"AERTEX" Cellular Underwear

THIS LABEL ON ALL THE CELLULAR CLOTHING CO. LTD. AERTEX LONDON GARMENTS.

is ideal for summer wear because its construction provides a ready and automatic means of escape for perspiration and the vapor which arises from the heated body. Therefore "Aertex" Cellular Underwear is considered so comfortable as well as healthful.

Illustrated catalogue and samples of "Aertex" Cellular material can be had on application.

"Aertex" Cellular Underwear is sold by

ROGERS, PEET & CO., 258, 569, 1260 Broadway.
JOHN FORSYTHE, 201 Broadway.
LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th Street.
BEST & CO., 60 West 23rd Street.
SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON, Sixth Avenue.

Shirt-Waist Dept.

2nd Floor.

Imported Novelties.

Mantilla Scarfs,—for seashore or summer evening dress.

Made of delicate liberty silk, gauze, insertions, and novelty sheer fabrics,—finished with cut silk chain fringe, or plain fringe borders and ends.

A novel drapery scarf or head covering,—white and exquisite pale shades.

Renaissance lace Boleros, —ready-to-wear with evening corsages or silk waists.

Cut steel and pearl "gorges,"—to be worn with or without collars.

Loop Scarfs with "Cameo" and jewelled tie clasps.

Panne velvet, silk or linen sets,—stock and belts.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

ALL-AMERICA'S FIVE DOLLAR **SUIT CASES, $3.48**

We are frank to say that our merchandising records hold no parallel to this value and price.

There are only 100—24 inch—solid cowhide—extra deep cut—steel frames, brass lock, leather straps and leather-covered buckles. Are gems of workmanship, appearance and materials, and should appeal to every traveler, at home or going abroad.

Specials in Bags=== Genuine Hornback Alligator—leather lined, all fittings perfect.

Our recent prices **$3.75 to $6.00;**
Our present prices

12, 13, and 14 inch. **3.25**

15, 16, 17, 18 inch, **3.98**

19th St. SIXTH AVENUE. 20th St.

SUMMER DRESSES.

India and Foulard Silk Gowns,—handsome models, —trimmed with insertion and applied lace and baby ribbon.

Black and white and latest shades of blue, lavender, pink and grey on white grounds.

$19.50, $22.50 & $32.50.

Lawn or Organdie Dresses, numerous artistic designs, — trimmed with lace, ribbon and ruffles.

Pale colors and white.

$12.50, $14.00 & $18.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

In Straw Hats For Boys,

As in every other requisite for children's complete outfitting, we have the largest and most desirable assortment of styles. Our stock includes all the newest braids, rough-and-readys and fine straws, and we can furnish every boy with a hat just right in shape and size to suit his face and head. Youthful Hats for young people.

Wide Brim Sailors of rough straw, in plain white and pretty combinations, $1.00.

Rough Braid Sailors with imported bands of various designs, $2.00.

Tam O'Shanters of white rough straw, names of battleships stamped on bands, $1.65.

Boys' Soft Brim, rough-and-ready and Mackinaw braid, $1.35 to $1.50.

Boys' and Youths' medium and coarse braids, $1.00, $1.35, $1.50, & $2.00.

Straight Brim, black and white mixed straws, with blue and black bands, 69c.

A complete line of Wash Hats.

Duck Yacht Caps, 69c. Naval Reserve Hats, 98c.

Tam O'Shanters of galatea, in fancy combinations of stripes and colors, 69c.

The same made of crash, duck, and khaki cloth, in a variety of prices.

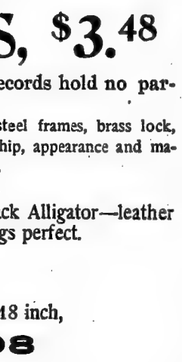

60-62 West 23d Street.

NEGLIGÉE SHIRTS.

Men's Silk Neglgée Shirts, — light weight, — various new designs, — pinks and blues. Cuffs attached.

$2.00 each.

750 sheer, white, corded and figured Madras Shirts. Attached or separate cuffs.

95 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

O'Neill's.

Ladies' and Misses'

Sailor Hats!

The most extensive line of Ladies' and Misses' Sailor Hats in the City of New York. Thousands of them, comprising the latest and best shapes and colors in Rough and Ready, Milan, and Split Straw Braids.

Also a Fine Line Trimmed with Silk Sashes and Rosettes.

An Immense Variety of Fancy Straw Toques in all the Popular Colors, at Lowest Prices.

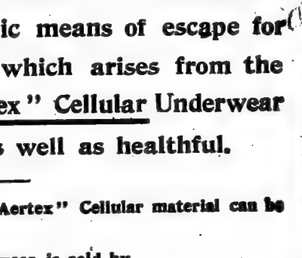

An Elegant Assortment of White Leghorns in Dress Shapes and Flats.

Sale of Fine French Flowers

At Less Than Cost!

An immense assortment, comprising the latest and best novelties, all new, fresh goods, just imported,

10c., 25c., and 48c. Bunch.

Great Sale of Ribbons!

A large purchase, comprising Double Face Satin Ribbons, 3¼ inches wide, with cord edge and in all shades, and a large variety of Fancy Ribbons, now on sale at

15c. and 19c. Yard.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street

Registered Trade Mark

For Summer Homes, Yachts and Camps.

Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels and Bed Coverings At Moderate Prices.

Table Linen by the yard 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

Table Cloths
2x2 —$2.25—2.50—3.00—3.50—4.00
2x2½— 2.75—3.00—3.25—3.75—4.50
2x3 — 3.25—3.75—4.50—5.00—5.50
larger sizes at proportionate prices.

Napkins
⅝ size $1.75—2.00—2.50—3.00—3.50
¾ " 2.50—2.75—3.00—3.50—4.00

Towels—Pure Linen Huckaback
$1.50—2.00—2.50—3.00—4.00 a dozen
Towelings, 10c a yd. and up.

Bath Towels—Linen or Cotton
A good, generous-sized towel 25 cents; finer towels, 50c, 75c, and $1.00

Fancy Pillows
For Veranda and Hammock Use 75c, $1.00.

H. S. Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases for Single and Double Beds.
Double Bed size, $5.00—5.50—6.00—7.50 pr.
Pillow cases 1.00—1.25—1.50—2.00 pr.
The best grade of Cotton Sheets
Single Bed size 1.40—1.75—2.00—2.50 pr.
Double Bed size 1.75—2.00—2.50—2.75 pr.

Summer Blankets and Flannel Sheets
Single Bed 3.00—4.00—4.50—5.00—6.00 pr.
Double Bed 4.50—5.50—6.50—7.50—9.00 pr.

Summer Comfortables
Silkoline Covered 1.50—1.75—2.00 each.

Quilts—Double Bed size
Patent Satin 2.50—3.00—4.00—4.50
Dimity 1.50—2.00—2.50—3.00
Honeycomb 1.00—1.25—1.50—2.00

A few odd and soiled cloths and Luncheon Sets at one-half to two-thirds regular prices.

James McCutcheon & Co.

"The Linen Store." 14 West 23d Street.

WIRE YOUR HOUSE and have a PROTECTION SIGN IN YOUR WINDOW

The only satisfactory Way of leaving your house for the summer.

HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTIVE CO.
Havemeyer Bldg. 26 Courtland St.

DESKS.

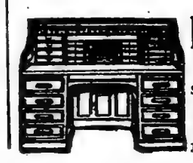

Great Variety of style and Price.

T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

CARPET CLEANSING.

Largest in the World. Every detail. THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.
30 years' experience.
1,554 Broadway, New York.
Erie and 5th Sts., Jersey City.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS.
Telephone. Send for interesting circular.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE. BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.
BROOKLYN STORE. Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Quarter Lined Suits.

When warm days come every ounce of lining in Men's Business Suits seems a ton.

Our quarter-lined Suits — distinctly new — reduce this burden to minimum.

They've just sufficient linings to give the square shoulders and keep the front well shapen.

We've full-lined ones, too, and others with only half—$20 to $35.

Many more suits down to $15.

Little Gentlemen's Wash Suits, $2 to $5.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Curtain at 8 o'clock.
—3 NIGHTS ONLY—
HENRY IRVING,
MISS ELLEN TERRY,
AND THE LONDON LYCEUM COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, | ROBESPIERRE
Thursday, Double Bill, | "NANCE OLDFIELD" AND "THE BELLS."
Friday, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH, AT 8:15. Daniel Frohman...Manager. Mats. to-day & Sat. at 2:15.
AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
With JAMES T. POWERS and 65 others.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 4 NIGHTS LORD & LADY ALGY.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS, 8. MAT. SATURDAY.
WM. GILLETTE in his new play, Sherlock Holmes

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT. Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day and Saturday. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

AMERICAN Theatre 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Square Opera Co. 25c. to $1. LAST WEEK BUT ONE. Mat. To-day., Thurs. Eve., & Sat. Mat., To-night, Fri., & Sat. Night, TANNHAUSER. May 21—GOOD-BYE REPERTOIRE WEEK. MIGNON.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev'gs, 8. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2. LAST 2 WEEKS. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO

Huber's 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Nevada, Spiral Aerialist; Speedway Parade Pictures.

AMUSEMENTS.

Proctor's 5th Av. Cont. Perf 25 & 50c. Thomas Q. Seabrooke. Mme. HERRMANN. MONTRELL, BILLY VAN, 30 Other Stars.

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KEITH'S Fanny Rice, "My Milliner's Bill." Marguerite Cornille, Reno & Richards, Murphys.

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SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Partly cloudy; variable winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,711. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firmer.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80¼c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42⅝c.; cotton, middling, 9⅝c.

CONGRESS.—Senators are discussing the appointment of W. A. Clark of Montana. They consider it an affront, and the opinion prevails that Clark will not be seated. It is said when his credentials are presented they will be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and the committee will make no report. In the Senate yesterday Mr. Bacon urged a Congressional investigation of the financial affairs of Cuba. The minority of the House committee which reported anti-trust measures was given until Monday to file views on bill and resolutions.—Pages 2 and 5.

FOREIGN.—It is reported that the British Mafeking relief column has fought the Boers thirty-two miles south of the beleaguered city. News of the relief of the garrison is eagerly awaited in London, and many people are of opinion that it has already been accomplished. The War Office has, however, no news of any such event. Gen. Buller has occupied Glencoe, and reports the Boers in retreat from the Biggarsberg region. Lord Roberts reports another case of misuse on the part of the burghers of the white flag. More British troops have reached Beira. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in a speech last evening said that a great danger to Great Britain was the growing increase in national expenditure, which might lead to much misery among the working classes. The Italian Parliament has been prorogued by royal decree. Mr. Choate made a speech at the dinner of the Ancient Company of Fishmongers in London. The Barnum-Bailey circus opened in Berlin yesterday. It is reported that Chinese who were condemned to die for the murder of Missionary Brooks bought substitutes who agreed to pay the penalty. An English court has decided that the Jewish Colonization Association must pay £1,250,000 succession duty on property given it by Baron Hirsch.—Pages 3, 6, and 7.

Page 1.

Gov. Roosevelt said last night that he had instructed the Attorney General to investigate the Ice Trust.

Gen. B. F. Tracy changed his law partners, leaving Messrs. Boardman & Platt for the firm of Coudert Brothers.

Postmaster Thompson, Deputy Auditor Reeves, and two clerks were arrested in Havana in connection with the Cuban postal frauds.

Secretary Root sent to a House committee a collection of opinions on the army canteen, including a review by Gen. Corbin, defending the system.

According to its own figures, the Ice Trust made $500 a day by selling five-cent chunks to the poor, but there is no evidence that there were many wagons engaged in this trade.

Page 5.

Two persons were killed and fifteen injured in a fire which destroyed the Hotel Helene, Chicago, yesterday.

A report on the Nicaragua Canal bill was made to the Senate by the Committee on Interoceanic Canals. The immediate construction of the Nicaragua Canal is urged.

Page 7.

An order of Justice Andrews yesterday disclosed a suit for divorce against Alexander K. Taylor, brother of Talbot J. Taylor.

Page 14.

District Attorney Gardiner testified in his own defense yesterday before Commissioner Wilcox.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 13.
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Railroads.—Page 2.
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Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

SEASON'S WORK IN ONE DAY.

How Amish Farmers in Pennsylvania Helped One of the Sect, Who Is Sick.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., May 16.—The Petersheims own one of the fine farms in Lower Berks County. About two months ago the head of the family was stricken with paralysis, and the attention which the other members of the family had to give to him prevented them giving any time to the cultivation of the farm this Spring. The Petersheims are Amish people.

The farmers in the neighborhood heard of the Petersheim troubles, and they determined to cultivate that farm in quick order. It is an old-time custom among the Amish people to help one another as much as possible. So, early this morning, there was a striking parade down the Conestoga Turnpike. The Amish farmers, with their two, three, and four horse teams loaded with farm implements, were going to the John Petersheim farm. They had come from miles around, and they were determined to do the season's farmwork in a day. Thirteen plows were operated in one field. Many harrows were drawn across the plowed ground, and a large force of men who planted the seed followed. There were nineteen two and three horse teams at work at one time in a single field.

By this evening the large farm was put in complete shape for producing this Summer. Sixty men had been at work. All of them are more or less wealthy, and many of them could draw checks that the local banks would honor for thousands of dollars. The Amish people are a quaint religious sect who believe strictly in the Golden Rule.

ANOTHER CHICAGO ELEVATED.

TLe Northwestern to be in Condition for Service in Two Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Fifteen days from to-day the public will ride from the loop to Wilson Avenue in the new cars of the Northwestern Elevated Road, and will go over a completed track, with large stations, which need only a second coat of paint to finish them. President D. H. Louderback says so in a prospectus.

The first train will start from Wilson Avenue and will stop at all the stations. Sixteen out of the twenty will be finished. More stations will be added as the traffic seems to warrant it. Five hundred iron workers have been out along the gray structure the last few days clamping the rails and putting in bolts where they will do the most good. The officials of the company are satisfied with the progress made.

PUBLIC STANDS BY WANAMAKER.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—Definite action was taken to-day looking toward the holding of a mass-meeting on Saturday night to protest against the alleged action of Director of Public Safety English in threatening the personal character of John Wanamaker if he did not use his influence to have the newspaper attacks upon the city administration stopped.

A meeting of citizens was held to-day at the instance of the Municipal League to complete arrangements for the gathering, and after the views of a number of persons present had been heard, a committee of nine was appointed to complete the details for the mass-meeting. This committee was given power to increase itself to fifteen, and to select a presiding officer and a list of speakers for the meeting.

The Lake Shore Limited

an up-to-date train in every respect between New York and Chicago every day at 5:30 P. M. via New York Central. Pullman Sleeping Cars from New York to Chicago via Lake Shore Route, and to St. Louis via Big Four Route, making close connection for Kansas City. No excess fare to St. Louis.—Adv.

THE ICE TRUST MUST FACE INVESTIGATION

Gov. Roosevelt Directs the Attorney General to Proceed.

STATE TO PROTECT PEOPLE

If the Law Is Not Broad Enough to Cover the Case the Legislature May Be Reconvened.

The Ice Trust is to be investigated by Attorney General Davies, acting under orders issued to him by Gov. Roosevelt yesterday. The Governor came to the city last night from his home in Oyster Bay, and when asked whether or not it was his purpose to take any steps to prevent the American Ice Company from oppressing the people by arbitrarily raising prices, he said:

"At my request, Attorney General Davies called on me to-day. I directed him to begin at once an investigation into the Ice Trust. Until that investigation is completed I prefer to remain silent. I can promise, however, that whatever remedy the law affords to protect the people from oppression by this trust will be used."

The Governor declined to say in what way the Attorney General would pursue his inquiry, but he indicated that the law was broad enough to cover the case and that if it were not an extra session of the Legislature might afford a way of solving the difficulty.

PROFITS IN FIVE-CENT CHUNKS.

Increased Price at the "Bridges" Augments the Ice Trust's Earnings.

The Ice Trust was at no loss in sending out a few of its wagons to follow the example of some of the independent distributors and sell five-cent chunks of ice to the poor.

The trust had raised the price of ice at the "bridges" $1 a ton, to $4. Last week it was $3 a ton. The consumption of ice on Monday and Tuesday was estimated at not less than 40,000 tons. Allowing amply for contracts and "heavy" trade, at least 10,000 tons were sold at this advanced price with an increase in profit of $10,000.

Taking the trust's own figures on five-cent ice, twenty carts each with two tons a trip, and three trips for each cart on Tuesday, 120 tons is all that was disposed of in this way. If fifteen pounds of ice was in each five-cent chunk, about 16,000 chunks were sold. The 120 tons of ice might be worth $300 delivered on the wagons. It sold for $800, giving a profit of $500, without counting the cost of distribution, $1 a ton. The humanitarian scheme was not costly to the trust.

Charles A. Winch, formerly President of the Union Ice Company, absorbed by the American Ice Company and now the trust's distributing agent, was not pinned down to facts yesterday in regard to this five-cent distribution, of which he has charge. Mr. Winch talks quickly, with an air of conviction. In answer to an inquiry about the number of wagons out on Tuesday and yesterday he said:

"'Bout twenty were out yesterday, and to-day there's as many out as yesterday. Yes, Sir. All got sign, 'Piece ice for sale' on 'em. Quite sure there were twenty out yesterday. You see, a good many went out in the afternoon. Can't say where they went, except they went all over the poor districts of the lower east side."

"How much ice was sold, and how many five-cent pieces?"

"Haven't got to that, don't know yet. The wagons met with better luck in some districts than in others. Oh, they made more than one trip. Some of them made two or three trips, and I guess all had to make more than one trip. See, you can understand it, this way: If it was lemonade on every corner it would have all been sold. It was that way with the ice yesterday. Now to-day's different; they wouldn't want it as much. Public opinion demanded this thing; they've got it and that's all there is about it.

"I'm quoted now as saying that we'll have a hundred wagons out for this five-cent business. Well, I'm quoted as saying a great many things. All I've got to say is that we are going to meet this demand for ice for the poor."

Mr. Winch's statement was not corroborated by any of a score of drivers of American Ice wagons in various parts of the city. They believed that only a few wagons were out on Tuesday to sell five-cent chunks, and that yesterday these wagons came back in the early afternoon with much of the ice unsold. There was little demand for it, and the field was left clear for the push-cart man.

Stockholders of Maine Companies.

A list of the stockholders of the Knickerbocker Ice Company on Nov. 1, 1899, came from the Secretary of State of Maine yesterday. It established that John F. Carroll had fifty shares of the company's common stock; Anthony N. Brady was down for 750 shares of common and 250 of preferred stock; the London and New York Investment Company of 18 Wall Street had 2,000 shares of common stock. The American Ice Company's holdings were 55,768 shares of common and 37,592 of preferred stock, out of 60,000 shares of common and 40,000 of preferred in the capitalization of $10,000,000.

A list of the stockholders of the Consolidated Ice Company at the same date comes from the same source. It revealed little. The capitalization of $10,000,000 was in 35,000 shares of common and 65,000 of preferred stock. The American Ice Company held 29,337 shares of common and 59,981 of preferred. William J. Carroll, a brother of John F. Carroll, who was a clerk in the sales department of the Consolidated, held one share of preferred stock.

To Appear Against the Trust.

M. S. Guiterman of Einstein & Townsend went to Albany last night to be present this morning at the hearing before the Attorney General in the proceedings instituted with a view to a suit to annul the certificate under which the American Ice Company does business in this State.

President Guggenheimer of the Council said yesterday that he did not believe that the resolution adopted by the Council on Tuesday, providing for an investigation of the report that city officials were interested in the Ice Trust, could become effective until it had passed the Board of Aldermen.

"Under Section 44 of the charter," President Guggenheimer said, "special committees of inquiry can only be appointed by joint resolution. Hence I shall not appoint this committee until the Aldermen act."

Ice Forty Cents in Jamaica.

Customers of the Consolidated Ice Company in Jamaica, L. I., yesterday were informed by the drivers of the company's wagons that the price of ice had been reduced to 40 cents per 100 by the two companies in that town. This is an advance of 10 cents per 100 over last year. It is stated that no season contracts will be made with private families.

GREAT FIRE IN GREENWICH.

Five Business Blocks Burned—Post Office and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church Destroyed.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 16.—One of the most disastrous fires that ever visited this village occurred to-night. It resulted in the total destruction of five business blocks, including the Post Office Building, St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, a stable and gashouse on the estate of E. C. Benedict, and considerable damage to other property. The total loss is estimated at $175,000, with insurance of less than half that amount.

Two serious explosions occurred while the fire was raging, but fortunately there were no casualties. Aid was summoned from Stamford and Portchester, and it is estimated that upward of ten thousand people came from those places to witness the conflagration.

The fire started in the basement of J. H. Ray & Son's hardware store and carriage repository, a three-story brick structure in Greenwich Avenue. It was caused by a boy who was sent to the basement to draw five gallons of gasoline accidentally dropping either a lighted lamp or a candle. The fire spread rapidly to the large gasoline tank. The lad had scarcely time to reach the upper floor and give the alarm when the fire reached a quantity of rock powder, and a severe explosion resulted, lifting the roof off the building and causing its collapse. The shock was so great that many windows in different sections of the village were wrecked.

Oils, paints, and blasting powder were stored in the basement of the building. There was an extensive stock of hardware on the ground floor, while on the top story the Troy Wagon Company had a stock valued at $25,000, which Mr. Ray was to sell on commission and on which there was but $5,000 insurance. Messrs. Ray's stock was valued at $80,000, on which there was only $5,000 insurance, and their building, worth $22,000, was insured for $10,000.

Following the destruction of the Ray Building the fire communicated to the frame buildings adjacent, owned by Thomas Fox of Portchester, William Green, and Michael Castiligeon. These buildings were destroyed, and then the fire spread to St. Mary's Church, a $35,000 structure, which was also burned to the ground.

The Post Office Building across the street, owned by William E. Rich, was not burned, and the building next to it, owned by W. H. F. Lockwood, was seriously damaged. The flames continued to spread, with the result that a stable on the estate of E. C. Benedict and a gashouse connected with the property were destroyed, entailing a loss of $25,000.

The New York Telephone Company's office in the Post Office block, as well as the Postal Telegraph office in the same building, were burned out.

RAILROAD TO MAKE LESS NOISE.

Abolishes Bellringing and Whistling in Parts of Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Hereafter trains on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad will glide in and out of the city without the ear-splitting accompaniment of bell ringing and whistling.

General Manager Brown of that company has issued a formal order to drivers of switching, passenger, and freight engines instructing them to abandon entirely the practice of clanging the bells of their locomotives on all the part of the road that now is elevated. The order is imperative, and bells can be rung or whistles sounded only in emergencies, where persons get on the elevated tracks or where there is danger of an accident.

The Burlington is the first of the railroads that have been elevated to muffle its bells and whistles, and its action is in deference to the wishes of residents along the line and its suburban patrons.

MARRIED BY MISTAKE.

Chicagoans Made Man and Wife at Wedding Rehearsal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 16.—While going through a rehearsal this evening for the wedding to-morrow, Miss Edythe Devonia Waterman and James C. Reifsnider of the suburb of Oak Park were made man and wife through a pastor's mistake, and to-morrow's ceremony will be superfluous.

Preparations for the wedding had been going on for some time, and to-night invited guests gathered at the First Baptist Church to view a full-dress rehearsal. A wedding march was played and the usual formalities occurred. But the Rev. Dr. Waterman, in going through the service, had failed to insert the "not" in the passage accompanying the placing of the ring on the bride's finger, and a legal marriage was performed. When the discovery was made the couple was thunderstruck.

The Rev. James W. Conley, pastor of the church, said they had been legally wedded and nothing could be done to change matters. The ceremony will be performed to-morrow night, however, as if the incident had not happened.

GRANITE CUTTERS' STRIKE ENDS

Order for Stone for Ex-Senator Clark's House Settled It.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 16.—Secretary Duncan of the Granite Cutters' National Association to-day announced that the strikes at Redstone, N. H., and North Jay, Me., which have been on about two months, had been settled, the manufacturers yielding to the men on every point.

The settlement, it was stated, was due to contracts awarded these men for stone for ex-Senator William A. Clark's new house, which he is building in New York for his bride. From the New Hampshire quarry will come the red granite to be used in the basement, while Maine is to furnish the white stone for the superstructure. The value of the contracts is placed at $1,000,000.

A large factor in the cost is the character of the stone, which is said to be the most highly decorated ever out for an American residence. The carving alone will cost in the vicinity of $225,000.

The men directly affected number 600, but it is thought that double this number will have to be put to work to get out the stock in time.

CHICAGO TO HAVE A CARDINAL?

Archbishop Feehan the Most Prominent Candidate for the Position.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Chicago is to have a Catholic Cardinal if the plans set on foot by the priests of this city materialize. He will have charge of the Western part of the United States and will establish his headquarters here. Archbishop Feehan is mentioned as the most prominent candidate for the position. The names of Archbishop Keane, President of the Catholic University at Washington, and Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco are also favorably mentioned in connection with the appointment.

As a successor to Archbishop Feehan, several prominent pastors are named. The list is headed by the Rev. Edward A. Kelly of St. Cecilia's Church. Fathers George D. Heidman of St. Paul's, Daniel Riordan of St. Elizabeth's, Thomas J. Cashman of St. Jarlath's, and Thomas Pope Hodnett are also strong candidates for the position.

Gas Men Meet in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Members of the Western Gas Association opened their twenty-third annual meeting at the Auditorium to-day. The association is composed of manufacturers of gas and managers and Superintendents of gas works throughout the country. Among the papers presented at the first day's session, the one arousing the most interest was that of George McLean of Dubuque, who spoke on "Public Control or Rates." Other papers were: "The Systematic Location of Gas Mains and Other Pipes in the Streets," by David McDonald, Louisville, and "Regenerative Benches," by H. C. Slater, Milwaukee.

GEN. TRACY CHANGES HIS LAW PARTNERS

Leaves Messrs. Boardman and Platt for Coudert Brothers.

NO REASON GIVEN FOR MOVE

Political Notoriety of Old Firm Thought by Lawyers to Account for His New Alliance.

The law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt is no longer in existence. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, who for a number of years has been at the head of the firm, left it yesterday. He is now a member of the firm of Coudert Brothers. The announcement to this effect was sent out last night by the latter firm. It read as follows:

"We take pleasure in announcing that from and after this date, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy will be associated with our firm."

Just what caused this change is a matter of considerable speculation among members of the legal profession. Gen. Tracy himself will say nothing, and statements from the firm he has associated himself with and from members of his old firm conflict in some details.

At the office of Coudert Brothers it was announced yesterday that Gen. Tracy for over a month had been considering the proposition of becoming a member of that firm. It was said that his partnership relations with the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt had expired by limitation, and therefore there was no trouble about the new arrangements.

MR. BOARDMAN'S STATEMENT.

Albert B. Boardman of the firm from which Gen. Tracy has withdrawn said last night:

"We are sorry to lose Gen. Tracy. We only knew of his determination to leave the firm some two weeks ago. Our partnership did not expire by limitation. He had the privilege to leave our office at any time.

"I presume the fact that Frederic R. Coudert is in ill-health had much to do with Gen. Tracy's going to that firm, as they needed an active man. Another reason that may be assigned is the fact that Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., of the firm, is married to Gen. Tracy's granddaughter."

Among members of the legal profession generally other reasons are assigned for the sudden change, the principal one being the notoriety the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt had attained in a political way owing to the fact that a son of Senator Platt is one of the members of the firm. That the firm was unprepared for the sudden change appeared at their offices in the Mills Building. A clerk, when seen by a reporter, said:

"We have no announcement to make now. In a few days we will send out a statement to our friends announcing the change in the firm. We have not been able to prepare one as yet. The change came too suddenly."

GEN. TRACY IN HIS NEW OFFICES.

Gen. Tracy took up his quarters in his new offices yesterday, and his office furniture was being moved into his new rooms in the Empire Building. He is now about seventy years old, and, except when he was in active military service during the civil war and while he was in President Harrison's Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy, he has always been engaged in active legal practice.

At the time he went into President Harrison's Cabinet, in 1889, he was in practice by himself. He then turned his business over to the law firm of McFarland, Boardman & Platt, the junior member of this firm being Frank H. Platt, a son of Senator Platt. Soon after this the firm became known as Tracy, McFarland, Boardman & Platt, and later as Tracy, McFarland, Ivins, Boardman & Platt. About five years ago the three partners, Tracy, Boardman, and Platt, were the only ones who were left in the firm.

For several years the firm has received considerable public attention on account of its presumed political connections with the leader of the Republican Party in the State. Gen. Tracy was himself considered Senator Platt's candidate for Mayor in the campaign of 1897.

HIS NEW PARTNERS DEMOCRATS.

His change of legal partners brings Gen. Tracy into a firm whose members have had brilliant legal careers and hold prominent places in the ranks of the Democratic Party.

Gen. Tracy himself has had a most successful career. He was born on April 26, 1830, in Owego, Tioga County, (Senator Platt's county,) and was admitted to the bar as soon as he attained his majority. He served as District Attorney of his own county, and after returning from the war became United States District Attorney in Brooklyn. After nearly seven years of service he resigned the office. During the next fifteen years he devoted himself to his profession. One of the important cases in which he appeared being that against Henry Ward Beecher, Gen. Tracy being one of his counsel. In 1881 he was appointed a Judge in the Court of Appeals, in which he served until 1883. From then until he was appointed Secretary of the Navy he was again engaged in active practice. One remarkable feature of his practice is the fact that he has been successful both in civil and in criminal cases.

TO STOP GOLD EXPORTS.

Representative Levy Explains His Measure for International Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Representative Levy, who to-day introduced in the House a bill to provide for international notes, talked about the purposes of his bill to-night with great earnestness. He said in part:

"The object of this bill is to prevent the enormous annual outflow of gold from the United States, and to make the United States the financial centre of the world. Its immediate benefits to commerce and to individuals are that these international certificates will pass current in foreign countries and take the place of bills of exchange or letters of credit. Merchants who now depend upon banking institutions as an intermediary can transact their business and adjust their accounts and balances direct with their foreign houses or customers by means of them. Insurance and freight charges and rates of exchange will be avoided on all gold shipments, effecting a saving of $3,000 on every million dollars of gold shipped out of this country.

"At the present time Europe is borrowing about $300,000,000 from us, and in addition thereto the balance of trade is largely in our favor. When gold is borrowed it actually leaves the country in bulk, whereas a gold certificate expressing in pounds, florins, marks, or francs, as may be required, the actual amount of gold coin deposited with the Sub-Treasury, and payable on demand, on presentation of the international certificate, will answer in every way the purpose of these gold shipments.

"These certificates will become a part of international medium of gold exchange, and will circulate in Europe as freely as gold coin in the United States. The charge of one-sixteenth of 1 per cent. for the exchange of these certificates for the gold coin deposited is intended to cover the actual cost of engraving and handling, and has been carefully estimated. If in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury this charge should be too much or too little, he may change it as he sees fit, but it will never exceed one-eighth of 1 per cent.

"Of course objection to this bill will come from exchange brokers, and those interested in the transfer of gold from one country to another, and from those who may insure shipments, but if they will consider for a moment the great advantages following the retention of gold in this country, the great saving to commerce, and the prestige which the United States will have among the nations of the world, I am sure they would be unanimous in their support of the measure."

MORE ARRESTS IN HAVANA

Postmaster, Deputy Auditor, and Two Clerks in Jail.

THOMPSON SIGNS CONFESSION

Says He Took $435, but Returned It—Neely Indorsed for Him—Additional Arrests May Follow.

HAVANA, May 16.—Warrants were issued this evening for the arrest of E. P. Thompson, the Havana Postmaster; W. H. Reeves, Deputy Auditor of the island, and Edward Moya and Jorge Mascaro, Cuban clerks in the stamp department, and by 7 o'clock all were lodged in the Vivac, the Tombs of Havana. This was done under the advice of the Postal Inspectors, who arrived to-day. It is considered now that Reeves is equally guilty with Neely.

Investigation into the record of the clerk in the military department, who handled several hundred dollars' worth of stamps, proves that the transaction, so far as he is concerned, was legitimate. The stamps were purchased at the request of his brother, who is a stamp collector in the United States, for $800. They were of the old issue and were obtained from Neely.

The arrest of Mr. Thompson caused great surprise in the city. It is looked upon as the precursor of many other arrests. Gen. Wood felt, as did the Postal Inspectors, that it would be better to have the suspected persons arrested and to give them an opportunity to obtain bail than to keep them indefinitely under close supervision at a time when the detectives are badly needed for other work.

Postmaster Thompson has signed a sworn statement in which he says that Sept. 16 last, being in need of money, he took from the money order funds $435, giving his memorandum as a receipt for the same.

When the inspections were held Mr. Thompson ordered a clerk in charge of the money order department to use remittances received that day, which would not have to be accounted for until the following day, sufficient to cover the amount of his receipt, which was then withdrawn until after the inspection. This was kept up until April 7, when the special agents unexpectedly discovered the receipt, which Mr. Thompson then paid.

He also admits that Charles F. W. Neely, late Financial Agent of Posts at Havana, indorsed a bill for $350, which Thompson discounted at the North American Trust Company. Thompson admits other irregularities in connection with his department.

Four postal Inspectors arrived this morning, and, after conferences with Gen. Wood and Mr. Rathbone, immediately began work. Mr. Rathbone again desires to emphasize the fact that there is not the slightest jealousy between the military authorities and the postal department here, and that Gen. Wood and himself are working in perfect harmony with reference to all steps taken.

The local papers praise Gen. Wood for the indefatigable manner in which he has handled the investigation, La Lucha referring to his methods as "most praiseworthy." El Cubano, on the other hand, says:

"The whole matter will finally be hushed up, for the Americans will not enjoy the idea of an exposé in the department about which they have bragged the most."

Every development connected with the frauds, it is asserted, tends to show the far-reaching influence of Neely, and every man who is placed under arrest brings to light additional facts. Each one seems willing to tell all he knows regarding Neely, while endeavoring to exonerate himself. The only person, however, who will be accepted by the authorities as a witness for the State is Carrydon Rich, who will not be placed in jail, but will be closely watched, as it is felt that his testimony is indispensable.

BRISTOW LEAVES FOR HAVANA.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The confession of Postmaster Thompson at Havana came as a complete surprise to the officials of the Post Office Department, who had generally been of opinion that among those who could not possibly be involved in fraudulent transactions was Mr. Thompson, who was regarded as a man of high integrity.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow received his final instructions today and left at 3 o'clock for Tampa, Fla., from which place he will sail for Havana, arriving there early Saturday morning. The only person to accompany Mr. Bristow was his private secretary. It was decided at the department not to make public at present the instructions given Mr. Bristow.

The three additional inspectors detailed yesterday for duty at Havana are F. M. Hamlin, of the New Orleans division; J. R. Harrison, St. Louis division, and W. R. Keys, Chattanooga division.

Representative Hay of Virginia to-day introduced in the House a resolution asking the Postmaster General for information as to whether Director Rathbone had reported that the accounts of postal officials in Cuba were found to be correct on April 23. The Postmaster General would make no statement in regard to the matter to-day.

It is a fact, however, that Director Rathbone did forward a typewritten copy of a report made by Special Agents George Seybold and William T. G. Neel, stating that the accounts of C. F. W. Neely, financial clerk of the Postal Department, were correct on that date. The documents also show that on April 19 of this year the Assistant Auditor was asked for a statement of the money order and postal account of the Bureau of Finance, as it appeared on the record of April 16. This was the date of the last statement made as to money order funds. In reply to this A. C. Reynolds, the Acting Auditor, on April 21, stated that on April 16 the balance due from the Bureau of Finance was as follows:

On money order account, $119,930; postal account, $244,065. On April 23 Director Rathbone transmitted these figures to the Acting Chief Special Agent, with direction to make an examination of the affairs of the Bureau of Finance and to verify this statement. On April 24 A. C. Reynolds, Acting Auditor, reported to Mr. Rathbone that, in accordance with the request of the Chief Special Agent, he had to report the balance to date as follows: On money order account, $144,997; postal account, $235,843.

Under date of April 23 George O. Seybold, Acting Chief Special Agent, and William T. G. Neel, Special Agent, presented to Director Rathbone a statement of the accounts. The money order account was said to agree with the amounts stated by the Auditor, $144,997. In closing this report the examiner said:

"The manner in which these accounts, stamps, supplies, and funds are handled reflect credit upon the Chief of the Bureau of Finance, Charles W. Neely, and his assistants. While the examination was made on the 23d, no business had been done since April 21."

Attention was invited to the exhibits accompanying the reports. The first of these was the statement of conditions on April 21, which was certified to be correct, "as appears from the records." Next is given an itemized account, showing checks, coin, &c. A summary of the postal accounts follow.

TO PROSECUTE NEELY.

Edward K. Jones of the law firm of Jones & Govin has just been appointed Special Assistant United States Attorney General in the matter of the suits, prosecution, and proceedings against Charles F. W. Neely and other officials and employes of the Government administered in Cuba under the authority of the United States.

In speaking of the Neely case yesterday, United States District Attorney Burnett said that the hearing set for to-day before United States Commissioner Shields would most likely be adjourned for a week. He also said that the hearing regarding the extradition of Neely before Gov. Roosevelt in Albany, set for to-night, would probably be postponed as well. The adjournment in the latter case, he thought, would most likely be for a day or two. In speaking of the appointment of Mr. Jones, Gen. Burnett said that his duties would probably take him to Cuba.

AN ALARMIST SPEECH.

Gen. Turner Says Great Britain Is in Greater Danger than Supposed.

LONDON, May 16.—At the banquet of the Fishmongers' Company to-night Major Gen. Alfred Edward Turner, in a remarkable speech, frankly admitted that Great Britain was not able to support an army adequate to her defense.

He added: "There is a danger nearer home, and more immediate than we think."

FOUR INJURED AT A FIRE.

Tenants Flee from Building—Fireman Hit by a Falling Beam.

At a fire which broke out shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, in the basement of the five-story brick tenement, at 351 Van Brunt Street, three of the tenants were burned more or less severely, and a fireman's face was painfully lacerated.

All the fifty-odd tenants in the house where the fire started and in the house next door, at 353, which also caught fire, were compelled to flee to the street and spend the remainder of the night in neighboring houses.

Only few of the tenants were able to escape down the stairs, and the firemen had a hard time getting the others down the fire-escapes.

Ellen Gunn, sixteen years old; Catherine Brierton, sixty-three years old, and Kate, her sixteen-year-old daughter, were burned about the hands and body.

A falling beam struck Fireman Henry Post of Engine Company 104 and lacerated his face severely.

ESCAPES FROM HIS KEEPERS.

Sanitarium Patient Jumps on a Train and Fights for Liberty.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 16.—A New York lawyer, who gave his name as Edward Kelly and who has been an inmate of Gragger's private sanitarium at Bronxville for two days, escaped from his keeper, Joseph Lysatt, this afternoon. He leaped on board a train and had to be carried bodily from the car by six men. Kelly, the keeper says, kicked him in the leg and got aboard the train just as it began to move.

The conductor, who had witnessed the escape, stopped the train. The patient went into a crowded passenger coach, and when the keeper tried to pull him out, he clung to the seat exclaiming: "This is an outrage, I am a sane man." When the attendant tried to drag him from the car great excitement prevailed among the passengers, while Kelly, who was well-dressed and of athletic build, fought in the aisle with the keeper, who was no match for the patient.

When the train reached the Mount Vernon Station Patrolmen Edward Jones was called upon to help eject the patient, and it took six men to loosen Kelly's hold on the seat and carry him to the station platform.

The man was taken to the Mount Vernon Police Station, where both Sergt. Beckwith and Officer Marsh questioned him.

"My name is Edward Kelly. I am a lawyer, with offices in The World Building," he said, coherently. "I am not crazy. I feel all right."

Kelly then said the keeper was a lunatic, and that he was the keeper.

Dr. Granger and two attendants from the sanitarium were sent for, and when they arrived the patient refused to go back with them.

"I want to be locked up here!" he exclaimed. "I place myself in the custody of the police and demand protection. I don't want to go back to the sanitarium."

The sanitarium representatives told Sergt. Beckwith that Kelly was suffering from religious mania. He had been continually talking about priests, they said, and frequently prayed in the sanitarium.

The Rev. E. J. Berry of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Mount Vernon was sent for, as Kelly declared that he must see a priest. Father Berry talked with the man, and finally persuaded him to get in a carriage with Dr. Granger and the keepers. The man was safely returned to the sanitarium, and is now being carefully watched. Kelly is thirty-six years old and belongs to several New York clubs.

At the Pulitzer Building it was said last Enight that no such person as Edward Kelly had offices there.

SAYS OLD CREEDS WILL FALL.

Minister in Chicago Predicts Triumph of Liberal Church.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 16.—In an address to the delegates of the Western Unitarian Conference in their first session to-day the Rev. George W. Stone, Field Secretary of the Conference, predicted the fall of orthodox denominations of the Christian faith and the triumph of the liberal church.

"The discoveries of science and the growth of the masses in intelligence and education," he said, "have destroyed the foundation and taken away the adherents of the old creeds and dogmas. I have heard of an executioner who had an axe so keen and thin that his victims were unaware of their decapitation until they sneezed and their heads fell off. In this way the discoveries of Darwin and others in science have affected the creations of Calvin and Wesley. They have been beheaded unawares, and the indications are that they are preparing to sneeze."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO UNIFORMS

3,000 Employes to Don New Ones of Novel Design on Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Next Sunday 3,000 train and station employes of the Baltimore and Ohio system in seven States will don bright new uniforms of color and design different from those worn by the men of any other railroad in the country.

Passenger conductors will wear navy blue serge, with a three-button cutaway coat, trimmed with gold band embroidery. The front will be finished with gold Baltimore and Ohio buttons, and in season conductors will wear white "duck" vests.

Baggage master's and brakemen's uniforms will be of dark blue cloth. The coats will be four-button sacks, with gold buttons and collar device, similar to the conductors' uniforms.

Porters' suits will be close-fitting four-button sacks. The trimmings and buttons will be of silver.

The stationmen's uniform will be like the brakemen's except that they will have collar devices and they will wear a square-crown black silk cap with a straight visor.

DAKOTA DIVORCE INVALID.

Massachusetts Supreme Court Decides the Andrews Case.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 16.—The full bench of the Supreme Court to-day overruled the exceptions of Annie Andrews, appellee, in the case of Kate Andrews vs. Annie Andrews. Both women claimed to be widows of the late C. S. Andrews.

Kate Andrews was Mr. Andrews's first wife; Annie Andrews was the second wife. The latter married Andrews in good faith, after he had secured a divorce from his first wife in Dakota. The court found that he intended to return to Massachusetts after he got it.

The Supreme Court holds that the Dakota divorce was invalid, and that the second Mrs. Andrews has no standing as widow of the deceased.

Go to O'Neill's for Shirtwaists.

Great sale of them beginning to-day. Extraordinary values are offered. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

DIVORCEE'S MARRIAGE STOPPED AT ALTAR

Bracken-Huneker Wedding Delayed by Dr. D. Parker Morgan.

HE ACCUSES THE BRIDEGROOM

Consternation in Church of the Heavenly Rest—Dr. Evans Performs Ceremony at Delmonico's.

Mrs. Clio Hinton Huneker, the sculptress, and William Barrie Bracken, the lawyer, of 534 Fifth Avenue, were married yesterday, but not according to programme. At the last minute, while the wedding guests were assembled in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, the rector of the church, who had donned his vestments ready for the ceremony, declined to officiate, he having learned that Mrs. Huneker was a divorcé and that her husband was still living. A scene of confusion and consternation followed, the wedding party were hastily driven to Delmonico's, where a wedding breakfast had been prepared, and the contracting parties were finally united by the Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans, pastor of the West Presbyterian Church, in Forty-second Street.

Mr. Bracken several days ago told the Rev. Dr Morgan of his approaching marriage and asked him to officiate. According to the clergyman, the certificate was made out and in it, on Mr. Bracken's statement, Mrs. Huneker figured as a widow. Dr Morgan says in most positive terms that he questioned Mr. Bracken, and that he insisted that his bride-to-be was a widow, and even at the last minute, when the true state of affairs had been brought to Dr. Morgan's attention, he says that Mr. Bracken, "on his word of honor and in the presence of God," again asserted that Mrs. Huneker was not a divorcée, but that her husband was dead. It was then that the clergyman refused to have anything further to do with the matter.

BUT FEW GUESTS BIDDEN.

The wedding was to have been a quiet one and only a few relatives and friends were bidden to the church. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers Hinton, an uncle and aunt of the bride; Mrs. Ione H. Perry and Henry Hinton, also an uncle and aunt; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Skitt, Mr. and Mrs. Wagerman of Washington, Col. Sanderson, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Hinton Perry, a sister and brother-in-law of Mrs. Huneker. Miss Leslie Glendour Peabody was the maid of honor and Allan Blount was Mr. Bracken's best man.

The wedding party had assembled in the

that Mrs. Huneker was a widow. If seemed impossible that he should make this statement if it were not true, and I summoned the bride. I adjured them to tell me the truth, and they then admitted that Mrs. Huneker had been divorced and that her husband lived.

"It was then that I absolutely declined to have anything further to do with the matter. They pleaded, but I remained firm. They asked to be allowed to make the statement that the ceremony would be performed in Delmonico's, and seemed to fear that there would be a scene. I told them that they could make any statement they pleased, but that I had done with the matter. That is the end of it, so far as I am concerned.

CONDEMNS MR. BRACKEN.

"Imagine my position," said Dr. Morgan again, waxing indignant as the thoughts of the scene came back to him. "That man Bracken had almost placed me in a position where I would have done something in direct opposition to the wishes of my Bishop, and would have also placed me in a position where I would have broken a hard and fast rule that I established some time ago not to marry divorced persons, whether they were innocent parties or not.

"I do not say that I could not have married them. The canonical laws allows the marriage of an innocent party to a divorce, but I have decided that while the laws of the State are in their present loose state concerning divorce I would not marry any of the parties to a legal separation. I instructed my assistants not to do so, and it is my intention to adhere to the decision. If Bracken had been frank with me, if he had told me unreservedly the true state of facts, I might have referred him to a brother clergyman whose views were at variance with mine on this subject, but he was so palpably dishonest in his statements that I could not even think of extending him that consideration.

"I can only hope that in some way and through some combination of circumstances as yet not clear to me, Mr. Bracken did not know what he was saying to me when he told me that Mrs. Huneker was a widow; that he was not conscious of the fact that he was telling me such a falsehood. I, however, do not want any explanation, but I hope he can justify his conduct to himself."

Dr. Morgan said that he did not know Mr. Bracken intimately, as had been stated. He said that he was the President of a British club society of which Mr. Bracken was a member or in which he had been a visitor. Beyond this, Dr. Morgan said, he knew nothing whatever of him.

DR. EVANS'S STATEMENT.

The Rev. Dr. Evans refused to discuss the matter except to say that he had performed the ceremony. He said that under the law of his Church he had a perfect right to do so, quoting Chapter 25, Section 3, of the law of the Presbyterian Church, which states that a marriage can be performed with an innocent party to a divorce which has been obtained on the ground of unfaithfulness, the person so offending being considered dead and the previous ceremony as if it had never been performed. The law in this respect is exactly the same as the law of the State.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters said late last evening that a couple of friends had called at his house and asked him to go to Delmonico's and perform the wedding ceremony, but when he arrived at the place another clergyman, whom other friends of the bridal couple had called, had married them.

Dr. Peters said that Mrs. Huneker had been very unjustly hounded, and that a newspaper man had been the cause of all this unpleasantness. It was a certain reporter, he said, who went and told Dr. Morgan that Mrs. Huneker was a divorced woman, and Dr. Morgan refused to marry her. "The reporter," continued Dr. Peters, "afterward asked me if I would perform a marriage ceremony for a divorced woman if she was the innocent party, and I replied that I most certainly should.

"I cannot understand why Dr. Morgan refused to perform the marriage ceremony for an innocent woman, and I think it was a piece of cowardice on his part, and that that fact will injure him."

Dr. George R. Van De Water, the rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, in speaking in regard to Dr. Morgan's action last night, said that he had only acted according to the laws of the Episcopal Church.

"Dr. Morgan," he said, "undoubtedly had a perfect right to act as he did. Although the canons of the Church permit the marriage of an innocent woman who has secured a divorce because of her husband's unfaithfulness, many members are opposed to even this. I believe that death is the only thing that annuls a marriage."

DENIALS OF THE RELATIVES.

Roland Hinton Perry, the brother-in-law of the bride, said he could not believe that Mr. Bracken had made any false statement to Dr. Morgan, and gave it as his opinion that the latter knew that Mrs. Huneker had been divorced. He claimed that Mr. Bracken and Dr. Morgan were close personal friends, and that Mrs. Huneker's divorce and the facts attending it had been well known.

Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Bracken's sister, was very indignant when seen at her home after the ceremony.

"Nothing can justify the action of Dr. Morgan," she said. "He acted shamefully to wait until the guests had assembled and then suddenly to change his mind. I do not believe that any false statements were made to him. It is not the first time that his word has been called into question."

"We know very well who is at the bottom of the whole thing. A society editor of one of the morning papers wormed his way into the church without an invitation yesterday and he was seen in close conversation with Dr. Morgan. It was after that conversation that the clergyman suddenly came to his resolve not to marry my sister. I understand that he also went to other clergymen. His animus in the matter is well known to us."

An attempt was made last night to see a number of the prominent Protestant Episcopal clergymen of the city in regard to the attitude of their Church toward the remarriage of a divorced person during the lifetime of the other party to the divorce.

The Rev. Dr. Philip A. H. Brown, vicar of St. John's Chapel, to whom the statements of Dr. Morgan in regard to the Bracken-Huneker wedding were shown, said, in reply, that Dr. Morgan was quite correct in taking the position he did, and that he could not well have acted otherwise.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Chairman of the Committee on Revising the Laws of the Episcopal Church in regard to marriage and divorce, sent word in reply to a message, that he would have to be excused from making a statement as he was not familiar with the facts in the case.

THE BRIDE'S FAMILY.

Mrs. Bracken is a member of an old and well-known family who are identified with the town of Fishkill, N. Y. She is a niece of Dr. John Hinton of 41 West Thirty-second Street. Her beauty and talent as a sculptress have made her known for some years to a large number of people both in this city and abroad. She married some seven or eight years ago the musical critic, James Huneker, by whom she had one child, Eric, a boy, now about six years old, who has already shown that he inherits much of his mother's talents. Her younger sister married Roland Hinton Perry, the sculptor, and a cousin.

Mrs. Bracken's first marriage was not a happy one, and her husband and herself separated nearly three years ago. She then went to Paris, meanwhile bringing suit for a divorce, which was granted last May, ex-Judge Jeroloman hearing the case as referee. Mr. Norman G. Johnson was Mrs. Huneker's attorney.

Mrs. Bracken figured quite prominently in the American colony in Paris, and among her intimate friends there were the Baron and Baroness de Fonteuillet. (Mrs. Field of New York.) She returned to this city last Autumn, and during the past Winter occupied with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, the large and fine Chase studio in the old Studio Building, in West Tenth Street. There, with Mr. and Mrs. Perry, she gave a series of Sunday night receptions.

Mrs. Bracken, in 1893, began serious work in the Art Students' League under St. Gaudens, her mother having been her preceptor up to that time. Her work at once attracted considerable attention, one of her Academy studies having been cast into plaster and remaining in the class room, where it is still to be seen. It is the figure of a man strong in drawing, excellent in action, the work of a promising pupil.

MRS. BRACKEN'S WORK.

Since then Mrs. Bracken has made many figures of men and women prominent in the social and musical world. Principal among these is a fine bas-relief of Paderewski, which is considered the finest likeness of the famous pianist that has yet been made. It is modeled with much force and strength. Her portrait of Seidl is considered full of dignity and repose. A bas-relief of Mrs. Emma Eames Story is another of her famous works.

Mrs. Bracken is a handsome woman of the blonde type, and her charming manner has made for her a host of friends. Besides artistic fame she has now substantial reward for her work. She is thirty years of age.

William Barrie Bracken is well known in legal circles and as a man about town. He is twenty years his wife's senior and of distinguished appearance. He is a member of the New York Club, the Fencers' Club, the New York Athletic Club, and the Saratoga Club at Saratoga, and is considered wealthy.

CLARK MAY NOT BE A SENATOR AGAIN

Senators Consider His Appointment an Affront.

PLAN TO KEEP HIM OUT

Credentials Will Be Referred to Committee and No Report Made—He Hopes to Get Back.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Montana will undoubtedly have to be able to get along with the services of one Senator until another has been elected in that State in such manner as to escape the scrutiny of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

W. A. Clark, whose acceptance of the appointment to the Senate from the Acting Governor was made with less than six hours' consideration, appears to be almost alone in failing to see that his appointment under the circumstances must prove an affront to the Senate, yet he and those who are known as his most intimate friends and advisers here are encouraging him to believe that he will resume his seat in the Senate promptly upon the arrival of the credentials showing his appointment by the Acting Governor.

The disgust felt by Senators, particularly those of the older members, is not concealed when they talk about what has been alluded to more than once as "a mean trick." Two Democrats, both of them strong partisans, used this expression to-day in alluding to the attempt made by the Lieutenant Governor of Montana to hurl back into the Senate the man who had been ordered out by the unanimous vote of the committee that heard his case.

While there are differences of opinion about the strict legal rights of Clark in the premises, there does not seem to be any division of opinion about the immorality of the course pursued in sending him back with a load of discovered offenses still weighing upon him in the eyes of the Senate.

A great deal of speculating has been invited to-day by the discussion of the case by Senators of both parties. Last night the prevalent opinion was that the case was similar to that of Quay, but Senator McComas has pointed out that it differs. Senator Spooner held that the resolution declaring Clark not legally elected related back to the beginning of the process by which he claimed to be elected, and as the whole proceeding had been declared illegal, there had been no election, no vacancy, and therefore no right vested in the Governor to appoint, because the Legislature, during its session, neglected to elect.

To-day Senator McComas suggested that the Legislature might have been assumed to have acted in good faith, but as that Legislature had adjourned before Clark's status before the Senate was made known, it could not be held to censure for neglect to elect after it had adjourned. Following this reasoning Clark's friends find some hope that when his credentials arrive he will be accepted and sworn in as a Senator and then the Committee on Privileges and Elections will look over the matter later to see if it is right.

Unless the temper of the Senate changes wonderfully during the next four days, Clark will not realize his expectations if he hopes to be sworn in and considered afterward. Most of the Senators, Republicans and Democrats, accept the appointment of Clark as an affront to the dignity of the body. This will be made known when his credentials are presented.

It is usual, when a Senator arrives here in the middle of a term, to receive him with his credentials, swear him in, and refer his papers to the committee. When Clark's credentials arrive they will be offered by the Senator who is chosen to present them. Some member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections will at once move to refer them to the committee. Once in the committee, the new credentials will come under the notice of the committee in connection with the resolution still pending, declaring that Clark was illegally sent to the body.

The offense of the Lieutenant Governor of Montana will then appear to be more flagrant than it does now. According to the judgment of several members of that committee, Republicans and Democrats, the committee will consider it to be a duty to themselves and to the Senate, as well as to the country, to treat the new credentials and the old resolution with silent contempt. They will not report, now or hereafter, and if Clark knows of any way to object to that course he will be at liberty to try it.

"I am unable to understand," said one of the older Democrats, "how Clark could permit himself to become a party to so small and undignified a proceeding. That he seems to be utterly unconscious of the extent of his offense does not help the matter with the members of the Senate who must pass upon his new claim to be a member. His resignation, in the face of a unanimous report against him, does not condone the offense of which he was found guilty."

The Committee on Privileges and Elections will hold a meeting on Friday, its regular meeting day. As Mr. Chandler has given notice that the Clark resolution will not be called up for action until Saturday, it is not concealed that the committee intends to decide what course to pursue in dealing with it on that day.

Senator Foraker has expressed doubt as to whether the resolution has not passed out of the reach of the Senate, since the object of its censure has ceased to be a member of the body. But he does not say that a resignation wipes out the offense for which exclusion was inflicted as a penalty.

EX-GOV. HAUSER'S VIEW.

Thinks Appointment of Mr. Clark Will Stand in Law.

Samuel T. Hauser, ex-Governor of Montana and a warm personal friend and supporter of William A. Clark, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"I have not the slightest doubt," he said last night, "that the appointment of Mr. Clark as United States Senator, which was made by Lieut. Gov. Spriggs, the acting Governor, to fill a vacancy, will stand in law.

"Of course it is only an ad interim appointment and holds only until the Legislature meets in January, 1901. It will not last so long as that should Gov. Smith, on his return to Helena, convene the present Legislature in special session. But I have no idea that Gov. Smith will do anything of the kind."

GOV. SMITH TALKS.

Speaks of the Appointment of Clark as "Contemptible Trickery."

OGDEN, Utah, May 16.—Gov. Robert B. Smith of Montana was in Ogden to-day on his way to Helena. He expressed himself in vigorous terms regarding the appointment of W. A. Clark to the United States Senate by Lieut. Gov. Spriggs, terming the act "contemptible trickery." He said:

"It is an insult to the Senate to send Clark back to that body. It is a disgrace, shame, and humiliation upon the people of Montana, and the Senate should act upon the resolution and show him that they do not want him there, as he can take the hint in no other way."

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The Examiner prints an interview from Wadsworth, Nev., with Gov. Smith of Montana, who is proceeding to Helena, Mont., in which the Governor is quoted as follows concerning the resignation and reappointment of W. A. Clark:

"I went to California on business, and never thought that such a scheme would be hatched during my absence from my executive duties, or I would never have left the chair in the power of the Lieutenant Governor. The trouble is the cause of my early return.

"There is no way of resenting this act, as the Lieutenant Governor is vested with the same rights as the Governor during the latter's absence. I knew that Spriggs was favorable to Clark, but did not think he would be guilty of such an act in the face of the fact that not 25 per cent. of the Montana people are favorable to Clark as their representative in Congress."

Lieut. Gov. Spriggs Explains.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., May 16.—Lieut. Gov. Spriggs was asked this afternoon if he cared to make an explanation of his action in appointing W. A. Clark instead of summoning the Legislature in special session. He said:

"My reasons for taking the action I have taken may be summed up very briefly. The people of the State of Montana, through their representatives, chosen at a regular election, selected W. A. Clark to represent the State in the Senate of the United States. It is my judgment that that selection should stand till such time as the people have had an opportunity to affirm or revoke the action of their own representatives at the next succeeding election."

Mr. Spriggs has received many congratulatory messages during the day and also not a few condemning his action. Gov. Smith is roundly censured in some quarters for absenting himself from the State at such a critical moment.

CHARGES BAD COFFEE TO WIFE.

John McGovern Asks Divorce for that Reason in Oklahoma.

Special to The New York Times.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, May 16.—In the District Court here John McGovern has filed a suit against Susie McGovern asking for a divorce upon the ground that she cannot make good coffee.

The beverage has not improved any in five years, he alleges, and he cannot stand it any longer.

FOOD PRESERVATIVE FATAL.

Formalin, Used to "Keep Milk from Spoiling," Kills Cats.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 16.—"Formalin, the chemical used in milk preservatives, will kill a cat. What will it do to a child?"

Chief Milk Inspector Grady, who is striving to stop the prevalent use of preparations supposed to "keep milk from spoiling," made this remark to-day and declared himself ready to back up the assertion as to the deadly nature of Formalin by practical, ocular evidence.

Kittens and guinea pigs, Mr. Grady says, have been experimented on with the milk preservatives, and the effect upon them has been fatal.

"Take two kittens, for instance, two healthy cats of the same age and size. We would feed one kitten on pure milk and the other on milk which had been doctored with preparations of Formalin. The result," he said, "was invariably the same. The kitten which was fed on pure milk grew fat and hearty; the other kitten began to droop, languish, and lose strength. Soon it would fall sick; in two or three weeks it would die."

PUBLIC FRANCHISE FIGHT.

South Norwalk's Contest with Lighting and Power Syndicate.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., May 16.—A bitter fight over the ownership of public franchises began to-day between the City of South Norwalk and the Connecticut Lighting and Power Company, the syndicate which has been gaining control of all the electric light plants, trolley roads, power plants, and gas lighting systems throughout the State.

A number of years ago the City of South Norwalk established a plant for municipal street lighting, canceling a contract which was in force with the gas company. Later the electric light company brought an injunction suit to restrain the city from going into commercial lighting in addition to the street lighting; the case has been in the court since early in 1896, although since the lighting and power company gained control of the gas and electric plants the matter has been lying dormant.

At a special city meeting last evening it was voted to spend $20,000 to enlarge the commercial lighting plant, while an offer of the Connecticut Lighting and Power Company of $90,000 for the plant was refused. Now the syndicate asks for an order of court to cause the city to relinquish its business or to purchase the entire plants of the lighting and power company, as the public acts of the State provide. The purchase of the plants would involve an outlay of nearly $500,000 by the city, as the company has expended above that amount on its plants in the city.

DIES ON HIS WAY FROM FUNERAL.

James Robinson Expires in a Carriage Returning from Burial of a Friend.

James Robinson, fifty-seven years old, of 845 East Sixty-first Street, died suddenly on his way home after attending the funeral of a friend at Cypress Hills Cemetery yesterday afternoon. He was in a carriage with John W. Elliott and Patrick Driscoll, both of 313 East Sixty-first Street. After leaving the cemetery Robinson complained of being ill, and apparently went to sleep.

When the carriage stopped in front of Robinson's home his friends tried to arouse him, but found they could not. Dr. Shields of 241 East Sixty-first Street was summoned and said the man had died from heart disease.

WOMAN BREAKS CHILD'S FALL.

Mary Manon Tumbles from a Window and Is Only Slightly Injured.

Mary Manon, a twelve-month-old baby, living at 353 West Twenty-fifth Street, had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon. She was at a second-story window watching the people pass the house. Just as an unknown middle-aged woman was directly underneath the window the child lost her balance and fell headlong, striking the woman on the shoulder and bounding to the pavement.

Except for a slight contusion on the forehead, the child was uninjured, and Dr. Knive of Roosevelt Hospital, who was called, could not find any other injury. The woman upon whom the child fell was jarred, but after refusing her name and address went on her way.

GETS SIX CENTS DAMAGES.

Plaintiff in Breach of Contract Suit Must, However, Pay Costs.

Charles H. Corbett, Jr., of Brooklyn received 6 cents' damages in the City Court yesterday in his suit against Frederick A. Boardman, a cotton broker, and a member of Troop C of Brooklyn, during the Spanish-American war.

Mr. Corbett sued to recover $2,000 damages for an alleged breach of contract. The contract was for the establishment of an export and commission business between New York and Cuba. Shortly after signing the contract Mr. Boardman served a notice on Mr. Corbett of its rescission.

E. C. Boardman of the law firm of Boardman & Boardman defended the action. He is not related to the defendant.

The question of damages largely hinged on the defendant's knowledge of Spanish acquired during his short stay in Porto Rico. He satisfied the jury that this knowledge would have been of no benefit to the plaintiff in the proposed business transaction.

As a result the verdict was limited to 6 cents, which entitles the defendant to the costs in the case, and means that the plaintiff will have to carry the real financial burden of the trial.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—The Presbyterian General Assembly will convene here tomorrow for a twelve-days session. For Moderator there are a number of candidates, and also for permanent clerk. Among other matters to come before the Assembly that of the revision of the Creed is the most important. It is expected that no less than twenty Presbyteries will petition for the revision, but it is not thought that definite action will be taken.

Weakened by Heat, W. H. Price Dies.

NEWARK, N. J., May 16.—William H. Price died last evening at his home, 32 Warren Place. He had been suffering from grip, and yesterday the heat weakened him so that he died. He was eighty years old. Mr. Price had lived in Newark for sixty years. He was for many years engaged in the wholesale pork and provision business on William Street, and retired about fifteen years ago. Seven years ago he and his wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. His wife, two sons, and four daughters, and eleven grandchildren survive him.

Striking Freight Handlers Ask Help.

DETROIT, May 16.—The International Longshoremen's Association has sent out a circular to freight handlers' unions, giving notice of the existence of a strike here and asking co-operation in the fight against W. J. Conners, the stevedore boss.

Two Adirondack Guides Drowned.

PLATTSBURG, May 16.—Edward M. Field and Clarence J. Lawrence, two guides, were drowned in Lake Placid yesterday. They were engaged in placing buoys when a squall came up.

WINK HIS ONLY RELIEF

Eye Movement All that Paralysis Left James D. Andrew.

His Death and His Aged Mother's Added Affliction—Mourned in the Custom House.

The clerks and the brokers in the Custom House were chiefly interested yesterday in asking one another: "Have you heard of Jimmy Andrew's death?" They were speaking of a man who had served for a quarter of a century in the Naval Office, and had made friends of pretty nearly every one he met, and they took very much to heart the news that he had passed away. What added to the interest of even those who knew him least was that for two years he had suffered from a peculiar and distressing malady.

James D. Andrew was the name of the sufferer. He died at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon in his home at Voorhies Avenue and East Sixteenth Street, Sheepshead Bay. His mother, a woman of ninety years, who, for over a year has watched him wasting away in a sort of living death, unable to speak and scarcely able to lift his hand, has another blow in store. Her other son is now dying of paresis in a San Francisco hospital.

Mr. Andrew succumbed to paralysis. He had been in the Naval Office since 1873. When he said good-bye on March 19, 1898, to his old associates, every one said, "Well, Jimmy, take a good rest and come back a well man." He was hardly able to whisper a "Thank you" then, for his voice had been growing weaker and weaker till his throat, which paralysis had attacked, only emitted the ghost of a sound. Indeed, Special Deputy Naval Officer Gourley, whom Mr. Andrew assisted, says that he first noticed in Andrew's laugh the effect of the disease that proved fatal. Mr. Andrew got a thirty days' leave of absence, and with this furlough he sailed for London in March, 1868, to consult an eminent specialist as to his case. When he returned he was past work.

Before long his legs refused to do him service, and he took to his bed in the house in Sheepshead Bay. The paralysis began to spread till his whole body was useless. He could neither write nor speak, but his brain was as clear as ever. So a plan was devised to let him communicate his wants. His daughter would stand by his bedside and slowly repeat the letters of the alphabet, watching his face meanwhile. When he winked his right eye that meant "Stop!" and his daughter would put down the letter at which he had winked, and show it to him. After he had selected one letter by this process the alphabet was begun again, and he winked when the next letter was reached. In this way he could spell out the words by which his thoughts might be made known.

The disease made steady progress until it brought its own relief—death. The funeral will be held this evening in Mr. Andrew's late home, and there will be many from the Custom House there. To-morrow morning the body will be taken to Fresh Pond, L. I., for cremation.

Mr. Andrew was born in this city on Feb. 21, 1837. As a young man he held positions of importance with Wells, Fargo & Co. and the old Merchants' Union Express Company. He ran a general store at Iowa City, Iowa, and in the early seventies had a big retail drug store in Brooklyn. His business there went to smash because he was strict about selling liquor only on prescriptions. Then he passed an examination for entrance to the Customs Service, and on Feb. 24, 1873, was appointed a clerk in the Naval Office. The position he vacated in 1898 was that of Acting Deputy Naval Officer. He was renowned as an expert tariff man. He was accustomed to work over hours and go without vacations, and he finally broke down in the Government service.

Mr. Andrew was a widower. A son and daughter survive him.

ACTOR READS BURIAL SERVICE.

Willie Collier Officiates at a Friend's Funeral in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Willie Collier, the actor, in the absence of an officiating clergyman, read the burial service yesterday over the body of Frederick Grosvenor Stanley in Graceland Cemetery. A request to officiate at the burial failed to reach the Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively, rector of St. Chrysostom's Church, and at the request of Mrs. Stanley Mr. Collier, who was for years an intimate friend of the deceased, consigned the body to the grave.

Mr. Stanley, who died last Saturday, was well known to actors, many of whom were his warmest friends, and representatives of almost every theatrical company in the city came to St. Chrysostom's Church, where the body was taken prior to interment. There it was learned that Dr. Snively had gone out of the city, and, after vainly attempting to secure another pastor, the party drove to Graceland, and Mr. Collier read the ritual of the Episcopal Church.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Denver and Rio Grande Changes.

DENVER, Col., May 16.—The Times to-day says, on what it declares is absolute authority, that on June 1 Frederick D. Underwood, now General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will be made General Manager of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, with headquarters in Denver. George Coppell, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the latter road, has been in ill-health for about six months, and will, it is said, resign in favor of E. T. Jeffery, President of the company. This will necessitate the removal of Mr. Jeffery to New York, where he will act in the dual capacity of President and Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Manitoba and Northwestern has been leased by the Canadian Pacific.

The Tennessee Northern Railway will probably be extended from La Follette to Jellico.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has ordered forty-eight new engines from the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

President E. L. Russell of the Mobile and Ohio states that his road will attempt to improve its Cuban traffic by building some fast vessels for service between Havana and Mobile.

Passenger agents of Chicago-St. Paul lines are displeased with the decision of the trunk lines not to co-operate with them in their efforts to meet the east-bound cut rates of the "Soo" line.

The Lackawanna has refused to accept some observation parlor cars, built for it by the Pullman Company, on the ground that they did not conform to the plans, the observation end being too small.

Following the lead of the Rock Island and the Burlington, the Santa Fé also announces homeseekers' excursions to points in Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Colorado at one fare plus $2 for the round trip.

A meeting of the Joint Passenger Committee has been called for June 6 next by Commissioner Farmer of the Trunk Line Association to consider the excess fare question and other matters. The complaint of the Michigan Central against the "Nickel Plate" for making an agreement to carry a number of Paris excursionists from Chicago to this city at a special rate of $13.80 will probably be taken up.

Elephant Tom Is Better.

Great was the rejoicing in and around the Central Park menagerie yesterday when it became known that the big elephant Tom had quite recovered from the fit which for two weeks past has made his execution a possibility. Every bad trait in the beast seemed to triumph, and his keepers watched him lest one of them might pay the penalty of a careless move. Tom was as gentle yesterday as any good-natured elephant can be, and was let out into the yard with but a single chain between him and liberty, whereas for fourteen days he had four large chains on his legs.

Mr. Corwine's Report on Porto Rico.

William R. Corwine of the Merchants' Association, who is also Secretary of the Central Porto Rican Relief Committee, has just returned from Porto Rico. Mr. Corwine found that the largest number of those killed by the hurricane and the floods of last Summer had lived on the south side of the island, and that consequently there are more orphans uncared for in that portion of the island than elsewhere. He will make a report direct to the committee in a few days as to how to best use the remainder of the funds still in hand.

MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

Select a State Ticket and National Delegates—Declare for Ship Subsidies and Against Trusts.

KANSAS CITY, May 16.—The Republican State Convention, which opened here yesterday, completed its work to-day. The following State ticket was nominated by acclamation:

Governor—JOSEPH FLORY, St. Louis.
Lieutenant Governor—E. F. ALLEN, Kansas City.
Secretary of State—E. L. PORTERFIELD, Springfield.
State Treasurer—W. F. FLEMING, Webster Grove.
Auditor—W. F. BLOEBAUM, St. Charles.
Attorney General—SAMUEL O'FALLON, Oregon.
Railway and Warehouse Commissioner—C. C. CROUSE, Pierce City.

D. M. Houser, D. P. Dyer, James L. Minis, and C. G. Burton were elected delegates at large to the National Convention at Philadelphia. The alternates, all negroes, are Louis Woods and J. C. Chastine of Kansas City, O. M. Wood of St. Louis, and H. H. Walker of St. Joseph.

The platform adopted favors the maintenance of the gold standard and continues:

We favor the extension of self-government to all the people that have lately come under the protection of this country as rapidly as they demonstrate their ability to exercise it. We hold our authority over them to be a solemn trust to be exercised with an eye single to their instruction, development, and prosperity.

We are unalterably opposed to all trusts and combinations in restraint of trade or having for their purpose in the remotest degree the stifling of competition, and we demand such legislation, both National and State, as will effectively protect the public from these evils, and if such legislation cannot be had under present Constitutional powers we demand such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as will suppress such combinations.

We favor the immediate enactment of legislation by Congress as shall make the seas give evidence that American-built, American-owned, and American-manned ships are carrying our foreign commerce.

We condemn the twelve Democratic Congressmen from Missouri who failed to support the bill providing for the building of the Nicaraguan Canal, and we heartily indorse the course of our Republican members in supporting said measure, whereby great foreign trade opportunities will be opened to the agricultural classes of the Mississippi Valley.

The resolutions heartily approve the acts of Richard C. Kerens as National Committeeman and recommend his re-election.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS.

Senators Davis and Nelson Delegates —Washburn for Vice President.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 16.—The State Republican Convention met this afternoon. There were 1,180 delegates entitled to seats, and nearly all were present.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Gideon S. Ives was made Chairman. The following were unanimously chosen as delegates at large: Senators Davis and Nelson, Thomas Lowry of Minneapolis, and Samuel Lord of Kasson.

The resolutions adopted indorse the McKinley Administration, favor wise legislation to control the trusts and a Constitutional amendment giving Congress full powers over trusts. The election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people is favored also.

A resolution was passed indorsing ex-Senator W. D. Washburn for Vice President and instructing the State delegation to present his name at Philadelphia if the circumstances seem propitious.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS TO MEET.

Convention To-day Will Select Delegates to Go to Philadelphia.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 16.—The Republican State Convention will be called to order to-morrow by C. M. Barnett, Chairman of the State Central Committee. The object of the convention is to elect delegates to the Republican National Convention, and no action will be taken regarding the selection of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, in view of the fact that the United States Supreme Court has not rendered a decision in the contested election cases.

United States Senator Deboe said to-night that he is not a candidate for delegate to the National Convention, but it is reasonably certain that ex-Gov. Bradley, Gov. W. S. Taylor, and Albert S. White, a colored lawyer of this city, will be three of the delegates chosen from the State at large, while the fourth will be either Congressman Bereing or Judge Denny of Lexington.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONVENTION.

Project to Hold One in Indianapolis After Big Party Meetings.

BOSTON, May 16.—The anti-imperialists are considering the project of holding a National Convention soon after the Kansas City gathering, when it will be known just what both the great parties intend to do, and the anti-imperialists will have a clear view over the field, with an opportunity of indorsing the men or measures which seem to them most likely to further their principles.

Secretary Erving Winslow is authority for the statement that the convention will aim simply to make some demonstration of the numerical strength of the leagues, and he says that the 300,000 names mentioned as those of anti-imperialist voters in the doubtful States is considerably short of the actual number. It will advise the friends of the league as to the candidates who deserve the league's support.

There will probably be a meeting of the anti-imperialist leaders in New York soon after the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, to talk the matter over, and at that conference it will be decided whether to have a National Convention of the anti-imperialists or not. If held, it will probably meet in Indianapolis.

KANSAS REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Convention Makes Nominations and Indorses the Administration.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 16.—The Republican State Convention to-day made up its ticket by nominating by acclamation all of the State officials as follows:

Governor—W. E. STANLEY.
Lieutenant Governor—H. E. RICHTER.
Associate Justice—W. A. JOHNSON.
Secretary of State—GEORGE A. CLARK.
Treasurer—FRANK GRIGGS.
Auditor—GEORGE E. COLE.
Attorney General—A. A. GODDARD
Superintendent of Public Instruction—FRANK NELSON.
Insurance Commissioner—W. V. CHURCH
Congressman at Large—Charles F. SCOTT.

The delegates at large to the Philadelphia convention are M. A. Lowe, W. S. Metcalf, A. C. Dubois, B. H. Tracy, E. W. Wellington, Frank Martin. The alternates are G. W. Ford, A. D. Walker, E. W. Nimocks, J. J. Mitchell, Frank Shane, O. F. Lewis.

A. W. Smith, I. F. Bradley, and O. P. Ergenbright were nominated for Presidential electors.

The only balloting was on candidates for Electors, for Congressman at large, and for M. A. Lowe for delegate to Philadelphia. The factional war in the party was not involved in the vote on Electors, but the followers of Cyrus Leland, National Committeeman, made a fight on Lowe, and were overwhelmingly defeated. Lowe probably will be named as National Committeeman to succeed Leland. The promised fight over the Chairmanship of the State Committee was not carried into the convention, and it is now generally understood that Chairman Albaugh will be re-elected by the committee. This is regarded as a victory for the Leland forces.

The resolutions unqualifiedly indorse the National and State administrations, and pledge the delegates to support McKinley.

North Dakota Republicans.

FARGO, N. D., May 16.—The Republican State Convention to-day elected the following delegates to the National Convention: Senators Hansbrough and McCumber, R. N. Stephens, Stephen Collins, H. Holmes, and H. C. Plumley. Alternates—R. S. Blackwell, Wanen Steele, C. E. Brown, Fred Leutz, G. A. White, and E. N. Swigum. The resolutions indorse McKinley, favor the Republican money and tariff policies, oppose trusts, favor expansion, and praise the soldiers of the recent war.

California Republican Delegates.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 16.—The Republican State Convention last night elected U. S. Grant, Jr., George Pardee, George A. Knight, and N. D. Rideout delegates at large to the National Republican Convention.

CHATTANOOGA CONVENTION.

Addresses on Growth of Mobile and Agricultural Department Work.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 16.—The morning was spent by the Southern Industrial Convention in a trip around the Belt Railway as the guests of the Alabama Great Southern Railway. The delegates visited sixty plants now in active operation, including textiles, wood, iron, and clay manufactures.

The afternoon session was called to order by President Killebrew, who introduced Cyrus Kehr of Knoxville. Mr. Kehr spoke on "The Poor White Boys of the South—a Plea for Technological Schools." R. W. Taylor, General Auditor of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, of Mobile, Ala., read a paper on "The Export Trade of the South." In part he said:

"In 1878 the first shipment of Alabama iron ever made to Europe was forwarded by the Port of Mobile, by the City of Birmingham, which has since grown to be the largest iron exporting centre in the United States and the third in the world.

"The first vessel to enter Havana under the new regime sailed from the Port of Mobile. Since this auspicious event continuous service has been maintained not only between Mobile and Havana, but also between all of the principal ports of Cuba."

Mr. Taylor praised Mobile's harbor and said that when the ship canal between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific becomes an accomplished fact, with the fleets of the world seeking a Far West and a Far East, the Gulf will become the Mediterranean of the New World, teeming with a commerce greater than the old, and Mobile, like the Venice of antiquity, will occupy a position of queenly prominence upon the Gulf of Mexico.

Dr. W. P. Wilson of the Philadelphia Museums of Philadelphia addressed the convention on "Aim and Worth of the Museum." The address was received with close attention. At the conclusion Secretary Thompson offered a resolution indorsing the Philadelphia commercial museum and asking aid from every Southern Representative and Senator in Congress for the passage of a bill for Governmental support of the museum. The resolution was adopted.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson delivered an address on the work of the Agricultural Department, especially its development in the past three years, sketching in detail its principal features.

THE ILLINOIS GOVERNORSHIP.

Democrats Tell Mayor Harrison He Must Run for the Office or Give Up Party Leadership.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 16.—An ultimatum from Democratic politicians throughout the State was presented to Mayor Harrison to-day informing him that unless he will take the nomination for Governor he will have to forfeit his leadership of the party in the State.

The manifesto is said to have been presented at a conference between the Mayor and ex-Congressman W. H. Hinrichsen of Jacksonville, traveling manager of the Democratic National Ways and Means Committee. A prolonged conference was held between the two, and, while both declined to discuss what was said, it is understood that Hinrichsen was authorized by a number of State leaders to present the ultimatum, and that the confab was arranged for that purpose.

"Will the Democrats of the State continue to recognize him as a leader if he declines to accept the nomination?" Mr. Hinrichsen was asked.

"Positively, no," replied Mr. Hinrichsen. "The man who is nominated for Governor will be the recognized leader of the party in Illinois. While the Democrats in Chicago, or some of them, at least, seem to think that it is of greater importance for the party to have a Democratic Mayor than a Democratic Governor, the Democrats of the State do not feel that way.

"One of his reasons is that if he should be elected Governor the Republican majority in the Council would elect a Republican Mayor, and that next Spring the city might go Republican. I don't think Mr. Harrison has any other particular candidate for the nomination. There is plenty of good Governorship material besides Mr. Harrison, and there would be twenty acceptable candidates after the nomination to-day if any one could be sure that Mr. Harrison would not accept it."

THE POPULISTS' NOMINATIONS.

Senator Butler Says the Party Did the Best Thing Possible.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Senator Butler, Chairman of the National Committee of the People's Party, was asked to-day if it was true, as has been reported, that both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Towne had expressed a preference that the People's Party National Convention should not nominate a Vice Presidential candidate. He replied:

"I have been told that it is true, but it was the judgment of the convention that the best way to elect both of them was to nominate. It must be remembered that neither Mr. Bryan nor Mr. Towne is intimately acquainted with the present situation as to the Populist vote of the country. Mr. Bryan could not be elected by disbanding or appearing to disband the organization of the People's Party. To have done so would have lost him ten Populist votes for every gold Democratic vote that he would have won back to him. In short, the convention did the thing that was necessary to be done to insure the election of Mr. Bryan."

SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS.

Harmony Prevails in Convention for the First Time in Years.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 16.—The State Democratic Convention to-day was harmonious for the first time in a decade and

ANXIETY FOR NEWS ABOUT MAFEKING

British Column Said to Have Fought the Boers Near the City.

BURGHERS CLAIM A VICTORY

Pretoria Officials Believed to be Holding Back Important News—Roberts Still at Kroonstad.

LONDON, May 17.—The British relief column fought the Boers at Kraal Pan, thirty-two miles south of Mafeking, on Tuesday, according to a telegram received last night at Lorenzo Marques from Molopo, one hundred miles north of Mafeking.

This intelligence is accepted here with some reserve, because it is difficult to understand how the news could have been so quickly put on the wire from a place 132 miles from the scene of the engagement.

A correspondent of The Morning Post, presumably John Stuart, is reported to have been captured by the Boers at Kraai Pan.

The British public is keenly expectant of the announcement that Mafeking has been relieved. In army circles the opinion seems to prevail that the relief has already been accomplished, although two hours after midnight, the War Office asserted that no news had been received. The steadfast courage of the hunger-bitten garrison has produced a deep impression, and the news of succor is awaited with more anxiety than has been felt regarding any other event of the war.

Douglas Story, The Daily Mail's correspondent at Pretoria, wires:

"The Boer Government is holding back some big news. Feverish activity prevails here. President Krüger is working day and night. The latest Boer official bulletin is that the relief column has been defeated with great loss."

A Portuguese official dispatch received at Lorenzo Marques says an encounter has occurred at Mafeking, and that the Boers have been repulsed with heavy loss.

Persons acquainted with Col. Baden-Powell's system of defense at Mafeking assert that the occupation of the Kafir location by the Boers would not endanger the garrison provided relief came quickly.

Lord Roberts continues passive at Kroonstad. His cavalry are stretching like a semi-circular screen many miles in length, with overlapping flanks. The railway will probably be completed to-day. The Kroonstad censor permits the passage of long dispatches dealing with incidents prior to the occupation.

It seems that Gen. French's cavalry had one lively fight after crossing the Zand River. A mixed squadron, composed of the Scots Grays, the Inniskillings, Carbineers, and Australian Horse, took a kopje and dismounted. The Boers suddenly fired from a concealed position, killing many horses and stampeding the rest. The Boers then advanced in overwhelming numbers and drove off the squadron, capturing some. The Boers robbed the dead and looted the saddles. Finally a brigade of cavalry drove them off.

Further north the Hussars charged the Boers, killing and wounding many stragglers with sabres and pistols.

Lord Roberts's infantry marched 120 miles in seven days. Gen. French marched 50 miles in one day. The Boers, when retiring, dragged thirty-two guns through Kroonstad.

Gen. Buller is moving toward Newcastle. He appears to be using 25,000 men against 5,000 or 6,000. His operations will almost certainly result in forcing his way into the Transvaal, possibly in time to co-operate with Lord Roberts's advance.

A Dane who was captured by the South African Horse says that there are 500 Frenchmen with the Boers who are opposing Gen. Buller, together with many Germans and other foreigners.

The Ladysmith correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that only one Boer was shot in the movement which resulted in the taking of Helpmakaar.

Gen. Rundle is sweeping through the northeast of the Free State. The Boers are dissolving before him, and some are surrendering. Their main force is assembled between Ficksburg and Winburg; but it is without close organization.

To-day's installment of the war story from every part of the field is therefore seemingly a narrative of British successes, but with the Boers preparing for a last desperate fling further in the interior and with Boer guerrilla parties looting houses and stores in the northwest section of Cape Colony, it is not all roses for the British. The Upington district is the locality where the guerrilla tactics of the Boers are just now most in evidence.

BULLER OCCUPIES GLENCOE.

LONDON, May 17.—The War Office yesterday made public the following dispatch from Gen. Buller, dated Dundee, May 16:

"We occupied Glencoe yesterday. The Transvaalers have now evacuated Biggarsberg. The Free Staters on the Drakensberg are much reduced in numbers. The Carolina, Lydenberg, and Pretoria commandoes trekked north from Hlatikulu on the 13th and 14th of May.

"Eleven guns were entrained at Glencoe. The last train, with ambulance, left there at dawn May 15. This result has been largely produced by the action of the Fifth Division, which, during the last few days, has done a great deal of very hard work—marching, mountain climbing and road making.

"Trains are now running to Wessels Nek Station."

The occupation of Glencoe was merely a logical sequel to Gen Buller's advance and the Boers' retiring movement. As usual, the Boers are reported to be flying precipitately, but also, as usual, the accounts add that their transports and guns were removed in safety, which in itself is a contradiction of any statement that they were panicstricken.

MINES MAY BE IN DANGER.

LONDON, May 17.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times, under Tuesday's date, says:

"There has been a heated discussion in the Raad, in secret session, respecting the expediency of destroying the mines. The result is not publicly known.

"The foreign mining representatives are greatly alarmed, and have addressed strong representations to their respective Consuls."

WHITE FLAG TREACHERY AGAIN.

LONDON, May 16.—The War Office posts the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, under date of Kroonstad, May 15.

"Two officers and six men of Prince Alfred's Guards, while out foraging yesterday, a few miles from Kroonstad, had visited a farm flying a white flag, the owner of which surrendered himself, with arms and ammunition. They then approached another farm, also flying a white flag. When within forty yards of the inclosure they were fired upon by fifteen or sixteen Boers concealed behind the farm wall. Two of the men were killed, Lieut. F. B. Walton was wounded, and Lieut. W. D. Everton and two non-commissioned officers were taken prisoners.

"The owner of the farm states that the Boers threatened to shoot him when he protested against their making an improper use of the white flag."

MORE TROOPS REACH BEIRA.

LONDON, May 16.—About 1,100 more troops have arrived at Beira, Portuguese East Africa. Among them is Lord Dunraven, who accompanied the Dunraven Sharpshooters as a supernumerary Captain on the battalion staff.

The Governor of Beira, Senhor Noyrelles, in the course of a speech at a dinner of the Yeomanry, said:

"Friends as we have always been of England, we never could have realized the magnificent unity of the Anglo-Saxon race without such an object lesson. Realizing this, Portugal not only congratulates her ancient ally, but rejoices with it, as the strengthening of a friend is the strengthening of ourselves."

BANQUET TO MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Chamberlain and Others Speak of Value of Unionist Alliance.

LONDON, May 16.—The Liberal Union Club gave a banquet this evening at the Hotel Cecil to the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided. There were 500 present, including the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council of Ministers, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, and many other Ministers and members of both houses of Parliament.

Mr. Chamberlain, when proposing the health of Mr. Balfour, eulogized the latter's eminent services to the country, and declared that the integrity of the empire had been saved by the Unionist alliance.

Mr. Balfour, who, on rising to respond, was received with prolonged cheering, said the remarks of Mr. Chamberlain had carried his mind back over the fourteen eventful years since the Unionist alliance began. There were few, he continued, who could recall that period with more heartfelt gratitude that fate had given him such colleagues to work with.

The Duke of Devonshire also spoke of the value of the alliance.

SPEECH BY SIR M. HICKS-BEACH.

Says Great Britain's Expenditure Is Growing at a Dangerous Rate.

LONDON, May 16.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Bristol this evening, congratulated the audience on the fact that the cloud of war was fairly lifting and that there were streaks of light, portending a glorious dawn. Continuing, he said:

"We are contending with a foe whose courage and skilled tenacity we have learned to respect; but we are entitled to hope that the beginning of the end is coming."

Sir Michael added that the thanks of the nation would be due to Lord Roberts and those under him. If the Government, he declared, was not entitled to credit for the successes, it was not blamable for the reverses. It had shrunk at nothing to supply men and means.

The Chancellor denied that he was personally responsible for any delay in forwarding troops to South Africa, and announced that it might be necessary to still further increase the navy. He disagreed with the suggestion that a large, permanent increase of the army might be necessary, but said that the country must look to the volunteers and the militia.

"The expenditure of the country," said Sir Michael, "is growing at an enormous, a dangerous, rate. I have always put a strong navy as a primary necessity of the country, and it may be that assent will have to be given to a further expenditure in view of the hostile feeling toward Great Britain in some European countries. But I regard the country's increasing expenditure as the real danger. If we go on as we are going, there may be very bad times in store for the country, particularly for the working classes."

A NEW ARMORED TRAIN.

LONDON, May 17.—An armored road train, constructed for the War Office, was tried yesterday at Leeds. The officers present at the trial think the invention marks a great advance in military science. The armor is half an inch of nickel and steel, and it is proof against bullets and shell splinters at a distance of twenty yards.

Each of the three trucks of the train carries one 4.7 naval gun. The trial, which was made under severe conditions, was completely successful, and the train will proceed to South Africa immediately.

DELAGOA RAILWAY BONDS.

Said to Form Part of Guarantee to Paris Financiers.

LONDON, May 17.—The Lisbon correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"A semi-official Government organ declares that the Delagoa Railway bonds form part of the guarantee of a loan which the Paris committee of the Portuguese Tobacco Company has granted to Portugal to pay the Delagoa award. This information has passed the censor."

For National Rifle Clubs.

LONDON, May 16.—The War Office has asked the National Rifle Association to draft a plan for national rifle clubs, as advocated by Lord Salisbury in his recent speech.

Rhodes to Retire from Cape Politics.

LONDON, May 17.—A telegram from Cape Town says that Cecil Rhodes has decided to retire altogether from Cape Colony politics.

Queen Visits Wounded at Netley.

LONDON, May 16.—The Queen visited Netley Hospital this afternoon, distributed flowers to the wounded, and conversed with many of them.

METAL MEN'S PLANS MISCARRY.

Trades' Association and Machinists Nearly Agree, but a Hitch Occurs—May Renew Strikes.

The belief was entertained for a short time yesterday that a settlement had been reached by the Arbitration Committees of the National Metal Trades' Association and of the International Association of Machinists, which have been in session at the Murray Hill Hotel for nearly a week. At 2 o'clock members of the Metal Association were declaring that everything had been arranged, and they were busy corralling the representatives of the two associations so that the expected agreement could be ratified. Five minutes later everything had been "knocked into a cocked hat," as one of the arbitrators expressed it.

Much depends upon reaching an amicable adjustment, especially to manufacturers and machinists in the West. Unless matters are adjusted the country will witness one of the most serious disputes between capital and labor that has been seen in years.

A member of the National Metal Trades Association, who declined to permit the use of his name, said:

"I am discouraged. A few minutes ago I believed a satisfactory settlement in sight. Now everything has gone by the board. The demands made by the International Association of Machinists constitute the toughest proposition the manufacturers of this country ever went up against. I don't believe now that there is much chance for a settlement. I think the best thing we can do is to present our side of the question in an address to the people."

It was intimated that this address would possibly be given out during the evening, but none was forthcoming. No member of either committee would give any information relative to the points in dispute.

Unless a settlement is reached, not only will strikes which were temporarily declared off pending arbitration be renewed, but the trouble will spread.

LITTLE GIRLS HELD FOR THEFT.

Acknowledge that Money Found in Their Stockings Was Stolen.

Annie Carr, seven years old, of 76 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, and Carrie Halpin, eleven years, of 68 Third Street, that borough, were arrested late yesterday afternoon by Detectives Farrell and Rodden of the Brooklyn Central Office in a department store on Fulton Street, charged with stealing a pocketbook containing 20 cents from Mrs. Mary Dolan of 714 Manhattan Avenue.

When searched at Police Headquarters about $2.50 was found in the stockings of each girl. They explained that they had stolen a pocketbook containing $5 from a woman at Smith and Warren Streets earlier in the day. Each of the girls accused the other of this theft, as well as of the one for which they were arrested.

The girls attended the Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, on Court Street, on Sunday, and a pocketbook was stolen from one of the parishioners. The police believe that these girls were the thieves.

The father of the Halpin girl, when told of his daughter's arrest, said that he thought Carrie was at school all day. He was much astonished to learn that she had been arrested. The girls were committed temporarily to the care of the Children's Society, and will be arraigned before Magistrate Brenner, in the Adams Street Court, to-day.

Death Penalty in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, May 16.—By the narrow margin of two votes the House to-day decided against abolishing the death penalty in Massachusetts, the roll call recording 86 against and 84 in favor. When the bill was considered in 1899 the vote was 3 to 1 against it.

Steamship Line Sold.

LONDON, May 16.—The Leyland steamship Company has taken over the West India Steamship Company. The purchase price was £92,000

BOER DELEGATES EXPECT TO FAIL

Reporter Who Crossed on Maasdam Tells Extraordinary Story.

HEARD CONFIDENTIAL TALK

The Boers Were Not Aware That He Understood Dutch.

Mr. Wessels Said to Have Declared Envoys Might Stay in This Country—Burghers Deceived by Premier Schreiner.

LONDON, May 17.—The Daily Express publishes this morning a three-column special dispatch from New York, signed by Patrick O'Connor, who crossed the Atlantic with the Boer delegates on the Maasdam, under pretense of being an Irish-American and a Boer sympathizer. As a matter of fact, Mr. O'Connor understands the Dutch language, and he claims to have overheard much private conversation, in the course of which Mr. Wolmarans is reported as saying to Mr. Fischer:

"I think we should be careful of what we say to this man, as he may be a spy. Are you sure he is an American?"

Mr. Fischer—There is no doubt of it. I can tell by his accent.

Mr. Wessels—It would never do, of course, for the British to know that we are really in the last extremity, or for him to know that we are thinking of staying in America.

Then, resuming the English language, Mr. Fischer began by blaming Cecil Rhodes for bringing on the war. He said:

"I haven't a shadow of doubt that Sir Alfred Milner was sent to South Africa to prepare for the spoliation of the Boer Republics by force if necessary. The franchise ruse was all humbug. President Krüger ceded so much at the Bloemfontein conference that Milner was in mortal fear lest all his requests should be granted and lest he should thereby lose the chance of annexing the Transvaal."

Mr. Wolmarans said to Mr. Fischer in Dutch: "Do you think we had better tell him how Krüger broke off the conference?"

Mr. Fischer—No.

Mr. Wolmarans (in Dutch)—Our position just now is precisely that of Jameson at the time of the raid. He expected Johannesburg to rise to his assistance. We expected the same of Cape Colony and Natal. We are bitterly disappointed. Tell him how Schreiner deceived us.

Mr. Fischer—He knows well, as well as we do, that Schreiner is loyal to Great Britain.

Resuming English, Mr. Fischer said: "We are going to win the war if it takes years."

Addressing Mr. Wessels, and using Dutch, Mr. Fischer then said:

"We had better not say too much. We are getting badly beaten now. We are going to America in the hope of obtaining the friendly help of the United States in the cause of peace—that is what we will say to the public. As a matter of fact, we have no hope whatever. We have no cut and dried programme."

Mr. Fischer went on to say that the brother of Mr. Wessels, who happened to be in the United States, and who was in conjunction with Montague White believed that some sort of peace preliminaries might be arranged, but if the delegates failed in the United States the Boers, Mr. Fischer declared, would still not give in.

Mr. O'Connor says:

"The delegates were much astonished at the reception on their arrival in New York. When land was sighted Mr. Wolmarans exclaimed, 'What shall we do when we get there?'"

ADVISE BOERS TO SURRENDER.

Cape Town Report Says Delegates Declare It Expedient in Event of British Victory at the Vaal.

LONDON, May 17.—The statement is cabled from Cape Town announcing that the Boer delegates have advised the Transvaalers to surrender if defeated at the Vaal.

This remarkable announcement is vouched for on good authority, and evidently obtains more credence in Cape Town than would be the case with a mere rumor.

The Daily Graphic, which refers to the Boer mission to the United States as a by-product of the war, says:

"There is no name of importance among the orators who saluted the delegates. We fear they have fallen into a sort of Anglo-Saxon ambush and are being victimized for purely party purposes."

The Times considers the rumors cabled here as to President McKinley's alleged pro-Boer sympathies "utterly baseless." It says:

"Mr. McKinley is convinced that the country does not wish him to interfere, and that interference would be in all respects inexpedient, as well as impossible."

MYSTERY ABOUT A SHIP.

Fitting Out at Erie Basin for a Voyage to No One Knows Where.

A craft that is looked upon as a ship of mystery by the sailormen along the Brooklyn water front is fitting out at the Erie Basin for a voyage to no one knows where. The boat is the schooner Hattie E. Smith, originally a whaler, and hailing from Edgartown, Mass. The owner of the boat appears to be a Mr. Kent, about whom nothing is known at the basin, except that he is apparently an Englishman, and seems to have plenty of money.

The schooner has been at Erie Basin for some weeks. A new deckhouse and two cabins have been built and alterations made in the craft, which are taken to indicate that the vessel will be used as a yacht. It is not known when the schooner is to sail, and all efforts to learn the destination of the craft have been unsuccessful, neither Mr. Kent nor his representatives vouchsafing any information.

Capt. James Lord, formerly in the service of the old United States and Brazil Line, was engaged to command the schooner, but he has been replaced by a Mr. Reilley, late a mate on a vessel in the Brazilian trade. Capt Lord says that he was unable to get any information as to the destination of the Hattie E. Smith.

At Erie Basin yesterday afternoon it was said that it was understood there that the schooner was fitting out for a long cruise, but that she was shipping no cargo. It was also said that a tug, or steam launch, called the Mexico, was connected with the enterprise. Two women, it was said, would sail on the schooner as passengers. Near the Hattie E. Smith two other schooners are fitting out for a cruise to the Gulf of Mexico. Whether there is any connection between these three vessels, however, could not be learned.

D. W. Pratt of 57 Concord Street, Brooklyn, was known at the basin as a representative of Mr. Kent. At Pratt's home last evening it was said that he was at City Island, where he is in charge of the yacht Florence. Mrs. Pratt, who was seen, said that her husband was for a time in Mr. Kent's employ. She knew nothing about Kent, she said.

Incendiary Fire in a Hotel.

Fire at an early hour yesterday morning threatened the lives of fourteen inmates in the hotel of Andrew McGarry, on the Shell Road, opposite Calvary Cemetery, Laurel Hill, Queens Borough. Shortly after 4 o'clock Mrs. Sadie O'Loughlin heard the breaking of glass on the lower floor, and, looking out an upper window, saw a man running away. She gave the alarm, and the barroom was found to be on fire, a bundle of oil-soaked rags having been ignited and thrown through the broken window. The fire was easily extinguished.

John Kendrick Bangs's Son Hurt.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 16.—Kendrick Bangs, the twelve-year-old son of John Kendrick Bangs, while riding down a hill on North Broadway this evening, lost control of his bicycle and ran into the rear end of a truck. His head was badly cut by coming in contact with the truck, and he was taken home. His injuries, while severe, are not considered serious.

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Flannel Suits

The very best that manufacturer can make or merchant can buy is here to pick from. A very choice variety of colorings and patterns for

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Fit and finish faultless. See them at any of our four convenient stores.

Negligee Shirts of fine quality Madras, exclusive patterns, cuffs detached; they look as well as those selling elsewhere for $1.25; our price 73c.

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street
125th Street, Corner 3d Av.

BOER ENVOYS' BUSY DAY

They Receive Callers and Drive Through the Parks.

MR. FISCHER IS ENTHUSIASTIC

Much Impressed with What He Saw—Invitations from Many Cities—Mayor's Reception To-day.

It was with a feeling of relief that the three Boer peace envoys retired to their rooms last night in the Hotel Manhattan. They had had an extremely busy day from the time they breakfasted, and, as Chairman Fischer expressed it: "We have not even had time to open our private letters and telegrams, or read any of your newspapers."

The morning was spent in opening invitations to visit from cities all over the country. Mr. Fischer said that these invitations numbered between fifty and sixty and that he was unable to say just what ones could be accepted. In addition to these, invitations to dinners and receptions from many persons in this city were received, but which Mr. Fischer said would have to be declined because of the brief time the envoys will spend in New York.

One of the earliest callers was Charles D. Pierce, Consul General of the Orange Free State. Mr. Pierce had a long talk with Mr. Fischer, who is a member of the Cabinet of the Orange Free State. After this talk Mr. Pierce said his visit had been purely of a social character; that he had simply paid his respects to one of the prominent citizens of the country he represented. While the envoys were at luncheon W. Bourke Cockran entered the hotel and was ushered into the dining room, where he was introduced to the members of the party. Mr. Cockran had a long conversation with Mr. Fischer, and left the hotel hurriedly, refusing to talk about the nature of his visit. A rumor was in circulation that Mr. Cockran had called to present a message of sympathy from William J. Bryan and to assure the Boers that the Nebraskan would give them his support. When Mr. Fischer was asked if this were true, he said:

"If it were I would not say so. My conversation with Mr. Cockran was a private one, and I do not feel at liberty to disclose the nature of his call. It would not be right for us to make public the private conversations we have with our friends."

"Have you made another appointment with Mr. Cockran?" was asked.

"I will only say that our talk with Mr. Cockran was so satisfactory that if we want to make another appointment with him, I feel certain that we will have no difficulty in doing so. We have always entertained a high opinion of Mr. Cockran from what we have heard of him, and I will say that our talk with him to-day has not changed that opinion. That is all I can say."

Mr. Fischer, who generally acts as spokesman for the envoys, was asked last night if there was any truth in the London cable to the effect, as reported from Cape Town, that the Boer delegates had advised the Transvaalers to surrender if defeated at the Vaal. He replied:

"There is not a word of truth in it. We have men in the field in whom we have the greatest trust, and we would never think of tendering advice to them about matters which they understand better than we. We will never stop fighting. They may overpower us, but they cannot beat us. Whenever any news comes from South Africa it is well to consider its source. The British control the cables and have been flooding the world with misinformation of this kind. This shows the necessity of our visit. We want to place the truth of the Boer cause before the world."

Envoy Wessels, in discussing the situation in South Africa, said:

"We are following the war through the newspapers, and have not heard anything direct. Everything is going according to a plan of action prepared some time ago. Whenever we fall back it is heralded as a British success. The reports given out by the British are highly optimistic. The statement that President Steyn has lashed the Free Staters to make them fight is absurd. The Free Staters asked him to lead and will never give up.

Late in the afternoon the envoys were taken to drive by some of the members of the local Reception Committee. They went through Central Park and up to Washington Bridge. They seemed well pleased with their trip, Mr. Fischer growing enthusiastic.

"It is simply beautiful," said he. "I have traveled a good deal, for even a barbarian gets abroad now and then, and never have I seen anything which impressed me more than the scenes I have witnessed to-day. On one hand you find a bustling, lively city, accomplishing all that money and brains can do, always busy, always progressive. On the other hand, there is nature, seemingly saying: 'I will do my part to help you in your work.' It has been said: 'See Naples and die.' I want to add: 'I hope to live to once more see New York.'"

The envoys spent the evening at the hotel. They were visited by members of the local Reception Committee, who informed them of the arrangements made for their official welcome by Mayor Van Wyck. This ceremony will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Mayor's office at the City Hall. The Mayor will give the envoys the freedom of the city and will present to them copies of a resolution passed by the Municipal Assembly. The party has no programme arranged for to-night, and will go to Washington to-morrow. The members refuse to talk about what they will do in Washington or what they hope to accomplish.

President Krüger is said to have sent a message to the envoys, reading: "May justice and righteousness be with you." Mr. Fischer denied that he had received such word. It was said that the message had been sent through Consul General Pierce. Mr. Pierce declined to affirm or deny the report.

An elderly man entered the hotel yesterday morning and asked to see the envoys. When asked for his card, he scribbled on a piece of paper: "The Lord of Hosts or the Word of God." He then made a speech to the clerk, which attracted the attention of the people in the lobby. A policeman was called, and the man sent to Bellevue Hospital. He refused to give his name, but said he lived at 459 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City.

THIS COUNTRY CANNOT PROTEST.

Portugal Has Right to Do as She Pleases About Delagoa Bay Imports.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The State Department knows nothing of the reported detention of American canned beef at Lorenzo Marques and a purpose on the part of the United States Consul there to make a protest against the action of the Portuguese authorities in this matter.

It is said that a neutral nation, such as Portugal in this case, has an undoubted right to prescribe certain goods as contraband of war and prevent their transportation across its territory. But leaving aside the question as to declared contraband, it is said here that Portugal, being under no treaty obligation to this country, is at perfect liberty to prevent any kind of goods from the United States from crossing Portuguese East Africa. Such liberty is a National right, which the United States itself possesses as to its own territory and cannot deny to another nation. Sometimes by treaty special privileges as to the transportation of goods in transit across a country are conferred.

In the case of Portugal, the only trade treaty which existed between that country and the United States expired in 1892, and commercial relations between the two countries since that date have been conducted only by courtesy and without foundation of privilege. Therefore, if Mr. Holtz, the United States Consul at Lorenzo Marques, has protested, or attempts to do so, he will find himself unsupported by his own Government.

WASHINGTON RECEPTION PLANS.

Boer Delegates to Arrive There Friday, Escorted by a Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Representative Sulzer of New York, Chairman of the committee to receive the Boer delegates in Washington, to-day received a telegram from Messrs. Fischer, Wessels, and Wolmarans, stating that they could not leave New York before Friday. Mr. Sulzer then announced the programme as follows:

To-morrow night a committee will go to New York to meet the Boer delegates. It will consist of Senators Heitfield of Idaho, Mason of Illinois, Wellington of Maryland, Teller of Colorado, and Allen of Nebraska, Representatives Sulzer of New York, Robinson of Nebraska, De Armond of Missouri, Rhea of Kentucky, and Clark of Missouri.

The committee will take a midnight train, arriving in New York Friday morning, and will escort the delegates here.

The party will be met at the station here by a committee of 200 and taken to the Arlington Hotel, where quarters have been engaged for the delegates. On Friday night there will be an informal reception at the hotel, and on Saturday morning the delegates will call to see the President. On Sunday night there will be a meeting at the Grand Opera House, when the three delegates will speak, and there will also be addresses by Senators and Representatives.

Mr. Sulzer says the stay of the delegates will be made the occasion of a notable demonstration. He understands that the visit to the President will be unofficial in character.

SCHOOL BOARD'S MEETING.

Question as to Power of Superintendents—Mr. Little's Successor.

President Little was absent from last night's meeting of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx, and in his place Commissioner Richardson acted as Chairman.

The following Principals were appointed: Gustave A. Carls, School 173; Joseph A. Fripp, School 79, male department; Mary F. McAleer, School 25, primary department; Mrs. Kate F. Bell, School 2, primary department.

A resolution was offered that hereafter the meetings of the Board of Superintendents be held in the assembly room of the Board of Education Building, and that the sessions be public except when in the interests of the schools an executive session shall be deemed necessary.

It having been declared that members of the board had a right to attend any executive session of the Board of Superintendents, Superintendent Jasper arose and said:

"We can exclude members of this board if we see fit. That power is vested in us."

"I distinctly dissent from that statement," said Commissioner Burlingham. "The charter gives this School Board power over its subordinates, including Superintendents. Our by-laws give us the absolute right to be present at any and all sessions of the Board of Superintendents."

The point was finally raised that the question as to the right of the School Board to be present at the meetings of the Superintendents was not at issue, and the resolution was then unanimously adopted.

Commissioner Stern moved that the board adjourn until Saturday next at 8 P. M. He said that important business would then probably come up. The motion was carried. Mr. Stern referred to President Little's resignation on account of ill-health. It is understood that the resignation will be handed in at once. Commissioner Miles M. O'Brien, it is believed, will be elected as President Little's successor.

OUTDOOR ART CONVENTION.

To be Held in Chicago Next Month—Well-Known People to Speak.

The annual convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association will be held at the Art Institute, Chicago, June 5, 6, and 7. The programme will provide for papers and discussions at the morning sessions, to which all interested are invited; stereopticon lectures on the evenings of June 5 and 7, to which the public will be specially invited, and visits to the park systems in the afternoons. A banquet will also be tendered to the association.

Mrs. Edwin D. Mead of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston will prepare a paper upon municipal improvement, which will be read by President Loring, and Albert Kelsey, President of the Architectural League of America, will give an address upon the same subject at a joint meeting of the two associations on the evening of June 7.

A paper prepared by Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick of Lake Forest, Ill., upon "Landscape Gardens" will be read. Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews, will present a paper upon some phase of outdoor art relating to National growth. William R. Smith, Director of the Botanic Gardens at Washington, will deal with the arrangement and grouping of plants about architectural structures.

William M. R. French, Director of the Chicago Art Institute, will present an illustrated paper upon "Composition," giving particular attention to the proper distribution of buildings, artificial structures, and foliage. J. H Patterson and Edwin L. Shuey of Dayton, Ohio, will talk on the work that has been done in this and other countries toward making more attractive the surroundings of factory buildings and employes' homes. William Ordway Partridge of New York City will present a paper upon the proper setting of statuary in public places.

One of the most interesting features of the meeting is to be an exhibit of photographs showing good and bad treahment in outdoor art.

Go to O'Neill's for Shirtwaists.
Great sale of them beginning to-day. Extraordinary values are offered. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

No Soot on Your Pans

Cleanliness is one virtue of the Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove that good housekeepers appreciate. Perfect safety is another. Convenience and cool cooking are others.

If you're figuring on saving money on fuel this summer, figure on getting a

Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove

It burns the cheapest fuel you can buy—the same oil you burn in your lamps. No odor. If your dealer *does not* have them, write to

STANDARD OIL COMPANY, NEW YORK.

DARING RESCUE AT A FIRE.

Officer Miles Carries a Woman Through Flame and Smoke—Both Injured.

As the result of a fire late last night in the furnished room house at 212 East Thirty-third Street three persons were removed to Bellevue Hospital. They are Dora Murray, twenty-one years old, a manicurist, severe burns of the face, hands, and body; Officer William A. Miles, twenty-six years old, of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, overcome by smoke in rescuing Miss Murray; Hannah McMarrow, twenty-one, a cashier, suffering from hysteria. Miss Murray's condition was said to be serious.

The building, a three-story and basement house, is run by John Miller and his wife, who live in the basement with their only child. They were going to bed at 10:30, when Miller says a lamp he held exploded and he had to let it drop on the floor. The flames communicated to a pile of curtains he had taken down. He says he threw a pail of water on the pile, but it did little good. Then he ran into the hallway and shouted for everybody to get out.

Nearly all the tenants were still up, and most of them ran to the street, while a few escaped by way of the roof.

Miss Murray, a guest of the Millers, from Narragansett Pier, was in a room on the top floor, rear. She was asleep, but the smoke awoke her, and she tried to get out. She screamed for help, and then fell, overcome, on the bed.

Officer Miles, Detective McMullen of the Central Office, and Roundsman McDonnell heard her cries, and got in through 214 to the top floor. Miles climbed out of the window next that of Miss Murray's room and was held by an arm and a leg by McMullen and McDonnell, while he leaned over and caught hold of the siding of the next window. Then he got into Miss Murray's room. He put her on his shoulder and descended the smoke-filled halls and stairways to the second floor.

The stairway to the first floor was ablaze, and he had to rush through the flames, which he did without his or Miss Miller's clothing catching fire. He got to the steps outside the door, but there fell as the fresh air struck him, and both he and his charge rolled down the steps, unconscious. Firemen picked them up and carried them to neighbors'.

William Turner of 224 Lexington Avenue asserted that at the beginning of the fire he ran into the basement and helped out a girl about thirteen years old, said to be Nellie Berg. Alfred Bessinger, a boarder, said he rescued a Miss Jones, living on the first floor.

Miller places his loss as $3,000. The loss to the building was estimated at about the same amount.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Col. G. W. Macfarlane, Honolulu; Col. William Thompson, Pottsville, Penn.; Gen. Charles Heywood, Washington.

HOLLAND.—J. B. Plodo, Swiss Minister to the United States, Washington.

NETHERLAND.—S. Tenney French, Chicago; George N. Cullen, Chicago.

IMPERIAL.—Judge James A. Davis, Boston; ex-Congressman J. R. Little, California.

GRAND.—Major F. S. Dodge, United States Army.

GILSEY.—Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, Washington; Capt. A. M. Fuller, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; A. K. Watson, carpets and upholstery goods, 51 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Dillermuth, dress goods, 648 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. King, linings, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, New York; W. J. Gillis, ladies' and infants' wear; Union Square Hotel.

Solomon, S., & B., Wilmington, N. C.; S. Solomon, notions and furnishing goods; Union Square Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Cooper, domestics, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Gerard.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. A. Rothschild, jewelry; J. T. Boyle, millinery, 43 Leonard Street.

Reed Brothers & Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. M. Reed, millinery, 621 Broadway.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. B. McKean, silks and dress goods, 57 White Street.

Noah, B., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; I. Noah, fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Bear, Morris, & Brothers, Wilmington, N. C.; S. Bear, Jr., dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. A. Frear, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wurzburg, F. W., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. W. Wurzburg, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hunter, furnishing goods; 450 Broom Street; Grand Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. Heltzman, domestics and linings; 51 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods and blankets; Hotel Marlborough.

Sarles, H. J., Liberty, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Bodman, upholstery and cabinet hardware; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. E. Fisher, fancy goods and jewelry; 2 Walker Street; Holland House.

Graff, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Graff, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

O'Neil, M., Company, The, Akron, Ohio; W. T. Tobin, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. E. Patterson, dress goods; 115 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. W. Brown, notions and fancy goods; 34 Greene Street; Victoria Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods, 57 White Street.

Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; E. D. Eastman, domestic dress goods, white goods, laces, and trimmings; Broadway Central Hotel.

McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; Miss E. Hathaway, laces and embroideries; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wallace Brothers Company, Stroudsberg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

MacInnis, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, notions, fancy goods, ribbons, and art novelties, 57 White Street.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. Gouch, house furnishing goods, 57 White Street.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. C. Lane, hosiery; 480 Broome Street, Murray Hill Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Lamb, hosiery; J. J. Burke, dry goods; A. D. Lehmer, umbrellas; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gamble, Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; J. F. Connell, domestics, linens, and white goods; Morton House.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Criterion Hotel.

Smith, T., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. G. Knowles, millinery; Helen Foley, ladies' wear; Hotel Vendome.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, white goods and linings; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Be Good to Your

The Wanamaker Store

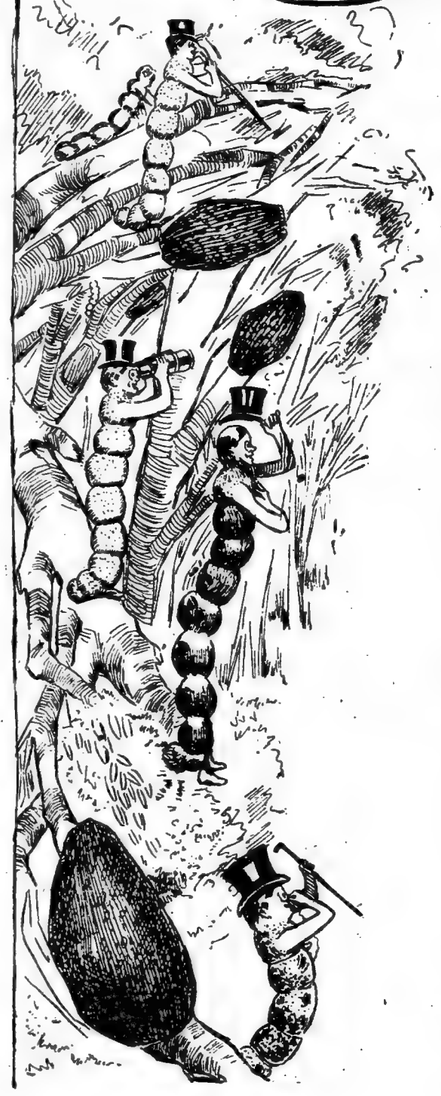

The Season's Most Remarkable Offering of Elegant SILKS

AS the modest little makers of the cocoons might look in amazement at the gorgeous gowns which craft has conjured from their simple product, so to-day those who know silks, especially those who make them, will note with startled wonder that we can sell

Rich new SILKS of the present season's styles, at HALF, or less than half, of last week's prices

Not a few small lots; but **twenty thousand dollars' worth** of high-class silks, of *thirty different kinds*, and a wide variety of designs and colorings in each sort. For instance there are:

Habutai Washable Silks	Rich Foulards	Liberty Satins
Printed Pongee Silks	Fancy Taffetas	Peau de Soie
Shanghai Silks	Lace-striped Taffetas	Armure Silks
Satin-stripe Pongees	Crinkled Taffetas	Evening Taffetas, lace striped
Warp-printed Taffetas	White Open-work Taffetas	Satin Duchesse

This will suggest the breadth of interest—for all women who love fine silks are interested; whether they wish an airy morning dress or an evening dress, or if bright new waists are wanted—some of the open-work silks offer splendid opportunities for exquisite effects.

But the list suggests its own usefulness. When we assure you of the beauty and very high character of the silks, the prices will tell the rest.

At 30c a yard—Worth 50c to 75c—
Habutai washable silks, satin striped Foulards and printed pongees.

At 40c a yard—Worth 75c and 85c.—
Richly figured Liberty satins, in navy blue with white printing; and Persian striped fancy Taffetas.

At 50c a yard—Worth 85c and $1—
Twenty-five thousand yards of printed Foulard silks, in all the choice colorings, in twenty separate and distinct designs—all 85c quality.
Also hemstitched striped Taffetas, Persian printed Liberty satins and Plisse Taffetas in ten choice solid colorings.

At 60c a yard—Worth $1 to $1.25—
Richly corded Taffetas in new colors. Twilled Foulards
Printed satin Liberty Printed satin Foulards
Persian printed Liberty satins Printed tricot-a-long satins
Open-work striped Taffetas in pastel colors
White Taffetas with stripes of colors
Rich Foulards, with heroic printings in palms of color

At 70c a yard—Worth $1 to $1.50—
A long list of splendid silks—
Rich printed Honeycomb silks, with lace stripes, inch apart; light as a feather and cool as gauze. The colors and printing are perfection; white and color on colors
White Foulards, with figures of all sorts in colors; colored Foulards, with streams of white and colors in the streams.
Pongees, with satin stripes; with storks and leaves of white.
Printed Foulards, in blue and white stripes and figures.
Liberty Satins, in choice Persian printings.
A lot of rich Foulard silks, with odd English printings.
Rich plain corded Taffetas, needle style figures; same colors.
Rich colored Peau de Soie, Canalae satin figures in self color.
Corded Taffetas, in all the best evening colors. Also the darker shades for out-door wear; 24 in. wide.
Double lace striped Taffetas, with narrow Persian stripes dividing in charming combinations.
Beautiful warp printed Taffetas, in the pastel grounds.
Snowy white Taffetas, with open stripes like drawn work; both narrow and wide.

At 80c a yard—Worth $1.25 to $1.65.
Fancy striped Taffeta, with open stripes in white, dividing many colors.
A very rich corded Taffeta; bars of satin in double colors for stripes of striking beauty, and black satin stripes with double cords of satin dividing.
A lot of choice printings from London, in Shanghai and Foulard silks.
A rich crinkled taffeta, with Bayadere stripes of Brussels net, in cream on colors.

At 90c a yard—Worth $1.50 to $2—
Rich white hemstitched taffetas.
Rich glace taffetas, with silk lace stripes of white on double colors.
Evening taffetas, with black lace stripes on pinks, blues and yellows.
Rich satin Duchesse, with wide stripes of evening colors with white between raised cords dividing.
Chameleon taffetas; satin and silk stripes divided by hemstitched stripes of white.

Rotunda.

The valuations are the exact prices for which these silks were selling last Saturday. It is the most remarkable offer made this season.

Two Summer Suitings At 10c a Yard

Both are worth much more—they're quite remarkable at their little price.

The first is Tuxedo Suiting, in a score of pretty designs—some white grounds with stripes of color; others colored grounds with stripes of white. They will make ideal outing skirts or suits. Worth 25c, now 10c a yard.

The other is a Linen Crash Suiting—pure linen one way, cotton the other, as all linen crashes are—natural linen color. We took all the maker had left of his season's stock; so you may have it at 10c, instead of 15c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

Women's JACKETS At a Little Price

New—imported and American—many of them have been here less than a month. There are 150 in this lot. Double-breasted fly-front jackets and boleros; of kersey and broadcloth; in black, tan and steel gray, lined with satin to match color of garment, or with black taffeta. All carefully made jackets in best styles, and regularly selling at $12 and $13.75. Choice among

150 Jackets at $6 Each

Second floor, Broadway.

Concerning Lace Curtains And Their Care — Reduced Prices

The man with the pruning knife has been at work very earnestly on the prices of these fine, comparatively new goods. There's still much to do in the way of summer house furnishing, and the upholstery store wishes to enlarge its circle of acquaintance among the many who have not yet completed that work. That's the nub of this curtain story. And here's the detail:

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, with plain and figured centers:
Were 85c, $1.75, $3 and $4
Now 60c, $1.15, $1.90 and $2.65

Ruffled Net Curtains:
Were $2.50 $5 $6 and $7.50
Now $1.65 $3.60 $4.45 and $5.25

White Nottingham Curtains:
Were $2.50, $3.25, $4.50 and $5.25
Now $1.65. $2.25, $2.90 and $3.60

Third floor.

Tambour Lace Curtains:
Were $5.75, $6.85 and $10.50
Now $3.75, $4.50 and $6.75

White Irish Point Curtains:
Were $5, $6.50, $8 and $10.25
Now $3.25, $4.25, $5.25 and $6.85

If you have lace curtains that require cleaning, we'll send for them if you notify us by card, clean them at a moderate cost, and store them for the summer months, free of charge. Draperies and portieres also stored very reasonably.

Ready-made SHEETS Under-priced in Spite of the Rise on Cottons

We started out on Monday with fifty thousand of these splendid Sheets—there are thousands less to-day. It was a most remarkable opportunity to get them so low at this time. But this would not be Wanamaker's if the unusual was not constantly accomplished.

These sheets are a fifth finer than the usual standard, yet offered at much lower prices than the coarser sheets; also at a fifth to a fourth below the actual cost of the sheeting by the yard to-day—though these are torn and neatly and substantially hemmed.

Hotel and boarding-house proprietors, as well as all housekeepers, will be glad to share our good fortune while this White Sale offer lasts.

The sizes are those most wanted:

72x90 in., 52c—muslin worth 64c	90x90 in., 60c—muslin worth 75c
81x90 in., 55c—muslin worth 70c	90x99 in., 65c—muslin worth 83c

Rear of Rotunda.

Clocks and Clock Sets

We have a new alarm clock, with an extra fine movement—guaranteed for one year; the price is 65c. A large and elegant French regulator is priced $60. Those two clocks represent the extremes in prices. There's a most varied assortment between them. Other French regulators, in plain gilt, at $18, $20, $23, and so on upward; and some that are enameled and set with brilliants, at $36.50 to $55.

Clock Sets—8-day American clock, plain gilt and enameled, with pair of candelabra, at $22.50, $24 and $30. Some set with brilliants, at $24 to $39.

Basement.

Purses and Side-bags

The very newest, and the handsomest of all the newest are gathered here. The assortment is extensive, interesting, and the many pieces it comprises attractive not alone in design, but in prices as well. Some examples:

Silver Plated and Imitation Gun Metal Purses, 25c to $2.
Side Bags, in silver plated; $2.50 to $4.25.
Side Bags; oxidized finish; $4.50 to $6.50.
Side Bags; imitation gun metal; $4.50 to $8.
Extra fine sterling silver purses, $2.50 to $9.
Genuine Gun Metal Purses, $7.75 to $14.
Sterling Silver Side Bags, $7.50 to $50.

Broadway and Tenth street.

To-day's BICYCLE Opportunity Another Shipment of Lorraines

The Bicycle Trust holds a careful grip on the market this year. No over-supply is to be allowed, and it plans to keep prices steady. Opportunities such as to-day's are to be rare this season.

Five hundred Lorraines go on sale this morning at

Sixteen Dollars

They are splendid wheels; well made at every point, and finely finished. Good-looking, stanch, speedy bicycles.

The man or woman who has bicycle buying in mind will miss a fine wheel at a great bargain if they let to-day's chance slip by.

Men's 22 and 24-inch frames. Women's 22-inch frames.

Also a few men's bicycles, with 23-inch frames and 30-inch wheels, with Hartford tires, at same price.

Goodyear Tires—

To-day we place on sale five hundred pairs of fully guaranteed Goodyear Tires, worth $5.50, at

$3 a Pair

Basement.

About TRUNKS The Vuitton, Particularly

A large well stocked trunk store is located on the Fifth floor. There will be found trunks of all sizes, for all purposes, to meet all fancies and all conditions of purse. Prominent in the gathering are Louis Vuitton's famous Paris-made trunks. They're procurable in America only here. High-class trunks, they are, and not low priced. Still cheap, for they're practically indestructible. $43.50 to $87.

American-made trunks, of various good kinds, at $3.50 to $34.

Women's hat boxes, $5.50 to $15.

Do you know that we mark trunks not only with name or initials, but with other marks or bands of color all around trunk to make identification easy? *No extra charge.*

Hungarian Hand-Embroideries

These are beautiful table covers, scarfs, center pieces and doilies made of heavy Bolton sheeting, elaborately decorated with embroidery done by hand, in vivid blues and reds; patterns in Russian styles. They are most appropriate for cottage decoration, for porch tea tables and room beautifying. They are strong and washable, while very effective. In the following sizes.

Doilies, round or square, 8 in., 35c.; 12 in., 50c.; 16 in., 65c each.
Center Pieces, round or square, 20 in., $1.25; 24 in., $2; 28 in., $2.50 each.
Cloths for Tea Table, round or square, 36 in., $3; 45 in., $5; 54 in., $7.50.
Tray Covers and Buffet Scarfs, 20x30 in., $2; 16x36 in., $1.50; 20x36 in., $2.50 ea.
Bureau and Table Scarfs, 16x45 in., $1.75; 16x54 in., $2.15; 16x64 in., $2.50; 20x45 in., $2.75; 20x54 in., $3.

Linen Store, Fourth avenue.

The WHITE SALE Overleaps All Previous Records

That was to be expected if the character of goods offered, and the sure economies, were realized by the women of Greater New York and vicinage. That they were quick to measure the sale by its true merit was most evident.

The first day the response was magnificent—surpassing any previous day's selling in any past sale. The second day's sales leaped far ahead of the first day—making a mark, safe to say, never heard of in New York before.

What does all this mean? Why tell it to you? Not for mere boastfulness, certainly.

Simply to let you know the value of the goods offered at this time, measured by the judgment of the women who came and saw and bought according to the worth they saw in the garments. Always a safe measure to judge by.

Muslins and embroideries have been much cheaper in the past; yet we are selling garments equal at least to those of previous sales; and *better*, as taste and skill have given touches of attractiveness not seen before. Compared with garments bought in the regular way to-day, the savings are very great.

Above all, it is the Wanamaker character to the garments that makes every price tempting.

These few hints of pieces and prices—there are hundreds more, equally interesting:

Drawers—
15c—Muslin; deep hem with small plaits above.
25c—Muslin; deep ruffle of embroidery and fine plaits above.
50c—Cambric; umbrella ruffle with row of torchon insertion and lace edge.
65c—Cambric; deep ruffle of dainty embroidery and clusters of plaits above.
75c—Cambric; deep ruffle with ruffle of Cluny lace.
$1—Fine muslin; deep ruffle of Cluny lace and row of lace insertion with fine plaits.

Chemise—
18c—Muslin; round neck and armholes trimmed with cambric ruffle.
35c—Cambric; open front; neck and armholes trimmed with lace edge.
50c—Muslin; open front; neck and armholes trimmed with neat embroidery edge; fine plaits in front.
$1.50—Fine Nainsook; round neck with 3 rows of Valenciennes insertion across bust; neck and armholes also lace trimmed; ribbon run through.

Long Petticoats—
50c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric; wide hem and fine plaits.
$1—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle with ruffle of fine embroidery and dust ruffle.
$1.50—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn with ruffle of dainty embroidery and dust ruffle.
$1.75—Cambric; deep ruffle of lawn with deep hem hemstitched, and rows of torchon insertion and fine plaits.
$2.25—Muslin; deep ruffle of lawn with 2 rows of torchon insertion and fine plaits; deep ruffle of lace on bottom.
$2.75—Muslin; umbrella ruffle of lawn with 2 rows of point de Paris insertion and fine plaits; deep ruffle of lace.

Night Gowns—
38c—Muslin; V neck; yoke of clusters of fine plaits. Not more than 3 to buyer.
50c—Muslin; Empire neck; shield of embroidery ruffle of cambric on collar.
75c—Muslin; square neck back and front; yoke of fine plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

Night Gowns—
85c—Muslin; V neck; yoke of Point de Paris lace insertion and fine plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with lace.
$1—Cambric; V neck; yoke of embroidery insertion and fine plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with dainty embroidery.
$1.25—Muslin; yoke of rows of torchon insertion and fine plaits; ruffle of lace around yoke; neck and sleeves lace trimmed; ribbon at neck.

Wrappers—
There are many new kinds, that are tastefully made and unusually pretty—of lawns, percales, dimities, or chintz; some quite plain; some neatly plaited; others trimmed with lace and embroidery—some quite elaborate. Prices, 85c. to $5.
The *White* Wrappers make a handsome showing in themselves—there is great variety—lawns, dimities. Swiss muslins,—tastefully trimmed with laces, embroideries or ribbons; many have wide ruffles around the bottom. Prices, $2 to $22.

Fourth avenue.

Children's Dresses—
The whole White Sale in the Infants' Store is illustrated by the two dainty dresses described—but there are scores of other bargains in fine new baby-wear.
At $1.95—Children's guimpe dresses for ages 2 to 4 years; of lawn; made with full waists, belt of beading and ribbon; neck finished with deep ruffle of embroidery.
At $2.25—Dresses of nainsook; yoke, back and front trimmed with embroidery and lace insertion; finished with ruffle, edged with lace and two plaits; neck and sleeves finished with beading and ribbon, and lace-edged ruffle; skirt trimmed with lace-edged ruffle, with two clusters of plaits. Sizes for 6 months to 3 years.

Girls' Silk Petticoats—
Handsomely made, of excellent silks, in the bright and most desirable colorings; in sizes for 8 to 16 years—
$5 to $6.50 kinds at $3.50
A quite remarkable offer—not likely to be matched soon again.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Summer GLOVES for Women

The comfortable gloves for hot days are shown in wide variety. Best sorts of every style.

Kayser-tip Silk Gloves, in tan, mode, gray, white and black, 50c, 75c, $1.
Suede Lisle Gloves, in tan, mode, gray, white and black, 25c, 50c, 75c.
Jersey Taffeta Gloves, in black, 25c.
Bicycle Gloves, with lisle back and kid palms, in tan, 75c.

Tenth street.

Books Worth Reading

These are quite late books, that we sold recently at 75c to $1.10; now

25c each

All nicely bound in cloth:

The American Duchess. Princess De Bourg.
Rising Fortunes. By Oxenham.
Horace Everett. By Marquise Clara Lanza.
The Phantom Future. Henry S. Merriman.
Suspense. By Henry Seton Merriman.
Young Mistley. By Henry Seton Merriman.
Valiant Runaways. By Gertrude Atherton.
The Title Mongers. By W. F. Payson.
The Two White Elephants. By A. H. Vesey.
A Tangled Web. By Walter Raymond.
Tales of Time and Space. By H. G. Welles.
Rachael. By Jane H. Findlater.
The Sacrifice of Silence. By Edward Rod.
Jack Crews. By Martha Frye Boggs.
With Gyves of Gold. By Athey Bowers.
God's Pay Day. Edgar Clifton Ross.
Two Odd Girls. By John A. Peters.
Flames and Ashes. By Alice de Carret.
Hollow Bracken. Hansen Penn Diltz.
The White Devil of Verde. L. F. Pierce.
Gold, Grace and Glory. By W. H. Mize.
Redburn. By Henry Ochiltree.
Idyllists of the Country Side. By Ellwanger.
Poems. By Bella R. Harrison.
His Own Image. By Allan Dale.
Waters That Pass Away. By N. B. Winston.
Yetta Segal. Horace L. Rollin.
Cleo the Magnificent. By Louis Zangwill.
Houses of Glass. By Wallace Lloyd.
As the Hart Panteth. By H. E. Rives.
A Village Ophelia. By Annie R. Aldrich.
Don Cosme. By T. H. Tyndale.
The Time is Coming. By W. B. Bolmes.
The Day of Temptation. By Le Queux.
If Sinners Entice Thee. By Le Queux.
Peg Bunson. By John W. Spear.
Regret of Spring. By P. Harrison Burt.
Love in Letters of Eminent Persons.
The Missing Chord. By Lucy Dillingham.
Helena. By H. S. Irwin.
Rainbow Feather. By Fergus Hume.
Hester Morley's Promise. By Hesba Stretton.
Cobwebs and Cables. By Hesba Stretton.
Through a Needle's Eye. By Hesba Stretton.
Red Bird's Christmas Story. By Mary Jane Holmes.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Ceylon and India Tea

BLACK or GREEN

"Cluett" "NOVARA" 25c. each.

ARROW BRAND "WARCLIF" 2 for 25c.

Style of Collar the same but of different qualities.

Our fashion booklet, "Correct Attire for Men," sent to those who ask.

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MEN'S and BOYS'
CLOTHING
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READY MADE AND TO ORDER.

In making a bid for your patronage we tell you frankly what we have to offer—better goods for less money than many ready cash concerns, and the privilege of the most Equitable Credit System Extant, "Our No Extra Charge Credit System."

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12, $15 to $25. TO ORDER, $10, $20, $25, and $30. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Men's Hats. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40, $45 and $50. Silk and Fancy Vests, $5 to $6.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
Write for terms and particulars.
OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10:30; MONDAYS, 9.

Maryland Club Pure Rye Whiskey

is recommended by physicians generally because it is pure and wholesome. It is just the stimulant which many of us sometimes need to repair wear and tear and neutralize worry. Try it and you will want no other.

It tastes *old* because it is *old*.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CAHN, BELT & CO., Baltimore, Md.

REPORT ON BILL FOR NICARAGUA CANAL

Senate Committee Urges Immediate Construction.

PANAMA PLANS DISAPPROVED

President to Settle All Diplomatic Questions—Dealings with Other Powers Left to the Future.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals to-day, through its Chairman, Senator Morgan, presented its written report upon the Nicaragua Canal bill. The report includes the statements of Admiral Walker and other members of the commission appointed to investigate the various routes for an interoceanic canal and also the conclusions of the committee with reference to both the Nicaragua and the Panama routes.

The committee takes a strong position against the proposition to build the canal via Panama, and to pay for the work already done by the French. The declaration is made that the Panama Company is practically without assets except those included in the Panama Railroad. "They say," says the report, "they have assets that a committee of experts has valued at $90,000,000. They make no offer or suggestion as to what they would take for it. "The lowest sum at which they estimate the cost of completing their canal is $95,000,000. So that in entering that combine we would go in on the basis of $185,000,000 for the completed canal on the plan of three levels, if that plan is adopted, against $138,000,000, which is the highest estimate any engineer has placed on the Nicaragua Canal. The difference is $47,000,000 in favor of Nicaragua."

The committee also takes a position against holding the pending bill until the Walker commission can report, saying: "All the commission's field work is done and all their working parties have returned to the United States except a party of hydrographers left there to ascertain the rainfall and the fluctuations of the Chagres River. If this hydrographic work is to be prosecuted hereafter as long and as thoroughly as it has been heretofore it will be a half-century before we can determine the practicability of the Panama Canal so far as it depends on the rainfall and the fluctuations of the Chagres River. If it is an unsolved problem now, it will be quite as indeterminate fifty years from now.

"What possible new effect can be given to these facts or taken away from them by a party of men set to watch the fluctuations of the Chagres River from now until December, when Admiral Walker says his report will be ready? It is evident that the report to be made by these hydrographers is not a vital factor in the question of the practicability of the canal.

"Our engineers have come to no conclusion on the points of difficulty and have relegated the decision of the whole matter to the French engineers to be determined by further experiments. These engineers are in possession of all the facts that are known, and are not able to determine the level at which the canal shall be built. If we wait until they have settled this vital point we put ourselves at their mercy and can only provide for the wants of our own Government and people when they have decided what is best for their own interests. Congress owes a higher duty than this to the American people."

On the general question of the construction of a canal the committee takes the position that whatever canal is constructed its ownership must be American. It is argued that delay in construction cannot possibly advance the settlement of any question as to the canal after its completion.

The committee, therefore, announces its conclusion to be that Congress should provide means and authority for constructing a canal by the Nicaragua route and leave it to the President to deal with any questions of a diplomatic character that may be raised by other nations in the progress of the work.

After the bill becomes a law, it is declared to be the first duty of this country to agree with Nicaragua as to terms, leaving to the future all dealings with other powers as to the privileges they shall enjoy in the canal.

THE ANTI-TRUST MEASURES.

Committee Minority Gets Time to File Views on Bill and Resolution.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—When the House met to-day it was agreed that the minority of the Judiciary Committee should have until Monday to file their views upon the anti-trust bill and resolution reported by that committee yesterday. The agreement was not reached without difficulty. Mr. Ray, (N. Y.,) who proffered the request, said the privilege of filing a minority report should be confined to those opposed to the bill and resolution.

Mr. Terry, (Ark.,) Mr. Lanham, (Texas,) and Mr. Fleming, (Ga.,) protested that they should not be placed in the position of opposing the measures outright. They might vote for them as a last resort, they said, and they desired to file their views, including recommendations for amendment and a substitute, if the latter were deemed advisable.

Mr. Ray, however, declined to make any concessions. The Democrats then agreed, saying they would have to take what they could get.

After the agreement had been made Mr. Fleming asked unanimous consent that members of the minority sustaining certain features of the bill and resolution be allowed to file their views, but Mr. Ray objected.

BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Among the bills passed by the Senate to-day were the following:

Granting a pension of $100 a month to the widow of Gen. Lawton.

Appropriating $250,000 to establish a branch soldiers' home at Johnson City, Tenn.

Providing that all honorably discharged soldiers or marines who saw service in the civil war, in the Spanish war, or in the Philippine war, shall be given preferment in civil service appointments, age or loss of limbs not being regarded as a disqualification.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The House accomplished little to-day besides passing the Senate bill to incorporate the American National Red Cross. No progress was made with the Alaskan Code bill, owing to the inability of the two sides to agree as to the time to be allowed for general debate. The conference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was rejected after extended debate. The Naval Appropriation bill was sent to conference. Messrs. Foss, (Ill.) Dayton, (West Va.,) and Cummings, (N. Y.,) were appointed conferrees.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

ILLINOIS.—Fifth District, Charles C. Carnahan, (Rep.) Fourteenth District, Joseph V. Graff, (Rep.) Twenty-first District, W. A. Rodenberg, (Rep.)

INDIANA.—Fifth District, E. S. Holliday, (Rep.)

MINNESOTA.—Sixth District, Page Morris, (Rep.) Seventh District, Frank M. Eddy, (Rep.)

MISSOURI.—Third District, John Dougherty, (Dem.)

WYOMING.—At large, Frank W. Mondell, (Rep.)

Report on Proposed Beer Tax Change.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Finance, having in charge the House bill repealing the law providing for revenue stamps on beer packages containing less than a quarter of a barrel, to-day made a report to the full committee recommending the passage of the bill. The full committee considered the bill at some length, but postponed action upon it. Senator Nelson of Minnesota was heard in opposition to the measure.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Frederick S. L. Price, recently promoted from Second Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, is assigned to the Fourteenth Infantry, to date from March 11, vice Krauthoff, appointed Captain. Lieut. Price will be assigned by the commanding officer of the Fourteenth Infantry to a company of that regiment serving in the Philippine Islands, and will join the company to which he may be assigned.

First Lieut. John L. Russell, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect May 25.

First Lieut. Thomas F. Dwyer, Eighteenth Infantry, now on sick leave, will report to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, for assignment to such duty as he may be able to perform with the companies of the Fifteenth Infantry, at that post.

Transfers—First Lieut. Charles H. Paine, Battalion Adjutant, Thirteenth Infantry, to the Eighth Infantry, Company G; First Lieut. Frederick W. Coleman, Jr., from the Eighth Infantry to the Thirteenth Infantry. Lieut. Coleman will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. Lieut. Paine will remain on duty with the Thirteenth Infantry until further orders.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. C. Eaton is ordered to additional inspection duty at Cleveland, Ohio; Shelby, Ohio, and Montpelier, Ind.

Lieut. W. W. White is detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, May 31, and ordered to duty with the Mayflower, and to engineer duty on board of her when placed in commission; he will report June 2.

E. E. Wright is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from March 29, 1900.

H. Winslow is commissioned Commander from March 27, 1900.

J. H. Dayton is commissioned Captain from March 29, 1900.

W. H. Turner is commissioned Commander from March 29, 1900.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The New Orleans has sailed from Nagasaki for Manila.

The Alliance has arrived at Fort Monroe.

The Hartford has arrived at Barbados on her way to Hampton Roads. She is bringing a cargo of several interesting specimens of ancient ordnance, taken from the fortifications at Manila, which are to be placed in the public parks in Washington.

The Dolphin is expected here from Porto Rico on Sunday.

GOV. VOORHEES GOES ABROAD.

Appoints Mr. Dexheimer Register of Essex County Before Sailing.

Gov. Foster M. Voorhees of New Jersey and Frank Bergen, an Elizabeth lawyer, were passengers on the American liner St. Paul, that sailed yesterday morning. The employes of the State House sent a basket of roses to the Governor's stateroom, and there were floral gifts from other friends. Among those who went to the pier to see him off were Senators R. C. Miller of Salem, R. E. Hand of Cape May, E. C. Hutchinson of Mercer, Joseph Cross of Union, and C. C. Stokes of Cumberland, Assemblymen C. M. Smith, William Riker, Hobart Tuttle, and Palmer E. Charlock.

A few minutes before the steamship sailed the Governor signed the commission of Assemblyman John P. Dexheimer of Orange to be Register of Essex County.

Gov. Voorhees will be abroad about three weeks. During his absence President Johnson of the Senate will be Acting Governor, but will not be formally sworn in unless something needs attention.

WANTS MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Mr. Hess Wedded Second Wife Before Her Divorce Was Granted.

Edward Hess, a musician in Nahan Franko's orchestra, has had what he considers a strange marital venture. He met and loved Minna Brandt. She was about to obtain a divorce from her husband, Gustave Brandt, manager for the Barber Asphalt Company at Denver, Col. The case was tried in the Supreme Court last June. Mr. Hess and Mrs. Brandt did not wait for the signing of the decree, but were satisfied that the Court would grant the divorce, as Mrs. Brandt had proved that her husband had eloped with a cousin.

Mr. Hess, who was a widower, and Mrs. Brandt were married the day of the trial of the action. It was several days later that the Justice signed the decree. James Pendleton, who represented her at the trial, took the papers to his office and waited for her to call for them. She did not appear, and he knew nothing about the wedding until six weeks later, when Mr. Hess called on him and wanted a divorce.

He said that his new wife and his grown-up daughters did not get on well together and that there was no end of trouble in the house. The lawyer told Mr. Hess that he could have the marriage annulled, as the ceremony had been performed before the divorce sought by Mrs. Brandt was granted.

Papers were drawn up and the action started. Prospects for a reconciliation developed and the case was allowed to hang fire until this week, when Mr. Hess called on his lawyer and demanded an immediate trial.

Mrs. Hess will contest the case, which comes up for trial next week.

SAWS A FREIGHT CAR IN TWO.

Property Owner Removes Half of It, Which Projected Upon His Land.

A dispute between a property owner and the West Shore Railroad at Jersey City yesterday ended in one of the company's abandoned freight cars being sawed in two. This was followed by the arrest of A. H. Woodward, the property owner in question.

Some time ago Mr. Woodward bought four lots on Ferry Street, at the foot of the Heights, to erect an ice plant. He found a railroad spur projecting upon the property, the track being occupied by an old freight car. The company's agents refused to remove the car, and at Mr. Woodward's orders his workmen sawed the car in two and removed the portion projecting upon his property.

Division Superintendent Stewart thereupon caused Mr. Woodward's arrest, and he gave bail to answer any charge that may be brought against him. The West Shore Railroad Company claims to own the property Mr. Woodward bought, but he says he has a clear title acquired through William Ferris, who bought the land from the Jersey City Gas Company in 1884, that company having bought the property in 1859 under a warrantee deed from the Bergen Gas Company. Mr. Ferris says the West Shore Railroad Company laid the spur to accommodate him in bringing stone to his land, and acquired no title in the property.

DEATH OF JAMES E. HULSHIZER.

He Was One of the First Members of the Produce Exchange.

James E. Hulshizer, a member of the Produce Exchange and foreman of the Hudson County Grand Jury, died suddenly at his home, at 16 Gifford Place, Jersey City, on Tuesday night from neuralgia of the heart. He had been prostrated by the same ailment on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange on May 7, but had recovered rapidly and was able to attend to his business four days later. He attended a session of the Grand Jury on Tuesday afternoon.

It was at first supposed that Mr. Hulshizer's death would dissolve the Grand Jury and vitiate its indictment of John Garrabrant for the murder of Henry Maas, but Justice Lippincott said yesterday that, while the statutes made no provision for such cases, the Court could appoint a foreman. He notified the Grand Jurors to select one of their number and said he would appoint the person selected. This will be done on Friday.

Mr. Hulshizer was born at Washington, N. J., on Nov. 14, 1840. At the outbreak of the civil war he volunteered for nine months. When his regiment was mustered out he settled in Jersey City, and went into the grain business in New York. He was one of the original members of the New York Produce Exchange, and was for a time its Secretary, and also one of the Board of Managers. In politics he was an active Democrat, but never held any office. He was a Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, and also of the Children's Home. He was a member of the Carteret Club. He leaves a widow and one son, Joseph E. Hulshizer, Jr., who is Treasurer of the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Jersey City.

Outings for the Poor.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which seeks to relieve the sufferings of women and children of the city's crowded tenement districts during the hot Summer months, has issued an appeal to the public for contributions with which to carry on its work during the coming Summer. Fifteen thousand three hundred and seventeen women and children were taken on the forty-seven one-day excursions to the society's home, at Sea Breeze, last Summer, and 1,490 sick women, babies, children, and cripples were taken care of for one or two weeks, and in some cases longer. The society's offices are at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and Robert Shaw Minturn is its Treasurer.

Two Engines Leave the Tracks.

Travel was delayed on the Long Island Railroad at Morris Park, L. I., last night by two engines leaving the tracks. A dummy engine was sent out to make a switch, and jumped the track, stalling a train bringing Brooklyn delegates from the Episcopal convention in Garden City. A freight engine, sent to drag the dummy into the yard, itself left the tracks, the result being that two through trains and a rapid transit train were stalled. They had to back into the Jamaica Station and then take the west-bound track.

CUBA'S FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Bacon, in the Senate, Demands Investigation by Congress.

SAYS FACTS URGE AN INQUIRY

Asks Under What Law America Introduced Postal System and Appointed a Governor General.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Discussion of the administration of affairs in Cuba by agents of the United States occupied the attention of the Senate during the greater part of to-day's session. The discussion was based on the resolution, offered several days ago by Mr. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) directing the Committee on Relations with Cuba to investigate and report to the Senate regarding the moneys received and expended in Cuba by the civil and military authorities since possession was taken of the island by the military authorities of the United States.

In speaking to the resolution, Mr. Bacon submitted the proposition that there could be no more mandatory duty than that which rests upon the United States that every dollar collected in Cuba should be applied to the people of Cuba. Every dollar so collected, he said, belongs to the people of Cuba, and not a dollar to the United States or to any official of the United States. If anything were necessary to emphasize and accentuate the force of his proposition it was to be found in the fact that the United States was a self-constituted agent in Cuban affairs.

There were, he said, still higher obligations to investigate the affairs of Cuba and to see that they have been rightly conducted. These are obligations of National honor. Perhaps at no time had any people constituted themselves the agent for a trust such as we have imposed upon ourselves in Cuba. In the degree of honor with which this duty was performed would the country be adjudged by the world.

It was, he said, a plain duty of Congress to see to it that every dollar collected in Cuba should be honestly handled and rigidly accounted for. He said it was particularly difficult to obtain a proper accounting because of the system of absolutism in vogue in our administration in Cuba. All the more necessary, therefore, was it that the Government should see to it that affairs on the island were rightly conducted and that the financial matters were honestly handled. Even if there were no rumors, he said, of maladministration on the island of Cuba, the duty to investigate the business and Governmental affairs of the island would nevertheless exist.

"But," he declared, "we are not urged alone by the voice of duty. The facts urge the investigation to be made. There has been in Cuba the most exorbitant and extravagant expenditure of money."

Mr. Bacon then called attention to the statements in reports submitted by the Secretary of War to the Senate, which showed that during the year 1899 the receipts in Cuba were $16,346,015, while the expenditures were $14,085,805.

"If," said the Georgia Senator, "we had before us only the naked fact that the receipts on the island during a single year were more than $16,000,000 and the expenditures more than $14,000,000 we would be bound to investigate the subject to see that this vast sum had been properly and prudently handled."

Continuing, Mr. Bacon presented a statement showing the receipts and expenditures of the various States, including Georgia, Missouri, and Massachusetts. They were in every instance less than those of Cuba.

"These expenditures in Cuba," said Mr. Bacon, "are so much larger in proportion than those of many States that, even if there were no rumors of extravagance and fraud and corruption in connection with Cuban affairs, they would call in trumpet tones for an investigation. We have had all sorts of accusations in the press of the country, and finally there have been admissions of irregularity in the financial affairs of the island."

Mr. Bacon discussed the allowances made to various officers in Cuba by direction of Secretary Alger. He inquired why such allowances were not made to Gen. Wilson and Gen. Lee. He read the order of Gen. Alger allowing $7,500 per year in addition to his salary to Gov. Gen. Brooke.

"What is there," Mr. Bacon inquired, "in the office of the Governor General of Cuba which requires him to exercise functions of greater dignity than a General commanding an army in the field? What obligation was there on this Government to place him in a position of vicegeral authority? What obligation was there on the Government that any one who claimed to have an official dignity in Cuba should be the guest of this man?"

Mr. Bacon declared that one of the prominent officials in Cuba had used the Cuban funds with which to purchase personal apparel. He further asserted there were well-founded rumors that there had been the most extravagant expenditure of Cuban funds for fitting up luxurious quarters for officers, and furnishing these officers horses, carriages, and liveried servants.

"Still further," said he, "within the past week the fact has been disclosed—a fact that brings the blush of shame to the cheek of every American citizen—that trusted officials in Cuba have misappropriated large amounts belonging to the people of Cuba. Nobody knows how large these amounts run, as it was stated they were $30,000; next is was said they would amount to $75,000, and now it is intimated the amount may aggregate $400,000. At first one man only was involved in the difficulty. Now there are many—so many that it is intimated it may amount to a conspiracy."

Mr. Bacon read the order under which Major Rathbone was acting as Director of Posts of Cuba, and said it conferred so great power upon him that it had resulted in a disgraceful and mortifying condition of affairs.

Interrupting Mr. Bacon, Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) asserted that the order creating Major Rothbone's office was of "a character of power such as was given to Roman pro-Consuls. There is nothing like it in this Government. It is a power unrestrained, unbridled."

After paying a compliment to Major Rathbone, Mr. Hale continued: "The Senator and all of us ought to have known that the giving of this unbridled power to one man would be abused by the men under him, and in the end he would suffer."

Mr. Bacon, continuing, said the question now presented was whether Congress should sit still in the face of these gross violations of public trust, or should investigate them to the bottom. He had understood that the majority of the Committee on Relations with Cuba did not desire an investigation of Cuban affairs by Congress because Senators were startled at the magnitude of the work and were afraid it might take the balance of the year. If those Senators were not willing to undertake the work he (Bacon) knew of Senators who were.

Mr. Bacon maintained that the United States Government was not in Cuba by authority of law. If money had been spent that was not necessary to be expended in the pacification of the island, said Mr. Bacon, it had been expended illegally. He inquired by what law or right we had introduced our postal system in the island; and by what law a Governor General of Cuba had been appointed. In the Philippines and in Porto Rico we had exercised the war power because they were conquered territory, but Cuba was not conquered territory.

"When," he asked, "shall we carry out our pledge and leave the island to its own inhabitants?"

In conclusion Mr. Bacon pointed out that no nation ever had a better opportunity to set itself on a high plane in the administration of affairs than the United States had in Cuba, and he hoped the opportunity would be embraced.

The resolution was then made subject to the call of any Senator, Mr. Platt (Conn., Rep.) expressing a desire to reply to some of the statements which Mr. Bacon had made.

To Aid Self-Supporting Girls.

A lecture, concert, and reception, in aid of the Home and Bureau of Employment for Self-Supporting Girls, at 946 Lexington Avenue, will be given at the Lenox Lyceum this evening by the Regina Angelorum, a non-sectarian institution conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. Bishop Farley will preside at the exercises, and begin his lecture on "Melodies and Songs of Ireland" at 8:15.

A Druggist Dies in His Store.

While Warren S. Kissam, a Williamsburg druggist, was compounding a prescription yesterday in his store, at 514 Broadway, he was stricken with apoplexy and fell. He was carried into a rear room, and was dead when a physician arrived. He was a bachelor, fifty-three years old, and had been in business for twenty years.

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BRIDGE JUMPER DISAPPEARS.

Unrequited Love Made Pless Despondent—May Have Been Rescued by Float.

A young man supposed to be August A. Pless of 40 Vandewater Street, a stereotyper out of work, added one to the long list of Brooklyn Bridge jumpers early yesterday afternoon, making the fourth person to essay the feat within a month.

Without any attempt at spectacular effect, Pless rode out to the central span on a truck, and after removing his coat, climbed up on the rail and jumped off. Several persons on the East River piers near the bridge saw the usual "dark object shoot straight downward and plunge into the river."

In this case, however, the ultimate fall of the jumper is uncertain. It is believed that he lost his life. Several persons on the east side of the river said they saw the man fall, but as to just how he fell or what became of him after he did fall, their accounts differ. Some say he went straight down, striking the water feet first; others, that he whirled around like a pin wheel, striking the river "all in a heap." These spectators reported that the man came to the surface just as a New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad car float bore down him. It appeared, from the shore, that the float ran him down, but it was thought possible that a line was thrown to him, and he was picked up. There was no report last night of the jumper's arrival at any of the hospitals or police stations on Manhattan Island.

The disgusted and wearied bridge police held up a truck at the Brooklyn end of the bridge, having on it the coat left by the jumper. In the pockets were various letters bearing the name and address of Pless.

The driver of the truck, William J. Gleason, and Thomas McCormack, who was riding on the vehicle with him, were arrested.

McCormack said he met the jumper on Park Row and the two jumped on Gleason's truck to ride across the bridge. When about 200 feet beyond the New York tower the other man, McCormack said, suddenly removed his coat and, scrambling up on the rail, leaped into space. McCormack, who was intoxicated, was locked up, while the truck driver was discharged.

Unrequited love was Pless's trouble, according to his mother, who was found at 40 Vandewater Street.

"I would not be surprised if the jumper was my son, August," she said. "He has been very bad in the head for three weeks. His girl, who was going to marry him, shook him for a copper, and he did not have much strength after that."

Young Pless had a sister, Maria, who is a trained nurse in the German Hospital, and a brother, Robert, who is a policeman attached to the Oak Street Station. The latter does not believe that his brother jumped from the bridge.

RUNAWAY IMPERILS CHILDREN.

Struggles Fiercely to Break Hold of Policeman Who Stopped It.

A runaway horse, attached to a wagon of a starch company, driven by William Delaney, in a race along East Seventy-eighth Street yesterday noon overturned a buggy, stunning both its occupants, and would have dashed in among the crowd of children in front of the big public school at Avenue A had it not been for the courage and determination of Policeman Luke A. Parsel, who was stationed there. At Seventy-eighth Street and Third Avenue the horse was frightened by a passing elevated train, and started east along Seventy-eighth Street, throwing the driver back in the wagon.

The buggy of Dr. H. Jackson of 323 East Seventy-eighth Street was standing in front of his house, with his driver, Samuel Neuman, and his ten-year-old daughter inside. The wagon struck it, overturning it. Both occupants were stunned, but soon recovered consciousness.

Policeman Parsel, seeing the horse and wagon coming, hurried the children in front of the school out of the way and caught the runaway by the mane. He held on stoutly, although the horse struggled fiercely, dragging him along, lifting him from his feet, and striking him with his hoofs. The strength of the horse finally gave way, and he fell in a heap on the ground.

The policeman was unhurt, and went back on his post.

FIRE ROUTS OUT TENANTS.

One Woman Risks Her Own Life to Find Her Pet Cat.

All the members of the ten families living in the two-story and attic frame houses at 267 and 269 West Houston Street, who were at home yesterday morning, were sent hustling out in a great hurry by a fire which occurred suddenly on the first floor at 9 o'clock.

Mrs. Mary Flynn, who lives on the first floor, discovered the fire first. She got out safely, but forgot her four-year-old son, George. The fireman who went back for him found John Boyd, a German, in his room on the fourth floor, half-clothed and reading a newspaper.

"Get out," he shouted; "the house is burning."

After putting on a vest over his night garments the man quickly escaped.

Capt. Henry Andrews, formerly of the British Army, showed his coolness by slowly descending the rickety fire escape in the back of his house. It gave way before he reached the bottom and left him hanging by one hand a few feet above the ground. He refused to drop, but shouted lustily for a ladder. After hanging for several moments, he got one and descended to the ground.

The firemen had a hard time in getting Mrs. Emily Green out of her room on the top floor. She couldn't find her pet cat, "Tom," and she refused to leave without him. "Tom" was finally discovered under a bed. His mistress clasped him to her breast and hurried down stairs. The damage done by the fire was $1,000.

WARNER MILLER SAILS.

Speaks Hopefully of Nicaragua Canal—Attacks Panama Project.

Warner Miller was a passenger on the St. Paul, which sailed yesterday. He goes abroad to meet his wife and daughter in London, and also to visit the Exposition.

In talking about the Nicaragua Canal, Mr. Miller said the action of Congress showed that that canal, and no other, would be built. There was no question as to the feasibility of this route, while there always has been of the Panama route. For one reason, he went on to say, the Nicaragua Canal will be a thousand miles shorter than the Panama route, and this difference alone would make the Nicaragua Canal necessary. To vote for the Panama Canal would be to vote for corruption.

Mr. Miller added: "The Panama Canal is offered to the United States for the benefit of certain parties, in the hopes of a rake-off. Then they would divide the spoils. This kind of business has been going on in Paris, and we don't want it here. The near adjournment of Congress will probably prevent the action of the Senate, but next year they will probably act. Then the report of the commission will be in."

As to the talk about a fortified canal, Mr. Miller said: "There is no need for armament. In case of war, the canal would be held by the navy, and at both ends. There would also be a strong enough land force to prevent destruction. Do you suppose that in case of war with Russia, England would not seize and hold the Suez Canal?"

Lipton Loving Cup Committee Sails.

John N. Beach and Edwin P. Benjamin, who were appointed by ex-Mayor Strong as members of the Lipton Loving Cup Committee, sailed yesterday on the Oceanic. They will be joined in London by John D. Crimmins and Judge O'Brein, and the cup will be presented to Sir Thomas at a banquet to be given at the Hotel Cecil on May 24.

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MODEL TENEMENT HOMES

State Commission Inspects Buildings in Brooklyn Borough.

Improvements in White and Thatcher Houses—Band Pavilion in Court—Playground for Children.

The Tenement House Commission yesterday afternoon inspected the model tenements of Alfred T. White in South Brooklyn and of John Thatcher in the old Williamsburg section of the borough. The Commissioners met in the South Ferry-house, Manhattan side, at 2:30 o'clock.

Their first visit was to the Riverside buildings, Joralemon and Furman Streets, Brooklyn. Guy Du Val, representing Mr. White, informed the Commissioners that there were apartments for 280 families in these buildings. Only a small number of them are at present unoccupied. In these buildings the rents are for two-room apartments, from $1.10 to $2 a week; for three-room apartments from $1.40 to $2.60 a week, and for four-room apartments from $2 to $3.40 a week.

"Most of our tenants," said the Superintendent, "are Scandinavians. We have 104 families of them. The Swedes come first, then the Norwegians, and next the Danes and Finns. There are eighty British families, with the Irish in the lead, and then in order the Scotch, English, Welsh, and those from the colonies of Great Britain. We have eight Italian families and sixty other families of different nationalities."

"You have a good many families of 'longshoremen I notice," said one of the Commissioners.

"Yes," said the Superintendent. "That is because we are so near the steamship piers."

"Why are there so few Italian families?" asked Mr. De Forest. "Is any discrimination shown against them?"

"Well, yes," said the Superintendent. "They are apt to overcrowd, to sublet their rooms to relatives. And yet some Italians make excellent tenants, the best we have."

The party went into the yard, and all the Commissioners expressed their approval of the amount of space allowed. Secretary Veiller pointed out a wooden pavilion, where, he said, music was furnished free every Saturday during the Summer. He also pointed out a playground for the children of the tenants. The drying frames in the yard were, he said, for the use of the tenants on the first three floors. The tenants on the upper three floors, he said, dried their clothes on the roofs.

Then the party climbed up stairs to the roof. On their way up Secretary Veiller explained that the stairways were all exterior, and yet, by the tower plan, were protected from the elements. He also called attention to the lights, all protected by wire net work. The party went into some unoccupied apartments, and it was pointed out that they had a scullery and private closet. The scullery, it was explained, allowed the cooking, &c., to be done outside of the kitchen, and there was a shart for ashes. The Superintendent said that tenants who paid promptly were allowed a rebate of 10 cents a week.

From the Riverside the party walked to the Home and Tower Buildings, in Hicks Street, also built by Alfred T. White over twenty years ago, and said to be the first model tenements in America. Here practically the same satisfactory conditions were found. In these two buildings are 218 family apartments, averaging $1.70 per week for two rooms and $2.25 a week for three rooms. There are twenty-four sets of four rooms for from $2.50 to $2.90 a week, and one set of six rooms, which is rented for $14 a month. It was explained that all the buildings paid 5 per cent. a year. The Home was built in 1877 and the Tower in 1878. A rebate of $1,000 a year is made to tenants, collectively, who pay promptly. In each building a record is kept of all the tenants. Only well-behaved persons are allowed to remain.

The party then went to the Williamsburg section, where they inspected model five-story tenements built three years ago by John Thatcher, who formerly was a builder employed by Mr. White. The Thatcher tenements are on Franklin Square, near Myrtle Avenue. The average rent is only 60 cents a week. They have a courtyard 25 feet in front and 10 feet in the rear.

The commission will probably make another visit next week to tenements, either in the Chinese or Italian quarter.

MR. HOLAHAN IN A ROW.

Son of City Official Accused of Assaulting a Lawyer.

As the result of a fight with James N. Butterly in Butterly's office, in the Park Row Building, Joseph A. Holahan, the son of Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday, and held for trial in $500 bail on a charge of assault.

Holahan is engaged in the real estate business and occupies rooms on the fourth floor of the Park Row Building. Butterly, who was formerly a clerk in the employ of his brother, Lawyer Frank Holahan, is established in an office next door, with his law partners, Bartholomew A. Greene and Clark B. Augustine.

"Ever since Butterly took offices near mine," explained Mr. Holahan to the Magistrate, "he has been trying to bother me in every way he could. He had quarreled with my brother and he tried to vent his spite on me."

According to Butterly's story, Holahan entered his office yesterday afternoon and struck him in the eye. Greene and Augustine went to Butterly's assistance. The uproar alarmed the other tenants in the building, who called in a policeman.

John P. Madden Resigns.

John P. Madden, who acts as Deputy Commissioner of the Departments of Street Cleaning and of Highways for the Borough of Queens, yesterday forwarded his resignation from both offices to Commissioners Nagle and Keating, giving ill-health as his reason for his action. Mr. Madden is the leader of the Democracy of Queens County, and between his political and official duties he has overworked. His physician has ordered him to take a rest. No one has been appointed as his successor as yet.

CHICAGO HOTEL BURNED.

Two Persons Killed and Fifteen Injured—A Former Jameson Raider Saves Many Lives.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Two persons were killed and fifteen injured in a fire which early to-day destroyed the Hotel Helene, at 110 to 114 Fifty-third Street. One of the injured has since died, and it is expected that four others will succumb to their injuries. The dead are Charlotte Peterson, dining-room girl; Lena Pearson, found burned almost beyond recognition in a room with Miss Peterson, and S. G. McHaddin.

The loss to the building and furnishings was $40,000. The fire was marked by many daring rescues and narrow escapes, and James McNeil earned himself the title of hero. He was a porter in the hotel, and the first to warn the sleeping occupants of their danger. He carried Helen Joseph down a swaying ladder from the third floor, and then, amid the cheers of the onlookers, returned to the second floor, where a woman was lying unconscious, her clothing on fire. He carried her to the window and dropped her into the arms of a policeman. The effort and the heat were too much for McNeil, and he staggered back into the smoke. The people below thought he was lost. A policeman mounted to the shoulders of a brother officer and, clambering over the window ledge, caught McNeil by the feet and dragged him from the room. McNeil was passed down to the ground, and soon recovered consciousness.

The fire started in the basement and spread with the greatest rapidity. But for the heroic action of McNeil every person in the building undoubtedly would have perished.

Police, firemen, and spectators unite in praising McNeil. He was formerly a gunner in the British Navy on the battleship Dreadnaught. He took part in the Jameson raid, and it was while in South Africa that the illness that compelled him to secure a discharge came upon him.

MARRIED ON A HOSPITAL COT.

A Bowery Girl Dies the Wife of Her Childhood Lover.

It wasn't quite like other weddings. The bride lay on a hospital cot, and in the face of the bridegroom there was deep sorrow. The best man was a janitor in the hospital, and the maid, who stood near the cot, was the nurse who had watched beside the patient. When the priest had finished the Roman Catholic service he spread out his hands, the bridegroom kneeling at the cot's side.

"May God have you in His holy keeping," said the priest slowly. Then he left them together.

The bridegroom still knelt near his bride's side.

"You are my wife, Mary," he said softly.

"Your wife, Tom! At last I am an honest woman. You—"

The nurse bent over the poor, disfigured face.

"She has fainted," she told the bridegroom. Then she rang quickly for the doctor in charge of the ward.

Just as the sun's rays rested on the cross over the hospital last night, before sinking behind the Jersey hills, they carried the body of the bride to her husband's home.

Mary Queen, her name was, and she came from over the Bowery. Thomas Sullivan, who lives in Greenwich Avenue, near the hospital, where she died, knew her as a little girl and loved her.

"No, Tom," she told him then, "I couldn't marry any man."

Then they lost sight of each other for a time. Later they met. The woman's face was disfigured, and she looked cynically at life. Again Tom asked her to marry him.

"No," she said, "I am not worthy for you to even tred on. I cannot accept any honest man's love."

But Tom would not take the only answer she felt able to give. Finally it was agreed that they two should leave the city for some place where Mary was unknown. A few days later the woman, brooding over her life, took poison, at her home, 24½ Chrystie Street. Then they took her to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said she could not live. To Father O'Donohue, at the hospital, Tom went.

"She shall die the wife of an honest man," he said.

Father O'Donohue married them Sunday morning. And yesterday the bride went to the house of her husband.

FIFTH AVENUE DENTIST'S END.

Picked Up Unconscious and Dies in Harlem Hospital.

A well-dressed man, believed to be Dr. Alfred Pierrepont Todd, a dentist, of this city, who formerly had offices on Fifth Avenue, was found unconscious on a stoop at 318 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street early yesterday morning, and died a few hours later in the Harlem Hospital. Dr. Mooney, who attended him in the hospital, says that his death was due to heart disease, superinduced by alcoholism. The only clue to his identity was a card bearing the name "A. P. Todd." It was learned that a Dr. Todd

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

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INCONVENIENT VISITORS.

We have no doubt that the President would read with pleasure the announcement that the Boer envoys, enlightened as to the real nature of American sentiment toward their countries and their errand by the curious and slightly grotesque character of their reception in Hoboken and this city, had determined to abandon their pilgrimage and take ship for home. Neither President MCKINLEY nor any member of his Administration is likely to forget for a moment that this Government cannot give these Boer gentlemen the slightest encouragement as to the main object of their mission. The President can do nothing to "stop the war." At the request of the Boer republics he has once already tendered his good offices in mediation and they were courteously declined. His duty and his privilege ended there. Any further interference would be a violation of our National practice and tradition, and an unwarrantable offense to England, with whom, we must ask the envoys to remember, we are at peace, and with whom we have no intention of going to war. We may be reasonably confident, therefore, that the international proprieties will not be violated during the visit of the envoys to the National capital.

But the President has other things to think of besides the correct observance of international obligations. This is the year of the Presidential election, and Mr. MCKINLEY is to be the candidate of his party. He is an experienced and skillful politician, and he is deeply mindful of the fact that acts or policies of his that were distasteful to any classes of voters would be used to his harm in the campaign. He is aware, also, that in this country the sentiment that passes for sympathy with the Boer republics would never have possessed volume or amplitude had not the Irish-Americans and the German-Americans actively associated themselves with the effort to produce it; for the amiable labors of Americans of Dutch descent, whose sentiments, at least, are not open to the suspicion of having been generated by hatred of England, would not unaided have brought the Boer peace movement within the ken of even the most prudent politician. All the Irish-Americans and all the German-Americans are said to sympathize deeply with the Boers. The two together constitute a pretty large fraction of the electorate, and the President knows that their eyes will be on him while the Boer envoys are in Washington.

It is enough to make any President uncomfortable. Mr. MCKINLEY, with his careful habit of observing what the people are thinking about, must wish in his inmost soul that the gentlemen from South Africa had called at some other time. The present, however, is the time they have chosen for their visit, and our knowledge of Boer astuteness warrants us in the conjecture that those who sent these envoys understood very well that while the time of their visit might be most incopvenient for the President, it might for the same reason possibly be more propitious for them and their errand.

A higher order of astuteness than that which guides the counsels of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State might have foreseen that it would be unwise to attempt to get a favor out of the President by a move intended to "put him in a hole." He is doubly armed against them by knowledge of their selfishness and the feeling that he must guard his own position. The consequence will be, most probably, that the Boer envoys will go home as empty-handed as they came, and the Irish-American and the German-American voters will perceive that while the President has done nothing to offend England, at which they might be disgusted, he has also done nothing to offend them, at which they ought to be pleased.

A recorded body of traditional policy and some precedents very much in point will serve to aid the President in determining the manner of his treatment of the envoys. Nearly fifty years ago a President of the United States had a similar problem to solve. When that wily and tumultuous agitator LOUIS KOSSUTH came here in 1851 to plead for the cause of struggling Hungary the people gave him a tremendous welcoming, and he went about the country stirring up a wild and not vey reasonable enthusiasm. Congress went far out of the proper path to pass resolutions of greeting, and at length he was presented to President FILLMORE. Mr. FILLMORE had by this time pretty well taken the measure of his man, and had prepared a speech of courtesy after an express understanding with KOSSUTH that the latter in his own speech was to make no allusion to the subject of aid or intervention on behalf of Hungary by the United States. KOSSUTH broke his promise, of course, and President FILLMORE, abandoning his set speech, made these extemporaneous remarks:

> I am happy, Gov. KOSSUTH, to welcome you to this land of freedom, and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your release from a long confinement in Turkey and your safe arrival here. As an individual, I simpathized deeply with your brave struggle for the independence and freedom of your native land. The American people can never be indifferent to such a contest. But our policy as a Nation in this respect has been uniform from the commencement of our Government, and my own views as the Chief Executive Magistrate of this Nation are fully and freely expressed in my recent message to Congress, to which you have been pleased to allude. They are the same, whether speaking to Congress here or to the nations of Europe.

Contemporary testimony reports KOSSUTH as very morose and surly at his reception at the White House. Yet President FILLMORE went much further in his expressions of personal sympathy for Hungary than in our new relations to the nations of the earth and with our larger sense of our responsibilities President MCKINLEY can permit himself to go in any remarks he may feel called on to make to the Boer envoys in respect to the present situation of their republics.

THE SECOND "CLARK CASE."

We should imagine the Senate of the United States would be becoming very weary of Mr. CLARK of Montana. The Senate had decided that, as matter of corporate self-respect, it must "shun to sit," as the Psalmist has it, with Mr. CLARK. After the bribery by which he gained his seat had been exposed it had no choice. There was no dissent from the decision of the unfitness of CLARK on either side of the Senate. We do not remember a contested election in which the conclusion was so unanimous. But the Senate had no desire to humiliate CLARK. Accordingly, instead of pushing his case to its logical conclusion of expulsion it "saved his face," as much as it could be saved, by allowing him to resign and accepting his resignation. CLARK's return for this consideration is to turn up, within twenty-four hours, "without a stain on his character," and with a certificate of appointment from the acting Governor of Montana, not even the real Governor, in his pocket. He had been putting up the job while he was drawing tears from the eyes of his agents in the galleries by his pathetic speech.

The impudence of CLARK's latest performance is almost more disreputable than the bribery for which he was disqualified. Bribery is described as a "high crime and misdemeanor," in the same Constitution which makes the Senate the judge of the "elections, qualifications, and returns" of its members. CLARK was excluded from the Senate really and notoriously because he had been guilty of bribery, though he had been adroit enough to prevent that fact from appearing on the record. But it should not make any difference. Bribery should be a continuous disqualification for a seat in the United States Senate, if any crime should be. For CLARK to plead that there is no proof of bribery against him "this time" would be to add insult to the injury he has done the Senate already. Besides, the circumstances irresistibly suggest bribery this time. The Governor of Montana did not appoint CLARK. He was on the other side. There was no such urgency about filling the Senatorial vacancy made by CLARK's "resignation" that it could not have waited for the Governor's return from a temporary absence. There is no clause of the Constitution authorizing a Lieutenant Governor to appoint a Senator when the Executive who has authority to appoint him "cannot be convened." Besides, why could not the Governor be convened? Why was he so conveniently absent? Why was the Lieutenant Governor able to usurp the Governor's prerogatives and to make so singularly prompt use of them? To ask these questions is to leave open a roomy inference that both the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor were in the job of which CLARK himself was managing the Washington end, by begging his ex-fellow Senators not to stigmatize him, and by making pathetic appeals while he was awaiting telegraphic information that the Montana end had been arranged.

Such a dirty job of Montana politics ought to excite the disgust of every gentleman in the Senate and to fill him with personal indignation against the jobber. CLARK maintains that he is the choice of "the better class" of citizens of Montana. If that be true, the worse class must be a wonderful lot.

WEST POINT.

Congress has done nothing more useful at this session than the enactment of the Military Academy bill. After half a century of grudging and inadequate support of the only nursery we have of professional soldiers, and after an annual broadside of insults to the regular army such as those of which HAM LEWIS's famous effusion was the most ridiculous but not the most outrageous or the most mischievous, the Congress has been conquered by the record of the graduates of the Academy in the Spanish war and its sequels. To every American capable of reflection the reflection must have occurred, in what a helpless situation we should have been but for the work, so often thankless, so far as the popular appreciation went, that has been done at West Point. The Academy is not only no longer to be starved, but its facilities are to be enlarged so as to enable it to instruct a hundred more cadets.

Even the unaccountable SULZER offered a kind of tribute to the efficiency of the Academy in proposing, if we understand the telegraphed report of his remarks, to intrust the National defense entirely to the Academy, and send its graduates adrift among the people with permission to serve in the militia upon the breaking out of war. In fact, the military profession must hereafter be much more of a calling in this country than it has been heretofore. Not only the graduates of the Academy on the present establishment, but the increased number provided for in the new bill are likely to be absorbed by the army. The old notion of "getting an education at West Point," with the expectation of making use of it in civil life, is likely to become obsolete. This is not to be regretted. The course of West Point is incomplete, regarded as a preparation for civil life. Since its establishment schools have sprung up which teach those of its specialties, as engineering, which are available in civil life as well, or perhaps for the purposes of civil life better, than the parent institution. But for its own purposes the school is, by the judgment of foreign officers, unsurpassed in the world.

It is fortunate that the additional facilities needed for military education have been provided by the enlargement of the Academy rather than by the institution of another school. It is part of the superiority of the training of West Point for its purpose that it has no "electives," and that specialization begins only after graduation. That knowledge of all the arms which is imparted to the graduate gives him a distinct superiority over the officer who has been trained only for his own, That the necessary increase in the number of officers of the army is to be obtained without any lowering of their quality is the assurance that is given to the country by the new law. And no assurance could be more needed or more welcome.

GERMANY AND THE CONGO STATE.

Mr. LIONEL DECLE, the enterprising correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph, who is now somewhere on the western frontier of German East Africa, has cabled to his paper some news concerning the seizure of Congo Free State posts by German troops which would be quite startling were it not for the fact that the events which he describes have for several months been the subject of dipomatic controversy between Berlin and Brussels.

In June, 1899, the Germans occupied three military stations on the River Rusisi and Lake Kivu, which had some time before been evacuated by the Congo Free State authorities. When an attempt to recover the posts was made by Belgian officers these were informed that Germany had taken the step as a precautionary measure in order to guard against invasions of mutineers from the Congo Free State. In December last the matter was reported to the Belgian Government, and M. BEERNAERT, Minister of the Congo State, was ordered to Berlin to inquire into the matter. To his interrogations the German Government replied that the land occupied was actually German territory, according to the map taken as a basis of the treaty concluded Nov. 8, 1884. This, it was alleged, was the Friedrichsen chart, published in Hamburg, which shows that the Rusisi River marks the frontier, while Lake Kivu lies to the east of it and obviously within German territory.

M. BEERNAERT not only proved that the Friedrichsen chart was not employed in 1884, but he produced several diplomatic documents in which Germany recognized a more easterly boundary than the Rusisi. Moreover, neither the Rusisi River nor Lake Kivu appears on the chart employed by the Commissioners in 1884. Hence it might reasonably be supposed that they played no part in making the demarkation between the Congo Free State and German East Africa. According to the most trustworthy diplomatic advices from Berlin, Germany has acknowledged the legality of the Congo State's objection, but would still retain possession of the disputed posts, and is ready to offer indemnity as quid pro quo. There the matter officially stands at present.

But there have not been indications wanting to show that the King of the Belgians is not averse to such an arrangement. And realizing that no new delimitation of the territory can be made without the full consent of the parties to the treaty of 1884, he has lately taken means to deny Belgium's responsibility in the matter. Only the other day, in the Chamber of Deputies, in replying to an interpellation regarding the atrocities of Belgian officers in the Congo State, his Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. DE FAVEREAU, affirmed that the Congo Free State was a foreign State in whose affairs the Belgian Government had no right to interfere, and, moreover, that King LEOPOLD had no interests at stake in the territory in question. This statement, although directly called forth on account of a purely internal matter, may be regarded as significant in the light of the boundary controversy.

It is quite clear that Belgium, although tacitly permitting Germany to make a new delimitation in a State of which the King of the Belgians is the official and acknowledged guardian, in spite of M. DE FAVEREAU's statement to the contrary, has no desire to be held responsible by Great Britain. It is equally obvious that Germany's action is a direct violation of the convention of 1884, and taken with the deliberate intention of embarrassing the British Government in any future attempt that may be made to establish the right of way through the South African Continent from south to north. Germany's move is all the more threatening because a British proposal framed by Lord KIMBERLEY for the acquisition of the very strip of territory taken possession of by Germany was only a year ago laid before the treaty powers for their consideration. It is quite unlikely that Great Britain will allow the seizure of posts in the direct line of communication between the Cape and Cairo to pass unnoticed in spite or even because of the fact that she has a war on her hands which indirectly pertains to this very question.

GUNS AND ARMOR.

The executive session of the Senate last week to consider the alarming significance of a fact perfectly well known to every ordnance officer of every military bureau of the world—that no armor is impenetrable to modern projectiles driven at high velocity—together with much that preceded and followed this amusing incident in the Congressional discussion of the armor plate appropriation, reminds us of what the late GRANT ALLEN, writing as a naturalist, tells us of the race between the squirrels and the nuts. It appears that for centuries the squirrels and the nuts have waged a deadly contest. To keep even with the squirrels the nuts have been thickening and hardening their shells, whereas the squirrels, to maintain themselves, have been lengthening and sharpening their teeth. Beyond the fact that the soft-shelled nuts have all been eaten and the squirrels with dull teeth have starved to death, we are left in doubt as to the ultimate result of the competition.

A like contest has been going on for more than a quarter of a century between the makers of guns and projectiles on the one hand, and the makers of armor plate on the other. As guns have been improved and projectiles perfected, heavier and stronger armor has been demanded. In the Harvey process of superficial carburization, giving a hard face to resist puncture and a soft backing to resist fracture, the armor makers seemed to have left the artillerists hopelessly behind. It was not long, however, before the impossibility of making a Harveyized plate impervious against modern guns at short range was admitted. Then came the Krupp plate, treated by the Harvey process, but with a somewhat greater depth of carbon penetration. This was surely invulnerable; but the recent tests at Indian Head showed that it was an easy matter under experimental conditions to send a shell through an eight-inch Krupp plate, and that this could be done as easily in a naval battle as at the proving ground, if the shell chanced to hit the plate in just the right way. In the light of this fact, the significance of which was quite misunderstood, the Senate became hysterical. Assuming that the irresistible projectile was a new and wonderful discovery, and that a secret which placed at our command the means of perforating the navies of other nations until their ships resembled magnified kitchen colanders, must be carefully guarded, the Senate went into executive session to talk about it in whispers. It soon appeared, however, that the matter was no secret, and that the projectile which had penetrated the Krupp plate was neither new nor in any sense a Government monopoly. The value of the soft cap has been well understood for years. It has been written about and talked about in every country of Europe, and its performance on Wednesday in penetrating a Krupp plate was so much in the line of what was expected that the sole interest of the test for well-informed naval officers centred in the fact that the projectile was driven with unusual velocity, for which reason its behavior contributed something of value to exact knowledge on the subject.

We must admit that for the present the gunmaker is ahead in the race, and in the opinion of those best informed he is likely to stay ahead. Rear Admiral O'NEIL, Chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, sums the whole matter up briefly and concisely as follows: "No armor that exists to-day, regardless of its thickness or quality, can resist the power of the modern gun at short range. Therefore, the fact that armor can be readily perforated at short range must not be considered as an indication that it is of inferior quality. It simply means that it is overmatched by the gun." If this is true, is it not time to consider whether we have not gone as far in the direction of armor plating ships as is profitable, and whether the most efficient ship is not the one which can carry the heavier guns and sail fastest, so as to keep as much as possible out of harm's way, while hurling irresistible projectiles at the less agile enemy incumbered by its enormous tonnage of iron? It would not be the first time in the world's history that armor was overmatched by firearms. Among the many interesting and instructive exhibits in the Zeughaus, in Berlin, is one before which the thoughtful visitor is very apt to pause and reflect. It is a suit of heavy iron armor with an inch hole in the breastplate, showing where the leaden bullet from the blunderbus or musket of some ignoble conscript had crashed through the knightly panoply and ended the career of the wearer. When noble knights and base hinds were thus brought into a relation in which the advantage was all with the hind, the knight gave up wearing armor, individual prowess ceased to be a factor of much consequence in practical war, and now against bullets as vicious as the Mauser and the dumdum we oppose nothing more substantial than khaki or flannel. How far we may be from a like revolution in naval architecture is a question of much interest to the layman. Wooden vessels could not have fared much worse at Manila and Santiago than did the armored cruisers and costly battleships of MONTOJO and CERVERA. Conversely, DEWEY and SAMPSON might have done just as much with their guns had they been carried on seaworthy ferryboats as on the formidable ships which bore them. It might all have been different, no doubt; but the fact remains that in the only recent wars in which ships have taken an important part, the Japanese-Chinese and the Spanish-American, armor counted for very little and guns for a great deal. If the safety and life of a warship depend upon her good luck in escaping impact from one of the enemy's projectiles, she would seem to be almost, if not quite, as well off with light as with heavy armor.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is nothing to the least degree surprising in the fact that a chasm both deep and broad opened in the committee which appointed itself to welcome the Boer delegates. The motives of the two elements forming the committee were not only dissimilar, but they were antagonistic. The Irish members wanted to make the reception an out-and-out display of hostility to England, while the Dutchmen desired to emphasize their own ethnic relationship with the far-straying Afrikanders. Neither faction had any sympathy with the sentiments or politics of the other, and each regarded the other as an unnecessary and annoying complication of the proceedings. Undignified bickerings and fierce recriminations followed as a matter of course the half-hearted and speedily regretted attempt to work together, and the unfortunate delegates were saddened, on arrival, not only by learning of the fatal reverses of their kinsmen in the field, but by seeing mysterious frowns exchanged betweeen the members of the welcoming committee. The Irishmen and Dutchmen of America have vastly more in common with each other than either have with the typical citizens of the two South African republics, and to say that, as recent episodes have proved, is to say very little. The delegates will be dined and cheered here as enemies of England, and as bold fighters for independence, but as persecutors of the Catholic Church they can hardly be loved by the Irish, and as the implacable foes of liberty for anybody except themselves they are unlikely to win the effective aid of any civilized race.

—With new revelations coming daily to impress upon the public mind the character and consequences of the conspiracy among the American postal officials in Cuba, realization of the heinousness of the crimes committed is becoming general and profound, and the demand for the summary and exemplary punishment of everybody involved in the miserable affair is, as it should be, universal and imperative. The men who devised the plot, and who, thanks to gross negligence somewhere, were able to carry part of it into execution, deserve to be regarded rather as traitors than as thieves. The mere fact that they stole a few thousand stamps is a trifle; what is not a trifle is the fact that they have provoked and justified the contemptuous smiles of all our foreign rivals and enemies, and for the moment at least have made the United States an object of deserved ridicule to the Cubans, whom we have been lessoning so loftily in honesty and the proper management of governmental business. It is truly maddening that, in a situation like this, Administration officials of Cabinet rank should dwell so long and so often on the circumstance that nothing so far revealed points to anything worse than laborious incompetency on the part of the Director General of Cuban Posts. Is that not bad enough? Mr. RATHBONE was on the ground and he was paid a salary to do something. He took the money due him and seems to have allowed his subordinates to take what they chose. Meanwhile they worked to drive Gen. WOOD from the island and to put in his place the man so conveniently and so amazingly blind to systematized loot. Meanwhile the person most deeply implicated in the actual robbery is engaged with his lawyers in the preparation of nice legal questions like this one: How can an American citizen be tried here for a crime committed in Cuba, and how can he be tried in Cuba at all? That is a quibble worthy to go with those now circulating in Washington in regard to the Director General's responsibility for the conduct of his department.

—There is much room—all of which will be utilized—for difference of opinion in regard to the amount of wisdom and good faith to be credited to the House Committee on Judiciary in its present attempt to amend the Constitution, but unanimous agreement is inevitable concerning the carelessness and obscurity with which the proposed Article XVI. is worded. The Constitution of the United States is a somewhat important document, and the necessity for having every line in it as nearly self-explanatory as possible is apparent, and yet the Judiciary Committee advises the addition of a sentence of almost reckless ambiguity. "Congress," the sentence reads, "shall have power to define, regulate, control, prohibit, or dissolve trusts, monopolies, or combinations, whether existing in the form of a corporation or otherwise." This simply duplicates the terms so loosely used in the irresponsible discussions of amateur economists and demagogic politicians. The term "trust" has only recently acquired the offensive signification which the members of the committee probably had in mind, and it is still widely and properly employed in the older and innocent meaning. There are numberless "trusts" that Congress has as little right or desire to meddle with as with the out of shirt waists or the arranging of eclipses. "Monopolies" is open to the same objection in hardly less degree, and involves the added absurdity that in the transportation of the mails and in several other businesses the Government is itself the most open and ruthless of monopolists. As for the word "combinations," that is a close relative if not a direct descendant of the once familiar "combine," and surely Aldermanic slang is out of place in the United States Constitution. The committee, dealing with a subject at once so difficult and so momentous, ought at least to have expressed itself in dignified and moderately lucid language.

—Georgia's latest lynching was conventional in that the victim was a negro, but it has the peculiarity of having been prompted otherwise than by what is called "the usual cause." This is the story: On an open trolley car in a suburb of Augusta, Sunday, was one ALEXANDER WHITNEY, a young man belonging to a prominent Augusta family. With him was a friend, an army officer, and in the same seat with them were two other white men and a negro woman, all it could comfortably accommodate. The trouble began when another negro, accompanied by another negro woman, boarded the car. The negro ordered WHITNEY to "Give the lady a seat," meaning WHITNEY's seat, and when the command was ignored the two newcomers proceeded to make places for themselves. In doing this the negro sat down in WHITNEY's lap. He was pushed brusquely away, an altercation followed, and while it was in progress a negro named WILSON or WILLIS, who was in the seat in front and not concerned in the quarrel, shot WHITNEY dead. The murderer was arrested, taken to jail, and then, when an excited crowd assembled around the building, was smuggled out of town by the police. In response to telegraphic appeals sent along the railway, the train was intercepted by a hastily gathered mob ten miles from Augusta. WILSON was seized, carried into a convenient forest, and after some delay was cut with knives, shot, and hanged. It is said that he was thoroughly identified by persons who saw the murder committed, but he died protesting his innocence, and some curious discrepancies in the different accounts of the crime on the car are enough to show at least a possibility that the wrong man was lynched. The first version was that the negro who demanded the seat also did the shooting.

—There is, perhaps, a lesson for some of our hyphenated fellow-citizens in the fact that when they sing "America" it grieves and offends our distinguished visitors from South Africa. It is not that the visitors object to the words of the song; they only dislike the air, and they dislike it because their enemies, the English, are much given to singing it in all parts of the world. This circumstance has never troubled Americans of the uncompounded variety, and such Americans find much novelty in the situation which has now arisen. On ordinary occasions, not to intone the ancient tune is no great deprivation, but when we are told that out of regard for certain uninvited guests we must refrain from doing it under penalty of being discourteous, then many things occur to the mind and the impulse to sing "America" is very strong. Possibly that is a sign of the Anglicising to which Mr. KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER made such scathing reference when explaining New York's apathy to his Ethiopian friends, but the feeeling exists, and it is almost powerful enough to make those who experience it forget that "America" is not and never was our National hymn. That may be the reason why it came so naturally to the lips of the crowd which welcomed the Maasdam to Hoboken. The chances are they never heard of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

MR. FAIRLAMB'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly accord me space to correct a slip of your reporter's pencil in the account of the meeting under the auspices of the Public Education Association last evening at Cooper Union?

In referring to the singing of my National song, "Unfurl the Starry Flag," by the children under my direction, it was stated that I conducted the children who sang on the ocasion of Admiral Dewey's return from Manila.

Beyond furnishing the song which the children then sang—and are still singing—with such enthusiasm, I had no prominence over my esteemed colleagues. We all, stationed at different points among the children, duplicated the conductor's "beats," in order to hold together the great number of little singers, whose attention, naturally, was not wholly upon their music.

The conductor at the Dewey reception was Mr. Frank Damrosch, the Supervisor of Music of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

J. REMINGTON FAIRLAMB.
New York, May 13, 1900.

The Boer Envoys.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not pleasant to read the newspaper announcement that Messrs. Fischer, Wessels, and Wolmarans, the Boer envoys, "will be the guests of the National Boer Relief Fund while in this country." The cold, hard fact is that these men can secure no help for the Boer republics in this country. They can get plenty of verbal encouragement, but it can have no result except, perhaps, to lead their countrymen to prolong a hopeless war and increase their own losses and suffering. Under these circumstances those who contributed money for the widows and orphans of the Boers who have fallen in the field will hardly be pleased to see the fund used to pay traveling and hotel expenses for Messrs. Fischer, Wessels, and Wolmarans.

R. H. TITHERINGTON.
New York, May 15, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Victim of Home Routine.

"You don't need any medicine; go home and put your heavy clothes on again."

"I can't do it, doctor; my wife's packed them all away in moth balls."—Indianapolis Journal.

As She Thinks.

"I see that a woman doctor up in Chicago says that only one woman in 1,000 is fit to bring up children."

"I'll bet she's one of the ones."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Polished.

"That trip to Europe did much to broaden your son Henry's views and polish his manners, didn't it?"

"I should say so. Instead of saying 'I'll bet you,' as he used to, he now says 'I'll lay you a wager.'"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Injury in a French Duel.

"While I was abroad I witnessed a duel in France."

"Anybody hurt?"

"Yes; one of the principals had a rib broken embracing the other after the combat was over."—Philadelphia North American.

Medium Desired.

"I want to get one o' them things," said the old lady, pointing at an assortment of thermometers.

"Yes, ma'am," replied the dealer; "how high do you care to go?"

"Why, not too high and not too low. I want one that'll keep my house just right this Summer."—Philadelphia Press.

THE SOUL'S DESIRE.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

Youth and love and a sunny sky,
These are the things of the soul's desire,
All else is but an empty cry,
Ashes cold in the place of fire;
Sing who may of other fine things,
Never a heart that makes reply
Like that which thrills to the voice that sings
Of youth and love and a sunny sky!

Youth and love and a sunny sky—
What is the rest but an idle dream?
Fame and riches and power high
Placed beside them pitiful seem;
Who that lives till the hair is gray,
Tho' all else come as the years pase by,
But knows there's naught like one sweet day
Of youth and love and a sunny sky?

AID FOR FAMINE SUFFERERS.

Contributions to Date, $16,000—News from Officials in India.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief at its meeting yesterday received a report from the Treasurer, John Crosby Brown, showing that the contributions to date aggregate about $16,000. Cablegrams from Lord Northcote at Bombay and the Rev. Robert A. Hume of the Interdenominational Relief Committee in India were read explaining the conditions in the famine-stricken territory, and W. E. Dodge, Spencer Trask, and S. T. Chamberlain were appointed a committee to devise a plan for the distribution of the funds among the sufferers.

The committee has sent to the Mayors of 700 cities throughout the country a letter asking them to participate in the work and offering to do all in its power to facilitate the forwarding of contributions.

Cash contributions to the fund received to date follow:

E. B. Sturges	$100	R. F. Cutting	$500
F. A. Ferris	100	W. R. Harsingham	10
J. C. Colgate	22	H. L. de Norrie, for a client	200
Collection Brick Church	325	Isabelle May	3
J. H. Williams, through N. Y. Tribune	10	Mrs. Jas. Boyd, Harrisburg	100
G. E. Chambers	20	W. E. Dodge	1,000
W. S. V. G. Elliott	13	The Rev. W. M. Geer	10
Edith Herzog	5	C. A. Kumler,	
Kate E. Wisher	5	Seven Mile, Ohio	18
C. W. Tilford	2	Miss O. P. Stokes	250
Seth Low	250	L. T. Chamberlain	1,000
J. S. Osborne	29	P. Dodge & Co	1,000
Charles Kellogg	25	Isabella Wilson	13
Mrs. J. W. Auchincloss	15	J. N. Seligman	1,000
C. V. Van Voorhis, Catskill	14	Frank Nelle	49
Louis Becht	2	Calvin De Witt	10
Mrs. H. E. Leach,	1	Church of the Holy Communion	103
Horace L. Friess	3	William Gray	200
Miss J. R. Dwight	1	Ansonia Clock Co.	250
Cash	5	Ida Winthrop	5
F. A. Loomis	2	W. A. Ryte	5
J. A. Cole	50	Mrs. J. R. McKee, Saratoga	10
Robert Hogg	2	Through Missionary Review	20
Through Rev. F. C. Scoville, Greenwich, Conn.	40	Sunday School, St. Paul's Chapel	9
W. B. Cutting	78	J. R. E.	10
G. G. Williams	500	Nellie Fair	25
Bishop Falkner	250	R. J. Dudgeon	1
W. H. Butterworth	25	A. T.	1
Wm. A. Smith	15	F. Raper	10
Cash, Carnegie Hall Meeting	50	Miss M. L. Emmons	5
"A Domestic Servant"	674	Algernon S. Frissell	100
Through Seth Low	65	Clarence M. Hyde	100
E. S. Cowles	20	W. C. Schermerhorn	1,000
James Dickie	5	Through Evening Post	1,606
P. E. Church Ravenswood	10	J. C. Brown	1,000
J. A. O'Connor, Through N. Y. Tribune	6	Charles F. Mills	2
J. B. Stafford	10	Miss C. Phelps Stokes	250
Sala Evans	25	Ralph L. Cutter	100
O. N. Carnman	5	Annie R. Hain	10
M. MacGillivray	8	C. A. Schieren	250
Cash	10	F. E. Woodbury	50
Collection through the Rev. Robert F. Sample	20	George Freifeld	5
Collection through the Rev. W. G. Reed, Springdale, Penn.	60	C. H. Marshall	100
D. T. Stamford, Bayhead	20	Horace Gray	200
J. E. Abbott	1	William B. Isham	100
W. P. Day, North Germantown	5	C. S.	15
John Zeller, Wisconsin	15	Miss Helen Miller Gould	200
Cash	1	Emily W. Dix	50
Mrs. M. Lillie	1	F. C. Scoville	3
Cash	2	R. Sloan	5
F. P. Nash	2	Cash	5
D. B. Walker	10	C. F. Taylor	1
Mary Crosby	2	"Bombay"	25
J. H. Flashner	20	Cash	1
	25	Mrs. M. Lillie	2
	10	Cash	2
		J. M. & C. J. M.	2
		John W. Auchincloss	100
		Spencer Trask	250

MR. CHOATE MAKES A SPEECH.

Talks of Peace at Ancient Company of Fishmongers' Dinner.

LONDON, May 16.—Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, was the special guest at dinner this evening of the Ancient Company of Fishmongers. The assemblage included the Chinese, Swiss, and Servian Ministers, Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson, Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and other Foreign Office officials; the Australian Federation delegation, the Colonial Agents, the Earl of Cork, Lord Denbigh, and many members of the House of Commons.

In his speech Mr. Choate remarked: "Forget your wars and internal commotions and look quietly in the faces of the diplomatic representatives of the world who are bringing you only messages of peace."

Later Mr. Choate, amid vociferous applause, after humorously referring to the fact that Americans knew London better than Londoners, said:

"From people who have such mutual interests as these you do not met loud professions of friendship. It would be hard, indeed, to dissolve such ties. We are pursuing the same ends; and actions speak louder than words."

He then went on to refer to English aid in the hour of certain American calamities like the Chicago fire, with their reflex American aid in the day of Irish famine. "And last, and not least," he said, "I would refer to the shiploads of food now leaving the United States for India."

The speech was one of the most successful and humorous yet made by the United States Ambassador. "A Boston wit once said," he observed, "that all good Americans go to Paris when they die; but you can take my word for it that they all flock to London while they are alive."

Mr. Choate facetiously referred to the endless disputes over the fisheries questions, remarking that such matters, although vehemently discussed, would not make Great Britain and America enemies.

All members of the United States Embassy were present, and Mr. Choate's reception throughout the evening was enthusiastic.

£1,250,000 TAX ON A CHARITY.

English Court Says Jewish Association Must Pay That Amount.

LONDON, May 16.—In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice today, Judges Ridley and Darling gave judgment in favor of the Crown in the case of the Government versus the Jewish Colonization Association on a claim for succession duty amounting to £1,250,000 upon property valued at more than £8,000,000 settled by the late Baron Hirsch, in 1892, upon the Colonization Association.

ITALIAN DEPUTIES SENT HOME.

Parliament Prorogued on Account of Trouble in the Chamber.

ROME, May 16.—The disturbances in the Chamber of Deputies have resulted in a royal decree proroguing Parliament.

As cabled from Rome Tuesday night, the Italian Chamber of Deputies reassembled on that day after having adjourned for several weeks owing to the obstruction of the members of the Extreme Left, and Tuesday they persisted in assuming an equally uncompromising attitude. The debate resulted in an uproar, and the President was compelled to suspend the session.

Germany's Naval Bill.

BERLIN, May 16.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag concluded the debate of the Navy bill to-day, after deciding that the measure is to come in force simultaneously with the amendments to the stamp law, and the customs tariff providing the means for the increased naval expenditure. The committee also resolved that should the naval estimates exceed the 54,000,000 marks thus provided the excess must not be covered by indirect taxation.

French Diplomat in Disfavor.

BERLIN, May 16.—M. H. de la Rochevernet, Second Secretary of the French Embassy in Berlin, has been recalled to Paris because Emperor William had complained to the French Ambassador of the Secretary's improper public remarks during the recent visit of Emperor Francis Joseph.

Decoration for German Crown Prince.

BERLIN, May 16.—The Sultan of Turkey will send to Crown Prince Frederick William, by a high Ottoman dignitary, the Intiaz Order, set in diamonds.

Porto Rican Tariff Policy Condemned.

BERLIN, May 16.—The Vossische Zeitung to-day severely criticises the tariff policy of the United States Government as affecting Porto Rico and calls it "brutally unfair toward Europe."

ARMY CANTEEN DEFENDED

Secretary Root Sends House Committee a Number of Opinions.

ADJT. GEN. CORBIN'S ARGUMENT

Bays System Works for Temperance—Reformers and Saloon Interests Allied in the Attacks on It.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Secretary Root to-day sent to Chairman Hull of the House Committee on Military Affairs an exhaustive collection of opinions on the question of the "army canteen" gathered by Adjt. Gen. Corbin from every branch of the military service. The inquiry was made because of the introduction of a bill to prohibit the sale of or dealing in beer or any intoxicating liquor upon any military premises, Mr. Hull having invited the opinion of the War Department officials.

Secretary Root in the course of a brief indorsement says:

"I think the enactment of this bill would be injurious to the temperance, morals, and discipline of the enlisted men of the army."

Gen. Corbin in an elaborate review of the inquiry says:

"If the prohibition of the sale of beer at military posts as contemplated by this bill could be effective in bringing about a destruction of the drink habit among the soldiers, the Adjutant General would unhesitatingly urge its adoption, and in so doing he believes he would voice the practically unanimous sentiment of the officers of the army, but when on the contrary it can be stated as a fact that the effect of closing the canteen section of the post exchange would be to have such soldiers as are now content with drinking an occasional glass of beer within the limits of the post go to the whisky shops and dens of vice that once surrounded permanent posts, and which on the passage of such a law would soon revive, he cannot too strongly express the opinion that such legislation would be inimical to the best interests of the army."

Gen. Corbin reviews the old conditions and cites the existence then of scores of low groggeries in Washington and elsewhere in the neighborhood of army posts in support of his position. He also refers to the expert opinion as to sick rate, extent of drunkenness in this country and at insular points, and says:

"In the face of the testimony of the men who are in direct contact with the system and of expert investigation, it is safe to presume that the prohibition of the sale of beer in the post exchange means an increase of whisky drinking and drunkenness and the consequent necessity for medical treatment, an increase of the horrors of delirium tremens and insanity, an increased number of courts-martial and punishment and of desertions, to the scandal of the service, no less than a decrease of discipline, health, and the consequent diminution of contentment, self-reliance, and esteem on the part of the enlisted men, to say nothing of its effects upon surrounding communities."

For hygienic reasons, Gen. Corbin says, the War Department has not encouraged the establishment of canteens for the selling of beer in Cuba, although the advisability of this course is doubted as the men run a debt at the shops and cafés and drink vile liquors which often throw them into convulsions. In the Philippine islands, Gen. Corbin says, every effort is made to keep the soldiers from drinking, but they have no difficulty in securing from the natives a vile stuff called "anisado" or "vino," the effect of which is to put the men in a crazed condition that, as a pathological problem, has occasioned much concern among army medical people. To meet this condition, a canteen was established at Manila for the sale of beer and the beneficial effects therefrom were almost instantaneous. The vino shops were driven out of business and the vino question, so far as our soldiers were concerned, died a natural death.

In conclusion, Gen. Corbin says that the canteen system is being carefully watched and perfected, and that the interests of the service require it should not be disturbed. He says those most interested regard it as a success as a temperance measure, and he adds:

"The wonder of it all is that the professional temperance reformers are in this respect allied with the aggressive saloon interests in their efforts to secure legislation to destroy it."

TO FIGHT FOR THE PRESIDENT.

His Friends in the Methodist Conference to Carry the Contest on the Floor in Minority Report.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The friends of President McKinley in the Temperance Committee of the Methodist General Conference who made a losing fight against the adoption of certain paragraphs in the report which criticise the President and censure him for his acceptance of Attorney General Griggs's decision in the anti-canteen law, will take the fight to the floor of the conference in the form of a minority report, substituting other paragraphs for the objectionable sentiments.

Dr. J. E. Price of the New York Conference, who submitted a minority report from the sub-committee, will present the matter to the conference to-morrow. It will be signed by over a score of the members of the committee, and it is said by its champions will have strong support in the conference.

The majority report of the sub-committee on all matters before it, including the criticism of the President, was adopted by the General Committee to-day after a long fight on several paragraphs which referred to the attitude of the Church on the license question. The report indorses total abstinence on the part of the members and Ministers of the Church, and co-operation with other societies and organizations in the cause of temperance.

In regard to the liquor traffic, it indorsed the sentiment of the Episcopal address that "It can never be legalized without sin," and declared that licensing it legalizes it. In contrast to the condemnation of the President on the canteen matter was a eulogy of Secretary Long for banishing liquor from the American naval ships and yards.

Among the recommendations made by the report is the following:

"Ministers and members of our churches should not become nor remain members of social clubs which keep a bar or provide intoxicating liquors for the use of their members and others."

WATER SHORTAGE IN BROOKLYN.

Rumors That Long Island Company's Plant Is Inadequate Denied.

The East New York section of Brooklyn experienced an unlooked-for water famine yesterday. The supply in several neighborhoods was entirely cut off during the day, although no warning had been given to householders by the Department of Water Supply.

A number of disquieting rumors anent the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company, which supplies the district, were afloat during the afternoon. This plant was recently purchased by the city at a cost of over $500,000. One report concerning it in circulation yesterday was to the effect that the officials of the Water Department had found that the plant was unable to supply the district, although it had been represented that the supply was ample for the entire district.

Henry Hawkes, Superintendent of Distribution and Repairs in the Brooklyn Department of Water Supply, said last night that the scarcity of water in East New York yesterday was due to the fact that repairs were being made to the mains in Herkimer Street, and also to the engines at the East New York pumping station. Mr. Hawkes denied that there was anything wrong with the East New York plant

Barge Office's Record Day.

Acting Immigration Commissioner McSweeney said that the largest number of immigrants that ever arrived in one day in an American port was landed yesterday in the Barge Office, there being 5,582 persons. Ellis Island, the Barge Office, and the station ship Narragansett were overcrowded.

Commander Booth-Tucker's Son Dead.

William, the infant son of Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, died yesterday of pneumonia. A funeral service will be held at the interment at Woodlawn Cemetery this afternoon at 4 o'clock, led by Commissioner Eva Booth of Toronto.

THE FIGHT AT CATUBIG.

Gen. MacArthur Confirms the Report of the Attack on the American Garrison.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The officials of the War Department, after waiting for nearly a week to hear something from Gen. MacArthur, at Manila, confirmatory of the press report of the bloody three days' engagement at Catubig, which resulted in the heaviest loss of life the American Army has sustained in any one engagement in the Philippines, yesterday cabled Gen. MacArthur a request for information.

The answer was received to-day, confirming the press reports and adding some interesting details. Gen. MacArthur transmitted a report from Henry T. Allen, a Major of the Forty-third Volunteers, who commanded the United States forces on the Island of Samar.

It appears that this force was divided among several ports on Samar, and, while details are still lacking, it is believed that this particular force, which was besieged at Catubig, was commanded, not by a commissioned officer, but by a Sergeant, either George or Hall, both of whom were killed. Catubig, where the engagement occurred, is a seaport town of nearly 10,000 inhabitants. Gen. MacArthur's cablegram is as follows:

"With reference to your telegram of 14th, the rumored engagement in Samar reported in cablegram of Gen. Otis May 4 has been confirmed by reports recently received from Henry T. Allen, Forty-third Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, commanding Samar Island. That detachment of 31 men, stationed at Catubig, was attacked April 15 by 600 men with 200 rifles and 1 cannon. Our men were quartered in a convent, which was fired next day by burning hemp thrown from adjoining church.

"Detachment attempt escape by river. Men getting into boat were killed; remaining men intrenched themselves near river and held out two days longer, facing most adverse circumstances, until rescued by Lieut. Sweeney and ten men.

"Over 200 of attacking party, many of them are reported having come from Luzon Island, reported killed and many wounded. Lieut. Sweeney reports streets covered with dead insurgents.

"Iloilo cable is broken by earthquake. Difficult to procure more definite information."

BRIBERY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Native Prison Officials Release Prisoners for a Consideration.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—It appears from late mail advices from Manila that the officials of Bilibid Prison, at Manila, are under investigation on a charge of exchanging and releasing prisoners and receiving bribes.

Bilibid Prison, the largest in the Orient, contains thousands of prisoners. The Americans were obliged to continue Alcalde Benito and other officials in charge, because they themselves knew nothing of the prison methods or the Filipino language.

It is alleged that prisoners were freely exchanged; that natives with money were allowed to employ substitutes to serve their terms, and that various other forms of corruption existed.

TO MURDER KANG YU WEI.

Two Chinese Warships Said to Have Been Sent to Assist Assassins.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 16.—From the Chinese papers comes the story that secret instructions were recently sent to the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, from Peking, directing that Admiral Yeh of the Pei Yang squadron should proceed with two of his fastest ships in order to assist assassins sent to kill Kang Yu Wei, the reformer and leader of the "Young China" party. It is said that despite Li's objections the cruisers were sent.

Hongkong papers of late date say that the police have confiscated large quantities of firearms and ammunition intended for distribution among the lawless classes in China.

THE MURDER OF MR. BROOKS.

Chinese Sentenced to Death Said to Have Paid for Substitutes.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 16.—The steamship Empress of China brings information that punishment has been meted out to the murderers of Missionary Brooks. Fifteen men were tried for the crime before the Provincial Judge at Chiman Fu and C. W. Campbell, British Consul. It was developed at the trial that only three were guilty of the actual killing, and one of these dealt the final blow. This one, being most culpable, according to the Chinese criminal code, was beheaded in the presence of the British Consul. Another, who was only a shade lighter in guilt, was sentenced to strangulation at the Autumn assizes. A third was sentenced to life imprisonment and four others to ten years' imprisonment each.

In connection with the punishment of the Brooks murderers The North China Daily News has a startling story to the effect that the condemned were allowed to purchase substitutes and that for a thousand dollars two men were procured who agreed to pay the penalty of death imposed upon those most directly concerned in the murder. The man who was to be beheaded paid $600 for his substitute, a dissolute opium smoker who wished to provide for his family. The murderer condemned to be strangled had to pay only $400 for his substitute.

More Murders by Chinese Boxers.

TIEN-TSIN, May 16.—More "Boxer" outrages are reported sixty miles north of Tien-Tsin, where a number of native Christians have been massacred.

CIRCUS OPENS IN BERLIN.

Ten Thousand Persons Attend the Barnum and Bailey Show.

BERLIN, May 16.—Berlin and Charlottenburg, a favorite suburb of the capital, were to-day under the spell of the Barnum & Bailey Circus. There was a street parade this forenoon, the public schools closing to enable the children to see it.

The opening performance to-night was attended by some 10,000 persons, including officers, persons prominent in sporting circles, and representatives of the élite. In spite of the cool weather there was a great display of interest.

The circus will remain here for a month. The civic authorities placed many obstacles in the way of thorough advertising.

Party of Scandinavians on the Oceanic.

The steamer Oceanic, which sailed yesterday, had a large party of Scandinavians, mostly Norwegians, who are going on a pleasure trip to their native land under the leadership of the Rev. B. B. Haugan and Prof. Theodore F. Reimestad. Over 300 of the excursionists were from Minneapolis and the Northwest, and came to New York on two special trains. Another trainload of 250 came from Chicago. In the saloon there were 540 passengers and 250 in the second cabin.

PLEA FOR FAIR JOURNALISM.

St. Clair McKelway Delivers an Address to His Brother Editors.

CHICAGO, May 16.—At the annual banquet of the Associated Press, given at the Auditorium to-night, St. Clair McKelway of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle spoke about "Political Reporting," pleading for fairness, and saying, in part:

"We must practice this fairness before we preach it, or if we would preach it effectively. Unless we practice it as well as preach it in our own columns we cannot discriminate against those who ridicule our upright precepts and imitate our bad example. We cannot raise the newspaper calling to the respect of statesmen, of scholars, and of the foreigners whose judgment on us in our time represents the verdict of posterity upon our methods and our motives if we take any other course.

"A deal of journalism here represented stands for the best and for the most prosperous journalism of our Republic, which are not always identical. I am sure we can make the two identical by sturdily refusing to take in controversy a position that we would scorn to maintain in private converse; by being as studiously respectful to opponents in our columns as we would be in our parlors; by remembering that every newspaper is only a man behind a printed sheet, and that his character shows between the lines of type just as it shows between the lines of the letters which love and life and labor write upon his face, which is the image of his soul."

A TURKISH SHIP BLOWS UP

Counterpart of the Maine Disaster Near Beyrout, Syria.

MANY PROMINENT MEN KILLED

According to Local Gossip the Explosion Was Planned by the Turkish Government.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BEYROUT, Syria, April 23.—Ever since the emigration mania has taken hold of the people of this country and the consequent strict measures which the Ottoman Government has taken to prevent any of the Sultan's subjects leaving these shores we have been made familiar with pursuits, captures and drowning accidents in Syrian waters. But the disaster of last Saturday, (April 21,) Greek Easter Eve, reminded us very painfully of the fate of the Maine in Cuban waters.

Since the loss of the ill-fated British man-of-war Victoria, nine years ago, a few miles north of here, the public has not been horrified at anything like the extent they were on the eve of the greatest ecclesiastical and social feast in the whole East.

It appears that the Governor General of the Villayet of Beyrout arranged to take a trip by sea to a Northern Syrian port. Accordingly a Turkish frigate presented itself under orders in the Harbor of Beyrout to receive him, and he duly boarded the vessel, accompanied by some threescore of local celebrities, including princely merchants, famous philanthropists, and municipal officers, who attended to see him off.

As soon as the company came aboard the Governor expressed himself dissatisfied with his vessel, and removed to a British steamer which happened to be there at the time. The company referred to and others remained on the frigate with the intention of sailing alongside of his Excellency's ship a short distance for further farewell honors. Just then a sudden terrific report startled the thousands who gathered to witness the departure, and then, notwithstanding the clouds of smoke and steam, pieces of the timber of the ship and limbs of those who were aboard, were seen flying in the air. The vessel, as a vessel, disappeared.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

The official and public explanation of the disaster is that the vessel contained torpedoes and other explosives, and that as its machinery had not been in use for a long time, the sudden pressure caused the bursting of the boiler, which set off the explosives. The "man on the street," however, will not "down," and inconveniently comes into view when his presence and his opinion are least wanted. But even away in the darkness in the back of a werehouse he is afraid to speak aloud. Yet somehow he plainly conveys his ideas, although he intimates that doors here have eyes and walls have ears, as in Russia, but he does tell you, "We are not in the United States."

One theory of his is that the usual quiet "cup of coffee," famous of old, sometimes is ineffective or impossible in disposing of some individuals whose life and activity are a danger to the State, and consequently to public welfare, and, therefore, the more noisy or less restricted bursting of a boiler or so has to be called into play.

But while the "man in the street" is positive that the "accident" was skillfully arranged, he is divided against himself as to the individual or individuals originally meant to fly up in the air or sink down in the water. Was it the Governor, and he escaped miraculously? Or was it the others who did not escape?

There are those who state it as a fact, that the vessel in question was originally the property of the Greek Government, had been built with a view to unusual swiftness, and that in the days of its youth it gave untold trouble to the Turkish marine. But at last it was captured by the Sultan's navy and became Turkish property.

FAY TEMPLETON RE-ENGAGED.

She "Makes-Up" with Weber & Fields and Signs a Contract.

Following close upon the announcement that De Wolf Hopper is to be one of the members of the Weber & Fields company next season, it was learned yesterday that a contract had recently been signed for the reappearance of Fay Templeton with the company. Miss Templeton severed her connection with the company the season before last on account of a misunderstanding with the actor-managers, but this has been forgotten.

After leaving the company Miss Templeton played a brief engagement in the vaudeville houses, and then was engaged to appear in "Broadway to Tokio" as Cleopatra. She remained until the attraction was sent on tour.

It was said in theatrical circles yesterday that Weber & Fields are negotiating for the lease of another theatre in this city for the purpose of playing combination attractions.

OLGA NETHERSOLE BRINGS SUIT.

Seeks to Enjoin a Boston Theatre from Presenting "Sapho."

BOSTON, May 16.—Olga Nethersole has brought suit against the management of the Bowdoin Square Theatre and certain members of the stock company with a view of preventing the further presentation of the play "Sapho" at that theatre.

The case came up to-day before Justice Fessenden in the equity session of the Superior Court for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendants from presenting the play, pending the final determination of the suit. Judge Fessenden refused to grant the motion, believing that no action should be taken by the court until the case was heard on its merits.

In her bill of complaint Miss Nethersole virtually alleges that the play being presented in this city is a reproduction of hers and an infringement of her rights. Counsel for the Bowdoin Square Theatre said that the original dramatization was stolen from the author, and that if his clients had stolen the play, Miss Nethersole was equally at fault.

NOTED SINGERS SAIL.

Mmes. Sembrich and Nordica to Star in Concert Next Season.

The few members of the Maurice Grau Opera Company who remained here to fill concert and festival engagements after the larger part of the company departed for Europe a short time ago sailed yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Columbia. Among these were Mme. Marcella Sembrich, Mme. Lillian Nordica, and Miss Carrie Bridewell.

Mme. Sembrich made her last appearance Monday night in Louisville, where she was one of the leading soloists at the May musical festival. She returned to this city on Tuesday. Before sailing yesterday Mme. Sembrich said she would go direct to her home in Dresden, where she expects to remain for a short time, and then go to the mountains for the Summer. In September the prima donna will go to Paris and see what the exposition looks like, and from there to Berlin and Vienna to fill engagements. In December Mme. Sembrich will return to America, not as a member of the Maurice Grau forces, but at the head of her own concert company, which will make an extensive tour of the country.

Mme. Nordica will go direct to Paris, where she will remain for a short time, after which she will appear in Covent Garden, London. Next year she will also appear in concert, except for a brief appearance on the Pacific Coast with Mr. Grau's company.

UNIVERSALIST MISSION FUND.

The Church Will Raise $200,000 for Twentieth Century Work.

The Board of Trustees of the Universalist Church, consisting of eleven members appointed by the Universalist General Convention, which met in Boston last October, is in session at the Manhattan Hotel.

The Board of Trustees considers all matters concerning the progress and advancement of the Universalist Church, but their deliberations are not made public. One of the most important questions which will come up before them at this meeting is the establishment of a twentieth century fund of $200,000 which is to be used in the advancement of home missions. They are very sanguine of success in raising this fund, as they have already received several large donations. One of $500 was received yesterday.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was another day almost devoid in town of social incident. Society was interested in the suburbs and country, and the different kinds of suburban amusements. The polo games at the Westchester Country Club have made the locality around that part of the Sound and New Rochelle very gay, and there are many house parties for the week. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have been there from Lakewood, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay from Hempstead, Mr. Harry Payne Whitney and a large contingent from the Meadow Brook Club. The game yesterday between Lakewood and Meadow Brook drew a large gathering.

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In town there was the usual farewell reception at the docks to the many New Yorkers going abroad. There will be several ships in to-day and to-morrow, and they will bring quite a crowd of well-known people from the other side. Among these will be Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. Charles Francklyn, Miss Francklyn, Miss Gammell, Miss Gray, and Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt.

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The ships which sailed yesterday were quite rich in representatives of the English peerage. The Earl of Warwick, who, with Lord Vane Tempest has been here at the Albemarle since Sunday, and the Earl of Yarmouth were among the passengers booked. The Earl of Warwick has been on a fishing expedition in Florida. Lady Warwick will take some part in the different bazaars to be held in London during the next month for the benefit of the families of soldiers in South Africa.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, on her return from Garrisons, will go on June 2 to Newport, where she will spend the rest of the month. She plans going abroad in July, but will be back at Newport again in August.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt will close Biltmore the last week in May. They will come to New York for a few days, and then go to Newport for the Summer. Mrs. Vanderbilt will not entertain, owing to the recent death of her brother-in-law, Mr. John Nicholas Brown.

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Mr. Henry White, who sailed yesterday for England, after a fortnight's stay in this country, will go at once to London to resume his position at the United States Embassy. Mrs. Henry White will give several entertainments in London this season. Her health is very much improved. Her brother, Mr. Winthrop Rutherfurd, will sail shortly for this country and pass part of the Summer at Newport.

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Already there are many invitations out for the house parties over Memorial Day. Mr. and Mrs. McK. Twombly are to have a large house party at Florham. Mrs. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan have invited a number of friends to pass the holiday at their place at Highland Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor will have a number of friends at Meadowmere, Southampton, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., will entertain at Overlook, in the Orange Mountains, and Mrs. Robert Clarkson will have a house party at her place at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson. There will be also a large house party given by Mrs. Albert Stevens at Westbury, and another by Mr. and Mrs. George Gould at Georgian Court, Lakewood.

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The wedding of Miss Wilhelmina Havemeyer, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Havemeyer, and Mr. Andrew L. Stone will take place this afternoon in Chicago. Mr. Horace Havemeyer, Jr., and a number of New Yorkers will be in Chicago for the ceremony. The maid of honor will be Miss Mary McEwen, and the bridesmaids Miss Ethel Havemeyer, Miss Jurginson, and Miss Hyde. The best man will be Mr. James McKee of San Francisco.

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The news of the death of Mrs. William G. Morse, which occurred on Monday at her residence, 249 West Fiftieth Street, was a great shock to a large circle of friends. Mrs. Morse was Miss Jennie Cecil, the daughter of the late George Cecil. She was a very lovely woman. She was twice married. Her first husband was George W. Lyon, who was at one time quite well known in Republican politics. Her second husband was William G. Morse, the son of the late Prof. Morse, inventor of the telegraph. The wedding took place some six years ago at the church of the Rev. Madison C. Peters, in this city. Mrs. Morse leaves two sons by her first husband.

***

At the wedding on June 26 of Miss Amy Bonner, daughter of Mr. Edward H. Bonner of Staten Island, and Mr. Charles W. Bowring of this city, the attendants are to be as follows: Miss Ethel L. Bowring, a sister of Mr. Bowring, and Miss Beatrice Bonner, sister of Miss Bonner; Miss Frances D. Robinson of New York, Miss Mabel Burke of Orange, Miss Elizabeth E. Edwards of Staten Island, and Miss Margaret H. Busk of Newport are to be the bridesmaids; William Witherspoon is to be Mr. Bowring's best man, and the ushers selected are the Messrs. Reginald and Douglas E. Bonner, brothers of the bride; Frank H. Canty, Frederick Tappan, Frederick Harrison, and H. B. Skimming. The wedding will take place at 4 P. M. in St. Mary's Church, at Livingston, S. I., and the ceremony is to be performed by the Rev. Henry Wilson, assisted by the Rev. George E. Quaile, rector of St. Mary's. It is to be a white wedding. The gowns and the flowers are all to be white.

***

An open tournament for women is being gotten up by the women members of the Arsdsley Golf Club. It is proposed to have it similar in detail to that of last Autumn. A match this week between Miss Pauline Mackey of Boston and Miss Ruth Underhill, and which was played on the Oakley Country Club course, resulted in Miss Underhill's winning by 4 up and 2 to play. Her antagonist is reputed one of the best of New England players, and it would seem that Miss Underhill will show no falling off this season in her play.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander of 4 West Fifty-eighth Street are going to their Tuxedo cottage on Saturday, and Miss Mary Crocker, Mrs. Alexander's niece, will accompany them. The interval between now and the date of Miss Crocker's marriage to Mr. Francis Burton Harrison—June 7—will be spent very quietly there, as Mrs. Alexander does not intend doing any entertaining at present.

***

Mr. Louis Keller entertained a party of 22 at dinner at the Baltusrol Golf Club last Saturday. His guests included Miss McAllister, Mrs. Wilmerding, E. C. Wilmerding, Miss Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Pruyn, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Abney, Miss Daisy Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. George X. McLanahan, Miss Beekman, the Misses Gibert, and Mr. and Mrs. August Lattman.

***

Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier of 52 East Thirty-fourth Street gave a dinner last evening, and on Saturday Mrs. Clarence Mackey will give a dinner of twenty-four covers at her Westbury residence. Several smaller dinners are scheduled for the other evenings of the week, but the season for large or formal dinners in town is now at a close.

***

Mrs. Robert C. Black, who had the road coach Pioneer yesterday, took out as her guests Miss Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Adriante, Dr. Babcock, Dr. Holmes, Mrs. Holmes, Miss Noyes, A. N. Frances, L. Frances, and Mr. Black.

***

On the Columbia, sailing to-day for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, there are booked, among others, Mme. Lillian Nordica, Dr. William C. Lusk, Dr. Thomas C. Hall and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Warren Macy, Mrs. L. B. Chittenden, and George W. Dixon. Miss Callender and Miss Carola de Forest sail the first week in June for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller and Miss Rockefeller will pass a few weeks in the country before sailing for the other side.

***

An out-of-town wedding to-day of interest will be that of Miss Margaret Butler Crosby, the daughter of the late John P. Crosby, and Mr. George Frederick Munn, which will take place at the residence of Mr. Morris Frank Tyler, in New Haven. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Munn will go to New York and from thence to Europe, where they will be this Summer.

***

A recent event of much interest in Germany was the celebration of fifty years of service in the German Army by Gen. Count Alfred von Waldersee. Count Waldersee married Miss Esther Lee of this city. She was the sister of Bradley Lee of the Union Club. It was her second marriage, her first husband having been the Prince Friedrich of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. She took the title of Princess von Noer. Her first husband was the great uncle of the present German Empress. He died in 1865 and in 1874 she married Count Waldersee and was for years a power in Germany. Her salon was one of the greatest political assemblages from a social point of view that Berlin has ever known. The Count Waldersee served in the campaigns of 1866 and 1870. The Count and Countess received congratulations from the Emperor and Empress and many of the Generals of the German Army.

***

With the exception of the opening of the opera, there will be no social function of note in London until the great National Bazar is inaugurated. This will take place on the Queen's Birthday. Mrs. Arthur Paget and Mrs. Ritchie will take prominent positions and Mrs. Brown Potter will come over from Paris to preside at the American bar.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 16.—Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, who will occupy a portion of their place in Ledge Road next month, were in the city to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollis H. Hunnewell, Jr., will arrive for the season next week.

Miss Taylor of New York is the guest of Mrs. Brockholst Cutting.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Colman have opened their cottage for the Summer.

Mrs. Bull, wife of Dr. William T. Bull, was here to-day. On June 5 Dr. and Mrs. Bull will sail for Europe, and will return to their cottage here early in August.

Prof. and Mrs. J. Hazard Wilson arrived at their cottage last evening for the season.

George Eustis arrived from New York this evening, as did Miss Louise Potter.

Electricians are at work on the Casino ballroom and theatre, which will hereafter be illuminated both by gas and electricity.

James V. Parker will open his cottage for the season on June 1.

Mrs. George Tiffany and her daughter returned to New York to-day.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Lloyd—Jewett.

Mr. T. Wilson Lloyd and Miss Elizabeth Wheatley Jewett, the second daughter of the Rev. Edward H. Jewett of the General Protestant Episcopal Seminary, and a grand niece of the late Horatio A. Seymour, were married at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the Good Shepherd, in Chelsea Square. As both the chapel and Dr. Jewett's house stand in the seminary grounds, the bridal procession passed directly from the bride's home to the chapel, and as it reached the latter formed two lines, between which the bride and her attendants passed. The bride's gown was of white silk mull, trimmed with French embroidery. She carried white lilacs, and her veil was of tulle. The maid of honor, Miss Mary Seymour Jewett, and the bridesmaids, the Misses Sophie Jewett and Miss Catherine Jewett, sisters of the bride; Elizabeth Belknap, Bertha Gillet, Miss Van Nott, a daughter of Dr. Van Nott of Morris Heights; Miss Ethel Cushman, Maude Richey, and Bertha Green of Syracuse, wore gowns of white organdie over pink, trimmed with pink ribbon, and their picture hats of white lace were trimmed with wreaths of pink roses and green foliage. They carried bouquets of pink sweet peas. The bride was given away by her brother, Rutgers Bleecker Jewett. The best man was Nelson McAllister Lloyd, and the ushers were the Messrs. William Lloyd, a cousin of the bridegroom; George Carey, who took the place scheduled for Dr. Henry Lloyd, who was unable to be here; William Alexander Evans, Charles Dates, Ridley Watts, and Harry Hoy of Morristown, and Henry Seymour Jewett, a brother of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward H. Jewett, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, Dean of the seminary. A boy soprano from the Church of the Incarnation sang "O Perfect Love" during the ceremony. The decorations of the chapel were palms and pink and white Spring flowers and roses. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the residence of Dr. Jewett, 2 Chelsea Square. There received with the bride and bridegroom Dr. Jewett and Mrs. Jewett, the Misses Blaudina, and Helen Miller, and Mrs. Andrew Green of Utica, and Mrs. Elmendorf. Among the invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloane, Bishop Potter, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Auchincloss, Miss Auchincloss, Bishop Satterlee and Mrs. Satterlee of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Conkling, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Gibbs, Mrs. William Draper, Miss Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mansfield, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McAllister, Bishop Hall of Vermont, Capt. McLean, Miss Belknap, Mrs. Robert L. Belknap, Mr. and Mrs. Remsen Coles, Murray Coggeshall, the Rev. Nelson Carey, the Rev. Frederick Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crane, Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Miss Delafield, Guy Van Amringe, Miss Blaudina Miller and Miss Helen Miller of Utica, Capt. F. E. Chadwick and Mrs. Chadwick, Dr. Symonds and Mrs. Symonds, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Waller and Miss Waller of Yonkers, Miss Elmendorf, Miss Wynkoop, Coster Nichols, Bayard Dominick, Samuel Outerbridge, Mr. and Mr. E. Holbrook Cushman, the Misses Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Green of Syracuse, Mrs. Eugene A. Hoffman, Dr. George Alexander, the Misses Biddle, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit Smith, Edward Woodruffe, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund F. Jewett, Col. William Thompson, Miss Hoy, Irving McKesson, Acosta Nichol, Archibald Douglas, Mrs. Pierre F. Macdonald, Miss Hope Drake, the Misses Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Townsend Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Clarkson and the Misses Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. David D. Wells, the Misses Meredith, and Mrs. Robert Livingston Crook.

Mattocks—Bogert.

DEMAREST, N. J., May 16.—Miss Jessie Bogert, only daughter of Matthew J. Bogert of this place, was married this evening at the residence of the bride's parents to Frederick Wallace Mattocks of New York by the Rev. Henry Ward, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Closter, N. J., assisted by the Rev. Edwin Huyler, a cousin of the bride, of Auburn Theological Seminary. The best man was Herman Heidt of New York. The maid of honor was Miss Margaret Palmer, and the flower girls, Margaret Hopper of Bayonne and Constance McElvery of Spuyten Duyvil. The ushers were Vilgil and Clarence Bogert, brothers of the bride. After a trip South, Mr. and Mrs. Mattocks will reside in Demarest.

DINNER TO DR. T. J. HUDSON.

Washingtonian Talks on Psychic Phenomena to Medico-Legal Society.

The Medico-Legal Society and its psychological section gave a dinner in honor of Dr. Thomas Jay Hudson of Washington, D. C., and author of "The Law of Psychic Phenomena," at the Hotel St. Andrew last night. President Clark Bell of the society presided.

Dr. Hudson read a paper in which he discussed the danger of innocent people being convicted of crime because of their being subjected to ordeals which made them confess deeds they had never committed. They were led to do this, he said, through the psychologic process of suggestion, their minds being forced by terror or rough treatment into a sort of hypnotic state where they would confess nearly anything.

"Every student of psychic phenomena is aware," said Dr. Hudson, "that a subject may be made to believe himself a dog or a devil, a demon or an angel, the spirit of a deceased person or a living personality other than his own; and that he will carry every suggestion to its logical conclusion so far as it is physically possible. It follows that he may be made to believe that he is guilty of crime. All that is necessary is that the suggestion be made with strength, vigor, and persistency."

Dr. Hudson deprecated the admission by courts of confessions of guilt on the part of persons charged with capital crimes, and advocated the abolition of the system under which "a detective is turned loose upon a person charged with murder and allowed to browbeat him into a confession before he has a chance to employ counsel."

He declared that it was just as easy to get a confession from an innocent person in this way as by the mediaeval system of torture.

A general discussion followed.

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DIVORCE SUIT DISCLOSED

Court Order Reveals Wife's Action Against Alexander K. Taylor.

Cruelty and Desertion Alleged—The Plaintiff Accused of Having a Husband When She Was Married.

An action for separation which has been pending for some time, yet has been carefully concealed, became public yesterday, when Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, appointed a commission to take the testimony of thirty-eight witnesses in Philadelphia. The suit for limited divorce is that of Annie Eugenie Taylor against her husband, Alexander Kirkland Taylor, a brother of Talbot J. Taylor of the brokerage firm of Talbot J. Taylor & Co.

Mrs. Taylor, who is a granddaughter of the late John Anderson Miller, alleges that her husband treated her cruelly and then deserted her and her two children. In his answer Mr. Taylor declares that she had a husband living when he married her.

Both the original complaint and the original answer were ordered amended by the courts on account of the scandalous matter contained in them. The amended complaint says that Mr. Taylor married the plaintiff at Denver, Col., on Nov. 26, 1888; that there are two children as a result of this union, Constance, ten years, and Gladys, eight years old.

The first act of cruelty alleged took place in September, 1889, at the residence of her husband's brother, Robert J. Taylor, 17 West Biddle Street, Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Taylor alleges that at that time her husband came into her room, kicked her out of bed, and beat her. They went to Philadelphia to live when the cruel treatment of herself and the children continued, she alleges, up to the time her husband left her, in 1893. While living in Philadelphia she obtained an order of court compelling her husband to give her $14 a week to support herself and the children.

Mrs. Taylor went to Washington to live, where she says she earned $70 a month by designing children's clothing. Just before she came to New York she had an agreement by which her husband gave her $100 a month. This was to stop if she came to ths city. She did come here, and divorce proceedings were instituted for her by Evarts, Choate & Beaman. Since then she has had several lawyers, and now Mr. McKennell of Gantz, Neier & McKennell represents her. Mrs. Taylor has obtained through the courts $350 for counsel fees and $100 a month alimony. She is now living in a boarding house at 67 West Ninety-fifth Street.

Mr. Taylor is employed by his brother's firm, and has apartments at the Waldorf-Astoria. Through his attorneys, Weeks, Battle & Marshall, he answers the charges of Mrs. Taylor, admitting that he deserted her, but alleging that on the trial of the case he will show that he was justified in so doing. He denies the charges of cruelty, and as a further defense says that prior to her marriage to him Mrs. Taylor was married in Greene County, this State, to a man named "either Charles Byrne or Burns," who was still living at the time she married him.

Counsel for Mrs. Taylor said yesterday that it was true that Mrs. Taylor had been married before. He said that she married a man when she was fifteen years old, and had since been divorced from him.

If the depositions can be taken in time in Philadelphia the case will be tried at the June term of court.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM CADMUS, eighty-three years old, died Tuesday at Bloomfield, N. J. He was for many years a member of the Board of Freeholders. He leaves a widow. Recorder George M. Cadmus of Bloomfield was his brother. Mr. Cadmus was one of the original members of Bloomfield Lodge, F. and A. M., which will have charge of the funeral.

GEORGE J. WADLINGER, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuyl

BETS DECLARED OFF AT MORRIS PARK

Knight of the Garter Was Heavily Backed in First Race.

MAXIMO GOMEZ WITHDRAWN

Subsequently the Winner's Price Went Up from 6 to 5 to 1 to 2—Lockland's Laureate Stakes.

For the first time since the Percy-Gray law went into effect, bets on a horse race were declared off at Morris Park yesterday. In the first race it was discovered that Maximo Gomez was not eligible to start, and he was withdrawn. Other cases have come up during the past few years where horses have been withdrawn for one reason or other, but in all previous cases bets stood. The decision as to what disposition was to be made of bets rested solely with the bookmakers, for neither The Jockey Club officials nor the Stewards of the meeting take cognizance of betting. Formerly when a horse's number was placed on the jockey board he was said to be in the hands of the starter, and all bets made on the race stood, even if a horse was withdrawn, so the bookmakers have ruled. But yesterday Knight of the Garter was the best-backed horse in the race, and if bets on the race had stood, the books would have been given a severe blow, for a lot of money had been bet on him at 6 to 5 before Maximo Gomez was withdrawn.

George Wheelock, one of the members of the Governing Committee of the Metropolitan Turf Association, consulted some of the bookmakers who were doing business at the track, and then went into the clubhouse grounds and had a consultation with Frank R. Hitchcock, one of the Stewards of the meeting. A few minutes later the announcement was made that all bets on the race were off.

It was the first time since the bookmakers had matters in their own hands that a decision manifestly fair to the people who had bet on a horse that was afterward withdrawn had been given, but none of those who got their money back were foolish enough to believe that an unselfish interest prompted the bookmakers to favor them.

After Maximo Gomez had been withdrawn, Knight of the Garter was made a stronger favorite than ever, but the bookmakers laid only 1 to 2 against his chances for the money they had previously bet 6 to 5 against. Knight of the Garter won, and Lambent was second.

The Laureate Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, over the Eclipse Course, was the only stake feature on the programme, for the hurdle race which wound up the day's sport, although dignified by the name of Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap, could scarcely be classed as a stake. It was a run of a mile and three-quarters over seven hurdles, and a poor lot of jumpers started. The favorite of them, Bob White, fell at the second hurdle, and, although he fell on his rider, Barry, the boy escaped unhurt. Lockland won the event by two lengths from Filon d'Or. In the Laureate there were only five starters, and of these Prince Pepper was made the favorite. So much money was bet on him at post time that his price was forced down to even money. He ran well for half a mile and then collapsed. Bonnibert came with a rush in the last furlong and won easily by half a length from Smile. Kensington won the three-quarter-mile race by a length and a half from Dan Rice, and Irritable captured a five-furlong race from Golden Age. Blue Devil, as fit as he ever was before, won the lightweight handicap over the Eclipse Course easily by three lengths from The Benedict, and Lady Lindsey was third.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of two or more races in 1900. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. P. S. P. Randolph's Knight of the Garter, b. h., 4, by Knight of Ellerslie-Dearest, 110, (Maher,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 10, won easily by a length and a half; M. Clancy's Lambent, aged, 106, (Oakley,) 12 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by half a length from F. R. Hitchcock's Decanter, 5, 112, (Oakley,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 4, third. Time—1:28.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1900 at 10 pounds above the scale. Last three-quarters of the Withers mile. M. Murphy's Kensington, b. f., 4, by Kingston-Repeat, 102, (Jenkins,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, won easily by a length and a half; Hayman & Frank's Dan Rice, 5, 108, (Maher,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by a neck from George E. Smith's Prestidigitator, 3, 97, (Shaw,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:14⅘. St. Cloud, Hardy Pardee, Tulane, Brusquerie, Olea, and Belgrade also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Laureate, for two-year-olds, by subscription of $30 each, with $1,200 added; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. C. Fleischmann's Son's Bonnibert, ch. c., by Albert-Bonnie Ola, 110, (Odom,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won in a drive by half a length; A. H. & D. H. Morris's Smile, 110, (Bullman,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second, by the same distance from R. W. Walden & Son's Contend, 110, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—0:59⅘. Ginkl and Prince Pepper also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, at ten pounds under the scale; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. C. Fleischmann's Son's Irritable, ch. c., by Iroquois-Toribera, 112, (Turner,) 3 to 1 and even money, won easily by three lengths; Green B. Morris's Golden Age, 112, (Bullman,) 3 to 1 and even money, second by the same distance from Arthur Featherstone's Minion, 112, (O'Connor,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:00. Tonicum, Juniper, Sentry, Historian, Calicar, and Velasquez also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. The Eclipse course. E. D. Morgan's blue Devil, b. h., 6, by St. Andrew-Blue Dress, 130, (Jenkins,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won easily by three lengths; James Rowe's The Benedict, 3, 120, (Spencer,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by a length from McLaughlin's Lady Lindsey, 4, 128, (Taral,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:13⅘. Robert Metcalf and L'Alouette also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap for four-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. J. W. Colt's Lockland, br. h., 4, by Spendthrift-Llandrinio, 135, (Finnigan,) 3 to 1 and even money, won easily by two lengths; R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Filon d'Or, 4, 135, (Raymond,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by two lengths from J. Underwood & Co.'s Governor Griggs, 6, 167, (Donohue,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—3:12⅘. Mr. Hoffel, Cousin Jeems, Doctor Eichberg, Athamas, Wace, and Bob White also ran, and the last-named fell.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; three-quarters of the Withers mile. General Mart Gary and Chartless, 109 pounds each; Buffoon, 107; Tyrshena, 106; Sparrow Wing, Rinaldo, Bon Jour, and Exit, 104 each; Emigre, 101; Fonsolee, 99; The Chamberlain, 98; Manitoba, 97; Scales, 95; Give and Take, 92; Posthaste, Cephalelgia, Pink Domino, and Jamaica, 87 each.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Vouch, 110 pounds; Ondurdis and Lambkin, 107 each; Horsa, 106; Warrantee and Maximus, 104 each; Fleetwing, 103; Billionaire, 100; Galanthus, Garter Buckle, and Goddess of Night, 97 each; Delmarch, 95.

THIRD RACE.—The Van Nest Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds; last six and one-half furlongs of the Withers course. Petruchio, 108 pounds; First Whip, 106; Tizzoncina, 104; Carbuncle, 103; Premature, King Bramble, and Hesper, 102 each; Precursor, 100; Armor, 96; Native, 95; Olea and Lady Contrary, 91 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. Favonius, 110 pounds; Radford, Withers, Elnus, Wandering Minstrel, Lord Baltimore, Norwich, and Bombshell, 100 each; Petruchio and Nansen, 97 each; Iroquois Belle and Beautiful, 95 each.

FIFTH RACE.—The Claremont Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six and one-half furlongs of the Withers mile. King Barley corn, 122 pounds; Kinnikinic, 120; Survivor, 115; Indian Fairy, 115; Vulcain, 112; Gonfalon, 111; Lady Lindsey, 105; Belle of Lexington, 104; All Gold, 102; His Royal Highness, 101; Lady Uncas, 100; Handcuff, 98; Danforth, 95; Chartless, 87.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth over the Withers mile. Raffaello, 126 pounds; Kris Kringle, 118; Maximo Gomez, 110; Survivor, 114; Asquith, 101; Toddy, 100; Hardly, 89.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

LOUISVILLE, May 16.—Seven furlongs—Fleuron, 110, (Gilmore,) 1; Anna Bain, 110, 2; Scarlet Lily, 105, 3. Time—1:27. Four furlongs—Fancy Wood, 112, (Dupee,) 1; Esther Riggs, 105, 2; Ethel Pace, 112, 3. Time—0:48⅘. Mile and an eighth—Handpress, 103, (C. Burns,) 1; Ollie Dixon, 104, 2; Virgie O., 104, 3. Time—1:54. Premier Stakes, one mile—Celeritas 106, (Boland, 1; The Monk, 110, 2; Cleora, 105, 3. Time—1:40⅘. Five furlongs—Silverdale, 118, (T. Burns,) 1; Hinfi, 115, 2; The Conqueror, 106, 3. Time—1:01⅘. Six furlongs—Dollie Weithoff, 98, (Devin,) 1; Oconee, 90, 2; Belle of Orleans, 95, 3. Time—1:14⅘.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Four and one-half furlongs—Bonnie Hallie, 110, (T. Knight,) 1; Bonilary, 103, 2; Tenny Belle, 110, 3. Time—0:55. One mile—Gold Fox, 108, (T. Knight,) 1; Walkenshaw, 112, 2; Cariboo, 97, 3. Time—1:42. The Hammond Stake, four and one-half furlongs—Garry Herrmann, 113, (T. Knight,) 1; Money Musk, 112, 2; Possart, 115, 3. Time—0:55⅘. Five furlongs—May Beach, 102, (Ross,) 1; Hermoso, 114, 2; Ben Leni, 102, 3. Time—1:01. Mile and a quarter—Owensboro, 87, (Cogswell,) 1; Microscope, 90, 2; Schnell Laufer, 92, 3. Time—2:09⅘. One mile—La Princesa, 108, (J. Martin,) 1; Barney F., 97, 2; Tillie W., 103, 3. Time—1:43⅘. One mile—Blue Lick, 111, (Caywood,) 1; Prestar, 109, 2; Hub Prather, 90, 3. Time—1:41½.

Wales's Horse Won Newmarket Stakes.

LONDON, May 16.—At the Newmarket second Spring meeting to-day the Prince of Wales's Diamond Jubilee, the winner of this year's two-thousand-guinea stakes, won the Newmarket Stakes of 30 sovereigns each, half forfeit, with 2,000 sovereigns added, for three-year-olds. Mr. J. Musker's Chevening, with Sloan up, finished second, and Mr. A. Henderson's Guid Wife, with Rigby in the saddle, was third. J. Reiff rode Evasit in the race for a plate of 150 sovereigns and finished first. Mr. Richard Croker's Imnaha, with J. Reiff up, won an all-aged selling race, Marsilva, ridden by Sloan, was second. Sloan took the Wednesday Welter Handicap on Rice.

Good Prices for Driving Horses.

Thirty-three head of light harness and coach horses, consigned to W. D. Grand by Douglass Brothers, Marion, Iowa, were sold last night at the American Horse Exchange. The horses averaged $300, the choice ones bringing fair prices for so late in the season. The crowd in attendance was larger than at the Jewell and Patterson sale of Tuesday night and the bidding much livelier. The top price of the evening was $800. This was paid by Dr. Gagnon of this city for a bay gelding of exceptional style, action, and conformation.

Quiet Day on the Speedway.

There was little doing on the Speedway yesterday. The weather was all that could be desired for driving, but many thought that the going would be quite heavy after Tuesday's rain. While this was the case to a certain extent, still the road was in much better condition than was to be expected. Very few drivers were seen on the course, and these contented themselves with quietly jogging their horses, consequently there were no noteworthy "brushes."

BALTUSROL GOLFERS BEATEN.

Essex County Team Prevents Its Opponents from Scoring a Point.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., May 16.—Baltusrol found several surprises in store to-day when its golf team visited the Essex County Country Club to engage in a team match with the home club. Baltusrol did not score a single point. C. M. Hamilton, the Baltusrol champion and winner of the recent Lakewood tournament, was beaten by Howard A. Colby, the Essex County Captain. C. F. Watson beat H. P. Toler by 2 holes, and the former made the best medal play score of the day—82 strokes. Their cards were:

Watson, out	4	5	4	5	5	6	4	4	6—43
Toler, out	5	7	2	5	4	5	5	4	6—43
Watson, in	5	5	3	5	3	5	4	5	4—39—82
Toler, in	4	4	4	6	3	5	6	7	4—43—86

F. J. De Raismes and L. H. Conklin were the only pair to break even on the home hole. The teams and scores were:

BALTUSROL.	Holes.	ESSEX COUNTY.	Holes.
C. M. Hamilton	0	H. A. Colby	1
Henry P. Toler	0	C. F. Watson	2
Haywood Leavitt	0	C. W. O'Connor	2
L. H. Graham	0	H. B. Billings	2
F. J. De Raismes	0	L. H. Conklin	0
R. W. Candler	0	T. T. Reid	6
Total	0	Total	19

Women Golfers at Morris County.

A number of the Morris County Golf Club women appeared on their links yesterday, near Morristown, N. J., to take part in their first contest of the season. It was the first of a series of matches for the Long Course Cup, and leading honors were won by Miss Elsa Hurlbut. Several of the starters withdrew, but the following scores were turned in:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Miss Elsa Hurlbut	53	58	111
Miss Kip	59	56	115
Miss Cornelia G. Willis	56	61	117
Mrs. William Shippen	60	62	122
Mrs. H. P. Phipps	60	63	123
Miss Howell	60	76	136

Women's Golf at Flatbush.

Mrs. H. S. Salt turned in the winning card at the women's competition over the nine-hole course of the Knickerbocker Field Club at the Flatbush links yesterday afternoon. The summaries:

Name.	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
Mrs. H. S. Salt	68	24	44
Miss E. Cowperthwait	59	11	48
Mrs. M. B. Fischer	71	24	51
Mrs. J. C. Church	67	16	51
Miss A. Cowperthwait	70	16	54
Miss Tyler	86	31	55
Mrs. Tyler	91	35	56
Mrs. A. B. Boyd	85	29	56
Miss Robb	87	16	71
Miss Benner	99	24	75

Hackensack Golf Club Opening.

The rainstorm last Tuesday night did not interfere with about 350 guests who attended the formal opening of the Hackensack Golf Club, which was held at their new and palatial home at Hackensack, N. J. Among those present were President and Mrs. Frank R. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Easton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. F. Eugene, Crassous, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Lozier, Mr. and Mrs. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Vanderwater, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Lackerson, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Clarendon, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Breckinridge.

Cruise of the Enterprise.

Barring a hitch in present plans, the auxiliary brigantine Enterprise, owned by Nelson Perin of Baltimore, will sail for Europe this afternoon from her moorings in the North River at Thirty-ninth Street. If favorable weather is encountered the Enterprise will sail direct to Southampton, otherwise she will put in at the Azores to recoal. The trip will be made under canvas alone if possible. Aboard the yacht Mr. Perin will have as guests his brother, F. L. Perin; William Riggs of Baltimore, and J. L. Cox of this city. Mrs. Perin will join the party in England. From England the yacht will cruise in Norwegian waters as far as the North Cape, and will then turn southward to France. While the party is at Paris doing the exposition the cabins of the Enterprise will receive new carpets and upholstery, and her interior will be otherwise beautified. A Mediterranean cruise will follow, and at Mrs. Perin's pleasure the yacht's itinerary will be enlarged to include a voyage through the Suez Canal to India and Japan.

City Island Yachting News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, May 16.—Walter Abbott's swift cutter Gloriana, after a thorough overhauling and repainting, was launched from the Woods yard, this place, to-day. The Gloriana has been fitted with new rigging and a new boom, and there now remains only the bending of the sails to complete her for commission. The new centreboard sloop Narcissus, recently built at the Woods yard, this place, was again hauled out on the marine railway to make a few minor alterations. Andrew McCreery's keel yawl Sakara, which flies the burgee of the Larchmont Yacht Club, arrived in the harbor to-day to have the rigging repaired, after which she will return to Larchmont and be placed in commission.

Columbia Crew Ready for Annapolis.

The Columbia crew, which is to race the first crew of the United States Naval Academy on Saturday, will leave for Annapolis this morning. Besides the regular crew, Lawrence and Mount, substitutes; Coach Peet, Boatbuilder Webb, and a rubber will complete the party. The shell was towed around to the Hudson last night, and will be taken down to the train early this morning.

The party will arrive at Annapolis at about 5 o'clock, and the first trial trip over the course on the Severn will be made this evening. The practice will be continued tomorrow morning and afternoon, and the race will be rowed at about 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The distance will be two miles straightaway.

The practice of the second 'Varsity and freshman crews will be in charge of Capt. Maclay of the second crew until Dr. Peet returns. Yesterday's practice of the first crew was almost entirely given to coaching, and no hard work was required of it. The usual race with the second crew was omitted, and the only incident of interest was a little brush with the freshman crew.

Harvard Crews' Time Trial.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 16.—The Harvard 'Varsity crews were given a time row this afternoon over a course three and three-eighths miles long. The course started from above the Newell Boat Club, finishing at the West Boston Bridge. The time was 18 minutes 12 seconds, which is creditable under prevailing conditions. The second crew were given 20 seconds' start, and the first crew did not catch them until in the last half mile, when they won out in a close finish. The following was the rowing order:

First Crew.—Stroke, G. Bancroft; 7, Sheafe; 6, H. Bancroft; 5, Ladd; 4, Bullard; 3, Woods; 2, Emory; bow, Goodell; coxswain, Wadleigh.

Second Crew.—Stroke, Evans; 7, Biddle; 6, Shuebruk; 5, Lawrence; 4, Henderson; 3, McConnell; 2, Fitzgerald; bow, Dubois; coxswain, Howe.

NATIONAL LEAGUE BASEBALL.

Though New Yorks Batted Better They Failed to Win Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 16.—Both teams played a listless game to-day. The New Yorks outbatted St. Louis, but they lost their heads on the bags. In the sixth inning they made four hits, but failed to get a man across the plate. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	0	1	1	2	1	Van Hal., cf.	0	2	3	0	1
Dillard, rf.	1	1	0	0	1	Selbach, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Donlin, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	1	1	9	0	2
Burkett, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Davis, ss.	1	2	1	5	1
Wallace, ss.	0	0	2	5	1	Grady, rf.	1	2	2	0	2
McGann, 1b.	1	0	12	1	0	Mercer, 3b.	0	2	0	5	1
Quinn, 2b.	1	0	2	4	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	1	7	3	0
Robinson, c.	1	1	5	2	0	Warner, c.	1	1	8	3	0
Young, p.	1	2	0	5	0	Doheny, p.	1	2	1	3	0
Thomas, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	7	8	27	19	3	Total	6	14*	26	19	7

*Two out when winning run scored.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	—7
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	—6

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Dillard, Young, 2; Doheny. Wild pitches—Young, 1; Doheny, 1. Stolen bases—McGann, 2; Dillard, 2; Donlin, Burkett, Van Haltren, Doheny. Sacrifice hits—McGraw, Grady. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Hit by pitched ball—McGraw. Base on balls—Off Young, 1; off Thomas, 1; off Doheny, 7. Struck out—By Young, 3; by Thomas, 2; by Doheny, 1. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Time—2:45.

BROOKLYN, 8; CINCINNATI, 5.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—A muffled fly ball by Beckley, after two hands were out, gave Brooklyn three runs in the third inning to-day. Corcoran's error gave them another in the seventh. Breitenstein pitched a good game. McGinnity was hit hard throughout but kept them scattered. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Jones, cf.	2	1	2	0	0
Corc'ran, ss.	0	0	1	4	2	Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
McBride, cf.	1	3	3	0	0	Jennings, 1b.	1	1	10	1	0
Crawf'd, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Kelley, 3b.	3	4	0	2	0
Beckley, 1b.	2	2	9	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	4	0	7	1
Steinf't, 2b.	0	2	5	5	0	Sheck'rd, lf.	0	0	6	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0	Demont, 2b.	1	0	2	1	0
Peitz, c.	1	3	2	1	0	Farrell, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Breiten'n, p.	0	0	0	4	1	McGin'ty p.	0	1	0	0	0
Total	5	13	27	16	4	Total	8	12	27	12	1

Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	—8

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hits—McBride, 2; Crawford, Peitz, Steinfeldt, Kelley, Dahlen, Jones. Stolen bases—Barrett, Beckley. Double plays—Dahlen to Jennings; Irwin, Steinfeldt to Beckley. First base on balls—Off Breitenstein, 4; McGinnity, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Breitenstein. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 1; McGinnity, 2. Passed balls—Peitz. Time—2:10. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

									R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	1	0	2	0	1	3	0	1	—8	14	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—3	10	4

Batteries—Phillippi and Zimmer; Donahue and Douglas.

AT CHICAGO.

									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	—7	12	2
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2—4	11	4

Batteries—Callahan and Donahue; Willis and Clarke.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	14	6	.700	Cincinnati	9	11	.450
Brooklyn	13	8	.619	St. Louis	10	11	.476
Pittsburg	13	9	.591	New York	6	14	.300
Chicago	11	10	.585	Boston	5	14	.263

Games To-day.

New York in St. Louis.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.
Boston in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Chicago, 7; Detroit, 4.
At Buffalo—Milwaukee, 10; Buffalo, 4.
At Cleveland—Minneapolis, 9; Cleveland, 7.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 15; Kansas City, 10.

New York State League Games.

At Binghamton—Troy, 12; Binghamton, 8.
At Oswego—Oswego, 15; Schenectady, 9.
At Cortland—Cortland, 7; Albany, 2.
At Rome—Rome, 12; Utica, 9.

Atlantic League Games.

At Philadelphia—Athletics, 8; Scranton, 5.
At Reading—Reading, 7; Elmira, 3.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 14; Newark, 12.

Eastern League Games.

At Toronto—Springfield, 4; Toronto, 3.
At Rochester—Rochester, 3; Hartford, 1.
At Montreal—Montreal, 10; Providence, 2.

COLLEGE BASEBALL GAMES.

Amherst Won from Columbia by Batting Opportunely.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, May 16.—Columbia's baseball team was defeated by Amherst on Pratt Field to-day by the score of 8 to 3. On account of the fair showing which the Columbia nine has made in the last few games it was not thought that the New Yorkers would have a great deal of trouble defeating Amherst.

Matters were shaping very well for the visitors until the seventh inning when Kebler went to pieces, and 5 runs were scored off his delivery; then Bartow was substituted. Columbia's three runs were all made in the second. The score:

AMHERST.	R	1B	PO	A	E	COLUMBIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kent, ss.	1	1	4	5	1	Lockw'd, ss.	0	0	1	3	1
Thomp'n, 3b.	1	0	0	4	1	Burns, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Couch, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	Kebler, p.	0	1	2	3	0
Tinker, p.	2	2	0	3	0	Armst'g, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0
Harris, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	Brown, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Field, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0	Sales, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Hawley, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Mills, c.	1	2	8	1	1
Priddy, c.	0	1	6	1	1	Bulkl'y, 3b.	1	1	1	2	2
Favour, 1b.	1	2	9	0	1	Goodman, c.	0	0	4	0	1
						Behton, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	10	*26	15	3	Total	3	6	24	10	6

*Goodman out on a foul bunt.

Amherst	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	—8	
Columbia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

First base on balls—Off Kebler, 3; off Tinker, 1. Struck out—By Tinker, 5; by Kebler, 2. Three-base hits—Couch, Favour. Two-base hits—Brown. Stolen bases—Burns, (3,) Brown, Sales, Milke, Bulkley, Harris, Favour. Double play—Kent and Favour. Passed balls—Priddy, 2. Hit by pitcher—Lockward, Sales. Umpire—Mr. Halligan. Time of game—1 hours 30 minutes.

YALE, 7; LAFAYETTE, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 16.—Through Garvan's fine pitching Lafayette, which usually puts up a strong game against Yale, was taken into camp to the tune of 7 to 1. Cook, who pitched last year and who has just joined the team in the outfield, was a tower of strength to-day, making three hits and stealing bases at will. The score:

YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	LAFAYETTE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Quinby, 2b.	1	1	2	3	1	Wright, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Barnwell, cf.	1	0	3	0	0	Bell, 2b.	0	0	1	2	2
Camp, ss.	2	0	1	3	0	Chalm's, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Sullivan, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	Bray, cf.	0	1	0	1	0
Cook, lf.	1	3	2	0	0	Hubley, 3b.	0	1	2	4	0
Cuhna, c.	0	2	5	1	0	Currier, ss.	0	1	2	5	0
Sharpe, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0	Brown, p.	0	0	0	2	1
Brown, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0	Howard, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0
Garvan, p.	0	0	1	3	0	Knight, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Total	7	10	26*	11	1	Total	1	5	24	†15	3

*Bell out, hit by batted ball. †Sullivan out for not touching third base.

Yale	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	—7	
Lafayette	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	

Two-base hits—Sharpe. Stolen bases—Cook, 3; Sharpe, Camp, Barnwell, Wright, and Knight. Hit by pitched ball—Camp, 2. Bases on balls—By Garvan, 2; by Brown, 3. Struck out—Howard, 5; by Knight, 1; by Brown—Yale, 7; Lafayette, 5. Wild pitch—Brown. First base on errors—Yale, 3; Lafayette, 1. Umpire—Mr. Gruber. Time—1:55.

Manhattan, 6; C. C. N. Y., 0.

For the second time this season the Manhattan College baseball team shut out the City College nine yesterday on Jasper Oval. Costero pitched a marvelous game, allowing his opponents but two scratch hits. The score:

MANHATTAN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	C. C. N. Y.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Raidy, 2d.	1	0	3	2	0	Goldberg, cf.	0	0	2	1	0
Garvey, 1b.	1	1	10	2	0	Keane, c.	0	1	3	1	1
Cotter, rf.	2	0	3	0	0	Condon, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0
Agnew, c.	1	1	3	1	0	Lange'n, 1b.	0	0	9	1	2
Quinlan, ss.	0	0	2	4	1	Hamilt'n, lf.	0	0	4	0	1
Greene, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0	Sullivan, p.	0	0	1	2	1
Castro, p.	0	0	1	3	0	Schnig, ss.	0	0	0	4	0
Byrnes, cf.	0	2	0	1	0	Roberts, c.	0	0	7	0	0
O'Rourke, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Barry, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1
Total	6	5	27	15	1	Total	0	2	24	12	6

Manhattan	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—6	
C. C. N. Y.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	

Earned run—Manhattan. First base on balls—Off Sullivan, 8. First base on errors—Manhattan, 3; City College, New York, 1. Left on bases—Manhattan, 7; City College, New York, 3; Struck out—By Castro, 3; by Sullivan, 1. Three-base hit—Keane. Stolen bases—Raidy, (2,) Garvey, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Garvey, Agnew. Double plays—Raidy and Garvey; Condon and Langebaun, (2.) Wild pitch—Sullivan. Passed ball—Keane. Hit by pitcher—By Castro, 2. Umpire—Mr. Fischel of Columbia. Time—1:10.

PRINCETON, 11; BROWN, 6.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 16.—Brown University was defeated by Princeton to-day by a score of 11 to 6. Washburne, Brown's pitcher, who proved invaluable at Providence a week and a half ago, was batted rather freely. Hillebrand kept the hits well scattered, and Brown owes her runs chiefly to costly errors. The score:

PRINCETON	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROWN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
St'w'd'r, 2b.	2	2	5	5	2	Toby, ss.	1	2	1	5	1
Kafer, c.	0	0	1	0	0	Bacon, 2b.	1	0	1	1	0
Green, c.	1	1	2	1	0	Clarke, cf.	1	1	4	0	0
Pierson, 1b.	2	2	12	1	1	Berry, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
Meier, ss.	3	3	2	7	0	Detm'rs, 1b.	1	1	9	0	2
Hill'br'd, p.	1	1	2	2	0	Abbot, rf.	1	0	1	0	1
Burke, rf.	1	3	0	0	0	W'tmbre, c.	1	0	2	0	1
Hut'n'gs, lf.	0	1	0	0	1	Crane, 3b.	0	1	2	0

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Seventh Regiment's Second Battalion Qualify as Marksmen.

WIND AND WEATHER FAVORABLE

Aided by These Conditions Three Hundred and Ninety-four Men Shoot Successfully.

Every man in the Second Battalion of the Seventh Regiment qualified as a marksman at Creedmoor yesterday. The weather was excellent, there being no wind and practically no glare. The total number that qualified was 394. They were:

Pistols.

FIELD STAFF.

	50 Yards.	75 Yards.	Total.
Major A. W. Conover	4 4 3 4 4–19	4 2 5 5 5–21	–40
Capt. J. H. Huddleston	3 4 4 3 4–18	4 3 4 4 4–19	–37
Adjt. W. S. Scott	2 3 5 4 3–17	5 4 4 5 5–23	–40
First Lieut. J. F. Fisher	4 4 4 4 3–19	0 4 4 4 3–15	–34

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—COMPANY A.

Capt. J. H. Townsend	4 5 3 4 4–20	3 4 5 4 2–18	–38
First Lieut. G. A. Shastey	4 4 3 3 4–18	3 4 3 4 3–17	–35

COMPANY D.

Capt. W. Fisk	4 4 4 3 3–18	4 2 3 3 3–16	–33
First Lieut. R. Mazet	4 4 4 2 2–16	4 3 4 4 4–19	–35
Second Lieut. G. S. Towle	4 3 4 4 4–19	3 5 2 5 5–20	–39

COMPANY E.

Capt. J. A. Davidson	4 4 4 4 4–20	3 3 4 4 5–19	–39
First Lieut. A. E. Presainger	4 5 5 5 4–23	5 4 4 5 4–22	–45

COMPANY F.

Capt. W. B. Stelle	4 3 3 3 4–17	2 5 4 4 4–19	–36
Second Lieut. T. C. Wiswell	3 3 3 4 4–17	3 5 4 2 2–16	–33

COMPANY G.

Capt. W. J. Underwood	3 4 4 5 4–20	4 4 5 4 3–20	–40
First Lieut. H. E. Cralle	4 4 4 4 5–21	4 3 5 5 4–21	–42
Second Lieut. M. B. Nesbitt	5 5 4 4 4–22	2 4 4 5 4–19	–41

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergt. Major W. F. Wall	4 2 4 4 3–17	3 5 4 4 0–16	–33
Color Sergt. H. Groesbeck	4 4 4 4 5–21	3 3 3 4 4–17	–37

Rifles.

COMPANY A.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Q. M. Sergt. M. W. Scriven	4 4 4 4 3–19	4 4 3 4 4–19	–38
Sergt. G. W. Roosevelt, Jr.	2 4 3 4 4–17	4 4 3 3 8–17	–34
Sergt. G. F. Picken	4 4 4 4 4–20	3 3 2 4 4–16	–36
Sergt. C. S. M. Hook	3 3 3 4 4–17	4 4 0 4 4–16	–33
Sergt. L. O. Fisk	3 2 4 4 3–16	4 4 3 5 5–19	–35
Corp. H. L. Naisawall	4 3 4 4 3–18	3 3 4 4 4–18	–36
Corp. W. A. Belcher	0 4 4 3 4–15	3 4 3 3 3–16	–31
Corp. T. Bodenbach	4 5 5 4 4–22	3 4 3 3 4–17	–39
Corp. W. H. Ford	4 4 3 4 4–19	2 3 3 3 4–15	–34
Corp. C. E. Picken	4 3 4 2 3–16	5 0 3 5 3–16	–32
Corp. E. A. Wilson	3 5 2 4 2–16	4 2 4 4 3–17	–33
Corp. J. A. Swinnerton	3 4 3 5 2–17	3 4 3 3 3–16	–33
Corp. G. B. Bullwinkle	4 4 4 4 2–18	3 5 0 4 3–15	–33
W. W. Scriven	3 3 2 4 3–15	4 3 2 2 4–15	–30
J. B. Marshall	3 4 4 5 3–19	4 3 3 3 4–17	–36
E. D. Hopkins	4 3 4 4 5–20	4 3 4 3 3–17	–37
W. E. Shastey	4 4 3 3 4–18	4 3 4 3 4–18	–36
H. L. Bray	4 3 4 3 5–19	2 3 5 5 0–15	–34
A. T. Rohe	3 3 3 4 2–15	3 4 3 4 3–17	–32
D. Ferguson	2 4 2 3 3–15	4 3 3 4 3–17	–32
H. M. Moore	4 3 4 3 3–17	4 4 3 3 4–18	–35
D. W. Kearney	4 3 3 3 2–15	4 5 4 0 4–17	–32
W. W. Bryant	4 4 2 4 4–18	4 4 3 3 4–18	–36
J. E. Kelley	0 3 4 4 4–15	4 4 2 3 4–17	–32
C. Osborne	3 4 4 3 3–17	3 4 4 3 3–17	–34
W. R. Pike	4 4 4 5 5–22	4 4 5 5 4–20	–42
B. C. Lockwood	3 5 5 4 4–21	4 4 4 3 3–18	–39
C. P. Osborn	3 3 3 3 2–14	4 2 2 4 4–16	–31
H. L. Leach	4 3 3 4 4–19	3 3 4 4 4–20	–39
G. F. Dissosoway	4 5 0 3 4–16	2 3 3 5 3–16	–32
H. Nichols	4 4 5 4 4–21	2 3 4 3 3–15	–36
H. S. Hull	4 4 4 4 5–21	3 2 5 3 3–16	–37
A. T. Babcock	4 3 3 3 2–15	4 4 4 3 3–18	–33
F. O'Byrne	3 4 4 4 4–19	4 4 3 3 3–17	–36
J. D. Miner, Jr.	4 3 4 4 0–15	4 3 3 3 4–17	–32
C. C. Bryant	3 4 4 4 4–19	3 3 4 2 4–16	–35
D. A. Tuska	4 4 4 4 0–16	4 4 3 3 0–15	–31
D. Nicholl, Jr.	3 3 4 4 3–17	3 3 4 5 5–19	–36
G. C. Willard	4 4 4 4 3–19	2 4 3 4 3–17	–36
H. H. Meeker	4 3 3 3 3–16	4 3 3 3 2–15	–30
C. M. Ammerman	4 3 4 3 2–16	3 3 2 5 3–16	–32
W. D. Sands	4 3 3 4 3–17	4 3 3 4 4–18	–35
J. J. Healey	4 4 4 3 0–15	3 3 4 4 4–18	–33
F. Percy	3 4 3 3 3–16	0 3 4 4 4–15	–31
J. K. Green	4 4 4 5 4–21	0 4 4 4 4–16	–37
M. Woolley	3 3 3 3 4–16	2 4 2 3 4–15	–31
W. G. Happy	3 4 3 3 3–16	3 4 3 3 4–17	–33
C. A. J. Queckberner	4 4 4 4 3–19	4 4 0 3 4–15	–34
C. W. McKeon	4 4 4 2 2–16	3 4 5 5 5–20	–36
W. A. Papke	5 3 4 5 4–21	3 4 0 4 4–15	–36
W. H. Appleton	4 3 4 4 4–19	3 4 0 4 4–15	–34
G. Moller	3 3 3 3 3–15	4 4 2 3 4–17	–32
W. F. Geoghan	4 4 4 4 4–20	3 4 4 3 3–17	–37
W. H. Dillon	4 4 4 5 2–19	4 3 3 3 2–15	–34
F. C. Wightman	3 4 4 4 4–19	4 4 4 4 4–20	–39
J. A. Vassar	4 4 4 2 2–16	4 3 3 4 4–17	–33
J. G. Geoghan	4 6 3 5 4–21	4 5 4 4 5–22	–43
P. W. Maguire	3 5 3 4 4–19	2 4 4 3 3–16	–35
J. Lyons	4 3 3 3 4–17	3 3 0 4 5–15	–32
E. A. Weber	4 4 4 4 2–18	3 3 3 5 5–17	–35
J. E. Charles	0 3 4 5 3–15	2 4 4 3 2–15	–30
C. B. Thomas	4 3 3 4 4–18	4 4 3 4 2–17	–35

COMPANY D.

First Sergt. T. C. Dougherty	3 3 3 3 3–15	3 2 5 3 4–17	–32
Q.M. Sgt. E. Henry	2 0 4 5 4–15	3 4 4 3 4–18	–33
Sgt. J. Dougharty	3 2 3 3 4–15	4 4 4 3 3–19	–34
Sgt. A. L. Golsh	2 3 5 3 5–18	4 3 4 4 3–18	–36
Sgt. B. Kipp	4 4 4 3 4–19	5 4 3 4 4–20	–39
Corp. W. F. Robertson	3 4 4 3 3–17	4 4 3 4 4–19	–36
Corp. A. S. Best	4 4 2 5 5–20	3 4 4 3 3–17	–37
Corp. H. P. Nichols	3 4 3 3 4–17	3 8 3 3 4–16	–33
Corp. L. H. Cutter	4 0 4 5 4–17	5 4 3 5 4–22	–39
Corp. J. Bissell	0 4 4 4 4–16	0 4 4 4 3–20	–36
Corp. E. M. Leask	4 3 4 4 4–19	4 4 3 4 4–19	–38
Corp. W.S. Baker, Jr.	2 4 3 4 2–16	3 4 4 3 3–17	–33
Corp. E. S. Coy	4 3 4 5 4–20	4 5 4 3 4–20	–40
Corp. S. C. Hickey	3 3 3 3 5–17	4 4 4 3 0–15	–32
Corp. F.M. Smedley	4 2 4 3 3–16	3 3 5 4 4–19	–35
J. S. Myrick	3 5 2 4 2–16	4 3 3 3 4–17	–33
L. Pinder	4 5 4 3 4–20	4 5 5 4 4–20	–40
L. E. Scheibe	0 3 5 3 4–15	3 2 4 4 8–16	–31
R. L. Eldridge	4 3 3 4 2–16	5 5 2 4 4–20	–36
A. D. Rockwell, Jr.	4 4 3 3 4–18	4 4 3 4 5–20	–38
G. C. Illum	4 3 2 3 3–15	0 4 2 4 5–15	–30
H. B. Ludlum	3 3 3 3 4–16	4 4 3 3 4–18	–34
F. H. Romaine	4 2 4 3 5–18	4 4 4 3 3–18	–36
H. R. Croft	3 4 5 3 3–18	3 4 3 4 3–17	–35
A. A. Wenice	4 4 0 4 4–16	4 5 5 5 4–23	–39
H. H. Hanson	2 4 3 4 2–15	4 4 4 3 3–18	–33
W. W. Phillips	4 4 3 5 4–20	4 4 5 5 4–21	–41
P. Cook	4 4 4 4 2–18	3 4 4 5 5–20	–38
E. V. Reed	4 2 4 4 2–16	4 3 3 4 4–18	–34
B. J. Berry	4 4 3 4 4–19	3 4 4 5 3–19	–38
H. Price	4 0 4 4 3–15	2 4 4 4 4–18	–33
H. M. Hallenbeck	4 4 3 3 4–18	3 3 4 4 4–18	–36
C. P. Loeser	4 4 4 4 4–20	3 3 4 4 4–19	–39
E. E. Gilman	4 4 5 5 3–21	4 3 0 5 3–15	–36
H. Sizer	4 4 4 5 4–21	4 5 4 4 5–22	–43
R. G. Wemple	0 5 3 3 4–15	3 3 8 4 4–17	–32
E. M. Conger	3 4 4 4 0–15	4 4 2 4 3–17	–32
B. M. Dovey	4 4 3 4 3–18	4 4 3 3 3–17	–35
F. H. Hines	4 4 4 0 3–15	4 3 4 3 3–17	–32
H. J. Moore	5 2 4 4 0–15	3 3 4 3 3–17	–32
A. W. Morley, Jr.	3 3 4 4 3–17	3 4 4 3 4–18	–35
W. B. Short	4 4 4 4 4–20	4 4 3 3 8–17	–37
G. H. Miller	2 4 3 4 2–15	3 3 8 4 3–16	–31
C. H. Miller	3 4 4 4 4–19	4 3 4 3 3–17	–36
H. F. Spencer	4 4 2 4 3–17	4 4 4 5 5–22	–39
W. Armstrong	4 4 2 5 4–19	3 3 5 3 4–18	–37
A. J. Zerbe	0 4 3 4 4–15	3 3 4 4 3–17	–32
C. R. Beeckman	4 4 4 4 3–19	3 3 4 4 3–17	–36
T. Monahan	3 2 4 4 3–17	3 4 4 3 3–17	–34
H. L. Luques	4 4 3 5 4–20	4 4 5 2 4–19	–39
H. E. Fox	3 2 4 3 3–15	4 5 3 4 4–20	–35
F. N. Whitehorn	4 5 4 2 4–19	4 3 4 4 3–18	–37
C. F. Hall	3 4 5 4 2–18	4 4 3 4 4–19	–37
H. W. Best	2 0 4 4 5–15	2 2 3 5 3–15	–30
C. E. Fisk	3 4 2 5 5–19	3 3 4 4 3–17	–36
H. Y. Wemple, Jr.	2 3 4 3 3–15	3 3 4 3 3–16	–31
T. J. Baxter	3 3 5 3 3–17	4 4 4 4 4–20	–37
A. W. Booth	4 4 5 4 3–20	5 4 3 0 4–16	–36
C. Murray	4 4 4 3 3–18	4 4 5 5 4–22	–40
J. A. Roe	2 3 3 5 3–16	5 4 3 0 4–16	–32
H. W. Wilson	4 4 4 4 4–20	4 4 4 4 4–20	–40
R. A. Solch	3 3 4 4 4–18	3 2 4 3 4–16	–34
E. E. Sanborn	4 4 5 4 4–21	4 3 4 3 4–18	–39
W. P. Garretson	2 3 4 3 3–15	4 3 3 3 3–16	–31
O. R. Malcas	5 3 5 4 3–20	4 5 4 3 2–18	–38
M. A. Dominick	4 4 4 2 2–16	4 3 3 3 3–16	–32
F. J. Fichteler	4 4 4 2 2–16	4 3 4 3 3–17	–33
S. R. Hall	4 4 4 2 2–16	2 3 5 4 4–18	–34
J. M. Tufts, Jr.	4 4 4 3 3–18	4 4 3 4 4–19	–37
J. M. Boyle	4 4 4 4 2–18	4 3 4 3 3–17	–35
G. G. Donnally	3 4 4 4 5–20	5 4 4 2 3–18	–38
S. C. Platt	4 4 3 3 4–18	4 4 4 3 3–18	–36
J. J. Howe, Jr.	3 3 4 3 4–17	4 3 3 4 3–17	–34
P. Woods	2 4 4 3 3–16	4 3 3 4 4–18	–34
S. P. Lassell	4 4 4 4 4–20	5 0 5 3 4–17	–37
C. Sanford, Jr.	3 3 3 3 3–15	4 4 4 3 3–19	–34
C. E. Miller	4 4 3 4 0–15	4 0 4 4 5–17	–32
C. L. Harwood	4 4 3 3 3–17	3 4 0 3 3–13	–30
P. R. Curtis	4 5 4 5 4–22	3 3 4 3 3–16	–38

COMPANY E.

First Sergt. H. Dalzell	4 2 3 4 4–17	4 5 5 5 5–22	–39
Q. M. Sergt. C. H. Reisig	3 4 3 2 5–17	3 4 4 3 4–18	–35
Sergt. J. Hopkins	4 4 4 3 4–19	4 4 3 4 5–20	–39
Sergt. W.M.Bernard	4 4 4 3 2–17	3 3 4 3 3–16	–33
Sergt. J. B. De Mille	3 3 4 4 4–18	4 4 3 5 4–20	–38
Sergt. A. T. Moore	4 2 4 4 4–18	5 2 2 2 4–15	–33
Corp. L. Plimpton	4 3 4 4 5–20	3 4 4 3 4–18	–38
Corp. E. S. Miller	3 4 4 4 5–20	3 4 5 5 4–19	–39
Corp. B. H. Welsker, Jr.	4 4 3 4 4–19	4 3 4 4 5–20	–39
Corp. J. W. Remer	3 3 5 3 3–19	3 3 2 5 2–16	–34
Corp. F. E. Porter	4 3 3 4 3–17	3 4 4 3 4–18	–35
Corp. C. W. Kirby	4 4 4 4 5–21	3 3 4 3 4–17	–38
Corp. A. E. Wells	4 4 3 4 4–19	4 3 3 3 3–16	–35
Corp. S. K. Thomas	3 4 3 5 4–19	4 4 4 4 5–21	–40
Corp. A. M. Simpson	4 4 4 5 2–19	3 2 4 3 4–16	–35
Corp. C. D. Scott	4 2 3 3 3–15	5 4 4 4 4–20	–35
Corp. C. W. Dean	4 4 4 4 0–16	4 4 5 5 4–22	–38
W. S. French	4 3 5 4 4–20	4 3 3 4 3–17	–37
H. W. Martin	4 4 4 5 5–20	4 5 5 5 3–20	–40
F. K. Blenkner	4 4 4 4 3–19	4 3 3 3 3–16	–35
R. P. Vassar	3 4 4 2 2–17	3 3 4 4 5–17	–34
F. Knust	4 4 2 4 4–18	3 3 3 3 5–17	–35
E. B. Van Norden	2 4 2 4 4–16	3 2 4 3 4–16	–32
P. W. Doll	5 4 4 3 4–20	4 4 5 3 4–20	–40
H. S. Polling	3 3 2 4 4–16	4 5 4 3 4–17	–33
W. H. Hobert	4 3 4 2 4–17	3 3 4 3 3–16	–33
H. Aldhous	3 0 4 5 4–16	2 4 2 4 4–16	–32
E. Merwin	5 4 3 4 4–20	2 3 3 3 4–15	–35
G. L. Androus	3 3 4 4 4–18	4 3 2 4 2–15	–33
W. H. Watson	4 3 3 4 3–17	4 2 3 3 4–16	–33
M. J. Martin	3 4 2 4 4–17	2 4 4 5 4–19	–36
G. W. Hull	4 4 4 4 4–21	3 4 4 4 4–20	–41
J. B. Meeker	4 3 4 5 3–19	5 5 4 3 4–21	–40
C. E. Booth	3 5 3 4 3–16	3 0 4 5 3–15	–31
F. H. Judd, Jr.	3 5 4 4 4–20	4 4 3 5 4–20	–40
A. W. Baker	3 4 4 5 3–19	4 5 3 4 4–19	–38
W. J. Ehrichs	3 4 4 3 3–17	2 4 3 4 4–17	–34
E. G. Utz	3 3 3 3 5–17	3 5 4 0 4–16	–33
A. Fraser, Jr.	3 3 4 4 3–17	5 5 4 3 3–18	–35
G. W. Lyon	3 4 5 5 4–21	3 3 4 4 4–17	–38

PROMPT AID FOR CHARITIES.

Dr. McConnell Blames City for Crippling of Church Institutions.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., May 16.—The needs of the Church Charity Foundation Fund were discussed at the convention of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Long Island to-day, and in a short time over $10,000 was raised to save the charities of the diocese from the debts which threatened to overwhelm them, according to the report of the Rev. H. W. Waller.

Dr. S. D. McConnell said that the work at St. John's Hospital and other institutions had been crippled by the parsimony of the city, which had cut down the pay for city patients to one-half what it cost the hospital. The hospital managers, he said, had decided to meet this condition by refusing to receive city patients, except in emergency cases. He advocated cutting down the Board of Managers, which now consists of twenty-five laymen and twenty-five clergymen, to six ministers and twelve laymen.

Dr. L. A. Alsop of Brooklyn and Bishop Littlejohn spoke in the same strain. The aged Bishop made an effective appeal, and within a few minutes after the close of his speech ten of those present had pledged $1,000 each. Eight hundred dollars more was raised in smaller amounts.

INSANE MAN ASKS FOR DEITY.

His Hypnotic Influence Over a Colored Hotel Porter.

It happened in the Hotel Manhattan, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday morning.

"Kindly send my card up to God," said a voice close beside the clerk.

"Possibly you mean Mr. Good in 214," the clerk began.

But the stranger broke in:

"No, I don't. I mean God. He's up on the top floor."

The clerk glanced at the card. Sprawled across it was written "Lord of Hosts."

"Show the gentleman to the door," the clerk said to a colored porter.

The porter laid his hand upon the man's shoulder.

"Black one, do you know who I am? I'm the Lord of Hosts," he said.

The negro's arm fell.

"Put him out," repeated the clerk.

"You'll have tah git some other man tah do dat job, boss," the negro returned, "not for man soul's salvation, boss."

"To the last evil," began the stranger, "may be attributed many of the diverse phenomena manifest in our politics of to-day. But back of it all is the protective tariff. Abolish the tariff and you abolish the trust."

By this time the guests of the hotel had gathered around the stranger.

"Send somebody for a policeman," shouted the clerk.

A moment later Policeman Calhoun of the East Fifty-first Street Station appeared.

The stranger later told Magistrate Hogan in Yorkville Police Court that he lived at 459 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers. From letters found in his pockets it is believed his name is Henry Morgan. He was committed to Bellevue.

WOOD ALCOHOL KILLS FOUR.

Party of Polish Miners in Pennsylvania Drank Much of It.

ALTOONA, Penn., May 16.—Three men and one woman are dead, and another man may die as a result of drinking wood alcohol in South Fork on Sunday night.

The dead are Lawrence Smith, aged forty-two; Peter Brock, aged thirty, Smith's son-in-law; Joseph Polozinski, aged nineteen, and Mrs. Polozinski, mother of Joseph, aged fifty. The man likely to die is Joseph Smith, aged twenty years.

Smith and Polozinski died yesterday forenoon, Mrs. Polozinski last night, and Brock to-day. Joseph Smith says the four men had been drinking on Sunday, and later one of them procured some alcohol at a drug store. They put water in the alcohol and drank it. Joseph Polozinski then gave Lawrence Smith money to get more alcohol, of which they all drank. It is believed Mrs. Polozinski helped herself to some of the contents of the pint bottle her son had in his pocket when he was taken home.

The dead men were all Polish miners.

WOMEN FIGHT IN STREET.

Miss Pollock Strikes Miss Jackson with a Dog Whip.

Miss Mattie Pollock of 185 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street ran to Policeman Roke, at the corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Third Avenue, yesterday evening, and said that she wanted him to arrest a young woman who had assaulted her.

"Her name is Bella Jackson, and she lives at 210 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street," she said. "I met her when she was walking along the street with a man. We had words, and she struck me and pulled my hair. Why, there she is now—"

Miss Pollock suddenly broke off her complaint and made a dash in the direction of another young woman, who was coming across One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. As she reached her, the complainant drew a dog whip from underneath her cloak and struck the other woman several times across the face.

In a moment both women were fighting furiously in the midst of a crowd of curious bystanders. They were separated with considerable difficulty and taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, where they made charges of assault against each other.

The woman who had been struck gave her name as Belle Jackson. Miss Pollock declared that Miss Jackson had made disparaging remarks about her coat.

Will Drive to Yellowstone Park.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 16.—James W. Thorne, 1900, of Chicago, will leave here to-morrow morning on a driving trip to the Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming. Thorne has a covered wagon, especially fitted out for the trip, with guns, fishing tackle, cameras, &c. He will be joined at Chicago next month by George L. Denny, 1900, of Indianapolis; Edward B. Meigs, 1900, and John Ralston, 1899, of Chicago. The party expects to reach Yellowstone Park the last of August or the first of September.

Shad Eggs Sent to Ireland.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The steamship Oceanic, which sailed from New York to-day for Queenstown, carried as part of its cargo 700,000 shad eggs from the Government fishery on the Delaware River, which will be used to stock the river Shannon, in Ireland. The eggs are consigned to Moreton Frewen, a wealthy business man of Innishannon, a small town near Queenstown. He suggested to the United States Fish Commission the idea of stocking Irish waters with American shad, and it was decided to make the experiment.

Yale Divinity School Exercises.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 16.—The anniversary exercises of the Yale Divinity School were held to-day, that department being the first of the university to hold commencement proceedings. The graduating class numbered thirty-three, the largest the school has graduated. It was announced that the graduate fellowship has been awarded to George Manley Butler, B. A., of Northampton, Mass., a graduate of Amherst College.

Defeat for Colombian Rebels.

E. Espinosa, the Consul General of Colombia, yesterday received the following cablegram from the Governor of Panama: "Gen. Pinjon completely routed the revolutionary forces commanded by Uribe after a well-contested four days' engagement near the River Sebrija. Avelino Rosas was taken prisoner at Cartago."

B. H. Roberts to be Tried Again.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 16.—County Attorney Putnam to-day decided to re-try Brigham H. Roberts on the charge of unlawful cohabitation on May 29. The matter was called to the attention of Judge Norrell upon the opening of court this morning, and he ordered that the case be set down for the date named.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Two More Ballots for Bishops Taken—Losing Publication Must Give Indemnity Bond.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The principal business before the Methodist General Conference to-day was the election of two additional Bishops. The ballot taken yesterday resulted in no choice, and two more were taken to-day. The result of the third ballot will not be announced until to-morrow.

The official announcement of yesterday's ballot, given out to-day, showed the following vote: Joseph F. Berry, 213; J. W. E. Bowen, (colored,) 211; J. W. Hamilton, 188; David H. Moore, 180; H. J. Spellmeyer, 57; Thomas B. Neely, 53; Charles J. Little, 40; W. V. Kelly, 77; A. J. Palmer, 47; H. A. Butts, 34. Over thirty other Methodist divines received from two to twenty votes each.

The result of the second ballot was as follows: J. F. Berry, 312; J. W. Hamilton, 207; J. W. E. Bowen, 196; D. H. Moore, 168; W. V. Kelly, 193; H. Spellmeyer, 73; T. B. Neely, 42; C. J. Little, 39; J. W. Bashford, 37; A. J. Palmer, 33; F. M. Bristol, 15. Other candidates received from two to twelve votes each.

At the conclusion of the reading a third ballot was taken, the result of which will be formally announced to-morrow morning. According to current report the third ballot will show a gain of upward of forty votes for Dr. J. F. Berry and a corresponding loss to Dr. Bowen, the colored candidate. Many of the leaders declare it will take at least six more ballots for any of the candidates to secure the requisite two-thirds vote and that the balloting for Bishop may consume a week's time.

The proceedings were enlivened by a sharp discussion which arose over charges made by Judge Oliver H. Horton of the local Entertainment Committee that delegates had insulted ushers, overridden policemen, and forced their way into the conference, after giving away their admission tickets. He asked that action be taken in the matter, and, after several delegates had expressed their opinions freely, Judge Horton was instructed to use his best judgment in guarding the interests of the delegates. During the discussion Dr. A. B. Leonard declared that the policemen at the doors were "two-thirds full of lager beer," but was greeted with a storm of cries of "Sit down!" and finally gave way.

Considerable time was consumed in the taking of the ballots for General Superintendents. After the morning recess the conference listened to short farewell addresses by Dr. Thomas Allen, fraternal delegate from the British Wesleyan Conference, and Dr. James Robertson, fraternal delegate from the Irish Methodist Conference, both of whom returned home to-day. Bishop Goodsell responded to the speeches of the visitors, who were warmly greeted.

Report No. 2 of the Book Committee, involving the further existence of The Northern Christian Advocate, was then taken up. Frank A. Arter of the East Ohio Conference stated that The Northern Christian Advocate had fallen behind over $10,000 during the last quadrennium, and that the total expense to the Book Concern of losing Methodist publications for that period amounted to $108,000. He strongly favored the suspension of all losing publications. Dr. J. R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University, favored the continuance of the publication of The Northern Christian Advocate by a commission, under the direction of the New York agent of the Book Concern.

Gov. Shaw of Iowa closed the debate with an argument in support of the committee report. After several amendments and substitutes had been disposed of, the conference adopted the committee report as amended, which provides for a suspension of the publication unless the commission for the various Eastern conferences which has its operation in hand execute a bond guaranteeing the Book Concern from further loss.

Two additional missionary Bishops, with authority equal with those already in the field, will be elected by the General Conference to assist Bishop Thoburn in Southern Asia if the recommendation of the Committee on Episcopacy is adopted. The report of the committee will be presented to-morrow by Dr. T. B. Neely.

Bishop Walden appeared before the Committee on Episcopacy to answer charges brought by the Wisconsin Conference that he had exceeded his authority two years ago, when he denied preachers the right to submit a petition in favor of a candidate. After considerable discussion the subject was referred to a special committee.

At least another session will be required by the Committee on the State of the Church before it can agree on a report on the question of raising the ban on amusement as prayed for and against by numerous memorials. The entire session to-day was devoted to the matter, and it is expected that the final vote will be taken Friday. It is also expected from the tone of the debate in the committee that the vote will favor the removal of the prohibitory ban on at least some of the amusements now discountenanced.

MEDICAL PRACTICE FOR WOMEN.

Minister Wu Tells Graduates of Treatment They Would Get in China.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The commencement exercises of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania were held in the Academy of Music to-day. The event commemorated the establishment of the oldest medical college for women in the world, the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the institution beginning with to-day's ceremonies. Twenty-six students received the degree of M. D., among them being Kei Okami of Japan, Sabat H. Selamhooly of Syria, and Hu King Eng of China.

Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister, addressed the graduates. He criticised American men for their opposition to women in the medical profession, saying, in part:

"I am not a little surprised to learn that for all the boasted Anglo-Saxon fairness and chivalry, medical women have had a hard time in fighting their way against strong opposition at every step to public recognition and professional standing. I am sure that they would receive better treatment in China. There the medical profession does not form a close corporation. Any one who has sufficient skill and knowledge in the art of healing is allowed to practice freely irrespective of nationality, sex, or creed so long as he or she can get patients."

In conclusion, Mr. Wu Ting-fang advised the graduates to go to China, where he said there is room for them owing to the small number of women doctors.

CHURCH OFFICERS CHOSEN.

Newark Convention of the Episcopal Church Holds Election.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., May 16.—The convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Newark, in session to-day at Christ Church, elected the following Board of Missions: The Rev. George S. Bennitt, Jersey City; the Rev. F. B. Carter, Montclair; the Rev. Walker Gwynne, Summit; the Rev. Dr. William M. Hughes, Morristown; the Rev. George F. Flichtner, Englewood; the Rev. Lewis Cameron, South Orange; William M. Franklin, East Orange; Richard F. Stevens, Newark; James Hodge, Newark; Dr. W. K. Newton, Paterson, and Henry W. Miller, Morristown.

The following Standing Committee was elected: The Rev. Dr. W. W. Holley, the Rev. William R. Jenvey, the Rev. Dr. Nicholas Burrows, the Rev. Frank E. Reazor, Alfred Mills, D. Smith Woods, E. A. S. Lewis, and Henry Hayes.

The Rev. W. R. Jenvey was reappointed Archdeacon for the Jersey City district, and the Rev. Alexander Mann of Orange was reappointed in the Newark District.

Montana Indians Restless.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Secretary of the Interior has received information that the Indians on Tongue River, in Montana, are becoming restless, and that an incipient "Messiah craze" has made its appearance there. The officials believe that not much importance should be attached to these developments, but the matter has been referred to the War Department, with a request that the military authorities at the nearest army post investigate, and, if necessary, take steps to preserve order.

Died After Golf Club Dance.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 16.—Miss Florence E. Goldschmidt, daughter of Edward Goldschmidt, a lawyer, with an office in Broadway, New York, was taken ill last evening at the opening reception of the Hackensack Golf Club, after dancing a number of times. Dr. White was summoned. Soon after his arrival the young woman fainted, and she was removed to her home, which is not far from the golf club, and died in a short time. She was only seventeen years old.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:40	Sun sets...7:18	Moon rises...10:11

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:20	Gov. Isl'd...9:35	H. Gate...11:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:36	Gov. Isl'd...9:59	H. Gate...11:38

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MAY 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aracuania, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Columbia, Plymouth and Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Main, Bremen		12:00 M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
San Juan, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Santiago, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 18.

Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Origen, Inagua and Cape Gracias	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Trampico	1:00 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
Bratsberg, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 19.

Adirondack, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellenden, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL. B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 61 WORTH ST. & 20 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co

HAVE REMOVED TO
48 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
Brooklyn Office, 208 Montague St.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,

Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.

Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
30 W. 23rd St., adjoining Stern Bros.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

CURRIER, BUNKER & READ,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
PARK ROW BUILDING.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.
COMMISSION 1-16.
Telephone, 4086 Cortlandt.
BRANCH OFFICE, 60 BROADWAY.
Daily Market letter sent free on application.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF BALTIMORE CITY:

It is rumored that the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company would be willing to submit to the Stockholders a proposition to sell the capital stock of said company at a price which in my judgment is far below the value of said stock; and it can be easily understood what large profits could be made by any party buying control of the above-mentioned stock, as they would obtain a valuable franchise at a price far below its real value.

As I have repeatedly shown to parties having large interests in the stock of this company, that the opportunity is now present in Baltimore city to make the capital stock of the Consolidated Gas Company sell at par, or even higher, on its earning capacity alone; but it is sufficient, however, to state here that within a reasonable time, by the use of progressive and active management, this company should, and in my judgment will, as derived from my knowledge of the success of gas companies in other cities, approximately double its output of gas, and be able to furnish it to the people of Baltimore City for one dollar per thousand cubic feet, and even at a less charge for fuel purposes by scaling the rate to meet the latter demand according to the quantity of gas consumed.

I make this appeal to the Stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company, not to sell their stock to any syndicate at a sacrifice; and, representing as I do a great many shares, I will cheerfully supply all information and data on this subject to the present Stockholders, showing them why I make this statement, and wherein it would be to their future advantage to have the Consolidated Gas Company managed on broad and progressive lines as are other large gas interests in the United States.

CHARLES H. DICKEY,
Box 773, Baltimore, Md.

LEHIGH AND WILKES-BARRE COAL COMPANY.

To Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Payable June 1, 1900.

By agreement between the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company and The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey these bonds will be extended for Ten years from June 1, 1900, at four and one-half per cent. interest, payable quarterly on the first days of March, June, September, and December in each year, and such extended bonds be guaranteed both as to principal and interest by The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. These bonds will continue to be secured by the present mortgage which now constitutes a first lien on almost all the property of the Coal Company. The entire issue has been subscribed for, reserving, however, to all present holders who present their bonds for that purpose on or before May 21, 1900, the privilege of exchanging their present bonds for the extended bonds so guaranteed. Bondholders who desire to avail of this privilege may present their bonds at the office of The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, 143 Liberty Street, at any time after May 10, and up to and including May 21, next, and will receive immediate payment of their June coupons and receipts entitling them to the guaranteed extended bonds, which will bear interest from June 1, 1900, and will be deliverable on or about that date.

J. ROGERS MAXWELL, President.
May 4, 1900.

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS,

Water Works & Electric Light 5% Bonds

A large number of the above Bonds having been deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company of New York, under an Agreement dated May 14, 1900, appointing the undersigned a Committee to protect the Bondholders' interests, notice is now given that any Bondholder may participate in the benefits of the said Agreement, by depositing his Bonds thereunder, at any time prior to June 4, 1900, with the said Trust Company, which will issue its negotiable receipts therefor.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
JOHN W. STERLING, } Committee.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,

BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Orders Executed for Bonds and Stocks for Cash or on Margin.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

The Trust Co. of America,

149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATEY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

QUEEN BUILDING, New York City. N. Y. LIFE BUILDING, Chicago.

OFFICERS.

Acting President, AUGUST BELMONT. Vice President, WILLIAM A. NASH.
Manager, THOMAS L. GREENE. Secretary and Treas. EDWARD T. PERINE.

The Audit Company begs to announce the opening of Western Offices as above.

Hereafter, at both the New York and Chicago Offices contracts may be made for audits of accounts, and financial and physical examinations of properties with certificates, reports and appraisals.

The Western Board of Control of the Company will be as follows:

WESTERN BOARD OF CONTROL:

JOHN J. MITCHELL, Chairman.
President Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.
JOHN C. BLACK,
President Continental National Bank, Chicago.
JAMES B. FORGAN,
President First National Bank, Chicago.
JAMES H. ECKELS,
President Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
EDWIN A. POTTER,
President. Amer. Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.

Counsel to Western Office:
L. MAYER,
Moran, Mayer & Meyer, Chicago.

Bankers' Trust Company

OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000

Acts in every trust capacity.

Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.

Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.

OFFICERS:

George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas,
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

OFFICE OF THE
ST. PAUL & DULUTH R. R. CO.,
No. 32 Nassau St., New York, May 1, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company has sold its granted lands, land contracts, notes, and other contracts derived from such granted lands, for a sum of money sufficient to pay off and retire all of the Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip of the Company, that under the provisions of the Plan of Reorganization of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, which is the organization of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, the proceeds of such sale must be applied so far as necessary to the retirement of the said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip, and such Preferred Stock and Scrip is subject to be retired and cancelled upon the payment therefor of its face value.

That at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company duly held this first day of May, A. D. 1900, a resolution was duly adopted providing that the Company apply the said proceeds from the said sale of the granted lands, land contracts, notes, and other contracts, to the retirement of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip at par and a dividend of three and one-half per cent., and that all of said Preferred Stock and Scrip shall be retired and cancelled on or before JULY 1ST, A. D. 1900.

That said Board of Directors have caused to be deposited with MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO. in New York City, from the proceeds of said sale of granted lands and contracts, a sufficient amount of money to retire all of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip, and to pay therefor the par value thereof and a dividend of three and one-half per cent. thereon.

MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO. will, on and after MAY 15TH, A. D. 1900, at their office in New York City, on the surrender of certificates of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip for cancellation, properly indorsed, pay to the holders thereof the par value of such certificates, and a dividend of three and one-half per cent. thereon.

After said JULY 1ST, A. D. 1900, no holders of any of said Preferred Stock or Scrip will have any right or authority to vote said stock or exercise any rights of a stockholder thereunder, except to receive his proper share of the fund set apart for the retirement of said stock.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
F. S. ROLLINS, Assistant Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
DUE JULY 1, 1901.

Default having occurred in the payment of the interest on these bonds, which became due January 1, 1900, and the Receivers of the property appointed in a creditor's suit having procured from the Court leave to issue $525,000 of prior lien Receivers' Certificates, and default having also occurred in the agreement between the undersigned committee and the Missouri Railway Construction Company, dated May 21, 1896, the undersigned, pursuant to the terms of that agreement, have become entitled to a controlling interest in the stock of the Railroad Company, and have taken other proceedings to enforce the agreement and to protect the rights of the bondholders. To render these proceedings effectual, a prompt deposit of the above-mentioned bonds is necessary. A Bondholders' Agreement has accordingly been prepared, and bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds thereunder with the Union Trust Company of New York, where copies of the agreement may be obtained.

Dated May 9, 1900.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS R. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH, } Committee.

SALE OF BONDS.

The Board of Commissioners for the Fifth Louisiana Levee District offers for sale $165,000.00 fifty-year 5 per cent. bonds, dated July 1st, 1900, interest payable semi-annually on Jan. 1st and July 1st at the Fiscal Agency of the State of Louisiana or at the office of the State Treasurer. Said bonds being optional at the end of forty years.

These bonds are issued under authority of Article 239 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana of the year 1898, and of Act No. 14 of the Acts of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana of the year 1898, approved June 17th, 1898.

The payment of these bonds is provided for by a sinking fund created under the provisions of said Act No. 14 of the Legislature of the year 1898.

The proceeds of the sale are to be used for the purpose of refunding the present twenty-year 6 per cent. outstanding bonds of the board.

Sealed proposals for said bonds will be received at office of Board of State Engineers, Cotton Exchange Building, New Orleans, La., up to and including Tuesday, June 12th, 1900, at noon.

Bids must be accompanied by a certified check for $1,000.00, to be returned if the bid is not accepted.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

For further information address

J. T. McCLELLAN,
President Board of Commissioners Fifth Louisiana Levee District, Tallulah, Louisiana.
Or A. T. LANE,
Secretary, Tallulah, Louisiana.

Outside Securities a Specialty.

DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO dividend paying and prospective dividend paying Colorado gold stocks, showing daily enormous profits, call or address
H. G. CURRAN, 309 BROADWAY.

WANTED—By a young man, 17 years of age, of good family, employment in banker's or broker's office; reference furnished; salary no object. Address B., P. O. Box 457.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company.
Cleveland, O.

TO HOLDERS OF

Lake Erie Division First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, due Oct. 1st, 1926.
Wheeling Division First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, due July 1st, 1928.
Extension & Improvement 5 per cent. Bonds, due Feb. 1st, 1930.
Toledo Belt Railway Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds.

In order to secure a permanent entrance into the City of Cleveland, and adequate terminal facilities there, the Company has, since the reorganization of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company, acquired the Cleveland, Canton & Southern Railroad, and the Belt and Terminal Railroad in Cleveland. They also arranged to acquire the Coshocton & Southern Railroad and the terminals and railroads in Zanesville of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad Company, thus obtaining an independent line through Canton and Coshocton to Zanesville and terminals in that city.

The Cleveland, Canton & Southern Railroad connects with the Wheeling & Lake Erie main line at Navarre and Sherrodsville. It is upwards of 200 miles in length, including branches, and with the Cleveland Belt Line, the Coshocton & Southern Road, and the Zanesville terminals, connecting with the Wheeling & Lake Erie at Coshocton, the combined properties have a total mileage of more than 453 miles.

The Cleveland and Canton line enters Cleveland advantageously, its terminals are located near the business centre of the city, and with the Cleveland Belt Line and Terminal Railroad gives access to many railroads in Cleveland, and also to many large manufacturing plants and other important industries.

These combined roads form a short and direct line between Wheeling and the cities of Cleveland and Toledo, and touch other important points, such as Canton and Zanesville, and connect with the various industries in these towns.

The new bonds mentioned below cover the entire property now owned, and will cover the Coshocton & Southern Railroad Company from Coshocton to Zanesville, now being acquired, and are a first mortgage on 204 miles of road, including branches, and are secured by a general mortgage upon the entire property, consisting of 453 miles. WHEN THE EXISTING DIVISIONAL MORTGAGE BONDS ARE RETIRED, BY EXCHANGE OR PAYMENT, THESE NEW BONDS WILL BE A FIRST LIEN ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY. The present mortgages are first liens only upon portions of the property, and not one of them covers the whole road.

The earnings of the Company for the nine months ending 31st March, 1900, the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Division's being included only since August 14th, 1899, show a net surplus over and above all accrued interest and taxes for that period of $150,389. This satisfactory showing is irrespective of the benefits which the property will receive from the improvements now under way, and the earnings should within a reasonable time show a substantial increase.

The authorized capital of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company now consists of:

$15,000,000 FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4% GOLD BONDS, DUE SEPTEMBER 1st, 1949, INTEREST PAYABLE MARCH 1st AND SEPTEMBER 1st,
To be disposed of as follows:

Set aside to retire by exchange the present outstanding bonds of the Company	$6,400,000
Set aside for the purchase of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern and Belt Line properties, for the payment and retirement of outstanding car-trust obligations, for the purchase of new equipment, and the general improvement of the Company's road and acquired properties	6,600,000
Held in the treasury and used only for future extensions and the acquirement of additional dock and terminal properties	2,000,000
Total	$15,000,000

$5,000,000 FIRST PREFERRED NON-CUMULATIVE 4% STOCK, ISSUE LIMITED.
To be disposed of as follows:

Issued in accordance with the Plan of Reorganization of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, dated February 7th, 1898.	$2,500,000
Issued for the purchase of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern and Belt Line properties, and for expenses	920,000
Set aside to be issued to Bondholders under the terms of the offer of exchange	1,580,000
Total	$5,000,000

$12,000,000 SECOND PREFERRED NON-CUMULATIVE 4% STOCK, ISSUE LIMITED.
To be disposed of as follows:

Issued in accordance with the Plan of Reorganization of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, dated February 7th, 1898.	$7,000,000
Issued for the purchase of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern and the Belt Line properties and for expenses	3,210,000
Set aside to be issued to Bondholders under the terms of the above offer of exchange	790,000
To remain in the treasury for future needs of the Company	1,000,000
Total	$12,000,000

$20,000,000 COMMON STOCK,
Disposed of as follows:

Previously outstanding and in the hands of the public	$15,000,000
Issued for the purchase of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern and Belt Line properties	4,000,000
To remain in the treasury for future needs of the Company	1,000,000
Total	$20,000,000

The company considers the benefit accruing from a mortgage which will uniformly cover the entire present property, as also any future acquisitions, as more advantageous to you than the divisional mortgages, each of which covers only a portion of its system; and recommend you to exchange your divisional bonds for first consolidated mortgage 50-year 4% Gold Bonds, due 1949, first preferred stock and second preferred stock, of The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, on the following terms:

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R. R. CO.	NEW BONDS.	FIRST PREFERRED STOCK.	SECOND PREFERRED STOCK.
$1,000 Lake Erie Div. 1st mtge. 5 per cent. Bond	$1,000	$200	$150
1,000 Wheeling Div. 1st mtge. 5 per cent. Bond	1,000	200	100
1,000 Extension & Improvement 5 per cent. Bond.*	1,000	200	100
1,000 Toledo Belt Ry. Co. 1st mtge. 5 per cent Bond.*	1,000	200	100

*The difference in accrued interest arising from difference in rate of bonds and interest periods will be adjusted in cash.

The Mercantile Trust Company of New York will be prepared to receive deposit of your bonds to be so exchanged, on and after 17th May, 1900.

Yours respectfully,
ROBERT BLICKENSDERFER,
President.

Cleveland, May 16, 1900.

Referring to the above offer from The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company we recommend holders of bonds secured by the present divisional mortgages to exchange their bonds on the above terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO.
N. Y., May 16, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburg Coal Company

FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS.

A considerable minority of the holders of these bonds have deposited their bonds with the Knickerbocker Trust Company of this City, and have appointed the undersigned a Committee of actual bondowners to protect the depositors' rights. The dissenting bondholders object to the plans of reorganization of this Company heretofore suggested for several reasons, among others that the interests of the bondholders have been subordinated to those of the stockholders, and that the bondholders are offered a deferred security, reduced in amount, and are deprived of the accumulated interest. The dissenting bondholders believe themselves entitled to the advantages given them by the terms of the mortgage, and they propose to investigate the transactions leading to, as also the necessity for, the suggested reorganization. Bonds have been deposited to a sufficient number to justify the proposed investigation. Bonds may be deposited until further notice with the Knickerbocker Trust Company and negotiable receipts obtained therefor. Information may be had of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, the undersigned Committee, or their counsel.

ALEXANDER H. SPENCER,
ALFRED P. BOLLER,
LOMAX LITTLEJOHN,
Committee.
LINDSAY, KREMER, KALISH & PALMER,
Counsel,
27 William Street, New York City.

WANTED:
Warren (N. J.) Railroad 7s, due Oct. 15, 1900.
Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry Ext. 4s, due 1950.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,

56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Members N. Y. and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the corporation, EVERSON-HICKOK COMPANY, will be held on the 7th day of June, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Messrs. Latson & Bonynge, counsel for the said corporation, at their office, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said corporation from $10,000, consisting of two hundred (200) shares of the par value of Fifty (50) Dollars each, to the sum of $15,000, to consist of three hundred (300) shares of the par value of Fifty (50) Dollars each.
Dated New York City, May 15th, 1900.
VALENTINE H. EVERSON,
WM. P. HICKOK,
EDGAR D. SEAVERNS,
Majority of Directors.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Mills Building, 15 Broad Street, New York, May 3d, 1900.—The fifty-third annual meeting of stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Broad Street, (Mills Building,) in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 31st day of May, 1900, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer books of the Company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen Friday, June 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

The William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co.
Philadelphia, May 14th, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company will be held at the office of the Company, Beach and Bell Streets, in the City and County of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the thirty-first day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
CHAS. T. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 175 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 14th day of June, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. J. OBERMAYER, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.
32 Nassau St., New York, May 17th, 1900.
The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its office, as above, pursuant to its charter, on Monday, June 4, 1900.
The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

International Zinc Co., Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Joplin, Mo., May 12, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of 1%, with an extra dividend of one-half of 1% on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable June 1st, to shareholders of record May 25. The transfer books will be closed from May 25 to June 1st.
J. B. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

National Tube Company.
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York.
May 15th, 1900.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 4.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable July 2nd, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on June 16th, 1900, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until July 5th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership between LYMAN HERSHEY, HENRY W. HALSTEAD, and MARY FRANK, individually and as administratrix of Louis Frank, deceased, doing business under the name of the Manhattan Photo-Engraving Company, was dissolved on the 10th day of May, 1900, so far as relates to Lyman Hershey.
Dated N. Y., May 10th, 1900.
LYMAN C. HERSHEY,
HENRY W. HALSTEAD,
MARY FRANK,
individually and as administratrix.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE FIRM OF S. F. McLEAN & CO., DEALERS in books at 44 and 46 East 23d St., city, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, HARRY B. BANKS retiring from the firm. The business is continued at same place, and under same firm name.
S. F. McLEAN & CO.
New York, May 15th, 1900.

New York, May 15, 1900.
WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT ANDREW BUCHANAN McCREERY, ROBERT SAMUEL McCREERY, and WILLIAM JOHN McCREERY have this day been admitted as partners in our firm.
JAMES A. McCREERY & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.
Certificate of the Central Trust Company of New York for deposit of stock and distribution of assets of the Metropolitan Ferry Company, fifteen shares, Number 149, name Virginia Hollins. If found return to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 52 Wall Street.

BANKS' LOANS TO OFFICERS.

Secretary Gage Suggests Changes in the Laws to House Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Secretary Gage was heard to-day by the House Committee on Banking and Currency on the bill restricting National bank officers and Directors in making loans to themselves. The Secretary approved the general provisions as to officers, but suggested modifications as to Directors, which the committee will make.

The Secretary also pointed out that the provision limiting loans to 10 per cent. of the capital was practically obsolete, and suggested that the limitation be fixed at 2 per cent. of the assets, with a proviso for collateral security when this limitation ran above 10 per cent. of the capital stock. The suggestion met with favor and probably will be recommended by the committee.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 16	468,057
To date this year	54,979,374
Corresponding date last year	85,230,065

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 16	$1,200,500
To date this year	$248,057,710
Corresponding date last year	$457,066,130

Money rate: Collateral loans on call 1½@2¼ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Iowa Central	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	¾	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Manhattan	1
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Met Street Ry.	1
Am. T. Plate pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	1½	National Steel	3
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	National Steel pf.	½
Brooklyn Un. Gas	1	National Tube pf.	¾
Canada South	½	N. Y. Central	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Northern Pacific	1¾
Chi., B. & Q.	1¾	Pennsylvania	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	Pere Marquette	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	2	Reading	⅝
C., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1⅞
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Southern Pacific	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Southern Railway pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	3¼
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Third Avenue	1
Federal Steel	1¾	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	½
Gt. North pf.	⅝	Union Pacific	1½
Hock. Valley pf.	½	Un. Pacific pf.	½
Illinois Central	2¼	West. Un. Tel.	⅞
Int. Paper	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	¾	Erie 2d pf.	½
Am. Ice pf.	½	Gas & El., Ber. Co.	2
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	Mo., K. & Texas	½
Am. Tin Plate	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	Nat. Biscuit pf.	2½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1½	Nat. Lead pf.	2½
Consolidated Gas	2	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1
Cont. Tobacco	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	¾

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., Q. Co. & Sub. 5s.	1	G. V. & Globe & N. 5s	2
B'klyn W. & W. 5s, t. r.	2	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Chi., B. & Q., Den. Div. 4s	1	Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1
Det. City Gas 5s	1	K.C., P. & G. 1st, t. r.	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

In yesterday's market the professional element seemed inclined to make very careful plays. Prices were raided in the early part of business, and some substantial recessions were forced; but before the end of the day's business rallies were forceful enough to give many conspicuous stocks material advances. In some parts of the market stocks are so much oversold that it is easy to lift prices by relatively slight bullish activity. But something more than work against the short interest showed yesterday.

It is evident that a number of financial deals of magnitude are close to accomplishment—deals whose effects may be equal to giving the whole market a new cheerful aspect.

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In so far as money market conditions are concerned every development is encouraging. Rates abroad decline, and it is conservative Wall Street's belief that to-day or a week from to-day the Bank of England will reduce its discount rate. Such a move could be accounted as of exceptional importance, not only abroad, but here. As to gold exports Wall Street no longer worries at all.

It is not improbable that bear movements may develop in a variety of Stock Exchange specialties. Troubles in the iron and steel stocks are evidently not yet at an end.

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The shares of the People's Gas Company of Chicago were depressed yesterday, though in late trading they recovered. Inside information is generally to the effect that the affairs of the company are in good financial shape. But there is still involved the disturbing fact that the property is in Chicago—at the mercy of political blackmailers who are insatiable. Chicago, itself, being now bankrupt, fiscal credit hurt, the municipal striker is able to put forward specious excuses for corporation attacks. Dispatches received in Wall Street yesterday suggested that the next assault upon the Chicago Gas Company will be in the form of attempts to try once more the old issues of the legitimacy of the property's charter.

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Tobacco Trust shares have new adversaries, who may suddenly become aggressively active.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

The steel and iron stocks were much stronger yesterday, gains appearing in almost all of the issues. Several factors contributed to the strength. One of these was the announcement from Pittsburg of the meeting of the associated manufacturers of steel bars to adopt measures to bring the independent makers to time and prevent further cutting of prices. Another was the statement of President Gary of Federal Steel that he knew of no dissatisfaction among the workingmen in the company's various establishments, and that he did not look to see any more mills of the company closed. Still another was a statement from Herman Sielcken, one of the newly elected Directors of American Steel and Wire, to the effect that he had no doubt the company would pay its dividends on the common stock, as declared.

Among the advances scored were Steel and Wire common 1¼, Steel Hoop ½, Colorado Fuel 1, Federal Steel 1¾, National Steel 3, National Tube 1½, and Tennessee Coal and Iron 3¼.

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General trade reports in respect to iron and steel conditions are not, however, altogether reassuring. On the contrary, The Iron Age, in a consideration of the matter to-day, will say that the situation in the iron trade shows no improvement. Its review follows:

"Buyers generally are still waiting, and are not attracted by lower prices offered them as inducements to cover their requirements. The conditions prevailing at Pittsburg, the great seat of the iron industry, are not encouraging. The business now being placed is at special prices and on special terms. It is extremely difficult to make quotations, even on such staples of the trade as Bessemer pig iron and steel billets. The nominal price of Bessemer pig iron is being sustained by the association, but offers are being made from manufacturers of pig iron elsewhere at lower prices, without resulting in sales. The outlook indicates a continued settling of prices, and at the moment no influence appears in view of sufficient weight to arrest the downward tendency.

"In a situation of this kind it is well to consider what may possibly be of a reassuring character. We have in this connection a slight rift in the clouds from the West. Reports from Chicago and Cleveland indicate that consumers in those sections are being forced by their necessities to purchase rather more freely than has been their custom for several months past. This may be due to transient causes, but naturally the hope prevails that it may be the forerunner of improvement, which often comes from the West.

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"Considerable interest attaches to the possible closing down of many iron and steel works during July and possibly August. The Amalgamated Association strongly favors a movement of this kind in order to reduce production, and thus enable manufacturers to maintain prices, which will insure the continuance of high wages. This action, if it should be general, may cause quite a flurry in certain lines to guard against scarcity while mills are closed.

"The general expectation is entertained among pig iron sellers that a much larger volume of business is to be experienced within the coming month. So many large contracts expire in June that a very considerable number of buyers must re-enter the market even if they only purchase small quantities. The aggregate of such small business would amount to a heavy tonnage. Reactions are certainly just as well to be expected in commercial circles as in the stock market. When stocks have had a steady decline a time comes when a buying movement sets in. This being done by a number of persons simultaneously leads to quite a stiffening of values. It would not require much business in the iron trade to cause a change in sentiment which would bring about a better feeling. It is by no means apprehended that prices will continue to recede until we again reach the level of 1898. This has not been the history of previous movements of the kind through which we have just been passing. In 1880, after the culmination of that memorable boom, prices settled until they adjusted themselves on a level very considerably above the low rate prevailing in 1878. This is likely to be the case now. The fact that this is the year of a Presidential election militates against any expectation of any sharp reaction in prices. Too much depends on the result of that election for large commitments to be made which might prove unprofitable. Men are likely to go slow until absolutely certain that existing conditions will not be radically changed.

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"The practical completion of the American Bridge Company is announced, and the officers of the company will be elected this week, after which the new organization will be ready for business. It is expected that the Board of Directors of the new company will be exceptionally strong, both in point of managerial ability and financial standing.

"The metal market has been treated to another surprise during the week by a third reduction on pig lead. Thus three reductions have been made within seven days, amounting altogether to $14 per ton. These rapid and successive reductions have quite taken the trade off its feet. Lower prices are also being made on tin and spelter."

RAILWAY STOCKS STRONGER.

The stocks in the railway group were stronger yesterday, continuing the advance begun on the day previous, when the general railway list broke away from the rest of the market and displayed independent and substantial strength. Without a notable exception every stock in the group advanced, in some instances more than two points each. In a number of cases special reasons appeared in explanation of the advances, but even where none such was forthcoming, good buying was in evidence, the opinion being that most of the stocks had touched bottom and were good speculative and investment propositions.

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The Atchison issues were among the strong features in the list, London coming into the market as a large buyer of the securities, while prominent banking houses here were conspicuous as purchasers. The belief that an increase in the dividend on the preferred is practically assured, and that at a no distant date the common stock also will come in for a dividend, was responsible for the buying yesterday. In some quarters it is said that at the meeting of the company in June, a 2½ per cent. dividend on the preferred stock will be declared, without specifying that it is a regular semi-annual dividend. This would be an advance of a full 1 per cent. over the last dividend declared.

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The advance of 1¾ points in Burlington on sales of 25,000 shares, and of 1¼ points in Union Pacific on transactions involving 22,000 shares, was accompanied by reports of closer relations between the two roads, and it was said

been declared forfeited for failing to pay their respective taxes to the State.

Cable advices that the publication by the United States Government of the foreign trade statistics of the country for the last ten months has drawn fresh attention to the American railway share list in London.

Contracts let by the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the building of 30 new engines and 1,500 coal cars at a total cost of $1,530,000, one of the largest orders given for equipment of the kind in several years.

Secret conferences in Chicago of Presidents of leading Western railroads for the purpose of preparing a plan to insure the maintenance of rates.

Notification by the Reorganization Committee of the Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburg Coal Company that further deposits of first mortgage bonds will be received until June 16, after which date no bonds will be received except on such terms as the committee may prescribe.

Statement by Directors of the National Tube Company that the earnings of the company from which the dividends were declared on Tuesday were fully up to the estimates they had previously made of a large and profitable business.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1½@2¼ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3½@4 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $192,003,330; balances, $7,355,680; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $730,503.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½ per cent., for short and 3½@3 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.85¼ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅞; demand, $4.88⅛; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.84@$4.85.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅜@5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅜ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c premium. Boston, par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—15c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15@20c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 16.—The market for American securities was firm from the opening to the closing to-day, but trading was light, owing to the settlement.

Consols for money, 101 7-16; consols for the account, 101 9-16; Atchison, 26; Canadian, 96¼; St. Paul, 118⅝; Illinois Central, 115¼; Louisville, 82; Union Pacific preferred, 75¼; New York Central, 133½; Erie, 12¾; Pennsylvania, 66⅞ ex dividend; Reading, 8¾; Erie first preferred, 37½; Northern Pacific preferred, 76¼ ex dividend; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda, 8½; Rand Mines, 3⅝.

Bar silver quiet at 27½d per ounce.

Money, 2¼@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3½@3 9-16 per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 72¼.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.30; Madrid, 28.55; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 6.45.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, May 16.—Business on the Bourse to-day was hesitating at the opening, but soon there was a good recovery and prices closed firm. A sharp advance in Spanish fours strengthened international securities. Rio Tintos were undecided and closed harder on the report that the visible supply of copper had decreased 400 tons. Kafirs closed better on satisfactory London advices.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 3c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 73.30.

BERLIN, May 16.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Spanish fours were harder on Paris advices. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were firmer. Mine shares fluctuated, but closed better. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rate—Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅞ per cent.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Müller & Son sold at auction yesterday, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

70 shares Procter & Gamble preferred, $100 each, 202.

300 shares American Coal Company, $25 each, 142.

$5,000 Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1927, 149¼.

2 shares Bank of America, $100 each, 464.

50 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 266.

3 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 2,110.

20 shares German-American Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 480½.

10 shares Real Estate Trust Company, $100 each, 300.

20 shares United Shoe Machinery Company common, $25 each, $30 per share.

20 shares United Shoe Machinery Company preferred, $25 each, $23.12½ per share.

25 shares Syracuse Gas Company, $100 each, 10¾.

$30,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds, due December, 1923, 103.

$5,000 Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due June, 1905, 110.

8 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 1,612½.

10 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 359.

10 shares Produce Exchange Trust Company, $100 each, 131½.

10 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 102.

20 shares Union Typewriter Company common, $100 each, 24¼.

$40,000 United States Flour Milling Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, 28¼ to 28¾.

40 shares United States Flour Milling Company common, $100 each, 3¼.

10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 416.

10 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 285.

$16,000 Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburg Coal Company 5 per cent. bonds, 43¾.

13 shares Eagle Fire Company, $40 each, 215.

25 shares Alliance Realty Company, $100 each, 100.

COMPANY'S NAME CHANGED.

Produce Exchange Trust Becomes the Bowling Green Trust.

The Produce Exchange Trust Company yesterday changed its name to the Bowling Green Trust Company. The offices of the company at 26 Broadway are but a few rods from Bowling Green.

Its management has been completely changed since its trouble in the panic of last December, after which Edwin Gould succeeded Turner A. Beall as President. The company has a capitalization of $2,500,000.

Levi P. Morton's Birthday.

The new Directors of the Morton Trust Company yesterday elected Levi P. Morton President, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the congratulations of the Board of Directors of the Morton Trust Company be and they hereby are extended to the President of this company, the Hon. Levi P. Morton on this, the 16th day of May, 1900, his seventy-sixth birthday, being also the day of his election as President of the enlarged and reorganized financial institution bearing his name. His distinguished public services have given him an international reputation. His long career in commercial and financial affairs has established his name as a synonym for integrity, sagacity, and safety in business. His personal charm is the delight of his many friends, and his future years may well be gladdened by his reflections on those which have passed.

Third Avenue Mortgage.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company made yesterday the mortgage to the Morton Trust Company to secure its proposed new $50,000,000 of refunding bonds. This is the mortgage for which permission was granted Tuesday by the State Railroad Commission.

Business Directory for 1900.

Phillips's Business Directory of New York City for the year 1900 has been issued, this being the thirtieth annual edition of this publication. It contains the names and addresses of business firms in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Less activity showed in the curb market yesterday than on Tuesday. Prices continued more or less irregular, with net changes for the day divided between advances and declines, though the former were probably more numerous than on most days recently. Buying of a few issues that have been in particularly good demand continued and the prices for them remained very firm. Amalgamated Copper was probably the most active issue, but this stock was heavy, and ended the day with a fractional net loss. Among the industrial stocks a good deal of liquidation has been going on, and the prices for many of them are by comparison with those recently recorded very low. No disposition is shown to check the downward course, which is being followed by most outside stocks, and insiders seem to be leaving the market to take care of itself.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of about 2,000 shares. It sold as low as 86½, and closed at 86¾ bid, a net loss of a quarter of a point. At present the copper stocks are faring no better than the rest of the list, and, except for Amalgamated Copper, there is little demand for any of the stocks of this group.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS bonds enjoyed a further advance to 99½, and ended the day with a net gain of 1 point. There was little or no trading in either issue of the stock, prices for which remained at about the previous day's figures. It seems to be the more or less general opinion that the local gas war is over, and that announcement of the settlement will be soon forthcoming, but as yet official confirmation is entirely lacking. The strength of the New Amsterdam bonds within the last few days is taken as indicating developments of some importance, looking to a settlement of the trade war.

EMPIRE STATE SUGAR, which was traded in for the first time on Tuesday, was made prominent yesterday by a sharp advance in the stock and a substantial rise in the bonds. The stock, which on the previous day sold around 25, was yesterday on a fairly large number of transactions advanced to 33 bid, at which it closed. The bonds from 90 went to 92½, and closed at 92½ bid. Both these securities were being traded in when issued, and in this fact seemed to lie the best reason for, or rather the best explanation of, the advances which occurred. It seemed to be the general opinion that under the circumstances the stock could as easily be put to 50 as to 33. Such, too, seemed the actual condition, for there was no news in regard to this company's property that offered satisfactory explanation of an advance of about 10 points in two days, notwithstanding the present general market conditions.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was very dull, and there was practically no change in the prices of either issue of the stock. The report on the condition of the company is still in the hands of the committee, and thus far there is no indication as to the exact time when the report will be made public. A day has not yet been set for the next meeting of the committee, and it is not sure that the next meeting will bring the report to its final stage. Meanwhile the stock remains dull and rather weak, although within the last day or two it has been somewhat firmer at the lower figures established by the recent trading.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold at 25, and closed at 23 bid, a net loss of 2 points. Trading in the stock was limited to 100 shares.

RUBBER GOODS sold at 28¾, and closed unchanged for the day at 28½ bid.

VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE bonds were in better demand, receiving seemingly some inside support. They closed at 43 bid, a net gain of 3 points.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1½
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	27	27½
New Amsterdam pf.	50	52
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99	100

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	22½	24
American Agri. Chem. pf.	72	75
American Bicycle	9	10
American Bicycle pf.	35	38
American Bicycle bonds		86
American Chicle	55	61
American Chicle pf.	75	80
American Woolen	15	15½
American Woolen pf.	72	74
Cast-Iron Pipe	4¾	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf., ex div.	42½	43¾
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	8	8¾
Distilling Company of America	6	6⅝
Distilling Company of America pf.	21	22½
Electric Boat	21	23
Electric Boat pf.	45	50
Havana Commercial	13	14
Havana Commercial pf.	54	55¾
International Pump	18	20
International Pump pf.	62½	64½
International Power	22	24
National Enameling & Stamping	20	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	80	84
National Gramophone	49	53
National Salt	40	42
National Salt pf.	70	72
Otis Elevator	27	29
Otis Elevator pf.	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	89	90
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	90½	93
Sloss-Sheffield	22¾	23¾
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	64	67
Standard Oil of New Jersey ex div.	530	533
United States Flour Milling pf.		7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	¼

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	86½	87
American Air Power	25	30
Arizona Lead	15¾	16¼
Asphalt Company of America	4½	6½
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11½
California Copper	1½	2
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub.	109½	110
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	92	93
Electric Vehicle	23	27
Electric Vehicle pf.		78
Electro-Pneumatic		3
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	29½
General Carriage	5	7½
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1½
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf.	20	22
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. bonds	98	101
Mackaren Copper		6½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	15	18
Mexican 5s	99½	99⅝
New England Transportation	4	4¾
New York Transportation	8½	9
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	27
Pittsburg Coal	26	27
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	21	22
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	116	120
Seaboard Air Line 4s	80	84
Seaboard Air Line common	10½	11¾
Seaboard Air Line pf.	31½	33
Storage Power	15	16
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14½
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A. 2d ass. paid	5	5½
Trust Company of America	208	210
Union Copper	5¾	6
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	86	87
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	70	71
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke		16
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	43	45
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	92½	92¾
Western Union 4s	104⅞	105

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	228	230
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Columbus Railway	25	...
Columbus Railway pf.	83	...
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	99½
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	19	20
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	81	83
Nassau Electric 4s	90	93
New Orleans Traction	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	106	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
23d St. & 29th Streets 5s, 1906	113	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108¼	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30

Gas Companies.

Buffalo, (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	68½	70
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	104½
Columbus Gas 5s, of 1932	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark		55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds		103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Continental Tobacco debentures	102	105
General Electric Automobile		2
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas		33
Denver Gas 5s	69	71
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	286	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	14	18
New England Gas & Coke bonds	64	66
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	58
North Hud., L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	80	84
St. Paul Gas bonds	90	93

	Bid.	Asked.
Standard Gas, New York	100	116
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock		15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	...

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	21
Brooklyn Ferry 6s	86	87
Hoboken Ferry Con. 5s	92	92½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	112
Hoboken Ferry	67	69
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	33	35
Union Ferry bonds	96	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	18	19
Barney & Smith pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107¼	...
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	30	35
Continental Tobacco debentures	102	104½
General Electric Automobile		2
Cramps' Shipyard	72	74
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	118	122
Lorillard Company pf.	100	102
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	120	125
Standard Coupler	33	37
Standard Coupler pf.	117	...
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	52
Union Typewriter	23	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	112
Union Typewriter pf.	118	120
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Kings County El. Light & Power	125	130
Retsof	30	...
Retsof bonds	80	85
Southern Light and Traction	31	35

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@60⅛. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 9-16 per ounce, and in New York at 59⅞c; Mexican silver dollars at 47⅜c.

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.30 and 500 Iron Silver at .67.

On the Consolidated Exchange 3,000 shares of Comstock sold at .03, 200 Deadwood at .65, 500 Isabella at 1.25, 600 Iron Silver at .69, 300 Jackpot at .67, 100 Little Chief at .18, 300 Mexican at .32, 300 Ophir at .70, 2,000 Pharmacist at .14, 200 Sierra Nevada at .35, and 500 Syndicate at .10.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.14	Leadville Con.	.96
Anaconda	.32	Little Chief	.17
Alice	.75	Mexican	.27
Belcher	.08	Moulton	.25
Best & Belcher	.27	Ontario	7.75
Bruns. Con.	.26	Ophir	.60
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Occidental	.90
Chrysolite	.12	Plymouth	.10
Challar	.15	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	Potosi	.15
Com. T. Co. stock	.08	Quicksilver	1.50
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02½	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Savage	1.00
Daly	1.25	Sierra Nevada	.30
Deadwood Terra	.55	Standard	3.50
Eureka Con.	.14	Small Hope	.70
Father De Smet	.05	Union Con.	.19
Golden Fleece	.28	Victor	1.00
Gould & Curry	.14	Yellow Jacket	.12
Hale & Norcross	.22	Argentum Juanita	.19
Homestake	50.00	Isabella	1.20
Horn Silver	1.20	Mollie Gibson	.21
Iron Silver	.69	Portland	2.65
La Crosse	.14		

Sales 468,957

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	242	Bost. Gas 5s	82
Bost. & Low.	243	Fitchburg pf.	131½
Bost. & Me.	195	N.Y.&N.E.6s.	110½
Bost. & Prov.	245	N.Y.&N.E.7s.	114¼
Bost. Elev.	139	West End	91½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	303	Mex. Tel.	21¼
Chi. Stk. Yds.	134	U. S. Oil	15½
Dom. Coal	38½	West'n'se El. pf.	92
Dom. C. pf.	117½		
Erie Tel.	101		103¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—Apparently the troubles of the Asphalt situation have been smoothly passed over. To-day the 5s moved up to 67½ and the stock to 4¼. The bonds last year sold at 97, but that was regarded as an extreme price for an industrial bond. Philadelphia Electric 4s also continued the process of recovery. The semi-annual interest will be paid July 1. Lehigh Navigation reached its highest to-day, 52¼. United Gas rallied two points or so from yesterday's low level. Marsden, Electric of America, and Union Traction were a trifle higher. The marketing of Susquehanna Steel at 2⅝ indicates a fear that the 12 per cent. rate of dividend cannot be maintained, although those in the management declare that it will. Pennsylvania Steel common advanced from 58 to 59 on the expectation of at least 6 per cent. in July. The par is $100.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	17⅛	17⅜	Phila. Trac.	98	96½
Choctaw	30½	...	Union Trac.	37	37¾
Con. Tr. P.	25	25½	U. Gas & I.	109½	109¾
E. Co. of A.	9	9¼	Welsbach L.	42¼	43½
L. Valley	27	27¼	W.N.Y. & P.	8¾	8¾
Marsden	8¾	9			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Prices were decidedly better and firmer to-day. Of Biscuit common 4,700 shares were sold. The opening price was 29¼; after dropping to 29, it rose to 30, and closed at 29¾. The preferred opened at 80¼, went off to 79¾, and closed at 81½. Metropolitan Elevated common brought 30; the preferred opened at 76, dropped ¼, and closed at 76¼. A few sales of West Chicago broke the price a point from 108. Chicago Union Traction preferred ranged from 68 to 65, closing at 66¾.

	High.	Low.	Close.
394 American Linseed	12¾	12¼	12¼
150 American Linseed pf.	56¼	55½	56½
100 American Radiator	38	38	38
50 American Tin Plate	22	22	22
40 Chicago Telephone	190	190	190
286 Chi. Union Bacon pf.	66	65	66¾
25 City Railway	200	200	200
235 Lake St. Elevated	7½	6½	7½
125 Lake St. Elevated crds.	6	6	6
40 Metropolitan Elevated	30	30	30
350 Metrop. Elevated pf.	76½	75¾	76½
4,700 National Biscuit	30	29	29¾
416 National Biscuit pf.	81¼	79¾	81½
10 South Side Elevated	97	97	97
19 West Chicago	108	107	107

Stock Exchange Committees.

The recently elected Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange met yesterday and chose from its number the standing committee for the ensuing year. They are made up practically as they have been for the last year.

$272,269,900 in Bonds Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The amount of bonds so far exchanged at the Treasury for the new 2 per cent. consols is $272,269,900, of which $93,234,200 were received from individuals and institutions other than National banks.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, May 16, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	117	10	Adams Express	116	116	116	116	.....
16½	17	310	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	.....
65	65½	1,141	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	64½	64½	64	64½	+ ⅛
33¾	34⅛	1,300	American Cotton Oil	33½	34¼	33⅜	34¼	+1
39¾	40	1,795	American Ice Co.	40¾	40¾	39	39¾	− ⅝
71	72	100	Am. Ice Co. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	− ½
12	12¼	202	Am. Linseed Co.	12	12	12	12	+ ¼
56½	57¼	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56	56	56	56	+ ⅛
20⅝	21⅞	900	Am. Malting Co. pf.	20½	21	20¼	21	.....
38⅞	38⅞	680	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37⅝	38½	37⅝	38¼	.....
88¼	88⅝	1,520	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	87½	89	87½	88½	+ ⅝
21⅝	22	600	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	21¾	22	21½	22	+ ½
69¾	70	300	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	− ⅛
33	33¼	18,955	Am. Steel & Wire	34	35¾	33¾	35½	+1⅞
75¼	75⅝	3,360	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	75	75⅞	75	75½	− ⅜
107⅝	107⅞	54,285	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	108⅝	109	106¼	107⅞	− ⅛
110½	112	300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	110	110	110	110	−1
22½	23	1,125	American Tin Plate	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	− ½
73	75	450	Am. Tin Plate pf.	75	75	75	75	+ ½
92¼	92⅜	23,400	American Tobacco	92	92½	90½	92⅜	+ ⅞
130	138	70	American Tobacco pf.	128	129⅞	128	129⅞	.....
41⅜	42	830	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	41½	41½	41	41½	− ¼
25⅛	25⅞	8,577	At., T. & S. F.	25⅛	25⅞	25	25⅞	+1
73⅝	74	46,136	At., T. & S. F. pf.	75	75½	60⅝	71½	+1⅛
75¼	75½	7,318	Baltimore & Ohio	74¾	75¼	74	75¼	+1⅛
80⅝	80½	2,100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79⅜	80½	79¼	80½	+1¼
69⅛	69¼	7,491	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68⅞	69¼	68	69¼	+ ¾
147	151	510	Brooklyn Union Gas	150	150	150	150	+1
7¾	8	100	Brunswick City	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
52	52½	300	Canada Southern	52	52½	52	52½	+ ½
28⅛	28⅝	610	Chesapeake & Ohio	28	28½	27⅞	28½	+1⅛
127⅞	127¾	25,245	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125¾	127⅞	125¼	127⅞	+1¾
...	...	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	102	102	102	102	−1
12⅝	12¾	725	Chicago Great West.	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
38⅝	38¾	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B.	38½	38½	38½	38½	− ⅛
22	23	434	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	22	22½	22	22½	+ ⅜
116⅜	116½	7,310	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	116¼	116½	115¾	116⅜	+ ⅜
160	161	100	Chicago & Northw.	160	160	160	160	+2
106¾	106⅞	4,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105¾	106¾	105¾	106¾	+ ⅞
12¾	13	2,575	Chi. Term. Trans.	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	1,420	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36	38	36	38	+2
59¼	59½	900	C., C., C. & St. L.	58¼	59¼	58¼	59¼	+1¼
36⅞	37	3,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	36	37	35¾	36¾	+1
12¼	12½	290	Colorado Midland	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
29⅜	30	70	Colorado Midland pf.	29½	29⅞	29½	29⅞	.....
5⅝	6	2,175	Colorado Southern	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
40¼	41	620	Col. Southern 1st pf.	38¾	40	38¾	40	+1¼
16¾	17	100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
14⅞	14⅞	400	Col. & H. C. & I.	15¼	15¼	14½	14⅞	− ⅛
187⅞	188½	2,420	Consolidated Gas	190	191	187⅝	188	−2
24	24⅛	16,240	Con. Tobacco Co.	24⅜	24⅞	23¾	24⅛	− ⅜
76	76¼	2,686	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	76	78	75¼	76	−1¼
18½	19	410	Denver & R. G.	18¾	18⅝	18¼	18¼	.....
69¼	69¾	400	Denver & R. G. pf.	69½	69½	69	69	− ⅜
...	...	500	Detroit City Gas	93½	95	93½	95	.....
36⅜	36⅞	400	Erie 1st pf.	35½	36¼	35⅞	36¼	+ ¼
18¼	18⅜	100	Erie 2d pf.	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	− ⅛
35⅜	36⅛	10,735	Federal Steel	35½	36½	34⅝	36	+1¼
65¾	66	1,595	Federal Steel pf.	65¼	66	65⅝	65⅝	+ ⅞
...	...	200	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	66	66	65	67	−2
134	135	250	General Electric	134½	134⅝	134⅝	134⅝	− ¼
44¼	45	275	Glucose Sugar Ref.	44	44	44	44	.....
152¼	153	1,375	Great Northern pf.	150	152¼	150	152¼	+ ⅜
...	...	33	Harlem	400	400	400	400	.....
37	38	100	Hocking Valley	37	37	37	37	+ ⅜
64	65	318	Hocking Valley pf.	64	64¼	64	64⅞	+ ⅛
113¾	114	1,125	Illinois Central	112	113⅝	111¾	113⅜	+2¼
21⅝	22¼	1,225	International Paper	21½	22	21	22	+1
63⅜	64	230	Internat. Paper pf.	63½	63⅝	63¼	63⅝	.....
16⅜	17¼	300	Iowa Central	16¾	17	16¾	17	+ ½
16¼	17	50	Kanawha & Michigan	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	.....
26⅜	27	500	Lake Erie & West.	26½	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	− ⅛
92¼	93	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lenox Avenue Block Front Sold—Other Dealings—No Bidders at Auction for Fifth Avenue Lots.

W. H. Scott has sold the vacant block front on the west side of Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets, together with an adjoining lot on either street, making in all a plot 199.10 by 125.

Louis Weissmann has sold to William Sperb, Jr., the seven-story apartment house occupying the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Sixth Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue, 103.8 by 50 by 129 by 54.6. The buyer gives in part payment the five-story building, 144 West Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Nieberg & Brother have sold to S. Sachs, through A. Satzman, for $43,450, the six-story building 69 East Fourth Street, 25 by 100.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for E. W. Candee the two new four-story dwellings, with extensions, 106 and 108 East Sixty-fifth Street, each 17 by 60 by 100.5.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for George W. Bunce, for $18,000, the five-story single flat 71 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 18 by 100.

It is reported that Samuel Quincy has sold the new elevator apartment house, 50 by 100, on Central Park West, 50 feet north of Ninety-third Street.

The Fidelity Bank, recently organized under the direction of the National City Bank, is the buyer of the dwelling at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street. The premises will be altered to meet the requirements of the bank and will be occupied by it about Oct. 1.

Charles E. Johnson is the buyer of the dwelling 27 West Thirty-fourth Street.

James A. Frame & Sons have sold the four-story dwelling, 269 West Ninetieth Street.

It is reported that S. H. Jackson has bought the four-story building 81 Dey Street for about $27,000.

Jackson & Stern have sold the unfinished six-story tenements 478 to 484 Cherry Street, on a plot 84 by 50; also, to a builder, the lot, 25 by 100, at the southeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

Two mortgages were recorded yesterday made by Henry Corn and covering his new building on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets—one in favor of Frederick H. Howell for $300,000 for a period of one year, and the other in favor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society for $850,000, with ten years to run.

Partition proceedings just begun, in which Richard S. Chisholm and Alexander R. Chisholm are plaintiff and defendant, involve the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-second Street, 127.1 by 125; the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, 85.10 by 95.7, and property on the west side of Broadway, 48.3 feet south of Twenty-first Street, 24.4 by 97.

The Auction Room.

The experiment of offering property at auction with an upset price was tried again yesterday and turned out to be a complete failure. The five lots on Fifth Avenue, at the southeast corner of Fifty-second Street, sold by order of the Barney-Sheldon syndicate, were withdrawn after Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly had tried in vain to get a bid.

The entire plot, 125.5 feet on the avenue by 100 feet on the street, was first put up with an upset price of $650,000. The crowd was of good size, and included almost every broker and operator who might be expected to attend the sale of such property—but there was no bid. The auctioneer then announced that he would sell the most southerly of the five lots, the one 75 feet north of Fifty-first Street and adjoining the Union Club's new site, with an upset price of $108,000. This met with no more encouraging reception than had the entire plot, and Mr. Barney, who was standing near by, directed the auctioneer to withdraw the property.

Whether or not the result would have been different had the property been offered under the usual conditions of voluntary offerings there is no way of telling, but auctioneers, both before and after the sale, expressed little sympathy with the upset price plan, claiming that it amounted to little more than trying to dispose of property at private contract in the salesroom.

Aside from the Fifth Avenue lots, yesterday's schedule contained several attractive features. Nos. 626 and 628 Sixth Avenue were sold at executor's sale for $71,000, and six tenements at the southeast corner of First Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street went to various buyers after lively competition. Complete results of yesterday's salesroom business are given below:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

626 Sixth Avenue, east side, 106.11 feet north of Thirty-sixth Street, 20.4 by 100, four-story brick building, with store; to-gether with 628 Sixth Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 20.10 by 90, four-story brick building, with store; executor's sale, to A. S. Hall $71,000

1,064 First Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-eighth Street, 24.3 by 49.6 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to Nicholas Betzman 22,750

1,062 First Avenue, adjoining, 20 by 63.3 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to L. Storm..... 10,000

1,060 First Avenue, adjoining, 20.1 by 70.5, four-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to L. Storm..... 11,000

1,058 First Avenue, adjoining, 20 by 70.5, four-story brick tenement; partition sale, to Seligman & Ellinger..... 11,250

1,056 First Avenue, adjoining, 19.11 by 70.5, four-story brick tenement; partition sale, to W. Schrogel 11,450

400½ East Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 49.6 feet east of First Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 20.11 by 48 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to Mandelbaum & Lewine 7,450

By William Kennelly.

463 West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 112.6, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Annie W. Palmer..... 22,240

68 and 70 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, each 22.10 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to Isaac N. Bernstein..... 34,100

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

403 Central Park West, 50.5 feet north of One Hundredth Street, 50.6 by 100, unfinished seven-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Mrs. Lucy E. Lynn.... 40,000

114 East Seventy-second Street, south side, 256.3 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 18.9 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to plaintiff, Nathan Leopold 22,000

By Bernard Smyth & Sons.

472 and 474 Broadway, east side, 133.5 feet north of Grand Street, running through to 30 to 36 Crosby Street, 74.8 by 100 on Broadway and 100 by 100 on Crosby Street, leasehold, four and five story brick buildings; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, the Mutual Real Estate Company 20,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

280 West Forty-second Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.4, four-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Malcolm Campbell 28,000

Avenue D and the East River, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, the block, together with rights to land under water; partition sale, to Kissam & Duane, representing parties in interest..... 200,000

4,173 Third Avenue, west side, 56 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 26 by 97.10, four-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, W. H. Field, as trustee..... 15,000

AT THE BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

By Herbert A. Sherman.
Trustee's sale.

80 South Sixth Street, Brooklyn, northeast corner of Berry Street, 21.10 by 72.11, four-story brick tenement, with store; to J. F. Lambden..... $5,450

82 South Sixth Street, adjoining, 20.4 by 67.8, four-story brick tenement; to J. F. Lambden 3,300

64 South Ninth Street, south side, 129 feet east of Wythe Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; to J. F. Lambden 5,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, Hawthorne Street, northeast corner of Cooper Street, four lots, each 25 by 100; Cooper Street, north side, 100 feet east of Hawthorne Street, at the rear of the foregoing, four lots, each 25 by 100; Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of Two Hundred and Sixth Street, four lots, each 25 by 100; Columbus Avenue, east side, the block front from Two Hundred and Fifth Street to Two Hundred and Seventh Street, eight lots, each 25 by 100; Sherman Avenue, northeast corner of Hawthorne Street, four lots, each 25 by 100.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Washington Avenue, west side, 450 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth, or Talmadge, Street, 25 by 145, two-story frame dwelling; 2,041 Washington Avenue, west side, 237.5 feet north of the Quarry Road, 25 by 145, three-story frame dwelling; 5 Lewis Street, west side, 100 feet north of Grand Street, 25 by 100, three-story frame tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 231 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 241 feet west of Second Avenue, 19 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,821.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Barrow S. Weeks, referee, 1,546 Avenue A, and 500 East Eighty-second Street, being the southeast corner of those streets, 25.8 by 98, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $29,424.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 547 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 450.10 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 14.9 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,682.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 1,841 Madison Avenue, east side, 17.9 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16 by 83, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,064.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 28, 30, and 32 Monroe Street, south side, 192.9 feet west of Market Street, running through to 33, 35, and 37 Hamilton Street, 62.6 by 97.10 by 64.2 by 80.2, two seven-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $13,182; subject to other mortgages for $67,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., partition sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 83 and 85 Park Place, north side, 41.7 feet west of Greenwich Street, 40.2 by 52.8, five-story brick building.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 103 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 91.8 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,366.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Joseph A. Welch, referee, 189 Bleecker Street, northwest corner of Macdougal Street, 18.9 by 74 by 18.7 by 74, three-story brick building with extension; 47 Charles Street, north side, 100.10 feet east of West Fourth Street, 16.8 by 95, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 293 Bowery, east side, 24.4 feet south of Sixth Street, 24.2 by 60.1, five-story brownstone-front tenement, with two stores; 202 Sixth Street, south side, 60.1 feet east of the Bowery, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 22.6 by 48.6, four-story brick tenement, with store; 204 Sixth Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing, 22.6 by 97 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with five-story brick tenement at the rear.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, plot of 3⅝ acres at Rye, N. Y., situated on Kirby Street, south of Grace Church Street, together with a dwelling and outbuildings, belonging to the estate of P. R. Kearny.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., trustee's sale, thirty-one lots at Saxon's Neck, Bay Shore, L. I., situated on Great South Bay, Saxon Avenue and Orowoc Creek.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Brown Avenue, west side, 225 feet north of Sagamon Street, for two one-story frame sheds, 12 by 17; C. A. Gillingham, owner; H. R. Gillingham, architect; cost, $25.

No. 311 East Thirtieth Street, for a two-story and basement brick hospital, 23 by 94; New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Second Avenue and Thirteenth Street, owner; R. W. Gibson, architect; cost, $35,000.

Alterations.

No. 520 East Eleventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; H. Zimmermann, owner; J. D. Miller of 100 Broadway, Brooklyn, architect and builder; cost, $300.

Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street, to Astoria Hotel; J. J. Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; H. J. Hardenbergh, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 644 and 646 Hudson Street, to a one-story brick flat; Miriam Nicholson of 45 West Seventy-fifth Street, owner; A. G. Hoe, architect; cost, $750.

Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-third Street, to Waldorf Hotel, W. W. Astor, owner; H. J. Hardenbergh, architect; cost, $1,000.

Wadsworth Avenue, west side, 114.4 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; John Harrigan, owner; F. E. Glaser, architect; cost, $750.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 450 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick factory; Angelo Mannelli, owner; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 98 Cliff Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; Joseph Hecht, premises, owner; R. T. Lyons, architect; cost, $500.

No. 45 West Twenty-sixth Street, to a one-story brick power house; Edison Electric Illuminating Company of 53 Duane Street, owner and architect; cost, $176.

No. 371 Madison Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $4,000.

Houston Street, southwest corner of Essex Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $300.

No. 62 Mott Street, to a three-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $500.

No. 68 Monroe Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $250.

No. 435 East Fourteenth Street, to a five-story and basement brick tenement and store; Nicholas Klippel, owner; H. Regelmann of 133 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $150.

Spring Street, southwest corner of Varick Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; E. P. Schell of 308 West Eighty-third Street, owner; M. J. Crosbie of 240 Spring Street, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, May 16.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,412, 25x80x irregular, ½ part; Mary J. and Minnie F. Lally to Mary Whalen..... $1

BRISTOW, ST, s, 215 ft n of Jennings St, 20x100; Ralph Mazziotta to Martha C. Bergman ..... Exchange

CANNON ST, 135, 25.2x60.2; Morris Kronovet to Anna C. Storner..... 17,500

DELANCEY ST, 822, 25x100; George and Emma L. Hauser to Samuel Wachs..... 27,000

DE MILT AV, n corner of Catharine St, 233.8x—x233.8x98.2; James T. Penfield to George D. Sloatman..... 1

EAST ½ Lot 71 and part Lot 75, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Salome Campbell to Hattie L. C. Daily..... 700

JACKSON ST, e s, 530 ft n of Railroad Av, 25x108; Florence S. Crosby to Edward G. Pill..... 1

LEONARD ST, s e s, new line, 209 ft n of Walnut St, 61.7x14.2x50x50; Charlton W. Crane to J. Romaine Brown..... 1

KELLY ST, n s, 110 ft e of Robbins Av, 75x133x79.11x95.11; Lewis A. Abrams, referee, to Joseph Malo, rerecorded..... 400

LOT 37, map of portion of Hunt estate; E. B. Levy to Terence Curry..... 100

LOTS 3 and 4, map of the Casanova property; Edward K. Jones and another to George F. Johnson, rerecorded..... 2,000

LOTS 9 and 10, Parcel 2, map of Frances Scofield estate; George A. Scofield to Agnes Regan 700

LOTS 473 and 474, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Charles E. Steele 900

MORRIS AV, w s, widened, 195.6 ft n of 163d St, 100x210 to Grant Av; also Grant Av, w s, 195.6 ft n of 163d St, 100x95; Albert E. Parker to Henrietta H. Hopkins 1

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of 183d St, 100x100; Theresa M. Carr, executrix, to Emil Ginsburger 100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 72, e s, 17.3x66.10 x irregular; Riverside Drive, 73, e s, 28.4 x30.4x irregular; George A. Stimpson to the Riverside Building Company 100

SHERMAN AV, s e corner of 164th St, —to 163d St, x—x—; Charles A. Peabody, Jr., to Albert B. Parker..... 1

TRAVERS ST, n e s, 77.7 ft s e of Pentine, 25.11x79x25x85.9; Hildur Granfeldt to James M. Cox..... 1,200

UNION AV, w s, 68 ft n of 166th St, 21.6x90.8; Charles Hohl to Casper and Mary Senhauser 8,200

VAN BUREN ST, s s, 308.4 ft s of Columbus Av, 41.8x100; Josephine B. Rezzano to Annie Dohmann 1

WEST END AV, w s, 43 ft s of 89th St, 20x80; Mary E. Bechstein to Henry L. Wolf 1

5TH AV, 95, s e corner of 17th St, 22.8x 116.10x irregular; Rosella Corn to the Cossitt Land Company..... 1,000

3D ST, 248 East, 26.7x105.11x irregular; Israel Leppmann to Therese Kraft..... 1

9TH ST, s s, 243 ft e of Avenue D, 25x 93.11; John Roach to John B. Roach.. 7,500

11TH ST, 127 East, 15.11x100.11; John H. Bloodgood to Andrew Jackson, quitclaim 1

13TH ST, s s, Lot 239, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Ralph Mazziotta to Martha C. Bergman..... Exchange

21ST ST, 139 West, 19x8.9; Frank Telford to Harry M. Austin..... 1

21ST ST, 139 West, 19x8.9; United States Trust Company and another, executors, to Harry M. Austin..... 17,950

30TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; William Studenbord to William and Caroline A. Sanger..... 11,500

43D ST, n s, 184.6 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.5; 49th St, n s, 248.9 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.5; Pierre Janssen to Therese K. Janssen..... 1

61ST ST, s s, 172 ft e of 3d Av, 16.6x100.5; Margt A. Nason to Peter A. Broe..... 1

64TH ST, 23 East, 17x100.5; William H. Hays to Mary S. Hays..... Gift.

69TH ST, 239 East, 25x100.5; Ernestine Schleisner to Herman Tauesky..... 1

85TH ST, 327 West, 25x102.2; Annie Carney to James Carney..... 1

87TH ST, s s, 146 ft w of Avenue B, 18x 60.4x—x60.3; Ernst and Marie Findeisen to Otto Berls..... Exchange

99TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 49.10x 100.11; William H. Foss to John S. Oliver 1

104TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; George Mongo and wife to Andrea D'Andrea 10

106TH ST, n s, 129.8 ft w of 1st Av, 25.4x100.11; Elizabeth W. Henning to John and Anna Beckmann..... 1

111TH ST, 111 East, 10x100.11; Henry M. Geschedit, referee, to John H. Bloodgood 8,000

111TH ST, n s, 895 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Ida Cramer to Katharine Marinus ..... Exchange

111TH ST, 127 East, 15.11x100.11; Henry M. Geschedit, referee, to Andrew Jackson, quitclaim..... 8,000

111TH ST, n s, 175.4 ft e of 4th Av, 15.10 x100.11; Henry M. Geschedit, referee, to Elias Gussaroff and another..... 8,050

111TH ST, 121 East, 15.10x100.11; John H. Bloodgood to Elias Gussaroff and another 1

113TH ST, s s, 380 ft e of Lenox Av, 80x 100.11; Samuel E. Jacobs to Charles M. Rosenthal 1

123D ST, s s, 155.6 ft w of Park Av, 18.9x100.11; Hattie Simson, by guardian, &c., to Michael J. Mahoney..... 12,000

124TH ST, s s, 279 ft e of Broadway, 107x 100; Eugene F. Peatter to Stefano Greco. 51,000

136TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Ernst Schmidt to Otto Schmidt.... 13,000

136TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 125x 100; H. W. Gilbert and wife to Lina Bergin 100

137TH ST, s s, 274.6 ft w of 7th Av, 16.6x 99.11; James C. Picken to George F. Picken and another..... 100

146TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; George A. Stimpson to William S. Gray..... 1

147TH ST, n s, 52 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 16x74.11; Metropolitan Trust Company, guardian, and others to Helen C. Dick 13,500

150TH ST, 613 East, 25x100; Robert H. Bergman to Ralph Mazziotta..... Exchange

150TH ST, s s, 385 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; R. Hobart Smith to Dinah W. Smith 1

177TH ST, n s, 158.11 ft e of 3d Av, 25.2x98.7x225.6x94; Samuel Drummond to John P. Friedhoff..... 7,500

185TH ST, n s, 19 ft e of Audubon Av, 19 x94.10; Samuel Crouthers to A. J. Kerwin Jr..... 1

Recorded Leases.

APELLES, Louise E., and others to Julius Herrick and another; Division St, 141, 8 years..... $1,225-$1,500

FLECK, John W., to Jacob Katz; Sheriff sale, 7 and 9, 4 years..... 5,400

HAIMS, Louis, to Jacob Miller; Eldridge St, 165, 5 years..... 3,825

KEATING, Edward F., to Owen Walsh; Walker St, 117, 3 years..... 1,650

LORSCH, Isaac D., to Henry Wulfers; 14th St, 146 East, 10 years..... 3,000

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE to Charles E. Smith, Postmaster General; Broadway and Beaver St, room, &c., 3 years 5,900

RUSSELL, Caroline P., to Harry C. Senior; Broadway, 1,934, 10 3-12 years. 2,100-2,300

SPIES, Peter, to Benjamin Strauss; 2d Av, 1,685, 3 years..... 480

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by Department of Docks, to John M. Cornell; Bulkhead from n s of new Pier 56 to s s of Pier 57, North River, 10 years..... 2,750

WELLBROCK, Marie, executrix and trustee, to George Schmitt; Avenue D, 38, corner 4th St, 4 years..... 800

WULFF, Emma, and another, executors, to John Witten; 2d Av, 1,061, s w corner of 56th St, 5 years..... 2,400

Recorded Mortgages.

AUSTIN, Harry M., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 139 West 21st St, 1 year..... $16,000

BERGIN, Lina, to American Mortgage Company; 136th St, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, (four mortgages,) 3 years, each.... 15,000

BERGIN, Lina, to Enoch C. Bell; 136th St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 16,500

CORN, Henry, to Frederick H. Howell, 5th Av, w s, 60 ft s of 18th St, runs w 115x n 60 to 18th St, 1 year..... 300,000

CORN, Henry, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 5th Av, w s, 60 ft s of 18th St, runs w 115x n 60 to 18th St, 10 years..... 850,000

COX, James M., to Hildur Granfeldt; Travers St, n e s, 77.7 ft s e of Valentine Av, 3 years..... 800

CURRY, Terence, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 317, map of portion of Hunt estate, 3 years 425

DICK, Helen C., to Metropolitan Trust Company, guardian, &c.; 147th St, n s, 52 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years.... 10,000

DOCTOR, George and Emanuel, to Edward A. Weiss; 84th St, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 3,000

DRYFOOS, Fannie to Lena, and Belia M. Wallach; 131 West 131st St, 3 years... 7,500

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Edward Hirsh and Edward Oppenheimer; 32d St, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 50,000

FRIEDHOFF, John P., to Samuel Drummond; 177th St, n s, 158.11 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 4,500

GINSBURGER, Emil, to Theresa M. Carr, executrix; Prospect Av, n w corner of 183d St, 2 years..... 3,600

GRECO, Stefano, to Henry J. Braker; 125th St, s s, 279 ft e of Broadway, 1 year 47,000

GRECO, Stefano, to Frederick G. Potter; 125th St, s s, 279 ft e of Broadway, 1 year 21,200

GUSSAROFF, Elias, and Marie Steindler to Flora and Julius Kaufman, executors, &c.; 121 East 111th St, 2 years.... 6,080

HALSEY, Francis W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 142 West 120th St, 5 years 9,000

HILL, Edward G., to Florence S. Crosby; Jackson St, s s, 530 ft n of Railroad Av, 3 years..... 200

HOLL, John, and George Mayer to Emma Kaufmann; Amsterdam Av, 1,747, 3 years 25,000

HOLL, John, and George Mayer to Edward and Henry Hirsh; Amsterdam Av, e s, 99.10 ft n of 146th St, 1 month..... 7,694

JOHNSON, George F., to Edward K. Jones and another; Lots 3 and 4, map of Casanova property, rerecorded, 3 years... 1,200

LAWRENCE, Harriet A. and George W., to American Realty Company; West End Av, n w corner of 89th St, demand..... 3,500

LEVY, David, to Oliver I. Pilot; 202d St, s s, 338 ft e of Marion Av, 1 year..... 5,000

MAZZIOTTA, Ralph, to Martha C. Bergman; 613 East 155th St, 3 years..... 950

MOORE, Corinne de B, to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 3d Av, s e corner of 79th St, 1 year..... 20,000

NICHOLS, Wilson A., to Lillie B. Linenthal; Manhattan Av, w s, 63.11 ft s of 115th St, 5 years..... 25,000

PRENTICE, Augustus, to Harris Friedman and Barnet Feinberg; Elizabeth St, w s, 67.2 ft n of Houston St, ½ year... 4,000

QUACKENBUSH, Elizabeth and Abraham, to Alexander Hadden; Lots 61, 62, and 63, partition real estate of William Adee, 3 years..... 2,000

RAYMOND, Belle V., and Jeannette Welsh to George Raymond; Greenwich St, e s, 19.4 ft n of Murray St, 1 year..... 4,700

RAYMOND, Belle V., and Jeannette Welsh to Hannah J. Hull; Greenwich St, e s, 19.4 ft n of Murray St, 1 year..... 18,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Leon S. Mendel; 118th St, s s, 380 ft e of Lenox Av, ½ year..... 2,000

SCHMITT, George, to Conrad Stein's Son; 38 Avenue D, saloon lease, demand 1,000

SCHNEIDLER, Therese, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Henry St, s s, 194.10 ft w of Clinton St, 1 year..... 10,000

SCHUCHMANN, John P., to New York Savings Bank; 105 East 96th St, 5 years 11,000

SHERWOOD, Mary, to Harlem Savings Bank; 169th St, n e s, 170.6 ft s e of Franklin Av, new line, 1 year..... 2,000

SLOATMAN, George D., to James Stern of Penfield; De Milt Av, n corner of Catharine St, 2½ years..... 2,800

STORNER, Anna C., to Emma Kellner; 135 Cannon St, 3 years..... 3,000

SULLIVAN, Thomas F., to Jacob Kuppert; 8 Bowery, saloon lease, demand... 1,000

TOPLITZ, Solomon B. and Samson L., to Mitchell C. Harrison; Greene St, w s, 75 ft s of Prince St; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 93d St, Riverside Drive, e s, 67.5 ft n of 122d St; Edgecombe Av, n w corner of 166th St; Bradhurst Av, s e corner of 150th St; 125th St, n s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 50x199.10 to 128th St; Manhattan Av, s e corner of 108th St, 100.11x170; 113th St, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 225x100.11; 60th St, s s, 250 ft e of 1st Av, 187x200.5 to 59th St x46.3x irregular, except part 46.3x 100.11x59x100.5; also property in Irvington, N. Y., and Greenburgh, N. Y., 2 years 15,000

WACHT, Samuel, to George Hauser and wife; 122 Delancey St, installments..... 23,000

WHALEN, Mary, to New York Building Loan-Banking Company; 1,412 Amsterdam Av, installments..... 11,140

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to the Corn Exchange Bank..... $10,031

BORCHERS, Max, to Elise Schofield.... 3,000

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society 225,000

EGAN, Peter R., to Joseph F. Mooney.... 3,000

FAY, Mary, and another, executors, &c., to John A. McCarthy and others, trustees, assigns three mortgages..... 11,000

JACOBS, Pauline, and another to Mary Fay, individually and as executrix, &c.. 2,000

KENNEDY, Edward S. T., to Edward S. T. Kennedy, trustee..... 24,000

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY to William W. Caswell, assigns two mortgages ..... Nom.

MACKENZIE, George, to William P. Sandford ..... Nom.

MACKENZIE, George, to Josephine C. Christman ..... Nom.

MACKENZIE, George, to William P. Sandford ..... Nom.

SMITH, Annie, to John Smith..... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the Franklin Trust Company 5,000

VALENTINE, Clarence K., to Mary B. Fisher ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 107th St, 81.2 x99.1x irregular; James Hartley against Joseph A. Stoll, owner and contractor... $1,463

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x70; August Kampfner against George Blumenthal, owner and contractor 50

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 90x100; Isaac Rothfeld against Abraham Rosenberg and George Blumenthal. 300

5TH AV, 145 and 147; John Morrow against Nathaniel L. McCready, owner; Reukauff Sons & Co., contractors..... 4,132

27TH ST, 39 and 41 East; A. J. Ellis & Co. against Edward H. Candee, owner and contractor 1,098

78TH ST, 220 and 222 West; Oberg & Blumberg against William O. Horgan, owner and contractor..... 600

91ST ST, 162 East; Mayor, Lane & Co. against Morris Dilitsky and Saul Friedman, owner; H. Hohouser, contractor... 600

91ST ST, 162 East; Isaac Rothfeld against M. Dolitzky and S. Friedman, owners and contractors..... 200

107TH ST, 56 to 64 East; Isaac Schkolnik against John Comey, owner; J. B. Harris, contractor 291

109TH ST, 106 to 112 West; Landon & Co. against Carlo Luckes and Edward Margolies, owners; E. H. Watson & Co., contractors 310

109TH ST, 52 East; Antonio Loscalzo against Antonetta Altieri, owner and contractor 76

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

125TH ST, s s, 279 ft e of Broadway, 107x100.11; Henry J. Braker with Stefano Greco, 18 payments..... 47,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, s e corner of John St, 41.2x102.2x 21.11x104.3; John St, 21; 81 Water St; 3d Av, s e corner of 6th St, 24.4x60.1; 2d Av, e s, 84 ft n of 17th St, 22x67; 17th St, n e s, 67 ft s e of 2d Av, 22.4x106; Pearl St, 382; 132 Greene St; Howard St, 33; Bowery, 326 and 328, and 57 Bond St, 1-14 part of all; Susan Dyckman against Mary S. Brandes, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. H. Silkman.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 8; Frederick Machemer against Louis and Elizabeth D. Whiteman, (action to declare trust, &c.;) attorneys, Goldbacher, Ackerman & Heft.

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 39 ft n of 13th St, 75x165, William's Bridge, three actions; Joseph F. Mooney against Marie Paspeggea and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, M. J. Egan.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 92d St, 127.1x125x irregular; Broadway, s w corner of 68th St, 85.10x95.7x irregular, and Broadway, w s, 48.3 ft s of 21st St, 24.4x97x23x96.9; Richard S. Chisholm against Alexander R. Chisolm and others, (partition;) attorney, W. J. Martin.

TREMONT AV, 1,331; leasehold; Thomas Smith against John C. Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

18TH AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 22d St, 24.2x96; the Henry Elias Brewing Company against Henry H. Messemer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. L. Brandner.

67TH AV, 353; Harry M. Rosenblatt against William B. and William H. Riker, (action to declare deeds void, &c.;) attorney, W. M. Rosebault.

CTH AV, 140 and 142; Produce Exchange Trust Company against Solomon Sayles and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Goodwin, Thompson & Vanderpoel.

91ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 50x30.10x 50.1x33.10; Ida O. Walter against Jennie E. Sentell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Avery, Schlesinger & Paul.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, May 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 43, Post Office Building. Government causes.

8076—H. Goetze Co. vs. U. S.
2736—Gerdau vs. U. S.
2734—U. S. vs. Gerdau.
2869—Fischer vs. U. S.
2847—Gillespie Brothers & Co. vs. U. S.
2999—Knoedler & Co. vs. U. S.
3007—Cowl vs. U. S.
1813—U. S. vs. Murray.
3022—Stern Brothers vs. U. S.
3051—Borden vs. U. S.
2938—De Ronde vs. U. S.
2934—Steinhardt vs. U. S.
2741—Lehn & Fink vs. U. S.
2627—Claflin vs. U. S.
2930—Marsching vs. U. S.
2924—G. W. Sheldon vs. U. S.
3050—McMullin vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

1—Writing Machine Co. vs. Elliott & Hatch Book Typewriter Co.
2—Ferry vs. Waring Hat. Mfg. Co.
3—Hogg vs. Hoag.
4—Hoffman vs. Hogg.
6—Huber Printing Press Co. vs. Aluminum Plate & Press Co.
7—Con. Store Service Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
8—North Brothers vs. McCarthy.
9—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
10—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
11—Societe Fabriques, &c., vs. Lueders.
12—Western Union Tel. Co. vs. Boston S. D. & Trust Co.
13—Boston S. D. & Trust Co. vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
14—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
15—Same vs. same.
17—Gen. Elec. Co. vs. Anchor Elec. Co.
20—Watson vs. Munro.
27—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Haberman Mfg. Co.
28—Brill vs. 3d Av. R. R.
34—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Lim., vs. Walker.
42—Peiper vs. Dale Co.
44—Thomson - Houston Elec. Co. vs. Lorain Steel Co.
47—Jacoby vs. S. Jacoby Co.
50—Middletown Nat. Bank vs. Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M. Ry.
52—Galsman vs. Gallert.
53—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Nat. Enameling & S. Co.
55—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Mathai.
56—Pine vs. Mayor, &c., of New York.
57—Seidenberg vs. E. Seidenberg Steifel Co. Issues of law in suits at law.
2—Ellison vs. Commercial Advertiser Ass'n.
5—Ahren vs. Ely.
6—Devore vs. D., L. & W. R. R.
8—Weber vs. Hays Waterproof Binding Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty cases.

35—Golden vs. Gillespie.
28—Milliken vs. Scows Boaz et al.
51—N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S. Co. vs. S. S. Winifred.
57—Hill Brothers vs. S. S. Maranja.
88—Myers vs. Tug Lyndhurst.
88—Adams Trans. Co. vs. Tug Isabella E. Wilbur.
56—Hansen vs. S. S. George Farwell.
99—In re Penn. Ry.
100—In re Ocean S. S. Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 505, 385, 531, 535, 536, 532, 533, 543.

New York Cal

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.42⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27⅝
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.75
Cotton, middling	.08⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07½
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.25
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	12.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07¼
Lard, prime	7.45
Iron, Northern No. 1	21.50
Butter, Western creamery	.20

CHICAGO, May 16.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 61@62½c; No. 2 red, 71@72c; No. 2 corn, 37½c; No. 2 yellow, 37¼c; No. 2 oats, 23¼@23½c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 25@26c; No. 2 rye, 54c; good feeding barley, 37c; fair to choice malting, 41@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.80; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.80; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $10.70@$11.80; lard, per 100 lb, $6.90@$7.07½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.00@$6.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.10@$7.20; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.25; clover, contract grade, $7.

COTTON.—There was considerable excitement at the Cotton Exchange. The market opened very active, but weak, declining 3@9 points on the first call, with subsequent rallies, increasing the decline to 9@17 points under a tremendous selling movement, largely for the purpose of liquidating long accounts, but in good part increasing the short lines of the more confident bear traders. The decline, having continued for four days with no substantial reaction, led to some buying on the theory of a reaction from an oversold market; but as a rule sentiment remained bearish, as private cables reflected a demoralized condition of affairs in the English market, in response to the weakness here, with a check to the cotton goods trade at home and abroad becoming more general. New crop accounts were favorable. Just prior to the close the market improved on brisk profit taking. The market finished in steady form, with present crop months 8@11 points lower and new crop months net unchanged to 2 points higher. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 1-16c decline, on the basis of 9¾c for middling uplland and 10c for middling Gulf. Sales were 600 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet and easy at 9 3-16c, 1-16c lower; Mobile nominal at 9⅜-16c; Savannah quiet at 9⅜c, 1-16c lower; Charleston nominal at 9⅜c; Wilmington steady at 9¼c; Norfolk nominal at 9⅝c; Baltimore nominal at 9⅞c; Memphis quiet at 9¼c; Augusta quiet at 9⅜c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.50	9.52	9.46	9.48@9.50
June	9.38	9.33	9.28	9.31@9.32
July	9.32	9.32	9.32	9.31@9.32
August	9.00	9.02	8.90	9.01@9.02
September	8.23	8.23	8.15	8.22@8.23
October	7.93	8.01	7.92	8.00@8.01
November	7.72	7.81	7.72	7.84@7.85
December	7.73	7.83	7.73	7.83@7.84
January	7.76	7.85	7.76	7.85@7.86
February	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.87@7.89
March	7.82	7.89	7.82	7.90@7.91

LIVERPOOL, May 16.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 4,000 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales; American, 3,000 bales; middling uplands, 5 7-16d. Futures opened weak; 3-64d to 4-64d decline; December-January, 4.18⅝b; January-February, 4.17⅝; February-March, 4.16¾b; May-June, 5.06½s; May-June, 5.05b; June-July, 4.03⅞; July-August, 5.01⅛s; August-September, 4.58½s; September-October, 4.33b; October-November, 4.25½s; November-December, 4.20⅛s.

WOOL.—LONDON, May 16.—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day numbered 9,646 bales. Competition was brisk and general. Fine merinos were in active demand and dearer and cross-breds were firm. Medium, brighter coarse, was in good request at prices slightly below the March rates; American representatives secured a quantity of these offerings. Good greasy cross-breds, wool of heavy and Cape of Good Hope and Natal greasy were 5 per cent. below the opening figures. Following are the sales and prices obtained: New South Wales, 2,100 bales; scoured, 7d@1s 10½d; greasy, 4d@1s. Queensland, 1,700 bales; scoured, 1s 2d@1s 8½d; greasy, 7¾d@1s. Victoria, 1,200 bales; scoured, 7¾d@1s 9½d; greasy, 5d@1s 1d. New Zealand, 4,300 bales; scoured, 5¾d@1s 6½d; greasy, 4⅜@10½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 200 bales; scoured, 1s 4½d@1s 5½d; greasy, 5½@7¾d.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
May	77⅛	70⅝	70⅛	70⅝	70⅝
July	71 13-16	72 5-16	71 13-16	72⅛	71⅜
Sept.	72 11-16	73 3-16	72 11-16	73⅛	72⅝
Corn—					
May	41⅛	42¼	41⅛	42¼	40¾
July	42¼	43⅜	42¼	43⅜	42
Sept	42⅝	43⅝	42½	43⅝	42⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
May	65⅛	65⅞	65⅛	65⅝	64⅞
July	66¼	67	66¼	66⅞	66¼
Corn—					
May	35⅝	37⅛	35⅝	37⅛	35⅝
July	36½	38¼	36⅝	38	36⅛
Oats—					
May	22	22¼	22	22¼	21⅜
July	22	22⅝	22	22¼	21⅞

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—An unsatisfactory distribution of rainfall was responsible for a sharp advance in the wheat market yesterday and a somewhat broader range of speculation, suggestive of much healthier markets, should bullish crop news continue. The bull element maintained control of the market practically all day, prices in fact reaching high point during the last half hour and closing ½c net higher. There was considerable demand from shorts and a little buying on outside account through commission houses, but no important foreign trade. European cables were irregular, with the English markets, which closed ¼@⅜d higher on the cold weather news, were barely steady. The cash situation at New York revealed positive strength and differences were again advanced on red winter, the premium at the close were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 80¼c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 77¼c; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 78½c, and No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 75½c, all first half May; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 74⅝c, spot; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 73⅝c, to arrive.

DULUTH, Minn., May 16.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 69c; May, 69c; July, 69c; September, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67½c; May, 67¼c; July, 67⅝c; September, 67⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 67½c; No. 3 Spring, 62¼c. Oats, 23@22½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 16.—Wheat, in store, No. 1 Northern, May, 64⅝c; July, 65¼c; September, 65¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, 65⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 64¾c.

MILWAUKEE, May 16.—Wheat, ½c higher; No. 1 Northern, 67¾@68c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼@66c.

CORN—Close, ⅜ to 1⅝c higher; No. 2, 42c, elevator, and delivered, 42⅜c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 27¼c; No. 3 oats, 27c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28¼c; track, mixed, 27½@28c; track, white, 28½@29c; No. 2 white clips, 29½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61¾c, free on board afloat; No. 2 Western, 61¼c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 57@58c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Market steady; feeding, 43½@45c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.60@$3.85; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.80; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.65@$2.95; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.65; no grade, $17.50@$17.75 per ton, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.90@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.30@$2.40, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 82@84c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17@$17.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.75@$16; coarse Winter bran, $18@$19, latter white; middling, $16@$16; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $15.75; oil meal, $26.50; linseed oil, cake, $25.50; corn oil, cake, $19.

PROVISIONS.—PORK — Mess, $12.25@$13; family, $14@$14.50; short clear, $14@$15. BEEF —Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$12.50; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $17@$19.50. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7c; 180 lb, 7c; 160 lb, 7¼c; pigs, 7¼c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 8@8¼c; 10 lb, 7¾c; 12 lb, 7¾c; 14 lb, 7¾c; pickled shoulders, 6¼@6¾c; pickled hams, 10½@11c. TALLOW—City, 4½c nominal; country, 4⅛@5¼c. LARD—$7.45; city lard, $6.85@$6.90; refined lard, South American, $8.25; Continent, $7.60; Brazil kegs, $9.40; compound, city, 6¼@6¾c; Western, 6¼@6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7c; city lard stearine, 7¼@8c.

LIVERPOOL, May 16.—Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 73s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 66s 3d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 35s 9d; American refined, in pails, 37s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 43s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 41s; long clear middles, heavy, 30 to 35 lb, 41s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 40s 9d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 37s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 40s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 33s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 55s. Tallow—Prime city, 26s 9d; Australian, in London, 27s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, May-August, 23s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 46s 6d. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7¼d. Linseed oil, 35s 6d.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazil coffee futures was of the stupid, barely steady sort after opening; as officially described, steady at unchanged prices. There were sales of 1,250 bags on the opening call and up to 12 M. 1,750 bags, with the dealings confined to three positions during the entire forenoon—July at 6.45, September at 6.60, and October at 6.65. Receipts at Rio and Santos were larger. Buyers of coffee in the open market for spot supplies showed a disposition to procrastinate, leaving that department in a nominal condition on the basis of 7¼c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots. The market here was quite nominal during the afternoon, closing steady, with prices net unchanged to 5 points higher. Sales were 7,250 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May				6.35@6.40
June				6.35@6.40
July	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45@6.50
August				6.50@6.55
September	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60@6.65
October	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65@6.70
November	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.65@6.70
December	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.90@6.95
January				6.85@7.00
February				7.00@7.05
March				7.05@7.10

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS—Santos, quiet; good average Santos, 8⅝@9c; receipts, 3,000 bags; stock, 854,000 bags. Hamburg unchanged; sales, 11,000 bags. Havre quiet and ¼f higher; at 2 P. M., declined ¼f; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 14,000 bags; January, 45.50; February, 45.75; March, 45; April, 46; May, 43.50; June, 48.75; July, 44; August, 44.25; September, 44.50; October, 44.75; November, 45; December, 45.25. Rio steady; No. 7 Rio, 8⅜@50; receipts, 4,000 bags; stock, 214,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3⅝c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.90, and in bulk, $5.95; Philadelphia, barrels, $8.55, and in bulk, $5.90; refined, cases, New York, $9.90; deodorized naphtha, $11.05. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 34½c; prime Summer yellow, 38c, prompt; off Summer yellow, 37½c; butter grades, nominal; prime white, 40@41c; prime Winter yellow, 40@42c; city linseed, American, raw, 65@66c; American, boiled, 67@68c; Calcutta, raw, 76c; Western linseed oil quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 56@57c.

METALS.—Tin, $23.35@$23.70; lead, $3.97½@$4.02½; spelter, $4.47½@$4.52½; pig-iron warrants, $15. Northern No. 1 foundry nominal, being weak and unsettled.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, barrels, $3.90; spirits of turpentine, 51@51½c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.55; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $2; K, $2.25; M, $2.45; N, $2.65; W G, $2.75; W W, $3.

SAVANNAH, May 16.—Spirits of turpentine, 49c. Resin—A, B, C, and D, $1.15; E, $1.20; F, $1.25; G, $1.30; H, $1.40; I, $1.50; K, $1.60; M, $1.75; N, $2; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.40.

WILMINGTON, May 16.—Spirits of turpentine, 48@48½c; crude turpentine, $1.85@$2.90; tar, $1.40.

CHARLESTON, May 16.—Turpentine, 47½c.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $5@$5.70; bulls, $3.25@$5.70; cows, $2.50@$4.25. CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$7; culls, $4; tops, $7.25; city dressed veals, weak, 8c@10¼c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $4@$5.50; few wooled, $5@$6; culls, $3.25@$3.75; lambs, $6@$7.25; culls, $5@$5.50; few wooled lambs, $7@$7; spring lambs, $8@$8.65; common spring lambs, $3.50 per head. HOGS—State, $5.70@$5.75; mixed Western, $5.50@$5.60.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

IMPERIAL RAIN COAT COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has taken charge of the place of business of the Imperial Rain Coat Company, at 60 Grand Street, on an execution for $225, in favor of Arthur M. Cummings. The company was incorporated on Dec. 22, 1899, with a capital stock of $7,500 to manufacture raincoats of English waterproof cloth.

W. W. FARMER—DUCKER PORTABLE HOUSE COMPANY.—Judgment for $6,458 was entered yesterday against William W. Farmer in favor of C. B. Richard & Co. for liability as a Director of the Ducker Portable House Company, which failed to file an annual report in 1897. The company on Dec. 18, 1897, owed C. B. Richard & Co. $6,359 for money loaned to the company.

NEWMAN & CAPRON HARDWARE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment against the Newman & Capron Hardware Company of 157 to 161 West Twenty-ninth Street, for $303, in favor of Abraham Brothers for goods sold to the company between Jan. 19 and April 25. The attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a Delaware corporation. The Sheriff made a levy at 157 to 161 West Twenty-ninth Street, but a claim was put in by the Bayer, Gardner & Helms Company that it owns all the property there.

AMASA LYON.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment against Amasa Lyon, incorporated umbrella manufacturer, formerly of 814 Broadway, for $497, in favor of Charles F. Lutz, doing business as John Lutz & Son, for goods sold and delivered between Dec. 5 and 22, 1899. It was stated in the application for the attachment that in January last the corporation closed up its place of business here and moved to New London, Conn.; also that Mr. Lutz was informed by Amasa Lyon, the President, that the corporation had sold out to the Lyon Umbrella Company, which, however, did not assume the debts of the old corporation, and the best Amasa Lyon Incorporated could do would be to pay 25 per cent. cash and the balance in notes in settlement of Mr. Lutz's claim. The Sheriff served the attachment on a third party, who claimed that he had no property belonging to the corporation.

Out of Town.

W. D. COWAN & CO.—Application was made to Vice Chancellor Stevens yesterday for the appointment of a receiver for W. D. Cowan & Co., military uniform manufacturers and clothiers, of 859 Broad Street, Newark, with a view of dissolution of the partnership. An order restraining Frank W. Sanders, the junior partner, from drawing checks and making contracts was also asked. Sanders is Cowan's son-in-law. He disappeared on May 5. The books of the firm are said to be tangled and the bank accounts overdrawn. Experts are at work on the books.

JOHN C. HAMILTON.—John C. Hamilton of Newark, Ohio, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. He gave his liabilities as $155,931.34 and assets nothing. The petitioner represents himself as liable as a stockholder in the Shawnee Valley Coal and Iron Company for $98,000 and in the Licking Iron Company for $10,000, and says he owes the Franklin Bank of Newark $35,000 in judgment notes. Other debts, in small amounts are for merchandise. Mr. Hamilton, a Scotchman, has been for nearly thirty years an extensive operator in the Shawnee field.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FRANCIS. HAYES.—Francis Hayes, contractor and builder at 770 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,214 and no assets.

JOSEPH ANDERSON.—Joseph Anderson, jeweler, residing at 1,562 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,200 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Syracuse in 1892.

FRED. MOHRMANN.—Fred. Mohrmann, residing at Eighty-eighth Street and First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $264, to nineteen creditors, contracted when he was in the grocery business in 1895, and no assets.

CORONO RICCARDO.—Corono Riccardo, an actress, residing at 1,558 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,545 and no available assets. She owes the Gillin Printing Company $900 for printing in 1897 and 1898, W. H. Young $475 judgment for services as a dramatist, for rent $50, legal services $50, dentistry $30, wigs $10. The assets consist of wearing apparel, one pair of earrings, a silver ring, one stiletto, and two pairs of sleeve buttons, all valued at $200, which are claimed as exempt.

MARCUS ROSENTHAL.—Marcus Rosenthal, residing at 155 East Fifty-sixth Street, formerly a wholesale liquor dealer at 131 Reade Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $74,598, of which $55,294 are secured, and no assets. Mr. Rosenthal was formerly of Rosenthal & Sternbach, who dissolved partnership on Feb. 1, 1897, and he continued alone until he gave a bill of sale to Yette Friedman. Among the creditors are Yette Friedman, $25,000, secured by bill of sale; Philip Sternbach, $17,500, secured by mortgage; Morris Sternbach, $7,500, unsecured, and Herman Wronkow, $10,000, secured by bond and mortgage on 153 East Seventy-second Street.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Justice Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to twenty-four bankrupts, among whom are George B. Cobb and George B. Cobb, Jr., formerly composing the firm of George B. Cobb & Co., dealers in heating apparatus at 136 Broadway, with total liabilities $89,870, and Edward R. Holden, broker, of 20 Broad Street, formerly of Denver, liabilities $279,455.

Application for Discharge Denied.

Judge Brown has denied the application for a discharge in bankruptcy by Hyman Mendelson, wholesale dealer in clothing at 7 Lafayette Place, who filed a petition in bankruptcy in September, 1898, on the ground of concealment of assets, and nonproduction of books. About $23,000 was unaccounted for. The Court could not see how Mr. Mendelson could sell goods worth $11,000 for $3,000, and a store worth $6,000 for $1,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AHRENS, Frank F.—S. Oppenheimer and others	$113
ALSTIN, Charles H.—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	109
BELT, Washington, Theophilus Jowett, and Elliot L. Butler—American Central Insurance Company, costs	114
BRECKINRIDGE, John C.—Louise & Co. of New York	843
BARKER, Edwin B. and Margaret A.—Henrietta Behn	263
BROWN, Charles H.—Henry Tuck	534
BLACK, Mary—Richard Wulfers	35
BROOKE, Esther C.—F. L. Smith and another	92
CASPER, Sigmund R.—The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company	589
CONNOLLY, Frank H.—The L. A. Williams Publishing and Engraving Company	44
CROWELL, Ida E.—Harry P. Crowell	155
DINNING, Ferrall C., Jr.—The London Assurance Corporation	127
DE RIVERA, William J.—The London Assurance Corporation	127
DE PIERRES, Victor—C. W. Rort	70
DOUGHERTY, Erminie F.—Second National Bank, City of New York	1,566
FLORENCE, John—McDermott-Bunger Dairy Company	506
FARMER, William W.—O. L. Richard and another	6,458
FANSHAWE, Henry E.—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	1,315
GORDON, Bernard V.—Theodore C. Caldwell	608
GRIEBEL, George H.—L. A. Williams Publishing and Engraving Company	44
GREENWALD, Abram—L. A. Williams Publishing and Engraving Company	33
GRISWOLD, Joel—Fay D. Hewitt	965
GORSCH, Arthur—John F. Steeves and others	281
HAMMOND, W. J. Jr.—The London Assurance Corporation	127
HUGELMEYER, Frank—M. Rosenfield and others	101
HUNT, David H.—A. Williams Publishing and Engraving Company	33
HUGHES, Mary J.—J. Beck and others	125
HOFFMANN, George—H. Schwarswalder	222
INGERBOLL, John E.—John H. Hall	545
IMMEL, John—John Holis	795
KNAPP, George P.—Louis Bradt	89
KOCH, Joseph—Lillie J. Earle	236
KEARNEY, Joseph F. and Charles E., individually and as surviving partners; also Marianna P. Kearney, executrix, &c.—James King	1,920
KELLY, Malachi—J. Kessler	73
KIENLE, Alfred C.—E. W. Scarborough Company	149
LYONS, Edmund D.—Giacinto Gatto	514
LIVINGSTON, Louis, and Samuel Rouse —William P. Clemmon	1,291
MANKIN, James F.—M. Rosenfield and others	84
MILLER, Magdalene—C. A. Christman	149
MESNIER, Emil—Henry Corn	50
MORGANS Stephen—Central Railroad of New Jersey, costs	28
MURRAY, Matthew—Olivia Thompson	512
MILLER, Emil A.—State Commissioner of Excise	25
MATTISON, Frank J.—M. P. Molloy	110
McDAVITT, John J.—Oakes Tirrill	126
McNEIL, Donald—The London Assurance Corporation	127
McNEAL, Frank W.—The London Assurance Corporation	127
OCCHER, Ludwich—M. Phillips and another	322
PARKER, Helen J.—Isaac Stern and others	78
PENDLETON, Walter—Joseph Beck	218
ROSENBERG, Cassel—M. Klinger	404
ROSENBAUM, Nathan—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	109
SMITH, Thomas M. and Edward—Thomas Roberts Stevenson Company	360
STARBUCK, Louis M.—A. Fabas	70
SHORT, John C.—Same	138
SCHULTZ, Henry—The H. B. Claflin Company	1,083
SCHORDING, Franz—Charles Martin	148
SMITH, Isaac L.—Carmine Capuano	404
TEIL, Henry—METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—Nellie Downer	7,142
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—May Bailey	13,547
TRICE, Charles E., and the C. E. Trice Company—Price, McCormick & Co	1,769
TEMPLE, William H.—Pittsburg Plate Glass Company	327
TILLINGER, Barnett—Meyer and Louis Bermulowsky	206
THOMAS, James C.—Henry Carstens	47
TESTERA, Charles G.—Aspell & Co	336
TRANTOR, George C.—The L. A. Williams Publishing and Engraving Company	45
VRASDRA, Ignatz W.—Smith	92
WOLFENSOHN, Isaac—E. Epstein and others	50
WARD, Guy A.—John Arthur	824
WETTERER, William—D. Mackay	3,710
WOCHER, George—J. Kessler	67

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD L. BLOOM, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward L. Bloom, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 14, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 15th, 1900.

NO. 2,434.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York. —HAVERLY B. SWART, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Haverly B. Swart, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 14th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 16, 1900.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as guardian of the estate of Catharine Mary Sanders, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. CRONIN, Nannie Barrow Waddingham, Alice W. Mills, Mary Emma Waddingham, Robert W. Waddingham, Charles Stanley Waddingham, Lillian Waddingham, Barrow Waddingham, Katharine Waddingham, John E. Waddingham, John E. Barrow, Henry H. Jackson, Adrian H. Jackson, and Stephen H. Jackson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Peter A. H. Jackson, deceased, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Dated New York, February 5th, 1900.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City and County, N. Y.

To the defendants Charles Stanley Waddingham and Alice W. Mills: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county.—Dated New York, April 5th, 1900.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City and County, N. Y.
ap19-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—JOHN OEHLER and Sarah Greenebaum, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM OEHM, Bridget Oram, Abram Lakritz, Benjamin R. Hard, and Jane Hard, his wife, the name "Jane" being fictitious, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—Foreclosure of mortgage.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 16th, 1900.

ALEXANDER, COHN & POLLAK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. City.

To Abram Lakritz, Benjamin R. Hard, and Jane Hard, his wife, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of May, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York.

ALEXANDER, COHN & POLLAK,
my17-1aw6wTh&fe28 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ADLER, MILLARD F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILLARD F. ADLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 606, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next. Dated New York, the 11th day of April, 1900. LEON N. ADLER, Executor. ENGELHARD & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, (Room 806) 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap12-1aw6mTh

ALTHAUSE, SARAH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 17th day of April, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH M. ALTHAUSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. B. Althause, No. 101 Thompson Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1900. WALTON C. ALTHAUSE, Administrator.
apr26-1aw6mTh

ANDERSON, FREDERICK L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK L. ANDERSON, late of Tucson, County of Pima, State of Arizona, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1900. MATILDA WESTERGREEN, Administrator. NICOLL, ANABLE & LINDSAY, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City.
mh22-1aw6mTh

BINSSE, JOHANNA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA W. BINSSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Exchange Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1900.

LOUIS E. BINSSE,
Administrator, with the will annexed.
apr26-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAKER, ANNIE E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To WALTER S. BAKER, one of the heirs and next of kin of Annie E. Baker, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John C. O'Conor and Fremont M. Jackson of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Annie E. Baker, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22nd day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 9th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 62 William Street, New York City.
ap12-1aw6wTh

HAGGERTY, FRANCIS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. HAGGERTY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson Lee Cannon, Jr., No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of December, 1899. CHARLES J. MURPHY, HARRY GREEN, Administrators. WILSON LEE CANNON, Jr., Attorney for Administrators, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
dz1-1aw6m

HANKINSON, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HANKINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. STRONG & CADWALADER, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1900.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Executors, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

MARY F. HANKINSON, } Executors.
WILLIAM H. JACKSON, }
my10-1aw6mTh

LYONS, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP LYONS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Joseph Rosenzweig, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 11th day of November next. Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. BENJAMIN LYONS and RAPHAEL LYONS, Executors. JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, Attorney for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.
my10-1aw6mTh

MACDUFF, ALEXANDER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elizabeth Stevenson Clifford and James Allen Macduff, the heirs and next of kin of ALEXANDER MACDUFF, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Emily Macduff of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument

COL. GARDINER TESTIFIES

Defends His Course Against Charges of City Club.

Assistants Selected with Care—Consulted Mr. Croker—Convictions in Excise Cases Impossible.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner spent the greater part of yesterday on the witness stand as the last witness in his own defense in the hearing of the charges made against him by members of the City Club. Owing to the breaking down of his voice and the anxiety of Horace C. Deming of counsel for the prosecution to get away from the hearing early, his examination was not concluded. It will be resumed again next Friday morning.

Assistant District Attorney J. J. Walsh was the first witness called, but his examination brought out little except heated arguments between Col. Gardiner's counsel, Samuel Untermyer and Deputy Attorney-General Coyne. Assistant District Attorney Unger came next, and testified that no one but Recorder Goff could have given the information contained in several newspaper reports criticising Col. Gardiner.

Col. Gardiner was then called to the stand. He gave his record as a lawyer, beginning with his graduation from a law school in 1860, as well as his experience in the volunteer and regular army during the civil war.

Mr. Untermyer then took up the specific charges against the District Attorney one by one. After a long argument he was allowed to question his witness in regard to the proceedings before the Grand Jury in the Molineux case.

"I was certain," the District Attorney said, "that Molineux was the guilty man. I had evidence that led me to believe he was guilty."

Col. Gardiner then told of the appointment of assistants and deputy assistants, saying: "I made my selections only after care and consultation."

"Did you consult Mr. Croker?" interrupted Judge Coyne in a whisper.

"Certainly," said the witness, smiling, "I consulted Mr. Croker and made two appointments on his recommendation."

Replying to questions under the specification charging the improper discharge of bail bonds and dismissal of indictments, Col. Gardiner said that each Assistant District Attorney was responsible for the conduct of the cases assigned to him and that it would be physically impossible for the District Attorney to have personal cognizance of every particular in every case prepared for trial.

When questioned in regard to the excise cases, the witness said that it was practically impossible to secure a conviction under the existing excise law. "I think that the penalty is too severe," added Col. Gardiner.

Mr. Untermyer then questioned the District Attorney in regard to his trouble with Recorder Goff, but was interrupted by Mr. Deming, who said that he wanted the hearing adjourned.

Commissioner Wilcox granted an adjournment until to-morrow morning.

RUNAWAY HORSE STRIKES CAR.

Boy Who Tried "Wild West" Riding Is Hurt—Passengers Frightened.

Theodore Zimmerman, an expressman at 343 East Eighty-fifth Street, yesterday sent fifteen-year-old Morris Binder of 226 East Eighty-sixth Street to get a horse which had been left in an Eightieth Street blacksmith's shop. The boy's reward was permission to ride the horse home. It proved to be an expensive arrangement for man and boy and utterly disastrous for the horse, which is now dead.

The boy rode proudly into First Avenue and was getting along nicely, when, near Eighty-fifth Street, he saw a couple of boy friends. He asked them if they wanted to see some "Wild West" riding, and they did, of course. The boy attempted to stand up on the bare back, his shoes cutting into the horse's hide in such a manner that the animal took fright and bolted. The boy managed with difficulty to regain his seat.

At Eighty-sixth Street an open surface car of the Eighty-sixth Street line had stopped to let some passengers off, when the runaway horse bore down on it. The animal struck the car directly in the middle. There were half a dozen men and women in the car at the time, but fortunately for them, all were on the side furthest from the horse. They escaped injury, but were much frightened.

The boy rider was thrown completely through the car. He was unconscious when picked up, and was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. The doctors said the boy seemed to have dangerous internal injuries.

The owner of the horse was sent for, and when he saw that the horse had broken a foreleg he told Policeman Jacobs to end the animal's misery, and it was shot.

PARK MILK PAGODAS.

Department to Have Places for Sale of Sterilized Product.

The Park Department has decided to erect two permanent milk pagodas, one in Central Park near the Arsenal and another in Tompkins Park. The Park Department is impressed with the work done by Nathan Straus in the dispensing of sterilized milk, and the new permanent structures will take the place of the portable wooden structures heretofore used.

The new booths will be 15 feet high, 30 feet long, and 14 feet wide. The sides will be wainscoted with fancy tile work and the floor cemented, so that the booth can be washed out every day thoroughly. Each structure is to cost $1,400. The Board of Estimate gave $4,000 for that purpose. Appliances for the storing of milk and its preservation will be included.

FUNERAL OF J. M. CONSTABLE.

The Service in Trinity Chapel—The Burial at Greenwood.

The funeral services of James Mensell Constable, who died Saturday last at his residence, 240 Madison Avenue, were held yesterday in Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth Street, near Broadway. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation; the Rev. Frank F. German, rector of St. Thomas's Church, Mamaroneck; the Revs. Alban Richey and J. H. Watson, curates of Trinity Chapel.

The pall bearers were Morris K. Jesup, Charles Stewart Smith, Edward F. Delancey, E. S. Mason, John Sloane, Alexander E. Orr, Samuel D. Babcock, and Frank M. Hurlburt. The burial was at Greenwood.

Representatives of the directors of the Bank of New York, the Bank for Merchant Clerks' Savings, the Museum of Natural History, and the Chamber of Commerce were present.

TRINITY HOSPITAL CLOSED.

Anglican Sisters to Give Place to Trained American Nurses.

Trinity Hospital, in Varick Street, next to St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and which is controlled by Trinity Corporation, was closed Tuesday for the first time since its foundation, twenty-seven years ago. The closing of the institution was said to have been brought about through the necessity of making extensive alterations in the building. It will reopen Oct. 15 in charge of trained nurses, instead of the Anglican Sisters of St. Mary, headed by Sister Eleanor, who has been in charge of it since its inception.

It was rumored yesterday that the closing of the institution was simply a pretext to get the Anglican Sisters out of the institution at the request of the corps of physicians, who preferred trained nurses. Controller Herman H. Cammann of Trinity Corporation positively denied this, however.

Hammond and Miss Brown Discharged.

Wilbur F. Hammond, the Greenport jeweler, and Miss Caroline R. Brown, who were arrested last month charged with abandoning a child which was found on a ferryboat, and which caused much interest at the time, were discharged after a private hearing by Magistrate Zeller in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon. Both defendants were present, but did not speak to each other. A relative of Miss Brown said she would take the child and place it out to board.

MR. COLER'S TRUST REMEDY.

Disclaims Any Intention of Drafting Plank for Democratic Platform.

Controller Coler is working on the argument which he has been requested to submit to Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee in support of his plan for State supervision of trusts, and expects to have the plea completed before the end of the week. Mr. Coler disclaims any intention of drafting a plank to be inserted in the platform to be adopted at Kansas City, but says that his plan will be possible of acceptance by any party. In view of the fact that his motives have been misconstrued, the Controller yesterday gave out this statement of his position on the subject of control of trusts.

"I wish it understood that I am not attempting to write or to dictate any platform for any party. My views were merely asked on account of the experience I have had in dealing with corporations in this city in connection with the collection of taxes, &c. They will be given with the utmost publicity and simplicity, and can be taken only for what they are worth. I have no personal desire or ambition whatever in the matter.

"Should they in the minds of the people prove an effective remedy or a step toward an effective remedy there is no reason why other parties could not use them as well as my own. That they will not do so, however, is evident from the fact that the proposed Constitutional amendment as a cure for the trust evil adopted by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday is not calculated to inspire the hopes of the people who everywhere are demanding action that will give not only sure but quick relief from an acknowledged evil. The Democratic members of the committee placed themselves on record against this amendment, and forced the responsible majority to father the proposition, which, as every one knows, would prolong the life of the trusts indefinitely.

"These trust combinations have grown up under the tutelage of Republican Congresses, and are wise enough 'to know their own backer.' They had much rather take chances with a Republican Congress than Democratic Legislatures. This proposed amendment does not meet public expectation, and a full realization of the fact that the issue involved dwarfs all others in its pressing importance will become apparent next November. The voters of the country are justly angry over the delay, and will give expression to their indignation in the coming election. There is a remedy for this evil. It is a simple one. It can be applied without waiting for a Constitutional amendment. It is not necessary after the manner of trusts to ride roughshod over sacred Democratic principles as this proposed amendment does, to bring relief. A concert of action between sovereign States through their Legislatures against a common enemy of all is the only method under the Constitution."

LEGAL NOTES.

PERSONAL INJURY FROM FALLING SIGNBOARD.—Charles H. Reynolds recovered judgment on the first trial of his suit against Alfred Van Beuren and others for personal injuries which he sustained on Sept. 26, 1892, by being hit by a sign used for advertising purposes which fell from the roof of a building on Broadway, this city. The General Term of the Supreme Court affirmed this judgment, which on further appeal the Court of Appeals reversed, on the ground that it appeared from the agreement offered in evidence under which the defendants were using this sign for advertising purposes that the defendants had merely a license from the tenant in possession to go upon the roof of the building and place advertisements on the sign; that the instrument conveyed no estate or interest whatever in the realty, and no possession or right of possession to the building or any part of it; and that the complete possession of the building and its appurtenances, notwithstanding this paper, was in Williams, the tenant. On the second trial of the suit the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, and that decision has now been affirmed by the First Appellate Division in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt. The agreement was not admitted in evidence upon the new trial. The Court holds that that paper being absent from the record, it must take the admissions in the pleadings that the defendants were lessees of this roof, and consequently had the right of possession, which right the evidence shows they were exercising in reference to the sign in question. "Under these allegations and admissions," the Presiding Justice said, "it is apparent that the defendants had the right of possession of this roof; that the evidence offered upon the part of the plaintiff showed that they exercised dominion over the sign in question, which was upon part of the roof to which they had right of possession, by altering its position and extending the same. It would seem that in consequence of the negligent way in which this work was done the sign was blown down and the accident happened, and the jury had a right from the evidence so to find."

***

DAMAGES FOR INJURIES TO TROLLEY PASSENGER.—Pauline Kraemer, a school teacher, who was severely injured while a passenger on one of the cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was awarded a verdict for $15,000 in her suit against the company. Upon the trial, the liability of the defendant was conceded, and plaintiff proved that she had expended or become liable for about $1,670 for physician's fees and service of nurses, and that she was confined to her bed for about ten weeks; that for a considerable time afterward it was impossible for her to walk. At the time of the trial, over eighteen months after the accident, she could not go up and down stairs without pain, and could only walk about five blocks without feeling used up in the knees. In consequence of her condition she had to give up her position of General Superintendent in the school. The First Appellate Division has now reversed this judgment, unless the plaintiff stipulate to reduce the judgment to $8,836.30, and if the plaintiff so stipulate, then the judgment as so reduced is affirmed. The Court, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, says: "An award of $15,000 for such injuries is certainly quite excessive, and naturally leads to the conclusion that for some reason the jury did not limit themselves to an attempt to ascertain the real injuries sustained. * * * Assuming, however, that all of the evidence of the plaintiff and her physician was true, viewing the case in the light of the experience acquired in the investigation of many cases of this character, it seems to us that the conclusion is quite obvious that this verdict is beyond that which could be said to be a fair compensation for the injuries sustained by the plaintiff, and that a verdict of $7,000 in addition to the actual outlay or liability incurred by the plaintiff would be full compensation for the injuries sustained."

***

ISSUING EXECUTION WITHOUT LEAVE OF COURT.—The Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment of the First Appellate Division, which dismissed the complaint in an action brought by The Aultman & Taylor Company, a judgment creditor, against Frederick J. Syme, to set aside an assignment, made by him to his wife in 1890, of his interest as residuary legatee of David H. Syme, who was a resident of New Orleans. The consideration for the assignment was $10,000, which the assignor had received from his wife. The plaintiff claimed the instrument of assignment was fraudulent as to creditors to the amount of the excess of the residuary estate over the debt due the wife. The Appellate Division held that the proof was insufficient to authorize the judgment, it appearing, inferentially, at least, that Frederick J. Syme retained a large amount of property, consisting of legacies, vastly more in amount than enough to pay plaintiff's claim, which was the only claim appearing as existing at the time the assignment was made. Besides, the execution returned unsatisfied, which was made the basis of the suit, was issued more than five years after the judgment was entered, and without permission of the court being obtained. The Court of Appeals now holds, in an opinion by Judge Werner, which is concurred in by Chief Judge Parker and Judges Gray, Bartlett, and Martin, that where a judgment was recovered and entered on Nov. 14, 1889, and execution thereon was issued without leave of court on Nov. 14, 1894, the execution was not issued within five years after the entry of the judgment, within the meaning of Section 1,375 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Judge Cullen gave a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Judge Vann, holding that an execution issued without leave after the lapse of five years is not void, but only liable to be set aside on motion.

Answer to a Correspondent.

I. H.—As a naturalized citizen of the United States you would be perfectly safe in visiting your old home in Austria. You would not be subjected to military duty. As a matter of precaution you ought to provide yourself with a passport.

Broadway and 11th Street.

SILK WAISTS.

500 White Silk Waists,—made of fancy Taffetas,—woven and hemstitch stripes.
Latest French "blouse" model. Dress sleeves.

$4.85 each;
Value $8.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th Street.

INFANTS' OUTFITTING DEPT.

Long Slips,—
45c., 65c. and $1.00.

Gingham Dresses, trimmed with embroidery. Sizes 1 to 3 years.
65c., 95c. and $1.25.

Fine Nainsook Dresses,—trimmed with embroidery. Sizes 1 to 3 years.
75c. and $1.45.

White Lawn Dresses,—low or high necked,—finished with hemstitching.
$1.25.

Boys' Suits,—Russian blouse and bloomers,—made of Zephyr,—finished with white piqué.
$1.85.

Holland, tucked blouse, with sailor collar, kilt Skirt,—finished with braid.
$1.25.

Children's Silk Skirts, made of best quality Taffetas, with accordion pleated, rose quill edged ruffle. 8 to 14 years.
$3.25, $3.95 & $4.65.

Infants' Shoes, Bonnets, Undergarments, Nursery, House and Street Clothes.
Maids' Caps and Aprons.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

Imported Shirts and Drawers,—made of fine quality, natural color silk-and-merino,—a soft fabric in gauze weight.
Shirts with long or short sleeves.
Drawers re-inforced and double stitched.
$1.45 each.
Value $2.25.

Bicycle Hose.
Imported Cotton and Lisle Thread Bicycle Hose,—with feet,—plain black legs,—fancy cuffs.
25 cents pair.
Formerly 75 cents and $1.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

BOY KILLED BY CABLE CAR.

Knocked Down While Playing Ball on "Duffy's" Hill.

Gordon Cohen, seven years old, of 160 East One Hundred and Third Street, was instantly killed at One Hundred and Third Street and Lexington Avenue last evening by a cable car. With a number of other boys, Gordon was playing ball in One Hundred and Third Street, shortly after 6 o'clock. The ball was thrown toward him and, he failing to stop it, bounded across the car tracks in Lexington Avenue. The boy ran after the ball and had reached the north-bound track when the car, coming down what is known as Duffy's Hill, and which ends at One Hundred and Third Street, struck and knocked him under the front of the car. The body was taken to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

The gripman, John S. Lynch, was arrested.

Chow Tszchi at the Printing Show.

Chow Tszchi, the Imperial Chinese Consul at this port, was an interested visitor to the big printing show last evening. Chow was attired in his official robes, and when he approached the booth of Kai Kee, the Chinese printer from Doyers Street, that exhibitor promptly prostrated himself and awaited the pleasure of the official representative of his imperial master. Chow Tszchi has loaned Kai Kee many interesting Chinese books and manuscripts, which are exhibited at the exposition, but yesterday the Chinese Consul came to learn of the advancement made in American printing machinery, and he placed some orders for the modern equipment of the Government offices in Peking. Chow was formerly an attaché of the Chinese Legation at Washington, and, although he has only been in the country three years, speaks English well.

There's a "coolness" between "Old Sol" and our Summer Suits, at $10 to $28. They're made of *light weight cheviots, tropical suitings, blue and black serges, striped flannels,* with both unlined and half-lined kinds. It's comfort *vs.* discomfort—with comfort a long way in the lead.

SUMMER SCARFS.
Rumchunda Squares, fancy colored borders and figured effects, 50c.
English Twilled Silk Bat-wing Ties, 50c.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

THIS LABEL ON ALL CELLULAR CLOTHING COLTD AERTEX LONDON GARMENTS.

"AERTEX" Cellular Underwear
IS MADE IN ENGLAND,
where it has been worn and endorsed for its healthful qualities by the great people and leading physicians.
Cellular Underwear does not interfere with the healthful action of the skin, for it is porous and therefore permits of perfect evaporation.

Illustrated catalogue and samples of "Aertex" Cellular material can be had on application.

"Aertex" Cellular Underwear is sold by
ROGERS, PEET & CO.,
258, 569, 1260 Broadway.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
EGYPTIAN VERANDA DESIGNS.
A few remaining pieces now reduced. In Nubian blue, 4 pc. suite, $18.00, (reduced from $24.75.) Athenian yellow, 5 pc. suite, $19.75, (reduced from $27.75.) Also in Pompeiian red—all decorated with the lotus and scarabaus beetles—the whole effect in the colors of Ancient Egypt at the height of her splendor and magnificence.
The odd shaped writing desks, little desk chairs, tables, and stools may be chosen separately.
Not only can you get exact reproductions of antiques, but suitable adaptations, when you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

EVERY DAY AND SUNDAY
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Order IN ADVANCE from your newsdealer,
THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper it is well to
ORDER IT DELIVERED TO YOUR RESIDENCE.

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326 7th Av., Near 28th St.
Estb. 1863. Tel. 1182 38th St.
Send for Circular.
T. M STEWART.

Addition to Eye and Ear Hospital.

A two-story addition to the New York Eye and Ear Hospital will soon be erected on the lot 311 East Thirteenth Street, in the rear of the present buildings of that institution at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Thirteenth Street. According to the plans filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architect R. W. Gibson, the new structure will cost $35,000.

Not one of Summer's signs is now lacking; and it's full time, not for half-hearted, but for half-lined suits.
As usual we've hit it right; have 40 different styles of Summer's best suit, the suit for all times—warm days and cool evenings. Half lined.
5 sorts at $16.
5 at $18.
3 at $20.
7 at $22.
5 at $25.
7 at $28.
6 at $30.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

AMUSEMENTS.

Proctor's 5th Av. Cont. Perf 25 & 50c. Thomas Q. Seabrooke. Mme. HERRMANN. MONTRELL, BILLY VAN, 30 Other Stars.
Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. KATHRYN OSTERMAN
Geo. Fuller Golden, Macart's Dogs & Monkeys, &c.
Proctor's PALACE. J. B. BOOTH & CO. Cont. Perf. 58th St. Three Goldens. 15c. 25c. 50c. & 3 Av. Silvern & Emerie
Jordan & Welch, Carrie Graham, Ferrell & Starck, &c.
DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH. AT 8:15. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Mats. to-day & Sat. at 2:15. AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY. A RUNAWAY GIRL. With JAMES T. POWERS and 65 others.
EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Last Mat. Sat. LAST 3 NIGHTS LORD & LADY ALGY.
GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS, 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE in his new play, Sherlock Holmes
Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT. Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Saturday. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.
PRINTING SHOW
Daily Newspaper—Printed on the premises. Kai Kee's Chinese Printing Office.
U. S. Government Exhibit—Treasury Printing.
SOUVENIRS AND DANCING EVERY NIGHT.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, 2 to 11 P. M., 25c.
AMERICAN Theatre 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Square Opera Co. 25c. to $1. LAST WEEK BUT ONE. TO-NIGHT and SAT. MAT., MIGNON. To-morrow and Sat. Eve., TANNHAUSER. May 21—GOOD-BYE REPERTOIRE WEEK.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St. and B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Cooled By Electric Fans. BIG VARIETY BILL. Coupons for other theatres and all important Sporting Events, good for adm. Gen. adm. 50c.
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev'gs, 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. —LAST 2 WEEKS.— —OLGA— NETHERSOLE —IN— SAPHO
THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY ISHAM'S OCTOROONS. 30 Minutes of Grand Opera.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, HENRY IRVING, MISS ELLEN TERRY and London Lyceum Co. To-night—"Nance Oldfield" and "The Bells." Friday Night—"The Merchant of Venice."
THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BARGAIN MAT. WED. ALL SEATS 50c. QUO VADIS.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S, 125th St. & 7th Ave. The Behman Show, The Four Cohans. Rossow Midgets, etc.
WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. NEW GROUPS. Orchestral Concerts.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Over 200 PEOPLE. WOMAN & WINE. Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER BOSTONIANS LAST WEEK. Ev'gs, 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. IN THE SERENADE.
Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—ESMERALDA.
Grand Opera House. George W. Fursman's Uncle Tom's Cabin. Next Week.—Willie Collier in "Mr. Smooth."
KEITH'S Fanny Rice, "My Milliner's Bill." Marguerite Cornille, Reno & Richards, Murphys.
Crowded Nightly! Only Gaiety in Town. CASINO! The Casino Girl!

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
10th Day, Thursday, May 17th.
The Van Nest and Claremont Highweight Handicap and four other races.
MUSIC BY LANDER.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD 50 CENTS.

For Summer, Porous Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
New York: 16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

Agate Nickel Steel Ware
Cooking Utensils.
GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.
For sale by
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street.

Wheatena.
The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST
Sold by ALL GROCERS.

Great Sale of Shirtwaists! | Great Sale of Shirtwaists!

O'Neill's.
A Great Sale of
White Shirtwaists!

We place on sale this morning a special purchase of fine White Shirtwaists. They came from one of the leading manufacturers of this country, a firm that make white Shirtwaists exclusively. Every Waist in the lot was made this season, is fresh and clean and never before offered for sale. We have divided them into two lots and will sell them

At These Extraordinary Prices!

Lot No. 1—Comprises 2100 White Lawn Waists, some with Insertions, others with Small Plaits, French Backs, finished with Plaits, Laundered Collar and Cuffs,
☞Regular Value would be 1.39,
Special 75c Each.

Lot No. 2—Comprises 1500 White Lawn Waists in small Plaits and Insertions of Embroidery, others with Lace and some finished with beading. Some have soft cuffs, others laundered. All with straight back finished with Plaits,
☞Regular value 1.50,
Special 98c Each.

In addition to the above we will offer
A Manufacturer's Stock of Silk Shirtwaists
in Black and all the popular shades, including Waists that were made to sell this season at 8.98, at the uniform price of
4.98 Each.

Also a Special Lot of Women's Separate Dress Skirts made from Scotch Mixtures at very remarkable prices.—It will be well worth your while to see them.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street

On Wednesday and Thursday, May 16th and 17th.
Trimmed Millinery.
Original designs,—latest fashionable trimmings,—for summer wear.
Hats for every variation of costume,
$10.00 each;
Value $15.00 and $25.00.
James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Ladies' Wrappers AND Golf Skirts.
3rd Floor.
White, or colored, striped dimity,
$3.25.
White, corded lawn,—trimmed with lace,
$4.75.
White lawn,—trimmed with embroidery,
$6.75.
Golf skirts,—cloths of various weights and colors. Lengths 36 to 42 inches,
$5.00 each.
James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Imported Parasols.
Handsome, black lace covers over white silk, fine and heavy laces,—exquisite patterns.
Embroidered chiffon,—black, white and colors. Exclusive, novelty handles,—finished with fine cut steel on white enamel,—eagle heads with jewel eyes,—and spiral rolled ribbon.
Coaching parasols, made of plain or fancy taffetes,—pastel shades,—with "spiral" ribbon handles. Parasollettes.
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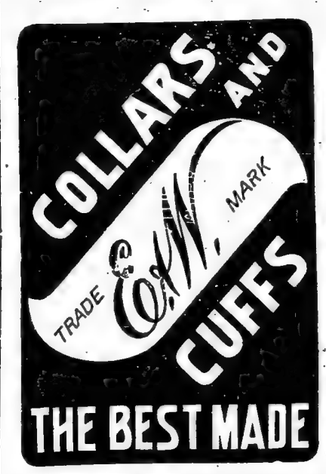

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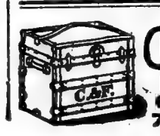

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The New York Times.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,712. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT { In Greater New York and Jersey City. / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42⅝c; cash cotton, 9⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The announcement made in the committee room of the House of Commons yesterday that Mafeking had been relieved is unconfirmed by the War Office. There is intense anxiety throughout the United Kingdom to learn the fate of the garrison. It seems certain that the town has not fallen, as it is now known that the Boers fell into a trap in the attack on Saturday, and that Commandant Eloff (President Krüger's grandson) and many others were captured and fifty Boers killed. Gen. Buller's advance continues practically unopposed. He has so far only had seven men wounded and none killed. Gen. Hunter has invaded the Transvaal, occupying Christiana. The foreign mercenaries in the Boer Army have suffered heavily in recent engagements. The Duke of York's son was baptized yesterday, but the expectation that he would be named Patrick was not verified. Australians declare that the insistence of the British Government in amending the Federation bill may weaken the sentiment for Great Britain in the colonies. A passenger on a steamer plying on the coast of Sweden killed seven of the crew and passengers and wounded five others. He was captured. The Chess Masters' Tournament was begun in Paris yesterday.—Pages 6 and 7.

CONGRESS.—The Post Office Appropriation bill was under consideration in the Senate. All of the committee amendments were adopted except that relating to the pneumatic tube service, which was debated at some length. The House passed a River and Harbor bill appropriating $40,000,000 for improvements. Most of the House session was devoted to general debate on the Alaskan Code bill. —Page 5.

Page 1.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company's lease of the Third Avenue Street Railroad Company's property was ratified yesterday by the shareholders of both corporations.

Page 2.

Aaron Halle, a bartender, shot and killed his sweetheart, Mary McCarthy, in the department store in which she worked.

Lemuel Ely Quigg did not resign the Presidency of the Republican County Committee at the meeting of that body yesterday.

Attorney General Davies yesterday heard arguments on W. R. Hearst's petition to restrain the American Ice Company from doing business in this State.

Page 3.

The one hundred and twelfth annual session of the Presbyterian General Assembly began at St. Louis.

Page 5.

A strengthened belief prevails in Washington that the appointment of W. A Clark to the United States Senate will be held up until the Montana Legislature convenes for another election.

Page 6.

A naval court of inquiry is to investigate the shooting of a Filipino by Capt. McGowan of the Monadnock on Nov. 21 last, and his alleged failure to report the incident.

Page 7.

Mayor Van Wyck received the Boer envoys at City Hall yesterday and wished them success in their mission. They leave for Washington to-day.

Page 11.

United States Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts, in an address to bankers at Richmond, described the results of two months under the new financial law and pointed out its unprecedented success.

The Westchester County Supervisors yesterday ordered the payment of Gen. Roe's bills for the expenses of troops at Cornell Dam. The amount, $40,000, will come out of next year's tax levy, but New York City will be asked to reimburse the county.

Page 14.

The Anti-Saloon League, resting upon a decision of the Court of Appeals, has started a crusade against violators of the excise laws and has summoned several prizefighters who now own saloons.

The Royal Ulster Steamship Company, Limited, is to be incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital of £1,000,000, to run steamships between here and Liverpool and to West Indian and Central American ports.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 8.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 13.
New Incorporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 8.

COUNTESS SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Wife of Count Festetics Brings Suit in San Francisco, Charging Him with Desertion.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Papers were filed here to-day in the divorce suit of Ella, Countess Festetics de Tolna against Rodolphe, Count Festetics, on the ground of desertion. The plaintiff is Ella Haggin, daughter of Louis T. Haggin of New York, and granddaughter of James B. Haggin, the California mining millionaire and horse breeder, who now lives in Kentucky. She first met Count Festetics, an Austrian nobleman, at her father's house in this city. The marriage took place in New York Feb. 24, 1892. In October, 1893, the couple set sail from San Francisco and cruised for several years among South Sea islands on the yacht Tolna, which was built by the Count after his own designs.

In her complaint the Countess declares that this yacht, which was dependent wholly upon sails, was not fit for living purposes. She gives details of various places visited and cites the narrow escape of all on board during a typhoon in Japanese waters in May, 1896. She declares that in all their wanderings she remained on the yacht at night with her husband, and only left him in October, 1897, when news was received of the serious illness of her mother in this city. She lived with her parents until April, 1898, when she joined her husband at Hongkong.

Soon after they went to Singapore, where they remained from November, 1898, until April, 1899. In the latter month Count Festetics, she declares, declared his intention of proceeding to Colombo and the East Coast of Africa. The Countess, says she, besought him to abandon the yacht, as her health had become impaired, and she was weary of hardships and dangers of the sea. She begged him to provide her a home on shore which, she declares, would not have been more expensive than living on the yacht. This he refused to do, whereupon she told him it would be impossible for her to live any longer upon the yacht.

On April 20 the Count set sail in his yacht, leaving the Countess stranded in Singapore, without means of support and without even lodgings. She cabled to her parents and obtained means to reach home in New York. Since then, she goes on to say, Count Festetics has contributed no money for her support. She therefore prays for a decree of divorce and the privilege of resuming her maiden name. No children resulted from the marriage.

This is the gist of the complaint, which makes no charges against the Count other than desertion.

Controller Coler Is Ill.

Controller Bird S. Coler, who was to speak last night on municipal government at the Fellow-Citizenship Association of the East Side House Settlement, at Seventy-sixth Street and East River, sent word at the last moment that he was too ill to attend the meeting. The announcement was made to an audience that had already assembled in the lecture room. Most of those present left the hall as soon as the announcement was made.

A New Train to Chicago
via New York Central. Leaves Grand Central Station 2:00 P. M., arrives Chicago 4:00 P. M. next day. Sleeping, Parlor, and Dining Cars.—Adv.

$2,000,000 PRINTED IN COUNTERFEIT STAMPS?

Asserted that Huge Fraud Was Perpetrated at Muncie, Ind.

WERE SENT TO CUBA, IT IS SAID

President of Neely's Company Says It Printed No Stamps, "Legitimately or Illegitimately."

MUNCIE, Ind., May 17.—One of the Government detectives who has been working on the Muncie end of the Cuban Post Office embezzlement cases, made the statement to-day that the real steal has been the sale of counterfeit stamps, which, it is alleged, have been printed in the office of a printing company in this city. Thousands of dollars' worth of the bogus stamps are said to have been issued and distributed to Cuban Postmasters, a number of whom, it is alleged, shared in the profits.

It is asserted that almost $2,000,000 worth of bogus stamps have been printed in Muncie and sent for distribution to Cuban Post Offices. The plan was to distribute these stamps in numbers that would not cause suspicion to officers who furnished the regular consignments.

When Ross Cowan, President of the Neely Printing Company, was told the story to-day he did not seem especially concerned, but said: "You may say that if there is a story afloat that the Neely Printing Company ever turned out Cuban stamps, either for the postal or any other service, it is false. We have neither printed stamps legitimately or illegitimately.

"The Government contract work that we have, we have not denied. It has been mostly in the form of printed blanks. This work has been conducted for the past eighteen months, since Neely took office, and my books will show that it has not exceeded $10,000, while the printed stories are that it will reach $80,000. Do you suppose that the Government officials that have overhauled my place from the day of the arrest of Neely would not have found some evidence if the gigantic stamp factory you speak of was located here?"

ARRANGING FOR EXTRADITION.

Congress Asked for Legislation—Doubt as to Jurisdiction in the Neely Case.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Post to-morrow will say:

"Congress must come to the aid of the Administration in bringing C. F. W. Neely, the Cuban defaulter, to justice. A new law must be enacted, and enacted at once, which will tighten the Government's hold upon him. Every loophole of escape must be closed.

"Attorney General Griggs has already made his appeal to Congress. Yesterday afternoon he forwarded to Senator Hoar, Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and to Congressman Ray, Chairman of the similar committee of the House, a copy of a bill drawn especially to meet the present situation. He accompanied the bill with a strong letter, pointing out the necessity for its prompt passage. He expresses the hope that the measure may be passed without delay.

"The bill is in two sections. The first provides for the statutes of the United States relative to extradition between the United States and countries with which the United States has treaties of extradition shall apply to the extradition of fugitives from justice from Cuba, while the government of that island is exercised under the authority of the United States. This section is directed to the Neely case.

"The second section is to guard against future troubles in the possessions over which the United States has unquestioned control. It provides that the domestic extradition now in force between the various States shall be extended to the Philippines, Guam, Hawaii and Porto Rico.

"This proposed legislation," said the Attorney General last night "is not in the nature of a concession. I believe we already have sufficient authority to extradite Neely, but I do not want to leave the question in doubt. I want to avoid the delay which will be unavoidable if a writ of habeas corpus is sued out, for it would take some time to secure a decision, and then there would be an appeal by the side against which the decision may be rendered. By this law which I have asked Congress to enact we will make assurance doubly sure."

While the Attorney General is thus confident that Neely could be extradited under present laws, his confidence is not shared by some leading international lawyers who have examined the case. Senator Davis, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, is among those who believe that there is no authority at the present time for extraditing Neely. His views upon this point were set forth with deliberation in a lecture which he delivered some time ago to the Faculty and students of the University of Minnesota. His utterance, although not dealing with any reference to the Neely case, bears directly upon it.

"It is due to the present state of the authorities and law upon this subject to state as a general proposition that no State, and especially not the United States, is bound to deliver up such a fugitive from another State in the absence of a treaty binding it to do so. I can go further and say that if the United States it would be unlawful for the executive department to attempt to do so; it would have no law to warrant it. * * * As a proposition of international law, it can be stated that the United States, in the absence of treaty obligation, is not only bound to but has no authority to extradite any criminal fleeing to its shores."

Senator Davis said yesterday that military occupation of Cuba by the United States did not interfere in the least with the principle thus announced. Cuba, he said, was foreign territory, and there was no extradition treaty with it. In fact, he said, foreseeing that some such circumstance as the Neely case would arrive, he endeavored while in Paris negotiating the treaty of peace, to secure the insertion of a clause which would provide extradition, but the Spanish Commissioners declined to accept it.

NEELY HEARING POSTPONED.

Edward K. Jones Confident that the Accused Official Will Be Taken to Cuba.

The hearing in the case of Charles F. W. Neely, charged with defrauding the United States Government while employed in the postal service in Cuba, was yesterday adjourned for one week by United States Commissioner Shields on application of United States District Attorney Burnett. Edward K. Jones of the law firm of Jones & Govin, who has been appointed Special Assistant United States Attorney General in connection with the Neely case, yesterday said:

"In my judgment there is not the slightest doubt that Neely will be taken back to Cuba for trial. It is a simple question of law, and I think it will be settled quickly. Under international law the old laws and treaties of Spain still prevail in Cuba, whether the United States is maintaining a supervision over the island or not. The old treaty between the United States and Spain provided for the extradition of persons charged with crime, and Cuba has made a requisition on the President of the United States for the extradition of Neely, who will be taken there for trial.

"For legal purposes other proceedings have also been brought, based upon the presumption that Cuba is a part of the territory of the United States, and a requisition has also been made upon Gov. Roosevelt, under the inter-State extradition laws."

CHARGES AGAINST THOMPSON.

Said to Have Changed Vouchers and Ordered Books Altered.

HAVANA, May 17.—The principal charge against the Havana Postmaster, E. P. Thompson, who, with W. H. Reeves, Deputy Auditor of the island; Edward Moya, and Jorge Mascaro, Cuban clerks in the stamp department, was arrested yesterday and lodged in the Vivac, the Tombs of Havana, will be that he entered into a conspiracy with Carrydon Rich, the clerk who has confessed to a knowledge of many of the transactions, and who will give evidence for the Government in the proceedings against C. F. W. Neely, the arrested financial agent of posts.

The prosecution says Thompson deliberately changed vouchers and ordered and directed that changes be made in the books and accounts with the manifest intention of shielding Neely if possible. Moya and Mascaro admit selling over $1,800 worth of an old issue of stamps through the windows which were not called for in the requisition.

Thompson says that though he ordered the alteration of certain figures at the request of Rich, still he did so without knowing that they were of a criminal nature. He thinks he might have been treated with more consideration—either dismissed or requested to resign.

Thompson's bail was ultimately reduced from $10,000 to $1,000, which was deposited in cash by the Danish Consul, Herr Cullmell, a wealthy merchant. The bail of Moya and Mascaro has been reduced to $1,500, which is not yet forthcoming.

H. S. KEARNY A REPUBLICAN.

Is Commissioner of Public Buildings and a Tammany Committeeman.

A City Hall politician yesterday discovered that Henry S. Kearny, Commissioner of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, is enrolled as a Republican in the Thirty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District.

Immediately after making this discovery the politician started a report that there was great indignation among Tammany Hall men over the fact that the Mayor had appointed a Republican to a $7,500 place with a great amount of patronage to dispense.

Col. Kearny has never made a secret of his politics, his friends said last night. He was appointed on the Subway Commission as a Republican by Mayor Gilroy, and received his present office through the influence of ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, who was one of his best friends. He is a member of the Union League Club, and also, because of his office, of the Tammany Hall Committee on Municipal Affairs.

ADMIRAL DEWEY LOSES HOPE.

Says Now He Doesn't Know What Prompted Him to Aspire to the Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Before Admiral Dewey left for the West and South on the trip just finished by him, he showed to some of his friends a table of States in which the Democrats had not yet instructed their delegates. This list included fifteen States, among them being New York, and all were represented by 320 delegates. It was the suggestion made to Admiral Dewey that it would be possible to prevent instructions to these delegates that inspired the hope among his friends that the Democratic Party might escape Mr. Bryan by taking refuge under the advantage of the two-thirds rule.

Admiral Dewey has about given up the hope that was inspired by looking at his table of uninstructed delegates. More than one of the States carried on his list has since been heard from and for Bryan. The chance of preventing Bryan's nomination by a two-thirds majority seems to be gone. Some of Admiral Dewey's friends, who are also earnest Democrats, confess that no organization and no candidate other than Bryan has the slightest chance before the Kansas City convention.

The heartiness of the reception accorded to Admiral Dewey in the South did not deceive him about his chances for getting a nomination at the Democratic convention. But he is not "sore" about the discovery that he must give up a nomination in 1900. He has admitted to some of his friends that he does not understand how he ever came to get the idea that he would like to be President. He says he ought to be satisfied with the fact that he has a high station, a comfortable and happy home, the esteem of his countrymen, and the satisfaction of knowing that he performed a service for them in a way to win their approval.

LOSES COAL ALLOWANCE.

Decision of Treasury Official Against Admiral Dewey.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A question recently arose in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Marine Corps as to whether Admiral Dewey was entitled to an allowance of fuel as in the cases of other officers of the navy. The matter was referred to the Controller of the Treasury, who has decided in the negative. The benefits of the act of June 18, 1878, which allowed officers of the army to purchase fuel of the Government, were subsequently extended by the Navy Personnel act to officers of the navy, who were allowed to purchase fuel to the amounts and at the prices allowed to officers of corresponding rank in the army.

The Controller says that at the time the act was passed the rank of General of the army had become extinct, and has not since been revived, and as the law makes no provision for the sale of fuel to the General of the army, to which it is assumed the rank of Admiral of the navy corresponds, there is none for the sale of fuel to the Admiral.

ACROBATIC FEAT IN JAIL.

Prisoners Form a Pyramid, Cut a Hole in Ceiling, and Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 17.—Six tramps, tired of life in the Middlesex County jail, made their escape last night by forming an acrobatic pyramid, the top man cutting a hole through the roof. All the men were members of the chain gang which cleans the streets of New Brunswick and they had from two to three months still to serve.

The six men occupied one cell, the ceiling of which is twelve feet from the floor, and there was nothing in the room that the men could use to climb to it. The theory is that three men formed the foundation of the pyramid, two stood upon their shoulders, and that the sixth man on top cut the hole, climbed through and hauled his companions up by means of a rope of bed clothes. Then it was an easy matter to get into the jail yard and scale the wall.

The escape of the men was not discovered until about 6 o'clock this morning, when Jailer David Messler found the cell empty, with daylight coming in through the roof. Several years ago eight men escaped from the jail, one of them a murderer. Since that time there have been many other escapes.

Miss Norma Munro Breaks an Arm.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 17.—While Miss Norma Munro, the only daughter of Mrs. Norman L. Munro of New York, was out driving to-day she was thrown from her cart, breaking her left arm between the wrist and elbow. Her dress caught on the step of her cart as she was getting out, throwing her against the curbstone.

Royal Blue Line to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
Beginning Sunday, May 20th, trains will leave Liberty Street Station Central R. R. of New Jersey for Philadelphia. Week days at 4:30, 7:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, (3:00 Royal Limited,) 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 7:00, 7:30, 9:25 P. M., 12:15 Midnight. Sundays 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 7:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 Midnight.
For Baltimore and Washington: Week days at 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, (3:30 Royal Limited,) 5:00, 7:00 P. M., 12:15 Midnight. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 8:00, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., 12:15 Midnight.
Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.—Adv.

DR. W. V. KELLY WITHDRAWS

Retires from Contest for Bishop at Methodist Conference.

TO ELECT DR. SPELLMEYER

Three More Ballots Taken Without an Election—Four General Secretaries Cut Off.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Dr. William V. Kelley of the East New York Conference, a leading candidate for Bishop, withdrew from the race to-day. He sent word to his friends that he had decided to retire from the field. His withdrawal gave rise to a report of a combination between Dr. Spellmeyer and Dr. Berry. According to the story told, the plan is to elect the former as the Eastern representative, and the latter from the West. To-night it is said that the Kelley vote will go to Dr. Spellmeyer, together with a sufficient number of Dr. Berry's friends to elect the minister from New Jersey. After this is accomplished the Spellmeyer, Kelley, and Berry forces will unite to elect the letter.

The rumor of this powerful combination caused alarm among the other candidates who talked of uniting the field against them in an effort to break the slate. If the Kelley vote goes to Spellmeyer the latter may secure the necessary two-thirds vote required to elect on the first ballot taken to-morrow.

The conference took three more ballots to-day, but without result. The balloting, however, showed many changes, and the opinion prevailed that at least one of the distinguished Methodists who polled but a small vote in the early balloting will be selected for the highest office within the gift of the Church. J. W. E. Bowen, the colored candidate, lost much of his strength on to-day's balloting, and it is now generally conceded that no colored Bishop will be elected at this general conference. Dr. Berry, too, who has been leading in the balloting, lost many of his supporters to-day, especially on the fifth ballot, and his friends are now apprehensive of the final result.

The result of the third ballot taken yesterday was announced immediately after the close of the morning devotional exercises at the Methodist Episcopal General Conference to-day. The most significant change from the second ballot was the falling off in the vote of Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, the colored candidate. The vote was as follows: J. F. Berry, 340; J. W. Hamilton, 236; D. H. Moore, 190; W. V. Kelley, 135; J. W. E. Bowen, 129; H. Spellmeyer, 103. Several others received from one to thirty votes each. Total number of votes cast, 668; necessary to a choice, 445.

In spite of the protests from many delegates a motion to take another ballot was carried, and the conference, amid considerable confusion, proceeded with the voting. The result of the fourth ballot was as follows: J. F. Berry, 322; J. W. Hamilton, 252; D. H. Moore, 205; W. V. Kelley, 179; H. Spellmeyer, 165; J. W. E. Bowen, 94; T. E. Neely, 27; J. W. Bashford, 20. Others received from one to eleven votes.

The large increase in the votes of Drs. Kelley and Spellmeyer occasioned considerable surprise and during the recess that followed, some electioneering was done by the friends of the various candidates.

After recess the report of the Committee on City Evangelization was read and discussed for fifteen minutes, when the fifth ballot for General Superintendents was taken. Consideration of the city evangelization report was then resumed and adopted.

Dr. Buckley read the report of the Committee on Episcopacy, recommending the election of two Missionary Bishops for Southern Asia. The report, which Dr. Buckley admitted was a minority one, was opposed on constitutional grounds by several delegates. The debate was still unfinished when the report of the tellers on the fifth ballot was received and read. It was as follows:

J. F. Berry, 287; J. W. Hamilton, 248; H. Spellmeyer, 249; D. H. Moore, 230; W. V. Kelley, 193; J. W. E. Bowen, 68; T. B. Neely, 19; C. J. Ritter, 3. Others from one to ten each. Total number of votes cast, 680; necessary to a choice, 454. Amid much confusion Bishop McCabe ruled that a motion to take another ballot had prevailed, and the votes were collected. The result will be announced to-morrow.

The conference voted unanimously to extend fraternal greetings to the Presbyterian General Assembly now in session at St. Louis.

Ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on State of the Church, presented, without comment, the committee report recommending that there be but one General Secretary for each organized benevolence of the Church, each secretary to be an executive officer. This does away with four high-salaried secretaries, and a lively fight at once developed. Amendments and substitutes of all kinds and motions to refer were voted down one by one after heated discussion. Mr. Pattison spoke in defense of the report, explaining that the proposed changes were in the nature of reorganization and not of economy. The report was then adopted amid much applause, with the amendment that the conference elect at least one assistant secretary to each general secretary. This action does away with two secretaries of the Missionary Society, one of the Church Extension, and one of the Freedmen's Aid Society, each of whom received a salary of $4,500 a year.

The Committee on Sunday School Union and Tract Society decided to-day to request the General Conference to establish a book and periodical editorship to be filled by an official selected by the Book Committee, who shall be paid from the funds of the Book Concern. The memorial of the New York Board of Managers recommended that the editor be elected by the General Conference, but this proposition was defeated because it was believed that it would have no chance of receiving favorable action in the larger body.

Education under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church and particularly under the auspices of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society, will be extended to Porto Rico as soon as the finances of the society will admit. A resolution providing for the extension of educational work in this direction was adopted by the committee to-day in answer to a memorial asking that the society set aside $50,000 a year for the prosecution of educational work in Porto Rico. The committee did not set aside any particular sum for the work.

In the interest of economy the Committee on Book Concern at its meeting to-day decided to recommend to the General Conference the consolidation of three church papers and the removal of the book depository, now located at St. Louis, to Kansas City. The publications to be united under one management are the Central Advocate, St. Louis; the Omaha Advocate, Omaha, and the Rocky Mountain Advocate, Denver. These periodicals will be consolidated under the name of the Central Advocate and published at Kansas City if the General Conference concurs in the committee's recommendation.

The large book concern established in St. Louis more than a quarter of a century ago will be transferred to Kansas City as a matter of business expediency. The three papers enumerated have been operated at a loss for a number of years at the expense of the fund for superannuated preachers.

The Sub-Committee on Periodicals and Depositories reported advising the changes referred to, and the entire afternoon was spent in debating the question. The delegates from Iowa, Nebraska, and Colorado made a vain effort to prevent the action, and will renew their objection when the matter comes before the General Conference for final decision.

President Barrows Improving.

President Elliot T. Barrows of the Produce Exchange, who has been critically ill with tonsilitis, is now on the road to recovery. The Board of Managers of the Exchange met yesterday and passed resolutions of congratulation on his improved health.

Go to O'Neill's for Shirtwaists.
Great sale now going on. Unusual values are offered. 6th Av., 20th to 21st Sts.—Adv.

FIRST HEARING ON CHARTER REVISION

Richmond Citizens Plead for Justice for Their Borough.

DEMAND FOR BETTER FERRIES

Chairman Rives Says Questions Affecting the Whole City Will First Receive Commission's Attention.

The first public hearing given by the Charter Revision Commission was held last night in the ballroom of the Hotel Castleton, St. George, Staten Island. Chairman George L. Rives presided, and stated the purpose of the meeting. After explaining that the commission would be limited in the time it could give to persons who desired to be heard, Mr. Rives said:

"There are, in the first place, those provisions of the charter which personally affect certain individuals, or groups of individuals, but which do not touch the community as a whole. These may be called local questions or questions of detail; and, as distinct from them, we have a class of questions which affect all the citizens of the whole city. These may be called the fundamental questions before the commission. It is to these fundamental questions alone that the commission now desires to direct your attention. The interesting and important questions of detail which so greatly affect the various localities will be considered at a later day by the commission, and every effort will be made to allow those who are especially affected by them to present their views."

SPEAKS FOR RICHMOND.

Civil Justice John J. Kenney spoke at some length in favor of the municipal ownership of the ferry between Manhattan and Richmond Boroughs. "We in this borough are all interested in the ferry facilities between here and the Borough of Manhattan," he said. "We now have a population of 75,000, and we would have double that number if the ferry facilities were adequate.

"The city should own and operate the ferry. The equipment of the company which now operates the ferry can be bought for $2,000,000, and it would not be long before it would be found that the city was making money on its purchase. At the present time the boats do not make as fast time as they should, and people refuse to come here to live because it takes too much time to travel from here to Manhattan.

"We demand as a right that a provision be inserted in the charter that the city own and operate the ferry. If Manhattan can spend $35,000,000 for a rapid transit tunnel and money can be spent for tunnels in Brooklyn and bridges to Queens, then we have a right to proper ferry facilities."

Henry P. Morrison, Deputy Commissioner of Highways for the Borough of Richmond, was the next speaker. He indorsed what Justice Kenney had said, and made a plea for an amendment to the charter which would permit each borough to regulate its own local affairs. Speaking of the ferry question, he said:

"We want rapid transit just as much as Manhattan. There is no reason why boats should not cover the distance between here and Manhattan in twelve minutes, instead of thirty, as at present."

IRELAND OF GREATER CITY.

W. Allaire Shortt, who said he represented the non-office-holding residents of Richmond, declared that the borough was not properly represented in the City Government. "Richmond is the Ireland of Greater New York," said he. "It is in the same position to New York City as Ireland is to the Government of Great Britain. True, we have representation, but it is not adequate and unable to accomplish anything for the good of the borough.

"Richmond has no representative in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which, after all, is the most important body in the City Government. I would suggest that there be an amendment to the charter making the President of each borough a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment—ex-officio at least—and would further suggest that every borough have equal representation in at least one house of the Municipal Assembly."

"Richmond County needs relief from the existing charter of New York City," declared George J. Greenfield.

"We need things here which are not required in the other boroughs, and it is only right that we should have the opportunity of getting what we want; we are ready and willing to pay for it. I would suggest that there be an amendment by which the city could issue bonds for improvements in Richmond, the principal to be charged against the borough and paid by it when the bonds become due. The interest on these bonds should be paid out of the general fund, as the entire city would benefit by the increase in valuations caused by the improvements. The question of local improvements should be left to the Borough Boards or to a vote of the people of the borough in which the improvement is to be made."

OPERATES AGAINST RICHMOND.

Ex-District Attorney Sidney F. Rawson said that originally he had been opposed to Richmond County becoming a part of the City of New York, and that it did not astonish him that many persons who had favored the project had changed their minds since the charter had gone into effect. The charter, he said, had operated against the Borough of Richmond, and while it paid its burden of taxation, it did not derive any benefits from consolidation.

"However," said he, "the defects have been due, not so much to the charter itself, but to the lack of brains in executive departments. I am opposed to permitting local boards to handle any money for improvements. That should be left to the central body, but the local boards should be empowered to look after all minor matters:

"I am also opposed to the municipal ownership of the ferry. Instead of municipal ownership, let us give the ferry franchise to the company which is willing to pay the most for it and carry passengers for the lowest rate of fare."

"Regarding the shortening of the term of the Mayor, I want to say that no term is too long for a good Mayor and no term is too short for a bad one."

John De Morgan, who also declared himself to be an original opponent of consolidation, said if it could be obtained he wanted complete independence for the Borough of Richmond. "We are too far away from Manhattan," said he, "to derive any benefits from a union. We must have independent works for our gas and water supply, and while consolidation costs us more than we paid before, we get no sort of benefit from it. Our taxes are higher than ever before, and the administration of the offices made necessary by the charter costs more than we had to pay in the past to have the same work done."

THE BOROUGH'S TAXES.

Mr. De Morgan and Commissioner De Witt engaged in an argument over the assertion made by Mr. De Morgan that taxes were higher now in Richmond than they had been before consolidation. Mr. Rawson took part in the discussion and said that previous to consolidation property in Richmond County had not in many cases been assessed for anything near its real value, while now the assessment was a fair and honest one. Mr. De Morgan retorted that at present property was overassessed.

William B. Rockwell, who was identified with the building of the electric railroads on Staten Island, followed, and while he said he was not satisfied with the condition of affairs so far as Richmond was concerned, still he felt that there was no good in making complaints, that Richmond was a part of the city, and there was nothing for its residents to do but make the best of it.

"We do want proper representation," he said, and that we have not got now. We want to get something for the money we pay out. At the present time we get nothing; in fact, it looks as if we were not considered at all.

"I do not agree with those who advocate the municipal ownership of the ferry. If this should take place there would be grave danger of the pilots, who have in their keeping the lives of thousands, becoming liable to political influences. Extend the franchise of the present company fifty years and they will give you good service and fast boats. They will be able to do so then, but they cannot now. It would cost $2,000,000 to properly equip the ferry, and as it has only a franchise good for ten years it cannot obtain the money necessary to do the work. Good efficient pilots will be kept in the service, too, because corporations are the most cowardly things in the world and will not risk a dollar."

A CONSERVATIVE'S VIEW.

Howard R. Bayne declared that the conservative element of Staten Island was in favor of giving the charter a good, fair test, and did not want any frivolous tinkering with it. He said it was simply a question of an honest administration and a public-spirited interpretation of the charter as it now stands.

Erastus Wiman, E. C. Delevan, Calvin D. Van Name, and Cornelius G. Koiff also spoke. They all seemed to think that Richmond had been discriminated against.

M. Altman, who has been a stenographer in the office of Attorney General Davies, has been appointed clerk to the commission, and Detective Downing of Chief Devery's staff has been detailed to act as messenger and do any investigating that may be required.

DOCTOR'S WIFE MAY BE BLIND.

Caustic Potash Thrown In Mrs. Cronin's Face by a Woman.

A thorough search of the upper west side is being made by Capt. Donohue and Detectives Lyons, Fitzgerald, and Kammer of the West Forty-seventh Street Station for a woman, about twenty-five years old, attired in dark clothing, and about 5 feet 5 inches in height. The woman is wanted for throwing a quantity of diluted caustic potash in the face of the wife of Dr. John J. Cronin, who lives at 433 West Fifty-first Street.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night the door bell of Dr. Cronin's office rang. Mrs. Cronin, who was up stairs with her husband, answered the bell and opened the door. In the vestibule stood the woman wanted by the police. Asking Mrs. Cronin if the doctor was in she received the reply: "No, he's out on a very urgent call."

The unknown woman then made a step toward Mrs. Cronin, and taking a small bottle from under her coat, loosened the tin cap, and threw the contents into the face of the doctor's wife. Then she ran out into the street.

Mrs. Cronin screamed, as the solution burned her face terribly. Her cries brought Dr. Cronin to the office, and he carried his wife into an adjoining room, where he applied remedies.

In the meantime a large crowd had been attracted by the woman's screams, and Policeman O'Connor ran to the station house and reported the matter to Sergt. Brennan. Capt. Donohue was then notified, and, summoning his detectives, began a search for the woman.

Dr. Cronin said later that his wife's eyesight might be destroyed. Mrs. Cronin is twenty-seven years old, and was a beautiful woman. Neither she nor her husband can give any cause for the crime.

TANNER'S FRIENDS IN CONTROL?

Make-Up of Illinois Republican State Committee Suggests It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The new Republican State Committee, selected at the Peoria Convention, was reorganized to-day, and if appearances count for anything the anti-Cullomites have secured control of the working end of the organization.

F. H. Rowe was elected Chairman and Walter Fieldhouse Secretary, in accordance with the wish of Richard Yates, but the Executive Committee, which will really run the campaign, contains so many friends of Gov. Tanner that Senator Cullom's allies have cause to be alarmed.

The opinion was freely expressed about State Headquarters to-day that "Uncle Shelby" will be kept busy this year trying to make the Executive Committee help out the Cullom candidates for the Legislature.

Richard Yates's speech before the committee, in which he declared that every legislative and Congressional district would receive impartial treatment from the organization.

BLOW AT BOOK COMBINATION.

Chicago Education Committee Proposes to Give Profits to Citizens.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 17.—The special committee of the Board of Education appointed to consider the advisability of the board publishing its own text books has reported unfavorably upon that proposition, but has recommended that Principals be allowed to buy the kind of books they think best.

The recommendation aims to take away the profit of the book handler and give it to the citizens. The difference between the cost of production of text books and the price charged to pupils was placed at from 10 to 80 per cent. It is urged as the best way for the board to give the public the benefit of at least a part of this margin that the board undertake the purchase of text books and supply them at purchase price, with the cost of distribution added.

TO TAKE NEW YORK QUOTATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Chicago "bucket" shops in St. Louis, according to a letter received to-day by a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, are preparing to use New York quotations for their base of operations instead of those sent out from this city. The recent agitation caused by the announcement that the local Exchange was planning to control the market quotations is said to have led to such a move on the part of the St. Louis "bucket" shop keepers.

The subject was freely discussed by brokers to-day. Traders did not hesitate to say that the "bucket" shop evil has been telling on the business in the pit of late in a way which makes it necessary for the board's officials to take some action.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

LONDON, May 18.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Danish Government intends in the near future to issue an official account of the negotiations with the United States over the Danish West Indies.

"I can confidently assert that the Premier will not enter into further negotiations with the United States, or with any other State, for the sale of the islands; and, unless the United States Government makes such a definite and advantageous offer that the Danish authorities would feel unable to decline it, the present Government is resolved not to sever Denmark's colonial possessions."

New Boston and Albany Station.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 17.—The new Trinity Place Station of the Boston and Albany Railroad was opened for use this morning. During the forenoon the number of passengers was about 400, nearly the average number that used the old Columbus Avenue Station, and it is expected that on the ninety-nine trains the number during the day will not run above the average at the old station, which was from 1,500 to 1,800.

An Office En Route.
A busy man is the stenographer on the Pennsylvania Limited. He takes your letters without charge.—Adv.

THE METROPOLITAN'S CONTROL RATIFIED

Lease of Third Avenue for 999 Years Is Approved.

STATEMENT BY H. H. VREELAND

Explains to Shareholders the Advantages to be Gained—Receiver Grant's Work Nearly Ended.

The shareholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company met yesterday separately and each body unanimously ratified the lease previously agreed to by the Directors of both corporations, by which the Metropolitan obtains control of the Third Avenue system for a period of 999 years. The Metropolitan stockholders also unanimously approved the proposition to increase by $7,000,000 (from $45,000,000 to $52,000,000) the Metropolitan's capital.

The Metropolitan stockholders met at 621 Broadway at 11 o'clock. About fifty holders were present, including President Vreeland, William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins, and Lemuel E. Quigg. Some of those present held proxies for thousands of shares. Out of 446,000 outstanding shares there were 339,356 shares voted in favor of ratifying the lease of the Third Avenue and guaranteeing the proposed Third Avenue $50,000,000 bond issue. The vote was unanimous. President Vreeland read a long statement to the stockholders, showing how they would benefit through the lease and detailing facts in regard to the Metropolitan's system and earnings.

A second meeting of the Metropolitan shareholders was then held, and the $7,000,000 increase

lease under Metropolitan control the gross earnings of which are not to-day more than twice as great as they were the year before we took control, or which, after all the expenses of the lease and all taxes have been paid, does not earn for our stockholders several times as much money as it had ever earned for its owners.

The Sixth Avenue line will earn for the current year $1,600,000, as against $718,898, which it earned as a separate line prior to the lease. The Eighth Avenue will earn $1,800,000 as against $744,860. The Fourth Avenue will earn $1,100,000 as against $845,919. The Second Avenue will earn $1,450,000 as against $700,023. We are paying to the stockholders of the Twenty-third Street line a fixed rental of $186,500, or 18 per cent. on its capital stock. And yet, when we have paid this rental, have discharged the interest on its funded debt, and have paid its taxes, no less a sum than $300,000 comes into the treasury of the Metropolitan as net income.

$300,000 IN PROFITS.

The Sixth Avenue line, running from the neighborhood of the City Hall to the Central Park, and there abruptly terminating, conducted separately from our system, could never be of great value to its stockholders. But connected at Fifty-ninth Street with our Amsterdam Avenue cars and with our Lexington Avenue cars, so that the residents of the great and growing west side and of the thickly populated sections east of Central Park can swiftly and conveniently reach the Sixth Avenue shopping district, its business enables us to pay an annual rental of $345,000 and all taxes, and at the same time return to the stockholders of the Metropolitan $300,000 in annual profits. A somewhat larger sum is earned from the Fourth Avenue line under similar conditions of profit to its own stockholders and bond owners.

Most of these leases differ from the Third Avenue lease not only in respect of the larger percentage which is required to be paid upon their stock, but also in that the cost of their traction improvement was made to fall upon the Metropolitan. The Third Avenue contract, however, so provides that at least $15,000,000 will be available from the sale of Third Avenue bonds, secured by a mortgage upon the Third Avenue property only, with which these necessary improvements will be made.

BUSINESS GROWTH EXPECTED.

It is idle to speculate upon the infinite possibilities of business developments from the lines and franchises brought by this contract under Metropolitan management. The Third Avenue's west side lines, running above Forty-second Street, through Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, have had no other connection with the great down-town business section of the city than through Third Avenue and the Bowery. They will now be connected with Tenth Avenue, Ninth Avenue, Eighth Avenue, Seventh Avenue, Sixth Avenue, Broadway, Thirty-fourth Street, Twenty-third Street, Third Avenue, and the Dry Dock, while the growth of the business of the great Bronx country, connected as it will be across the Harlem River with all our thoroughfare lines, admits of no definite prediction. The Union Railway Company has now under mechanical operation 125 miles of track, running through all the principal streets of the Bronx villages. Growing in population with marvelous rapidity, these villages are fast becoming one great city.

Ten years ago the population of the Bronx was scarcely more than 60,000. To-day it must be all of 250,000. In 1895 plans were filed with the Building Department for 1,400 new buildings, at an estimated cost of $8,000,000. Last year plans were filed for 2,500 new buildings, and at an estimated cost of $20,000,000. The real estate valuations for assessment purposes are already $125,000,000, a sum exceeding the assessed real estate value of the entire City of Cleveland. The Bronx is to-day, in point of population, the fourth community of the State of New York.

During the first period of the Third Avenue lease we shall be engaged in improving the leased properties, in connecting them with our present lines, and in conforming their methods to ours. We shall not undertake to say what the net returns of this period of adjustment and development will be, but to that sum, whatever it is, the liability to Third Avenue stockholders is limited. As to further results, no doubt whatever is entertained that the experience of former transactions of a similar kind will be repeated in this new application of the company's policy.

INCREASE IN METROPOLITAN STOCK.

It is further proposed to increase the capital stock of the Metropolitan Company from $45,000,000 to $52,000,000, or in the sum of $7,000,000, for the purpose of continuing and completing improvements already in progress, the most important of which is the conversion of our twenty-three miles of cable traction into underground electric.

The economy which this change of traction will effect will more than pay the interest at 7 per cent. on the increased capitalization. The average cost of operating our electric lines per car mile is 12.99 cents. The average cost of cable traction is 17.89 cents. We are to-day operating 22.73 miles of cable road, or about 10,850,000 of car miles per annum. The change from cable traction to underground electric, by which an apparent economy of $525,000 per annum will be effected, is not only expedient for that purpose, but necessary for the purpose of harmonious management. Every improvement which brings the company's lines more completely under the one traction system tends both to earn and to save money. Its economies by shortening some routes, by prolonging others, by facilitating convenient schedules, by substituting fast for slow service, commodious for small and inconvenient cars, and cheap for expensive power are great and far reaching.

In anticipation of this change we have already expended for feeders, ducts, and transformer stations the sum of $918,000. A power house capable of taking care of the entire system when electrical operation is substantially finished. Transformer stations have been completed at Front Street and at Fiftieth Street, and two others will be required at Twenty-fifth Street and at Houston Street, respectively. When this improvement has been made and the Broadway, the Columbus Avenue, and the Lexington Avenue lines have been thus provided with the new traction, 86 miles of our system will be under electrical operation, and there will remain 151.40 miles of horse railway, as to which the problem of a satisfactory mechanical traction will continue to engage careful study and experiment.

VALUE OF MECHANICAL TRACTION.

How urgent a problem this is plainly appears in the comparative figures of net earnings from that part of our system now mechanically run and that part over which we are running horse cars. Although only 86 miles of road are under mechanical operation as against 131 miles operated by horses, there was obtained 26,084,314 car miles from the mechanically operated roads for the period of nine months ended March 31, 1900, as against only 7,738,845 car miles from the horse railroads. The gross receipts from passengers during the same period were $8,708,852.37, as against $1,882,900.46, and the net earnings from mechanical traction were $2,221,061.45, while the net loss from horse traction was $263,-995.8. A sufficient reason for this discrepancy appears in the fact that it cost 19.43 cents per car mile to operate by horse traction as against 13 cents per car mile by electric traction.

Naturally, the officers of the company are giving close and constant attention to the questions raised by this significant fact. Not only would it be possible greatly to reduce the operating expense per car mile of several crosstown lines now run by horses if they could be provided with a suitable mechanical traction, but as a further result their business would be greatly increased. Our experience in providing underground electric traction for the Fifty-ninth and Twenty-third Street crosstown lines, however, demonstrated that the removal and replacement of the pipe obstructions along the avenues were so costly as to render underground crosstown building almost prohibitive.

STORAGE BATTERY TO BE USED.

It is expected that within a few weeks the Thirty-fourth Street crosstown line will be ready for operation by the storage battery system. The company has expended $460,000 in relaying this line with new rails, in equipping cars, and in installing a charging station at the Forty-second Street depot. It is believed that this system can be operated economically and successfully, and if the result on the Thirty-fourth Street line justifies this expectation, the reconstruction of the remaining horse car lines can be accomplished without heavy cost, for the company has already sufficient power in operation and contracted for to supply its entire system.

Other important economies will result from the improvements arranged for and contemplated. The temporary power plants now being operated at heavy cost can be soon abandoned, and the small stables, car barns, and division offices necessary to the conduct of horse lines can be so concentrated, when mechanical traction has been provided, as to release for more profitable uses a great deal of valuable property.

WHERE THE PUBLIC BENEFITS.

This statement of the policy of the Metropolitan and its results has been made from the point of view of the stockholders only. But the company's public relations are no less interesting. The citizen who contributes 15 per cent. of his annual income to the State is entitled to feel that he is fully discharging his public duty. In 1899 the Metropolitan paid upon its properties and business into the public Treasury, $834,-655.29. It devoted $117,000 to the work of cleaning and paving the public streets. Its annual contributions to the public are a sum equal to 40 per cent. of its payments to its stockholders. And as the direct result of its policy of bringing under one management the various lines of its system, it gave, in 1899, free transportation by transfers to 128,385,161 passengers. That is, the franchises connected and developed as a system gave rides free in 1899 which under the old conditions would have cost the public $6,418,258 05.

NO WOMAN DELEGATES.

Ohio Episcopal Convention So Decides After Lively Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 17.—The Episcopal Convention for the Diocese of Southern Ohio in annual session, was called upon to-day to pass upon the question of admitting women as delegates. The discussion arose over a motion to admit Mrs. Moore, a delegate from Kennedy Heights. The motion provoked a lively debate, after which it was laid on the table. The opposition cited in support of their position the following provision of the Constitution: "The convention shall be composed of clergymen and laymen."

"Laymen" was interpreted to exclude women. Once admitted to the Diocesan Convention, it was said, there would be no barrier to women being admitted to the general conventions.

ICE TRUST HEARING BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Counsel Present Arguments on Mr. Hearst's Petition.

NO DECISION YET RENDERED

American Ice Company Declares in Its Answer It Has Not Dictated Prices Nor Restrained Trade.

ALBANY, May 17.—Attorney General Davies to-day listened to arguments of counsel on the application of William R. Hearst of New York City to have the Attorney General bring an action to restrain the American Ice Company from doing business in this State. The proceedings are taken under the laws of 1899, which say that no stock corporation shall combine with any other corporation or person for the unlawful restraint of trade or for the creation of a monopoly. It is charged that the American Ice Company has combined with one ice company after another in New York City until the trade is absolutely in its hands, and that it has restrained trade because its extraordinary docking privileges prevent another corporation or person from engaging in the business at a profit.

Messrs. Einstein, Townsend and Guiterman appeared for the petitioner. The ice company's interests were looked after by Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck, a former Deputy Attorney General, and Alexander T. Mason and William H. Rand, Jr., of the firm of Daly, Hoyt & Mason.

The hearing was held in the library. At 10:45 A. M. the Attorney General emerged from his private office and directed counsel to proceed.

Prior to taking up the arguments, Mr. Einstein stated that the other side had not filed any answer to their client's petition to annul the certificate of the American Ice Company, which, he thought, they should have done in order to facilitate matters.

Mr. Hasbrouck replied that the supplementary affidavits in the case had not been filed with them until yesterday afternoon, but, nevertheless, they were prepared to submit an answer to-day.

Mr. Guiterman, who made the principal argument for the petitioner, briefly rehearsed the facts leading up to the incorporation of the American Ice Company in March, 1899, in New Jersey, with a capital stock of $60,000,000. He read affidavits of ice company employes tending to show that the American Company had formed a trust to control the price of ice in the City of New York. Other affidavits were read to show that the company had secured control of all the docks, so that independent dealers could not secure any dock facilities.

The Attorney General interrupted to ask if the Dock Commissioners of New York City were not responsible for the leasing of the docks.

Mr. Einstein replied that such was the case. With one exception, he added, the Dock Commissioners were all stockholders in the American Ice Company.

Mr. Mason retorted that, if such were the case, the Commissioners should be punished if they had broken the law.

Mr. Guiterman said that, as he understood the case, this was not a hearing of a judicial character, but only to determine whether or not the Attorney General should commence action to annul the company's certificate.

The Attorney General said: "If it is shown that a conspiracy under the common law is apparent, then it assumes a criminal phase, and the Governor may be requested to call a special Grand Jury to investigate the charges."

Mr. Rand prefaced his argument for the company by stating that he had noticed in the morning newspapers that the case had already been prejudged by the Governor directing that action be brought against the company.

The Attorney General remarked: "I have not seen the newspapers, and the Governor does not direct me how to act. Besides, I don't think it necessary to bring this up at such a time."

Mr. Rand said he would like to hear of any law which would make the company accountable to any city or State official or judicial department for fixing a price on a commodity which it possessed. He went on to say:

"If, as the newspaper charges, we have for a consideration or a favor obtained the use and control in the water front of the city by bribing city officials, then a great crime has been committed against the State, and punishment swift and sure should follow."

The Attorney General interposed: "The question, as I understand it, is whether or not the American Ice Company has put up the price of ice to the detriment of the public."

Resuming, Mr. Rand said: "We never bought out the eleven ice companies as the petitioner alleges in his complaint. There is no proof before you, not the slightest, to show that the aforesaid companies transferred their property and assets to us. In fact, for a year prior to the alleged consolidation, of these ice companies into a trust, several of the companies mentioned in Mr. Hearst's petition were nonexistent; that is, they were existing through trustees and dissolution. We admit that we bought out the Union Ice Company and the Hygeia Ice Company, but not the others. What support is there to this petition? The tale of a disgruntled butcher and a discharged bookkeeper and the opinion of an ice expert who edits a paper somewhere in Philadelphia. There is no denying that we have the right to improve our quality of ice, and to charge a price for it according to its quality."

Mr. Einstein replied to Mr. Rand's argument. He said no stone would be left unturned by him and his colleagues to bring the ice trust to justice. The denials of counsel on the other side were in harmony with the trust, which already stood convicted before the Attorney General.

The answer to the complaint filed by Mr. Rand is a general denial of the charges set forth in the petition. The statement that the company has dictated to several constituent corporations, firms, and individuals, as to the trade generally, the terms and conditions upon which ice shall be disposed of and sold by all persons engaged in the traffic in New York City is branded as wholly false. The answer is in part as follows:

"The American Ice Company was organized by private individuals for the purposes named in the certificate of incorporation, and more particularly for the business of manufacturing, harvesting, gathering, buying, and selling ice. This business the American Ice Company has conducted in the State of New York and elsewhere without any contract, combination, or agreement with other persons, firms, or corporations in restraint of trade, or for the purpose of creating a monopoly or of preventing competition, or of enhancing prices, or for any other purpose in violation of the laws of the State of New York.

"In view of the above facts, all of which are, and must be readily established upon any independent investigation; in view also of the fact that the allegations of the petitioner, while in terms positive, are, as appears by the verification, in reality based upon statements of employes of the petitioner, whose names are unknown, and who are presumably newspaper reporters, all of which statements are unverified, I submit that the American Ice Company should not be put to the labor and expense of defending an action which must finally result in failure, and that this petition should be denied by you."

The answer is argued by John D. Schoonmaker, a Director and Second Vice President of the American Ice Company.

No decision was rendered by the Attorney General to-day. Further briefs and affidavits in the matter will be submitted this week.

FIVE-CENT ICE WAGONS SCARCE

The Trust's Alleged Overtures to Dealers—Impure Hudson River Ice.

The five-cent ice wagons of the American Ice Company were not much in evidence yesterday. The officials of the trust continued to talk vaguely of "about" twenty wagons being in the service, and had no positive data of the amount of ice disposed of. They had, as on other days, much to say about yielding to public opinion in the interest of the poor. Some subordinates who did not pose as apologists for the trust said that six wagons were out on Tuesday, eleven on Wednesday, and five yesterday. Those out on the first day made several trips. Ice was not greatly in demand on Wednesday and yesterday.

At the West Twenty-fourth Street Station authority for Charles A. Winch said that "about" eighteen wagons went on the five-cent service in the morning from the six stables of the trust below Thirty-fourth Street. They went mostly to the districts on the lower east side. On the other hand, Superintendent G. W. Westall, in the same building, said he knew nothing of the five-cent wagons, and did not know any one who did. At the headquarters of the American Ice Company, Secretary R. A. Scott said that he believed eighteen wagons were out on the tenement service.

In spite of the civil and criminal proceedings against the American Ice Company, it was stated on authority yesterday that it is at the present time active in the tactics introduced by the first trust, the Consolidated Ice Company, and that evidence of this has been secured by the lawyers for the prosecution. In one case the customer of an independent distributor was visited by an agent of the American Ice Company, who offered to supply ice free for a year if the customer would abandon the distributor. The offer was declined. It was also discovered that efforts have been made to placate the retail butchers, who complained that contracts for ice made by the Consolidated and recognized by the American at from 12½ to 17½ cents a hundred have been ignored, and the charge for "heavy" trade, 25 cents, has been imposed.

SAY THEY FEAR REPRISALS.

Many who were eager to pose as complainants are now reluctant to even talk of the imposition and breach of faith. Some said that if they appeared as unfriendly to the trust, they would have to go without ice.

The next legal proceeding against the trust will be the criminal charge against President C. W. Morse and the members of the Board of Directors by whom the application to list the securities of the American Ice Company was made to the Stock Exchange. The complaint charges conspiracy, and the case will be called by City Magistrate Zeller next Monday afternoon. A third proceeding in the United States courts may be instituted.

Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, in articles on natural and artificial ice, published in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly and Harper's Magazine, pointed out that use of natural ice is not always without danger. He wrote:

All of the pond and lake ice supplied to New York is of fairly good, and most of it of excellent quality; and no doubt the danger of contracting typhoid fever from the use of the larger part of the Hudson River ice is quite remote. But a considerable quantity of the Hudson River ice is cut just below Albany, where the stream is so greatly contaminated with the sewage of two of these towns, Troy and Albany, as to be absolutely filthy. In both of these towns typhoid fever is of frequent occurrence during the period in which ice is forming, and the waste from the victims passes directly into the river. There would, therefore, seem to be a very real danger in the use of some of the Hudson River ice.

It seems probable that the sanitary problems which the use of natural ice for drinking purposes presents, especially in large cities, may find their solution in the increasing employment of artificial ice made from distilled or otherwise purified water.

WOMEN DISCUSS ICE QUESTION.

How Up-Town Dealers Can Sell at Reduced Rates—Tammany's Role.

"I have been wondering how the up-town ice dealers can sell ice at a lower rate than the trust charges," said Mrs. C. V. Crapo, Second Vice President of the West End Woman's Republican Club, in the course of a discussion upon current political events yesterday afternoon. "But I have discovered now just how they do it. I get twenty-five pounds of ice and I have been weighing it, and I find that every twenty-five pounds weighs just twelve by my scales."

"Well, Tammany Hall has yielded to public opinion in the matter of this Ice Trust," said Mrs. Clarence Burns, "and they said they would not. They are going to deliver ice in the tenement house districts fifteen pounds for 5 cents. I don't know how long Tammany will keep up its good resolutions—just as long as the press agitates the matter, probably."

"Oh, Tammany Hall always does a little philanthropic work just before election," said a member with sarcasm.

"But I am wondering what the up-town people are going to do," said Mrs. Charles O'Conner Irwin. "I saw a man the other day chopping ice into little wafers about as big as you could carry in your pocket. I asked him how he was selling ice and he said 17 pounds for 10 cents. I have been trying to figure out the fractions ever since, and it seems to me he was taking a good deal bigger margin than the trust. The way they deliver ice, I believe, is to put in one of the wagons as much as it will hold, give the man a list of names, and tell him to give every one a piece of ice. Then the ice melts and melts, and by the time the man gets to the end of his route he has to deal out pretty small pieces to make it go around."

"The Governor says this can be stopped by law, and if there is law to use against Tammany it ought to be enforced," said Mrs. Burns. The other members agreed with her, and said that if Mayor Van Wyck's brother was interested in the trust it ought to have a serious effect upon the election.

TO FIGHT NEW ORLEANS TRUST.

Retail Ice Dealers and Peddlers Form an Association.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 17.—A largely attended meeting of retail ice peddlers and dealers was held last night. The New Orleans dealers and peddlers have formed an association, the objects and purposes of which are for mutual protection and to wage an incessant warfare upon the Ice Trust. The membership of the association is over 100, and the entire list of its officers takes place at the next meeting, Sunday night. The members are all local men, and they do not propose that the trust, with its many wagons, shall secure control of the business.

The association has further pledged itself to sell ice in competition with the Ice Trust during the whole Summer, and it appeals to the people of New Orleans for their support in the fight against the trust.

The price of ice here is now very low because of competition.

ICE FOR NEW LONDON'S POOR.

Combine There Will Distribute Free Tickets to Worthy Families.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 17.—The combined ice dealers of the City of New London to-day made an offer whereby the poor of New London shall not be without the comfort and convenience of ice during the hot Summer months. The companies have arranged with Commissioner of Charity Goss to supply tickets for ice to families whom he knows to be worthy, and the checks will be honored by any ice wagon passing through the streets of the city, the ice men having been instructed to honor the checks for ice whenever presented.

The amount of ice which the companies will be compelled to serve in this way will run into a good many tons during the Summer, and it will do much toward making life endurable to hundreds of poor families.

CHINESE CHRISTIANS KILLED.

Anti-Foreign Movement Attains Alarming Proportions—The Government Does Nothing.

LONDON, May 18.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says:

"The anti-foreign movement, headed by the 'Boxers,' has attained alarming proportions. There has been a serious anti-Christian outbreak near Pao-Ting-Fu, Province of Pe-Chi-Li. Seventy-three native Christians were murdered, including women and children. Many were burned alive.

"The Catholic missionaries report that the persecution is the most serious known for years. The danger is increased by the apathy or connivance of the Government."

RAINS DELAY CONVENTION HALL.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 17.—Construction work on the Convention Hall has been practically at a standstill this week because of heavy rains which have made the hall site a morass of mud and water, and the Directors are beginning to get uneasy.

H. W. Evans, President of the Board of Directors, said, however, that despite the delay the hall will be built and equipped in ample time. Others of the directors are not so sanguine as Mr. Evans, and fear that if there is a continuation of bad weather it will be impossible to complete the structure before July 4. There is a vast amount of work yet to be done, and none save the truss contractors have any time to spare.

Buy Your Sailor Hat at O'Neill's.

You'll find a big variety there to pick from, and the prices unusually attractive. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

GIRL MURDERED IN A STORE

A Bartender Deliberately Shoots Down His Sweetheart.

THEN LIGHTS A CIGARETTE

Panic Among Saleagirls—The Victim Thought to Have Jilted the Man, Who Was Addicted to Some Drug.

Morphine and cigarettes may be in part responsible for the cold-blooded murder of Mary McCarthy, a young saleswoman, while she was at work in H. Reinhardt's Son & Co.'s department store, at Third Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, yesterday morning, by Aaron Halle, a bartender. Scores of women, customers and employes, saw the killing, which was accomplished by two shots, the last being fired as the girl ran through the store wounded and shrieking for protection.

As this bullet crashed through her brain most of the onlookers rushed for the doors in a panic while many fell to the floor fainting or in hysterics. Meanwhile the murderer gazed down upon the girl dying at his feet with no more pity or compunction in his glance than if she had been a quail that he had just brought down.

As the screams and shouts of those who were in the place rang in his ears Halle returned the warm revolver to his pocket, lit a cigarette, and rolled his eyes about the store in a melodramatic manner. He stood then face to face with Louis Reinhardt, one of the proprietors.

"I will wait for the officer," said the murderer. "She knew what was coming. She ought to have expected it."

COOLLY PUFFS AT A CIGARETTE.

Escape was impossible, he knew, and so he stood posing and puffing at his cigarette until it was consumed. Then he lit another, but as he cast away the stump the fist of Police Captain Frers of the East Eighty-eighth Street station struck him squarely in the mouth. The blow sent the paper roll flying across the room and put a sudden end to the murderer's theatrical nonchalance. Capt. Frers, with Detectives Finn and Farrell, then hustled the woman killer to the station house.

The murdered girl was twenty-four years old, tall and handsome, and a pronounced blonde. She was better known as Mamie Brannigan, for her father has been dead for twenty years, and her mother had long been married to a man named Brannigan, who, by a strange coincidence, died just a year ago yesterday. The girl's mother owned a livery stable at 518 East Nineteenth Street, and lives there, but Mary, though often entreated to abandon business and live at home, preferred to support herself. She had worked for the Reinhardts a year and a half. She occupied a small flat with Mrs. Elizabeth Gouldsbury, a dressmaker at 65 East One Hundred and Third Street, and took her meals with her brother, Charles McCarthy, who lives near by. She went home every Saturday and gave her mother such part of her wages as she did not need for her own use. But on all these visits she never mentioned Halle's name, although she had been receiving attentions from him for the last three years, and friends had recently warned her against him, knowing his character.

FIRED TWICE AT THE GIRL.

The girl was in charge of the ribbon counter at Reinhardt's. It is just inside the Third Avenue entrance. Halle called there at 9:30 o'clock and talked to her in a low tone for a few minutes. Nothing of what passed was overheard. Suddenly he drew a revolver, placed it almost against her right side, and fired. The bullet struck the girl, who reeled, but recovered herself and ran behind the counter toward the back of the store, the murderer running after her on the other side. Isidor Wiesbader, one of the partners, tried to stop him. Halle leveled the weapon at his head. "You lay hands on me and I'll blow your head off!" he shouted with a vile execration.

The storekeeper jumped to one side. The girl gained a cross aisle at the end of the counter. Louis Reinhardt was running forward her from the rear of the store. He was about ten feet away and she was a like distance in front of Halle when the second shot struck her in the base of the skull. Her shrieks stopped instantly. She tottered two or three steps, and Mr. Reinhardt caught her and laid her down.

Then Mr. Reinhardt confronted the murderer, but seeing that the man could not get away, he bore the girl to the door of the store, where Nettie Lehman, another saleswoman, raised her head and tried to stanch the flow of blood. The girl gave no sign of consciousness and died in ten minutes. Three doctors arrived, and had their hands full in attending to the horror-stricken witnesses, six of whom were carried to the top floor of the building and laid on the floor while the physicians worked over them. Capt. Frers and his men arrived promptly, for they had seen the commotion in the street. As they removed the prisoner the doors of the store were locked to keep out the curious throng.

USED A HYPODERMIC SYRINGE.

Halle is twenty-five years old, small and dark. He is the youngest of the seven children of David Hall, a traveling salesman for an artificial flower firm, and lived with his parents in the Lyndon apartments, 108 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. For five years, off and on, he has been a bartender at the Lenox Music Hall at 1,915 Third Avenue, but a concert hall license was refused the place two weeks ago, and he was laid off.

Jacob Semansky, the manager, said yesterday that Halle would use a hypodermic syringe on his arm at all hours of the day, and of late seemed to be almost constantly under the influence of some stupefying drug.

"I don't give him no credit for what he's done," said Mr. Samansky, "he ought to have kept those other bullets for himself."

Halle, who is related to Capt. Frers that the proper way to spell his name is with a final "e," though his father has dropped the letter. He is a Hebrew, and the girl he killed was a devout Roman Catholic. After his pockets had been emptied at the station house he was taken handcuffed to the Coroners' office, and all the way he begged for cigarettes, but the policemen did not even make an answer to his appeals.

District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre were present at the hearing before Coroner Hart, and said that an attempt would be made to make a record for speed in securing his conviction. Col. Gardiner said he would apply for an indictment to-day, and would have the murderer placed on trial next week. Abraham Levy, who appeared as counsel for Halle, said that he couldn't be put on trial before the Coroner's inquest, which was set for next Thursday, but Col. Gardiner didn't agree with him.

LODGED IN THE TOMBS.

Halle, who, upon Mr. Levy's advice, made no statement, was then put in Cell 92 in Murderers' Row in the Tombs, which he shares with a prisoner named Shields, who is also charged with homicide.

Samuel Rubensky, bartender at the music hall, said Halle came there yesterday morning and gave him a pawn ticket for his overcoat which he had just pledged for $5, and said:

"I'm going to commit murder. Here's my ticket. I am going to kill my girl."

Miss McCarthy's body was taken to her mother's home. The day was already one of mourning for her as the first anniversary of her widowhood.

Daniel McCarthy, brother of the dead girl, said: "If the chance comes to me, I will kill him as David Hannigan killed the man who took his sister's life."

Mr. Levy said that he had known Halle's family for a long time, and that his mother, Mrs. Rebecca Hall, was highly respected in Harlem. He said it was by chance that he met the prisoner as he was being led into the Criminal Court Building.

"He was much infatuated with this girl," said Mr. Levy, "and she had led him on to believe that she would marry him, but there was some sort of an estrangement between them which culminated in this unfortunate tragedy. Not the slightest insinuation can be made against her moral character. The conduct of the young man for some months has been erratic and peculiar."

Mr. Levy said that this might be taken as an admission that insanity would be the defense.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WHARTON BARKER'S VIEWS

Says His Nomination Makes W. J. Bryan's Impossible.

Gorman, He Thinks, Would Stand a Better Chance—Believes in Commercial Expansion, but Peacefully.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Wharton Barker, Middle-of-the-Road Populist candidate for President, called at the White House to-day and had a long talk with the President and afterward had a long talk with a reporter, in which he gave his opinion of the effect the nominations at Cincinnati are to have upon the Presidential contest next November.

"My nomination," he said, "makes the nomination of Bryan impossible, if the Democrats want to nominate a man who can win, or, rather, who stands a chance of winning. In the last Presidential election Bryan received about 6,500,000 votes. Of this number at least 2,000,000 were Populists. This year I will get 1,500,000 of the Populist votes for certain, and probably 1,750,000. This will cut Bryan's vote to 5,000,000. Where is he going to get the other votes necessary to elect him? It is estimated that President McKinley received 1,500,000 votes from the Democratic ranks four years ago. Those will not go to Bryan to make up his loss this year.

"If Gorman or some other Eastern man should be selected by the Democrats this year he would carry New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware in the East, not to take into consideration any of the doubtful States elsewhere. I believe my own party will increase its vote to a surprising degree. I am not going to say where we expect the increased vote from, but you can state that the party managers are preparing for an active and energetic campaign."

"On money and other issues which were so prominent four years ago?"

"No. The fight this year will be on other questions than money. For the time being that is put aside. Transportation, expansion, and other live questions will make up the issues. I believe in commercial expansion, but it cannot be made successful with the bayonet and cannon. All trade gained that way will forever be a trouble to us.

"Many parts of the country are greatly carried away now with the idea that we are holding the Philippines to make them the base of operations in a commercial way with China. Well, I want to predict that the trade of this country with China will never reach more than half the amount we are now spending on our military and naval forces to keep the Philippines in our possession.

"I would like to give you some figures as to the commercial dealings of China that I think will astonish those not familiar with them. The total import and export trade of China has never exceeded $263,000,000 a year. The greatest amount of goods China ever purchased in a year was $150,000,000; of this amount America sent $20,000,000. We usually sell China about $16,000,000 a year. Great Britain's exports to China never exceeded $32,000,000 in one year. The people of China are much brighter than is supposed. They are not fools commercially or financially, and they will never buy more stuff abroad than they sell. They are going to keep the balance account on their side.

"The Chinaman is going to buy goods of the West just so long as he needs samples. Only for this purpose will he ever buy much, and all the worry we are having now will be useless. China is really a menace to-day, industrially, to the rest of the world. That country may be divided politically by Europe, but it can never be divided industrially. The Chinese are frugal, honest, industrious, and home loving. They are more imitative than the Japanese, and to-day they are forging forward at a giant's pace in knowledge of the industrial world. When they reach the pace the remainder of the world is going, the danger will be great."

"In a recent speech at Philadelphia a member of the Administration made the assertion that the productive power of the people of this country have increased so that in a year's time we could not consume half of the output. The other half must be placed somewhere, and therefore the foreign markets are sought. Our foreign trade will continue to grow in many directions, but will make little increase in China. Suppose we should get all of the Chinese trade. It would amount to comparatively little.

"I do not desire to have it understood, however, that I am in favor of giving up the Philippines outright. We must not march away from the islands inasmuch as we have given them in a proper manner and before the world are responsible for them. Let us extend the principle of the Monroe doctrine to the Philippines and tell the other part of the world to keep hands off. I do not believe any other country would molest the people in the face of our position."

BRYAN'S RUNNING MATE TALKS.

Mr. Towne Says His Name Will Be Submitted to Kansas City Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 17.—Charles A. Towne, Populistic running mate of W. J. Bryan, was in Chicago to-day.

"I am on my way to Toledo in my capacity as Chairman of the National Silver Republican Committee, to confer with Silver Republicans relative to the sending of a Silver delegation to Kansas City from Ohio," said Mr. Towne. "For reasons that must appear plain, I am unable to discuss individuals and their aspirations for a place on the Democratic National ticket. No, I cannot discuss the possibility or even the probability of David Bennett Hill as a Vice Presidential nominee. You can say, however, that my name will be submitted to the Kansas City Convention for the Vice Presidency, as my State will indorse my candidacy."

Then the ex-Congressman began to discuss the mission of the Boer envoys, and said there was no reason why the Administration should not receive them as regular representatives. He scored the Administration for its Philippine attitude, and predicted defeat for the Republican Party.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Ex-Gov. Cheney Thinks Republicans Generally Favor Bliss.

The advisability of nominating Cornelius N. Bliss of this city for the Vice Presidency on the Republican ticket is revived.

Ex-Gov. Person C. Cheney of New Hampshire, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said last night:

"Naturally the candidate for Vice President should come from New York or Indiana. It seems to be pretty well settled that Gov. Roosevelt will be renominated for his present office. That takes him out of Vice Presidential calculations.

"President McKinley is a lawyer, and it is fitting that his running mate should be a business man of sound common sense and acknowledged ability. Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge have been named as representative Indiana men for the place, but neither of them would accept it. That leaves New York to be heard from, and it would be very satisfactory to the country at large if Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior, would consent to run."

ORLEANS'S LONDON CLUBS.

Resigns from Two of Them, but Refuses Request of the Bachelors' to Do So.

PARIS, May 18.—The Duke of Orleans, in consequence of the attitude of the committees of three London clubs toward him because of his letter to M. Willette complimenting the latter upon his insulting caricatures of Queen Victoria, has resigned his membership in the St. James and Marlborough Clubs.

As to the Bachelors' Club, which demanded his resignation, the Duke writes to the President from Venice, under date of May 15, refusing to comply with the demand, and characterizing the summons as "unbecoming." After expressing his deep respect for Queen Victoria and the other members of the British royal family, the Duke says:

"My intention was to resign; but your action makes me change my mind. I refuse to resign. I desire you to deliberate on the erasure of my name. It is important to know if your hospitality signifies bondage, and if you intend to abandon the ancient traditions of individual liberty which made the strength and grandeur of your country. I await your decision, whatever it may be. Mine is taken."

Sale of 425 Fine Men's Suits

BYCK BROS CLOTHIERS.

To-day will be the second of the advertised Three Days' Sale of these choice selections from the well-known Byck Suits—a Stock Reduction Sale.

200 OF THESE SUITS ARE REDUCED FROM 12.50, 15.00, AND 16.50 TO 9.65

225 ARE REDUCED FROM 18.00, 20.00, AND 22.00 TO 12.35

All the newest fabrics and popular shades—Serges, Homespuns, Worsteds, Vicunas.

Necessary Alterations Free of Charge.

DOWNTOWN: Southwest Corner Fulton and Nassau Sts. BYCK BROS UPTOWN: 158 to 164 East 125th St., near 3d Av.

Uptown Store Open Evenings.

LA FERNANDINA

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

is without exception the most popular clear Havana brand sold, because it is exactly as advertised and can be relied upon for superiority in quality, flavor, and shape.

Discriminating gentlemen smoke La Fernandina.

Different sizes. 10-15-20-25c.

At all leading cigar stores and hotels.

MICHAELIS & LINDEMAN 459 Broadway N. Y.
BERNARD STAHL & CO., Makers. DISTRIBUTORS.

QUIGG DOES NOT RESIGN

Republican County Committee Meeting Preceded by Conference.

PRESIDENT'S ACCOUNT OF IT

Says Executive Committee Urged Him to Remain—Ten Eyck Not to be Secretary.

Lemuel Ely Quigg did not resign the Presidency of the Republican County Committee at the meeting of that body at the Murray Hill Lyceum last night. He says that he did intend to do so, but that the Executive Committee of the county organization at a conference in the afternoon decided by a unanimous vote that he should not hand in his resignation at this time. Abraham Gruber did not attend the conference.

The Executive Committee met at 1 Madison Avenue at 4 o'clock, and Mr. Quigg's version of what occurred follows:

"Thirty-two of the thirty-five members attended the meeting," he said. "When the body had been called to order, I told the gentlemen present that it was my intention to hand in my resignation as President of the County Committee at its meeting to-night, to take effect on the appointment of my successor.

"The announcement was not favorably received, and I then added that my resignation must be accepted before the opening of the Fall campaign. The matter was discussed for one hour and a half, and then a resolution was unanimously adopted that I should withhold my resignation for the present.

"Independently of that matter, only routine business, of no public interest, was transacted."

Aqueduct Commissioner William H. Ten Eyck and other members of the Executive Committee corroborated Mr. Quigg.

When the County Committee was called to order last night Chairman Quigg was honored with an ovation. After the minutes of the April meeting had been approved, John Sabine Smith offered a resolution providing for a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday, June 26, to ratify the action of the Philadelphia Convention.

Chairman Quigg asked permission to suggest the appointment of a committee to make the necessary arrangements.

In reply, Mr. Smith said that it had been the custom from time immemorial for New York Republicans to ratify the action of the National Convention. It was fitting, he said, that the first gun in the Presidential campaign should be fired in the great City of New York. He thereupon amended his resolution so as to provide for the appointment of a committee of five, and it was adopted.

Mr. Quigg will appoint the committee at an early day.

Chairman Quigg then called the attention of the body, especially that of the Committee on Election Officers, and the members of the Executive Committee to the necessity of filing the lists of election officers at county headquarters on or before June 9. The applications must be filed with the Police Commissioners on or before July 1. The present election officers, Mr. Quigg said, would serve at the August primaries, as their successors would not be appointed until September.

John V. D. Clarkson inquired about the pay of election officers. Secretary George R. Manchester replied that the Inspectors would receive $7.50 per day; ballot clerks, $6, and poll clerks, $5 for the period.

The committee then adjourned.

William H. Ten Eyck

PRESBYTERIANS IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The 112th Annual Session Begins at St. Louis.

PROBLEMS FOR THE CHURCH

Dr. C. A. Dickey of Philadelphia Elected Moderator—Many Reports of Committees.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—The one hundred and twelfth annual session of the Presbyterian General Assembly, the lawmaking body of that Church, began to-day at the Washington and Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church. Nearly one thousand Commissioners and delegates, representing all the Northern and Western States and Territories and many of those in the South, with the Synods of Central and South China, North China and India, are in attendance. Among them are many eminent divines and prominent laymen.

The Washington and Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church, in which the main deliberations of the body are held, had been decorated and fitted with everything that would minister to the comfort and convenience of those in attendance.

Matters of great importance are to be considered during the present gathering, and it probably will be two weeks before final adjournment is taken.

ELECTION OF NEW MODERATOR.

The election of a Moderator to succeed the Rev. Robert F. Sample, D. D., LL. D., after a spirited contest, resulted in the choosing of the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey of Philadelphia, President of the Presbyterian Hospital.

Dr. Reaser, in his nominating speech, eulogized Dr. Dickey, closing by saying that as President of the Presbyterian Hospital, he had secured $1,000,000 for that institution. The nomination was seconded by the Rev. Dr. George R. Stewart of Auburn, N. Y. When the result of the ballot was announced it was found that 573 votes had been cast, 287 being necessary to a choice. Of these Dr. Dickey received 236, Dr. Fisher 132, and Dr. McKibbin 205.

As no one had been chosen, Dr. John M. Werrall moved that the Stated Clerk be requested to cast the ballot of the assembly for the Rev. Dr. Dickey. This was voted down, as unanimous consent was necessary. The name of Dr. Fisher was then withdrawn and the second ballot taken. Dr. Dickey received 330 votes and Dr. Fisher 224. The Rev. Dr. Dickey was declared elected.

The session was opened by the singing of the Doxology. The Rev. Frank W. Sneed, pastor of the Washington and Compton Avenue Church, then introduced the Rev. John M. Worrall of Danville, Ky., who delivered the opening prayer. The Rev. Dr. Craig of McCormick Theological Seminary, read the Scripture lesson, and was followed by Dr. Massau, a missionary from China, who delivered the formal invocation.

MODERATOR SAMPLE'S SERMON.

The Moderator's sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Sample, who took as his text: "Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward." [Exodus iv., 15.] He said in part:

To limit our view to the last decade, we observe this significant fact, that during the year 1894, in which the Church was occupied with two important ecclesiastical trials, there occurred the greatest number of additions on confession of faith in the entire history of the denomination. The year following, publicity having been given to doctrinal errors, and confidence in the essentials of Christianity having been weakened, there set in a period of spiritual decline. Yet the net increase of our Church in 1898 was about 9,000, that of the Congregational Church being about 2,400, while the Methodist Episcopal Church North had a net loss of 8,700. In later years in a great majority of the Christian denominations there has been, so far as indicated by conversions, a marked religious decline, and for this condition some general, not local, cause must be assigned. Notice some of the problems that confront us:

The problem of the city. The centralization of population, rapidly advancing, has been a marked feature of this country. One hundred years ago 3 per cent. of our population was urban; now it is nearly 30 per cent. Vice is sure to stimulate vice, and crime begets crime. Here we find general moral corruption; the idolatry of wealth, devotion to sinful pleasure, wickedness in high places, the beastliness of open impurity, closeted skeletons of virtue, every shameless form of iniquity, and absolute indifference to all woes save its own.

The problem of intemperance, most appalling in great cities, still waits a solution. Liquor interests dominate Legislature, corrupt courts, bribe executives, debauch rulers, desecrate the Sabbath, and turn many away from the house of prayer. Just now the traffic in intoxicants, as in Manila, Havana, Porto Rico, and Alaska, misrepresents Christian civilization, and sets the world's salvation far down the years.

Another problem demands solution. The most thoroughly organized hierarchy in the world, Rome excepted, hides among the mountain ranges of Utah, builds its harems in secluded valleys, defies the Government which would suppress its crimes, seeks to establish an empire of its own, and sends its missionaries throughout the civilized world to delude the ignorant and entrap the unwary. This is Satan's masterpiece, and one of the darkest blots on civilization the ages have known.

Another problem. Yonder it lies, in our beautiful Southland. It is a condition for which generations gone and ourselves are responsible. Eight millions of our population belong to the colored race, 80 per cent. of whom have been born since slavery ceased to exist. A stupendous enigma confronts us. Patriotism, philanthropy, and piety demand action and raise the anxious question, "What shall be done?"

There is a philosophy, so called, a seemingly misguided reaction from materialism. It denies a personal God, an incarnate Christ, a Saviour from sin. It is largely a revival on ancient agnosticism. It is gaining ground with an alarming rapidity, and is wrecking souls, homes, and communities, over which once fell the light of happiness and peace.

The increasing desecration of the Lord's Day presents a serious problem. Still another problem is associated with the rationalism of the age. It threatens the foundations of public morality and of all saving truth. Wherever it extends, religious experience loses in depth and in power; revivals are few or unknown; worldliness increases; symbolism gains ground, and formal ceremonies impair spiritual worship.

Concentration of force is required by the exigencies of our age. The existence of denominations is not to be condemned. They may conserve truth. The Church when an organic unit became corrupt. Churches of the same faith and polity should be united. Let us maintain this conviction in the face of every difficulty and discouragement, and go forward in hope. Brethren, let us begin with the nearest branch of our Church and invite Joseph, now separated from the brethren, to come home, or if he prove more magnanimous than we, and send his wagons, let us go to him. We need our Southern brethren, and they need us. Our form of government is the same. Our modes of worship are the same. Our traditions blend.

Greater achievements than the ages have known await the Church of the coming century. The evangelization of America claims our first attention, and before the twentieth century is half advanced we may give the Gospel to every creature if we will but consecrate ourselves, our service, and our substance to the Lord who bought us with His blood. Our recently acquired possessions, whatever their governmental status is or may be, must be evangelized. Cuba and Porto Rico must be brought to Christ. The Philippine Archipelago must be Christianized. Mexicans and Asiatic coolies, Tagales, Moors, and pagan tribes must be brought into the kingdom, or, disobeying God who bids us go forward, we may some day wish we had not been born. China and India, Japan and the lesser isles, are waiting for the salvation of God; Africa and South America are appealing by their perishing need, and we must do our duty or ourselves be cast away.

The first day's exercises closed with a communion service, held at the Compton and Washington Avenue Church to-night at 8 o'clock. This was the first devotional service of the session, and the solemnity of the occasion was impressed upon those in attendance. The service was presided over by the retiring Moderator, the Rev. Robert F. Sample, D. D., LL. D. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. A. E. Taylor and the Rev. Dr. John H. Werrall. It was not completed until after 9 o'clock, when adjournment was taken until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

DR. DICKEY'S VIEWS ON REVISION.

It is stated on the best of authority that the Rev. Dr. Dickey, the Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts, and some friends passed the evening until a late hour making up the important committees to be announced to-morrow morning. The Rev. Dr. Sample will be Chairman of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, and by precedent the Rev. Dr. William McKibben will be Chairman of the Judicial Committee, the most important committee of the Assembly before which will come the appeal in the McGiffert case, the Warszawiak case, and other questions.

Dr. Dickey was asked to-day for his views on the revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith, and if he favored such revision, what substitute he would suggest for the predestination clause. He replied that he was opposed to revision and that he had no substitute to suggest for any clause.

"The Westminster Confession," he added, "is now and has always been merely a system of doctrine, and as such is subscribed to by every minister of the church when he takes his ordination vows. There are many things in the Confession of Faith that are not subscribed to by ministers at the time of taking their vows, and the various presbyteries have allowed great latitude of individual thought and ordained many men entertaining views apparently at variance with the logical significance of certain clauses, yet in perfect accord with the general doctrinal system it reveals."

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

A large number of committees submitted reports on the work under their charge during the past year, discussing temperance, missions for freedmen, education of ministers, foreign and home missions, church erection, relief for disabled ministers, &c. Following are abstracts of the principal reports:

PERMANENT TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE.

The report of the Permanent Committee on Temperance contained the following:

"Convinced that the lack of the Sessional Temperance Committee is highly detrimental to the effectiveness of the plan of organization adopted by our Church, the permanent committee has continued to direct its efforts toward the remedying of this defect. It has been our endeavor to reach every session with some brief communication on this subject and some success has been achieved, albeit the progress seems slow.

"A greatly needed and promising work was that begun by this committee a few years since among the colored people of the South. Our hope has not thus far been realized. Funds were lacking, and the work has been almost suspended.

"Many of our Presbyteries have, upon suggestions from this committee, memorialized the President and Congress for the exclusion of the drink traffic both from the army and our new possessions, and some have petitioned our Government to yield to the entreaties which have come from the New Hebrides Islands that American traders be forbidden to carry firearms and strong drinks and opium to those islands, and it is our hope that this Government will second the appeal to this effect.

"We are not discouraged, but we confess that we are perplexed and saddened, regarding the apathy of a large portion of our Church."

MISSIONS FOR FREEDMEN.

The report of the Board of Missions for Freedmen gave an account of the work done during the past year.

The receipts of 1899 were sufficient to maintain the work at a cost of $162,578, and also to pay $17,897 of the debt. The receipts of 1900 for current work were $5,636 in excess of the year before, giving $22,468 margin, if the expenses had been kept within the limit of 1899. They were increased, however, by $13,752, cutting the margin of safety to $18,715. The shortage in the old debt account was, therefore, $3,030 which was paid out of the surplus. The balance in the treasury is $192.

The extent of the work is shown by the following figures: Ministers, 199; churches and missions, 339; added on examination, 1,841; added on certificate, 133; whole number, 19,588; Sunday schools, 324; scholars, 19,682; number of schools, 64; number of teachers, 231; pupils, 9,132.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The year has been marked by unusual interest in the cause of ministerial education. The Inter-Presbyterian Conference on the subject of education for the ministry, held in June at Sewickley, Penn., and the appointment by the General Assembly of 1899 of a special committee on the same subject are among the tokens of this unusual interest. The following recommendations of the Sewickley Conference are specially worth the consideration of Presbyteries: (1) Enlarge and strengthen the Committee of Education; (2) intrust to it the examination of candidates as to piety and motives for seeking the ministry; (3) hold special meetings for the examinations of candidates for licensure and ordination; (4) combine written with oral examinations; (5) provide for an unusual sermon on ministerial education; (6) maintain correspondence with other Presbyteries that a common standard may be preserved.

Co-operation in the adoption of common measures for keeping up a high standard of piety and learning is of the first importance. It should be no easier for a candidate to be passed in his examinations in one Presbytery than in another, and it ought never to be forgotten that an imperfectly qualified man, thoughtlessly ordained for the exigencies of some particular field, may in a month or two be asking a letter of dismission to another Presbytery, which will be expected to accept him with all his disabilities.

The contributions from the churches, Sabbath schools, and societies proved to be about $2,000 more than the year before. This sum, together with individual contributions of $5,000, recently received, enables the board to close its accounts with all obligations met and a balance of over $7,000 in the treasury. The total receipts for the year were $77,773.10.

"There have been enrolled 715 candidates under the care of the board during the year, being 20 less than in the previous year; 23 in academy, 294 in college, 399 in seminaries. Three are Bohemians, 5 are Spanish-speaking students, 31 Germans, and 67 negroes. Four hundred and twenty-three were marked "high" or "medium plus" scholarship. Eight have died since the last report, three have been compelled to turn aside for a time, through failure of means, or to recuperate broken health. Nine have been dropped from the roll on account of their having married. The existing slimness of the sons of the Church to offer their services for the ministry seems to indicate a low spiritual condition in our families and congregations, and calls for humiliation and prayer.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

"The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States will close its fiscal year May 30 free from debt." This is the third year in succession that this announcement has been made. The amount appropriated for the year was $935,351.42. Funds sufficient were raised to pay all the appropriations and leave a balance of $11,397.90 for the year.

"The contributions have shown a marked increase. The only source of income showing a decrease is legacies. The largest gift during the year was a tithe from Mrs. Rachel B. Crane, who gave $50,000 toward the mortgaged indebtedness of the Presbyterian Building in New York City. This building has for the first time since its erection shown a net profit.

"In addition to the amount raised for regular work, there has been sent to India for famine relief $35,466.09. Sixty-nine new missionaries have been sent out, the largest number ever commissioned in a single year by the board. The board has now 720 missionaries, 1,701 native workers, 626 organized churches, 37,820 communicants, of whom 4,442 were added during the year, and 23,929 pupils in its various schools. The board sustains thirty-five hospitals, forty-seven dispensaries, and the patients receiving treatment under the care of its medical missionaries last year numbered 321,836.

"During the year the work was extended in the Philippines, the board now having two stations, one at Manila and the other at Iloilo. New stations have been opened in Brazil, Chile, Syria, an entire new work in the Province of Hunan, China, and two new stations at Siam.

"Of the 281 congregations or churches, 258 are self-supporting; $6,620.45 was contributed by the nearly 3,000 communicants and 10,000 adherents. This is a gain in membership of 40 per cent. and in money of 60 per cent."

BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS.

The report is prefaced with a description of the establishment of work in Porto Rico. It states that the Rev. Milton E. Caldwell of Cincinnati, Ohio, began his labors at Mayaguez on July 15, and that more than can be seated with the present equipment press for admittance to the services. The mission school has steadily enlarged until now four teachers are engaged, and the school is well organized and meeting current expenses.

The second station in Porto Rico was opened last January in San Juan by the Rev. J. Milton Greene, and the beginning of this mission has been most auspicious. A property has been rented which has proved too small to accommodate the large number of persons who throng to the services. The report states that the crying need at present in the Porto Rican missions is for church building.

Regarding Alaska the report states that the work in that Territory has been full of interest and blessing; new fields have developed and old fields have yielded abundant harvest. Detailed reports are given from each of the localities in Alaska where work has been established. These are Sexman, Jackson, Fort Wrangel, Juno, Hoonah, Sitka, Skaguay, and on the Yukon River at Rampart City and Eagle City. These latter stations have been much affected as to population by the rush to Cape Nome, but it is believed that both will be permanent points to be held by the Church.

The total number of missionaries under agreement with the board during the year ending March 31, 1900, was 1,371. The report of the Treasurer shows the receipt for the year to have been: For evangelization, $445,545; for mission school work, $283,965. The expenditures were $730,548. There was expended for missionaries $408,601, and for mission school work, $264,555. Receipts from legacies were $115,935, an amount slightly below the average for the ten years from 1889 to 1899.

REV. W. A. ECHOLS DROPS DEAD.

Commissioner to Presbyterian Assembly Expires in the Church.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—The Rev. William A. Echols of Middlesport, Ohio, a Commissioner to the Presbyterian General Assembly, representing the Athens (Ohio) Presbytery, dropped dead at 10:30 A. M. to-day in the auditorium of the Washington and Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church. He was seated in a pew in the rear of the church when attacked with heart disease. Three physicians tried to resuscitate the minister, but without avail.

Mr. Echols arrived to-day. Before going to the church he complained of being ill, and consulted a physician. The church was crowded at the time of Mr. Echols's death, there being nearly 2,500 persons present. The incident cast a gloom over the assemblage, and delayed the opening exercises.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS MEET.

State Convention Passes Resolutions Indorsing the President—Election Law Denounced.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 17.—The Republican State Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock by Chairman C. M. Barnett of the State Central Committee. Two sessions were held. Gov. W. S. Taylor and ex-Gov. W. O. Bradley were elected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention by acclamation. George Denny of Lexington and W. A. Gaines, colored, were elected delegates on the second ballot. Ed Parker and Marmaduke Borden were elected Presidential Electors. The Auditorium was decorated with flags and bunting, while pictures of President McKinley, ex-Gov. Bradley, and Gov. Taylor adorned the stage. Capt. N. S. Irwin, Republican candidate for Congress from the Louisville district, was elected temporary Chairman of the convention, he having been nominated by the State Central Committee. In accepting the nomination Chairman Irwin talked at considerable length on State and municipal affairs. John M. Yerkes of Danville, National Committeeman for Kentucky, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

There were loud calls for Taylor, Bradley, and other party leaders. The Chair appointed a committee to escort the contesting candidate for Governor to the platform. His presence caused the greatest enthusiasm. Gov. Taylor referred to the condition of affairs in the State, and urged that "the fight for liberty be continued unceasingly until Kentucky should be wrested from the state of disorder and disregard of the people's rights into which the Democratic Party had precipitated it." His speech evoked the greatest enthusiasm.

Ex-Gov. Bradley followed in a speech in which he referred forcibly to State affairs, invoking restoration of civil liberty which, he said, had been too long disregarded in the State. He denounced in unmeasured terms the assassin who shot down Senator Goebel, and said he hoped the guilty would be punished, but not the innocent. While the ex-Governor was speaking Gov. Taylor sat behind him with his little daughter on his knee, and as Bradley referred pathetically to the criticisms made of Taylor the latter buried his face in his hands and wept bitterly.

The unusual spectacle of Democrats addressing a Republican Conveniton was seen when Judge W. H. Yost and Richard W. Knott, editor of The Evening Post of Louisville, lifelong Democrats and supporters of ex-Gov. Brown, were called for, and spoke. After several speeches the convention adjourned until 8 P. M.

It was 8:30 o'clock when Chairman Irwin called the convention to order for the evening session.

Senator Deboe was chosen permanent Chairman.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was made through Chairman Yerkes.

The resolutions dealt briefly with National affairs. They indorsed President McKinley and his Administration and instructed the Kentucky delegation to the National Convention for McKinley. They cited the importance of State affairs, and set forth the party duty "to restore the right of suffrage to the people of this Commonwealth."

They demanded the unconditional repeal of the present election law, which was denounced at length. The course of the Democratic majority in the late Legislature was denounced. The course of Gov. Taylor, Lieut. Gov. Marshall, and of all Republican officials was indorsed.

The independent voters of Kentucky who had sided with the Republicans were thanked. The positions of Senator Deboe and Congressmen Pugh and Boreing were indorsed. Recognition was made of the service rendered by ex-Gov. Bradley and his legal conferrees in the contests in the courts.

The resolutions concluded by requesting ex-Gov. Bradley to allow the Republicans of Kentucky to present his name at the coming National Convention for Vice President. They were enthusiastically adopted.

GODDARD-HESS FIGHT.

As Chairman L. E. Quigg was entering the Murray Hill Lyceum last night he was stopped by a process server, who handed him a copy of Justice Fitzgerald's order in the Goddard-Hess litigation relative to the proceedings of the Twelfth Congress District Convention.

The order directs the latter body to reassemble on May 29, and vacates the proceedings of the convention of April 5, which are declared null and void. Chairman Quigg is directed, on or before May 25, to notify the delegates to reassemble.

"I shall obey the order of the Court," said Mr. Quigg. "Justice Fitzgerald has fixed the date for the convention. I don't think I shall send any notices to the delegates sooner than the 25th. I am ordered personally to call the convention to order or to designate some person so to do. The order of the Court will be obeyed."

AMERICAN VS. SWEDISH FLAG.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 17.—In honor of the arrival of Sir John Bernstrom, from Sweden, the Swedish flag was hoisted over the Delaval Separator Works, of which he is President, this morning, without the observance of the formality of first hoisting the American flag. It had hardly reached the top of the pole before there were groups of angry workmen all over the shop, and work was almost at a standstill.

One of the groups went to the foreman and informed him that the men would go home unless the American flag was put above the Swedish emblem, as they would work under no other flag than the Stars and Stripes. He asked for time, to which they replied that they would give all that was necessary and no more.

The men received an answer five minutes later, when the foreign came down and went up again with Old Glory above it. At a given signal from their spokesman, W. Davis, the men gave three rousing cheers as the Stars and Stripes went to the top of the pole. An official at the works stated that no discourtesy was intended by the hoisting of the Swedish flag alone. The one who raised it did not know the custom, and as soon as the workmen called attention to the matter the American flag was raised.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:40	Sun sets...7:18	Moon rises.10:56	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..10:10	Gov. Isl'd..10:25	H. Gate.....	
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..10:26	Gov. Isl'd..10:47	H. Gate..12:21	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Origen, Inagua and Cape Gracias	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Bratsberg, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Parran, Demerara	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 19.

Adirondack, Jamaica	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arancanla, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Bellenden, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Coleridge, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Graf Waldersin, Hamburg		8:30 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Vegra, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Ydun, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 22.

Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Therera	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May $24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May $25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May $26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 18, inclusive, for dispatch per ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 26 and up to June 19, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York June 19, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on the morning of Monday, May 21.

Mails for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office of this city as advertised.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 18.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, May 10.
Bernicia, Shields, April 28.
British Queen, Antwerp, April 28.
El Sud, New Orleans, May 12.
Incumaree, Shields, May 4.
Maraval, Trinidad, May 9.
Minneapolis, London, May 10.
Stikleatad, Shields, April 28.
Winifred, Hamburg, April 26.

SATURDAY, MAY 19.

Biela, St. Lucia, May 12.
Bristol City, Swansea, May 5.
Comanche, Jacksonville, May 16.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, May 12.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, May 7.
Redruth, Seville, May 4.
St. Louis, Southampton, May 12.

SUNDAY, MAY 20.

El Dorado, New Orleans, May 15.
Morven, Gibraltar, May 4.
Nordfarer, Shields, May 12.
Whitehall, Gibraltar, May 5.

MONDAY, MAY 21.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, May 10.
Anchoria, Glasgow, May 12.
County of Dumfries, Hamburg, May 7.
Cufic, Liverpool, May 11.
Hekla, Christiansand, May 7.
Ivernia, Liverpool, May 12.

TUESDAY, MAY 22.

Alene, Port Limon, May 15.
Bremen, Bremen, May 12.
Comal, Galveston, May 16.
El Cid, New Orleans, May 17.
Grecian Prince, St. Lucia, May 15.
Kensington, Antwerp, May 12.
Maracaibo, Curacao, May 13.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, May 12.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.

Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, May 14.

Arrived.

SS New York, Proctor, Turk's Island, &c., with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:17 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville May 14 and Charleston 15th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 5:15 P. M.

SS Maracaibo, Hopkins, St. Johns, P. R., and Ponce, with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Passed in Sandy Hook at 5:30 P. M.

SS La Grand Duchesse, from Savannah, which anchored near the Lightship at 8:10 P. M., got under way and passed in Sandy Hook at 10:34 P. M.

SS Seneca, Decker, Tampico May 9 and Havana 13th, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:48 A. M. 18th.

SS Saratoga, Johnson, Cienfuegos, &c., with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:33 A. M. 18th.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston, to Ocean Steamship Co. Passed Fire Island at 7:45 A. M. Is bound to Savannah.

SS Lady Armstrong, (Br.,) Abbott, Stettin April 28, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Erna, (Ger.,) Bruhn, Casilda, &c., April 22, with mdse. and passengers to the Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) Chabot, Bordeaux May 2, with mdse. and one passenger to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Bernard, (Evans,) Manaos May 1 and Para 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Origen, (Nor.,) Hegge, St. Ann's Bay, Orracabessa, &c., May 8, with fruit and one passenger to the West Indian Trading Co.—vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Folsjo, (Nor.,) Berentsen, Havana May 11, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Weyer, Genoa, &c., May 3, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:55 A. M.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Cook, Algoa Bay, &c., April 10, in ballast to T. Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS European, (Br.,) Bertie, London May 5, with mdse. to the Atlantic Transport Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 8:19 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., May 17, 9:30 P. M., southeast, light breeze, clear overhead, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Ybarra No. 4, (Span.,) for Baltimore.
SS Vidar, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Columbia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Hamburg, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Vigilancia, for Havana, &c.
SS Seminole, for Charleston, &c.
SS El Mar, for New Orleans.

Anchored in the Bay bound out:

SS Candleshoe, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Main, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Cherbourg.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given that on or about June 1, 1900, the temporary fixed white light on the northwest point of Royal Shoal and the southeasterly side of the channel in Pamlico Sound will be changed to fixed red.

Notice is hereby given that on or about May 31, 1900, a bell, to be struck by machinery a single blow every 10 seconds, during thick or foggy weather, will be established on the northeasterly extremity of Palmer Island, westerly side of the entrance to the Inner Harbor of New Bedford. The bell tower is a square, white, pyramidal structure, on the flats, about 180 feet S. S. W. ½ W. from the light tower.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 17.—SS Batavia, (Ger.,) Capt. Magin, from New York for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 9:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Chateau Yquem, (Fr.,) Capt. Coste, from New York for Naples and Marseilles, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from Genoa, &c., for New York, passed St. Michael's to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 10 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Urania, (Br.,) Capt. Kent, from Huelva for New York, arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, sld. hence for New York to-day.

SS Rotsdam, (Dutch, new,) sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Ainwick, (Br.,) Capt. Sampher, from New York for Bombay, &c., passed Sagres yesterday.

SS Pathan, (Br.,) Capt. Butler, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Perim yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Texas, (Dan.) Capt. Holm, from New York for Copenhagen, passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Cridic, (Br.,) Capt. Griffin, from New York for Leith, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from Leghorn for New York, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Everest, from New York via Belfast, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Chesapeake, (Br.,) Capt. Whyte, from New York, arr. here to-day.

SS Asama, (Br.,) Capt. Fothergill, from New York for Norfolk via St. Michael's, &c., for Manilla, arr. at Singapore previous to to-day.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New York, arr. at Avonmouth to-day.

SS Kaiser Friedrich, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 1:25 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, from New York for Genoa, arr. at Naples at 2 A. M. today and proceeded.

SS Hevellius, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapledon, (from Rio Janeiro, &c., for New York, arr. at St. Lucia yesterday.

SS Vimeira, (Br.,) Capt. Ferry, sld. from Palermo for New York yesterday.

SS Belgravia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, sld. from Hamburg for New York to-day.

SS Capri, (Ger.,) Capt. Ebert, from New York for Santos, arr. at Pernambuco May 14.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelman, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Auchenarden, (Br.,) Capt. Peat, (from Calcutta,) sld. from Colombo for New York May 12.

SS Vienna, (Austr.,) Capt. Heglich, (from Fiume, &c.,) sld. from Algiers for New York May 12.

SS Manilla, (Ital.,) Capt. Gavino, sld. from Naples for New York May 13.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Dalldorf, sld. from Hamburg for New York May 15.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay sld from Swansea for New York yesterday.

NOTICE.
Our Wagons Make Daily Deliveries Along the Sea Coast from Atlantic Highlands to Ocean Grove and All Intermediate Points.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

NOTICE.
We prepay freight charges to all points within a radius of one hundred miles on paid purchases of $5.00 or over. That's worth remembering.

Shop at Macy's and you'll save money. Houses that sell on credit cannot compete with us. Our prices are invariably from 20 to 40 per cent. less than they charge. Our millions of customers know it. Others, in justice to their purses, should make a test of our claim. Do so to-day.

Orthopædic Shoes.
These Shoes were designed, on scientific lines, by an accomplished orthopædist. They stimulate an elastic, springy step with the feet in normal position. The construction allows the entire sole of the foot to rest upon the sole of the Shoe—giving the toes full play and preventing pinching. Are especially adapted to flat feet—made so by the immature development of the arch, or the collapse of the plantar fascia that supports the arch.
Infants', sizes 1 to 5½, at $1.49; sizes 6 to 8, at $1.74.
Children's, sizes 8½ to 10½, at $2.19.
Misses', sizes 11 to 2, at $2.74.
Women's, sizes 2½ to 8, at $3.74.

Men's $3.50 Shoes, $2.99.—In Annex.
Does the offer interest you? It should. $2.99 for Shoes that are being sold elsewhere at $3.50. Lack of knowledge shall not lessen the value of these bargains to you. Information follows:—Every pair perfectly new—made by a trustworthy manufacturer for this season's business. There are very many styles. Quality of materials and workmanship are the best that were ever found in Shoes marked to retail at $3.50. Yours for $2.99.
Men's Tan Russia Calf Lace Shoes, hand-sewed welts, bull dog lasts, extension soles.
Men's Tan Russia Calf Oxfords, hand-sewed welts, bull dog lasts and extension soles.
Men's Dark Russet Vici Kid Lace Shoes—very pliable and serviceable, hand-sewed welts, English lasts.
Men's Tan Russia Calf Lace Shoes, hand-sewed welts, common-sense lasts, no tips, extra easy.
Men's Tan Russia Calf Lace Shoes, hand-sewed welts, "natural" last—one of the most practical shapes.
Men's Patent Leather Oxfords—now the vogue for full dress—hand-sewed welts, bull dog last, extension soles.
Men's Black Vici Kid Lace Shoes, "natural" last, hand-sewed welts, modelled for comfort.

Boys' and Youths' Shoes.—In Annex.
Progress never ceases in the Macy Shoe business. We are constantly selling; seldom talking. The Shoes make their entrances and exits noiselessly—and trade flourishes by the certain force of uncommon merit. Footwear for Boys and Youths has a large part in our plans. The low prices are eloquent advocates.
Boys' Tan Lace Shoes, extra strong soles, smooth insoles, McKay sewed, 2½ to 5½, $1.49; 12 to 2, $1.24.
Boys' "Solid Wear" Lace Shoes, made of Badger Calf, bulldog last, heavy extension soles, 2½ to 5½, $1.99; 12 to 2, $1.87.
Boys' Tan Russia Calf Lace Shoes, hand-sewed welts, bulldog last, extension soles, 2½ to 5½, $2.49; 12 to 2, $2.19.
Boys' Tan Russia Calf Lace Oxfords, nobby—mannish last, extension soles—ideal for Summer, 2½ to 5½, $2.49.
Little Men's Tan Russia Calf and Russet Goatskin Spring-heel Shoes, broad toes and heavy soles, 8 to 13½, $1.49.
Little Men's black Vici Kid and Box Calf Lace Shoes, straight last, stout soles, 8 to 13½, $1.38.

White Lawn Dresses for Children.
Sunshiny weather calls out these crisp, charming White Lawn Dresses for Children. They are d

The Wanamaker Store

This Piano Store

Some Information About Its Convenient Methods

With the famed *Chickering* to head the list, followed by the *Vose, Krell, Crown,* and such a thoroughly excellent piano as the *Royal* at its very reasonable price, the Wanamaker Piano Store meets every need of the piano buyer, whether it be for concert hall, or the summer cottage parlor.

Helpful Comparison

The convenience of having so many different makes of pianos, each of unquestioned excellence in its grade, right side by side for comparison in selection is apparent. It will be most appreciated by those who know what it is to judge pianos with distance between them. No other piano store offers such variety.

There are other pianos shown, besides those named; also the Angelus Piano Player, the Symphony Organ and Hymnolia Pipe Organ—each the best instrument in its class.

Plainly Marked Prices

A feature of this Piano Store is that each instrument is plainly marked at its cash price (we have none other whether you buy on the club plan, exchange another piano, have it charged to your account, or pay the money at time of purchase).

The Convenient CLUB Plan

Any of the instruments we sell may be secured on the club plan, by paying a small sum monthly. For this there is no extra charge, except the fair rate of interest (4 per cent. per annum), until balance is paid.

This instalment plan is a business matter that means no accommodation from us. Many business men who might give us their check for the full amount, would rather pay us four per cent. and keep the money in their own business, where it will earn much more. It is a mutually agreeable arrangement, if helpful to you.

ANY Piano Taken in Exchange

We take *other pianos of any age, make or style, in exchange,* and allow for them all that they are actually worth. But we do not ask a hundred dollars more for the new piano, in order to make you an attractive, or deceptive offer for your old instrument. You know the lowest cash price of the new piano before the question of exchange comes up.

Pianos We Sell TUNED Without Charge

A piano stool is included in the price of every new piano we sell, and every new piano sold, that is within the city limits, will be tuned without charge for one year.

Every new piano is warranted against defects for five years. Any piono that proves unsatisfactory, from any cause, may be returned within two weeks of its purchase, and money will be refunded, if desired.

RENTING and Repairing Pianos

We will rent any of the pianos which we sell—Chickerings included. Prices ranging from $3 to $20 a month. The cartage being extra. Rented pianos are tuned without charge.

We tune, re-voice, repair, re-build, move and store pianos of any make, and give equally careful attention to all. We have exceptionally expert service for this work, and charges are most reasonable.

We employ no solicitors. Address all orders direct to the firm.

Have we touched on the point you are uncertain about? If not, we shall be glad to answer inquiries of every nature. If you can suggest how we can make the piano business more straightforward or more convenient to you, we shall be glad to know it.

Certain it is that better pianos or fairer prices are not now extant.

The Season's BEST Offer of JARDINIERES

Every lover of the home beautiful—every owner of handsome plants, will wish to share these beautiful Jardinieres and Pedestals, which are now offered at

Half-Price, or near it

All are perfect in every way; patterns and decorations are new and carefully selected. They will add effective decoration wherever placed. They are most remarkable at such prices as these:

Jardinieres—Royal Bonn, Minton and American porcelain: 6 to 10 inch sizes—
$1.15, from $2.25 $1.50, from $3.50 $3.50, from $7
$1.25, from $2.50 $2.50, from $5 $5.25, from $10.50

Jardinieres and Pedestals—25 to 48 inches high—
$10, from $20 $22.50, from $45
$12.50, from $25 $25, from $50

Also a collection of handsome **Umbrella Jars**—
$5, from $10 $12.50, from $25
$8.75, from $17.50 $13.75, from $27.50

Splendid decorative possibilities at wonderfully low cost.

Basement.

Cool, Simple, Inexpensive Summer Furniture

Of course it isn't all inexpensive. A fair proportion of the large gathering is of pieces made of fine woods, that required more than usual skill and labor. Though higher-priced than these we tell of, still they are as reasonable as the lowest-priced piece in the stock. We've been adding to the collection many attractive chairs, no less attractively priced. Here are a few:

90c—Rocking Chairs; maple frame, double woven split seat, slat back.
$1.50—Arm Chair; maple frame, broad arms, double woven split reed seat, slat back.
$1.50—Rocking Chair; maple frame, double woven split reed seat and back.
$2—Arm Chair; maple frame, broad arms, double woven split reed seat and back.
$2.15—Rocking Chair; maple frame, broad arms, woven reed seat and back.
$2.35—Rocking Chair; maple frame, broad arms, double woven split reed seat and back.
$2.50—Rocking Chair; maple frame, high back, broad arms, double woven split reed seat and back.
$3.75—Rocking Chair; high back, broad arms, maple frame, double woven split reed seat and back.

Fourth floor.

Women's Handkerchiefs

All-linen, Initialed, 12½c Each

Our order for these was placed last year—delivery should have been made months ago. At 12½c they would at that time have been a good value. To-day, according to market values, these all-linen handkerchiefs should be selling—equal qualities are selling—at a half more, at least. They are all-linen, hemstitched, with hand-embroidered letter and bow-knot; unlaundered.

Main Aisle, Broadway.

The Wanamaker Store

The SALE of WHITE Is a Triumph of Quality

THIS sale has established a new precedent for comparison. Usual sales give biggest results on the day they are announced. But while Monday was greater in results than any day in a previous sale, Tuesday was greater, and Wednesday greater still!

This can have but one interpretation: Those who bought on Monday and Tuesday have added their spontaneous eloquence to the publicity the newspapers gave to our announcements. But the word of mouth from a delighted neighbor, with a view of actual goods bought, has the greater influence always.

The Splendid GARMENTS Speak Their Own MERITS The Remarkable PRICES Are IRRESISTIBLE Arguments

There are little prices, but no cheapish underwear. There are high prices, but on none but garments that are worth still more. Most women will choose some of the excellent garments at prices between; for instance, these:

Drawers—
25c—Muslin; deep ruffle of embroidery and fine plaits above.
50c—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of cambric with row of torchon insertion and lace edge.

Night Gowns—
38c—Muslin; yoke of fine plaits and row of embroidery insertion; cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
50c—Muslin; Empire neck; shield of embroidery insertion; cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.
85c—Cambric; V neck; yoke of lace insertion and rows of fine plaits; point de Paris lace on neck and sleeves.
$1.25—Cambric; V yoke of fine plaits and rows of dainty insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with neat edge.

Petticoats—
50c—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of cambric; deep hem and fine plaits.
85c—Muslin; deep ruffle of lawn with wide hem, hemstitched.
$1—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric with 2 rows of torchon insertion and lace edge.
$1.50—Muslin; deep ruffle of lawn with fine plaits and ruffle of dainty embroidery.
$2.25—Cambric; deep ruffle with 2 rows of torchon insertion and clusters of fine plaits; deep ruffle of lace.

Chemises—
35c—Muslin; open front; round neck and armholes trimmed with lace edge.
50c—Muslin; open front; round neck and armholes trimmed with neat embroidery; fine plaits in front.

Silk Waists Much Reduced

Still a broad opportunity to-day to share the Silk Waists told of yesterday. The lots were large—that is why. We never offered better waists at the prices. Of taffeta silk, corded, plaited, some trimmed with lace; also a few lace-and-ribbon waists in the collection—

$3.50 and $5

Were $5 to $12.

Second Floor.

Seersucker PETTICOATS

Made of good striped seersucker, with deep ruffle; good width,

50c

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's JACKETS

A Splendid Lot Reduced in Price

They are in the season's best styles, elegant jackets of excellent materials and most careful workmanship. Fly-front, Eton and Bolero styles. Of broadcloth and of taffeta silk. All silk or satin lined. The lowest-priced in the lot is of black taffeta, with flare collar and revers, edges finished with rows of stitching, lined with black taffeta. This jacket was most moderately priced yesterday at $12.50. The others are values up to $18.75. Plenty at the higher prices, a specimen of which is this jacket of fine broadcloth with revers of Point de Gene lace and lining of white satin. Choose, among 150 in all, at

$10 each

Second floor, Broadway.

Handsomely Tailored SUITS for Women

And a DOWNFALL of Prices

We are not sorry that we bought more of these elegant suits than we sold at full price. Our aim was to have magnificent variety from which those who bought could choose. We would make greater sacrifices than this to maintain our splendid displays of costumes. It is worth far more than its cost; and best of all: *Every dollar of our loss goes to the profit of a satisfied purchaser.*

To-day's offer includes more than a hundred of our finest Tailor-made Suits, collected in two lots:

At $40; were $52 to $100—
Suits of elegant broadcloths; beautifully made; some handsomely trimmed; all richly lined with silk throughout.

At $25; were $33 to $61—
Suits of a variety of materials, and wide range of styles; some made plain, others trimmed. Everyone showing high-class tailoring.

Second floor, Broadway.

The WHITE SALE in The LINEN STORE

Bargains Rightly Unexpected

But the unexpected has happened—had to happen or this would be an unworthy White Sale. That which is easy to do has no part in this movement. It's reputation has grown by more remarkable merchandising. This White Sale finds Linens high in price on the market, but under price at Wanamaker's.

Thrifty housekeepers need no further argument, except these unanswerable prices:

Dinner Cloths—Of bleached Irish double Damask; not as fresh as newer goods, but of sterling quality—
2½x3 yds., worth $12 and $13, at $6
2½x4 yds., worth $15, at $7.50
Lustrous Flemish Damask Cloths—
2½x3 yds., worth $9, at $7

Napkins—
$1.90 a doz.—Bleached Scotch Double Damask; large assortment of new designs; 20 in. square; our regular $2.75 kind.
$2.50 a doz.—Bleached Scotch Damask; extra heavy; full 26 in. square; our regular $3 kind.
$1.50 a doz.—Bleached German Doilies, sewed fringes; size 17 in.; cheap at $2 doz.
$1 a doz.—Bleached Scotch Doilies; plain fringes; 18 in.; our $1.50 kind.

Table Linens—By the yard—
75c a yd.—Bleached Scotch Damask; fine assortment of new designs; 68 in. wide; worth 90c.
$1 a yd.—Bleached Scotch Damask; double satin quality; 71 in. wide; our $1.25 kind.
$1.50 a yd.—Bleached Flemish Double Damask; full 2 yds. wide; splendid patterns.

Fancy Linens—
25c each—Bleached German damask hemstitched tray cloths; 17x26 in.
35c each—Bleached Scotch double damask carving cloths; sewed fringe; 24x32 in.; formerly sold at 65c but recently offered at 50c.
80c doz.—Hemstitched finger bowl Doilies, with hand-drawn open-work corners.
25c each—Finger bowl Doilies; scalloped edge; hand-embroidered in seven natural flower patterns; 6 in. diameter.

Linen Store, Fourth avenue.

A Series of Colored Posters

Choice at 50c

There are eight selected subjects, all beautifully colored lithographs, mounted on thick dark red or dark green card-boards, bound in black. They are effective decoration for den or for smoking room, and doubtless will also be popular in the brightening up of summer houses. Collectors, too, will be interested in the series. They're shown in the picture store, Fifth floor.

Low Prices on High-class CLOTHING for Men

The character of the clothes we sell is never disturbed by a bargain offer. Nothing but *pure* wool, and *good* wool is ever admitted into this store at any price; neither is the standard of workmanship ever lowered. When we announce a concession in prices it means on the same excellent clothing that you always expect from the Wanamaker store. It's a comfort to be sure that a bargain is real. Our guarantee is back of every suit offered to-day. These are the suits:

Sack coat suits of light and dark Oxford mixtures, fancy cheviots and black cheviots; selling regularly at $12 and $15; now at

$10 a Suit

They have the style and wearing qualities unknown to the ordinary clothing sold at this price.

Striped Worsted Trousers—

We have a collection of Trousers that we are proud to show. We have been through the market—we know what is to be had. Our stock is not only high in quality and in tailoring; but the styles are of a character above the ordinary.

Are you interested in such a showing?

Yet we are able to quote prices at marked savings from those to be paid in the stores that sell equal goods. Three lines in particular:

$5, $6.50 and $8

Usually sold at $6.50, $8 and $10.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Attractive Prices on BOYS' CLOTHING

Certain styles seem to catch the popular fancy from the first time they're shown. Out go the suits day after day, and it's a task to fill in the rapidly depleted lines. Then along comes the order to close them out for good—a case like this: 300 sailor suits, of blue serges, fancy cheviots and flannels, some with extra trousers, were moderately priced yesterday at $4 to $7. To-day they're $3.50. Ages 3 to 12 years.

At $3.85—These are double-breasted suits of fancy cheviots and blue herringbone cheviots. All have extra trousers. The suits were low priced at $5.

1,000 all-wool blue serge knee trousers, at 75c—value $1. Sizes 3 to 16 years.

A new kind—overalls of Khaki. For boys, 3 to 16 years. 50c a pair. Some of blue denim at same price.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Nearest the TOP In SHOE-MAKING

Perhaps the perfect shoe is not made yet. This is probably the *mitten age* in shoe wearing—who knows that the step might not be firmer and more elastic if the toes were allowed to spread, like a hand, in a glove-like shoe?

That's surmise—here is certainty:

The most comfortable and the best shoes that skill has devised along the lines of good-looks, as we count them to-day, are the shoes made for WANAMAKER'S.

Is that a strong statement? Prove it by any test you wish. You cannot be more severe on these shoes of our regular lines than our chief was before he decided to bring them here. We make our statements as we buy our shoes—only after the severest tests and the broadest criticism.

Our shoes look fine and feel comfortable when you buy them—so do some other shoes. Their best merits are only proven in *the long run;* and the old shoe that holds its good looks, is the most satisfying thing that man, woman or child wears.

These hints of timely sorts:

Women's Shoes—
Tan calf lace boots with round toes and Cuban high heels; welted soles. $3.50.
Tan Russia calf lace shoes; solid soles; square heels; mannish lasts. $5.
Oxfords with stout welted soles; square heels; full toes; patent leather, black kid, tan Russia calf. $3 and $4.
Oxfords with turned soles; dainty, neat and easy; all sorts of heels, toes, tips and lasts. $3.
And a bargain, too. Women's black kid-skin lace and button boots; very flexible; welted soles; neat medium toe last with military heels; all sizes and widths. $3 a pair. These were made to sell at $4, and a change of plan makes this opportunity for a thousand women.

Men's Shoes—
Patent leather, button and lace, $5. These are shoes that in every detail of finish will satisfy the most particular man.
Oxford shoes at same price. Tan calf, black kid or patent leather.
Others at $3 and $3.90, and each the best of its kind.

Boys' Shoes—In lace or Oxford styles.
Tan calfskin, $2 and $2.50, according to sizes.
Patent leather, $3 and $3.50; with heels.
The shoes for little men are made in every way like the big boys' shoes, except tha they have spring heels. $1.50 to $2.50. Black and tan calf, kid and patent leather.

Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

More News of Those Splendid SILKS

No equal offering has been made this year. Rarely, if ever, have silks so new, so perfect and so seasonable been obtained at so little cost.

The vast quantities in the offering (twenty thousand dollars' worth) is the only reason that this chance is still yours today:

$1 to $1.25 Silks for 60c—
Corded Taffetas Twilled Foulards
Printed Liberty Satins
Printed Tricot a Long Satins

$1 to $1.50 Silks for 70c—
Rich printed Honeycomb Silks
Printed White Foulards Printed Foulards
Printed Liberty Satins Plain Cord Taffetas
Colored Peau de Soie Lace striped Taffetas
Warp printed Taffetas Snowy white Taffetas

$1.25 to $1.65 Silks for 80c—
Fancy striped Taffetas Rich corded Taffetas
Shanghai and Foulard Silks
Rich Crinkled Taffetas

$1.50 to $2 Silks for 90c—
White hemstitched Taffetas
Rich Glace Taffetas Evening Taffetas
Rich Satin Duchesse, with stripes of color cords dividing.
Chameleon Taffetas, with lace stripes of white.

Rotunda.

BED COVERINGS in the White Sale

White Quilts are displacing down quilts and comfortables, and lighter-weight blankets are wanted, and right quickly, too. It has been impossible to prevent prices from going up; but the spirit of the White Sale has obtained concessions on these goods of immediate need that the thrifty housekeeper will consider well worth while profiting by. These:

White Bed Spreads—
At 70c each—Crocheted white spreads; full size; Marseilles patterns; worth $1.
At 90c each—Crocheted spreads; Marseilles patterns; worth $1.10.
At $1 each—Marseilles patterns; crocheted spreads; worth $1.25.
At $1.75—Marseilles spreads; fast back; handsome patterns; worth $2.

Blankets—
At $1.90 pair—White wool on cotton warp; full size; worth $2.50.
At $2.15 a pair—Fine wool on cotton warp; smooth finish; full size; worth $3.
At $3 a pair—Extra fine wool on cotton warp; worth $4.

Third floor, Ninth street.

New Foulard TIES for MEN

The new turn-over collars demand suitable ties, and the neat Batswing shape seems most ideal. We have ready to-day a brilliant collection, made of lively Foulard silks, the most formidable being of Naishapur hand-blocked Foulards. Some one said the collection looked like a dye-house struck by lightning; but these brilliant color-splashes tie up in such little knots that they look as modest as a well-dressed man will want them.

They're smart-looking, and the very latest effect. There are quite sedate colors, too, if you wish them. Pointed or square ends.

fifty cents

Broadway and Ninth street.

Novel Needfuls in LEATHER

Articles for many uses have been skillfully fashioned from leather into many curious shapes, as shown in this collection. Leather goods makers hereabouts compete very successfully with those of Europe, and their efforts appear here side by side:

Pocket companions in seal, alligator and morocco, at 75c to $1.75.
Leather covered flasks at 65c to $3.75.
Safety pockets and money belts, chamois, at 25c to $3.50.
"Odds-and-Ends" Boxes, plain and sterling silver mounted, 50c to $2.
Imported novelty jewel cases at $1.50 to $2.75. Others in various leathers up to $8.75.

Main aisle, Broadway.

TABLE FAVORS for Decoration Day

Those who are planning a dinner for Decoration Day will find help in making it apropos of the occasion, from our candy store. The articles are very neat, and quite inexpensive.

G. A. R. Hats, 15 and 20c each.
Cross Guns and Anchors, 10c each.
Swords, 5 and 10c each.
Guns, 5c each Anchors, 10c each
Eagle Box, 50c each Knapsacks, 5c each

Basement.

Cream BLOCKS

The new candy for the week. Pure sugar—that's all—except the know-how to make it so delicious. The sugar was boiled to a cream, then pulled and crystallized. Made up in handy oblong blocks. Quite a toothsome, light summer candy, in assorted flavors.

20c a pound

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Electro Therapeutic Ozone Treatment of Tuberculosis,

Diabetes, Kidney Troubles, Neuralgia, Gout, Nervous Diseases, Eczema and all Skin Affections, Sciatica, Asthma and Catarrh.

663 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1900.

The Electro Therapeutic Ozone Co.:

Gentlemen—I wish to inform you of the excellent results of your treatment during my late illness. It was after all medical treatment had failed that I was sent to the Sanitarium by the REV. FATHER HICKEY, OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN, in December of last year. I was suffering from tuberculosis, was nervous, depressed, void of appetite, and had night sweats, and weighed 92 pounds. I left there on the 10th of January weighing 123 pounds. That the cure has been radical and permanent is shown by my present condition of health, which is better than I ever enjoyed before, my present weight being 140 pounds.

PREVIOUS TO MY TREATMENT, I WAS REJECTED ON APPLYING FOR LIFE INSURANCE, BUT SINCE THE TREATMENT I HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED WITHOUT OBJECTION. I may add that all my friends and acquaintances are extremely surprised at my present robust state of health, after having thought my case one impossible of recovery. I remain

Respectfully,
KITTY M. SHERIDAN.

Competent Physicians Constantly in Attendance.
Further references on application.
INSTITUTE, 45 WEST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK.

Wm. Vogel & Son

They're Ready Now!

Our new lines of Men's Summer Suits are now ready—and we're showing this season the best line we have ever produced for your inspection.

Men's Summer Suits
AT
$15.

At the above price we are showing Striped Flannels, Striped Worsteds, Cheviots, Homespuns and Serges—all hand finished, well tailored and trimmed, cut in the very latest style.

Broadway, cor. Houston St.
Store Open Saturday Till 9 P. M.

After Sickness

the strength you are so much in need of will rapidly come, if you use Johann Hoff's Malt Extract.

It is a real nourishment for the body and nerves; it makes digestion perfect, and thereby helps you to secure the full value of your food.

Dr. H. E. Buterbaugh, Indiana, Pa., writes: "I have used

JOHANN HOFF'S
Malt Extract

with very satisfactory results. I have one patient who began to use it about six weeks ago. His weight then was 96 lbs. He now weighs 148 lbs. and is strong and healthy."

Beware of cheap substitutes put up in bottles similar to Jonann Hoff's. Get Johann Hoff's and you will not be disappointed.

JOHANN HOFF: Berlin, Paris, Vienna, New York.

International Armor Brand
NEW CREATIONS
SHIRTS
COLLARS
CUFFS
AUTO (SAME STYLE) "BEN HUR"
2 3/8 IN. HIGH 2 5/8 IN. HIGH

CARPET CLEANSING.
326 7th Av., Near 28th St.
Estb. 1863. Tel. 1132 38th St.
Send for Circular.
T. M. STEWART.

The New York Times
Saturday Review

Features To-morrow:

FICTION OF THE SEASON.
Works by Robert Grant, Miss Fowler, Mr. Brady, Mr. Benson, Mr. Weyman, and Others.

KIPLING.
Richard Le Gallienne's Book of Severe Criticism.

JOHN FISKE.
His New Book Dealing With the Mississippi Valley in the Civil War.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.
Herbert Putnam's Account of its Growing Resources and Needs.

D. L. MOODY.
A Life of the Great Evangelist. Written by His Son.

AUTHORS' FUND DINNER.
Speeches by Lord Chief Justice Russell, Anthony Hope, and Mark Twain.

DR. RICHARD GARNETT.
A Reproduction on a Vast Scale of the World's Sources of Literature He and Others are Engaged Upon.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.
By William L. Alden.

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS.
Gossip of Current Publications and the Men Who Write Them.

A POET'S EXQUISITE PROSE.
Papers by Edward Rowland Sill Collected.

KELMSCOTT BOOKS.
A Sale in Philadelphia, Where Some of the Records Were Broken.

POSTAL BILL IN SENATE

Warm Debate on the Proposed Pneumatic Tube Service.

WOLCOTT ATTACKS THE PLAN

Says It Would Soon Cost the Country $20,000,000 a Year at Least—Mr. Mason Replies.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—During practically the entire session of the Senate today, the Post Office appropriation bill was under consideration. The measure was read and all of the committee amendments were agreed to except that relating to the extension of the pneumatic tube service. This created some debate and was being discussed when the measure was laid aside for the day.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) made a point of order against the amendment, which appropriated $750,000 for the transportation of mail by pneumatic tubes, on the ground that it was new legislation. The point of order was overruled by the Chair, (Mr. Frye.)

Mr. Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,) speaking in opposition to the amendment, said the entire scheme of sending mail by pneumatic tubes was covered by patents except the hole in the ground, and that had to be obtained from the municipal authorities. The scheme, too, was a monopoly, and the service in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, and Philadelphia was very limited.

The cost in the four cities for the service varied greatly. In New York it cost $37,500 a mile per annum; in Brooklyn, $12,400; in Boston, about $12,000, and in Philadelphia, $24,000. The service, Mr. Wolcott declared, had made a saving of neither expense nor appreciable time. In New York the wagon service actually had been increased since the pneumatic tubes had been put in, and the saving of time between the General Post Office in New York and the Grand Central station by the tube service was only twelve minutes, absolutely unnecessary except possibly for first class mail. And for this saving, he declared, the Government was paying $165,000 a year.

Mr. Wolcott said the pneumatic tube people had "swarmed the Senate corridors all Winter like bees in hiving time. They did not want merely the $250,000 necessary to support the present service, but they wanted the additional appropriation of $500,000." He declared that the member of the House who had led the attack upon the pneumatic tube service had been assailed by New York newspapers, and yet he had refrained from saying many things in opposition to the monopoly that he might have said. He pointed out that the company controlling the pneumatic tubes had figured upon putting down eighty miles of them in the City of Chicago, and yet, he said, the Postmaster of Chicago until recently was opposed to the service, and now he was just as violently in favor of it. This was true, he added, of many other Postmasters.

"We all want good mail service," continued Mr. Wolcott, "but we do not want it at the expense of jobbery and corruption—we do not want to be held up to secure it." In conclusion, Mr. Wolcott declared the Government simply was throwing away money on the pneumatic tube scheme. "If we appropriate for this purpose blindly, we shall soon reach a point when we shall be paying for the service $20,000,000 a year at least. In my experience no scheme has been presented yet which opens so wide the doors of abuse."

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) made an extended reply to Mr. Wolcott. He presented petitions and memorials from trade and commercial bodies in Chicago showing that the people of the Western metropolis were a unit in demanding the service. Referring to Mr. Wolcott, he said: "He cannot name a man in the Post Office Department, except the man who has the wagon contract, who is not in favor of the extension of this service, and I may say that among the 'bees' buzzing around these corridors this Winter, the mail wagon 'bees' have filled their share of space."

"Out in Chicago," he said further along, "we want what you have given to New York and what you have given to Boston and Philadelphia and other suburban towns. There is no jobbery or corruption possible because the matter is always easily within the control of Congress. Those who are opposing this service are simply taking the position of those who advocated the retention of the old stage coach." Mr. Mason then yielded the floor, promising to conclude his remarks to-morrow.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL PASSED.

House Measure Carries $400,000—General Debate on Alaskan Code.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The House today passed a special river and harbor bill carrying $400,000 for surveys and emergency work, and devoted the remainder of the day to the Alaskan Code bill, an agreement having been reached for three hours' general debate with general leave to print.

Mr. Payne, floor leader of the majority, who yesterday objected to granting general leave to print, explained that he would not object, as he understood that many members on both sides had prepared "compositions" which they desired to "embalm" in the Record for political reasons.

The general debate was devoted almost exclusively to political topics. Many members simply addressed the House for a minute or two in order to avail themselves of the privilege of printing remarks in the Congressional Record. General debate was closed and four of the six hundred and seventeen pages of the bill were disposed of before adjournment.

Building Association Stamp Tax.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Commissioner Wilson of the Internal Revenue Bureau has held that building and loan associations making loans on collaterals to their own members only and paying withdrawals of small amounts on demand upon receipts of their own members from whom they receive such deposits of money, are not liable to tax as bankers.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The President has signed the Free Homes bill.

Senator Pettus from the Committee on Military Affairs yesterday reported favorably the bill authorizing the appointment of thirty dental surgeons in the army.

The House Committee on Labor has authorized Chairman Gardner to call up the Eight-Hour bill and the Prison Labor bill at the earliest practicable time.

The Senate yesterday agreed to a conference on the Naval Appropriation bill, and Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) and Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) were named as conferees.

Senator Jones (Dem., Ark.,) yesterday offered and had adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to inform the Senate how many Filipinos have been killed and wounded since the beginning of hostilities, and also how many have been captured and are now prisoners.

The House bill relating to game birds to-day has been reported favorably from the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce. The purpose of the bill is to preserve, distribute, introduce, and restore wild birds in the United States. The entire matter is placed in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture. The importation of the mongoos, flying fox, English sparrow, and other animals or birds destructive of game birds is prohibited by the bill.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., May 18 for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail—Major George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Granger Adams, Seventh Artillery; First Lieuts. Wirt Robinson, Fourth Artillery; Edward Anderson, Seventh Cavalry; William Lassiter, First Artillery; Frank G. Mauldin, Seventh Artillery; Girard Sturtevant, Twenty-third Infantry; Andrew Hero, Jr., Fifth Artillery; Julian R. Lindsey, Tenth Cavalry; James M. Williams, Seventh Artillery; Herbert A. White, Sixth Cavalry; Nathan K. Averill, Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieut. William Kelly, Jr., Second Cavalry; First Lieut. Mathew C. Smith, Second Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

Navy.

Lieut. William G. Miller is ordered to duty at the torpedo station, Newport, May 24.

Lieut. Commander J. H. Bull is detached from the Newark and ordered to the Dixie.

Lieut. H. G. Macfarland is detached from the Concord and ordered to the Dixie.

Lieut. C. F Snow is detached from the Princeton and ordered to the Dixie.

Lieut. Commander G. B. Ransom is ordered home and on waiting orders; he may delay one month en route.

Changes of officers on the Asiatic station: First Lieut. H. W. Carpenter, United States Marine Corps; is detached from Guam and ordered to Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Second Lieut. L. M. Harding, United States Marine Corps, is detached from Cavite station and ordered to Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Thompson is detached from the Bennington and ordered to Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Assistant Surgeon E. O. Huntington is detached from the Newark and ordered to the Bennington.

Capt. P. H. Cooper's order of May 1 is modified; he will take command of the Iowa June 9 instead of June 2.

The following are ordered to the War College June 1 for instruction: Capt. C. J. Barclay, Capt. J. G. Green, Capt. O. W. Farenholt, Commander E. C. Pendleton, Commander A. Dunlap, Commander W. H. Turner, Commander F. Courtis, Commander E. B. Barry, Lieut. Commander M. L. Wood, Lieut. Commander H. M. Hodges, and Lieut. M. H. Signor.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The New York and Texas have sailed from Fort Monroe for the New York Navy Yard. The New York will hold target practice en route.

The training ship Adams has arrived at Port Angeles.

The Prairie has sailed from Key West for Brunswick, Ga.

The gunboat Machias has sailed from Port Limon for Colon.

Congressional Nominations.

NEW YORK.—Thirty-fourth District, E. B. Vreeland, (Rep.)

OHIO.—Nineteenth District, Charles Dick, (Rep.)

ALABAMA—Second District, A. A. Wiley, (Dem.)

NORTH CAROLINA—Eighth District, Spencer Blackburn, (Rep.)

RICHARDSON STILL MISSING.

Dayton (O.) Street Railroad Consolidation Hangs on Contractor's Return.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 17.—The mysterious disappearance of Charles A. Richardson, street railway contractor of this city, is causing consternation among railway promoters in Dayton, Ohio. As a result of Mr. Richardson's absence, a large scheme for the consolidation of all the street railway lines in and about Dayton, including the thirty-two-mile system that the Worcester Construction Company, of which Mr. Richardson is President, is building, is hung up. Unless the President of the Construction Company turns up before long, the consolidation scheme may fall through.

Mr. Richardson was managing the financial end of the consolidation. There were certain bonds to be issued to float the deal, and Mr. Richardson's signature was necessary before the transaction could be completed. The signature is wanting, and the bonds have not been issued.

Nothing has been heard about Mr. Richardson in this city. The same concern relative to his absence is manifested at the office of the Construction Company and at his home.

MONUMENT TO FRANCES SLOCUM.

Unveiled at Peoria, Ind.—She Was Stolen When a Child by Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

WABASH, Ind., May 17.—An elaborate programme was witnessed by crowds of visitors to Peoria, near here, to-day, the occasion being the unveiling of a bronze monument to Frances Slocum, a character in American history.

Among the traders and savages of the Northwest she was known as the "White Rose of the Miami" and as the "Lost Child of Wyoming." Born of white parents, she was stolen when five years old by Indians. She married an Indian Chief and adopted the life of her husband's people, so that in later years when her whereabouts was discovered by the members of her own family she refused to return to civilization.

Inscribed upon the shaft unveiled today is the history of the captive's life as she told it to her grandchildren. The shaft bears the name of Slocum, and her Indian name, She-Po-Con-Ah.

Addresses were made by many pioneers of Indiana who knew the Indian captive.

HISTORIAN RIDPATH ILL.

Has Been in Presbyterian Hospital for Several Weeks.

John Clark Ridpath, the historian, has been in the Presbyterian Hospital for several weeks. He went there April 26 suffering from typhoid fever. He became worse after a few days and then he contracted pneumonia. Fears were expressed for his recovery, but Mr. Ridpath pulled through.

It was said at the hospital last night that he is recovering, and it is expected that he will soon be able to stand removal to his home, at 471 West End Avenue.

CHARGED WITH ABDUCTION.

Terwilliger, Who Is Said to Have Eloped with Miss Jackson, Arrested.

Alfred C. Terwilliger, who, it is alleged, eloped with Annie Jackson, the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Miller of 160 East Eighty-third Street and married her in the Little Church Around the Corner, was arrested last night, charged with abduction. The arrest was made by Patrolmen John J. Allen and Harry Levy of the Harlem Police Court squad on a warrant issued by Magistrate Brann. The complainant is Ann N. Miller, the grandmother of Terwilliger's wife. She asserts that the latter is under eighteen years of age.

Mr. Terwilliger and his bride were leaving his parents' residence at 1,422 Fifth Avenue when the warrant was served. Terwilliger was not surprised, and said: "I expected this. I saw in the evening papers that a warrant had been issued."

Mrs. Terwilliger took the matter coolly, and after kissing her husband returned to the house. Terwilliger was taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station and locked up.

WOMAN WITH HEAD BANDAGED.

Found in a Vacant Lot — Had Been Drugged and Concealed Her Identity.

A woman found with bandages about her head and face in a lot on Jerome Avenue last night described herself as Anna Burke, seventy-two years old, of West One Hundred and Sixth Street, but refused to give the number. When the bandages were removed at the Morrisania Police Station she was found to be a woman about twenty-five years old. The police think that "knock-out" drugs had been given her, as she was in a stupor when found. She tried to hide her identity, but said she was an actress.

When the bandages were removed from the woman's head and the plaster from her nose, it was found that she had no injury. She spoke incoherently of "Harry" and of her husband and three children, but afterward denied she had ever been married. The woman's clothing consisted of a straw hat, a blue skirt, a black jacket and a pink waist.

The effect of any drug had worn off to a great extent, so that no physician was sent for. A technical charge of disorderly conduct was made against her, and she was locked up. No papers were found in her possession, and she had no money or valuables.

FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Justice Freedman Appoints Commissioners in Condemnation Proceedings.

Justice Freedman in the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Commissioners of Appraisal in the condemnation proceedings instituted for the improvement of Little West Twelfth Street, Bloomfield Street, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, East River at Broad Street, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, East River at Coenties Slip, East River at Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, Clinton Street at East River, East River at Wall Street, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Streets, and East River at Old Slip.

Some of the Commissioners are appointed in more than one proceeding. The names of those appointed are:

Henry Thompson, William J. Carroll, Emanuel Blumenstiel, George M. Van Hoesen, Benno Lewinson, Bernard F. Martin, Edmond Luis Mooney, James A. Dunn, James J. Phelan, William B. Ellison, Michael Cosgrove, James E. Owens, Wilbur Larremore, Assemblyman Joseph I. Green, William B. Welde, John L. Wilkie, Tobias Oberfelder, Patrick A. Whitney, Joseph Blumenthal, George F. Spinney, Richard B. Mitchell, Samuel Foley, Alfred Henry Lewis, Richard M. Henry, Charles McKean, John H. Judge, Frank A. O'Donnell, Assemblyman Patrick F. Trainor, and John McGrath.

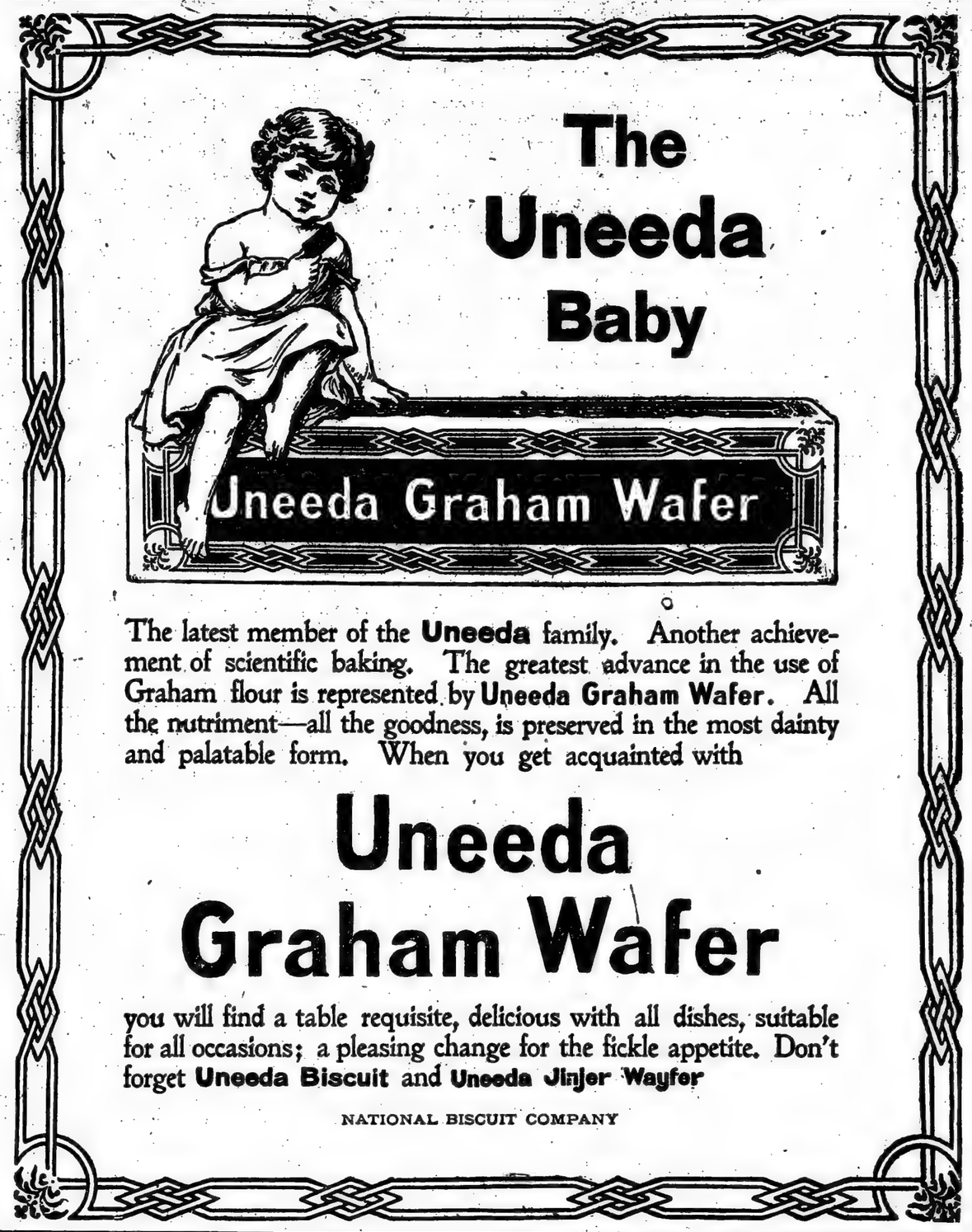

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NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

CLARK'S CHANCES ARE SLIM

Action Doubtless Will Be Delayed in His Senatorial Appointment.

PLAN TO HOLD CREDENTIALS

Senators to Show Their Contempt for Him and Acting Governor, and Give Montana Another Chance to Elect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—If W. A. Clark's letter of resignation to the Governor of Montana was sent from Washington on the day on which it was dated, it took four days to reach Helena. If the credentials of W. A. Clark as Senator by appointment travel as rapidly to Washington as the resignation went West, they should be in Washington on Saturday or Sunday, and be ready for production in the Senate on Monday. Whether they come on one day or the other, it is about settled in the estimation of Senators that they will go at once to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to be considered before the appointee is permitted to be sworn in. The procedure by the committee will be decided upon to-morrow, in a meeting to be held on the regular meeting day.

The body before which the credentials will go is the same one that recently, by a unanimous vote, decided that Clark was not duly and legally elected, and that his election was compassed by bribery and corruption. By his resignation the Senate was deprived of the opportunity to complete the case against Clark. Since his resignation a single person in Montana, and one of the men who visited Washington to prevent, if possible, a decision adverse to Clark, has thrown the rejected applicant back upon this committee equipped, it is admitted; with papers probably made out in due form and by competent authority.

The temper of the Senate, Democratic and Republican, is not favorable to consideration of this case in the way that Clark is expecting to have it handled. The belief that Clark's return is a bold and brazen trick is promising to deprive the aspirant for Senatorial honors of that calm and dispassionate judgment that would have been extended in case any other citizen of Montana had been selected to fill the place in the Senate to which Montana is entitled.

As already stated last night, the compliment of seating the applicant as having a prima facie right to the seat will not be offered. If the motion is made when the credentials are presented that Clark be sworn in, objection will be made and there may be a demand for a vote. That, it is understood, can be asked, and if Clark's friends outnumber his opponents, which is not at all likely, they would be able to insist upon a decision as to whether he must wait for the Committee on Privileges and Elections or take his seat while that committee is examining his credentials. That attempt would be extraordinary and it would meet with signal defeat.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections is not disposed to bother itself about the legal points involved in determining the right of Clark to the seat under the circumstances. It will not make much difference whether the case is identical with the Quay case or not. It is being generally admitted that when Clark resigned he took himself out of reach of the Senate and a vote on the resolution against him. There is record of a case in the Senate where Caldwell of Kansas got out of the way of such a vote, and it was the expressed opinion of the Senate that a vote could not properly be taken against a person not a member of the body. But the Committee on Privileges and Elections does not feel bound to lose sight of the fact that it has just rejected Clark for trying to get into the Senate under circumstances it was unable to approve, and it does not see that his return by appointment to the place to which he was not properly elected puts him in any better light before that committee.

The controlling inclination to-night is to indicate in a way that Clark and his backers will understand that his course and that of the Acting Governor of Montana are held in contempt. The Senate has been affronted. The assumption has been, say members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, that the verdict unanimously rendered by the committee is to be overturned by trick and device. That is a matter which the committee feels entirely justified in taking into consideration in disposing of the case. It is not considered likely that an examination will be instituted to discover whether corrupt practices were involved in getting the Governor out of Montana and affording the Lieutenant Governor the chance to appoint. The present intention is to get hold of the credentials, hold on to them, let the session come to a close without action, and to delay disposition of the case until after the Legislature of Montana has had another opportunity to elect.

Strange rumors floated about the Senate to-day, but could not be verified. They were to the effect that Clark is much stronger in votes than he was when he left the Senate, and that among his friends are many prominent Republicans, including Senator Hanna. Mr. Hanna declared at once, when he heard this report, that there was no justification for it. It appears to be kept in circulation by the large following of Clark partisans who were predicting a few days ago that Clark would get his seat notwithstanding the adverse report of the committee in his case.

DENOUNCED IN MONTANA.

Republican State Convention Vigorously Discusses Clark's Senatorial Campaign.

BUTTE, Mont., May 17.—The Republican State Convention met to-day. J. K. Woods of Missoula was made temporary Chairman. The success of the Republican Party, he said, would make impossible any repetition of the disgraceful fight in the Democratic Party which had made the name of Montana a stench all over the country.

When the list of delegates was reported from the Committee on Credentials, ex-United States Senator W. F. Sanders moved to strike out the name of State Senator Ben D. Phillips. Phillips voted for W. A. Clark for Senator. The motion to strike Phillips from the list was adopted.

The platform commends the Administration of McKinley, calls for the re-election of Senator Carter, denounces trusts, and on local affairs says:

We denounce the present Democratic government, both in executive and legislative departments, as incompetent and unworthy of the confidence of the people. They have by their administration of the affairs of the State, brought disgrace on Montana, ruined the good reputation of some of its citizens, defied our laws, and made bribery and corruption synonymous with Democracy.

We heartily commend the action of those Republicans who stood by their party in the election of United States Senator in the last Legislature. We also denounce the betrayal of Republican principles by the eleven Republicans who voted for and assisted in the election at the last legislative assembly of a Democrat in the person of W. A. Clark to the United States Senate.

We denounce the statement recently made in the United States Senate that 80 per cent. of the people of Montana favor a Democratic United States Senator, no matter who he may be, and assert that the people of Montana, if given the opportunity, will send as our representatives two Republican Senators.

A minority report approved the action of the Republicans who voted against Clark and omitted any mention of those who voted for him. The majority report was adopted without division.

Thomas H. Carter, United States Senator, was elected delegate to the National Convention and Chairman of the delegation by a rising vote. The other five delegates, elected by acclamation are: C. W. Goodale, Henry Lyon, David E. Folsom, Tyler B. Worden, and John F. Forbis. Among the alternates elected are McKay, Hedges, and Lindsay, who were members of the Legislature, and refused to vote for Clark with the other Republicans.

Ex-Justice W. H. De Witt was elected National Committeeman.

THE NORTH RIVER BRIDGE.

The Commissioners of the New York and New Jersey Bridge, representing the State of New York, met yesterday at 214 Broadway, and adopted revised double-deck plans for the proposed railroad bridge over the Hudson River between New York City and New Jersey. They also adopted plans for the freight approach along the North River piers, which, it is believed, will be superior to the freight terminals now constructed in Boston, and will be advantageous to the city's commerce.

There were present Commissioners Andrew H. Green, F. Somers Hayes, Isidor Straus, Frederick W. Devoe, Engineers Charles Macdonald and Edwin Duryea, and Secretary Swan.

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All high grades, properly tailored—the new, fashionable hair-line stripes—checks, plaids, and solid colors—never sold for less than $18 and $20—reduced to
$9.75

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The choicest Woollens used in this lot—the best custom tailors made them—Worsteds, Cheviots, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Vicunas, Unfinished Worsteds—blue, black, stripes, plaids, checks, gray mixture—reduced from $22 and $25 to
$12.50

TROUSERS.

$4 Trousers reduced to $2.50
$5 Trousers reduced to $3.50
$2.50 and $3.50 Bicycle Trousers reduced to $1.00 . . . $1.50
SHOES, $3.50 to $5.90 grades reduced to $2.65
HATS, $3.00 Alpine, Derby and Golf, reduced to . . . $1.40
SHIRTS, All the new Manhattan Shirts, stiff bosom and Negligee, reduced to $1.29

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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AN EARLY CANDIDATE.

Mr. BRYAN is early in the field, a full month earlier than it is the custom of our political parties to present to the people their candidates for the Presidency. HAYES, GARFIELD, HARRISON, and MCKINLEY were nominated in June. Mr. BLAINE was nominated in June. Mr. CLEVELAND was nominated once in July and twice in June. Mr. BRYAN himself was a July nominee four years ago.

It is an unwritten law of our politics, not always observed, that the party in power shall hold its convention first, the opposition usually availing itself of the advantage of a later date in order that it may search and review the professions of its adversaries. We think Mr. BRYAN'S party was wise not to wait. Its principles were long ago formulated with distinctness, its candidate is thoroughly well known to the country, and it is concerned not so much with the professions of the Republican Convention as with the acts of the Republican Administration, which it attacks with energy in its platform. Besides, by a May convention the People's Party has emphasized and exhibited its ownership and control of the candidate and declares the permanent, guiding issues of the canvass. There was no trouble about the Sioux Falls platform, for the principles there enunciated have been proclaimed by BRYAN in hundreds of speeches.

As it is notorious that the principles of the platform and the convictions of the candidate took their rise in Populism, there is eminent propriety in the invitation of the platform of the Sioux Falls Populists to other parties and factions in sympathy with their purposes:

> It extends to its allies in the struggle for financial and economic freedom assurances of its loyalty to the principles which animate the allied forces and the promise of honest and hearty co-operation in every effort for their success.

The proceedings of the convention to be held at Kansas City in July will accordingly possess merely the interest of an episode in the campaign. The plan of the battle and the things to be fought for have been predetermined. The leader has been named. The army is on the march. The allies who are to come up later will, to be sure, bring great numbers of troops to the reinforcement of the advancing force, but they will contribute no ideas, no principles or opinions to the declarations already made. The flag, the cause, the chief are Populist and will remain Populist to the end.

We see no reason, therefore, why Democrats who are not professed Populists and Republicans who dissent from the McKinley doctrines should delay for a day their decision of the part they are to take in the campaign now begun by the nomination of Mr. BRYAN. They now have all the knowledge they will get, all the light they need. The episode of a ratification meeting at Kansas City will base none of their qualms, stifle none of their disgust. If they feel that they cannot support Mr. MCKINLEY and must endeavor to defeat him, then they are shut up by the iron law of imperious necessity to the alternative of voting for the Populist candidate, W. J. BRYAN, and these principles:

> The repeal of the Gold Standard act of March 14; the opening of the mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; an income tax; Government ownership and operation of the railroads, telegraphs, and telephones; direct legislation by the people with initiative and referendum; an immediate assurance of independence to the Filipinos now in arms against us; the admission of Porto Rico as a Territory; the unrestrained privilege of rioting and murder for striking workingmen; municipal ownership of public service corporations; legislation to prevent the issue of injunctions to protect rights, life, and property threatened by strikers; and the election of United States Senators by the people.

Time will make it no easier to support these things and the candidacy of W. J. BRYAN. Nothing is going to happen or be done to solve any doubts, remove any difficulties, or make the steep and stony path of Populism any easier to the unaccustomed feet of Gold Democrats and Republican dissenters. Either they must vote for BRYAN and the body of wild doctrine they vehemently repudiated four years ago or they must vote for WILLIAM MCKINLEY and his theory of the National duty. They might as well show the courage of men by making their choice now.

CANT AND THE CANTEEN.

It is curious how the clergy in both English-speaking countries feels impelled to take part in the discussion of "rum." It is not only the Methodist General Conference, which has just been denouncing a President who happens himself to be a Methodist, for pursuing those methods of promoting temperance in the army which experience has proved to be the most efficient. There was a debate on the question of license the other day in the House of Lords, and there took part in it the Bishop of Winchester and the Archbishop of Canterbury. These prelates had probably not taken part before for months, perhaps not for years, in any discussion in the body in which they have always a right to be heard, but they came to the front when license was the subject. We are not aware that a blue ribbon decorates either of their personal and presumably ample breasts. Nevertheless, they are as clear as if they were American Methodists that "the laboring classes" ought to be kept from liquor. Lord SALISBURY replied to the Bishop of Winchester, and gratified his admirers by showing that the suspension of his faculties, from which he had seemed to be laboring on one or two occasions, had been only temporary. He aerated the debate by an injection of common sense which was none the worse for being conveyed in his usual vehicle of polite "chaff." Among other things, he said:

> Allow me to point out that there are two considerations which I think should impress upon you the great care and circumspection which are necessary in legislating on this question. The first is that it is the habit, when you wish to prevent an offense, to direct your punitive efforts on the person who commits it, and that runs through the whole of our criminal law. Here you have one splendid exception. You wish to prevent a certain number of people from getting drunk. Therefore you are asked to prevent four, five, and six times as many, who are sober consumers, from having an opportunity of the free indulgence to which they have a right. There are many ways in which you may divide the people of this country. But your temperance reformer strikes a new line of division—that part of the population which possesses cellars and that which does not. Those happy persons who possess cellars are free from the attacks of the temperance reformer. No one tries to make them sober; no one interferes with the amount they drink or the time or place they like to drink in; no one suggests that their habits, be they good or bad, are a matter with which the Government of the country ought to interfere. But the moment you get away from that part of the community who possess cellars to that part of the community who do not, then you come into this very vexed zone of paternal legislation.

These remarks are quite as applicable on this side of the Atlantic as on the other. But English temperance reformers have not yet gone quite so far as the Methodist General Conference in denouncing those methods which experience has proved the most efficacious for promoting temperance in the army. It is true that that evil of "militarism" upon which Mr. ATKINSON has dwelt in so many pamphlets has been greatly aggravated in the British Army by the refusal of Parliament, under the influence of Podsnappery, to admit its existence. Podsanppery, as defined by DICKENS, is a refusal to acknowledge the existence of anything unpleasant. A later British novelist, Mr. KIPLING, in his "One View of the Question," has recognized its continued existence. He makes his Indian visitor to London say of the English: "If they desire a thing, they declare that it is true. If they desire it not, though that were Death itself, they cry aloud, 'It has never been.'"

This is the spirit which evidently animates the Methodist General Conference in undertaking to discipline the President of the United States for taking what has been so amply proved to be the most efficient method of promoting temperance in the army. We have no sort of desire to belittle the goodness of the work the Church the Conference represents has done and is doing. On the contrary, we recognize it most thankfully. But the work the Conference is engaged in, in this matter, is not good, but wholly evil. It is the promotion of intemperance in the United States Army. And its excuse is that "the liquor traffic can never be legalized without sin." This is no excuse at all. Who made it a "sin"? Nobody but the Methodist General Conference, which is arrogating a power which it vehemently denies when the power is assumed by the Pope of Rome. The testimony that the army canteen is an institution in the interest of temperance is simply overwhelming. The report of the Adjutant General makes it entirely clear to anybody to whom it was not clear before. The pretense that nominal prohibition prohibits in the army is blown to pieces by the testimony of the officers, who are the men of all men both most interested in keeping the enlisted men sober, and best qualified to judge what will keep them sober. It is not an excuse for any man or for any body of men which is so evidently engaged as the Methodist General Conference in a work of evil that its motives are good. It behooves Congress, in legislating upon this matter, to take the testimony of men who know what they are talking about, and to disregard completely the emotional appeals of those who are in fact, however unconsciously, doing ill to the public.

THE HOGGISH MONOPOLY.

We are afraid the American Ice Company was not wholly ingenuous in giving out that, "as a concession to public opinion," it would peddle small pieces of ice for the benefit of those who cannot afford to subscribe to ice regularly, but who must have ice occasionally. After all, the refusal to supply such people was only one of many instances of utter disregard of the interests of the public, which had their natural result in the public odium under which the corporation is laboring. But it sees that persons who have made a business of looking for the carts from which ice was to be peddled have failed to find many. The company seems to have concluded that the peddling would not pay as high a dividend as its regular predatory operations, and to have "hardened its heart," like PHARAOH.

Meanwhile, the legal proceedings against the corporation seem to be going on pretty well, at least on the criminal side. The hearing before the Attorney General yesterday developed a defense of an entirely technical character. That is not a politic kind of defense, even though the Attorney General should feel bound to recognize its validity. It is eminently desirable that when a corporation sets out to create a monopoly in a necessity of life, and proceeds to use its monopoly with entire inhumanity, it should be universally loathed. That is the exemplary condition to which this monopoly has attained. It should also be made to appear, for the warning of subsequent promoters, that the unanimous hatred of your customers is not, for a monopolizing corporation, an asset, but a liability. That also has resulted to the satisfaction of lovers of justice. The Attorney General may not be able to take judicial notice, but he cannot help taking personal notice that he is dealing with a public malefactor. A jury could not be prevented from taking official notice of that fact. In short, it is most desirable that monopolizing corporations should be convinced that it does not pay to be too greedy. That is a lesson which the American Ice Company seems to be in the way of learning.

EDUCATION BY AND FOR THE PEOPLE

One of the most remarkable and in some regards the most valuable American contributions to the World's Exposition at Paris is a series of monographs published by the State of New York, describing "Education in the United States," in the closing year of the nineteenth century. The introduction, by Prof. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER of Columbia, is printed in The Educational Review for May, and gives a very striking and informing summary of the contents of the two large volumes.

What will probably be most impressive for foreign students of our schools will be, first, the total absence of any central control or direct initiative, and, second, the enormous results that have been attained by a system wholly decentralized, in many ways crude and extremely heterogeneous. As to the schooling of its seventy-odd millions of citizens, the Government of the United States has not a word to say in the line of definition or regulation, but it has been from the earliest days of its existence generous to the verge of lavishness in its gifts of means for that schooling. A low estimate of the value of these gifts, mainly in land, puts it at $300,000,000, while the land thus granted is about 135,000 square miles, or an area equal to that of Prussia, or to that of the United Kingdom with Holland added.

One result of this spirit of encouragement on the one hand and of entire freedom on the other has been the greatest possible variation in the kind and in the extent of schooling in the several States. The total number of pupils taught is very large. The census rates as of "school age" all between five and eighteen years old, and the total is 21,500,000 in round numbers. Of these, 15,000,000, or fully 70 per cent., are registered in the public or common schools. When it is noted that pupils may have had from ten to twelve years' instruction, and still be rated as not attending school, this percentage must be considerably increased. As it stands it is impressive. The provision of teachers and housing is not less so. The total number of teachers is 409,193, of whom rather more than two-thirds are women, while the number of buildings is 242,390, of a total value of some $500,000,000. The average monthly pay of teachers is, for men, $46.16, and for women, $38.74, which is 75 per cent. higher in the rural districts and 86 per cent. higher in cities than the pay received forty years ago.

These figures certainly show a notable liberality in public investments in education in a country which in its oldest part has had but a century and a quarter of organized National existence, and in more than half its area was practically unsettled on the eve of the civil war, forty years since. To the evidence thus afforded as to the value put on schooling in the United States there must be added the fact that in the year just closed the total of gifts for educational purposes from purely private sources is estimated, unofficially, at $70,000,000.

As has been noted, there is a very wide difference in the results obtained from this almost spontaneous and unregulated activity. The census of 1890 showed that the illiteracy of native white population throughout the Union was 6.2, while that of the total population, native and foreign born, white and black, was more than twice as great, being 13.3 per cent. On the other hand, the percentage of native white illiteracy was in seventeen States 2 per cent. or below—as low as .8 in Massachusetts and Nevada—while in twelve States, all "Southern," in the general sense of that term, it rose to 10 per cent. or over. In the same way the length of the annual session of the public school varies. In the country generally it averages 143.1 days, but it rises to 191 in Rhode Island, and falls as low as 69 in North Carolina and Arkansas.

Of course it is not easy to draw from such varying facts as these any definite deductions, or any at all beyond the very general one that activity in education grows with steady energy in the United States, and as it grows tends toward more intelligent and systematic direction. For public education there is gradually developing a fairly definite supervision and regulation by each State, with a strong tendency to mold this system by discussion and co-operation. Anything like centralized control is still very distant, and does not seem to come nearer. Ours is not the system of the Old World. In some obvious respects it is not so good as that of the Old World. But it could not very well have been different in the circumstances that have existed, because it has not been imposed; it has grown along the lines on which the forces of growth were strongest and resistance the least. It is a healthy growth, and while we must in duty do all that can be done for its best development we need not fear its future.

THE NEW SMALL BANKS.

The operation of the Currency bill, in its banking provisions, has hardly been as considerable as had been expected by the more sanguine of its supporters. The Controller of the Currency has just given out the figures of the total applications for new bank charters during the first two months of the existence of the law. It appears that in all there have been 228 of these for banks with a capital of less than $50,000 each, making the total capital $5,905,000. Within the same time there were received applications for sixty banks with a capital of more than $50,000 each, bringing the total of capital up to $7,205,000. Keeping in mind the large total capitalization of previously existing banks, this cannot be regarded as a very substantial increase in the demand for banking facilities.

It appears from the report of the Controller that of these applications only about one-fourth of those for small banks and one-half of the others have as yet been granted. The total amount of bonds deposited by these for circulation is only $1,536,100. Of course it is not to be inferred that the other applications will not be granted in the long run. But it remains true that the effect of the portions of the law expressly intended to extend the benefits of bank credit and of bank circulation in smaller towns has not been so marked as had been hoped. We do not ourselves think this a misfortune, and shall gladly see the changes contemplated come quite slowly. It will be much safer and in the end better for all concerned.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Though the FRANK JONES who is a delegate at large from New Hampshire to the Republican National Convention is not the JONES once famous as "the man who pays the freight," yet he seems to have a tendency in the same direction, for to prove his new zeal in Republican interests he has offered to pay freight and something more. The agent or mouthpiece of his generosity is Senator GALLINGER, who heads the New Hampshire delegation, and who has sent to each of its members a letter the important part of which runs as follows: "I have been requested to invite the delegates and alternates to the Republican National Convention to accept from Mr. JONES the courtesy of transportation from Boston to Philadelphia, and meals and hotel bills during the time of the convention. There will be a special car attached to the train leaving Boston at 9 A. M. Saturday, June 16, the opening session of the convention being on Tuesday, the 19th." Of course Mr. JONES can do this more cheaply than could a statesman in a State more largely represented in National councils, but still it will cost him a lot of money. The average New England politician usually parts reluctantly with his own money, but he is not at all sparing of expense when somebody else pays the bills, and a trip like that now planned will make itself distinctly visible in the cash account even of a brewer in a Prohibition State. Perhaps, however, he will find his profit in the trip. It will at least hasten forgetfulness of the days, not so very remote, when it was of other than Republican delegates that Mr. JONES paid the convention expenses. But will the delegates accept this offer? Some people could not put themselves under so weighty an obligation and still feel really comfortable.

—In the statement just prepared by Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, explaining to his friends in Alabama why he cannot accept a Congressional nomination this Fall, there is not a word of complaint about the treatment accorded to him by his military superiors in the Philippines. Evidently the veteran of three wars has not cared to assume the rôle of "the man with a grievance," which some of his injudicious friends took such pains to prepare for him before his return. Indeed, he writes of his experiences in the Far East, not as if he had been the victim of professional and political jealousy, and condemned to humiliating inactivity, but in a way which shows that in the General's own estimation his services were both useful and important. He says that when he applied for active duty in the Philippines he expected to get back before Congress convened, but in October, he continues, it became evident that to leave in time to reach Washington by Dec. 4 would necessitate my leaving my command during operations, while I saw clearly that a delay of two or three weeks would enable me to remain with my command while it was performing its part in capturing or dispersing the insurgent Government, thus aiding in the practicable termination of the war."

When Gen. WHEELER finally did feel free to resign his commission, a series of unlooked-for events prevented his return to Washington so long that he felt the interests of his constituents would suffer, and he therefore put it in their power to elect a more active representative in the House. "Nothing could give me," he adds, "more pleasure than to continue the pleasant relation as representative which has so long existed with people among whom all my mature years have been spent and with whom during the remainder of my days I hope it will be my good fortune to be associated, but I feel I can render some service to them, even though not in Congress, and it will always give me pleasure to devote myself to their best interests."

All this does not exactly prove the falsity of the old accusations, but it does give most pleasant evidence that the General has due regard for his own dignity.

—No doubt The London Daily Express imagines that, in publishing the conversations which the man who calls himself PATRICK O'CONNOR pretends to have overheard while crossing the ocean with the Boer delegates, it was brilliantly illustrating its ability to imitate the journalistic methods of the United States. No doubt, too, the other London papers will fall into the same delusion, and impressively ask the British public how it likes an Americanized press. These certainties are almost as funny as they are sad, for in reality the achievement of The Daily Express is one which even the yellowest of our journals would blush to confess, though just possibly one or two of them would not hesitate to make secret use of a blackguard like this fellow O'CONNOR. Had they done so, however, they would have edited out the more glaring of his absurdities, for the sake of giving an air of probability to the narrative, and they would have invented an explanation of his intimacy with the Boer emissaries that did not, by proving their man to be a shameless liar at sea, make it extremely probable that he was no more veracious when on land. The O'CONNOR person seems to be utterly without regard for the reputation of either himself or his paper, and he not only invites disgust by claiming to have done a particularly dirty piece of work, but he unconsciously demonstrates that as a spy he is as incompetent as he is treacherous. For of course the delegates did not say the things he says they did. However unsympathetic one may be with their cause and their purpose in coming here, one can still credit them with the shrewdness to be expected in the picked men of a naturally shrewd race. O'CONNOR quotes them as talking like discouraged children. Possibly they are discouraged—they have reason to be—but they are not children, and it is not to be believed that even when behind the veil of their own barbarous patois do they waste much time in discussion of the dismal future. The present keeps them occupied.

—Much of the speech which Senator BACON made on the administration of affairs in Cuba was closely modeled on the ordinary anti-imperialist tirades, but he was entirely right when he said that every dollar collected from the inhabitants of the island by American officials, military or civil, should be used in advancing the condition and improving the condition of the Cuban people. There is nothing in this theory to prevent the payment out of the insular revenues of adequate salaries and allowances to the American officers whose presence is not only an advantage to the Cubans, but a necessary incident to their preparation for self-government. That theory does, however, make the United States responsible for all the acts of its agents and representatives, and compels it, out of merest regard for common decency, to return immediately to the Cuban treasury any money stolen or diverted therefrom by incompetent or unfaithful servants. Gen. WOOD, as was inevitable in a man of his character, is doing his whole duty. He has put under arrest the Postmaster of Havana, regardless of the certainty felt in Washington that whoever else was guilty, the Postmaster was beyond suspicion, and he has extorted from that supposedly immaculate individual a confession of persistent peculation and of teaching his clerks to falsify accounts. This might well serve as a hint in regard to other immaculate individuals not under the General's authority who are still holding high office on the ground that nothing worse than gross and criminal carelessness has yet been proved against them. Meanwhile, a sum supposed to be somewhat less than half a million dollars is missing. No matter who is finally convicted or who finally escapes conviction, that half million, more or less, should be put back where it belongs. There is no way out of that duty.

NUGGETS.

Comforting.

"It did your cold good to go and see the doctor; I knew it would."
"Yes; he's got a worse cold than I have."—Chicago Record.

Brave Youth.

Laura—If Chollie is really so brave, it is strange he never tried to enlist.
Flora—Oh, I don't think his business would allow that, but I know he just dotes on Kipling!—Indianapolis Press.

Not to be Put Up With.

"I wish that meddlesome old professor would stay away from my studio."
"Does he annoy you?"
"Yes; he'd been coming in here and trying to identify these birds I've painted."—Chicago Record.

Trifles.

Saxby—How true it is, as Shakespeare says, "The good men do is oft interred with their bones."
Mrs. Saxby—Yes, I suppose as a general thing there is so little of it that it isn't worth saving.—Chicago News.

Strength.

"No; I don't think much of that college," asserted the man in the Prince Albert.
"Don't think much of it!" exclaimed the one with the figured vest. "Why, great Scott! It turned out the best baseball pitcher in the country last year, and it has a man who broke the record putting the shot."—Chicago Post.

THE MAN ARQUND THE CORNER.

From The Colorado Springs Gazette.

There's a mystic individual, with neither
home nor name,
But yet he's ever-present and important,
just the same;
He's the "man around the corner," and
his presence you will feel
If you happen to be interested in some mining deal.

He wields a wondrous influence, his power
is supreme;
He's been the means to quickly put through
many a little scheme;
He's ne'er been jailed, though he has sold
full many a yellow brick
Since gold was first discovered in the hills
of Cripple Creek.

In wealth he must be rolling, with a greenback wad to burn,
Because he's always longing for the claim
for which we yearn;
The property we're after he's prepared to
take if we
Do not produce the wherewithal to buy it
instantly.

We're told he'll pay a thousand for an
option, in a trice;
He'll take the claim instanter if we quibble on the price;
The only way to thwart him is to promptly close the deal
And pay the sum demanded for the ground,
without a squeal.

We're told he's made an offer double what
we're asked to pay
And that we'll have to give an answer
quick, and not delay;
If he had purchased everything that he
has longed to get
By this time he would have the whole
blamed district in his net!

He's been here since the early days, he'll
stay unto the end;
And to the shrewd promoter he has been
a loyal friend;
Though no one ever sees him, his presence
all can feel,
For "the man around the corner" is the
life of every deal!

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief report the following additional contributions:

Daily News, Staunton, Va.	$85.46	Sunday school, St. James Prot. Episcopal Church	$24.10
C. C. McBride	5.00	L. McLean	5.00
Mrs. J. S. Lyle	100.00	F. E. Heller	106.91
E. S. Nash	50.00	C. F. Kingsland	25.00
Lilla A. Ilgenfuts	5.00	Mabel Park Frear	5.00
W. H. M.	5.00	H. D. C.	1.00
C. N. Bliss	200.00	M. H. Mygatt	2.50
Oliver G. Barton	10.00	P. Shimmon	2.00
Sarah L. Beeson	10.00	George F. Becker	25.00
G. P. Payson	25.00	Henry C. Potter	50.00
S. Moesle	5.00	James Talcott	100.00
Church of the Holy Communion	92.92	John J. McCook	100.00
Cash	2.00	Ernest Buckland	20.00
D. I. Garth	100.00	W. E. Ammon	25.00
Virginia L. Fox	100.00	A. S. Post	10.00
R. H. Rowan	25.00	Frederick Dalzell and R. A. Adams	5.50
James J. Goodwin	100.00	W. B. Isham	150.00
Frances A. Norris	10.00	C. F. Stewart	8.00
Mrs. G. C. Ward	25.00	A. M. Openhym	25.00
Mrs. G. L. Spining	1.00	W. H Penfold	25.00
Harriet M. Spining	1.00	John Knox Tibbits, Concord, N. H., Ginna, & Co	20.00 / 100.00
Joseph M. Spining	1.00	S. B.	5.00
M. S. W.	10.00	H. C. H.	100.00
E. H. Twining	10.00	"Anonymous"	10.00
Georgia P. Williams	50.00	Wm. Allen Butler	25.00
G. Norbury	100.00	M. D. Hatch	5.00
Clara P. Porter	50.00	Mrs. J. D.	1.00
M. C. & H.	25.00	Albert N. Brown	250.00
S. E. G.	10.00	Through Chattanooga Times	11.90
Cash	1.00	Anderson Fowler	500.00
James McMahon	50.00	Edwin Ferris & Co.	10.00
George L. Merriam	10.00	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	500.00
R. F. Carter	23.25	Cash	5.00
A Friend	50.00	James Douglas	500.00
Julia J. Brown	1.00	W. J. D. Chandler	10.00
H. R. Munger	50.00	Cash	1.00
Mary E. Barnard	1.00	G. H. D.	25.00
A. H. S.	2.00	D. R. Jaques	10.00
Cash	4.00	L. E. Fetra	3.00
E. R. Williams	5.00	G. E. Stone	25.00
"A"	5.00	Mrs. C. F. Olmsted	20.00
Isabella Lawrence	10.00	J. F. Head	35.00
A. R. Stoddart	5.00	St. Timothy's Mission of St. Paul's Church, Concord, N. H.	3.00
A. Walker	1.00	East Bloomfield Congregational Sunday School	20.00
James Knowles	25.00	Williams & Co.	10.00
E. A. B.	10.00	A. G. Grinnan	5.00
E. G. Richards	100.00	Henry Jones	2.00
F. B. Goddard	5.00	Cash	5.00
Emma L. Kingsland	5.00	E. F. Hyde	200.00
Mary E. Spining	1.00	A few Cornell Students	6.75
In memoriam, P. G. Spining	1.00	Martha P. Wood	8.00
Greene Av. Baptist Sunday School, Brooklyn	25.00		

INDIAN SECRETARY ON THE FAMINE

Says Government Is Placing Contracts with Actual Producers.

LONDON, May 17.—The Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, presiding at a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts to-day, referring to the terrible effects of the famine, said:

"It must not be forgotten that it is a wage famine as well as a food famine. Therefore it presses more heavily on the people than before, and it is the duty of the Government to try to multiply and diversify the industries of India. With this view, the Indian Government is placing contracts in India, wherever possible, not with brokers, but with actual producers.

AUSTRALIANS ARE ANGRY.

Say Insistence on Federation Bill Amendments May Weaken Imperial Sentiment.

LONDON, May 17.—F. W. Holder, Premier and Treasurer of South Australia, has sent the following cablegram to John Alexander Cockburn, Agent General for South Australia:

"For twenty years we have struggled to federate Australia. At last we succeeded in obtaining the people's approval. Now a dissention minority has proved superior to our efforts on a matter important in principle, but still vaster in sentiment, with the result that all sorts of questions are reopened, and the federation of Australia is endangered or postponed.

"The Imperial Government follows men who are not the leaders of opinion in Australia, and throws aside the intensely considered opinion of its people."

The Australian Natives' Association has cabled to the Victoria delegates as follows:

"We fear that insistence upon the amendments may weaken imperial sentiment."

Mr. Cockburn has issued a statement in which he argues that it is necessary for the supreme judicial power in local questions to be Australian and not imperial, in order that the Constitution "may live through interpretations, as the Constitution of the United States is molded by the United States Supreme Court."

CHESS MASTERS' TOURNAMENT.

First Round Played in Paris—Pillsbury and Showalter Draw.

PARIS, May 17.—The first round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament was begun this afternoon. It was decided to play according to the twelfth round of the Berger system, which brought the players together in the following order:

Maroczy vs. Mason, Brody vs. Burn, Pillsbury vs. Showalter, Marco vs. Janowski, Sterling vs. Mieses, Schlechter vs. Lasker, Mortimer vs. Marshall, Rosen vs. Didier, Tschigorin, a bye.

The results of the day's play were as follows:

Maroczy defeated Mason, Brody went down before Burn, Pillsbury and Showalter drew, Marco lost to Janowski, Sterling and Mieses drew, Lasker defeated Schlechter, Mortimer lost to Marshall, and Rosen and Didier drew.

The games between Pillsbury and Showalter, Sterling and Mieses, and Rosen and Didier will have to be replayed.

The second round will be played to-morrow.

American Corn Kitchen Completed.

PARIS, May 17.—United States Ambassador Porter and United States Commissioner General Peck participated to-day in the exercises of turning over to the exposition authorities the agricultural exhibit, known as the American Corn Kitchen, for demonstrating the use of corn as food. The kitchen was planned by Col. Clark E. Carr of Illinois.

The German "Morality" Bill.

BERLIN, May 17.—To-day the consideration of the third reading of the "Lex Heinze" was resumed in the Reichstag, and the minority again resorted to obstructive tactics, a number of Socialist amendments being offered, and Herren Bebel, Heine and Stadthagen, Socialists, speaking the whole afternoon upon them. As there are other amendments ready for introduction, which would keep the Reichstag busy for weeks, the Centrists, who are in attendance in full force, had a conference this evening with the Conservatives as to how to vanquish opposition without using illegal means. No agreement, however, was effected.

Kaiser May Receive Kriegerbund.

BERLIN, May 17.—A large delegation of the Deutsche Kriegerbund from the United States, which is expected to arrive at Hamburg to-morrow, and in Berlin on Monday, has applied in advance for an audience of Emperor William. United States Ambassador White is in communication with his Majesty on the subject. The Foreign Office asserts that the Kaiser will grant the audience provided he is here at the time, which is not certain.

No German Gunboat for West Indies.

BERLIN, May 17.—A high official of the Foreign Office, when questioned to-day regarding the statement that a German gunboat would be stationed in West Indian waters, replied that the statement was erroneous, and that the gunboat in question would merely go there in the course of a regular visiting voyage to South American ports, as is done every year by some German warship.

German Iron Sold to Americans.

BERLIN, May 17.—The Cologne Volkszeitung announces the sale of 500 tons of specular cast iron at 110 marks a ton by the Siegen Specular Iron Association to American buyers. This is the first sale of the kind to America since 1898.

Natives Refuse to Go to Kumassi.

ACCRA, Gold Coast, May 17.—The difficulty in forwarding ammunition adds to the gravity of the situation at Kumassi. Native carriers refuse to go there at any price.

Play by Tolstoi Forbidden.

BERLIN, May 17.—The performance of Tolstoi's "The Power of Darkness" has been forbidden simultaneously by the censors in Leipsic, Stuttgart, and Carlsruhe.

COURT TO TRY CAPT. McGOWAN.

His Action in Shooting a Filipino and Failure to Report the Incident to be Investigated.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A court of inquiry has been ordered to meet in Washington on May 21, and to be composed of Admirals Rodgers, Cotton, and Terry, to investigate the circumstances attending the shooting by Capt. McGowan of a Filipino near the United States ship Monadnock, in the Harbor of Cebu, on Nov. 21, 1899, and also the alleged failure of the Captain to report the matter to the Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Squadron.

The facts in the case as they are reported to the Navy Department are that while the officer was on the deck of his ship a native boat which had been warned away, and had returned, was hovering about. The natives had been attempting to smuggle rum aboard, and the commanding officer had given orders that no unauthorized native boats should be permitted to approach the Monadnock. When this particular craft failed to make off as required, the Captain himself, taking a revolver, sought to frighten the crew by firing a shot across their bows. Unfortunately, the shot, striking the water, was deflected so as to pass through the body of one of the Filipinos. The wounded man was hauled aboard the Monadnock, and after being treated, was sent to a shore hospital, where he died.

This incident was referred to in the press reports from Manila, and after waiting a reasonable period of time to be officially informed, the Navy Department made inquiry of Admiral Watson, who replied that the matter had not been reported to him. This omission on the part of Capt. McGowan is one of the matters into which the court is to inquire, the other being the propriety of the action of the commanding officer of the Monadnock in taking into his own hands the execution of an order to fire, instead of calling upon a marine or sailor to do so.

Capt. McGowan is broken in health, as the result of service on board of the monitor in the Harbor of Manila, and has pending an application to be permitted to retire under the terms of the act allowing retirements with an advance of grade. His application has not been granted so far, owing to the fact that the Personnel act does not sanction any more retirements of Captains during the present fiscal year.

TAX ON GOODS FROM PORTO RICO.

Argument of United States District Attorney Burnett in a Test Case.

United States District Attorney Burnett and his assistant, Henry C. Platt, maintained before Judge Townsend in the United States Circuit Court yesterday that duties levied by the customs authorities according to the foreign tariff schedule on goods imported from Porto Rico to this city by the firm of John H. Goetz & Co. were right and proper. Everitt Brown and Edward C. Perkins, for Goetz & Co., brought the action under the Customs Administration act, in accordance with the suggestion of Judge Lacombe in his ruling in the recent equity suit brought by Lascelles & Co. to recover duties paid on goods from Porto Rico.

Assistant United States District Attorney Platt contended that "the acquisition of new property or territory by war or by treaty is political and not judicial. It belongs to the executive and legislative departments and not to the courts. Until Congress acts the courts cannot extend the Constitution or laws of the United States to newly acquired land. The judicial department cannot exercise the functions of the executive or legislative department."

The argument will be concluded this morning.

COLOMBIA INSURGENTS ROUTED.

12,000 Reported Taken Prisoners, and Two Generals Killed.

COLON, Colombia, May 17.—News has been received here of a victory by the Government troops over the insurgents in a battle in the Vetas (?) District, which began on May 11, and lasted seventy hours.

Gens. Leal and Herrera were among the killed, who are said to have been very numerous, the slaughter being described as a "horrible butchery."

Twelve hundred insurgents were taken prisoners, and the Government troops captured a large quantity of guns and rifles.

A £200,000 Paper Mill Fire.

LONDON, May 17.—Lloyd's paper mills at Sittingbourne, Kent, were partially destroyed by fire last night. The loss is £200,000.

Six Killed on Russian Torpedo Boat.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—The boiler of a torpedo boat exploded here yesterday, killing six persons.

NEW YORK BANK WINS.

Chemical National's Claim Against a Cincinnati Institution Allowed.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 17.—The failure of the Fidelity National Bank in 1884 owing to the collapse of President E. L. Harper's attempt to corner the wheat market in Chicago was recalled to-day by the receipt of a mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States in a suit brought by the Chemical National Bank of New York against Receiver Armstrong. The Chemical was one of the heavy creditors of the wrecked bank, its claims aggregating $305,450, and it has been contending with other creditors of the bank.

The mandate directs that J. Frank Aldrich be substituted as the receiver of the Fidelity in place of Mr. Armstrong, and further orders that, as decided by the former decree, there shall be paid to the Chemical Bank, or to Judge William Worthington, its counsel, $117,749.78, together with interest from October, 1896. And it is further directed that hereafter, while any balance remains due to the complainant upon the loan which was made by it to the Fidelity Bank, dividends shall be calculated and paid on $305,450 at the same rates as to the other creditors.

The claim involved grew out of loans made by the Chemical Bank to the Fidelity at the time when Mr. Harper was President of the latter institution and a short time previous to the crash that ruined the Fidelity.

AFTER THE GREENWICH FIRE.

Sneak Thieves Ply Their Trade—Much Furniture Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 17.—The great conflagration here last night, which destroyed Ray's Carriage Repository, the Catholic church, and three stores and damaged the Post Office Building and adjoining ones, also E. C. Benedict's carriage house, has drawn people here from all surrounding towns to-day. The ruins are still smoldering.

Many families moved out into yards, and household furniture is mixed to-day as a consequence. Sneak thieves stole silverware, money, and jewelry in several places and escaped. Liveryman Moshier had two runabouts and a buggy, together with robes and harnesses, stolen. They were seen hitched behind a horse and carriage late in the evening, but there is no trace of them. Mr

NEWS OF MAFEKING EAGERLY AWAITED

Report of Relief Made in House of Commons Unconfirmed.

BADEN-POWELL'S CLEVER TRAP

Capture of Eloff Makes British More Than Ever Proud of Him.

Kitchener Said to Command Relief Column—Free State May Be Annexed on the Queen's Birthday.

LONDON, May 18.—The War Office is unable to confirm the announcement made in the committee room of the House of Commons yesterday by Sir James Kitson that Mafeking had been relieved, and Great Britain still waits with intense and almost breathless interest for actual news of the relief. A crowd remarkable for the number of men in evening dress, and including many ladies, lingered around the War Office even after midnight, hoping for some announcement. Only reluctantly did the people disperse when the lobbies of the office were finally cleared with the word that nothing had been received.

One thing seems clear. The town still holds out. Were it otherwise, the Boer wires laid to the camps of the beleaguers would have flashed the news.

Skeleton messages from Lorenzo Marques, based upon information that leaked out at the Pretoria War Office, show that the Boer stormers on Saturday fell into a trap. Col. Baden-Powell permitted them to seize one fort, and he then surrounded and overbore them before the large forces near at hand perceived the stratagem. It was thus that Sarel Eloff, President Krüger's grandson, and part of his commando were taken and fifty Boers killed. This exploit makes Great Britain more than ever proud of Baden-Powell and his little band, and has raised the desire for their relief to fever pitch.

The Canadian artillery contingent of the Rhodesian force is now reported to have reached Bulawayo on May 2. The distance from Bulawayo to Mafeking is 490 miles. As the railway is open all the way to Pitsani, twenty-eight miles from Mafeking, where Col. Plumer is, the Canadians may yet take part in the relief.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, the Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, George Wyndham, said he regretted that he was not able to give information in regard to Mafeking which would relieve the anxiety of the nation about that beleaguered place. He reminded the House that, even if the desired relief of Mafeking had been accomplished, intelligence of the event could not arrive in England before two and, possibly, five days.

The latter part of Mr. Wyndham's reply is generally accepted as an intimation that the Government expected the relief of Col. Baden-Powell and his garrison would occur at about the present time.

It is unofficially asserted that Lord Kitchener is in command of the Mafeking relief column, and that news of the relief of the town cannot be received until Monday.

A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Tuesday, is as follows:

"An official bulletin announces that the Federal troops stormed and occupied the forts around Mafeking on Saturday morning. The same night the Federals were surrounded, losing, as far as known, seven killed and seventeen wounded, and a number taken prisoners. The British casualties are said to have been fifty killed or wounded.

"It is reported that the advance guard of the force proceeding to the relief of Mafeking from the south was repulsed yesterday."

Gen. French, scouting northward, found the Boers in strong force at Rhenoster Spruit, thirty miles from Kroonstad. Gens. Botha, Delarey, and Olivier, with artillery, were holding the position.

President Steyn, according to one dispatch, has gone to Pretoria. Another says he is a fugitive at Lindley. The Free Staters are surrendering on all sides. A dispatch from Cape Town says that proclamations are being printed there, to be published on the Queen's birthday, (May 24,) annexing the Free State.

One of President Steyn's brothers, who is a prisoner of Gen. Brabant, says that the Free Staters will accept annexation. Those who took up arms the second time, he explains, had to do so under threats of instant death if they refused.

Five hundred rifles have been surrendered at Kroonstad in excess of the number of Boers who have taken the oath of allegiance. Lord Roberts has directed the British commanders to receive all comers in a good spirit and to issue to them passes to go to their farms.

Gen. Buller is pushing straight ahead without opposition. He has only lost five wounded during the movement. Apparently he is aiming at Laing's Nek, which is the direct road to the Transvaal, although he may diverge to Botha's Pass.

Gen. Hunter's movements in the Western Transvaal are rather puzzling. He has returned to Fourteen Streams with one brigade, leaving another, Gen. Barton's, at Christiana. Lord Methuen is said to be advancing along the south bank of the Vaal. Col. Kekewich is with him. The loop railway across the Vaal is fast nearing completion. The probability is that Gen. Hunter took back a brigade to Fourteen Streams owing to the scarcity of transport.

Gen. Rundle has captured 10,000 bags of corn. He is marching slowly through a district which is described as "literally teeming with cattle, sheep, and horses."

A ROYAL PROMISE BROKEN.

Four Names for Duke of York's Son, but That of Patrick Not Among Them.

LONDON, May 17.—The son of the Duke and Duchess of York was christened in the private chapel of Windsor Castle today, in the presence of Queen Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, the Duke of Cambridge, and other members of the royal family. Prince Albert of Prussia, Regent of the Duchy of Brunswick, represented Emperor William of Germany, who was one of the infant's godfathers.

Water brought from the River Jordan and contained in a gold font was used in the ceremony.

The infant was handed to the Bishop of Winchester by the Queen, who gave the child's name as Henry William Frederick Albert.

The child was born on March 31. It had been announced that he was to be christened Patrick.

HUNTER INVADES TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, May 18.—The War Office received the following dispatch, dated Kroonstad, May 17, from Lord Roberts yesterday:

"Hunter has occupied Christiana without opposition, the enemy having retired to Klerksdorp under the impression that the latter was threatened by a portion of this force from Pary's."

Lord Roberts also reported to the War Office yesterday that Lord Methuen had reached a point twelve miles on the Hoopstad Road without seeing the enemy.

BULLER'S ADVANCE CONTINUED.

LONDON, May 18.—The War Office yesterday received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller, dated Dannhauser, May 17:

"The Second Division has reached Dannhauser and I hope that my advance patrols are at Newcastle.

"The Fifth Division is echeloned from Elandslaagte to Glencoe, repairing the railway. The Fourth Division is at Sunday's River Drift, on the old Newcastle road.

"Several Natal farmers are handing over their arms.

"All reports agree that about 7,000 of the enemy passed north very hurriedly May 14 and 15."

Dannhauser is a little less than half way from Dundee to New Castle in Northern Natal.

A dispatch from Volksrust, in the southeast of the Transvaal, dated Wednesday, says:

"The Federals have abandoned the Biggersberg, and it is believed they also abandoned Newcastle this morning, though their mounted men are still on the other side of the border, keeping the British at bay."

BOER PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, May 18.—To-day's Standard says:

"From pro-Boer sources we learn that the first great stand by the Federals will be on the ridges near Johannesburg. This position has been strongly intrenched, and the burghers believe they can hold it for some time. If driven from that point, part of the force will be thrown into Pretoria to withstand a siege, while the main body will retreat to the Lydenburg District, with the intention of keeping up a guerrilla warfare from that mountainous region. They believe they can indefinitely postpone a pacification of the country."

This view is partly supported by a dispatch to The Times from Lorenzo Marques which says:

"There is general talk in Pretoria of President Krüger contemplating an immediate departure from the capital. There seems no longer any doubt of the intention of the Transvaal to transfer its seat of Government to the Lydenburg district, and to endeavor to make a final stand there. The Raad is reported to have indorsed the proposal."

The Times also says that a number of the Transvaal officials are preparing for flight, and that State Secretary Reitz has selected South America as his future home.

At Johannesburg the woman are forming a police corps, so as to release every man for fighting purposes at the front.

MERCENARIES SUFFER HEAVILY.

LONDON, May 17.—A Boer dispatch from Vredefort, Orange Free State, without date, via Lorenzo Marques, May 16, says:

"Some American scouts, before leaving Kroonstad on Sunday morning, set fire to the goods sheds, after having had trouble with the British residents.

"Hazell's American scouts have suffered more heavily than any other corps during the war. In the past six weeks, out of a force 100 strong, they have lost 37 in killed, wounded, or captured. Their storming of the British position at Tobaberg was grand. They simply wiped out the detachment holding the post and captured Capt. Cheyne and six men.

"Melan's Cavalry added to their laurels last week, but lost heavily in proportion to the burghers.

"It is believed that Blake's Irish Corps, captured at Kroonstad, was ordered to retreat, but remained drinking the rum left by the commissariat."

Plot to Blow Up British Warship.

LONDON, May 18.—Durban reports the receipt of a telegram from Lorenzo Marques, saying that a Boer plot to blow up the British cruiser Foote was discovered, and that, in consequence, the warship steams out seven miles nightly.

KILLS SEVEN ON STEAMER.

Man Shoots or Stabs Captain and Eleven Others on Prins Carl, Off Quicksund, Sweden—Confesses His Guilt.

STOCKHOLM, May 17. — As the steamer Koping, plying between Koping and Stockholm, was passing the steamer Prins Carl last night near Quicksund, a man sprang up on the deck of the Prins Carl and shouted: "If any one comes near I will shoot." At the same moment a woman was seen hanging over the ship's side, shrieking for help.

The Prins Carl was boarded by men from the Koping, and it was found that twelve men on board had been shot, six of whom, including the Captain, were dead. The rest were found locked in their quarters. One of the wounded has since died.

Details received later show that shortly after the Prins Carl had passed Quicksund at midnight a man suddenly started shutting all the doors of the cabins and saloons and then, with a revolver in either hand and with a dagger and a knife in his belt, he began firing at every one he encountered. He stabbed the Captain in the back and a woman passenger in the breast with the dagger, and hacked a boy with the knife. He also shot the mate through the shoulder, and of four men who were playing cards in the smoking saloon, one was shot in the temple because he moved when the murderer warned him not to stir.

When the Prins Carl was stopped the murderer seized the opportunity to jump into a lifeboat and row away as fast as possible. The vessel proceeded here, where the police officials took charge of the victims.

Some of the wounded say they were playing cards in the smoking room with other passengers when somebody put his head in the room and exclaimed: "Look out. There's a massacre on board."

At the same moment shots were heard. All sprang to their feet in order to leave the cabin, but they found the door fastened on the outside. While they were trying to force the door a shot was fired through the window. It hit a man named Karlson, who fell to the floor. Another three, Schneider, Konditor, and Lindquist, burst the door. Lindquist, who was the first to step through, received a bullet in his head. Disregarding the wound, he ran after the assassin to the steering room. The fugitive shouted down the speaking tube: "Full speed ahead!" The engines were already at full speed, and the engineer replied: "Is that the Captain?" receiving the answer, "Certainly. Drive her to the devil."

The engineer put the engines at full speed astern. The assassin then ran down to the engine room and threatened to shoot the engineer if he did not obey. The engineer barricaded himself in the room.

At that moment the Koping came along and the murderer fled.

A tradesman of Arboga, Sweden, reported that a man giving the name of Gronkirst of Stockholm came to him yesterday and secured two revolvers, which he fired several times to test their qualities.

The police later tracked to Eskilstuna (fifty-seven miles west of Stockholm) and arrested there the murderer, who tried to fire a revolver at the officers, and when arrested gave the name of Philip Nordlund. On being questioned the prisoner replied that the murders were a matter for the police themselves to unravel. Later, however, Nordlund confessed his guilt, and said he had stolen 800 kronen from the Captain.

KLAW AND ERLANGER'S PLANS.

Klaw & Erlanger have secured the dramatic rights to Molly Elliot Seawell's new story, "The House of Egremont," which will be arranged for the stage by William Young, who dramatized "Ben-Hur." Miss Seawell will also dramatize for this same firm her story entitled, "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac."

The various attractions which this firm have had under their own direct management this season will all receive attention during the summer, and be brightened with new scenery, costumes, music and lines. One of the most elaborate productions intended for presentation next season will be a revival of "Robin Hood" by the Bostonians. The book and music will be unchanged, but vast improvements will be made in the company and in the scenery.

Mr. Mansfield's New York Engagements

Richard Mansfield's engagement in this city will probably be longer next season than ever before. In addition to the seven weeks he has scheduled with Charles Frohman at the Garden Theatre, he has arranged with the Schubert Brothers to play for an indefinite period at their Herald Square Theatre.

His season at the Garden Theatre will begin in October, when he probably will appear in the new play by Victor Mapes entitled "Don Caesar's Return." After this engagement his company will go on a tour of eight weeks. Meanwhile "Arizona" will occupy the boards at the Herald Square Theatre. On Mr. Mansfield's return to New York he will be seen at this theatre in one of the many new plays he will have on hand.

Some Attractions for Next Season.

Alfred E. Aarons plans an elaborate list of attractions for next season. He will present Miss Josephine Hall in a new musical farce-comedy entitled "The Military Maid," by George B. Hobart. "Mam'selle 'Awkins," which has already been seen in this and several other cities, will be sent on tour with a prominent actress in the title rôle. Mr. Aarons has also in preparation a new farce-comedy by Joseph Herbert called "The Magnetic Girl," and a melodrama called "Near the Throne."

MAYOR SEES BOER ENVOYS

Receives Them at City Hall and Wishes Them Success.

BAND PLAYS, CROWD CHEERS

London Paper's Account of Interview on the Maasdam Denounced as Misleading — The Trip to Washington.

The three envoys of the South African Republics, Messrs. Fischer, Wessels, and Wolmarans, who are in this country seeking the aid of the Government and people of the United States in bringing to an end the war between the Boers and Great Britain, will leave this morning for Washington, where they expect to call upon President McKinley and urge their plea for intervention. A delegation of Senators and Representatives, who will escort them to Washington, arrived in the city from the capital long after midnight and too late to meet the envoys, who retired about 12 o'clock.

During the evening there was a conference at the Manhattan Hotel, in which the envoys and members of the local committees took part. Edward Lauterbach and Bourke Cockran were present. When the conference closed, Killaen Van Rensselaer, who has been acting as Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that the evening had been mainly spent in discussing ways and means for centralizing the pro-Boer work in the city.

At present there are three committees working for the Boers in one way or another—the National Red Cross, the so-called Morton House Committee, and the Citizens' Reception Committee—and it was deemed wise to consolidate them into one. No definite arrangement was made, but the tentative plan was placed in the hands of Mr. Fischer, one of the envoys, who will make his decision soon.

HOW THEY SPENT THE DAY.

The envoys spent the morning and most of the day in their apartments at the hotel, where they denounced as misleading the report printed in the morning newspapers concerning interviews had with them on the Maasdam by one Patrick O'Connor, a London newspaper man and so-called English spy.

Mr. Fischer, speaking for himself and his colleagues, said that he had met an Irishman on the ship whose name was O'Connor, but that he communicated to him no information that could be regarded in any way as of a state secret.

"What I told the man," Mr. Fischer said, "was what I have told and am willing to tell in public. According to the newspapers O'Connor says I expressed sentiments that would do no patriot any honor. In this, as in many other ways, the fellow drew on his imagination. I may have said that we will win this war if it takes years. If I did, I told him the truth. His whole story is a fabrication, and full of conclusions that would have occurred to no man who was disposed to give us fair treatment."

At 3 o'clock the delegation, escorted by members of the Citizens' Committee, drove up in front of the City Hall, where a crowd of 2,000 or 3,000 persons had gathered to see them. As the party ascended the steps a band, which was stationed upon the portico, began playing the Boer national hymn, and the crowd, which was fast growing larger, cheered again and again. Inside the City Hall another throng had assembled, and loud applause greeted the delegates as they moved down the corridor to the Mayor's office. Previous to the coming of the party a number of women, members of the Auxiliary League of the Boer Relief Association, had stationed themselves in the Mayor's reception room, and the crowd which followed the delegates filled the room until it was almost impossible to move a foot in any direction.

Just as the shouts that signalized the arrival of the envoys in front of the City Hall were heard, Mayor Van Wyck hastened from his private office and took a stand behind a table in the main room. He deserted this post a minute later, when Killaen Van Rensselaer, who accompanied the envoys, presented Messrs. Fischer, Wessels, and Wolmarans in the order named. The Mayor greeted each of these men warmly, and then returned to his station behind the desk for the formal ceremonies.

"We have the honor of introducing to you, Mr. Mayor," said Mr. Van Renssalaer, "the representatives of the South African republics. They represent President Krüger of the Boer Republic and President Steyn of the Orange Free State, and it gives me great pleasure to present them to the Mayor of the City of New York."

The Mayor bowed low to the envoys, and then said:

"I am delighted, gentlemen, to welcome you to the city, and I trust that wherever you go in free America you will receive a hearty welcome from all lovers of liberty in this country. The Municipal Assembly, by resolution, has extended to you the freedom of the city of New York and has requested me to extend a welcome to you. Never since I have been in the Mayor's office has a more pleasant duty fallen to me. On behalf of the people of the city I assure you that you are welcome, and we hope that when your mission is ended and you are on your way to your native countries, you will call on us again, so that we may have the pleasure of greeting you again."

REPLIES OF THE ENVOYS.

Replying to the Mayor, Mr. Fischer, in excellent English, said that the present was an occasion of pleasure and pride to the delegates.

"We are not so conceited," he said, "as to take personally the honor shown us, but we do want to show you that we represent a worthy people. We are deeply grateful to you for that sympathy which only a people that enjoys liberty can have for one struggling for independence. This welcome encourages us in our mission, and leads us to hope that it cannot be unsuccessful. It is our mission to seek peace—peace with honor—and your reception sets the seal on our hopes, so far as it indicates that we would not be so received unless you deemed us deserving of your sympathy. We have been told by sanguine friends that we have the sympathy of 90 per cent. of the people of this country, and we hope to get the other 10 per cent before we go home."

Alderman Michael Kennedy made a few remarks on behalf of the Municipal Assembly, and then Mr. Van Rensselaer called upon Mr. Wessels to speak. Mr. Wessels spoke earnestly, though he pronounced many words with difficulty. He was frequently applauded for his vigorous expressions, which apparently found a hearty response among those who heard them. After saying that Mr. Fischer was the principal talker for the delegation, Mr. Wessels said:

"We are fighting to retain our freedom. If we don't get it to-day we will to-morrow. If we don't get it then we will fight for it till we do, even if it takes a hundred years. We don't want to shed blood, but if freedom has to be bought that way we'll buy it. We don't come here to ask Americans to fight for us. All we want is for you to say to Great Britain, 'Stop that war!' And we feel sure that such words addressed by one great English-speaking nation to another would produce the effect we wish. It is the duty of America to help us, else some time history may say to America, 'Where is your little brother republic?'"

Mr. Wolmarans, who cannot speak English, followed. Mr. Fischer interpreting his remarks. After sketching the troubles that led up to the war, Mr. Wolmarans said: "We are grateful to America for support, but the principal thing seems to be the prevention of bloodshed by the use of lyddite, dum-dum bullets, and such things." Several times Mr. Wolmarans mentioned Mr. Chamberlain's name, and each time it was hissed by men in the crowd.

At the close of Mr. Wolmarans's speech the Mayor said that the death of Gen. Piet Joubert had filled him with sorrow.

"I met Gen. Joubert when he was here," the Mayor said, "and he told me many things about the troubles that beset the South African republics. When you return, pray convey to his widow my sincere sympathy. I wish you godspeed in your mission to our National capital, and I trust that you will attain all that you seek."

This ended the function so far as the Mayor was concerned, and then the delegates shook hands with as many of the crowd as could reach them.

As the delegates were leaving the room one of the women present, who had become greatly affected during the speeches, cried out, with tears streaming down her cheeks: "Oh, I want to see them. I want to see Mr. Fischer." Some one told the envoys of the occurrence, and they moved over to the spot where the women stood, and Mr. Fischer made a short speech, in which he said that the Boer women had greatly cheered their fighting men since the struggle began, and that it was for them and their children that they were fighting. These remarks were warmly received by the women.

At the porch another crowd had gathered, and in response to a demand for a speech Mr. Fischer repeated part of the address he had made before the Mayor. Then the party entered their carriages and were driven back to the hotel.

THE BOER RELIEF FUND.

The following letter was sent to W. Bourke Cockran in response to his appeal for a contribution to the National Boer Relief Fund:

Dear Sir: I have yours of the 9th inst. asking me, as "a citizen of the greatest Republic and the beneficiary of the freest Government ever established by civilized man," for a contribution for the National Boer Relief Fund Association. You speak of the war in South Africa as "this assault upon the republican government," and assume, referring to the Boers, "American sympathy with these heroic defenders of liberty," and, referring again to the Boers, ask for funds to relieve the distress which would be caused by the "destruction of their scanty property." So far as this is an appeal for charitable purposes, I have already contributed to the relief of the sufferers from the South African war. So far as it is an appeal for something else, I take an entirely different view from that expressed in your letter.

Your appeal is timed with the arrival of three Boer delegates in this city, who have announced their purpose of appealing to the American people to do something or other—I cannot make out what, but, at all events, to give them sympathy. Sympathy for men who have fought gallantly for their convictions we may freely give; and it is the greater, as these delegates represent those who are in the pathetic position of fighting gallantly for a lost cause, which is wrong! But anything other than such sympathy neither they nor your association are, as I view it, entitled to receive.

The war in South Africa was begun by the Transvaal; it has been carried on, until the last few weeks, wholly on British territory, and as yet there is not a single British soldier on the Transvaal soil, and this you characterize as "an assault upon republican government!"

It appears, I believe, to most Americans to be a very different sort of an assault. The attempt to excite sympathy with the Boer cause and to induce, or even compel, some action by our Government—exactly what is not specified—is engineered by a number of only half-assimilated, hyphenated Americans, who have renounced their alien allegiance, but insist that their adopted country shall share and further their alien hatreds. They are assisted by a very few influential people, mostly with Dutch names, inspired by a mistaken atavism, and neither represent the American people nor can influence the Government.

It is not the business of America to side either with the Boers or with the British colonists in Natal, who were the first persons to suffer, "the destruction of their scanty property," any more than it is our business to take up the cause of the Finns in the outrageous oppression to which they are subjected by Russia; of the Armenians in the wanton destruction they have suffered from the Turk, or of the Alsatians in what they think is their grinding denationalization by the Germans.

Moreover, the Boer State is not as much entitled to the sympathy of the Americans at all. It has outraged the main principles for which our Revolutionary forefathers fought. The liberty which you say the Boers are so "heroically defending" is not civil liberty, but the liberty of the plains on pay day, the liberty of a few to do as they please, in complete disregard of the rights of their neighbors and guests. It is never to be forgotten that some five hundred American citizens resident in Johannesburg held a meeting prior to the Jameson raid, and out of the five hundred only four were opposed to a revolution which had for its purpose the upsetting of this same republican Government which you so erroneously say is now assaulted by Great Britain.

This is not the place to consider the character of the Boer States, but I have read the "Grundwet" and much of the legislation of the Transvaal as I can obtain access to, and from that knowledge it seems to me impossible that a country in which Jews and Catholics and negroes are outside the pale, in which the President has the right to set aside a judgment of a Supreme Court and to remove and exile the Chief Justice, has any claim to the sympathy of American citizens.

The Transvaal calls itself a "republic," but, as a description of the Boer form of government, it might just as well be called a triangle. It is, in fact, a corrupt seventeenth century oligarchy, masquerading under the name of a republic, to the great deception of the Irish and German Americans, who know nothing about it. As a sort of semi-sovereign Calvinistic Tammany, it may well appeal to a large number of people upon your committee, but it can have no claim upon the sympathies of intelligent, plain Americans, who believe that our first duty is to avoid international entanglements and to mind our own great business. F. W. WHITTRIDGE.

New York, May 15, 1900.

DENIAL BY MR. VAN SICLEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quite agree with Mr. R. H. Titherington that "it is not pleasant to read the newspaper announcement that Messrs. Fischer, Wessels, and Wolmarans, the Boer envoys, 'will be the guests of the National Boer Relief Fund while in this country,'" and that "those who contributed money for the widows and orphans of the Boers who have fallen in the field will hardly be pleased to see the fund used to pay traveling and hotel expenses for Messrs. Fischer, Wessels, and Wolmarans."

I have not myself seen the newspaper announcement to which Mr. Titherington gives currency through you. That announcement is not only unpleasant to read, but it is absolutely false. Not one dollar of the Relief Fund will be used for any such purpose, nor has such use been thought of, except by malicious people.

I have no doubt that the honorable gentlemen sent to this country by the brave South African Republics are able to pay their own expenses. I am sure I have not asked them. They have not come to this country to beg, but only to ask international justice for their countries.

In this connection, permit me to state that I have this day received through the Post Office a letter from the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, President of the Afrikander Bond of Cape Town, which begins: "I have great pleasure in acknowledging your favors with original and duplicate bill of exchange on Standard Bank, Cape Town, for £400, collected by you for our Transvaal Free State Wounded, Widows, and Orphans Fund. This amount has been duly acknowledged in 'Ons Land' by our Treasurer, Mr. de Villiers, and in the name of our committee I have to cordially thank you for your disinterested labors in the sacred cause of charity."

GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN.

New York, May 17, 1900.

A Special Entertainment Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I don't know who Mr. Titherington is, but he evidently is not averse to publishing statements without making efforts to ascertain the facts of the case.

The Boer envoys are not the "guests of the National Boer Relief Fund," and no moneys contributed for the "widows and orphans of the Boers" are to be used for their entertainment.

The undersigned was appointed treasurer of the Citizens' Committee to arrange for the reception of the envoys in this country. The envoys preferred to pay their own expenses, but the Citizens' Committee are proud to do so, and all money used has been contributed for this special purpose. THEODORE M. BANTA,

New York, May 17, 1900. Treasurer.

METAL TRADES TROUBLES.

Arbitration Committees Expect to Reach a Decision To-day.

The Arbitration Committees of the National Metal Trades Association and the International Association of Machinists again met at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday. They were in session from 9 A. M. until 11:30 P. M.

The committees have been endeavoring to settle their differences so as to prevent a general strike or lockout of machinists throughout the country. It was thought on Wednesday that a settlement had been reached, but unexpectedly everything was upset.

W. J. Chalmers, who is the spokesman for the committees concerning matters to be published, said after adjournment last night:

"Nearly all the points under discussion have been favorably agreed upon and I expect that a decision will be reached tomorrow morning."

Every day and Sunday, THE NEW YORK TIMES delivered at your home for NINE CENTS A WEEK. Order in advance from your newsdealer. THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper, it is well to order it delivered to your residence.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Announcements of Summer plans are being made daily. Mrs. George Hoffman and Miss Emily Hoffman will go to Newport on June 2, and Mrs. Burke Roche will also open Swanhurst there about the same date. Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Sr., who returned a fortnight ago from a trip abroad, will open Friedheim, her Newport villa, the first week in June, and Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, who have taken the Train villa for another season, will go there about June 2. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and Mrs. Dix will sail early in June to spend the Summer in Europe, as will also Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones and Miss Mabel Jones. Miss De Forest and Miss Callender, who, as announced yesterday, will sail for Europe on June 2, will remain longer than usual on the other side this year, and will not return until late in November.

***

Miss Mary Scott and Miss Caro Crockett of San Francisco, friends of Miss Mary Crocker, who have come East to attend the wedding of Miss Crocker and Mr. Harrison on June 7 at Tuxedo, will sail for Europe immediately after the wedding. Miss Scott is to be one of Miss Crocker's bridesmaids. The wedding of Mr. George Doubleday of New York and Miss Alice Moffitt of Oakland, Cal., will take place in Oakland on June 21.

***

The engagement is announced of Mr. Charles Carroll Mackubin, a Baltimorean, who has been a resident of New York for the past few years, and who is well known in club and business worlds here, and Miss Maud Taylor Perrin, daughter of Mr. John Taylor Perrin of Baltimore. The wedding of Mr. Charles Stewart of New York and Miss Bessie Pleasant, New York and Miss Bessie Pleasants, and a niece of Mr. Walter De C. Poultney of Baltimore, will be celebrated on Saturday, June 2, at Idaho, the residence of the bride's mother, in the suburban town of Towson, Md.

***

Baltimore and Philadelphia society are now interested in the annual Baltimore Horse Show, which opened yesterday at the Elkridge Kennels, near Baltimore, and will continue there to-day and to-morrow. The thirty-six private boxes have been taken by the most prominent society women in Baltimore, and the display of horseflesh is said to be unusually good. Among the four-in-hands shown are those of Mr. William E. Carter of Philadelphia, who married Miss Lucile Polk of Baltimore, and of Mr. Courtland H. Smith, who married Miss Carlyle Herbert of Baltimore.

***

The wedding of Mr. Charles Oakes and Miss Gertrude Ethel Ludlam will be celebrated in Trinity Chapel at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. There have been some changes made in the personnel of the bridal party since it was first announced. Mrs. James Hickey will act as matron of honor in the place of Mrs. Silas H. Furman. The latter has been obliged to retire owing to the recent death of her father, Capt Shackford. Mr. Archibald Douglass will take the place of Mr. Charles Percy Oswald as usher. There will be no reception after the ceremony, and the couple will sail early next week for England. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oakes of England have come over to attend their son's wedding.

***

Arthur Breese Proal chartered the coach Pioneer yesterday. His guests were Mr. and Mrs. Waggamann of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. McCallum of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Holt and Mr. and Mrs. William Stafford of New York. To-day W. B. Coster has the Pioneer, and to-morrow there are booked for the same coach Mr. and Mrs. Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. Gulliver, and Mrs. George G. Van Schaick. On the Good Times were booked last evening Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Hull, Dr. Samuel Wollerton and Mrs. Wollerton, John C. King, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, and Mrs. Hunt. George S. Hulme was the whip. Henry S. Kip has taken the entire coach for Saturday evening. Mr. M. M. Van Beuren of 17 Park Avenue has engaged the Waldorf brake for Saturday, and will take a party to the Morris Park races.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnure of this city have arrived in London after a Winter spent in Egypt and the Riviera, and are at the Hotel Metropole. They are looking for a house in London in which to spend the season. Mr. Turnure's health is said to have greatly improved, and Mrs. Turnure, who was Miss Romaine Stone, retains the beauty for which she was noted before her marriage and as a young matron in New York.

***

The next fashionable London wedding of importance will be that of Lord Kilmarnock and Miss MacKenzie on Tuesday next. The bride will be attended by six bridesmaids dressed in white crêpe de chine with touches of pink and big black picture hats, and there will be two little pages in Highland costume.

***

The happy change in the weather made the country all the more attractive yesterday, and showers did not dampen the ardor of the polo players or the golfers. The Westchester Country Club was again the Mecca for the fashionable set. Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Marion Story, Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Mrs. Onativia, Miss Colley, Mrs. Marshall, and Miss Marshall were among the spectators.

***

Friday and Saturday are the days for the departures of guests for house parties which last over until Monday. There will be gatherings at Georgian Court, at Westbury, at Mrs. Clarence Mackay's, at Scarborough-on-Hudson, in the Vanderbilt colony, and at Tuxedo, where every room at the club is taken for over Sunday. The usual Saturday evening dance will take place at Orange, and there will be informal entertaining at Meadow Brook and Ardsley. The races to-morrow will also be a source of attraction, and the clubhouse is always well crowded on a steeplechase day.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Hewitt and the Misses Hewitt are at Ringwood, N. J., their country place, for a short season. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt were in Paris a few days ago.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Raoul Duval have been visiting in San Francisco, where they have been entertained very handsomely. It is their first long visit since their wedding, two months ago. They have a cottage in the country. They will not go to the East until the Autumn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maitland are settled for the Summer at their country seat, near Rye. They are giving some house parties and dinners. Mrs. Bramhall Gilbert will give a series of house parties at her country seat, at Great Neck, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. William V. Brokaw and Mr. and Mrs. James E. Martin were registered yesterday in Paris.

***

Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, who have been in Aiken and in Baltimore, have opened their country house, near Roslyn. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tailer have also gone to Roslyn for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin of 670 Fifth Avenue have opened their country villa, at East Hampton.

***

The annual reception of the New York School of Applied Design for Women will take place on Monday at 219 Fifth Avenue. Among the officers are Thomas B. Clarke, President; James Harriman, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Mrs. L. A. Carroll, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, George J. Schermerhorn, Clarence M. Hyde, J. Carroll Beckwith, Judge George L. Ingraham, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, and the Hon. Elihu Root. The exhibition of work will be open from May 21 to May 24.

***

Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt, who have been spending a few days at their country seat, at Oyster Bay, left for Albany yesterday. On Wednesday evening a family dinner was given them by Mrs. James A. Roosevelt, 4 West Fifty-seventh Street.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 17.—Gen. and Mrs. J. F. Pierson came here from New York today to arrange for the opening of their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Taggart and family arrived at Mapleside for the season today.

The Summer season at All Saints' Memorial Chapel begins on June 10. A number of prominent clergymen, including Bishop Potter, will be heard in the pulpit in the course of the season.

James V. Parker and George B. Eustis have returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard will pass a portion of the season at Rough Point, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt.

The George H. Pendleton estate has let the villa on the cliffs at Ochre Point to Mrs. Charles P. Cassilly of New York for the season.

Servants, horses, and carriages arrived to-day for Atherton Blight and Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz has arrived at his cottage for the season.

John A. Pinard arrived from New York this evening.

Mrs. Charles Fairchild of Boston has arrived for the season at her cottage.

John J. Wysong arrived from New York to-night.

Tableaus in Hoboken.

The Mission House of the Church of the Holy Innocents, in Hoboken, was crowded last night with a most fashionable gathering to witness a series of tableaus given for the benefit of the church. Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens of Castle Point was the leader. The church was founded by the late Mrs. Martha B. Stevens and endowed by her. Among the others taking part were Mrs. J. McKenny White, sister of Mrs. E. A. Stevens; Mrs. R. E. L. Lewis of New York, Miss Eleanor Parke Custis Lewis, Miss Stella Picton, and Miss Cecile Pellew. The men taking part were Col. E. A. Sevens, Rider Henry, Jacob Dubois, Peter Vredenbergh, and R. E. L. Lewis. The stage was set as a drawing room, with the background a big gilt frame. Behind this frame was a black dais upon which the characters posed. There were eleven groups. After the tableaus there was supper and a dance.

MRS. TAYLOR'S DIVORCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in this morning's TIMES regarding the action brought by my client, Mrs. Annie Eugenie Taylor, against her husband, Mr. Alexander Kirkland Taylor, states that Mr. Taylor declares that his wife had a husband living when he married her, and that I admitted the truth of this assertion, but claimed that Mrs. Taylor had been divorced from her former husband. The time at which she obtained the divorce is not stated, and to one unacquainted with the facts, it might appear that she had not procured this divorce prior to her marriage to Mr. Taylor. In order to correct any such misapprehension, I beg to say that the divorce procured by Mrs. Taylor from her first husband was obtained by her in the Supreme Court of this State upon statutory grounds on the 17th day of June, 1896, two years and a half prior to her marriage to Mr. Taylor and also previous to the time that she first met her present husband.

It appears from Mr. Taylor's letters in my possession that he was fully cognizant of her prior marriage and her divorce before his engagement to her, which extended over a period of over fifteen months.

The insertion of this charge in Mr. Taylor's answer, in view of these facts, which were well known to him at the time, is one of the many unwarranted and malicious attempts which have been made to discredit his wife's cause and cast reflections upon her.

In justice to Mrs. Taylor and her two infant daughters, I would request that you publish this letter.

THOMAS ABBOTT McKENNELL.

New York, May 17, 1900.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. WILLIAM A. FISCHER, who had been pastor of the German Lutheran Church at Danbury, Conn., for twenty years, died yesterday at his home, aged forty-three. He leaves a wife and four children.

MYRICK PLUMMER, a paper merchant of 45 Beekman Street, died yesterday at his home, 18 East Sixty-eighth Street, in the Sixty-fifth year of his age. He was a Director of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company of New York, and a member of the Lotos Club and the New England Society. The funeral will be held Sunday at his residence.

NICHOLAS D. WILLIAMSON, New York Manager of the New Jersey Car Spring and Rubber Company, died yesterday morning at his residence, 49 East Twenty-first Street, from erysipelas, after an illness of twelve days. He was born near Trenton fifty-five years ago and was educated in the schools of that city. He was a member of the Marble Collegiate Church of this city. His body was taken to Trenton yesterday afternoon, where the funeral will be held to-morrow.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PLATT'S CHLORIDES.
The Household Disinfectant.
Instantly destroys foul odors and disease-breeding matter, preventing much sickness.
An odorless, colorless liquid; powerful, safe and economical. Sold in quart bottles only, by Druggists and high-class Grocers.

The Fact That Over 750 Physicians continually use CARL H. SCHULTZ'S waters in their families is THE BEST GUARAN

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Box Stitch Shoes, 4.98 pair,
in patent leather and black calf (Wing Tip.)
The very latest novelty in footwear sold by custom bootmaker at 9.00.
Russet Oxfords, 3.98 pair,
(Wing Tip) worth 5.00.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

SUMMER ALPINES, 1.90 & 2.90

The new Pearl Alpines with scarf bands.
Straw hats are ready.
Rough Sailors, 95c to 1.90
Panama Hats (Alpine style), 3.00.
Flat Sailors (English split braid), 2.90.

SPORTING GOODS.

Golf.

A good club—the Lakewood—for $1, and it is entirely satisfactory; a better one for $1.50; the best possible, $2.50.
GOLF BALLS—No prices named; if you buy in lots you will save money if you come to us.

TENNIS.

$3.50 buys a racket as good as *anybody* can ask—the William Taylor, Jr. Old price, $7.00.
Wright & Ditson's [we're sole agents] rackets, $1 to $7.50.
Truly, ours is *the* tennis store of the city.

CAMERAS

and photographic fixings. Every good sort of camera and everything to go with it. Just a hint as to prices:
A Kodak for 80c., a real camera.
For hunters, everything but dogs.
For fishermen, everything but bait.

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THE
MONARCH

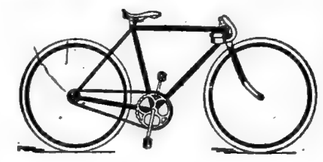

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are built in a great variety of models. We have a wheel to suit all classes. Our models 83 and 84 are constructed especially for those who desire a perfectly substantially made machine, at a reasonable price. They have every improvement. You can own either model for

$30.

There are *no better* bicycles for the same money and none as *well made* for less. Call and see them and get our novel and interesting catalogue.

RIDE A MONARCH and KEEP IN FRONT.

Monarch Bevel-Gear Chainless	$60
Monarch Road Models	$40, 30
Monarch Racers	50
Monarch Tandems	75
King and Queen Models	25

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20 WARREN ST., NEW YORK.

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CRESCENT
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CHAINLESS

BICYCLE IS MADE AND SOLD.
Chainless Models, ... $50, $60
Chain Models, ... $25, $26, $30, $35
THE CRESCENT BICYCLE.
36 Warren Street, New York.

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BUYS ANY BICYCLE.
ALL THE LEADING MAKES.
EDISON PHONOGRAPHS Cash or Installments.
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BOTH STORES OPEN EVENINGS.

TIRES Guaranteed for the season, $1.45. A good tire, 90c. Vulcanizing. BIDWELL CO., 158 Fulton, nr. B'way.

36,000 prs. tires at Willis's, 23 Park Row, at 75c., 1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, all makes; spec. to dealers.

EXCITING FINISHES AT MORRIS PARK

Clouds of Mist Obscured All Other Portions of the Races.

NATIVE WON THE VAN NEST

Belle of Lexington Captured the Claremont Handicap—Exit, Billionaire, and Withers Also Won.

When the track is several inches deep with soft mud and a heavy veil of fog has settled over everything so that horses 200 yards away cannot be distinguished, racing even at such a pretty track as Morris Park becomes a farce, and that was the opinion the majority of those who made the trip to the Westchester track yesterday. Meaner racing weather could not have been imagined, for, besides the heavy fog, there was a drizzling rain that the wind carried high into the grand stand.

A programme that originally promised interesting sport was somewhat marred by the heavy withdrawals because of the rain, but in spite of the many drawbacks the spectators found some little comfort in watching at least three of the finishes, which were about the only parts of the races that they could distinguish clearly.

A stake race, the Van Nest, a selling affair; the Claremont Highweight Handicap, and another handicap for three-year-olds and upward at a mile and an eighth, all resulted in splendid finishes. The Claremont was the principal attraction on the programme, and a good field of sprinters were named for the six-and-one-half-furlong journey. One could just see across the track that the field was in motion when Starter Fitzgerald dropped his flag, but from that moment until Belle of Lexington was seen leading the field down the stretch to the finish, nothing could be seen of the horses. King Barleycorn made a game effort to take the lead but only managed to get to the winner's shoulder as the judges were passed.

Raffaello and Maximo Gomez fought out a hot finish in the mile and an eighth handicap, and the former won by a head.

Native won the Van Nest Selling Stakes by a length and a half from Hesper, but only the same part of that race as of the others could be seen, and there was no way to tell who led in the earlier stages of the race.

The other winners of the afternoon were Exit, at three-quarters of a mile; Billionaire, at five furlongs, down the Eclipse Course, and Withers, at a mile.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $750 at 12 pounds under the scale; last three-quarters of the Withers mile. T. E. Mannix & Co.'s Exit, b. f., 4, by Patten-Dasta, 104, (Mitchell,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won in a drive by a neck; R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Sparrow Wing, 4, 104, (McCue,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths from G. A. Muller's Buffoon, 107, (Maher,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:16. Tyrsenna, Bon Jour, Rinaldo, Emigre, Fonsolee, Manitoban, Give and Take, Jamaica, and Cephallagia also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. John H. Carr's Billionaire, ch. c., by Parasbeareo—Complete, 100, (Henry,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won easily by a length and a half; C. Fleischmann's Son's Maximus, 104, (Odom,) 3 to 1 and even money, second; the Pepper Stable's Fleetwing, 103, (Jenkins,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. No time taken. Vouch, Lambkin, Horsa, Warranted, Galantus, Garter Buckle, and Delmarch also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Van Nest Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds, at 10 pounds under the scale; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. William Lakeland's Native, ch. c., by Iroquois-Nellie Grand, 97, (Shaw,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, won easily by a length and a half; Timothy D. Sullivan's Hesper, 102, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by four lengths from H. Eugene Leigh's King Bramble, 107, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:21¾. Clea, Lady Contrary, and First Whip also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; the Withers mile. Philip J. Dwyer's Withers, ch. c., 3, by Hanover-Dilemma, 100, (Mitchell,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 4, won in a drive by a head; Louis V. Bell's Radford, 3, 100, (T. Walsh,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second, by the same distance from J. R. & F. P. Keene's Petruchio, 3, 97, (M. Daly,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Nansen, Lord Baltimore, and Beautiful also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Claremont high-weight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $30 each, to which is added $1,000; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Louis Elmore's Belle of Lexington, b. f., 3, by Onondaga-Annette, 104, (Henry,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a neck; John H. Carr's King Barleycorn, 4, 122, (Turner,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three lengths from Westmore & Meehan's Meehanus, 4, 109, (Bullman,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:22½. Danforth, His Royal Highness, Lady Lindsey, Gonfalon, and Survivor also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; a mile and an eighth over the Withers course. M. Murphy's Raffaello, ch. c., 4, by Farandole-Jennie S., 126, (Jenkins,) 5 to 2 and 3 to 5, won in a drive by a head; M. Clancy's Maximo Gomez, 5, 116, (McCue,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by twelve lengths from Colt & Littauer's Kris Kringle, 6, 118, (Turner,) even money and out, third. Time—1:57¾. Hardly also ran.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 17.—Six furlongs. Crinkle, 107, (Harshberger,) 1; Brightie S., 109, 2; Acushla, 106, 3. Time—1:14¾. Five furlongs. His Eminence, 108, (Winkfield, 1; Poyntz, 108, 2; Bill Massie, 103, 3. Time—1:02¾. Seven furlongs. Flaunt, 95, (Howell,) 1; The Lady in Blue, 102, 2; Lake Fonso, 102, 3. Time—1:27½. One mile, handicap. His Excellency, 105, (Winkfield,) 1; Batten, 118, 2; Compensation, 106, 3. Time—1:40. Mile. Possum, 105, (Boland,) 1; Aureole, 105, 2; Plantain, 110, 3. Time—1:42¼. Six furlongs. Lennep, 105, (Winkfield,) 1; Isabrinda, 89, 2; Gibraltar, 107, 3. Time—1:14½.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Five furlongs. Denizulu, 113, (Flick,) 1; Kid Cox, 110, 2; Robert Waddell, 110, 3. Time—1:03. One mile. Meddler, 111, (Kiley,) 1; Rollins, 111, 2; Ray H., 111, 3. Time—1:43¾. Seven furlongs. Cheesestraw II., 101, (L. Rose,) 1; Louisville, 99, 2; Fidel Youlin, 103, 3. Time—1:30¼. Mile and an eighth. Molo, 108, (Narvaez,) 1; Boney Boy, 109, 2; Tommast, 95, 3. Time—1:55¾. Four and a half furlongs. Miss Daniels, 100, (Silvers,) 1; Gibson Girl, 100, 2; Fridolin, 105, 3. Time—0:57. Five and a half furlongs. Minyon, 98, (J. Martin,) 1; San Mateo, 112, 2; Braw Lad, 115, 3. Time—1:08.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—One mile. Russell R., 96, (Dominick,) 1; Klondike Queen, 111, 2; Old Fox, 109, 3. Time—1:47. One mile and twenty yards. Leo Planter, 104, (J. Matthews,) 1; Celtic Bard, 111, 2; Connie Lee, 109, 3. Time—1:47. Five furlongs. Fred Hessig, 103, (T. Burns,) 1; The Mecca, 105, 2; Zack Ford, 108, 3. Time—1:03¾. Inaugural Handicap; purse, $2,000. One mile. Yellow Tail, 107, (Thorpe,) 1; Thrive, 106, 2; Duke of Baden, 106, 3. Time—1:44¼. Six furlongs. Miss Mae Day, 105, (J. Matthews,) 1; Ida Ledford, 105, 2; Elderim, 102, 3. Time—1:17. One mile. Lord Neville, 108, (Dominick,) 1; Livadia, 105, 2; King's Highway, 105, 3. Time—1:45¾.

Sloan on Zanoni Won Flying Handicap.

LONDON, May 17.—At Newmarket to-day "Tod" Sloan, the American jockey, won the last race of the meeting, the Flying Handicap, on Zanoni. He also took the Breeders' Stakes on the Dunover colt, and was second in three other events. The Reiff brothers and Rigby rode placed horses. Sir Fretful won a selling plate race, and was subsequently sold by auction to Foxhall Keene. It is presumed that Mr. Keene purchased Sir Fretful to lead his chestnut colt Disguise II. in the latter's finishing gallops for the Derby.

PLUCKY BICYCLE RIDING.

Will A. Brown Is Still Grinding Out Centuries on the Merrick Road.

Whatever else may be said of Will A. Brown, who since noon on Saturday has been grinding out "centuries" down on the Merrick Road in an attempt to establish a new road record for 2,000 miles, his pluck cannot be questioned. Brown completed his thirteenth century about 9 o'clock last night, and unless he collapses suddenly, he should complete the 2,000 miles by noon on Sunday. His condition, his physician says, is exceptionally good for a person riding as he has done. He secured about three hours of much needed sleep yesterday, and when he started out again he found the roads in a deplorable condition.

The muddy roads scared off some of his pacemakers, and on several occasions he had to ride the lap of twenty-five miles paced only by one rider. Brown's schedule by centuries is as follows:

Miles.	H. M.	Miles.	H. M.
100	5 31	800	72 04
200	12 37	900	86 20
300	22 48	1,000	96 55
400	31 18	1,100	106 01
500	39 10	1,200	118 37
600	51 11	1,300	128 30
700	59 40		

Gallaudet to Leave Yale.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—The announcement was made here to-day that Dr. Edson Fessendon Gallaudet, head coach of the Yale crews and an instructor in physics, will resign at the close of the present rowing season to accept a position with a prominent shipbuilding company of this city.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Brooklyns Had One Good Inning Which Sufficed to Win the Game.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—With two out in the first inning of to-day's game, Brooklyn scored four runs on two bases on balls, a triple, and a double. After that Hahn was invincible. Kitson was hit hard all through the game, but the marvelous work of the visitors' infield cut down many hits and stopped the local team from scoring. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bcir, cf	1	2	5	0	0
Corc'ran, ss	0	2	1	4	0
McBride, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Crawf'd, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	2	7	0	0
Steinf'dt, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Irwin, 3b	0	0	3	1	0
Peitz, c	0	2	6	0	1
Hahn, p	0	1	0	1	0
*Wood	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	10	27	7	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	1	3	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Jenn'gs, 1b	0	1	2	0	0
Kelley, lf	1	0	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	1	4	6	0
Cross, 3b	1	1	1	1	0
Demont, 2b	0	1	3	8	0
McGuire, c	0	2	1	3	0
Kitson, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	4	8	27	20	0

*Batted for Hahn in the ninth.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2
Brooklyn	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Two-base hits—Crawford, Beckley, Demont, Cross. Three-base hit—Dahlen. Stolen bases—Keller, Kelley. First base on balls—Off Hahn, 4; off Kitson, 4. Struck out—By Hahn, 1; by Kitson, 1. Time—1:55. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT PITTSBURG.

										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	6	1
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	11	3

Batteries—Platt and McFarland; Waddell, Chesbro, and Schriver.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	15	6	.714	St. Louis	10	11	.476
Brooklyn	14	8	.636	Cincinnati	9	12	.429
Pittsburg	13	10	.565	New York	6	14	.300
Chicago	11	10	.524½	Boston	5	14	.263

Games To-day.

Boston in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.

American League Games.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 14; Minneapolis, 0.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 5; Kansas City, 0.
At Buffalo—Milwaukee, 6; Buffalo, 3.

New York State League Games.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 12; Troy, 8.
At Oswego—Schenectady, 4; Oswego, 3.
At Cortland—Albany, 7; Cortland, 2.

Atlantic League Games.

At Philadelphia—Athletics, 16; Scranton, 4.
At Reading—Elmira, 15; Reading, 11.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 11; Newark, 8.
At Allentown—Jersey City, 12; Allentown, 8.

Eastern League Games.

At Toronto—Toronto, 3; Springfield, 2.
At Rochester—Rochester, 6; Hartford, 4.

U. OF P., 11; BROWN, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 17.—Brown disappointed the expectation of the baseball enthusiasts who braved the sun's rays to go to Franklin Field this afternoon by failing an easy victim to the Pennsylvania nine. The effective pitching of Leary was the primary cause, although the Pennsylvania boys played good, fast ball behind him, and got a half dozen good, hard hits that were meant to be safe. The score:

PENNSYLVANIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Collier, 2b	3	2	2	6	0
Huston, rf	2	1	2	0	0
Shape, ss	1	2	1	2	0
Flavell, c	2	1	3	1	1
Jones, 1b	1	1	12	1	2
Gawth'p, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Brown, 3b	1	2	0	4	1
White, lf	0	0	5	0	0
Leary, p	1	0	0	1	0
Total	11	11	27	15	4

BROWN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Tobey, ss	0	0	1	0	1
Bacon, 2b	1	1	0	1	2
Clarke, rf	1	0	2	0	1
Barry, lf	0	2	5	0	1
Detmers, 1b	0	0	11	0	1
Abbott, rf	0	0	1	0	1
Wh'more, c	0	0	4	0	1
Crane, 3b	0	0	0	3	0
Wheeler, p	0	1	0	2	0
Washburn, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	4	24	8	7

Pennsylvania	1	0	1	4	0	4	0	1	0	—11
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Pennsylvania, 2; Brown, 1. Three-base hits—Huston and Barry. Stolen bases—Collier, Leary, Brown, and Tobey. Left on bases—Brown, 5; Pennsylvania, 9. Struck out—Huston, White, and Leary, (2.) First base on errors—Pennsylvania, 3; Brown, 2. First base on balls—Jones, Brown, Leary, Tobey, Barry, Whitmore, and Washburn. Hit by pitched ball—Flavell, (2.) Wheeler. Wild pitch—By Leary. Umpire—Mr. Smith.

COLUMBIA, 1903, 11; POLY PREP, 4.

Baseball teams representing Columbia freshmen and Polytechnic Preparatory School of Brooklyn met at Columbia Field yesterday afternoon, and the former won easily. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Columbia, 1903	0	3	1
Poly. Prep	0	0	0

Batteries—Loder and F. McLintock, Kernan and Elliott.

Oarsmen Form a Baseball League.

Delegates from seven of the Harlem River rowing clubs met at the house of the Dauntless Rowing Club on Tuesday evening and completed the organization of the Harlem Navy Base Ball League. The clubs in the league are the Nassau Boat Club, Friendship Boat Club, Union Boat Club, Dauntless Rowing Club, Nonpareil Boat Club, Wyanoke Boat Club, and Harlem Rowing Club. Officers were elected as follows: President—Oscar Theiss, Nassau Boat Club; Vice-President—W. H. McKiever, Wyanoke Boat Club; Secretary-Treasurer—F. C. Vanderbogert, Dauntless Rowing Club. A committee of one member from each club was appointed to arrange a schedule and to draw up rules. The games will be played at College Point on every Sunday during the season, beginning June 3. Three matches will be played every Sunday.

YACHT PRIZE FROM LIPTON.

New York Yacht Club Accepts the Offer of the Famous Englishman.

Sir Thomas Lipton yesterday cabled Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club his desire to present a cup valued at $500 to be sailed for at some time during the season in races held under the auspices of the New York Yacht Club. The cablegram read:

"As an honorary member of club, would be delighted if committee would accept a $500 cup or check for same amount as prize for competition during coming season in whatever class yachts committee might decide upon."

The reading of Sir Thomas's message at the third regular meeting of the club for the year, held last night at the clubhouse in Madison Avenue, was greeted with applause by the members; and after a felicitous little speech by Commodore Ledyard, unanimous acceptance of the cup was voted. The choice of the class of yachts to which competition for Sir Thomas's trophy will be assigned was referred to the Regatta Committee for decision later.

Amendments to the racing rules, providing for a special class for sloops between 70 and 80 feet racing length, were reported last night by the special committee appointed at a previous meeting to revise the racing rules and yacht routine. The amendments were designed to set apart the new seventies turned out this year at Herreshoff's from the larger sloops such as the Columbia and Defender. They were given unanimous approval and will go formally into effect after a second reading and approval at the next regular meeting of the club.

It was decided upon a resolution by Secretary Oddie, which Commodore Van Santvoord arose to second, that special races, with suitable prizes, be arranged by the Regatta Committee for the 30-footers this year. Action was taken to that effect. This will provide an interesting series of events for the fleet of small sloops, not otherwise provided for in the club's regular classification, which will be augmented by a number of new boats which Herreshoff will shortly turn out for members of the club.

Commodore Ledyard was authorized last night to appoint a special committee to procure a piece of plate for presentation to ex-Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan in token of the club's appreciation of his services.

These new members were elected at the meeting last night:

McLaurin J. Pickering, J. L. Lockwood, George W. Vrendenburgh, Thomas A. Ennis, S. O. Richardson, Jr., Elbert M. Wiley, Carleton W. Nason, Lieut. Herbert O. Dunn, United States Navy; Jesse H. Metcalf, Henry C. Tinker, Joseph T. Bailey, Alden Freeman, F. B. Tilghman, W. P. B. Weeks, Lieut. H. H. Ward, United States Navy; F. S. Smithers, William J. Curtis, James Hude Beekman, George F. Provost, Roswell Eldridge, W. H. Smith, Jr., Lieut. John B. Bilsh, United States Navy; James Lawrence Breese, Arthur T. Kemp, Edward H. Snyder, Robert Kemp Wright, Charles A. Starbuck, Capt. Frank Wildes, United States Navy; George B. Wilson, Hugo R. Johnstone, Henry C. Frick, Joseph R. Walnright.

Trial Spin of Hussar II.

James Baird's new fifty-one-foot racing-length sloop Hussar II., designed and built by T. R. Webber, will receive her trial spin at New Rochelle to-morrow. The performance of Mr. Baird's new boat will be watched with much interest by yachtsmen, as she will be matched against the new Herreshoff forty-six-footers, Altair and Sirocco, and the crack Syce and Acushla II., which were last year the most formidable boats in their class. The Hussar II. is a flush-decked boat, measuring 70 feet over all, 42 feet on the water line, 16 feet beam, and 5 feet draught. She has a comfortable cabin, with 6 feet of head room, and will be used as a cruiser when not engaged in attempts to show her heels to rivals in the many events scheduled for the fifty-ones this season. Her rig consists of mainsail and jib alone, but 3,600 feet of canvas will be carried in the two sails. Her crew will be made up of five men. The Larchmont Yacht Club's burgee will be flown from her mainmast.

Yachts Launched at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 17.—R. Pease's auxiliary keel sloop yacht Laurel, after a thorough overhauling and repairing, was launched from the Robertson yard, this place, and sailed for College Point, where she will be placed in commission in the course of a few days. C. Oliver Iselin's swift schooner yacht Emerald, after the completion of new inside fittings and other interior changes, was launched at the Hawkins shipyard to-day. The bowsprit, booms, and gaffs will be set in the course of a few days, and the bending of the sails will make her complete for commission in about two weeks. The centre-board sloop Gulnare, owned by a New York yachtsman, whose name is withheld, was launched at the Piepgrass yards, after being overhauled and repainted.

Altair's Good Trial Sail.

BRISTOL, R. I., May 17.—The trial of the forty-five-footer Altair, the first of the new class of yachts, took place this afternoon, and good time was made in a very fair breeze. The owner, Cord Meyer of New York, with his brother and a friend, were on board. Another trial will take place to-morrow, and she will go to New York Saturday under sail. The Altair's sister boat, the Sirocco, has been renamed the Shark, on account of a smaller boat here named the Sirocco. The Shark is owned by F. Lothrop Ames of New York.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

Capt. J. P. Roberts's houseboat Falcon is being made ready for service at Manning's Basin.

R. Floyd Clarke's schooner yacht Vif is being prepared for commission at City Island. Capt. Jenkins is in charge.

Henry W. Maxwell's twenty-one-foot raceabout Snapper, building by Purdon at Marblehead, Mass., has received her last coat of paint and will probably be put overboard to-morrow.

At Manning's Basin, South Brooklyn, the steam yacht Wanda is being thoroughly overhauled, but she will likely remain out of commission this Summer unless sold or chartered.

F. Augustus Schermerhorn's steam yacht Freelance, New York Yacht Club, has been placed in commission, after being overhauled at Greenpoint, and lies at present off Whitestone, L. I. Mr. Schermerhorn has planned a number of short cruises for the approaching season.

Caleb G. Evans's steam yacht Hirondelle has been sold to J. Fred Zimmerman of Philadelphia. The Hirondelle is a twin-screw boat, schooner rigged, designed and built by C. L. Seabury & Co. at Nyack in 1893. She was lengthened and widened by her builders a year later. Her present dimensions are: Length over all, 85 feet; on the water line, 74 feet 9 inches; beam, 13 feet 6 inches; draught, 6 feet. The Hirondelle is now at Morris Heights, where she is receiving a new mahogany deck house, which will be used as a dining saloon, and a bridge. She will be placed in commission and sent to Philadelphia about May 25.

New York Athletic Club Crews.

The New York Athletic Club has three crews in training at Travers Island for the Passaic and Harlem regattas, a centipede four, a junior eight-oared shell, and an intermediate eight-oared shell. These crews practice daily under the direction of the club coach. The make-up of these crews is now definitely settled as follows:

Centipede Four—Turner, bow; Padelford, 2; Pope, 3; Keane, stroke.

Junior Eight-oared Shell—Place, bow; H. Moore, 2; Freshman, 3; Douglass, 4; P. Moore, 5; Willard, 6; Stelle, 7; Jackson, stroke; Swan, coxswain.

Intermediate Eight-oared Shell—Scott, bow; Rowell, 2; Bryant, 3; Whitney, 4; Zimm, 5; Campbell, 6; Cobb, 7; Anderson, stroke; Smyth, coxswain.

The junior crew is of course composed of new men. The intermediate eight is the winning junior eight of last year, with the exception of Scott and Whitney. The latter rowed in the Weld crew last year. The centipede four, with the exception of Pope, 3, is the winning intermediate four-oared shell crew of last year. The intermediate eight will row in both the Passaic and Harlem regattas, but the juniors will reserve their standing for the Harlem regatta.

Higginson Back in Harvard's Crew.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 17.—As a result of the time row given the Harvard 'Varsity crew yesterday several changes were made in the order to-day. Capt. Higginson is back in his old position as stroke. The eight now is identical with the eight which defeated Yale last Spring, except for 4 and 2, the new men being Shubruck and Bullard of last year's freshman crew.

Emperor William at Rowing Regatta.

BERLIN, May 17.—At the rowing regatta at Biebrich Emperor William personally presented the first prize, which was won by the Ruderverein Wiking of the University of Berlin. The regatta was attended by representatives of a score of German cities, including Hamburg.

ROCKAWAY'S RAPID POLO.

They Made Ten Goals in One Period Against the Westchester Team.

The rapid scoring of the Rockaway Polo team in the third period of yesterday's game at the Country Club of Westchester was a feature seldom seen even in this rapid sport. The dense moisture which prevailed everywhere made the ponies, when on the opposite side of the field, appear like spectres and gave a very peculiar appearance to the game, as its struggles could be dimly watched from the timekeeper's side of the field.

Rockaway and the Westchester Country Club were the opponents. The sport ran along at a quiet pace for the first two periods, the end of the latter quarter showing both teams on even terms, Westchester having received four goals by handicap allowance at the start.

The third period did not begin with any indication of excessive scoring by the dark blue men of Rockaway. It took four and a half minutes of stiff back and forth play for Conover to strike a goal for his side, and two and a half minutes later he made another. The Rockaway men went at it fast and furious. They rode right through their opponents, who had not the team practice of the victors, and before time was up made eight more goals. Ten gials in one period has seldom been seen on a polo field. Rene La Montagne, Jr., made four of them, and his game was a treat to watch. Conover was strong and rapid in his strokes. Hazard struck several good goals, but T. W. Brooks was somewhat new in his position at back. The line-up was:

ROCKAWAY.	H'd'p.	WESTCHESTER.	H'd'p.
1. W. A. Hazard	3	1. Eugene Reynal	3
2. R. La Montagne	4	2. N. C. Reynal	4
3. F. S. Conover, Jr.	6	3. F. H. Allen	2
Back. T. W. Brooks	2	Back. H. L. Herbert	2
Total	15	Total	11

The summary:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Time.
1.	N. C. Reynal, Westchester	7:00
2.	N. C. Reynal, Westchester	4:00
3.	Hazard, Rockaway	1:30
4.	Conover, Rockaway	2:00

Penalties of ½ of a goal against Westchester and Rockaway for safeties.

SECOND PERIOD.

1.	Conover Rockaway	2:00
2.	Conover, Rockaway	5:30
3.	La Montagne, Rockaway	1:30
4.	La Montagne, Rockaway	1:00

Ball knocked out 30 seconds over time.

THIRD PERIOD.

1.	Conover, Rockaway	4:30
2.	Conover, Rockaway	2:30
3.	Hazard, Rockaway	1:30
4.	La Montagne, Rockaway	1:00
5.	La Montagne, Rockaway	1:30
6.	La Montagne, Rockaway	1:00
7.	Conover, Rockaway	0:30
8.	Hazard, Rockaway	0:30
9.	La Montagne, Rockaway	1:30
10.	Hazard, Rockaway	4:00

Last goal struck 3½ minutes over time.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1.	Conover, Rockaway	1:00
2.	Conover, Rockaway	0:30
3.	Hazard, Rockaway	0:30
4.	Allen, Westchester	1:00
5.	La Montagne, Rockaway	7:30
6.	La Montagne, Rockaway	2:00
7.	Hazard, Rockaway	2:00
8.	N. C. Reynal, Westchester	1:30

Last goal struck 1 minute over time.

Goals earned—Rockaway, 22; Westchester, 4. Allowed by handicap—Westchester, 4. Lost by penalties—Westchester and Rockaway, ½ of a goal each for safeties. Total—Rockaway, 21¾; Westchester, 7¾. Referee—Seward Cary. Timer and scorer—Major J. C. Cooley.

The final game for the Country Club cups will be played to-morrow between Rockaway and Lakewood.

Lacrosse at Stevens Institute.

The freshman lacrosse team of Stevens Institute put up a much harder game than was expected in their match with the college team at the St. George grounds in Hoboken yesterday, and not only kept the first team down to eleven points, but managed to secure two goals on their own account. The line-up:

College.	Position.	Freshmen.
Clark	Goal	Bray
Layat, Captain	Point	Ross
Lewis	Cover point	Rabbi
Sander	First defense	Escota
Gibson	Second defense	Mapleson
Allen	Third defense	Prohl
Botchford	Centre	Bennett, Capt.
Sinclair	Third attack	Fagan
Kirk	Second attack	Dreyfuss
Scott	First attack	Hayward
Hoffman	Outside home	Johnson
Durrie	Inside home	Duer

Goals—Durrie, Sinclair, Kirk, Hoffman, Dreyfuss, Duer, Scott. Umpires—Messrs. Lockton and Youngblood. Referee—Wychert.

Intercollegiate Tennis.

BOSTON, May 17.—The championship of the New England Intercollegiate Tennis Association in doubles was won to-day on the Longwood courts by the Bates College team, Summerbell and Willis, who defeated Hildreth and Houlton of Dartmouth, 10—8, 6—3, 1—6, 6—2. In the singles the semi-finals were reached.

Sailors Won Cricket Match.

The cricket team of the steamship Campania treated the Nelson Lodge C. C. to a surprise yesterday at Prospect Park, where the sailors gained a creditable victory by 45 runs. J. Bennett was in great form with the bat for the Campania, and despite all the efforts of his opponents to dislodge him, he carried out his bat with a quarter of a century to his credit.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RUMORS.

Knowledge of a Change in Officials Disclaimed, but Report Credited.

At the New York office of the Denver and Rio Grande yesterday all knowledge of a change among the officials of the railroad was disclaimed. George Kopell, Chairman of the Board of Directors, was too sick to be seen, but through his son he denied the statement coming from Denver that he would resign and that President Jeffery would take his place.

At the Baltimore and Ohio office, Vice President Green said that he had heard nothing of Mr. Underwood's alleged intention of leaving that road and becoming General Manager of the Denver and Rio Grande.

In spite of these denials, railroad men generally believe that the rumors of an imminent change should be credited.

"America's Summer Resorts."

"America's Summer Resorts" is the title of No. 3 of the New York Central's Four-Track Series. It contains a map of the United States east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, with prominent Summer resorts marked on it with red dots.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Senator A. P. Gorman, Maryland; J. H. Culp, Washington; ex-Congressman L. D. Apsley, Massachusetts.

HOLLAND—D. B. Wesson, Springfield.

GRAND—Col. G. H. Burton, United States Army.

ALBEMARLE—Don M. Dickinson, Detroit; Alexander Williamson, ex-British Consul at Honduras.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. P. C. Cheney, New Hampshire; Wayne MacVeagh, Washington; Dr. W. J. Tucker, Hanover, N. H.

MANHATTAN—Oakes Ames, Boston.

IMPERIAL—Eugene T. Bailey, M. P., Toronto; Victor Herbert, Pittsburg.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ferguson McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. W. Sharon, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Netherland.

Holm & Nathan, San Francisco, Cal.;

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Seventy-first Regiment Takes Its Turn at the Ranges.

PRACTICE IN DRIZZLING RAIN

Wet Causes Discomfort, but Does Not Affect Marksmanship, and 472 Men Out of 501 Qualify.

The Seventy-first Regiment was the organization ordered to Creedmoor yesterday. A drizzling rain fell during the day, and while it made the men uncomfortable, it did not materially interfere with the marksmanship. Out of 501 men 472 qualified. They were:

Pistols.

FIELD AND STAFF.

	50 Yards.	75 Yards.	To'l.
Col. W. J. Bates	4 4 4 3 3—18	3 2 2 5 4—16—34	
Major E. T. T. Marsh.	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 3 4 4 4—18—38	
Capt. L. T. Lewald.	2 3 3 3 4—15	3 5 2 5 2—17—32	
Capt. C. D. Van Wagen-r	5 0 3 3 4—15	4 3 5 4 4—18—33	
Capt. J. A. Chard.	2 4 3 4 3—16	4 3 4 4 2—17—33	
1st Lt. W. F. Crockett.	2 4 4 3 4—17	4 4 4 3 4—19—36	
1st Lt. W. H. Whittle.	4 3 5 4 2—18	2 4 4 3 3—16—34	
2d Lt. J. H. Beatty.	3 4 4 5 2—16	3 4 4 4 0—15—31	
2d Lt. F. H. Weyman.	4 4 3 4 2—17	3 3 4 4 3—17—34	

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—COMPANY A.

Capt. E. B. Bruch. 4 3 5 4 3—19 4 4 4 4 4—20—39

COMPANY B.

1st Lt. W. S. Beekman. 3 3 4 5 5—15 4 2 4 3 4—17—32

COMPANY C.

Capt. A. L. Robertson. 2 4 3 3 4—16 5 2 2 2 4—15—31
1st Lt. R. Byars. 4 4 3 3 4—18 4 4 4 4 5—19—37
2d Lt. J. F. Jenkins. 4 3 3 3 8—16 3 3 3 3 5—15—31

COMPANY D.

Capt. W. H. Linson. 3 4 2 4 4—17 4 5 2 2 4—17—34
2d Lt. F. S. Maxwell. 4 4 4 2 4—18 2 3 3 4 4—16—34

COMPANY E.

Capt. W. R. Hill. 5 5 4 4 4—22 3 3 5 3 4—18—40
2d Lt. R. C. Hudson. 4 2 3 3 3—15 3 3 3 3 4—16—31

COMPANY F.

Capt. J. H. Wells. 5 4 4 4 4—21 4 4 4 2 3—17—38
1st Lt. C. F. Boynton. 4 4 3 3 3—17 5 3 0 3 5—16—32

COMPANY G.

Capt. A. J. Bleecker. 5 4 4 4 5—22 4 4 2 4 3—17—39
1st Lt. H. St. G. Maslin. 4 5 4 4 3—20 4 5 4 4 5—22—42
2d Lt. W. E. Trull. Jr. 4 4 5 5 4—22 2 3 4 5 4—18—40

COMPANY H.

1st Lt. J. Hunter. 4 4 4 4 3—19 3 3 3 4 4—17—36

COMPANY I.

Capt. A. S. Williams. 5 4 5 5 3—22 4 4 4 4 4—20—42
1st Lt. A. W. Little. 4 4 4 4 3—19 4 5 3 4 2—18—37

COMPANY K.

Capt. D. L. Hough. 3 4 4 4 2—17 4 4 3 2 3—16—33
1st Lt. L. J. Blauvelt. 3 4 4 3 3—17 3 3 4 2 3—15—32

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergt. Major J. Miller. 4 3 2 3 3—15 4 4 3 0 4—15—30
Sergt. Major J. J Adgate, Jr. 4 4 0 4 5—17 4 4 5 5 4—22—39
Sergt. Major C. Gerhardt. 4 4 4 4 2—18 4 5 3 3 0—15—33
Ord. Sergt. S. W. Corwin. 4 2 3 5 4—18 5 3 4 3 5—20—38
Col. Sergt. W. A. McGalliard. 2 2 5 5 4—18 4 4 3 5 3—19—37
Com. Sergt. S. C. Parker. 5 3 2 2 3—15 3 5 2 3 3—16—31
Q. M. Sergt. C. M. Deering. 2 4 4 4 4—18 3 5 4 3 0—15—33
Quartermaster Sergt. J. P. Gardner. 4 4 3 2 4—17 4 3 4 4 3—18—35
Q. M. Sergt. A. Rabing. 4 4 4 4 2—18 5 5 3 5 0—18—36
Hosp. Steward G. H. Hassell. 3 3 3 3 3—15 4 3 3 2 3—15—30

Rifles.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. A. E. Canterbury	4 4 4 3 3—18	3 4 3 5 3—18—36	
Corp. J. E. Jefferson	3 4 5 4 4—20	5 3 4 4 4—20—40	
Corp. R. B. Archer.	5 4 4 4 3—20	4 4 4 2 5—19—39	
M. M. Gullen.	3 4 4 4 3—18	4 4 4 3 3—18—36	
E. J. Scully.	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 3 3 3 5—15—31	

COMPANY A.

First Sergt. F. W. Schofield. 3 4 4 0 4—15 4 0 4 4 3—15—30
Quartermaster Sergt. G. W. Clark. 4 4 3 4 4—19 4 4 3 4 3—18—37
Sergt. A. D. Odell. 0 3 5 4 3—15 5 5 3 4 3—20—35
Sergt. R. A. Crockett. 4 3 5 5 4—20 4 3 4 4 3—18—38
Corp. F. H. Zinn. 4 5 5 4 4—22 3 4 3 4 3—17—39
Corp. P. W. Gaylor. 4 4 4 3 4—19 4 4 3 3 3—17—36
Corp. G. Becker. 3 3 5 3 3—15 2 3 3 4 3—15—30
Corp. G. R. Broderman. 4 4 0 4 3—15 4 2 0 5 4—15—30
Corp. H. M. Fettritch. 2 3 3 3 3—15 4 3 3 3 2—15—30
C. H. Douglass. 4 4 4 4 4—20 3 4 4 2 3—16—36
C. E. Sutherland. 5 3 2 3 3—16 2 3 3 3 4—15—31
J. T. Hawthorne. 4 3 4 4 4—19 4 3 4 4 3—18—37
J. J. Grogan. 4 4 4 4 4—20 4 4 0 4 3—15—35
L. Chapman. 3 4 4 5 4—20 2 3 4 4 4—17—37
A. W. Richardson. 4 5 4 3 3—19 4 2 2 4 3—15—34
J. C. Vermilyea. 4 4 4 2 2—16 2 4 4 4 2—16—32
L. Mackey. 4 2 4 3 4—17 3 4 4 2 4—17—34
G. C. Gleck. 5 4 4 3 4—20 3 4 3 2 3—15—35
H. G. Powell. 3 4 4 4 4—19 5 4 4 4 4—21—40
E. H. Powell. 4 4 5 4 4—21 4 3 5 5 5—22—43
A. C. Sayler. 4 2 3 3 3—15 3 0 0 4 4—15—30
T. Mackey. 2 2 4 5 4—17 4 5 4 5 3—21—38
W. H. Long. 3 3 3 4 4—17 5 4 3 5 5—20—37
R. Stokes. 4 5 4 4 4—21 3 3 4 4 3—17—38
J. E. Connaughton. 4 3 3 3 3—16 3 2 4 4 2—15—31
J. M. Le Fine. 4 4 2 4 4—18 4 3 3 4 3—17—35
G. B. Halsey. 5 4 3 4 4—20 4 3 4 3 3—17—37
E. Howth. 4 4 3 4 3—18 4 3 3 2 3—15—32
J. J. Rogers. 3 3 3 3 3—15 4 3 3 3 2—15—30
F. Perosky. 2 3 5 4 5—19 3 3 4 4 2—16—35
J. Kanski. 3 4 3 0 4—14 3 5 3 4 3—18—32
C. C. Schum. 3 5 0 3 4—15 3 2 4 3 3—15—30
W. J. McCann. 4 4 4 2 2—18 3 4 3 3 3—16—34
W. Steiniger. 3 3 3 3 3—15 3 4 3 4 2—16—31
C. A. Laing. 3 3 4 3 2—15 4 3 3 3 3—16—31
C. F. Mills. 3 2 3 5 2—15 4 3 4 3 2—16—31
J. F. Bambrick. 4 2 5 2 4—17 5 3 3 4 3—18—35
S. W. Nourse. 4 3 4 4 0—15 2 3 4 5 3—17—32
J. M. Gallagher. 4 3 3 4 4—18 3 4 3 3 2—15—33
W. Conley. 4 4 3 4 0—15 4 3 3 6 4—17—32
F. G. Suder, Jr. 3 3 3 4 4—17 0 4 3 4 4—15—32
W. J. Humbert. 4 4 4 2 3—17 3 3 3 3 3—15—32
P. J. Hall. 3 4 2 3 3—15 3 3 3 3 3—15—30
H. S. Decker. 3 3 4 4 3—17 5 4 5 3 4—21—38

COMPANY B.

First Sergt. W. F. Johns. 5 4 3 3 3—18 2 3 4 4 5—18—36
Q. M. Sergt. G. W. Lyon. 4 3 3 4 4—18 4 3 4 4 3—18—36
Sergt. J. W. Kavanagh. 4 3 3 3 3—16 4 4 4 3 2—17—33
Corp. I. Parker. 4 3 3 4 4—18 3 4 4 4 0—15—33
Corp. L. W. Tindall. 3 4 3 3 4—17 2 3 4 4 3—16—33
Corp. C. E. Mabey. 3 4 4 4 3—18 5 4 3 4 4—20—38
Corp. W. V. Moore. 4 3 2 4 5—18 4 0 4 3 4—15—33
Corp. J. Eben. 4 3 4 4 4—19 4 4 4 2 0—14—33
W. N. Tilton. 5 5 4 0 4—18 4 4 4 4 2—18—36
W. B. Clark. 4 4 5 3 4—18 4 3 2 3 3—15—33
R. S. Carman. 3 5 4 4 4—20 5 4 0 5 5—19—39
C. G. Gordon. 4 5 4 0 4—17 4 4 5 4 4—21—38
A. M. Weller. 4 4 3 5 3—19 5 4 2 0 3—14—33
J. H. Spinning. 4 3 3 3 3—16 3 3 3 4 3—16—32
R. L. Kammerer. 3 3 3 4 2—15 4 4 2 3 2—15—30
T. Duggan. 2 3 4 3 3—15 5 4 2 3 4—18—33
F. G. Brauneck. 3 4 2 3 4—16 4 4 4 3 3—18—34
W. W. Hays. 4 4 3 3 3—17 4 4 3 3 3—17—34
W. R. Platje. 3 3 4 3 3—16 3 3 3 3 3—15—31
R. C. Millett. 4 3 3 3 2—15 4 3 2 4 3—16—31
S. W. Risbey. 3 4 3 3 3—16 4 4 4 2 2—16—32
N. A. Paul. 2 3 4 4 4—17 3 4 5 4 3—19—36
G. T. Mortimer. 3 3 2 4 4—16 3 3 5 4 3—18—34
W. J. Sherer. 3 3 3 2 4—15 4 3 4 4 3—18—33
W. J. Scott. 3 4 4 4 4—19 5 4 4 5 4—22—41
F. A. Fichtel. 4 4 4 3 3—18 3 3 3 3 5—15—33
R. S. Ecclestone. 3 2 4 3 3—15 4 4 4 4 4—20—35
K. K. Casey. 4 4 4 4 5—21 3 3 4 8 4—17—38
F. C. Kruse. 3 4 4 3 3—17 3 4 3 4 4—18—35
L. Eben. 4 3 4 4 5—20 3 0 3 4 4—15—35
R. B. Palmer. 2 3 4 3 3—15 3 2 3 4 3—15—30
J. T. Mathews. 0 3 4 5 3—15 3 2 4 4 5—18—33
C. J. McGratty. 3 3 4 4 4—18 5 0 3 3 4—16—34
A. J. Dings. 3 3 3 2 4—16 5 4 0 4 2—16—31
M. M. Evans. 3 3 3 3 3—15 3 4 2 5 4—18—33
C. W. Heckman. 4 3 3 3 5—18 4 3 4 3 3—17—35
A. D. Clausen. 4 3 4 3 3—17 4 4 4 4 0—16—33
H. Norris. 3 3 3 3 4—16 4 3 5 3 2—17—33
H. Daube. 3 3 3 4 3—16 5 4 4 4 4—21—37
C. H. Williamson. 4 2 3 3 3—15 5 2 4 3 4—18—33
C. V. Edwards. 4 3 4 4 4—19 4 2 3 3 4—16—35
R. L. Brow. 4 3 3 4 2—16 3 4 5 3 4—17—33
W. E. Hoyer. 4 3 3 4 3—17 4 0 4 4 3—15—32
C. E. Smith. 5 3 3 3 4—18 0 5 4 4 4—17—35
H. J. Derrick. 3 3 3 3 5—17 3 4 4 3 3—17—34
William Steinmeyer. 2 3 4 4 4—17 3 4 4 3 3—17—34
R. H. Aldrich. 4 4 4 4 2—18 2 3 3 4 4—16—34
J. J. Doran. 4 4 4 3 2—17 4 4 3 3 3—17—34
C. W. Woodward. 4 4 4 2 2—16 4 3 3 5 2—15—31
J. H. Adriance. 4 4 4 4 2—18 4 4 3 3 3—16—34
H. O. Bird. 4 4 4 4 4—20 4 4 4 4 3—19—39
J. C. Patterson. 4 4 4 4 5—19 2 3 5 2 4—17—36
C. J. Euler. 4 4 3 3 3—17 4 3 2 3 5—15—32
T. Newsome. 4 4 4 3 2—17 4 4 4 4 3—19—36
N. Harding. 4 4 4 4 5—19 4 4 4 5 5—21—40
H. Merz. 4 4 3 2 3—16 3 3 5 5 3—15—31
C. H. Klappert. 4 4 4 3 3—18 3 4 3 5 4—19—37
W. T. Kim. 4 4 3 3 3—17 4 4 3 3 3—17—34

COMPANY C.

First Sergt. J. C. Rogers. 4 4 4 3 0—15 5 3 5 4 3—20—35
Q. M. Sergt. F. Peapke. 2 4 4 5 4—19 4 4 4 3 4—19—38
Sergt. C. H. Ryer. 3 4 3 4 2—16 3 4 3 2 2—15—31
Corp. A. W. Smith. 4 4 3 2 4—17 3 4 5 4 5—21—38
Corp. J. H. Quigg. 4 2 3 3 3—15 3 4 3 4 3—17—32
A. C. Robertson. 4 4 0 4 4—16 4 3 4 3 4—18—34
C. Finckenshardt. 3 4 4 4 4—19 4 4 3 3 3—17—36
W. H. Crosby. 4 4 3 3 2—17 3 4 3 5 2—15—32
M. C. Harder. 3 3 5 4 2—17 3 3 4 3 4—17—34
C. Davy. 4 3 3 3 4—17 4 3 4 5 4—20—37
G. A. Koch. 4 5 2 4 2—16 5 3 3 3 3—15—31
E. J. Grisler. 2 4 3 5 4—18 4 3 3 5 2—18—36
E. H. Miller. 3 4 4 2 3—16 4 3 5 3 3—18—34
E. H. Dean. 4 2 4 3 2—15 3 3 3 3 5—15—30
S. B. Butler. 2 4 4 3 2—15 4 4 4 3 3—18—33
G. Willing. 3 4 2 4 4—17 4 5 4 4 4—21—38
G. B. Aitke. 4 2 3 4 4—18 4 4 4 4 3—19—35
L. T. Carter. 4 4 4 4 4—20 3 0 4 5 3—15—35
A. Achtert. 4 4 0 4 4—16 3 4 3 2 5—15—31
O. E. Toumans. 3 3 3 4 2—15 4 4 4 4 0—16—31
W. O. Pederson. 4 3 2 3 4—15 3 5 4 2 3—17—32
K. Arvanian. 2 0 4 4 5—15 2 3 5 3 3—16—31
W. K. Garston. 4 3 4 4 4—19 4 4 4 4 3—19—38
C. J. Weeks. 5 5 5 4 3—22 3 4 2 3 3—15—37
C. E. Winterton. 5 4 3 4 5—21 5 4 4 4 4—21—42
E. C. Dunning. 4 4 2 3 3—17 4 3 3 4 4—18—35
J. S. Holden. 5 3 3 4 4—19 5 3 5 3 5—21—40
H. Jacquin. 3 3 4 4 3—17 3 5 2 2 4—16—33
G. G. Botemp. 4 3 3 4 3—17 4 4 4 0 4—16—33
A. C. Merriam. 4 4 4 0 4—16 2 3 4 3 2—14—30
F. M. Moore. 4 4 4 0 2—14 3 3 2 3 4—15—29

R. J. Roby, Jr. 3 4 2 3 3—15 3 3 4 3 2—15—30
G. M. Wood. 4 3 4 4 4—19 4 4 2 3 3—16—35
J. A. Nathans. 3 4 2 4 4—17 3 4 3 4 3—17—34
A. E. Comstock. 4 2 4 3 4—17 0 4 5 4 3—16—33
E. R. Stule. 4 2 3 3 3—15 4 3 3 4 4—18—33
J. A. Watkins. 4 3 3 4 4—18 4 3 5 5 4—21—39
L. Kneissel. 3 4 3 2 4—16 2 3 4 3 3—15—31
J. J. Regan. 4 3 3 3 3—16 5 0 4 3 3—15—31
J. B. Filet. 3 3 2 3 3—15 5 3 5 3 4—20—35
J. F. Little. 4 4 4 3 2—17 3 4 4 4 2—17—34
E. F. Barnat. 4 3 4 4 4—19 3 2 4 3 3—15—34
A. W. Weisman. 5 3 4 2 2—16 3 3 3 3 3—15—31
J. J. Lee. 4 3 4 4 3—18 3 3 4 2 3—15—33
R. Crow. 5 5 0 4 3—17 3 4 3 3 3—16—33
E. H. Engelke. 4 4 4 2 2—16 5 4 2 5 4—20—36

COMPANY D.

First Sergt. E. J. Slack. 3 4 4 4 2—17 3 3 4 4 3—17—34
Sergt. H. Rainey. 3 3 3 5 3—17 4 0 3 4 4—15—32
Sergt. J. E. Elmendorf. 5 4 4 4 4—21 4 4 3 3 3—17—38
Sergt. M. F. Carroll. 3 4 5 3—18 5 3 5 4 4—21—39
Sergt. A. C. Milliken. 4 4 5 5 5—23 5 4 2 3 5—19—42
Corp. W. F. Garrignes. 3 3 5 4 5—20 4 3 3 3 4—17—37
Corp. J. H. McDermott. 4 4 4 4 4—20 4 4 5 4 4—21—41
Corp. W. R. King. 4 3 4 5 4—22 3 4 2 4 4—17—39
F. Lehne. 4 4 4 4 4—20 4 4 4 4 4—20—40
E. Feithman. 2 4 4 3—17 3 3 4 3 3—17—34
W. F. Duffield. 3 4 5 5 3—20 4 4 4 4 4—20—40
H. A. Phillipa. 4 3 3 3 3—16 4 3 5 4 3—19—35
L. L. Garrignes. 4 4 2 4 3—17 4 4 4 4 4—20—37
F. E. Daly. 3 5 5 3 2—18 3 4 4 5 4—20—38
M. Lenz. 4 3 4 4 5—18 3 4 3 5 5—20—38
T. Letz. 4 4 3 4 0—15 0 5 4 3 4—16—31
C. B. Hanlon. 3 3 4 3 3—16 3 4 4 5 5—21—37
W. T. Margetts. 3 4 4 4 5—20 4 4 3 3 4—19—39
J. B. King. 4 0 2 4 5—15 3 3 4 3 3—16—31
H. Rabing. 4 3 4 4 3—18 4 3 3 3 4—17—35
F. M. McAllister. 3 0 4 4 4—15 4 2 3 3 3—15—30
W. H. Drew. 3 4 4 3 3—17 5 3 2 4 4—18—35
F. C. Kuehnle. 2 2 3 5 3—15 3 2 4 4 2—15—30
W. E. Spencer. 2 2 4 3 4—15 4 5 4 2 3—18—33
W. L. Gwinn. 3 4 4 3 3—17 2 4 3 3 3—15—32
C. J. Gwinn. 2 4 3 4 3—16 3 3 3 3 3—15—32
C. N. Benkart. 4 4 2 4 4—18 3 4 2 3 3—15—33
W. Marks. 4 3 2 4 4—17 3 4 3 2 4—16—33
B. T. Smith. 3 3 3 3 3—15 4 3 4 3 4—18—33
W. R. O'Rourke. 3 5 4 3 2—17 4 4 4 4 4—20—37
F. Steffens. 4 3 3 5 5—20 3 4 5 3 3—18—38
D. H. Reid. 3 2 4 3 3—15 4 4 4 3 3—18—34
L. C. Neafie. 3 3 3 3 4—16 2 3 3 4 4—16—32
F. A. Stroh. 3 3 4 3 4—17 4 4 3 3 3—17—34
J. J. Trainor. 5 2 4 4 4—19 4 3 4 0 4—15—34
F. Van Houten. 2 2 4 4 3—16 4 2 2 4 3—15—31
C. B. Gintz. 3 4 3 3 2—15 3 3 3 3 4—16—31
W. O. Quarthy. 3 4 4 4 3—18 4 3 3 4 2—16—34
E. C. Yost. 4 5 5 2 3—19 4 3 3 4 2—16—35
R. G. Brandt. 4 3 2 4 2—15 3 2 4 3 4—16—31
C. W. Banker, Jr. 3 3 3 3 4—16 3 4 3 4 2—16—32
J. H. Petry. 3 3 3 3 5—17 4 4 4 3 3—18—35
J. R. Bessinger. 3 3 4 4 5—19 4 4 3 2 2—15—34
D. F. Clark. 3 2 4 4 4—18 4 3 4 2 3—16—34
B. F. Caine. 4 4 4 3 2—17 4 4 4 3 2—17—34
E. Wehle. 5 0 4 3 3—15 3 4 4 4 2—17—32
W. E. Crandall. 3 3 5 4 3—18 4 5 3 5 4—21—39
W. H. Stansfield. 3 4 4 3 3—17 3 4 3 4 5—19—36
C. G. Griffen. 4 0 3 5 5—17 4 3 3 5 4—19—36
C. A. Ackerman. 5 3 3 2 3—16 3 4 3 4 2—16—32
J. R. McAllister. 3 4 4 4 3—18 4 3 3 3 2—15—33
T. H. Mullen. 4 4 4 3 2—17 3 4 4 3 3—17—34
H. M. Joyce. 2 2 2 4 5—15 4 3 4 3 2—16—31
F. V. Calden. 3 4 4 4 3—18 4 4 2 4 4—18—36
C. H. Gilbert. 4 4 4 5 0—17 3 2 4 4 3—16—33
A. L. Shaw. 4 4 4 4 0—16 3 4 4 5 5—21—37
T. M. Blake. 4 4 4 4 3—19 2 4 3 4 4—17—36
G. H. King. 5 3 0 4 3—15 4 5 4 4 4—21—36
G. W. Jarboe. 3 3 3 3 2—15 4 4 5 4 4—21—36
H. F. Weed. 4 4 4 3 3—17 4 7 4 3 2—16—33

COMPANY E.

First Sergt. L. W. Thompson. 5 4 5 4 4—22 5 4 4 4 4—21—43
Q. M. Sergt. A. Bauer. 2 4 3 3 3—15 4 3 4 3 3—17—32
Sergt. J. O. Kyle. 4 4 3 4 4—19 4 4 5 4 4—21—40
Sergt. E. A. Talbert. 2 3 3 3 4—15 4 4 3 4 3—18—33
Sergt. R. G. Wager. 4 4 4 4 5—21 4 3 2 3 5—17—38
Corp. C. P. Turner. 3 5 4 4 4—20 4 3 4 4 2—17—37
Corp. J. O. Wharton. 4 4 4 4 4—20 4 5 4 4 4—21—41
Corp. J. B. Scott. 5 3 2 2 3—15 3 2 2 4 4—15—30
Corp. A. C. Stretton. 4 4 2 2 2—16 3 4 2 4 3—16—32
Corp. A. P. Corbett. 2 5 4 4 4—19 3 5 4 5 3—20—39
A. R. Ingram. 4 4 4 5 0—17 5 3 3 2 3—16—33
T. J. Kenney. 0 4 4 4 4—16 4 4 3 2 4—17—33
G. S. Andrews. 4 4 4 4 4—20 4 4 4 3 4—19—39
A. Strauss. 2 3 4 4 3—16 2 3 3 4 4—16—32
M. J. Murphy. 4 2 4 3 5—18 4 2 4 3 4—17—35
A. Matler. 3 3 4 4 4—19 4 3 4 2 4—17—36
J. McNeill. 3 3 3 3 3—15 3 3 3 3 3—15—30
C. E. Johnson. 4 4 4 3 2—17 2 4 3 2 4—15—32
T. L. Moore. 3 2 4 3 3—16 4 2 3 3 3—15—30
S. Bernhart. 4 5 4 4 4—21 3 2 3 3 4—15—36
E. D. Russel. 3 4 4 3 4—18 3 4 2 3 3—15—33
R. C. Daniel. 4 4 4 5 4—21 4 4 4 5 3—20—41
H. Joyce. 4 3 3 4 4—18 0 4 4 4 5—17—35
R. F. Hoyt. 5 5 2 4 3—17 4 3 3 3 4—17—34
C. Cherot. 4 4 4 4 5—21 4 4 3 3 2—16—37
W. H. Grogan. 4 4 3 5—16 4 4 4 2 2—16—32
W. F. Bradshaw. 5 5 4 4 4—22 4 4 4 3 3—18—40
R. C. Leonard. 4 3 4 4 2—17 4 3 3 3 4—17—34
F. A. Schaller. 3 5 4 3 2—17 4 5 3 3 3—18—35
P. J. Hatton. 4 4 4 4 2—18 3 3 4 3 5—18—36

COMPANY F.

Sergt. J. M. Hutchinson. 3 3 3 4 2—15 4 3 3 4 2—16—31
Sergt. P. Dougherty. 4 4 4 2 3—17 3 4 3 3 2—15—32
Corp. E. Schwab. 4 4 4 4 4—20 4 3 3 4 4—18—38
Corp. W. D. Steele. 3 4 3 4 4—18 4 3 3 4 4—18—36
Corp. Y. Reicher. 4 2 4 2 3—15 3 3 3 4 3—16—31
Corp. J. T. McQuade. 5 0 4 4 5—18 4 4 4 4 4—20—38
J. Hoffman. 3 4 3 5 4—19 4 4 3 2 2—17—36
R. H. Adelman. 4 4 3 3 2—16 3 4 2 2 2—15—31
J. O'Brien. 4 2 3 3 3—15 4 5 5 4 4—22—37
J. J. Reynolds. 4 4 3 5 4—19 3 0 4 5 5—16—35
C. J. Post. 3 3 4 3 3—16 4 4 3 4 5—20—36
J. G. Pohalski. 3 3 3 3 3—16 2 2 4 4 4—16—32
M. J. Sutton. 5 3 3 2 3—16 3 3 3 3 4—16—32
L. Reicher. 3 3 4 3 3—16 4 2 3 2 3—15—32
H. D. Ammon. 2 3 4 4 2—15 3 4 3 4 4—18—33
A. C. Barnett. 3 4 5 4 0—16 4 3 3 4 4—18—34
M. A. Caulkins. 3 4 4 4 4—19 4 4 5 5 4—22—41
D. J. George. 3 4 3 3 4—17 3 3 3 5 4—16—33
H. Bass. 4 0 4 3 4—15 4 3 5 4 3—19—34
F. J. Torpey. 3 4 4 4 5—20 4 4 5 3 4—20—40
T. Koos. 3 2 4 3 3—15 3 4 3 3 3—16—31
G. W. Messimer. 2 4 3 3 3—15 4 4 3 5 4—20—35
G. W. Bang. 4 5 4 3 2—18 3 4 4 0 4—15—33
F. Larance. 4 4 4 4 4—20 4 2 3 3 3—15—35
J. H. Schmidt. 3 4 3 4 4—17 3 3 4 4 5—19—36
H. Johnson. 2 3 4 3 5—17 3 4 2 3 3—15—32
J. Muller. 4 3 4 3 4—18 4 5 3 4 3—19—37
J. Fallon. 3 3 3 4 3—16 3 4 4 3 3—17—33
J. D. Hamill. 2 4 5 3 4—18 3 4 3 2 3—15—33
C. H. Reubel. 3 3 4 3 4—17 3 3 3 3 3—15—32
A. Ess. 2 4 4 3 3—16 4 4 3 3 4—18—34
B. W. Stanton. 3 3 3 3 3—15 4 3 3 3 3—16—31
J. Farley. 3 0 4 3 5—15 4 3 3 4 4—18—33
F. McGowan. 4 3 3 2 3—15 3 3 3 3 4—16—31
W. J. Farrell. 4 3 3 3 2—15 4 3 3 3 4—17—32
H. Remack. 3 3 3 3 3—15 5 5 5 5 3—23—38
E. Woods. 5 5 4 4 0—18 3 3 3 3 3—15—33
T. Mullen. 5 5 3 4 0—17 4 3 3 2 3—15—32
G. Rowlandson. 3 3 3 3 4—16 3 3 3 3 3—15—31
E. W. Barker. 3 3 4 3 4—17 4 3 3 3 3—16—33
C. Pfrommer. 3 3 3 3 4—16 3 4 2 2 4—15—31
C. Schuster. 4 4 4 2 3—17 4 0 4 4 3—15—32
R. Saunders. 4 4 4 2 2—16 2 2 4 4 4—16—32
J. Brown. 3 3 3 3 3—15 4 3 4 4 0—15—30
J. P. Hogan. 4 4 4 4 5—21 2 4 2 4 3—15—36

COMPANY I.

First Sergt. G. B. Youngs. 3 4 5 4 3—19 4 4 5 4 3—20—39
Q. M. Sergt. C. J. Cameron. 3 2 3 2 5—16 4 4 2 2 3—15—31
Sergt. R. E. Heun. 3 5 4 3 0—15 4 4 3 0 4—15—30
Sergt. Z. Zeisler. 3 4 4 5 4—20 4 2 3 3 3—15—35
Sergt. W. H. Bartholomew. 3 3 4 3 5—18 3 3 3 4 4—17—35
Sergt. W. L. Howard. 3 3 4 2 3—15 4 4 3 5 0—16—31
Corp. J. Norris. 5 4 4 4 3—20 4 4 3 3 4—18—34
Corp. D. A. Hancock. 4 5 5 4 2—21 5 5 4 3 4—21—42
Corp. E. M. Dillon. 4 5 4 3 3—19 4 3 4 4 5—20—39
Corp. P. B. McCahill. 5 3 4 3 4—19 3 3 3 4 3—16—35
Corp. A. J. Kohn. 2 3 3 4 4—16 2 4 3 3 3—15—31
A. C. English. 4 4 3 0 4—15 3 3 4 3 3—16—31
C. B. Beatus. 4 4 3 3 3—17 4 4 3 4 4—19—36
J. R. Rothschild. 4 3 4 3 3—17 4 3 2 4 2—15—32
D. E. Reider. 4 4 3 3 3—17 2 3 4 5 3—17—34
C. S. Liebeskind. 4 3 4 3 4—18 3 3 4 3 3—16—34
W. B. Hobschmidt. 4 3 2 4 3—16 2 3 3 4 5—17—33
A. P. Delcambre. 3 4 4 3 3—17 4 3 3 4 3—17—34
J. Gaffney. 3 3 3 3 5—17 3 3 4 3 2—16—33
G. C. Dietz. 4 2 3 4 4—17 4 2 4 3 3—16—33
J. Maskiell, Jr. 3 4 5 3 4—19 5 2 3 3 3—16—35
G. Geis. 3 4 4 4 4—19 3 5 4 3 3—18—37
W. Buelthman. 3 3 2 4 4—16 3 3 3 3 3—15—33
W. F. Featherstone. 4 3 3 3 4—17 4 4 4 4 4—20—37
E. M. Gamble. 2 2 4 4 3—15 4 4 2 3 3—16—31
W. A. Stone. 4 4 4 2 2—16 4 3 4 3 2—16—32
A. Dillon. 3 5 4 5 3—20 4 4 4 3 4—19—39
G. P. Lang. 4 3 2 2 4—15 2 4 2 4 3—15—30
E. W. Stillwagon. 4 3 3 2 2—14 3 4 4 3 3—17—31
R. Schwarz. 4 2 4 2 4—16 4 4 3 4 4—19—35
G. Fitzgerald. 4 4 3 3 3—17 3 3 3 3 3—15—32
D. Browder. 4 4 0 3 4—15 3 3 4 2 3—15—30
G. English. 4 4 3 4 2—18 3 2 4 3 3—15—33
O. Perrel. 5 4 4 3 3—19 4 4 2 3 3—16—35
N. Baruowitz. 4 3 2 3 4—16 5 0 4 4 4—17—32

J. E. Frank. 3 2 3 4 3—15 3 4 3 2 3—15—30
B. Mimnaugh. 4 4 2 3 2—15 3 3 3 3 3—15—30
W. J. Dwane. 4 4 4 3 5—20 3 3 4 4 4—18—38
J. C. Bergstrom. 3 4 0 5 4—16 4 4 3 3 2—16—32
J. W. Grimmer. 3 3 2 4 3—15 4 4 2 3 2—15—30

COMPANY K.

Q. M. Sergt. W. H. Carr. 3 0 4 5 3—15 3 4 3 3 3—16—31
Sergt. W. A. Piercy. 4 4 4 2 2—16 2 3 4 5 2—16—32
Sergt. T. Bohlig. 2 4 3 3 3—15 3 3 4 3 3—16—31
Sergt. C. H. Briner. 4 4 4 4 4—20 4 5 5 2 4—18—38
Sergt. R. C. Hyands. 4 4 0 4 4—16 3 3 4 3 3—16—32
Corp. J. T. Bevoridge. 0 4 3 4 5—16 3 4 3 2 4—16—32
Corp. E. T. Gribbons. 3 5 3 3 5—19 3 4 3 3 3—16—35
Corp. C. W. Boynton. 4 4 3 4 3—18 4 0 4 4 4—16—34
Corp. E. L. Hall. 3 3 4 3 3—16 2 4 5 4 2—17—33
Corp. A. W. Wolff. 4 3 2 3 5—17 3 4 4 2 3—16—31
P. Ahrens. 2 4 2 5 3—16 2 3 5 3 3—16—32
G. Von Kromer. 4 3 2 5—17 3 3 3 3 4—16—33
L. Wehdebrock. 3 3 5 3 3—17 4 4 4 4 3—19—36
J. Ochs, Jr. 4 5 5 3 4—21 5 3 4 5 3—20—41
W. Norris. 4 4 4 3 3—18 4 4 4 4 3—19—38
W. C. Wilson. 4 4 3 3 3—16 3 5 4 3 0—15—31
A. C. McKenzie. 4 4 4 3 3—18 4 3 4 4 3—18—36
C. H. Scott. 4 3 4 2 4—17 3 4 3 4 3—17—34
W. H. McCrea. 4 4 3 2 4—17 4 4 3 2 4—17—34
H. Bauman. 4 3 4 3 4—18 3 3 4 4 4—19—36
J. Stoll. 3 3 3 4 4—17 3 4 5 5 5—24—41
C. M. Lahn. 2 5 3 4 4—18 5 4 3 0 4—16—34
J. S. Kneale. 3 4 4 3 3—18 3 3 3 3 5—17—33
J. T. Guy. 4 4 4 3 3—19 3 3 3 5 5—21—40
J. J. Green. 3 3 4 2 2—15 4 3 5 4 4—20—35
H. C. Ziegler. 4 4 4 4 5—21 4 3 3 4 4—19—39
H. S. Lent. 4 4 0 4 4—16 5 4 3 0 4—16—32
J. Stoll. 3 3 3 4 2—15 4 3 3 4 2—16—31
J. Raife. 4 2 3 3 3—15 3 3 3 3 3—15—30
R. G. Macbeth. 3 2 3 4 3—15 3 4 2 3 3—15—30
A. T. Heiser. 4 4 3 2 4—17 3 2 4 3 5—17—32
J. H. Moffat. 2 2 4 4 3—15 4 2 4 3 2—15—30
D. H. Mackenzie. 3 3 4 2 3—15 3 4 3 3 2—15—30
S. J. Doorley. 4 3 4 3 3—17 4 3 3 3 2—15—32
A. C. Taylor. 4 3 3 2 2—17 3 4 2 3 3—15—32
T. J. Gallagher. 4 3 3 2 3—15 3 4 2 3 3—15—30
C. W. Rush. 4 3 3 4 3—17 5 3 4 3 0—15—32
F. W. Preuss. 4 3 4 3 3—17 4 4 3 3 3—17—34
W. A. De Lamater. 2 3 3 4 5—17 4 2 3 3 3—15—32
H. Abeling. 4 4 4 3 5—20 5 3 3 4 0—15—35
E. J. Duddenhauser. 3 4 5 4 0—16 2 4 2 3 3—15—31

SKIRMISH PRACTICE.

A	14	F	68
B	134	G	111
C	110	H	74
D	131	I	71
E	117	K	84

VOLLEY FIRING.

Co.	No. men.	Bulls.	Centres.	In'rs.	O't's.	T'tal.
A	38	23	39	74	40	176
B	56	48	74	76	62	260
C	41	27	48	65	35	175
D	58	40	107	92	57	296
E	32	21	60	32	36	149
F	29	15	34	35	33

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Ghemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL. B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave. Home Bank Branch, 42nd St., near 8th Av. Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

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BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
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BANKERS AND BROKERS.
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Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y. Commission 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,440 Broadway, near 40th St.
Phila.: Drexel Bldg., 5th and Chestnut.
PRIVATE WIRES.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Also our New Book giving full explanation.
"HOW TO SPECULATE SUCCESSFULLY IN WALL STREET."

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
HAVE REMOVED TO
48 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
Brooklyn Office, 208 Montague St.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

Asa P. Potter. S. E. Kirkham.
Potter & Kirkham
BANKERS & BROKERS,
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BUY & SELL ALL STOCKS & BONDS FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Anthony N. Brady, Alwyn Ball, jr., John D. Crimmins, Michael Coleman, Ernest Ehrmann, Augustus D. Juilliard, Henry O. Havemeyer, William A. Nash, James N. Jarvie, James H. Post, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V.-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

LOST.
Certificate of the Central Trust Company of New York for deposit of stock and distribution of assets of the Metropolitan Ferry Company, fifteen shares, Number 149, name Virginia Hollins. If found return to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 52 Wall Street.

FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO dividend paying and prospective dividend paying Colorado gold stocks, showing daily enormous profits, call or address H. G. CURRAN, 309 BROADWAY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PREFERRED 8% STOCK OF A MANUFACTURING company for sale to the amount of $5,000. New capital necessary for increased business. Full particulars to bona fide investors. HOLT & DUROSS, Attorneys, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburg Coal Company
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS.

A considerable minority of the holders of these bonds have deposited their bonds with the Knickerbocker Trust Company of this City, and have appointed the undersigned a Committee of actual bondowners to protect the depositors' rights. The dissenting bondholders object to the plans of reorganization of this Company heretofore suggested for several reasons, among others that the interests of the bondholders have been subordinated to those of the stockholders, and that the bondholders are offered a deferred security, reduced in amount, and are deprived of the accumulated interest. The dissenting bondholders believe themselves entitled to the advantages given them by the terms of the mortgage, and they propose to investigate the transactions leading to, as also the necessity for, the suggested reorganization. Bonds have been deposited to a sufficient number to justify the proposed investigation. Bonds may be deposited until further notice with the Knickerbocker Trust Company and negotiable receipts obtained therefor. Information may be had of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, the undersigned Committee, or their counsel.

ALEXANDER H. SPENCER,
ALFRED P. BOLLER,
LOMAX LITTLEJOHN,
Committee.

LINDSAY, KREMER, KALISH & PALMER, Counsel,
27 William Street, New York City.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburg Coal Co.

The undersigned Reorganization Committee hereby gives notice that the holders of a large majority of First Mortgage Bonds of said Coal Company have assented to the plan of reorganization adopted by said Committee on the 11th day of April, 1900.

In order to afford all holders of the Bonds of the above-mentioned Company an opportunity to participate in the advantages of the reorganization, the Committee have this day determined to receive deposits of Bonds at The Mercantile Trust Co. up to and including the 16TH DAY OF JUNE, 1900, after which date no further Bonds will be received except upon such terms as the Committee may prescribe.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
M. D. WOODFORD,
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec., 120 Broadway, N. Y.
ALMON GOODWIN, Counsel.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF BALTIMORE CITY:

It is rumored that the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company would be willing to submit to the Stockholders a proposition to sell the capital stock of said company at a price which in my judgment is far below the value of said stock; and it can be easily understood what large profits could be made by any party buying control of the above-mentioned stock, as they would obtain a valuable franchise at a price below its real value.

As I have repeatedly shown to parties having large interests in the stock of this company, that the opportunity is now present in Baltimore city to make the capital stock of the Consolidated Gas Company sell at par, or even higher, on its earning capacity alone; but it is sufficient, however, to state here that within a reasonable time, by the use of progressive and active management, this company should, and in my judgment will, be derived from my knowledge of the success of gas companies in other cities, approximately double its output of gas, and be able to furnish it to the people of Baltimore City for one dollar per thousand cubic feet, and even at a less charge for fuel purposes by scaling the rate to meet the latter demand according to the quantity of gas consumed.

I make this appeal to the Stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company, not to sell their stock to any syndicate at a sacrifice: and, representing as I do a great many shares, I will cheerfully supply all information and data on this subject to the present Stockholders, showing them why I make this statement, and wherein it would be to their future advantage to have the Consolidated Gas Company managed on broad and progressive lines as are other large gas interests in the United States.

CHARLES H. DICKEY,
Box 773, Baltimore, Md.

LEHIGH AND WILKES-BARRE COAL COMPANY.
To Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
Payable June 1, 1900.

By agreement between the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company and The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey these bonds will be extended for Ten years from June 1, 1900, at four and one-half per cent. interest, payable quarterly on the first days of March, June, September, and December in each year, and such extended bonds be guaranteed both as to principal and interest by The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. These bonds will continue to be secured by the present mortgage which now constitutes a first lien on almost all the property of the Coal Company. The entire issue has been subscribed for, reserving, however, to all present holders who present their bonds for that purpose on or before May 21, 1900, the privilege of exchanging their present bonds for the extended bonds so guaranteed. Bondholders who desire to avail of this privilege may present their bonds at the office of The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, 143 Liberty Street, at any time after May 10, and up to and including May 21, next, and will receive immediate payment of their June coupons and receipts entitling them to the guaranteed extended bonds, which will bear interest from June 1, 1900, and will be deliverable on or about that date. J. ROGERS MAXWELL, President.
May 4, 1900.

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS,
Water Works & Electric Light 5% Bonds

A large number of the above Bonds having been deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company of New York, under an Agreement dated May 14, 1900, appointing the undersigned a Committee to protect the Bondholders' interests, notice is now given that any Bondholder may participate in the benefits of the said Agreement, by depositing his Bonds thereunder, at any time prior to June 4, 1900, with the said Trust Company, which will issue its negotiable receipts therefor.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
JOHN W. STERLING,
Committee.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
American Air Power Co. (N. Y.)
AND THE
Compressed Air Motor Co. (Ill.)

Stockholders of the American Air Power Co. of New York and of the Compressed Air Motor Co. of Illinois, who desire to exchange their stock for an equal amount of common stock of the Compressed Air Company, in accordance with the terms of the circular of May 1, 1900, are requested to present their certificates of stock at the office of the Compressed Air Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York. Circulars may be had by applying at the office of the company.

H. A. HIMELY, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co.
Philadelphia, May 14th, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company will be held at the office of the Company, Beach and Ball Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the thirty-first day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
CHAS. T. TAYLOR, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.
32 Nassau St., New York, May 17th, 1900.
The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its offices, as above, pursuant to its charter, on Monday, June 4, 1900.
The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, May 15, 1900.
WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT ANDREW BUCHANAN McCREERY, ROBERT SAMUEL McCREERY, and WILLIAM JOHN McCREERY have this day been admitted as partners in our firm.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 17	435,431
To date this year	55,414,805
Corresponding date last year	85,985,858

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 17	$1,608,900
To date this year	$249,666,610
Corresponding date last year	$461,874,330

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾@2 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Anaconda Copper	1¾	Nat. Lead	⅝
B'klyn Un. Gas	½	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Canada South.	½	Pacific Coast	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	1¾	Pere Marquette	½
Del., Lack. & West.	1	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	⅛
Federal Steel pf.	⅝	Third Av.	⅛
Glucose Sugar	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	¼
Iowa Cent. pf.	2	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝
Met. Street Ry.	3	Wis. Central	½
Mobile & Ohio	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	½
National Biscuit	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf.	1	Illinois Central	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅝	Man. Beach	6½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1½	Missouri Pacific	⅛
Am. Tobacco	5½	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Am. Tob. pf.	2	Nat. Steel	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Brooklyn R. T.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., B. & Q.	¾	Pennsylvania	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅞	Union Pacific	¾
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	1		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

H. & St. J. con.	1	Wabash 1st, Det. & Chi. ext.	1
Ill. Central 3½s	1		
Keokuk & D. M. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	3	Evans. & T. H. con. 6s	1
Ann Arbor 4s	1	Lake Shore 3½s	1½
Chi. R. I. & P. 6s	2		
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Tobacco shares contributed the one sensational feature of yesterday's market. American Company stock and Continental stock both fell substantially—the common shares of the American receding practically half a dozen points. Reports as to the organization of new competing corporations seem chiefly to be the depressing factor. A twenty-five-million-dollar company is to be organized, including in its consolidation half a score or more of plants which for years past have been profitable, some of them making plug tobacco, some manufacturing chewing tobacco, others having an output of cigarettes. According to current representations, this new competition cannot fail to exert effective interference at once with the business of both the American and Continental Companies.

What seemed more suggestive than any other development in yesterday's market for the Tobacco shares was the apparent indifference of financial interests identified with the established companies. Supporting orders appeared at no time. Stocks sold for the short account in large volume were thrown apparently upon a market in which little actual resistance was at hand. And short sellers became thus—naturally, doubtless—more confident, larger sellers.

***

Sugar Trust stock displayed some weakness, though the Street continued to be filled with whispered announcements that the sugar trade war was finally settled, that the Doschers, the Arbuckles, and every other independent plant was forthwith to be taken over by the trust. It is likelier that Sugar Trust stockholders will have less dividends than that their corporation will acquire more properties.

***

Liquidation in many parts of the market undoubtedly shows. The black eye which the iron and steel stocks received is still much in evidence. Two or three pools are trying to lift quotations for some of the conspicuous iron stocks, but their efforts are insignificant. Their purpose chiefly is to relieve some groups of speculators of bad stock market commitments. They make joyful noises, but are something very different from happy.

***

Money market conditions improve yet further. Rates both here and abroad become more and more certain of permanent ease.

NEW TOBACCO COMPANY.

The formation of the new opposition company to the American and Continental Tobacco Companies has now been practically completed, and articles of incorporation will probably be filed in New Jersey either to-day or to-morrow. The new company will have a capital stock of $25,000,000—one-half common and the other half 6 per cent. noncumulative preferred—and in it will be included eleven companies already in operation and whose earnings now total $3,000,000 a year, equivalent to 12½ per cent. on the entire capital of the new company which they will go to make up.

The men at the head of the consolidated concern will all be practical tobacco makers, and among the incorporators will be David Dunlop, David Dunlop, Jr., Petersburg, Va.; A. Redpath of Brown Brothers' Tobacco and Cigarette Company, Winston, N. C.; Alexander Cameron, Richmond, Va.; George Cameron, Petersburg, Va.; P. H. Hanes, J. W. Hanes, Winston, N. C., and E. C. Venable, Petersburg, Va. Cameron & Cameron, the names of whose individual members appear among the incorporators, are the largest exporters of high-grade smoking tobacco in the trade.

The new company will take over, among other things, a new cigarette machine controlled by Mr. Buchanan of the firm of Buchanan & Lyall, whose property went into the Continental Company when it was formed.

Coudert Brothers are counsel for the new company, and it is understood important banking interests will be identified with it. At the office of Coudert Brothers yesterday it was admitted that the firm was counsel for "certain people who were contemplating the organization of a new tobacco company," but details were refused. The facts, however, are as given above.

***

Wall Street, whose speculative and investment interests are generally with the older companies, was yesterday inclined to deplore the formation of the new company, as the opinion was that the consolidated concern would be in a position, under one management, with an abundance of available capital and by aggressive business methods seriously to interfere with the operations of the American and Continental Companies.

In consequence of this opinion, and the fear that the earnings of the American and Continental Companies must be affected, the quotations for both the American and the Continental securities broke sharply yesterday on the Stock Exchange. Opening at 92, the common stock of the American Company sold down as low as 86, closing at 86¾, a net decline of 5¾ points, on sales of nearly 110,000 shares—practically one-fourth of the entire market transactions. On sales of 120 shares, the preferred stock declined 2 points.

Continental Tobacco was much less active, 16,000 shares of the common changing hands at a net decline of 1⅛; and 6,000 shares of the preferred at a loss of ⅞.

Stop orders, reached in the case of American Tobacco, hastened the decline in that stock.

SUGAR WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

The announcement, made yesterday, that the Mollenhauer and National Sugar Refining Companies had cut the price of refined sugar 5 cents a hundred pounds was taken in the Street to mean that the Sugar war was to be waged more furiously than ever, and led to a raid on Sugar Trust common stock, which carried the quotation down from 108¼ to 105¾, with the close at 106¼, a net decline of 1¾ points on sales of 40,000 shares.

Inasmuch as the Mollenhauer and National Companies are generally credited in the Street with being friendly to the trust, the opinion was expressed that the cut was an indirect move on the part of the trust to force the fighting against the Arbuckles, though why this method should have been resorted to does not seem clear. James H. Post of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., who represent the Mollenhauer and National, discussing the reduction, said: "We simply had some surplus sugars on hand that we wished to get rid of, and we therefore offered to sell granulated for immediate delivery in large lots at 5 points below the regular prices. That is all the significance there is to it.

"As to whether we shall open our refineries soon, I can't say, but I will say that, so far as I can see, the sugar war is no nearer a settlement than ever it was."

FOREIGN LOAN RUMOR DENIED.

Of late, in connection with the exports of gold to Paris, Wall Street has heard not a little talk of an alleged loan of $15,000,000 from New York bankers to Parisian bankers, negotiated through the Bank of France on the one side and the National City Bank on the other. As a matter of fact, there appears to be nothing other than talk in the report.

An officer of the National City Bank said yesterday that there was not a word of truth in the rumor, and that he had not even heard of it until that afternoon. At the office of Lazard Frères, who have been among the largest shippers of gold to Paris, and who were reported to be in the "syndicate" advancing the loan, a member of the firm said: "The report is absurd—too ridiculous to dignify with notice." Elsewhere the same sentiments were expressed.

***

The exchange market yesterday was firm for long bills and easy for short. The money market, both for call and for time, remained practically unchanged.

TRACTION STOCKS ADVANCE.

Under the leadership of Metropolitan, the traction stocks, with the exception of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, showed substantial strength yesterday, Metropolitan advancing 3 points, Third Avenue ½, and Manhattan ⅜. Brooklyn Rapid Transit lost ½, though there was no news to explain the decline.

The exceptional strength of Metropolitan was on the hopeful utterances of President H. H. Vreeland, in his statement submitted to the stockholders of the company, while some short covering was prompted by an unconfirmed stock rumor to the effect that the $7,000,000 new stock had been underwritten by the Rockefellers at a figure said to be in the neighborhood of 160. Third Avenue, naturally, advanced sympathetically with Metropolitan.

ST. PAUL'S EARNINGS.

The statement of earnings of St. Paul for the second week in May, made public yesterday, did not make pleasing reading to the bears, who had been predicting that the figures would show a decrease in the earnings, as had the one for the previous week—the first decrease, by the way, in several years. Instead, total earnings for the week of $679,760 were reported, a gain of $17,800, or at the rate of more than $2,500 a day. Notwithstanding the favorable showing, the stock was sold off, depreciating fractionally on sales of 14,000 shares.

STEEL STOCKS IRREGULAR.

The movement of the steel stocks yesterday was more or less irregular, a number of the issues being comparatively neglected. Only 7,500 shares of Steel and Wire common were traded in at a net loss of ⅛, while but 6,800 shares of Federal Steel changed hands, with a net decline of ⅜. Tennessee Coal and Iron lost ⅛ on sales of 5,400 shares.

In connection with the operations of Tennessee Coal, a Wall Street news bureau yesterday stated that the full battery of ten open-hearth steel furnaces of the company's Ensley plant will be in operation very soon. At present six are at work, two more are to be installed next week, and the other two will soon follow. Each of them can make 100 tons of basic steel daily, which is rolled into billets. The entire output is said to be engaged for several months ahead.

ANACONDA'S RISE.

Anaconda Copper stock made a further advance of 1¾ points yesterday on sales of 1,400 shares, one of the reasons for the advance being stated to be the settlement of the Quincy Copper Mining strike. An authority in the copper trade declares that there is scarcely an ounce of free copper in the hands of any of the great copper-producing companies, and the product of all of them is sold ahead for some time.

CONSOLIDATED GAS GOES UP.

Covering by shorts who had become more or less alarmed over the persistent stories of a probable settlement of the gas war in the near future was responsible for the advance of nearly 2 points in Consolidated Gas yesterday, though less than 1,000 shares of the stock changed hands. Officially no verification of the reported settlement, actual or prospective, can be had.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

Early support was given to the market yesterday by purchases from London, where the growing ease in money and the progress of the British troops in South Africa continue to have a stimulating effect. The principal purchases were in Atchison, St. Paul, Norfolk and Western and Southern Pacific. The course of the market here, however, was not calculated to induce the continued foreign buying, the trading here being for the most part purely professional, prices not being well sustained.

PEOPLE'S GAS MOVEMENT.

People's Gas of Chicago moved irregularly yesterday, at one time selling up to 98¾ and at another down to 97⅝, with the close, 98, marking a net decline of ¼ on sales of 7,700 shares. The Street—for the reason that the company is a Chicago concern where the politicians work in a wonderful and mysterious way—still seems to believe that developments may shortly come to pass in relation to the affairs of the company that will not be altogether favorable.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount, but reduction in that of the Bank of Bengal from 6 to 5 per cent.

Subscriptions said to be coming in freely to the $50,000,000 Mexican Shoe and Leather Development Company, which purposes to control the Mexican and Central and South American markets.

According to Toledo advices the Michigan Central will erect a large steel elevator in that city with a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels, to cost $350,000.

Statement that the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company, capital $15,000,000, of Portland, Oregon, will absorb practically all the independent telephone companies on the Pacific Coast.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividends on National Biscuit common and preferred stocks.

Sale under foreclosure of the Centralia and Chester Railroad, running from Chester on the Illinois River to Centralia and Salem, 96 miles.

Statement that the recently declared 30 per cent. dividend by the Chicago and Alton was on the company's preferred stock only.

Bill reported to the United States Senate providing for new terminals and the elimination of grade crossing of the Baltimore and Ohio in Washington.

Consolidation of the North and West Branch, Pennsylvania, Schuylkill Valley, Nescopec and Sunbury, and Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroads, all affiliated with the Pennsylvania, into a new company, organized as the Schuylkill and Juniata Railroad Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3½@4 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $181,389,712; balances, $9,950,422; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,108,380.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅞@$4.85; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.88; cables, $4.88¾@$4.89; commercial bills, $4.84@$4.85.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16@5.18¾ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅝ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15@20c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 17.—American securities advanced at the opening and remained steady until near the close, when there was a reaction in some parts of the list. The market was mainly influenced by the movements in New York, and closed irregular.

Consols for money, 101⅜; consols for the account, 101⅜; Achison, 27; Canadian, 96⅝; St. Paul, 119⅛; Illinois Central, 116; Louisville, 82⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 75⅜; New York Central, 134⅜; Erie, 12⅜; Pennsylvania, 66⅝; Reading, 9; Erie first preferred, 33⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 76; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 9; Rand Mines, 39⅜.

Bar silver steady at 27 9-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 73.40.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.90; Madrid, 27.50; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 6.42½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, May 17.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, the ease of money in London and the satisfactory return of the Bank of France creating a favorable impression. The lowering of the bank rate has been postponed in view of the disquieting situation of the money market at Berlin. Russian securities were in demand on the rumor that a new loan was in preparation, which, however, must be accepted with reserve. Rio Tintos recovered sharply on the rise in the price of copper, and there were large repurchases on London account. De Beers were easier, and Kafirs were animated and harder. Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 15 centimes for the account; exchange on London, 25 francs 17½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 73.40.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation, decrease, 25,425,000 francs; Treasury accounts current, increase, 12,525,000 francs; gold in hand, increase, 17,850,000 francs; bills discounted, decrease, 26,100,000 francs; silver in hand, increase, 1,875,000 francs.

BERLIN, May 17.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm, but business was quiet. Spanish 4s advanced in response to Paris advices. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were harder on New York advices. Mine shares improved, owing to covering purchases, but subsequently fluctuated and closed harder. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

MADRID, May 17.—Gold was quoted to-day at 27.05.

LISBON, May 17.—The gold premium at Lisbon to-day was 43.

Discount Rate at Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, May 17.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal was reduced to-day from 6 to 5 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, May 17.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, increase, £1,413,000; circulation, decrease, £416,000; bullion, increase, £1,007,234; other securities, decrease, £1,003,000; other deposits, decrease, £814,000; public deposits, increase, £1,228,000; notes reserve, increase, £1,362,000; Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 43.78 per cent.; last week it was 41.26 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

MANY SMALL BANKS ORGANIZED.

Eighty-five Start Business Under the New Financial Law.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The records of the Controller of the Currency show that from March 14, the date on which the new Financial bill became a law, to May 12, 229 applications had been received for authority to organize National banks, with a capital of less than $50,000 each, making a total capital of $5,905,000. During the same period sixty-one applications have been received where the capital was more than $50,000 each, or a total of $7,205,000.

Since March 14 fifty-nine banks have been organized, with less than $50,000 capital, and twenty-six have been organized with $50,000 capital or over. These eighty-five banks have deposited bonds to secure circulation aggregating $1,586,100.

$272,910,350 in Bonds Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The amount of bonds so far exchanged at the Treasury for the new 2 per cent. bonds is $272,910,350, of which $53,668,400 were received from individuals and institutions other than National banks.

Cotton Exchange Meetings.

The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange met yesterday and received committee reports in anticipation of the annual meeting of the Exchange, to be held on May 29. The annual election will take place on the first Monday in June.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday was another very dull day in the market for outside securities and in only a few issues did the day's trading elicit much attention. Prices continued irregular, and though some few advances showed at the end of the day, there was little or no improvement in the general tone of the market. Buying orders in any large amount have not yet appeared in the market, although the low prices in many stocks has led to a certain number of purchases. So much uncertainty seems to be felt in regard to the course the market is likely to follow, or rather it seems to be so generally felt that lower prices are probable, that there are few buyers at present, and in most cases stocks have to be offered at considerable concessions to be sold at all.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common sold to the extent of several hundred shares at 6 and at the close was offered at 6 and showed a net loss of a quarter of a point. The preferred stock sold at 21 and ended the day a full point lower at 20 bid. These stocks seem to have no support and no disposition is shown to purchase them in anticipation of their being favorably affected by the report that is being prepared by the stockholders' committee. It seems so uncertain when the report will be ready, particularly in view of the long delay that has already occurred, that no one seems inclined to anticipate its findings by purchase of the stock.

AMERICAN WOOLEN declined further and ended the day with a net loss of half a point at 14½ bid. The preferred stock advanced as much as the common declined, closing at 72½ bid. The recent declines in these issues seemed to be attributed to selling by insiders.

RUBBER GOODS was one of the few stocks that showed particular strength. On inside buying it sold up to 29, and closed at 29⅛ bid, with little stock offered. No change occurred in the preferred stock, which was quoted at 77 bid.

OTIS ELEVATOR common sold at 26½ and was offered there at the close. It lost one point net for the day.

ELECTRIC BOAT, which closed on Wednesday at 21 bid, sold at 18½, but subsequently regained all of this decline and ended the day unchanged at 21 bid. There was no trading in the preferred stock.

AMALGAMATED COPPER showed some improvement. It advanced about three-quarters of a point on the purchase of a few hundred shares, and closed at 87 bid, a net gain of half a point. Rumors of contemplated sharp cuts in the price of copper are said to be without foundation, and copper trade conditions generally are said to be favorable.

CHICAGO AND ALTON subscriptions were again active, being traded in to the extent of about $100,000. They sold at 109½ and 109⅝, and closed at 109½ bid.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE common enjoyed the sharpest advance of the day. It sold at 26, and without further sales advanced to and closed at 27 bid, a net gain of 4 points.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION sold at 4¾ and closed at 4½ bid, a net gain of half a point.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was quite active around 8. It closed at 7¾ bid, a small net loss for the day.

BAY STATE GAS showed more activity than any other issue and advanced fractionally on large purchases. It sold up to 1⅜ and closed at 1½ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	
New Amsterdam	27	27½
New Amsterdam pf.	50	52
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99	100

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	22½	24
American Agri. Chem. pf.	72	75
American Bicycle	9	10
American Bicycle pf.	35	38
American Bicycle bonds		86
American Chicle	55	61
American Chicle pf.	75	80
American Woolen	14½	15
American Woolen pf.	72½	73
Cast-Iron Pipe	5¾	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf., ex div.	42½	43¾
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	8	8¾
Distilling Company of America	5¾	6
Distilling Company of America pf.	20	21
Electric Boat	21	23
Electric Boat pf.		45
Havana Commercial	13	14
Havana Commercial pf.	54	55½
International Pump	18	19
International Pump pf.	62	64
International Power	28	32
National Enameling & Stamping	20	24
National Enameling & Stamping pf.	80	84
National Gramophone	49	53
National Salt	40	42
National Salt pf.	70	72
Otis Elevator	26	26½
Otis Elevator pf.	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99	100
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29½	29⅞
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	77	80½
Sloss-Sheffield	22¾	23¾
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	64	67
Standard Oil of New Jersey ex div.	532	534
United States Flour Milling pf.	7	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	¼

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87	87⅜
American Air Power	25	30
Arizona Lead	15⅜	16½
Asphalt Company of America	4½	5
British Columbia Copper	10⅝	11½
California Copper	1½	2
Central Fireworks	16	17
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	109½	110
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	92	93
Electric Vehicle	27	30
Electric Vehicle pf.		78
Electro-Pneumatic	3	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	26⅜
General Carriage	7¾	8
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1½
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf.	20	22
Louis., Hendersen & St. L. bonds	99	101
*Markeen Copper	5	6½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.		15
Mexican 5s	99½	99¾
New England Transportation	4½	5
New York Transportation	8	9
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	26	27
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	21

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, May 17, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¼	16⅝	980	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	.....
64⅝	65	100	Am. C. & F. Co. pf...	64½	64½	64½	64½	.....
34½	34½	550	American Cotton Oil.	34¼	34½	34¼	34½	.....
39	40	350	American Ice Co.....	39½	39½	39	39¼	— ¼
70	71¼	100	American Ice Co. pf..	70½	70½	70½	70½	—1
12	12¼	100	American Linseed Co.	12	12	12	12	.....
56¼	56¾	852	Am. Linseed Co. pf...	56¼	56¾	56¼	56¾	+ ⅛
20⅝	21¼	100	Am. Malting Co. pf..	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	.....
37¼	37⅝	420	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	38	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
87⅞	88	515	Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	89	89	88	88	— ⅛
21⅝	22	700	Am. Steel Hoop Co..	22⅜	22⅝	21⅝	22	.....
69⅝	70¼	750	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	70	70½	70	70¼	+ ⅜
34⅜	35	7,635	Am. Steel & Wire....	35⅜	35⅝	34½	35	— ⅛
75½	75⅝	2,175	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	75⅝	75⅝	75	75¼	.....
106¼	106¾	40,551	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	107⅞	108¼	106⅝	106⅝	—1⅝
109¼	110¼	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	110½	110½	110	110	.....
23	24½	450	American Tin Plate..	23	23	23	23	+ ¼
71	75	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	75	75	75	75	.....
86¼	86¾	107,316	American Tobacco	91⅜	92	86	86⅝	—5⅝
129	135	120	Am. Tobacco pf.....	128	128	128	128	—2
43	43¼	1,410	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44¼	44¼	43¼	43½	+1⅜
26	26⅛	14,293	At., T. & S. F.....	28	28⅜	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
70⅞	71	35,134	At., T. & S. F. pf...	71⅝	72	70⅞	71	+ ⅛
75¾	75¾	6,625	Baltimore & Ohio....	76	76	75¾	75¾	+ ⅛
80⅜	81	3,280	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	81¼	81⅝	80⅜	80⅝	— ⅛
68⅝	69	10,473	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69⅜	69⅝	68⅞	68⅞	— ⅛
149½	151	600	Brooklyn Union Gas.	150½	150½	150½	150½	+ ½
52½	53	100	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	+ ½
94¼	95	20	Canadian Pacific	94	94	94	94	.....
27⅞	28	1,225	Chesapeake & Ohio...	28¼	28½	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅝
126¼	126⅝	21,400	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	127¼	127⅝	126¼	126⅝	— ¼
100	103	100	Chicago & East Ill...	102	102	102	102	.....
..	125	10	Chi. & East. Ill. pf...	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	.....
12½	12⅝	100	Chicago Great West..	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
75¼	75½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	75	75	75	75	—1⅛
37⅜	37¾	600	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	37⅜	37⅜	36⅝	37⅝	.....
86	86⅞	50	Chi. Gr. West. deb...	85¼	85¼	85½	85¼	— ⅛
116¼	116⅝	14,720	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	116⅝	117	116¼	116¼	— ⅜
159½	161	10	Chicago & Northw...	161	161	161	161	.....
106⅞	107	4,410	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	107	107⅜	106⅝	107	+ ¼
12⅜	13	840	Chi. Term. Trans....	13	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
37⅞	38½	410	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38	38⅝	38	38½	+ ⅛
59¼	59½	250	C., C., C. & St. L....	59¼	59⅝	59¼	59½	+ ⅛
36⅝	36¾	1,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	36	36¾	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
6	6¼	900	Colorado Southern....	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
40¼	42	50	Col. Southern 1st pf..	40	40	40	40	.....
16½	17¼	150	Col. Southern 2d pf...	17	17	17	17	+1
189	190	970	Consolidated Gas	188½	190	188¼	189¾	+1⅜
22⅜	23⅛	16,260	Con. Tobacco Co.....	24	24	22⅜	23	—1⅛
75	75½	6,160	Con. Tobacco Co. pf..	75½	76¾	74½	75⅝	— ⅜
113⅜	113½	218	Delaware & Hudson..	113½	113½	113½	113½	+ ⅞
176	177	100	Del., Lack. & West..	177	177	177	177	+1
18⅜	19	300	Denver & R. G.....	18⅜	19⅝	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅝
69⅞	70	200	Denver & R. G. pf....	69½	69½	69¼	69¼	+ ¼
..	..	500	Detroit City Gas.....	92½	95	92½	95	.....
36¼	36¾	400	Erie 1st pf	36⅝	36⅝	36¼	36¼	.....
18½	19	100	Erie 2d pf.....	18½	18½	18½	18½	.....
35½	35¾	6,885	Federal Steel	36	36¾	35½	35⅝	— ⅜
66	66¼	900	Federal Steel pf.....	66¼	66½	66	66¼	+ ⅞
..	..	300	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	64	64	64	64	—1
134	135	15	General Electric	135	135	135	135	.....
44½	45	200	Glucose Sugar Ref....	45	45	45	45	+1
151½	152	180	Great Northern pf....	152	152	152	152	— ¼
65	65¾	700	Hocking Valley pf....	64⅝	65¼	64⅝	65¼	+ ¼
112⅜	113¼	130	Illinois Central	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	— ⅛
22	22¼	200	International Paper..	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
..	75	4	International Paper pf	64	64⅝	64	64	.....
63¼	64	812	Iowa Central	17	17	17	17	.....
16½	17½	200	Iowa Central pf.....	49	49	49	49	+2
48	50	100	Lake Erie & West....	26⅜	27	26⅜	26¾	+ ⅜
26⅝	27¼	810	Louisville & Nashville	80⅜	81	80⅜	81	+ ⅜
80⅜	80⅞	510	Manhattan Beach....	12	12	12	12	—6¾
10	15	100	Manhattan Elevated..	89¾	90⅜	89½	90	+ ⅝
90	90¼	4,650	Met. Street Railway..	149½	153¼	149	152	+3
151¼	151¾	4,690	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
3½	3¾	110	Minn. & St. Louis....	62⅜	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝	+ ⅛
62¼	63	300	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¼
95	96	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33½	33⅝	33⅛	33½	.... ⅛
33¼	33¾	400	Missouri Pacific	56½	56⅝	55½	55⅞	— ⅛
55⅞	56	14,455	National Lead Co....	41	41	41	41	+ ½
40¾	41½	100	National Starch Co..	188½	188½	188¼	188½	.....
188½	190	94	Morris & Essex.....	30⅝	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅛
30½	30⅝	800	National Biscuit Co..	81	81	81	81	.....
82⅞	90	50	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf...	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	19½	300	National Lead Co....	94	94	94	94	—1
93	99	203	National Lead Co. pf.	30½	31	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
29½	29⅝	1,200	National Steel	86½	86½	85½	85½	— ⅞
85¾	87	1,160	National Steel pf....	47¼	47¼	46¾	46⅞	— ⅛
46¾	47	825	National Tube Co....	87⅝	88½	87⅝	88	— ¼
88⅜	88¼	785	National Tube Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	.....
116¾	117¼	250	New Jersey Central..	124	124	124	124	—2½
124	126	120	New York Air Brake..	132	132	131⅞	131⅞	+ ⅛
131	131½	303	New York Central...	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21½	— ⅛
21¼	21½	1,150	N. Y., Ont. & West...	36	36¼	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
35¾	36	2,840	Norfolk & West.....	73¾	73¾	73¾	73⅝	+ ½
77	79	100	Norfolk & West. pf...	59	59½	58¾	58¾	.....
14⅜	15	100	North American	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	.....
58¾	59	8,590	Northern Pacific	73⅝	74⅛	73⅝	74	+ ⅛
73¾	73⅞	1,430	Northern Pacific pf..	49	50	48	50	+1
49	50¾	200	Pacific Coast	57¾	59	57¾	59	+1½
58	60	230	Pacific Coast 2d pf...	29½	29½	29	29	— ⅛
29	30	720	Pacific Mail	130⅝	130⅝	129⅝	129⅝	— ⅝
129⅝	129¾	7,974	Pennsylvania R. R.:..	98⅝	98¾	97⅝	98	— ⅛
98	98½	7,720	People's Gas, Chicago.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	.....
2⅜	3	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
6	7½	25	Peoria & Eastern	25	25	25	25	+ ½
23½	24¾	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf...	44¾	44¾	43	44	— ⅛
43½	44	500	Pressed Steel Car....	77	78	77	78	+1
77	78	750	Pressed Steel Car pf..	183	183	183	183	.....
181	184	100	Pullman Company ...	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
17	17½	255	Reading	56½	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
55¾	55⅝	3,200	Reading 1st pf.....	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	28	400	Reading 2d pf.....	14¾	15	14¾	14⅝	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	660	Republic Iron & Steel.	53⅞	56½	53⅝	56½	+ ⅛
55⅝	57	400	Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	88¼	88½	88¼	88½	.....
87½	90	15	Rio Grande Western. pf.	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	10¼	150	St. L. & S. F.	34¼	34⅝	33½	33½	+ ⅛
33½	34	850	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
11	11⅜	100	St. Louis Southw....	28¾	29	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
28¼	29	2,140	St. Louis Southw. pf..	34⅞	34⅞	34⅜	34½	+ ⅛
34½	34⅝	6,960	Southern Pacific	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
12⅝	12⅞	1,370	Southern Railway	55⅝	55⅝	55¼	55¼	.....
55	55¼	1,360	Southern Railway pf.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	.....
5⅞	6⅛	200	Standard R. & T.....	71⅞	72¼	70½	72⅝	— ⅛
71⅞	72	5,585	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	17½	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	17	1,100	Texas Pacific	108½	108⅝	108½	108½	+ ⅛
107⅝	108½	160	Third Avenue	12½	12¾	12½	12½	+ ⅛
12	12¼	300	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	60	60	59	59⅞	+ ⅛
58	60	700	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	55	55⅛	54½	54½	+ ⅛
54	54½	17,510	Union Pacific	74	74	73¾	73¾	+ ⅛
73½	73¾	2,480	Union Pacific pf.....	47½	47½	47½	47½	.....
45	47	10	United States Express	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	.....
10⅞	11	1,130	United States Leather	68	68½	68	68¼	+ ¼
68	68¼	640	U. S. Leather pf....	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ¼
29⅜	29¾	350	United States Rubber.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+ ½
98	98	100	U. S. Rubber pf.....	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	.....
8¼	8¼	300	Wabash	21½	21¾	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	21⅞	1,450	Wabash pf	80	80	79½	79¾	— ⅛
79½	79⅝	535	Western Union Tel..	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
9½	9⅞	110	Wheeling & L. E....	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅛
26¾	27	700	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	13	15½	15	15½	+ ½
15	15½	568	Wisconsin Central....	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
45¼	46	517	Wisconsin Cent. pf...					
Sales.....		435,431						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. iss.	102¾	103¾	K. C. So., w. iss.	..	15
2s, r., 1891..	99¼	..	K. C. So. pf., w. iss.	109½	40
2s, r., 1918..	108⅝	109¼	Kan. & M..	16	17
4s, c., 1925..	130	130½	K. & D. M. 3½	3	4
3s, 1918, sm.	108½	110	K. & D. M. pf.....	15	16
4s, r., 1907.	114½	115	K. Ice, Ctd.	30	35
4s, c., 1907.	114½	115	K. I., C., pf.	50	60
4s, r., 1925.	133¾	134¼	Lacl. Gas....	66	68
4s, c., 1925.	133¾	134¼	Lac. G. pf..	95	100
5s, r., 1904.	112½	113	L. E. & W. pf.....	90	92½
5s, c., 1904.	112½	113	Lake Shore..	208	220
D. C. 3-65s.	121	..	Long Island..	73	76
Adams Exp...	113	117	Mah. C. R..	150	200
Alb. & Sus.	195	..	M. C. R. pf.	110	..
Alle. & W...	115	..	Md. C. pf..	70	84
Am. Coal..	140	160	M. W. S. El., pf.....	30	31½
A. C. O. pf.	90	93	Chi., pf..	76	77
Am. D. Tel.	26	30	Mex. Central	12⅝	13
Am. Exp....	150	156	Mich. Cent..	108	..
Am. M. Co..	3¾	4	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	65	80
Am. Sp. Mfg.	2¾	4	Mo., K. & T.	10¾	11½
Am. T. & C.	89	93	N. Cent. C..	33	38
Ann Arbor..	16½	17	N. Y. & N. H..	211	214
Ann Arb. pf.	42	43½	N. Y., C. & St. L....	11½	12
B. A. L. pf.	100	..	N., Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	72	77
Brunsw. City..	7⅞	8¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	35
B., R. & P.	62	65	N. Y., L. & W.....	133½	..
B., R. & P. pf.....	105	112	Oh. & I. G..	28	32
B., C. R. & N.....	124	..	Ont. Mining.	7	8
Cap. Tract..	102¼	..	P. C. 1st pf.	80	88
C. I. & L..	22½	23½	Penn. Coal..	410	..
C., I. & L. pf.....	52	53	Pere M. pf...	57	60
C., M. & St. P. pf.....	172⅜	173	P., C., C. & St. L.....	53	60
C. & N. W. pf.....	196	200	P., C., & St. L. pf..	83	85
C., St. P., M. & O.....	112	117	P., Ft. W. & C.....	186	..
C., St. P., M. & O. pf...	170	175	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.....	188	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	107	110	P. & W. pf...	12	12
C., L. & W.	24	28	Rens. & Sar.	195	200
C., L. & W. pf.....	84	88	R., W. & O.	33	..
Cleve. & P.	186	..	Rio Gr. W...	56	59½
C., C. & I. D.....	..	1⅞	St. J. & G. I.	5	8
C., C. & I. D. pf.....	..	3	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	38¼	45
C. F. & I. pf.....	122	126	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	12½	15½
Col. Mid....	12¾	..	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	70
C. & H. C. & I.....	14	15	St. P. & D..	57	65
Com. Cable..	160	..	St. P. & D. pf.....	103¼	..
Consol. Coal..	51	..	Stl. bull. ctfs.	60	60½
D. M. & Ft. D.....	14	15	Sixth Av....	200	225
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.....	100	..	Tol. & O. C.	25	..
D., S. S. & A.....	4½	5	Tol. & O. C. pf.....	45	..
D., S. S. & A. pf.....	15	15¼	T., P. & W.	9	..
Eighth Av..	375	425	T. C. R. Tr.	60	62
Erie.....	12¼	12⅝	T. C. R. Tr. pf.....	143	..
Ev. & T. H.	48	48½	U. S. F. M..	2	..
Ev. & T. H. pf.....	92	95	U. S. F. M. pf.....	12	..
Gas. S. pf...	59½	62	U. & B. R..	150	..
H. R. Cudlin.	109	110	W.-F. Exp..	117	124
H. R. Cudlin 2d pf.....	102½	..	W. & L. E. 1st pf.....	51	52
Hock. Val...	38	39			
Homestake..	70	75			
Ill. C. R..	102	..			
Int. Silver...	5	6½			
Joliet & Chi.	175	..			
K. C., P. & G.....	17¾	18			

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of dividends declared by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company and the Mexican Northern Railway Company.

Stockholders of the American Air Power Company of New York and of the Compressed Air Motor Company of Illinois who desire to exchange their stock for an equal amount of common stock of the Compressed Air Company, in accordance with the terms of a circular of May 1, are requested to present their certificates of stock with the Compressed Air Company in New York, where circulars may be obtained upon application.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, coup, 1907	49,900	114⅝	
Adams Express 4s	3,000	108	
	500	102½	
Am Spirits Mfg 6s	1,000	73	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	4,000	91¾	
	3,000	91½	
Atch, Top & San Fe adjustment 4s	55,000	83½	
	1,000	83⅝	
	2,000	83½	
	5,000	83⅝	
gen 4s	47,000	100½	
	16,000	100¼	
Balt & Ohio 5½s	500	95½	
	4,000	95½	
	6,000	95½	
Balt & Ohio 4s	15,000	99⅝	
	5,000	99⅝	
	60,000	99⅝	
	11,000	100	
Baltimore Ohio Southwn div 3½s	16,000	85⅞	
Brook Rap T 5s	2,000	105¼	
	2,000	104¾	
Brook Un Elev 1st	5,000	93½	
Bur, C Rap & N 1st	1,000	108⅝	
Canada Sothn 2d	5,000	107	
Cent of Ga con 5s	1,000	90½	
	2,000	90¾	
	18,000	90⅝	
Cent of N J gen 5s registered	1,000	121	
Cent Pac gtd 4s	10,000	99	
Ches & O gen 4½s	1,000	98¾	
	3,000	98¾	
	10,000	98¾	
Ches & O con 5s	9,000	116⅜	
Chic, B & Q deb 5s	5,000	109	
Chic, B & Q con 7s	4,000	112⅜	
Denver div 4s	1,000	101	
Nebraska ext 4s	5,000	110⅝	
Chic, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Ser A	5,000	112½	
C & P W div 5s	2,000	121¾	
So Minn div 6s	1,000	119⅜	
Chic & Northwestn gold 7s	1,000	112¼	
Chic, R I & Pac 6s	5,000	132	
Chic, R. I. & P gen 4s	88,000	107⅛	
Chic Term Tran 4s	1,000	96	
Clev, C, Chic, St & L gen 4s	2,000	96¾	
Col Fuel & I gen 5s	10,000	91	
Col Mid 1st 2-4s	35,000	78	
Col & South 1st 4s	10,000	85¾	
	5,000	85⅝	
	1,000	85⅝	
	5,000	85⅞	
	3,000	85¾	
Den & Rio G con 4s	13,000	98⅝	
	15,000	99	
Detroit City Gas 5s	15,000	95½	
Det M & M i g 3½s	10,000	26⅞	
	10,000	27½	
Ellis, Lex & Big S 5s	1,000	101⅝	
Erie 1st con 7s	2,000	137½	
Erie 1st gen 4s	2,000	72	
Erie 1st con 4s	1,000	89¾	
Evans & Ter Haute 1st con 6s	2,000	124	
Flint & P M con 5s	2,000	106	
Galv, Har & San An Mex & P div 5s	10,000	99¾	
Han & St Jo con 5s	25,000	122	
Illinois Cent 3½s	1,000	106	
Keokuk & D M 1st	2,000	108	
Lake Sh & M S 1st 5s	1,000	122½	
	2,000	122	
L Sh & M So 3½s	1,000	110	
Lehigh & W B Coal con 7s	4,000	102½	
	2,000	102½	
	25,000	102½	
Long Isl unified 4s	10,000	96	
	40,000	96	
Lo, Evan & St L con gen 4s	5,000	4½	
Lo, N A & Chic 1st	5,000	114½	
Metropol Elev 1st	1,000	115¾	
Total sales.....			$1,608,900
Metropol St ren 5s	5,000	118½	
Mex Cent 1st inc	15,000	25⅞	
Mich Cent con 7s	3,000	106¾	
Minn & St Louis 1st and refndg 4s	12,000	96½	
	3,000	97	
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	4,000	92½	
Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s	78,000	68⅞	
	8,000	68⅝	
	2,000	68⅝	
Mo Pacific 3d 7s	4,000	112½	
Mo Pac 1st con 6s	1,000	116½	
Mo Pac trust 5s	1,000	98¼	
N Y Cent & H Riv Lake Sh col 3½s	50,000	98	
N Y, Chic & St L 4s	5,000	107	
N Y Gas & El L H & Pwr col tr 5s	5,000	106½	
	6,000	106¾	
N Y, Ont & W ref 4s	6,000	104	
Norf & West con 4s	1,000	96⅜	
	15,000	96⅝	
	5,000	96⅝	
Norf & West gen 6s	3,000	132	
North Pac gen 3s	82,000	67	
Northn Pacific 4s	500	104	
	88,000	103½	
Oreg R & N con 4s	1,000	103⅜	
	3,000	103⅝	
	9,000	103⅝	
Oreg Short Line 1st con 5s	2,000	114¼	
Reading gen 4s	7,000	87⅝	
Rich & Danv con 6s	1,000	122¾	
Rio Gde Southn 1st	5,000	79½	
Rome, W & O con 5s	1,000	126	
St L & Iron Mt 4s	2,000	81⅞	
St L & Ir Mt gen 5s	6,000	109⅞	
	22,000	109¾	
	18,000	109⅞	
St L & San Fran 2d 6s, Class B	4,000	111¼	
	4,000	111¼	
St L Southw 1st 4s	20,000	89½	
	33,000	89½	
St L Southw 2d 4s	5,000	62	
	5,000	62¼	
	29,000	62	
	8,000	62¼	
	10,000	62½	
Wabash 1st 5s	5,000	114¾	
	10,000	115	
Wabash 2d 5s	1,000	102½	
	1,000	102¼	
	4,000	102½	
Wabash deb, Ser B	10,000b8	38	
	5,000	38	
	40,000	38⅝	
	1,000	38¼	
	31,000	38¼	
	20,000	38¼	
	55,000	38⅝	
	15,000	39¼	
	2,000	38⅝	
	10,000	38¼	
Wab, Det & C ext 5s	2,000	112	
West Shore gtd 4s	1,000c	112½	
	10,000	112¼	
	2,000	112	
Wn N Y & P 1st 5s	10,000	118⅜	
	8,000	118½	
	1,000	118¼	
	4,000	119	
Wn N Y Penn gen 3-4s	5,000	88¼	
Wheel & L E 1st 5s	10,000	110⅜	
Wisco Cent gen 4s	22,000	90¼	
	3,000	90⅜	

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage.....	292	292	292
2d week May.....	$28,505	$30,795	$26,492
From Jan. 1.....	600,626	593,999	636,559
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage.....	472	338	339
2d week May.....	108,212	75,827	71,875
From July 1.....	4,165,602	3,394,174	3,206,451
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage.....	1,673	1,673	1,666
2d week May.....	191,300	171,800	149,800
From July 1.....	8,577,400	7,380,800	7,046,600
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage.....	146	146	146
2d week May.....	6,476	8,090	9,291
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage.....	775	775	775
2d week May.....	54,929	64,774	52,813
From Jan. 1.....	1,817,819	1,362,042	1,329,652
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage.....	546	509	509
2d week May.....	34,112	34,810	33,755
From July 1.....	2,029,809	1,849,573	.....
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage.....	508	508	366
2d week May.....	49,895	51,057	46,747
From July 1.....	2,464,085	2,112,915	1,975,415
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage.....	610	582	550
2d week May.....	80,200	63,200	60,000
From July 1.....	3,823,057	2,865,439	2,829,938
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage.....	312	312	251
2d week May.....	19,836	24,590	24,136
From July 1.....	1,218,457	1,081,708	1,100,972
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage.....	224	224	198
1st week May.....	18,677	15,579	16,125
From July 1.....	831,929	722,296	626,826
WABASH—			
Mileage.....	2,326	2,326	2,055
2d week May.....	201,852	264,609	233,160
From July 1.....	14,407,126	12,459,855	11,493,431
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE, 2d week May—			
Mileage.....	247	247	247
W. & L. E. Div.	35,017	31,982	31,094
Mileage.....	210	210	210
C., C. & S. Div..	14,609	12,492	.....
Total.....	49,626	44,474	.....
From July 1 to May 14:			
W. & L. E. Div..	1,864,815	1,327,869	1,212,590
C., C. & S. Div., (Aug. 14).....	611,484	536,473	.....
Total.....	2,276,299	1,864,342	.....

MINING STOCK QU

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Good Variety of Dealing in Both Improved and Vacant Property—Yesterday's Results at Auction.

Hellner & Wolf have sold to a builder the old buildings on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 163 feet east of Lenox Avenue, on a plot 42.2 by 99.11. The buyer will erect thereon a seven-story building, containing stores, lodge rooms, and bowling alleys.

Hellner & Wolf have also sold for about $25,000 the five-story double flat 1,752 Second Avenue, near Ninety-first Street, 25 by 100.

Louis Lese has sold to a builder the plot of seven lots on the south side of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 125 feet east of Second Avenue.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Flake & Dowling to a client, the five-story building 76 Franklin Street, 25.1 by 100.

Randolph M. Newman has sold for a client the six-story business building 42 Franklin Street for $65,000.

John N. Golding has sold for Phineas C. Kingsland for about $80,000 the four-story dwelling 26 East Sixty-first Street.

Potter & Brother are the buyers of the block front on the west side of Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, the sale of which by William H. Scott was reported yesterday. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the transaction. This sale disposes of the last vacant lots in that block, the others on the Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth, and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street fronts having been sold at various times by Henry Morgenthau to Peter Muller, who has improved them with five-story flats.

Potter & Brother have also bought, through Charles E. Schuyler & Co., the triangular plot at the junction of Manhattan and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets, 197 by 175 by 90.6.

Schuyler & Co. have also sold for Phoebe C. Rapelye to a Mr. Holcomb the four-story dwelling 218 West Seventy-second Street, 19 by 102.2; also, for Ratcliffe Hicks to Le Grand K. Pettit the six-story building 73 Warren Street, 25.1 by 75; also, for Le Grand K. Pettit to Ratcliffe Hicks, the two four-story dwellings 345 and 353 West End Avenue.

Nathan H. Weil has sold for Seitz & Herb the five-story brick flat at 413 East Nineteenth Street, to Linus Molz, for about $25,000.

It is reported that the Galligan estate has sold the five-story factory 516 to 520 East Seventeenth Street, 75 by 100.

Westmoreland Davis has bought the lot at the junction of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and the Mott Haven Canal, adjoining property already owned by him.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has bought for improvement the property 42 Baxter Street.

John R. Davidson has sold for Arthur C. Searles to Joseph Murphy, Jr., for about $60,000, the two five-story flats, 146 and 148 West One Hundred and Fifth Street; also, for Mrs. Lottie Zwisler, the five-story tenement 246 West Sixty-second Street.

E. A. Maclaire has sold for Thornton Brothers to Mrs. Alicia Fogarty the two-story dwelling 2,092 Tiebout Avenue.

Loveridge & Noyes have leased for Charles G. Hoyt of Ithaca to the Bingham Brothers' Company for a term of fifteen years and three months from Feb. 1, 1901, the building known by the street numbers 12 New Bowery, 30 New Chambers Street, and 408 Pearl Street. The same firm also reports among other leases recently negotiated those of the six-story building 134 William Street, to Leousi, Clonney & Co.; also, 31 Frankfort Street, together with two rear buildings on William Street, to the Fulton Stamp Works; also, 96 Beekman Street, to Nichthauser & Levy; also, 58 Cliff Street, for Nichthauser & Levy, lessees, to C. B. Hewitt & Brothers; also, 5 and 7 James Slip, to E. M. Moers's Sons; also, 170 Water Street, to Schoverling, Kinney & Co.; also, 263 Front Street, for five years, to George W. Cobb.

Results at Auction.

An offering of vacant property in the neighborhood of Amsterdam Avenue and Two Hundred and Sixth Street was only partially successful yesterday, and after a few lots had been struck down at unsatisfactory figures Auctioneer Meyer discontinued the sale. Results of yesterday's business in the salesroom are given below:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.
Public auction sale.

Cooper Street, north side, 100 feet east of Hawthorne Street, four lots, each 25 by 100, together with three-story frame dwelling; to Edward Buckholtz..... $4,200
Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of Two Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100, vacant; to Jacob Monk..... 1,250
Columbus Avenue, northeast corner of Two Hundred and Sixth Street, 24.11 by 100, vacant; to Jacob Monk..... 1,000
Sherman Avenue, northeast corner of Hawthorne Street, four lots, each 25 by 100, corner lot; to Edward Buckholtz.. 1,400
Three adjoining lots, to the same buyer... 2,775
Post Avenue, south side, 150 feet west of Hawthorne Street, 25 by 100, vacant; to Edward Buckholtz..... 750

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

231 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 241 feet west of Second Avenue, 19 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sophia M. Taylor..... 6,500
1,646 Avenue A and 500 East Eighty-second Street, being the northeast corner of those streets, 25.8 by 98, five-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, David J. King and others, trustees..... 25,000
547 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 419.10 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 14.9 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Meta Schiback and others, trustees..... 9,500
2,021 Third Avenue, east side, 25.10 feet north of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores; public auction sale; to S. Abrahams..... 28,000

By William M. Ryan.

1,841 Madison Avenue, east side, 17.9 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16 by 83, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Conrad R. Schmitt..... 14,450

By John N. Golding.

28, 30, and 32 Monroe Street, south side, 192.9 feet west of Market Street, running through to 33, 35, and 37 Hamilton Street, 62.4 by 97.10 by 62.4 by 90.2, two seven-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Caitman Rouse..... 72,870

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

83 and 85 Park Place, north side, 87.7 feet west of Greenwich Street, 40.2 by 52.8, five-story brick building; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Gertrude Rhinelander Waldo..... 44,800

By William Kennelly.

103 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 91.8 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to L. A. Da Cunha..... 14,800

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

189 Bleecker Street, northwest corner of Macdougal Street, 18.9 by 74 by 18.7 by 74, three-story brick building, with extension; partition sale, to the Henry Elias Brewing Company..... 24,000
47 Charles Street, north side, 100.10 feet east of West Fourth Street, 16.8 by 95, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; partition sale, to Timothy J. Cronin..... 9,600
2351 Bowery, east side, 21.4 feet south of Sixth Street, 24.2 by 60.1, five-story brownstone-front tenement, with two stores; public auction sale, to Edward L. Sanders..... 27,200
Thirty-one lots at Saxon's Neck, Bay Shore, L. I., situated on Great South Bay, Saxon Avenue, and Orowoc Creek; public auction sale, sold as one parcel, to Matthew Baird..... 47,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale; James A. Dunn, referee, 4,024 to 4,030 Third Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 100 by 100, four four-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,643; subject to other mortgages for $66,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 12 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 180 feet west of Mount Morris Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,248.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 105 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,211.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 231 and 233 Bowery, east side, 148.3 feet south of Stanton Street, 51.6 by 174.9 and irregular, one-story brick stores and vacant. Due on judgment, $10,629.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 434 East Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 59.5 by 25.4 by 63.6, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,422.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 152 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 151.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 22.7 by about 98 and irregular, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $14,517.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, John Proctor Clarke, referee, 202 West Eighty-first Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 37.6 by 102.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $46,743.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, the block front between College and Findlay Avenues, 280 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 380 feet on College Avenue, and 330 feet on Findlay Avenue, vacant. Due on judgment, $20,640.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 2,489 Arthur Avenue, for a one-story frame stable, 25 by 30; D. Carzillo of 2,491 Arthur Avenue, owner; Henry A. Kapp, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 530 West Twenty-second Street, for a four-story brick stable, 25.8 by 98.9; S. H. Bevins of 440 West Twentieth Street, owner; Dodge & Morrison, architects; cost, $11,000.

Wales Avenue, southwest corner of Westchester Avenue, for three four-story brick tenements, with stores; A. M. Ohayon of 80 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $50,000.

Orchard Street, southeast corner of Broome Street, for a five-story brick tenement and stores; Mendel & Makransky, owners; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Park Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, with stores, 20 and 27.6 by 85 and 87; Schmidt Brothers of 112 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owners; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 50 feet west of Clinton Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 19.6 by 53; Roland McAdam, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $6,000.

Broadway, southwest corner of Sixty-fifth Street, for a four-story brick store and offices; John L. Miller of 128 Riverside Drive, owner; J. Munckwitz, architect; cost, $56,000.

Alterations.

Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Ninth Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick office; Charles S. Fischer of 2 West Seventy-second Street, owner; Hugh Getty, architect; cost, $900.

No. 249 Division Street, to a brick tenement; B. B. Johnston, owner; S. Faulks, architect; cost, $500.

No. 10 West Fourteenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 96; J. B. Fletcher, owner; S. L. Martinead of 18 Barrow Street, architect; cost, $75.

No. 313 Washington Street, to a five-story brick store; Mary Best, owner; S. D. Kelly of 4 Gold Street, architect; cost, $200.

Pleasant Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $2,000.

Ninth Avenue, southeast corner of Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Louis Breimer, owner; Thom & Wilson, architects; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 533 and 537 West Fifty-seventh Street, to two five-story brick tenements and stores; H. Schnitzer, of 228 East Sixty-first Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 56 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; H. Cotten, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,000.

Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 213.4 feet east of Park Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Ellen J. Evans, of 56 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; W. E. Stone, architect; cost, $10,000.

Sixty-third Street, north side, 70 feet west of Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Lyman G. Bloomingdale, of 21 East Sixty-third Street, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 169 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; R. Terry, premises, owner; Howard, Cauldwell & Morgan, architects; cost, $8,000.

Nos. 31 and 33 West Twenty-third Street, to a five-story brick storage house; Arnold, Constable & Co., Nineteenth Street and Broadway, owners; H. Dietz, of 110 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $100.

Timpson Place, west side, 216 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; J. F. Narmogle, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $1,000.

Spencer Place, west side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to a three-story and basement brick and frame tenement; N. Damiano, of 17 Spencer Place, owner; L. Falk, architect; cost, $500.

No. 2361 Second Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling and store; Robert Kattzer, premises, owner; W. T. Totten, of 113 West Broadway, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 155 and 157 Park Row, to a frame store; Henry M. Hart, of 31 Nassau Street, owner; W. T. Totten, architect; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, May 17.

ALLEN ST, 188, e s, 22.11x87.7x23x87.5; Louis Isaac to Gesine C. Reinecke..... $1
EATHGATE AV, 1,714, e s, 25x115; Henry Acker to Jacob Beck..... 100
FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 451 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 75x98.1x74.11x103; the Tremont Avenue Land Company to Mary Griggs..... 100
FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 451 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 75x98.1x74.11x103; New York Security and Trust Company to the Tremont Avenue Land Company. 2,025
INTERIOR LOT, 90 ft e of Decatur Av, and 70 ft n of 194th St, runs e 20x n 25x w 20x s 25; Clinton Av, w s, 93.5 ft n of 170th St, 22.2x140x22.8x140; William R. Moore to Henry White..... 1
KELLY ST, e s, 75.1 ft n of Westchester Av, runs e 39.5 x s 39.5 to Westchester Av, x n e 25 x n w 52.6 x w 52.6 to the street, x s 25; Robert Proddow to William Simpson..... 3,750
KELLY ST, e s, 300 ft n of 156th St, 25 100; George P. Johnson to David Crawford..... 9,500
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 55th St, 24.6x100; Henry W. F. Schuiz to Daniel Brubacher..... 1
LISPENARD ST, s s, 150.3 ft e of Church St, 25.1x94.3 to Canal St x25.5x101.1; William B. Duncan, Jr., and another, trustees, to Washington A. Bunker..... 75,000
LISPENARD ST, 43; Robert Warnock to George T. Jackson, quit claim..... 1
MADISON AV, s e corner of road leading from Westchester Landing to Bear Swamp, 102.3x105x150.3; James E. Kelly, referee, to C. Adelbert Becker... 7,000
MADISON ST, 181, e s, 24.6x100; William O'Sullivan, referee, to Albert Cappelle..... 9,250
NORTH OAK DRIVE, n s, Lots 69 and 70, amended map of Bronxwood Park, runs n —x e 25x n 52x w 117.2; Hickory St, s e Plot 77, same map, —x85x 50x122.11; Allan G. Macdonell to Thomas Gilleran..... 400
NORWOOD AV, n s, 170 ft w of 205th St, 50x100; Lena Brunner to Josephine Bennett..... 1
PLOT begins 150 ft n of Morris Park Av and 274.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs w 100x n 25; also Morris Park Av, n s, 274.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 50x175; Ephraim B. Levy to Emma L. Von Raven..... 100
PROSPECT AV, e s, 175 ft n of 156th St, 25x100x irregular; Mary E. Cooney and another to Theresia Loeble..... 1
TINTON AV, 983, 16.6x160x irregular; Mary Sacks to Minnie G. Moeller... Exchange
TREMONT AV, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 50.6x100x95.10x109.9; the Tremont Avenue Land Company to Samuel Schwartz..... 100
UNNAMED STREET, n w s, 229 ft from the road leading to Whitestone, runs e 25 x n 150, Throggs Neck; William D. Sporborg, referee, to Louise Cook... 300
VARICK ST, s e corner of Broome St, 21 x80; Edward P. Schell, executor, to Emma E. Hagaman..... 18,925
13TH ST, 610 East; Minna Grosch to Leopold Kaufmann..... 1
19TH ST, 135 West, 20.5x92; Christina M. Burchardt and others, by guardian, &c., to Charles W. B. Fisher, 5-24 part... 3,125
19TH ST, 135 West, 20.5x92; Frank W. Burchardt to Charles W. B. Fisher, 1-24 part..... 1
52D ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x92.8x —x86.1; Henry Kellus to Jacob Goldflam..... Exchange
52D ST, 316 East, 19x100.5; Annjeannette Seelig to Julius Dreyfus..... 100
53D ST, s s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 30x100.4; Charles Rentz and another to Henry W. F. Schulz..... 1
56TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Alfred B. Maclay to Georgiana B. Maclay..... 1
60TH ST, 237 East, 18.6x100.5; Rachel Jacobson to Sarah J. Burby..... 1
69TH ST, 329 East, 25x100.5, (correction;) Ernestine Schleissner to Herman Tausky and wife..... 1
80TH ST, s s, 227.1 feet w of 2d Av, 0.4 x½ block; Alonzo Banta to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1
80TH ST, s s, 227.1 feet w of 2d Av, 0.4 x½ block; Charles A. Disbrow to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1
80TH ST, s s, 227.1 feet w of 2d Av, 0.4 x½ block; Caroline Gifford to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1
80TH ST, s s, 227.1 feet w of 2d Av, 0.4 x½ block; Sarah M. Disbrow to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1
80TH ST, s s, 227.1 feet w of 2d Av, 0.4 x½ block; Harriet M. Ramsdell and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. 1
84TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 18x102.2; Alexander Walker to William C. Otterson..... 100
100TH ST, 18 East, 25x100.11; Fannie M. Updike to Rachel Jacobson..... 1
113TH ST, 310 East, 16.8x100; Jacob Goldflam to David Klein..... 1
117TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Manhattan Av, 75x100.11; Judson Lawson to William B. Duncan, Jr., and another, as trustees. 150,000
118TH ST, 20 West, 25x100.11; George H. Shuraman to George B. Kipp..... 29,000
119TH ST, s s, 265 ft e of Park Av, 47x100.11; Adolph Danziger to Clara Gluckman..... 1
119TH ST, s s, 265 ft e of Park Av, 47x100.11; Adolph Gluckman to Adolph Danziger, ½ part..... 1
121ST ST, 219 and 221 West, 50x100.11; Dora Rosenstein to Ida E. Schulze.... 1
127TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Amelia M. E. or Amelia E. Huber to Catherine M. Yuengling..... 1
133D ST, n s, 286 ft e of Trinity Av, 18x103.7; Harris D. Blumenfeld to Johanna H. Shuman..... 1
133D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Charles Scheidecker and another to Christian Trinks..... 100
147TH ST, 404 West, 18x74.11; Walter Fox to Frederick H. Walker..... 100
165TH ST, n s, 20 ft e of Fox St, runs n 99.7 x w 19.2 to Fox St, x n 25 x e 129 x s 42.8 x s e 59.8 to Westchester Av, x s w 40.6 to 163d St, x w 95; Robert Proddow to William Simpson... 19,500

Recorded Leases.

BENJAMIN, Caroline G., to Isaac J. Cohen; West End Av, 689, 3 1-3 years..... $1,400
CHESEBROUGH, Charles A., to Morris Glantz and another; 120 4th Av, and part of 122 and 124 4th Av, 10 years..... 2,900
EINHORN, Moses, to Raffale Cerullo; 168 Elizabeth St, 5 years..... 2,040
HASLETT, Esther, to James D. Mason; 203 West 34th St, 10 years..... 900
HUDSON, John H., trustee, to William Ehlers; 9th Av, 14th St, and Hudson St, vault, &c., 5 years..... 300
HUDSON, John H., trustee, to William Ehlers; 14th St, at junction of 9th Av and Hudson St, 5 years..... 2,400
KALCHHEIM, Dora, to Moses Scherr; 264 Rivington St, store, &c., 5 years..... 960
KEATING, Edward F., to Andrew Homan Company; 446 to 450 Water St, 3 years..... 2,300
LEWIS, Frank, and Samuel Hammond to Thomas F. Connery; 462 Pearl St, and 165 to 169 Park Row, 3 years..... 2,900
PARSONS, William H., Jr., trustee, to Daniel Sylvester; 65 Park St, 5 years 1½ months..... 1,500
PFEIFFER, Andrew, to George Grasser; 81st St, 218 East, 3 years..... 420
ROTHMANN, Anna M., to Charles Beckmann; 422 St, 157 and 159 East, 13 years..... 3,000-2,000
UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION to Joseph Fleischman; Broadway, s w corner of 32d St, 9 11-12 years..... 5,000-6,000
WEEKES, John A., Jr., to Herman Eggers; 2d Av, 2,217, s w corner of 114th St, 5 years..... 1,920
WILLENBROCK, John, to Martin Brunor; 8th Av, 2,543, 5 years..... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

BACHRACH, Solomon, to Emma D. Stone; 42 Eldridge St, 5 years..... $20,000
BELL, Thomas H., to Adolph M. Bendheim; Willow Av, n e corner of 137th St, 220x202 to 138th St, demand..... 5,100
BELL, Thomas H., to Robert W. Stuart; Willow Av, n e corner of 137th St, 226x202 to 138th St, 3 years..... 16,000
BRUCKER, Joseph, to Elizabetha Schwarzwalder; 930 Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 15,000
BRUCKER, Joseph, to Louise A. Schwarzwalder; 928 Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 15,000
BUCHHOLZ, Mathias, and wife to William H. Hall, Jr.; 140 West 117th St, 3 years..... 18,000
BUCHHOLZ, Mathias, and wife to William H. Hall, Jr.; 138 West 117th St, 3 years..... 18,000
BUNKER, Washington A., to William P. Walker and others, trustees, &c.; 324 Canal St and 325 Broome St, 3 years.. 45,000
BUNKER, Washington A., to Samuel F. Lynch; Lispenard St, n s, 150.3 ft e of Church St, 25.1x94.3 to Canal St x25.5 x101.1, 3 years..... 4,000
CAHN, Wilhelmina, to Ladies' Sewing Society of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum; 117 East 115th St, 3 years..... 7,000
CRAWFORD, David, to George F. Johnson; Kelly St, w s, 300 ft n of 156th St, 5 years..... 2,000
CUDDY, Michael J., to George Stark; 165th St, s s, 155.1 ft w of Forest Av, 1 year..... 600
DALY, Patrick H. J., to Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls; Home St, n s, extends from Jackson Av to Boston Av, 3 years..... 25,000
DANENHAUER, Marie L., and Karoline Jung to Christiana Kirchhof; 7th St, s s, 100 ft e of Avenue A, leasehold, rerecorded, demand..... 10,000
DOHMANN, Annie, to Josephine B. Rerzano; Van Buren St, e s, 308.4 ft s of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 350
DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 316 East 52d St, demand..... 3,000
EGGERS, Hermann, to George Ehret; 2,217 2d Av, demand..... 5,000
EHLERS, William, to P. Ballantine & Sons; 14th St, at junction of Hudson St and 9th Av, saloon lease, demand..... 2,200
EMRICH, William, to James V. Conlon; 1st Av, s w corner of 1st St, demand.. 215
FRIEDHOFF, John P., to Harry Held; 177th St, n s, 138.11 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years..... 4,500
GRASSER, George, to George Ehret; 218 East 81st St, saloon lease, demand..... 500
GRIGGS, Mary, to the Tremont Avenue Land Company; Fairmount Place, s s, 451 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 3 years 2,025
HACK, Fredricka, to Helena E. Acker; 170th St, n s, 150 ft w of Audubon Av, 2 years..... 1,000
HAGAMAN, Emma E., to John Aspinwall and another, trustees; 108 Varick St and 550 Broome St, 3 years..... 13,500
HAMBURGER, Barnett, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 321 to 325 Madison St, ½ year..... 25,000
HEIDTMANN, Ernst, to Atlantic Dock Company; Eagle Av, n e corner of 161st St, demand..... 15,000
HEIDTMANN, Ernst, to George A. Macdonald and another; Eagle Av, n e corner of 161st St, demand..... 6,250
HEIDTMANN, Ernst, to Adelaide C. Thomas; Eagle Av, e s, 81.3 ft n of 161st St, demand..... 4,000
HEIDTMANN, Ernst, to Romana N. Turner; Eagle Av, e s, 81.3 ft n of 161st St, demand..... 3,500
HEIDTMANN, Ernst, to Atlantic Dock Company; Eagle Av, e s, 25 ft n of 161st St, demand..... 22,500
HERTER, Peter J., to George Young; 84 and 86 Charles St, 5 years..... 50,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 610 East 13th St, 1 month.... 27,000
KERN, George, to George L. Schillinger; 1244 West 84th St, 5 years..... 9,000
KIPP, George B., to William H. Macy, Jr.; 118th St, n s, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 20,000
KOCH, Henry C., and Adolph Riesenberg to Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association; 124th St, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 12,000
KRAMER, Theresa and Sylvester, to Almira J. Brown; Elton Av, e s, 99 ft s of 157th St, 3 months..... 3,000
LUTHER, Grace W., to Angelica B. Faber; 432 West 20th St, 5 months.. 850
METZLER, Annie M., to Antoinette B. De Witt; Villa Av, e s, 501.8 ft n of Southern Boulevard, new line, 3 years.. 2,800
O'ROURKE, Thomas, to John Bittner; Broadway, n w corner of 40th St, leasehold, 11 months, secures notes..... 10,000
PURDY, William T. and James H., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 230 Willis Av, 3 years..... 10,000
RIEMANN, Henry F. C., and wife to Mary D. Ross; 16th St, n s, 70.6 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year..... 1,500
ROGERS, Amelia R., to Samuel A. Byers; 120th St, s s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av; also 126th St, s s, 193.9 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 1,150
ROSENZWEIG, William and Beti, to Mollie Arnold; 77 Ridge St, 1 year..... 1,300
SAXE, Albert, to Union Dime Savings Institution; Broadway, s w corner of 82d St, 3 years..... 190,000
SAXE, Albert, to Jesse C. Bennett; Broadway, s w corner of 82d St, 1 year..... 110,000
SCHULZE, Ida E., to Dora Rosenstein; 221 West 121st St, 1 year..... 2,500
SCHULZE, Ida E., to Dora Rosenstein; 219 West 121st St, 1 year..... 2,500
SCHWARTZ, Samuel, and another to the Tremont Avenue Land Company, Tremont Av, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 10,000
SHIELDS, Annie V., to Mary T. Fraser; Bathgate Av, e s, 105 ft n of 172d St, 7 months..... 800
STOLZ, George, to Louise Langbein; 2,352 and 2,352 Southern Boulevard, 1 year.. 2,500
WALKER, Frederick K., to Hudson City Savings Institution; 147th St, s s, 107 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year..... 10,000
WISWELL, Horatio D., to Mary J. Steeves; 167th St, s s, 125 ft e of Franklin Av, 3 years..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and another to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company.. $15,000
ADLER, Simon, and another to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, assigns 3 mortgages..... 66,500
BEECHMAN, Caroline, to August Elmer. Nom.
BENNETT, Joseph H., to Joseph H. Bennett, as administrator..... Nom.
BRITT, Philip J., to Thomas Mosher.... Nom.
DARDEN, Thomas, to John J. Harrington and another..... 2,000
EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY to Bowery Savings Bank..... 50,000
HAMBURGER, Max M., to Philip J. Britt Nom.
HARRINGTON, John J. and Dennis A., to Sol. Sayles Company..... Nom.
KLEMEN, Pauline, to Bronx Borough Bank..... 3,500
LOCKETT, Mary H., to Nathan Hobart and another, trustees..... 4,500
POTTER, Frederick G., to Henry J. Braker..... 20,000
POTTER, Frederick G., to Henry J. Braker..... Nom.
RODMAN, Hardy, to Thomas Mosher..... Nom.
ROSENSTEIN, Dora, to Sarah Offner.... 2,500
SCHNATZ, George J., Charles Massoth, and Herman Hafker to Celia Schlesinger. 3,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company..... 6,000
VALENTINE, Mitchell, executor, &c., to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company..... 34,582
WOOLEY, William E., to the Sol Sayles Company..... Nom.
WORCESTER, Francis J., trustee, and others to Lamont McLoughlin, trustee, assigns 2 mortgages..... 9,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ABINGDON SQ., 15 and 19; David Mayer against Louis Sroka, owner and contractor..... $296
GRAND ST, s w corner of West Broadway,, 50x100; the Prince & Kinkel Iron Works against the Livingston estate, owner; Andrew B. Foans, contractor... 15
MANHATTAN AV, e s, extends from 117th to 118th St, 201.10x120x—x70; Russell & Co. against William G. Van Riper, owner; the Hyne Construction Company, contractor..... $5,000
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 147th St, 100x100; August Niewohner & Co. against Walter Fox, owner and contractor..... 450
WEST END AV, s e corner of 83d St, 84 x100; H. C. Kroh & Co. against Colonial Building Company, owner and contractor..... 400
1ST AV, e s, 75 ft n of 108th St, 25x95; David W. King against Michael Lasco, lessee; James Seretella, lessee and contractor..... 111
3D AV, e s, 92 ft s of 172d St, 108x100; Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Christian Becker, owner and contractor..... 88
28TH ST, 40 West; David W. King against Martin Goodkind, owner; Martin and Henry Goodkind, contractors..... 300
57TH ST, 563 West; James J. Spearing against Eugene Sanger, owner and contractor..... 129
ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
MOUNT HOPE PLACE, s e corner of Jerome Av., 120x80; Henry L. Butler, on John M. Blauvelt to W. E. Tuttle..... 849
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.
147TH ST, s s, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Germania Life Insurance Company, with John Caggiano, 10 payments..... 66,000
147TH ST, s s, 100 feet w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman with John Caggiano, 3 payments..... 3,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 79th St, 102.2 x100; Joseph L. O'Brien against Helen M. Denton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.
BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Jones St, 27.1x 80x28.9x80.1; Adolph Lankering, receiver, &c., against Amelia Glass and others, (action to enforce lien, &c.;) attorneys, Purdy & Squire.
LAURENS ST, 69 and 71, w s, 150 ft n of Broome St, 50x93.6x irregular; Agnes F. Hart against Marie A. Mermond and others, (partition;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.
PROSPECT AV, e corner of Locust Av, 100x 100; Mary A. Qualters against Richard H. Clark, individually and as executor, and others, (partition;) attorney, L. A. Gould.
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 106 ft n of 156th St, 100x 100x irregular; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company against Isidore Cohen and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.
6TH AV, 388 and 242; Thomas W. Donnelly against Joseph Morette, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, L. Steckler.
10TH AV, 466 to 472; Adolph Pawel against Maggie E. Newhall, (four amended actions to foreclose four mortgages;) attorney, P. J. Fuller.
40TH ST, 634 and 636 West; Department of Buildings against Joseph Stern and others, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.
40TH ST, 638 and 640 West; Department of Buildings against Monroe Crane and others, (violation of building laws, &c.;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.
83D ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x102.2; John Belzer against Catharine Bode and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. B. & W. J. Amend.
121ST ST, n s, 53.11 ft w of 2d Av, 31x35.11; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Mary E. and John Lally, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ABEL BAKER & SON.—Abel Baker & Son, grocers of Bloomfield, N. J., filed an assignment in the Register's office at Newark yesterday. The firm's assets are given as $2,891.08 and the liabilities $9,783.87. Individual deeds of assignment, which were also filed, give the elder Baker's assets as $7,175 and his liabilities $2,500, while the liabilities of his son are $2,490 and his assets $3,050.

W. D. COWAN & CO.—Vice Chancellor Stevens, at Newark, N. J., yesterday, appointed C. Lincoln De Witt receiver for W. D. Cowan & Co., military uniform manufacturers of Newark. The application was made by Cowan, who claims the business is in a hopelessly insolvent condition, owing to the manner in which it was run by his partner, Frank W. Sanders, who is also his son-in-law. Sanders disappeared two weeks ago. The Vice Chancellor also issued an order dissolving the partnership and an injunction restraining Sanders from signing checks or making contracts for the firm.

Out of Town.

E. JACKARD JEWELRY COMPANY.—Joseph Werne has been appointed receiver of the E. Jackard Jewelry Company of St. Louis by the United States District Court. The bond was placed at $150,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ELIZABETH MCCABE.—Elizabeth McCabe of 620 West Fifty-second Street, formerly a baker, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $48 and no assets.

MORRIS J. MEYER.—Morris J. Meyer, commercial traveler residing at 125 East One Hundred and Third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,089 and no assets. The debts were contracted from 1882 to 1898.

JOHN D. HAFFNER.—John D. Haffner, formerly proprietor of a liquor store at 600 Eighth Avenue, and now manager there, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,075 and nominal assets of $476 in accounts due from thirty-three customers. Of his liabilities, $6,500 are to Bernheimer & Schmid, brewers, for deficiency on a chattel mortgage and for beer.

FREDERICK S. AUTLER.—Frederick S. Autler, traveling salesman, residing at 89 Bedford Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,432 and no assets. He was of the firm of Fischer, Lefkowitz & Autler and Lefkowitz & Autler, cloak manufacturers, of 94 Greene Street, from Dec. 1, 1898, to Sept. 25, 1899. He stated that while absent from the city, Davis Lefkowitz, his partner, sold out the business, the stock being worth $2,000, departed for parts unknown, and has not since been heard of.

ELWOOD S. HAND.—Elwood S. Hand, whose office is in the Lincoln Building, Union Square, and who has been an advertising agent and publisher of advertising mediums, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $22,210, and nominal assets $39,164, consisting of advertising contracts to the amount of $27,654, payable in trade from parties in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and Denver; notes, $1,510, and thirty-eight copyrights of nominal value. The liabilities were contracted from 1889 to 1899, and are due to many creditors for borrowed money, merchand

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.42⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.75
Cotton, middling	.09⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07½
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.25
Beef, hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	12.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.50
Butter, Western creamery	.20

CHICAGO, May 17.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 61@64½c; No. 2 red, 72@72½c; No. 2 corn, 37¾@38c; No. 2 yellow, 38c; No. 2 oats, 23@23½c; No. 2 white, 28@28¾c; No. 2 rye, 53½c; good feeding barley, 37@37½c; fair to choice malting, 40½@42½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.80; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.80; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $10.55@$11.75; lard, per 100 lb., $6.85@$7.06; short ribs sides (loose), $6.50@$6.80; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6½@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.10@$9.20; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $1.

COTTON.—There was less activity in the market for cotton futures. With the general conditions still bearish, prices pursued a somewhat irregular course. Rallies followed a decline, though the general undertone of the market remained easy. The opening call developed for the most part positions unchanged prices to an advance of 2 points, while the more remote deliveries were 1 to 4 points lower at the start. Later business increased the general decline to 5@8 points, as cable accounts were not satisfactory. While the movement of cotton continued liberal, crop and weather reports were bearish, and public speculation was not a supporting factor. The market was finally steady, with prices net unchanged to 3 points higher. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9⅝c for middling uplands and 10c for middling Gulf. Sales were 120 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet, at 9 3-16c; Mobile, nominal, at 9¼c; 1-16c lower; Savannah, quiet, at 9¾c; Charleston, nominal, at 9¾c; Wilmington, steady at 9¼c; Norfolk, nominal, at 9¾c; Baltimore, nominal, at 9⅞c; Memphis, quiet, at 9 3-16c, 1-16c off; Augusta, quiet, at 9⅛c, ⅛c lower; St. Louis, dull, at 9¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.48	9.50	9.44	9.48@9.50
June	9.32	9.35	9.27	9.34@9.36
July	9.33	9.35	9.26	9.34@9.35
August	9.02	9.03	9.02	9.01@9.02
September	8.22	8.24	8.16	8.23@...
October	7.99	8.03	7.95	8.01@8.02
November	7.84	7.85	7.79	7.85@7.86
December	7.81	7.86	7.78	7.84@7.85
January	7.82	7.86	7.79	7.85@7.86
February	...	...	...	7.87@7.89
March	7.85	7.86	7.85	7.91@7.92
April	7.87	7.87	7.87	...@...

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 600 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 14,000 bales; American, 14,000 bales; middling uplands, 5 7-32d; futures opened irregular, 1-64@2-64d advance; at 1:45 P. M., steady, 1-64@2-64d higher; closed quiet, with prices ½d lower to 1¼-64d net higher. December-January, 4.19½@4.20d; January-February, 4.18½; February-March, 4.18d; May, 5.06⅝@5.07d; May-June, 5.05d; June-July, 5.03d; July-August, 5.01d; August-September, 4.58d; September-October, 4.38d; October-November, 4.25¼d; November-December, 4.21¼d. Manchester—Yarns dull; cloths more quietly.

WOOL.—LONDON, May 17.—The offerings at the wool auction sales amounted to 8,582 bales. Good merinos were in demand and dearer; faulty scoureds were neglected. American competition for medium and coarse cross-breds caused an advance of 5 per cent. above the opening rates. Greasy cross-breds were in active request. Cape of Good Hope and Natal greasies were lower and slow. Following are the sales in detail. New South Wales, 900 bales; scoured 9d@1s 6d; greasy, 7@10½d. Queensland, 1,300 bales; scoured, 1s 1d@1s 10d; greasy, 7¾d@1s ½d. Victoria, 2,300 bales; scoured, 1s 6¼d@1s 9d; greasy, 5¾d@1s 3d. West Australia, 100 bales; greasy, 6d@9½d. South Australia, 37 bales; scoured 11½d; greasy, 5¼@6¼d. New Zealand, 3,300 bales; scoured, 5¾d@1s 7¾d; greasy, 4½@11d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 400 bales; scoured, 1s 5d@2s 7½d; greasy, 6¼@8½d.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	...	...	...	70½
July	72⅛	72¼	71 13-16	71½
September	73 3-16	73 3-16	72 11-16	72¾
Corn—				
May	...	...	...	42½
July	43¾	43⅝	42¾	43⅛
September	43¾	43¾	43¼	43⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	65⅝	65⅞	64¾	64¾
July	66 13-16	66⅞	66¼	66¾
Corn—				
May	37¼	37½	36⅝	37¼
July	38	38 3-16	37½	38
Oats—				
May	22 1-16	22¼	22 1-16	22¼
July	22⅛	22⅜	22	22¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Predictions that showers would fall in the northwestern wheat States caused a moderate decline in wheat prices and promoted unloading by local houses who had bought on the upturn Wednesday. As to speculative features the trade was but little better than the previous day, if not actually less important, because of the fact that outside interests seemed to be withdrawn and the foreign element took little or no part in the day's proceedings. Continental advices were somewhat better, with the exception of Budapest, which declined 9 points. At Paris there was an advance of 50@10 points, Antwerp was partly ¼f higher, and Berlin 3@5 mark up for the day. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 78¾c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 76⅞c, No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 76¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 75½c, all first half of May; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 73½c, spot; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 72⅞c, to arrive.

DULUTH, Minn., May 17.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 68¾c; May, 68¾c; July, 69c; September, 69¾c; No. 1 Northern, 66⅝c; May, 66¾c; July, 67¼c; September, 67¼c; No. 2 Northern, 65½c; No. 3 Spring, 64⅛c. Oats—22½@23c. Corn—32½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 17.—Wheat in store—No. 1 Northern, May, 64⅝c; July, 64½c; September, 65@65¾c. Corn track: No. 1 hard, 66⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 65⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 64½c.

MILWAUKEE, May 17.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 66¼c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼@66c; Rye—No. 1, 57c. Barley—No. 2, 42c; sample, 37@41c.

CORN—No. 2, 42c elevator and delivered and 42⅝c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats, 27c; No. 3 oats, 26c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28½c; track mixed, 26¼@28½c; track white, 28½@35c; No. 2 white clips, 29½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 57@58c, costs, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43½@45c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.60@$3.85; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.65@$2.90; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.65; no grade, $17.50@$17.75; spring and to arrive, Rye flour—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.30@$2.40, as to brand. Bag meal—Fine white and yellow, 85c@90c; coarse, 82@84c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17.00@$17.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.75@$16.90; coarse Winter bran, $18.00@$19.00, latter white; middlings, $16.00@$18.00; city bran, $16.50@$17.00; Bominy chop, $15.75; oil meal, $26.50; linseed oil cake, $25.50; corn oil cake, $19.00.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 17.—Flour, first patents, $3.55; second patents, $3.30; first clears, $2.50; second clears, 2.05. Bran, in bulk, $11.00@$11.75.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $12.25@$13; family, $14@$14.50; short clear, $14@$15. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$12.50; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $17@$19.50. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¾c; 180-lb, 7¾c; 160-lb, 7¾c; 140-lb, 7¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7¾c; 10-lb, 7¾c; 12-lb, 7½c; 14-lb, 7¼c. Pickled shoulders, 6½@6¾c; pickled hams, 10¾@10¾c. TALLOW—City, 5c; country, 4¾@5¼c. LARD—$7.40; city lard, $6.85; refined lard, South American, $8.25; Continent, $7.55; Brazil, kegs, $9.40; compound, city, $6.50@$6.62½; Western, $6.50@$6.62¼. STEARINE—Oleo, 7c; city lard stearine, $8@$8.25.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 73s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 68s 3d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 38s; American refined, in pails, 37s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 44s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 41s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 41s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 41s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 37s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 40s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 36s. Butter—Finest and good United States nominal. Cheese—American finest white and colored, (new,) 55s. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, May-August, 23s 9d. Tallow —Prime city, (new,) Australian, in London, 27s 6d. Turpentine, spirits, 45s 6d. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed oil, 35s 9d.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazil coffee futures was exceptionally tame. In fact there were no transactions until late in the afternoon, except two lots which changed hands at about 1 o'clock; December at 7.00. The entire business of the session was only a matter of 1,250 bags. The market opened dull at unchanged prices to 5 points advance, and while still very quiet throughout the session ruled in holder's favor and closed firm at a net advance of 5@10 points. The demand for spot Brazilian coffee in the open market was small, and prices remained quite nominal on the basis of 7½c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots. Cleared Santos, May 16, per Cyprian Prince, 4,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	..	..	..	6.45@6.50
June	..	..	..	6.45@6.50
July	..	..	..	6.55@6.60
August	..	..	..	6.90@6.65
September	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70@6.75
October	..	..	..	6.75@6.80
November	..	..	..	6.75@6.80
December	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00@7.05
January	..	..	..	7.00@7.10
February	..	..	..	7.05@7.10
March	..	..	..	7.10@7.20

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 8¾00; receipts, 2,000 bags; stock, 324,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged; sales, 9,000 bags. Havre—Market opened steady and ¼f higher; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., advanced ¼f, but barely steady; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 13,000 bags. January, 46; February, 46.25; March, 46.50; April, 46.50; May, 46; June, 44.25; July, 44.50; August, 44.75; September, 45; October, 45.25; November, 45.50; December, 45.75. Rio—Market steady; No. 7 Rio, 8¾75; exchange, 8 9-16d; receipts, 2,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 2,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 18,000 bags; stock, 201,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 15-32c; muscovado, 3 31-32c; molasses, 3 25-32c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.60, and in bulk, $5.95; Philadelphia, barrels, $8.55, and in bulk, $5.90; refined, cases, New York, $8.90; deodorized naphtha, $11.05. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, barrels, 24½c; prime Summer yellow, 37½c, prompt; off Summer yellow, 37¼@37½c; butter grades, nominal: prime white, 40@41c; prime Winter yellow, 40@42c. City Linseed—American, raw, 65@66c; American, boiled, 67@68c; Calcutta, raw, 76c; Western linseed oil quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 56@57c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $21.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20; steel rails, $32.50; pig iron, warrants, $15; lake copper, inger, $16.87½; tin, $28.90; Exchange, lead, $4; spelter, $4.50; brokers' price for lead, $4, and for spelter, $4.50.

SAVANNAH, May 17.—Spirits turpentine, 49c; resin, A, B, C, D $1.15; E, $1.20; F, $1.25; G, $1.30; H, 1.40; I, $1.50; K, $1.60; M, $1.75; N, $2.00; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.40.

CHARLESTON, May 17.—Turpentine, 48c; resin, B, C, D $1.05; E, $1.10; F, $1.20; G, $1.25; H, $1.30; I, $1.40; K, $1.50; M, $1.60; N, $1.80; W G, $2.00; W W, $2.25.

WILMINGTON, May 17.—Spirits turpentine, 48@48½c; resin, $1.05@$1.10; crude turpentine, $1.85@$2.90; tar, $1.40.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $4; spirits of turpentine, 51½@62c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.55; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2; K, $2.20; M, $2.40; N, $2.60; W, $2.70; W W, $2.90.

LIVE STOCK.—Veals, $4@$6.50; city dressed veals, 7½@10c per lb. Sheep, $4.50@$5.37½c; lambs, $6.45@$7; 1 car, $7; Spring lambs, $7.75@$8.25. Hogs—Market almost nominal; barely steady.

LEGAL NOTICES.

RATHGEBER, ADAM.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of ADAM RATHGEBER for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term held at Part I. thereof in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 2d day of July, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceeding of Charles L. Hoffman, as assignee of said Adam Rathgeber, should not be had, and, if no cause be shown, to attend the settlement of the said account.

Witness, Honorable David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, and the seal of [Seal] the said court, the 12th day of May, 1900. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

GROSS & SNEUDAIRA, Attorneys for Assignee. Office and Post Office address, 309 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my18-law6wF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by RICHARD DE DOGEROT to George G. Guion for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear at a Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1900, at ten and one-half o'clock in the forenoon of that day to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of George G. Guion as general assignee of Richard de Logerot should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend the final settlement of such account.

Witness, Hon. Charles Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said court, and the seal of [Seal.] said court, on the 9th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

FRANK H. MACKINTOSH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 95 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. my11-law6wF

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN CASEY, Julia A. Ewing, Justus E. Ewing, Francis Metzger and Carrie Metzger, his wife; Gurdon B. Wallace, Pauline Nelke, and Violet Hollis, Minnie Ewing, wife of Justus E. Ewing; Conrad Jordan, as Trustee for the stockholders of the Lenox Hill Bank of the City of New York; Thomas H. Robbins, and F. Howard Hooke, defendants. —Action No. 1.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 13, 1900.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, Manhattan.

To the defendants Julia A. Ewing, Justus E. Ewing, and Minnie Ewing, wife of Justus E. Ewing: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1900.—Dated New York, April 12, 1900.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. Address, No. 40 Wall Street, N. Y. City, Manhattan. ap18-law6wF

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN CASEY, Julia A. Ewing, Justus E. Ewing, Francis Metzger and Carrie Metzger, his wife; Manuel S. Michaels, Carrie Ferguson, Charles Lyon, Belle McCleery, Herman Hornfeck, and Kate McDuffie, Minnie Ewing, wife of Justus E. Ewing; Conrad N. Jordan, as trustee for the stockholders of the Hill Bank of the City of New York; Thomas H. Robbins, and F. Howard Hooke, defendants.—Action No. 2.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 13, 1900.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, Manhattan.

To the defendants Julia A. Ewing, Justus E. Ewing, and Minnie Ewing, wife of Justus E. Ewing: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1900.—Dated New York, April 12, 1900.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. Address, No. 40 Wall Street, N. Y. City, Manhattan. ap18-law6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY MESIER, plaintiff, against THOMAS REDDING and Mary E. Redding his wife, Herman Rosenblum and Lillian Rosenblum his wife, Harry Dreyer, Herman Hirsch, Max Speiser, Henry Simms, Bennett Dreyer, Jacob Fine, and Samuel Weiss, defendants. To enforce the desires of the trial of this action in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 24th, 1900. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and P. O. Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Herman Rosenblum, Lillian Rosenblum, Harry Dreyer: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, dated the 16th day of May, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. my18-law6wF&je29

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEPH E. BRADY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph E. Brady, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are required to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy. May 17, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANKLIN MILLER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Franklin Miller of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Franklin Miller was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy. May 17th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,588.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. COOK and HERBERT B. SMITH, individually and as members of the firm of COOK & SMITH, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William H. Cook and Herbert B. Smith of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said William H. Cook and Herbert B. Smith were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 84 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated May 17, 1900.

NO. 2,879.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES MORRISON and JAMES PHIMISTER, individually and as members of the firm of MORRISON & PHIMISTER, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James Morrison and James Phimister of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said James Morrison and James Phimister were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 84 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated May 17, 1900.

NO. 2,541.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RALPH ROSENTHAL, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Ralph Rosenthal of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Ralph Rosenthal was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 84 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated May 17, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN C. TOUSEY, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Benjamin C. Tousey of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Benjamin C. Tousey was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 84 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated May 17th, 1900.

NO. 2,262.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMMETT VAN SICKLE, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Emmett Van Sickle of Port Jervis, County of Orange, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Emmett Van Sickle was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 84 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated May 17, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

APPLETON, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. APPLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of D. Appleton & Co., No. 72 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. WILLIAM W. APPLETON, MARY APPLETON DANIEL APPLETON, Executors. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Attorney for Executors, No 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-law6mF

BRIGGS, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE C. BRIGGS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1900. EDWARD J. O'GORMAN, Executor. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh9-law6mF

CURTISS, MARY HELENA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HELENA CURTISS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 87 Front Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1900. JOHN H. CASWELL, Executor. GEO. C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executor, 253 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FREDRICKS, JOHN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. FREDRICKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of McCrea, Somerville & Taylor, No. 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of August next.—Dated N. Y., February 6th, 1900.

SUSAN E. O. FREDRICKS, ADAM OHLWEILER, Administrators. McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrators, 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. fb-law6mF

GRAY, SARAH E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Gray Hatch, Henry Selden Gray, Alfred G. Gray, William Gray, Sarah S. McDonald, Margaret T. Gray, Mary Brownlow Hatch, Virginia Gray Hatch, Martha Gray Hatch, Mary Margaret Gray, Sarah Elizabeth McDonald, and to all persons interested in the estate of SARAH E. GRAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court, held at the Court House, in the County of New York, on the 29th day of May, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Adolphus D. Pape, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court. ap6-law7wF

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of the estate of Henry Hilton, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HORACE RUSSELL, EDWARD D. HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City. 623-law6mF

HALSTEAD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HALSTEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lilian Herbert Andrews, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. JOHN C. WIBERT, Executrix. LILIAN HERBERT ANDREWS, Attorney for Executrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-law6mF

ODELL, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. ODELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herman A. Heydt; No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated New York, he 14th day of February, 1900. GEORGE W. ODELL, RALPH S. TOWNSEND, Executors. HERMAN A. HEYDT, Atty. for Executors, 11 Pine St., New York City. f16-law6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 23 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

NORTON, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. NORTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 607-612, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of April, 1900. ADELAIDE G. NORTON, Administratrix. HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap20-law6mF

RANFT, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RANFT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of March, 1900. RICHARD RANFT, Executor. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executor, 290 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh30-law6mF

PAINE, RUBY TILDEN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George E. Tilden, Emily H. Tilden, George Alfred Tilden, Alfred Mosher Tilden, Henry Augustus Tilden, Caroline B. Whittlesey, William Augustus Whittlesey, Jr., Susan Tilden Whittlesey, Granville Egbert Whittlesey, Willis S. Paine, Waldo Grant Morse, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of RUBY TILDEN PAINE, deceased, Samuel J. Tilden, Augusta Tilden, Henrietta T. Blatchford, Lizzie Gould, Fannie King, Mary Nealon, Ruby Tilden Carpenter, Susan T. Sabin, Elizabeth Tilden Sabin, Charles Dwight Sabin, Jr., Trustees of the Cemetery of New Lebanon, New York; Trustees of the Congregational Church Society of New Lebanon, New York; the Methodist Episcopal Society for Foreign Missions, the Comptroller of the City of New York, Atlanta University for Colored Students, Atlanta, Georgia; Annette Spalding, Henry Tilden Swan, Countryman & Du Bois, the American Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of Ruby Tilden Paine, late of the County of New York, deceased,

NEW TRANSATLANTIC LINE

Royal Ulster Company to be Chartered with £1,000,000 Capital.

Will Run Steamships Between Here and Liverpool and to West Indian Ports —May Develop Montauk Point.

Within a few days a new transatlantic steamship company is to be incorporated in the State of New Jersey, only a few signatures being necessary before filing the papers at Trenton. It will be the Royal Ulster Steamship Company, Limited, will be owned by English, Montreal, and American capitalists, and will be capitalized at £1,000,000, all paid in. Two-thirds of this amount will be 8 per cent. preferred and one-third common stock, and there will be no bonds issued.

The company will run steamships between this port and Liverpool and this port and Havana, Santiago de Cuba, Porto Rico, and Curacao, and the Port of Caracas, Venezuela. It will also, in all probability, establish a line between Liverpool and Boston, and is likely to run boats as well to Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The line has about a dozen steamships, some chartered and some purchased outright. A few of these are now in the British transport service to South Africa. The vessels are fast freighters, and will be chiefly used for carrying merchandise, although some passengers may be taken.

The company's New York pier will be on the North River, somewhere above Eighteenth Street, and it will have offices somewhere on lower Broadway. It now has an agency office at 50 Broadway. The company proposes to have two sailings a week between New York and Liverpool, and to do business at current rates. Its vessels will fly the British flag.

Information as to just who are the capitalists behind the enterprise was refused yesterday, but they are said to be well known in the financial world. The company's New Jersey office (necessitated by the New Jersey statute) will be at 60 Grand Street, Jersey City.

Whether a steamship service will be established between Liverpool and Boston depends entirely upon whether the Massachusetts Legislature ratifies the proposed lease of the Boston and Albany line to the New York Central. If this lease is ratified grain and flour carried by the New York Central can be hauled by that road over its leased line directly to Boston, and there connect with the freighters of the new steamship line. They will, therefore, in that case, build piers either north of the Summer Street extension, at Boston, or at Charlestown, on the other side of the River Charles, and run their vessels regularly between Boston and Liverpool. The site in Charlestown would be the less expensive of the two.

Prominent holders of New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroad stock are said to be interested in the new steamship company. What adds color to the surmise (outside of the fact that the company is waiting on the ratification of the Boston and Albany lease to establish its Boston-Liverpool service) is that the company will secure options on terminal property at Montauk Point, L. I., with a view to the possible establishment of steamship piers there.

The lighterage charges and elevator charges at this port make a heavy expense in handling grain here. By having steamships take on cargoes at Montauk Point, where land is comparatively cheap, it is said that grain which comes from the West by the New York Central or Pennsylvania may be run out to Montauk Point over the Long Island Railroad, which the Pennsylvania now controls, and loaded on vessels at moderate expense. The short railway which is to connect the New York Central and the Long Island might be used, it is pointed out, and various means are projected of transporting grain cars from the Pennsylvania terminal, at Jersey City, to Long Island tracks. The Central and Pennsylvania lines are known to be on the friendliest and closest terms. Whatever project the Pennsylvania may have in reference to the Long Island Road will be aided and furthered, it is stated, by the Royal Ulster Steamship Company when it acquires property at Montauk Point. A separate terminal company may, however, be incorporated in New Jersey.

The charter of the Royal Ulster limits its duration to sixty-seven years. It will begin business in about three weeks.

JANITOR KANE DISMISSED.

Says a Tammany Leader Wanted Him Ousted—Decision to be Tested.

Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies yesterday dismised Patrick Kane, the janitor of the Register's office, because of a complaint made against him by Register Fromme, who says the janitor swore at him when he asked him to turn on more steam.

Kane disputed the accuracy of Mr. Fromme's statement, but he was adjudged guilty. His dismissal was not decided upon until Commissioner Kearny returned from Europe, ten days ago. Kane says that Mr. Fromme, in pressing his charges, acted as the agent of Patrick Divver, Tammany leader of the Second Assembly District, who has long, he says, been desirous of getting him out of his place. At one time Kane was janitor of the County Court House, but was transferred to the Register's office at a lower salary, and at a loss of rank.

The case has attracted the attention of the Civil Service Reform Association, whose counsel will be given an action to restrain Commissioner Kearny from removing Kane, who is in the classified service.

JOB JOHNSON'S SANITY.

Wealthy Octogenarian Alleged to be Incompetent to Manage Property.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday sent the question as to the competency of Job Johnson, a wealthy octogenarian of Glendale, L. I., to take care of his property to be inquired into by a jury. Johnson thirty years ago was in business at Myrtle and Bedford Avenues, Brooklyn. He laid the basis of his fortune by the manufacture and sale of fish hooks. It is alleged that while insane he disposed of much valuable real estate. The petition in the present proceedings is made by his grandchildren.

Johnson since April 28 has been in a Flushing sanitarium. He is in his eighty-eighth year. In May, 1895, he was the owner of eighteen acres at Glendale, valued at $90,000. It is alleged that on May 31, 1895, he mortgaged this property for $30,000, and on May 18, 1898, allowed the mortgage to be foreclosed and the property to be sold for $36,050. In 1896 he owned four lots on Myrtle Avenue, Glendale, on which he had built two-story brick houses, and which were valued at $10,000. It is alleged that he gave four mortgages on the property of $5,000 and permitted them to be purchased and bought in for $4,000.

Affidavits made by his relatives state that he wanted to put half of his property in seven-story boats

"KING OF MAGIC" DEAD.

A Master of Legerdemain on the Bowery Passes Away.

The Bowery "King of Magic" is dead and the "Magical Bazaar" at 321, which for twenty-eight years has been a storehouse of implements for mystifying, has at last been visited by the mysterious hand of death.

"Professor" Otto Maurer, one of the quaintest characters of the thoroughfare, succumbed to cancer last Tuesday in the Post-Graduate Hospital. He came here from Germany when a young man and established the shop, bringing with him many of his inventions for tricks. Incidentally he gave lessons in the art of mystifying the public.

As the years went on he accumulated a fortune and married. He could not mystify his better half, however, and they separated. Their son remained with his father, who instructed him in the tricks he knew so much about.

The old "King of Magic" knew what good living was and his money finally disappeared. He died a comparatively poor man. The funeral will be held to-day, and many of the "Professor's" old friends on the Bowery will follow the body to the grave.

NEW DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

Charitable Women's Care to Provide Iced Water for All Citizens.

Exceptional interest is being taken this year by philanthropic men and women in providing a cool drink of iced water for the public, and plans have just been completed for the immediate erection of a number of drinking fountains at crowded points of Manhattan Island.

The Church Temperance Society, of which Bishop Hency C. Potter is one of the Vice Presidents and an active leader in its work, has decided on plans for three new ice-water fountains, and locations have been provided. One of the fountains, a handsome bronze and marble affair, has been presented by Miss Julia Livingston. It will be placed at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, on the wall of the Children's Aid Society building.

The friends of the seamen petitioned the society to provide a fountain on State Street, where many thousand sailors are paid off every Summer. The jack tars will in a fortnight be able to drink all the ice-water they desire, for the society has decided to erect at once a handsome fountain for the special benefit of the seafaring element along the water front.

The society will also have free ice-water fountains this Summer at the following points: Pro-Cathedral, 130 Stanton Street; St. Ambrose's Chapel, Thompson and Prince Streets; Grace Mission House, 538 East Thirteenth Street; Seamen's Mission, Coenties Slip; Children's Aid School, 407 East Seventy-third Street; God's Providence House, Bleecker Street; Messiah Chapel, Ninety-fifth Street and Third Avenue; Children's Aid School, 176 Rivington Street; Children's Aid School, 256 Mott Street; Holy Cross Mission, Avenue C and Fourth Street.

It will take many thousand pounds of ice to keep this large number of fountains in operation. The funds are provided by wealthy society women, a number of whom are members of the Church Temperance Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Several other drinking fountains are to be erected at once by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. These will be for the use of both man and beast. President Haines yesterday gave the following locations of the new fountains: One at East Third Street, near the Bowery; one at Third and Willis Avenues; one on Long Acre Square, and one in Brooklyn.

RANG UP FARES ON A CAR.

Father of Boy Who Annoyed a Conductor Wanted Him Sent to Jail.

Charles Valenti, a very small Italian boy with an extremely dirty face, and who according to his father, Tony Valenti, of 50 Laight Street, is incorrigible, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court, yesterday, on a charge of disorderly conduct. Hyman Rosenbloom, of 107 Rivington Street, a conductor on the Third Avenue street railroad, made the complaint.

Rosenbloom said that Charles boarded his car yesterday and when he wasn't looking rang up six fares on the register.

"I knew that somebody had been doing that for some time," he said, "but I never would have suspected this little kid until I caught him in the act."

"What have you to say for yourself?" demanded Magistrate Flammer, leaning over his desk to catch a glimpse of the prisoner.

Charles scowled at the Magistrate, but did not reply.

"I'll fine him five dollars," said the Magistrate to his father. "I suppose that you will pay it for him? If you don't, he'll have to go to jail."

"I'll pay no fine for him," said Mr. Valenti. "I wish you had given him five years instead."

LEGAL NOTES.

SIDEWALK IRREGULARITIES.—Bessie Getzoff, who while walking through Ludlow Street, in this city, on the morning of April 21, 1898, fell upon the sidewalk and was injured, sued the city for damages. It appeared from her testimony and that of her witnesses that the condition of the sidewalk upon which she fell was that the flagstone was cracked and a small piece of stone had either been removed or had been forced down, so that there was a depression from two to three inches deep, and it was against the side of this depression that she stubbed her toe, which caused her to fall. A dismissal of the action on the trial has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. Justice Ingraham, who gave the Court's opinion, said the serious question was, whether or not this sidewalk was in such a condition that it could be said to be unsafe or dangerous. "There seems to be no satisfactory testimony as to the size of the hole," Justice Ingraham said. "The plaintiff said that her foot was turned in the hole, but afterward she testified that she stubbed her toe against a protruding stone, and when she was asked whether she stubbed her toe and fell before or after her foot went down into the hole, she said, 'Before; if my foot wouldn't have gone into the hole, I wouldn't have fallen.'" As to the duties imposed upon a municipal corporation in regard to the streets, Justice Ingraham said: "From the very nature of the case, it is impossible that the public streets should be kept in an absolutely level condition. Slight irregularities of necessity exist, and where a sidewalk is flagged, the mere fact that one of the flagstones was slightly above the adjoining stones would not create a dangerous condition of the street. No one could reasonably anticipate any danger from the existence of such an irregularity, and therefore the defendant, as a municipal corporation, was not negligent in not guarding against an accident that a prudent and careful person would not have anticipated." There was no question of a failure of the city to properly light the streets, or a failure to furnish a sufficient light in the locality. Justice Patterson gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Justice Rumsey. Justice Patterson said it could not be assumed as matter of law that this aperture or gap in the street, assuming it was only three inches in depth, was so insignificant that all reasonable men would agree that it was not dangerous.

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RESPONSIBILITY FOR COAL HOLE ACCIDENT.—James P. Spaine, a letter carrier, brought an action in the Supreme Court to recover for an injury which resulted from his stepping into a coal hole in the sidewalk in front of the apartment house 412 Lenox Avenue, owned by Mrs. Carrie Stiner. Mr. Spaine testified on the trial that, after delivering letters at this place on Jan. 28, 1897, he stepped upon the coal-hole cover and his leg went down. The sidewalk was then covered with snow and ice. It was shown that Mrs. Stiner had been informed that the coal hole was in bad condition and that the covering was unfastened. The main defense was that the premises had been leased to one Sonneschein, who had taken possession. It seemed, however, that Mrs. Stiner collected the rents and had general charge. The First Appellate Division has affirmed judgment entered on a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, holding, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, that the trial court properly left it to the jury to say, upon all the testimony, whether the alleged lease was made in good faith, and whether Sonneschein actually took possession. The Court holds that, even assuming the lease was executed in good faith and the lessee was in possession, the appellant was not relieved from liability if the jury should find that at the time the lease was executed the coal hole and its cover were unsafe. Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissented, holding there was no evidence whatever tending to show that the lease to Sonneschein was a fraudulent one, or that it was given for any ulterior purpose.

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ACCOUNTING OF EXECUTORS.—The accounts of Herman Bolte and William Steencken, as executors of the estate of Christian Koch, having been passed upon by a referee in September, 1896, nothing further was done until last October, when the referee's report was confirmed by the Surrogate. Then it was found that Steencken had died after the filing of the report, whereupon the Surrogate denied an application to enter a decree, for want of power. The First Appellate Division has reversed the Surrogate's order, holding that the proceedings by the executors for the accounting did not abate by the death of one of them. Justice Rumsey, giving the unanimous opinion of the Court, decides that, although no power exists in the Surrogate to make a decree charging the deceased executor personally in respect of property of the estate in his hands, without bringing in his personal representatives, the original proceeding may be continued as against the surviving executor, to dispose of all property of the estate which was in the hands of the survivor, or, having been in the possession of both the executors, vested in the possession of the survivor at the death of his co-executor.

'Tis easy to forget that though at certain places you can buy all sorts of stuff at all-sorts-of-stuff prices, few of the so-called "best places" have boys' wash suits at less than $3.

We're peculiar.

We give the best-place sort at an all-sort-of-stuff price—$1.25 for blouse sailor wash suits.

Of course we've others running up to the most elaborately trimmed at top-mast price; but they're plenty of those at $1.25 for the $1.25 seekers.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

WAR ON LIQUOR DEALERS

Anti-Saloon League's Crusade Against Violators of Law.

PRIZEFIGHTERS ARE SUMMONED

Owners of Dives Alarmed by Action Based on Decision of the Court of Appeals.

The Anti-Saloon League has started a campaign against violators of the excise laws. Armed with a decision of the Court of Appeals, the league promises to make it interesting for liquor dealers who sell during prohibited hours. It has caused no end of excitement among liquor dealers.

One dealer was in the Supreme Court yesterday, and at least a dozen more have been summoned for next week to answer for alleged violations of law.

Among those the league is proceeding against are James J. Corbett, John L. Sullivan, Norman Selby, (Kid McCoy,) and "Silver Dollar" Smith's old place at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street.

This new crusade was started immediately after the Court of Appeals decided that any citizen could bring an action in the Supreme Court for the revocation of a license. The decision declared that it was not necessary to have a conviction in a criminal court of the person who was alleged to have violated the excise law. Any citizen, "on information and belief," could go into the Supreme Court with his petition and have a referee appointed to take testimony as to the alleged violation, and if the referee found that the evidence showed a violation of the law the Justice in the Supreme Court was bound to revoke the license.

Acting on this decision the Anti-Saloon League has had agents out for several week's collecting evidence against certain liquor dealers.

The League is a comparatively new institution in the East. This is its first active work here, and the State President, the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, who came here several months ago from Chicago to organize the work, said yesterday that the present movement would be pushed until every dive in the city was either closed or else abiding by the law.

Royal R. Scott, counsel for the State Excise Board, is counsel for the league in the present prosecutions.

He said that the reason so many ex-prizefighters have been accused of violating the law was because of the crowds that congregated at their places at the time of various fights.

Mr. Scott said that a dozen saloon keepers had already been served with notices to appear in the Supreme Court, that four more would be served to-day, and that the league had a long list of other places against which it had evidence. The local headquarters of the league are at 156 Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Norman Plass is the Superintendent for Greater New York.

An effort was made in the case yesterday to dispute the right of the league to prosecute, but Justice Andrews, before whom it was heard, quoted the decision of the Court of Appeals and declared that the proceedings would have to go on. The case was that against Frank E. Moran, who has a saloon at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue. Moran was John L. Sullivan's backer during Sullivan's fighting days. The charge against him is that he sold liquor during the prescribed hours. That on May 3, between 1 and 5 A. M. the Rev. Norman Plass purchased liquor in the place, and on Sunday, May 6, Charles P. Sanford made a similar purchase.

Justice Andrews ordered counsel for Moran to file his answer, and then a referee will be appointed to take testimony.

James J. Corbett will have a hearing to-morrow on the charge of selling liquor out of hours at his place on Sixth Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street. Robert H. Tucker of 911 Eighth Avenue, will be in court at the same time on the same charge.

Norman Selby (Kid McCoy) and The Dante Inferno Exhibition Company, managed by John L. Sullivan, are scheduled to appear on Monday.

Smith & Butler, of "Silver Dollar" Smith's old place, 518 Sixth Avenue; William O'Brien of 998 Eighth Avenue, and Daniel J. Brennan, who has two saloons, one at 636 and the other at 766 Eighth Avenue, are on the list to be heard next week.

Among local members of the league are the Rev. Dr. S. P. Cadman, the Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler, the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, and Alexander S. Bacon.

MR. COOGAN'S DOORKEEPERS.

Roche, Who, He Declared, Was Discourteous, Is Reinstated.

President James J. Coogan of the Borough of Manhattan will find himself with two doorkeepers on his hands when he goes to his office this morning.

William C. Roche, who was removed after one day's trial, was ordered re-instated yesterday by Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court.

President Coogan had considerable difficulty in getting just the man he wanted to act as doorman. Roche, who is a brother of Baron Fermoy and James Boothby Burke Roche, was one of President Coogan's experiments. He was appointed on Dec. 22, and removed the next day on the ground that he was disagreeable and discourteous.

Roche decided to contest his removal, and accordingly brought mandamus proceedings against Commissioner Kearney of the Department of Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, who has charge of such employes. Roche wanted to be reinstated, claiming that he was appointed from the eligible list after a civil service examination and that he was removed without a fair trial.

Justice Fitzgerald in his decision holds that Roche was improperly removed and orders his reinstatement.

Largest American Flag Reported.

In regard to a published statement that the United States flag in the Pension Office at Washington, measuring 26 by 50 feet, is the largest American flag in the world, August Burkart of Madison, N. J., in a letter to THE TIMES says there is a much larger flag in existence, made during the Spanish-American war by Miss Josephine Mulford of Madison, N. J. It measures 100 by 65 feet. The blue field alone is 40 by 35 feet. Each star measures 2 feet 8 inches across. The stripes are five feet wide.

Broadway and 11th Street.

SILK.

20,000 yards of Oriental, corded Silk.

Colors: green and white, lilac and white, gobelin and white, cardinal and white, navy and white, pale blue and white, black and white, and plain white.

40 cents per yard.
Formerly 60 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th Street.

COTTON SHIRT WAISTS.

1,000 Lawn Waists, — fine sheer fabric, — hemstitched bands and soft cuffs, — stiff collars,—tucked backs.

White, pink, blue and lavender.

95 cents each.
Formerly $1.35 and $1.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

COOLLY KILLS HIS RIVAL.

Shoots Him at His Boarding House and Tells a Clumsy Tale.

Mrs. Annie Moss, at whose boarding house on Sackman Street, Brooklyn, Isador Frogel of 100 Ludlow Street, Manhattan, was shot and killed on Wednesday night, told the police yesterday that the crime had been committed by her boarder, Louis Goldberg. The house is in an isolated section of the borough, near New Lots Road. Frogel was a friend of Goldberg, and went to the house to spend the night with him. The shooting occurred fifteen minutes after Frogel arrived there.

Mrs. Moss told the police that she and her husband, Harris Moss, were in a room adjoining the kitchen, when they saw Goldberg, who was in his own room, deliberately aim a revolver at Frogel, who was sitting in the kitchen, and shoot him dead. They then saw Goldberg throw the pistol out of a window. Mrs. Moss said that she, her husband, and Goldberg had fabricated a story that somebody had shot at Frogel from the door, but when questioned by the police, they became so confused that they made conflicting statements. She acknowledged that an old revolver found by the police on Stone Avenue had been left there by her husband and Goldberg to fool the police.

Police Captain Lees yesterday morning found a five-chambered revolver in a lot adjoining the Sackman Street house. The weapon contained an empty shell. Goldberg and Moss are in jail awaiting an examination of the case in the Gates Avenue Police Court next Wednesday.

The motive for the crime is alleged to have been jealousy over a girl named Mary Levy, who is employed at Coney Island, and who, it is said, Frogel was shortly to have married.

TOOK POISON BY MISTAKE.

Martin Schrenkeisen Thought the Fatal Draught Was Medicine.

Martin Schrenkeisen swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid at his home, 17 East Seventy-fifth Street, yesterday morning and died soon after. Schrenkeisen, who was sixty-two years old, was a furniture dealer at 25 Elizabeth Street. He lived with his wife and seven children in the Seventy-fifth Street house.

It was said at the Schrenkeisen residence last night that the dead man had been suffering from nervousness for some time. He went to the medicine chest yesterday morning for some preparation, and in mistake picked up a bottle containing carbolic acid.

The death of the man was reported to the Coroners' office by an undertaker, and Coroner Zucca, after making an investigation, granted a burial permit. Detective Boyle of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station investigated the case and decided it was an accident.

SUPPOSED POISONING BY CHEESE.

Family of Israel Goldstein Had to be Taken to Hospital.

The wife and two little daughters of Israel Goldstein, who has a small clothing store at 2,213 First Avenue, were removed to the Harlem Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from ptomaine poisoning, supposed to have been caused by cream cheese. His son Morris was also rendered ill, but recovered sufficiently to remain at home.

The cheese, which was purchased by the father at a store on Second Avenue, was eaten at breakfast at 9 o'clock, and an hour lated the condition of those who had partaken of it became so serious that Dr. Kronstein of 225 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street was summoned, and he had the sufferers removed to the hospital. Last night, however, they were much improved and returned home.

Mr. Goldstein was instructed to procure another piece of cheese at the same place, so that it could be examined, and a piece was turned over to an Inspector of the Health Department.

TENNESSEE CONVICT WANTED.

Escaping New Jersey's Clutches, He Is Rearrested on a Virginia Charge.

Charles McCabe, alias Edward Carney, alias "Whitey," who was arrested recently for participation in a Post Office robbery at Summerville, N. J., was discharged in the Federal Court yesterday owing to lack of positive identification, and was immediately rearrested by Sheriff Daniel Spiker of Virginia on a requisition from the Governor of that State which had been honored by Gov. Roosevelt.

McCabe is wanted in Virginia on a charge of blowing open a safe in the Massamutten Bank at Spratsburg, Va., on April 25, while four accomplices held up the cashier, the President, and one of the Directors of the bank with loaded revolvers. It is said that they took $5,000 and got out of town on a handcar.

McCabe refused to go to Virginia on the requisition and the bank officers have been sent for to identify him. If he escapes on this charge he will be sent to Nashville. In 1898 he was sentenced to a term of seventeen years in the Tennessee State Prison, but escaped. He says that he is twenty-six years old and lives in Baltimore, but the police of this city say that they know him, and that he is thirty-three years of age.

Typographical Exposition's Aides.

Miss Mabel Taylor King will be one of several well-known artists of the vaudeville stage who will attend the Typographical Exposition to-morrow night and assist the ladies of the fair section and the members of the Blue Pencil Club in the entertainment of their visitors. German night will be Wednesday, May 23, and a special programme has been arranged, including a Saengerfest and some vaudeville features. Friday, May 25 has been set aside as Cycling Club night. The Press Wheelmen have that night's features in charge at the Printing Show, and most of the prominent clubs of New York and Brooklyn, as well as numbers of the century riders of celebrity will be present. A bronze clock suitable for a clubhouse will be presented to the club having the most members present.

"Stuttgarter" Sanitary WOOLEN Underwear.

is the best wearing and most satisfactory in the world, as thousands who have worn it for years testify.

The Genuine Stuttgarter has Lion in centre of trade mark.

FOR SALE BY FIRST CLASS DEALERS.

DEATH CUT HONEYMOON SHORT

Mrs. A. J. Kastner Now Wants Accounting of Her Husband's Business.

Caroline Kastner has commenced an action in the Supreme Court for an accounting of the business of the firm of Julius Kastner & Sons, architects, with offices at 1,133 Broadway. Back of this action is the story of an elopement, followed by the death of the young husband.

Arthur J. Kastner, one of the members of the firm, met Caroline Boltz, a young girl, at a picnic and their acquaintance soon ripened into love. Julius Kastner, the young man's father, opposed their marriage with the result that the young couple eloped and were married on Dec. 9, last. They started for Europe on a wedding trip. The husband was taken ill while at Breslau, Germany, and died there on March 3.

Mrs. Kastner returned home immediately and applied for letters of administration on her husband's estate. These were granted by Surrogate Thomas, but after she had them she found no estate which she could administer. Her counsel, Paul Gross, then wrote to the surviving members of the firm and asked them for an accounting of the interests of the late Arthur Kastner. This was not attended to, and the suit in the Supreme Court followed.

Mrs. Kastner obtained an order for the examination before trial of the surviving members of the firm. This was opposed by the defendants, who asked that the order be vacated.

Justice Andrews yesterday refused this application.

MME. SEMBRICH'S PORTRAITS.

Stolen in Hoboken, Recovered, and Held as Evidence Against Thief.

Two portraits, one of Madame Sembrich and the other of her husband, were stolen from a wagon while in transit from New York to the Hamburg-American steamship pier at Hoboken, on Wednesday night. The driver of the wagon, Joseph Arnold, stopped at a saloon at Hudson and Fourteenth Streets, and in his absence the portraits were stolen.

Shortly after he left, Patrolman Hughes saw a man staggering under the weight of a heavy packing case. To the policeman's query as to what the box contained, the man said "dry goods," and letting the box fall he ran, but halted and surrendered when the policeman fired after him. He gave his name as John Fitzpatrick, and said he lived at 430 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York.

At the police station the case was found to contain two portraits, but nothing to show to whom they belonged. Shortly after the baggagemaster at the Hamburg-American piers reported that a case had been lost from there, and the portraits were identified as the property of Madame Sembrich.

Bertha Meilke, Madame Sembrich's maid, appeared against Fitzpatrick in Recorder Stanton's court yesterday. The portraits will be held as evidence and after Fitzpatrick's trial will be forwarded to Vienna.

EX-JUSTICE JOHNSON RETIRES.

Leaves His Law Firm to Attempt to Regain Health.

Jesse Johnson, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has left the law firm of Lamb & Johnson. He is in ill-health, having had an attack of paralysis last January. He is now at his country home at Babylon, L. I., where he will remain some time in the hope of recovering his health.

Ex-Justice Johnson is a native of New Hampshire, and is fifty-nine years old. He moved to Brooklyn in 1868, entered into partnership with Col. Albert E. Lamb in 1881, was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court in 1897 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Osborne, and after his retirement from the bench again became a member of the law firm.

Work in the Public Parks.

Landscape Gardener Rose in a report to President Clausen of the Park Department, yesterday, reviewed the work done in all of the parks, especially in the Hamilton Fish Park at Hester, Essex, Houston and Division Streets, which will be opened to the public on May 25. The report says that $175,000 will be expended in this park and $65,000 on Thomas Jefferson Park from One Hundred and Eleventh Street to One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, on First Avenue. Plans and specifications for the new viaduct at Ninety-sixth Street and Riverside Drive have been filed, and work will be begun at once.

Samuel McAlpin Dies Suddenly.

Samuel McAlpin died suddenly yesterday at 83 Mercer Street. He was a lace importer at 454 Broome Street. His home was at 75 South Tenth Street, Brooklyn, where he lived with his young wife. Mr. McAlpin was born near Belfast, Ireland, fifty-seven years ago. He came to this country at the age of twenty, and found employment as a clerk with the dry goods firm of Journeay & Burnham. He left their employ to accept a position as buyer for a New York lace house and twenty years ago started in business for himself.

Bishop Wigger Returns Home.

The Right Rev. W. W. Wigger, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Newark, arrived at Hoboken from the Holy Land yesterday morning on the steamship Werra of the North German Lloyd Line. He left here on Nov. 18 last, and said mass at midnight on Christmas eve in Jerusalem, and afterward visited Rome. He was accompanied on his trip by the Rev. L. C. M. Carroll of Jersey City.

O'Neill's.

10,000 Sailor Hats

At the Lowest Prices in New York!

If you want to purchase a hat for outing wear, buy a Sailor Hat, that's the proper thing, and buy it here, where you can have your pick of the best shapes and braids, and for a lower price than you would have to pay elsewhere. Our assortment is the most complete in town, and comprises the Latest Blocks in

Fine Split Straw and Rough and Ready Braids.

Also a large variety of simply trimmed Sailors, showing the latest effects in Sash Trimmings, Rosettes, and other effects.

Our Stock of Children's Hats

includes all the new shapes in Rough and Ready and Fine Straws. Also an elegant line of Children's Trimmed Hats for dress wear at

Unusually Attractive Prices!

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

BEST&CO

LILIPUTTIAN BAZAAR

Girls' Summer Dresses.

We have them in the fullest assortment of styles and sizes, and in the widest range of prices, from the serviceable serge for seaside or country wear to the elaborately trimmed dresses suitable for all dress occasions, and all characterized by a correctness of style and fit that marks them as the work of specialists.

Girls' Serge Suits, in navy blue and brown, prettily trimmed with braid, sizes 4 to 10 yrs., $4.50 to $8.00.

Misses' Yachting Suits, of white serge, made with Eton jackets, $15.75 to $20.

Wash Sailor Suits, in striped galateas and chambrays, sizes 4 to 14 yrs., $1.75 to $3.75, according to size and quality.

Fine White Lawn Dresses, trimmed with embroidery, sizes 4 to 14 yrs., $1.75 to $14.50.

Dotted Swiss One-Piece Dresses, sizes 4 to 14 yrs., $8.75 to $13.50.

Commencement Dresses

of organdy, swiss muslin and point d' sprit, in a most extensive line of styles and sizes, variously and tastefully trimmed with fine embroidery and ribbon.

Everything required for the complete outfitting of children in summer.

60-62 West 23d St.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

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NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

For Tailor-Made Men.

It's the tailor-made man who fully appreciates our fine Business Suits.

He finds them made from latest shades with broad, square shoulders, medium length coats, well shapen, perfect draping—They're Fashion's kind. $20 to $35.

Many as low as $15.

And they fit.

Wide brimmed Pearl Golf Hats, $3.

Little Gentlemen's Summer Apparel.

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BLANKET DEPARTMENT

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Scotch, — heavy all wool Rugs,—clan and fancy plaids.

Finest quality,—full size.

$9.75 $12.50 $14.50
$15.50 $18.50 $23.50

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Proctor's 5th Av. Cont. Perf 25 & 50c. Thomas Q. Seabrooke Mme. HERRMANN. MONTRELL, BILLY VAN, 30 Other Stars.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. KATHRYN OSTERMAN Geo. Fuller Golden, Macart's Dogs & Monkeys, &c.

Proctor's PALACE. J. B. BOOTH & CO. Cont. Perf. 58th St. Three Goldens. 10c. 25c. 50c. & 3 Av. Silvers & Emerl Jordan & Welch, Carrie Graham, Ferrell & Starck, &c.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Ev'gs. 8:20. Last Mat. Sat. LAST 2 NIGHTS LORD & LADY ALGY.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way EV'GS. 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE In his new play, Sherlock Holmes

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT. Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Saturday. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH, AT 8:15. Daniel Frohman... Manager Mats. Wed & Sat. at 2:15. AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY A RUNAWAY GIRL. With JAMES T. POWERS and 65 others.

AMERICAN Theatre 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Square Opera Co. 25c. to $1. TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW NIGHT, LAST WEEK BUT ONE. TANNHAUSER. To-morrow, Saturday Mat., MIGNON. May 21—GOOD-BYE REPERTOIRE WEEK.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev'gs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. LAST 2 WEEKS. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO

KOSTER & BIAL'S, B'way & 34th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. BIG VARIETY BILL. MATINEE TO-MORROW 50c RESERVED SEATS.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY ISHAM'S OCTOROONS. 30 Minutes of Grand Opera.

KNICKERBOCKER BOSTONIANS LAST WEEK. Ev'gs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. IN THE SERENADE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Over 200 PEOPLE. WOMAN & WINE Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

THE NEW YORK B'way 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BARGAIN MAT. WED. ALL SEATS 50c. QUO VADIS.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. NEW GROUPS. Orchestral Concerts.

PRINTING SHOW, Grand Central Palace. 10 to 11 P. M. 25c. Daily Newspaper Printed on the Premises. SOUVENIRS AND DANCING EVERY NIGHT.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. HENRY IRVING, MISS ELLEN TERRY & London Lyceum Co. To-night—"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE." Last Performance.

Crowded Nightly! MAT. TO-MORROW! CASINO! The Casino Girl!

Grand Opera House. George W. Fursman's Uncle Tom's Cabin Next Week.—Willie Collier in "Mr. Smooth."

KEITH'S Fanny Rice, "My Milliner's Bill." Marguerite Cornille, Reno & Richards, Murphys.

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day. 25c. THIS WEEK—ESMERALDA.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

11th Day, Saturday, May 19th.

National Stallion Race of $20,000, the Ladies, the International Steeplechase Handicap, and three other races.

MUSIC BY LANDER.

Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.

FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers and cooler; brisk northerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,713. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY: FOURTEEN PAGES WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $21.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 89½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 43⅝c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27c; cotton, middling, 9⅛c; butter, Western creamery, 20c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate Committee of Privileges and Elections yesterday directed Mr. Chandler to press for action on the original Clark resolution. Nothing will be done before Monday. The Senate continued its discussion of the pneumatic tube feature of the Post Office Bill, but accomplished nothing. The House passed a number of bills to pay civil war claims. —Pages 1 and 3.

FOREIGN.—Scenes of enthusiasm greater even than those displayed when it was announced that Ladysmith had been relieved marked the reception in London and throughout the whole British Empire of the news that Mafeking had been reached by the relief column, and that the Boers had evacuated their intrenchments outside the town. The news reached London in a dispatch from Pretoria yesterday evening. The War Office has not as yet received any message confirmatory of it, but it is universally credited, and semi-confirmation of it comes in the shape of other dispatches from Pretoria. Reports from many sources say that the Boers are despondent, and that they intend to sue for peace. Gen. Buller has occupied Newcastle, and in the west three Boer Generals, including Commandant Botha, have been captured. Lord Lansdowne yesterday introduced a bill in the House of Lords making the volunteers liable for foreign service. Nordlund, the man who killed seven men on the Prins Carl, in his confession says he is sorry he did not kill all on board. There was a heated discussion over the Lex Heintze in the German Reichstag yesterday. Parliamentary election has been ordered in Italy.—Page 6.

Page 1.

Secretary Gage called in the old 2 per cents. of 1891 to the amount of $25,364,500.

Gov. Smith of Montana yesterday appointed Martin Maginnis Senator to succeed W. A. Clark, resigned. The Governor says that frauds in connection with the appointment of Clark by Lieut. Gov. Spriggs make it void.

Page 3.

It is reported that the Pennsylvania is negotiating for the control of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

W. H. Reeves, the Deputy Auditor, gave up $4,500 given him by Neely and made a confession. The disclosures are said to be startling.

Officers for the two new Judicial Districts in New York State were nominated by the President. John R. Hazel was named for Judge.

Page 7.

Cornelius Van Ness, eighty-two years old, has been temporarily enjoined from transferring property to his third wife, who is twenty-eight.

At the Presbyterian General Assembly Chairmen of committees were appointed. A report of the Committee on Sabbath Observance was discussed.

Page 8.

Three ballots for Bishops were taken at the Methodist General Conference. The colored candidate withdrew.

Page 13.

A petition signed by President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Railway Company was yesterday presented to Judge Lacombe asking that the decree appointing Hugh J. Grant as receiver of the Third Avenue Railroad be vacated.

Page 14.

The direct examination of District Attorney Gardiner in the hearing of the City Club's charges against him was completed yesterday.

Controller Coler at the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday declared that the debt of the city is so close to the Constitutional limit that it would not be safe at present to increase it.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 13.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Pages 1 and 3.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 9.

VETERAN LIFE SAVER HONORED.

Medal Publicly Presented to Capt. C. E. Clark at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 18.—The silver medal of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps of New York was presented this evening to Capt. Charles E. Clark, better known to Atlantic City visitors as "Old Cap Clark," and sometimes humorously called the "Velvet Coated Hero." The presentation was made by Mayor Franklin P. Stoy on the stage of the Academy of Music in the presence of a large audience.

The specific act of bravery for which the medal was awarded was the rescue from drowning of a boy who fell into the ocean last Summer. The Captain jumped from Young's ocean pier and brought the boy ashore, but the act cost him a broken leg, from which he has suffered ever since. Before the present system of beach patrol was established he served for many years as a volunteer life guard, and in that time assisted no fewer than 650 persons who got beyond their depth while bathing.

TEXAS COTTON FRAUDS.

Amount of Trash Shipped Estimated from 12,000 to 15,000 Bales.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, May 18.—Texas cotton men are exercised over the cotton frauds which came to light yesterday in Galveston. It seems that the Italians were not the only ones who were swindled. Conservative estimates place the amount of the trash shipped from Galveston to Boston for good cotton at between 12,000 and 15,000 bales.

The Cotton Exchange is investigating, and more frauds are expected to be discovered. Dallas and other interior markets are believed to have contributed large shipments of trash cotton.

Mairo Not Wanted in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—The story published in New York to-day to the effect that José Mairo, thought to be José L. Garcia, arrested in Belize, British Honduras, on information furnished by the Bankers' Protective Association, was wanted in New Orleans for swindling the New Orleans National Bank and Hill & Brothers out of $50,000, has no foundation in fact, so far as can be learned here. Neither the police, the private detective agencies, nor the bank ever heard of the man or the crime. There is no brokerage firm by the name of Hill & Brothers here.

Minnesota Mine Shut Down.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., May 18.—The Sauntry Mine, at Virginia, was shut down to-day. It was a great surprise. It is one of the newly developed open-pit properties of the American Steel and Wire Company. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

For Sleeplessness
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. Patrick Booth, Oxford, N. C., says: "It acts admirably in insomnia, especially of old people and convalescents."—Adv.

ANOTHER MAN NAMED TO SUCCEED CLARK

Gov. Smith of Montana Appoints Martin Maginnis Senator.

MAKES CHARGES OF FRAUD

Says Circumstances Surrounding Act of Lieut. Gov. Spriggs Make Clark's Appointment Void.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Montana, May 18.—Gov. Smith, who holds that the appointment of W. A. Clark to be Senator by Lieut. Gov. Spriggs is null and void because of fraud, this afternoon appointed Martin Maginnis to be United States Senator to succeed Mr. Clark, resigned.

Mr. Maginnis was the Delegate from the Territory of Montana in the Forty-third to the Forty-eighth Congress inclusive. He was born in Wayne County, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1840, and was a citizen of Minnesota at the outbreak of the civil war, in which he served from 1861 until he was mustered out in 1865, attaining the rank of Major. He settled in Montana in 1866 and was engaged in mining and publishing and editing The Helena Daily Gazette until his election to Congress.

Mr. Maginnis is not allied with either the Daly or the Clark faction, and has always been a strong party man.

Major Maginnis went to Washington in 1890 in company with Clark when both were applicants for seats in the Senate. There was then a long trial before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, resulting by a party vote in seating W. F. Sander and T. E. Power. Mr. Clark was then very confident that the committee would reject the Republican applicants and seat him and Maginnis, and he suffered keen disappointment when he was refused the seat to which he supposed he had been elected.

The Governor arrived from Butte last night, returning from California, and early in the day had a consultation with Attorney General Nolan. His first official step after the consultation was to send the following telegram to Senator Chandler at Washington:

"I desire to present in as forcible manner as possible my protest against the course pursued by W. A. Clark in attempting to defeat the action of the Senate of the United States upon the resolution presented by the Committee on Privileges and Elections affecting his title to a seat and to protest against the methods pursued by him in securing an appointment at the hands of the Lieutenant Governor during my absence from the State under circumstances and conditions which to my mind indicate collusion and fraud. His conduct in attempting a resignation and procuring a reappointment under the conditions as he did, if the matter was before a court of justice, would have been considered a contempt of court on his part.

"I therefore trust that the committee and the Senate will proceed to proper and complete consideration of the question, so that the rights not only of Mr. Clark, but of the State of Montana in the premises may be determined, and that upon the presentation of his credentials of appointment by the Lieutenant Governor, the same be transferred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections for investigation, and that I be permitted to make a more complete and detailed statement of facts concerning the resignation and appointment of Mr. Clark."

Further consultation with the Attorney General and other politicians resulted in the appointment of Mr. Maginnis.

Gov. Smith also sent a telegram to W. A. Clark in which he said:

"I have this day disregarded and revoked your appointment as United States Senator made by Acting Gov. Spriggs on the 15th inst. as being tainted with collusion and fraud and have this day appointed Martin Maginnis United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by your resignation."

In making the charge of fraud in connection with Mr. Clark's appointment, Gov. Smith alleges that the resignation of Senator Clark was written in April and that the date it now bears, May 11, was the result of the erasure of the original date which, it is alleged, can be easily proved by examination of the document. He also declares that the resignation was in the possession of Charles A. Clark, son of the Senator, for several weeks, and that the resignation of Clark at the time he did resign and his appointment by Lieut. Gov. Spriggs were part of a plot to insure his appointment by the Lieutenant Governor.

The Governor has also issued an open letter to the people of the State denying that he had any knowledge of the contemplated step when he left Montana for California. He says he went to California at the request of Thomas R. Hinds to look into the title of some mining property in which Miles Finlen was interested. He owed Finlen $2,000, and thought by going he might earn a fee that would be applied on the indebtedness.

"I shall prove by my conduct in the future," he concludes, "that I was not guilty of any wrongdoing or any idea of wrong."

Miles Finlen is one of the Democrats in the Legislature who voted against Clark.

CLARK'S CASE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chandler Is Directed to Press Action on the Original Resolution—A Truce Until Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today directed Chairman Chandler to press action on the Clark resolution as originally reported. The language of the resolution of the committee is as follows:

"Resolved, that the Chairman be directed to press to a vote the resolution reported by the committee."

An agreement has been reached between the members of the committee and the friends of Senator Clark, that the matter shall go over until Monday; that no effort shall be made to get action on the committee resolution to-morrow, and that if Mr. Clark's credentials arrive before that time they shall not be presented before Monday. This is due to the fact that there are already a number of special orders for to-morrow in the Senate.

The adoption of the resolution was preceded by a discussion of the various points involved in the controversy, including the proper course to be pursued with reference to Mr. Clark's credentials when they was presented to the Senate. The principal discussion was, however, based upon the resolution directing the Chairman to press the resolution reported to the Senate from the committee declaring that Mr. Clark was "not duly and legally elected to a seat in the Senate."

The vote on the resolution stood 6 to 3, Senators Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) and Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) casting their votes in the negative. These Senators expressed the opinion that the resignation of Mr. Clark had the effect of definitely settling the case, and that the Senate was not called upon to take further action.

Senators Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) McComas, (Rep., Md.,) Gaffery (Dem., La.,) and Turley (Dem., Tenn.,) took the opposite view, holding that Mr. Clark's resignation did not in any way bar the further action of the Senate, as the resolution is directed at the action of the Legislature in originally attempting to place him in office. The discussion was spirited and personal at times.

There was no vote upon the question of the reference of the credentials under the Lieutenant Governor's appointment, but there is no doubt that the committee holds the reference should be made. Senators Pritchard and Harris expressed themselves as opposed to the reference to the credentials when they arrive.

The principal participants in the controversy over the motion to press the committee resolution were Senators Turley for the motion and Pritchard in opposition. Mr. Turley took the position that when the Senate assumed jurisdiction of the case it no longer rested with Mr. Clark to determine it by resigning, while Mr. Pritchard held that the right of resignation was a personal right and could be exercised at any time. He also contended that the vacancy in the seat occupied by Mr. Clark began when the latter made the announcement of resignation.

There were some references to the reappointment of Mr. Clark by the Lieutenant Governor of Montana, indicating the opinion on the part of some of the Senators that it was not in accord with the Senatorial idea of securing a seat in the Senate.

The news of the appointment of Martin Maginnis by Gov. Smith did not reach the committee during its meeting. The appointment surprises the members, but does not annoy them. Just what will be done with the papers of Gov. Smith, certifying to the appointment of Maginnis, Mr. Chandler does not pretend to say.

Before the Maginnis certificate arrives it is expected that the appointment of Clark will have been certified by Lieut. Gov. Spriggs. At all events, the double appointment or the appointment of two men to fill one place adds to the complication of the case, and furnishes one more reason to the committee for postponing action upon Clark's latest request to be admitted to the Senate.

Martin Maginnis was here during the trial of Clark's case. He then said that he was not a faction Democrat, but was personally friendly to both Clark and Daly. If he had been appointed upon Clark's resignation there is no doubt that he would have been welcomed to the seat, for he has many acquaintances here, is personally a good fellow, and his services in the Senate would have made him useful.

Maginnis's right to the seat under the appointment of Gov. Smith is not regarded as valid by Senators who have talked informally about it, but they admit that his chance of being seated is as good as Clark's.

TO REDEEM $25,364,500 BONDS.

Secretary Gage Calls in the Old Two Per Cents of 1891.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Secretary Gage, after the Cabinet meeting to-day, announced that he would at once issue a call for the redemption of the $25,364,500 of outstanding 2 per cent. bonds of the funded loan of 1891.

Under the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, the Government issued $250,000,000 of bonds bearing 4½ per cent. per annum, and in 1891 something over $25,000,000 were extended at 2 per cent. interest, redeemable at the option of the United States.

For some weeks past Secretary Gage has had under consideration the question of calling in these bonds for the purpose of reducing the surplus funds now in the Treasury. During the last ten and a half months of the present fiscal year the receipts have exceeded the expenditures by something over $58,000,000.

In taking this action the Secretary had no choice as to what particular loan he would call, as the 2 per cents. of 1891 were the only class of bonds that fall due before 1904.

This afternoon a public circular was issued in which, after quoting Section 3 of the act of July 14, 1870, the Secretary says:

The Secretary of the Treasury hereby gives public notice that the bonds of the funded loan of 1891, amounting to $25,364,500, will be redeemed at the Treasury Department on and after the 18th day of August, 1900, and that interest on said bonds will cease on said Aug. 18.

Holders of such bonds, desiring their redemption prior to the date of their maturity under this call, may present them for that purpose at any time before said Aug. 18, and receive payment with accrued interest to the date of presentation.

All of the bonds above designated are registered bonds, and they should be assigned in due form to the "Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

National banks owning bonds of the above loan lodged with the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation or public deposits, may obtain their redemption by substituting like amounts of other United States bonds.

The amount of bonds so far exchanged at the Treasury for the new 2 per cents of 1930 is $273,330,150, of which $53,933,700 were received from individuals and institutions other than National banks.

TRIUMPHS OVER J. W. GATES.

Man Forced Out of Presidency of Trust Company Is Re-elected.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 18.—John W. Gates met another defeat to-day. Last Fall, as the result of a disagreement over the policy to be followed by the newly organized Guardian Trust Company, Mr. Gates forced A. E. Stilwell to resign the Presidency. This afternoon the Directors of the company at a special meeting elected Mr. Stilwell President and three of his stanch supporters were elected to fill vacancies in the Board of Directors.

The re-election of Stilwell and the choice of the new Directors has given apparent substantiation to the report that the Guardian Trust Company is to finance Mr. Stilwell's new railroad, the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient, which is to run from Kansas City through Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Mexico to Topolobampo on the Pacific Coast. Stilwell is President of the railroad company, W. W. Sylvester of Philadelphia, one of the new Guardian Trust Company Directors, is Third Vice President; William Huttig is a Director, and W. S. Taylor of Philadelphia, while not an officer in the road, is financially interested. The two latter were also elected to the trust company Directory to-day.

Chicago Packing Plant Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The deal for the packing house plant of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company was closed today. The purchasers are Swift & Co., who pay $250,000. The plant is one of the oldest and most valuable at the Chicago Stock Yards. It is situated between the properties owned by the Swifts, and its acquisition was essential in order to prevent an outsider getting in between the large holdings of the Swifts. Two other packing firms were after the property.

Fire Destroys Big Strawboard Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., May 18.—The big strawboard and paper box factory of the Utility Paper Company, covering five acres of land, was destroyed by fire tonight. At 7 o'clock the 150-horse power gas engine exploded, and the flames soon spread through the plant. The capacity of the concern had recently been doubled. This is the second fire within six months. It is believed the plant will be rebuilt immediately.

Through Pullman Sleeping Cars New York to St. Louis via New York Central-Big Four Route. Leave New York 5:30 P. M., arrive St. Louis 9:50 next evening.—Adv.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad
Limited Express on and after May 20th for Cincinnati and St. Louis leaves Foot Liberty St. 7 P. M. South Ferry 5 minutes earlier, daily. Dining Cars for all meals.—Adv.

Travel Is Rest
on the Pennsylvania Limited. No carking cares can reach you. "Every prospect pleases."—Adv.

DEMOCRATS ANXIOUS TO BE RID OF BRYAN

Nebraskan and Free Silver Too Great a Burden to Carry.

COCKRELL AS A CANDIDATE

Senator from Missouri Is Spoken of as Possible Nominee at Kansas City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Stronger confirmation of the fact that the Democrats are anxious to be rid of the burden of Bryan as a candidate for President could not be asked for than is indicated by the complaisance with which Senator Cockrell hears the talk about nominating him for President at Kansas City.

Mr. Cockrell's name has sometimes been suggested for the Vice Presidency, but within a day or two this gossip has taken a new turn. The constant inclination by Democrats to regard the nomination of Bryan as a temptation to defeat has very perceptibly affected the popularity of Bryan, in spite of the reports from all Democratic States of the continuing popularity of the candidate of 1896.

Four years ago the suggestion of Cockrell would have been impossible. Bland was then Cockrell's candidate, and he was as much disappointed when Bland was rejected as if he himself had been the candidate. While he will not talk about the use of his name, he has not resented the liberty some of his associates have taken in mentioning it as a proper one to be discussed.

Cockrell is a conservative Democrat and a man thoroughly acquainted with public affairs, and he has the respect of every member of the Senate as an industrious, honest, and capable legislator. There is no question among Democrats that if the accident of politics should put him in the White House the interests of the country would be safe, if they would not be cultivated in just the way that the Republicans would cultivate them.

The fact that Cockrell was a Confederate Brigadier does not seem to his friends to be an objection to him. Cockrell stopped fighting several years ago, and has not manifested any disposition to break the peace arranged at Appomattox. Probably no Southern man and Confederate in public life has laid himself less open to the charge of stirring the embers of war than Cockrell.

Democrats who talk favorably of the nomination of Cockrell are not sanguine that he would be elected, "but," said one Senator this afternoon, "I am sure he would poll more votes than Bryan. We need a candidate to keep the Democratic Party together. With Cockrell I believe we could get more Democratic votes than we possibly can with Bryan. He would not insist upon making a free-silver campaign when silver has been laid away to rest, and he would be glad to run upon a platform that was built up of sound Democratic principles. If the suggestion had been made two months ago, I should have hope of success with it."

BRYAN NOT A POPULIST.

So Mr. Towne, His Running Mate, Tells an Ohio Reporter.

TOLEDO, May 18.—Charles A. Towne of Minnesota, who was here to-day in conference with silver leaders, said to a reporter:

"I am not a Populist, neither is Mr. Bryan. The Populist Party, in the interest of reform, went outside itself to get candidates.

"Imperialism will be the first issue, then the trusts, then the monetary question."

MR. CROKER'S RETURN.

Will Be Here This Month—Health Declared to be Good.

Frank Croker, a son of Richard Croker, has written from London to one of his business associates in this city saying that the newspaper reports about his father's health are untrue and that Mr. Croker's general health is excellent and his leg, which was broken in January, has so far mended that he is able to get around as usual. He carries a cane as a precaution against further accident.

In his letter young Mr. Croker denies that his father has suffered a relapse at any time, and said that his progress toward complete recovery has been as rapid as could be expected. It is his father's intention, he says, to arrive in this country during the last week in May.

NO MISSISSIPPI DELEGATION?

Counties Protest Against Primaries in Place of a Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., May 18.—The muddle in the Democratic ranks in this State may result in no delegation being sent to the National Convention at Kansas City. Some time ago the State Executive Committee refused to call a convention for the selection of delegates and Presidential Electors and in lieu thereof ordered a general primary.

Already five counties have openly refused to comply. Adams County joined the rebellion yesterday, and adopted resolutions urging the State Committee to rescind its former actions. This action has greater significance than that taken by any other county.

Intimations that the members of the State Executive Committee were largely subject to outside political influences in calling the primary have called forth a hot reply from Secretary Connor of that commitee. He denies the charge that the action of the committee was dictated by Senator-elect McLaurin.

CHARLES T. YERKES RETIRES.

Leaves Chicago Traction Company—Has Little Surface Line Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 18.—With the completion of the last details in connection with the reorganization of the Consolidated Traction Company and the election of a new set of officers and directors, Charles T. Yerkes to-day retired from the surface lines of Chicago.

John M. Roach, general manager of the Union Traction Company, is authority for the statement. He says further that little stock in any surface road is now held by Mr. Yerkes. The Consolidated now becomes a part of the Union Traction Company.

John M. Roach succeeded Mr. Yerkes as President of the Consolidated Line, Edwin S. Harwell replaces L. S. Owsley as Vice President, and C. F. Marlow continues as Secretary and Treasurer. The new Board of Directors includes the executive offices, and T. C. Hammond, J. A. Rose, and P. O. Stenzland. John R. Welsh, Harvey T. Weeks, Ben B. Lamb, and L. S. Owsley are the retiring Directors.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad
"Limited Express" on and after May 20th for Pittsburg leaves Foot Liberty St. 7 P. M. South Ferry 5 minutes earlier, daily. Dining Car serves dinner and breakfast. First-class fare only nine dollars.—Adv.

Four Tracks to Pittsburg
over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Physical condition of the line perfect.—Adv.

JUSTICE GAYNOR ON THE GREAT TRUSTS

Discrimination by Those Holding Public Franchises, Crime.

THE LIMIT OF CAPITALIZATION

Combinations, the Justice Believes, Accelerate Competition—Weighs Alleged Injury to Independent Manhood.

Justice William J. Gaynor of the Supreme Court delivered an address last evening on "Trusts, Economically and Legally Considered," in the Department of Law course of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences in the Art Building, 174 Montague Street. He was introduced by Frederick W. Hinrichs, President of the institute.

Trusts, Justice Gaynor said, formed a topic much discussed at the present time throughout the land, and it would be much more discussed during the next political campaign. It was not a subject for epithet or pessimistic declamation. Where epithet and declamation begin argument ceases. Money, the question discussed in the last National campaign, was the subject for epithet. Passionate declamation in a spirit of folly and lack of due consideration might influence legislation, but in the long run they would not prevail.

In the past fifteen years this country had been going through one of the transition stages which have occurred periodically in all times. The laws of commerce and of trade went on in spite of everything, however retarded by the folly of man. From the earliest time every attempt at change had been met by opposition. If somebody suggested anything new to-day a great many persons would bring forward the direst prophecies from dark places, forgetting that all that this world has got has come from orderly and well-considered change.

"Every man who thinks," Justice Gaynor continued, "ought to know that the world is growing better from flux and change. Nobody who has a just conception of the past can feel morose or despondent over present conditions. We are only on the edge. Future generations will see things which we in all our wisdom have not dreamed of. Every little person seeking office is discussing this question, and the less he knows the more voluble he becomes. His volubity, however, is nothing but epithet and denunciation."

The speaker then told how the invention of machinery was opposed when it first was introduced.

"The prime object of government," he went on to say, "is distributive justice to all. I do not mean share and share alike to everybody. That would not be justice. But distribution according to the usefulness, &c., of each. He who does the least should in justice get the least, and he who by honest means—mark, I say honest—does the most should get the most.

"I have never known any opposition to wealth honestly acquired. From my boyhood up I have seen the successful honest man the subject of his neighbors' emulation. That Government which through ignorance or blunder or by corruption fails to conserve distributive justice fails in the first purpose and essential of government. Prosperity is fullest where there is a fair distribution of the total product among those who produce that product.

"Free competition is a great leveller. In the main every one finds a place to which he is best adapted. If production, however, is not fairly distributed, you have the worst form of social government imaginable. He who produces nothing is entitled to nothing. Competition at times grows so fierce that it may become injurious, but it rights itself in the long run, or, I may say, in the short run. There would be greater evil from no competition at all."

Taking England as an example, Justice Gaynor then pointed out how her statutes and laws had vainly tried for many years to interfere with the natural course of commerce, and how at last in this century Richard Cobden, "'one of the world's greatest men,' had brought about the repeal of all these laws, plucking up by the roots the heresy that these laws could regulate. "To these pitfalls of the past," he said, "we may look back for warning.

"There is a cry against too great aggregation of capital as a menace to the community. We are confronted with the problem where to place the limit of capitalization. In the friction of the world can you place it at all? These combinations accelerate competition.

"One of the evils of the trusts is overcapitalization, the issuing of shares for a nominal capital much greater than the actual capital. It is worth considering whether legislation should prescribe that no corporation should be capitalized or have paper shares above its actual tangible assets.

"Another evil attributed to the trust is that it destroys manhood by reducing persons from independence to service. But it is said that the great department stores give employment to more people and pay them more than they made when in business for themselves.

"We now come to those combinations that hold public franchises. The railroads are just as much public highways of this country as the toll roads and free roads which they superseded. The rate of tolls was the same for everybody. When the railroads were constructed the Government thought best to turn them over to corporations despite the fact that from the beginning the carrying of freight and passengers was deemed a governmental matter. Can you conceive of a more demoralizing or more criminal act than that one man may have his freight carried for one-half less than another man? Such discrimination destroys competition. Yet such is the history of railroad corporations in this country.

"The Standard Oil may be cited as an example. The men who organized it were no better at digging oil wells than those who were on the oil fields, but when it could get its freight carried for 60 cents a barrel and its competitors were charged $1.60 to $2 a barrel, it meant that its competitors could do nothing else than turn their business over to it. If all these people were on the same level the big fish would not be able to eat the little fish.

"While I do not say that the United States Government should take over the railroads, I do say it ought to appoint every freight agent in the United States. The penalty of death might be visited upon every one who would take freight from one man at a lower rate than he would from another."

CHICAGO'S UNDERGROUND PLAN.

Scheme for Street Railway Terminals to Cost $30,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Plans for an elaborate system of underground terminals for the street railway lines were laid before the Street Railway Commission yesterday. The entire cost is figured at about $30,000,000. Alfred J. Trebbin, engineer, is the designer of the plan.

Mr. Trebbin's scheme provides for nine separate loops, four double and one single. Five of the loops he proposes to use for rapid transit, which is to accommodate passengers from districts three or four miles from the corner of State and Madison Streets. Larger loops are provided for the accommodation of persons living within these outer zones.

The block on the west side of State Street between Madison and Monroe Streets is taken by Mr. Trebbin for his guide as being the centre of Chicago's retail business district, and his system brings every passenger carried on any terminal line within a block and a half of a point in the centre of this block.

BOERS READY FOR PEACE.

Reports from Various Sources to the Effect that They Are Despondent—Krueger to Surrender?

LONDON, May 19.—From all points come reports tending to show that the Boers are thoroughly discouraged, and that peace will come even more quickly than the most sanguine have expected.

A Lorenzo Marques correspondent, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"New peace proposals will probably be put forward by the Boer Government. The recent reverses are causing despondency. There was a prolonged meeting of the Transvaal Executive at Pretoria on Thursday, and the destruction of the mines was again considered. It is understood that the Government does not intend to destroy the mines."

According to other advices from the same point President Krüger and the other high officials purpose leaving Pretoria almost immediately for Lydenburg. The British prisoners will be conveyed there, and the foreign Consuls at Pretoria are leaving for Lydenburg.

In Kroonstad it is said that President Krüger will surrender when Lord Roberts crosses the Transvaal frontier.

Another Kroonstad story, attributed to excellent authority, is to the effect that a peace party is being formed at Pretoria.

The following telegram from Pretoria, dated Thursday, was received here yesterday:

"President Steyn arrived here last night, and is now in close conference with the Transvaal Government."

Another dispatch, dated yesterday, says Mr. Steyn left Pretoria on Thursday night. Addressing a crowd from the train he bade them be of good cheer.

Bennet Burleigh wires from Kroonstad to The Daily Telegraph that fewer than 5,000 burghers will support President Krüger beyond Pretoria or go with him to the mountains.

To-day's Standard says:

"As a final blow to the hopes of the enemy comes the news from Washington that the United States Cabinet met to consider a Pretoria dispatch asking intervention, and that President McKinley and his colleagues decided that they can take no steps whatever. If the Boers want peace they must sue for it from the Imperial Government."

BIG RAILWAY DEAL UNDER WAY.

The Pennsylvania Seeks Control of the Burlington—Owns Much Stock in Western Road.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—an evening paper to-day prints the following:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad, it is announced to-day, is seeking control of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, of which C. E. Perkins is the President. It is stated that a definite proposal will be offered the Board of Directors at its meeting in Chicago next Wednesday, looking to a lease of the entire line. It is said in addition that the Pennsylvania has secured practical control by recent heavy purchases of stock, similar to the plan followed in gaining control of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Chesapeake and Ohio.

"From a reliable source comes the statement that President Perkins will meet President Cassatt at the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's offices to-morrow at noon. President Perkins is now on his way East. The statement as to the meeting could not be confirmed.

"The intention of the merger or transfer is to secure better traffic arrangements and share in the great wheat shipments of the Northwest."

Wabash Loses 94 Miles of Road.

Special to The New York Times.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., May 18.—The Indiana Supreme Court, in affirming the decision of the Howard Circuit Court in the case of George S. Kiseler, Prosecuting Attorney of Cass County, against the Wabash Railway Company, takes ninety-four miles of road from the Wabash and places it in the hands of Richard Ruddell, who will sell it at public sale.

FIRED FROM TRAIN WINDOWS.

Frolic of New Jersey Guardsmen Caused Two Serious Accidents.

Special to The New York Times.

RAHWAY, N. J., May 18.—As three companies of the Second New Jersey Regiment passed through Rahway to-night homeward bound from a field day at Elizabeth they fired their rifles from the car windows.

A team belonging to ex-Councilman Graves ran away, and their driver, David Laing, was thrown to the ground and both his arms were broken. Another man named Wilson has a badly injured head resulting from a similar accident.

SAW THEFT IN A MIRROR.

Detective Sitting in Barber's Shop Detected Pickpockets at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Detective Oscar Holty was the witness to the larceny of a watch and chain to-day, with the result that the stolen property was recovered and John Dammer and Robert Dugan were arrested and locked up.

Holty was in a barber's shop when a horse in the street was seized with blind staggers, and a crowd gathered. The detective, looking into the mirror, saw two young men push about in the crowd, and one of them placed his hand in the pocket of a spectator, pulling out a gold watch and chain. The arrests followed.

EXPLOSION ON THE YACHT MIRA.

Steward Badly Injured While Lighting an Oil Stove.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 18.—While Hugo Smitherson, a steward on the sloop yacht Mira, now lying at anchor at City Island, was trying to light a new patent kerosene oil stove to-night it exploded and he was frightfully burned about the head and arms.

The Captain ran to his assistance and pushed him into the waters of Long Island Sound. He was then helped out and on the advice of a physician was sent to Fordham Hospital. It is feared he will lose the sight of both eyes.

Faith Curist Dowie in Business.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 18.—"Dr." Dowie, the faith curist, has stepped into the ranks of financiers. To-day he and others incorporated at Springfield the "Zion Lace Industries," capital $1,000,000, in which he holds a controlling interest, the rest of the stock being divided among faithful believers, and the original owners of the lace works.

Change in Time of Pittsfield Express.

The fast Pittsfield Express, via the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad, leaving Grand Central Station at 3:55 P. M., will, under the new schedule taking effect May 20th, leave Grand Central Station daily, except Sunday, at 3:35 P. M., arriving at Pawling at 5:08 P. M., Millerton 5:55 P. M., Chatham 6:50 P. M., and Pittsfield at 7:34 P. M.—Adv.

Profitable Tenement Houses.

Plans, suggestions, and criticisms by Ernest Flagg in this week's Record and Guide. News stands and 14 and 16 Vesey St., New York.—Adv.

LONDONERS IN A DELIRIUM OF JOY

News of Relief of Mafeking Received Last Evening.

NOT YET FULLY CONFIRMED

But Other Messages to Same Effect Have Come from Pretoria.

Col. Baden-Powell the British People's Idol—Extraordinary Scenes of Rejoicing Throughout the Whole Empire.

LONDON, May 19.—London's millions spent half the night in the streets rejoicing over the relief of Mafeking, announced at 9 o'clock last evening. Even at 4 o'clock this morning troops of young men are promenading, singing, and cheering, and there are crowds in front of the Mansion House, Marlborough House, the clubs in Pall Mall, the War Office, and in Parliament Square, waving flags and joining in the national airs.

This sustained bellowing and uproar of hundreds of thousands amazes the Englishman who ceases for a moment to be an actor and becomes merely an observer. Sober, phlegmatic London is beside itself with emotion. Gusts of patriotism have set the town quivering twice or thrice before in the course of the war; but nothing has quite equaled to-night's hundred square miles of almost furious demonstration. It was a curious thing for the onlooker to see solemn, gray-haired men toss their opera hats into the air and join in the hurricane of cheers when a wreath-crowned banner with the portrait of Col. Baden-Powell on it, was borne along Piccadilly. Smart women in broughams waved Union Jacks out of the windows. Conventional family parties stopped at street corners to take part in singing "God Save the Queen" and "Soldiers of the Queen." Everywhere were abandon, good feeling, and an astonishing roar of human voices.

HOW THE NEWS CAME.

It was all brought about by a telegram from Pretoria, reading as follows:

"It was officially announced to-day that when the laagers and forts around Mafeking had been severely bombarded the siege was abandoned, a British force from the south taking possession of the place."

There were a few semi-confirmatory messages. A special dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, dated May 17, said that the last 500 refugees who arrived there agreed in stating that Mafeking had been relieved. A dispatch from Amsterdam said a telegram from a Boer source announced that Mafeking had been relieved on Tuesday. Col. Baden-Powell's brother received a telegram to the same effect from a friend in Pretoria.

The Government, however, has not a word, yet nobody apparently questions the news. The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Government leader in the House of Commons, speaking from the Government bench late last evening, said:

"The only news I have is through the courtesy of the press. We have no information at the War Office. Nor would we have it as soon as it would arrive through other channels. Therefore the fact that we have not received it neither proves nor disproves the accuracy of the information. I need hardly say that for all trust and we have good reason to think that it is probably true." [Cheers.]

George Wyndham, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, replying to several members of the House who privately interrogated him, said:

"Although the Government has nothing, I am disposed to believe the Boer bulletin. It may be to-morrow, and perhaps even Monday before the Government would get dispatches from our military commanders, even if the siege were raised some days ago, as the news would need to be conveyed over a very long distance by messengers on horseback, whereas the enemy would probably be able to avail themselves of telegraphic communication."

SCENES IN PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

The performers in the London music halls and theatres last evening had little use for stage business or the lines of their pieces. The audiences which crowded the Alhambra, the Empire, Covent Garden, and the theatres had no desire to attend stage performances. The first sight of a biograph scene in the Transvaal or the first glimpse of a military or naval costume on the stage was sufficient to creater an uproar. A leading actor in one of the Strand theatres said: "I did not attempt to speak my lines last evening. It was

aroused from sleep by the news, and the institution quickly became a veritable pandemonium of noise and enthusiasm.

As soon as information of the relief was received the Lord Mayor, A. J. Newton, sent the following dispatch to Col. Baden-Powell:

"The citizens of London are relieved. They rejoice in the good news received. Your gallant defense will long live in British annals. Cable me what money is wanted for the needs of the garrison and inhabitants after long privations."

Mr. Chamberlain called at the War Office after midnight and received a tremendous ovation.

REJOICING IN THE PROVINCES.

In unrestrained jubilation the provinces were not behind the metropolis. Although London had the start by a few minutes, the great industrial centres and surrounding towns suddenly burst into patriotic demonstrations. Bells clashed in their steeples, village bands turned out, and people gathered in the squares to chant fervidly "God Save the Queen."

From all parts of the empire comes the same story. Bombay, Hongkong, Colombo, and the Australian cities are rejoicing. Continental cities, as the press telegrams abundantly testify, received the news sadly.

Under the head of "How the News Was Received," The Daily Chronicle says:

"The telegram to The Associated Press from Pretoria—the historic dispatch announcing the relief of Mafeking—was sent from the capital of the Transvaal at 11:35 A. M., May 18. It reached the London office at 9:17 P. M., and was instantly dispatched to every quarter of the globe. By 10:30 P. M. had come a response from far-off Toronto, describing the reception of the news there.

"This is not surprising in view of the fact that, four minutes after the receipt of the telegram here it was in The Associated Press office in New York, whence it was forwarded to the furthest limits of the North American Continent."

MAFEKING'S LONG STRUGGLE.

The siege of Mafeking began almost as soon as the war and lasted over seven months. The time fixed by the Boers for Great Britain's compliance with their "ultimatum" was 5 P. M. Oct. 11 last, and the war was actively begun the next day by the capture of a British armored train at Kraaipan Siding, near Mafeking.

The following day Col. Baden-Powell, stranded high and dry away from succor with a handful of men, began his preparations for standing a siege. The means of

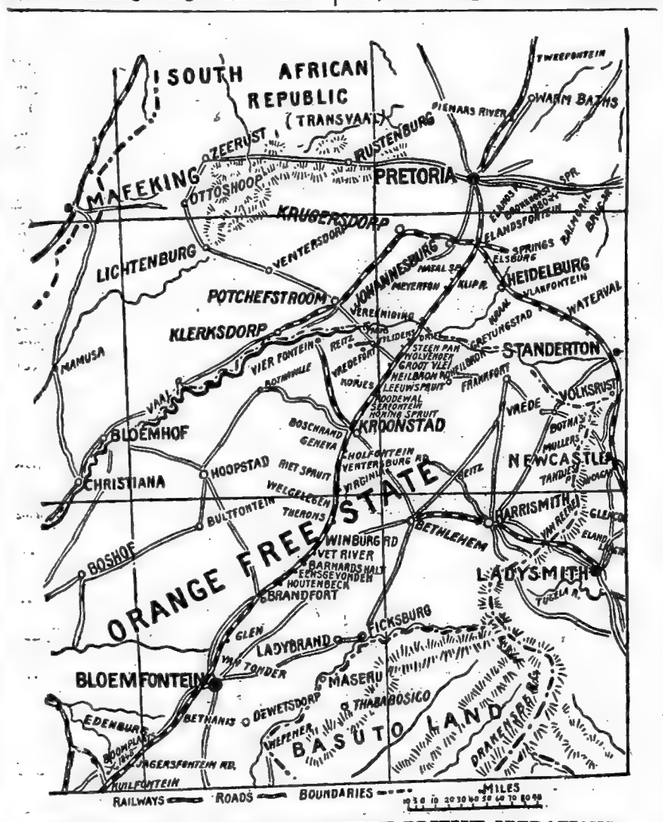

MAP SHOWING ARENA OF PRESENT BRITISH OPERATIONS.

which he made use to defend the town are now known to all readers of South African war news. Mafeking did not adapt itself easily to defense, but by an ingenious system of barricades and trenches Col. Baden-Powell enabled his twelve hundred men to withstand one attack after another. So far as is known, the town was never in actual danger of capture so long as the vigilance of the defenders was kept up.

The investment of Mafeking began on Oct. 16, when the Boers, over three thousand strong, made their first attack on the city and were repulsed. Three days later there was a sharp skirmish, and on Oct. 20 some lyddite mines, arranged by Col. Baden-Powell, were used against the Boers with deadly result. On Oct. 21 the commander of the garrison executed another brilliant idea. He had a large amount of dynamite in Mafeking, which was a great source of danger, as a shell might explode it at any time. Col. Baden-Powell therefore placed it in a train and sent the latter full speed toward the Boer intrenchments. The latter, naturally supposing that an attack was being made, advanced on and fired at the train. The dynamite was exploded in their midst, and many of them were killed.

On Oct. 29 Col. Baden-Powell sent out his celebrated message to the effect that the Boers had been bombarding Mafeking continually, and that a dog had been killed. The following day there was a fire in the town, and for a time it was feared in England that Mafeking had been burned. It turned out, however, that the garrison was as expert in fighting fire as in fighting burghers, and the conflagration did little damage.

The subsequent history of the siege is one of repeated attacks by the Boers, always unsuccessful; of occasional sorties by the garrison, sometimes successful and sometimes otherwise; of demands on the part of the Boers for the surrender of the town and of scornful replies from Baden-Powell, and of the gradual but sure increase in sickness and scarcity of food.

One incident has caused Col. Baden-Powell to be misrepresented not only by the Boers, but by his own countrymen, and is worthy of explanation. The commander at Mafeking has a keen sense of humor, and he took it into his head one day in March to send a long letter to Commandant Snyman, calling on the latter to surrender, and offering to give him better terms than could be obtained later. Snyman was, as Baden-Powell expected that he would be, furious. But the author of this bombastic "proclamation" could hardly have expected that it would be taken seriously by his own countrymen, as was the case.

EULOGIES OF BADEN-POWELL.

LONDON, May 19.—That not only Mafeking, but the whole United Kingdom, is relieved by the news received last evening is demonstrated by the utterances of the morning papers. These also show that Col. Baden-Powell is a national hero. The Daily Telegraph says:

"Mafeking is a small place. Its fall would have made no difference in the course of the war; but while the balance of battle was redressed upon the great fields of conflict, the unconquerable little town shut up in the north saw the few weeks for which it was expected to hold out pass into months of isolation.

"Never will England forget the happy, hopeful thrill that came to her when Col. Baden-Powell said: 'Mafeking can't be taken by sitting down and looking at it.'

"There is no advancement which the nation would not hail as a fair reward for the brilliant capacity, cheerfulness, and iron courage of the hero of the empire."

The Daily News, which compares Mafeking to Lucknow, says:

"'G. P.' may stand for Baden-Powell or British Pluck. Splendidly have these resources responded to the need of Mafeking. They have realised the full ideal of a British settlement in a far-off land."

The Times says:

"The demonstration last evening in London has had no parallel in recent times. Nor was this surprising. There has been nothing like the defense of Mafeking in modern history. Kars and Lucknow were fine examples of valor, endurance, and resourcefulness; but the means of defense in those cases was infinitely greater than what was at the disposition of Col. Baden-Powell and his valiant comrades.

"It should not be forgotten that Col. Baden-Powell's most energetic and most capable helper was Lord Edward Cecil, son of the Premier, whose mother died while he was doing duty far from home and cut off from communication with his family."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Telegraph gives an interview with Mr. Burnham, the American scout, who discusses the characteristics of Col. Baden-Powell, with whom Burnham served in Matabele Land. The scout said:

"While as my chief I would naturally stick up for him, apart from this I have the highest regard for him. I hold him to be the true type of the soldier of the future, one of those who should and must command armies if victories are to be won.

"As a soldier his tact, readiness, and resource are remarkable. These could not come by accident; they are the result of a careful garnering and accumulation of minute details, used to advantage. Where people have imagined him reckless, Col. Baden-Powell has really been cautious. You know he was criticised for wearing rubber shoes and for prowling about the rocks at night instead of leaving the task to others. We nicknamed him 'Old Rubber Shoes'; but he was right, despite all their poking of fun. He gathered in a single night possibly more than his critics could have learned in a lifetime.

"He is a wonderfully able scout, and quick at sketches. I do not know another who could have done the work at Mafeking, if the same conditions had been imposed. All the bits of odd knowledge he had studiously gathered in twenty years have been utilized in saving that community."

INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.

"We are hard pressed. This is the seventh month of the siege. The bread ration is reduced to five ounces. There is hardly any one in Mafeking who is not hungry, and many are starving."

This was the situation in the town so gallantly defended by Col. Baden-Powell and his little garrison as far back as March 30, as described by the representative there of The Cape Times, and appearing in the latest issue of that paper received in this city.

At that time the Boers, apparently enraged at their inability to reduce the town, had brought every gun they could muster to bear, not on the forts, but the residential quarter and the railway camp, where 200 employes, with their wives and children, were living. To this concentrated bombardment the garrison was replying spiritedly with Lord Nelson's old ship gun, a gun made during the siege and named Capt. Wolf, and "a homely, old-fashioned smooth-bore howitzer, which fires a quaint round shell suggestive of the days of culverins and matchlocks."

A few days previously the garrison had made a dash on the trenches to the east, where the movements of the Boers had excited the suspicions of Col. Baden-Powell, "the garrison's best lookout man." The enemy were dug out at the point of the bayonet, and it was discovered that preparations had been going on to blow up the town. Inspector Brown of the Cape Police noticed some wires. "An expert traced them underground 900 yards, ending in fifty boxes of five pounds each of nitroglycerine, buried only 200 yards from our extreme trench. The wires were disconnected and the stuff was removed. If it had remained undiscovered, it would have sent Mafeking to smithereens."

The garrison continued to lighten the monotony of the "glorious fight of sit down," as the correspondent calls it, by playing tricks upon the Boers.

"On Wednesday," he says, "the enemy were chiefly occupied in a vigorous attack upon a dummy truck, run out some distance on the southern line. The truck was carried with great éclat, greatly to the amusement of the lookers-on in town."

The office of the local newspaper, The Mafeking Mail, seems to have been made a special depository for Boer 100-pound shells, two having landed at brief intervals in the editorial sanctum.

George Whales, the editor, was busy at his desk when a big shell burst in the room, in which also were two other persons.

"How he escaped injury or death," says The Cape Times narrator, "is another of the marvels of the siege. His table was piled with bricks and flooring boards and his chair heaped round with débris. As he emerged from the smoke and dust, he observed conclusively that no slips would be issued that day. One of the men with him was slightly injured, but no one else hurt. Mr. Whales's compositors 'set' underground, but he himself, so far, has never taken cover. He intends, however, I believe, for the future, to establish his editorial chair in some more safe and sheltered spot, as he finds 100-pound shells detrimental to composing good English."

The correspondent fiercely denounces Gen. Snyman for deliberately firing upon native women and children turned back after attempting to pass through the Boer lines. This, he says, is only one of many similar instances of Boer violation of the Geneva Convention, and he expresses the hope that after the siege Snyman will be called upon to answer a charge of murder before a general court-martial.

BOER ENVOYS HEAR THE NEWS.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—The first intimation of the relief of Mafeking which came to the Boer envoys was conveyed to them by a reporter, who boarded the Congressional Limited, upon which they were being conveyed to Washington, as it stopped here. Abraham Fischer, who acted as spokesman for the party, read the dispatches from Pretoria and London carefully, but without show of emotion.

"I have no comments to make at this time," he said. "In the absence of official information I much prefer to say nothing."

"Would the news, if true, indicate the near approach of the end of the war?" was asked.

"By no means," was the reply. "There is much to be done before there can be an end to hostilities, even if Mafeking has been relieved."

"Do you agree with the prediction that the fighting will be over by the Queen's birthday?" was another question.

"By no means, unless the English surrender," replied the envoy, as the train moved out of the station on its way to Washington.

MANY BRITISH SUCCESSES.

LONDON, May 19.—The relief of Mafeking has had the effect of suspending for a moment interest in the operations elsewhere in the field of war. Nevertheless, yesterday brought important official announcements. Lord Methuen entered Hoopstad on Thursday. He is now seventy miles from Kroonstad and fifty from Bothaville.

Gen. Buller entered Newcastle on Thursday evening. Lord Roberts is not idle. While waiting for stores at Kroonstad he is using his mounted men to search a wide tract of country. Col. Broadwood occupied Lindley on Thursday, and the same day Gen. Hutton captured one of the Bothas thirty miles from Kroonstad. Gen. Rundle on Thursday encamped at Clocolan. British successes are thus reported at every point from which news came yesterday.

A telegram from Pretoria, dated yesterday, says:

"It is reported that 5,000 British troops have surrounded Christiana, and that the Landrost and other officials have been taken prisoners."

Lord Roberts is accumulating immense quantities of supplies; and the preparations for another movement are well advanced. The next stop will be Johannesburg. Two thousand men are working on the railway deviation at Valsch River. There are 12,000 Boers at Rhenoster Spruit. Reconnoitring parties are sighted daily by the British patrols.

Commandant Nol, with the Johannesburg "Zarps," is actively commandeering fifteen miles northwest of Kroonstad. Desperate efforts are being made by the Transvaalers to get every available unit on the fighting line. All exemptions have been canceled. The civil administration is reduced to the lowest limits.

The Boers have dynamited Laing's Nek Tunnel, and the railway is completely wrecked. The work of repairs will occupy many weeks. The Boers now hold the best positions for defending the pass.

The bridge over the Rhenoster River, thirty-seven miles north of Kroonstad, has been blown up by the Boers.

BOER GENERALS CAPTURED.

LONDON, May 19.—Lord Roberts yesterday sent the following dispatch to the War Office:

"Methuen entered Hoopstad yesterday unopposed. Gens. Duprey and Daniels and forty men have surrendered.

"Broadwood occupied Lindley yesterday after slight opposition. Only two of our men were wounded. Steyn was not there, and his Government officials had left last Sunday.

"Hutton's mounted infantry yesterday surprised and captured, about thirty miles northwest of this place, Commandant Botha, Field Cornet Gassen, five Johannesburg policemen, and seventeen Boers. There were no casualties on our side."

Evidently the Commandant Botha whom Lord Roberts reported to the War Office as captured is not the Federal Commander in Chief, or Lord Roberts would have mentioned that fact in his dispatch.

BULLER OCCUPIES NEWCASTLE.

LONDON, May 19.—Gen. Buller in a dispatch to the War Office, dated Newcastle, May 18, says:

"Newcastle was occupied last night, and to-day the whole Second Division and the Third Cavalry Brigade will be concentrated there.

"I have sent the mounted force through Nqutu to expel a small force of the enemy and to reassure the natives.

"The enemy have burnt the chapel, broken much glass, plundered many houses, and taken cash from the banks, but otherwise they have not done much harm.

"The railway is badly damaged; the Ingagene and Nkader Bridges are destroyed, as are many culverts and the pumping stations and waterworks.

"Of the 7,000 men flying before us about 1,000 seem to have gone to Wakkerstroom, and some by Miller's Pass to the Free State. The remainder, who are described as a 'disorganized rabble,' have gone north and say they intend to make a stand at Laing's Nek."

Lord Roberts sent word yesterday that several Natal farmers have handed in arms to Gen. Buller.

A dispatch from Dannhauser, dated Thursday, says:

"Gen. Buller entered Dannhauser at 10 o'clock this morning. The houses in the town were found to be not much damaged, owing to the sympathies of the Boer inhabitants. A house at Hatting Spruit, however, was destroyed. A number of rebels were found at their homes and arrested. The railway is little damaged, but several large culverts have been destroyed.

"The Boers north of Newcastle are falling back on Amajuba.

"The Boers left two doctors and an ambulance here."

Queen Congratulates Gen. Buller.

LONDON, May 18.—A message from Dannhauser says: "Gen. Buller has received a message from the Queen congratulating him upon the taking of Dundee, and expressing appreciation of the work of the troops, to which he has replied."

Boers Liberate a Correspondent.

LONDON, May 18.—A Pretoria dispatch, dated to-day, says that James Milne, the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company, who has been a prisoner here, was liberated and escorted to the border this morning.

NEW VOLUNTEER BILL.

Lord Lansdowne Introduces Measure Rendering the Force Liable to be Called On for Service Abroad.

LONDON, May 18.—In the House of Lords to-day the Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, introduced a bill to extend the powers of the Volunteer act by providing that volunteers may be mobilized in any great emergency, instead of only to repel actual invasion.

The bill is also designed to enable volunteers to enter into an agreement rendering them liable to be called on at any time for either home or foreign service.

KING OSCAR TO ABDICATE?

Rumor in Stockholm that His Pro-British Attitude Offends Cabinet.

LONDON, May 19.—The Stockholm correspondent of The Daily Express says:

"A rumor is abroad here in pro-Boer circles that King Oscar's declaration of sympathy with Great Britain may cause him to abdicate, as it has embittered his relations with the Cabinet.

"The Crown Prince's birthday, June 26, is mentioned as the occasion for a public announcement."

RIOTING IN ST. LOUIS.

Seven Men Shot, Two of Them Fatally —No Conference Held to Settle Strike.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 18.—There was no formal conference to-day between representatives of the striking street-car employes and the St. Louis Transit Company, although President Hawes of the Board of Police Commissioners tried to get the two parties to the strike controversy together. President Whitaker said he was willing to meet the committee from the strikers at any time, but the company had no further proposition to make, standing on the offer of Thursday rejected by the strikers.

Rioting broke out afresh to-day in various parts of the city, and several casualties of a severe nature resulted. At noon a crowd of 400 or more men, women, and boys congregated along Laclede Avenue, between Grand and Theresa Avenues, and piled obstructions on the tracks. As the cars came to a standstill rioting began, persons in the crowd throwing rocks and some shots were fired. One of the bullets struck J. R. Richardson, a conductor, in the head, inflicting what is thought to be a fatal injury.

The House of Delegates, at its meeting to-day, passed the Kelly ordinance annulling the franchises of all the street railways in St. Louis unless they run their cars in compliance with the terms of the city ordinances.

New Chicago-New York Fast Train.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 18.—A new passenger train to cover the distance between Chicago and New York in twenty-five hours will be put in service on the Pennsylvania Road May 27. The flier will depart from Chicago at 12:30 in the afternoon and will arrive in Gotham the next day at 2:30 o'clock, New York time. The equipment will consist of several Pullman sleepers, one day coach, a diner, a combination library and smoking car, and an observation car. None but first-class tickets will be accepted, and an extra fare of $3 will be charged.

THE BOER DELEGATES ARRIVE IN WASHINGTON

Small Crowd at the Station Gives Them a Boisterous Welcome.

A CONGRESSMAN'S COMMENT

Says United States Will Be at War with Either Great Britain or Germany Within Five Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Boer envoys arrived in Washington about the hour they were expected, and received a boisterous welcome from a small crowd of people at the Pennsylvania station. The crowd followed the band and line of carriages up the avenue and to the Arlington Hotel. There was no preparatory throng along the route, and little enthusiasm except such as was imparted by the shouts of the following throng and the burning of red fire that had been provided along the line of march by the Committee of Arrangements.

At the Arlington the assemblage amounted to 2,000 or 3,000 persons, and there was cheering first for the Boers and afterward for Bryan and Sulzer, the cheering for this association of names being much more hearty than for the Boers. There was no decoration of the Arlington to indicate the coming of foreign representatives. A request had been made to have the Boer flag raised over the hotel, but objection was made to this request, on the ground that the visitors were not official representatives, and that they came only as three gentlemen traveling abroad.

"Three cheers for William Jennings Bryan!" shouted a young man, just as the leading carriage drove up. "When Bryan is in the White House next year you'll see that we're for the Boers." The cheers for Bryan were renewed, and occasionally there was a shout for the Boer envoys. The throng lingered in front of the hotel for a few minutes and then dispersed. Half an hour after the carriages had arrived Vermont Avenue was as quiet as it had been a moment before the arrival of the procession.

An informal reception to the envoys was held in the banquet hall of the Arlington. Congressman Sulzer made a brief address of welcome, and the envoys shook hands with those who had gathered to meet them.

In the crowd at the Arlington as the Boer envoys drove up there were a few silent spectators, who seemed to be thinking of consequences. One of them was a prominent Democratic Congressman, who listened to the cheering with a slight smile. As the Boer envoys dismounted from the carriage one of his friends touched the Representative on the arm and said: "What do you think of all this?"

"I think," replied the Congressman, cynically, "that we shall be at war with either Great Britain or Germany inside of five years. That's my mature opinion of the state of mind of the American people, and all this is merely a symptom of it."

At the Cabinet meeting to-day the question of the reception of the Boer envoys was discussed. It is understood that they will probably be presented to the President by the Secretary of State. They will be received with every courtesy, but only as private citizens and not in any diplomatic capacity.

BOERS WOULD ARBITRATE.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Mr. Fischer, one of the Boer envoys, speaking to-night of what they hoped to accomplish, said:

"We are supplied with credentials from our Governments and have full power to act in a diplomatic capacity. It would not be proper for us at this time to say just what our course will be, before we have taken steps to communicate with those with whom we expect to deal.

"We come in the interest of peace and a cessation of the bloody war which is now raging in our country. We are engaged in a struggle with the country with which your Nation was engaged over a hundred years ago, and we feel that we will have the moral support of the people who fought for and love their liberty.

"The Boers will not give up the struggle, there will be no surrender of what they regard as their just rights. The Boers are willing that this trouble shall be settled by arbitration, and, although an effort was made to settle it in that way through the assistance of the United States before the war began, it was without result. We are still willing that the trouble shall be settled by arbitration, and will be willing to abide by the result.

"We are anxious that the United States investigate the question of difference between the Boer Republics and Great Britain and use its influence to put an end to the war. We hope also to get the moral sympathy of the people with us in the present emergency."

BOER ENVOYS LEAVE.

Senator Allen and Representatives Escort Them to Washington.

Escorted by a committee composed of Senator Allen of Nebraska, Representative Sulzer of New York, Representative Daly of New Jersey, Representative Robinson of Nebraska, Representative Ridgely of Kansas, C. T. Pride of Washington, and T. St. John Gaffney, representing the New York Reception Committee, the three Boer envoys who have been here since Tuesday left yesterday afternoon for Washington, where they go to see President McKinley and urge that the United States Government take some action favorable to the Boer cause. Mrs. Fischer, wife of the representative of the Orange Free State, accompanied the delegates, as did also Secretary le Bruyn and P. Louter Wessels.

The Washington committee arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning, and after breakfast in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Jersey City, went to the Hotel Manhattan, where they were introduced to the envoys by Mr. Gaffney. Mr. Sulzer, acting as spokesman, said:

"We came on behalf of the citizens of Washington to escort you to the Capital City. We will leave for that city this afternoon. On reaching Washington you will be received by a Reception Committee and escorted to the Arlington, where quarters have been reserved for the members of your party."

Mr. Fischer replied to Mr. Sulzer as follows:

"We thank you very much for the interest you have shown in our welfare. Our mission is to get in touch with the American people, and, judging by our New York experiences, we will not fail. We have seen unanimity of sentiment everywhere. It has been a good omen for our work, which has not yet begun, for we have simply been resting here for a day or two. We thank you heartily for the sympathy you have shown for our cause, and for the honor you have done us in leaving your duties to come here to escort us to Washington. Again we thank you on behalf of our people."

Representative Sulzer, speaking for the second time, said:

"We will give you a great reception and ovation. We want to assure you of the hearty sympathy of the American people for your liberty-loving people in their grand struggle for freedom."

Senator Allen told the envoys that 98 per cent. of the people in the United States were in sympathy with the Boers in their war with Great Britain, and they realized the basis of the war in South Africa was the love of the Boers for liberty.

"You are right," said Mr. Fischer. "The basis of this war is our love of liberty. We are absolutely assured of the sympathy of this great people, who have opened their hands and hearts to us."

The envoys denied the report that they had come to this country under the auspices of the Boer National Relief Fund. "We are here as accredited representatives of the Boer Governments," said Mr. Fischer, "and our expenses are being paid by our Governments. While in New York we have been the guests of the Citizens' Reception Committee, and we are truly grateful for the manner in which we have been entertained. We are more than pleased at the magnificent reception your Mayor gave us yesterday. What rejoiced us most was to see so representative a gathering."

Mr. Fischer was shown a cable dispatch from Pretoria to the effect that recent reverses in the Orange Free State had disheartened the Boers and that they were ready to ask the Government of the United States to use its good offices to end the war in South Africa. Mr. Fischer said:

"This looks highly improbable. If our Governments intended to ask for intervention they would certainly do so through us. We have heard nothing of this kind from home, and have grown used to seeing these sort of reports. Of course we want peace, but it must be peace with honor."

Mr. Wessels said he had received a cablegram from Hamburg, signed by a committee representing 800,000 Germans in that city, wishing the Boer envoys "a most hearty reception in America, the classic home of freedom." The cablegram said that German citizens everywhere were opposed to the war.

The Washington committee called at the hotel at 2 o'clock, and the party was driven to the Pennsylvania ferry at the foot of West Twenty-third Street. On the way to Jersey City Mr. Sulzer pointed out to Senator Allen and Mr. Robinson the many points of interest in the harbor. They had a good position on the upper deck of the ferryboat, and Mr. Sulzer waxed eloquent over the advantages of a nautical life as the stiff breeze from the bay tossed his hair in every direction.

Turning to Mr. Robinson, he said: "This would be a glorious day to be out on the sea, with two reefs in the mainsail and your lee scuppers under water. I am very fond of the sea and enjoy a yachting trip. Are you much of a sailor, John?"

Mr. Robinson admitted that his knowledge of the sea and the things that belong to it was limited. Continuing, Mr. Sulzer said:

"I love the sea. I followed the sea for two years, and it was there that I learned how small, how insignificant I was. It also taught me to never lose my courage. Never lose your nerve, John. We never realize how little we amount to until we go out to sea, or to the top of a mountain."

There was no demonstration of any kind attending the departure of the envoys from the hotel or from the station in Jersey City.

GIRL HAD STOLEN JEWELS.

Believed in Chicago that the Robbers of O. W. Potter's Home Are Located.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 18.—After being confined in a cell for several days following her supposed abduction by the police, Grace Curran, the sixteen-year-old daughter of "Chick" Curran, a well-known local politician, was charged formally to-day with having stolen property in her possession. Chief Kipley maintains that the confession she made to him before her identity became known will lead to the capture of the plunderers of millionaire Orrin W. Potter's home and of other North Side houses.

In these robberies more than $100,000 was lost. Jewels worth $20,000 were stolen from the Potter residence. The men for whom the police are looking in connection with these robberies, and who, Chief Kipley says, will be caught, are Bert Monroe and James Leonard. One is the admirer of a wife of a former city attorney; the other is an ex-convict.

Grace Curran's arrest was brought about by a servant girl employed by a family next to the house where Grace worked also as a servant. The servant knew Grace and the latter confided in her fellow-worker. Grace's oldest sister, Margaret, was married six years ago to Joseph Mahon. They parted eight months ago, and Bert Monroe, who had just arrived in Chicago, fell in love with the wife of the former city official.

Nobody knew where he came from, and he had only one friend, James Leonard, whom he called "Jim." Soon after Margaret Curran became acquainted with the new-comer she began to go home dressed in silks and bright with diamonds. The members of the family and friends wondered, but their questions were unanswered. Only to her youngest sister, Grace, did Margaret breathe a word of the source of her wealth. One night when Dollie was fingering a locket set with precious stones and wishing wistfully that she was as fortunate, Margaret swore her to secrecy and told her the secret.

"Bert gives them to me," she said, and added that he could get all he wanted. Grace said nothing, and got many trinkets from her married sister. Then one day she went to her nameless servant friend and, being often asked, told whence the adornments had come.

Finally Grace and the servant girl quarrelled. The result was that the police were notified by the servant of the unusual amount of jewels worn by the Curran girls and in what way they were secured, and arrested Grace. Curran, the girl's father, threatens to sue the city for keeping the identity of his daughter secret.

CAR STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Passenger Stunned by the Shock Angrily Demanded His Fare Back.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 18.—A trolley car on the Metuchen line was struck by lightning this morning. The bolt set the roof of the car on fire, and a passenger, John Oksen, a Polish laborer, was stunned by the shock. He was soon revived, and vigorously demanded his fare back. He had not paid his money he said to be shocked.

The conductor tried to show the man that the company was not responsible for lightning hitting the car, but Oksen would not see it that way. Some one advised the conductor to pay, as that would avert a suit for damages, which he did, and Oksen, mollified, pocketed the nickel.

The motorman and conductor put out the fire on the roof.

LIGHTNING CAUSES TRIPLE FIRE.

Runs Along Telephone Wires on the Ripley Estate at Hempstead.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., May 18.—Lightning caused the destruction of a cottage on the Sidney Dillon Ripley county seat, a mile east of this place, to-day. The mansion and stables took fire simultaneously with the cottage, but the flames were quickly extinguished.

The bolt struck a pole on the grounds, upon which were telephone wires connecting the mansion with the stable and with the gardener's cottage. The fire flew along the wires in both directions and the telephone instruments in the cottage and the stables and the switchboard in the mansion burst into flames.

J. L. Kernochan, who lives opposite, hurried over when the cry of fire was first raised and led the fight. The Hempstead Fire Department ran to the scene, but had no water supply. The loss is about $3,000.

ALLEGED ABDUCTOR RELEASED.

Terwilliger's Young Wife and Her Grandmother Reconciled in Court.

Alfred C. Terwilliger of 1,432 Fifth Avenue was discharged in Harlem Court yesterday morning, where he had been arraigned on a charge of abducting Anna M. Jackson, who left the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Miller of 160 East Eighty-third Street, on May 10, and was married to him. Mrs. Miller made the complaint against Terwilliger.

In court Mrs. Miller, through her lawyer, said the objection to Terwilliger was not because of his poverty, but because she had heard reports concerning his past conduct and wanted him to prove that he was a man of good moral character. The prisoner declared that he was no worse than the average man. His bride testified that she had left the home of her grandparents of her own free will, and that she would not leave her husband.

Magistrate Brann discharged Terwilliger, saying that he was satisfied that his character was good enough. As she was leaving the courtroom, Mrs. Terwilliger embraced her grandmother.

LOCOMOTIVE JUMPS THE TRACK.

Engine Drawing Train to New York Wrecked—One Man Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The locomotive of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Royal Blue express train leaving here at 3:13 o'clock P. M. for New York was wrecked at Jenkintown, Penn., killing the fireman of the engine and injuring a number of persons standing at the Jenkintown station. The name of the dead fireman is Charles Robinson of Jersey City.

While running at a high rate of speed the locomotive jumped the track about 100 feet south of the Jenkintown station, ran along the ties, smashed into the baggage room of the station, and then turned over on its left side. The fireman was crushed under the heavy mass of iron. The engineer escaped with very slight injuries. The baggage master at the station and several women who were waiting for other trains were struck by flying wreckage and slightly hurt.

The train consisted of two Pullman cars, two day coaches, and a baggage car. The passengers were considerably shaken up, but only one, a young woman, was slightly hurt.

B. Altman & Co.

Tourists' Articles.

LEATHER GOODS. Fitted Bags, Sole Leather Hat Boxes and Dress Suit Cases, Chatelaine Bags, Shaving Sets, Flasks, Shawl Straps, Medicine Cases, etc.

TOILET ARTICLES. Extracts and Toilet Waters, including the Uena brand (exclusive), Hair Tonics, Tourist Cases, Military Brushes, Metal Bottle Cases and all Toilet accessories.

STATIONERY. Writing Pads, Fountain Pens, Note Books, Golf Scores, Playing Card Cases and fashionable Writing Papers.

MEN'S OUTING GOODS. Negligee Shirts, Pajamas, Bicycle and Golf Suits and Hose, Jerseys, Sweaters, Leather Belts, Steamer and Traveling Rugs.

METAL ASSOCIATION AND MACHINISTS AGREE

Their Representatives Settle on Terms for Future Guidance.

ARBITRATION THE WATCHWORD

Action Deemed the Most Beneficial One to Both Sides Ever Adopted—Pending Troubles Now Avoided.

After being in session since May 10 the Arbitration Committees of the National Metal Trades Association and the International Association of Machinists yesterday reached a settlement at the Murray Hill Hotel. The agreement is quite satisfactory to all concerned, according to the statements made by William J. Chalmers of the National Metal Trades Association and James O'Connell, representing the International Association of Machinists.

Under the new agreement there can be no strikes or lock-outs until the points in dispute have first been passed upon by a committee of arbitration. The resolutions adopted are binding on both bodies, and the official act of the joint conference establishes a precedent for National arbitration, as provided for under the Chicago agreement of March 17, which was ratified on March 31.

During the conference the members of each committee were in frequent consultation by wire with manufacturers and machinists' unions in all parts of the United States.

Prior to any matters being discussed by the conference, the strikes at Paterson, N. J., and Cleveland, Ohio, were declared off.

When a settlement was reached yesterday long preambles and resolutions were adopted, of which the following is the substance: Both committees agree that conflicts between capital and labor are disastrous to each, and that it is necessary to adopt just measures that will prevent future strikes or lock-outs in the trade. The strikes at Paterson and Cleveland are declared off and the employers there are directed to reinstate as many of their old men as the necessities require. This action was taken so that all former employes who may apply for reinstatement shall be given positions provided there are vacancies for them. Similar action is to be taken where strikes exist in factories the owners of which are not members of the National Metal Trades Association.

The committees pledge their respective organizations that if the employers or employes affected do not live up to the terms of the agreement the offending firm or union shall be reported for discipline, suspension, or expulsion, as the merits of the case may justify. The qualifications of employes are to be determined by employers, but this fact does not abridge the right of the former to appeal from what may be considered an unjust decision. Extra pay is to be allowed for overtime. One apprentice for a shop and one for each five machinists is allowed.

Fifty-seven hours shall constitute a week's work from and after six months from the date of this agreement, and fifty-four hours after twelve months. In regard to the strike at Paterson, where a demand for an increase of 10 per cent. in wages was made and an advance of 7 per cent. was allowed, the joint conference decided that wages shall be increased 10 per cent. from the rates prevailing on Dec. 19, 1899, when the demand was made. The resolutions adopted are to take effect immediately.

The action of the conference is regarded as one of the most beneficial to employer and employe ever adopted. Serious labor complications have been avoided as a general strike or lockout of the machinists of the country, which for a time seemed probable, would have paralyzed many of the industries of the United States.

WOMAN ACID THROWER KNOWN.

Capt. Donohue and Detectives Dale and Kammer of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who have been looking for the woman who on Thursday night threw a solution of potash into the face of Mrs. Carrie Cronin, wife of Dr. John J. Cronin of 433 West Fifty-first Street, burning her severely, affirmed yesterday that they had discovered her identity. They refuse to tell who she is, however, but say they expect to have her in custody in a very short time.

The only clue which the detectives had to work on was the information given to them by Mrs. Cronin's mother, who lives at 401 West Thirtieth Street. She said that a woman answering the description of the woman wanted called on her on Thursday evening.

"She asked me if Carrie was still working at Carey's dressmaking establishment at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, where she was forewoman before her marriage three years ago," she said. "I told her that Carrie was married, and gave her her address."

Mrs. Cronin says she cannot remember having had any trouble or misunderstanding with any one at the dressmaking establishment.

Prof. Lewis of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, who is attending her, says that he expects to save both the eyes of his patient. The left side of her face, however, will always retain the mark of the burn.

Automobile Funeral at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, May 18.—As a result of the cabmen's strike a funeral to-day was dependent upon automobiles. In the absence of a hearse the corpse was carried in a self-propelling undertaker's wagon. There were fifteen automobiles in the procession.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Indigestion will lead to general weakness. The Bitters invigorates the blood and revitalizes the entire system. It cures Stomach, Liver and Kidney Ills. No one who uses it need have Constipation Dyspepsia or Biliousness

REV. F. J. C. MORAN ARRESTED.

Got Into Argument with Policeman, Who Charges Disorderly Conduct.

The Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran, who lives in a boarding house at 118 East Forty-fifth Street with his two daughters, was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station last night charged by Patrolman Michael J. Coyne with disorderly conduct.

Coyne told Sergt Deevy that a number of newsboys had complained to him that a watchman employed to watch the De Peyster home at 7 West Forty-second Street, which is being demolished, had used bad language to them.

"I went up the steps to the house," said Coyne, "and was asking the watchman about the remarks, when Mr. Moran came along and said: 'I demand to know what the trouble is.'

"'If you can show me your authority for demanding to know I will tell you,' I answered.

"'I'm a minister and a gentleman and I demand to know,' he insisted.

"I replied that I wouldn't tell him. He said he would report me to the Police Department. I told him to move on or I would arrest him. He demanded to be arrested, and after several such demands I accommodated him."

The minister told Sergt. Deevy that the policeman used vile language and told him he would lock him up if he did not mind his own business. Mr. Moran added that as the boys had told him of the trouble he would excuse the policeman for his actions.

Coyne would not withdraw the complaint, however, and the clergyman was put in a cell. He told Sergt. Deevy that he was on his way to visit Bishop Potter when arrested.

EVENING POST INCORPORATED.

Articles Filed at Albany—Capital $100,000—Five Directors.

ALBANY, May 18.—The New York Evening Post Company of New York City, to carry on the business of printing and publishing books, pamphlets, and newspapers, was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State, with a capital stock of $100,000.

The Directors are Wendell P. Garrison, Orange, N. J.; Charles A. Spofford, Oswald G. Villard, Horace G. White of New York, and Harold G. Villard of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

POLICEMAN MILES IS PROMOTED.

Firemen, However, Declare Credit Is Not Wholly Due to Him.

At its session yesterday the Police Board, on the recommendation of Chief Devery, made Patrolman William A. Miles a Roundsman in recognition of his heroism in rescuing a woman from a burning building at 212 East Thirty-third Street on Wednesday night. Miles is now confined in a hospital.

At the headquarters of the Fire Department last night it was said that a report had been received by Deputy Chief Duane from Battalion Chief Welsh, to the effect that Miles was not entitled to credit for saving the woman; that she had been found by Firemen Kelly and Levy, who turned her over to Miles, whom they found in the hallway. Chief Welsh says that at this time all danger from

SENATORS WRANGLE ABOUT TUBE SYSTEM

Mr. Chandler Says Railroads Are Behind the Opposition.

Mr. Wolcott Declares the Whole Scheme Was "Conceived in Sin and Born in Iniquity."

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Senate today devoted considerable time to the pneumatic-tube service item in the Post Office Appropriation bill. The debate at times was sharp and almost personal. The appropriation was defended by Senators Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Mason, (Rep. ,Ill.,) Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) and Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) and opposed by Senators Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) and Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)

Mr. Mason, who opened the debate, said that Chicago desired its share of the pneumatic-tube service no less than Eastern cities. He defended Mr. Milholland against insinuations, declaring there was no cloud on Mr. Milholland's character, "except by men who assassinate character and assassinate reputation to keep their friends driving wagons and drawing pay."

Mr. Allison said the invention was a good one, but it did not do away with the requirements of wagon service. It was not useful in proportion to its cost, and he did not favor its extension.

Mr. Chandler declared that this useful modern invention should not be abandoned any more than we should abandon electric lights, or telephones, or automobiles. He commented on the extraordinary delay of the Postal Commission, of which Mr. Wolcott is Chairman, in not making a report, which delay permitted the railroads to increase their vast receipts for carrying the mails, and at the same time prevented an adequate understanding of the merits of the pneumatic-tube service. He believed the railroads had much to do with the difficulties Congress encountered in dealing with these questions.

Mr. Hale protested against loading down the bill with "a mere fanciful scheme," which had been advanced before Congress with the most "brazen effrontery."

Mr. Wellington supported the tube system as a part of this age of progress, and urged its extension to Baltimore and other large cities.

Mr. Carter said the differences of the Chairman of the Post Office Committee (Wolcott) with the members of that committee did not reflect credit upon that Senator. He had attacked private character with that immunity given those speaking in public debate, and instead of presenting facts had indulged in ponderous declamation. Mr. Carter said that in New York the tube service permitted letters to be delivered from the Battery to Harlem more rapidly than telegrams. The extension of the system would to some extent add competition to the telegraph and express companies, and this, the Senator thought, might account for some of the opposition to the system.

Mr. Lodge said the system had operated to advantage in Boston, but he could not vote for this loosely worded amendment providing an extension committing the Government to enormous expense.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) suggested a proviso that any extension of the service be limited to $12,000 a mile.

Mr. Wolcott said he would not be diverted by the grossly unjust and unfounded remarks of the Senator from Montana (Carter) nor of the charge of the Senator from New Hampshire (Chandler) that the railroads were behind this opposition. The railroads had nothing more to do with it than they had in fixing the color of stamps. He declared that the whole tube scheme had been "conceived in sin and born in iniquity."

Mr. Mason offered an amendment providing that in any extension of the service the rental shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the actual cost of construction and maintenance, plus the actual cost of operation.

The matter went over without final action.

TILLMAN ON THE CONFEDERACY

Senator Says 95 Per Cent. of Southern Whites Are Sorry Rebels Were Defeated.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—During the session of the Senate to-day Mr. McCumber (Rep., N. D.,) made an address on the Philippine question. He said it was to our commercial, financial, and naval interests to retain the islands, making an incidental reference to the civil war and what he believed to be the present feeling of the Southern people toward the Union. He said he thought all the people of the Union were happy now to be under one flag and in one Government.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) interjected that not 10 per cent. of the white people of the South were to-day glad that the Confederacy had been defeated or what they fought for had been rejected. He thought 95 per cent. of them were sorry they had been defeated.

"Does the Senator from South Carolina mean to say," asked Mr. Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,) "that 95 per cent. of the Southern white people regret that they were defeated and that this Union was not divided?"

"Well," replied Mr. Tillman, "perhaps 95 per cent. is too high."

Continuing, Mr. McCumber expressed the opinion that 99 per cent. of the people of the United States were proud to-day that they are American citizens and are living under the Stars and Stripes.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) interrupted to say that he could not corroborate the statement of Mr. Tillman.

A minute later, when Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) rose to make an inquiry, Mr. Wolcott asked him if he shared in the opinion that 95 per cent. of the Southern white people regretted now that the rebellion had failed and that the Union remained undivided.

"I do not," replied Mr. Caffery.

Mr. McCumber, in concluding his remarks, expressed his faith in the American people and in their ability to wisely, patriotically, and justly meet the new problems presented to them, and said he was ready to go before the people in the approaching campaign on that proposition.

NAVAL MILITIA CRUISES.

South Carolina Men Will Not Go on the Prairie.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Adjutant General of South Carolina has notified the Navy Department that the South Carolina Naval Militia will be obliged to withdraw from its arrangement for a practice cruise on the Prairie. This makes the fifth withdrawal on the part of State naval militia organizations since the programme for the Summer drills was arranged at the beginning of the present season, the others being New York, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Florida.

Louisiana is the only organization that has so far kept its engagement, though the Prairie is now at Brunswick, and it is understood that the Georgia men are about to embark upon her there. The North Carolina organization will go out next, and the Navy Department is endeavoring to arrange that it shall take the week originally allotted to South Carolina.

The only other dates that are regarded as certain to be filled in are those for the Virginia, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, and New Jersey organizations. The Virginians are scheduled to go out from Norfolk on the Prairie from June 13 to 20 inclusive. The Pennsylvanians will make their cruise, starting from Philadelphia, June 22 to 29 inclusive. The District of Columbia militia will embark at Piney Point July 3, and will be gone until the 10th, while the Jerseymen will go on the Prairie at Jersey Clay July 13 and cruise until the 20th.

The Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Maine organizations are scheduled to drill in August and September, but their engagements are still the subject of correspondence.

Fatally Shoots His Wife.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., May 18.—Louis Farrar shot and fatally injured his wife, Norah, early this evening on Walnut Street and then shot his brother, Leonard Farrar, in the neck, but not dangerously. Farrar was captured in the woods half a mile from the scene of the shooting. Domestic trouble was the cause.

GERMANY'S INVESTMENTS.

Official Bulletin States They Amount to Over 5,000,000,000 Marks in the Americas.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The forthcoming bulletin from the Bureau of American Republics contains a page treating of the extent of the German interests in the three Americas. The fact is established that the German interests in the Americas reach the enormous total of 5,000,000,000 marks and that this statement is official appears clearly from the fact that the article is based upon a translation from a statement prepared by the imperial German Ministry of Marine and published in the Kolonial Zeitung, a semi-official German paper.

As Senator Lodge's utterances have specified what he believed to be German encroachments in Argentina, Brazil, and Southern Chile, the figures on this point also are of prime interest.

According to the statement, about 600,000,000 marks have been invested in the Argentine Republic, 350,000,000 marks in Brazil, and 300,000,000 marks in Chile. In each of these countries the greater part of the capital expended has been in commerce and banking; real estate and plantations being apparently deemed next in profitable importance, while the interest in industry and trade is comparatively slight.

The capital invested in the United States is shown at 2,000,000,000 marks, which amount just balances that of all the countries of South America combined. Central America has received 253,000,000 marks of German capital and Mexico over 200,000,000 marks. The figures for the West Indies show: Cuba, 150,000,000 marks; Haiti and Santo Domingo, over 50,000,000 marks, while the amounts accredited to St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and Surinam are either not obtainable or considered not proper for publication.

MONEY FOR EX-CONFEDERATES.

House Makes Appropriation to Pay for Property Taken from Lee's Men—Acts on War Claims.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—For the first time since the rebellion the House to-day passed a measure to pay Confederate soldiers for losses growing out of the civil war. It was a bill introduced by Mr. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) to pay the Confederate soldiers who surrendered at Appomattox for the loss of horses and other personal effects taken from them in violation of the terms of Lee's capitulation to Grant, by which officers and men of Lee's army were allowed to retain their baggage, sidearms, and horses.

The bill originally carried $200,000, but the specific sum was stricken out and the appropriation was made indefinite. The bill was passed out of its order as a special compliment to Mr. Cox, who, after ten years' service in the House, is to retire at the end of his present term.

Many other bills reported from the Committee on War Claims were passed, including the following:

To pay O. M. Blair, administrator of the estate of Thomas P. Blair, deceased, $32,000 for grain belonging to the United States seized in the Cumberland Valley by Gen. Stuart during Lee's Northern campaign in 1863.

To refer to the Court of Claims the claim of the owners of the schooner Bergen, sunk at the mouth of the Potomac by the United States ship Periwinkle in 1865.

To pay John Dailey $1,293 for services as Captain of the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery during the civil war.

To pay Lewis M. Millard of New York $241 for forage furnished during the civil war.

To pay the heirs of Samuel Tewkesbury $5,697 for the use of the building at Scranton, Penn., during the civil war.

To pay the Trustees of Carson Newman College at Mossy Creek, Tenn., $8,000 for the use of its buildings during the war.

To pay the heirs of George W. Saulpaw $7,000 for the steamer Alfred Robb taken by the Government during the civil war.

To pay William Wolfe $8,000 for the loss of the schooner Anna Sophia, destroyed while in the service of the United States.

To refer to the Court of Claims the claim of William E. Woodbridge for compensation for the use of his invention relating to projectiles.

To pay the Trustees of Holston Seminary, Newmarket, Tenn., $3,000.

To pay Robert Small (formerly Representative from South Carolina) $5,000 for services in taking the steamer Planter safely out of Charleston Harbor Dec. 1, 1863.

To refer the claims of Chalkley Good of Statesville, N. C., amounting to $30,000; of Mary C. Gray of Madison County, Miss., $15,000; of W. W. Dunton of Hinds County, Miss., $80,000, and of R. A. Schellhouse of Selma, Iowa, $5,500, to the Court of Claims.

Mr. Payne made the point of no quorum on a bill to pay St. John's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Newbern, N. C., $6,000 for the use of its building during the war, and action upon it was thus prevented.

A bill to reimburse Col. Charles B. Dougherty and other members of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment for baggage destroyed at the opening of the Spanish war was favorably reported, but not reached, when the House adjourned.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. William H. Bean, Commissary, Second Cavalry, is detailed for recruiting duty temporarily during the absence of Capt. Frank U. Robinson, Second Cavalry, and will proceed to 132 Park Avenue, New York City, and enter upon duty accordingly.

First Lieut. Camsill E. Babcock, Seventh Infantry, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and join his company, (C, Seventh Infantry.

Orders to Capt. Harry F. Jackson, Acting Judge Advocate, First Lieutenant, Second Artillery, are amended so as to relieve him from duty as Acting Judge Advocate, Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio, to take effect on the date when Major George M. Dunn, Judge Advocate, United States Volunteers, reports for duty at the headquarters of that department.

Capt. George L. Baker, Jr., Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect May 31.

Second Lieut. Henry M. Merriam, Third Artillery, is relieved from duty with Battery N of that regiment, and will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for orders to join his battery, G, Third Artillery, in the Philippine Islands.

First Lieut. John J. Haisch, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect May 25.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander N. T. Houston is ordered to duty on the Wabash as executive, May 31.

Lieut. Commander F. A. Wilner is detached from the Wabash May 31, and ordered to the War College June 1 for instruction.

Lieut. H. B. Price is ordered to the torpedo station at Newport June 1 for instruction.

Lieut. Commander J. A. Norris is ordered to duty at the Naval Academy June 16.

Capt. E. Longnecker is detached from treatment at Mare Island Hospital, and ordered to the hospital at Philadelphia for treatment.

Commander W. H. Emory is ordered to the War College June 1 for instruction, and will resume duties at the New York yard on completion of the course.

Lieut. W. H. Allderdice is ordered to temporary duty on the Pensacola June 5, then to the Asiatic station for engineer duty, sailing June 6.

Lieut. R. K. Crank is detached from the Detroit when out of commission, and ordered to the torpedo station at Newport for instruction; he will report June 1.

Lieut. W. P. Elliott is detached from the New Orleans and ordered home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Baltimore, with Admiral Watson aboard, homeward bound from Manila, arrived at Hongkong to-day.

The Scindia has arrived at Colombo.

The battleship Kearsarge has arrived at Lynn Haven Bay for gun practice.

The gunboat Vicksburg has sailed from Boston in tow of the Potomac for Newport, where she is to be used as a training ship.

The training ship Alliance, now at Hampton Roads, is to be put out of commission, and probably will be condemned. She is one of the last wooden vessels in the navy.

Congressional Nominations.

ILLINOIS.—Fifth District, Robert G. Cousins, (Rep.;) Nineteenth District, Horace S. Clark, (Rep.;) Twentieth District, A. M. Funkhouser, (Rep.)

TENNESSEE.—Sixth District, Lee Brock, (Evans Rep.)

Aid Asked for Aged Couple.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $8 a month for six months to pay the rent of an aged couple, the man eighty, the woman seventy. The man is a helpless invalid, in part no doubt due to intemperate habits in youth, but of late years he has reformed. The woman's character is unquestioned, and their devotion to one another unusual. The woman has supported the man for years, but is unable to do so longer without assistance, as he needs her constant care, and she cannot bear the thought of having him taken from her in his last days. Money for this case may be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

WANTS NO MONOPOLY OF ISTHMIAN CANAL

Mr. Morgan, in the Senate, Asks for an Investigation.

Says Private Canal Corporations Are Working Against the Interests of the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Soon after the Senate convened to-day Mr. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, offered a resolution directing the committee to make an investigation, sweeping in its character, of the dealings of individuals or corporations with a view to monopolize a ship canal at Panama or in Nicaragua, and whether the individuals or corporation propose to obstruct the United States in the construction of an Isthmian canal.

Mr. Morgan stated that the "object of the inquiry proposed is to enable the President of the United States to check, escape from, and destroy a conspiracy—founded in fraud and corruption and arrogance—against the highest rights and privileges of the people and Government of the United States."

Discussing the resolution, Mr. Morgan said the old Panama Canal Company was chartered under the laws of France. About four years ago a syndicate purchased the assets of the old company and reorganized under the name of the "New Panama Canal Company." This syndicate, Mr. Morgan said, had offered to permit the United States to share in its work so far as it was able, without violating its concessions, which would have to be scrupulously observed.

This proposition was made when it was realized that the New Panama Canal Company was approaching bankruptcy. It could not be considered by the United States, he said, without involving the United States in serious trouble with France, as the 5,000 or more French shareholders in the old company would also share in the new company, and the United States could not, anyhow, identify itself with a corporation organized, as had been suggested, under the laws of New Jersey or some other State.

"The proposition," declared Mr. Morgan, "is so absurd that it would not receive a minute's consideration were it not that it is being pressed at every possible point and at every possible moment of time."

Mr. Morgan characterized the canal concession companies, including the New Panama Canal Company and two New Jersey canal corporations, as marauders. He believed it the duty of Congress to make a rigid investigation of the subject and break down and check "the greatest and most comprehensive monopoly ever organized under the laws of New Jersey."

Senator Morgan said he did not propose to delay action upon the pending Nicaragua Canal bill until this investigation was concluded.

The resolution was referred.

AGUINALDO ADVISES NATIVES.

Tells Them Not to Surrender Arms at the Request of the Philippine Commission.

MANILA, May 18.—A proclamation purporting to have been issued by Aguinaldo and dated May 4 from Polillo Island, one of the Philippine Islands in the Malay Archipelago, east of Luzon, is circulating in Manila. It says the commission appointed by President McKinley was appointed without the authorization of Congress and that hence it cannot treat officially. It urges the Filipinos not to surrender their arms at the instigation of the commission and on promises which Congress may not ratify, and also urges the Filipinos to enthusiastically welcome the commission when it arrives in the towns and provinces, asking boldly for the form of government they most desire, as the Americans permit freedom of speech.

The proclamation closes with asking the Filipinos to still strive for liberty and independence, and again warns the commission against deception.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Insurgents Lose Over 300 in Several Engagements.

MANILA, May 18.—In the Catarma fight, Island of Samar, May 1, about 700 of the enemy attacked the men of the Forty-third Infantry. The Americans killed 209 of the rebels, and, by actual count, only three Americans were wounded.

Major John C. Gilmore and a hundred men of the Forty-third Regiment were ambushed May 6 near Pambugan, Samar. Seventy-five of the enemy were killed and there were no American casualties.

The transport Lennox has returned here after landing four troops of the Eleventh Cavalry to reinforce Col. J. Franklin Bell. Two troops, Major Hugh T. Sime commanding, were landed at Iegaspi, and proceeded across the country to strengthen the garrison at Ligao. They found numerous intrenchments manned by insurgents between the towns, and were two days on their way, skirmishing, dismounted, constantly. Their only loss was three horses.

The officers report that they killed forty insurgents, but the natives declare eighty were killed.

JACK ASHORE AN EASY VICTIM.

Swindler Robbed a Guileless Negro Stranger of All He Possessed.

David Gaynor, a young negro, from Montejo, Jamaica, with a guileless disposition and a dearth of worldly goods, is now stranded in this city as a result of an encounter with one of the tribe of swindlers who make a prey of Jack ashore. For the last two months he has been steward in the messroom of the tramp steamship Origen, Capt. Hegge, which arrived on Thursday with a load of fruit from Jamaica. He was discharged in this port and started out with $8 or $9 in his pockets in the hope of finding work. Yesterday afternoon he met on Stone Street a smooth-faced young man, who told him that his father needed a coachman, and David would just fill the bill.

"You must have another coat to get the job," said the stranger, after eyeing the colored boy's wide-bottomed trousers and "sizing" him up for a sailor. "That'll cost you $15."

"I ain't got $15, Sir," said David innocently. "All I have is $8."

"Oh, well," said the new-found friend, with an air of careless benevolence. "That'll do. I'll make up the balance myself. It'd be too bad if the lack of $7 kept you out of the job. Come along with me."

They walked to an office building at 60 Stone Street, and there the stranger, taking David's $8, told him to wait until he had gone up and fetched down his father. David waited for some time, and then climbed the stairs leading up from the doorway. At the top of the flight he saw the head of another pair of stairs on the opposite side of the hall leading down to the entrance 97 Pearl Street, which was on the other side of the house. He concluded that his chance of getting a fifteen-dollar coat for $8 was small.

The lad finally made his way to the Old Slip Police Station, and Detectives Turney and Mitchell were sent out on the case. He also got the address of the British Consul, Mr. Sanderson, at 2 State Street, and is going to apply there to see what can be done for him.

New Jersey Grand Army Election.

TRENTON, N. J., May 18.—The New Jersey Department, Grand Army of the Republic, in encampment in this city, today elected the following officers: Department Commander, E. V. Richards, Trenton; Senior Vice Commander, Joseph Coyler, Jr., Newark; Junior Vice Commander, W. F. Britton, Burlington; Medical Director, J. E. West, Jersey City; Councillors of Administration, S. M. Long, Orange; W. J. Orem and A. R. Dease, Camden; J. M. Atwood, Trenton; A. S. Applegate, Hightstown.

REEVES GIVES UP $4,500

Deputy Auditor of Cuba Also Makes a Confession.

DISCLOSURES ARE STARTLING

Details Not Made Public—Much Talk in the Island—Work of Engineering Department Questioned.

HAVANA, May 18.—W. H. Reeves, Deputy Auditor of the island, made a confession at midnight and gave up $4,500 given to him by C. F. W. Neely, the arrested Financial Agent of Posts at Havana, to perform certain services the day he left.

Gen. Wood and the Postal Inspectors refuse to disclose the nature of the confession, barely admitting that the confession has been made. But the fact that it was made is certain, and it is also certain that the disclosures, if verified, will make the frauds assume a shape that will prove astounding, though the amount of money at stake probably will not be materially changed.

It is asserted that $1,400 more will be recovered to-day. It is believed, now that the whole story is known, that the amount of the defalcations will be between $100,000 and $125,000.

Those who know the situation best say that the confession of Reeves was the only link required in the chain of evidence, although the principal statements he made will require investigation before they can be acted upon, as it is generally believed that his accusation is of such a startling character as to render it unwise to proceed before being absolutely sure of other evidence to corroborate it.

Another charge against Neely is that he has defrauded the customs out of several thousand dollars' worth of duties by importing, nominally for postal use, large quantities of paper, which was afterward sold to a printing house in Havana.

The Cubans are now beginning to talk a good deal regarding postal matters, the main idea apparently being that the Americans, having found so many of their countrymen implicated, will not proceed to extremities. The Cubans do not believe that Neely will be extradited.

With the confessions of Reeves and Rich, supplemented by those of the stamp clerks and by the statements of the Baracoa Postmaster, it is considered that the evidence against Neely is complete, especially in view of the assertion of Reeves that the stamps were not destroyed when they were supposed to be. Packages which were apparently stamps were destroyed, but it is now said that these were so many bundles of bits of paper.

The newspapers now begin to ask for an investigation of the Engineering Department. They say that this department has been even more extravagantly conducted than the Postal Department.

TO PROVIDE EXTRADITION LAW.

House Committee Considers Attorney General's Bill and Another.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—In accordance with the request of Attorney General Griggs, the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to-day considered means of dealing with the Neely case and like offenses arising in Cuba. The need of action was explained by the Attorney General in a letter to Chairman Ray of the committee, in which he said:

"Recent offenses of a criminal nature committed by an employe of the Postal Service in Cuba, who has fled from justice there and taken refuge in the United States, make it my duty to call your attention to the fact that the application of the present extradition laws of the United States to such cases is in a condition of doubt and uncertainty, which make it embarrassing to the Department of Justice to secure the prompt return of such offenders to the jurisdiction in which the crime is committed and in which they should be tried. I have drafted an act which will make the course of procedure in such matters sure and certain, and I respectfully ask that it be considered by your committee, and, if found expedient, that it be introduced and passed as speedily as possible."

J. G. Ray, the Chairman, laid before the committee a brief bill he had drawn, having but one section, and providing for the surrender of offending officials of Cuba when fleeing into the United States. This and the Attorney General's bill were considered at length.

It was decided that the questions involved were of such a far-reaching character, touching the authority of the United States in Cuba, that it would be desirable to secure co-operation with the Senate and the executive branch of the Government, and a sub-committee was appointed, consisting of Representatives Ray of New York, Jenkins of Wisconsin, Littlefield of Maine, De Armond of Missouri, and Clayton of Alabama, to confer with the other branches and report on the whole subject next Tuesday.

Chairman Ray, later on, perfected his bill and introduced it in the House. It adds to Section 5,270 of the Revised Statutes the following:

Provided that whenever any foreign country or territory or any part thereof is under the control or temporary government of the United States, and the United States so as to relinquish from through its military power or otherwise has established or authorized governmental control over the same, in whole or in part, "any person who commits an offense and flees to the United States" shall be surrendered to the authorities of the United States and returned and surrendered to the authorities in control of such foreign country or territory for trial under the laws recognized and in force in the place where such crime was committed.

With regard to the contention that the enactment of a law to extradite Neely would be retroactive, Judge Ray, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said:

"As I understand the law, it is merely a question of procedure. Congress has the power to pass a law for the extradition of persons accused of crime in Cuba since Spain surrendered sovereignty and the United States assumed the government of the island. Such a law would not violate the theory of ex post facto laws. It would not make a crime of anything not an offence before the passage of the law. It relates simply to procedure."

Mr. Terry of Arkansas, the ranking minority member of the Judiciary Committee said the object of the bill was to make it retroactive. "I think it can be made retroactive," said he. "A violator of the law has no vested right as to the manner in which he shall be caught. A law to extradite an accused man in my opinion would not come under the inhibition against ex post facto laws."

Representative Bromwell of Ohio made an earnest speech in favor of immediately reimbursing to the Cuban postal fund the amounts misappropriated. No action was taken on his resolution. The subject will come up again next Tuesday.

CUBAN FINANCIAL REPORT.

War Department Sends a Statement to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The War Department to-day sent to the Senate, in answer to a resolution, an itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures of all sorts in Cuba, including salaries and allowances to officers, since the United States Government assumed control of the island.

It is shown that the actual cost of the Triscornia Railway, connecting the harbor of Havana with the interior railroad system of Cuba, was altogether $342,611. The road was built in yellow fever time, under great difficulties and in great haste, by the Chief Quartermasters of Cuba, and the United States Government has since been reimbursed from the island revenues for its cost. The six miles of road were required to pass the American troops around the city of Havana, then infected with yellow fever, to the camps on the uplands, and the actual cost was $32,000 per mile.

The statement shows that the total receipts from all sources in Cuba for the year 1899 were $16,316,590. The expenditures are set down as $7,421,719. It is explained that this is not a complete report.

Of the island receipts $15,012,100 was made up of customs receipts, $250,025 postal receipts, $760,880 internal revenue, and $293,584 miscellaneous receipts. Of the expenditures $211,292 went to the Department of Finance, $876,640 to Justice and Public Instruction, $255,421 to Agricultural and Public Works, $640,975 to State and Government, $448,079 to extraordinary expenses, and $612,290 to Post Office. The sum of $1,688,442 was spent on sanitation in the half year from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1899.

In the same time the Rural Guard cost $506,152, barracks and quarters cost $617,755, the customs service cost $343,985, and public works absorbed $268,036. Charities received $262,092, civil Government is set down for $164,281, and municipalities $123,113. The census cost $211,401.

Extradition Hearing Thursday.

ALBANY, May 18.—Gov. Roosevelt on Thursday of next week at noon will hear arguments of counsel at Oyster Bay on the application by the State Department at Washington for the extradition of Charles F. W. Neely, charged with complicity in the Cuban frauds. The hearing was to have been held here last night, but counsel were not prepared to go on and asked for an adjournment.

Muncie Stamp Story Discredited.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The officials at the Post Office Department generally discredit the report that counterfeit Cuban stamps to the value of $2,000,000 were manufactured at Muncie, Ind. Chief Inspector Cochran said to-day that he had received no information in regard to such a discovery. According to a statement prepared at the department, the total value of stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards supplied Neely was slightly less than $1,000,000.

CUBA'S SUGAR CROP.

No Grinding on Many Estates on Account of Short Yield.

HAVANA, May 18.—Señor Lacoste, Secretary of Agriculture, discussing the sugar crop to-day, said:

"I never expected the crop to be larger than that of last year. Many of those who prophesied a good crop did so without a knowledge of the facts. The bad crop is due to the drought. Many estates that had intended to grind this year found the crop insufficiently advanced, and that it would not be worth while, for the sake of a few thousand sacks, to set in motion the machinery of their plants."

SENATOR PLATT CONFIDENT.

He Says Quigg Will Surely Resign—On Gen. Tracy's Retirement.

Senator Thomas C. Platt arrived from Washington early last evening, and will remain in the city until to-morrow. While here he does not expect to see Gov. Roosevelt or Attorney General Davies.

"How about the resignation of Mr. Quigg from the Presidency of the County Committee?" the Senator was asked.

"I see," was the reply, "that one of the papers thinks that 'a sawdust game' is intended. Nothing of the kind. Mr. Quigg is sincere when he says he wants to resign. And he will resign at the June meeting of the committee."

"But, Senator," said the reporter, "the June meeting is scheduled for the 21st of that month, and the probabilities are that the Philadelphia convention will still be in session at that time."

"Well, there is nothing to prevent the calling of a special meeting," was the rejoinder.

"Who will succeed Mr. Quigg?"

"That I cannot say. Several persons have been considered for the place, but really no one has been agreed upon. But you can rely upon it that Mr. Quigg will retire."

"What action will the Senate take in the case of W. A. Clark of Montana?"

"I don't know, but my opinion is that nothing will be done about it at this session."

"What about the retirement of Gen. B. F. Tracy from the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt?"

"It has no political significance whatever, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding."

HESS-GODDARD COMPROMISE.

Suggestion that Both Withdraw—Mr. Hess Will Not Yield.

A report was current last night that negotiations looking to a compromise in the Hess-Goddard fight in the Twelfth Congress District were in progress.

According to the statements in circulation a proposition had been made that both Charles A. Hess and Capt. F. Norton Goddard should give way and that a third man should go to Philadelphia as the colleague of Cornelius N. Bliss.

Mr. Hess when seen at the Madison Square Republican Club said: "No overtures have been made to me, but I understand that some persons purporting to represent Capt. Goddard have been to friends of mine with such a proposition as you suggest.

"But it will not be accepted. My name has been placed on the temporary roll of the convention by the Secretary of the Republican National Committee and I expect it to remain there."

TAMMANY GETTING READY.

Preparatory Work for the Conventions —Kansas City Delegation.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of taking steps to arrange for the State Convention and providing for the selection of election officers to officiate at the primaries in August. It was decided to continue in office the inspectors and clerks who served at the last primaries, and the district leaders were provided with blanks which they will fill in and send to the Committee on Election Officers. This committee will transmit them to the Bureau of Elections.

A committee consisting of John F. Carroll, Michael C. Murphy, Patrick J. Ryder, Timothy D. Sullivan, William Dalton, Julius Harburger, J. J. Martin, Thomas F. McAvoy, August Moebus, and James F. Keating, representing the ten Congress districts embraced in New York County, was appointed to select a slate for the district delegates to the National Convention. This list will be submitted to the State Convention which will elect the National delegates. The same committee was authorized to make arrangements for the State Convention. It will report at a meeting to be held in two weeks.

Senator George W. Plunkitt, for the Committee on Transportation, reported that there was a great demand for tickets to the Kansas City convention. Already 900 applications for quarters had been received. It was hoped, he said, that this number could be reduced one-half owing to the difficulty of obtaining rooms in Kansas City. Tammany's delegation, Mr. Plunkett said, would travel in a special train of three sections and would be quartered in the Midland Hotel, where 150 rooms have been reserved.

CHICAGO PLATFORM DEMOCRACY.

State Convention Meets Here To-day—The Programme.

The State Convention of the Chicago Platform Democracy will meet in the Teutonia Assembly rooms, Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The convention will adopt resolutions reaffirming the Chicago platform, embracing planks against trusts and imperialism, and demanding that the "regular" organization instruct its delegates to the National Convention to vote for the renomination of William Jennings Bryan.

It will then adjourn until June 6, the day following the "regulars'" State Convention, when, unless these demands are carried out a contesting delegation will be chosen.

Connecticut Delegates Organize.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 18.—The Republican delegates from this State to the National Convention of the party, which is to be held in Philadelphia in June, met in the Allyn House this afternoon for organization, and Senator L. E. Plimpton of Hartford was elected Chairman of the delegation. The delegates are unanimous for President McKinley's renomination, but are divided between Roosevelt and Long for the Vice Presidency.

The inking device in Blickensderfer typewriters is like the newspaper roller, giving uniform inking and producing most beautiful typewriter work. This machine costs only half the price of other standard makes.

BLICKENSDERFER MANFG. CO., 325 Broadway.

Send for descriptive catalogue.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

HEMPSTEAD-QUEENS RAILROAD.

Seven-Mile Line Incorporated at Albany with $150,000 Capital.

ALBANY, May 18.—The Queens Borough and Nassau County Railway Company, with a capital stock of $150,000, filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day.

The company is to operate a street surface electric railroad within the counties of Queens and Nassau, seven miles in length, with termini at the villages of Hempstead and Queens.

The Directors are Daniel Noble, Daniel Callahan, William L. Woodill, Matthew J. Smith, Long Island City; Patrick J. Mara, Flushing, L. I.; Joseph Bermal, Middle Village; Joseph Meyerose, New York City; Edward J. McKeever, Brooklyn; Henry P. Keith, Hempstead.

INSPECT LONG ISLAND ROAD.

Pennsylvania Officials' Trip to Get Acquainted with the Property.

A number of the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has obtained control of the Long Island Railroad, made a tour of inspection of the road yesterday. They arrived in Long Island City on the tug Belvidere, from Jersey City, at 10 o'clock. In the party were Vice Presidents S. M. Prevost and C. E. Pugh and Frank Sheppard, General Superintendent, of Jersey City. Vice President George D. Pratt and General Superintendent W. F. Potter of the Long Island Railroad escorted them to a special car.

Vice President Prevost said: "The special object of this trip is to make ourselves better acquainted with the railroad in and about Brooklyn and to examine its possibilities."

Brief Railroad Items.

The Spring schedules of the Jersey Central and the Lehigh and Susquehanna will go into effect on Sunday; on the Sandy Hook, the New York and Long Branch, the New Jersey Southern, and the Freehold and Atlantic the Spring schedules will go into effect May 27.

The Louisville and Nashville has reduced the running time on fast freight between New Orleans and New York City by nearly two days, the present running time being about three and a half days, as against five days formerly. This is a material benefit to Southern vegetable producers.

President E. T. Jeffery, as Chairman of the Presidents' conference, has changed the date of the next conference, which is to be held in the Equitable Building, in this city, from June 6 to June 8. Members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is expected, will be present.

The proposed elevation of the New York Central tracks at Schenectady has practically been approved, and work may commence within a short time. The plans submitted by the New York Central for a new union station at Troy have not yet received the approval of all the roads interested, but the objections are not important, and will not materially delay the present plans.

THE NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

John R. Hazel Nominated for Judge—Other Officers Named.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate today by the President for the two new judicial districts in New York, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 12, 1900:

John R. Hazel of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of New York.

Charles H. Brown of New York, to be Attorney of the United States for the Western District of New York.

William R. Compton of New York, to be Marshal for the Western District of New York.

George B. Curtiss of New York, to be Attorney for the Northern District of New York.

Theodore L. Poole of New York, to be Marshal for the Northern District of New York.

A HORSE FOILED THIEVES.

Bolted and Threw Off Highwaymen Who Attacked Man Driving in Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 18.—Four young men made a desperate attempt about midnight last night to rob Otto Frey, an agent for the Fiegenspan Brewery, on Central Avenue. Mr. Frey had been out all day making collections in Greenburg, and had $700 with him. He was driving along Central Avenue, when at a point near Underhill Street, which is in a remote part of the town, a man sprang out of the bushes and made a grab at the reins.

The horse became frightened and bolted. The young highwayman hung on to the shaft, however, and made several vain attempts to stop him. As Underhill Street was reached two other men appeared. One of them tried to grasp the reins, while the other endeavored to jump into the buggy. At the same time a fourth man came up and sought to get into the buggy from the rear. The horse increased its speed and three of the men were thrown off, but the man in the rear hung on desperately. Mr. Frey struck him in the face and hurled him to the ground.

Mr. Frey drove to the sub police station at Bronxville and reported the affair. Two hours later Policeman Welsh arrested three young men in the vicinity of the attempted robbery. They made a desperate resistance and had to be clubbed into submission. At the station house Mr. Frey identified two of them. They gave their names as Frederick Duremberg, eighteen years old, and William Gustorn, seventeen years old. They admitted that they are connected with a band of gypsies that is now in camp on Central Avenue on the outskirts of Yonkers.

ST. JOHN'S MAY WITHDRAW.

Brooklyn Hospital Considers Retirement from City Service.

The authorities of St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, are considering the advisability of taking that institution out of the list of city hospitals. It has been found that the money received from the city does not cover the expense of caring for the city inmates of the hospital, and it is believed that a saving can be made by conducting the hospital as a purely private institution.

If this step is taken the public ambulance service of Brooklyn will be cut down by the retirement of the St. John's ambulances. The vehicles, however, will be maintained by the hospital, to be used in its own work. St. John's Hospital is part of the Church Charity Foundation of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Long Island.

WILL SEE HER BOY, BUT DEAD.

Soldier Wrote His Mother that He Was Well and Coming Home.

"I am in excellent health, and will be home on Memorial Day."

So wrote John Loeffler of the Third Cavalry in a letter received from him at Manila by his mother, in Brooklyn, a short time ago. Cavalryman Loeffler will be home on Memorial Day, but his coming will be followed by a funeral. He died in the Philippines several months ago.

Christian Loeffler, his father, who lives at 20 Alabama Avenue, read among the list of dead soldiers sent from Manila the name of his son. Mr. Loeffler, fearful of its effect upon her, kept the news from his wife. A few days ago, however, there came a communication from the War Department, which was received by Mrs. Loeffler in her husband's absence. All unsuspicious of its contents, the mother opened and read it. It announced that her son was dead, and that his body would reach Brookly

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

The Great ECONOMY EVENT of the Season

The SALE of WHITE Takes on New Laurels

Because of Extraordinary Offerings of High-class GOODS and GARMENTS at Great Savings from Regular Prices

THE scope of this great movement includes Muslin Underwear for women and children, Woven Underwear and Hosiery for men, women and children, Men's Shirts, Collars, Night Shirts and Pajamas, Housekeeping Linens, Ready-made Sheets and Bed Spreads, as well as many items of lesser extent though of equal economy. The sale interests men, women and children everywhere — has proven its interest by extraordinary success; and this announcement is made to assure others who have not yet profited by the sale's economies that almost every item with which the sale began on Monday, is yet to be had today; many we hope to continue during next week. Every line of today's news is exceptional—many good offerings could not find a corner of the page in which to be exploited. Read on:

STOCKINGS and Knit UNDERWEAR

for MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN

Hot Weather Kinds Uncommon Prices

This offering is not gotten up in a jiffy—goods of this character are not to be bought underprice. They are the sort of goods always sold first. A year ago, at least, we placed orders, at special prices, for the imported goods to be made fresh and new. The thrifty German makers were willing to take little profit for work that would keep them busy through dull months they saw ahead. Same was true of the American-made goods in this offering. All are new and perfect; in most popular styles, at prices made possible by shrewd, forehanded merchandising.

We **timed** the **SELLING** to **best** meet your needs.

The details tell all the particulars of sorts and prices:

Women's Underwear—

12½c each; worth 18c—Light weight, white ribbed cotton vests; low necks; short sleeves or sleeveless. 3 for 50c; value 25c—Fine ribbed, white lisle thread vests; low neck, no sleeves; plain; also fancy trimmed white cotton.
Tenth street aisle.

38c; value 50c—Light weight, ribbed vests; low neck, sleeveless; silk mixed, white, pink, sky blue; cotton white silk striped, with pink, sky blue or lavender; lustre white cotton fancy trimmed neck and armholes; out size white lisle thread, lace trimmed.
Tenth street, Broadway.

50c; value 65c—Light weight, silk-and-lisle ribbed vests, in white, pink, sky blue, lavender or black; handsomely trimmed around neck and armholes.
Ninth street aisle.

Women's Stockings—

3 pairs 50c, worth 25c a pair—Fine gauge fast black cotton; some with double soles and high spliced heels.

25c a pair, worth 38c—Fast black cotton; all-over open work; fast black boots with colored striped tops; fast black, tan, cadet blue and cardinal cotton, with white polka dots; also fast black ribbed cotton with white polka dots; fast black cotton, fancy printed effects.
Ninth street aisle.

38c a pair, worth 50c—Fine lisle thread; fast black, lace ankles or all-over open work; cardinal or cadet blue with black polka dots; black, navy blue, cadet blue, tan, with white polka dots; black or cadet blue with white polka dots or figures; cardinal, ribbed, with fancy fronts or black polka dots.
Tenth street aisle.

Women's Stockings—

12½c a pair, worth 20c—Regular made imported cotton stockings; fast black; extra strong heels and toes.
Tenth street aisle.

Men's Half Hose—

15c a pair; value 25c—Fast black or tan cotton; double soles and high spliced heels.

3 pairs for 50c; worth 30c a pair—Fine cotton of fast black or assorted shades of tan; extra strong soles, heels and toes.

25c a pair; worth 38c—Colored silk embroidered cotton; in fast black, tan, cadet blue or navy blue; different designs in each color.
Ninth street, Broadway.

The Muslin UNDERWEAR Sale

Repeats Former Offers and Adds Some that are NEW

Hundreds upon hundreds of wagon-loads of white wear have been hauled to thousands of homes from this week's sale, and yet there are wonderfully few items with which we started the sale which are not in ample supply to-day. This is a peculiar sale—not a mixture of a few hundreds, or a few thousands of catchy-priced items with regular stocks; but

A Quarter of a Million Garments that Are Cheap!

That is why a week of almost phenomenal selling finds stocks still full, and bargains as great on garments as pretty, as were found last Monday morning. Thousands who have found it inconvenient to get to the store until to-day will appreciate this news. No need to tell all the details again—this will suggest the price range:

Night Gowns, 38c to $7.25
Chemises, 18c to $6
Drawers, 10c to $5
Corset Covers, 25c to $6.
Petticoats, 50c to $12.
Short Petticoats, 50c to $2.75.

Of some of to-day's newly added attractions this word:

Lawn Dressing Sacques

Two lots of crisp and dainty Dressing Sacques that hint of breezy home-comfort for the hottest summer day—*far below their worth:*

At 50c—Of white lawn, tight fitted back, loose front, trimmed with plaited ruffle of pink, light blue, lavender or white lawn. Same sort has been selling for 85c.

At 75c—Of lawn in white or solid colors of light blue, pink or lavender, trimmed with white lawn ruffle; sailor collar, tight fitting back, with plaits; loose front and wide sleeves. Worth $1.25.

Children's Underwear

DRAWERS—35c—Of muslin; embroidery ruffle and plaits; 2 to 14 years.
50c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn; lace edge and row of insertion.
PETTICOATS—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, edged with lace, row of hemstitching; 2 to 8-year sizes, 55c; 10 to 16-year sizes, 65c.
$3.50—Silk petticoats made with ruffle and plaiting; all shades.

Silk Petticoats

Of excellent taffeta, in handsome shades, with deep ruffle, trimmed with three small ruffles—**$5, instead of $6.50.**

Shirt Waists

Splendid variety, plain white and colors. We know of no equal showing. 50c to **$23.**

Men's WEAR

Fine SHIRTS Under-priced Good COLLARS for Little

Nothing could be cooler or neater for hot-weather wear than these *White Corded Madras Shirts* offered to-day. They've already gone far to the front in popularity, and we picked on the choicest thing we knew for this White Sale bargain. The madras is of excellent quality, made in full, comfortable sizes, with pearl buttons and placket at opening of sleeve. The equal of any dollar shirt, at

Sixty Cents

For the man who wants colored shirts, here is a companion bargain. Handsome *Percale Shirts*, in the new patterns, with open-front bosoms and detachable cuffs. Finely made and well laundered. Excellent $1 value at

60c Each

Both lots of shirts in all sizes, from 14 to 17½.

The New Turn-over Collars—

These are in the new shape that men are demanding everywhere—newly made after the most correct pattern, in five heights; with outside of *linen*—better than any 12½c collar on the market, except our own; put up a half-dozen in a box, and sold only by the box—

6 for 55c

All sizes from 13½ to 17.

Grenadine Ties, 50c—

This is the newest scarf—made of the soft grenadine silk that adapts itself to the narrow opening of the new collar. Made with folded pointed ends and narrow Imperial shape; colors are black with white or cerise, gray with maroon, navy blue with steel or red, purple with steel; stripes well spaced in three widths, 50c.

Suspenders, 25c—

Made of cotton webbing—many of lisle thread—with leather ends; some of medium-weight fancy webbing wtth mohair ends and nickel trimmings. They have no equals at the price.
Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Men's Serge SUITS

Numerous Excellent Values

You may know that prices on serges have advanced, and that workmanship, too, has become more costly. If not informed, you will not be made aware of the fact *through our pricing* of these well-made, stylish, ready-to-wear suits. We have never offered better values—and armies of men who have been wearing Wanamaker serge suits in former seasons know best what that means. Some prices are given below. But it will be to your profit to go into the subject further with us.

$10—Of all pure worsted blue serge; single-breasted sack coat, double-breasted vest. Black at same price, but with single-breasted vest.

$12—Of blue serge; half lined; single-breasted sack coat; double-breasted vest.

$15—Of blue serge; double or single breasted sack coats.

$15—A special blue serge sack suit; half silk lined. A good $20 value.

$22—The genuine J. T. Clay English serges in blue, black or gray.

A wide assortment of Men's Bicycle Trousers at $3.50 to $5.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's NECKWEAR

At Half and Third Prices

Some of these neck pieces have been rumpled a bit or slightly soiled—no serious damage to any of them. A wide variety of styles—good, late attractive styles—chiefly in stock collars and jabots. Prices were 50c to $1.50. Two groups now, from which to choose at 25c and 50c.
Tenth street.

An Elaborate Display of HATS that $5 and $6 Will Buy

This is a notable exhibition of Trimmed Millinery. The showing that fills the entire Main aisle to-day illustrates the highest possibilities of millinery merchandising. None but high-class materials are used, and our expert trimmers have executed the work.

This collection has the same tone and dash seen in our finer hats—the well-trained hand is always artistic—and these hats at $5 and $6 to-day have the stylish effectiveness of hats that cost five times that much.

How can we do it? We have taken advantages of buying good materials at favorable prices; but the chiefest reason is that we determined to have this sale, and used our workroom facilities and all of our experts' time that we dared take—*and so the beautiful Hats are here*—and that's the interesting point to every woman who has another summer hat in mind, and wants one with the hall-mark of style and goodness for so little as

$5 and $6

The popular narrow-back sailor hat is shown, in Tuscan colors, prettily trimmed with pastel colored ribbons and flowers. There are beautiful Leghorn hats and smartly trimmed Turbans. It is a collection of hats unknown at these prices before.
Main Aisle.

Boys' Bedford Cord SAILOR Suits

A Most Remarkable Offering

Fresh, cool suits for well-dressed boys. As prim and smart-looking as in the heavier cloths. Made of washable cotton Bedford cords in pretty shades of light blue, pink, navy blue, brown and cream, with collar in contrasting shade; shield prettily embroidered; lanyard and whistle. They are bright and handsome summer suits, splendidly made all through; yet offered at

$1.50 a suit

Though well worth a dollar more. All sizes for ages 3 to 10 years.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Summer DRESSES For Girls

There is a refreshing collection of Wash Dresses for girls, despite the elbowing of the White goods sale that has pushed them back for the time. One-piece, sailor and guimpe effects, made of percale, dimity, lawn and pique; in sizes for 4 to 12 years. $1 to $8.50.

Then here are two special offerings:

Serge Sailor Suits in navy blue, red and brown; prettily made and trimmed; sizes for 4 to 12 years—
Values up to $8.50, at $5
Values up to $12, at $7.50

Tailor-made Suits for girls of 14 to 16 yrs, of cheviots, homespuns and broadcloths, with single or double-breasted Eton jackets; many silk-lined throughout.
Values up to $42, at $20
Second floor, Ninth street.

The Grape-laden ARBOR

The Tenth street elevators, West, drop down to a most delightful summer-house in the basement—the home of the *Wanamaker Grape Juice*. The rustic arbor is covered with the grape vines and the realistic fruit hangs all over it—a tempting and beautiful sight. Those grapes are not real; but the best part of the natural fruit is inside.

A glass for you, free for the asking—the pure rich blood of choicest Lake Erie Grapes. No need to buy; but we warn you—you'll be tempted.

Prices: Quart bottles, 50 cents each; in cases of one dozen bottles, $5 a case.
Pint bottles, 25 cents each; in cases of one dozen, $2.75 a case.
Half-pint bottles, 15 cents each; in cases of one dozen, $1.75 a case.
Basement.

Washable Dress Skirts for Women

More style than ever is displayed in the summer skirts this season—more prettiness than you would think possible, perhaps. Wonderful variety, too—here. Let us suggest:

Of white pique, in strictly tailored styles, $1.50 to $5.50.
Of pique, white, blue and black; made with flare, and trimmed with bands. $5.50 to $10.50.
Of white pique; insertion trimmed; $3.50 to $12.
Of blue and black pique, $3 to $6.
Linen skirts, with bands of white, $1.25 to $5.
Linen skirts, tailor made, $2.25 to $10.
Of linen, trimmed with cording, others of stripes, checks or fancy plaids, $7 to $12.
Of blue and gray linen, $3.75 to $4.75; others with bands of trimming, $5.50.
Of denim, $3.75 and $5; with bands of trimming, $4 to $6.50.
Of burlap, blue and black, $2 to $4.50.
Second floor, Broadway.

BELT CLASPS in Vast Assortment

Sterling silver, in French gray finish, are very much in evidence. Many elegant new designs have been originated for this season.

There are some pretty belt clasps in oxidize finish, at 25c that regularly sell for 50c and 75c, and another line, much handsomer, of course, solid silver, at $2 to $9. Some of these French gray clasps of solid silver are mounted on fine crushed silk belts—$3.75 to $4.75. Elegant enameled gilt clasps at $1 and $1.50, and of silver gilt at $3 to $14.
Broadway and Tenth street.

Framed PICTURES

$2 Kind at $1.25

They are imitations only — but wonderfully good ones—of painted porcelain. There are four subjects—beautiful women of a past century. All in 2½ in. moulded gilt frames, and are covered with glass. Choice at $1.25—the former price was $2.
Fifth floor.

A PARASOL Collection

Well Worth Viewing

It's a very large assortment, contributed to, generously, by Paris, London and America's leading makers. Many are exquisite effects that were produced for us exclusively. And there are beautiful styles in widest variety that are surprisingly inexpensive. Taffeta coaching parasols, of excellent quality, and in stylish, effective designs, at $2.75—are exceptionally low-priced.

And here's a lot of American coaching parasols with French handles, that were $7.50 and $8.50—choice at $5.
Broadway.

Women's Suede Gloves

Three Excellent Sorts

First a word about a new washable suede glove—the best we ever saw. They may be cleaned many times throughout the season and will still remain soft and pliable, and as fresh looking almost as when new. We have them in mode, gray and white,—75c.

There's a very good glove, too, at 50c—it's a 2-clasp suede lambskin, in white only. Neat looking and durable.

At $1—Handsome suede gloves with two toned embroidery and 2 clasps of pearls; in mode and gray.
Tenth street.

Towels and Bath Mats

High in Standard Low in Price

There's a rigid competitive examination held whenever fresh supplies are ordered for this Linen Store. It's an ordeal through which only the fittest can hope to pass, a test to which inferior applicants rarely submit. Excellence always. That, coupled with moderate price, makes this linen store unique. The fact that linen prices have advanced generally is totally ignored here—for the present, at least. To-day, of towels and bath mats, only:

40c each—Hemstitched huckaback; all white border; 24x40 in.; fully worth 50c.
30c each—Hemmed huckaback; fine, grass bleached; damask border; 23x39 in.
30c each—Fringed, bleached cotton bath towels; 30x60 in.; regularly 40c.
25c each—Hemmed German huckaback; 22 x42 in.; an unusually good value.
22c each—Hemmed Scotch huckaback; extra heavy; 23x40 in.; fully worth 25c.
16c each—Hemmed Scotch huckaback; extra heavy; 18x37 in.; fully worth 20c.
12½c each—Hemmed Scotch double huckaback; 18x38 in.; fully worth 15c.
10c each—Fringed, bleached cotton bath towels; 20x43 in.; fully worth 12½c.
$1 doz.—Fringed loom huckaback; 18x38 in.; were moderately priced at $1.50.
50c—Turkish bath mats; lettered "bath" through centre; 25x46 in. A large assortment of styles and sizes up to $2.50—that for one that is almost a carpet for the bath room; 40x72 in. Choicest of combination colorings.
Fourth avenue.

BOOKS for Little Folks

House-cleaning Brings this Bargain

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	50 Yards.	75 Yards.	Total.
Col. Edward Duffy	4 4 4 3 4—19	3 4 3 4 4—18	—37
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Capt. W. M. Arniette	3 3 4 4 3—17	4 5 4 4 4—21	—38
First Lieut. H. E. Evans	5 4 5 4 4—22	4 5 5 4 5—25	—45
First Lieut. M. J. Costigan	3 4 5 0 4—16	4 0 4 4 3—15	—31

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—COMPANY A.

First Lieut. M. J. Dwyer	3 3 3 3 4—16	4 4 0 4 4—16	—32
Second Lieut. W. F. Guilfoyle	5 4 3 3 0—15	3 3 4 4 5—19	—34

COMPANY D.

Capt. P. E. Reville	5 4 4 4 4—21	5 3 5 0 3—16	—37

COMPANY H.

Capt. D. C. Devlin	3 2 4 3 3—15	4 3 3 3 3—16	—31
Second Lieut. J. R. Foley	5 4 4 4 3—20	4 5 0 3 4—16	—36

COMPANY I.

Capt. D. P. Sullivan	4 5 3 4 4—20	4 3 4 4 4—19	—39

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergt. Major W. A. Boyle	5 4 3 5 4—21	4 4 4 4 3—19	—40
Sergt. Major P. S. MacDwyer	4 4 2 3 3—16	3 3 4 4 3—17	—33
Sergt. Major P. J. Walsh	3 5 0 4 3—15	3 3 4 3 2—15	—30
Color Sergt. B. J. Delaney	5 4 4 4 4—21	4 4 3 3 3—17	—38
Ord. Sergt. D. M. Seaton	4 5 4 4 3—20	4 4 4 4 5—21	—41
Q. M. Sergt. J. J. Phelan	3 5 4 3 0—15	5 3 2 3 4—17	—32

Rifles.

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	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
W. J. Herbert	3 2 4 4 2—15	0 4 3 4 4—15	—30

COMPANY A.

Sergt. J. Sheehan	3 3 3 2 4—15	3 4 4 3 3—17	—32
Sergt. M. Supple	4 4 4 4 5—21	0 4 3 4 4—15	—36
Corp. B. Riordan	3 4 4 3 5—19	4 4 4 5 5—22	—41
Corp. D. O'Shea	4 2 4 4 4—18	3 4 3 2 3—15	—33
Corp. M. Vaughan	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 2 3 4 3—15	—32
J. Bergen	4 4 4 2 2—16	4 3 3 3 2—15	—31
T. Fogarty	3 4 2 3 3—15	3 2 4 4 3—15	—30
T. Kinsella	5 3 2 2 3—15	2 3 4 3 3—15	—30
P. Cannon	3 3 3 3 3—15	5 3 3 3 4—18	—33
T. McGrath	4 4 2 4 4—18	2 5 2 3 4—16	—34
R. Maher	3 4 3 4 3—17	4 2 3 3 3—15	—32
B. Cusick	3 4 2 3 4—16	4 4 4 2 2—16	—32
J. Sorahan	2 3 4 3 4—15	4 4 3 4 3—18	—33
M. Bronock	2 3 4 3 3—15	4 3 4 3 3—17	—37
J. Hussey	3 2 3 4 4—16	4 4 4 3 0—15	—31
G. M. Butler	5 3 2 4 2—16	5 3 3 3 2—17	—33
P. Muckian	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 3 3 3 4—16	—36
P. O'Shea	3 2 4 4 2—15	4 4 0 4 4—16	—31
W. B. Smith	3 4 2 3 3—15	3 4 3 4 3—17	—32
M. Gustas	4 3 3 2 3—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	—30
D. J. Hall	3 4 4 3 2—16	4 3 3 3 4—17	—30
C. J. Walsh	4 4 3 2 2—15	4 3 3 2 3—15	—30
W. V. Gilluley	3 3 2 3 4—15	3 2 4 4 4—17	—32
J. J. Maher	4 4 4 3 2—17	2 3 5 4 2—16	—33
J. Donavon	3 4 3 2 3—15	4 3 4 2 5—18	—33

COMPANY C.

First Sergt. F. J. McSherry	3 4 3 4 4—18	4 4 4 3 5—20	—38
Q.M.Sergt. T. Flynn	3 3 3 5 3—17	3 2 3 4 5—17	—34
Sergt. J. Flaherty	5 2 3 3 3—16	2 3 4 3 4—16	—32
Corp. G. O'Neil	3 3 4 2 3—15	5 0 3 4 3—15	—30
Corp. J. C. Connelly	4 4 2 4 2—16	3 4 3 2 4—16	—32
F. G. Gomez	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 2 4 3 2—15	—32
T. Sprinz	4 4 2 2 2—16	3 2 4 3 4—16	—32
E. E. Quinn	3 2 4 3 3—15	3 4 2 4 3—16	—31
W. Schmidt	4 3 5 5 4—21	3 3 3 3 4—16	—37
S. A. Daunt	4 0 4 3 4—15	3 3 3 4 3—16	—31
C. F. Gagen	4 4 3 3 5—19	3 3 3 4 3—16	—35
P. H. Devlin	4 4 0 4 4—16	5 3 4 0 4—16	—32
D. Erith	4 4 4 2 4—18	4 4 3 4 3—18	—36
J. Flaherty	3 3 3 2 4—15	4 3 2 4 2—16	—31
J. Monahan	4 4 4 0 4—16	5 2 3 3 2—16	—32
E. P. Donahue	3 3 2 4 5—15	3 3 3 4 4—18	—33
J. F. Gray	3 3 3 3 5—15	3 4 4 3 2—16	—31
C. H. Johnson	4 3 3 2 4—16	4 3 3 3 2—15	—31
C. Reilly	4 3 3 3 3—16	2 3 4 3 3—15	—31
W. Buecher	3 3 2 3 4—15	4 2 3 3 3—15	—30
M. McCaffery	3 2 4 4 3—16	3 4 2 3 3—15	—31
G. T. Botts	4 4 0 3 5—16	3 4 4 4 2—17	—33
M. Flannigan	4 3 2 3 3—15	4 3 3 3 2—15	—30
J. J. Lagas	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 4 3 3 2—15	—32
J. Griffith	3 3 4 3 4—17	3 4 3 3 2—15	—32
W. Costello	3 2 4 3 3—15	2 3 4 4 4—17	—32
A. Kenney	4 4 2 3 3—16	4 2 3 3 5—17	—33
J. Hoffman	3 2 4 3 3—15	3 4 3 2 4—16	—31
P. T. Mahoney	4 3 3 2 3—15	2 2 3 4 4—15	—30
W. Buckley	3 2 4 3 4—16	4 3 3 2 3—15	—31
M. N. Starr	4 4 3 3 2—17	4 5 4 3 3—17	—34
G. J. Brockman	3 3 2 3 4—15	2 4 4 2 4—16	—31
C. W. Friend	4 4 3 3 2—16	3 3 4 4 2—16	—32
J. J. Devins	5 5 4 0 2—16	4 4 4 3 4—19	—35
T. Matthews	4 4 4 2 3—17	4 3 2 3 3—15	—32
E. Frankfort	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 0 3 4 4—15	—30

COMPANY D.

1st. Sergt. P. E. Reilly	4 4 5 4 4—21	5 4 4 4 5—22	—43
Sergt. J. Malone	4 4 3 4 3—18	4 0 4 4 3—15	—33
Corp. J. Hughes	4 4 5 4 3—20	3 3 3 3 3—15	—35
Corp. J. B. McCarthy	4 2 5 3 3—17	3 3 2 4 5—17	—32
Corp. A. Bunyan	0 3 3 5 3—14	3 3 3 2 2—15	—31
Corp. P. Crowley	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 4 3 3 3—16	—35
Corp. D. Walsh	3 3 3 4 2—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	—30
P. Mannion	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 3 3 3 4—17	—36
E. Fallon	3 4 3 3 4—17	4 3 3 3 4—17	—34
A. Hoffman	3 3 3 3 5—15	4 4 3 3 4—18	—33
P. J. Maguire	3 4 3 2 2—15	4 3 4 5 4—20	—35
J. Mullins	5 5 4 5 4—23	5 3 4 4 4—20	—43
B. A. Reville	3 4 4 2 3—16	3 4 4 4 2—17	—33
F. Harrington	4 3 4 2 2—15	3 4 3 3 4—17	—32
J. J. Connelly	4 3 0 3 5—15	4 5 4 5 5—23	—38
J. E. Mitchell	2 3 4 4 3—16	3 3 3 4 3—16	—32
J. Ledwith	3 5 4 4 3—19	2 3 4 4 2—15	—34
D. Gleason	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 4 2 2 4—15	—34
D. O'Connel	3 4 2 2 4—15	3 5 4 3 0—15	—30
M. Walsh	2 4 4 2 3—15	4 3 3 2 3—15	—30
J. O'Reilly	3 4 3 4 3—17	4 3 2 3 3—15	—32
M. Coralon	4 3 4 3 4—17	3 4 4 3 3—17	—34
W. J. McNamara	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 3 2 5 2—17	—34
J. Seymour	3 4 3 3 2—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	—30
J. Conroy	3 4 2 3 3—15	4 3 3 3 2—15	—30
J. Chouette	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 2 4 3 3—15	—30
J. J. Lamb	5 0 3 2 5—15	3 2 2 4 4—15	—30
J. Kinsella	2 2 4 4 3—15	4 4 4 3 3—18	—33
T. Enright	2 3 4 3 3—15	3 4 2 3 3—15	—30
J. O'Neil	4 4 2 3 3—16	3 3 3 4 4—17	—33
W. Lynch	3 3 4 5 3—18	4 4 0 3 4—15	—33
C. J. Cahill	3 3 2 3 4—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	—30

COMPANY E.

Quartermaster Sergt. J. L. Doyle	3 4 4 4 3—18	3 4 4 3 3—17	—35
Sergt. H. G. Donohue	4 4 2 5 2—17	5 2 2 4 4—17	—34
Sergt. J. A. Hayes	4 3 4 5 5—21	5 3 3 4 0—15	—36
Sergt. J. M. Keegan	3 3 3 2 4—15	5 0 3 5 4—17	—32
Sergt. M. J. Ryan	5 3 4 5 2—19	3 3 5 3 3—17	—36
Corp. J. West	2 4 3 3 3—15	3 4 4 3 3—17	—32
Corp. T. J. Lynch	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 2 4 3 3—15	—31
Corp. M. J. Mann	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 0 5 3 4—16	—31
Corp. J. J. McManus	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 4 4 3 4—18	—33
P. J. Osborne	4 2 3 3 3—15	4 3 3 3 3—16	—31
J. F. Hannigan	3 3 4 4 5—19	3 2 3 3 4—15	—34
R. Connolly	3 2 4 2 4—15	3 3 3 4 4—17	—32
P. O'Reilly	5 0 3 4 4—16	4 4 2 4 4—18	—34
T. F. Kerr	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 2 4 4 4—17	—33
T. F. Shine	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 4 3 3—17	—32
M. P. Custer	3 4 4 5 4—20	3 3 0 4 5—15	—35
J. Enright	4 3 3 3 4—17	3 3 5 4 4—19	—36
A. Shine	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 4 3 3 3—16	—32
J. Ledwoch	3 4 4 3 2—16	4 3 3 3 3—16	—32
H. Quinn	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 4 3 3 4—17	—34
E. Mulcahey	4 4 3 2 3—16	4 4 3 2 2—15	—31
J. N. Leonard	4 4 3 2 5—18	5 5 3 2 2—17	—35
W. Donovan	0 5 3 4 3—15	5 4 4 3 3—19	—34
T. Gallagher	4 3 3 4 4—18	4 3 2 3 3—15	—33
M. Carmody	4 4 2 3 5—18	4 3 2 4 4—17	—35
F. Zimmerman	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 4 4 4—19	—34
J. Macklin	3 4 3 2 3—15	4 5 3 4 3—19	—34
F. McGinty	2 3 2 4 4—15	3 2 3 4 3—15	—30
D. McArdle	4 2 2 3 2—15	3 4 2 3 3—15	—30
W. Neuschafer	5 3 4 0 4—16	4 3 4 3 4—18	—34
P. J. Clarke	4 4 0 3 5—16	4 3 4 4 4—19	—35
W. G. Donohue	4 4 4 3 3—19	3 4 3 3 3—16	—35
W. J. Connolly	3 3 2 2 5—15	4 4 3 2 2—15	—30
W. Harrington	3 3 2 5 2—15	3 4 3 3 2—16	—31
J. P. Kerr	4 3 3 4 4—18	0 4 5 4 4—17	—35
W. J. Burke	3 3 2 4 3—15	3 4 4 4 3—18	—33
J. Mahoney	3 2 3 3 4—15	5 2 3 3 2—16	—31
M. McEnaney	3 3 4 4 4—19	2 5 3 5 4—19	—38
A. W. McVity	4 4 0 4 4—16	4 3 2 3 4—16	—32
J. F. Meyers	4 4 4 2 2—16	4 4 2 3 2—15	—31

COMPANY G.

Sergt. N. J. Frey	4 2 4 3 3—16	4 3 4 4 4—19	—35
Corp. T. Winfield	3 3 2 2 5—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	—30
Corp. J. A. Roddy	4 2 3 3 3—15	3 3 3 4 4—17	—32
C. H. Pallister	4 4 4 3 2—17	3 4 4 4 0—15	—32
J. S. Patterson	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 3 4 3 4—17	—33
A. E. Stoll	4 4 5 5 4—22	3 4 4 4 4—19	—41
E. M. Kirkpatrick	3 3 3 3 4—16	5 4 3 3 0—15	—31
M. Egan	3 4 4 4 2—17	4 3 4 2 5—18	—35
E. Heyman	3 4 5 3 4—19	4 3 4 4 3—18	—37
F. J. Woods	4 3 0 4 4—15	4 4 3 2 2—15	—30
E. Heitmuller	4 5 5 4 4—22	4 4 4 5 3—20	—42
D. A. Lambert	0 5 0 3 5—16	3 5 4 2 3—17	—33
H. Kelly	3 3 4 3 4—17	4 4 5 0 4—17	—34
J. E. Dillon	3 4 3 4 4—18	5 3 4 0 5—17	—35
H. F. Blue	3 5 5 5 4—22	4 3 5 5 5—22	—44
J. Kipsky	4 4 0 3 5—16	3 3 3 4 4—17	—33
J. J. McCarthy	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 3 3 4 4—19	—39
J. Eustace	4 4 2 3 3—16	4 4 3 4 2—17	—33
M. Gray	3 4 3 2 3—15	3 4 3 3 3—16	—31
T. Murphy	3 4 0 4 4—15	3 4 4 3 3—17	—32
J. T. Muth	4 4 2 4 4—18	3 5 2 3 4—17	—35
P. Mullin	4 4 0 3 5—16	3 4 2 5 2—16	—32
F. Farrelly	3 2 4 3 3—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	—30
J. J. Dickerson	2 2 5 3 3—15	3 3 5 3 2—16	—31
M. Norton	4 3 3 3 2—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	—30
R. E. McGeary	5 5 5 5 4—24	4 5 3 5 0—17	—41

COMPANY I.

Sergt. P. C. Barry	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 2 4 4 4—17	—32
Sergt. T. F. Doody	4 4 4 4 3—19	2 4 3 3 3—15	—34
Sergt. G. Casey	5 3 3 4 4—19	3 0 5 5 5—18	—37
Sergt. G. A. Cox	2 3 4 4 3—16	2 4 4 4 2—16	—32
Corp. W. F. McDonnell	4 3 4 3 4—18	4 4 0 3 4—15	—33
Corp. E. J. Sanderson	3 2 4 3 3—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	—30
Corp. J. J. Keena	3 3 3 4 4—17	4 2 4 3 3—16	—33
Corp. J. Nagel	5 3 2 2 3—15	4 3 4 3 4—18	—34
Corp. T. Fitzpatrick	5 3 3 2 2—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	—30
Corp. P. Hally	4 4 0 3 5—16	3 4 2 3 5—17	—33
T. Divan	3 4 2 3 3—15	3 4 3 4 2—16	—31
W. H. Edwards	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 5 4 4 4—21	—37
F. T. Solen	4 2 3 3 3—15	3 4 3 3 2—15	—30
J. McKeown	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 3 2 4 3—15	—33
S. Mcrarland	3 5 4 3 4—19	3 3 3 2 2—15	—34
J. Morris	3 2 4 4 3—16	4 4 0 4 3—15	—31
B. J. McEvoy	3 3 3 2 4—15	4 3 3 3 3—16	—31
J. Smith	4 3 3 3 4—17	0 3 5 4 3—15	—32
F. J. Breslin	3 4 2 4 3—16	3 4 3 5 5—18	—34
A. F. Sexton	4 4 3 2 4—17	0 5 3 3 0—11	—28
P. Galligan	3 3 3 2 4—15	4 5 2 4 3—18	—33
E. A. Smith	4 4 2 3 5—18	3 4 3 3 3—16	—34

H. Bolger ..... 3 5 3 3 3—16 3 4 3 2 4—16—32
B. O'Connor ..... 4 4 4 3 4—19 3 3 5 4 4—19—38

COMPANY H.

First Sergt. T. F. Finnegan	5 4 4 4 4—21	3 4 3 3 3—16	—37
Q. M. Sergt. T. B. Masterson	4 2 2 4 4—16	3 4 3 4 4—18	—34
Sergt. C. O'Brien	4 0 4 3 4—15	4 3 3 3 3—16	—31
Sergt. P. F. Hayes	5 5 5 0 0—15	2 4 3 3 3—15	—30
Corp. P. Collins	3 4 4 4 2—17	3 4 3 4 3—17	—34
Corp. J. J. Scanlan	4 2 4 3 2—15	5 3 3 0 4—15	—30
Corp. A. J. Mittrick	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 2 5 4 3—18	—33
J. Hart	4 4 3 3 5—19	0 3 4 4 4—15	—34
H. Hilton	3 3 2 3 4—15	3 4 2 4 2—15	—30
J. Hannon	3 3 4 4 4—19	4 3 3 3 2—16	—32
H. Nolan	3 2 4 3 3—15	3 4 4 5 5—19	—34
P. Griffin	3 3 4 3 4—17	3 4 4 3 4—18	—35
J. J. Heaney	3 3 3 4 4—17	4 5 3 3 0—15	—32
C. R. Clark	3 3 3 4 4—17	4 4 4 5 5—20	—37
E. Brown	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 4 4 3 2—16	—35
P. Verrier	4 3 4 4 5—17	4 4 0 4 4—16	—33
J. J. O'Connell	4 4 4 2 2—16	4 3 4 0 4—15	—31
E. J. Smith	2 3 3 4 4—16	4 3 3 3 3—16	—32
A. Goldsmith	0 4 5 4 4—17	4 2 4 4 0—17	—34
J. J. Harte	2 2 4 3 4—15	4 4 4 5 5—19	—34
J. Maloney	0 3 5 3 4—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	—30
W. Doran	3 4 3 2 5—15	4 2 2 3 4—15	—30
M. Higgins	5 3 3 3 4—18	4 4 4 4 4—20	—38
W. Flynn	5 2 3 3 4—17	4 2 4 3 3—16	—33
C. Hickithier	4 4 3 3 5—19	3 4 3 2 5—15	—34
P. Walsh	3 3 4 4 2—16	3 3 5 4 3—15	—31
E. Eagan	2 2 4 4 3—15	3 3 4 2 3—15	—30

COMPANY K.

Q.M. Sergt. T. Brady	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 4 3 3 3—16	—35
Sergt. T. Murphy	5 3 4 4 4—20	2 4 3 3 4—16	—36
Sergt. T. McGuire	3 4 3 3 4—17	3 5 3 3 2—16	—33
Sergt. G. Lavin	3 4 2 3 3—15	4 3 3 3 2—15	—30
Corp. D. Maher	4 3 2 3 3—15	3 3 4 3 2—15	—30
Corp. W. Carroll	3 3 2 3 3—15	5 5 2 0 3—15	—30
Corp. D. Maher	4 3 2 3 3—15	3 2 3 4 3—15	—30
Corp. D. Hart	4 4 0 3 5—16	3 3 4 3 4—17	—33
Corp. J. Reilly	4 3 2 3 3—15	2 2 4 3 4—15	—30
Corp. T. Pettit	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 4 5 3 2—16	—32
Corp. C. Stanton	3 2 3 4 3—15	4 4 4 0 4—16	—31
E. Sullivan	2 4 3 3 3—15	3 4 4 2 2—15	—30
M. Carley	3 2 4 2 4—15	4 3 3 3 4—17	—32
J. F. McMullen	3 4 2 3 5—17	5 4 0 2 4—15	—32
J. C. May	3 4 3 3 5—18	3 2 5 3 4—15	—33
P. Murphy	3 5 4 3 5—15	2 4 2 3 4—16	—31
M. Murphy	5 4 4 5 5—23	2 4 3 5 2—17	—40
A. P. Carr	4 3 3 3 2—15	3 4 3 3 3—16	—31
C. E. Mehl	3 4 5 3 4—19	3 3 4 5 4—17	—36
W. McLaughlin	4 5 3 3 3—18	3 3 5 4 3—18	—36
P. Devlin	3 4 4 3 3—17	4 0 4 4 4—16	—33
J. Marron	4 2 3 4 4—17	4 3 3 3 4—17	—34
J. Nolan	4 4 4 3 2—17	4 3 2 3 4—16	—33
P. Collins	4 0 4 3 4—15	3 4 3 3 3—16	—31
J. R. Fisher	3 3 4 3 2—15	3 4 3 3 4—17	—32
M. Murphy	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 2 3 4 3—15	—30
M. Ford	4 3 5 3 3—18	3 4 5 3 0—15	—33
P. Harn	4 3 2 3 3—15	3 4 2 2 4—15	—30
K. Murphy	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 4 3 2 3—16	—31
T. Lenihan	3 3 3 3 4—16	4 4 3 3 2—16	—32
J. J. Cunniff	3 2 3 4 4—16	4 3 4 3 2—16	—32

SKIRMISH PRACTICE.

A	43	G	54
C	45	H	70
D	37	I	29
E	46	K	67

VOLLEY FIRING.

Co.	No men.	Bulls.	Centres.	In'rs.	O'r's.	T'tal.
A	23	7	12	23	15	57
C	36	8	10	20	19	52
D	30	10	22	30	39	101
E	37	12	25	37	28	102
G	21	12	25	36	31	104
H	25	15	18	35	17	85
I	22	8	16	22	24	70
K	36	9	22	26	25	82

CHESS PLAY AT PARIS.

Janowski, Lasker, and Burn Are Tied for First Place.

PARIS, May 18.—This afternoon the second round of the international chess masters' tournament was begun at the local chess club in this city. It was decided to play No. 15 of the Berger schedule, which brought the players together in the following order:

Lasker vs. Didier, Mieses vs. Rosen, Janowski vs. Mortimer, Showalter vs. Schlechter, Burn vs. Sterling, Mason vs. Marco, Tschigorin vs. Pillsbury, Maroczy vs. Brody. Marshall a bye.

At the first adjournment Burn had beaten Sterling. At the conclusion of play at midnight the following additional results were recorded: Lasker downed Didier, Mieses beat Rosen, Janowski disposed of Mortimer, Showalter and Schlechter drew, Mason and Marco adjourned their game, the position being in favor of Marco; Tschigorin went down before Pillsbury, and Maroczy and Brody drew.

Following are the records of the players up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Brody	0	1	Mieses	1	0
Burn	2	0	Mortimer	0	2
Didier	0	1	Pillsbury	1	0
Janowski	2	0	Rosen	0	1
Lasker	2	0	Schlechter	0	1
Marco	0	1	Showalter	0	0
Maroczy	1	0	Sterling	0	1
Marshall	1	0	Tschigorin	0	1
Mason	0	1			

The following drawn games from previous rounds will have to be replayed tomorrow: Pillsbury vs. Showalter, Sterling vs. Mieses, Rosen vs. Didier, Maroczy vs. Brody, and Mason vs. Marco. The drawn game between Showalter and Schlechter will be played over on Wednesday. The third round of the contest will be played Monday.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRACT TO SELL MANILA HEMP.—Charles W. G. E. Schipper and others, acting as agents for W. F. Stevenson & Co. of Manila, claiming to have sold 4,000 bales of Manila hemp and 1,000 bales of Leyte hemp to William F. Milton and others, brought an action in the Supreme Court against the latter for damages for their refusal to accept this cargo. The referee, before whom the case was tried, directed judgment for the plaintiffs, and that decision was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Division. When the hemp was discharged from the vessel on which it arrived at this port it was stored and insured, and upon arbitration under the terms of the contract it was found that a very considerable portion of the hemp was not of the quality specified in the contract and the arbitrators reduced the price of the inferior hemp. The defendants refused to accept the cargo at the price fixed by the arbitrators, and it was then sold. The plaintiffs sued for the difference between the amount realized at the sale and the price fixed by the arbitrators, with storage and insurance. The referee before whom the case was tried found that, it being impossible for any one selling a cargo of hemp to deliver the precise quality specified in the contract, there was a well-established custom to refer the matter to arbitrators; and that defendants, having resorted to arbitration, were bound to accept the hemp at the price stated by the arbitrators. The Appellate Division holds that the referee was correct in that conclusion. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion of the court, said the witnesses for the plaintiffs, who were men accustomed to deal in hemp, testified that "every bale of Manila hemp contains hemp of varying qualities; that owing to the way it is prepared for the market by the Filipinos it is practically impossible that any bale should contain the same quality throughout; that when it is put up it is marked as containing the quality of hemp that predominates in the bale, but that it is well known that such mark is not accurate." Justice McLaughlin gave a dissenting opinion.

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WORK DONE IN GOVERNMENTAL CAPACITY.—Joseph Lefrois, who in 1896 was the owner of a dairy farm in the town of Brighton, Monroe County, N. Y., brought an action in the Supreme Court to restrain the county authorities from polluting a stream flowing through his premises. The county, in connection with its charitable and penal institutions, maintained a farm held by statutory authority for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the county, and designed to supply these institutions with farm produce. Mr. Lefrois claimed that the stream referred to, which was valuable in his business, was polluted by the sewage of these institutions, which, by its percolation from the farm lands which it was used to fertilize, and also by its overflow from the reservoir constructed to receive it, reached the stream, making it unfit for the drinking purposes of stock, and rendering the atmosphere of the vicinity noxious. The Fourth Appellate Division affirmed the judgment of the Special Term restraining the continuance of the nuisance and awarding damages. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Justice Cullen, has now directed a reversal and dismissed the complaint, holding that the action would not lie against the county; that work connected with the management of its public buildings was deemed to be performed by the county in its Governmental capacity, thus exempting it from liability for the tortious acts of its agents in such performance. The Court held that the proper remedy was to sue the Board of Supervisors and officers in control of the public buildings to enjoin the continuance of the nuisance.

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ACTS OF AN INCOMPETENT FELLOW-SERVANT.—George Lambrecht, while employed, in October, 1895, in the manufacturing establishment of Charles Pfizer and another, in Brooklyn, was struck on the head and seriously injured while in an elevator by a truck which had been shoved into the elevator shaft by a fellow-servant operating on the floor above. In his suit against his employers for damages, Lambrecht claimed that they were negligent in retaining in their employ the individual who caused the accident, because of his incompetency. A dismissal of the complaint by direction of the court at Trial Term has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Woodward, that in such an action the plaintiff must establish specific acts on the part or such servant, which would justify a reasonable person in saying that he was incompetent to perform the particular services for which he was employed, in the performance of which the accident occurred, and that the master knew of these acts, or that, in the exercise of reasonable care, he should have known of them. Evidence that it was generally known in the community that the servant had been guilty of such specific acts was held to be competent to show the master's knowledge of opportunity for knowledge, but evidence of the servant's general reputation among his fellow-servants was held not to be competent.

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THEY MUST VOTE FOR BRYAN.

The Westchester County Supervisors protested volubly and with deep feeling when the bill of $46,000 for the expenses of the militia called out on the requisition of Sheriff MOLLOY to protect life and property during the Croton Dam strike was laid before them. Some of them thought the charges exorbitant; some thought a single militia company would have been ample for the service; and they all heartily approved the proposition that an act should be passed to compel this city to reimburse the County of Westchester.

It is our duty to point out to the Westchester Supervisors that no member of their board hit upon the permanent remedy. The effective plan here is not to attempt to cut down the bill, not to try to shift the burden, but to forbid altogether the incurring of expense for military interference with strikers. This bill of $46,000 must go into next year's tax levy in Westchester. It will add 12 per cent. to the taxes. That is enough to be felt. But it is too late to grumble about taxes after the Assessor has done his work. There is nothing to be done with the Croton Dam bill but to pay it, but if the people of Westchester desire to escape taxation for such purposes in future the path to relief lies in plain view before them. They must vote for W. J. BRYAN, the Populist candidate for the Presidency, running on a platform that denounces the use of troops to restrain the murderous and destructive violence of strikers.

"In the Coeur d'Alene," says the Sioux Falls platform, "soldiers have been used to overawe miners striving for a greater measure of industrial independence. And we denounce the State Government of Idaho and the Federal Government for employing the military arm of the Government to abridge the civil rights of the people." Also "we denounce the practice of issuing injunctions in cases of dispute between employers and employés."

Let the complaining taxpayers of Westchester examine with care these denunciatory planks from Mr. BRYAN'S platform in order that they may get at their full and exact meaning. They mean that if Mr. BRYAN is elected President and his principles are to prevail throughout the Nation, neither the militia, nor the courts, nor the Federal troops shall be permitted to intervene to stop the riotous demonstrations, the wrecking of property, the interruption of the service of common carriers, the killing of non-strikers seeking work, and the other crimes of violence by which striking wage-earners, under the guidance of Bryanite principles, are accustomed to seek to gain their ends. If the local police or constabulary cannot hold the rioters in check they are to be permitted to burn, destroy, and kill until they have made their employers come to terms.

The Bryan policy might bring on a condition of general anarchy. It would certainly destroy the industrial system of the country in a short time, but those are side issues. If taxpayers want to put a stop to the running up of bills for the militia called out to suppress riotous violence of strikers they must vote for BRYAN.

There are in Westchester County a good many Gold Democrats, some of whom voted for PALMER and BUCKNER in 1896, and some of them for MCKINLEY. There may be some Republicans who are dissatisfied with the policy of the Administration in the Philippines. If any of these classes of voters in that county are now minded to cast their votes for BRYAN as a means of rebuking President MCKINLEY, we beg to call their attention to the passages we have quoted from Mr. BRYAN'S platform. By voting for him they will not only rebuke the imperialism of WILLIAM MCKINLEY, but they will do what can be done at the ballot box to make sure that no more of their money shall be spent in paying the bills of soldiers called out to interfere with Italian laborers striving for "a greater measure of industrial independence." The murder of Sergt. DOUGLAS was the protest of the strikers against this interference with their liberties. The election of W. J. BRYAN would be the protest of the burdened taxpayers of Westchester County—if they agree with the Populist candidate about the use of troops and injunctions in strikes.

PRESIDENT VREELAND'S STATEMENT.

The statement made on Thursday to the shareholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company by its President has a double interest for the public. It shows the plans of the company in greater detail than it is usual for corporations of this character to explain them, together with the financial condition of the company; and it shows pretty clearly the principle on which the managers of the company have undertaken to create and maintain relations with the public.

The Metropolitan is without doubt the largest corporation operating street railways in the world. It now practically has control of the entire surface traffic in the wide territory of Manhattan Island and the districts to the north of the Harlem as far as Yonkers inclusive. It has the vast system provided for in the rapid transit plan within its range, and will be prepared, if opportunity offers, to operate it in connection with its present roads and to make all promising extensions, so solidly is it established and so vigorous has been its management. Apart from the possibilities of the future, its actual situation is one of extraordinary scope attained through remarkable progress.

Glance for a moment at the comparative figures given by President VREELAND for 1894 and 1899. For the sake of greater clearness we arrange them in tabular form:

	1894.	1899.
Miles operated track	131	224
Car mileage	17,383,590	41,760,856
Gross earnings	$5,398,485	$13,525,485
Per cent. operating expense	59.7	48.7
Divided profits	$328,000	$2,471,675

It will be seen that with an increase of only 68 per cent. in the length of track operated, the car mileage has increased nearly two and one-half times, the gross earnings have increased at the same rate, and the divided profits have increased nearly eightfold. This is a business showing in every way creditable to the management. It is on the face of it a demonstration of foresight, intelligence, energy, and practical ability. Obviously the company has seized to the utmost the advantages offered by large accumulations of capital and the consolidation of properties. There has been ingenious and severe economy and there has been the utmost utilization of all resources. Especially there has been a skilful effort to make everything done in any part of the system help all other parts. In other words, there has been harmonious and orderly and systematic administration of the complicated business of the company.

While all this is interesting to the public, it would only excite resentment and animosity, if at the same time the public had reason to feel that the company had extorted from its necessities all the advantage to be got. We do not think that the conduct of the company toward the public has been faultless, but it cannot be accused of the kind of extortion which has in so many other instances incensed the public. It has clearly seen that it is much more profitable to serve than to squeeze those on whom it depends. It has sought to make the use of its lines as convenient as possible, and, what is more remarkable, as cheap as possible. Putting entirely aside the grudging view formerly adopted as to transfers, it has taken the ground that transfers increase travel. A passenger can ride some fifty miles on its various roads for one fare of 5 cents. During the year 1899 the transfers amounted to the amazing number of 128,365,161. Mr. VREELAND says and with justice that the transportation thus furnished free would have cost the passengers $6,418,258.05. He does not say, what is undoubtedly true, that the transportation would not have been paid for at all in any considerable part, and that the actual new business thus secured was profitable. He did not need to say it. It is the basic principle of the whole policy of his company. It is a sound one, and as long as any corporation adheres to it it need fear no effective hostility on the part of the public.

MAFEKING.

The news of the relief of Mafeking, which was received in London yesterday afternoon and set the town wild with joy, was not entirely conclusive, but it accorded pretty well with previous information and with the intimation given the day before in the House of Commons, and it fitted so with the ardent desire of the people that it was accepted.

It is not surprising that the English are full of delight at the event. It is almost the only incident of the war—the only one except the defense of Ladysmith—that has completely sustained the reputation of the British Army for obstinate heroism in the face of great odds. The figure of Col. BADEN-POWELL has been for some time the most attractive and picturesque on the broad stage of the war. All the news that came through from him has been of the sort that kindles the heart even of the indifferent. Not merely his steadfast courage, but his ingenuity, his boundless spirits, the vivacity and variety of his ideas for baffling the foe and for maintaining the morale of his little force and of the besieged townspeople, have kept the admiration and the interest of all the world keyed to the highest pitch.

From a purely military point of view the relief of Mafeking has long been of secondary importance, and it is significant now mainly because of the demonstration it affords that the immense force of the British enables them to take risks and make ventures which, with anything like equality between them and their enemy, would be unjustifiable. As it is, it is not at all improbable that the raising of this siege has considerably delayed the final operations of Lord ROBERTS. But no Englishman will regard the price as too high to pay.

FAITH UNFAITHFUL KEEPS HIM FALSELY TRUE.

Gov. ROOSEVELT has approved the rules of the State Civil Service Commission, which places the State Tax Appraisers recently appointed in the exempt class, believing the positions to be absolutely of a confidential and responsible nature.—Albany dispatch.

Of course. Nobody doubted it. He swallowed the great spoils camel in the Morgan bill, bones and all. Shall he now strain and sputter over the little civil service gnat?

The bill taking away from Democratic Surrogates the appointment of these Inheritance Tax Law Appraisers was a perfectly shameless Republican foray for spoils. Gov. ROOSEVELT signed it, like a good and faithful servant of the Platt political machine. Then, when a lot of Republican hacks out of a job had been appointed to these four-thousand-dollar places by direction of the machine leaders, after consultation with the boss, the point was raised that the appointments could be lawfully made only after examinations under the civil service rules. Nobody but a moral cataleptic would have any doubt about it, we should suppose. Section 9, Article V., of the Constitution stands squarely opposed to the contrary view. And the pretense that these places are of that confidential nature that within the meaning of the law justifies their exemption from the civil service rules is worthy only of a hardened spoilsman. But the Governor is a man of nerve. He had signed the bill. He would see his friends through. True as steel to unprinciple, he brushes the Constitution aside and confirms the needy hacks in their jobs.

The men of the machine would have despised him if he had not. After aiding and abetting and giving effect to the original infamy of the bill, why should THEODORE ROOSEVELT be squeamish about a little matter of the civil service rules—or his own principles?

THE CANTEEN AND THE NAVY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If your argument about the canteen and the Methodist Episcopal Conference is sound, why don't it apply to the navy? If the soldier should have beer and wine, why not the sailor, and why don't you give the leading Generals' views of your case—Gens. MILES, HOWARD, and others? I am surprised at your argument, as your paper is looked upon by the ministry as a leader in good morals rather than a neutral or an aider and abettor in business that makes so much crime in and out of the army. You have forgotten what Gens. ROBERTS and KITCHENER have shown can be done without the canteen, and it is their desire that the whole British Army may become total abstainers, and we should not be followers, but leaders. Yours for the right, JAMES WILKINSON.
210 Canal St., New York, May 16, 1900.

A letter so evidently honest as this deserves an honest as well as a civil reply. We shall try to give our correspondent an answer which meets both requirements. And the propriety of such an answer is converted into urgency by the fact that the Methodist General Conference has taken occasion to point its censure of the President of the United States by praising his subordinate, the Secretary of the Navy, "for banishing liquor from the American naval ships and yards." If the President is entitled to be censured for accepting the opinion of Mr. GRIGGS that the law does not prevent the sale of liquor at army posts, he is equally entitled to be praised for allowing another of his subordinates to do what the conference calls banishing liquor from the navy. The notion that it is entirely banished argues large unfamiliarity with the actual condition of the navy. But what is the most depressing feature of the situation is precisely this willingness to accept a formal prohibition as equivalent to an actual banishment. That is exactly what we mean by Podsnappery. And Podsnappery is exactly what the General Conference of the Methodist Church has been lending itself to and sustaining.

The practical question both in the army and the navy regarding the use of liquor is to prevent its abuse. There are other questions relating to those bodies, though the Methodist General Conference ignores them. But this particular question is a highly practical question. It is not to be disposed of at all by pretending that the use of liquor, stopping short of its abuse, is "a sin." That is a piece of moral legislation which does not come from the Bible or from any recognized source of Christian doctrine. It is a mere and modern human invention, by which nobody is bound who does not choose to be. Within half a century or so "grog" was a recognised part of the ration of the navy, the exceeding and intrinsic sinfulness of gin not having then been invented and attempted, by any papal or quasi-papal power, to be imposed upon mankind as part of the Christian religion. Now, whether this moderate daily allowance of grog was or was not a "temperance measure" in the United States Navy is a fair and interesting subject for inquiry. It would be interesting, though now probably impracticable, to find out whether "Jack ashore" went to more or less excess when he had a certain non-intoxicating portion of liquor daily served out to him at sea. Our own impression, founded on deductive reasoning in the absence of material for inductive, is that it did not make much difference. It is true that the temperance of sailors of the navy ashore and on liberty has very much improved of recent years. That denotes an increase of self-respect on the part of the men before the mast which is doubtless due to the example as well as the precept of the men abaft the mast. But certainly it has no traceable connection with the discontinuance of the grog ration.

Meanwhile we will tell our correspondent why we advocate the permission to post exchanges in the army to dispense beer and light wines, and do not advocate the same permission on board ship. Primarily it is because the officers of the army, who are far better judges of the case than we or than our correspondent, advocate the permission, in order that a soldier may do his drinking, if he insists upon doing any, under restraining and moderating influences and not under influences opposed to moderation and restraint. And it is also because in a ship, as in a prison, you can actually banish liquor by prohibiting it, whereas in the army you cannot. In the navy it is a choice between liquor and no liquor. The Methodist General Conference pretends, in a spirit of Podsnappery, that the choice is the same in the army. But everybody who knows anything about the matter knows and reports that that is not the case. By proclaiming prohibition in a man-of-war at sea you can enforce prohibition. By proclaiming prohibition in an army post you simply drive a man who insists upon drinking to drink in disreputable places, with disreputable companions, and under every inducement and stimulation to drink to excess.

As to our correspondent's remark that "we should not be followers, but leaders," in nominal prohibition, we have to say that it seems to us to be tainted with the same vice as the proceedings on the subject of the Methodist General Conference. It assumes that temperance will be promoted by discontinuing the army canteen, whereas the evidence is overwhelmingly the other way. Or else it assumes that it is more important not to recognize the fact that soldiers will drink than it is to promote sobriety among them. And as to being "leaders" or followers in preventing other people from drinking, we have to inform our correspondent that we do not regard precedency in that as desirable. We greatly admire and respect the man who governs and regulates his own appetites, but we do not equally admire or respect the man who devotes his attention to regulating and governing the appetites of other people. "He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city." But he that sets out to rule the spirits of his neighbors is in great danger of becoming a public nuisance.

BOERS AND CONGRESSMEN.

The experienced New Yorker must feel some compassion for that envoy of the South African republics who on Thursday expressed his satisfaction at meeting, on the steps of the City Hall, such a "representative" audience. That collection of Tammany politicians and City Hall Park loungers has about as little to do with the real representation of the city as any that could be assembled. If he had conversed with most of his hearers, the orator must have been moved to wonder that a people of whom these were "representatives" ever managed to shake off the yoke of the British Empire.

But the "Committee of Escort" that came on from Washington might well mislead a tourist from South Africa as to their representative capacity. A "committee" composed of members of Congress might reasonably be assumed to be some committee of Congress. These men announced themselves as a committee of the citizens of Washington, although not one of them is such a citizen or can be under the Constitution of the United States, which requires that a member of Congress shall be a resident of the State which he helps to represent. If a "committee" of Congressmen, chosen by themselves, must rise up to express sympathy with one of two combatants in a war in which the United States has absolutely no concern, it is to be wished that they should be the most unimportant members possible. This requirement is happily fulfilled. True, we miss MASON, who must have been detained by illness. But a self-constituted committee, headed by ALLEN of Nebraska, and spoken for by SULZER of New York, leaves little to be desired on the score of triflingness.

Nevertheless, even these men ought to know enough of the rudiments of their business to know that they have no business publicly taking sides in foreign wars. It does not make much difference in this case, and their triviality is an excellent thing. But some day the notion that an American member of Congress has no international responsibilities, which is a survival from a time when he really had not, may get us into serious trouble if the other nation concerned should be one more touchy and less acquainted with the ways of our Sulzers and Aliens than Great Britain.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Brookline, Mass., is one of the rather numerous New England communities which, though long since big enough to become a city, still endure the inconveniences of local administration conducted by "town meetings" of unwieldy size rather than risk the certainly increased and possibly extravagant expenditures of a centralised government. Brookline now has something like 15,000 inhabitants, however, and even the most conservative of its citizens have been forced to admit that a change in the old methods soon will be necessary, even if it isn't already. The more progressive—or courageous—element believes in immediate action, but a Committee of Twenty-five which this element recently appointed has decided, after careful deliberation, that the "town meeting" system, with certain modifications, will serve for a while longer. The plan evolved by the committee is novel and interesting, and though its practicability is not particularly obvious, one cannot but hope it will be tried, just to see how it will work. At present the Brookline town meetings are ordinarily attended by from 300 to 500 voters. The suggestion is that at each meeting a check list be kept at the door of the hall and when 700 citizens have entered, this being the seating capacity of the hall, they shall be authorized to take action for the town. Then, if any citizen does not believe that they have acted in accordance with the sentiment of the town, he, by joining with ninety-nine others within five days, may make an appeal and have any or all of the subjects which have been acted on held in suspension until they have been indorsed or rejected by a vote of the entire town. It is thought that the effect of this will be to prevent any attempt to "pack" the town meeting. Brookline has yet to give its opinion of the new scheme.

—Several weeks ago THE TIMES and many other papers in all parts of the country printed a table, supposed to have been prepared by Representative C. H. GROSVENOR of Ohio, and supposed to show exactly how the various States, in his belief, are going to distribute their votes in the Electoral College. According to the table, Mr. MCKINLEY was sure of getting 260 of the votes, Mr. BRYAN 174, and only Delaware, with 3 votes, and Kansas, with 10, were set down as doubtful. Certain points in the prophecy excited criticism from the statisticians of both parties, and the Republicans of Kansas were particularly indignant that their ability to sarry their State should have been doubted by a party ally not noted for making unnecessary political concessions. This feeling was voiced with special energy by The Topeka Capital, and now that paper prints an impassioned letter from Mr. GROSVENOR declaring that its condemnation was entirely undeserved. "I did not," he writes, "have anything to do with the table purporting to be given out by myself. The publication of it as coming from me was an infamous fraud and falsehood, and known to be such by the man who gave it out, and who disposed of copies of it here in Washington. The utmost that I did in the matter was to say to the young man who presented me with a prepared statement that I did not wish to enter upon the subject at this early period of the campaign, and criticised distinctly three or four points in the table, which he himself had prepared." Mr. GROSVENOR neglects to state whether the young man, before selling his table, corrected it in accordance with the views of the authority to whom he credited it. That is really a rather important point, for if the corrections were made the youth was hardly as black as he is painted in Mr. GROSVENOR'S letter. Be that as it may, the denial of the table's authenticity is final, and at least one of the papers that published it would be more than willing to make amends by publishing another table constructed according to the distinguished Ohioan's real opinions.

—Our recent comments on the letter to Senator FRYE in which one Rev. SILLIMAN BLAGDEN advised the Senator to drop all other business and devote himself to getting upon the statute book a law compelling every American merchantman to carry a chaplain seems to have touched The Buffalo Commercial in a tender spot. At any rate, after quoting a part of our remarks, The Commercial says: "The Rev. SILLIMAN BLAGDEN writes to crowds of unfortunates all over the country; but the corresponding is all on his side. His handwriting is so well known that his letters are safely consigned to the waste-basket unopened. We heard a university President not long since say that his secretary knew SILLIMAN'S letters so well by sight that he always carried them from the Post Office box to the Post Office waste-basket." This, unfortunately, is more interesting than enlightening, and still leaves us in the dark as to who the originator of the chaplain scheme is, where he lives when he isn't at the Shoreham Hotel, and how it is that his name and his plan came to have such a mysterious relation.

NUGGETS.

Apparently Satisfactory.

"How do you get along with your new hired girl, Mrs. Upton?"

"Well, of course, one can't always be certain in such matters, but we seem to please her."—Chicago Tribune.

To Be Expected.

His friends expressed no small surprise that his sympathies were so intensely with the Boers.

"Well, you see, my great-grandfather was Dutch and our cook is Irish," replied the suburbanite, and all was at once clear.—Detroit Journal.

All Ours.

"Where is the American section?" asked the visitor to the Paris show.

"Oh, Monsieur," replied the polite attendant, "ze Americanes! Zey are such great peoples—and we lofe them so much—it is all yours—effery section!"—Philadelphia North American.

Diplomacy.

Census Taker—What is your age, Madam?

Mrs. Neighbors—Did the woman next door give her age?

Census Taker—Certainly.

Mrs. Neighbors—Well, I'm two years younger than she is.—Chicago News.

What the Family's Doing.

"John's gone to practicin' law; Bill's out exhortin'; Dick's teachin' school; Tom's in the dry goods line, an' Rufe's runnin' fer the Legislatur'."

"An' the ol' man—what's he a-doin' of?"

"Oh, he's a-supportin' of John, an' Bill, an' Dick, an' Tom, an' Rufe!"—Atlanta Constitution.

PAST AND PRESENT.

Alexander Walker in Philadelphia Record.

Sing ho! for the days of old,
When robbers bold and free
In the forest deep did vigil keep
Under the greenwood tree.

They cared not for law nor rule;
Might was the law they knew;
And robbed at will o'er dale and hill,
And spared when they pleased, or slew.

Nor made they a specious plea
For the lusty trade they plied;
But free and bold in quest of gold
They robbing lived, and died.

And think not, tho' times have changed,
That no highwaymen have we:
They're with us still, and work their will,
But they move in "society."

Not a paltry purse they snatch;
They are bolder now by far;
From the people's feet they steal a street,
And ride in a palace car.

If you walk, or ride, or fly,
You tribute in full must pay;
For what you need they'll make you bleed—
They rob in a modern way.

If robbers you dared them name
They'd give you a scornful glance,
And let you know, with a haughty bow,
They were "masters of finance."

Then ho! for the thieves of old,
Who posed not as "financiers";
But, rough and rude in the shady wood,
Mocked at the traveler's fears!

WELLAND CANAL EXPLOSION.

Irishmen Discredit Allegation that Clan-Na-Gael Was Concerned.

Prominent members of the Clan-na-Gael throughout the city made light yesterday of the report alleged to have been made by Inspector Murray of the Canadian Secret Service that he had connected the men alleged to have blown up the Welland Canal with dynamite with the Napper Tandy Club of the Clan-na-Gael. It was impossible, however, to find out anything about the Napper Tandy's members, or who the officers of the club are, this being a subject that prominent Irishmen said they did not feel at liberty to speak about.

Thomas Moore, who rents the lodge rooms to the Napper Tandy Club at Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue, said yesterday that he did not know the names of the officers or any of the members. The rent, he said, was paid every three months, and the receipts made out in the name of the club. The members were mainly old men, he said, and few of them came into his saloon. Mr. Moore said that he is not a member of the Clan-na-Gael.

Alderman Ledwith, who is a member of the Sunrise Club, one of the branches of the order, said that the report of Inspector Murray would be found to be all "rot." It was a scheme, he said, to cast discredit on the Irish of this country on account of their pro-Boer sentiments and the active aid they had given the South African Republic.

M. J. Jennings, a saloon keeper of Forty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, denied positively yesterday that he had told reporters of some afternoon papers that he was a member of the Napper Tandy. He said he knew some of the members, but thought it would not do for him to mention their names and involve them in a possible controversy. He was also of the opinion that the pro-Boer sentiments of the Irishmen of this country would be found at the bottom of Murray's alleged discovery.

In the alleged report, Murray says that Nolin, Walsh, and Dullman stopped at a lodging house at 45 Peck Slip. At this place it was said yesterday that no such men had ever stopped there.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF.

An Appeal to 12,000 Churches — Subscriptions Now Over $21,000.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief met yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce. The Committee on Distribution of Funds asked for more time for consideration of the question.

The Chairman reported that the following banks and bankers have consented to receive contributions for the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief: Chemical National, First National, Bank of America, Mercantile National, Morton Trust Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Spencer Trask & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., J. Kennedy Tod & Co., and Brown Brothers & Co.

The committee reported that the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company has consented to transmit free all telegrams and cablegrams on business of the committee.

The Chairman reported the distribution of circulars to about 12,000 churches urgently calling for aid, and telling of the horrors of the famine, as well as the small amount necessary to save a human life for a day.

The committee reported the following additional subscriptions:

J. Wisner	$25.00	Mrs. H. McKim	50.00
E. H. Wisner	5.00	"W."	50.00
M. K. Jesup	500.00	C. Martin	10.00
F. T. M.	50.00	Mrs. R. Baldwin	10.00
P. K.	3.00	S. M. Marshall	5.00
E. De Forest	10.00	H. T. Tiffany	40.00
S. R. Bradley	100.00	Magnolia Metal Company	100.00
M. Elliott	5.00	A. H. Smith	10.00
M. T. Cockcroft	25.00	A. G. M. Lent	15.00
Eighteen girls and boys of Olean	27.31	W. G. Low, Jr.	2.00
William G. Low	250.00	J. W. Greene	20.00
H. Levy	1.00	A. A. Boyd	34.96
R. Pringle	30.50	A. T. Mahan	100.00
A. W. C.	100.00	Mrs. J. R. Fisk	10.00
C. A. Wakeman	10.00	J. H. M.	5.00
E. C. B.	25.00	Church of the Intercession	2.00
W. W. Henry	7.30		
J. Wanamaker	1,000.00		

Total amount on deposit with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., $21,658.29.

LONDON, May 18.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day regarding American assistance to the famine stricken, the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, said that as the Government was now connected with the charitable funds he was unable to say whether the committee which had so generously initiated Indian famine funds in the United States proposed to appeal to other cities than New York. He added that the work done by charitable funds was supplemental to the work of the Government.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS PROTEST.

Declare the Centrists Are Allowed Privileges in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, May 18.—There was a somewhat heated discussion in the Reichstag to-day over the action of the President of the House, Count von Ballestrem, ruling out of order a number of Socialist amendments to the Lex Heintze.

Herr Singer hotly criticised the ruling, declaring the Centrists were allowed to do what is not permitted in the case of other parties, and demanded a vote on the President's ruling, saying that although the members of the Reichstag were subject to the President's ruling, the House was not a school.

The President excitedly censured Herr Singer for making an improper expression, and said he would not tolerate charges of unfairness against himself. Herr Singer denied making any allusion to the President, and, after further discussion, the House, by a vote of 226 to 77, upheld the President.

The obstruction became particularly interesting as the session advanced because the National Liberals finally joined the obstructionists, after the parties constituting the majority had flagrantly violated the rules of the House.

The result was that the session was closed shortly after 8 o'clock, although the members of the majority intended to sit all night in order to dispose of the obstruction amendments. The National Liberals absented themselves from the call, and the House thus remained with less than half the membership on the floor, in this way lacking a quorum.

CHOLERA KILLS THOUSANDS.

Disease Attacks Forty-five Famine Camps in India.

LONDON, May 18.—A special dispatch from Hyderabad, noting the rapid spread of cholera, says:

"In one division no fewer than forty-five famine camps have been attacked by the pestilence. The most virulent type is at Gujerat, where many thousands have perished. In the Godhra camp alone there have been thousands of victims. An appalling lose of life seems inevitable."

MOROCCO'S GRAND VIZIER DEAD.

Threatened Anarchy May Be Averted by European Powers.

TANGIER, Morocco, May 18.—The Grand Vizier, Ahmed Ben Mussa, died Sunday, May 13.

A convulsion in internal affairs is threatened, but it is believed Germany, Italy, and Great Britain have agreed to maintain the status quo, so it is hoped the threatened anarchy will be averted.

Germany's Status in Congo Free State.

BERLIN, May 18.—The Foreign Office to-day admitted that a diplomatic agreement was reached a month ago between the Congo Free State and Germany regarding the disputed territory in the Lake Kivoo District, thus showing that, if hostilities have broken out, as reported, between the Belgians and Germans there, it has been without authorization.

No Export Duty on Russian Oil.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.—A dispatch from Nijni, Novgorod, announces that the Minister of Finance, M. de Witte, has refused the request of the Volga ship owners and manufacturers to introduce an export duty on petroleum, with the view of reducing the price for home consumption.

Italian Parliament Dissolved.

ROME, May 18.—The King has signed a decree dissolving the Chamber of Deputies. The elections have been fixed for June 3 and Parliament will be convoked June 16.

OVERCHARGING THE CITY

Controller Gives Specific Instances to Commissioner Kearny.

HIS DEFENSE IN EACH CASE

Mr. Coler Says Contractors Agreed to Reductions Demanded—His Allusion to Corporation Counsel.

About two months ago, while Controller Coler was endeavoring to procure the enactment of a law prohibiting the purchase for the city of supplies at more than market rates, he made a statement that supplies were being bought on the city's account at rates that were far above what the same articles could be bought for in the open market. Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies took the Controller's remark to apply to himself, and he demanded specifications. The Controller while denying that he had any intention of singling out Mr. Kearny's department agreed to furnish the specifications, and he did so on March 13. On the day the Controller's letter reached Mr. Kearny the latter was preparing for a trip to Europe, and at his request the Controller deferred making the specifications public until his return.

The Controller gave out for publication yesterday a copy of his letter to Mr. Kearny, and later in the day the latter made reply. In his letter, the Controller said that the instances of over-charges contained in it could not be regarded as exhaustive, because it had been hurriedly prepared. In beginning his letter, the Controller said:

"It may be well at the outset to refer to the deductions which have been made from bills by the Auditing Bureau of this department, and which have been accepted by the contractors. When the justice of deductions has been disputed and payment of the bills as reduced not accepted, or where payment has been made through offers of judgment by the Corporation Counsel, there is, of course, room for argument as to whether the action of this department has been justified by the facts. This cannot be true of deductions accepted by the parties interested, especially when they have at hand, according to the ruling of the Corporation Counsel, a perfectly ready and easy method of compelling payment in full."

Some of the specific instances of overcharges for supplies and labor given by the Controller in his letter follow:

"In the bill of Walter Thompson of Oct. 1 an excessive charge of 5 cents per hour for 1,354 hours' time of laborers in moving furniture was deducted.

"In sixteen bills of G. R. Mesereau for carpets, furniture, &c., deductions aggregating $221.87 were made and accepted.

"In eight bills of James Moran for office furniture, deductions of $155.85 were made and accepted."

"Let me call your attention, however, to certain bills recently rendered by William Sexton for carpenter work. The union rate of wages for carpenters is, I believe, $4 per day. It is customary, however, in making charges to private individuals for the contracting carpenter to charge an advance of 50 cents per day over this rate. Mr. Sexton has charged 90 cents in the bill of Jan. 16, 1900, for $749.28, 60 cents per hour has been charged for labor which was, for the most part, common manual (unskilled) labor, for which 35 cents would be a full charge. The contractor has expressed a willingness to accept 50 cents. Six hundred and ninety-seven hours' work have been charged for. The Inspector reports that no such number of hours could have been properly occupied in the work.

"Similar objections have also been made in regard to the bill of Jan. 27, amounting to $419.63 for building a storm door in front of the Board of Health Building, which is stated to have occupied 396 hours. I am informed that no such time could have been properly consumed in the work. This department secured three estimates for this work, the highest being $260. Included in this bill was a charge for plate glass amounting to $61. Estimates from responsible firms show that the same can be bought for $38.74."

Commissioner Kearny, in his reply, took up each of the Controller's charges separately and denied that he or his subordinates had been extravagant or permitted the passing of unjust claims against the city.

In the case of Walter Thompson, Mr. Kearny said that he believes that Thompson's men are worth 5 cents an hour more than other men, and that in consequence of the deduction made from his bill Thompson had declined to accept any more orders from the city.

Regarding the reduction of $155.85 made and accepted in the case of James Moran's bill for office furniture, Mr. Kearny said that he believes that Mr. Moran had contemplated only a living profit, and that after the payment of the bill had been withheld for more than three months, Mr. Moran had called upon him and asked him to intercede for him. He had called upon one of Mr. Coler's chief examiners, he said, and was told by the examiner that he had demanded a reduction of the bill in order to make a record for himself with Mr. Coler. Furthermore, Mr. Moran was forced to fail in business because he could not collect the money justly due him from the department.

In regard to the bill of William Sexton, Mr. Kearny said that the charge of 90 cents an hour was due to an increase in carpenters' wages. The charge for storm doors referred to by the Controller, Mr. Kearny said, was unusually large because the structure was made portable and because the work was done on the steps of the Criminal Court Building, when people were passing back and forth while the work was going on.

Mr. Kearny added that his department lacked money to pay for sufficient inspection, but that he felt that all his employes were extremely desirous of saving the city money.

$1,000,000 LIFE POLICIES.

Gradual Increase in Such Insurance—Statements of Officials.

The gradual increase in the size of an insurance policy which the larger life insurance companies are willing to issue on a single life has excited interest, as tending to show how far a company may venture in this direction without prejudice to its other policyholders.

A life insurance policy for $1,000,000 has just been issued to Frank H. Peavey of Minneapolis by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. The annual premium on this policy is fixed at $48,390.

At the offices of the company it was said that the policy was issued without any provision for the distribution of the liability among several companies, and that while in all probability some step would be taken by the company for the reinsurance of a portion of the risk, it was considered that there was no necessity for any haste in the matter.

In December, 1897, the Mutual Life issued a million-dollar policy to George W. Vanderbilt. The policy was a twenty-payment life contract, and called for the payment of a yearly premium of $35,000.

William J. Easton, Secretary of the Mutual Life, said at that time that he had never heard of any other policy approaching the size of the Vanderbilt contract, but that risks of $100,000 were not infrequent with the Mutual Life, and a few for $250,000 on a single life had also been issued.

It was later reported without contradiction that the Vanderbilt policy was largely reinsured by the Mutual Life among several other companies, so that the largest liability carried by a single company was $250,000. In the case of an English life insurance company, which issued a policy for £100,000, this method of reinsuring was adopted.

In view of the issuance of the $1,000,000 policy to Mr. Peavey, which is the second known instance of a policy of that amount, inquiries were made at the other big life offices as to their attitude toward policies of that size, whether partially reinsured or carried net.

William Alexander, Secretary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, said that the largest amount for which that company would insure any one individual life was $200,000.

C. C. Whitney, Secretary of the New York Life Insurance Company, stated that the largest single policy which that company would issue under any arrangement would be limited to $200,000.

Federation Bill Dispute Settled.

LONDON, May 19.—Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will announce Monday in the House of Commons that the differences between the Imperial Government and the Australian Federation delegates over the Commonwealth bill have been amicably settled.

YOUNG WIFE IS ACCUSED

Charges in a Suit Against Aged Cornelius Van Ness.

TROUBLE IN THIRD MARRIAGE

Matchmaking Campaign and Correspondence with Student Alleged—Fight for Second Wife's Big Fortune.

By an injunction which has been issued from the Supreme Court a man eighty-two years old has been temporarily restrained from transferring property to his third wife, who is twenty-eight years old. The injunction was served on him while he was in the office of a safe deposit company arranging to make further transfers of stocks and bonds. His wife was with him at the time.

The defendant in this action is Cornelius Van Ness of Cornwall, N. Y. This is his third marital venture. His first wife obtained a divorce from him over thirty years ago, and his second wife died two years ago. The third marriage was in February last. His second wife left an estate valued at nearly a million dollars, and the residuary legatees under her will are taking the legal action which, if successful, will prevent the young wife from getting possession of the property. It is alleged that Mrs. Van Ness No. 3 married the old man under a prearranged plan to get possession of his property. She is charged also with having a husband living.

The action is brought by Frank D. Harmon, a lawyer, of this city, as guardian of his minor children, Harriett B. Harmon and Marie H. Harmon. These children, under the will of Mrs. Van Ness No. 2, would inherit two-thirds of the residuary estate.

ACCUSE THE YOUNG WIFE.

A motion to make the temporary injunction against Mr. Van Ness permanent, pending the trial of an action for his removal as executor of his wife's estate, was argued before Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, and decision was reserved.

During the argument, affidavits containing the charges were read by Charles Blandy of counsel for the plaintiffs and Mrs. Van Ness No. 3, was frequently called an "adventuress."

The first Mrs. Van Ness obtained a divorce from her husband in this city on statutory grounds some thirty years ago, and he was prohibited from remarrying during her lifetime. She is still alive.

Shortly after his divorce Mr. Van Ness went to Connecticut and married Emma Louise Burr, the daughter of a wealthy New Yorker. When her father died he left her property estimated to be worth $600,000. For years Mr. and Mrs. Van Ness made their home at Cornwall. Several years ago Mrs. Van Ness was stricken with paralysis and she died on Feb. 25, 1898.

She had executed a will on November 4, 1898, which was admitted to probate in Orange County, the May following her death. In this will she named her husband as sole executor.

The will gave him the use of the estate during his lifetime and the residue was to be divided into three parts. One third was to go to her sister, Mrs. Mary B. Harmon, now deceased; one third to Emma L. Van Ness Bay, of Connecticut, and the balance to the two children of Mrs. Harmon, who are plaintiffs in the present action. The will also provided that in the event of the death of Mrs. Harmon or of Miss Day, the present plaintiffs should get their share.

The construction placed on the will by Mr. Van Ness is that he has a right to use the principal as well as the income of the estate, which is $40,000 a year, and he has already transferred $291,000 out of the trust fund, a large portion of this going to his third wife.

APPEARS AT VAN NESS HOME.

According to the affidavits of the lawyers and witnesses submited to Justice Andrews, Alice Woods of Port Jervis, N. Y., began a systematic campaign to effect a marriage with Mr. Van Ness.

Mrs. Mary East, a servant, who had been employed in the Van Ness household for several years, makes a long affidavit. She says that on Nov. 5, 1899, she heard the door bell ring. She found a young woman standing on the stoop, who said she had sprained her ankle, and asked permission to come in and rest. The young woman said she was Alice Woods. She was boarding in the house near Mr. Van Ness's residence. Mr. Van Ness came into the room while Miss Woods was there. The next day Miss Woods drove up and Mr. Van Ness asked her if she would like to go through the house and grounds. She said she would, and Mrs. East says she heard her tell Mr. Van Ness later that she would like to live there all her life. On Nov. 7 Mr. Van Ness took her out driving, and on the 8th she left Cornwall for her home at Port Jervis.

Mr. Van Ness, according to the affidavit, made several trips to New York City after this, and on Jan. 16, 1900, he went to Port Jervis, returning to Cornwall three days later with Miss Woods and her mother. They remained at the house until Sunday, Jan. 21, and Mrs. East says that "during her stay at the Van Ness house the said Alice Woods was constantly hugging and kissing Mr. Van Ness. In my presence she repeatedly asked Mr. Van Ness to marry her, and even requested me to intercede in her behalf."

It was just one month later, on Feb. 21, that Mr. Van Ness went away from home. He returned next day with the young woman and announced that they had been married the day before by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton of the Church of the Divine Paternity, in this city.

It was only a few days after this, according to Mrs. East, that the new Mrs. Van Ness expressed her opinion of her husband. Mrs. East says: "She told me that she did not care a — for Mr. Van Ness. That she had the dearest fellow in college in Brooklyn to whom she was engaged, and that his name was Otto Pobe.

OPENS A CORRESPONDENCE.

Developments then came thick and fast, according to the affidavit. Mrs. Van Ness, as alleged in the paper, wanted to carry on a correspondence with Otto, gaining Mrs. East's consent to have the letters addressed in her name. The first one that came addressed this way fell into the hands of Mrs. East's husband. He opened it, and his wife had to explain.

Another letter came on March 22. This was handed to Mrs. Van Ness, and she went into a closet to read it. As she again entered the room Mr. Van Ness appeared. Mrs. Van Ness slipped the letter into Mrs. East's hand and requested her, the affidavit says, to burn it. Instead of doing so Mrs. East kept the letter. The next day Mrs. Van Ness handed her a letter which she said was for Otto's roommate, one Dowd. Instead of mailing this letter Mrs. East says that she sent it with the one Mrs. Van Ness had asked her to destroy to John B. Huggins of this city, who for years had been an intimate friend of the Van Ness family.

Mr. Huggins visited Mr. Van Ness and gave him the letters. Lawyers were sent for from New York and arrangements for a separation were made. Mrs. Van Ness was to receive a certain income. The couple, however, were reconciled before the lawyers arrived, and nothing was done.

The letter which caused so much trouble forms one of the papers in the present action. In part it reads:

"My Darling Alice: Received both of your letters and got the ten spot all right. You certainly are a jewel, always thinking of your little boy. Many thanks, dearest little wife, for the same. Four weeks ago this very day you were married. You see I keep track of every day. I count the hours, yes, the minutes that you are away from me. Get Van Ness up and come to New York. Perhaps we can see each other.

"If you knew how glad I was to hear that he is going to turn over all these stocks to you with both houses. If he does that we will be fixed for sure and no need to worry."

The closing sentence reads:

"With all my love and kisses, I am your ever faithful, loving husband, OTTO."

Henry East, in an affidavit, corroborates his wife's statements. He also was employed by Mr. Van Ness.

An affidavit by Samuel Riker, one of the plaintiff's attorneys, says that the inventory of the estate of Mrs. Emma Van Ness showed that she had $839,098.32 in personal property, the income from which was about $40,000 a year.

Mr. Van Ness, the affidavit says, has recently sold 500 shares of Consolidated Gas stock for $88,000, and has canceled $88,500 in mortgages which were held by his late wife. He has transferred other property from the estate to himself and others, making the total disposed of by him nearly $290,000.

SAYS SHE WAS MARRIED.

Mr. Riker swears Alice Woods was legally disqualified from marrying Mr. Van Ness because she was already married to Pobe, and says that Mr. Van Ness was prohibited from marrying in this State by the divorce which his first wife obtained from him.

The counsel for the plaintiffs in their argument before Justice Andrews declared that Mr. Van Ness should be removed as executor of his deceased wife's estate, as he was not under bonds and that he was allowing his third wife to manipulate the property in her own interests. The counsel said that Mr. Van Ness had already purchased two houses for her at Port Jervis valued at $18,000, and had given her stocks and bonds as well as making a present of $2,500 to her father. They therefore asked that the injunction remain in force until the action for the removal of Van Ness as executor and trustee be tried.

Mr. Van Ness was in court during the argument. He was represented by Henry Bacon of Goshen, N. Y. Mr. Bacon said that under the will Mr. Van Ness had a right to use the principal as well as the income of the estate.

The lawyer defended the character of the present Mrs. Van Ness. He said that she came of a family of respectability at Port Jervis. He had letters from the Baptist minister there and a Sunday school teacher to show that she was an active church worker and had a good record. As to Otto Pobe, he admitted that there was such a young man, but denied that Mrs. Van Ness had ever married him. The lawyer said he was only "a lovesick lad."

Mr. Bacon said that Mr. Van Ness had $400,000 in his own name when he married his second wife, and he had transferred the property to her with the understanding that they should make wills of like tenor, so that the survivor should have the entire property.

QUEER MATRIMONIAL TANGLE.

Complainant and Defendant in Abandonment Case Tell Strange Stories.

NEWARK, N. J., May 18.—A queer matrimonial tangle was brought to be straightened out before Judge Lambert, in the First District Criminal Court, this morning. James M. McCroy was arraigned charged with having failed to support his wife for the last nineteen years, and with having abandoned her for the last four.

Mrs. Martha McCroy, who made the complaint, told the following story:

"About twenty years ago I was married in Troy, Bradford County, Penn., to a Joseph Gifford. One day a woman came to my house and said she was my husband's first wife. I was terribly shocked, but I never doubted her statement, and left the house at once. I never saw Gifford again. I married McCroy, as I believed I had a right to. He found out about the Gifford ceremony, and tried to leave me, but I refused to let him go. He lived with me for fifteen years, but never supported me, and four years ago he left me and came to Newark. Recently I learned that Mr. McCroy had married a second time. I then concluded that he ought to support me, and I brought an action.

McCroy, on his own behalf, said that three months after he married the complainant he learned that she had been married before, and had a husband living, so he left her. She followed and brought him back, and after living with her several years he left her again. When he came here and married he said he thought he was living legally, since his first wife was not legally married to him. Thus he duplicated the experience of his first wife.

Mrs. McCroy, under cross-examination, admitted she had no proof of Gifford's alleged wife's statements. She simply left him when she was given to understand that he was a bigamist.

Judge Lambert said that some proof of Mrs. McCroy's statement was required. If, as Mrs. McCroy stated, her marriage with Gifford was annulled, then she was McCroy's legal wife, and he was bound to support her. On the other hand, if Gifford was not a bigamist, then McCroy had never been legally married to her.

This throws the burden or proving Gifford a bigamist upon Mrs. McCroy. McCroy must prove that he is not a bigamist to justify his more recent marriage. The case went over for two weeks.

New York Divorcee Loses Suit.

BOSTON, May 18.—Mrs. Frances G. Brigham of New York cannot participate in the millions left by Robert B. Brigham of this city, who died Jan. 2. The full bench of the Supreme Court to-day sustained a demurrer filed by the respondents, who are executors of Mr. Brigham's will, to Mrs. Brigham's petition to set aside the decree of divorce granted Mr. Brigham in 1888. She sought to get the divorce set aside on the ground that it was procured by fraud.

A VAUDEVILLE TRUST?

Twenty-five Managers Hold a Conference in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 18.—Twenty-five vaudeville managers from all parts of the United States are in Boston holding a conference. No information as to the reason for calling the meeting is given out, but it is thought that some kind of a combination or trust is in process of formation. As several of the New York houses which have been expanding lately are not represented, this meeting may be only for the purpose of forming an alliance for protection.

Among the vaudeville enterprises represented are the Keith theatres in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Providence; the Hopkins theatres in Chicago, and the Orpheum circuit, which stretches to the Pacific Coast. Among those present were B. F. Keith and F. F. Albee, his general manager; Mr. Behman of Hyde & Behman of Brooklyn, Mr. Shea of Buffalo, and Mr. Cole of Chicago.

In connection with this meeting it was rumored this morning that the old music hall property had been secured by F. E. Proctor, the New York manager of variety entertainment. It was also said that he would reconstruct the building, making it a thoroughly up-to-date amusement house, and would open it about Labor Day as part of the Proctor circuit. It is said that Mr. Proctor has made offers for theatres in Buffalo, Cleveland, and Pittsburg. If he secured these, he will have, with Music Hall, a circuit of eight theatres.

The conference will be concluded to-morrow, when a statement is promised of what has been done.

REVELLE AGAIN PLAYS JEAN.

But with Only One Good Arm the Staircase Act Was Difficult.

Hamilton Revelle, Miss Olga Nethersole's leading man, who met with a severe accident through the premature explosion of a flashlight apparatus Thursday night, was sufficiently recovered yesterday to leave the New York Hospital and return to his apartments. It was not until late afternoon that the management were informed that Mr. Revelle would be in a fit condition to play his part last night. Leonard Outram had already been instructed to prepare himself for the rôle of Jean when word was sent to Wallack's Theatre that Mr. Revelle would be on hand. With his right hand bandaged and resting in his coat pocket, and with a somewhat scarred face, he managed to fill the rôle.

Considerable amusement was occasioned in the second act, when, in an awkward manner, his right arm being, of course, useless, Jean attempted to carry Pamele Legrand up the spiral stairway. The embarrassing position he was placed in for the time brought forth rounds of applause from the audience.

Robbery at Paris Fair.

PARIS, May 19.—A skilful thief has been operating at the United States offices at the exposition. Olivier Hine, an expert in the section of Liberal Arts, was about to proceed to the payment of the staff of employes when he discovered that his pocketbook, containing 1,800 francs in bank notes and a check for 700 francs, had disappeared from an inside pocket of the coat. Fifteen persons were awaiting their turn to be paid at the time, and all asked to be searched, but no trace of the missing property could be found.

Every day and Sunday, THE NEW YORK TIMES delivered at your home for NINE CENTS A WEEK. Order in advance from your newsdealer. THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper, it is well to order it delivered to your residence.—Adv.

ICE TRUST NOT TO YIELD

Will Make No "Further Concessions," an Officer Says.

DEFIES ALL "PUBLIC CLAMOR"

Trust Five-Cent Ice in Tenement Districts Shunned When Independent Dealers Can Be Found.

John D. Schoonmaker, Second Vice President of the American Ice Company, made at Rondout on Thursday a statement on behalf of the trust which is accepted as indicating that it will defend its monopoly, and cares not for civil and criminal proceedings before the State and local authorities or for the plan to bring it before the United States authorities. The statement, which was yesterday vouched for as correct by Mr. Schoonmaker, follows:

"The American Ice Company will make no further concessions whatever, and its officers will have nothing further to say about its plans. The sale of five-cent pieces of ice will not be extended to any section of the city outside the tenement-house districts. The remainder of the inhabitants of the city will have to continue paying 60 cents a hundred for their ice, and no amount of public clamor in or out of the press will induce this company to deviate from this policy one iota. The American Ice Company has fully considered this matter in all its details and this is its final answer.

"We cannot afford to sell ice to private families for any less figure. We have to take into consideration the short ice crop, the cost of delivery, and the fact that we have to carry book accounts for all our sixty-cent customers. All these things combined render it impossible to sell ice at less than 60 cents. If we extended the fifteen pounds for 5 cents rate all over the city we would be unable to meet expenses.

"In charging the price we do we are acting on what we believe to be sound business principles. I do not consider it fair to ask the American Ice Company to do more than it has done. In order that the very poor people may not have to suffer by reason of the advantage taken by the small dealer of the agitation about the high price of ice, we have upset all our regular arrangements, have invaded a field for which we care nothing, are lucky if we do not lose money by our action, and are now seriously asked to reduce the price of ice to all families to the same basis."

Mr. Schoonmaker supplemented this yesterday by saying: "It is not that we wouldn't sell ice cheaper than 60 cents if we could, but we can't afford to."

Ice yesterday at all the "bridges," trust and independent, was $3 a ton, instead of $4, as was the case at the beginning of the week. An independent dealer said that in his opinion the changes in price were made to keep everybody guessing, and the putting down of the price was regarded by many as a scheme to lure peddlers into selling ice so as to crowd those now in the business and drive many out of it by a sudden advance in price.

As to the change of policy of the trust in taking up the five cent chunk business, it was widely denounced as a "bluff," yesterday in the quarters where the few wagons that have been sent out appeared. Charles A. Winch, the distributing agent, said, as usual, that there were twenty wagons out.

A tour of the district bounded by the East River, the Bowery, Houston Street, and Canal Street was made yesterday to discover the extent of the trust's work for its poorer customers. Its wagons, with "Piece ice for sale" on them, had been seen on Lewis, Ludlow, and Delancey Streets, but at such times and in such circumstances as to make it possible for one wagon to account for the apparitions. There could not have been more than four wagons in the vast district, and there was no indication that any made more than one trip.

On the other hand, there were scores of independent distributors who were doing a rushing trade in selling fifteen to twenty pounds of ice for 5 cents. The ice came from the O'Hare & Solomon, Welsh estate, Briggs, and Winne bridges. One of the distributors, Herman Geisenheimer, of Geisenheimer & Korman, who is Secretary of the East Side Independent Ice Dealers' Association, said that the trust wagons were shunned, as the people had seen the sham of the scheme.

"I am very well satisfied with the situation," said he. "I sell twenty pounds of ice for 5 cents. I pay $3 a ton for my ice, carry four tons a day, make $8, and have to pay $1.50 for my man and $1.50 for my horse, so that I make $5 a day. Families wish for independent ice. I sold 3,000 pounds at one stop to-day in Delancey Street. The trust don't sell one chunk to ten chunks sold by the independents."

Geisenheimer's statements were corroborated by a dozen independent distributors, among them M. Jekowsky of 147 Orchard Street, B. Bakst of 260 Cherry Street, Daniel Shenfield of 189 Clinton Street, and J. Kuranzer. Bakst said he could make a nice living by selling ice that cost $3 a ton for 5 cents for fifteen to twenty pounds, but he did not believe the low price at the bridges would last. "The price," he added, "wasn't lowered for nothing. The trust wasn't needed around here any way. It got scared and tried to make a show, but didn't succeed."

Just now the heads of the trust are busy early and late. There was a conference at headquarters on Thursday that lasted until the evening. Yesterday at the Garfield National Bank John F. Carroll, President C. W. Morse, and W. H. Geishenen had a long talk over ice matters.

The members of the East Side Independent Ice Dealers' Association will meet at 4 P. M. to-morrow at 145 Suffolk Street to take action on several propositions of importance to the general welfare of the distributors of the lower east side.

MRS. FRANCES HILLER DEAD.

Her Body Will Occupy a $50,000 Tomb Built Long Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Mass., May 18.—Mrs. Frances Hiller died here this morning. Her body will occupy a magnificent cabinet which she had built for herself thirteen or fourteen years ago at an expense of $50,000. A similar casket carved at the same time for her husband's body now contains his remains in the tomb of the Protestant Cemetery here. When Dr. Hiller died his wife employed a watchman to guard the body. One night the light went out and the watchman departed. Another husband had appeared.

The second husband was Peter Surrette, a French-Canadian coachman. The wedding of Surrette and Mrs. Hiller, which took place about nine years ago, was one of the memorable events of that section of Middlesex County. Surrette was a Roman Catholic, and Mrs. Hiller, who had heretofore been a stanch Protestant, as was her husband, changed her faith to accord with that of her second husband.

Instead of taking his name, however, she induced him to take that of her first husband. Mrs. Hiller continued to remain Mrs. Hiller, and Peter Surrette became Henry Hiller by due warrant of law.

JAMES RICH STEERS WEDS.

Naples Dispatch Announces His Marriage to Miss Karolina Klauser.

A dispatch received yesterday from Naples announces the marriage there on May 17 of James Rich Steers and Miss Karolina Klauser, both of New York. Mr. Steers is a lawyer of wealth, whose New York home is at 101 Park Avenue. He is a widower and is nearly sixty years old. His wife died three years ago.

Mr. Steers is a member of the Law, Reform, American Yacht, and Union Clubs, and the Society of the Cincinnati. He spends many of his Summers at Watermill, L. I. His daughter died there last Summer.

Miss Klauser was originally from Farmington, Conn. Her father was for years Principal of Miss Porter's School in that place. For over twenty years she taught music in this city, to private pupils, and is well-known among many wealthy families. She has a sister, Miss L. Klauser, of 67 West Thirty-eighth Street, with whom she lived.

Mrs. Craven Arrested for Perjury.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—Warrants were issued to-night for the arrest of Mrs. Nettie Craven, Justice of the Peace Simpkin, and Adolph Sylva. The first two were indicted by the Grand Jury for perjury and the latter with subornation of perjury in connection with the Fair-Craven case. Their bail has been fixed at $10,000 each. Argument in the case was concluded to-day.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The polo games at Westchester, the races at Morris Park, and a carnival of formal and informal golf tournaments on the suburban courses, the most notable of which will be the semi-annual championship tournament at Baltusrol for the H. P. Toler Cup, will be the chief diversions of that portion of the New York society world still in New York and its suburbs to-day. The polo games at Westchester will draw the most fashionable attendance. Fortunately for the sporting element in society interested, they take place late in the afternoon that the Morris Park races can be first enjoyed.

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It is reported at Newport that the Breakers, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr.'s, villa, will be open late in the Autumn and a close friend of the Vanderbilt family is said to have stated there that the wedding of Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie French will be celebrated in Trinity Church, Newport, in September next, with a following reception at Harbor View, the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. F. O. French. This same family friend is also authority for the statement that Mr. Robert L. Gerry will be Mr. Vanderbilt's best man; that among Mr. Vanderbilt's ushers will be Mr. Potter Palmer, Jr., and Mr. Ernest Iselin, and, further, that after the wedding the young couple will sail for Europe to return by December to spend the Winter in the Cornelius Vanderbilt house, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

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The Atlantic liners sailing to-day, and which are the Campania, Werra, Maasdam, and Graf Waldersee, will not take out many well-known people. The Werra, which sails to-day for Gibraltar, Genoa, and Naples, has booked, among other passengers, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mrs. J. L. Morgan, Jr., Mrs. J. K. Tiffany and Miss Tiffany, Mrs. F. W. Chandler and the Misses Chandler, the Rev. J. E. Fitzmaurice, Mrs. W. J. John, Dr. F. E. Simmons and Mrs. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Smith, and Miss Blanche Walsh.

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The St. Louis, due to-day from Southampton and Cherbourg, is said to be bringing, among others, Miss Dora Ashmore, Mrs. C. J. Belden, Mrs. Hugh L. Cole and Miss Cole, Mrs. W. E. Clarke, Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, Miss Francklyn, Miss Hattie Gammell, Miss Gray, Mrs. W. H. Grinnell, Francis D. Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. Colgate Hoyt and daughters, Edward Isham, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. King, J. Kingsbury, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Miller, Mrs. Henry Miller, Townsend Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman, Miss Hope Norman, R. C. L. Perkins, William Wright Parish, Mr. and Mrs. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wisner, and A. S. Williamson.

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On the Kaiserin Maria Theresa, which sails next Tuesday for Southampton, Bremen, and Cherbourg, there are booked, among others, Mrs. E. Reeves Merritt, Mrs. A. T. Ashmore, Mrs. David M. Turnure and Miss Turnure. The Graf Waldersee, sailing to-day for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, has booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Coxe, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Dexter, Prof. W. Carey Jones and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wells, and Everett Shinn, the artist, and Mrs. Shinn. The Massilam, for Rotterdam to-day, has booked Baron H. W. Van Pallandt, Baron G. Van Zollen, Prof. C. W. Dabney and Mrs. Dabney, George Gillett and Miss Gillett, Herbert Sanborn, Dr. O. S. Strong, Dr. G. H. MacGregor, and G. H. McCord, the artist.

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Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are expected on the Auguste Victoria, as they were reported by cable to have sailed from Cherbourg last week. They will be met on their arrival by relatives, and will probably go to Hempstead for a short visit before leaving to occupy their cottage, Belvoir, at Newport for the Summer.

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Sultana, Mr. John R. Drexel's steam yacht, is scheduled to sail this morning for Philadelphia, where Mr. Drexel will board her and proceed to Southampton. Mrs. John R. Drexel, her mother, Mrs. Troth, and her sister, Miss Troth, and Mr. William Hude Neilson will sail next week and join Mr. Drexel in England. As already announced, Sultana will cruise this Summer in northern waters, going as far as the North Cape and the Land of the Midnight Sun.

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Mr. Beverly Ward has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Susan Hastings Ward, to Mr. William Gray Lapham of Syracuse, N. Y. The wedding will take place the latter part of June at the residence of the bride's father, Summit, N. J. The bride's only attendant will be her sister, Miss Beatrice Colden Ward. The bride is a niece of Mrs. Luther Kuntze. Her mother was Miss Hastings, a daughter of the late Hugh Hastings. Her father, Mr. Ward, married, after he and his first wife had been divorced, Miss Sukeley of Morristown.

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Although the Spring season is well over at the Virginia Hot Springs, there are still quite a number of well-known people there, among them Mr. and Mrs. Rollins Morse of Boston and Mrs. Henry Clews. Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, Jr., will leave for Newport this week.

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W. B. Coster was the host of a stag party on the road coach Pioneer yesterday. Mr. Reginald Rives was the whip. Among Mr. Coster's guests were Marion Story, W. H. Catlin, William Littauer, Centre Hitchcock, R. M. Bull, Frank A. Watson, and Arthur Kemp. Among those who went on the coach Good Times to Inwood last evening were Mr. Burchard's party and the Misses Sherman. Henry S. Kip has engaged the Good Times for this evening, and M. Van Beuren has chartered the Waldorf break to take a party to the Morris Park races to-day. Mr. Sturges has the Pioneer for to-day.

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The bookings for the Pioneer next week are as follows: Monday, John A. Matthews; Tuesday, Lowell Lincoln; Wednesday, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin; Thursday, Mrs. Charles Isham, and Friday, Mr. Stuyvesant Le Roy. The Pioneer will be taken off the route on June 2.

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Mrs. Burke-Roche will give to-day at her residence, 13 East Twenty-sixth Street, a small and informal luncheon. Mrs. Clarence Mackay will give a large dinner at her country residence at Westbury this evening. Covers will be laid for thirty-six. The table decorations will consist of centre pieces of Jack roses and pink moss rosebuds, and there will be corsage bouquets for the women guests of white sweet peas and moss rosebuds and boutonnières of pink moss rosebuds for the men.

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At the wedding of Lieut. Charles Sidney Haight, United States Army, and Miss Margaret Winthrop Folsom, daughter of Mr. George W. Folsom of this city, which will be celebrated to-day in Trinity Church at Lenox, the bridal party will be as follows: Edward Maitland Armstrong best man, and Messrs. J. M. A. Darrach, Gerald Beekman Hoppin, Edward Liddon Paterson, William Massena Benjamin, Anson Phelps, and Samuel W. W. Pomeroy ushers. The bridesmaids are to be the Misses Maude Christine Folsom and Miss Marguerite Slack, and the maid of honor is to be Miss Folsom, the bride's sister.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 18.—The wedding of Miss Margarite Malcolm, daughter of Mrs. Charles Malcolm, to the Rev. Thomas Worrall of Burlington, Vt., will take place here June 5.

Mrs. Lyman Colt Josephs has arrived at her cottage for the Summer.

The Rev. and Mrs. Roderick Terry were here for a visit to-day.

Mrs. Charles M. Bull and her mother, Mrs. Van Brunt, have arrived at the Bull cottage, at the One-Mile Corner.

Mrs. Walters, daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Stephen B. Luce, has returned from Washington for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren have arranged to arrive here for the season next Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman and family will arrive for the season next week.

The wedding of Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr., and Miss Charlotte Whiting, the engagement of whom was only recently announced, will take place much earlier than has been heretofore reported. The ceremony will be solemnized in Newport the latter part of next month.

Mrs. Edward King will arrive at her cottage during the coming week.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Eustis will arrive at the Wheeler cottage on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster are here for a short visit.

Henry White, Secretary of the United States Legation at London, has rented his villa, on Harrison Avenue, at Brenton's Cove, known as Edgerston, to Almeric H. Paget of New York for the coming season.

Mrs. Charles P. Cassilly has arrived at the Pendleton cottage for the season.

White Lodge, owned by Lispenard Stewart, was opened to-day. The owner will arrive the first week in June.

D. Le Roy Dresser has been making a short visit here with his sister, Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown.

Ogden Codman, Jr., arrived this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Fuller are visiting Mrs. Fuller's sister, Miss Hone.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis of Boston have arrived at the Mason cottage for the season.

All Saints' Memorial Chapel Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 18.—Officers have been elected for the year at All Saints' Memorial Chapel as follows: Senior Warden—Frederick W. Rhinelander; Junior Warden—Dr. E. Linzee Cunningham; Vestrymen—W. C. Rives, Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, Frederick W. Rhinelander, Jr., Richard C. Derby, and Leslie Pell Clarke; Clerk—W. C. Rives; Treasurer—J. Truman Burdick.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Eustis at Rhinecliff.

RHINECLIFF, N. Y., May 18.—Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis arrived at Rhinecliff to-day. They were met at the station by ex-Gov. Morton, father of the bride, and were driven to Ellerslie, the country seat of Mr. Morton. As the carriage containing the party was proceeding past the public school of the village the newly married couple received a hearty greeting from the pupils, and the carriage was nearly filled with flowers presented by the scholars.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Committee Chairmen Appointed—A Twentieth Century Fund—Sabbath Question Not Hopeful.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 18.—At to-day's session of the one hundred and twelfth annual Presbyterian General Assembly the attendance was greater than yesterday, many Commissioners having arrived during the night. There were several full-blooded Indians in the Assembly as delegates, among them being Thomas Aungie and the Rev. Henry T. Selwin of Greenwood, S. D., both opposed to a revision of the Creed, and Stephen Weston, a Choctaw.

The Rev. Dr. Dickey, the new Moderator, called the Assembly to order and appointed James H. Converse of Philadelphia Vice Moderator. He also announced the appointment of Chairmen of the following committees:

Bills and Overtures—Robert F. Sample, New York.
Judicial Committee—Dr. William McKibben, Cincinnati.
Polity—Dr. Daniel Webster Fisher.
Home Missions—Dr. Richard S. Holmes.
Foreign Missions—Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall.
Education—Dr. George B. Stewart.
Church Erection—Dr. William M. Clark.
Theological Seminaries—D. D. Jas. Kerr.
Freedmen—Dr. E. Trumbull Lee.
Aid for Colleges—Dr. W. H. Craig.

Among the recommendations made by the special committee on the celebration of the twentieth century, provision for a memorial fund was suggested, to be known as the "Twentieth Century Fund for the Endowment of Presbyterian Collegiate and Theological Institutions for the Enlargement of Missionary Enterprises, for the Erection of Church Buildings, and Payment of Debts on Churches and Educational Institutions, and for Other Work of the Boards, at the Option of the Donors."

It was suggested that provision be made for the appointment of a central committee, to consist of four ministers and three Elders, with headquarters in Philadelphia, the committee to have general supervision of the work.

A message of congratulation from the Methodist General Conference was read and answered in kind.

Majority and minority reports were made by the special committee on the method of apportionment of standing committees of the General Assembly. The majority report recommended that the standing committees be appointed by the Moderator, assisted by a committee of ministers and Elders, the latter committee to be also appointed by the Moderator. This is the method now in vogue. The minority report recommended the division of the territory covered by the General Assembly into twenty-two election districts, equal in size, by combining the small Synods and dividing the larger Presbyteries when necessary. These and other special committee reports will be considered later.

The Rev. Dr. Nicolls of this city presented the special report of the Committee on Ministerial Education, in which he showed the necessity for the education of ministers and of guarding against the lax examination of candidates.

The Committee on Sabbath Observance reported that the present condition of the Sabbath question in the United States has more threatening aspects than hopeful signs and more difficult problems than encouraging features. At the afternoon session the report was taken up and discussed. A resolution was adopted commending President McKinley and Secretary of State Hay for recommending that the exhibit of the United States at the Paris Exposition be closed on Sunday, even though it was not successful.

It was recommended to Congress that no more appropriations be made to expositions of a National character in this country unless it is provided that they be closed on the Sabbath. The advertising in and reading of the Sunday newspapers on the Sabbath was declared to be one of the worst forms of Sunday desecration. Dr. Jackson of Jersey City offered a resolution requesting the proprietors of the St. Louis daily newspapers to refrain from printing reports of the Assembly in Sunday editions of their papers. The resolution was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. John Fox, Secretary of the Bible Society of New York, presented the Bible cause. He showed that in the State of Pennsylvania alone the Bible was printed and distributed in about forty different languages. Also that the Bible agents throughout the world are the Church's missionaries. He set forth that a Bible without a missionary was more effective than a missionary without a Bible. Word had been sent to the Bible House by the Bible agent at Manila to proceed with the provisional translation of the Bible into the different languages spoken by the Filipinos.

The Assembly voted to send fraternal greetings to the Southern Presbyterians in session at Atlanta, Ga., and also to the Cumberland Presbyterians, and then adjourned until to-morrow.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONS.

Board Begins Its Annual Meeting—Work in Alaska.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—The Presbyterian Woman's Board of Home Missions began its twenty-first annual meeting to-day in the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The attendance was large. Reports were read, the most interesting of which were those pertaining to the home mission fields.

The feature of the first session was the report of the Rev. G. F. McAfe of New York, General Superintendent of all mission work. He stated that the mission work in Alaska consisted of training school work for boys and girls. The work is progressing among the Nez Perces Indians of Idaho, while the New Mexican Indians are pleading for Protestant teachers in their schools.

In Porto Rico the mission work is progressing favorably.

Kaiser Orders a New Play.

BERLIN, May 18.—Capt. Lauff, author of "The Iron Tooth," has been ordered by Emperor William to write another Hohenzollern drama for 1901, when will be celebrated the bi-centenary of the Kingdom of Prussia. The drama will treat of the Great Elector. A conference between Capt. Lauff and the Emperor on the subject lasted until 1 o'clock in the morning, and resulted in settling the whole plan of the play.

Kriegerbund Delegation at Hamburg.

BERLIN, May 18.—The delegation of the Deutsche Kriegerbund from the United States arrived to-day at Hamburg, on board the Hamburg-American liner Batavia. A festal reception was accorded them.

Austrian Archduchess to Marry.

BERLIN, May 18.—The betrothal of Duke Robert of Wurtemberg to Archduchess Maria Immaculata of Austria is announced.

LIABILITY OF EMPLOYERS

Europe Ahead of This Country in Aiding Injured Workmen.

REFERENCE TO STANDARD OIL

Demand for Severest Penalty for Unjust Freight Traffic—Evils of Commercial Combinations Weighed.

"Employers' Liability" was the subject of the People's Institute meeting at Cooper Union last night. A large audience listened to the discussion, the whole trend of which was that this country is far behind most of the European nations in affording legal means by which workingmen could be compensated for personal injuries received at their work. Thomas G. Shearman, one of the speakers, said that laboring men are wholly responsible for this condition of things in refusing to ask the Judges and great lawyers for help in framing laws that would relieve this condition, and which help, he assured them, would be cheerfully and gratuitously given.

Charles Sprague Smith presided and Miles Menander Dawson was the first speaker. He described the system of casualty insurance carried on by the State in Austria, whereby a man totally disabled gets 60 per cent. of his wages as long as he lives, and death benefits to his dependents in proportion. Insurance statistics show that the cost of this can be estimated from year to year as accurately as fire losses and mortality can be estimated, and that the total cost of this adds less than 1 per cent. to the amount paid in wages. Lawsuits are done away with.

Senator John Ford described the efforts of the great corporations to defeat the Employer's Liability bill which he has been trying to push through the Legislature for the last three years, and said that at one time there was an attempt to have it deliberately misprinted to gain delay.

Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers, called upon workers to pay less attention to National questions like "16 to 1," on which they could never agree and the benefits from which were problematical, and work for such measures as this, the returns from which would be positive and immediate.

Quite a sensation was caused by Mr. Shearman's opening words.

"I have recently taken occasion, to the displeasure of some of my friends," he said, "to call in question the extreme advantages which are said to exist uniformly in every republic as against monarchies. I don't want to live in a monarchy. I don't want to be a King and I don't want to have a King over me, but words are not things, and while a rose by any other name may smell as sweet, an onion by any other name smells just as bad.

"Now we are all tremendously conceited about this great republic of ours, and this particular Empire State of ours. I think the conceit about our city has been pretty well taken out of us. But we fancy we lead the cause of civilization in every respect, and look with compassion upon subjects of a queen, em

A. SIMONSON

WIGS AND TOUPEES

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to cover part or the entire head is my specialty.

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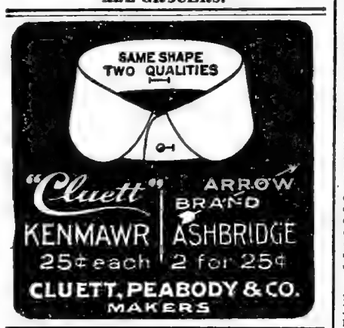

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RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Plans for New Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Approved.

Work Upon the Building Probably Will Begin in the Fall—Mrs. Eugene Kelly's Bequest.

Almost the last thing which Archbishop Corrigan did before sailing for Rome three weeks ago was to approve the plans of Charles T. Matthews for the new Lady Chapel, which is to form a part of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The new Lady Chapel will be Gothic in design and correspond very closely to the architecture of the cathedral. It will be connected with the cathedral apse, and will occupy the space fronting on Madison Avenue, between the Archbishop's house and the cathedral rectory, but it will not be joined to either. Practically it will be a small cathedral, very high for its ground space, so as not to be dwarfed by the cathedral, and consist of one main auditorium, in effect carrying the chancel of the cathedral further east, and altering to some extent the cruciform plan. The main entrance is on the avenue. The material will be the same as that of the cathedral, and it is expected that work upon its construction will begin next Fall.

Mrs. Eugene Kelly bequeathed the sum of $200,000 for the erection of this Lady Chapel. Her sons will furnish whatever sum may be needed, which will probably exceed $50,000 to $75,000, the amount left by their mother in her will.

Rev. Dr. R. W. Barnwell a Bishop.

MOBILE, Ala., May 18.—The Episcopal Council to-day unanimously elected the Rev. Dr. R. W. Barnwell of Salem, Ala., as Bishop Coadjutor.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for May 27, 1900.

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SUBJECT—Parables of the Kingdom. Matthew, xiii., 24-33.
GOLDEN TEXT—The field is the world. Matthew, xiii., 38.

In this lesson we continue our study of "The Sermon on the Sea." It brings before us our Lord's own explanation of additional characteristics of "the kingdom of heaven," as seen in its individual members, and so, as seen in the whole kingdom upon earth, for the individual is the unit by which the whole kingdom is measured and judged. These characteristics all grow out of, and are based upon, the condition brought before us last week, that of hearing the word. Like that, all of these are illustrated by special parables.

Last week we saw that when that word is sincerely received, and honestly treated, it will bring forth fruit in the daily life, just as the seed hidden in good soil naturally produces a harvest of grass or grain. How the seed produces such a harvest, however, was not told in the parable of "The Sower." But now, according to St. Mark (4:21-22), and St. Luke (8; 16-17), another parable was introduced into the discourse, to which St. Matthew makes no allusion.

The Candle. It was the parable of the Candle and the Candlestick. In its normal condition the candle could be covered by a vessel, or put under a bed, just as the seed was put under the ground, and no effect be produced. But our Lord says "no man, when he hath lighted a candle, covereth it with a vessel, or putteth it under a bed, but setteth it on a candlestick, that they which enter in may see the light." (Luke viii., 16.) This, however, is done only "when he hath lighted" it. How he lights it is a visible operation. With the seed, its quickening is not visible. It is cast into the ground, and "the earth bringeth forth fruit of herself," man "knoweth not how." (Mark iv., 27-28.) But no one ever supposes that a candle will light itself, or that the candlestick on which it stands will light it. It is evident to all that there must be something brought to it as a burning taper, or glowing coal, which has light in and of itself. When this touches the wick at once here is light which all who enter in may see. Thus the dead candle visibly becomes a living light by the touch of a power entirely outside of itself.

So it is in spiritual things. The word spoken, however faithfully preached, and however intelligently and honestly received, will not profit unless it is quickened into life by a Divine power. For "the things of God knoweth no man, but the Spirit of God." (I. Corinthians, ii., 11.) It is He "that quickeneth," (John vi., 63.) It is very significant that the parable which illustrates this necessity immediately follows that which tells of hearing the word.

THE GROWING SEED.

The Growing Seed. But now another equally important truth is brought before us by another illustration. This is the parable of "The Growing Seed." It is reported only by St. Mark. (iv., 26-29.) Its point is to declare how this quickening of the word in the heart becomes manifest to men. It is not by any sudden outburst as when the candle is lighted, but by the slowness of growth. Thus "the candle" illustrates the origin of spiritual life, but "the growing seed" is development. It is very gradual, "first the blade, then the ear; after that the full corn in the ear." This is the process of sanctification or growth in grace. With most believers it is a very slow process, and with all it must never cease.

The Wheat and the Tares. This gradual and constant growth is not, however, the only characteristic demanded of either the individual believer, or of the great body of believers which we call "The Church." It must go on in the midst of untold and unnumbered difficulties. This is brought before us in the parable of "The Wheat and the Tares," and is the main feature of this lesson. This parable is recorded only by St. Matthew. Bike that of "The Sower" it was explained by our Lord Himself. We cannot, therefore, go far astray in understanding the meaning of its details. For He said to His disciples of every age that

The Sower	is	The Son of Man.
The Field	is	The World.
The Good Seed	are	The Children of the Kingdom.
The Tares	are	The Children of the Wicked one.
The Enemy	is	The Devil.
The Harvest	is	The End of the World.
The Reapers	are	The Angels.

"In the beginning," when God created this great field—"the world"—"the Son of Man," of whom it is said "All things were made by him," (John, i., 3,) "saw every thing that He had made, and, behold! it was very good. (Genesis, i., 31.) Then man, made in the image of God," walked in fellowship with Him. But "the enemy"—that is, the devil—beguiled man, and "sin entered into the world." (Romans, v., 12.) The fair "field" of God's creation was sown with "tares." Adam, and all born "in his likeness, after his image," became "the children of the wicked one." (John, viii., 44.) So it has been ever since, for "Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean?" (Job, xiv., 4.)

When "the word of the kingdom," therefore, falls upon the mind and heart of any human being, it falls into soil full of "tares." (Ephesians, ii., 3.) It is not, therefore, in this world in which we live that we find "the children of God" and "the children of the wicked one" walking side by side, but in every individual "the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh; and these are contrary the one to the other, so that ye cannot do the things that ye would." (Galatians, v., 17.) This was St. Paul's experience. (Romans, vii., 10-20,) and it has been the experience of every other believer. The humbling but true apothegm, therefore, should never be forgotten:

If you would see a great deal of evil,
Look around you.
If you would see a great deal more,
Look within you.

In the infinite wisdom of God "The Wheat" and "The Tares," in the world and in the heart, must "both grow together until the harvest." And it is not only because of His infinite wisdom, but also because of His infinite grace. In the physical world the "Tares" can never become "Wheat," although they very much resemble each other. But in the spiritual world, all of God's "Wheat" were once the devil's "Tares," and so, through the riches of His grace, and the faithfulness of His "Wheat," other "Tares" may also become true "Wheat." The "Tares," therefore, are spared, not only because in uprooting them the "Wheat" may be injured, but that the goodness of God may lead them to repentance. (Romans ii., 4.)

So also in the true children of God the "Tares" are permitted to grow for wise and gracious reasons. It brings them in many ways closer to Himself, and His strength is made perfect in their weakness. "Most gladly, therefore," St. Paul says, "will I glory in my infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest upon me." (II. Corinthians, xii., 9.) In fact, if all the "Tares" were rooted out of man's nature and there was no struggling against sin in the believer, there would be no strength of faith developed or victory won. But as it is, every one who cries out with St. Paul, "O wretched man that I am! Who shall deliver me from the body of this death?"—can also say with him—"I thank God, through Jesus Christ our Lord." (Romans vii., 24, 25,) "for when I am weak, then am I strong." (II. Corinthians, xii., 10.)

SPIRITUAL GROWTH.

Thus this parable brings to us the great fact that spiritual growth must be not only a slow, gradual, and constant development, but that it also must be in the midst of difficulties and dangers, and is the result of energetic and persistent conflict. (Ephesians vi., 12.) But in the time of harvest there will be a great separation, (verses 40-43,) for "the Lord knoweth them that are His." (II. Timothy, 2-19.)

But in describing this, the illustration changes. That which grew on earth—in earthly soil and with earthly hindrances—shines in heaven. They shall "shine forth as the sun in the Kingdom of their Father," (Verse 43.) For "beloved, now are we the sons of God; and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that when He shall appear, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is." (I. John, 3-2.)

The Mustard Seed. Having thus set forth the conditions and the final result of spiritual growth, our Lord then declared the visible effects of such growth. The first illustration He gives us is in the parable of "The Mustard Seed." The growing of the seed of grain produced simply a great quantity of the same seed, but the growing of the mustard seed produced a great tree, "the greatest among herbs." (verse 32.) Other seed—like that of the poppy and the rue (Trench—were smaller than the mustard seed, but they never attained so large a growth as it, and the point now emphasized is the great proportionate difference between the size of the seed, which, according to the common proverb, was, "indeed, the least of all seeds," (Luke, xvii., 6,) and that of the tree it produced, a size so great that in its branches the birds of the air could find shelter and safely build their nests. When this seed was cast on the earth, no one unfamiliar with its nature could ever have predicted such a result.

So, our Lord said, is "the kingdom of heaven" not only among men, but in men. In the great world, for instance, how impossible it seemed to all but Himself that twelve unlearned fishermen should "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature!" (Mark, xvi., 15.) Yet it is through preaching, through the scattering of the seed of Divine truth by feeble men that the kingdoms of this world are to "become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of His Christ." (Rev., xi., 15.)

In like manner, with the individual believer, how impossible it seems to overturn the mass of evil within and all about him! How often he becomes discouraged! Yet as he grows in grace, not only does his own soul become enlarged, but he becomes a mighty instrument to extend the kingdom of God and to bless men.

The Leaven. But this is not the only effect of growth brought before us in this wonderful sermon. The seed of the word planted in the heart has not only a growing power, but it also has a transforming power. This is set forth in the parable of "The Leaven," and the point of attention now is not to the character of leaven itself, for it is almost always used in the Scriptures as the type of sin, but to the power it has to produce a radical change, so that which without it is unsavory paste, with it becomes palatable and nourishing bread.

For this mighty effect for good in the wonderful growth of the Church upon earth and this enlarged influence of its individual members is not the result of numbers, or intelligence, or energy, or holiness among men. It is the effect of a new and divine principle begotten in men—"not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the Word of God, which liveth and abideth forever." (I Peter, i., 23.) "Therefore," the apostle says, "if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new." (2 Cor., v., 17.) As this change takes place in individuals, all society becomes changed.

With this parable of "Leaven" there seems to have been a break in the discourse. The multitude were sent away, and Jesus, with His disciples, returned to the house. There the discourse was resumed, but it was now addressed especially to those whom He had appointed to be "with Him." (Mark, iii., 14.) It thus has a more personal application to the individual believer.

THE HIDDEN TREASURE.

The Hid Treasure. After explaining the parable of "The Wheat and the Tares," our Lord brought before His disciples the case of a man who had found a treasure hidden in a field. The field did not belong to him, but he was so overjoyed at finding the treasure that he was willing to sell everything he had to become its lawful possessor. His joy at the finding is thus the one point of emphasis. Evidently he sees in the possession of this treasure an entire change in his circumstances. By it all debts can be canceled and every want for the future supplied. The loss of everything else is, therefore, trifling compared with its possession.

This is exactly the feeling which St. Paul expresses for himself and for every true believer when he says, "I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus, my Lord," (Philippians, iii., 8.) for to every believer, "the Kingdom of God is righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost." (Romans, xiv., 17.)

The Goodly Pearl. But now the reason for this joy is set forth in another parable. It is the story of "a merchantman seeking goodly pearls." He makes it his business. At last he finds a pearl of exceeding purity and beauty. Its price is very high, because it is very precious. But, like the man who found the treasure, he is willing to part with everything to become its possessor. The emphasis now, however, is not upon the joy of finding, but upon the value of that which is found. The more it is considered, the greater it becomes.

So is it with the repentant sinner when he finds in Jesus his Saviour. Then he can sing with the Psalmist, "Whom have I in Heaven but Thee, and there is none upon earth that I desire beside Thee." (Psalms, lxxiii., 25.)

The Draw Net. Again the illustration changes. Now the scene is that of landing a great net which has caught in its meshes fish of every kind. In the sea they swam freely together, but now they are to be separated—the good to be gathered into vessels for use—and the bad cast away to be destroyed.

"So shall it be," our Lord says, "at the end of the world." (v. 49.) Then those who have heard the word and not received it, who have never been quickened by the Holy Ghost, who have not grown into the knowledge and love of Christ, who have manifested no spiritual strength or exhibited the transforming power of His grace, who have never known the joy of salvation or found Him precious to their souls, will have no place "in the Kingdom of Heaven." Only those in whom that Kingdom was established in time will share its joys in eternity.

The Householder. Then the sermon closes. It is with the blessed assurance that every believer who is instructed to understand these things will be able to supply every need of himself and others as effectually as the wise householder, who can bring out of his treasure "things new and old" for the comfort and strengthening of himself and his guests.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What characteristics are brought before us in this lesson, and on what are they based?

Why was the parable of "The Candle" probably introduced, and what does it illustrate?

How is growth in grace illustrated?

What is set forth by the parable of "The Wheat and the Tares," and what is the explanation of its details?

When and how did "the enemy" sow the spiritual "Tares"?

What is said of the presence of evil in the world and in the believer?

Why are "The Tares" permitted to grow with "the Wheat" in the world, and in the believer?

When will "the Wheat" and "the Tares" be separated, and how is it illustrated?

What is said of "The Mustard Seed," and what does it illustrate?

What is illustrated by "The Leaven," and what is said of it?

What interrupted the discourse, and to whom was it now addressed?

What is said of the parable of "The Hid Treasure"?

What of that of "The Goodly Pearl" and "The Draw Net" and "The Householder"?

Flower Show in Central Park.

There will be placed on exhibition to-day in the Central Park conservatories a fine collection of rhododendrons. President Clausen of the Department of Parks and Landscape Gardener Rose have prepared the display, and a general invitation is extended to the public to visit the exhibition. There will also be on view some orchids and rare specimens of the bird-of-paridise plants.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Three Ballots for Bishops Taken—Colored Candidate Withdraws—Two More Missionary Bishops.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The Methodist Episcopal General Conference took three more ballots to-day for two additional Bishops, but without result. Dr. Henry Spellmeyer of Newark, N. J., and Dr. J. F. Berry of Chicago, editor of The Epworth Herald, are now, however, far ahead in the voting, and though many believe it may require several more ballots to elect, friends of the two leading candidates are confident that they will be successful. A feature of to-day's balloting was the withdrawal of the name of J. W. E. Bowen, the colored candidate.

The result of the sixth ballot for two additional Bishops, taken yesterday, was read this morning immediately after the reading of the journal. The vote was as follows: Henry Spellmeyer, 309; J. F. Berry, 264; D. H. Moore, 259; J. W. Hamilton, 232; W. V. Kelley, 166; J. W. E. Bowen, 57; T. B. Neely, 16. Others from 1 to 13 votes each.

A buzz of excitement came from the delegates when the heavy increase in Dr. Spellmeyer's vote was noted, putting the Newark (N. J.) pastor for the first time far ahead in the race. Dr. J. M. Buckley, as Chairman of the New York East delegation, then arose and formally announced the withdrawal of Dr. W. V. Kelley's name from the contest, saying that for family reasons the editor of The Methodist Review requested his friends to no longer vote for him. Amid considerable confusion the seventh ballot was then taken.

Debate on the question of electing two additional missionary Bishops to Asia, which was under consideration yesterday, was then resumed. After Dr. Neely had closed the debate the question was put on passage and by practically a unanimous vote the committee report was adopted. This provides for two additional missionary Bishops for Asia, the same to be co-ordinate in authority. Dr. Buckley then presented a special report of the Committee on Episcopacy bearing on the legal questions arising from the consolidation of three Methodist congregations of Norwich, Conn. The committee found that the Bishops had the authority to consolidate the churches and appoint one pastor. The report was adopted.

The result of the seventh ballot was then read, as follows: H. Spellmeyer, 372; J. F. Berry, 294; D. H. Moore, 275; J. W. Hamilton, 255; J. W. E. Bowen, 41; T. B. Neely, 26. Others from 1 to 12 each. Necessary to choice, 468.

The eighth ballot was then taken after a motion to proceed to the election of missionary Bishops had been voted down. It resulted as follows: H. Spellmeyer, 373; J. F. Berry, 335; D. H. Moore, 283; J. W. Hamilton, 248; T. B. Neely, 37; J. W. E. Bowen, 33; C. J. Little, 13. Others, 1 to 11 votes. Necessary to a choice, 456.

Dr. S. F. Upham, from the Committee on Itinerary, then read the recommendation of the committee regarding the much-disputed question of the time limit on pastorates. The report recommended that Section 3 of Paragraph 173 of the Book of Discipline be amended by striking out Subsection 3 and inserting in lieu thereof "He shall appoint preachers to the several pastoral charges annually."

This, in effect, abolished the time-honored rule of the Methodist Church that no pastor shall occupy one pulpit for a period of more than five years, and a lively debate resulted. A minority report was also read, providing that a five year pastorate could only be extended by the request of three-fourths of the membership of the Quarterly Conference, and that a pastorate in no case could be extended for more than a second term of five years.

Dr. Buckley favored the adoption of the minority report as amended, which, in effect, removed the time limit, with the safeguard of a three-fourths vote requirement. "If you remove the time limit without restrictions," said he, "you will be the most detested General Conference in the history of Methodism. Three-fifths of Methodism is rural or semi-rural, and all through those districts the people want the time limit. To remove it entirely would be regarded by them as, in a way, class legislation in favor of the large cities."

Assistant Secretary Penn of the Epworth League withdrew the name of Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, the colored candidate for the episcopacy. The ninth ballot was then taken, but the result will not be made known until to-morrow.

Debate on the time limit was unfinished at the hour of adjournment for the day.

The amusement question is settled so far as the Committee on the State of the Church is concerned. By a vote of 45 to 25 the committee to-day decided to recommend that the section on prohibited amusements be taken out and that a new section be inserted in the chapter on advices. The paragraph to be inserted is as follows:

Our Church has from the beginning of its history insisted that dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theatres, horse races, circuses, dancing parties, or patronizing dancing schools and other amusements which cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus, are perilous to the spiritual life and influence of the members of our Church and enervating to the spiritual power of the Church in the great work of saving souls. The tendency in social circles toward dangerous amusements was never stronger than it is at the present time, and therefore we deem it wise to reaffirm our historic attitude upon this subject and urge our people to abstain from and bear their unwavering testimony against all amusements and diversions which endanger Christian life and repress the spiritual power of the Church. This advice must not be interpreted as the waiving of the Church's right to call to account any member who continues to indulge in these diversions, which cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus.

Bishop McCabe, who occasioned considerable surprise several days ago by preparing and giving out for publication a set of satirical resolutions referring to the outside work performed by the Bishops, may be censured by the conference for his action. To-day Chairman J. H. Buckley declared that the Committee on Episcopacy would investigate Bishop McCabe's action and report to the General Conference.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON PREACHES
in Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, Sunday morning on
"THE CHURCH FOR THE TIMES."
and in the evening on
"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
Champion Humbug of the Century."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4TH Av. and 20th St., Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor.—Rev. John Cuckson of Boston will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Rev. R. M. W. Black preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

An address to men only Sunday, 4 P. M., by
Mr. ROBERT C. OGDEN, Firm of John Wanamaker
An illustrated lecture at 9 P. M. by
DR. A. F. SCHAUFFLER.
Subject, "Ruin and Rescue in New York." Music both services by Park Sisters, Cornetists. West Side Auditorium, 318 W. 57th St. All men welcome.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor.—Services at 11; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, MAsonic Temple, 6th Av. and 23d St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James O'Connor, pastor. Countess Schimmelmann delivers an address—"Dangers from Romanism in America—How to be Saved."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Rev. Robert Gardner McGregor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PAternity, Central Park West and 76th St., Rev. Chas. H. Eaton, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. by Rev. J. Russell Taber.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, Broadway and 68th St.—Robert MacKenzie, D. D., pastor of First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, will preach at 11 A. M., and Rev. Livingston L. Taylor at 8 P. M.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor.
Services Sunday May 20th.
Dr. Babcock will preach, 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service, Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., of Union Seminary, will preach. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (Sherman Square Hall,) Amsterdam Av. between 70th and 71st Sts.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach. Morning, "A Royal Image Breaker." Evening lecture, "Memories of London—The Tower, St. Paul's Cathedral, and Westminster Abbey."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; solemn vespers, 4.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 220 West 57th St., Near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service, Dr. Smith will preach; 8 P. M., evening service, Rev. Walter Lowrie will preach, subject "Absalom: The Story of His Fall"; Sunday school, 3 P. M.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8; Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8.

Church of the Ascension, Fifth Ave. & 10th St.
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Children's service, 3 P. M.
Musical service, 8 P. M.
Sittings free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE,
61st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M.
"Therefore."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.,
The Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
11 A. M.—Morning prayer; sermon by the rector.
4 P. M.—Evening prayer.
Sermon by Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M.; Rev. Charles Hargrove of England will preach; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel, entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, EAST 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday School 9:45 A. M. Services at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (METHODIST,) 109th St., Near Madison Av., Rev. J. Sumner Stone, Pastor.—Preaching, 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

Church of the Strangers, West 57th Street, Near 8th Av.
At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. } Rev. D. Asa Blackburn { Will preach morn. & eve.
All seats free. Deems Bible class, 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Communions, 7 and 8 o'clock. CHORAL CELEBRATION, Eyre's Mass in E flat, 10:30. EVENSONG, Bishop Potter will administer HOLY CONFIRMATION, 4 o'clock.

COUNTESS SCHIMMELMANN
will deliver an address in Masonic Temple, 6th Av. and 23d St., Sunday evening, May 20. Subject: "Dangers from Romanism in America." All invited.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45, 27e RUE EST. —Services religieux le dimanche a 10h½; du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 83d St.; Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Service 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant.—The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. At 8 P. M., a musical service by the choir, with address by the assistant minister.

Hot meals and cool cooks

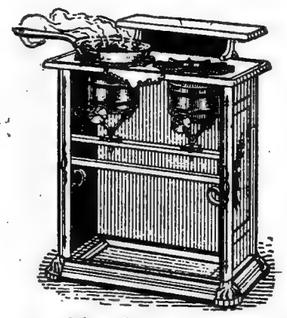

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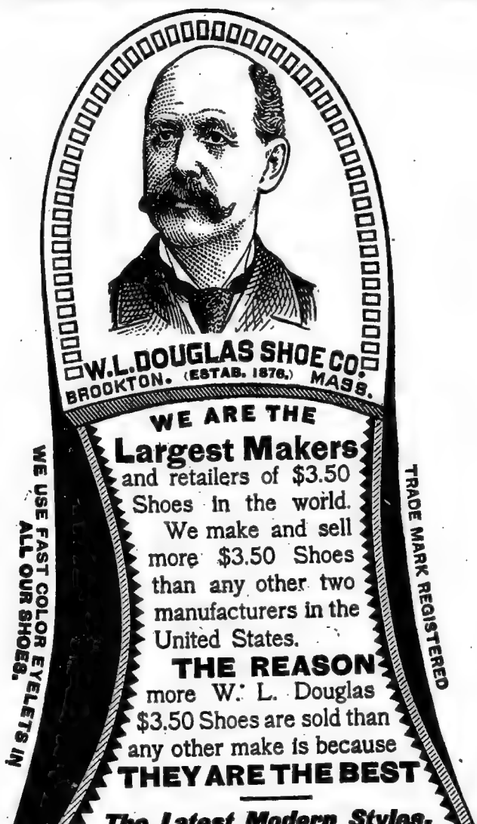

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., LL. D., Pastor-Elect.—Services Sunday at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the installation of Dr. Purves as pastor will take place on Tuesday evening, May 22, at 8 o'clock; Wednesday evening service will be omitted; preparatory service Friday evening, May 25, at 8 o'clock.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 127-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIRST MENTAL SCIENCE TEMPLE, 226 West 58th St.—Sunday, at 8 P. M., Paul Tyner will speak on "Egoism and Altruism."

HENRY FRANK.
Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av. Mornings, 11:20, "SHALL SLAVERY BE RESTORED?" and "HYSLOP'S SPIRITUALISM EXAMINED."

HUGH O. PENTECOST
64 Madison Av., near 27th St., 11 A. M., "Non-Resistance—Will It Work?"

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Afternoon topic, third in series on "Sins of the Tongue," "Corrupt Speech or Sins Against Purity."

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d St., Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday, 11 A. M., "The Measure of Greatness"; 8 P. M., "Christ and Peter."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St., Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor.—Sabbath services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach in the morning and Rev. Lysander Dickerman, D. D., in the evening. Communion service, 4 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D.—Services at Leslie Hall, southwest corner 83d St. and Broadway. Morning service at 11. Sunday school, 12:15. Christian Endeavor service at 4 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Avenue.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Subject, "The Righteousness of the Pharisees"; at 8 P. M., anniversary American Tract Society. Addresses by Rev. Drs. Purves, Burrell, and Wynkoop.

FIFTH AVE. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Dr. Mackay will preach at both services.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —Dr. Judson, 10:45. Mr. MacMurray, 7:30. Service every night.

METROPOLITAN ALLIANCE.—Rev. Helen Van Anderson speaks at 44 West 44th St. at 3:30—"The Letter and the Spirit of Religion."

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE PARISH.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., and 14th St.—Dr. Henry, State Sec. Anti-Saloon League, at 11; Dr. Belcher at 8. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.
JANE STREET CHURCH, between 8th and Greenwich Avs.—Rev. T. S. Bond at 11 and 8.
PERRY STREET CHURCH, near Greenwich St.—Holy Communion at 11, Dr. Belcher. Rev. J. C. Coddington at 8.
FRANKLIN STREET CHURCH.—Rev. W. J. Plint at 11 and Rev. John Godson at 8.
At Jane Street, Pleasant Hour Service.—J. G. Hallimond and Bowery Quartette, 4 o'clock. Special Programme.
At Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Special Concert Saturday evening at 8. Vocalists, Instrumentalists, Recitationists.

People's Church 61st St., near 8d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

PILGRIM CHURCH, 121ST ST. AND MADISON Av.—Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, REV. FRANK E. RAMSDELL. Hours of service: 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

REV. DR. R. S. MacARTHUR
preaches in Calvary Church to-morrow, 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 73d St.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., pastor emeritus, and 8 P. M. by Rev. Robert MacKenzie, D. D., of San Francisco, Cal.; weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, conducted by Dr. Booth.

St. Ambrose Church, 8, 9, 10:30, 7:30.
Rev. Stephen Innes, rector. Cor. Prince and Thompson Sts.

**ST. ANDREW'S METHODI

COLLEGE SPORTS TO-DAY

New Records Looked for in Penn-California Dual Games.

COLUMBIA - PRINCETON MEET

'Varsity Eight Will Row Naval Cadets, and the Track Men Are to Meet Princeton in Dual Games.

Two collegiate records went a-flying in the practice of college athletes this week, and under favorable weather conditions some sensational performances may be looked for to-day, at least in the dual games between Pennsylvania and California, which will be called at 11 o'clock this morning on Franklin Field. Albert Plaw, of the California team, threw the hammer 165 feet in practice at Princeton yesterday. This remarkable throw, which exceeds the intercollegiate record by 15 feet 7 inches, gives assurance that the contest between Plaw and McCracken in this event to-day will be the prettiest yet seen on college grounds, as the Pennsylvania star has done 153 feet or better almost daily during the past week. In the broad jump, Capt. Kraenzlein's record-breaking leap of 24 feet 8½ inches, made in practice last Monday, gives promise that if pushed by Woolsey or Broughton of California, the ex-champion will exceed to-day the world's record of 24 feet 7¼ inches, made by Prinstein of Syracuse, in the Pennsylvania games three weeks ago. Capt. Drum has announced that all the California men, with the exception of Woolsey and Hoffman, are in excellent condition, and as second place men will be accorded three points in the scoring, the Westerners hope to make a creditable showing in the games.

Columbia will figure prominently in intercollegiate events to-day. At Annapolis the light-blue and white's 'Varsity eight will meet in its first race the strong crew of naval cadets that won from Yale's second eight two weeks ago, and gave the Pennsylvania 'Varsity a hard race on the Severn last Saturday. The Columbia track men will meet the Princeton athletes in dual games on Columbia Field this afternoon, and close contests are assured in many of the events, although the Tigers seem to have somewhat the better of it in a forecast of the total score. Princeton has entered her best men, including Jarvis in the hundred yards, Cregan, Perry and Willis in the middle distances, and Carroll and Serviss in the high jump. "Maxy" Long will, as usual, be counted upon by Columbia to win points over the Tigers' sprinters and runners.

Two baseball games of interest will be played to-day. Cornell meets Princeton on the latter's grounds, and Harvard will be matched against Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. The latter game, with the odds slightly in favor of the Crimson nine, will likely prove the more closely contested of the two, as the Tigers have been playing ball of a standard much above that of the Ithaca nine. The other college games to be played to-day are Yale—Orange Athletic Club, at Orange; Princeton freshmen—Yale Freshmen, at New Haven; Columbia—Brown, at Providence; Manhattan—New York Athletic Club, at Jasper Field; Lafayette—Lehigh, at Easton; Annapolis—Georgetown, at Annapolis; West Point—Williams, at West Point, and Trinity—Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge.

These lacrosse games are scheduled: Columbia—Stevens Institute, at Hoboken; Lehigh—Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge, and College of the City of New York—Staten Island Athletic Club, at West Brighton.

The New England intercollegiate championship games, one of the most important events of the year among the minor New England colleges, will be contested to-day at Worcester, Mass.

COLUMBIA'S SCHUYLKILL CREW.

First 'Varsity Men Will Give Way to Second Crew Oarsmen.

In the absence of Dr. Peet, who is at Annapolis with the 'Varsity crew, the second 'Varsity and freshman crews are being coached by Capt. Maclay of the second crew. A temporary rearrangement of the second crew has been necessitated by the absence of Mount and Lawrence as substitutes for the first crew. Lawrence's place at stroke has been taken by Earle, the stroke of the freshman crew, and A. Weekes was moved from bow to take Mount's place at 3, and was himself replaced by Clark. Huffaker, who rows 5, was absent yesterday, and his place was filled by H. Weeks.

Both the first and the second crews will be broken up as soon as the first crew returns from Annapolis next week, and will be entirely reorganized, in order to get a second crew to meet the second crews of Pennsylvania, Harvard and Cornell at Philadelphia on May 30. The regulations governing this race provide that no member of a previous year's 'varsity crew is eligible in a second crew for this race. This provision bars out Irvine, 4; Vulte, 6; Falconer, 7, and Mackay, stroke, of the first crew, and their places will have to be filled from the present second boat. Mackay will probably be replaced by Lawrence, who has been stroking the second boat, and Mount will probably replace Falconer, but there is a wide choice for the other two places, including Maclay, Huffaker, Gilsey, and Burt. This arrangement will leave four men of each crew outside the eight, and they will either be combined into another eight or continue training as two fours until after the Philadelphia race. The latter plan has been adopted at Pennsylvania, where it was necessary to break up the first crew in a similar manner.

HARVARD WON AT LACROSSE.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 18.—Harvard won a well-earned victory over Cornell in the lacrosse game here to-day. The score was 8 to 1. The Ithacans put up a good game, but they were outclassed in team work and their attack was not effective. The score would have been larger had it not been for the excellent playing of Brinner, the Cornell goal, who blocked many of Harvard's attempts at goal by his own individual work. The line up:

Harvard.	Position.	Cornell.
Coyle, McDougal	Goal	Brinner
Wynne	Point	McDougal
Mortland	Cover point	Forest
Carter	First defense	Gratton
Bever	Second defense	Peck
Stevenson	Third defense	Magaffin
Breed	Centre	Boecher
Penhallow	Third attack	Seaville
Taylor	Second attack	Wood
Alvord	First attack	Dodge
Fenwyck	Outside home	G. Smith
Hardy	Inside home	E. P. Smith

Gross Best College Tennis Player.

BOSTON, May 18.—The title of champion of the New England Intercollegiate Tennis Association was won by Gross of Brown University, who defeated Hildreth of Dartmouth in the final singles match, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1. Hildreth carries off the trophy for second place and a fine reputation as a tennis player besides. Willis and Summerbell of Bates carry off the first prizes in the doubles. The Longwood Club championship matches were continued to-day, the doubles dragging along slowly. The summary:

Intercollegiate, final round, singles—Gross, Brown, beat Hildreth, Dartmouth, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1.

Longwood Club, preliminary round, doubles—Miles and Sharpless, (4-6 of 15,) beat Noyes and Allen, (1-2 of 40,) 6-1, 6-2.

First round—Putnam and Pier, (15,) beat Miles and Sharpless, (4-6 of 15,) 6-4, 6-3.

Columbia Freshmen Lost at Lacrosse.

Stevens Institute freshmen defeated the Columbia freshmen yesterday at lacrosse at Columbia Field by a score of 4 to 1. The field was covered with pools of muddy water, which prevented fast playing on either side. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Stevens.
Alexander	Goal	Bray
O'Dwyer	Point	Roeser
Baldwin	Cover point	Rabbe
Cousins	First defense	Bennett
Tibbles	Second defense	Escoto
McIntyre	Third defense	Mapleadon
Crocker	Centre	Fagan
Coggeshall	Third attack	Dreyfus
Gunther	Second attack	Bradley
Bigiow	First attack	Johnson
De Witt	Outside home	Haywood
Major	Inside home	Toffey

Goals—Columbia, Coggeshall; Stevens, Bradley, (2,) Toffey, and Johnson. Umpire—M. Barlow.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

St. Louis Hit at Proper Times and New Yorks Were Easily Beaten.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—To-day's game with New York resulted in another defeat for the visitors. The local players hit Hawley hard and at the right time, and their hits generally resulted in runs. The game was the postponed one from the day before. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R.	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R.	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	1	1	1	3	0	V. Halt'n, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Dillard, rf.	2	1	3	1	0	Selbach, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Donlin, cf.	2	1	3	0	0	Grady, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Burkett, lf.	2	3	1	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	0	13	0	1
Wallace, ss.	2	3	1	0	0	Davis, ss.	1	1	1	5	0
McGann, 1b.	2	1	12	0	0	Seymour, lf.	2	2	3	0	2
Quinn, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0	Gleason, 2b.	2	3	1	5	1
Criger, c.	1	3	4	0	0	Hickman, 3b.	0	2	2	0	0
Jones, p.	0	2	1	3	0	Bowerman, c.	0	1	4	3	1
						Hawley, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	13	16	27	9	0	Doheny, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	5	9	24	15	5

St. Louis.....3 0 4 1 0 3 1 1 ..—13
New York.....0 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 6; New York, 5. Two-base hit—Gleason. Home runs—Wallace and Criger. Three-base hit—Wallace. Hit by pitcher—McGraw and McGann. Double plays—McGann, (unassisted;) Davis, Gleason, and Doyle. Bases on balls—Off Hawley, 4; off Jones, 2. Sacrifice hits—Hawley and Donlin, (2.) Stolen bases—Donlin, McGann, and Quinn. Struck out—By Hawley, 2; by Jones, 4. Time—Two hours and twenty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

AT PITTSBURG.

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 6 3 1 1 0	—11	17 1
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 0	—4	8 0

Batteries—Bernhard and McFarland; Chesbro and Latimer.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	15	7	.682	St. Louis	11	11	.500
Brooklyn	14	8	.636	Cincinnati	9	12	.429
Pittsburg	14	10	.583	New York	6	15	.286
Chicago	13	10	.565	Boston	5	14	.263

Games To-day.

New York in St. Louis.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.
Boston in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Minneapolis, 16; Detroit, 0.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 10; Kansas City, 8.

New York State League Games.

At Binghamton—Albany, 9; Binghamton, 8.
At Cortland—Cortland, 9; Troy, 6.
At Rome—Schenectady, 10; Rome, 4.

Atlantic League Games.

At Reading—Wilkesbarre, 10; Reading, 7.
At Scranton—Scranton, 5; Newark, 0.

Manhattan Reserves Won Again.

Manhattan Reserves added another game to their long string of victories yesterday by defeating the Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army, team from Governors Island. The soggy field hampered the playing of both nines. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Manhattan Reserves	3 4 3 1 4	—15	11 2
Thirteenth Infantry	4 0 5 1 1	0—11	8 6

Batteries—Scanlon and Mulcahey; Stevens and Dugan.

Scores of Other Games.

At Hanover—Dartmouth, 3; Wesleyan, 1.
At Northfield—Cuban X Giants, 8; Norwich University, 1.
At Schenectady—Union, 6; Rochester University, 5.

BROWN'S WONDERFUL CYCLE RIDE

Cereals and Vegetables Constitute the Rider's Only Diet.

William H. Brown finished his 1,400 miles at 3:52 P. M. yesterday, after riding nearly 148 hours. At the finished he jumped lightly off his wheel and stepped nimbly to his quarters to undergo examination by physicians. Drs. A. H. Straub, Louis Lancer, and F. B. Williams announced as the result of their examination that the rider's temperature was normal, the pulse slightly below, but firm and regular. Brown has slightly gained in weight since Wednesday, at which time he weighed 145 pounds. Yesterday his weight was 148½ pounds.

Brown's condition is remarkably good, and he is a source of constant wonderment to his friends. He still continues his remarkable diet of raw vegetables and grain. Old distance riders declare that Brown's fondness for uncooked cereals is not the fancy of a disordered mind. Charlie Miller and Frank Waller declare that raw oatmeal, wheat and barley are excellent food for a distance cyclist, being readily digestible and full of nourishment. Waller often ate raw vegetables also while riding in six-day races. Following is a table of Brown's time for the various centuries:

Miles.	H. M.	Miles.	H. M.
100	5:31	800	72:04
200	12:27	900	86:20
500	22:48	1,000	96:55
400	31:10	1,100	106:10
500	39:10	1,200	118:37
600	51:11	1,300	130:55
700	59:40	1,400	147:52

Tags Required on All Bicycles.

RIVERHEAD, May 18.—The Side Path Commissioners of Suffolk County are determined that the law shall be enforced in Suffolk, and that cyclists who use the paths shall pay the license fee. New York and Brooklyn wheelmen who have no tags must use the roads or buy a tag. Officers have been appointed who will look-out for offenders.

Columbia Handball Club Officers.

At the regular annual meeting of the Columbia University Handball Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—A. D. Senftner, 1901, C.; Vice President—R. H. Cromwell, 1902, C.; Secretary and Treasurer—R. Hogan, 1901, C.; Executive Committee—A. D. Senftner, R. H. Cromwell, R. Hogan, ex officio; R. E. Dougherty, 1901, S., and R. W. K. Anderson, 1901, L.

Yacht Racing Season Opens To-day.

The season's yacht racing, according to the schedule of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, will be opened this afternoon by a special regatta of the Huguenot Yacht Club of New Rochelle, which provides events for three classes, the raceabouts, 25-foot cabin sloops, and one-design dories. Entries will be permitted up to 12 o'clock to-day, boats enrolled in the fleet of any recognized yacht club being eligible. A large number of entries have been received, and it is likely that many spectators will turn out to witness the first races of the year. All of the events will be sailed over triangular courses off New Rochelle. The club's Regatta Committee, composed of J. Nelson Gould, H. C. Ward, and E. Hanford Sturgess, will be in charge. The starts will be made at 2:30 o'clock.

Yachts Launched at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 18.—W. H. S. Woods's sixty-foot centreboard sloop Ladinia, which was fitted out at the Robertson yard, this place, was launched to-day, and the bending of the sails is all that remains to complete her for commission. Seymour L. Husted's centreboard schooner-yacht Crusader, which flies the burgee of the New York Yacht Club, after a thorough overhauling and repainting, was launched at the Piepgras yards to-day. The bending of the sails will prepare her for commission next week.

Women's Golf at Newburg.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, May 18.—The women of the Powelton Golf Club met in the first monthly handicap of the season yesterday. The results follow:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Mrs. George Collingwood	123	3	120
Mrs. H. N. Baker	124	3	121
Mrs. W. W. Pouch	131	3	128
Mrs. H. S. Ramsdell	139	10	129
Mrs. H. A. Waldron	143	12	131
Miss Maud Waldron	142	10	132
Miss Frances Ramsdell	157	21	136
Miss Pauline C. Ramsdell	175	39	136
Miss M. Chadwick	161	21	140
Miss Lucy Sweet	164	12	153

Creedon Easily Disposed Of.

Charles "Kid" McCoy made short work of Australian Dan Creedon at the Broadway Athletic Club last evening before one of the largest crowds the club has ever had. Thirty-four seconds of the sixth round had elapsed when a left hook on the jaw sent the Australian to the floor. His seconds threw up the sponge at this stage. It was evident from the start that McCoy could have brought the bout to a speedier conclusion had he felt so inclined. Creedon showed last night that he has reached the turn in his pugilistic career, for at no time did he land a punch that hurt the Kid, who was in fine fettle and looked heavier than ever. Charlie White was the referee.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Six furlongs.—Emma R., 109, (Waterberry,) 1; Daisy O., 109, 2; Orlandine, 109, 3. Time—1:18⅘. Five furlongs.—Ben Magen, 111, (Enos,)1; Battus, 108, 2; Light Ball, 106, 3. Time—1:04⅘. Mile and seventy yards.—Myth, 107, (T. Knight,) 1; Prince Blazes, 107, 2; Moroni, 110, 3. Time—1:49¾. Four furlongs—Kid Hampton, 107, (Enos,) 1; Ericsell, (110,) 2; The Bronze Demon, 107, 3. Time—0:52½. Mile and twenty yards.—Tyrba, 106, (Miller,) 1; Obsidian, 110, 2; Martha Fox, 103, 3. Time—1:49¾. Mile and twenty yards.—Thomas Carey, 81, (Seaton,) 1; Woodtrice, 102, 2; La Princessa, 108, 3. Time—1:48¾.

LOUISVILLE, May 18.—Four and a half furlongs.—Longflo, 102, (Howell,) 1; The Butcher, 112, 2; Bean, 99, 3. Time—0:55½. Seven-eighths of a mile.—Isabinda, 105, (Boland,) 1; Honeywood, 94, 2; Nettie Regent, 97, 3. Time—1:27. Three-quarters of a mile.—Foneda, 100, (Harnberger,) Charlie O'Brien, 90, 2; Acushla, 97, 3. Time—1:13¾. Five-eighths of a mile.—The Juvenile Stakes.—Farmer Bennett, 104, (T. Burns,) 1; Queen Carnival, 94, 2; Menace, 94, 3. Time—1:02⅘. One mile.—Skillman, 107, (Island,) 1; Semper Eadam, 95, 2; Eltholin, 108, 3. Time—1:41¼. Three-quarters of a mile, selling.—Maydine, 93, (May,) 1; Teucer, 108, 2; Gibraltar, 112, 3. Time—1:13½.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—Four furlongs.—Queen Dixon, 110, (Frost,) 1; Sculptress, 110, 2; Gale Todd, 111, 3. Time—1:03. Mile and twenty yards.—Connie Lee, 110, (Dowell,) 1; Ransom, 113, 2; Ramiro II., 116, 3. Time—1:45⅘. Six furlongs.—Easter Card, 109, (Vittatoe,) 1; Winnibejour, 99, 2; Harrie Floyd, 109, 3. Time—1:15⅘. Mound City Stakes, six furlongs.—Loving Cup, 103, (Vittatoe,) 1; Triaditza, 98, 2; Found, 107, 3. Time—1:22¾. Five and a half furlongs.—The Conqueror, 109, (Dominick,) 1; Tulla Ponso, 107, 2; Dave Waldo, 115, 3. Time—1:08¾. Six furlongs.—Morris Volmer, 100, (Dominick,) 1; Theory, 109, 2; The Light, 105, 3. Time—1:16.

TO-DAY'S CARD AT MORRIS PARK.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Native, 107 pounds; Dick Furber, 106; Yoloco, 105; Prejudice and Elfin Conig, 103 each; Brusquerie, 98; Armor, 97.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Prince of Melrose, Collear, Horns, Movay, Bines, All Green, Beau Gallant, Dandy Boy, Bedeck, Golden Age, Ballyhoo Boy, and Prince Charles, 110 pounds each; Flora, Ada Beatrice, Mary McCoy, Infallible, and Welsh Girl, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—The National Stallion Stakes, for two-year-olds; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Bellarlo, Gautama, Bonnibert, Lanceman, Barsetto, Elkhorn, Telamon, Kenilworth, and Smile, 122 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ladies' Stakes, for fillies three years old; the Withers mile. Indian Fairy, Motley, Oneck Queen, Nanine, and Lady Uncas, 121 pounds each.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. King Barleycorn, 122 pounds; Maximo Gomez, 115; Knight of the Garter, Radford, Half Time, and Ildrim, 110 each; Latson, 107; Brisk, 105; Prince Florist, 98; Sensational, 85.

SIXTH RACE.—The International Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles. Van Ship, 162 pounds; Buela, 159; The Bachelor, 158; Philae, 155; Tanzis, 151; Trillion, Governor Budd, and Westown, 146 each; Cosmopolitan, 143; Mr. Stoffel, 138; Mars Chan, 137; Dare All, Charagrace, 135; Nestor, 134; Ronkon Koma, 132.

Parkway Driving Club Opening.

The eighth annual opening of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn will take place this afternoon. The Road Drivers' Association of Manhattan has united with the Parkway Club to make the affair a thorough success. The President of the Road Drivers' Association has offered a cup for free-for-all pacing, open to Parkway and Road Drivers' Association members. The cup must be won twice to decide permanent ownership. There are ten entries for this event, among them being the Speedway cracks, Jack and Dariel. The Parkway Club has offered a cup for free-for-all trotting on the same conditions that the Kane cup is offered. There are eleven entries in the free-for-all trot.

American Jockeys Rode All Winners.

LONDON, May 18.—At the opening of the Gatwick Spring meeting to-day the two Reiffs won the first three races. The Champney Plate was won by L. Reiff on Mr. Croker's Scotchman I., the May Blossom Midweight Handicap was captured by J. Reiff on Golden Horseshoe, and the third, the Alexandria Handicap, was won by J. Reiff on Lutetia. The fourth race, the Worth Stakes, was captured by the Stole colt, ridden by Sloan. Haifcaste, ridden by J. Reiff, won the Ashdown Selling Handicap. The race for the Mart Plate resulted in a dead heat for first place between Mr. Croker's Eileen Violet, with L. Reiff up, and Royal River. The stakes were divided.

Philadelphia Horse Show.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The management of the Philadelphia Horse Show, which will open at Wissahickon Heights for a week on May 28, reports a total of 643 horses entered. This is greatly in excess of former years. The hackney and jumping classes are especially full, and in these classes it will be necessary to hold preliminary trials in the morning. The hackney classes are greatly augmented by the presence of S. C. Stevens of Attica, N. Y., probably the foremost hackney breeder in the country. It is his first appearance as an exhibitor.

Challenge from Lieutenant Gibson.

CHICAGO, May 18.—A special dispatch from Louisville says Charles Head Smith of Chicago, owner of Lieutenant Gibson, last night deposited a certified check for $5,000 as a forfeit for $50,000 that Lieutenant Gibson can beat any horse in the world, weight for age, at a mile and a half, the race to take place after Gibson's stake engagements at Saratoga, at the track offering the largest purse. Smith said that he bars no horse in the world.

Tandem Parade To-day in Brooklyn.

The Whip Club of Brooklyn will hold its annual Spring parade of tandems this afternoon. The parade will start from the Riding and Driving Clubhouse, at the Park Circle, and will pass through Prospect Park and down Ocean Parkway.

Noted Pacer Struck by Lightning.

CATSKILL, N. Y., May 18.—Dr. J. A. Deane's noted pacing mare Dyspepsia Pills, 2:15¾, was struck by lightning this afternoon on the Catskill Driving Park. She was knocked insensible, but will recover.

Change in Harvard's 'Varsity Crew.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 18.—The Harvard 'Varsity crews had the usual hard rowing to-day, in spite of the bad weather. In the first crew Evans took Bullard's place at 2. This made the first crew identically the same as the crew that defeated Yale last year, except for No. 4, who is Shuebruk, who rowed on the freshman crew last year.

MRS. DWINELLE'S ESTATE.

Appellate Division Affirms Decision Establishing a Daughter's Claim.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming the decree of the Surrogate in the matter of the estate of May E. Dwinelle. Hamilton Odell, as referee, found that Dora A. Marshall was the child and only heir-at-law of Mrs. Dwinelle, and the Surrogate ordered that letters of administration be issued to her. Arthur H. Joy, a nephew of the deceased woman, also applied for letters, maintaining that Mrs. Marshall was not a daughter of Mrs. Dwinelle at all.

No one was present when Mrs. Marshall was said to have been born, March 9, 1870. Mrs. Dwinelle sent her niece, Alice Cochran, now Mrs. Burrows, out for a nurse, and when she returned Mrs. Dwinelle exhibited a newly born babe as her child. Although the circumstances were somewhat unusual, the referee found that Mrs. Marshall was the daughter of Mrs. Dwinelle and entitled to her estate, which is described as "considerable."

Col. Britton's New Appointment.

Col. Edward E. Britton of Brooklyn has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the Second Brigade of the National Guard. The appointment was made by Gov. Roosevelt to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. John B. Frothingham. Col. Britton was recommended for the place by Gen. McLeer, commander of the Second Brigade. He commanded the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, which was formed at the beginning of the war with Spain, but which was disbanded before it saw any service.

Incorporated In New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., May 18.—The Philadelphia General Liquified Air and Refining Company, capital $1,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The incorporators are C. S. Rusling of New York, J. J. Kromer of Wenonah, and W. B. Harrington of Philadelphia.

BROOKLYN TROLLEY CRASH.

Half a Dozen Persons Slightly Injured—Woman's Narrow Escape.

Half a dozen persons were slightly injured and a car partially wrecked in a trolley accident in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon on Smith Street, between Atlantic Avenue and Pacific Street. Workmen had been repairing the street, and considerable loose earth had been filled in over the crown of the sewer. After the rainstorm yesterday this earth began to settle and the inside rails of the trolley tracks settled with it.

At the point where the rails had sagged Car 378 met Car 630. The latter lurched toward the other car as it reached the depression, and there was a crash. Both cars were open ones, and the projecting roof of No. 630 tore away the slender posts supporting the roof of the other car. Part of the roof of No. 378 collapsed and fell upon the seats, on which were about thirty passengers, most of them women.

About every woman in the car began to scream and, to add to the excitement, several of them fainted. The motormen brought the cars to a standstill and some one in the crowd that gathered, after a hasty glance at the women who had fainted, ran to a telephone near by and informed Police Headquarters that six persons had been killed outright and a dozen others fatally injured. On the strength of this information the ambulances of the Brooklyn, Long Island College, and St. Peter's Hospitals and the reserves of the Adams and Butler Street Police Stations were called out.

The surgeons found that half a dozen of the passengers in Car 378 and the motorman of that car had contusions and cuts about their heads and faces. One woman was penned between two seats, and one of the seats had to be broken to get her out. Strange to say, however, she was not in any way injured. All the injured persons went home.

FIRE ENGINE HORSES THROWN.

Driver Turned Them Into Curbing to Avoid Running Down a Boy.

In order to avoid killing a boy who ran directly in front of the horses, Driver John Price of Engine Company No. 23 turned his animals into the curbing at Tenth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street last night while responding to an alarm of fire. The pole of the engine struck a lamppost, knocking it over and throwing the horses to the ground. Price was strapped to his seat, and, luckily, escaped injury.

The fire was in the rooms of John Sullivan, in the five-story flathouse at 450 West Fifty-eighth Street, and was caused by a blazing curtain, which had become ignited from a match in the hands of the eleven-year-old son of Mr. Sullivan. The damage was slight.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—A. Brand, M. P., London; ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland.

NETHERLAND—Col. A. H. Belo, Texas.

MANHATTAN—Charles D. Pierce, South Africa.

GRAND—N. H. Darton, United States Geological Survey; Col. S. G. Babbitt, United States Army.

IMPERIAL—Judge W. B. McMullen, Knoxville; Judge T. T. Williams, San Francisco.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; E. H. Levy, shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.
Owen Brothers, Utica, N. Y.; J. Owen, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. C. MacInnes, dry goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Wightman, D. A., Rochester, N. Y.; ladies' furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; D. Dreyfuse, domestics, furnishing goods, and notions; Hoffman House.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. E. Lambert, silks; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.
Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
O'Dwyer & Ahearn, Texarkana, Ark.; W. D. O'Hearn, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; Mr. Loewenstein, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street.
Hamilton, J., Buffalo, N. Y.; millinery, fancy goods, and laces; Broadway Central Hotel.
Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Fidler, L. N., Providence, R. I.; hats and caps; Hotel Marlborough.
Stern, Charles, & Co., Athens, Ga.; J. Stern, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers and cooler, brisk northerly winds.

Locals rains occurred yesterday in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the northern lake region and in the southeast. West of the Rocky Mountains, fair weather prevailed.

The temperature fell generally over the interior of the country and was below the seasonal average last evening in the central valleys and middle and northern Rocky Mountain region. An area of low barometer moved from Missouri to West Virginia and the barometer continued relatively high over the Lake Superior region and Manitoba. The indications are that showers and lower temperatures will prevail in the Atlantic Coast States and the Ohio Valley, and lower temperature will continue over the eastern part of the country during to-morrow. In the Mississippi Valley and the lake regions showers will be followed by fair weather. West of the Mississippi fair weather will prevail. Along the Atlantic Coast southerly winds will shift to brisk northerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	52	60	63
6 A. M.	52	63	64
9 A. M.	53	68	77
12 M.	54	70	79
3 P. M.	52	72	79
6 P. M.	52	69	74
9 P. M.	52	68	70
12 P. M.	51	67	69

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71⅞
Weather Bureau	68⅝
Corresponding date 1899	62¼
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	59

The maximum temperature was 75 degrees at 12:45 P. M., and the minimum temperature 58 degrees at 12:10 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.88 and at 8 P. M. registered 29.70. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 88 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 83 per cent.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, May 18.—The Vogel Building was damaged to the extent of $50,000 by fire early to-day. Insurance unknown.

GARDNER, Mass., May 18.—The pail factory of E. G. Bradshaw, near the Hubbardston line, was damaged by fire to the extent of about $6,000 to-day. Nine buildings out of the eleven which comprised the plant were destroyed, together with considerable finished stock. The cause of the fire is unknown.

WEBSTER, S. D., May 18.—Fire here today caused a loss placed at $50,000. Shortly before 2 P. M. an employe of the Standard Oil Company lit his pipe in the company's building, throwing the match on the floor, where it set fire to a pile of waste and other material. The Standard Oil sheds, the Farmers' and Merchants', Bagley, Strong Company, and Empire elevators were destroyed. It is estimated that the elevators held 50,000 bushels of wheat. The Milwaukee station caught fire twice, but each time the fire was put out. Several persons were injured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

8:15 A. M.—302 East Fifty-ninth Street; Max Schoensinger; damage, $5.

9:45 A. M.—408 Greenwich Street; Jane O'Donnell; damage, $700.

10:30 A. M.—178 Spring Street; Rosa Galento; damage, $100.

3 P. M.—Sheridan Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; J. L. Rogers; damage, $500.

3:50 P. M.—124 East Houston Street; Minnie Singer; damage slight.

7:10 P. M.—138 Essex Street; Herman Fronyn; damage slight.

7:20 P. M.—888 Third Avenue; Jacob Linegold; damage, $200.

8:20 P. M.—410 West Fifty-eighth Street; John Sullivan; damage, $10.

9 P. M.—74 Washington Square; Fredman & Co.; damage, $500.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:39	Sun sets...7:14	Moon rises...11:34

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:04	Gov. Isl'd...11:21	H. Gate...12:43
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:30	Gov. Isl'd...11:41	H. Gate...1:17

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) May 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Andes, Hatti and Inagua	10:00 A. M.	.....
	*10:30 A. M.	
Aracuania, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Bellenden, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Coleridge, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	6:30 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Origen, Inagua and Cape Gracias	.....	10:00 A. M.
Parran, Demerara	.....	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Ydun, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

TUESDAY, MAY 22.

Beivernon, Inagua and Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresa, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Fontabelle, Demerara	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Marco Minghetti, Naples	.....	.....
Massilia, Marseilles	.....	.....
Ravensdale, Yucatan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Teutonic, Liverpool

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

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270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
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Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
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FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH AND WILKES-BARRE COAL COMPANY.

To Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Payable June 1, 1900.

By agreement between the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company and The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey these bonds will be extended for Ten years from June 1, 1900, at four and one-half per cent. interest, payable quarterly on the first days of March, June, September, and December in each year, and such extended bonds be guaranteed both as to principal and interest by The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. These bonds will continue to be secured by the present mortgage which now constitutes a first lien on almost all the property of the Coal Company. The entire issue has been subscribed for, reserving, however, to all present holders who present their bonds for that purpose on or before May 21, 1900, the privilege of exchanging their present bonds for the extended bonds so guaranteed. Bondholders who desire to avail of this privilege may present their bonds at the office of The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, 143 Liberty Street, at any time after May 10, and up to and including May 21, next, and will receive immediate payment of their June coupons and receipts entitling them to the guaranteed extended bonds, which will bear interest from June 1, 1900, and will be deliverable on or about that date. J. ROGERS MAXWELL, President.
May 4, 1900.

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS,

Water Works & Electric Light 5% Bonds

A large number of the above Bonds having been deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company of New York, under an Agreement dated May 14, 1900, appointing the undersigned a Committee to protect the Bondholders' interests, notice is now given that any Bondholder may participate in the benefits of the said Agreement, by depositing his Bonds thereunder, at any time prior to June 4, 1900, with the said Trust Company, which will issue its negotiable receipts therefor.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
JOHN W. STERLING, } Committee.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.

CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 78, 117, 153, 183, 259, 275, 329, 342, 349, 380, 392, 399, 407, 417, 422, 423, 473, 520, 631, 633, 640, 675, 752, 790, 801, 1000, 1041, 1123, 1179, 1188, 1202, 1326, 1363, 1556, 1559, 1575, 1700, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 24, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of July, 1900, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

North Jersey Street Railway Company
Jersey City, N. J., May 15, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that Belleville and Newark Horse Car R. R. Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds and Newark and Irvington Street Railway Company's First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, maturing on June 1, 1900, will be paid on that date on presentation at the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 83 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.
E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO dividend paying and prospective dividend paying Colorado gold stocks, showing daily enormous profits, call or address
H. G. CURRAN, 309 BROADWAY.

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FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company.

Cleveland, O.

TO HOLDERS OF

Lake Erie Division First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, due Oct. 1st, 1926.

Wheeling Division First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, due July 1st, 1928.

Extension & Improvement 5 per cent. Bonds, due Feb. 1st, 1930.

Toledo Belt Railway Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds.

In order to secure a permanent entrance into the City of Cleveland, and adequate terminal facilities there, the Company has, since the reorganization of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company, acquired the Cleveland, Canton & Southern Railroad, and the Belt and Terminal Railroad in Cleveland. It also arranged to acquire the Coshocton & Southern Railroad and the terminals and railroads in Zanesville of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad Company, thus obtaining an independent line through Canton and Coshocton to Zanesville and terminals in that city.

The Cleveland, Canton & Southern Railroad connects with the Wheeling & Lake Erie main line at Navarre and Sherrodsville. It is upwards of 200 miles in length, including branches, and with the Cleveland Belt Line, the Coshocton & Southern Road, and the Zanesville terminals, connecting with the Wheeling & Lake Erie at Coshocton, the combined properties have a total mileage of more than 453 miles.

The Cleveland and Canton line enters Cleveland advantageously, its terminals are located near the business centre of the city, and with the Cleveland Belt Line and Terminal Railroad gives access to many railroads in Cleveland, and also to many large manufacturing plants and other important industries.

These combined roads form a short and direct line between Wheeling and the cities of Cleveland and Toledo, and touch other important points, such as Canton and Zanesville, and connect with the various industries in these towns.

The new bonds mentioned below cover the entire property now owned, and will cover the Coshocton & Southern Railroad Company from Coshocton to Zanesville, now being acquired, and are a first mortgage on 204 miles of road, including branches, and are secured by a general mortgage upon the entire property, consisting of 453 miles. WHEN THE EXISTING DIVISIONAL MORTGAGE BONDS ARE RETIRED, BY EXCHANGE OR PAYMENT, THESE NEW BONDS WILL BE A FIRST LIEN ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY. The present mortgages are first liens only upon portions of the property, and not one of them covers the whole road.

The earnings of the Company for the nine months ending 31st March, 1900, the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Division's being included only since August 14th, 1899, show a net surplus over and above all accrued interest and taxes for that period of $150,389. This satisfactory showing is irrespective of the benefits which the property will receive from the improvements now under way, and the earnings should within a reasonable time show a substantial increase.

The authorized capital of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company now consists of:

$15,000,000 FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4% GOLD BONDS, DUE SEPTEMBER 1st, 1949, INTEREST PAYABLE MARCH 1st AND SEPTEMBER 1st,
To be disposed of as follows:
Set aside to retire by exchange the present outstanding bonds of the Company $6,400,000
Set aside for the purchase of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern and Belt Line properties, for the payment and retirement of outstanding car-trust obligations, for the purchase of new equipment, and the general improvement of the Company's road and acquired properties 6,600,000
Held in the treasury and used only for future extensions and the acquirement of additional dock and terminal properties 2,000,000
Total $15,000,000

$5,000,000 FIRST PREFERRED NON-CUMULATIVE 4% STOCK, ISSUE LIMITED.
To be disposed of as follows:
Issued in accordance with the Plan of Reorganization of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, dated February 7th, 1898.. $2,500,000
Issued for the purchase of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern and Belt Line properties, and for expenses 920,000
Set aside to be issued to Bondholders under the terms of the offer of exchange 1,580,000
Total $5,000,000

$12,000,000 SECOND PREFERRED NON-CUMULATIVE 4% STOCK, ISSUE LIMITED.
To be disposed of as follows:
Issued in accordance with the Plan of Reorganization of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, dated February 7th, 1898.. $7,000,000
Issued for the purchase of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern and the Belt Line properties, and for expenses 3,210,000
Set aside to be issued to Bondholders under the terms of the above offer of exchange 790,000
To remain in the treasury for future needs of the Company 1,000,000
Total $12,000,000

$20,000,000 COMMON STOCK.
Disposed of as follows:
Previously outstanding and in the hands of the public $15,000,000
Issued for the purchase of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern and Belt Line properties 4,000,000
To remain in the treasury for future needs of the Company 1,000,000
Total $20,000,000

The company considers the benefit accruing from a mortgage which will uniformly cover the entire present property, as also any future acquisitions, as more advantageous to you than the divisional mortgages, each of which covers only a portion of its system; and recommend you to exchange your divisional bonds for first consolidated mortgage 50-year 4% Gold Bonds, due 1949, first preferred stock and second preferred stock, of The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, on the following terms:

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R. R. CO.	NEW BONDS.	FIRST PREFERRED STOCK.	SECOND PREFERRED STOCK.	Difference in rate of bonds
$1,000 Lake Erie Div. 1st mtge. 5 per cent. Bond.....	$1,000	$300	$150	*
1,000 Wheeling Div. 1st mtge. 6 per cent. Bond.....	1,000	200	100	*
1,000 Extension & Improvement 5 per cent. Bond..	1,000	200	100	*
1,000 Toledo Belt Ry. Co. 1st mtge. 5 per cent Bond..	1,000	200	100	*

*The difference in accrued interest arising from difference in rate of bonds and interest periods will be adjusted in cash.

The Mercantile Trust Company of New York will be prepared to receive deposit of your bonds to be so exchanged, on and after 17th May, 1900.

Yours respectfully,
ROBERT BLICKENSDERFER,
President.

Cleveland, May 16, 1900.

Referring to the above offer from The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company we recommend holders of bonds secured by the present divisional mortgages to exchange their bonds on the above terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO.
N. Y., May 16, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 23D, 1900.
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
7 shs. Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
$2,000 Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co. 6 p. c. Regst. Mtge. Bds., 1915, & $360 int. scrip.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
150 shs. North Packing & Provision Co.
$30,000 Bath & Hammondsport Ry. Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c., Bds., 1923.
10 shs. Paterson Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
20 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
50 shs. Franklin Trust Co. of B'klyn.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
30 shs. German-Am. Real Est. Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
$5,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 8 p. c., Deb. Bds., 1904.
100 shs. American Beet Sugar Co. Prefd.
25 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
300 shs. Central Foundry Co.
50 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
25 shs. Morton Trust Co.
45 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
14 shs. Phenix National Bank.
8 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
21 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
6 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
23 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
7 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
25 shs. Nat. City Bank.
8 shs. Eagle Fire Co.
$2,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co. of Bklyn.
90 shs. Rock Island & Peoria R. R. Co.
7 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
4 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. Western National Bank.
2 shs. American Exchg. National Bank.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
204 shs. Ohio & Indiana Consld. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co.
5 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
$10,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. United States Flour Milling common.
$60,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
60 shs. United States Flour Milling common.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,

Capital & Surplus—$4,750,000

LEVI P. MORTON.....President
THOMAS F. RYAN.....Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE...Second Vice-Pres.
H. M. FRANCIS.....Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS..Treasurer
H. B. BERRY.....Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	John Sloane,
Walter S. Johnson,	William C. Whitney,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	A. Wolff.

Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit. Buy and Sell Bills of Exchange. Collections on all Foreign Countries

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK,
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.
Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.
Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
George R. Sheldon,	Homer E. Parsons,
Edward Eyre,	Albert G. Jennings,
Peter Doelger,	William H. Gelsbenen,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield.
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Edward N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence.

Jas. Ross Curran.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
DUE JULY 1, 1901.

Default having occurred in the payment of the interest on these bonds, which became due January 1, 1900, and the Receivers of the property appointed in a creditor's suit having procured from the Court leave to issue $525,000 of prior lien Receivers' Certificates, and default having also occurred in the agreement between the undersigned committee and the Missouri Railway Construction Company, dated May 21, 1898, the undersigned, pursuant to the terms of that agreement, have become entitled to a controlling interest in the stock of the Railroad Company, and have taken other proceedings to enforce the agreement and to protect the rights of the bondholders. To render these proceedings affectual, a prompt deposit of the above-mentioned bonds is necessary. A Bondholders' Agreement has accordingly been prepared, and bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds thereunder with the Union Trust Company of New York, where copies of the agreement may be obtained.

Dated May 9, 1900.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH. } Committee.

Union Trust Company of New York,
80 BROADWAY.
New York, April 27th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

2	165	368	573	762
10	170	389	595	797
17	202	409	654	820
59	282	425	667	822
69	282	428	706	851
73	292	464	727	897
80	323	486	782	930
104	326	495	733	993
105	350	507	741	1000
107	357	533		

Said bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease July 1, 1900.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

PREFERRED 8% STOCK OF A MANUFACTURING company for sale to the amount of $5,000. New capital necessary for increased business. Full particulars to bona fide investors. HOLT & DUROSS, Attorneys, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The American Exchange National Bank,
NO. 128 BROADWAY,
New York, May 18, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank held this day Mr. Lewis L. Clarke was appointed an Assistant Cashier.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.
New York and Long Island Bridge Company,
192 Broadway, New York.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York and Long Island Bridge Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 192 Broadway, on Monday, June 4, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors, to hold their offices until the first Monday of June, 1901, and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting. The polls will remain open one hour. JOSEPH F. KEANY,
Acting Secretary.

The William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co.
Philadelphia, May 14th, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company will be held at the office of the Company, Beach and Ball Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the thirty-first day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
CHAS. T. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Office of the Spanish-American Light and Power Company, Consolidated,
118 Wall St., New York, May 4, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at this office on Tuesday, May 22, at 4 P. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books of the company will close on Monday, May 14.
PEDRO GALBIS, Secretary.

New York, May 4, 1900.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES COMPANY, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held on Monday, May 21st, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of the company, 281 4th Av., Manhattan, New York City. The polls will be open from 3:00 to 4:00 P. M.
GEORGE W. R. FALLON, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.
32 Nassau St., New York, May 17th, 1900.
The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its offices, as above, pursuant to its charter, on Monday, June 4, 1900.
The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

International Zinc Co., Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Joplin, Mo., May 12, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of 1%, with an extra dividend of one-half of 1% on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable June 1st, to shareholders of record May 25. The transfer books will be closed from May 25 to June 1st.
J. B. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

National Tube Company.
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York.
May 15th, 1900.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 4.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable July 2nd, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on June 16th, 1900, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until July 5th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, May 1st, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after May 31st, 1900, to stockholders as registered upon the books of the Company at 3 P. M., April 30, 1900. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.
CHEQUES will be mailed to stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

American Linseed Company,
No. 100 William Street, New York, May 16, 1900.
The 5th quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. has to-day been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable by check from Chicago June 15th to stockholders of record May 25th. Transfer books will be closed from May 26th to June 15th, inclusive. No Preferred Discharge Warrants will be issued after the 21st inst. Common Stock transfer books will not close.
G. E. HIGHLEY, Sec'y.

New York and Hoboken Ferry Company,
Hoboken, N. J., May 14th, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable June 1st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business May 21st, 1900. The transfer books will close May 21st, 1900, at 3 P. M. and re-open June 2d, 1900, at 10 A. M.
C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

The American Thread Company.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with a view to the preparation of the half-yearly dividend on the Five Per Cent. Gold or Sterling Preferred Shares of this Company, payable 1st of July next either in New York or London, the Transfer Registers will be closed on the 31st of May and will reopen on the 2d of July, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
T. M. IVES, Treasurer and Secretary.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co.,
May 17th, 1900.
Coupon No. 19 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due June 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

National Biscuit Company.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable May 31, 1900. Transfer books will be close from May 22 to May 31, both inclusive.
J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Co.
The coupons due June 1, 1900, upon the bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the Lincoln National Bank, New York.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@60¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 60c; Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .28, 60 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.40, 2,500 Comstock at .03½@.03, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .15, 300 Daly at 1.35, 100 Elkton at 1.35, 100 Horn Silver at 1.30, 200 Isabella at 1.25, 100 Moulton at .40, 200 Mexican at .31, 300 Ophir at .58, 10 Ontario at 8.88, 1,000 Pharmacist at .14, 300 Plymouth at .14, and 100 Sierra Nevada at .35.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.14	Iron Silver	.68
Anaconda	.31	La Crosse	.14
Alice	.46	Leadville Con.	.06
Adams Con.	.20	Little Chief	.24
Belcher	.08	Mexican	.25
Best & Belcher	.25	Ophir	.10
Bruns. Con.	.28	Occidental	.10
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Plymouth	.10
Chrysolite	.04	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Challar	.15	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	Quicksilver	1.50
Com. T. Co. stock.	.03	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Com. T. Co. bonds.	.02½	Savage	.10
Com. T. Co. scrip.	.04	Sierra Nevada	.28
Daly	1.25	Standard	8.00
Deadwood Terra	.50	Small Hope	.80
Eureka Con.	.14	Union Con.	.17
Father De Smet	.06	Victor	1.00
Golden Fleece	.28	Yellow Jacket	.12
Gould & Curry	.12	Argentum Juanita	.19
Hale & Norcross	.20	Isabella	1.20
Homestake	55.00	Mollie Gibson	.21
Horn Silver	1.20	Portland	2.85

FREED FROM LARCENY CHARGE.

The Bettmans Had Been Arrested for Improperly Withholding Funds.

On the complaint of grand larceny for failing to account for the sum of $40,000 which Marcus R. and David Bettman, brothers, obtained from Harris P. Berwald, an oil merchant of Titusville, Penn., Magistrate Hogan, on Oct. 13 last, issued a warrant for their arrest.

The complainant, represented by Abraham Levy, contended that the money withheld by the Bettmans was obtained by false and fraudulent representations, and, after a number of hearings, Magistrate Hogan held the defendants in bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. David Welch, who appeared for the defendants, contended that no crime had been made out against the defendants, that the money came into their hands honestly for investment, and that they should have been discharged.

The case came before the Grand Jury yesterday, and upon a statement of the facts and a brief prepared by Mr. Welch the Grand Jury refused to find an indictment on the charge on which they were held by Magistrate Hogan, and they were honorably discharged.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 18	430,011
To date this year	55,844,816
Corresponding date last year	86,423,489

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 18	$1,692,000
To date this year	$251,358,610
Corresponding date last year	$466,272,730

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾@2 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3¼@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf	½	Cont. Tobacco pf	1⅜
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Del. & Hudson	1
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Det. City Gas	1
Am. S. Hoop pf	1	Federal Steel	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	1¼	Glucose Sugar	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	3	Illinois Central	½
Am. Tin Plate	1	Lake Erie & West	1¾
Am. Tobacco	3¾	Met. Street Railway	1¼
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	Missouri Pacific	1
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Nat. Steel	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	⅝	Nat. Steel pf	⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	1⅞	Nat. Tube pf	½
Brooklyn Union Gas	6½	Norf. & West	1½
Canadian Pacific	½	Northern Pacific	⅜
C., B. & Q.	2½	People's Gas, Chi.	2⅞
C., I. & L. pf	1¾	Pressed Steel Car	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	Pressed Steel Car pf.	⅞
Chi. & N. W.	1⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Union Pacific	⅛
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	U. S. Express	½
Consol. Gas	6	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2
Cont. Tobacco	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf.	½	P. C. 2d pf.	1⅜
Anaconda Copper	½	Pacific Mail	1⅜
Long Island	1	Pullman Co.	1
Nat. Lead	⅝	Rio. G. West. pf.	1
Pac. Coast	1		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det. City Gas 5s	1½	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. Gls V., G. & N. 1st	1
& P 5s	2¼		

Bonds Declined.

Dul. & Iron R. 1st	1	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1½
Int. Paper Co. 6s	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

In yesterday's market speculators short of stocks did not have agreeable experiences. Stocks which recently have been under pressure became of a sudden strong, many of them advancing sharply. In the Tobacco shares the rallies were of notable consequence. At the close of the day all of them showed substantial gains. It looked as if inside interests had waked up and were ready to fight. American Tobacco, after selling around 85 in the morning, closed above 90, a gain of four points for the day. American preferred was unchanged, but Continental preferred jumped up between two and three points, and the common shares of the Continental Company were a point and a half better than at the close of the day before. Total transactions in the Tobacco stocks approximated 100,000 shares, a third of the business in all other stocks traded in on the Stock Exchange during the day.

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Aside from the Tobacco stocks, the local gas shares were most in evidence. Chicago Gas stock jumped up two or three points, but the big rise was in Consolidated Gas of New York upon the Stock Exchange—six points—and in New Amsterdam and Standard shares upon the curb. Wall Street is persuaded that finally the New York gas war is settled, that the settlement will provide advantages for every one of the local properties. However this may be, whatever the final fact may show, it does look as if something quite different from the usual is impending.

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Though Washington dispatches indicate that the Shipping Subsidy bill is bound to go through Congress, Pacific Mail stock—ordinarily regarded on the Stock Exchange as a fair criterion—droops, there having been a loss yesterday of two points in its quotation.

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Chicago renews selling of the iron and steel stocks, and houses with London connections (John W. Gates et al. having just arrived at the English capital) were selling the steel and iron list yesterday.

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To-day's bank statement is much forecast—pessimistic calculations being most assertive.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

No improvement is noted in the condition of the iron and steel trades, as reported to Bradstreet's and Dun's this week.

Bradstreet's says that the situation is no stronger, and shaded prices fail to develop much new business. Bessemer pig is nominally unchanged at Pittsburg, but the same grade of iron made outside of that city is being offered there below current quotations. Structural material continues the strongest feature of the trade. From Birmingham come reports of continued large export business, more having been done in two weeks past than in two months previously, but quotations are largely nominal, and the outlook is rather more uncertain. A number of large Pennsylvania mills have shut down for repairs much earlier than usual, and some relief from this source is looked for. Among other metals, lead is very weak, and current prices are the lowest for a long time past. Tin has also been shaded, while copper is nominally unchanged.

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Dun's along the same lines, says that business in some lines has been hindered by the holding of prices so high as to check consumption. The closing of works by the Steel and Wire Company, followed by the reduction of $20 per ton in prices of its products; the sudden reduction of 70 cents per 100 pounds in lead from the price to which it was raised late in December; the report that tinplate works may be closed a while for similar reasons, create a feeling that some business no longer has the guarding and guiding influence of prices answering quickly to the demand for consumption. But progress toward a healthy adjustment has been rapid within the past week. Transactions at Pittsburg in Bessemer pig seem to be largely at "guaranteed prices, so that definite quotations are avoided, though much Bessemer from the East is offered at very low figures. Gray forge is of shade lower there, and local cokes at Chicago, while No. 1 Lehigh is quoted at $21.50 here. Bars sell at Philadelphia for 1.75, while the Pittsburg association reaffirms its quotation of 2 cents, which is shaded. Plates also sell there at 1.7 cents, with 1.75 quoted at Philadelphia. The demand for structural and other products has been much reduced in part by building strikes.

***

The steel stocks were all strong on the Stock Exchange yesterday despite unfavorable reports from some quarters concerning the trade situation. Among the advances made were: Steel and Wire, 1¼; Steel Hoop, common, ½; preferred, 1; Tin Plate, 1; Colorado Fuel, ½; Federal Steel, 1⅝; National Steel, common, ½; preferred, ⅞; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 1⅜.

***

The following statement was made yesterday by James Bewron, Treasurer of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, who has just returned from a trip abroad:

"The foreign iron and steel situation exhibits remarkable activity and strength, and they say over there that these conditions will continue unless we undertake to cause a break from this side. They maintain that America sets the pace, and whatever we do they will have to follow. The German and also the English markets are doing a good business and the situation there depends upon the confidence shown in the iron and steel industry in this country and in our holding prices up.

"During my trip I sold 25,000 tons of iron to one customer, and have two other negotiations pending which are for 100,000 tons each. The consummation of these deals was necessarily delayed on account of the irregular status of our own market, and the sensational reports sent over from here. A number of the leading foreign newspapers criticised in their editorials severely the action of certain officials connected with the American Steel and Wire Company.

"The whole result of my journey was to inspire additional confidence in the solidity of the export trade which Tennessee Coal and Iron controlled, bearing in mind that it has already for the past four years done an export business approaching 100,000 tons per annum in pig iron. To this will be added the orders which I find or will be able to take for steel, bar iron, light rails, coal and coke. I was offered orders in Italy for fuel running into hundreds of thousands of tons. The whole continent of Europe is

Exchanges through the principal clearing houses continue to show decrease at some Eastern points, but increase throughout the rest of the country. For May thus far the returns are 14.6 per cent. less than last year, and 34 per cent. greater than in 1898.

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Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week, according to Bradstreet's, aggregate 5,178,422 bushels, against 3,480,574 bushels last week, 2,212,206 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, 4,064,832 bushels in 1898, 2,655,862 bushels in 1897, and 1,906,005 bushels in 1896. Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 174,684,428 bushels, against 205,270,990 bushels last year and 206,587,838 bushels in 1897-8. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,437,994 bushels, against 4,638,140 bushels last week, 2,753,414 bushels in this week a year ago, 5,550,579 bushels in 1898, 3,190,043 bushels in 1897, and 1,656,419 bushels in 1896. Since July 1 this season corn exports aggregate 181,189,209 bushels, against 148,032,221 bushels during the same period a year ago, and 168,963,144 bushels in 1897-8.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Reports to Dun's Review from various offices in the Dominion this week show rather irregular conditions, but Spring business averages fairly well. At St. John dry goods and groceries are active, but the hardware trade is less satisfactory, and the usual demand for builders' materials is lacking. Lumber is active, and the weather is favorable for steam driving. Halifax reports trade satisfactory, and payments promptly met. There is a good distribution of groceries, hardware, paints and oils at Montreal, with large Fall orders for shoes, but leather is quiet. Cheese exports are larger than usual at this season. Trade is generally good at Quebec, but warmer weather is needed in some lines. On the other hand, warm weather has improved trade in dry goods at Toronto, and hardware, builders' materials and leather are in good demand, and exports of cattle are large. Wholesale business in groceries, hardware and clothing is up to the average at Vancouver, with northern shipments increasing, but retail trade is quiet. General business is only fairly good at Victoria, but improvement is expected, and collections are fair.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

An official of the Burlington quoted from Chicago as saying that there is no foundation to any rumor that the company contemplates an early refunding of its bonds.

Denial by officials of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company of the reports that the company contemplates a 25 per cent. reduction in prices.

Shipments of 326,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Kansas Midland Railway to be sold at foreclosure on July 25 next.

Incorporation at Albany of the Queens Borough and Nassau Railway, with a capital of $150,000, to operate seven miles of electric railroad from Hempstead to the village of Queens, L. I.

Increase of $4,268 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $218,745 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 25 shares of Phenix Bank stock at 100.

Statement that large deposits of bonds have been received both here and in London under the Wheeling and Lake Erie refunding plan.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3½@4 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $167,281,529; balances, $9,449,497; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $685,988.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅛ per cent. for short and 3¼@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange opened easier but closed steady. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅝@$4.84¾; demand, $4.87⅜@$4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.84@$4.84½.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝@5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par@10c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 5@15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 18.—American securities were depressed to-day, and prices went well below parity. Operators were almost inactive, pending advices from Wall Street.

Consols for money, 101 9-16; consols for the account, 101 11-16; Atchison, 26⅝; Canadian, 96½; St. Paul, 119; Illinois Central, 115⅝; Louisville, 82¼; Union Pacific preferred, 75⅜; New York Central, 134; Erie, 12⅜; Pennsylvania, 66½; Reading, 8⅞; Erie first preferred, 37½; Northern Pacific preferred, 75⅝; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda, 8¾; Rand Mines, 3⅝.

Bar silver firm at 27⅝d per ounce.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills 3⅛@3⅛ per cent., and for three months' bills 3¼@3¼ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 72¼.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £200,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.80; Madrid, 27.05; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 6.35.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, May 18.—Business on the Bourse to-day was dull, owing to realizations. Mines and Italians were weaker on account of the dissolution of the Chamber. Rio Tintos reacted on unsatisfactory New York reports. De Beers were easier on rumors of Cecil Rhodes retiring from politics, and Kafirs were in suspense on account of the absence of Mafeking news. At the close there was a better tone. Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 7½ centimes for the account; exchange on London, 25 francs 17½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 73.35.

BERLIN, May 18.—On the Boerse to-day international securities were good. Spanish 4s fluctuated, closing weaker. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were steady. Mine shares were animated and harder, being encouraged by the reports received from Rhenish Westphalia and Upper Silesia. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 4¼ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand, increase, 27,800,000 marks; Treasury notes, increase, 1,540,000 marks; other securities, decrease, 20,520,000 marks; notes in circulation, decrease, 34,620,000 marks.

MADRID, May 18.—The gold quotation to-day was 27.12.

American Thread Company Election.

At the annual meeting of the American Thread Company in Jersey City yesterday the three retiring Directors—Robert K. Clark, James Kerr, and Herbert Lyman—were re-elected. The auditors, Messrs. —Jones, Crowdson, and Youatt of Manchester, England, were also re-elected. The Board of Directors organized by the election of Lyman R. Hopkins of Lakeview, Me., as President; Alexander King, East Orange, N. J., Vice President; Lucius A. Barbour, Hartford, Conn., Second Vice President; T. M. Ives, New York, Treasurer and Secretary, and I. C. Davis, Fall River, Mass., Assistant Treasurer and Secretary. The report for the year, ended March 31, 1900, shows a balance of net profit for the year of $170,136.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Among the net changes resulting from the transactions in the market for outside securities yesterday were not a few advances, some of them sufficiently substantial to attract considerable interest. Trading was not large, except in a few issues, but the whole tone of the market during the day was enough stronger than that which had appeared for some time past, and especially in the last few days, to lead to the opinion that a decided change had occurred in some sections of the market. Persistent rumors of gas war settlement very materially affected the local gas stocks traded in on the curb, and this did much to create a better feeling, as the gas war has for so long been an unpleasant factor in the market. During the early part of the day some declines occurred which were later very materially reduced, if not entirely wiped out. The strongest issues were the gas stocks, but among the industrials were several that showed a good deal of strength. At times during the day the market showed more life than has appeared for a good while past, and the day's developments seemed to give some encouragement in quarters where despondency has of late been the rule.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common was actively traded in between 27½ and 28⅛, and the preferred stock to even a larger extent between 51 and 54. The bonds were also exceptionally strong, selling up 3 full points to 102, and closing at the top price for the day. Trading in them was larger than on any day recently. Rumors were current all day that at last a settlement of the local gas war had been reached, although official confirmation of the report was, as heretofore, entirely lacking. It seemed, however, to have much more foundation than had the earlier reports to the same effect, and in some well informed quarters it was stated that to all appearances the gas war had reached its end. The particular lines on which the rumored settlement was to be made were not known during the day, but, notwithstanding this fact, the impression was quite general that yesterday's report would soon receive official confirmation. None of the other gas stocks traded in on the curb showed any activity yesterday, although bids for some of them were considerably advanced. At the close Northern Union bonds were quoted at 99 bid.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was decidedly weak early in the day, although better demand soon developed for it, and after selling as low as 19⅜, the preferred stock closed at 20½ bid, showing a net gain of half a point. Trading in the stock was particularly large, and at least one 500-share lot changed hands. The common stock was much quieter than the preferred, and showed no net change.

AMERICAN WOOLEN common sold up to 15½, and closed at 15½ bid, showing a net gain of a full point. In the preferred stock an even larger advance occurred, and this issue closed at 73⅞ bid, against 72½ bid on the previous day. No news affecting the company came to hand to account for the stronger tone which this stock showed.

AMALGAMATED COPPER declined in the morning and advanced a full point later in the day. It reacted somewhat before the close, and ended the day at Thursday's closing figure. Other copper stocks were dull.

EMPIRE STATE SUGAR was watched with considerable interest, owing to the phenomenal rapidity with which the stock advanced. From 40, the opening sale, the stock went as high as 51, and closed at 51 bid, with none offered. Advances of several points occurred between sales, and seemingly great indifference was shown as to the price paid for the stock. Insiders accounted for the advance by saying that there was not very much stock to be had, and that many people were very desirous of securing it, so desirous that paying 4 or 5 points above the last previous sale seemed a matter of little or no importance. Outsiders, and among them some of the shrewdest observers of the curb market, were pretty generally of the opinion that the advance reflected little or nothing more than mere manipulation. Certainly the trading in the stock presented a very curious aspect. Estimates on lines said by the promoters of the company to be very conservative are that the company during the first year of operation will net over 70 per cent. on its capital stock. This, however, seems a question of calculation. The company's plant is not yet completed, and will not be in operation, it is said, until about Oct. 1.

BAY STATE GAS was actively traded in between 1⅝ and 1⅝. It closed at 1⅝ bid, a net decline of an eighth of a point.

CHICAGO AND ALTON subscriptions were very active, around 109. A market was made for the first time in the new Chicago and Alton issues of stock, but no trades were effected. The common stock when issued was quoted at 30 bid, offered at 37, and the preferred stock, when issued, at 68 bid, offered at 75.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1½
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	28⅛	28⅝
New Amsterdam pf	53¼	54
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	22½	24
American Agri. Chem. pf	72	75
American Bicycle	9	10
American Bicycle pf	30	40
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	55	61
American Chicle pf	75	80
American Woolen	15½	16
American Woolen pf	73⅞	74
Cast-Iron Pipe	5⅝	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf., ex div	42½	43⅜
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	8	8¾
Distilling Company of America	5¾	6
Distilling Company of America pf	20½	22
Electric Boat	20	22½
Electric Boat pf	..	45
Havana Commercial	13	14
Havana Commercial pf	63½	54½
International Pump	18	19
International Pump pf	62½	64
International Power	28	32
National Enameling & Stamp	20	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf	80	84
National Grampohone	40	53
National Salt	40	42
National Salt pf	70	72
Otis Elevator	28	28½
Otis Elevator pf	87	89
Royal Baking Powder	90	99
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29	29⅝
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	77	80½
Sloss-Sheffield	22⅝	23⅝
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div	64	67
Standard List of New Jersey ex div	533	530
United States Flour Milling pf	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87	87⅛
American Air Power	25	30
Arizona Lead	15⅜	16½
Asphalt Company of America	4½	5
British Columbia Copper	10⅜	11½
California Copper	1½	2
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	109½	110
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	92	93
Electric Vehicle	25	..
Electric Vehicle pf	..	76
Electro-Pneumatic	3	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	26⅜
General Carriage	7⅜	8
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1½
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf	20	22
Louis., Henderson & St. L. bonds	99	101
*Markeen Copper	5	6¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	..	15
Mexican 5s	99½	99¾
New England Transportation	4½	5
New York Transportation	8	9
Pittsburg Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	26	27
Pittsburg Coal pf	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	20½	21¼
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	115	118
Seaboard Air Line 4s	80	84
Seaboard Air Line common	10½	11½
Seaboard Air Line pf	30½	32
Storage Power	15	16
Superior & Boston Copper	..	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14½
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A. 2d ass. paid	4½	5¼
Trust Company of America	208	210
Union Copper	5¾	6
Union Railways of St. Louis 4s	86½	87
United Railways of St. Louis pf	69¾	..
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	..	16
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	46	50
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	92⅛	92⅝
Western Union 4s	104½	105

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	228	230
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	33	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	396	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	90	95
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	99¼
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	..	19
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	81	83
Nassau Electric 4s	90	93
New Orleans Traction	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf	95	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	39½	41
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
28th & 29th Streets 5s, 1906	113	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108½	110
United Traction bonds	118½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30

Gas Companies.

Buffalo, (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	68½	70
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	..	33
Denver Gas 5s	69	71
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	290	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	16	17
New England Gas & Coke bonds	65	67
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	103½	106
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud., L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	48	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	116
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	..
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	83	93
Western Gas	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	..

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	21
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	96	97
Hoboken Ferry Co. 5s	92	92½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	112
Hoboken Ferry	67	69
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	6	6¼
Union Ferry bonds	96	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107¼	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Continental Tobacco debentures	102	104
General Electric Automobile	..	2
Cramps' Shipyard	72	74
General Chemical	60	66
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	115	118
Lorillard Company pf	100	102
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	120	125
Standard Coupler	33	37
Standard Coupler pf	117	..
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	82	87
Union Typewriter	26	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	120
Worthington Pump pf., ex div	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel	105	108
Iron Steamboat	4	..
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Kings County El. Light & Power	125	127
Retsof	30	..
Retsof bonds	80	85
Southern Light and Traction	31	35

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 18.—Boston had a good market to-day. Nearly 30,000 shares were sold in the first half of the day. Copper shares broadened, were bought well, and recorded good gains in several directions. Montana advanced from 283 at the close yesterday to 297½, on unusually active buying, and held the gain during the afternoon. Butte rose 5, to 68; Centennial, ⅝, to 17½; Osceola, 1½, to 63½, later falling back to 61½; Parrot, 2¼, to 42¾; Tamarack, 1, to 175; Utah, 1, to 28; Wolverine, ⅝, to 38¾; Isle Royale, 1¾, to 25¾; Old Dominion, 1, to 17. A further gain of 1½, to 17½, was made by New England Gas and Coke. Bell Telephone strengthened 6, to 309. American Telephone and Telegraph sold at 146 bid, and rights gained ½, to 8¼. Stock Yards was up ½, at 134. Santa Ysabel Mining fell ¼, to 1. Planters' Compress was off 2, at 12. Massachusetts Electric preferred gained ½, to 77½. Kansas City, Memphis, and Birmingham incomes were 3 lower, at 65.

At the Clearing House a few loans were made at 3 per cent., but the most of them were at 2½ per cent. New York funds sold at par.

On call, money still rules at 2½@3 per cent., with possible exceptions as low as 2 per cent. In time money the supply far exceeds the demand. Four to six months' collateral loans are quoted at 3½@4. There is comparatively little mercantile paper making. Single-name Westen paper is selling as low as 3½ per cent., though National banks are quoting 4 per cent. as the more general rate.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4	4½	Old Colony	2½	3
Allouez	1⅜	2	Old Dom	16½	17
Arcadian	18	18½	Osceola	61⅞	62¼
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	42¼	42½
Ash Bed	.30	.60	Pioneer	.50	..
Atlantic	23	24	Quincy	134	136
Baltic	..	..	Rhode Isl	4	4½
B. & Cr. Cr.	..	.15	Santa Fé	4½	5
Bos. & Mon.	297	297½	S. Ysabel	1⅛	..
Butte & B.	68	70	Shoe	29	29½
Cal. & Hec.	745	750	Tamarack	174	175
Centennial	17	17½	Utah Con.	27½	28¼
Franklin	13	14	Washington	1	1⅛
Humboldt	.50	1	White Knob	16	17
Isle Royale	25¾	26	Winona	3	3½
Mohawk	14	..	Wolverine	38½	38¾

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	242½	..	Fitch. pf.	130	131
Bos. & Low.	243	244	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110½	..
Bos. & Me.	193	195	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bos. & Prov.	300	..			
Bos. Elev.	140	141			
Bos. Gas 5s	82	..			
Cent. Mass.	12	..			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bel Tel.	310	312	Erie Tel.	100	103
Chi. Stk. Y.	..	134	Mex Tel.	2¼	2½
Dom. Coal	40½	41	U. S. Oil	15½	16
Dom. C. pf.	118	..	West. Elec.	..	50

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Further improvement characterized the market today. Lehigh Navigation extended its rise to 54½. The old story of a sale of its coal property to the Jersey Central or some other company was again in circulation. There is nothing in it. The strength of the stock is more likely due to increasing earnings and the prospect of larger dividends. Electric Storage Battery common, which last sold at 70, moved up to-day to 80, little coming out on the rise. Pennsylvania Steel was again buoyant. In this case, too, there was little stock for sale. Union Traction sold up to about 38. United Gas advanced to 113. A bid of 1⅛ for any part of 100,000 Danville Bessemer was made. Electric of America was steady at 9. There is apparently an unlimited market for Philadelphia Electric at 3½, and the 4s at 64. Asphalt 5s reached 70½. The stock sold at 4½. There was next to nothing doing in Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, and the Readings. Money on call, 4 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	18	18¼	Phila. Trac.	96	96½
Choctaw	31	..	Union Trac.	38¼	38¾
Con. T., Pitt.	26	26½	U. Gas & I.	113	114
El. Co. of A.	8⅞	9	Welsbach L.	43¼	44½
Lehigh Val.	27¼	27⅝	W. N.Y. & P.	8¾	8⅞
Marsden	..	8¾			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Biscuit stocks showed a slightly easier tone, the common opening at 30½, declining to 29⅝, and closing at 30⅛. Since the declaration of the regular dividends the feeling of nervousness has worn off. Metropolitan Elevated common brought 30¼ and the preferred 76½@76¼. The bonds sold at 97.

		High.	Low.	Close.
150	American Linseed	12⅝	12	12⅛
200	American Linseed pf	56¾	56⅜	56¼
10	American Radiator pf	106	106	106
100	Chicago Union Traction	20	19¼	20
290	Chi. Union Trac. pf	68	67⅛	67½
1	Diamond Match	123½	123½	123½
110	Lake Street Elevated	8¼	8	8
5	Metropolitan Elevated	30¼	30¼	30¼
55	Metropolitan Elev. pf	76¼	76¼	76½
1,072	National Biscuit	30½	29¾	30½
260	National Biscuit pf	82½	82	82
55	National Carbon	15	15	15
135	National Carbon pf	78½	78	78½
5	North Chicago	218	218	218
120	Shelby Steel Tube	13	12	13
50	South Side Elevated	97	97	97
10	West Chicago	108	108	108

Progress Club Borrows $50,000.

According to a mortgage recorded yesterday, the Progress Club has borrowed $50,000 from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The loan has been made for a period of one year and is secured by the club's property at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-third Street.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, May 18, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change. Net
113	117	10	Adams Express	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	.....
16½	16¾	100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
64½	64¾	470	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	.....
..	27	100	American District Tel.	26	26	26	26	— ½
39	39½	510	American Ice Co.	39½	39½	38¾	39¼	+ ½
71	74	275	American Ice Co. pf.	70	71	70	71	+ ½
11⅝	12¼	200	American Linseed Co.	11⅝	12½	11⅝	12½	+ ½
56	56⅝	140	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	22½	500	Am. Malting Co. pf.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
37⅜	38	1,620	Am. S. & R. Co.	37¾	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
88⅜	89	725	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	88	88	88	88	.....
22½	23	1,100	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	22¼	22¾	22	22½	+ ⅛
71	72	400	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	70½	71¼	70½	71¼	+ 1
36⅛	36⅝	9,870	Am. Steel & Wire	35	36¼	34⅜	36¼	+ 1½
75¼	75½	3,900	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	75¼	75¾	74⅞	75	— ⅜
109	109¼	72,890	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	106	109½	105¼	108¼	+ 3
110	110	10	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	108¾	108¾	106¾	108¾	.....
23	24	100	American Tin Plate	24	24	24	24	+ 1
74	75½	200	Am. Tin Plate pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
90	90¼	86,545	American Tobacco	86½	90¼	85½	90¾	+ 3¾
128	138	200	Am. Tobacco pf.	128	128	128	128	.....
42⅞	43	750	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43	43	42½	42⅝	— ½
26½	26¾	6,030	At., T. & S. F.	25¾	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ⅞
70⅞	72	24,720	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70¾	71⅞	70¾	71⅞	+ ⅞
76⅜	77	5,470	Baltimore & Ohio	75	76⅞	75	76⅛	+ 1½
81⅛	81½	910	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80⅝	81	80½	81	+ ⅝
70⅝	70¾	8,570	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69¾	70⅝	69¾	70⅝	+ 1⅛
159⅜	160	5,568	Brooklyn Union Gas.	150½	160	150½	160	+ 9½
7⅞	8	125	Brunswick City	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
52½	53	100	Canada Southern	52⅝	52⅝	52½	52⅝	+ ⅛
94½	94⅝	100	Canadian Pacific	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅜
28½	28¾	1,540	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅜
128⅜	128⅝	22,870	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	126¼	128½	126¼	128½	+ 2½
100⅜	101	16,920	Chicago & East. Ill.	102	102	102	102	.....
12⅜	12⅝	100	Chicago Great West.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
3	3	110	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
42	46	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	53	53	53	53	+ 1⅛
78½	80	450	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	116¼	117¼	115¾	117¼	+ 1
182	184	117	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	171	171	171	171	.....
17⅛	17½	350	Chicago & North.	162½	162½	161½	161⅝	+ 1½
56¼	56½	1,110	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	107	107⅝	106¾	107⅜	+ ⅜
28½	28¾	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac. pf.	140	140	140	140	.....
13	13½	200	Chicago Term. Trans.	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
37⅜	38	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
59½	60	425	C., C., C. & St. L.	59¼	59½	59¼	59½	.....
37¼	37½	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	36¾	37	36¾	37	+ ⅛
6	6¼	600	Col. Southern	6	6	6	6	.....
40½	40⅝	210	Col. Southern 1st pf.	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ 1¼
14	15⅜	200	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	15	15	14½	14½	— ⅝
195⅜	196	14,298	Consolidated Gas	190	196¾	190	195⅝	+ 6
8,110	Con. Tobacco Co.	22¼	24½	22¼	24½	+ 1½
74½	78	3,690	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	74½	78	74	77½	+ 1⅝
400	Delaware & Hudson.	113¼	114½	113¼	114½	+ 1
100	Detroit City Gas.	95	96	95	96	+ 1
900	Erie 1st pf.	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¾	.....
7,270	Federal Steel	35¼	37¾	35¼	37¾	+ 1⅝
1,000	Federal Steel pf.	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¾	+ 1
490	General Electric	135	135	135	135	+ 1½
860	Glucose Sugar Ref.	45	46½	45	46½	+ 1½
564	Great Northern pf.	152	152½	152	152½	+ ½
100	H. B. Claflin Co.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	.....
600	Hocking Valley pf.	65¼	65¾	65¼	65¾	+ ⅜
300	Illinois Central	113¾	113¾	113½	113½	+ ⅛
900	International Paper	22	22¼	22	22	.....
100	International Paper pf	64	64	64	64	.....

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings at Private Contract — Lehigh Valley Railroad's Lease—Plaintiffs the Buyers at Auction.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Anna S. Moore, for about $45,000, the four-story English basement dwelling 46 East Thirty-fourth Street, 18.8 by 98.9.

It is reported that the estate of Emil Oelberman has sold the plot at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Seventieth Street, 100 by 100.5.

Lalor & Beringer have sold for Edward W. Candee the four-story American basement dwelling on the south side of Sixty-fifth Street, 37 feet east of Park Avenue, 17 by 100. This is the fourth house sold this week out of a row recently completed.

The lease made by J. M. Cornell to the Lehigh Valley Railroad, involving the block bounded by Eleventh and Thirteenth Avenues, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, went on record yesterday. When the work of removing the Cornell Iron Works plant to Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson has been completed the block will be used by the railroad company as a freight yard. The lease runs from June 1, 1900, to March 1, 1912, and the annual rental is $38,000.

Post & Reese were the brokers in the recently reported sale of the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street to the Fidelity Bank.

Polstein & Cohen report that they have sold 320 Fifth Street, 30 by 96, for $56,500.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have resold to John Kafka the four-story tenement 211 East Tenth Street, 25 by 94.11, recently purchased by them at auction.

Henry Gucker has bought the four-story tenement 226 East Twenty-second Street, 25 by 100, for about $15,000.

William Stonebridge has sold for Charles Lake, to Thomas Kelly, for $3,000, the dwelling on the north side of Grote Street, 108 feet west of Prospect Avenue, 31 by 116 by 21 by 127.

A. E. & E. A. Karelsen have sold for Francis G. W. Beard, to Joseph W. Stern, a plot on Straiton Avenue, Arverne-by-the-Sea, and to Louis Rosenthal a plot at the corner of Jessica Avenue and Story Place. Both purchasers will erect Summer residences from plans prepared by William A. Lambert.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

4,024 to 4,030 Third Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 100 by 100, four four-story brick flats, with stores, foreclosure sale; to the plaintiff, the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 73,200

By William Kennelly.

Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 105 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, by C. C. Lester, representing the plaintiff, Abbie A. Bishop 3,800

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

221 and 233 Bowery, east side, 148.8 feet south of Stanton Street, 51.6 by 174.9 and irregular, one-story brick stores and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John O. Baker 54,375

By Herbert A. Sherman.

434 East Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 59.5 by 25.4 by 63.6, two-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Isabella L. Beekman 5,000

By McVickar & Co.

202 West Eighty-first Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 37.6 by 102.2, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Robert Sanford. 42,600

By Thomas C. Smith.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, the block front between College and Findlay Avenues, 260 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 380 feet on College Avenue, and 330 feet on Findlay Avenue, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Louise C. Kinney 25,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 528 Tenth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 24.8 by 77.5 by 77.9; Leopold Kaufmann of 35 Nassau Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $26,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for a five-story brick and stone school, 225 by 201.10; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $350,000.

Boston Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 54 by 90; Elizabeth Blundell of 1,045 Fox Street, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $80,000.

First Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 20 by 30; Simon Epstein of 1,422 First Avenue, owner; N. Langer, architect; cost, $250.

No. 11 Thompson Street, for a two-story brick shop, 19.5 by 60; W. J. and C. C. Alexander, premises, owners; William Bloodgood of 149 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

West Farms Road, south side, 50 feet east of Bronx River, to a one-story frame hall and shed; David Lydig of 49 East Twenty-ninth Street, owner; A. Fowler of 942 Washington Avenue, architect; cost, $275.

No. 97 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick factory and store; Lambert Suydam of 163 Broadway, owner; F. Schaad of 339 East Eighty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 71 Broadway, to a two-story-one-story brick and stone office building; O. B. Potter Trust, premises, owner; F. H. Kimball, architect; cost, $500.

No. 104 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to a six-story brick flat; William H. Lake of 171 Broadway, owner; cost, $800.

No. 407 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Alfred Binsse, owner; W. H. Symond, architect; cost, $500.

Broadway, southwest corner of Thirty-fifth Street, to a six-story brick hotel; estate of Susan Palmer, owner; John Vogel of 215 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, May 18.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 82d St, 25.8x98; Bartow S. Weeks, referee, to David J. King and others, executors, &c. .. $25,000

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 450 ft s of Randall Av, 50x100; Land Company of Edenwald to Gustave T. Moren 1

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 425 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Land Company of Edenwald to Ernest W. Moren 1

BOWERY, 4, n w s, 13.10x71.10x12.2x71.10; Charles Michael, executor, to Isaac Pouker 16,000

CLINTON PLACE, n s, 354.5 ft w of 5th Av, 23x93.11; David F. Manning, referee, to Samuel H. Stone 12,500

DAWSON ST, n s, 77.8 ft e of Beach Av, 20x100; Joseph P. Kennedy to Ella A. Kennedy 1

EAGLE AV, e s, 324.6 ft s of 156th St, 10x115; Julius Schiedorn to Lucille and John Brandt 1

FULTON AV, e s, 28 ft n of 168th St, 27 x96.6x28.11x98.7; James T. Barry to Jennie B. Davis ..... Exchange

GERARD ST, w s, 200 ft s of Retreat Av, 71x100.5x6lx100; Amanda A. Ehling and another to Frederick Schnaufer 1

JEFFERSON AV, s e s, Lot 123, map of Samuel Ryer Homestead, 25x182x 25x180; Kate Lurch to Louis Eickwort ..... Exchange

JEFFERSON AV, s e s, Lot 119, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 25x189x25.1x 182; Louis Eickwort to Kate Lurch .... Exch.

JEROME AV, e s, 50 ft n of 175th St, new line, 90x100; Jerome H. Pennock to Louis R. Berg 10,500

LAFONTAINE AV, s w corner of 178th St, 25x100; Samuel Drummond to Richard J. Lyons 3,500

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner 124th St, 100.11x40; Myron H. Oppenheim, referee, to William H. Redfield 48,000

LISPENARD ST, n s, 150.3 ft e of Church St, 25.1x94.3 to Canal St x25.5x101.1; Washington A. Bunker to Judson Lawson 100

MADISON AV, n e corner of 76th St, 20.10 x65; Agnes B. Tracy to Agnes R. Henderson 1

MOTT AV, part of Lots A and B, map of Mott Haven, runs w — to Walton Av, x n 21.8x e — x s 22.9; William J. Oppermann to Carl J. Breidbach 1

PARK AV, n w corner of 98th St, 100.4x 100; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Simon Adler and others 3,000

PARK AV, n e corner of 100th St, 100.11x 305, except Park Av, e s, 75 ft n of 100th St, 25.11x101; 100th St, n s, 51 ft e of Park Av, 25x75; Morris Mandelstein to George W. Arthur 1

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 118th St, 20.11x88; Sidney V. Lowell to Henry Buckley and another, 1-3 part, quit claim 1

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 118th St, 20.11x88; James A. Dunn, referee, to Henry Buckley and another, 1-3 part... 2,100

PLEASANT AV, w s, 20 ft s of 118th St, 18.6x75; Frieda Hart to Isidor Karhart.. 1

PROSPECT AV, 1,340, 25x100; William T. Lavelle to Amelie M. Logue, correction deed, quit claim 1

RETREAT AV, n w corner of Henry St, 30x100; also Retreat Av, s w corner of Henry St, 50x100, Bronx; John Nimphius, Jr., to Henry A. Nimphius.. 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 129.11 ft s of centre of 148th St, if extended, 25x100; Jerome H. Pennock to Louis R. Berg.. 1

SCHUYLER ST, n s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Herman Nolkemper, executor, &c., to Catharine Turley 4,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 25 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Nellie Rice to John W. Cornish and another 1

5TH AV, e s, 40.3 ft n of 33d St, 24.8x 100; Daniel and Mary A. Carroll to Patrick A. Geoghegan 1

6TH ST, 749 and 751, 45.4x97x45.3x97; Samuel and Harris Goodman to Hyman D. Baker 1

27TH ST, 110 West, 20x98.9; Rosa Govin to Rafael R. Govin, quit claim 1

28TH ST, 221 West, and 220 West 29th St; Edward H. Schell, referee, to the Franklin Savings Bank 40,000

31ST ST, n s, 153.9 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x 98.9; Mary Thornton and others to Nellie Thornton 1

37TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 21x Rosa Govin to Mary M. Govin, quit claim. 1

37TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 50x98.9; Rosa Govin to May D. Govin, quit claim. 1

45TH ST, 137 and 139 West, 34.3x100.4; William H. Stearns to Charles F. Maurice 1

46TH ST, s s, 477.10 ft e of 8th Av, 17.10x 100.5; Harriett C. Spencer to Edward H. Morris 1

56TH ST, 47 West, 19.9x100.5; Albert H. Ely to Maud M. Ely 1

56TH ST, s s, 122.7 ft e of Broadway, 125x 110.2x125.6x120.2; Louis F. Dodd and another to Elizabeth S. Clark, 1-7 part.... 1

56TH ST, s s, 122.7 ft e of Broadway, 125 x110.2x25.5x120.2; John M. Dodd, Jr., and another, executors, to Elizabeth S. Clark and others 175,000

57TH ST, n s, 129.5 ft w of Avenue A, 16x 100.4; John H. Judge, referee, to David Rosenblum 6,500

57TH ST, n s, 129.5 ft w of Avenue A, 16x 100.4; John H. Hingsiage and others to David Rosenblum 1

57TH ST, n s, 129.5 ft w of Avenue A, 16x 100.4; John Riefe and others, executors, to David Rosenblum ..... Nominal

65TH ST, s e corner of Park Av, 20x100.5; Gilbert R. Potts to John N., Jr., and Mary P. Stearns 1

84TH ST, s s, 587.9 ft w of 3d Av, 25.7x 102.2; Salomon Marx to Carrie Gault.. 100

87TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Avenue B, 25x 100.8; Augustus Van Wyck, referee, to Thomas H. Messenger, executor 16,000

90TH ST, 280 West, 18x100.8; James A. Fraser to Claire H. Lunt 100

107TH ST, n s, 73 ft w of 2d Av, 31x 100.11; Julius Brosen and others to Wilhelmina Cahn 100

128TH ST, 16 West, 18.9x99.11; Jennie B. Davis to James T. Barry ..... Exchange

126TH ST, s s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x 99.11; Jennie B. Davis to Moses Barnett ..... Exch.

127TH ST, 49 West, 18.9x99.11; James B. Wilson to Nathan Secol 1

128TH ST, 212 West, 16.8x99.11; Mary C. Schreiner to Max Marx 1

132D ST, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 50x 99.11; Ferdinand Hecht and another to Louis Lese 1

141ST ST, 347 East, 25x99.11; Moses Barnett to Jennie B. Davis, exchange and.. 2,800

145TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; James R. Torrance to Jennie E. Clarke 9,000

154TH ST, s s, 333.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 18x99.11; Max Marx to Mary C. Schreiner 250

165TH ST, s s, 86.9 ft e of Tinton Av, 20.6x100; George W. Peters, executor and trustee, to Daniel W. Morand and wife 6,800

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, John J., to Bette Lorber; 5th St, s s, 300 ft w of Avenue B, 20 years.... $750

ASTOR, John J., to Johanna Fuhrer; 5th St, s s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 20 years.. 750

ASTOR, John J., to Johanna Marquard; 55th St, s s, 262.11 ft e of 1st Av, 20 years 750

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Joseph Halkovitz; 1,705 Amsterdam Av, store, &c., 5 years. 600

CARROLL, John L., and another, trustees, to Henry Meyer; 70 Pine St, 3 years. 1,200

CORNELL, M., to Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; 11th Av, w s, extends from 26th to 27th St, June 1, 1900, to March 31, 1912 38,000

DENISON, Lyman, to Bernard Sheridan; 133 Washington St and 11 Albany St, store, &c 7,500

DEWEY, William C., to Carey & Sides; 80 and 82 4th Av, 5½ years $3,300 4,500

DINCIN, Herman, to Jacob Finestone; 1,382 2d Av, store, &c., 3 years..$1,100 to 1,200

FEDERROLL, Rudolph, and Nathan and Isidor H. Kempner; 322 West 41st St and a part of 324 West 41st St, 5 years. 1,850

GEORGE, Mary J., to Charles Hess and another; 1 North Moore St, 5 years..... 1,200

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Chevra Rodfef Zedek Anshei Bolshanza; 190 Delancey St, 3 years 156

GODWIN, Joseph H., to Charles E. Smith, Postmaster General; 230th St, corner Cottage Row, 5 years 700

McLAREN, Charles, to Philip Theile; 6 West 51, 5 years 1,200

TEICHMAN, Edward B., and another to Samuel Golde and others; 3d St, s w corner of Wooster St, 71x75, 5 years.... 9,000

O'REILLY, Dominic, to William Kelleher; 183 East 122d St, 4 11-12 years..... 1,000

PETERS, Henry G., to Harry McFadden; 380 2d Av, 3 years 900

ROOSEVELT, James R., and others, trustees, &c., to Anna Stuebing; 6th St, n s, 160 ft w of Avenue A, 20 years..... 750

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, Timothy F., to George A. Quimby, as committee; 3 East 48th St, 2 years $2,500

ALLEN, Timothy F., to George A. Quimby, as committee; 3 East 48th St, 5 years. 45,000

BAER, Abraham, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 59 West 9th St, 3 years. 13,000

BICKFORD, Mary M., to James McCurrach, 7th St, s s, Lots 145 and 146, map of Unionport, ½ year 3,000

BICKFORD, Mary M., to James McCurrach; Avenue D, w s, 52.6 ft n of 4th St, Unionport; also part of Lot 74, map of Fairmount, 1 year..... 3,000

BRACHT, Mary, to Caroline Gareiss; House St, n s, 227.2 ft w of Tinton Av, 5 years 4,200

COHN, Frances C. and Samuel, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 131 East 61st St, 3 years 13,500

CONNERY, Susan, to Bernheimer & Schind; 165 to 169 Park Av, and 462 Pearl St, demand, saloon lease..... 2,045

CORN, Henry, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 838 and 840 Broadway, s e corner of 13th St, 1 year..... 325,000

CORN, Henry, to the Alliance Realty Company; 838 and 840 Broadway, s e corner of 13th St, 1 year 75,000

CROSBY, William A., and wife to Patrick Dempsey; 34th St, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 3,000

DAVIS, Jennie B., to James T. Barry; Fulton Av, e s, 28 ft n of 168th St, 1 year 15,000

DAVIS, Jennie B., to James T. Barry; Fulton Av, e s, 28 ft n of 168th St, 2 years 3,000

DAVIS, Jennie B., to James T. Barry; Fulton Av, e s, 28 ft n of 168th St, 1 year 1,000

DAVIS, Jennie B., to Moses Barnett; 347 West 141st St, installments 1,500

DILITSKY, Morris, and Saul Friedman to Josephine E. Carpenter; 91st St, s s, 191.8 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 36,000

DILITSKY, Morris, and Saul Friedman to Fincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 91st St, s s, 191.8 ft w of 3d Av, demand 1,200

DONOHUE, Anne, to People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company; Westchester Av, n s, 51 ft w of Eagle Av, 1 year. 12,000

DONOHUE, Annie, to August Schrieck; Westchester Av, n s, 51 ft w of Eagle Av, 5 years 2,000

ELLER, Augusta, to John A. Stewart and others, trustees, &c.; 2d Av, w s, 25.8 ft n of 87th St, 1 year 500

FISCHEL, Jacob, to George K. Cabell; 259 Stanton St, 5 years..... 26,000

FISCHEL, Jacob, to George K. Cabell; 261 Stanton St, 5 years..... 26,000

FRAME, James A., to Morton Trust Company; 261 and 263 West 90th St, and 266 West 91st St, 3 years, three mortgages, each 20,000

FRANK, John N., to Jordan L. Mott, trustee; 115th St, s s, 324 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years 2,000

GAULT, Carrie, to Solomon Marx; 84th St, s s, 587.9 ft w of 3d Av, ½ year... 4,550

GAULT, Carrie, to Solomon Marx; 84th St, s s, 587.9 ft w of 3d Av, ½ year.... 12,000

GEHRICH, Ferdinand, to George Ehret; 152 William St, saloon lease, demand.. 5,000

HAUSER, Dina, to Josephine Zimmermann; 71 2d Av, 2½ years..... 22,000

HESS, Charles, and George W. Berner to William L. Flanagan, as managing Director, &c.; 240 and 242 West Broadway, saloon lease, demand 2,223

HUTKOFF, Nathan, to Pauline Hormann; Cherry St, s w corner of Rutgers Slip, 5 years 35,000

JANSSEN, Therese K., or Katie, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 43d St, n s, 184.6 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year.... 10,000

KENN, James, to Margaret Knox; Lots 25 and 26, map of C. L. Cammann, 2 years 2,000

KELLEHER, William, to Peter Doeiger; 183 East 123d St, saloon lease, demand.. 500

LUNT, Clara F., to Newburg Savings Bank; 269 West 90th St, 2 years..... 15,000

McFADDEN, Harry, to Bernheimer & Schind; 380 2d Av, saloon lease, demand 4,000

McLAUGHLIN, Sarah, to the City Mortgage Company; 165th St, n w corner Trinity Av, 1 year 18,000

McLAUGHLIN, Sarah, to the City Mortgage Company; 165th St, n s, 25 and 49.3 ft w of Trinity Av, 1 year 2 mortgages, each 8,500

MEYER, Henry, to Bernheimer & Schind; 70 Pine St, saloon lease, demand 1,000

MIEHLING, Edward, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Kelly St, w s, 165, 181.8, 231.8, and 248.4 feet s of 167th St, installments, 4 mortgages, each 480

MORAN, Daniel W., and wife to Sophie Siems; 968 East 156th St, demand..... 3,000

POUKER, Isaac, to Charles Michael, executor, &c.; 4 Bowery; also all title to alley in rear, installments..... 1,000

REDFIELD, William H., to Rosa E. Rainsford; 124th St, n e corner of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 45,000

REGAN, Agnes, to George A. Scofield; Lots 9 and 10, Parcel 2, map of estate of Frances Scofield, 3 years..... 500

REID, Jennie, to Isabel D. Berry; 216 West 72d St, 1 year 1,000

ROSE, Maria, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 324 East 112th St, saloon lease, demand 500

ROSENBLUM, David, to John Riefer and others; 57th St, n s, 129.5 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years 7,000

SOCOL, Nathan, and wife to Mary A. Newell, 49 West 127th St, 3 years..... 6,500

SOLOMON, Charles S., to Edwin F. Stern, trustee; Prospect Av, n e corner of Dawson St, gore, ½ year 9,000

STONE, Samuel H., to Josephine McGay; 8th St, or Clinton Place, n e s, 554.5 ft n w of 6th Av, 1 year 10,000

THE PROGRESS CLUB to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 5th Av, n e corner of 63d St, 1 year 50,000

TOFERO, Concetta and Carlo, to Patrick Skelly; 237 East 108th St, demand..... 1,800

TRIMMER, Catharine, and another, to John and Mary J. Bodine; 57 West 82d St, 1 year 2,000

TRIMMER, Catharine, and another, to Morton Trust Company; 57 West 82d St, 3 years 18,000

TRUSTEES OF TUFTS COLLEGE to Janet Rudd and another, trustees, &c.; 118 to 122 Elm St, 3 years..... 25,000

VAN RIPER, Louis P., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 242 West 20th St, 1 year 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALDRED, John, to Anna M. Aldred..... Nom.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to the executors, &c., of Frances E. Bell.. $9,105

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to the executors of W. H. Jackson..... 10,000

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Eliza Clark 8,018

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST Company to the New York Security and Trust Company 40,054

CHURCHILL, Lily W., and others, executors, &c., to Lily W. Churchill and others, trustees, &c. ..... Nominal

COWEN, Newman, to William P. Sandford ....

DANIELS, Cornelius, to Marietta Wilsey. 537

DELANY, Celena, executrix, &c., to Ann M. Delany 1,500

EDWARDS, George E., to Peter J. Nimphius ..... Nominal

FRIEDLANDER, Sarah, to Patrick Foley ..... Nominal

FRIEDRICH, Charles H., trustee, to Herman Auspacher ..... Nominal

LUSK, William C., trustee, to William Kent and others ..... Nominal

MACKENZIE, George, to William P. Sandford ..... Nominal

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Levine to Oliver I. Pilot 9,300

PEARSALL, Helen L., to Charles H. Ludington, Jr. 500

REINECKE, Gesine C., to Louis Isaac... 3,067

ROLL, George J., and others, executors, &c., to Emily T. Roll and another..... 20,000

ROLL, George J., and others, executors, to John K. Roll and another..... 20,000

ROLL, George J., and others, executors, &c., to George J. Roll 20,000

STIEGLITZ, Albert, to Joseph Wertheimer, admr.-strator, &c 15,000

STILWELL, Nelson D., to Edward Winslow 100

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Mary L. Granniss.... 4,500

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Sarah A. G. Skinner.. 4,500

THE TREMONT AVENUE LAND COMPany to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 10,000

THE TREMONT AVENUE LAND COMPany to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 2,625

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Newburgh Savings Bank 22,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Anderson Price, trustee, &c..... 1,800

Mechanics' Liens.

ELM ST, 12; Gustav F. Taussig against Thomas W. Byrnes, owner; Archer & Higginson, contractors..... $3,250

JACKSON AV, 685 and 687; William Schaefer against James G. Patton, owner; Moriarty & Flood, contractors..... 38

MONROE ST, 161 to 167; estate of Edwin Miller against R. Meryash, owner and contractor 1,050

MONROE ST, 161 to 167; the Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Rebecca Meryash, owner and contractor..... 375

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 153d St, 125x135; William O'Connell against Maurice Folk, owner and contractor..... 9,715

9TH AV, 793; Monk & Gillies against William Kell, owner; Archer & Higginson, contractors 2,000

57TH ST, 563 West; James J. Spearing against Ella W. Sanger, owner; Eugene Sanger, contractor 129

59TH ST, 136 East; Jacob Winter against Katie McCaffrey, owner and contractor. 34

84TH ST, 312 to 318 East; David Salzberg against George and Emanuel Doctor, owners; Gilbert Berman, contractor

99TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11, and 100th St, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100; Frank Galatta against Henry Hosier, owner and contractor.. 2,338

99TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Frank Indelli against Henry Hosier, owner and contractor..... 434

99TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Frank Arena and another against Henry Hosier, owner and contractor..... 627

108TH ST, 104 to 110 West; John Farrell against Thomas J. McLaughlin, owner and contractor 623

149TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Morris Av, 50x 90; William L. Dale against Raphael Avallone, owner; Joseph Avallone, owner and contractor..... 198

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

84TH ST, s s, 587.9 ft w of 3d Av, 25.7x 102.2; Salomon Marx, with Carrie Gault, twelve payments $12,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Jones St, 28x80; Edward McCann, on Mordecai I. Kauffman and others to Crane Company $375

Lis Pendens.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 337.4 ft n from intersection of said road and w s of Amsterdam Av, 21.4x104.10x20x112.3; also King's Bridge Road, e s, 297.4 ft n from said intersection, 21.4x104.10x19.11x97.5; William Bruorton, executor, &c., against Jacob D. Butler and others, (two actions foreclosing two mortgages;) attorney, W. Bruorton.

INTERVALE AV, e s, 122.11 ft s of Freeman St, 38.3x101.4x17.3x82; Eugene J. Busher against Harry I. and Louise E. Hunchberger, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wendt & Berry.

NICHOLS PLACE, n w s, Lot 509, map of part of Isaac Dyckman estate, 12th Ward, 182.2x 80.1ux50x165.1; Catharine M. Teese against Rose McKenna and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Wilson.

OAK ST, 49; Philip H. and Amelia Fett against Bernard Golden and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Finelite.

5TH ST, s s, 286.6 ft e of Avenue B, 19.10x 97.6; Anna Lange against Henry Schmalz and others, (partition;) attorney, L. S. Goebel.

27TH ST, 446 West; the New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Teressa Brenna and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Langdon.

29TH ST, n s, 259.10 ft w of 7th Av, 23.5x98.9; also 147th St, s s, 100 ft e of Prospect St, 50x 100; Elizabeth Rintelen against William Rintelen and others, (partition;) attorney, H. Overington.

52D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Adolphe de Bary against Eugenie Von Mauch, individually, and others, executors, &c., (partition;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

86TH ST, n s, 265 ft e of 2d Av, 40x100.8; George H. Byrd against Margaret K. Douglas and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

140TH ST, s s, east ½ of Lot 228, map of village of Mott Haven, 25x100; Josephine H. Norcum against Florendina Vingiprova and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Bennett.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	43⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.75
Cotton, middling	9¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	7½
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	44
Beef, family	12.25
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	4½
Pork, mess	12.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	7¾
Lard, prime	7.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.50
Butter, Western creamery	20

CHICAGO, May 18.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@66c; No. 2 red, 72@73c; No. 2 corn, 38@38¼c; No. 2 yellow, 38¼c; No. 2 oats, 23¼@24¼c; No. 2 white, 25¾@26¾c; No. 3 white, 25½@26c; No. 2 rye, 34¾c; good feeding barley, 37½@38c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.88; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.88; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per bbl, $10.65@$11.75; lard, per 100 lb, $6.85@$7.05; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6.65@$6.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6½@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.10@$7.20; whisky, basis high wines, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf, $5.83; granulated, $5.37; confectioners' A, $5.33; off A, $5.18; clover, contract grade, $9.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton reflected some hesitation, and the volume of business was only moderate. The market, after opening 2 points higher to a point lower, and for a time showing firmness, being helped by fairly favorable cables and by Wall Street and European demands, turned easier and ruled quiet. Selling, without being general, carried prices down to 2@6 points from the best of the early forenoon, with the selling stimulated by generally brilliant crop accounts. Locally selling was somewhat checked on the theory that liquidation of long interest in the market had been thorough-going of late and that the menace of speculative holdings was no longer a positive pressure. The principal direct pressure on the market yesterday was the disposition on the part of Southerners to sell the new crop positions. The market closed steady, with prices 2 points higher to 2 points lower. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 9¾c for middling upland and 10c for middling Gulf. Southern markets follow: New Orleans quiet and easy at 9 3-16c; Mobile nominal at 9¼c; Savannah nominal at 9¼c, ⅛c lower; Charleston nominal at 9⅝c; Wilmington steady at 9¼c; Norfolk nominal at 9⅝c; Baltimore nominal at 9⅞c; Memphis quiet at 9 3-16c; Augusta quiet at 9½c; St. Louis dull at 9¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.50	9.50	9.47	9.47@9.48
June	9.39	9.39	9.32	9.34@9.36
July	9.36	9.37	9.31	9.34@9.35
August	9.02	9.02	8.97	8.99@9.00
September	8.24	8.25	8.21	8.23@8.24
October	8.02	8.04	7.99	8.03@8.04
November	7.84	7.84	7.83	7.86@7.87
December	7.83	7.85	7.82	7.85@7.86
January	7.84	7.88	7.88	7.87@7.88
February	....	....	....	7.89@7.90
March	7.91	7.91	7.91	7.92@7.93

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales, all American; middling upland, 5¼d; futures opened steady; buyers at 2-64d advance; at 1:45 P. M., steady, at 2¼@3¼-64d net higher; closed steady at a net advance of 1-64@2-64d. December-January, 4.20½b; January-February, 4.19b; February-March, 4.19b; May, 5.08s; May-June, 5.06b; June-July, 5.04b; July-August, 5.02b; August-September, 4.59b; September-October, 4.39½s; October-November, 4.27½s; November-December, 4.22½b. Manchester—Yarns in buyers' favor; cloths, more inquiry but not much doing.

WOOL.—LONDON, May 18.—The wool sales were continued to-day with a good attendance. Buyers were rather slow at the opening, and there were some withdrawals, but later the demand became more active, with good greasies mostly sought for and largely taken by the home trade. The Continent and America purchased a fair share and sometimes paid slight advances over the ruling prices for goods suitable for their wants, especially medium merinos and medium merino crossbreds. Punta Arenas wool sold slowly at 7¼ per cent. below the March sale. The offerings to-day numbered 14,124 bales. The following is the sale in detail: New South Wales, 2,800 bales—Scoured, 11d@1s 8½d; greasy, 3d@1s 1d. Queensland, 1,600 bales—Scoured, 1s 4½d@1s 9d; greasy, 8½d@11d. Victoria, 1,300 bales—Scoured, 6½d@1s 8d; greasy, 4¾@1s 4d. South Australia, 65 bales—Greasy, 5½d. Tasmania, 1,000 bales—Greasy, 6d@1s1½d. New Zealand, 4,400 bales—Scoured, 7d@1s 5d; greasy, 4d@1s. Punta Arenas, 2,700 bales—Greasy, 3¼@8½d.

FUTURES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	....	....	....	71¼
July	71¾	72⅝	71⅝	72⅝
September	72 9-16	73⅜	72 5-16	73⅛
Corn—				
May	....	....	....	42½
July	43½	43⅝	43	43½
September	43½	44	43½	43⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	64 13-16	66	64 13-16	65⅞
July	66⅛	67 5-16	66	67⅛
Corn—				
May	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝
July	37 13-16	38⅛	37½	37⅛
Oats—				
May	22¼	23	22¼	22¼
July	22 3-16	22 7-16	22¼	22⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Crop and weather conditions, which are far from being in satisfactory shape, again influenced the wheat market yesterday, considerable progress being made toward a higher level, closing very firm at ⅞@⅞c net advance. While local shorts furnished most of the demand all day, there was again a trace of outside interest, showing that the public is alive to the unsettled crop situation and might become a good buyer on any news of a distinctly sensational character. A point having considerable weight in the last half hour was the heavy shipments of wheat and flour from both coasts for the week, amounting to 5,178,000 bushels. This heavy total, in face of rather small export purchases from day to day lately, was a welcome bit of information for bull operators and satisfactorily wound up the day's stimulating influences. From the standpoint of European markets, however, the friends of wheat were not so well favored, for English quotations came ⅛@⅜d lower, Berlin was ⅛@½ mark below the previous night, Buda Pesth 6 points off, and Paris markets 10@15 points net lower. The Argentine shipments amounted to only 1,704,000 bushels, compared with 2,672,000 bushels the week before, and 2,024,000 bushels last year. Since Jan. 1 there have been exported from the Argentine 42,210,000 bushels, in comparison with 28,392,000 bushels a year ago. Weather predictions from Chicago in the late afternoon indicated that no rain could be expected in the Northwest for the next thirty-six hours at least. Northwest stocks are expected to decrease about 750,000 bushels this week. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red New York, 80¾c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 77⅞c, to arrive; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 76¾c; No. 1

THIRD AVENUE RECEIVER

Mr. Vreeland Applies for Order Relieving Hugh J. Grant.

On His Petition for Possession of the Road Judge Lacombe Orders a Hearing for May 23.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company, defendant in the suit brought by the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, Mass., in the United States Circuit Court, which on Feb. 28, 1900, consented to the appointment of Hugh J. Grant, as receiver to protect its creditors, and on March 16 did not oppose the appointment of Arthur M. Masten as Standing Master, yesterday presented a petition signed by H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, asking permission to withdraw the former answers admitting the insolvency of the corporation; that the interlocutary decree appointing the receiver be vacated, and that the road be restored to the defendant company, now asserted to be solvent.

The petition states that the Third Avenue Company has contracted with Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers, for the sale at 98½ per cent., at par and interest, of $35,000,000 4 per cent. one-hundred-year gold bonds, secured by a mortgage on the defendant's property and franchises to the Morton Trust Company, as trustee, to secure an ultimate issue of $50,000,000 of bonds, of which $13,443,000 are by the terms of the mortgage specifically reserved to retire the existing funded obligations of the Third Avenue Company and the various companies which it and the Union Railway Company of New York City control.

The petition also states that the defendant is now amply able to meet all of its just obligations, and to provide the necessary funds for improving its property, and that the lease of the road by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has not only insured the sale of the $35,000,000 of bonds on advantageous terms, but insures the payment of the company's expenses and fixed charges. The petition further says that the defendant company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company are prepared to assume all contracts and obligations heretofore entered into or incurred by the receiver.

Justice Lacombe issued an order that the hearing upon the petition be had in the Post Office Building on May 23 at 10 A. M.

The mortgage referred to was filed yesterday with Register Fromme. There were $17,600 worth of revenue stamps affixed to the document, which contained 2,600 folios.

RAPID TRANSIT DELAYS.

Difficulties of Getting Sub-Contracts Ready—Woman Applies for Work.

No little comment has been occasioned by the delay in the execution of the sub-contracts already let for the building of the rapid transit tunnel. Contractor John B. McDonald, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said that the public little understands the endless amount of detail in getting these contracts ready. He said that he had expected that the work would have been well under way during the first week in May, but that he had discovered on account of the magnitude of the work that unavoidable delays were necessary. The matter now, he said, is largely in the hands of lawyers, and everybody ought to understand what that means. Much care, he added, is necessary so that no delay will crop up afterward.

Chief Engineer Parsons, however, admitted that the delay in the final execution of the contracts was due to inability to get sufficient steel on the ground to allow the sub-contractors to proceed practically at the same time. It is the idea of the subway company to have this steel distributed equally among the various sub-contractors in order, not only that the work shall be prosecuted as evenly as possible, but that there shall be no discrimination against any of them.

There are yet a few sub-contracts to be let. It was said yesterday at the office of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company that these are progressing and as much haste as possible is being made.

Work now is going ahead on the executed sectional contract, which takes in the territory at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, begun last Monday, although yesterday only a small force was at work. This force will shortly be increased.

The suggestion made to Rogers & Miller, who have the contract for the section crossing Harlem River, that the portion of the tunnel under the water be built in steel and cement sections on land, then sunk into a trench of requisite depth and joined together, may be adopted. The suggestion as a whole is considered good by the chief engineer of the Subway Company.

Notwithstanding that there has as yet been little actual progress on construction, many men continue to flock to the city with the expectation of securing immediate employment on the tunnel. The majority are penniless.

Not until yesterday had a woman asked for employment. She is an Italian, and had remained overnight at the city lodging house. She wanted to do a man's work. Pushing up her sleeve, she showed an arm muscular and formidable. Superintendent Blair suggested a "washing job." This was too much work with too little money, the woman replied.

THE GAS WAR SITUATION.

President Jourdan Says Prospects for a Settlement Are Now Good.

Wall Street was much agitated yesterday by the rumor, which has appeared and reappeared so often as to rouse suspicion when it crops up, that the gas war is at last really ended. The thing that makes this rumor effective, however, in spite of the fact that it has often been a mere stock-jobbing canard, is that the financial world feels positive that the gas war will end of a sudden some day, and is always more or less on the lookout for that event. The exceptional strength of gas securities recently has been cited as the reason, and yesterday Gen. James Jourdan, Jr., President of the New Amsterdam Company, said the prospects for the settlement of hostilities were good.

A meeting of the New Amsterdam Directors was held at the offices of August Belmont & Co. yesterday. Gen. Jourdan said after the meeting that there had been a general discussion of ways and means to bring about a settlement of the local gas war. Favorable progress had been made in that direction, but on just what lines Gen. Jourdan would not say. He did say, however, that unless unforeseen developments appeared, he believed that a settlement of existing differences was more likely than at any time since the war began.

"There is a report current that the Consolidated Gas Company is to absorb the New Amsterdam, and the report is also spread that the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia would take in both concerns. Wall Street has frequently heard of United Gas Improvement purchases of New Amsterdam Gas stock in recent months. Excitement was added to the situation yesterday by the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Standard Gas Light Company Directors down town. One of the Directors practically confirmed the report that the meeting was attended by representatives of the Standard Oil interests who dominate Consolidated Gas. It has been long understood, however, that the Consolidated Gas and Standard Gas interests are acting in harmony, and that with the New Amsterdam out of the way, hostilities would promptly come to an end.

The Directors of the Consolidated and New Amsterdam Companies were reticent.

Consolidated Gas gained 6 points yesterday, on sales of not far from 15,000 shares, closing at 195¾. Brooklyn Union Gas gained 9½ points, closing at 160, about 6,500 shares being traded in. There was a report current of closer relations between Brooklyn Union and Consolidated Gas.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

STEVENS REAL ESTATE COMPANY.—Schedules of the Stevens Real Estate Company of 664 Columbus Avenue show liabilities of $5,243, nominal assets of $3,187, and actual assets of $794.

FRANZ R. SHERWIN.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Frank R. Sherwin, broker and promoter, for $1,000 in favor of Anna Suss, who caused his arrest in March last for a stock transaction, and it was served on the City Chamberlain to attach, it was said, money deposited as bonds.

GUS C. MEISSONNIER.—A confession of judgment was filed here yesterday against Gus C. Meissonnier, who acknowledged it in Warren County, Miss., on April 26, for $22,297, in favor of Hannah M. Corbin and others, as executors of the estate of Austin Corbin, for his share of a note of $75,000, made on April 10, 1895, and renewed a year later by him, Austin Corbin, George S. Edgell, and J. J. Hayes, to the order of the Corbin Banking Company, which guaranteed the payment solely as an accommodation to the makers. The note was delivered to Edwin F. Knowlton of Brooklyn, who advanced $75,000 to the makers of the note. It was stated that Mr. Meissonnier and Mr. Hayes have not paid any part of the note, their shares having been paid by the others.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MATILDA K. MARRIOTT.—Schedules of Matilda K. Marriott, dealer in millinery, of 40 West Thirty-third Street, in bankruptcy, show liabilities of $10,741 and no assets.

MAX GOLDSTEIN.—Max Goldstein, tailor, of 188 East Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,718 and nominal assets of $3,117 in outstanding accounts.

MORITZ BERKSON.—Moritz Berkson, residing at 67 Canal Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,863 and no assets. In 1893 he was in business at 103 Market Street as Goldstein & Berkson, manufacturers of cloth caps.

OSCAR H. STEARNS.—Schedules of Oscar H. Stearns, who had a restaurant and bakery at 118 East Twenty-third Street, who is in bankruptcy, show liabilities of $24,200 and assets of $1,601, of which $739 are outstanding accounts and $500 is a claim for damages.

DAVID CURTIN.—David Curtin, residing at 106 East Twenty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,700 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $15,000 is to the Realty Company of Boston, guarantee on sale of property at Minneapolis in October, 1891.

S. PHILLIPS & SON.—Simon and Morris Phillips, who composed the firm of S. Phillips & Son, formerly dealers in stationery and novelties at 60 Canal Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $9,780 and no assets. They failed in August, 1894, and reside now at 222 Henry Street.

THOMAS H. WHITNEY.—Thomas H. Whitney of 253 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $19, and nominal assets consisting of 2,853 shares of stock in the United States Postal Printing Telegraph Company and 800 shares Whitney Class Works, all of no value. Of the liabilities $12,500 are secured.

JOHN W. SELFRIDGE.—John W. Selfridge, carpenter and builder, of 223 West Thirty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $29,703 and no assets. Of the liabilities $7,350 were contracted last year for building materials, mason work, lumber, &c., and the balance in 1892 and 1893. He was formerly of Clarke & Selfridge, who dissolved last year.

WILLIAM BELL & SON.—William and Charles C. Bell, composing the firm of William Bell & Son, brass founders, at 458 East Tenth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,811 and firm assets of $1,965, consisting of stock in trade, $200; office furniture, $25; machinery, $725; debts due, $978, and cash in bank, $37. William Bell has individual assets consisting of thirty shares of stock of the Bell & Fyfe Foundry Company of Brooklyn, held by George Bell of Scotland, par value $3,000, and Charles C. Bell has individual assets consisting of cash in a savings bank, $10, and carriage and harness, $25. They were formerly in business in Brooklyn, and restarted here about three years ago.

NEW ENGLAND LOAN COMPANY.

Arthur H. Masten to Hear Claims of Creditors Against Iowa Concern.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday appointed Arthur H. Masten, Standing Master of the Court, to take such proofs as may be offered by the parties to the cause or any other creditor of the New England Loan and Trust Company of Iowa, the principal offices of which are in this city, concerning the indebtedness of that corporation, in the suit in equity brought by the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia and Savillian S. Allen of St. Albans, Vt. The Standing Master is also empowered to allow or disallow the claims presented to him and to ascertain what claims, if any, are entitled to preference in payment.

In the same suit over a year ago Judge Shipman appointed Otto J. Bannard of this city receiver of the New England Loan and Trust Company. The suit was brought on account of a default in the payment of the interest and principal of debentures, aggregating a large sum. Standing Master Masten fills the same position with Receiver Hugh J. Grant in the Third Avenue Railroad litigation.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 155 failures in the United States during the week, against 174 for the previous week, and 168, 211, 245, and 216 for the corresponding weeks of 1899 to 1896. The Middle States had 45; New England, 38; Southern, 20; Western, 35; Northwestern, 10; Pacific, 5, and Territories, 2. Canada had 24, against 19 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Trustee in Bankruptcy.

At a meeting of the creditors of Harry Ackerman, manufacturer of clothing and cloaks at 93 Canal Street, held yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy Theodor Aub, at 149 Broadway, E. H. Block was chosen trustee. The schedules showed liabilities $39,042 and assets $28,060.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, William C. and Samuel F.—A. C. Hall and another, trustees	$790
BURLINGAME, Robert R.—Acker, Merrall & Condit, costs	64
BELMONT, Agnes—Harry Belmont, costs	47
BRUNNER, Jacob—Herman Wellier	144
BUFFINGTON, Leroy S.—John H. Langton	5,433
BARNES, Charles W.—United Electric Light and Power Company	22
CORBETT, Charles H., Jr.—F. A. Boardman, costs	70
COMES, Daniel D.—Louis C. Raegener, receiver, &c.	509
CITY OF NEW YORK—Bruno W. Berger	2,063
DREYER, Louis—Steel Box Band Company, Limited	329
DEMMERLE, Theodore—C. Herrlich	229
DAVIES, Lewis E.—John G. Siegling	95
GILMCHN, Deborah—Charles N. Gray	196
GANZ, Jacob—Louis Rosenberg	94
HANRAHAN, William K.—William F. Wood	98
HUNCHBERGER, Harry L.—Robinson & Co.	20
HECHT, Edward A.—G. H. Rosenblatt	357
HARRIS, Sarah—E. Rothstein	80
HINSCH, John A.—Louis C. Raegener, receiver	510
KILPATRICK, T. Judson—T. F. Sanders	380
KENNERLEY, Mitchell—A. W. Ferris	94
LIGHT, Max—C. Brein	40
LABUSOHR, William—G. H. Lewis	737
LIGNANTE, Alfred and Gennaro, as guardian, &c.—Agnes Lignante, costs	206
LEVY, Frank—William O'Gorman	116
MORRISON, Morris, Morris L. Shillak, and Abram Pell—E. D. Fleetman	27
MOOK, Henry B.—National Bank of the Republic, City of New York, and another	292
MANSFIELD, Albert W.—M. M. Greenstein	222
MILES, Lucius C.—Ira M. Miller	10,912
MICHEL, Oscar A.—C. R. Clifford and another	330
MARTINHOFF, Charles—Joseph Strauss	567
MEISSONNIER, Gus C.—Hannah M. Corbin and others, executors, &c.	22,297
NEWMAN, Martha, and Samuel P. Parker—A. F. Stanley and another	772
NEWMAN, Albert D.—William S. Jennings	773
NEUKIRCH, Charles—Rudolph Keppler, President, &c., costs	97
NICOLL, Donald—Samuel Krimon	227
PIERCE, Daniel—Michael Wundt	187
PERSCH, Henry A.—Robert C. Black and another	1,436
RUGGLES, Edwin D.—Samuel Lee	219
REILLY, John D.—Louis C. Raegener, receiver, &c.	510
SIRE, Meyer L.—National Wall Paper Company	382
STERN, Hyman S. and Henry; also Ansel B. Falk—R. Guggenheimer	191
SUGARMAN, William J. G. Kremer	116
SHERWOOD, Blanche—K. E. Henesey	41
SHUKER, Thomas F., otherwise Ford Schucker—Henry Oberschelmer	174
SACKETT, Charles P.—Henry H. Spies and another	65
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—Joseph Yager	250
URQUHART, Kate E.—Anna M. Fischer	1,823
VANDEVEER, Frank P.—G. Freeling	11
WILDS, Henry C.—The Morris Electric Company	233
WIERCK, Frederick G.—James Coyle, &c.	176
WISNER, Arthur—The New York Steam Company	273

LEGAL NOTICES.

BOWES, NELSON M.—Pursuant to an order made by the Hon. James Fitzgerald, on the 10th day of April, 1900, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Nelson M. Bowes, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Nelson M. Bowes, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of Britton H. Tabor, No. 149 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.

OLIVER K. TABOR, Assignee.

BRITTON H. TABOR, Attorney for Assignee, 149 Broadway, New York City.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

W. FRANK TUCKER, Solicitor, 223 St. Paul St.

In the Circuit Court of Baltimore City.—JOHN HYER, administrator of John B. Myer, deceased, plaintiff, against THE UNKNOWN PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES AND DISTRIBUTEES OF JOHN B. MYER, deceased, defendants.

The object of this suit is to determine who are entitled as personal representatives and distributees of the estate of John B. Myer, deceased, and to make distribution of said estate. The bill states that John B. Myer, late of Baltimore City, deceased, died on or about the 27th day of March, 1899, without leaving any known personal representatives or distributees, and that the plaintiff has been appointed administrator of his estate, and has stated his account in the Orphans' Court for Baltimore City showing a balance in his hands for distribution of ten hundred and ninety-two dollars and one cent, ($1,092.01,) and that the plaintiff is unable to determine what persons, if any, are entitled to said estate, or whether the said estate is payable to the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City. That at the time of his death and a long time previous thereto the said John B. Myer was an employee of "The Friendly Inn Association of Baltimore City," and during which time he informed the plaintiff that he was a widower with three children—two, a daughter and son living in the City of Philadelphia, and another son in the City of New York. That the plaintiff has reason to believe that the name of John B. Myer was an assumed one, which may account for the failure of his alleged children or personal representatives to recognize the advertisements of his death, which were inserted in Philadelphia and New York, as well as Baltimore papers, at the time of his death and subsequently.

It is thereupon this 27th day of April, 1900, ordered by the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some daily newspaper published in Baltimore City, once in each of four successive weeks, before the 28th day of May, 1900, and twice each in a Philadelphia and New York daily newspapers before the said date, give notice to the unknown personal representatives and distributees of John B. Myer, deceased, whether resident or non-resident, of the substance and object of the bill in this cause, and warning them to appear in this court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 14th day of June, 1900, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

True copy—Test: BARREDA TURNER, Clerk.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—RUTHEVEN WHITEWRIGHT STUART, an infant, by Jehiel T. Hurd, his guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against EDWARD KING, John P. Duncan, and Walter Watson, Jr., as executors of the last will and testament of William Whitewright, deceased; Union Trust Company of New York, as trustee under the last will and testament of William Whitewright, deceased; Susan W. Duncan, Annie Stuart Leeds, Elizabeth Whitewright Leeds, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds, William Whitewright Stuart, Annie Duncan Watson, William Whitewright Watson, Mai Duncan Watson, Stuart Duncan, Susan Duncan, Elizabeth W. Dunscombe, Jeannie B. Duncan, Amy L. Duncan, and Whitewright Stuart, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 31, 1900.

EDWIN C. DUSENBURY, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 149 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the defendants Annie Stuart Leeds, Elizabeth Whitewright Leeds, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds, William Whitewright Stuart, and Whitewright Stuart:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable James Fitzgerald, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eleventh day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1900.

EDWIN C. DUSENBURY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 149 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

ap14-law6wS&my26

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS McGOWAN, plaintiff, against ELLEN ROONEY, Kate Fleming, Mary Dwyer, Barclay McGlone, otherwise known as Barclay McGloin; Annie McGowan, and Anthony McNulty, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y. City, Mch. 26, 1900.

JOB E. HEDGES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Elizabeth V. Swift:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of May, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York.—Dated New York, May 10, 1900.

JOB E. HEDGES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

my12-law7wS

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New York.—JOAQUIN FERRO, Plaintiff, against ORLANDO E. ECHEVERRIA, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated May 8, 1900.

NICHOLAS & PORTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office Address and office, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Ricardo E. Echeverria:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the New York Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of May, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, May 11th, 1900.

NICHOLAS & PORTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

my12-law6wS

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ZETTI KENNEDY, Bankrupt.—No. 2,555.

To the creditors of Zetti Kennedy of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Zetti Kennedy was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 18th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DEFOREST, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE DEFOREST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward G. Whitaker, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1900.

WILLIAM T. COLBRON, ISABEL DEFOREST COLBRON, Executors.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Attorney for Executors, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ja20-law6mS

HOPPOCK, MARY O.—Supplemental Citation.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Florence Stephenson, an heir and next of kin of MARY O. HOPPOCK, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John E. Allen, 940 North Broad St., Elizabeth, New Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary O. Hoppock, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

my5-law6wS

KIP, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE KIP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1899. EVA L. KIP, Administratrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attys. for Administratrix.

d15-law6mS

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES C. DAVIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles C. Davis of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Charles C. Davis was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 18, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY HOROWITZ, individually and as a member of the firm of Horowitz & Hocker, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,654.

To the creditors of Henry Horowitz, individually and as a member of the firm of Horowitz & Hocker, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of October, 1899, the said Henry Horowitz, individually and as a member of the firm of Horowitz & Hecker, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that a first meeting of creditors was held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1899, when the said meeting was closed; and that thereafter and on the ninth day of May, A. D. 1900, on due application therefor, I made order directing that the petition and schedules herein be amended by striking out the name Hecker wherever it appears in said papers and substituting the name Hocker therefor. Notice is further given that the reopened first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 18th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES L'ENFANT, Bankrupt.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Frederick M. Gans, Esq., the trustee, at public auction by Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, at No. 613 Water Street, in the City of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M. on said day: a general description of said property is as follows: Book binding machines, tools, appliances, office furniture, safes, etc.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Dated May 17th, 1900.

NO. 2,530.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of MANDEL LIPSHITZ, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Mandel Lipshitz of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Mandel Lipshitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 18th, 1900.

NO. 2,569.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of FRED. MOHRMANN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Fred. Mohrmann of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Fred. Mohrmann was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 18th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL A. ROFRANO, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Michael A. Rofrano of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Michael A. Rofrano was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 18, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES E. FYFE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles E. Fyfe of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Charles E. Fyfe was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 18, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KLOTZ, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA KLOTZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the law office of L. S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1900. MARTIN Y. GROSSMAN, GEORGE J. GROSSMAN, Executors. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

MESTERN, MAX.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles W. Iden, Henry Iden, Jr., Heinrich Mestern, Therese Mestern, Paula Oltmanser, Hugo Mestern, Warwick Mestern, "John" Mestern, the name of "John" being fictitious, real name unknown, and to all persons interested in the estate of MAX MESTERN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: Whereas, you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of June, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Agnes Mestern Traber, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 16th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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MICHELBACHER, ABRAHAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MICHELBACHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of M. B. & A. M. Maclay, No. 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1900. MICHELBACHER, ASCHER H. MICHELBACHER, JULIA DOTTENHEIM, Executors. M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Attorneys for Executors, 102 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

may6-law6mSa

OXNARD, PALMYRE MARIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PALMYRE MARIE OXNARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1900. HENRY T. OXNARD, FLORA P. OXNARD, Executors. ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, No. 21 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

mh17-law6mS

PYLE, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PYLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of James Pyle & Sons, No. 436 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1900. JAMES T. PYLE, WILLIAM S. PYLE, CHARLES W. McALPIN, Executors. KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Executors, 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SCHENCK, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, No. 45 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of February, 1900. FLORENCE A. SCHENCK, MABEL SCHENCK, CARLIN M. SCHENCK, Executrices. SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrices, 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SCHUMACHER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA SCHUMACHER, late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of February, 1900. WILLIAM ASTHEIMER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executor, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

WORMSER, ALEXANDER J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEX

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Controller Says City's Debt Is Close to the Limit.

MENTIONS THE DAVIS LAW

Increased Expenses Under It Not Yet Estimated—Bond Issues Suspended —Mr. Whalen's Attack.

When the Board of Estimate met yesterday Controller Coler submitted a statement in which he declared that the city's debt is so close to the Constitutional limit that it would not be safe, for the present, at least, to authorize any further increase in it.

In connection with this statement, the Controller reported favorably on eighteen applications for bond issues, aggregating $2,118,910.68, but asked that for the present action on them be deferred.

The bond issues which the Controller recommended should be laid over were divided among the several departments, as follows: Parks, $505,910.68; fire, $200,000; water supply, $1,413,000. In the latter item are included appropriations intended for the extension of the Croton system and new machinery at the Jerome Park reservoir, and extensions in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond.

"Special revenue bonds will have to be issued to provide for the Davis law expenses," the Controller said, "and they count against the debt limit. So do the $35,000,000 of rapid transit bonds authorized but not issued. Besides these are a number of other issues that so count. We are so near the debt limit now that we should halt until July 1 at the earliest."

Mayor Van Wyck concurred in what the Controller had said, and then exclaimed, "We must economize so as to extend the rapid transit system to Brooklyn."

"I want to say," said Corporation Counsel Whalen, "that I intend at some future time to propose modifications of the present rapid transit contract. I want to see that it is completed in a proper way. I want to see a four-track road extended above One Hundred and Fourth Street, and I want to see the eastern branch go up Lexington Avenue, so that the east side will get some benefit as well as the west side."

"I think there is a slim chance of your modifications being adopted," the Mayor replied.

"Well, I mention them now so that when I bring them up again it will not be said that I had not mentioned the matter before," said Mr. Whalen.

While Mr. Whalen was talking, the Controller listened, and then said:

"My statement is based on the condition of the city as shown by its books. I am Controller of the whole city, and do not represent any part of it, nor have I discriminated in favor of any part."

"You think you represent the State," retorted Mr. Whalen.

"No, I don't," the Controller replied.

"We won't discuss that matter now," said the Mayor.

On motion of the Mayor the Controller's report was adopted and all work on bond issues was suspended until July 1.

COUNTY COURT ALTERATIONS.

Horgan and Slattery Appointed Architects at Justices' Request.

By resolution of the Board of Estimate, Horgan & Slattery were yesterday selected as architects for the renovation of the County Court House. The firm had previously been chosen to do the work by a committee of Justices of the Supreme Court, who notified the Board of Estimate that the last Legislature had passed a law requiring the work to be done, and asking the board to appoint the architects.

"I move that Horgan & Slattery be made architects of the Court House alterations," said the Mayor.

"Did the Justices ask for them?" Controller Coler inquired.

"They did," the Mayor responded, and the firm was selected.

The committee of Justices yesterday authorized the following statement regarding the closing of the Court House for the Summer:

"In view of the rumors which have from time to time been circulated respecting a supposed intention to close the several parts of the Supreme Court on or before the 1st of June, the Justices of this court desire the announcement to be made that there is no present intention or expectation of adjourning for the Summer vacation earlier than the usual time, at the end of June.

"If it should be found impracticable to use the court house during July, August, and September, Parts I and II. of the Special Term will probably be held in two of the rooms now occupied by the City Court, the use of which has been courteously granted by the Justices of that court."

The alterations can hardly be begun earlier than July 1.

THE FIGHT AGAINST RAMAPO.

Westchester Water Company Case to Go to United States Supreme Court.

The petition of Moses R. Crow and other creditors of the New York and Westchester Water Company to have that corporation adjudged an involuntary bankrupt, which was not entertained by the Federal courts here, will be carried at once to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The records of the proceedings in the two lower courts show that the New York and Westchester Water Company has still in operation a seven years' contract containing a renewal clause with New York, and that under this agreement the company can be requested and must furnish all the water called for by the city.

The creditors say that if the Ramapo Company, under the existing contracts, gets control of the Westchester company the deal recently prevented by Controller Coler can be carried into effect, notwithstanding the legislation at Albany, and that the city will have to pay millions of dollars for its additional water supply if the United States Supreme Court sustains Judge Addison Brown's decision, affirmation of which by the United States Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit was yesterday recorded in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

RESIGNATION OF MR. LITTLE.

Gives Up All Connection with the Greater City's School System.

Joseph J. Little, President of the Board of Education, yesterday sent to Mayor Van Wyck his resignation as a member of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and to the Board of Education his resignation as President of that body. Mr. Little's reason for his retirement from all connection with the school system, as given in his letter to the Mayor, is that his health will not permit him to devote the time and energy required.

The vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Little from the School Board will be filled by the Mayor probably within a few days, while it will devolve upon the members of the Board of Education to select his successor as President. Commissioner Miles M. O'Brien will probably be chosen as President of the School Board at its meeting to-day, and at the next session of the Board of Education he will be chosen as President of that body.

Mr. Little's connection with the school system of New York began with the administration of Mayor Grant, under whom he served a year, resigning to become a member of Congress. He was reappointed by Mayor Strong and again by Mayor Van Wyck. He succeeded Charles Bulkley Hubbell as President of the Board of Education at the reorganization of that board last year.

Plans for New Girls' High School.

Plans for the new girls' High School, to be erected on One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets, just west of Seventh Avenue, were filed at the Building Department yesterday. The new building will have a frontage of 225 feet on either street and will be the most elaborate school structure in the city. Its exterior will be of Indiana limestone and fancy brick. The general style of architecture will be the French Gothic, the designs showing a peaked roof surmounted by a spire of considerable height and numerous smaller pinnacles. The building will cost $350,000.

Royal

BAKING POWDER

-Absolutely Pure-

No other baking powder is "just as good as Royal," either in strength, purity or wholesomeness.

Many low-priced imitation baking powders are upon the market. These are made with alum, and care should be taken to avoid them, as alum is a poison, never to be taken in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

HAD TO PLACATE MR. GOFF

Col. Gardiner Says the Recorder Wanted Big Cases to Try.

Direct Examination of the District Attorney in the Hearing of the City Club's Charges Concluded.

The direct examination of District Attorney Gardiner in the hearing of the charges made against him by members of the City Club closed when he left the stand yesterday evening.

Samuel Untermyer, his counsel, opened the session by reading the testimony of Justice Miles O. Beach of the Supreme Court, taken by deposition. He swore that six of the Assistant and Deputy Assistant District Attorneys had appeared before him in court during 1898 and 1899, and that in none of these cases was there any evidence of lack of preparation.

Col. Gardiner was then called and told of his inauguration of a system of monthly meetings of his staff, by which he kept track of the business of his office.

"I devote all my time to my work," he said, "and frequently work ten and fifteen hours a day."

Mr. Gardiner then went through a long catalogue of all the famous cases in which he had appeared, the cases in which he had represented Presidents of the United States and the civil and military trials in which he had represented the United States.

"I am President of the Society of the Cincinnati of Rhode Island," he added, proudly.

"What on earth has that to do with the case?" asked Horace Deming in a loud voice.

The witness looked startled, but Mr. Untermyer came to his assistance.

"That's just a reply to the question of moral fitness," he said. "Your side has not been sparing of insults and I desire that Col. Gardiner should answer each charge in detail."

Col. Gardiner denied that his office was responsible for any delays in bringing cases to trial. He was questioned next about the dismissal of the charges made against John C. Sheehan after his refusal to produce certain papers before the Lexow Committee, in which he was accused of having acted for the defense.

"I knew that I could not secure a conviction," he said. "The evidence showed that Mr. Sheehan had finally produced the papers, but had refused to discuss the affairs of his clients. On my recommendation Justice Fursman dismissed the indictment."

"Were the accusations made against you by Recorder Goff investigated by the Mazet Committee?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"I believe so," replied the witness. "Assistant District Attorney Blake, who was criticised by the Recorder, came to me and told me that the Recorder was very sore. He begged me to placate him by sending an important case to his court. I sent a homicide case there and the man was convicted. Justice Van Brunt, of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, advised me to send the more important cases to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. I sent some of them to General Sessions to mollify the Recorder. He complained that the cases I sent him were not of note."

"What do you mean by 'of note'?" queried Mr. Untermyer.

"Of newspaper notoriety."

After a long account of his trouble with the March Grand Jury and his various interviews with its foreman, George Haven Putnam, Col. Gardiner left the stand and Mr. Untermyer announced that his examination was completed.

TWO RUNAWAY GIRLS FOUND.

Quitted Brooklyn with Collection "for the Boers"—One Escapes Again.

Annie Moll of Ocean Parkway and Avenue E, Brooklyn, and Gertrude Van Deinse of 603 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, who ran away from home last Tuesday, were found at the boarding house of Mrs. White, 141 Grand Street, Jersey City, on Thursday night. They were located by John J. Van Deinse, Gertrude's uncle, and Detective Sergeant Fitzpatrick of Brooklyn. Miss Van Deinse, however, had seen the men from a window, and when they entered the house she escaped by the rear door. Mr. Van Deinse waited until 1 o'clock yesterday morning for his niece's return, and then he and Sergt. Fitzpatrick took Miss Moll back to Brooklyn.

Miss Moll said that Miss Van Deinse ran away because her relatives would not consent to her marriage with a young man named McNamara. She accompanied her with the understanding that they were to learn typewriting and so support themselves. Before leaving home they went about among their friends and made a collection for the relief of the Boers. In this way they obtained $11, part of which they had used to defray their expenses.

Miss Van Deinse returned to Mrs. White's house at 7 o'clock yesterday morning to get her clothing, but Mrs. White undertook to detain her, and she again disappeared.

Don't neglect your cold—let your doctor prescribe for it; or take Dr. D. Jayne's prescription—Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

FOUND A PEARL IN A CLAM.

Willis Holly Refused $25 for It from Capt. England, Who Missed It.

Secretary Willis Holly of the Park Board was moving about his office yesterday afternoon like a man walking on air. He stole furtive glances at the office safe now and then, and eyed with suspicion every stranger that confronted him. Reposing in a big envelope and locked tightly in the safe was a creamy pearl of unknown price, which a few hours before had been discovered in a clam which Mr. Holly was about to devour in the Park restaurant. The jewel, according to some accounts of the discovery, fell into Mr. Holly's hands—or rather his mouth, owing either to the faulty enunciation of Capt. John W. England of the Park Police in giving his order at the restaurant, or the defective hearing of one of the waiters.

Capt. England seated himself at the restaurant and ordered a plate of clams. The waiter returned promptly with a plate of ham.

"Not ham. Clams," said the Captain, pushing the plate away.

The waiter retired again precipitately, and just then Mr. Holly and a friend took seats at a table near by and called for clams.

Capt. England's waiter came back about this time bearing a plate of nice cold lamb. The Captain was annoyed beyond measure and getting hungrier every moment.

"I want clams. Great Scott! Clams, c-l-a-y-m-s!" he said, slowly and distinctly.

Meantime there came along two plates of nice luscious Little Neck clams, and passing by the Captain, were served to Mr. Holly and his friend. Capt. England claimed that the clams rightfully belonged to him, as he ordered first. At any rate, Mr. Holly kept the clams. A moment or two later the Secretary uttered an exclamation of pain and jumped several inches from his chair. A tender tooth had struck a hard object, not clam. An examination of the object discovered the pearl, perfectly round and smooth, about the size of a pea.

Capt. England, by this time wroth over the failure to get his clams, offered $25 for the jewel.

"No, Sirree," said Mr. Holly, trembling with excitement. "I wouldn't take $75 for it until I know its value."

An expert in pearls with Tiffany & Co., when told of Mr. Holly's find, said that a growth similar to a pearl in some respects was found in clams dug in these waters, but that they were decidedly not pearls.

"Would you give as much as 35 cents a dozen for them?" was asked.

"Well, no," said the expert. "Hardly as much as that."

SCHOOL TEACHER ARRESTED.

Charged with Severely Punishing a Six-Year-Old Boy.

GENEVA, N. Y., May 18.—Miss Mary Bond, a school teacher in one of the district schools near this city, has been arrested on a charge of assault in the third degree. It is alleged that she severely punished a six-year-old boy named Douglass.

The case will be tried before a jury and sensational evidence is likely to be brought out. In case Miss Bond loses she says she will carry the case to the higher courts.

STERN BROS

Furs

and Fur Garments

Stored & Insured

against damage by moths and fire

Remodeling & Repairing

during the summer, at very much lower rates than in the regular season

West 23d Street

This Spring both Nature and art-in-cloth are seen "wearing of the green."

Sack suits with quite a dash of it, and suits just flecked here and there. A gray mixture faintly penciled with green is one of the best examples. $28.

Others at $25 and $30.

A cooling thought is that many of these suits are half lined.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Notes on the Summer Home.

On Comfort:—Our easy seats and pillows, cool and restful nooks, suggest dozens of delightful ideas.

The matchless Morris Chairs in reed; others in woods for indoors or porch, from $7.00. Enameled reed divans and chairs with handy shelf or pocket at the side; tuckaway tables, from $3.50; muffin stands, from $4.00. These are just suggestions of the good things.

On Color:—Cool green and yellow tints of the willow and grasses, rich Autumnal browns, reds, and greens of stained woods and reeds. Cushions from 50 cents of gay butterfly colorings to keep all in tone with the out-door brilliancy.

On Economy:—

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Golf and Steamer Capes

[3rd Floor.]

Made from all-wool, plaid back English Shawl Rugs, $10.00 each.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

Misses' Suit Dept.

3rd Floor.

Black Taffetas Eton Coats, — finely tucked, — finished with stitched bands. Three models. Sizes 14 and 16 years.

$10.00.

Separate Skirts, made of fine quality, black, Taffetas Silk.

Latest tucked model,—unlined. Recommended for summer wear. Lengths 39 to 40½ inches.

$10.75.

Covert Cloth and Homespun Suits, lined with self color, plain or fancy Taffetas.

Colors,—tans, beige, light and medium grey.

Stitched taffetas bands on Coat and Skirt.

Sizes 14 and 16 years.

$17.50.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

Some of our best-liked Suits are marked $12, $14, $15 & $16. Liked, because of the shades and patterns of goods. Popular, because of their cut. All have in them the same careful workmanship as a recommendation for their wear. Higher priced Suits, of course, finer materials, finer trimmed, up to $28.

The New White Negligee Shirt, made from special openwork linen, (cuffs attached,) $3.50.

Blue Pearl Alpine Hats, soft and light weight, $3.00.

Stores Open this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Business Suits.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Here you select the fabric for a Suit—so do you at the tailor's.

Here it is already made up—there, it isn't.

Here it may not at first fit—we make it—so does he.

Here a few hours—there many days.

Here same styles as there.

Here your purse profits—your kind of suits, $20 to $35. And down to $15.

Little Gentlemen's Clothes.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

CARPET CLEANING.

353 WEST 54TH ST.
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J. & W. WILLIAMS.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN	Theatre 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Square Opera Co.	
25c. to $1. MATINEE TO-DAY.	LAST WEEK BUT ONE. MIGNON.	
	TO-NIGHT, TANNHAUSER.	
May 21—GOOD-BYE REPERTOIRE WEEK.		
WALLACK'S	B'way & 30th St. Ev'gs, 8. Mats. Wed. & To-day, 2.	
	LAST 2 WEEKS.	
OLGA NETHERSOLE	IN SAPHO	
KOSTER & BIAL'S.	B'way & 34th. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.	
	BIG VARIETY BILL.	
	MATINEE TO-DAY 50c	
	RESERVED SEATS.	
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES	WEEK DAYS 9 UNTIL 6. SUNDAYS 2 UNTIL 6. Second Annual Exhibition Society of Landscape Painters.	
THE DEWEY East 14th St.	MATINEE TO-DAY ISHAM'S OCTOROONS. 30 Minutes of Grand Opera.	
WORLD IN WAX.	CINEMATOGRAPH.	
EDEN	MUSEE	
NEW GROUPS.	Orchestral Concerts.	
KNICKERBOCKER	LAST NIGHT. 8:15.	
BOSTONIANS	Last Mat. To-day, 2:15. IN THE SERENADE.	
THE NEW YORK	B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat.	QUO VADIS.
	BARGAIN MAT. WED. ALL SEATS 50c.	
Grand Opera House.	Uncle Tom's Cabin	Mat. To-day.
Next Week.—Willie Collier in "Mr. Smooth."		
Murray	HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—ESMERALDA.	
Crowded Nightly! CASINO!	MAT. TO-DAY! The Casino Girl!	

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

To-day, Saturday, May 19th,

Boys' high class Washable Sailor Pant Suits, worth 2.98 to 4.98 . . . . . 1.49

The above is result of an opportune purchase just made at Half Value, and less, comprising finest Novelties in Pique, Novelty Cords and fine Cotton Twills, white and fancy Colored Stripes, made and trimmed in finest manner; Blouses cut extra full and long—sizes 3 to 10 years.

Other Special Offerings as Follows:

Boys' Double Breast Suits

Clearance Prices to reduce stock for Summer.

500 Suits	worth 2.50	1.49
1,000 Suits	worth 4.50	2.98
500 Suits	worth 6.00	3.98
500 Suits	worth 7.50	4.98

The above are in a varied selection of strictly all wool fabrics, Navy Blue and light and medium Worsteds, Cheviots and Tweeds, for country and city wear, for dress, confirmations, School and Outings.

Boys' Juvenile Suits

Jaunty effects in Sailor Blouse, Eton and Vestee—handsome combinations of all wool Serges in Navy and other Colors—3 to 10 years.

500 Suits	worth 3.00	1.98
750 Suits	worth 4.50	2.98
500 Suits	worth 5.50	3.98
250 Suits	worth 7.00	4.98

Boys' Top Coats—10 to 16 years.

Four dollar qualities.....1.98
Five and six dollar qualities.....2.98
Indispensable at Seaside or Mountains.

Summer Corsets

Net and light weight Coutille—
Long waist and French shape..... .59
Extra fancy trim..... .79

Ladies' Lace Lisle Hose

Fast Black—Double soles—
high spliced heels..... .49

Men's Natural Wool Underwear

Summer weight—
Shirts and Drawers—all sizes..... .98

Saturday Special in Belt and Collar Buckles

The Surplus and Sample Stock of a Manufacturer—Oxidized, Enamelled and French Grey—plain and jewelled—
Belt Buckles—usually .98 to 2.49..... .49
Collar Buckles—usually .49 to 1.39.... .27

Girls' Reefers—2 to 14 years.

A great variety of colors and styles—with plain and elaborate Collars—

Were	Now
2.49 to 5.98	98 to 2.98

Misses' Box Coats—4 to 14 years.

The very latest cut—silk lined—

Were	Now
9.98 to 24.98	4.98 to 14.98

Misses' Cloth Jackets—14 to 18 years.

Spring fabrics and Colors—all silk lined.

Were	Now
3.98 to 12.98	1.98 to 6.98

Misses' Tailored Suits—14 to 18 years.

Homespuns and Coverts—plain and trim'd—natty Eton Jackets—silk lined—
That were 12.98 Now 7.98
That were 16.98 Now 9.98

Girls' Tailored Suits—8 to 14 years.

Light and medium colors in Homespuns, Venetians and Serges—reefer and Eton styles—were 9.98 and 11.98.....6.98

Girls' Serge Sailor Suits—

4 to 14 years.

Cardinal and Navy—trim'd in contrasting effects—single and double breast blouses—worth 6.98.....3.98

We also offer

Splendid Values in

Girls' White Lawn and Fancy Washable Dresses and Blouse Suits.

A wonderful assortment of all that's new, pretty and desirable for girls from four to eighteen years, commencing at SEVENTY-NINE CENTS for a serviceable gingham, and ranging up to Twenty-two Dollars for the daintiest gowns for sweet girl graduates.

Saturday Special in Fancy Stocks

Liberty Silk and Satin and Chiffon—fancy styles—full jabots—ruche lace or fringe trim'd—white colors, and black—also a variety of fancy lace Scarfs—worth .98 to 1.25. .79

WE PLACE ON SALE TO-DAY

OUR FIRST OFFERINGS OF THIS SEASON'S

Genuine Fast Blue and Black

SERGE SUITS.

We have determined to sell these very popular Summer Suits at such a low price that every suit that we sell will prove a "customer-maker" for our store.

THE FABRIC is pure worsted, fast colored lustreful serge.

THE LINING is fine mohair cloth; strong and cool.

THE COATS are made in two ways; half-lined and lined throughout.

THE VESTS come in two styles, single and double-breasted.

THE TROUSERS are cut loose over the thighs and "peg top" at the bottom (the very latest fashion), and have belt loops.

You can get as good a suit as this ready-to-wear of but two other houses in this city, and their price is $15. Our price is just . . . . . $10.

FOR COOL AND WARM DAYS' WEAR there is nothing better looking or more serviceable than a suit of

WORSTED-CHEVIOT;

heavier than serge and woolier, but heat contracts the fibre and cold expands it, making the fabric more porous when the thermometer registers in the nineties and "closer" when in the sixties. BLUE, BLACK, AND OXFORD GRAY. $10

Custom Tailored Ready to Wear

FANCY WORSTED SUITS, made from finest quality fabrics in exclusive designs, $15.

Fit, Style, and Satisfaction Warranted.

Your money back without argument for the asking.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Proctor's	5th Av. Cont. Perf 25 & 50c.	Thomas Q. Seabrooke Mme. HERRMANN. MONTRELL, BILLY VAN, 30 Other Stars.
Proctor's	23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c.	KATHRYN OSTERMAN Geo. Fuller Golden, Macart's Dogs & Monkeys, &c.
Proctor's	PALACE. Cont. Perf. 15c. 25c. 50c.	J. B. BOOTH & CO. 58th St. Three Goldens. & 3 Av. Silvern & Emerie Jordan & Welch, Carrie Graham, Ferrell & Starck, &c

DALY'S	B'WAY & 30TH, AT 8:15.	Daniel Frohman...Manager Mats. Wed & Sat. at 2:15. AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY A RUNAWAY GIRL. With JAMES T. POWERS and 65 others.
PRINTING SHOW,	Grand Central Palace. 2 to 11 P. M. 25c.	Daily Newspaper Printed on the Premises. SOUVENIRS AND DANCING EVERY NIGHT.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Over 200 PEOPLE.	14th St. & Irving Pl. WOMAN & WINE	Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. to-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Last Mat. Last Night	Broadway and 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20.	Last Mat. To-day, 2:15. LORD & LADY ALGY.
GARRICK THEATRE. WM. GILLETTE	35th St. & B'way. EV'GS, 8. MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15.	in his new play, Sherlock Holmes
Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT.	Criterion Theatre	B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.
KEITH'S	Fanny Rice, "My Milliner's Bill." Marguerite Cornille, Reno & Richards, Murphys.	

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

11th Day, Saturday, May 19th.

National Stallion Race of $20,000, the Ladies, the International Steeplechase Handicap, and three other races.

MUSIC BY LANDER.

Take 24 Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.

FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1900.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.

$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

What may be considered as a literary autobiography of William Dean Howells is now in press at Harper & Brothers for publication in the early Autumn. It is to be a handsomely printed and appropriately illustrated volume, bearing the title of "My Acquaintance Among Authors: A Personal Retrospect of American Literature." The story opens with Mr. Howells's first journey East to see the editor of the Atlantic Monthly, his visit to Cambridge, and his early acquaintances with the Cambridge and Boston group of littérateurs, his Boston sojourn, and the beginning of his later residence in New York. In it are given some charming pictures of men like James T. Fields, James Russell Lowell, and Dr. Holmes, together with appreciations of living authors whom it was Mr. Howells's fortune to meet and to secure as lifelong friends.

"Highways and Byways in Normandy," by Percy Dearmer, is being published at a most propitious time by The Macmillan Company—now that the gaze of many travelers is turned toward France. The volume is written in a limpid, concise, yet picturesque style, which is most beautifully emphasized by many pen sketches by Joseph Pennell. The work of Mr. Pennell in this line is well known to the readers of American illustrated magazines. More than many other illustrators he has the peculiar faculty of suggesting atmosphere in mere blacks-and-whites. The raison d'être for such a book is well suggested in the opening lines: "Every one knows Normandy, and, therefore, Normandy is hardly known at all."

Mr. Foulke's forthcoming book will present in the early Autumn. It deals with a remote period, and in it figure the ancient races of Yucatan. Mr. Foulke is well known as the author of several works of a political and sociological character, his latest effort being "Slav or Saxon." He is an acknowledged authority on the extinct races of Central America, and is familiar with the few picture writings which have been left behind them and of their many stately ruins. The heroine of his forthcoming novel is the Princess Maya, the last of the ancient people of that name, and through her he relates the story of the first coming of the Spaniards. Besides its popular interest, the book is said to have a certain scientific value, as it throws considerable light on the hitherto impenetrable past of Central American civilization.

Mrs. Sherwood's "Manners and Social Usages" will shortly be presented by Harper & Brothers in an elaborately revised edition, which will contain a new introduction, together with additional chapters. The original issue of this work has long been considered the American authority in its particular field, and in revising her work the author has simply taken into account those changes in the manners of polite society which are inevitable in the progress of the times.

The Macmillan Company is publishing a most admirable "History of South Africa," by W. Basil Worsfold. The volume appears in the Temple Cyclopaedic Primer Series, and is well illustrated with views and maps. It also contains an exhaustive index and a valuable historic summary. It presents the considerable inside information concerning the founding, aims, and ambitions of the Afrikander Bond, a political institution with which Great Britain will have to deal after the termination of the present war. Another work on this question is issued by E. P. Dutton & Co. It is called "Leading Points in South African History," and is written by Edwin A. Pratt, one of the sub-editors of The London Times. This is a brief history of the Dutch settlement in South Africa from 1486 to 1900, and is intended as a handbook for public speakers and debaters.

Prof. George Lansing Raymond of Princeton University has written a book for G. P. Putnam's Sons entitled "The Representative Significance of Form." Mr. Raymond, who is Professor of Aesthetics in the above-named institution, is the author of "Art in Theory," "The Genesis of Art Form," "Poetry as a Representative Art," and "Proportion and Harmony of Line and Color in Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture." In his forthcoming work the author begins with the proposition that natural forms cannot be imitated in art or used in any way for the purpose of expression unless they are capable in themselves of suggesting thought or emotions. Religious tendencies of art are also discussed. The work is amply illustrated with quotations from poetry and with references to acknowledged masterpieces in all the other arts.

Dr. Lyman B. Sperry, A. M., is bringing out this week through the Fleming H. Revell Company, a sociological study entitled "Husband and Wife." Dr. Sperry is already well known as the author of works like "Confidential Talks to Young Men" and "Confidential Talks to Young Women." While the subject of his forthcoming work may be considered a particularly delicate one, he is said to have treated it with the utmost propriety, and yet in a perfectly clear manner.

"Corporation and Public Welfare" is the title of a book just issuing from the press of McClure, Phillips & Co., which contains the addresses at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, held in Philadelphia April 19 and 20 of this year, with an introduction on the possibilities and limitations of municipal control, by Prof. L. S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania. The addresses fall under four general heads: "Control of Public Service Corporations," "Influences of Corporations on Political Life," "Combination of Capital as a Factor in Industrial Progress," and "The Future of Protection." These papers are by Controller Coler of this city, Prof. F. W. Spears of Philadelphia, Senator William Lindsay, James B. Dill, Esq., John Wanamaker, Robert P. Porter, Charles R. Miller, and others. The addresses will be found of unusual interest at a time when corporations are being discussed as never before.

Miss Grace Marguerite Hurd, daughter of the literary editor of The Boston Evening Transcript, has a novel in press at The Macmillan Company which will be published June 1. It is entitled "The Bennett Twins," and is a story of student life in New York art circles, in which pass before the reader's eyes many amusing characters well known to the student and

FICTION OF THE SEASON.

Works by Robert Grant, Miss Fowler, Mr. Brady, Mr. Benson, Mr. Weyman, and Others.*

The disastrous result upon culture in all its forms, ethical no less than intellectual, of "raw haste, half-sister to delay," is made very plain in the pages of Robert Grant's "Unleavened Bread." A certain "American spirit," as colossal in self-conceit as in ignorance, blocking the wheels of real progress, is shown in all its arrogant ugliness, and in sharp contrast to the graciousness and charm of true culture. The crudity of much that we call success, and its too frequent rooting in dishonor, financial and political, are made obvious in the evolution of the story, as well as the stern fact that in the face of the expansion of the art of living it becomes harder and harder for a man to have the courage of his rectitude and his ideals.

We are made to see that type of our National life which is in the hobbledehoy and showing-off stage, that type a clever woman had in mind when she wrote: "America would be very amusing if it were not in the family. I hate to feel that my own kin are so crass."

At the same time Mr. Grant gives fullest recognition to the little leaven which in the end is, as we hope, to leaven the whole lump; to the men and women all over the land, who know that "he that believeth shall not make haste," and who are quietly and modestly working out their own salvation and the salvation of this big, chaotic civilization of ours by patient study, by faithful work, by holding themselves always to the best that is in them.

The author exposes that cant against fashion and luxury which arises from the envy of petty souls ready to sell themselves to become what they would fain seem to contemn. If the I-am-as-good-as-you spirit be American, he has small sympathy with it. In the social as in the intellectual world, the leaven must have time to work.

"A true lady—a genuine society queen—represents modesty and sweetness and self-control, and gentle thoughts and feelings. She is evolved by gradual processes from generation to generation, not ready-made."

"You are asking who the people are who draw the line," replies a keen-eyed social aspirant to one who objects to all "lines" as un-American. "The nice people here just as everywhere else, the people who have been well-educated and have fine sensibilities, and who believe in modesty and unselfishness and thorough ways of doing things. Some of them make too much of mere manners, but as a class they are able to draw the line because they draw it in favor of distinction of character as opposed to—what shall I call it?—haphazard, custom-made ethics and social deportment."

The story shows the value and the charm of ripeness in all culture and character, a thing to be attained, not by any process of forcing, but by a long drinking in of the best influences of art, of literature, of life; a thing not of self-assertion, but of unconscious fragrance and flavor.

"Unleavened Bread" may be characterized as a novel without a hero, but it is as certainly dominated by a heroine as in "Vanity Fair." Unlike Becky Sharp, Selma White begins her career honestly enough, taking herself very seriously, convinced of her fitness to adorn any sphere, and of her mission to lead and to uplift any society. Even without real nobility of soul, a woman may escape what Tolstoi calls a mania of selfishness by being penetrated with the consciousness of her own insignificance, or by a saving sense of humor.

Of these virtues Selma White was wholly destitute. "One has no rights, but duties only," is a good motto with which to begin life. Selma had, on the contrary, an exalted opinion of her right to "be somebody." This was her juggernaut, which left mangled duties and more than one ruined life in its path. Beginning

*UNLEAVENED BREAD. By Robert Grant. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
THE FARRINGDONS. By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
THE GRIP OF HONOR. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $1.50.
THE PRINCESS SOPHIA. A Novel. By E. F. Benson. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1900. Price, $1.25.
THE ANGEL OF CLAY. By William Ordway Partridge. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
THE LAST LADY OF MULBERRY. By Henry Wilton Thomas. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
PHILIP WINWOOD. By Robert Neilson Stephens. Illustrated by E. W. D. Hamilton. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.
SOPHIA: A ROMANCE. By Stanley J. Weyman. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue. Price, $1.50.
THE CONSPIRATORS. A Romance. By Robert W. Chambers. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.
ENOCH WILLOUGHBY. A Novel. 12mo. Pp. ix.-356. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
THE TENANT OF WILDFELL HALL. By Anne Bronte (Acton Bell.) With an introduction by Mrs. Humphry Ward. Illustrated. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1900. $1.75.
MARCELLE OF THE QUARTER. By Clive Holland. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.
THE MONK AND THE DANCER. By Arthur Cosjet Smith. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
THE [illegible] OF GIDEON AND OTHER STORIES. By [illegible]

with that one plague-spot in her soul, her belief in her divine right to make the most of herself, her decadence reminds one of that of Tito Melema. Everything is sacrificed to her crude conception of personal success, her final stepping stone to the position she craved being to persuade her husband to forfeit even that poor shred and semblance of honor which "rooted in dishonor stood." It is only too fearfully natural that throughout her downward path no misgivings as to her purity of purpose and loftiness of soul ever crossed her mind.

What a different world it would be were our eyes open to our own doubleness and self-seeking; but the first persons our hypocrisies delude are usually ourselves. It needed a Nathan's blunt declaration, "Thou art the man," to disturb David's complacent frame, and to enable him to fit a clearly obvious parable to his own black case; and the wonder is that his conscience was not sufficiently adroit to dodge even that straight-hurled missile. Selma was vouchsafed her Nathan, but in vain. She gave her own version of the accusing scene until she believed herself the accuser, and so passed on in her ignominious career of greed and envy, veiling both under the garb of righteous denunciation and altruistic intention.

The psalmist saw "the wicked in great power and spreading himself like a green bay tree," but, looking again, "lo! he was not." Experience has been that whenever we look, there he is, flourishing away, greener and spreadier than ever, and Selma is no exception to the painful rule. It would have been pleasant to have left her eating the ashes of her apples of Sodom, but we are compelled to admit that we leave her at the pinnacle of what she esteems success, and, moreover, perfectly maddening in her attitude of smug self-esteem and religious devoutness. We have a cherished hope that Horace Elton is keeping a stone in his pocket wherewith to wreak his own vengeance in some supreme moment, but the author gives no hint, and Selma is left triumphant as the curtain descends upon her fortunes.

We have perhaps dwelt too much upon the thesis of the story, Mr. Grant himself being too true an artist ever to do this. Not even by a word does he so much as explain his title. We gather our own lessons, the author forbearing to point a single moral or to indulge in a single didactic reflection. He presents a drama of life; he marshals a variety of characters, each original and vital; his central figure is a unique creation, drawn with the unfaltering hand of a master. The reader will rejoice in what is distinctly a new book, as full of freshness as of vigor. If it impels him to leaven his own dough with unselfish aims and to await patiently its rising into rounded and sweet fulfillment, he will have found something better than enjoyment in his reading.

It has been impossible even to glance at many of the salient points of a book which will not only excite interest and admiration, but which will provoke discussion, contradiction, indignation as well. The more widely it is read and the more its ideas permeate that kind of Americanism that evidently called it forth, the less shall we produce for the unholy joy of other nations and the humiliation of our own such types as Selma White, the Williams, Mrs. Earle, and James O. Lyons; the more shall we leaven everything that nourishes life, individual, social, and political, with those high ideals that alone work out worthy achievement.

A Story with Bright Talk in It.

If any one has been bewailing the absence of a good novel of character, let him dry his tears. The novel has come, not a great one, but one so far above mediocrity that in these piping times of literary peace its appearance should be hailed with trumpet and drum and choral song. The name of this novel is simple and unsensational. It is just "The Farringdons." And the writer is not one of the widely advertised of the earth, but plain Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, who wrote "A Double Thread" and "Concerning Isabel Carnaby." Those who are in the way of remembering with facility will recall that these were pretty good novels and really had reasons for existence over and above the desire of the author to get into type and the publisher to make profits on the performance. "The Farringdons" is worth reading. It is an interesting novel, and it has decided literary value, though as before said, this is not of the largest sort. Miss Thorneycroft will not be hailed as the Thackeray of her time, but one may be made a little lower than the angels and still do.

In the first place this novel contains types of character, and in the second place the incidents grow out of the natures of the personages. There is no wresting of humanity to fulfill the needs of a preconceived plot. The plot is evidently the result of the juxtaposition of persons of certain natures, and this is the highest type of plot. Miss Thorneycroft has in this work proved herself to be a mistress of the art of construction. The incidents flow spontaneously, and never seem strained. They just appear to occur. And they are very interesting incidents, too. Furthermore, the denouement is unexpected, and that is refreshing in the novel of the day.

To be sure the materials out of which the incidents are made seem at the first sight to be very well worn, but one soon recognizes the fact that these materials are only the properties, as it were, of the stage. No doubt an old novel reader will be ready to shy at an heiress with a poor lover too proud to propose to her till he finds that she is not the rightful heiress after all, at a missing paper which changes the whole relations of the personages and the plot, and at the rich man's life secret revealed by a confession found after death. But these things are only the hinges in Miss Thorneycroft's story. The story itself deals with the growth of the characters of her hero and her heroine. The essential interest of her narrative is narrowed down to the obstacles in the path of their true love and the removal of them. These obstacles are in truth in the characters of the persons, and the missing papers, &c., are only the machinery by which the characters are propelled along the road of their development.

The heroine is a girl who will win friends in both sexes. She will probably please women better than men, for she has the strength of will and the alertness of mind which fascinate women. Neither of these is considered by men to be essential in woman, but this Elizabeth Farringdon has also an immense tenderness and a depth of feeling which will make the men admire her as well as the women. As for the hero, he is one of the right sort, and will delight the women, and not displease the men. His doglike devotion to Elizabeth will thrill all the feminine readers who wish they could "be loved that way," and his manhood will make him acceptable to his fellow-sufferers in this world of cares and unsuccessful marriages.

Those who read "Concerning Isabel Carnaby" will not be astonished when told that this book is full of smart conversation. One often wonders when reading such novels where all the people go who talk in epigrams and have pert replies to everything. They do not seem to travel along the path of the wayfaring man. But then if one is not to meet smart folk in novels, where is he to meet them? Miss Farringdon is one of those female philosophers who, having seen about as much of the world as is inclosed in the four walls of a village church, thinks that she is prepared to generalize on her own species with the certainty of a scientist applying the inductive method. Whatever may be said of the realism of the sort of talk that a young woman of this kind talks in a book, there is no denying that it makes pleasant reading. It is not at all likely that the third act of "Lady Windermere's Fan" is played very often in London society, but it is none the less mighty entertaining. Look at this:

Elizabeth looked out of the window at the group of stunted shrubs with black-edged leaves which entitled Felicia's home to be called Wood Glen. "There is one thing to be said in favor of starvation," she said, solemnly. "It would keep one from getting stout, and stoutness is the cruelest curse of all. I'd rather be dead than stout any day."

"My dear child, you are talking nonsense. What would be the advantage of being thin if you weren't alive?"

"When you come to that, what would be the advantage of being alive if you weren't thin?" retorted Elizabeth.

"The two cases are not parallel, my dear; you see you couldn't be thin without being alive, but you could be alive without being thin."

"It is possible; I have come across such cases myself, but I trust that mine may never be one of them. As the hymn says, I shall always 'be content to fill a little space.'"

There is plenty of that sort of talk in the book, and it is by no means uninteresting, though candor compels the admission that it cannot be called anything loftier than smart. Two of the personages are old countrywomen, Mrs. Bateson and Mrs. Hankey, and they are of the debatable sort that makes some people angry and makes others laugh. But in either case they cannot be called dull. Dull persons are the only ones not to be tolerated in novels, and so many novels are filled with them that we must thank Miss Thorneycroft for her ingenuity in giving her people things to say that are worth reading.

Mr. Brady's New Book, "The Grip of Honor."

In his titles Archdeacon Brady gives his books a great deal to live up to. "For Love of Country," "For the Freedom of the Sea," "The Grip of Honor"—how the words make the cheek glow and the pulse leap! That the strong and stirring stories do live up to their titles is sufficient praise. An ardent patriotism, according generous recognition to the patriotism of the enemy, the rush of the salt sea breeze, the clash of arms, and, best of all, men and women that ring true to the call of duty are in them all. Perhaps because "The Grip of Honor" is the latest read it seems the best. Certainly the author has a firmer grasp of his art, his style is more succinct and clear, and his material more thoroughly under his control than in the earlier stories.

We remember Mr. Brady averred that his intention in "For the Freedom of the Sea" was to emphasize that "War Is Hell." In "The Grip of Honor" he does not spare us its horrors, nor its strange code of duty, often compelling an ignominious death to the gentlest and the bravest, and inverting the divinest instincts of humanity. Still, we fear his young readers will find in his thrilling pages more of the joy of battle than of its agony, and that his stories are scarcely calculated to make for peace. In truth, Archdeacon Brady, like Frederick Robertson, is a soldier by nature, and simply cannot help it.

We may and do deprecate the continual presentation to the young reader of patriotism as of necessity under arms, but Mr. Brady's stories are full of so much that is fine and high, and are pervaded by such a hearty, manly, lovable personality that one cannot help relenting toward his too fascinating portrayal of "the noble art of murdering." He believes in the great possibilities of humanity. One pities the heroine of "The Grip of Honor," who must choose between two such noble men as the rival lovers. If the lover rejected rises to the loftier heights, one feels it to have been only because the larger opportunity was afforded him, for his happier rival has shown equal courage, equal capability of self-abnegation.

The stern old Admiral, a modern Brutus, holding every feeling subordinate to his distorted sense of duty, is a nobly pathetic figure; and of the heroine, the Lady Elizabeth, what more can be said than that she is worthy of all the devotion she wins? John Paul Jones is finely depicted, full of chivalry as of valor. Every character is vital, clearly detached from its historic background, and in association with them all the reader will keep good company, by which he himself can hardly fail to be ennobled.

Too much cannot be said of the value of such society to the young. To meet in their book world gentlemen loyal, courteous, brave, and pure, women worthy to be worshipped by "years of noble deeds," how much better this than familiarity with young criminals and detectives, with the gamins and the argot of the streets! In Mr. Brady's books we are admitted to the company of our betters, which is good for the soul.

"The Grip of Honor" raises a question of casuistry, that of the justifiable lie. Perhaps the author is right when he implies that there is such a thing as a lie not only right but noble. We would not have a breath of blame for Scott's incomparable heroine; her rearing, her point of view, made it impossible that she should swerve from veracity; nevertheless, it may be held that a soul's willingness to peril even itself that it may save another is a moral height nobler than that reached by Jeannie Deans. In such a view one may find justifiable the lie whereby Mr. Brady's hero sacrificed what he held dearer than life to save for the woman he loved the man who had won all he himself had lost.

Story of a Princess.

Most of us know the story of Lief Ericsson, who started from Greenland early in the eleventh century on a voyage of exploration, coming presently upon a pleasant land loaded with vines and abounding with self-sown wheat fields, and leaving it to find the ocean beyond leading to nothing inhabitable, "all being covered with unendurable ice and boundless darkness." The reader who tracks his way across the high seas of Mr. Benson's prolific talent meets with an experience very similar. If nothing in his work, from "Dodo" to "The Vintage," heralded the appearance of a book so original in motive, so large in conception, and so beautiful in execution as "The Capsina" immediately following "The Vintage," certainly there is nothing in "The Princess Sophia" to lead one for an instant to suspect that it was preceded by that story of poignant interest and power.

This seems the more inexcusable because the author has apparently given himself every chance. His style, previously cramped, we thought, by the close limits of London drawing rooms and oppressed by the heavy atmosphere of a modern society none too pure and most unlovely, seemed to have found its permanent relief in the bright atmosphere of the Adriatic and in the heroism, sweetness, and passion of a nature touched by no conventions save those of conscience. But here we have again the region of the Graeco-Turkish war, a background composed of an obscure principality over whose fertile valleys and golden rivers Greek and Turk enter into covetous contention, and a heroine in whose veins runs the royal blood of generations of Princes, and whose temperament is supposed to unite the irresponsible freedom of the Eastern tyrants among her ancestors with the refinement of a Florentine line of students. The plot, moreover, as sketched in the introductory chapter, is unusual and promising.

Why, then, should the political structure of the story be trivial, incomplete, and fantastic, where the historical structure of "The Capsina" was careful, dignified, and serious? Why should the Princess Sophia be vulgar, superficial, and fallacious, where the Capsina was vigorous, sensitive, ardent, and wholly convincing? Why should there be arid spaces of commonplace and pages of cheap generalization to compensate us for the loss of personal ideas and impressive situations?

In "The Princess Sophia" the ethical idea is plain on the surface. Become a gambler and you find yourself a slave. Play at rouge et noir with your loyal subjects and you plunge your kingdom down the steep grade to perdition. Nothing could be truer, neither could anything be less interesting as portrayed in a character like that of the Princess. Her future is mapped out in the first chapter. The reader has not a moment of suspense or a thrill of expectation.

If, however, we dismiss as far as possible the memory of Mr. Benson's nobler and richer work, and consider "The Princess Sophia" as a contribution to the amusing fiction of the moment, to be compared with the swarm of unimportant books that darken the counters of bookshops at this time of the year, it is found to be somewhat above the average. It is at least not machine-made literature. Sophia is coarse and illiterate and without taste or conscience, but she has a crude veracity that drives home to the credence of the reader. The Titolike qualities of her husband are childishly manifested, but they undeniably remind us of individuals in actual existence. Occasionally bits of scenery are described with a touch as enviable as it is rare. The "rigor of the game" is also indicated with an appreciation amounting to enthusiasm.

The present edition of "The Princess Sophia" is marred by the omission of pages from 144 to 161, cutting out a considerable portion from the very heart of the crisis.

An Artist's Love Story.

We read some books because of what we know of their authors, and some authors we wish to meet because of what we know of their books. "The Angel of Clay," is of particular interest to the artistic as well as the literary world, and will be read because of what is known of its author, William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor. The novel has for its theme "the soul's awakening."

From George Du Maurier we learn what life has done for art; from this author we get a new viewpoint—what art does for life. Mr. Partridge is regarded by his fellow-artists as an idealist. His sculptures have always for their conception the spiritual rather than the physical man as their basis. That "life is greater than art" has always been his motto. Of him it will never be said, "Born a man and died a sculptor."

The book is written from the Anglo-Saxon standpoint rather than that of the Latin Quartier, and is possibly the first of its kind from an author who is at once an American and a prominent actor among the scenes which he depicts. All of the characters are drawn from life.

The hero, a sculptor of New England origin, has, in addition to his Puritan ancestry and surroundings, been endowed with the artistic temperament. The conflict of the willing spirit and the weakly flesh is made evident in the story, with the final triumph of the spirit. Ellerton Laurence, the sculptor, in quest of a model for the heroic figure of an angel, finds her at last in the studio of an artist friend for whom she is posing. He realizes at once that she is the embodiment of his conception, but feels awkward in asking her to pose, because she is not an ordinary model, mostly posing for her friends or where she is particularly interested. She is a young woman of marked beauty and physical attraction. Her origin is rather unfortunate and her life from childhood has been distinctly bohemian.

The artist in the man at once pays homage to the realization of his dream, and the woman accepts the homage that belongs to the dream and knows it not. She poses for the angel, all the while learning to love the sculptor. The crisis comes when, the figure completed, the sculptor desires to compensate the model, and, feeling that money will be an insult, offers her anything for which she may ask. Then comes the astonishing discovery of her love, which is strong and determined. She asks that she may be near him always, and when he, knowing that he has for her only a mental compassion, demurs, she threatens to go to a life from which he feels at any cost he must save her, and they are married.

"A life for a soul" the author calls it. The marriage is not a success. The lack of appreciation for the true, the beautiful, and the good in the wife is a source of unhappiness to the husband. Presently the wife, too, feels the lack of harmony. As a consequence of her association with her husband there comes to her a realizing sense of her need. In her there is created a longing. By a Murillo's Madonna her soul is awakened, only to be followed by her death. Beauty from ashes is the result; the body perishes but the soul is saved, and the husband, with the true artist's temperament, loves her when he learns that the awakening of her soul has really been wrought by him.

In this last point the author has given a new view of that which will make permanent the love of an artist born with the faculty to create; that which most his personality has wrought upon and perhaps created anew; that most he loves—Pygmalion and Galatea in a new sense. The two illustrations in the book are by A. B. Wenzell.

An Italian Quarter Romance.

"The Last Lady of Mulberry," the only American novel published this Spring by the Appletons, is by a new man, Henry Wilton Thomas. He has found in the Italian quarter of New York a rich setting for his lowly drama, into which he injects much human interest, and a humor all his own.

Mr. Thomas lived for some time in Italy, and after thorough study of the tongue and manners of the Italians, including several of the dialects, he thoroughly informed himself of the gay squalor which transplanted Ausonians impart to the slums. With a bold hand the author dashes in his rich colorings, until Mulberry Bend, Little Italy, and Paradise Park breathe upon his page for the instruction alike of those who have and who have not looked upon the actual scenes.

Mr. Thomas tells his story briskly. He makes of the grist ground out by these humble souls in their round of life food for reflection. The author's humor, quite spontaneous, is artless, and yet broad. It runs all over this story of love, intrigue, and ambition, which culminates in the frustration of the bad ones and the triumph of the good.

A sunny young Italian sculptor, on the steep slope of Cardinali overlooking Genoa, aims at higher art than making "ten-inch St. Peters." His companion, Bertino, who is on the eve of departure for that great Western El Dorado, America, promises to send him a commission for some millionaire or great man. He does, and Armando thinks he has laid the foundation

of fame and wealth by selling the Presidentessa, the "First Lady of the Land," from his blocks of pure Carrara. But it is only the Last Lady of Mulberry! The bust proves a potent cause of intrigue, hope, despair, wrath, and sorrow before it reaches its inglorious end at the hands of Juno the Superb.

Mr. Thomas's portraiture and keen delineation of character may be partly due to his training in the school of practical journalism. He was connected for several years with three or four of the prominent New York dailies, and whatever advantage accrues from that to the subsequent literary man pure and simple he seems to have secured.

Another Novel of Incident.

After "Richard Carvel," "Hugh Wynne," and "Janice Meredith" comes "Philip Winwood," by the author of "An Enemy to the King." Here is a brisk, graphic, and interesting story of love, heroism, devotion, sacrifice, craft outwitted, and rascality rebuked, in the days of the Revolution. The hero, introduced first as a friendless boy in a chapter strongly reminiscent of the first chapter of "John Halifax, Gentleman," grows to be a stanch patriot and a Captain in the American Army, while his friend, Herbert Russell, who tells the story, is an officer of King George III.

Philip Winwood wins the hand of beautiful Margaret Faringfield, daughter of a New York merchant, but is estranged from her during the war because Margaret inclines to be a Royalist, and is made much of by the British officers. Here we have a memory of Winthrop's "Edwin Brothertoft." One Falconer, a British Captain, a rake and a blackguard, gains some sort of power over the beautiful and wayward woman and kills her favorite brother in a duel.

She becomes a celebrated actress in England after the war, and in time is restored to her worthy husband's arms. It will be seen that the plan of Mr. Neilson Stephens's new story admits of great variety of incident and many changes of scene. The descriptions of life in old New York are pleasing and the war chapters are sufficiently stirring. When the scene is transferred to England the interest is still sustained. One does not look for original characterization in a narrative of this kind, but admirers of the novel of incident, now so much in vogue, will find all the personages in "Philip Winwood" reasonably lifelike.

Eighteenth Century Romance.

From Mr. Weyman we expect as a matter of course reminiscences of Aramis, Porthos, and D'Artagnan, but "Sophia" is in a different category from "Under the Red Robe," "Shrewsbury," and "The Castle Inn." It is at once better and not so good. The plot unfolds more jerkily and is less ingenious, the interest is less varied, the background is not so fine, the texture of the work is not so close. On the other hand, it has more of the quality demanded from the romance of modern writers, more of the grasp of individual character, the mingling of the sentient heart with the picturesque event.

It is brimful of incidents, the lively incidents of the middle eighteenth century—ladies flying about in "chairs," coaches manned by postboys and grooms, sticking fast in sloughy roads, the terrors of highwaymen, the joys of "routs," the problems of Mayfair and Chancery, picnics at Vauxhall, wild wagers, and impromptu skirmishes. But in the end it is not this fairy tale of adventures, this whirligig of vicissitudes, that claims our remembrance. It is the character of Sophia and that of Sir Hervey, the willful sentimentality growing into grave, sweet generosity and unselfishness of the one and the chivalry of the other.

Sophia has pride, self-confidence, and determination. She bears herself as a heroine must through the perils to which she is exposed. But the perils over and the region that belonged in the time of Dumas to the Epilogue, once reached, her real strength is shown. Her gentleness and purity, the kindness of her renunciatory plans, the childishness of her efforts toward the happiness of others, her naturalness and deferential sweetness toward the man for whose magnanimity she believes she has no reward, these make her much more than the perfunctory heroine of the old-fashioned "romantic novel," and very suggestive of the ideal heroine of the newer type. Like Seraphina in "Prince Otto's Island," she is intelligibly human under circumstances that impose a heavy strain on the reader's credulity.

Apart from its character drawing, and somewhat also because of it, the story of Sophia is one to take the mind away from the petty troubles and worries of life, to amuse and distract those who suffer from boredom, to palliate the weariness of convalescence, to hasten time on a journey that otherwise must be a lagging one. Like most of Mr. Weyman's later books, it suggests the stage, where doubtless it will end.

Wilhelmina as a Heroine.

Taste is whimsical. It may be that publishers say to authors: "Give us the historical story. We don't want just now anything but that." It seems as if there had been, too, a special cycle prescribed. Fiction having to do with Greeks or Romans is no longer in demand. The romancist has established a time limit. He takes the period of the Stuarts, or the French Kings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Romance after romance follows, and has for personages the men and women of our own Revolutionary period. Cannot an intelligent writer show us that there are all the elements of romance to be found in our own times? Must the necessary fighting be invarably carried on by means of the rapier? What is the matter with the last patented self-cocking revolver? Of course it would be an anachronism to depict two guardsmen of Richelieu having a bout with boxing gloves. All novel readers will hail with real pleasure that incident in "The Conspirators" where Capt. Hardy of the United States Army blacks the eyes of a Prussian Duke in a regular pugilistic set-to.

The way Mr. Robert W. Chambers plunges into his story is delightful. It is a regular "hold-up," and under the most peculiar of circumstances. Capt. Gilbert Hardy of the Seventh Cavalry, recently stationed at Fort Apache, is on his way to Luxembourg, where he is to act as military attaché. If Hardy has any trait of distinction, it is his talent for getting into scrapes. As Mr. Chambers describes his hero he has "an inborn love for reckless diversion," which he freely indulges.

Mr. Chambers's description of the little State of Luxembourg is amusing: it is a toy country, smelling of paint and varnish. For the love of the capricious Countess of Wilverwiltz, the Captain faces many dangers, such as murdering Prussian spies, wild boars, not counting traitors. His Excellency, the American Minister, is a particularly funny diplomat.

There are uncommon sprightliness and snap in what Mr. Chambers writes. And what liberties he does take with August Personages! To think now that the pretty peasant girl the Prince is in love with turns out to be Wilhelmina! But such is the fact in this romantic case. Anyhow, Mr. Chambers describes her Majesty of Holland in such a pleasant manner that you may be certain that if ever that Illustrious Lady were to read "The Conspirators" she could not but feel highly flattered. We think that the romance will be much enjoyed on the other side of the water, and at home will find many readers. It is a clean-cut story, with a great amount of humor in it.

"The Conspirators" has already gone through several editions. It is in this novel that the German Kaiser appears as "William the Sudden."

A Book for Spiritualists.

The story of "Enoch Willoughby" is too long and barren of incident to hold the reader's attention throughout. He finds his mind wandering off in other directions before he has reached the crisis. Indeed, he reads straight through the book and never reaches the crisis. Like a mirage in the desert, it seems but a chapter away, and so the tired reader plods on, until the book is laid aside with a feeling of dissatisfaction hard to express.

Here we have a man in whose breast is going on the mighty struggle between Quakerism and Spiritualism. We are allowed to witness only the struggle; the triumph is not for us to know. The scene is laid fifty years ago, first in the wilderness of Ohio and then in the forests of the South.

All the Willoughbys are queer—one in dress, another in looks, another in ideas. Enoch's queerness demonstrates itself in point of religion. These early Spiritualists were probably the founders of the sect of Christian Scientists, although at the time of our story faith cures had not come in for their share of attention. The tale is written in a manner that lacks conviction, as though the writer himself is uncertain of exactly what it is he wishes to prove—or it may be that he has no desire to prove anything. Underneath it all, however, runs the exquisite thread of a tiny love story like the murmur of a brook winding its way through a forest of pines. Here we find the constancy of affection, if not of faith; the triumph of love over opposition, and a simple picture of the beautiful confidence love inspires.

"Enoch Willoughby" will probably be a book read with attention by students of Spiritualism, but it is not calculated to appeal greatly to the class of readers whose object is pure amusement.

Anne Brontë's "Wildfell Hall."

Volume VI. of the Haworth Brontë, "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall," Acton Bell's long novel, is chiefly interesting from its writer's personality, although far from unattractive as a story, and full of moral energy and strong ethical purpose. In her interesting introduction to the present volume Mrs. Ward says that Anne Brontë was the prettiest as well as the youngest of the sisters, having all the family seriousness and strength of will, it is true, and yet we find her brother-in-law protesting against a supposed portrait of her as giving a wrong impression of "dear, gentle Anne Brontë." She is said to have had a delicate complexion, small, pleasant features, and a slender neck, but the frontispiece portrait included in this volume, which is from a drawing by Charlotte Brontë in the possession of Mr. Nichols, either proves Mr. Nichols to have been wholly lacking in artistic ability or that Anne Brontë's share of beauty was of the smallest. Mrs. Ward writes of the latter:

> Anne Brontë serves a twofold purpose in the study of what the Brontës wrote and were. In the first place, her gentle and delicate presence, her sad, short story, her hard life and early death enter deeply into the poetry and tragedy that have always been entwined with the memory of the Brontës, as women and as writers; in the second place, the books and poems that she wrote serve as matter of comparison by which to test the greatness of her two sisters. She is the measure of their genius—like them, yet not with them.

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FICTION OF THE SEASON.

(Continued from Page 325.)

many comforts, was offset by the power, shared perhaps equally by the three sisters, of "making out"; all three from a very early age writing stories for their own amusement, and loving and living the lives of their favorite characters.

"Wildfell Hall" attained more immediate success on its appearance, in 1848, than did anything else written by the sisters before 1850, except "Jane Eyre"; the former going into a second edition shortly after its appearance, and its publisher, Newby, informing the American publishers with whom he was negotiating that it was the work of the author of "Jane Eyre," and superior to both it and "Wuthering Heights." The sharp practice thus indicated led to Charlotte and Anne making a hurried trip to London in 1848—"the famous journey when the two little ladies in black revealed themselves to Mr. Smith and proved to him that they were not one Currer Bell, but two Miss Brontës." This was Anne's sole journey to London, and, in fact, but for her school life and her two teaching experiences, the only time she ever left home. When Anne Brontë first planned the present book she was teaching in the family at Thorpe Green, where Branwell joined her as tutor in 1843. What really happened at that time and place is still a mystery, but Anne then passed through experiences which left her shattered in health and with nerves completely unstrung. Mrs. Ward thinks her to have been partly the victim of Branwell's morbid imagination—the imagination of a drunkard and an opium eater:

Poor Anne believed his account of himself, and no doubt saw enough evidence of vicious character in Branwell's daily life to make the worst enormities credible. She seems to have passed the last months of her stay at Thorpe Green under a cloud of dread and miserable suspicion, and was thankful to escape from her situation in the Summer of 1845. At the same moment Branwell was summarily dismissed from his tutorship, his employer, Mr. Robinson, writing a stern letter of complaint to Branwell's father, concerned no doubt with the young man's disorderly and intemperate habits. * * * The vices of the brother, real or imaginary, have a certain importance in literature because of the effect they produced upon his sisters. There can be no question that Branwell's opium-madness, his bouts of drunkenness at the Black Bull, his violence at home, his free and coarse talk, and his perpetual boast of guilty secrets influenced the imagination of his wholly pure and inexperienced sisters. Much of "Wuthering Heights" and all of "Wildfell Hall" show Branwell's mark, and there are many passages in Charlotte's books also where those who know the history of the parsonage can hear the voice of those sharp moral repulsions, those dismal moral questionings, to which Branwell's misconduct and ruin gave rise. Their brother's fate was an element in the genius of Emily and Charlotte, which they were strong enough to assimilate, which may have done them some harm, and weakened in them certain delicate or sane perceptions, but was ultimately by the strange alchemy of talent, far more profitable than hurtful, inasmuch as it troubled the waters of the soul, and brought them near to the more desperate realities of our "frail, fall'n human kind."

It is thought that the minor evils of teaching, combined with Branwell's moral and physical decay to produce such a book as "Wildfell Hall," which Charlotte Brontë tells us her sister felt compelled to write, the book being intended as a moral lesson—a warning. In her own preface to the second edition of the story, which is given in full in the present volume, Anne Brontë disclaims all intention of presenting her characters as ordinary types, but, knowing such characters exist, she has written the book in the hope of preventing rash youths from following in the footsteps of her characters, and preventing thoughtless girls from falling into the very natural error of her heroine. Distinctly stating in this preface that Acton Bell is neither Currer nor Ellis Bell, she thinks it can hardly matter whether the former is a man or a woman:

I am satisfied that if a book is a good one, it is so whatever the sex of the author may be. All novels are, or should be, written for both men and women to read, and I am at a loss to conceive how a man should permit himself to write anything that should be really disgraceful to a woman, or why a woman should be censured for writing anything that would be proper and becoming for a man.

Like all the other volumes of the Haworth Brontë, the illustrations to the present story add much to its interest. They have been reproduced from actual photographs and show several views of Blake Hall, (Grassdale Manor,) as well as views of wildly desolate but still beautiful moorland scenes near Haworth.

Story of a Magdalen.

It is in artistic Paris that the entire action of "Marcelle of the Quarter" takes place. George Brand, the rising artist, is in need of a model. He is at work on a Magdalen. The smug Magdalens of the schools and those who appeared on the register of models had wearied and disgusted him. At the café, Brand discovers Marcelle Bonheur. There are many big and well-fed models, but Marcelle is pale and weary-looking. Once she was famous for her beauty. Brand finds in Marcelle a model exactly adapted to the picture he wishes to paint. He is struck with the sadness of his model and inquires the reason. She says she has not long to live. She is consumptive. She has a child, and it is agony for her to think what is to be the future of her little Marcelle. Brand finds, then, in his model the true Magdalen. She inspires him. The picture is finished, is accepted by the Salon, and the Magdalen is declared to be the great artistic work of the season.

In his triumph the artist learns that Marcelle is dead. He hastens to her mean lodgings and finds her motherless child. He takes charge of the little Marcelle and has her educated. The father of the girl is a rascal. Learning that the little girl is being cared for by Brand, Jacques Delot tries to levy blackmail. The artist gives the father 5,000f., and the girl is made over to Brand. Marcelle grows up and is as beautiful as she is intelligent. Then a young English artist, Carlton, falls in love with her. Brand, who is now forty or more, rather encourages Carlton's suit. Marcelle declines becoming Carlton's wife. Then Brand finds out that the girl loves him, and so Marcelle becomes the wife of her guardian. Artistic life in Paris, the cafés frequented by the painters, those strange Bohemian existences, are cleverly described.

Excellent Short Stories.

Mr. Arthur Coslett Smith has made himself known as a writer of some of the best short stories which have appeared in the magazines in recent years. Some of these stories are collected in the volume entitled "The Monk and the Dancer." This is the name of the first story in the book, and a wonderfully good story it is. Stories are plentiful, indeed, and many of them are thoroughly interesting. Yet it is a fact that few possess any real literary distinction. But these stories of Mr. Smith's, even the slightest of them, have that subtle aristocracy of expression which marks the difference between the production of a good workman and that of an artist. If it is quoted as one of the virtues of Mr. Howells that he writes charmingly about nothing, it must be pleaded as an excuse for some of Mr. Smith's tales that they are beautifully told.

No such excuse, however, is required for the titular story of this volume. "The Monk and the Dancer" is a masterly performance. It might have been written by Guy de Maupassant, had that gentleman been able to put his essentially Gallic flavor into the English tongue. No higher compliment can be paid to a short story than to say that in style it resembles the work of the famous French master. But the resemblance strikes deeper than the expression. The conception is like that of Maupassant. And here one comes upon a peculiarity of Kipling. In the English author's writings there is a cold, penetrating frankness about human nature which stirs the fancy powerfully. Such frankness one can find in this story of Mr. Smith. Few writers would have the hardihood to throw the veil off a Trappist monastery and show the frailty of human nature under the cowl of the monk. Yet it seems to be the purpose of this strangely moving tale to demonstrate that the hooded friar is a man like as we are, and subject to the same temptations.

There is something painfully fascinating about the experience of the young monk, brought up from boyhood in the monastery, and submitted for the first time in his life to the seductions of a beautiful and worldly woman. There is something brutally true in the Carmen-like passion of this creature for this pure soul that becomes hers after one glance. And what a depth of quiet pathos there is in the revelation of the heart of the father of this monk, the holy abbot, who once had his own love affair of a similar character. We shall be greatly mistaken if this story does not make much talk about Arthur Coslett Smith.

Two other striking stories in this volume are "Trot, Trot to Market," and "The Peach." The latter contains the element of the supernatural, which plays an important part in other of this author's stories. It is handled with consummate skill. "The Peach" attracted attention when it appeared in Scribner's Magazine, and those who read it there will be glad to see it again. "Trot, Trot to Market" has the Kipling cynicism strongly marked, but its literary manner is the author's own. The book is handsomely made, (it comes from Mr. Updyke's Merrymount Press,) the publishers evidently believing heartily in the excellence of the wares they had to offer for sale. The little volume should be widely read.

Stories by Paul Laurence Dunbar.

The majority of readers of polite literature know something of the verse of Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro poet, who has done much to increase the general belief in the power of education to elevate his race. But he now makes his bow before the reading public as a writer of prose. He has put forth a volume of short stories under the title of the first one in the book, "The Strength of Gideon." That these stories will be read with interest we can hardly doubt. That they will awaken antagonism in some quarters is equally certain. They bid strongly for sympathy for the colored man in his struggle with the conditions which freedom has imposed upon him, and for that very reason they will evoke nothing but growls from that still considerable class of persons who cannot see anything good in a "nigger."

Indeed, it is at this class that the stories are written. Mr. Dunbar is most influential when he is engaged in telling something which goes to show that the negro cannot make the battle of life as a free man except in the face of social disabilities which affect him at every step. He cannot hope to get such employment as a white man of similar education and ability, simply because the white man conceives the permission of such employment as recognizing a social equality. Nevertheless, the education instills into the mind of the negro precisely the same sort of ambition that it puts into the mind of the white man, and when in the innocence of his inexperience he comes out of the school or college with the idea that he is now equipped for the upward struggle, it is his fate in nine cases out of ten, as Mr. Dunbar shows, to have to "go South to teach."

Several of the stories in this volume are devoted to the endeavor of the black man to lift himself, and they are touching as well as instructive. Mr. Dunbar has seen the really shady side of life, and he writes of it with a sympathy which could only come to one of the unfortunate race. Other stories deal with the life of the colored man in the South, especially with the experiences of slave existence. These tales reveal the heart of the negro. They give the other side of a picture often presented by the white man. Some of them are striking in their pathos and their revelation of the nature of the negro. Others, it must be confessed, are weak and pointless. But these are in a decided minority. Most of the stories are well conceived and charmingly told. That from which the volume takes its title is a beautiful illustration of the fidelity of the slave to the master. This fidelity has often been attested by the master, but here is the negro side of it told by a colored man with the eloquence of deep feeling. Among the other stories may be especially mentioned "Winey's Free Papers," "The Ingrate," "One Man's Fortunes," and "Mr. Cornelius Johnson, Office Seeker." Mr. Dunbar's prose style is clear and fluent, without any palpable attempt at fine writing. It is the style of a well-balanced mind, and it has literary elegance without particular distinction. It may be interesting to note that the negro dialect as set forth by one acquainted with it through close relation does not differ in any respect from that given to us by other writers of Southern stories. The volume has some good illustrations by Kemble.

At Marblehead in 1774.

In the prologue to the romance of the Revolution entitled "From Kingdom to Colony," the author introduces the Devereux people of the time of Charles I. John Devereux and his wife cross the sea and settle near Marblehead. The more modern action of the romance begins in 1774 with the family all patriots. Mary Broughton and Dorothy Devereux are the heroines. Dorothy, who is not more than sixteen, has agreed to give a signal which will let the patriots know that the coast is clear, so that arms and powder may be landed. Off the harbor is an English frigate. At Marblehead there are English soldiers.

Just as Mary and Dorothy are signaling their friends there appears an English officer. Cornet Southorn of his Majesty's service is a most enterprising officer. Startled by the presence of the two girls, the Cornet makes a false step and has a bad fall. Mary and Dorothy pick up the young man and care for him. The Cornet falls in love with Dorothy. The girl hates the English in general, but has a special fondness for the handsome young officer. The romantic conditions are, it may be, somewhat exaggerated when Southorn forces Dorothy to marry him. Under such peculiar circumstances, the staid novel reader might fancy that Dorothy's future chances for happiness might be but slight. Notwithstanding this forced marriage, the Cornet turns out to be a most amiable person and a loving husband.

Without the introduction of Gen. Washington the romance of the American Revolution would be wanting in completeness. In the proper place the Father of his Country comes in.

From the Boers' Standpoint.*

"The Story of the Boers," by C. W. Van der Hoogt, is practically a revised edition of the work of the same author which appeared in pamphlet form under the title of "A Century of Injustice." An introductory chapter, entitled "The Policy of Mediation," by Montagu White, late Consul General to the South African Republics, briefly reviews the efforts of the Boers to refer all disputes to arbitration, and the declaration of the British High Commissioner that many of the questions at issue could not, in any case, be settled by that method. It points out that the Transvaal Government was finally convinced that only two courses were left open, viz., an abject surrender on its part or the arbitrament of the sword. Mr. White claims that a garrison of 50,000 soldiers in the Transvaal will not prove a permanent guarantee of peace, because, though the Dutch may be defeated, they will never be conquered.

The volume not only details the recent happenings, but also furnishes an interesting historical sketch of the settlement and development of South Africa. It also reprints the famous letter of Gen. Joubert to Queen Victoria, dated June 15, 1899, the proclamation of President Steyn to the Orange Free State burghers, the official correspondence between President Steyn and the High Commissioners, the Boer Government's reply to Mr. Chamberlain, dated Sept. 26, 1899; the Sand River convention of 1852, the Pretoria convention of 1881, and the London convention of 1884. It is a mine of information on the causes of the present conflict, and is, undoubtedly, from the Boer standpoint, the most comprehensive book on the subject that has yet appeared.

"Pottage and Porcelain," published by Truslove, Hanson & Comba, is not sold at $5 a copy, as has erroneously been stated, but for $6. The mistake having crept into THE REVIEW, the publishers hastened to write that, owing to the error, "it gives us a great deal of trouble, as a number of orders have been coming for said book at that price. Incidentally, it shows that THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is valuable to book publishers."

*THE STORY OF THE BOERS. Narrated by Their Own Leaders. Prepared under the authority of the South African Republics. By C. W. Van der Hoogt. Preceded by the "Policy of Mediation," by Montagu White, late Consul General to the South African Republics. 12mo. Illustrated. 285 pages. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Money Voted for Substantial Improvement in the Work—Plans of the Librarian.

Herbert Putnam in The Outlook.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1 has just been enacted. The total sum called for—exclusive of the allotment for printing and binding—exceeds by nearly $130,000 the appropriation for this present year. A beginning is to be made upon the arrears of work necessary in order to place the existing collection upon an effective basis and to provide for its effective development.

These arrears involve in brief:

(1) The reclassification of the entire existing collection of printed books and pamphlets.

(2) The adoption of a "notation"—the assignment to each volume of a specific shelf number.

(3) The compilation of the "shelf lists" in which the books as classified and numbered stand recorded, and which form the basis of any inventory.

(4) The compilation of a subject catalogue of the collection accumulated prior to July 1, 1898.

(5) The revision of the present author (slip) catalogue.

(6) The combination of author and subject catalogue into a single alphabet in "dictionary" form; and

(7) The printing (on cards) of this dictionary catalogue in a number of copies sufficient to place one in the catalogue room, one for the use of the public in the main reading room, one at the Capitol for the use of Congress, and at least selected portions of others in the several departments of the Government at Washington whose labors involve the use of particular classes of material. This is the minimum, even if there should not be attempted a still further distribution to the great libraries at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other centres of research.

All the above work is in addition to the work which concerns directly the physical well-being of the books themselves. Over a hundred thousand books and as many "pamphlets" are still in paper covers and in need of binding or repair.

The Copyright Office, besides being behind in its current business, has its own arrears—the classification, crediting, and indexing of over a hundred thousand articles received to perfect copyright but not yet in condition for certain and prompt identification and production.

The act assumes that now a beginning must be made upon all this arrear; that the material now here must be put into proper condition and convenient location, and equipped with the aids necessary to its effective use.

For the next year it assumes no more; for the reclassification, shelf-listing, and cataloguing of the printed books and pamphlets alone (estimating the collection as for this purpose 800,000 books and pamphlets) would occupy 443 persons a year, and the force provided for next year for this service is but twenty-nine—but still a beginning.

The initial step—the decision as to the scheme of classification to be applied—has not yet been taken. An experiment has been made with one of the sections, Bibliography; but the question as a whole is still open. The question as a whole need not be decided at the outset. What is to be decided, however, is whether one of the existing systems can feasibly be applied in whole or in the main.

The organization of the library as provided for by the new act will comprise the following divisions: General Administration, Mail and Supply, Order (Purchasing,) Catalogue and Shelf, Binding, (a subdivision of the Shelf,) Bibliography, Reading Rooms and Special Collections, Periodical, Documents, Manuscripts, Maps and Charts, Music, Prints, Smithsonian Deposit, Congressional Reference Library, (at the Capitol.) Law Library—with a total of 185 employes, to which the Copyright Office adds 45.

The act provides for the further equipment of the administrative departments by an appropriation of $45,000 for furniture and for shelving. The shelving proposed will enable the Smithsonian Deposit (scientific serials) to be shelved in a separate room, alcoved, where the inquirer may be admitted direct to the shelves.

For the increase of the library the appropriation is doubled—from $25,000 to $50,000, and for periodicals from $2,500 to $5,000. Considering the gaps to be filled, the competition, and the necessity of a definite system of purchase hereafter, $50,000 is of course too small a sum for a library National in scope. It is likely to become $100,000 next year, with, it is hoped, a special fund for "emergency purchases."

The primary duty of the Library of Congress is to Congress. It has secondary duties: 1, to the executive departments and scientific bureaus in Washington; 2, to scholarship at large. It may accumulate material which will draw scholars to Washington if adequate facilities be provided for its use; it may issue publications which will render its bibliographic work of general service; it may constitute itself a bureau of information ready to respond by post to inquiries involving questions bibliographic—as to what material exists upon a given subject, and where this material may be found; it may reach out through other libraries in the United States through universities and through other institutions which constitute local centres of research.

Now in some degree each division of this service is at present undertaken, but to a degree far within the obligation. The library is not now rendering ample or efficient service, either to Congress on the one hand, or to scholarship at large on the other. It is rendering efective service as a reference library for the District of Columbia; but such a service scarcely justifies a seven-million-dollar plant, maintained at an expenditure of over a quarter of a million dollars a year.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

J. H. Nelson, 2 West Fourteenth Street, New York City: "What is Gladstone's position in literature?"

Gladstone occupied a rather unique position in literature. His contributions to letters were by personal labor, by critical influence, and by the bestowal, upon men who upheld the dignity of literature, of such rewards as were in his gift. He did little creative work, his writings being chiefly scholastic, theological, political and adaptive; his interest in poetry was always great, and he paid official honor to Tennyson and assisted Watson. He was not a great literary critic, but his death removed one of the few men who could secure the success of a book by the mere declaration of their interest. Between 1858 and 1897 Gladstone's contributions to literature covered an extensive field: "Studies on Homer," from 1858 to 1876; "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture," 1890-92; "Works of Bishop Butler," 1894-6; "Translations of Odes of Horace," 1894. In 1878-9 a number of Gladstone's scattered articles were collected, to which their author gave the general title of "Gleanings of Past Years, 1843-79."

A. R. Sanday, Atlanta, Ga.: "Who was 'Saxe Holm?' Please name the stories in that series."

The "Saxe Holm" stories have been attributed to Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson. "H. H.," 1831-85, a charming writer, the author of "Bits of Travel," "Bits of Talk," "A Century of Dishonor," "Ramona," a romance of Indian life in Southern California, &c. The First Series of Saxe Holm's stories comprises: "Draxy Miller's Dowry," "The Elder's Wife," "Whose Wife Was She?" "The One-Legged Dancers," "How One Woman Kept Her Husband," and "Esther Wynn's Love Letters." The Second Series comprises: "Four Leaved Clover," "Farmer Bassett's Romance," "My Tourmaline," "Joe Hale's Red Stocking," and "Susan Lawton's Escape." The two series are published by Charles Scribner's Sons, in two volumes, at $1 each.

"Miner," Chicago, Ill.: "Where can I get a book on mining?"

Magnus C. Ihlseng's "Manual of Mining: Based on the Course of Lectures on Mining Delivered at the School of Mines of the State of Colorado." New York, John Wiley & Sons, $4.

A. Mulford, Elizabeth, N. J.: "Will you kindly inform me in your 'Queries and Answers' what is the best work to study in order to fit myself for bookkeeping?"

There are a number of excellent works, including Stevens and Loomis's "New Mercantile Practical Bookkeeping," Cleveland, Ohio, Practical Text Book Company, $1.50; Spencer's "Art of Modern Bookkeeping," and Spencerian Business College Company, $1.50; Weil's "Practical System of Business Training and Bookkeeping," Williams and Rogers, Chicago, 85c., &c.

Edmund R. Davies, New York City: "Please tell Charles Williamson that 'The Adventures of Tim Pippin' has been brought out recently in a new edition by James Henderson, Red Lion House, Red Lion Court, London, W. C., England. He made this inquiry some time ago, but I see by last week's REVIEW that you were unable to answer him."

"Richmond," Richmond, Va.: "I have a copy of Brown's Bible in good condition. Can you tell me what value it now has, and if there be any demand for it?"

A copy fetched $15 at Henkels's, Philadelphia, Oct. 19, 1898; another, found in two volumes, fetched $10.50 in this city, May 17, 1899. This edition, edited by Brown, (New York, 1792,) is of some rarity, and is interesting because of the illustrations by Doolittle and other early American engravers; but we do not think there is any especial demand for it. Bibles, as a matter of fact, are no longer sought after by collectors. The days of Lenox, Lea Wilson, George Offor, and Livermore have gone by, and it is generally the gravest possible error to imagine that an old Bible possesses great value merely because its date is ancient. It is usually quite worthless, in a money sense.

"A. E. C.," Baltimore, Md.: "Will you kindly give me, through THE SATURDAY REVIEW, a short sketch of the life of George Bernard Shaw, the London dramatic critic, and also a list of what he has written up to date?"

George Bernard Shaw, novelist, dramatist, journalist, critic, political pamphleteer, and platform speaker, was born in Dublin July 26, 1856. He left school at fourteen, came to London in 1876, and for years could obtain no literary recognition. Later he became known as a critic of the fine arts, and since 1883 has been an active Socialist agitator, helping to form the constitutional and practical Socialist programme of the Fabian Society Publication, four early novels, "The Irrational Knot," "Love Among the Artists," "Cashel Byrn's Profession," and "An Unsocial Socialist," 1880-83, ("Cashel Byrn's Profession," new edition, Brentano's, 1.25.) He edited "Fabian Essays," contributing two of the essays, 1889; also wrote various tracts on Socialism, published by the Fabian Society, notably "The Impossibilities of Anarchism" and "The Fabian Society: What It Has Done." A philosophic essay called "The Quintessence of Ibsenism," which appeared in 1891, is one of his most brilliant performances. He contributed to The London Star, 1888-90, weekly articles on music, signed "Corno di Bassetto," and also to Edmund Yates's World, 1890-94. From January, 1895, to May, 1898, he was the dramatic critic of The London Saturday Review. "Plays, Pleasant and Unpleasant," appeared in 1898, (American edition, Stone, two volumes, $2.50.) His "On Going to Church," was reprinted from Symons's Savoy by the Roycroft Press in 1898, $1. Stone publishes at $1.25 Shaw's "Perfect Wagnerite: A Commentary on the Ring of the Nibelungs." Mr. Shaw has lately told an interviewer that he was working on "a very daring play on the subject of 'Don Juan,'" and is preparing for the press a volume entitled "Three Plays for Puritans," including "The Devil's Disciple," "Caesar and Cleopatra," and "Captain Brassbound's Conversion."

John R. Bell, Scotch Plains, N. J.: "Will you please state if any attempts were ever made to complete Dickens's unfinished story of 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood,' and if more than one, which is the best, and where can it be obtained?"

these, by a Philadelphia writer, was published by Peterson nearly thirty years ago, and has long been out of print. It might be found at a second-hand bookstore. It is worthless in a literary sense. Fenno publishes at $2 "Edwin Drood," with "John Jasper's Secret," which may be of interest.

O. W. Berger, 4,544 Evans Av., Chicago: "Would you please state in your book supplement which is the best book published on how to know the wild flowers; also for an amateur, in plain language, on insects and fish, nothing technical?"

Mrs. William Starr Dana's "How to Know the Wild Flowers" is an excellent book, Scribner's. A Lounsbury's "Guide to Wild Flowers," Stokes, New York, $2.50, is also a useful book. The Appletons publish at $1.50 (school edition) J. H. Comstock's "Insect Life," and at 60 cents C. M. Weed's "Insect World." There are many special works on fishes, but we can recall no general work of the kind our correspondent desires. Perhaps some of the REVIEW's friends may assist in the matter.

W. P. Zimmerman, 1,222 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn.: "In the first edition of 'The History of the French Revolution,' published by Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street, London, 1838, also in the edition published by the same house in parts, bears the name of M. A. Thiers. I referred to several catalogues, and much to my surprise I cannot find any such man as M. A. Thiers, nor is his name mentioned in Thomas's 'Biographical Dictionary.' I have a set of 'The History of the French Revolution,' by Louis Adolphe Thiers, with J. B. Lippincott Company imprint. Now, what I want to know is, What is the author's proper name, M. A. Thiers, or Louis Adolphe Thiers?"

The historian is generally known as Adolphe Thiers. The "M. A. Thiers" on the title page of Bentley's first edition was meant for "Monsieur" A. Thiers.

Mrs. E. H. Frost, Charleston, S. C.: "Will you kindly give a small sketch of the American composer MacDowell."

Edward Alexander MacDowell, Professor of Music at Columbia University, was born in New York Dec. 18, 1861. He studied the piano when a child, at one time being a pupil of Teresa Carreno. He studied in Paris, 1876-79, and in Weisbaden, 1879-81. From 1881 to 1884 he was a piano teacher at Darmstadt Conservatory, and he resided in Weisbaden from 1884 to 1888. He has lived in New York since 1888. He is the Director of the Mendelssohn Glee Club of New York, was made an honorary Musical Doctor of Princeton in 1896, and is very well known as a composer (especially of orchestral music) and as a concert pianist.

Emil O. Peterson, Gainesville, Ga.: "Will THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW kindly inform me in the following matter? The plates of my first book are locked in what appears to be an endless tie-up consequent upon the publishers' failure. The plates are in the printers' possession, subject to any bid which he may receive; my offer to buy, at trustees' own price, was refused. How can I gain possession; or, if this is not possible, can I republish original manuscript, which I still retain."

If you own the copyright of the book you are at liberty to publish when and where you please. In this case the plates are worth no more to their present possessor than the price of the metal. Obviously it is to his advantage to dispose of the plates to you at their appraised value.

Frederick W. Gwinn, 227 East Forty-ninth Street, New York City: "Will you kindly inform me through the columns of your invaluable SATURDAY REVIEW what place in history or literature the name Salmagundi occupies? Also, where can I purchase a good edition of Eugene Field's poems, and what is the price?"

Salmagundi is a mixture of minced veal, chicken, or turkey, anchovies or pickled herrings, and onions, all chopped together

so called from Samagondi, one of the ladies attached to the suite of Mary de Medicis, wife of Henri IV. of France. In literature, "Salmagundi" is best known through Washington Irving's earliest original work, bearing that title, which he wrote with his brother William and with James Kirke Paulding. There are volumes of Eugene Field's verse, all published by Charles Scribner's Sons, at the following prices: "A Little Book of Western Verse," $1.25; "Second Book of Verse," $1.25; "With Trumpet and Drum," $1; "Love Songs of Childhood," $1; "Songs, and Other Verse," $1.25.

Wanted and to Exchange.

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K. Morinaga, 125 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, New York City: "I want to obtain a copy of John Bonham's 'Railway Secrecy and Trade.'"

[illegible] Avenue, New York City: "[illegible] Lincoln [illegible] New York [illegible]

and inscribed on fly page, 'Compliments of William M. Tweed to Michael J. Duffy, New York, 1866.' Also Memoirs of Andrew Jackson, 1818; Goethe's poems, 1788, and several autographs of the late Capt. C. V. Gridley."

R. J. Miller, 370 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have a few duplicate copies of the 'Philistine,' Volumes II. and III., for exchange. Want Nos. 1 and 2 of 'Book Lover.' (San Francisco.)"

H. Howitt, Eastland, Cal.: "Wanted, No. 5, No. 40, and Nos. 62-87 of 'Church Quarterly Review,' published in London. State condition and price."

E. G. White, 110 South Ninth Street, Richmond, Ind.: "I want good French and English posters, book or otherwise."

M. W. Murray, 172 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, New York: "I have eighty-two copies of The Scientific American Supplement and one binder holding fifty-two copies of same, all new. I would like to receive a cash offer for them."

P. F. Madigan, 125 Glen Street, Glens Falls, N. Y.: "I have for sale or exchange The Encyclopedia Britannica, 25 volumes, one-half red morocco, new, cost $150; 'The Soldier in Our Civil War,' 2 folio volumes, cloth, new, cost $14; 'Alfred Lord Tennyson: A Memoir by His Son,' 2 volumes, cloth, new, cost $10; Chesterfield's Letters,' 6 volumes, one-half calf, elegant, cost $36; 'Half Hours with Humorous Authors,' Morris, 4 volumes, one-half calf, cost $10; 'The New Warren's Household Physician,' 1 volume, one-half morocco, cost $5; 'Hagarth,' 1 volume, [illegible] folio, one-half morocco, new, and [illegible] (engra[illegible]

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HINTS FROM THE MAILBAG.

Etymology of "Lantern."

JOHN B. NOYES, Brooklyn, writing of "lantern" says: "The word 'lantern' is not found in Philips's meagre vocabulary, N. Bailey, however, has the word 'lanthorn,'—'commonly called lantern.' Later lexicographers, with rare exceptions, refer to the spelling 'lanthorn' as obsolescent. Thus the Century Dictionary says, Page 3,340, 'until recently also "lanthorn," a popular spelling simulating "horn," (in supposed allusion to the transparent plates of horn which often formed the sides of lanterns.') More concisely Worcester remarks, 'formerly, by misapprehension of its etymology, written "lant-horn," as if "lamp-horn."' Latham, Stormonth, the Encyclopedic Dictionary, the Imperial Dictionary, and the Standard Dictionary all concur in handing down this lexicographical heirloom.

"The philologist has doubtless often smiled incredulously at the notion that 'lamp-horn' could ever be corrupted into lanthorn. Had the old printers spelled 'lanthern,' possibly the true origin of the spelling would long since have been explained, for there was formerly a tendency among the English common people to change 't' and 'd' before a vowel, in words of foreign extraction, to 'th.'

"Even James Russell Lowell, in his article upon White's Shakespeare in The Atlantic Magazine of February, 1859, stumbles upon this ancient mare's-nest. 'In "lanthorn,"' he writes, 'another word adduced by Mr. White, the "h" is a vulgarism of spelling introduced to give meaning to a foreign word, the termination being supposed to be derived from the material (horn) of which lanterns were formerly made—like "Bully Ruffian" for "Bellerophon" in our time.'

"John Minsheu, in the second edition, 1627, of his 'Guide Into the Tongues,' thus defines the word: 'A Lanterne * * * L. Laterna, quod in ea ignis lateat, Cornu, apud Plaut., in Amphyt., quod corneis lamellis circumclusa sit, quasi lampe horne.' Here, then, is found the definition which misled the lexicographer who misinterpreted the language of Minsheu, who simply paraphrased the 'cornu,' or horn lantern of Plautus and Lucretius."

Not Written in Wax.

MARGARET M. WATKINS, St. Paul, Minn., does not like George Moore's article in The North American Review, in which he alludes to George Eliot's characters as waxwork. She cites the delineations in "Silas Marner," and adds:

"If the author portrays characters so lifelike that we know them as we know our friends, they are more than wax figures. If an author shows us the hidden springs of action and the changes that take place within a character which are so deeply hidden that we could never discover them for ourselves, if we were to meet the character in real life, he is surely portraying something better than a wax figure. * * * I have mentioned two of George Eliot's most simple and rude characters. If we find in them a real and natural life, shall we call them wax figures?

"Is it not true that we find in the more complex characters changes and developments more complex, yet ever natural and lifelike? Are her characters not people who live, move, develop, as human beings, friends whom we know even better than the people about us, for we see deeper into their lives? If we can answer these questions in the affirmative, let us not then call them wax figures."

Folding Beds Long in Use.

LEWIS A. LEONARD, New York, replies to W. J. L., who asked in last week's issue if Mrs. Burnett was justified in her story "In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim," in her allusion to a folding bed in Washington at the time of the civil war. He writes:

"These articles of furniture were quite common in many parts of the country during Colonial days. They were rudely constructed, but in a general way were much the same as the folding bed of the present time. When houses were small and one room was frequently used for dining-room as well as bedroom, the folding bed was a great convenience. An old lady who died some years ago at the age of eighty, in a suburb of this city, recited many little verses during the later years of her life which she learned in her childhood days. One of these was a ditty in which occurred this couplet:

She touched a knob just over the head,
And the chest of drawers became her bed.

"If W. J. L. had visited Mr. W. H. Gannett of Augusta, Me., a few years ago, he would have been permitted to see a folding bed over 200 years old. It was a combination of bed and wardrobe. There were no springs or weights to lighten the lift when the bed was to be drawn up. When closed it formed a wardrobe, the feet of the bed standing out like two arms. The wardrobe was not inclosed with wood, but a curtain was drawn around the extended feet above and at the lower part of the bed, thus forming a curtained wardrobe. The contents of the wardrobe had to be taken out, but the curtain could be left in place when the bed was let down for use. Unfortunately this bed, with a very fine collection of Colonial relics, was destroyed by fire two or three years ago."

P. A. PHILBIN, editor of The Citizen, Archbald, Penn., writes on the same subject: "Yesterday, while looking through a copy of The New York Sun of Dec. 24, 1899, I saw a short interview with Robert C. Gill, head of the model rooms in the Patent Office in Washington, concerning the first folding bed. Briefly, it is stated that the inventor of the folding bed was "one James A. Johnson, a Western man, to whom patent No. 17,281 was granted on May 12, 1857." After describing the bed, "which made no pretense of looking like anything other than just what it was," the writer goes on to say that a company manufactured the Johnson patent bed and that it had quite a vogue in its day.

"As to the spelling of the 'tinker's dam,' I am inclined to think your correspondent has grounds for objection. I have heard the use of the term explained, but not in the same connection in Mr. Ford's novel. My impression is that the dam refers to something used in the tinker's work. It is not in any sense a 'mechanic's malediction,' as Mr. Nye, of pleasant memory, puts it."

"M. E. B.," Newark, N. J., writes: "I well remember one (a folding bed) in my father's house in Massachusetts, when I was a child. It must have been between 1835 and 1840, and it was an old piece of furniture then. I do not remember that it was regarded as a curiosity. I cannot say by what mechanism it folded, but it resembled a closet or wardrobe when closed and was called a press bed."

"W. J. B.," New York, writes: "The use of the folding bed can be traced in literature much further back than the civil war. That this versatile piece of furniture was in use in Ireland during the last century is evident from the following lines in Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village':

The chest contrived a double debt to pay,
A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day.

"J. T.," New York, and "B. H. S.," Richmond, Va., also reminds "W. J. L." of Goldsmith's lines.

"McG.," Washington, D. C., writes: "Beds secured at one side to a wall so as to be folded up when not in use were in vogue in the South long before this period, (the civil war.) Folding beds, somewhat akin to the type now in use, were known in the forties, several forms having been patented prior to 1850. They were not of the approved pattern of the present day."

"A. W. T.," New York, adds: "They were in use in Massachusetts more than fifteen years before that time, for I slept in one between the years 1848 and 1850, and the bed was in use in the same room for at least three years longer."

Thackeray and Boswell Overlap.

JANE HERBERT, Brooklyn, finds the same story of the rescue of a Magdalen told by Thackeray of Burke in "The Four Georges" and by Boswell of Johnson. She proceeds:

"If this, on the part of Thackeray, be due to a lapsus memoriae, can you say whether the error has ever received correction in any edition of 'The Four Georges'?

"In any case, must one not mentally add that the fine action of Johnson (of Burke, too, if he did the like) was the perfect exemplification of our own poet's words to such a woman: 'Not till the sun excludes you do I exclude you; yea, of the spirit that spake in Him who said: "Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more."'

"How many to-day, even among our sincerest professors of ethics and religion, with all their humanities, would desire, or at any rate dare, to do likewise?"

Patriots Idealized.

FINDLAY SACKETT, Brooklyn, thinks that the review last week of Julian Ralph's "Towards Pretoria" did not make clear the environment that imposes on the correspondent his character of advocate. The newspaper that employs Mr. Ralph demands writing intensely partisan. His personal view, Mr. Sackett says, may be quite different from that which he entertains professionally. Alluding to the sneering contrast in the book of Krüger and Washington, Mr. Sackett writes:

"Mr. Ralph's view of Revolutionary 'patriots' is the one of popular idealism, which the cold realism of the Revolutionary period does not justify. Horatio Gates is rated as one of the Revolutionary 'patriots.' Yet Gates was up to his ears in the Charles Lee and Thomas Conway intrigues to discredit and depose Washington from the Generalship of the American forces. And he superseded Schuyler in the command in Northern New York by intriguing in Congress while that noble Dutchman was so disposing the forces under him as to make Burgoyne's subsequent surrender at Saratoga a possible accomplishment.

"Even Washington himself was capable of personal meanness. One of the charges to which Charles Lee had to answer before the court-martial which the General invoked to try him for his escapade at Monmouth, was that of 'gross disrespect to the Commander in Chief'—a pompous assumption of self assertion incompatible with true greatness. And this after he had, himself, sworn roundly at the subordinate General on the battlefield. He broke with Alexander Hamilton because the talented aide de camp and Secretary happened to stop a moment on a stairway to speak to a passing acquaintance instead of hurrying, like a lackey, in response to his chief's summons.

"A word with reference to Paul Krüger and the Transvaal Government. Granted that it is a little brutal and a little infused with the poison of personal selfishness, Transvaal developments of commercialism and official corruption, if you please. Is not England so, too, when personal interests, much less national, are encroached on? And is not our own present day temple of fame largely built of a composition of silicate and oxides?"

Christians and Gentlemen.

"M. F. L.," Philadelphia, has noted the observations of writers on the saying, "True gentleman was a synonym for polite Christian," and adds: "Whether 'true gentlemanlihood' is so thoroughly an element of Christianity that no non-Christian can be a gentleman, was the very point at issue. At present, or at least so far as this discussion has been concerned, it is simply a statement, the truth or falsity of which was being considered.

"There is an excusatory element about what they have all written. All they have done has been to present the opinion of half a dozen other writers tending toward the same line of thought, not seeing that the more they reiterate the statement of the unknown writer, the more my deduction is logically correct."

Apt Book Dedications.

MOFFO contributes the following to the number of apt book dedications already printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Tennyson's Ballads are thus inscribed to his grandson:

Golden-hair'd Aliy, whose name is one with mine,
Crazy with laughter and babble and earth's new wine,
Now that the flower of a year and a half is thine,
O little blossom O mine, and mine of mine,
Glorious poet who never has written a line,
Laugh, for the name at the head of my verse is thine,
Mays't thou never be wronged by the name that is mine!

"W. B. Reed's dedication to the volume of 'Lectures on English Literature,' by his brother, Henry Reed, who was lost in the arctic, reads:

"'To my widowed sister, who, for the sake of the living, has nobly borne her sorrow for the dead, this memorial volume is affectionately inscribed.'

"And in the light of his being a father of his country, I think a place may be found here to the dedication to Lincoln of the second volume of 'Spare Hours,' by Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh:

"'The author dedicates this volume to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, who through faith subdued kingdoms and wrought righteousness.'"

Poe's Habits Defended.

EUGENIA L. DIDIER, Baltimore, excepts to the characterisation of Edgar A. Poe in last week's editorial on "A Glimpse of Edmond Rostand," as a scapegrace and a sot. He writes: "A careful study of Poe's life, extending over twenty-five years, as a preparation for writing the life of the poet, besides numerous articles, together with communications, personally and by letter, with persons who knew him, prove conclusively that the author of 'The Raven' was not only not a sot, but that it was only at rare intervals, and more especially after the death of his adored wife, that he indulged in stimulants at all. There is the testimony of N. P. Willis, George R. Graham, S. D. Lewis, L. A. Wilmer, Gabrial Harrison, and others who knew him intimately. Poe's works should convince any person that he was not a sot, for we cannot reconcile their splendid power of analysis and high literary art with the brain work of a habitual drunkard.

"That Poe was not a scapegrace is shown by the testimony of all who knew him, whether friends or enemies, and by his eighteen years of hard, persistent literary work, during which he produced poems, essays, and criticisms, which have placed him first among the literary men of America."

Form of the Possessive.

W. W. GIST, Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, commenting on the possessive of nouns ending in "s" and the confusion of authority on the subject, calls attention to a publishing house which issues books on English by Prof. Lewis:

"He teaches that the extra 's' must be added in writing the possessive. The publishers send forth a circular commending these books, and on three different pages write: Lewis' Composition, Lewis' Writing English, and Lewis' Study of Literature. It seems evident that the author was not consulted in preparing the circular commending his own books.

"Students will not have to look very long to find that custom is divided as to the form of the possessive with nouns ending with 's,' and that the tendency now is to omit the last 's.'"

Mr. Benton and "Preface."

JOEL BENTON, replying to those who criticised his derivation of "preface," writes: "I positively affirm that no one can possibly tell whether a preface is said before or after the book it introduces; what is apparent is that it is placed before. Having written five or six prefaces, I have a modest suspicion that I could safely say as much as this. Nor is it at all necessary to assume that 'it is to be read before the rest of the book.' Some persons read it after reading the book; and some who read that part of the book which follows it never read the preface at all.

"Still, in a certain way the word 'preface' and the position it holds put together do imply that it was written first and made first, while the fact in the case may be far different. It was upon this suggestion simply that I appended my very harmless original remark. I can trust the readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW to decide whether 'an unfortunate predisposition to blunder' is much worse than a determined disposition to misrepresent."

Literary Coincidences.

"L. M. F.," Philadelphia, writing of literary coincidences, says that while similar phrases may be forgiven in different books, the term "unconscious cerebration" is hardly the correct one to use when entire pages run alike. He quotes from the soliloquy in Addison's "Cato":

The stars shall fade away, the sun himself
Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years;
But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amid the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds.

John Armstrong, following Addison by a few years, in a poem on "The Art of Preserving Health," uses Addison's idea and says "The sun himself shall die," and, after Armstrong, Thomas Campbell, in "The Last Man," says "The sun himself must die."

An instance of an author repeating himself is furnished by Walter Savage Landor. In his "Conversation" at a dinner given by Critolaus, in which Scipio, Polybius, and Panaetius take part, Polybius says:

Her eyes were large and serene, and of a quality to exhibit the intensity of thought, or even her habitude of reflection, but incapable of expressing the plenitude of joy; and her countenance was tinged with so delicate a color that it appeared an effluence from an irradiated cloud passing over it in the heavens.

In his "Conversation" between Marcus Tullius and Quinctus Cicero, he makes the former say much the same thing, indicating that the thought of cloud effect must have rested in his mind until he had forgotten that he had used it before.

"There is another instance," the writer adds, "and I mention it with perfect reverence, and simply because it is to me the strongest illustration of a repetition of a form of words with which I am acquainted. I refer to the words uttered by Jesus on the cross, translated, 'My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me,' which Mrs. Agnes Smith Lewis says were spoken in Syriac and not Aramaic, the vernacular of Mesopotamia, and the language of the common people of the Hebrew race, with which they were more familiar than with the 'sacred, classical tongue,' before the advent of Christ. I do not know why they were spoken in Syriac, but I do know that with the exception, again, of the form of the verb, they are the opening words of the Twenty-second Psalm, written about a thousand years before they were crystalized by Christ."

Meaningless Illustrations in Tolstoi's Book.

A. VON W. LESLIE, Professor of English Literature in Baylor University, Waco, Texas.—"As a slight contribution to the discussion of 'Meaningless Illustrations,' which has been called out by the editorial article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, I should like to call attention to a curious blunder in one of the illustrations by Pasterncek of the authorized translation of Tolstoi's 'Resurrection.' In the picture opposite Page 28 Nekhludoff is represented wearing a Prince Albert coat at the trial of Maslova. We are told in the story that he spent the whole day at the court, and late in the day, after his interview with Fanarin, 'He remembered [Page 98] the Korchigins' dinner, and looked at his watch. It was not yet too late to get there in time. He heard the ring of a passing tramcar, ran back to catch it and jumped on. He jumped off again when they got to the market place, took a good isvostchik, and ten minutes later was at the entrance of the Korchigins' big house.'

"There has thus been no time during the entire day for him to change his dress, and he evidently feels sufficiently intimate at the Korchigins' not to render himself more late than he already is by stopping at home to do so. However, in the picture opposite Page 104, he is represented in full evening dress immediately after dinner at the Korchigins', and at their house.

"The picture of Nekhludoff opposite Page 104 is, furthermore, that of a much younger and entirely different looking man from the man in the picture opposite Page 28. In the former picture he wears a beard, which the author speaks of, in the latter, none."

Thomas Arnold's Recollections.*

This is a large and portentous-looking volume. The paper is thick and of excellent quality, and the general make-up of the book is of the highest credit to the publisher. The author at the outset of his work says that it would never have occurred to him to put the record of any part of his life into type if some friends had not persuaded him that he ought to do so. The book is not uninteresting. Mr. Arnold is a brother of Matthew Arnold. He was educated at the famous old Winchester school, at Rugby and Oxford, and perhaps nothing is more interesting in his books than his account of some of the customs of these institutions. No doubt every schoolboy will sympathize with his evident distaste for the old Winchester custom of "going on hills." The whole school was marched in column under command of a master to the top of a hill, where some played at games, but the majority, according to the author, "loafed around" with their hands in their pockets. Boys, as a rule, do not feel much like entering into sports when under the watchful eye of a master.

But more serious topics are treated. Mr. Arnold went out to New Zealand, and he has much to say about the institutions of that British colony. Information of that sort is popular just now, and this will no doubt be read with pleasure by many. The book is written in a simple, intelligible style, albeit with something too much stress on the author's sense of his own unworthiness. There is much that is readable between the covers of this heavy volume, but one wonders at the end whether it would all have been preserved in binder's boards if it had not the magic name of Thomas Arnold attached to it.

A Historical Trilogy.

Within the month Henry Holt & Co. will publish a trilogy of new works bearing on English history. The first is "English Political Philosophy, from Hobbes to Maine," by Prof. William Graham of Queen's College, Belfast, which is said to be a brilliant epitome of the works of the leading English writers on the subject. The second is "Side Lights on English History," dealing with such topics as the personality of Queen Elizabeth, the execution of Mary Stuart, characteristic traits of Cromwell, the return of Charles II., the Stuarts in exile, and Queen Anne and the Marlboroughs. This volume will be illustrated by a wealth of extracts from contemporaneous records and eighty full-page pictures, including portraits, fac similes, caricatures, &c. It will be edited by Ernest F. Henderson, author of "The History of Germany in the Middle Ages." The third item of the trilogy is entitled "The Leading Documents of English History," being the texts of the most important legal and constitutional documents from the earliest Saxon code to the last treaty between the British and the Transvaal Government, with a remarkably full bibliography. The work is edited by Dr. Guy Carleton Lee of Johns Hopkins.

It seems that notwithstandang his preoccupation in the field of finance President Lewis V. F. Randolph of the Atlantic Trust Company also finds time to make verses—very good ones it is said. A volume of poems from his pen, entitled "Survivals," with illustrations by Bryson Burroughs, is shortly to appear from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

*PASSAGES IN A WANDERING LIFE. By Thomas Arnold, M. A. London: Edward Arnold. 1900.

KIPLING.

Richard Le Gallienne's Volume Devoted to a Severe Criticism of Him.*

When it was announced some time ago that Richard Le Gallienne was preparing a critical estimate of Rudyard Kipling, it was not entirely with unmixed pleasure that the appearance of such a book was awaited. Mr. Le Gallienne was supposed to have indicated his point of view in a certain passage in "Young Lives," but whether or not that was to be so interpreted our readers may judge for themselves. However that may be, Mr. Le Gallienne has lately put himself on record as calling Kipling "the captain voice of a certain Tory reaction," claiming, it would seem, that Kipling is to be regarded as the leader of a materialistic school, the head of a retrograde movement, which he assures us is only temporary in its vogue, and one of the mysterious ways in which what he calls real progress often moves.

The book, which can hardly be said to add anything new to our knowledge of Kipling, is divided into four general parts: "The Poetry," "The Stories," "Mr. Kipling's General Significance and Influence," and a bibliography of Kipling's work, compiled by Mr. John Lane, of which the two latter divisions are by far the most important. Mr. Le Gallienne sums up his estimate of Kipling the poet, after briefly reviewing his published work in this direction, once going so far as to speak of certain poems being chiefly interesting as showing what Kipling cannot do, adding:

What then is the truth about Mr. Kipling's poetry in this Spring of 1899? It may, I think, be gathered from the running comment I have made in the previous pages. It is that Mr. Kipling is a master of captivating sing-song, a magician of catches and refrains. Of melodies that trip and dance, and gayly, or mournfully, or romantically come and go, there has perhaps been no such master before him in English; and he is this largely because he has had the wisdom to follow Burns, and with many of his ballads to popular or traditional airs, which must be allowed their share in the success. He is, so to say, the Burns, not of steam, but of the music hall song:

"And the tunes that mean so much to you alone—
Common things that make you choke and blow your nose,
Vulgar tunes that bring the laugh that brings the groan—
I can rip your heart-strings out with those."

Mr. Le Gallienne then claims that the banjo (self-admittedly, he says, Kipling's favorite instrument) has in him its Apollo; that the latter can indeed touch our heart-strings at will, but that for joy or sorrow, or in any other mood, it is banjo or nothing. The exaggeration of such a statement is its best refutation, but when Le Gallienne further adds that all Mr. Kipling's verse is written in dialect, if not always of speech, at least of mood or mind, and that referring to serious poetry, Kipling has only written twelve non-dialect lines, which Le Gallienne proceeds to quote, his criticism as a whole must be accorded very little value.

Nor do we find Le Gallienne's opinion of the stories much more valuable. He claims that Kipling's style is largely journalistic, and that two main purposes run through all the short stories—one being the celebration of the romance of the English Government in India, the other the romance of commerce throughout the world; or, generally speaking, the heroism of modern life; claiming, too, that in time Kipling may become the "snap-shot Balzac of Anglo-Saxon colonization," his gifts for painting in very vivid manner a country and its people being so unusual:

Perhaps the quality that first struck one in reading Mr. Kipling's stories was their exceptional reality—while you read them. That, and the extraordinary knowledge not only of the details of human life, but of its less speedily learned moods, complications, and significances; knowledge, too, that even in a generation so inured to marvelous boys, was made the more astonishing by its precocious acquirement. * * * It was evident that Mr. Kipling had read deeply in the book of human life. He really did know an astonishing number of things about men and women, white and brown.

The one statement above all others for which Mr. Le Gallienne is most likely to be promptly called to account is his theory that Kipling's stories, while remarkable for their reality, are quite as much distinguished by the facility with which they are forgotten. We fancy people generally will not be willing to agree with the following verdict:

The stories are full of surprises, but one great and disappointing surprise is the facility with which we forget them. Paper and print have seldom, if ever, produced so magic-lantern-like an impression of reality. One is the more surprised to find how skillfully they elude the memory. Out of all these 131 stories there is not more than a dozen of which a normal memory can recall the features, and numerous as the characters are to which we have been introduced, there are certainly not half a dozen which we can differentiate.

Mr. Le Gallienne then points out what he fancies are the reasons for such forgetfulness, but his theories need not be entered into here for the reason that we fancy very few readers will agree with his verdict. Fond as many of us are of the Kipling of the short stories, and often as we read and reread them, we might, perhaps, be glad to have such "glorified anecdotes," as Mr. Le Gallienne calls them, come to us with all the effectiveness of "another story."

As has been said before, Mr. Le Gallienne's concluding chapter is the most important portion of his criticism. In it he goes into Mr. Kipling's general significance and the influence he has and is exerting. He thinks if the latter were the poet and story-teller and nothing more, a book about him at this period of his history would be entirely unnecessary since the "Recessional," however, and other poems of that character, he has really become a great national influence.

Le Gallienne admits that Kipling has made the world understand what India is, and the burden of its maintenance, and that he has completely aroused English imperialism, but he claims that the men who won India might have been trusted to keep it without literary assistance. But his fundamental estimate of Kipling is that he is responsible for the "Tory reaction" above referred to, and that he is to be held accountable for a certain glorification of war, a loosing of human cruelty. That of all living Englishmen Mr. Kipling is most thoroughly responsible—although not the creator—of a condition of public opinion:

Corresponding in no small degree to the present contempt in France for the intellectuals—that is, for those who regard human life as something more than brute force, brutal rivalries, and brute pleasures—we are in the thick of one of the most cynically impudent triumphs of the Philistines the world has seen. All that should be meant by civilization is a mock. The once kindly fields of literature are beneath the heels of a set of literary rough riders. All the nobler and gentler instincts of men and women are ridiculed as sentimentality. All the hard-won gains of nineteenth century philosophers are thrown to the winds; and for the minor ameliorations of science we have to pay with the most diabolical development of the foul art of war. * * * Mr. Kipling's is not a lonely voice crying to-day what all will feel to-morrow. He is the voice of the tide at its height. Yet if the mood creates the voice, the voice powerfully reinforces the mood. There is a captaincy in expression, and such is the responsibility of the voice.

Mr. Le Gallienne's greatest objection to Kipling the writer, then, may be said to lie in the fact that he, more powerfully and convincingly than any one else of the age, has voiced the physical force ideal, as the former calls it, with all its accompanying brutality. Le Gallienne, it is true, often pays a tribute to gifts undoubtedly great, which he acknowledges Mr. Kiping possesses, allowing, too, that the latter's stories often enforce the old-fashioned virtues—the performance of duty, stoic acceptance of unavoidable ills, as well as cleanly and cheerful living. He also thinks Kipling one of the few real humorists of the age, allowing as well that the latter's vitality and its many-sidedness is a delight. But:

Who, knowing what war is—and none knows better than Mr. Kipling—shall deliberately glorify war, horrible always, but ten times more horrible to-day, however brilliantly, humorously, persuasively, he does it, is an enemy of society, and the more brilliantly he does it the greater is his crime. * * * As a writer, Mr. Kipling is a delight; as an influence, he is a danger. Of course the clock of time is not to be set back by gifts ten times as great as Mr. Kipling's. The great world movement will still go on, moving surely, if slowly, and with occasional relapses in the direction which it has always taken, from brute force to spiritual enlargement. But there are influences which speed it along and others that retard. It is to be regretted that Mr. Kipling's influence should be one of those that retard.

It will be seen, then, that Mr. Le Gallienne, while he may fail according to many Kiplingites, to do full justice to Kipling's genius, style, and manner of expression, yet his main objections to the latter are seen to be based on strictly ethical grounds, and the present book mainly valuable as a comparison of the two standards which Mr. Le Gallienne claims they severally represent, the book, for this reason, not falling into exactly the same class as other so-called critical appreciations of Kipling so far published. The frontispiece is a very striking portrait of Kipling, with a somewhat emblematical background, and the book a thoroughly well-printed and artistically bound volume.

It only remains to speak of John Lane's Bibliography, which adds so much to the interest of the book. In an introductory note the latter says:

It is difficult to conceive of anything more exciting to the true bibliographer than Kiplingana. Mr. Kipling's juvenilia were numerous and interesting, from the contributions to his school magazine, which he edited, (hence, perhaps, his recent good-natured contribution to The Horsmonden Budget,) to the privately printed opuscula of his family and himself. Parallels occur in the productions of the juvenile Rossettis, from the Polidori Press, and the youthful productions of Robert Louis Stevenson. We do not learn that Mr. Kipling made illustrations or decorations for his own booklets, but then, of course, he had a master of design in his father, Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling, whose care for the externals of his son's work, begun so early, has lasted up to the magnificent collected edition, and this devotion to one another of father and son is one of the most beautiful features in modern literary annals. The bibliographer has much sport in finding out the whys and wherefores of the first editions of the Indian Railway Library.

The bibliography includes carefully made collations of the individual books both of the first, and the points of difference in later editions; books relating to Kipling, uniform editions, prose and verse, (with the place and date of issue,) not yet published in book form, and separate indexes to short stories and poems so reissued.

All well-written bibliographies of authors in whom we are much interested are fascinating reading for those to whom such lists make appeal, and the present bibliography is not only well made, but also the first serious attempt at such listing of Kipling's work so far issued in book form, although the "Kipling Guide Book," Monkshood's "Appreciation," and Charles Eliot Norton's "Biographical Sketch" all contain partial bibliographies. Mr. E. D. North and Mr. Luther Livingston have also contributed—the one a bibliography and the other bibliographical articles on Kipling—to the New York magazines.

A novel by Countess Loveau de Chavanne, entitled "Ouida; or, The American Gold Beguiling the Coronets of Europe," will be published June 1 by Dupont Blades. The work, which is said to be more in [illegible]

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trated by Ivan Peronet Thompson. The Countess is the daughter of Capt. Henry John Benson, United States Navy, cousin of E. F. Benson, author of "Dodo" and "Mammon & Co.," and widow of Count Loveau de Chavanne, who died in Paris some six years ago, having spent the magnificent fortune that his wife brought him through marriage. The author dedicates her book to the young women of America, warning them to avoid matrimonial alliances with foreign nobility. Among the subscribers for the first edition of the book are Admiral Dewey, Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, Mr. Joseph Jefferson, and Mr. Thomas L. Hicks, Postmaster of Philadelphia.

The members of certain literary societies who have heard Virginia Niles Leeds's story, "Boy Rough Rider," read by the author or others, will be glad to learn that [illegible]

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1900.

THE LITERARY MARKET IN THE SOUTH.

The education and upraising of the colored race in the South is not a matter of political interest alone, but has a concern also for the writers and publishers of books, magazines, and newspapers, although their interest is and for years or, perhaps, centuries must be faint and far off. The South is very far from being a barren field in respect to the production of literature. The names of writers eminent in the past and in the present confer distinction upon that part of the Republic which lies south of the old Mason and Dixon's line. A literature that gives refreshment by its feeling of locality and is sensibly impressed with the qualities of a genius peculiar to the soil and environment has made the English-reading world the debtor of the Southern States. But it cannot be said that the habit of book buying and book reading has perceptibly advanced in any except a few favored parts of those States.

In any Southern city a condition of discouragement immediately confronts the publisher of a book, periodical, or newspaper in the fact that half or more than half of the population of the region to which he appeals is unable to read. A city of fifty thousand people in the South is therefore, from the publisher's point of view, no more profitable as a field than a city of half the size in a Northern State; not so promising, in fact, for the proportion of white illiteracy is greater. In theory, the working out of the policy of making the right of suffrage the reward offered for a qualifying degree of education should provide a remedy not only for the evils of the present plan of suppressing the colored vote, but also for the conditions from which the publishing interest suffers in the South. But it requires a pretty robust belief in the capacity of the race for progress in education and intelligence to warrant any prediction of betterment in the Southern literary market that would have any practical interest for publishing houses now in existence.

The gravest aspect of the matter, however, is not the providing of a profitable market for publishers, which it must be conceded is a consummation too remote to permit us to determine its value. The vital truth comes into view when we look at the reforms proposed by ex-Gov. MacCorkle the other way about. That truth is that the colored men will never be able to vote with intelligence or become a worthy addition to the electorate until they do, in fact, become readers of books and newspapers. This is a distinctly discouraging view, but it is the sound view, and it serves as a safeguard against the mistake of a too sanguine belief in the immediate efficacy of the plan of educating the negro. The time will, indeed, come when the South will be very glad to count all the negro votes that can be cast as a means of preserving her political importance in the Nation, and she must obviously try to instruct the negro to vote with some degree of intelligence and discrimination in order that the horrors of negro supremacy may be averted. But we may as well face the fact that until the proportion of both black and white illiteracy in the outhern States has been materially reduced it will be only in an academic sense that universal suffrage there can be called a boon. In other words, the intelligent use of the ballot is going to depend upon and keep even pace with the growth of the literary market.

THE REVOLT AGAINST REALISM.

In his interesting and suggestive little speech at the joint dinner of the National Sculpture Society and the Society of Mural Painters Mr. Howells took occasion to brandish once more his familiar gonfalon. He said:

> When I see people reading the nine hundred and ninety-ninth thousand of the latest historical romance my heart sinks; but I do not lose my faith that, when some great novelist divines how to report human nature as truly he such romances report it falsely, people will read him, too, in the nine hundred and ninety-ninth thousand.

Doubtless these are dark days for the realists, whom only a few years ago the cultivated public were relying upon for their amusement of odd hours. As they would say in Wall Street, there is a marked depression in "realistics." What Stevenson, to cite a writer who is doubtless a "black beast" to Mr. Howells, called "the curate and tea party novel" is for the time suppressed and overwhelmed under the flood of historical melodrama. Probably Mr. Howells himself is not so much concerned in this in his capacity of artist as he is in his capacity of evangelist. His audience, fit and by no means few, is concerned with his manner as well as with his matter, and will not fail to follow him, even when he is chronicling small beer, for the sake of the delightful way in which he does it, as Stevenson doubtless did, and as Mr. Howells ought correspondingly to follow, with a craftsman's sympathy, Stevenson when Stevenson is chronicling gore and flames.

The public which is now conspicuously partial, as Mr. Howells complains, to historical melodrama, really always was. It did not take to fiction as an exposition of life, but as an escape from life, and the works which enabled the reader to transcend the circumstances of his actual lot were always the most "popular." We expect they will always continue to be. But the artistic realist did not so much mind the effusions of the inartistic romanticist. We suspect that what makes the heart of Mr. Howells to "sink" over the current historical romances, while he endured with equanimity the vogue of their predecessors in the days of Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., or even of "Albatross" and Miss or Mrs. Libbey, is that they are so very much better done. The later writers to whom fiction is an escape from life, and who are circulating so largely, have more or less acquired the art of writing and by their technique come into a competition with the artistic realist, whereas their predecessors did nothing of the kind.

Mr. Howells paid a compliment to the President of the Sculpture Society, as pretty as it was deserved, in praising the "Indian Hunter" in Central Park. This he was able to do and at the same time to stick to his point of view, by insisting upon regarding the work of art in question as primarily a "document," the memorial of a vanished race. He might perhaps say that the sculptor of this group reported human nature as truly as the sculptor of the welcoming "Victory," impossibly winged, and of the impossible surrounding sea-horses, so insulting to realism, that crown the Naval Arch "reported it falsely." By no casuistry could the Victory be represented as a "document." So far as subject matter goes, the two works, both by the same sculptor, might be taken to represent respectively the "realistic" and the "romantic" ideals in sculpture. What they have in common is the art of the presentation. Perhaps that is what makes them valuable, and what makes, likewise, a work of fiction valuable, whether it be an exposition of life or a refuge from life, a modern realistic novel or a "historical romance."

NOT EXACTLY A SPECIALIST.

There has recently been erected in the United Congregational Church at New Haven a bronze tablet in memory of Roger Sherman. The inscription is flanked at the four corners by the shields respectively of the Colony of Connecticut, the State of Connecticut, the United States, and the University of Yale, since to all of these Roger Sherman rendered signal service. The inscription reads:

> 1721 In Memory of Roger Sherman 1793
> A member of this Church from 1761 until his death
> He served this City as its first Mayor,
> Yale College as its Treasurer.
> The colony and state as an assistant and judge of the Superior Court and the Supreme Court of Errors
> The United States as a member of every Congress from 1774 to 1793
> When he died a Senator
> One of the Committee which drew up the Declaration of Independence
> One of that which reported the Articles of Federation
> Of the Convention that framed the National Constitution
> And the signer of these three charters of American liberty.

This is the record of a statesman, a jurist, an administrator, and one is tempted to ask where he got the training fitting him for eminence in pursuits of such high character. The question is particularly pertinent in these days when some of our educators seem to hold that a lad should begin to confine himself at eighteen or twenty to the study of the calling in which he hopes to attain success at forty or fifty. It is a question not without bearing on the discussion to which we alluded last week in connection with the article of Prof. Münsterberg.

As a matter of fact, Roger Sherman had practically no training whatever for the particular lines in which he gained so noble a name. Had he sought such training or had his parents sought it for him there was little or none to be had in the colonies in the second quarter of the eighteenth century, in which his boyhood and young manhood were passed. There is no sign, moreover, that any particular training was even contemplated. Up to the age of twenty-two the young man was a shoemaker in a little town near Boston. Then he removed to New Milford, Conn., and joined a brother in keeping a small store there. At the age of twenty-four we find him appointed Surveyor of the town and engaged in making the astronomical calculations for an almanac published in New York. Clearly here was sign of unusual mental activity and ability, but no sign of the direction it was afterward to take. It was not until 1754, at the age of thirty-three, that Roger Sherman was admitted to the practice of the law in the Colonial courts.

From that time his advancement was rapid. He gained a place on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas in 1759, five years after his admission to the bar, and he remained on the bench for thirty years, filling in the meanwhile the important offices and performing the services so simply and admirably set forth in the inscription of the memorial tablet. If such a career has any lesson for these days, it is that there is much virtue in the training that comes from the free struggle of an eager mind, strong will, and sound character, with conditions not too favorable. For this there has as yet been discovered no sure substitute. The education that seeks to provide one is likely to furnish more "advantages" than results.

SHAKESPEARE IS STILL SHAKESPEARE.

If the William Shakespeare or Shaksper of Stratford-on-Avon and London, whom the civilized world, barring a few restless malcontents, has known of and revered for two centuries and three-quarters as the author of the greatest body of dramatic poetry in the English language, and as, probably, the greatest poet ever born, was not really the author of the plays, then the writer who can strip his memory of its undeserved honors, and place the credit of the work where it belongs, will be a benefactor of mankind and will be joyfully hailed as such. But it will not do to keep on repeating the statements of the silly Baconians and their imitators, or to air the old arguments, based on the idea of ignorant and unimaginative persons, that genius can be taught in schools, and that great poets must have much academic training.

The newest anti-Shakespeare book, Mr. William H. Edwards's "Shaksper Not Shakespeare," throws not a bit of new light on the subject. It is not sounder or more convincing than Prof. T. W. White's "Our English Homer," which it resembles in its assumption that the Shakespeare plays were written by many authors. But Mr. Edwards is neither a Baconian nor the advocate of any other Elizabethan or group of Elizabethans. He simply sticks to his idea that Shaksper of Stratford, who made a fortune producing and acting in plays in London, could not possibly have been a poet. He argues that this Shaksper could not write at all and was a low, ignorant, vulgar fellow. He denies that there is a bit of evidence that any play called Shakespeare's was ever acted in the lifetime of William Shaksper. He contends that in the publication of the First Folio the plays were deliberately attributed to this objectionable person for some malicious reason unspecified.

When any piece of Shakespearean evidence cannot be brushed away without resort to mere conjecture Mr. Edwards shows that he can be conjectural as the most ingenious of the commentators. For instance, the famous signet ring stares him in the face. He boldly says that the ring was a bogus thing manufactured and thrown in the Stratford churchyard to be found there. "Who did this?" he asks. We echo him, Who, indeed?

In fact, in spite of Mr. Edwards, Shakespeare is still Shakespeare. There is a great deal of smartness in his book, however, and it will hurt no one to read it. Mr. Edwards has read much Shakespearean literature, and he writes clearly and forcibly. He is evidently very much in earnest. His book (published in Cincinnati by the Robert Clarke Company) is likely to interest and amuse many persons. If it increases the number of intelligent and painstaking students of Shakespeare it will serve a good purpose.

THE NOVEL OF ANTIQUITY.

There is a fine flow of fiction dealing with the antique world at the present time. It seems quite unnecessary to ask the reason of this. In the first place "Quo Vadis" had a "phenomenal" success. That was sufficient to set the mills of ancient fiction to work. No one has ever written a successful novel without a host of imitators. The usual belief is that the field is the secret of the success. Therefore, if a man start the ball with a novel of life in South Africa, look out for a rush of information in the form of stories about that part of the world. It is, therefore, safe to say that the success of "Quo Vadis" was one of the principal influences which led to the present series of novels dealing with the life of the ancients.

Another cause is the fact that the life of the ancient peoples was what Gov. Roosevelt would call strenuous. At any rate it is the strenuous part of it which has chiefly been preserved for us by the historians of the time. The pages of Livy, Tacitus, Caesar, and Sallust teem with accounts of great battles, and there is no more stirring piece of history in existence than Xenophon's account of the retreat of his army, nor anywhere in literature a more inspiring picture than that which was formed when "the ten thousand smote their shields together and cried, 'Thalassa! thalassa! the sea! the sea!'" At the present moment the populace is intent on the novel of action and incident. Where can material for such works be found better than in the history of people whose life was full of conflicts and deeds of heroism?

Unfortunately most of the delvers in the antique have of late been suffering from what might be called Neronitis. That was also caught from "Quo Vadis." But there are other admirable periods in the history of the Romans, to say nothing of the Greeks, fruitful in incidents fit for the manufacture of the most popular style of contemporaneous novel. For those who desire to see what can be done in the way of making a novel of incident out of an episode in the history of Rome nothing could afford more interesting reading than the old-time favorite, "The Roman Traitor," by Henry William Herbert. Here is a novel in which character drawing and the operations of character run side by side with the most thrilling incidents. Cicero, and Cato and Catiline, Lentulus and Cethegus, and the fair, frail Fulvia, who saved Rome, are drawn in bright, one might say dazzling, colors, while the battle scene is crammed full of action and contains horror enough to satisfy the most gory mind.

Now there are plenty of other episodes in Roman history suitable for treatment in fiction. They have not all been employed. And they offer the same advantages as the Catilinian conspiracy did to Herbert—namely, splendid action, plentiful incident, and characters ready to hand. Here is an opportunity for the aspiring novelist. And i is really quite possible that Marius, the plebeian avenger, would be quite as pleasing a personage in his active way as Marius, the Epicurean.

A POET'S EXQUISITE PROSE.

To those who have always loved his poetry, the little volume devoted to the prose of Edward Rowland Sill, recently reviewed in these columns, will appeal with a double force. If possible, Sill's prose is even more exquisite than is his verse.

A short introduction to the volume, containing in addition to other matter, a number of familiar letters to his friends, gives delightful glimpses of Sill's personality and force of character. Born at Windsor, Conn., in 1841, he was graduated from Yale College in 1861, going thence to California, where he went into business, but in 1867 he returned to the East, and

intending to enter the ministry, studied for a while at the Divinity School of Harvard University. Shortly afterward his plans were altered, and Mr. Sill married and came to New York to live, devoting himself to literature, translating Rau's Mozart, and bringing out his first volume of poems, as well as holding an editorial position on The New York Evening Mail. Feeling, however, that he possessed a peculiar power of stimulating the minds of students, and recognizing the fact that his health would be better on the Pacific Coast, Sill took a position in the Oakland High School in 1871, remaining there until he accepted the Chair of English Literature in the University of California. In 1883 Sill resigned his position that he might be able to devote himself more thoroughly to literature, settling in the Village of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, where, after a brief illness, he died in 1887.

Leading the greater part of his life remote from crowded centres, and uneventful in its outward happenings as such life was, yet Mr. Sill was always close to all the great movements in intellectual and moral circles, as well as to all the leading events of the great world. His work was frequently to be found in the always delightful "Contributors' Club" of The Atlantic Monthly: he sometimes having three or four short articles in a single number, and it is said that readers, finding this sort of table-talk so admirably suited to his genius, his papers called forth more responses than did those of any other contributor.

The most charming quality of his nature was his friendliness, which led him to give unceasingly to others and to take the keenest delight in comrades. It was this spirit of sharing his goods which made him examine himself as he examined nature and literature and music, and unhesitatingly deliver the result in terms of whimsical, earnest, and unreserved confession. He had an unquenchable curiosity, but it was so utterly devoid of envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness that it never excited those elements in others, and made him a sort of lay confessor to many souls. And when he came to announce freely the results of his scrutiny, he made them so impersonal that the most prying neighbor could not have detected their origin, yet so graphic and shrewd that they were not lost in vague generalities.

Sill's letters are charming, both in their tone and in the variety of subjects touched upon. They are full, too, of clever little sayings, as, for instance, that one of the many disadvantages of letters as a voice between friends is that they represent a particular mood, rather than the writer as a whole. Again, to the same friend, shortly after returning from a good orchestral concert, we find him writing of the splendor of brass, which, properly played, is so effective: "How it winds and winds into one's very ego, and tangles itself up with the emotions and passions, and soars up with them. The wood sings all around one, the strings wail and implore to us, but the brass enters and carries one off bodily." Besides containing the most delightful little bits on books, art, vocations, and life in general, the letters are most valuable as a revelation of Sill's delightful personality, and send us to the contents of the book itself with the most pleasurable anticipations. A large portion of the contents of the volume is drawn from the "Contributors' Club," although it includes Atlantic papers and essays from papers published on the Pacific Coast, while others are papers which have been read, but not printed.

This modest looking volume of about 400 small pages contains so much delightful matter that it is impossible to resist the temptation to call renewed attention to the perfection of Sill's style and the charm of his subjects. It hardly matters what the title of his papers are; they will be found of unusual interest as showing the man's many-sidedness and consequent control of a wide range of subjects. We find him writing of nature in all its aspects—"A Rhapsody of Clouds" and "The Red Leaves on the Snow"; again writing of literature and criticism, "Shakespeare's Prose," "An Impression of Balzac," and "German Lyric Poetry Versus French," now writing, and writing well, on music, "The Management of the Mind While Hearing Music," and "Can Tunes Be Inherited?" in addition to many other papers on subjects such as psychology, ethics, education, and life, and, most charming of all, a few which are not so easily classed.

It is hard where all is so unusually pleasing to particularize, but one of the most charming papers in the whole book is the one called "Books of Refuge." Up to forty a man seeks pleasure, after forty he shuns pain, is the old adage with which the paper opens, Sill claiming that as we grow older we find certain books acquiring a greater and greater value as offering us a harbor of refuge when the mind's barometer begins to fall, and our moods are far from being rose-colored.

At the start Mr. Sill divides all books of refuge, as he calls them, into three distinct classes. The first class, although simply good pour passer le temps, are invaluable for certain moods, exerting precisely the opposite effect that the author of "Friends in Council" attributes to tobacco, "the lighted pipe serving to arrest and make tangible the passing moment." Mr. Sill says each of us will have his own pet volumes for this purpose, according to individual temperament and taste. One will choose the book of travel; to another, the chain of a plot is necessary to keep one's mind away from its own trials, for which purpose a novel of adventure, like Reade's or Black's or Clark Russell's, will be best, or the novel of caricature, like Dickens's. To another temperament, old ballads and romances or Chaucer and the lighter plays of Shakespeare make the strongest appeal, while another may find in the Elizabethan dramatists his best refuge. Again, to many, the novels of the elder Dumas, for example, will best serve the purpose of taking him completely out of himself: "How lightly they fillip the slow-jogging hours of a dull evening, and with what abandon we may lie back, so to speak, on the virile author's secure mastery of the planetary and cometary orbits of his always impossible but never improbable characters."

A second class of books of refuge embraces the kind of book which fortifies us against our bad "quarter hours" by bracing our moral tone and philosophical heroism. These books Mr. Sill tells us—

Are not so much remedies for the present attack, perhaps, as preventatives of such in the future. They are the books which make a man ashamed of caring whether he be happy or not; which present anew the higher aims and better estimates of life. Such are the ruminations of the old stoics, and "Sartor Resartus," and "The Conduct of Life," and Wordsworth, and the later poetry of Longfellow, and the great autobiographies.

But the third class, Mr. Sill thinks in many respects the most valuable of all—the books which by their very largeness of scope, make our own small joys and sorrows, the good and the bad days of our life, and the varying states of our individual mind or fortune, dwindle into insignificance.

Their voice appeals every case from die kleine to die grosse welt. Their motives and judgments are no longer those of our iehrjahre, but those of our wanderjahre. If in French literature Dumas represents the pass-in-time species, George Sand may be taken as representative of this self-obliterating species. Such also is Turgenieff, and such is Goethe. Of our English writers; George Eliot belongs to this class, and Landor, and the great historians, and Browning, and, again, Shakespeare in his deeper dramas. For all these are writers who see the world so large, and feel life so deep and full, that from their plane we watch only the rolling globe, and see not at all our own little diminished speck of personality.

Were it not for the fact that space forbids, we should like to dwell upon many other of Sill's delightful papers, such, for instance, as "The Bread and Butter Moments," wherein he cleverly depicts our insensibility, at times, to the most beautiful or sublime spectacles; or upon the inimitable sarcasm and insight of a paper called "The Nouveau Cultivé." In fact, turn where we will in this little volume, we are struck by the pregnancy of now a paragraph, now a sentence, or perhaps it may be simply a word or phrase which so perfectly represents its author's thought, that Mr. Sill's volume should come to be regarded as a "dipable book"—one which can be opened anywhere, at any time, with profit to the reader, as well as a volume wherein we are sure of finding some little bit to suit our every mood.

This latter qualification is certainly one of the ways in which we can test a book's real value. Many a volume, in fact most well written books—only excluding those that make no direct appeal to our individual taste or temperament—will be found to fall under Mr. Sill's first classification; but as all well written books of essays contain of necessity much of their author's personality, and so become largely autobiographical, the present volume may be put in his second classification—"those which present anew the higher aims and better estimates of life."

Mr. Sill's book, it is true, has only to be known to make its own way, but it is a feeling that it might, amid the stream of books constantly pouring from our presses, escape the notice of many to whom it would prove a treasure, which has prompted us to call renewed attention to its charm, and incidentally to thank the man in the office of The Atlantic Monthly (or was it some other man) who suggested the printing of it.

Rudyard Kipling's First Appearance in America.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have recently picked up a book by Rudyard Kipling that I believe marks his first published appearance in America. Possibly some of your readers can tell me if this be so. The title reads:

"In Black and White," by Rudyard Kipling. Published by A. H. Wheeler & Co., Allahabad; Sampson, Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington, Limited; St. Durstan's House, Fetter Lane, London, E. C.

The gray paper cover is apparently from an engraved block, (signed Lahore,) and with the addition of "A. H. Wheeler's No. 3 One Rupee Indian Railway Library. Price, 1 shilling; and also New York: Bromfield & Co., 856 Broadway." Now, the book is certainly in the original sheets, although not dated, but whether printed in England or India I would not undertake to say, and the probability is that Bromfield & Co. imprinted a small edition with their imprint. The first American appearance of anything of Kipling's is given in The Book Buyer Bibliography as "The Courting of Dinah Shadd, New York, Harper & Brothers, 1890," while the first English edition of "In Black and White" is London, 1888. This being the case and there being simultaneous issues (apparently) of the book of Allahabad, London and New York, isn't it safe to assume that we must make an addition to the bibliography? There is an interesting difference in the paging of my copy, the collation in The Book Buyer being given as 106 pages, and dedication 2 pages, while mine has 94 pages and the dedication pages 95 and 96.

It is, at all events, a mighty interesting book, with the introduction by Kadin Bakar, Khitmatgar; the dedication "To My Most Deare Father," and the following table of contents: "Dray Wara Yow Dee," "The Judgment of Dungara," "At Howli Thana, Gemini," "At Twenty-two," "In Flood Time," "The Sending of Dana Da," and "On the City Wall."

GEORGE P. HUMPHREY.

Rochester, N. Y., May 8, 1900.

Mrs. Croly on the Future of Women's Clubs.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Thank you very much for the copy of THE SATURDAY REVIEW containing the women's clubs article. The spirit was so different from that in which women's club matters are usually discussed, that I wish I could address the "inner consciousness" which inspired the pen that wrote it. I will only say "Thank you."

The development of the club life of women is a serious thing to some of us, and we watch with anxiety, now that it covers the country, to see whether, in its rapid growth and more complex character, it will be able to preserve its integrity; or whether it will become the prey of propagandists, time servers, and self-seekers.

JENNIE JUNE CROLY.

New York, May 16, 1900.

Librarians will be interested in the biennial meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs which will be opened in Milwaukee on Tuesday, June 5. A Bureau of Library Information, in charge of Miss Lutie Stearns, Secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, will be established in the Public Library of Milwaukee, and exhibits of many kinds have already been arranged for. The Ladies' Biennial Board wishes especially to impress upon visitors that all club exhibits—year books, calendars, banners, and clubhouse pictures—are to be sent to Mrs. Harry Pillsbury, Farwell Avenue, Milwaukee, and that Miss Stearns will be glad to receive any library exhibits of interest. It is expected that 5,000 club women will attend this convention from all parts of the United States.

Herbert Spencer's Biography.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In recent issues of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW we note the two paragraphs you have printed about Mr. Macpherson's book on Herbert Spencer, with which our name is connected. The first gave an incorrect and unfortunate impression that the book was a biography, which, of course, was not intended. The second, containing the dispatch from Mr. Herbert Spencer, saying that the title of the book had been changed by Mr. Macpherson, comes to us as a surprise, as the book was brought to us by a mutual friend of both the author and Mr. Spencer. However, we trust no serious harm has been done, as the volume has not yet been published, but only set up and copyrighted in the interests of the author. We have now sent a dispatch to Mr. Spencer offering to follow his wishes entirely.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

New York, May 14, 1900.

A Southern Publishing House.

The B. F. Johnson Publishing Company of Richmond, Va., has just been reorganized upon an extensive scale, and now includes as shareholders many Southern and Western authors, as well as business men all over the South. The promoters of the scheme are Messrs. Virginius Newton, E. T. D. Myers, John B. Purcell, John S. Ellett, and Joseph Bryan. While no attempt has been made to form a co-operative establishment between author and publisher, yet the number of authors interested in the new enterprise is certainly significant. The broadening of the lines of the house in question is apparently due to a desire on the part of the South to produce its own school books, those hitherto furnished from the North being held to be prejudicial to Southern traditions and Southern history, particularly in regard to

THE SEA-FARERS,

By MARY GRAY MORRISON,

is a novel of a New England seashore town, showing in two descendants of the "merchant princes" various developments of the Puritan spirit in subsequent generations. A most dramatic portion of the story, full of color and adventure, deals with a band of pirates in the Mediterranean (captained by the son of one of the New England merchants above mentioned)—the fact that piracy actually did exist as late as the date of this tale being well authenticated. ($1.25.)

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

A Unanimity of Opinion.

The Voice of the People

By ELLEN GLASGOW.

Published April 5; Second Printing May 1; 12th Thousand in Press. $1.50.

"MISS GLASGOW has done two worthy things in a very worthy way in her novel, 'The Voice of the People.' She has presented *the best picture of Southern life we have ever seen in a work of fiction*, and she has made about the large picture of Nick Burr an impressive study of social problems in the South."—*Review of Reviews.*

"There is no exaggeration in saying that 'The Voice of the People' is *the best story of Southern life since the war that has been written."—Buffalo Commercial.*

"It is the most vivid and life-like portrayal of certain social conditions that has yet appeared between the covers of a book."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"It is far and away *the best picture of Virginia life* that has yet been written."—*A Correspondent.*

"Miss Glasgow's book is full of cleverness; certainly it is the *best negro or Virginian that has appeared*, to my knowledge."—*One of the Most Famous of American Authors.*

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,

16th St. and 4th Avenue, N. Y.

"This is a book which should, by every right, sweep everything before it."—Boston Post.

NATURE'S GARDEN,

By NELTJE BLANCHAN, author of "Bad Neighbors,"

IS THE ONLY BOOK WHICH TELLS OF THE LIFE HISTORIES OF FLOWERS AND THEIR WONDERFUL RELATIONS TO THEIR INSECT VISITORS.

(*5th Thousand. $3.00 net.*)

80 PLATES—32 in Color.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

A Country Without Strikes,

By HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD,

gives a graphic picture of the compulsory arbitration system in force in New Zealand, which has resulted so far in the complete prevention of labor troubles in the colony—to the entire satisfaction of both employers and employees. It is a study made on the ground—an original investigation. ($1.00 net.)

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,

Publishers, New York.

SAVROLA.

A Tale of the Revolution in Laurania

By WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL.

Crown 8vo. 350 pages. $1.25.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.

THE WEEK IN ART.

With to-day the art season in New York virtually closes. The last of the belated exhibitions, those of the Art Students' League, the Press Artists' League, and the Society of Landscape Painters will close, the first two at 11 o'clock this evening and the last next Saturday evening. The picture sales are over until the Autumn; the dealers, for the most part, are abroad, and the studios are daily more and more deserted. The 1st of June will see the usual Summer quiet prevailing everywhere in art circles in New York.

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The same conditions of dullness that now exist in New York art circles prevail elsewhere throughout the country, where the art season, like that of New York, has this year been unusually prolonged. Artists are now looking forward to the exposition at Buffalo next year, where, from all appearances, there will be a very creditable art display. If the ideas of the managers of this exposition can be carried out the display of current American art to be there made should give the United States something approaching a Salon. The abortive attempt in this direction recently made in Washington was from the start foredoomed to failure. Its managers now claim that the attempted exhibition in that city was merely intended for the benefit of local artists. This statement should have been made in the announcement, for the Washington newspapers referred to the affair, before it came off, as a Salon. It is unnecessary at this late day to discuss the lack of success of the Washington exhibition, which was arranged by some women of social prominence there, who had had no previous experience in the management of picture exhibitions.

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The first annual exhibition of the Press Artists' League, which opened on Monday last, and continued during the week, in the east parlor of the Astoria Hotel in this city, while interesting as a pictorial record of contemporary thought and public opinion, as reflected by the press on political matters, was distinctly a disappointment from the art standpoint. It would be unfair to say that there were not some good sketches and drawings shown, and the display evidenced that the average American illustrator and cartoonist is improving in knowledge of figure drawing, but, with the exception of some marines and water colors by F. S. Cozzens, soft in color and permeated with sympathy and feeling for the sea, and some black-and-whites by de Thulstrup, there were really few pictures shown which deserve the title of art works. There was much hasty and careless work displayed, particularly by those illustrators whose work appears in the daily papers, and which is not surprising owing to the exigencies of their profession. Most of the original drawings shown were familiar from their reproductions in the periodical press. The best known cartoonists, Davenport, Nelan, Rigby, Bush, Nash, McDougall, Opper, Cory, Zim, and Outcault, were represented by numbers of examples. The work of Miss Louise L. Heustis, who showed some original drawings for illustrations in a book published by the F. A. Stokes Company, although too much influenced by Gibson, was about the best of the younger and less known artists represented. One of her drawings, "Off to the Golf Links," depicting a youth and a maid in golfing attire and carrying their golf bags and clubs, was particularly striking, well drawn, with good movement and excellent expression. Miss Heustis's work has the great and rare charm of exceeding refinement. Her women and men are of the socially elect, and are correctly costumed in every particular. Five of the pictures shown are by Fred J. Willock.

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The parlors where the exhibition was held are not well suited to an art display. So many drawings were shown that they cover not only the walls and both sides of screens placed lengthwise in the rooms, and which shut out the light from the exhibits on the walls, but numbers were in portfolios. Despite its defects, the exhibition was a good beginning, and the Press Artists' League should not be discouraged. Another year and in a better show place, and with more rigid entrance restrictions, the display can be made not only interesting, but important and valuable. It is a good thing to have a yearly public record of the kind made of the work of American illustrators for the daily, weekly, and monthly publications, who do not have an opportunity to show their work in the regular exhibitions. From the political and social standpoint such an exhibition is also interesting and important for the reason, as above said, that it enables the public to judge of the trend of public opinion on political and social matters as reflected by the press. It may or may not have been significant that the three public men who figured most prominently and frequently in the cartoons and drawings shown were President McKinley, Senator Hanna, and Senator Thomas C. Platt.

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The forty-first annual reception and exhibition of the Women's Art School of Cooper Union will take place at the Cooper Union Building on Tuesday evening, May 29. This annual reception is an event of special importance and interest to a large number of art workers and lovers in this city. It is attended not only by the present students of the school, but by its graduates, who number several thousands. R. Swain Gifford is now the art director of the school and Miss Mary A. Vinton the Principal. The art work of the pupils of both the men's and women's schools will be on exhibition not only on Tuesday evening, May 29, but on the two succeeding days, May 30 and 31, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

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There was sent out last week for publication a bulletin to the following effect: "It is understood that Mr. Andrew Carnegie contemplates creating an annual prize to be awarded by the Society of American Artists for the best oil painting by a resident American artist. There is to be no limitation to the sex, age of subject matter, except that portraits will be excluded. The amount of the prize will probably be $500." Diligent inquiry made at the rooms of the Society of American Artists and from several members of the society fails to obtain any corroboration of this bulletin, and the identity or responsibility of its sender seem to be a mystery. It is to be noted that the saving clause "it is understood" opens the announcement, and as Mr. Carnegie is in Europe, it looks a little as if the information had been sent out for publication by some one with whom the wish for such a prize is father to the thought.

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There has been on exhibition during the week in the print gallery of the Lenox Library Building a unique set, for this country, of the plates of Turner's "Liber Studiorum," including photographic drawings, etchings, and some rare first editions of the published plates. This Turner series forms a part of the collection just presented to the library by Mr. Samuel P. Avery, and is a rare set of beautiful impressions. The importance and value of Mr. Avery's gift is well understood and recognized by all art lovers and students.

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The annual oil exhibition of the Salmagundi Club, just closed, may be regarded as the first of a series of exhibitions of increased importance under the stimulus of the new Proctor and Inness prizes. There was no opportunity to do serious work this year, for these two prize funds were only announced by a special circular after the blanks of the exhibition had been distributed. It is quite possible that the influence of these prizes, together with the rapidly developing art influence of the Salmagundi as an organization will throw the club again into the exhibition field with a hired gallery after the manner of its early successes in the black and white field. Whatever the future development of the club may be, it is already plain that a new centre of art activity is taking form in Twelfth Street which the men of Forty-seventh Street are quick to recognise. Under the old order of things the most prominent painters in the profession held themselves aloof from this club, while under the new conditions the pioneers from these circles have already landed in the fold with abundant indications of a numerous following. The W. F. Proctor prize took the picture by E. Irving Couse, "Digging Potatoes." The George Inness prize was awarded to "Nightfall," by F. Dehaven, who had been a member of the club less than a month when he carried off the landscape honors. The canvas is entirely in cool, low tones, with the evening star brightening between the tree stems above the just perceptible mist that hangs above the middle ground. These prizes were awarded by the votes of the exhibitors, which must be cast between the hours of 8 and 10 of the opening evening of the exhibition. The awards in each case were almost unanimous, but a few clustering votes indicated that the next choice of the artists would have fallen on the fine "Golden Afterglow" of Mr. Dessar's haystacks and sheep. Mr. Dehaven's charming landscape becomes the property of the club by the terms of Mr. Inness's prize award, and if its successors are of equal merit it will be the beginning of a distinguished collection.

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For its monthly art exhibition the Lincoln Club of Brooklyn has through its Art Committee arranged for the display of a number of recent paintings by E. Irving Couse, the figure and landscape painter, the winner of the Shaw Prize at the Salmagundi Club last year, of the First Hallgarten Prize at the Academy display last Winter, and of the Proctor Prize at the Salmagundi Club this season. The exhibition, which opened on Monday, will continue until the evening of May 26 inclusive, every evening.

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In the retrospective exhibition of the Art Students' League, which closes at the Fine Arts Galleries this evening, there were two examples of the work of Walter Florian, which should have been mentioned in the notice of the display already published in this review. Mr. Florian's portrait of Dr. Ottolengui has already been noticed in this column when recently shown at G. P. Putnam & Co.'s. The present pictures are "A Ship Yard," a well-composed scene in a New York yard, painted in a low color key, in quiet gray tones. The second is a little figure study of a newsboy, a pathetic and spirited two-hour portrait sketch of a pensive, dark-eyed lad, which attracted deserved attention when hung on the line at a recent exhibition of the Society of American Artists.

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A company calling itself by the curious macaronic name of "The Société Anonyme du Home-Decor of Paris," and which owns a newly invented process of producing copies in color of pictures, is showing some panels at 286 Fifth Avenue. The process is certainly remarkably successful in obtaining the effect of color of original oils, particularly so in the reproduction of low-toned pictures. It is not, however, as successful in reproducing the pictures of the great colorists. There is a panel from one of Corot's pictures which is especially faithful to the original in color. The process is certainly a great advance on the ordinary lithograph, and makes the chromos of fifteen and twenty years ago seem very crude indeed. Many of the panels have the effect of hand-painted tapestries.

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F. Edward Elwell, the sculptor, is busily at work on a bust of the late Vice President Hobart. Mr. Elwell was selected by Mrs. Hobart for this work from her study of some of his recent work shown her in a New York gallery, immediately after seeing which she called at the sculptor's studio and gave him the order. The fact that the order came unsolicited to Mr. Elwell, when Mrs. Hobart was flooded with applications from sculptors all over the country for the honor of making a bust of the late Vice President, was a sincere compliment to him.

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An exhibition of some fifty-four works by the weird colorist Monticelli, now open in the Boussod-Valladon Gallery, in London, is attracting much attention in that city. The pictures range from his early work, of which there are several examples, to the almost unintelligible masses of glowing color, reflecting the excess and desperation of his checkered life, that marked the declining years of the unhappy painter. Monticelli, while he was influenced by Delacroix, Diaz, Rousseau, and Constable, and even Watteau, was a composite of all these, with a genius all his own.

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It is pleasant to know that the pictures by two American artists, John S. Sargent and Edwin A. Abbey, are attracting universal attention in the Royal Academy exhibition in London this year. The former's portraits of little Victoria Stanley, Major Gen. Ian Hamilton, and his great portrait group of Lady Elcho and her two sisters are the best pictures that he has produced since his famous "Man with a Poodle." Mr. Abbey's large picture of "The Trial of Queen Katherine" is also pronounced an unusually strong and fine work.

Mr. Huneker's Books on Music.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

First let me say that THE SATURDAY REVIEW is a most stimulating and excellent paper. It is a constant marvel to me how it is possible to furnish so much wisdom and virtue for 1 cent a week. With very few exceptions, the reviews in the paper are discriminating, scholarly, and authoritative. Very often there appears an article which takes high rank as literature, and proves its right to live. If I mention a recent review which is somewhat misleading, I know you will pardon me.

Last Saturday THE REVIEW contained an unsigned notice of Heneker's new book on Chopin. The writer begins by saying books about music are seldom literature, and he implies that Mr. Huneker's two books, "Mezzotints in Modern Music" and "Chopin" can be classed as such. The other day a writer in The London Spectator gave this definition of literature: "It involves," he said, "distinction, conscience, and a nice discrimination."

If "Mezzotints in Modern Music" had been written by a woman, I fear many of the critics would call parts of it hysterical. The style is often very good, but it is also very often spoiled by extravagance of phrase, by mixed metaphors, by excess of emotion, and that frequent sin of the writer on music—the atributing to the composer meanings purely fanciful and capricious. There is much talk about flowers, sunny skies, trees, running brooks—all mixed up with other things and giving no clear thought to the reader who seeks instruction, as well as attempts at poetical rhapsodies.

The essay on Brahms is of much value, and I confess I read it with enthusiasm and pleasure. Here, I said, is a musical critic capable of being just to the great Brahms. With all their faults of style and their hysterical tone, I also enjoyed the the essays on Tschaikowsky and on Strauss. I began the essay called "The Greater Chopin" with anticipations of pleasure and profit, for I have read everything available about Chopin for years. And when I heard that Mr. Huneker was to publish a large book about Chopin I was glad indeed. I took Mr. Huneker's assertions about the preludes and études to my heart; I agreed with him; I felt that he was authoritative. Then on page 170 I came upon this assertion, written in all seriousness: "I would sentence to a vat of boiling oil—that is, if I were the Sultan of Life—any woman who presumed to touch a note of Chopin. They" (mark the elegance of style; "any woman," and then the use of "they"; does Mr. Huneker mean women?) "They have decked the most virile spirit of the age in petticoats and upon his head they have placed a Parisian bonnet." They murdered him while he was alive, and they have hacked and cut at him since his death. If women must play the piano let them stick to Bach and Beethoven. They cannot hurt those gentlemen with their seductions and blandishments, their ambilings, and jiggings." And so on ad nauseam. I spoke to an eminent musician about this undignified outburst of Mr. Huneker, and he said that he regretted it deeply, and agreed with me that after reading it he felt that he could not trust the authority of such a writer; that he felt that all he might afterward read might be misleading and prejudiced. I have no more space to go further into this matter. But I feel sorry that a man can condescend thus. What he writes in this strain can scarcely be called literature. Yours sincerely,

KENYON WEST.

New York, May 8, 1900.

KELMSCOTT BOOKS.

A Sale in Philadelphia, Where Some of the Records Were Broken.

There was a sale in Philadelphia on Wednesday of publications of William Morris's Kelmscott Press. Many buyers attended and satisfactory prices resulted. In some instances top records in prices were made. S. V. Henkels conducted the sale. Results were as follows:

THE NATURE OF GOTHIC: A Chapter of the Stones of Venice. By John Ruskin. With a Preface by William Morris. Small 4to, stiff vellum. Golden type. 300 paper copies. George Allen. $80.

THE GOLDEN LEGEND. By Jacobus de Voragine. Translated by William Caxton. Edited by F. S. Ellis. 3 vols. Large 4to. Half holland. Troy type. Golden type. 300 paper copies. Bernard Quaritch. $41 per volume.

THE RECUYELL OF THE HISTORYES OF TROYE. By Raoul Lefevre. Translated by William Caxton. Edited by H. Halliday Sparling. 2 vols. Large 4to, limp vellum. Troy type. 300 paper copies. Bernard Quaritch. $45.

THE HISTORY OF REYNARD THE FOXE. By William Caxton. Reprinted from his edition of 1481. Edited by H. Halliday Sparling. Large 4to. Troy type. Glossary in Chaucer type. 500 copies on paper. Bernard Quaritch. Bought by G. D. Smith. $60.

THE ORDER OF CHIVALRY. Translated from the French by William Caxton, and reprinted from his edition of 1484. Edited by F. S. Ellis; and L'Ordene de Chevallery, with translation by William Morris. Small 4to. Limp vellum, tied. Chancer type. Woodcut designed by Burne-Jones. 225 copies on paper. Reeves & Turner. $44.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS WOLSEY, CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF YORK. Written by George Cavendish. Edited by F. S. Ellis, from the author's autograph manuscript. 8vo. Limp vellum, tied. Golden type. 250 copies on paper. Reeves & Turner. $42.

THE HISTORY OF GODEFREY OF BOLOYNE AND OF THE CONQUEST OF JHERUSALEM. Reprinted from Caxton's edition of 1481. Edited by H. Halliday Sparling. Large 4to. Limp vellum, tied. Troy type. Glossary in Chaucer type. 300 copies on paper. William Morris, at Kelmscott Press. $51.

MAUD. A Melodrama. By Alfred Lord Tennyson. 8vo. Limp vellum, tied. Golden type. 500 copies on paper. Macmillan & Co. Bought by G. D. Smith. $36.

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
William L. Alden.

LONDON, May 11.—The death of Mr. R. A. M. Stevenson gave somebody the occasion to say that he was the original of the "Young Man with the Cream Tarts" of Louis Stevenson's "New Arabian Nights." By and by some one will die who will be said to have been the original of "Old Pew," or of "Dr. Jekyll," or of "Catriona." It is certainly a curious cast of mind which impels the possessor to identify every character in every novel which he reads with some contemporaneous living person. Why in the world should Stevenson have wasted his time in copying a character when it would have been so much easier to create one? In point of fact if a novelist wishes to have his characters nothing more than lifeless puppets, all he has to do is to study people whom he knows, and to try to "put them in his book." The result will have the detail and lifelessness of the photograph. The only real characters in fiction are those whom the novelist has created. And yet there are millions of people, apparently, who fancy that every novelist copies his characters from people whom he knows.

All my life I have been meeting the originals of people mentioned in novels. Every New Yorker must have known the genial and delightful gentleman who was supposed to be the original of Dickens's Eugene Wrayburn. He was a much more delightful man in the flesh than Eugene ever was in print, but what could be more absurd than the legend that he stood for the portrait of Eugene? There must be at least a dozen women in London each one of whom is said to be the original of Benson's Dodo, all other original Dodos being counterfeit. The original of Jim Pinkerton is known in two hemispheres, but he is in reality about as much like Jim as he is like Captain Nares, who, of course, is also said to be at least half a dozen different sea Captains of shady reputations. The late Mr. R. A. M. Stevenson was unquestionably referred to in one of Stevenson's essays as Spring-heeled Jack, but I prefer to believe that he was the original of Thrawn Janet rather than of the "Young Man with the Cream Tarts."

***

Speaking of "Dodo" reminds me of Mr. Benson's new novel "Princess Sophia." People who like "Dodo" will probably like the new book. People who found "Dodo" a disagreeable bit of cotton velvet will dislike the "Princess Sophia" still more heartily. Mr. Benson has talent, but he will persist in being a very young man. He is apparently younger to-day than he was when he wrote "Dodo," and no one but a very young man could have written that dreary book. The "Princess Sophia" strikes me as being a sort of nickel-plated "Dodo." After trying to read it I understand why so many people find Guy Boothby's stories entertaining. They are the people who have tried to read "Dodo" and "The Princess Sophia."

***

Mr. Kipling has just begun a series of letters from the Cape to The Daily Mail. They are distinctly Mr. Kipling's, which is the same as saying that they are delightful. Of course they will not be precisely news letters, but, judging from the first one, they will convey a great deal of information of precisely the sort which the British public needs just at present.

***

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne recently met with a curious accident while on the Riviera. He undertook to explore a deep hole, which he fancied might lead to a cave full of delightful prehistoric bones. So he permitted himself to be lowered into the hole feet first, and when somewhere near the bottom he stuck fast. It was a long while before he was liberated, but fortunately he was none the worse for his experience. That Mr. Le Gallienne should meet with an accident of the sort that proved fatal to Absolom would be easily comprehensible, but that he should be caught by his feet is something unlooked for. Mr. Le Gallienne has been writing a series of very enjoyable letters from the Riviera. I confess that I do not care for his novels, but he is certainly a delightful letter writer.

***

There are authors who do not seem in the least discouraged by the thought that the subjects which they elect to treat are as familiar as the Psalms of David. Mr. Emeric Hulme-Beaman has just written a novel entitled "The Experiment of Dr. Nevill," the subject of which is one which must have occurred to some thousands of writers, and which has certainly been used—so far as the generic idea of it is concerned—many times. Dr. Nevill transferred part of the brain of a murderer to another man, with the result that the man developed the moral, or rather, the immoral, qualities of the murderer. It isn't a very pleasant subject, and the only excuse for it would be complete novelty. But, unfortunately, it has not this excuse, and there is therefore some difficulty in pardoning the author. However, let us be strictly fair and say that the book is readable. After all, what more need we demand of a novel? If it interests us, what does it matter whether the subject is new or old, pleasant or gruesome?

***

The other day some one announced a new novel the subject of which was the career and death of Strafford. Thereupon two other novelists, one of whom was Mr. Frank Mathew, hastened to say that they had been working at the same subject for

work that has already been given to their projected novels. This is rather hard. Why should not authors, when beginning to write novels, be required to publish an announcement specifying the subject which they intend to treat? In this way a vast amount of lost labor would be saved. Nothing is more discouraging than to find, after you have nearly completed a book, that some one else has not only had the same idea which you have been treating, but has forestalled you by publishing his book before yours is ready. This happens frequently in the case of short stories, and it is by no means seldom in the case of books that a writer finds that some one has anticipated him. Perhaps those amiable persons who wish to make copyright in books perpetual, and yet to put no restraint on the circulation of cheap books, will add to their labors the solution of the puzzle how to devise a method by which unwritten ideas can be copyrighted.

***

Mr. Crockett's "Joan of the Sword Hand" is selling with the rapidity with which the books of Mr. Crockett and Mr. Silas K. Hocking invariably sell. It is not a bad book and it is not a good one. It has in full measure the faults and the undoubted merits of the author. Most men writing from seventy to eighty—I forget the precise number—of historical romances every year would show the results of undue haste and overwork. But Mr. Crockett performs this astonishing feat, and his books are nevertheless decidedly better than they were when he began his career. "Joan of the Sword Hand" is in all respects a better book than the "Raiders." Perhaps you will say that this is faint praise. So it is, from one point of view, though from another it is genuine praise. Mr. Crockett clearly tries to do his best in every book that he writes, and as he writes such an enormous quantity of books, he naturally improves from year to year.

***

Mr. Richard Whiteing, the author of "No. 5 John Street"—a book which would have been much better than it is if the author had not insisted upon forcing a connection between it and his previous book, "The Island"—is seriously ill. For that matter, most people who live in England have been more or less ill during the course of the past utterly abominable Winter. Mr. Whiteing's physicians think that he will pull through, and it is most sincerely to be hoped that this will prove to be true.

W. L. ALDEN.

Travel in Nova Scotia.*

We have grown accustomed to the expression "Down South," and are even reconciling ourselves to "Down East," although the term seems to be somewhat "stretching the point;" but when "Down North" greets us we feel quite as turned about as the small boy who has suddenly achieved the feat of standing on his head. Still, this is a common Nova Scotian expression, applicable to any journey northward from the southernmost point of the island, while "Up Along" is used in reference to traveling along the edge of the land in the vicinities of Cape Cod and Cape North.

This combination forms the title of a very pleasing little book of travel through the Nova Scotian country, starting at Digby at the head of the Bay of Fundy and proceeding by slow stages to Cape North. The trip was undertaken by two girls, and the descriptions are rural, although there is too much similarity in the country itself to permit of much variety of expression. Digby, with its fish flakes and flower gardens forms a cheery little picture upon which to rest the eye on a hot Summer afternoon. The simplicity of the country is matched by the simplicity of the author's expression, and now and again she breaks out in a delightfully quaint and humorous style:

The apple trees of Acadia are not the gnarled and delightful friends of our New England childhood. They have regular rounded crowns, and in spite of some willful turnings of tough limbs, are on the whole rather conventional and straight-laced apple trees, * * * though we did see some orchards not far from Minas where the crowns had leaned over in defiance of law and order until the branches on the lower side touched the ground. It gave them a rakish air as though they had their hats cocked on one side, and made them look very jolly. * * * The apples themselves are hard and crisp, as though they knew a thing or two and felt the responsibility of preparing themselves for a trip to London or to the West Indies, where they find their market.

The travelers' route lay through Grand Pre, about which, in our minds, clings the poetry of Longfellow's creation; but, alas! the poetry lies only in our minds, and in actual fact Grand Pre stands bare of sentiment, with most prosaic whitewashed houses and a dearth of even "Digby flowers." Along the basin of Minas we have traveled before, led, during the days of the early settlers, by Mr. Charles C. D. Roberts, and feel like modern Rip Van Winkles coming back with this later party to find the fighting days are over and peace stretching over the land. At Baddeck, on the shore of Lake Bras d'Or, the village "presents a Sundaylike serenity," unchanged since its first creation, except the old jail has made way for a new one because the last prisoner dug holes in the wall and got out. It is a book not to be read through at once if the charm would be kept, but should be taken up at random "when in the mood." The cover is a cool green, with fir trees studding its face, giving it that pleasant, refreshing atmosphere that we long to gather about us on a hot and dusty July day in the city.

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LITERATURE.

Its Fountain Heads in All Ages Compiled in an Anthology of Colossal Proportions.*

A few years ago certain literary persons were induced to publish in various ways lists of what they considered to be "the best hundred books," the idea being that with a knowledge of every item on the list one might have in his possession all that was worthy of preservation of the world's literature. A wide difference was noticed between the lists of authors and librarians, although agreement was quite common in regard to such books as "The King James version of the Scriptures" and "Robinson Crusoe." As a general thing the authors selected what might be called the latest and more popular versions of old ideas, while the librarians confined themselves principally to source books, which, however, were readily accessible to the general reader either through the average free library or by the myriad cheap editions of uncopyrighted books. Neither set, however, was entirely satisfactory for one who would gather a bird's-eye view of the world's mind that has found expression in literature. The authors did not go deep enough; the librarians, while conscious of original sources, were yet limited to personal knowledge, and hung halfway between scholarly, exact appreciation and popular taste.

Critics have contended that all ideas capable of being expressed through the medium of literature have long since found expression, and that all new books are but the clothing of old ideas in the garb of the day. But when and under what circumstances did the ideas in question first find expression? The answer, of course, may be found in the existing great literary repositories of the world. Until quite recently obvious obstacles have prevented the reading public from gathering anything but fragments of this answer. It is now given with all possible completeness, however, in the thirty-three volumes composing "The Universal Anthology," the first ten of which are now before us.

This work contains the quintessence of the world's literature drawn from over 6,000,000 books and manuscripts that are in the keeping of the three great national libraries of England, France, and Germany. The work was conceived by Dr. Richard Garnett, who for half a century was Keeper of the Printed Books at the British Museum, and from which important post he recently resigned. With him are associated as co-editors in chief M. Léon Vallée, librarian of the Bibliothèque Nationale of France, and Dr. Alois Brandl, Professor of Literature in the Imperial University of Berlin. The latter was chosen the German editor because of his broad and varied knowledge of the books of the two national libraries in Berlin, the Royal Library and the Library of the Imperial University. In this respect Prof. Brandl is the superior of either of the official heads of those libraries. It will at once be understood that owing to the peculiar character of the work little exclusive material can be offered to it from our own Library of Congress in spite of its 1,000,000 volumes. Still the editors have had the benefit of valuable suggestions from Mr. Ainsworth R. Spofford, who for more than thirty years was librarian of the great library in Washington.

Before entering upon a discussion of the details of the scheme, scope, and particular character of the "Anthology," it may be well to state here that the vast mass of permanent literature employed in the undertaking is explained and criticised from numerous points of view, not only by the editors themselves, whose remarks are appropriately confined to the contributions of their respective libraries, but by a group of writers representing the best critical intelligence of Europe and America. Thus in proper places in the work are found articles on "French Critical Essays," by Paul Bourget; "French Naturalistic Literature," by Emile Zola; "Elizabethan Literature," by Edward Dowden; "Literature of Religious Criticism," Dean Farrar; "Russian Literature," E. Melchior de Vogüé; "Collected Literature," Donald G. Mitchell, (Ik Marvel;) "Modern French Poetry," F. Brunetière; "Scientific Literature," Henry Smith Williams; "American Literature," Ainsworth R. Spofford; "Nineteenth Century Literature," Andrew Lang; "The Novel," Henry James; "The Modern Drama," Maurice Maeterlinck; "The Italian Renaissance," Pasquale Villari; "Short Stories," Bret Harte; "Decadent Literature," Armando Palacio Valdes; "Poetry," Edmund Gosse; "Historical Literature," J. P. Mahaffy, and "Historical Novels," Sir Walter Besant. The subjects that the editors in chief have taken are as follows: "The Use and Value of Anthologies," by Dr. Garnett; "French Literature," by Léon Vallée, and "German Literature," by Alois Brandl.

The value, it might well be said the necessity, of the present work is thus made plain by Dr. Garnett:

There have been periods in human history when the action of the Turk who picks up and preserves every stray piece of inscribed paper, "because it may contain the name of Allah," has been highly reasonable. Such, in fact, is the present attitude of the archaeologist and explorer to the fragments of papyrus he encounters in the rubbish of buried Egyptian cities, precious because they are so scarce, because they are so old, and because nobody can tell what priceless syllables they may contain. But the demeanor which is right in the infancy of a young literature, or amid the vestiges of an antique one, is wholly uncalled for in an age where the difficulty is to keep out of print. * * * Sifting and selection, which was once a slow and unconscious process, has become an imperative necessity.

It therefore appears that the design of the "Anthology" has a double motive—the reproduction of original sources as well as the reproduction of their most distinctive successors. While scientific knowledge alone might be sufficient to establish the validity of the former, it is not sufficient for the application of Darwin's formula of the "survival of the fittest." Here both particular knowledge of literature and a high order of literary discrimination are necessary. Interpretation is secondary only to selection.

The "Anthology" has its beginnings in those Assyrian and Babylonian inscribed records which heretofore were only accessible to special scholars. Then come the Egyptian, Persian, Hindu, and Arabic periods; then the Greek and the Latin, the so-called Dark Ages, the Mediaeval, Italian, French, and English Renaissance; then the seventeenth and eighteenth century writers, and then those authors of the present century who in the judgment of the editors are considered as having produced literature that will be more or less permanent.

It is not our purpose to dwell upon the selection of those great masterpieces of prose and verse which must have served the editors as guideposts, so to speak. The names of the Greeks, and the Romans, if not those of the Egyptians, who did so much for the culture of the world are readily recalled. But there is much that, were it not for the "Anthology," would be hidden from the public in the archives of the libraries—much that is important, much that had an undoubted influence upon shaping the thought and expression of its day. And a few words may be said about that. The first volume of the "Anthology" is rich in translations of early literature, the very existence of which has been known to few. The "Secret History of Procopius" is thus presented to the public gaze for the first time. No part of Dion Cassius's history has ever been translated before, and from it is taken for the "Anthology" the story of the destruction of the three Roman legions by Arminius, the Teutonic hero. That savage diatribe by Seneca, on the death of the Emperor Claudius, called the "Apocolocyntosis," so full of wit, poetry and scathing satire, has never before been rendered into English. Another remarkable and interesting document is the autobiography of the Emperor Augustus, here presented for the first time with its gaps restored by Prof. Mommsen, the eminent German historian. Of the many pieces of literature already accessible in more or less complete forms, new and thorough translations have been especially made for the "Anthology." The imaginary correspondence of Alciperon, the argument of Aulus Gellius in the "Attic Nights," "Why Astrology Cannot be True," and the entire ecologue of Calpurnicus Siculus, are thus presented.

Obviously, it would not be possible in the volumes composing the work, nor would it be at all desirable, for all the books touched upon to be given in their entirety. Particularly does this apply to the better known and more easily obtainable works. Still every part given is complete in itself, whether story, essay, oration, poem, or piece of correspondence. Again from the larger works, histories, books of science, or novels, pertinent and suggestive extracts have been made. As, for example, from Gibbon's "Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire" has been selected "The Capture of Jerusalem by the Romans," which gives one of the best specimens of Gibbon's style and, at the same time, chronicles one of the more important events in the history of the world.

Above all, the "Anthology" is for the general student of literature who may possess no special qualifications. Thus the modernizations of the old English texts when used will be found of great service. The reader is enabled to get at his author's exact thought without any of the difficulty which makes Chaucer and others sealed books to the masses. Besides Chaucer, extracts from "Piers Plowman," John Wyclif, and Alexander Barclay are represented.

But aside from the things herein reproduced for the first time, and aside from reproductions of the acknowledged classics, there is yet another feature of the "Anthology" which makes its function complete. There are many rare books in the world which, although well known by hearsay, may be said not to exist for the general reader. Such a work is "The Seven Champions of Christendom," from which the current stories of St. George and the Dragon, of St. Patrick and the snakes, of St. Denis, and St. James, and St. Andrew, and St. David are derived. It is safe to say that the average reader of the "Anthology" will never see this one great "source book" in any other form.

In regard to the selections from ancient and mediaeval authors the life of their age is made more vivid by selections from modern authors who have gathered inspiration from these sources. For example, Homer and Virgil are treated in this way; with Euripides's story of "Jason and Medea" is given William Morris's poem "Medea's Love and Vengeance"; with Livy's account of "The Sacrifice of Virginius" we have Macaulay's poem on the same theme.

Although we have, to a certain extent, confined our illustrations to the ancients, the authors of later periods are treated in similar ways by the editors of the "Anthology." As to living authors, a broad yet comprehensive plan has been followed. In the last volumes of the Anthology will be found the copyrighted articles and stories from many American publishing houses. For instance, there are presented complete stories by Edward Everett Hale, Richard Harding Davis, F. Marion Crawford, Mary Mapes Dodge, Louise Chandler Moulton, Eugene Field, Bret Harte, James Whitcomb Riley, and others. And so the "Anthology" has not only what may be called the first expressions of literary thought, but also what three eminent book authorities think are the most typical specimens and examples of modern authors who have certain and present claims to permanency.

The volumes before us are illustrated in three distinct ways. There are photogravure portraits of the editors and of well-known authors. The ancient texts are illustrated with the reproduction of famous paintings dealing with the same subjects, or with photographs of sculptures. Mediaeval literature is also enhanced in this manner and by the production of fac similes which, in the case of illuminated manuscripts, is a most valuable, instructive, and beautiful feature. In some of these reproductions as many as thirteen colors have been employed.

It will be seen that the scope of the "Anthology" has been broad and at the same time discriminating. It is doubtful if the work could have been made more exhaustive or significant. It seems truly to represent what the authors have endeavored to make it—a history of the world's literature presented in a form that will appeal to the intelligent masses. The work seems to have in it as a part of it that which would attract many and varied fancies. To the student of literature it is invaluable. To the reader who looks for mere amusement it offers peculiar advantages; and so on through the whole list of intellectual desires. In its particular field "The Universal Anthology" is a crowning endeavor of nineteenth century bookmaking. The time of its arrival is particularly propitious.

*THE UNIVERSAL ANTHOLOGY. Editors in Chief, Richard Garnett, Léon Vallée, and Alois Brandl. (1.) Manuscript Edition, limited to 2,600 registered copies, 35 in a set, printed on deckel edge laid paper, illustrated with colored plates and with remarqued etchings and photogravure in duplicate, one set being printed on Dickinson hand-made and the other on Imperial Japan paper, &c. (2.) The author's autograph edition. (3.) The Westminster edition. London: The Clarke Company, (Limited;) Berlin: Bibliothek Verlag; Paris: Emile Terquem; New York: Merrill & Baker. Sold by subscription.

Books and Their Makers.

Edgar S. Maclay, the author of "History of the United States Navy," published by D. Appleton & Co., is hard at work bringing his book up to the period immediately succeeding the Spanish-American war. The last volume of a new three-volume edition which his publishers are to bring out early in the Fall will give the history of the navy from the close of the civil war to the present day. In a preface to this book Mr. Maclay will present several pertinent observations concerning recent tendencies of naval warfare. He has delayed his work until now in order that he may secure from Madrid the authoritative statements of Spanish naval officers who figured in the battles of Manila Bay and Santiago. He said the other day: "I am thoroughly convinced that before very long naval battles will be fought under the water and not on it, although I am quite as much opposed to this form of warfare as have been various naval departments in the past against the introduction of steam or iron. Modern steel-clads will disappear just as the old-time frigates and line-of-battle ships have gone. France is at present making considerable progress in the formation of a defensive fleet of submarine boats. The only logical answer to this will of course be an offensive fleet, which must of necessity be built upon a much larger scale."

Mr. W. N. Lawrence, the dramatic adviser of Mr. Daniel Frohman, has begun negotiations with the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady for dramatization of his historical romance, "The Grip of Honor," which, although published only recently by Charles Scribner's Sons, is now rapidly approaching its one hundred thousandth. In a letter that Mr. Lawrence has written to Mr. Brady he says that he has rarely found a piece of fiction which contains so many admirable dramatic situations as are found in "The Grip of Honor." Incidentally it may be said that there are two other playwrights who are negotiating with the same aim in view. A window in the retail department of Charles Scribner's Sons has been filled with material identified with this book, such as the original paintings from which the illustrations of the book were made, specimens of the author's manuscript, together with relics and original documents employed by Mr. Brady.

An ingenious French writer, for a time a resident of this city, imagines that he has discovered the identity of the principal characters in "Cross Purposes," a translation of Th. Bentzon's "Malentendus," which is now running as a serial in The Critic. In the character of Jean Lautrec the Frenchman has discovered the personality of M. André Saglio, while the real name of Ethel Marsh is said to be Miss Katharine de Forest. How far the author of "Cross Purposes" had drawn from the actual life of individuals it is, of course, impossible to say. It may be, however, that M. Saglio and Miss De Forest furnished her to a certain extent with suggestions, particularly as these two authors have collaborated considerably in literary work. Miss De Forest writes in the preface of her last book, "Paris as It Is," just published by Doubleday, Page & Co.: "The writer of this book is an American, who exiled herself from her country not by intention; for chance sent her to Paris and letters of business kept her there. Her expatriation found comfort, however, in an unusual privilege of contact with many phases of French life." Further on the author pays a very gracious compliment to M. Saglio, who has aided her in her work.

Considerable interest is always shown by the public concerning the first literary contribution of a successful author. We have learned that Miss Mary Johnston, whose "To Have and To Hold" has entered upon its two hundredth thousand, made her first contribution to a Woman's Edition of the Fincastle (Va.) Herald, gotten up for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Building at the World's Fair. It was an article entitled "A Glimpse of Royalty," and told of the author's experience while she and her father were abroad, stopping for a time at a resort on the Mediterranean coast where Queen Victoria was also a guest. The simple yet graphic account of a chance meeting on the road between Miss Johnston and England's Queen was the first thing that the author of "To Have and To Hold" ever wrote for publication.

A curious typographical error recently appeared in a long and flattering review of Edwin Asa Dix's "Deacon Bradbury," which is being published by the Century Company. The critic presumably tried to say: "Charlie is cleared in the end. The money had disappeared in the most natural manner possible, as he could have explained, had not indignation caused him to close his mouth." But the printer puts it: "Had not indigestion caused him to close his mouth!" Still, there may be some sort of physiological truth in this after all. The Century Company, by the way, has scrupulously refrained from comparing, as many critics have done, this book with "David Harum," although the character of the Deacon is somewhat reminiscent. In plot and motive the tale is wholly unlike the earlier story, and there is no suggestion of plagiarism or imitation on the part of the living and younger author. "Deacon Bradbury" is now selling in its third edition.

That the ethical motive is an impelling force in literature, and that Tolstoi must have many disciples, is again brought to mind by the appearance of "The Burden of Christopher," by Florence Converse, who two years ago brought out through her present publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., "Diana Victrix," a romance as far removed from the purpose novel now published as could well be imagined. Her first work was generally set down as "clever." Her last work may be expected to equal her first in workmanship and style, but is different in subject matter, being the story of a devoted young man and his sweetheart who attempted to effect an industrial reform in the large manufacturing property of the former. The story is said to be purposeful, but not didactic. Mr. Arlo Bates seems to find an inexhaustible mine of fiction in the cults and cultus worship of Boston society in general, and in the fads and foibles of its smart set in particular. His "Puritans" almost mercilessly dissected the religious peculiarities of some of the cults of a locality noted for its hospitality to the new and strange, and now, in his last work, he devotes himself with equal ability to the "literary set" of that city. "Love in a Cloud; or, a Romance in Filigree," is the title of the work, and it not only tells a love story, but addresses itself very sharply to some of the affectations and fashions with which literature finds itself surrounded in certain Back Bay circles.

Harold Richard Vynne, who has just published through Rand, McNally & Co. a novel of the day, the plot of which is laid in the social life of New York and Chicago, is a well-known New York author whose first efforts in serious fiction have been made within the last three years. His most recent book, "Love Letters," was published two years ago, and since that time various poems, sketches, and short stories bearing his name have appeared in The Ladies' Home Journal, Life, Truth, The Criterion, and other periodicals. His forthcoming novel is entitled "The Woman That's Good." It treats with some delicacy, but with a free spirit of satire, of the subject of divorce in American society.

It is somewhat astonishing to learn that Mrs. Dudeney, the author of "Folly Corner," whose careful style has been especially admired, makes no manuscript of her novels, but writes them straight off on a typewriter. She, of course, is only able to do this after long reflection, and she devotes less than two hours a day in the Fall and Winter to the actual writing on the machine. In the Spring and Summer she largely devotes herself to her garden, her bees, poultry, and long walks.

Prof. Edwin Markham having decided to live permanently in the East and devote himself entirely to literary work, besides doing editorial writing for The Saturday Evening Post, will contribute to a number of well-known magazines, such as Scribner's and McClure's, and has arranged for a series of articles to be published in The Daily Express of London, England. Prof. Markham's work will comprise the writing of verses, paragraphs, and short essays on current problems, social and economic. He is also engaged upon a volume of verse, which will probably be entitled "The Sower and Other Poems," and will be issued by Doubleday & McClure next Fall. The title poem is based upon Millais's picture "The Sower," and embodies Mr. Markham's idea of the hopeful, think-

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ing toiler, who will some day throw off the shackles that bind him, as compared to the degraded toiler "beyond hope and beyond despair," typified by "The Man with the Hoe," which Mr. Markham says is more truly "a man with a hoe"—representing, as he does, a class of drudge, semi-savage, which is to be found in every line of labor—rather than (as the public was inclined to think) Prof. Markham's idea of the farming class. Mr. Markham also has in hand a volume of essays which will probably be brought out next Winter and which he thinks of entitling "A Look Into Life." The articles will be, in the main, dissertations on social and economic questions of the day.

A Memoir of Mrs. John F. Dillon.*

Judge Dillon has himself written this memoir of his wife. With her daughter, Mrs. Dillon perished on the ill-fated steamer Bourgogne on July 4, 1898, a tragedy still within the vivid recollection of the public. The volume has just been issued privately from the De Vinne Press in an edition of 300 copies, and consists largely of selections from Mrs. Dillon's letters, with an introduction and connecting narrative. It contains somewhat more than 500 pages, divided into eleven chapters, and is beautifully printed on hand-made Holland paper. There are seventeen etchings and photogravures, giving four portraits of Mrs. Dillon at different ages—a strikingly handsome woman, the frontispiece shows her to have been—portraits of her children, her mother and father, and pictures of the different homes in which she lived in Iowa, New York City, Saratoga, and New Jersey.

The book is entitled "Memoir and Memorials"—the "Memoir" being a sketch of Mrs. Dillon's life, and the "Memorials" consisting of letters written mainly during her six sojourns in Europe, and at other times when she was absent from home. These letters begin in 1872 and continue down to a day or two before her tragic death, and give, says her husband, "a measurably complete autobiographical history of her life." They are all domestic or personal, and were written to relatives and friends. Pains have been taken to make the reader feel a personal interest in the writer of the letters. Her parentage, early life, education, personal appearance, marriage, different homes, the places from which and the persons to whom the various letters were written, and their several characteristics, all of which forms, so to speak, the settings of the letters, are set forth with the requisite fullness. By this means the reader is brought into contact with the writer as an actual personage. He finds himself interested in whatever interested her.

The memoir and letters are interesting as a picture of the life of an American woman in private station in our own times, a life that was full of incidental activity in church, charitable, educational, and library work, but it also shows the life of a woman of rare and exceptional gifts whose interests chiefly centred in her own home and family. Her career was probably more varied in its incidents than that of many others, and yet it was not different in its character from that of women generally in her station of life. Her early days were spent in Pennsylvania and Ohio. For thirty-five years she lived in Iowa and St. Louis, and for nearly nineteen in New York and Europe. The principal incidents in this diversified career appear in the present volume and chiefly in Mrs. Dillon's own letters.

The letters of travel have the charm of spontaneity, informality, entire unreserve, and unstudied and natural simplicity. They of course were not written with the slightest notion that they would ever come under the observation or scrutiny of others than the persons to whom they were addressed. Her style, like her own character, is plain, simple, direct, and unaffected—qualities which, as Judge Dillon observes, letters predestined for publication rarely, if ever, possess. The memoir throughout illustrates Mrs. Dillon's love of music, art, nature, and flowers. It sets forth her taste in literature and delineates the essential traits and qualities of her character—a cheerful temperament, strong attachments, warm friendships, positive convictions, a lofty pride of character, an exquisite moral sense, a strong, forceful, yet tender and compassionate nature. Like Dr. Johnson, whom we are told that in more points than one she resembled, she was a good hater, and saw, even wanted to see, no good in her enemies, coveting not their regard.

The vital part of any biography consists of the letters of the subject of the biography, or such selections from them, judiciously made, as tend to reveal and portray the individuality of the writer. This is eminently true of this volume. Still further it may be said that the charm of a letter depends, as is stated in the preface, not so much upon the external magnitude of events or things described as upon the fact that they bring out a true image of the person and a true picture of life and environment. In this way the volume illustrates the truth that the record of a private life may become as interesting as that of a public personage. A private life should be none the less interesting because private; it may be nobler, and its message for us all the better just because it comes so much closer to one's experience. Greatness and public distinction are not alone essentials. After all, there is something finer, because so essentially human, to be seen in those "little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love" of which history takes no account and keeps no record.

Most readers will be touched by the restraint with which Judge Dillon has prepared the memoir—a restraint which only now and then seems almost ready to lose its hold. Everywhere one discovers a sense of the absorbing feeling that lies potent underneath. It is to be read between the lines on every page and in every paragraph—lines which throb with his devotion and his care. Indeed, one needs only the commonest insight to discover how he—

Scatters from his pictured urn
Thoughts that breathe and words that burn.

*ANNA PRICE DILLON. Memoirs and Memorials. Being chiefly selections from her letters. With an introductory and connecting narrative collected and arranged by her husband. 8vo, pp. xix.-489. Illustrated. Not published, but printed for distribution among her family, relatives, and friends. New York: The De Vinne Press.

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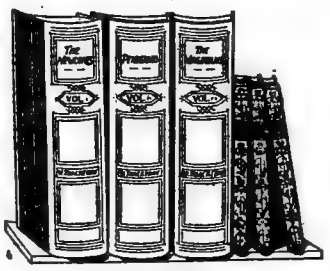

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An Old Favorite in a Unique Binding.*

In an extremely odd and attractive binding, designed, or, as stated in a note, adapted by Miss Mary E. Phillips, has lately been published in an illustrated edition, in two volumes, of Bulwer Lytton's historical novel, "The Last Days of Pompeii." The book shows surprisingly good paper, typography, and presswork for a firm whose general publications are so largely in the direction of cheap editions of popular novels, inexpensive atlases, and other books of that nature.

The present issue will be found an exceedingly pleasant reading edition of this old favorite, in garb sufficiently attractive to win for it many readers, both among those to whom the story is as familiar as a twice-told tale, and those to whom it makes a double appeal—that of the new story and its pleasing appearance. The volumes show clearly and attractively printed pages, just sufficiently leaded for easy reading, the paper used being of an attractive ivory tint and pleasing finish.

The volumes contain Bulwer Lytton's original dedication and the long preface to the first edition, as well as a shorter one originally prefixed to the edition of 1850. There has also been added to the end of the second volume a sufficient number of notes to render the novel perfectly intelligible to all readers; but the most important feature of the present edition will be found to lie in the beauty and interest of its illustrations and the unusual character of its binding, which, both from the charm of its design and the method and success of its execution, will be found entirely noteworthy.

The illustrations, which were also selected or adapted by Miss Phillips, are very attractive, and are scattered throughout the two volumes in the most liberal fashion. Many of these illustrations are probably ideal heads or figures chosen arbitrarily to represent the characters of the book; but other pictures without doubt the most interesting and valuable of all, seem to be actual Pompeiian scenes; buildings, and other views, many of them probably being reproductions of frescoes and other old paintings. Among the most interesting of the illustrations is a section and ground plan of a Greco-Roman house; another quaint picture showing a gambling scene. There will also be found various street scenes, the interior and exterior of temples, houses, and other public buildings, views of feasts, showing the method of sitting at table, its decorations, and the amusements offered the guests; the interior of Diomed's kitchen and other views illustrating religious festivals; the dress of the people, and many of their social customs—all adding very materially to the interest of the story, serving, in fact, as illustrative notes, which yet do not interrupt the swing of the novel, the usual effect of ordinary notes.

In its binding, however, lies the chief attraction of this very pretty book. The designs are quite possibly adaptations of old Mosaic panels or floors, the back and front covers of the two volumes differing to a considerable extent, and the whole design in four well-chosen and beautifully blended colors and gold, being apparently lithographed on black cloth, the whole making up a remarkably attractive and unique binding, which reflects great credit upon not only Miss Phillips, its designer, but upon the publishers of the book. It is a binding quite unlike any other we can remember.

*"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII." By Edward Bulwer Lytton (Lord Lytton.) In two volumes. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co. 1900.

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Bookmaking Exhibition in Gothenburg.

An interesting printer's fair will open in Gothenburg, Sweden, July 15 next, and last until Sept. 1. Besides an exhibition of rare and valuable books, prints, &c., there will also be displayed artistic book covers, original drawings by Swedish and foreign artists, and a collection of all kinds of products of the art of bookmaking—woodcuts, copper plates, and etchings. It is said that the exhibition is the first of its kind ever held in Sweden, and contributions are expected from abroad as well as from the bookmakers of Sweden—from publishers, printers, bookbinders, libraries, artists, and private book collectors. The Persian, Servian, Turkish, and other Eastern book industries will form a special feature of the exhibition. The greatest attention will be paid to the present status of the book industry, and it is intended to show a printing office in operation, as well as the manufacture of paper and type molding. One exhibit will illustrate as far as possible the evolution of printing from the Middle Ages to the present day. All inquiries should be addressed to the Svenske Bokindustri-Utställningen i Göteborg. Sweden.

"The Life of General Stevens," whose gallant charge upon Stonewall Jackson at Chantilly saved Pope's army and the United States, which is being published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is the work of the General's son, Hazard Stevens, late Brevet Brigadier General United States Volunteers. It is not generally known that the elder Stevens rendered notable service before the civil war as an engineer officer on Gen. Scott's staff in the Mexican war, and that from 1853 until the breaking out of the civil war he served a notable administration as Governor of Washington Territory. He also commanded the survey of the northern route for the Pacific Railroad and made possible the settlement of the new great State of Washington by subduing the Indians there.

Items of the Day.

The Life of Charlotte Brontë.

One of the attractions of the new edition of Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë," with an introduction and notes by Clement K. Shorter, which Harper & Brothers are to publish June 1 in the Haworth Series, will be found in a number of hitherto unpublished letters written by Charlotte Brontë to her publisher, George Smith, of Smith, Elder & Co. The book also contains Mr. Patrick Brontë's letter asking Mrs. Gaskell to write the biography of his daughter. It runs as follows:

To Mrs. Gaskell, Manchester:
Haworth, near Keighley, June 16, 1855.

My Dear Madam: Finding that a great many scribblers, as well as some clever and truthful writers, have published articles in newspapers and tracts respecting my dear daughter Charlotte since her death, and seeing that many things that have been stated are untrue, but more false (sic); and having reason to think that some may venture to write her life who will be ill-qualified for the undertaking, I can see no better plan under the circumstances than to apply to some established author to write a brief account of her life and to make some remarks on her works. You seem to me to be the best qualified for doing what I wish should be done. If, therefore, you will be so kind as to publish a long or short account of her life and works, just as you may deem expedient and proper, Mr. Nicholls and I will give you such information as you may require.

I should expect and request that you would affix your name, so that the work might obtain a wide circulation and be handed down to the latest times. Whatever profits might arise from the sale would, of course, belong to you. You are the first to whom I have applied. Mr. Nicholls approves of the step I have taken, and could my daughter speak from the tomb I feel certain she would laud our choice.

Give my respectful regards to Mr. Gaskell and your family, and

Believe me, my dear Madam,
Yours very respectfully and truly,
P. BRONTE.

The forthcoming volume, which contains many rare and interesting illustrations, will be adequately dealt with in an early issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.

The Dial's Anniversary.

The current number of The Dial celebrates the twentieth anniversary of that periodical. It contains a twenty years' retrospect by William Morton Payne, with an incidental review of transatlantic literature. William P. Trent has an article on American literature. Francis Fisher Browne, the founder and present editor and proprietor of the magazine, treats of American publishing and publishers. William H. Brett reviews American libraries. Henry Loomis Nelson discusses American periodical literature. B. A. Hinsdale writes on American education. Then follows a number of appreciative letters from old and new admirers of the periodical, which in its particular field has done much that is good and lasting for American letters. Mr. Browne, besides editing The Dial and acting as literary adviser of the publishing house connected with his journal, is also the author of "The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln" and several volumes of verse.

Daly's Books Again on Sale.

Mr. George D. Smith, who was a large purchaser at the recent auction of the Daly library, has issued a catalogue of his purchases, containing 531 items, elaborately described through sixty-eight pages. In a brief preface to his catalogue Mr. Smith severely arraigns the managers of the Daly sale, criticising the explanatory notes in the catalogue, and the general way in which would-be purchasers were treated.

Mr. Smith recalls the error in regard to a manuscript copy of the "School for Scandal" already noted in these columns, and then touches upon a collection of portraits of Shakespeare which was catalogued as "lacking the first issue of the Droeshout print."

The New Popular Science Monthly.

The press of McClure, Phillips & Co., having acquired the publishers' rights of Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, will present the first issue under the new management in June. The editorial department has been placed in the hands of Prof. J. McKeen Cattell of Columbia University, whose intention it is to make the periodical in every respect worthy of its notable past and at the same time to add new features as the development of popular scientific questions of the day may seem to warrant. Among the leading articles in the June number will be "Preventive Inoculation," by Prof. W. M. F. Haffkine; "Colonies and the Mother Country," by James Collier; "The Future of the Negro in the United States," by Prof. N. S. Shaler, and "Biographical Sketch of an Infant," by Charles Darwin.

"The Birds of Hawksledge."

Hawksledge, near Cooper, N. J., owing to its great variety of bird life, has furnished Mr. T. C. Evans with a theme for the current number of The Anglo-American Magazine which is developed in a style that is strongly reminiscent of that of the author of "The Natural History of Selborne," save that Mr. Evans treats nature and her creatures more from an aesthetic point of view than did Gilbert White. The former opens his article on "The Birds of Hawksledge" as follows:

Hawksledge is in a land of lakes and mountains, with some handbreadths of meadow and orchard, scanty, yet of old settlement, and has always been a famous refuge and abiding place of birds. There is here covert for all winged things of this latitude, for the inhabitants of mountain, mere, and meadow, of glen and marsh and thicket, and here they inhabit in all seasons, although in Winter only enough remain to retain possession and keep the territory in permanence as a province of bird land.

The articles contain some fine descriptions of nature showing that the author is a sympathetic as well as a keen observer.

"Copy" is the title of a little comedy in one act by Miss Edith Wharton, which will appear in the June number of Scribner. In the same issue of the magazine Charles Major, author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," will have an article discussing "What Is Historic Atmosphere?" with special reference to the revival of historical fiction. Gov. Roosevelt will conclude his monograph on Cromwell.

"The Seafarers," a new romance, by J. Bloundelle-Burton, will positively be published next week by D. Appleton & Co.

"The Story of Ninsteenth Century Science," by Dr. H. S. Williams, being a collection of his papers that have from time to time appeared in Harper's Magazine, is in press for early publication at Harper & Brothers.

"Historic Towns of the Southern States," uniform with the two previous volumes containing accounts of towns of the New England and Middle States, is now in active preparation at G. P. Putnam's Sons. It includes amply illustrated descriptions of Baltimore, Annapolis, Frederick, Washington, Richmond, Williamsburg, Charleston, Wilmington, Savannah, St. Augustine, Mobile, Montgomery, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Knoxville, Nashville, Louisville, and Little Rock. Each town will be described by one of hc sons, whose special knowledge and literary ability render him fitted for the task.

Sudermann's "Frau Sorge," edited by Prof. Gustav Gruener of Yale, will be issued before the end of the month in an authorized reprint by Henry Holt & Co. This publication will contain a portrait of Sudermann and a fac simile of a letter from him. The firm will also issue about the same time an edition of Dumas's "Tulipe Noire," edited for elementary students by Prof. Edwin S. Lewis of Princeton.

"The Road to Nowhere," by L. B. Morse, with illustrations by Edna Morse, will be published by Harper & Brothers. This is the tale of a child's fancy, which is said not to be unlike "Alice in Wonderland." The illustrations are in red and black.

"Dorothy Marlow" is the title of a new novel by Arthur W. Marchmont, author of "By Right of Sword" and "A Dash for a Throne," which is being published by Rand, McNally & Co. The scene is laid in Birmingham and London, England, and has to do with several phases of society in the English metropolis.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing today "Things That Count," by Elizabeth Knight Tompkins, a novel in the Hudson Series; "Treatment by Hypnotism and Suggestion," by C. Lloyd Tuckey, being the fourth edition of "Psycho-Therapeutics," revised and enlarged; "The Apostles' Creed," by Archibald Hopkins, which is a discussion of each clause, with reference to its credibility, and "A Life of William Watson Andrews," a religious biography, by Samuel J. Andrews.

"Meloon Farm," the last novel of Maria Louise Pool, which was originally published as a serial in Harper's Bazar, will be brought out in book form late in the Spring by Harper & Brothers.

"My Mysterious Clients," by Harvey Scribner, is a book just published by the Robert Clark Company. Its author, a prominent member of the Toledo bar, is son of the late Judge Scribner, a well-known author of several legal works. Mr. Scribner's novel shows much of the inside working of a successful lawyer's office.

The Riverside Press, of which Mr. M. F Mansfield is the American agent, is presenting a beautiful edition of Tennyson's "In Memoriam" with rubricated initials from designs by Blanche McManus.

William Abbatt is about to republish the rare book written by Major Gen. William Heath of the Continental Army, and entitled "Memoirs of Major Gen. Heath, Containing Anecdotes, Details of Skirmishes, Battles, &c., During the American War." The volume was originally issued in 1798, and has never until the present time, we believe, been republished. There will also be included in the reprint accounts of the battle of Bunker Hill, given by Gens. Heath, Dearborn, Wilkinson, and Henry Lee, with which will be interleaved several reproductions of rare engravings.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are to publish in the Autumn a volume entitled, "Care of the Consumptive," by Dr. Charles Fox Gardiner, non-resident Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. The subject is treated in a popular although scientific manner, and much space is devoted to the care of consumptive children from birth to mature life.

"America's Working People," by Charles D. Spahr, being a sociological study of life in American factory, mining, and industrial towns, as well as farming centres, is in press at Longmans, Green & Co.'s.

New and revised editions are in press at Harper & Brothers of "Lady Blanche's Salon" and "Friends in Exile," both by Lloyd Bryce.

Two nature books bearing the imprint of Charles Scribner's Sons, the publication of which has been postponed several times, owing to the exigencies of illustration, are now positively announced for June 2. They are "How to Know the Wild Flowers," Native Trees, and How to Identify Them," a new volume by Harriet L. Keeler.

"The American Salad Book," by Maximilian De Loup, which is published this week by the McClure, Phillips Company, contains over 300 receipts, together with several chapters on the preparation of salads. The author announces, by the way, that America has become the great country for salads, a distinction formerly maintained by the Latin countries.

The Macmillan Company is publishing G. E. Mitton's new novel, "The Gifts of Enemies." The author of the book has already "A Bachelor Girl in London" and "Fire-and Toe" to his credit.

A new and cheaper edition of "Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War," by Lieut. Col. G. F. R. Henderson of the Staff College, England, is in press at Longmans, Green & Co.'s. This edition will contain an introduction by Viscount Wolseley, Commander in Chief of her Majesty's forces.

Leading articles in the July number of McClure's Magazine will be: "Gov. Roosevelt—As an Experiment," containing incidents of conflict in a term of practical politics; "Experiments in Flying," by O. Chanute; "The Cape Nome Gold Fields," and a personal sketch of "Paul Krüger," by F. Edmund Garrett.

"Church Problems," a volume of essays on the problems now confronting the Church of England, edited by H. Hensley Henson, and written by the most eminent clergy and laity of the Anglican Church, is being published by E. P. Dutton & Co.

"Paris as It Is," by Katharine De Forest, published by Doubleday, Page & Co., has passed into its second impression. Miss Glasgow's "The Voice of the People," issued by the same house, is selling in its twelfth thousand, while Booth Tarkington's "The Gentleman from Indiana," has reached the forty-third thousand mark, and "Bob, Son of Battle," is in its twenty-fifth thousand.

A life of "Huldreich Zwingli, the Reformer of German Switzerland," will appear early in August from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. The author is Samuel Macaulay Jackson, Professor of Church History in New York University. The work is the result of several years' research among original sources, with particular regard for personal correspondence. In the same volume will be found a historical survey of political Switzerland during the period in question, from the pen of Prof. J. M. Vincent of Johns Hopkins, and a chapter on "Zwingli's Theology, Philosophy," by Prof. F. H. Foster of the University of California.

"Grettis Saga: The Story of Grettir the Strong," translated from the Icelandic by Eirikr Magnusson, and William Morris, author of "The Earthly Paradise," is about to be brought out in a cheaper edition through Longmans, Green & Co.

"Recollections of a Lifetime," by Gen. Roeliff Brinkerhoff, will be published by The Robert Clarke Company of Cincinnati June 1. This is the autobiography of a man who began his career as a school teacher in this city in 1844, and who afterward played an important rôle in National politics. He was a witness of the assassination of President Lincoln, of which event he gives a graphic description in his autobiography.

The statue of George Washington to be unveiled in Paris on July 3 is the title page picture of the current number of The Little Chronicle, a weekly newspaper for boys and girls published in Chicago.

"The Memoirs of Baroness de Courtot," which was recently brought out by Henry Holt & Co. and is exciting considerable attention in its English form, has already passed through over thirty editions in the original German issue.

Prof. Nash's new work, "The History of Higher Criticism of the New Testament," is being published by the Macmillan Company. Practically it is the first book on the subject in English written from a popular point of view.

John Uri Lloyd's new tale, "Springtown on the Pike," which is now running as a serial in The Bookman, is down for early publication in book form by Dodd, Mead & Co. It is a strikingly original handling of a theme not often treated of by writers of fiction.

Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World" has just been brought out in a new two-volume edition by the Macmillan Company.

"Greater Canada," by E. B. Osborn, which throws considerable light upon little-known subjects of the great Northwest, is about to pass into its second edition, from the A. Wessels Company.

A new Stevenson book is being published in twelve parts by M. F. Mansfield of the Riverside Press; this is "Stevensoniana," being a reprint of various literary and pictorial miscellany associated with the late Robert Louis Stevenson.

"Browning Study Programmes," by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clark, is part of the authors. It is published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

"The Care of the Child in Health," by Dr. Nathan Oppenheim, a book designed to interest intelligent mothers, is published this week by the Macmillan Company.

It is said that "More About Debased Autographs," a leading feature in the current number of Book News, is exciting considerable and varied criticism. The article deals with the subject of "autograph editions" of popular books.

"The End of the Ages," by William Fishbough, published by the Continental Publishing Company, is an attempt on the part of the author to show how the history of the world repeats itself just so often, and that great events follow a natural law of development. For example, he assigns eighty-four years to each cycle of United States history and shows how the same events are repeated, although apparently under different conditions.

A new magazine called The Pyramid, containing sixteen pages of text and illustrations, has just made its appearance in Chicago. It is styled "an American weekly magazine for the American people." Its features will be comment on current events and general literary topics.

Items From Boston.

BOSTON, May 17.—Casuistry is wasted upon most novel readers, but those seeking an excuse for perusing stories of wickedness should not neglect the preface of Father Luis Coloma's "Currita, Countess of Albornoz," a tale originally published in the Spanish "Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus." Here are discussed many of the problems that have disturbed readers and reviewers of "Quo Vadis," and some of those which confront the student of the ordinary French novel, all of them referring to the advisability of describing vice, of delineating the vicious. Father Coloma is neither of those who would teach youth through the crudities of Zola, nor of those precious creatures who believe that the creed and the articles of faith should be prudently modified, according to the lofty standard of the lady who found it impossible to face the Decalogue, and suggested to the late Bishop of Boston that two commandments should be omitted from the tables of the law in Trinity Church. Blaming the authors whose works flatter vice, he approves of those who make it repugnant and odious. Further, he says that if the author preserve prudent decorum the innocent will be unharmed, and those who extract poison from the author's treacle will be to blame and not he.

Also, he declares that, although he seems to be a novelist, he is only a missionary who preaches plain and necessary truths, such as would never be heard in a temple, and that his work is charitable. He defends his use of detailed descriptions as proving to those whom he would convert that he knows his subject, and, finally, he begs the superior reader to allow him to practice the charity which consists in understanding and supporting human weakness, reminding him that he is free to peruse the pages of the book or to leave them alone. "In your devout little eyes I see that you are already anxious to read it," he writes, "and won't put it down until you have devoured it word for word."

The heroine is a fashionable woman whose immoralities are as well known as those of her husband, but whose cleverness, originality, and family influence maintain her prominence in society and in political intrigue. Her fall is terrible when it comes, but more than three hundred pages are devoted to the tale of her success. The picture of Madrid society makes it no worse than the London of Mr. Benson, and not so bad as the London of Mr. Hitchens and Mr. Le Gallienne, but the minute details of social customs add piquancy to the story. The heroine's little children are delightfully described, and the manner in which their mother's redemption is effected through one of them is very ingenious.

The translation is the weak point, not because Miss Estelle Huyck Attwell does not know Spanish, but because she exaggerates the number of words in the English language. For instance, she calls the Moors "Agaric," merely transferring the word from one tongue to the other, whereas the true word is Ishmaelite.

The publishers of this book, Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., also issue "For the Queen in South Africa," six stories of the Zulu war, among them one which is the complement of "The Mutiny of the Mavericks," and shows how an Irish spy for the Boers died fighting with the Irish Legion of Johannesburg. The author's mind is saturated with Mr. Kipling's work, but his plots are his own. So is his history, when it comes to the point of writing of the death of the Prince Imperial, whose empire is described as devoted to him, but the story is perhaps prettier than the truth.

The fourth of the Riverside Art Series, "Millet," is remarkable for the fact displayed in selecting the pictures, among which the editor has included but one of those in which the author seems to exult in the ugliness of his subject. The exception is "The Man with the Hoe," and that thanks to the careful advertising or certain verses, could not be omitted without leaving the student in undesirable ignorance. The half-tone pictures have been very kind to the artist, sparing him the inevitable harshness of line but preserving his sentiment, which is always good. The author defends the painter against the slander of "teaching doctrines against labor." She might have said that it is quite improbable that the peasant painter ever felt the ugliness of his peers. He faithfully reproduced it, but it is visible only to eyes whose ideals are based on nobler originals.

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Its History and Causes.

By ALLEYNE IRELAND. 75 cents.

Small as the volume is, it contains all that can be required for an adequate understanding of the case, even including many important points not to be found in more extended and pretentious treatises."—N. Y. Tribune.

SMALL, MAYNARD & CO., Boston.

SOME PEOPLE WE MEET.
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BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A HISTORY OF BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES. By the late John Jay Knox. Assisted by a corps of financial writers in the various States. 8vo. Pp. xxii.-880. New York: Bradford Rhodes & Co., 57 Maiden Lane.

THE HISTORY OF LANGUAGE. By Henry Sweet. 18mo. Pp. xi.-154. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THREE SCORE AND TEN IN RETROSPECT. I.—Boyhood Days; II.—Reminiscences of School Experiences from 20 to 72. By J. W. Hooper. 16mo. Pp. 80. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen, publisher. $1.

GIOTTO AND HIS WORK IN PADUA. Being an explanatory notice of the frescoes in the Arena Chapel. By John Ruskin. With Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-213. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

SIR DAVID WILKIE AND THE SCOTS SCHOOL OF PAINTERS. By Edward Pinnington. Famous Scots Series. 12mo. Pp. 160. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

LEADING POINTS IN SOUTH AFRICAN HISTORY. 1486 to March 30, 1900. Arranged chronologically with date index. By Edwin A. Pratt. 12mo. Pp. viii.-394. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

A HISTORY OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE. By Arthur Macdonell. 12mo. Pp. ix.-472. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA. By W. Basil Worsfold. 18mo. Pp. viii.-199. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company.

RELIGION.

POPULAR MISCONCEPTIONS AS TO CHRISTIAN FAITH AND LIFE. By Rev. Frank T. Lee. 12mo. Pp. 261. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. $1.25.

THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE; And How It Has Come Down to Us. By the Rev. W. Burnet Thomson. 18mo. Pp. 104. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. 20 cents. Paper.

THE WHITE ROSE OF CHURCHES OF THE XI. CENTURY. Pages from the story of Gloucester Cathedral. By the Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence, D. D., Dean of Gloucester. 12mo. Pp. xx.-347. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons $3.

SELECTED WRITINGS OF ISAAC M. WISE; With a Biography. By the editors, David Philipson and Louis Grossman. Published under the auspices of the Alumnal Association of the Hebrew Union College. 12mo. Pp. vi.-419. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Company. $1.

A DICTIONARY OF THE TARGUMIN, THE TALMUD BABLI, AND YERUSHALMI, AND THE MIDRASHIC LITERATURE. Compiled by M. Jastrow, Ph. D. Part XII. Octavo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

BIBLICAL TREASURY OF THE CATECHISM. Compiled and arranged by the Rev. Thomas E. Cox. Second Edition. 12mo. Pp. 415. New York: William H. Young Company, 27 Barclay Street. $1.25.

POETRY.

PHILO-SOPHIA. A Collection of Poems. By Anita Trueman. Including Aceon: a Tale of the Soul's Experiences. 16mo. Pp. 95. New York: 19 West Thirty-first Street. The Alliance Publishing Company. $1.00.

SONNETS OF JOSE-MARIA DE MEREDIA. Done into English by Edward Robeson Taylor. 12mo. Pp. 182. San Francisco: William Doxey.

THE LADY OF THE LAKE. By Walter Scott. Edited with introduction and notes by Elizabeth A. Packard. 18mo. Pp. xiii.-208. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

THINGS I HAVE SEEN IN THE WAR. By Irving Montagu. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. x.-311. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.50.

INNERMOST ASIA; Travel and Sport in the Pamirs. By Ralph H. Cabbold. 8vo. Pp. xviii.-354. With map and illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.00.

BAEDEKER'S CENTRAL ITALY, AUSTRIA, SWITZERLAND, RHINE. In four volumes. 16mo. Pp. 508. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.40 per volume.

ON THE EVE OF THE WAR. A Narrative of Impressions During a Journey in Cape Colony, the Free State, the Transvaal, Natal, and Rhodesia. By Evelyn Cecil, M. P. 12mo. Pp. vii.-147. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

MY MOTHER'S JOURNAL. A Young Lady's Diary of Five Years Spent in Manila, Macao, and the Cape of Good Hope. From 1829 to 1834. Edited by Katharine Hillard. 12mo. Pp. viii.-320. Boston: George H. Ellis, 272 Congress Street. $2.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN NORMANDY. By Percy Dearmer, M. A., with illustrations by Joseph Pennell. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-368. London and New York: The Macmillan Company.

OUT-OF-DOOR BOOKS.

THE BOOK OF GOLF AND GOLFERS. By Horace G. Hutchinson, with contributions by Miss Amy Pascoe, H. H. Hinton, and others. 72 portraits. New impression. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-317. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.

BIRD HOMES. The Nests, Eggs, and Breeding Habits of the Land Birds Breeding in the Eastern United States. With hints on the rearing and photographing of young birds. By A. Radclyffe Dugmore. Illustrated with photographs from nature by the author. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-183. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

FIELD, FOREST, AND WAYSIDE FLOWERS. With Chapters on Grasses, Sedges, and Ferns. Untechnical studies for unlearned lovers of nature. By Maud Going. (E. M. Hardinge.) Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-411. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.50.

A BALL-PLAYER'S CAREER. Being the personal experiences and reminiscences of Adrian C. Anson. 12mo. Pp. 239-viii. Chicago: Era Publishing Company.

FICTION.

DOROTHY MARLOW: OR A HERITAGE OF PERIL. 12mo. Pp. 306. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

DANIEL WHYTE. An unpublished biography. By A. J. Dawson. 12mo. Pp. viii.-341. New York: Brentano's. $1.25.

GRAMMA. The Autobiography of a Cat. With 8 half-tone illustrations. By Dr. John S. Owen. 12mo. Pp. 88. Detroit, Mich.: American Publishing Company, 23 East Adams Avenue. Cloth, $1; paper, 25 cents.

TO PAY THE PRICE. By Silas K. Hocking. 12mo. Pp. 281. Chicago: Advance Publishing Company. 215 Madison Street. 75 cents.

THE NOVELS AND STORIES OF FRANK R. STOCKTON. Vols. XI. and XII. Shenandoah Edition. "The Great Stone of Sardis" and "The Girl at Cobhurst." 12mo. Pp. vi.-339. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE BATH COMEDY. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-306. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

FROM SANDHILL TO PINE. By Bret Harte. 12mo. Pp. 327. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

MICKEY FINN. By Ernest Jarrold. With an introduction by C. A. Dana. 12mo. Pp. 281. Chicago: Jamieson Higgins Company. (Paper.)

FOR THE QUEEN IN SOUTH AFRICA. By Caryl Davis Haskins. 12mo. Pp. 360. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

CUBITA, COUNTESS OF ALBORNOZ. A Novel of Madrid Society. By Lulu Guthrie. Translated by Estelle Huyck Attwell. 12mo. Pp. 320. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

THE BOOMING OF ACRE HILL. [illegible]

THE BLACK HOMER OF JIMTOWN. By Ed Mott. 12mo. Pp. 280. New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 11 East Sixteenth Street. $1.25.

HIWA. A Tale of Ancient Hawaii. By Edmund P. Dole. 12mo. Pp. 107. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

THE SCHOOLMASTER. By Roger Ascham. 24mo. Pp. 192. New York: Cassell & Co. (Paper.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEOPLE AND PROPERTY. By Edwin B. Jennings. 16mo. Pp. 109. New York: The Abbey Press.

GOVERNMENT OR HUMAN EVOLUTION. Justice. By Edmond Kelly. 12mo. Pp. xv.-360. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

ROBERT'S PRIMER OF PARLIAMENTARY LAW, for Schools, Colleges, Fraternities, Clubs, &c. By Joseph Thomas Robert. 16mo. Pp. x.-264. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 75 cents.

LITERARY INTERPRETATIONS OF LIFE. By W. H. Crawshaw. 16mo. Pp. viii.-256. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

POLITICS AND ADMINISTRATION. A Study in Government. By Frank J. Goodnow. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-270. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

ART IN NEEDLEWORK. A Book about Embroidery. By Lewis F. Day and Mary Buckle. 12mo. Pp. xxi-262. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

THE CUBAN-AMERICAN TRATADO ANALITICO Y CLAVE. De Vocalizacion y Pronunciacion del Idioma Inglés. Obra Especial y Unica, Ideada y Combinada. Por Lorenzo A. Ruiz, A. B. 12mo. Pp. 288. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

LAIRD & LEE'S VEST POCKET STANDARD English-Spanish, Spanish-English Directory. Spelling and pronunciation. 16mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 25 and 50 cents.

SOME FRUITS OF SOLITUDE. By William Penn. With introduction by Edmund Gosse. 18mo. Pp. xxxii.-170. New York: Trusiove, Hanson & Combe. 75 cents.

LEE'S AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ANNUAL for 1900. A Handbook for all Interested in Automobiles. 12mo. Pp. 275. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.50.

THE CONQUEST OF ARID AMERICA. By William E. Smythe. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xv.-325. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

GENESIS OF WORLDS. By J. B. Hobart Bennett. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-345. Springfield, Ill.: H. W. Rokker. $1.50.

MEMOIRS OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Volume II. Anthropology I. The Jesup North Pacific Expedition. Third Archaeology of Lytton, British Columbia. By Harlan I. Smith. Folio. Pp. 161. New York: The Knickerbocker Press. Paper.

THE MORALS OF SUICIDE. By the Rev. J. Gurnhill. 12mo. Pp. x.-227. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

A Poet of Homely Verse.*

There seems to be a good deal of confusion in the minds or some newspaper reviewers as to what constitutes poetry. If there is no such confusion, it is hard to account for the hearty praises which are given to some verses without much poetry in them. Mr. Nixon Waterman is the name of a maker of verses, most of which, it is said in the circular accompanying his book, have appeared in The L. A. W. Bulletin. Now it is not at all against these verses that they have seen the light in a paper devoted to the interests of wheelmen instead of in one of the literary magazines. Most of the verse published in the magazines is rubbish, mere collections of stilted expressions and strained metaphors, without poetic thought underlying them. On the other hand, a wheelman ought to get pretty close to nature's heart if he can ride well enough to see anything beyond his front wheel.

Nevertheless, we have looked in vain in Mr. Waterman's "A Book of Verses" for anything to justify the leaflet of quoted praises which accompanies it. One commentator tells us that "The songs he sings are wholesome and homely, yet different from those sung by any other. He is inclined to be philosophical, and to take a hopeful, cheerful view of life." Well, Martin Tupper was also inclined to be philosophical, and he gave advice intended to make people look contentedly upon life, but they always looked upon it discontentedly after they had read his verses. Neither philosophical views nor cheerfulness of spirit make a poet.

Another critic says: "Nixon Waterman is a writer who does not soar into the empyrean when he should walk on the earth, and that very quality makes him, in his way, a genius." This seems to be the easiest path yet carved to the summit of human fame. But the comment which touches us most sharply is that of The Chicago Evening Post: "The hearts which will not warm under the genial sunlight of Nixon Waterman's verse are not amenable to the most fetching of human influences." The present writer confesses to having been moved to tears by the works of John Keats, Elisabeth Browning, and Alfred Tennyson; to having been warned to enthusiasm by the peal of some of Kipling's stanzas, and to having been influenced in various manners by the works of Wordsworth and Coleridge and Shelley, and even by the "Faust" of Goethe. But he has to admit after reading the verses of Mr. Waterman that he is not "amenable to the most fetching of human influences." It is hard to make such a confession, but in the circumstances there seems to be nothing else to do. Mr. Waterman evidently does not think it necessary for any poet in these days to follow the leadership of such men as have been mentioned. In a few stanzas entitled "The Every Day Poet," he says:—

> I ain't very much of a poet;
> I can't soar so awfully high;
> I'm kind o' low-geared an' I know it,
> And have to keep out of the sky.
> An' so while my star-gazin' brother
> Kin tickle the gods with his pen,
> I josh along somehow or other
> An' jes keep a-writin' fer men.

Now, in the first place that is not poetry, but a protest against it, and in the second it is a petty fling at the great. This gentleman says flatly that the great poets did not write for men, and that he does, and he leaves us to infer that this is why we ought to like him better than the classics. Is it possible that commentators who exalt this sort of verse have never read the works of Wordsworth and Cowper? In those works they will find the common things of everyday life among the humblest described in a manner such as these so-called poets of the people never approach in their finest moments. And as for writing for men, who wrote anything for men more sacred than Tennyson's "In Memoriam"? Let not this be misread as an attempt to compare the poems of Mr. Waterman with those of the immortals, but let it be understood to be a protest against all forms of insinuation or deliberate avowal that verses of his style are better than those of the real poets. In this same poem the "every day poet" says that the magazine versifiers (whom we have no intent to defend) mix things up so that no one can tell what they mean. Now here is the finest quatrain in Mr. Waterman's book:

> The lily's lips are pure and white without
> a touch of fire;
> The rose's heart is warm and red and
> sweetened with desire.
> In earth's broad fields of deathless blooms
> the gladdest lives are those
> Whose thoughts are as the lily and whose
> love is like the rose.

That comes within an ace of being good poetry, but it is its uncertainty of expression that prevents it from doing so. Of course there is no doubt as to what Mr. Waterman means, but he does not say that. He tells us how the lily's lips are, and then says that people should have thoughts like the lily. And where in the world did the gentleman contrive to get together such an inharmonious collocation of words as "in earth's broad fields of deathless blooms"? The simple truth is that "poetry" of the kind that Mr. Waterman writes is not poetry at all, but simply rhymed prose. It is true that he shows a love for nature and a sympathy with his kind; that his feelings are humane and that his philosophy is hopeful. But the possession of these qualities does not make a poet. To be a poet a man must show imagination, must write in figurative language which illuminates the mind and fires the fancy of the reader. He must say things that would not occur to others to say, and he must say them in the highest form of literary art. Mr. Waterman's verses are praised for their [illegible]

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A Life of the Great Evangelist—Written by His Son.*

The author of this voluminous biography writes an introduction by way of apology for not accomplishing the work in a more leisurely manner. It seems that its publication has been hurried by the threatened appearance of unauthorised biographies. Mr. Moody imposed upon his son William the sacred trust of writing his biography. William R. Moody's avowed lack of literary experience the father thought no barrier to his performance of the task of setting down the facts in his life truthfully and with understanding of their relative importance.

There can be no doubt, indeed, that the biographer has accomplished his work perfectly well according to his father's ideas. Any consideration of the wonderful power exerted by Dwight Moody over thousands of his fellow-beings from any point of view other than that of the religious enthusiast was not to be looked for in any authorized biography of the evangelist. His son has laboriously set down every fact of the slightest importance in Moody's life, has recounted the incidents of his career from his birth on a Connecticut Valley farm, and his childhood of decent poverty, his journey to Boston in much the same mood as possessed Benjamin Franklin when he journeyed from Boston, his adventures as a salesman in a retail shoe shop, his conversion to Christianity by the mild eloquence of Edward Kimball, his early struggles in Chicago, his beginnings as an evangelist, through all his triumphs, to his death and burial at Northfield on the scene of his latest efforts and amid the monuments of his labors.

While the book is scarcely open to consideration as literature, yet it would be difficult to say, given the task set for the younger Mr. Moody and the specified manner of its performance, how the work could have been bettter done. The completed picture of the evangelist is very clear and there is neither cant nor extravagance in the son's comments on his father's doings. There is a large assortment of anecdotes, treasured in the family, and some of these perhaps will not impress the reader as particularly illuminative or suggestive. The story of how Dwight, at the age of eight years, while being ferried in a wabbly and dubious way across the Connecticut by a drunken boatman, urged his brother, aged ten, to put his faith in the Lord, may be true, but does not seem to be particularly illustrative of the development of the religious spirit in Moody's character. That was not only long before his conversion, but also long before he surreptitiously slit the leather seat of the cobbler's stool in his uncle's Boston shoe shop, so that the useful artisan, when he sat down, should slide through into a pail of water. But the system pursued by the biographer is justified by the result. One who peruses the book sees Dwight Moody from exactly the point of view of those who knew him best in the flesh.

Moody was a New Englander of a common type. Thousands of Massachusetts farmers and merchants have looked like him, talked like him, lived much as he lived. His special gift that distinguished him among his fellows was that which is called personal magnetism, while the emotional side of his nature was stronger than common. Imagination he probably lacked, and logic was as Greek to him. His reading seemed to be confined mostly to the English Bible and religious text books. He had no sort of theological training. Yet he did more to convert people to the profession of the Christian faith than any clergyman of his time.

He began his work as a revivalist in Chicago in the late fifties, and he kept it up until a few weeks before his death, last December. Undoubtedly he lived by his work, and made a good living, but he did much for others. The story of his work has often been told and many attempts have been made to account more than vaguely for his enormous influence. There is no occasion now either to retell the story or to essay another appreciation of the value of the man to the cause he served.

The illustrations, which comprise copies of many photographs not hitherto reproduced, include twenty-nine likenesses of Mr. Moody in various stages of his career and portraits of members of his family and his associates. There are pictures of the educational buildings erected under his eye at Northfield and Mount Hermon, as well as plans of both institutions, and views of Connecticut Valley scenery. There is also a picture of his grave on the summit of a hill near Northfield.

*THE LIFE OF DWIGHT L. MOODY. By His Son, William R. Moody. Illustrated. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

Errors in John T. Morse's "Lincoln."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I was greatly surprised to find in the volume on Abraham Lincoln in "The American Statesmen Series" a number of glaring mistakes, and the more so as the author of this book, John T. Morse, Jr., is also the editor of the entire series.

The first blunder I noticed is found in Vol. I., Page 15. The author speaks of the Sangamon as "a stream that empties into the Ohio." A glance at the map of Illinois will show that the Sangamon empties into the Illinois River, hundreds of miles from the Ohio.

Mr. Morse devotes a single brilliant paragraph to the description of the battle of Chattanooga. As a military historical picture his description is an utter failure. He hopelessly confuses geographical positions, the fighting of Nov. 24 and 25, 1863, the part which the different armies under Gen. Grant took in the battle, the point in the enemy's line which was pierced and broken, the kind of weather which prevailed on the decisive day, and the General and soldiers "who performed the conspicuous feat which was conclusive of victory." The following is the author's description of the battle of Chattanooga, as found in Vol. II., Pages 166 and 167:

Hooker's brave soldiers performed the conspicuous feat which was conclusive of victory. Having by command stormed the first line of riflepits on the ascent upon the Confederate left, they suddenly took the control into their own hands; without orders they dashed forward, clambered upward in a sudden and resistless access of fighting fury, and in an hour, emerging above the mists which shrouded the midmountain from the anxious view of Gen. Grant, they planted the Stars and Stripes on top of Lookout Mountain.

In this description the author confounds Missionary Ridge with Lookout Mountain. Gen. Grant in his memoirs, Vol. II., Page 53, says: "The possession of Lookout Mountain was of no special advantage to us." Again, Vol. II., Page 57, he says: "I was perfectly willing that the enemy should keep Lookout Mountain until we got through with the troops on Missionary Ridge."

There was nothing decisive of victory in the storming of Lookout Mountain. It was incidental to getting Hooker's troops into a position to fight the main battle on Missionary Ridge. The plan of battle formed by Gen. Grant, before the arrival of Gen. Sherman with his army, was for Sherman to attack the enemy's right on the northern end of Missionary Ridge, for Hooker to assault the enemy's left on the southern end of the ridge, and Thomas, with the Army of the Cumberland, was to assault the centre of Bragg's army, while the bulk of his forces was engaged on his two flanks. (See Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant, Vol. II., Pages 54 and 55.)

It was not "Hooker's brave soldiers who performed the conspicuous feat which was conclusive of victory," but those of Gen. Thomas. Hooker did not even get into position until after the decisive charge had been made. We find in Gen. Grant's Memoirs the following statement, Vol. II., Page 78:

It had got to be late in the afternoon, and I had expected to see Hooker crossing the ridge in the neighborhood of Rossville and compelling Bragg to mass in that direction also.

After stating the cause of Hooker's delay, Gen. Grant continues:

Thus was lost the immediate advantage I expected from his forces. His reaching Bragg's flank and extending across it was to be the signal for Thomas's assault of the ridge. But Sherman's condition was getting so critical that the assault for his relief could not be delayed any longer.

Sheridan's and Wood's divisions had been lying under arms from early morning, ready to move the instant the signal was given. I now directed Thomas to order the charge at once.

After speaking of the delay in getting the order to charge to the division commanders, Gen. Grant continues:

I told him (Gen. Wood) to make the charge at once. He was off in a moment, and in an incredibly short time loud cheering was heard, and he and Sheridan were driving the enemy's advance before them toward Missionary Ridge.

The Confederates were strongly intrenched on the crest of the ridge in front of us, and had a second line half way down and another at the base. Our men drove the troops in front of the lower line of rifle pits so rapidly and followed them so closely that rebel and Union troops went over the first line almost at the same time. Many rebels were captured, and sent to the rear under the fire of their friends higher up the hill. Those that were not captured retreated and were pursued. The retreating hordes being between friends and pursuers caused the enemy to fire high to avoid killing their own men. In fact, on that occasion the Union soldier nearest the enemy was in safest position. Without awaiting further orders or stopping to re-form, on our troops went to the second line of works, over that and then for the crest."

By what means, in spite of the clearest statement of Gen. Grant, Mr. Morse can attribute the magnificent charge of Sheridan's and Wood's divisions to Gen. Hooker and his brave soldiers is past understanding.

Mr. Morse is in error in regard to the part of the rebel line which was assaulted and broken. He says that the charge conclusive of victory was against the Confederate left. Gen. Sherman, in his report of the battle of Chattanooga, disagrees with the author, and makes the Confederate centre the part of the enemy's line which was crushed. The General in his Memoirs, Vol. I., Pages 377 and 378, says:

About 3 P. M. I noticed a white line of musketry fire in front of Orchard Knob, extending further and further to the right and left and on. We could only hear a faint echo, but enough was seen to satisfy me that Gen. Thomas was at last moving on the enemy's centre. * * * It was not until night closed in that I knew that the troops in Chattanooga had swept across Missionary Ridge and broken the enemy's centre. Of course the victory was won.

The only explanation for these errors is that Mr. Morse wrote from a confused remebrance of the data rather than from a careful and patient study of them.

JAMES G. ROBERTS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 7, 1900.

Nelson Lloyd, author of "The Chronic Loafer," which has just passed into its second edition at J. F. Taylor & Co.'s, has gone on a fishing trip into the mountains of Pennsylvania. He has in hand a new novel, for which he is now gathering additional material. It will deal with the Dunkards and Omish sects of Pennsylvania, and will have part of the scene laid in the city and part in the country. The axioms of the chronic loafer are quite as quotable as any of those found in similar character studies. The advice of a paper of Western Pennsylvania to its subscribers to "live mejum" is to be found therein: "Travel comf'table th'oo this world. Travel slow but allus keep movin'. Don't live too fast. Don't live too slow. Live mejum."

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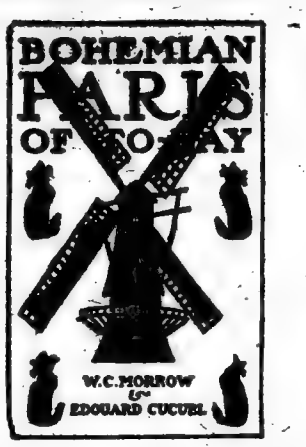

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,713. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1900.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Kitchener Probably the Hero of the Relief of Mafeking.

DISMAL REPORTS FROM PARIS

Depression Over Summer Outlook, and English War Talk Continues.

Belief that American Fuss Over Boers Means Nothing—Russian Concessions in Korea—Check to Japan's Plans for Colonization.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 19.—Mafeking having been relieved, that is the one topic of the day. "Bobs" sent a message some time ago to Baden-Powell, bidding him hold on until May 18, and on the evening of that day the news came through Pretoria that relief had reached the garrison which has stood a seven months' siege. It is a great feat of its kind, although the triumph is much more one of sentiment than of military importance.

Every one has long recognized that the occupation of Mafeking was a strategical blunder; but the heroic endurance of the garrison has been so great, its cheerfulness so abundant, its pluck so indomitable that public sentiment of admiration has concentrated upon its feat in a manner that even the story of Ladysmith could not rival.

No wonder then that the whole country, nourished as it has been by tales attractively written up about Mafeking by the war press, should have broken out into something that can only be described as delirious joy when the news came last night through Boer sources that the garrison was free.

To-day London is in bellowing excitement and ablaze with bunting. The streets are crowded, public offices are surrounded, flags decorate not only buildings but omnibuses, railway drays, cabs, private carriages, costers' donkey carts, and every second man, woman, and child in the swarming streets carries the Union Jack, a badge, or a flag of some kind. There will be a splendid addition to bank revenues as a result of the rejoicings of last night, to-day, and the next few days.

As I write, the Lord Mayor is close by, haranguing a crowd around the Mansion House, which has all the morning filled the entire roadway, to the complete stoppage of traffic; which has scrambled up lamp posts, climbed into balconies, and even invaded the sacred precincts of the Bank of England by perching on its iron railings, the excitement thus surpassing that which broke out over the relief of Ladysmith by many degrees. We are mad with joy.

And now we are curious to know who has led this relief column and what the line of its march has been. Until quite recently it was supposed that Hunter, who had crossed the Vaal at Windsorton, a little to the northwest of Kimberley, had detached or was himself leading a special picked column of about 3,000 men, conveying provisions and accompanied by artillery, and proceeding by forced marches through Basutoland along the western Transvaal border to Mafeking; but Hunter seems to have had nothing to do with this column. After passing the Vaal he diverted his course northwestward and is now in the southwest corner of the South African Republic, apparently with the object before him of marching along the right bank of that river so as to take the Boers still massed in the northern portion of the Free State in the rear, and prevent them from making any stand against Roberts's front advance. Who, then, took this relief column to Mafeking?

***

FRESH LAURELS FOR KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener, it is now surmised, is the man. He selected picked bodies of troops and, so the story runs, marched directly northward, almost as the crow flies, through the Orange Free State, avoiding every place where the Burghers were congregated, and, crossing the Orange River somewhere in the neighborhood of Bloemhof, pursued his way uninterruptedly to the deliverance of the seven months' blockaded garrison. Should this prove to be the truth it will add immensely to the lustre of Kitchener's name as a commander, for the feat, as a mere march through the enemy's country in early Winter, with water supplies failing and forage for horses becoming daily more scanty, is quite the most remarkable yet performed in this war.

What is to be done with the Mafeking garrison, now that it has been rescued, I cannot forecast. The best that could happen to it would be to bring it back south, so as to reduce the enormous expense which outlying posts always involve. The siege and deliverance of the garrison cannot have added much less than £1,000,000 to the cost of the war.

Were it possible for Carrington to come down from the north, join Plumer, and their combined forces make their way toward Johannesburg by the route of the Jameson raid, then undoubtedly some startling effects calculated to hasten the end of the struggle might result. But we fear it is unreasonable to expect that sufficient provisions and munitions of war could be supplied to a force proceeding from so isolated a base. Therefore, the probability is that the garrison will be brought back to the main army and perhaps those still capable of taking part in military operations may be joined to the force under Hunter.

In the Free State everything betokens the complete breakdown of organized opposition to the British advance. Roberts's patrols are scouring the country and occupying township after township to the north, east, and west of his headquarters at Kroonstad. In a short time there will be no Boer army within the Free State.

***

WAR FAR FROM ENDED.

Is the war then at an end? I by no means think so. It appears to me that Gen. Louis Botha, who, by the way, is not the Botha said to have been captured on Thursday at a little place between Kroonstad and Heilbron, has not any intention of fighting so long as he can keep out of the way of our troops or until he can select his own battle ground. And, considering the time of year, equivalent to mid-November with us, mid-November at an average altitude of 5,000 feet above the sea level, any intelligent leader of the Burghers would naturally decide that the best defense for his country for the next three or four months lay in the climate.

What we may, therefore, reasonably look for is an ostentatious massing or alleged massing of Burghers at this position and another, designed to attract our forces, to compel our troops to keep constantly on the march, wearing out their horses, in order to bring to bear upon the British army the full destructive effects of climatic conditions. How drastically destructive these are is shown by the fact that the average life of imported horses in active work is four days.

That the Burghers will submit, especially after the declaration of Mr. Chamberlain announcing that as soon as conquered their countries will be turned into Crown colonies or put under military Governors, is to indulge in a vain hope. Those sturdy Burghers, whatever we may think of them, will fight to the last, particularly the Transvaalers, and when Johannesburg has been occupied and Pretoria subdued, they will still remain our foes, with arms in their hands, watching for a chance to shoot. The war, in my opinion, is consequently far from being over. About Buller, I have nothing to add to last week's notes. "Bobs" has made his job easy, at least until Laing's Nek is reached. I doubt whether much of a stand will be made there.

***

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Some apprehension was caused in reflective political circles by the outcome of the French municipal elections. Paris has gone Nationalist, people remark, and that means trouble for us in the Autumn. This inference is a mere echo of the clamor raised earlier in the year about an alleged intention on the part of the French to attack England in October. But the mass of opinion is quite unaffected by these chatterings of irresponsible panicmongers, and we are not in the least disposed to believe that the success of the party of military despotism in France—for that is what Nationalism means—implies a disturbance of the amicable relations between the two countries.

It seems to have been a success due in no small measure to the disorganization of the Socialist and the Radical Republicans and also to the imprudence of Joseph Reinach. This French Jew bears an unfortunate name, and his zeal in the Dreyfus cause has made him very unpopular. Nevertheless, he is one of the most honest and courageous public men in France, although he lacks discretion commensurate with his energy and uprightness. He recently threatened the reopening of the Dreyfus scandal after the Exposition closes. In this he displayed a lack of practical wisdom, which Paris demagogues took advantage of to the full.

***

EXPOSITION NOT POPULAR.

Talking of the Exposition, I hear from French banking sources that its prospects are rather gloomy. Unless by judicious bribery or otherwise potentates from various parts of the world can be induced to visit Paris and help popularize the show with mankind at large its product is sure to be a dead loss.

The fear is that it will be left in great measure for domestic enjoyment. There was a crush of English at Easter who went over to see the opening, but their experience did the show harm, because they brought back tales about its incomplete condition so highly colored as led many people to suppose that some of the side shows may never be set going at all. All this, it is quite possible, may change in July, but in the meantime the French banking world is rather downhearted at the prospect, and it has somewhat spoiled the buoyancy of the French markets.

***

VISIT OF BOER DELEGATES.

We are not troubling our heads in the very least about your reception of the Burgher delegates from South Africa. It may be that we feel confident nothing will happen as a result of their visit, because of our perfect confidence in our ability to keep every form of interference at bay. For this and other reasons we do not believe you intend to do anything, let alone any question of whether you could if you would. Correspondents of our papers on your side have diligently been cultivating this view and often amuse by the elaborate explanations they send over, tending to prove that all the fuss means nothing.

These explanations ran on two lines. One may be summarized in the phrase that nobody who is anybody takes the least notice of these South African farmers, and the other may be said to run that if anybody who is somebody joins in the reception itself or in processions formed to welcome these delegates, it is simply because of election necessities. A certain class of ignorant voters, or half-assimilated outlanders, may be in said somebody's constituency and require to be conciliated. Whatever happens, in short, we are told that public demonstrations have no meaning whatever, and do not convey to us in the least the true impression of American opinion upon our quarrel with the Burgher republics.

I am bound to say that these explanations are fully accepted by the masses, and that not the slightest feeling has been raised against the United States by the apparent fervency of the welcome given to these men. Are we right?

***

AUSTRALIAN DEMANDS REFUSED.

Our Government has put its foot down upon the Australian Federation bill, and by deleting the seventy-fourth clause entirely, and inserting a new sentence, reaffirming in the most emphatic manner the absolute supremacy of the British Privy Council as a court of appeal over Australian courts, it has apparently put an end to any chance of compromise. Quite a babble of discussion has arisen in the colonies and here over this action, and most contradictory opinions are expressed. To all appearance, however, every Australian Premier except one has come round to Chamberlain's side, and the chance at present is that the amended bill will pass into law with only feeble protests against the changes made in it.

I believe that Chamberlain himself was disposed to give way, but the strong conservative instinct of other members of the Government united in an emphatic No, and he had to do the best he could to gloss over what is a very blunt refusal of a demand made by an important majority of Australian voters. There will be no civil war over this question, but I think soreness will arise that may bear evil fruit in time unless the new Federal Government, when it does start, contrives to evade the act by putting up fresh barriers between litigants and our Privy Council.

You will have noted that a kind of bribe is thrown out to the Australian colonies and to the Cape in the form of four Judgeships in the reinvigorated Privy Council Court, to be filled by colonial lawyers, each with a salary of £6,000 per annum, a life peerage, and a seat in our House of Lords. That seems small bait, taken at its weightiest, but these things have their effect, for natural man loves titles and the colonist loves to come home. The latest news is that the British Government has agreed to accept some sort of compromise. It is a mere rumor.

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JAPAN AND RUSSIA WARLIKE.

I do not at all like the news from Peking, which The Times published on Friday morning. It seems to me to portend an outbreak of war between Japan and Russia. The latter power has obtained from the Korean Government, by methods peculiar to itself, the exclusive use of the splendid natural harbor of Masampho, and intends to make that port the Winter quarters of her Eastern fleet. This is not only a direct menace to Japan, whose coastline is almost as near across the straits as Calais is from Dover, but it also appears to be a breach of the protocol of April 25, 1898.

In that protocol the two Governments of Japan and Russia entered into an engagement definitively to recognize the authority and the entire independence of Korea, and mutually engaged to refrain from all direct interference in the internal affairs of that country. Not only so, but the two powers mutually engaged not to take any measure calculated to have military significance, without having previously come to mutual agreement on the subject. And the Russian Government further declared that it would not impede the development of commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Korea.

Japan covets Korea and has legitimate claim to it. Her triumph over China should have given her supremacy there. Her statesmen, therefore, look upon the peninsula as a natural field, open to the energies of their population, which requires more room than it can obtain on its native islands. Now then, is Japan to sit down and accept this menace, which not only portends her expulsion from Korea at some not distant time, but sets up over against Nagasaki a new naval arsenal from which a Russian fleet could issue to prey upon Japanese commerce and attack the Japanese fleet, should ever strife break out between the two powers?

I regard the situation as most serious, and yet think in all probability Japan may for the present submit because she can hope for no assistance from us. We cannot lift a finger to aid her against Russia and alone she is too weak. Will you help her? We think not.

From some points of view her statesmen might think the earliest opportunity the best, because with every year that passes Russia must get stronger in those Eastern waters. Even so, I doubt whether a fight will come off now. But the situation is thoroughly unpleasant and, to my mind, full of danger.

A. J. W.

CARNEGIE SURPRISES SCOTCH.

They Wonder at the Steel Construction of Skibo Castle Addition.

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LONDON, May 19.—The Highland people are wondering hugely at the amount of steel Andrew Carnegie is using in the erection of his addition to Skibo Castle. These Sleepy-Hollowers have never before seen a building so done. All comes from Pittsburg. Skibo is now locally dubbed "Iron Castle."

It is said a mason mistook the millionaire for some poor visitor and patronized him. On learning his identity, he excused himself, saying, "You ought to wear better clothes so that people may be able to tell who you are." The Tailor, a newspaper, evidently agrees with the mason, for, in a sartorial criticism of the clothes represented at this year's Academy, it declares that the lapels of Mr. Carnegie's coat are clumsy and the edges very wabbly.

STEEL PLANTS REDUCE TIME.

Washburn and Moen Mills to Go on a Nine-Hour Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 19.—On account of slack orders, the three local plants of the Washburn & Moen branch of the American Steel and Wire Company will go on nine-hour time Monday. The order was posted to-day and affects all of the 6,000 operatives in the three mills. The cut in working hours from ten to nine hours is soon to be followed by a reduction in help. It is expected that at least 500 men at the Grove Street and Quinsigamond Mills will be laid off for the Summer within a few weeks.

Officials of the company say that the reduction in working time indicates nothing but light business during the Summer months. It is stated by some of the employes, however, that the order goes into effect this year much earlier than usual, and is the direct result of the recent slumps in the nail and barbed-wire market. It is also stated that this is the first Summer since the resumption of good times that the mills have failed to run on practically full time.

Fourth Vice President Moor of this city, General Manager of the local works, is about to start on a five months' European tour.

WANT HIGHER PRICE FOR FISH.

Newport Fishing Fleet Demands Six Dollars a Barrel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 19.—The big fleet of fishing vessels is moored to the wharves this afternoon and the fishing industry, employing hundreds of men, is at a standstill. The owners of the vessels called a meeting and decided that to sell scup and other fish at less than $6 a barrel meant a loss, and since the fishing season began the prices have ranged between $1.50 and $3 a barrel. The sense of the meeting to-day was $6 a barrel or nothing.

The seines are filled with fish and nothing is moving to supply the markets of New York and Philadelphia from this fishing station. A delegation of the Stonington (Conn.) fishermen came here for the meeting and decided on the same terms as those made by the Newport fishermen.

Unless the buyers accede to the price made to-day the big fishing fleet will go out of commission.

WILL NOT SELL DIRECTORIES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Chicago directories will not be sold this year, but instead the company has decided to lease them to subscribers. This plan has been agreed upon, according to the directory company, so as to get all old volumes out of the way and head off certain advertising schemes. The lease contract which former purchasers have been asked to sign requires a promise that the books will not be let out of the possession of the lessees and that they will be returned when next year's directories are issued.

A feature of the new scheme is that many of the books will be placed in convenient places under a penny in the slot machine, and persons wishing to consult them can do so for a cent.

Fast Train for St. Louis
via New York Central-Big Four Route. Leave Grand Central Station 5:30 P. M., arrive St. Louis 9:50 next evening. Close connection for Kansas City. No excess fare.—Adv.

COURT ENJOINS STRIKERS

Federal Judge Issues Order Against St. Louis Car Men.

Forbids Interference with Operation of Mail Cars—Sympathetic Strike Improbable.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—For one week at least the striking employes of the St. Louis Transit Company will be face to face with the Federal authority, which, speaking today through Judge Elmer B. Adams of the United States Circuit Court, in the form of an injunction, has commanded them to abstain from interfering in any manner with the running of mail cars on the various street car lines of the city owned by the Transit Company.

The writ of injunction issued this afternoon by Judge Adams is sweeping in its nature, and is made returnable May 26. It commands the strikers to refrain from doing anything whatever that will delay or obstruct the operating of mail cars, or the gathering and distribution of the mails. Everything prayed for in the petition for an injunction presented last Saturday evening to Judge Adams by United States District Attorney Rosier was granted. The only point not covered in the injunction which the company would possibly have asked, is that the strikers be enjoined from all interference with the running of passenger cars.

One thousand copies of the injunction have been printed. Each person named in it will be served with a copy by United States Marshal Bohle. Bulletins were posted at the various car sheds and power houses this evening. They will also be posted in conspicuous places along the streets over which the mail cars run. The Marshal said that he anticipated no trouble in serving the papers. He believes that the men mentioned will appear promptly in his office to be served.

No additional deputy marshals will be sworn in. If it is demonstrated that the present deputies in St. Louis are unable to handle the situation, a demand will be made upon the Government for Federal troops. None of the officials seen believe that this measure will become necessary. If it should, however, troops are within easy call, two squadrons of the Fifth Cavalry and a strong detachment of recruits being at Jefferson Barracks, twelve miles away. The troops, all told, number about 1,000 men.

President W. D. Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, said to-night, after being informed of the issuance of the injunction, that the strikers had violated no law and had no intention of doing so.

"We know what the laws are," he said, "and it needed no injunction to tell us what to do or not to do. We have done nothing wrong and we have a right to strike if we so desire. I do not believe we will make trouble for the Government."

The conduct of the strike to-day was in marked contrast to that of yesterday, there being no rioting, and nobody was injured during the day. This was due to the fact that the company made no effort to run cars during the afternoon, having been advised to refrain from doing so by Chief of Police Campbell. The union men who inforse the strike and are in favor of declaring a sympathetic strike decided to hold a parade late in the afternoon, and Chief of Police Campbell, being fearful of trouble if the cars and the parade should happen to collide, requested the company to keep its cars in the barn.

The parade was a success in point of numbers and enthusiasm, about 7,000 men being in line. Banners and transparencies bearing inscriptions indorsing the strike and pronouncing in favor of a sympathetic movement were numerous throughout the column, which marched through many of the down-town streets between 4 and 6 o'clock. There was not the slightest evidence of disorder. No policemen were in the parade, and none were needed. They were offered by Chief of Police Campbell, but declined by the leaders of the parade, who said the only use they had for officers was to have the policemen keep the non-union men from shooting them. The parade showed a most enthusiastic spirit, the marchers shouting and cheering as they tramped along. The crowd along the line of march was small and undemonstrative.

The contemplated call for the sympathetic strike will not be issued, in any event, before Monday. The matter of going on a sympathetic strike has been referred back to the unions individually. They commenced voting on the proposition to-night, and will have the matter under consideration until Monday night, when the Executive Committee will take action on the reports submitted to them by the various unions.

Opinion is devided as to what will be done, there being a very strong opinion in some directions that the sympathetic strike, if it materializes, will not embrace all the unions in the city by any means. The Typographical and Pressmen's Unions have determined that they will not go out, and it is expected that other influential unions will follow their lead.

TO CONTEST MRS. HILLER'S WILL.

She Left the Bulk of Her Fortune to Her Second Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—It is understood that the estate of Mrs. Frances Hiller, the wealthy and eccentric "Lady of the Caskets," who died at Wilmington yesterday, has been left to her husband, Henry Hiller, who was formerly her coachman, and that the will is to be contested by the relatives on the grounds of undue influence.

"Henry Hiller," who was Peter Surrette and Mrs. Hiller's coachman in 1893, is appointed executor of the will, together with Mrs. Mary Geens of Bristol, England, who was cabled to-day in notification, and will sail Tuesday from Southampton.

By the will Henry Hiller inherits the larger portion of the property, real and personal. The remainder is divided among a sister, Mrs. Mary Geens of Bristol, England; a brother, Albert Ayres of London, and several nieces.

M. CAMBON VISITS VASSAR.

French Ambassador Inaugurates French Club There.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 19.—The new French Club at Vassar College was inaugurated with great eclat to-day. M. Jules Cambon, the Ambassador from France to the United States, lending importance to the event by his presence. He was received at the railroad station by Mayor Sherrill, Prof. Bracq of Vassar, and a committee of citizens.

Mayor Sherrill made a speech of welcome, after which the Ambassador was taken in a carriage to Vassar, where President Taylor gave a luncheon in his honor. As a remembrance of his visit, M. Cambon presented a gavel to Miss Candler, the President of the French Club.

Insect Collection for Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 19.—The private collection of insects belonging to the late Dr. J. A. Lintner, for many years State Entomologist, is to be given to Cornell University by his widow as a memorial to her husband. Dr. Lintner died in Italy two years ago. Before the last Legislature there was a bill for the purchase of Dr. Lintner's library for $5,000. It passed the Assembly, but failed in the Senate.

Change in Time of Pittsfield Express.
The fast Pittsfield Express via the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad leaving Grand Central Station at 3:55 P. M. will, under the new schedule taking effect to-day, leave Grand Central Station daily, except Sunday, at 3:55 P. M., arriving at Pawling at 5:08 P. M., Millerton 5:55 P. M., Chatham 6:30 P. M., and Pittsfield at 7:34 P. M.—Adv.

ARREST IN CRONIN CASE

Suspected Potash Thrower Identified by Her Voice.

Mrs. Warner, Formerly Employed Under the Doctor's Wife, Locked Up—Expects to Prove an Alibi.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night arrested Mrs. Ettie Warner, who says she is thirty years old, and lives at 50 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, on suspicion of having thrown the potash into the face of Mrs. Cronin, the wife of Dr. John J. Cronin of 438 West Fifty-first Street, on Thursday night, destroying the sight of her left eye.

The arrest was made by Detectives Dale, Lyons, and Kammer in the apartments occupied by the woman and her husband, Harry, who, she says, is a stenographer and typewriter. The prisoner has a ten-year-old son, who lives with her mother, Mrs. Austin, at 101 West Ninetieth Street.

When arrested, Mrs. Warner protested that she was not out of her house on the night the poison was thrown, but the police allege that they have evidence that she was out. They will not, however, admit that they can prove that it was Mrs. Warner who threw the potash.

While the prisoner's pedigree was being taken Mrs. Elizabeth Lasette, the mother of Mrs. Cronin; her son, John Lasette, a letter carrier, and Patrick Wright, a janitor, all of whom live at 401 West Thirty-eighth Street, sat in an adjoining room, the door between ajar so as to enable them to hear the woman's voice.

Mrs. Lasette said positively that the voice was that of the woman who had called at her residence the Thursday night previous to the throwing of the potash, and had asked for Mrs. Cronin's address, but she failed to identify the woman when she saw her. The woman's son, John Lasette, who is a letter carrier, and Janitor Wright also said that the voice was similar to that of the woman who called at the house Thursday night.

The prisoner was then placed in a cell. She was attired similarly to the woman who called at the Cronin residence and who threw the potash, with the exception of the hat.

A young man who answered the doorbell at the Cronin residence last night said that a woman who gave her name as "Austin" called there Friday and conversed with Mrs. Cronin. He could not tell the nature of their conversation, but said that the Austin woman wept. Dr. Cronin was at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital with his wife.

Mrs. Cronin before her marriage was forewoman at a dressmaking establishment at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. Among the women employed there was the prisoner and her sister, who married a brother of the prisoner's husband, and who lives in the same house in One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Mrs. Warner's husband was not at home last night, but his brother, who is married to the sister of the prisoner, was seen. He said:

"I have jut heard about my sister-in-law's arrest. We will prove an alibi. My sister-in-law was attending the funeral of her cousin in Park Street, Jersey City, when the acid was thrown. We have already told the police that, but they do not believe us."

The prisoner's mother and another sister who live in Ninetieth Street were not seen. They sent out word that they had been instructed not to talk.

When Capt. Donohue was asked what evidence he had against the woman he replied:

"The only evidence I have is the identification made by Mrs. Lasette, John Lasette, and the janitor, Wright."

Magistrate Deuel was summoned to the West Forty-seventh Street Station to accept bail for Mrs. Warner. He placed the amount at $5,000. Miss Austin, a sister of the woman, appeared at the station with two men who were to give the bail, but the Magistrate refused to accept their securities.

Miss Austin denounced the arrest of her sister and said that the prisoner, with her husband, brother-in-law, and his wife had attended the funeral of a cousin, Sadie Lynch, on Park Street, Jersey City, and did not return home until after midnight Thursday.

TROUBLE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Dispute Has Already Broken Out Between British and French—Two British Warships Wait Orders.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 19.—The French lobstermen on the northwest coast of New Foundland are trying to occupy the location worked by the colonists in previous years.

Strong representations have been made to the Colonial authorities on this subject, and the British warships Alert and Buzzard are waiting in St. George's Bay until the Admiralty has been consulted.

A large number of Colonial fishermen are deeply interested in this matter.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

New Order May Be Issued for January Term.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 19.—There are indications that the Court of Appeals will order a new calendar made up for its January term. The present calendar was made in April, 1899, and originally contained 890 causes. Appeals in criminal cases and appeals from orders and such cases as the court directed placed upon it, because of irregularities, &c., have sent the total up to 1,072. Of that number all but about 300 causes have been argued or disposed of.

Returns for a new calendar when made up have come in gradually until there are between 300 and 400 of them. Then from the Appellate Divisions in the early Fall will come from 600 to 800 more. These causes, together with those not reached on the present calendar, and those which will be hurried along, when it is announced that a new calendar will be made up, will send the total up to about 1,100 or 1,200 to start with.

NOVEL FACTORY STRIKE.

120 Employes Gain Privilege to Buy Their Own Ice.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—A novel strike took place at Hamberger Brothers' shoe factory to-day. Each of the 120 men, women, and boys has been assessed 5 cents per week to pay for ice used in the water coolers. The employes did not object to this arrangement until, as they say, only enough ice was purchased to supply the coolers about half a day. Then they objected, but still the supply of ice water was not increased.

They offered to buy their own ice, but the firm objected and yesterday a meeting was held and it was determined by the employes that they would bring their own ice this morning and see what the firm would say. Accordingly early to-day they appeared with several large cakes of ice, only to be informed by the firm that the old system was still in effect. Then a consultation was held and the employes packed up their ice and went out on a strike.

Shortly before noon, the men were called together by Mr. Hamberger, and, after a conference, were granted the privilege to purchase their own ice, and the men all went back to work, followed by the boys and girls.

Decoration Day Excursions.
Half fare to Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, and Adirondack Mountains, via New York Central. Particulars from ticket agents.—Adv.

FENIANS AT ESQUIMAULT.

Men Who Try to Blow Up British Fortifications Barely Escape with Their Lives.

CHICAGO, May 19.—A special to The Times-Herald from Vancouver, B. C., says:

"Fenian sympathizers with the Boers have made an attempt to blow up the British fortifications at Esquimault. The big naval docks, where $70,000,000 damage could have been done, was the objective point of the leaders in the plot, who barely escaped from the guard with their lives.

"Major Bennett of the Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, made a statement of the circumstances to-day. He says that three weeks ago the officer commanding the Esquimault forts was advised to look out for the possibility of a Fenian outrage. The information came from the military authorities at San Francisco, and with it the description of three well-known Fenians who were a few days later recognized in Vancouver.

Orders were given to sentries to shoot after the failure to reply to a second challenge, and to shoot to kill. On Wednesday night, just after midnight, four men were discovered by the sentries within the line of the first outposts, and they were just abreast of Fort Macaulay works and within a short distance of the large marine docks of the North Pacific squadron. Two guards challenged almost simultaneously. There was no response, and the dimly outlined figures crouched to the ground.

"The guards challenged again, and at this several other sentries fired. By the time a search party had been formed there was much confusion, and the men succeeded in running past the outposts. The latter claim they will be able to recognize two."

"The commanding officers regard it as a certain attempt to destroy some part at least of the works. The guards have again been doubled."

HATRED FOR AMERICA.

London Paper Says Continental Powers Are Against the United States in Dispute with Turkey.

LONDON, May 19.—"However much Turkey may wrong the United States, American ships are not to pass the straits in order to exact redress from Constantinople, under penalty of being blown out of the water by Russian, German, and Austrian ships."

This is the deduction drawn by The Spectator, which, in the course of a lengthy article based on the anti-American utterances of the Listok of Odessa, deals with the alleged hatred of America by the Continental powers, especially Russia.

"The main cause of this," continues The Spectator, "no doubt is fear of the enormous resources of the people of the United States and the willingness the people have revealed, as the Listok affirms, to use them for forcible expansion of trade and territory.

"The statesmen of Europe do not exactly know what course America will pursue in her new greatness, and besides recognizing clearly that she is stronger than any single State on the Continent, they doubt in their hearts whether if all who speak English stood together it would be possible for any coalition, even if it covered all the other civilized States, to raise up sufficient obstacles to American designs.

"They cannot conceive that such a mass of power can be used for any but selfish ends. Therefore they are genuinely alarmed. The Listok actually speaks of a combination on the Continent to resist them. In China alone the professional diplomatists of the Continent hate the representatives of the Union and would take any opportunity of giving them a sharp set-down. They detest the American habit of using amateurs as Ambassadors and Ministers, men who use non-professional phraseology and who never know how to distinguish between feint and earnest, and press any demands with a sort of conviction that they must in the end be granted.

"The frankness of the American agents strikes the old aristocrats of the European chancelleries as boorishness, their lawyer-like arguments as petty haggling, and their cool persistence as distinctly overbearing."

The Spectator concludes that the Listok article, which passed the censor, was written by some diplomat, and draws American attention to it, maintaining that the Listok voices particularly and truthfully the "dislike and suspicion against America which is now nearly universal among the Continental Governments."

ADMIRAL AHMED PASHA HERE.

To Purchase Ships, Guns, and Engines for Turkish Navy.

Rear Admiral Ahmed Pasha, engineer-in-chief of the Turkish Navy, has arrived in this city from Constantinople on an official mission as agent of his Government for the purchase of ships and guns, and engines for steamships. Admiral Ahmed, who is a member of the London Society of Mechanical Engineers and who speaks English as well as other European tongues quite fluently, said that although he had not as yet received definite instructions, he was certain his work would be in line with his professional knowledge.

The Admiral denied emphatically that his trip had any connection with the question of indemnity. When asked what the public feeling in Turkey was on this matter, he replied:

"There is no public feeling; one does not hear the thing mentioned."

Continuing, Admiral Ahmed said that the excellence of American shipbuilding and American engineering was fully recognized everywhere. However, there was another reason why Turkey would rather order her ships in this country, and that was that the United States was a neutral power, having no reason for being drawn into a possible European war.

Admiral Ahmed will visit all the large shipyards as far west as San Francisco and also the large steel and iron mills. He is especially interested in ship engines. During the twenty-four years that he has been at the head of the Engineering Department of the Turkish Navy there have been built from his plans over 120 engines for the Turkish Navy and mercantile marine. The Admiral will remain in this city until he receives instructions from the Turkish Ambassador at Washington.

Appointee Forgot to Qualify.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 19.—Henry R. Hoyt, who was appointed a manager of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson by Gov. Roosevelt some weeks ago, forgot to qualify, and his appointment lapsed. Since his return from Washington the Governor has reappointed Mr. Hoyt "to fill the vacancy caused by his failure to qualify."

Brown Wills to be Probated.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 19.—The wills of John Nicholas Brown and his brother, Harold Brown, will most likely be offered for probate here Monday morning.

To Cairo in Catskills by Day Line Steamers, half rate May 28 to June 5. See advs.—Adv.

CONSOLIDATED ENDS THE LONG GAS WAR

Absorbs New Amsterdam, and the Price Will Be $1.05.

IN CONTROL OF THE STANDARD

Negotiations Now Concluded, as Pointed Out, Show Affiliation of Whitney and Standard Oil Interests.

The local gas war is at an end. The Consolidated Gas Company has made complete arrangements for the purchase of the control of its only important adversary, the New Amsterdam Gas Company, and will attend to the business of making and selling practically all the gas which the inhabitants of Manhattan Island burn. The negotiations which effected this result will work unpleasant consequences, not only in this borough, but also in the Bronx, to which the war has recently been extended, for gas bills, it is said, will begin in a few weeks to grow with vigor.

It is not long since the cry of "Dollar Gas" was a cherished slogan with the professional emancipator. The legal rate last year was $1.10 a thousand cubic feet; this year it is $1.05, and next year and thereafter, until the Legislature sees fit to change the rate, it will be a dollar a thousand. But since May 1, 1899, New Yorkers have used gas at a much cheaper rate, usually at 50 or 65 cents a thousand. The Consolidated Gas, New Amsterdam Gas, and Standard Gas Light Companies are all selling it at 65 cents. This is to be changed now, and before many weeks the consumer will be charged at the present legal rate, $1.05.

HOW THE GAS WAR ENDS.

The gas company officials have all along maintained that 65 cents was a losing rate for them, and there has been considerable wonder expressed in financial circles as to why the "ruinous trade war" continued, and constantly recurring rumors that it had been settled. Representatives of Consolidated Gas Company interests have averred that the whole New Amsterdam property was only worth the amount of its bonds, and the stock was by no means worth what it was selling for, but they have now wound up the war by buying the said stock at about its market price.

The negotiations for the close of the war have been conducted on behalf of the Consolidated Gas Company by William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, and Anthony N. Brady, and in behalf of the New Amsterdam Company by H. B. Hollins, Charles F. Dietrich, John C. T. Tomlinson, and Emanuel Lehman, all Directors. Henry H. Rogers of the Standard Oil clique, which is dominant in Consolidated Gas affairs, is a Director in the New Amsterdam Company, and is also reported to have been interested in the negotiations.

The plan for absorption is set forth in an agreement between the Consolidated Gas Trustees on the one hand and H. B. Hollins, Charles F. Dietrich, and all holders of New Amsterdam stock who may sign it on the other hand. It provides for the purchase of New Amsterdam common stock (of which there is now $12,000,000 outstanding and $1,000,000 reserved in the treasury) at $25 a share, and the purchase of New Amsterdam preferred stock (of which there is $8,000,000 outstanding and $1,000,000 reserved in the treasury) at $50 a share. Provided every holder of New Amsterdam stock comes into the agreement, this will call for the expenditure of $7,620,000 for the purchase of every share of New Amsterdam stock now outstanding.

TO RECEIVE DEBENTURES.

The New Amsterdam holders are not to be paid in cash, however, but in 6 per cent. debentures at par of the Consolidated Gas Company, which must be redeemed on or before May 1, 1901, in Consolidated Gas stock, which will be reckoned at $190 a share for the purpose. In other words, a man who holds $19,000 worth of the debentures will get just 100 shares of Consolidated Gas stock for them. The agreement provides that the issue of debentures may be as great as $7,672,000, which would not only pay for all the New Amsterdam stock, but leave $52,000 over for incidental expenses. The New Amsterdam holders are to pay the war revenue tax, but this would only amount to $4,200 on all the New Amsterdam stock.

The proposed issue of debentures may be redeemed any time at the pleasure of the Consolidated Gas Company before next May, and if they are redeemed before Dec. 1, 1900, they will carry no interest at all. If redeemed between that date and May 1, 1901, 6 per cent. interest will be paid on them in cash.

H. B. Hollins & Co. yesterday issued to New Amsterdam stockholders a letter saying that an agreement had been entered into for the exchange of New Amsterdam common and preferred for Consolidated Gas Company debentures, and asking holders to call at the firm's office and sign the agreement. This agreement is not to become effective until 51 per cent. of the stock has been pledged to it, but as holders of more than that amount have already agreed to it, there is no chance that the deal will fail through. This week a circular will be issued to the stockholders of New Amsterdam, giving the particulars of the agreement, and a depository will be named—in all probability the National City Bank—in which those who enter the agreement will deposit their stock. They will have thirty days in which to do this, and the debentures, which will be for $1,000 each, will be ready in about two months.

CONSOLIDATED'S CAPITAL.

The Consolidated Gas Company had a few months ago a capitalization of $39,078,000. It bought the entire capital stock of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company for $36,000,000 of its debentures, and redeemed these by issuing 155,172 new shares of Consolidated stock, which was reckoned as worth $232 a share, for the purpose. This increased its capitalization to $54,595,200. If now all the New Amsterdam holders consent to the agreement and $7,672,000 of new Consolidated debentures, the full authorized amount, is issued, the Consolidated Gas Company will have to make a new issue of about 40,378 shares of stock with which to redeem the debentures, thus making its total capitalization $58,633,000.

All of the New Amsterdam holders may not come into the agreement, however. A new Amsterdam stockholder was quoted yesterday as saying that he did not believe holders who paid more for their securities than the Consolidated is now offering for them would consent to the agreement. The offer of the Consolidated is slightly below the market price for New Amsterdam stock, but, on the other hand, $190 a share is several dollars below the present market value of Consolidated Gas stock.

The time when the gas rate will be raised to $1.05 is reported to be June 1, but officials and Directors were reticent when the subject was mentioned. A member of the firm of H. B. Hollins & Co. said:

"I don't know just when the rate will be raised, but it will be raised. The companies are losing money at the present rate. The gas war is ended now, and one big corporation is destined to control the situation."

A Consolidated Gas Company Trustee said: "The Standard Gas Company, in which we own a large interest anyway, only makes 7 per cent. of the gas output of this city, and it does not cut any figure in the present situation. It will not be an obstacle."

CONTROL OF THE STANDARD.

Some time ago

affected, it was learned yesterday, by which a large portion of this pooled stock is to be purchased by Consolidated Gas Company interests, though it cannot be turned over till Aug. 1. It is considered highly likely in Wall Street that it is only a matter of a few months before the Consolidated Company will absorb the Standard also. They already control the New York Mutual Gaslight Company, which is legally compelled to be maintained as a separate corporation.

The New Amsterdam Company now has a plant at Long Island City and a gas tunnel under the East River, by which it sends its product over to Manhattan Island for distribution. The Long Island plant is now to be enlarged, and is to be used for the manufacture of all the gas which will be supplied under Consolidated auspices. This will enable the Consolidated Gas Company people to sell much of their valuable real estate here, which has greatly increased in worth since they bought it. One of the men interested in the recent negotiations said yesterday that the sale of this real estate ought to bring $10,000,000. The Consolidated people will, of course, have the New Amsterdam tunnel at their disposal, and if they need more room on the other side of the East River they have 300 or 400 acres at Astoria, owned by the Astoria Company, which concern they have bought, and can erect a separate plant there.

There was considerable repetition yesterday of the rumor that the Brooklyn Union Gas Company was to be taken in also by the Consolidated, but it was discredited by authority.

NEW AMSTERDAM FINANCES.

The New Amsterdam Gas Company has besides its $9,000,000 of 5 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and its $12,000,000 of common stock, bonds outstanding to the amount of $21,500,000. It was formed by the merger of the Equitable Gaslight Company and the New York and East River Gas Company, and now controls the Central Union Gas Company and the Northern Union Gas Company, which are Bronx concerns. Its bonds, with the exception of a first consolidated 5 per cent. issue of $3,000,000, due in 1948, are secured by the properties of these merged or controlled corporations.

The gas war which has now been brought to an end was started on May 1, 1899, by the Consolidated Gas Company, which complained that its rivals had been very aggressive. It cut the rate from $1.10 to 65 cents that day. The Standard met the cut, and the New Amsterdam promptly cut to 50 cents. A few months ago the New Amsterdam, which said the demand for its gas had immensely increased, raised the price at a jump to $1.05, the present legal rate. The other companies did not follow suit, and the New Amsterdam later came down to 65 cents. The war has been marked by secret rate cutting in many instances.

The negotiations now concluded show, it is said on all hands, how closely the Whitney interests are now affiliated with the Rockefellers and the Standard Oil syndicate. The Trustees of the Consolidated Gas Company are: President Harrison E. Gawtry, Samuel Sloan, John P. Huggins, William Rockefeller, M. Taylor Pyne, George F. Baker, James Stillman, Stephen S. Palmer, Hugh D. Auchincloss, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, William C. Whitney, Anthony N. Brady, and Thomas F. Ryan.

NEELY INTENDED TO FLEE?

It Is Said Man Accused of Frauds in Cuba Planned to Settle in Venezuela.

HAVANA, May 19.—It has been learned that Charles F. W. Neely recently sent to Venezuela a trusted agent with several thousand dollars, who purchased a concession to work six miles of roadbed for gold. The evidence is beginning to show that he intended to invest heavily there, with the intention probably of settling in that locality in event of future trouble. The Government is endeavoring to discover some possible way to attach his property there.

The evidence so far secured, it is stated, does not show that Acting Auditor Reynolds is implicated in the postal frauds, unless he may possibly have some knowledge of the wrongdoings. Consequently his surveillance is merely nominal.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, accompanied by his private secretary and three Inspectors, arrived to-day. He says that he has no order to suspend Mr. Rathbone, which, he says, will not be done except from Washington, if at all. Mr. Bristow will take charge of all the postal affairs in the island. He had an interview to-day with Gov. Gen. Wood, which lasted over an hour.

Teller Wants Cuban Shortage Paid.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Senator Teller to-day introduced an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill appropriating $200,000 for the money supposed to have been embezzled in Cuba. The amendment provides the appropriation "to enable the President of the United States to refund any money that has been embezzled or in any way misappropriated by the civil or military appointees of the United States from funds collected in the Island of Cuba by the military authorities of the United States."

OLD SOLDIER DIES INTESTATE.

Federal Government and an Ohio County Want His Property.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—The antagonistic claims of the United States Government and Montgomery County, Ohio, as the heirs of the lately deceased old soldier, John Hoffmann, were heard to-day by Judge Thompson in the United States Court.

Edward Bowers, special attorney for the Government, and Assistant District Attorney Sherman McPherson argued that the law requires that the property of old soldiers dying without heirs, as Hoffmann did, shall go to the Government. Mr. Gottschalk and Mr. Limbert of Dayton argued the case for Montgomery County, which claims that Hoffmann's money, by the law of the State of Ohio, is to be turned into the county school fund. The case is the first of the kind that has arisen, but it is expected that there will be numerous others shortly to claim attention on precisely the same ground as the Hoffmann estate.

Only a few thousand dollars are involved in the matter, but it is estimated that in the next few years there will be over $500,000 to be disposed by the decision to be given in the present case. Judge Thompson will give his decision sometime during the month.

GOLD SEEKERS DELAYED BY ICE.

Vessels Cannot Take Their Passengers Through to Nome.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 19.—Leaving Dutch Harbor on the 10th inst., the steamship Hero, now carrying coal to Unalaska from Comax, arrived at Esquimault yesterday. She brings news that 150 miles northward of Dutch Harbor there is a sea of ice which no vessel can break through. The steamer Alpha, on her way to Nome from Victoria and Vancouver, had been prevented from completing her voyage and on the 7th inst. put back to Dutch Harbor to replenish her coal bunker, after lying off the ice for thirty days. She sailed again on the 9th, and will take the first opportunity of making headway through the ice. Only one passenger declined to continue the voyage.

The whalers Alexander, William Bayliss, Belvedere, Belooa, and the barkentine Pitcairn, bound for Nome with freight and passengers, were at Unalaska when the Hero called, and the officers gave it as their opinion that the Alpha will not reach Nome till toward the last of June.

The Rush for Nome.

SEATTLE, Washington, May 19.—To-day and Sunday will probably be the banner days of the rush from Seattle to Cape Nome. Five or six of the largest vessels of the great fleet are scheduled to leave. The Garonne, the largest vessel sailing from Seattle, will get away Sunday night. The Senator put to sea this evening with nearly 500 passengers. The Cleveland sailed at noon with 195 passengers, the Alliance with 350 passengers and 500 tons of mineral cargo, and the Lakme, carrying 200 passengers and 500 tons of general merchandise, also sailed.

The steamer Oregon is scheduled to sail Sunday. She will have 600 passengers.

Insurance of Cargoes for Nome.

SEATTLE, Washington, May 19.—The following self-explanatory telegram has been received by Capt. F. J. Burns from the Board of Marine Underwriters of San Francisco: "All companies have to-day agreed that they will not insure cargo by steam or sail to Cape Nome and vicinity unless vessels furnish certificate from Board of Survey or approved by board that their loading is satisfactory and properly equipped with sufficient anchors and chains."

Mail Steamer May Have Been Lost.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 19.—The steamer Hero, which has arrived at Esquimault from Unalaska, reports that the little mail steamer running between Sitka and Unalaska is over a month overdue, and it is feared she is lost. The only boat met in the North was the steam whaler Kariuk. Her Captain said it was the severest Winter he had ever experienced in the North. May 13 was one of the coldest days.

SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION

Commissioner O'Brien Succeeds Mr. Little as President.

Tributes of His Associates—His Long Service and His Work for School Reforms.

Commissioner Miles M. O'Brien, at the meeting of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx last night, was unanimously elected President to succeed Joseph J. Little. Commissioner Henry A. Rogers, appointed by Mayor Strong, was made temporary Chairman.

Mr. Little's resignation, on account of ill-health, was read. Commissioner Abraham Stern said he felt confident that he expressed the sentiments of every member of the board when he stated that he regretted Mr. Little's decision to give up his office. Friends had tried to induce him to remain, but the advice of his physician forced him to retire. The board, Mr. Stern said, would never get as its presiding officer a man more independent of character, or one who would be more prompt to throw aside all personal motives for the best interests of the public school system.

Commissioner Davis offered a preamble and resolution, expressing the high esteem felt by the board for Mr. Little and its sincere regret at his resignation. These were unanimously adopted. A copy of them will be engrossed and presented to Mr. Little.

Commissioner Richard H. Adams then nominated Commissioner O'Brien for President. Commissioner Burlingham, the leader of the anti-Tammany minority in the board, seconded the nomination, saying that it was a personal pleasure to do so.

"In Mr. O'Brien," said Commissioner Davis, "we shall get a man with thorough knowledge of school matters and of strict judicial impartiality."

Commissioners M. E. Sterne, Moriarty, and Lee also spoke in eulogy of the nominee. The vote was then taken. Commissioners Moriarty and Burlingham escorted the new President to the chair. Hearty applause greeted Mr. O'Brien. He said in part:

"I would be more of a stoic by nature than I am if I did not deeply feel this great honor you pay me. My pleasure is all the greater because my election comes to me unsolicited. It seems to me that one of the most hopeful things about this board is that, although composed of men of different political and religious views, yet when the Ahearn bill came up they threw aside all other considerations than the best interests of the teachers and the school children, and indorsed it unanimously. In all my school experience I never knew such a thing to take place before.

"I look to you all to aid me in keeping this board clear from everything except what we believe to be in the best interests of the public school system. It was said when the present board was appointed that a step backward was to be taken, that it meant good-bye to high schools and everything that denotes progress. But what do we find to-day? We have advertised for the Girls' High School, we are planning for a mixed high school, and in the near future we hope to have also the commercial high school, so that we may educate our young people according to the most scientific way. I rely on your united loyalty because I believe you know that as President I shall not allow myself to be governed by partisan or sectarian motives."

Mr. O'Brien was born at Newcastle West, County Limerick, Ireland, in 1845. His father, who was a physician, wished him to become a lawyer, but, at the age of eighteen he threw aside his books in the Mungret Model National School, and, with only enough money to pay his passage, came to this city in 1864. He soon went to Baltimore, where he secured employment in a wholesale dry goods store owned by his uncle, James G. Fitzpatrick. In 1865 he returned to New York and became assistant salesman in the house of H. B. Claflin & Co. He has remained there ever since. He married in 1869.

Mayor Grace appointed him a member of the Board of Education and he continued as such under Mayors Hewitt, Grant, and Gilroy, a period of thirteen years. He was removed by Mayor Strong and reappointed by Mayor Van Wyck. His home is at 320 West Eighty-ninth Street. He has four sons, one of whom is a member of Troop C and served in Porto Rico during the Spanish-American war. Mr. O'Brien had two bright and attractive daughters, Fannie and Maud. Their deaths were the bitterest affliction of his life.

Eleven years ago Mr. O'Brien founded the public school lecture course to workingmen and women. The first year it had 35,000 attendants; last year they numbered more than half a million. He is also identified with the movement to establish a commercial high school and the extension of the vacation school system, the opening of schoolyards as play grounds, and of schoolrooms as reading clubs. He was also instrumental in establishing additional evening schools. He is a member of the Lotos, Suburban, Democratic, Wool, and Catholic Clubs, and of the West End Association. He has been receiver of the Madison Square Bank, the Umbrella Trust, and Downs & Finch.

WAR ON CONEY ISLAND SALOONS

Law Enforcement Society Secretary Says Fifty Pastors Will Co-operate.

T. De Quincey Tully, Secretary of the Law Enforcement Society in Brooklyn, last evening announced that that organization, with the aid of "the prominent ministers in Brooklyn," would to-day begin a new crusade against violators of the excise laws at Coney Island. According to Mr. Tully, about fifty Brooklyn pastors are identified with his society in the effort that is to be made to make Coney Island saloon keepers respect the law. He said that these ministers would speak of the matter to their respective congregations at the church services this morning and urge support of the movement.

Among the clergymen Mr. Tully says will co-operate in the crusade are the Rev. Drs. Newell Dwight Hillis, Richard S. Storrs, John F. Carson, Theodore L. Cuyler, A. J. F. Behrends, R. R. Meredith, J. Douglas Adam, Amzi C. Dixon, Horace Porter, and Vicar General McNamara, the last named of the Catholic Church.

The Rev. Dr. Carson, when spoken to about the matter last night, expressed surprise. He said that he had not been approached in the matter and knew nothing about the movement. Dr. Hillis at first could not recall that he had identified himself with the crusade, and he appeared to possess little or no information about the matter. Afterward, however, he remembered that he had consented to the use of his name. The Rev. Horace Porter, who is Dr. Hillis's assistant, said that he had been invited to join in the movement, and had attended a meeting of those interested a few days ago. He did not know that the matter would be brought up in Plymouth Church to-day.

Mr. Tully, in explaining the scheme of the movement, said that a committee would be organized, to be composed of one man from each church, to be named by the pastor, and will have general charge. George W. Bristol, the President of the society, would be at the head of the committee, he said. Agents of the society will gather evidence on which the attorneys of the society will act. The entire plan of attack, Mr. Tully said, would be a departure from that of previous years. Instead of proceeding against excise law violators criminally, the efforts of those interested would be directed toward having the licenses of the offenders canceled.

FIVE-CENT ICE IN CHICAGO.

Knickerbocker Company to Sell Fifteen-Pound Pieces to the Poor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 19.—"Ice for 5 cents a cake" is what is to be done for poor people and small buyers this Summer. Wagons are to be driven in the poor districts to sell fifteen pounds for 5 cents. Heretofore no amount less than 10 cents' worth was generally sold, and in many instances poor families were deprived of ice during sweltering days.

"There is no profit in selling ice in fivecent quantities," said J. S. Field, President of the Knickerbocker Company, to-day. "But in order to aid poor people we have decided to introduce the five-cent feature."

State Reporter Smith Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 19.—Edmund H. Smith has tendered his resignation as State reporter to the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

President's Defenders Active—Dr. T. B. Neely of Philadelphia Gains in Balloting for Bishops.

CHICAGO, May 19.—There will be an exciting and prolonged contest on the floor of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference before the majority report of the Temperance Committee censuring President McKinley for his attitude on the enforcement of the anti-canteen law will be accepted, if it is approved. To-night the supporters of the minority report, from which all reference to the President has been eliminated, claim that the conference will refuse to become a party to any censure of the President, either as Chief Executive of the United States or as a member of the Methodist Church. The thirteen members of the committee who signed the minority report have been busy with the members of the conference in an effort to secure support in their refusal to criticise the President.

The action of the majority is said to have caused a sense of embarrassment among the leaders in conference, who will be called upon to take a stand on the issue which the submission of the two reports will raise. Letters, telegrams, and appeals on both sides of the subject have been pouring in upon the members of the committee from all parts of the country since the committee decided upon its report.

The contest has been given something of political interest, a representative of the National Republican Committee having arrived in Chicago for a conference with members of the committee and leaders of the conference. His mission, according to those with whom he is said to have conferred, is to ascertain at first hand the exact purport of the resolution of the committee and to learn personally the sentiment of the members of the conference in regard to the report.

The committee will probably be given an opportunity to report early next week. Chairman Samuel Dickie attempted to bring the matter up to-day, but was defeated in his attempt.

The conference is in dead-lock over the election of two members to the Episcopacy, three more ballots having been taken to-day without result. The last ballot announced, however, showed evidences of a landslide for Dr. T. B. Neely of Philadelphia, who almost stampeded the conference by a powerful speech on the life tenure of the Episcopacy during the debate on the question of missionary Bishops, in which Dr. Neely sharply criticised those who put the Bishops "on a higher pedestal," and contended that the "Episcopacy was not a third order." Dr. Berry and Dr. Spellmeyer fell off considerably in the balloting.

Outside of the somewhat sensational debate preceding the action of the conference in refusing to send an additional Bishop to Eastern Asia, the conference resumed the debate on the ministerial time-limit, one of the most important questions before the committee.

The ninth ballot for Bishops was read at the opening of the conference this morning. It was as follows: J. F. Berry, 357; H. Spellmeyer, 345; D. H. Moore, 293; J. W. Hamilton, 258; T. B. Neely, 39, and C. J. Little, 15. Others from one to seven votes each. Necessary to a choice, 460.

The tenth ballot was announced as follows: J. F. Berry, 337; H. Spellmeyer, 298; D. H. Moore, 288; J. W. Hamilton, 287; T. B. Neely, 57, and E. J. Little, 16. Others from one to nine each.

The eleventh ballot resulted as follows: J. F. Berry, 310; J. W. Hamilton, 281; D. H. Moore, 256; H. Spellmeyer, 239; T. B. Neely, 193, and E. J. Little, 19. Others from one to eight votes each.

Dr. Neely's eloquence had apparently deeply moved the conference, and the twelfth ballot, which followed immediately, was taken amid considerable confusion.

Debate on the report was continued until after 1 o'clock, when the twelfth ballot was announced as follows: J. F. Berry, 296; J. W. Hamilton, 272; T. B. Neely, 235; D. H. Moore, 234; H. Spellmeyer, 181; J. R. Day, 23, and F. J. Little, 22.

Following the announcement, an attempt was made to indefinitely postpone further balloting for Bishops, but in the midst of an uproar the motion was voted down. A message of fraternal greeting from the Presbyterian General Assembly now in session at St. Louis was read before the Conference.

The rules were suspended to hear the report of the Committee on Episcopacy, presented by Dr. Buckley, on the question of retaining the title of "Missionary Bishops," favoring the retention. It was adopted. The committee also reported in favor of the election of another missionary Bishop for Eastern Asia, his work to embrace China, Japan, and Korea. Gov. Shaw spoke in favor of limiting the term of missionary Bishops to eight years.

Dr. T. B. Neely of Philadelphia was then recognized, and in one of the most impassioned speeches so far heard in the Conference favored the report. "This will be a historical day in this Conference," said he. He favored having the Bishops stay on the field and protested against the idea of life tenure in the Episcopacy. "I believe every Bishop here is subject to the command of the Conference when in session," continued Dr. Neely. "I may never have another opportunity to express myself on this subject, and I do so now. It is not a third order. A Bishop who does not treat his brethren as brethren is an autocrat. It sometimes is necessary to remove a man, and the General Conference has absolute power to do so for malfeasance, unfeasance, or no feasance at all."

Dr. Hiram W. Lowry of North China, Dr. J. F. Thompson of South America, and Mashoyoshi Takaki of Tokio, Japan, opposed the sending of another missionary Bishop to Eastern Asia. A motion to lay the report on the table was adopted, the Conference thus bowing to the protests of the foreign delegates.

Discussion of the report of the Committee on Itinerancy, which was presented yesterday, was then resumed. Frank A. Arter of the East Ohio Conference, J. R. Day of Syracuse University, Dr. George H. Bridgeman, President of Hamline University, and Gov. Shaw of Iowa spoke in favor of the majority report, favoring the unconditional abolition of the time limit. At 1:15 P. M. the Conference adjourned for the day.

Members of the Committee on Book Concern to-day adopted a report, recommending that the General Conference authorize the Board of Bishops to appoint a special commission of nine to compile a new hymnal.

NEGROES CRITICISE PRESIDENT.

Baptist Association Blames Mr. McKinley for Disfranchisement.

HARTFORD, May 19.—The Colonial Baptist Association of Southern New England, (colored,) comprising thirty churches in Connecticut and Massachusetts, which is in convention here to-day, adopted resolutions which criticise President McKinley and the Administration because of the treatment of the colored men in the South; denounce imperialism, and laud Grover Cleveland as a man who did his duty.

They deplore the conditions which have increased race prejudice and emboldened the lawless factions of the country, who are now seeking to mold public sentiment with which to nullify the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which would disfranchise the entire negro population.

Against the Army Canteen.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—The incident of to-day's session of the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church was the discussion of a resolution condemning the army canteen. The Rev. W. W. Lathrope of Scranton said that the President's "donothing attitude, when, as commander of the army, he could have abolished the canteen by a stroke of his pen, is contemptible," he exclaimed. The resolution was finally amended so as to condemn the liquor traffic in general terms.

PRESBYTERIANS IN THE SOUTH.

Treasurer's Report Received by the Assembly in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, May 19.—Devotional exercises opened the third day's session of the Southern General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. A few overtures were received, some of which related to the hymn book question, protesting for the most part against the hasty adoption of a new book.

An overture was offered asking the Assembly to inaugurate a twentieth century movement, the plan being to raise at least $1,000,000 for the permanent work of the Church. An invitation was extended to the Assembly from Broadway Church, Fort Worth, Texas, to have the sessions of the Assembly in that city in 1901.

W. A. Alexander, Treasurer of the General Assembly, made his report for 1900, showing receipts from May 8, 1899, to May 11, 1900, amounting to $3,603, and disbursements for the same period of $2,338, leaving a balance of $1,265 in the Treasurer's hands.

AMERICAN PAVILION AT EXPOSITION ALL RIGHT

Assertion that It Is Unsafe Denied by Expert Dayton.

UNITED STATES IN THE LEAD

Has Made the Hit of the Fair—Czar Wants Entire International Exhibits Sent to Moscow.

Capt. E. W. Dayton, expert in the department of varied industries for the Commissioner General of the United States to the Paris Exposition, who arrived from Paris a few days ago, emphatically denied yesterday the story contained in a Paris dispatch to the effect that the American Pavilion had been adjudged unsafe and that for this reason only a limited number of persons had been admitted at the formal opening. Mr. Dayton characterized this story as an attempt to discredit the administration and indignantly repudiated the assertion that the matter had become a standing joke among the Commissioners.

"The American Pavilion," said Mr. Dayton, "is built of steel and stone, not of timber and plaster of paris. Only the dome, which cannot be entered, is of wood.

In explaining how the story probably originated Mr. Dayton said that it was impossible to get the pavilion quite ready for the opening on account of the lack of skilled workmen. All the other departments loaned their men to Mr. Coolidge, the architect in charge, yet some of the galleries could not be completed, and therefore had to remain closed to the public.

"A great deal of undeserved blame has been heaped on Mr. Coolidge," continued Mr. Dayton, "because our building does not show up as well as it was expected it would. But this is entirely due to its position on a turn of the river and to the fact that the Turkish palace and the Italian building next door were erected beyond the line permitted by the orders of the Commissioners. The original plans were drawn by M. Moorin-Goustiaux, a Parisian architect, and Mr. Coolidge was not sent over until after it was found that the other buildings would interfere with ours. His appointment is an honorary one, without salary, and, as he had nothing to do with the original plans of the building, it is unfair to him to make him responsible for any drawbacks or defects."

The reason why the number of invitations to the opening was limited, Mr. Dayton explained in this way:

"When the Russian Palace was officially opened, two weeks before ours, the Russian Commissioners opened the doors wide and asked every one to step in. Champagne flowed in streams. Everybody who came was treated to all he wanted, even the workmen who had put up the building. Of course, everybody got drunk and the affair resulted in a hilarious carousal. There is a general belief over there that the United States will not permit any one to get ahead of them. So everybody said: 'The United States, ah! they will go one better. The Russians had champagne in buckets, the Americans will have it in barrels. Ah! we will go to the Americans!' The Commissioners were, therefore, flooded with requests for invitations, but as they did not want a free lunch jam, they limited the numbers."

From what Mr. Dayton said it also appears that Russia is so much impressed with the effect of the exposition that it has decided to have a world's fair of its own at Moscow. Official overtures have been made to the exhibitors by the Russian Government to transport the whole of the exhibits as they now stand to Moscow at the conclusion of the Paris Exposition. This offer is said to have been made at the express desire of the Czar, who will visit the exposition in person.

In speaking of the general impression of the exposition Mr. Dayton said that although the Chicago World's Fair had been more picturesque, the educational and intrinsic value of the present exposition was unquestionably greater.

"The greatest interest," said Mr. Dayton, "is displayed in the United States exhibits. It is generally admitted that outside of France, which half the space everywhere has been reserved, the United States has outrivaled all nations in the number of individual exhibitors and in the superiority of all its exhibits. The entire exhibits from the United States could have been sold out in the first few days, as every one wanted to buy something made in America. It is generally stated over there that the Spanish-American war is principally responsible for this demand for American-made goods.

"To show how great the interest in our manufactures is I may say that an exhibit of a machine to keep the time of factory employes was used to keep a record of the persons that visited this exhibit on the opening day. It recorded 5,000 people. It must be remembered that on the first day the doors were limited. In my department there is a superb exhibit, among many others, of a playing card company. This deserves special mention, as they cannot hope to sell their goods in France, playing cards being manufactured there under a Government monopoly. I consider this as patriotic an undertaking as, for instance, the publication on the exhibition grounds of THE NEW YORK TIMES. This will be an eye-opener to Europeans.

"Of the different States, California is making a great showing. It has engaged a suite of offices where every one is welcome, and its State Commission is doing great work in setting forth the commercial, agricultural and natural attractions of their State. Of the United States Commissioners, Prof. Woodward of Columbia University is probably the most popular. He has made a great hit. A good word should be said for the specially enlisted guard of sixty men in natty uniforms, who are splendid examples of young America.

"To sum up the case in one word, the United States has made the best of the exposition, and every one knows and, what is more, acknowledges the point."

EXPOSITION STILL INCOMPLETE.

Another Month Must Elapse Before It Is Open in Its Entirety.

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PARIS, May 19.—Though more than a month has gone by since the opening of the exposition, there are still very important exhibits which have not been opened to the public, and large sections which remain in the hands of the workmen. The night illumination of the buildings and grounds, which was to be one of the most attractive features, is still delayed. The fire in the Château d'Eau is largely responsible for this setback, all the switchboards regulating the electric illumination having been destroyed in the flames, which, it is now declared, were started in revenge by a dismissed employe.

The statement is not overdrawn that another month must elapse before the exposition is open in its entirety.

Considerable criticism is heard against the administration on account of the double admission charged between the hours of 8 and 10 in the morning. Visitors complain that nothing is visible but men sweeping the galleries and dusting the showcases. Many interesting sections are not open between these hours; for instance, the public is not admitted to the Palace of Fine Arts until 10 o'clock.

THE TREES ON BROADWAY.

Park Department Suggests They Be Replanted Along That Thoroughfare.

Acting for President Clausen of the Park Department, Secretary Willis Holly yesterday morning sent an answer to a letter from the Rapid Transit Board, in which it was suggested that the trees to be removed from Broadway be transplanted in the public parks, then retransplanted on Broadway in the places from which they were removed.

The answer sets forth, on the recommendation of the landscape gardener, that, while the transplanting of the trees in the parks is practicable, and also their retransplanting in their original places, it would be better to place the trees in the first instance where they are to remain permanently.

President Clausen suggests that the trees removed in the building of the rapid transit tunnel from Broadway be transplanted on Broadway from One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street on either side of the curb to as far up as the trees will go. This, he says, will make a uniform line of trees for Broadway from the point where the trees have not been planted yet to quite a distance. The landscape gardener, he says, thinks that the removal of the trees will range from $50 to $300 or $400, depending on the size of the tree and the excavation necessary for the roots.

CINCINNATI SAENGERBUND.

Directors Admit Failure and Decide to Confess Judgment.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—Music-loving German-Americans, who attempted to push through last year's meeting of the North American Saengerbund, will pay dearly for their enterprise. The deficit in the affairs of the Saengerfest, as announced to-day, is $77,538.87. When the failure of the scheme became apparent, great efforts were made to arouse the slumbering civic pride of the city.

The response to the appeals of the public-spirited sponsors of the Saengerfest was feebler than is usual in this city, and netted the sum of $1,726.20. Twenty-two Directors put up $500 each, and from other sources the deficit was reduced to $53,100. This sum the banks loaned, and now they want their money back. The Directors met to-day and decided to confess judgment, as the quickest and cheapest way out of the dilemma.

The result will be that the twenty-two Directors will have to stand the payment of between $2,000 and $3,000 out of their own pockets. The hall where the concerts were given was an architectural botch and fell during the course of construction, causing expense and delay in the opening performances, which proved costly. There was an attempt to dispose of the hall later by means of a lottery scheme, but this was abandoned, and it now stands at the entrance to the Zoological Gardens, a dingy monument to failure.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY TRANSFER.

Representative of Morgan Syndicate Acquires South Shore and Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKLAND, Mass., May 19.—The South Shore and Boston Electric Railway has passed into the control of the Massachusetts General Electric Company, representing the J. P. Morgan syndicate of New York, which controls nearly all the electric lines in Southeastern Massachusetts. The price paid is not known. The property involved includes the Rockland and Abington, the Weymouth and Braintree, the Hingham, the Hanover, the Bridgewater, the Whitman and Rockland.

All these lines were merged into the South Shore and Boston Company about a year ago with headquarters in this town. At the same time the Quincy and Boston Road became a part of the combine that has purchased all the street lines in Southeastern Massachusetts. It is the intent of the syndicate to control all of the lines from Boston to Plymouth and Cape Cod.

President Graham of the Quincy and Boston Road is slated for the Presidency of the South Shore and Boston Road, and it is understood that many changes and improvements on the system will at once be put in force.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

Ex-Congressman Gloomy Over His Party's Chance in the West.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A letter written by a former member of Congress, a Republican, whose name would be known to a large number of members of the present House if it could be mentioned, about the political situation in Ohio and other States regarded as Republican, declares that there is a fatuous purpose on the part of the leaders to mislead the people as to the feeling of Republicans in the West.

The disappointment about the course of Congress in imposing a tariff burden upon Porto Rico and in refusing to treat that island as a part of the United States, has settled down to a chronic lack of confidence in the Administration, for which the people are holding the President responsible, while they are withdrawing from him that large measure of trust they had reposed in him until he reversed his own advice about "plain duty," and procured the passage of a bill to fix duties upon Porto Ricans, as if they were not dwellers in an integral part of the United States.

The writer went on to say that, while he had no doubt that McKinley would be nominated, and that the leaders would continue to pursue a fatal policy of greed and inexplicable hardship to our new possessions, he felt that there was risk of party success in the course, and that a great many Republicans are becoming convinced that nothing will stop the blundering course of the leaders except defeat at the polls. Personally devoted to McKinley, the writer yet felt that he (the President) was being controlled by men who were exercising a bad influence for the Administration and the party, and, although the writer did not like to think of voting for Bryan, he admitted that he was not yet decided as between McKinley and a continuance of the ill-chosen island policy and Bryan, and release from the gross and injurious influences that were spoiling the Administration in Western estimation.

He directs attention to the fact that a redistribution of 40,000 votes in 1896 would have elected Bryan, and says that a gain of three votes in a thousand for Bryan in November would elect him. From personal observation he was convinced that many Gold Democrats would vote for Bryan, unless his platform is crazy on silver, and he believes that in many sections he has visited it is safe to assume that McKinley's loss will exceed three in the thousand. It ought to be added that this man was not a kicker or an independent, but a party man in good standing, who held an important Chairmanship when he was last in the House.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

Woman Said to Have Been Married Five Times and Divorced Only Thrice.

Mrs. Nettie Lonsdale of Brooklyn, said to be a cousin of Senator Clark of Montana, was locked up in the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn, shortly before midnight yesterday, charged with bigamy. The complainant is her husband, John F. Lonsdale, a printer, of 206 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

According to the affidavit of Lonsdale, the woman has been married four times and has been thrice divorced, and she married the fifth time without getting a divorce from husband No. 4. Nettie Abbey was the name of the woman when she lived in Cleveland, where she was born. Her mother's maiden name was Thankful Clark, and she is said to have been a cousin of the Montana Senator.

Miss Nettie, so says Husband No. 4, was first married to George Schuls of Cleveland, and was divorced a year later. She was married to J. Little, a commercial traveler, in 1889, he alleges, and before the year was out she was divorced again, and was married to Edward Vaughn. There was another divorce, Lonsdale says, and another wedding followed, this time to the complainant in the present case. Lonsdale says he left her in 1891, but contributed $3 a week to her support until he heard that on May 9th she had been married to Johannes Mason of Sacramento, Cal.

Lonsdale procured a warrant yesterday afternoon, the Rev. F. B. Stockdale of the Fleet Street Methodist Episcopal Church confirming the story of her recent marriage, as he had performed the ceremony. Detective Ruddy tried to make the arrest, but was told at the house where she was supposed to live with Mason that she had gone to California. The detective did not put much faith in this statement, and waited around the house until Mrs. Lonsdale came home, shortly before midnight. Then he arrested her.

Mrs. Lonsdale, when seen in her cell, stated that she was a cousin of Senator Clark. She admitted all the marriages, but she denied having commited bigamy by the alleged marriage with Mason, because when she married Lonsdale in Jersey City in good faith her former husband, Vaughn, from whom, she said, she was never divorced, was still alive, unknown to her.

She learned, she said, of his being alive only after the ceremony had taken place. When she finally married Mason she had not heard from Vaughn for so long that she believed him dead.

Mrs. Lonsdale is forty years old.

Tennessee Presbyterians.

CHATTANOOGA, May 19.—Mrs. B. D. Cockrill, fraternal delegate from the Woman's Board of Missions, addressed the Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly to-day in reference to the work of the Woman's Board. She asked the co-operation of the Assembly in this and foreign fields. The Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Ministerial Relief made the report for that board, showing a large amount of effective work accomplished.

Dyspepsia, Catarrh of the Stomach, Gastritis, Nausea, Impaired Digestion, cured where all else fails. Doctors heartily indorse it. MAN-A-CRA, Natural Spring Water. Druggists, or 33 Beaver St.—Adv.

STOCKHOLDERS SUE RAILROAD DIRECTORS

New York Central and Harlem Boards Accused of Bad Faith.

$82,280,000 MAY BE INVOLVED

Asserted that New Contract Will Cause Eventual Loss of This Amount to Harlem Road Investors.

Accusations of bad faith are made against the Directors of the New York Central and the New York and Harlem Railroad in the complaint in an action involving over $82,000,000 and brought against those railroads by two of the stockholders of the New York and Harlem. The plaintiffs, William Starr Miller and Martha L. R. Miller, who together own 3,000 shares of New York and Harlem stock, have instituted this suit on behalf of themselves and the other stockholders of the New York and Harlem to have set aside a certain contract between the two railroads which, if permitted to stand, would, according to their allegations, result in serious damage to the interests of all the stockholders of the Harlem Road.

The complaint, which was served yesterday on E. V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New York Central and Secretary of the New York and Harlem, accuses the Directors of both lines, who represent a majority interest, of having entered into an agreement releasing the New York Central from certain obligations, which it assumed under the original lease of the Harlem Road, much, it is claimed, to the detriment of the stockholders of the latter line. The complaint alleges that in April, 1873, a contract was entered into by the two lines by which the Central leased all the roads and property of the Harlem Railroad for a term of 401 years. One of the conditions of this lease was that the Central should pay as rental a part of which was to be the payment by the Central of the interest on the $12,000,000 consolidated mortgage bonds of the Harlem, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. These bonds became due May 1, 1900.

In the year 1882, according to the complaint, a contract supplementary to the lease was entered into between the two companies by which it was agreed that the original lease should not be changed by any future action of stockholders or Directors, and that each stockholder should have the right to maintain a suit to recover his interest in the rent. The original lease, as alleged by the complaint, contains a clause by which the Central agreed to pay annually an amount equal to the interest on said bonds, if these bonds should be paid off by the Harlem Road. Aware of this agreement, the Harlem Road in 1897, it is alleged, decided to pay off these bonds and to raise the money by issuing a new 3½ per cent. mortgage. This mortgage was duly issued and, according to the complaint, should have resulted in a saving to the Harlem Road of $430,000 annually, which would have meant an increase in dividends of 4 1-5 per cent.

The complaint then alleges that after these occurrences the Central's Directors, who were also Directors of the Harlem, with intent of benefitting the New York Central at the expense of the New York and Harlem, raised the claim that the Central was entitled to this saving in interest, and that at a meeting of the Directors of that line in June, 1898, a committee was appointed to confer with the Harlem Road and settle an injunction suit against that line, which, it was alleged, had been instituted to prevent the execution of the new mortgage. The complaint says that no such suit had been instituted, but that, nevertheless, the Directors of the Harlem line appointed a similar committee.

The meeting of these committees is alleged to have resulted in a second supplemental contract, by which the Central Company was released from paying after May 1, 1900, a sum equal to the interest on the old mortgage at 7 per cent. Instead the Harlem Road was to receive $200,000 per annum and the interest at 3½ per cent. on its new mortgage, making a total of $620,000 rental a year, instead of $840,000, the amount due under the old lease and supplemented contract. This, it is alleged, would result in a loss to the Harlem stockholders of $220,000 annually, or $82,280,000 for the remaining term of the lease.

A suit, similar to the one instituted yesterday, was, it is alleged, brought by one Thomas Hitchcock in September, 1898, but was settled in April, 1900, by the payment to Hitchcock of a large sum of money, or its equivalent. The complaint concludes by saying that the Harlem Board of Directors refused to comply with a written demand on them to bring action to have the second supplementary contract set aside, and that therefore the action was brought by these stockholders.

The attorneys for the plaintiffs say that there are a number of other stockholders, besides the two plaintiffs, interested in this suit, but they did not care to state how much stock they represented.

President Callaway of the New York Central was the only official of the defendant companies who could be seen last night, and he declined to discuss the matter on the ground that it belonged to the legal department.

Central Section Hands Strike?

BUFFALO, May 19.—It is reported that the section hands on the New York Central between Buffalo and Rochester, on the Lackawanna between Buffalo and

NO DOUBT AS TO MAFEKING'S SAFETY

Confirmation of News of Raising of Siege from Molopo.

MAKE-UP OF THE RELIEF FORCE

Contained Men From Many of the Best Cavalry Regiments.

Queen Victoria Causes an Official Announcement of the Event to be Made in The Court Circular.

LONDON, May 20.—Last night's Court Circular contains the following:

"The Queen received on Friday night with the greatest gratification and thankfulness the news of the relief of Mafeking after a heroic defense of over seven months by Col. Baden-Powell and the troops under his command."

The significance of this this is that it is the first official intimation of the relief of Mafeking, and it would not have been made had any doubts existed in the official mind as to the correctness of the news.

The intelligence has been confirmed in other ways. A special dispatch from Molopo, dated May 17, states that a large British force from the south succeeded in entering Mafeking on Wednesday, and that the siege was raised by the Boers, their commandoes withdrawing eastward.

A dispatch from Cape Town says that the relief column as it approached Mafeking from the south was attacked by a strong force of Boers, who were repulsed. The column then pushed on, and the Boers retreated hurriedly. The rear guard continued in action for some time. The British casualties were slight.

News received at Cape Town from the relief column, which left Kimberley secretly, shows it passed the Taungs and Vryburg districts without encountering, the Federal column. It was 1,500 strong and composed of Cape Police, Diamond Fields Horse, Imperial Yeomanry, and the Kimberley Mounted Regiment, with three Maxims. The force reached Maritzan River, twenty miles south of Mafeking, on May 11. The baggage was conveyed on led horses and light mule wagons. Quantities of livestock were captured.

Another Cape Town account of the composition of the relief column says it consisted of 2,000 men of the South African Light Horse, the Imperial Yeomanry, and the Kimberley Horse. It left Kimberley on May 4 with thirty-five wagons, containing stores and ammunition, four guns of the Horse Artillery, and two Maxims, and moved west along the railway without meeting opposition. At Kraaipan the Boers fell back when attacked.

The Cape Argus says that eighty of Eloff's patrol were killed in the fight at Mafeking a week ago, and that the Irish-American brigade was greatly cut up at Mafeking and Kroonstad.

The Boers, it is added, are turning against the French and Germans.

The usual Saturday night's silence covers the seat of war. The cables are mainly composed of reports of enthusiastic jubilation over the relief of Mafeking at various points in South Africa.

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg says:

"The occupation of Newcastle by Gen. Buller has caused great jubilation. The Magistrate and his staff, the Mayor and the Corporation have left for Newcastle.

"Many fleeing Boers have gone to the Free State by Muller's Pass. Others have gone to Wakkerstroom. Most of these, however, have gone north as a disorganized mob."

A dispatch from Winburg, dated May 19, says:

"Gen. Rundle reached Trommel, twenty-eight miles from here, on Friday, traversing exceedingly mountainous country. Commandant Olivier's commando is several days ahead of him, but stray patrols of Boers are watching Rundle's movements. His men are in excellent form in spite of the long daily marches."

HIGH CARNIVAL IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 20.—London last night was, as it had been all day, in a state of indescribable enthusiasm over the relief of Mafeking. The liberation from toil of hundreds of thousands of the working classes in the afternoon to some extent changed the character of the celebrations, which in the forenoon had been marked by the absence of disorder and by many graceful incidents, more especially in the West End.

At night, although the excitement increased in intensity and the crowds hourly thickened, until it was almost impossible to pass through the streets, and the scenes of the Queen's Jubilee and Ladysmith's demonstrations were quite eclipsed, the demonstrators were mainly composed of the rougher and lower orders, who, after indulging freely in liquor, found amusement in hat-smashing, throwing paper and confetti, and in various kinds of horseplay, making the streets hideous with the noise of tin trumpets, concertinas, and other musical instruments, and in creating ugly rushes along the thoroughfares. A cab or even a seat on a 'bus was unobtainable.

From Charing Cross to the Mansion House was a seething mass of humanity, afoot, on the tops of omnibuses, and in cabs and vehicles of all kinds, all wearing little flags, loyal badges, or button portraits of Baden-Powell, Lord Roberts, and other popular officers. The scene was unprecedented in the annals of the metropolis.

Further westward, through Pall Mall and Picadilly, and from Hyde Park Corner to the extreme west similar scenes were enacted. There were processions with bands and banners everywhere. All the West End clubs and many other buildings were illuminated.

Earlier in the day there were many picturesque touches to the festivities. Everywhere were seen processions of people in carnival dress or khaki, accompanied by girls and youths collecting money for the various funds connected with the war. There must have been millions of flags sold. The whole city was covered with them. There was little other attempt at decoration, but the effect was altogether novel to Londoners.

The members of the Stock Exchange mustered early and bought all the flags and bunting available. Every one sported a Union Jack or a badge of some sort. The opening of business was delayed owing to the excitement, but the jubilant stock brokers had little inclination for business, and amused themselves by connecting by telephone through to the Paris Bourse, so that the singing of "God Save the Queen" by lusty-lunged patriots might be heard there.

As the day proceeded the wild turmoil and excitement increased, and when the remaining places of business closed for the usual half holiday the released clerks formed huge processions and paraded all quarters of the town, singing and hurrahing, and thus adding to the extraordinary excitement of the throngs of holiday makers, whose volies of cheers kept up an ever-increasing roar. In the course of the afternoon the police in the City found difficulty in keeping the spirit of unruliness down. A deal of rough horse play was indulged in, and every soldier and sailor in uniform was seized and carried on the shoulders of cheering demonstrators.

There were memorable demonstrations outside the Mansion House, beginning early in the morning. A dense mass of swaying heads, brightened by the National colors, formed an unbroken platform over the immense open space, stretching far up the adjacent streets. Ever and anon the crowd burst forth with the National anthem, "Rule Britannia," or "The Absent-Minded Beggar." A huge picture of Baden-Powell was cheered until the people were hoarse.

A Te Deum service was held in St. Paul's in the afternoon. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs had intended to be present, but they were forced to telephone that it would be hopeless for them to attempt to leave the Mansion House, which was besieged by an impassable crowd.

Col. Baden-Powell's house, which faces Hyde Park, was all day the centre of scenes which must have been extremely gratifying to his family, who constantly appeared on the balcony to bow their acknowledgments. In addition there was a continuous stream of carriages bringing visitors, leaving cards of congratulation.

One of the most curious of the innumerable processions of the day was formed by some hundreds of South Kensington students of both sexes, headed by a mounted khaki-clad youth. The girls wore their studio smocks, and reaped a golden harvest along the route of the parade for Lady Georgianna Curzon's Mafeking fund. In the midst of the procession was a great model of Col. Baden-Powell, mounted on a car and guarded by the model of a lion.

When the procession, which was of great length, having been joined by many members of good families, stopped in front of their house, Baden-Powell's mother and sister came to the window, evidently greatly moved. Miss Baden-Powell brought a large oil portrait of the Colonel, wreathed in laurels, and placed it conspicuously on the balcony. When the storm of cheers ceased for a moment, the Colonel's mother briefly addressed the crowd, expressing her thanks to the demonstrators.

At about this time a beautifully appointed equipage drove along, in which were three women, each completely dressed in one of the national colors, red, white, and blue.

In the evening Mrs. and Miss Baden-Powell and a party of friends occupied a box at the Alhambra, where a tremendous ovation was accorded to them. When the party entered the box the audience, numbering 5,000, rose and sang "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the Queen," winding up with "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," while flags were waved in all parts of the house. The ovation was so prolonged that it was impossible for some time to resume the performance. This scene was repeated several times during the course of the evening. Mrs. Baden-Powell had continually to bow her acknowledgments throughout the performance.

Mrs. Baden-Powell, in an interview which appears in Lloyd's Weekly, states that she is overwhelmed with congratulations, and finds it difficult to convey her heartfelt thanks to all who sent messages of good-will about her son.

She adds: "Will you be good enough to thank the public for all London has said and done on behalf of my son and his men."

There were great patriotic demonstrations at all the music halls and theatres last night, and the numerous allusions to Mafeking were wildly cheered. All the houses were crowded. At the Gaiety verses were introduced alluding to Baden-Powell. At the Shaftesbury the chorus of "The American Beauty" in the Monte Carlo scene waved Union Jacks, causing a great manifestation of patriotism on the part of the audience.

The various suburbs of London had their local celebrations, with torchlight processions and fireworks, while the Crystal Palace and other places of open-air amusement gave special fêtes.

From provincial towns everywhere comes the same tale of rejoicings, which in garrison towns and seaports reached the fever of enthusiasm, the outcome of naval and military processions.

The Queen yesterday afternoon visited Wellington College, in company with the Duke of Connaught and Princess Beatrice, to see the latter's son, Prince Alexander of Battenberg, who is a student there. Gen. French's son is also a student at the college, and he was presented to the Queen.

As her Majesty returned to Windsor she passed through wildly cheering crowds, so densely packed together that the people could touch her carriage.

Later, at Windsor, there was held a monster torchlight procession, in which 1,000 Eton boys participated. After parading before Windsor, the procession entered the Grand Quadrangle of the castle and serenaded the Queen, who, with several members of the royal family, watched the proceedings from a window in the Oak Room.

Both the Queen and Lord Salisbury have replied to many telegrams of congratulations from the Mayors of provincial towns.

QUEEN SENDS CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, May 19.—The Queen has telegraphed her congratulations to Lord Roberts and Col. Baden-Powell, eulogizing the gallantry of the troops and making sympathetic inquiries concerning the women and children of Mafeking.

OVER £10,000 FOR MAFEKING.

LONDON, May 20.—Lady Georgiana Curzon's Mafeking Relief Fund last evening exceeded £10,000, including £100 from the Prince of Wales.

Wants Baden-Powell Made a General.

LONDON, May 20.—Replying to the toast "The Imperial Services" at the annual Press Fund dinner last evening, Capt. Lambton of H. M. S. Powerful said: "I happened to be at Cape Town when Mafeking was first invested. I heard the opinion freely expressed that it was impossible for the town to hold out a trimestre. For such a gallant defense Baden-Powell should be made a General."

Enthusiasm in Jamaica.

KINSTON, Jamaica, May 19.—The news of the relief of Mafeking was received here with unbounded enthusiasm. All classes are frantically jubilant. The city is decorated with bunting, and negroes are marching through the streets singing loyal and patriotic songs, work being practically suspended. The Mayor has dispatched a message of congratulation to Col. Baden-Powell.

Demand for Punch's Cartoon.

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LONDON, May 19.—There is a great demand for the cartoon published in Punch entitled "The Eleventh Hour," in which Col. Baden-Powell is drawing the attention of Mafeking, depicted as a wan-faced woman, to a telegram posted on a wall and reading, "Hold on till the 18th.—Roberts." Baden-Powell is represented as saying, "All right. Cheer up. Bobs is a man of his word."

ROBERTS PLANNING A COUP?

LONDON, May 20.—Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the situation in South Africa at midnight says:

"The relief of Mafeking relieves Lord Roberts of an embarrassment. It was probably necessary for him to move north from Bloemfontein a little before he was quite ready, in order that his pressure on the Boers should prevent their reinforcing the besiegers or detaching large bodies to resist the relief column. He has now nothing to consider but the means of ending the war.

"It is a mere matter of time. Whether the Boers stand south of the Vaal, on the Vaal, at Pretoria, or at Lydenburg, they must be crushed, for they have only between 20,000 and 30,000 men, and Lord Roberts has, counting his own column and those of Gens. Rundle, Buller, Hunter, and Methuen, not less than 90,000 men, all of whom shortly will be ready to invade the Transvaal positions.

"'At the date of the last telegrams received, Lord Roberts was at Kroonstad with his mounted troops spread out some forty or fifty miles on either flank. Gen. Rundle was at Clocolan, ready to move on Ficksburg and drive back the Free Staters, who in diminished numbers still hold the field; Hunter, at Fourteen Streams, with his advance guard at Christiana, and Buller's advance guard at Laing's Nek, with his leading infantry division at Ingogo, a march in the rear.

"Gen. Buller's advance to Laing's Nek unopposed is important, for it shows that the Boers are demoralized, and possibly means that Gen. Buller will get through the mountains into the Transvaal without serious opposition, in which case no resistance can be made to him before he reaches Heidelberg or Middleburg.

"Of the destination of Gen. Hunter's force, I cannot at present judge. Some force will be needed to open the railway to Rhodesia, and in a fortnight forces may be wanted northwest of Pretoria. Possibly, therefore, the advance to Christiana was a mere demonstration to distract the enemy. It is said that the Boers intend to retreat to Lydenburg with a view to gain time, always the one purpose of the defense. Lord Roberts, therefore, must wish to prevent that.

"Gen. Buller cannot come up to the Kroonstad and Pretoria Railway in time to stop a Boer retreat, though if the Boers stand at or near the Vaal, his advance must in time compel their surrender or retreat. If, therefore, Lord Roberts thinks the time opportune to try and end the war, he may deliver a prompt blow against the Boers south of the Vaal on the Rhenoster or at Blaauwbosch Poort. This he would do by wheeling in the cavalry wing so as to encircle the Boers, and at the same time pushing his infantry divisions rapidly to the front. Such a move would have to be a surprise. Its object would be to capture this whole Boer force, and, if successful, it would probably bring about the submission of the Transvaal.

"If this is the plan, which possibly may be the case, it would be executed without delay, and a great coup would be struck before May 24, the Queen's birthday.

"There is no telegram from Lord Roberts to-day, which looks as though he were on the move.

"Failing, a sudden stroke of this kind, the possibility is that Lord Roberts would wait a few days until Gen. Buller was across the Vaal, and then co-operate with him."

BULLER STILL PRESSES ON.

LONDON, May 20.—The War Office yesterday received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller, dated Newcastle, May 19:

"Gen. Clery moved to Ingogo to-day, and Gen. Dundonald to Laing's Nek. We almost caught up with the tail of the enemy's column, and have captured a few prisoners and wagons.

"The men have marched very well, indeed. I left Ladysmith May 10, and, by the road used, am now 138 miles from there.

"The telegraph section has been indefatigable, and the Army Service Corps has kept us full of rations all the time.

"The Fifth Division also has done great service."

APPEAL FOR MEDIATION.

Committee of International Peace Bureau to Make a Last Effort.

BERNE, May 19.—The Committee of the International Peace Bureau, in session here, has decided to address to the twenty-five powers who are signatories of The Hague Convention a last appeal for their assistance to secure peace between Great Britain and the South African republics.

The appeal seeks to show that the clauses providing for the settlement of international disputes apply, not only to conflicts arising betweeen the signatory powers, but to all international differences. Therefore, it is claimed, the offer of mediation by the powers in the present conflict comes within the category of cases anticipated by the conference, and could not be regarded by Great Britain as an unfriendly act.

The committee further argues that a mediating power, as defined at The Hague, ought not only to take steps to conciliate the conflicting claims of the disputing States, but ought to suggest a means of conciliation, which has not yet been done in the present dispute. The committee therefore begs the powers, who have "gained the respect of the world in signing The Hague Convention," to ask themselves whether the hour has not come to consider an offer of mediation on their part as merely a fulfillment of the obligation to humanity, or, to use the expression employed at The Hague, the "fulfillment of the duty imposed upon them" by membership in the Society of Civilized States.

Finally, the committee expresses the opinion that the efforts of international diplomacy, if skillful, honest, and authoritative, would secure the acceptance of proposals which would be advanced in the name of the civilized world, and that they would quickly secure the conclusion of a peace honorable to all the parties.

POOR TRANSPORT SERVICE.

LONDON, May 10.—Referring to the transport service in South Africa, A. G. Hales, one of the war correspondents of The Daily News, says:

"Our transport arrangements are such that any man of business in Great Britain would blush to own himself at the head of affairs. Yet we, as a nation of business men, should be unapproachable in this respect, if not in military matters. I do not hesitate to assert that, if any large London concern was run on the same slipshod, bungling, happy-go-lucky lines it would be bankrupt within a month. Yet we are supposed to possess men in Great Britain second to none in all the world in regard to the handling of railways.

"Why has it never struck the heads of the War Office that it would be advisable to send from England some of the best Traffic Managers with highly trained staffs that money could procure, instead of allowing a lot of amateurs to make a wretched farce of our railway transit operations?"

ILL TREATED BY THE BOERS.

DURBAN, May 19.—The Rev. Adrain Hofmeyr, who was captured by the Boers at Lobatsi last Oct. 16, arrived here to-day.

Mr. Hofmeyr says that at the time he was captured the feeling of the Boers was so strong against him that they wished to shoot him on the spot. The Krygsraad, by a majority of one, decided not to shoot him, but to send him to Zeerust, where he was placed in a cell measuring 18 by 9 feet, the door of which was opened only for one-quarter of an hour daily to admit fresh air. He fell ill, and when he recovered he was sent to Pretoria. Everything he had in his possession was taken from him, and when he was released a friend gave him a few pounds to bring him here.

The released clergyman declares that the burghers are beginning to say that the war was not their war, but Krüger's. He believes that if they are driven back at the vaal the fighting will end. He does not believe that the threat to destroy the mines will be carried out.

"BOBS'S" AND BULLER'S RATIONS.

Former Fights on Crackers—Latter Got Castor Oil for Champagne.

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LONDON, May 19.—According to the latest story going the rounds, "Bobs" fights on "Bath Olivers." These are not a new-fangled form of compressed ration, but a simple-looking biscuit made at Bath, the first recipe for which is credited to the celebrated Dr. Oliver, a friend of Pope, and other eighteenth century notabilities. "Bobs" apparently took out a large supply of these, and since has sent for more, which were taken out by Lady Roberts.

Regarding Gen. Buller and his supplies, there is also an interesting anecdote current. Buller, it appears, telegraphed from Natal to some wine merchants to send out fifty cases of champagne, marked "castor oil." About the time the wine was due Buller wired to the officer in charge of the base notifying him that he expected fifty cases of castor oil, which he wished dispatched without delay. The officer at the base replied, regretting that the cases had not arrived, but saying he had procured all the available castor oil—twenty cases—which he had forwarded in the hope that it would sufffice for the present. Gen. Buller's remarks are not recorded.

Bad Feeling in Dutch Guiana.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 19.—Mail advices received here announce that the South African war has caused bad blood between the natives and British residents of Surinam, Dutch Guiana. Bands of natives parade before the British Consulate, using most insulting language toward Great Britain. Some days ago matters neared a climax, when a Dutch military officer was compelled by an officer of the Royal Mail Steamship Company to apologize for publicly insulting the British Nation. Trouble is feared.

DROWNED WOMAN IDENTIFIED.

Disappointed in Love and Over Legacy, She Presumably Took Her Life.

The body of the woman who was found in the water off Ninety-first Street, Brooklyn, on Friday, was identified yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Elixman of 506 Columbus Avenue, as that of Bertha Schmitz, thirty-nine years old, who had frequently stopped with her family. The woman disappeared on May 4, and the following day a letter was received by Mrs. Elixman, in which Bertha Schmitz said that she was tired of life. Since then nothing had been seen or heard of her.

Disappointment in love and failure to receive an inheritance which she had often spoken of made her despondent, it appears. She had come from Germany nine years ago and had worked as a domestic and nurse girl, stopping when out of employment at the Elixman home.

An engagement to be married was broken off by the death of her fiance about a year ago. Six months later she was again engaged, and last December she gave up her position to prepare for the wedding, but the man failed to keep his engagement. Then when the legacy she expected did not fall to her she became depressed, and declared that she would end her life.

Snake Stops Railway Traffic.

Special to The New York Times.

DECATUR, Ind., May 19.—Traffic on the Chicago and Erie Railway was delayed yesterday on account of a big rattlesnake. The reptile crawled up a telegraph pole near Preble, five miles west of the city, and stretched itself across the wires. As a result the current was broken and messages could not be sent. A special crew was sent out from Huntington to ascertain the cause of the delay in the transmission of dispatches and the snake was discovered and dislodged.

BOER ENVOYS WANT PEACE

Say America Is the One Country Able to End the War.

Their Credentials Will Be Presented to the State Department for Examination To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Three very tired Boer envoys stood up all the morning in their apartments at the Arlington shaking hands with a constant stream of visitors, acquiescing in the numerous requests and suggestions of the Washington Reception Committee and cautiously parrying the rapid fire of inquiries from a small army of newspaper correspondents. Mr. Fischer, as usual, was the spokesman of the party, talking rapidly in excellent English, and waxing more and more voluble in an effort to direct the talk into safe channels, and to avoid answering awkward questions propounded by the reporters.

Commissioner Fischer talked freely with the correspondents and emphasized his wish to be as frank as possible without giving offense to the American Government.

"We are playing a wholly unaccustomed rôle as diplomats," said he, "and it is of the utmost moment that we should not give offense to the American Government by violating any of the technical rules of this game, which we know nothing about. It has been suggested to us since we reached America that we have hurt our chances with the State Department by accepting the hospitality of the several committees that have welcomed us. But I would like very much to have the case fairly stated to the public. Our Government has turned to the United States as to a great and powerful nation whose people we believe are our friends.

"We have a mission to perform to the State Department, and there are things connected with that mission which the State Department has a right to know before we discuss them in public. We have consistently refrained from saying to the press what should first be laid before the officials of this Government, but when we are met by committees made up as we are assured of representative men who sympathize with us it would be churlish to turn our backs on these friends and refuse the courtesies they offer us.

"We have been criticised for accepting an invitation to the meeting at the theatre to-morrow night, before we have been received at the State Department, but we have promised to appear and make our bow upon the guarantee of the committee that it is simply a friendly welcome extended by our sympathizers and will be free from all partisan politics. If we believed there would be a word uttered there for factional or political purposes we should not attend, but we have been assured it is merely a friendly welcome."

Asked what were the nature of the Commission's credentials Mr. Fischer replied:

"They are from our Government, and we believe, are ample to enable us, through the good offices of a friendly Government, to stop the bloodshed that is going on in our home country. Further than that I would not like to discuss them."

Regarding the terms on which he thought peace possible, Mr. Fischer said:

"We have not come with any hard-and-fast proposition. But we believe an honorable peace is possible, and we believe the United States is the one country so situated as to be able to bring it about."

"Would the recent victories of the British in South Africa have any effect on the terms you would be willing to accept?" he was asked.

"Possibly," he replied; "yet that is a matter I cannot discuss now."

The Commissioners would say nothing about their plans for a tour of the country. "Our business is first with Washington," said Mr. Fischer. "We have purposely avoided accepting any invitations till we have found what our mission will amount to here. We have a story to tell, however, and we hope to correct some false reports that have been circulated in America before we leave here. We believe the people here are with us, but they would be more so did they know all the facts."

When asked if he expected to see any of the representatives of Great Britain in Washington, he said:

"We may, possibly. We shall not go after them, but we should be glad to talk to any fair-minded Englishman, for if the English people had known the truth in the South African situation this war never would have been begun."

"Will the Transvaal entertain any peace proposals that recognize the suzerainty of England?" he was asked.

"If England wants suzerainty over the republics," he replied, "she will have to come and take it."

His two tall, swarthy companions nodded assent.

The credentials of the Boer delegates will be submitted to the Secretary of State Monday next. Gen. O'Beirne called at the State Department this afternoon and arranged with Secretary Hay that the Boer credentials should be submitted in advance of the presentation of the envoys themselves. This is in accordance with the usual rule governing the presentation of foreign ministers.

Mr. Bruyn, the private secretary of the Boer delegation, is expected to bring the credentials to the State Department Monday, where they will be submitted for the careful examination of the department, which does not at present know anything of their character. In fact, it does not even know that they have credentials of any kind.

Gen. O'Beirne, who some months ago vainly sought recognition as a diplomatic representative of the Boer Republics, being refused on the ground of his American citizenship, yesterday appeared at the State Department in the interest of the delegates who were then on their way to the capital from New York. Gen. O'Beirne had previously had a short talk with the President, who directed him to the State Department. Secretary Hay listened to Gen. O'Beirne's presentation of the reasons why the United States Government should act to bring the war to a close.

Gen. O'Beirne, like the Boer delegates, felt that the mere direction of the United States would suffice to induce England to cease hostilities. He argued with a good deal of eloquence in support of this contention, but without convincing the officials that the United States Government could intervene in the manner proposed without becoming at once involved as a party to the war, for such a request directed to Great Britain, being in the nature of an ultimatum, would require to be enforced even to the point of hostilities in case the expected happened, and England refused our request. It can be set down as certain that the present determination of our Government is not to request England to stop the war.

It was made evident to Gen. O'Beirne that the State Department is disposed to treat the Boer delegates with absolute fairness and that their credentials, consequently, are to be considerd on their merits. It is by no means a foregone conclusion that the delegates are to be denied official recognition. That was the first decision, and it may after all be the outcome. But it is said that much depends upon the character of the credentials and also upon the attitude of the delegates themselves.

It is said among certain officials of the State Department that if the Government should consider it necessary to cast about to find warrant for accepting the Boers officially, it might turn to the convention of 1884 between Great Britain and the Transvaal and declare that in that document is by implication to be found a renunciation of Great Britain's suzerainty and consequently there no longer exists any prohibition upon other nations in their dealings with the Boer republics, at least to the extent of offering official recognition to their diplomatic representatives.

The fact that consideration has been given at all to this phase of the matter may be regarded as significant of the fact that at present the Administration holds itself in a receptive state as far as the credentials are concerned, and is disposed to consider them on their merits.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) offered a resolution that Messrs. Fischer, Wessels, and Wolmarans, the Boer delegates, be admitted to the floor of the Senate during their sojourn in Washington.

"I object," said Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) and the resolution went over.

SIR HENRY IRVING SAILS.

Sends Congratulatory Quotation from "Macbeth" to Col. Baden-Powell.

Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, with their London Lyceum Theatre Company, sailed for London yesterday afternoon on the steamship Menominee. They are due to arrive home on the 28th, and the company will open their season at the Lyceum about two weeks later.

Before his departure Sir Henry said that he had enjoyed his visit to this country, "as always." He was in excellent health, he said, and expected to make his last professional voyage to the United States next Fall, probably in October. When asked about his views on the latest war news from South Africa, he said:

"I feel as every Anglo-Saxon in the world feels—delighted. Gallant Baden-Powell! I have just cabled him my congratulations."

The message referred to was sent during the morning, addressed in care of Lord Roberts. It read as follows:

"Great Glamis; worthy Cawdor.' Henry Irving, New York City."

As the defender of Mafeking is a famous amateur actor, he will recognize the quotation from "Macbeth" well enough.

Miss Terry was suffering from acute neuralgia when she reached the steamer and retired at once to her stateroom. A private dining room was rented for the voyage for the use of Sir Henry, Miss Terry, Bram Stoker, and Lawrence Irving.

AUSTRALIAN HEROISM.

A Real Life Version of a Story from "The Three Musketeers."

LONDON, May 10.—A. G. Hales, the Australian correspondent for The Daily News in South Africa, under date of Bethany, April 13, writes of the action of twenty members of the Australian contingent, as related to him in the hospital by a wounded Boer. He says:

"I will take the story from the Boer's mouth and tell it to you, as I hope to tell it round a hundred camp fires when the war is over and I go back to the Australian bush once more.

"'It happened round Colesberg way,' he said; 'we thought we had the British beaten, and our commandant gave the word to press on and cut them to pieces. Our big guns had been grandly handled and our rifle fire had told its tale. We saw the British falling back from the kopjes they had held, and we thought that there was nothing between us and victory; but there was, and we found it out before we were many minutes older. There was one big kopje that was the very key to the position. Our spies told us that this was held by an Australian force. We looked at it very anxiously, for it was a hard position to take, but even as we watched we saw that nearly all the Australians were leaving it. They, too, were falling back with the British troops. If we once got that kopje there was nothing on earth could stop us. We could pass on and sweep around the retiring foe and wipe them off the earth as a child wipes dirt from its hands, and we laughed when we saw that only about twenty Australians had been left to guard the kopje.

"'There were about 400 of us, all picked men, and when the commandant called to us to go and take the kopje, we sprang up eagerly, and dashed down over some hills, meaning to cross the gully, and charge up the kopje where twenty men were waiting for us. But we did not know the Australians then. We know them now. Scarcely had we risen to our feet when they had loosed their rifles on us, and not a shot was wasted. They did not fire as regular soldiers nearly always do, volley after volley, straight in front of them, but every one picked his man, and shot to kill. They fired like lightning, too, never dwelling on the trigger, yet never wildly wasting lead, and all around us our best and boldest dropped until we dared not face them. We dropped to cover and tried to pick them off, but they were cool and watchful, throwing no chance away. We tried to crawl from rock to rock to hem them in, but they, holding their fire until our burghers moved, plugged us with lead, until we dared not stir a step forward, and all the time the British troops, with all their convoy, were slowly, but safely failing back through the kopjes, where we had hoped to hem them in.

"'Yesterday we cursed and cursed these fellows who played our game as we had thought no living man could have played it. Then once again we tried to rush the hill, and once again they drove us back, though our guns were playing on the heights they held. We could not face their fire. To move upright to cross a dozen yards meant death, and many a Boer wife was widowed and many a child left fatherless by those sliest men who held the heights above us. They did not cheer as we came onward. They did not play wild music; they only clung close as climbing weeds to the rock, and shot as we never saw men shoot before, and never hope to see men shoot again.

"'Then we got ready to sweep the hill with guns, but our commandant, admiring those brave few who would not budge before us in spite of our numbers, sent an officer to them to ask them to surrender, promising them all the honors of war. "But they sent us word to come and take them, if we could. And then an officer asked them three times if they would hold up their hands, and at the third time a grim Sergeant rose and answered him: "Aye, we will hold up our hands, but when we do, by God you'll find a bayonet in 'em. Go back and tell your commandant that Australia's here to stay." And there they staid, and fought us hour by hour, holding us back, when but for them victory would have been with us. We shelled them all along their scattered line, and tried to rush them under cover of the artillery fire, but they only held their posts with stouter hearts, and shot the straighter when the fire was hottest, and we could do nothing but lie there and swear at them, though we admired them for their stubborn pluck. They held the hill until all their men were safe, and then, dashing down the other side, they jumped into their saddles and made off, carrying their wounded with them. They were but twenty men, and we four hundred.'

"A Tommy sitting at the speaker's feet looked up and said: 'What are yer makin' sich a song abart it far? Lumme. them Horstraliars are as Hinglish has hi ham!'"

DEATH OF LIEUT. SCHENCK.

Ex-American Army Officer Dies in British Service in South Africa.

News has just been received in this city of the death of Lieut. Bard Pendleton Schenck of the United States Army on March 10 in the British Military Hospital at Mochudi, Bechuanaland, South Africa.

Lieut. Schenck was born in Maryland thirty-five years ago and was appointed to the West Point Military Academy from New York in 1883. He was graduated with the rank of Second Lieutenant four years later and was stationed at Fort Abraham Lincoln, N. D., for several years. He resigned from the army about five years ago and went to South Africa about three years ago on business. At the outbreak of the war his army training led him to enlist in the British Army for active service.

James Punnett of 43 West Fifty-fifth Street, an old friend of the Schenck family, when seen yesterday said he had heard no more particulars of Lieut. Schenck's death, but understood that the young American had died from fever contracted in the field, and that he had been in the hospital for some time. Mr. Punnett was the law partner of Lieut. Schenck's brother, N. Pendleton Schenck, until the latter's death two years ago. Two sisters and two brothers reside in this city, but their home at 60 West Twelfth Street has been closed for some time.

The Schenck family was prominent in Brooklyn a few years ago. The Lieutenant's father was the Rev. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck, who was rector of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church on the Heights from 1849 until his death, Jan. 4, 1885. In 1871 he was one of three delegates from the Evangelical Alliance sent to St. Petersburg to petition the Czar in behalf of Russian dissenters.

Dr. Schenck's wife was a sister of the late Senator George H. Pendleton of Ohio, who was Minister to Germany under President Cleveland's first Administration. She has been dead several years. The two brothers of the South African soldier are Spotswood D. Schenck and Emil Schenck, a musician.

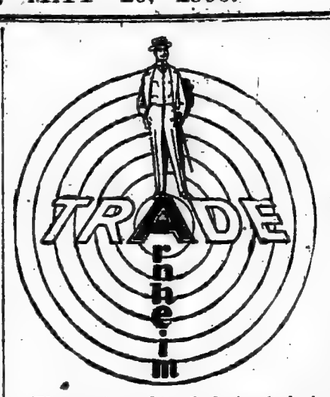

The centre of trade is Arnheim's. The imports of the world are ours.

Special sale of high-grade blue and black serges and striped flannel suitings in endless variety, smartly tailored, to order, $20.00. We recommend them to be made skeleton back, half lined with alpaca and black trimmings throughout.

Samples, fashion review and measuring guide mailed on application.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 6th Ave

Buyers Will Have the Sin of Wastefulness on Their Consciences if They Ignore the Offerings We Present This Week.

Silk News Worth Reading.

Silk bargains. Reductions—great reductions. Quiet, perspicuous words to catch your thought. Remarkable values. However, such are too often en evidence here to startle the writer. He doesn't stroke back the hair from his forehead, roll his eyes, seize his pen, in a paroxysm of mental elevation, and indulge in wild metaphor. These are the kind of offerings that stimulates the advertising, but does not make it sophistical. Cut prices do not need a preface. Every fold of shining Silk is a livelier, brighter and more convincing champion than any words we may print. Standard grades and popular styles that all know. You'll come; the Silks will go.

Taffeta Plisse—you are familiar with these charming silks. One of the choicest effects for waists. Almost an unbroken line of colors.

Reduced from 88c. to 49c.

Novelty Taffetas—recall to mind the richest patterns and color combinations you've seen this season. You'll find all of them in this lot.

Reduced from 99c. to 69c.

Hemstitched Persian Striped Taffetas—soft, mellow, subdued tints; delicately hemstitched. They make wonderfully elegant waists.

Reduced from $1.49 to 74c.

High-class Novelty Silks in glowing brocades and beautiful stripes. Scores of designs and colors—they will appeal to all tasteful women.

Reduced from $1.99 to 99c.

14c. to 24c. Wash Goods at 10c.

The quantity is large. Cotton fabrics of the highest rank. Not a conglomeration of undesirable styles. Just the kind of stuffs we'd buy to-day, if our stock needed replenishing. And we would take all offered, if the price was 10c. Among the weaves are Scotch Zephyrs, Corded Ginghams and Bayadere Corded Novelties—summery tints, including pink, sky blue, ox-blood, helio, blended with white and gray—also black-and-white. You've never see finer spinning or stancher dyeing.

10c They are the best Cottons we've ever retailed at from 14c. to 24c. A crowd will surround them to-morrow. Don't be tardy . . . 10c

60c. to 75c. Dress Goods at 39c.

A sacrifice. Money will be lost, by us, on every yard sold. We lose it wisely: you may gain it gratefully. This movement is consistent with an inviolable rule. We never permit goods to linger. These have over-stayed their time limit. And now they must depart. Fourteen hundred yards of All-wool and Silk-and-wool Plaids—dull and brilliant color combinations—38, 40 and 44 in. Would cost us from 60c. to 75c. to buy them in the present market. Your choice, 39c.

39c Beautiful Wool and Silk-and-Wool Plaids, for waists and children's dresses, wholesale value from 60c. to 75c. 39c

Four Extra Interesting Dinner Sets.

Decorated Dinner Sets, one hundred pieces, including soup plates, $4.69.

American Dinner Sets, full size, one hundred pieces, including soup tureen and soup plates, decorated in three different colors, $6.97.

Decorated Dinner Sets, one hundred pieces, including soup plates, $5.68.

Dinner Sets, one hundred and two pieces, including soup tureen and plates, filled-in decorations, gold handles, remarkable value at $9.87.

English Dinner Sets.

English China holds proud place in the arts and crafts. China-wise people are familiar with its distinctive beauty and goodness. The decorations are bright and refined—strong, clear colors predominating.

We have an assortment of English Dinner Sets that would create wonder in London—and the prices are oddly cheap.

Furnivals, Denton patterns, 118 pieces, at $13.42.
Old Hall Pottery, underglaze blue, scenic designs, 115 pieces, at $13.87.
Old Brownfield, Cromer green, 118 pieces, at $14.43.
Westbourne, underglaze blue, 118 pieces, at $16.93.
Dunn Bennett, Roserie styles, green borders, at $17.87.
Wedgewood & Sons, red Gadroon, 118 pieces, at $18.87.
Old Minton, delft blue decorations, 117 pieces, at $19.87.
Old Cauldron, Byzantine effects, 118 pieces, at $19.89.
Two hundred other styles relatively as cheap, ranging up to $349.48.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Clearing, with fresh northerly winds.

Rain has been general east of the Mississippi River, except in the upper lake region and Gulf States. Heavy rains fell over the greater portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and in much of New England. There were also some showers in the West. Comparatively low temperatures prevail generally, except in the Southeast and extreme Northwest.

The low pressure area which was central Friday morning in Missouri has reached the Massachusetts coast with greatly increased energy, and has caused high northerly winds on the Atlantic and New England coasts. Cool weather will continue east of the Mississippi Valley, while in the West temperatures will rise somewhat, the rise extending into the Upper Mississippi Valley. Rain will continue to-day in New England, while in the Middle and South Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley the weather will clear. In the extreme Southwest showers are indicated. On the Atlantic Coast winds will be northerly, diminishing in force on the New England coast. Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Sandy Hook to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	50	64	68
6 A. M.	50	62	65
9 A. M.	51

NAVAL CADETS GRADUATE

Class Includes Several Veterans of the Spanish War.

Minnesota Appointee Carries Off First Honors—Sea Service for Two Years Now.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, May 19.—Every class of the Naval Academy has its noted members, and the class of 1900 is no exception. The men who bears off the honors of the class is William McEntee of Minnesota. He was born at Erin, in that State, and is now twenty-two years old. He was educated at the Montgomery High School, is the son of P. McEntee, and the appointee of Congressman Heatwole of the Third Minnesota Congressional District. He is a young man of high spirit, as well as scholarly tastes. His forte is mathematics, being first in the mathematical studies of the academy, as well as first in his class.

A star member is one who receives a mark of 85 per cent. in his studies. The only other member besides Cadet McEntee to have this distinction is William Burder Ferguson, Jr., of North Carolina. Cadet Ferguson is a year younger than McEntee, and it has been nip and tuck with him and McEntee for the honors. Last year in a possible marking of 228 McEntee made 202.50 and Ferguson 197.24. Ferguson was educated at the University of North Carolina and was appointed by Congressman Pearson of the Ninth North Carolina District. Ferguson is the champion tennis player of the Naval Academy. He came from a family of scholars. The third man is Carleton R. Kear of Ohio, who is twenty years old. He was born at Van Wert, Ohio, and is the son of W. M. Kear. He was appointed by Congressman Dewitt. Cadet Kear has risen steadily each year in school rank.

John Wesley Timmons of Ohio is the highest cadet officer of the Academy, holding the position of Cadet Commander of the Battalion of Naval Cadets. He is the son of John W. Timmons, Sr., of Circleville, Ohio, and the appointee of Congressman Grosvenor. Cadet Timmons is a noted athlete and stands No. 1 in efficiency in his class. He plays on the football team of the Academy, and is the Captain of its eight, which is, under Coach Ten Eyck, doing such fine work this season. Cadet Timmons was No. 6 in 1897, when the Cadets distanced Pennsylvania in its two-mile race here. He is a finished oarsman and a competent and self-possessed young officer.

The fourth in scholarship in the class is John A. Spilman of Virginia. Cadet Spilman was born in Richmond, and received his appointment from Taxewell Elliott. He was educated at the Virginia Military Institute and is the son of the late W. M. Spilman. Cadet Spilman is a football player and was manager of the Academy football team. He saw service in the Spanish-American war, and was on the Cincinnati. He was at Ponce, San Juan, and Cape San Juan.

Arthur B. Keating, son of the late Controller Keating of Maryland, is a member of the class, and occupies a good position in scholarship in it. He was on the Cincinnati during the late war, and was at Ponce, San Juan, Cape San Juan, and Arroyo. Cadet Keating is the leader of the Naval Academy choir. Julius F. Hellweg is the second Maryland cadet. Cadet Hellweg was born in Baltimore and is the son of Julius Hellweg. He is a graduate of St. John's College, and was appointed by Congressman Rusk. He served on the Cincinnati during the Spanish-American war, and saw service at Ponce, San Juan, Arroyo, and Cape San Juan. He is one of the second racking crew of the Academy that beat Pennsylvania's freshman crew here on May 12. He was also one of the editors of The Lucky Bag, the annual publication of the naval cadets.

Pennsylvania has the largest number in the class—eight out of sixty-two. They are William F. Bricker of Chambersburg, Penn., son of W. H. Bricker. Cadet Bricker stands No. 14 in his class, and has been coxswain of one of the Academy eights. He saw service on the Vixen in the Spanish-American war. Samuel Wood Bryant of Washington, Penn., stands No. 5 in his class. He is the son of W. C. Bryant. Cadet Bryant is one of the Naval Academy fencing team. He served on the Massachusetts during the Spanish-American war. Charles S. Freeman of Pennsylvania is twenty-one years old. He is President of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Naval Academy, an organization that has great influence in the cadet corps. Edward S. Jackson, Jr., was born at Harford, Penn., and is the son of Edward S. Jackson.

James C. Kress was born at Lock Haven, Penn., and is the son of W. C. Kress. Cadet Kress is one of the Naval Academy's crack fencing team, and served on the Detroit and Massachusetts during the late war, seeing service at Santiago, Nipe Bay, and Cape San Juan. Robert T. Menner of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania was born at Honesdale, Penn., and is the son of H. E. Menner. Willis G. Mitchell of Warren, Penn., has the honor of being the President of the Class of 1900. He is the son of W. A. Mitchell. Cadet Mitchell, in the Spanish-American war served on the San Francisco and Maple, and saw service off the New England Coast, off Havana, and at Manila and Matanzas. Cadet Mitchell stands No. 7 in scholarship in a class of sixty-two. Fred R. Nalle is the son of Commander F. I. Nalle, United States Navy. Cadet Nalle was born at Norristown, Penn. He was coxswain of the cadet crew of 1898. During the war with Spain he served on the Columbia.

George B. Landenberger belongs to both the Pennsylvania athletic lists. He is the capable manager of the gymnastic tournament and field athletics. In both he displays skill and enterprise. He with Cadet Hyland have for two seasons under the title of the Hyland-Berger brothers performed the double trapeze in the academy tourneys, and they have executed this difficult feat with credit and accuracy. Cadet Landenberger was born in Philadelphia and is the son of Martin Landenberger. He is in charge of the cadet meet for field sports on Saturday, May 26.

Daniel Pratt Mannix is the "Lone Star" Presidential appointee. He does credit to President Cleveland, who gave him his appointment. He stands No. 9. He is large of frame and makes a splendid-looking cadet officer. He is the champion swimmer of the Academy, and one of the most expert gymnasts of the institution. He is an excellent acrobat, but his forte is waking on his hands. He can go up and down steps on his hands, and his exploits in this style of locomotion are so marvelous as to verge on the absurd. He is the son of the late Daniel P. Mannix, a United States Marine officer.

Robert Morris of Utah is the son of J. R. Morris. He stands No. 10 in his class, and was educated in Salt Lake City. He saw service on the Philadelphia during the late war, and was present at the raising of the American flag at Honolulu. Cadet Morris is expert with Indian clubs. He is the star exhibition in this line in the Academy tourneys, and his dexterity in creating and controlling the most difficult movements of the clubs is marvelous.

Sinclair Gannon of Texas is another Academic athlete. He was the only one of the team that scored last year in the game with West Point. He rows No. 7 in the Academy eight, and takes high place as a swift swimmer. He has so much of the aboriginal in his physique that his Academic nickname is "Choctaw Gannon."

Charles T. Wade is No. 3 in the Academy crew, and was full back of last year's eleven. He is the son of Charles N. Wade of New Jersey. Wark K. Wortman of Indiana was Captain of last year's football team, and played the centre with great success. He ranks in the upper half of the class. He was appointed from Montana. John D. Wainwright holds the Academy record in high jumping, having cleared the bar in a running jump at 5 feet 7½ inches. He is the only cadet of the brood of the Blue Hen's Chickens, having been born at Wilmington, Del. In the Spanish-American war he acted as executive officer of the Free Lance.

The society side plays a large part in the Academic curriculum, where every cadet is taught to dance, and social functions move on an official plane. The Chairman of the Naval Cadet Hop Committee is Hayne Ellis of "the Empire State of the South." Cadet Ellis cannot only perform social duties well, but he can pitch an excellent ball, and serves the Academy nine as its accomplished pitcher. Charles J. Train, son of Commander Train of the navy, also assists in the development of the social life of the Academy. He led the last fine german, is Captain of the fine fencing team of the Academy, and saw service in the Spanish war on the San Francisco.

William N. Jeffers of New York has taken active part in the social functions of the Academy. He is a fine French scholar, standing No. 1 in that branch of study, and an excellent boxer. He was on the New York in the Spanish war. He is the son of Mrs. Anna B. Jeffers, State Librarian of Maryland. Cadet Jeffers takes a leading position in efficiency, law and English. Paul Foley of New York was an editor of this year's Lucky Bag. He wields a ready pen. He saw service in Porto Rico and was with Cadet Boardman when he was killed accidentally in that island. Abram Claude Howard of Illinois is an ex-student of St. John's College and son of Lieut. T. B. Howard, who was with Dewey in Manila Bay. Cadet John J. Hyland of Massachusetts served on the Minneapolis during the late war. He stands 12 in his class. Loveman Noe of Tennessee showed the Academy one examination what effort in the right direction will do, by jumping up twenty numbers in his class—a rare performance in the Academy. He stands No. 1 in astronomy.

Hiroaki Tamura, a Prince of the Empire of Japan, is at the Naval Academy by courtesy of Congress. Tamura, on account of his difficulties of tongue, does not rank as a scholar, though bright and intellectual. French he taboes altogether, but in mechanical drawing stands No. 10 in his class. He is a general favorite, and never received any hazing, it being the invariable rule of the Academy never to haze a foreigner, but always to treat him as a guest. Tamura is a fine gymnast, excelling in all the events of a tourney. He is an especially fine fencer and tumbler. John W. Schoenfeld of New York did his best work in French and in the Principles of Mechanism and Marine Engines. Graduation Day is Friday, June 8. The graduates all see their sheepskins in view, because the last semi-annual examination is over, and when that is once safely passed, no cadet has ever failed in his last examination in the June following.

After the graduation come two years of sea service. Then final examinations are held for promotion to Ensigns or to other grades. In the meanwhile sporadic efforts will be made to secure, immediately after graduation, a change of orders from some hateful, hot, or remote station to the more desirable berths along the Northern watering places, where bright gold buttons and new blue coats are much admired.

LONDON THEATRICAL NOTES.

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LONDON, May 19.—The presence of the Princess of Wales at a performance of "Quo Vadis" this week seems to have had the effect of turning the tide of fortune toward that production, in spite of the press attacks. The Princess's presence seems to have demonstrated that the play contains nothing to offend the Christian conscience, and the box office at last shows a balance on the profit side of the ledger.

Franklin McLeay, a young Canadian long identified with Beerbohm Tree's successes, has the support of the Canadian High Commissioner, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, and many other prominent Colonials in a matinée which he is arranging at the Drury Lane on June 19, for the benefit of the Ottawa fire sufferers. Sir Henry Irving has cabled his intention to participate, and E. S. Willard will reappear for the first time in two years. Messrs. McLeay and Tree are to do the third act of "Othello."

Charles Frohman has secured the American rights of Carton's comedy "Lady Huntworth's Experiment," and Walter Frith's "Man of Forty."

David Belasco has secured the American rights of Ibsen's latest play, "When We Dead Awaken," which has been such a success in Berlin and Vienna. He will present the play in New York during the Fall, with Mrs. Leslie Carter in the leading role.

LONDON OPERA SUCCESSFUL.

First Week of the Season the Most Profitable on Record.

LONDON, May 19.—Contrary to general expectation, the first week of the opera season, which many predicted would feel the effects of the war, has proved the most successful first week ever known at Covent Garden. The members of the royal family and other prominent personages have been most assiduous in their attendance at the opera.

Melba's non-appearance on Monday caused a great disappointment, but Calvé's reappearance in "Carmen" last night and the first appearance here of the tenor Imbart Delatour, in "Aida," resulted in great successes.

To-night the new mezzo-soprano, Mlle. Scheff, whom Maurice Grau heard and engaged in Munich last Summer, made her first appearance in "Pagliacci." She is young and pretty, with a splendid voice, and is a fine natural actress. The audience applauded her generously, and the impression of the critics is that she will be successful.

It is estimated that £6,000,000 was represented in jewelry among the audience at the opening night of the opera. Yet the most brilliant night of the week, so far as costumes and enthusiasm were concerned, was the one which was made notable by Mme. Calvé's appearance as Carmen. The Duke and Duchess of Fife, Earl and Countess Cadogan, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Lady Randolph Churchill, J. Pierpont Morgan, and many other prominent persons were present.

THE CRAMPS INCORPORATE.

Five-Million-Dollar Steel Company Started in Ontario.

TORONTO, Ont., May 19.—Letters of incorporation have been granted to the Cramp (Ontario) Steel Company, Limited. The capital stock is placed at $5,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

Among the incorporators are Charles D. Cramp and William H. Cramp, late of William Cramp & Sons' Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia.

THE ELEVATED NOT ENJOINED.

Application Refused for the Sake of Public Convenience.

The applications of William S. Miller as owner of property at 118 Pearl Street, and of the Continental Trust Company as administrator of the estate of William H. Scott for property at 36 Murray Street for injunctions to prevent the Manhattan Railway operating its lines in Sixth, Second, and Third Avenues unless the suits brought by the plaintiffs were allowed to be speedily tried were yesterday denied by Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court.

It was alleged by the counsel for the plaintiffs that at the present rate of procedure the cases would not be tried for several years, and had been pending for sixteen years.

Justice Fitzgerald says that "the growth of the city, the vast increase of its population, and the common experience of all its citizens, lead to the conclusion that the stoppage of the elevated trains, but for a single day, would involve discomfort and inconvenience upon thousands of persons, and that, under such circumstances, the motion must be denied."

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Mr. Parsons Not Deposed—Secretary Hayes Is Superseded.

Patrick J. Daly, Secretary of District Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor, said yesterday afternoon, when asked about a report that John N. Parsons, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, had been deposed:

"It is untrue that General Master Workman John N. Parsons has been removed from office. He is now in Washington presiding over the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor. That Board has removed John W. Hayes, General Secretary and Treasurer of the Knights of Labor, and has appointed Thomas Unks of District Assembly No. 3 of Pittsburg in his place.

"Mr. Hayes has appealed to the General Assembly, which meets in Birmingham, Ala., next November, from the action of the Executive Board. The Court in Washington has issued an order restraining Mr. Hayes from drawing any money belonging to the order now in bank in Washington."

Completes His 200th Voyage.

Capt. Thomsen of the Scandinavian-American Line steamship Hekla completed his two hundredth transatlantic voyage on arriving here yesterday. He was met at the vessel's pier in Hoboken by a number of his friends, who presented to him a large marine glass and a silver loving cup in token of the occasion. In the course of his successful career, Capt. Thomsen saved the Hekla when she broke her shaft three times in midocean. For this achievement he was made a Knight of Danneborg by the King of Denmark.

GRANT'S STATUE UNVEILED

Gift of the G. A. R. to the Nation Formally Accepted.

The Marble Stands in the Rotunda of the National Capitol—Ceremonies in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The statue of Gen. Grant presented by the Grand Army of the Republic to the Nation was unveiled in the great rotunda of the Capitol to-day, and elaborate ceremonies commemcrative of the event were held in the Hall of Representatives in the presence of a vast concourse of people, including the widow, daughter, and descendants of the hero of Appomattox, hundreds of his comrades in arms, the officers and committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, and many persons distinguished in military, political, and society circles.

The statue of the pre-eminent chief of the Union forces in the civil war represents the contributions of thousands of his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, none of whom was allowed to subscribe more than 15 cents, and is the result of a movement started shortly after Gen. Grant's death at Mount McGregor, in July, 1885. It is the work of Franklin Simmons, an American sculptor. Of marble, of heroic size, it sands on a granite pedestal emblazoned with a bronze seal of the Grand Army of the Republic, and represents the grim old hero in the full uniform of a General equipped for the field, with top boots and gauntlets, his cloak over his left arm, his right hand resting on the hilt of his sword.

Grant's statue was unveiled in the rotunda. There it will remain with the statues of Jefferson, Hamilton, and Lincoln, an example and an inspiration to future generations. The hero of Appomattox stands near the western entrance, flanked on either side by the famous paintings of the "Surreuder of Cornwallis" and the "Surrender of Burgoyne."

The unveiling took place shortly before noon, in the presence of Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, Miss Sartoris, the officers of the Grand Army of the Republic, Speaker Henderson, and Senator Frye, President pro tem of the Senate. The fact of the unveiling was kept secret, and only a few outsiders witnessed it. There were no ceremonies. Miss Sartoris drew the lanyard that uncovered the statue. Mrs. Grant inspected it critically and smiled her approval. The party then repaired to the hall of the House, where the ceremonies occurred.

THE STATUE ACCEPTED.

The ceremonies in the House were profoundly impressive. They consisted of addresses by Mr. McCleary, (Rep., Minn.,) Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) Mr. Warner, (Rep., Ill.,) Mr. Linney, (Rep., N. C.,) Mr. Gardner, (Rep., Mich.,) Mr. Brosius, (Rep., Penn.,) and Mr. Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa.)

The gallery opposite the Speaker's rostrum had been reserved for the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was crowded with veterans come to pay tribute to their loved commander. In the arena in front of the Speaker's desk sat the officers of the Grand Army of the Republic and the committee appointed by the Grand Army Encampment at Philadelphia, who had been granted the privilege of the floor for the occasion by a special resolution of the House. In the gallery reserved for Mrs. Grant and her family were Mrs. Grant, her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris; Lieut. Sartoris, Miss Sartoris, and Miss Grant, a daughter of Gen. Fred Grant.

Exactly at 12 o'clock Speaker Henderson's gavel fell. After an impressive prayer by the blind Chaplain, the committee of the Grand Army, among whom were Commander in Chief Albert D. Shaw, Gen. S. S. Burdett, Gen. R. B. Heath, Commander in Chief Irvin Robbins, Chaplain in Chief J. L. Grimm, were ushered into the House. After the Speaker had announced the order of the day, Mr. McCleary, Chairman of the Committee on the Library, sent to the clerk's desk and had read the letter addressed to the Speaker presenting the statue of Gen. Grant to the Nation.

Mr. McCleary after the letter had been read offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the House (the Senate concurring) that the thanks of Congress be given to the Grand Army of the Republic for the statue of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

Resolved, That the statue be accepted and placed in the Capitol, and that a copy of these resolutions, signed by the presiding officers of the House of Representatives and the Senate, be forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic on the Grant Memorial.

TRIBUTES TO THE SOLDIER.

The eloquent eulogies of Gen. Grant, which followed, were listened to attentively, and several times elicited round after round of applause from floor and galleries. Mr. McCleary, in the course of his remarks, said:

"In the Spring of 1865 more men moved obedient to the command of Gen. Grant than were commanded by Napoleon in all his campaigns, from the beginning of his meteoric career on the plains of Italy and before the pyramids of Egypt until his sun set at Waterloo, and the area of Grant's operations exceeded the area covered by Napoleon from the vine-clad hills of France to the snowy steppes of Russia.

Mr. McCleary closed by saying: "Every man who had any part, however humble, in the preservation of the Union, is entitled to the gratitude of the world. Hence the propriety of enshrining within this Capitol, the temple of the great pacific principle of representation, the building in which the Representatives of the Commonwealths meet, a statue of the great commander through whose genius the Union was preserved. The statue, worthy alike of the genius which it commemorates and the brave men whose cheerful contributions produced it, will be accepted, and it will be preserved in honor through the coming centuries."

Mr. Warner, who served under Gen. Grant during the civil war, sketched the career of Grant, and asked:

"Is it strange that all in this broad land—North and South, in blue and gray—loved him and join in person or spirit in these services here to-day? They would not be Americans if they did not."

Mr. Grosvenor said, in part: "Thirty-five years have passed over our heads since Grant achieved the culmination of his great fame as a soldier. During that time there have been wars in the world. During that time there have been great changes in military tactics, in military organization, in military supplies and munitions, and all that appertains to the military arm of Governments; but I venture to say that among those who have come and gone, among those who have led armies in Egypt, in Germany, in France, there has been no man who has any defense of competition with Grant as a soldier.

"He has been criticised somewhat by one of the great Generals of Europe, but I ask my countrymen whether we may not with a pride that is enjoyable contrast the career of Grant, all of his mistakes, if he ever made any, compare them with the most critical eye with the best thing that has been done by the British Army in its great campaign against the Boers, and tell me whether Grant does not shine like a meteor."

EX-CONFEDERATE'S EULOGY.

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, who fought in the Confederate Army against Grant, said in part:

"The most extravagant and fulsome eulogy that can possibly be bestowed by human lips upon Gen. Grant does not in the slightest degree derogate from the pure and matchless fame of the hero and idol of those who fought against him, and of all true Confederates in that bloody period during which his marvelous character was developed, and which gave him the opportunity to win everlasting renown. But for the indomitable courage and valor of the Confederate soldier there would have been no opportunity for his development and for the proof of his giant strength.

"As an ex-Confederate soldier I revere his memory and demand, and have a just right to demand, to share in the honor and glory which cluster like jeweled diadems around his name and render him conspicuous above his contemporaries as an American soldier and citizen. Confederates can and do honor him because in battle he was a foeman worthy of their steel."

Mr. Dolliver concluded his eloquent tribute as follows:

"I count it also a part of Gen. Grant's achievements that he gave his name and the influence of his administration to the most beneficent treaty that was ever drawn between two nations, the treaty of Washington, which was followed by the Geneva award, settling a long-standing difference, more than once threatening war between the two nations of the world that ought to stand side by side for the freedom and progress of mankind.

"It was an absolute confidence in the judgment and patriotism of the American people that, when the treaty of Santo Domingo went down in the Senate in a noise of vituperation from which even the President did not escape, caused him to turn away from the clamor of the hour, and in a special message appeal from that decision to the American people, 'whose judgment,' he said, 'so seldom errs and against whose will I have no policy to enforce.'

"In the midst of our new national responsibilities I think American statesmen could gather a great deal of strength and encouragement by again going over the messages, papers, letters and biography of Ulysses S. Grant."

At 3 o'clock, as a further mark of respect to the widow of Gen. Grant, his daughter and grandchildren, and the Grand Army of the Republic, the House adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate two of the galleries had been reserved by special order for members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and both were well filled; while by further separate order the National officers of the Grand Army of the Republic were admitted to the floor of the Senate during the exercises attendant upon the consideration of the resolution to accept the statue.

Mr. Hanebrough presented a concurrent resolution similar to the one offered earlier in the day in the House by Mr. McCleary, and it was adopted.

A soldier's tribute to a great soldier was the brief speech of Senator Hawley. He congratulated his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic upon the successful consummation of a great work, and said the noble gift was accepted with sympathy and gratitude.

After a eulogy by Mr. Harris Mr. Turley delivered a notable address from the viewpoint of a private soldier in the ranks of the Confederate Army. He said that the sentiments of the people of the South had in recent years changed toward Grant, and gradually had become those of cordiality and esteem. He never could reach he said, that inner chamber of the Southern people's hearts. That was occupied alone by the "immortal Lee," whom the people of the South land loved because he was the very incarnation of their cause. Mr. Turley said he did not think of Grant as a commander or as a President so much as he thought of him as the gallant soldier, the friend of Lee, and the protector of the private soldier of the Confederate Army, and as such a soldier he paid tribute to the memory of Grant.

Mr. Allen concluded the speechmaking with a review of Grant from the viewpoint of a private soldier who served under him.

NEW JERSEY GOVERNORSHIP.

Senator Johnson Not to Run — Pitney and Murphy Favorites.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 19.—It can be stated with authority that Senator W. M. Johnson, President of the New Jersey State Senate and now Acting Governor, is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. The persistent mention of his name for that office has led him to make this clear to his friends.

"I am not now a candidate for Governor," said Senator Johnson when seen today by a reporter, "and never have been. Mr. Murphy or Mr. Pitney will be the candidate next year."

A close political friend of the Bergen County Senator, when this statement was repeated to him, said:

"Senator Johnson is not and never has been an office seeker, and the idea of putting himself forward for the Governorship is repugnant to him. Having been made President of the Senate, his friends would like to see him elevated to the next highest office, the Governorship, but we cannot expect his nomination if he won't seek the office."

"Who is likely to profit by this announcement of Senator Johnson's determination?"

"Mr. Pitney," was the prompt reply. "He will be the nominee. He is by all odds the most popular Republican in the State. He was leader of the Senate last Winter, and will be President of that body next session. That is, he will be practically Lieutenant Governor. Senator Johnson's friends, almost to a man, while esteeming State Chairman Murphy, will turn to Mr. Pitney as their choice for Governor. He will have all the northern counties except Essex and all the southern ones. Hudson, it is true, is now for Murphy, but then he is State Chairman, and the leaders in that county find it prudent to cultivate him because their loyalty is in question just now."

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., May 19.—One of the Republican leaders of Essex County, when seen to-day as to the probable effect of Senator Johnson announcing that he is not a candidate for Governor, said:

"It will simply make the nomination of Franklin Murphy more unanimous. Essex, you see, is the dominant power in Republican politics in this State, and it demands the Governorship. Pitney, it is true, will gain much support from those who looked to Johnson as the man, but Essex will control the situation."

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

Declare for Sound Money, and They Also Indorse Mr. McKinley.

Representatives of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League of the United States, who have been in session at the Park Row Building for the past three days, adjourned yesterday. Delegates were present from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, California, Colorado, Illinois, New Jersey, and New York.

B. Russell Throckmorton, the Secretary, read letters from ex-Mayor Strong, Cornelius N. Bliss, Senator Mark A. Hanna, Joseph H. Manley of Maine, ex-Gov. Daniel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania, ex-Mayor Charles F. Warwick of Philadelphia, ex-Gov. Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts, and others, indorsing the work of the league, and hoping it would be continued in the coming campaign.

Following the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in June the league will hold a series of daily noonday meetings which will be held at some suitable place in the commercial section of the city.

H. W. Dearborn, President of the league, who resigned because of the pressure of private business, was persuaded to withdraw his resignation. Edward Lauterbach was re-elected Chairman of the Advisory Board.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing the administration of President McKinley, declaring unreservedly for sound money, and approving of the provisions of the new currency law and pledging support to the National Administration in carrying out the policy adopted with reference to Cuba, the Philippines and other acquired territory.

NEW YORK CONVENTIONS.

WATKINS, May 19.—At the Democratic County Convention, held here to-day, Dr. J. F. Barnes, M. D. Bulkley, and G. W. McNemer were elected delegates to the first State Convention, and were instructed for Bryan. Adrian Tuttle, F. L. Moran, and Osborn Smith were elected delegates to the second State Convention.

The convention adopted resolutions indorsing the Chicago platform and W. J. Bryan for President.

CORNING, May 19.—The Republican Senatorial Convention of the Forty-first District, comprising Steuben and Yates Counties, was held here this afternoon, resulting in the renomination of Franklin D. Sherwood of Hornellsville by acclamation. The Senatorial Committee was reappointed, viz.: J. E. B. Santee and W. J. Tully of Steuben and H. K. Armstrong of Yates.

SCHENECTADY, May 19.—The Schenectady County Democratic Convention to-day indorsed W. J. Bryan for President and reaffirmed the Chicago platform and elected J. T. Wasson, George Hallzmann, and Garry Franklin delegates to the State Convention.

OWEGO, May 19.—The Democrats of Tioga County, in convention here this afternoon, elected John L. Taylor, David Glinn, and M. J. Murray delegates to the State Convention. Six delegates to the Congressional Convention were also elected. Resolutions were adopted condemning the policy of the Administration for its territorial expansion, advocating the restoration of silver to its full money power, and pledging support to the nominees of the Kansas City Convention.

W. R. Hearst Head of Democratic Clubs.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—At a meeting of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, held in Washington to-day, the resignation of Gov. McMillin of Tennessee as President was accepted and William R. Hearst of New York was elected to succeed him. The motion for the election of Mr. Hearst was made by Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

2,101 Ballots to Nominate.

NORWALK, Ohio, May 19.—On the twenty-one hundred and first ballot, taken at 1:30 o'clock A. M. to-day, Wood W. Skiles of Shelby was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourteenth District by a vote of 123 against 111 for Johnson.

BRYAN FACTION CONVENES

Chicago Platform Democracy Demands Instruction of Regular Delegates.

To Send a Contesting Delegation to Kansas City If Its Demand Goes Unheeded.

The Chicago Platform Democracy at its State Convention, held in the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon, adopted resolutions demanding that the regular organization at its convention, to be held on June 5, instruct its delegates to the National Convention to vote unanimously for the renomination of William Jennings Bryan and the reaffirmation of the platform of 1896. The Chicago platform people then adjourned to June 6, to see whether or not their demands are carried into effect. If they are, there will be no more trouble between the factions. If they are not, the Chicago Platform Democracy will send a contesting delegation to Kansas City.

When the convention was called to order at 2 o'clock, only 71 out of the 223 accredited delegates were present, and of these, by far the greater portion were from the Assembly districts embraced in this city. Dr. George W. Thompson of New York County called the assemblage to order and made a brief speech, in which he said:

"If the gold Democrats, or so-called regular wing of the party, do not do their duty, we will fight them to the doors of the convention hall. They are not Democrats, and never were. If they do what the people want we will help them because we recognize that principles are more than men."

Mr. Thompson then nominated for Chairman James R. Brown of New York, who was unanimously chosen. On assuming the chair Mr. Brown congratulated the convention on the growth of "radical sentiment" in the Nation, and explained that by radical sentiment he meant Democratic principles.

Among the list of Vice Presidents read by the Secretary were the names of Henry George, Jr., who was a candidate for Mayor in 1897; Samuel Seabury, who ran for Judge of the City Court on the Republican fusion ticket last Fall; John McCarthy, the "undertaker-orator" of Syracuse, and John N. Parsons, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor of this city. There were thirty-two other Vice Presidents, few of whom were present. H. C. S. Stimpson acted as Secretary.

Before the convention began its work M. G. Palliser, the Secretary of the Convention Committee, read a letter from Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee, in which Mr. Jones said:

"I have to say that if the regular organization in New York attend the convention and stand by its action, as I feel very confident they will do, it would seem to be a great misfortune to have any division in our ranks. I regret very much that you and those with whom you are associated think it necessary to inaugurate the division. I hope that mature reflection may result in your concluding all to stand together."

Mr. Palliser also read a letter from C. B. Matthews of Buffalo, in which the latter said: "The conversion of Hill and Croker makes me believe they intend working the Trojan horse game at Kansas City."

A recess of fifteen minutes gave the Committees on Platform, Rules, and Resolutions an opportunity to prepare their reports, and at its conclusion the convention got to work. One of the rules proposed compelled the reference to the Committee on Resolutions of all resolutions emanating from the floor, and this raised a row at the outset. L. S. Bedford, editor of The Bryan Democrat, declaring that the rule savored of Tammany Hall methods.

The Committee on Platform, of which ex-Assemblyman Edgar L. Ryder of Westchester County was Chairman, presented a long declaration of principles, in which the Chicago platform was indorsed and its financial plank emphasized; trusts were denounced; public ownership of natural monopolies was demanded; the war in the Philippines and a large standing army were condemned; the Republican Party was accused of acting with bad faith in Cuba and the Philippines; the Administration's policy in Porto Rico was attacked, and "Government by injunction" was denounced. The platform concluded with a demand for the exercise by the people of the initiative and referendum.

This declaration was adopted, and the Committee on Resolutions reported a resolution in which, after expressing distrust of the regular leaders, a demand was made that the delegates to the Kansas City Convention to be elected at the State Convention be instructed to vote for Mr. Bryan and the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform.

Mr. Bedford offered as a substitute a longer resolution in which he read the Hill and Croker factions out of the party and claimed for the Chicago platform Democracy the title of "regular," as against "the claims of the Ramapo water thief, the Ice Trust thief, and the attorney for Mr. Whitney's Standard Oil Company, Metropolitan Traction Company, and the Whisky Trust." In this allusion Mr. Bedford referred, as he afterward explained, to ex-Senator Hill. He wanted Hill and Croker to come back, he said, but he didn't want their roads smoothed.

"Make 'em crawl on their knees," he shouted.

Several men expostulated with the speaker, but he would not restrain his denunciation and finally the Chairman ordered the Sergeant at Arms to remove him.

Mr. Beasbury declared that there was no intention to show any trust in either Mr. Hill or Mr. Croker, but that all Democrats should work for harmony. "They have been false to the State," Mr. Seabury exclaimed, "false to the Nation, false to their friends, and false to themselves; but let us not drive them away."

John McCarthy of Syracuse pleaded for Mr. Hill, saying that he had promised to support Mr. Bryan, as had Mr. Croker. Then, dropping into rhyme, McCarthy exclaimed:

"Come to my arms,
You bundle of charms.
We want you both."

The committee resolution was then adopted, only four men besides Mr. Bedford voting in the negative.

Other resolutions adopted expressed sympathy with the Boers and demanded that no Congressman who voted for the currency bill be renominated as a Democrat.

While the committee was deliberating over the resolutions E. L. Ryder made a speech in which he referred to Augustus Van Wyck and Admiral Dewey. Loud hisses greeted both these names. The speaker apologized for the Admiral, saying that he was not to blame. Then the convention adjourned.

MAY DECLARE FOR CLEVELAND.

Ex-President's Friend to Call New Jersey State Convention to Order.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 19.—The State Convention of New Jersey Democrats, to be held at Trenton on May 31, will be called to order by C. Meyer Zulick of Monmouth County, a lawyer of prominence, who was Governor of Arizona under President Cleveland. State Chairman Gourley made this announcement to-day.

It is known that the selection was made after several conferences with men who are outspoken opponents of Bryan and warm admirers of the ex-President, who has made his home at Princeton. Though none of those who have been in conference with Mr. Gourley will admit that there is any connection between the selection of Mr. Zulick as temporary Chairman and a possible effort to renominate Mr. Cleveland, yet well-informed politicians take it as a confirmation of the rumor that the State of his adoption will declare for Cleveland for President.

It is said that Mr. Gourley's Jefferson Birthday speech at Newark, which was taken as a declaration for Bryan, was in reality a lament that the nomination of the Nebraskan seemed inevitable, and an effort to make the best of it. It is pointed out that the speech, as misapprehended, was received with a coldness that chilled the Bryan followers and encouraged those who call themselves Cleveland Democrats. It is also asserted that representatives of the State organization, carefully hiding the fact from the public, have been in conference with ex-Senator David B. Hill of New York, ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania, and ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, and that their reports led to the decision to place the organization of the State Convention in the hands of friends of Grover Cleveland.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS DINE.

Robert Davis, the Hudson County Leader, One of the Speakers.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 19.—The Democrats of this city gave a dinner this evening and had as their guests a number of men who are prominent in the party in the State, including Robert Davis, Hudson County; Mayor Hoos, Jersey City; Congressman Daly, Hoboken; Allan Benny, Bayonne; Clarence Y. Atkinson, Camden; ex-Senator W. J. Keyes, Somerville; ex-Speaker J. J. Bergen, Somerville, and Senator James A. Van Cleef, New Brunswick. Ex-Judge W. A. Coddington of Plainfield was toastmaster. Letters of regret from William J. Bryan and Congressman Sulzer were read, and speeches were delivered on "New Jersey in Congress," by Representative Daly; "What Can Be Done by United Action," Robert Davis; "New Jersey Redeemed to the Democracy," Allan Benny; "The Claims and Anticipations of the Democracy," James E. Martine.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. HAZEL.

Senator Platt Pleased—He Again Says that Mr. Quigg Will Retire.

Senator Thomas C. Platt said last night that he was well pleased with the appointment of John R. Hazel to be Judge of the new Western District. Speaking of Mr. Hazel's appointment, Mr. Platt said:

"The only objection to Hazel was raised by Editor Matthews of the Buffalo Express. The Republicans in the western part of the State favored his appointment and I am greatly pleased that it was made. Mr. Hazel is a good man, and will make a good Judge."

Senator Platt again said that Lemuel E. Quigg would positively retire as President of the Republican County Committee, and added that his successor had not yet been selected.

REFUSES TO CALL PRIMARY.

Another County in Mississippi Demands a Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., May 19.—Three Democratic County Executive Committees acted to-day on the State Executive Committee's order for primaries to select delegates to the Kansas City Convention.

The Montgomery County Committee refused to call a primary, but called a mass meeting of citizens, to be held at Winona June 3, to decide what further steps should be taken. Lauderdale County, the home of Chairman Miller of the State Committee, ordered the primary, as did also Lowndes County. To-day's developments complicate matters all the more, and it is now admitted by many leaders of the Democratic Party that the situation has grown exceedingly serious.

The only adjustment of the difficulty lies in reconsideration by the Democratic State Executive Committee, and a call for the usual State Convention to select delegates to the National Convention and Presidential Electors. This the committee shows no desire to do. So far six or seven counties have flatly refused to hold primaries for this purpose and insist that a convention be called.

A CRISIS IN MARYLAND.

The Silver Democrats Insist on Voting Bryan Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—A crisis in the Democratic Party in this city and State is now certain, unless the State organization controlled by ex-Senator Gorman, Gov. Smith, and State Treasurer

VAN NESS TAKES ADVICE

Remarries Third Wife in New Jersey to Confirm Legality.

THE OCTOGENARIAN'S CAREER

Eloped with Second Wife, Whose Great Fortune He Enjoys—Servants' Affidavits Attacked.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 19.—In order to give his marriage full legal standing, Cornelius Van Ness, the octogenarian of Cornwall, was remarried to Alice Wood, his third wife, in Jersey City on Thursday last. Mr. Van Ness, who is now restrained by an injunction of the Supreme Court from spending more than the income of his second wife's property, took this means of establishing the claims of wife No. 3. He was originally married to her by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Eaton, on Feb. 21 last, at the home of her brother, 578 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, New York. Who performed the second marriage ceremony is not known, but the mother of the twice-married bride, who is living at Mr. Van Ness's house at Cornwall, said yesterday:

"Our lawyer told us that morally the first marriage was all right, but that in the eyes of the law it was illegal, as Mr. Van Ness had been divorced. He therefore advised a second marriage out of the State. This second marriage ceremony took place at Jersey City on Thursday last, the day before Mr. Van Ness was called to court in the injunction proceedings."

Mr. Van Ness and his wife returned to their country home yesterday, but they declined to see visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wood, the bride's parents, met all strangers who called to-day, and denied that the couple were at home. Mrs. Wood talked freely about the affidavit of Mary East, the former servant. She said:

"Mrs. East and her husband tried to create trouble as soon as Alice came here. When my daughter was ill Mrs. East nursed her. She grew worse all the time. Mr. and Mrs. East along with John B. Huggins of New York tried to ruin my daughter and separate her from her husband. They began their work as soon as the first wedding took place, and have been keeping it up."

The Van Ness home is a magnificent country house back from the Hudson River at Cornwall, and ever since the old man first married Alice Wood of Port Jervis her father and mother have been making their homes there. They discharged Frederick and Mary East, the servants, who have made affidavits in connection with the legal proceedings brought by Frank D. Harmon as guardian, and are now looking after Mr. Van Ness's interests.

The career of Mr. Van Ness, who is now eighty-two years old, is considered here a remarkable one. He was for a long time Immigrant Agent of the Erie Railroad. When the Gould and Fisk interests obtained control he left that road and went to work for the New York Central. It was while employed by this road that his first romance occurred. He was married at the time and was looked upon as a prosperous man. He met Mrs. Emma Louise Wright, the married daughter of Henry A. Burr of the Burr Printing Company of New York. He and Mrs. Wright eloped and left the State.

Finally Mrs. Van Ness No. 1, who is still alive, obtained a divorce from him, and then he married Mrs. Wright in Connecticut. She had over $600,000 in her own name, and it is with this money that he established his present beautiful home at Cornwall about twenty-five years ago. He has always lived in magnificent style. At the time his second wife died they were occupying rooms at the Palatin Hotel here.

The old servants, Frederick East and his wife, figure very prominently in the present case, and they declare that it is their love for the second Mrs. Van Ness which caused them to take a part in the controversy. A short time before she died she gave them a house and plot of ground adjoining her estate. According to Mr. East, John B. Huggins has also been actively engaged in an effort to save the estate left by Mrs. Van Ness No. 2. Mr. Huggins now has possession of the original letters which passed between the present Mrs. Van Ness and Otto Pobe, the young student.

Otto is a Port Jervis boy, and has been studying medicine in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Wood say he has allied himself with those who are trying to prevent Mrs. Van Ness No. 3 from getting control of the estate left by Mrs. Van Ness No. 2.

Mrs. Van Ness is rather short and fleshy, with reddish hair. She says that she never knew any person at Cornwall until she went there for her health last Fall. She indignantly denies that she planned to capture Mr. Van Ness, and declared that it was a pure case of love on both sides. She says that in the end the legal proceedings in New York will disclose a deep conspiracy on the part of the relatives of Mrs. Van Ness No. 2 to get possession of property which rightfully belongs to Mr. Van Ness.

MRS. VAN NESS'S GIRLHOOD.

Port Jervis People Thought She Would Marry Otto Pobe.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 19.—The present Mrs. Cornelius Van Ness is the daughter of Oliver D. Wood, who is a member of a prominent Orange County family. He conducted a vegetable and confectionery store in this village, and is in moderate circumstances. Mrs. Wood is an active worker in the Reformed Church, and was once an officer in one of its beneficiary societies.

Alice Wood was graduated from the High School several years ago, and was very popular in society here, especially at fashionable gatherings. She was a teacher in the Sunday school. For several years she had shown a predilection for Otto Pobe, who was also a graduate of the High School and is now a medical student in New York City. He is one of the wealthiest young men of the town, having the benefit of the income of a fourth of the estate of $100,000 left by his mother, Mrs. Frederika Pobe, who died two years ago. The estate is held in trust by Otto's brother, Jacob, an insurance and real estate agent here, until Otto becomes of age.

Otto was very attentive to Alice Wood and it was generally believed that they were to be married soon after his graduation. When Alice returned home last Fall from her visit to Cornwall Mr. Van Ness frequently called upon her at her home. He gave her silk dresses and jewelry and she became the envy of her many associates.

Mr. Van Ness bought a beautiful home in the fashionable portion of the village and deeded it to Alice. At that time the house was in the hands of Receiver I. C. Moore of the National Bank, having been transferred to the bank by its defaulting Cashier, Lewis E. Goldsmith, who was its owner, and then occupied it, but under police surveillance. Van Ness now has a handsome five-thousand-dollar brick barn in course of construction on the premises, and intends to keep a number of valuable horses.

The construction of the barn was opposed by William Raymond, a neighbor, and Van Ness then traded this property for one valued at $3,000 on another street. He gave Mr. Wood $2,500 additional and furnished the new home in an elaborate style, and the Wood family now reside in this house.

When Mr. Van Ness began calling upon Alice Wood, stories that he was a rich uncle from the West were circulated, and after the engagement became known, she was seen a number of times with Pobe. He did not appear to be disturbed by her marriage to Van Ness. It is not believed that Alice and Pobe are married, despite the allegation. The Sunday preceding her marriage, Alice taught her Sunday school class as usual.

W. A. Parshall, Miss Wood's attorney, said to-night that the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. East is somewhat discredited, as they are discharged servants.

Otto Pobe, said to be the young man who figures in the Van Ness case, is a student at the Long Island College Hospital, in Brooklyn. He was a member of the class which was graduated on Thursday last, but has elected to take a Summer course of study at the institution.

At the hospital yesterday afternoon, it was learned that Pobe was boarding at 293 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. At that address it was said that the young man had left there during the morning to go to his home, at Port Jervis.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GAMES.

New Records Made in the New England Association Events.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 19.—The fourteenth annual championship meeting of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association took place at Worcester Oval this afternoon in a rainstorm. The track was heavy and the performers were all soaked. New records were made in throwing the diskus and in the 220-yard dash. Stephen Chase's broad jump of 22 feet 3 inches, made in 1895, was beaten by 5 inches by Cloudman of Bowdoin, but the pit was lower than the take-off, owing to the rain and the record will not stand. Six men were tied in the pole vault for second place, and each was given two-thirds of a point.

Williams was winner of to-day's point competition, but the bicycle race, which had to be postponed, may give the victory to Bowdoin or Brown. The score, by points, follows: Williams, 30 2-3 points; Brown, 28 2-3; Bowdoin, 25; Dartmouth, 20; University of Maine, 8; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 6 2-3; Amherst, 6 1-3; Wesleyan, 2-3. Games summary:

220-Yard Dash.—Won by C. H. Cloudman, Bowdoin; C. G. McDevitt, Dartmouth, second; A. C. Patterson, Williams, third. Time—0:22 1-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by L. R. Hill, Dartmouth; C. F. Park, Williams, second; D. F. Snow, Bowdoin, third. Time—0:52 3-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by J. G. Melendy, Brown; F. Corson, Dartmouth, second; T. B. Johnson, Williams, third. Distance, 38 feet 8¾ inches.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by H. H. Cloudman, Bowdoin; R. S. Edwards, Bowdoin, second; C. G. McDevitt, Dartmouth, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

Mile Run.—Won by J. Bray, Williams; R. L. Frost, M. I. T., second; E. C. Hawley, Amherst, third. Time—4:43 3-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by Paul Potter, Williams; P. P. Edson, Dartmouth, second; H. J. Hunt, Bowdoin, third. Time—0:16 1-5.

880-Yards Run.—Won by D. C. Hall, Brown; F. H. Klear, Amherst, second; H. L. Trull, Dartmouth, third. Time—2:04 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by R. S. Edwards, Bowdoin; E. S. Little, Brown, second; Paul Potter, Williams, third. Time—0:26 1-5.

Two-mile Run.—Won by D. C. Hall, Brown; J. Bray, Williams, second; E. C. Hawley, Amherst, third. Time—10:39.

Running High Jump.—Tie between L. G. Blackmer, Williams, F. K. Baxter, M. I. T., and R. M. Thayne, Williams. Distance, 5 feet 9 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by H. H. Cloudman, Bowdoin; C. N. Brown of Brown, second, 22 feet 1½ inches; G. M. Hubbard, Dartmouth, third, 21 feet 11¼ inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by J. G. Melendy, Brown, 113 feet 11 inches; F. Cordon, Dartmouth, second, 112 feet 10 inches; N. Johnson, third.

Throwing Discus.—Won by A. L. Grover, University of Maine, 108 feet 8 inches; A. M. Watson, University of Maine, second; J. G. Melendy, Brown, third.

Pole Vault.—Won by F. Squires, Williams, height 10 feet; A. P. Polton, Brown; T. S. Cline, Wesleyan; R. S. Philips, Amherst; T. W. Howe, Williams; F. K. Baxter, M. I. T.; K. Archibald of Amherst tied for second and third place. Height—9 feet 9 inches.

BROWN IS STILL RIDING.

He Expects to Complete the 2,000 Miles by To-morrow Morning.

Will A. Brown, owing to the rainstorm of yesterday, will be unable to finish his 2,000-mile bicycle ride by noon to-day, as he had originally intended. Brown has certainly experienced the worst kind of luck in the shape of weather. He did not finish his sixteenth century until nearly 7 o'clock last night, and, as the roads are in a deplorable condition, it is not thought that he can get through with his task until early Monday morning.

Brown continues to live on the diet he started on last Saturday—plenty of wheat gruel and oranges, and occasionally a raw potato. His condition all through yesterday was good, and his physicians do not fear a collapse. He finished his fifteenth century at 6:24 A. M. yesterday and started out to complete the sixteenth century before 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The roads, however, were until for riding and it took him nearly fourteen hours to ride the 100 miles. If the weather to-day is clear a large crowd of cyclists are expected to visit Valley Stream to cheer on the plucky rider. Brown's schedule by centuries is as follows:

	H.	M.		H.	M.
100	5	31	900	86	20
200	12	37	1000	96	55
300	22	48	1100	106	01
400	31	18	1200	118	37
500	39	10	1300	130	35
600	51	11	1400	147	52
700	60	49	1500	162	24
800	72	04	1600	174	51

LACROSSE AT BAY RIDGE.

Crescent Athletic Club Defeated Lehigh in a Good Game.

One of the best lacrosse games of the season was played on the slippery turf at Owl's Head, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, yesterday between the crack Crescent Athletic Club and Lehigh University teams, which was won by the former by the score of 6 to 0.

Jewell made the first goal after a pretty run on a pass from Curry, shooting the sphere through the posts handily on a hot stright drive. Three more goals were made by the Brooklyn team during the half.

In the second half the collegians made the wearers of the half-moon show their prettiest to keep them from scoring, and succeeded in holding their opponents down to two goals. The teams lined up as follows:

Lehigh.	Position.	Crescent.
Fleming	Goal	Garvin
Starkey	Point	Miller
Reese	Cover point	Griffin
Gummere	First defense	Moses
Townsend	Second defense	Rose
Morris	Third defense	De Casanova
Miller	Centre	McLean
Abbott	Third attack	Drakeley
Simmington	Second attack	Jewell
Digby, Capt.	First attack	Wall
Lattig	Outside home	Curry, Capt.
Martin	Inside home	Heinecke

Goals—Wall, (2,) Curry, (2,) Jewell, Heinecke. Referee—William Dobby, Crescent Athletic Club. Umpires—J. H. Bagg, Crescent Athletic Club, and Grafton D. Dorsey, Crescent Athletic Club. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

Flagship Vigilant in Commission.

GREENPORT, L. I., May 19.—Spick and span, in all the glory of new sails, with her brasswork and fittings gleaming and freshened up for the Summer campaign, the old cup defender Vigilant, the flagship of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, sailed out of the harbor to-day from here bound for Gardiner's Bay, where she will have her compasses adjusted, and then sail for Oyster Bay, L. I. A freshening southwesterly breeze filled the sails of the craft, and she heeled to the steadily increasing breeze, presenting a most picturesque sight that instinctively drew forth cheers from the big throng of spectators on the dock who were waving her adieu. The arrival of the Vigilant at the Centre Island clubhouse of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be the first of the steps toward the opening of the season, which will formally be declared open on Decoration Day.

Stevens Institute Football Dates.

Manager Alexander Allaire, 1901, of the Stevens Institute football team has completed the schedule for the coming season. Ten games have been arranged, only two of which will be played on the home grounds at Hoboken. The institute will lose two of its best football players by graduation this Spring, Capt. C. T. Myers, who played quarter back, and J. Percy, right tackle. The new Captain of the team is A. M. Allen, 1902. The schedule follows:

Oct. 3—Stevens vs. Princeton, at Princeton; 9, New York University, at Hoboken; 13, Tompkins Athletic Club, at Hoboken; 17, Columbia University, at New York; 20, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston; 24, United States Military Academy, at West Point; 31, Haverford College, at Haverford, Penn.; Nov. 3, Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y.; 10, Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, N. J.; 17, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y.

Hutchinson to Run for Princeton.

PRINCETON, May 19.—It was practically decided here to-day that Hutchinson, third baseman on the 'Varsity baseball team, will be transferred next week to the track team so that he may enter the hurdle events in the intercollegiate meet next Saturday. It is believed he can win at least four points and probably six, which may mean much toward Princeton's pointscoring in the meet. He will resume his position on the baseball team after the intercollegiate meet is held.

California-Penn Meet Postponed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—A continuous fall of rain to-day cause a postponement of the dual games between University of California and University of Pennsylvania, and also the baseball game between Pennsylvania and Harvard. An effort will be made to arrange a future date with California, and Harvard has asked permission from Cmbridge to remain until Monday to play the ball game.

GIRARD'S FOUNDER'S DAY

Birth of Mariner and Philanthropist Observed with Ceremony.

GEN. MILES GUEST OF HONOR

Senator Depew in His Address Eulogizes the Far-Sighted Use of Great Wealth.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—"Founder's Day," or the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Stephen Girard, Philadelphia's great philanthropist, was celebrated to-day at Girard College, the educational institution for fatherless boys founded by the dead benefactor. The exercises were held indoors owing to the inclement weather.

The guests of honor were Gen. Nelson A. Miles of the United States Army and Senator Chauncey M. Depew of New York. In Gen. Miles's party were Mrs. Miles, Capt. and Mrs. Frank Michler, Mrs. Hichborn, and Capt. H. H. Whitney. They were met at the Pennsylvania Station by the Reception Committee, and driven in a pouring rain to Girard College. The ladies of the party and the members of Gen. Miles's staff alighted at Building No. 1, the residence of President Fetterolf.

Although the ceremonies began early in the day, the first formal function was the reception at noon to the alumni. Luncheon was served in the great dining room of Building No. 8.

The anniversary address was delivered by Senator Depew. He said, in part:

"In the one hundred and fifty years from the birth of Stephen Girard until to-day are crowded nearly all of modern history worth preserving, and of human achievement which has uplifted the human race. The rights of the people and popular government were an academic discussion among French philosophers to amuse a jaded aristocracy in 1750, and found expression in vague generalizations among a few patriots in the English Colonies in America.

"The longer I live and observe, the more I am impressed with the little things which have revolutionized the world.

"Stephen Girard settled in Philadelphia in May, 1776. His adventures on the sea had prospered, and the mariner became a merchant. The world was before him for a home, but he deliberately risked his riches and cast his lot in the fiery furnace of the American Revolution.

"He was one of the first to recognize that, while monarchical Governments rest upon class and privilege, republics will live and prosper only as the people are intelligent. He was disgusted and alarmed by the Pennsylvania experiments with a common-school system and similar mistakes everywhere except in New England and New York. They reversed the principles of equality which he had so profoundly mastered. To the blind educators of our first quarter of a century the public school was the paupers' refuge. They claimed that the State could give education free only to those who declared their poverty and dependence. It required nearly fifty years of irritation and failure before the great truth triumphed that the first duty of free government is to give the opportunity for education with self-respect to all alike, to make the schoolhouse as sacred as the home and to grant honor and applause to the boys and girls who avail themselves of the priceless opportunities for usefulness, happiness, and a career which knowledge and training bestow.

"Stephen Girard was the first to begin and significantly enforce the duty of riches to the country which gives opportunity for their accumulation. There were not then five men in the United States worth a million of dollars. His example has received the cordial and unanimous approval of public opinion. It has taught the selfish that the safety of their accumulations depends upon their recognition of the fact that to a certain extent they are trustees and held accountable for the administration of the trust. It has pointed the way for the wise, generous, and benevolent for the most beneficial employment of their gifts. The secret is now a revealed truth, that philanthropy fails when it pauperizes and performs a grand work when it helps others to help themselves.

"The world. The one act upon impulse or are moved by the exigent necessities of the day; the other build upon the basic principles which control in the end, though it may take years for them to work out, and then the beneficent results go on forever. Stephen Girard was of the latter class. He studied his teachers in the long watches of his voyages. He tested and proved the truths they evolved, which were rocking thrones and elevating peoples, by the unexampled success of the American experiment in which he had acted an important part. So he saw far beyond his contemporaries, and in his work he was a pioneer blazing a pathway for progress through the forests and jungles of ignorance and prejudice.

"And here comes in the admonition of the philosopher-philanthropist, as expressed in his will: 'I would have them taught facts and things, rather than words and signs.' He gave first a home, instinct with virtue and patriotism. It is possible for one-third of the youth in the universities of the Old World to die from dissipation, because their wealth and position leave no incentive to the ordinary mind for a career; another third may fall from dissipation in unhealthy and unregulated study, but the nobility of labor, the rewards of wisely directed work, the healthy spur of necessity, have been the favorable conditions of the Girard student and the Girard alumnus.

"From this source there now flows a contribution for schools, colleges, libraries, art, music, science, and industrial education which amounts to $30,000,000 a year and is constantly increasing. By wise management the endowment of Girard has grown from $5,000,000 to $26,000,000, giving it an estate larger than that possessed by any university in the world. The founder in his investments for the future of this college, as in his provision for its purposes, put his trust in the development of his country. Surplus income from more and more productive mines and real estate adds to its endowment $1,000,000 nearly a year. As the fund grows the benefaction embraces an enlarging number of pupils. The increase during the early years cared for hundreds in a sparse population, but it advances as the country fills up and will take under its fostering care and give the blessings of Girard for manhood and citizenship to thousands in the future."

NEW FEATURES IN RACEABOUTS.

Crowninshield Is Building the First Fin-Keel Boat of This Type.

Two additions to the raceabout fleet this year of interest to yachtsmen in general because of innovations in their construction are those designed by Crowninshield, one for C. H. W. Foster of Boston and the other for himself. Both boats measure somewhat under 32 feet over all, and are built under the restrictions of the Knockabout Association. The Foster boat is of peculiar interest in that she is the first boat of this type to be built with a fin keel. Mr. Crowninshield's own boat shows no such radical departure in previous designs as the Foster boat, but as she is built to succeed the Pirate, which last year captured the class championship from a fleet of a dozen or more boats in Massachusetts waters, the minor changes introduced are also of interest.

As compared with last year's Pirate, the Crowninshield boat has lower and longer ends, about an inch more beam, and two inches more draught. She also shows a trifle more fullness in the water lines, both forward and aft, and in general a further attempt to get the greatest length possible under the rules when heeled. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the Foster boat is one that permits her fin to be shifted forward and aft, so that the best trim and balance may be obtained by experiment. The boat of course must be hauled out of the water to make the change, but a record of performances with the fin in varying positions will, after trials, give the desired result.

A novel feature common to both boats is an arrangement whereby the masts may be shifted six inches either forward or aft to secure the best possible balance in sailing. This shift cannot, of course, be made while under sail, but as in the case of the fin experiments can be made and the results noted. As the boats will have ample time for experiment before the racing season opens, Mr. Crowninshield expects results of great value from these devices.

Negro Murders Fellow-Convict.

RICHMOND, May 19.—William Woodson, a negro convict in the penitentiary, cut the throat of Ambrose Ferebee, another negro convict, to-day, causing death within an hour. Last night Woodson had a difficulty in his cell with Jim Jones, the latter beating Woodson, who grabbed a brick. This was taken away from him by Ferebee.

The Daily Story of The Big Store.

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

Sixth Ave., 18th and 19th Streets.

SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1900.

The Annual Summer Sale of Under Muslins

OPENS MONDAY, MAY 21ST,

to be continued only until the special supply provided for it shall have been exhausted.

Twice a year we have these great sales of Muslin Underwear and White Goods, and this being the seventh consecutive event, we hardly deem it necessary to eulogize its merits, for if the previous six sales have failed to convince you that they furnish the very best opportunity of the season for the purchase of good and reliable undergarments, nothing that we can add in print will do it.

And yet, it seems hardly fair to entirely omit mention of some of the most important points--the points of difference between this sale and similar happenings at other stores--since in them rest the real strength and the great merit of the Big Store's semi-annual White Fair.

Firstly—No job lots are permitted. Every garment that is to grace our counters during this sale was especially made for the occasion—from the best materials obtainable—in healthy, clean factories, by well-paid expert operators.

Secondly—Lots are large—plenty for everybody of every announced lot—you take little chance of coming, only to be told that what you came for cannot any more be had.

Thirdly—The variety is most unusual—not five or ten styles of gowns or skirts or drawers—but 50 to 100 styles of each sort to choose from, and every style representing the best and daintiest that the clever experts of the trade have yet devised.

And last, but not least, THE PRICES. You'll find them very low--lower than goods of equal merit are ever sold elsewhere. As to this, of course we expect you to make comparisons, and we welcome them. The more thoroughly you compare the more fully will you be convinced that your underwear needs can be best supplied here and now.

We quote for Monday but a partial list of the many superb values--others will follow from day to day as the sale progresses, but we call emphatic attention to the fact that none of the lots once sold out can again be replaced at these prices. The right reserved to limit quantities.

Women's Gowns.

WOMEN'S MUSLIN GOWNS, made Empire or high neck styles, at 27c

WOMEN'S MUSLIN GOWNS, high neck, plain tucked or fancy yoke, at 38c

WOMEN'S MUSLIN GOWNS, with handsome embroidered yoke, at 50c

WOMEN'S MUSLIN GOWNS, light weight, lace or tucked yoke, hemstitched finish, at 69c

WOMEN'S CAMBRIC OR Nainsook Gowns, cool and pretty, at 98c

WOMEN'S LAWN CLOTH and Cambric Gowns, of the finest quality, Valenciennes lace and ribbon finish, square or high neck, at 1.25

WOMEN'S GOWNS—A big assortment of home and foreign creations at prices ranging up to 10.50

(Extra sized garments for large women in full assortments.)

Women's Drawers.

WOMEN'S PLAIN MUSLIN Drawers, wide hem and tucks, yoke band, at 12½c

WOMEN'S CAMBRIC DRAWERS, with full flounce of tucked lawn, at 29c

WOMEN'S CAMBRIC DRAWERS, with tucked ruffle and torchon lace edge and insertion, or muslin with embroidery and tucks, at 39c

WOMEN'S LAWN DRAWERS, with tucked ruffle and Valenciennes lace, at 69c

Women's Skirts.

WOMEN'S SHORT UNDERSkirts of muslin, with yoke band, tucks and wide hem, at 21c

WOMEN'S SHORT UNDERSkirts, with tucked lawn ruffle, Valenciennes lace and insertion, at 89c

WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS, two styles, with umbrella ruffle and drop skirt, at 38c

WOMEN'S MUSLIN UNDERSkirts; with drop skirt and wide embroidery trimming, at 58c

WOMEN'S CAMBRIC UNDERSkirts, with dust ruffle, tucks and 12-inch embroidery ruffle, at 1.19

WOMEN'S CAMBRIC UNDERSkirts, with lawn flounce, three rows of tucking, two rows insertions, wide edge and extra ruffles of bowknot lace, dust ruffle, at 2.50

WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS—A handsome variety at prices ranging up to 15.00

Dressing Sacques.

WOMEN'S WHITE LAWN KIMONA Dressing Sacques, with colored borders, at 49c

Women's Aprons.

WOMEN'S WHITE LAWN Aprons, ordinary size, of a fine quality, with tie strings, at, each, 10c

WOMEN'S WHITE LAWN Aprons of a fine quality, pocket, tie string and wide hem, extra large size; at 21c

Corset Covers.

WOMEN'S CORSET COVERS, of good muslin, with high or V neck, at 7c

WOMEN'S CORSET COVERS, of fine cambric, with lace trimmed sleeves, yoke and square neck, at 27c

WOMEN'S CORSET COVERS, of cambric, with embroidery trimmed back, front and sleeves, at 38c

WOMEN'S CORSET COVERS, of French nainsook, with embroidered edge and square neck, at 69c

Women's Chemises.

WOMEN'S CHEMISES, plain style, open front, ample sizes, at 21c

WOMEN'S CHEMISES, of muslin, corded band and reinforced sleeves, at 39c

WOMEN'S CHEMISES, of cambric, with lace yoke and ruffled skirt, at 69c

WOMEN'S CHEMISES, of nainsook, with lace or embroidery bertha and ruffles, at 1.95

WOMEN'S CHEMISES, of nainsook, a handsome style, extra full and long, at 2.25

WOMEN'S CHEMISES, of various makes and materials, at prices ranging up to 7.75

Women's Petticoats.

WOMEN'S GIVERNAUD TAFFETA Petticoats, with corded ruffle on deep flounce, in colors only, at 3.95

WOMEN'S GIVERNAUD TAFFETA Petticoats, full accordion plaited ruffle, trimmed with bias ruffle, drop skirt and dust ruffle, at 6.75

Women's Wrappers.

WOMEN'S WRAPPERS, with braid trimmed bertha, good pattern and style, at 49c

WOMEN'S FRENCH PERCALE WRAPPERS, flounce skirts, Empire or high neck style, beautiful patterns, handsomely trimmed with embroidery; worth from $2.25 to $3.00 apiece, a choice for 1.69

WOMEN'S GINGHAM SKIRTS, with umbrella flounce and extra ruffle, at 50c

Infants' and Children's White Wear.

INFANTS' CAMBRIC NIGHT slips, of a good quality, well made, a choice of two different styles—one with cambric ruffle and turnover cuff, the other with neat embroidery at neck and sleeves; here to-morrow at 17c

INFANTS' PIQUE REEFERS, white, pink or blue, in 3 different styles; some with embroidery, others with braid; sizes 6 months to 2 years, in this sale at 95c

CHILDREN'S LAWN CAPS, four different styles, full ruche or pompon, with lace and baby ribbon crowns tucked and corded, all sizes; in this sale at 19c

CHILDREN'S CAMBRIC NIGHT GOWNS, made Bishop style, finished at neck and sleeves with neat embroidered edge; sizes 2 to 14 years; each, at 39c

CHILDREN'S LAWN GUIMPES, well made, of fine material and trimmed with good embroidery; a choice of two different styles, sizes 2 to 14 years; in this sale at 59c

Imitation Shell Combs.

Our big sale has created a decided sensation, as we expected it would. These combs are of extra heavy quality, and some have sold at $1.75 each. We are certain that they will not be duplicated again this season. The assortment is still unbroken, and includes all the latest shapes of Empire, Chignon and Pompadour Round and Side Combs. While they last, you may have your choice for 25c

(Jewelry Department.)

Wash Fabrics. Cool, pretty and economical dress materials for Summer wear at a great reduction in prices:

GINGHAMS—Corded effects, in the leading stripes and checks; worth 19c. a yard, here to-morrow at 8½c

DOTTED SWISS, in light or dark effects, one of the prettiest fabrics shown; worth 12½c. and 15c. a yard; on sale here to-morrow at 10c

AMERICAN DIMITIES, a fine fabric for children's wear or for shirt waists, looks like a 25c. per yard fabric; here to-morrow for 12½c

Furniture. Five special low-priced offerings for Monday, on any one of which the purchaser can save considerable money.

500 LARGE PORCH ROCKERS, solid oak, high back, broad arm, heavy turned legs, double splint seat, well made and well braced, durable and comfortable; regularly sold at $2.50, special for Monday at 1.00

HANDSOME BEDROOM SUITE, 3 pieces, antique finish, large size bevel-plate mirror in dresser, easy working drawers, first-class workmanship; regular price $25.00, Monday special at 13.25

HANDSOME TUFTED COUCH, made with

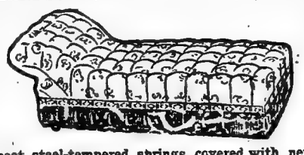

best steel-tempered springs, covered with new designs of corduroy and Belgian velours; the buttons used in the tufts of this couch are fastened with patent clips and are guaranteed not to become loose; fully worth $9.00; special for to-morrow at 6.00

WHITE ENAMEL IRON BEDSTEAD, very heavy 1 1-4 in. post, French brass vases and heavy brass rail head and foot, beautifully ornamented with brass rosettes, made in 3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes; regular price $14.75, special for to-morrow at 7.75

MATTRESSES of improved soft black hair, weigh fully 40 lbs., made in one or two parts, covered in A. C. A. gold medal or San Remo ticking, very substantial and equal to any $18.00 mattress of other stores, here to-morrow at 10.00

Stamped Cushion Tops.

We will place on sale to-morrow about 20 of the newest styles, the regular prices of which range from 49c. to 69c. per set of top and back, at, each, 25c

RENAISSANCE DOYLIES, round or square, all Renaissance or with linen centres; worth 19c. each, here to-morrow special, at 10c

Linings for summer dresses at prices that are never quoted elsewhere.

PERCALINES, light weight, the 12½c. a yard kind, at 7½c

SILK FINISH SKIRT OR WAIST LINING, light weight, all shades; the 25c. a yard kinds, at, per yard, 18c

CRINOLINES, white or black, the 12½c. a yard kinds, at 8c

LINEN CANVAS, shrunk and already shaped to your dress, no trouble to get it in shape; at, per yard, 10c

Crockery & Glass.

We offer for Monday some very remarkable values in certain lines of Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Plates and Glassware, which we are desirous of closing out at once. If you need any of these goods you will do well indeed to procure them now.

DINNER SET of thin Austrian china, 102 pieces, including Soup Tureen and large platter, rich decorations, special at 14.90

DINNER SET of Haviland china, 100 pieces, Soup Tureen and large 16 inch platter, new decorations, heavily gold stippled, at 19.00

DINNER SET of English Porcelain, 100 pieces, richly decorated, at 6.90

DINNER SET of English Porcelain, 103 pieces, nicely decorated, special at 7.50

DINNER SET of 103 pieces, Maddock Porcelain; an open stock pattern, nicely decorated and gold lined, special at 13.50

TEA SETS, o fine china, 56 pieces; special at 3.90

PLATES, CUPS AND SAUcers, best English porcelain, handsomely decorated, Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Soup Plates, also large-sized Tea Cups, here to-morrow at, each, 10c

WATER TUMBLERS, of fine thin lead blown glass, handsomely engraved; special, per doz., at 43c

WATER TUMBLERS, of fine thin lead blown glass, special, per doz., at 35c

CUT GLASS BOWLS, Chrysanthemum pattern, 8-inch size, at 3.75

CUT GLASS WATER BOTTLES, Chrysanthemum pattern, special at 2.50

CUT GLASS OIL OR VINEGAR Bottles, with cut glass stopper, special at 75c

CUT GLASS NAPPIES OR BONBon Dishes, Chrysanthemum pattern, at 95c

CUT GLASS TANKARDS, 3-pint size, special at 1.85

Also Special for Monday—

TOILET SETS, or Cottage sets, 6 pieces, in several handsome decorations, special at 1.35

TOILET SETS, 12 pieces, with large Slop Jar, full size, special at 2.95

The Grocery Bulletin. If Pure Foods and Staple Groceries at lowest market prices are a matter of importance to you the following list will probably interest you.

MEAT: Soup or Stewing Meat, per lb., 5c

FLOUR: Siegel-Cooper Co. best XXXX Minnesota Patent Flour, bbl., $4.25, 1-8 sack, 55c

CATSUP: "Blue Label" Tomato Catsup, pint bottle, 14c

ORANGES: Palermo Oranges and Lemons, per dozen, 15c

MILK: Fern brand Condensed Milk, per can, 6½c

Fresh live soft shell crabs, per dozen, 20c

VEGETABLES: Long Island Green Peas, quart, 5c

SOUPS: Campbell's Condensed Soups, per can, 6c

COFFEE: Moca and Java, well known for its rich, full flavor and choice cup qualities, 4 lbs. $1.00; per lb., 28c

TEA: Choice pickings New Crop Green, Black or Mixed Teas, regularly sold at 60c. and 70c. per lb., 5 lbs. $2.00; per lb., 43c

HOMINY: Quaker Hominy, 5-lb. pkg., 12c

BAKED BEANS: Plain or in tomato sauce, per can, 8c

TOMATOES: Southern red ripe Tomatoes or Navy brand Sugar Corn, per can, 7c

STRING BEANS: Choice and tender, 2-lb. can, 6c

PRUNES: Large, meaty Santa Clara Prunes, 4 lbs., 25c

RICE: Choice Carolina Rice, 10 lbs., 48c

APRICOTS: "Royal Red" brand large, fully ripe fruit, heavy sugar syrup, big can, 15c

PEARS: Choice Bartlett Pears, per can, 11c

FARINA: Hazel Spring wheat Farina, special, 5 lbs., 20c

OLIVES: Spanish Queen Olives, per qt. jar, 40c

SALAD OIL: French "Superfine" Salad Oil, qt. bot., 16c

STARCH: Hazel Family Gloss Starch or Diamond finish Starch, per 1-lb. pkge., 6c

BLUEING: Siegel-Cooper Co. Ultramarine Ball Blue, per ½-lb. pkge., 9c

Summer Jewelry. Handsome, appropriate and very low priced—what more could you wish for?

Sterling Silver Waist Sets, Plated Waist Sets, plain and jewel set, Black and Pearl Waist Sets, Belt Pins, Hat Pins, Handsome Imported Brooches, Scarf or Stick Pins, Gold Filled Cuff Buttons, Lorgnette Chains, Shirt Studs, Pulley Buckles and Clasps, Beauty Pins, Necklaces, Purses, etc., etc., etc.

Worth from 50c. to $1.00 apiece; A CHOICE MONDAY FOR 25c

Oil and Gas Stoves.

Specials for Monday.

THE SIEGEL-COOPER COOKER is the peer of all Gas Cooking Ranges. It has a large 16-inch oven, extra large broiler, 3 extra large cooking holes on top, and will roast, bake, broil, boil and fry at one time. It is one of the cleanest and best ranges ever offered in New York; here to-morrow at 7.00

OUR BOSTON GAS COOKING STOVE, has extra large oven, with 2 separate cooking holes on top, made to sell for $6.50; here to-morrow, special, at 4.50

OUR FIRE KING GAS RANGE, the largest double range made. We have three different styles, 2, 3 and 4 cooking holes, 16 and 18 inch ovens, separate broiler and all the latest improvements; sold last year at $14; your choice to-morrow at 10.50

TWO BURNER DOUBLE OIL COOKING STOVE, with 4 ratchet burners, 3 1-2 inch wick, special to-morrow at 1.00

OVENS to be used on the above stoves, special at 65c

Refrigerators.

OUR 1900 MODEL REFRIGERATOR is the best constructed ice box made; has perfect air circulation, CHARCOAL FILLED WALLS, dry, cold air, economy of ice consumption, clean and simple; for to-morrow we will offer them as follows:

Our No. 430 Refrigerator, special at

PROTEST AGAINST CLARK

Montana Officials Ask that He Be Kept Out of the Senate.

People of Silver Bow County, Clark's Home, Are Against Him—Resolution Comes Up To-day.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—At the opening of to-day's session of the Senate President Pro Tem. Frye laid before the Senate a dispatch from the Governor of Montana announcing that he had revoked the appointment of W. A. Clark as Senator, made by Lieut. Gov. Spriggs, and had appointed Martin Maginnis to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) requested that the dispatch lie on the table, and to this Mr. Chandler agreed.

"Is this telegram," inquired Mr. Allen, "to be taken as construing that a vacancy exists in the Senatorial representation of Montana?"

"I think the seat is vacant," replied Mr. Chandler. "How the vacancy was created is another thing."

At 1 o'clock the resolution in the Clark case was laid before the Senate, and on motion of Mr. Chandler went over until Monday.

In addition to the notice sent by Gov. Smith, Senator Chandler has received a protest against the seating of Mr. Clark, signed by Speaker Stiff of the Montana House of Representatives and a number of other officials, dated Missoula, Mont., May 19. This protest sets forth the proceedings in the Senate in the case of Senator Clark and then says:

"Whereas, It is apparent from the facts and circumstances following that at the time Mr. Clark was delivering his speech in the United States Senate notifying the Senate of the fact that he had tendered his resignation, his son and others who were associated with him during the contest before the Legislative Assembly in January, 1899, and who are shown to have been participants in the bribery and corruption resulting in his election, were at the capital of Montana, his resignation having been so timed that it would reach the office of the Chief Executive of the State of Montana during the absence of the Governor of the State, and while the Lieutenant Governor was Acting Governor, and upon whom it is evident that they could confidently rely for the consummation of a scheme for his appointment; and,

"Whereas, all the circumstances surrounding the transaction indicate, and we believe, there was a conspiracy laid on the part of W. A. Clark and those who were associated with him in the contest before the Legislative Assembly of January, 1899, and who had by false and fraudulent pretenses induced the Governor of the State to absent himself therefrom that the Lieutenant Governor, evidently a party to the scheme, might be the acting Chief Executive, for the purpose of accepting the tendered resignation and making the appointment, and the Lieutenant Governor, acting as Governor, in defiance of the will not only of the people of the State of Montana, but of all decent and right-thinking people of the entire country as well, pursuant to the conspiracy, and manifesting a contempt for the Senate of the United States and of the opinions of some of its most eminent and distinguished members, appointed Mr. Clark to the vacancy created by his own resignation.

"We, the undersigned citizens of the State of Montana, do most earnestly, emphatically, and solemnly protest against the said W. A. Clark being allowed to take his seat in the Senate of the United States under and by virtue of the appointment already referred to until the Senate, by its duly appointed Committee on Privileges and Elections, may make such inquiry as may appear necessary and proper as to the methods employed in bringing about said appointment."

Another long protest signed by officials and citizens of Silver Bow County, the home of both Mr. Clark and Mr. Daly, alleges that the appointment of Mr. Clark by the Lieutenant Governor is fraudulent.

GOV. SMITH EXPLAINS.

Had No Idea Any One Was Trying to Get Him Out of the State—Maginnis Goes to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., May 19.—Immediately upon his arrival here this morning, Gov. Smith gave out an address to the public at large concerning his conduct in leaving the State, which act permitted Lieut. Gov. Spriggs to appoint W. A. Clark to the Senate. He said in part:

"Since my return to this State, I am informed by men whom I know to be my friends, that some of the people believe that I had knowledge and participated in the conspiracy by which W. A. Clark resigned his seat and was appointed by Lieut. Gov. Spriggs, and that I left the State of Montana for the purpose of giving the Lieutenant Governor an opportunity to make the appointment. Some are uncharitable enough to believe that I received some kind of consideration for my absence from the State.

"I desire here and now to brand all statements or insinuations of that kind as absolutely false and unfounded, and that the authors of any such statement or sentiment are malicious liars and slanderers.

"I had no knowledge or idea that Hinds or anyone else was trying to get me out of the State for the purpose of having Clark resign and be appointed United States Senator. Mr. Clark has not money enough, with all his millions, to induce me to enter into any kind of a scheme so dirty and foul. I shall do everything in my power to prevent Mr. Clark from reaping any benefit from this foul conspiracy against the State of Montana and its people.

"Time will prove the assertion here made that I was absolutely innocent of any wrong or of any conspiracy being hatched by Clark or his followers. Mr. Finlen, a personal friend of mine, is and was interested in the property which I went to examine, and I was under obligations to him and felt I should do what I could for him. The title to the property required the attention of an attorney."

Armed with the commission, prepared today by Gov. Smith, Martin Maginnis tonight departed for Washington, where he will present his credentials to the Senate and endeavor to secure the seat which has occasioned a political storm unparalleled in the history of the West.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Senator Chandler to-day received the following telegram signed by a resident of Montana whose name is not divulged:

"Tom Hinds wired from California to confidential partner that he had 'landed his fish,' meaning he had inveigled the Governor away at opportune time. Resignation letter originally dated in April, but date erased and May 11 inserted in different type."

GETS A PORTO RICAN OFFICE.

W. H. Hunt, a Witness Against Clark Before the Senate Committee, Appointed Secretary of State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—William H. Hunt, who was to-day appointed to be Secretary of State of Porto Rico, was one of the most important witnesses before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the inquiry into the election of William A. Clark as Senator. He is a son of the late Secretary of the Navy Hunt, who was a member of President Arthur's Cabinet. He has lived in Montana many years, and has held office since it became a State, recently as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. On Aug. 5, 1899, he was approached by his family physician, Dr. Treacey, with a proposition that "some parties" would give him $100,000 to throw the Wellcome disbarment case out of the Supreme Court.

Judge Hunt went into the story fully when he was on the stand, and Dr. Treacey substantially corroborated it. Since then it is understood that Judge Hunt has decided that it would be unwise and perhaps hopeless for him to run again for Justice, and he has been desirous of employment elsewhere. He was made American agent to the Chilean Claims Commission, but the Porto Rico opportunity was held out to him, and, being more advantageous, he consented to accept it and give up the other position.

While the Senate committee could not connect Mr. Clark with the effort to corrupt the Supreme Court of Montana, it is admitted by some of the committee that the evidence of Judge Hunt had much to do with the verdict against W. A. Clark.

PRESIDENT TO TAKE A REST.

Will Go to Canton if Congress Adjourns by June 9 or 11.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The President has decided to go to Canton late in June for a rest of two or three weeks, and incidentally to attend the monster non-partisan celebration which is being arranged for July 4. This decision is contingent upon the adjournment of Congress before that time, but from information received today from leaders in both houses there is reason to believe an adjournment will be reached by June 9 or June 11.

The President will be accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, and if nothing of especial importance occurs, which would necessitate his earlier return, he will remain in Canton until about the middle of July and possibly longer.

Mr. McKinley has informed Senator Pritchard that he will not be able to attend the Mecklenburg celebration at Charlotte, N. C., on May 22. He will go to Fredericksburg, however, on May 25 to attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and on May 30 he will go to Antietam to attend the unveiling of a monument to the dead of both armies. If possible, he intends to visit Gettysburg on June 6, the occasion being the thirty-fourth annual encampment of the Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic.

VALUE OF BRITISH MARKETS.

Consular Agent Reports England Buys Most of American Products.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—"England buys 60 per cent. of all the products which the American farmer sends abroad," says Consular Agent E. L. Harris at Eibenstock in a report to the State Department treating upon the extent of United States trade with Great Britain. Mr. Harris provides a table for the fiscal year 1898-9, showing that, of our principal products, England bought in round numbers $73,000,000 worth, or 79 per cent.—more than all the rest of Europe combined.

In conclusion, Consular Agent Harris states that Great Britain has never shown the enmity toward our home products of corn, wheat, flour, beef, and pork which has been evident in other European nations, and that the value of England's market cannot be overestimated.

COMMANDER TODD'S TROUBLES

Action of the Hydrographer of the Navy to be the Subject of an Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—There seems to be some confusion about the suspension from duty of Commander C. C. Todd, Hydrographer of the navy. Commander Todd has actively opposed the transference of ocean and lake surveys from the navy to the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Representative Cannon, who was the leading supporter of the project, found himself greatly hampered by petitions from Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and other bodies opposing the scheme and advocating the keeping of the work in the hands of the navy.

Mr. Cannon thought that the Navy Department was putting the corporations up to this sort of thing, and as it is against the naval regulations for an officer to attempt to influence legislation he asked Secretary Long whether any officer was inciting Boards of Trade to oppose this legislation. The matter was referred to Commander Todd, who wrote in reply that he had not sent any letters on the subject to any individuals, corporations, Boards of Trade, or Chambers of Commerce. There the matter rested until Mr. Cannon secured a copy of a letter sent by Commander Todd to the branch Hydrographic Offices, asking them to call the attention of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce to the threatened legislation. When this letter was produced Commander Todd was suspended from duty pending investigation.

There appears to be an impression, which is fostered by Commander Todd's friends, that the charge against him is that of duplicity in his reply to Mr. Cannon's inquiry. As to this the Commander's friends say that Mr. Cannon's inquiry was explicit and called for a categorical answer. Mr. Cannon wanted to know whether Commander Todd had written any letters to "individuals, corporations, Boards of Trade, or Chambers of Commerce," and the hydrographer replied that he had not. It was a complete answer, and the Commander, his friends contend, was not called upon to volunteer any further information, nor would his doing so have been in accordance with custom.

It is learned, however, that the alleged duplicity is not the only matter which is to be inquired into by the Navy Department. That matter will be investigated, and it may be that the defense which Commander Todd's friends have outlined will be good as against this charge. But the Navy Department is also considering the question whether Commander Todd did not violate the regulations by suggesting to the branch offices that they should do something which might result in influencing legislation.

There are thus two subjects for inquiry in relation to the hydrographer's conduct; first, whether he was guilty of duplicity in his reply to Mr. Cannon, and, second, whether his letter to the branch offices was not an indirect attempt to influence legislation and therefore a violation of the regulations.

Automatic Army Pistol.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Although the findings of the Board of Army Ordnance Officers, convened at the Springfield Arsenal to decide upon the most efficient and improved side arm for the army, have not yet been disclosed, it is believed from practical tests recently conducted that the verdict will be in favor of an improved automatic pistol and a doing away with the revolver.

Agree on Fortifications Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The conferrees of the two Houses of Congress have reached an agreement on the differences on the Fortifications Appropriation bill. The Senate amendments stricken out were those relating to the purchase of the Isham shell and the Tuttle Thorite.

Government May Help St. Louis Fair.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Sub-committee of the Committee on the St. Louis Exposition to-day met and perfected the bill in accordance with the instructions of the full committee. The bill will be printed and submitted to the full committee on Tuesday, when final action will be taken. It will carry $5,000,000 and give the Government one-half of the proceeds, placing the Government on a par with the people of St. Louis and the bondholders.

Yellow Fever in San Salvador.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The United States Consul at San Salvador informs the Department of State, under date of April 11, that yellow fever is epidemic in San Salvador, that eighteen cases are in the pesthouse, and twenty known cases are being treated outside. The mortality is very considerable, and many persons are leaving the city on account of the disease.

President Grants a Pardon.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The President has granted a pardon in the case of William Broughton, who was convicted in March, 1900, in the Northern District of Georgia of sending an obscene letter through the mails. He was sentenced to a term of five years in the penitentiary.

Training Ship Sails from Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—The United States training ship Lancaster, Commander Henry B. Mansfield, which has been at the navy yard here for several weeks for repairs, sailed this afternoon for Portsmouth, Newport, and other stations for apprentices.

The Philadelphia at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The cruiser Philadelphia has arrived from San Juan del Sur after a cruise in South American and Central American waters. The vessel has been away five months.

Soldier Dies in Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Gen. Davis at San Juan informs the War Department of the death of Private George H. Strayer, Company A, Eleventh Infantry, on May 17, at Ponce, Porto Rico.

TUBE SYSTEM VOTED DOWN

Senate Tables Provision for Extension in Mail Service.

By a Vote of 32 to 16 Refuses to Provide for Continuance of Existing Contracts.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—After a spirited debate the Senate to-day by the decisive vote of 32 to 16 laid on the table the whole proposition relating to the transportation of mail by the pneumatic tube system. An effort was made to secure the adoption of an amendment to appropriate $225,000 to carry out existing contracts for the service in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, and Philadelphia, but no action was taken upon it, special orders superseding the appropriation bill.

Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) in opening the debate offered as a substitute for the amendment extending the tube service the following: "For execution of existing contracts for the transportation of mail by pneumatic tube and such extension of such service as may be judged expedient by the Postmaster General and may in his judgment be accomplished at a reasonable cost, not exceeding in any event $12,000 a mile, $750,000."

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) antagonized the amendment and the whole pneumatic tube service proposition. He thought the Government ought to maintain the service itself, if it were to be maintained at all.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) believed Mr. Hoar's amendment was fair and conservative, although there were some circumstances in connection with the operation of the service as it existed now that were suspicious.

Mr. Hoar contended that his amendment committed the Government to nothing except to the continuation of existing contracts. In his opinion, it was not an unreasonable hope or expectation that the pneumatic tube service would be used for the transmission of freight and even of passengers. He believed there were illimitable possibilities in the invention.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) thought if the scheme were really valuable, it ought to be operated by the Government, but he was inclined to the belief that the whole proposition ought to be rejected.

After some further discussion, in the course of which Mr. Stewart (Sil., Nev.,) and Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) regarded the general scheme as unbusinesslike, the latter saying he would vote for the amendment of Mr. Hoar rather than for the committee amendment, Mr. Teller moved that the committee amendment and that of Mr. Hoar be laid on the table. The motion was agreed to—32 to 16, as follows:

Yeas—Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Bard, (Rep., Cal.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Culberson, (Dem., Texas.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Foster, (Rep., Wash.,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Jones, (Dem. Ark.,) Kean, (Rep., N. J.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Quarles, (Rep., Wis.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Stewart, (Sil., Nev.,) Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) Turner, (Fus., Wash.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—32.

Nays—Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Ore.,) McComas, (Rep., Md.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Ross, (Rep., Vt.,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Wellington, (Rep., Md.)—16.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) then offered an amendment appropriating $225,000 to carry out existing contracts for pneumatic tube service, the amendment containing a provision that there should be no extension of the service until it was authorized by law.

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) raised the question that the Government was not bound further to pay for the pneumatic tube service as the contracts were not binding.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) thought the contracts were binding, and Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) said, while no specific authority had been given the Postmaster General, he believed Congress was fairly bound to carry out his contracts.

Without action on the Lodge amendment, discussion of the bill was dropped for the day.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Mr. Morgan Will Call Up the Measure in the Senate Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Chairman of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, asked unanimous consent that on next Tuesday at 2 o'clock the Nicaragua Canal bill be taken up and considered.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) said he could not consent to that, as it would replace the unfinished business—the Philippine bill.

Mr. Morgan gave notice that on Tuesday at 2 o'clock or as soon thereafter as he could get the floor, he would move that the Canal bill be taken up for consideration.

House Committee at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., May 19.—Members of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors were shown points of interest in the city early to-day, and later took a boat for a trip down the river to Old Point, accompanied by members of the City Council, the James River Improvement Committee of the Council, and a number of invited guests.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: William H. Hunt of Montana, to be Secretary of Porto Rico; Henry L. Eads to be Postmaster at Plattsburg, Me., and Charles N. Fiske of Massachusetts to be Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The proceedings, findings, and sentence of court-martial in the case of Second Lieut. Arthur F. Cassells, Seventh Artillery, and the opinion of the Secretary of War regarding the same having been submitted to the President, he is pleased to remit so much of the sentence as provides that Lieut. Cassells "be reduced in rank so that his name shall be borne on the army register next below that of Second Lieut. George W. Bunnell, Jr., Fourth Artillery." Lieut. Cassells's name will accordingly be restored to its former position on the army register next below that of Second Lieut. C. Stuart Patterson, Jr., Sixth Artillery.

Second Lieut. Fred Van S. Chamberlain, Second Infantry, is detailed for duty as Collector of Customs at the Port of Trinidad, Cuba, vice Capt. John Conklin, Jr., Fifth Artillery, relieved from that duty at his own request. Lieut. Chamberlain will proceed to Trinidad and enter upon duty accordingly. Capt. Conklin upon being thus relieved will join his battery at Fort Hancock, N. J.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Willets Point, N. Y., on May 21, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Corps of Engineers—Capt. Francis R. Shunk, Capt. Henry Jervey, First Lieuts. George P. Howell, Clarke S. Smith, Second Lieuts. Lytle Brown, Earl J. Brown, Amos A. Fries. First Lieut. Louis C. Wolf, Judge Advocate.

Major Charles A. Williams, Seventeenth Infantry, will on the expiration of his present leave of absence, proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for further orders.

Major Theodore E. True, Quartermaster, will proceed to the Fredericksburg National Cemetery, Virginia, on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. C. Braisted is detached from the Detroit, when out of commission, and ordered to the Mayflower for duty on board her when placed in commission.

Lieut. R. D. Hasbrouck is detached from the Detroit, when out of commission, and ordered to the torpedo station for a course of instruction June 1.

Commander E. S. Prime is ordered to the War College June 1 for a course of instruction, and will resume his duties at the League Island yard on the completion of the course.

Commander A. B. Speyers is ordered to the War College, June 1, for a course of instruction, and will resume his duties at the New York yard on the completion of his course.

Lieut. G. G. Mitchell is ordered to the torpedo station, June 1, for a course of instruction, and will resume his duties at Boston on completion of the course.

Lieut. W. V. Bronaugh is ordered to the torpedo station, June 1, for a course of instruction, and will resume his duties at New York on completion of the course.

Lieut. W. S. Montgomery is ordered to the torpedo station, June 1, for a course of instruction, and will resume his duties on the Vermont on completion of the course.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Triton is at Norfolk.

The Hartford sailed to-day from Barbados for Hampton Roads.

The Machias, which has been ordered to the Isthmus to look after the American interests during the progress of the Colombian revolution, has arrived at Colon.

The Newark has sailed from Yokohama for Nagasaki, and the Concord from Yokohama for Manila.

HAVANA'S LEPER COLONY

Life of Cuban Victims of the Disease at San Lazaro Hospital.

FRIENDS OFTEN VISIT THEM

Slight Precautions Against Leprosy's Spread—Many Secret Cases in Wealthy Cuban Homes.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, May 14.—On the Gulf shore, in a densely populated district of Havana, is a large building which looks toward the north. It is gloomy in appearance, and the heavy wooden shutters are almost always closed. The waves dash upon the rough coral rocks, and in a storm the wind howls in a dismal manner. Occasionally in passing one catches glimpses of faces at the small openings in the wooden shutters, and the passerby, if he be a foreigner, probably turns his head away and quickens his pace, drawing a sigh of relief when the place is left behind him, for the faces at the window are those of men doomed to spend their lives within those walls. This building is the San Lazaro Hospital, and its inmates have, to use the poetical expression of the Cubans, the evil of St. Lazarus, or, to use plain English, leprosy.

It is more than 100 years—almost 120—since a charitable Jesuit priest conceived the idea of gathering together the lepers in the island, for there were many of them. Since time immemorial leprosy has found a home in the West Indies and has claimed many victims, and yet even now the Cubans pay little attention to the danger of infection, and act with carelessness such as an American would shrink from. Why the disease should be found here, is not clearly known. In the report of the hospital no attempt is made to explain its presence, but the impression is left that most of the inmates are foreigners. The statistics, however, show that by far the greater percentage is Cuban. There are some Chinese, nine out of the ninety-one inmates at the close of the past year being Celestials. This is not a large number, considering the great number of the race in this part of the island, where they were imported as slaves before slavery was abolished. Of the other nationalities, there are Spaniards and some few South Americans. Sixty-seven inmates were men and twenty-four women. The number in the asylum is now increased to ninety-six, most of whom are from the lower walks of life, a few from the middle class, and none from the wealthy class—not that leprosy spares these, for it seizes high and low impartially. The wealthy victims are in their own homes, shielded from an asylum life, and in more than one apparently happy family in Havana there is a skeleton in the closet, and that skeleton is the doomed life of father, mother, sister, or brother. So well is the secret guarded that the presence of leprosy in that home can at most only be suspected, and it does not get to the ears of the authorities, who would probably enforce the law which Gen. Brooke issued, that all lepers should be confined within the asylum, and not remain in their homes—a menace to the health of the family. However, the law is not always strictly complied with, even where the case is known. In the time of Spanish rule it was a common thing to see lepers about the streets, and even after the American occupation many of them stood on the street corners and begged.

LEPERS VISITED BY THEIR FRIENDS.

One sees the faces at the openings in the shutters at the hospital, and then, too, through the iron grating, which extends across a large part of the front of the building, he can see the inmates talking with each other or with their friends who have come to visit them. The utter disregard which these visitors show for their own health is astonishing. They shake hands with these unfortunate people, sit by the side of them, apparently entirely oblivious of the fact that once the disease is communicated it means a lost life. Most of the inmates have friends who come to see them and there is nothing to prevent these persons from entering the main part of the asylum and walking through it. Certainly it must be a morbid curiosity that prompts one to visit a place of this kind, where on every side one sees nothing but living death, and at the same time is running a risk himself.

People of the city for blocks around come to sit on the steps or in the vestibule. The hospital is a favorite lounging place. Then, too, they come to the chapel, and I have been told that at every service there is a large crowd. In the chapel the main body is for visitors, and on each side, separated by an iron grating, is a part for the lepers, on the right for the men, on the left for the women. After each service the visitors press forward to speak to the victims and hold long conversations through the bars.

A man who has given much time to the study of leprosy as it exists in Cuba explained the Cuban's idea of the disease: "Like the Turks, the Cubans are fatalists, in a greater or less degree, and believe that if they are going to die at a certain time nothing can prevent it, and along the same line of thought, if they are going to have leprosy they will have it, regardless of their own actions. They regard it as a religious curse, perhaps because it is mentioned so much in the Bible and believe that it is inflicted as a punishment for some misdeed. If one of them discovers that he has the disease he at once buys a little tin or silver image—called a promise—and offers it at the shrine of the patron saint of this asylum. If the trouble first appears in the hand the image is of a hand; if in the nose, the image is of a nose, &c. It is placed in a glass case, of which there are two in the chapel—and there are hundreds of "promises" in them. If the one who makes the offering recovers, he blesses the saint; if not, the reverse, and I need scarcely add that the latter is chiefly done."

CARELESSNESS OF DOCTORS AND NURSES.

Cuban physicians attend the inmates, and after visiting them go out into the world with no change of clothing whatever, and while in the hospital take no precautionary measures whatever. Exactly the same is true of the Sisters of Charity, who act as nurses. I have been told by one who knows whereof he speaks that in a way both the physicians and nurses think that it is not necessary for them to use discretion, as they are immune in a way. Formerly the priests greased themselves with oil to prevent their taking the disease. The last report of the asylum states that in the history of the institution there is not on record a single instance in which nurse or physician has contracted leprosy. No one doubts the truth of this; but it is hard to understand, for most certainly it is communicated by contact. Besides the ordinary physicians, there is also an oculist, for the eyes are almost always affected in this trouble. According to his report more than 50 per cent. of those affected lose their sight from facial paralysis.

There are two forms of the trouble. One at the outset affects the peripheral nerves to such an extent that sensation is destroyed, and so the unfortunates may be burned while smoking, or stuck with pins, and never know it. This form is much the slower in its progress, and takes many years to run its course. A prominent clergyman of the United States had this form for more than thirty years before it interfered with his work. As a rule the disease runs its course in from ten to twenty-five years; where the time is longer it is an exception. Fortunately, however, the victim suffers little pain; only a sense of discomfort at times. It is the opinion of the physician of the asylum that the lepers can do much to prolong the time, arresting the progress of the disease by a careful manner of life. The victims do not despair on account of their condition, but seem perfectly contented to take life as it is, enjoying from day to day such pleasures as they have. There are not many of these—church; little occupations about the building, such as gardening and carpentering, both of which are favorite pastimes with the men; smoking cigarettes, in which both the men and women revel, and a gambling game, keno. Some make small sums by doing work about the hospital, while others receive coins from visiting friends.

Each of the lepers in the early stages of the disease has a room to himself on the first floor. In common with another, he has a little sitting room, into which his bedroom opens, and the sitting room, in turn, opens into the yard. The men who live in these quarters take care of them. Above is a large dormitory, where the helpless live, spending their lives in bed, a veritable living death; unable to walk, for want of the necessary limbs; unable to talk, since the voice first becomes harsh and then disappears entirely; in the last stages, perhaps, doomed to spend their lives in perpetual darkness, and many of them unable to use the hands, since some have lost fingers, hands, and arms. Yet those in this ward seem to cling to life most tenaciously.

RED MANGO JUICE AS A CURE.

One of the Cuban physicians thinks that he has discovered in the fluid of the red mango, which grows plentifully in the island, the long-sought remedy for this trouble. Twelve patients have been set aside to be experimented upon, all of them those in whom the disease has made the least progress. As yet it is too early to know the result. The physician is very confident that it will have the desired effect.

When the disease has run its course, and it is necessary to put to rest the body of the unfortunate one, it is usually done by cremation, there being a crematory for this purpose. It is not always done, however, for in Colon Cemetery are the graves of a number of lepers.

When the asylum was founded, it was not one large building as it is now, but consisted of a number of huts scattered over quite a space of ground. This land is still owned by the asylum, and as the city has grown out toward it, its value has increased, until the institution is now very wealthy in real estate. However, much of the land brings no return, for it is occupied by forts and Government buildings. The total value is almost $1,250,000, but the yearly income is not nearly in proportion to this amount. Far from keeping the first inmates of the asylum within their own domains, they were expected to go about the streets begging, carrying sacks with them for the food so obtained, and they were required to sit at the doors of the churches and beg alms of the devout churchgoers. In sending these people out among the throngs that passed along the streets and visited the churches, the first patrons did not imagine that their charity was very short-sighted—to the few and not to the many, with whom these came in contact. Later a building was erected which was subsequently destroyed by fire, and the one that now stands has been there since 1863. The hospital has seen many changes in the history of Cuba. It has seen it grow to the size it now is from a comparatively small town, confined within walls, part of which we still see in various parts of the most densely populated districts. It saw the English invasion, and it has seen the constant strife between Cuba and Spain. The wars had their effect on the revenues, cutting them down so much that sometimes the lepers had very little to eat.

Directly in front of the hospital is a little cove in the Gulf, where fishermen have been accustomed to keep their boats, and where both fishermen and small boys cast their lines, bringing up fish that are to be sold in the market. At first glance this is perfectly right and proper, but when one learns that the sewage from the hospital flows into this cove, the aspect of the matter changes. Now this cove is being filled in and a park is to be made of the place.

PROPOSED LEPER ISLAND.

The Superintendent of Charities and Hospitals is very anxious that the Cubans shall be brought to see the danger there is in mingling with these lepers. To this end he is strongly recommending that a small island south of Cuba be purchased and set aside for them in the same manner that Molokai in the Sandwich Islands is appropriated to their use. Instead of a single large building he advocates the building of a number of cottages, where those who wish may live as though they were at home. They may have their own household management, their own gardens, and indeed anything they can afford. He thinks that if this settlement was established, and those unfortunate ones among the wealthy knew that they could have their own elegant apartments, servants, carriages, &c., they would not object to thus separating themselves from the rest of the world. The isolation of the disease would be sure to diminish its spread. But in thinking that the wealthy ones would be willing to leave their homes and join this colony, the Superintendent forgot how strong the tie is that binds these people to their homes, and what it would mean to go to the island—loss of home and friends forever—and so I am afraid that their abode would still be kept secret, and that in this respect, at least, the object of the colony would be defeated.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

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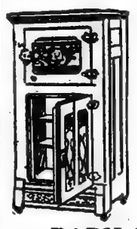

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LAD WOUNDED IN THE KNEE.

Upbraided Landlord for Dispossessing Family and Was Shot.

Philip Smith, the owner of the tenement house at 205 East One Hundredth Street, yesterday dispossessed Mrs. Lynch and her family, who went to live at 209 East One Hundredth Street. When Thomas Lynch, eighteen years old, came home and was told what had happened he went to Smith's house and waited for him.

Smith got home at 11 o'clock. He had been drinking, and was not in the humor to be upbraided for his action in putting the Lynches out. He had some words with young Lynch and then drew a revolver and fired four shots.

Only one bullet hit Lynch. It passed through his knee. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital. Policeman Nolan locked Smith up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. The shooting caused much excitement in the neighborhood.

NEW ZINC AND LEAD COMPANY.

CHICAGO, May 19.—A contract was entered into to-day between Armour, Havilland & Co., financial brokers, and the representative of the leading zinc and lead mine owners in the Joplin-Galena mining district, under which a company will at once be organized with a capital of $10,000,000 for the acquisition and development of the dividend-paying properties of the district. Some 118 mines, with fees and leases, and upward of 100 mills are included in the combination.

It is the intention of the new company to sink new shafts, erect ten 1,000-ton mills, and build two large smelters, and thus reduce the minimum cost of mining, milling, and smelting. It is expected the company will be in full operation within sixty days.

Memorial to Benton and Blair.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The special order of the Senate to-day was the ceremonies attending the reception of the statues of Thomas H. Benton and Francis P. Blair, which have been placed in Statuary Hall of the Capitol by the State of Missouri. A series of addresses was made, beginning with one by Mr. Vest, who spoke eulogistically and eloquently of both Benton and Blair. No event, he said, could go further than the presentation of a statue of Francis P. Blair to the National Capitol by the State of Missouri to emphasize the fact that the memory of the war of the rebellion had been wiped out.

May Investigate Trust Company.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Senator Jones (Dem., Ark.,) to-day presented a resolution in the Senate directing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate concerning the operations of the North American Trust Company of Havana, in Cuba. The resolution is preceded by a preamble setting forth the charges made by a New York newspaper to the effect that this company is the fiscal agent of the United States in Cuba, and that it has a monopoly of the banking business in that island. The resolution went over on objection.

Merchant Killed by Negroes.

PENSACOLA, Fla., May 19.—A. B. Moore, senior member of the firm of Moore Brothers, turpentine dealers, near Robert's Station, was assassinated by negroes there today. W. B. Moore, junior partner in the firm, shot and killed Jeff Griffin, a negro employe, on March 29. The case went to a special Grand Jury, but no indictment was returned, and the negroes have been on the war path since.

Wreck on Pittsburg and Western.

NEWCASTLE, Penn., May 19.—An accident which cost one man his life and resulted in the probable fatal injury of two others occurred to-day at Newcastle Junction, on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad. Conductor Charles Shaw was killed and two brakemen were injured.

Negro Editor Dies at Conference.

COLUMBUS, May 19.—Death invaded the African Methodist Episcopal Conference in session here to-day, the Rev. R. M. Cheeks, editor of The Southern Christian Recorder of Atlanta, dying of locomotor ataxia. Eulogies upon the deceased were pronounced in the conference late this afternoon.

STORM CAUSES DAMAGE.

Householders Suffer Loss and Traffic Is Delayed in Brooklyn.

The heavy rainstorm of yesterday caused Brooklynites no end of discomfort, and was responsible for considerable damage to property in the borough. Streets and cellars in various parts of the borough were flooded, and traveling on the trolley cars was attended by a lot of unpleasantness. The flooded condition of some of the streets through which lines run caused delays in the operation of cars and also impeded wagon traffic.

The water on Driggs Avenue, between North Eighth and North Eleventh Streets, was so deep during the early part of the day that all Driggs Avenue cars had to be sent down Kent Avenue to reach Greenpoint. A small lake also formed at Greene and Grand Avenues, delaying the cars on the former thoroughfare. A block below, on Greene Avenue, there was another flood, while at Gates and Sumner Avenues the downpour caused the street pavement to cave in.

Graham, Bushwick, Evergreen, and Central Avenues, in the Eastern District, were flooded in spots, as were also a number of streets in South Brooklyn and East New York. In all but a few sections of the borough cellars were flooded, and many shopkeepers suffered loss through damage to their stock. A large tree on Greene Avenue, near Carlton, succumbed to the storm, falling on the stoop of a residence and blocking the entrance to the house.

GIFT FOR ACTORS' HOME.

Al Hayman Offers $10,000 if $50,000 More Is Raised.

At last Wednesday's meeting of the Actors' Fund it was recommended in the annual report of President Louis Aldrich that, since the fund was in a flourishing condition, the time was ripe to establish an actors' home—a project that has been under consideration by the fund's Directors for three years.

The first substantial evidence that Mr. Aldrich's suggestion had been well regarded was received yesterday when Al Hayman offered to contribute $10,000 on the condition that the actors and managers of

INDIAN FAMINE HORRORS

Reports of Officials Show Conditions Even Worse than Supposed.

NATIVE STATES HELPLESS

British Are Advancing Loans to Them Wherever Practicable—Inroads of Cholera and Plague.

LONDON, May 19.—The Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, has granted to newspaper correspondents permission to inspect the unpublished official correspondence received up to date dealing with the Indian famine.

The mass of reports that came in by the last mail alone from the hosts of civil servants who are striving desperately to stay the onward march of the devastating evils that threaten to sap the life of India, almost baffles condensation. From all parts of the great, heterogenous country British agents, Commissioners, residents, and their assistants, officers on famine duty, native Dewans, and those with other titles never heard of by the outside world except in Kipling's books, dutifully detail the conditions which prevail in their particular districts, their language being chiefly confined to the dry sentences and tabulated statistics, upon which the orthodox Indian official is suckled.

Yet, now and again there is revealed by reason of the very strength of this same terse wording and official reticence a wealth of pathos and suffering which columns of vivid description could scarcely convey. What, for instance, could better tell the tale of sorrow than the following report of the Commissioner of Kherwara, in Rajputana. With careful regard for the regulations governing communications he abruptly commences:

"Kherwara—
"Crops—Practically nil.
"Water—Hardly any.
"Cattle—All dead.
"Fodder—Nil.
"People—Thriftless class, dead; people with small means at the end of their resources and either on relief works or dying.
"Crime—Abnormal."

With a pathetic frankness found in few of these gruesome documents, he continues:

"I have tried desperately to keep the Kherwara Bazaar open to all, but as I have only 6,000 rupees, lent me by the Merwar at Darbar, with which to purchase grain, I have miserably failed, and hundreds come to me daily for permission to buy, and have to be refused."

From all the Commissioners of the native States the same cry goes up. There the distress and suffering is more severe than in any other part of India, yet the Native States, by virtue of the Constitution, are dependent on the British relief system, and are not entitled to a share of Government charity, as they pay no taxes for imperial support.

However, Sir Charles Bernard, head of the India Office Bureau of Revenue, says that the British are advancing to these States loans, wherever feasible, and that they will come in for their full share of the relief sent from the United States.

From those Commissioners of Native States who are only able to advise instead of ordering the native officials, come most distressing reports as to the conditions of their territories, not yet hinted at in the English newspapers. But throughout the harrowing documents are tinged with hopefulness born of the pluck that makes the Indian civil servant a strenuous fighter of famine, plague, and pestilence.

In the course of a cheery report the resident of Western Rajputana expresses regrets that he is obliged to record 3,667 deaths as occurring in the famine camps, hospitals, and poorhouses in the comparatively small State of Marwar during March. Another resident supplements this ghastly record of wholesale mortality by remarking that, at Dhanlera, out of 30,000 persons congregated around the relief works, 1,719 died between Feb. 23 and March 25, and this has no bearing on the inroads of the plague or cholera. From the latter cause 571 died at Naghpore during March.

Capt. Grant, on famine duty at Marwar, reports that the majority of fatalities are not preceded by any acute illness. Old persons, weak and with edema of the feet, sit at the relief works all day long, draw their pay, eat a full meal, and die during the night. Nothing can be done for them. They will not go to a hospital.

Cholera is spreading even at the relief works.

While plague and cholera add to the evils of the famine, there are still other evils frequently mentioned in the dispatches. These consist chiefly of the Dacoits, who are raiding what few cattle are left, and the refugees, who, to quote the Commissioner of Kherwara, are often from the far distant States, have abandoned their children "who cannot even tell us the village whence they came."

$100,000 for India Famine Work.

A further remittance of $100,000 was cabled yesterday by The Christian Herald through Thomas Cook & Son to Dr. Louis Klopsch, at Bombay, India, representing contributions to the India Famine Relief Fund established by that journal. This sum will be distributed by the Inter-Denominational Committee of Missionaries now in session at Bombay, the Rev. R. A. Hume, Chairman. That committee fixes the basis of apportionment of the contributions among the missionaries in the various famine sections throughout India, according to the need of each district, and forwards the money direct to the missionaries, by whom it is expended in relief work exclusively.

For the Famine Fund, $10.

"Saint Lawrence" has sent $10 to THE NEW YORK TIMES to help the sufferers by the famine in India. The amount has been turned over to Brown Brothers & Co., Treasurers for the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief of the Chamber of Commerce.

Newark's Fund for Famine Sufferers.

NEWARK, N. J., May 19.—Mayor Seymour has sent out an appeal on behalf of the famine sufferers in India. In his letter the Mayor announces that $3,862 has been collected by the Newark committee.

CUNARD STEAMER ASHORE.

The Carinthian, Carrying Mules to South Africa, Stranded.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 19.—The Hamburg-American steamer Valencia, which has arrived here from Haiti, reports the grounding, May 15, on Point Gravois, at the extreme end of Haiti, of the Cunard Line steamer Carinthia, which was chartered by the British Government, and had 1,400 mules on board. She was on a voyage from New Orleans to South Africa. Her condition is considered dangerous.

The Valencia comes here for laborers and appliances to aid in floating the Carinthia.

The Carinthia is a steel twin-screw steamer of 3,623 tons, and was built in Glasgow in 1895. Her length is 445 feet; beam, 49 feet, and depth of hold, 31 feet. Capt. Campbell was in charge of the steamer.

Mr. Whitehouse's Abyssinian Journey.

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LONDON, May 19.—Fresh advices received from the expedition to Abyssinia headed by William Fitz Hugh Whitehouse of Newport, R. I., and Stony Stratford, England, show that the party will probably divide near Lake Rudolf if it is found that in the country to the north, between the lake and the Nile, there is difficulty in obtaining supplies. This is regarded as probable, as the country has not been explored and is reported to be continually raided. The expedition had, according to the last news received, sixty-four camels, but there was an insufficiency of food, which may necessitate only a portion of the party of travelers proceeding to the Nile, while the remainder may retrace their steps to the coast.

Statue of Gladstone Unveiled.

LONDON, May 19.—In the presence of many prominent Liberals, including Lord Kimberley, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Russell of Killowen, Henry Asquith, and Sir Edward Grey, in the Central Hall of the House of Commons to-day, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House, unveiled a statue of Mr. Gladstone, whom he entitled the "greatest Parliamentary figure of our time." Notable absentees from the ceremony were Lord Rosebery, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, and John Morley.

FRENCH MINISTRY IN DANGER.

Unexpected Victory of Nationalists May Lead to Government's Defeat When Chamber Opens This Week.

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PARIS, May 19.—The unexpected result of the Paris municipal election, so unfavorable to the Government, has thrown France into a state of political uncertainty, which the reassembling of the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday will help to clear up. The opening debates will show how the hostile feeling in Paris influenced the position of the Ministry in proceedings at the Palais Bourbon. Prior to the adjournment of the session it was indicated that the Cabinet's hold on the Chamber was far from secure, and the slap in the face received may be followed by a coup-de-grace from the Deputies.

In any case, the fight in the municipal arena is only the curtain-raiser to a more deadly struggle between the Nationalists and the Ministerialists within Parliament, as the Nationalists, encouraged by their victory, are determined to try a fall with Waldeck-Rousseau at the earliest opportunity. The Nationalists are certain of the support of the malcontent Republicans, headed by ex-Premier Méline, who are incensed at the Socialist tint given to the Ministerial policy by the predominant influence of M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce, and also by the Government's partiality toward the Dreyfus party. This Méline faction of the Moderate Republicans is a most important factor, and it was the votes of its members that turned the scales against the Ministers at the Paris election.

If M. Waldeck-Rousseau is defeated in the Chamber, M. Méline is looked upon as his most probable successor, with a policy of appeasement and the wiping of the Dreyfus affair entirely off the slate. He is vehemently opposed to any resuscitation of the Dreyfus agitation after the exposition, as is threatened by Joseph Reinach and other Dreyfusards.

M. Méline, interviewed on the municipal elections, declares that the result is a crushing defeat for the Government, and doubts if the latter will survive the debates thereon. "It is very probable," he says, "if the Chamber had been sitting this week the Ministry would already have been in a minority. Its days are certainly numbered."

Count Boni de Castellane will be one of the first to challenge the Government by calling the attention of the Chamber to the speech of Joseph Reinach, intimating that a pact exists with the Ministry, according to which the Dreyfus affair will be revived after the exposition. The Nationalists' speeches and attitude since Sunday indicate that their victory has had a sobering effect upon them, and their leaders and organs counsel moderation in municipal policy. The fact is that their victory came as a surprise, and their electoral declarations were not drawn up with a view to immediate execution. They are now reluctant to create an upheaval in municipal matters, fearing to endanger the success of the exposition and cause a reaction of feeling.

The newly elected Nationalist Councillors visited M. Déroulède at San Sebastian, and held a banquet to celebrate their victory. The banished President of the League of Patriots declared that he would say nothing to disturb the happiness of the country, and would not break the truce of the exposition.

"BOXERS" ARE NEAR PEKING.

An Outbreak May Occur Soon—The Dowager Empress Said to Sympathize with Them.

SHANGHAI, May 20.—Innumerable "Boxers" in the neighborhood of Peking are becoming dangerous. It is reported that the United States has ordered a gunboat to proceed to Taku.

LONDON, May 20.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says:

"The methods adopted by the Government to suppress the 'Boxers' only intensify the movement. It is rumored that the Dowager Empress secretly approves the movement, and it is expected that an outbreak will occur shortly near Peking.

"The German troops from Kiao-Chau are protecting the American missionaries at Shan-tung."

SKEPTICAL OF "GYPS" STORY.

Police Investigation of Her Alleged Abduction Fruitless.

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PARIS, May 19.—After a week's careful investigation by the police, no trace has been found of the alleged abductors of the authoress "Gyp," (Comtesse de Janville,) nor of the mysterious château, in which she asserts she was held a prisoner. There are not lacking persons who are skeptical regarding the story, especially as "Gyp" admits she is not sure she could recognize the château or her abductors.

The police have made a number of night excursions in company with "Gyp" over the possible area wherein the château might be situated. Many amusing incidents have been the result, but the search has been without practical outcome.

This is not the first enigmatical adventure in which the authoress has claimed to have figured. Several years ago she related a story of a veiled woman throwing vitrol at her in the Parc de Monceau. The police inquiries regarding this story were fruitless. Later an unknown man, she narrated, rang the bell of her house on the Boulevard Bineau in the middle of the night. She opened a window and looked out, when the man fired a shot from a revolver at her, the ball flattening itself against the window frame. The police investigation of this case was also without result.

French Fear Trouble in Morocco.

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PARIS, May 19.—The French authorities are in receipt of information indicating that trouble is brewing on the southeastern borders of Morocco, where a holy war is being preached among a number of tribes who are concentrating in the oasis of Tafilet. This territory is adjacent to the oasis recently occupied by French expeditions after fighting the Arabs. The French fear that the holy war, the object of which thus far is obscure, may be directed against them, as Morocco claims that the oasis is within its sphere. The French troops, therefore, are being reinforced. The Moorish Government has warned the French that it will repel any aggression.

Marchand Wants to Return to Africa.

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PARIS, May 19.—Major Marchand, the "hero of Fashoda," is eager to win fresh laurels. He is announced to have requested the Colonial Office to intrust to him a new mission in Africa. Major Marchand since his return to France has been holding himself in the background in obedience to the desires of the Government, and has modestly refrained from accepting opportunities to be run as a second Boulanger. He wishes to go to the region of Lake Tchad to follow up the results of the recent French expedition and to put French influence in South Africa on a more secure basis.

Paris Chess Tournament.

PARIS, May 19.—Marco this afternoon defeated Mason in the adjourned game from the second round of the international chess tournament. Four drawn games from previous rounds, those between Showalter and Pillsbury, Brody and Maroczy, Mieses and Sterling, and Didier and Rosen, were also replayed to-day. Sterling had a superior position, but the other games were even when an adjournment was taken.

The Niagara at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, May 19. — Howard Gould's yacht Niagara, with its owner and a party on board, arrived this morning. All are well. The Niagara will remain here until Monday, when she will start for the Continent.

King Leopold in London.

LONDON, May 19.—The King of the Belgians has arrived in England on a visit.

Every day and Sunday, THE NEW YORK TIMES delivered at your home for NINE CENTS A WEEK. Order in advance from your newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper, it is well to order it delivered to your dealer. THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by residence.—Adv.

A NEW LORD BARRYMORE.

Peerage to be Revived for A. H. S. Barry, Who Married Mrs. Post of New York.

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LONDON, May 19.—The ancient Irish Barrymore peerage will be revived in favor of the Right Hon. Arthur Hugh Smith Barry, Chairman of the National Union of Conservative Associations. It became extinct in 1824 with the death of the sixteenth Earl Barrymore, who was one of the largest land owners in Ireland.

Mr. Barry maintains that he is the rightful Lord Barrymore. He was born in 1843, was first married to a daughter of Lord Dunraven, who died in 1884, and in 1889 he married Mrs. Elizabeth Post of New York, widow of Arthur Post and daughter of Gen. Wadsworth, United States Army, of Geneseo, N. Y.

KAISER HONORS THE CZAR.

Celebrates the Russian Ruler's Birthday at Wiesbaden.

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BERLIN, May 19.—While the weather in Berlin has been bad, in Wiesbaden, since the Emperor's arrival there, it has been splendid. The Czar's birthday, May 18, was celebrated to-day both here and at Wiesbaden. At the latter place there was a fine parade, a gala dinner, and afterward a performance of "Czar und Zimmermann" at the theatre.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Bülow, and the Russian Ambassador, Count von Osten-Sacken, with the members of his Embassy, spent the day with the Emperor at his Majesty's invitation. This was meant to demonstrate that the relations between the Czar and Emperor William were of the best and most intimate description.

In Berlin this forenoon divine services were conducted in the Russian chapel in honor of the Czar, and the Emperor Alexander Guard Regiment gave a banquet today for the same purpose, the Czar being Honorary Colonel of this regiment.

Emperor William, in the meantime, has changed his plans. He will not return to Berlin before May 27. He will stay at Wiesbaden for the present, and goes May 25 to visit his mother. Thus the German-American veterans will not have a chance of being received in audience by his Majesty.

WELCOME TO THE KRIEGERBUND.

The Deputation from New York Entertained in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, May 19.—A deputation of the New York Deutscher Kriegerbund, who arrived here on the steamer Batavia, landed this morning. They were saluted with thirteen guns and deafening cheers from the many societies assembled to welcome them.

Capt. Westphalen, Director of the Hamburg Life Saving Brigade, delivered the reception address to the visitors. President Müller of the Kriegerbund replied, expressing the thanks of the members for the reception accorded to them, which, he said, though they had anxiously awaited it, they never supposed would be so brilliant.

This afternoon the deputation visited Ohlidorf and laid a wreath on the tomb of Burgomaster Versmann. In the evening they were entertained at a great "festkommers" given by the Hamburg Kriegerverband, at which the men's chorus, numbering 400, sang. The members and their wives, numbering over 2,000 persons, were present.

The Fest Kommers held a celebration to-night in honor of the Kriegerbund. Ten thousand persons filled the gayly decorated hall in which the festival was held. Capt. Sauer, in welcoming the Americans, said that they were the pioneers and the mainstay of Germanism across the ocean.

Herr Mueller, in returning thanks for the reception, dwelt upon the unity of the Germans, and hoped that the star spangled banner would always wave peacefully alongside the black, white and red flag of the Fatherland.

To-morrow morning the deputation will go to Friedrichsruh and deposit a wreath at the Bismarck mausoleum. Later they will inspect the Rathhaus, where they will be greeted by the members of the Senate. In the afternoon there will be a grand procession through the town, and in the evening there will be an illuminated fête and concert at the Zoological Gardens.

LEGISLATION IN GERMANY.

Obstructionist Tactics Employed Against the Lex Heintze.

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BERLIN, May 19.—Obstructionism is something new in German parliamentary life, hence the great excitement, coupled with amazement, of both the press and the Reichstag majority itself on the subject of obstruction as practiced now in the Reichstag to defeat, if possible, or in any case retard the passage of the Lex Heintze. Both the majority and the minority are determined to see the matter out if it takes all Summer. The temper in the House yesterday and to-day was rather hot.

For the purpose of exerting moral pressure upon the Reichstag the so-called Goethund—that is to say, the federation of opponents of the bill throughout Germany—will hold an immense indignation meeting here early next week. The argument is made now that if the Reichstag passes the bill the measure will in any case be unconstitutional because part of the deliberations within the Reichstag were conducted secretly.

The Prussian Diet is about ready to pass the so-called Department Store bill, the Conservative and Centrist majority having rendered the provisions of the original Government measure more severe, increasing the percentage of profits which the Government will claim from the department stores to twenty per cent. Dr. Barth, leader of the Freisinnige party, made a strong speech against the bill, unavailingly.

AMERICAN STEEL WORK.

Article in London Times Tells of Methods in This Country.

LONDON, May 19.—The notable series of articles appearing in The Times upon the competition of American engineers continues to attract unabated interest. The contribution published this week upon structural steel work is one of the most noteworthy, and is in part as follows:

"In constructive steel work the Americans have made great advances during the last few years. The many miles of new railway yearly constructed in the United States demand a large number of bridges, and this alone is sufficient to give a great impetus to the production of steel. When we find one firm building for themselves a railway bridge across a river as wide as the Thames at London, simply to make a communication between two of its factories, it is very easy to suppose that bridges are not very expensive in America. It is one of the strong points of the American system that those who contract for structural work are largely producers of steel.

"It is to be hoped that something more may be done to introduce the steel building into this country, if for no other reason than to give an impetus to the steel trade. At present what little is being done here in this way appears to be mostly in the hands of Americans. When I was at Homestead last autumn, they had just closed a contract to erect a big steel building in Edinburgh for The Scotsman.

"The energy with which Americans 'make' business is remarkable. Steelmakers are always trying to force people to use steel; they manufacture markets out of nothing. If an architect says he cannot put steel in—as of wood, the steelmaker employs an expert to show it can be done. He does not sit down and abuse the architect for his want of enterprise, but sets to work to force his hand.

"Another noticeable instance of the creation of a market for steel is that of the Pressed Steel Car Works, which have been established to produce railway wagons on the Schoen system. The business was started in 1889 in a comparatively small way; the different works of the company will now produce 130 cars a day. Their chief difficulty is at present to get steel.

"The Atbara Bridge created so much excitement that I naturally visited the works, near Philadelphia, where that much-discussed structure was made. It will perhaps be remembered that in England it was considered impossible for this bridge to be produced in the time that elapsed between the giving of the order and its execution. I was assured by the head of the firm that there was nothing extraordinary in the execution of the order, and that it was not true, as had been stated, that a bridge in progress had been diverted from its original destination."

GERMANY'S MEAT BILL.

The Government, It Is Said, Will Reject Certain Amendments.

BERLIN, May 19.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung understands that the Bundesrath will reject the Agrarian amendment to the Meat Inspection bill prohibiting the importation of meat.

The Government will likewise reject every amendment which establishes the comprehensive prohibition of meat and pork to a fixed date, or totally exclude salt meat, but will probably accept the amendment prohibiting the importation of canned or sausage meats.

The London Attacks on Mr. Croker.

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LONDON, May 19.—One of the curious features here of the last few days is the persistency with which The Daily Express has kept up a campaign against Richard Croker of New York. Unlike the Duke of Orleans Mr. Croker remains serenely impassive, neither showing any signs of giving up his residence in England nor writing self-excusing letters. A correspondent wired him asking if he had anything to say in reply to The Daily Express, whereupon Mr. Croker wired back: "I don't know what you refer to. Am well," apparently thinking that nothing more serious could come up than reiterated reports of his death.

Oxford Degree for Dr. Dix.

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LONDON, May 19.—The University of Oxford intends to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, New York.

Dr. Dix, who is a graduate of Columbia and of the General Theological Seminary of this city, has been connected with Trinity Parish, this city, since 1855, and has been its rector since 1862. He has been President of the House of Deputies of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church since 1886.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Haight—Folsom.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 19.—The marriage of Miss Margaret Winthrop Folsom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom, and Lieut. Charles Sidney Haight of the Fourth Cavalry, United States Army, took place at high noon to-day at Trinity Church. The church was artistically decorated with Spring blossoms and foliage, the general color scheme being green and white, with a touch of pink. The bridal procession passed up the aisle to the strains of the Lohengrin Wedding March, played by Organist Witherspoon, who rendered a musical programme previous to the ceremony.

The ushers, who led the procession, were James Musgrave, Austin Darrach, Gerald Beekman Hoppin, Edward Liddon Paterson, William Massena Benjamin, Anson Phelps, and Samuel W. Wyllys Pomeroy. Edward Maitland Armstrong was the best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Maud Christine Folsom and Miss Marguerite Slack, and the maid of honor was Miss Folsom, sister of the bride. They were all gowned in white organdie over green silk and wore hats trimmed with marguerites, the bride's favorite flower. They also carried bouquets of the same blossoms. The bride was escorted by her father, who gave her away. Her blonde beauty was well brought out by her gown of point applique lace over chiffon, and she wore a point lace veil, which was worn by her grandmother at the latter's wedding.

The Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, rector of the church, and the Rev. Churchill Satterlee, brother-in-law of the bride, were the officiating clergymen. After the ceremony there was a reception and wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents, Sunny Ridge. The bride and bridegroom received a number of beautiful presents, including some very rare cut glass and silver. Many wedding guests were present from New York and Boston, with all of the cottagers now at their country place here.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coolidge Haight, Miss Haight, John McVickar Haight, and Dr. George Pomeroy, relatives of the bridegroom; the Rev. and Mrs. Churchill Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Swift Whistler, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Fordham Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant, Miss Furniss, Miss Zimmerman, Miss Armstrong, Maitland Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick de Peyster Foster, Mrs. Oothout, Miss Frances Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Godkin, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, the Misses Stokes, Miss Frances Howland, Miss Catherine Dodge, Miss Greenough, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Granch Greenleaf, Channing Cabot, Mr. and Mrs. Hollen Cabot, Mr. and Mrs. Farkman Shaw, Miss Catherine Hovey, Mrs. Richard Goodman, Miss Goodman, David B. Ogden, William Seabury, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman.

Oakes—Ludlam.

Mr. Charles Oakes of England and Miss Gertrude Ethel Ludlam, youngest daughter of Mrs. Gertrude de la Montayne Ludlam, of 106 West Sixty-ninth Street, were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Trinity Chapel. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix. The bride, who wore a gown of silver cloth, draped with point lace that formed a portion of her grandmother's wedding gown, was given away by her brother, Percy Clifford Ludlam. Her veil was fastened to her coiffure by a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley. The matron of honor was Mrs. James Hickey of West Virginia. She was gowned in white chiffon, with trimmings of white lace, and wore a large white hat, trimmed with black tips. She carried pink roses. Mr. Guy Van Amringe was Mr. Oakes's best man, and the ushers were the Messrs. John Degner, Archibald Douglas, Howard Cushman, and Frederick D. Ragan. There was no reception after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Oakes will sail for England the middle of June, to be gone all Summer, and on their return in the Autumn will make their home in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Charles James Oakes, the parents of the bridegroom, came over from England to be present at the wedding.

MacGregor—Warren.

Mr. Donald MacGregor, son of Dr. James Robinson MacGregor, and Miss Fairman Warren, daughter of Amos D. Stratton of 25 West Sixty-eighth Street, were married very quietly at 12:30 o'clock yesterday at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnson of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. Owing to the death of the bride's mother about three months ago only relatives and a few friends were asked to witness the ceremony. The bride, who wore a gown of white tulle and lace over white silk, was given away by her father. She had no attendants. The bridegroom's best man was Mr. Franklin B. Ware. Mr. MacGregor is a member of Company I of the Seventh Regiment.

Capt. Tapley Married.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, May 19.—While a New York Deputy Marshal was looking for Capt. Robert Morris Tapley of the bark St. James to testify in the case of Mate Hayes, who had been charged with cruelty toward several of the crew of the St. James on its last trip to New York from San Francisco, that skipper was at his home, in Brooksville, Me., getting married. Although both he and his bride are Maine people, they first met in Hongkong. It has been reported that the Captain was taken on board the vessel on May 11, headed up in a cask, but no mention is made of the whereabouts of his wife. Mrs. Tapley is the daughter of Capt. Gould of the New York ship Challenger.

Farmers Start a Cotton Mill.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 19.—A cotton milling company to be owned and controlled entirely by farmers has been organized. The new mill is located at China Grove, N. C., and will be known as the Linn Mills. The capital stock has been subscribed by the farmers who live in the neighborhood to the amount of $50,000. As soon as the mills are in successful operation it is the purpose of the corporators to increase the capital stock to $200,000.

NEW PHILIPPINE HARBOR.

Casiguran Sound, Explored by the Baltimore, a Safe Anchorage—Not Chartered by the Spanish.

MANILA, P. I., April 6.—With the approach of this year's hot weather, which comes to Manila every April, May, and June, the vessels of the United States Navy have been slipping away to the cooler ports of China and Japan. It is a mighty pleasant thing to thus get away from the Philippines during the heat of Summer, and such a change for three months will be a great benefit to the men. This consideration of the health of his men was a strong factor in deciding Admiral Watson to order several of the ships from this station to spend the Summer between Yokohama and Hongkong.

It is a pity the army cannot get this change. Persistent work tells on a man out here, and we Americans have not yet learned the Oriental habits of slowness in business and naps during the heat of the day. It is estimated that on an average the American out here does but half of the work he would do at home under the same circumstances, and every one knows it is just twice as hard to accomplish this half. Army officers can only get this change to the cooler and even cold climate of China and Japan by obtaining sick leave, but it comes to many of our naval officers as a part of their duties.

The Baltimore has just completed the circumnavigation of Luzon Island and is now on her way to Hongkong. While on the eastern coast of Luzon the Baltimore made a careful survey of Casiguran Sound and Bay, which to the navy is a locality of considerable present interest and possible future value. Here our navy has discovered, practically, a splendid and sheltered harbor where the Spanish charts gave no indication of such a refuge.

Last Summer the Wheeling steamed into Casiguran Sound and found at its head a well-protected and large bay with deep water. The Wheeling's examination of this new find was only cursory, as she had other duties to attend to at the time, but her reports of its existence so interested Admiral Watson that he, later, detailed the Charleston to proceed thither and make a careful survey of the place. This the Charleston did, and it was while the ill-fated vessel was returning from this trip that she ran on the rocks near Camaguin Island and was lost. The survey of Casiguran Bay, prepared by her officers, was not saved. So we were still without details as to Casiguran.

Before sailing for home Admiral Watson wanted this information, so about three weeks ago the Baltimore was sent around Luzon with instructions to examine and report upon the newly-discovered harbor. She found the sound to be about nine miles long, from Cape Telelfonso, on the sea side, into the narrow passage leading to the inner bay. This sound is from two to six miles broad and has very deep water its entire length. Its general direction is northwesterly from the coast line. The passage into the inner bay is 1,200 yards wide, with deep water up to the shores. A ship like the Baltimore could tie up at the shore and reach land with a gang-plank.

The inner bay is three and two-tenths miles long and two and a half miles wide. Its general depth is fifteen fathoms, and the anchorage is all that could be desired. The surrounding hills protect the vessels anchored in this bay from any winds that blow, and when one is afloat upon its waters the bay has the appearance of a landlocked lake. And the best of the Spanish charts gave not the slightest intimation that such a bay existed! The Spaniards, it is asserted, were very poor chartmakers. There is an island in Lingayen Gulf which is down in the charts of the Spaniards in a position a mile and a quarter from its proper place.

The Baltimore held some little communication with the natives on shore while inside the bay. One day a canoe, or raft, was seen approaching from the shore. It came along very slowly, because the men who propelled it stopped every three strokes of their paddles to wave a white flag. When they finally got on board they begged hard for a garrison to protect them from the depredations of the alleged bands of insurgents operating in that vicinity. It was explained to them that the Baltimore was not there to establish garrisons, and the natives went sadly back to their village.

Another day a launch from the Baltimore was running down the southern side of the sound, taking the depth of the water and studying the shore. It had gotten pretty near the historic town of Baler when the engines broke down, and boat and crew were at the mercy of the waves, which broke hard on the rocks to leeward. Every effort was made to repair the damage to the machinery and get under way again before the launch should be blown up on the rocks, when the crew noticed a large crowd of half-naked natives, armed with bows and arrows and bolos, concentrating on that part of the shore where the wind was rapidly driving the helpless craft.

The launch had one one-pounder, six rifles, and a Mauser pistol as armament, and as the savages on shore showed every sign of expectant hostility, the arms were placed in readiness for action. But when the little steamer was within 1,000 yards of the beach her machinery was repaired and she turned and steamed gayly away from the disappointed men on shore.

Insomuch as Luzon will undoubtedly be most valuable as a naval station, and that good harbors on the island add materially to its value in this respect, the recent discovery and sounding of Casiguran Sound and Gulf is of particular interest. Our biggest vessels could enter and anchor in this bay without the slightest difficulty.

SOLDIERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Senator Kenney Asks for Information Regarding Military Affairs in the Islands.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Senator Kenney (Dem., Del.,) to-day presented a resolution in the Senate calling upon the Secretary of War for information upon the condition of military affairs in the Philippines. The call is based upon the "official statement that the insurrection in the Philippines has been successfully suppressed, and that preparations are being made to return the troops now serving in the islands to the United States."

The points upon which information is requested follow:

First—The territory over which the military operations in the Philippines extended from Sept. 1, 1899, to April 1, 1900.

Second—The places in which garrisons were established during the period from Sept. 1, 1899, to April 1, 1900.

Third—The places occupied as garrisons by American troops on April 1, 1900.

Fourth—The number of officers and enlisted men in active service in the Philippines on April 1, 1900.

Fifth—The number of deaths in the army in the Philippines from all causes from Sept. 1, 1899, to April 1, 1900.

Sixth—The number of wounded or sick soldiers in the hospitals and soldiers disabled or incapacitated for service in the Philippines on April 1, 1900.

Seventh—The number of enlisted men discharged the service in the Philippines for any causes since Sept. 1, 1899.

Eighth—The number of additional enlisted men sent to the Philippines since July 1, 1899, to recruit regiments stationed in the archipelago.

Ninth—The number of American soldiers who have become insane since the occupation of the islands and what disposition has been made for their treatment.

Tenth—The number of American soldiers belonging to the army in the Philippines who have committed suicide since the occupation of the islands.

The resolution went over under objection.

Military Prisoner Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—A. C. Bergum, a military prisoner at the Presidio, was shot and instantly killed while trying to make his escape with several other prisoners. The guards ordered the men to halt, but Bergum continued his run for a clump of woods and was just on the edge of the thicket when he was shot, one bullet passing through his head and another through his lungs. The dead man was a private of the Twentieth United States Infantry and was serving a three years' sentence for sleeping at his post during service in Manila. The other prisoners were captured.

Gen. Wilson Returning to Cuba.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 19.—Major Gen. James H. Wilson, who has been visiting his son-in-law, Henry B. Thompson, since the funeral of Mrs. Wilson, started back to-day for his post as Military Governor of the Provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, Cuba. He was accompanied by his daughters, Katherine and Eleanor Wilson. The party goes by rail to Florida.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry arrived from New York this morning on his yacht Electra, having as his guests G. G. Haven, ex-Postmaster Hendricks of Brooklyn, and Henry A. C. Taylor. Robert L. Gerry is confined to his home, in New York, with the measles.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Warren of New York have arrived at the Cooke cottage, on Gibbs Avenue.

The training ship Vicksburg, in tow of the United States tug Potomac, arrived here to-day from the Charlestown Navy Yard for the use of the naval apprentices at the training station.

Robert Gammell has purchased the share in the Gooseberry Island Club owned by the late William Post.

Mrs. Cowie, wife of Paymaster Cowie of the training station, is the guest of Pay Inspector and Mrs. Crosby, in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong have returned to New York after inspecting their villa, Greystone, which they will take possession of for the season early next month.

The Misses Blight and Mr. and Mrs. George A. Ballantine of New York are registered at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Mrs. Isaac Bell of New York, who has taken the Coles place for the Summer, arrived this evening and registered at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor arrived this evening for the season.

Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Brinley arrived from New York to-night.

Servants arrived to-day to prepare the cottage for Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll's reception during the coming week.

DINNER TO LEWIS M. KOLB.

Retired School Teacher the Guest of Former Pupils.

Lewis M. Kolb, until recently Vice Principal of Public School No. 67, and before that in Schools Nos. 28 and 17, who was retired by the Board of Education on Jan. 1, after half a century of service, was the guest of honor last night at a dinner given by former pupils at the Arena. Thirty-five covers were laid.

M. M. Friend was toastmaster. Addresses were made by ex-School Commissioner Jacob W. Mack, Edward D. Farrell, the Rev. J. R. Slattery, and Solomon Kohn. Mr. Mack told of his experience as School Commissioner under the Strong administration and of "Tammany opposition to all his reforms." He said he was glad to know that the present administration remembered him as one who was "perniciously active." Among those present were J. W. Davis, Dr. David F. Dougherty, August Finck, A. R. McCandless, and Dr. James Began.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Barclay Gallagher.

Barclay Gallagher, formerly a well-known journalist in this city, died in Baltimore on Friday at St. Mary's Industrial School, where he had been a teacher for the last five years. His death was due to apoplexy. Mr. Gallagher, who was sixty-five years old, had spent the greater part of his life in Brooklyn, and during his early years had studied for the Catholic priesthood. When the civil war broke out Mr. Gallagher went with the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and acted as a war correspondent for The New York Tribune. Subsequently he was night city editor of that newspaper.

Mr. Gallagher was Secretary of the famous Committee of Seventy, and afterward became the assistant manager of the old Associated Press, which position he held for a number of years. In 1889 he was transferred to Baltimore to manage the Baltimore branch, and when the old Associated Press was absorbed by the United Press Mr. Gallagher became the assistant manager of that branch of the latter association, which position he held until the organization of the present Associated Press. He then accepted a position as teacher in St. Mary's Industrial School, where he had been ever since. He leaves a brother, the Rev. Henry A. Gallagher, of St. Michael's Catholic Church, Brooklyn.

Charles E. Berrien.

Charles E. Berrien, a descendant of the old Huguenot family of that name, which was very prominent in Westchester County during Revolutionary times, died of apoplexy on Friday night, at the age of seventy-one years. A widow and two children, Charles and Amelia, survive him.

The foundations of the Berrien homestead still stand at High Bridge Road and Morris Avenue, in an orchard once known as "Gibbet Orchard," because many Tories were hanged there. The homestead was built 200 years ago, and was torn down in the early part of this century. Mr. Berrien's parents lived there, but not after his birth. Berrian's Island, in Long Island Sound, was named for a branch of the same family that had changed the spelling of the name.

Funeral services will be held at the residence, 344 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Henry Wilson of the Gospel Tabernacle will officiate, and the interment will take place in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Homer Earle Sargent.

Homer Earle Sargent, ex-General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and one of the founders of the Union Stock Yards of Chicago, died in that city yesterday at the age of seventy-eight years. Death was due to acute enteritis. Mr. Sargent entered the railway business as a clerk on the State Line Station and Western (now the Boston and Albany) Railroad in 1844. Later he was General Superintendent of the Michigan Central. He was the constructor and President of the Fargo and Southern Railway.

Obituary Notes.

COLIN MACKENZIE died at Middletown, N. Y., yesterday at the age

DEBT LIMIT OF THE CITY

Controller Says Policy of Retrenchment Is Necessary.

Meanwhile Indebtedness Cannot Be Safely Increased Till Confirmation of Tax Rolls on July 1.

The decision of the Board of Estimate on Friday to suspend the issuing of corporate stock until July 1 next was, according to Controller Coler, a step that was taken just in time to save the city from exceeding its borrowing capacity. As a matter of fact, the Controller said yesterday, the city has reached its constitutional debt limit, and cannot safely increase its indebtedness until the tax rolls for the current year are sent to the Municipal Assembly for confirmation on July 1. When these tax rolls are confirmed it is estimated that the city's debt-incurring capacity will be increased about $9,000,000.

At the beginning of the year, the city's debt limit, which is restricted to one-tenth of the assessed real estate valuations, amounted in round numbers to $296,000,000. Against this, there was outstanding, at the same time, a net funded indebtedness of $252,000,000. Since Jan. 1, the Board of Estimate has issued corporate stock and revenue bonds amounting to $53,518,400.65. This would create a deficiency were it not that in the meantime several millions had been redeemed by the Sinking Fund Commission.

The Controller yesterday gave out a statement showing the amount of corporate stock and revenue bonds authorized and issued since the beginning of the year. Of the total of $53,518,400.65, $51,794,372.07 were in long-time corporate stock; $633,-947.26 were revenue bonds; $975,000 were issued but not authorized by the Board of Estimate, and $115,681.32 were authorized by the Sinking Fund Commission for armory purposes. The bonds for the rapid transit system, amounting to $36,500,000, formed the principal item in this total, while those authorized for the purchase of school sites and the erection of schoolhouses amounted to nearly $4,000,000, and those for the new East River Bridge to an equal sum.

Many of these bonds have not yet been authorized by the Municipal Assembly, and only a few of them have been issued. They are, however, charged against the debt limit as a precaution against the city's passing that Constitutional barrier. In the case of the rapid transit bonds, the Controller explained yesterday they are chargeable against the debt limit because of the liability incurred in the system of the contract.

"The danger lies not so much in the present situation," the Controller said, "as it does in the continuation of the policy of providing for necessary public works as the necessity arises. We have been going into debt very rapidly since Jan. 1, and it is time to call a halt until relief comes with the increase in valuations on which we will levy our taxes for the current year. Another source of danger is the uncertainty of the amount due under the Davis law. We must meet this added liability by issuing revenue bonds, which the sinking fund must take care of at present. This of itself will deplete the sinking fund and operate against the redemption of other bonds. Besides there are other obligations created by mandatory acts of the last Legislature which must be met.

"I do not want to appear as an alarmist, but we have reached the end of our tether, and we must inaugurate a policy of retrenchment until, by the retirement of outstanding bonds, and the increase in values which is certain to follow rapid transit, we are again on high ground. The city is nowhere near being in financial straits, but we will have little to work on for a while, so expenditures must be limited to absolute necessities.

"On July 1, when the tax books close, I believe we should have $9,000,000 more latitude, and as the Sinking Fund earns $12,000,000 a year, we ought to be in good shape for next year, unless the Legislature descends on us too hard at its next session."

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 19.—It was officially announced here to-day that the International lawn tennis matches expected for the coming season are now practically certain. The negotiations between the American and English committees appointed to arrange details, which have been in progress for several weeks, have finally resulted satisfactorily and a formal challenge is now expected within a short time. The British committee has finally accepted the original conditions named by the donor of the new International Challenge Cup and the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. The only alteration insisted upon is that the American committee shall nominate the members of the team selected to defend the cup at the same time the challenges are named.

It is expected that a formal challenge will be sent at once and the visiting team named then. This will make the committee decide at once on the American team to defend the cup. As it is too early to know anything of this season's form, the men will have to be selected from last year's ratings, and Champion Whitman and D. F. Davis will have to be chosen as the best two single players in the country. In the doubles Davis and Ward, the National champions, will surely be the choice. Nothing is yet known of the composition of the English team, but it is rumored that the famous Doherty brothers and Mahony will be sent. The international matches will be played at Hoboken during the week of July 31, but the British experts are expected to play in three or four other American tournaments, including Longwood and Newport.

Athletic Club Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 19.—With objects to promote and cultivate all and every athletic game and sport, including rowing, boxing, fencing, wrestling, trap shooting, &c., "The Twentieth (20th) Century Athletic Club" has been incorporated. Operations are to be carried on within the territory of Manhattan. The Directors are James C. Kennedy, 83 Taylor Street, Brooklyn; Winfield S. McCormick, 146 East Twenty-seventh Street, Manhattan, and Frederick McGrath, 83 Taylor Street, Brooklyn.

CANOES AND CANOEISTS.

The following programme of races at the annual meet of the American Canoe Association at Big Island, Lake Rosseau, Aug. 15 to 17, has been announced by the Regatta Committee:

Record races: Paddling and sailing combined, ½ mile alternately; total, 3 miles; time limit, 1½ hours. Start to be made under paddle. Paddling, ½ mile with turn. Sailing, 4½ miles; time limit, 2 hours.

At a recent meeting of the New York Canoe Club W. P. Stephens, Charles H. Farnham, and Poultney Bigelow were elected honorary members. Owing to the membership limit of 100 being reached, an amendment was passed raising the limit to 125.

Emmons Bryant of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club will make a two months' cruise in the Muskoka Lakes district of Canada in July and August, which will include two weeks at the meet of the American Canoe Association at Lake Rosseau in August.

The annual meet of the Central Division of the American Canoe Association will be held at Stony Point Cove, Irondequoit Bay, near Rochester, N. Y., on June 9, 10, and 11. The Eastern Division will meet at Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., on June 16, 17, and 18.

Commodore McKendrick of the American Canoe Association has appointed the following committees: Transportation—Hugh Neilson, Toronto, Chairman; D. D. Allerton, New York; F. T. B. Huntington, Milwaukee, and Louis A. Hall, Boston. Regatta—E. Easton Burns, Chairman; Kingston, Ont.; Harry Ford, Toronto, and D. B. Goodsell, Yonkers, N. Y.

War canoes: A. C. A. championship, 1 mile with turn. Tug of war, 1 minute heats; best out of three heats. Division race, ½ mile with turn; each division may enter any number of crews. Race between picked teams from the A. C. A. and the Muskoka Lakes Association, for a trophy donated by G. R. R. Cockburn, Esq. If three clubs from the Northern Division enter teams the division will put up a trophy for a Northern Division race.

Sailing races: Trial race, 6 miles; time limit, 2½ hours; starters in the trophy sailing race to be selected from this race. Trophy sailing, 9 miles; time limit, 3½ hours. Dolphin sailing trophy, 7½ miles; time limit, 3 hours; the canoe winning preceding race will not be allowed to compete in this event. Novice sailing, 3 miles; time limit, 1½ hours; open only to members who have not sailed a canoe prior to Sept. 1, 1899. Cruising canoes, 3 miles; time limit, 1½ hours. Open canoes, paddle, ½ mile to windward and return under sail. Open canoes, 1½ miles. Atlantic Division Cup. Central Division Cup. Eastern Division Cup. Northern Division Cup.

Paddling races: Trophy, 1 mile straightaway. Novice, ½ mile with turn; single blades; open only to members who have never paddled a race outside their own club races. Open canoe, ½ mile with turn; single blades. Tandem, ½ mile with turn; open canoes; single blades. Decked or open canoes; single paddling, ½ mile with turn; double blades. Rescue race. Fours, ½ mile with turn; single blades; open canoes. Tail-end race, ¼ mile; open canoes; single blades; paddler to kneel in stern and paddle stern first with the wind. Relay race; open canoes; single blades; 1½ miles over sailing course; three men from each club or division. Ladies' tandem, ¼ mile straightaway; open canoes; single blades. Hurry-scurry race, swim, and paddle. Tournament.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Chicago Won the Only Game Played in the National League.

CHICAGO, May 19.—A couple of passes, some clever base running, and a half dozen well-placed hits, won for Chicago to-day in the first four innings. Two errors, Taylor's only gift, two singles, and a triple scored Boston's four runs in the eighth. Ganzel played his first game for the local team, making a very favorable impression. The score:

Chicago	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	x	6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4

Batteries—Taylor and Donahue; Dineen and Clements.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	15	7	.682	St. Louis	11	11	.500
Brooklyn	14	8	.636	Cincinnati	9	12	.429
Pittsburg	14	10	.583	New York	6	15	.286
Chicago	14	10	.583	Boston	5	15	.250

Games To-day.

New York in St. Louis.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Pittsburg in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Detriot, 6; Minneapolis, 0.
At Buffalo—Chicago, 7; Buffalo, 5.
At Cleveland—Kansas City, 5; Cleveland, 2.

New York State League Games.

At Cortland—Cortland, 16; Troy, 1.
At Rome—Rome, 6; Schenectady, 3.
At Oswego—Utica, 17; Oswego, 8.

Eastern League Games.

At Montreal—Worcester, 8; Montreal, 7.
At Toronto—Hartford, 7; Toronto, 5.
At Syracuse—Providence, 3; Syracuse, 2.
At Rochester—Springfield, 12; Rochester, 1.

PRINCETON, 7; CORNELL, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 19.—Princeton shut out Cornell to-day by a score of 7 to 0. Several of Princeton's runs were due to Cornell's errors, but Hillebrand proved puzzling and Cornell failed to hit him at critical times. Lion pitched a steady game and would have accomplished much more if his support had been better. The score:

CORNELL.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PRINCETON.	R.	I.b.	P.O.	A.	E.
Newton, lf	0	0	3	1	0	Stein'wr, 2b	0	2	1	1	1
Roberts'n, lb	0	0	15	0	0	Burke, rf	2	2	1	0	0
Brown, ss	0	0	4	6	3	Pierson, 1b	0	1	10	1	0
Lion, p	0	0	2	2	0	Meir, ss	1	3	2	1	0
Howl'nd, 2b	0	1	0	4	0	Hillebr'nd, p	1	2	2	3	0
Costello, 3b	0	1	0	1	1	Faulmier, rf	1	1	1	0	1
Cross, rf	0	1	0	1	1	Green, c	0	2	8	2	0
Chase, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Hutchi'n, 3b	0	1	2	3	0
Green, c	0	0	2	0	0	Watkins, cf	2	0	1	0	0
Total	0	6	27	14	5	Total	7	13	21	12	1

Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Princeton	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	2	0—7

Earned runs—Princeton, 2. Two-base hit—Cross. Three-base hit—Paulmier. Base on balls—Off Hillebrand, 2. Bases on hit by pitched ball—Off Hillebrand, 1. Struck out—By Hillebrand, 7. Left on bases—Cornell, 7; Princeton, 7. Double play—Brown to Howland. Time—2:15. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland of Auburn.

CONCESSIONS TO OUR ATHLETES.

PARIS, May 20.—The representations by Mr. Albert G. Spalding, the Director of Athletics at the Paris Exposition, to the French officials in control of these events, regarding the position of American athletes who desire to participate in the contests but who have objected to the Sunday feature of the games, have resulted in the granting of the concessions asked.

In a letter to Mr. Spalding, the French officials state that they recognize the manner in which Sunday is respected in the United States, and that in order to have the pleasure of the participation of the Americans they agree, whenever it is possible, to change the finals falling on Sunday to a week day.

This action on the part of the officials removes the obstacles found by the majority of the athletes in the United States. The American Director will sail for New York on Wednesday. He has suggested the addition of several events to the games already decided upon, among which is a twenty-five mile Marathon race. The French officials will probably accede to this request.

NEWPORT'S HORSE SHOW.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 19.—The Executive Committee of the Newport Horse Show has issued the prize list for the fourth annual exhibition, to be held in the Newport Casino on Sept. 3, 4, and 5. The judges for four-in-hands, tandems, harness, horses, carriages, ponies in harness, heavy draught horses, and delivery wagons are R. W. Rives, C. P. Williams, and H. K. Bloodgood. For hunters and jumpers, saddle horses and ponies under saddle, the judges are R. Penn Smith, Foxhall P. Keene, and H. L. Houser. The Ring Committee will consist of Prescott Lawrence, F. M. Ware, and H. F. Eldridge.

There are forty-six classes, for which very liberal prizes are offered, among which some of the donors are Ogden Mills, Hamilton W. Cary, Edgerton L. Winthrop, I. Townsend Burden, Nathaniel Thayer, Center Hitchcock, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., William R. Travers, and F. M. Ware. Prescott Lawrence, and H. F. Eldridge, John R. Drexel, H. McK. Twombly, Elbridge T. Gerry, J. B. M. Grosvenor, Lispenard Stewart, Richard T. Wilson, W. Watts Sherman, W. P. Thompson, James Stillman, James T. Woodward, Ross R. Winans, and George P. Messervey.

The prizes include the Wave and Aquidneck, for which the first prize in each is $200.

A NEW COACHING CLUB.

The coming of warm weather has occasioned a revival of interest in coaching. The six amateur whips of the coach "Good Times," William Beadeleson, George B. Hulme, Ira Kip, Jr., T. Suffern Tailer, William Boisseviane, and Henry T. Boody have lately formed themselves into a coaching club, which will occupy quarters in the Durland Riding Academy, to be erected near the Eighth Avenue Circle. All gentlemen are eligible to membership in the new club, and it is expected that the scope of the organization will eventually be enlarged to include tandem drivers.

Henry T. Boody, a leading spirit in the new club, will tool a merry party to the Brooklyn Handicap in the Good Times. Among his guests will be Harry A. Day, W. B. Coster, Charles Knobloch, E. M. Nichols, C. C. Schumacher, and H. B. Combs. The party will start from the Waldorf-Astoria and drive to Bader's road house, where the coachers will be substituted for the regular four of the Good Times before proceeding to Gravesend. Returning, the party will probably dine at the Montauk Club.

Meeting for Speedway Opening.

The Pleasure Drivers' Association will hold a meeting to-morrow evening at its quarters, on Bedford Avenue, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The principal object of the meeting is to formulate plans for the opening of the Brooklyn Speedway, which will probably take place early in July. It is intended to make this opening a memorable occasion in the riding and driving circles of Greater New York. It is proposed to have the parade, with which the Speedway will be opened, include riders as well as drivers. At the meeting to-morrow evening there will also be discussed the convention of the Road Drivers' League of Greater New York, which is to be held at the quarters of the Pleasure Drivers' Association on Wednesday evening.

Americans Interested in the Derby.

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LONDON, May 19.—American interest in the Derby was stimulated this week by the excellent reports of Mr. James R. Keene's Disguise II. Those who recall the tragic end of Tod Sloan's mount on Holocaust in 1899 are watching with renewed interest the development of his Keene mount this year. While the Prince of Wales's Diamond Jubilee has won the distinction of being no less than a 2 to 1 favorite, and Mr. T. R. Dewar's Forfarshire is second favorite, those looking for longer odds note with interest the good reports about Disguise II. The Sportsman's well-informed Newmarket correspondent says to-day:

"Very useful Sir Fretful was bought for 610 guineas to lead Disguise II. for the next ten days, and more important still the American owner of Rensselaer, J. E. McDonald, has kindly loaned him for the purpose of trying Disguise II. While observation stiffens the belief that Forfarshire will win, we look on Disguise II. as a more likely source of danger that Chevening."

KENTUCKY STOCK FARM PURSE.

Entries for This Future Event Is Larger than Ever Before.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 19.—The closing of the Kentucky Stock Farm Purse for foals of 1900, to trot in 1903, received for its sixth renewal 585 entries, the largest number in its history. Thirty-one States and Canada contributed entries. Of the nominated mares, 67 have records of 2:20 or better, and 35 of 2:15 or better. The following have records better than 2:10: Nancy Hanks, 2:04; Lady Nottingham, 2:06¾; Aileen, 2:07½; Vera Capel, 2:07¼; Grace Hastings, 2:08; Rachael, 2:08¼; Red Silk, 2:10.

The eligibles to this stake represent 204 leading sires.

Purse Manager Kenny said the industry has been favored with a quartet of liberal futurities this season, and all four liberally patronized. The one dollar entrance to the $10,000 stake offered by the Hartford management was so unique that the Charter Oak Park track broke all records in future stakes.

The historic Kentucky Futurity with a guaranteed value of $20,000, which closed March 15, received over 200 more entries than ever before. The increase of entries for the Stock Farm Purse is 60 per cent. over last year. The last of these great offerings for this year's foals was presented in a $10,000 event by the Terre Haute Trotting Association.

Two hundred and seventy-five nominations were received. The earning capacity of the three-year-olds in 1903 will approximate $60,000.

BRISTOL YACHTING GOSSIP.

H. P. Whitney's 70-Footer, It Is Said, Will Have an American Skipper.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., May 19.—According to a report current here, Capt. Frank Seaman, an American, and for some years past a skipper of thirty-foot racers, has been selected as sailing master of the last of the quartet of Herreshoff seventy-footers, which is owned by Harry Payne Whitney and H. B. Duryea. The third of the seventy-footers has now a complete deck, seams caulked and pitched. In the interior the joiner work is being carried on. The boat has had two coats of paint, aiding much in showing up the fine form. Her topsides are white and the color below the water line is green. The topsides of the fourth of the seventy-footers in the south shop was planked complete yesterday. The next job will be putting in bulkheads and fitting waterways.

The second of the forty-six-footers, built for L. Ames of Boston, has had her name changed from Sirocco to Shark. Shark is undergoing a fitting out for the first trial spin. On Monday last the mainmast was stepped with spreaders attached. The topmast was set up on end Wednesday. Like the Altair, the Shark will have the same masthead characteristics, which will upset the rules of racing measurements as far as giving time allowance is concerned. The early part of the week was spent in getting the Altair forty-six-footer ready for a trial spin. The first of the small fifteen-foot racers is all planked, both outside and on deck. Little work has been done on the first of the thirty-five-footers this week.

Mineola is expected to return from New York at any time. Rainbow, Cornelius Vanderbilt's 70-footer, still lies moored in the stream, and the carpenters have yet a deal to do below decks. Her sails are still in the loft, and will remain there until the decks are planked. Newport will be her headquarters as well as her hailing place. Her British crew of thirteen men, headed by Capt. "Jack" Parker, former skipper of Baron von Zedlertz's 20-rater Isolde, is now quartered abroad.

American-Canadian Boat Races.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 19.—If present plans of Chicago yachtsmen do not miscarry, a new series of international yacht races between American and Canadian boats will be inaugurated this year during the big regatta of the Columbia Yacht Club, to be held in Lake Michigan off the western metropolis, on July 4. Representatives of the Columbia Yacht Club have visited Canadian cities during the past week in the endeavor to interest yachting men on that side of the border in the proposed race, and, according to present reports, they are meeting with a large measure of success. George H. Duggan, perhaps the best-known of Canadian designers, has already expressed his intention of entering the swiftest boat he can turn out. He also favored the idea of making the five-hundred-dollar cup, which has been offered for the race, a perpetual challenge trophy.

Astrild and Isolde Leave for America.

The two British-built cutters Astrild and Isolde, purchased abroad this Spring by Addison G. Hanan and F. M. Hoyt for racing on this side of the water, sailed for America Thursday, but Mr. Hoyt's Isolde, while working her way out of the Clyde, collided with the steamship Tartar and narrowly escaped sinking. Her rail was smashed and she received other slight damages which compelled her to put back for repairs. The Astrild, however, kept on her way, and will probably arrive at New York several days in advance of her rival. Capt. Hamilton, who acted as navigator aboard the Shamrock, is in charge of the Astrild.

Shake-Up in Harvard's Crew.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 19.—There was a big shake up in the Harvard 'Varsity crew to-day, when Coach E. C. Storrow removed Lawrence from 5, Evans from 2, and Harding from bow, replacing them by Ladd, Eullard, and Biddle, respectively. Coach Storrow is much dissatisfied with the way the men are rowing.

No Boat Race at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 19.—After waiting five hours to-day the Columbia-Navy boat race was postponed on account of the rough water. If the Columbia Faculty agree for the crew to remain over the race will be rowed on Monday afternoon.

C. R. C. RUN POSTPONED.

The Century Run Committee of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America has decided, after consultation with the Century Run Sanctioning Committee of that organization, to depart from the usual practice of postponing for one week the run scheduled for last Sunday, which was prevented by rain. This practice almost invariably causes a clash with some other club which has selected the date on which the postponed run would fall.

The Century Road Club run having been scheduled for May 13, the Vigilant Cycle Club run for May 20, and the Prospect Wheelmen run for May 27, it is apparent that had the postponed Century Road Club run been carried over to either of these dates the other clubs would suffer seriously. Such clashes have been frequent in the past, and Century Road Club sets a good example by giving the other clubs a clear field and selecting June 3, the next date open. All entries made for the Century Road Club run of May 13 hold good for June 3, and additional entry blanks may be secured and entries made at the clubhouse, 310 West Fifty-third Street, or by writing to Secretary H. J. Gehnrich at that address.

K. A. C. ATHLETIC CARNIVAL.

George Morton's Entry in the Steeplechase Event Has Been Received.

George W. Orton, the champion steeplechase runner of England and America, will be a contestant in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's carnival of sports to be held at Bayonne on Memorial Day. Orton sent his entries in the 2,500 metre steeplechase and 400 metre hurdles yesterday. Orton intends to compete in the two-mile steeplechase of the English championships, and from thence he will cross to Paris to be in time for the 2,500 metre steeplechase at the Paris Exposition.

One of the most noteworthy features of the carnival will be the swimming events. Capt. Charles H. Sherrill of the New York Athletic Club has assured the entries of E. C. Schaefer and Fred Wenck. Schaefer is regarded by experts as the most wonderful swimmer in this country, and though a boy in years, has no equal at any distance from 100 yards to 1 mile. But as the events will be handicaps other competitors will have a chance against him.

Additional interest will be centred in the two-and-a-half-mile relay race by the entry of the Fourth Regiment team. There are some speedy runners on this team, and they have a good show of winning first place. The two-mile bicycle race is attracting a number of entries from the amateur riders in and about New York. Entries for the bicycle race as well as the athletic and swimming events on the card will close with J. E. Sullivan, 16 and 18 Park Place.

Mianetuck Golf Club Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 19.—The Mianetuck Golf Club has got together a strong team to represent the club during the season's matches. The Captain of the team is George F. Cozzens, and the members include Frederick P. Sands, J. Stacey Brown, Clark Burdick, G. H. Draper, Herbert Dyer, and Henry W. Cozzens, Jr.

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE. 59 & 60TH STS.

Flags for Memorial Day.

These flags are made of all wool bunting.

Prices of the various sizes:

5ft.,	1.35	8 ft.,	2.50
6 ft.,	1.75	9 ft.,	3.10
12 ft.,	4.98		

Flag poles and brackets of all kinds, etc., at the lowest prices.

Silk Flags, mounted on spear-head staffs: 16 x 24, each 35; 24 x 36, each 69; 32 x 48, each 98.

Third Floor, 60th St. Section.

Important Sale of Brushes, Mirrors, &c.

Triple value in high-grade Brushes of almost every type. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Hand Mirrors and an etcetera of Toilet Brushes, each with a blemish so slight as to be practically invisible. The value is rather under than over stated. Read further.

Aluminum lined "Keep Clean" **Brushes,** also **Hand Mirrors,** purchased from the Florence Company at less than one-quarter of the cost of materials. The brushes are made of pure bristles, and many of them were manufactured to retail as high as $1.25 each. We offer choice of the entire lot of these brushes and mirrors at, each,

25c

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Special Sale of Silks.

Do not fail to attend this great silk sale, as it is one of the most important sales of the year.

All prices are greatly reduced, some to half and many to less than half former prices.

4,200 yds. of colored hemstitched and striped **Taffeta Silks,** the latest novelty for waists, all the leading light and dark shades; for Monday and Tuesday, 65

25 pieces **Black India Silks,** 27 inches wide; nothing more desirable for Summer costumes and waists; to close out at 50

150 pieces Satin Finished **Foulard Silks,** in the leading Persian effects; this quality sells for $1.10 yd.; during this sale, 80

Another lot of 250 pieces **Corded Wash Silks;** these were the talk of the town last week; worth 50c. yd., all at, yd., 37

50c. **Foulard Silk**—A very beautiful collection of **Foulard Silks,** in blue, black and other light grounds, are the very newest designs; make handsome costumes and waists; have been selling at 50c. and 60c. yd., all at 25

Main Floor, Front, Centre.

Ladies' Bicycle Boots.

Special prices for to-morrow (Monday). Large assortment in both ¾ and full lengths, suitable for wheeling and golfing.

Lot 1—Black or brown Vici Kid leather, in both ¾ and full cut, pr., 1.98

Lot 2—Tan and blacks, full cut, 15 inches high, flexible corrugated soles, pair, 2.48

Lot 3—Extra fine quality leather, in browns or blacks, full heights, newest shapes, bulldog toes, corrugated soles, pair, 3.98

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE. 59 & 60TH STS.

Our Piano Club.

$1 Per Week.

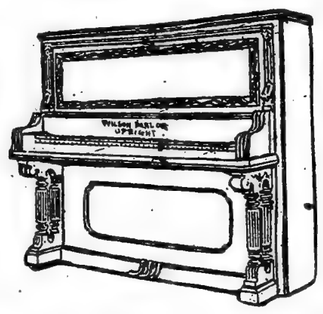

$1 Per Week.

Join Our Piano Club No. 4

and secure one of our fine sweet-toned Wilson Pianos for

$5 Cash and $1.00 Per Week Will Revolutionize Piano Selling.

If you join our Piano Club we will furnish you with the celebrated sweet-toned Wilson Piano.

It is better than most pianos sold to-day at from $300 to $350. The "Wilson" Piano is a thoroughly modern Empire style piano. A guarantee for 5 years covering every part of the piano goes with each instrument. We keep it in perfect tune free of charge for one year. The cases are highly polished, double veneered, the hammers are made of the finest felt, the keys are of selected ivory, they have nickel-plated rails, new overstrung scale, 7⅓ octaves, artistically carved panels, 3 nickel-plated pedals, continuous hinges, new Boston fall and music rack. There is only enough material to make 2,000 of these pianos, therefore we will book orders and deliver pianos in rotation as received. We advise an early selection. A piano stool to match with each piano.

Pianos are Delivered on Payment of First $5,

so you do not have to wait until you have the money to pay the full amount.

3d Floor, 59th St. Section.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:38	Sun sets...7:15	Moon rises... ...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..12:02	Gov. Isl'd..12:25	H. Gate...2:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.....	Gov. Isl'd.....	H. Gate... ...

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, MAY 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresa, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux	.....	.....
City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Demerara	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Marco Minghetti, Naples	.....	.....
Massilia, Marseilles	.....	.....
Ravensdale, Yucatan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
U. S. Transport Crook, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Westerniand, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MAY 24.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	.....	1:00 P. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. to May 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Glenogle. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 18, inclusive, for dispatch per ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Glenogle. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 18, inclusive, for dispatch per ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 26 and up to June 9, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York June 9, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on the morning of Monday, May 21.

Mails for Jamaica, Belize, Porto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed per steamship Orizaba.

Mails from Australia, which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, May 23.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MAY 20.

Biela, St. Lucia, May 12.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, May 18.
El Dorado, New Orleans, May 15.
Morven, Gibraltar, May 4.
Nordfarer, Shields, May 6.
Orizaba, Havana, May 16.
Bedruth, Seville, May 4.
Whitehall, Gibraltar, May 5.
Winifred, Hamburg, April 23.

MONDAY, MAY 21.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, May 10.
Anchoria, Glasgow, May 12.
County of Dumfries, Hamburg, May 7.
Cufic, Liverpool, May 11.
Hekla, Christiansand, May 7.
Ivernia, Liverpool, May 12.

TUESDAY, MAY 22.

Alene, Port Limon, May 15.
Bremen, Bremen, May 12.
Comal, Galveston, May 16.
El Cid, New Orleans, May 17.
Grecian Prince, St. Lucia, May 15.
Kensington, Antwerp, May 12.
Maracaibo, Curacao, May 13.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, May 10.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.

Athos, Colon, May 16.
Hevelius, St. Lucia, May 16.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, May 14.

THURSDAY, MAY 24.

California, Gibraltar, May 10.
Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, May 10.
El Rio, New Orleans, May 19.
Germanic, Liverpool, May 16.
Saale, Bremen, May 15.
Wells City, Swansea, May 11.

FRIDAY, MAY 25.

Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, May 17.
Hindoo, Hull, May 12.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, May 14.

Arrived.

SS Christiania, (Ger.,) Schulke, Genoa April 30 and Naples May 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Layland, London May 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg May 12, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:18 P. M.

SS Inchmaree, (Br.,) Purse, Shields May 4, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) McKenzie, Bermuda, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:26 P. M.

SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) Simon, Havre May 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Brand, (Nor.,) Thomsen, Smyrna, &c., April 2, with mdse. and passengers to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Lacroma, (Aust.,) Cercich, Venice, &c., March 12, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville May 16 and Charleston 17

BONNIBERT WON THE NATIONAL STALLION

No Enthusiasm Expressed Over the Favorite's Victory.

ONECK QUEEN'S LADIES STAKES

Storm Played Great Havoc with the Attendance at Morris Park, and a Splendid Programme Fell Flat.

When a twenty-thousand-dollar stake is to be decided on a track where the mud is fetlock deep, and on which the rain continues to pour until it threatens to turn the track into a narrow, muddy stream, and when the rain, accompanied by the last tinge of the Winter's chill comes driving up into the grand stand until every one there is covered with a fine spray and heartily wishes he or she had remained at home, then racing loses its charm, and race goers lose their temper, as did the 2,000 regulars who went to Morris Park yesterday in the expectation of seeing a grand race for the National Stallion.

Instead of witnessing a stirring race like that of last year between Pupil and His Royal Highness, those who braved the storm saw nine fairly good two-year-olds struggle through the slush for five furlongs over the Eclipse Course and then Bonnibert win $15,587.50 for his owners, C. Fleischmann's Sons. Not a cheer or a handclap greeted the winner of the rich stake, for the rain had deadened the ardor of the spectators, and under the circumstances it would have taken something far beyond the ordinary to have aroused their enthusiasm. The field for the rich stake was not of the high class that ordinarily races for this big prize, and trainers at Morris Park, while they give Bonnibert all due credit for his victory under such unfavorable circumstances, are nevertheless of the opinion that a dozen two-year-olds better than he will be uncovered before the season is at its height. Golden Age and Educate were named as starters at the last minute, and they brought the field of seven up to nine.

Almost every horse in the race was well backed, but Bonnibert was favorite and Bellario a strong second choice. The start was made up the Eclipse chute, where nothing of the horses could be seen through the driving rain, and only the dropping of the timing flag announced to the spectators that the race was on. The nine horses looked like so many shadows until they had rounded the bend, and when they got down to the dip all well bunched, they could just be distinguished. There Telamon was leading by about a length; Golden Age, Bellario, Bonnibert, and Kenilworth were grouped closely behind him, but before they got to the final eighth pole Telamon had dropped back beaten, and the race seemed to be between the other three. First Bellario and then Golden Age would get his head in front, and then with a rush Turner brought Bonnibert up and joined the bunch. Within 200 yards of the finish Turner shook Bonnibert up, and he swept clear of the others easily and went on to the end, winning cleverly by a length and a half from Bellario.

The Ladies' Stakes for three-year-old fillies and the International Steeplechase Handicap were the other features of what in good weather probably would have proved to be an interesting programme. But only four starters went to the post for the Ladies. Indian Fairy, on the strength of her splendid race of a few days ago and also on her good form as a two-year-old, was made an odds-on favorite, but the men who make favorites in the betting failed to discover until after the race was over that as a mud horse Oneck Queen seems to be in a class by herself. At any rate, with even weights up she outran Indian Fairy from start to finish, and romped home the easiest sort of winner by two lengths. It was a pretty race from the start up to the head of the stretch, with Indian Fairy and Oneck Queen running almost together, but once the turn into the stretch was made, Oneck Queen came away from the other with ease, and at the end she pulled up Indian Fairy was fully eight lengths in front of Motley.

When the horses went to the post for the steeplechase the slippery condition of the grass course promised any number of accidents. The race was at two miles and strange to say there was but one accident, in which the jockey was not injured, but the horse, Dareall, broke one of his forward legs and it was thought it would be necessary to destroy him. For the first mile of the journey the field ran well bunched, with Gov. Budd, Tantris, and Ronkonkoma alternating in the lead. All went safely over the jumps until the water jump in front of the grand stand was reached, and then Johnson, the rider of Dareall, was noticed to take a complete somersault from the saddle. The horse fell and broke its leg. Once the jumps had been negotiated, Ronkonkoma took the lead. It looked as if the race would be an easy one for the leader, but Van Ship was brought up with a rush by Mara in the stretch, and under spur and whip he came up with the leader and a whipping finish resulted. Mara's superior jockeyship settled the question of supremacy, for he continued to use the whip and spur until his mount had passed the judges' stand a winner by half a length.

King Bramble, thanks to the inefficiency of Pittsburg Phil's new jockey, Shaw, won the first race at seven furlongs over the Withers Course. O'Connor just managed to get King Bramble home a winner by a head, but a good boy on Native could scarcely have lost the race. All Green proved to be a fair two-year-old by the manner in which he ran away from his field in the five-furlong race; he was in front all the way, and won easily by half a length after he had been pulled up almost to a walk by O'Connor.

King Barleycorn and Brisk had a whipping finish between them all the way through the stretch in the mile handicap, and the former won by a neck.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, at seven pounds above the scale; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. H. Eugene Leigh's King Bramble, ch. c., by Bramble-Queen Beluga, 103, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and 9 to 10, won in a drive by a head; William Lakeland's Native, 107, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by a length and a half from E. L. Graves's Brusqueria, 98, (Talley,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:32⅘. Prejudice, Yoloco, and Dick Furber also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old, at twelve pounds under the scale; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. C. T. Patterson's All Green, br. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Lizzie Pickwick, 110, (Clawson,) even money and 2 to 5, won easily by half a length; J. H. Carr's Flora, 107, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three lengths from the same owner's Dandy Boy, 110, (Hayden,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:02⅘. Beau Gallant, Movay, Callear, Welsh Girl, Infallible, and Ada Beatrice also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The National Stallion Race, of $20,000, for two-year-olds, foals of 1898; by subscription of $25 each for the progeny of stallions nominated; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. C. Fleischmann's Son's Bonnibert, ch. c., by Albert-Bonnie Ola, 122, (Turner,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won in a drive by a length and a half; Newton Bennington's Bellario, 122, (McCue,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by a head from Green B. Morris's Golden Age, 122, (Mitchell,) 3 to 1 and even money, third. Time—1:00⅘. Gautama, Lanceman, Smile, Kenilworth, Telamon, and Educate also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ladies' Stakes, for fillies three years old, by subscription of $30 each, with $2,000 added; the Withers mile. Oneck Stable's Oneck Queen, b. f., by Ben Strong-Mary Letcher, 121, (Maher,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by two lengths; Arthur Featherstone's Indian Fairy, 121, (O'Connor,) 3 to 5 and out, second by eight lengths from William Lakeland's Motley, 121, (Hamilton,) 8 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:49⅘. Nannie also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. John H. Carr's King Barleycorn, ch. c., 4, by Kantaka-Nattot, 122, (Turner,) won in a drive by a neck; William L. Oliver's Brisk, aged, 105, (McCue,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by three lengths from Michael Clancy's Maximo Gomez, 5, 113, (Mitchell,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:47⅘. Sensational also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—The International Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, with $1,000 added; about two and a half miles. J. W. Colt's Van Ship, ch. g., aged, by Isaac Murphy-Bandusia, 162, (Mara,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won in a drive by half a length; H. K. Vingut's Ronkonkoma, 4, 132, (Donohue,) second by six lengths from Mr. Chamblet's Mars Chan, aged, 137, (Heider,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—5:04. Tantris, Governor Budd, Nestor, Charagrace, Mr. Stoffel, Cosmopolitan, and Trillion also ran. Dareall fell at the water jump and broke a leg.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Mile. Sister Fox, 101, (Navarez,) 1; Cora Havill II., 107, 2; Refugee, 107, 3. Time—1:48⅘. Four furlongs. Garry Herrmann, 118 (T. Knight,) 1; Moneymuss, 110, 2; Kit Cox, 103, 3. Time—0:52. Six furlongs. Abe Furst, 114, (T. Knight,) 1; Brave Lad, 140, 2; Barney P., 120, 3. Time1:19. Mile and a sixteenth. Sam Bullen, 91, (T. Knight,) 1; John Baker, 111, 2; Boney Boy, 111, 3. Time—1:52⅘. Six furlongs. O'Connell, 109, (Flick,) 1; Dr. Walmsley, 103, 2; Maggie Davis, 97, 3. Time—1:17⅘. Mile and a quarter. Owensboro, 98, (Rose,) 1; Sohnell Laufer, 91, 2; Monk Wayman, 94, 3. Time—2:18⅘. Mile. Walkenshaw, 115, (R. Narvaez,) 1; Tillie W., 105, 2; Evelyn Byrd, 101, 3. Time—1:47⅘.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—Five-eighths of a mile. Volkmann, 108, (Winkfield,) 1; McAddie, 113, 2; Poyntz, 113, 3. Time—1:02⅘. Seven furlongs; handicap. Pink Coat, 116, (Van Duzen,) 1; His Excellency, 103, 2; Tragedy, 106, 3. Time—1:28. Mile. Ollie Dixon, 104, (Dupee,) 1; Beana, 108, 2; Macabee, 95, 3. Time—1:41⅘. Kentucky Oakes; mile and sixteenth. Etta, 112, (Overton,) 1; Scarlet Lily, 112, 2; Cleora, 112, 3. Time—1:48. Four and a half furlongs. His Eminence, 108, (Winkfield,) 1; Queen Litze, 100, 2; The Butcher, 105, 3. Time—0:56. Six and a half furlongs. Dieudonne, 90, (Porter,) 1; Sound Money, 109, 2; Oconee, 96, 3. Time—1:21⅘.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19.—Mile and an eighth. Celtic Bard, 101, (Rowe,) 1; Rushfields, 109, 2; Elderim, 89, 3. Time—1:58¼. Six and a half furlongs. King's Highway, 103, (Dominick,) 1; Also II., 110, 2; Lord Neville, 103, 3. Time—1:22½. Mile. Miss Mae Day, 98, (Dominick,) 1; Sam Phillips, 101, 2; Pinochle, 106, 3. Time—1:42⅘. The Debutant Stakes, for fillies; value, $1,500; four and a half furlongs. Miss Bennett, 120, (Crowhurst,) 1; Clorita, 118, 2; Lady Schorr, 113, 3. Time—0:55⅘. Mile. Russell H., 98, (Dominick,) 1; Bonniver, 105, 2; Peacemaker, 108, 3. Time—1:44⅘. Seven and a half furlongs. Croesus, 113, (W. Dean,) 1; Tickful, 104, 2; Rebel Jack, 112, 3. Time—1:38½.

Driving Club Races Postponed.

The eighth annual opening of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn, which was to have taken place yesterday afternoon, was postponed on account of the rain. F. C. Lammerman, Chairman of the committee which had the affair in charge, became convinced that the course would be entirely unfit for racing.

The Executive Committee of the Parkway Club will hold a joint meeting to-night at the Hotel Rossmore, with representatives of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, and probably decide on a new date for the opening.

TEN EYCK AND LEWIS TRAINING.

Howells and the American Champion Will Come Together at the Paris Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, May 19.—Edward T. Ten Eyck and Charles H. Lewis, the holders of the National double scull championship, are hard at work at Lake Quinsigamond, training for the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen regatta on the Harlem in July.

Both of these youngsters are confident of succes at the National, and success there means the trip to Paris and competition in the International Regatta at the exposition. They are training with but one purpose in view, and that is the trip across the water and the capture of the championships at the big regatta.

Both of these oarsmen were overweight when they commenced to train. They are getting down to fine shape now, and have been working hard and earnestly. Ten Eyck may be seen every day on the water, wearing a couple of heavy blue sweaters and his feet encased in heavy woolen socks. He is rowing in better form than ever before, and, physically, is reaching the nearest point to perfection in his entire career. Friends of the winner of the Diamond Sculls at Henley three Summers ago say that he is much faster than he was then or has since been, and that he will have little trouble in winning the races in which he is entered during the coming season.

With Lewis, Ten Eyck is also putting in plenty of practice in the doubles, and the form which the pair has shown in practice is entirely satisfactory to their friends and admirers at the lake. Lewis will row heavier than he has since he handled the sculls or the sweeps, but the extra weight with both of the boys is no more than the natural and normal growth and development of healthy and hardy youngsters.

The task that the Worcester lads have undertaken is one of no small proportions. They are not only entered in the singles and the doubles at the National, but are two of the four-oared crew from the Wachusett Boat Club of this city, which will be entered in the Harlem regatta. The other men are Daley and Johnson, both members of the famous High School crew of two years ago, which won the intermediate championships on the Schuylkill. The men have not as yet rowed together. A new four-oared shell is being built for them, and within a short time they expect to be rowing in this boat.

If appearances go for anything, there is hardly a flaw to be found in the work of the champions. It is doubtful if their physical condition could be improved upon. They are regarded here as sure winners, barring, of course, accidents, and their chances at the Paris regatta are held to be as good as, on the Harlem. There is intense satisfaction here in Worcester at the prospect of a race between Ten Eyck and Howells in the singles. The latter, who is the present holder of the Diamond Sculls, has been spoken of as a superior oarsman to the Worcester sculler. The Paris regatta will bring them together, and Worcester money will be placed on Ten Eyck as long as there are any backers of the English-American.

ROWING AT CORNELL.

The Change to Four-Oared Shells Has Not Remedied Matters.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 19.—Coach Courtney has given no evidence of any intention to reinstate the second and third crews, which he recently dismissed from the training table, and made into four-oared crews. The work of these men has been fully as poor in the four-oared boats as it was when they were rowing in eights. No bowman has shown sufficient proficiency in the art of steering to keep the boat in line and on its keel, collisions have been narrowly avoided a number of times, and yesterday the four-oar stroked by Kugler, 1902, capsized. No injury was done, as they were in the inlet and the men readily swam ashore. The work has been so poor that it has been impossible to carry out a trial race between the four-oared crews.

There is now but one 'Varsity boat on the water, and it is so late that it would be folly for an attempt to be made to form a second crew out of any material other than that which is rowing in the two freshman boats at present. The boat which takes the place of the second 'Varsity is now called the scrub crew, and is made up of second choice freshmen with two older oarsmen, Powley, 1902, and Rhodes, 1901, Law. Outside of the 'Varsity boat these two are the only men now rowing who are not freshmen.

The crew which will be sent to Philadelphia in about a week must be chosen from these two freshmen boats, and while the regular freshman combination is of course the better of the two, it is still a question whether Courtney will allow such an opportunity for the rowing world to size up his product for this year as to send to Philadelphia a crew which must afterward row in the freshman race at Poughkeepsie.

The 'Varsity crew continues to row in the same order that it has for several weeks, but rumors are current that two positions in the boat are not being satisfactorily filled and changes in them are likely to be made within a few days. Smallwood at No. 5 has not developed the form required. He is one of the heaviest men in the boat, and, while he pulls a powerful oar, he does not use his strength to the best advantage. In such a case his extra weight is so much dead load, and a lighter man, pulling in form, would give much more life to the boat. Hartly at bow is not in the best condition, and he is likely to give way to Taylor, who rowed that position in the second crew last year.

AMATEUR ROWING NOTES.

The annual regatta of the Valencia Boat Club of Hoboken will be held on June 30 at Guttenberg. A steamer will be hired to carry the members and guests from the clubhouse at the foot of Fourth Street to the course.

Fred Fussel of the Active Boat Club of Hoboken, who won the junior single scull race at the Hoboken Amateur Rowing Association last club will enter a junior single sculler and a junior four-oared gig crew in the Harlem regatta.

Secretary Buckley of the Harlem Regatta Association has received a letter from the Virginia Boat Club of Richmond saying that the club will enter a junior single sculler and a junior four-oared gig crew in the Harlem regatta.

The Varuna Boat Club of Brooklyn expects to be represented in the Harlem regatta by a junior four-oared shell and an intermediate four gig. The shell has been built for them by Waters, and they are endeavoring to purchase a gig from one of the Harlem River clubs.

The Lone Star Boat Club, having a full membership list, and treasury as well, is planning a very active season. The first reception at the clubhouse will be held on the evening of May 20. On Memorial Day the club will provide a tug to carry its members and friends to and from the Passaic regatta.

The Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn has two four-oared shell crews in training for the National regatta. They are a junior crew, composed of Teeves, bow; Brown, 2; Murray, 3; Anderson, stroke; and an intermediate crew, made up of R. Farnum, bow; Delaney, 2; Hennessey, 3; P. Vosseler, stroke. No crews have yet been entered for the Harlem regatta, but there is a chance that a double may be sent.

On June 2, at the Harlem regatta, the junior eight-oared crews will compete for the new Koch Challenge Cup, a beautiful trophy, twelve inches high, made of sterling silver, and valued at $250. This cup takes the place of the former Koch Challenge Cup, which after being competed for at six annual regattas, finally passed to the ownership of the New York Athletic Club last year. The Pennsylvania won it once, the Bohemians twice, and the New York Athletic Club three times.

The Regatta Committee of the Long Island Amateur Rowing Association has announced the following list of events for the annual regatta to be held Saturday, July 7, over the Seawanhaka Rowing Club course on Flushing Bay: Junior single shells, junior double shells, intermediate double shells, association crews only, junior four-oared gigs, junior four-oared shells, intermediate four-oared gigs, Flushing Cup, and junior eight-oared shells. Entries close with T. J. Brennan, 143 Liberty Street, June 28.

The Dauntless Rowing Club has almost reached its membership limit of 100, having ninety-three names on its rolls, and as there are a dozen applications to be acted upon at the next meeting, the club will soon have a waiting list, unless the limit be raised, as has been proposed. The clubhouse has undergone some alterations since last season and has just received a new coat of paint. The Rowing and Social Committees have arranged for a number of two-day outings over Saturday and Sunday during June, July, and August, including trips to Larchmont, Rye, Cold Spring, Sea Cliff, Riverside, Belle Haven, and Indian Harbor. It is the intention of Capt. Trainor to organize a party to row to Poughkeepsie to witness the college races. The club will hold two regatias during the season, the first on the last Saturday in June, and on the first Saturday in September the annual ladies' day will be given. It is also the intention of the members to give a Venetian fete some time in July.

POLO CHAMPIONSHIP PRIZE.

Junior Teams Will Have a Chance to Contest for a Trophy.

H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, made the interesting announcement yesterday that Samuel D. Warren of Boston and the polo delegate from the Dedham (Mass.) Club, has given the trophy that will be representative of the junior championship.

This is the first year in the history of American polo that a division of championship honors has been made. The subject has been discussed, however, for two or three years, and it seemed advisable this season to offer a junior event in the hope of encouraging more energetic play by the lesser teams.

Mr. Herbert and his Executive Committee are now at work on the conditions, and full particulars will soon be received by all the clubs. It has been decided, however, that the junior teams shall come within an aggregate handicap of 20 goals. The junior event will come first in the championship contests, which will begin June 25 at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and the victor will have the privilege of entering the larger event.

Several designs have been submitted for Mr. Warren's junior championship cup, and a definite selection will be made in a few days. It will be a handsome silver cup, decorated with polo emblems. It will be a perpetual trophy, as is the Astor Gold Championship Cup, and will be held by the club for one year whose team wins the event. Individual prizes will be given to the four members of the victorious team.

Following out George Gould's plan of having his own polo field on his private property come the news from Philadelphia that Joseph E. Widener has begun the laying out of a polo field on his stock farm near Elkins, Penn. It is stated that the field will be of the same size as George Gould's best one and the famous Meadow Brook field, 1,000 feet long, and no expense will be spared to make it first class in every particular. When finished Mr. Widener intends to give an invitation polo tournament.

Too Much Rain for Polo.

The furious storm yesterday put an effectual quietus on polo, and the final game for the Country Club cups at the Westchester Country Club was postponed until to-morrow afternoon. Rockaway and Lakewood will be the opponents, and each has the same handicap, 15 goals.

BROOKLYN'S TANDEM PARADE.

Only Four Teams Turned Out, but the Event Was Held as Scheduled.

Despite the fierce opposition of the elements, the annual Spring parade of the Whip Club of Brooklyn was put through yesterday afternoon. It is true that out of the twenty-one members of the club only four participated in the event, but these seemed to enjoy it just as much as if there had been a full representation.

The first parade of the Whip Club took place three years ago and since then they have been held regularly on appointed days in May and October. Yesterday was the day set for the first parade of the year, and the few daring spirits who assembled at the trysting place determined that the honor of their organization was at stake and decided that, whatever the consequences, the drive must be made. Little recked they of wilted silk hats and saturated topcoats. Their boutonnières were well sprinkled, they had a jolly good time, and they cared for nothing else. The "faithful four" started from the clubhouse of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn about 4 o'clock. H. S. Salmon led with High Flyer and Flashlight as his wheeler and leader; J. F. Carlisle was his guest. G. Herbert Potter, with Henry T. Boody, Jr., as his guest, and Rex and Ruby as his team, followed, and Charles F. Hubbs, with Harry Taylor as his guest, and Harry and Jessie as his team, brought up the rear.

Mr. Boody is a member of the club and had expected to have his own tandem in the parade, but on account of being swamped or for some other reason it did not arrive in time, and so he went with Mr. Potter.

A number of the friends of the hardy "watermen" were at the clubhouse when they started on their "voyage," and sent them away with liberal applause. The "water course" was through Prospect Park and down Ocean Parkway to Bader's roadhouse. Arrived there, the party enjoyed a "wet" lunch and then returned to the Montauk Club, where dinner was served. The officers of the club are H. H. Salmon, President; E. K. Austin, Vice President, and G. Herbert Potter, Secretary-Treasurer.

ATHLETICS AT N. Y. U.

Examinations Will Keep Some of the Track Men Out of the Intercollegiates.

During the past week it became evident that all of the members of the New York University track team could not compete in the intercollegiate games next Friday and Saturday. The reason for this is that the final examinations will be held on Friday at the time when the intercollegiate games will be held. The best men in the different events will compete, however; they are A. L. Denchfield, 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, and 440-yard run; S. S. Jones, high jump, shot put, and broad jump; R. J. Reese, 440-yard run and 880-yard run; G. M. Ttede, distance runs; W. F. Irwin, hurdles and high jump. Of these men, Jones has the best chance of scoring. His events will be the high jump and broad jump, in both of which he stands well up with the leaders. Jones, Baxter of University of Pennsylvania, and Carroll of Princeton have been invited to compete in a special exhibition high jump at Washington, D. C., the Saturday following the intercollegiates. These men were selected as being the best high-jumpers in the colleges to-day. Denchfield is looked upon to do good work in the 220 and 440 yard dashes, and he will probably limit himself to the latter event. Trede is expected to be in the front rank if he recovers sufficiently from his present illness.

The members of the gymnastic team held a meeting yesterday morning in the gymnasium and elected M. L. Berrey, 1902, Captain for next year. This was Berrey's first year on the team, but his work on the horizontal bar won for him the position which he now holds. The members of this year's team who will be in college next year are: B. H. Belcher, 1901, parallel bars and side horse; J. C. Herrmann, 1901, parallel bars and horizontal bar; S. L. Wilcox, 1902, tumbling; G. G. Walton, 1901, side horse; M. De La Mater, 1901, and T. M. Bedwin, 1903, club swinging. With these men a good showing should be made.

The baseball team will play its next home game at Berkeley Oval on Thursday afternoon, when the team will cross bats with the team from the University of Maryland.

Manager Gould of next year's football team will make the schedule public next week. He announces that he has assurances of the entrance to college next year of a number of good "prep" school players.

The annual tennis tournament for the college championship, in singles, is now in progress. The pairings are as follows:

E. Robertson, 1900, vs. M. S. Weil, 1903; H. N. MacCracken, 1900, vs. F. Ghormley, 1902; A. A. Northrop, 1900, vs. J. T. Allen, 1902; J. B. Van Vleck, 1900, vs. W. P. Cornell, 1901; V. H. Stockell, 1901, vs. R. C. Addy, 1903; H. A. Brecker, 1900, vs. S. Weil, 1903; S. L. Wilcox, 1902, vs. F. Herzog, 1903; J. T. Pitcher, 1902, vs. E. V. Anderson, 1903. The winners so far are M. S. Weil, R. C. Addy, H. A. Brecker, F. Herzog, and E. V. Anderson.

FIRST YACHT RACES OF THE SEASON

Huguenots' Special Regatta Sailed Despite Heavy Sea and Rain.

SPINDRIFT AGAIN SUCCESSFUL

Racing Programmes of Seawanhaka-Corinthian and Indian Harbor Yacht Clubs Have Been Issued.

Heavy seas and a driving rain inauspiciously marked the opening of the yacht racing season yesterday, but the special regatta of the Huguenot Yacht Club of New Rochelle nevertheless brought out four boats whose owners could not be discouraged by mere bad weather. There were two starters each in the raceabout and twenty-five-foot sloop classes, but the one-design dories were forced to remain in shelter and that event was abandoned.

S. C. Pirie's well-known raceabout Spindrift, flying the burgee of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club, finished the seven-and-one-half-mile course 9 minutes 34 seconds ahead of the Kittie, owned by Hazen Morse of the New Rochelle Yacht Club. Of the sloops only H. A. Welch's Jessica finished, the Crony, sailed by C. D. Mower of The Rudder, having withdrawn on the second trip around the triangle.

The race was sailed twice around a triangular course from a starting line off the easterly end of Whortleberry Island, to the buoy off the southwesterly end of Hen and Chickens' Reef, thence to the buoy off the northeasterly end of Execution Rocks, thence to the starting point. According to the programme the start was to have been made at 2:30 P. M., but it was an hour later when the preparatory signal was set from Commodore Janes's launch Maud. Five minutes later the four boats crossed the line, with Spindrift slightly in the lead. The other boats were bunched. A heavy east-northeast wind made the first leg of the course a windward beat. With the exception of the Kittie, each of the boats made the start under a single reef. Kittie took up the race with full mainsail set. From the start Spindrift drew gradually away from her competitor and finished the first round of the triangle six minutes to the good. Crony crossed the line five minutes behind the Spindrift and two minutes ahead of her particular rival, the Jessica. On the second trip around the course the Spindrift almost imperceptibly increased her lead, and completed the full course in 1:23:25, 9 minutes and 34 seconds in advance of the Kittie. Crony had drawn well away from Jessica on the second journey around the triangle, finishing in 1:29:50. Jessica did not finish. This is a summary of the races, the start being made at 3:35 P. M.:

Boats and Owners.	First Round. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time H.M.S.
RACEABOUTS.			
Spindrift, S. C. Pirie	4:16:00	4:58:25	1:23:25
Kittie, Hazen Morse	4:22:00	5:07:59	1:32:59
SLOOPS, 25-FOOT CLASS.			
Crony, H. A. Welch	4:21:00	5:04:50	1:20:50
Jessica, ——	4:23:20	.....	.....

At noon yesterday the clubhouse and station of the Huguenot Yacht Club, opposite Glen Island, at New Rochelle, went formally into commission. In spite of the bad weather a number of enthusiastic club members were on hand to witness the hoisting of the blue-and-red-crossed burgee. Among those present were Commodore H. E. Janes, Rear Commodore J. Nelson Gould, W. P. Haynes, J. P. Donovan, E. H. Sturgis, George P. Bell, H. H. Van Rensselaer, T. E. Kitching, G. C. Allen, and T. B. Scoble. Of the forty or more yachts enrolled in the club fleet these have been put in commission and are now at anchor off the clubhouse: Launch Maud, Commodore H. E. Janes; raceabout Edwina III., Rear Commodore J. Nelson Gould; knockabout Kobold, T. E. Kitching; sloops Bingo, Vice Commodore W. P. Greely, and Ute, G. L. Allen; catboats Marion, J. P. Donovan; Miriam, L. A. Shafer; Sadie, O. P. Dunham, and Dorothy, J. E. Sanborn. The Bingo and Kobold braved the weather yesterday afternoon, sailing out into the Sound as witnesses of the races.

INDIAN HARBOR'S SEASON.

Three Big Regattas Are Included in This Year's Racing Schedule.

Three big regattas are included in the schedule of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, just issued by the Regatta Committee, which is this year composed of Frank Bowne Jones, Charles E. McManus, D. Willis Merritt, Charles F. Kirby, and Thomas A. Mead. On July 5 events are arranged for a dozen classes, ranging from the seventy-five-foot schooners to raceabouts, and on Aug. 4 and Sept. 1 races will be provided for all classes. The Indian Harbor season opens on Memorial Day, when the club goes formally into commission, with a special race for twenty-one-foot raceabouts, the first of the Long Island Yacht Racing Association championship series for this class. The complete programme for the season follows:

May 30, Spring Race.—21-foot raceabout class.

July 5, Thursday, Circuit Race.—75 and 65 foot classes of schooners, the 80, 70, 51, 43, 36, and 30 foot classes of sloops and cutters, the 43 and 36 foot classes of yawls, the special 30-foot class of sloops, and the 21-foot raceabout class.

Aug. 4, Saturday, Annual Regatta.—All classes.

Sept. 1, Saturday, Fall Race.—All classes.

All the races will be open to yachts enrolled in any recognized yacht club, and will be sailed under the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. With the exception of the first race all will be sailed over the Sound courses, outside of Captain Islands. The Spring race will be started at 2 P. M., and all others at noon.

SEAWANHAKA RACING PROGRAMME.

Many Special Events Arranged—Corinthianism Will Be Encouraged.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's completed racing programme for the season of 1900 was issued yesterday by the Race Committee, of which C. W. Wetmore is Chairman. As previously outlined in THE NEW YORK TIMES, a three days' carnival of racing has been arranged for June 21, 22, and 23, which will include a series of races, with special prizes, for the new Herreshoff seventies and the other special classes of thirty-foot sloops, raceabouts, and Seawanhaka knockabouts. The programme is also designed to encourage Corinthianism, special races open only to yachts manned by Corinthians being set for Aug. 11. Individual prizes will be given the members of winning Corinthian crews in all races held by the club. The complete programme follows:

Wednesday, May 30.—Races for raceabouts, Seawanhaka knockabouts, and club catboats.

Saturdays, June 16 and 30; July 7 and 21, Aug. 4 and 18, Sept. 1.—Series of races for Centre Island Cup, open to Seawanhaka knockabouts owned by club members.

Thursday, June 21.—Races for schooners, all in one class; sloops, 80, 70, 36, 30, and 21 foot classes; catboats, 30-foot class; yawls, 36-foot class, and for these special classes: 30-foot class, sloops, raceabouts, and Seawanhaka knockabouts.

Friday, June 22.—Races for schooners, 85 and 65 foot classes; sloops, 90, 80, 43, and 25 foot classes; yawls, 51 and 43 foot classes; catboats, 25, 21, and 18 foot classes; and for these special classes: 30-foot class, sloops, raceabouts, and Seawanhaka knockabouts.

Saturday, June 23.—Annual race for all classes.

Saturday, July 14.—Race for Roosevelt Memorial Cup, open to all yachts in the 36-foot class and under owned by club members; all will sail in one class with time allowance.

Saturday, July 28.—Race for Leland Corinthian Challenge Cup, open to Seawanhaka knockabouts owned by club members.

Saturday, Aug. 11.—Race for yachts manned by Corinthians only, classes to be announced later.

Saturday, Aug. 25.—Race for Robert Center memorial prizes, open to 43-foot class of sloops, and raceabouts owned by club members.

Saturday, Sept. 8.—Annual Autumn open race.

Although the clubhouse at Oyster Bay will not go formally into commission until Memorial Day, arrangements have been made for opening the house informally next Saturday, and many members are expected to visit the station Saturday afternoon and Sunday. The new club stable has been completed and will be ready on the opening day for the use of members who wish to drive to Oyster Bay. For Memorial Day special races for Seawanhaka knockabouts, raceboats, and club catboats have been arranged, the start to be made off the clubhouse at 2 P. M. Music has been engaged for the day, and dancing at the clubhouse in the evening will close the celebration. Ferry service between Oyster Bay Railway Station and the club float will begin on Memorial Day, the club steamer Seawanhaka, formerly the Dunderberg, having been engaged to meet the principal trains from this city.

A. Y. C. MEMORIAL DAY REGATTA.

The Atlantic Yacht Club has arranged a Memorial Day regatta, open to yachts of all classes enrolled in the club fleet. A prize of $25 in value or cash will be awarded the winning yacht in each class over thirty-six feet racing length, and one prize of $20 in each of the classes under thirty-six feet. If only one yacht is entered in any class it may be placed at the discretion of the committee in another class, so as to make the competition as close as possible. Classes S and T of cabin catboats will sail as one class, and Classes T, V, and W will be grouped together. A raceabout class will include all boats that have been built in accordance with the definitions and limitations that have been appended to this year's racing rules. Yachts will be measured according to the old rule of load water line length, plus the square root of the sail area divided by two. The contesting boats will be started in four divisions, sailing, respectively, over Club Courses 3, 4, 5, and 10.

The first division will include all schooners and the eighty-foot and Class H sloops. Classes J, K, L, and M of sloops and all classes of yawls will make up the second division. In the third division will be Classes N and P of cabin sloops and Classes S and T of cabin cats and raceabouts. The fourth division will be made up of Classes P, Q, and R of open sloops, and T, V, and W of open catboats. The preparatory signal will be hoisted at 11 o'clock. As the event is intended more as a club excursion than a race, nearly every available yacht in the club's fleet is expected to participate.

New Rochelle Y. C. Special Regatta.

The New Rochelle Yacht Club's special regatta, to be sailed Saturday from a starting line at Echo Bay, will include races for five classes of yachts. They are the 43-foot and 36-foot sloops, cutters, and yawls built previously to 1894, yawls under 36 feet racing length, the 21-foot raceabouts, and the 25-foot sloops. A prize will be awarded the winner in each class in which two or more boats start, and a second prize if five or more start. Entries from yachts enrolled in the fleet of any regularly organized yacht club will be received up to Thursday morning by J. D. Sparkman, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, at 27 West Twenty-third Street.

DYKER MEADOW GOLFERS.

Enthusiasts Drive Their Balls Through Banks of Fog and Put on Soggy Greens.

With a strong wind blowing the rain in great gusts over the Dyker Meadow Club links, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, and banks of fog rolling in from the lower bay, a few overenthusiastic club members braved the depressing conditions yesterday and played their regular golf competition. A good proportion of the club's talent was out, for Duncan Edwards won first place in a net score of 89, and he was closely followed by A. L. Norris and Daniel Chauncey. Edwards and Norris each did 97 from scratch, the best gross scores of the day. Considering the soggy greens and the incessant downpour of rain the scores were surprisingly good.

The players and scores were:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
Duncan Edwards—			
Out ...5 4 5 6 4 5 8 5 5—47			
In .....5 5 5 7 6 4 9 4 5—50	97	8	89
A. L. Norris—			
Out ....5 4 4 7 6 5 7 4 4—46			
In .....6 4 4 6 4 6 10 5 6—51	97	5	92
Daniel Chauncey—			
Out ....5 7 4 5 4 5 11 5 4—50			
In .....5 4 5 4 4 7 5 9 4 6—49	99	5	94
Irving T. Bush	104	10	94
S. V. Beckwith	108	14	94
A. D. Byrne	116	22	94
Lloyd Saltus	109	14	95
B. Clark	102	5	97
A. R. Fish	109	12	97
W. K. Fowler	108	8	100
J. C. Fowers	111	11	100
F. J. Phillips	114	14	100
A. P. Clapp	109	8	101
N. S. Dike	114	12	102

GOLFING IN THE RAIN.

Richmond County Members Turn Out Nobly for Two Competitions.

Rain had no terrors for the golfers of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, yesterday, and the regular competitions went right on just as though the sun was shining merrily over the links. Not only did the club handicap go on, but a team from the Westchester Golf Club made the journey in the rain to keep its appointment for a team competition. The Richmond County members, then, were so uncivil as to beat them by 13 holes, not allowing the visitors to make a point. The team results were:

RICHMOND COUNTY.	Holes.	WESTCHESTER.	Holes.
J. R. Chadwick	3	G. Fox Tiffany	0
A. E. Paterson	1	A. D. Compton	0
Otis L. Williams	4	R. L. Redfield	0
E. O. Schuyler	4	Irving Brokaw	0
C. T. Stout	1	Hugh Miller	0
Total	13	Total	0

The club event was the first of two handicap competitions for a cup given by George P. Sidenberg. For the worst golfing day of the season the large number of 21 scores were turned in. Ralph Lane and T. Hope Simpson tied for first place at 87 net. Otis L. Williams made the lowest gross score of the day, 95 strokes. The

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

SPECIALS.

FOOD CHOPPING MACHINES

Should be in every well regulated kitchen. In fact it cannot be well to get along without one. It chops everything edible, either fine, medium, or coarse; and at this low price should find many new owners. Price for Monday, 95c.

HOUSEFURNISHING SPECIALS.

Clothes Baskets, full willow, 23c.
Stair Whisks, extra large, 15c.
Bissell's Newport Carpet Sweepers, $1.59.
Ironing Board and Stand, 75c.
Bosom Boards, 10c.
Fibre Pails, no hoops, 19c.
Mrs. Potts' Irons, 3 in a set, 59c.
Pastry Boards, 20x27, one piece, 35c.
Umbrella Stands, folding, 29c.
Rolling Pins, revolving handles, 5c.
Universal Clothes Wringers, $1.75.
Clothes Lines, pure white cotton, in hanks, special, 12c.

SLIDING WINDOW SCREENS.

Made to Order at 50 Cents Each.

Any size up to 36x40 inches. Take your own measurements. These are made in imitation walnut, and need not be removed to raise or lower the sash. They are neatly made, have the Clinton wire cloth covering, and are decidedly more desirable than ill-fitting ready-made screens.

ROEBUCK'S Extension Window Screens fit most all windows, special at 23c.

ROEBUCK'S Spring Side Screens, one panel light or dark wood, special at 25c.

DOOR SCREENS.

Made to order of solid ash or oak, 1¼ inches thick, oiled and varnished, and covered with Clinton wire cloth. This is an extra high grade door, for fine residences, at an unusually low price; per square foot, 17c.

ROEBUCK'S SCREEN DOORS, choice of nine sizes, extra special at 75c.

LAWN SWINGS.

Large, comfortable, roomy, strongly made, special at $4.19.

We have also the PARIS LAWN SWINGS, made of second-growth ash. Well screwed and bolted together; no nails used in the construction, at $4.75, $6.48 and $9.75. None better made at any price.

GARDEN HOSE and APPLIANCES.

ATTACHMENTS FOR SMOOTH FAUCETS, on to which can be attached any garden hose, at 25c.

GUARANTEED GARDEN HOSE, including couplings, 25 feet for $1.49; 50 feet for $2.95.

EXTRA QUALITY SUPER. GARDEN HOSE, seamless core; special, per foot, 8c.

SUPERIOR QUALITY, 4-PLY HOSE, extra heavyweight, special, per foot, 10c.

FIVE-PLY GARDEN HOSE, guaranteed 500 lbs. pressure, on heavy duck; special, per foot, 12c.

COMBINATION NOZZLES, throws straight stream or sprays, solid brass, special, at 25c.

FROG SPRINKLERS, a decided novelty for the Lawn, covers an area 30 to 40 ft. in diameter, special, at 23c.

REVOLVING LAWN SPRINKLERS, 12 inches high, phosphor bronze bearings, extra special, 75c.

MOTH PREVENTIVES.

MANAHAN'S Moth Sheets, 40x48, per dozen, 42c.

MANAHAN'S MOTH PAPER, 5x7 inches, 100 sheets in a package, for 19c.

MANAHAN'S Moth Bags.

MOTH BALLS, best quality, large package, 5c.

PRESERVING CAMPHOR, excellent, per pound, 12c.

CHINA SPECIALS.

Every Item a Money Saver.

49c. American Porcelain Cuspadores, 34c.

59c. and 74c. American Porcelain Jardinieres, 29c.

25c. Carlsbad China Cups and Saucers, 15c.

34c. Carlsbad China Milk Jars, 21c.

30c. Carlsbad China Comb and Brush Trays, 19c.

BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES.

This lot numbers upward of 50 dozen, and are marked in a regular way from 98c. up to $4.98. Monday we will close them out at 49c., 98c. and $1.49.

TOILET SETS.

Your choice of several decorations and colors; all full size pieces; a complete set, $1.98.

Sets same as above, only gold traced, $2.49.

SILVERWARE SPECIALS.

"Rogers'" Plate at lower prices than that of its cheapest competitors.

Tea Spoons, choice patterns, per set, 95c.

Table Spoons, choice of patterns, per set, $1.90.

Table Forks, choice of patterns, per set, $1.90.

Berry Spoons, each 75c.

Cold Meat Forks, each 54c.

Soup Ladles, each $1.59.

Gravy Ladles, 63c.

1847 Rogers Bros.' 12 pwt. Knives, per set, $1.50.

LAWN MOWERS.

As good a Lawn Mower is to be had here for what others ask double our prices. For instance:

Size,	10,	12,	14,
Our Price,	$1.85	$2.25	$2.48
Size,	16,	18,	
Our Price,	$2.75	$2.98	

We also sell the NEW MODEL PEERLESS and other well-known makes.

BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES.

We have the Best Sorts only, at the lowest prices quoted. This style stove has given better results than anticipated.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S Blue Flame Wickless Stoves at extra special prices. The Brooklyn Automatic two-burner size, special at $6.48.

GAS RANGES. GAS STOVES. OIL STOVES AND OVENS.

DOUBLE OIL STOVES, four 3½ inch wicks, well made, highly finished, extra special, 98c.

DOUBLE GAS STOVES, extra powerful and economical burners, large surface, good worker, extra special, 98c.

DANGLER'S GAS RANGES have four large burners on top, size 16x16 oven, with BROILER combined, has two extra shelves on top, making a large, convenient surface, is absolutely a perfect baker, roaster, broiler and cooker; fully guaranteed, and worth $11.00; extra special at $8.98.

THE "ASTOR" GAS RANGE, (new,) is the "Gem of 1900," and is in every detail up to date; value $18.00; special at $13.95.

ABOUT CURTAIN STRETCHERS.

Housecleaning time about here, we would advise doing up your curtains before packing them away. This gives you the advantage of having them ready for hanging next Fall. We have the right kind with all the 1900 improvements, at extremely special prices.

THE "NEVER SAG" Curtain Stretcher, value $1.00; extra special at 69c.

THE CRESCENT Curtain Stretcher, value $1.25; special at 89c.

THE HALF FLAT AND SQUARE Curtain Stretcher, absolutely new, value $1.75; special at $1.25.

THE ADJUSTABLE PIN Curtain Stretcher, all flat and square corners, the best made, value $2.25; special at $1.69.

HAMMOCKS.

Best Makes at the Lowest Prices Known.

EXTRA HEAVY, with Pillow, Full Color and size of bed 38x78 inches, gauze weave, Extra Special at 95c.

GAUZE WEAVE, with pillow and drapery, improved spreaders, size of bed 34x74, extra special at 95c.

GAUZE WEAVE, full color, size of bed 38x78, with Pillow and drapery, extra special at $1.25.

CLOSE WOVEN, with pillow, size of bed 36x76, colored, extra special, 95c.

CLOSE WOVEN, full color, 40x80 size of bed, extra special, $1.45.

CLOSE WOVEN, with pillow and drapery, size of bed 36x76, full color, extra special, $1.48.

About 20 other styles equally as low priced, in proportion to the above, ranging in price up to $3.50.

CANOEISTS' ANNUAL CRUISE.

Elaborate Preparations Made for the Camp on Park Island in the Delaware River.

The cruise of the Atlantic Division of the American Canoe Association will be held on the Delaware River from Easton to Trenton, N. J., next Saturday and Sunday, and will be followed by the annual meet of the division at Park Island, near Trenton, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week. The programme for the cruise is as follows:

Friday, May 25, 6 P. M.—Meet for dinner at United States Hotel, Easton, Penn.

Saturday, May 26, 8 A. M.—Leave Phillipsburg (Easton) and cruise ten miles to Riegelsville, N. J. Dinner at Riegelsville. Leave at 2 P. M. Cruise nine miles to Frenchtown, where stop will be made for night.

Sunday, May 27.—Leave at 8 A. M. Cruise fourteen miles to Lambertville, N. J., where stop will be made for dinner. Afternoon, cruise eleven miles to Park Island, near Trenton, N. J.

Sleeping and meal accommodations have been arranged at the various stopping points for the benefit of those who do not care to camp out over night while on the cruise, and a change of clothing, toilet articles, and rubber coat will be about all which the non-camper will need. It will be a paddling cruise entirely, as sails could not be used to any advantage.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has agreed to carry canoes as baggage. The Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads have freight and passenger stations at Phillipsburg, N. J., within a mile of the starting point of the cruise. All canoes and outfits for the cruise should be plainly marked "Care of H. C. Allen, American Canoe Association, Phillipsburg, N. J. To be held until called for."

Park Island, where Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday's camp will be held, is of thirty acres in extent, situated in the Delaware River, and is the property of the Park Island Canoeing Association, who have loaned it to the Atlantic Division for the meet. The island is accessible only by canoe or boat, and is as secluded as if it was situated 100 miles from civilization. The Trenton Canoe Club's house lies one mile below the island, within a few minutes' walk of the trolley line connecting all railroad stations. An experienced caterer will have charge of the mess, and three meals per day will be served at a cost of $1.25 per day. Those who so desire may bring their own provisions and do their own cooking. An elaborate programme of races and entertainments has been arranged by the Regatta and Entertainment Committees. The best way to send canoes and outfits to the meet is by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in care of J. O. Rickey, Trenton, N. J., notifying Mr. Rickey immediately upon shipment. The transportation of outfits and boats from railroad station to the camp will be free of cost.

AUTOMOBILE RACES AND RUNS.

Alexander Winton Will Represent America in the Race to be Held in Paris.

America will probably have but one representative in the big automobile race in Paris on June 14 for the challenge trophy given by James Gordon Bennett. He will be Alexander Winton, who became famous a little over a year ago by making an automobile run from Cleveland to this city. Mr. Winton kept his departure as much a secret as possible, and it is only recently that the majority of members in the Automobile Club of America became aware that he had sailed.

Mr. Winton left a little over a week ago, and he took with him a specially designed carriage, with more than the usual horse power and with other improvements destined for high speed. For a first-class automobile race as much depends upon the man behind the motive power, if indeed not more, than in the propelling force itself. Mr. Winton has demonstrated on various occasions that he possesses that quickness of perception necessary to a skillful chafeur, and his friends here know that it will be through no fault of management should he fail to get one of the leading positions.

Half a dozen of the most famous French chaffeurs will be in the race, and England will have two or three representatives. The event will thus be the first important international automobile contest ever held. Each nation competing will be designated by a different color. Red has been assigned to America, so Mr. Winton will have to paint his vehicle of that gaudy hue while in Paris. His headquarters while there will be opposite the Automobile Club of France, and near by are the two American delegates, Clarence Gray Dinsmore, who is the delegate for the James Gordon Bennett race, and Albert C. Bostwick, who will represent the Automobile Club of America at the Automobile Congress to be held in connection with other automobile features of the world's fair.

George Isham Scott, who has made several long tours through France and England on his de Dihon tricycle, as well as in this country, has been appointed Temporary Chairman of the Committee on Runs, in the absence of Albert C. Bostwick. David Wolfe Bishop, Jr., accepted the position immediately after Mr. Bostwick sailed, but the sudden death of his father led to his resignation. Mr. Scott is now busy making arrangements for the Philadelphia run, which will be the club's most ambitious undertaking. It is expected that from twenty to thirty machines will be in line, and a large club automobile, capable of accommodating six persons, will be in the procession. The start will be made early Saturday morning, June 2, from the Waldorf-Astoria. A stop will be made at Princeton for luncheon, and Philadelphia will be reached in the evening. While there the members will be entertained by the newly organized Automobile Club of Philadelphia, and on Monday morning, June 4, the chafeurs will start back for New York.

The officers of the Automobile Club of America are very much interested just now in a scheme to secure reliable data regarding the workings of the different automobiles that are being offered to the public. It is proposed to give a public test of all these machines and bring out for purposes of comparison the strong features of each, such as starting, stopping, speed, turning, avoidance of obstacles, and hill climbing.

Mr. C. J. Field, as Chairman of the Technical Committee, has just sent a letter explaining the purposes of this test contest to the different manufacturers, asking them to enter their machines and send representatives to explain the salient features of each.

Interscholastic Games To-morrow.

On account of yesterday's rain schoolboys from New York and Brooklyn will contest for intercity interscholastic supremacy at Berkeley Oval to-morrow afternoon instead of yesterday, as originally arranged. New York's strength lies in the speediness of her sprinters and middle-distance men, while Brooklyn's reliance is upon her weight representatives. The heavy track, resultant upon yesterday's rain, is likely to militate seriously against the local athletes' chances, as none of them are good in the mud, whereas the Brooklyn boys are accustomed to running on a soggy track. The New York athletes, despite the handicap of heavy going, are still confident of success, although they admit that their margin of victory is likely to be considerably cut down.

Indian Lacrosse Team and Stevens.

One of the most interesting lacrosse matches of the year will be played on the St. George grounds at Hoboken Tuesday afternoon between the Stevens Institute team and the famous Six Nations Indians of Brantford, Ontario. Lacrosse was originally an Indian game, and the Brantford Indians are considered the best players of the Six Nations, so that their meeting with a representative college team will offer an opportunity for an interesting comparison of the aboriginal and the civilized playing of the game.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Silk and Wool Challies.

Regular 60 Ct. Goods at 25 Cts. Yard.

The greatest value ever offered in high class Challies --guaranteed pure silk warp. The designs are beautiful, all in light summer colorings; some in India red and polka dots on light grounds, others in Dresden and Persian figures. There are 3,000 yards of the goods; they will sell quickly at the price--

25 Cts. Per Yard.

Main Aisle, Center Table.

Remnants at Half Price and Less.

All This Season's Remnants and Short Lengths of Silks, Woolen Goods and Wash Fabrics of all kinds.

A rare opportunity to secure really fine goods in lengths suitable for Waists, Children's Frocks, House Gowns and parts of Costumes at **half of regular prices and less.**

Among them will be found choice lengths of Colored Silks, in fancy and plain goods; Black and colored Dress Goods, Cloths and Wash Goods.

Special Tables, Main Aisle.

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits Reduced.

The best offering of high grade Suits this season.

Fifty Suits, mostly of broadcloth, some plain, others beautifully trimmed; some black, others blue, tan and gray; every one silk lined; sizes 34 to 42, three lots, at **$30.00, $37.50** and **$50.00** each—one-third less than former prices.

SEPARATE SKIRTS,

in black silk, cloth or silk net, the best of the season, **$22.00** to **$50.00.**

Short Skirts, in double faced cloth, brown, black and blue, for seaside or mountain wear, **$5.50** to **$15.00.**

Ladies' Underwear

And Hosiery Specials for Monday.

600 Ladies' Cotton COMBINATION SUITS, low neck and short sleeves, high neck and short sleeves and high neck and long sleeves, knee length, sizes 3, 4, 5 and 6, 50 cts. each, instead of 75 cts.

Ladies' white Richelieu ribbon Cotton Vests, low neck and no sleeves, silk ribbon in neck and arms, 12½ cts. each.

Ladies' lace ribbed Lisle Thread Stockings, tan and fast black, four-thread heel and toe, 21 cts. per pair, instead of 29 cts.

Men's Furnishings.

Neglige Shirts, made of American madras, all the new colored stripe effects, fast colors, detached cuffs, 85 cts. each, or three for $2.50.

Highbinder Ties, especially suitable for the Highbinder collar, made of soft, rich silk, in plain colors and small figures, 50 cts.

Ribbons

And Parasols for Anniversary.

Satin Ribbons, all light colors, suitable for Anniversary Day, 1¼ inches, 8 cts.; 1½ inches, 10 cts.; 2 inches, 13 cts.; 3½ inches, 21 cts.—all below regular prices.

Taffeta Ribbon, 4½ inches wide, large variety of colors, 19 cts. per yard.

Parasols,

Suitable for misses and children; sizes 12 to 18 inches, made of China Silk, Satin, etc., variety of colors, mounted on pretty sticks, 50 cts. each.

Ladies' Tyrolese Outing Gloves,

With two clasps, Paris point embroidered backs, pique seams, very durable, fit admirable, will clean perfectly; in white, pearl, gray and buff, a bargain at 55 cts. Palms will be perforated if desired.

MATTHEWS.

A Truly Sumptuous Display: Defining the Skillfulness of our Expert Buyers. A Distinct Touch of Becomingness is Displayed in the Spring Attire of our Many Departments. A Multiplicity of Bargains Each Day Certain to be Secured.

Beautiful Designs. **SHIRT WAISTS** **Exclusive Styles.**

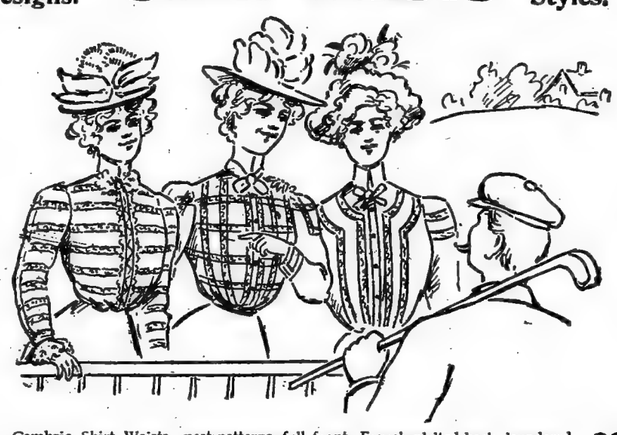

Cambric Shirt Waists, neat patterns, full front, French plaited back, laundered, collar and cuffs. **38c**

Cambric and Lawn Shirt Waists, good colorings, French tucked back and front, new shape collar. **48c**

Good quality Lawn and Percale Waists, new and effective patterns and style, light and dark colors, figures and stripes, 78c., 88c. and. **98c**

Extra good value in white lawn Waists, 3,000 to choose from, elaborately trimmed with choice embroidery and tucks, special. **97c**

Finer quality white lawn Waists, trimmed with dainty patterns of embroidery, several styles to select from, exceptional values, $1.25, $1.48, $1.68 and. **$1.98**

Fine white lawn Shirt Waists, with neat embroidery and lace; French back, fancy cuffs, trimmed sleeves, exclusive styles, $2.98, $3.45 and. **$4.95**

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

A Tremendous Transaction in Ribbons.

Without a Parallel in Ribbon History.

There have been many sales of Ribbons of more or less magnitude, but to-morrow inaugurates the greatest of them all. It involves a gathering from every location of Ribbon industry in the world—not an unwieldly collection of the least desirable colors of a few sorts, but a gigantic, symmetrical stock of every wanted Ribbon for this season's wearing, in every good color in which each Ribbon is made. The utmost care has been exercised that every piece shall be absolutely without a flaw and of the very first quality.

This is the character of the Ribbons which make this a sale without a parallel, which are to be sold here to-morrow at

Twenty-five to Forty Per Cent. Below Their Regular Value.

Such prices for such Ribbons now in the very height of the ribbon need time will mark an epoch in modern merchandising. It is impossible to catalogue them all; but we speak of a few:

Wash Ribbons of best quality; ½ and ¾ inch wide; black, pink, blue, mais and violet; regularly 8c. and 10c. a yard, at 4c

Taffeta Ribbons, one inch wide, with 3 rows of silk cord; a double-faced pattern in eleven light colors, all suitable for children's hair or for dress trimming; regularly 8c. a yard, at 6c

Fancy corded taffeta Ribbons of fine quality; all light grounds, with four double rows of white cords; 3¼ inches wide; regularly 18c. a yard, at 12c

Fancy corded taffeta Ribbons; all silk and 3⅜ inches wide; solid grounds in staple shades with 5 double rows of white cords shot with black; a very pretty neck and millinery Ribbon, made to sell at 18c.; here at ..... 12c. a yard

Fancy Taffeta Ribbons, 3½ inches wide; silk cord and hemstitch effect designs in white, cream, mais, pink, blue, nile, violet and turquoise. A Ribbon most suitable for children's hat trimming and made to sell at 25c. a yard; here at. 15c

Taffeta Ribbons, 3⅜ inches wide; all white grounds with white silk cord and three colored hair line stripes on each edge; most desirable for leghorn hat trimming; regularly 25c. a yard, at 19c

Plain taffeta Ribbons of extra fine quality; 4½ inches wide; all light colorings; a grade that has never been retailed for less than 29c. Here now at ..... 19c. a yard

Fancy taffeta Ribbons in twelve solid colorings, with a white lace effect design on each side; very pretty for children's hat trimming; regularly 25c. a yard, at 19c

Fine quality black satin back Velvet Ribbons in four of the best widths. The pricing will be appreciated when the present scarcity and high price of velvet Ribbons are considered. They are a third under the regular value at these prices: 1½ inch, 15c.; 1⅞ inch, 19c.; 2¼ inch, 23c.; 2¾ inch 28c

Fancy taffeta Ribbons in ten solid colorings; all light shades with silk cord and hemstitched designs. This is a fine, soft finish silk, very satisfactory for neckwear; regularly 39c. a yard, at 29c

Taffeta Ribbons of extra fine quality; 5¼ inches wide; 2 rows of fine hemstitching on each edge; a dozen of the most popular colorings for neckwear and millinery; regularly 45c. a yard 29c

Satin taffeta and Liberty silk Ribbons of extra quality, in a dozen of the best colors; 5⅞ inches wide; regularly 48c., at 37c

SHIRT WAIST Prices---Smallest

Of the Season.

Prices cut almost in half at the very commencement of the Shirt Waist season. That is the last, the most notable achievement of the Shirt Waist Store. Not price cutting on a few odd lots picked up here and there; but on thousands of the smartest, coolest, daintiest, most serviceable waists made this year.

You have a right to expect much from this Shirt Waist Store—the future is always judged by the past, but all expectations must be exceeded by this offering. Every Waist in this gathering was chosen with especial care that it should be perfect in workmanship as it is right in style, color, and pattern. There is not one unworthy of choice. They must go quickly at the pricing, even the thousands. These details:

The Cotton Waists.

1,200 Waists of good percale, full fronts, yoke backs, detached collars; colors, blue, pink, and lavender stripes; value, 50c.; at 27c

Derby Waists, made of one of the best grades of percale in pretty figures and stripes, full fronts and tucked backs; also Waists made of fine corded gingham; value $1.00; at 49c

300 corded Madras Waists, with a side effect insertion of embroidery, full fronts; pink, blue, and oxblood stripes; value $2.00; at 97c

1,000 Derby Waists of imported linen and 500 Derby Waists of imported Madras; all the leading shades. They have been sold up to date for $2.75. To-morrow's price $1.79

600 Waists of white lawn with four rows of insertion between clusters of space tucking, tucked backs 97c

1,000 Geisha Waists of white lawn, two rows of fine embroidery insertion between clusters of space tucking, tucked back and cuffs $1.25

Special values in other white lawn Waists at $1.48, $1.75, and $1.98

The Silk Waists.

Shirt Waists made of excellent taffeta silk in black and colors, the entire Waist tucked and stitched in squares down the front. Unusual value at $4.98

Second floor.

Women's Oxford Ties

At a Price That's Quite Exceptional.

There is something beside low pricing to recommend these Oxford Ties. The leather we chose most carefully far back in the Winter months. There was no hurry in their making. We watched it closely, tested them rigidly as they came from the manufacturer to whom we entrusted the work. He knew there is no one so particular about Shoe building as we, and he did his very best.

Two things have resulted. We have an Oxford Tie which we know is perfect in material and in workmanship and we are able to offer it to you at a price far below what such Shoes must cost you elsewhere, when you can find them elsewhere.

These Ties are made over the season's most approved last. They are of black box calf and tan Russia calf, have Goodyear welted extension soles, military heels and medium round toes. They will fit comfortably, wear long and polish well, whether used for street wear, for golfing or for bicycling. Two thousand pairs of them altogether, and all priced at ..... $1.90 a pair

Second floor, New Building.

A Notable Price Reduction of

Women's Tailored SUITS and SKIRTS

The time has come in the large dealing of this store for these Suits and Skirts to depart. So we have made new, low prices for them, making each Suit an unmatched opportunity for price saving and beauty acquiring which will not wisely be neglected.

These are splendid Suits and Skirts, perfect products of the tailor's art, smart and stylish—you would choose them, no matter what the price. Doubly interesting are they, therefore, at the new, low markings.

65 Suits of covert, cheviot and homespun. Fly front and Eton Coats lined with satin serges and taffeta. Box or inverted plait Skirts, percaline lined and velvet bound $8.65

50 Suits of cheviot, covert and homespun in blue, black and tan. Fly front and Eton Coats. Inverted and box plait Skirts, percaline lined and velvet bound, $13.95

75 Suits of cheviot, homespun and Venetian in grays, tan, black and blue. Eton Coats, the majority with velvet collar and faced with peau de soie. Box or inverted plait Skirts. Most of the Suits lined throughout with the best taffeta silk $19.75

25 Skirts of ladies' cloth; taffeta appliqued down front; single box plait; taffeta lining $9.85

Second floor, front.

A Splendid Sale of COTTON GOODS.

Prices are lowered truly, until they are the lowest anywhere, but it is not the low prices alone which make this a splendid sale. It is rather the fact that these Cotton Goods are the choicest for the season's wear, the dainty, pretty, serviceable fabrics that good sense and good taste approve for Summer waists and dresses.

For instance, here are Scotch Muslins, Zephyrs and Crepes with the price cut almost in half. The Muslins are sheer and dainty, in heliotrope, blue, pink and oxblood, with corded white satinized stripes. The Crepes are also corded and white with pink, blue, heliotrope and black novelty stripes. The Zephyrs are corded and fancy. All of these cottons were imported this season and to sell at 50c. a yard. To-morrow you may have them for ..... 28c. a yard

Still lower priced are 5,000 yards of corded Bayadere Madras. The colors are pink, blue, heliotrope and oxblood and heavy white cords are woven crosswise of the fabric. If the cords ran up and down, the price would run up accordingly; but for the making of a waist, the cross stripes answer quite as well as the lengthwise sort, and the price is decidedly low at ..... 10c. a yard

Main floor, New Building.

Black Taffeta SILK.

A Great Quantity at a Little Price.

Eleven thousand five hundred yards altogether. It seems a great quantity and it is. Yet at these little prices even twice as much would not exceed the demand.

These silks are the entire surplus stock of a prominent importer, made for him this season by one of the best manufacturers in Lyons. The fact that he misjudged the amount he would need brings them to you at prices which cannot be duplicated. Every piece is perfect and reliable in every way. We wish there were more at the same pricing.

3,000 yards of 19 inch Taffeta, at ..... 49c. a yard
3,500 yards of 23 inch Taffeta, at ..... 59c. a yard
3,000 yards of 27 inch Taffeta, at ..... 69c. a yard
2,000 yards of 27 inch Taffeta, at ..... 79c. a yard

Wash Silks. 4,000 yards of genuine Japanese Wash Silks in an excellent assortment of styles and colors at ..... 29c. a yard

Main floor, New Building.

Serge SUITS to Order.

A Noteworthy Offering for Men.

This is the very latest achievement of our Tailoring Store—one in which you will be interested if you care to have a Suit made according to your own ideas to fit your particular individuality.

A large quantity of black and blue imported Serges are the materials concerned and the proposition is to make them to measure at a price that cannot be duplicated anywhere. In the first place the serges are fine and splendidly serviceable, with colors absolutely fast. In the second place, every Suit will be made up with the utmost care and skill of which the Tailoring Store is capable. If it doesn't please you we would rather you left it here. If it does please you, though, the price will also, for it will be just

Twenty-two Dollars.

Second floor, New Building.

Linens and White Goods.

Much Below Prevailing Prices.

Extra fine and heavy bleached Satin Damask, 68 inches wide; instead of $1.00 ..... 75c. yd

⅝ (20x20 inches) Napkins to match; $1.98 kind ..... $1.69 doz

¾ (24x24 inches) Napkins to match, $2.98 kind ..... $2.59 doz

Hemmed Huck Towels, soft finish (17x36 inches) ..... 8c. each

Heavy all linen silver bleach Napkins, 18 inch ..... 98c. doz

All linen, tied fringe and openwork Tray Cloths ..... 12½c. each

White and unbleached Turkish Towels, instead of $1.92 ..... $1.50 doz

French Organdies, 67 inches wide, fine quality; our own importation, otherwise would be 1-3 more ..... 39c. yd

Persian Lawn, another lot of the 25c. kind ..... 19c. yd

India Linon; sheer and fine quality, 15c. yd

White Pique; our own importation, closely priced ..... 25c. yd

White, cadet, and navy blue Pique; 35c. kind ..... 18c. yd

Organdie Puffings for Shirt Waists, some with tucked, others with lace insertion, $1.19 yd

Irish Dimity, solid colors, all shades, 22c. kind ..... 16c. yd

White Linen Dimity, sheer and medium, 49c. kind ..... 39c. yd

Main floor, rear, left.

Prices Are Cut on These

Black Grenadines.

Yet it is as fine and handsome an assortment of black Grenadines as can be found. The kinds that are filmy as a spider's web but strong as silk can make them. For Summer wear it is the very thing.

2,000 yards are affected by this price reduction, all 42 inches wide and entirely of silk. There are graduated and cluster stripe effects, some with fine chenille stripes, others satin stripes with silk tufts. All are bright and lustrous, suitable for waists or for whole costumes. Prices for them have been $1.75 and $2.00. To-morrow our price will be ..... $1.25 a yard

Main floor, rear.

Women's Summer Suitings.

Special interest here for those who have yet to get the medium weight Summer costume. Here is a Homespun Suiting, no less than 55 inches wide, in the most fashionable light, medium, and dark gray mixtures, which is splendid value at ..... 69c. a yard

Here also are novelty Walking Plaids in stylish color combinations specially suitable for Summer wearing, and this also has had its price cut decidedly to the present figure ..... 69c. a yard

Main floor, New Building.

Colored PETTICOATS

At Prices Exceptionally Low.

Some are of lawn, some of silk; all are daintily trimmed and well fashioned. For each the price is rarely low.

Petticoats of colored Lawn in delicate shades of blue, pink, and violet; deep knife plaited ruffle and six rows of machine stitching 79c

Petticoats of changeable taffeta silk in all the leading shades. They are made with full umbrella ruffle and two corded ruffles $4.98

Petticoats of taffeta silk in the shades that are particularly desirable. They are made with a graduated accordion plaited ruffle, finished with a small corded ruffle and the pricing is extremely low at $7.98

Second floor.

SCHOOLBOYS' ATHLETIC GAMES.

Young Athletes from New York City Schools Make Good Showing.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 19.—The interscholastic athletic meet under the auspices of Union College was held here today in the midst of a heavy rain and on a very heavy track. The events, however, were all closely contested, though the records were slow. The summary:

120-Yards Hurdles.—Won by Thomas, Blake School, New York; Foster, Utica Free Academy, second; Wetherbee, Drury Academy, North Adams, Mass., third. Time—0:21.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Mills, Horace Mann School, New York; Rogers, Trinity School, New York, second; Freeman, St. John School, Manlin, third. Time—0:11.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Mills, Horace Mann School; Taylor, Utica Free Academy, second; Becker, Oneonta Normal School, third. Time—0:57 3-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Sherman, Utica Free Academy; Cary, Drury Academy, second; Tyler, Horace Mann School, third. Time—2:16.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by Montross, Hudson High School; Lisk, Troy Academy, second; Smith, Union Classical Institute, Schenectady, third. Time—8:45.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Taylor, Utica Free Academy; Loughlin, Waterford High School, second; Tyler, Horace Mann School, third. Time—0:25.

Mile Run.—Won by Sherman, Utica Free Academy; Cary, Drury Academy, second; Matteson, Utica Free Academy, third. Time—5:22.

220 Yards, Hurdles.—Won by Franchot, Westminster School; Wrighton, Newark Academy, second; Thomas, Blake School, third. Time—0:29; 3-5 seconds.

Mile Bicycle.—Won by Montross, Hudson High School; Hugh, Utica Free Academy, second; Gary, Cambridge High School, third. Time—4:16.

High Jump.—Won by Franchot, Westminster; Rambacher, Cooperstown High School, second; third tie between Thomas of Blake and Bassinger of Cooperstown. Height—5 feet 6 inches.

Throwing Diskus.—Won by Rogers, Trinity School, New York; Wrighton, Newark Academy, second; Godug, St. John's, Manlin, third. Distance—92 feet 5 inches.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by Rogers, Trinity; Standland, Horace Mann School, second; Briggs, Drury Academy, third. Distance—41 feet 1½ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by Freeman, St. John's School; Rambacher, Cooperstown, second; Campbell, Cooperstown, third. Height—8 feet 10 inches.

Broad Jump.—Won by Wrighton, Newark Academy; Franchot, Westminster, second; Standland, Horace Mann School, third. Distance—18 feet 5½ inches.

INTERSCHOLASTIC NOTES.

Wilson-Vail School is scheduled to hold games on Friday.

The Queens County Interscholastic Association will hold its first annual games at Flushing on May 26.

St. Paul's Laurenceville and Hill Schools will hold a triangular meet at Pottstown on Saturday.

Trinity will hold her only athletic event of importance this season Friday, when she is scheduled to contest with Hotchkiss School in a set of dual games at Columbia Oval.

Junior and senior football leagues are an interscholastic possibility for next Fall. It is pointed out that last season the elevens were so unequally matched that the games were neither closely contested nor of much interest to the spectators. Next season it is proposed to have two sections, one averaging 145 pounds or under and the other exceeding that limit.

Indians Won Lacrosse Match.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., May 19.—A team of full-blooded Indians from the Six Nations at Brantford, Canada, defeated Hobart College at lacrosse, 7 to 1. The two teams also played at Clyde, the Indians winning, 5 to 1. The Indians are the fastest players ever seen in Geneva. They are on an Eastern trip.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CASH GIRLS;
Bring certificate; permanent position.
Apply 19 West 13th St.,
HEARN & SON.

WANTED—A number of bright, intelligent women between the age of 17 and 21 to learn the telephone business. Employment steady and salary paid while learning. Address N. Y. T., Box 162 Times.

WANTED—In the country, one hour from New York, an experienced, first-class German cook; only such need apply Monday morning between 10 and 12, at 44 West 53d St.; car fare paid.

WANTED—A woman as cook and laundress in small family; can see lady after 9 o'clock Monday. Mrs. F. C. T., 24 East 41st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Buyer thoroughly familiar with electrical and machinery supplies and accustomed to handling large number of orders daily; office to be located in New York; send copies of references and full detail of experience, also state wages. Address, by mail, A. B. C., Station 0, Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—Choir boys, with voices, between the ages of eight and fourteen, in prominent Episcopal Church on the west side; good salary and excellent musical education; Summer camp in August; services Sunday morning and afternoon; gentlemanly boys only need apply. 39 West 82d St.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE AS COACHMAN AND FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; NO CHILDREN; COUNTRY. APPLY TO THOS. SIMPSON, 143 WEST 42D ST.

SALESMEN or SALESWOMEN to take orders for a specialty already introduced and highly recommended by those now using them. Address E. S., Box 157 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER, &c.—By colored woman, wishes office cleaning or to take care of gentleman's apartment. Bruce, 246 West 123d St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—A lady closing her house wishes to place, about June 1, a chambermaid and assistant waitress. Call 17 East 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Situation as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; highly recommended. Call 205 West 57th St., from 9 to 12, Monday.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in private family; best city reference. Address M. E., care of O'Brien, 36 West 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady is desirous of procuring a situation for a competent chambermaid; wait on lady. Call at 5 West 50th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By competent escort, secretary, and tutor; college graduate, with teaching, traveling, detective, medical, and hospital experiences; wishes to travel; superior credentials. Excelsior, Box 47, 1,242 Broadway.

COMPANION, &c.—By refined French lady, position as companion or lady's maid or governess for growing children. Mrs. A. D., care Mrs. Lutz, 328 West 52d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—French couple, speaking English; no children; age, 42; in private family; city or country; man as cook and make desserts; wife as seamstress and chambermaid; two years' references from last place; wages moderate. H. C., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—A lady would be glad to find a position for a competent cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call Monday morning, May 21, between 9 and 12:30, 32 Washington Square West.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find place for a cook; also for a waitress; both competent servants. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, 35 East 53d St.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—By a French couple, in private family; woman first-class cook; man any kind of work; best reference. O. M., 43 Christopher St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in a private family; makes good soups, desserts, and is good baker; good references. Call Monday at 235 East 33d St.

COOK.—A lady desires to place a good plain cook in a small family; can be seen Monday and Tuesday from 9 to 12 at 112 East 17th St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as cook and laundress; willing to go to the country for the Summer; reference. 2,670 8th Av.

COOK.—By young woman, competent cook; best reference; city or country; wages $20. 147 East 50th St., first floor west.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman as first-class, experienced cook; best city reference. Rose, Box 351, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook by day or week; city reference. 308 East 26th St., rear.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By competent woman as working housekeeper; in or near city; good reference. Call Monday at 328 West 17th St. Bouer.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a place in country for Summer for competent servant to do housemaid's work and sewing, or to take care of a child. Mrs. J. W. Pryor, Flushing, L. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid; hairdresser, good seamstress; no objection to travel; excellent packer; best city references. A. A., 127 West 24th St.

MAID, &c.—First-class traveling maid wishes engagement to go abroad; good sailor, thoroughly understands hairdressing; can take full charge traveling; excellent city reference. 35 West 38th St.

MAID.—Lady wishes to place young French woman, whom she can highly recommend as maid with a family going to Europe. 76 Park Av.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid for young lady or growing up children, and do sewing. Call at 41 West 53d St., after Sunday, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

MAID.—By French maid; seamstress; experienced hairdresser; middle-aged person; best city reference. T. L., Box 345, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a French maid; understands all her duties thoroughly; very best city references. L. G., care of Mrs. Plangere, 986 6th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly understands dressmaking; personal reference. Ryan, 204 East 32d St.

FRENCH MAID.—To young lady or for grown children; very fine sewer. G. L., 115 West 28th St.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By respectable colored man as nurse or attendant to an invalid gentleman; ten years' reference. John M. Franklin, 227 East 75th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLOR MAID, &c.—By a young girl as parlor maid or waitress; first-class reference; present employers. 210 Madison Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day in families; good fitter; terms $1. 125 East 106th St., care Egan.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for her first-class waitress; city or country. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday at present employer's, 290 West End Av.

WAITRESS.—A lady closing her house wishes to place in the country, about June 1, a competent waitress. 17 East 49th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; to go to the country with a private family; six years' reference. M. N., Box 346, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a steady, experienced Englishman; lived in good family; left through death; age, 38; city recommendation; $50. D. M., Box 346, 1,269 Broadway.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife, to take care of a private house, during the owner's absence out of town, for the Summer months; good references. J. Earle, 116 West 63d St., near Columbus Ave.

CARETAKERS.—By an experienced man and wife to take care of private house for Summer; no incumbrance; first-class references. A., 20 Waverley Place.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; single; first-class; thoroughly experienced; care horses, carriages, harness; careful driver; city or country; generally useful; satisfactory references. Thomas, Box 343, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Age, 34; married; understands proper care of gentleman's horses; sober, honest, and reliable; twelve years' best city references; present employer can be seen. Mr. W. P. Draper, 604 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; single; temperate and reliable; careful city driver; understands care furnaces generally; willing and obliging; personal references. Wall, 428 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; understands his business; stylish city driver; will be found willing and obliging; six years in last place. J. M., 257 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all points; ten years' experience; best reference from last employer. E. Post, 5 East 58th St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; eleven years' city reference from late employer; disengaged on account of family going abroad. K., 18 West 20th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; four years' city reference; employer can be seen; would take Summer place. Merritt, 609 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—Experienced; single; Englishman; desires first-class country position; highest references. W., 407 West 47th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Irishman, lately landed; understands care horses; willing and obliging; not afraid of work. T. Bowlin, 219 East 28th St.

Valets.

VALET, NURSE, MASSEUR, OR COMPANION to chronic, alcoholic, mental, physical bachelor or invalid; personal references; willing, sober; shaves, travels; city or country. 194 Lexington Av.

VALET.—By a thoroughly competent man; with private gentleman or club valet; first-class references; age, 35; Scotch. K., Box 164 Times.

VALET and BUTLER.—Speaks French and English; wishes to go to Europe; personal reference. 76 Park Av.

Miscellaneous.

AS ATTENDANT, ESCORT, SECRETARY, and tutor; a college graduate with teaching, traveling, detective, medical, and hospital experiences wishes to travel; superior credentials. Columbus, Box 308, 1,269 Broadway.

JANITOR or PORTER.—By young man as assistant janitor or light porter in private house or hotel; twenty-one; references. W. J. Stadlin, Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, (23,) experienced, rapid, accurate; Smith-Premier, Remington. Address N. E. L., Box 195 Times.

TUTOR, &c.—By a young man, graduate city college, as a tutor or traveling companion; references exchanged. Tutor, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOTELS.

Cabaret du Chat Noir

32 W. 28th St., nr. B'way, (28th St. "L" station.)
Busy Men's Lunch, 12 to 3, with wine. **50c.**
Table d'Hote Dinner, 5 to 9 P. M. **75c.**
Also a la Carte at all hours.
Orchestra from 6:30 to 12:30.
AfterTheatreSuppers a specialty.
Also 551 West Broadway, (Bleecker St. "L.") Table d'hote, with wine, 50c.

Sherman Square Hotel,

Boulevard, Cor. West 71st St.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

NEW HOTEL BELLEVUE,

EUROPEAN PLAN,
BEACON ST., BOSTON.
HARVEY & WOOD, Proprietors.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Rev. Robert Gardner McGregor will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BROADWAY, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening at 8; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

FIRST MENTAL SCIENCE TEMPLE, 226 West 58th St.—Sunday, at 8 P. M., Paul Tyner will speak on "Egoism and Altruism."

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, N. Y., LENOX AV. and 122d St., Rev. H. P. Nichols, Rector.—Services 10 and 11 A. M., 3:45 and 8 P. M. Rev. Mr. Carstensen preaches in the morning.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE.—Mrs. Morgan will speak at Tuxedo Hall, 59th St. and Madison Avenue, Sunday at 3:30. Subject, "Dominion." Admission free. Every Sunday.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Studebaker
BROADWAY COR. PRINCE ST. NEW YORK

CARRIAGES HARNESS

1900 Spring and Summer styles now ready for inspection. New and smart designs.

NOVELTIES IN BASKET CARRIAGES.

A most complete line of

PNEUMATICS,

including Runabouts, Surreys, Speeding Wagons, &c., &c., &c.

In fact, the richest variety ever shown of carriages of every description for city or country, road, or park driving. Nearly 1,000 vehicles from which to make selection.

A HANDSOME AND ATTRACTIVE, STYLISH cob, prize winner, been ridden and driven by owner's wife, price $150; also nearly new rubber-tired runabout, Brewster brougham, and victoria, Waldorf trap, (seats two or four;) family surrey, gigcart, coupé rockaway, and speeding wagon, imported riding saddles, harness, robes, &c., at less than quarter value. OWNER'S PRIVATE STABLE, 65 Madison Av., between 27th and 28th Sts.

FOR SALE.—Two well selected horses; one chestnut and one brown; height, 15¾; age, 7 years; both well adapted for lady's use in single or double harness; the brown one especially under saddle; sound and kind. Apply at RIDING CLUB Stable, 10 East 59th St.

AUCTION SALES.

Auction Sale,

JUNE 12, 1900.

Will be sold at Auction by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Austin B. Fletcher, Esq., Receiver, on Depot Square, at White Plains, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 12, 1900, at 11:30 A. M., the

Lumber and Coal Yards at White Plains, N. Y.,

formerly owned by the

John W. Young & Sons Co.

OFFICE AND STORAGE BUILDING, ELEVATOR, 35,000 BU. CAPACITY, PLANING MILL AND WOOD-WORKER,

nearly new, ample Coal and Lumber Sheds, abundant Trackage, Wagon and Track Scales, located on two sides of the Square at the Station.

Will be offered in parcels and as a whole. Sale absolute and without reserve.

For maps giving full particulars, terms of sale, etc., apply to

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Receiver,
32 Liberty Street, New York City.
Or W. B. TIBBITTS, Auctioneer,
White Plains, N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO
LIBERTY
Sullivan Co., N. Y.

$5.00

Via the

New York, Ontario & Western Ry.

This rate includes railroad fare, transfer, meals and lodging over Decoration Day.

For circulars, tickets and further particulars, apply at 371 Broadway, New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

NIAGARA FALLS **$8.00** Round Trip

Tickets good going May 29, returning up to and including May 31st.

MAUCH CHUNK **$2.00** Round Trip.

By special train Decoration Day, May 30th, only. Tickets and full information at all Lehigh Valley offices. General Eastern Office, 355 Broadway.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y.:
Sunday, 7:00, 9:10, 10:10, 11:20 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3.50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:40, 9:30 P. M.
Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE BROADWAY FERRIES, BROOKLYN, via Brooklyn Union "L" R. R.:
Sunday, hourly from 6:00 to 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:00 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Last train from Rockaway Beach 10:53 P. M.

Charming Excursions

by Hudson River Day Line Steamers
AFTER MAY 28TH.
IDEAL FOR DECORATION DAY.

BOARDERS WANTED.

BACHELOR, OF INDEPENDENT means, left alone by death of near relative, desires another bachelor or congenial couple to share his home; large airy rooms; perfect service; positively no children; no nuisances; no other boarders; only those who understand cost of luxurious living and will fairly share expenses need address BACHELOR, P. O. Box 1,040, New York City.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

21ST ST., 52 WEST.—Large and small room; furnished; reference required.

32D ST., 36 EAST.—Large fine room; running water; bath; suitable couple; Summer prices; also hall room.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS-ON-HUDSON.—(Elevated convenient;) private family offers accommodations to gentleman. COUNTRY RESIDENCE, Box 170 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG COUPLE DESIRES BOARD FOR the Summer in the Oranges; references. B., Box 169 Times.

INSTRUCTION.

SYMS SCHOOL.

ROBERT H. SYMS, WILLIAM C. SIMMONS.
Apply for Circular.
22 WEST 46TH ST.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Removed to 26 East 56th St.

A. EVERETT STONE, (YALE,) 316 WEST 56th St.; private tutoring; two resident pupils; Summer at seashore.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

FRENCH OR GERMAN CONVERSATION AND theoretical instruction. 216 East 14th St.; top flat.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LINDO BROS., Broadway, Corner 29th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH,
SEASON OF 1900.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
OPENS JUNE 14TH.
T. F. SILLECK, Manager.
ORIENTAL HOTEL
OPENS JUNE 21ST.
JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.
Address 192 Broadway, N. Y., until opening of hotels.

FANCIULLI'S 71ST REGIMENT
BAND AND ORCHESTRA
FIRST CONCERT JUNE 16TH.

Theatre Opens June 23d.

The Following Companies Are Engaged:
Augustin Daly Musical Company in "A Runaway Girl," with Mr. James T. Powers and 65 others; Frank Daniels Opera Company, "Ameer"; Primrose & Dockstader, Minstrels; Castle Square Opera Company and others. Change of bill every week.

PAIN'S JAPANESE SPECTACLE,
"Fusiyana," or "Japan in Flower and Flame," June 16th.
BATHING ESTABLISHMENT
OPENS JUNE 14TH.
BICYCLE TRACK IS OPEN.
FIRST RACE JUNE 23D.

Saratoga Springs
Lake George
Lake Champlain
The Adirondack Mountains
Sharon Springs

and many other, cool, healthful summer resorts in the elevated region of Northern New York are described and illustrated in

"A Summer Paradise"

just issued by the Deleware and Hudson Railroad.

Mailed to any address on receipt of 4 cents postage.

J. W. BURDICK, General Pass. Agt.
Albany, N. Y.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
HOTEL EARLINGTON

13th season.
Golf links and bicycle oval in the park.
BATHING ESTABLISHMENT
Opposite the Hotel.
ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Situated in Earlington Park. Moderate Rates. Full information at Hotel Earlington, 27th St., near Broadway, New York City.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

THE SILVER BAY HOTEL,

SILVER BAY (on Lake George), N. Y.

Will Open for the Reception of Guests June 11th. Illustrated Booklet, terms, etc., on application to
FRANK C. SAFFORD, Manager.
St. James Building, Broadway & 26th St., N. Y. City.

NAMEOKE-BY-THE-SEA,

FORMERLY UNITED STATES HOTEL,
FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

Under new and first-class management; thoroughly refitted and refurnished; fine orchestra; best beach on Long Island; an ideal Summer resort; 30 minutes from City Hall; commutation, $10.00. Special rates June. Rooms shown every day. E. MILES, Prop.

A.—FORT LOWRY HOTEL,
Lowry House and Cottages,
Bath Beach, L. I.

Now open; house situated on water; first-class accommodation; cuisine a specialty; terms, &c., on application.
J. L. LOWRY, PROPRIETOR.

In the Heart of Green Mountains.
LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
A Popular and Charming Summer Resort.
OPENS JUNE 25. For Booklet, Rates, &c., Chas. A. Dunn, 249 W. 55th St.
Telephone, 893 Columbus.

HILLCREST HALL | HIGHLAND MILLS, Orange Co., N. Y.
Opens May 28th. Large and small furnished cottages. Golf Links. Altitude, 1,200 feet; 45 miles from New York. W. J. READ.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers,
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

A SALE OF RENTAL PIANOS.

Each season it is customary for us to rent a large number of Knabes and pianos of other makes for two, three, or four months. These pianos are now being returned to us, and while they are practically new, we are not willing to offer them as such, nor do we care to carry them over in stock until next season. Therefore we have inaugurated this "Rental Sale," and during the next two weeks will sell each of these pianos at a very considerable discount. Quite a number of these are Knabes that have no appreciable sign of wear, and at our "Rental Sale" prices are veritable "bargains."

This sale will last but two weeks, so that today presents the best opportunity for you to make your selection.

WM. KNABE & CO.,
154 Fifth Ave., cor. 20th St.

KRAKAUER

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of latest designs in Upright Pianos are on display at our Warerooms. Also slightly used Pianos, cash or monthly payments. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. PIANOS TO RENT.
KRAKAUER BROS., 113 East 14th St.

Pianos to Rent for the Country.

Briggs, Chickering, Weber, Jacobs, Fischer, &c.

Small Uprights for Summer cottages; also Pianos of these well-known makes slightly used, for sale at reduced prices. GREAT BARGAINS.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
C. H. DITSON & CO.,
867 Broadway, New York City.

THE OPERA PIANO.

New and elegant designs in different woods; also several slightly used. Write for bargain list.
Warerooms, Broadway, cor. 47th St.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—A CHARLES LEO, merchant, from Kitzingen, Bavaria, Germany, who died in a hospital in New York on January 29th, 1880, had been married in New York on March 19, 1868, to Maria Friedrich. A son was born to them and named CHARLES LEO, alias Friedrich, and to this son has fallen a large legacy from his uncle and aunt in Kitzingen. CHARLES LEO or those who know him are requested to send information to the GERMAN SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 13 Broadway, New York.
May 19th, 1900.

FRENCH OR GERMAN CONVERSATION AND theoretical instruction. 216 East 14th St.; top flat.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$25,000 WILL SECURE A LIVE INTEREST, for the purpose of extending business, in a modern, prosperous publishing house on Fifth Ave., with best prospects of doubling investment. A young educated man may secure a fine position. Do not fail to investigate. Address, for appointment, Col. WM. C. BEECHER, Attorney, 277 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

In the Heart of the Delaware Valley!

A Delightful Spot to Spend the Hot Summer Months.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., is located in the heart of the famous Delaware Valley, 88 miles from New York, on the line of the Erie Railroad. It lies at the junction of three States—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In its surroundings it combines every conceivable attraction in the way of scenery—mountains that tower 1,500 feet above the village, superb sweeps of forest, rivers, upland lakes, glens, and waterfalls.

Port Jervis is pre-eminently a healthful locality—no swamps or marshes anywhere near. The land is all hard; streams swift-running; water is soft, devoid of organic impurities. The village is thoroughly sewered. The water supply (pure spring water) is collected in a reservoir 800 feet above the village in virgin forests, where contamination is impossible. The ice used in Summer is gathered from lakes of the same character.

Among the attractions of this romantic locality are unsurpassed fishing, bicycling, driving, horseback riding, rambling, boating, and bathing. No finer road exists in the country for wheeling or driving than the famous roadway between Port Jervis and Delaware Water Gap.

The village has fine golf grounds, trolley system, electric lights, large free library, numerous churches.

City people of varied tastes will find here just what suits them in the way of accommodations—from the commodious and quiet private house to the high-class hotel, with prices in proportion.

The citizens of the village and surrounding country are prepared to accommodate hundreds of guests, and there are to be obtained for the season desirably located residences entirely furnished.

The Summer Resort Committee of Port Jervis, which has a full list of the boarding houses, lodging places, and furnished houses, will cheerfully supply all information upon request. Write for pamphlets to

SUMMER RESORT COMMITTEE
PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

SUBURBAN HOMES
NORTH OF THE
HARLEM RIVER

which is No. 4 of the New York Central's "Four-Track Series," contains a fine map, on a large scale, of the country north of the Harlem River, with a deal of valuable information relating thereto. A copy will be sent free, postpaid, on receipt of a one-cent stamp, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.

By the Ocean, Sound and Bay.
SWEPT BY PREVAILING COOL SOUTH WINDS FROM THE OCEAN.

"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses, free, upon application at ticket offices, 120 and 1,383 Broadway, 95 5th Av.; 34th St., E. R., and foot New Chambers St.; Journal Resort Bureau, 1,370 Broadway; World Vacation Bureau, 1,352 Broadway; 587 Columbus Av. and 43 West 125th St., New York; 333 Fulton St.; Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn, or send 4c. in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

AMITYVILLE, L. I.
30 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.
HOTEL NEW POINT
Always cool. 150 feet from Great South Bay. Table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling. Man in attendance. Accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY, at Times Building, New York, (Room 46,) Wednesdays.

THE INN.
NOW OPEN.
OPENS JUNE 23.

LONG BEACH, L. I.

LONG BEACH HOTEL
OPENS IN JUNE.
LONG BEACH INN
NOW OPEN.
Cottages ready for occupancy June 1st.
Address, A. E. DICK,
N. Y. Office, 12 West 23d St.

BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND. | OPEN MAY 30TH. ONE HOUR FROM N. Y.
PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES.
F. M. ROGERS, PROPRIETOR. | SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.
A GRAND COMBINATION OF SEASHORE AND COUNTRY.

A STRICTLY REFINED FAMILY HOUSE.
HOTEL CLIFTON.
Right on Water Front. BONAIRE, L. I.
(Post Office address Patchogue, N. Y.)
COOLEST RESORT on Great South Bay.
75 minutes from L. I. City. 200 rooms. Music. Write for booklet. JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

SARATOGA SPRINGS,
WINDSOR HOTEL.
28th of May to last of September; $4 per day and upward. Send for illustrated souvenir pamphlet. R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD

ON LAKE MASSAWEPIE, Adirondacks,
LOVELY SPOT FOR SUMMER OUTING.
FINE CAMP SITES AND COTTAGES TO LET.
Nine-link golf course, boating, fishing, hunting, lawn tennis, billiards, bowling, fine casino for entertainments and dancing. Through Wagner Palace Car from New York to Childwold. OPEN JUNE 20TH. For information address
CHAS. E. LELAND,
Hotel Kensington, N. Y. City.

ADIRONDACKS.
THE GRAND VIEW HOUSE,
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
An ideal mountain resort. Elevator, steam heat, private baths. Golf, boating, etc.
ALLEN & TRACY,
New York Office, 320 Broadway.

ADIRONDACKS.
The Ampersand.

A most delightful mountain and lake resort. Opens June 23.
Perfect Golf Links.
New York Office: Astor Court Bldg., 25 West 33d St. C. M. EATON, Mgr.

ADIRONDACKS.
BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.
THE UTOWANA,
Formerly Prospect House.
Harry Vardon, champion golfer, will play match games on the links from Aug. 1st to Aug. 7th. New route via N. Y. C. New York office Astor Court Buildings, Room 24. J. B. WHITE, Supt.

KROEBEL'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE

Heart of Catskills. Accommodates 150. For particulars address Aug. A. Kroebel, Tannersville, N. Y.

GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES. IN THE PINES. Lake Homoseen. Terms, $7.00 to $10.00. For particulars apply to W. C. MOUND, Hydeville, Vt.

JOCELYN HOUSE, Big Indian, Ulster Co., N. Y. Elevation 1,900 ft., finest trout fishing; bowling-alley, lawn tennis, croquet; $7 to $10 per week; further particulars address GEO. E. JOCELYN.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, NEW YORK, THE American Cure and Pleasure Resort.

SUMMER RESORTS.

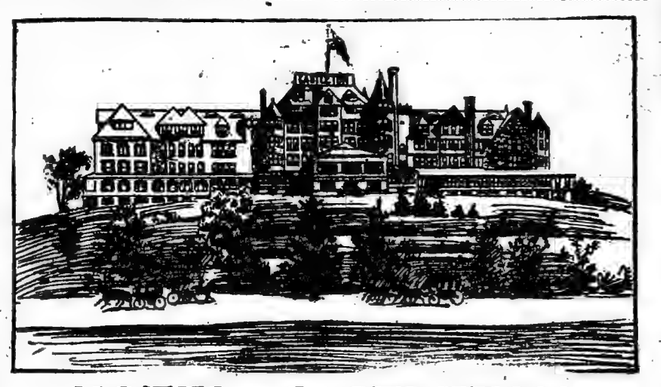

HOTEL CASTLETON,

NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
(Richmond Borough, N. Y. City.)

An Ideal Summer Resort and all-the-year home for people who wish to live near but not in the centre of New York City. Distant only 25 minutes from Battery, New York.

Occupies the most sightly and delightful location in vicinity of New York. Overlooks entire harbor, Brooklyn, New York and Jersey City. Its location insures pure air. It is free from malaria and other diseases. The house is furnished and conducted with special regard for the comfort of families, and its cuisine is par excellence. The water is from artesian wells and protection against fire is efficient. There are baths on every floor and in connection with suites. There are elevators, electric lights, steam heat, 900 feet of piazza and a dancing pavilion 46x65 feet.

3 Golf Links Near Hotel. Amusements.

Billiard and pool tables for ladies and gentlemen, bowling alleys, tennis and croquet grounds. Drives are varied and beautiful and facilities for cycling unsurpassed. Steamers from New York arrive every fifteen minutes. Stages meet boats at St. George. For rates, rooms, plans, etc., address

GEORGE H. AVERY, Proprietor.

Summer in the Mountains

of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway. If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for your family in a region of

Absolute Health at Moderate Cost

2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk, send 2 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 102 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c. On May 29th and 30th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 371 Broadway, 1,354 Broadway, and Ferry Offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Thursday, 31st.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 945, 1,354 Broadway; 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 245 Columbus Av., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 173 5th Av.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.

Passenger rates, 2 cents a mile.

J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

MAPLE LAWN HOUSE.

One of the finest and healthiest locations in the mountains, four miles west of Cairo village; elevation, 1,500 feet; best of spring water; good rooms; bath and modern improvements.

PRIVATE AMUSEMENTS.

Large amusement hall, bowling alleys, pool room, tennis, hunting and fishing.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 175.

Special Terms for June.

July and August, $7 to $10 per week.

A special half-rate excursion to Cairo, via the Albany Day Line Steamers and Catskill Evening Boats, connecting with the Catskill Mountain Railroad. See Cairo Excursion advertisement.

Proprietor will be at St. George Hotel, Broadway and 12th St., (49 East 12th St.), Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at Brooklyn Eagle Information Bureau, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

Full information will be given as to excursion and board for Summer.

A. J. LOCK, Proprietor, Cairo, N. Y.

THE ROCKWOOD.

Open for the season May 20th. Main hotel has been enlarged to accommodate its increasing patronage. Dining room enlarged one-half; all modern improvements; baths and running water on each floor; elevation 1,200 feet; milk, butter and vegetables produced on our own farm.

AMUSEMENTS.

Large amusement hall, bowling alley (no bar), hunting, fishing and bathing.

Special low rate for June and September.

Half rate Decoration Day Excursion to Cairo via the Albany Day Line Steamers and Catskill Evening Boats. (See Excursion advertisement.) Applications for Summer board, or information concerning excursion, will receive prompt personal attention by proprietor, who will be at the St. George Hotel (Broadway and Twelfth St., (49 East Twelfth St.), Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and at the Brooklyn Eagle Information Bureau Fridays and Saturdays.

H. S. DUNCAN, Cairo, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
THE COLUMBIAN
has the finest and most convenient location, near Cairo R. R. Station; capacity, 160; three sulphur springs and baths; large, shaded grounds; miles of wooded walks; farm connected supplying fresh fruit and vegetables. Terms special for June, $7 to $9 for July.

AMUSEMENTS.

Bowling alley, pool and billiard room, tennis, croquet, baseball, dancing, and entertainments.

SPECIAL EXCURSION

to this house Decoration Day week for one or more days at half rates, via Albany Day and Catskill Night Boats. Tickets sold, rooms engaged, and all information at 34 Park Row. This place will please you. Send for booklet.
H. K. LYON, Prop., Cairo, N. Y.

BRAND

REVISION OF THE CHARTER

City Officials Not Anxious to Help the Commission.

NEED OF CHANGE ADMITTED

Controller Coler's Ideas—Borough Presidents Differ—Opinions of Various Heads of Departments.

Inquiries among the heads of municipal departments, made last week, indicate that there is no general desire on the part of these officials to aid the Charter Revision Commission in its work of drafting a more simple fundamental law for the governance of Greater New York.

One of the more prominent Tammany office holders in the city, after saying that the present charter was merely a series of compromises with old customs that was made possible only through the desire of its framers to lessen opposition in the various components of the greater city, declared that he would make no suggestions to the Revision Commission because "the Republicans got us into the scrape; let them get us out." With a Mayor who has said that the present charter is "good enough," and with a host of officials to whom the word "revision" means retirement to private life, it is apparent that the commission to which the Governor has intrusted the work of building a new charter must depend on the history of the city during the last three years for the basis upon which to erect its new law.

There are, however, a number of instances, showing the faulty construction of the present charter, which have attracted general attention. The sentiment among the heads of departments is almost unanimously in favor of the abolition of the Municipal Assembly, or, if that be deemed inadvisable, its reduction to one body, with powers not more ample than those exercised by the Board of Aldermen of the old City of New York. Then the borough system, with its involved methods of conducting public business and its tendency to arouse sectional jealousy, is generally regarded as a hindrance to the consolidation which the present charter was supposed to have brought about.

From the nature of their duties the two officials to whom the contrarieties of the charter are most apparent are Controller Coler and Corporation Counsel Whalen. The Controller's views on the subject of revision have been exploited from time to time with directness and with arguments to back them up. He favors the reduction of the Mayor's term of office to two years, and the granting to him of full power of removal of Commissioners at any time; the abolition of the Municipal Assembly and the substitution for it of a Board of Aldermen with no power over bond issues; the municipal ownership and, so far as is possible, the municipal operation of public utilities; the wiping out of the borough system; the abolition of the Board of Public Improvements, and the substitution for it of a department of public works, with the creation of a few bureaus to do the work of the departments now constituting the Board of Public Improvements; a single-headed Department of Police; a radical change in the Department of Education, with a concrete board at its head, and the composition of the Board of Estimate so altered that elective officers would hold the balance of power.

THE CONTROLLER'S VIEWS.

"The fundamental trouble with the charter," the Controller said yesterday, "is its division of responsibility. Our municipal Government is scattered over a vast area, and because of the charter, mismanagement of any of its details can be laid at no one man's door. The tendency of the age is to centralize power, and there is no reason why this idea should not obtain in the City of New York. Every city officer's duties should be made clear, and the power of removal by the Mayor should be extended, so that at any time he could dismiss inefficient appointees. In this way responsibility could be fixed, and the people could have a chance to retaliate upon any party which had demonstrated a tendency toward extravagances or of misgovernment."

Corporation Counsel Whalen's views on the necessity for amending the charter cover almost as wide a range as do those of the Controller. His idea of the Municipal Assembly is that no necessity exists for its continuance, and it was fully expressed when he said: "The Municipal Assembly can be trusted to do nothing, that it should do, and is expected to do all that it should not do. Its powers are too great in the way of impeding public improvements, and it should either be abolished or have its wings clipped."

Mr. Whalen would have important changes made in the educational system, and he believes that the borough system has proved to be a failure in more ways than one. In his own department he has little to suggest, though there are some inconsistencies in the present charter which are of no interest to the lay mind and which could easily be modified. When the commission calls upon him he will indicate the changes he has in mind.

President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements said, when asked what amendments he would suggest: "I have made a careful study of the public improvement section of the charter, and I have some ideas on other matters that I will, if called upon, explain to the commission. I don't care to talk about them now, though I will say that the present charter is hardly a law by which the City of New York ought to be governed in perpetuity."

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments was equally cautious. "Problems of taxation, so far as the charter is concerned," he said, "are so involved with the general statutes that it would take days to point out the inconsistencies. What is need is a revision of the tax laws, after a long and close study by experts, and then the charter, so far as it applies to the subject, should be remodeled. Should the commission call on me I will give my views, but I cannot do so now."

BOROUGH PRESIDENTS DIFFER.

The borough Presidents, with the exception of President Coogan of Manhattan, want more power, and they oppose any plan looking toward the abolition of the borough system. President Grout of Brooklyn briefly summarized his views on this subject by saying:

"So long as the component parts of the greater city have no better representation in the administration than is afforded by the present charter, the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond will not get an adequate share of public improvements. What we need is more power. Our office is a merely ornamental one. We ought to have votes in the Board of Estimate. We ought to have final power over the doing of certain public works. In a dozen ways the office could be made one that would attract the best men and result in great good to the entire city. Despite what you have been told, the borough system is not a failure. That it is not a great success is due to the law creating it. Give the boroughs a fair chance and then local officers some authority, and they will prove what I say."

President Coogan holds views at variance with Mr. Grout's. "We have power enough," he said. "What's the use of putting a silk hat on a wooden Indian? It won't do him any good, and it'll cost money. If they would abolish the system and put the money spent on salaries into improvements, we would have more prosperity. This borough system is making several bites of one cherry."

President York of the Police Department has his grievance against some of the charter provisions, but he is not in favor of any radical changes. "A bipartisan board may have its defects," he said, "but I can't see how they would be remedied by a single-headed commission. I'm not prepared to say what changes I'd like to have made.

"A separate Bureau of Elections? Well, I don't think that the Election Bureau has ever manifested any mad tendencies. Of course, a separate bureau might take the police out of politics, but they are not in politics now. And none of them had better be."

Heavy Rainstorm in Texas.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 19.—Early this morning for three hours this section of the State was visited by a heavy electrical and rain storm, doing great damage to railroads and other property. All trains entering the city were held here, owing to the fact that the tracks to the north for some miles were either under water or in bad condition, with several washouts reported between here and Taylor. The damage is reported to be heavy.

LIGHT-HEARTED PORTO RICO.

Simple Pleasures That Amuse the Natives at San Juan.

Staff Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JU'AN, Porto Rico, May 10.—It would be hard to find a town more sleepless than San Juan. From morning to night and from night to morning the racket is incessant. The open-air life of the climate doubtless explains in good part the prevailing noises, for anything happening anywhere can be heard everywhere else. In the houses rooms are divided only by thin partitions that reach but eight or nine feet from the floor, leaving several feet of air space above. A chair moved in a room may be heard in every room in the house. When one inmate is retiring and lets a shoe fall to the stone floor instead of carefully laying it there every other inmate knows what is happening. High doorways, and windows quite as high, protected only by doorlike shutters and without glass, bring street noises as close as if they were indoors. One may hear from an upper room the conversation of those passing in the street below. If the parties to the street colloquy are belated and demonstrative they may easily rouse a neighborhood. A cart on the stone pavement makes its presence felt for blocks around.

Native noises begin at daybreak when the shops open and people turn out for work. A brood of magpies seems loosened in this waking hour, for the native in his element is a chatterer. From that time there is no quiet. Street vendors carrying flat pans or baskets on their heads are early astir, to let the people know, in minor cadences, that they are ready for business. The first of this tribe carry things to eat, usually sweets. They are followed by sellers of cheap laces or new gaws. Their appearance brings the housewives to their windows and barter, seldom amounting to more than barter, sets in.

There is a native saying, "Vamos a pasar el tiempo;" meaning "Let us sit down and argue." The women employ it and act on it endlessly. Hotel life enables a visitor to learn their opinions upon a variety of subjects. Next week's weather seems to be a favorite topic. When two women, with their progeny, draw their rocking chairs into a hotel corridor—they cannot confine themselves to the forum of their own apartments—all other proceedings in the house may as well be suspended. This performance is given unfailingly from early coffee until the midday breakfast. After that meal there may be a rest for a nap, which refreshes the disputants for more vigorous combat. The evening session lasts late, and is often reinforced from the corridors and balconies in the vicinity.

Street scenes at night show how simply a community may be pleased. The people want to be amused, and since they cannot afford to pay others to entertain them, they furnish among themselves the means of keeping light-hearted. Street maskers provide much of the night fun. They usually go about in pairs, in harlequin costumes, with horns in their caps and highly painted pasteboard faces. A crowd is in tow from the moment of their appearance. It gathers numbers as they jog-trot through the streets. When they happen to enter a house on the way, the crowd waits patiently outside until the visit is over. The Plaza is always the objective point. There the town seems gathered; for other crowds have followed other maskers to that centre, and many have gone there confident of finding it worth while. On nights when the native band plays, especially on Sunday, maskers multiply, and the scene resembles a carnival. On such nights also the town militia is organized to strengthen and eventually, perhaps, to displace American troops, gets wholesale leave from the barracks. The natives like a uniform, and the men seem as well pleased with it as is a child with a new toy. This feature adds to the general animation.

Pleasures end at the Plaza comparatively early, to be resumed at balles or dances in different parts of the town. High-class residents may hire a pretentious hall for this purpose, but the simpler folk get the greater enjoyment in modest places, which a few pesos will rent. The ballroom is almost always on the street level, for the fun of a dance is apparently in having as many spectators as the street in front of the building will hold. With a band, consisting of a clarionet, which carries the air; a violin to fill in interludes; a bass viol to mark time, and a gourd, which the performer pounds with a piece of round stick, the music that the public love is ground out. Dancing means a minimum of motion to a maximum of noise. Feet shuffle in unison, but partners may not turn once a minute. It is enough for them to keep barely going to the sound of a combination whose music, gypsylike and crude, strikes every sense. Balls often last until well into the following day, from twelve to sixteen hours.

Among a people upon whom care sets so lightly it is perhaps not strange that even death is not too serious a matter. There are funerals, of course, that have hearses and for which a coffin and grave are bought for the body, but they are comparatively rare. The usual way is to hire a coffin and part of a grave. Men friends of the afflicted family carry the coffin to the cemetery and other men friends follow on foot. Women never witness a burial. At the grave the body is lifted out and, without shroud or other covering than the burial clothing, the dirt is shoveled on top of it. Then the undertaker's men carry the coffin away, sometimes on the run if another customer awaits its use.

For the coffins used the rate is 25 cents and upward, according to style. A grave fee must be paid, which covers occupancy for one year. If the fee is not then renewed the bones are exhumed and tossed into a heap of other dispossessed bones in one corner of the graveyard. A family holding a plot of ground in a grave apparently never concerns itself over the identity of the ejected bones. The remnants of a body for which rent may be paid may get into the bone heap if the gravedigger makes a mistake and lifts out a middle skeleton in a grave of three, for instance, thinking that he has landed the bottom one. Mistakes are less common than might be supposed, however, for families who lay their dead in the rented section seldom pay more than the fee of $1 to cover one year's interment. All bones look alike to them after that lapse of time.

The American designation of the native is Spiggoty, accented on the first syllable. Its origin is indefinite, but it may have come from the native ambition to speak English and to inform all comers of that desire. The native tongue, accustomed to soft letters, struggles hard with the k in "speak," and makes it sound like g cut off short. English is Ingles. When "speak English" encounters a Porto Rican, the result may be not unlike "spiggely," which some Anglo-Saxon mind roughened into "spiggoty." Whatever the origin, one hears everywhere of spiggoty people, spiggoty money, and all else spiggoty. Everybody uses the term, the natives having almost accepted it as a proper designation. If into some official document sent to Washington it should slip, the public may know that it has come to stay, and that a fresh coin has enriched the language.

NO MANDAMUS AGAINST CITY.

Application Refused in Supreme Court in Street Extension Case.

The application by John Burns, who owns property at Boston Avenue and Parke Lane, for a mandamus to compel the city to have a commission appointed to condemn land for the construction and extension of the Harlem River Terrace and Heath Avenue, was yesterday denied by Justice Fitzgerald. Maps and plans of the improvements proposed were filed in 1895, but Corporation Counsel Whalen was not asked by the Board of Public Improvements to institute condemnation proceedings until May 31 last. The assessment for the improvement is to be levied on the property owners to be benefited. Heath Avenue will take part of Burns's property. He claimed that the delay was an injury to him, as he could not tell what part of his property would be taken by the city and what would be left.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, in opposition to Burns's application, pointed out that 283 proceedings for the condemnation of land for street openings were pending at present, and that the department of his office in charge of such proceedings was unable to cope with the immense amount of work to be done. Since the affidavit made by the Corporation Counsel was made, sixteen new application condemnation proceedings have been filed, making a total of 279.

Justice Fitzgerald, in denying Burns's motion, said that where the Corporation Counsel's office had so many applications on hand, the city should not be forced in one of them by a writ of mandamus.

The Young Sloans Forgiven.

CHICAGO, May 19.—After eleven months of waiting, parental forgiveness has been extended to W. W. Sloan, Jr., of Buffalo, who was married, while at Harvard, to Miss Edwards of Camoridge, the fiancée of young Mr. Boeck of St. Louis, on the day after the wedding of the latter two was to have taken place in a Cambridge church. Last night the young man and his bride left for Buffalo.

CAME TO SEE THE SIGHTS

But Girl Seekers for Information Were Hard to Please.

Policeman's Efforts to Arouse Their Interest in Show Places Failed Until He Mentioned Department Stores.

The map of the Tenderloin, drawn by Police Sergt. Frederick G. Carson, hangs upon the wall of the West Thirtieth Street Station House, a disseminator of information to the traveler and a work to be admired by anyone who knows about such things. It brings pleasantly under the eye at a single glance, the theatres, hotels, public and semi-public buildings that set the Nineteenth Police Precinct apart as "the Tenderloin" of New York. It is done in water colors, and so fully that even the statues whose map figures are but half an inch high under the magnifying glass may be distinguished as those of this or that great man.

It is not by any means the first art work done by Sergt. Carson. In addition to maps of the two other precincts to which he has been detailed, the Sergeant was ordered to Police Headquarters for a period of ten months, when he mapped out the then five inspection districts of the city. A map of the city's waterfront also belongs to that period. When the body of Henry George lay in state at the Grand Central Palace, Sergt. Carson drew plans for the policing of the function, one for each of the five Captains concerned, showing the stations and the handling of the crowds. Two days later he was promoted from Roundsman to the grade of Sergeant.

While the present map at the Tenderloin station house is designed primarily for police purposes, its value as a guide to the district has been appreciated by such of the visitor population as finds its way legitimately to the sign of the blinking green lamps. All of the questions and visits of this sort are amusing enough, but over one in particular, station house habitues haven't done chuckling yet.

It began with something like this:

"Sergeant," in a low-toned voice whose sweetness made the desk officer look up very quickly. "Sergeant, my sister here and I are seeing New York for the first time. We've just come from the Waldorf, where the clerk let us sit for half an hour to study the life of that great—"

"Well, what can I do for you to-day?" Sergt. Carson broke in.

"As I was just telling you," the low voice resumed, "we've been to the Waldorf, and we want to see all of the sights of the great city. We've read in the newspapers of your map, and of how the district contains much of interest which goes to give the town its urban air. Your map—"

"Your map is over there," interrupted the Sergeant, pointing to the western wall.

There was a quick swishing of silken skirts and two low-toned voices cried simultaneously:

"How beautifully lovely!"

"And now, Sergeant, if you please," began the first voice, "you must come over here and explain it all to us."

"You will find a very legible index just below the map," said the Sergeant, who had resumed his writing.

"I don't think he's at all nice," confided the first voice to its fellow.

"For the honor of the Tenderloin," murmured the Sergeant, "I must do it."

He laid down his pen. Then he crossed to the map and its vocal admirers.

"What is it you wish to know?" he asked.

"Oh, the great points of interest," returned the first voice which proceeded out of the depths of a very pretty pink shirtwaist.

"Well, to begin with, there are 240 places of public interest in the precinct bounded by Fourth and Seventh Avenue, fourteenth and Forty-second Streets, all of which are indicated on my map in different colors, and—"

"But we want to visit the most important. What's that circle stand for?"

"That's the Broadway Tabernacle."

"Oh," in a tone of disappointment.

"And that?"

"St. Vincent de Paul's."

"And all those other circles?"

"Are the other twenty-one churches of the precinct. You cannot better spend the afternoon."

"No, thanks; but that great big black square looks as though it might be interesting."

"That's the New York Hospital. Perhaps you'd like that."

There was a shuddering note in the two voices' negation.

"Here's an art gallery," suggested the Sergeant; "very beautiful pictures."

"No, no, no."

"Here are schools, banks, fire-engine houses. No? Well, then we have three parks in the precinct. Perhaps you'd like to walk up and down Fifth Avenue."

Both voices confessed that none of these things were interesting.

"It is evident," mused the Sergeant, "that they're not serious minded. They must be giddy. I'll fix that."

"In purple squares," he continued aloud, "in all, twenty-two, are our theatres, some of the finest in the world. Now that house there to the left is noted for the correctness to detail of its historical productions, that for its unrestrained levity, and that for its emotional comedy."

But four pretty eyes did not brighten as the Sergeant expected.

"They're neither serious-minded nor frivolous; they're just women," he concluded.

"Ladies," he said in such a "I have found it at last" tone that both women jumped with expectation.

"Yes."

"Do you see those great, big red squares bunched together down there at one end?"

"Yes," came from tense drawn lips in quick gasps.

"Those squares are the big department stores of New York, all of which are in our precinct. That's Blank's, where rich and poor chase the fleeting bargain, and the other one next to it is—"

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"Those squares are the big department stores of New York, all of which are in our precinct. That's Blank's, where rich and poor chase the fleeting bargain, and the other one next to it is—"

"Which car?"

"At the corner going down."

From somewhere half up the block came floating into the May opened door, "we're very, very much obliged."

The Sergeant returned to his desk.

"Some women are frivolous, some're intellectual, more are neither, but all are just women," he told a fresh cigar.

Mysterious Killing at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 19.—At an early hour this morning the dead bodies of Henry Reichmann of Memphis and Mrs. Lilly Badakin, wife of a newspaper man of Forest City, Ark., were found in the woman's apartment on Jefferson Avenue. Reichmann had been shot three times while the woman's body received one bullet. The affair is shrouded in mystery.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Manhasset Water Company of North Hempstead, Nassau County; capital, $25,000. Directors—Paul E. De Fere, Brooklyn, and Thomas Patterson of Mineola, Nassau County.

Henry Hall Sons' Company of New York City, to manufacture fishing tackle; capital, $2,500. Directors—A. G. Hall of Rosebank and Hugh McRobert of Pompkinsville.

Ryder Manufacturing Company of Binghamton, to manufacture gas-heated flatirons; capital, $5,000. Directors—Charles A. Ryder and Charles E. Lee of Binghamton.

Knickerbocker Brass Bed Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Henry Meyers and Moritz Neugass of New York City.

Cafe Central of New York City; capital, $500. Directors—Louis Steinhart and Victor Freedman of New York City.

Sound View Land and Improvement Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—John C. Heintz and John J. Barry of New York City.

Oriental Chemical Company of Mamaroneck, Westchester County; capital, $15,000. Directors—George C. Trolich and Charles Brooks of Mamaroneck.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., May 19.—A certificate was filed with the Secretary of State to-day certifying that the American Sheet Steel Company had issued $49,000,000 of capital stock, of which $45,000,000 was issued for the purchase of property and the remainder, $4,000,000, was paid in cash. The certificate was signed by George B. McClurtry, President, and H. B. Wheeler, Secretary of the company.

The United States Paving Company, capital $2,000,000, was incorporated, to construct public and private works of all kinds. The incorporators are John B. Murray, Jersey City; H. C. Graves, New Rochelle, N. Y.

The International Cutlery Company, capital $300,000, was also incorporated, to manufacture and deal in cutlery. The incorporators are Thomas Achenbach, Michael Gaven, Jr., Jersey City; Dudley J. B. Bubignas, Jersey City.

SENATORS' SUMMER ATTIRE.

Some of Them Refuse to Abandon the Dignified Frock Coat, but Others Are Resplendent in Many Hues.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The hot wave has effected a remarkable transformation in the appearance of the Senate. It has practically driven out the "statesman's coat," the frock, which is the badge of Senatorship and usually inseparable from the average Senator. The Senate has reluctantly abandoned its distinctive badge and is to-day alive with color. It takes the abolition of the frock coat to make one realize what a factor it is in the funereal pall which overspreads the Senate, and is known as Senatorial dignity. It has robbed many of the most dignified Senators of all their impressiveness, and many of them who are noticeable for their ponderous tread now walk in a quick, lively, two-steppish fashion.

The frock coat still lingers in some of its last intrenchments, defying the weather. The most noticeable instance of this is Senator Platt of New York, who refuses to make the slightest concession to the thermometer. He not only wears his long, heavy frock coat, but he wears it tightly buttoned to the collar bone. He defiantly refuses to abate one button as a concession to the climate, and he flaunts a high white collar with piercing points and a heavy black cravat, to say nothing of the blackest of Winter trousers, before the envious gaze of his sweltering colleagues. Mr. Depew has effected a compromise and wears a black coat, but it is a sack, and he surmounts it with a low collar which affords a full view of the Depew neck. Mr. Wellington wears a frock coat and a silk hat and appears to suffer by so doing.

The old-fashioned Senators from Alabama, Messrs. Morgan and Pettus, stick to their principles and refuse to change their clothes, and both are freely offered in the galleries that they will wear the statesman's coat until the adjournment of Congress, no matter what the weather. They are understood to regard the frock coat as a part of their statesmanship, and to believe that they would shed some of their statesmanship with the coat. Mr. Foster also sticks to his high collar—an obtrusive collar with painful points—and looks irreproachable. It is true that he leaves his coat unbuttoned, but he never buttoned it in his life except when he was making his famous satirical speech on Mr. Beveridge, and then only for the purpose of heaping ridicule on that gentleman.

Mr. Thurston has tried a compromise, and made a failure of it. He wears a black frock and a low-cut white waistcoat, and he declines to abandon a high "whitewing" collar. The collar is the worst part of Mr. Thurston's outfit, for it makes him hot, and he is perpetually testing the edge of it with his thumb to note the progress of its wilt. His scanty hair is wet and wild, and his handkerchief is continually investigating his neck. He makes the other Senators nervous, and the consequence is that at the buttoned Platt, who sits near him, with an expression that seems to say, "How does he do it?"

Mr. Jones of Arkansas is the most resplendent sight in the Senate. He always wears a bountifully Southern aspect, with an extremely low waistcoat, a broad expanse of rumpled shirt-front, low collar, black tie, and silk watchguard. He wears these in dead of Winter, and he wears them now; but he has now enveloped his gigantic frame in a glowing white alpaca coat and waistcoat, and when he rises in his place and towers above the smaller statesmen the atmosphere in his neighborhood seems to lighten.

The alteration in the appearance of some of the Senators is startling. Mr. Daniel, usually a statue of gravity and dignity, has lost all his impressiveness by putting on a white waistcoat and low collar, with a black sack coat and trousers, and looks positively irreverent and undignified, while Mr. McCumber, in a light gray suit and blue shirt, with a 25-cent tie, looks like a ribbon salesman. Mr. Hawley has worn a gray coat all Winter, and his only change is to put on a pair of faded and washed-out trousers, much lighter than his coat, and even baggier at the knees than anything he has hitherto worn.

Mr. Foraker has become the handsomest man in the Senate by shedding his waistcoat and putting on a white shirt with black spots, under a black cutaway coat, and capped with a light tie and high collar. It has affected his spirits for the better, and he looks jaunty and happy and walks with a bounce. Old Senator Ross is in a light and wrinkled gray sack coat as thin as a Summer sack, and looks at the lowest computation twenty years younger.

The most extraordinary combination in the Senate is that presented by Mr. Perkins of California, who wears a gray frock coat and no waistcoat. His Summer shirt is surmounted with a white tie. Mr. McMillan, who has always refused to bow to tradition, and wears a frock coat, has exchanged his black sack for a gray one, with a white waistcoat and a four-in-hand tie. Mr. Kean rushed the season, flaunting a gray suit in cold weather, and he still wears it and looks triumphant. Mr. McComas is in light gray from head to foot, the only relief being a tie of nondescript shade, partaking somewhat of the color of plum jam. Mr. Lodge wears a sack coat and high collar, with a white waistcoat. His collar is preposterous, but refuses to wilt. Mr. Lodge has no Senatorial embonpoint, and hence is comfortable. Mr. Thurston eyes him occasionally with an envious glare.

The handsomest sight in the Senate is a particularly small page, with rosy cheeks, who has a dark red shirt, with a four-in-hand tie and a wide white collar. He puts even Mr. Foraker in the shade.

Appeal in Behalf of Blind Widow.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for a pension of $10 a month to enable an unmarried daughter to provide a home for her widowed mother, sixty-seven years of age, who has been for twenty-six years blind and for the last seventeen years partially insane. The mother's delusions are such that she refuses to accept food or any attention from any one excepting her daughter. She was for a time confined in an insane asylum, and would have remained if the daughter had been allowed to be with her. The daughter's failing health and impaired eyesight make it impossible for her to provide for the wants of both. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be duly and publicly acknowledged.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	43
Oats, No. 2 mixed	27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.75
Cotton, middling	9¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	7½
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	44
Beef, family	12.25
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	4½
Pork, mess	12.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	7¾
Lard, prime	7.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.50

CHICAGO, May 19.—Flour, quiet; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.70; straights, $2.90@$3.40; clears, $2.70@$3.20; Spring specials, $3.80@$3.90; patents, $3.60@3.40; straights, $2.60@2.80; bakers', $2@2.40. No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@66c; No. 2 red, 72@73c; No. 2 corn, 37½@38c; No. 2 yellow, 38@38¼c; No. 2 oats, 23½@24c; No. 2 white, 26@27c; No. 3 white, 25@26c; No. 2 rye, 55c; barley, fair to choice malting, 38@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.80; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.80; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per bbl, $10.60@$11.75; lard, per 100 lb, $6.85@$7.02½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6.50@$6.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.10@$7.20; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.25; sugars, cut loaf, $5.93; granulated, $5.37; confectioners' A, $5.33; off A, $5.78; clover, contract grade, $7.

COTTON.—The cotton market was an exceptionally narrow one. The entire scope of the variations after the opening call, which showed unchanged prices to a decline of 2 points, was only a matter of 3 or 4 points even on the more active positions, while some of the months scarcely changed. The news from South Africa, without stimulating speculation, arrested selling and, with some buying on European orders, the early market was quite steady. Later, however, an easier feeling followed continued favorable crop accounts, taking the advices from the cotton belt at large, and prices gradually settled with the close of the market quiet at 1 point net advance to 2 points net decline. The extent of the transactions was exceptionally small, even for a Saturday market. There was some talk of too much rain in Central Texas, with consequent damage; but accounts in general indicated that the growth of the cotton plant was under most promising conditions. The Southern interests continued to sell; but were less active than heretofore. The recent somewhat steady and extensive decline in the price of cotton has led to caution in the matter of further selling for short account, while the crop situation and the cotton trade situation, as to cotton goods at home and abroad, do not encourage speculation on the long side of the account. There remains more or less talk of a possible round-up of the August short interest; but the local contingent pays little attention to anything but the crop news and trade accounts; the professional traders continue to take a bearish view, but they proceed with caution. The immediate outlook is for a quiet, waiting market.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.47	9.46	9.45	9.45@9.46
June	9.32	9.32	9.31	9.32@9.33
July	9.32	9.33	9.30	9.32@9.33
August	8.98	9.00	8.96	8.99@9.00
September	8.22	8.25	8.20	8.24@8.25
October	8.03	8.03	7.99	8.02@8.03
November	7.84	7.85	7.84	7.86@7.87
December	7.83	7.85	7.82	7.85@7.86
January	7.85	7.87	7.84	7.86@7.87
February	..	..	..	7.86@7.90
March	7.89	7.89	7.89	7.90@7.92

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged; sales, 5,000 bales; American, 3,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 5¼d; futures opened steady, 1-64@2-64d advance. Closed steady at ½@1-64d net higher. December-January, 4.21v; January-February, 4.19½b; February-March, 4.19@4.20; May, 5.08@5.09; May-June, 5.07s; June-July, 5.04½b; July-August, 5.03s; August-September, 4.60s; September-October, 4.40s; October-November, 4.28s; November-December, 4.23v.

WOOL.—LONDON, May 19.—The offerings at the wool auction sales amounted to 9,625 bales. Good scoured brought higher prices. Despite the advance there were some withdrawals of this grade. Two shillings was bid and refused for superfine Victorian scoured clothing, of which 9,500 bales have been withdrawn since the opening, owing to the firmness of holders. To-day's sales and prices follow: New South Wales, 1,200 bales; scoured, 10½d@1s 9¼d; greasy, 4½d@1s 4½d. Queensland, 1,000 bales; scoured, 1s 2d@1s 3½d; greasy, nil. Victoria, 1,700 bales; scoured 6d@1s 11d; greasy, 6½d@1s 1½d. South Australia, 300 bales; scoured, nil; greasy, 5d@1s. Western Australia, 100 bales; scoured, nil; greasy, 5d@10½d. Victoria, 4,400 bales; scoured, 7d@1s 8d; greasy, 5d@1s. Tasmania, 500 bales; scoured, nil; greasy, 6½@11d. Natal, 100 bales; scoured, 6d@1s 6d; greasy, nil.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close:
May	....	....	....	71½
July	72¼	72 11-16	72½	72¾
September	73¾	73 9-16	73¼	73¼
Corn—				
May	....	....	....	42¾
July	43¼	43½	43¼	43½
September	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	65¾	66	65¾	65¾
July	67¼	67½	67	67
Corn—				
May	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
July	38 5-16	38½	37¾	38
Oats—				
May	22¾	22¾	22½	22½
July	22¾	22½	22¼	22¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Drought news from the Northwest was still a disturbing factor in the wheat market on Saturday, and primarily responsible for the strength of undertone which existed throughout the regular session, leaving the official close ¼c net higher. Quite a number of small local accounts, however, lacking the courage to go into the new week long of the market, were unloaded over the last hour, and prices eased off sharply under the pressure, July selling down from 72¾c bid to 72¼c, and closing 72¼c bid at 1 o'clock. During the forenoon speculation was on a fairly active scale, with shorts good buyers and sentiment quite bullish on the crop news. Private advices from the Northern part of the Spring wheat belt, where the drought has been most damaging, were very unfavorable, some of them indicating that farmers were plowing up their fields, preparatory to sowing flaxseed. Advices as to the possibility of rainfall over the Spring wheat belt within the next two days were conflicting, but the official weather map gave but little hope for moisture. In the Southwest there were rains again, but on a smaller scale, the storm moving eastward. Railroad officials, contrary to some private authorities, have estimated that Kansas and the Southwest will produce a very big crop of wheat this year. The English markets all took a holiday to celebrate victories in South Africa, but Continent markets were open as usual, and showed very little change one way or the other. Paris wheat was unchanged, and flour 5 points lower to 5 points higher. Berlin closed partly ¼ mark higher. Budapest 5 points up, and Antwerp ¼@¾f higher. The export business amounted to about 15 loads, all to ports. Spring wheat receipts were 270 cars, against 383 a year ago. Continental stock of wheat amounted to 20,650,000 bushels, compared with 22,852,000 bushels a week ago, and 21,904,000 bushels last year. No. 2 red closed 77¾c elevator and 80¾c free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 75½c; free on board, afloat.

DULUTH, May 19.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 69c; May, 69c; July, 69¾c; September, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67¾; May, 67¼c; July, 67¾c; September, 67¼c; No. 2 Northern, 65½c; No. 3 Spring, 62¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 19.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern, 67½@68c; No. 2 Northern, 66@66½c. Rye—Lower; No. 1, 56@56¼c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 41½@42c; sample, 37@42c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 19.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, May, 65¼c; July, 65¼c; September, 65¾@65¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 64½c.

CORN—No. 2, 42¼c elevator, and delivered, 43c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2, 27c; No. 3 oats, 26½c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28½c; track, mixed, 26½@28c; track, white, 29½@35c; No. 2 white clips, 29½@30c.

DULUTH, May 19.—Oats, 22½@23c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61@61½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60½@61c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 57@58c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 33½@45c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@52c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.50@$3.85; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@3.85; Spring clears, $3.65@3.75; extra No. 1 Winter, 2.70@2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@2.65; no grade, $17.50@17.75 per ton, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $2.90@3.20; fair to good, $2.90@3.20; choice to extra, $3.20@3.50. CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.30@2.40, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 82@84c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17@17.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.75@$16; coarse Winter feeds, $18@$19, latter white; middlings, $15@$18; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $15.75; oil meal, $26.50; linseed oil cake, $25.50; corn oil cake, $19.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 19.—Flour—First patents, $3.60@$3.65; bran, in bulk, $11@$11.25.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $12.25@$13; family, $14@$14.50; short clear, $14@$15. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$12.50; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $17@$19.50. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7½c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 8@8¼c; 10 lb, 7

Forty-first Street, 17.5 by 75.8, four-story brick dwelling; 25 Hamilton Terrace, east side, 238.9 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 17 by 76.11, four-story brick dwelling; 29 Hamilton Terrace, east side, 272.9 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 18.6 by 76.4, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment on 21, $14,978; on 25 and 29, $6,151. Subject to other mortgages for $14,000 each on 25 and 29.

FRIDAY, MAY 25.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Matthew Daly, referee, 310 West Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 168 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,492.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., sale by order of Joseph Ullman, receiver, 581 Hudson Street, west side, about 25 feet south of Bank Street, 24.10 by 73.4 by 25.3 by 72.6, five-story brick tenement, with store; 583 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Bank Street, 25 by 72.6 by 26 by 71.9, five-story brick tenement, with store; 1 and 3 Morton Street and 272 to 278 Bleecker Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 50 by 86 by 50 by 81, four-story brick tenements, with stores; 267 West Eleventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of Fourth Street, 25 by 102.5, four-story brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Hoe Avenue, east side, 204 feet south of Home Street, for a one-story frame shed, 19 by 12; Hugh Kirk of 1,162 Hoe Avenue, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $50.

Eighty-second Street, north side, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for two four-story and basement brick and stone dwellings, 25 by 85; Joseph A. Farley, owner and builder; James Leo of 2,585 Broadway, architect; cost, $100,000.

Hancock Street, north side, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, Van Nest, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Joseph Schwartz, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $2,500.

High Bridge Road, south side, 1,000 feet southeast of Spuyten Duyvil Station, for a one-story brick shop, 84.6 by 102; estate of T. G. Johnson, owner; S. F. Quick, architect; cost, $4,000.

Bronx Street, east side, 258 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 12 by 20; Charles H. Wagel, premises, owner; Henry E. Hall, architect; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 258 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 100 by 99.10; Simon Habermann of 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $140,000.

Alterations.

No. 142 West Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick studio building; Ruthran estate, owner; John Maher & Son, architects; cost, $350.

Washington Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, to a one-story frame store and a three and one-half story frame dwelling; Mrs. E. Lahn, premises, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 806 and 808 Trinity Avenue, to a two-story and basement brick and frame dwelling; H. F. O. Frederickson, of 806 Trinity Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 537 and 539 Broadway, to a five-story brick store; John Hawley, of 227 Mulberry Street, owner; Luminous Prism Company, architects; cost, $2,700.

Division Street, northwest corner of Chrystie Street, to a four-story brick office building; Jacob Bernstein, of 49½ Division Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 136 Sullivan Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; James Petreno, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 62 Rivington Street, to a brick tenement; M. Markiewitz, of 62 Rivington Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 144 to 148 East Forty-first Street, to a three-story brick stable; John Callahan of 146 East Forty-first Street, owner; R. Edwards & Co., architects; cost, $5,000.

Marcher Avenue, 200 feet south of Orchard Street, to a one-story frame church; James A. Mullen, premises, owner; W. A. O'Hea, architect; cost, $250.

No. 52 West Fifty-second Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Annie D. Watson, premises, owner; Charles H. Fox, architect; cost, $10,000.

Wales Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to move a three-story frame dwelling to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Burke Avenue; John F. Normayle of 500 Wales Avenue, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $800.

Fourth Street, north side, 280 feet east of White Plains Road, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; E. H. Carr of 303 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $200.

Fulton Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; William Bergen, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $1,000.

Forty-second Street, northwest corner of Depew Place, to a frame shed; New York and Harlem Railroad Company, owner; S. Huckel, Jr., architect; cost, $1,000.

Perry Avenue, northwest corner of Gun Hill Road, to move a two-story frame athletic Lodge to Putnam Avenue, northwest corner of Two Hundred and Eleventh Street; Columbia University, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, May 19.

BOND ST, Fulton Av, e s, 170.4 ft s of 176th St, 85.5x100; Katherine F. Merritt to Elizabeth Burford $29,000

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 95th St, 75.6x100; Theresa Reinhardt to Catharine T. Ramer and another 100

FOREST AV, new line, w s, 456.1 ft s of 165th St, new line, 25x100; Adam Ruckdeschel to Mary Frawley 1

FOREST AV, new line, 481.5 ft s of 165th St, new line, 25x100; Mary Frawley to Adam Ruckdeschel 1

HAMMOND ST, 59, n s, 25x—224.6x162.5; Thomas J. Dunn, Sheriff, to Charles Brown 1,500

HENRY ST, n s, Lot 888, map of Henry Rutgers, 24x87.6; Samuel N. Zemansky to Louis Rosenblum 1

HUDSON ST, w s, Lot 10, map by S. S. Dougherty, Dec. 4, 1838, 24.10x72x25.2x 73.4; Thomas J. Dunn, Sheriff, to Charles Brown 2,100

HUDSON ST, s w corner of Bank St, 25x 72.6x26x71.9; Thomas J. Dunn, Sheriff, to Charles Brown 2,800

LOT 96, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Henry H. Vought and another to James J. Logan 1

MORTON ST, n w corner of Bleecker St, 50x86x50x81; Thomas J. Dunn, Sheriff, to Charles Brown 5,500

ROAD from New York to Boston, n s, adjoining lands of A. Arnow, 3 600-1,000 acres; Charles M. Herring to Moses F. Dennis, ⅛ part ..... Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 157th St, 25x100; Samuel I. Frankenstein and another to Louise B. Schneider ..... Exchange.

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of Westchester Av, 104.2x125x100x154.5; Morris Av, n w corner of 150th St, 59.2x100; Brook Av, n w corner of 149th St, widened, 49.5x90x40.5x90.5; 144th St, n s, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Westchester Av, s s, 32.5 ft w of Eagle Av, 29.5x90.5; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of Westchester Av, widened, 84x93.1x99.7x84.11; Bergen Av, w s, 157 ft n of Westchester Av, 74.11x106.10x64x100.1; Bergen Av, s e s, at n s of 148th St, 72.8x100x27.3x 109.10; 148th St, n s, 109.10 ft e of Bergen Av, 27.5x140.11x25x152.2; Albert Rothermel to Edward Miehling, 1-3 part 1

WARREN ST, s s, 80.10 ft e of Greenwich St, 47.2x25; Charles De H. Brower to John Le F. Brower and others, executors and trustees 35,000

1ST AV, 274 to 278, n e corner of 16th St, 69x94; Samuel A. Robinson to Herman Espen 1

10TH ST, 377 East, 25x94; Leopold Kaufman to Jonas Well and another 1

10TH ST, 377, n s, 25x94.9; Jonas Well and another to Leopold Kaufman 1

97TH ST, 144 East, 20x98.9; Oscar Ludovici and others to Henry H. Jackson ... 14,050

76TH ST, 136 East, 16.8x102.2; Edward E. D. Doughty to Emma C. Doughty ... 1

76TH ST, 136 East, 16.8x102.2; Emma C. Doughty to Julius B. Cowing 13,500

79TH ST, 177 West, 17x102.2; Louis A. Prosor to M. G. Niblo 100

81TH ST, s s, 333 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x100.11; Clara Waterman to Julian Gutnes 1

161ST ST, n s, 270 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Catharine Cunningham to John J. Smith 1

116TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of 2d Av, 20x 100.11; John L. Huishof to Lewis W. Bayerton 100

123D ST, 321 East, 18x100.11; Herbertena Angelo to Rocco Di Cristina 1

147TH ST, 431 West, 17x99.11; Mary Cahill to Mary A. Harriot 1

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, John Jacob, to William Gilmann and another; 5th St, s s, 112.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x96.2, 20 years $750

BENDHEIM, Minnie, to John Bauer; 981 Columbus Av, store, &c., 5 9-12 years .. 2,400

LEMKEN, William, to Richard Horstmann; 202 South St, 5 years 2,500

NEW YORK PRESS CLUB to Louis Haims; 1 North William St, store, &c., 3 years 3,600

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY and another, trustees, to Emanuel M. and Samuel J. Levy; 181 Front St, first loft, 4 years 800

WEINSTEIN, Joseph, to Joseph Fishman; 17 East Broadway and 11 Catharine St, store, &c., 5 years 1,850

Recorded Mortgages.

BAUER, John, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 981 Columbus Av, saloon lease, demand. $2,000

DI CHRISTINA, Rocco, to Magdalena Buhler; 123d St, 321 East, 3 years 7,000

FISHMAN, Joseph, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 17 East Broadway and 13 Catharine St, demand 1,000

FLAGG, George W., to Anthony Smyth; Tinton Av, n e corner of 168th St, demand 5,000

GREENBLATT, Ely, to John A. Brown, Jr.; Lewis St, e s, 68 ft n of Houston St, rerecorded 3 years 29,000

HUMPHREYS, George J., to Ambrose W. Humphreys; 235 West 24th St, 1 year ... 2,800

JACKSON, Henry H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 144 East 27th St, 1 year 10,000

LAUFMANN, Leopold, to Henry F. and Joseph L. Colby, trustees; 10th St, n e s, 398 ft s e of Avenue B, due 25,000

KEHOE, Rose A., to Isaac A. Hopper; 183d St, n s, 137.5 ft e of King's Bridge Road, ½ year 1,000

LIEBERMAN, Louis, to Bernheimer & Schmid; North William St, saloon lease, demand 3,000

LYONS, Richard J., to Josephine Lachat and another; Lafontaine Av, new line, s w corner of 178th St, 3 years 3,000

McCULLOUGH, John G., and Frederic B. Jennings to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 55 and 57 Broad St, 3 years 75,000

RUCKDESCHEL, Adam, to Dollar Savings Bank; Forest Av, w s, 481.6 ft s of 165th St, present line, 1 year 3,000

SILVERSTEIN, Gussie, to Mary Tully; Lot 5, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association at Fordham Ridge, opposite Jerome Park; also, Creston Av, e s, 716.5 ft n of Wellesley St, 1 year 2,000

STEVENS, Amelia, to Melissa P. Dodge and others, trustees, &c.; 134th St, n s, 345 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 1,000

THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY to the Morton Trust Company, as trustees, &c.; all rights, franchises, property, &c., 100 years, gold bonds .$35,000,000

THOESEN, Valentine P., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 165 Willis Av, saloon lease, demand 3,000

WOLF, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 47 Franklin St, 5 years. 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

SCHMEIDLER, Leopold, and Irving Bachrach to the Bowery Bank of New York. Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 1,900 to 1,910; John Hanauer against Wendel estate, owner; Moeslein Ceiling Works, contractor $150

ELIZABETH ST, w s, 228.7 ft n of Prince St, 20x89.2; Isseks Brothers against Charles Le Roy De Caumont, owner; Charles Goldman, contractor 58

ELIZABETH ST, w s, 268.7 ft n of Prince St, 20x89.2; Isseks Brothers against Charles Le Roy De Caumont, owner; Charles Goldman, contractor 58

MONROE ST, 161 to 167; Harry W. Bell against Rebecca Meryash, owner and contractor 357

PEARL ST, 330; Robert Ross against W. Hulse, agent for owner; — Robinson, contractor 76

WESTCHESTER AV, s w corner of Beach Av, 67x100; Stafsholt & Tracy against Aaron Abrams, owner and contractor .. 100

100TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 75x 201.10 to 99th St x25x irregular to beginning; Fritz & Perelberg against Henry Hosier, owner and contractor; Ernest Price, contractor 2,200

133D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 125x 99.11; E. Hammer & Son against Rachel Juster, owner and contractor 1,400

133D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 125x 99.11; Fritz & Perelberg against Rachel Juster, owner and contractor 1,500

156TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x—; Sam Bluman against Isidor Cohen, owner; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, contractor 125

185TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 50x 100; George Wingender & Co. against Henry D. Lichtenstein and others, owners and contractors 260

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 13th St, 50.6x 100x irregular; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company with Henry Corn, — payments $325,000

BROADWAY, s e corner of 13th St, 50.6x 100x irregular; Alliance Realty Company with Henry Corn, — payments 75,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 161st St, 25x 75; Audubon Av, n e corner of 169th St, 101.7x 95; Ellen M. Fenton against Dennis Fenton and others, (dower, &c.;) attorneys, Stern & Rushmore.

PARK AV, e s, 75 ft n of 80th St, 25x100; Sidney J. Baumann against William Solomon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shepard & Prentiss.

PARK AV, n e corner of 157th St, 58.3x105.5x 51.6x132.8; American Mortgage Company against William T. Hookey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

69TH ST, n w corner of Exterior Street, 192x 100.5x201x—; Levering & Garrigues against the Hammond Typewriter Company and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auctr's
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, May 23,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
Under the direction of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee.

7 WEST 38TH ST.,
4-story basement and cellar high-stoop brownstone dwelling, and lot 25x98.9.

10 EAST 17TH ST.,
5-story brownstone store building, with 3 and 2 story extensions. Lot 25x92.

43, 45 HARRISON ST.,
Plot 45.1x87.10x44.7½x87.4.

229, 230 WEST ST.,
2-story brick, with 1-story extension, covering plot 50.5x124x50.2x122.7.

99 BARCLAY ST.,
5-story and cellar brick store. Lot 22.10x99.11x 22.8x100.3.

155 WEST ST.,
Lot 19.10x24.3x20x84.8.

256 WASHINGTON ST.
AND 98 MURRAY ST.,
S. W. cor. Lot 32x70x32.9.

104 AND 106 MURRAY ST.,
Two 4-story and cellar brick stores. Plot 47.10½ x89.4x46.2x88.9.

87 BARCLAY ST.,
Northeast Corner Washington St.
4-story brick store, covering lot 19.7½x41.8x 18.11x48.5.

227 WASHINGTON ST.,
Adjoining above corner; 5-story brick store, 21x 76.11x21.1x76.

276 PEARL ST.,
5-story brick store, and lot 23x90.1x24.6x89.7.

220 PEARL ST.,
5-story brick building. Lot 20x107.1x103.

221 AND 223 FRONT ST.,
Two 4-story brick buildings, 16.9x70.10 each.

1,763 AVENUE A,
S. W. Cor. 92d St.
Lot 25.8½x94.

2D AVENUE, EAST SIDE,
87TH TO 88TH ST.,
200x20.5,
Will be sold in 11 parcels.

1,745, 1,747 FIRST AVENUE,
W. S., bet. 90th and 91st Sts.
Plot 100x100, will be sold in 3 parcels.

92D ST. AND 93D ST.,
119 feet west of Ave. A.
100x201.5.

AVENUE A, West Side (as proposed).
93D TO 94TH STS.,
Plot irregular, together with all bulkhead and water rights which may belong to the upland, and subject to streets as now existing.

For book-map, terms of sale, etc., apply to PETER B. OLNEY, Esq., Referee, 31 Nassau St. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, Esqs., Pl. Attys., 34 Nassau St. WILLIAM H. HARRIS, Esq., Def. Atty., 258 B'way, or the Auctioneers, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auctioneers will sell at auction THURSDAY, MAY 24, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By order of Daniel Seymour, Joseph C. Baldwin, and Arthur Hill, Esqs., EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF GEORGE R. LANSING, deceased,

282 WASHINGTON ST.
3-story attic and cellar brick business building and lot. Size about 19.10½x48.9 ft.

Maps at the office of Daniel Seymour, Esq., 29 Wall St., or at the auctioneers' office, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

435 WEST 22D ST.
4-story English basement brownstone dwelling, with bay window extension in rear to 3d story, 16.8x80x36.8.
S. F. Jayne & Co., agents, 254 West 23d St.

19 EAST 108TH ST.
5-story and basement brownstone flat and lot, 31x about 83x100.11.

130 WEST 91ST ST.
5-story and basement brownstone and Harvard brick front flat and lot, 34.6x90x100.8½.
Thomas & Eckerson, Esqs., agents, 33 and 35 West 30th St.

Maps at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs, will sell at auction TUESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Trustee's Sale under order of Supreme Court. By order of The United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as Trustee of the Estate of Matthew Byrnes, deceased.
3D AV., east side, 24.8½ ft. south of 29th St.—2 and 1 story brick and frame buildings, with stores, 74.0% on 3d Av. x90 ft. in depth.
560, 562 AND 564 3D AV., N. W. Cor. 37th St.—Three 4-story and basement brick buildings, with stores and 1-story extensions. Corner 27x90 ft.; inside 25x80 ft. each.
1,186 3D AV., Northwest Corner 69th St.—4-story brick store and lot 22.5½x60.8.
1,188 AND 1,190 3D AV.—2-story brick, with stores and lot 26.0½x57.10.
1,192 AND 1,194 3D AV.—2-story brick with stores and lot 26.3x57.10.
1,196 AND 1,198 3D AV.—2-story brick, with stores and lot 26x57.10.
ROLLINS & ROLLINS, Esqs., Attorneys for Petitioners, 32 Nassau St.
Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs, will sell at auction TUESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By order of THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO.

2,076 5TH AVENUE, S. W. Cor. 128th St.
The very choice 4-story basement and cellar brick and brownstone dwelling, with butler's pantry extension, 23.5x50x75; steam heat, hardwood trim throughout, open plumbing, etc.

70 EAST 94TH ST., 130 ft. west of Park Avenue.
3-story and basement brownstone flat and lot 25.3x about 87x100.8½.

308 AND 310 WEST 127TH ST., 150 ft. west of 8th Avenue,
4-story and basement brick, brownstone trimmed flats, 25x65x99.11 each.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.
Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

F. W. SCUTT, Auctioneer.
Office: Post Office Building, Jamaica.
SECOND GREAT SALE.

Fifty Lots at Auction
ON THE PREMISES, THE BEAUTIFUL
Hollis Heights,
section of Hollis, Queens Borough, N. Y. City.
Decoration Day, 3 P.M.
Valuable Business Property, corner Fulton St. and Eden Av. Take any Jamaica trolley, or Long Island Railroad.
Title guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Company. For maps, illustrated catalogues, free tickets, and full particulars address the auctioneer, or Hollis Real Estate Company, M. Bowsky, Prest., 309 East 59th St., or M. E. Grosse, Grocer, 140 E. 16th St., New York City.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
TUESDAY, JUNE 5, NOON.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
ESTATE OF JOHN HOBBS, Dec'd.
59 VERY CHOICE LOTS
desirably situated on
AQUEDUCT AND TEE TAW AVENUES, KING'S BRIDGE ROAD,
FORDHAM HEIGHTS,
Bronx, New York City.
Magnificent location, fine views, wide avenues, extra deep lots, covenants excluding nuisances; opposite Reformed Church, Jerome Park Reservoir, and only
3 BLOCKS WEST OF JEROME AVENUE TROLLEY.
Titles insured free of cost; 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage at 5 per cent. Maps with Thomas Hooker, Attorney for Trustee and others, 4 Warren St., and with James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, TUESDAY, MAY 29, noon.
3 PRIVATE RESIDENCES,
865, 867, 869 E. 134 St.,
N. S., between St. Ann's Av. and So. Boulevard, Bronx, New York City.
Each house two-story, basement, and cellar, brick, with B. S. stoop, 16.8x50x100; fine trim; all improvements; convenient to L Station and trolley; terms very liberal. Maps and particulars with Hardiman & McGoldrick, Attorneys, 27 William St.; Kaeppel & Co., Real Estate, 3d Av. and 161st St.; James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, and caretaker in No. 867.

McVICKAR & COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY, MAY 29th, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Supreme Court Foreclosure under direction of LORENZO SEMPLE, Referee,
337½ WEST 55TH ST.
Three-story and basement brownstone private dwelling, size 15x100.5.
Further particulars of Auctioneer, 24 Nassau St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
will sell TUESDAY, MAY 29, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
69 EAST 109TH ST.
EXTRA LARGE, 5-STORY, 4-FAMILY BRICK TENEMENT; 4 ROOMS AND PRIVATE HALL TO EACH APARTMENT; IN GOOD ORDER AND CONDITION; SIZE, 43.9x100.11.
80 per cent on Mtge at 5 per cent
Title guaranteed by TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO. Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 11 Pine St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MAY 22nd, 1900,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
PEREMPTORY SALE
OF 57 LOTS
Balance of the property of The Hamilton Land Co.,
Situated on 3rd Avenue, 85th, 86th, and 87th Streets, Bay Ridge, Borough of Brooklyn.
70 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage for 1, 2 or 3 years at 5%.
Titles Guaranteed by The Title Guarantee and Trust Company free of charge.
A large number of houses costing from $5,000 to $15,000 have been built and are being erected on this property.
Access to the property may be had by the 39th Street Ferry and Electric Railroad which passes the property, or by the Bridge via. 3rd Avenue Electric Cars, or 5th Avenue Branch of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad.
For Books, maps or further particulars apply at the Auctioneer's Office, Peter F. Meyer, 111 Broadway (basement), New York City, or at the office of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 171 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 23D, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
NO. 232 WEST 61ST STREET.
Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Thursday, May 24, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
The Choice and Valuable Unimproved Property
consisting of plot of land, containing 5 lots,
North East Corner
Riverside Drive & 94th Street,
and
6 DESIRABLE LOTS,
South East Corner
5th Avenue & 104th Street,
also
5-story and basement high-stoop brick and stone apartment, with lot,
No. 133 West 56th Street,
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, MAY 24TH, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
TRUSTEES' SALE.
Choice and Valuable Property
CONSISTING OF
6-story and basement brick building, with lot,
No. 156 William Street.
Northeast Corner Ann Street.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Thursday, May 24th, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF ELIZABETH KOHLER, DECEASED,
5-story and basement brick and brownstone apartment house, with lot,
No. 223 East 14th Street,
between 2d and 3d Avenues.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Thursday, May 24, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
The Choice and Valuable Unimproved Property
consisting of plot of land, containing 5 lots,
North East Corner
Riverside Drive & 94th Street,
and
6 DESIRABLE LOTS,
South East Corner
5th Avenue & 104th Street,
also
5-story and basement high-stoop brick and stone apartment, with lot,
No. 133 West 56th Street,
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
82 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Near 80th Street,
Elegant new 5-story Indiana limestone American basement dwelling, with extension; steam heat, electric lights, decorated; ready for immediate occupancy; size of lot, 20.3½x97.9½x irreg.
332 WEST 83D ST.
Elegant new 5-story brick, bay window American basement dwelling, with extension; steam heat, electric lights, decorated; ready for immediate occupancy; size of lot, 89.5½x38x irreg.
Maps and particulars, apply to auctioneers, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St. Tel. 3943 Court.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Wednesday, May 23, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York,
55 EAST 123D ST.,
3-story basement and cellar brownstone dwelling, with chandeliers, gas fixtures, and mirrors; size of lot 19.5½x100.11.
Same Day,
To Close the Estate WILLIAM H. GOLDSTEIN, deceased,
27 WEST 95TH ST.,
3-story basement and cellar brown-stone dwelling with butler's pantry extension; size of lot, 17x 100.8½.
Montague Lessler, Esq., Attorney for Estate, 31 Nassau Street.
Maps and particulars with Attorney, or at Auctioneers' offices, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
325 WEST 84TH ST.,
3½-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, decorated, with 2-sty. extension; size of lot, 18x102.2.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneers' offices, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
NO. 235 MERCER ST.,
the valuable 6-story and basement brick and stone business building, all rented on leases; size of lot, 25x100.
Maps and further particulars at auctioneer's, Kennelly Building, No. 7 Pine St. Telephone, 3043 Cortlandt.

William M. Ryan, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE,
BY ORDER OF THE
TREMONT AVE. LAND CO.
143 Valuable Building Lots
SITUATED ON
TREMONT AVE., (177TH ST.)
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
DALY AVE.
ELSMERE PLACE—FAIRMONT PLACE,
24TH WARD, NEW YORK CITY,
WILL BE SOLD ON
Tuesday, May 22d, 1900,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York.
Trolley Cars on Tremont Av., Southern Boulevard, and Boston Road; L station at Tremont and 3d Avs., and 2 stations of the Rapid Transit R. R. now under construction will be within 3 blocks of the property.
As this property is outside the fire limits, frame buildings can be erected thereon.
Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., free of charge to purchasers.
TERMS LIBERAL.
PAUL M. HERZOG, Esq., 22 William St., Attorney,
S. T. STERN, Esq., 4,221 3rd Av., (Bronx.)
Maps and particulars may be obtained of MESSRS. LEITNER & MARKS, 3rd and Wendover Aves., Bronx., MR. WM. BROOKER, 776 Tremont Ave., Bronx, or of the auctioneer, at his office, 149 Broadway, New York.

William M. Ryan, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction at Read Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock noon,
THURSDAY, MAY 24TH, 1900.
(NO FURTHER ADJOURNMENT.)
ABSOLUTE AND UNRESERVED SALE,
by order of the Executors of the Estate of FRANCIS MORGAN, dec'd.
176 W. 94TH ST.,
BETWEEN COLUMBUS & AMSTERDAM AVS.
5-story and cellar extra-wide brownstone apartment house, 2 families on a floor, 6 rooms and bath to each apartment. Modern improvements, hot water supply, &c. Size 35x about 70x 91.6. Actual annual rentals, $3,732.00.
TERMS LIBERAL.
REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Esqs., Attys. for Executors, 58 Pine St., N. Y.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 B'way, N. Y.

THE AUCTION SALE
of the properties belonging to the
Estate of the late Eugene O'Sullivan
SCHEDULED FOR
WEDNESDAY, MAY 23D, 1900,
HAS BEEN POSTPONED
UNTIL
TUESDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1900.
GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
60 CEDAR ST. (4015)

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Many and recent fatal fires in our best dwellings have rendered necessary a
RADICAL CHANGE
in residence construction. The attention of those about to purchase houses is called to
THE ONLY MODERATE PRICED
FIRE PROOF RESIDENCES
(American Basement) in New York City
NOW APPROACHING COMPLETION,
On West 105th St., North Side,
Near Riverside Drive.
For prices and particulars apply to
H. M. WEED, Builder and Owner, 2,585 Broadway, Corner 97th St.
These residences are situated on one of the most elegant, restricted streets on the upper West Side. Inspection of construction cordially invited. Plans and exteriors are a radical and artistic departure from existing American Basement types. Plans can be seen at the office of Janes & Leo, Architects, 2,585 Broadway, N. W. Cor. 97th St.

"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING."
Last year we sold on Decoration Day, for the Germania Real Estate and Improvement Co., the originators and developers of Vanderveer Park, every one of the 312 LOTS constituting the Hubbard and Bush Farms, and many of these lots have since BEEN SOLD AT LARGE ADVANCES THIS YEAR. ON
DECORATION DAY,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, at 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES, we are directed by the same company to sell at
POSITIVE AUCTION
the 773 MOST DESIRABLE LOTS, constituting the former Wm. I. Kouwenhoven Farm, and located on
FLATBUSH AV., AV. N.
and adjoining streets and avenues, Borough of Brooklyn. The property is finely developed. 75% of the purchase price may remain on mortgage for 1, 2 OR 3 YEARS at 5% INTEREST, and the Flatbush and Nostrand Av. trolley cars pass directly through the property. Fare, 5 cents. LUNCHEON, MUSIC, FREE PASSES. Maps and further particulars from the Germania Real Estate and Improvement Company, Nostrand and Flushing Avs., Brooklyn, and the Potter Building, Park Row, New York, or JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, and 160 Broadway, New York.

TALKING ABOUT A HOME
5,000 HAPPY PEOPLE
Are living in houses purchased through our popular plan. It has been the means of putting hundreds in their own dwellings from 5 to 10 years ahead of their fondest hopes, from the fact that it requires only about what you pay rent to secure a deed to a desirable, well-located property.
Go and see the three-family residence shown here. It is on the main street, leading from Crotona Park to Bronx Park, No better location in the Borough of Bronx. One-family houses in the same vicinity 25% cheaper than you could build them. Make a request for one of our agents to see you at your convenience, or call at office.
New York Building-Loan Banking Company, 111 Fifth Avenue, or R. H. Jones, 4221 Third Avenue.
Tremont.
Can Be Seen Sundays or Evenings.

A REAL BARGAIN.—New, well-built house, 8 rooms and bath, hardwood trim, nickel plumbing, furnace; electric lighting, complete; close station and school; entire neighborhood restricted; beautiful suburban location; high ground, extended views; very accessible for commuting. Price only $5,000; easiest terms. GORDON, Real Estate, 20 East 42d St.

BARGAIN.—8-room cottage, 2 lots; improvements; fruit and shade; would sell cheap. OWNER, 2,261 Washington Avenue; call any day. Price, $8,700; rent, $35.

SELL OR RENT, 1,999 ARTHUR AV., 2 blocks from Tremont Avenue "L" Station. Price, $4,100; rent, $25. Key at 1,995. RANDALL, 721 Tremont Av.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.
Large fire-proof west side family hotel; choice location; well rented; might consider part exchange. C. K. BILL, 11 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

NINETY SUBURBAN TOWNS
within from ten minutes to one hour of Grand Central Station, are briefly described in No. 23 of the "Four-Track Series" of the New York Central. Some of the information is as follows:
Distance and time from Grand Central Station.

ICE TRUST AND THE LAW

Legislation Under Which American Company Will Be Prosecuted.

MAY ESTABLISH A PRECEDENT

Senator Donnelly, Its Author, Thinks the Law's Enforcement Will Expose Those Upholding Illegal Trusts.

The law under which the Ice Trust will be prosecuted civilly and criminally, Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1899, was introduced in the Legislature of 1899 by Senator Thomas F. Donnelly of the Twentieth District. It repealed Chapter 383 of the Laws of 1897. Senator Donnelly said yesterday that it became the general anti-Trust law of the State and might, because of its use against the Ice Trust, prove a boomerang. Such use would establish a precedent, he said, for its employment against others in which the Republican party is largely interested.

"My point," said the Senator, "is that the law has been on the statute books since 1899, that the Republican Attorney General has been frequently requested during the period from the enactment of the law until now to enforce it against existing illegal trusts, in this State especially, by the Association of Commercial Travelers, that neither the Attorney General nor the Governor of the State has seen fit to take cognizance of the law until the present time. Whether this spasm of special virtue is due to an effort to obtain political prestige instead of an earnest and sincere desire to start a crusade against illegal trusts in this State I am unable to say with positiveness. At all events, when the law is enforced it will be discovered on what side of the political fence the trusts have entrenched themselves."

The law of 1899, its author went on to say, makes all contracts in violation of it void and the violator of it guilty of a misdemeanor. The Attorney General has the right to examine witnesses before trial to obtain evidence on which to predicate his prosecution.

The criminal proceedings against the President of the American Ice Company and the members of the Board of Directors will be taken up to-morrow afternoon at the Jefferson Market Police Court before City Magistrate Zeller. If the defendants do not waive examination some very interesting testimony will be presented for the prosecution by Clarence J. Shearn of Einstein & Townsend. Experts of reputation will testify in regard to the ice crops of the Hudson River and Maine, and the share of the Ice Trust in each, and many affidavits will support the various allegations of the complaint. On Tuesday the time for filing answers to the petition to annul the certificate under which the American Ice Company does business in this State expires, and it is expected that a day will be set by Attorney General Davies for the hearing of witnesses.

It was learned yesterday that W. A. Winne, whose ice working ground at Athens, opposite Hudson, N. Y., was plowed up by a steamer said to have been hired by the Trust last Winter, is about to sue the American Ice Company for $100,000 damages. He said yesterday that he was collecting evidence to submit to his lawyers, and did not care to talk on the subject except to say that he was preparing to cut about 30,000 worth of ice when the steamer cut up the working ground between Athens and Hudson Channel, where the ice was. The fact that such a quantity of ice was there is additional corroboration of the statement that the Ice Trust would not cut ice, so as to restrict the production, as it has ice grounds near Athens and a very large area for harvesting.

It was stated on excellent authority yesterday that the Ice Trust is in as great danger of disruption from internal dissension and dissatisfaction as from legal action. Wesley M. Oler of Baltimore has already contradicted President Morse in very sharp terms, and it is now asserted that David W. Hunt of Philadelphia is far from pleased at the turn affairs have taken, and will insist on the rights of the Knickbocker interests being fully recognized and protected. This is said to account for the many conferences the heads of the trust have had during the week.

If any of the five-cent wagons of the American Ice Company were in the lower east side district yesterday they were not seen by many independent distributors, who were talked with. It was reasserted that the trust wagons were shunned to such an extent that an independent dealer was doing a land-office business near a trust wagon, which was selling no ice.

ESCAPE FROM BARGE OFFICE.

Five Immigrants, Though Admitted, Depart Through a Trap Door.

As the rain was battering down on the Barge Office late yesterday afternoon five figures were seen by pedestrians in Battery Park emerging from a small trap door on the eastern side of the roof. A closer view showed them to be Italians. Creeping cautiously, one after the other, across the whole length of the building's top, they swung from the northwestern edge by their hands and dropped to the ground below.

The distance was not great, so the descent was made in safety. On reaching the ground the five made off across the park on a run, disappearing up State Street.

Inquiries disclosed the fact that they were immigrants who had fulfilled all the requirements for admission into the country. Not knowing, however, that they were at liberty to go where they wished, and fearing, perhaps, a long detention, they made good their escape. The trap door stood open, and they took advantage of it.

EMPLOYES' RIGHTS AS JURORS.

Herman Citron Guilty of Misdemeanor in Discharging a Talesman.

Herman Citron of Citron Brothers, manufacturers, at 10-14 Bleecker Street, Manhattan, was before Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, to answer to a charge made by William E. Gray of 122 Covert Street, Brooklyn, that Citron had discharged him and employed another man in his place because Gray had been drawn and had to serve as a juryman in the Supreme Court.

Citron denied that he had, in so many words, discharged Gray. He said that he told Gray that unless he could get excused he would have to put another man to work in his place.

"That amounts to the same thing as a discharge," said Justice Maddox, "and you are guilty of a misdemeanor under the Civil Code."

Justice Maddox postponed action in the matter until May 29.

The Mexican Earthquake.

CHICAGO, May 19.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico says that reports from Pacific Coast towns show that the earthquake of Wednesday, which was comparatively slight in that city, was more severe along the coast. A tidal wave succeeded the second shock, doing considerable damage. In the coast towns in the States of Colima and Jalisco, houses were submerged, boats swamped, and several natives drowned. The duration of the shocks generally was one minute. Where they were most severe, however, they lasted but two seconds.

David S. Jones's Children.

In an obituary of William Alfred Jones, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 9, he is called "the last surviving child of the late David S. Jones." This is not correct. Three of David S. Jones's children, two sons and a daughter by his third wife, the elder daughter of De Witt Clinton, are still living.

The Rev. Mr. Sears Declines a Call.

The Rev. Albert Bacon Sears, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, Brooklyn, has declined a call to the pastorate of the Central Baptist Church, Newport, R. I. The call was extended to Mr. Sears several days ago.

Gen. Tracy Purchases Land.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 19.—Gen. B. F. Tracy has just purchased a tract of land adjoining his Marshland Stock Farm, near Goshen.

S. Koch & Sons

WEST 23d STREET.

Trimmed Millinery.

REDUCTIONS. Our entire Trimmed Millinery stock has been marked down from one-quarter to one-third below former prices. The majority of the models made within the past thirty days.

MIDSUMMER STYLES. These are in fetching designs from our own workrooms, together with choicest foreign examples in Street, Carriage and Garden Hats. Trimmed in light and dainty effects for Summer wear.

IMMIGRANT TWICE SWINDLED.

Innocent Nadler Lost All His Money a Few Hours After Landing.

Lawrence Nadler, a native of Budapesth, who arrived here aboard the Kaiserin Maria Theresa on Thursday, reported yesterday two novel experiences with confidence men.

He left the Barge Office at 9:45 on the night of his arrival with about $55 in his pocket. Hardly had he put his foot to the pavement and cast over toward Battery Park a perplexed stare, when he was accosted by a man whom he describes as smooth shaven, young, and "slick," and who was accompanied by another man. Nadler was glad to meet anybody, being weary and homesick, so a friendly conversation quickly developed, and the trio found themselves a few moments later in a saloon on Whitehall Street.

Nadler, who had, besides his cash, a receipt for his steamship ticket from the Bremen banking house of Karesch & Stolzky, was told by his new friends that it was against the law and punishable by death by electricity to carry foreign money in one's pockets. It happened that $20 worth of the newcomer's funds was in German currency, so he promptly hauled it out and asked the pair to have it changed into American money for him. They agreed, departing from the saloon by a side door.

After waiting for an hour, the Hungarian came to the conclusion that he had been "done," but, being taciturn by nature, he retired without any comments and wandered off in search of a night's lodging. Where this was found is a matter of uncertainty even now, and Nadler disappeared from authenticated history until close to noon on the following morning. At that time he found himself walking along Bleecker Street, looking for No. 334, the home of a plumber named F. Fox, to whom he had a letter of introduction from some one in the old country.

As he strolled along a young man in front of him dropped a purse. Several hours afterward he remembered that the man looked something like one of his companions of the previous night, but at the time he thought only of picking up the lost article and returning it to its owner. As he grasped it, a hand was laid on his shoulder from behind and a voice said:

"Keep it. There may be money in it."

Not being particular, Nadler agreed. On opening the pocketbook with his adviser looking on he found inside a $100 Confederate note of the vintage of April 6, 1863. It was No. 12,770. Upon the suggestion of his companion that they divide the treasure, the immigrant pulled out his remaining $35 and turned it over, the stranger saying that he would trust him for the other $15 and allow him to keep the $100 note. Radiant at the acquisition of such wealth, Nadler said good-bye effusively and went on to Mr. Fox's house.

There the trick was discovered, and later Fox reported it to the police, who say they can catch the thieves. In the meanwhile Nadler is planning to go back home by the next ship, unless he can find an aunt he says he has in the city, but whose whereabouts has not yet been discovered.

PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

No Living Cases, but Disease Has Caused Six Deaths.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The Board of Health has adopted a resolution declaring that bubonic plague exists in San Francisco. The health authorities say that while there are no living cases here, there have been six deaths during the past three months, and they have decided to take precautions against the development and spread of the disease.

A force of physicians to-day went through Chinatown to treat Chinese with a preventive against the plague. The members of the Board of Health say that there is absolutely no danger of the development or the spread of the disease, but at the same time they do not propose to take any chances.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Assistant Surgeon A. S. Lloyd of the United States Marine Hospital here has been ordered to San Francisco to assist in the work of preventing the spread of the bubonic plague. Assistant Surgeon Amesse of Detroit, it was announced, has left Detroit for Honolulu on a similar mission.

Freight Wreck on New Haven Road.

WESTERLY, R. I., May 19.—Four cars of the express freight from New York to Boston on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, due here just before 2 o'clock this morning, left the track at a point near Clarkville, one mile south of the station here, and blocked both tracks for six hours. No one was hurt. Three cars were demolished. One was loaded with heavy beef and the others carried merchandise of a general character. The train was made up of fifty cars.

The Governor to Come Here Tuesday.

ALBANY, May 19.—Unless something unforeseen transpires the Governor will leave Albany Tuesday for New York City and Oyster Bay, where he will remain for the next two weeks. On Wednesday he will review the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn. On Friday he will attend the Sunday school review in Brooklyn, and the same evening will be the guest of honor at the Merchants' Association dinner. The Grand Army of the Republic veterans will be reviewed by him on Memorial Day.

Pearls Found in a Partridge.

SUFFERN, N. Y., May 19.—Daniel Sherwood of this place has just received $50 for nine pearls which he found in the stomach of a partridge. The bird was shot by Stephen Degroat, a negro, who sold it to Sherwood for 50 cents. Sherwood took the bird home and his wife was preparing it for the table when she discovered the pearls. They were sent to a New York house, which pronounced them genuine and purchased them.

Fight Against Princeton Road Ended.

TRENTON, N. J., May 19.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to-day gave up the fight to keep the Trenton, Lawrenceville and Princeton Railroad Company from entering this city at Ingham Street, thus allowing the latter to operate a complete line between this city and Princeton. The contest over the crossing had been vigorously waged for two years past.

Don't neglect your cold—let your doctor prescribe for it; or take Dr. D. Jayne's prescription—Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

CITY'S BIG FLOWER SHOW

Gorgeous Rhododendrons on View in Central Park.

OTHER BEAUTIFUL BLOSSOMS

Conservatories a Favorite Resort of the Public—250,000 Visitors Since Opening Day in November.

They say there is never a "special show" at the big conservatories at Central Park, but a continuous performance always going on. There was, however, an unusual blaze of floral beauty in what is called the "cool greenhouse" yesterday, for the rhododendrons in full bloom had been taken up from their places among the shrubbery and placed around the sides of the room, where each plant could be seen to the best advantage. There are forty shades of color in these beautiful plants, ranging from white to deep cerise, a beautiful wine color being the most common. One of the blossoms is a delicate lavender, and a shade which the public at large admire the most is a soft rose.

The rhododendrons are supposed to be hardy plants, which live outdoors all Winter, though in severe seasons they may suffer from the frosts unless they are well protected from the sun, which is, strange to say, their worst Winter enemy. They are placed on the northern side of a grove of evergreen trees or of a hill for protection, for the hot sun develops the sap and then with extreme cold it freezes, and when the weather moderates it thaws and the plants split.

The season for blossoms outdoors is June and July, but the conservatory plants have been taken in and forced for early blossoms. In the moderate temperature of the cool greenhouse, kept at 45 degrees, the marguerites, tall plants, with masses of blossoms, flourish, and the genesta, with its fine yellow blossoms. One of the interesting plants is a huge century plant, no one knows how many years old, with the fossil-like imprint of two or three other leaves on each single leaf, an imprint made by the closeness with which the leaves are rolled together when they are young and tender before they have opened.

In the main palmhouse, where the centre is filled with large, big leaved, green palms, there are arches of the porous tuba stone, which is brought to the conservatory from Venice, Ohio. These arches are covered with a green foliage, ferns, and other picturesque plants, which grow from crevices in the rough stone.

There are big banks of the richly variegated Rex begonia in this palm garden, and single plants grow in the tuba arches, like ferns, some of them on the under side, heads down, but looking as if they enjoyed it. It is to this conservatory the children like to come, for here are the ponds of gold fishes, and in the great mass of palms which fill the centre of the conservatory is a little pool sunk deep down until it looks like a picture from the tropics.

Visitors like to ask questions about the care of ferns in the fern house. Of the maidenhair fern they are told the common variety, the adiantum cuneatum, is the most easily cultivated. This is one of the smallest of the many varieties. If the mature dead fronds are kept picked off and the fern is kept in a room where there is no gas it will flourish in the house. The temperature of the conservatory where it is grown is about 60 degrees. The ferns as well as the Rex begonias are in fern pans instead of the ordinary flower pots. These are made of the same material, but are about half the height and broader. The plants do well in them, but the chief idea is the effect. The lower pot or pan, as the gardeners call it, is almost hidden by the plant.

These pans have been made at all the potteries where the regular flower pots are made during the last five years, and can be found with little trouble. In the fern house is the beautiful orchid Cattlea mendelii, pink or white, with a deep cerise or magenta tip. One of the loveliest of these orchids at the conservatory is almost a pure white. Connoisseurs pay hundreds of dollars for a single specimen, pure white, with a delicate pink tip. They come from Brazil, Venezuela, and Chile.

One of the most interesting plants is in the stove house, which is kept at a temperature of 85 degrees. This is a Billburgia discolor. It has long leaves similar to those of the amaryills, falling away from the centre, the inner circle of which leaves a rich deep red at the base, where is formed a little hollow basin filled with water, and in this are several blue flowers, the bloom of the plant.

The big screw palm of the conservatory is one of the handsomest of its kind.

The number and class of people who visit the conservatories have been a great surprise to those in charge. Since they were opened on Nov. 2 there have been 250,000 visitors. There were 97,000 in November alone and during April 50,000. In one day of the opening month there were 12,000 visitors and there were 15,000 who tried to enter on Easter Sunday but who came late, and it was not possible to admit them all.

Sunday is the great day for visitors, and on Saturday about half as many come. The people from the lower east side come on Fridays and Saturdays. The middle class people come in greatest numbers, but the wealthy class is also represented. Sometimes the crowds are so dense that it is only possible to allow the people to pass in procession through the different houses.

And with all these crowds of men, women and children there is absolutely no vandalism. The only injury done to the plants is that which is unavoidable in the crowd.

Wants to Whip Children Deserters.

Harry L. Barck, Overseer of the Poor in Hoboken, yesterday announced his intention of getting up a petition to the Legislature in favor of establishing the whipping post to punish parents who desert their children. "I would be perfectly willing," said he, "to wield the cat myself, if the stocks and whipping posts could be revived for offenders of this class. I feel sure that it would abate this growing evil."

Answer to a Correspondent.

ROBERT WATERS.—Contributions for the starving Hindus may be safely sent to the following banks and bankers: Chemical National, First National, Bank of America, Mercantile National, Morton Trust Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Spencer Trask & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., J. Kennedy Tod & Co., and Brown Brothers & Co.

Stern Brothers

Annual Clearing Sale

Misses' & Girls' Wear

Cloth Box Coats, Reefers & Capes, 2 to 14 yrs.,	Formerly $5.75 to $12.90	$2.95
Misses' Jackets & Etons, 14, 16 & 18 yrs.,	Heretofore $6.90 to $12.75	$3.75
Dress & Golf Skirts, 14, 16 & 18 yrs.,	Heretofore $8.90 to $12.50	$4.50
Cloth Tailor-made Suits, 6 to 14 yrs.,	Formerly $8.50 to $12.90	$4.95
Tailor-Made Eton Suits, 14 & 16 yrs.,	Heretofore $15.00 to $23.50	$9.75

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

of Gray Homespuns, lined throughout with taffeta silk, Collarless Eton and Skirt, handsomely trimmed with stitched taffeta bands, Real Value $29.50 — $19.75

Ladies' Cloak Dep'ts *Large assortments of*

Summer Traveling Garments

of Taffeta & Pongee Silks and Mohair

Tailor Coats and Etons

of Cheviots or Covert Cloths, Silk lined Value from $9.00 to $18.00 at — $6.75, 8.25, 10.50

Silks *Greatly below regular prices*

2500 Yds. Printed Surah Twills and Liberty Satins, per yd. — 50c

2800 Yds. 24 & 27 inch Printed India and Foulard Silks, Formerly 85c to $1.25 yd. — 75c

Men's Summer Underwear

Shirts with Short or Long Sleeves; Drawers with reinforced seats, including sizes for short, stout men

Fine Imported Balbriggan,	45c	Gray Natural Wool Extra Quality,	80c
Extra Fine Gauze Balbriggan,	63c	Imported English Balbriggan,	98c

West Twenty-third Street

THE REV. MR. MORAN RELEASED.

Has Filed Complaint Against Policeman Who Arrested Him.

The Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran of 118 East Forty-fifth Street, who was arrested on Friday night by Policeman Coyne of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station on a charge of using loud language and collecting a crowd, was arraigned yesterday morning in the Yorkville Police Court.

When Mr. Moran was taken to the station house he was very indignant, and refused to get a bondsman. Acting Capt. Lantry, however, sent out for a man whom he knew and who went on Mr. Moran's bond at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

On being taken to court Mr. Moran and the policeman gave different versions of the occurrence that led to his arrest, and when both statements were in Magistrate Hogan discharged Mr. Moran without making any comments. After leaving court the clergyman went to Police Headquarters to prefer charges against Patrolman Coyne, and was referred to Inspector Harley, but that official was out at the time, and Mr. Moran left his charges in the office. He was told that he would be informed when he should appear to press the charges.

Mr. Moran has for years been prominently identified with the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, of which Bishop Huntington is President. He takes a special interest in labor movements, and has made great efforts to settle strikes by trying to bring employers and employes to an amicable understanding. He has been Chairman of the Sweat Shop Committee of his association and has personally investigated the condition of a good many east side sweatshops, and he helped to draw up a bill to have the Governor appoint additional volunteer factory inspectors, who were to serve without pay. Mr. Moran was last year temporarily in charge of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church at 124 West Sixty-ninth Street.

DERBY STRIKE SITUATION.

Man; Suspected of Tampering with Machines, Makes a Denial.

DERBY, Conn., May 19.—There is little change in the strike situation at the works of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company. Two or three of the men who left have gone back and been given their old places, and quite a number have secured work elsewhere. Out of a force of 375 men employed at the shops, all but about 40 have quit work. All of those who left have been discharged by the company.

General Manager A. W. Erdman says the question of unionism has not entered into the company's action in the matter. It was found a machine operated by an apprentice was being tampered with. While the man at the next machine denied being the guilty party, he admitted having known that the tampering was going on, Mr. Erdman says. The company considered that the concealment of such knowledge was not for the company's interest, and discharged him. Elliott, the man discharged, denies this statement.

Electrical Workers' Strike Settled.

ROCHESTER, May 19.—The electrical workers' strike, which started about three weeks ago on a demand for an eight-hour day and $2.50, has been settled. Both contractors and men refuse to state the terms of the settlement. It is understood that all of the men who went on the strike will be taken back to-day. It is believed that a compromise has been made in regard to the number of hours which shall constitute a day, but whether the scale of wages demanded has been granted or not is a question.

Newark Laborers' Strike Settled.

NEWARK, N. J., May 19.—At a conference last night an agreement was reached between the master masons and the laborers that the latter shall be paid at the rate of 30 cents an hour for an eight-hour day, and that four hours shall constitute a day's work on Saturday during the Summer months. This is an increase of 8 cents an hour. The laborers' union binds itself and members not to go out on sympathetic strikes of any character. There have been 800 laborers on strike since May 1.

Street Car Strike in Berlin.

BERLIN, May 19.—About 5,000 street car employes are out on strike, and traffic is impeded. Disturbances at various points have necessitated extra police precautions. The strikers smashed the windows of cars on Doenhoff Platz, and placed cars across the tracks so as to effectually block traffic.

PATERSON STREETS FLOODED.

Rainfall Reported to Have Been the Heaviest in Twelve Years.

PATERSON, N. J., May 19.—This city is under water in many places to-day as a result of the rainfall, which is the heaviest for twelve years. In the Riverside section of the city the cars had to stop running, because of a wash-out at Sixth Avenue.

In "Little Italy" an entire block was flooded during the early morning hours, and the cellars of the housese were filled. Considerable damage was reported to the locomotive shops in Pine Street.

The river is high and the water is flowing over many streets that have been torn up for repairs.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE BURLINGTON CONFERENCE.

Report that President Cassatt Would Meet Mr. Perkins Denied.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The statement that there was to be a conference between President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad and President Perkins of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system was denied most positively to-day at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in this city. The weather was unpleasant and Mr. Cassatt did not come in from his country home.

Previous denials of statements regarding the possibility of the absorption by the Pennsylvania of the Burlington or Atchison systems were vigorously repeated. Statements to this effect have never been credited in financial circles in this city.

Pennsylvania Schedule Changes.

The Spring schedule of the Pennsylvania Railroad goes into effect May 27. There will be a number of changes and some new trains will be put on. The time of the afternoon train to Chicago over the Panhandle will be reduced, the Chicago train leaving at 8 P. M. will leave two hours earlier, and a new train for Pittsburg and Cleveland will be added. Also, commencing May 27, the Western New York and Pennsylvania will run a "Philadelphia and Washington special" from Buffalo in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Brief Railroad Items.

Rumors which were circulated again yesterday to the effect that the Burlington would be purchased by the Union Pacific were denied at the offices of the latter company.

The transfer books of the Colorado Midland for voting trust certificates closed on Friday, and it was announced yesterday that a majority vote had been cast for the proposed plan of sale to the Colorado Southern.

FLAMES AT OIL REFINERY.

Plant Nearly Destroyed—Firemen Save Nine Large Tanks.

NEWARK, N. J., May 19.—The extensive oil refinery of Fiske Brothers on Lister Avenue, this city, was almost totally destroyed by fire this morning. It was a frame structure, two stories high, and one hundred and seventy feet front and fifty feet deep. The loss is $50,000, fully covered by insurance. The fire, which started about 6 o'clock, is believed to have been caused by overheated steam pipes.

Close to the destroyed structure were ten large steel tanks, nine of which held thousands of gallons of finished oil. All of the tanks were scorched by the flames. Hard work on the part of the firemen prevented the flames from communicating to the oil in the tanks or to the large plant of the Lister Agricultural Chemical Works, opposite the scene of the fire. There were several small explosions and the firemen were in imminent danger.

TOOK POISON BEFORE WIFE.

Drake Enjoyed a Game of Cards, Then Killed Himself.

John Drake, fifty-three years old, who lived at 416 West Forty-sixth Street with his wife, killed himself last night by taking a quantity of carbolic acid. Drake during the past ten years has been acting strangely and has passed much of the time in the country. Last evening after supper he played cards with his wife, and then asked for some carbolic acid, saying he was going to bathe an injury. He went into an adjoining room and in a few minutes called to his wife. She reached the man's side just as he placed a glass containing about an ounce of the poison to his lips and drank its contents.

Policeman Kearney summoned an ambulance surgeon from Roosevelt Hospital, but before one arrived the man had died. It is believed the man was demented.

DEWEY ATTENDS A HORSE SHOW.

The Admiral Entertained by Elkridge Hunt Club in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey arrived in Baltimore from Washington this afternoon for the purpose of attending the Horse Show. They came over the Pennsylvania Railroad in President Cassatt's private car, reaching Union Station at 1:15 P. M., under the escort of Walter B. Brooks, Jr., President of the Horse Show Association, and Gen. John Gill and John W. Garrett of the association. The party was escorted to the private trolley car of President Perrin of the United Railways of Baltimore and taken to the grounds of the Elkridge Hunt Club, where the show is being held.

No attempt was made to get up a demonstration of any kind in honor of the arrival of the Admiral, but a crowd assembled at the station and cheered the hero of Manila as he passed to the waiting car. There was nothing in the nature of a formal reception, luncheon, or dinner at the Hunt Club, but many people crowded around the gayly-bedecked box occupied by the Admiral and some handshaking was indulged in. The party returned to Washington after the show.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

This Week's Reduction Sale of

Ladies' Suits, Jackets, Skirts and Waists.

All Suits at $37, $45 and $50, reduced to - - - - - - $25.75 and $29.75

And Suits at $15, $18, $25 and $28, will be sold for - - - $9.75, $11.50, $14.75 and $19.75

Dress Skirts now selling at $6, $7 and $9, will be cut in price to $3.95 and $4.95

Our $8.50 Walking, Bicycle, Rainy day and Golf Skirts in double faced cloth, reduced to - - - - - - - - $5.50

$8, $10 and $12 Jackets reduced to - - - - - - $5.50

Our special $5.75 Silk Waists will be sold at - - - $3.98

A complete line of Wash Waists in Lawn, Madras, Percale, Dimity and Gingham, from - - - - - 69c., 98c. to $3.85

We will show for the first time the

M. B. C. (Modesty, Beauty and Comfort)

Bicycle and Golf Skirts—This patent skirt will be exhibited and placed on sale by us exclusively.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

WATERS PIANOS

If you desire to purchase a first-class piano and do not want to pay a fancy price, examine the new WATERS UPRIGHTS and you will discover that a strictly high-grade piano, with WONDERFUL TONE QUALITIES, can be purchased at a very low price and on small monthly payments, if desired.

Send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms on our new 3-year system, giving you THREE YEARS' TIME without interest. We also offer this week some SPECIAL BARGAINS in second-hand uprights, all in good order, on payments of only $5 PER MONTH. Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free. Call early and examine them.

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Nature's Color Box Rifled,

and her galaxy of tint and shade manipulated by the Old Dame herself to transmute our enameled furniture backgrounds for veritable floral pictures; upon bedsteads, bureaux, tables, desks, and chairs of white, pink, blue, or green enamel, have blossomed faithful counterparts of the stately Iris or chrysanthemums, the shy and tender violet, the glorious golden rod, jonquils, or the damask rose.

Also our beautiful parlor suites in enamel, with hand-painted decoration upholstered with silk tapestry, $40.00, (reduced from $50.00,) 4 pcs., $50.00, (reduced from $64.00.)

Such advantages are only possible, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CARPETS

We have on exhibition the largest line of BODY BRUSSELS shown in years, Some as low as 95c. the yard.

SPECIAL (This Week)

300 pieces WILTON VELVETS from 85c. up. INGRAINS from 25c.

Summer Furnishings.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Complete assortment of both foreign and domestic, from a small mat to the largest carpet sizes.

HAVE YOU SEEN

OUR SANITARY AMERICAN Floor Mattings and SUMMER FURNITURE?

MADE FROM AMERICAN GRASS. Especially Adapted for Hotels, Cottages, and Summer Residences; Artistic and Very Durable.

The finest importation of

China and Japanese Straw Mattings

Ever exhibited, from $5.00 per roll of 40 yards.

CONTINUATION OF OUR

Great Furniture Sale.

As announced last week, to make room prior to rebuilding, we offer the balance of our stock of Fine Parlor Furniture, consisting of 3 and 5 piece suits, large and small overstuffed suits, (all our own upholstering,)

At 40% Reduction.

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Nine Cents a Week.

Order IN ADVANCE from your newsdealer,

THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper it is well to

ORDER IT DELIVERED TO YOUR RESIDENCE.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Debate on the Ministerial Relief Fund and the "Peoria Overture."

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—Despite the rain and the street car strike the attendance at to-day's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was as large as on preceding days. John P. Converse, Vice Moderator, presided over the session, which adjourned shortly after noon until Monday.

Elder Louis H. Severance of Cleveland presented the report on ministerial relief. It showed that the contributions of the Church had neither kept pace with the advance of the Church nor with the advance of the roll of annuitants. Twenty-five thousand dollars more was called for in contributions this year than was paid last year to make the appropriations that will be required by the various Presbyteries.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin L. Agnew, Secretary of the Board of Ministerial Relief, made an eloquent plea on behalf of the Ministerial Relief Fund. He stated that the board has on its roll to-day one minister's family to every eight ministers on the roll of the General Assembly. In 1860 the board had only one minister's family on the roll to every eighty-seven ministers in the Assembly.

The Rev. D. Wallace Radcliffe of Washington, D. C., was the first champion of the "Peoria overture," which provides that the Moderator shall, upon the organization of the Assembly, appoint a committee of ministers and Elders to aid him to the appointment of a standing committee, said committee to be composed of twenty-one Commissioners from different parts of the country, not more than two of whom shall be from any one Synod.

Before Dr. Radcliffe concluded his address a call was made amid considerable excitement for adjournment of the Assembly until Monday morning, and the time for further consideration of the method of appointment of standing committees of the Assembly was fixed for next Thursday.

The Commissioners went on a steamboat excursion on the river this afternoon.

Standard Distilling Company Sued.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—Elias Block & Sons have sued the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company for large damages. When the latter was organized many distilleries, which had been running independently of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, the successor of the old Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, were controlled by the Standard. Among those which contracted not to run was Block & Sons, who were to receive $1,000 per month for not manufacturing spirits, although still running bourbon. The Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company later bought the plant of Block, and refused further payment of $1,000 per month. It was claimed that the Standard Company had become part of the Distilling Company of America, and the defense is made that the latter is a trust, and has no standing in court.

Negro Methodists Elect Officers.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The African Methodist Episcopal Zion General Conference, which has been in session here for the past week, has elected the following officers: The Rev. E. H. Curry of Kentucky, Church Extension Secretary; J. H. Anderson, Statistical Secretary; Prof. S. G. Atkins, Secretary of Educational Department; Mrs. M. E. Washington, Vice President of Woman's Home Aid Foreign Missionary Society, and Mrs. Eliza Gardner, Corresponding Secretary. The next General Conference will convene in St. Louis.

CROTON DAM STRIKE REPORT.

Gen. Roe Especially Commends Major Denike's Battalion.

ALBANY, May 19.—Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard, has rendered his report to the Governor on the Croton dam strike. In closing, he said:

"I desire to call attention to the effective condition of the whole National Guard of the State as exemplified by the organizations called upon for duty at the Croton strike. Every organization is provided with field equipment, and can take the field on equally short notice. The officers and enlisted men of Squadron A, Troop C, the Seventh Regiment, the battalion of the First Regiment, composed of the Fourth and Eleventh Separate Companies, under Major Denike, performed every duty in the most businesslike and soldierly manner.

"The self-restraint exercised by Major Denike and his battalion after the killing of Sergt. Douglass is deserving of the highest praise. I fully concur in the special mention, which Major Denike makes in his report of Corp. I. E. McDowell of Company B, Eleventh Separate Company; Corp. John J. Murphy of Company A, Fourth Separate Company, and the relief who were with Sergt. Douglass when he was killed, for their soldierly behavior.

"I also desire to express my appreciation of the quick, soldierly, intelligent way in which all commanding officers of various camps and detachments carried out their orders, but especially worthy of notice is the splendid way in which Col. Appleton, Major Denike, Capt. Lydecker, Capt. Badgley, Capt. McLean, Capt. Landon, and Capt. De Bevoise moved their commands on the morning of April 19, at exactly 8 o'clock, without trumpet call, drum beat, or any noise, and at 8:30 A. M. had formed and completed a cordon around the entire district of about five miles. Further to be commended on that day are Capt. Fiske and his company for the very efficient way in which assistance was rendered the Sheriff in making arrests, and for the very soldierly way in which the prisoners were guarded and turned over to the guard at the guard tent."

Harvard Scholarship Decision.

BOSTON, May 19.—The full bench of the Supreme Court to-day, in the cases of William S. Dexter and others, Trustees, against the President and Fellows of Harvard College, and Winslow Warren, administrator, versus the same, rendered a decision, holding valid gifts to college to found scholarships as public charities. The full bench also holds that a direction of the founder of the scholarships that preference be given his lineal descendants in the administration of the scholarships fund is valid. The scholarship in this case was one of $50,000 created by the will of Dr. Calvin Ellis, who died in 1883. The decision sustains the validity of fourteen Harvard scholarships founded on similar terms.

Sunday
May 20-1900

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Part Two
Pages 15-28

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A stock which is without equal in its completeness in all lines, whether wanted for the palatial home or the modest apartment.

Suggestions of Summer comfort are represented by our large display of Enamelled Bedroom Furniture in all the various tints, and our equally large collection of Brass Bedsteads. Best values at every price.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
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(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Senators Are at a Loss to Understand William A. Clark.

CITY PREPARES FOR SHRINERS

Warm Welcome Awaits Visiting Temples—Avalanche of Bills Introduced in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Since the first meeting of the Senate that was called to order March 4, 1899, the one figure beyond all others in that body that has excited the curiosity and wonder of visitors has been William A. Clark of Montana. Probably nine out of ten of the tourists who for the first time have looked down upon the Senate from the galleries have asked, "Which one is Clark, the Montana multi-millionaire?" It may be a weakness to be interested in men who have accumulated vast fortunes.

Be that true or not, the curiosity exists. It is a fact that there is a taste for gossip about such people, and a demand for literature about millionaires in the Senate that is steady and profitable. One result of that demand and supply is that the fortunes of Senators are apt to be overstated, and the number of actual millionaires in the Senate exaggerated. But about Clark there was no doubt that he was a "sure-enough" millionaire, possibly with the largest amount of ready cash at his command of any of the rich men in the Senate. For more than a year he held his place in the public eye without apparently realizing that his tenure of office was slight, the session of the Senate in the Spring of 1899 being too short to permit inquiry into the manner of his election in the Montana Legislature.

When the Senate re-assembled in December last Clark had established himself in ample hotel quarters, he had bought from Senator Stewart of Nevada a house that had become a burden to Stewart, and which he sold for a price that cleared off a heavy incumbrance and left him something besides. The trial of the Clark case came on before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and about that time there arrived a formidable throng of Clark witnesses, all of whom were lodged and fed at the hotel in which Clark himself lived.

Not to go into the details of the long inquiry by the committee, it is enough to say that, while finding witnesses on both sides to be almost unworthy of belief, the committee discovered enough proof of corruption attending the election of Clark to declare unanimously that he had not been duly elected and was not entitled to take his seat. As a matter of fact, he had taken it, and had occupied it and drawn his salary for a year. In the view of the Senate that occupation, under the terms of the verdict, was regarded as if it had never been.

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Clark is all at once an interesting psychological study to his fellow-Senators. Within six hours of the time he had with streaming eyes said farewell to the body that had decided by its committee that he was unfit to retain his place among the membership, he had received and accepted an appointment to fill the vacancy created by his resignation to avoid a vote of condemnation. The Senate is not easily shocked. It has faced and settled some very awkward and dubious contests in a way to lead the public to wonder whether it has a delicate conscience, and has suffered in reputation for its alleged indifference to "plain duty." But this Clark performance really shocked the Senate. Instead of vexing itself with finding excuses in law for accepting Clark, thrust back upon the body with all his offenses still charged upon him, and by a "trick" at that, the Senate simply discussed the means by which it might thwart the latest scheme of the Clark faction in Montana to break into the Senate by force.

Rich and poor Senators alike admit their inability to understand the feelings of a man who can be willing to reach the Senate burdened with so much condemnation. A careful estimate of the expenses incurred first and last by Clark to get into the Congress, originally in the House, and more recently into the Senate, puts the cost of his political adventures at not less than $500,000, and this does not account for his enormous expenditures in keeping the capital of Montana at Helena rather than have it go to Marcus Daly's town of Anaconda. He spent money liberally to elect two Legislatures, and was accused of spending a great sum to induce the second Legislature to support him after he had borne much of the expense and trouble of procuring legislative candidates who could be relied upon, if elected, to support him out of gratitude for past favors.

It is found to be the general belief here that if liberal expenditure would have affected the point of view of the committee that tried the Senator, another half million might have been expended in bringing the case to a conclusion different from that reached. Senators speak of this case as one indicating complete obliteration of conscience.

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It seems a long time ago since a box arrived at the Capitol and was set down opposite a niche between the Rotunda and the Hall of Statuary, and the report permitted to circulate that it contained a statue of Gen. Grant soon to be set up where "Aunt Mary" had long maintained a stand for the sale of curios and Congressional Records. The box was taken away and was returned, and it was learned that it brought and carried away and returned again the statue of Gen. Grant that was to-day unveiled in the Rotunda. It has not had so interesting a history as the bronze statue of Jefferson that stands on the opposite side of the inclosure. This Jefferson was made by Pierre Jean David, in Paris, for Lieut. (afterward Commodore) Uriah P. Levy, U. S. N., who saw the figure constructed under his own eye. Upon its arrival as the gift to Congress from Lieut. Levy it was placed in the Rotunda. The Joint Committee on the Library directed that it be placed in the square in front of the Capitol, just where Greenough's Washington now sits.

The Senate thanked Lieut. Levy and voted to place the statue at the East Front, but it remained in the Rotunda. At one time, when Jefferson's presence seemed to vex somebody, a very unpatriotic motion was made in the House to return it to Lieut. Levy. When Polk was President he had Jefferson brought to the White House grounds and placed just where the fountain now plays, but the statue was insignificant in such a place, and after thirty years of exposure to heat and cold Senator Sumner had the statue removed back to the Capitol and to Statuary Hall. That seemed altogether appropriate, and since 1874 Jefferson has held his place in the old Hall of Representatives until it was found that Statuary Hall was becoming crowded with the representative statues from States, and it was decided to place some of the National figures in the Rotunda. Thither went Jefferson, back to the place first occupied in 1834, to stand in company with Lincoln, Livingston and Grant, a figure of Senator-General "Ball's Bluff" Baker of Oregon also holding a temporary place in the circle of most eminent Americans.

***

Washington has blossomed out with decorations almost as fine and general as those seen a week before an inauguration ceremony, but the repetition of crescents, scimiters, stars, fezes, and other characteristic symbols reveals the purpose of the preparations with bunting and electrical fixtures. The Shriners are coming next week. The newspapers have been working up the interest of Washingtonians for weeks and collecting some $20,000 to entertain their fraternal guests in a fitting manner. The statistician of the occasion says that eighty temples will make the pilgrimage to this oasis, and temples and fellow-travelers with the caravan will add 9,000 population to the city for a week. There are to be morning and evening parades on Tuesday, an excursion on the Potomac in three steamers on Wednesday, with a colossal shad-bake at one end of the excursion, and Thursday more delights suited to the Shriners' Oriental capacity for enjoyment.

Almas Temple of this city has arranged for a trolley party over the chain of roads controlled by the syndicate here, the Shriners to be passed upon presentation of the badges furnished them on their arrival, and which are announced to be good as passes everywhere. To add to the gayety of the event, there is to be a five-thousand-dollar fireworks show on Tuesday night down on the ellipse south of the White House, where it may be confidently predicted every person in Washington not disabled by illness or not being in the custody of the law will be found enjoying the free show.

The Government is doing everything possible with the means at command to add to the beauty of the decorations, and will contribute to the illumination of the avenue on Tuesday night by lighting up the Capitol, the Post Office Department, the Treasury, and State, War and Navy Department buildings. In order to prevent the crowds from obstructing the paraders, the authorities are to rope the avenue on Tuesday while the Shriners are moving from forming point to the place of dispersal.

***

During the Summer months, after the Congress has gone away, and left Washington in a dead-and-alive condition, worrying principally about what the Congress will do when it comes back, about the only form of entertainment furnished for everybody has been the three concerts given on as many days by the Marine Band. On Monday it has given a concert at the Marine Barracks, well down toward the navy yard, in the southeast section. The Commandant has been very hospitable on these occasions, and has brought many of the friends of his wife and himself from the more fashionable sections to listen to the music from the porch of the headquarters. On Wednesdays there has been a second concert, the band being seated upon a platform erected under the broad shadow of the Capitol. The audiences have been small and miscellaneous, with a large preponderance of colored persons. On Saturdays there has been a third concert on the White House lawn, where the white and black listeners were partially screened by the trees on the western edge of the lawn.

It has just been decided that there shall be more concerts, a Friday afternoon concert at the White House to be given by the Fort Myer garrison band, and a different arrangement made for the Marine Band concert at the barracks. The army bands have greatly improved since the army band was recognized as a thing to be authorized and provided for out of the public purse instead of being suffered as a thing organized and supported out of post funds. The pay is sufficient to bring together competent musicians, and they have so much opportunity to practice that they soon acquire great proficiency. The Fort Myer band has repeatedly attracted attention, and its members are anxious to have other opportunities for being heard than those extended to them when they have played to entertain the guests of the President and Mrs. McKinley at the White House receptions.

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Adjournment is approaching, but the business of introducing bills keeps on. In the Senate some 5,000 bills have been submitted, and in the House the total has reached pretty nearly 12,000. It would go on as long as the Congress was in session, in spite of the fact that only a small proportion of the measures introduced can become laws. The number of acts, public and private, will not be a tenth of the number of bills. The list of private pension bills will be large this session. The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has been running a race with the Pension Bureau, approving a large number of case that had no standing in the bureau. The business seems to have assumed the characteristics of a "kissing match," in which each member of the committee is endeavoring to outdo the other members in getting favorable reports for persons having no pensionable status under the law.

Under the circumstances it does no good for such critical members as Talbert of South Carolina to protest that the Government ought not to provide for all the distressed relatives of soldiers who served in the civil war. Some very extraordinary instances of provision for indigent children of soldiers have been put through the House, and some of them have been arrested in the Senate, where the committee is rather more conservative than the like committee in the House. Commissioner Evans, by the way, is likely to be bothered not a little in endeavoring to construe the recent amendment of the act of 1890. He assumes, as do some of the people who framed that amendment, that it carries no arrearages; but the pension agents are disposed to contend for the application of increased widows' allowances back to 1890, or as soon thereafter as the application for widows' pensions were made. Mr. Evans holds that the increase can be allowed only from the date of the approval of the act. E. G. D.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
AT LARGE REDUCTIONS.

GRASS BLEACHED		
8.4x8.4 DAMASK CLOTHS	-	$1.39, 1.95, 2.95 each
8.4x10.4 " "	-	2.00, 2.50, 3.50 "
8.4x12.4 " "	-	2.50, 2.95, 4.50 "
8.4x14.4 " "	-	2.95, 3.95, 5.50 "
5-8 BREAKFAST NAPKINS	-	1.25, 1.98, 2.95 doz.
3-4 DINNER NAPKINS	-	1.75, 2.75, 5.00 "

Also

170 EXTRA FINE DAMASK CLOTHS, 2 and 2 1-2 yards wide, and 2 to 5 yards long, slightly soiled, patterns closing out, at

HALF PRICE.

LINEN SHEETS (Hemstitched)	-	$3.75, 4.95, 6.50 pair
PILLOW CASES (Hemstitched)	-	1.00, 1.50, 2.00 "
BEDROOM TOWELS	-	$1.20, 1.80, 3.00 dozen
BATH TOWELS	-	1.80, 3.00, 4.50 "

CLOSING OUT

At extreme Reductions a lot of fine hemstitched and embroidered Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Spreads, Tray Cloths, Lunch Cloths, Doilies, Scarfs, Shams, &c.

Le Boutillier Brothers

WORLD TOUR OF A BARBER.

Young Anderson Has Completed Three of a Five Years' Excursion.

Razor and shears and a strong pair of hands are the capital on which John F. Anderson, a young barber of Pomona, Cal., is making a five years' tour of the world. He has been on this trip for three years already, but all of this time has been spent in this country. He reached this city from Washington two weeks ago, and has been since making arrangements to work his way across the ocean on a cattle steamer. He expects to sail next week. He was received by President McKinley, he says.

Anderson is twenty-seven years old, a member of the Church of the Disciples, and an enthusiastic worker in the Christian Endeavor cause. His ambition outside of seeing the world, is to qualify himself to give church lectures. He carries his barber's tools to maintain himself and a camera and notebook to record his impressions, and another notebook in which he has the Postmaster of every town he visits make an impression of his cancelling stamp. During his tramping period he says he has been in every State in the Union. He works Winters when the roads are bad, for he eschews railroad trains except for very long distances through uninteresting and unsettled sections. He goes by wagon when he can, often camps in the open, and now has a bicycle which he will take to Europe with him.

Anderson neither begs nor borrows on his way, and if there is no shaving to do when funds get low, he turns his hand to any kind of work that may offer. Although he speaks no tongue but English, he expects to make his way around the world, and his itinerary includes Great Britain, and the Continent to Palestine, Asia Minor, Egypt, India, China, and Japan.

AN ENGINE'S TWIN HEADLIGHTS.

Nocturnal New Englanders Disturbed by Cross-Eyed Locomotive.

New England's southern tier of States has lately been visited by the more or less frightful nocturnal apparition of a locomotive with two great glaring eyes rushing along the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at the head of one of the great express trains between this city and Boston. It is enough to terrify timid maids and set the children crying.

The engine has two headlights set side by side about a yard apart in the usual position just before the smokestack, but the effect is as though the modern steel Polyphemus had grown another optic. Beings of flesh and blood rub their eyes to make sure they are not deceiving them, when the monster rushes by them for the first time, and in towns where prohibition does not obtain the spectacle is said to have driven some to take the pledge against strong drink.

The appearance of the engine is all the more baleful because the blazing eyes are turned slightly toward each other, and certainly to a person of normal imagination a cross-eyed locomotive could only seem to be the product of a fevered dream.

It is, however, simply a Yankee device to increase the engine driver's lateral range of vision.

The two headlights focus on the rails a hundred yards or so ahead of the engine at the point where the greatest illumination is desirable, and, continuing their X-shaped formation, diverge beyond over the surrounding fields and farmhouses.

The idea is to enable the engine men to see for a little distance along the many curves.

When an engine comes to a turn in the track the thin beam of intense light thrown by the ordinary single headlight runs off the track and loses itself in the darkness ahead, and the locomotive crew can only guess what may be on the rails, stretching away to the right or left ahead of them, but with the new twin lanterns one arm or the other of the X of light reaches along the branching tracks, keeping pace with the engine as it swerves.

HEBREW SANITARIUM REPORT.

Review of the Work Among Weak Children Last Year.

The twenty-second annual report of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children has just been issued. The President of the society, Nathan Lewis, reports that very material progress has been made in its work, as shown by the increased numbers who have benefited by it.

The total number of day patients taken out by the sanitarium during 1899 was 6,080, of whom 1,546 were women and 4,544 children. To the institution at Rockaway Park 989 persons were admitted as weekly patients. In addition to this number there were 8,474 day patients, 474 of whom were mothers and 8,000 children.

The receipts for the year were $44,830.63. Included in this amount was $9,165.11 by donations. The contribution of $250 entitles the donor to name for the season a crib or bed at the sanitarium; the contribution of $500 entitles him to name a crib or bed for life, and the contribution of $1,000 entitles him to name in perpetuity a crib or bed. Hezekiah Kohn of 3 West Thirty-ninth Street is Treasurer of the society. The committee in charge urges the purchase of a barge or floating hospital.

"The work of our institution is unique," the committee's report says. "It is not to relieve want, but rather to build up the constitutions of weak children and to enable them to grow up to be healthy men and women, and thus to become self-supporting."

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Semi-Annual Remnant Sale
of
Fine, Fashionable Laces

The season's unprecedented business has piled hundreds of Lace Remnants upon our hands—the finest types of beauty and newness.

These 1 to 5 yard lengths we must be rid of. Cost counts nothing. Quick selling is the goal—and quick it will be!

These signal bargains will offer (to-morrow) such extraordinary price inducements as never yet have crossed a lace-buyer's path.

Dress Laces—Venise, Arabe, Cluny, Brabant, Renaissance, Batiste, Russian, in bandings, insertings, beadings, serpentines, garlands, galoons, incrustations, edgings, flouncings and all overs.
5c. to 75c. per Yard; Used to be 10c. to $1.39.

Trimming Laces—Fine Normandy and embroidered Vals. and Point de Paris, 5 cents to 39 cents yard.

Novelty Laces—Some of our most costly styles marked far below cost—Carrickmacross, real Crochet, real Spanish, novelty Fringed, real Renaissance, Russian, Lierre, Venise irregulars, Point de Flanders, Ecru d'Alencon, Margot, etc. Short lengths, now from 48c. to $1.95 yard. Were $1.50 to $6.50 yard.

LACE NETS AT 50c. ON THE DOLLAR.

Medium to highest grades, marked unreservedly to absurd prices—fine Venise, Lierre, Chantilly, Arabe, Spanish and Renaissance Nets—Short Lengths, now, yard . . . . . **98c. to $2.98**

Black Trimming Laces. High-class goods, including real Spanish, hand-run Spanish Laces, Marquise, Escurial, Alencon, Guipure, Chantilly, Venise, Bourdon, etc.—Short Lengths, now, yard . . . . . **25c. to $1.50**

Ladies' Trimmed Hats.

Absolute Clearance of Early Summer Styles, including over 50 French Models—values $18.00 to $25.00, at **$10.00**

Entire Balance of Our Wholesale Flower Stock at About 1/2 Cost of Importation.

This annoucement should bring ready response from people who appreciate the finest handiwork of the artificial flower makers of Paris, combined with the finest quality of material. Details as follows:

Crepe Orchids, Variegated Tulips, Crepe Apple Blossoms, Velvet and Crepe Narcissus, Fine Muslin Roses (3 in paquet), pastel colorings, Exquisite Heliotrope with foliage, Finest Muslin Cowslips, all delicate colorings (6 dz. in bunch), **48c.** Goods cost from $10.50 to $18.00 dozen.

Geranium Foliage, Pansy Foliage, Hydrangea Foliage, Colored Ivy Foliage, Mignonette Paquets and many others, **25c.** Goods cost from $5.00 to $8.00 dozen.

Untrimmed Hat Dept.

100 dozen colored and black Untrimmed Hats in this Season's most desirable shapes, including hats made from straw braids, also Neapolitan—formerly sold at from $1.50 to $2.00 each, at, each . . . **48c.**

150 Stiff Trimmed Hats, comprising Sailor effects, Turbans trimmed with chiffon, etc.; too many styles to describe each separately, but all worth from $4.75 to $5.75, at **$3.50**

We also call attention to new styles in OUTING HATS, manufactured for and trimmed by ourselves, thereby insuring exclusiveness.

RIBBON SPECIAL.

375 pieces 6 1-2 inch Louisienne Ribbon, hemstitched, with double-face satin edge—white, cream, pink, light blue, mais, lilac, turquoise, pearl, castor and navy, actual value 60c. yard, at . . . . . **33c.**

We Make Short Work of Regular 75c Spring Dress Goods.

50c Yard Buys Handsome Cheviots, Granites and Diagonals.

There are left to us 40 cut pieces (or thereabout) in the best-liked cloths and summer colorings. They are eminently desirable, but trespass on Wash Goods space. Commencing the first thing Monday these favorite fabrics will be prominently displayed and sold, as stated, at 50 cents instead of 75 cents per yard.

Summer Furnishings and Requisites.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, in good muslin, 3 yds. long	48c
Colored Cross Stripe Curtains, pair	$1.38
China Matting, very serviceable, per roll of 20 yds	$2.48
Japan Matting, cotton warp, inlaid designs, very effective and stylish, per roll of 40 yds. at	$5.98
Best grade (outside Bamboo) Porch Screens, all leading sizes in stock, per square foot	2c
Window Shades, opaque cloth, size 3 ft. by 6 ft., mounted on Hartshorn Roller	25c

19th Street. SIXTH AVENUE. 20th Street.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Summer Goods
at
Greatly Reduced Prices.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Franchise Tax Valuations.

ALBANY, May 19.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners to-day announced the tentative valuations which it has placed on the special franchises of corporations operating in Schenectady, Oswego, Hornellsville, and Corning. In Schenectady the total assessment has been increased from $105,800 to $291,740; in Oswego from $342,110 to $593,003; in Hornellsville from $130,350 to $236,850, and in Corning from $103,760 to $258,364.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

WE GIVE SPLENDID VALUES
Because, Among Other Reasons,
WE OURSELVES OBTAIN THEM.

With ready money to take advantage of every turn of the market and special opportunities ever coming to us, as large buyers for cash, not a week passes without our obtaining bargains in desirable merchandise which, promptly turned over to our customers, has made this the Store of Stores for Value!

As some results of recent purchases come

These Remarkable Values in
Ginghams, Sateens, Batistes
And Other Fashionable Wash Dress Fabrics.

Genuine Scotch Ginghams
Beautiful styles in most desirable shades—Stripes, Checks and Plaids—cost this season 22 cents to land . 12½

Fine French Ginghams
Novelty stripes in fancy cords, etched and feather stitched stripes—turquoise, heliotrope, oxblood, rose, forget-me-nots, also bluet and gray—39-cent quality 29

Madras Shirting Ginghams
Neat styles, specially made for shirts, waists, and boys' blouses—full 32 inch—now elsewhere sold at 14 cents 8¾

Mercerized Foulard Sateens
These beautiful goods are no imitation of any fabric—they are a triumph of cotton weaving and printing under the new mercerized process—sateens of rare beauty that fill requirements of style and comfort for Summer wear—our price is 19
Inferior goods are elsewhere sold at .29

Fine Dress Organdies
Plain colors—make exquisite Summer evening dresses—cool, light as a zephyr——quality No. 1 15
quality No. 2 . . . . . .12½

Lining Batistes and Lawns
Exact shades to match above—all fancy Staple and delicate tints, for slips, corset covers, and drop skirts
32-inch . . . . . .8¾ | 38-inch 12½

Imported Fancy Organdies
Koechlin Baumgartner's finest make—white grounds with woven stripes and dainty flower and running Vine patterns—a week ago could not have been bought for less than 39 cents—now .23

Parisian Cord Dimities
of the old-fashioned "pineapple" sheerness—woven in France—very refined effects in tiny blossoms and combination stripes—also Tinted grounds in striking all over designs—heretofore 24 cents 15

Corded Batistes and Lawns
firm quality, particularly adapted to Children's Dresses, as they retain the starch—stylish figures with and without stripe combination—153 styles by actual count 12½

Novelty Dress Lawns
White and Tinted, with lace inserting effects, also Bouquet and Spray designs—Foulard styles and Ribbon stripes with showers of Bowknots or Rings in all colorings—Bright Scarlet, different shades of Blue, Violet, Old Rose and a great variety of Black-and-Whites. .6¾
A dainty dress for less than a dollar.

'Twill not be, What to Buy.
The Trouble will be
What Not to Buy!

Besides all above announced, every day will see something new.
Attractions will be constant as the water that flows over Niagara . . . . . Hundreds of cases, thousands of pieces from Mills, Manufacturers and Importers who are diligently clearing out surplus preparatory to their inventories on June First, have been bought by us at a fraction of their value, and are coming in day after day.

THE STREAM OF ATTRACTION HAS BUT BEGUN!

Curtains and Draperies.

As result of recent extensive purchases at great concessions, we submit the following values:

Embroidered Tambour Curtain Muslins—extra quality, with wide and showy borders—40 inches wide—twenty styles—value 49 cents 29

Fancy Cottage Muslins—colored stripes, Fleur de Lis and large Rose designs—36 inches wide—value 19 cents 12½

Plain and figured Muslins—fluted ruffle—40 inches wide—value .25 17

Fig'd Madras and French Gauzes—27 and 45 inches wide—10 patterns 24

Fine Drapery Silks for Cushions, etc.—12 colorings—34 inches wide—elsewhere sold at 1.25—our price 59

Reversible Silk Damasks for Summer Draperies—50 inches wide—value $2.00 98

Fancy Stripe Curtains, with ruffle—40 inches wide—3 yds. long 74

Bobinet Curtains—fancy lace insertings and edge to match; value 2.00 . . . . . 1.19

Silk Cross Stripe Snowflake Curtains—10 colorings—elsewhere 2.75 . . . . . 1.98

LACE BED SETS.
Nottingham and Scotch . . . . 1.49 to 5.98
Antique and Irish Point . . . 4.98 to 21.98

Boston Sheets and Pillow Cases.

It would be impossible for us to sell this old reliable make at such prices as are to-day quoted had we not contracted for a great supply long, long ago—but good things do not last forever, and these are selling, selling fast.

BOSTON PILLOW CASES.
Full Bleached——neat hem.

42x36	10	50x36	12½
45x36	11½	54x36	14

90x90 55
Hemstitched—4 cents extra, per size.

BOSTON SHEETS—full bleached.

54x90	33	72x90	45
63x90	39	81x90	50

Hemstitched—8 cents extra, per size.

SURPRISING PRICES FOR REPUTABLE YARD WIDE MUSLINS.
Bleached—extra fine 7½
Unbleached—excellent quality 4½
"Surprising prices," because merchants know such quotations are below the market.

Do you wonder that we are Headquarters for Cotton Goods?

We also offer
Awning stripes—fancy col'd—rain and weather proof 14
Fancy Stripe Mattress Tickings 9¾

GERMAN TICKINGS.
Fancy stripes . . . .98 | Plain Red 1.05
All double width.

Our Summer
UNDERWEAR SALE
Begins next week, May 28th.
You can expect great values in Reliable Garments.

Silk Attractions.

You can always buy here with the comfortable assurance of getting full money's worth and more.

Fine Corded Wash Silks—White, Cream, Pink, Helio and Rose—wide and narrow stripes 39

Silk Foulards in all the new and fashionable colorings and combinations—firm, strong weave 49

Fancy Lace and Hemstitched Washable Silks—new shades of Helio, Blue, Green and Tan, also White 45

Black Silk Grenadines—45 inch—fancy satin stripes 98

All Silk Black Brocaded Indias—24 inch—small and medium designs 59

Black-and-White and Fancy Striped Taffetas—also plain Black, White, Cream and fancy shades 49

Our Summer
UNDERWEAR SALE
Begins Next Week, May 28th.
As usual, there will be Unusual Values.

Now is the Time for Bargains in Dress Goods.

We have made reductions that make purchases now the best kind of an investment.

Knickerbocker Cheviot Suitings, 46 to 50 inches wide—mixtures and stripes—new shades of gray, tan, brown and steel blue—former price, .98 49

High Silk finish All Wool Crepons—Old Rose, Light Blue, Rose Pink, Cornflower and Reseda—former price, 1.25 69

54-inch All Wool Plaid Back Golf Suitings—best colorings—former price, 1.69 98

Finest Broadcloths—50 inch—Violet, Castor, Rose, Red, Nile Blue, Heliotrope and Pastel Tints, for high-class tailor-made costumes; sold elsewhere at $2.25 and $2.50 . . . . . 1.29

Special offering of
Fine All-Wool Challies.
Fifty cent quality 39
Navy, Royal, Black, Plum, Heliotrope, Cadet, Garnet, Light Blue, Cardinal and White, with polka dots, pin dots, fleur de lis and small flower designs—strictly all wool—light, cool—do not wrinkle—always dressy!

It will be worth while
To attend the
REMNANT SALE
On Monday.

Our wagons make Deliveries Day after purchase ALONG ATLANTIC COAST at all ponts from Seabright to Ocean Grove, including Red Bank and Little Silver.

Some Happenings in Good Society

May is drifting into June as it did last year, under somewhat paradoxical social conditions. The continuance of fairly cool weather—for the hot wave of the early part of the week is now only a memory—has altered the plans of men and women of leisure, whose movements influence the fashionable world, and they are lingering in town or in the suburbs. The result is that what little gayety there is can be found at Tuxedo, Westchester, Hempstead, and the other nearer suburbs, and at the theatres and fashionable restaurants and hotels in town. Coaching to Ardsley and the Morris Park races in the daytime, and to Inwood at evening, and golf, of course, all the time, at the country clubs, have been the chief diversions of the week.

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The Spring exodus to Newport of the more wealthy and fashionable element is about over, and although the liners that sailed during the past fortnight were fairly well filled, they were, with two or three exceptions, not as crowded as at this time last year. Those that are to sail during the next fortnight will carry a number of well-known people, but the majority of those who from to-day on will sail will not return until late September or October. The advance guard of the wealthy and fashionable element, who sailed away in the late Winter or early Spring, are beginning to return. With July will begin to depart the throng of tourists who go abroad only occasionally, or once in a lifetime, and who when making the trip must arrange to do so during the two midsummer vacation months. Letters from Paris and London state that while there are many Americans in those cities, there are not so many as were there at this time last year.

***

There are not as many weddings of note scheduled for late May and early June this year as there were last. Those of Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris and Miss Katherine S. Clark, to be celebrated at St. Thomas's Church on May 28, and of Mr. Francis Burton Harrison and Miss Mary Crocker, to take place at Tuxedo on June 6, are the most important, and will bring many people back to town. The preliminary details of both these weddings were given in this column some weeks ago.

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The early Summer season at Westchester practically closed with the last of the polo games, and that at Hempstead will begin with the first of the games that are to be transferred there next Tuesday. It has been a gay week at Westchester with the races at the adjoining Morris Park and the polo games, that have been hotly contested. In fact, the Westchester contingent have had their gayest season for some years.

***

The suburban season promises to last well into July. Entertaining has just begun in the Meadow Brook colony, and but few of the owners of villas on the Wheatley Hills and in the neighborhood of the famous hunt club think of leaving for Newport until July. It is still the day of the house party, and each Sunday sees many of these assemblages at the different country places near the city. At all the suburban clubs there are tournaments and golfing contests, and polo has kept Westchester quite gay for the past week. In town society is still in evidence here and there. Every day there is a new departure, and the procession of carriages in the Park at afternoon is minus one or two familiar equipages. There is little, if any, change, however, in this state of things from that which has existed during the last decade in New York. Years ago people left a little later in the Summer and came back to town earlier. Otherwise the conditions were practically the same. The picture given by Ik Marvel of early Summer in New York fifty years ago is not rococo to-day.

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In those days houses were closed on July 5, and the fashionables went to Far Rockaway, Saratoga, and Sharon Springs, and later to Long Branch. Newport was still in its fashionable infancy. New York was filled in Summer with Southern and Western people, who crowded the hotels and made up the audiences at the theatres. There were no roof gardens for the Summer widower and the bachelor, and even Coney Island was not in existence. But there seem to have been all kinds of suburban resorts, and the husband at home was congratulated at having escaped the terrors of Saratoga, with its three elaborate meals a day and its eternal sitting on hotel piazzas. The open-air country life of to-day was absolutely unknown, and recreations at the watering places were confined to driving, dining, and dancing.

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The uncertain weather of the week has interfered with the polo games at Westchester. The audiences on several days were not large, but of course the Westchester and Meadow Brook sets were well represented. Mrs. George Gould was present several times, as was also Mrs. Clarence Mackay. George Gould's proficiency in polo was the cause of much rejoicing among his friends. Mrs. Duncan Elliot has been visiting Mrs. Frank Hunter, who lives near Pelham. Mrs. Onativia, Miss Cooley, and Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story have been among the prominent Westchester people present at some of the games, and Mrs. Rutter, Mrs. Jules Reynal and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maitland have also been spectators.

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The country around White Plains is fast assuming its early Summer attractiveness. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will be at Ophir Farm from June 1. Mrs. Jules Reynal will spend a few weeks at her villa before she goes to Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., have been at their country home since their return from Europe, and Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park are at their villa.

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Miss Helen Gould, who opens her country house, Lyndhurst, next week; the Jaffrays, the Barbers, the Rockefellers, the Judson, and others who live in the Dobbs Ferry and Irvington neighborhoods, are among those who patronize Ardsley, where at the end of each week there are informal dances, and many luncheons are given by coaching parties from the adjacent country. All along the Hudson the many handsome residences and villas are occupied. At Scarborough there is quite a settlement of Vanderbilts. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard are at Hyde Park, Miss Margaret Astor Chanler is at Rokeby, and Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will shortly return for a Summer season at Fernciff. On the other side of the Hudson Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton are at Ellerslie, and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan is at Highland Falls.

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The Livingston families are as usual at Tivoli-on-Hudson, and the Halls and Delafields are near Stone Ridge, just back of Kingston, and Mr. and Mrs. William Dinsmore will occupy this year the Dinsmore house at Staatsburg-on-the-Hudson.

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Morristown and Bernardsville are enjoying the height of their Spring season, and Baltusrol is the field, as usual, for exciting golfing contests during the week and on Sunday. The Oranges are very gay, and the dances at the Country Club on Saturday evenings are very well attended.

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This week will bring to Meadow Brook the polo matches, and there will be much entertaining there. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will be the recipients of lavish hospitality, and are to be dined and feted. They are at Lakewood over Sunday. Polo week is one marked with a red letter in Hempstead social annals. Many of the very wealthy members of society are already practically living on their yachts, which take them from the Hudson to the Sound, to Westchester, and to Long Island, as each day's entertainment offers, and it is difficult to trace their actual wanderings. The river off East Twenty-sixth Street, where the yachts anchor, has been a pretty sight for a week, and the station at Long Island City resembles somewhat the corridors of the Astoria, Sherry's, or Delmonico's in Winter. A half hour there will bring into view a greater part of New York's fashionable set.

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The conditions which exist in New York have their counterpart abroad. It is just now the season of suburban sports in Paris. The races at Longchamps last Sunday brought out many Americans, among whom were Mr. Stewart Barney, Mr. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. C. Oliver Iselin, and Mr. Bradley Martin, Jr. As already announced, Mr. Vanderbilt will sail this week for New York. Valiant is reported at Havre. Mr. Vanderbilt will come over on her. The Horse Show in Paris is dividing attention with the Exposition. Henri Ridgeway, John Munro, H. H. Harjes, Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. George Ingraham, Mrs. Kernochan, Miss Smith Clift, and other members of the American set—as distinguished from the colony—have been in attendance.

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One of the entertainments of the week given in Paris was a reception and musicale, at which Mr. Thaw of Pittsburg was the host. Sousa's band played for the guests and there were also several artists from the Opera who sang. Ambassador and Mrs. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, and the Baroness de Selliere still continue to entertain at dinners and luncheons. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet have returned to Paris and are at their new hotel, which they have leased from the estate of Dr. Evans. Mrs. Robert Goelet is still cruising on Nahma, near the Dalmatian coast.

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Besides the numerous dinners and luncheons and excursions to the exposition, there has been nothing of much importance occurring in the American colony in Paris. Mrs. Astor is at her apartment in the Avenue des Champs Elysées. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are at a hotel near by. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her mother, Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mr. Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Pell-Haggerty, Mrs. M. W. Livingston and the Misses Livingston, Mr. Eliot Gregory, Mr. Krebs and Miss Krebs, and Mr. G. Bettini are among the recent additions to the New Yorkers in the city by the Seine.

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The Knickerbocker Bowling Club held its last meeting of the season Wednesday afternoon at the Tennis Building, in West Forty-first Street. An orchestra played during the afternoon, and instead of bowling, of which very little was done, the club members and their guests danced. Nearly all the members were present, and this last meeting was the largest of the year. The officers of the club for 1900 are: J. Hooker Hamersley, President; Matthew Astor Wilkes, Vice President; Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, Secretary, and Walter Rutherfurd, Treasurer. The patronesses were Mesdames Frederic J. de Peyster, Philip J. Sands, George L. Kingsland, Philip Rhinelander, Clement C. Moore, Henry I. Barbey, Byam K. Stevens, Prescott Hall Butler, and Frederic Sheldon.

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A number of well-known people repaired to the rooms of the Arthur Leary Mission in Bellevue Hospital on Wednesday afternoon last in response to an invitation issued by Miss Leary, to inspect the work accomplished by the Bellevue Hospital Auxiliary Sewing Class, organized by Miss Leary, and which has met weekly during the past season. The visitors were much pleased with their inspection, and were surprised at the amount of work the class had done. Miss Leary was assisted in receiving by a number of well-known women who were interested with her in the class.

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The wedding of Mr. Mitchell Depew, a nephew of Senator Depew, and Mrs. Lelia Perry Adams will be celebrated very quietly, as Mrs. Adams is in mourning for her father, at the apartment of the bride, 108 West Seventy-sixth Street, on the afternoon of June 4, at 4 o'clock.

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At 5 o'clock this afternoon, in Trinity Chapel, the marriage of Mr. Charles Oakes of England and Miss Gertrude Ethel Ludlam, youngest daughter of Mrs. Gertrude de la Montayne Ludlam of 106 West Sixty-ninth Street, will take place. The wedding will be a quiet one. Mr. Oakes's parents have come over from England to attend the wedding, and the young couple will in June sail for England to spend the rest of the Summer. Their permanent residence will be in New York.

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London is still a bit dull. A number of people are still abroad, and others are arranging to be in the country during the London season. The racing at Newcastle and other places has not been active, because of the few house parties and the many people in mourning. The Drawing Rooms were not very brilliant, and, although the Prince and Princess of Wales have done everything in their power to help the opera season, there seems to be, from cabled accounts, a pall over the spirits of many of the regular attendants. There are several boxes which have new occupants, and the vacancies in the omnibus box are appalling. However, after the great National Bazaar, which is to be held on the Queen's Birthday, there is hoped to be a revival of gayeties. The season never gets into full swing before June.

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The Duchess of Manchester and her son will live in the country this year. Lady Jeune, upon whom much reliance is placed for entertaining, has not come to town. There is a great demand for houses on the Thames, and it looks as if the suburban idea prevalent in New York has also seized London.

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It is therefore to the Americans in London that society will turn this Summer. But none of them promises any large entertainments. The house in which Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck live is rather small, and their dances and cotillions have been limited in the number of guests. Mrs. Bradley Martin will not get into her new house before Autumn, and Miss Van Wart, who entertained so much last season, has been ill during the early part of the Spring, and will not do as much this year. The Duchess of Marlborough is living very quietly at Blenheim, and makes an occasional visit to London. Lady Randolph Churchill and Mrs. Ronalds seem to be about the gayest among the resident Americans. Mrs. Ronalds has resumed her Sunday afternoons, and is in constant attendance at the opera. Mrs. Harry Higgins has promised to give a dance for her daughter, Miss Eloise Breese. Mrs. Arthur Paget will not entertain much, as her husband and son are at the front. Miss Paget has not been in robust health this Spring.

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Ambassador and Mrs. Joseph Choate will give some dinners and a small dance later in the season. The presence of Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Miss Cutting, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, and Miss Butler in London forms the nucleus for a little Berkshire Hill set. The Baroness Halkett is due in London to-morrow, and Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and their daughters are expected shortly. Mr. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan came over for the first night of the opera. They had been at Aix les Bains. Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills are visiting Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck.

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Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie are at their Scottish estates. They will give a number of house parties this Summer, after the London season. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mackay have not arrived in London for the season. They will come to town for a short stay in June. Mrs. John Mackay has arrived in London from Paris. Her health is still in a delicate condition. She has not fully recovered from her severe illness of this Spring, and it is said that it is doubtful if she will entertain this year. The Princess Colonna is with her. The English newspapers are busy over the controversy as to whether the Prince Colonna, who until recently only held the title by courtesy, is now, having succeeded to a princely title held by his uncle, a member of the ancient house of Colonna in Rome, which holds certain Papal privileges. The head of that house repudiates the Prince, but it has been discovered that he belongs to a collateral branch. With his recently acquired title, he falls heir to a large fortune.

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"London, just now," writes a correspondent, "is so dull that there are only promises of two kinds of entertainments—the Charity Bazaar and the dinner at the restaurant, either of which has been run into the ground. There are also 'pay parties,' a species of American amusement, where every one pays his or her way, and which have been voted very stupid. There are no men at all, and it is impossible to get up a dance. No one seems to take the initiative."

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Among Americans who are prominent in London society are, as last season, Mr. Reginald Ward and his sister, Miss Alice Ward. It was recently erroneously stated elsewhere that there were six Reginald Wards in London in addition to Mr. Reginald Ward, formerly of New York, and Lord Dudley's brother. As a matter of fact, there are only two Reginald Wards at all known in the London smart set, a brother of Lord Dudley, who is generally known as "Dudley's brother," and who is now in South Africa, and Reginald Ward of New York. Mr. Ward and his sister are at the Walsingham Hotel, London, as last year. Mr. Ward has attained a position in London, both financially and socially, that no other Americans except those officially credited to England have secured.

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The return of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt with his son and daughter-in-law on Friday was somewhat of a surprise, as he had intended, according to cable reports, to come over on the Valiant. There is quite a change in the methods of fashionable people these days, in their journeyings to and from Europe. Many do not book, and their names do not appear on the passenger lists. They regard the crossing of the Atlantic something in the nature of a ferryboat trip between Jersey City and New York. Mr. Vanderbilt of late years has always taken his vacation in Winter, and always returns about this time.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor have gone to their country place, at Southampton, L. I., for the Summer. Mrs. Bower Ismay will remain for some time in America and will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. George Schieffelin, and her sister, Mrs. Trevor, at Southampton.

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Mr. R. T. Wilson sailed yesterday for Europe. He will join Mrs. Wilson in Paris, and after a short stay in that city will return to New York in time for the Newport season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Randolph are now living in London. They will return to this country in July, and after a visit in Newport will settle in New York.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury are in California, where they have been entertained by the colony residing around the Burlinghame Club, among whom are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Raoul Duval.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould and Mrs. Shrady are in Paris. Mrs. Kingdon is visiting the Count and Countess de Castelane. Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson are also in Paris.

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Lady Bache Cunard and the Princess Hatzfeldt will be at Claridge's this coming month.

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Lady Mary Sackville, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, will sail on Wednesday for England. Frank Gould, who was booked to sail last Wednesday, has his name on the passenger list of the same ship. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Asher Robbins, Mrs. Cram, and the Misses Cram are passengers on the St. Louis.

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Mrs. Henry Clews has returned from Hot Springs. Mrs. Archibald Alexander of Hoboken has opened her house at Bernardsville. Ex-Mayor William L. Strong and Mrs. Strong are at the Somerset Inn, at the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., have taken the Cruger mansion, near Richfield Springs, for the Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes have closed their town house and are at Lenox.

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One of the out-of-town weddings this week will be that, on Thursday, May 24, at Morristown, N. J., of Mr. Ridley Watts, son of Lieut. William Watts, United States Navy, and Miss Gertrude von E. Hoy, daughter of Mrs. Henry Hoy. Miss Hoy's maid of honor is to be Miss Matilda Churchill of Montclair, N. J. Mr. Watts's best man will be Horace P. Stebbins, and the ushers selected are the Messrs. George A. Little, George L. Wrenn, J. A. Gade, Guerdon Maynard, Howard Slade, Robert Allen, and D. D. Sutphen, Jr. The ceremony is to take place in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. A small reception at the house of the bride's parents will follow the ceremony.

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On Monday, May 28, the wedding of Mr. Theodore H. Price and Miss Harriet E. Dyer, daughter of the late Gen. Alexander B. Dyer of Washington, will take place, as announced a week ago in this column, in the Church of the Epiphany at 4 p. m. The ceremony is to be performed by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford of St. George's Church, assisted by the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick. The maid of honor is to be Miss Taylor of London. Mr. Price's best man is to be Walter W. Price, and the ushers selected are Messrs. Cyrus W. McCormick of Chicago, Eugene T. Hawkins, Major Bellingerm, U. S. A.; De Witt Parshall, Franklin A. Plummer and George Sullivan.

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On Saturday, June 2, an important wedding will be celebrated at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson—that of Miss Katherine Livingston, a daughter of John Henry Livingston, and Mr. Lawrence Timson, a son of the late Theodore Timpson of Maryland. In this city on the same date Miss Jermain Stoddard, a daughter of the Rev. Charles A. Stoddard, and Mr. Stuart Duncan, son of John P. Duncan, are to be married in the Rutgers Riverside Church, at Broadway and Seventy-first Street. The ceremony will take place at 4 o'clock, and the Rev. Mr. Stoddard, father of the bride, will officiate. Miss Stoddard's brother-in-law, Mr. William M. V. Hoffman, will give her away. Miss Marian Stoddard, sister of the bride, will be her maid of honor, and two sisters of the bridegroom, the Misses Amy and Jeanie Bell Duncan, are to be the bridesmaids. Mr. Duncan's best man will be Howard Caswell Smith. The wedding will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 300 West Seventy-second Street.

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Another early June wedding will be that of Mr. Frederick Oakley Spedden, son of Mrs. Edgar Spedden of this city, and a brother of Mrs. J. Frederick Tams, and Miss Margaretta Corning Stone, which will take place at Morristown, N. J., on June 6. On June 8, in Albany, Miss Anna Parker, daughter of Gen. Amasa J. Parker, and Mr. Dean Sage, Jr., will be married at noon in All Saints' Cathedral. Miss Grace Parker is to be maid of honor, and the Misses Harriet L. Parker, Sarah Sage, and Florence Jones of Albany, and Edith Williams of Detroit are to be bridesmaids. Mr. Sage's best man will be E. E. Garrison of St. Louis, Mo. The ushers are to be the Messrs. David Twitchell, Sumner K. Gerard, De Witt L. Sage, and Joseph L. Wheelwright of New York; Henry G. Gray and Lewis R. Parker of Albany, Gedham Sumner of New Haven, Conn., and C. Clymer Brooke of Philadelphia. The Rev. Charles H. Strong of Atlanta, Ga., an uncle of the bride, will perform the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. W. L. Robbins, Dean of All Saints' Cathedral. The ceremony will be followed by a breakfast at the residence of the bride, 143 Washington Street.

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The wedding of Miss Isabel Ullman and the Rev. Robert Henry Locke of Toronto was celebrated on Wednesday last in the Chapel of the Good Shepherd in this city. The bride is a daughter of Percival G. Ullman of Staten Island, and the bridegroom is in charge of a Staten Island parish. The Rev. Thomas Richey, assisted by the Rev. Eugene Hoffman, performed the ceremony. The bride, who had no attendants, was given away by her father, and only a few relatives and friends were invited to attend the wedding. The bride wore a gown of dark-blue cloth, with touches of black and white, and a white hat with black feathers. She carried lilacs. Elliot Couden of Giffords, S. I., was best man, and the ushers were the Messrs. Stephen Gilby, Joseph Couden, Stephen Brougham, and Oscar F. Moore. On their return from their honeymoon, which is to be spent in Cana, Mr. and Mrs. Locke will reside on Staten Island.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dormitzer celebrated their wedding anniversary last night, and entertained a number of their old friends at their residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Becker, Central Park West and One Hundred and Fourth Street, gave the last of a series of weekly musical Wednesday evenings, last week.

Mrs. John F. Carroll gave a large dinner of over thirty covers last evening at the Hotel Savoy. Among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Miss Corrigan, and Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien.

Charles Stewart Mott, formerly of this city, but now a resident of Utica, and Miss Ethel Culbert Harding, eldest daughter of Herbert B. Harding of 326 West Seventy-seventh Street, will be married in this city early in June.

The last meeting for the season of the Ideala Club will take place at the residence of the President, Mrs. Charles vom Dorp, 101 West Eighty-first Street, tomorrow evening. Miss Roche, the club historian, will read an ode.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lambert sail Thursday next on the steamship Augusta Victoria for an extensive trip abroad. They expect to be gone until Oct. 1. They will visit the leading Summer resorts of Europe and the Paris Exposition.

James Vincent Gerety and Miss Lulu Maher, daughter of Edward A. Maher of 7 Mount Morris Park West, will be married in the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, St. Nicholas Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, on Wednesday morning, June 6. Only immediate relatives and a few intimate friends of the young couple have been invited to the nuptial mass. A breakfast for the bridal party and relatives will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents.

Col. A. B. de Frece was recently tendered an informal reception on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday in the new rooms of the New York Press Club, in the Morton Building, by a number of his friends in the club. The Board of Trustees formally thanked him for his unselfish services to the club and he was presented with a solid silver punch bowl. A. E. Pearsall was chairman of the committee in charge of the presentation. Col. de Frece and his family have moved out of town to their country place, "Rosedale," Pelham Manor.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 19.—The season, as has been already predicted, will be extremely late because of the late arrivals from Europe, and September promises to be extremely gay. The Philadelphia colony will be larger than last Summer, and if present plans are carried out, the Quaker City contingency will do the greater part of the entertaining during the earlier weeks of the season. Belvoir is being made ready for Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who are expected from Europe during the latter part of May or early in June. With them will come Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who will be their guest until Mrs. Oelrichs can take possession of her new villa, which it is not likely she can do this Summer. No work has yet been done on the villa which Mrs. Richard Gambrill is to erect on Bellevue Avenue, save the staking of the ground which marks the foundation. Mrs. Gambrill has taken a cottage for the Summer here, and on her return from Europe it is expected that the work will be started.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Auchincloss of New York are at their cottage for the season. They came earlier than usual to superintend the construction of their Italian garden, which will be completed a year hence. In this garden are planted some 20,000 trees, plants, and ferns. It is surrounded by an earthen wall. The supply of water is a perfect one. At regular intervals about the garden are hydrants so placed that in case of a water famine in the city the independent water supply can be to advantage with a force supplied by a picturesque windmill. In the centre of the garden is a large lily pond. This Italian garden will be one of the sights of Newport. The garden has already cost over $50,000, and as much more will be expended before it is fully completed. A force of gardeners is employed to keep the place in condition.

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Another engagement will soon be announced here—that of the daughter of a well-known cottager and a nobleman who spent most of last season here. The young woman is noted for her clever impersonations of French actresses. The nobleman taught her to master the automobile last Summer.

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Friedheim, the Summer home of Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, on Bellevue Avenue, has been opened for Mrs. Havemeyer and her children and grandchildren, all of whom are to pass the season with her. Miss Whiting, who is to marry Harry Havemeyer, is a member of Trinity Church and her fiancé of St. Joseph's Church. The wedding, as Mr. Havemeyer is a Roman Catholic, will be celebrated at the Rives or possibly the Havemeyer residence.

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Mrs. John Nicholas Brown has arrived for the Summer at the Fearing cottage on Narragansett Avenue, where she and her infant son will remain quietly for the Summer. During the coming month Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt will make a visit there.

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The Newport Golf Club has opened its doors, and all day players can be seen on the links. The clubhouse will open for the season on June 1. A large number of well-known vaudeville artists from New York and several musical bands are to invade Newport during July for the entertainment of the cottagers at their villas and on board yachts. Last Summer large sums were paid for such performers, and the few who gave such entertainments during July and August simply coined money. It was Mrs. Calvin S. Brice who really introduced the vaudeville craze here four seasons ago. Richard Mansfield is to be here this Summer. The actor passed a portion of the season here four or five years ago. Mrs. Frederick Neilson has taken the Muenchinger cottage on the corner of Bellevue Avenue and Mill Street for the Summer.

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Mrs. George Hoffman, after an absence of a season from Newport, has decided to pass the present season here, and has taken the pretty Herrick cottage, where with her daughter, Miss Hoffman, she will spend the Summer. Miss Leary is to be here this Summer, and will occupy the Paul cottage, opposite Touro Park. Miss Leary will resume her place in the social world here this Summer, and give again her Thursday afternoon musicales. Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven, who have only occupied their pretty cottage on Narragansett Avenue for a few weeks since its completion several years ago, will arrive there June 1.

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In the death of John Nicholas Brown Newport lost one of its leading men. The death of his brother, Harold Brown, is also a loss.

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Many persons were disappointed Monday morning when the Supreme Court went into session, expecting to hear the James Brown Potter and other divorce cases tried. The court decided to hear the cases early next month.

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Miss Rosa Anne Grosvenor has purchased a large tract of land adjoining her estate on Brenton Road, to be utilized in extending her pretty lawn.

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Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes will pass September here. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt will come from Hyde Park in September for the wedding of Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie French.

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Among the arrivals and cottage visitors during the week were Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, William Cutting, James V. Parker, the Earl of Yarmouth, Atherton Blight, Miss Alice Blight, Miss Evelyn Blight, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mrs. William B. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Reginald Brooks, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Miss Edith Clapp, Mrs. Duncan Elliot and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Cushing, Miss E. G. Wilde, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, the Rev. and Mrs. George G. Merrill, Mrs. C. F. Chickering, Mrs. George L. Rives, Robert W. Goelet, Richard Hone, and H. B. Auchincloss. A few small dinner parties were informally given by the cottagers during the week, while golfing, codfishing, and enjoying the Casino production of "The Telephone Girl" at the Opera House, with squash tennis daily, were the principal entertainments. Horses, carriages, and servants have arrived in large numbers during the week, and the coming week will find many of the cottages occupied for the season.

TUXEDO.

TUXEDO, N. Y., May 19.—The past week at Tuxedo was well occupied by the Tuxedo Club guests and among the cottagers. The warm weather in the city drove many to seek cooler resorts in the mountains. A great many dinners were given during the week. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer entertained at dinner Saturday, and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., gave her usual Sunday evening dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Miss Crocker, and Mr. F. B. Harrison spent Wednesday at the club. Preparations are being made at the Alexander cottage for the coming wedding. Mr. Alexander's family will occupy their Tuxedo cottage next week, where dinners and luncheons will be given for friends to meet Miss Crocker until the wedding, which will take place at St. Mary's Church, Tuxedo, June 7.

The Misses Morgan spent the week with their sister, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, at the Christopher Wolfe cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart A. Coats, who have occupied the J. Frederic Tams cottage, have gone to Scotland for the Summer, where they have leased a shooting box, and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lawson has taken the cottage vacated by them. Mrs. Ogden of Chicago is visiting Miss E. O. Wheeler at the Schwab cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman have vacated the large Chanler cottage and taken rooms at the Kennells until their new house is completed, having sold their old cottage to Louis B. McCagg, who now occupies it. Mrs. Henry Chapman, who passed the Spring at Bermuda, has taken rooms at the new clubhouse. The Rev. George W. Douglas of Grace Church, New York, who now occupies his new cottage on Tower Hill, is spending a few weeks South in Tennessee, and Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey of Newport is visiting with Mrs. Douglas at her cottage.

Among the late arrivals at cottages are Mr. and Mrs. William Fahnestock at the Thomas Stokes cottage, Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart at the John Foster cottage, Mr. and Mrs. Artemas H. Holmes at the Albert Foster cottage, Mr. Charles R. Carroll Lee at the Parrish cottage, Mrs. Borland at the Ridgeway Moore cottage, and Mrs. Coddington in the Mrs. James Kent cottage. The following have returned to their own cottages: Mr. and Mrs. George E. Bodge, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederic De P. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Abbott Ingalls.

Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier have moved from the Bruce Price cottage No. 2 to their new house, on West Lake Road.

Those who are stopping at the club are Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Miss Norrie, Miss Charlotte Whiting, Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mr. Edward N. Taller, Mr. Frederic Dieter, Mr. Richmond Talbot, Mr. C. G. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Miss Moore, Mr. Cecil Baring, and many others.

George F. Baker, who has purchased the Pierre Lorillard place, has had the house remodeled, and will occupy it about June 1.

SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., May 19.—Several cottages have been rented during the past week. One of the Betts cottages, Sandymount, occupied last season by Oliver Harriman, Jr., has been taken by H. H. Benedict. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan have rented the Livingston cottage. A. L. Morton's cottage on Little Plains Road has been taken by W. Scott Cameron. The Brady cottage was occupied last season by Senator W. A. Clark, and has been rented to Mrs. W. E. Curtis and her son, W. E. Curtis, this season. Ex-Judge Alonzo C. Monson and his niece, Miss Helen V. C. Morris, arrived the past week. They are occupying their new cottage, built last season. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese have opened their residence, the Orchard. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barber arrived during the week. Dr. George E. Brewer, who will occupy the Sterling cottage until the completion of his new residence, was also among the recent arrivals.

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Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas has leased one of his cottage to Harris Mitchell. The cottages not rented as yet include the three Betts houses, Holbrook, Golden Rod, and the Mill, three Fair Lea cottages, two Schermerhorn cottages, Col. A. R. Chisholm's, Charles H. Lee's, which was occupied last season by Peter F. Collier; Mrs. Hugh L. Cole's, which W. E. D. Stokes rented last season, but did not occupy; Arthur B. Turnure's, and Dr Paul F. Mundé's.

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The expense attached to the grading of the highways will necessarily be defrayed by New Yorkers this season. The Trustees of the town have flatly refused to take any action toward improving the roads, and, as in other years, the cottagers will be compelled to make the improvements. A series of articles condemning the project of improving the roads recently appeared in a local paper. The attack was mainly directed against Samuel L. Parrish, one of the few cottagers who pass the entire year at Southampton. Mr. Parrish, who is especially active in all affairs in which the welfare of the village is concerned, caused the removal of several unsightly bulletin boards which had been erected throughout the village. When Mr. Parrish's pet good roads scheme was put to a popular vote he was overwhelmingly defeated by the natives, who apparently welcomed the opportunity to administer a stinging rebuke to New Yorkers in general who venture to interfere with the peculiar administration of Southampton affairs.

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Another effort will shortly be made by some of the more prominent Summer residents to purchase outright the wooden shanties adjoining the upper end of Lake Agawam. The project was started last year, but owing to a slight disagreement nothing definite was accomplished. It is the intention to beautify the general appearance of the lake by laying out the locality in question as a little park or public square. The majority of the shanties were erected by a local saloon keeper about two years ago, and are considered an eyesore.

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It was considered the original intention of the Governors of the Meadow Club to revive the annual lawn tennis tournament for the championship of Long Island, which event was for a long time a prominent fixture in Southampton's social circles. The invitation tournament of last season, in which all the cracks participated, proved such a success, however, that a repetition has been determined upon. Tennis will undoubtedly have a strong boom this season, judging by the preparations which have been made at the club. A large outhouse has been fitted up with dressing rooms, baths, &c., and several new courts have been marked off on the grounds. The invitation tournament will probably take place early in August. The play for the Ruggles Cup, open to members only, is scheduled for a later date.

LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 19.—Everything is in readiness for the opening of the Summer season at this resort. During the week many families have arrived here and taken possession of their cottages for the Summer. Owing to the Paris Exposition, many familiar faces will be missing and new ones will be seen in their places. Those who arrived during the week were Robert H. McCarter and Thomas T. Kinney of Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Edgar Thomson of Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Hockstadter, P. J. Casey, E. Asiel, W. E. Hildreth, M. H. Oppenheim, Leopold Wallack, J. V. Jordan, John Frankenheimer, F. W. Savin, and Dr. Sachs of New York.

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Among those who have already arrived at Seabright are August Field of New York, who is occupying the Ralli cottage; T. R. Palmer and D. B. Keeley, who are in their Rumson Road cottages. At Monmouth Beach the arrivals this week are Mrs. A. B. Proal, S. Pavenstadt, Mrs. Frank Platt, Gen. William Morris, I. S. Hover, L. H. Niles, H. D. Robbins, Bayard Dominick, Dr. E. A. Ayres, William S. Pyle, W. S. P. Prentiss, Mrs. H. Handy, Mrs. Christian Herter, Mrs. J. D. Wilson, Col. A. G. Payne, Walter Watson, Mrs. M. H. Westcott, and L. Weir.

Tract Society Anniversary.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the American Tract Society will be celebrated at 8 o'clock this evening at the Marble Collegiate Church. The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, Chairman of the Executive Committee, will preside, and the reading of the Scripture and the prayer will be by the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Tiffany, Archdeacon of the Diocese of New York. The Rev. Dr. George L. Shearer, the Secretary, will present the statement for the society and addresses will be by the Rev. Theo. S. Wynkoop, Superintendent for the British and Foreign Bible Society in India; the Rev. J. M. Lopez-Guillen, missionary in Cuba, and the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

SOME HINTS ON MEN'S DRESS.

The extremes of the weather this past week brought out a varied assortment of garments. The straw hat and the Summer flannel, as well as the négligé shirt, made its appearance for two days, and again was followed by the covert coat and the light Spring Raglan, the gray felt hat, and the tweed and homespun suit.

The straw hat has just made its début. There is very little difference in the style from that of last year. The brim is narrow, but a bit wider than the little round English hat of two years ago; the crown is low, the band is black gros grain, and the rough straw is the most fashionable.

For several years the hatters have been showing the Alpine straw hat, but New York has fought very shy of it. A few of the Meadow Brook men tried to introduce it, but without success, and last year only one man there clung to it. As he is rather original in his ideas of dress, and as many expect him to be clothed and hatted and booted a bit out of the ordinary, he had no disciples. This year I counted no less than seven Alpine straw hats on Fifth Avenue in the course of an hour. The men who wore them were all strangers in New York, and they were Americans and not foreigners. They were very well dressed, but the Alpine looked a bit out of place. This is perhaps only a prejudice. Unlike the felt Alpine, the straw hat of this style is still that is, it cannot be wielded into any kind of shape. It is of very light, smooth straw, and some

Women Here and There— Their Frills and Fancies

He is a little Boston boy and he has recently been introduced to the mysteries of the "Arabian Nights" by his mother. He has been greatly delighted by the marvelous tales and they have been constantly in his mind. The small boy's mother is not the thin, eye-glassed, and intellectual woman sometimes said to be the representative Boston matron. On the contrary, she is fair, plump, and it would not be polite to say whether or not she is forty. But at any rate, she is plump, and quite plump, and the little boy, being a Boston boy, perpetrated a joke the other day.

"Mother," he said, speaking to her seriously, "I have a new name for you."

"What is it, dear?" she asked.

"Fati-ma," he answered with an emphasis on the first syllable, a broad smile breaking over his face.

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Common sense is a necessary commodity, but one so difficult to find, and the poor babies have been suffering from a lack of it in their mothers this past week. During the first two days they were to be seen out in their little carriages, some of them with heads in little woolen caps and buried in soft down pillows, looking almost purple with the heat. Those were the babies of the mothers who wrap them too closely. But when the weather changed and it became cold, the mother who goes to the other extreme had her little girl out in the open cars, wearing a thin frock, no jacket, and little short puffed sleeves, leaving the arms bare. The mother wore a jacket because she was cold.

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Other babies who often suffer serious defects in life because of the carelessness of their mothers are those who lie in their carriages with white or very light shades over them, through which a blinding glare comes. The covers should be dark blue or green, eye experts say. If grown people would only put themselves in the babies' places, they would know that, with their stronger vision, looking up at the light as it sifts through a white cover would be maddening.

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A genealogist received a letter from a wealthy woman the other day saying that she was anxious to know something of her descendants and she would like to have him call upon her with reference to looking them up. As the letter was addressed to the genealogist, instead of to an astrologist; a palmist, phrenologist, or even the woman who tells fortunes with cards or tea leaves, he came to the conclusion that she had made a slight mistake in her phraseology, and wanted to look backward instead of forward, and he called upon her. That was what she wanted. She was anxious to have her family tree developed, and she agreed to pay him the regular price, $25, for a line of ancestors.

The man went to work, and being a conscientious laborer, he worked along regulation lines and did not get down to William the Conqueror or even Roger Williams. What he did come to was an interesting ancestor who would have been just the man by whom the woman could have joined one of the Revolutionary societies or become a Colonial Dame. But there was one trouble with this ancestor. He was imbued too strongly with the independent feelings of the early days, but his independence was not properly directed. The fathers of the country had noted this, presumably with sorrow, but they had felt it necessary to have him shot for what they called "insubordination," and the sentence was carried out.

All these facts, with details, the antiquarian wrote out and sent to his patron. She should have been appreciative of her ancestor's qualities. It is a prominent quality in the feminine descendants of Revolutionary heroes. They don't call it insubordination, but they have not the slightest objection to disagreeing with their superior officers and make it so manifest at times that there are battles that would not be much hotter with powder and bullets.

But the woman in search of descendants, getting her pedigree before she joined a society, evidently did not know this. Her ardor for a family tree was quenched once and for all. She paid the $25, but she found she had all the living ancestors she cared to look after and decided to let the others alone.

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Last year THE TIMES printed some interesting stories about a cat, Mme. Dewey. Mme. Dewey had a fondness for fine millinery, and, incidentally, while building a home in a bandbox for her young family, ate numerous little pieces from two brand new bonnets until they were utterly useless. It is sad to relate that this year Mme. Dewey has met the fate of the persistent evil doer. Again Mme. Dewey went nesting in a bandbox and again destroyed two hats, not entirely new, but equal to a second season's wear. In addition to this, Mme. Dewey had a fatal fondness for all food placed on the table and intended for the family. Nothing could break her of the habit of taking things without asking leave. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was sent for. The society is not cruel, but its methods of dealing with cats who devour family repasts and have abnormal tastes for Spring millinery are firm and decisive, and now Mme. Dewey will have a chance, if she is a believer in Eastern doctrines, of trying to work herself up to a higher plane by greater faithfulness in another sphere.

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Japanese servants, people who employ them say, are above all things prompt. They are ready so that meals could be served ten minutes ahead of time, if necessary. The training that many of them have received in the navy is credited for that.

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According to the real estate agents, there were never so many fine private houses on the Jersey coast to rent as this year and never a time when they rented as quickly. Apparently, incongruous as it may seem, the Paris Exposition accounts for both facts. There are many people who will go to the exposition who are willing to rent the homes they otherwise would occupy, and there are also many people of wealth who assert that nothing could induce them to go to Paris when it will be filled with a "rabble" from all countries. So the people who own the houses are happy to go, and the people who won't go are delighted to have the opportunity to get their well-furnished, well-arranged, and altogether satisfactory houses for the season. So every one is pleased and houses have been rented earlier than ever this year.

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One beautiful house, which is to be rented for the season, is in Colonial style with large rooms and great piazzas. It s beautifully furnished, the upper rooms with pretty chintzes, muslin curtains at the windows, and everything as delightful as taste and money can make it. The rugs are exquisite and there are handsome pictures in the hall ranged along the wall up the staircase in a way that is always attractive. In letting a furnished house there is a change of linen left for the beds and enough china to set a table. People are supposed to bring their own china, silver, table linen, and bedding. The surprising thing is that people who are not obliged to do it should be willing to let their houses to any one. In this only a small family with no children will be admitted.

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New York people who wish to escape household cares are fast reducing living to a science. The apartment hotel and apartment house, with restaurant in the building, provide all the convenience and service that any one can desire under one roof and for comparatively reasonable prices. The tendency is all in this direction. A woman who has been keeping a boarding house in the city for a number of years in the old way, taking two or three old residences and throwing them together, making an establishment more or less—usually less—convenient, has seen the tendency of the times and is following it. She has taken a twenty-one-year lease of a house not yet built, the plans showing its desirability as a boarding house. It will be ten or twelve stories high, in suites and single apartments, with numerous baths and everything that is demanded nowadays by the comfort-seeking people. Whether she will continue to call her establishment a boarding house remains to be seen.

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The many people who know Miss Virginia Pope will be interested to know that she has given her name to a boarding house in New York. It is not the ordinary kind, for it will be called the Virginia Pope Bird Boarding House. Miss Pope may be called a bird philanthropist. She has started no one knows how many of these boarding houses in different cities. People go to her to consult about the ailments of their pets and incidentally complain that they have no one to leave their birds with when they go away for the Summer, and that they usually suffer when left with the janitor. Then Miss Pope, who is in touch with the people who love animals, will say to some woman she knows:

"My dear, do you know it is your solemn duty to start a bird boarding house? People are mourning because their pets have not the proper care when they leave them. If you will only take up the work you will fill a long-felt want."

Usually the woman agrees to follow the suggestion, and Miss Pope goes on her way rejoicing. There was an old woman in Boston who kept a successful bird boarding house for some fifty years and died at an advanced age. She had several hundred birds at different times, and a parrot who was nearly a hundred years old and who could say his prayers and do a number of other wonderful things.

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The artist photographer received a message the other day calling her up town in great haste. She was to come as soon as possible, for a little colored baby in the family of an up-town janitor was dead. There had never been a picture taken of the little one and the parents could not bear to have it taken out of their sight without something to show them how it had looked. Now, artist photographers are not in the business of photographing little colored babies usually, but this was an exceptional case, and the photographer knew the baby's parents. Probably if she had not she would have gone just the same, for what is a high-priced photograph for a rich woman when some one can be soothed in one of the greatest sorrows of life? "It is all there is in life," the photographer said, as she made haste to get her camera and sent away a customer.

"It was such a cunning baby," she said a little later. "It did not seem to be dead, for there was not the suggestiveness of death in the little dark-skinned face. I came to know the family through the father, who came to my house in Brooklyn one day asking for something to eat. I always give food to any one who asks it. This man ate as if he was hungry. When I asked him why such a respectable looking man was not at work, he said that he had had nothing to do for months, but was willing to do anything.

"'I have several barrels of ashes in my cellar. Are you willing to bring them up for me?' I asked.

"He said he was, and went to work with such a will that I was pleased. He did not wish any pay when the work was done, for I had fed him, he said. That was also encouraging, and I gave him carpets to clean, and he did it so thoroughly and carefully that I was delighted.

"'Now,' I said, 'there is no need of a man who can work as you can being idle a minute, and if you can give me references I will find you something to do, and as long as I have anything to eat myself, I will see that you have.'" This is a woman with a big heart.

The man pulled a big package of letters from his pocket, showing the best of references from well-known people. The woman did find him a position, where he could have a home for his wife and child, and his employers say they have never had so competent a man. The incident of the photograph is one of those which it is helpful to come across, because it shows so plainly that the milk of human kindness has not all soured as people get to believe occasionally.

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Charley was a spruce-looking man with a well-fitting, new Spring suit. He was not young, a goodly quantity of his curly hair had worn off the top of his head, and he wore spectacles, though that is by no means a sign of age. The woman with him was a dried-up, commonplace, middle-aged little woman, plainly dressed and unattractive, but it was evident that she was Charley's fiancée. No after-marriage caretaking could have been as complacently received as that she gave Charley.

It was in the car on the bridge, and the pair were evidently on their way to the island. The trouble began with the window, for the couple were riding backward in the seat at the front end of the car. The window was let down with much trouble and then it was carefully put up again, and the woman settled herself to be comfortable.

"Oh, where are the coats, Charley?" she cried. Charley was half sitting upon them, and they were half way out of the car.

"Oh, I wouldn't carry them that way, let me take them," she said, and she took them and a seat facing forward, where she had a good view of Charley.

"I am afraid you are not comfortable, dear," she said; "don't you want to change seats with me?" But Charley didn't, though he smiled pleasantly and took off his hat and wiped the perspiration from his forehead.

"I wouldn't take off my hat, if I were you," she went on anxiously, "you are sure to take cold."

Charley shook his head, but after a moment he put on his hat, and an apoplectic man on the seat with the woman gave a grunt of disgust. Then Charley was interested in the condition of the bridge and leaned well out of the car to take a survey up and down, much to the woman's alarm.

"Oh, Charley, Charley," she cried, "don't do that. You will lose your hat as sure as the world."

"Madam," said the apoplectic old gentleman, getting out on the step to go to the smokers' seats, "if I were you I would never take Charley out again without bringing his nurse."

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There is a school teacher in town who says that the humane teaching, which forms such a part of school instruction in one way or another nowadays, is bearing fruit. She saw this herself. There was a woman who lives on one of the streets where a number of boys pass in going to school whose family cat presented her as usual this year with a small family of kittens which she could not keep. But she was one of these so-called tender-hearted women, and she could not bring herself to have the kittens killed. So she made a little nest for them and put them out in the gutter in the street before her house. When school was out it chanced that there were four boys who discovered the kittens. They were delighted, and each one took a kitten and carried it home. The teacher felt that this showed that the spirit of kindness had been developed in the boys by school training. There are people, however, who think that the teacher maligned the boys by thinking such instincts had to be developed to keep them from hurting the four little kittens. There are boys who will throw a stone at a cat, when they see it running, not from wanton cruelty, but because it is such fun to see it run, and it can get out of the way so quickly. But the average boy would be as tender to a little furry ball of a kitten as its own mother. If there is anything to be said about cruelty and the need of moral training, it looks as if it was the woman who should have it, for, with a feeling of tender-heartedness, as she says, she put four kittens out in the street to suffer whatever might await them from stray dogs, other cats, or chance teams.

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He is a small boy who likes to have the things that he wants and he is diplomatic in getting them. The other day he had gone out to make a call with his mamma upon an old friend.

"Now, dear," said mamma, as they stood on the doorstep, "remember that you are not to ask for anything."

"Yes, mamma," answered the small boy.

"I have been busy almost all the morning making crullers," said the friend as she entered the room and greeted them. A beatific expression spread over the small boy's face.

"I like to hear you talk about crullers," he said with a smile of more than childlike innocence.

"Why, are you fond of them?" asked the mamma's friend in a pleased tone.

"Oh, yes, very," said the small boy, looking, if anything, still more innocent.

"I didn't ask for them, mamma," he cried in a tone of indignant protest, as the door closed on the cruller-maker, who had gone to bring in a sample.

FEMININE FRILLS.

It is not necessary to buy "The Absent-Minded Beggar" in book form now. It can be bought, every word of it, on a satin sofa pillow top, with pictures of the beggar himself in addition. There is literature and patriotism and a sofa pillow all in one, and the cost, of the top at least, is only a dollar.

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Some of the hats to be seen in the shops do not look like anything else so much as the tops to baby carriages. They are low, lace-covered, with a wide, hanging frill of lace over the edge. Almost everything in the way of a hat is large.

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The little white embroidered handkerchief stocks are pretty and serviceable, and a girl can make for herself any number of them. They have the handkerchief effect, but they can be made of Hamburg of a suitable design—simple little straight pieces to go around the neck and fasten at the back. More of the Hamburg can be sewed together into a square, bunched together into a bow and sewed in place with a few stitches. It is easily laundered at home, and it is no trouble to rip the bow to pieces and put it in shape again.

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For the women with short necks who wear no stocks there are soft, straight pieces of silk, caught together once at the back, with a little shirring again on each side, and brought around the neck of the gown and fastened with a little clasp, pin, or bow, the ends hanging half way to the waist, and finished in one of many popular ways, with lace or fringe or hemstitching. There are innumerable ways of dressing the neck. There can only be an individual style when one is adopted and made her own by some one woman.

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Walking up Fifth Avenue, one is impressed with the variation in the styles. The one thing every woman is working for, if she dresses well, is to suit her own style and get something entirely different from her friends and the rest of the world.

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New Orleans women, while wearing quite as many of the soft, thin materials which are so charming in women's clothes, wear less lace than is seen in many other places. The reason of this is that they cling to the old-fashioned idea that if one cannot wear real lace it is better to wear none at all.

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Eton jackets and boleros are a boon to the mother who likes to dress her half-grown girl becomingly. There is nothing more jaunty and becoming to her immature figure. It is quite as becoming to her as to the older sister.

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To alternate in wearing shoes and to keep those not on the feet on wooden lasts helps to keep away those unpleasant creases which will spoil the appearance of shoes which are not treated with this care. The lasts are not expensive. As much care as possible in regard to the change of temperature for patent leather shoes and occasional milk baths help to keep them in good condition. With these shoes, more than the others, the use of the last and the giving of an occasional rest are valuable.

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Chamois skin is valuable for keeping linen goods and fine lingerie which is laid aside for some time from turning yellow. Well wrapped around the goods to be preserved, it keeps out the air.

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The bell sleeve, which is seen so frequently, is pretty and comfortable with the negligée gown. The undersleeve, worn with a light gown for morning wear, with a turned-back embroidered or lace cuff to the bell-shaped sleeve, is particularly pretty. Undersleeves suggest in some ways the house gown.

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Eighteen sets of undergarments are considered by the Englishwoman necessary for her trousseau and twelve skirts.

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A charming mourning gown is made of crape, with peau de soie. The skirt is simply made of the crape in long, soft lines and fitting snugly over the hips. The bodice is more elaborate. The bodice proper is of the crape, gathered with a little pouch at the waist line, which is low in front. There is a pointed yoke effect of embroidered peau de soie, which also covers the top of the sleeves. The scrolled edge of the yoke opens, vest fashion, in front, and inside of the edges is a little inner vest effect, made with folds of white lisse. The peau de soie forms a yoke in the back, at the lower edge of which is a fringed scarf of crepe de chine, which passes around the shoulders, outlining the deep point in front, and the two ends fasten with a knot in the centre, from where hang long fringed ends some distance below the waist. The collar is a plain stock, the lower half of the crape and the upper of the white lisse. The scarf is caught here and there to give it a draped effect.

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Nasturtiums as flowers are not frequently seen in millinery, but they are to be seen occasionally. There are many women who are devoted to their deep, rich colors, and they are kept in the milliners' supplies on purpose for them. The nasturtium is not an inexpensive flower, and it does not wear over well, for it is apt to curl in the dampness, but it has its devotees notwithstanding. It is one of the most natural of artificial flowers. Wall flowers are more easily found and come in the same rich colors, but they are not so attractive.

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Women can get not only their wool outing skirts with a tailor finish, half made, ready for hanging, but they can get their wash skirts and piques as elaborately trimmed as they may wish them.

EDUCATION IN AUSTRIA

Point Gained by Friends of Women's Advancement.

Qualified Students May Soon Reach Higher Step Toward Equality—Herr Kress's "Kite Flier" Progressing—Munkacsy's Death.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, May 6.—The friends of the advancement of female education in this country have just scored a small success. Usually Austria cannot lay claim to being considered a highly progressive country, and still less so can it at the present time, as the dominant party is the Clerico-Anti-Semitic one, which all the world knows to be in general retrogressive, and in particular opposed to the spread of education. Notwithstanding this untoward circumstance, the higher education of girls fortunately has made some progress here of late. A decision recently come to by the professors of the Faculty of Laws in the Vienna University is likely to advance, not only immediately, such higher education, but the further deliverance of woman from the shackles of antiquated restrictions, which have neither inherent necessity nor social indispensableness to justify their continued imposition.

That decision took the form of a resolution to petition the Ministry of Education to adopt the measures necessary for the future admission of all duly qualified women, not alone to the lectures of that Faculty but also to the examinations connected with them. This resolution of the august body of legal savants was not adopted hastily or on the impulse of the moment, nor indeed is it the first step toward female educational equality in this country.

On March 9, 1896, the Ministry issued a decree authorizing girls to go up for the matriculation examination, but not according to them the right which the passing of that examination confers on grammar school boys, viz., that of entering the university as "ordinary students" and thus becoming "academical citizens," a distinction most highly coveted, the more so as it is the straight gate by which almost all the finest callings must be entered.

A few years ago a tentative experiment was made in connection with the Faculty of Arts in this university. Just one woman here and there was accorded the special, particular, and generous favor of being permitted to apply to some professor for permission to attend his lectures, while it was entirely within his competence to accord or refuse the boon sought. After a while even the most violent opponents of the higher education of girls could not assert that the occasional straying of a petticoat within the sacred precincts of the high sanctuary of learning had been followed by any very direful consequences. In this manner was made the first tiny breach in the Chinese wall of academical male exclusiveness. Then the Ministry of Education, plucking up courage, took another step, one distinguished by the hesitating half-heartedness usually characterizing such actions of the governing authorities of this country.

MINISTRY ISSUED A DECREE.

The Ministry on March 23, 1897, issued a decree authorizing the Dean of Faculty for the time being to grant admission as "ordinary" (i. e., full-blown) students to all such women as, like male students, passed the matriculation examination, while placing it in his discretion to admit as "hospitants" such other women as he thinks qualified to profit by the lectures and classes. With extraordinary inconsistency, though women are not allowed to be enrolled as law students, those who are enrolled as students of the Faculty of Arts are allowed to attend the lectures on law and political economy.

The Medical Faculty is extremely exclusive to that sex which furnishes such a very large proportion of "interesting cases" for it to study. If an Austrian woman first matriculates here and then acquires the degree of M. D. abroad, she may then petition the Faculty here to admit her to the various examinations. If her petition be granted and she acquires the title of Doctor of Medicine, it confers on her the right to practice in this empire.

The Faculty of Laws, however, remained totally obdurate. One of its most distinguished members, Prof. Edmund Bernatzik, two years ago at one of its sittings moved that the Ministry of Education be requested to admit women students to that Faculty. Thereupon the Faculty commissioned him to draw up and lay before it a report on the subject, which he has now done to such good effect that the Faculty, as I said above, has petitioned the educational authorities to open also that department of the university to women. Only last week a lady for the first time since the foundation of the Vienna University in the year 1237 took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. It is the Countess Gabriele Wartensleben that has acquired this distinction. The classical languages were her chief subject, and she showed a very complete mastery of them. She was born at Berlin, studied at the Universities of Heidelberg and Zurich, and then ended her course of study here. She is a maternal granddaughter of Meyerbeer, the composer of "The Hueguenots."

The news that the celebrated Hungarian painter, Munkacsy, died in the private asylum at Endenich, where Robert Schumann breathed his last, did not come as a surprise, for his end was confidently expected last year. He was born at Munkacsy, in Hungary, the son of the carpenter Lieb. As an orphan he was, when only eleven years old, bound to a carpenter, with whom he staid three years. His talent for painting owed its discovery to a painter named Zamosi. At nineteen Munkacsy was already at Budapest, earning about a dollar a week and suffering all the pains and penalties of poverty. In two years' time he came to Vienna with money collected for the purpose, and entered the Academy of Fine Arts, which he was compelled to leave in six months, because he had not paid the fees. After spending a short time under the tuition of Kaulbach at Munich, he was able to carry out a long-cherished plan and receive the benefits of instruction from Knaus and Vautier at Dusseldorf.

MARRIED THE BARON'S WIDOW.

During the Franco-German war the young painter made acquaintances destined to have far-reaching consequences for him, those of the Baron and Baroness de Marsles, for not only did he marry the Baron's widow, but this friendship had much to do with his settling at Paris, where a fine studio was erected for him in the Rue Duperre. The French capital was the starting point of his world-wide fame. Residence abroad estranged Munkacsy's countrymen from him, and the boundless ambition aroused in him most probably was the cause of the nervous affection which subsequently developed into insanity. In his early adult years he dropped the name of Lieb, and called himself Munkacsy, after his birthplace. He began as a genre painter, but also produced historical and religious pieces, besides portraits. His most celebrated pictures are "The Last Days of a Condemned Man," "Milton Dictating Paradise Lost," "Christ Before Pilate," and "Mozart's Last Moments." The last two were bought for America at a price of $120,000 and $50,000, respectively. The Hungarians rank him with the greatest painters of all time, whereas non-Hungarians accord him only a high place, but not by the side of the greatest of all masters.

The great interest taken in the all-important problem of aerial navigation has induced Herr Kress, the inventor of the so-called "kite-flier," to which I referred in a previous letter, to make known some fresh particulars concerning his apparatus.

In May last year the most important parts of it, with the exception of the motor, were so far finished that the putting together of the apparatus was begun. In that month a wooden hut 18 metres long, 15 metres broad, and 4 metres high was put up on the bank of the reservoir at Tullnerbach, near Vienna, and immediately afterward the erection of the flier commenced. In July such progress had been made that it would have been possible to test the machine in the water without the kites had it not been that the maker of the motor again and again postponed delivery.

TEST SOON TO BE MADE.

This motor is to have twenty-horse power and to weigh 200 kilograms. Now, however, it is so far advanced that in the immediate future it will be tested by some experts. After that it will at once be attached to the aeronautic apparatus and the trials in the water will, without delay, be begun. To get it safely into the water an incline furnished with rollers will be erected from the hut to the water's edge. Herr Kress does not expect to have everything so completely ready as to be able to make the first attempts to fly before the lapse of another six months. Before then the air disks, as well as the floating and steering parts, must be fully tested; further it is necessary to get thoroughly acquainted with the motor, to take slow trips on the water before attempting to sail through the air. Only once was the apparatus tested in the water. It was loaded with a weight equivalent to that of the motor and other sailing parts, and floated with perfect steadiness, like a gigantic swan.

Although according to mathematical calculations this kite apparatus, when completed, will rise into the air without the help of the motor when the wind is high enough, yet the inventor will not try this lest a gust of wind should blow it against the side of the hut; consequently as long as the motor is lacking he will not try to rise into the air, in order not uselessly to expose to danger the fruit of more than twenty years' work.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

MISSIONARY CONTEST IN SYRIA.

Russians Win an Important Point and May Crowd Out Americans.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BEYROOT, Syria, April 23.—For more than ten years past the native Syrian Orthodox Church and the Orthodox Greek Church have waged against each other a war in which not lead or steel, but silver and gold, have been the ammunition. The issue has just become known, and the Greek hierarchy regard it as a great disaster. The Sultan, contrary to usage, but not to law, has confirmed as head in the patriarchy of Antioch, his Grace, Malatheos Domamy, a Syrian born, (a native of Damascus.) This arrangement leaves the Russian Palestine Society free to open as many schools in Syria as its funds would allow, and a vigorous beginning in that direction has been made.

A Russian university is talked about, but the agents of the American Board of Foreign Missions and of the Presbyterian Church North have occupied this field for the last eighty years, and established schools, ranging from primary up to colleges, with university powers, and for more than twenty years they have been competing with the French subsidized Jesuits. Doubtless, in view of this and in anticipation of further competition by Russia, the oldest of American agents here told his brethren and sisters to the number of 200, in conference assembled: "The battle is joined, and there can be no retreat. Our friends and supporters who have with us studied this question believe that it is our duty to hold on."

But it is absolutely certain that the American missionaries can hold on as long as funds, coming from America can hold out, and no longer. It may be that in view of competition against American education, some American Christians may double their contributions to American schools in this country; but there are those who think that since the United States has no diplomatic or political end in view American may withdraw from a field which is already too much cultivated by too many parties in favor of a more likely field at home or in some other part of the world.

THE PROTESTANT MEMORIAL.

America's Reception of the Plan for a Church at Speyer, Germany.

The Rev. Dr. Albert Beyschlag of Pirmasens, Germany, who has been endeavoring to interest the Protestant churches of this country in the proposed erection of a memorial church at Speyer, Germany, in commemoration of the protest of the German estates against the religious decrees of Charles V., has just returned from an extended trip through the United States. Dr. Beyschlag spoke enthusiastically yesterday of his trip.

"Of course," he said, "the primary object of my journey was to organize committees of clergymen who would undertake to act in the interest of this great monument, which will represent universal Protestantism. The clergymen of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Buffalo, and other cities immediately expressed their willingness to act on these committees, which are to take up collections for the gift by each city of one particular object for the interior decoration of the church.

"An incident which well demonstrated the interest with which laymen responded to my appeal for this undertaking happened in St. Louis. A woman who, as I afterward learned, earned a living for herself and her large family by hard work, sent me a dollar, with this message:

"'This shall be my stone in your church. I hope there will be many others like it.'

"The great lesson which this journey impressed on me is that the tendency of the Protestantism of to-day is toward concentration and the elimination of denominational differences. The marked characteristic of Protestantism heretofore has been the divergence of its forces into numerous sects, in entire disregard of the old maxim that in unity there is strength.

"The recent Ecumenical Conference on Missions gave the first public expression to this sentiment. Abroad, especially in my native land, this change has been making somewhat earlier than here. I now believe that the ultimate union of Protestantism is no longer a utopian dream."

Dr. Beyschlag, who comes with the indorsement of the Chancellor of the German Empire, was presented to President McKinley while in Washington. He will go to Boston and New England next week and will return home about the middle of June. Subscriptions have been large and generous, and the list of donors includes many well-known New Yorkers, the pulpit having been donated by J. Pierpont Morgan.

The New York committee includes the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Archdeacon C. C. Tiffany, the Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop Edward G. Andrews, and the Rev. Dr. D. Sage Mackay.

The General Committee for the United States consists of the following: Whitelaw Reid, Chairman; Maurice L. Muhleman, Secretary; Spencer Trask, Treasurer; J. P. Morgan, Oswald Ottendorfer, Samuel Sloan, Seth Low, Gustav H. Schwab, Charles A. Schieren, F. W. Hoils, W. E. Dodge, K. Buens, Morris K. Jesup, A. Pagenstecher, Henry Villard, George H. Moller, and Hermann Schaeffer.

HOW MANY LADIES

suffer discomfort and inconvenience during the summer weather, because of their inability to keep their hair properly and neatly dressed and curled.

Our LATEST SUMMER STYLES IN

Bangs

Guaranteed naturally curly, are light, airy and becoming, and when adjusted with one of our beautiful

WAVY SWITCHES

make a head dress that is cool and comfortable as well as in perfect style.

WIGS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN to cover part or entire head—perfect in fit and faultless in every detail.

HAIR DYES, HAIR TONICS, ROUGES, Etc. Scientific Facial Massage and Steaming, Hair Dressing and Manicuring. Specialists for the scalp in attendance. Catalogue free.

L. SHAW

ESTABLISHED 38 YEARS.

LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD

54 W. 14th St., next to Macy's, N.Y.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO

125TH STREET WEST.

PROFITABLE READING

in every line of this announcement. Each offering must be right in style and quality, and more than right in price, or it would not find a place here—these values merely representatives of hundreds of others equally matchless:

A Sale of Misses' Underwear at a Reduction of One-Third on Prices existing elsewhere.

MISSES' GOWNS of good quality muslin, Mother Hubbard Yoke of tucks, neck and sleeves finished with cambric ruffle,
2-5 yrs, 33c — 6-14 yrs, 43c

MISSES' GOWNS of cambric, yoke with fine tucks and hemstitching; also muslin, tucked yoke, trimmed with embroidery,
2-5 yrs, 49c — 6-14 yrs, 65c

MISSES' GOWNS of fine muslin, yoke with fine tucks and embroidered insertions, neck and sleeves finished with embroidered ruffle,
2-5 yrs, 59c — 6-10 yrs, 69c — 11-14 yrs, 79c

MISSES' SKIRTS of muslin, with tucks and cambric hemstitched ruffle,
2½-8 yrs, 25c — 9-14 yrs, 35c

MISSES' SKIRTS of muslin, umbrella flounce with embroidered ruffle,
2½-8 yrs, 45c — 9-14 yrs, 55c

MISSES' SKIRTS of fine muslin, umbrella flounce, trimmed with insertion and ruffle of embroidery; also cambric, deep flounce with two insertions and ruffle of torchon lace,
2½-5 yrs, 75c — 6-10 yrs, 85c — 11-14 yrs, 98c

CHILDREN'S CAMBRIC BODY SKIRTS, with tucks and embroidered ruffle, 6 mos. to 3 yrs 45c

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS of muslin, plain hem and tucks,
2-5 yrs., 12c — 6-12 yrs., 19c

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS of muslin, with tucks and cambric ruffle, edged with lace,
2-5 yrs., 19c — 6-12 yrs., 25c

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS of muslin, trimmed with tucks and ruffle of embroidery,
2-5 yrs., 23c — 6-14 yrs., 29c

MISSES' CORSET COVERS of fine cambric, square neck, edged with embroidery 25c

MISSES' CORSET COVERS of cambric, French shape, low neck, trimmed with embroidery; also with insertion and edge of torchon lace . . . 45c

CHILDREN'S GUIMPES of lawn, yoke of tucks and embroidered insertion, neck and sleeves edged with embroidery, 2 to 12 years 59c

CHILDREN'S GUIMPES of fine quality lawn, entire yoke of hemstitched tucks, neck and sleeves edged with embroidery, 2 to 12 years 79c

Tempting Values in Summer Suits and Skirts.

$8.98, well worth $15.00; LADIES' SUITS of white and colored French Lawns and Organdies, daintily trimmed with lace and ribbons.

$4.98, regularly $10.00. LADIES' SUITS of polka dot Lawns, blouse front and French back, skirt with ruffle, waists on fitted linings, drop skirts of white lawn.

$2.25. LADIES' SEPARATE SKIRTS of denim, fan plaited lapped seams, others embroidered.

$4.98. LADIES' SEPARATE SKIRTS of French Pique or natural Linens, tailor-made, with cluster plaits at seams and back.

$3.50. LADIES' SEPARATE SKIRTS of Holland Linen, made with 32 tucks and flare flounce, others with strapped seams, fan plaited.

$1.98. LADIES' SEPARATE SKIRTS of good quality Pique trimmed with Hamburg Insertion; also Linen or Duck, gored or flounce effects.

Unequalled Attractions in Millinery.

The Trimmed:

LADIES' FINE TRIMMED HATS—a closing sale. Our entire stock divided into 3 prices; formerly $10.00 to $25.00, now 5.00, 7.50 and 10.00

"THE LADYSMITH," the newest, swellest and coolest idea in ladies' hats; of lightest stitched straw, helmet shape, convertible into many shapes by bending brim, bound and trimmed with fine cloth in various colors, including Khaki; exclusive dealers' price, $4.00; for Monday and Tuesday 1.48

The Untrimmed:

LADIES' and MISSES' FANCY STRAW BRAID HATS, hand made on wire frames, double brims; large variety of shapes, including Short Back Sailors, black, white and all desirable colors; for two days 39c

LADIES' FRENCH PANAMA SHORT BACK SAILORS, the most desirable shape of the season, in a variety of crowns, never sold for less than 98 cents; for two days 49c

Stirring Values in High Grade Ribbons.

HEAVY CORD EDGE DOUBLE FACE HEMSTITCHED TAFFETA RIBBON, white and colors, including newest pastel shades, 3½ inches wide, now on sale on Sixth avenue for 19c. and 22c. per yard, for two days 15c

200 PIECES WHITE TAFFETA RIBBON, 4¾ inches wide, six rows of hemstitching through centre; selling elsewhere for 48c. per yard, for two days . 25c

ALL-SILK SATIN BACK BLACK VELVET RIBBON, the scarcest and most desirable ribbon to-day, less than import price.

No.	Width.	Per yd.	Per pc. 10 yds.
2,	½ in.,	6c	55c
4,	⅞ in.,	8c	75c
5,	1 in.,	10c	95c
7,	1¼ in.,	12c	1.15
9,	1¾ in.,	15c	1.45
12,	2¼ in.,	19c	1.85
16,	2¾ in.,	25c	2.45
22,	3¼ in.,	29c	2.85

Extraordinary Price Cuts in Household Linens:

HEAVY FINE IRISH LINEN TABLE DAMASK, regularly 69c. per yd. . 45c

FINE ALL LINEN SCOTCH TABLE DAMASK, regularly 95c. per yd. . 69c

DINNER SIZE NAPKINS of fine Irish linen, regularly 3.50 per doz. 2.49

DINNER SIZE NAPKINS of extra heavy double super Satin Damask, regularly 5.00 per doz. 2.98

LARGE SIZE HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, ALSO TURKISH BATH TOWELS, regularly 1.89 per doz. . . . 1.50

FRINGED OR HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, ALSO TURKISH BATH TOWELS, regularly 3.75 per doz. . . 2.75

COTTON SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES of extra quality muslin at less than present cost of material:

SHEETS, Size,	Hem'd,	Hemst'd,
63x90 ins.,	45c	53c
81x99 ins.,	60c	69c
90x90 ins.,	62c	70c
90x99 ins.,	69c	79c

PILLOW CASES,

45x38½ ins.,	14c	18c
50x38½ ins.,	15c	20c
54x38½ ins.,	16c	22c

FULL SIZE SATIN MARSEILLES OR CROCHET BEDSPREADS, good quality, regularly $2.00 . . . . 1.39

EXTRA LARGE SIZE BEDSPREADS, with or without fringe, regularly $2.50 . . . . . 1.75

Big Reductions in Furniture.

25 SIDEBOARDS of solid oak, well made and finely finished, with carved top and large French plate glass, regularly $26.25 . . . . 15.95

BOOKCASES of quartered oak or mahogany finish, single or double door, regularly $21.50 . . . 13.95

LARGE COUCHES, deep tufted, well made, covered in imported velours, regularly $19.50 . . . 10.95

50 BUREAUS, white enamelled, well made and finished, with large bevel plate mirror, regularly $17.50 . . 10.95

RATTAN COUCHES, large, strong and durable, for summer use, regularly $9.75 . . . . 5.95

50 CHIFFONIERS of solid oak, well made and finished, with large bevelled plate glass, top drawers with swell front, regularly $9.45 . . . 5.95

125th Street West, between Lenox & Seventh Avenues.

A FAIR IN THE OLDEN TIME.

Memories of New York's World Exposition in 1853.

"There's time enough for no end of evolution in forty years," observed the gray-haired man, "so naturally the Chicago Exposition was another sort of a show from the world's fair we had here in New York away back in the fifties. But that was considered a wonderful thing in its time, and not without reason, as it showed the enterprise of the American citizen of 1853.

"It was not gotten up by the country at large or by the State, or even by the city, but was the work of an association of private citizens, and though, of course, it didn't come within hailing distance of the world's fair held in London two years before, it did credit to those who got it up.

"I never pass through Bryant Park that I do not think of it, for that was where the New York Crystal Palace stood for the short time before it was burned down. For beauty of architecture that building knocked the spots out of any other structure that had been erected in this country, and we young Americans were proud to show it to Europeans, even while it was still surrounded by scaffolds.

"New York was a small place then, comparatively speaking, and Bryant Park, known as Reservoir Park, was so far up town as to be quite suburban. On the day of the opening the crowd was about as big as anything I have seen here since, and, in spite of the heat and dust—it was the 14th of July—was as good-humored as the New York crowd usually is. The population of this city was then about 300,000, but on that day it seemed to be nearer 10,000,000. There were visitors of course from all over the country flocking in as fast as the trains could bring them.

"The most important visitor was the President of the United States, Franklin Pierce; but if you had heard the hurrahing from the crowd around the Crystal Palace that day, when he came in sight, coming down Forty-second Street, mounted on a big black horse, and attended by the Washington Greys, you might have thought it was George Washington himself. Before going to work to open the fair he disappeared into a Sixth Avenue saloon to

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION

Fine Showing of Ancient, Mediaeval and Modern Costumes.

SERIOUS BLOW TO ORLEANISTS

Death of Edmond Bocher a Great Loss to Them—Career of Isabelle the Flower Girl.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 4.—The Exposition is still a chaotic mass of unfinished buildings. Railway carriages and cranes obstruct the footpaths, and the workmen work away lazily, as if anxious to prolong a lucrative job as much as possible. The white dust still hangs thickly in the air, powdering the statues on the Fine Art Palace, getting into your throat and making you sneeze, and veiling everything with a light mist, which gives a softer tone to gaudy decorations and reminds you vaguely of the atmosphere of Athens. You long for a pair of spectacles, and your clothes and boots are so white when you leave the Seine banks that everybody can guess at once where you have come from.

Yet enough is finished to tire you out thoroughly before you have looked at it all. The two great palaces which are to remain as permanent exhibition buildings are now complete all but a little painting and gilding. They are certainly fine, especially in their exterior effect. The view from the centre of the new bridge along the broad wood pavement between these two palaces with the great palms standing sentry at their gates to the flashing, multicolored Avenue des Champs Elysées, with its dado of green chestnut trees is without a rival in Paris. The bridge itself is the first modern bridge of the score—all of them elegant enough—which span the Seine. Architects, however, fear that its breadth and magnificence may tend to dwarf the noble proportions of the Invalides, which it faces. The Palaces of Fine Arts have not yet been furnished with their collections.

Among the principal sideshows is the Palais du Costume, which is now open, and it probably will prove one of the chief attractions of the Exposition, for, apart from being a colossal waxwork museum, it has been arranged with a skill and care and learning which make it highly instructive. Finer or more artistic groups cannot be seen anywhere. The spectator looks at them through broad panes of sheet glass, and each of them has the perspective, the lighting, the painted or modeled background, and the architecture which are appropriate.

Starting with that comparatively recent period in the history of man when the first dresses came into fashion, the first tableau is the interior of an Egyptian palace, where a snake charmer is performing his tricks for the amusement of one of Pharaoh's daughters. A Roman atrium comes next with its limpid pool and languid slaves—a picture of Roman decadence. The comic masks upon the table show that this is the house of an actor. A wonderful reconstruction is the throne room of a Byzantine Empress, who, draped in wonderfully embroidered and bejeweled Byzantine garments, is receiving and scrambling crew of petitioners and subjects, among whom are bald-pated Roman prelates, fur-capped rabbis, and swarthy Mohammedans. They crawl up the stairs in abject humiliation, almost on all fours, and the Empress, undemonstrative, but superb, rises above them like a pillar of curiously chased onyx. The reconstruction of the Baths of Julian—with little Tanagra-like figures of nude dancing girls; of the feudal lord's home, where the priest occupies the coziest armchair nearest the fire, and where the poacher, ready pinioned for the gallows, listens to his sentence, are equally realistic and historically accurate in detail. A striking figure is that of Marie of Bourgogne, daughter of Charles the Bold, in her splendid black ermine robes and gilded coif. Louis XIV., with his mother and his fiancée the last moments of Catherine of Medicis, the preparations for the mediaeval tournament, the meeting of the Cloth of Gold, Henry I.'s greeting to Gabrielle d'Estree, all supply charming motives for magnificently apparelled and lifelike groups of great archaeological interest and scenic effect.

THE SHOWING OF OLD COSTUMES.

One is continually being reminded of the Odéon and of the Comédie Française, of Sardou, (whose antiquarian spirit would revel here,) of the hundred and one historical plays which have been produced on the French stage with varying success during the past twenty-five years, leaving behind memories of brilliant staging and lavish costumes. Dumas père is here, and when the period immortalized by Balzac is approached the interest becomes even greater. The crinoline period, with Trianon as a background, is well reproduced, as is also the sortie of Marion Delorme on the arm of her lover—probably Cinq-Mars; but there is a special charm about the fashions of just a century ago, for we understand them better, and they are still pleasant to look upon. The group Le Fiancé (1820) belongs to this period—a young man in black tights courting a young woman in muslin tied up with pink roses. The blue coat of the old father, (it is Louis Philippe,) the long frilled trousers of the youngest daughter—a baby of six years—the headdresses of the young women and of the old mother, the young man's exaggerated elegance of pose, and the prudery of his intended are all in perfect harmony of style and true to their date. The group of the Coronation, with the Empress Josephine trying on her robes, and Napoleon looking on is a wonderful vision of imperial magnificance, but it does not equal in interest the reception at the Court of Empress Eugénie.

Finally, we reach the befeathered hats and awkward fashions of 1855 to 1880, the meaningless rows of flounces and flat pleats which characterized the early Victorian age. There is nothing beautiful in them, and even the most modern dresses, produced in Paris this year, and with which the show concludes, lack the stamp of national character. They are beautiful, but they pale beside the magnificence of the dresses which our mediaeval ancestors wore. But then, in those days Michael Angelo designed a footman's livery. No modern coutouriere could hope to rival him.

DEATH OF EDMOND BOCHER.

Another serious blow has befallen Orleanism in the death of the aged Edmond Bocher, who was about the only Orleanist left to whom members of all parties paid equal respect. Since the Comte de Paris's demise M. Bocher had played a grandfatherly rôle toward the young Duc d'Orleans. Needless to say, nothing that the pretender has done lately met with M. Bocher's approval. Bocher had played an active part in politics ever since the days of Louis Philippe, and his only quality as a statesman was that he had one fixed idea, which never forsook him, namely, that nations must be governed by Parliaments and that Parliaments must have a King—a King as closely modeled as possible on the lines of Louis Philippe—to preside over and restrain them. That was the Alpha and Omega of M. Bocher's political creed. Everything that has happened during the past sixty years failed to modify it in the least degree, and, indeed, had Bocher lived much longer he might have found himself in the curious position of being not only the last of the Orleanists, but the last of the Parliamentarians.

Bocher's views made him a great admirer of British political institutions, so that the Duc d'Orleans's practical expulsion from England affected him deeply and certainly hastened his end. The French Conservative papers, by the way, are endeavoring to make out that the Duc d'Orleans has not been requested to resign his membership in the Bachelors' Club, but it is a fact, nevertheless. The Duc wrote—he is always writing silly letters—an answer to the club committee's communication in which he exposed his case completely.

It had been thought at first that before any steps could be taken against him the original of the letter he had written to Willette would have to be produced. From a very high quarter indeed a large sum of money was offered in Paris for a photograph or even a sight of this letter. Willette is a careless artist, who has many friends, both male and female, not all of them quite trustworthy. His papers were diligently ransacked one day when he was absent from his studio, but nothing could be found. It was subsequently ascertained that he had been to Brussels and had there handed back the original letter to the Duc's agent, M. Buffet, who it is believed paid a big sum for it. Willette's mind is now relieved of a great weight, and to all and sundry who ask him where this letter is he offers a little sheet of paper on which is scrawled in big blue letters his own autograph with the legend: "I have not received any correspondence from the Duc, and I regret it." This scrawl he endeavors to sell for 40f. Among Americans and Englishmen I understand that he has found a few buyers.

The late M. Bocher was a sound lawyer of the old school, and his counsels will be greatly missed in the Orleanist party camp.

MUNKACSY'S LAST DAYS

Two other deaths, the announcement of which calls up old memories, are those of Munkacsy, the painter, and Isabelle, "the Flower Girl of the Jockey Club." Both outlived their glory, and the end was in each case tragic. Munkacsy was practically a Parisian, for he lived here until he went mad, and was removed to an asylum at Bonn. In spite of his origin—he was a Jew, born in Hungary—he exercised a very distinct influence on French painting, and many of the younger men, notably M. Dagnan-Bouveret, have derived a notable part of their inspiration from him. It was he who introduced, in a great measure, the fashion of painting enormous canvases, an example of which is M. Benjamin Constant's "Pope Urban II. Entering Toulouse," which figures at the exhibition.

Munkacsy was a most amiable man, and his receptions were delightful until shortly before the end, when the terrible folie des grandeurs began to manifest itself, and the poor witless creature fancied himself to be all sorts of divine and heroic beings in turn. A well-known German philosopher, who has written on madness and mental degeneracy, was his constant friend and companion shortly before the brain of the great painter broke down, and there is just a possibility that frequent dwelling on the topic of cerebral aberration hastened the catastrophe.

ISABELLE, THE FLOWER GIRL.

A very different personage was Isabelle the Flower Girl of the Jockey Club, but at one time she figured quite as prominently in the life of Paris. She belonged to that brilliant period under the Second Empire, when the Café Anglais was in its zenith, when Cora Pearl and the Palva, and "Rigolboche" were the queens of gay life, when the Duc de Caderousse, and "my Lord Arsonille" (Lord Seymour) led the fashions of the boulevards. In those days everybody had apparently twice or thrice as much money to spend as is the case now. Poor Isabelle found that out to her cost, as time went on. A louis was her price for the buttonholes which she sold at the door of the Jockey Club when she was a slim young girl of twenty with a face like a gypsy. After the war half that amount was begrudged by the richest seigneurs, and the new specimen of young man about town frequently omitted to pay her at all. Perhaps the fact that she had grown fat and plain may have had something to do with it.

In any case Isabelle, after industriously flaunting every year in her dress the colors of the horse which had won the Derby, and employing every conceivable wile of self-advertisement, sunk lower and lower, and finally in consequence she was forbidden to take up her post any longer outside the Jockey Club. Her savings disappeared in the bankruptcy of a flower shop she had opened on the boulevards, and her last years were literally spent in the gutter. She was quite penniless when she died a few days ago in one of the central hospitals. Nevertheless, Isabelle's memoirs would have been worth writing. She was an accomplished adept in the language of flowers, and her customers knew it, and many a secret, both tragic and comic, affecting the highest social circle, was deposited with her.

R. S.

PARIS EXPOSITION ANNEX.

Machinery Shown on the Other Side of the City at Vincennes—There Also Work Is Delayed.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 8.—The visitor who spends a week exploring the exposition as it is found between the groups of the Beaux Arts and the Invalides and those of the Champ de Mars and the Trocadéro need not imagine that he has exhausted the area of the grounds. He may have passed over the 336 acres more or less thoroughly, but probably does not know of the existence of the 160 acres additional at Vincennes. This latter is a beautiful park six and one-half miles from the Champ de Mars, and the whole breadth of the City of Paris has to be traversed to get there. When the representative American machine makers found that their space on the grounds of the exposition proper was about one-third of their requirements they realized that something should be done, and the only space open to them was at Vincennes. The exhibitors were encouraged by the assurance that every facility of transportation would be afforded to the visitor, but they have already discovered that promises are easily made in France and not always conscientiously carried out.

From the exposition grounds you can take a boat down the Seine, price only 10 centimes, and the boats run frequently, but the round trip takes over three hours. At the nearest gate of Vincennes there is a small crowd of men ready to take his ticket, if the visitor has one. Failing in the provision of this key to admission, you ask where it may be bought. You are directed to walk to the Mairie, a good half mile, opposite which there is a tobacco shop, where tickets are sold. After you pass the gates you discover a lovely tranquil park, but few signs of the exposition. There is a slim skeleton of a building, which an obliging guard tells you is intended for the display of balloons, while further on is the automobile shed of all nations and the Bicycle Building. There is an adjacent race course for bicycles and the like, but still merely in a state of "becoming."

Still further on may be found the Machinery Building, with the machines fairly well in place and decidedly orderly when compared with the chaos that still reigns in the Mechanical Department at the Champ de Mars. Tales of woe from the Americans within these four walls are always ready for sympathetic ears. Here is a man who shipped his stuff on the 14th of February and received it only last week. And the loss of the Pauillac is responsible for many blanks, every other exhibitor displaying duplicate machines or waiting for second shipments to make good those that disappeared.

Outside one finds a building still in its lath and plaster stage destined to contain a complete exhibit of agricultural machinery. Still further on is the great shed for the transportation show, in which Germany has already installed some fine cars. Great Britain and America are still but scantily represented, though in the United States section there is installed a complicated apparatus of the American Air Brake Company. One hears that the Russian exhibit is to press Germany hard, and it certainly may in the matter of amplitude if the four huge engines already in place be any indication of what is to come. Austria is already well represented, particularly as to electric cars.

Near the transportation shed is what promises to be quite an imposing building of the American Bicycle Company; across the way is a model windmill and a small gayly striped house, in red, white, and blue, of an incubator company. Next to this is a large machine reposing on the grass, whose special function is said to be the cleaning out of sewers, but a shelter has to be built for it, and one is relieved to hear that Norway, the mother of this child, is sending over a portable house. Along the picturesque lake is found a row of houses, including restaurants. Near by is an Austrian hospital, which promises to be an extremely attractive building, and still further around a life-saving station of German construction, flanked by what one is assured will soon be an electric tramway shed. Inland from the lake is an interesting group of model houses for workingmen, with quite a little settlement devoted to chocolate and other exhibits. But, taking this part of the Exposition as a whole, it must be said that it is a place to be shunned for two months to come, and that, if the dust and dirt are bad at the Exposition proper, they are unbearable here.

The picture has its other side, however, for traversing a bridge from the noisy, crowded scene of installation, may be found two or three inlands connected by another bridge, as fresh, as cool, and as charming as any woodland retreat. Here may be discovered a white marble temple on a slight elevation, half hidden amid the green that commands a view of the lake, a restaurant, and at the extreme end a Forestry Museum—a picturesque rustic house of rough logs. Here at least you may breathe pure air and forget plaster and builders' dirt, expositions, and anything else that goes to mar a tranquil, contemplative existence. This is the home of the modest violet, the retreat of the blackbird that sings so lustily and sweetly that you mistake him for a thrush, while all about the spray of fountains play on the grateful green that gives back its thanks in woodland fragrance.

B. D. F.

BERLIN'S FESTAL DAYS

Reception to Royal Guests on Prince William's Birthday.

SIMPLICITY OF THE PRINCE

Trades People Reap a Harvest—Excesses Against the Jews Because of the "Ritual" Murders.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 8.—Berolina has completed her festival toilet in honor of the imperial and royal guests who are to visit her on the occasion of the coming of age of Prince William, the eighteen-year-old son of the sovereign, whom foreign newspapers still style the "young" German Emperor. In a few hours she greets the veteran Emperor of Austria, who arrives at the Potsdamer Bahnhof and proceeds by way of Bellevue Strasse, the Sieges Allée and the Charlottenburg Chaussée to the Brandenburger Thor, the monumental entry to Unter den Linden. There he traverses the old city limits and finds himself on the Pariser Platz, which has been adorned with a triumphal arch bearing on its façade the double-headed Austrian eagle. The interior of the square has been lined with decapitated pyramids decorated with garlands and surmounted with beds of flowers, whose blossoms and foliage display a commingling of Austrian and German colors.

At the foot of the triumphal arch Emperor Franz Joseph, whom the German Emperor meets at the railway station, receives an official welcome from the representatives of the city. Mayor Kirchner makes a speech in which all reference is omitted to the Socialist Councillors' opposition to the vote of 50,000 marks consecrated to Berolina's holiday toilet. Then three young girls, the granddaughters of Mayor Kirchner, of Dr. Langerhaus, the President of the Berlin Municipal Council, and of Alderman Jacobi, present floral tributes to the ally of their sovereign. As the Emperor drives along Unter den Linden, past the University, the Arsenal Museum, the Lustgarten, and into the court of honor of the Royal Schloss, he sees everywhere displayed the monogram F. J., the Austrian black and gold standard, the Hungarian red, white, and green colors, singly or festooned with Prussia's black and white and the German Confederation's red, white, and black, garlands of evergreens, bunting, and pennanted masts.

The Berlin burghers have supplemented the meagre 50,000 marks granted by the City Council by private outlay, and not a building along the route of honor remains unadorned. Although normally loth to part with a pfennig, the Berliners have disbursed willingly for flags, evergreens, and illumination effects.

BENEFITS TRADES PEOPLE.

The visit of Franz Joseph and his cousins has brought abundant grist to the mill of the Berlin trades people, hotel keepers, restaurateurs, &c. For several days it has been impossible to obtain accommodation excepting at increased prices. The well-known hotels have been forced to turn away streams of applicants for rooms, an almost unprecedented occurrence in Berlin. Seats in the wine restaurants are obtainable with difficulty, and the big beer houses typical of Germany are overcrowded. The taxameter cabmen are so busy that—incredible though it may seem—they actually do not whip their horses in the barbarious manner for which they are notorious. Everybody is in high good humor, with the exception of a few cantankerous Schulzes and Müllers, who resent the storming of their sacred stamm-tisch in the beer houses of which they are daily guests.

Prince William is a great favorite with the Berlin population, although he is not a Berliner'l, like his father. The family life of William II. has always been distinguished by extreme—almost bourgeois—simplicity, and the townspeople have had ample opportunity of greeting the Kronprinz Unter den Linden, in the Thiergarten, at church, at bazaars, and at concerts. He is very slim, not very robust, and in features resembles his mother more than his father. He is entirely a "mamma's boy," and has reached the age of eighteen without being ever exposed to the temptations which have morally and physically ruined many a princely stripling in Germany in recent years. He is a joiner by trade, a soldier by profession, and a topographer by vocation. In accordance with the traditions of the Hohenzollern family, he learned a trade as soon as he was old enough to handle tools, and many a bit of woodwork in the Empress's private apartments was a birthday "surprise" made expressly for her by her eldest child. As the future Commander in Chief of the German Army, he has studied the military profession at the Plön Academy, and has now commenced active service in the Guards' Regiment at Potsdam. His vocation for topography dates from some six years ago, and he never undertakes an excursion without making notes and mapping out the district traversed.

Yesterday his simple, unaffected manners were instanced in a manner which is characteristic. Coming out of the royal town castle at Potsdam in the afternoon, accompanied by several military officials, he boarded the front platform of Horse Car No. 30 standing on the square. At the Berliner Thor he transferred to Car No. 7, which carried him to the Glienicke Brücke. From there he and his companions walked through the forest to Wannsee, whence they returned to Potsdam by train. During the ride the Crown Prince chatted in a friendly manner with the driver. He inquired about his hours of labor, wages, and family, and about car horses—where they are reared, how many consecutive hours a horse is kept at work, &c. Moreover, the Prince paid his fare, for the Potsdam Horse Car Company resembles the Prussian Railway Ministry in that it gives free rides to no man, be he "Wandering Willie" or "Imperial Willie."

A MONARCHICAL CONGRESS.

The presence of the Austrian Emperor, the Prince of Naples, the Duke of York, the Grand Duke Constantine, Prince Albert of Belgium, Prince Charles of Sweden, Prince Christian of Sweden, the Duke of Oporto, and Prince Ferdinand of Roumania at the ceremony of the proclamation of the German Crown Prince's majority has caused Berlin editors to comment on the fact that, while France is inviting monarchs and nations to the Paris Exposition, the representatives of the European dynasties are spontaneously assembled in Berlin in a kind of monarchical congress.

Dr. Arthur Levysohn of the Tageblatt says that the mere fact of the meeting of so many Princes in Berlin causes France to appear, in a certain measure, isolated in Europe, while Germany is the centre of international politics. Yet, says Mr. Levysohn, French political circles have left nothing undone to excite mistrust against Germany's policy and to sow dissension between Germany and her best friends and neighbors. France has been disappointed by Germany's attitude in the Transvaal dispute, and by the Czar's refusal to take advantage of England's African troubles. Germany is following a policy of wholesome egoism with complete success, and the present attitude of the Berlin Government has destroyed the legend that Germany is still disposed to follow a policy of sentiment after the fashion of 1848. The German people condemn Britain's war against the South African republics and the rapacious policy by which she extenuates her Indian possessions. But they do not shut their eyes to the exigencies of Germany's own political situation, and are quite satisfied that their Government should not embark on a Don Quixotic policy of intervention. The Boer mission has nothing to expect of Europe, and it is doubtful that in America, their last anchor of hope, the envoys will obtain any practical help. In spite of their valiant struggle, their trust in God, and in their just cause, Dr. Levysohn believes that the fate of the Boers is practically sealed.

Herr von Hertzberg has determined to interpellate the Government regarding the Könitz murder, which the anti-Semites insist on terming a "ritual crime." The interpellation is worded: "What steps does the royal Government contemplate taking in order to procure the Christian population the certitude that the unpunished murders of Christian youths and maidens, which have been perpetrated of recent years, are not so-called 'ritual crimes,' committed by Jews?" The Junker of Lotzin gives the following explanation of his motives for bringing up the matter in the Prussian House of Lords:

"The hitherto unexplained murder of the schoolboy, Winter, at Könitz has caused among the population of West Prussia and Pomerania justified indignation, which is intensified by the fact that the remains discovered seem to point to a special utilization of human blood, as was the case in the unpunished murders in Skurz and Xanten. The belief prevails widely that the Jewish secret writings ordain the use of Christian blood for ritual purposes. As in Bohemia and Tisla-Eszlar, the only clues indicate that the crime at Könitz was committed by Jews. It therefore appears desirable, in the interests of the Jewish population alone, that by an authentic translation of all Jewish secret writings the proof should be furnished that these writings contain no justification for the popular belief. The interpellator desires, not only that light should be finally thrown on the motive of these mysterious murders, but also and principally to convince the Christian population that nothing is left undone by their appointed representatives to prevent any concealment of the real state of affairs.

"The people will be, it is hoped, prevented by this conviction from allowing themselves to be led by Jewish provocations into acts of violence, which cannot have any other ultimate effect than to serve the cause of the Jews and to distract the attention of the authorities from the horrible crime which is the cause of the existing agitation. Matters have already reached such a pass in the towns of our district that the Minister of the Interior considers the most pressing duty of the police to be the repression of the outbreaks of popular indignation. May the Christian population be warned by this fact to observe the reserve appropriate to such grave circumstances."

Herr von Hertzberg's ironical display of solicitude for "the interests of the Jewish population alone," is the more painful because he has deliberately furnished further impetus to the Jew-baiting campaign which is rendering Jewish life and property unsafe throughout the provinces of West Prussia and Pomerania. For the uneducated population of these districts it is possible to find an excuse for their belief in "ritual crimes," For a presumably well-educated man like Herr von Hertzberg no such excuse is possible, when it is recollected that all Orientalists and theological scholars, whether Jews or Gentiles, Catholics, Protestants, or skeptics, German, French, Italian, English, or American, agree in denying the existence of Jewish "ritual crimes."

MURDER AS A "RITUAL CRIME."

Since the present troubles began around Könitz a weekly publication, issued to combat anti-Semitism, urged that if the anti-Semites believe the Könitz murder to be a ritual crime, they must, to be consistent, regard all unexplained murders to be also ritual crimes. Anti-Semites of this cast of mind possessed by Herr von Hertzberg cannot grasp a reductio ad absurdum argument. We are to-day confronted with the remarkable spectacle of a member of the Prussian House of Lords calling on the Government of William II. to furnish the proof that unexplained murders are not ritual murders. In the three years 1890, 1891, and 1892, 474 murder trials took place in Germany. The condemnations numbered 365. Consequently, over a hundred murders remain wrapped in mystery. Herr von Hertzberg and his fellow-anti-Semites demand that these murders should be proved not to have been "ritual crimes." The absurdity of the demand is patent.

Herr von Hertzberg's proposal that the Jewish secret writings shall be officially translated is not new in Germany. Within the last eight years the suggestion has been rejected no less than eleven times in various legislative assemblies throughout the empire. On March 2, 1892, the Petition Committee of the Reichstag decided that a petition to this effect was unfitted for deliberation in plenary session. On Dec. 19, 1895, the Saxon Upper House, although a stronghold of reaction and anti-Semitism, decided to let a similar petition drop. On Dec. 22, 1895, the Baden Lower House passed to the order of the day on a like demand. In May, 1895, the Reichstag Petition Committee reiterated in stronger terms the opinion that the petition was unfitted for discussion in plenary session. On April 29, 1896, the Prussian House of Lords passed to the order of the day. On Feb. 5, 1896, the Reichstag Petition Committee again refused to submit the proposal to the plenary assembly. The Saxon Lower House decided on Jan. 28, 1895, to let the motion drop. The Würtemberg Chamber of Deputies on May 21, 1897, passed to the order of the day on a similar motion. On Dec. 27, 1897, the Saxon Upper House, and in January, 1898, the Lower House rejected the anti-Semitic petition. In March, 1898, the Reichstag Petition Committee passed to the order of the day when the anti-Semite petition was presented for the fourth time.

REFUSAL OF FURTHER RESEARCH.

There can be no doubt that, as in 1898, the Prussian House of Lords will refuse to order an authentic translation of the Jewish secret writings. When (against Baron von Durant's proposal) the House of Lords voted down a petition demanding the translation of the Schulchan-Aruch at the expense of the nation, the Government's views were expressed by a Commissioner, Privy Councilor Löwenberg. He pointed out that for decades and centuries the Schulchan-Aruch has been the subject of research and discussion between professors and Orientalists, and that consequently everything that could be said about it had already been said. The production of a Government translation would not cause a single German scholar—or any other scholar—to modify his opinion of the book. The important question is whether the Schulchan-Aruch is of any considerable importance in the Jewish religion. The question is universally answered in the negative. Baron Durant said that the danger of the Schulchan-Aruch would be undeniable if it is true that its lessons are taught to Jewish children by their instructors, and he inquired what books are used in teaching the Jewish religion. Privy Councilor Löwenberg replied that an examination of 551 religious textbooks had been made by the Prussian Government, and not one contained anything to which exception could be taken. The large number of works examined disproved the contention that the Schulchan-Aruch is used as a religious textbook on account of a paucity of educational works.

The announcement of Herr von Hertzberg's interpellation has already led to a war of words between the Liberal papers of Berlin, which are chiefly controlled by Jews, and the reactionary organs, which are in the hands of more or less pronounced anti-Semites. Meantime excesses against the Jews continue to occur, in the region between Dantsic and Stettin.

J. PARSLOW.

COMPARISONS IN RAILROADS.

Statistics of Sweden Lines Compared with Those in America.

Some comparisons in railroading are suggested in a recent report of United States Consul General Winslow at Stockholm. From this it appears that there were 2,284 miles of railroads in Sweden in 1898, with $10,136,780 gross earnings and $3,888,129 net earnings. Hence, each mile of road earned $4,438 gross, with operating expenses about 61⅝ per cent. The railroads of the United States earned in the same year $6,873 per mile, at an expenditure of 64½ per cent. In other words, American roads earned 50 per cent. more at only a slightly greater expense for operation.

In equipment in the United States there are 19 locomotives, 18 passenger cars, and 676 freight cars to each 100 miles of road, while in Sweden there are 22 locomotives, 61 passenger cars, and 544 freight cars. Hence, while the Swedish roads have some advantage over the American in locomotives and passenger cars, the latter are much better supplied with freight cars. Moreover, the European freight cars have a capacity of only 5 to 10 tons, while the American carry 25 to 30 tons, or more.

Looking into the relations of the railroads to area and population of the country, the United States has much better railroad facilities. There is one mile of railroad to every sixteen square miles of territory in the United States, while Sweden has only one mile to every seventy-five square miles.

Again, in the United States there are 378 inhabitants to each mile of railroad; in Sweden, 2,095. Yet the earnings in the United States are $18 per capita, against $2 in Sweden. In other words, while each mile of railroad in Sweden has five times as many persons dependent upon it as in the United States, it earns per capita only one-ninth as much.

FOREWOMAN LEADS STRIKE.

Objects to Reduction of Shirtmakers' Wages—Her Pay Not Cut.

Thirty women employed at the shirt factory of C. Bernstein & Son, 225 New York Avenue, Jersey City, struck yesterday against a reduction of 2 cents on each shirt. Miss Nellie Stanton, the forewoman, who had protested against the reduction, marched out at the head of the line, though she was not affected by the change, her pay being $12 a week. She told the firm that the workers earned every cent they received. Half a dozen girls remained at work, and when they left the place at noon they were greeted with yells. Further disturbance was prevented by policemen who had been summoned in anticipation of trouble.

Mr. Bernstein said he made the reduction because he had bought a number of new machines, with which the women could make shirts more quickly and do the work more easily, making better wages at 25 cents on the new machines than at 28 cents on the old ones. He thought the places of the strikers could be filled without difficulty.

THE TOWN OF SANTA MARTA

A Community Where Wakes Are Held Over Smallpox Victims.

ANCIENT RUINS IN MOUNTAINS

Mysteries in Colombia's Heights That May Never Be Solved—New Yorker's Yacht Now a Man-of-War.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE CARIBBEAN SEA, March 16, 1900.—Santa Marta is in the hazy distance, just beyond the point of vision as we float again through the Caribbean Sea. As we steam along through these boiling waters, we are hoping that none of the tropical diseases have come with us. Smallpox and yellow fever are prevalent in Santa Marta now, and one goes through its hot, shadeless streets with a tendency to walk squarely in the middle of them and to hold one's breath. There are no sanitary regulations of any kind in Santa Marta. No one knows how many smallpox patients may now be lying in its houses. If an unfortunate dies the survivors hold a wake over his body all night long and enliven their conversation by frequent draughts of rum alternately with tea. The undertakers of Santa Marta have no ice, and interments consequently take place within twelve hours after death.

In mitigation of the horrors that might be suggested in the mind of a Northerner, let us remember that smallpox in tropical lands is not regarded by the natives as the virulent scourge which it is known to be in our Northern land. Even yellow fever excites little more apprehension here than measles would in New York. Measles almost never entails there the permanent disaster to various organs of the human body which so frequently result in our own climate. These Southern mothers have no fear that the disease may "strike in," as we call it—in other words, that a sudden chill may check the eruption and cause the disease to fasten on some internal organ. How can one take a chill in a wind which seems cool but is actually hotter than the still air? I tested this temperature of the breeze in the house where I was entertained in Santa Marta. The immense drawing room, 33 feet long and of great height, was fairly comfortable, although the thermometer indicated from 86 to 87 degrees Fahrenheit. A stiff breeze was blowing down from the mountains, and it was so refreshing where I stood on the stone balcony along the front of the drawing room, that I thought I would test its temperature. I took the thermometer out on the balcony and exposed it to the full force of the wind, entirely shaltered from the sun, and it speedily rose to 89 degrees.

MYSTERIES OF THE MOUNTAINS.

The mountains behind Santa Marta contain mysteries as unsolved as those of the forests of Yucatan. More is known of the origin of the Pyramids of Egypt than of the structures in these mountains. Thousands of feet from the sea level are roads used to this day, and who made them no living being can guess. The huge stones with which they are paved must have been brought for miles with infinitely greater difficulty than were the stones of the Egyptian Pyramids. Houses have recently been discovered in the depths of the forests—or rather the ruins of houses—containing beautiful jars several feet in diameter. I saw at Santa Marta a quaint bit of cornelian which a friend of mine had recently found in excavating for the foundations of a house nearly 4,000 feet up the mountainside. With infinite difficulty and through the use of some unknown instrument this bit of cornelian, now worn on my friend's watch chain, had been carved into the semblance of some impossible animal. More ancient than the Incas, the Aztecs, and the Mayas, that civilized and wonderful race which must have populated this portion of the globe in vast numbers, in point wealth, and in a high degree of civilization, has vanished from the earth and left, so far as we know, not a scrap of writing behind it. No more is known of these people than of the inhabitants of Mars.

Wise people who can find the right sort of houses in Santa Marta do not sleep on the ground floor. The difference in comfort between the ground floor and the one above it (there are never more than two stories) is greater than one might imagine. For above there is much freer access to the winds that almost continually blow down out of the mountains. These winds are peculiar to this region and are independent of the trade winds. They are very likely occasioned by the immense difference in the temperature of the tropical valley and the heights of eternal snow.

Houses have no glass in any window, for the least possible obstruction is made to perfect circulation of air. Slatted windows and walls perforated with great round holes near the ceiling are numerously in evidence. Even in sleeping the greatest attention is paid to ventilation. The bed is only a bit of canvas stretched tightly at the four corners and covered with a huge mosquito netting of fine mesh, for the mosquitos that fly about here in the night by millions are very small.

ONCE HAD TWO CARRIAGES.

When I last visited Santa Marta this town of 6,000 and more people boasted two public carriages. One of them, in which I took a drive, was pitifully dilapidated. The traces broke twice in a short journey and were tied up with string. Now the only way to get about is to walk. The horses are all dead or impressed into the service of the Government, and if the horses themselves were here there would probably be no one to drive them, for every able-bodied man is likely at any moment to be forced into military service. This danger of impressment is a serious menace to the conduct of any sort of business. On the plantations in the hills the peons can sometimes hide, but in the cities it is very difficult to keep out of sight. There is only one butcher in Santa Marta, and he can kill but one cow on any one day. The soldiers take such portions of any animal as they want and the citizens must then struggle for such bits as may be left them. As for want of ice, meat must be eaten the day it is killed, it has but a very brief opportunity to grow tender.

We Northern people are likely to think of tropical lands as places where all kinds of fruit and vegetables are in abundance. Disabuse yourself of any such notion. Remember that it is too hot here to grow oranges, lemons, figs, olives, or pineapples. Of course such things as apples, plums, peaches, pears, or berries of any sort are never heard of. Tomatoes are grown somewhat, but they are rather bitter. You will find scarcely any fruit except bananas, plantains, and mangoes, or any vegetable except yams—and a yam is not really a vegetable, but a heavy root of whitish substance utterly different from what is called a yam in our Southern States. There is also a kind of root called the "yucca," out of which a sort of heavy bread can be made. People who have friends in the mountains may occasionally be able to get from them a beet or turnip or carrot—such as it is—and possibly something resembling a potato and of the size of an English walnut. Cabbage is a rare and expensive luxury. Then there are eggs and an occasional chicken, but meat food is mostly limited to beef or goat, (which latter masquerades as mutton.)

GROWTH OF BARRANQUILLA.

Santa Marta was once a great seaport, i. e., great for Colombia. In those days Barranquilla was a mere little fishing village, seventeen miles up the Magdalena, and unapproachable by vessels of any size, on account of the high and shifting bars of alluvium brought down all the time in solution with the waters of the Magdalena, and in especially large quantities during the rainy season. I know a gentleman who remembers when Barranquilla had only from 6,000 to 8,000 inhabitants. Its little railroad from Puerto Colombia, or Savanilla, near the mouth of the Magdalena, brings commerce of every sort from the ocean port to the river steamers which start from Barranquilla. The Magdalena is absolutely the only highway into the interior of Colombia. Santa Marta has a deep and well-sheltered harbor, but no communication with the Magdalena except by a railroad of about twenty-four miles to Clenaga, whence a mere apology for a steamer, in times of peace, goes tortuously through a swamp where the passage is frequently narrower than the length of the steamer, and always and everywhere too shallow to admit anything but a flat-bottomed boat. If this railroad, which already goes some miles beyond Clenaga, is ever extended to the Magdalena, the Santa Martians hope their perfect harbor will in connection with the railroad enable them to make their town a rival of Barranquilla.

Practically the only export trade of Santa Marta at the present time is in two things—coffee and bananas. When the steamer is signalled from the harbor a telegram is sent into the interior: "Cut bananas." On our arrival we found that the wires had been cut in several places so that it was necessary to send up the news by a man on mule-back. As soon as the bananas can be cut and got to the railroad they are loaded on cars and run to the wharf, where they are unloaded at such time of the day or night as they may arrive. Under the present arrangement bananas are delivered at the steamer for a fixed price. They now bring twenty cents in gold per bunch; in April, May and June they will bring thirty cents; in July, twenty, and then ten cents a bunch until March comes again. But a bunch means ordinarily a stem with from five to seven hands. If the bunch should be larger it brings no more. If under seven hands, it is a "second," and brings a smaller price. As a hand will not often contain less than nine bananas, a bunch of seven hands ought to contain at least sixty-three bananas, which does not seem to yield a large profit to the planter. Yet the raising of bananas is one of the most profitable kinds of fruit-raising in the world.

MATURES IN A SEASON.

The plant matures in one season and contains a single bunch of fruit. Numerous shoots spring up around the parent stem and all but two or three must be pinched off at once or the plant will run to leaves. All that is necessary, therefore, is to see that only the proper number of shoots are allowed to grow each year and to keep the ground clear of weeds and properly irrigated. The immense leaves fall to the ground or are cast down and left on the ground, where they rapidly decompose into an excellent fertilizer.

On the hills near Santa Marta considerable coffee has been raised during the last few years, and the amount is constantly increasing. The Libano Coffee Company now has 206,000 trees. William S. Crane adjoins that company's plantation with 30,000, and several other people have plantations of greater or less extent. It is an Arabian coffee, and the tree is not upward of six feet in height. The original seed was Mocha, and all the coffee is supposed to resemble Mocha, with, of course, variations in the flavor occasioned by the difference in soil and climate. Most of the coffee is gathered in December, but there is often a secondary crop about July.

Any one with a little experience and fair common sense ought to be able to run a banana plantation successfully. But coffee is a very different matter. The full glare of the sun will kill it. Often you will see the coffee trees planted alternately with bananas that the huge leaves of the latter may afford the shade without which the berry cannot come to maturity. Neither can coffee be raised in the valleys, for there it is too hot. Near Santa Marta it is grown at an altitude of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet. To plant the coffee tree at exactly the right altitude, in precisely the proper soil, to keep it sufficiently shaded, yet not too damp, requires much skill and experience.

WHEN THE BEAN IS IN PERIL.

But when the berries that grow so thickly out of the main body of the tree and right on the bark of the branches have turned so ripe that at a distance they look like a swarm of ladybugs climbing the tree, then the coffee is in even greater peril than before, for the best of coffee can be ruined in the drying. These rosy shells must be removed and the bluish-yellow kernels dried with evenness and in exactly the right amount of heat and air. A broad, open space is flattened on the ground and the coffee spread evenly over it, where it is stirred—and, must we say it—sometimes kicked about by the barefooted Indians till the process is complete. Need we wonder that every man's coffee has gradations of flavor differing from that of his neighbors?

The name of the coffee may indicate correctly the place where it was grown, but you need never be surprised that no two bags of Bucaramanga or Mocha or Java can be relied on to give you the same result on the breakfast table.

And now at last this quaint, hot land has sunk behind the mists that are steaming out of the Caribbean Sea. The little boat La Popa, which is said to have once been the private yacht of Washington E. Connor, but now proudly calls itself a Colomb

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

Bass from the Hudson River are finding their way into Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the Harlem River, and perch averaging about half a pound in weight are running in those waters. The fisherman will have to bring his own sand worms with him, as they cannot be had there. The fishing used to be pretty good between Fordham Heights and Farmers' Bridge, but the cutting through of the ship canal and the dredging out of the channel muddied the water and drove the fish away for some years. They are coming back now, and the fishing this season promises to be good there. Off Green Point, just north of Bevan's boathouse, is a good place, or around by the island formed by the old and new channels of Spuyten Duyvil Creek is another, while the third place where fish may be taken is off the northern shore of Inwood, just inside the Central Railroad bridge, which crosses the mouth of the creek. Another favorite fishing place is the sandy point that stretches out beyond the railroad tracks into the Hudson, about one mile north of Spuyten Duyvil railroad bridge. Boats may be had of "Jim," the bridge tender, at the draw, but, as in the case of fishing in the Harlem, bait must be purchased in the city and taken with the fisherman. This point is an extremely pleasant place to fish, as one may land on the sandy beach there and take one's luncheon in the shade of the trees just across the track, where there is a well which supplies good, cold water.

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Englewood Beach last Sunday made a good showing as a canoe camp. There were three tents and five men who camped over night, and four others who ran over during the afternoon, and there were five canoes lying on the beach during the afternoon, making an extremely pretty picture. The convenience of the canoe over the yacht was demonstrated by the fact that while the canoes were lying on the beach and their owners comfortabiy cooking their dinners over the blue flame of oil stoves, a small yawl anchored off the shore for luncheon. The tide was rather low, and her tender, which drew considerable water, had rather a difficult job in landing at the spring at which one may land her. Having filled his pail he returned to the yacht, and the whole party were obliged to eat their dinner aboard. As the sun was shining brightly, and they had no awning up, the meal must have been a pretty warm one. The beach at that point being very gradual it was impossible for the party to get ashore to eat in the shade, and the wind dropping, the canoeists paddled home easily and comfortably, leaving the yawl to return to her clubhouse as best she might.

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Going out through Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the Hudson, on the left-hand shore, just after one has passed the pile of white stone dredged out when making the ship canal, there is an old white farmhouse surrounded by meadow land. A few hundred yards from the creek, surrounded by trees, a cool spring of good water bubbles up, making a beautiful place for the picnicker, fisherman, or canoeist to lunch. This spring is well known to many members of the rowing clubs, but the general public who boat along this waterway are ignorant of its location. The last wooden dock on the creek, or the bank just below it, is a good place to land and is very near the spring, which may be found by following the fence which divides the two meadows. Follow this fence until the first clump of trees on the left is reached, and this is the clump that surrounds the spring.

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Out of Sussex County, N. J., the pickerel have gotten down to business and are taking in the trolling spoons and live bait that chance to come their way. The aforesaid fresh-water sharks are resident of Bear, Panther, Slaters, Gardner, and Cranberry Lakes, which they share with the humble catfish and the gold-chested "sunnie," as well as the gamy black bass, whose day of reckoning will come later in the season. These lakes are reached in a fifty-five-mile ride on the Lackawanna to Waterloo, a village of about 400 inhabitants, where board may be secured at one of the near-by farmhouses at rates ranging from $1.25 to $2 per day or $5 to $10 per week. Boats may be hired at 50 cents per day, and live bait bought at 50 cents to $1 per hundred, according as the fisherman's appearance may impress the guileless native with ideas as to his probable wealth. Moral, wear your old clothes. Living charges are moderate—$2 to $3 per day—and one does not require the service of a guide.

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Speaking of pickerel fishing, there is a little lake down in Pike County that is simply teeming with these fish, running from two to five or six pounds in weight. Westcolang, which empties through a creek into the Delaware River, a few miles north of the mouth of the Lackawaxen, is situated on the Erie Railroad, 113 miles from New York City. The lake is about two miles in length and three-quarters in width, and the Westcolang Creek, by which the lake empties into the river, is a fine trout stream. The best part of the lake for pickerel is a little cove at the western end, the edges of which are marshy, affording a feeding ground for the small pickerel, while the old ones lie around the mouth waiting for them to come out and be devoured. About the most taking lure on that pond is a No. 4 Spalding hammered bait, cast with a light minnow rod. This is the preferable method as the level of the lake having been raised by a dam there are still quite a few submerged logs and stumps brush which, unless a man is pretty well acquainted with their whereabouts, is apt to cause the loss of considerable tackle. The lake is in the centre of a tract of land which was once the property of the Westcolang Lake and Delaware River Park, owned by a sportsmen's club which has since gone out of existence. The club house is now a hotel at which good board may be had for from $8 to $15 per week. The Delaware River, which is only a short walk from the hotel, affords fine black bass fishing and there are some quail, ruffed grouse, and woodcock as well as an occasional deer to be had in season. There is a private station, belonging to the hotel, at which trains will stop at signal, to land or receive passengers, and it is altogether an ideal place for a man who wants comfortable accommodations within a short distance of good fishing grounds. A bit of advice that the fisherman going to this resort will appreciate is to take a liberal supply of tobacco with him if he smokes a pipe, as while cigars may be had, the smoking tobacco for sale in Lackawaxen and the near-by towns is that beautiful mixture of hay and brown paper known as "Mrs. Miller's Best.

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Blackfish are now running at Sands Point, L. I., and striped bass fishing will soon be good there. Sand worms for the bass and fiddler crabs, preferably of a light color, are the best bait for blackfish. Bait may be had there at Seaman's House, Port Washington, also boats, hire for which is 50 cents per day. Port Washington is best reached by the Long Island Railroad, excursion fare being 75 cents. As the station is three miles away from Seaman's boathouse, it is best to notify him in advance, and he will meet fishermen with a rig and convey them to the water for 50 cents a piece. In case the fisherman wishes to stay over night, board may be had for $1.50 per day or $8 per week.

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In addition to the Pelham Bay resorts, which I mentioned some weeks ago, Gallagher's boathouse at the New Road Dock at Throgg's Neck is a good place at present for flounders and blackfish. Sand worms and soft clams may be had there and boat rent is 50 cents on week days and $1 on Sundays. Board may be had at Lohbauer's Hotel, situated about 150 yards from the water, for $8 per week. The dock is reached by way of the Second or Third Avenue elevated roads, transferring at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to the Tremont Avenue trolley line to Westchester village, from which place it will be necessary to hire a hack at 25 cents per head for the mile drive to the boathouse. This place is also noted for the good bag of ducks which may be had there in Winter.

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For those who prefer fishing from a dock the Iron Pier at Rockaway Beach is a good place to go for blackfish, kingfish, weakfish, bluefish, fluke, porgies, and snappers. Bait and all kinds of tackle can be had on the pier, and also board at moderate rates for the fisherman who goes down for over night.

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Salmon fishing comes high, but there are many who must have it at any price, and those who have once met with success in this sport always maintain that there is no other angling which could compare with it. Probably the two best salmon pools in this country are the St. Croix at Calais and the Denny's Pool at Dennysville, Me. The ice went out of the St. Croix and Dennysville Rivers some days ago, and a few salmon have already been caught. About this time next week the fishing should be very good. The pools may be reached by the Sound line to Boston, thence by rail to Bangor and Washington Junction, and from there to Calais and Dennys by the Washington County Railroad for about $24 a round trip. The best flies are the silver-gray Jock Scott, silver doctor, and dusty miller. Guides may be had at $2 per day, and, while not absolutely necessary, a boat may be used to advantage on the St. Croix River. Board at Calais is from $7 to $10 per week at the Border City Hotel or the American House, at Dennysville about $2 per day, or $6 per week at the Riverside Inn or the St. Croix Exchange. The Calais pool is one-half mile from the hotel, the Dennysville pool about ten rods. Speaking of salmon, the ice is now out of Grand Lake, in Maine, and the fishing is now on for landlocked salmon in those waters. Grand Lake is about fifteen miles distant from Princeton, a station on the Washington County Railroad, and is reached by stage or steamer. In going up there it is well to write making arrangements in advance with the proprietor of the White House or of Ouananiche Lodge, the Post Office address of which are Grand Lake Stream, Me.

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To those who have not had much experience on the Hudson, its tides are a most peculiar and incomprehensible phenomenon. Over on the Jersey shore the tide changes one hour earlier than on the New York side of the river, and the current in the centre will continue to run up or down stream for an hour after its course has changed at either bank. This means that a man bound up the river will find craft on the Jersey side swinging with their bows to the north, while a line of towboats anchored outside of Spuyten Duyvil Bridge will be pointing in the opposite direction. There are certain advantages in this, after one has learned to secure their benefits, for a boat may row across and go with the tide up the river and then cross over and come down with the current on the opposite shore, and, in many cases, a craft going up or down the middle of the river with the tide may pass others, hugging the banks, and also having the current in their favor. Another peculiar thing about the river is that, while the level of the water is rising steadily on the shores, the current itself may be running down stream. This is caused by the fact that the water from above is simply coming down faster than it is going out of its mouth, which is being blocked by the rising water from the ocean. When the tide commences to fall in the Hudson River, the water of the Harlem from High Bridge north goes up and out from Spuyten Duyvil Creek, while the water south of High Bridge flows south and out into the East River. Toward the end of the ebb tide, however, the drain south of High Bridge becomes so great that the water of the Harlem is below the level of that in the Hudson, and for the remainder of the ebb tide the water flows from the Hudson through Spuyten Duyvil Creek southward instead of from the creek outward into the larger river. The reverse of this is true at flood tide, so that at the last part of the flood the Harlem will empty into the Hudson, instead of receiving water from it. These points are taken advantage of by those who know of them, and the small boat owner who wishes to ascend the Harlem through Spuyten Duyvil Creek and up the Hudson with the least amount of exertion by waiting until the last of the flood, will have the tide with him on all three bodies of water, and, by returning at the last of the ebb, he may go down the Hudson through Spuyten Duyvil and down the Harlem with the tide still in his favor.

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Speaking of punctured tires, it might be a good thing if bicycle repairers were obliged to take out a certificate of proficiency before being turned loose to gain their education at the expense of a confiding public. A New York business man, who by the way should have known better, attempted to ride down to his office a couple of Saturdays ago and somehow managed to pick up a tack with his tire. Taking his wheel to the nearest repairer's shop, he was assured that putting in a new plug would occupy about ten minutes. It did, but the intelligent repairer burned the plug off too close, and the operation had to be repeated. The second plug did not seem to be a success, as the tire leaked as badly as before it was applied; thereupon the repairer proceeded to pump it full of some compound which on the tire being again inflated exuded in large quantities from the aperture. The repairer then confessed himself as being stumped and said that the only remedy which he could suggest was a new tire. It was getting pretty late and the business man was getting pretty wrathy, but he managed to keep his temper after a fashion, so consented to a new tire being put on, when it was discovered that, as he rode a wheel fitted with unusually heavy tires, the only thing to replace the damaged one that the dealer had must be taken from one of his rental wheels. It was not a particularly attractive tire, having several plugs already in it, but it was better than the bare rims, so the wheelmen consented. Then the real difficulty of the case became apparent. The wheelman's mount was a chainless one, and the repairer confessed, after he had gotten part of the mechanism removed, that he had never before assisted at the dissection of anything but a chain wheel. In the course of an hour and a half he had gotten the wheel off, the tire on and the wheel replaced. It is probable that he had gained considerable experience by that time in the mechanism of a chainless wheel, but that was something, as the bicyclist mildly suggested, which he ought to have learned in his own time and not in the wheelman's.

E. T. KEYSER.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

Sir Thomas Lipton has at length returned from his Mediterranean cruise, and met by appointment with members of the committee in charge of yachting matters in connection with the Glasgow exhibition of 1901, who formally presented their request that he postpone his second challenge for the America's Cup until 1902. Sir Thomas at first seemed somewhat inclined to yield to their persuasion, but finally asked for ten days in which to consider his answer. Later in an interview he indicated that his plans had so far progressed that a postponement of the challenge is now unlikely. As the ten days which Sir Thomas Lipton asked the Glasgow committee to allow him for his answer will elapse this week, it ought to be definitely known within a few days whether or not an international cup race will be the feature of next year's yachting events.

The discussion aroused on both sides of the water among partisans of Designers Fife and Watson over Sir Thomas Lipton's reported selection of the latter as designer of the new challenger Erin seems to have been carried on with more warmth than justified by any appearance of feeling between the designers themselves. It is reported from Glasgow that several days ago Messrs. Fife and Watson journeyed together to the Shamrock's berth at Gareloch and made a careful examination of the ex-challenger. This ought to be significant, if not of some degree of co-operation, at least of a thorough understanding and good feeling between the two. The visit of Mr. Watson to the Shamrock has also another significance. Previous challengers designed by him have been of composite construction; that is, of steel frame and wooden planking. The Shamrock has been pronounced by many experts in yacht building, including Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, to be one of the most perfect models of a metal-built boat in existence. Mr. Watson, it is said, had never before laid eyes on the Shamrock, and on this occasion the details of the construction of her hull were examined by him very carefully and elucidated by Mr. Fife. It seems likely, then, that the new Watson challenger will be a metal boat, not one of composite construction, as hitherto customary with him. There has also been some gossip among British yachtsmen regarding the possibility of the new challenger being yawl rigged, as Mr. Watson seems to have taken an unusual fancy to the yawl Sybarita, which he turned out this year for Whittaker Wright. It is said that he is awaiting the Sybarita's performance with hope that she will prove the equal if not the superior of cutter-rigged boats in her class, and that if her speed comes up to his expectations the Erin will be tried against the Shamrock in a yawl rig.

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To the cup offered the New York Yacht Club Thursday by Sir Thomas Lipton it is likely that two more new trophies will be added by the naval officers holding membership in the club. Although no formal offer of the latter trophies has yet been made, it is understood that the matter is definitely determined and that two handsome cups, one for schooners and the other for sloops, will shortly be presented for competition as challenge trophies. They will be known as the Navy Cups. Details of the competition for these cups will, of course, not be arranged by the Regatta Committee until after their formal offer and acceptance, but it is understood that the names of the yachts finishing first in the races to be provided will be inscribed upon the cups each year and that medals will be presented by the club to the owners of the winning yachts as tokens of their victory. Because of the sentiment attached to these trophies it is likely that great popularity will be given the events for which they will be hung up, and the initial races this season will doubtless bring out many contestants and furnish keen sport.

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There are few yachts intended for commission this season upon which the work of overhauling and refitting has not already been begun. Every shipyard and yacht basin is now a scene of activity, the hitherto hooded hulks being rapidly transformed into trim-looking craft with newly varnished spars, whitened decks, and freshly painted sides. Many of the larger steam yachts are now ready for commission, and several have already entered upon long foreign cruises. These are Allison V. Armour's Utowana, A. Curtiss James's Aloha, Howard Gould's Niagara, Nelson Perkins's Enterprise, and John R. Drexel's Sultana. J. Harvey Ladew's Columbia, whose warlike lines distinguish her from all her sister craft, has been overhauled at Manning's after her recent West Indian cruise, and is now at anchor in the East River off the Twenty-sixth Street station of the New York Yacht Club. Lloyd Phoenix's auxiliary schooner Intrepid also lies at the anchorage off East Twenty-sixth Street, ready to sail at any time her owner gives the word. John P. Duncan's Kanawha has returned from her initial trip up the Sound this season, and has given evidence of capacity for even greater speed than she developed last year. Col. Payne's Aphrodite, after receiving several minor improvements and a thorough overhauling at Manning's Basin, is now ready for her trial spins, and will likely leave early in June on a European cruise that will include a trip to the Land of the Midnight Sun. Mrs. Van Wickle's Marjorie is another well-known yacht lying at present in Manning's Basin. She will be ready within a few days to sail wherever her owner wills, and it is likely that the Marjorie, which only a few weeks ago returned from the West Indies, will be headed northward some time in June for a cruise in Nova Scotian waters, and perhaps still further north to Labrador during the hot July days. The Anita, purchased this Spring by George B. Gibson of Philadelphia for use in the neighborhood of his Summer home, at Great Neck, L. I., is ready for service, and will leave her berth at Manning's Basin as soon as orders are received from her owner. Many of the smaller steam yachts are also in commission. Among the latter are the Nada, chartered for the season by W. C. Whitney; the Radha, chartered by Henry T. Sloane, and Alfred Carr's Anita. These will be joined by many others within the next two weeks. The large sailing yachts are also beginning to appear in commission. George Lord Day's schooner yacht Endymion will before many days leave Boston, where she is receiving some slight alterations and a general overhauling after her Southern cruise, and, it is rumored, will make ready at this port for a voyage across the Atlantic. Commodore Frederick T. Adams's schooner yacht Sachem has been overhauled and beautifully redecorated at Port Jefferson preparatory to being placed in commission Tuesday. The smaller sailing yachts from which burgees indicative of a season's work begun have already been flown, are literally "too numerous to mention."

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To add to the picturesque features of the Paris Exposition the Commissioner General has obtained permission from the Government for pleasure yachts to station during the Summer in the Seine, at Paris, between the bridges of the Invalides and Jena. Free admission to the Seine will be granted any yacht holding the register required by its own Government, and the Commission of Surveillance which will have charge of these vesseis upon their entry into French waters will strive to effect the necessary formalities in the shortest time possible, so that no vessel will be retained at the port in which she is examined for longer than eight hours. Doubtless some of the smaller yachts owned by Americans cruising abroad this year will be found at anchor in the Seine. Nelson Perin has already expressed his intention of trying to sail up the Seine to Paris with his auxiliary brigantine Enterprise, but it is doubtful if the yacht will be able to get beyond Toulon.

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Commodore Percy Chubb of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has appointed Herbert L. Satterlee Fleet Captain and Frederic R. Coudert Signal Officer for the current year.

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Members of the Marine and Field Club of Bath Beach, L. I., will obtain much sport this season from a series of races with eight one-design raceabouts which are now nearly completed by Wyckoff Brothers & Taylor of Clinton, Conn. These boats measure 25 feet 6 inches over all, 17 feet on the water line, 7 feet 6 inches beam, 9 inches draught of hull, and 4 feet 3 inches draught with centreboard down. They will have a sail spread of 360 square feet. These are the names of the boats and their owners: Sweetheart, Frederick Fiske and Edward A. Sumner; Vixen, Vivien Taylor and C. C. Cone; Temperance, Crowell Haddon and F. L. Dunnell; Kelpie, William K. Brown; Quinque, Louis L. Smith and J. G. Hilliard; Stinger, Arthur P. Clapp; Skylark, L. S. Eaton, and Flying Fox, George L. Buckman. A series of races from May 30 to Sept. 30 will be arranged over a course in Gravesend Bay and the harbor. Several handsome cups and pennants will be offered as prizes. The arrangements will be in charge of the Yachting Committee of the club, which is composed of Commodore Philip T. Dodge, Vice Commodore A. P. Clapp, Rear Commodore F. W. Dauchy, Secretary George H. Usher, and Measurer L. H. Smith.

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At the Nixon shipyards, Elizabethport, the auxiliary schooner Lasca, designed by A. Cary Smith, to replace for James Sibley Watson his former schooner of the same name, is being plated and has already begun to show her model. The new Lasca will be somewhat larger and even more elegantly fitted than her predecessor. She will measure 147 feet over all, 110 feet on the water line, 27 feet beam, and 13 feet 6 inches draught. The boat is quite different in appearance and design from the ordinary auxiliary, the only indication given of her motive power being a small aperature aft for the screw. The screw will be a small two-blade wheel, so constructed that when not in use it will stand parallel with the stern post and thus offer little or no resistance when the boat is being propelled by sail alone. The auxiliary power is not designed for speed, but merely for use in emergency. The Lasca's deck fittings and the interior ornamentation of the owner's saloon and main cabin will be of teak. When completed the new Lasca is expected to be a worthy successor to the Yampa, Iroquois, and other Cary Smith boats, over which, indeed, she will show improvement in several respects. Mr. Watson, whose home is in Rochester, N. Y., is perhaps one of the most widely known cruising yachtsmen in America. He is enrolled as a member of the New York, Rochester, and Royal Canadian Yacht Club and the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron.

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Prosperity is indicated by the neatly bound year book of the Hudson River Yacht Club, which was issued last week. More than 100 names appear in the list of members, and 53 pleasure craft of various kinds are enrolled in the club's fleet. An active season, including a number of special races and the club cruise, in addition to the regular regattas, is in prospect. Other social events have also been planned for the Summer. The present officers of the club are: E. J. Ranhofer, Commodore; Thomas H. Hall, Vice Commodore; John Dieden, Rear Commodore; George A. Steigleder, Secretary; E. Spencer Peets, Treasurer; Dean W. Chute, Fleet Captain; Dr. D. Benham Spence, Fleet Surgeon, and John F. McCarthy, Measurer.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Conqueror will remain out of commission this season. The yacht is now berthed at Manning's Basin.

The steam yacht Radha, chartered for the Summer to Henry T. Sloane of the New York Yacht Club, has been taken up the Hudson to Ardsley.

F. T. Morrill's steam yacht Vamoose and J. Herbert Ballantine's Juanita are being prepared for commission at Tebo's yacht basin, South Brooklyn.

Charles A. Tatum's steam yacht Colette has been prepared at Manning's Basin for the season's service and will probably be placed in commission within two weeks.

M. C. D. Borden's steam yacht Vedette has undergone a thorough overhauling at Manning's Basin, South Brooklyn, and will be placed in commission to-day.

W. R. Hearst's steam yacht Buccaneer has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted at Manning's Basin, but will likely remain out of commission this Summer, unless sold or chartered.

At Lawley's shipyard, South Boston, J. Berre Kinz's schooner yacht Elsemarie and John D. Barrett's schooner yacht Ingomar are being prepared for commission. Both boats will fly the burgee of the New York Yacht Club.

The steam launch Bessie, recently sold by A. Perry Bliven to F. B. Langston of Brooklyn, has been fitted out at her berth at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and will shortly be placed in commission.

Work preparatory to commission will be begun upon the steam yacht Lagonda, owned by S. H. Austin, Jr., of Philadelphia, about June 1. The Lagonda has not yet doffed her Winter coverings at her berth in Manning's Basin.

John T. Williams's steam yacht Embla, which has undergone a thorough overhauling at McIntosh's Basin, South Brooklyn, was placed in the dry dock this week, where her underbody will be scraped and repainted. The Embla will probably go into commission within ten days.

Alfred Carr's steam yacht Anita has been placed in commission after a thorough overhauling at Manning's Basin. Usually, with some guests aboard, Mr. Carr has taken daily spins up the Sound or Hudson, or down the bay since his burgee was hoisted on the Anita.

Plans for a new clubhouse, to be situated at some point along Gravesend Bay, are being discussed by the Oceanic Yacht Club, whose present station is at the foot of Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City. The annual meeting held recently, George Dodson was elected Commodore; Frank Van Winkle, Secretary; W. Palmer, Treasurer, and D. Holbeit, Measurer.

The schooner yacht Intrepid, recently purchased by Edward L. Temple of Montreal, is undergoing repairs and a general overhauling at the Piepgras shipyards, City Island. Some changes in her interior plan designed to give more room and comfort aboard are also being made. Mr. Temple, according to rumor, has planned to sail his yacht across the Atlantic this Summer.

Dr. Dewitt Wickes of Brooklyn has received from H. F. Rigby, the Canarsie boat builder, a new twenty-three-foot knockabout, which will be known as the Scoot. She will be sailed in Manhasset Bay and vicinity during the Summer. Rigby has also completed for John Klein and Martin Dundberg an auxiliary yacht, which has been christened the Yankee Doodle. This yacht is schooner rigged, measuring 45 feet over all, 35 feet on the water line, and 12 feet beam. She is fitted with a twelve-horsepower Russ auxiliary motor.

GOLF HONORS FOR WOMEN.

Metropolitan Players Preparing for the Team Championship—Ambitious Aims of the New Association.

If any one chanced to harbor doubts early in the year that the golfic microbe was going to be less virulent upon its victims this season than in the last three or four years, those pessimistic thoughts must have disappeared entirely when the announcement was made last week that the newly organized Women's Metropolitan Golf Association has secured eleven clubs to compete for the team championship. To decide that honor, thirty-five playing days will be necessary, in some cases from two to four games being played on one day.

But this is not all, for the women have arranged a five-day tournament for the individual championship of the Metropolitan District. Its officers have wisely selected one of the best courses for that event that could be found in this locality—the Morris County links at Morristown, N. J. The tournament will begin Monday morning, June 11, with an eighteen-hole medal play round, from which the first sixteen will qualify to continue at match play, one round being played each day until Friday, June 15, when the final will be reached.

This increased enthusiasm among women for more golf and of a higher quality is not confined to the territory around New York. The fair devotees in Boston have just organized an association of their own, and have already commenced their team competitions with six clubs in the field.

In Philadelphia, where the Women's Golf Association had its origin three years ago, there has been no lessening of interest, and several matches have been played in the team championship series. Miss Frances C. Griscom, one of the golfing lights of that city, has just sailed for Europe, and her absence from the Merion Cricket Club team will be sadly felt. For the past two years the Merion women have held the team championship, winning last year after a tie with the Philadelphia Country Club. The victorious members, all of whom have a reputation far beyond their local club, were Miss Griscom, Miss Elsie F. Cassatt, Miss K. K. Cassatt, Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Mrs. Charles S. Farnum, and Miss Neely.

The Chicago women have been looking with envious eyes upon these Eastern associations of their sisters, and are seriously agitating the subject of forming a similar body themselves.

So long as the women stick to golf in so pronounced a manner there will be no fear of its wide popularity as a great American sport. The fair players exert more influence upon the game than has generally been recognized. Many a young man would not be half so particular in selecting his golf costume, nor so eager to post off to the links, were it not for the fact that he hoped to win favorable criticism from some fair expert, or to take part in a delightful mixed foursome.

This feminine influence the leading English authority, Horace Hutchinson, has commented very wisely upon. "Women," he says, "claim a perfect equality with the men on their links, and it is accorded to them. Probably the American man does not dare deny it to the American woman, but that is more a matter of nationality than of golf. If a woman wants to have a good time, she should be an American, but if a man wants to have a good time, he should prefer to be of any other nation, for in no other nation do the women have the men so well in hand. In trying to get an idea of the American view of golf, as a whole, it is quite necessary to keep this point in sight; the men and women meet on as equal terms as we do as they meet on the croquet ground, let us say. It makes a difference. It makes golf more of a social affair; no doubt it tends to make it more popular. In America it is probable that if the women looked with disfavor on golf, men would not have the pluck to play it. But as the women like it, as well as the men, everything is lovely, and golf booms amazingly."

It took the New York women some time to get together in a golf union, but once having the scheme well started, it succeeded beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. Twenty clubs belong to the association, and eleven have entered for the team championship. This is a larger number than either Philadelphia or Boston has, where six teams in each city are taking part in the inter-club competitions.

Mrs. Shippen is a fortunate Captain in having a large number of excellent players from whom to select her Morris County team. The Morristown women have always been famous for their devotion to golf, and this season the usual long list of competitions will be repeated. The semi-annual championship tournament will begin to-morrow and continue through Thursday. Miss Cornelia G. Willis is the present holder. She will have to fight hard to retain the honor, for opposed to her will be Miss Marie G. Bryce, the previous champion; Miss Kip, winner of the Bushnell Cup last year; Miss Elsa Hurlbut, Miss Howells, Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Miss Jane Swords, Miss Alice Day, Mrs. Shippen, and Mrs. Morgan.

The Dyker Meadow women have been practicing industriously for over a month, and Miss Madeline Chauncey, the Captain and champion, will be able to select a good team from Miss Grace Chauncey, Miss Florence G. Suydam, Mrs. E. L. Kalbfleisch, Jr., Mrs. Adolph E. Smylie, Miss Clara Ogden, Miss Sarah Seaman, Mrs. Charles Adams, Mrs. Walter Gibb, Miss Pearsall, and Miss Marie Abbott.

Miss Louise D. Maxwell, who recently won the Smylie Cup on the Dyker Meadow links, will act as Captain of the Nassau County Club team during the season.

The women of the Fairfield County Golf Club at Greenwich may surprise their opponents this year, for Mrs. Frank M. Freeman, the Captain, is determined to put a strong team in the field. She herself has kept in good practice on the Lakewood links all Winter. Miss Jeanette Sheldon is the Fairfield champion, and other women who play well there are Miss K. Rowland, Mrs. J. H. Monteith, Mrs. E. N. Norton, Miss L. Willard, Mrs. Hilliard, Miss Hurster, Miss N. Hoyt, and Miss Adams.

Mrs. Otis I. Williams has the responsibility of getting a team together to do justice to the Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island. The women there are no novices to golf, and eligible names for the team are Miss J. N. McNamee, Miss Margaret Shearson, Miss Park, Mrs. W. H. Buck, Mrs. H. T. Boody, and Mrs. J. R. Chadwick.

One good result of these various women's golf associations will be the development of considerable new material and the raising of the standard of golf in the next women's National championship to be held at Shinnecock in August. The coming metropolitan tourney will give an excellent idea of the ability of our local women to meet all comers in the larger event and with the constant practice which the fair golfers of this city, Philadelphia, and Boston are to have all Summer, the indications are that the championship competitions will be more bitterly fought than ever before.

The present season therefore is sure to see a great increase in the calibre of women's golf, and the big events will occasion a larger number of minor club competitions.

NOTES OF THE GOLFERS.

Chicago is giving more attention to golf for the public this year, and the public course in Jackson Park was opened for play on Monday. It has been increased to eighteen holes since last year.

The North Jersey Country Club of Paterson, N. J., which has just opened its golfing season, has chosen the following officers for the year: President—Gen. I. W. Congdon; Vice Presidents—J. G. Barbour, Robert Goodbody, and H. J. Hewat; Treasurer—H. C. Knox; Secretary—William Sumner; Financial Secretary—S. S. Lambert.

H. H. Hilton, who has just won the amateur championship of Great Britain, held the open championship twice, a rare honor for an amateur, the last time in 1897. He never won the amateur before, although getting a place close to the top several times. He is one of the steadiest golfers in England, and Harry Vardon calls him the best amateur in the old country.

Mungo Park, a brother of Willie Park, Jr., and who has been connected with several clubs in America during the last two years, will sail for home next Fall to take charge permanently of a new 18-hole course near London, recently laid out by his brother. Mungo Park has been in Galveston, Texas, during the Winter, but has accepted a Summer engagement with a club at Burlington, Vt.

The Edgewater Golf Club, near Newark, which begins its first season this year, is fortunate in possessing a number of good women players. Some of those active on the links are Miss Louise Borland, Mrs. V. O. Schuyler, Miss Edith De Fontaine, Mrs. D. L. Haight, Miss Josephine Ratibbun, Miss Alice McClellan, Miss Ellen Cotterell, Miss Janette Hobson, Miss Noe, and Miss Eleanor Grance.

Two match games by members of the Sunset Park Golf Club were played on the links in South Brooklyn Thursday. The cards were:

	Gross.	Hdkp.	Net.
A. H. Hoeckley	111	30	81
F. H. Mahon	93	10	83
F. B. Hoeckley	127	30	97
J. Delney	100	*..	100

*Scratch.

The Westchester Country Club has secured a new professional to take charge of its golf links—David Vinel, a young Scotchman, who has been in this country about four years. He takes the place of T. Anson, who has gone to Cranford, N. J., to lay out a new course. The Patrick brothers have taken up their Summer home with the Century Golf Club, whose links adjoin those of the Country Club.

The Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove held its annual election of officers last week, and the following were selected to serve: President—Harvey Murdock; Vice President—Percy Chubb; Treasurer—Frederic R. Pratt; Secretary W. C. Adams; Captain—Howard Maxwell; Chairman of the Green Committee—Harvey Murdock; Chairman of the House Committee—Parker D. Handy; Chairman of the Membership Committee—Henry F. Noyes; Chairman of the Handicap Committee—J. B. C. Tappan.

Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, who is a power in the golf councils of Chicago, has startled many of the Western players by issuing a circular requesting that only the best golfers enter for the amateur championship when that event comes off at Garden City, in the words of the Inter Ocean: "It suggests the elimination of all but the best players from the Western entry list at Garden City. Through the vanity of a number of our Western duffers it would seem that the co-operation of the different local clubs will first be necessary to kill the budding aspirations of their mediocre players, who like to enter just for the honor of the thing. Each entry should be confirmed by the Directors of the Western Golf Association."

POLO AT HEMPSTEAD.

Meadow Brook Hunt Club Will Be the Scene of Some Exciting Games During the Coming Week.

Polo at the Meadow Brook Hunt Club will be in order during the coming two weeks, and the lovers of the game have a treat in store for them, as those masters of the sport, Harry Payne Whitney, "Ben" Nicoll, "Monte" Waterbury, George P. Eustis, and George Kendrick will be seen on the big Meadow Brook field with all their old-time dash and vim. The number of games will not be large, but the quality will be of a high order. The events this coming week will be for the Hempstead cups, open to teams not exceeding an aggregate handicap of twenty goals, and with no individual member exceeding six goals. The first game will be on Wednesday between Rockaway and Meadow Brook, and the final contest will be played on Friday between Lakewood and the winner of Wednesday's game. These three teams, with handicaps, will be:

Rockaway—W. A. Hazard, 3; Rene La Montagne, Jr., 4; F. S. Conover, 6; T. W. Brooks, 2. Total, 15.

Meadow Brook—Robert Stevens, 2; C. H. Mackay, 3; J. W. Appleton, 4; R. L. Beeckman, 3. Total, 12.

Lakewood—George J. Gould, 3; Seward Cary, 5; Robert J. Collier, 4; P. F. Collier, 3. Total, 15.

The Meadow Brook Cup competitions will bring out a host of cracks, and some stiff play will be seen in the first event on Monday, May 28, between Lakewood and Meadow Brook. The victor will play Rockaway in the final on Wednesday, May 30. The teams and handicaps will be:

Lakewood—George J. Gould, 3; George W. Kendrick, 3d, 7; J. M. Waterbury, Jr., 8; Charles Wheeler, 6. Total, 24.

Meadow Brook—George P. Eustis, 6; Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., 6; Harry Payne Whitney, 8; Benjamin Nicoll, 8. Total, 28.

Rockaway—W. A. Hazard, 3; J. E. Johnson, 9; Rene La Montagne, Jr., 4; F. S. Conover, 6. Total, 22.

The Lakewood polo week, which closed yesterday, brought out a very satisfactory lot of games, and some of the younger men showed up remarkably well for so early in the season. The practice that many of the polo men have acquired at Lakewood during the past month has been productive of good results.

P. F. Collier was one who showed marked improvement over last year, but he must not be classed as one of the younger players. He ranks among the veterans, and for a man who has reached the age of fifty years he is truly a wonder at polo. George J. Gould showed that he is advancing as a polo player, and he always has the advantage of excellent mounts. He is still weak, however, in hitting the ball. It is somewhat unusual to see H. L. Herbert in the saddle other than as referee, but as the Country Club back on Thursday he demonstrated that his early polo days were not yet matters of history, and it was seldom that he hit at the ball that the willow did not go bounding along true to the mark.

COLUMBIA FOOTBALL PROSPECTS.

Coach Sanford Has Excellent Material from Which to Choose the Team.

Coach Foster Sanford is well pleased with Columbia's bright prospects for a strong football team next Fall. Never has Columbia had such a quantity of good material from which to choose a team. There are eleven men who played last year, thirty-three new men, besides those who are likely to come in with the freshman class in the Fall.

The men who will be taken to Branford Point Sept. 10, and from whom the first and second 'Varsities and the substitutes will be chosen are as follows:

W. R. Morley, who played at right half back, learned the game at Pennsylvania Military Academy, where he played quarter back. He is twenty-three years old, and is five feet ten inches in height. His weight is 165 pounds.

C. A. Wright, who played at centre, is the heavyweight of the team, tipping the scales at 225 pounds. He prepared for Williams College at the Auburn High School, where he played guard on the school team. At Williams he was the Captain of the 'Varsity eleven. His height is five feet eleven inches.

H. H. Weekes is the freshman half back who made himself prominent in the football world by the forty-yard run for a touchdown in the game against Yale. He had a reputation as a football player when at the Morristown High School. He did not come out for the team until some time after the regular practice began, but nevertheless he was played in the New York University game and showed remarkable ability in making long and hard runs. He is nineteen years old and 5 feet 10 inches in height. He weighs 170 pounds.

G. E. Denman was substitute full back last year. This year he is a candidate for half back. He has had plenty of experience on the gridiron, having played left tackle on the Auburn High School team. He also played half back for three years at Williams. He is twenty-four years old, weighs 170 pounds, and is 5 feet 11 inches in height.

D. W. Smythe entered Columbia from the Horace Mann School. He played at tackle. He is nineteen years of age, stands 5 feet 11 inches, and weighs 175 pounds.

H. Van Hoenenberg played at quarter back. He prepared for college at the Golden Hill Seminary, where he played half back on the school team. He is 5 feet 10 inches in height, and weighs 160 pounds.

Shirley Erving was a substitute last year. This year he is a strong candidate for guard. He comes from the Drisler School. He is 6 feet 4 inches in height, and weighs 210 pounds.

T. M. Williams came from the University of California. He plays at centre. He is 6 feet in height, and weighs 185 pounds.

E. B. Bruce was a substitute for left guard on last year's team. His first experience in football was at Yonkers Academy, where he played full back. He is twenty years old, weighs 190 pounds, and is 5 feet 11 inches tall.

C. L. Berrien was a substitute back. He is twenty years old, weighs 165 pounds, and is 5 feet 11 inches in height.

J. R. Wolff was a substitute quarter back. He will try for

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Theatrical and Musical Entertainments Growing Scarce.

Old Comedy at the Murray Hill—Last Week of the Castle Square Opera Company — The Stage Abroad.

The production of Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" at the Murray Hill Theatre this week will be, perhaps, the most ambitious effort of Mr. Donnelly's term of management thus far. Yet the performances of Dr. Goldsmith's delightful piece, a pure comedy built on a farcical notion, ought to be uncommonly interesting, as there are a number of capable actors in the company of sound training and familiar with the traditions.

Mr. Donnelly's season with a stock company giving performances of good plays at low prices has been abundantly successful. It is the first scheme of its kind that has succeeded here, though many similar attempts have been made by managers less determined than Mr. Donnelly and more easily discouraged. His experiment has been as successful as that of Mr. Savage, who, undaunted by the failure of many predecessors in the field, has made English opera at popular prices pay in this city for three seasons.

This week, by the way, will be the last of his third season at the American Theatre. The interesting programme will include Verdi's "La Traviata," which has not yet been performed by the organization in this city. It will be sung on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. "Il Trovatore" will be given for the last times to-morrow night and at the Wednesday matinée. "Faust" will be presented on Thursday evening and at the Saturday matinée. The bill arranged for the last night, Saturday, May 26, when the organization terminates its tenancy of the American Theatre, has been arranged as follows: The second act of "Carmen," "Let Me Like a Soldier Fall" and "Alas! Those Chimes," from "Maritana," sung by Harry Davies, D. Eloise Morgan, and Catherine Condon; the mad scene from "Lucia," with Yvonne de Treville and W. H. Clarke; Gertrude Quinlan and Frank Moulan in the "Flirtation Duet," from "La Tarantella"; the fourth act of "Il Trovatore," with Grace Golden, Mary Linck, Joseph F. Sheehan, and William Mertens, and the third act of "Martha."

MINER'S UP-TOWN THEATRE.

Lease of the 125th Street House Secured by F. F. Proctor.

The negotiations which have been pending between B. F. Keith, Hurtig & Seaman, F. F. Proctor, and others for the lease of Miner's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, formerly called the Columbia Theatre, were terminated suddenly Friday afternoon by an arrangement entered into between William Johnston, who represents James McCreery, and F. F. Proctor, by which he has acquired for a term of five years the theatre and its entire building, which extends back to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

It is said the lease involves an annual rental of $25,000, and Mr. Proctor will take immediate possession.

LA PETITE ADELAIDE A BRIDE.

The Dancer Married to W. A. Lloyd at Pawtucket, R. I.

La Petite Adelaide, who was last seen in this city as a member of "The Casino Girl" cast, in which she performed her specialty, was married to W. A. Lloyd of this city at Pawtucket, R. I., Friday afternoon. The engagement of La Petite, who in private life was known as Mary Dickey, was announced in this city when the young dancer was filling her engagement at the Casino.

She has been playing in the "Lady Slavey," which was revived at the Columbia Theatre, Boston, in the early part of this month. After the performance Thursday evening Mrs. Dickey, the bride's mother, and a party of personal friends went to Pawtucket, where they were met by Mr. Lloyd. The following day the wedding took place, after which the entire party returned to Boston, and La Petite danced as usual at the evening performance.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

GARRICK THEATRE.—William Gillette and "Sherlock Holmes" are now well on their way toward the two hundred and fiftieth performance of the play.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—The next attraction at this house, beginning to-morrow, will be the romantic Irish melodrama entitled "The Wages of Shame."

DALY'S THEATRE.—"A Runaway Girl" will terminate its engagement on June 2, and will then go into retirement for the Summer, to be revived next season for a tour of the country.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Willie Collier, the comedian, comes to this house to-morrow for an engagement of a week, during which he will present his own comedy, "Mr. Smooth."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The transfer of "Woman and Wine" to this house has proved successful, and the large audiences who nightly witness the melodrama are aroused to enthusiasm by its picturesque episodes.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—An excellent programme will be presented to up-town vaudeville patrons. Mme. Adelaide Herrmann will present her specialty, Kitty Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Tony Farrell, Musical Johnstons, Quigley Brothers, the two Graces, Anna Wilkes, Dan and Dolly Mann, and others.

CASINO.—The comedy element in "The Casino Girl" will be increased, since the management has engaged John T. Hanson, who will appear in the role of the countryman. Preparations are being made for the distribution of souvenirs upon the evening of the one hundredth performance, which will occur early in June.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—This week's principal attractions at Mr. Proctor's new house are Kathryn Osterman, in her comedy, "The Editor"; Carrie Graham, who impersonates "Sis Hopkins"; Giacinta Della Rocca, Macart's dogs and monkeys, O. K. Sato, three Goldens, St. Onge Brothers, Harry and Sadie Fields, Bicknell and others.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—A mixed bill is offered at this house, the dramatic feature of which is by Georgia Gardner and Joseph Maddern in a new comedietta, while the vaudeville acts will embrace Zeb and Zarrow, Lillie Western, La Petite Elsie, Jones and Walton, Frances Carney, King and Ingraham, and Howard Thurston.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Neapolitan Orchestra is proving a strong attraction at the Musée, with its afternoon and evening concerts. Solos, duets, and choruses constitute at least half of each programme. In addition to the concerts, moving pictures have just been received, and the wax groups are at their best, and the interior of the Musée is kept delightfully cool.

DEWEY'S THEATRE.—Irwin's burlesque show will hold forth this week. Everything connected with the organization is brand new and full of high-class specialties. Preceding the sketch called "A Hot Time" is an olio consisting of the five Cornallas, acrobats; Carver and Pollard, Thompson and Carter, Raymond and Bernard, Zeb and Zarrow, Bailey and Madison, Lillian Durham, Mlle. Marie, and several others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Nethersole sails on May 30 for London, but in order to meet the great demand for seats she will give matinées on Wednesday and Saturday of this week and extra performances on Monday and Tuesday evenings of the week she sails. She has refused all offers to appear in a London engagement, appreciating the absolute necessity of resting through the Summer after her trying season. In November she will return to America and open in "Sapho" at this theatre.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A remarkably strong bill is offered, headed by Rose Coghlan, who is assisted by John T. Sullivan. They will present her own sketch called "Between Matinée and Night." Others of equal prominence are Keno & Richards, comedy acrobats; Jess Dandy, the Hebrew parodist; Willis and Loretta, in their presentation, "The Tramp and the Soubrette"; Pat and Mattie Rooney, Gladys Van, Three Westons, Grant and Grant, and a number of others. The management has supplied the music hall with a large number of electric fans.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—Beginning to-morrow, an extraordinary good programme will be offered, including Charles Sweet, the musical burglar; Barnes and Sisson, Wurtemberg Brothers, musical acrobatic comedians; Patterson Brothers, Marguerite Ashton, Mulenbach's Arabs, Blanche Ring, the Dunbar Sisters, Montrell, the European juggler; Bonita and Rigonni, and Ed. Estus, equilibrist. A new feature will be introduced in the way of giving the public entrée to the music hall to all those holding coupons from other theatres or the race track.

TERRACE GARDEN.—The Summer musical season will begin this evening. Twenty-five musicians of Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment Band, under the direction of that conductor's assistant, Paul Henneberg, will inaugurate a series of Summer night concerts that promises to outrival in excellence that given last year at Manager Heumann's resort. The musicians, who will delight frequenters of Terrace Garden this Summer, are all soloists. Amid vines and palms, exotics and ferns, and the foliage of trees this choice aggregation of musicians should prove a drawing card to this resort during the approaching Summer.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"Quo Vadis," with its handsome spectacular effects, still holds the interest of large audiences, where its seventh week will commence to-morrow. The announcement that the theatre would be cooled by liquid air on warm nights has brought a large number of suggestions from experts on the subject, who are unanimous in claiming that the newly discovered substance may be practically utilized. The concert to-night offers a programme which embraces artists of very nearly every line of work, including such favorites as Francesco Redding, Williams and Adams, Foreman and West, Jenny Eddy, Young American Quintet, J. Aldrich Libbey, Mildred Stoller, May Fiske, Pauline Moran, the Simpsons, and the Golden Gate Quartet.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—A long and interesting bill has been arranged for this week, including Robert Edeson and Ellen Burg in their comedy, "Palmistry"; Bunth and Rudd, the European grotesques, who make their reappearance in New York after an absence of four years abroad; the Manhattan Comedy Four; Johnson and Dean, colored couple; Canfield and Carleton, in their ludicrous sketch; "The Hoodoos"; Brothers Damm, comic acrobats; the Olympian Quartet, in "The Independent Colored Cadets"; Willis P. Sweatnam, black face monologue specialties; Newhouse and Ward, comedy bicyclers; biograph; the Willett and Thorne Company, in "An Uptown Flat"; Everhart, comedy juggler; Kelly and Davis, Irish comedy sketch, and Ray Burton, wire performer.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Prof. Albert, the "perfect man," is the star feature announced for this week. Albert is pronounced a model man in point of physical construction and development, and is expected to prove exceedingly interesting in an exhibition of strength and muscle poses. He will be assisted by Kitty Devereux, Nevada, the "spiral ascensionist," will share honors with Albert in the curio halls. Among the other leading attractions will be the Dexters in their mystifying act of thought transference, Mlle. Morello and her troupe of trained spaniels, Allen's Punch and Judy, German Rose, musical act, and a number of others. In the theatre will be seen Fred Roberts, Ada Jones, Raymond and Rainaud, Carson and Willard, Edison's Projectoscope, May Allen, Gertie De Milt, Johnson and Hilliard, Sharpley and Flynn, Lillian May, and several others.

NOTES OF THE FOREIGN STAGE.

Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry will reappear at the Lyceum, in London, June 16. In "Olivia," as Dr. Primrose and his elder daughter, they will take up two rôles in which their acting is quite beyond cavil. Fred Terry, who seems to be no longer concerned with the theatrical enterprises of his wife, Julia Neilson, will be the Squire Burchell.

Julia Neilson, in company with William Mollison, will produce Paul Kester's drama called "Nell Gwynne" in London in the Autumn. Marie Tempest, who has abandoned operetta and musical farce, will also act Nell Gwynne in a dramatisation of Anthony Hope's "Simon Dale." She also contemplates appearing as Becky Sharp, and, it is said, thinks seriously of trying an adaptation of "Ma Cousine."

It is now said that the new building of the Comédie Française in Paris will not be ready before the middle of August. Even then some of the decorations and furniture will be temporary makeshifts.

Provoked, perhaps, by Sidney Lee's not very sensible or well-informed speeches and magazine articles denouncing the use of elaborate scenery in Shakespeare's plays, Beerbohm Tree, whose productions of "King John," "Julius Caesar," and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" have been the most successful ventures of his career, will deliver an address before the University of Oxford, May 28, entitled "Shakespeare and the Modern Stage; a Defense of the Public Taste."

Jean Richepin has completed a historical drama called "La Dubarry," which presents a series of episodes in the reign of Louis XV., and will require a great number of actors and supernumeraries. It is said that the play will be first acted in an English version in this city.

At the recent first performance in London of Bernard Shaw's "You Can Never Tell," there was a polite call for the author, whereupon the manager came before the curtain and read a message from Shaw, saying that after seeing the piece at rehearsal nothing could induce him to sit through it again. The next day most of the newspapers had kindly and tolerant notices of the piece, and the day after Shaw ridiculed the critics for praising it. He also stated that the great literary merit of all his work was due to his abstention from rum, tobacco, and meat. But it has not yet occurred to anybody to denounce this fellow as a cheap jack charlatan.

The introduction in one of the London music halls of the religious musical "turn" first made popular here by "the Girl with the Auburn Hair" has caused a protest from religiously inclined folk. No one in this country ever saw anything sacrilegious in the singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "The Holy City" by a girl dressed in vestments, but many thought the "turn" was stupid.

Kyrle Bellew is in Australia, where he owns some mining property. As a youth he was a police reporter on one of the Melbourne newspapers. His name was Harold Haggins. Afterward his father took the name of Bellew by law. The son made his first appearance on the stage as Harold Kyrle.

A writer in the Pall Mall Gazette says that when "A Doll's House" was first acted in Vienna the manager of the theatre objected that the piece was a comedy and therefore must have a happy ending; whereas Nora, when she bangs the door behind her in the last act, cannot be said to close it on a scene of felicity. Ibsen grumbled, but consented to write another conclusion, in which Helmer insists that at least Nora shall not depart without a last look at her children. The last look decides it. "Oh!" cries Nora, "I am sinning against myself, but I cannot abandon them." Helmer cries out with subdued joy, "Nora!" and the curtain falls.

Robert Buchanan has written a play founded on the episode of the Boy and the Organist (and the Fried Eggs) in "The Heavenly Twins." Presumably it will have a happy ending, the Organist marrying the Boy, who turns out to be a Girl and not to be already married, as in the book. The case of pneumonia, probably, will be omitted. They say in London that Ellaline Terriss will have the principal part in this piece.

The repertory of Coquelin and Bernhardt in their American tour next Fall will include not only "L'Aiglon," "Cyrano de Bergerac," "Hamlet," "La Dame aux Camélias," and "Tartuffe," but "La Tosca" as well. Does Coquelin intend to act Scarpia? In "Camille," of course, he will repeat his portrayal of old Duval, and in "Hamlet" act Polonius. It seems to be generally assumed that Bernhardt will act Elmire in "Tartuffe." But Dorine, the maid servant, is a more grateful rôle, one that Bernhardt could act to perfection, even at this late stage of her career, and one, also, in which Rachel once failed dismally.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Mr. Joseffy will give a piano recital for the First Reformed and Lutheran Churches of Tarrytown, in that village, on May 24. As New York has not been favored by the pianist this season there will probably be a good many Gothamites among his audience. Mr. Joseffy will not profit by this recital, which is his generous gift to the two churches mentioned. About the 1st of June he is expected to sail for Europe.

Lillian Blauvelt, the young American prima donna, who for the past two years has been singing in Europe, has been engaged as the leading prima donna of the Handel Triennial Festival, which is to be held at the Crystal Palace in London, June 23, 24, and 25. After a short rest in Switzerland during the Summer, Mme. Blauvelt will return to America in the beginning of October. She will be heard in all of the principal cities throughout the country. Her tour will be under the management of Mr. Henry Wolfsohn.

The Kaltenborn Orchestra, Franz Kaltenborn conductor, has returned from a successful tour through the State, and will open its series of Summer concerts at St. Nicholas Garden on Saturday evening, June 2. The Garden will be handsomely decorated for these entertainments, which were so popular last Summer. There will be a number of reserved seats, and also reserved tables, this season. In other respects the concerts will be similar to those of last year. Tuesday nights will be devoted to symphony concerts, and Wagner's music will be the feature of Thursday evenings.

Mr. Rudolph Aronson has received a number of inquiries as to whether the "Strauss" engaged by him for a tournée with his orchestra for the ensuing season in the United States and Canada is the "Strauss" who recently conducted the "Lamoureux" Orchestra in Paris. In reply Mr. Aronson desires to say that it is not so. Richard Strauss is the Munich conductor and composer of orchestral tone-poems, and is not in any way related to Edouard Strauss, the Imperial Court Ball Music Director from Vienna, who is a brother of Josef Strauss and of the "Waltz King," Johann Strauss, and who will make a tour of the country under the auspices of Mr. Aronson.

NEWARK'S BIG EXPOSITION.

The Industries of New Jersey to be Exhibited in 1902.

The City of Newark is planning a State industrial exposition to be held in that city in 1902, and it is hoped to make it larger than anything of its kind ever seen in New Jersey. Indeed, its promoters say that it is going to be as big an affair as the recent export exposition in Philadelphia, and larger than any of the Western fairs.

The project was launched at a meeting of the Newark Board of Trade on March 22 last, after the idea had been discussed in the Newark papers, and when President Richard C. Jenkinson called the special meeting to order there was a unanimity of feeling among the members in favor of the exposition.

Propositions to confine the fair to Newark and then to the State of New Jersey were both voted down, and it was resolved that while the exposition should be first for the State of New Jersey, it should be open to the United States and her colonies. It was estimated that over $1,000,000 would be necessary to carry the undertaking through. This sum is to be raised in part by the sale of stock in the exposition company. Its broadened scope will also entitle it, it is thought, to an appropriation from the United States Government of something like $500,000, and possibly another of $250,000 from the State of New Jersey.

Chandler W. Riker, a lawyer of Newark, was made Chairman of a Plan and Scope Committee, and it was agreed to invite Boards of Trade and Mayors of other New Jersey cities to appoint representatives to serve on the committee.

SITE CHOSEN FOR THE BIG FAIR.

Since the holding of the original meeting the Plan and Scope Committee then appointed has chosen as a site for the exposition the old Waverly Park, on the outskirts of the city, to the southwest, where formerly the State fairs were held. It is now known as the Lake Weequahic Reservation. The lake covers sixty-eight acres, and an area of land equally as large surrounds the lake. The trolley cars run past the park, which is also reached by the railroads.

Chairman Riker of the Plan and Scope Committee, in talking about the proposed exposition, says there is a big surprise in store for people who are not aware of the extent of New Jersey's industries.

"In Newark alone," he said, "there is a greater diversity of manufactures than in any other city of the Union, and it stands fourth in the list of largest manufacturing cities."

If all the manufactories of the State are represented, the exhibits, it is expected, will include pretty nearly everything made in this country.

The committee has arranged to get data from Dr. W. P. Wilson of Philadelphia, who was Director General of the Philadelphia Export Exposition, as to the cost, both of buildings and of maintaining the exhibition. The committee has been forced to go outside of the State for assistance, as there has never been an exposition on so large a scale in New Jersey. The last industrial exposition in Newark was held in 1872. Although it proved successful, the exhibits were confined to those of local manufacturers.

Among those who are actively pushing the proposed fair is P. T. Quinn, Secretary of the Newark Board of Trade, who was Superintendent of the New Jersey exhibit at the Centennial Exposition.

JERSEY CITY LENDS A HAND.

Shortly after the initiative was taken by Newark, Jersey City came to the support of the project, Mayor Hoos of Jersey City, sending a cordial response to the Board of Trade's invitation, and appointing representatives to serve on the Committee of Plan and Scope.

President Jenkinson has already secured the co-operation of the Boards of Trade of Camden, Perth Amboy, Trenton, Elizabeth, Paterson, Passaic, Jersey City, and Plainfield. As soon as the representatives of these boards, together with those from other cities, are appointed, they will meet in Newark to decide upon more definite plans.

Regarding the nature of the exhibits, President Jenkinson said: "We're going to have represented the silk industries and locomotives of Paterson, the crockery and chinaware of Trenton, the glass works of South Jersey, the manufactures of Jersey City, and the paper manufactures throughout the State, to say nothing of the chemical, fertilizer, and malt liquor trade of Newark. The other exhibits from Newark alone will include leather goods, lumber, brassware, cutlery, foundry products, glass, iron and steel, saddlery and harness, watches and clocks, wirework, and a host of other articles.

Those already appointed to serve on the Committee of Plan and Scope are the following: Newark—Chandler W. Riker, Chairman; Richard C. Jenkinson, Elisha S. Gaddis, Chester R. Hoag, W. W. Ogden, and Edward P. Meany; Jersey City—Mayor Edward Hoos, William Jennings, Robert A. Simpson, Andrew J. Corcoran, and Joseph E. Bernstein; Trenton—Willing G. Sickle, Edward B. Dolton, and O. O. Bowman; Elizabeth—P. Egenoff, William H. Rankin, and Joseph McManus; Camden—George W. Jessup; Hoboken—A. Hannabali and A. Seitz; Hackensack—Frank B. Poor; Dover—Frederick B. Richardson, and Morristown—Charles W. Ennis.

A Westerner who lately visited Newark to buy leather goods, said: "There is an idea in the West," said he, "that Newark is a small place of about 45,000 inhabitants, near New York. Many even imagine that it is a sort of way station."

President Jenkinson, repeating this remark, said it was about time that the 300,000 population of Newark let the country know that the city is something more than a suburb of the metropolis.

BIG CONTRACT FOR STEEL PIPE.

15,000 Tons to be Used in Jersey City Water Works.

The Jersey City Water Supply Company, which is building Jersey City's new water plant, yesterday awarded the contract for 30,000,000 pounds of steel pipe for the works to D. P. Gillespie & Co. of Pittsburg for $1,500,000.

The contract for the water works tunnel through the Watchung Mountains was awarded to Reehill & Edwards of Jersey City for $275,000.

Season at Manhattan Beach.

The season of 1900 at Manhattan Beach commences June 14, when the hotel will open under the management of T. F. Silleck. Bathing will begin the same day. Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band and Orchestra will give the first concert two days later, when Pain's Japanese spectacle, "Fusiyama," will be seen for the first time. The Oriental Hotel opens June 21, with Joseph P. Greaves as manager. The theatre opens June 23, and the first bicycle race will be held that day.

CAT HUNT IN NIGHTGOWNS

Brown's Window Shades Made the Neighbors See Skirt Dancing.

They Thought the Hunt a Private Vaudeville—Everybody Now Talking Scandal—Jones's Part in it.

The Brown family of Brooklyn is haunted by a phantom. It is the phantom of a big black cat which perched and sat, and something more. The something more was to enter the Brown mansion not long ago somewhere about the midnight watches, and it would be a difficult thing to convince Mrs. Brown that somewhere, somehow, that big black cat is not still around the premises in one form or another.

The whole story of the phantom can be told in a few words, but a little explanation will be necessary. Recently the Brown family moved. The first floor of a big old-fashioned house in Brooklyn was taken, where the Browns arranged as many of their Lares and Penates as possible and settled down to enjoy all the comforts of home without—as they took their meals out—any of the discomforts of domestic service.

The floor which they have taken has been rearranged for their convenience, the lower end of the first of the two big parlors being partitioned off to make a middle room, where, back of the front room, which the Browns use for their parlor, Mr. and Mrs. Brown sleep, and in the room back of the hall leading from the back parlor sleeps Brown junior. It is a comfortable arrangement all around. There are large doors between the rooms, which are opened at night to make a free circulation of air, and with her children all around her, Mrs. Brown, who is a plump, comfortable, motherly soul, finds everything very satisfactory, and the other members of the family are well pleased.

But there is a disadvantage in sleeping on the ground floor. The Browns delight in plenty of air, and yet they do not wish to invite burglars by leaving windows conveniently open for them. However, during the warm nights of last week it was thought well to disregard burglars. The front windows, which are very large, reaching to the ground, were left open wide and the lower half of the shutters closed, though this left a space of a foot and a half between the lower edge of the sash and the top of the shutter. For some reason Miss Brown did not sleep well that night, and when she heard a sudden "thump" as if a small but heavy body had fallen in the front room she could not help wondering what it was. She was not nervous of course—she comes of a courageous family—but still she did wonder. There was no sound of movement, and it could not have been anything; still Miss Brown felt that she ought to sustain the reputation of her family and investigate. Something might have been broken.

She stole quietly out of bed and looked into the other room. There was something moving there perched on top of the shutter. Only the dark body could be seen outlined against the outer light, but Miss Brown could see that it was a cat. Now a cat is the most comfortable and homelike of animals, but somehow to find one entering one's house without a sound at midnight is uncanny. Miss Brown felt a shiver run up and down her spine in spite of the heat. But she was brave.

"Shoo, pussie, shoo!" she called, softly waving her hands, but not going forward.

THE VISITOR DROPS IN.

Pussie did shoo, but instead of shooing out, jumped down into the room. Miss Brown stepped back into her room to light a candle, which stood upon her bureau.

"I won't awaken father," she said to herself, as she hunted nervously for a match, but at the same time she found herself saying aloud, though in low tones:

"Papa, papa, there's a cat in the house."

Mr. Brown was not sleeping well either that night, and he heard the first word. He was in the front room in a jiffy, where Miss Brown was already with the lighted candle in her hand. She had not stopped for a dressing sacque or bedroom slippers.

"I certainly saw it jump down," she said, "and it must be in here."

"Be very careful," said Mrs. Brown, in an anxious voice—she had also awakened and come into the front room. "I shouldn't be a bit surprised if it was a wildcat half famished and looking for food. They are very dangerous."

Then she stepped carefully upon a big couch which occupied one corner of the room and drew her one scanty gown carefully around her. Miss Brown, still holding the candle, mounted a chair, and Mr. Brown had lighted the gas, and was armed with a dangerous-looking weapon. It was a big walnut curtain pole which had held the portières at a double door in the house in which the Browns had previously lived, but it was a trifle too short for the larger doors in this house, and it stood in a corner and was an excellent window pole to close the heavy windows when they had been lowered at the top.

BROWN ON THE WARPATH.

Armed with this, Mr. Brown, who, though he was brave, did not look a picturesque hero in his extemporaneous costume, prodded under desks, the piano, and couches, but, without finding anything in the nature of a cat. Mrs. and Miss Brown accompanied the searching party, stepping lightly from one piece of furniture to another when it was possible, and when it was not making little searches with a run and a jump. Mrs. Brown ran, but her method of mounting a chair could hardly have been called a jump. Miss Brown went so far, after the search had been going on for some time, as to put her hand under a very low bookcase, where a mouse could not have hidden, and looked back of a big book which rested against the wall.

"I wish you would all go to bed," said Brown, Jr., when the attacking party, Miss Brown still carrying the candle, had reached his room. Brown, Jr., always objected to having his slumbers disturbed.

"But there is a big, wild black cat in the house, famished for want of food, and if it is left it will attack us in the night," explained Mrs. Brown. This was a more definite description of the animal than Miss Brown could have given, but Mrs. Brown felt certain of it. Young Brown grunted and pulled the bed clothes over his head, while Mrs. Brown took her seat on the foot of the bed and drew her feet up.

But certainly there was no cat to be found anywhere, and Brown senior said it must have gone out the way it came in. Mrs. Brown felt sure that it was secreted around the house, and she still believes it is there and may appear to her at any moment. But there was nothing to do then but to go to bed, and the windows were lowered so that no other cat could enter, and the three searchers retired.

JONES TAKES AN INTEREST.

The next morning as Mr. Brown left the house on his way to business he met Mr. Jones, who lives across the way. Mr. Jones greeted him affably, but with the air of a man who has something on his mind. He had.

"Had a party at your house last night I saw," he said in an interrogative tone.

"Huh?" returned Brown in a discouraging way. He was tired and felt grumpy.

"I see your wife and daughter have taken up the fad of entertaining for their guests. Great thing nowadays. Every one seems to be doing it. My wife read about it in the paper. Kind of a private vaudeville, dancing and acting, and all that. A nice little way to show one's talents."

Jones was hurrying on. He didn't like the job one bit, but Mrs. Jones had read in the papers that society women even learn skirt dancing to entertain their friends, and she was ambitious and wild to know if the Browns were doing anything of that kind, and if so, what.

"Vaudeville!" exclaimed Mr. Brown, catching that one word and in a still more surly tone. He didn't know what Jones was driving at and he was tired and sleepy.

"Yes, you see, we noticed your house was all lighted up and we could see Miss Brown on a raised platform and Mrs. Brown's figure outlined against the curtain and—"

But Brown had jumped upon a car going in exactly the opposite direction from which he wished to go, and was out of hearing.

"What!" cried Mrs. Brown in a tone that was almost a shriek when Mr. Brown repeated the conversation to her that night. "Against the curtain, my figure!" Mrs. Brown's voice was rising to a pitch to which nothing but great excitement could bring it. Mrs. Brown has a very good figure, if she is plump, but she knows that it appears to best advantage when she is dressed for the day. "What a horrid neighborhood!" she went on with a sob in her voice. "I shall keep those shutters closed night and day."

"Yes, you were right, my dear," said Jones when he met his better half that night. "It was vaudeville, and Brown doesn't like it a little bit. I could see it in every action. It's a nice example for a mother to set her daughter, a young girl just budding into womanhood!" Jones is a Sunday school Superintendent, and felt righteously indignant.

And there was a cat. It may not have been large, it may not have been black, and it may not have been half famished. The day after its appearance there were three dirty little footprints on the Brown shutter just where Miss Brown said she had seen the cat, and they could have belonged to no other animal.

WHAT BOARDERS EXPECT.

Trials of a Woman Who Provided a "Refined Home" for Them—The Diet Cranks.

These are facts from the experience of the woman who set out to keep a comfortable home for herself by providing one for her fellow-men. In other words, when fortune turned its back upon her she decided to take into her big old-fashioned house such people as might desire to be free from household cares and make them as happy as might be. In plain business terms, she decided to take boarders.

Hers is a good old name, well known in the history of the city, and the family stands for everything that is best in family life; so it was not strange that she should think to herself, with a little pardonable pride, that she might do for people what others who had not been blessed with her culture and surroundings might not. What a pleasure for gentlewomen to find a house like hers!

Those were early day dreams. She talks plainly about taking boarders now and smiles at the idea of delighting gentlewomen with a "refined home." There was a saving sense of humor in the Van Amsterdam family to which Mrs. Oldtime belongs, and she finds considerable pleasure in her life, though it does not run in the calm, smooth channels she at first mapped out for herself when she began as a charming middle-aged woman to "keep a home for herself by providing," &c. That was some time ago, and she knows more of life now than she did then.

"My dear," she said to a friend on a warm afternoon last week, as she donned a pretty white dressing sack and slipped into a big, comfortable chintz-covered chair in her own room, "my experience of life since I have been in this business would fill a book. The room in question is a pretty one, filled with old mahogany furniture, pieces that have been in the Oldtime and the Van Amsterdam family for years. Mrs. Oldtime looked a part of it, her high-bred face flushed a pretty pink with the heat and an exciting day and her hair, which has grown a snowy white since she went into business, curling a little around her face. "I think," she went on, "I shall write it some time, and people will find it interesting reading."

"To-day has been a day of days, and I have asked my 'fourth floor back' to leave. Really it was too much. I don't mind remarking to you in the first place that those people are hogs. Yes, it is not a nice word, but it is the right one. They are so afraid that they will not get everything that every one else has at the table that they overload everything and then cut and break it up and leave it. That is a small thing, however, but I can't stand having family washings done in the rooms. Handkerchiefs? Every woman in the house washes her own handkerchiefs, but the fourth-floor-back people do their whole washing I think. A picturesque collection of underwaists and underskirts is hung to dry in the windows, and to-day I found them ironing a white skirt on the top of a mahogany table. That was the last straw.

"My dear, if you knew anything about it, you would wonder that the people in this city keep their minds, they have to devote so much time and trouble to thoughts of what they must and what they must not eat. For my part, I believe it is the general spirit of economy of the age which is to be found in conjunction with the greatest extravagance. People want all the luxuries of the most extravagant kind, and to get them they must practice all sorts of economies in the legitimate expenses of life. They want to cheat the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker; they underpay their seamstresses, hate to pay their board, and long to cheat the grocer, too.

"I believe the fad for dieting is not caused by a desire for health, but a fear of being sick and having doctors' bills. Every other man, woman, and child has a special diet, and they never say so when they change their boarding places until they are well settled.

"There is that handsome, well-preserved man who has the second floor, back. He takes the beef-and-water diet because he wants to get thin, and that prim-looking woman on the floor above, with the red nose, has dyspepsia, and takes the same diet because she wants to get fat. Now, as meat is the most expensive article among the supplies, such boarders are not profitable, and yet they have both asked for reduced prices because they have such a simple diet. It's Dr. Cureemall's prescription, and I wish the doctor would practice his profession in another city.

"Then there are the two nice little Misses Blank. They have only just come in and taken a room which one of my old boarders, who leaves the city yearly, has just given up, and they are having it for a little less than she paid because of the season. They are nice, healthy-looking little women, but one of them, if she isn't a confirmed invalid, is a confirmed dietist. They have one of the pleasantest tables in the dining room, but just imagine finding that, in addition to the diet, little Miss Blank can't stand a draught, and all these warm days the window in front of which their table stands has to be closed, while the people in the other part of the room are melting.

"Miss Blank has to have a chop and asparagus every day for luncheon. That seems simple enough to say, but it means so much. To run a large house it is only possible to make a profit by buying in large quantities. Then in every family there is one meal of the day which is made up of odds and ends, and that meal in a city house is luncheon. It may not be the least attractive meal of the day, but it is a clearing-up meal, and prevents waste. It is not possible to give every one chops and asparagus, so little Miss Blank has to have hers alone, bought in a small quantity and cooked in the same way, which may have a deranging effect upon the temper of the cook.

"The other day the elder little Miss Blank came running to me with delight. The doctor had said that her sister could have a more generous diet; she could have four green vegetables at dinner every day.

"My dear, I gasped. Now, for dinner last night we had asparagus, beans, potatoes, and tomatoes, but that would be only two green vegetables, and to have two more for Miss Blank would be too much in Summer, to say nothing of this season of the year, when things are high. I simply refused. I couldn't do it. Now the little Misses Blank have a new scheme. They think they will take their dinners at a restaurant to get the four green vegetables, and they implied, and I know they think, that I am a most grasping woman not to be willing to make a reduction in their board. But there I am firm.

"Then there are the people who have to have a milk diet, and the people who can't take bread in any form but toast cooked very dry, and there are others who have their bread toasted and then dried in the oven until it crumbles to pieces. And I live and smile through it all. I am beginning to think that I am a model of amiability only exceeded in good temper by my cook, and an amiable face is the first thing I look for now in engaging one.

"Did you know there was any one in the world who did not eat beef? Well, I have one woman in the house who cannot eat beef or that other staple, chicken, and I have heard of another, who is fortunately not in my house, who does not eat beef, mutton, or fish. The milk diet sounds simple, but I doubt if Job would have been the most patient of men if he had had to provide one for a member of his family.

"People who are living on a milk diet become connoisseurs. The only way to satisfy them is to buy a cow and give them the milk fresh. Even one glass of milk brought disorder into this household. It sounds so simple, and I thought it was, when a new boarder asked if she could not have a glass of milk instead of coffee. Of course I said yes. But such is the force of example that every one in the house discovered that the one great need in life was a glass of milk. Instead of coffee or tea? Not at all, but in addition. My milk bill rose to prodigious proportions, and there was never a drop in the house for desserts.

"I had to stop it, my dear; I was obliged to. Of course it looks as if I were a tyrant. To refuse people the simplest thing in the food line, a little milk! But I am used to being considered a high-handed perverter of the rights of the people.

"And I would eat pickled mahogany now, myself, if it were offered me. I went to call upon my old friend Mrs. Van Breucklyn the other Sunday afternoon, and staid to the light tea she prepares on Sunday night herself. There was a salad, which she makes to perfection, but of which I am not overfond. She knows my tastes, and was disconsolate.

"'My dear Margaret,' I said, 'you know people's tastes change,' and I ate the salad with such an appearance of enjoyment that it was delightful to see her face lighten. It is the most disheartening thing in the world not to have people eat what you have to give them. I actually enjoyed that salad for the pleasure it gave her to see me eat it."

JAPANESE HOUSE SERVANTS

Superior in Many Ways to the Average White Girl.

Women's Clubs to Consider This Domestic Problem—Division of Labor Proposed—Mrs. Coe's Happy Experiences.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs at its coming convention in June may undertake a project which will tend to make easy the domestic servant problem. Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe, the recently retired President of the National Society of New England Women, has been asked to place the matter before the Federation for consideration. Two of the seven servants in Mrs. Coe's employ are Japanese, and she finds them everything that could be desired personally, and that they work well with the other servants. To solve the servant problem for all households she has a unique plan, of which she gave a suggestion in a talk about household service generally the other day.

"I am very much interested in the subject," said Mrs. Coe. "I am desirous of having better conditions for the household, and also for the servants. I have found from my own experience that Japanese servants are very satisfactory, and I have a friend who has employed them for a long time who is equally well satisfied. They are willing to do all kinds of work, and they do all kinds equally well. But there are many things for which I think women servants are better suited, and I think it is well to employ both men and women.

"My idea is to have a picked number of Japanese servants, have a clubhouse, home, or whatever you choose to call it, where they may live. Different ones will do different lines of work, and they will go out by the day to do it. A chef will of course go to the house where he is cooking and spend whatever time is required. Other workers will go from house to house. Those who sweep and do similar work will go to one house one day and to another the next, always doing the same kind of work. Each worker will receive a signed ticket each day to show that the work has been satisfactorily performed.

"At the clubhouse there will be some one competent in charge and the inmates will have something to do evenings then in the way of educational work, which will be a great pleasure to the Japanese, who are good students, and they will be kept pleasantly occupied.

"There will have to be in every house one general housework servant. This woman will do anything that is required of her, answer the bell when the bell boy has gone home, and be ready for any emergency. There will be boys to tend the bell when this régime is established.

"That is a general outline of the project of which I have the details very clearly arranged in my mind. I think it would make service more reasonable to householders without reducing the servants' wages. There would be only one servant to be housed, and I think altogether the plan would work admirably.

"As I have understood the plan of Mrs. Blaine in Chicago, I do not see that it is one which could be adapted to any house but her own. It could be carried into effect by having relays of servants, but where people had seven that would make fourteen and the price to be paid would be enormous, or the wages would be very low.

"The idea seems to be to give the house servant the same hours as the day laborer. The day laborer, it should be remembered, lives under very different conditions. If there were relays of servants none of them would be willing to stay around the house a minute after the time was up, for fear of being called upon to do something and it might result in a great deal of idling in the street. The day laborer when he has finished his work has a home to go to. A girl who is doing domestic service has not, and the result might be that she would spend much time on the streets, and there could be nothing worse for her.

COST OF JAPANESE SERVICE.

"Japanese service is not cheap. Any Japanese going out to service expects

THE SIGNMAKERS OF OLD

Pioneer in Gold Lettering on Glass Talks of His Art.

RUSH OF WORK IN WAR TIME

John J. Edwards's Reminiscences of the Fifties—A Business that Has Degenerated.

Of all the bewildering aray of signs that confront the pedestrian on the thoroughfares of this city the most common and yet the prettiest and most artistic in effect are those in gold lettering on glass. This branch of the signmaker's art, which has extended greatly, was almost absolutely unknown in the United States prior to 1849.

The art of lettering in gold on glass was introduced in New York from England in 1849. In an article on the "Sign Painters of Old New York," published in THE NEW YORK TIMES April 8 last, it was stated that the first person to introduce this style of work here was a Mr. Hale from London. This distinction, however, is now claimed by John J. Edwards, one of the oldest sign painters of New York and one of the very few remaining of the old school.

Mr. Edwards, hale and hearty at the age of seventy-two, lives in Brooklyn. He retired from business twenty-five years ago, but still retains a lively interest in the progress of signmaking.

MR. EDWARDS'S NARRATIVE.

"In the Fall of 1848," said Mr. Edwards yesterday, "my father, J. J. Edwards, left London in the bark Empress, which touched at Bermuda sixty days afterward with all on board in a starving condition. He arrived in New York in February, 1849, having been nearly three months on the sea. He and his father before him had been sign painters, and I had learned the business from him. I had up to that time never done any gold lettering on glass, however, my employment having been mssal work on church altars, which consisted in placing on tablets the Lord's Prayer, Apostles' Creed, &c., in Gothic styles.

"I arrived here on July 4, 1849, and on the following day my father and I became partners in the signpainting business opening a shop in Canal Street, next to that of Moneypenny, the dyer, so well-known of old New Yorkers. At that time there was not a leaf of gold on glass in New York. I obtained strips of glass and lettered them 'Soda Water,' &c., which I sold to druggists, confectioners, and others, receiving many orders.

"We then inserted four small lights in our shop windows, and in October of 1849 we took the four lights out, framed them, and put them on exhibition at the fair of the American Institute, which was being held at Castle Garden. For this exhibit we received a silver medal, which fact stands on record to-day in the library of the institute. The day we took our exhibit to Castle Garden Mr. Brodie, a prominent cloak manufacturer of that time, gave us an order to place such lettering on some large glass showcases containing his exhibit.

"In England it had always been the custom to gold letter only in the shop of the sign painter, where the glass was laid flat or slightly inclined on a table. I had found that I could get a better burnish by putting the work on glass standing vertically. I took my material to Castle Garden and lettered the showcases as they stood. This was really the first mercantile lettering on glass done in New York, as well as the beginning of the system by which sign painters did this sort of work on the premises. From that time on we had all the work we could do of this character.

SOLD THEIR SECRET.

"Messrs. Ackerman & Miller, then operating the leading sign-painting establishment in this city, chose one of their apprentices, who, I think, is still living, and paid us $100 to teach him the secret, so called at that time, of making gold leaf adhere permanently to glass. The money was earned in a minute, as all there was to teach was to tell the article used and the making of the 'size.' This was simply isinglass and hot water. The next to pay us for teaching the secret was a Mr. Taylor of Jersey City, and afterward two or three others.

"Among the first articles manufactured in the advertising glass sign business which has grown to such magnitude were some thousands of small glass signs reading 'New York Ledger for Sale Here. Price, 4 Cents,' which signs we made for Ackerman & Miller on contract. One or two of these little signs can be seen in New York shops to-day.

"In the early fifties all the 'books' used by New York were made from the rejected sheets of the Bible House printers. The first treatment the 'book' received at the goldbeater's hands was a rubbing with red ochre to keep the leaf from sticking to the printing or the paper. It was so badly done that much ochre showed between the leaf and the glass after we had made a sign, and often the observer could read the Bible on the lettering of the glass. This state of things existed until the arrival in New York of William Valleau, one of the neatest goldbeaters I ever knew. At my suggestion he substituted violet powder for the red ochre and plain for printed paper at a small advance on the cost of the finished gold leaf.

"I cannot state exactly the date of the arrival of Mr. Hale of London, who was the next expert to make a specialty of gold lettering on glass; but it was a considerable time after the establishment of our business. Mr. Hale was known as a professional bottle letterer, not a gilder on glass. The bottles had a shield or square laid on with gold size, then neatly lettered in black. This latter work Mr. Hale was an expert. Some time after his arrival here he sent to London for a Mr. Stanford, who was a glass gilder, and so together they filled 'a long-felt want' at that time.

MADE TIFFANY'S SIGN.

"Previous to this time the bottles prepared for lettering had to be imported. The first job of gilt lettering executed by Messrs. Hale and Stanford on other than small druggists' wares was on the fanlight over the door of Tiffany's jewelry store, on Broadway, near Prince Street. The huge fanlight was taken off its hinges and carted to the shop, lettered, and carted back again. This was considered a very important job.

"When I left London there was considerable gilding on glass, used mostly by the showy drinking houses, many of those establishments having fronts entirely of plate glass richly decorated with designs and lettering of gold. This work was mainly done by Messinger & Son. They never left their shop, and all glass had to be brought to them. They charged big prices for their work. They did as all others had done before them, spread on the gold leaf while the glass lay on a slanting table covered with green baize. I never even saw my father put a leaf of gold on upright glass until after I had begun doing it in that manner.

"Although we began our business with gilt lettering exclusively, we soon took up the various popular forms of sign making, and finally moved to West Broadway, where we soon built up a very large business, as the field was not crowded as it is now. The business had a higher standing than at present, and when particularly fine work was required we had several artists, portrait, and landscape painters, whom we could call upon "on the quiet" to help us out. I have often paid these men $100 for a piece of work requiring only a day's attention.

"Then there was another class of artist who let it be known that he was open for an engagement to paint the higher class of signs. John J. Cafferty was one of these, and a better artist than he never lived in New York. He was a very hard drinker, however, and the sign makers desiring his services often searched for him in vain.

HELPED BY AN ARTIST.

"I remember once a wealthy man came here from Brewster, Mass., and gave me a 'rush' order for a drop curtain to be used at a school commencement. This was not sign making, properly so called, but sign painting houses took all such orders. This work required considerable skill in landscape painting. I found at the last moment that the only man in my shop competent to do the work had been 'out with the boys' and was incapacitated. The curtain had to be finished in twenty-four hours. I thought of Cafferty, and finally found him at Platt B. Reade's famous resort, at Broadway and Fourth Street. He was drinking wine like water, but at my earnest request he soaked his head, went at once to his studio and did the work in twelve hours. He got $30 for the job.

"I have often paid some of my regular men as high as $100 for a week's work.

"About the busiest time New York sign painters ever had, I think, was just prior to the civil war, when both North and South were ordering banners, transparencies, &c., by the ton. The South, particularly, was laying in supplies of this sort simply by the million. My establishment was kept running almost night and day for months prior to the firing on Fort Sumter turning out banners. These were of every conceivable description, but the kind demanded more than all others was a huge banner bearing the picture of a broom. These banners were intended for use in the great parades held throughout Southern cities with the object of stirring up sectional enthusiasm, the broom signifying that the Southern arms would make a clean sweep. Another popular banner bore the figure of a cotton bale with the inscription, 'Cotton is King.' Above it, on the cotton bale, was the picture of a rooster crowing, and I remember the orders contained the particular injunction that the rooster's spurs be made extra long and vicious looking.

FOR THE UNION FORCES.

"After the war actually began our big 'rush' orders were for bunting for the Union armies and the navy. All of this work was paid for liberally, and the period before and during the war may be said to have been the most prosperous in the history of sign painting in New York. It is a business now, not an art, and has degenerated into a very ordinary sort of business indeed."

WHERE WATER IS KING.

Irrigation Ditches in Southern California Are Widespread—Wealth Follows Storage.

Special to The New York Times.

PASADENA, May 19.—The water question in California is an interesting one, especially to farmers. Rainfall records are not available here earlier than 1872, but from legends and memory it is evident that Southern California is not unlike other countries. It has cycles of droughts, and then will come heavy rains, but that there was ever a drought sufficient to impair the country for a term of years is not probable, as the groves of oaks and other trees are not over one hundred years old and are still growing.

The climate of California is, as a rule, not understood well. There are two seasons—a rainy season, from November to April or May, during which an average sixteen inches falls, and a dry season, from May until November, when almost no rain falls. This is due to the variation of the great air currents which sweep across the United States. There are two of these; one passes over the country on the borderland of Canada, while the other passes from the West Indies in a northwesterly direction, making a current at the thirtieth parallel to the northwest, and after passing the Atlantic Coast States, joins the first-mentioned current and moves over the ocean. The regions on this continent nearest these currents are, in the main, the wettest, and vice versa. At certain times—from November to May—this current, or cyclonic belt, comes further to the south, bringing rain and storms; during the rest of the year it is further north, and the dry seasons have been caused by the fact that for some unknown reason the cyclonic belt has not been deflected to the south sufficiently to produce the normal amount of rain in the so-called Winter months.

Another factor to be dealt with in Southern California is the Japanese current, which sweeps down the coast, modifying the entire region. The Winter rains fall as snow upon the Sierra Madres, producing a picture of great beauty. Standing in an orange grove or surrounded by roses in full bloom and a wealth of flowers, one faces the great mountain wall, white with snow, which almost encroaches upon the poppy fields at the foot of the range. This is the result, perhaps, of one or two days' storm; but by midday the snow is confined to the highest peaks. The raintall of California is slowly distributed, and seeps into the ground. Much of it is held in the thick underbrush until Summer; the rest by thousands of channels finds its way down the mountainside and converges into one of the many great arteries of the range. These cañons are veritable rivers of verdure and well-wooded gulches cut down by the rains of thousands of years into the very heart of the mountains. These cañons or gateways; in the future in many instances, will be dammed, and the water which now to a great extent flows on to the sea will be stored to be used as a reserve supply. This water in its escape flows for some distance on the surface, and then for miles the river or stream will be represented by a gleaming waste of rock and sand, giving rise to the saying that the rivers of California run bottomside up, but the fact is that the water is seeping rapidly along to enter the lowlands near the sea, where it enriches the peat lands, converts dry areas into fruitful land, or rises to the surface in the form of artesian wells, irrigating a large area of country.

To save as much as possible of this water is the aim of the water companies. Sometimes they tap the cañon high at its source, tunnel the sides at advantageous points, leading the water off into pipes, or taking it from springs wherever it appears, so that there is not a spring or water sign in all Southern California that has not the responsibility of a town, settlement or ranch house depending on it.

First in importance is the water for irrigation, the first experiments of which were made by the Mission Fathers in 1770, while the original inhabitants of Arizona had elaborate irrigating ditches which are in use to-day. It was perhaps the example of Lombardy which encourages Californians, as half the rainfall is used for irrigating purposes, distributed through 4,500 miles of ditches, reaching 1,400,000 acres. In Fresno County alone the increase in land value, due to a complete system of irrigation, has been $20,000,000.

Nearly all the beautiful towns of Southern California—Pasadena, Redlands, Pomona, Ontario and Riverside—with their wealth of citrus fruit, are the direct result of irrigation, and water storage is well represented by the Bear Valley reservoir, which is on the head waters of Santa Ana River, 6,000 feet above the sea. A dam was built at the lower end of the valley where the walls come together. The radius of this fine arch is 333 feet, and the thickness at the base 20, tapering to 3 feet at the top. The lake formed by this enormous dam covers an area of 2,812 acres. In San Diego County is the famous Sweetwater dam, which is intended to store up water for the ranches of that region, and is one of the remarkable engineering feats in California.

In Merced County another method of storing mountain water is seen, known as the Crocker-Hoffman canal system. A natural depression was selected and dammed with a bank 4,000 feet long. At its base it is 27.5 feet thick, 20 feet at the top, rising to a height of 14 feet, forming a lake of 5,500,000 gallons. Pipes lead from this into canals which distribute water over hundreds of acres, making barren land extremely valuable.

The following table of the rainfall of Southern California from 1872 up to the present year may be of interest:

RAINFALL OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

1872-3	13.96	1886-7	14.05
1873-4	23.78	1887-8	13.87
1874-5	21.76	1888-9	19.28
1875-6	26.29	1889-90	34.83
1876-7	5.28	1890-1	16.36
1877-8	21.26	1891-2	11.85
1878-9	11.33	1892-3	26.28
1879-80	20.34	1893-4	6.73
1880-1	13.13	1894-5	16.11
1881-2	10.40	1895-6	8.51
1882-3	13.11	1896-7	16.86
1883-4	34.18	1897-8	7.06
1884-5	9.12	1898-9	5.58
1885-6	22.31		

POE CHERRY TREE MUST FALL.

House Where the Poet Lived May Also Go Soon.

The Poe cherry tree, under which Edgar Allen Poe did much of his literary work, is about to fall a victim to the march of improvement, while the fate of the tiny little cottage on Fordham Hill that was the home of the poet still hangs in the balance. The ground opposite the cottage has already been converted into a park which is nearly completed, and is known as Poe Park.

About three years ago Mr. Morgan, President of the Shakespeare Literary Society of Fordham, started a movement to buy the cottage, but did not succeed. He gave a literary dinner at the cottage and had a number of literary people present and tried to interest them in the plan. Dr. Chauvet, the owner, had agreed upon a price for the cottage, but Mr. Morgan was unable to raise it.

The cottage came very near being cut in two a short time ago because of condemnation proceedings for the widening of Kingsbridge Road, but the owner moved it back. The moving of the cottage saved it, but it did not save the cherry tree, which cannot be moved, and will have to be cut down.

ART IN BROADWAY BOHEMIA

"Skied" Studios Where Artists Turn Many a Trick.

Story of a Tin Roof Domicile, the Home of Future Hopes and Dead Ambitions.

With windows overlooking lively Broadway, not a great walk from Thirty-first Street, is a dingy office structure that illustrates quite as well as some of its neighbors the high place art is accorded in a commercial civilization. The first floor is given over to spacious offices, where, with much plate glass and many youthful clerks, profitable business is transacted. Just a floor above fairly well-to-do lawyers, physicians, and dentists practice. Still further up the stairs—there is no elevator—are concerns full of future and bristling with prospectuses, but which just now find it rather convenient to have offices a trifle difficult of access.

But up under the roof—a tin roof, by the way—that sizzles in Summer and with melancholy patter echoes the Autumn rain, high art has its place. Here sombre middle-aged genius follows the impetus of the artistic temperament in 12 by 15 studios, well furnished with pipes and tobacco, but with most of its craft accessories in the pawnshops.

A visitor with the key to this Broadway Bohemia in his possession wandered through these "skied" studios the other day and attained a surfeit of high art. Finally he came to an open door, through which the typical and conventionalized picture of all the life there was seen. It was a tiny den. Upon the walls hung dingy tapestry whose gorgeous figures seemed to smile maliciously through their grime at the paucity of the higher life. Half-finished studies were scattered about. Corncobs lay in bohemian fraternity beside briars. There was no carpet on the floor. In a corner of the room, behind a large marine scene, a frowsy bed indignantly repelled the suggestion of sleep. Before an easel, upon which rested daintily the "portrait of a lady," set in a rich background, a cotarless, coatless Broadway bohemian, moodily smoked a pipe. He nodded grimly to the visitor.

"Just got that last batch off my fingers," he said. His hair was already gray, and a fierce mustache and imperial gave a military air to unsoldierly dejection.

"China plates?"

"No; menu for an afternoon tea. Must live, and man cannot live by art alone in these decadent days. It's a rather novel design, isn't it?" holding out a card.

Fiery little imps with flaming torches spelled out the initial words. But into each little face a grin had crept, a sombre sort of grin—the leer of the soul at its own failure.

"I couldn't help it," the artist continued, after reading the visitor's mind. "Even the imps of my own creation would grin at my employment."

There was silence for a space, then the studio tenant dreamed on:

"Nearly twenty years since I left Poland, and not a floor nearer the ground. The good wife and model, she's out. She calls me by my surname simply, as though I were already a maestro. But some day I'll be famous; some day her face will be known for its soul, and some day I'll sell a picture. Then—then, my friend, you shall dine with me."

The artist lapsed into stolid silence, and the visitor left him to his canvas.

They tell a story in this Broadway Bohemia of a compatriot to the "skied" Pole whose pictures disappeared as quickly as his ambitious hands prepared the canvas, although none was ever seen in the salons and their author's name is unknown. It seems that the compatriot had a wife, a woman of independent means, who hopefully shared his future. The wife would disappear for a day, and that night there was wine to drink in Bohemia. Some in the circle that drank the wine said that she sold the pictures abroad, but they were the ones that had the best wine; others said that she merely destroyed the pictures and out of the means of her family found a compensation. The compatriot himself told of big sales across the water and of commissions to come. But all that was before one night.

Just what happened then no one knows exactly. All agree, however, that there was a sound of woman' sobbing in Studio No. 15, and a man's voice cried so that all Bohemia heard:

"And I thought I was great. You have deceived me. They never sold."

The next morning Studio No. 15 was vacant. Where they have gone not even the janitress of Broadway Bohemia, whom an artist married from motives of economy, it is said, can tell.

LAKE SUPERIOR WATER POWER.

Companies Have Great Projects on Hand at Sault Ste Marie.

Special to The New York Times.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., May 19.—There is under way at this city, the eastern end of Lake Superior, the greatest water power system in the world. There is building to-day a canal two miles long, carrying a stream of water 22 feet deep and more than 200 feet wide, big enough for the larger ships, that is to supply force to turbines and dynamos capable of generating 40,000 horse power. The fall of the river at the outlet of Lake Superior here is 18 feet, all of which is utilized.

Already there has been completed and put into use 15,000 horse power on the Canadian side of the river by the same company. This is the Lake Superior Power Company, associated with other corporations that are developing forests and mines, building railways, buying ships, and experimenting with the use of electricity for the reduction of ores into steel and finished forms. The combined companies have spent some $5,000,000 up to this time, and have plans for the expenditure of about $15,000,000 more, which sum has been placed at their disposal. Back of the company are rich Philadelphia interests, including the Wright estate and the Cramps. F. H. Clergue is the manager and director.

In connection with these plans are others for the manufacture of iron and steel and the construction of ships at Collingwood, on Georgian Bay, where the Government and the municipality have given the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company large concessions. Capt. Alexander McDougall of Duluth, inventor of the whaleback type of ship, is at the head of the shipbuilding plant now under way there and the cramps are back of the iron manufacturing interests. Collingwood is only 300 miles from the iron ore mines and in the heart of a gas and oil region well supplied with timber.

Capt. McDougall was the first man to run a loaded ship from the upper lakes to Liverpool direct, one of his whalebacks having made that trip some time ago, carrying 80,000 bushels of grain. Since that time he has been watching the progress of the Canadian canals to the sea, and is now placing machinery at the Collingwood yards in preparation for the new era in lake and ocean navigation, brought about by the completion of the vast scheme of St. Lawrence canals by the Canadian Government.

The power works now under way on the American side of the Sault Rapids comprise a canal two miles long, now half built, debouching into a wide forebay and passing through a stone power house 1,368 feet long. In this house are to be 320 wheels and eighty 500-horse power dynamos, all under construction at Holyoke and Schenectady. The canal is an international affair. Not less than 10,000 cubic feet of water will flow through the canal each second. In order that this enormous flow shall not lessen the depth of the lake the War Department has now in hand a scheme for the erection of a remedial plant, to be built and maintained under its supervision by the power company. This is an absolute necessity for the preservation of depths of water of Lake Superior harbors and in the $5,000,000 locks here.

Nearly all the great power to be derived from these works has been contracted for by sub-companies of the Power Company. Some 10,000 horse power will be taken by the American Alkali Works. Fourteen thousand horse power are now utilized on the Canadian side of the river in paper making by the company, and all its product is being shipped to France. For the past year the company has been exporting most of its pulp to Japan. It will take some years for the completion of the projects of these associated companies.

OUTLOOK FOR AMERICAN COAL.

A cablegram recently quoted "one of the largest coal owners in England" as saying in regard to the prices charged on that side of the water for supply coal: "The railroads are not even paying 10 shillings ($2.50) a ton, and they can have all the coal that they like to ask for at prices between 9 shillings and 6 pence and 10 and 6 per ton." What would the managers of the railroad lines in this country think of such a price? Fancy $2.50 at the pits, or at junction points, for supply coal!

It seems to me that the foreign coal owner—he of Great Britain—is taking alarm at the growth of our export trade, and that there is really something in it, may be seen from the returns of shipments from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Newport News for the last month, for if we keep up this ratio there is not less than an additional 1,500,000 tons to be added to our export this year, as compared with last. Our prices are such as to beat the world and yet we are making money. On the contrary, in England, the opposite is the case, for The Colliery Guardian says: "Notwithstanding recent reductions in several directions, coal prices are still high and wages rise pari passu with prices."

All the papers on the other side are becoming nervous over the situation, and we find such expressions as this in their trade press: "Moreover, it is by no means certain that American coals will remain so cheap as they have been over recent years. Already the prices of coke and of coal in certain districts have been advanced about 100 per cent. This advance may not be permanent; we do not believe that it is at all likely to be so. At the same time, the influences that make for a permanently higher range of prices in one country are likely to produce the same effects in another, and this will certainly be the case for many years to come, as between Great Britain and the United States. So also are the influences that make for cheaper production, such as larger outputs, improved mechanical appliances, and more economical processes. Moreover, the United States has not in all cases the absolutely virgin fields that it is supposed to possess."

Inasmuch as we have fully ten times as great coal resources as Britain without going to the depths it now goes for coal, it is decidedly amusing to see with what an easy grace this writer discusses the idea of our not having a coal supply.

Great as the production of coal has been in the United States, the supply, especially of bituminous coal, has not yet been drawn upon to any serious extent. There are millions of acres underlaid with coal deposits which have not been opened, and this country will have coal to spare for many years to come. As the coal supply of Europe becomes exhausted, the foreign demand for American coal must increase inevitably from year to year, and this condition, together with the fact that our supply is practically unlimited, will give this country virtually command of the world's market.

The sources from which Europe has been supplying itself with coal do not fill the demands that are now made upon them. It is not so much that there is a falling off of the supply as it is that the demand is so much greater to-day than ever before. Under this circumstance we should profit by the famine. Our Consulates at various points in Europe report that inquiries are being made in regard to our product, and that we can find a ready market for all that we can send there.

That American coal is destined to figure prominently in the world's market is manifest. Recent foreign advices convince us that in times of extraordinary industrial activity, such as the present, Europe cannot confidently depend on her old sources of supply. The latest official figures as to our own output and competent opinions as to our undeveloped capabilities, encourage the belief, may be said indeed to assure us, that the United States is equal to any emergency that may arise either at home or abroad.

Look at these prices at Cardiff: Best Welsh steam coal, $5.28 to $5.64; seconds, $4.92 to $5.16; thirds, $4.68; dry coals, $4.44 to $4.68; best Monmouthshire semi-bituminous, $4.56 to $4.80; seconds, $4.20 to $4.32; best small steam coal, $3.60 to $3.84; seconds, $3.36 to $3.60; other sorts, $3.24 to $3.36. Our best American coals, proved by all authorities, even the British Admiralty to be equal thereto, can be had at $2.50 or less at any American coast point of delivery.

To show the prices on the Continent, one may mention that the Prussian State Railway authorities have just arranged contracts for the supply of no less than 2,334,620 tons of locomotive and other coal during the year beginning July 1 next. The price agreed upon is $2.75 per metrical ton at the pits, as compared with $2.40 paid on the existing contract, or an increase of 35 cents.

It is evident that the English people are becoming alarmed over the future of their coal supply, and the advisability of laying an export duty on coal has already been discussed in Parliament. In response to a resolution of the House of Commons, the Board of Trade has just issued an elaborate report giving for the year 1899 "the export of coal from each port in the United Kingdom to each country abroad." These statistics show that the total exports of British coal in 1899 were, in round figures, 41,118,000 tons, an increase of 6,122,000 tons over those of the previous year. "The price of coal in Great Britain has increased enormously during the past year, and consumers at home are complaining loudly over the increasing exports."

The following schedule just received shows the exports from Britain in the first quarter of this year, as compared with 1899 and 1899:

Countries.	1898. Tons.	1899. Tons.	1900. Tons.
Russia	74,409	135,252	156,800
Sweden and Norway	544,803	792,862	773,159
Denmark	392,579	404,267	416,276
Germany	1,004,562	994,974	1,101,470
Holland	189,971	218,430	380,285
France	1,579,421	1,815,813	2,200,061
Portugal, Azores, and Maderia	218,982	264,237	256,053
Spain and Canaries	626,293	661,301	700,099
Italy	1,363,995	1,488,503	1,392,522
Turkey	137,649	137,460	105,007
Egypt	515,439	616,547	570,132
Brazil	318,909	312,916	200,123
Gibraltar	112,401	81,255	100,533
Malta	146,957	121,216	115,387
British East Indies	240,305	319,364	164,601
Other countries	1,365,577	1,497,199	1,672,005
Total	8,508,542	9,691,596	10,274,745

The coal fields of Great Britain occupy only 9,000 square miles, and those of Germany 3,600 square miles, while those of the United States are scattered over an area of 194,000 square miles—a total equaled only by that of the Chinese Empire. In the 480 square miles which represent the anthracite coal area of Pennsylvania there has been mined for several years an average annual product of 50,000,000 tons, or fully one-fourth of the total production of the United States. While coal area and production are thus but distantly related to each other, the problem of future supply is largely conditioned on extent of mining surface. The depth at which the coal fields can be worked and the richness of the deposits enter, of course, into the question of the possible exhaustion of the supply, but, after making all deductions on this score, the United States and China are the only countries in which the supply of bituminous coal is practically unlimited.

The scarcity of coal in Europe has become a question of very serious importance. Prof. Bennett H. Brough, one of the most distinguished British mining and industrial authorities, has contributed to the April number of The Nineteenth Century a valuable review of the coal situation abroad, which is not likely to discourage either American miners or manufacturers. Prof. Brough begins his interesting paper with the statement that not in England alone, but throughout Europe, consumers are complaining of the scarcity of coal, and he immediately adds that this is a matter of "vital importance," inasmuch as British industrial supremacy has been largely due to the abundant supply of coal at fair prices. "In 1840 Great Britain produced 75 per cent. of the world's output of coal; now it mines only about 30 per cent. The manufacture of iron and steel has always been an important factor in respect to the supply of steam fuel, and it has grown enormously. Since 1870 the world's production of pig iron has increased from 12,000,000 to 35,000,000 tons, but Great Britain's share of it has decreased from 48.8 per cent. to 24 per cent." Prof. Brough, in concluding his valuable article, says:

"'Ill blows the wind that profits nobody.' Europe's difficulty appears to be America's opportunity, and if the high prices are maintained large deliveries may be expected from the United States. Atlantic liners no longer carry coal from Great Britain for the return journey; they take in American coal. In February the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway ordered 75,000 tons of American coal, and 50,000 tons were ordered from Philadelphia to Italy for railway use. Indeed, it is possible that American exports of coal may in time become as important as those of wheat and cotton, for, while in Europe the price of coal has of late years constantly increased, in the United States it has shown a tendency to decline." This coal for the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway is West Virginia coal shipped at Newport News, while the other, for Italy, is the product of the mines of Pennsylvania, being shipped by the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company.

F. E. SAWARD,
Editor Coal Trade Journal.

FARMERS' INSECT ENEMIES

Annual Warfare on the Pests That Destroy Crops.

RESOURCES OF SCIENCE TAXED

A Never-Ending Battle for Supremacy Precipitated by the Destruction of Birds and Forests.

The first gun of the warfare which begins in our Northern States every Spring was fired in the last week of April, and the battles will follow in quick succession through the Spring and Summer months. Tens of millions of doughty insect warriors will rise to do battle in this campaign, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific the 7,000,000 farmers of the country will use every resource of science to combat the enemy that threatens to destroy their crops. The intensity of this combat for the food crops of the country is not appreciated by those who have never engaged directly in it, but some idea of its proportions can be gained from a study of the methods and expenses of the war.

Sixty years ago noxious insects were comparatively few in this country, and it was only in certain years that there was anything like an organized effort to destroy them. But they have been steadily spreading and increasing until they form a gigantic evil and danger, which even modern science to-day stands in awe of. If science had not kept pace with the growth of the danger the farmers of the United States would not reap a crop of grains, fruits, or other farm produce sufficient to keep one-tenth of our population supplied with food and clothing. The famine in India would be nothing in comparison to such a catastrophe. The reason for the remarkable increase of noxious insects in this country is that our birds have been ruthlessly destroyed, crops have been massed in limited areas, and forests have been destroyed and prairies cultivated. In addition to these causes abandoned farms and orchards have been scattered over the country where the insects find favorable cultural grounds, and transportation lines from all parts of the world have introduced new and dangerous insects that thrive mightily in their new homes. Scores of insects have been introduced here from Europe, South America, Asia, and Africa, and they have contributed to make the burden of the American farmer twice what it was formerly.

DANGER FROM NEW INSECTS.

Insect fighting has consequently developed into a science, and most elaborate preparations, costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, have been devised for the warfare. Twenty years ago little was known about poisons and sprays to control the insect foes, but to-day the remedies are sure and effective. In the last decade the science of bug fighting has made phenomenal advance, and the poisons and appliances invented for their destruction are the direct results of a comprehensive study of the evolution of the insects. Some classes of them must be attacked with sprays when in the egg state, and others when they are preparing to lay their eggs. Science has catalogued the different noxious insects so accurately that the farmer knows exactly what to do, and it is only when a new insect appears on the scene that there is disturbance and uncertainty in the camp of the scientists and farmers. New experiments and new appliances must be hurriedly prepared before the new enemy makes a flank movement and destroys thousands of acres of crop. In the case of the gypsy moth, which escaped in Massachusetts, and the San José scale, which came to California from some of the Oriental lands, hundreds of thousands of dollars were expended before any adequate methods could be found to combat them.

SAW FLY OPENS THE CAMPAIGN.

The real warfare for the farmers in our Northern States begins in the latter part of May, and the first campaign is laid against the currant worms. The saw fly begins its work early in the Spring, and the flies that have wintered with us begin to fly about and lay their eggs on the gooseberry and currant bushes. The thousands of insects that this fly hatches out make it an evil of the greatest importance, and efforts are now being made to destroy the saw fly whenever found. Sometimes the currant bushes are sprayed to destroy the eggs, but as a rule nothing can be done until the worms hatch out. They appear on the gooseberry bushes first and a few days later on the currants. Thousands of them seem to appear suddenly on all sides, and the farmer sprays them with a force pump which squirts over the bushes a kerosene emulsion of hellebore and soap. Day after day this emulsion must be thrown on the bushes until the worms are killed. Then when the first battle to save the currants and gooseberries is won, new foes appear in other parts of the garden and a new line of battle must be prepared.

Over in the cherry and plum orchard the dreaded curculio has begun to hatch out, and the enemy is swarming in hosts on the trees. What terrible warriors these curculios are may be inferred from the fact that no poison will kill them unless it is mixed so strong with the arsenites that the foliage and limbs of the trees are destroyed by it too. The curculios consequently laugh at the spray and swarm in the orchard with the boldness of mailed warriors of old. But something must be done if they make their appearance. Large white sheets are prepared for them, and these are spread under the trees. The trees are then shaken or jarred with rubber-shod poles that reach far up into the branches. When dislodged from the branches the curculios roll up in a heap. While in this condition they must be killed, for they will soon recover themselves and fly away. Fruit and trees are both stung by the curculios, and when once stung they are of no marketable use, and the trees will soon refuse to bear fruit at all.

SPARROWS AND CATBIRDS.

In some localities the sparrows and catbirds prove such formidable enemies to the cherries that whole orchards have to be covered with mosquito netting. This is flung over the tops of the trees and drawn down tight to the ground so the birds cannot get under it. Good netting lasts for two years, and the cost is less than a dollar a tree. If the fruit is choice and the crop a good one it pays to protect the cherries in this way from the birds, for they often do as much damage in puncturing the fruit as in eating it.

While the curculio and birds are making the cherry and plum crop a decidedly uncertain quantity the codling moth has led a host of other tribesmen into the apple orchard, striving to steal a march on the farmers from the rear. The moth begins its work before the apple petals fall from the tree, and when the orchard is beautiful in its dress of blossoms the codling moth is doing its worst damage. Over these blossoms poisoncus sprays of London purple have to be poured, drenching the flowers with it so that animal or beast eating of them would be killed. But this is the only way to save the apple crop, and the spraying must be repeated two or three times before the moth is destroyed. The pear orchard is treated in the same way for the same insidious insect.

The season is now well advanced, and the hosts of insect foes are swarming in the orchard by the millions. So many kinds are around that it seems a hopeless job to save any of the crops. Besides the codling moth, the scab, or anthrax, has attacked the apple and pear trees. This is a parasitic disease that appears on the bark, and it is necessary to scrape the surface and apply a wash of Bordeaux mixture. The aphis or hop louse has appeared on the plum trees, and if not immediately located and destroyed, thousands of other trees will soon be covered. The black aphis attacks the cherry trees, and if not killed with the kerosene emulsion they will swarm over on the rose and other bushes. So rapidly does the aphis multiply that numbers give only a faint impression of what an army the farmer has to fight in these creatures alone. One aphis may be the progenitor of 5,000,000 descendants, and each year twenty generations appear in succession. By neglecting the work a few weeks the orchard and garden would be completely ruined. The plum trees are also attacked at this time by the fungous growth called plumknot, in which small insects house themselves and do incalculable injury. The spores are spread in Winter and the growth begins early in June. So fearful is this enemy that in New York the law orders that all plum knot be cut out and burned under a heavy penalty, and even the wild cherry is included.

The grape vines and peach trees are suffering by this time, and immediate attention is demanded there. The anthrax has appeared on the grape vine early in June, and the vines attacked must be swabbed with a solution of copperas, and sometimes it must be done before the leaves appear in Spring. Then, after the blossom season has come, other insects and fungous diseases appear on the grape, and the spray must be called into use. The yellows in the peach trees is a fungoid disease which causes endless harm and resists almost every remedy yet applied. The best remedy seems to be the Bordeaux mixture, but this only partly allays the evil. The deadly rusts and blights appear on the blackberry canes, the potato beetles are in the potato field, the cutworms and grubs are destroying the corn and cabbage crop, the tent caterpillar swarms over the shade trees, rusts and blights are in the fields of grain, and the chinch bug is doing its best to repeat its record of 1874, when it destroyed $70,000,000 worth of grains in this country. In view of all these and scores of lesser insect foes, the wonder is that the farmers succeed in raising any crops at all.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

AN ATTEMPT TO DECREASE EMIGRATION FROM FINLAND.—A recent announcement in the Official Gazette of Finland is interpreted in St. Petersburg to mean that the Russian Government is desirous of checking to a great extent by executive measures the emigration movement in Finland, which since the projected enforcement of the new laws relating to military service has greatly augmented. Officially, the movement is considered to be due chiefly to defects in the existing system of land tenure, which deprives many of the poorer peasants of the possibility of owning land of their own. It was in order to remedy these defects, the Gazette says, that a grant of 2,000,000 rubles was last year directed to be made from the Finnish treasury for the purpose of providing such peasants with land on easy terms.

On the other hand it has been repeatedly declared in the Finnish Senate that the chief motives for emigration are not so much the desire of possessing land as the fear of the burdens which will be entailed by the enforcement of the new law relating to military service. Owing to the silence that the Finnish press maintains on the subject, correspondents of Paris papers in St. Petersburg believe that this is the correct solution of the emigration movement.

In confirmation of this it is pointed out that prior to the attempt of the Czar to thoroughly Russianize Finland no attention was paid to the number of emigrants leaving the country, and no attempt was made to decrease the flow. Now, however, the Czar has just declined the proposal of the Finnish Senate that the local authorities in Finland should be empowered to authorize the departure of intending emigrants, and has announced that further regulations to be observed by emigration agents will shortly be promulgated, at the same time ordaining that requests from minors for permission to leave the country are to be carefully examined in order to insure the fulfillment by the applicants of all their duties to the State.

The German Social Democratic journal, Vorwaerts, presents some figures concerning emigration from Finland. It says:

"In 1897 the number of emigrants barely reached 2,500, in 1898 it rose to 3,856, and in 1899 to 13,072. As most of these emigrants are young men of conscription age, Gen. Bobrikov (Imperial Governor) is now trying to get from the Czar a formal decree for absolute prohibition of emigration. He will probably succeed, and so the Finlanders will have to stew in their own juice."

***

A MOVEMENT IN PARIS TO DECREASE FUNERAL EXPENSES.—The manufacturers of funeral wreaths in Paris have drawn up a petition which will be presented to the Chámber whereby they object to an attempt on the part of the church authorities to render unpopular floral displays at funerals. For some time there has been a campaign carried on by certain of the Parisian clergy deprecating the money spent on outward show at funerals. They have made no secret of the fact that their chief objection to the extravagance is the fact that it lessens the number of masses ordered by the relatives of deceased persons. What the petition of the wreath manufacturers actually asks is to make the saying of masses a punishable offfense in order to protect their own interests.

The petition ascribes the movement "which is intended to deprive them of the means of making an honest livelihood" to the Jesuits, and then continues by criticising the Archbishop of Paris, "a State-paid functionary," who has dared to use his influence for the suppression "of the ancient and touching custom of offering flowers and funeral wreaths in homage to the dead." Finally the signers of the petition implore the intervention of the Chamber on the grounds that the clergy are trying to obtain money by false pretenses when

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OUR DUTY TO CUBA.

That we do not very often have occasion to praise Senator TELLER is all the more reason why, when we do, we should praise him heartily. His amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, introduced yesterday, appropriates $200,000 "to enable the President of the United States to refund any money that has been embezzled or in any way misappropriated by the civil or military authorities of the United States from funds collected in the Island of Cuba by the military authorities of the United States."

Of course this means a reimbursement to the Cuban Treasury of the money of which it may have been looted through the incompetency of the "Director of Posts" and the rascality of his subordinates. It is reported that such of the Cubans as have been disappointed of their chances of absorbing public revenues on their own account by the vigilance of Gen. WOOD and his subordinates have been deriving great and malicious satisfaction from the revelations of the Neely scandal. That is what we should expect. It is true that under Spanish rule such a scandal would never have been permitted to be so soon and so completely exposed. The exposure has come from the American officials, who could not have given more conclusive proof that their own skirts were clear. But, after all, the money was taken by Americans from the Cuban Treasury, and we owe it to the people of Cuba. No more complete way of stopping the mouths of carping Cubans could be devised than that which Senator TELLER proposes. More than that, no method could provide for a more complete fulfillment of what is demanded of a people in such a relation to another as we have assumed to the Cubans. It is a discharge of duty, carried out with a keen sense of National honor, in such wise as should command the special appreciation of men of Spanish blood and Spanish ways of thinking.

Senator TELLER deserves to be congratulated upon being the first member of Congress to perceive what was demanded of us by the most punctilious sensitiveness to our implied as well as expressed obligations. He has risen "to the height of this great argument." His proposition should receive the unanimous concurrence of Congress. Congress should also take notice that the scandals which have made this action necessary do not occur in those branches of our pro-consular service which are under the direction of officers of the United States Army and Navy. The moral of the Neely scandal is that so long as we have occasion to administer the affairs of an alien population we should do it by means of the one class of public servants we have whose profession is a guarantee of personal honor, and thus of the National honor. Our provisional Governments should be military Governments.

THE FAILURE OF CLARK.

The latest development in the fortunes of W. A. CLARK—who may now be described as the quondam quasi Senator from Montana, since he resigned a seat to which he was not entitled—adds to the confusion surrounding his case, but it clearly does not increase his chances of winning in the desperate and costly game he has been playing for political honors. Whatever may prove to be the strength of Mr. MAGINNIS's claim to be the representative of Montana, it will at least make it easier for the Senate to save itself from the indignity and contamination of CLARK's presence.

When CLARK resigned "under fire," as the politicians' phrase is, there was a natural feeling on the part of the Senators that it would be well to let him go, and, with Dogberry, thank GOD they were rid of a knave. When, within a few hours, the knave announced that he had other credentials on the way, furnished by an obliging Acting Governor in the absence of the Governor, an entirely new set of questions was raised, and they were not without difficulty. The right of the Acting Governor to make an appointment is not disputed, nor is the regularity of the credentials likely to be. Two questions presented themselves: Was CLARK out of the Senate and eligible to appointment by the Executive? If so, were his established fraudulent proceedings in connection with his election by the Legislature a disqualification for membership of the Senate of which that body could take cognizance? As to neither of these questions is the line of precedents clear and conclusive, but, for that matter, the Senate is not bound by precedents and can act largely on its discretion. It is not at all likely that its discretion will lead it to seat CLARK under any circumstances, even if it has to strain a point to keep him out.

The feeling in the Senate pretty plainly is that CLARK is a source of defilement from which the Senate has a right to protect itself. In that feeling it is amply justified, and whatever it does in obedience to it will meet with general approval throughout the country. In the long run there is much more danger to the country in the presence of a shameless corruptionist in the Senate than there is in any possible assumption of power as to the exclusion of unworthy persons. In this instance the American people will be convinced that a wholesome and admirable lesson has been administered not only to CLARK but to men of his type, of whom in every prosperous and rapidly progressive land there are sure to be some.

It was not singular that the man should think that he could force the doors of the Senate. He has been marvelously successful in getting money and is reputed to be "worth more" than any other citizen of the Republic. In a country of seventy-five millions this is already a distinction, the value of which a man like CLARK might easily mistake. His chief occupation in life has apparently been the amassing of money. For this he has had his struggles. In this he has met and overcome opposition. In this he has measured his strength and has found it relatively very great and practically invincible. It would be strange indeed if he had learned its limitations and the force of sentiments and ideas with which he had had no occasion to come in conflict. Why should he fear the scruples of men whom he could afford to make rich beyond their wildest dreams of wealth without perceptibly diminishing his store? And as for the people, he may easily have supposed that the only feeling they had as to his conduct was a blending of admiration for his ability and envy for the results of its exercise. It is by no means impossible that the disgust and contempt his career and character excite in the hearts of honest men are utterly incomprehensible to him unless he attributes them to the machinations of some business rival and sees in them the proof of the spite of MARCUS DALY.

When he retires defeated from the field, as we are convinced that he will be forced to retire, we can only hope that he will finally see—and that all his kind will see—that what has balked his plans and resisted all the power of his wealth are the lodged hate and loathing that his corruption inspires.

INDIA'S PECULIAR CLAIM.

The committee having in charge the collection of a fund for the relief of the famine-stricken people of India plan that to-day there shall be made in each of some twelve thousand of the churches in the United States an appeal for that purpose. Certainly nothing could be more appropriate as a subject for Sabbath appeal. Not in our time has there before been so vast an affliction visited on any people, or one demanding more instant relief, so far as any relief now remains possible. The testimony of the missionaries who were at the council recently held in this city is still fresh in the minds of the public, and must powerfully reinforce the efforts of the committee.

There is, however, a peculiar claim on the American people in the case of the suffering millions of India. We are actually profiting by the calamity that has befallen them. A considerable portion of the exports of India is in cotton and in wheat, which come into direct competition with our own exports, and though the supply from the Indian sources is small compared with that contributed by the United States, a failure of it has its effect. That is a fact on which our people may well reflect in the present appalling situation in India. We are as a Nation generous in charity when we realize the need, and in this case the need is tremendously urgent. Our contribution to its relief is in a sense only the payment of a debt. It should be prompt and liberal.

TWO SIDES TO THE QUESTION.

The Supreme Court of Washington, following the principles laid down by the Supreme Court of Illinois in The Inter Ocean case, has decided that a contract for exclusive service in any locality given by The Associated Press to its member newspapers is a contract in restraint of trade, and therefore illegal and void. "Fair reasoning and correct legal analogies," says the Court, "would seem to imply that in so important a field as that of furnishing news and intelligence to the public an agreement to restrict or monopolize the agencies for the dissemination of such news and intelligence should not be upheld."

In view of the somewhat unnecessarily broad provisions of the Illinois charter of The Associated Press this reasoning seems likely to be adopted by other courts. But it may with propriety be pointed out that the policy of exclusive service and restriction of the dissemination agencies is by no means an unmixed evil for the public.

The tendency of the Illinois and Washington decisions is to destroy The Associated Press and compel the newspapers of the country to set up each for itself the machinery of newsgathering. There are probably one hundred leading newspapers in the country of such prosperity and reputation in their respective localities that they now require and could not without loss dispense with the full Associated Press service of 50,000 words of news dispatches daily. If these one hundred newspapers were forced to collect their news individually and receive it in the form of special dispatches, they would impose upon the telegraph companies the necessity of transmitting for them nightly five million words, an utterly impossible task.

The consequence would be that the newspapers would be forced greatly to curtail their news service. They would be less complete and of inferior interest and value as newspapers. Their patrons would suffer, the whole country would suffer from the substitution of less effective individual effort for the service of the association.

FOR THE PROMOTION OF TRADE.

The arrival of a visitor whose coming is of interest and consequence was announced in dispatches from Chicago the other day. He is an Englishman who comes as a commercial agent, charged with the duty of collecting special information about trade and industrial affairs in the United States for the use and benefit of British commercial houses and manufacturers.

The arrival of this gentleman has had little notice from the press or the public, yet his mission here is one of very much more serious and lasting importance than the impossible errand of the Boer envoys which those unfortunate and illguided gentlemen are attempting to accomplish under the escort, counsel, and management of persons commonly held here to be among the least representative and most absurd members of our body politic.

Our trade with the United Kingdom, next to our trade among ourselves, is the most important item in our National prosperity account. Here are the figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899:

Total United States exports..	$1,227,023,302
To the United Kingdom....	511,778,705
Total United States imports..	697,148,489
From the United Kingdom...	118,488,217

This is a very great volume of trade. Its growth has kept even pace with our growth in National wealth, of which it is both a cause and a consequence. It is a trade that is manifestly capable of indefinite expansion. The reciprocal study of industrial and commercial conditions by the merchants and manufacturers of England and the United States is one of the surest and most stimulating methods of increasing the volume of the current. To that order of effort belongs the mission of the English commercial agent who has just come to this country to collect information in addition to that already supplied by other established agencies. The interests this gentleman is seeking to serve are more deserving of our attentive consideration than the request of the Boer republics through their envoys that we intervene to "stop the war."

It will be said at once that the putting of a sordid question of trade above the defense of human liberty and free institutions is an evidence of a grossly material mind. As a general observation that statement is not without merit. Made by the persons who are encouraging the Boer envoys in their preposterous demand it has no application whatever to current affairs. The more we learn of the Boer character, the nature of the Boer Government, and the capacity of the Boer people for progress the firmer becomes the conviction of candid men that the cause of human liberty and free institutions will be distinctly advanced by the triumph of the British arms. At least no case is made out or can be made out for our addressing any further requests or remonstrances to the British Government.

The thousand ties of a profitable commerce between two nations are the firmest bond of amity, the surest safeguard of peace. The commercial agent whose arrival is announced from Chicago comes to multiply and strengthen those ties. The purpose of the Boer envoys is our embroilment with Great Britain, for we could not give an effective answer to their prayer without going to war. The best service the Boer envoys can render both their countries and our own is to terminate their visit as speedily as possible, for any prolonged sojourn on their part would breed delusive hopes in the bosoms of their countrymen and give them courage to continue a war that, if they are wise, they will end without further useless loss of human life. The best service England's commercial agent can render his own country and ours is to remain at his post of observation. There is a wide and essential difference in the welcomes appropriate to the two cases.

TRUSTS AND PUBLICITY.

We observe with interest, amusement, and satisfaction that Mr. SCHOONMAKER, the Second Vice President of the American Ice Company, has announced that that corporation "will make no further concessions whatever, and its officers will have nothing further to say about its plans." It is hard to blame him. Its "concessions," which consisted in the single concession of saying that it was going to peddle ice in five-cent pieces to people who could not afford to take more and who could not afford to subscribe regularly, have been received by the public in a carping and skeptical spirit, without any recognition at all of the essential magnanimity of the corporate action, but with a morbid curiosity to find out whether the trust would in fact do what it had promised to do. But, then, it is hard to blame the public for this attitude. It would have been a much too credulous public if it had assumed that the company would in good faith sell a pound of ice at less than the utmost it could get or that a corporation which had earned a reputation for hoggishness had suddenly been actuated by humanity.

And yet Mr. SCHOONMAKER's present deliverance seems to lack prudence. We have already pointed out the impolicy of a corporation which is allowed to do business only by the public favor behaving itself as an open public enemy. Such ejaculations as "The public be damned" and "What are you going to do about it?" sum up this latest official outgiving. And they are dangerous utterances at a time when both the question of the right of the company to do business and the right of its officers to be at large are under judicial consideration.

A very great force is public opinion in the United States of America. The whole force of the legal case against the Ice Trust is the popular indignation. And perhaps no practical danger is to be apprehended from the law of this State under which the application has been made to deprive the Ice Trust of the privilege of doing business. The terms of the statute would apparently justify the oppression of a corporation which was an undeniable public benefactor, and which had given its customers the benefit of the economies of consolidation. But there is little chance that proceedings against such a corporation or combination would actually be had under the statute. It is necessary that a monopoly should also be hoggish and consequently odious before a public clamor arises against it of which the public authorities are compelled to take notice. The distinction between trusts that are beneficent and trusts that are injurious is very difficult, perhaps it is impossible, to express in language of sufficient precision to be suitable for a statute book. By their fruits we shall know them. And so, when the charters of all monopolies are made voidable, we may assume that no steps will be taken actually to void the charters of those which have been used to lower prices and not, like the American Ice Company, to raise them to the point of extortion. If a monopoly is hoggish enough to deny to its customers all participation in the benefits of its economies and of consolidation, and even to nullify these economies by undertaking to pay dividends upon a capital three-quarters fictitious, then the law is a great reliance for a swindled public—

Then that two-handed engine at the door
Stands ready to smite once and smite no more.

For an honest and beneficent monopoly, publicity is as great a protection as it is for the public. In this case the American Ice Company is in possession of all the facts and figures necessary to explain its position and to justify it, if justification be possible. If the conditions are indeed such that in order to pay a fair return upon the capital invested it is necessary to charge in New York half as much again for ice as is charged in Baltimore, twice what is charged in Washington, three times what is charged in New Orleans, a fair and full showing to that effect would confute and silence the enemies of the Ice Trust, who are all of its customers, and would at once put a stop to the legal proceedings which are the official expressions of the public resentment. If it is not prepared to do that, perhaps the safest course of the monopoly is to say nothing. And yet that does not seem to be a very safe course, either.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Attention may profitably dwell on the certainty that our acquisitions of new territory in distant parts of the world will introduce into our language words of the most diverse origin and peculiar form. It is sure, for instance, that two titles used in the letter sent by the Chiefs of Tutuila to the Acting American Governor of the island will commend themselves to our humorists, and so become more or less familiar to the United States press and public. The Samoan dignitaries addressed Commander TILLEY as "Your Susuga," and they referred to President MCKINLEY as "His Afioga." These are sufficiently euphonious titles, and even though one cannot as yet be quite confident that they are as respectful as they are euphonious, still they will lend a welcome diversity to the nomenclature of political controversy. Our English cousins have been collecting such words for many years, and there is no reason why we should not begin to assist them in the enrichment of the common vocabulary. With all the innumerable tribes of the Philippines to draw upon, to say nothing of Samoa, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Cuba, the lexicographers of the immediate future will have no difficulty in far surpassing the achievements of their predecessors. The anti-imperialists pretend to worry over these etymological exotics, and denounce them as foes to the purity of our language, but therein they are no wiser than in their other contentions. The English speech has many merits, and not the least of them is the cordiality with which it welcomes, and the ease with which it assimilates, stray fragments of the languages it is everywhere superseding. By the time it has spread all over the world it will contain all the valuable and necessary words that ever were invented, and everybody will then feel quite at home in it.

—If the Boer delegates were encouraged by the amount and quality of the excitement they created in and near the City Hall on Thursday, if, on the contrary, they were not convinced thereby that their mission to this country is hopeless, then they must indeed be easily pleased. The reception had been extremely well advertised, and it was held at an hour and in a place where the collection of a great crowd can usually be accomplished with amazing ease. Yet the assemblage around the City Hall steps was of distinctly meagre proportions—between two and three thousand people at the most liberal estimate—and for all anybody could see the band, and not the Afrikanders, explained such little public interest as was shown. As for the display of enthusiasm, it was rather less than more demonstrative than that exhibited in the same neighborhood every afternoon when our kindly neighbors bulletin the winning of a "run" by certain ball players who, for reasons outside of sporting circles, call themselves and by some others are called "the New Yorks." This comparison is almost enforced by the fact that the folks who listened to the band on Thursday and those whom the baseball bulletins attract were curiously near to identical. One notable feature of the occasion was the evidence it presented that somebody of Batavian craftiness, presumably Mr. KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER, had by hypnotism or otherwise so "fixed" the hired musicians that they could play only the tunes of Dutch and American Republics. Not a note from "The Wearing of the Green" or any other Milesian melody came from the contorted brass, and frequent and fierce in the outskirts of the throng were the comments over the discrimination thus made plain. It is earnestly to be hoped that Mr. VAN RENSSELAER's rather cruel triumph may not cause more trouble between the two factions in the Entertainment Committee.

—Boston is to have a naval arch, and it is announced with something of a flourish by the Boston papers that their arch is not to be erected at the expense of the city or State, but by public subscription. It is to form the entrance to the Charlestown Navy Yard, and it is as proudly stated that the work is to begin at once and be completed within a year. The further information is furnished that, as shown in the original plan, the arch bore the name of Admiral DEWEY, as chief hero of the recent war, but now it is the intention to give this form of honor only to the naval conquerors of days remote. Boston apparently expects New York to read all this with emotions compounded of jealousy and envy, though why she thinks we will be disturbed it is hard to understand. New York doesn't hate Boston. Her brave struggle to keep up with the procession merits and invariably receives our sympathetic appreciation, and her occasional little successes are nowhere so cordially recognized and applauded as here. We know the difficulties under which she labors, we do not make the mistake of expecting too much from her, and we weep with her over the delusions into which a few of her too prominent citizens have fallen. No, Boston is all right—except that her temper is slightly queer and that she now and then confuses her memories with her hopes.

—Mr. B. H. WARNER, JR., our Consul at Leipsic, is a person of much ability—in the direction of discovering the relations of unrelated facts. An example of his ingenuity appears in a report of his just published by the Department of State. Mr. WARNER, having read in a Leipsic paper that the Chileans get all their condensed milk from England and Germany, was moved to explain to his chief, and incidentally to the benighted people of the United States, exactly why it is that these two countries can sell condensed milk and other products in a market from which they are so considerably more distant than ourselves. "The question," he writes, "is easily answered," and he proceeds to answer it, as follows: "Their commercial marine gives them this advantage over us. When the day comes—and it is to be hoped that it is not far off—that our country will have a merchant marine, Chile will buy not only our condensed milk, but our iron, our machinery, our woolen and cotton goods, which she purchases to-day largely from England and Germany." Presumably this sort of reasoning, or rather of assertion, was approved in Washington, for otherwise it would not have been printed and widely distributed, but two objections to it immediately strike the non-official mind—particularly if the non-official mind happens to disbelieve in subsidized ships. The first of these objections is that Mr. WARNER went outside of the duties he is paid to perform when he assumed to settle a problem so complicated with politics as this one, and the second is that his settlement is rather obviously wrong. No American manufacturer of condensed milk or of anything else has difficulty even now in getting transported to Chile such goods as he can persuade the Chileans to buy, and for that transportation he does not pay a cent more per mile than do his German and English competitors.

—An ex-officer of volunteers who saw several months of service in Cuba is quoted by The New Orleans Times-Democrat as telling a story which has an obvious bearing on the question so many people are asking, how it was that the island Post Offices were so easily looted. The officer happened to be one day in a Post Office outside of Havana when a lot of postage stamps arrived. It was found that something like $1,000 worth of them were hopelessly stuck together. Through some oversight the oiled paper usually placed over the gummed sides had been omitted and the Cuban weather reduced the entire lot to a solid mass. The Postmaster was at a loss to know what to do, as nothing in the rules and regulations provided for such a contingency. While he was worrying over the matter an Inspector came along, and, after learning the story, told the Postmaster in the most offhand fashion imaginable to throw the things away. "It will be all right," he said; "I'll have some new ones sent to you as soon as I get back to Havana." He was as good as his word, and the stamps came to hand in a few days. The incident made a deep impression on the officer's mind because of the loose, haphazard methods of doing business it revealed, and he says that, though he thinks no fraud was committed in this particular case, yet he decided then and there that the Cuban postal service offered remarkably good opportunities for crooked work, and that a great scandal was sure to come in time. It has arrived and the officer claims honor as a prophet. He should have told his story long ago and earned honor as a reformer.

GENERAL NOTES.

Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia have made Jefferson Davis's birthday, June 3, a legal holiday, and ex-Confederates wish the other Southern States to take similar action.

* * *

The Democratic nominee for Superintendent of Education in Alabama is John W. Abercrombie, and the Republican named for the same office is James J. Abercrombie. The similarity in names, it is feared, will cause some confusion at the polls.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale told a Boston audience the other night that Benjamin Franklin was born on Hanover Street, in that city, and now the curious are inquiring what is the meaning of a tablet on the old Post building, in Milk Street, declaring that his birthplace was there.

* * *

There were two George Peabodys hailing from Salem, Mass., both of whom were wealthy men. The late Secretary William C. Endicott married the daughter of Col. George Peabody, one of the two, but he was not the American philanthropist, so notable for his public gifts and bequests in England and America.

* * *

It is found that the estate of the late Gen. Henry Harnden, commander of the Wisconsin Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, will not much, if any, exceed $10,000 in value. It was thought while he lived that he was wealthy. The Senators from Wisconsin and others are endeavoring to obtain a pension for Mrs. Harnden.

* * *

The estate of the late George M. Pullman of Chicago, which was valued at about $8,000,000 when his will was filed for probate, has increased, it is said, to nearly or quite $15,000,000 under the management of the executors, Robert Todd Lincoln and Norman B. Ream. Their compensation for handling the estate, it is estimated, will exceed half a million dollars.

MR. LAUTERBACH AND THE BOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is gratifying to note that Mr. Lauterbach has promptly done all he can to nullify the remarks attributed to him in regard to the Boer plank, but I console myself with the reflection that if a man of his standing and education talks such nonsense, we need not be surprised at the mouthings of lesser lights and smaller brains.

His remark that "it should be remembered that Mr. Gladstone took a very strong stand in support of the Boer Republic" is not at all clever. Mr. Lauterbach need be under no misapprehension on this point; it is being bitterly remembered by Britishers the world over, and though de mortuis nil nisi bonum may be very well in its way, it would be idle to ignore the fact that of Gladstone's many errors, his blundering legislation of 1881 was the most colossal of them all, this war being a direct legacy of the Government of which he was then the head.

Upon one point I seek information. What result does the Boer delegation about to arrive in this country expect to attain? I take it for granted that the most wildly pro-Boer individual gives the British people the credit for meaning up to the hilt what it has made known to the world—viz., that no interference will be permitted in this South African question. This declaration has been frankly accepted by the Governments of Europe, and it will be so accepted by the Government at Washington, in spite of the antics of a section of political mountebanks in both houses there who have done all in their power to call down upon their rulers the greatest rebuff that could be administered. It being, then, a foregone conclusion that this country will not lift a finger to aid the Boers, what is the use of inflicting on these delegates the refined cruelty of causing them to believe what will never happen?

Doubtless before November next, Englishmen will be regaled with much loud talk and abuse, but it need not cause that noble beast, the lion, to in any way extend himself, as it will all amount to nothing more or less than a blast to meet the exigencies of the baser side of American politics.

H. WILLOUGHBY.

New York, May 14, 1900.

ENGLAND AND THE BOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is refreshing and as well edifying to read the communication of Mr. Whitridge addressed to Mr. Cochran appearing in THE TIMES of this date. Mr. Whitridge states the facts as they exist, unpalatable as they may be to Mr. Cochran's friends and the Boer envoys. All unprejudiced readers will appreciate the force and truthfulness of Mr. Whitridge's recital of the South African situation.

Before the unfortunate conflict was precipitated by the aggressive acts of the Boers, including the invasion of British territory, my sympathies were with the people of the Transvaal, but the dispatch of an ultimatum to Great Britain, followed by the presence of an invading, hostile army in Natal entirely changed my views as to the motives actuating the two South African republics.

In recent times we have learned much of the Boer methods of government, and we are indebted to Mr. Whitridge for his able letter to Mr. Cochran exposing to the world the policy of Mr. Krüger and associates where the interests of aliens are involved.

JAMES GAMBLE.

New York, May 18, 1900.

TENEMENT-HOUSE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the housing question in last Sunday's issue is very interesting and opportune now that the Tenement House Commission is investigating the subject. I have always felt that the solution of the question lies in creating an incentive among owners of vacant land to build houses on their property, thus relieving the pressure upon existing houses and tenements.

Pulling down old tenements and erecting on the same sites better and more expensive ones that must be rented at a higher price is no solution of the difficulty. The poor of New York now pay a larger proportion of their wages in rent than the poor of any other city in the world. Making parks and breathing places in crowded localities while seemingly beneficial is in reality harmful. The British Royal Housing Commission of 1885 in its report says:

"It has been seen how great the necessity is for the poor to live near their occupations; for that reason when property occupied by working people is pulled down the effect is rather to crowd the neighboring buildings than to drive the people far off. When demolitions are so extensive that people have to depart then the consequence is that new slums are created elsewhere."

LAWRENCE TELFAIR.

New York, May 14, 1900.

"BELGIAN HARE" AND HARE PROPER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is the "Belgian hare" a hare proper or a variety of rabbit? Will some naturalist well versed upon the subject please answer?

The "hare" proper has protruding eyes, does not burrow, and the flesh is dark and dry, necessitating the larding of the flesh by inserting pieces of fat into the flesh before cooking. The eyes protrude in order that it may see from front, back and side at the same time, as it does not burrow, and so can only depend upon its extra sight and hearing for protection from its natural enemies, while the "rabbit" and "hare rabbit" have eyes close in the head, do burrow, and the flesh is white and very juicy. Some friends of mine have several of what are called "Belgian hares," which seem to me to be only the ordinary wild rabbit or cottontail, and these partake of all the attributes of the rabbit, and not of the hare. INQUIRER.

New Brighton, S. I., May 18, 1900.

POWER OF THE LABOR TRUST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When so much has from time to time been said about this and that trust inflicting burdens upon the people, why is it that one of the oldest, most arbitrary, and far-reaching trusts in our land has never been mentioned, viz., the Labor Trust. For illustration as to the power they wield; should one desire to erect a building he must consult the Labor Trust as to where he must purchase materials, employ labor, and how much wages he must pay. Should he dare to use any materials or employ laborers without the Labor Trust's label being affixed he might as well give up building, for he would not be permitted to proceed. Unless a laborer comes into the fold of the trust he is not allowed to earn an honest living. He is driven from pillar to post, and, if a mechanic, out of work the greater part of his time. Is there a more powerful trust than the Labor Trust in this free country of ours? INQUIRER.

New York, May 18, 1900.

INDIA'S STARVATION HORRORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following extracts from the journal of a Connecticut woman traveling in India, though somewhat belated, show simply but graphically what meets the eye, even of the tourist, in that land of present misery.

E. H. TWINING.

New York, May 18, 1900.

Jeypore, Feb. 17, 1900.

Did I say that there were sidewalks in Jeypore? There are, but the conservative native prefers to walk in the street, as his father did, leaving the modern improvements to be blockaded by squatting grain merchants and strolled upon by wandering beasts. I counted this morning nine different kinds of animals upon the stone sidewalks—camels, donkeys, goats, sheep, horses, bullocks, dogs, elephants, (an elephant, to be exact,) and chickens. And such starved-looking creatures as most of them were, too.

This is the heart of the famine district, and most pitiful sights are to be seen on every side. There has been only one shower—not even a good, soaking rain, remember, but just a shower—in three years; the wells are almost all dry; no crops to speak of can be raised, and animals and people are dying of starvation and thirst. Women and children come crying to the doors of the hotel for water. Think of that, you people at home, who have only to turn a tap in order to have gallons at your disposal.

* * * * * * *

As we drove back through the city we saw long rows of rice sacks ready for the next day's distribution and guarded by armed men. The Maharajah himself feeds 28,000 famine victims a week, at a cost of several thousand dollars. People stream in from the country around, receive their doles, and go away to make room for more. But what can one man do in a country where 12,000,000 people are starving? There are over 3,000,000 officially recognized as starving, (just, that is, on relief works,) but we are told that that is only a quarter of the actual number of victims.

* * * * * * *

Mount Abu, Feb. 20.

A dusty night on the train and an equally dusty and in some ways more unpleasant part of a day landed us at Abu Road station day before yesterday. I hope never again to see such an awful country as we passed through on our way from Jeypore. First we rode for two or three hours through a vast desert of sand, cut up by dried water courses and sprinkled with the skeletons of animals which had died of hunger and thirst; then came a stretch of broken, rocky country, equally bare of vegetation, and finally a tract which Doré might have painted, but which no one else could have even imagined—a great gray plain, stretching away on either hand as far as the eye could reach and covered with a growth of uncanny, gnarled, stunted trees. Scarcely a green leaf could be seen, for from those of the trees which were not dead from want of rain every vestige of foliage had been picked for fodder for the cattle.

But one could have stood the bare desolation of the land if it had not been for the wretched people. At every station the train was surrounded by dozens of ragged or naked children, holding out beseeching hands and begging pitifully for food. And as the train moved off it was almost more than one could bear to hear the piteous sobbing of those who had been disappointed. Poor wretches! It would be the most merciful thing to drown them like a lot of sick kittens.

PARIS EDITION THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Edition de l'Exposition Universelle de 1900.
EDITORIAL OFFICES:
4, Avenue du Trocadéro.
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8, Place de l'Opéra.
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United States Publishers' Pavilion, Quinconx Annex, Esplanade des Invalides, (entrance Avenue de Suffren.)
LONDON OFFICE,
Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W. C.

NUGGETS.

The Novels of the Day.

"One has to read so many novels now to find a really good one."

"That isn't the worst of it. One has to read so many to find out there really isn't a good one."—Brooklyn Life.

Altogether Too Sensitive.

First Politician—Clubbs ain't just the right stuff for a Police Captain.

Second Politician—Not much! He's worryin' because the Grand Jury censured him.—Brooklyn Life.

Nearly Broke Up the Procession.

Mack—What caused all that commotion in the jungle section of the circus parade?

Luke—Why, some woman along the route hung her tiger-skin rug out of the window.—Chicago News.

Trusts and Wages.

"Did you say that trusts were the means of raising wages?"

"Certainly," answered Senator Sorghum. "I know the President of a combination who has raised his salary four times in the last two years."—Washington Star.

A Big Array.

"It'll take 10 cents to carry that, madam," said the postal clerk. "Oh, my! will it?" she exclaimed; "well, give me ten one-cent stamps, then." "Why not a ten-cent stamp?" "No," she said, "I want to feel that I'm getting my money's worth."—Philadelphia Record.

THE PIRATE'S SPUKE.

[The passage of Hell Gate, connecting the East River with Long Island Sound, was greatly dreaded by the simple navigators of New Amsterdam, both because of its very material perils and because it was reputed to be a sort of picnic ground for the inhabitants of the infernal regions. The rocks known as the Hog's Back, the Frying Pan, and the Gridiron, and the whirlpool, called the Pot, all lying between what is now Ward's Island and Hallet's Point, Astoria, were especially connected with the legend of devilry narrated below.]

Leave the dull Present to seek a while
The little Dutch burgh on Manhattan Isle
Under that ruler of adamant,
Sturdy old Governor Stuyvesant.
Enter a circle of broadbacked men,
Harking while Trumpeter Pietersen
Opens a budget of wondrous lore
Of the deeds of the doughty old Governor;
Sings him triumphant o'er man and elf;
Yea, (whisper low!) o'er the Duyvil himself!

In the rock-toothed strait where the three tides meet,
Ye may cast your lines at will,
While the sun is high in an honest sky
And the ravening wave is still;

But 'ware the reefs! under midnight's roof,
When the roaring eddies swell!
For the rocks are marked with the cloven hoof
And the smut of the brands of hell.

Like a slavered wolf the torrent moans
And raves through deeps and shoals;
The air is filled with the warning groans
And wails of perished souls;

And the Devil squats on the Hog's Back high
When the angry cloud banks form,
And his fiddle squalls to the murky sky
In hail of the brewing storm.

And he snareth fish for his grimy clan,
And the foaming brine brawls hot
As he griddles his prey in the Frying-Pan
Or seethes it in the Pot.

All day a sun of sullen red
Through leaden mists looked down;
That night 'twas raven black o'erhead,
And a wild wind smote the town.

The March sky broke with a crashing roar,
But never a raindrop fell,
And a dreadful laugh shook the Eastern shore—
The mirthless laugh of Hell.

There, in the curd of the churning strait
Where nought of earth could float,
A black-faced, scar-browed seaman sate
In the stern of a tossing boat.

He wore a scarf at his evil throat
And the hat of a picaroon,
And every boss of his blue sea-coat
Was a shining gold doubloon.

His belt of net with pistolet
And burnished dirk was hung;
The thunder's growl and tempest's howl
Waxed louder as he sung:

"O, golden Main and fleets of Spain!
No more my chests ye'll fill,
For here I stay till Judgment Day
To work my Master's will!"

Out stumped our stanch old Governor,
A musket in his hand.
"Now, get thee gone, thou devil's spawn,
Nor longer vex my land!"

"Oh, I may not go, and I will not go,"
That girding goblin cried,
"While the trade-winds blow and the salt waves flow,
And the white moon rules the tide."

"Thou wretched fry! Wouldst thou defy
My will with tawdry spell?
Thou thing unclean—thou ghoul obscene—
Hence! Hie thee back to Hell!"

"O, silver and gold, and silver and gold!
Rich, rich, my Master's fee!
So here I ride whate'er betide,
Until he looseth me."

The Governor raised his musket true
And aimed through spume and brine.
"Dost silver crave, thou losel knave?
Then take this gift of mine!"

The bullet was cast of the silver bright,
'Twas blessed by the Dominie
With a mystic word, and it smote that sprite
In the spot where a heart should be.

A cry like the scream of a dying horse—
A flurry of smoke and flame
Of lurid red, and the phantom fled
To the place from whence it came.

The great wind sank to a maiden's prayer;
The guttural thunder died;
The moonbeam dropped through a crystal air
To dance on a dimpling tide.

And the strait is free of the fiendish art
And the power of goblins ill;
For they fear the wrath of a fearless heart
And the might of an iron will.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

BACK YARD PHILOSOPHY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most natural thing about it is that it is in the next yard. The parrot and the dog I have never seen, but the cat laughs at division fences, or might if she were not of a naturally melancholy disposition. But where the fence cuts off direct observation it is a wonderful stimulus to the scientific imagination.

Now I know that the parrot is red and green, and of a nervous temperament, and that the dog is small and curly and frivolous. Even at night, when dogs of an introspective turn are howling at the moon, he is sporting with his tail and snapping at imaginary butterflies. I know it from his voice. But the cat paces the high back fence with head drawn out and lashing tail and a wail that I cannot characterize. It is something between the exultation of the fiend and the despair of a lost soul. There is in it rage and fear and deathless remorse. Its burden of immensities and eternities is an ever present reproach to the sounding brass and tinkling cymbal in the yard below.

All Winter I have pondered the unfeline anguish of the cat, and have grieved over the lightness of the dog; but not until the parrot was put out this Spring did I grasp the illuminating truth I had been unconsciously struggling toward. Heretofore reincarnation had been a picturesque theory. Now it is a vital part of my belief. It explains everything.

The cat was once a woman who lived in this row of houses and kept a parrot and a dog and a cat. She is now merely a haunting remorse. The parrot was another woman, who roomed in the next "extension," and talked all day about her neighbor's love for pets. And she did nothing but talk. Inevitably she would issue as a shrill voice in a cage. The dog was once a man who lived somewhere in a third floor back, and who was so self-absorbed and so dead to his responsibilities to society that he never bought a gun and shot the cat, nor even threw a hod jack at it. How could he possibly come out in the next life as anything but a tail-chasing vortex of shallowness?

But I have found peace. Such is the power of philosophy that I can now open my windows or sit on the little veranda set in between the vine-covered walls and hear only the music of the spheres.

Brooklyn, May 15, 1900. M. S.

IN DEFENSE OF THE ARMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A contributor calling himself "L. T." delivers himself in your issue of Sunday with great violence regarding what he terms "the insufferable snobbery" of which a "lot," he asserts, exists in the regular army and militia.

It is my honor and good fortune to have served in the former organization for some thirty-four years, and I am moved, perhaps unwisely, to notice this aspersion principally because you dignify it by a position upon your editorial page.

The great prophet of snobbery, Mr. Thackeray, defines it as a mean admiration of mean things. It has passed into general use as a term somewhat vaguely applied to vulagrity in general and any form of pretentious assumption. I learn, therefore, from this invective that a "lot" of my brother officers are given to mean admiration of mean things, vulgarity, or pretentious assumption, or all three—more especially the latter, I infer. The text for this sweeping generalization is found in a recent controversy concerning an officer of the New York State Militia, and the basis of the general charge is the class distinction between officer and soldier asserted of both services, and mainly, I suppose, of the army.

There is class distinction in the regular army. It not only exists as a custom, but is established and enforced by the Articles of War and the Regulations of the army. An army is an organization of classes and grades from first to last, in which inferiority and superiority, as regards authority and respectful observance, are intrinsic elements. Even volunteer troops, irregular bodies, and undisciplined levies, like the Boer armies, where class distinction is at a minimum, recognize the imperative necessity for a certain subordination and deference to the commander, however rudely expressed. So vital is this distinction of rank that, other things being fairly equal, the organization possessing the discipline of which this is a fundamental feature will in the long run surely prevail over that in which it is absent.

Armies are organized forces for the purpose of destruction. Their operations are arbitrary, coherent, and in violation of individual liberty and comfort. This is true subjectively and objectively. The individual must yield his life and liberty to the direction of another will. One cannot do this without becoming subordinate. So much for the facts of condition; now for the facts of experience. "L. T." makes the statement that class distinction is not necessary to command obedience because it is lacking in business life. That such an assertion of business life can be made is an amusing instance of the extent to which prejudice can blind contention.

If a soldier were guilty of a tithe of the sycophancy or exposed to a very little of the hard and harsh domination I often witness in civil and business organizations he might well tremble for his self-respect. "L. T." doubtless exacts of the servants he employs in his household a very different demeanor from that which he accords them. He is, if this is so, to that extent by his own logic a snob. If "L. T." fails to accord social consideration and equality to his cook, housemaid, or coachman, who are serving his own personal comfort for hire, on what principle of action, not snobbish, does he fail to do so? In the army the soldier enters voluntarily into a relation in which subordination is fundamental. In doing so he loses neither self-respect nor the respect of his superiors. He recognizes the necessity for the relations he assumes, and in according deference to his superiors he understands that it is wholly to the official rank that he does so. It is precisely that fact that makes obedience and subordination fine, and, to a right-minded man, a matter of pride. I venture to believe that, if respect for lawful authority were as universal in civil as in military life, society would be none the worse.

As a matter of personal experience I am prepared to assert that no body of men as a class are more free from snobbery in all of its manifestations than the officers of the regular service of the United States. "L. T." would soon find after a little personal experience that nowhere else do the accidental distinctions count for so little in social esteem as in that community, and nowhere else is there a more perfect social equality—from the youngest "sub" to the General in Chief. On duty, the subordination of one officer to another is as complete as between officer and private, and at all times the care for and interest in the personal welfare and comfort of the men on the part of the officer is, as a rule, immensely greater than prevails in civil life. "L. T." has observed to very little purpose if he has not noted in our late war the meaning of a true and healthy class distinction based upon mutual respect and esteem, when the object lesson of that superb body of disciplined and devoted regulars was manifested in full view of a country which before had hardly known of their existence. The regular army, to use a homely phrase, "keeps its mouth shut and saws wood," leaving the hysterics and headlines to the volunteers. It dislikes being called a body of snobs, but is charitable enough to assign such a sentiment to a dense ignorance of facts on the part of its slanderer. CHARLES W. LARNED.
Professor, United States Military Academy.
West Point, May 14, 1900.

"MUNICIPAL" ICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Tuesday, May 8, under the above heading you have the following paragraph:

"But it is ridiculous to say that the remedy is municipal ownership and operation when that is the disease."

The above implies beyond doubt that ice is already municipalized. This I emphatically deny. Every member of Congress and every United States Senator could hold Sugar stock and use their influence for all it is worth to protect their interests, yet by no ingenuity of construction of sentences could you make the Sugar Trust a National institution by that fact. The Post Office is a National institution abused enough in its operation, but for all that it is a National one.

It is in the power of the people to demand a searching investigation whenever required at the hands of the Executive under threats of impeachment and dismissal of the highest functionary down to the lowest.

Governments, Federal, State, and municipal, only exist so long as the people will it. The insistence by the united people of New York for municipal ice, good and cheap, would no sooner be said than done. But where is your unity? It is the want of public unity on great public questions that presents the difficulty in not only municipalization of ice, but everything else in the shape of monopoly.

Rotten, corrupt, thieving Tammany would not dare to beard a complete union of citizens, and would conduct a municipal ice plant as well as rotten, corrupt Chicago has conducted municipal electric lighting, thereby reducing the cost to the city of Chicago $96.46 per lamp per annum.

It is one thing to be sheltered behind a corporation and another to be compelled to give your accounting as a public servant to the public at large. It is also one thing to have honest Judges, men above price, and another to look for even a remnant of justice from those who obtain their places by corporate influence or purchase. In the latter case the Judgeship will be worked for all it is worth and the dear "people be damned."

Public unity entirely irrespective of parties is the only hope by which any real reforms can be obtained. Citizens must learn to vote on issues, and Baxter Street and Fifth Avenue must rub shoulders to accomplish the ends, purposes, and blessings of republican government, a government by the people, irrespective of any man or party.

Sordid greed rides rampant; place, power, and pickings is the inmost and uppermost thought of the average man.

"I am going to look after myself, and that is all there is about it," is on every tongue. Parkhurstism and the Raines law put Tammany in power. The poor man wanted his pint of beer on Sunday and the rich his tenderloin, so between the two we went Tammany with a jump.

If you, Mr. Editor, or any other wise man, can create a better moral sentiment—not religious, there is lots of that—but a sentiment that recognizes right from wrong, that feels the responsibility of citizenship, and is above party profit or place—"patriotism," the genuine article—you will indeed accomplish a great purpose.

Nevertheless I maintain Tammany under watchful eyes could and would run municipal ice if the city bought out their plant at a reasonable price, which Albany and the vox populi could settle by the referendum. WILLIAM SAUL.
New York, May 11, 1900.

ABOUT FIVE-CENT ICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noted with interest the recent statements so widely circulated in the newspapers by the officials of the American Ice Company, that the concern will furnish ice to the poor in five-cent lots.

One must be quite deliberate in adverse criticism at all times, and also conservative as to the degree of approbation such public announcements might at first inspire, lest the charge of hysteria be urged. No doubt I have overlooked them, but certainly do I recall no mention of how much ice it is purposed to sell the poor at 5 cents. I am interested only as an ordinary citizen and as a physician who has given and does give much time to the poor, deserving and probably undeserving alike, to know how much essential philanthropy the American Ice Company purposes to practice.

A little arithmetic will show what I mean. Ice in four to five pound lots at 5 cents each will bring the company $1 to $1.25 per 100 pounds; in ten-pound cakes, 50 cents; in fifteen-pound lumps, a little over 30 cents; in twenty-pound deliveries, 25 cents per 100 pounds. This brief schedule will show, after inquiry, whether the boast of the officials that they are going to be humanitarian is founded on fact or not. No one will deny that the principles of wholesale and retail trade must here apply to a reasonable and fair-minded degree, provided the company is to handle its traffic among the poor on purely and logically fast business lines. But all intelligent citizens will decline to be deceived by cries in the market place of the kindness and philanthropy of five-cent ice, when in very truth the company may be practicing unmitigated extortion. May we not have the results of your inquiry into this matter? V. C. PEDERSEN.
New York, May 17, 1900.

Weight of Ice by Measurements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the Ice Trust has condescended to sell fifteen pounds of ice for 5 cents every family should know how to measure fifteen pounds of ice, unless they happen to have scales to weigh it, and as few have scales, they should measure the piece of ice in length, width, and height in inches to see if it contains 465 cubic inches, or near it.

Ice should contain thirty-one cubic inches to one pound, but to be liberal to the driver, call it thirty—then a piece of ice to be fifteen pounds should contain 450 cubic inches thus:

Length, 10 inches,
Multiplied by height, 6 inches,

60, this
Mutiplied by 7½

420
30

Divide by 30)450(15 pounds of ice
30

150
150

Any length, height, or width should figure same results. Let the iceman know that ice is weighed or measured and good weight will follow.

AN EXPERIENCED CONSUMER.
New York, May 17, 1900.

Ice That Is Not Furnished.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your columns that there is considerable indignation at the American Ice Company on account of its rate; there is still more cause for indignation. I take ice from them, and I quote from the heading of the card they send their customers:

> THIS CARD FURNISHED FREE BY THE AMERICAN ICE COMPANY.
> For customer's memo. only. No value in adjustment of accounts. Drivers forbidden to make entries hereon.

They sent me a bill for over 1,600 pounds of ice this month, and claim we have used it between April 2 and April 30, whereas from the weight given us by their driver we have used 220 pounds, having begun to take it after the middle of the month, and so, if there is no redress, as their card would indicate, we are paying this month at the rate of almost $4.50 per hundred.

CONSUMER.
New York, May 13, 1900.

TO REGULATE CORPORATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States in relation to the regulation and control of corporations is an important step toward the solution of the trust problem, because, under its provisions, Congress could empower corporations to subject themselves to the competitive stock principle, the only practical solution under existing industrial conditions.

The real corporate monopolists are not the corporations, but the stockholders themselves, who need not part with their stock at any price. This is the cause of the evils of trusts; the law does not insure free and open competition for corporate stock once issued and in the hands of a stockholder; he is the absolute monopolist thereof. The remedy is by giving people the privilege, if desired, of forming corporations in which the stock would be issued subject to the condition that any one who would accept a lower dividend than the person then holding the same could become substituted as stockholder in place of the latter, upon paying into the company's treasury the par value of the stock, he himself being liable to be afterward superseded in like manner, and his successors after him, also. Thus the dividends to be paid and the profits to be earned would be reduced to a minimum, (any surplus going to the State upon the dissolution of the corporation,) and sales could be made at the lowest prices, to the advantage of the consumer as well as of the investing stockholder, interested in having the company one capable of successful competition in its line of business.

In other words, the only way to solve the trust problem under existing industrial conditions is by applying the competitive stock principle, because the real corporate monopolists are the stockholders themselves, not the corporations. State Legislatures, in failing to permit the investment of money in competitive stock corporations, are simply giving aid and encouragement to Socialists, who insist that relief can be obtained only through the substitution of State ownership and control for the present method of private business enterprises. Congress is likely to take a broad and liberal view of the question and grant people this privilege now denied them by the States.

DANIEL J. M. O'CALLAGHAN.
New York City, May 16.

THE ATTACKS ON THE NAVY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the Spanish war is relegated to the pages of history and that the wars of the future are foreshadowed only in attenuated perspective, the United States Navy appears to be receiving a share of critical attention from its pseudo patrons that is truly edifying to the wondering recipients.

The remarkable self-complacency with which various law-makers and doctrinaires apportion judgment to the unoffending sword-bearers of Uncle Sam—after the battle and before the storm—is a striking commentary upon the value of pervervid legislative opinion and theoretical wisdom.

Perhaps we may consider it settled, after the rampant declarations of the Napoleon of New Hampshire and the sulphurous eruptions of the Solon of South Carolina that the officers of the navy are a swarm of buzzing drones, that those on shore duty are making a puerile pretense at typewriting or cheap figuring which could be better done by fourth-class clerks, and that the whole degenerate outfit ought to be hustled unceremoniously off to sea, where they will have a chance to earn their burdensome salary—and leave the designing of guns, the fitting of ships, the study of war, the preparations for defense, the accumulation of resources, the investigation of means, the storing of energies, the training of youth, and the perpetuation of systems of organization to the precious care of Congressional iconoclasts and Senatorially selected civilians.

Nevertheless there are those who believe differently, who are satisfied that the navy has done well, is doing well in its recognized duties at sea and on land, and that when the time comes—unless disorganized by wanton aggression in the rear—it will not fail in the future be found wanting any more than it has proved itself recreant in the past.

The navy, the new, responsive, expanding navy, needs more young, zealous officers, as it needs more men. It needs them afloat and ashore; but the Government will not obtain the best equivalent for its expenditure nor material and personnel for its purposes in the hour of need, if the breathing spell of its veterans is to be clogged with malice and its returned heroes, briefly occupied in legitimate professional avocations, are to be mercilessly hounded in order to make room for floods of patronage dammed and controlled by Congressional aggression and Socialistic dictation.

Let us remember that we have had wars in the past, and let us not vainly expect to escape them in the future. Let us realise that the brawler in peace is not the fighter in war, and that fair play requires a basis of accuracy before characterising, however insidiously, as idlers the energetic and loyal officers who are earning their country's approval by devotion to legitimate duty on shore just as truly as they have merited its gratitude by steadiness and readiness under the enemy's guns at sea.

Where were the voluble critics two years ago, and whence come their torrents of irascible wisdom now? SEA GOER.

DOESN'T KILL BIRDS ANY MORE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from Charles W. Farmer, Secretary of the Millinery Protective Association, printed in a recent issue of THE TIMES, is amusing. Mr. Farmer could have avoided making himself ridiculous if he had simply found out before talking what he was going to talk about. He uses up half a column of your space in denouncing me for doing things which I am not doing. He charges me with killing birds at every opportunity for the sport of it.

The fact is, I have not killed a bird in ten years, and do not ever expect to kill another. Twenty or thirty years ago, when game was abundant everywhere, and when no one thought any effort necessary to save the birds from extermination, I did occasionally shoot a few birds, but never more than were needed for food. It is true I enjoyed the sport incident to the hunting—not the mere killing of itself. Fifteen years ago I began to notice that birds of all kinds—except the English sparrows—were decreasing rapidly. I began then to talk moderation in killing, and have been at it ever since. I am now devoting my life to the work of reform among sportsmen, to inducing them to be moderate in their killing, to securing the enactment of laws limiting the number of birds which any man may kill in any one day and in a season, and to the shortening of open seasons for killing. I am also advocating the passage of laws prohibiting the sale of game at all times of the year, and prohibiting the shipment of it out of the State where killed.

Many other progressive men are working hand in hand with me in this great reform movement, and our work is bearing fruit rapidly. Nearly all the States now have laws on their statute books regulating the killing and selling of game, and many of them have amended their laws within the past few years, making them more rigid than before. As a direct result of the work of this league and the magazine which I have the honor to publish.

This league is conducting a campaign against the men who slaughter hundreds and even thousands of birds, and call it sport, and we have succeeded in making the term "game hog" as odious and as much dreaded all over the country as that of "horse thief" ever was. There are thousands of men in the United States whose greatest ambition was a few years ago to kill 100 or even 200 birds in a day; then to show them around town and boast of their work; to stand up in front of a camera, alongside of their big strings, and be photographed; to send the editor of the local paper a few birds and to get him to puff them and perchance to print the pictures. A few years ago the sportsmen's journals were persistently decorated (?) with this class of pictures.

Now all this is changed, and a decent man would as soon be photographed with an armful of carrion as alongside of a big string of game. The few men who still persist in making these big bags no longer boast of it. They no longer display their hoggish work. They stay out until after dark. Then they sneak up the back alley and into the kitchen door with their plunder, just as a sneak thief approaches his fence.

No, I am not slaughtering birds. I am trying to keep others from doing so. Guess again, Mr. Farmer. G. O. SHIELDS.
President League of American Sportsmen.
New York, May 16, 1900.

PLAYGROUNDS FOR CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The so-called excellent advice to take medical treatment for a disordered liver, &c., in a recent article concerning the noise nuisance and ball playing will no doubt meet with the approval of all those who do not suffer from the nuisance, and the broken windows to which you allude will satisfy the most lenient when they examine empty buildings, such as at the corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street. But all this is bosh when we have to deal with plain facts.

How about poor Samo, the truck driver, who lost his life last Saturday through a ball, or Hagerty, the policeman, who lost one eye through the viciousness of a ball player? And the children themselves who are constantly exposed to all sorts of danger from passing vehicles? Drivers cannot always avert danger, and yet they are invariably arrested and lose their places, and are often heavily fined when a child is run over. Such things are daily occurrences, but probably nothing will be done unless some prominent persons share the fate of Samo or Hagerty. Perhaps only then, and not before, some of the wealthy men will come forward and help to establish playgrounds for children, where they can scream and yell to their hearts' content, and leave the streets to other noises.

Besides, every school should have a roof garden as well as every flat and apartment house. The children of the inmates could have their recreation there instead of being chased away to play before private houses, as no apartment house allows recreation before its own door, not even to tenants.

Why not make an appeal to the rich through your valuable and influential paper? So many of our wealthy citizens do not know what to do with their money. They could not find a more worthy and noble use for their superfluous wealth than to help to make the city a more peaceful and quiet abode for those who cannot afford to go to the country for rest. How many parents tremble for their children when they hear of such cases as little Gordon Cohen! But they are powerless; they must suffer untold agonies as long as there is no other place, except the street for the children's recreation. And the cases of drowning of little children are of daily occurrence. The little ones should not be allowed on piers, either; it is too dangerous a place. This is another strong reason for recreation grounds.

A SUFFERER.
New York, May 17, 1900.

CITES BRITISH PRECEDENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the general attack now being made by the British press upon America and Americans, by reason of our treatment of the envoys from our fellow-republicans in South Africa, it may be of interest to cite some British precedents as authority for our behavior.

In the Autumn of 1851, the Hungarian insurrection had been crushed by the armies of Russia, the British Minister to Turkey, Sir Stratford Canning, was busily engaged in exasperating Russia by persuading the Sultan that "Codlin is the friend, not Short," and the feelings of the English toward Russia were about what they are at present.

It was under these circumstances that Louis Kossuth came to England to carry on his propaganda against Austria, a friendly nation so far as England was concerned, and, incidentally, against Russia, as Austria's ally.

Kossuth landed at Southampton on Oct. 23, 1851, and was escorted to the residence of the Mayor, from the balcony of which he delivered an address.

On Oct. 24 he was the guest of the Mayor at his country residence. On the 25th he was the guest of the Corporation of Winchester, when speeches were made by Mr. Cobden and other prominent public men. He then remained for a few days in seclusion under medical treatment.

On Nov. 10 he was received at Birmingham, with almost royal honors. On Nov. 11 he was the guest of the Corporation of Manchester, and delivered an address at the Town Hall. On Nov. 12 he returned to Birmingham, where he was given two receptions, one at the Musical Fund Hall and the other at the residence of Mr. Henry, M. P.

On all these occasions he delivered the most incendiary orations possible against Austria and Russia, two nations then at peace with Great Britain. Nov. 13 and 14 he spent in London, where he was lionized by the popular leaders to an extent heretofore unknown.

On Nov. 15 he went to Southampton to embark for the United States. He was given a farewell banquet by the Mayor and Corporation, and made a speech advocating war with Russia.

He landed in New York on Dec. 4, and on Dec. 5 he was the guest of the city and reviewed a military parade from the steps of the City Hall.

On Dec. 12 he was entertained by the Corporation of the City of New York at the grandest banquet which this country had witnessed since the visit of Lafayette.

On all possible occasions in this country he made bitter speeches against Austria and Russia, nations friendly to the United States. On Dec. 15 he was entertained by the press of New York, at a banquet presided over by William Cullen Bryant.

On Dec. 18 he was dined by the bar of New York, and on Dec. 20 he was given a reception in Brooklyn, at Henry Ward Beecher's church.

From Dec. 23 to 28, Kossuth was the guest of Philadelphia, where he was entertained at two banquets, and was given a reception at Independence Hall.

From there he went to Baltimore, where he was received at the Hall of the Maryland Institute.

On Dec. 30 he arrived at Washington. He was given a reception by President Fillmore at the White House, was formally invited to visit both houses of Congress, and was given a Congressional dinner.

He was received with similar honors in almost every large city in the United States.

In all this, we were acting under due English precedent, and the English orators and newspapers of the day duly applauded our action. We are now engaged in showing similar attentions to our brother republicans from the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State, and I most confidently claim that, under the well-known principle of equitable estoppel, our British friends are shut off from finding any fault, and that, under the equally well-known principle of consistency, we are entitled to their applause. IRVING WARD.
New York, May 16, 1900.

ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although not a subscriber to the political tenets as enunciated by you in your leading articles from day to day, I am, nevertheless, an assiduous reader and ardent admirer of your otherwise very excellent paper, with its many attractive features that appeal to all classes and conditions of men.

Will you pardon me for trespassing on your valuable space to make a few observations anent your editorial article of this morning, entitled "An Early Candidate"? You state in substance that whoever—Democrat or Republican—votes for Bryan votes also for the Populistic creed of political principles, from free silver down. In spite of the efforts of anti-Bryan papers throughout the country to make the financial issue the leading one in the coming campaign, it will fail. Every intelligent voter knows that the currency question has been settled for the next six years in any event.

We may have a President with violent free-silver tendencies; we may elect a House with overwhelming free-silver sympathies; so long as the Senate remains as at present constituted the gold currency cannot be tampered with. So much for the free-silver bugaboo.

The most important issues in the next struggle will be trusts and imperialism, and there are people that will choose to follow Mr. Bourke Cockran, who has on several occasions made it quite clear that the evils of trusts and imperialism far outweigh those of free silver, which question, as already remarked, will be relegated to the rear this Fall. Unless all signs fail, it is the "early candidate" that will catch the worm in the shape of the Presidency in November next. Porto Rico, imperialism, and trusts are some of the things the McKinley Administration will have to account for to the people. MAURICE C. LANDAU.
New York, May 18, 1900.

PERILS OF THE SURFACE LINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can nothing be done to lessen the number of trolley accidents in this city and the terrible loss of life they cause? I address my query to THE TIMES because it impresses me, after a residence of ten years in America, as almost the only paper in this city published for thinking people. To a foreigner the reckless disregard of the rights of pedestrians in New York is simply appalling, and the unconcerned way in which the newspapers report "another trolley accident," dismissing the occurrence in a few lines without comment as of no apparent importance, makes one wonder why human life is counted so cheap in this city.

The motormen and conductors impress me as a set of brutal ruffians, devoid of all feeling. What right have they to "whiz" past crossings at almost full speed? And in what country in the world besides America is a conductor allowed to pull the bell rope and start the car before a passenger's foot is on the step? This is done daily. Agility is the only safeguard against accident in this city. The average motorman has no respect for man, woman, or child, whether feeble or active.

In an account of the recent accident at Twelfth Street and Fourth Avenue I read that the motorman "rang his gong," the implication being that his responsibility ended there. He then proceeded to cut up a man of sixty-five. Such things occur almost daily, and are enough to make one's heart bleed. Is there no public sentiment in this city against such criminal recklessness? In any other civilized country a quarter of the number of killings that have occurred here would raise a storm of indignation. But where human safety is concerned New Yorkers are the most indifferent, unthinking set I have ever encountered.

Every day I notice the electric cars at Vesey and Church Streets, where the tracks are only a few inches from the curb, whizzing across the former thoroughfare at almost full speed. American hurry is carried to a reckless and criminal extreme nowadays, and I am sure that many besides myself will feel grateful to THE TIMES if its powerful influence is directed against the unnecessary evils referred to.
New York, May 17, 1900. A. L. H.

NEGROES IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why do people who know nothing of other countries and communities, except from hearsay or the ignorant writings of others, undertake to lay down the law for those countries? One cannot form a true and fair judgment of a people and their habits and their opinions in a few weeks, or even a few months' sojourn among them. They must live among them for years and come in touch with all classes, and then they may be prepared to issue their fiat.

Now why do people who have never lived South, and never felt the grievances of negro suffrage, undertake to lay down the law for the South? They are no more prepared to make just statements than we are to expatiate on the condition of things in the Philippines, when all we know of them are the distorted accounts of newspapers and a few people who have spent a few weeks or a few days there.

Southern people are not unfriendly to the negro. They hold out a helping hand to all those who are industrious and reliable, but laziness and idleness are their great characteristics, and all know well the vices that follow these habits. They do not avail themselves of the opportunities for an education, except to get a smattering, and Pope never said anything wiser than "A little learning is a dangerous thing." It simply lifts them above all manual labor.

Now let these protectors of negro rights go South and live, and see them, idle and dirty, crowding the streets of the towns, and have them (three abreast) push one off the sidewalk and asserting themselves everywhere in unprovoked and impertinent aggressiveness, and they will hardly accuse the South of unfairness and tyranny. I do not want to make the impression that there are no good negroes, but they are becoming scarcer and scarcer as time goes on. S. M. W.
New York, May 12, 1900.

THE MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE AND LYNCHING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Southern man I have been much interested in the good reports and the well-considered editorials which THE TIMES has been presenting on the subjects connected with the recent conference in Montgomery on the race problems of the South. In one of the telegraphic notices (which appeared in other papers as well as in THE TIMES) the statement was made that Mr. Clifton R. Breckinridge of Arkansas "discussed the advisability of lynching." I fear that the statement would imply, to the ordinary reader, that Mr. Breckinridge had spoken more or less in advocacy of the practice he discussed. It is due to Mr. Breckinridge, as well as to the conference, that it should be everywhere known that he spoke against lynching—and that he spoke in no uncertain terms. Indeed, the discussion of that subject at this conference was especially significant. It was an open secret that the committee, in order to be fairly representative, had hunted through every part of the South without finding a single man of standing and repute who would be willing to take the affirmative side of the question, "Is Lynching Advisable?" It was then thought that some such man would appear in the informal debate, but I was told by one of the gentlemen in charge that there was not a volunteer who wished to take that side. That not a word in favor of lynching should have been heard at this representative gathering of Southern men, and that two such conclusive papers as those of Mr. King and Mr. Breckinridge should have been called forth against it—this is surely not without its significance. I hope the printed reports of this conference here in our own State will be read all over the land. Northern people should take such means of knowing the real thoughts of the men of the South. They know little, as a rule, except what they hear from the pro-negro agitator. A. J. PETERSON.
Greenville, Ala., May 13.

SPOILS SYSTEM IN CUBA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We rely upon such papers as yours to see that the people do not miss the meaning of the Cuban scandals and allow their indignation to vent itself on mere individuals and postal authorities of Cuba and Washington, who are indeed to blame, but the people's protest should direct itself chiefly to the spoils system and especially the spoils spirit, of which this is but one of the symptoms, which show that it has never been so rampant and dominant as now since civil service reform was undertaken.

These men were trained in American politics before they went to Cuba, and learned first to make spoil of American revenues, if not by actual stealing, at least by unwarranted salaries and undue appropriations, such as make every session of Congress a continuous raid on the Treasury. Nearly every Congressman and Senator seems to be chiefly absorbed in securing an increased amount of public funds for himself or for his constituents, who will in turn advance his personal interests. Havana is only Washington in miniature.

Complaint is made that the chief official of the Post Office there charged his underwear to the Government. Perhaps he got the suggestion from the astounding facts contained in the report of the Secretary of the Senate, which shows unspeakable quantities of soap and penknives and other personal supplies that have been obtained at the cost of the Government. And not content with this, the Senate has recently asked an increase of $25,000 in its contingent fund.

We shall not make the best use of the Cuban scandal unless we secure greatly increased applications of civil service reform, following the English plan in our islands, rather than the Spanish, and in the home service as well. WILBUR F. CRAFTS.
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1900.

VALUE OF A GOOD NAME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in your issue of to-day, "The Business Value of a Good Name," should be copied far and wide by the press of the United States, and due credit given. The editorial is timely; for certain occurrences of recent date emphasize the fact that we have among us those who ignore character. The public are keen judges of character; and while the rank and file of the American people are honest and of sturdy character, without question there are names in high places, and names coupled with great wealth, who have no characters worth mentioning.

Communities also have their individualities. For instance, there is a hamlet, not far from the capital city of a great State, called Hell's Kitchen. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the accepted character of this place. There is also a National character. For instance, John Bull's character versus the character of the various nations of Europe has only to be suggested to be fully grasped. Some years since in Europe the "Yankee" was spoken of with a covert sneer, to personify a character, shrewd, cunning, tricky, unfair—one that required watching. And too often that judgment was deserved. In these days of enormous exports the term "Yankee" should be a term of honor. "Whose word is as good as his bond" is a high compliment; sharp practices, irregularities, overreaching, do not add to the character of any individual or firm. The value of character should be impressed upon the young.

The epigrammatic utterance ascribed to Dr. Hillis of Plymouth Church—"Young man, dare to be poor"—has very much in it, in these latter days, when it is considered a disgrace to be poor. "A good name is better than great riches." To be the worthy son of a noble sire, to be called as honest as the day is long, to leave the heritage of a good name—all indicate nobility of character. Men that can be implicitly trusted are in demand everywhere—in banks, in great commercial establishments, in every nook and corner of this great country of ours, such men are sought after. Such men must have good mothers; this character building must commence at the mother's knee; such men must have fathers who are a continual good example. Men are wanted who are scrupulously honest. "Is he honest?" is often the first question asked. "Smart" men are comparatively common. But the cry is for men that can be absolutely depended upon in every detail required of them.

"Honesty is the best policy" does not cover the wants of the situation. Men are wanted who are inherently honest, not honest for policy's sake. To be able to look any man square in the eye, and your simple statement be made and accepted without question: that is the sort of men wanted. To have the courage to say you don't know, if you don't know; to be respected by your fellows as a reliable man—all these mean a care of the little details that make up a man's character. In fire insurance the character of the insurer is nowadays closely looked into and is taken into account in the risk; ditto in life insurance.

In every phase and walk of life a good character is essential and invaluable.

Your editorial dwells on the significance of the value of character by the mercantile agencies. Such information should be sent broadcast; and the time cannot too speedily come when to be an American will be accepted as the term synonymous to that of a man of the highest character—in short, a gentleman in everything that that word implies. A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.
New York, May 18, 1900.

WHY IS IT?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I trust you will not think it impertinent if I ask for information through the columns of your paper. Why is it that, according to some papers, the voters of our country always elect such bad, or incompetent men to the highest and most responsible positions in our Government? As I am a woman, I certainly belong to neither party, so you can take no exceptions to my questions on that score. I well remember what criticisms Abraham Lincoln was called upon to endure after he was elected to fill the highest office in the land. He was reviled and censured for all and every evil that could be thought of or spoken of in the land. I heard one of the strong men of his own party say that he did not know but they had made a mistake in electing him to office, fearing war would be the result. No one wanted war. He was criticised and blamed as long as he lived, and then, when harsh words could no longer reach him, extolled by friends and foes alike. And thus it has ever been. Our papers of the opposite party to the men in power are always having terrible nightmares, perhaps the result of indigestion. The country is going to the dogs one will say, another is sure that protective tariff is bad for the country; another that this or that man in power is controlled by some other man; that he is really only a figurehead. Another believes in the Monroe doctrine, or thinks he does, and deplores expansion, when the truth is we have always been expanding. I have always taken an interest in the affairs of the Nation, as I believe every citizen should do, especially mothers, for has it not been said that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world"? I do not understand that to mean the hired hand. I have always taken an interest in reading Congressional reports, the inaugural addresses of our Presidents and Governors, political speeches of prominent men, and many articles of the press in regard to our Government, but must say I never had any great desire to vote, and if the men would restrict the ballot of this country to the men who can read and write and speak our language, men who know something of our Government, and whom they are voting for, it seems to me that no woman would care to vote. One would think by articles published in some of our papers that our Presidents and representative men were about the worst men that could have been placed in office, and if so, why don't they stop allowing those men to vote who do not understand as much about our Government as our American-born children ten years of age do—and you certainly would not think of allowing them the privilege? I believe when a man is once in office all the people unitedly, no matter what their party affiliations may be, should stand by that man and help to see that our laws are enforced, good or bad. If it is a good law the people can see that the effects are good, and if it is a bad law, the more rigidly enforced the sooner the people will wish it annulled. If a ruler belongs to the opposite party, why can't you see his good deeds and help him to do the best he can? And if you disagree with him in some things, would it not be wiser to forbear criticism while he is in office, unless he is guilty of some flagrant offense? To a certain extent the freedom of the press no doubt is a good thing, but there have been occasions when the curbing of its malicious articles no doubt would have been a comfort and benefit to many people. And there is still another question I would like to ask. Why should our country be the dumping ground for all nations? There can be no reasonable objection to respectable, law-abiding, industrious people coming to our shores to find employment and a home, but for law-breakers, rioters, and vagrants there is, and should be, no room. Certainly there could be laws made and enforced if the majority of the citizens so willed it, to prevent the undesirable class landing on our shores, banding themselves into unions, arming themselves with no other weapons than sticks and stones, refusing to work themselves, and preventing others who are anxious to work from doing so, breaking the laws of the country and still allowed their freedom and allowed to remain. Why is it? INQUISITIVE.
New York, May 18, 1900.

CAMPING AND ITS DRAWBACKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As many mothers and other people are at the present time deliberating upon entering camps by lakes or in the woods for the summertime, as I have gone through this experience I should like to describe it, and then let intending victims consider before making definite plans.

The camp was described to me as follows: You have a fine large tent for yourself. The men's tents are on one side, married couples between, and the women on the other side. In the morning you arise and slip on your bathing robe and walk right down from your tent into the beautiful lake, and after a refreshing bath will be ready for breakfast. After breakfast you go in rowboats filled with pillows, and with some nice companions, and find some shady nook on the banks of the lake where reading or other amusement is indulged in. Then, after dinner, you rest or visit some of the near-by hotels, and in the evening there are music, dancing, and other sports in the camp, and so from morning until night it is one round of pleasure in the open air, and it must be very health-giving.

This was the picture as painted, and so we purchased all sorts of things which would be conducive to comfort in camp life; easy high-backed campchairs, hammocks, screens, cooking stoves, Welsh rabbits, little extra cupboards for ice in which to place wine, ice cooler, and a lot of things that one would never require when simply going to a Summer hotel, and big boots for tramping in the woods, large shade parasols, &c.

We started out all right the first day in camp, until it commenced to rain, and the wind blew the rain into the tent whenever the flap was opened. The oil stove within the tent, which was used to make it warm, made the air almost sickening. In order to get to the dining hall we had to run through the rain, and all our clothes were thoroughly dampened, and, as there was no way of drying them, quite severe colds were caught.

The sanitary arrangements, as in all camps, were far from being comfortable. At the dining table food was eaten by some of the campers in such a ravenous way that it would almost spoil the appetite of any one used to refinement, and, of course, being in camp, one had to subsist very largely on canned goods, which in itself is quite unhealthy. Returning to the tent after the first meal, we found that the rain had come through the airholes, and our best clothes had been thoroughly drenched. Of course, this would be all right, for one is not expected to take good clothes for camping, although, of course, there is a necessity of appearing well on visiting the hotels near by.

The spiders and other insects seemed to like the warmth of the tents before, and the poor sleeping victims evidently formed a good meal for these insects, judging by the appearance of the bodies of some of the younger members of the party.

When, at last, the sun did shine and the campers were seated out along the banks, the gossip and unpleasant remarks of those who had been brought together, not through friendship, but simply by the projector of the camp, were not very elevating. I could imagine, if a very congenial party should start out together, under some conditions, camping would be delightful, but as the so-called camps, which are really boarding places in tents, along the shores of the different lakes in New York State are conducted there is very little real enjoyment and a very great deal of inconvenience to be endured. It was seldom that the evenings were spent

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Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances, subject to check.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, D. Crawford Clark, George Coppell, Bayard Dominick, John E. Dryden, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Ely, Albert E. Goodhart, Edwin Gould, Edmund T. Halsey, Wm. H. Hollister, Percival Knauth, Francis H. Leggett, Almeric H. Paget, William G. Park, Gilbert M. Plympton, William Schall, Jr., John W. Simpson, Francis S. Smithers, Ransom H. Thomas, J. Walter Wood, Jr.

Richmond Railway & Electric Company
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:

In order to accommodate holders of the above-named bonds who, by reason of residing abroad or for other unavoidable causes, were unable to deposit their bonds with the MERCHANTS' TRUST COMPANY of New York (for exchange into the 5 per cent. gold bonds of the RICHMOND PASSENGER & POWER COMPANY) by the date originally fixed, (May 15th, 1900,) the time for such deposit without cost or penalty, has been extended to June 1st, 1900.

Over eighty per cent. of the entire issue of the RICHMOND RAILWAY & ELECTRIC CO. bonds have already been deposited for this purpose.

We recommend all holders who have not deposited their bonds to do so without delay.

Copies of bondholders' agreements and full information can be obtained of any of the undersigned.

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO., 10 Wall St., New York.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO., 309 Walnut St., Phila.
E. H. GAY & CO., 131 Devonshire St., Boston.
New York, May 18, 1900.

Title Guarantee & Trust Co. Stock
Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co. Stock
DEALT IN BY
G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Ex. Tel. No. 1904 Cortlandt.

DIVIDENDS.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company.
New York, May 8, 1900.
The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable on June 1st, to the stockholders of record May 19th, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from May 21st to May 31st, inclusive.
A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on May 25th, 1900.
The transfer books will close in New York on May 12th, 1900, at noon, and will reopen May 28th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Mills Building, 15 Broad Street, New York, May 3d, 1900.—The fifty-third annual meeting of stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Broad Street, (Mills Building,) in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 31st day of May, 1900, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer books of the Company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen Friday, June 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

Office of the Spanish-American Light and Power Company, Consolidated.
113 Wall St., New York, May 4, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at this office on Tuesday, May 22, at 4 P. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books of the company will close on Monday, May 14.
PEDRO GALBIS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC WINS.

Gets $11,959.82 of Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company's Funds.

In the suit of Joseph A. Knox against the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, upon which Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court on Feb. 27 last appointed William Brookfield and Charles E. Kimball receivers of all the property and funds in bank of the defendant corporation, application was made on Friday to have the order appointing the receivers amended so that the National Bank of the Republic, a creditor to the amount of $50,000, be exonerated from the provisions of the injunctive clause. Deciding the application, Judge Lacombe yesterday said:

"The order appointing receivers is amended by inserting after the paragraph quoted in the notice of motion the words, 'except in enforcement of a lien acquired by judicial proceeding before the appointment of said receivers.' In all other respects the motion is denied."

This decision is in favor of the National Bank of the Republic, which on a judgment obtained before the appointment of the two receivers levied on $11,959.82 belonging to the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company on deposit in the Corn Exchange Bank. The injunction of the Federal Court, however, prevented the National Bank of the Republic from getting possession of the money, which will now be turned over to it.

STOCK CORPORATION LAW TEST.

Suit by Stockholder to Compel a Company to Show Its Books.

A test case as to the rights of stockholders to examine the books of a corporation will come up for hearing in the Supreme Court to-morrow.

Leland C. Cary, who, through others, owned a number of shares in the American Cotton Oil Company, had five shares transferred to his own name early in 1896. At that time there was considerable trouble in the company, and Mr. Cary went to the transfer office, at 17 Nassau Street, and demanded that he be allowed to look at the transfer books of the company. The transfer agents, Winslow, Lanier & Co., refused.

Mr. Cary made ten different applications to see the books, and each was denied. Under Section 53 of the Stock Corporation act, passed in 1892, a penalty of $250 for each refusal to allow a stockholder to see the books of a corporation doing business in this State is enforced. It is under this act which Mr. Cary sues, and his case is the first to bring the law to an actual test.

Sullivan & Cromwell represent the defense in the case, and John B. Gleason of Boardman & Boardman is for the plaintiff.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Speculators trying to force depression have had an industrious week. They have not accomplished much. Bugaboos in variety were marshaled, and some adroit manipulative work was resorted to; but results were relatively insignificant—it seeming to be plain that actual owners of stocks are beyond the frightening stage.

One disclosure of the week has been that while raiding speculators are active, and while scarecrows are abundant and much hippodromed, there proceeds in quiet effective way the work of those financiers whose relations and influence are of most consequence. In a long list of instances progress has been scored in undertakings whose success will signify a vast deal that is helpful. In a similar long list has been disclosed the collapse of factors which had been much quoted as threatening to be grave. Labor troubles have been much announced, strikes have been forecast, lock-outs predicted, manifold disturbances scheduled. Instead of such developments comes the inspiriting record of arbitration rules agreed upon by the representatives of those interests which most seem likely to be at war. Much gold export prophecy has been indulged in along with declarations that money rates here must advance sharply. And instead of this disturbance we have the National Government ready to retire $25,000,000 of Government bonds. Instead of new or extending corporation quarrels, we have settlements of existing conflicts—the gas war settlement in New York, by way of example. But the list of bear bulletins that have come to naught is too long for citation—the list of encouraging developments long enough to warrant enthusiasm. Thus a week of bear stock market activity has resulted chiefly in a week of bull results.

It pleases the depressionist oracles to keep proclaiming that general business conditions are suffering set-backs, that trade shows contraction, that consumption demands slacken, that prices shrink, that the outlook generally is discomforting. The truth, however, is that gloomy representations are misrepresentations. Trade is in healthy shape enough. Some manipulated boom effects may be lacking, but the situation shows nowhere any phase that may be fairly considered discouraging. As compared with the records of recent years—or, indeed, compared with any past record—the current situation is splendidly satisfactory, and prospects are all that any sensible trade authority can desire. Railroad earnings tell the story plainly enough—increases piling on top of increases week after week, month after month, regularly, uniformly, largely.

Political topics cut scant figure in current Wall Street calculations. It may be that during the coming National campaign there will be times when disquietude can be created, but at present no suggestion of doubt as to satisfactory results gets consideration anywhere. Discussions that have to do with the trusts incite only languid attention. In so far as practical politicians are concerned, Wall Street is not at all agitated over any dangers threatening capital consolidated into trust enterprise. Republicans trying to corner iron manufacture in Pennsylvania, or Tammany cornering ice in New York, may, according to Wall Street estimates, be equally relied upon when final tests come to stand by the money-making power. Good citizens may find signs in this which are threatening; but the cynicism of Wall Street does not at all doubt that current political attacks upon trusts are insincere and intended to be but temporary.

The time will come—is bound to come—when questions most involved in the sphere of the overcapitalized trusts will get wholesome settlement. But only ardent optimists can really believe that there is immediate promise of that millennium sort of thing.

Wall Street trust stocks suffer but slightly, indeed, from any show of public awakening to the faults and dangers they present. The trust it is that most hurts itself. Narrow business policies prevail too much in their management. Reckless advances in prices of product incites competition, which before long will prove substantial in every one of those branches of trade wherein the plan has been pursued of making custom stand "all that it will bear." The earliest result of prices hoisted arbitrarily and largely was the piling up of extraordinary earnings, both gross and net, making exhibits of tremendous dividend funds. That has been valuable in stock market enterprise. But it has not been the manner of business which can please conservative investors. Such seeming prosperity is transient. It is unhealthful. Sequels of disturbing character come too easily.

What goes on in the iron and steel trade at present illustrates the fact of this. Profits in iron making, whether of crude basic material or of finished product are, at present prices, very large. Yet ironmakers themselves and the commercial public generally can see only what seems to be disappointing. This is due to the fact that during recent months market figures for product were lifted so enormously that sentiment became educated to the view that nothing less could be satisfactory. Natural trade progress having now leveled prices, iron market quotations having been relieved of abnormal manipulative influence, the current record is not compared by the public with what is to be considered fair and sensible profit making, but is contrasted with the high marks made in booming performances. Such estimates are shortsighted, but they are the estimates which none the less prevail. Attending them are other effects than the mere feeling of disappointment over shrinking earnings, for coincident with the lowering of iron market prices, there begins to show the influence of new competition provoked by earlier boom processes. The losers in chief are the trusts where narrow management has been in control. And in the end this is the element of the situation which will be most effective. Beside it, all the threats that come from politicians may be considered little.

Developments that come along quietly make it plain that during what has seemed to be a period of speculative apathy, those financiers who are biggest and most alert are amply busy. This is testified to by the unheralded announcement that Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Stillman, and their colleagues have bought control of the opposition gas properties of New York, thus ending a fight which has represented long continuance of waste in earnings and capital accounts. Representatives of this same group of millionaire financiers have during the week put the finishing touches to their New York street railway merger transaction—another corporation war disposed of—competition turned into co-operation. Other deals of similar consequence impend. It is not the time to be hopeless when such financial leadership is so significantly busy.

SATURDAY.

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 19	233,183
To date this year	56,078,919
Corresponding date last year	86,603,843

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 19	$1,581,500
To date this year	$252,856,110
Corresponding date last year	$468,968,730

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & Fdy	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1½
Am. C. & F. pf	1	Mo., K. & Texas	½
Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	National Lead	1½
Am. Malt. pf	2	Nat. Steel pf	1½
Am. S. & R. pf	1	N. J. Central	½
Am. Sugar Ref	2¼	N. Y. Central	½
Anaconda Copper	½	N. Y., O. & W.	½
C., M. & St. P.	½	Northern Pacific pf	½
Chi. & N. W.	1¾	Pennsylvania	½
C., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Pressed Steel Car	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Reading 2d pf	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Rep. Steel pf	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	St. L. S. W. pf	½
Erie 1st pf	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Federal Steel pf	1	Third Avenue	½
Great North. pf	1½	Union Bag & Paper	½
Hocking Valley	1	Union Pacific	½
Ill. Cent.	½	Un. Pac. pf	½
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Leather	½
K. C. P. & G.	1	West. Un. Tel.	1
Lake Erie & West	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1
Louis. & Nash.	½	Wis. Central	½
Manhattan	½	Wis. Cent. pf	2
Met. Street Ry	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	1½	Cont. Tobacco	2¼
Brooklyn Un. Gas	½	Cont. Tob. pf	1½
Chi., I. & L. pf	½	Kan. & Mich.	1¾
Consol. Gas	1½	K. Ice, Chicago, pf	2

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1½	& P. 4s	1
M. & St. L. con. 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 6s, t. r.	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H.			

Bonds Declined.

New York, Susq. & Western gen.	1

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business made a more favorable showing than had been generally expected, surplus reserves increasing $1,222,500, specie $1,138,400 and legal tenders $427,600. On the other hand, loans increased only $743,300 and deposits $1,374,000. The increase in specie and legal tenders shows that the gain from the interior and Sub-Treasury has been fully as large as had been predicted, more than offsetting the loss due to the $3,200,000 gold exports. The little change in the loan account bears out the expressed belief that the investment buying of long sterling bills has come to an end for the time being because of the decline in rates.

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The market—save and except in Tobacco and a few of the industrials—had shown strength previous to the publication of the statement, and there was a continuation of this strength when the figures were made public, with the result that in most of the active stocks final quotations marked net gains.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$788,225,400	$763,502,200	$581,525,000
Deposits	868,620,800	902,325,900	680,987,800
Circulation	21,617,000	13,801,300	14,744,000
Specie	164,929,100	203,183,600	169,402,800
Legal tend'rs	68,781,200	57,029,400	51,559,400
Total res.	$233,710,300	$260,213,000	$220,962,200
Reserve req'd	217,155,075	225,581,475	170,246,950
Surplus res	$16,555,225	$34,631,525	$50,715,250

GOLD EXPORT OUTLOOK.

Foreign exchange bankers much incline to the opinion, though they do not fail to point out that developments may arise to change the situation, that there is little probability of any gold exports this week—certainly so on any large scale. Rates are down both in London and in Paris, and it is said that from present indications they will go lower. In any event it is declared that rates must go higher before exports are profitable.

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An official of the National City Bank said yesterday: "It is not possible profitably to make exports at present rates to London, to Paris, or in fact to any part of the world, and the probability is that you will see that no shipments are made this coming week. Certainly we can't figure out a profit at prevailing rates."

A member of Lazard Frères said: "It is hardly possible to make any accurate prediction ahead as to what may happen within the next few days, but certainly rates are low, and unless exports be in the nature of special transactions it is difficult to figure out any profit."

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In their foreign exchange review C. Schumacher & Co., discussing the exchange situation, say: "The balance of trade in our favor of $455,000,000 for the past ten months would seem to preclude the necessity of gold shipments to Europe. Yet it happens almost every year that a temporary disparity between imports and exports of merchandise forces us to ship our gold abroad during the early Summer and to receive the same gold back from Europe in Autumn. This traveling to and fro at a great expense for freight, insurance, and loss of interest, besides abrasion of the gold in transit seems to be at variance with modern ideas and methods. It does seem as if our Government's gold certificates should satisfy the Europeans, and that on this side of the water the notes of the Banks of England, France, and Germany, secured as we know them to be, should be equally satisfactory to our banking fraternity. It is sincerely to be hoped that some steps may be taken in the near future toward eliminating the antiquated system of gold shipments to and fro now still in vogue."

THE SOUTH'S PROSPERITY.

James U. Jackson of Augusta, Ga., discussing present prosperous conditions in the South, says:

"I certainly do not think that prosperity is past. On the contrary—at least so far as the South is concerned—I think it has just begun. The cotton crop this year will be a good one and prices will be better for the producer than for the last six years. In addition to cotton, the South this year will have—and it is assured beyond all chance of accident—the biggest fruit crop it has had in years. The berry crop, for instance, that was a complete failure last year, will be very large. Insignificant as it may seem to those who do not know the situation this berry crop is a big money producer and means thousands upon thousands of dollars to the South.

"The prosperity of the cotton mills of the South is well illustrated by the dividends which they are paying. For instance, the Clifton Mills and those of the D. R. Converse Company of Spartanburg, S. C., have, in addition to the usual semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., each declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent. The Clifton Mills on a capital of $1,000,000 made over $400,000, and the Converse Mills on a capital of $300,000 netted $70,000. The Laurens Cotton Mills netted $171,000 on a capital of $350,000.

"If that isn't prosperity I do not know what it is."

HIGH AND LOW FIGURES.

Dominick & Dominick have issued an interesting table of figures, comparing the high quotations of stocks in the first week of April with the lowest figures recorded on the present decline, up to May 15. The table is prefaced by a statement from Bayard Dominick, a member of the firm, in which he expresses the opinion that prices will now go higher. "We believe," says Mr. Dominick, "in regular swings of prices, which run a certain length either up or down, and having been in progress for a certain time one way, there will be a swing the other way in due time. This swing having now run its course downward, can be confidently expected now to run for a time upward."

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The table is as follows:

Railroad Stocks—	High First Week April.	Points Rise Since March	Lowest Since 1st Week Dec.	Points Decline.
Atchison	29¾	6⅝	23¼	6⅝
Atchison pf	74⅝	6⅝	67	7⅝
Balt. & Ohio	35½	25	72½	16
B. & O. pf	90	14	79	11
B'klyn R. T.	76½	9¼	67½	9¾
Canada So.	58½	10	51⅝	6⅝
C., R. I. & P.	114⅞	5½	105¼	9
C., B. & Q.	133⅛	6½	123⅜	10
C., M. & St. P.	126⅝	3½	114½	12½
Louis. & Nash.	87⅝	5⅛	78½	9¼
Mo. Pacific	61½	16½	54	7½
N. Y. Central	139⅝	5½	129½	10⅛
Nor. Pacific	62⅝	9¼	55	7⅜
Nor. Pac. pf	75¼	4	73¼	5
Nort. & West.	40¼	7½	32⅞	7¾
Nort. & W. pf	80	3½	76	4
Pennsylvania	142⅜	7⅜	128½	14½
Read. 1st pf	66⅜	10	54	12⅜
Read. 2d pf	35⅝	7⅛	26¼	9½
So. Pacific	43	5	32⅜	10⅝
So. Ry pf	61½	9⅜	53⅜	8¼
Union Pacific	90⅝	11⅞	82	8⅝
Union Pacific pf	78⅛	3⅝	72½	5⅝
Industrials—				
Am. Sugar	116¼	14½	105¼	11¼
Am. Tobacco	109⅝	4½	86	23⅝
Col. F. & I.	51¼	7½	35½	16
Cont. Tobacco	93⅝	4¼	22⅝	11
Cont. Tob. pf	85	1½	74½	10⅜
People's Gas	111½	13⅜	96⅝	15½
Tenn. C. & I.	98½	4	68¼	30½
U. S. Rubber	36⅝	8⅝	27	9⅝

WINTER WHEAT CROP OUTLOOK.

Conflicting views prevail in respect to the Winter wheat crop, which will be harvested within the next thirty days or thereabouts, some authorities having it that the crop generally is an excellent one, while others insist that in the last week conditions have been materially altered, and that the outlook has changed from one of hope to one of much less cheerfulness. But, though these differences of opinion exist, there is a wonderful agreement on one point, to wit, that in those States where good crops are necessary to large earnings of railroads, there the crops are good, while it is practically only in those States where the railroad traffic is so diversified that the roads do not have to depend to any appreciable degree on the movement of crops that a falling off is reported. In other words—and it is singular that it should be so—in Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, where such roads as Missouri Pacific, Atchison, Union Pacific, Rock Island, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, run (depending much upon good crops) the outlook is extraordinarily cheerful, not only for wheat, but for corn, oats, rye, hay, &c.

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An authority on the subject in this city sums up the situation as follows:

"It is a surprise to me that more prominence is not given to the Winter wheat crop, which forms two-thirds of the entire crop of the country. It is the only crop about which anything at present can be intelligently said, for the reason that in respect to Spring wheat it is barely in the ground. This Winter wheat crop, according to advices which I have received, will be greater than in any time in the last six years, and, singularly enough, it will be greatest in those States where large crops are of vital importance to railroads. The Government report shows 88.9 per cent. of condition, with Missouri reporting 101, against 66 in 1899 and 86 in 1898; Kansas, 104, against 94 in 1899 and 105 in 1898; Texas, 105, against 67 in 1899 and 86 in 1898. Conditions are not so good in Pennsylvania, Michigan, or Indiana, but the Winter wheat crop means little or nothing to the railroads in those States. Further west it means prosperity or the reverse.

"Kansas seems to be in exceptionally good condition, and a bumper crop is looked for. This will mean three consecutive good Winter wheat crops for Kansas—the first time on record."

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J. F. Harris of Chicago, discussing the general wheat outlook, says: "The peculiarity of the wheat situation is that the Southwestern States, or what might be called the new Winter wheat country, is the only section that makes a good showing. Optimists have been advancing extravagant figures as representing the probable yield in Oklahoma, but reliable advices received the last few days cut down earlier estimates and report heavy late rains as damaging to the crop by lodging it in some districts. The older Winter wheat country, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, is in very bad shape, and Ohio and Michigan, especially, are facing the worst prospect in years, even worse than last year's short yield.

"Indiana and Illinois have also very poor outlooks, and there is no probability of the prospect becoming better, while it is more than an even chance that it will become worse. The bug and the fly are in the older Winter wheat country, and their ravages will become more apparent as the season advances. In addition to this is the abnormal climatic condition, which in May is giving us early Spring weather, with unusual cold winds, where not needed, and drought in sections where rain is necessary. We are undoubtedly going into further deterioration of the crop in the Central States."

THE POSITION OF SILVER.

Discussing the outlook for silver, President B. W. Nash of the American Smelting and Refining Company says:

"I do not expect to see much change in the position of silver for some time—either in respect to its price or the demand for it. At present there is a large demand and a large consumption, and there is little or no accumulation of stock. It should be remembered, in considering silver's position, first, that there are very few distinctive silver mines in this country, and, second, that, excepting the silver used in the arts, practically all the silver produced in this country is exported, the bulk of it going to London, from where it is distributed. As for the mining of it, silver, of course, is found associated with other metals, such as copper and lead, and though mines are constantly being exhausted, new ones are taking their place. Certainly, there is nothing on the surface to warrant the view that there will be any change in the trade situation, and assuredly I do not look for any decline in silver prices.

"Of course, if the country were to go on a free-silver basis, naturally the increased demand for the metal would send the price up. But there is not the slightest possibility of and such change."

NEW YORK CENTRAL EARNINGS.

Wall Street yesterday read with much interest the statement of earnings of New York Central put out for the quarter ended March 31. This showed an actual net income of $1,478,600, as compared with $1,146,000 a year ago; while after payment of dividends and other charges a surplus is left of $142,500, as compared with $71,000 in the corresponding quarter a year ago.

For the nine months ended Dec. 31, the net income was $6,658,800, as against $4,488,000 a year ago, while the surplus—after dividends, charges, sinking funds, &c.—is $2,901,600, as compared with $1,213,000 for the corresponding nine months in 1899. For the quarter, expenses of operation were 64.52 per cent. of the gross earnings, as against 64.17 a year ago; while for the nine months the expenses fell off to 61.68 per cent., in contrast with a percentage of 62.85 for the nine months of 1899.

On sales of 3,700 shares, New York Central stock yesterday advanced ¾ on the Stock Exchange.

GOVERNMENTS IN DEMAND.

The decision of the Government to retire the old 2 per cent. United States bonds resulted in a sharp demand for Governments yesterday, and a consequent appreciation in values. The 4s of 1907, the 5s of 1904, and the new 2s were particularly active and strong. The new 2s, when issued, advanced 1¼, the new 2s ¼, the 4s of 1907 1¼, the 4s of 1925 ⅛, and the 5s of 1904 1¼.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds were also fairly active and strong.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3½@4 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $160,050,064; balances, $9,815,929; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $632,582.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3@3⅛ per cent. for short and 3⅛@3¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾@$4.84¾; demand, $4.87⅛@4.87½; cables, $4.88⅛@4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.84@$4.84½.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝@5.15⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 5@15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 19.—The market for American securities opened firm and held its strength until the close. Trading was light owing to the settlement.

Consols for money, 101 9-16; consols for the account, 101 11-16; Atchison, 27⅞; Canadian, 96⅝; St. Paul, 120⅝; Illinois Central, 116; Louisville, 83½; Union Pacific preferred, 75¾; New York Central, 135¼; Erie, 12¾; Pennsylvania, 66⅞; Reading, 8¾; Erie first preferred, 38; Northern Pacific preferred, 76½; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 8⅝; Rand Mines, 3⅜.

Bar silver firm at 27⅝d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3@3⅛ per cent. and for three months' bills, 3⅛@3¼ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 72¾.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.30; Madrid, 27.12; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 6.37½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, May 19.—Business started favorably on the Bourse to-day, but in the absence of London advices was quiet throughout. International securities were irregular. Rio Tintos recovered. Kafirs were animated and harder.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 2½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 73.45.

BERLIN, May 19.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day. Mine shares were in special favor on favorable returns, and were strengthened by the better disposition of the New York market. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were firm. International securities were maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—Boston shows signs of a better market and the situation here seems considerably improved. The market exhibits good rallying power in several directions. To-day Dominion Coal, which sold at 38⅝ Thursday, arose to 42½, while New England Gas and Coke receded ⅞ to 16⅞, with 5s selling at 66¼, a rise of 1⅛. Montana closes the week 10 higher than last Saturday at 298 and Butte 7 higher at 68, while the general feeling on the copper stocks has improved. To-day there was little special feature apart from Dominion Coal and Gas and Coke, but prices held well in the general list and the close was firm.

Loans at the local Clearing House to-day were made as low as 2 per cent., although the official quotation was 2½ per cent. New York funds sold at par.

Call money still rules at from 2 to 3½ per cent., with most of the business doing at 3½ and 3 per cent. The minimum rate is only quoted for large sums and to specially favored customers. Time money is in liberal supply at 3 per cent. on the best collateral. From this the rates range up to 3½ and even 4 per cent., according to period, names and collateral.

Mercantile paper is holding steady at from 3½ to 4 per cent. and very little of the same is offering.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4	4½	Old Colony	2½	3½
Allouez	1½	2	Old Dominion	17	17½
Arcadian	19	20	Osceola	62½	63½
Arnold	5	6¼	Parrot	42½	42¾
Ash Bed	.30	.60	Pioneer	....	.50
Atlantic	23	24	Quincy	135	136
Baltic	19½	20	Rhode Island	4¼	4¾
Bos. & Cr. Ck.	.15	....	Santa Fe	4¾	5
Bos. & Mont.	296	298	Santa Ysabel	1	1¼
Butte & Bos.	66	68	Shoe	29½	29¾
Cal. & Hecla.	750	755	Tamarack	174	176
Centennial	17½	18	Utah Cons.	27½	28¼
Franklin	13½	14½	Washington	1	1⅛
Humboldt	.50	1	White Knob	.16	....
Isle Royale	25¼	26	Winona	2½	3½
Mohawk	15	15½	Wolverine	38¾	39

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	242	242½	Cent. Mass.	12	....
Bos. & Low.	243	244	Fitchburg pf.	130	131
Bos. & Me.	193	195	N.Y.&N.E.6s.	110½	....

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Interest in the market for outside securities yesterday was centred in the trading in the New Amsterdam issues, but even in these issues, with the single exception of the bonds, not much activity appeared, and what was true of this, the most prominent stock yesterday, was equally true of nearly all other stocks. As far as the actual amount of trading went, the day was one of the dullest of the present week, but prices were much firmer in some instances than they were when the week began, and so the day had interest beyond the usual. For so long has the gas war been a disturbing element that now that at last a settlement is in sight, the general effect on the market may be expected to be good. The terms offered to the New Amsterdam Company were naturally the object of considerable discussion among the minority stock holders, but there seems no doubt that the plan proposed will meet with success, as it is said that it has already received the approval of a majority of the stockholders. With the one exception of the discussion of the gas war developments, there was very little of interest discussed in connection with yesterday's market, and, as stated, the day's trading itself was as dull as on any day of late.

NEW AMSTERDAM common opened at 28½, which was practically the closing price of the previous day. From the very opening it was evident that the market was to be burdened by a number of selling orders placed in the market seemingly in the anticipation that the opening would be a lively one. The opposite occurred, and the news of the settlement, as far as affecting the stock went, was received with very little interest. It was believed that the terms offered scarcely warranted the price at which the New Amsterdam securities were selling, and in consequence both the common and preferred stock lost materially during the short session's trading. Transactions in the common stock amounted to only about 300 shares, and the closing bid of 26½ showed a net loss of 2¼ points. The preferred stock was active to the extent of probably 500 shares, and closed at 51½ bid, a net loss of 2⅝ points. The declines in the stocks were not at all reflected in the price of the bonds, which advanced materially. On the sale of one bond the price touched 104, and there was active trading around and above that figure. The bonds closed at 103 bid, a net gain of 1 point. It was felt that the settlement of the gas war placed these bonds in a satisfactory position, and that whatever might be the future developments in regard to the value of the common and preferred stocks, these bonds were likely to continue to show strength, and they were bought on this supposition. In some quarters it was said that there might be some difficulty in the way of carrying out the plan announced yesterday, but there seems no question that the majority interest has already accepted the plan, which assures its fulfillment. The purchase on a large scale of both issues of the New Amsterdam stock is believed to have been made in the interest of those who have been foremost in bringing about the present understanding between the Consolidated and New Amsterdam Companies, and it is said that these purchases secure to those interests a control of the latter company.

OTIS ELEVATOR common was traded in to the extent of 200 shares at 27, an advance of 1 point. No trades in the preferred stock were recorded.

GENERAL CARRIAGE sold at 7⅜, and ended the day at 7⅝ bid, a fractional net loss for the day. Trading in this stock, as in most other issues yesterday, attracted little or no attention, and, apart from gas war news, there was little in the reports of the day to affect stocks one way or another.

ELECTRIC BOAT common, on buyer's option, sold at 22. Trading in the stock was limited to 100 shares. All of the electric stocks were dull, and few of them showed any change in price.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅝
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	26¼	27
New Amsterdam pf	51½	52
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	103	103½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	22½	24
American Agri. Chem. pf	72	75
American Bicycle	9	10
American Bicycle pf	36	40
American Bicycle bonds	85	86
American Chicle	55	61
American Chicle pf	75	80
American Woolen	15½	16
American Woolen pf	73⅝	74
Cast-Iron Pipe	5⅝	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf., ex div.	42½	43⅝
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	8	8¾
Distilling Company of America	5⅝	6
Distilling Company of America pf.	20½	21⅞
Electric Boat	20	22½
Electric Boat pf		45
Havana Commercial	13	14
Havana Commercial pf	53½	54½
International Pump	18	19
International Pump pf	62½	64
International Power	28	32
National Enameling & Stamp	20	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf	80	90
National Gramophone	49	63
National Salt	39	42
National Salt pf	70	72s
Otis Elevator	26½	27½
Otis Elevator pf	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	89	99
Rubber Goods Mfg.	23½	25
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	76	80
Sloss-Sheffield	22¾	23¾
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	64	67
Standard Oil of New Jersey	534	537
United States Flour Milling pf		7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	¼

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87	87½
American Air Power	25	30
Arizona Lead	15¾	16½
Asphalt Company of America	4⅛	5
British Columbia Copper	10⅜	10¾
California, Copper	1½	2
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	109	110
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	92	93
Electric Vehicle	25	30
Electric Vehicle pf		70
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅞	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	26⅜
General Carriage	7⅜	8
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1½
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf.	20	22
Louis., Henderson & St. L. bonds	99	101
*Markeen Copper	5	6
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	15	18
Mexican 5s	99¼	99¾
New England Transportation	4½	5
New York Transportation	8	9
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	27
Pittsburg Coal	26	27
Pittsburg Coal pf	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	20½	21½
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	115	118
Seaboard Air Line 4s	80	84
Seaboard Air Line common	10½	11⅛
Seaboard Air Line pf	30½	32
Storage Power	15	16
Superior & Boston Copper	3-16	5-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14½
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A. 2d ass. paid	4½	5½
Trust Company of America	208	210
Union Copper	5¾	6
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	86	87
United Railways of St. Louis pf	69¾	
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke		16
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	46	50
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	92⅛	92⅝
Western Union 4s	104⅞	105

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	228	230
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	106	107
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	59	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	99½
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	..	19
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	81	83
Nassau Electric 4s	90	93
New Orleans Traction	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf	95	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116¼	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
23d & 29th Streets 5s, 1996	113	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113⅛	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30

Gas Companies.

Buffalo, (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	68½	70
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas		33
Denver Gas 5s	69	71
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	290	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	16	17
New England Gas & Coke bonds	65	67
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud., L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	97
St. Paul Gas stock	48	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	116
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock		15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	..

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	19
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	96	97
Hoboken Ferry Con. 5s	92	92½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	112
Hoboken Ferry	67	69
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	103	110
Union Ferry	35	36
Union Ferry bonds	96	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Continental Tobacco debentures	102	104
General Electric Automobile	2	..
Cramps' Shipyard	72	74
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	115	118
Lorillard Company pf	100	102
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	120	125
Standard Coupler	3⅞	5⅞
Standard Coupler pf	117	..
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	48	52
Union Typewriter	23	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	120
Worthington Pump pf., ex div	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel	105	108
Iron Steamboat	3	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Kings County El. Light & Power	125	127
Retsof	80	..
Retsof bonds	80	85
Southern Light and Traction	31	35

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@60¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce and in New York at 60⅛c; Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Acacia sold at .33, 1,000 Alamo at .13½, 300 Brunswick at .27, 200 Chrysolite at .65, 100 Potosi at .25, 100 Sierra Nevada at .40, and 500 Syndicate at .10.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.01	.01
Andes	.06	.06
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.28	.29
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	1.10	1.10
Challenge Con.	.13	.13
Chollar	.20	.18
Confidence	.70	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	1.45
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.08	.13
Gould & Curry	.15	.15
Hale & Norcross	.26	.25
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.01	.01
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.28	.28
Occidental Con.	.12	.13
Ophir	.58	.59
Overman	.15	.15
Potosi	.12	.18
Savage	.13	.13
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.32	.32
Standard	3.65	3.90
Syndicate	.09	.09
St. Louis	.12	.12
Union Con.	.21	.21
Utah Con.	.07	.07
Yellow Jacket	.16	.16
Silver bars	60⅝	60¾
Mexican dollars	48⅞@49⅛	48⅝@49¼
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	35½	35⅝	35⅝	35⅞
Alamo	15	15½	14⅜	15
Argentum	20	20¼	20	21
Anaconda	30	33	33	33½
Anchoria	85	90	85	95
Bankers'	16¾	17⅜	16¾	18½
Battle Mountain	29½	30	29½	30
Blue Bell	12½	12⅝	12½	13½
C. C. Cons.	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
C. C. & M.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Columbine Victor	16½	17	16	17
Dante	14½	14½	14	14½
Damon	21¼	21½	21½	21¾
Elkton	38½	38⅞	37	37½
El Paso	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅝
Findlay	15¾	15⅞	15	15¾
Golden Fleece	32	36	32	42
Gibson	22	25	23	24
Gold King	100	101½	100	102
Gold Knob	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16½
*Gold Coin	425	435	400	..
Garfield	13	18½	17	18
Gold Sovereign	9¾	10¼	10	10¼
Guild	39¾	40¼	39¾	41
Hart	16¾	17⅜	17	17½
Ingham	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
Isabella	123	125¼	122	123
Independence	70¾	70⅞	71	71½
Jackpot	65	67	65	65½
Keystone	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
Lexington	19	19½	18	18½
Mount Rosa	75	76	75	78
Matoa	29	30½	29	31
Mary Cashen	24	24½	25	26
Moon Anchor	63	75	74	83
National	8¼	8¾	8	8¼
Nugget	23¼	23⅜	22½	22⅝
Ophir	61	64½	60	60
Orphan	20	21	20	21
Pharmacist	12¾	13	12¾	12⅞
Pinnacle	21¼	23	21	23
Portland	294	300	299	300
Raven	71	71½	70½	71
Rawlings	47	48⅞	47	49
Specimen	12¾	13	13	13¼
Tornado	48¾	49	48	48½
Temonj	20	30	20	35
Union	44½	46	46	48
Vindicator	130	140	136	140
Work	31⅞	32	31¾	32
Zenobia	15	16	15	16

*Gold Coin May dividend 2 cents.

Imports of Specie Port of New York May 12 to 18 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	$3,200
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Adirondack	Porto Colombia	500
Prins Willem III	Curacao	170
Gold Bullion—		
Advance	Colon	2,200
Ithaka	Tampico	11,925
Adirondack	Porto Colombia	1,300
Philadelphia	Curacao	850
Pinance	Colon	4,900
Silver Bullion—		
Advance	Colon	441
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	3,115
Ithaka	Tampico	75,356
Total		$103,657

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from May 14 to 19 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
May 14	Lahn	London, S. B.	$155,805
May 14	Therese	Trinidad, S. C. (Mex.)	2,270
May 14	Arnold Luyken	Port de Paix, G. C., (U. S.)	200
May 15	St. Paul	London, S. B.	618,760
May 16	Columbia	London, S. B.	61,800
May 16	La Gascogne	Havre, S. B.	22,000
May 16	La Gascogne	Havre, G. C., (U. S.)	500,000
May 16	La Gascogne	Havre, G. B.	2,697,101
May 16	Allianca	Colon, G. C., (U. S.)	5,000
May 17	Vigilancia	Progreso, G. C., (U. S.)	1,000
May 18	Campania	London, S. B.	187,900
Total			$4,251,836

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

May 2	Roraima	Demerara, S. C., (Mex.) $250
May 10	Yucatan	Progreso, G. C., (U. S.) 250
May 10	Cherokee	Santo Domingo, G. C., (U. S.) 25,585
May 10	Cherokee	Santo Domingo, S. C., (U. S.) 10,840
May 11	Etruria	London, S. B. 239,980
May 12	Lauenburg	Vita, S. C., (U. S.) 600
May 12	Lauenburg	Vita, G. C., (Fr.) 2,328
Total		$4,531,669

Cotton Cloth Mills Combined.

PHENIX, R. I., May 19.—The proposed consolidation of the Interlaken and Harris Textile Companies' mills is practically accomplished. The approval of the English Directors of the plan, which the American Directors recommended, has just been received, and the Harris mills have been closed to take account of stock. They will start Monday under the control of the Interlaken Company. The mills have a capacity of 432 looms and 15,000 spindles, and are capitalized at $240,000. Cotton cloth will be manufactured for conversion into book cloth and window shades at the Interlaken Works. The plant also will be enlarged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, May 19, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change. Net
17	17⅛	1,100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16½	17	16½	17	+⅛
65¼	65¾	1,210	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	64⅞	65¼	64⅞	65¼	+1
36	36½	610	American Cotton Oil	35	36⅛	35	36	+1⅛
39½	39¾	175	American Ice Co	39½	39½	39½	39½	+¼
11¾	12⅛	35	American Linseed Co	12⅜	12	12	12	.....
56½	56⅝	40	Am. Linseed Co. pf	57	57	57	57	.....
22	24	200	Am. Malting Co. pf	21½	22¼	21½	22¼	+2
37⅞	38½	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37⅛	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	.....
89	89¼	700	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	88	89¼	88	89	+1
22½	23	300	Am. Steel Hoop Co	22½	22½	22½	22¾	+⅛
35⅞	36	4,200	Am. Steel & Wire	35⅜	36⅜	35¾	36	−¼
75	76¼	1,500	Am. Steel & Wire pf	75	75¼	75	75	.....
111¼	111⅝	34,965	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	109¼	112	109¼	110⅝	+2¼
110¼	111¼	100	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	110	110	110	110	.....
89	93	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	92	92	92	92	.....
24	24¼	100	American Tin Plate	24½	24½	24¼	24½	+⅛
88¾	88⅞	18,694	American Tobacco	90	90¾	88¾	88¾	−1⅛
43½	43¾	800	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43⅝	43¾	43½	43½	+⅛
26¼	26⅝	1,410	At., T. & S. F.	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+⅛
72¼	72¾	11,363	At., T. & S. F. pf	72	72⅝	71⅞	72⅛	+⅛
76½	77	2,262	Baltimore & Ohio	77	77⅝	77	77⅛	+⅛
81	81⅝	171	Baltimore & Ohio pf	81¼	81½	81¼	81¼	+⅛
70⅛	71	7,480	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	71	71¼	70⅝	70⅝	+⅛
158	159½	900	Brooklyn Union Gas	160	161⅞	159½	159½	−⅛
7⅝	8	450	Brunswick City	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
128	..	35	Bur., C. R. & North	125	125	125	125	.....
52⅜	53	200	Canada Southern	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	−⅛
28⅝	28½	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28½	+⅛
128¼	128⅞	11,310	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	128½	128⅞	128⅛	128⅞	+⅝
12¾	13	100	Chicago Great West.	13	13	13	13	+⅛
52	53	128	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	+⅛
117⅝	117⅞	7,430	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	117½	117⅝	117¼	117⅝	+⅛
164	165	240	Chicago & Northw	163	163	163	163	+1⅝
108⅜	108½	2,900	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	107⅞	108⅜	107⅞	108⅜	+¾
12½	13	60	Chi. Term. Trans	13	13	12¼	12½	.....
37⅝	38	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	−⅛
60⅝	61	770	C., C., C. & St. L.	60	60½	59⅝	60½	+1
37⅞	37½	860	Colorado Fuel & Iron	37¼	37⅝	37	37½	+½
5⅞	6⅜	500	Colorado Southern	6	6	6	6	.....
194½	195	6,235	Consolidated Gas	190½	196¼	194½	194½	−1½
23⅛	23⅜	13,180	Con. Tobacco Co	¾	¾	¾	¾	−⅛
77	77	415	Tobacco 4% pf	77⅛	77⅛	76	76	−1½
112	115	100	Delaware & Hudson	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	+⅝
13	14½	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	14	14½	14	14½	+⅛
120	121½	230	Erie	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
37	37½	200	Erie 1st pf	37	37⅞	37	37½	+⅛
36⅜	37	3,345	Federal Steel	37⅛	37⅝	36⅜	37	−¼
67	67½	1,000	Federal Steel pf	66½	67½	66½	67½	+1
135	136	100	General Electric	135	135	135	135	.....
47	47½	130	Glucose Sugar Ref	46½	46¾	46½	46½	.....
155	156	120	Great Northern pf	153½	153½	153½	153½	+1⅝
38½	39	200	Hocking Valley	37⅝	38	37⅝	38	+1
66	68	600	Hocking Valley pf	66	66¾	66	66¾	+1
113	114½	210	Illinois Central	113⅝	113⅝	113½	113½	−⅛
21	22	800	International Paper	21½	22	21	22	+½
63	64	200	Internat. Paper pf	64	64	64	64	.....
14	15	150	Kanawha & Michigan	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	−¼
17½	18	600	K.C.,F. & S.,full as.pd.	17½	18	17½	18	+1
58	58	100	Lake Shore & Mich. S.	58	58	58	58	−2
29	29½	240	Lake Erie & West	29	29	29	29	+½
92½	93	700	Lake Erie & West. pf	92½	93	92½	93	.....
81⅜	81½	1,240	Louisville & Nashville	80⅞	81⅝	80⅞	81⅝	+½
91½	91½	3,520	Manhattan Elevated	91½	91½	90¾	91	+1
155	155¼	3,370	Met. Street Railway	155	156	154½	154⅝	+1½
76	77	44	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	.....
13	13¼	200	Mexican Central	13	13⅛	13	13¼	+⅛
3⅜	3⅝	300	Mexican National ctfs	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+⅛
62¾	63	100	Minn. & St. Louis	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	+⅛
25½	26	1,400	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	25¼	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+⅞
66	67¼	800	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	66	67¼	66	67¼	+1½
11	12	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11	11	11	+⅛
34	34½	900	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33½	34	33½	34	+⅛
57½	57¾	3,940	Missouri Pacific	57⅛	57¾	56¾	57	+⅞
32½	35	450	National Biscuit Co.	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	+⅛
82	83	10	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	.....
20	20¾	100	National Lead Co.	20½	20½	20½	20½	+1⅝
30¼	30⅝	1,015	National Steel	30¼	30⅞	29¾	30¼	−⅛
86	87⅝	110	National Steel pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	+1½
46	46⅛	645	National Tube	46½	46⅝	46¼	46¼	−⅛
88½	89½	206	National Tube pf	88½	88⅝	88½	88½	.....
117	117¾	100	New Jersey Central	117½	117¾	117½	117½	+¼
133	133	3,400	New York Central	132½	133½	132½	133	+¾
71	71	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	71⅛	71⅝	71⅛	71⅝	+½
2¾	3	2,253	N. Y. Susq. & Western	37⅝	37¾	36½	37	.....
		93	Man. Beach	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	.....
		27	Md. C. pf.	70	84	84	84	.....
		155	M. W. S. El., Chi.					
		71	Mich. Cent.	30½	32	30½	32	.....
		4	Mich. Cent.	108	..	108	108	.....
		3	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	95	96	95	96	.....
			Mob. & Ohio	40½	41½	40½	41½	.....
			Mor. & Es.	188	190	188	190	.....
			Nat. L. pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
			N. Cent. C.	33	33	33	33	.....
			N. Y. A. H.	124	126	124	126	.....
			N. Y. & N. H.	211	214	211	214	.....
			N. Y. C. & St. L.	12	13	12	13	.....
			N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	77	73	77	.....
			N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	35	33	35	.....
			N. Y. L. & W.	133½	..	133½	133½	.....
			Nor & W. pf.	78	79½	78	79½	.....
			O. & I. G.	10	20	10	20	.....
			Ont. Mining	7	8	7	8	.....
			Ont. & West	34⅝	34⅝	33½	34	+⅛
			Pacific Coast	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
			Pacific Mail	39⅝	40	39⅝	40	+⅛
			Peo. Gas & C.	115	115	115	115	+⅛
			P. C. Co.	28½	28½	28½	28½	+⅛
			P. C. 1st pf.	80	88	80	88	+⅛
			P. C. 2d pf.	59	61	59	61	+⅛
			Penn. Coal	400	400	400	400	.....
			P., D. & E.	2½	3	2½	3	.....
			Peo. & East.	6	7½	6	7½	.....
			Pere M. pf.	57	60	57	60	.....
			P., C., C. & St. L.	82	84	82	84	.....
			P., Ft. W. & C.	186	..	186	186	.....
			P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	188	..	188	188	.....
			P. & W. pf.	12	..	12	12	.....
			Rens. & Sar.	195	200	195	200	.....
			R., W. & O.	133	..	133	133	.....
			Rio Gr. W.	56	59½	56	59½	.....
			St. J. & G. I.	5	6	5	6	.....
			St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.					
			St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.					
			St. L. & S. F.	37	71	37	37	.....
			St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	87	87	87	87	.....
			St. P. & D.	56	..	56	56	.....
			St. P. & D. pf.	103½	..	103½	103½	.....
			St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	38¼	45	38¼	38¼	.....
			St. L. & S. W.	15	16	15	15	.....
			St. L. & S. W. pf.	38½	45	38½	38½

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Torrents of Rain Soaked Men of the Twelfth Regiment.

DID NOT DAMP THEIR SPIRITS

Despite Adverse Conditions and Boisterous Propensities of the Marksmen, 562 Qualify.

The Twelfth Regiment was at Creedmoor yesterday. The rain fell in torrents during most of the day, but, judging by their antics and carousals, the weather didn't bother the men in the least. During the afternoon a guard detail was posted at the entrance to the range, and it was necessary for the men to secure a pass before they could not get out. Notwithstanding all of this celebrating, however, 562 men out of a total of 610 managed to qualify. They were:

Pistols.

FIELD AND STAFF.

	50 Yards.	75 Yards.	Total.
Col. G. R. Dyer	3 3 4 2 3—15	2 3 5 5 2—15	—30
Major G. G. Ward, Jr.	5 5 4 2 4—19	4 4 4 4 3—19	—38
Major W. Content	5 5 4 4 3—21	3 3 4 5 3—18	—39
Major T. C. Bock	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 0 5 4 4—16	—34
Chaplain H. J. Bates	3 0 4 4 3—18	3 3 3 5 2—15	—33
Capt. R. A. De Rossy	5 4 4 2 4—18	5 4 5 5 3—22	—40
Capt. A. L. Sherrill	4 5 3 4 4—20	4 4 4 4 5—21	—41
Capt. C. S. Richards	5 4 4 4 4—21	4 4 5 4 4—21	—42
Capt. S. S. Stebbins	4 5 5 5 4—23	4 4 5 4 4—21	—44
First Lieut. E. Sniffin	4 5 4 3 0—16	4 5 4 5 4—18	—34
First Lieut. W. E. Downes	4 3 4 5 4—20	5 5 4 4 5—23	—43
First Lieut. E. B. Seaman, Jr.	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 4 4 3 3—17	—33

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—COMPANY A.

Capt. K. M. Parker	3 4 2 4 3—16	3 3 4 4 3—17	—33

COMPANY B.

Capt. N. B. Burr	4 4 4 3 3—18	3 5 3 4 4—19	—37
First Lieut. J. M. Knapp	4 4 3 4 5—20	3 4 3 2 5—18	—38
Second Lieut. J. G. Benkard	0 5 5 5 4—19	3 4 5 3 0—15	—34

COMPANY C.

Capt. T. W. Huston	3 4 4 3 5—19	4 4 5 5 3—21	—40
First Lieut. N. T. Kobb	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 4 0 4 4—15	—35
Second Lieut. J. G. K. Lee	5 0 3 3 5—18	2 5 3 5 0—15	—33

COMPANY D.

Capt. J. W. S. Cleland	3 5 3 4 2—19	5 5 5 5 4—24	—43

COMPANY E.

Capt. W. Morris	4 3 3 3 5—18	4 3 3 3 5—18	—36
First Lieut. W. Babcock	3 2 4 4 3—16	4 4 0 5 4—17	—33

COMPANY F.

Capt. J. C. Breckenridge	3 3 3 3 4—16	4 4 4 0 3—15	—31
Second Lieut. T. L. Bogart	4 4 3 4 4—21	3 4 4 3 3—17	—38

COMPANY G.

Capt. J. B. Benkard	3 3 4 4 5—19	3 5 4 3 0—15	—34
First Lieut. R. L. Foster	3 4 5 4 4—22	4 4 4 3 4—19	—41

COMPANY H.

Capt. P. S. Pillot	3 3 3 2 4—15	4 4 3 3 4—18	—33
Second Lieut. H. R. Wurthrop	4 4 3 3 2—16	3 3 5 4 3—18	—34

COMPANY I.

Capt. C. W. Smith	4 4 5 0 4—17	4 4 3 0 4—15	—32
Second Lieut. G. W. Preece	4 3 4 4 3—18	5 4 3 4 4—20	—38

COMPANY K.

Capt. G. L. Myers	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 4 3 4 3—18	—37

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergt. Major R. Strauss	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 4 4 5 3—20	—42
Sergt. Major J. S. Adair	4 5 5 3 3—20	4 4 4 4 4—20	—40
Sergt. Major J. Dowling	4 3 5 5 5—23	3 3 4 3 3—16	—39
Colored Sergt. J. Mc. Dermott	4 5 4 5 4—22	5 5 4 5 5—24	—46
Colored Sergt. G. Murphy	3 4 5 4 4—20	4 4 5 4 4—25	—41
Ord. Sergt. J. Carrie	4 4 4 5 5—22	5 4 4 4 4—21	—43
Q. M. Sergt. W. J. Gilleland	4 3 5 4 4—20	4 4 5 4 4—21	—41
Q. M. Sergt. E. R. Trangott	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 4 3 4 3—17	—39
Q. M. Sergt. T. J. Colee	4 3 3 3 2—15	4 4 5 2 3—18	—33
Hosp. Steward W. D. Goodale	3 3 3 4 4—17	3 5 4 5 4—21	—38
Com. Sergt. J. Fennell	4 5 4 5 4—22	4 4 4 4 2—18	—40

Rifles.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. J. J. O'Brien	3 3 4 2 3—15	4 3 3 3 3—15	—30
Corp. J. Haworth	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 3 4 3 3—16	—33
Corp. H. Kelber	4 3 3 5 2—16	3 4 3 3 3—16	—32
W. B. Loeffler	3 4 3 4 3—17	2 4 4 3 4—17	—34
M. M. Jandson	3 4 3 3 4—17	5 2 3 4 4—18	—35
F. Maher	3 4 2 3 3—15	3 2 4 3 3—15	—30
J. Henneberry	3 4 2 3 3—15	4 4 0 4 3—15	—30
W. Atkins	3 2 4 3 3—15	3 0 4 4 3—15	—30
H. A. Reghoff	5 0 5 0 5—15	3 4 5 3 2—15	—30
D. J. McCloskey	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 4 3 4 3—17	—37

COMPANY A.

Q. M. Sergt. H. Gladmiller	5 4 3 6 4—21	3 4 4 0 4—15	—36
Sergt. E. E. Brereton	4 0 4 5 5—18	5 4 3 3 4—19	—37
Sergt. W. W. Warren	5 5 4 3 4—21	5 4 4 3 0—16	—36
Corp. W. M. Hanz	2 3 3 3 4—15	5 0 4 3 4—15	—30
Corp. J. B. Corrigan	0 4 4 4 4—16	3 5 4 3 3—18	—34
W. McGahy	4 2 4 4 3—17	4 4 4 5 5—21	—38
W. Radcliffe	4 3 3 5 4—19	4 4 4 5 0—17	—36
A. A. Debois	2 4 1 3 3—13	4 4 3 3 4—18	—31
W. H. Former	4 3 4 3 4—18	4 4 5 0 3—16	—34
R. Reed	5 3 4 4 5—19	0 5 3 4 3—15	—34
J. Maszoga	4 3 4 3 2—16	3 4 3 4 4—17	—33
J. J. Bennett	3 4 3 4 3—17	4 3 5 5 5—20	—37
J. Monahan	5 3 3 3 4—18	4 4 5 4 5—22	—38
R. Butler	5 4 4 0 4—15	3 2 3 4 4—15	—30
J. J. O'Brien	0 4 4 4 3—15	4 4 4 3 3—19	—34
E. Barrett	3 3 5 3 3—17	3 2 4 3 3—15	—30
T. F. Perkerry	4 4 3 0 4—15	3 2 4 3 3—15	—30
A. Plaston	3 4 3 4 2—16	4 5 3 2 4—18	—34
O. W. Franklin	4 3 4 3 4—18	3 0 4 5 4—16	—34
F. McCabe	5 4 4 4 5—22	3 4 4 5 3—19	—41
E. Strauss	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 3 4 3 2—16	—32
C. Griffin	4 3 0 4 5—16	3 2 4 3 5—17	—33
J. Brogan	5 3 2 3 2—15	3 3 2 2 4—15	—30
W. A. Burke	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 3 5 5 5—23	—39
W. A. Deggenhart	4 3 4 4 3—17	3 3 4 3 3—16	—33
F. M. Gluck	3 0 3 5 4—15	4 3 2 3 4—16	—31
J. Fairgrave	3 5 4 4 2—18	4 4 3 4 2—17	—35
F. T. Mason	3 3 4 3 2—15	4 3 3 3 5—18	—33
G. Galle	4 0 4 4 4—16	3 3 3 3 5—17	—33
M. C. Gilbert	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 3 3 3 3—15	—35
J. H. Majenheim	3 2 4 5 2—16	4 4 0 3 4—15	—31
W. McEntee	3 4 5 3 3—18	4 4 0 4 2—15	—33
B. F. Conner	5 3 4 2 3—17	3 3 3 3 2—15	—32
A. Macray	3 2 4 3 3—15	3 4 3 3 5—18	—33
A. Fagg	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 4 4 2 3—17	—33
W. H. Walsh	4 4 3 3 3—17	4 3 3 3 3—16	—33

COMPANY B.

Q. M. Sergt. D. J. Coughlin	4 4 4 4 5—21	4 3 3 2 3—15	—36
Sergt. J. Opel	4 4 4 5 4—21	4 4 4 5 5—23	—39
Sergt. D. M. Sands	0 4 4 4 4—16	3 4 4 3 2—16	—32
Sergt. C. Matthias	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 3 3 5 5—17	—35
Sergt. C. Smith	4 5 4 4 4—21	5 4 4 4 5—22	—43
Sergt. C. F. Ott	4 4 4 4 4—20	2 4 4 0 3—15	—35
Corp. H. F. Kruse	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 3 3 4 2—15	—31
Corp. R. R. Resetzki	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 4 4 3 3—17	—33
Corp. Y. L. Sands	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 3 4 4 4—18	—37
R. Goldberg	4 4 4 2 2—16	2 3 3 4 3—15	—31
W. H. Granger	3 4 4 4 5—20	3 4 4 4 4—19	—39
W. H. Foelech	3 4 2 2 5—15	3 4 5 4 4—22	—37
A. S. Flood	2 2 3 4 4—17	3 5 4 0 2—15	—32
H. A. Koninger	4 4 2 4 3—17	5 0 3 4 3—15	—32
F. Keller	5 3 2 4 3—17	3 3 3 2 4—15	—32
A. M. Nice	4 3 4 2 5—18	3 4 4 3 4—18	—36
H. L. Fiske	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 3 4 4 2—15	—33
E. Hayes	3 3 3 4 4—17	3 3 5 4 4—19	—36
J. J. Houlihan	4 4 4 0 3—15	3 3 3 4 4—18	—33
A. Benler	5 5 4 5 3—22	3 4 5 4 4—20	—42
O. Long	4 3 2 4 2—16	5 4 4 4 4—21	—37
J. McAlarney	4 4 4 3 2—17	4 3 3 3 3—16	—33
J. Gentree	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 3 3 3 3—16	—32
J. M. Murphy	3 4 2 3 3—15	4 3 4 2 2—15	—30
S. Goldsmith	3 4 2 3 2—15	4 3 4 4 0—15	—30
R. B. Brinton	5 3 0 4 4—16	4 4 3 4 0—15	—31
O. Dooling	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 4 4 4 3—18	—37
O. Sanisch	4 3 2 3 3—15	3 4 4 2 4—17	—32
A. Levy	4 3 3 4 3—17	4 3 4 3 3—17	—34
F. Lombard	4 4 0 4 3—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	—30
J. Mamach	4 5 2 4 3—18	2 3 4 4 4—15	—33
R. Sanders	2 4 3 2 3—14	3 2 5 4 3—17	—32
F. L. Mitchell	3 4 5 4 4—21	3 3 3 3 3—15	—36
W. Wainright	3 3 5 3 3—17	3 3 3 3 3—15	—32
A. Sergeant	3 2 4 4 4—17	3 3 3 3 3—15	—32
E. Alexander	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 4 4 3 4—18	—36
J. Baker	4 3 4 2 5—18	3 2 4 4 4—17	—35
A. Sternan	4 3 4 5 3—19	3 4 5 3 3—18	—37
R. Londauer	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 3 4 3 3—16	—31
F. Lang	3 5 5 5 0—18	3 4 3 2 4—17	—35
F. T. Herring	5 3 4 2 3—17	4 3 3 2 3—15	—32
L. E. Wilson	3 3 2 4 4—16	2 3 4 3 3—15	—31
W. Troetel	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 3 3 2 3—14	—34
M. J. Heffernan	4 3 3 5 3—18	3 3 5 4 3—18	—36
J. Alexander	5 0 4 5 4—18	3 3 3 3 3—15	—33
R. H. Marshall	0 3 5 3 5—16	4 4 3 3 4—18	—34
J. R. Koch	4 4 4 3 3—18	3 3 3 3 3—15	—33
L. Denicke	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 4 3 4 4—18	—37
G. H. Smith	4 3 3 3 5—18	4 3 3 4 4—18	—36
M. Meyer	3 4 3 2 4—16	3 4 0 4 4—15	—31
J. Diamond	4 3 4 2 3—16	3 4 3 3 3—16	—32
L. Michaels	4 4 4 4 0—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	—31
A. B. Van Heusen	4 5 3 3 5—20	3 5 5 5 5—23	—43
J. Sweeney	4 5 3 2 4—18	3 4 3 3 3—17	—35
J. Fox	4 3 2 2 3—15	3 3 2 4 3—15	—30
D. Gardner	2 4 3 5 2—16	2 3 3 4 3—15	—31
C. Wilson	3 4 4 2 2—15	4 4 3 3 3—17	—32
L. Schector	5 3 2 2 3—15	4 3 5 4 0—16	—31
E. R. Malarney	4 4 4 3 2—17	5 4 3 4 4—20	—37
W. D. Hanson	4 3 5 4 3—19	3 2 3 4 4—16	—35
A. Aronson	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 2 3 3—15	—30
E. C. Marhert	3 4 3 3 4—17	3 4 3 3 2—15	—32
T. Keenan	4 3 2 0 4—13	4 4 3 3 3—17	—30
L. Zipper	4 4 4 4 2—18	4 4 3 3 3—16	—34
W. Frank	4 3 2 2 5—16	2 4 3 4 3—16	—32
P. Kline	4 4 4 2 2—16	3 4 3 3 3—16	—32
T. Carola	3 2 5 2 3—15	0 5 5 4 4—18	—33
E. J. Griffen	4 4 4 4 2—18	3 4 5 3 0—15	—33
W. C. Graham	3 2 3 4 3—15	3 3 3 3 5—17	—32
F. Karasch	4 4 3 3 2—17	4 3 4 3 4—18	—35
G. Silyer	4 4 3 3 2—17	3 3 3 3 3—15	—32
H. Metz	4 3 3 4 2—16	5 4 4 3 4—20	—36
E. Biermann	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 4 5 0 2—15	—30
J. Macrae	3 3 3 5 5—19	4 3 4 3 2—16	—35
W. Regan	4 4 4 2 2—16	0 5 5 3 2—15	—31
H. Schultz	3 4 3 3 4—17	3 4 3 2 3—15	—32
G. Gallard	4 3 3 3 2—15	3 4 3 4 3—17	—32
C. Windall	4 4 4 3 2—17	4 3 3 2 4—16	—33
G. R. Thomas	4 4 4 2 2—16	3 4 3 4 3—17	—33

COMPANY C.

First Sergt. W. T. Godfrey	4 4 4 3 3—18	3 4 0 4 4—15	—33
Sergt. F. J. Laughlin	4 5 5 5 5—24	5 4 5 5 3—22	—46
Corp. H. M. Fish	4 2 4 4 4—18	4 5 3 4 0—16	—34
Corp. L. Neyendorf	0 3 5 2 5—15	3 0 3 4 5—15	—30
Corp. J. P. Loughlin	3 4 2 3 3—15	4 5 4 4 0—16	—31
Corp. W. Conklin	4 3 4 3 5—19	2 2 4 3 5—16	—35
T. J. Reagan	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 3 4 4 2—16	—32
W. J. Byrne	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 4 4 3 3—17	—34
E. McDonald	3 3 2 3 4—15	5 0 3 4 4—16	—31
A. P. Weide	3 3 4 4 3—17	4 5 4 2 2—17	—34
S. L. Lavine	4 0 3 5 5—18	3 0 3 4 5—15	—33
H. Mandell	4 5 4 2 3—16	0 5 4 4 4—17	—33
C. J. Michelin	5 3 5 4 4—21	2 4 4 4 2—16	—37
W. Leggett	4 0 3 3 5—15	4 4 4 4 5—21	—36
K. Pyle	4 4 0 4 4—16	2 4 5 4 3—18	—34
J. M. Shea	4 0 0 3 4—15	2 4 3 2 4—15	—30
J. Baisley	4 4 3 0 4—15	4 3 2 3 3—15	—30
A. Fortuin	4 4 2 3 5—18	3 4 3 4 3—17	—35
A. Flock	2 4 3 3 3—15	4 5 3 4 3—19	—34
M. Wilkinson	3 2 3 4 4—16	3 4 5 2 3—17	—33
G. Hendenson	3 3 3 4 4—18	3 3 3 3 4—16	—34
C. Torrence	4 4 4 3 2—17	3 4 3 4 4—18	—35
J. Carey	2 4 3 4 2—15	4 3 5 4 2—18	—33
C. A. Tuthill	4 4 4 5 4—21	4 5 4 4 5—22	—43
W. J. Deery	3 4 3 2 3—15	2 4 3 4 5—18	—33
R. Sheehy	5 0 4 4 4—17	2 3 4 3 4—16	—33
H. B. Bauer	4 4 4 2 4—18	3 5 5 2 4—19	—37
J. E. Moore	2 3 3 4 4—16	3 2 4 3 3—15	—31
J. Morris	3 3 4 2 3—15	3 2 4 4 2—15	—30
J. A. Frerichs	3 4 3 3 3—16	2 5 4 4 3—18	—34
A. J. Dorner	3 4 4 3 3—17	3 3 3 3 5—17	—34
G. J. Bajart	3 3 3 0 4—13	3 4 4 4 4—19	—32
J. J. Graham	0 4 3 4 4—15	3 4 4 0 4—15	—30
A. Byrnes	4 3 3 5 5—20	4 4 3 2 2—17	—37
H. McCord	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 4 3 3 3—16	—32
F. K. Kerner	4 4 3 4 2—17	3 2 4 4 3—16	—33
E. E. Sweetzer	3 4 2 3 2—15	4 4 2 2 4—16	—30
C. R. Perry	4 4 5 4 4—20	3 4 5 5 3—20	—40
T. McGrath	4 5 3 3 3—17	4 4 4 3 2—17	—34
J. Daniels	4 3 2 3 4—16	4 3 4 3 2—16	—32
J. A. Kennedy	4 2 4 3 3—15	3 4 3 2 3—15	—30
W. Callen	4 4 3 4 5—20	4 0 3 3 5—15	—35
S. Little	3 3 3 4 4—18	4 3 4 5 4—20	—38
W. Robertson	4 0 4 5 3—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	—31
W. H. Nash	4 4 4 2 2—16	3 3 4 3 2—16	—32
H. F. Remien	3 2 4 3 4—16	4 4 4 3 3—18	—34

COMPANY D.

Sergt. W. Strobel	0 3 3 5 4—15	2 3 4 5 3—17	—32
Corp. W. M. Suttle	3 3 3 3 4—16	4 3 2 3 4—16	—32
Corp. E. N. Rice	5 3 4 4 4—20	4 4 4 4 4—20	—40
Corp. T. S. Trimmer	4 4 2 3 4—17	4 4 3 2 5—18	—35
Corp. C. J. Fitzpatrick	4 5 4 5 0—18	3 4 4 3 3—17	—35
J. J. Mack	5 3 3 2 2—15	3 2 4 3 5—17	—32
J. Bacon	3 2 4 4 2—15	2 3 3 5 3—17	—32
W. Bodey	4 3 5 4 3—19	3 4 4 0 4—15	—34
C. J. Williamson	5 4 4 5 3—21	4 0 4 4 3—15	—36
C. Weinberger	3 4 3 4 4—18	5 4 5 5 4—23	—41
P. Hooker	4 4 2 4 2—16	3 3 3 3 5—17	—33
R. W. Haight	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 3 3 3 5—17	—35
M. Zimmerman	4 3 4 5 4—20	5 0 5 4 4—18	—38
J. McDermott	4 3 2 4 3—16	4 3 2 4 4—17	—33
J. H. Dickenson	5 5 3 0 5—18	4 3 3 4 5—17	—35
A. H. Heller	0 3 3 4 5—15	3 3 3 4 4—17	—32
J. H. Fitch	3 4 2 2 4—16	3 4 3 5 0—15	—31
J. F. Connor	3 4 4 4 5—20	3 4 3 3 4—17	—37
J. Brennan	3 3 2 3 4—15	4 4 3 3 2—16	—31
J. Innes	4 4 4 2 2—16	3 4 4 3 2—16	—32
J. Kelly	3 4 4 0 4—15	4 3 3 3 3—16	—31
F. J. Conklin	3 0 3 4 5—15	3 3 2 4 3—15	—30
H. Rix	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 4 3 2 3—15	—30

COMPANY E.

First Sergt. Shearer	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 4 3 2 3—15	—31
Sergt. W. S. Lamb	4 5 5 5 5—24	5 5 4 5 4—23	—47
Sergt. F. Elsenborn	4 4 4 3 4—19	2 4 4 4 2—16	—35
Corp. J. Simonds	4 4 4 3 3—18	2 3 4 4 4—17	—35
Corp. E. J. Powell	5 4 5 4 4—22	4 3 3 4 4—17	—39
Corp. J. Verdon	2 4 3 3 4—16	4 2 4 3 3—16	—32
Corp. J. Burbridge	4 4 3 2 3—16	4 3 4 3 3—17	—33
Corp. J. D. Van Epps	3 3 4 3 4—17	5 5 4 0 5—19	—36
Corp. W. D. Ireland	5 4 3 4 3—19	3 3 4 4 4—18	—37
Corp. C. J. Steiner	4 4 4 2 2—16	5 5 2 2 3—17	—33
Corp. M. J. Clabby	5 3 4 4 4—20	4 4 3 5 5—21	—41
E. C. Roache	4 4 2 4 4—18	4 3 5 4 4—20	—38
Lasher	4 4 4 2 5—19	4 4 2 3 3—16	—35
F. Weintramb	5 4 4 4 4—21	4 5 5 4 5—23	—44
P. J. Charters	4 4 0 4 4—16	4 4 3 4 2—17	—33
A. S. Ingram	3 5 4 3 4—17	4 4 3 0 4—15	—32
A. Hohouser	4 4 4 4 5—21	4 3 3 4 3—17	—38
E. Bowen	3 4 2 2 4—15	3 3 4 3 3—16	—31
H. Summich	4 4 0 4 4—16	4 3 4 4 3—18	—35
J. Mella	2 3 4 3 3—15	4 2 3 4 3—16	—31
J. Mace	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 5 0 4 4—17	—33
G. McKenna	3 3 4 4 4—19	5 4 4 3 5—21	—39
J. Jacob	3 3 4 4 4—17	0 3 4 4 4—15	—32
A. Mund	4 4 0 4 4—16	0 4 4 4 4—16	—32
W. Kerry	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 4 4 3 3—17	—32
P. Romanelli	2 4 3 3 3—15	3 5 4 4 4—20	—35
G. J. Schulein	4 3 5 3 4—19	3 2 4 3 3—15	—34
E. Goodliff	4 5 4 5 3—19	3 3 2 3 3—14	—33
H. Bauer	4 4 4 2 3—17	3 5 4 3 3—18	—35
J. Stodel	2 3 4 4 5—18	4 3 3 5 3—18	—36
O. B. Biersmaster	3 5 3 2 2—15	4 3 3 4 2—16	—31
G. Wildoff	4 3 3 0 5—15	4 4 4 5 2—19	—34
Becker	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 3 3 4 2—15	—31
S. Gilgallon	4 4 5 3 4—20	4 3 4 4 4—19	—39
A. Hart	4 4 4 2 2—16	3 4 3 3 4—17	—33
E. F. Witzman	4 0 5 4 3—16	3 4 3 2 5—17	—33
W. Dickson	4 4 3 4 0—15	3 4 3 4 2—16	—31
E. Schmidt	4 3 3 3 4—17	3 3 3 4 4—17	—34
G. Ingraham	5 5 4 3 5—22	3 3 2 4 3—15	—37
M. Schelm	4 3 3 3 4—17	3 3 2 4 4—16	—33
R. Ehrhardt	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 3 2 3 4—16	—32
T. J. Stanton	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 3 3 4—16	—31
T. Edwards	3 2 3 4 5—15	3 4 3 2 4—16	—31
V. Sullivan	3 3 4 4 2—16	3 4 4 2 3—17	—33
W. Gorman	3 2 4 3 4—16	3 3 4 3 3—16	—32
E. J. Egan	4 4 3 3 2—16	3 4 3 3 3—16	—32
J. C. Corbett	3 4 0 3 4—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	—30
J. P. Sullivan	3 3 3 3 5—17	4 4 3 3 4—17	—32
S. Murphy	2 4 4 3 2—15	4 3 2 3 3—15	—30
E. Harrison	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 4 4 3 3—18	—37
E. McDonald	4 3 3 3 3—16	0 2 4 4 5—15	—31
M. J. Corbett	3 4 5 4 4—19	3 4 3 5 4—19	—38
H. Wasp	3 3 2 4 3—15	4 4 4 3 3—18	—33
G. Kraft	3 4 3 3 4—17	3 4 3 3 3—16	—33
H. Bender	4 4 4 0 4—16	3 3 2 3 5—16	—32
E. Alexander	3 2 4 3 3—15	3 3 3 4 3—16	—31
D. Thomas	3 4 4 3 4—17	3 4 4 2 3—16	—33
J. McGowan	3 4 2 2 4—15	4 3 4 3 3—17	—32
M. Dunn	4 4 4 3 3—18	3 4 4 3 3—17	—35
D. Glauson	5 3 4 2 3—17	3 4 5 4 0—16	—33
J. Ray	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 4 4 0 3—15	—30
T. Nolan	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 4 4 2 3—16	—31
J. Dix	0 4 3 4 4—15	4 3 3 3 3—16	—31
J. Nixon	4 3 4 5 3—19	3 3 3 3 4—16	—35
D. Greenberg	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 0 4 4 4—15	—32
M. Werner	4 3 3 2 3—15	3 4 2 3 3—15	—30
J. Reilly	4 4 2 3 4—17	0 4 4 3 4—15	—32
C. Lazarus	4 4 3 2 2—15	4 3 4 3 3—17	—32
L. H. Hughes	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 4 2 3 5—17	—33
F. W. Baker	4 4 4 3 3—18	4 3 2 4 3—16	—34
J. F. Baker	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 4 5 0 4—16	—36
J. Cooper	4 4 4 0 3—15	4 4 3 0 5—16	—31
J. McFadden	4 4 4 2 2—17	4 4 4 3 3—19	—36
F. H. Bailey	3 3 3 3 3—15	0 4 4 4 4—16	—31
C. Ackerman	3 4 2 2 3—15	3 3 3 3 5—17	—32
P. H. Hyland	3 3 2 4 3—15	4 4 3 4 3—18	—33
M. Frone	3 3 5 3 3—17	3 4 4 4 3—18	—35
M. O'Keefe	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 3 3 3—16	—31
R. Findley	4 4 3 3 3—17	4 5 4 2 4—19	—36
W. A. Whipple	3 4 4 0 4—15	4 5 0 3 5—17	—32
O. Beier	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 3 5 5—17	—32
C. Cloe	3 4 3 3 2—15	3 3 3 3 5—17	—32
E. Callahan	4 3 3 3 2—15	4 4 4 3 3—18	—33
D. Adams	4 2 3 3 3—15	4 4 4 3 0—15	—30
— Dardingkeller	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 4 4 3 3—18	—37

COMPANY F.

1st Sergt. F. A. Burns	5 4 5 3 4—21	3 4 2 4 3—16	—37
Q. M. Sergt. W. Layer	5 4 4 3 5—21	4 4 5 5 5—23	—44
Sergt. M. J. Ryan	4 5 4 3 5—21	3 4 5 4 4—20	—41
Corp. T. F. Donahue	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 3 4 2 4—16	—35
Corp. C. Hoffman	4 4 0 3 4—16	3 3 3 2 5—16	—32
Corp. J. Reilly	4 3 2 4 3—16	4 3 4 3 3—17	—33
Corp. J. Harney	3 3 3 3 3—15	0 5 4 5 4—18	—33
T. H. Dougherty	3 4 3 4 4—18	4 4 4 5 4—21	—39
W. Klee	4 3 4 0 4—17	3 4 3 3 2—15	—32
C. F. Abele	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 5 5 3 3—19	—39
C. Byrnes	3 2 4 4 3—16	4 2 4 4 3—17	—33
V. Cappa	3 3 3 3 4—16	4 3 4 3 3—17	—33
J. Brand	4 4 4 4 2—18	3 5 5 2 5—20	—38
J. M. Harney	3 4 3 3 3—16	2 4 3 4 4—17	—33
D. Whalen	4 4 3 4 3—18	4 4 3 2 3—16	—34
W. Whalen	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 5 5 3 3—20	—35
E. Jones	2 3 2 2 4—15	3 2 4 3 4—16	—31
J. O'Rourke	2 4 3 3 3—15	4 3 3 4 2—16	—31
A. Miller	4 3 2 3 3—15	3 4 3 4 2—16	—31
G. Glennon	3 4 3 4 4—18	4 4 4 0 4—16	—34
H. M. Schwartz	4 4 5 3 4—20	3 4 5 4 3—19	—39
L. Klemman	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	—31
W. Sparks	3 2 4 3 3—15	2 3 2 4 4—15	—30
H. Schlinger	4 4 4 3 3—19	3 3 3 3 3—15	—34
C. Heintz	0 3 3 5 4—15	4 3 3 3 3—16	—31
H. H. Bernstein	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 4 2 3 4—16	—35
H. Metz	4 4 4 4 2—18	3 3 4 3 3—16	—34
J. Doran	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 3 2 5—19	—34
R. Hanover	3 3 2 4 4—16	3 4 3 0 5—15	—31
R. J. Flynn	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 3 4

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The Sirens.

From no grim ancient headland blossom-crowned,
Seen ever through a fleeting foamy veil,
No lineless sand that girds the bay around
Where the wind's threats and clamors pause and fail,
But from the green trough of the surges, sound
The Sirens' voices in a landward hail,
Far out where wind and wave play lustily,
And draw the hearts of landsmen to the sea.

Of old the Sirens promised peace and rest
To men with many a weary league forlorn,
And cot and vineyard on the land's kind breast
For heaving deck and sail storm-lashed and torn,
For the black barren crag where sea-winds nest
Fair slopes of joyous grass and fields of corn,
Earth's brides and roses in a sheltered vale
For the cold weed and sea-nymphs lank and pale.

But we whom careless fate in life has set
Like ships becalmed beneath a windless sky,
Who, wrapped in irksome ease, still chafe and fret
While void of noble deeds the days go by,
Who hate the listless hours and claim the debt
Life owes to Youth while yet his blood is high—
What promise wedded to what melodies
Hear we to draw our hearts across the seas?

Songs that the shock of meeting waves repeat,
Splash of the spray, hiss of the plunging prow,
Roar of the trade winds going with steady feet,
Glamour of tropic coasts and fields of snow,
And of the line where sky and water meet
Past which lies all the world to see and know—
Through these with smile austere looks Danger's face
Charming our hearts to draw to her embrace.

Lured by the chant, the ancient sailor found
Death waiting on the green melodious shore,
The sweet song swelled to triumph as he drowned,
And the tides roll his bones for evermore.
He knew not; but we know the voices sound
That sing to us, beside Death's very door.
Yet while our blood is young, come Death or no,
The Sirens call and call—and we must go.

—WALTER HOGG in The Cornhill.

President Steyn.

From The Cornhill.

President Steyn himself is a singularly frank, unassuming, straightforward man, a member of one of the English Inns of Court, and married to a wife of half Scotch descent. He had an exceedingly cordial feeling toward individual Englishmen, although he made no concealment of his entire distrust of Great Britain as a Government. The same distrust, indeed, existed among the Dutch all over South Africa.

The war, in fact, has been brewing for years, and is due to faults on both sides—to Boer suspicion, unfriendliness, and distrust, and to our own want of political sympathy and of comprehension of the Boer character. When two strong, proud races clash, war must sooner or later be the result, unless the greatest tact and forbearance be exercised; only it would have been better for our future relations with the Dutch, as well as more consistent with truth, if we could have based our quarrel avowedly upon race antagonism instead of being misled into accusing the Boers of all sorts of barbarities and injuries of which they have assuredly not been guilty.

Anthony Trollope's opinion of them in 1878 is worth quoting, for it is just as true now as it was then. "It has been imagined by some people—I must acknowledge to have received such an impression myself—that the Boer was a European, who had retrograded from civilization and had become savage, barbarous, and unkindly. There can be no greater mistake. The courtesies of life are as dear to him as to any European. The circumstances of his secluded life have made him unprogressive. It may, however, be that the same circumstances have maintained with him that hospitality for strangers, and easy, unobtrusive familiarity of manners, which the contrasts and rapidity of modern life have banished from us in Europe. The Dutch Boer, with all his roughness, is a gentleman from his head to his heels." ("South Africa," Volume II., Page 329.)

The Open Door.

Sir. Charles Dilke in The North American Review.

It ought to be a portion of the policy, if that policy be seriously intended, that the United States should be strongly represented in China. At Peking there must be a Minister of high authority who will take the lead in pressing the enlightened and trading views of our Governments and of the powers who will concur with them, and on the coast a Commodore who will use the naval power of the United States, in conjunction with the British Admiral on the station, in suppressing piracy and lawlessness on the West River, the Yang-tse and other inland waters where British trade and the trade of the United States are, and in an increasing degree will be, done. The United States are now showing their power as a manufacturing and exporting nation to hold their own in markets far more distant from their shores than those of China. Rivals we must be in trade; but we have, both of us, everything to gain by making ours a friendly rivalry, and by co-operating in maintaining order throughout China, and in asking as a return for the regularization of inland duties and for the extension of the imperial customs system to financial matters which are at present outside its control.

Wonderful Memories of the Blind.

From The Woman's Home Companion.

The acuteness of their memories seems to be a compensation for the blind. One of the visitors to the reading-room for the blind in the National Library at Washington expressed a desire to learn to use the typewriter. There was none provided, so Mr. Hutcheson very kindly sent down his own. The girl sat down to the machine, and had explained to her the position of the letters and the keyboard slowly read to her twice. She practiced for a few moments, and then wrote a letter in which there were only three mistakes, a feat which it would be difficult for a seeing person to surpass. One afternoon Mrs. Ward, the Kansas vice-regent of the Mount Vernon Association, read in the Pavilion. While doing so she repeated Iron Quill's well-known verses on Dewey's victory, beginning "Oh, Dewey was the morning." Later in the afternoon one of the blind listeners brought to her a complete copy of all of the verses, which he had remembered from hearing her.

Glasgow Municipal Street Railways.

From Municipal Affairs.

Municipal operation of street railways in Glasgow, as compared with private operation in Glasgow, has improved service, reduced fares, increased wages, shortened hours of labor, developed traffic, paid off part of the capital, kept road in repair, converted a portion to electric traction, and made much larger allowances for depreciation, sinking funds, renewal, and reserve funds. Compared with private management in other cities of Great Britain, Glasgow has improved its service more rapidly, has been as progressive in adopting new inventions, treats its employes with more consideration, pays as high wages as any, and in some cases higher, has developed traffic much more rapidly, has made larger allowances for depreciation, sinking funds, renewals, maintenance charges, &c., and yet furnishes transportation facilities cheaper than in any other British city.

Further, no counterbalancing disadvantages have as yet appeared. Party politics has no recognition in the city departments of Glasgow. The Administration is untainted with bribery, corruption, jobbery, or inefficiency. Employment is permanent during efficient service, and advancement is dependent wholly upon fitness. The employes have not used their power as voters either directly or indirectly to secure positions, to increase wages, to shorten hours, or to retain their positions when incompetent.

The Tramways Department has entirely different objects in view than the private company. "Larger profits," as a motto, has been superseded by "better and cheaper service." Financial considerations have not been lost sight of, but the profits of operation, instead of going into the hands of private individuals, have been used for the general good. In a word, the welfare of the city and its citizens has been made the all-important consideration.

Disraeli and Finance.

From The Saturday Review.

Disraeli is a refutation of the common notion that the genius of the Hebrew is confined to finance. Upon the three occasions when he appeared as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Disraeli's budgets and budget speeches appear to us far abler than the numerous, voluminous and much-vaunted performances of his rival Gladstone in the same capacity. But nobody supposes that a Chancellor of the Exchequer has anything to do with finance, as the word is understood in the city. His figures, are worked up for him by the permanent officials, and his success or failure depends upon his knowledge or ignorance of human nature. In the methods by which large fortunes are gained, Disraeli's interest was that of the satirical novelist.

Of the countless opportunities of making money safely and quietly, which his friendship with the Rothschilds afforded, he disdained to avail himself. But his pecuniary difficulties are usually exaggerated. His father left him £30,000. At the age of thirty-five he married Mrs. Wyndham Lewis and £6,000 a year. Mrs. Brydges Williams sent him a check for £40,000, which, according to Sir William Fraser, he left for several days in an unopened envelope, and after his wife's death he drew when out of office a first-class political pension of £2,000 a year. Besides these sources of income he made a good deal by his books, such sums as £10,000 being mentioned in connection with "Lothair," which was published in 1870, and "Endymion," which appeared shortly before his death. As he had no children, it seems impossible that Disraeli should ever have been really distressed for money. (he had no contest after 1846,) though the gossip was that he backed D'Orsay's bills and suffered in consequence years of annoyance.

Russian Progress.

Rrom The National Geographic Magazine.

What the warrior monk Elias uttered long ago receives confirmation every passing year: "The progress of Russia is mysterious and profound. Before she moves she neither betrays her plan nor hesitates nor boasts, but none can hinder her arriving where she has set her will."

Not long ago I received a letter from a Bulgarian friend, a leading member of the Sobranje, or Bulgarian Chamber of Deputies. He uses these words: "In the near or distant future I see only two prominent nations—the United States in the west, and Russia owning the whole of Asia and exercising a preponderant influence over the European Continent. The whole of the Balkan Peninsula, Asia Minor, Persia, Central Asia are her natural and inevitable inheritance. Above Asia and Europe I see the White Czar of Holy Russia. Your people need have no concern. The interests of Russia and the United States nowhere conflict. Naturally they are friends and allies. Together they are to regenerate the world." Thus the Bulgarian statesman utters his own conviction and the great political credo of the Slav.

The one necessity and the chief ally of Russia is time. How far the peace manifesto of Nicholas II. was prompted by philanthropy or by profound but selfish statecraft it is impossible to know. If philanthropy, that manifesto remains the noblest and most memorable document ever issued by a Christian monarch; if political sagacity, that manifesto is in appreciation of the future the astutest utterance ever made by the occupant of a Russian throne. But it is unbecoming to question the hidden motives of a deed in itself sublime. History will record no more than this: that at the close of a century more crowded with bloodshed and war than any other since time began Russia through the voice of her autocratic Czar put forth a plea to all mankind in favor of universal brotherhood and peace.

Depths of Mines.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The produce of a coal seam 5 feet thick is 6,000 tons per acre, and taking this as an average thickness, the area of coal annually worked amounts to nearly 33,000 acres, or four times the area of the county of London. With this rapid rate of consumption, anxiety as to the duration of the British coal fields is well founded. Professor Hull estimates that the total quantity of coal within a depth of 4,000 feet still remaining is 81,683,000,000 tons. This estimate is reassuring, although it is not in accord with the less optimistic and divergent views on the question expressed by Prof. Stanley Jevons, by the Right Honorable Leonard H. Courtney, by Mr. R. Price-Williams, and by Mr. T. Forster Brown. All these estimates are of slight value, owing to the impossibility of prophesying either the rate of increase in production and consumption, or the limits at which mining may be carried on with profit. Early in the last century a shaft 100 feet in depth was an object of wonder, and a glance over the history of the depths hitherto attained clearly shows the remarkably rapid progress that has been made in this respect. At the present time the greatest depth at which in Great Britain mining operations are carried on has been reached at the Pendleton Colliery, near Manchester, where the deepest workings are nearly 3,500 feet below the surface.

This enormous depth has, however, been exceeded in other countries, notably in the Lake Superior district, where the Red Jacket shaft of the Calumet and Hecla copper mine has now attained the record depth of 4,900 feet; and in Belgium, where a colliery at Mons is 3,937 feet deep. Depths such as these show that the limit of depth of 4,000 feet adopted by Professor Hull and by the Royal Coal Commissioners in 1870, though ridiculed at the time, was well within the bounds of possibility. In view of the marvelous efficiency of modern winding engines, no considerations of a mechanical nature need limit the prospective depths of shafts. By far the most important obstacle to very deep mining is the certain and proportionate increase in temperature according to depth. At the Paruschowitz borehole, in Silesia, the deepest in the world, recently put down by the Prussian Government to a depth of 6,573 feet, this increase of temperature with depth has been found to be 1 degree Fahr. for 62.1 feet. Taking this as a fair average, a coal seam at a depth of 4,000 feet would be, without the cooling action of an artificial ventilating current, 64 degrees warmer than ground near the surface.

Hafiz, the Fortunate.

In Bagdad, by the Eastern gate,
The lounging beggars tell the tale
Of Hafiz Khan, called Fortunate,
Who dwelt afar, in Bosra's vale.

This Hafiz Khan was not a King;
He had no heaps of treasured gold,
Nor yet did swaying camels bring
For him rare silks of price untold.

He had no friend, he had no foe;
He never left his city's gate;
He never loved, 'tis said, and so
They called him Khan the Fortunate.

—CHARLES EDWARD THOMAS in The Smart Set.

Journalism in Japan.

T. J. Nakagawa in The Forum.

There was one feature of Japanese life under the feudal régime which was favorable to the establishment and growth of journalism. Under the rule of the territorial lords, freedom of speech was by no means tyrannically suppressed. As a general rule these nobles were carefully educated from early youth in the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. They were surrounded also by advisers—elders of the house, as they were called—selected from among the ablest and most experienced of their vassals, whose duty it was to advise their masters upon all matters of importance. The system was one calculated to impress upon the nobleman a realization of the responsibilities of his position and a due respect for the opinions of others. The study of the political doctrines inculcated by Confucius and Mencius did much to make him liberal and tolerant; for, although China was in their day, as it is now, an absolute monarchy, the political philosophy of the sages named was not by any means molded in the same cast. On the contrary, their sayings are full of a genuinely democratic spirit. Mencius goes so far as to declare that a dynasty could, and should, continue so long only as its line of action was acceptable to the will of Heaven—that is, to the people. He said that such wise Emperors as Yao and Shun did not disdain the suggestions of peasants.

Now it is a curious fact that while in China the sayings of these ancient philosophers have been studied merely as models of literary style, the tendency in Japan has been toward the practical application of their teachings. Small wonder, therefore, that education based upon such broad and liberal doctrines should have caused Japanese feudal lords not only to concede to their elders and councilors the right freely to express their views, but to encourage the same freedom among vassals generally. Thus in the samurai were fostered a habit of frankness in the enunciation of his views and a feeling of responsibility for the welfare of his master and of his fellows. In the broader field of national affairs, education, training, and usage impressed upon him the duty of redressing the wrongs of the people and of correcting abuses of power; and when journalism was introduced he found in the new vocation a natural and effective instrument of reform. This explains why, at the inception of journalistic enterprise in Japan, the leaders were mostly of the samurai class, and why the profession itself was regarded as a most honorable one.

The Daffodils.

Long, long ago, when this old world was young,
Before first thrushes on first blossoms swung;
While yet Night reigned, in fragrance soft and still,
O'er all the world there crept a subtle thrill;
Strange, steady, strong, it came apace, and Night,
Affrighted, fled before the triumphant Light.
And where the Sun's first kisses touched the hills,
There sprang and grew the golden daffodils.

GLADYS HYATT in Truth.

Through the Fog.

From The Contemporary Review.

"The gun on the castle will pierce the fog better than all the other lights round."

This was the assertion of the lookout man on the coast at Dover one thick night during the late meeting of the British Association. In the experience of the old coast guardsman, who had kept watch on the same guards for many seasons, the flash of the light-loaded evening gun outshone in hazy weather all other lights in the town. He had thought the matter out after his own fashion, and had come to the conclusion that by virtue of the explosion the flash was flung toward the observer and on this account appeared brighter. While he was still speaking, the clock struck, and with service-like precision a dull flare opened out on the heights, fairly eclipsing for the moment any of the gas lamps, either single or massed—for the town was illuminated—that tried to penetrate the neavy night.

Without entering into any consideration of the old seaman's theory, we may state, as an instructive commentary, that where the fog lay thickest the gas flames were utterly quenching the usually dazzling arc lamps of the Electric Light Company, which was in keenest competition that week with the older form of illumination in the town. The same fact has been inferred, if not irresistibly brought home, on occasions of grave moment. When the electric light was first established at Dungeness, the Trinity yacht Galatea went ashore close to the light, those on board being unable to see it. Again, in 1879, the Bast was wrecked close to the powerful electric light at Lizard Point. Again, in 1892, the Elder went ashore within a short distance of the electric light of St. Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight; while the terrible calamity of the Drummond Castle took place in close proximity to the electric light of Ushant, which, according to the evidence of the survivors, could not even be glimpsed.

Unquestionably a true fog is largely impervious to the rays from the more refrangible end of the spectrum, and thus it will often be found in our London streets that the old-fashioned and much abused yellow-burning gas lamps will hang out a warning red beam in a dense gloom through which the actinic rays of the modern electric arc cannot penetrate at all.

The King of Bandits.

From Harper's Weekly.

The death of Bellacoscia ought to revive some lively tales of the Corsican banditti. Bellacoscia was by so far the greatest of Corsican bandits that he divided with Napoleon the affections of all true Corsicans. If one can imagine the famous English outlaw Robin Hood crossed with what Mr. Dooley calls "one of Kentucky's rhapidfirin' citizens," one can get a good idea of the great Corsican's methods and influence. Bellacoscia took to the macchi in '48 because the Mayor of his town declined to furnish a false certificate exempting him from military service. The Mayor paid the usual penalty and Bellacoscia sought retirement in one of the caves of Monte d'Oro. There he accumulated a collection of vendettas which kept him occupied throughout life. The gendarmes were constantly on his track, and every sort of device employed to take or starve him out. Some thirty of his nearest relatives were once arrested on the charge of complicity; it was known that they were supplying him regularly with food. But it was no good; the next of kin took up the pious task. Bellacoscia fared as well as ever, and at the end of three months there was nothing for it but to let the thirty out of prison again.

Advantages of Vivisection.

From "Experiments on Animals," by Stephen Paget.

Up to the time that Sir Charles Bell made his experiments on the nerves of the face it was the common custom of surgeons to divide the facial nerve for the relief of neuralgia, tic-doloreaux, whereas it exercises, and was proved by Sir Charles Bell to exercise, no influence over sensation, and its division consequently for the relief of pain was a useless operation.

So far back as 1500 Frascatorious had said that phthisis (consumption) came by "the giving of the corrupt and noisome humors of the patient into the lungs of a healthy man." Surely, if clinical experience could suffice, men would have made something out of this wisdom of Frascatorius. They made nothing of it; they waited three centuries for Villemin to inoculate the rabbits, and then the thing was done. En voici les preuves.

Thus, within a few years experiments on animals have set the subject of typhoid in a new light. They have given to everybody a new method for the diagnosis of obscure cases. They have illuminated some of the mysteries of immunity; and they have brought about preventive inoculation.

Mounted Riflemen.

From The Contemporary Review.

I have to observe that there has been a tendency of late in England to assume that because the Boers are excellent mounted riflemen therefore the one thing to be done is to change all our army into a set of mounted riflemen. Nothing could well be more fatuous. That certainly is not the lesson of the war. The lesson of the war is that matter is, that it is wise to adapt your method of fighting to the special qualities and conditions of the material with which you have to deal. The Boers are mounted riflemen, if I may venture on the expression, almost from their cradles. In the old days of the Transvaal, just as the training of the Persian was "to speak the truth and to shoot with the long bow," so the training of the young Boer was to read his Bible—which he did in a very peculiar sense, assuming its promises and threats to be addressed exclusively to his own race—to shoot "bock" and to ride his pony, from the time that he was able to lift a rifle and cross a horse. The young Boer used, at least in those days, to be told that he could get no meat until he was able to bring in so many "blesbock" as he was given cartridges, less one, and that unless the facility was acquired within a given time he would, in addition to being deprived of meat, receive a plentiful supper of "shambock." Under those circumstances, with ample game in the country, with wide districts to range over, riding and shooting, all conditions favored the creation of an ideal body of irregular mounted riflemen.

To attempt, in a highly cultivated country like England, to compete in these respects with a force developed by the life of a wild, open, uncivilized land, is simply ridiculous. The circumstances of each nation give facilities for certain forms of strength. The Boer training produces also some great causes of weakness in the organization of armed force. What we have to do is to develop our own strength and our own best resources, and if we do that we shall have very little difficulty in proving that they are stronger than those which are produced by the wild life of the veldt. The Boer is a magnificent individual warrior. It does not follow that he is able to organize an army. He certainly would find it practically impossible, for instance, to organize a highly effective body of manoeuvring cavalry.

Early Morning in Connemara.

From Donahoe's.

The adaptability of those fine, smoothly sanded roads for motoring or cycling is simply ideal. Those perfect roads are ever in perfect order and entirely innocent of loose stone or pebbles, a condition due to an absorbent sub-soil, coupled with a sufficiency of good clayless sand and a lack of traffic.

There is at once a solemnity, a grandeur, and a romantic freedom in careering over this vast semi-untenanted waste; the numberless lakes, mountain peaks, streams, glens, and chasms constitute it a delightfully enjoyable touring arena. At early morning when a fiery sun lights up the glittering dew-bediamonded landscape, the spell of a delicious quiet reigns paramount; it is fascinating beyond measure, away from the busy haunts of men, to wheel along some precipitous mountain ridge overhanging the sea, beneath. In such moments one extends his limbs, or expands his chest, inhaling big draughts of Heaven's glorious oxygen, and asks, is this sweet, undreamed-of sensation reality, or is it only some transitory day dream. Yes, one then keenly appreciates Adam Lindsay Gordon, in:

On the tall cliff rugged and gray,
With the surf at my feet,
And between my teeth
The stem of the soothing clay.

Aesthetic Perceptions in Cats and Dogs.

From The Spectator.

With regard to color, both cats and dogs appear to have little aesthetic perception. We have heard of a dog appearing to prefer scarlet to blue, but it is difficult to eliminate the effect of association in dealing with a single instance. Cats, however, seem to show a definite aesthetic perception of texture—aesthetic, for it is not ordinary bodily comfort which rules. They may like to sleep on velvet, but they revel, waking, in the feeling of crackling paper, or texture of stiff silks, and there is a well-authenticated story of a cat which goes into the garden to lick the under sides of foxglove leaves, and cannot be kept from trying with his tongue the texture of flannelette. But the keenest aesthetic pleasure for a cat lies in the region of smell. The dog uses smell merely as a medium of information, but the cat revels in it. She will linger near a tree trunk, smelling each separate aromatic leaf, for the pure pleasure of it, not like a dog, to trace friend, foe, or prey. If the window of a close room is opened the cat leans out, smelling the air; new dresses are smelled, partly, perhaps, for future recognition, but also apparently for pleasure. A strong smell, above all a spirituous smell, is not only disagreeable but absolutely painful. Lavender water may please a tiger, but it will put a cat to flight.

The Irish Judge.

From Leisure Moments.

A well-known Irish judge in the Insolvent Court once detected a witness kissing his thumb instead of the Book in taking the oath, and in rebuking him, sternly said: "You may think to deceive God, Sir, but you won't deceive me."

A Jeroboam.

From Cassell's Magazine.

A jeroboam is reputed to be the largest wine bottle known. It resembles an ordinary champage bottle very much magnified, but it is now rarely seen, for merchants like them not—they are too risky. A breakage or a crack in the cork would mean eight times the loss of an ordinary bottle. Some unknown wit in past years dubbed such large bottles jeroboams from the name of the Hebrew king who made israel to sin. There was so much wine in the big bottle that they caused people to be drunken, for a bottle once opened could not be closed, and the name has stuck, though the bottle has almost gone. Magnums may be more frequently seen. They are equal to two ordinary bottles and command the price of two, and are used for fine clarets, champagnes, and hochs. Double magnums, again, contain as much as four ordinary bottles. But the tendency is to avoid altogether the use of large bottles, and to keep the ordinary sizes, six of which contain a gallon—i.e. about twenty-six and a half fluid ounces each. With some wines, bottled abroad, the tendency is to use smaller bottles still. The worthy householder, therefore, who thinks he has purchased certain light foreign wines very cheaply would probably find, if he were to measure the quantity, that he has really paid a high price.

One sound reason for the rare jeroboam and the little seen double magnum is that good wine matures best in big bottles. Nevertheless, we can imagine that in former days a sparkling dinner table might be furnished forth with the huge bottles to give promise of plenteous drinking as well as of well-matured wine.

The Expenses of Shooting in Scotland.

From Chambers's Journal.

As to the sums spent on shooting in Scotland so large is the total that it is a difficult matter to arrive even at an approximate estimate. In Perthshire alone there are 465 shootings, of which about four-fifths are let to tenants and bring in about £150,000 a year, or an average of £400 a year, which seems about a fair estimate if it be borne in mind that this is an expensive county, and that 50, of its best shootings fetch £35,000, or an average of £700 a year! In the whole of Scotland there are about 4,000 shootings, and as each of them must at least employ one keeper and one gillie during the shooting season, some estimate may be formed of the money expended in wages and the number of people employed.

In the deer forests and on the larger shootings there will often be from four to six men permanently engaged, and from six to eight others working for the shooting season only. In a well-known forest where I once spent many pleasant days there were three foresters, three gillies, and three ponymen out each day; on the grouse ground there were three keepers, with three underkeepers, a kennel man, and two carriers going to and from the nearest railway station—a total of eighteen men and five horses, not to mention the ponies kept for riding into the forest and those kept to carry grouse panniers. On this property three rifles could stalk each day, while three other parties of two each could shoot grouse, or the six could combine for driving.

Lost His Thumb.

From "Hurrah for the Life of a Sailor," Vice Admiral Sir William Kennedy.

"I have reason to remember our visit to the Andamans, for I lost the top of my thumb there, bitten off by a parrotfish. The brute came to the surface after some torpedo experiments, shamming death. I incautiously put my thumb in his mouth, when the creature's jaws shut with a horrid snap, taking off the flesh of my thumb to the bone. Our surgeon dressed the wound. * * * My coxswain picked up the portion of the thumb, and, following me down into the cabin, asked what he should do with it. I told him to give it to a panther cub we had on board."

New Life.

When all the budded briers break
To leaf along the thrilling hedge,
When all the frolic catkins wake
As south winds stir the sleeping sedge,
When mated birds in chorus sing,
And silver bells in chorus ring,
Oh, then, with quickened hearts we say,
"In love, our Lord arose to-day."

When gardens blow to first faint flower,
And orchards blush like brides in May,
When the rathe sun, in waxing power,
Repaints a world all golden-gay,
Then as the bells in chorus ring,
All hail to Easter! Hail to Spring!
Lift up the soul to light and pray;
"Dear Lord, abide with us this day."

—MARTHA McCULLOCH-WILLIAMS in Harper's Bazar.

Arabia Infelix.

From "Southern Arabia," by Theodore Bent and Mrs. Bent.

"Words cannot express the desolate aspect of this vast tableland, Akaba, or the 'going-up,' as the Arabs call it. It is perfectly level, and strewn with black lumps of basalt, looking as though a gigantic coal scuttle had been upset. Occasionally there rises up above the plain a flat-topped mound or ridge, some eighty feet high, the last remnant of a higher level which is now disappearing. There is no sign of habitation. Only here and there are a few tanks, dug to collect the rain water, if any falls. These are protected or indicated by a pair of walls built opposite one another, and banked up on the outer side with earth and stones, like shooting butts. The Akaba is exclusively Bedou property, and wherever a little herbage is to be found, there the nomads drive their flocks and young camels. Of the frankincense which once flourished over all this vast area we saw only one specimen on the highland itself, though it is still found in the more sheltered gullies, and further east, in the Mahri country, there is, I understand, a considerable quantity left. We were often given lumps of gum arabic, and myrrh is still found plentifully; it is tapped for its odoriferous sap.

Put Not Your Trust in Elephants.

From The Spectator.

By long familiarity and constant control the men gradually forget that the elephant has a will of its own, and that it has both memory and a power of resentment. They also seem to lose all consciousness of the enormous strength of the beast they manage. Many of the men come to regard them as being as much under control as a traction engine, which only needs the turning on or off of taps to make it advance or recede. As a rule, their only instrument of discipline is a whip, but with this and plenty of shouting and scolding they can "get on the nerves" of an elephant very effectually. In a circus, and it is always in circuses and traveling menageries that these accidents occur, the men who attend the elephants often ride them in performances, and make them perform tricks. A good deal of hurry, some roughness, and occasional punishment are inevitable in these performances, all of which the animal carefully remembers.

One day it has a fit of temper, or turns sulky—they will sulk for hours—and then the keeper is attacked. Circus elephants have also a trick of killing people "accidentally." By a movement backward, or to one side, they will quietly jam a man up against the wall of a stable or a shed. One of the elephants at Olympia did this some years ago, and the first keeper killed by "Charlie" met his fate in this way. It should also be remembered that the elephant is one of the most nervous of all beasts, that one at the Zoo died of sheer fright caused by a thunderstorm, and that a highly nervous temperament of this kind may easily be worked into a frenzy by excitement following ill-treatment. But this is not the fault of elephant temper.

Delia Leaves the Store.

Delia's lift the shtore, me frin'nd, so shtop and shake me hand;
I'm the gladdest man, bedad, that's livin' in the land!
Betther news, it seems to me, was never told before,
Delia's lift the shtore,
Delia won't be workun anny more.

Delia liked her place, you know, and thought of naught but that;
So, whin I would shpake to her of marriage and a flat
She would say, as if she'd niver heard the like before,
"What! and lave the shtore?
What! and not be workun anny more!"

Many times I asked her, and got the same reply;
So I thought it over, and I told mesilf, says I:
"She has quite decided, as I should have seen before,
Not to lave the shtore,
Well, thin, I won't ask her anny more,"

Weeks and months I niver saw her; thin one plisant day,
Goin' home at six o'clock, she joined me by the way.
Faith, we fell to talkin' just as aisy as before.
Thinks I: "Dom that shtore!
Dom it! but I hate it more and more!"

Then all of a suddint as we raiched the place to part,
Delia whispered softly, wid a shmile that hit me hairt:
"Thomas, I must tell you somethin'—I forgot before:
Tom, I've lift the shtore;
Tommy, I ain't workun anny more!"

Well, thin, you'll belave me, it was very aisy fixed.
Sure the bans are published, and the weddin's Sunday nixt.
There's me hand; now shake it as you niver shook before,
Delia's lift the shtore!
Delia won't be workin' anny more!

—H. A. CROWELL in Puck.

The Religion of Sovereigns.

From The Spectator.

Kings are rarely pious, though they are still more rarely unbelievers. There have been plenty of bad men upon European thrones, and the lives of few Kings will bear study through an ethical microscope, but we can recall only one, King Frederick the Great of Prussia, who was a scoffing unbeliever. He even sneered at the British Ambassador for saying that he would do something or other by "the help of God," and asked, with his nose in the air, whether the English counted God among their allies. "Yes, your Majesty," was the crushing reply, "and the only ally who asks no subsidy from us." The temper displayed in Frederick's jest is, however, most unusual among sovereigns, and though when they write stories they are often accused of hypocrisy for publicly professing their belief that God rules all, it is more probable in spite of their usual conduct, that the profession has been sincere.

Many sinners believe, and sovereigns, who perceive so plainly the complexity of human affairs, and the powerlessness even of the greatest to control events, must feel more than any men the necessity for aid and guidance from some power higher than themselves. Who else is to give success to plans which are so large that foresight fails, and orders must constantly be given the future effect of which it is impossible to know? It is certain, at all events, that they all say so, and we see no reason for supposing that they are all liars, or are only going through a form. On the contrary, the loneliness of sovereigns, who all, however much advised, think that they govern, their consciousness of a separate position, and their belief that when all is said they must bear rule by some special permission, and therefore must have some peculiar relation to the Most High, all tend to make them at least strongly convinced theists.

The People That Make a Western Mining Town.

From Scribner's.

With all the juggler-growths and magical buddings and burgeonings in this latest forcing-house of fortune, one looks confidently for some typical effect in humanity. It is inevitable that an environment so strikingly original should stamp its impress upon the indweller, and the result is a type peculiar to the gold field; a type in which the brain-courage of the schools and of the battle-ground of the market-place is fairly crossed with the body-fitness of the pioneer. In the gnome-masters, and in their masters, the men of affairs, the type is well defined. You recognize it in passing and instinctively lift your hat. For it is the apotheosis of all that is strongest and most undaunted, and perhaps all that is least malleable and most self-assertive, in our composite nationality. If it be not a survival of the fittest, it is at least an ingathering of the best-equipped.

At a dinner given by the alumni of one of the older universities a short time since, there were sixty covers laid, and no empty chairs. If the alumni of all the colleges represented in the six-mile by ten district could have been guests at this dinner, it is conceivable that not all the inn-tables of the town could have seated them.

An Eclipse of the Sun Comes from the West.

From The New Lippincott.

Move eastward, happy earth, and leave
Yon orange sunset waning slow:
From fringes of the faded eve,
O happy planet, eastward go.

The eastward motion of the earth it is which gives an apparent westward progress to the sun. When we are on a moving train, going eastward, all the trees and fixed objects seem to fly westward as we pass them. The moon moves eastward with the earth, but the shadow of the moving moon, cast on the moving earth, traverses the earth's surface from west to east, and so an eclipse of the sun by the moon will be visible earlier in the west than the east. We, north of the equinoctial must view—mentally, at least—celestial objects with our faces southward. Locating in this way the sun, moon, and earth, and remembering the direction of the real motion of the two planets, we shall see that a solar eclipse must be first visible in or proceed from the west and a lunar one from the east.

Tampering with the Hot Cross Bun.

From Notes and Queries.

On the last Good Friday of the nineteenth century may I make note of the tampering with the "hot cross bun" which, where practiced, despoils this thoroughly English cake of its characteristic qualities? Fifty years ago the traditional bun was a spiced bun—the spice recalling to the few who cared about its religious suggestiveness the embalming of our Lord—marked with a slight cross, and not with deep indentures, made, for the convenience of division, after the manner of the one, a modern innovation, southward. Being a Lenten bun, it was innocent of currants; indeed, currants in a "cross bun" would have been as great a surprise to me as, had I been a Hebrew boy, would have been their appearance in a Passover cake.

Somewhere between this and the forties bakers (London bakers, at least,) began to supply the currant variety; and gradually spice came to be regarded as a non-essential ingredient—that spice which gave a peculiar, semi-sacred savor to the carefully preserved bun, the gratings of which were held to be a "sov-ran cure" for internal aches. The vulgarised cross bun differs as little from the everyday article that it is not infrequently buttered, à la teacake! I do not know whether the decadence is widespread, but that the currant, spiceless bun—which is no "cross bun"—is, in Greater London, fast supplanting the well-comed friend of our childhood that brought with it a Good Friday atmosphere I am well assured.

Horse or Beef.

From the Diary of Dr. Oliver Ashe.

The first day horse was served out at Kimberley, some of it was cooked for the officers' mess at the mounted camp. At the table Peakman said: "Gentlemen, I am sorry to say that we were unable to get all our ration in beef to-day, and had to take part of it in horseflesh. This which I am carving is beef; the horse is at the other end, and any one who prefers it can help himself. Nobody did prefer it, and so they all ate beef and made a good dinner. When they had finished, Peakman suddenly exclaimed: "By Jove! gentlemen, I find I have made a mistake in the joints; this is the horseflesh, and the other is beef." It was just a dodge of his to get them started on the horseflesh.

A Question of Babies.

From The National Review.

Since 1871 the population of the German Empire has increased from 40,000,000 to nearly 56,000,000, which is about 15,000,000 more than the United Kingdom and 17,000,000 more than France. Emigration has now sunk to insignificant proportions, and the annual excess of births over deaths in Germany is 850,000, as against 450,000 in the United Kingdom, and only 35,000 in France. This stupendous contrast between the fecundity of Germany and France affords the clue to that change of French foreign and military policy to which we have constantly called attention. It is essentially a question of babies—one French baby cannot be expected to fight twenty-four German babies, of whom all the males become soldiers. It is safer, therefore, to challenge twelve British babies, of whom hardly any become soldiers.

London Bakers. 1310.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

In 1310 we find the following Bow bakereases accused of selling halfpenny loaves deficient in weight; Sarra Foting, Christina Terrice, Godiyeva Foting, Matilda de Bolingtone, Christina Prichet, Isabella Sperling, Alice Pegges, Johanna de Cauntebrigge, and Isabella Pouveste. One wonders why the husbands were not summoned. In a similar case, in 1316, when Agnes Foting's bread was seized, it was "adjudged that her bread should be forfeited and given to the prisoners in Neugate, because her husband did not come to avow [own] the bread." Are we to assume that in the absence of the husbands the bread was merely forfeited without the infliction of a fine?

An indication of the importance of the breadmaking business is also found in an enactment of the reign of Henry III., to the effect that every cart of Bremble [Bromley-by-Bow] or Stevenethe [Stepney] that comes into the city with bread shall pay each day one halfpenny."

The Art of Chinese Porcelains.

From The Art Amateur.

It is only the bright side of life that is represented on Chinese porcelains. John Chinaman's existence as depicted by himself on these fragile monuments appears to be all play and no work. There are pleasure pavilions where Emperors come to see pretty ladies boating among lotus blooms, wedding processions proceeding from house to house, with tom-toms and banners, feasts, and sacrifices, jousts and tournaments. Scholars are inditing poetry or playing chess; lovers are strolling by moonlight. Or, voyaging up the Yangtse or the Hwang River, in a boat of coral or of curled lotus leaf, a fairy princess goes to pay her respects to the Queen of the Genii on her birthday. Between rocks of cobalt blue, the round, red sun sinks to rest behind the mountains of the western Paradise; and Hang-tseang-tse plays his flute, and the stork of longevity and the bats of happiness accompany the pair on their journey. Pieces so decorated were intended to serve for birthday presents, and the picture conveyed the donor's wish that the friend to whom he sent it might enjoy many returns of the day.

The Duke of Argyll.

From The London Truth.

One of the Duke of Argyll's strictest rules was that no needy person was on any account to be turned away from Inverary Castle without relief. Another was a peremptory order against disturbing the wild birds in the extensive woodlands in and around the castle demesne. The Duke also never by any chance changed his servants, and a settlement on his establishment was a settlement for life. The estimation in which the Duke was held in the west of Scotland may be judged from the remark of an Argyllshire farmer when he heard of the engagement of Princess Louise and Lord Lorne: "Eh, mon, and a proud day it will be for Queen Victoria when her daughter marries the eldest son of MacCullum More." The late Lord Herschell told a capital story of an innkeeper on the West Coast, who, when discussing MacCullum More, observed: "Weel, ye see, the Duke is in a vera deefficult position; his pride o' birth prevents his associating with cordiality among men of his ain intellect, and his pride o' intellect equally keeps him from associating pleasantly with men o' his ain birth."

Edible Seaweed.

From Good Words.

The uses to which algin can be put are varied. It can be used for sizing fabrics, and as a mordant in dyeing it has been authoritatively stated that it possesses very valuable properties. In these directions, more than in any other, a great commercial future is predicted for it. Perhaps its most interesting use to the general public consists in its value as an article of food. Everybody knows that seaweed in various forms is at the present day largely used for this purpose.

Green and pink laver are sometimes used in soups, and murlins are eaten in Ireland. In Wales seaweed fried in oil is a common article of diet, while in London it finds its way to some tables boiled like greens. Dulse is a species of ware which, even in its raw state, is far from being unpalatable; the opinion is held in some Highland

BARNYARD IN MIDSTREAM

Engineer's Queer Colony Under a Harlem River Bridge.

FOWLS, RABBITS, CATS, TURTLE

How a Pier Guard Became a Kitchen Garden, and Then a Paradise for Many Pets.

In a shell found on a mountain
May be heard the song of the sea.

And so it is with dwellers here and there in a crowded city whose inborn love of the woods and fields finds expression in little flower gardens blossoming on the tops of dusty tenements or perched here and there on fire escapes and in other astonishing places, but a full-fledged poultry and rabbit farm flourishing on a bridge pier is probably a sight enjoyed only by people who have occasion to cross the New Macomb's Dam bridge at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue.

There is almost a constant rumble of traffic over this huge iron structure throughout the day. At intervals the great iron mass, with a hissing and splutter of steam and the rumble of machinery out under its centre, swings around, and shrieking tug boats and other craft pass up or down the Harlem River.

There is not much suggestion of the quiet country life about it until one looks down on the big guard pier in the middle of the stream. This pier is 80 feet wide and extends up and down the river 480 feet. It is built of loose stone confined by heavy planking up to within a few feet of the top, where it is filled in with the dirt and sweepings from the bridge. Within its confines near either end are left big bottomless pools, in which to dump the ashes from the boilers operating the draw.

A NOISY COLONY.

Within the last year or two many a pedestrian has stopped on the bridge above, and looking down on this long strip of unlikely brown earth and stone has been lost in contemplation of the busy little farm colony flourishing upon it. Attention is usually called to this strangely framed pastoral scene by the lusty crowing of cocks and the cackle of hens, for these are the noisiest members of the semi-marine family.

There are light and dark brahmas and trim little bantams. A couple of cats wander about over the little farm and sun themselves out on the string pieces near the jumping-off places, while scurrying here and there all over the rather limited neighborhood in blissful ignorance of the fact that the world is any larger are many scores of rabbits. The surface of the farm shows frequently the mouths of small caverns where they have burrowed down to where they must have been surprised to bring up against solid rock so soon. A big brown turtle, a relic of the Jersey mudbanks, basks in the sunshine in sight of nice, luscious Harlem mud, but not in it, as the little farm, although surrounded by water is decidedly "upland."

The founder and patriarch of this queer little family is Walter Carter, one of the three engineers in charge of the bridge. These three men each had a shift of bridge attendants, and are on duty eight hours each. The attendants have a pleasant time of it up on the bridge proper, where they can see and mingle with the life and bustle of bridge traffic, but the engineers are far below in the engine rooms out under the big draw and at time when there are no craft passing it is a bit lonely. Besides there are times between 6 and 10 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., for instance, when by order of the Secrary of War, the bridge may not be drawn for the passage of any except city, State, or Government craft, and there is little for the engineer to do.

The other two engineers, who were born in the city, pass the time up on the bridge or in reading the papers, but Carter who has worked most of his life among wheels and grease and steam has never eradicated an instinct bequeathed to him from his forefathers who lived far away in the interior on farms. Having no other piece of land ready at hand to gratify this instinct when he took this job several years ago, he seized upon the guard pier for his purposes. During leisure hours he left his throttles and levers and valves and descending onto the pier took up the hoe. For a season the grim rock-lined pier blossomed with rows of vegetable plants and it was not long before there was a first class crop of garden truck on hand.

TURNED INTO A BARNYARD.

Carter's garden, inaccessible to the general public, however, excited the greed and cupidity of some of the bridge sweepers, and as Carter is on duty only eight hours of the twenty-four, the garden in the long run did not sufficiently recompense its owner, and he turned his land site into a sort of barnyard, and such it has remained ever since.

A strange thing about it is that Carter does not live anywhere near the bridge, where there is comparatively open space, trees, and other living things in green, but instead has his residence far down town in a flat in a solid mass of houses on a busy, dusty street.

He was found there yesterday, and told of his experiences on "Carter's Farm." He didn't seem to attach much importance to it, and appeared to look upon it as a failure more or less.

"The rabbits you see there now," he said, "number altogether about 175. Two years ago Col. F. A. Shilling, who is connected with the Botanical Gardens, gave me a pair of rabbits which the Board of Health wouldn't allow him to keep. I already had one angora rabbit which a downtown saloonkeeper had given me, and I turned them loose on the pier. I don't know how many hundred rabbits have sprung from that family. The pair that Col. Shilling gave me were of the Belgian breed, and this accounts for the extraordinary size of the animals you see on the pier now. A Belgian rabbit is brown and black, and a full-grown one will weigh as much as 18 pounds. Those that eat them say their flesh is far better than that of the ordinary rabbits, being very much like turkey. I don't eat rabbits myself."

"Why?" was asked.

"We-el, I dunno. Little too much like cats, I guess."

"Then why do you raise so many?"

"Just for the fun of seeing 'em grow and enjoy themselves, and to give away. I guess I have given away twice as many in the last year or two as I have now. The driver of every grocery wagon, baker's wagon, and garbage cart that passes over the bridge takes a personal interest in the rabbits below on the pier, having in mind a nice rabbit stew once in a while. We work on the principle of helping one another. The grocery man and bakers toss stale bread and green things down as they cross the bridge and the garbage men pick out all sorts of likely scraps which also go overboard on my farm. Then when they feel like having a rabbit for dinner they come hinting around to me and I give them one with pleasure. If I didn't do this the rabbits would be crowding each other off the pier in a little while. You see, rabbits breed eleven times a year, and there are an average of eight in a litter. Now take two the first year, there would be fifty-six at least the second, then—"

Here the grizzled engineer scratched his head and gave it up.

TROUBLES OF THE CHICKENS.

"My chickens don't do very well. They thrive all right, but there is a large colony of colored people living along Eighth Avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and my poultry was just too fat to live. I got a bulldog and tied him up on the pier to scare off those chicken fanciers, but the dog got loose one night and killed about twenty rabbits. My original chickens I picked up as gifts from various friends, and at one time I had as many as 200. There are very few of them left. They have too many enemies.

"An army of rats got on to the pier somehow, and these played havoc with the chickens for a time. Contrary to general belief, however, a rabbit will tackle a rat any time, and get the best of it, too. I finally got two cats and turned them loose on the pier after teaching them that rabbit meat wasn't good for 'em. They soon drove the rats away. Then I discovered that the poultry had another enemy which the ordinary person would scarcely expect to find on a river right in the heart of the city. These were minks. They came on the pier at night, and ate the eggs and young chickens. There didn't seem to be more than two of these marauders; one of them I caught in a steel trap and the other I killed by a lucky throw with a piece of coal.

"I had seventy-five fine Peking ducks running loose last Fall, all raised from a pair given me by a conductor on the Harlem Road. But ducks are about as tempting as chickens, and I gave them away or ate them.

"Guinea pigs do very well on my little bit of ground, and I raised six or eight there. I don't happen to have any now, but I think I'll take it up again pretty soon. I've had great success with pigeons, and I guess I have about 600 now. The cornice up under the footwalk of the bridge furnishes a natural cote, and no one can get at them.

"No, I never made a dollar out of my little farm life on the pier. Never expect to. I just like to watch their habits. It takes a fellow's mind off his work when he don't happen to be working, and makes the time pass."

THE EDITOR AND HIS GHOST.

The Man Whose Obituary He Published Rescued Him.

Some few weeks ago there appeared in one of the country newspapers of Westchester County an obituary, in which the editor announced with the usual eulogies the death, under the knife of the surgeons, of James Hogg, the well-known landscape gardener, &c.

Mr. Hogg had been suffering with cancer of the stomach, and it had become necessary to perform an operation, of which the surgeons predicted only one result—death. Acquainted with this fact, the editor wrote, set up, and printed the aforesaid obituary on the day for which the operation had been set, and which happened to be the day on the evening of which the paper made its weekly appearance.

Being a slow reader, it took one of the good village folks nearly a week before he realized that "Jim" Hogg was dead, and then, with a reminiscent "lucky Jim," he sent the paper to the hospital, where Mr. Hogg was supposed to have breathed his last, marking the obituary with a pencil in order to call attention to it, for the special cheer and edification of the other sick folks in the hospital, who might have known James Hogg.

Fortunately for himself, Mr. Hogg was of tough fibre, and, although the surgeons did their best, he refused to die, but mended rapidly. When the marked paper came to the hospital he was the first to get it. His death notice was the last thing he read. It moved him very much, for it was really very beautiful in style. Hogg, however, being a Scotchman, cut it out without any undignified exhibition of feeling, and asked the nurse to paste it in his hat for future reference.

The matter was forgotten by the time Hogg left the hospital and went back to his place, but as he never showed himself in the village, his recovery was not generally known. Certain it is that the news never reached the ears of the author of the beautiful obituary.

Tired with his manifold duties, the Westchester editor last Saturday night, feeling hot and thirsty, stopped in at several of the village barrooms to gather news for the next week's number.

It was quite late, almost 9 o'clock, when he finally started for home. The moon shone on the road, but its light was uncertain, and the ditches on either side had a peculiar tendency to come together in the centre of the road, so that he had great difficulty in keeping out of them.

With some exertion he climbed a hill, and soon found himself attempting to cross a plank over a brook. He declares now that the plank slipped, but it is rumored he imagined himself to be "Jim" Corbett and tried to side step from under a phantom of one of Jeffries's vicious blows. There is, however, no doubt that he fell in the brook, and, as he dislikes the taste of water which is not burned, he cried for help.

Answering these appeals, a man came running across the misty meadows and pulled the poor editor out of the brook, and with a vigorous application of first aid to the drowned, finally got him to open his eyes. The moonlight fell full on the face of the rescuer and his light crash suit, and revealed to the slightly dazed and dripping editor the still somewhat pale features of one who, to his best belief, had long been moldering in the graveyard.

Then there broke on the still night a cry so terrible that it frightened the mosquitoes in neighboring swamps. With one bound the man leaped to his feet, and before his rescuer could recover from his surprise the editor had dashed down the road and disappeared in the darkness. "James Hogg shouted after him a "Hoot, mon, dinna ye ken me?" But there came no answer, except the sound of retreating footsteps.

The next number of the paper is awaited with interest by the few who have been initiated into the real cause of the cold which has troubled the editor for the last few days.

THE FOUR CORNERS HUSSARS.

Chief Devery and His Troopers Are Training for the Police Parade.

Almost any morning during the past two weeks, between 7 and 9:30 o'clock, residents in the neighborhood of Central Park may have heard strange rumbling noises and felt the earth tremble. If these brought fears of an earthquake or the thought that the elephant "Tom" had broken his chains and gone on a tour of destruction, the surmise was incorrect. The explanation is simply this: "The Four Corners Hussars" are drilling for the police parade, which takes place June 1.

There are only five of the troopers, Chief Devery, Inspector Kane, Inspector Cross, Deputy Chief Cortright, and Capt. England. Deputy Chief McLaughlin thought he was a member of the troop, but found himself disqualified on account of his weight, or rather on account of his lack of weight. This body of Horse, which was only recently formed, is sometimes termed "The Heavies." Numerically it is small, but in avoirdupois it is great.

For days succeeding the parade of past years the Police Department was usually compelled to do without some of its shining lights. These were daring individuals who, though they had not been astride a horse since the year before, would on the day of the parade gayly mount and ride forth before the wondering throng. But, though sweet were the plaudits of the multitude, the memory of them was not balm for all ills, and so it would happen that when the excitement of the day was past the gay cavaliers would go home, and, like the dog "Entmologist" of which Bill Nye so feelingly wrote, would "regret it all."

It was to prevent a repetition of the painful experiences of former years that "The Four Corners Hussars" were formed. The troop, individually and collectively, is very secretive in all its movements. At first the members would not even drill before one another, and, although this excessive shyness has to some extent been overcome, the utmost vigilance is still exercised to shield them from public view, and if a vulgar outsider chance upon them he had better not make his presence known, lest vengeance swift and sure be meted out.

Despite all precautions, however, some facts and rumors in regard to the troop have crept out. One strange fact is that the troopers, when starting out of a morning for their ride, instead of leaving from the menagerie, as would naturally be expected, always issued from the sheep fold. This may be because the Police Department steeds, which they bestride, are stabled there, or for some other reason. The choice of the exercise ground has so far been left wholly to the horses and likewise the gaits at which they go.

"The Four Corners Hussars" have learned through sad experience that trooping like almost everything else in life has its ups and downs, principally downs. The command is usually "go as you please," with the tacit understanding that the one word "Charge!" shall never be used.

The horses which the "heavies" ride are exceptionally fine mounts, several of them being blue-ribbon winners. Chief Devery's favorite is a bay gelding that carried off a blue ribbon at Madison Square Garden last Fall. This horse was formerly the mount of Sergt. Corbett of the Park police, and was then known as Bullett. Chief Devery, however, is said to have renamed him The Doctor. Be this as it may, the horse is said to have manifested a marked aversion to the Chief at first, and would become enraged when he came near. By some occult means the Chief is said to have overcome the animal's antipathy, and it now seems much more kindly disposed toward him than his friends. Two other horses used in the troop, which occasionally have vicious spells, are said to be named Naughty Anthony and Chestnut Burr.

It is whispered that "The Four Corners Hussars" may e'er long entertain their friends with a literary tea, at which Inspector Kane will read an instructive and fascinating paper on "What Makes the Horse Trot," this to be followed by a poem, composed and recited by Chief Devery, entitled "How I Tamed The Doctor," and the programme to conclude with a song by Inspector Cross, "Witch Hazel, I Love Thee."

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

A Total Eclipse of Past Achievements.

That indescribable impulse which gave the Sun, the Earth, the Moon theirshove, is in the very nature of things. A force that, when as regularly and unfailingly applied, will meet every exigency of a great business.

It's the new achievements of this store that come as regularly and as mathematically certain as the daily movements of the planets. And so, just as surely, will you find that the plenitude of this store's resources will have totally eclipsed the attainments of yesterday by the betterments of to-morrow.

Witchery in Women's Shirt Waists.

Best Price Opportunities Ever Given.

There can be nothing imagined cooler, more comfortable and becoming than these charming new waists just to hand, the newest conceits in shirt waist witchery of all kinds of materials. Then there are so many different kinds, you are sure to be exclusive in your selection.

AT 29c. INSTEAD OF 49c.—Good Percale Waists in neat stripes and checks, all felled seams, detachable new collar.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 79c. AND 98c.—Percale and fancy Lawn Waists in neat new patterns, some with pleats in front, of the well-known Unique make; also in this lot excellent values in the Crown make, assorted styles; never sold less than 98c.—all at 49c.

AT 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.10 AND $1.25—Fancy Percale Waists in pretty patterns, trimmed with embroidered inserting on yoke; in this lot some excellent values in Derby Waists never sold less than $1.25—all at 79c.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59—Fancy Lawns and fine Percale Waists in a variety of styles; Unique and Crown Derby Waists in this lot; some pretty Waists trimmed with 4 rows of insertings.

Finer lots at $1.45, $1.98, $2.59 to $10.50.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.69—The well-known Essanelle Waists in fine Percale navy striped effects, and imported Dimities in lavender, blue and pink, best style, made with white duck collar, tie to match, soft cuffs.

AT 98c. AND $1.25 INSTEAD OF $1.45 TO $1.98—An assorted lot of fine white Lawn Waists, some with 4 rows of fine inserting, others all-over embroidered. Large variety of fine white waists in the Geisha, Opera, Derby and Renown makes, $1.45, $1.98, $2.98 to $16.50.

AT 49c., REGULAR 79c.—Misses' and Children's Percale Waists in neat patterns, 8 to 14 years. In finer qualities 98c., $1.45, $1.98; in white lawn, tucked and embroidered, 98c. and $1.45.

The Silk.

AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $4.48—Fine Japanese Silk Waists in solid black and white, the body entirely of fine tucking, sleeves partly tucked, unlined.

AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $5.00 AND $5.50 — 250 assorted Taffeta Silk Waists in black, cerise, lavender, helio, turquoise and pink, fancy stitching back and front, dress sleeves.

AT $4.98 INSTEAD OF $6.50 TO $7.98 — 200 assorted Taffeta Silk Waists in a variety of styles, black and colors in this lot; some fine Persian effects and satin foulard polka dots; never sold less than $7.98.

Best Muslin Undergarments.

2d Week of Our Great May Sale.

A lot more new things have elbowed their way into the store for to-morrow to add to the large preparations already made. We've never had a better May showing of these high class garments just in the needed time to supplement your wardrobe before going away for the summer. The prices are remarkably low, in fact, much under the prices such goods can be duplicated. We enumerate a few of the items:

Nainsook Corset Covers, French shape, edge with lace, 49c., regular 79c.

In finer grades Cambric and Nainsook, 79c., 98c. and $1.59.

Muslin Drawers, tucked and embroidered ruffle, 49c., regular 69c.

Fine Cambric Drawers, elaborately trimmed with lace, 79c. and 98c., regular $1.59.

Good Muslin Gowns, in different styles, made V-shape, also trimmed square effects, 79c.

A choice lot of fine Cambric and Nainsook Gowns, in a variety of styles, handsomely embroidered and lace trimmed, 98c. and $1.19, regular $1.25 to $1.89.

White Petticoats, with embroidered ruffle, 98c.

White Petticoats, lace trimmed, $1.59, $1.98, $2.98, $3.79.

Tailor Made Suits Less Than ½.

Another one of those almost daily happenings that amply reward the alert shopper who keeps track of this store's doings.

AT $9.98 AND $18.50—150 Tailor Made Suits from the very best tailors. We have secured them for less than ½ and the benefit goes to you, of course. They are the best styles and materials that can be purchased. Our usual guarantee as to perfect fit, workmanship and finish.

AT $25.00 TO $62.00 INSTEAD OF $50.00 TO $145.00—About 125 Tailor Made Suits. This is an unusual collection and merits especial attention. They contain all the accepted styles and materials of the season and sizes varied from 34 to 42 bust measure.

AT $4.50 INSTEAD OF $7.50—Separate Skirts, Gray, Brown, Blue, Homespun, trimmed down front with a scroll design, outlined with braid; these skirts are of excellent shape and workmanship, lined with percaline and finished with velvet.

AT $6.90 INSTEAD OF $8.75—Black Cheviot Serge Skirt with box plait in back, rows of stitching down front, lined with percaline.

AT $8.75 INSTEAD OF $12.75—Stylish Skirts, Black Cheviot, with a scroll work of black taffeta down front outlined with braid, finished with velvet and lined with percaline.

Summery Dress Goods.

Second Floor. Take Revolving Stairway.

The washable fabrics that are as pretty as they are summery, and as much under the market in price as they are above the ordinary kinds in quality and prettiness.

AT 10c. INSTEAD OF 12½c.—28-inch Corded Madras, and a lot of patterns from which to choose.

AT 12½c.—28-inch Jacquard Swiss, white grounds with black stripes and figures.

AT 14c.—30-inch Corded Batistes of very pretty designs.

AT 19c., REGULAR 35c.—30-inch French Organdies of light and dark grounds.

Black Dress Goods.

AT 65c., REGULAR 85c. — 45-inch English Mohair Sicilian, bright lustrous finish.

AT 65c., REGULAR 85c.—43-inch all wool Dress Veiling, a perfect black.

AT 75c., REGULAR 89c.—52-inch all wool black Estamine Cheviot.

AT 75c., REGULAR 89c.—50-inch all wool Storm Serge, sponged and shrunk.

Full Set of Kipling for $7.49.

Section C, Extreme Rear.

This is a complete fifteen volume set of Kipling, excellent paper, good type, well bound and convenient size. Brooklyn was never offered this set so cheap before.

AT 3c. EACH—As for summer reading, why not take a bundle of these paper books with you. 250 titles to select from. If you wait to buy them from your railroad or summer resort newsdealer you'll pay 25c. each for them. Not sent C. O. D.

Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Goods, Linens.

The money saving opportunities here crowd upon themselves in such quick succession that it is impossible for us to do more than intimate them. The summer cottager, the hotel keeper, the boarding house keeper, will find innumerable timely advantages.

Sheets, made of good standard muslin, neatly hemstitched and laundered, ready for use:

Single Bed size, 49c., regular 60c.
Three-quarter size, 59c., regular 70c.
Double Bed size, 69c., regular 79c.
2,000 Pillow Cases, 45x36, 9c. each, regular 12½c.
12c. each, regular 16c.
Wamsutta Twilled Sheeting, heaviest and best wearing Sheeting made, 29c. yard, regular 49c.; 2¼ yards wide.
Plain Muslin Sheeting, 2¼ yards wide, 20c., regular 23c.
2½ yards wide, 23c., regular 25c.
Yard wide Bleached Muslin, 7c. yard, regular 9c.
Heavy Twilled Muslin, yard wide, 8½c., regular 11½c.
Unbleached Muslin, 42 inches wide, 9c., regular 11c.
Madrases, in stripes and plaids for shirt waists, regular 35c. quality for 28c.
Mercerized Stripes, 18c. and 22c., regular 23c. and 25c. quality.
"Every Which Way," the latest for shirt waists, 16c. yard, instead of 25c.
White India Lawn, 40 inches wide, very fine and sheer quality, 15c. yard, regular 20c.
Persian Lawn, 40 inches wide, 18c. yard, regular 22c.
Real Swiss, extra fine quality, 19c., regular 30c.
White Corded Pique, 12½c. and 16c., regular 20c. and 25c. quality.

LINENS—
Cream Damask, 70 inches wide, 39c., regular 45c.
Cream Damask, 70 inches wide, 43c., regular 55c.
Cream Damask, 70 inches wide, 73c., regular 79c.
Bleach Damask, 68 inches wide, 49c., regular 55c.
Bleach Damask, 68 inches wide, 69c., regular 75c.
Bleach Damask, 70, inches wide, 89c., regular 98c.
Extra Fine Irish Damask, Satin Finish, 70 inches wide, $1.10, regular $1.25.
Breakfast Napkins to match, $2.10 dozen, regular $2.50.
Dinner Napkins to match, $3.25 dozen, regular $3.75.
Extra fine quality Pure Linen, satin finished.

FINE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

2	yards long,	$2.59, regular	$3.00
2½	" "	3.25, "	3.75
3	" "	3.89, "	4.50
Breakfast Napkins,		2.69, "	3.00
Dinner	"	3.89, "	4.50

Bleached Twill Kitchen Toweling, 8c. yard, regular 11c. yard.
Check Glass Toweling, 7c. yard, regular 9c.
Extra large Brown Turkish Bath Towels, 15c. each, regular 17c.
Large size Huckaback Towels, 15c. each, regular 17c.
Extra large and extra heavy Huckaback Towels, 25c. each, regular 33c.

More Miles of Cheapest Silks.

Without intended exaggeration we are already well known to the trade as the retail silk clearing house of America. That is, we are known as able to quickly dispose of any big lot of good silks. The consequence is that dealers all over are continually coming to us with special lots that they want to turn into money quickly. Every week the silk store meets you with something extraordinarily good. This week is no exception, as the following hints clearly show.

AT 69c. INSTEAD OF $1.00—Extra wide (23 inches) corded Taffeta Silks, best colors and white and black.

AT 59c. INSTEAD OF 79c.—Black Surah Foulard Silks, luminous and strong.

AT 69c. INSTEAD OF 98c.—Double warp black Surah Foulard Silks.

AT 69c. INSTEAD OF $1.00—Fancy Corded Silks, guaranteed fast colors.

AT 49c., 59c., 69c. INSTEAD OF 75c. TO $1.00—Printed Foulard and India Silks.

AT 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.00—2,375 yards of 21-inch colored Taffetas.

AT $1.25 INSTEAD OF $2.25—Navy and white Foulard Silks, richly covered all over with Soutache Braid, a very exclusive novelty.

AT $1.25—All silk Pailette de Soie, dainty tints and white and black. Softest, prettiest and most fashionable silk of the season.

AT 69c. INSTEAD OF 89c.—A lot of splendid black Taffetas, 27 inches wide.

China Plates at a Bargain.

With Apologies to the Famous Makers of France

Right of Main Entrance.

AT 25c. AND 50c. EACH—Imperial Crown China Plates that are almost the exact counterparts of French China Plates, which are worth $12.00 and $18.00 a dozen. With apologies to the famous makers of France, we offer to-morrow 322 dozen of these Plates, made by the Imperial Crown China Works of Austria. The decorations are copies in many ways, it is true, from fine Limoges Plates, which sell for $1.00 and $1.50 each. These are 25c. and 50c. each.

They are Bread and Butter Plates, Tea Plates, Fruit Plates and Plates and Plates. Mostly border and band effects in Maroon, Green and Blue, overlaid with gold; maroon edging with Greek border in gold, and in various floral effects. Plates that will appeal only to refined taste.

Dinner Sets.

The last chance to obtain one of these pretty and practical Dinner Sets at these reduced prices:

AT $10.00 INSTEAD OF $15.00—Porcelain Dinner Sets, composed of 100 pieces, including soup tureen, three large platters and all generous size articles. They are decorated in very pretty floral sprays, in natural colors, pink, blue, &c. The edges of all pieces are trimmed with gold.

AT $16.50 INSTEAD OF $21.00—These are the finest English Porcelain Dinner Sets, of the very newest and choicest designs. The engraving of the designs and the soft, rich colors, trimmed with the required amount of gold to perfectly illuminate the designs without regard to the cost, make these sets much superior to the best English porcelain sets that have hitherto come to America. You must see the goods to appreciate this offering.

Dozens of other Dinner Sets, all styles, and the best line of "open stock" Dinner Ware in New York. "Open Stock" means that you can buy one piece or a Dinner Set and match it any time.

ICE CREAM SETS—
AT $1.75 INSTEAD OF $3.50—Just a hundred French China Ice Cream Sets that came to us in a special way at $1.75 instead of $3.50. A large dish and twelve plates comprise the sets all perfect. They are decorated in pretty floral decorations in natural colors, four patterns to choose from.

More Parlor Suits at 25% Off.

These are what are left of that lot of makers' samples which came to hand so fortunately last week, and most of which only touched here on their way to some of you. There are only a few of them left and which we offer at 25% discount. All are new, up-to-date pieces, some upholstered all over, others handsomely carved and inlaid. The newest fabrics are used in the covering.

Stockings and Underwear, Underpriced,

For Men, Women and Children.

Right of Main Entrance.

With an offer like this you can "Undergarment" a family of three at about the cost you would expect to fit out yourself alone—and the stockings and socks, too, all that are just the needed kind for the present.

Stockings.

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 25c. TO 50c.—Infants' Cotton Lisle Thread and Wool Socks and Long Stockings, pink, blue, tan, white, black and fancy plaids.

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 19c.—Women's Extra Fine Black Cotton Stockings, spliced heels and toes, with extra heavy soles, guaranteed stainless.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 25c. TO 50c.—Children's Extra Quality Colored Colton and Lisle Thread Stockings, tan, white, red and black, also black cashmere in broken lots.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Women's Extra Fine Colored Cotton Stockings, tan, striped and stainless black, also Children's Fine Gauge Black Ribbed Stockings with split feet.

AT 3 FOR $1.00 INSTEAD OF 50c. TO $1.00—1,000 pair of Manufacturer's Samples of Men's and Women's Colored Cotton and Lisle Thread Stockings, in plain colors, stripes and stainless blacks.

Underwear.

AT 10c. INSTEAD OF 12½c.—Women's Richelieu Ribbed White Cotton Vests, low neck, no sleeves, finished with lace at neck and arm. Sizes 4, 5, 6.

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 19c.—Women's Extra Fine Richelieu Ribbed White Cotton Vests, handsomely finished at neck and arm. Sizes 4, 5, 6.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Men's Light Weight Ecru Balbriggan Shirts, self fronts and long sleeves with drawers to match. Sizes, Shirts, 36 to 44, Drawers, 30 to 42.

AT 3 FOR $1.00 INSTEAD OF 50c.—Women's Richelieu Ribbed Silk Lisle Vests, low neck, no sleeve, pink, blue, cream and white.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Men's Extra Fine Ecru Ribbed Balbriggan Shirts, French neck, satin fronts and long sleeves, with Drawers to match, made from combed Egyptian yarn. Sizes, Shirts, 34 to 44, Drawers, 30 to 44.

Morris Chairs Greatly Reduced.

These are some real handsome and, of course, comfortable Morris Chairs, four different patterns. The frames are splendidly finished, some carved and inlaid—spring seats—cushions covered with figured velvet of assorted colors and reversible. The regular prices of these chairs are $12.00 to $16.00. Your choice, complete, to-morrow, $7.65 each.

Just the Lamp Shades You Want. For the summer cottage or the clubhouse, and all the best kinds and prettiest designs, too.

AT $2.39—Large Empire Shades, made of creton in effective colorings.

AT $1.75—Smaller size suitable for Table Lamp.

AT $2.50—Tulip Globes (paper).

AT $1.25—Our well-known Crepe Paper Shade in new patterns, fresh and summerlike.

AT $3.25—Crepe Paper Empire Shade, new style.
Princess Empire Shades 98c. to $1.39.
Clark's Night Lights 40c. box.
Clark's Fairy Lights 40c. box.
Extra Hard Candles for extra warm weather 30c. box.

Art Embroideries and Sofa Pillows for Summer Use. Lots of cool Summery things here that lend just enough art touch to the Summer Table or Bureau to make you conscious of pleasant surroundings. For instance:

2d Floor.

Made-up Bureau Sets, with colored lining, all sizes with shams to match.
Scarfs, 18x36, from 39c. each to $1.00 each.
Scarfs, 18x45, from 45c. each to $1.49 each.
Scarfs, 18x54, from 50c. each to $1.98 each.
Shams, 32x32, from $1.00 pr. to $3.50 pr.
Centre Pieces, from 79c. to $1.29 each.
Tray Cloths, 79c. each.
Scarfs, from $1.29 each to $1.49 each.
Asbestos Table Mats, with embroidered covers, all sizes, from 45c. each to 79c. each.
Stamped Pillow Covers, from 5c. each to 75c. each, in a great variety of conventional and floral effects.
Also a full assortment of Renaissance, Battenberg, Duchess and Marie Antoinette Patterns in Waists, Boleros, Collars, Reveres, fronts, Sleeves, Yokes, Tie-ends, Doylies, Centre Pieces, Scarfs, Teacloths, in an endless variety of styles and designs, with Battenberg, Renaissance, Duchess, Marie Antoinette Braids, Rings and Linen, in cream and white, and some in black.
Loeser's Special Uncovered Pure Down Pillows, perfectly odorless—nothing better for Summer use, as follows:
20x20, at 58c. each.
22x22, at 69c. each.
24x24, at 85c. each.
26x26, at 98c. each.

Boys' Overalls 29c. and 39c. Instead of 39c. and 49c. Another lot of these now famous Loeser Overalls—700 pairs of them made just for us. A splendid quality of blue Denim, bibs and suspenders, and pockets enough to satisfy the most exacting boy. The sizes are for boys of 2 to 14 years. Two prices, 29c. and 39c., instead of 39c. and 49c.

Boys' Suits $2.98 and $3.98, Formerly $3.98 to $5.98. From $1.00 to $2.00 savings on a Boy's Suit is a pretty big percentage of economy. There must be 300 of these Suits of different kinds, but not all sizes of any one kind.

Sailor Suits for the boys, 3 to 10, all-wool blue serges and flannels, beautifully trimmed; also Vestee Suits in blue and pretty mixtures, sizes 3 to 9 years, and a lot of splendid Double-Breasted Suits of all-wool cloth, mixture and blue, trousers have double seats and knees, sizes 8 to 16 years, in two prices to close, $2.98 and $3.98.

Eye Glasses at 50c. Instead of $1.50. Rolled Gold Frameless Eye Glasses, made of fine imported periscopic ground glass, with the new square spring and patent offset cork guards, the kind that holds fast without pinching. The right lens has small hole for attaching cord or chain. If you cannot come yourself send us your prescription and we will immediately fill your order.

Summer Jewelry. Not sent C.O.D. Many prices at half and much less. Brooch Pins, gold plate, jeweled, enameled and wreath designs, 10c.; regular prices 25c. and 45c.

Waist Sets, gold plated and jeweled, at 17c.; regular price 25c.

Fine quality Dumbbell Link Cuff Buttons, variety of designs, at 25c. instead of 49c.

Waist Pin Sets, gold plate, hard enameled and jeweled, 3 in set, 9c.

Tie Pins, large variety of designs, 5c. instead of 10c. and 12c.

Sterling Silver Tie Holders for women, variety of designs, 25c. and 39c.

Jeweled Hair Barettas at 25c., regular price 49c.

59c for $1.00 Summer Corset. Second Floor. A good little lot of 500 pairs of Sonnette Corset. You know how well known and what such a price means. They are made of Imported Netting, corded bust, medium length, and sizes 18 to 30.

Wrappers, Dressing Sacques and Colored Petticoats. AT 98c., INSTEAD OF $1.45 AND $1.59—Fancy Lawn and Percale Wrappers, in light medium and Navy effects, neatly trimmed with braid, full skirt, all sizes, 34 to 44.

AT 98c., $1.49, $1.79, $1.98—Fine White Lawn Dressing Sacques, Empire and high neck effects, some embroidered, others lace trimmed and hemstitched.

AT $1.39 INSTEAD OF $1.98—Cotton Mercerized Petticoats in fancy materials, lavender, blue, green and rose, finished with deep accordeon pleated flounce, and finished with two ruffles.

AT 59c. INSTEAD OF 85c.—A Summer Skirt of a fancy linen effect finished with deep accordeon pleated flounce.

Excellent values in Mercerized Sateen Petticoats at $1.98 and $2.98.

Preparations for the Toilet. Section B, Not sent C. O. D. Cold Cream, rose perfume, 5c. jar. Camphor Ice, tin boxes, 5c. Pure Glycerine, 2 ounce bots., 5c. Tincture of Benzoin, 2 oz. bots., 10c. Witch Hazel, ½-pint bottles, 5c. Ammonia, extra strength, 1 pt. size, 5c. Violet Ammonia for toilet or bath, 7c. Florida Water, 8 oz. bottles, 15c. Bay Rum, superior quality, ½-pint sprinkler tops, 12c. Powdered Pumice Stone, in wooden box, 6c.

Linings at Reductions. AT 9c. YARD, REGULAR 12½c. — Fast Black Paris Moire Percaline, bright finish for dress lining, 36 inches wide.

AT 12½c. YARD—Royal Lawns, all the bright colors for use under sheer summer fabrics, 38 inches wide.

AT 49c. YARD—Taffetatine, all silk lining, the light spring shades and black, 24 inches wide.

AT 30c. YARD—Amisilk, all the regular colors and black. One of the best finished linings this season. The new French Pastel shades are just in. 36 inches wide.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, moderate temperature; winds fresh northerly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,714. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 21, 1900.—Ten Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY: TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—It is reported in London that President Krüger has sent an humble message to Lord Salisbury asking the British terms of peace. It is said that De Wett has offered to surrender conditionally with all his force. The rejoicing in Great Britain over the relief of Mafeking is developing into riots in several places. In London and Belfast the police charged mobs and the reserves were called out. In Aberdeen the police were overpowered and the military was called out. Lord Roberts has not yet received any report of the relief of Mafeking. It is announced that Russia has entirely liquidated the war loans made to the treasury by the Bank of Russia. Many Armenians are preparing to emigrate to Russia. The French Republicans made great gains in the recent elections. Sousa's Band played at Berlin yesterday.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

Western shippers of wheat believe that 150,000,000 bushels for export can be shipped via the Gulf this year.

Two boys who tried to ride from the top of a house in a dumbwaiter yesterday got more excitement than they sought and were badly injured.

Page 2.

A serious street fight occurred in West Thirty-fifth Street yesterday in which six Greeks were injured. The police captured thirteen prisoners.

Page 6.

Abraham Gruber delivered the oration yesterday at the annual memorial services of Farragut Squadron No. 1 of the Port of New York of the United States Veteran Navy, held in Madison Square Park.

Page 7.

Consul General Mason, at Berlin, reports that German trade enmity is growing, and that measures against the United States will be adopted soon.

A runaway resulting in the wrecking of a runabout and injury to its occupants, and a fight resulting incidentally from the accident, caused excitement on the Speedway yesterday.

Page 8.

Dr. A. J. Restrapo, representative of the provisional Government of the Colombian revolutionists, has warned the French Panama Canal Company that the revolutionists, who expect to win within two months, and will not recognize the concession.

Page 10.

The local historical excursions under the auspices of the People's Institute ended yesterday with a visit to Fort Washington.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

Has Its Annual Meeting in Philadelphia —Work Discussed by Members and Officers Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The twelfth annual meeting of the Jewish Publication Society of America was held this afternoon at the Temple Kenneth Israel, North Broad Street. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger of New York, Vice President of the society, presided, with Dr. Charles S. Bernheimer as Secretary. There was a large attendance, including representatives from New York, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, and other cities.

The society now has a membership of 5,000, distributed throughout forty-two States and Territories of the Union, with 28 in Canada and 7 in far away South Africa. The purpose of the organization is to educate American Israelites in the history of the race, endeavoring to cover a wide range of subjects, developing the various phases of the life of the Jewish people, ancient and modern, to which end it enlists in its service writers who are recognized as leaders in their respective branches.

Since the last meeting the society has brought out and distributed among its members the American Jewish Year Book, edited by Cyrus Adler. "They that Walk in Darkness," by Israel Zangwill; "Under the English Wing," by Sara Miller, and part first of "The Ethics of Judaism," by Moritz Lazarus, translated from the German by Henriette Szold.

While the committees were preparing the reports, free discussion was invited on the work of the society, past, present, and future, which was earnestly participated in by Dr. G. Deutsch, Professor of Hebrew, Union College, Cincinnati; Dr. Harris of New York, S. J. Strauss of Wilkesbarre, and others.

A translation of the Bible is now in progress under the direction of the society, and it seems to be the sense of the meeting that, with its other work, the society should publish a juvenile magazine.

Morris Newberger of Philadelphia, who has been President of the society since its organization, was re-elected unanimously for the ensuing year, though strongly protesting against longer service in that capacity. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger of New York was re-elected First Vice President, and Herman S. Friedman of Philadelphia Second Vice President. Five honorary Vice Presidents were also elected from as many different cities.

In the evening the members attended a social function and banquet that had been arranged for them at Mercantile Hall.

DUMBWAITER RIDE DISASTROUS

Two Boys Seriously Hurt as a Result of Their Escapade.

William Waters, nine years old, and Thomas F. Carroll, eight, both of 207 Eighth Avenue, looking for something to do yesterday, wandered into No. 205, and on the top floor found a dumbwaiter. They thought it would be fun to ride up and down, and they got upon it. Waters took hold of the rope and started the waiter down the shaft.

At the fourth floor the Carroll boy got frightened and seized the knob of the door opening from the shaft. He clung to it while the dumbwaiter kept on descending. Waters was so frightened at what Carroll had done that he lost hold of the rope and it slipped from the drum at the top of the shaft, causing the car to fall to the bottom of the shaft with great rapidity.

As the car landed with Waters in its ruins suffering from a sprained right ankle and bruises of the body, the Carroll boy, unable to hang on the doorknob any longer, also dropped, smashing the waiter still more, and increasing Waters's injuries. Carroll had a hip broken and a gash in the back of his head.

The noise of the accident attracted the attention of the inmates of the house, who rushed to the doors of the shaft and saw the boys at the bottom. It was found that the elevator shaft extended to the cellar of the house, and that there was not only no opening there, but that the opening to the store on the first floor could not be reached as the store was closed and the proprietor away.

The boys' parents were fetched, and Waters's father decided to slide down to the boys from the second story by the still hanging guide rope. Clothes lines were then lowered to him. He tied one around Carroll's waist, and he was hauled up and sent to the New York Hospital in an ambulance. The Waters boy was then pulled up, and Waters drew himself up hand-over-hand by the rope. A doctor attended the boy, and he was then taken home.

Go to O'Neill's for Muslin Underwear.
Their Great Semi-Annual Sale begins to-day, and they offer more and better inducements than ever before. 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA

Roy White, University Instructor, Killed with an Iron Bar.

FOUND DYING IN THE STREET

Motive for the Crime Unknown, as Valuables Were Not Taken—Several Suspects Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Roy Wilson White, instructor in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, was found dying late Saturday night in Thirty-second Street, near Powelton Avenue. He expired without recovering consciousness shortly after being removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. His murder is pronounced the most brutal as well as the most mysterious which has confronted the police in recent years.

Mr. White was attacked while hurrying from the law department of the university, at Thirty-fourth and Chestnut Streets, to the Powelton Avenue Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to catch the 10:29 o'clock train for Germantown, where he lives. A heavy bolt, sixteen inches long, such as is commonly used in securing the sills of freight cars, was the weapon used to batter his head into an almost shapeless mass. The nose was fractured, the right orbital bone crushed in, the scalp and lips badly lacerated, and the front teeth knocked out.

The victim must have been struck down by the first blow about 10:25 o'clock. The first blow would have sufficed had robbery alone been the motive for the deed. It is apparent, however, that a dozen strokes from the iron instrument must have been rained on the prostrate body. As an instance of the force with which they were inflicted, one blow from the bolt which missed Mr. White broke a brick in the pavement.

Under the direction of Captain of Detectives Miller and Superintendent of Police Quirk the city has been scoured for the assassins. Thirty detectives and special policemen vied with each other in arresting suspects. Instead of solving the mystery, however, those conducting the investigation acknowledge themselves practically baffled.

Capt. Miller, accompanied by Superintendent Quirk and two detectives went to the university. There they interrogated everybody who had seen Mr. White on the fatal night, and succeeded in tracing his movements. Capt. Miller and Superintendent Quirk believed that a possible motive for the deed might be found at the University.

At the Presbyterian Hospital they learned that Mr. White had not been robbed. His clothing was carefully examined under the supervision of the officials, and it was found that his valuables were intact. Two checks, one for $3 and one for $5, were in an upper waistcoat pocket; $16 in cash and a number of mileage books on the Pennsylvania Railroad were in a wallet in a side pocket of the coat.

The detectives and the police think that the murder was committed by one or two men who had carefully studied the movements of Mr. White. In their opinion the assassins knew that for the last few weeks he had been "quizzing" an undergraduate class in law and that he was a regular passenger on the 10:29 o'clock train from Powelton Avenue.

Although two negroes have been identified as the men seen at Thirty-second Street and Powelton Avenue ten minuts before the discovery of the victim, still the police do not confidently proclaim that the murderers have been caught. Their attitude is one of uncertainty.

When one of the men under arrest, Edward King, was searched by the police, they discovered in his clothing what was at first regarded as a significant clue. It was a German silver matchbox, marked on one side "Football, Columbia University, 1899," and on the reverse side, "Columbia University Football Team," and "W. P. Slocovitch."

Prof. White was a native of Richmond, Ind., and was twenty-eight years of age. He was a graduate of Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. Last year the University of Pennsylvania sent him to the Academy of Law at Paris to study the French civil law, which branch he was to have taught in the university next year. His father was a professor in Earlham College.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLS HIS WIFE.

Paulding (Ohio) Man Thought He Was Shooting at a Rat.

Special to The New York Times.

PAULDING, Ohio, May 20.—Ex-Representative Simon W. Cramer shot and killed his aged wife to-day under distressing circumstances. They were hunting a rat which had taken refuge in a pile of wood in an open shed on their premises. Mr. Cramer had a gun loaded with buckshot, which he was holding ready to use on the rat the instant it appeared. Mrs. Cramer was poking among the wood.

Suddenly Mr. Cramer, thinking he saw the rat, raised his gun and fired. At the same moment his wife toppled over with blood streaming from a terrible wound in her head. He carried her into the house, but she died soon after. The Coroner held an inquest and exonerated Mr. Cramer, who is prostrated over the shocking affair.

ASK CUBANS NOT TO VOTE.

Leaders of Democratic Union Party Say Election Will Not Be Fair.

HAVANA, May 20.—The Organizing Committee of the Democratic Union Party conferred to-day with the Presidents of the local committees and reached a unanimous decision to recommend the members of the party to abstain from voting at the coming elections. A manifesto will shortly be issued giving the reasons for this step.

The party leaders contend that the election preparations are being carried out in such an unfair way as to make it impossible for the opponents of those in power to get a hearing, thus rendering the whole thing a farce. On the other hand it is asserted that the real motive underlying this action is the conviction of the leaders of the Democratic Union Party that, as the Spaniards will refuse to vote, the party has no hope of success.

HAWAIIANS TO FORM A PARTY.

Natives, It Is Said, Will Not Affiliate with the Great Parties.

HONOLULU, May 12.—If the leaders have any control over the political destinies of the natives of the islands, they will not for some time to come express affiliation with either of the great parties.

So much was decided by a number of them at a meeting held secretly. At this meeting were men inclined to the Republicans and some favorable to the Democracy. A majority, however, favored some sort of Hawaiian alliance, taking in such whites as were acceptable to their ideas. The Portuguese were mentioned.

The idea of the natives is to form an independent party. It was remarked that out of 14,000 votes the natives would poll 9,000. Some of these would be lost to the Republican and Democratic Parties, but with white and Portuguese allies, they would have a large majority.

It is predicted that with the final assurance of a stable government Honolulu will have a financial boom.

Catholic Church's Cornerstone Laid.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., May 20.—About 1,000 persons were present at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Catholic church at Tuxedo Park this afternoon. The Right Rev. Joseph F. Mooney of New York was present. Dr. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral preached the sermon. The church is to be of stone, and will replace the one burned July 4 last.

The Western Train Service
of the Pennsylvania Railroad covers all the principal cities of the near West.—Adv.

TO SHIP WHEAT VIA THE GULF.

Western Shippers Believe 150,000,000 Bushels for Export Can Be Diverted to that Route.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 20.—Already the big export steamers plying between points on the Gulf of Mexico and Liverpool are bidding for the business of carrying the 100,000,000 bushels of wheat soon to be harvested in Oklahoma and Kansas. Wheat growers and elevator men say these two sections will raise and harvest nearly 140,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, but that, taking out for seed and home consumption, there will be left fully 100,000,000 bushels for transport.

Much of the flour manufactured in Kansas and Oklahoma now goes to Liverpool via the Gulf of Mexico. Shippers claim that they can send flour to England by this route as cheaply as they can ship it by rail to New York City. If they can get such rates on flour, they say, why not on the raw product? Believing they can, shippers, are now negotiating with the big steamship companies plying between Galveston and New Orleans and Liverpool for a cheap rate on this year's wheat crop.

The railroad companies tapping this great wheat region which have Gulf terminals are backing the scheme and will make such rates to the Gulf as will induce shippers to send the wheat by the southern route. Nebraska wheat shippers are also figuring on this plan, and it is stated that all that territory can get to the Gulf about as cheaply as it can to Chicago. Nebraska will raise 60,000,000 bushels of wheat, and if her wheat raisers should send 50,000,000 over the Gulf route to market along with Kansas and Oklahoma's 100,000,000 bushels, it would make quite a hole in the freight receipts of the railroad lines between the Missouri River and Chicago.

The Kansas prairies are just now a rich carpet of green. The State is one great wheat field, and the farmers have in sight the greatest crop in its history, exceeding that of 1892, when they harvested 71,000,000 bushels of wheat.

BARNES MARRIES MISS PIERCE.

Bride Had Her Sanity Determined Before the Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, Mass., May 20.—The controversy over the attempt of Charles Hall Barnes of Boston to marry Miss Louisa Pierce, one of the wealthiest women in this city, has, it appears, reached an end. The end came in New York last Sunday, when Mr. Barnes and Miss Pierce were united in marriage.

Previous to the marriage Miss Pierce underwent a searching examination at the hands of three New York physicians at her own request. They decided that she was of sound and disposing mind, and as far as her mental condition was concerned had a perfect right to do with her property as she saw fit.

Then in the presence of many of the relatives of Mr. Barnes the ceremony took place. There was no attempt at concealment, and no opposition from those who had been making such a bitter fight to circumvent the young man. The first act of Mrs. Barnes, it is stated, was to make over to her husband all her property, worth at least $75,000.

In a few days Mr. Barnes will go to Boston and take up his studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on Shawmut Avenue. In June he will take his degree of M. D. and then, with his bride, will settle in Newburg, N. Y., and commence the practice of medicine.

It is asserted here that, inasmuch as the marriage was impossible in Massachusetts on account of permission being refused by the authorities, it will not be recognized as legal in this State, although perfectly so in New York. The statute is very explicit on this point.

LILIUOKALANI ILL WITH CANCER

On the Way to Honolulu Accompanied by a Washington Doctor.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Ex-Queen Lilioukalani arrived here last night from the East and will sail for Honolulu May 30. She was accompanied by her secretary, Joseph Heleluhe, and his daughter, and by Dr. Charles Hamilton English of Washington, her physician. Her secretary admitted frankly that the Queen had been suffering for three years from cancer of the neck, but that she had had so much relief from English's treatment that she was taking him with her in the hope that he can cure her malady.

Dr. English declares the soft and mild climate of Honolulu will effect a cure, but the Queen's intimate friends here say mournfully she is going home to die.

When she first arrived here eighteen months ago on her way to Washington it was reported that she was suffering from the complaint that proved fatal to Gen. Grant, but the report at the time was vigorously denied, as it has been several times since. Now there seems to be no reason for concealment of the fact that the Queen is suffering from the disease that seldom has been cured.

Queen "Lil" hopes that Congress before it adjourns will grant her a quarter of a million dollars as compensation for crown lands which she still claims belong to her. She does not care for a pension, her friends say, but prefers a lump sum. Col. George W. McFarlane, who was Kalakaua's Chamberlain, is now in Washington looking after her interests.

MINISTER SUES FOR $25,000.

Rev. Dr. Schell Wants Damages for Alleged Injury to His Reputation.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The Rev. Dr. Edwin A. Schell has filed a declaration in a suit for $25,000 damages in the Cook County Circuit Court against the Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst, editor of Zion's Herold, Boston, the Rev. Henry C. Jennings, publishing agent of the Western Methodist Book Concern in Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Berry, editor of The Epworth Herald in Chicago, and candidate for Bishop before the Methodist General Conference.

Dr. Schell was formerly the General Secretary of the Epworth League, and he charges the defendants with entering into a conspiracy to injure his reputation, thereby forcing him to resign his official position. He alleges that the defendants had circulated a story that he had entered into a contract with E. O. Excell, whereby he received commissions on book sales. This contract, the defendants alleged, reflected on Dr. Schell as Secretary of the league.

Car Companies May Unite.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The Record to-morrow will say:

"It is reported on what seems to be adequate authority that negotiations are in progress looking toward consolidation of the Pressed Steel Car Company and the American Car and Foundry Company. The Car and Foundry Company has $30,000,000 each of 7 per cent. non-cumulative preferred and common stock. W. K. Bixby and William McMillan of New York are the principal officers of the company. The Pressed Steel Car Company has a total capitalization of $25,000,000. Its most important works are located at Pittsburg and at Joliet, Ill.

"The two concerns are not competitive in the ordinary sense. They make the same articles, but of wholly different types, the former wooden cars and 'composite' bolsters, &c., and the latter making all-steel cars, bolsters, and truck apparatus. Owing to the increasing conversion of railway rolling stock to the new types of cars, a centralization of control would bring about large economies. At the same time it would eliminate the slight element of competition which now exists."

Rapid Transit to Suburban Homes.
Full details of Suburban Homes in Westchester County in New York Central folder just issued. Apply to ticket agents, or send 1-cent stamp to Geo. H. Daniels, Grand Central Station.—Adv.

TWO PRINCETON STUDENTS DROWNED

Tried to Shoot Millstone River Dam in a Canoe.

COMPANIONS SAW THEM PERISH

Brother of One Escaped Similar Fate—Philip K. Hay and Christopher C. Augur the Victims.

Special to The New York Times.

Princeton, N. J., May 20.—When the university was assembled in Marquand Chapel for vesper service to-day, celebrating the last communion services of the Academic year, President Patton announced the death by drowning of two members of the sophomore class, Philip Kingsland Hay of Nutley, N. J., and Christopher Colon Augur of Evanston, Ill. It was the first intimation the undergraduates had of the accident, and the effect of the announcement was painful. Dr. Patton spoke with great feeling of the blow sustained by the college and the parents and friends of the drowned men, and again alluded to it in his prayer.

It was learned that the men were drowned while shooting a dam in the Millstone River, about three miles from Princeton. Up to a late hour to-night the body of Augur alone had been recovered, and all efforts to find the body of Hay were given up till to-morrow.

It seems that shortly after luncheon to-day Philip Hay, his brother, Kingsland R. Hay, who was visiting him, and Christopher Augur, in company with Damon Pfeiffer of Williamstown, N. J., and Edgar C. Rowe of Evanston, Ill., had taken canoes from the University Boathouse on the Delaware and Raritan Canal. After paddling along the canal for a couple of miles to the outskirts of the village of Kingston they portaged over to the Millstone River.

Owing to the recent heavy rains the Millstone is seven or eight feet above its ordinary level and running very swiftly. In Kingston there is a low dam to supply power for an old Revolutionary mill, which still grinds grist for the farmers of the neighborhood. Ordinarily the overflow from the dam falls into an immense basin about 10 feet deep, and dotted over with large boulders, which cause treacherous whirlpools, especially during flood. To-day the level of the basin is scarcely 18 inches from the crest of the dam over which about two or three feet of water is pouring.

DECIDED TO WALK.

The Hay brothers and Augur were in one canoe and Pfeiffer and Rowe in another. The elder Hay and Augur wanted to shoot the dam, being good swimmers and thinking the risk slight. Young Hay, however, however, objected and was put on shore to walk around the dam. Pfeiffer and Rowe started to portage their canoe around the falls. Young Hay went on ahead and took up a position on an old stone bridge some fifty or sixty feet below the dam. John White, the Kingston miller, was on the bridge also and was fishing. The canoe of Hay and Augur was a birch bark, Indian made, and about ten feet long and very narrow beam, both ends painted. It is said it was quite old.

Kingsland, Hay, and White were watching the operations of the canoe containing Hay's brother and Augur, and they say that the canoe was coming splendidly and straight with the current till within a few feet of the falls, when the bow seemed to hesitate and the stern was caught by the current and swung broadside on over the dam into the basin. The gunwale scooped into the water and stopped just long enough to be caught by the overflow, which sent it with the two men to the bottom. Mr. White said that it was fully two minutes before the canoe appeared, floating bottom upward, about sixty feet from where it had gone down.

Augur came up almost immediately, shaking out of the water almost where he had gone down. He was not seen to make any struggle, and it is supposed that he had struck his head against a stone. As he sank back into the basin he was caught by the undertow and sucked down, and that was the last seen of him till he was brought up by grappling hooks some hours later. It is thought that he was carried in behind the falling water and kept rolling there unseen by the rescuers until long after he was dead, and then was carried down along the bottom slowly till he was caught by the hooks.

Hay, however, came up near where the canoe afterward appeared and was seen to be struggling desperately. A whirling current, which is very strong near the bridge, caught him and sucked him beneath again. He managed to reach the surface a second time, and was seen to be fighting the treacherous current. He gave an agonized cry for help to his brother and Mr. White, whom he saw on the bridge, but it was in vain, for he went down again at once, and never rose afterward, though the watchers rushed below the bridge to look for him.

HELP WAS IMPOSSIBLE.

No boats were at hand, and it is exceedingly doubtful if a light boat could have lived in the river below the dam, for the basin is full of whirls and eddies and the channel under the bridge is so choked by the immense volume of water that large waves are being tossed up and broken. Young Hay had simply to watch his brother perish, powerless to lend a hand. Tonight he is almost prostrated with grief.

Pfeiffer, who had witnessed the calamity from a distance, started on a run for the university. He informed Dean Winans of the accident just before vesper service. Mr. Topley, University Proctor, with William Coons, his assisatnt, was driven at once to the scene and superintended the efforts to recover the bodies.

A heavy scow-built boat was secured and manned by Dewitt V. Hutchings, 1901, and C. C. Cass, a classmate of the drowned men. After half an hour's work, when a second scow containing Reiter, the football man, was about to put out, Cass, who was dragging the bottom, struck Augur's body and brought it to the surface. The boat was hurriedly pulled ashore, and Dr. Wright and Dr. McDonald of Princeton took the body in hand. Both boats then set out to drag for the body of Hay, and work was kept up till long after dark, when, owing to the extreme danger which the searchers ran, the attempt was abandoned till to-morrow morning.

The body of Augur was brought to Princeton and placed in the Isabelle McCosh Infirmary where it will remain till directions are received concerning its disposal.

Augur's father is Major Augur of the Fourth United States Cavalry, which is now stationed at Manila in the Philippines. Christopher Augur was one of the most prominent and popular men in his class. He prepared for Princeton at Lawrenceville. He was a member of the Varuna Sophomore Eating Club. Only about two weeks ago he was elected assistant manager of the University Gymnasium team, and had last week been elected to the Cap and Gown Club, one of the most exclusive of the upper class organizations.

One of the many sad features about the affair is that Hay's mother has been visiting the family of one of Hay's classmates, Hugh Herndon of Texas, and is now in St. Augustine, Fla., on her way back North, and on Herndon fell the necessity of notifying her of the death of her son Philip, Kingsland Hay being too much upset by the affair to do anything. Philip K. Hay is the son of James R. Hay of Newark. He prepared for Princeton at Newark Academy. He, also, was a very popular man among his classmates. He was art editor of Bric-a-Brac for next year, and a member of the University gymnasium team.

The double calamity has cast deep gloom over the university, and will doubtless have a depressing effect on the commencement season, which will soon occur. It is interesting in this connection to recall the Ohl-Cochran tragedy of six years ago, when Fred Ohl was shot and killed and Garrett Cochran shot in the neck by a drunken negro. That affair also was just before commencement.

PLANNED SUICIDE HERE

Retired Syracuse Business Man Jumps Into the Ocean.

BOAT'S CREW RESCUES HIM

He Declares that His Purpose Was Self-Destruction—His Varied Interests at His Home.

After coming all the way from Syracuse to end his life, Patrick H. Pendergast, sixty-one years old, of 717 James Street, that city, made a failure of it, and is now a prisoner at Hudson Street Hospital on a charge of attempted suicide. The man jumped into the ocean and was saved with much difficulty.

As his friend, Pendergast gave the name of his wife, Mary, at the address stated. Later, at the hospital, he sent a telegram to P. J. Mack of the Manhattan Hotel to come to him.

Pendergast arrived at the Grand Union Hotel on Saturday. Knowing of the fishing steamboat Angler leaving the Battery, he rode to the pier yesterday morning and went on board. Fishing was not good, and the steamboat, when off Long Branch, headed about and made for other grounds.

This was Pendergast's opportunity. The band went forward to amuse the fishermen, and he, finding the after hurricane deck deserted, mounted the rail and made a leap into the water. Some one saw him go over, and a general shout went up. It was not two minutes later that a long boat was launched, and, manned by a crew of volunteers, pulled for the drowning man.

The Angler had gone nearly a mile before he was reached, and he had sunk twice, but the crew grabbed him and pulled him into the boat. The men pulled for the Angler, and the limp form of the would-be suicide was hauled aboard.

A ballast barrel was at once put into use to roll the man on, and the boat was then headed for the city, and when it made a landing at the Battery Pendergast was turned over to Policeman Egan of the Church Street Police Station. An ambulance call was sent to Hudson Street Hospital, and Surgeon Smith, who responded, took the patient there. He was said to be out of danger last night.

Capt. Westervelt of the police station sent Detective Mooney to get a statement from the man, but Pendergast had then little to say. He told the doctors that he had "Been on the earth long enough and wanted to die." To the detective he said that he had troubles of his own, and had purposely come to this city to kill himself.

"When I jumped," he said, "all the people were on the forward deck, and I thought that they would not be able to save me, but though I had gone down twice and felt beautiful, it was no use, for the boat came alongside and the men pulled me out just when I thought I was gone for good."

P. J. Mack of the Manhattan Hotel, for whom the prisoner sent, said last night: "Yes, I know the man, and he's a friend of mine and is a well-known man in Syracuse. But I know nothing of his private affairs so of course can't say why he wanted to commit suicide—if he did want to."

Pendergast sent the following telegram last night to his wife at their home, 717 James Street, Syracuse:

"Jumped overboard. Miraculously saved. Expect to go home to-morrow. Telephone Mr. Mack. P. H. Pendergast."

To Detective Mooney, who went again to the man's bedside late last night, Pendergast said that he never worked, as he had a rich father-in-law who was well able to support him and his family. This family, he said, consisted of a wife (which he said was his second one) and three children, a girl and two boys.

He said the reason for his attempt to end his life was that a lawsuit was in progress against him, and that he was willing to die, so that his present wife and children could have whatever property he left.

Pendergast also stated to the detective that he could not understand why he did not drown before aid reached him, as the lifeboat was a long way off while he was in the very act of drowning; that he felt full of water, and was then suffocating. He said, as he had before indicated to the physicians, that the sensation was pleasant. He said he was born in Ireland, and at one time was a farmer. He is too tired to work he said. He will be able to be taken to court to-day.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 20.—Patrick H. Pendergast is one of the best-known retired business men of Syracuse, living at 717 James Street, the fashionable residence street of the city. His home, however, was sold recently and was said to be heavily mortgaged. His business interests were varied and his trip to New York Saturday was in connection with patents in which he had investments. He is fifty-five years of age, and has a wife and three children, all prominent in the city.

A son, Nicholas, and his son-in-law, Frank Moore, who compose the wholesale grocery firm of Moore & Pendergast, both said to-night that Mr. Pendergast had no troubles of any kind, and was in comfortable circumstances. They said he went to New York on business and do not countenance the report that he attempted suicide.

ENGINEER'S TERRIBLE SHOCK.

Farnsworth Receives 1,040 Volts of Electricity and Will Live.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 20.—Although Chief Engineer Farnsworth of the East Chester Electric Light Company received a shock of 1,040 volts of electricity this afternoon, he is still alive. Ordinarily seven hundred and fifty volts are enough to kill any man. How Farnsworth came to escape death has puzzled both the electricians of the company and the physician who is attending him. All of them express the belief that he has a wonderful constitution and a remarkably strong heart.

The accident happened while Farnsworth was changing the plugs on the switchboard this afternoon. He pulled out the wrong plug, and the entire 1,040 volts flashed through his body. With his hand burned almost to a crisp he continued to clutch the plug and was unable to let go. Two electricians employed by the company chanced to come into the room and found him writhing on the floor, but still holding desperately to the fatal plug. The smell of burning flesh filled the room. One of them rushed to the switchboard and cut the current off.

The injured man was picked up unconscious. He was bleeding from the nose and ears. A physician was called in who succeeded in restoring Farnsworth to consciousness, after which he was removed to his home in a carriage. His chief injuries are the burns on his hand and face where they came in contact with the plug. His physician says that he will recover within a few days.

Landslide in Pennsylvania.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 20.—A big landslide occurred on the Central Railroad of New Jersey on the mountain near Laurel Run this afternoon. Ninety feet of the track was covered with rock and earth. The tracks will not be cleared until to-morrow, as some of the rocks that rolled down the mountain side weighed several tons and they will have to be blasted to be removed. All traffic is suspended and passenger trains are being run over the tracks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

O'Neill's Big Sale of Hats
begins to-day. Don't miss it. See their advertisement, 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

FILIPINOS ROUTED BY SCOUTS.

Five Hundred Insurgents Defeated While Trying to Ambush Soldiers.

MANILA, May 20.—Five hundred insurgents, half of whom were armed with rifles, ambushed eighty scouts of the Fortieth Volunteer Infantry in the hills near Aquasan, in the northern part of Mindanao.

The Americans routed the natives, killing fifty-one. The American casualties were two killed and three wounded.

WERE WEDDED, DIDN'T KNOW IT

Woman Who Went Away with Wrong Man Remarried to Real Husband.

PATERSON, N. J., May 20.—Mr. and Mrs. John H. Duncan of Brooklyn were remarried last Friday in New York City. They were married here eight years ago when merely boy and girl acquaintances, and neither knew of it. Parted immediately after this first marriage, the bridegroom went away, believing that he had acted as best man at a secret wedding. The bride returned home with the man she believed she had married and introduced him to her relatives as her husband.

In 1891 Annie Van Doorn, the present Mrs. Duncan, who lived in Passaic, met John Powers Martin, and they became sweethearts. A quiet wedding was agreed upon and Martin introduced Duncan, who lived in Brooklyn, and who, Martin said, was to act as best man. In September of that year the two journeyed to Paterson and went to the Church of the Holy Communion. Martin, it appears, had previously called on the Rev. George M. Dorwart and stated that his cousin, "John Powers," desired to be married to Miss Van Doorn.

At the church Miss Van Doorn, who stood between Martin and Duncan at the ceremony, was excited and bewildered. The clergyman asked the usual questions and she was told to take Duncan's hand, and did so. The ceremony was concluded, and the three boarded a train for New York, Martin and the bride stopping off at the Passaic Station, and Duncan, believing that he had fulfilled his duties as best man, went on to his home in Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Martin, as they were known, went to the Van Doorn home, where their marriage was announced. Martin produced a certificate, which recited that John Powers Martin had been married to Annie Van Doorn. None noticed that the name Martin after "Powers" had been written in different ink.

Martin failed to support his wife and baby and when threatened with suit for non-support coolly declared that he had never married the girl. She had wedded his cousin, John Duncan. Miss Van Doorn sought information, and found that she had married the wrong man. The woman made complaint of conspiracy. The Rev. Mr. Dorwart said that the man he had married was John Duncan, who had given the name of Powers. The complaint was taken before the Grand Jury, but it was impossible to indict any one as no law could be found to fit the case.

The matter was dropped and Duncan sailed for South America. He returned two years ago, and accidentally met his wife in Brooklyn. They had scarcely known each other before, although legally married eight years. Then Cupid stepped in and proceeded to smooth out the tangle. The husband fell in love with his wife, and she with him. He finally proposed marriage and was accepted, and so they journeyed to New York and were properly united. There was no best man at this last wedding.

LINCOLN'S OX-YOKE FOUND.

Discovered in Museum at Urbana, Ill.—Made on Farm at Decatur.

Special to The New York Times.

URBANA, Ill., May 20.—A recent arrangement of the relics in the Agricultural Museum of the University of Illinois brought to light the old ox yoke made by Abraham Lincoln, and presented to the university in the early '70s. By order of President Draper, the yoke was inclosed in a glass-topped case, made of boards from the old Lincoln home at Springfield.

Prof. J. T. Burrill, who was a member of the board which received the relic, says the yoke was made by Lincoln when he was on a farm near Decatur. For several years it was in service about the Lincoln homestead. Finally it passed into the hands of a member of the Board of Trustees of the university, and he presented it to the institution.

The yoke is made of black walnut, and shows evidence of hard usage. The workmanship is rough, the iron parts being especially crude, indicating that they were made at a country blacksmith shop.

FIVE POISONED BY ICE CREAM.

Little Girl Dead, but Others Taken Ill Are Recovering.

The family of Patrick Carrahar, a liveryman living at 111 Washington Street, Flushing, were poisoned by ice cream on Friday. One death resulted yesterday, but it is thought the remainder of those affected will live.

Those who partook of the cream, which was purchased during Mr. Carrahar's absence, were his wife Susan and his daughters Freida, seventeen years old; Rose E., five years old; Theresa Heinz, twelve years of age, whose home is at Douglaston, but who was visiting the Carrahar family, and a servant girl employed in the house.

Dr. Joseph L. Hicks was summoned. He found them suffering from a corrosive poison, and despite his efforts, little Rose died. Mrs. Carrahar and her oldest daughter, and the servant, are on the road to recovery. The Heinz girl, who had gone home and was taken ill there, is also out of danger. The poison is supposed to have been communicated to the cream from a can in which it was fetched.

TO PROSECUTE FAITH HEALERS.

Topeka Masons Will Act on the Death of Mrs. Torrence.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 20.—The Masonic orders of Topeka, particularly the Knights Templars, are planning to prosecute local Christian Scientists, who, they say, were responsible for the death of Mrs. John M. Torrence. Mr. Torrence was, up to the time of his death, eight months ago, a leading Mason. His wife died yesterday from typhoid fever. She was a Christian Scientist, and with the local healers resisted the demands of her friends that a physician be summoned.

Mrs. Whitlock of Chicago, mother of Mrs. Torrence, was, it is asserted, refused permission to see her daughter, but finally entered the sick room. Mrs. E. E. Whitaker, the "Scientist" in charge, said, testifying at the Coroner's inquest, that Mrs. Torrence was killed by the shock of the surprise at seeing her mother, and not by the lack of medicine. The Coroner's jury rendered the following verdict:

Mrs. J. M. Torrence came to her death by peritonitis (general) caused by perforation of the intestines, due to typhoid fever. The case was under Christian Scientist management and had no medical care or treatment, and in our opinion she did not have intelligent care which would give her any possible chance for recovery.

Michigan's "Gretna Green."

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., May 20.—County Clerk Needham announces a revival in the marriage business at this place, which is known as Michigan's Gretna Green. Three couples were made happy to-day, and the list for the past few weeks numbers over 100 couples from Chicago and points in the vicinity.

The Superb Scenery of the Mountains
is enriched with the new leafage. The trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad traverse it.—Adv.

KRUEGER REPORTED SUING FOR PEACE

Said to Have Sent Humble Message to Lord Salisbury.

BOER GENERAL WANTS TO YIELD

Commandant De Wet Offers to Surrender 1,000 Men.

JOY BECOMES RIOT

Military Called to Disperse Mobs at Aberdeen and Dover—Police Charge Crowds in London and Belfast —Plot to Depose Krueger.

LONDON, May 21.—Displayed in the most conspicuous style in The Daily Express is the dominant war news of the morning:

"We have the best reason for stating that, in the last twenty-four hours, a telegram has been received at the Foreign Office, addressed personally to the Prime Minister, from President Krüger, proposing terms of peace.

"The exact terms of the message cannot be stated, but we believe it is couched in an exceedingly humble strain."

It is inconceivable, of course, that Lord Salisbury can have sent any reply, except the one that stands ready on the lip of every Briton—unconditional surrender.

REJOICINGS BECOMES RIOTS.

The boisterous rejoicings over the news from Mafeking have become riots in parts of London, Aberdeen, and Belfast, and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. In the Finchley district of suburban London a mob stoned the railway station master's house and smashed the windows of a draper's shop, setting the building on fire also, although whether by accident or design is not yet known. Two clerks

bled him, and at the same time he will be advanced to the rank of Knight Commander of the Bath. Possibly a Baronetcy will be conferred upon him.

London paid an all-day call upon Col. Baden-Powell's mother yesterday. Telegrams, letters, and flowers arrived every minute. It took six policemen to keep the crowd in order. Mrs. Baden-Powell appeared upon the balcony at intervals and bowed her acknowledgments to the crowd.

Arthur Pearson, principal proprietor of The Daily Express, has started a movement to build a hall of heroes to commemorate those who have fallen in the war.

LORD ROBERTS'S REPORT.

Details of the relief are still wanting, the British military authorities being without dispatches. Lord Lansdowne, however, announces that the War Office expects direct news to-day.

The following is the text of a dispatch received from Lord Roberts:

"Kroonstad, May 20, 3 P. M.—No official intimation has yet been received, but Reuter states that the relief of Mafeking has been effected.

"Rundle reports having occupied Bresler's Flat, Trommel, and Clocolan, the enemy falling back on Senokal and Ficksburg. Fifty rifles and 3,000 rounds were surrendered by the Free Staters to a battalion of yeomanry, working along the telegraph line from Boshof to Bloemfontein. A Field Cornet and eighty-six burghers surrendered at Boshof yesterday.

"While at Hoopstad, Methuen secured 250 rifles and between 400,000 and 500,000 rounds."

The situation in the field has changed but little since Friday. Lord Roberts's troops are in fine form and abundantly supplied. Indications seem to point to an early movement. His cavalry, riding over several hundred square miles in a semicircle beyond Kroonstad, have received the submission of hundreds of Free Staters.

Commandant De Wet offered to surrender with 1,000 men. He stipulated that his men should be allowed to return to their farms.

Lord Roberts replied that the surrender must be unconditional.

PLOT TO DEPOSE KRUGER.

The Daily Telegraph is advised that a plot has been discovered at Pretoria to depose President Kruger and to surrender the Transvaal during the present month. Progressive Dutchmen and members of the Judiciary are asserted to have been parties to the movement.

A Cape Town correspondent reasserts that the Irish-American Ambulance Corps from Chicago suffered heavily during the fighting at Kroonstad, and that United States Consul Hay had protested vainly to President Krüger against using the corps on the fighting line.

Gen. Buller is in front of Laing's Nek, hesitating to attack positions of enormous natural strength. The reports that the Boers have blown up portions of the tunnel are confirmed. Although everywhere else they are reported as retiring outfronted, they have affected their retreats without losing their convoys or guns or prisoners to any extent. Were they disorganized they would strew the line of retreat with booty.

REPORTS OF DISCOURAGEMENT.

Reports flow into Lord Roberts at headquarters of the discouragement of the Boers and of their willingness, even in the case of the Transvaalers, to give up. President Steyn is described as having lost his head several times recently.

The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Saturday, says:

"Recent arrivals from the Transvaal declare that the burghers have lost all confidence in their ability to withstand the British, that they are disheartened, disgusted, and sick, and that their predominant desire is to return to their homes. President Krüger, anxious to prevent the war from fizzling out, is using his influence to fling about one last heroic stand.

"The future tactics of the Boers are a mystery. The foreign officers urge the defense of Pretoria."

President Steyn, who was last reported as leaving Pretoria after a consultation with the Transvaal Government, has again gone to the front.

Gen. Hamilton Marching East.

LONDON, May 21.—A dispatch from Nitkoek, fourteen miles north of Kroonstad, dated Saturday, and sent by way of Kroonstad, says that Gen. Hamilton, with the Seventh Division, is marching east without opposition.

REPORTS ABOUT MAFEKING.

LONDON, May 21.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques, dated Sunday, says:

"On Thursday the entire Boer force around Mafeking, including the guns, was captured by the British."

LORENZO MARQUES, May 20.—The Standard and Diggers' News confirms the report of the relief of Mafeking, and gives a confused account of the events preceding.

An engagement was fought Sunday near Maribogo, and the relief forces cut through the Boer lines, entered the town, and began bombarding the Boers, who retreated.

The Boers had two killed and five wounded. The British loss is said to have been considerable.

The British are reported as fleeing, but no explanation is given.

KROONSTAD, May 20.—The press telegram announcing the relief of Mafeking was read to the regiments on parade. The men were greatly excited and cheered lustily.

Khaki-clad Boers made up to represent British soldiers, have been visiting the farms and repeating the substance of the British proclamation. If the terms are accepted, those who accept them are immediately arrested and carried off.

Cape Town to Celebrate.

CAPE TOWN, May 20.—Every town and village is sending congratulations to Col. Baden-Powell at Mafeking. Telegrams are arriving from all parts of the world. There will be an immense demonstration here to-morrow. An extraordinary issue of The Gazette announces that, in consequence of what is believed to be authentic news of the relief of Mafeking, Sir Alfred Milner will close the public offices that day.

1,500 BOERS CAPTURED?

LONDON, May 21.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Mequatling's Nek, dated May 16, says:

"Gen. Brabant is reported to have captured 1,500 Boers at Clocolan."

ALFRED AUSTIN'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, May 21.—Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, writes of the relief of Mafeking as follows:

Long as the waves shall roll,
Long as Fame guards her scroll,
And men through heart and soul
Thrill to true glory.
Their tale from age to age
Shall voice and verse engage,
Swelling the splendid page
Of England's story.

MAN AND WOMAN ASPHYXIATED.

Henry J. Ellis, a compositor, of 717 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Clara Brown, twenty years old of 162 Liberty Street, Brooklyn, were found dead in a room at Frederick Koch's Hotel, corner of Fulton Street and Georgia Avenue, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They had been asphyxiated by illuminating gas.

The couple engaged a room at the hotel at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. In the afternoon Margaret Wilson, the housekeeper, detected an odor of gas coming from their room, and effected an entrance through an adjoining room.

She found the man and woman lying on the bed, dead. A gas burner was turned on.

Papers and letters found by the police, who were summoned, led to Ellis's identification by Thomas T. Dwyer, with whom he boarded. Dwyer said that Ellis was unmarried, and that he was a member of Typographical Union No. 6.

The body of the woman was identified by William Busch, her brother. The police believe that the death of the couple was due to the unintentional turning on of the gas.

Go to O'Neill's for Muslin Underwear.
Their Great Semi-Annual Sale begins to-day, and they offer more and better inducements than ever before. 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

THE BOER MASS MEETING

Envoys Address a Large Audience in Washington.

LITTLE ENTHUSIASM SHOWN

Congressman Sulzer's Efforts to Raise Money for Boer Fund Bring In About $800.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The great Boer mass meeting took place at the Grand Opera House to-night. The house was crowded, but seemed to lack enthusiasm. Although the applause was incessant, it was apparently contributed by a small part of the audience. The meeting was held under the management of the Congressional and Citizens' Committee, and while official Washington was not represented in any manner, there were probably thirty members of the Senate and the House occupying seats in the auditorium and on the stage. Speaker Henderson was in one of the boxes and others present were Senators Daniel of Virginia, Teller, Tillman, Pettigrew, Mason, and Wellington; Representatives Shafroth, Atwater, Slayden, Glynn, Ruppert, Gaines, Latimer, Lentz, Sulzer, Landis, Linney, Ryan, Greene, Henry, (Mass.,) Hay, De Armond, Clark, (Mo.,) Meiers, and Rhea, (Ky.)

One of the boxes, it was stated, had been reserved for the President, a committee having been sent to the White House with tickets of admission to the Opera House, but no representative of the President's official household was on hand.

Chairman Sulzer, of the Reception Committee, presided, and a number of addresses were made, the speakers, including Messrs. Fischer, Wolmarans, and Wessels, the Boer envoys; Senator Wellington, Bourke Cockran of New York, and Mr. Sulzer. The invocation was pronounced by the Rev. Father Makin of this city.

The three envoys were introduced in turn by Mr. Sulzer. The audience gave a standing greeting to Commissioner Fischer, who told his hearers why the envoys had come to this country and what they hoped to accomplish. His remarks were very much in keeping with what he already has said in published interviews.

"We have come across the seas from two different republics," he said, "to see whether here in the hearts of the people of a great sister Republic the spirit of more than a hundred years ago is still alive, whether the sentiment that caused its people to take up arms to obtain its freedom, is strong enough to recognize the feeling possessed by us. We come to you as a great liberty-loving people in whom the sense of justice and fair play is strong and look to you to find a practical scheme to obtain peace with justice.

"I cannot dilate on the causes which have led to the trouble which now exists, as I would like to. We come to appeal to your people and speak to you as brother republicans and to ask for a hearing, and hope to obtain it. The receptions which we have been given have been most gratifying to us ever since we have set foot on your shores. There is no doubt from assurances received from all parts of the country that the sympathy of the people is with us. We look to you to help us if possible, and whether we get assistance or not we appreciate the kindly feeling which has been manifested for us."

Commissioner Wessels's speech was a picture of the Boers in their contest. He felt sure that the audience would admit that the Boer had many good characteristics and was not as black as he had been painted. The English Nation apparently wished to act as Judge and jury. He asked the audience whether the Boer nation had not the right to claim the liberty and sympathy of the United States and of the whole world. "We are doing the fighting in the republics," he said, "and have kind friends in America who will do the speaking for us."

Mr. Wolmarans, who spoke in Dutch, said to the audience that, while the envoys did expect to be sympathetically received in this country, yet they did not anticipate that they would receive such a strong welcome as had been shown to them in New York City and the capital of the Nation. He knew, however, it could not be different, because the people of this country have the same love of liberty and sense of justice that the Boers had, and their sympathy would be a help to them in their struggle.

Senator Wellington made a speech, in which he wished godspeed to the envoys in their mission, and success to their cause. Mrs. Lamb recited "The Spirit of '76," and presented an American flag to Mrs. Fischer, the wife of one of the envoys, following which Bourke Cockran of New York delivered an address. He spoke for over half an hour.

Mr. Sulzer made an effort to raise money for the Boer relief fund. He headed the list with $100, and a man named Kelly subscribed $10. Mr. Sulzer then appealed again for money, and the other speakers gave subscriptions. They included Mason and Wellington. Mr. Sulzer then singled out Congressmen in the audience and called them by name. Among these he singled out Representatives Landis and Littlefield, who refused to subscribe or even to answer him. The total amount raised was about $800. Senator Mason delivered the closing speech of the evening.

MEETING AT McDONALD, GA.

Resolutions Unanimously Passed Congratulating Great Britain.

McDONALD, Ga., May 20.—The relief of Mafeking was celebrated by the citizens of this place last night in a most decisive manner. A large meeting was held and the following resolutions were offered and carried with deafening applause, and without a dissenting voice:

"Be it resolved, That as an expression of our undying gratitude as American citizens, in return for the great assistance rendered our army and navy, and the sincere friendship and watchful care administered in our behalf during the dark hours of our war with Spain by our mother country, that we do hereby extend Great Britain our sincere congratulations and our thanks unto Almighty God as a just arbiter of the war as it is now progressing in South Africa.

"Resolved, That with American pride and appreciation, we recall the many instances in which the great American heart was thrilled with emotional gladness by the assurance that John Bull was at our backs giving the warning signal to all nations to 'hands off.'"

CHURCH IN SCHOOL BUILDING.

Greenwich Catholics Have the Use of Havemeyer Auditorium.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 20.—The Auditorium of the three-hundred-thousand-dollar public school building presented to the town of Greenwich a few years ago by Henry O. Havemeyer has been temporarily converted into a Roman Catholic church, and two services were held there to-day.

After Wednesday night's fire, which destroyed St. Mary's Church, the Board of Education tendered the use of this handsome building to the Rev. Father Fitzgerald, which offer he accepted, and the Auditorium will be used as a church until a new church can be built.

Plans are under way for a stone building, estimated to cost $50,000, to replace the burned church, and work upon it will begin at once.

Glen Cove Church's Peal of Bells.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., May 20.—A Westminster peal of bells, which has been presented to St. Patrick's Church by two Protestant Summer residents of the town, J. K. O. Sherwood and Lewis V. Bell of New York City, was dedicated to-day. The bells are four in number and were named St. Mary, St. Patrick, St. Joseph, and St. Anthony. A number of societies from this town and Oyster Bay and Sea Cliff, with bands and banners flying, and headed by the cadets from the United States schoolship St. Mary's, paraded to the church.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

ARRESTED INVISIBLE CULPRIT.

Policeman's Pantomimic Exploit Sent Complainant Happy Away.

Sergt. Carson sat at his desk in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, smoking a cigar. A policeman or two dozed in the back room, and Doorman Haggerty was nodding in a corner. A man entered with uncertain step and walked up to the Sergeant's desk. Leaning heavily on the railing he said:

"Sergeant, I want you to lock this man up."

Carson looked all around and replied:

"Do you?"

"Yes, I do," the man repeated. "He has followed me all the way from St. Louis. He beats me and kicks me about like a dog. He's a nuisance."

"Where is he?" interrogated the Sergeant, casting his eyes about the room again, and seeing no one.

"Here!"

The stranger pointed to the vacant space beside him, continuing:

"Look at him! Can't you see he's a scoundrel?"

The guardian of the Tenderloin's law ond order touched a bell. After a long half minute Haggerty, keeper of the door, came forward.

"Lock that man up," ordered the Sergeant.

Haggerty placed a firm hand on the shoulder of the complainant, who gave an astonished start.

"Not me," he said.

"No," put in the Sergeant. "Not that one; the other. There—beside him—don't you see?"

But Haggerty didn't see. He turned around and looked this way and that, then rubbed his eyes, and finally bent over the railing and said to the Sergeant in a suspicious whisper:

"Somebody's gone dope. Is it you or me?"

Then a consultation in low tones followed. When it ended Haggerty jumped into the middle of the floor and began to go through all the motions of a man engaged in fierce strife, while the stranger clapped his hands in delight.

"That's it," he yelled, "that's it. Get him down. Now you have him. Ah! Good! Good!"

Haggerty had ceased his exertions and was dragging an imaginary criminal toward the door that leads to the station's cells. As he disappeared from view, the man of uncertain gait heaved a loud sigh, as of relief. Then he straightened himself with an effort, adjusted his hat, and passed out of the door, turning as he descended the steps to say:

"You're a good boy, Sergeant. Good luck to you. And keep him close for a day or two, please."

LOVE LEADS TO MURDER.

Two Men Are Dead and Two Dying Because a Georgia Planter Wanted to Marry.

MACON, Ga., May 20.—Word was received here to-day to the effect that yesterday morning about 11:30 o'clock a Mr. Gleaton rode out to the home of his sweetheart, a Miss Raines, about eight miles from Cordele, and was accompanied by a friend, intending to have a wedding. When they arrived at the home of the young woman she joined them, but her father interfered and tried to induce her not to leave him.

One word brought on another, and finally a quarrel was on. The young woman's brother rushed up with his pistol and commenced to shoot at Gleaton and Gleaton's friend. Gleaton drew his pistol and shot the elder Raines, killing him instantly. He then shot his fiancé's brother. By this time a friend of the Raines family rushed up to try to stop the trouble, and was himself shot down. Gleaton then drove away, returning to his home.

Since the affray young Raines has died. The friend of the Raines family is believed to be mortally wounded, and the friend of Gleaton is in a critical condition. All the persons concerned are planters. The killing caused a sensation.

COMPROMISE IN THE TWELFTH.

Hess-Goddard Fight Reported Ended—Varnum for National Delegate.

Republicans in the Twelfth Congress District said yesterday that it was likely that a compromise candidate would be named to accompany Cornelius N. Bliss as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention.

It is said that Gen. James M. Varnum will be the man who will be Mr. Bliss's associate. Senator Platt has been extremely anxious to have the trouble in this district settled, and, according to the reports in circulation last night, both Charles A. Hess and Capt. Goddard have agreed on Gen. Varnum.

When Mr. Hess was seen he said that Gen. Varnum's name had been brought forward, and while nothing positive had been agreed upon, still it was not unlikely that Gen. Varnum would go to Philadelphia.

NON-PARTISAN POLITICS.

Call for a Meeting to Organize a Union Reform Association.

The committee appointed a week ago at a meeting of social reformers, clergymen, and labor men to arrange for a meeting to organize a non-partisan political association has issued a call to that effect. This meeting is to take place on Friday evening at the University Settlement building at Rivington and Eldridge Streets.

The call is addressed to Presidents and Secretaries of trades unions, and to church, economic, and educational reform societies.

Socialist Labor Parties May Unite.

The joint committees of the Socialist-Laber Party and the Social Democratic Party appointed some time ago to arrange for a plan of amalgamation held another meeting yesterday at the Labor Lyceum, at 64 East Fourth Street. It was decided that the question should be a second time submitted to a referendum vote, on the ground that a former adverse vote was not representative.

THE ILLINOIS GOVERNORSHIP.

Chicago's Mayor No Longer a Candidate for Democratic Nomination.

CHICAGO, May 20.—At a meeting of the Cook County Democrats to-day Robert E. Burke, acting as Mayor Harrison's spokesman, made official announcement of the withdrawal of Harrison as a Gubernatorial candidate. Following this declaration the 250 members present indorsed Judge Murray F. Tuley as the candidate for Governor.

GOLD DEMOCRATS' CONFERENCE.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 20.—Leaders of the Gold Democracy in this city and State expect about fifty persons at the conference called to meet here Wednesday. They say every district in the State will be represented. The meeting is to discuss what the Gold Democrats should do in the coming campaign.

The call was issued by John R. Wilson, as member of the National Committee, and S. I. Perkins as State Chairman. They want the Gold Democrats to determine whether they will put a National ticket in the field.

Nothing final will be done till after the National Democratic Convention in July. If that convention nominates Bryan and reaffirms the Chicago platform, the Indiana Gold Democrats will do all in their power to put a National ticket in the field.

FOR FAIRBANKS IN 1904.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 20.—Indiana Republican leaders and delegates to the National Convention will go to Philadelphia with the intention of starting a boom for Senator Fairbanks for President in 1904. They have talked the matter over among themselves and have concluded that the time is ripe to begin. Since Congressman Landis, in a speech before the State Convention announced that Indiana would propose the name of Senator Fairbanks for President in 1904, it has been regarded as almost a certainty that Senator Fairbanks will be a candidate for the nomination.

Republican leaders in Indiana say there is a growing sentiment for him elsewhere. They believe that it will not be difficult to persuade the crowds at Philadelphia that Senator Fairbanks is the right man for the party to nominate for President next time. It is probable that Senator Fairbanks will be made Chairman of the Indiana delegation at Philadelphia. There will probably be 1,000 Indianians there.

Dyspepsia, Catarrh of the Stomach, Gastritis, Nausea, Impaired Digestion, cured where all else fails. Doctors heartily indorse it. MAN-A-CRA. Natural Spring Water. Druggists, or 23 Beaver St.—Adv.

GREEKS IN STREET FIGHT

Serious Trouble in "Battle Row" and Six Are Injured.

KNIVES AND BLUDGEONS USED

Police Charge Into the Ranks of the Combatants, Capturing Thirteen —The Greeks Accused.

"Battle Row," which is included within that part of West Thirty-fifth Street lying between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, was the scene of a serious conflict yesterday afternoon. As a result of the occurrence, thirteen men, all Greeks, are prisoners in the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, and six of them have more or less painful scalp wounds. None of them is dangerously hurt, nor, so far as the police know, was any one else, either among the participants in the struggle or among the hundreds of spectators, injured.

All of those hurt in the fight were treated by surgeons from Roosevelt Hospital. Their names are as follows: Constandino, Nicholas, Louis, and Peter Culameres, brothers, of 556 West Thirty-fifth Street; Louis Stranges of 536 West Thirty-fifth Street, and Peter Spirsakos, also of 536 West Thirty-fifth Street.

The other prisoners are: James Rouke of 533 West Thirty-fifth Street, George Lavachaes of 525 West Thirty-fifth Street, John Alazas of 513 West Thirteenth Street, Krestoy Kalamazas of 536 West Thirty-sixth Street, John Speredoyez of 402 West Thirty-eighth Street, Spiors Rokos of 535 West Thirty-fifth Street, and Peter Catchithes of Fifty-third Street and Tenth Avenue.

The police were not able to tell last night what caused the fight. All of the Greeks who took part are in the employ of the firm of Jonas & Naumburg, hatters' furs, at 518 and 520 West Thirty-fifth Street. They were brought to this city a few weeks ago from Hartford, Conn., and no less than seventy-five of them have taken up their residence on the same block. Since their coming, so it is said by some of the residents, they have frequently insulted the women who are tenants in the houses on the same street.

The trouble yesterday began at 4 o'clock P. M., at Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, where members of the "Texas Row" gang make their idling place. Some of the Greeks who live on the block passed along and the young men on the corner attacked them. The fight resulted in the defeat of the Greeks, and their flight toward Tenth Avenue. Their cries aroused the whole neighborhood, and the occupants of the tenement houses flocked to the street by hundreds. Among them were many of the fellow-countrymen of the Greeks, most of whom were armed with clubs and knives. With their clubs the Greeks swung right and left, hitting all who came within range.

Patrolman Charles J. Pyle of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was the first of the police to reach the scene. He heard the noise of the battle as he neared Thirty-fifth Street, and when he had reached the corner he found between 400 and 500 people engaged in the strife. Pyle lost no time in getting into the thick of the fray. He hauled out two Greeks, managed to get them free from the crowd, and was on his way with his prisoners to Tenth Avenue, when one of them tripped him and got away.

He clung to the other, but just as he was getting to his feet a third man appeared with a drawn knife and made a lunge at him. He dodged the knife thrust, and, picking himself up from the sidewalk, ran after his prisoner, whom he caught and safely landed in the station house.

A messenger notified the police at the station house of what was going on, and Acting Captain Ryan with the reserves hurried to the spot, the patrol wagon following quickly. The police fought their way into the throng and captured all they could lay their hands on. As fast as prisoners were taken they were placed in the patrol wagon.

The fighters saw that the police were determined to quell the struggle at all hazards, and many of them took to flight and disappeared in the houses near by. Thirteen prisoners were counted in the station house. Three knives were found upon those who did not carry clubs and bludgeons, but it appeared that the knives were not used effectively in the fight, for no one with a knife wound could be found. All of those who were injured were suffering from scalp wounds inflicted by a club.

One of the rioters whom the police tried to catch was armed with a large and sharp sabre, which he was swinging right and left with terrific force. When he saw that he was in danger of arrest he made his way into a tenement house on the south side of the street and was lost to view.

GANG ATTACKS POLICEMAN.

Brother Officers Come to His Rescue—Mob Urges on Assailants.

A convenient building in course of erection at the corner of Monroe and Catharine Streets furnished the missiles designed by the "Hamilton Street Gang" to attack Policeman Jeremiah J. Donovan of the Madison Street Station, who has stood in bad odor for some time with the gang because he has several times arrested the Morey brothers of 18 Hamilton Street for various alleged offenses.

Donovan is known as a "strong man," and although below the average height, he is said to be able to thrash any three ordinary men. He had been threatened several times by the gang, but last night he forgot the threats until he found himself pinioned behind and both arms useless.

He made a brave struggle, but until he shouted for help his chances were slim. At that moment Policemen Clarence Anthony and Benton E. Wells came to his assistance from the Gold Street Police Precinct across Catharine Street. Two other policemen soon appeared, but it took all of them to rescue Donovan, and in the melée Anthony was struck on the right side of the head with a brick. He dropped to the street, with a stream of blood running down his face.

A crowd of nearly a thousand men, boys, and women soon flocked to the scene, urging on the gang, and many bricks were thrown at the officers, but the latter with drawn clubs closed in on the fighters and soon had John Morey under control. That he escaped with only a scalp wound was due to the forbearance of the police, one of whom did hit him, and he passed the night at Gouverneur Hospital in a cot, a prisoner.

No other arrests were made. Policeman Anthony, who lives at 15 Tenth Avenue, had his wound sewed up, reported sick, and went home.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, moderate temperature, winds fresh, northerly.

Moderate temperatures prevail throughout the country, except in the Central Rocky Mountain region and the extreme Southwest, where they are unseasonably low. Light frosts occurred yesterday morning in Northwestern Ohio and Central Illinois. Showers Saturday night in the Ohio Valley, Virginia, and New England were followed by fair weather.

There will be showers to-day in Florida, the Southern portion of the Gulf States, and in the Southwest, probably continuing to-morrow, except in the Southwest, while in the Central Rocky Mountain region the weather will be clear. Temperatures will be moderate, with a tendency, however, toward a gradual rise. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh and mostly north to west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	52	61	64
6 A. M.	51	61	65
9 A. M.	57	64	66
12 M.	61	69	72
4 P. M.	61	65	68
6 P. M.	59	65	66
9 P. M.	55	60	61
12 P. M.	53	58	59

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65½
Weather Bureau	62½
Corresponding date 1899	56½
Corresponding date last twenty-five years	61

The minimum temperature yesterday was 51 degrees, at 7 A. M.; the maximum temperature was 68 degrees, at 5:15 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.66 and at 8 P. M. 29.72. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 74 and at 8 P. M. 72.

O'Neill's Big Sale of Hats
begins to-day. Don't miss it. See their advertisement. 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

A Happy Thought

Can't eat cake? Pie brings pangs of pain that makes life seem hardly worth the living?

Here's a happy thought!

Uneeda Graham Wafer

The newest member of a famous family.
Takes the place of pie and cake.
Tempts the taste of man and maid.
Eat all you need.
A new crispness, a new richness, a new flavor.
Every wafer makes health safer.

At all grocers.
Of course you know Uneeda Biscuit and Uneeda Jinjer Wafer
National Biscuit Company.

EAST SIDE ICE TROUBLES

Independent Dealers' Association Wants Higher Wholesale Prices.

FEAR SMALLER COMPETITORS

Dealers Declare They Take Trade Away from the Trust by Accommodating the Poor.

The East Side Independent Ice Dealers' Association, composed of about 100 members, who supply families and small dealers in the territory between Fourteenth and Fulton Streets, and Broadway to the river, held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the New Starlight Hall, 143 Suffolk Street. The principal object of the meeting outside of fighting the trust on general principles, was to bring about an advance in the wholesale price of ice to combinations of small dealers and push cart men who are cutting into their trade by buying ice from the few independent wholesalers on the east side at the same price that they do.

The men who go into the ice business for two or three months in the Summer, and the butchers and other small tradesmen who buy ice at the "bridges" for $3 a ton, the same prices charged to the men who run from one to four wagons, were hotly denounced. In the case of the butchers good customers are lost, and the other class draws custom from the independent men by selling at a profit of about 2½ cents a hundred, which the wagon men say is ruinous.

After a long discussion a resolution was passed calling upon the four east side independent wholesalers to advance the price at least 2½ cents a hundred to others than the independent wagon men, and then let all have a "fair field and no favor."

The independent men have been charging 25 cents a hundred to customers, but it developed at the meeting that some of them had been cutting under this price in their eagerness for trade and also to take trade from the American Company, which sells for 25 cents in the district to meet the independent men's prices.

John Bartels presided at the meeting, and Hermann Geisenheimer acted as Secretary. Many of the men gave stories of the ways of the trust in dealing with the poor of the neighborhood. L. Sherman said that the independent men got much of their trade by their accommodating ways.

"A sick woman," said he, "called down from the third story of a house the other day and asked an American driver to bring her a five-cent piece of ice. The driver said he wouldn't do it because the company would not allow its drivers to deliver ice above the ground floor. I was on the sidewalk and heard it. I hailed one of our men and he carried the ice up stairs."

Sherman, Geisenheimer, and others said that all the members of their association gave twenty pounds for 5 cents, while the American Company gives but fifteen pounds, and "much of that is short weight."

"Now," said the Chairman, at the conclusion of the meeting, "we've got to act together and sell for the same price, or the trust will get in and put us out."

A committee comprising Messrs. Bartels, Reiner, Greenfield, Sherman, Gould, and Wolf was appointed to see the wholesale dealers and persuade them, if possible, to advance the price.

"And I want to say," said the Chairman, before he selected the committee, "that if any man refuses to act, I'll fine him $1."

Mr. Wolf uttered a protest. "I'm on two or three committees already, and I haven't got time. I—"

"Fine you $1," yelled the Chairman.

"I'll act," replied Mr. Wolf, looking crestfallen.

Another committee was appointed to induce the dealers to close on Sunday so that the men may get one day's rest in the week.

DEMANDS MUNICIPAL ICE.

Labor to Call a Convention to Start a Movement.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday Delegate Winston of the Liberty Dawn Association moved that the American Ice Company be requested to extend the five-cent-chunk-of-ice service all over the city, because there were many poor people above Twenty-third Street.

"Let us agitate for municipal ice," said Delegate Barondess. "We do not want favors from the scoundrels."

"It will take at least a year to get municipal ice," said Winston, "and until then thousands of babies will die."

"Threaten the trust with municipal ice," said Delegate Timothy J. Daly.

"I am for municipal ice," said Delegate Lord of the steam fitters, "because it will make work for the steam fitters. The ice trust has brought 300 men from Vermont to drive wagons at $1 a week less than the drivers are now paid here."

The meeting decided to call a convention of labor and reform organizations to inaugurate a municipal ice movement.

CHEAP ICE IN NEW ORLEANS.

Competition Lowers Price to 8 Cents Per Hundred Pounds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—Ice is now being sold in this city "on the platform" at all factories at 8 cents per hundred pounds. It is generally admitted by experts that ice cannot be made here at less than $2.25 a ton. That is the minimum and calls for the most modern machinery and the utmost economy in operation. Some old-fashioned plants in New Orleans cannot make ice at less than $3.50 a ton. On every ton sold the loss is over $1.60.

This condition of affairs was brought about by the ice ware being waged by the independent concerns against the Ice Trust. The independents are working together, and declare they will drive the trust out of business or break in the attempt. The independents are led by the Home Ice Company, which is composed of twelve ice concerns, the men back of which are practical ice makers. In this way they are enabled to run the plant more economically than the trust can operate.

There are some eight or ten ice plants involved in the war, and in the meantime the people of New Orleans are getting all the ice they can use almost for the asking. The consumer is now paying 15 cents per hundred.

To Fight the Ice Trust.

The Central Labor Union, at its meeting yesterday, passed a resolution to the effect that it would continue to fight the ice trust. It also resolved that the newspapers should be thanked for publishing an account of its war against the trust.

Narcissus Has a Successful Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, May 20.—The new Wintringham designed centreboard sloop yacht Narcissus, built for Francis H. Page, and recently launched at the yards of B. F. Woods, this place, proved in every way satisfactory on her trial spin on Long Island Sound to-day. This morning the yacht weighed anchor, and with her builder aboard headed for Whitestone under a light northwest breeze. Arriving at Whitestone the owner, designer, and a few intimate friends were taken aboard. The yacht then sailed to Larchmont, showing all the qualities that were expected.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Washington; Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree, Texas.

MANHATTAN.—Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont; Vincent Kerens, St. Louis.

HOLLAND.—Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts; Congressman W. F. Hitt, Illinois; Judge H. J. Davis, Chicago

GRAND.—Major C. E. Munn, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE.—R. H. Plant, Macon, Ga.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 67 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 67 White Street.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, carpets and upholstery goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Campbell, Jr., dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; M. Newman, dress goods and cloths; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial; Miss A. Thompson, ladies and infants' wear; Holland House; W. T. Campbell, laces, embroideries, and ribbons; Grand Hotel.
Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Porter, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hanke Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Hanke, dress goods, silks, laces, and embroideries; A. Hanke, Jr., dry goods; E. Hanke, dry goods; Belvedere House.
Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; J. A. Swanson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Brown, A. E., Pittston, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. Basch, cloaks, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hoffman House.
Geiershoefer, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Geiershoefer, woolens and tailor's trimmings; Hoffman House.
Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Cheek, furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Briscoe, Daniel, Brother & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. E. Briscoe, carpets and upholstery goods; P. J. Briscoe, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; M. H. Meyer, silks; C. Metz, dry goods, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. C. Tolman, jewelry, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Mandel, cloaks and suits, 450 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; S. Bippus, dry goods, 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; D. Baird, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:30 A. M.—21 Rivington Street; Helena Hooffman; damage slight.
5:15 A. M.—533 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; William Flood; damage, $50.
7:10 P. M.—346 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; P. Moch; damage, $25.
9:30 P. M.—308 West Forty-third Street; Mary Parks; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—Fire this morning shortly after 1 o'clock destroyed a four-story brick building on Jefferson Street occupied by the Albin Company as a general installment store. Loss estimated at between $50,000 and $75,000.

WEDDING RINGS.
We recommend 18kt. gold as being the best grade for wedding rings. Although narrow rings are now considered the correct style, we have a large selection of all widths from 4.00 to 15.00. Diamond Engagement rings, 25.00 to 500.00.
A. Frankfield & Co.
Jewelers and Importers,
52 West 14th St.

Nutrient

A perfect tonical stimulant is found in
HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE
because it is pure, strengthening, and has nutrient qualities,
It is especially recommended for the use of women who require a stimulant.
A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

Platt's Chlorides
The household disinfectant.
An odorless, colorless liquid; powerful, safe and cheap. Instantly destroys foul odors and chemically neutralizes disease-breeding matter.
Especially prepared to meet the daily sanitary uses of the careful housekeeper; for purif

POMMERY.

The Standard
for
Champagne Quality

Music During Dinner
Every Evening
also during Lunch on Saturdays
At
HAAN'S
Park Row Building, opposite Post Office
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Restaurant and Rathskeller
Also at Columbus Avenue and 75th Street
during Dinner and Supper
Theatre Parties Accommodated

LA FERNANDINA
CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Appeals to gentlemen of good taste and judgment. The best imported Havana tobacco being used in the making of this brand, assures smokers superior quality and flavor.

La Fernandina is hand made. Care is given to every detail of its manufacture.

Different sizes, 10-15-20-25c.
All leading cigar stores and hotels.

MICHAELIS & LINDEMAN 459 Broadway N.Y.
BERNARD STAHL & CO., Makers. DISTRIBUTORS.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.
MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN.

A VERY SPECIAL SALE OF
Fine Challies.

We will place on sale this morning an unusually handsome assortment of
ALL WOOL CHALLIES,
the usual and recognized trade price of which is 55c. a yard,

At, per yard, 29c.

Make your selection early while the assortment is complete.

OF INTEREST TO WHEELMEN.

It will be good news to New York wheelmen that the famous Merrick Road on Long Island is being rapidly put in shape for its entire length. The road is being repaired with a sandy loam, which makes a superb cycle road. The twenty miles from Jamaica to Freeport is already in shape, and it will not be long until the entire road has been repaired. This will give a stretch of about fifty miles that will be hard to beat for cycling purposes.

***

On the evening of June 4, at Schwalbach's Academy, Brooklyn, there is to be held a good roads demonstration. All of the prominent good roads advocates in the East and a number from the South will be present. Gen. Roy Stone and H. B. Fullerton will both be on hand. Mr. Fullerton will give an illustrated lecture showing all the side paths on Long Island, already built and in course of construction. The meeting is expected to be productive of much good to the cause of good roads.

***

At the organization meeting of the Greater New York Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen, which was held the first week in May, a committee was appointed to look to the improvement of the asphalt cycling strips in the Bronx. That this committee has not been idle any one who rides in the Bronx can testify. A short time ago St. Ann's Avenue, which is the chief Bronx cycling road, was in very bad shape. Recently, however, there has been quite a good deal of repairing done, and the avenue is now in fairly good condition.

***

In speaking a few days ago of the problem of bicycle paths in Manhattan a prominent wheelman asked why it would not be a good idea for a tax of 50 cents a year to be levied on all persons riding a wheel here, the sum thus obtained to be supplemented by a like amount from the city, and this to be used in building and keeping in repair cycling paths in the city. He said that he did not see why those who wanted good roads should not be willing to pay a small amount toward securing them, and expressed the opinion that no one who is able to own a bicycle should mind paying the small sum of 50 cents a year for the privilege. He further spoke of the bad judgment displayed in placing some of the cycle strips and mentioned the one on Hudson Street as an instance. Hudson Street is continually blocked by traffic, so that it is practically useless to wheelmen.

***

On May 14 there was a man arrested on Long Island for riding on a sidepath without a license tag. In all other parts of Greater New York, save Manhattan, on Long Island, and in fact throughout New York State all persons using the cycle paths are compelled to pay a small amount for the privilege. The party arrested had a license for 1899, but had not renewed it for 1900. He appealed to the League of American Wheelmen to come to his assistance in regard to his arrest. This incident called forth a circular letter from the league, sent to all members, in which it was plainly stated that in the future any one arrested for not having a license tag could expect no assistance from the league. The league very properly takes the stand that wheelmen are the ones benefited by the cycling paths, and that they should be willing to pay something toward keeping them in proper condition.

***

Cincinnati is to the front with a progressive Clerical Cycle Club. The club sent representatives to attend the semi-annual meet of the Trivalley Federation of Clerical Cycle Clubs, which was held at Hamilton, Ohio, last week. There was a banquet held during the meet, and the speakers and toasts were as follows: "Sins of Scorching," the Rev. M. L. Trisler, Shelbyville, Ind.; "Whither Are We Wheeling?" the Rev. W. A. Robinson, Cincinnati; "Piety and Perspiration," the Rev. D. S. Sappin, President of Miami University, Miami, Ohio; "Contrary Minds," the Rev. E. M. McFadden, Hamilton, Ohio; "Good Roads," the Rev. F. W. Work, Dayton, Ohio; "Well Tired," the Rev. H. T. Crane, Cincinnati, Ohio.

***

The Maryland Bicycle Club of Baltimore is an evidence of the rapid and substantial growth of a popular organization. The club has grown from a membership of twenty-one to 400 members, and occupies two beautiful clubhouses, one in the city and the other in the country. The country clubhouse was very recently opened. It is said to afford every necessary accommodation, as well as numerous luxries. Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday are to be the special club days there throughout the season.

***

The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen of New York have added to their roll of membership 125 new names this year, besides numerous applications that are pending. The schedule club runs are being well attended and show a marked increase over any preceding year. A new schedule of runs has been prepared for June and July. The "Spring Century Run" will be held June 10 and the Road Committee hope to make it the success of the season.

***

The Massachusetts Legislature has revoked the Boston Park Commission's powers in the matter of passing ordinances calling for the carrying of lighted lanterns on bicycles. This marks a notable victory for the wheelmen of Boston. When the law was introduced the wheelmen sought a hearing at the hands of the commission, but it was not granted, and for over a year the wheelmen and the Park Commission have been at loggerheads on the question. The Boston wheelmen were finally victorious through the support given them by every L. A. W. Consul and L. A. W. club in the State of Massachusetts.

Every day and Sunday, THE NEW YORK TIMES delivered at your home for NINE CENTS A WEEK. Order in advance from your newsnewsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper, it is well to order it delivered to your dealer. THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by residence.—Adv.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Many Athletes Entered for the Meet on Columbia Field.

PENNSYLVANIA THE FAVORITE

Princeton's Wonderful Improvement Has Caused Many Favorable Predictions for Victory by Her Athletes.

College athletes will swarm on Columbia Field during the last two days of this week, when the annual contest for the intercollegiate championships in track and field games will be held. Twenty-one colleges have sent in an aggregate of 682 entries in the various events, and, although many withdrawals will likely be made before Friday, 400 or more contestants may safely be expected to appear in the preliminary trials on the opening day of the great meet. The colleges that will be represented in this array of speed and brawn are Amherst, Bowdoin, Boston, Brown, University of California, Columbia, Cornell, Fordham, Georgetown, Harvard, Holy Cross, New York University, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Rutgers, Syracuse, Wesleyan, Williams, Yale, Haverford, and the College of the City of New York.

Early in the season Pennsylvania was picked to win the intercollegiate championship this year by a margin showing marked superiority, if not by one so overwhelming as that of last year, when the red and blue athletes took 57 of the 143 points. Pennsylvania has lost only Tewkesbury, Baxter, and Mechling of her former point winners, who made 18 of her 57 points. Inasmuch as Harvard won second place with 28 points and Yale third with 22½ points, only the development of an unaccustomed number of phenomenal athletes during the Spring seemed likely to invalidate Penn's chances. Her position seemed further strengthened by Harvard's loss of men who won 12 of her 28 points, and by the graduation of athletes who were responsible for 8 of the points won by Yale.

At this end of the season it may still be said that Pennsylvania is the likely champion, but developments during the Spring have materially altered the early situation, and a conservative forecast of the meet would hardly accord the Pennsylvania men all the fifty points, which Trainer "Mike" Murphy so confidently predicts that they will win. The present situation has several new aspects.

Of the colleges taken as a whole Princeton has shown wonderful improvement this year. In Jarvis, Cregan, Perry, and Willis the Tigers have a quartet of sprinters and middle distance men that will make Pennsylvania's loss of Tewkesbury and her failure to develop stars in the runs more severely felt than had been anticipated. If Trainer Murphy, as it is rumored he may, withdraws Kraenzlein from the high hurdles to pit him against Jarvis in the hundred yards, Hallowell of Harvard ought to be an easy winner over Pennsylvania's other hurdler, Remington. In view of Princeton's entry of Carroll and Serviss in the high jump, and of the recent extraordinary form shown by Hutchinson in the low hurdles and Coleman in the pole vault, there is a small measure of justification in Murphy's removal of Kraenzlein from one of the events for which he holds the record.

In addition to the unexpectedly formidable showing of Princeton, Pennsylvania's athletes have new individual stars from various colleges to meet this year. Chief among these is McCracken's new rival in the hammer throw, Albert Plaw of California. Prinstein of Syracuse will give Kraenzlein a harder contest in the broad jump than he did last year, and Beck of Yale would not occasion much surprise if he won first place over McCracken or Hare in the shot put.

From records in previous track games this year it looks as though Princeton and Harvard would fight it out for second place, with the odds somewhat in favor of the Tigers. Columbia has a point winner in "Maxey" Long, and Cornell ought to get placed in the hammer throw with Boynton entered. Capt. Bray of Williams is sure point winner, and a possible first in the mile run. Other point winners, who have not yet come so prominently to the front, may appear among the representatives of the smaller colleges.

Accident in Bicycle Race.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—The twenty-five-mile match race between Charles S. Porter of Detroit and John Nelson of Chicago was abruptly ended by Porter falling from his bicycle at the end of the seventeenth mile and suffering such injury that he could not proceed. Up to the tenth mile honors were even, but after that Nelson had a good lead. At the seventeenth mile Porter closed the gap and got a slight lead when he fell. Both men were paced by motors. Tom Cooper, paced by a motor, made an exhibition mile in 1:35 3-5.

Vigilant C. C. Century Run.

There were 150 starters and as many survivors in the century run of the Vigilant Cycle Club yesterday. The run was over the regular course of the Century Road Club of America on the Merrick Road. The Century Road Club won the prize for the club having the most survivors. The forty-five members that started all finished in good time. The Prospect Wheelmen finished second, the Royal Arcanum third, and the Madison Wheelmen fourth.

Bicycle Policemen Busy.

The five bicycle policemen who did duty along the Coney Island bicycle path yesterday were kept busy stopping fast riders. Up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon thirty-four riders were arrested for "scorching." Most of them left their wheels at the police station as security and will redeem them upon the payment of a fine. Nearly all the offenders were from this city and New Jersey.

Columbia Crew Leave Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 20.—Manager W. L. Oakley, Dr. W. B. Peet, coach, and the Columbia eight and substitutes left here to-day for New York, taking their shell with them. They could not remain until to-morrow to row the two-mile race with the naval cadets, but will return here on Saturday next for the race with the navy.

Olympian Games at Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The University of Pennsylvania will hold on June 12 an open intercollegiate athletic carnival of Olympian events for the college teams that are to compete at Paris. The carnival is to be held for the double purpose of giving the athletes in special training an opportunity of "trying out" before sailing for Europe, and to other athletes who are unable to go abroad a chance to test their strength against the men who are going. The events will be identical with those that appear on the Paris programme, and the conditions at Paris will be reproduced as nearly as may be.

TO-DAY'S CARD AT MORRIS PARK.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; the Eclipse course. Heliobas, 122 pounds; Firearm, 120; Toluca, 105; Lady Lindsey, 98.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; four and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Scurry, 113 pounds; Bluecoat and Tonicum, 104 each; Gold Heels, 102; Billionaire, Warrented, Ada Beatrice, Ondurdis, and Luck, 101 each; Velasque, 99; Matanzas, 98; Lambkin, God of Night, and Mauga, 96 each; Beau Gallant and Quiz II., 94 each; Connie, 91.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Larewood, Pavonius, Norwich, T. Chamberlain, and Okette, 110 pounds each; Sanitary, Limelight, and Scales, 107 each; Gold Lace, Lady Stockton, and Beautiful, 105 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Magnificent, 116 pounds; Dick Furber, Withers, and Asquith, 109 each; Unmasked, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. Kriss Kringle, 116 pounds; Bon Jour, 108; Rare Perfume, Brisk, Tyrshena, and Buffoon, 106 each; Dick Furber, 105; Lindula and Sparrow Wing, 101 each; Precursor, 91; Matt Simpson and Brusquerie, 84 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; mile and one furlong of the Withers mile. King Barleycorn, 121 pounds; Maximo Gomez, 112; Knight of the Garter, 108; Brisk, 104; Standing, 95.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

St. Louis Hit the Ball at the Proper Times and Won Easily.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—A large crowd saw St. Louis defeat the New York team here this afternoon in the last game of the present series. New York's batters connected with the ball frequently, but fielders were generally around, as Donlin's list of put-outs will attest. Carrick was hit hard when runs were needed. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
M'Graw, 3b.	1	1	3	2	0		V.H'lt'n, cf.	1	0	0	1	0	
Dillard, rf.	2	2	1	0	0		Mercer, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Donlin, cf.	1	2	3	1	1		Selbach, lf.	2	2	2	2	0	
Burkett, lf.	1	1	1	1	0		Davis, ss.	0	3	2	5	0	
Wallace, ss.	0	2	2	6	2		Grady, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0	
McGann, 1b.	2	2	6	0	0		Gleason, 2b.	1	1	3	1	0	
Keister, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0		H'kman, 3b.	0	0	1	3	1	
Robinson, c.	0	2	4	1	0		B'w'rm'n, c.	0	2	2	4	1	
Thomas, p.	1	0	0	0	0		Carrick, p.	1	1	0	3	0	
Total.	9	14	27	14	3		Total.	5	10	24	18	2	

St. Louis	0	1	2	3	1	0	2	0	..	—9
New York	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—McGraw, Dillard, Keister, Grady. Three-base hit—Selbach, Gleason. Home run—Selbach. Hit by pitcher—Bowerman, McGraw. Double play—Donlin and McGraw. Sacrifice hits—Burkett, McGann. Base on balls—Off Carrick, 4; off Thomas, 1. Stolen bases—McGann, Selbach. Struck out—By Thomas, 2; by Carrick, 1. Time—2:15. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

CINCINNATI, 5; BROOKLYN, 4.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—After losing seven consecutive games and tying another, the local team pulled itself together to-day and won from Brooklyn. Scott's pitching was magnificent with men on bases. Not so with Kennedy, for the Cincinnatis managed to bunch their hits on him in three innings. McBride's fielding in the last inning saved the day. Steinfeldt's work at second and his batting were features. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
McBride, rf.	0	2	3	2	0		Jones, cf.	0	3	2	0	0	
Geir, cf.	1	1	3	0	0		Keeler, rf.	1	1	2	1	0	
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0		Jenn'gs, 1b.	0	1	9	3	1	
Smith, lf.	0	1	2	1	0		Kelly, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	
Corcoran, ss.	1	1	1	3	1		Dahlen, ss.	1	2	2	3	0	
Irwin, 3b.	1	1	2	3	0		Cross, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	
Steinfeldt, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1		Demont, 2b.	1	2	4	5	1	
Peitz, c.	0	1	1	2	0		Farrel, c.	1	2	4	0	0	
Scott, p.	0	1	0	1	0		Kennedy, p.	0	1	1	1	0	
Total.	5	12	27	14	2		Total.	4	13	26	18	2	

*Scott out, hit by batted ball.

Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Steinfeldt, McBride, Farrell, Dahlen. Three-base hits—Irwin, Smith, Keeler. Stolen bases—Kelly, Keeler, Demont, Jones, Corcoran. Double play—Corcoran, Steinfeldt, Beckley. First base on balls—Scott, 2; Kennedy, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Scott, 1; Kennedy, 2. Time—2:05. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CHICAGO.

									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	..	—6	10	3
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—	3	9	3

Batteries—Killen and Chance; Phillippi and Latimer.

How the Clubs Stand.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	15	7	.682	St. Louis	12	11	.522
Brooklyn	14	9	.609	Cincinnati	10	12	.455
Chicago	15	10	.600	New York	6	16	.273
Pittsburg	14	11	.560	Boston	5	15	.250

Games To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Chicago.
Boston in St. Louis.

American League Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 17; Chicago, 14.
At Detroit—Detroit, 12; Minneapolis, 7.
At Milwaukee—Indianapolis, 11; Milwaukee, 8.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 17; Troy, 5.
At Utica—Utica, 14; Cortland, 10.
At Rome—Rome, 7; Schenectady, 3.

Eastern League Games.

At Rochester—Springfield, 7; Rochester, 6.
At Montreal—Montreal, 2; Worcester, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 8; Providence, 2.

Atlantic League Games.

At Newark—Newark, 4; Elmira, 3.

OARSMEN ON THE HARLEM.

Knickerbocker A. C. Eight Has Decided to Break Training.

The pleasant weather of yesterday was welcomed by the Harlem River oarsmen who had lost considerable practice on this account during the week. With the Passaic regatta only ten days distant, and the Harlem events to follow only three days later, all are fully alive to the fact that there is no time to be lost, consequently the turn out yesterday was the largest yet seen.

No new crews were reported during the day with the exception of the Varunas of Brooklyn. Their new four-oared shell, built by Waters, arrived from Troy Saturday afternoon, and was safely housed at the Metropolitan Rowing Clubhouse, from which place the crews will begin training to-day. The Varuna intermediate four-oared gig crew will enter the Harlem regatta, but the junior four-oared shell crew will be saved for the Long Island regatta in the hope of scoring another win of the Eagle Cup, at present held by this club.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club's senior eight quit rowing during the week, and is hardly likely to resume. The men wish a new cedar boat, claiming that last year's paper shell is dead, and they also complain of a lack of attention and consideration from the club. The eight has trained and practiced faithfully, and was rowing in very good form, and its withdrawal is generally regretted.

It is now announced that the senior eight of the Bohemian Rowing Club will be entered in the Passaic regatta together with Budry, the club's junior single sculler. Chrastil and Vesely may also enter the junior double event. Both the Bohemian eights are rowing every day in excellent form, and attract a great deal of attention on the river.

Capt. Nagle of the Harlem Rowing Club has discarded the club's eight-oared paper shell in favor of the English-built cedar boat, and the club's eights will race in the latter craft. The senior eight of this club rows daily, and is conspicuous for the strength and good form it displays. The race in the National regatta between this crew, the Bohemians, and Vespers will make the event well worth seeing. A change has been made in the Harlem junior four-oared shell crew, H. Nonnebacher taking the place of W. Moore.

BROWN'S RIDE NEARLY OVER.

The Cyclist Keeps in Good Condition, and Expects to Complete 2,000 Miles To-day.

Will A. Brown will finish his two-thousand-mile bicycle ride about noon to-day. His physician does not fear a collapse, as Brown last evening appeared to be in better shape than on the previous day.

When he rode up to Tom West's hotel at 7:06 o'clock last evening, completing his eighteenth century, a crowd of nearly 1,000 cyclists, who had been attracted to the neighborhood by the account of Brown's wonderful riding, gave the plucky rider a great ovation. The crowd included the Hinode Cycle Club, the membership of which is composed of forty Japanese.

Brown's original intention was to complete 2,000 miles by last night, but the rain during the week interfered with his riding, and he lost seven hours alone Friday night and Saturday. Yesterday's good weather enabled him to catch up on his schedule. Brown's appetite remains good, and yesterday his weight was 150 pounds, a gain of two pounds over his weight at the completion of his fifteenth century. His schedule by centuries is as follows:

	H.	M.		H.	M.
100	5	31	1,000	96	55
200	12	37	1,100	106.	01
300	22	48	1,200	118	37
400	31	18	1,300	130	55
500	39	10	1,400	147	52
600	51	11	1,500	162	24
700	60	49	1,600	174	51
800	72	04	1,700	185	13
900	86	20	1,800	193	45

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	4:37	Sun sets	7:16	Mooh rises	12:08

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	12:16	Gov. Isl'd	12:40	H. Gate	2:36
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	1:03	Gov. Isl'd	1:31	H. Gate	3:27

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, MAY 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresa, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux		
City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Demerara	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Marco Minghetti, Naples		
Massilia, Marseilles		
Ravensdale, Yucatan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
U. S. Transport Crook, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, MAY 24.		
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen		1:00 P. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Glenogle. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 8, inclusive, for dispatch per ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 26 and up to June 9, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York June 9, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on the morning of Monday, May 21.

Mails for Jamaica, Belize, Porto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed per steamship Origen.

Mails from Australia, which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, May 23.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 21.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, May 10.
Anchoria, Glasgow, May 12.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, May 18.
County of Dumfries, Hamburg, May 7.
Cufic, Liverpool, May 11.
Ivernia, Liverpool, May 12.
Morven, Gibraltar, May 4.
Nordfarer, Shields, May 6.
Redruth, Seville, May 4.
Whitehall, Gibraltar, May 5.
Winifred, Hamburg, April 23.

TUESDAY, MAY 22.

Alene, Port Limon, May 15.
Bremen, Bremen, May 12.
Christiana, Gibraltar, May 7.
Comal, Galveston, May 16.
El Cid, New Orleans, May 17.
Grecian Prince, St. Lucia, May 15.
Kensington, Antwerp, May 12.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, May 10.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.

Athos, Colon, May 16.
Hevelius, St. Lucia, May 16.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, May 14.

THURSDAY, MAY 24.

California, Gibraltar, May 10.
Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, May 10.
El Rio, New Orleans, May 19.
Germanic, Liverpool, May 16.
Saale, Bremen, May 15.
Wells City, Swansea, May 11.

FRIDAY, MAY 25.

Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, May 17.
Hindoo, Hull, May 12.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, May 14.

SATURDAY, MAY 26.

Island, Stettin, May 9.
La Touraine, Havre, May 19.
Lucania, Liverpool, May 19.
Mount Vernon, Shields, May 11.
New York, Southampton, May 19.

Arrived.

SS Camrose, (Br.,) Seaward, Batoum, &c., April 21, with licorice root to McAndrews & Forbes. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Orwell, (Br.,) Gibb, Baltimore May 19, with mdse. in transit to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Alsenborn, Gillingham, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Allen, Rio Janeiro April 27 and St. Lucia May 11, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 A. M.

SS Mae, Hutchinson, Mayaguez May 13 and San Juan 14th, with mdse. to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 19th.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) McKenzie, Bermuda May 17, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 19th.

SS Talisman, (Nor.,) Berg, Barbados May 10, with sugar and passengers to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Orizaba, Leighton, Campeachy, &c., May 6, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:12 A. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Dorado, Baker, New Orleans May 15, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Buenaventura, Peck, from Norfolk.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., May 20, 9:30 P. M., W. N. W., moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Condor, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Bellarden, (Br.,) for Buenos Ayres.
SS Origen, (Nor.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Susquehanna, (Br.,) for Cape Town.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Araucania, (Br.,) for Buenos Ayres.
SS Potomac, (Br.,) for Avonmouth.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 20.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, (from Liverpool,) sld, from Queenstown for New York at 9:05 A. M. to-day.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 10:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Holbein, (Br.,) Capt. Shurlock, from New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Losewitz, from Antwerp for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Ohio (Br.,) Capt. Hadaway, from Hull for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from New York for Genoa, &c., arr. at Marseilles to-day.

A. SIMONSON

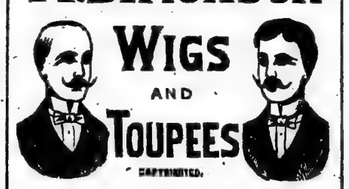

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100 other kinds, $9.50 to $115.00.

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Both Sides 14th St. (from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

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Women's Muslin Underwear

The "May Sale" at Macy's

Plans back of this sale inspired the application of rare business acumen. We managed judiciously and intelligently—hence effectively. The advanced domestic economist would find enjoyment in the details. The careless might call them abstruse. That's why they are omitted. The quotations are strong. No other store has approached our values. Think of all the best things promiscuous advertisers have said about their stocks. Ours sustains the sum of all praises, plus the attractive feature of matchless prices. Description is impossible. Contemplate the bulk; consider variety. They are the obstacles. Thousands of the garments came from our own factory. More thousands were made in other factories, subject to our personal directions. Materials, trimmings, sewing, styles and sizes will stand skilful scrutiny. We urge you to examine. Wisest judges will be the biggest buyers. A few prices—and the sale is launched.

Women's Night Gowns—Bargains.

Muslin, trimmed with clusters of tucks and cambric ruffle, 29c.

Muslin, square yoke, trimmed with inserting, revers and cambric ruffle, 34c.

Muslin, trimmed with clusters of tucks, two rows of lace inserting and lace ruffle, 39c.

Muslin, round yoke, trimmed with clusters of tucks and ruffle, 39c.

Muslin, trimmed with clusters of tucks, four rows of embroidery inserting and ruffle, 49c.

Muslin, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with clusters of tucks and embroidery ruffle, 49c.

Cambric, square yoke, trimmed with tucks, lace inserting, revers and lace edging, 59c.

Muslin, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with tucks, four rows of fine inserting and embroidery ruffle, 59c.

Cambric, V-shaped neck, French style, tucks, four rows of lace inserting, lace ruffle, ribbon beading, 59c.

Muslin, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with tucks, four rows of inserting and embroidery ruffle, 69c.

Muslin, square yoke, trimmed with tucks, four rows of inserting and embroidery ruffle, 79c.

Nainsook, square yoke, trimmed with tucks, two rows of lace inserting and lace ruffle, 99c.

Nainsook, square yoke, trimmed with tucks, embroidery inserting and embroidery ruffle, 99c.

Muslin Night Gowns, square yoke, trimmed with three rows of inserting and finished with handsome embroidery ruffle, 99c.

Better qualities at prices relatively low, ranging up to $10.42.

Women's Drawers—Bargains.

Muslin, trimmed with cambric ruffle and lace edging, 19c.

Masonville Muslin, trimmed with tucks, finished with hem and yoke bands, 19c.

Cambric, trimmed with tucked cambric ruffle, 19c.

Muslin, trimmed with tucks and wide embroidered ruffle, 29c.

Muslin, trimmed with tucked cambric ruffle and embroidery edging, 29c.

Muslin, trimmed with clusters of tucks and fine embroidery ruffle, 39c.

Muslin, trimmed with wide cambric ruffle and fine lace edging, 39c.

Muslin, l

The Wanamaker Store

Summer Furnishing Sale of Silver-Plated WARE

The sterling silver is usually stored at home or in some safer place, and plated wares serve handsomely for cottage use. This sale offers the genuine Rogers' silver-plated Forks and Spoons, and a great variety of beautiful plated Table Wares from reliable makers, at

A Third to a Half Under Regular Prices

The particulars about pieces and prices follow:

Quadruple Plate Table Ware—
5-piece Tea Sets, $10. Cake Baskets, $1.50.
Hot Water Kettles, $3.50.
Children's Cups, 25c. Flower Pot Holders, 50c.
5-light Candelabra, $2.50.
5-bottle Casters, $2. Candlesticks, $1.
Fruit Dishes, nickel silver, $3.75, $4, $4.50.
Children's Sets, 5 pieces, 75c.
Flower Vases, glass and silver, 75c.

Quadruple Plate Table Ware—
Odd Tea Pots, $1.50 each.
Odd Sugars and Creams, $1 each.

Genuine Rogers' Forks and Spoons—
Tea Spoons, $1.10 dozen.
Dessert Spoons, $2.10 dozen.
Dessert Forks, $2.10 dozen.
Table Forks, 2.20 dozen.
Table Spoons, $2.20 dozen.

Genuine Rogers' Forks and Spoons—
Oyster Forks, $1.50 dozen.
Children's Knives, 15c ea. Fish Knives, 75c.
Sugar Spoons, 20c each. Fish Forks, 75c.
Sugar Tongs, 35c and 50c. Soup Ladles, $1.
Pie Knives, 60c. Oyster Ladles, 75c.
Mustard Spoons, 10c. Cake Knives, 50c.
Also Triple Plate Medium and Dessert Knives, "seconds," at $2.35 doz.

Tenth street aisle.

The Aftermath of the RIBBON Sale

REMNANTS and Remainders *Under-priced*

The rainbows were not clipped close during our late great sale. In a harvest of *a million yards* naturally there would be rich gleanings strewn over the field. These have been gathered together—the Remnants measured and marked, and the full pieces grouped for to-day's selection. All are new Ribbons, in this season's styles and colorings—they were cut from the looms just before our late sale.

There is splendid variety to-day, and every piece or remnant is *pure silk* ribbon. The prices are remarkable. In addition to the

Thousands of REMNANTS

are these in full pieces, to be sold *by the yard*—

Fancy Ribbons—
3½ inches wide, 18c yard
3¾ to 4 inches wide, 25c yard
4⅜ to 5⅜ inches wide, 28c yard
5⅛ to 5⅝ inches wide, 38c yard

Plain Ribbons—
Liberty satin ribbon, double-faced, — the ribbon of the season —3¼ inches wide, 25c; 4 inches wide, 30c a yard.
Satin Taffeta, very superior quality, good colors. 4¾ inches wide, 35c; 5⅛ inches wide, 40c a yard.

Tenth street aisle.

The Wanamaker Store.

The Second Week of the SALE of WHITE

Offers ECONOMIES as Large as the *First*

One week's selling this year has been almost as large as two weeks' of a year ago. Yet this second Monday morning announces full supplies of goods as low in price as those that brought such prompt response when first told about.

Those who did not get here last week will be served every whit as well to-day.

The list that follows suggests the splendid values in *Muslin Underwear:*

Corset Covers—
8c—Cambric; V neck, trimmed with torchon lace and buttons. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
18c—Cambric; low neck, trimmed with embroidery; tight fitting. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
25c—Cambric; V neck, front; high back; trimmed with neat embroidery.
35c—Cambric; full front; fitted back; neck and armholes embroidery trimmed.
50c—Nainsook; square neck, trimmed with fine torchon lace.
75c—Cambric; waist length; round neck; neat embroidery on neck and armholes; neck run with narrow ribbon.
$1—Nainsook; waist length; bust trimmed with 3 rows of Valenciennes lace; neck and armholes trimmed with lace and ribbon.
Others up to $6.

Chemises—
18c—Muslin; round neck and armholes trimmed with cambric ruffle.
35c—Cambric; open fronts; neck and armholes trimmed with lace.
50c—Cambric; open fronts; neck and armholes trimmed with neat embroidery and fine plaits in front.
75c—Cambric; round neck and armholes trimmed with Valenciennes lace, neck run with ribbon.
85c—Nainsook; round neck and armholes Valenciennes lace trimming; run with ribbon.
$1—Lawn; round neck trimmed with point de Paris insertion; ruffle around neck; ruffle plaited on bottom.
Others up to $6.

Petticoats—
50c—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle, with deep hem and fine plaits.
85c—Muslin; very full deep ruffle, with wide hem and clusters of plaits.
90c—Muslin; deep ruffle of lawn, with hem and small plaits hemstitched.
$1—Muslin; two small ruffles of lawn edged with torchon lace.
$1.50—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn, with 3 clusters of 9 plaits and broad hem.
$1.75—Cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, with 2 rows of torchon insertion and fine plaits; deep hem hemstitched.
Other styles up to $12.

Drawers—
10c—Muslin; deep hem and 3 small plaits; 3 to buyer.
15c—Cambric and Muslin; deep hem and clusters of fine plaits above; 3 to buyer.
25c—Cambric and muslin; deep ruffle of embroidery and clusters of fine plaits.
35c—Fine muslin; deep hem, with 15 small plaits above.
50c—Cambric; deep ruffle of torchon lace and fine plaits above.
65c—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn, with hem and 2 wide plaits hemstitched; fine plaits above.
75c—Cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, with one row of torchon insertion and lace edge; fine plaits above.
$1—Cambric; one row of torchon insertion and fine plaits above; deep ruffle of lace; also edged with lace.
Others up to $5.

Night Gowns—
38c—Cambric and muslin; 3 styles, Empire, V or high neck; yoke of fine plaits and row of insertion; fine cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.
50c—Cambric; Empire neck; shield of fine embroidery ruffle around neck and on sleeves.
65c—Cambric and muslin; yoke of fine plaits and rows of hemstitching; V neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.
75c—Muslin; yoke of fine plaits and rows of torchon insertion; lace edge on neck and sleeves.
85c—Cambric and muslin; yoke of fine plaits and rows of point de Paris insertion; neck and sleeves also trimmed with lace.
$1—Cambric and muslin; yoke of fine plaits hemstitched; neck and sleeves embroidery trimmed.
$1.25—Nainsook; square neck; back and front trimmed with torchon lace, run with narrow ribbon; sleeve also lace trimmed.
Others up to $7.25.

Children's Wear

Petticoats with Waists—
25c—Of cambric; hem and cluster of plaits; 6 months to 3 years.
50c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle edged with embroidery.
65c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle with embroidered ruffle and row of embroidery insertion; 6 months to 2 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's Dresses—
38c—Of nainsook; full front; hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves; 6 months to 2 years.
50c—Of nainsook; 2 styles; square yoke of plaits and drawn work; embroidered ruffles on neck and sleeves. Or with plaits and embroidery insertion; 6 mos. to 3 yrs.
85c—Of nainsook; 5 styles; with round or square yokes; all trimmed with embroidery; 6 months to 3 years.
$1—Two styles; round yoke, back and front, of hemstitched plaits, finished with lawn ruffle with hemstitched plaits; skirt hemstitched. Or with square yoke of plaits and embroidery insertion; embroidered ruffles over shoulders; 6 months to 3 years.
$1.95—Of lawn; guimpe dress, made with waist; finished with embroidered belt and ribbon; deep embroidered ruffle around neck; 2 to 4 years.

Pique Reefers and Coats—
$1.25—Reefers; pink, blue and white; collar trimmed with embroidery; 2 to 4 yrs.
$1.75—Reefers; pink, blue and white; pointed collar trimmed with embroidered ruffle and embroidery insertion; 2 to 4 yrs.
Finer reefers, handsomely trimmed with embroidery, some in ¾-length, and box plaited, up to $11.75.
$2.75—Coats; pink, blue and white; collar trimmed with 2 embroidered ruffles; 6 months to 2 years.
$4.50—White coat; collar with deep embroidered ruffle and bands of insertion.
Other styles, some in hand embroidery, up to $18.

Golf CAPES

No woman ever crosses the ocean *twice* without a golf cape. One such error lasts a lifetime. Many women who will go for the first time this year, will thank us for the warning. Pulling on a jacket every time you want to go on deck is an intolerable nuisance, and a coat is poor protection in a stiff breeze.

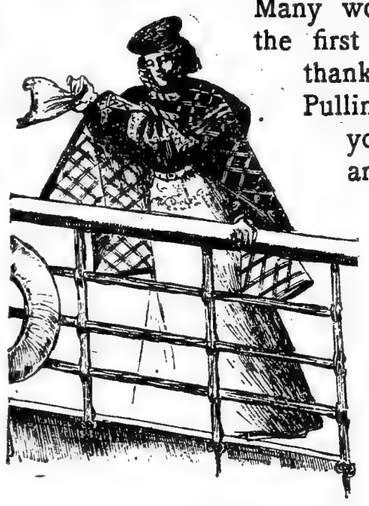

But a golf cape is just as much needed at seashore and mountain. No woman's summer wardrobe is complete without one.

We have a magnificent collection. We select the materials and the styles in which we want them made. Genuine Scotch rugs are used in most of them; though we cannot pass by such popular cloths as Himalayan Vicuna and Montagnac. The best makers of Paris and Berlin make the capes for us. The vast numbers brought over for our two stores make prices not to be matched for equal garments. These price hints:

$18—Scotch cheviot, mixture of light olive and white; plaid both sides; 36 in. deep; full length revers, finished with smoked pearl buttons; two short double shoulder capes, finished with rows of stitching; standing collar.
$20—Scotch cheviot, mixture of steel gray and white; plaid both sides; single scalloped shoulder cape, finished down front and around bottom with four straps of gray broadcloth.
$25—Of Montagnac; dark plaid outside, light plaid inside; single shoulder cape; ends showing reverse plaid, finished with steel buttons; front of cape and collar finished with strap of plain broadcloth, stitched with white.
$22—Of navy blue Montagnac; plaid back; single shoulder cape, trimmed at neck with wide stitched bands of blue broadcloth.
$24—Scotch cheviot rug, light castor check, outside of light green, heliotrope and white combination; detachable hood, finished with fringe; finished down front with fringe.
$26—Of Scotch cheviot rug, dark plaid outside, light inside; deep shoulder cape, pointed in front; finished with rows of black and gold braid and fringe.
$30—Of Himalayan Vicuna, Oxford gray outside, plaid inside; triple scalloped shoulder cape, finished around edges, down front and around bottom with straps of Oxford gray cloth, stitched with white.

Second floor, Broadway.

Recently *Imported* Silk Waists

Smartly Reduced in Price

These early price concessions represent part payment for the pleasure of having such a brilliant display to show you. It makes it possible for lovers of stylish dress to obtain a brilliant imported Waist for many dollars below its real worth.

Some have not been in the house a month; and each one was selected for its individual beauty from the choicest designs shown abroad this year.

Many colors of lustrous silks, exquisitely made; some lined with silk, others with lawn—about a hundred and fifty waists in this offering.

$18 to $20 Waists at $14
$25 Waists at $18
$30 Waists at $20

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's *and* Women's *Linen* HANDKERCHIEFS

The hypercritics at Belfast condemn many handkerchiefs whose imperfection you will fail to detect. Sometimes there are slight blemishes —a single thick thread, or a minute pinhole—that though you may note them does not decrease their value in anywhere near the proportion in which the price is reduced. This is a sale of 750 dozens of that sort of goods. All pure linen handkerchiefs that, if strictly perfect, would sell at 25c, 35c, 50c and even 75c each. Only a few at the last named value, and perhaps the veriest tyro cannot discover the fault in them. But choose among these large groups of fine handkerchiefs, men's and women's, 12½c each.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Dainty *Cotton* Goods

At *July* Prices in May

To-day's offerings will make stirring times for makers of summer dresses. Thousands of dainty frocks may be selected for unusually small cost, from the beautiful stuffs named below.

10,000 Yards of Printed Dimities At 8c a yard

These are the fine and dainty dimities that should be selling for 12½c. There are twenty designs in fine Dresden and floral striped patterns, on white grounds. A good, serviceable fabric with very distinct cords—a rare value at to-day's price.

But here are more—equally good:

12c½, instead of 20c—Printed Corded Plaid Batiste; delicate floral printing on a white sheer cotton cloth, with clusters of cords forming plaids. Twenty patterns.

12½c, instead of 18c—Printed Corded Batiste; finely woven, with clusters of cords forming stripes, printed in eighteen dainty designs of bow-knot stripes, polka-dots, ring-dot stripes and figured stripes, all on white grounds.

12½c, instead of 15c—Printed Organdie Carreaux—a fine, sheer organdie ground with satiny plaids, printed in a dozen pretty floral designs.

12½c, instead of 25c—Beautiful Printed Organdies—the fine cloth from Alsace-Lorraine, printed in America. Would be 37½c if printed abroad; would regularly be 25c printed in America. These are half price.

10c, instead of 25c—Tuxedo Suitings, in pretty woven stripes on white and colored grounds. They cost the maker just double to-day's price. Handsome for outing suits.

10c, instead of 15c—Linen Crash Suiting —enough for one day's selling—a beautiful quality, in the natural linen color. A fresh-looking, cool, serviceable fabric.

Rotunda and Fourth Avenue. Rear of Rotunda.

The Raglan SHIRT

The Most *Comfortable* Summer Shirt Yet Made

The newness is in the sleeve, as the name suggests. You'd never believe what a comfort it is, not to have any seam across the shoulder. First thought is that the sleeve will drag over the shoulder—*that's where the art of the cutter comes in.* The curve of the back seam and the front seam carries all the weight of the sleeve, and gives delightful freedom to the shoulders. You'll have to see the shirt to see just how.

The idea originated in our own shirt factory, and we have brought it out with the finest madras and the best of shirt-making.

They are handsome, splendidly-made summer shirts first of all, and with the added style and comfort of the Raglan sleeve, we predict that they will soon win a high place among men who are particular about their shirts. Quite a variety of refined stripes—

$2.50 Each

We have also carried out the idea in Pajamas—making them with the same comfortable Raglan sleeves; but the pajamas are made of handsome *white* madras, with frogs of light blue. $3.50 a suit.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

More *of the Lace Combination* ALLOVERS

Five hundred yards of the same class of goods lasted but a few hours one day last week. We've been able to secure another lot, more than twice as large, that will be sold at the same remarkably low price. They are in beautiful new patterns, 18 in. wide—kinds that sold regularly less than a month ago, at $3 to $5 a yard. The entire lot is placed on sale this morning at a single price—

$1.50 a Yard

Plain organdie plaitings—about 700 yards of these, fresh, immaculate, in-every-way-desirable goods, at

35c and 50c a Yard

Sold regularly at 75c to $1.50 a yard.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Women's Sailor HATS

The New Stylish SHAPES

Among the latest is one for which we confidently predict immediate popularity. It's the "Wanamaker Special," of rough straw, and there's no more stylish shape made. Price, $1. That's not much to pay, but it buys a very attractive hat. The new Knox shape, of course. They're of fine rough straw, also. $3.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Lillian Corsets

The *Top-Notch* in Corset Making

Every Lillian model is faultless in form. The designer is a master in his craft—the rare combination of shaping the graceful models with the making of excellent corsets seems to be a faculty of his. That is why we got him to produce the Lillians for us. They are stylish and graceful, firm, but light in weight and comfortable.

These hints of some favorite models:

$1.50—Of coutil, short and long waist, well made, two-side steels.
$2—Of fine coutil, short and long waist, corded bust.
$2.50—Of coutil, bias cut, low bust, long over abdomen and hip.
$3.75—Lillian abdominal corsets, of fine coutil, with low bust and long over-hip and abdomen; for stout figures.
Also a large assortment of summer corsets, in all popular makes, in batiste and net; prices, 45c to $3.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Traveling Bags

Two Good Values

Special lots of excellent bags at little prices. One kind at $5. They are of cowhide, hand-sewed, inlaid frame, leather lined, brass trimmed, durable and good-looking; 15 to 18 in.,—all sizes, one price—$5.

And genuine alligator bags, club or Oxford shapes; leather lined, brass trimmed; sizes 12 to 18 in.,—$2.50 to $4.75.

Latest NOVELTIES In LEATHER

The ideas are purely American. The leathers, imported. European expert dressers of leather have produced various new effects. And makers of leather novelties at home have fashioned numerous pretty odd things, some of which are here mentioned:

Finger pouches in walrus, seal, lizard and pigskin; with little sterling silver watches neatly set in; $6.75 to $10.
Watch chatelaines to attach to belt, in seal and pigskin, with watch, $5.50 and $6.25.
Walrus chatelaines, in all the new shades of gray, tan and brown, at $3 to $4.25.
Rubbed alligator chatelaines, French gray, pearl gray and brown, with French gray mounting, at $4.75 each.
And saddle calf—the very newest effect—chatelaines at $3 and $3.50; belts at $1 and $1.25.

Broadway.

Covered COTTON CUSHIONS, 25c each

There are 500 at this price. The cotton filling is fine and fluffy, the covering of "art drapery" in pretty patterns; with double ruffles. Suitable for veranda and hammocks, indoors as well. 25c each—which is just about the price of the covering material.

Cross aisle, near Ninth street.

PARASOLS

for Little Folks

Beauty and variety are greater than ever before, this season. The dainty silks are ruffled and stitched, and combined in the same beautiful ways as those for women; with an added dash of girlishness in the trimming. Even the cotton sorts are wonderfully dainty. This hint of price range:

Figured cotton Parasols, 25c to 75c.
All-silk ruffled Parasols, $1 to $2.25.
All-silk taffeta Parasols, in all colors, plain, hemstitched, fancy checks and embroidered polka dots, $1.75 to $4.

Broadway.

An *Unexpected* OFFER of *White* WAISTS

Crisp and fresh—clean as a whistle—all in styles made this season. One of the best makers who is already back from Europe to start work for fall, turns his summer stock over to us for a White Sale feature. Every woman in Greater New York is interested.

All the waists are new—not a soiled garment in the whole lot. There are no yoke backs—all are latest cut; some with dress sleeves and flare cuffs; others with shirt sleeves and stiff cuffs; some with stocks, others with laundered collars. These are the prices:

For 75c—The best waists we had found to sell for $1.
For 85c—Best $1.25 waists.
For $1—A wide variety of splendid $1.50 waists.
For $2.75—Waists worth $3.75 to $4.75.

For this last lot many of the materials were imported. All are beautifully made. Some of allover open-work; some allover embroidery fronts; some of white lawn embroidered allover with silk figures.

All waists of highest character, neatly made and in good taste all through the line.

A most remarkable May offering.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Fine *Table* LINENS

A List *of Excellent* Values

Attractions were numerous in the Linen store during the past week. If you failed to avail yourself of the many advantageous offerings, never mind. Come to-day, to-morrow, all week—perhaps. The linen stocks are large, the prices very little, and the goods all of high standard. To-day of table linens, particularly. A rare opportunity for housekeepers generally:

Table Cloths—
Bleached Irish double damask; odd cloths; $5.50 to $7.50 cloths at $4; $10.50 to $13.50 kinds at $6; $15 to $17 qualities at $7.50; and qualities that have sold at $26 to $32, now $13.
Bleached Flemish satin double damask; 2½ x3 yards; $6.50 kinds at $4.75; size 2x3 yards, regularly $4.50, at $3.75.
Bleached Flemish cloths of the famous Courtrai flax; new goods just off the steamer; $2.50 kind at $2, 69x72 in.; $3.25 kind at $2.50, 69x89 in.; $3.75 kind at $3, 69x108 in.
Fringed tea cloths from Germany; full bleached; red, blue, or white border; 90c each for sizes 62x62 in.; $1.20 for sizes 62x80 in.; $1.50 for sizes 62x93 in.

Table Linen by the Yard—
56c—Bleached Irish table linen; 66 in. wide. Imported to sell at 75c.
75c—Bleached Scotch damask, choice designs; 67 in. wide. Fully worth 90c.

Table Linen by the Yard—
40c—Cream white hand loom linen; heavy, durable goods; one or two washings make it white, and it has double the wear of full bleached goods; 56 in. wide. Regularly 50c.
$1—Bleached Flemish double satin damask; 69 in. wide. Regularly $1.25.

Napkins—
75c doz—Silver bleached Bohemian; 18 in. square; fully worth $1.
$1 doz.—Bleached Scotch breakfast napkins; 18 in square.
$1.90 doz.—Bleached Scotch double damask; 20 in.; regularly $2.75.
$2.50 doz.—Bleached napkins; extra large and heavy; 26 in.; regularly $3.
Flemish napkins to match cloths and damask by the yard above mentioned: $2 a dozen for breakfast size, 20½ in. sq.; regularly $2.50. $3 a dozen for dinner size, 24½ in. sq.; regularly $3.50.

Fourth avenue.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG.

Kramer Won the Half Mile and Divided the Purse in Two-Mile Race.

About 4,000 persons saw an excellent programme of bicycle races conducted at the Vailsburg track, Newark, yesterday afternoon. There were six events, including a match race, and each furnished an exciting finish.

Frank Kramer was again the star of the meet. In one of the professional events he scored a first, and in the other rode a dead heat with Floyd McFarland for first place. This was in the two-mile handicap, and the race developed into one of the best ever decided in this vicinity. It was McFarland's first appearance here this season, and on the back mark with him were Kramer, Jay Eaton, and Freeman. These caught the field three laps from the finish, and then Kramer started out. He rushed to the front in the lap before the last, and all through the last lap sprinted with McFarland a wheel's length behind. Kramer held his advantage until the turn for home, when McFarland began to slowly close the gap. He tried hard to take the lead, but Kramer was riding like a fiend, and both crossed the tape on even terms. They refused to ride the race over, and agreed to divide the purse. The time, 4:10 2-5, is within a second and a half of the world's competition record.

In the half-mile professional race Kramer also did some well-judged riding. Downing and Freeman started to do a little team work. Downing started the pace for Freeman, and seemed to have the race well in hand. On the last lap Kramer showed a wonderful burst of speed, and before the other riders had a chance to look up he had a lead of five yards. He carried Fisher through with him, and crossed the line about a yard ahead of the latter.

In the match race between Eaton and Freeman the former won two straight heats by about one yard, after a sharp sprint down the stretch each time. The summaries:

One-Quarter Mile Novice, Amateur.—First Heat—H. Elliott, Brooklyn. Time—0:35. Second Heat—Arthur Seale, New York. Time—0:34 4-5. Third Heat—H. Stadelhofer. Time—0:34. Fourth Heat—J. Hager, Newark. Time—0:35. Fifth Heat—F. Carroll, Newark. Time—0:36. Sixth Heat—F. W. Reuther, New York. Time—0:34 2-5. Final Heat—Won by F. W. Reuther; H. Elliott, second; F. Hager, third. Time—0:33 2-5.

Olympia Open, Half Mile, Professional.—First Heat—J. Eaton, Newark. Time—1:14. Second Heat—H. B. Freeman, Portland, Oregon. Time—1:18 3-5. Third Heat—Hardy Downing, Los Angeles. Time—1:04. Fourth Heat—Frank Kramer, Orange. Time—1:30 2-5. Heat for Second Men—Won by J. T. Fisher, Chicago. Time—1:33 1-5. Final Heat—Won by Frank Kramer; J. T. Fisher, second; H. B. Freeman, third. Time—1:05 4-5.

Swift Stakes, Half-Mile Handicap, (Amateur.)—First Heat—G. H. Collett, New Haven, (scratch.) Time—1:00. Second Heat—E. Billington, Newark, (40 yards.) Time—1:02 1-5. Third Heat—F. Krebs, Newark, (20 yards.) Time—1:03. Fourth Heat—C. G. Embleton, Westfield, (30 yards.) Time—1:01 4-5. Fifth Heat—W. Babb, Paterson, (30 yards.) Time—1:02 3-5. Sixth Heat—G. C. Schreiber, New York, (20 yards.) Time—1:01 4-5. Seventh Heat—W. A. McClelland, New York, (45 yards.) Time—1:04 2-5. Final Heat—Won by G. H. Collett, W. Babb second, C. G. Embleton third, E. Billington fourth. Time—1:04 4-5.

Match Race.—One Mile.—Between Jay Eaton and Howard B. Freeman, best two in three heats. Won by Jay Eaton in straight heats. Time—2:15 2-5, 2:22 2-5.

Jacobson Five-Mile Handicap, (Amateur.) Trial Heats, Two Miles.—First Heat—J. Sherwood, Newark, (210 yards;) M. Rutter, Newark, (60 yards,) second; C. Hauser, Newark, (150 yards,) third; J. King, Newark, (90 yards,) fourth; T. Firth, Newark, (120 yards,) fifth; W. P. Mullaney, Newark, (270 yards,) sixth. Time—4:27. Second Heat—J. P. Jacobson, New Haven, (scratch;) E. Billington, Newark, (15 yards,) second; C. G. Embleton, Westfield, (90 yards,) third; W. A. McClelland, New York, (150 yards,) fourth; F. Krebs, Newark, (30 yards,) fifth; E. B. Wheeler, Danbury, Conn., (120 yards,) sixth. Time—4:27 4-5. Third Heat—T. Adametz, Passaic, (120 yards;) W. Dobbins, East Orange, (120 yards,) second; W. H. Cornwell, Kings County Wheelmen, (150 yards,) third; J. Brown, Jersey City, (180 yards,) fourth; W. Babb, Paterson, (90 yards,) fifth; R. E. Schultz, Newark, (150 yards,) sixth. Time—4:32. Brown was disqualified for foul riding. Final Heat—Won by J. P. Jacobson, (scratch;) T. Adametz, (200 yards,) second; G. C. Schreiber, (150 yards,) third; M. Rutter, (100 yards,) fourth. Time—11:58.

Criterion, Two-Mile Handicap, (Professional.)—Frank Kramer, Orange, (scratch,) and F. A. McFarland, San José, Cal., (scratch,) rode a dead heat; A. C. Mertens, Minneapolis, (120 yards,) third; Hardy Downing, Los Angeles, (60 yards,) fourth. Time—4:10 2-5. Kramer and MacFarland divided $75, first and second moneys.

PARKWAY DRIVING CLUB RACES.

At Yesterday's Meeting It Was Decided to Hold the Events on Thursday.

At a conference held yesterday between representatives of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn and the Road Drivers' Association of New York, it was decided that the eighth annual opening of the Parkway Club, which was to have taken place Saturday, but was postponed on account of the rain, will take place Thursday afternoon. New entries are being made every day to the various races, and the opening promises some splendid sport to lovers of light-harness horse racing. For the free-for-all trot and the free-for-all pace handsome cups are offered. The prize in the 2:20 pace is a gold-mounted whip, and in the sweepstakes, which is only open to horses owned in Brooklyn, there is a costly set of road harness. All the races are half-mile heats, best two in three. In the sweepstakes the horses are to be driven to road carts.

In addition to the races there will probably be some exhibition miles and halves trotted and paced. Alexander Newberger will send his fast pacing mare Smilax a half at her best clip if he does not start her in the free-for-all pace.

BIG GAMES FOR GOLFERS.

Metropolitan Championship Will Be the Event of the Week.

Metropolitan and club golf championships will be the features of the coming week on local links. The big event, of course, is the second annual championship tournament of the Metropolitan Association, to occupy four days, beginning Wednesday morning, on the Nassau Country Club links at Glen Cove, L. I.

The women of the Morris County Club, at Morristown, N. J., will begin to-day the first of a four-day competition for their semi-annual championship, and on Saturday the men will start their championship event. The women of the Ardsley Club will play their first round for the Ardsley Cup to-morrow, the trophy being the championship emblem, now held by Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane.

The programme for the week is:

MONDAY, MAY 21.

Morris County, Morristown, N. J.—Women's semi-annual championship; qualifying round, 18 holes, 8 to qualify.

Apawamis Golf Club, Rye, N. Y.—Women's team match and ball sweepstakes.

TUESDAY, MAY 22.

Morris County—Women's championship; first match play round.

Ardsley—Women's qualifying round for the Ardsley Cup; 18 holes, 8 to qualify.

Harbor Hill, S. I.—Women's foursome.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.

Nassau Country, Glen Cove.—Metropolitan championship; qualifying round, 36 holes.

Morris County—Women's championship; semi-final round.

Richmond County, S. I.—Women's 18-hole handicap.

Maripe and Field—Women's handicap; 18 holes, for prizes given by William K. Brown.

THURSDAY, MAY 24.

Nassau Country—Metropolitan championship.

Morris County—Women's championship; final round.

Harbor Hill—Women's team match with Apawamis.

Women's Metropolitan Golf Association—Executive Committee meeting.

FRIDAY, MAY 25.

Nassau Country—Metropolitan championship, and club pair for ball match.

SATURDAY, MAY 26.

Nassau Country—Metropolitan championship; final round and Metropolitan handicap.

Morris County—Men's championship; qualifying round, 18 holes, 8 to qualify.

Dyker Meadow—Golf ball sweepstakes.

Wee Burn, Noroton, Conn.—Team match against Yale; Class A and Class B handicap.

Ardsley—Qualifying round for President's Cup; 8 to qualify.

Laurence Harbor—Team match against Elizabeth Town and Country Club.

Country Club of Westchester—Mixed foursome.

Hillside, Plainfield, N. J.—Qualifying round for Chapman Cup, 8 to qualify.

Fairfield County Club, Greenwich, Conn.—Team match against St. Andrew's.

Van Courtlandt—Open handicap for men and women.

Oakland, Bayside, L. I.—Governor's Cup and team match with Apawamis.

Crescent Athletic—Class A ball sweepstakes and Class B handicap.

Harbor Hill—Class A and Class B handicap.

Marine and Field—Bogey handicap.

Baltusrol, Short Hills, N. J.—Team match with Princeton.

Powelton, Newburg, N. Y.—Second monthly handicap.

Richmond Hill—Team match with Richmond County and handicap foursomes.

Jersey City—Kickers' handicap.

Westchester Golf—Team match with Essex County.

Secretary John Du Fais of the Metropolitan Golf Association will announce the entries to-day for the championship events this week. The qualifying round will occupy all day Wednesday, being thirty-six holes, medal play, and the sixteen competitors making the lowest scores will be eligible to continue for championship honors at match play.

The committee in charge of the coming championship consists of Oliver W. Bird, Chairman; Charles L. Tappin, Harvey Murdock, Robert H. Robertson, Walker Breese Smith, William Fellowes Morgan, and John Du Fais. The Nassau Country links have been put in excellent condition, and a grand test of golf will be given before the championship honors are won.

Striped Flannel Suits.

Fashion has set her seal on the Striped Flannels. How dashily well tailored ours are! Such pleasing variety! A particularly natty one for

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which we are showing in many choice colors in all of our four convenient stores.

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Porch and Lawn Settees, painted red, bent wood arms, curved slat back and seat, 4 ft. wide. **4.25**

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Refrigerators—The "Governor," best in the market, will save its cost in ice within two years. No. 5, for **13.85**

Ladies' Shoes—"Newark Star," high shoe, 2.50; Oxford tie, 2.00; "Jersey Girl," high shoe, 3.00; Oxford tie, 2.50; "Jenness Miller," high shoe, 3.50; Oxford tie, 3.00.

Men's Furnishings—Negligee Shirts, Neckwear, Pajama Suits, Straw Hats, etc.

Golf Goods—Balls, 3.64 and 3.74 per doz. Vardon Drivers and Brassies, 2.50. Iron Clubs, 2.00. Wood Clubs, 1.50. Iron and Wood Clubs, 1.00.

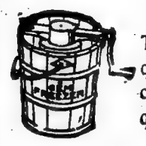

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Porch Screens—Best in the market, outside bark of the bamboo.

4 x 8	for	64c.
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7 x 8	for	1.12.
8 x 8	for	1.28.
10 x 8	for	1.60.
12 x 8	for	1.92.

Floor Coverings—China, Japanese and Fibre Matting, in all the varieties; prices begin at **16c.** yd.

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Situated in Earlington Park. Moderate Rates. Full information at Hotel Earlington, 27th St., near Broadway, New York City.
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June to October.
ON BLUFF POINT, LAKE CHAMPLAIN.
Delaware & Hudson R. R. station in grounds; all trains and boats stop. Through drawing-room and sleeping cars from New York. FULLY EQUIPPED 18-HOLE GOLF COURSE. D. D. SEAVEY, Mgr., P. O. Hotel Champlain, N. Y. N. Y. office, Lincoln National Bank, 42d St., 9 to 12 A.M. and 3 to 5 P.M. Send for booklet.

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SOMERSET INN
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Remains open until Oct. 22. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher Street Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet.
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Opens June 16th (6th season;) easily accessible; liberal management; excellent cuisine; rooms singly or en suite; private baths; nine-hole golf links; electric light; three concerts daily; grand drives, (equal to Central Park;) ideal bicycle roads; reached in two hours from Grand Central Depot; 1,000 feet elevation; absolutely pure water. H. R. ROBERTSON, Jr., Manager, Millbrook, or Hotel Imperial, Tuesdays and Saturdays, 11 to 3, May 1st to June 15th.

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Spring Lake, N. J., will open on June 23; hot and cold sea water baths.
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AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM SHANNON, Auctioneer
Will sell Monday, May 21, stock of Charles Dryer, 758 Broadway, Brooklyn, at 2 and 7:30 P. M., and continue at same hours each day during the week.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MAY 22nd, 1900,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
PEREMPTORY SALE
OF 57 LOTS
Balance of the property of The Hamilton Land Co.,
Situated on 3rd Avenue, 85th, 86th, and 87th Streets, Bay Ridge, Borough of Brooklyn.
70 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage for 1, 2 or 3 years at 5%.
Titles Guaranteed by The Title Guarantee and Trust Company free of charge.
A large number of houses costing from $5,000 to $15,000 have been built and are being erected on this property.
Access to the property may be had by the 39th Street Ferry and Electric Railroad which passes the property, or by the Bridge via. 3rd Avenue Electric Cars, or 5th Avenue Branch of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad.
For Books, maps or further particulars apply at the Auctioneer's Office, Peter F. Meyer, 111 Broadway (basement), New York City, or at the office of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 171 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
Thursday, May 24, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
The Choice and Valuable Unimproved Property
consisting of plot of land, containing 5 lots,
North East Corner
Riverside Drive & 94th Street,
and
6 DESIRABLE LOTS,
South East Corner
5th Avenue & 104th Street,
also
5-story and basement high-stoop brick and stone apartment, with lot,
No. 133 West 56th Street.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, MAY 24TH, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
TRUSTEES' SALE.
Choice and Valuable Property
CONSISTING OF
6-story and basement brick building, with lot,
No. 156 William Street.
Northeast Corner Ann Street.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Thursday, May 24th, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF ELIZABETH KOHLER, DECEASED.
5-story and basement brick and brownstone apartment house, with lot,
No. 223 East 14th Street,
between 2d and 3d Avenues.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs, will sell at auction TUESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Trustee's Sale under order of Supreme Court. By order of The United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as Trustee of the Estate of Matthew Byrnes, deceased.
3D AV., east side, 24.8¼ ft. south of 20th St.—2 and 1 story brick and frame buildings, with stores, 74.0¾ on 3d Av. x90 ft. in depth.
560, 562 AND 564 3D AV., N. W. Cor. 37th St.—Three 4-story and basement brick buildings, with stores and 1-story extensions. Corner 27x80 ft.; inside 25x80 ft. each.
1,186 3D AV., Northwest Corner 69th St.—4-story brick store and lot 22.5½x60.8.
1,188 AND 1,190 3D AV.—2-story brick, with stores and lot 26.0¼x57.10.
1,192 AND 1,194 3D AV.—2-story brick with stores and lot 26.3x57.10.
1,196 AND 1,198 3D AV.—2-story brick, with stores and lot 26x57.10.
ROLLINS & ROLLINS, Esqs., Attorneys for Petitioners, 32 Nassau St.
Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs, will sell at auction TUESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By order of THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO.
2,076 8TH AVENUE, S. W. Cor. 128th St. The very choice 4-story basement and cellar brick and brownstone dwelling, with butler's pantry extension, 23.5x50x75; steam heat, hardwood trim throughout, open plumbing, etc.
70 EAST 94TH ST., 130 ft. west of Park Avenue. 5-story and basement brownstone flat and lot 25.3x about 87x100.8½.
308 AND 310 WEST 127TH ST., 150 ft. west of 8th Avenue,
4-story and basement brick, brownstone trimmed flats, 25x65x99.11 each.
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This is an exceptional opportunity to secure a most desirably located country residence. The estate is also capable of division by purchaser into plots, or would make a splendid situation for a country, yacht, or athletic club. Terms reasonable.
Apply to your own broker, or to ROBERT F. CONLEY, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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A HANDSOME AND ATTRACTIVE, STYLISH cob, prize winner, been ridden and driven by owner's wife, price $150; also nearly new rubber-tired runabout, Brewster brougham, and victoria, Waldorf trap, (seats two or four;) family surrey, gigcart, coupé rockaway, and speeding wagon, imported riding saddles, harness, robes, &c., at less than quarter value. OWNER'S PRIVATE STABLE, 65 Madison Av., between 27th and 28th Sts.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JANE E. OOTHOUT, plaintiff, against MINARD D. MILDEBERGER, Amelia A. Mildeberger, George Whitfield, William Farrell, Daniel H. Olmstead, John A. Holmes, Melissa R. Holmes, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 1st day of February, 1900.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office address, No. 80 B'way, New York, N. Y., Borough of Manhattan.
To George Whitfield:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of May, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the New York County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, May 21st, 1900.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.
my21-1awSwM&12

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whose time is money; for the physician, to whom a quick start and rapid transit are often matters of life and death; for light merchandise delivery, requiring promptness and economy; for health and pleasure seekers—for all of those the electric automobile is invaluable.

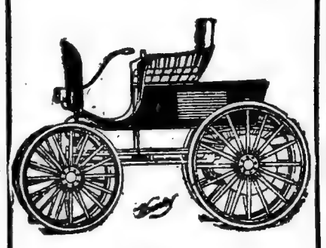

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BUTLER.—A lady desires a situation for a butler, (colored,) whom she can confidently recommend. Box 22 Rye, N. Y.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all points; ten years' experience; best reference from last employer. E. Post, 5 East 58th St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; eleven years' city reference from late employer; disengaged on account of family going abroad. K., 18 West 20th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; four years' city reference; employer can be seen; would take Summer place. Merritt, 609 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—Experienced; single; Englishman; desires first-class country position; highest references. W., 407 West 47th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, age 30 years, employment at anything; first-class references. T. D., Box 140 Times.

Valets.

VALET and BUTLER.—Speaks French and English; wishes to go to Europe; personal reference. 76 Park Av.

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COLLECTOR and MESSENGER.—Willing to make himself generally useful; can write a good plain hand; furnish first-class reference and bond. Collector, Box 147 Times.

JANITOR or PORTER.—By young man as assistant janitor or light porter in private house or hotel; twenty-one; references. W. J., Stadlin, Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

PORTER, &c.—By young man, age 30 years, position as porter or elevator runner; first-class reference. T. D., Box 184 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady closing up her house wishes a situation for her chambermaid; willing to assist, with waiting, and can sew neatly. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, before 12 o'clock, at 6 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS and wait on lady; no objection to country. Donovan, 69 Columbus Av.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By competent escort, secretary, and tutor; college graduate, with teaching, traveling, detective, medical, and hospital experiences; wishes to travel; superior credentials. Excelsior, Box 47, 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; thoroughly competent; all branches; good manager; in first-class private family; takes full charge; with kitchenmaid; very good city reference. Agnes, Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—A lady closing up her house wishes places for her cook and waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday and Tuesday, before 12 o'clock, 6 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; best city references. 140 West 52d St., Reynolds.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find place for a cook; also for a waitress; both competent servants. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, 35 East 53d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to do washing, ironing, and cleaning. Gray, 329 East 72d St., ground floor, right.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—A waitress would do the work of a small family; good cook; plain washing; city reference. 244 East 44th St., third floor; car fare.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—Lady wishes to place young French woman, whom she can highly recommend as maid with a family going to Europe. 76 Park Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland as experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 631 Columbus Av., Hetherington.

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Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers, $85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

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Small Uprights for Summer cottages; also Pianos of these well-known makes slightly used, for sale at reduced prices, GREAT BARGAINS.
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New and elegant designs in different woods; also several slightly used. Write for bargain list.
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INSTRUCTION.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.
STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.
(NOTICE PURSUANT TO THE LAWS OF 1894, CHAPTER 556, TITLE 12.)

A competitive examination of candidates for the State Scholarships in Cornell University, falling to the County of New York, will be held at the Hall of the Board of Education, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Saturday, June 2, 1900, commencing at 9 A. M.

Candidates must be at least sixteen years of age and of six months' standing in the common schools or academies of the State during the year immediately preceding this examination, and actual residents of this State.

No person should enter an examination unless prepared to accept a scholarship, should one be awarded.

The examination will be upon the folowng subjects, viz.: English, History, (Grecian, Roman, English, American,) Plane Geometry, Algebra through Quadratic Equations, and either Latin, French, or German, at the option of the candidate.

There will be as many candidates appointed from this County as there are Assembly Districts in this County. Candidates will become entitled to the scholarships in the order of their merit.

Dated at New York City, this first day of May, 1900.

JOHN JASPER,
Superintendent of Schools, Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

SYMS SCHOOL.
ROBERT H. SYMS, WILLIAM C. SIMMONS.
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257 WEST 93D STREET, NEW YORK.
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THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE AS COACHMAN AND FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; NO CHILDREN; COUNTRY. APPLY TO THOS. SIMPSON, 143 WEST 42D ST.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Edition de l'Exposition Universelle de 1900.
EDITORIAL OFFICES:
4, Avenue du Trocadéro.
BUSINESS OFFICES, (Advertisements, &c.:)
Brentano's, 37, Avenue de l'Opéra.
8, Place de l'Opéra.
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Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W. C.

THE GOVERNOR'S THEORY.

The action of the Governor in the matter of the Appraisers under the inheritance tax law has made a deep impression on the minds of many of his warmest supporters, who had defended him with the greatest fervor and resolution from the adverse criticism to which he has been subjected in the past. It has unquestionably shaken confidence in the soundness of his judgment and in the firmness and courage of his independence. It has strengthened the hands of those who have insisted that he yielded to the organization from selfish motives and "crooked the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning." Such a deduction from the trust of disinterested citizens in a leader who has in the past done such substantial service to the cause of honest government and had justified such hopes of his future is a misfortune not merely for those whose trust has been weakened, but for the State and the Nation.

The theory on which Mr. ROOSEVELT has asked us to believe that his course was guided has been that he would act with the organization and accept the wishes of its leaders in matters not involving injury to public service or substantial sacrifice of principle held by him to be above mere party expediency, but that beyond this he would not go. Is it practicable to reconcile his recent action as to the Appraisers with this theory? Conceding, for the sake of this argument, that the Appraisers' bill was a reform measure, intended to secure better service at less cost than the system previously existing, have the appointments and the mode of making them been such as did not threaten injury to the public and involve grave sacrifice of principle? To these questions the only answer that it seems to us possible for a fair-minded and well-informed man to make is, No.

Both injury to the service and violation of principle are committed in the selection of the Appraisers by the methods of the spoils system when appointments by the methods of the merit system were entirely possible. It is required by the Constitution that such places as these shall be filled for merit and fitness tested by competitive examinations when practicable. This requirement was put into the Constitution because experience had shown that the public service was exposed to serious injury and scandal by partisan appointments and because it was the conviction of the authors of the Constitution that such appointments should be forbidden whenever it was practicable to avoid them. It was shown to the Civil Service Commission and to the Governor—though it ought not to have been necessary to show it to either—that offices involving the same duties and exacting the same qualities as in the case of the Appraiser had been filled with entire satisfaction by competitive examination. Such examinations were, then, in the words of the Constitution, "practicable," and therefore obligatory.

To this demonstration the Governor says only that the places were "confidential and responsible," and therefore not within the requirement of the Constitution, and that the Controller of the State should be left free to make his own selections. There have been occasions when this plea for spoils methods was treated by Mr. ROOSEVELT with the scorn it deserves. His wide experience in the civil service of the State and of the Federal Government has shown him hundreds of instances of its utter fallacy and of the stupidity or hypocrisy with which it has been put forward. Can he really think that the "responsibility" acknowledged by the appointees of the machine to the machine is a decent substitute for the responsibility to the law and to public opinion of men chosen in open competition? And can he really think that it is best for the Controller to have the freedom of choice which turns out the actual appointees, every one of them a politician and not one of them a man of special ability or character? Does he not know that the Controller had no more intelligent discretion in the selection than the Surrogate who formerly made like appointments?

Mr. ROOSEVELT has deliberately given to the machine a block of patronage, to be used, and which has been used, after the fashion of the most unblushing spoils politics, to the manifest injury of the public service and in violation of the merit principle clearly stated in the Constitution and long openly maintained and advocated by himself. In the light of that monstrous fact, he must revise the theory on which he has asked his fellow-citizens to believe that he has been acting, and on the strength of which he has heretofore claimed their confidence and respect.

THE BOER DELEGATES.

When the credentials of the "delegates" or "Commissioners" of the South African republics are submitted to the State Department to-day, Secretary HAY will have a somewhat delicate task in deciding exactly what status he must advise the President that these gentlemen possess. In the case of the Free State there is no difficulty except such as may arise from the statement of the purpose of the delegates. The country is a sovereign State, and is entitled to all the rights of intercourse with our Government that could be claimed, for instance, by Switzerland. The State is at war at present with Great Britain, but in all matters legitimately connected with diplomatic intercourse it has the same title to respect that Great Britain herself has. And that would no doubt be freely acknowledged by the latter Government.

The case of the Transvaal is different. There Great Britain claims "suzerainty," and though that phrase is somewhat vague in signification, it is generally understood to imply a control in the "suzerain" of the diplomatic intercourse of the State over which it exists. It will be a question, therefore, how far intercourse of any kind with the representatives of the Transvaal can be carried by our Government consistent with its obligations toward a friendly Government.

But, while the question may be delicate, we do not regard it as one of real importance. Our Government can be depended on to adhere to all the essentials of impartial and amicable conduct in the present situation. If it is found proper to admit the South African delegates to an audience with the President, care will be taken that no awkward or inappropriate propositions are submitted, or any commitment by our Government hazarded. The British Government has had every reason to trust implicitly to the discretion and good faith of the United States and has not failed to show like qualities on its part.

A PRACTICAL VIEW OF FIRE INSURANCE.

The statistical position of the fire insurance business, as revealed by the figures presented at the annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, is no less disquieting to those who hold fire insurance policies than to those who issue them. With no allowance for increased liabilities due to the new risks assumed, the losses of 1899, together with the expenses of the business, exceeded the gross income from premiums by $9,430,167. At this rate of annual impairment of capital and surplus the fire insurance companies cannot last very long.

This is a matter of great public interest and one concerning which many intelligent merchants and men of affairs have very clear views. They believe that the plan on which the fire insurance business has been conducted for some years past is wrong in principle and destructive of the security of the insured. The writing of policies has been so sharply competitive that even conservative companies have permitted to be broken down or overridden all, or nearly all, the safeguards which the experience of a generation had built up. "Selling out to the underwriters" is a business which is well understood by a great many people, and is profitable enough to be satisfactory to those engaged in it.

We do not refer to the clumsy incendiaries who build fires in closets and under stairs. These are numerous enough, no doubt, but a much larger and even more dangerous class is that created by cheap and indiscriminate insurance. Under the present system very little inducement is offered to incur expense for protection against fire, and from the point of view of many thousands of insurers a total loss is vastly more desirable than a partial salvage. In their competition for undesirable business the companies have encouraged this dangerous speculation in fire losses, and if it has resulted in overwhelming them with claims, they have the poor satisfaction of knowing that it is their own fault, and that the remedy is in their own hands. It will not be found in advancing premium rates on the classes of business which not only compensate the companies for carrying them, but which pay the losses on business no conservative company could afford to take at any price.

Insurance creates no wealth to replace that destroyed by fire. It is at best a system of distribution, by means of which the premiums of those whose property does not burn are made to recoup the losses of those less careful or less fortunate. In this view of the trusteeship of the fire insurance companies for millions of dollars of the money of policy holders, the question whether they have the right to pursue a course which leads to the results the National Board has proclaimed is proper, timely, and pertinent. Facing the startling fact of a heavy deficit on the business of 1899, Mr. E. C. IRVIN, President of the National Board, says:

> What measures can be adopted to check this annual waste of values is a question of vital importance to the underwriter, and it should be one of the deepest concern to every citizen. If we may judge from such records as are accessible, property in the United States is burning in greater proportion to values than in any other country.

To this the business man, not an underwriter, will be apt to answer: Inspect your risks as critically and carefully as they are inspected in countries where the losses are less in proportion to the value of insured property than in the United States; cancel the policies of those who are reckless or indifferent to everything except keeping "well covered"; encourage every reasonable precaution against accidental fires and the provision of means for dealing with them while easily controllable; keep your maximum liability in every case safely within the value of the property insured, so that some portion of the loss from fires shall fall upon those whose property burns and not wholly upon those who have no losses; weigh the moral risk carefully in every instance; reject all business which looks like a speculation on the part of the insured; establish the principle that unsafe or doubtful risks cannot be placed with sound and conservative companies at any price.

The good results of such a policy would be seen very quickly. Unsafe buildings would stand tenantless; inflammable stocks would be safeguarded by the several means now available; dangerous industries would be managed with increased care; fires would be less frequent and less costly, and the insurance business would return to a stable and profitable basis. Cheap insurance is a public benefit only when inaccessible to those who do nothing to help render it possible on a sound business basis.

CHURCH SANITATION.

In the arrangements of the Trustees of our city churches for the general overhauling and renovation for which the vacation season affords opportunity we suggest that a thorough sanitary survey and inspection be included.

We have in mind a large church which, if not distinctly typical, is at least a conspicuous example of the tendencies of modern church architecture. It is a comparatively new church, cost a great deal of money, has a large and wealthy congregation, and is greatly admired. It occupies an area equivalent to about five city lots. The auditorium is beautiful, with excellent acoustic properties; it is well lighted, equably heated, and fairly well ventilated. Owing to the necessity for economizing ground space, the principal Sunday school room is in the basement, under a portion of the auditorium. This is unfortunate, as it is usually damp and, under some atmospheric conditions, distinctly "musty." To give this basement light and ventilation, an area about ten feet wide has been provided on one side of the building, extending its entire length. It has a flag bottom and brick or stone sides. Near the bottom of this area are the metal gratings covering the air intakes for the hot-air furnaces, which are brick tunnels under the basement floor. The area is usually damp and always more or less dirty. It is a catch basin for all kinds of street dirt carried and dropped by the wind eddies, and a great deal of this dirt in dry and windy weather is swept into the air ducts by the inflowing currents. In Winter this area contains more or less dirty ice and snow, which melts slowly and loads the indrawn air with moisture to the point of saturation. The air ducts under the cellar floor have never been examined or cleaned since the church was built, and their condition is a matter of conjecture. It may, however, be safely assumed that they contain a great deal of dirt of the average composition of street sweepings. The arrangement we have described, though quite usual in both church and house construction, is distinctly bad and positively dangerous. To take air for heating and distribution by hot-air furnaces from the ground level is to insure getting with it a great deal of dampness and dirt; to take it from subterranean pockets, uncleaned, unsunned, and generally neglected, is to make the matter worse. Such air is unfit for breathing, and accounts for many diseases of the breathing organs, especially in children, among which bronchitis, croup, diphtheritic sore throat, and true diphtheria may be included.

In the church we have described there are plumbing fixtures scattered about. The modern church needs toilet rooms. The fixtures are placed in out of the way corners, in dark closets under stairs and where adequate ventilation for the apartments containing them is impossible. Indeed, no attempt has been made to secure it. The suggestion that this might be dangerous was brushed aside by the sexton on the ground that they are "not much used." These fixtures discharge through long and of necessity nearly if not quite horizontal lead wastes into a common drain under the basement floor, which is also a channel for rain water caught on part of the roof. During a heavy shower the rush of water through this drain will unseal every trap in the building. Some of the fixtures are not used oftener than perhaps once a month. Meanwhile they are forgotten. No provision has been made for flushing these traps, and as a consequence they are either foul or dry most of the time.

A portion of the basement is used for a lumber room. This is usually full of rubbish which has no other function than to increase the fire risk. Broken furniture, worn-out hassocks, discarded pew cushions, bits of old carpet, dilapidated hymnbooks, and the like are piled up with intervening dust strata in great confusion. In this compartment is a small supplementary furnace for emergency heating, which draws its air supply from the room at the floor level.

The church, Sunday school, and lecture room, the principal stairways and passageways, are carpeted. These carpets are tacked to the floors, and are taken up for cleaning once a year. Between December and June they become extremely dirty. Pew cushions are beaten and brushed once a year—at other times they are superficially dusted. In none of these matters is there any deliberate neglect. The difficulty is that they are left to the discretion of people who do not know what the hygiene of a church requires, for whose guidance no code of rules has been formulated, and whose work is not supervised by any one with a knowledge of how it should be done. Behind this negligence, and emphasizing it, are original faults of construction, largely the result of a mistaken idea on the part of the architect that in church building it is proper that everything should be sacrificed to a more or less successful imitation of mediæval standards of construction and decoration. It is not difficult to understand these preferences of the architect; but for practical laymen charged with the management of church temporalities it should require no argument to show that the duty of making and keeping church buildings safe places of assembly for adults and children is a personal obligation which cannot be delegated to any one. There is no warrant for the notion that because a church is occupied only a few hours a week its sanitation is safely negligible. Holiness and malaria are not twin sisters, and should not be made to go hand in hand.

THE UNEASY REPUBLICAN TRUSTS.

It can be said that there is great unrest in Republican circles over the activity of the Governor in this matter. If the American Ice Company were the only trust operating in this State the Republican politicians would not object to the Governor taking a hand and driving the ice men to the wall. But there are scores of other trusts in which the preponderance of interest is attached to the Republican Party, and the Republicans fear that the Governor is opening a Pandora's box that may mean no end of trouble in the approaching Presidential campaign.

Gaudet certamine virtus, which being set over into English says, a Governor austere in his public virtue delights to meet Satan on the highway just to show how he can resist his enticements.

In this community Satan goes out walking every day. He is so much abroad that every man has occasional sight of his figure, and those who are looking for trouble with him may have it any morning or afternoon.

In his capacity as representative and agent of the Ice Trust Satan is a monster of such hoggish mien that Gov. ROOSEVELT pitched into him on sight. The American Ice Company is an insolent, rapacious, brazen, and monopolistic combination in restraint of trade. Moreover, it is a Tammany concern from top to bottom. The people hate it and the Governor hated it, too. Accordingly he instructed the Attorney General to see if he could not compass its undoing under the law.

But it is notorious that Satan is the protector of many other trusts, of greedy habits, unlawful status, and Republican antecedents. These trusts are rich, and though they present a hideous and octopodean aspect to the consumer, their checks to the order of the Treasurer of the Republican Committee are cashed promptly.

In his avatar as the representative and protector of the Republican trusts, how different are the garb and the bearing of Satan from those he assumes when he is out in behalf of the mean and universally abhorred Tammany Ice Trust. He has the suavity of good breeding and the clothes of a gentleman. There is an air of distinction and prosperity about him. He is just the kind of a devil a Governor chock full of undiscriminating virtue would instantly challenge to an exhibition bout for points.

It would be the most conspicuous match imaginable, with the whole State and Nation for spectators. And how the points would tell in a political campaign to which the trust devil contributes the most animating issue! Then there is the law, plain as a pikestaff. That ought to count for something.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—BYRON has not a few enthusiastic admirers in this country, but never a one of them, we think, would spend a considerable sum of money for the sake of seeing an expression of his admiration for the poet printed in the "Personal" column of a newspaper. Just this thing, however, has been done repeatedly in London. Usually the faithful Byronian is content to insert—at regular rates, and they are not small—in The London Times on the anniversary of the poet's birth or death a brief notice calling the attention of all and sundry to the day, but in a recently arrived copy of "The Thunderer" we find the curious tribute of esteem extended until it fills quite half a column of finest type. First come fifteen four-line stanzas, a translation into French of

> Fare thee well! and if forever,
> Still forever, fare thee well.

The merits of the effort are sufficiently indicated by the first two lines, which run:

> Adieu! mais si c'est pour toujours, femme éloignée,
> Pour toujours encore, ô chérie, adieu!

Then follow eulogistic passages from many French critics, and others from English writers translated into French, all proclaiming the greatness of BYRON. This strangest of advertisers signs himself—or is it herself?—"Omega," which, we are told, is Greek. The proceeding is so thoroughly British, however, not to speak of the quality of the French verse, that there can be no doubt of "Omega's" nationality. For a moment the suspicion came to us that the advertisement was a publisher's deep scheme to revive interest in the departed poet and increase the sale of one of the new editions, but there is probably nothing in that theory. The possibilities of English eccentricity are limitless, and this queer bit of newspaper literature only illustrates the fact that, though the Britishers may be our cousins according to genealogy, really they are not at all related to us. The advertisement was produced in the fourth dimension studied by Mr. KIPLING.

—One of the Westchester County officials, Supervisor HAIGHT, in the course of a useless speech protesting against the payment of the bills contracted by the soldiers at the Cornell dam, expressed the opinion that altogether too many men were called out, and that a single regiment could have handled the strikers and adequately protected property and life. Now if there was anything admirable about the strike, it was the fact that a sufficient display of force was made to put all thought of armed resistance immediately out of the minds of the rioters. If the troops were unnecessarily numerous—which may safely be denied—it was because of the dreadful tales told by the Westchester Sheriff after his own efforts had completely failed. His one triumph in the campaign was the invention of the name "death valley," a melodramatic phrase at which the Guardsmen have not yet ceased to smile, though an assassin did give a shade of truth to the words. Westchester should pay up and look pleasant.

—Study of foreign trade statistics has led Mr. E. L. HARRIS, our Consular Agent at Eibenstock, Germany, to the conclusion that for the amount of labor devoted by American manufacturers to the securing of Continental markets for their goods they could secure results three or four times as satisfactory in Africa, Siberia, China, Australia, and South America. "The more one becomes familiar with the Continent of Europe," Mr. HARRIS writes in his latest published report, "the more one is convinced that no lasting results can be secured here." He believes particularly in the possibilities of the English colonies as places for the disposal of American manufactures, just as England is the best customer for our excess of foodstuffs. "England," he continues, "buys 60 per cent. of all the products which the American farmer sends abroad. I may add that Great Britain has never shown the enmity toward these products which has characterized the actions of some European nations. The cotton grower of the South is aware of the value of the English market for his products. But the manufacturer of iron and steel has the greatest interest in the British Empire as a market. His exports to England may be proportionately small; but in the colonies he is advancing with strides and bounds. He has more to hope for from these colonies in the future than from any other countries. Our bridge builders are busy in India and Egypt. Our steel rails, machinery, and galvanic wires are in South Africa. British enterprise and stability in all these countries mean increased opportunities and markets for our manufacturers." The concluding sentence of this quotation can be pondered with profit by the American pro-Boers.

—About as funny a piece of oratory as has lately found itself in print is a before-the-curtain speech delivered in Ottawa last week by Mrs. LILY LANGTRY. After revealing to her auditors that her tour in the States had been "very pleasant and successful," and that she had received "boundless kindness and hospitality from the American people," all of which showed a thoughtful regard for the future, Mrs. LANGTRY continued: "The only jarring note was the attitude taken by one or two rash pro-Boer Mayors. There is a certain element in the States just now with a temporary aversion to everything British, even the English play or the English star, but they are not the Americans, but a small proportion of some of the other people who live in the States. They don't count. Blood is thicker than water, and we are all heartily glad to be here again in Canada. Especially at this moment, when our husbands and brothers are fighting side by side to plant the British flag, true emblem of liberty, firmly on the troubled soil of South Africa." That is really very ingenious, especially the reference to the pro-Boer Mayors, who gratified their hatred of England by putting difficulties in the way of performing that edifying play, "The Degenerates." Even the expression of joy at being again in Canada was made absolutely and not relatively, so it will not require hereafter to be explained or denied.

NUGGETS.

We All Might Be Happier.

"This would be a happier world," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "if more of us got what we wanted and fewer of us got what we deserved."—Indianapolis Press.

Early and Late.

Plodder (at 6 A. M.)—Hello, Rounder! What are you doing up so early?

Rounder—Hullo, old fel! What are you doing out sho late?—Philadelphia Record.

Explained at Last.

"You're all the world to me!" he whispered.

This, so far as we know, is the only basis for the curious saying that all the world loves a lover.—Detroit Journal.

His Parcel.

Mrs. Lots—Hasn't that man next door got a mortgage on his place?

Mr. Lots—Yes, indeed, he has.

"Why does he refer to the property as a parcel?"

"Because it's tied up, I suppose."—Yonkers Statesman.

A REMINISCENCE.

From The Washington Star.

The sun hotly blazed on the long, dusty street
That leads to the hurrying mart;
And the wearisome spell of the languorous heat
Seemed to penetrate e'en to the heart.
And yet like a memory, distant and dim,
There came through the foliage dense
A perfume—it banished the frowning so grim—
Of lilacs from over the fence.

The wayfarer paused, and there came to his mind
The old-fashioned place of his birth;
Illumed by a face that was gentle and kind,
The gentlest and kindest on earth;
The big, rambling garden, the nook where a boy
Dreamed on of a future immense;
Where the sunbeams would linger in laziest joy,
And the lilacs hung over the fence.

Again to the journey. Again to the strife,
And yet, mid the toil of the day,
A faint, subtle odor, with memories rife,
Full oft through the air seemed to stray.
The smile had a meaning which no one could learn,
That lightened his features so tense,
As the perfume in fancy would sweetly return
Of lilacs from over the fence.

SOUSA'S BAND AT BERLIN.

Will Make a Six Weeks' Tour of the Principal German Cities.

BERLIN, May 20.—Sousa's Band gave a concert this afternoon in Kroll's Garden. In spite of the unfavorable weather there was a large attendance. The American colony in Berlin was well represented, among those present being Ambassador White and Mrs. White, John B. Jackson, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. Jackson, and United States Consul General Mason and Mrs. Mason. At the request of Mr. White the band played "Die Wacht am Rhein," and there was much enthusiasm.

The band will play before Emperor William upon his return from Wiesbaden. It will remain in Berlin until May 27, and will then start on a six weeks' tour of the principal German cities, including Hamburg, Bremen, Hanover, Leipsic, Dresden, Frankfort, Nauheim, and Wiesbaden.

FRENCH REPUBLICANS VICTORS.

Make Great Gains in the Elections Outside of Paris.

PARIS, May 20.—The official statement of the final results of the French municipal elections, which did not become definitely known until to-day, shows that out of 33,942 communes the Republicans won in 24,832, the Reactionaries in 8,519, the Nationalists in 153, and candidates whose policy is in doubt in 438.

Thus outside of Paris the Republicans have secured an enormous majority.

BERLIN'S STREET CAR STRIKE.

Police and Populace Exchange Shots—Several Persons Hurt.

BERLIN, May 20.—This afternoon crowds in sympathy with the tramway strikers stoned the cars. The police intervened, and were themselves pelted. They replied with blank cartridges, and shots were then fired at them from houses. Several persons were hurt on each side. The crowds lingered about, but by 8 o'clock the cars were running.

Most of the people side with the strikers, who demand a ten-hour day instead of a day of fourteen hours, and a minimum monthly wage of 90 marks instead of 85, together with a yearly increase of 5 marks, until 130 marks shall be reached.

NO POLITICS IN VISIT TO ROME.

"Americanism" Not Discussed by the Pope and Archbishop Corrigan.

ROME, May 20.—It is asserted at the Vatican that Archbishop Corrigan's visit will have no political results, and that the question of "Americanism" will remain in statu quo. The Pope is devoting himself entirely to the ceremonies and receptions of the Holy Year, and the moment is not considered favorable for raising such a vexed subject as "Americanism."

The Archbishop's audience was very brief. He confined himself to describing the progress of his diocese, and presented to the Pope an album containing views of edifices constructed during the last decade. The topic of "Americanism" was not under consideration.

RUSSIA PAYS A DEBT.

Liquidates the War Loans Made by the Bank of Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 20.—An imperial ukase has been published announcing the redemption of the debt of the Imperial Treasury to the State Bank for bank notes issued for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the wars of 1853-6 and 1877-8. It provides that henceforward no banknotes shall be issued to meet the requirements of the Treasury. This liquidation is regarded as an indication that the Imperial Treasury will not need further loans to meet budget expenditure.

In 1881 the war debt of the Treasury to the Bank of Russia aggregated 964,000,000 rubles. When M. de Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, assumed his portfolio in 1892, the debts still totaled 742,000,000 rubles. This entire amount has been extinguished within less than eight years.

COLOMBIAN REBELS BEATEN.

Are Operating Around Panama—Paper Dollars Bring Five Cents Each.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 20.—Advices from Colombia to-day by the steamer Trent say that the rebels are operating around Panama, which is full of troops, some of whom are quartered in the churches.

An engagement took place May 16 north of Panama, the rebels being driven off.

Carthagena is still in possession of the Government. The Trent was to have conveyed a body of troops to Carthagena; but the rebels destroyed the bridges on the night of May 13, thus preventing the troops arriving for embarkation.

On the same night a desperate engagement took place outside of Carthagena, in which the Government troops were victorious. As many as 500 rebels are said to have been killed in the fighting.

The country is in a frightful state, and paper dollars bring only 5 cents each.

Kriegerbund Delegates at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, May 20.—The New York Kriegerbund delegation was received in the Town Hall this afternoon by the Hamburg Senate. The President of the Senate and the First Burgomaster extended a hearty welcome to the guests. Mr. Mueller responded, after which luncheon was served. The vistors subsequently reviewed a large civic procession, later marching at the head of the procession to the War Monument, where Mr. Mueller deposited a laurel wreath, bearing the inscription "Kriegerbund, New York; In German Faith."

Will Try to Float the Carinthia.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 20.—The Hamburg-American steamer Valencia, accompanied by the Government steamboat Ready, left here to-day for the scene of the wreck of the Cunard Line steamer Carinthia, which is ashore on Point Gravois, Haiti. A large quantity of water was taken for the 1,400 mules on the Carinthia. Many men and numerous appliances were also carried to assist in floating the steamer. The British cruiser Proserpine has also gone to the scene of the wreck.

Turkey's Course in Armenia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 20.—The Russian Embassy has considerably perturbed Governmental and diplomatic circles here by inviting the immediate attention of the Porte to the deplorable situation of many districts of Armenia resulting from brutal methods of collecting taxes and from persecutions, which have driven many to embrace Islamism, while whole communities are preparing to emigrate to Russia.

British to Investigate Yellow Fever.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—The Managing Committee of the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases will shortly dispatch an expedition to the Amazon to investigate the yellow fever. The expedition will proceed by way of Baltimore, where its members will confer with experts at Johns Hopkins University.

Irish ex-Convicts Sail for America.

QUEENSTOWN, May 20.—Joseph Mullet and James Fitzharris, alias "Skin-the-Goat," who were recently liberated from life imprisonment for the Phoenix Park murders, sailed for the United States to-day by the Cunard liner Lucania. They hope that a fund will be raised for them in America.

C. S. Langdon Dies Suddenly.

MOODUS, Conn., May 20.—Charles S. Langdon, Sr., whose home was at 220 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, New York City, died suddenly at the Machimoodus House to-night, aged sixty-four. He is survived by a widow, four daughters, and one son. Death is thought to have resulted from rheumatism of the heart. He had been stopping here for a few weeks on account of ill-health.

Mr. Langdon was a lumber merchant, with offices at 111 Water Street. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and the Military and Downtown Clubs.

VETERAN NAVY SERVICES

Farragut Squadron's Memorial Exercises in Madison Square Park.

ORATION OF ABRAHAM GRUBER

Expansion of American Ideals, Contraction of Brute Power, He Declares, Should Be America's Motto.

Farragut Squadron No. 1 of the Port of New York of the United States Veteran Navy held its annual memorial services yesterday afternoon at the Farragut Monument in Madison Square Park. Capt. B. D. Blanchard presided and introduced Abraham Gruber, who delivered the oration. Mr. Gruber said in part:

"What country in the world so powerful for good as ours? What nation's name has, like ours, been breathed with hope and love by those oppressed, those to whom liberty and right have been denied as sunshine is denied to those confined in dungeons? What fields of gold or wide expanse of land, what pomp of State or glory of the battlefield have done mankind one thousandth part of the real good wrought by the Declaration of Independence and the Proclamation of Emancipation? Who would barter liberty for an island, justice for a continent, a happy fireside for a throne built on force and bloodshed?

"What Lincoln said at Gettysburg reinforced what Washington won at Yorktown; and, surely, the blood of those who died in the civil war, as that of those who died in the Revolution, was not shed in vain if from their example we pledge ourselves to see to it that our expansion shall be that of liberty and our greatness shall be as the splendor of the sun, warming, cheering, and giving life to those who come within our influence.

"Nations, and men too, have been great and cruel; but for them no hearts beat with warmth or songs of praise are sung. If we would keep alive the fires of Bunker Hill we must in our giant strength be guided by the truth that all men are created free and equal.

"We must have a care that in opening by force the doors of others' houses we do not neglect the doors that lead into our own sanctuaries, and while we set our eyes and hands on the possessions of others, we do not unconsciously lose that high-mindedness and devotion to the equality of man which mean more than a full National Treasury and the glory to be gotten from being powerful enough to be consulted by monarchies when division of the proceeds of wholesale larceny by gun and sword is to be made.

"For what cause shall blood be shed? Who among men is so like the Deity that he shall for his own reasons make widows and orphans? Who can justify the ambition and lust of power that desolate a home? A republic should be mighty for defense, reluctant for offense. Ever unwilling to wage war except for liberty, and that alone.

"Expansion of American ideals, contraction of the brute power of force should be our motto! Glory is the rainbow of history, liberty its eternal mountains! Suffering Cuba sought us not in vain, and when we rescued her from Spanish control, we marched onward.

"The Philippines are ours by the fortunes of war and the payment of $20,000,000; but a republic cannot buy human beings and be itself the home of the free. What must be done in our treatment of these Asian lands and peoples? It is what we did for ourselves in 1776, and nothing less will satisfy the conscience of the American people! Ten million voters will surely solve that question aright and uphold the hands of the President and his Cabinet, whose inspiration comes from the teachings and achievements of the fathers, who built on the foundations of liberty and right. But the restoration of peace in the Philippines must come before liberty and advancement to their people. No American President would do less. No political party would dare map out a different programme. That end may not be reached for many years; but it will come."

Commodore Gove of the United States Naval Veterans and Surgeon Shepherd of the Association of Veterans of Farragut's Fleet also spoke. A squad of sailors from the navy yard attended the services.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CLARK CASE

It Is Understood the Montana Man Will Not Present Credentials to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Senator Chandler has given notice that he will ask the Senate to take up the resolution concerning the election of W. A. Clark of Montana at 1 o'clock Monday, but it now appears probable that the resolution may go over again.

There is no understanding that the consideration of this resolution shall be controlled by the course of Mr. Clark with reference to the presentation of his credentials as a Senator under his appointment by the Lieutenant Governor of Montana, but so far a disposition has been manifested to allow them to travel together, and it is now the understanding in the Senate that Mr. Clark will not present these credentials. It is, therefore, probable that the entire Clark matter may be indefinitely postponed for lack of prosecution, and that no more may be heard of it during the session.

If, however, Mr. Clark should change his mind and put in his credentials, Senator Chandler would move to refer them to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and if this motion should prevail an immediate effort would be made to have the resolutions bearing upon Mr. Clark's original election considered. Mr. Chandler, indeed, may call up the resolution independently of the credentials and make a statement presenting the entire situation. If the case comes up at all it is sure to develop an interesting debate.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Senate May Debate Nicaragua Canal Bill—House to Do Little Business Before Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Post Office Appropriation bill will continue to receive attention in the Senate Monday if the Clark case does not displace it.

Senator Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) has given notice of a speech on the Philippine question on Monday at 2 o'clock. Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) stated on Saturday that he would move Tuesday to have the Nicaragua Canal bill made the unfinished business, thus displacing the bill in relation to the government of the Philippines. The motion will be resisted, but the indications are that if a vote is reached it will prevail. Whether the bill shall pass, however, will depend upon the length of the debate; at this late day in the session prolonged debate would be fatal to almost any measure.

There will be several conference reports on appropriation bills to be considered during the week, and possibly some, if not all, of the three appropriation measures which have not yet been reported from committee will be brought in. These bills are the Sundry Civil, the General Deficiency, and the Military Academy bills. These are the last of the appropriation bills, and there is no reason why all of them should not be reported within the next week. With these bills finally disposed of and the pending conference reports adopted, the Senate will be prepared to meet the House in a movement to adjourn. There does not now appear any necessity for the postponement of this event beyond June 11.

The Alaskan Code bill and the District of Columbia Code bill will be used as stop-gaps in the House for the remainder of the session to keep out the flood of legislation that always presses at the end of the session. They will give way at all times to conference reports and such other matters as the leaders are willing to allow to go through.

To-morrow is District of Columbia Day, and later in the week the Anti-Trust bill and resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee may be considered. The St. Louis Fair bill, if it is agreed to by the committee on Tuesday, also may be considered. The bill to meet the case of Neely, which the Attorney General is anxious should pass at once, doubtless will be acted on during the week.

Bibles for Annapolis Graduates.

ANNAPOLIS, May 20.—The Rev. W. C. Stitt of New York presented members of the graduating class of the Naval Academy with Bibles at the morning services at the Academy Chapel to-day. The Bibles are given by the Ladies' Union Mission School Commission of New York. The custom has been in vogue for twenty-seven years.

RECENT GOSSIP OF PARIS

Municipal Elections Much More Important than Usual.

KAISER TO BE WELL GUARDED

Is to Visit the Exposition, and Will Take with Him Five Detectives Made Up to Resemble Him.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 12.—Nothing so important in the political arena as the municipal elections has happened in France for a long time. As a general rule, municipal representation does not profoundly affect the country at large, but by an anomaly which has really no explanation, a municipal election is, at times, though rarely, taken advantage of for the purposes of political demonstration. This was so some years ago when Gen. Boulanger presented himself as a candidate in about half of the municipal constituencies or communes throughout France. It was an open attempt at a partial plebiscite in favor of the General's particular species of nationalism, which was a total failure, and marked, indeed, the beginning of the end of the Boulangist party. Local interests, it was said at the time, were too strong to induce provincial voters to neglect them for the sake of general theories.

In the provinces this is the case now, but in Paris the elector is a politician first and a ratepayer afterward. The consequence is that at the first ballot which has taken place for the renewal of the Paris municipality a majority of votes has been cast in favor of the Nationalists and the Reactionaries. The watchword of both these parties has been "Vive l'Armée!" and under their breath they have muttered "Down with the Jews!" The battle has been fought out on the Dreyfus case, and the anti-Dreyfusites have gained the upper hand.

The importance of this fact requires to be thoroughly understood, for now two great capitals of Europe, Vienna and Paris, have become anti-Semitic strongholds. The Nationalist Party, moreover, is anti-English, and may be expected, if it lives up to its programme, to clamor for war with Great Britain. It is composed in large part of the broken remnants of the old Boulangist party, which professed a similar nationalism plus a popular General and minus the anti-Semitic theory.

SOME OF THE NEW COUNCILORS.

Henri Gallo, one of the most noted of the new Nationalist Councilors, was Boulanger's right-hand man in many a platform struggle ten years ago, and, indeed, is credited with being the only member of the party who reimbursed to the General a sum of money which the latter had advanced to him for electoral purposes. So he has a reputation for honesty. Then there is a member of the Libre Parole staff on the Council, a M. Gaston Méry, who believes in Lourdes, and is so credulous that he can be induced to pin his name to any libel, however preposterous, which his paper wishes to publish. And to flank him there is M. Barellier, who was a defendant in the Royalist plot recently tried before the High Court.

All the elements of revolution and bigotry are thus represented, and it is not unsafe to prophecy that the deliberations of the Council will be of a nature to make wise men weep. For none of these Councilors have any knowledge of the local affairs which they will be required to control. Indeed, they are perfectly indifferent to them, and for something to do will be thrown back upon the discussion of current political questions.

There is an old phrase attributed to Gambetta that the country cannot be governed in opposition to Paris. If this were strictly true, the Government would have a poor prospect of surviving the second ballot for the Municipal Council to be held on Sunday, when a further batch of Nationalists is certain to head the polls. Fortunately, however, since Gambetta died Paris has lost almost the totality of her political influence. A decentralizing tendency has become general throughout the country, and, if any Paris is the support of it is sufficient to condemn any strong line of policy in the eyes of the electorate at large.

Therefore I doubt the Government being seriously weakened by the new situation, on condition that it makes no very bad blunder. To connive at M. Reinach's scheme of reopening the Dreyfus case as soon as the exposition is over would certainly raise up against it a host of new enemies, and then the republican régime would be in imminent danger of being overturned. The Bonapartists are watching and, at least pretending, to hope. They are powerless as a party, and their only chance lies in the blunders which the Republicans may commit.

SLOW WORK ON THE EXHIBITION.

The leisurely way in which the work at the exposition is being completed is nowhere more noticeable than at the Palais des Beaux Arts. I passed a man there yesterday who was kneeling down by the side of Abbey's "Hamlet," and mixing in a pot some paste with which to stick the catalogue number on to the frame of the picture. An hour later I passed him again. He was still stirring the pot, and no numbers had been affixed. The consequence of this negligence is that hundreds, and even thousands, pass through the galleries and are attracted more or less by certain pictures, but never know who painted them or (except by guess work) what they represent.

One of the best pictures in the American section, the portrait of a thin and sharp-featured woman holding a child in her arms, while at her side the features of a little boy peep through the chiaro-oscuro is not apparently mentioned in the catalogue at all. The frame bears the painter's signature, and all we know about it is that it has been lent to the exposition by the City of Philadelphia. The young American attendant in the section who was noting down such names of painters as he could read on their canvases, had seen and admired the picture, but did not know whom it was by, and promised me the information "in a few days."

The slowness of the progress that is being made has become such a scandal that the Minister of Commerce has fixed to-day as the final limit of time within which goods can be brought into the exposition, but this is merely an empty threat, for the entire transport service has broken down so hopelessly that some of the first exhibits to be dispatched are still waiting idly at the railway stations, and there will be no possibility of moving them for weeks to come.

In the meanwhile one of the few attractions which is completely and wholly alive is Mr. Sousa's famous band, which plays daily in the exhibition grounds, either on the Champ de Mars or in the open space between the two art palaces. The French public appreciates the American musicians very much, especially admiring their excellent ensemble. The gayety and lightness of the pieces selected also suit their temperament thoroughly. There is a silveryness in the general tone of Sousa's orchestra which surprises the Parisian, and affords a welcome relief from the excessive brassiness characteristic of the average military band in this country.

In about a week Paris will be invaded by 2,000 factory hands from a great soap works in the North of England, who return the same day, and later on 500 Berlin students are due to arrive by special train from the German capital. They will remain for a week. There is little doubt that the Czar will not come, notwithstanding his "au revoir" of three years ago, and nothing is yet certain about the Prince of Wales, though the Compagnie des Wagon Lits is hurrying on the construction of a magnificent State car which the Prince would occupy along the route from Boulogne to Paris should he make up his mind to come.

VISITS OF ROYALTIES.

A certain number of incognito visits, however, will be made by royalties, and I am assured on the best authority that the German Emperor is determined to see the exhibition, though quite as a private individual. In fact his presence in Paris will be surrounded with much mystery, the details of which have been communicated to me from a perfectly trustworthy source, otherwise, indeed, I should hesitate to give them credence.

The German Emperor, it appears, has been rendered more than usually prudent by the recent attempt on the Prince of Wales's life. He does not fear (as he might have done eleven years ago) a political demonstration directed against him should he be recognized in the Paris streets, but he does fear the knife or the bullet of the murderous lunatic who acts on his own insane account and without accomplices. So when he arrives he will be accompanied by five Berlin detectives, of as nearly as possible the same height and the same build as himself. They will wear clothes identical with his own in cut and color, and will be "made up" with all the art of the wigmaker to resemble their imperial master so exactly that nobody not in the secret could tell them apart.

It will then be easy to poohpooh any stories that may get about as to the Emperor's presence here. If he is recognized on the Champ de Mars a similar recognition will have taken place at the same moment ten miles away. And if the potential murderer should be bent on accomplishing his evil work there will be six chances to one that he will not strike the right man.

The method seems to be a little cumbrous, but it is characteristic enough of the German police, and is perhaps the only feasible way of preventing the Emperor's incognito from being quickly revealed.

SPY AT BRITISH EMBASSY.

In French espionage circles the popularity of the "veiled lady" system still remains unimpaired. The British Embassy has recently had an experience of this. The Admiralty functionary, M. Jude Phillip, who absconded after offering to sell to Sir Edmund Monson the Boer war secrets, was tried on a charge of swindling a couple of days ago and condemned in default to a year's imprisonment. This case gave from the first great annoyance to M. de Lanessan, the Minister of Marine, and at one moment it threatened the stability of the Government.

It came out at the trial that the son-in-law of the embassy janitor was neither more nor less than a spy, and had found means of opening the letters addressed to the British Ambassador and communicating their contents to the interested parties. In this way he stole Phillip's letter and showed it to Dr. Leyds. It is inconceivable that Sir Edmund Monson would have paid attention to the fictitious offer which Phillip made him, but he is none the less incensed that his correspondence has been tampered with, and the field is open to all sorts of suppositions as to what may have happened in the past.

The janitor's son-in-law, a M. Damoran, is blessed with a wife, and it is she who played for the nonce the rôle of the veiled lady and met M. Phillip at Paillard's restaurant, heavily veiled and pretending to be an emissary from the British Government. The Judges in their sentence consecrated the use of the veil by describing it as "perfectly right and proper in such circumstances." Esterhazy in his insular retreat near Bloomsbury will feel almost rehabilitated when he reads that.

The incident has not tended to improve the feeling between the French Government and the British Embassy, and it has brought about the dismissal of the old janitor, a faithful servant notwithstanding, who most likely will be replaced by an Englishman.

R. S.

WAR ON KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Central Federated Union's Lively Meeting—"Silk Stocking" Reformers Denounced.

Most of the time of the Central Federated Union yesterday was spent in listening to quarrels of unions. Delegate Kelly of Electrical Workers Union No. 3 reported that 700 men of his trade were on strike and that members of Electrical Workers' Union No. 12, connected with District Assembly No. 253, Knights of Labor, were still taking their places.

The fight between these two unions has been going on for some time. The Central Federated Union appealed to General Master Workman John N. Parsons of the Knights to suspend No. 12 for acting in an ununionlike manner, and Mr. Parsons suspended the union. Thereupon Master Workman Henry A. Hicks of No. 253 reinstated No. 12.

Delegate Edward Kelly of No. 3 moved yesterday before the Federated Union to indorse Mr. Parsons's action in suspending No. 12, and to denounce Mr. Hicks as a traitor to organized labor. The motion was carried.

It was supposed that this closed the incident for the day, but after other delegates had spoken on other matters Delegate Spaulding of Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 got up and asked "Where are we at? I know. That notorious rebel band 253 brought its influence to bear upon contractors and architects to be neutral in this fight. The contractors and architects put up $5,000 to break up our organization, and we can guess where some of the money has gone to."

Then Spaulding asked the other organizations in the building trades to help his union against No. 12.

Delegate Kelly, his colleague, moved that all the unions affiliated with No. 253 that were also represented in the Central Federated Union leave No. 253 or stand suspended.

The meeting after discussion held over for a week Mr. Kelly's motion.

Delegate Joseph Barondess then rose to criticise such sympathizers with labor as are wealthy. He said:

"I am disgusted with these silk-stocking reformers. We sent out 25,000 circulars for subscriptions for the cigarmakers, but the reformers did not subscribe, though they were willing to act as arbitrators. Then the Strike Committee tackled the politicians, but with not better success."

Delegate William J. O'Brien of the granite cutters brought up again the subject of the stone having been used for the new city prison. He said there were twenty-eight patches of composition in the doorway, and continued: "The sailor in the coat of arms looks as if he had just returned from Manila, wounded all over and bandaged up, and the expression of his face bears the old warning, 'Abandon all hope ye who enter here.'"

Then he asked that the Controller be requested to stop payment on the contracts for the city prison. This was agreed to.

SUSPENSION OF PARSONS.

Contradictory Reports in Knights of Labor Circles.

The reported suspension of General Master Workman John N. Parsons of the Knights of Labor by General Worthy Foreman Chamberlain was yesterday both denied and confirmed by the respective friends of Mr. Parsons and Master Workman Hicks of District Assembly No. 253, who is said to have been temporarily appointed in his place.

Charles F. Wilson of the safety engineers said that General Worthy Foreman Chamberlain had no power to suspend Parsons, and that the whole scheme was merely a trick between Hicks and Electrical Workers' Union No. 12, which Mr. Parsons had suspended for supplying the places of striking union men. Other Knights said it was a trick of General Secretary John W. Hayes, who had been suspended for refusing to render monthly accountings of the property of the order.

Master Workman Hicks was out of the city yesterday, but his wife said it was true that Mr. Parsons had been suspended, and that Mr. Hicks had been temporarily put in his place. General Worthy Foreman Chamberlain, she said, was in poor health or he himself would have assumed the office of General Master Workman. If he does not recover her husband would have to hold the office, she said, until the next convention of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor.

Other friends of Hicks said that Mr. Chamberlain had the authority to suspend Mr. Parsons for exceeding his authority in suspending Electrical Workers' Union No. 12.

Preacher in Chicago Disappears.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Samuel Wyatt, a young Englishman who has preached in a number of Chicago mission churches, has disappeared, leaving letters in which he said he would kill himself. He said he was a brother of the Rev. Paul Wyatt, one of the Queen's Chaplains, Chapel Royal, Savoy, and of W. F. Wyatt of Hot Springs, S. D. In a letter to the police Wyatt said he had been persecuted by two clergymen in England. Wyatt said he had a wife in London.

Murder and Suicide in Denver.

DENVER, May 20.—William Williams, Deputy Coroner, shot and killed William M. Downer, the proprietor of a bathhouse at 1,539 Arapahoe Street, this afternoon and then killed himself. The killing occurred at the establishment of Downer, and no witnesses were present.

Charter Commission's Hearing.

The Charter Revision Commission will give a public hearing this evening at the Jamaica Town Hall. Residents of the Borough of Queens will have an opportunity to tell how the charter has worked, and suggest amendments to it.

£50,000 for Ottawa Fire Victims.

LONDON, May 20.—The Mansion House Fund for the relief of victims of the Ottawa fire has reached £50,000.

CROWDS IN CENTRAL PARK

Menagerie and Flower Show Attract Hosts of Visitors.

Ice Water Free to All—Women Christian Scientists Anxious to Cure Old Tom, the Elephant.

Central Park, beautifully green after the rain of the day before, presented an animated scene yesterday, great crowds turning out to stroll along the walks and visit the flower show and Menagerie. There were more turnouts on the drives than have been seen there at any time this year. The goat carriages and donkeys and the swan boats were in great request.

According to Superintendent John W. Smith, 75,000 people passed through the Menagerie, where the new baby animals were the centres of attraction, the small hippopotamus and the long-legged camel dividing honors with the lion cubs and the young aoudad. The alligator family, with many additions, were in their Summer quarters alongside the hippopotami.

Superintendent Smith was watching the crowd from the window of his office in the Arsenal when two women, one young, the other about middle age, walked in and said they wished to talk with him about "Old Tom," the elephant, who has recently been indisposed. The younger visitor explained that they were much interested in "Old Tom's" case, and as they were Christian Scientists they desired to try to effect "Old Tom's" cure. Superintendent Smith, recovering from his astonishment, told them that they would not be safe in "Old Tom's" cage for a moment.

"That makes no difference," insisted the young woman. "We can cure him at our home, which is near here, without going near him. We often have patients as far away as China."

She said that she and her companion had questioned Keeper Snyder, who has been treating Tom, as to his methods of practice, and had tried to interest him in their Christian Science treatment, but that Snyder had refused to consider any propositions and referred them to Superintendent Smith.

Superintendent Smith replied that Tom's appetite was improving, and that he entertained hopes of his entire and complete convalescence very soon. He, however, sent them away happy with assurance that if all other methods failed he would be glad to avail himself of their services.

Free ice water was on hand in three barrels, with a Park attendant at each, in the Menagerie inclosure. Commissioner Clausen last Sunday witnessed the efforts of the large crowd to get water from the few drinking hydrants, and determined that hereafter there would be plenty of ice water for everybody.

ON THE SPEEDWAY.

The Afternoon's Great Throng Hinders Racing to Any Extent.

There was little racing on the Speedway yesterday afternoon. In the morning many staid away because they feared the road would not be fit for racing. It proved in good condition, on the whole, though it was a bit cuppy at the lower end. There were a few brushes in the morning between a few of the "regulars," but nothing noteworthy was done.

In the afternoon the crowd of pleasure drivers was so great—that racing was almost out of the question. A few daring spirits attempted brushes, but were usually compelled to pull up after going a short distance and before their horses had really reached anything like top speed.

Among those noticed on the course during the day were Elmer Stevens, driving a green trotter, which Mr. Stevens says can step a mile in 2:20; Samuel Newberger, driving A. Newberger's Smilax; Charles C. Lloyd, driving Malzour, 2:15¼; Col. Fred Lawrence, with Carlyle Carney; Capt. McDonald, driving Princess Wilkes; L. Whitehead, with Virginia, 2:13½; Alex Newberger and wife, behind a fast green trotter; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Flynn, driving fast pacer Edward D., 2:17¼; Samuel Martin and wife, behind Mr. Martin's fast green trotter Charley Wilkes; F. W. Schmidt, with Excellence, 2:18¼, and W. R. Rose, behind Sir Eld and Island Belle. J. R. Hahn has recently purchased The Dude, 2:13¼, from J. W. Flynn, and yesterday gave him his first drive on the Speedway since he changed ownership.

Major Du Boise of Denver, Col., and Thomas Griffin of Detroit, both well known in light-harness horse circles the country over, were visitors on the Speedway in the afternoon. Mr. Griffin drove a handsome team of very speedy bay mares. Other well-known men on the drive during the afternoon were Randolph Guggenheimer, ex-Sheriff Dunn, Al Frohman, John Hitchcock, and Isaac Fromme.

ATTACKED BY HER BULLDOG.

Mrs. Della Robinson, Severely Bitten, May Lose an Arm.

Mrs. Della Robinson of 145 West Thirty-third Street was severely bitten in the left arm and shoulder by her pet bulldog last night. She was taken to the New York Hospital, where it was said her arm would probably have to be amputated. The dog escaped.

Mrs. Robinson lives with her husband and a sister in a flat. The dog was left unchained in the kitchen at night, as he had proved to be a good watchdog.

At 10:30 o'clock last night, after the family had retired, Mrs. Robinson was awakened by the dog growling, and got up to see what the matter was.

She did not take a light, and as soon as she entered the kitchen the dog attacked her. He fastened his teeth in her left arm below the shoulder and then in the shoulder itself. She shrieked and her husband and sister and some other inmates of the house ran in.

Policeman Crowley of the West Thirtieth Street Station who had heard the screams ran up stairs and struck the dog with his club with sufficient force to make him let go his hold on Mrs. Robinson's arm. Before the animal could be shot, however, he had slunk out to the street and disappeared.

WELCOME TO PRESBYTERIANS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 20.—The "children's welcome" to the Presbyterian General Assembly at the Odeon this afternoon was a very successful affair, both in point of attendance and in the character of the exercises. It consisted of a reception to the delegates and visitors by the Sunday schools of the various Presbyterian churches in the city. The leading feature was a chorus of 600 voices that were trained by musicians of the city.

The introductory remarks were made by the Rev. W. McKittrick of the First Presbyterian Church, who extended a welcome to the audience and made a few remarks touching religious training in the Sunday school and the importance of Sunday school work. Dr. McKittrick introduced the permanent Chairman of the meeting, the Rev. Dr. W. G. Craig of the McCormick Theological Seminary. The latter spoke of the training of the children, who, he said, were the rudiments of both Church and State.

The Rev. Dr. James A. Worden of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. William L. McKeon of Pittsburg, and R. F. Sulzer, Synodical Sunday School Missionary of Minnesota, also made addresses.

Shot by a Tennessee Woman.

MEMPHIS, May 20.—Three men—Edward Whittington, Dennis Brogan, and Thomas Coleman—said to be coal miners from West Virginia, entered the lunch house of T. F. McKenna, at the corner of Adams and Front Streets, to-day and became involved in a quarrel with the porter. McKenna and his wife interfered, and Mrs. McKenna was badly beaten with a club in the hands of Whittington. She ran behind a counter, and procuring a revolver shot Whittington through the back of the neck, killing him instantly. Brogan then advanced menacingly toward her and received a bullet in the face, which the physicians say will prove fatal. Coleman escaped without injury. Mrs. McKenna is in jail.

Whitewashed a Ton of Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Hubbard Dreths, mate of the steamer Tuscarora, was busy a good part of last night whitewashing a ton of coal. The labor was in payment of an election bet. Dreths wagered that a certain man would not be elected at the last Aldermanic election. He lost the bet.

GERMANY'S TRADE ENMITY

Consul General Mason Sounds a Note of Warning.

HARSH MEASURES IN STORE

Will Demand Much Higher Duties Against American Goods—Struggle for China's Trade.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Under cover of an annual report on the trade relations of Germany, Consul General Mason, at Berlin, has published in the volume of "Commercial Relations," issued from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, State Department, some exceedingly important statements relative to the present conditions governing trade between Germany and the United States. Still more important are the predictions made by Mr. Mason as to the treatment Germany has in store for United States trade at competitive points hereafter, and his warnings to Americans of the German purpose to demand far higher import duties, especially against United States products.

Mr. Mason says that Germany has been paralyzed at the enormous upward bound of the foreign trade of the United States, and as German merchants have come to the conclusion that this prosperity is attributable entirely to the United States tariff laws, and argue that a similar policy could not fail to benefit Germany, they propose a revision of their tariff on the line of a general and heavy increase of duties, especially upon imports from the United States.

The Consul General has much to say about the steadily growing irritation exhibited by the German press against the United States, and the criticisms of the trade papers of American customs officers, who are charged with practicing chicanery in their efforts to prevents under-valuations of German exports to the United States. Complaints are made against Germans acting as agents for the sale of American or English goods, and conditions are being imposed to discourage the taking of foreign pupils in German technical schools.

The report treats also of the great growth in the German trade in the East, resulting from the new policy of the Government and its determination to obtain a share of what the far-sighted statesmen recognize as the chief commercial prize of the twentieth century, the trade of China. German trade with China has increased 70 per cent. in the last four years, and German capital is being invested with an audacity which should serve as an example to Americans seeking foreign trade. In conclusion, and recurring to the subject of relations between the United States and Germany in the future, Mr. Mason has this to say:

"There is, therefore, every probability that the new tariff and such amended special treaties as Germany may consent to enact will modify essentially the commercial relations of the empire with other nations, particularly with the United States. It is not to be denied or overlooked that while the attitude of the imperial Government toward our country has been uniformly correct, there is in certain business circles here a feeling of enmity and resentment which did not exist prior to 1898.

"The heavy balance of trade which the United States now holds against the Fatherland, the decline in textile exports, and the sharpened customs regulations against undervaluations, the concessions recently granted to France, and, above all, the enormous growth of American manufactured exports, the aggressive competition of American metal and other products in South American and Eastern markets—all these weigh heavily on the hearts of the people here, and will be heard from when the new tariff and treaties come to open debate in the Reichstag.

"What most enlightened thinkers expect, or at least hope for, is that out of all these mutations will come a broad, liberal, comprehensively framed treaty, or series of treaties, between the United States and Germany, in which all the vexed and irritating questions relating to naturalized citizenship, countervailing duties, and port charges on vessels shall be regulated, and liberal justice to imports of food products be secured by reciprocal concessions and embodied in permanent conventions between the two countries.

"Rivals and competitors in foreign fields—South America, Africa, and Asia—the Union and the German Empire will always be, but this is no reason why the two nations should not be, in their direct relations with each other, harmonious and mutually considerate, and this result can be in no way so effectively promoted as by an intelligent revision of obsolete treaties and their adjustment to modern requirements and conditions."

MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN BOSTON.

Woman with Dagger Wound in Breast Found Lifeless in Bed—Man Held on Suspicion.

BOSTON, May 20.—Mae Butler, an unusually handsome woman twenty-three years old, and said to have been married, was found dead in bed at the residence of Mrs. A. E. Wright, 36 Highland Park Avenue, Roxbury, early this morning with a dagger wound in her breast, and Edwin T. Wright, son of Mrs. Wright, is under arrest on suspicion of having committed the crime. The death was first reported as a suicide, but after investigating the case the police felt justified in taking young Wright into custody.

Wright is twenty-one years old and says he became acquainted with Mrs. Butler at an Eliot Street restaurant, where she was employed as a waitress. She was taken ill with peritonitis two weeks ago, and as she appeared to be without home or friends he took her to his home.

According to Wright's story, Mrs. Butler asked him to sit in the room with her last night, and he remained there chatting with her until after midnight. Then she asked him to get her a drink of water. He went downstairs, and on returning found her lying on her back with the dagger in her breast, just above the heart. He pulled the dagger from the wound and shouted to his mother, who upon reaching the chamber found him standing by the bed with the weapon in his hand. A physician was quickly called, but the woman had died almost instantly.

Benamin Wright, the prisoner's brother, notified the police that Mrs. Butler had committed suicide, but they found such suspicious circumstances that they declined to allow the body to be removed until the medical examination had been made.

But little is known of the woman, except that she had worked in the restaurant where young Wright evidently fell in love with her. A friend of the woman states that she was deeply in love with a young man whom she met some months ago, and that he also cared for her. Since she had been ill, however, she had periods of despondency and feared that her love was not reciprocated. It was thought that this feeling might have prompted her to commit suicide.

It is the belief of the police that the woman could not have inflicted the fatal wound upon herself.

DR. HILLIS ON CHURCH UNION.

Believes Creeds Will Harmonize, and Upholds All Ritual Forms.

"Every church ought to have all forms of worship. The world for the past twenty years has made more progress toward Christian unity than it had for centuries. Looking out on the twentieth century, we can see the time when the armies of Christianity will be encamped on the hills of unity and Christ's prayer for one Church will have been answered."

So spoke the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis yesterday morning in the pulpit of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. His subject was "The Church of To-morrow; A Study of the Sinfulness of Denominationalism."

"Over against all the sects of the last 300 years," said Dr. Hillis, "we have Christ's ideal that there should be one Church. What Christ has held up as an ideal Church He will accomplish, work against it as we may. Whether we believe in Church unity or not, it is to come.

"The creeds have generally been for divisive and separative purposes. But the day is coming when the creeds will come together. Through variety and liberty, concord and harmony, the Church will work out its divine ideal and contend for peace, liberality, and harmony.

"If people want to use incense, let them use it. If people want to use solemn prayers, let them do it. Every church, therefore, ought to have all forms of worship; baptism by form, or sprinkling, or immersion; use solemn prayers for those who need them and other forms for those who believe in them."

WOMEN IN THEIR CLUBS.

The most exciting event in club circles this week will be a secret session of the Society for Political Study on Tuesday. It will not only be a secret session, but it is a mysterious meeting altogether, for the call has been sent out anonymously. The subject to be discussed at this irregular meeting is whether the present President of the club, Mrs. John F. Trow, is the real President or not. That is the way the members put it, and they are anxious to solve the question. The trouble began about the time of the annual election when one of the members proposed an amendment to the constitution making any one who had not been a member of the society for two years ineligible to office. The nomination of officers took place before this amendment went into effect. Now it is claimed that Mrs. Trow has not been a member for the required time, and she must be deposed or the constitution altered. As it seems a more simple matter to change the President than anything else, the meeting on Tuesday has been called, it is supposed, to see how this can be most easily arranged. Some members say, very quietly, that Mrs. Trow is rather too good a parliamentarian, "stops you right off in the middle of a word, you know, when you are speaking," and that this is more the grievance than the constitution.

***

The West End Woman's Republican Club is an example of a club which gets along without strictly parliamentary proceedings and has a pretty good time, says a good many sensible things frequently, and does some good practical work. Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, the President, is one of the best-informed women in New York on current affairs, civic and economic matters. But if the club members in a small meeting sometimes get to talking back and forth and the discussion becomes rather more of a conversation than a legislative debate, she lets it take pretty much its own course, and no one seems any the worse for it and the club runs along harmoniously. However, this may not be considered altogether up to date from the clubwoman's standpoint. One thing the club is to look into now is lodging houses for women. They quoted Commissioner Keller at the last meeting, and said that from their own experience they know there are an insufficient number of lodgings in the city where a woman can get a clean place for, say, a few cents, and they think such accommodations should be provided. They would like something in the nature of a Mills Hotel for women. A committee was appointed to find what accommodations there were in the way of women's lodging houses, and later something may be done in the way of providing one. Mrs. John Curtis, Mrs. William Harrison and Mrs. Charles O'Conner Irwin are on the Investigating Committee.

***

There are some tender-hearted members in the club who find it possible to excuse even the club's—from a political standpoint—arch enemy, Tammany Hall. They had been discussing Tammany and the Ice Trust last week, when the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Hattie A. Ostrom, remarked:

"But we might give Tammany the benefit of the doubt in this. Perhaps if the Tammany people were coaxed a little they might do better."

That was too much for the President, who was then taking part in the discussion.

"I take exception to that," said Mrs. Robinson decidedly. "A woman's Republican club is not going to coax Tammany Hall."

***

The New York City Mothers' Club at its last meeting completed the $30 it has been collecting to support two beds in the Children's Aid Society seaside home. It raises this sum, which will pay the expenses of two children, every year.

***

The National Society of New England Women has issued its new edition of the constitution and by-laws for 1900. It is an attractive little pamphlet in a cover of heavy red paper, with the insignia of the society and name embossed in white. The Coe Scholarship Fund is flourishing. Although it was only started the last of December it amounts to about $700.

***

The Woman's Municipal League at its annual meeting on Friday re-elected its former officers: President—Mrs. I. N. Phelps-Stokes; Vice President—Mrs. E. Ringwood Hewitt; Secretary—Mrs. C. R. Lowell; Assistant Secretary—Miss Ida Smalley; Treasurer—Mrs. F. N. Goddard.

***

The Rev. Walter E. Bentley, Secretary of the Actors' Church Alliance, and his wife were the guests of honor at the Twelfth Night Club on Tuesday.

***

The children in all the branches of the City History Club write essays upon the different historical subjects and people about which they study. The following is an account of Andrew McGowan, written by James Morris, a boy of nine, who belongs to the Columbus Club of Sullivan Street:

Andrew McGowan was a little Irish boy. He lived in New York City when George Washington was a soldier. The English soldier was fighting the American soldiers, so one day the English soldiers asked Andrew McGowan where George Washington was, and wanted him to find where George Washington was. He put his ear to the ground and found out. Then he took the English soldiers away in the woods and got them lost in the swamp. Then he ran away and Washington went to Harlem and the English did not catch him. Andrew was only twelve years old. The City History Club boys and girls are saving the pennies to have a picture made of him so it can be in Central Park.

The small boy had been told of the Indian's acute hearing and method of listening with his ears to the ground, which was evidently the reason for his giving Andrew McGowan that original method of discovering the whereabouts of Washington.

BOYS RAID A "PROPERTY" DEPOT.

Appropriate Theatrical Costumes and Parade Until Arrested.

A gang of boys while on a tour of exploration yesterday afternoon crawled through a hole leading into the old Sixth Avenue car stables at Sixth Avenue and Forty-third Street and came upon a rich find in the shape of a large and varied assortment of theatrical properties and costumes stored there by the New York Theatre. An hour later Acting Capt. Lantry with two of his detectives of the East Fifty-first Street Station, while walking down Fifth Avenue, were astonished to behold a band of undersized soldiers, sailors, plumed knights, mediaeval noblemen, and troubadours, howling and dancing in the street. Apart from the crowd was a small boy in a ballet girl's costume, executing a pas seule while a few brigands, Roman Senators, court attendants, and a Prince or two were keeping time.

The costumes of all the revelers were exceedingly lax and baggy, and nearly all the sleeves and pantaloons were turned up several inches. The policemen dashed into the crowd and caught five of the dancers. They were John Joseph, twelve years old of 458 West Forty-first Street; Frank Holman, thirteen years old of 405 West Fortieth Street; Edward Spelham, fourteen years old of 519 West Forty-sixth Street; William Berger, twelve years old of 408 West Fortieth Street, and John Myers, eight years old of 137 West Forty-first Street.

The New York Theatre was communicated with, and George Langler of Whitney's "Quo Vadis" Company went to the station house. He refused to make a complaint against the boys, and they were sent home, scared half to death.

TOOK ACID, THEN SHOT HIMSELF.

Man, Presumably Crossed in Love, Ends His Life at Girl's Home.

Alvin Ressler of 638 East Sixteenth Street, this city, committed suicide last night on the porch of 56 Henderson Street, Jersey City, by taking acid and then shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

The house is occupied by Charles Gromann and his family. Ressler had been calling on Miss Minnie Gromann for four months. He was invited to supper last night by the family. Shortly after he arrived he and Miss Gromann had a brief talk, which was not heard by the family. When supper was announced Ressler said he did not care to eat. He had another talk with Miss Gromann, and then announced his determination to return to New York.

He bade all the members of the family good-bye and left the house. A few minutes later a pistol shot was heard and Ressler was found dead on the poroh.

Mr. Gromann says he does not know why Ressler shot himself, but he thinks Ressler asked his daughter to marry him and that she refused.

THE TRACT SOCIETY'S WORK

Seventy-fifth Anniversary Commemorated by Members.

Report Shows that 701,337,530 Pieces of Religious Literature in All Languages Have Been Circulated.

The American Tract Society held a meeting last night commemorative of its seventy-first anniversary at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The church was crowded, and there were several ministers from other denominations on the platform. The Rev. Dr. James Burrell of the Marble Church presided. After the exercises the Rev. Dr. George L. Shearer, Secretary of the society, presented a report, in which he said:

"The society was organized by delegates from various local societies May 11, 1825, for the diffusion of a knowledge of Christ by means of the printed page. It has been an important factor in the life of the nation and in that of many peoples of the earth.

"Founded upon the basis of the unity of believers, it has printed the truths of the Bible as held and taught in common by evangelical churches, in 153 languages and dialects, and has issued 13,317 distinct publications, of which about 3,000 are volumes. Of these it has circulated, including 253,313,208 copies of periodicals, 701,337,530 copies. These do not include a vast quantity of Bibles and approved issues of other publications circulated through the society's depositories.

"These publications, imprinted with the society's name, as truth to be received everywhere, always and by all, represent the substantial unity of Christendom, and have given that unity, power and life. It has attained to practical co-operation, a federation of churches, not only in this body of unique Christian literature, but also in the fact that all evangelical denominations have been and are represented in its officers' committees and thousands of colporters and voluntary distributors.

"In the home field the society has been an angel of mercy to the inmates of hospitals, prisons, and asylums, to our soldiers and sailors, and to others as necessity or opportunity required or invited. Its total grants for publications, the distribution of which has usually been connected with the personal labor of pastors, home missionaries, chaplains, and lay workers, amounted to $5,274,514.15. The total receipts from sales, donations, and legacies have been nearly $21,000,000.

"In the heathen countries the society has transformed native speech and created a literature. Over 5,000 of its publications have been printed for missionaries. It has expended in this branch of its work $735,055, has granted in electrotypes $38,459, and a fair proportion of the grants made from the home offices have also gone abroad.

"For three-quarters of a century the society has had a house free of rent and usually a revenue from its building to supplement the gifts of churches and individuals and in maintaining the work herein described, but within a few years, mainly on account of an accident which could not have been foreseen, the revenue failed. A debt has hindered this worldwide soul-saving work. Though it still proceeds, the work has necessarily been curtailed, while all its field cry urgently for help.

"This building has now become self-supporting, and in addition furnishes the society rent free. But we must also be delivered from the embarrassment of debt and be left free to prosecute the work to which God has called us. We have therefore appealed for $200,000, promising that the accumulation of debt would cease May 1. It has ceased. The sum of $35,000 has been pledged toward the $200,000."

Following the report addresses were made by the Rev. J. H. Lopez-Guillen, a missionary; the Rev. T. S. Wynkoop, Superintendent for the British and Foreign Bible Society in India, and the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

FIGHT FOLLOWS RUNAWAY.

Runabout Wrecked, Occupants Hurt, and Woman Faints.

A runaway and a fight which resulted indirectly from it furnished the principal excitement on the Speedway yesterday.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon E. E. Schwartzkopf of 355 West Fifty-eighth Street and a party of friends were coming south on the Inwood Road in an automobile. They had almost crossed the dividing line between the road and the Speedway when they met S. M. Maillard, who gives his address as 31 Nassau Street, and Miss Mabel Parsons of Albany, who were driving north on the Speedway in a runabout. Mr. Maillard's horse became frightened and he lost control of him. The animal dashed forward and before he could be stopped ran into a rock pile on the side of the road just across from the Speedway Inn, wrecking the runabout and throwing Mr. Maillard and Miss Parsons to the ground. They were taken into the inn, where it was found that Miss Parsons was somewhat bruised about the head and had her lip cut, while Mr. Maillard was slightly stunned, but was not long in recovering.

Policeman Maloney halted the automobile and took Mr. Schwartzkopf's name, but, as Mr. Maillard and Miss Parsons refused to prefer charges, no arrests were made. Mr. Schwartzkopf and his friends said they were ignorant of Speedway regulations in regard to automobiles, or they would not have ventured so near. The runaway horse was stopped a few yards from where the accident occurred. A bystander, probably in expectation of reward, ran to the wrecked runabout and seized the robe and whip. When an employe of the inn stables asked him for them he refused to surrender them and a fight resulted between the two men. A woman who was with the man who picked up the robe ran screaming across the road to the inn veranda, where she fainted and it was several minutes before she recovered. The fighting men were separated and the excitement then quickly subsided.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Abraham Hedges Dayton.

Abraham Hedges Dayton, a Wall Street broker, died yesterday at his residence, 133 Manhattan Avenue, of pneumonia after a week's illness. He was born in New York fifty-three years ago, and was educated in the University of the City of New York. He was graduated in the class of '66 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Philosophy, and Bachelor of Sciences. He was for many years a member of the Stock Exchange. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club and had been for twenty-three years a member of the Union League Club. A widow and three children survive him.

Obituary Notes.

HIRAM R. LITTLE, a Cornell University student of the class of 1900, died Saturday at Cornell Infirmary of typhoid fever. Mr. Little's home was in Cleveland, Ohio. He was twenty-three years old.

WILLIAM SPELLER, a prominent business man of Highland Falls, N. Y., and a member of the County Democratic Committee, died suddenly last night from heart disease. He was fifty-three years old.

GARDINER S. WILLIAMS, Professor Emeritus

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TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
DUE JULY 1, 1901.

Default having occurred in the payment of the interest on these bonds, which became due January 1, 1900, and the Receivers of the property appointed in a creditor's suit having procured from the Court leave to issue $525,000 of prior lien Receivers' Certificates, and default having also occurred in the agreement between the undersigned committee and the Missouri Railway Construction Company, dated May 21, 1896, the undersigned, pursuant to the terms of that agreement, have become entitled to a controlling interest in the stock of the Railroad Company, and have taken other proceedings to enforce the agreement and to protect the rights of the bondholders. To render these proceedings effectual, a prompt deposit of the above-mentioned bonds is necessary. A Bondholders' Agreement has accordingly been prepared, and bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds thereunder with the Union Trust Company of New York, where copies of the agreement may be obtained.

Dated May 9, 1900.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, CORNELIUS B. GOLD, FRANCIS SMITH, } Committee.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company.

Cleveland, O.

TO HOLDERS OF

Lake Erie Division First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, due Oct. 1st, 1926.

Wheeling Division First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, due July 1st, 1928.

Extension & Improvement 5 per cent. Bonds, due Feb. 1st, 1930.

Toledo Belt Railway Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds.

In order to secure a permanent entrance into the City of Cleveland, and adequate terminal facilities there, the Company has, since the reorganization of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company, acquired the Cleveland, Canton & Southern Railroad, and the Belt and Terminal Railroad in Cleveland. It also arranged to acquire the Coshocton & Southern Railroad and the terminals and railroads in Zanesville of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad Company, thus obtaining an independent line through Canton and Coshocton to Zanesville and terminals in that city.

The Cleveland, Canton & Southern Railroad connects with the Wheeling & Lake Erie main line at Navarre and Sherrodsville. It is upwards of 200 miles in length, including branches, and with the Cleveland Belt Line, the Coshocton & Southern Road, and the Zanesville terminals, connecting with the Wheeling & Lake Erie at Coshocton, the combined properties have a total mileage of more than 453 miles.

The Cleveland and Canton line enters Cleveland advantageously, its terminals are located near the business centre of the city, and with the Cleveland Belt Line and Terminal Railroad gives access to many railroads in Cleveland, and also to many large manufacturing plants and other important industries.

These combined roads form a short and direct line between Wheeling and the cities of Cleveland and Toledo, and touch other important points, such as Canton and Zanesville, and connect with the various industries in these towns.

The new bonds mentioned below cover the entire property now owned, and will cover the Coshocton & Southern Railroad Company from Coshocton to Zanesville, now being acquired, and are a first mortgage on 204 miles of road, including branches, and are secured by a general mortgage upon the entire property, consisting of 453 miles. WHEN THE EXISTING DIVISIONAL MORTGAGE BONDS ARE RETIRED, BY EXCHANGE OR PAYMENT, THESE NEW BONDS WILL BE A FIRST LIEN ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY. The present mortgages are first liens only upon portions of the property, and not one of them covers the whole road.

The earnings of the Company for the nine months ending 31st March, 1900, the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Division's being included only since August 14th, 1899, show a net surplus over and above all accrued interest and taxes for that period of $150,389. This satisfactory showing is irrespective of the benefits which the property will receive from the improvements now under way, and the earnings should within a reasonable time show a substantial increase.

The authorized capital of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company now consists of:

$15,000,000 FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4% GOLD BONDS, DUE SEPTEMBER 1st, 1949, INTEREST PAYABLE MARCH 1st AND SEPTEMBER 1st,

To be disposed of as follows:

Set aside to retire by exchange the present outstanding bonds of the Company	$6,400,000
Set aside for future purchase of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern and Belt Line properties, for the payment and retirement of outstanding car-trust obligations, for the purchase of new equipment, and the general improvement of the Company's road and acquired properties	6,600,000
Held in the treasury and used only for future extensions and the acquirement of additional dock and terminal properties	2,000,000
Total	$15,000,000

$5,000,000 FIRST PREFERRED NON-CUMULATIVE 4% STOCK, ISSUE LIMITED.

To be disposed of as follows:

Issued in accordance with the Plan of Reorganization of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, dated February 7th, 1898	$2,500,000
Issued for the purchase of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern and Belt Line properties, and for expenses	920,000
Set aside to be issued to Bondholders under the terms of the offer of exchange	1,580,000
Total	$5,000,000

$12,000,000 SECOND PREFERRED NON-CUMULATIVE 4% STOCK, ISSUE LIMITED.

To be disposed of as follows:

Issued in accordance with the Plan of Reorganization of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, dated February 7th, 1898	$7,000,000
Issued for the purchase of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern and the Belt Line properties, and for expenses	3,210,000
Set aside to be issued to Bondholders under the terms of the above offer of exchange	790,000
To remain in the treasury for future needs of the Company	1,000,000
Total	$12,000,000

$20,000,000 COMMON STOCK,

Disposed of as follows:

Previously outstanding and in the hands of the public	$15,000,000
Issued for the purchase of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern and Belt Line properties	4,000,000
To remain in the treasury for future needs of the Company	1,000,000
Total	$20,000,000

The company considers the benefit accruing from a mortgage which will uniformly cover the entire present property, as also any future acquisitions, as more advantageous to you than the divisional mortgages, each of which covers only a portion of its system; and recommend you to exchange your divisional bonds for first consolidated mortgage 50-year 4% Gold Bonds, due 1949, first preferred stock and second preferred stock, of The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, on the following terms:

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R. R. CO.	NEW BONDS.	FIRST PREFERRED STOCK.	SECOND PREFERRED STOCK.	Rate of bonds
$1,000 Lake Erie Div. 1st mtge. 5 per cent. Bond.*	$1,000	$300	$150	100
1,000 Wheeling Div. 1st mtge. 5 per cent. Bond.*	1,000	200	100	100
1,000 Extension & Improvement 5 per cent. Bond.*	1,000	200	100	100
1,000 Toledo Belt Ry. Co. 1st mtge. 5 per cent Bond.*	1,000	200		100

*The difference in accrued interest arising from difference in rate of bonds and interest periods will be adjusted in cash.

The Mercantile Trust Company of New York will be prepared to receive deposit of your bonds to be so exchanged, on and after 17th May, 1900,

Yours respectfully,

ROBERT BLICKENSDERFER, President.

Cleveland, May 16, 1900.

Referring to the above offer from The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company we recommend holders of bonds secured by the present divisional mortgages to exchange their bonds on the above terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO.

N. Y., May 16, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

Price Advances to $1.25 May 25th.

The Chartered Accountants have just finished their audit of the company's books, and their report, which is very satisfactory, will be mailed to all shareholders as soon as prepared.

In view of the very gratifying condition of the company as shown in this report, and the substantially increased value of the properties as developed, the Directors deem it only justice to the company and its shareholders to discontinue after the above date the sale of its stock at the present price, $1.00 per share.

The company now has five mills in operation, and in consequence of the increased ore production the Directors have declared in addition to the regular monthly dividend of 1 per cent. for May, an

Extra Dividend of ½

of 1 per cent., making 1½ per cent. in all, payable June 1st to all shareholders of record May 25th.

The company's properties are well known as among the richest in the Missouri-Kansas district, the metallic value of its ore running from 60 to 63 per cent. zinc. They cover nearly 200 acres in all, on which four new mills in addition to the five above mentioned, have already been contracted for, and development is to be energetically pushed, as heretofore.

As indicating the high value of the International Zinc Company's properties, a 7-acre plot adjoining its 110-acre tract, where the company's Free Coinage mines are located, has just been leased for $25,000 and a royalty of 15 per cent., the fee not being for sale. This 7-acre tract is on the same vein of ore as the Free Coinage mines.

The actual intrinsic value of the stock of this company is far beyond even the advance announced, since its net earning capacity, as reported by the Directors, Hon. Chas. P. Bennett, Secretary of State of Rhode Island, and Dr. Ira B. Cushing, President of the Cushion Process Co., Boston, is $446,184 per annum. Its shares offer assured prospects of greater security and larger profits than any other great dividend paying stock ever offered in its early stage of development.

But a small portion of the current issue remains to be sold at the present price,

$1.00 PER SHARE,

and mail applications for same must positively bear date not later than May 25th.

Subscriptions received on or before May 25th secure the extra dividend above noted.

Applications for stock should be accompanied by check to the order of

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.

FISCAL AGENTS.

45-47 Wall St., New York City.

89 State Street, Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

North American Trust Company

100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $4,500,000.
Fiscal Agent of the
United States for Cuba.

DIRECTORS:

Charlton T. Lewis,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
John G. Carlisle,	Roland R. Conklin,
Hugh Kelly,	Wager Swayne,
Samuel M Jarvis,	James S. Kuhn,
James B. Dill,	William H. Taylor,
Alvah Trowbridge,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Frank H. Ray,	Heman Dowd,
Luis Suarez Galban,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	Benjamin F. Tracy,
Oakleigh Thorne,	John C. Tomlinson,
E. W. Scott,	John Hone,
H. B. Hollins.	F. R. Coudert, Jr.,
Frank Rockefeller,	E. A. De Lima,
Wm. H. Cheesebrough,	Leopoldo Carbajal,
	Marquis de Pinar del Rio.

BRANCHES:
LONDON, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, HAVANA, CIENFUEGOS, MATANZAS.

OFFICE OF THE
ST. PAUL & DULUTH R. R. CO.,
No. 32 Nassau St., New York, May 1, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company has sold its granted lands, land contracts, notes, and other contracts derived from such granted lands, for a sum of money sufficient to pay off and retire all of the Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip of the Company. That under the provisions of the Plan of Reorganization of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, which is the organization of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, the proceeds of such sale must be applied so far as necessary to the retirement of the said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip, and such Preferred Stock and Scrip is subject to be retired and cancelled upon the payment therefor of its face value.

That at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company duly held this first day of May, A. D. 1900, a resolution was duly adopted providing that the Company apply the said proceeds from the said sale of the granted lands, land contracts, notes, and other contracts, to the retirement of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip at par and a dividend of three and one-half per cent., and that all of said Preferred Stock and Scrip shall be retired and cancelled on or before JULY 1ST, A. D. 1900.

That said Board of Directors have caused to be deposited with MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO. in New York City, from the proceeds of said sale of granted lands and contracts, a sufficient sum of money to retire all of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip, and to pay therefor the par value thereof and a dividend of three and one-half per cent. thereon.

MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO. will, on and after MAY 15TH, A. D. 1900, at their office in New York City, on the surrender of certificates of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip for cancellation, properly indorsed, pay to the holders thereof the par value of such certificates, and a dividend of three and one-half per cent. thereon.

After said JULY 1ST, A. D. 1900, no holders of any of said Preferred Stock or Scrip will have any right or authority to vote said stock or exercise any rights of a stockholder thereunder, except to receive his proper share of the fund set apart for the retirement of said stock.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
F. S. ROLLINS, Assistant Secretary.

SALE OF BONDS.

The Board of Commissioners for the Fifth Louisiana Levee District offers for sale $165,000.00 fifty-year 5 per cent. bonds, dated July 1st, 1900, interest payable semi-annually on Jan. 1st and July 1st at the Fiscal Agency of the State of Louisiana or at the office of the State Treasurer.

Said bonds being optional at the end of forty years.

These bonds are issued under authority of Article 239 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana of the year 1898, and of Act No. 14 of the Acts of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana of the year 1898, approved June 17th, 1898.

The payment of these bonds is provided for by a sinking fund created under the provisions of said Act No. 14 of the Legislature of the year 1898.

The proceeds of the sale are to be used for the purpose of refunding the present twenty-year 6 per cent. outstanding bonds of the board.

Sealed proposals for said bonds will be received at office of Board of Engineers, Cotton Exchange Building, New Orleans, up to and including Tuesday, June 12th, 1900, at noon.

Bids must be accompanied by a certified check for $1,000.00, to be returned if the bid is not accepted.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

For further information address

J. T. McCLELLAN,
President Board of Commissioners Fifth Louisiana Levee District, Tallulah, Louisiana.
Or A. T. LANE,
Secretary, Tallulah, Louisiana.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits $1,425,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hardin,	C. P. Huntington,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Isaac R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas,	Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons,	Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry,	Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
	George Coppell.

The Trust Co. of America,

143 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

HAIGHT & FREESE

53 Broadway, New York.
Orders executed for investment or on margin in
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Government, Municipal and Railroad Bonds bought and sold, also prices furnished for purchase, sale or exchange of same.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.

CAPITAL,	$2,000,000
SURPLUS,	$3,500,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. & Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman,	Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	Harry Payne Whitney.

LONDON OFFICES,
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
60 ST. JAMES STREET, S. W., LONDON.

Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

Bankers,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.
LEVI P. MORTON.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,

NEWARK, N. J.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits,	1,104,445.20

ALLOWS INTEREST ON daily balances of $1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and transacts a general banking business.

AUTHORIZED BY LAW to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, and in all judiciary capacities, both under court and personal appointment.

TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE of Real and Personal Estates.

RENTS SAFES AND stores valuables in well-guarded Burglar and Fireproof Vaults.

GUARANTEES TITLES of Real Estate throughout New Jersey.

Acts as Trustee under mortgage, Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds of Corporations.

OFFICERS:

UZAL H. McCARTER ..... President.
JOHN F. DRYDEN ..... Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR ..... 2d Vice-President and Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER ..... Secretary and Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

John F. Dryden,	Charles A. Peick,
James W. Alexander,	Jerome Taylor,
James H. Hyde.	J. Herbert Ballantine,
Leslie D. Ward,	William N. Coler, Jr.,
Thomas N. McCarter,	Thomas N. McCarter, Jr.
Edgar B. Ward,	William H. Steake,
William Scheerer,	Forrest F. Dryden,
Schuyler B. Jackson.	Henry S. Redmond,
	Uzal H. McCarter.

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Water Works & Electric Light 5% Bonds

A large number of the above Bonds having been deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company of New York, under an Agreement dated May 14, 1900, appointing the undersigned a Committee to protect the Bondholders' interests, notice is now given that any Bondholder may participate in the benefits of the said Agreement by depositing his Bonds thereunder, at any time prior to June 4, 1900, with the said Trust Company, which will issue its negotiable receipts therefor.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, BRECKINRIDGE JONES, JAMES A. BLAIR, JOHN W. STERLING, } Committee.

GENTLEMAN HAVING MANY YEARS' experience in banking, stocks, grain, and merchandise, desires engagement; salary secondary consideration; highest N. Y. references. J. S., 189 Broadway, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

National Tube Company.
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York.
May 15th, 1900.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 4.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable July 2nd, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on June 16th, 1900, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until July 5th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

Laclede Gas-Light Company,
St. Louis, Mo., May 18, 1900.

The Directors of this Company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock, payable June 15, 1900. On New York stock, at the office of the Company's Fiscal Agents, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York City; and on the St. Louis stock at the office of the Company, 411 North 11th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Transfer books close May 28 and reopen June 16.

EMERSON McMILLIN, President.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1900.

The Coupons due June 1st, 1900, on the bonds of the Cahaba Coal Mining Company, will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

International Zinc Co., Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Joplin, Mo., May 12, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of 1%, with an extra dividend of one-half of 1% on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable June 1st, to shareholders of record May 25. The transfer books will be closed from May 25 to June 1st.

J. B. CARMICHAEL, Secretary and Treasurer.

New York and Hoboken Ferry Company.
Hoboken, N. J., May 14th, 1900.

A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable June 1st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business May 21st, 1900. The transfer books will close May 21st, 1900, at 3 P. M. and re-open June 2d, 1900, at 10 A. M.

C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

The American Thread Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with a view to the preparation of the half-yearly dividend on the Five Per Cent. Gold or Sterling Preferred Shares of this Company, payable 1st of July next either in New York or London, the Transfer Registers will be closed on the 31st of May and will reopen on the 2d of July, 1900.

By order of the Board of Directors.
T. M. IVES, Treasurer and Secretary.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on May 25th, 1900.

The transfer books will close in New York on May 12th, 1900, at noon, and will reopen May 28th, 1900, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

General Chemical Company.
52 Liberty St., New York, May 16, 1900.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be paid June 1, 1900, to common stockholders of record at 3 P. M. May 22. Common stock transfer books will be closed from May 22 to June 2.

JAMES L. MORGAN, JR., Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

No. 137 Broadway, New York.
May 4th, 1900.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Importers Building Company will be held on the 31st day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of such Company, at No. 137 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from Five Thousand Dollars, ($5,000,) consisting of fifty (50) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, to Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($300,000,) to consist of Three thousand (3,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each.

FREDERIC F. CULVER,
DAVID H. LANMAN,
H. S. BLACK,
Majority of the Directors.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, T. HENRY MASON, one of the stockholders of The Ayres Mill and Mining Company, hereby call a meeting and hereby give notice that such meeting will be held at No. 45 Broadway, Room 51, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 20th day of June, 1900, at eleven o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors or Trustees and to consider and to determine as to the sale or final disposition, in whole or in part, of the lands and of any and all other property owned by said company, distribution of its assets, and for the transaction of such other and further business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated New York, May 17th, 1900.

T. HENRY MASON.

The William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company will be held at the office of the Company, Beach and Ball Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the thirty-first day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

CHAS. T. TAYLOR, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York and Queens Gas and Electric Company will be held at the office of the company, 41 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, Monday, June 4th, 1900.

In addition to the election of Directors and such new business as may be brought before the meeting, a resolution will be offered to amend the Articles of Incorporation, increasing the Board of Directors from five to seven.

(Signed) L. B. GAWTRY, Secretary.

Office of the Spanish-American Light and Power Company, Consolidated,
113 Wall St., New York, May 4, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at this office on Tuesday, May 22, at 4 P. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the company will close on Monday, May 14.

PEDRO GALBIS, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.
32 Nassau St., New York, May 17th, 1900.

The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its offices, as above, pursuant to its charter, on Monday, June 4, 1900.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

The Greenwich Insurance Company.
No. 161 Broadway, New York, May 21, 1900.

The Annual Election of Directors of the Greenwich Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 161 Broadway, on Monday, June 4th, 1900. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WALTER B. WARD, Assistant Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Victoria Fire Insurance Co. of New York for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 35 Pine Street, on Tuesday, May 29th, at 12 o'clock noon.

E. K. BEDDALL, Sec'y.

PANAMA CANAL PACT MENACED.

Revolutionists, Who Expect to Win, Will Not Recognize French Contract.

Dr. A. J. Restrapo, the representative of the provisional Government of the Colombian revolutionists, who was recently sent to Washington to look after the interests of the revolutionists, yesterday forwarded to the President of the French Panama Canal Company an official protest against the contract entered into between that company and the present Government of Colombia for the extension of the time for constructing the Panama Canal.

A cablegram warning the company that the revolutionists when they come into power would not recognize the concession for which 5,000,00f. is to be paid, was sent to Paris last Saturday. A copy of the formal protest was also sent to the State Department at Washington to guard against any trouble that may arise between the Governments of France and Colombia. The revolutionists, who, according to Dr. Restrapo, will overthrow the existing Government within two months, are anxious that the United States undertake the building of the canal.

In the protest it is charged that President Sanclemente of Colombia, anxious to secure money with which to put down the revolution, took advantage of the extraordinary powers conferred by the Colombian Constitution on the President in time of civil war to make contracts which are clearly without the limits of authority conferred by the spirit of the Constitution. The canal concession, the French company is warned, will not be recognized or approved by the new Government.

REDUCED RATES TO BUYERS.

Merchants' Association Applies for Concession from the Railroads.

The Merchants' Association has made application to all railway associations of the country for reduced rates for the Fall buying season. There are six such associations, and the dates on which reduced rates have been asked for are as follows:

New England Association, Aug. 25 to 29, inclusive, and Sept. 1 to 4, inclusive; Trunk Line, covering territory as far west as Buffalo, Wheeling, and Pittsburg, the same dates; Central, covering from the Trunk Line territory to the Mississippi River, Aug. 4 to 8, inclusive, and Aug. 25 to 29, inclusive; Southwestern, extending west of the Mississippi and southwest of St. Louis, July 14 to 18, inclusive, and Aug. 4 to 8, inclusive; Western, covering all the territory west of St. Louis and Chicago, same dates as the Southwestern; Southeastern, embracing lines east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio, same dates as the Central.

If the rates are granted round-trip tickets may be had by buyers for one and one-third fare. The return limit on tickets from New England and Trunk Line territories will be fifteen days; from all other sections thirty days.

Jersey City Police Parade.

The annual parade and inspection of the Jersey City police will take place this afternoon. Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy, who will be in command, will have 250 officers and men in line. Mayor Hoos and other city officials will review the parade at City Hall.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Indisputable signs appear of improved Wall Street sentiment. It may be that betterment will show slowly in the industrial list, but it is the evident opinion of most authorities that railway securities are on the verge of doing much better than recently the record has been.

Helping every group of stocks, whether of the trusts or of the railroads, is the extended short interest existing in every part of the market. Some conspicuous shares are so much oversold, indeed, that they have recently been commanding premiums from brokers obliged to make deliveries on short contracts. Missouri Pacific is a notable example of this. That stock has been sold short so freely and confidently by bear speculators that it is disclosed that the floating supply of certificates is less than current demands upon the part of the speculative borrowers. Coincident with the wholesale selling short of this stock, there has been a buying movement which nobody in Wall Street has seemed able to comprehend—that is, nobody outside of the millionaire interests evidently directing the movement. In this group are not only representatives of the Gould millions, but it is no longer doubted that Standard Oil magnates have taken hold of the property. Some representations entitled to consideration are even to the effect that actual control of the Missouri Pacific has been bought by the Messrs. Rockefeller. One fact certain is that the recent heaviest buyers of Missouri Pacific stock have been financially strong enough to pay outright for what they have purchased and take their certificates away from the ordinary brokerage channels of the Street. Missouri Pacific's past record has been of a sort to induce bear speculators to disbelieve that anything good can be close at hand, and on this theory they have based extensive short sales. That the stock commands a premium in the loan crowd is set down by adverse critics to manipulation. It is, however, seldom safe to try to combat facts so fairly disclosed as the continuance of a premium for the use of certificates. When people do not care to loan their stocks at normal rates—such stocks as hitherto have been loaned at concessions most of the time, as in the case of Missouri Pacific—there is reason for something more than the superficial cynicism that only passing manipulation is involved.

***

The Missouri Pacific situation is representative—not isolated. In a score of conspicuous quarters borrowers for the short account are at disadvantage, or can be put so the moment insiders, actual owners of stock, care to have it so.

***

Financial authorities recently declaring that ease in money is assured and to be depended upon for months to come, go further in their optimism now—saying that this certain ease in the loan market will beget investment confidence. For the first time in a long while past conservative commission houses were at the end of last week advising customers to take hold of stocks anew.

***

Developments in Union Pacific affairs close at hand will encourage enthusiasm.

DREAMS ABOUT TOBACCO.

The exceptional activity in the shares of the American and Continental Tobacco Companies on the Stock Exchange last week may have interesting sequels during the coming week. A good deal of promised sensationalism has not yet come to pass, though they who promised still insist that their forecasts are to be verified.

Foremost of the bear announcments is that a new corporation with $25,000,000 of capital—to be called the International Tobacco Company—will be incorporated and proceed at once to compete with both the American and Continental Companies, making not only plug tobacco, but cigarettes. Into this new corporation it is stated that about a dozen Southern plants will be consolidated. Some of these properties are reported to be big profit-makers, one being a large exporter. According to bear authorities, net earnings are assured of over $3,000,000 per year, equal to 12 per cent. or more upon the $25,000,000 capital.

But the International Tobacco Company is as yet a most evanescent sort of thing. It was to have been incorporated a week ago, and every day last week Wall Street bulletins were issued hourly chronicling expectations at Trenton that incorporation papers might drift in on any accommodation train. And Trenton, suffering its daily disappointment, is still anticipating that incorporation fees will arrive not later than to-night.

If further delay intrudes, some professional speculators on the New York Stock Exchange may get curious emotions, for, whether a new tobacco company can make some millions of

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, May 21.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Equity calendar.
1—Hoag vs. Hoag.
2—Hoffman vs. Hogg.
3—Huber Printing Press Co. vs. Aluminum Plate & Press Co.
4—Con. Store Service Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
5—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
10—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
11—Societe Fabriques, &c., vs. Luecders.
12—Western Union Tel. Co. vs. Boston S. D. & Trust Co.
13—Boston S. D. & Trust Co. vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
14—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Boker.
15—Same vs. same.
17—Gen. Elec. Co. vs. Anchor Elec. Co.
37—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Haberman Mfg. Co.
23—Brill vs. 3d Av. R.R.
34—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Lim., vs. Walker.
42—Pelzer vs. Dale Co.
44—Thomson - Houston Elec. Co. vs. Lorain Steel Co.
47—Jacoby vs. S. Jacoby Co.
50—Middletown Nat. Bank vs. Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M. Ry.
52—Galsman vs. Gallert.
53—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Nat. Enameling & S. Co.
55—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Mathai.
56—Pine vs. Mayor, &c., of New York.
57—Seidenberg vs. E. Seidenberg Steifel Co.
16—Brickill vs. Mayor, &c.
58—Bowers vs. N. Y. Dredging Co.
Issues of law in suits at law.
2—Ellison vs. Commercial Advertiser Ass'n.
5—Aiken vs. Ely.
6—Devore vs. D., L. & W. R. R.
8—Weber vs. Hays Waterproof Binding Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. Louisville and Nashville cases only.
122—Jenks vs. Louisville & Nashville R. R.
123—Minnock vs. same.
124—Smith vs. same.
125—Booth vs. same.
126—Hunt vs. same.
127—Roddy vs. same.
128—Mantle vs. same.
129—O'Mara vs. same.
130—Campbell vs. same.
131—Costello vs. same.
132—Finnegan vs. same.
133—Mann vs. same.
134—Muphhy vs. same.
135—Nelson vs. same.
And thereafter cases will be added from the General Calendar, (Louisville and Nashville cases only.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty cases.
57—Hill Brothers vs. 99—In re Penn. Ry. S. S. Marathon. 100—In re Ocean S. S.
58—Myers vs. Tug Lyndhurst. Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Beekman, P.J.; Giegerich and O'Gorman, JJ.—Calendar for May term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Doran vs. Helf.
2—Worcester vs. Fiero.
3—Condon vs. Church of St. Augustine.
4—Werner vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
5—Molloy vs. City of New York.
6—Hull vs. Hull.
7—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. McReynolds.
8—Tuengling vs. Pilkington.
9—Le Pinlec vs. Le Pinlec.
10—Greenbowe vs. Bodine.
11—Masey vs. Masey.
12—Rouse vs. Wiedhoff.
13—Matter of Bliss.
14—Brown vs. N. Y. Cab Co.
15—Evice vs. Young.
16—Boeger vs. Hoffman.
17—Hoff vs. Thomas.
18—Lewis vs. Liebler.
19—Sass vs. Sass.
20—Sheldon vs. Sheldon.
21—Franke vs. Hewitt.
22—Hatfield vs. Hatfield.
23—Rhinelander vs. Burke, Bolton Building Co.
24—Clarke vs. Clarke.
25—In re Walton St.
26—Wallace, Muller & Co. vs. Leber.
27—Mulvey vs. Reilly.
28—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mut. Accident Association.
29—Spence vs. 3d Av. R. R.
30—Reeves vs. Stokes.
31—Kempter vs. Eisele.
32—Moss vs. Equit. Life Assurance Society.
33—Moss vs. Wilson.
34—Stamp vs. Clarke.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
2—In re 11th Ward Park.
3—Hohouser vs. Muller.
4—Levy vs. Levy.
5—Geissenhaimer vs. Hinton.
6—Frankenberg vs. Shipman.
7—Same vs. same.
8—Same vs. same.
9—In re Elmsmere Place.
10—Rankin vs. Meltzer.
11—Morrison vs. Miller. Demurrers.
1235—Murray vs. Williamson.
1173—McCabe vs. Preston.
1321—Nevius vs. Lea.
1322—Mowbray vs. Sheldon. Preferred causes.
4873—Ayer vs. Gill.
5233—Weeks vs. Pope.
5183—Urbaner vs. Cranston.
5220—Merz vs. Workman's Sick Fund, &c.
41—Pfass vs. O'Brien.
42—Henry vs. Tucker.
43—Miller vs. Menaker.
44—Plass vs. Butler.
45—Valentine vs. Valendine.
46—Billig vs. Quirk.
47—Ehnl vs. Knoch.
48—Oppenheim vs. Killpatrick.
49—Balz vs. Boyd.
50—Lowitz vs. Arendt.
Sasheiq Pub. Co. vs. Bacon.
52—Abbott vs. Engel.
53—Reynolds vs. Crist.
54—Hogencamp vs. Pierce.
55—In re Sheley.
56—Gitzendanner vs. Mo-George Printing Co.
57—Henry vs. Corbett.
58—Henry vs. Gibbon.
59—Clement vs. Harley.
60—Henry vs. Selby.
61—Wyckoff vs. Vassar.
62—Miller vs. Dunker.
63—Dunker vs. Baker.
64—Voight vs. McManus
65—Burke vs. Hazlett.
66—Otis vs. Chivvis.
67—Mayes vs. Jacobs.
68—Keenes vs. Willett.
69—Matter of Kearney.
70—Benedittо vs. Barbig
71—Matter of Schwab.
72—Clarke vs. Pell.
73—Carney vs. Campbell.
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70—Benedittо vs. Barbig
71—Matter of Schwab.
72—Clarke vs. Pell.
73—Carney vs. Campbell.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Mac-Lean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Recess until May 28.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.
13652—Loughlin vs. Spencer.
11458—Lowe vs. Am. Bonding & Trust Co.
13380—Pankyo vs. Greek Catholic Union.
13073—Hayes vs. Knox.
13902—Western Electric Co. vs. Warwick Valley Light & Power Co.
14073—Evans vs. Olmstead.
12844—Stokes vs. Cohen.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and IV. for trial.
Inquest, 5873—Goedeke vs. Dick.
1518—Peterson vs. Ireland.
9556—Ballance vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9767—Cobb vs. same.
9647—Bobor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2965—Strebel vs. same.
9345—Fischer vs. same.
1066—Archibald vs. Goedeke.
8276—Cohen vs. Hamann
9751—Helkert vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7868—Ehrhard vs. same.
12221—Meagher vs. same.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4746.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
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8276—Cohen vs. Hamann
9751—Helkert vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7868—Ehrhard vs. same.
12221—Meagher vs. same.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 8061.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Mac-Lean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts V., VI., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.
7350—Murray vs. City of New York.
6244—Sturts vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5451—McIntyre vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
5639—Faldora vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
12393—Potter vs. Press Pub. Co.
13881—Lyman vs. Hirsch
12911—O'Sullivan vs. City of N. Y.
499—Gilbertson vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
9230—Myers vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
10944—Dose vs. Naughton.
12315—Pearl vs. McNeil.
13594—Bressler vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6053—Batterman vs. same.
11137—Pursley vs. Rodgers.
12593—Schneidermann vs. Dunn.
5168—Welsh vs. Holterman.
1825—Dressler vs. Hard.
1270—Ryan vs. Mayor, &c.
7152—Russell vs. Nat. Exhibition Co.
13334—Booth vs. Newton
13979—Gearty vs. Mayor, &c.
7797—Clay-Squier vs. P. Pub. Co.
6835—Grupp vs. Fleischman.
8206—Cary vs. Lanier.
3022—McMahon vs. N. Y. News Pub. Co.
13967—Reichman vs. Brown.
13856—Bedell vs. Moore.
13812—Welchandel vs. Levy.
13959—Garfield Nat. B'k vs. Van Taube.
13947—Smyth vs. Koerner.
13576—Morrison vs. Sire.
13595—Seque vs. Thomas Conville Brewing Co.
13548—Schoenberg vs. Townsend.
9226—Filan vs. same.
2814—Greenwald vs. Met. St. Ry.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
4504—12th Ward Bank vs. Krakauer.
4505—Same vs. same.
2316—Barnes vs. Ginsberg.
4538—Ahr vs. White.
4581—Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. vs. Aldrich.
4700—Ettlinger vs. Ulrich.
4719—Rigden vs. Rose.
Highest number reached in regular call, 3083.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and McCann for the People.
1—Joseph Latman.
2—John Rich.
3—Harry Milton.
4—Frank Basso.
Leopold Varet.
5—Joseph Moore.
6—Robert Sylkis.
7—George Miller.
8—James C. Price.
9—Michael Glauchino (2.)
10—James Latimer.
11—James Ahearn.
Pleadings.
1—Annie M. Coesfiled.
2—Eugene Hirsch.
3—George Lodgers.
4—George Adams.
William Wilson.
5—George Dorsey.
6—Robert Johnson.
7—Peter Merkle.
George Breslin.
8—John Snyder.
9—Harry Lewis.
10—Samuel Schneider.
11—Gregorio Pruno.
12—Joseph Leo.
13—Frank McCroken.
14—George Walker.
15—Charles E. Akron.
16—Dimitriano Ratsapontac.
17—Edward B. Corey.
18—Joseph Oussani.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Cowan, and Byrne for the People.
1—Patrick Commerford.
2—Richard E. Price.
3—Nathan Gans.
4—Herman Barber.
David Bellowitz.
5—Alexander Kaufman
6—Andrew Vasko.
7—Reuben Darley.
8—Peter Fox.
9—Arthur E. Hendenson.
10—Louis Krepp.
11—Dobe Harley (2.)
12—Julian C. Wilson.
Horace Brown.
13—Benjamin Endee.
14—Christ Wendel.
15—Frederick Grant.
16—Adolph Fisher.
17—James M. Sullivan.
18—James Donnelly.
19—John Carroll.
20—James White.
21—John Edwards.
22—John Smith.
23—William Laughlin.
24—John Mayer.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and O'Connor for the People.
1—Harry Frank.
2—Mary Farber.
3—Joseph J. Cronin.
4—Walter N. Simpson.
5—Ella Gibbs.
6—Annie William.
7—Owen Lynch.
8—Vito Capodonno.
9—Frederick Lebowitz.
10—John Kirk.
11—John Daly.
12—Michael Shinners.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Gordon, and Carr for the People.
1—John Cerullo.
2—John Ryan, John College.
3—Daniel Brosen.
4—James O'Brien.
5—Jacob Eisenberg, Louis Lubel, Abram Stein.
6—Jacob Eisenberg, Louis Lubel.
7—Max Golub.
8—Mary Stewart.
9—John O'Hearn.
10—Frank A. Minard.
11—David Proskey.
12—James Kiernan, John Gallagher, John Toohill.
13—Charles Reilly.
14—Samuel Gernshelmer.
15—Andrew Watson.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Charles B. Castle vs. William L. Marks—Edward Browne.

Referee Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Keeble vs. Fowler—Nathaniel S. Smith.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.
Edward Koster.
Constantine Koster.
Frederick Huck.
Edward Hart.
Edgar Hathaway.
John Powers.
Edward Carr.
COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part II.—Hurd, J.
826—Bassler vs. Creamer
489—Rollings vs. Buschmann Co.
504—Smith vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
506—Doggrell vs. Coombs.
501—Kelly vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
332—Murray vs. Bené.
477—Conkling vs. Malone
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Chase, J.; Part III., Muenan, J.; Part IV., Geogh, J.
5247—Gilligan vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
6131—Devoe vs. Nichols Chemical Co.
926—Kember vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
6041—Keegan vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
5865—Purcell vs. Uhlman.
3461—Strosensky vs. Bechtel Brewery.
3173—Boyle vs. Shorrock.
1839—Smith vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1685—McVeigh vs. City of New York.
6075—Robinson vs. Meisereau Mfg. Co.
245—Jones vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
8320—Willets vs. B., Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
2409—Hickey vs. Johns Mfg. Co.
5949—McDonald vs. B. H. R. R.
7420—Jacobs vs. same.
3178—Rudolph vs. City of New York.
5862—Savage vs. Parker.
3102—Thomas vs. Nassau R. R.
1467—Madden vs. Union Ferry.
1066—McFadden vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
3738—Paine vs. Elec. R. R. of L. I. City.
5528—Will of Gallep.
2011—Blake vs. City of New York.
5860—Wise vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
5879—Lennon vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
5947—McMahon vs. City of New York et al.
6111—Watson vs. Vogt.
6006—Freiberg vs. Met. St. R. R.
4807—Kelly vs. Kings Co. Gas Co.
2632—Carter vs. Met. St. R. R.
1968—McGinnis vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
2408—Yap vs. Nassau R. R.

The following cases if marked ready will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.
5845—Svigelsky vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
4523—Mulligan vs. Holland.
2007—Tappen vs. Allen.
5977—Shea vs. Brook. Sterilized Milk Co.
3097—Powers vs. Bolz.
1170—McKenna vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2618—Gibson vs. Jordan.
3002—Nelson vs. Curtis.
225—Petterson vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
1797—Rowe vs. Martin.
3326—Seitleman vs. Trapp.
354—Cmielewski vs. Mollenhauer Sugar Co.
2923—O'Neill vs. Ennis.
3219—Brahan vs. Nassau R. R.
4444—Glass vs. Leoy et al.
2218—Daley vs. Dreyfuss.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Mattice, J.
Demurrer No. 1—Eggert vs. National Reserve Fund Life Assn.
686—Zilch vs. Zilch.
781—Hyland vs. Hyland.
749—Gehrhardt vs. City of New York.
757—O'Donnell vs. same.
765—Magee vs. same.
856—Monford vs. same.
709—Knight vs. Knight.
801—Murtagh vs. Norton.
102—Corrato vs. Aquarella.
689—Sexton vs. Sexton.
665—Walker vs. Walker.
792—Alpert vs. Abrahams.
785—McGwine vs. McGwine.
705—People ex rel. Ives vs. Feltner.
752—Carlin vs. Stonekamp.
79—Henry vs. Mannemschmidt.
725—Bergmann vs. Bergmann.
1152—Carberry vs. Carberry.
583—Lyon vs. Lyon.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Eliza Dick, Jesse Boulton, James H. Heaten, William Summers, Susanna Hoffman, Maria Carroll; Winifred Rogers or Cooper, Elizabeth R. Meshural, Catherine M. Wyckoff, Frederick Robbert, James Campbell, George W. Martin, and Antoine Richter.
The accounting in the estates of Mary Bauer, Eva Dresher, Thomas Kells, and Mary D. Bryant.
The estates of Margaretha Gimmler and Thomas P. Everitt.
The guardianship of Robert and Joseph Miller.
Contested Calendar at 10:30. 42—The will of Margaret Huber.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.—THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS P. WALLACE, George W. Wallace, and Cora Randolph Wallace, his wife; Mary Agnes Wallace Barlow, wife of Lionel F. A. Barlow, and the said Lionel F. A. Barlow; Thomas P. Wallace and George W. Wallace, executors of the last will and testament of James Wallace, deceased; Daniel S. McElroy and Linda L. McElroy, his wife; The Garfield National Bank of the City of New York; William H. Gelshenen and Katharine T. Gelshenen, his wife; Henry W. F. Mall, Ellen Carter, The City of New York, George D. Russell, Charles S. Rees, The Franklin National Bank of the City of New York, Mary A. Prendergast, Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York; Lizzie M. Fellows, executrix of the last will and testament of John R. Fellows, deceased; Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney; William Arnemann, Harry Torchiani, Frank Miller, Nelson A. Miller, Abraham Miller, Leopold Miller, First National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio; Theodore Ellsworth, Edward M. Cutler, Max Stiner, Nason Manufacturing Company, James Murtaugh, John G. Siegling, Southern National Bank of New York, George M. Wright, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Albert B. Hilton; Thomas Emberson, Max Laberman, Adrian T. Kiernan, as receiver of George W. Wallace; Francis D. Dowley, as receiver of George William Wallace; Rachel Burritt, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, August 9th, 1899.
GEORGE G. DeWITT,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
To the defendants Mary Agnes Wallace Barlow, wife of Lionel F. A. Barlow, and the said Lionel F. A. Barlow:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of April, 1900, and duly filed with the amended and supplemental complaints in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1900.
Dated New York, April 13, 1900.
GEORGE G. DeWITT,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
ap16-law6w7tM

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—HENRY F. SCHWARZ, Plaintiff, against GIUDITTA CAVINATO, Bertha Guthaner, Virginia Brugnelli, William H. Hookey, Mary Mullane, Pauline Guthaner, Andrew Corcoran, Otto Hanssler, Louis Victor Bai, Mary Ladrew, Max Ratner, Moses Brooks, the said name "Moses" being fictitious, the defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff, Thomas Dunleavy, Michael Corgey, Hugo Schlosstreck, James Quinn, John Block, Daniel Valentine, Alexander Werner, Mansweth Hachtmann, John McKenna, Defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons:
To the above-named defendants and to each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, N. Y., March 15th, 1900.
PERKINS & JACKSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
To the defendants Giuditta Cavinato, Bertha Guthaner, Virginia Brugnelli, and Mary Mullane:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of May, 1900, and on the 12th day of May, 1900, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, which complaint was originally filed there on the 20th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, May 12th, 1900.
PERKINS & JACKSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
my14-law6wM

Fashions the newest, fit the finest—the broad shouldered, close fitting military effect or the as-easy-as-you-would-like garment.
Special sale of McKinley black Thibet for coat and vest—cutaway, $15.00; Prince Albert, $18.00. Up-to-date striped trouserings, $5.00. No extra charge for double breasted sacks or cutaways.
Samples, fashion review, measuring guide mailed anywhere.
ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

EXCURSIONS.
Charming Excursions
by Hudson River Day Line Steamers
AFTER MAY 28TH.
IDEAL FOR DECORATION DAY.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CASEY, MARGARET DE KOVEN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to FRANCES RUSSELL DICKEY, Clarence Seymour Wadsworth, Reginald De Koven, Charles R. S. De Koven, Elijah K. Hubbard, Helen Beach, Mary Beach Johnson, Louis Wadsworth De Koven, Aimee B. Alsop, Joseph W. Alsop, John De Koven Alsop, Francis J. O. Alsop, Louise De K. Bowen, the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET DE KOVEN CASEY, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Nathaniel A. Prentiss of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing and three codicils thereto relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of MARGARET DE KOVEN CASEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Petitioner in Person, 120 Broadway, New York.
ap30-1aw7wM

DAVIES, MARIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the heirs at law and next of kin of MARIA DAVIES, deceased, if any, whose names and residences are unknown and cannot, after diligent inquiry, be ascertained; the Attorney General of the State of New York, the Public Administrator of the County of New York, and Julien T. Davies, Junior; Dora M. Coogan, and William Edmond Curtis, as executors of the last will and testament of Thomas A. Davies, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, William Edmond Curtis of The City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Maria Davies, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 27th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Petitioner, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my14-law6wM&je25

FREAR, MARGARET ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET ANN FREAR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Boerum, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of November next.
Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900.
JOHN FORBES BOYD, AGNES FREAR TOMPKINS, Executors.
BOERUM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap30-1aw6mM

FRENCH, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda French, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 135 West 44th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1900.
CHARLES T. FRENCH, LOUIS FRENCH, Executors. ja29-1aw6mM

FRY, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FRY, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Horwitz & Samuels, their attorneys, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1899. MARY FRY, Executrix. ISAAC FRY, Executor. HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway.

JONES, FRANK F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK F. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 81 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1900.
MARION S. JONES, Executrix.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix.
ap23-1aw6mM

KRETZ, FRANCIS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS H. KRETZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Heyer & Covington, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1900. THERESA KRETZ, Executrix. HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys for Executrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap9-1aw6mM

MARCHAND, GEORGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Georges Marchand, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of November next.
Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900.
AGNES FUNCK HART,
PATRICK A. HART,
Administrators.
COUDERT BROTHERS,
Attorneys for Administrators, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6mM

SUZANNET—VIRGINIA FRENCH, COUNTESS DE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIRGINIA FRENCH, Countess de Suzannet, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of November, next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. LOUIS CONSTANT FORTUNE, Count de Suzannet, Ancilliary Administrator c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-aw6mM

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS BERMAN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Morris Berman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Morris Berman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1900, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
May 18th, 1900.

THE HISTORY TOURS END

Dr. Kelley Takes His Followers to Fort Washington.

WHERE HEROIC MEN FOUGHT

The Way Leads Past Scenes Haunted by Memories of Washington, Hamilton, and Burr.

Old Fort Washington was the point visited on the fifth and last of the series of Sunday afternoon local historical excursions under the auspices of the People's Institute yesterday. Like all the others, it was personally conducted by Dr. Frank Bergen Kelley, normal teacher at the City History Club. The members of the party assembled at the Eighth Street station of the Sixth Avenue elevated road, where all went into the rear car of a train and were joined by others at various stations along the route.

Dr. Kelley, who had pointed out from the car windows various points of interest, first led the excursionists to St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Convent Avenue, where in the vestry room the sexton, Thomas Brennan, exhibited a steel engraving of Alexander Hamilton, made just before he was killed by Aaron Burr. Then they visited the old Hamilton Grange, named after the family home in Scotland, from the doors of which the statesman went to his death. It stands next to the church, having been moved from the site where it was erected in 1802 a hundred yards to the northwest. Though owned by the church, it is now in use as a private school.

THE HAMILTON TREES.

Then Dr. Kelley led the way to the thirteen trees which Hamilton brought from Mount Vernon and planted at the door of his home to represent the original States. They are now little more than dead stumps. Dr. Kelley said they languished because they were planted too close together.

"Hamilton wanted to abolish State lines and bring the States together," said Dr. Kelley. "If he had succeeded, he would probably have choked the Union as he choked the trees."

He said that the first tree to die was the one dedicated to South Carolina, the State where the rebellion had its birth. It was blasted by lightning. The only tree which is in at all a flourishing condition now is that dedicated to New York. From these trees was fashioned the handle for the spade with which Mayor Van Wyck began the work on the rapid transit tunnel a few weeks ago.

Dr. Kelley then said that the party would ride north half a mile, but the cars were all jammed with pleasure seekers bound for Fort George, and the party had to walk. He showed them one of Benjamin Franklin's milestones, which now stands against the wall of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station, but a few feet from its original location. It shows that that point is nine miles from Wall Street.

SCENE OF WAR TRAGEDY.

A tablet in the wall inclosing Trinity Cemetery sets forth that on that spot Col. Thomas Knowlton and Major Andrew Leytch were killed at the battle of Harlem, Sept. 16, 1776. There is another tablet at Columbia University, giving that as the scene, but Dr. Kelley believes the cemetery tablet marks the true location.

Audubon's house still stands under the hill close by, but the party viewed his grave instead, and Dr. Kelley told how the great naturalist had worked for ten years compiling material for his work when his little dog destroyed the papers. "Instead of killing the dog, as some of us would have done," said Dr. Kelley, "Audubon simply said: 'Fido, Fido, you do not know how much you have harmed your master,' and went to work again."

In the cliff right over the Speedway at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, is a big, black hole, which Dr. Kelley said is the entrance to quite a spacious cave, once much haunted by Indians, and now a source of great delight to venturesome boys.

TREES NAPOLEON BROUGHT.

At One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, above the Speedway, stands a semi-circular row of tall, graceful trees, with feathery foliage. These trees, Dr. Kelley said, are Egyptian cypresses, and were brought to Paris by Napoleon Bonaparte after his campaign in the East. After he was finally conquered by the Allies and sent to St. Helena. Gen. Jumel, one of his officers, settled in the old Morris mansion. He brought enough of the trees to plant the full circle, and in the centre of this circle was a fish pond. The pond and half of the circle have disappeared.

Here Aaron Burr courted the widow Jumel when he was seventy-eight years old. He became impatient, and went to the house with his coach, and leaving it standing before the door, told her he would give her two hours to consider his offer. She refused and went up stairs and left him. Her nephew and niece pleaded Burr's cause with her, and she surrendered within the first hour and came down to meet him in a bridal gown. Within a month they quarreled and separated forever. John Jacob Astor obtained the property.

It began to rain, and the party got into a north-bound car and proceeded to Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street. At this point Dr. Kelley pointed out the little road leading down to the Speedway, past the old Combes homestead, and said it was the Lover's Lane of Colonial days. He led them across the new Lafayette Boulevard to what is now Fort Washington Park. Here they turned into a beautifully shaded lane running through the woods parallel to the river, which he said was Sunset Lane to the ancestors. It could never have been much more primitive than it is now.

OUTPOST OF THE FORT.

Reaching the bridge across the New York Central Dr. Kelley said: "Look out for the poisonous ivy," as he crossed the bridge and turned abruptly to the south along through the thick underbrush on the brink of the railroad cut. About 100 yards brought the party to a rifle pit, one of the outposts of Fort Washington. It is one of several similar earthworks around the city, Dr. Kelley said, but it is in a most excellent state of preservation, being sheltered by big trees and in a spot seldom visited. The Westchester County men used to hide here with their turkey rifles resting on the breastwork and kill off the officers on the British men-of-war passing up and down the river.

Dr. Kelley said there was an Indian pot hole a short distance away and asked his followers to look for it. There was a scurrying through the bushes by the men, and within a few minutes one of the youngest set up a cry, "Here it is." It proved to be a circular basin about 30 inches in diameter hewn in the rock. Some iconoclast, the doctor said, has declared that this pot hole was made by the railroad engineers as a foundation for a semaphore, but he said there are several others just like it in the city, and he does not question that it was made by the Indians.

Down on the point, then known as Jeffrey's Hook, he showed where Washington took boat for Fort Lee as the Hessians captured the fort which bore his name and 3,000 prisoners on the hill above. As he crossed the river he saw many of his soldiers bayoneted after the white flag of surrender was raised and was moved to tears by the spectacle.

ON THE SITE OF THE FORT.

Then began a long, tedious climb up the hillside to the site of the fort itself. Dr Kelley pointed out an irregular mound covered with long grass as the northwest bastion of the fort. Here he told again the story of its capture and the loss of its defenders, who, he said, had held it to the last in pursuance of an order by Congress when Washington himself had favored its evacuation, and he showed the Ryer farm near by, where vast quantities of bullet-shattered skulls and rust-eaten accoutrements have been unearthed at many plowings. It was then getting on toward 6 o'clock.

"Up there along the King's Bridge Road was Fort Tryon," said Dr. Kelley, "but it is so late that we will have to omit it, and Fort George, where I wanted to take you, and also Fort Wendel. We have had five excursions, but if we had had 10 you couldn't have seen all the points of historical interest in the city."

Paris Exposition mayn't be ready; but we're ready for you when you're ready to buy what you need to carry your clothes in.

The steamer trunk, in every variety and all sizes.

The steamer portmanteau—that happy half-way station between the trunk and the dress-suit case.

The suit case—a convenient, handy, easy packed little trunk.

The shawl strap—to keep things shipshape.

The steamer rug—to keep you warm. And the steamer's not the only place you need a rug; but on the trains, for bed-covering, as a shawl—in Europe.

And the clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings are likewise here.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
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1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

ALIBI IN CRONIN CASE.

Mrs. Warner's Defense to Charge of Throwing the Potash.

Mrs. Ettie Warner, thirty years old, of 59 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, who was arrested Saturday night at her home by Detectives Dale and Kammer of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who accuse her of being the woman who, on Thursday night last, threw caustic potash in the face of Mrs. Carrie Cronin, wife of Dr. John T. Cronin of 433 West Fifty-first Street, was arraigned yesterday morning in the West Side Court. Mrs. Warner, who is the wife of Harry Warner, a stenographer, was held by Magistrate Mayo in $5,000 bail for examination next Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Bail was furnished at once by Charles Pfizer of 19 West Fiftieth Street, a manufacturing chemist.

Mrs. Warner was represented by Glanvil G. McIntyre, who said that his client was ready to proceed with the case and could prove a complete alibi. Mr. McIntyre said that his client and her husband, at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon received a telegram asking them to attend that evening the wake of Saidee B. Lynche of 57 Park Street, Weehawken, N. J., who had died at 4:30 o'clock that afternoon. He says that he has a dozen witnesses to prove that Mr. and Mrs. Warner were at the wake from 7 o'clock in the evening until after 11 o'clock, the hour at which Mrs. Cronin was injured.

The woman who is wanted by the police called about two hours prior to the potash throwing on Mrs. Elizabeth Lazette, mother of Mrs. Cronin, and made a number of inquiries concerning Mrs. Cronin. The same woman, who was heavily veiled, was the one, it is believed, who later threw the potash.

Mrs. Warner, in general, answers the description furnished the police by Mrs. Lazette. Five years ago she was employed with Mrs. Cronin, then Miss Carrie Lazette, in a dressmaking establishment at 41 West Forty-second Street. Mrs. Lazette, who lives at 401 West Thirty-first Street, and Patrick White, janitor of the house she lives in, have identified Mrs. Warner's voice as that of the strange visitor. John Lazette, son of Mrs. Lazette, and a letter carrier, says he got near enough to the woman to see through her veil, and he declares that Mrs. Warner is the woman.

FELLED WITH A FRYING PAN.

Boarder Worsted in Argument with Hostess Over Way to Cook Steak.

Joseph Firan boarded until yesterday at the house of Mrs. Jane Harrigan, 620 Grand Street, Jersey City. At breakfast Firan objected to a steak that was fried, saying that steaks should be broiled. Mrs. Harrigan told him he knew nothing about steaks or their cooking. To prove it she knocked Firan down with the frying pan.

He was taken to the City Hospital suffering from a severe scalp wound. Mrs. Harrigan was not arrested, Firan refusing to make a complaint against her.

CHLORAL KILLS A PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Charles Smith Collins, Who Was Ill, Took an Overdose of the Drug.

Dr. Charles Smith Collins, living with his family at 2,183 Broadway, died at an early hour yesterday morning from the effects of an overdose of chloral.

Dr. Collins had been ill for several weeks and had been in the habit of taking drugs to ease his pain and induce sleep. At 10:30 o'clock on Saturday night he took a quantity of chloral. At 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Collins found her husband breathing heavily and in distress, and sent her sister, Mrs. Ellen Wessels, who lives in the same house, for Dr. Charles Good of 170 West Seventy-eighth Street. Dr. Good made every effort to counteract the effect of the chloral, but failed to do so, and Dr. Collins died at 3:20 o'clock.

MILES REPLIES TO WELSH.

Policeman Tells How He Rescued Miss Dora Murray.

Policeman William A. Miles, who was credited with rescuing Miss Dora Murray from the burning building at 212 East Twenty-third Street last Wednesday night, was taken from Bellevue Hospital to his home yesterday. Discussing Fire Battalion Chief Walsh's charge that the young woman had been taken from the house by two firemen, Miles said:

"These men are trying to do me an injustice. I never saw a fireman in the building. I went through No. 210 to the fourth story, and told the men I found there to hold my feet so I could reach over. They did so, and I broke the window of the girl's room, climbing in. She was lying on the bed unconscious, and her clothing was on fire. I put out the flames and carried her through suffocating smoke to the street. After that all is a blank to me."

Miles was promoted to be a Roundsman last Saturday.

FOR ANOTHER BROOKLYN PARK.

Residents of the Eastern District Meet and Discuss the Project.

Clergymen with other influential residents of the north side section of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, have started a determined movement for a park in the neighborhood of Driggs and Union Avenues, where the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Wards converge. The movement was started on Saturday night at a meeting called for that purpose at the headquarters of the Seymour Club, 186 Bedford Avenue. State Senator McCarren presided. The Rev. Martin Carroll, pastor of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, was strong in his advocacy of the movement, and said that for many years the Fourteenth Ward section of the borough had been in need of a park for its immense population.

There were addresses by John J. Clancy, James Keely, Alderman Keeley, and John Heaney, and resolutions were adopted declaring that the improvement is sorely needed. A committee of twenty-five influential residents is to be appointed to keep the movement going until one is secured.

An Engagement Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Eustace De Cordova of 16 West Seventy-fifth Street have made public the engagement of their daughter, Miss Myra Lucille De Cordova, to Edwin Solis Brickner. Miss De Cordova will accompany her parents to their Summer home in Woodmere, L. I., on May 29, to remain until late in the Fall.

O'Neill's.

Great Sale of Hats!

We start the greatest Sale of Women's Straw Hats this morning, ever held in the City of New York by closing out

An Immense Line of Shapes

in all the popular colors, at

25c each,

worth 95c to 1.25.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's,

A Sale of Dress Goods

Appropriate for Summer Wear!

Two lines of Summer Dress Goods came to us a couple of days ago for a mere fraction of their values. They are Broadcloths and Golf Cloths—just the fabrics most needed for present wear. You'll find them on sale to-day at the uniform price of

69c yard.

The BROADCLOTHS are light in weight, strictly all-wool, and come to us in ten shades, including light and medium grays, castors, tans, bright navy, and others. The GOLF CLOTHS are 54 inches wide, all wool, self lined, and come in many desirable colors, with very attractive plaid linings.

☞ The regular value of these goods ranges from 1.15 to 1.50 yard.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

DARING RESCUES BY FIREMEN.

Three Recommended for Roll of Merit for Bravery at Mallory Pier Fire.

Battalion Chief Kruger, as the result of his investigation of the work done by the force at the fire which destroyed the Mallory Line Pier on the East River on the night of May 6, yesterday recommended to Commissioner Scannell that Fireman Edward Gallagher of Engine Company No. 57, (fireboat New Yorker,) Fireman Jeremiah Haggerty of Engine Company No. 4, and Assistant Foreman Michael H. Slevin of Engine Company No. 12 be placed on the roll of merit. The acts of the first two will place them in line for the department's standard medals.

Gallagher rescued Thomas Bund, who was asleep in the cabin of the barge Marvette, and was partially overcome. The barge, which was on fire, became detached and drifted toward the burning pier, necessitating keeping the stream from the fireboat over the men until Gallagher had safely placed Bund on board the New Yorker.

Haggerty, by his prompt action, was the cause of the rescue of Joseph Plumb, Mrs. Plumb, and their two children, Margaret, aged nine, and Martin, aged sixteen months, from the coal barge S. Hand; also L. F. Wood, aged thirty-four, from the coal barge S. Clark. The S. Clark was moored about twelve feet from the bulkhead, and the barge S. Hand alongside. Haggerty procured a rack from the side of a cotton truck, about fifteen feet in length, making a bridge, over which he took the persons mentioned through great heat and dense smoke to safety. The woman and two children were in the cabin, the top of which was afire, and they would have perished but for Haggerty's heroism.

Slevin rescued Michael Sheldon from the cabin of the barge Arena. Owing to the dense smoke, however, Sheldon fell overboard, and was with difficulty rescued by Slevin who, lying down on the barge with a policeman sitting on his legs, pulled him out of the water.

WOMAN DIES IN AMBULANCE.

Surgeon Says Her Family Insisted that She Be Removed.

Mrs. Mary Wurth, seventy-one years of age, a widow, died in an ambulance last night as she was being removed from her home at 450 West Forty-fifth Street to Bellevue Hospital. She had protested strongly against being removed, but her folks insisted, Dr. Sutton, the ambulance surgeon says, on her being taken away. Her death was caused by chronic nephritis and heart disease.

Dr. Sutton of Roosevelt Hospital went to the house in response to a call from the police. When he got there the woman tried to prevent him from taking her to the ambulance. She was very weak and could make no effective resistance. Her condition was so bad that Dr. Sutton drove to Bellevue Hospital in a hurry so that she might get medical treatment as soon as possible, but he was too late.

MAJOR EVERDELL IS SLATED.

Believed that He Will Be Chosen Colonel of Twenty-third Regiment.

The Colonelcy of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, it was said yesterday, will very probably be filled by Major Henry C. Everdell. Major David K. Case has called a meeting of the officers of the regiment for this evening, when the matter of a successor to Col. Alexis C. Smith will be considered. It is asserted that there is a unanimous sentiment among the officers in favor of the selection of Major Everdell to the command. Major Everdell is said to have intimated that he will accept. It is believed that his name will be agreed upon at the meeting this evening and that the election will be set for next Saturday or Monday evening, in order that he may be in command when the regiment parades on Memorial Day.

Major Everdell is a son of William Everdell, the first Colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment. He enlisted in the Twenty-third in 1879, and by successive promotions reached the rank of Major in 1895. He retired from the regiment a few years ago because of the pressing demands of his private business.

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For boudoir, Cheval glasses—many styles—in maple at $18.00. Also Golden oak toilet glasses from $7.50. Drawing-room—shield-shaped mirrors in gold frames; small bevelled mirrors with round gold frames, $7.00. For Hall—large and long, suggesting those that Cowper tells of, "in which he of Gath, Goliath, might have seen his huge bulk whole without stooping."

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NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

'PLAIN MEN AND THE BIBLE.

Robert C. Odgen on Difficulties Incident to the Modern Criticism.

Robert C. Ogden addressed the meeting yesterday in the West Side Auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association on "Some Difficulties that the Plain Man Has with His Bible." He said in part:

"Church organizations are passing through a period of readjustment, and in this readjustment many may lose their faith. For 2,000 years men have been discussing the Bible, and they are discussing it more to-day than ever. We used to be told that the world was made in six days; that the deluge was universal, and many other things that we are now obliged to set aside.

"While scholarship has been of great benefit to us, it has also put a good many difficulties in our way. Conflicts among scholars themselves have aggravated the difficulties. Good men to-day are destroying what other good men have done in the past.

"Man's present relation to God is absolutely false. Theology and the Church should be absolutely separated. There is a higher plane than the Church upon which the soul of man may meet God which is put forth in Holy Scripture. 'The pure in heart shall see God.' The affection of the heart supplies the test.

"The Church is an association of those who believe in Jesus Christ. When it gets to discussing theology it gets beyond its limit. The trouble is we have been putting some product of the human mind before us, such as man-made creeds, catechisms, and confessions instead of the pure Gospel. The Gospel must not go to pieces that a logical system may be maintained."

The Typographical Exposition.

The Typographical Exposition at Grand Central Palace entered upon its final fortnight last night. The attendance was good. To-morrow night will be the festival of the Eccentric Engineers of New York. One thousand members of this association, accompanied by the members of the stationary engine firemen, will march through the streets headed by a band to the Palace. Wednesday has been set apart as German Night, and Typographia No. 7 will be responsible for the programme. The Maennerchor allied to the German Typographical Union will render a number of selections during the evening. Miss Elsa Rau, a well-known German singer, has promised to lend her services.

Fell Four Stories, Broke a Tooth.

Thomas Williams, sixteen months old, whose parents live on the fourth floor of the house at 371 Newark Street, Hoboken, climbed on a chair yesterday and fell out of a window. He struck two clotheslines in his descent, breaking them both. When picked up by his frightened mother he was crying lustily, but Dr. Trasel said the only injury he had suffered was a broken tooth.

Great Sale Muslin Underwear! | Great Sale Muslin Underwear! | Great Sale Muslin Underwear!

O'Neill's.

Great Semi-Annual Sale of Women's Muslin Underwear!

The Big Underwear Sale starts this morning, a little earlier perhaps, than usual, but with more and better inducements than ever before. We have been preparing for this offering for some time, and now that our stock is complete we can say without hesitation that we have

THE LARGEST AND PRETTIEST STOCK OF UNDERMUSLINS EVER PRESENTED BY ANY RETAIL HOUSE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

As none but the foremost makers are represented in this sale, every garment is absolutely perfect in workmanship and fit. Not a poorly made article in the whole collection.

☞ The Prices we have set for this sale and which are quoted below are at least 25% lower than you would have to pay elsewhere for the same quality. Read:

Gowns.

At 38c CAMBRIC GOWNS, Empire style, with front of insertion, finished with ruffle around collar and sleeves, full width.

At 49c MUSLIN GOWNS, yoke of insertion and small plaits, ruffle round neck and sleeves.

At 59c MUSLIN GOWNS, with square yoke with three clusters of six plaits each, finished with beading, neck and sleeves finished with embroidery.

At 69c CAMBRIC GOWNS, with square yoke, insertion of lace and embroidery, finished with a cluster of four small plaits, neck and sleeves finished with lace-edged ruffle.

At 79c CAMBRIC GOWNS, V-shape yoke of Torchon lace, finished with small plaits, sleeves finished with lace.

At 89c MUSLIN GOWNS, with yoke of all-over embroidery, neck and sleeves finished with ruffle of Swiss embroidery.

At 98c CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN GOWNS, finished with laces and embroidery, Empire and square front.

Corset Covers.

At 25c CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, V-shape neck of embroidery and lace, pearl buttons.

At 59c FINE MUSLIN CORSET COVERS, new gathered front, round yoke of embroidery, trimmed armholes.

Drawers.

At 10c MUSLIN DRAWERS, plain, finished with three plaits.

At 25c CAMBRIC DRAWERS, full size, finished with deep hem, stitched ruffle.

At 48c MUSLIN DRAWERS, yoke band, trimmed with embroidery and small plaits.

White Petticoats.

At 75c MUSLIN PETTICOATS, full length and width, deep lawn ruffle with two rows of lace insertion above, finished with lace edged ruffle and drop ruffle.

At 98c MUSLIN PETTICOATS, with 17-inch lawn ruffle and finished with two clusters of seven plaits each, deep hem and deep drop ruffle.

At 1.39 MUSLIN PETTICOATS, 24-inch lawn ruffle with three rows of Torchon lace insertion, finished with deep Torchon lace ruffle, extra drop ruffle.

Colored Petticoats.

At 79c COLORED LAWN PETTICOATS, full width, deep knife-plaited ruffle, finished with cording, also drop ruffle.

At 98c SEERSUCKER SKIRTS of extra quality, wide or narrow stripes, finished with ruffles.

At 1.59 MERCERIZED SATEEN PETTICOATS, 12-inch knife-plaited ruffle, finished with box plaiting, also drop ruffle.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

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"Stuttgarter" Sanitary WOOLEN Underwear.

is the best wearing and most satisfactory in the world, as thousands who have worn it for years testify.

The Genuine Stuttgarter has Lion in centre of trade mark.

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Cheery patterns for bedrooms.

A most satisfactory Carpet.

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No other make so thoroughly satisfactory.

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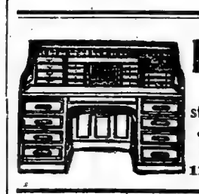

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AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. At 8:15. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY. LAST TWO WEEKS. A RUNAWAY GIRL . . . . With James T. Powers and 65 Others.

CONTIN. PERFORM. PROCTOR'S 15, 25, 50c., Vaudeville. 5th Ave. Kathryn Osterman, Carrie Graham, Macar's Marvelous Dogs & Monkeys. 23d St. Georgia Gardner & Co., Petite Elsie, Harrigan, Mov. Pics., Leb & Zarrow, &c. Palace. Kitty Mitchell, Tony Farrell Co., Quigley Bros., Johnstons, Anna Wilks, &c.

AMERICAN Theatre, 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Square Opera Co. 25c. to $1. FAREWELL WEEK. To-night & Wed. Mat., IL TROVATORE. Tues., Wed., & Fri. Eves., LA TRAVIATA. Thurs. Eve. and Sat. Mat., FAUST. Sat., May 26—Good-Bye Night. Repertoire Bill.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev'gs, 8. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. LAST TIMES. CLOSING TUESDAY, MAY 29TH. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34th St. & Bwy. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Entire New Programme of First Class Variety Acts. Coupons for other theatres and all important sporting events good for adm. Gen. Adm. 50c.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY, Irwin's Burlesquers. "Dream of the Orient." 7—Cornelias—7

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT Criterion Theatre. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EVGS., 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Over 200 PEOPLE. WOMAN & WINE. Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.Ev. 8:15

THE NEW YORK Mats. Wed. & Sat. BARGAIN MAT. WED. ALL SEATS 50c. QUO VADIS.

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WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. NEW GROUPS. Orchestral Concerts.

Crowded Nightly. Souvenirs June 5th. 100th Time. CASINO! The Casino Girl!

KEITH'S Robt. Edeson & Ellen Burg; Bunth & Rudd. Manhattan Comedy 4.

GRAND Opera House. Mr. Willie Collier IN Mr. Smooth. Nxt. W'k—Chauncey Olcott, A Romance of Athlone.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Albert, perfect man; Nevada, spiral ascensionist.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
12th Day, Monday, May 21st.
Six Over-Night Races.
MUSIC BY LANDER.
Take 24 Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
FIRST RACE 2:30 P. M. FIELD, 60 CENTS.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 21, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended May 19..	2,544,073
Same week last year.....	3,048,373
To date this year.....	56,078,919
Corresponding date last year.	86,603,843

Bonds for the week.....	$8,571,700
Same week last year.....	$25,053,200
To date this year.....	$252,956,110
Corresponding date last year.	$468,968,730

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2¼; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more.

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	2¾	Lake Erie & West	2½
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	Louis. & Nash	2½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¾	Manhattan	2¾
Anaconda Copper	1½	Met. Street	6½
At., T. & S. F.	2¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	4½	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio	2½	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2½	National Lead	1¼
Brook. Rapid Tran.	2½	National Tube pf.	1
Brook. Union Gas.	10½	N. Y. Central	3½
Canada Southern	1	Norfolk & Western.	3½
Canadian Pacific	1½	Nor. & West. pf.	1¾
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Northern Pacific	4
Chi., Bur. & Q.	5½	North. Pacific pf.	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	3¼	O. & I. N. & I. Gas.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	4	Pacific Coast	2½
Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	3	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	2¾	Pennsylvania	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	3½	People's Gas	2½
Col. So. 1st pf.	2¼	P., C., C. & St.L. pf.	2½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1¼	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1⅝
Consol. Gas	12½	Pullman Co.	2
Delaware & Hudson.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	1⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1⅝	St. L. Southw. pf.	1
General Electric	2	Southern Pacific	1¾
Gt. Northern pf.	3½	Third Avenue	2
Hocking Valley	1	Union Pacific	3¼
Hocking Valley pf.	2	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Internat. Paper	1	Western Union Tel.	1⅝
Iowa Central pf.	2	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
K. C., Pitts. & G., all in. paid.	1⅝	Wisconsin Central pf.	2½

Stocks Declined.

American Ice	2¼	Gas & El. Bridge Co.	5½
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	National Biscuit pf.	5
Am. Steel & W. pf.	3	National Lead pf.	5
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Am. Tin Plate	1	Pacific Mail	2½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2	Pere Marquette pf.	2
American Tobacco	3⅝	Pressed Steel Car.	2½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	Rio G. West. pf.	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	2¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Col. & Hocking Coal.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Cont. Tobacco	3½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Federal Steel	1½		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	1	M., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1
B. W. & W. 5s, t. r.	2	Mo. Pac., coll. g. 5s.	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy Den. Div. 4s.	1	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 4s.	4
Cal. South. 1st 6s.	1⅝	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s.	2
Gila Val. Globe & N. 1st	3	Southern Ry. 5s.	1
H. & St. J., con. 6s.	1	Texas Pac. 2d.	3
Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s.	1	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st 6s, t. r.	3
L. & W. B. con. 7s.	1	Union Pacific 4s.	1
Long Island unif. 4s.	1	Wabash deb. B.	2
Louis. & N. gen. 6s.	2	W. 1st, Det. & Chi. Ext.	1
Manhattan 4s.	1	Wisconsin Cent. 1st.	1½
M. & St. L. con. 5s.	1		
M., K. & T. 2d.	1¾		

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & O. con. 5s.	1	Met. Street Ry. 5s.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s	1	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1½
C. & N. W., s. f. 6s.	1½	M. & St.L. 1st pf. 4s.	1½
C., R. I. & P. 6s.	2	Mo. Pacific 3d 7s.	1
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s.	1	Mo. Pacific t. r. 5s.	1
Erie 1st con. 7s.	1	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1¾
E. & T. H. con. 6s.	1	N. Y., S. & W. genl.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1	St. P., M. & M. 2d 6s.	2
Int. Paper 6s.	1	St. P., M. & M., Mont. Ext. 4s.	1
Lake Shore 3½s.	1½		

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, May 20.—The report of the Bank of Spain for last week shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 2,503,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 6,019,000 pesetas.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

EASE REPLACES STRINGENCY

This Result Not Alone Caused by the Gold from Russia — Cheapness Not Likely to Last Far Into June — Prices for "Kafirs" Absurdly High.

Cable Correspondence.
Copyright, 1900, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 20.—My last cable message will have warned you that our money market was entering upon a fresh phase. Ease has now taken the place of stringency, and the controllers of banking credit seem disposed to race each other as to which shall take the least for loans. Call money has fallen to 2½ per cent. at the highest, and the discount rate naturally follows as fast as it can. Bills which a little more than a week ago were 4 per cent. or upward, were on Friday taken readily enough at 3⅛ per cent., and were only from 3⅛ to 3¼ per cent. yesterday.

It is usual to ascribe this transformation scene to the influence of Russian gold. At first we thought that the Rothschilds had brought this gold here to make a nice coup upon our market. Then it was said that the Russian Government itself had forwarded the money, giving us £1,000,000 and giving Paris £500,000 by way of priming to the pump, because it wants a big loan. The Czar, gossip says, has refused to go to the Paris Exhibition unless the French people provide him with £4,000,000.

In reality gold was only one factor in helping to change the position, and it came quite in the order of nature, so to say. Russia, being hard up and heavily weighted with foreign demands, was obliged to send metal because its foreign trade balance was not sufficiently large to allow it to draw bills. In addition to this gold, however, we have had extensive disbursements by our own Government on the war account, which have returned to the market more than the amount of the recently paid installment on the "Khaki" loan. Then notes came back from circulation to a moderate extent, thanks to the stoppage of the run on the Yorkshire Penny Bank.

Altogether, upward of £3,000,000 of fresh cash or credit was in these ways put at the disposal of the market in a single week, and naturally enough rates went down at once. They will continue comparatively low for the present, until this credit or cash gets absorbed and dissipated again. When that will be I am unable to say, but the £200,000 in gold withdrawn for export to the Cape on Friday night should warn the market not to count too surely on continued cheapness.

Abroad also the elements conducing to a recurrence of stringency are by no means dissipated. Paris alone attracts gold in sensible amounts. In one week the Bank of Spain has lost £3,000,000 of her metallic reserve, but credit being upset there is not of deep importance except to Paris, which has bravely carried the price of Spanish sealed bonds above 72.

What is more serious for London is the fact that its discount rates are now the lowest in Europe, with the consequence that Continental Exchanges have begun to move against us. On general grounds, therefore, I cannot see a hope of present quotations lasting far into June under present circumstances, though your gold is safe from English raids.

Business improves a little on the Stock Exchange. That is to say, more investment orders are coming forward, but speculation remains coy and prone to sudden fears. Anything like a sustained gamble is not to be expected, even in Kafirs. Already prices are high—much too high in most cases for any except the maddest of gamblers. Out of the two dozen mines recently dividend paying, forming the best of the Witwatersrand group, not one can be expected to return to the purchasers its capital and 5 per cent. interest in addition within its estimated life on the basic prices now current.

Putting this aside, prices must be held down by the resolution of many holders to sell out at the first opportunity, and still more by the flooding of the market with new demands for capital held back during the recent stringency. The London County Council has decided to postpone its large demand till the Autumn, but several of our railways are clamant for money, and innumerable new projects hover above the market, ready to be dumped on it in a moment of financial sunshine.

All things weighed, I therefore look for speculation to be spasmodic at times, but deficient in volume everywhere.

The public has almost ceased to speculate in copper shares. It would still take to your railroads could your operators maintain prices, but its present attitude is one of the utmost timidity even there.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, May 21.

Buffalo Hump Mining Company—Dividend payable June 1 to holders of record this date.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Books close for quarterly dividend.
City and Suburban Homes Company—Annual meeting.
Consolidated Rubber Tire Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
H-O Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Kings County Electric Light and Power Company—Books close.
Merchants' Safe Deposit Company—Annual meeting.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Dividend payable.
New York and Hoboken Ferry Company—Books close.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Ohio and Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company—Books close.
Park Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Pittsburg Brewing Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Dividend payable on common stock.
Southern Light and Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Standard Consolidated Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, May 22.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad—Annual meeting.
General Chemical Company—Books close.
National Biscuit Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Spanish-American Light and Power Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, May 24.

Alvarez Land and Timber Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Fresnillo Mining Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Potosi and Rio Verde Railway—Books close for annual meeting.

Friday, May 25.

American Linseed Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Baltimore and Lehigh Railroad—Books close.
Daylight Prism Company—Dividend payable.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
International Zinc Company—Books close.
Lawyers' Mortgage and Insurance Company—Books close.
Mexican Railroad—Dividend payable on first preferred.
National Lead Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
North Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Dividend payable.

Saturday, May 26.

St. Paul and Duluth Railroad—Books close for special meeting.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Am. Bicycle pf.	1	Otis Elevator pf.	1
Chic. & Alton subs.	2¾	Standard Oil.	2
Electric Boat.	3	Virginia C., I. & C.	1
N. Amst. Gas pf.	3½	Vir. C., I. & C. 5s.	3
N. Amst. Gas 5s.	7		

Declines.

Am. Woolen.	1½	Internat'l Pump pf.	1
Am. Woolen pf.	1½	National Salt.	3
Distilling of Am. pf.	2¾	National Salt pf.	1¾
Electric Vehicle.	2	Otis Elevator.	2
General Carriage.	1⅝	Rubber Goods pf.	1½
Havana Com. pf.	1		

As has been the case for a number of weeks past, the week's record of net changes showed a large number of declines, but since last Monday there have also been quite a number of advances, so that the record is not so entirely one of a discouraging character. The trading was not on a large scale, except here and there in the list and on one or two days. On the first days of the week the market presented about as gloomy an aspect as it has shown any time since the present downward course of prices has been in progress, but on Friday and Saturday there were a sufficient number of recoveries to considerably strengthen the market, and which, in not a few cases, resulted in net gains over the closing quotations of the previous Saturday.

Actual news of importance affecting the outside market was scant, but an item of much importance came to hand in the announcement that at last a plan of settlement of the gas war had been reached. It was on Friday that the first positive information was received that the local gas industry was to be relieved of the sharp competition that has so unfavorably affected that industry for more than a year past, and which has also been for that time a disturbing element in the stock market. All the gas stocks were strong as a result of the assurance that the war was over, but the effect of the announcement extended to other issues than the gas stocks. The fact that a very disturbing element had been removed from the market had naturally a favorable effect on sentiment and served to strengthen the belief that a turning point in the market had been reached. There was not much other news of importance, but there was little to disturb values, and such declines as occurred seemed a result of liquidation

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 19, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., May 19. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended May 19, 2,544,073.	Amount Capi'l Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended May 19. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended May 19, '00
120¼ April 20.	114 January 6.	113	117	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, 99.	3	SA	117	117	116	116	113	30
18 February 7.	12½ January 15.	17	17⅜	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Company	29,000,000	.....	..	..	16⅞	17	16¼	17	...	4,770
67¾ April 2.	59 January 29.	65¼	65⅝	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	29,080,000	May 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	64½	65½	64	65¼	...	3,841
37¾ April 7.	32½ March 6.	36	36½	+ 2⅝	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1 '99.	4	A	33¼	36½	33⅜	36	35½	2,460
83½ January 22.	24½ January 4.	..	27	+ ½	American District Telegraph	8,845,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	O	25½	28	25¾	26	36	200
150 May 2.	145 January 18.	150	155	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	153	153	150	150	143	83
49½ April 4.	38⅜ January 15.	38¼	39½	— 2¼	American Ice Company	22,930,100	May 15, 1900.	1	Q	40	40⅝	38½	39½	...	5,815
78½ February 3.	70 May 18.	70	71	— ⅝	American Ice Company preferred	12,440,000	Apr. 14, 1900.	1½	Q	72	72	70	71	...	585
16¼ February 6.	11 March 7.	11⅝	12¼	— ⅛	American Linseed Company	16,750,000	.....	..	..	11⅝	12⅜	11⅜	12¼	...	687
60 February 5.	52¾ January 11.	56½	56¾	+ ⅝	American Linseed Company preferred	16,750,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	55½	57	55½	56¾	...	982
31½ January 2.	20 April 16.	22	24	..	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	22½	22¼	20½	22½	75¾	2,123
43⅞ February 6.	35½ January 2.	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	..	..	37¾	38⅞	37¾	37⅞	41	7,320
93 March 24.	86 January 2.	88¾	89¼	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	Apr. 10, 1900.	1¾	Q	89	89⅞	87½	89	85	4,007
4 February 15.	2½ April 19.	2⅞	3	..	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,864,300	.....	..	..	2⅝	2⅞	2½	2¼	11¾	200
50½ February 6.	20 May 15.	22½	23	+ 1½	American Steel Hoop Company	19,000,000	.....	..	..	21½	22⅞	20	22¾	32¼	6,635
86 February 6.	69 May 15.	71	72	— ¾	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	14,000,000	Apr. 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	72	72	69	71¼	76	2,833
59¾ April 2.	33½ May 15.	35¾	36	— 1½	American Steel & Wire Company	50,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	37⅜	38¼	33½	36	63¼	98,778
96 February 1.	74½ May 18.	75	75½	— 3	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	49,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	77¼	78	74½	75	97¾	20,450
137½ January 4.	95¼ March 3.	111½	111¾	+ 1⅜	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	..	110	112	105½	111⅝	156¼	328,756
115 January 10.	107 March 2.	110¾	111¼	— 1	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	110	110	110	110	117¼	630
95 February 1.	91 March 15.	80	93	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	92	92	92	92	...	20
36½ February 7.	21 May 15.	24	24½	— 1	American Tin Plate	28,000,000	.....	..	..	25½	25½	21	24½	40	5,465
84½ April 9.	74½ May 15.	74	75½	— 2	American Tin Plate preferred	18,325,000	Apr. 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	77	77	74½	75	84¼	2,270
111½ February 14.	85¼ May 18.	88¾	88⅞	— 3⅝	American Tobacco	24,500,000	May 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	92½	94¼	85½	88¾	106	295,427
140 February 15.	128 May 17.	128½	133	..	American Tobacco preferred	14,000,000	May 1, 1900.	2	Q	130	130	128	128	145¼	787
54⅞ April 4.	38 January 8.	43¼	43¾	+ 1¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	Apr. 30, 1900.	1½	SA	42	44¼	41	43¼	64⅜	5,650
48 April 2.	41 January 3.	42	44	..	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	..	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	57	11
29¾ April 2.	18½ January 3.	26¼	26⅝	+ 2⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	.....	..	..	24½	26⅝	24	26⅝	12⅜	42,574
74⅞ April 2.	56¾ January 11.	72¾	72¾	+ 4½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	104,189,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	69⅜	73¼	67¼	73⅝	65	103,800
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 19, 1900—Continued.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Bid. May 19.	Closing Ask'd. May 19.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Cap'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended May 19. First.	Week Ended May 19. High.	Week Ended May 19. Low.	Week Ended May 19. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended May 19, '00
80¾ April 10.	53½ March 12.	70⅞	71	+ 2⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	45,000,000	.....	..	..	68½	71½	67¾	70⅞	115	64,044
161½ May 19.	149 January 2.	155	159½	+1⅛	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	145	161½	145	159½	142¾	6,578
16⅝ January 31.	7⅛ May 12.	7⅞	8	+ ⅛	Brunswick City	2,000,000	.....	..	..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	14⅛	1,395
*128½ February 22.	*119 January 10.	125	...	..	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	2,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	125	125	125	125	...	35
58¼ April 7.	47⅞ February 27.	52⅝	53	+ 1	Canada Southern	18,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	SA	52⅝	53	52	52⅝	54⅝	900
96⅝ February 13.	90½ January 4.	94½	95	+ 1½	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	SA	94	94⅞	94	94⅞	97½	890
39⅞ April 9.	32⅝ May 12.	35⅝	35½	+ 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio	40,532,400	Oct. 25, '99.	1	..	37	35½	36⅜	35½	35½	11,084
128⅜ April 2.	119¼ January 10.	128⅝	128½	+ 5½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	96,300,100	Mar. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	123¼	128⅝	122½	128½	131½	125,879
108 March 27.	89 January 31.	101	103	— 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,600	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	102	102	102	102	76	300
124 February 5.	120 January 17.	121½	...	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,700	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	120¼	120¾	120¼	120¼	...	10
15¼ April 2.	11⅛ January 11.	12⅝	13	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western	21,307,650	.....	..	..	12½	13	12⅝	13	14½	3,930
78¾ April 2.	73 January 8.	75¼	75⅛	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,871,600	Jan. 31, 1900.	2½	SA	75	75	75	75	69⅝	200
42 March 31.	35⅝ January 11.	37⅛	38	— 2¼	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100	.....	..	..	35¼	35½	35⅝	37⅝	34½	700
89 February 1.	83 January 12.	89	89⅝	+ ⅞	Chicago Great Western debenture	17,176,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	86½	86½	86½	86½	...	200
29 April 16.	14 January 15.	23	24	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	..	22½	23	22	23	10	1,534
63¾ April 4.	45¼ January 24.	52	53	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Mar. 20, '99.	1	..	53	53	51¼	52¼	40	628
128⅝ April 4.	114½ May 12.	117⅝	117⅞	+ 3½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,146,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	2½	SA	115	117⅝	114⅝	117⅝	128⅝	61,585
174½ March 21.	160½ January 18.	...	172¼	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	40,454,900	Apr. 20, 1900.	3½	Q	171	171	171	171	170	19
160⅞ April 5.	157⅜ May 14.	164	165	+ 4	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	Jan. 5, 1900.	3	SA	157⅜	163	157⅜	163	153½	870
114⅝ March 28.	104½ January 9.	108⅝	108½	+ 3	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	May 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	108⅝	108⅝	105	108⅝	111½	25,385
13⅝ April 27.	9 January 10.	12½	13	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	..	12	13½	11⅜	13	20½	4,375
39¾ April 27.	32 January 16.	37⅞	38	+ 2⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	..	36	38½	36	37⅜	54	2,630
66⅝ March 30.	57⅛ May 12.	60⅝	61	+ 3½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	57⅛	60½	57⅛	60½	54½	2,565
111½ March 29.	104 March 6.	107	110	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	107	107	107	107	96	100
51¼ April 2.	36⅝ May 15.	37⅞	37½	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17,000,000	.....	..	..	37⅜	37⅝	35½	37½	46⅝	10,600
12⅝ May 3.	9 January 4.	...	...	+ ⅛	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	..	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	...	400
29⅞ March 21.	21 January 5.	...	...	..	Colorado Midland preferred	4,954,800	.....	..	..	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝	...	400
7⅝ March 22.	5⅛ January 29.	6	6¼	+ ¼	Colorado Southern	30,995,000	.....	..	..	5½	6	5⅝	6	5⅜	4,525
47½ March 27.	32⅜ May 15.	40½	41⅝	+ 2⅛	Colorado Southern first preferred	8,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	1	..	38⅜	41¼	38⅜	41⅛	47	1,127
20¼ March 21.	14½ January 6.	16⅝	18	+ 1¾	Colorado Southern second preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	..	15½	17	15½	17	18⅞	465
21 April 2.	14⅜ May 9.	14½	16	— 2	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	..	15⅞	15¾	14½	14½	15⅞	1,900
199 January 3.	174½ March 8.	194½	196	+12¾	Consolidated Gas	64,585,300	Mar. 15, 1900.	1	Q	181½	196½	181½	194½	181	41,918
38 January 3.	22¾ May 15.	22¾	22½	— ⅝	Continental Tobacco Company	42,845,085	.....	..	..	25½	28½	22¾	22¾	52	66,340
89½ January 3.	70 May 12.	76	77	..	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	48,845,700	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	75	78	74	76	84½	17,099
119½ March 28.	113 January 8.	114½	115	+ 1⅛	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	113¾	114⅞	113	114⅞	118	1,903
186 February 20.	173½ January 30.	176¾	178½	+ ⅞	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	176	177	176	177	187	290
24¼ March 26.	16⅝ January 10.	18⅞	19½	+ ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande	35,000,000	.....	..	..	18¼	18⅝	18⅛	18⅞	23½	1,519
76¼ March 26.	60¼ January 10.	69½	70¼	+ 1¾	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	68	69½	68	69½	76⅝	1,900
19 March 26.	13½ January 15.	14½	15	+ ⅛	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	..	14	14½	14	14½	...	900
96 May 18.	92½ May 17.	...	...	..	Detroit City	2,944,300	May 15, 1900.	2½	SA	96½	96	92½	96	...	1,400
17½ March 5.	12¾ February 8.	14¾	15¼	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	..	15½	15½	15½	15½	18	335
14⅜ March 27.	11⅜ January 9.	12¼	12½	+ ⅛	Erie	112,347,400	.....	..	..	12¼	12¼	12	12¼	12¾	630
43½ April 4.	31¼ January 9.	37¼	37½	+ ⅛	Erie first preferred	42,882,800	.....	..	..	35¾	37½	35¼	37½	34⅞	2,685
23¼ April 2.	15⅜ January 10.	18¼	19	— ½	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	..	18½	18½	18½	18½	17⅞	200
94½ April 19.	90 January 24.	92	95	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	2½	SA	93	93	93	93	...	200
57¾ February 6.	34⅛ May 15.	36⅞	37	— 1½	Federal Steel	46,484,300	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	..	38½	39½	34½	37	60¾	74,952
77½ February 6.	64½ May 15.	67	67½	+ ½	Federal Steel preferred	53,261,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	67	67½	64½	67½	81½	10,210
15 January 29.	14½ April 4.	...	...	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	...	15
75 April 23.	64 May 17.	...	...	— 5½	Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen County	2,000,000	.....	..	..	68	68	64	64	...	700
140¼ April 19.	120 January 10.	135	136	+ 2	General Electric Company	18,276,000	Apr. 14, 1900.	1½	Q	133¼	135	133¼	135	118⅜	1,345
58½ February 5.	44 May 15.	47	47½	+ ½	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	45½	46¾	44	46½	68⅞	3,000
174½ January 3.	150 May 12.	153½	155	+ 3½	Great Northern preferred	98,411,000	May 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	150	153½	150	153½	174	4,519
115¾ January 11.	109 April 25.	109	110	..	H. B. Claflin Company	8,829,100	Apr. 14, 1900.	2	O	110	110	109¾	109¾	107½	20
41½ April 21.	30½ January 10.	38½	39	+ 1	Hocking Valley	10,344,700	.....	..	..	37¼	38	36⅞	38	24½	1,020
67⅞ April 5.	58 January 8.	60½	66¾	+ 2	Hocking Valley preferred	12,705,400	Jan. 10, 1900.	1½	..	64½	65½	64	65½	58	4,648
116⅞ April 2.	110¾ January 9.	113¾	114½	+ 1	Illinois Central	60,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	112	113¾	111¼	113½	114	3,215
102½ April 18.	102½ April 18.	102	...	..	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	2	SA	104	104	104	104	...	30
25¼ January 3.	14½ March 6.	22	22½	+ 1	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	21½	22½	21	22½	45¾	5,035
70½ February 6.	58 March 6.	63½	64½	..	International Paper Company preferred	22,539,700	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	63	64⅝	63	64	82	1,542
19⅜ March 30.	11⅞ January 12.	16⅜	18	..	Iowa Central	8,488,800	.....	..	..	16½	17	16½	16⅜	12⅜	735
58 March 30.	47 May 9.	48¼	49	+ 2	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	47	49	47	49	44	350
18 May 4.	10 January 10.	15½	16½	— ¾	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	.....	..	..	16¼	17	15¼	15¼	...	900
21½ March 27.	16⅝ May 11.	17¾	18	+ 1⅝	Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf, full ass't pd.	.....	.....	..	..	17	18	17	18	9¼	1,300
40 February 13.	30 January 2.	30	32½	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1	Q	30	30	30	30	54	100
66 February 6.	58 May 19.	...	60	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago) pf	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	3	SA	60	60	58	58	79⅞	200
80 January 5.	65 May 10.	67	68	..	Laclede Gas	7,500,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	2	SA	67	67	67	67	54	225
34½ April 9.	20½ March 16.	29	29½	+ 2⅛	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	..	28¼	29	28¼	29	16	2,250
100 April 2.	83½ January 2.	93	94	..	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	..	93	93	92½	93	68	800
80 May 5.	47⅛ January 4.	73	76	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	76	76	74	75	70	905
87⅞ April 2.	77⅛ January 9.	81⅝	81½	+ 2⅜	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Feb. 10, 1900.	2	SA	78⅛	81⅝	78¾	81⅝	68¼	22,158
19¾ May 2.	6¼ January 30.	10½	14	..	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000	.....	..	Q	12	12	12	12	22	100
101 February 14.	87⅛ May 14.	91½	91½	+ 2¾	Manhattan Elevated	48,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1	Q	88¾	91½	87¼	91	110½	27,880
182 February 13.	144¾ May 14.	155	155¼	+ 6¼	Metropolitan Street Railway	45,000,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1¾	Q	148½	156	144½	154⅝	220	41,444
82½ February 14.	76 February 27.	76	77	..	Metropolitan West Side El. (Chicago) pf	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1900.	2½	..	77	77	75¾	75¾	54	84
14¾ April 18.	10½ January 8.	13	13¼	+ ½	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....	..	..	12¾	13¼	12⅞	13¼	14	1,870
5 March 15.	3½ May 16.	3½	3¾	+ ½	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	..	3⅞	3⅝	3½	3⅝	4	1,810
*112 February 3.	*104 January 18.	108	...	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1900.	2	SA	108	108	108	108	113½	10
69⅜ March 28.	58 January 12.	62½	63	— ⅛	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	..	62¼	62¾	62	62⅜	59½	1,660
98⅝ May 5.	90¾ January 12.	95	96	+ ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	95½	96¾	95½	95½	94⅞	300
27 April 24.	15 January 2.	25½	26	+ 1⅞	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	..	24	25⅞	24	25⅞	33½	1,650
60 April 24.	51 February 23.	66¾	67½	+ 1⅛	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	..	64¾	67¼	64¾	67¼	71	1,200
12⅜ March 28.	10 January 5.	11	12	— ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	55,181,000	.....	..	..	11	11	10½	11	12½	420
40½ April 17.	31¼ January 11.	34	34½	+ 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	..	33	34	32⅝	34	34½	3,320
61½ April 16.	38⅜ January 11.	57	57½	+ ⅝	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	57	57¾	55¼	57	43½	96,450
48½ April 2.	39 January 12.	40½	41½	— ½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	40½	41	40¼	41	41½	1,100
189½ May 8.	186 March 15.	188	190	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1900.	3½	SA	188½	188½	188½	188½	183¼	34
40¼ February 7.	28½ May 15.	32½	35	— ⅛	National Biscuit Co	29,000,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1	Q	30½	30⅞	28½	30⅝	44	4,540
90 February 17.	80 May 16.	82	83	— 5	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 28, 1900.	1¾	Q	82½	82½	80	80	102	425
28¼ February 5.	18½ May 16.	20	20¾	+ 1¼	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '99.	1	..	19	20½	18½	20½	32	2,430
106½ February 20.	95 May 17.	96	100	— 5	National Lead Company preferred	14,804,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	98	98	95	95	112½	605
53½ February 6.	27¼ May 15.	30½	30¾	+ ½	National Steel Company	32,000,000	.....	..	..	30	31	27¼	30½	52	11,460
97 February 6.	85 May 14.	86	87¾	..	National Steel Company preferred	27,000,000	Mar. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	88	88	85	87½	89	4,730
54¼ April 5.	45¼ May 14.	46	46½	+ ¼	National Tube Company	40,000,000	.....	..	..	45¼	48	45¼	46¼	...	14,863
92¼ April 4.	86¾ May 14.	88½	89½	+ 1	National Tube Company preferred	40,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	86¾	88¾	86¾	88½	...	3,025
122¾ April 20.	115 January 6.	117	117¼	+ ¼	New Jersey Central	27,055,800	May 1, 1900.	1½	Q	116¼	117¼	116	117¼	112	1,026
138 January 2.	115 May 1.	124	126	— 2½	New York Air Brake	6,250,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	2	Q	124	124	124	124	175	145
139⅜ April 4.	129½ May 12.	132⅞	133	+ ⅜	New York Central	115,000,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1¾	Q	130½	133½	129⅝	133	132½	14,157
*400 May 16.	*400 May 16.	...	...	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	Q	400	400	400	400	...	33
14⅞ March 29.	11⅝ May 18.	12	13	— ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	..	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	18	400
85 January 31.	78 April 17.	73	77	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	5	..	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	66	80
26½ March 28.	20⅜ May 11.	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	..	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	25⅞	3,360
40½ April 18.	22⅞ January 10.	37	37⅛	+ 3½	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	..	34½	37½	33⅜	37	19⅝	23,276
81 April 28.	67 January 8.	78	79½	+ 1¾	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 23, 1900.	2	SA	78½	78⅝	77¼	78⅝	67⅝	1,160
15⅞ March 24.	13⅜ January 23.	14¾	15	..	North American	39,776,300	.....	..	..	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	11⅞	2,305
62⅜ April 4.	50¼ January 11.	59⅞	60	+ 4	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1900.	$2	SA	56¼	60	56¼	60	50½	68,963
78¼ March 28.	72½ January 8.	74½	74¾	+ 1½	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Mar. 5, 1900.	1	Q	73¼	74⅞	73¼	74⅝	77¼	5,693
31⅞ May 15.	30 May 11.	10	20	+ 1⅞	Ohio & Indiana Nat. & Ill. Gas Co	9,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	1	Q	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	31⅞	...	100
53¼ April 10.	46 May 12.	49½	51	+ 2½	Pacific Coast	6,809,600	May 1, 1900.	1	..	48	50	48	49	40	670
66⅞ January 2.	57 May 10.	59	61	+ 1	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	May 1, 1900.	1	Q	57	59	57	58	...	545
47½ January 2.	26½ May 19.	27⅜	28½	— 2½	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	SA	29⅝	30	26½	27	51	5,682
142⅜ April 5.	128½ January 12.	130⅜	130⅝	+ 1½	Pennsylvania Railroad	151,700,000	Nov. 29, '99.	2½	SA	129⅛	131	128½	130⅜	128⅝	57,140
111⅛ April 2.	92 March 9.	100½	101	+ 2⅞	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,800	Feb. 26, 1900.	1½	Q	98	101¼	96⅜	100⅝	119½	95,110
4 May 1.	1⅞ February 27.	2½	3	— ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞	2⅝	230
9½ March 26.	5½ January 17.	6	7½	— ¼	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	..	7	7	7	7	...	200
29¼ March 27.	20 January 29.	24¼	25	..	Père Marquette	14,145,000	.....	..	..	24	25	23⅞	24⅜	...	725
64½ March 27.	54½ March 22.	57	60	— 2	Père Marquette preferred	10,162,200	.....	..	..	58	58	58	58	...	100
80½ January 2.	63 April 23.	57½	60	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....	..	..	58¼	58¼	56	56	47½	90
94 January 8.	81 March 8.	82	84	+ 2¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Feb. 14, 1900.	2	SA	82	84	82	84	...	1,612
58¾ January 17.	42¼ May 16.	45	45¾	— 2¼	Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	Feb. 9, 1900.	1½	Q	45½	46	42¼	45½	53¼	4,970
88½ January 17.	77 May 16.	78	78⅞	+ 1½	Pressed Steel Car preferred	12,500,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	78	78⅞	77	78⅞	80½	1,855
189¾ January 19.	180 May 9.	182	184	+ 2	Pullman Company	74,000,000	May 15, 1900.	2	Q	183	183	182	182	158	551
21½ April 4.	16½ May 15.	17¼	17⅜	+ ½	Reading	69,900,000	.....	..	..	17	17½	16½	17½	20	5,615
66¾ April 5.	49 January 9.	56¼	56½	+ ⅛	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	Mar. 8, 1900.	1½	..	54¾	56½	54	56½	55	20,020
35¾ April 5.	26 January 9.	28½	28¾	+ 1⅞	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	..	26½	28¾	26¼	28⅞	33¼	2,630
27½ February 6.	14¾ May 2.	14½	15	+ ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel	27,352,000	.....	..	..	15	15¼	14½	15	...	2,590
70¾ February 6.	52 May 2.	56¾	57	+ ½	Republic Iron & Steel preferred	20,852,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	56½	57	55⅝	57	...	1,410
60 March 8.	43¼ January 27.	56	59½	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 30, '99.	1	..	59	60	59	60	...	200
93 March 22.	80 January 16.	87½	89	— 1	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,800,000	May 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	88	88	88	88	77	187
12 March 31.	9 January 15.	10¼	10½	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	..	10⅛	10¼	10	10¼	16⅜	1,550
72⅛ March 30.	68 January 25.	67	71	..	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900.	2	SA	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	70	25
39 March 30.	32⅛ January 5.	34	34½	+ 1¼	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Mar. 3, 1900.	1	SA	32½	34⅜	32½	34	37¼	3,273
13¾ March 26.	9½ January 9.	11¼	12	+ ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	..	11	11⅝	11	11⅝	13½	1,000
34¾ April 16.	23¼ January 10.	28½	28⅞	+ 1	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	..	27¾	29	27½	28¾	32¾	5,910
43 March 27.	32⅜ May 9.	35⅛	35¼	+ 1⅜	Southern Pacific	197,832,100	.....	..	..	33⅝	35¼	33¼	35	33	51,285
15⅞ March 27.	11 January 8.	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅝	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	..	12⅜	12⅞	12¼	12¾	11⅜	10,540
61½ March 27.	51⅞ January 8.	55⅜	55½	+ ⅝	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Apr. 6, 1900.	1½	SA	54⅞	55½	54⅜	55½	51⅝	11,349
10¼ January 4.	4½ March 6.	5⅞	6¼	— ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	..	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	8⅞	1,070
104 February 2.	68¼ May 15.	75⅜	75½	+ ½	Tennessee Coal & Iron	22,553,600	May 1, 1900.	2	..	75½	78	68¼	75⅝	58¾	34,497
21 April 17.	14⅜ January 10.	16⅞	17	— ⅛	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	..	17¼	17¼	16¾	17	20	6,250
15¾ February 16.	11¼ January 17.	13½	14½	..	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	8,840,000	.....	..	..	13¾	13⅝	13¾	13¾	13½	350
135½ January 3.	45¼ March 2.	108	109	+ 2	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	..	108¼	110	107½	109	200	1,900
68½ January 24.	62 May 9.	61	63	— ¼	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	1½	..	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	68⅞	100
25 February 7.	11½ April 30.	13	13¼	— ½	Union Bag & Paper Company	16,000,000	.....	..	..	13¼	13¼	12	13	31	2,390
77¾ February 2.	56¼ May 9.	60	61	+	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	60½	60½	58	60	82	2,284
60¾ April 4.	44¾ January 10.	55¾	55⅞	+ 3¼	Union Pacific	95,602,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	..	52¾	53⅞	52½	55⅞	43½	105,765
78⅛ April 4.	72½ May 9.	74¼	74½	+ 1¼	Union Pacific preferred	98,894,600	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	SA	73¼	74⅜	73	74⅜	76	14,552
49 April 6.	46 February 21.	46	48	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, 1900.	1½	SA	47	47½	47	47½	48½	490
19 January 3.	10⅜ March 2.	11⅛	11½	+ ½	United States Leather	61,509,900	.....	..	..	11⅜	11½	10¾	11½	6⅝	15,410
77 January 3.	67 May 16.	68⅝	69	— 1¼	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	69⅜	69⅞	67	69½	69¾	9,004
44 January 2.	25¼ March 14.	28¼	29	..	United States Rubber	23,686,000	Apr. 30, 1900.	1	Q	29½	29¼	28¾	28¾	46	2,270
104¾ January 3.	90 February 27.	92	98	— 1¼	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	Apr. 30, 1900.	2	O	93	93	92	92¾	115	1,180
9⅜ April 27.	6½ March 13.	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛	Wabash	28,000,000	.....	..	..	8½	8½	8⅛	8⅜	7⅞	1,361
24¼ April 27.	19⅜ January 10.	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅝	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	..	21¼	21¾	21½	21⅝	21	7,675
88½ January 5.	78⅜ May 11.	80½	81½	+ 1⅜	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1¼	Q	79¾	81	79¼	81	92	6,666
11⅜

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 19, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended May 19.$8,571,700

	Week Ending May 19.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103	103	102¾	103	21
American Cotton Oil 8s	102¼	102¼	102⅛	102⅛	6
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	72	72	72	72	1
American Tobacco scrip	99	99½	98	98	29
Ann Arbor 4s	92½	93	91½	93	28
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100	100¼	100	100⅝	227½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s, reg.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	5
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	83¼	84¼	83	84⅛	322
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	99	99	98½	98½	21
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95¼	96	95¼	96	176½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100	100½	99½	100¼	380½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, registered	100	100	100	100	3
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	83½	83½	85½	83½	140½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	1
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	100	101	100	101	11
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	105	105½	104¼	104¼	9
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	94	94	93	93½	23
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114	114½	114	114½	21
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. rects.	75	75	75	75	10
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	109	109	108½	108½	19
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. collat. trust 5s	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¼	15
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107¾	107¾	107½	107½	14
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107	107	106¾	106¾	10
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	90	90¾	89½	90¾	61
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	41	42	41	42	18
Central of New Jersey general 5s	122½	122½	122	122	31
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg.	121	121	121	121	1
Central Pacific 3½s	85¼	85½	85¼	85½	38
Central Pacific 1st 4s	98½	99¼	98⅝	99⅛	67
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 1st consol. 4s	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅞	13
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	116⅜	116⅝	116	116	9
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	98⅜	98⅝	98¼	98½	104
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	109	109⅝	109	109⅝	15
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Division 4s	101½	101½	101	101½	4½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	104¾	104⅞	104¾	104⅞	32
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Division 4s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	110⅝	110⅝	110¼	110⅜	26
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	4
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	115	115½	115	115½	47
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	115	116	115	116	4
Chicago & Indiana Coal Ry. 1st 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	121½	121¾	121½	121¾	16
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	169	169	169	169	4
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	119¾	119¾	119½	119½	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul 1st gold 7s	169	169	169	169	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Mo. River 5s	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Wis. & Min. 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	112½	112¾	112½	112¾	10
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. deb. 5s, 1933	120	120	120	120	3
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 6s	118	118	118	118	1
Chi. & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	107	107	107	107	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	107½	107¾	107½	107¾	168
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 1st 6s	132	132	132	132	5
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	136	136	135½	135½	5
Chicago & Western Indiana general 6s	119	119	119	119	3
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	97	97	96½	97	63
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	100	109	100	109	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	91	91	91	91	10
Colorado Midland 2-4s	78	78½	77¾	77¾	72
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	1
Colorado & Southern 4s	84¼	86	84¼	85½	107
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	98¾	99½	98¾	99	67
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	107	107½	107	107½	3
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	3½
Detroit City Gas 5s	97	97½	95½	97	48
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	27¾	28	26	28	150
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	10
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	10
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102	102	101⅝	101⅝	4
Erie 1st consol. 4s	89	89½	89	89½	4
Erie 1st general Ren 4s	71½	72	71½	72	5
Erie 1st consol. 7s	138	138	137½	138	23
Evansville & Terre Haute consol. 6s	124	124	124	124	2
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	106	106	106	106	7
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	71	71	70	70	17
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	99¾	99¾	99½	99½	35
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st 5s	100	103	100	103	47
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	6	6¾	6	6¾	22
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	122	122	122	122	25
Hocking Valley 4½s	102¼	102⅝	102	102⅝	10
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	85	85⅞	85	85⅞	19
Illinois Central 3½s	106	106	106	106	1
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	92	92	92	92	9
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	103	103	103	103	5
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	100	100	100	100	5
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
International Paper 6s	106	106	105	105	12
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	20
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	80	81	80	81	8
K. C., P. & G. 1st 5s, tr. rects	70½	71½	70½	71½	34
Kansas City Southern 3s, when issued	66⅝	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝	81⅞
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	107	108	107	108	9
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	124	124	124	124	3
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	12
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	122	122½	122	122	8
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	30
Lake Shore 1st 7s, coupon	103	103	103	103	5
Lake Shore 3½s	110	110	110	110	1
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	108½	108¼	108½	108¼	8
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s	102	102⅞	102	102⅞	196
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	123½	123½	123¼	123½	1
Long Island unified 4s	96½	97	95	97	221
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis consol. 5s	70	70	70	70	50
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis general 4s	5	5	4½	4½	15
Louisville & Nashville gold 7s	110½	110½	110½	110½	10
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100	100¾	100	100⅝	60
Louisville & Nashville collat. tr. 4s	97½	98	97⅛	98	57
Louis. & Nash., New Orleans & Mob. 1st 6s	130	130	130	130	1
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	122	122	122	122	3
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	115	115	114¼	115	10
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	99¾	100¼	99¼	100¼	23
Metropolitan Elevated, N. Y., 1st 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1
Metropolitan Street Railway	119¾	119¾	118½	118⅞	101
Mexican Central 1st income	25¼	26¼	25½	26¼	98
Mexican Central 2d income	12	12	12	12	2
Michigan Central consol. 7s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	3
Michigan Central 5s, 1931	128	128	128	128	1
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	110	119	119	119	11
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	96¼	97	96¼	97	28
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	115	115	115	115	2
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	102½	103¾	102½	103¾	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93	93	92½	92⅝	46½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	67¾	69	67	69¼	149½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	91	91	91	91	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	91	91¾	91	91¾	8
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	96	96½	96	96	46
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	93½	94½	93½	94½	15
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	112½	112½	112	112	9
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	116	117½	116	117½	80
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	12
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½	1
Morris & Essex 7s, 1901	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	6
N. Y. Central deb. 5s, 1884-1904	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	70
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884-1904, reg.	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
New York Central general 3½s	110½	110½	110½	110½	77
New York Central debenture 4s	103¾	103¾	103⅝	103⅝	3
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	98½	98½	98	98	57
New York Central, Mich. Central col. 3½s	97	97	97	97	25
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	106½	107	106½	106⅝	10
N. Y. G. Elec. L., H. & P., pur. money 4s	92½	93	91	93	46
N. Y. G. Elec. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	106½	109	106¼	109	59
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, deb. certfs	188	188	188	188	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s deb. certfs. small	189	189	189	189	¼
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104½	104½	104	104	22
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	96	96	96	96	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	96½	97	96½	97	61
Norfolk & Western, New River Div. 6s	130	130	130	130	9
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	68¾	67½	66¾	67	151
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103½	103¾	103⅝	103⅝	174½
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	118	118	118	118	6
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103¾	104½	103½	104¼	122
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	114	114⅞	114	114⅞	27½
Oregon Short Line 6s	128	128¾	128	128¾	4
Pennsylvania 1st 4½s	116¾	116⅝	116¼	116⅝	21
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	28½	28½	28½	28½	10
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	86	86	86	86	10
People's Gas, Chicago, 1st consol. 6s	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	10
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. 4½s, Series B	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¾	4
Reading general 4s	87	88¼	87	88	86
Richmond & Danville 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	1
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s	79½	80	79½	80	10

BONDS.

	Week Ending May 19.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Rio Grande Western 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	6
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	126	126	126	126	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	109⅝	110	109⅛	110	361
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	81½	82	81	81¼	52
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	111½	111¼	111¼	111½	3
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	5
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	111½	112½	111½	112½	57
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	89½	89½	89¼	89½	154
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	61½	62½	61¾	62½	98
St. Paul Railway Cable consol. 5s	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 1st consol. 6s	142	142	142	142	6
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	118¼	118½	118¼	118½	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	104	104	104	104	1
St. Paul, M. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	116	116	116	116	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 2d 6s	118	118	118	118	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	78	78	77¾	77¾	26
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	97	97	97	97	4
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	1
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	82	83	82	82⅝	149
Southern Pacific of Arizona 6s	113¾	114	113¾	114	2
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	116¼	116½	116¼	116½	20
Southern Railway 5s	110½	111½	110½	111½	75
Standard Rope & Twine income	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅞	62
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	70	71	70	71	5
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	109	109	109	109	6
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104¼	104½	104⅛	104⅛	53
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	114⅛	114⅝	114⅛	114½	23
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	68	68	68	68	5
Toledo & Ohio Central, Western Div. 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	5
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	102	102¼	102	102¼	18
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. r	121	123	121	123	39
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104½	105½	104¼	105½	271¼
United States Leather Co. 6s	113	113	113	113	3
Wabash 1st 5s	114½	115¼	114½	115	35
Wabash 2d 5s	102	102⅝	102	102¼	15
Wabash debenture, Series B	37	38¾	36⅝	38¾	398
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chi. ext. 5s	112	112	112	112	2
West Shore 4s	112¼	113	112	113	10
West Shore 4s, registered	112	112	112	112	40
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	118	119	118	119	34
West. New York & Pennsylvania Inc. 5s	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	20
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	88	89	87½	89	82
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	10
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	90⅞	91⅞	90	91⅞	157
Total sales					$8,377,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 19, 1900.

	Week Ending May 19.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 2s, new, when issued	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	*38
United States 3s, coupon	109	109⅞	109	109⅞	12
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅝	116⅛	114⅝	116⅛	*574
United States 4s, 1907, registered	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	5
United States 5s, coupon	112½	113	112½	113	103
United States 5s, registered	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	3
Total sales					$186,200

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 19, 1900.

	Week Ending May 19.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alabama, Class A	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
Tennessee settlement 3s	95⅞	96	95⅞	96	7
Total sales					$8,000
Grand total					$8,571,700

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	100¼	Apr. 2	100¼	Apr. 4	100¼	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	116⅛	May 19
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	116⅛	May 19
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	Mar. 6	132⅝	Apr. 16	134⅝	May 7
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137⅝	Mar. 5	133	Apr. 11	134½	May 4
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116½	Mar. 12	112½	Apr. 24	114⅛	May 19
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116⅝	Mar. 7	112½	May 16	113	May 18
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112½	Mar. 9	109	May 2	109½	May 18
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111¾	Mar. 13	108½	May 11	108½	May 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	108¾	Apr. 30	109½	May 8
United States new 2s, when issued	105	Mar. 24	103¼	Apr. 9	103¼	May 15
District of Columbia 3-65s	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	97½	May 8	96	Apr. 16	97½	May 8

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116¼	Mar. 8	108½	Jan. 8	110¾	May 15
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s	107¾	Apr. 2	106¾	Mar. 6	107¾	Apr. 2
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s					97	July 12
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	96	May 16	94	Jan. 17	96	May 16
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	92	Apr. 16	91	Jan. 17	92	Apr. 16
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6¾	Mar. 7	10	Mar. 15
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	92½	May 10	85	Jan. 5	92½	May 10

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday.

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended May 18, 1900	$10,282,936
Week ended May 19, 1899	11,146,015
From Jan. 1, 1900	226,887,908
From Jan. 1, 1899	210,655,726

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended May 15, 1900	$11,154,474
Week ended May 16, 1899	8,889,281
From Jan. 1, 1900	230,780,985
From Jan. 1, 1899	175,877,353

Imports of Gold.

Week ended May 18, 1900	$24,375
Week ended May 19, 1899	466,931
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,214,875
From Jan. 1, 1899	6,441,160

Exports of Gold.

Week ended May 18, 1900	$3,231,464
Week ended May 19, 1899	63,571
From Jan. 1, 1900	17,921,493
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,382,049

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended May 18, 1900	$3,207,089
From Jan. 1, 1900	16,706,618

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended May 19, 1899	$403,360
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,059,111

Imports of Silver.

Week ended May 18, 1900	$79,282
Week ended May 19, 1899	133,776
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,561,659
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,310,498

Exports of Silver.

Week ended May 18, 1900	$1,300,205
Week ended May 19, 1899	894,550
From Jan. 1, 1900	19,514,538
From Jan. 1, 1899	19,306,772

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended May 18, 1900	$1,220,923
Week ended May 19, 1899	761,774
From Jan. 1, 1900	17,952,879
From Jan. 1, 1899	17,996,274

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended May 18, 1900	$102,657
Week ended May 19, 1899	600,707
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,776,534
From Jan. 1, 1899	7,751,658

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended May 18, 1900	$4,531,669
Week ended May 19, 1899	902,121
From Jan. 1, 1900	37,436,061
From Jan. 1, 1899	23,688,821

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended May 18, 1900	$4,428,012
Week ended May 19, 1899	361,413
From Jan. 1, 1900	34,659,497
From Jan. 1, 1899	15,937,163

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week, and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
May 17, 1900	£33,331,420	.....
May 18, 1899	30,201,986	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
May 17, 1900	79,306,679	£45,643,155
May 18, 1899	73,333,309	48,439,301
BANK OF GERMANY.		
May 17, 1900	27,845,000	14,345,000
May 18, 1899	30,666,000	15,797,000
RUSSIA.		
May 17, 1900	83,936,000	1,521,000
May 18, 1899	94,910,000	4,703,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
May 17, 1900	37,603,000	9,279,000
May 18, 1899	30,000,000	10,565,000
SPAIN.		
May 17, 1900	13,680,000	15,735,000
May 18, 1899	11,655,000	12,680,000
ITALY.		
May 17, 1900	15,448,000	1,643,000
May 18, 1899	15,419,000	2,543,000
NETHERLANDS.		
May 17, 1900	4,668,000	5,049,000
May 18, 1899	3,833,000	6,769,000
BELGIUM.		
May 17, 1900	2,850,000	1,425,000
May 18, 1899	3,014,000	1,507,000
Total for week		£101,605,155
Total preceding week		100,285,289
Corresponding date last year		75,922,923

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended May 19, 1900.

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	103	Mar 28	102¾	Feb 8	105	Mar 28	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	94½	Mar 12	90	Jan 3	93	May 19	91½	96
At., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O*	102	Mar 31	98¾	Jan 4	100¾	May 19	100¾	100¾
Do registered	A O*	100	May 2	99	Feb 14	99¾	May 14	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	85	Mar 28	78½	Jan 10	84½	May 19	84¼	84¾
Do do registered	Nov.	..	..	..	..	79¾	De 11, 99	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D*	106	Apr 28	103¼	Mar 1	106	Apr 28	103	107
Atl. Av. of Brook. Imp. g. 5s, 1934	J J	..	..	..	..	110	Ja 30, 99	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	97¾	Apr 4	92¼	Jan 10	96	May 19	96¼	96
Do g. 4s, 1948	A O	102¾	Mar 27	97½	Jan 9	100¾	May 19	100¾	100¾
Do do registered		101	Apr 3	100	May 10	100	May 14	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	91¾	Apr 5	87	Jan 8	88¾	May 19	..	..
Do P. Jc. & M. Div. 1st 3½s, 1925	M N	91	Apr 18	87	Mar 19	89	May 1	..	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	A O	..	..	..	..	103½	Oct., 93	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	F A	112	May 11	112	May 11	112	May 11	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	..	..	..	..	111	Jne 3, 99	..	..
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945	A O*	106½	Feb 16	103¾	Jan 18	104¼	May 17	104	105½
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	J J*	..	..	..	..	116	No 27,98	..	..
B., Q. Co. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul. 1941	M N	101	Mar 14	100	May 15	101	May 16	..	..
Brook. Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	F A	97	Jan 25	92	Mar 8	93½	May 16	06¾	93¾
Brunswick & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	J J	85	May 2	85	May 2	85	May 2	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	113½	Apr 16	109	Jan 18	112¾	May 14	111½	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A	131	Apr. 3	131	Apr 3	131	Apr 3	..	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D*	124¾	Feb 21	124¾	Feb 21	124¾	Feb 21	..	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J J	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*	..	..	..	..	100	No 18,98	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	109	Mar 2	106½	Jan 18	108¾	May 18	108½	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1934	A O	117½	Mar 15	115	Jan 19	116¾	May 18	116½	..
Do do registered	A O*	..	..	..	..	110½	Fe 4, 99	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O*	..	..	..	..	105	Ja 6, 99	..	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	108¼	Apr 5	105¼	Jan 3	107¼	May 18	107¼	108
Do 2d 5s, 1918	M S	109¾	Jan 24	106¾	Mar 8	100¾	May 19	..	107
Do do registered	M S	104	Apr 24	104	Apr 24	104	Apr 24	..	..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	90	Apr 10	87½	Jan 5	88	Apr 18	..	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	M N	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	90	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	120	Jan 15	118¼	Apr 6	119½	May 2	118½	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*	96	Apr 20	88½	Feb 23	90¾	May 18	90½	90¾
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N*	..	..	..	..	07¾	Oc 23, 99	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct 1	44½	Apr 24	32½	Feb 24	42	May 19	..	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct 1	14½	Apr 19	9	Jan 3	13	May 8	..	13½
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct 1	7	Apr 12	4½	Jan 5	7	Apr 24	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	J J	..	..	..	..	95	De 27, 99	..	..
Do Mid. Gs. & At. Div. 5s, 1947	J J	..	..	..	..	102	Jne 29, 99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J	..	..	..	..	90	Jul 6, 98	105	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N*	111¼	Apr 10	107½	May 3	107½	May 3	107½	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908	M N	..	..	..	..	112½	Mr 20, 99	..	..
Do gen. 5s, 1987	J J*	125	Jan 29	117¼	Jan 3	122	May 16	121	122
Do do registered	Q J	122½	Apr 20	116	Jan 10	121	May 17	..	..
Leh. & Wil. C. con. as. 7s, July, 1900	Q M	102¾	May 16	98	Jan 11	102¼	May 19	102¼	102¾
Do 5s, 1912	M N*	103	Feb 2	100¼	Jan 6	103	Apr 10	101	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J*	115¾	Apr 18	113	Jan 19	115¾	May 7	115	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	118	Mar 30	113	Apr 30	113	Apr 30	..	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	119½	Mar 3	115¾	May 18	115¾	May 18	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	121¾	Apr 16	115	Jan 5	116	May 18	115	117
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	117	Jne 2, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	100¼	Apr 16	95½	Jan 2	98½	May 19	98	98½
Do do registered	M S	96	May 10	93	May 4	96	May 10	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	105½	Apr 12	101	Jan 8	104¾	May 18	104	105½
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	99¼	Apr. 5	99	Jan 9	99½	Apr 5	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	..	..	..	..	05½	My 27, 98	..	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	..	..	..	..	101¼	Ap 20, 99	..	..
Elk., Lex. & B. S. 5s, 1902	M S	103	Feb 14	100¼	Mar 5	101¾	May 19	101½	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N	106¼	Apr. 3	105	May 2	105½	May 16	105	..
La. & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	F A*	102¼	May 11	101¾	Mar 28	102¼	May 11	102	..
Do 2d 7s, 1900	M N*	..	..	..	..	106½	Fe 24, 99	101¼	..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f., 1912	A O*	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 98	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J*	113	Apr 10	110¾	Jan 5	112¾	May 17	112½	113
Do s. f. 5s, 1901	A O*	101½	Jan 15	101	Apr 9	101¾	May 3	101	102½
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N	112	Mar 30	108¼	Jan 10	109¾	May 19	..	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903	M S*	132	Apr 7	120¾	Jan 18	125¾	May 16	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O*	117	Mar 28	116¾	Mar 21	117	Mar 28	115	..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O*	107	Mar 28	103	Jan 5	105¾	May 15	105½	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A	102	Jan 2	100¼	Feb 2	101½	May 19	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	104½	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J*	105¾	Apr 27	100¾	Jan 5	104¾	May 19	..	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	112¼	Mar 27	108¾	Jan 2	110¾	May 19	110¾	110¾
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	111½	Jne 2, 99	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	M S	122	May 17	119	Mar 5	122	May 17	121½	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D*	116	Mar 21	113¾	Jan 28	118	May 5	114	116
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O*	138	Jan 23	133½	Apr 10	134½	May 2	..	135
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	117	Apr 4	112	Jan 2	115½	May 19	115	116
Do do registered	M N*	115	May 11	115	May 11	115	May 11	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J J	108½	Apr 25	105½	Apr 18	108¾	May 16	108	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—									
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	115½	Apr 17	113	Jan 24	115	May 18	114½	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	107	Apr 10	100	Jan 31	106	Apr 27	..	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	117	May 7	111½	Jan 12	115½	May 8	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902	J J*	169	May 16	167	Jan 10	169	May 16	..	..
Do 7s, £, 1902	J J*	172½	Apr 10	172¾	Apr 10	172½	Apr 10	..	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	*J J	172½	Apr 19	168¼	Jan 12	172½	Apr 19	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905	*J J	173¼	Apr 20	166¼	Jan 25	169	May 16	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J*	172	Apr 6	166	Jan 17	172	Apr 6	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J*	119½	May 2	119½	May 2	119½	May 2	119¼	..
Do 1st La C. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J*	119¾	Apr 12	117¾	Feb 14	119	Apr 19	118½	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	*J J	120¼	Apr 16	117¾	Jan 6	119½	May 19	119½	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*J J	127¾	Jan 29	127¾	Jan 29	127¾	Jan 29	127	..
Do do 5s, 1910	*J J	111¼	Apr 5	110¼	Jan 20	111¼	Apr 9	111¾	115
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*J J	120½	Apr 20	118¾	Jan 5	120¾	Apr 20	..	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*J J	122¼	May 4	118	Jan 2	121¾	May 17	121¼	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 6s, 1926	J J*	122	May 9	121	Jan 20	121¾	May 18	121½	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J J*	111½	Feb 16	111½	Feb 16	111¼	Feb 16	111¾	..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	117¾	Jan 23	117¾	Jan 23	117¾	Jan 23	119¼	..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	120¾	Mar 16	117	Jan 3	120	May 18	119¾	121
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J*	114¾	Apr 3	112¾	Jan 16	115¼	May 12	114¾	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*J J	..	..	..	..	137½	Jul 18, 99	..	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*J J	114½	Apr 23	110½	Jan 2	114½	Apr 23	114¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	113	Apr 20	109	Jan 10	112¾	May 19	112	..
Do do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 10, 98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*J D	120	May 2	118	Jan 12	120	May 2	..	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*J D	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	..	..
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915	Q F	144	Mar 14	140½	Feb 5	141½	May 5	..	..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D*	112¾	May 17	109	Jan 9	112¾	May 17	..	..
Do do registered	J D*	111¼	Apr 2	108¾	Jan 6	111¼	Apr 3	..	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929	A O*	119¾	May 10	117	Apr 12	118	May 14	..	..
Do do registered	A O*	117	Mar 7	113½	May 3	115¼	May 11	..	117
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929	A O*	110	Feb 10	107	Apr 26	107	Apr 26	107	109
Do do registered	A O*	..	..	..	..	105¾	Mr 28, 99	..	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933	*M N	122	Apr 18	118¾	Jan 12	120	May 15	..	..
Do do registered	*M N	..	..	..	..	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N*	100½	Mar 29	107	Jan 3	107	May 18	..	..
Do do registered	M N*	..	..	..	..	105	De 28, 99	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O 15	110	Apr 7	116¼	Feb 5	119	Apr 7	..	..
Do do registered	A O 15	..	..	..	..	117¾	Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A 15	111½	Mar 30	108¾	Jan 23	110	May 7	..	..
Do do registered	F A 15	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	110⅞	Mar 21	105¼	Jan 9	110	May 12	..	..
Do do registered	Q F	..	..	..	..	103	No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901	J J*	103½	Feb 26	103¼	Feb 28	103¼	Feb 28	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N*	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	118	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	112¾	Apr 24	112¾	Apr 24	112¾	Apr 24	112½	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*M S	111¼	Apr 24	110	Mar 20	111¼	Apr 24	111½	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*M S	112¼	Apr 24	112¼	Apr 24	112¼	Apr 24	112¾	..
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900	A O*	..	..	..	..	103	No 10,99	102	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*M N	139½	Feb 10	135½	May 9	135½	May 9	135	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*F A	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*F A	125½	May 11	122⅝	Feb 8	125	May 12	..	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J*	..	..	..	..	140	De 13, 98	140	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M S	139½	Apr 5	130½	Apr 5	130½	Apr 17	139½	..
Do incomes, 1911	*M N	..	..	..	..	112	No 13,99	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J*	134	May 3	130	Jan 26	132	May 17	132	..
Do registered	J J*	132¾	May 4	127	Jan 8	132¾	May 7	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*J J	107⅞	Apr 21	103½	Jan 8	107¾	May 19	107½	107¾
Do do registered	*J J	107	Apr 9	105¾	Feb 1	107	Apr 9	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*J J	96	Mar 31	96	Mar 31	96	Mar 31	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*J J	..	..	..	..	83	De 7, 99	..	90
Do extension 4s, 1905	*J J	..	..	..	..	98¼	My 18, 98	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	114	Feb 19	107	May 14	108	May 17	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*J D	136¾	Apr 16	131	Jan 8	125½	May 14	..	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M N	135	Feb 9	132	Jan 2	135	Mar 12	..	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*J J	132½	Mar 21	127	Jan 10	130	Apr 16	..	131
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*J J	..	..	..	..	140	Mr 23, 99	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	97½	Apr 17	92½	Jan 26	95	May 17	..	..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919	M N*	..	..	..	..	106	Oct 4, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	120	Feb 6	118	Jan 20	119	May 15	..	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off.	J D*	..	..	..	..	100	Oct 28, 99	..	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1910	J J	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	..	..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	A O*	..	..	..	..	120	Au 10, 99	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*J J	..	..	..	..	103½	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., D. & I. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N	114	Apr 24	113½	Jan 5	114	Apr 24	112	..
City & Sub. R. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	*J D	..	..	..	..	105¾	April, 95	..	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*J D	98	Apr 21	94	Jan 2	97	May 18	96½	97
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*J J	..	..	..	..	97	Jne 20, 99	..	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N*	104½	Apr 26	101	May 9	101	May 12	..	..
Do do registered	M N*	..	..	..	..	99	May 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	..	..	..	..	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	..	..	..	..	83	No 22, 95	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J*	98	Apr 12	93	Jan 18	98	Apr 12	..	..
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936	Q F	105½	Apr 5	105	Mar 24	105½	Apr 5	..	..
Do con. 6s, 1920	*M N	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	..	..
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*J J	115¾	Mar 21	115¾	Mar 21	115¾	Mar 21	..	..
Ind., Bln. & W. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	J J	..	..	..	..	103½	De 13, 99	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*A O	92¼	Mar 31	84½	Jan 4	88	May 16	87½	88¼
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	34½	Mar 27	25	Jan 8	28½	May 15	28	29
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*J D	..	..	..	..	138½	Jul 6, 99	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*J J	137	Apr 18	130	Jan 15	137	Apr 18	132	..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901	M S*	..	..	..	..	105¾	No 24, 99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C. C. C. & I., 1901	*A O	..	..	..	..	108½	Fe 10, 99	..	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O*	109	May 4	106	Jan 20	109	May 15	..	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*J J	130	Feb 16	128	Jan 5	130	May 8	129¼	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	J J*	79¾	Mar 28	63	Jan 4	77¾	May 18	77⅞	78¼

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Do 1st g. 4s, 1997	J J*	80¾	Mar 28	71¼	Jan 2	78¾	May 19	78	79
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1948	*F A	88	Jan 29	82	Jan 4	85¾	May 19	85½	86¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*A O	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	128¾	Apr 20	121	Apr 21	128¾	May 19	128½	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	125	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	119¼	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*M N	142	Jan 26	136	Jan 4	138¼	May 7	135	139
Do 7s, 1871-1901	A O*	107½	Feb 12	104¾	May 16	104¾	May 16	104¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J D	141¾	Apr 16	139	Jan 5	141	May 8	140	..
Do do registered	J D	..	..	..	..	140	Oct 26, 98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*J J	127¼	Mar 26	125	Jan 12	127	Apr 20	126	11
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A*	120	Apr 24	119	May 1	119	May 1	..	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*M N	100	Mar 7	125	Mar 7	105	Mar 8	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	A O*	..	..	..	..	106	Au 1, 98	..	..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	148	Feb 12	146¾	May 2	146¾	May 2	..	..
Do registered	M S*	..	..	..	..	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*A O	120¼	May 8	118	May 7	118	May 8	118	..
Do registered	*A O	..	..	..	..	122	Jne 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1903	*A O	115	Jan 12	112½	Apr 2	113	May 9	113	..
Do do registered	*A O	..	..	..	..	113	De 12, 99	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N	..	..	..	..	154	Sep 7, 99	145½	..
Do registered	*M N	..	..	..	..	141	May 6, 98	..	..
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	A O	..	..	..	..	02	Ja 24, 99	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900	M N*	104½	Apr 25	102¾	Jan 6	104½	Apr 25	101¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*J J	99½	Feb 5	96½	Jan 4	90	May 19	99	99¼
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*J J	100¾	May 19	107	Mar 21	107½	May 19	..	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*J D	103¾	May 18	101¾	Jan 10	103¾	May 18	105	106
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N*	100	Feb 20	106¼	May 7	108¾	May 7	..	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*J D	82½	Apr 27	76¼	Jan 8	82¾	Apr 27	82¼	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911		40	Apr 2	19	Jan 8	28	May 19	26	27½
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O*	110	Apr 19	107	Feb 27	109	May 18	109	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*J J	..	..	..	..	92¼	Fe 11, 98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	114½	May 5	110	Feb 16	114¾	May 9	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	118	Apr 18	107½	Jan 9	113	Apr 18	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N	118	Jan 24	117	Jan 15	117½	Feb 14	115	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	119¾	Jan 4	114¾	Jan 4	116¾	Jan 4	120	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M S	115¼	Feb 14	113¾	Jan 5	115¾	Feb 14	115	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O*	122½	Mar 30	123½	Mar 30	123½	Mar 30	121	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*J D	..	..	..	..	100¾	Ap 14, 99	108¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S*	142	Jan 22	137	Mar 22	138	May 18	..	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	..	..	..	..	143	De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	139¼	Feb 15	139	Jan 5	139¾	Feb 15	136	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*J D	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 6, 99	..	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	..	..	..	..	108	De 2, 99	105¼	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M N	117½	Apr 18	114	Feb 5	115½	May 2	..	..
N. Y. L. E. & W. D. & L. 1st c. 6s, 1913	J J*	..	..	..	..	102	Aug., 96	110	..
N. Y. & Gwood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*M N	..	..	..	..	100	Oct 27, 98	..	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*J J	92	Apr 4	86	Jan 10	89¼	May 17	80	89½
Do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	83½	My 25, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J J	75½	Apr 4	67	Jan 3	72	May 17	72	72½
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	111	May 5	107½	Jan 8	111	May 5	..	111
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*F A	99¼	Apr 6	98	Feb 28	99¼	Apr 6	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A*	97½	Feb 6	92	Jan 3	96	May 19	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*M N	113	Apr 27	108¾	Jan 3	113	Apr 27	111	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*J D	106	Mar 30	104	Jan 4	105¼	May 11	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1010	*A O	120	Mar 14	116½	Jan 25	119	May 14	..	..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*F A	..	..	..	..	05	No 10, 97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J*	125¼	Mar 23	124	May 17	124	May 17	..	125¼
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*A O	110	Mar 27	103	Jan 2	107½	May 5	..	107½
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1023	*A O	..	..	..	..	110	May, 93	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*A O	..	..	..	..	110	Sept., 01	97½	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	*J J	108	Apr 18	100	Feb 16	103	May 4	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	123¼	Mar 17	120	Jan 17	122¼	May 8	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	108½	Apr 26	102	Jan 12	106	May 17	..	..
Do Pt. Hu

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
M.,K. & T.of T.1st gtd.g.5s,1942.M S	93	Jan 26	89	Mar 7	91	May 16	90	92
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....F A	81	May 1	76	Feb 23	81	May 14	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd.g.5s,1940.M N	..	....	..	....	94	De 8, 99	..	..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s,1906.*M N	..	....	..	....	100⅜	No 22,99	..	..
Sher., Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s,1943.*J D	97¾	Apr 12	92¼	Jan 27	97	May 19	..	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.*A O	106	Mar 28	102	May 2	103	May 16	..	..
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920...M N*	121¼	Apr 12	114⅞	Jan 13	117¼	May 19	116½	117
Do 3d 7s, 1906.....M N*	116½	Apr 27	112	May 18	112	May 18	112	115
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917..M S	101¾	Apr 16	94	Jan 2	98	May 19	97½	98½
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920.....F A*	98⅜	Apr 16	90	Mar 5	94½	May 19	..	93⅜
Leroy & C. V.A. L. 1st g.5s,1926.J J*	92	May 4	92	May 4	92	May 4	..	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g.4s,1938.F A*	105⅞	Jan 6	105⅜	Jan 6	105⅜	Jan 6	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938.....J J*	113	Mar 5	112⅜	Mar 12	113	Mar 13	..	..
St.L. & I. M.gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	113½	Mar 26	109¾	Jan 8	110	May 19	108⅞	110
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped,1931.*A O	110¼	Feb 7	110	Jan 23	110	Apr 27	110	111
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s,1929.J*	84¼	Apr 16	77⅜	Jan 8	81¼	May 19	81½	82
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s,1945..J J*	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.....J D*	128¼	Apr 21	124	Jan 3	127½	May 14	127	128½
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927....Q J	126	Apr 28	120	Apr 2	124	May 8	122	125
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....M S*	87	Feb 16	83	Jan 8	86¾	May 16	86	87
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	109	Apr 11	107	Jan 9	108¾	May 3	108¾	109½
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 98	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s,1913.J J*	129	Jan 30	126	Jan 8	128½	Apr 26	127	128½
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Se 12, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	107⅞	Mar 21	104½	Apr 11	105½	May 12	..	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917.....*J J	..	....	..	....	111	De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.*J J	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Bch., 1923..*J J	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903....*J J	112	Apr 6	100	Jan 4	111	May 16	110¾	..
Do registered .....*J J	110¾	Apr 19	110	Feb 0	110¾	Apr 23	..	..
Do deb. 5s, of 1884-1904.....M S*	108	Feb 21	105⅝	Mar 21	106¾	May 19	106¼	..
Do do registered.....M S*	107⅝	Feb 1	107⅝	Mar 9	106¾	May 15	..	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1839-1904.....M S*	..	....	..	....	108⅝	Fe 21,98	103⅜	..
Do deb. s. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	103⅜	May 14	103⅜	May 14	103⅜	May 14	103⅜	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104⅜	Fe 25,98	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1995.*M N	103⅝	Apr 27	101	Jan 11	101⅝	May 9	101⅝	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	102¾	Au 1, 99	..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	110⅜	Mar 30	109	Jan 2	110¾	May 16	110½	110⅝
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112½	Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998..*F A	98	Apr 9	95½	Mar 6	97	May 19	..	97
Do do registered.....*F A	90¼	Apr 7	96	Apr 6	96¼	Apr 7	..	..
Do Lake Shore col.g.3½s,1998..*F A	99	Jan 27	97	Jan 2	98	May 17	98	98¼
Do do registered.....*F A	96	May 2	95½	Jan 24	97½	May 4	..	98
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	115	Apr 10	110	Jan 2	113	May 18	112	113
Do registered .....*J J	114	Mar 31	110	Jan 4	112	May 19	111½	112
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	110¼	May 8	108	Jan 4	110¼	May 8	110	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. B.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A,1940.J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900....*M N	102¾	Mar 5	101½	Jan 5	102¾	Mar 13	..	..
Do registered.....*M N	102⅞	Mar 7	101⅜	Jan 29	102⅜	Apr 2	..	..
Do 3½ p. c. 100-year g.c.,2000.*M N	115⅞	May 2	115⅞	May 2	115⅞	May 2	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	105	..
R.,W.& O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922.A O	129½	Feb 13	126	Apr 2	126	May 17	..	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 13,99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13,98	..	..
Ao. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	107	Jan 18	106¾	Feb 8	106¾	Apr 2	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927...A O*	..	....	..	....	123	Jul 14,99	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	121	Jan 13	119	May 3	119	May 3	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	103	May 16	100⅞	Jan 4	103	May 16	103	..
Do do registered, 1900.....Q J*	102¼	Mar 21	100⅜	Jan 2	101¼	May 16	101¼	..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	116½	Apr 4	112⅜	Jan 19	114½	May 10	..	115
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	114⅜	Apr 17	112⅛	Jan 10	114⅜	Apr 24	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	111⅛	May 10	109½	Jan 8	110	May 17	110	111
Do do registered.....*J D	110¼	Mar 17	110½	Mar 17	110½	Mar 17	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd.,L.S.&M.S.,1901.*A O	..	....	..	....	108¼	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934...J J*	129¾	Apr 21	129¾	Apr 21	129¾	Apr 21	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	109¾	Apr 19	106⅝	May 10	100⅝	May 17	106½	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	104¾	Apr 25	103¼	Feb 8	104¾	Apr 25	102½	103½
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	119½	Apr 25	119¼	Apr 16	119½	Apr 25	119½	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	128	May 14	128	May 14	128	May 14	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	..	....	..	....	127	De 2, 99	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O*	108½	Mar 28	104½	Jan 3	106¾	May 19	..	..
Do registered.....A O*	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s,1903.*J D	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	188	Jan 27	185¾	Jan 5	188	May 16	185	..
Do registered .....J J	..	....	..	....	187	No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....J J	189	May 16	185	Feb 27	189	May 16	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	..	....	..	....	128	De 27,99	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918....*M N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	117	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	..	....	..	....	113	Jul 29,99	113	..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992..M S	107½	Feb 10	102	Jan 10	104	May 17	..	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only...M S	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30,98	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry gen. l. g. 1st g.6s,1921.*J J	..	....	..	....	119½	Ap 12,99	..	..
Do registered .....*J J	..	....	..	....	112	Jul 20,99	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923...*F A	132½	May 3	131½	Mar 22	132½	May 3	..	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jul 28,99	..	..
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997..Q J	105½	Mar 27	102½	Jan 2	103⅝	May 19	103½	103⅞
Do registered .....Q J	105½	Mar 13	103	Jan 8	104½	May 7	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047...Q F	69	Apr 2	65	Jan 10	67	May 19	67	67¼
Do do registered.....Q F	68	Apr 6	68	Apr 6	68	Apr 6	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mch., 1948.Q M	..	....	..	....	95	My 11,99	88⅝	90
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	120	Mar 12	118	Jan 5	118	May 15	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	113	May 10	110	Jan 15	113	May 10	..	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931...*M N	132	May 17	129	Jan 2	132	May 17	..	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932..*A O	133	Mar 23	130	May 18	130	May 19	..	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	..	....	..	....	117½	Au 30,98	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922.*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23,97	107	..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989.M N*	103	Apr 16	95	Feb 14	99	May 10	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996.A O*	99½	Mar 28	90¼	Jan 3	97	May 19	96½	97½
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	109	Apr 25	109	Apr 25	100	Apr 25	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	95	Feb 1	95	Feb 1	95	Feb 24	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901....J J*	77	Mar 12	60	Jan 5	75	Apr 4	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	110	Apr 16	104¼	Jan 6	100⅝	May 2	108½	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	105	Jan 16	102	Apr 5	103½	May 11	102½	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	116⅜	May 16	111½	Jan 10	116¼	May 16	116	117
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd.3½g,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937.M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944.*M S	117	May 1	117	May 1	117	May 1	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935..	112¾	Mar 7	109	Jan 12	112¾	Mar 7	..	..
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cfs. 1st 6s,1920.*J J	101	Apr 24	100	Jan 18	101	May 2	100	..
Do E. Div.T.Co.cfs.1st 6s,1920.M S*	100¼	Apr 30	99	Feb 5	100½	Apr 30	100	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1920.....M N*	..	....	..	....	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. paid.	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921.Q F	130¾	Mar 10	130¾	Mar 10	130¾	Mar 10	132	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....MN	..	....	..	....	96	De 9, 99	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oc 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 26,98	..	..
P.,C.C. & St.L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940.A O*	117	Mar 27	114	Jan 9	116	Apr 11	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	116¼	May 18	113⅜	Jan 12	116¼	May 18	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	..	....	..	....	113	No 23,98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.....M N*	109	Apr 12	106½	Apr 3	109	Apr 12	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....F A	100	Apr 10	100	Apr 10	100	Apr 10	..	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	101	Apr 6	101	Apr 6	101	Apr 6	..	..
Do registered, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	100¼	Ap 23,97	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	139½	May 5	135	Jan 12	139½	May 5	139	140
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	136	Mar 1	136	Mar 1	136	Mar 1	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	134	Feb 15	134	Feb 15	134	Feb 15	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932.A O*	..	....	..	....	119½	Oct 4, 99	117⅛	..
C. & P. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900..M N*	103½	Mar 6	102	Jan 12	103½	Mar 6	101	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A,1942.*J J	117½	Feb 2	117½	Feb 2	117½	Feb 2	119	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940.....J J	101½	May 5	101¼	Apr 11	101½	May 5	101	..
G.R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.J J*	108	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942..*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	..	..
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928.A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. l. 6s, 1932..J J*	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st 5s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 24,00	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	115¼	Mar 19	113¾	Jan 16	115¼	Mar 19	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	100¾	May 4	96¾	Jan 18	100¾	May 12	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....	100¾	Apr 10	99½	Jan 11	100¾	Apr 30	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997....*J J	90⅝	Apr - 5	83	Jan 9	88	May 19	87⅜	88⅛
Do registered .....*J J	..	....	..	....	84½	De 6, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939...J J*	100¼	Mar 22	94¼	Jan 4	96¾	May 18	98¼	98¾
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l.g.4s,1917.A O	86¼	Mar 22	85	Feb 20	86¼	Mar 22	..	..
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939.J D*	..	....	..	....	105	No 10,99	..	..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940...J J*	81¼	Apr 25	71	Mar 9	78	Apr 25	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947..*J J	84¾	Jan 18	82	Jan 3	84	May 11	84	..
St.L. & S. F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A.,1906.M N*	..	....	..	....	110	No 15,99	111	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	113¼	Feb 15	111	May 3	111¼	May 17	111	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	113	Feb 8	111½	Jan 31	113	Feb 8	111	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919.F A*	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	124¼	Apr 21	122	Mar 28	124½	May 8	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	113¼	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	112½	May 19	111½	112½
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	104	Apr 20	100½	Apr 4	104	Apr 24	102	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996....J J*	84	Feb 6	79	Jan 8	81½	May 14	82¼	83¼
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947...A O*	98½	May 10	95¼	May 10	98¼	May 10	..	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929..*A O	95	Feb 19	91	Apr 12	91	Apr 12	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1989.M N*	83½	Apr 12	80¼	Jan 9	83½	May 19	82¼	83¼
Do 2d g. 4s,inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.J J	65¾	Apr 16	63¾	Jan 10	62	May 18	62	63¼
St. P. City Ry Co. con.g.5s,1937.*J J	115¾	May 10	111	Mar 2	115½	May 16	..	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	..	....	..	....	120	Fe 8, 99	111	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	111¼	Apr 2	109	Apr 19	110	Apr 24	111	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	100	May 7	97¼	Apr 19	100	May 8	100½	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909....A O*	121	Mar 12	117¾	Apr 24	118	May 15	117	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	121½	Apr 16	118¾	May 2	118½	May 19	118¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	142¾	May 9	137	Jan 3	142	May 19	141½	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾	Fe 23,99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	116¾	Apr 21	112¾	Jan 2	116	May 14	116	117
Do do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937....*J D	105	Apr 16	102½	Jan 2	104	May 15	104	105
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104	Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	123	Apr 4	123	Apr 4	123	Apr 4	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937....J J*	134½	Feb 26	132¾	Jan 19	134¼	Apr 24	..	134½
Do registered .....J J*	..	....	..	....	118	Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	116¼	May 9	115¾	May 3	116¼	May 9	115¾	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	120	Mar 12	118	Jan 5	118	May 15	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	113	May 10	110	Jan 15	113	May 10	..	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931...*M N	132	May 17	129	Jan 2	132	May 17	..	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932..*A O	133	Mar 23	130	May 18	130	May 19	..	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	..	....	..	....	117½	Au 30,98	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922.*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23,97	107	..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989.M N*	103	Apr 16	95	Feb 14	99	May 10	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996.A O*	99½	Mar 28	90¼	Jan 3	97	May 19	96½	97½
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	109	Apr 25	109	Apr 25	100	Apr 25	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	95	Feb 1	95	Feb 1	95	Feb 24	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901....J J*	77	Mar 12	60	Jan 5	75	Apr 4	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	110	Apr 16	104¼	Jan 6	100⅝	May 2	108½	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	105	Jan 16	102	Apr 5	103½	May 11	102½	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	116⅜	May 16	111½	Jan 10	116¼	May 16	116	117
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd.3½g,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937.M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944.*M S	117	May 1	117	May 1	117	May 1	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935..	112¾	Mar 7	109	Jan 12	112¾	Mar 7	..	..
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cfs. 1st 6s,1920.*J J	101	Apr 24	100	Jan 18	101	May 2	100	..
Do E. Div.T.Co.cfs.1st 6s,1920.M S*	100¼	Apr 30	99	Feb 5	100½	Apr 30	100	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1920.....M N*	..	....	..	....	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. paid.	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921.Q F	130¾	Mar 10	130¾	Mar 10	130¾	Mar 10	132	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....MN	..	....	..	....	96	De 9, 99	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oc 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 26,98	..	..
P.,C.C. & St.L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940.A O*	117	Mar 27	114	Jan 9	116	Apr 11	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	116¼	May 18	113⅜	Jan 12	116¼	May 18	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	..	....	..	....	113	No 23,98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.....M N*	109	Apr 12	106½	Apr 3	109	Apr 12	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....F A	100	Apr 10	100	Apr 10	100	Apr 10	..	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	101	Apr 6	101	Apr 6	101	Apr 6	..	..
Do registered, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	100¼	Ap 23,97	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	139½	May 5	135	Jan 12	139½	May 5	139	140
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	136	Mar 1	136	Mar 1	136	Mar 1	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	134	Feb 15	134	Feb 15	134	Feb 15	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932.A O*	..	....	..	....	119½	Oct 4, 99	117⅛	..
C. & P. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900..M N*	103½	Mar 6	102	Jan 12	103½	Mar 6	101	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A,1942.*J J	117½	Feb 2	117½	Feb 2	117½	Feb 2	119	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940.....J J	101½	May 5	101¼	Apr 11	101½	May 5	101	..
G.R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.J J*	108	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942..*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	..	..
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928.A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. l. 6s, 1932..J J*	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st 5s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 24,00	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	115¼	Mar 19	113¾	Jan 16	115¼	Mar 19	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	100¾	May 4	96¾	Jan 18	100¾	May 12	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....	100¾	Apr 10	99½	Jan 11	100¾	Apr 30	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997....*J J	90⅝	Apr - 5	83	Jan 9	88	May 19	87⅜	88⅛
Do registered .....*J J	..	....	..	....	84½	De 6, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939...J J*	100¼	Mar 22	94¼	Jan 4	96¾	May 18	98¼	98¾
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l.g.4s,1917.A O	86¼	Mar 22	85	Feb 20	86¼	Mar 22	..	..
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939.J D*	..	....	..	....	105	No 10,99	..	..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940...J J*	81¼	Apr 25	71	Mar 9	78	Apr 25	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947..*J J	84¾	Jan 18	82	Jan 3	84	May 11	84	..
St.L. & S. F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A.,1906.M N*	..	....	..	....	110	No 15,99	111	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	113¼	Feb 15	111	May 3	111¼	May 17	111	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	113	Feb 8	111½	Jan 31	113	Feb 8	111	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919.F A*	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	124¼	Apr 21	122	Mar 28	124½	May 8	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	113¼	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	112½	May 19	111½	112½
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	104	Apr 20	100½	Apr 4	104	Apr 24	102	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. &

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Continued from Page 1.

by tired holders rather than the direct result of unfavorable information. Most of the stocks that declined materially were found among the industrials, but this group also furnished several stocks that ended the week with net gains of a point or more.

New Amsterdam Gas, the most active of the outside gas stocks, was the centre of interest during the latter part of the week. On the anticipation of the long-looked-for settlement of the gas war both issues of the stock, as well as the bonds, were exceptionally strong. On Friday the trading in these issues was quite large, and on that day substantial advances were recorded in all of them. When actual confirmation of the report of a settlement and the announcement of the terms on which the New Amsterdam issues were to be taken over were announced reactions occurred which materially reduced the price of all except the bonds. Net results for the week showed an advance of an eighth of a point in the common stock, an advance of 3⅛ points in the prefered, and a net gain of 7 points in the bonds. The allotment of Consolidated Gas debentures at the rate of 26 per cent. for New Amsterdam Gas common and 50 per cent. for the preferred was in some quarters not viewed as overfavorable, though most agreed that it was as good as could be expected. On Saturday, when these terms were made known, both the common and preferred stocks of the New Amsterdam Company declined sharply, but the bonds maintained their strength and ended that day with a further net gain. The feeling seemed to be that the adjustment proposed left the actual value of the New Amsterdam securities in some doubt, but that the position of the bonds was assured, and that it might reasonably be expected that the price of these bonds would be maintained at a considerably higher level than has ruled of late. In some quarters there were suggestions that the plan would be opposed by some minority stockholders in the belief that under the circumstances they were entitled to a more favorable adjustment, but it was said that there was no doubt of the plan's meeting with full success, as it had received the assent of a majority of the stockholders.

Chicago and Alton subscriptions were unusually active and ended the week with a net gain of nearly 3 points. The 3 per cent. bonds were also traded in to some extent at 92. Efforts were made to establish a market for the new Chicago and Alton issues of stock, but so far as reported no trades were effected. St. Louis Street Railway securities were quiet, owing to the strike in St. Louis, but prices for all of the securities were well maintained, some of them even scoring fractional net gains.

With the single exception of Electric Boat common, which sold up about 6 points and ended the week with a net gain of 3 points, the electric stocks were dull and somewhat weak. Electric Vehicle, notwithstanding a favorable statement by an officer of the company in regard to the development of the company's business, sold down to 25, the lowest figure at which the stock has sold since the beginning of last year. It closed at 25 bid, a net loss for the week of 2 points. The preferred stock was also offered lower, at 76.

Standard Oil, selling ex dividend, advanced to 536 and closed at 534 bid, a net gain of 2 points. Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke, which was very weak during the previous week, improved very considerably. There was good demand for the bonds, and they closed 3 points higher for the week, at 46 bid. The stock was not as actively traded in, but it also was in better demand. Liquidation in American Woolen forced the price of both the common and preferred stocks down about 2 points, but recoveries occurred in both issues during the latter part of the week. They both lost about 1 point net. Distilling of America preferred sold lower than at any time heretofore, going to 19⅝, and closing for the week at 20½ bid, a net loss of 2¾ points. No news was had in regard to the investigating committee's report.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	450	475
American Exchange	180	192
Astor	500	..
Bowery	285	300
Broadway	240	250
Butchers & Drovers'	85	..
Central	175	185
Chase	310	..
Chatham	220	240
Chemical	3000	4000
Citizens'	145	160
City	380	..
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	218	..
Continental	130	145
Corn Exchange	365	..
East River	145	155
Eleventh Ward	180	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2400	..
First National	3400	..
Fourteenth Street	145	155
Fourth	170	175
Gallatin	400	..
Gansevoort	90	..
German Exchange	240	..
Garfield	1700	..
German-American	125	..
Germania	325	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	145	..
Hanover	775	..
Hide & Leather	120	..
Importers & Traders'	620	..
Irving	180	190
Leather Manufacturers'	220	..
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	775	825
Manhattan	265	270
Market & Fulton	220	240
Mechanics'	198	205
Mechanics' & Traders'	100	105
Mercantile	190	200
Merchants'	172	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	500	..
Mount Morris	190	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	160	..
New Amsterdam	650	..
New York	260	270
New York County	1500	..
New York Nat. Exchange	117	..
New York Produce Exchange	125	..
Ninth	85	90
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	260	..
Oriental	180	195
Pacific	170	..
Park	425	450
People's	220	..
Phenix	100	110
Plaza	475	..
Republic	205	215
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	295	..
Second	600	..
Seventh	180	..
Shoe & Leather	103	108
State	300	..
State of New York	132	..
Twelfth Ward	115	130
Union Square	210	..
Western National	410	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	225	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	200	..
Bankers'		200
Brooklyn	410	..
Central	2090	2125
Central Realty Bond & Trust	275	300
Continental	375	..
City	325	350
Colonial	335	350
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	440	..
Franklin	275	310
Guaranty	625	675
Hamilton	265	280
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	400	..
Manhattan	350	..
Manufacturers'	310	325
Mercantile	800	..
Metropolitan	400	450
Morton	450	..
Nassau	185	195
N. P. Life Ins. & Trust	1400	1450
N. Y. Security & Trust	750	..
North American, new	200	225
People's Trust	290	320
Produce Exchange	125	135
Real Estate	300	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	395	..
Trust Company of America	208	210
Union	1390	1420
U. S. Mortgage Trust	450	500
United States	1600	1630
Washington Trust	295	..
Williamsburg	185	205

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	17	19
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	86	87
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	112
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	67	69
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	92	93
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	80	90
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	104½	107
Union Ferry	33	35
Union Ferry bonds	96	98

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	118
Commonwealth	90	102
Continental	530	545
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	85	90
German-American	510	515
Germania	285	305
Globe & Rutgers	50	70
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	100	106
Hanover	160	165
Home	205	212
Kings County	145	..
Nassau	155	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	160	170
North River	140	147
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	105	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	180
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	115	125
Westchester	320	..
Williamsburg City	425	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	114	116
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	116
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	98	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock.	33	36
Bleecker St.& F.Ferry ext. 4s.	100½	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101½	102½
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	114	118
Brooklyn City Railroad	228	230
Brooklyn City and New. 1st	115	117
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103⅛
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	110	113
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Cent'l Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	180
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	102	103
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	83	..
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	100	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip.	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip.	105	109
42d St. & Grand St.	395	410
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st.	112	113
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d.	90	101
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat.	..	21½
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	82	83
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn).	109	112
Nassau Electric 4s	90¼	91
New Orleans Traction com.	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98
Ninth Avenue	198	203
North Jersey Street Ry.	29½	31
North Jersey Street Ry 4s.	86	88
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds.	103	104
Rochester Railway	19¾	20½
Rochester Railway con. 5s.	106½	108
St. Louis Transit	20½	22
Second Avenue stock	200	202
Second Avenue consol. 5s.	118	119
Second Ave. 1st m. 5s	107	108
Sixth Avenue stock	208	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945.	112	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	115½	116⅛
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	400	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s.	106	108
28th and 29th St. 5s, 1996.	112	114
Union Railway 1st 5s.	112	114
United Rys. of St. Louis pf.	69¾	..
United Rys. of St. Louis 4s.	86½	87
United Traction, Providence.	109	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds.	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943.	112	114
Worcester Traction common.	28	30
Worcester Traction pf.	104½	106

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	87	87½
Am. Agricultural Chem.	22½	24
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf. ex d.	72	75
American Air Power	25	30
American Bank Note	47	50½
American Bicycle	9	10
American Bicycle pf.	36	40
American Bicycle bonds.	..	86
American Press Association	70	80
American Type Founders.	50	54
American Woolen	15½	16
American Woolen pf.	73⅛	74
Arizona Lead	15⅝	16¼
Asphalt of America	4¼	5
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107	..
British Columbian Copper	10⅝	10¾
California Copper	1½	2
Central South Am. Tel.	105	106
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	52	57
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	350
Chicago & Alton subs., ex div.	109	110
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	92	93
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	30	35
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	74	75
Distilling Co. of America	5¾	6
Distilling Co. of America pf.	20½	21⅞
Electric Boat	20	22
Electric Boat pf.	..	45
Electric Vehicle	25	30
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	76
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅝	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	26⅞
General Carriage	7⅞	8
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	98	100
Havana Commercial	13	15
Havana Com. pf., ex div.	53½	54½
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1½
International Pump	18	20
International P. pf., ex div.	62	64
Lorillard pf.	100	102
Markeen Copper	5	6
Mergenthaler Linotype	185	187
National Gramophone	49	53
National Salt	40	42
National Salt pf., ex div.	70	72
New England Transportation.	4½	5
New York Transportation	8	9
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	166	175
Otis Elevator	26½	27½
Otis Elevator pf.	87	89
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	21	23
Procter & Gamble	380	400
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Baking Powder pf.	89	90
Rubber Goods	29	29⅝
Rubber Goods pf.	75	80
Singer Manufacturing	625	700
Sloss-Sheffield	23	25
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	63	65
Standard Coupler	33	37
Standard Coupler pf.	118	..
Standard Oil	534	537
Storage Power	15	16
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Swift & Co.	101	103
Swift & Co. 1st 6s.	107	109
Tel., Tel., & C. of A. 2d ass. pd.	4½	5½
Tennessee Copper	13	14½
Texas Pacific Coal	70	..
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908.	107	..
Union Typewriter	25	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	120
United Shoe Machinery	28½	30
United Shoe Machinery pf.	23	23¾
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar.	⅛	¼
Virginia Coal, Iron & C.	13	17

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Baltimore & Lehigh	2½	May 31	May 25	May 31
Chestnut Hill (quarter)	1¼	June 4	May 19	June 5
Chicago & Alton pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 1	May 19	June 2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1½	June 15	May 21	May 28
Cleve. & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	June 1	May 20	June 2
Mexican 1st pf.	1½	May 26	Apr. 29	May 20
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	June 2	Holders of record	May 19
Mexican Northern (extra)	¼	June 2	Holders of record	May 19
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	June 5	May 10	May 21
North Pennsylvania (quarter)	2	May 25	May 9	May 19
Pennsylvania	2½	May 31	Holders of record	Apr. 30
Phil., Germ. & Norris. (quarter)	0	June 6	May 19	June 5

STREET RAILWAYS.

Mass. Elec. Cos. pf.	2	June 1	Holders of record	May 15
Southern Light & Traction (San Antonio)	1½	May 31	May 11	May 23

BANK STOCKS.

Bank of New Amsterdam	5	July 2	Holders of record	June 20

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Adams Express	2	June 5	May 11	June 4
American Cereal (quarter)	2	May 19	May 14	May 21
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	June 1	May 15	June 2
American Express	3	July 2	Holders of record	May 31
Am. Gas Co., Phila., (semi-annual)	2	June 1	.....	.....
Am. Iron & Steel	50c	May 31	Holders of record	May 15
Am. Linseed pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 15	May 25	June 16
American Thread com	30c	.....	.....	.....
Am. Thread pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 1	May 31	July 2
Barney & Smith Car pf. (quarter)	2	June 1	May 19	June 2
Brooklyn Union Gas	3	June 1	May 14	June 2
Bethlehem Steel (quarter)	50c	June 1	Holders of record	May 15
Buffalo Hump Mining	1	June 1	Holders of record	May 21
Consol. Gas (Baltimore)	2	June 1	Holders of record	May 15
Consol. Rubber Tire pf. (quarter)	1½	June 1	May 21	June 2
Daylight Prism com. (quarter)	2	May 25	Holders of record	May 15
Daylight Prism pf. (extra)	2	May 25	Holders of record	May 15
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	June 12	June 4	June 13
General Chemical (quarter)	1	June 1	May 22	June 2
Glucose Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1½	June 1	May 12	June 2
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 1	May 12	June 2
Grand Rapids Gas Light	3	May 19	May 9	May 20
H.-O. Company pf. (quarter)	2	May 21	May 18	May 22
Homestake Mining (month)	25c	May 25	May 19	May 26
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	May 25	May 19	May 26
International Zinc Co. (month)	1	June 1	May 25	June 2
International Zinc (extra)	½	June 1	May 25	June 2
Kings Co. El. L. & Power (quarter)	1½	June 1	May 21	June 1
Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. (semi-annual)	2½	June 1	May 25	June 2
Lehigh Coal & Navigation	2½	May 28	Holders of record	May 5
Montana Ore Purchasing Co. (quarter)	$1	May 21	May 10	May 21
Nashua Manufacturing Co.	$25	June 1	Holders of record	May 17
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	July 16	July 7	July 17
National Biscuit pf. (quarter)	1¾	May 31	May 22	June 1
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 15	May 25	June 16
National Salt (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
National Salt (extra)	½	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
National Tube	1½	Aug. 15	July 30	Aug. 22
National Tube pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 2	June 16	July 5
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry (quarter)	1	June 1	May 21	June 2
Niles-Bement-Pond pf. (quarter)	1½	May 21	May 10	May 22
Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas (quarter)	1	June 1	May 21	June 2
Pacific Mills (Boston)	$50	June 1	Holders of record	May 17
Park Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 1	May 21	June 2
People's G. Light & Coke (quarter)	1½	May 25	May 12	May 28
Pittsburg Brewing (quarter)	1	May 21	May 15	May 21
Pittsburg Brewing pf. (quarter)	1¾	May 21	May 15	May 21
Pressed Steel Car (quarter)	1½	May 21	Apr. 24	May 21
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	May 28	May 7	May 28
Standard Consolidated Mining	10c	May 21	.....	.....
Standard Oil (quarter)	10	June 15	Holders of record	May 15
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 1	May 11	June 2
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 1	May 15	June 2
Welsbach Commercial pf. (quarter)	1	June 11	Holders of record	June 1
Welsbach Light (quarter)	50c	June 23	Holders of record	June 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature
Alvarez Land & Timber Co.	May 24	June 7	June 6	Annual
Amalgamated Copper	May 7	June 5	June 4	Annual
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor.	May 3	May 23	May 22	Annual
Canada Southern	May 7	June 7	June 6	Annual
Chicago & Northwestern	May 5	June 8	June 7	Annual
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	May 8	June 11	June 9	Annual
City & Suburban Homes Co.	.....	.....	May 21	Annual
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	.....	.....	June 7	Annual
Everson-Hickok Co.	.....	.....	June 7	Special
Fresnillo Mining Co.	May 24	June 6	June 5	Annual
German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Co.	.....	.....	June 14	Annual
Keokuk & Des Moines	.....	.....	June 6	Annual
Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co.	.....	.....	May 28	Annual
Merchants' Safe Deposit Co.	.....	.....	May 21	Annual
Mexican Northern Railway	May 16	June 6	June 5	Annual
Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie R'y.	May 5	June 6	June 5	Annual
Missouri Pacific	.....	.....	July 16	Special
Mutual Life Insurance Co.	.....	.....	June 4	Annual
N. Y. & Long Island Bridge Co.	.....	.....	June 4	Annual
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	May 10	June 1	May 31	Annual
Potosi & Rio Verde Railway	May 24	June 6	June 5	Annual
St. Paul & Duluth	May 26	June 1	May 31	Special
Spanish American Light & P. Co.	May 14	May 23	May 22	Annual
Victoria Fire Insurance Co.	.....	.....	May 29	Annual
William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co.	.....	.....	May 31	Annual

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.	Bid.	Asked.
Virginia C., I. & C. 5s, 1949	46	48
Westinghouse Air Brake	390	410
Worthington Pump pf	109	110
Gas Companies.		
Bay State	1⅝	1⅝
Buffalo City	5	6
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	68½	70
Central Union 5s, 1927	105¼	107
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	104	106
Denver Gas	..	32
Denver Gas bonds	69	71
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	59	62
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	100	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	103	105
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	59	62
Lafayette Gas bonds	60	65
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	59	62
Madison (Wis.)	77	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	280	300
New Amsterdam	26½	27
New Amsterdam pf	51⅞	52
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	103	103½
N. E. Gas & Coke	16	17
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	65¼	67
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, 1945	103	106
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	58	62
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s, 1937	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	48	53
Standard (New York)	105	115
Standard pf	130	140
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western, (Milwaukee)	97	99
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	105	..

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the reserve of $1,222,500. The banks now hold a surplus of $16,555,225 above the legal requirements. The changes in averages show an increase in the loans of $743,300, an increase in specie of $1,138,400, an increase in legal tenders of $427,600, an increase in deposits of $1,374,000, and an increase in circulation of $308,900.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	May 19,1900.	May 12, 1900.	May 20,'99.
Loans	$788,225,400	$787,482,100	$763,502,200
Specie	164,929,100	163,790,700	203,183,600
Legal tenders	68,781,200	68,353,600	57,029,400
Net deposits	868,620,300	867,246,300	902,325,900
Circulation	21,617,000	21,308,100	13,801,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	May 19,1900.	May 12, 1900.	May 20,'99.
Specie	$164,929,100	$163,790,700	$203,183,600
Legal tenders	68,781,200	68,353,600	57,029,400
Total res've	$233,710,300	$232,144,300	$260,213,000
Reserve req'd against dep.	217,155,075	216,811,575	225,581,475
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$16,555,225	$15,332,725	$34,631,525

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,204,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,693,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	20,277,075	39,232,025	35,609,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,397,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,016,675	34,373,325	25,688,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,334,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,823,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,686,425	19,074,175	28,060,050
March 24	5,817,300	18,557,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,850	35,720,800
April 7	7,904,800	15,018,825	36,036,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,346,075
April 21	14,894,350	24,175,900	43,525,100
April 28	17,074,275	25,524,075	44,504,675
May 5	15,978,475	19,351,950	43,916,475
May 12	15,332,725	27,137,825	46,997,225
May 19	16,555,225	34,631,525	50,715,250

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$16,555,225	1895	$39,975,400
1899	34,631,525	1894	78,099,125
1898	50,715,250	1893	24,422,175
1897	45,998,950	1892	19,535,975
1896	21,701,500	1891	7,529,175

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 20.—Americans showed substantial recovery last week, closing strong Saturday in spite of the fact that the Stock Exchange almost entirely neglected business yesterday in order to join in the demonstration of entnusiasm over the reported relief of Mafeking. Baltimore and Ohio rose 1½ points, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 1⅞ points, Norfolk and Western 1¼ points, Louisville and Nashville 1⅛, Southern Pacific 1⅛, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred 1, Union Pacific 1, New York Central and Hudson River 1, and most others from ¼ to ⅝.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing. May 19. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*210	Oct. 13, 1899
140	160	American Coal	1,500,000	M'h. 1, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	145	Dec. 27, 1899
90	93	American Cotton Oil pf	10,198,600	Dec. 1, 1899 3	100 Apr. 5		90 Jan. 8		95	May 8, 1900
3¾	4	American Malting	14,500,000	....	7⅞ Jan. 2		3½ Mar. 2		4	May 10, 1900
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf	3,984,900	....	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Oct. 10, 1899
16½	17¾	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	18 M'h. 26		16½ M'h. 8		17	Apr. 26, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	M'h. 6, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,865,000	April, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1899
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	Jan., 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	106½	Nov. 14, 1882
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	21	Feb. 15, 1899
60	65	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	6,000,000	....	70½ Mar. 29		52 Feb. 27		60	May 12, 1900
105	112	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900 3	115 Apr. 26		95¾ M'h. 21		115	Apr. 26, 1900
102¼	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 1	93 Feb. 26		91¾ Feb. 26		*95½	Mar. 12, 1900
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	M'h. 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	171	Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	....	38⅝ Jan. 15		37 Apr. 25		39	Apr. 28, 1900
..	..	Chic. & Northwestern pf	22,396,600	Apr. 6, 1900 1¾	200 Mar. 28		195½ May 9		195½	May 9, 1900
113	117	C., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1900 5	123½ Jan. 31		112 May 12		112	May 12, 1900
170	175	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	12,648,800	Feb. 20, 1900 3½	175 Mar. 3		172 Feb. 8		175	May 8, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	102¾	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Apr. 2, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
24	27½	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	8,000,000	....	28 Apr. 27		14½ Jan. 10		27½	May 9, 1900
64	67	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896 1¼	72 Apr. 19		46 Jan. 2		66	May 11, 1900
186	..	Cleve. & Pittsburg	11,243,700	M'h. 1, 1900 1¾	*186 Apr. 30		*186 Apr. 30		*180	Apr. 30, 1900
..	1½	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	....	2¾ Apr. 10		1¼ May 7		1¼	May 7, 1900
..	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	....	3½ Mar. 26		3¼ Mar. 26		3¾	Mar. 26, 1900
120	126	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 8	131½ Jan. 17		121 Jan. 27		*126	May 8, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	336,700	....	..	.....	..	.....	30	June 9, 1899
160	..	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Apr. 14, 1900 1¾	*163 Jan. 17		168 Feb. 14		*175	May 10, 1900
51	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	52 May 9		50 Feb. 16		52	May 9, 1900
100	115	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf**	703,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	..	.....	..	.....	110	June 20, 1899
4½	5	Dul., South Shore & At.	12,000,000	....	6¼ Mar. 5		4⅝ Jan. 12		5	May 12, 1900
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Apr., 1900 3⅜	*400 Jan. 20		*400 Jan. 20		*400	Jan. 20, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Apr. 9, 1900 1½	122⅝ Feb. 23		101 Jan. 3		105⅜	May 10, 1900
47½	48	Evans. & Terre Haute	4,000,000	May 1, 1900 1½	54⅝ Mar. 15		40¼ Jan. 5		48	May 10, 1900
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Rio Grande**	3,108,000	....	19 Apr. 3		17 Mar. 29		17½	May 7, 1900
..	99½	**Glucose Sugar Ref. pf**	13,638,300	M'h. 1, 1900 1¾	101⅝ Feb. 1		98 Jan. 2		*99½	May 9, 1900
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Apr., 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin 1st pf**	2,600,300	May 1, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*101	June 6, 1899
102½	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,900	May 1, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Apr. 26, 1900 50c	..	.....	..	.....	*105	May 20, 1899
70	75	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Apr. 25, 1900 50c	*73 Apr. 26		65 Feb. 6		*73	May 10, 1900
5	6	**International Silver**	10,000,000	....	10⅞ Jan. 25		5 May 9		5	May 10, 1900
..	15	**Kan. City South., w. iss.**	.....	....	17½ Apr. 19		17½ Apr. 19		17½	Apr. 19, 1900
..	40	Kan. City South. pf., w. iss.	.....	....	43⅞ Apr. 3		41 Apr. 6		41½	Apr. 23, 1900
3½	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3¾	Dec. 22, 1899
15	16	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899 ½	17½ Mar. 27		15 Feb. 2		15	May 11, 1900
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	7½	Nov. 9, 1899
95	100	**Laclede Gas pf**	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1899 2½	100 Jan. 4		96 Jan. 11		*95	May 10, 1900
212	220	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1900 3½	210 Mar. 24		206 Apr. 26		210	May 4, 1900
..	..	**Maryland Coal pf**	1,876,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	81 Mar. 23		75 Feb. 16		78	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	M'h. 31, 1900 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	*152	May 31, 1899
30½	32	Met. West Side El., Chi.	7,498,700	....	37⅛ Apr. 5		24½ Jan. 29		32	May 10, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 *50	*50 May 7		*50 May 7		*50	May 7, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3¼	June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs.	.....	....	3¼ Jan. 10		3¼ Jan. 10		3¼	Jan. 10, 1900
33	38	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	37 Apr. 30		30 May 5		35	May 5, 1900
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Apr. 14, 1900 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
33	35	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	11,000,000	....	40¼ Mar. 29		32 Jan. 2		75	May 11, 1900
133½	..	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Apr., 1900 1¾	134 Feb. 28		130 Feb. 2		134	Apr. 30, 1900
211	214	N. Y., N. H. & H.	53,308,600	M'h. 31, 1900 2	215½ May 1		212½ Apr. 18		215⅝	May 1, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 10, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	84¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	*7	Nov. 5, 1899
7	8	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900 3c	9 Feb. 2		7⅜ Jan. 4		8¼	Apr. 27, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	17,384,300	July 2, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2,245,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
80	88	**Pacific Coast 1st pf**	15,500,000	May 1, 1900 1¼	87½ Jan. 1		83 May 11		83	May 11, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	M'h. 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110	June 26, 1899
400	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	*375	June 17, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74 Jan. 19		74 Jan. 19		74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*117	May 16, 1899
180	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	Apr. 2, 1900 1¾	188 Feb. 16		186 M'h. 10		*187½	Apr. 17, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1900 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
..	12	Pitts. & West. pf., 25c paid.	.....	....	15 Jan. 15		11 Feb. 28		12	May 1, 1900
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,700,700	....	2½ Mar. 29		1⅝ May 8		1⅝	May 8, 1900
..	..	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 ½	10¼ Mar. 28		8¼ Mar. 16		9	May 8, 1900
195	200	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*200¼	Dec. 11, 1899
133	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,500,000	May 15, 1900 1½	131¾ Mar. 26		131¾ Mar. 26		131¾	Mar. 26, 1900
5	6	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	....	6½ Jan. 9		5⅛ May 10		5⅛	May 10, 1900
38¼	45	St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,491,000	Jan. 3, 1900 2	49⅞ Jan. 2		43 Mar. 6		*42	May 5, 1900
12½	15½	St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,500,000	....	16⅛ Feb. 15		12¼ Apr. 23		12¼	Apr. 23, 1900
56	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,680,200	July 5, 1887 3	62 May 9		50½ Jan. 11		62	May 9, 1900
163¼	..	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,099,600	May 15, 1900 3½	101 Mar. 13		99½ Apr. 30		99½	Apr. 30, 1900
60¼	60¾	Silver Bullion Certs.	.....	....	60¾ Mar. 16		59½ Jan. 16		60¾	Mar. 16, 1900
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3¾	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron pf**	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 1	*100 Feb. 2		*155 Jan. 5		*160	Mar. 7, 1900
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	....	*14 Apr. 11		*14 Apr. 11		*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	*60 Apr. 9		*60 Apr. 9		*60	Apr. 9, 1900
25	..	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	..	.....	..	.....	24	Nov. 20, 1899
45	..	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	45	Dec. 2, 1899
9	..	Tol., Peoria & Western	4,076,800	....	10 Jan. 24		10 Jan. 24		*8¾	Apr. 9, 1900
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf.	5,805,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Nov. 14, 1899
..	141½	Twin City Rap. Transit pf.	2,692,200	Apr. 2, 1900 1¾	142 Apr. 12		136 Jan. 2		141	Apr. 30, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 ½	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Apr. 10, 1900 2½	*272¼ Jan. 17		*272¼ Jan. 17		*272¼	Jan. 17, 1900
..	2	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*12	Nov. 21, 1899
..	12	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	....	13½ Feb. 23		4 Mar. 23		4	Mar. 23, 1900
160	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	M'h. 1, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	185	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1900 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
117	124	Wells-Fargo Express	8,022,000	Jan. 15, 1900 3	127½ Mar. 29		123 Feb. 21		123	May 8, 1900
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May 15, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,098	....	..	.....	..	.....	*68	Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Evansville and Terre Haute, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pittsburg and Western preferred, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal is $25 par, New Central Coal $20 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 19th day of May, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged:

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$229,895,779	Gold certificates outstanding	$229,895,779
Silver dollars	414,420,000	Silver certificates outstanding	414,420,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,449,249	Treasury notes outstanding	80,716,000
Silver bullion of 1890	72,266,751		
United States notes	6,260,000	Currency certificates outstand'g.	6,260,000
Total	$731,300,779	Total	$731,300,779

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$41,720,275.29	
Gold certificates	29,080,490.00	
Standard silver dollars	4,571,467.00	
Silver certificates	6,211,656.00	
Silver bullion	128,358.27	
United States notes	14,631,685.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	739,420.00	
Currency certificates	1,155,000.00	
National bank notes	6,192,039.62	
Fractional silver coin	5,403,308.78	
Fractional currency	177.70	
Minor coin	470,575.89	
		$110,370,522.05
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$105,441,290.71	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,066,807.95	
Total	$111,508,098.66	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	1,208,019.94	
		112,716,118.60
Total		$223,086,640.65
Liabilities—		
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]

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(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
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THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, May 19, total transactions include 2,544,073 shares of stock, $8,571,700 bonds, including $185,200 Government and $8,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS.

	May 20, '99.	May 19, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.....	$3,048,373	$2,544,073	$504,300
Mining	.....	1,000	*1,000
Banks	235	25	210

BONDS.

	May 20, '99.	May 19, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.....	$24,905,000	$8,377,500	$16,627,500
State	19,500	8,000	11,500
Government ...	128,700	186,200	*57,500

*Increase.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
May 19.....	$1,006,883,479	$51,884,225
May 12.....	995,720,213	54,586,513
May 5.....	1,158,701,031	72,806,331
April 28.....	1,064,446,657	48,974,241
April 21.....	1,195,384,041	76,001,061
April 14.....	1,080,414,173	60,447,053
April 7.....	1,270,595,386	66,745,388
March 31.....	1,116,124,033	52,429,219
March 24.....	1,070,865,960	47,934,706
March 17.....	1,048,032,741	54,830,142
March 10.....	983,399,761	50,598,191
March 3.....	1,020,735,849	55,318,914
*Feb. 24.....	878,185,589	46,339,547
*Feb. 17.....	925,315,975	45,246,144
Feb. 10.....	1,106,872,069	43,852,421
Feb. 3.....	1,026,052,652	59,007,580
Jan. 27.....	972,111,857	49,416,899
Jan. 20.....	1,095,176,082	56,998,325
Jan. 13.....	1,097,626,402	58,654,808
*Jan. 6.....	1,146,108,220	62,735,507
*Dec. 30.....	980,902,685	46,579,989
Dec. 23.....	1,428,305,943	58,302,736
Dec. 16.....	1,349,644,028	51,807,123
Dec. 9.....	1,114,068,435	45,117,930
*Dec. 2.....	1,039,138,900	46,097,791
Nov. 25.....	1,086,762,283	53,082,106
Nov. 18.....	1,203,834,833	55,800,585
*Nov. 11.....	1,201,754,707	57,124,066
Nov. 4.....	1,284,266,145	54,674,678
Oct. 28.....	1,099,029,146	54,975,280
Oct. 21.....	1,202,533,092	56,025,993
Oct. 14.....	1,165,902,485	53,281,186
Oct. 7.....	1,450,652,632	66,504,730
†Sept. 30.....	749,234,101	38,614,303
Sept. 23.....	1,330,038,285	58,354,915
Sept. 16.....	1,098,748,288	43,451,021
†Sept. 9.....	886,526,474	43,742,432
Sept. 2.....	963,859,272	53,275,960
Aug. 26.....	972,668,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19.....	965,519,793	49,330,721
Aug. 12.....	903,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5.....	1,029,869,476	54,447,146
July 29.....	875,946,085	57,845,059
July 22.....	980,471,913	55,542,502
July 15.....	1,196,806,402	63,605,310
*July 8.....	1,026,944,953	64,469,370
July 1.....	1,165,838,116	66,853,468
June 24.....	945,738,583	52,452,896
June 17.....	1,137,462,946	66,904,470
June 10.....	1,039,207,504	56,814,127
*June 3.....	954,342,888	56,274,997
May 27.....	1,211,015,611	69,939,059
May 20.....	1,245,202,950	69,891,513

*Five days. †Four days.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, May 20.—The market continued dull last week. American yarns fell slowly, at ⅛ decline. There was increasing urgency to get new orders, but such efforts meet with poor success, except where all the margin was sacrificed. Export yarns continued inactive. Cloth was very irregular, the feature being the sales of large lines of good special makes to China. Concessions secured other Eastern business in the last few days, but generally the production was not nearly sold. Non-speculative makers will reduce the output rather than break to losing prices. At the same time better business is looked for in the future, especially if the monsoon next month should be favorable.

French manufacturing centres report firmness, with fair business and orders booked for their specialties to a considerable extent, the machinery there being well employed.

Nothing new is reported from German centres, which are quiet and pursuing a waiting policy pending crop developments.

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The New York Times.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,715. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27c.; cotton, middling, 3 11-16c; iron, Northern No. 1, $21.50; butter, Western creamery, 20c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday passed the Post Office bill after adopting the Lodge amendment appropriating $225,000 to carry out the existing pneumatic tube contracts. The Clark resolution went over until Thursday. The House passed the Gardner Eight-Hour bill and also the bill prohibiting inter-State commerce traffic in convict-made goods. Mr. Payne introduced a resolution providing for adjournment June 6. The minority of the House Judiciary Committee filed its report on the recently reported anti-trust amendment and bill. It says the measures were drawn for political effect. The Senate by a vote of 21 to 28 refused to take up the Nicaragua Canal bill. This vote is understood to signify that no action on the bill will be taken in this session of Congress.—Pages 1 and 5.

FOREIGN.—It is reported from Lorenzo Marques that a body of British cavalry is close to the Vaal River, forty miles from Johannesburg. Details of the composition of the Mafeking relief column, which was commanded by Col. Mahon, are now coming in. This force raced with the Boers north nearly all the way to Mafeking. The burghers succeeded in passing it once, but it made a turning movement and succeeded in accomplishing its object. Of the actual relief no details are yet to hand; but the War Office has received confirmation of the news both from Col. Baden-Powell and Sir Alfred Milner. As soon as it received official announcement of the relief the War Office posted a notice that Baden-Powell had been promoted to be a Major General. The report that Lord Salisbury is in receipt of peace proposals from President Kruger is denied. Otto, the mad King of Bavaria, is dying. The German Meat bill was debated in the Reichstag yesterday. Berlin's street car strike is settled. The Czar has ratified The Hague treaties. The Pope yesterday received the Bishops of Ogdensburg and Brooklyn. It is reported that the engagement of Holland's Queen will be announced soon.—Pages 2 and 6.

Page 1.

Lightning yesterday struck the main lighthouse on Sandy Hook and wrecked its electrical mechanism.

The Manufacturers' Association at a meeting last night charged that the Brooklyn Fire Department officials showed incompetency and inefficiency at the fire at Chapman's Docks.

Page 2.

The report that the New York Dairy Product Company has made a long-time contract with the Five States Milk Producers' Association was denied yesterday.

Page 3.

The hearing of the officials of the American Ice Company, charged with conspiracy, was begun in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

It is stated that part of the coffee on the ship Taylor, supposed to be infected with the bubonic plague last Autumn, was sent to Chicago, and that 20,000 bags were roasted and sold in New York by Arbuckle Brothers.

Page 5.

The District Attorney's office will attempt to make a record in bringing about a swift trial of Aaron Halle, who killed Mary McCarthy in a department store last Thursday. Yesterday the Coroner's jury found Halle guilty, and in an hour the Grand Jury returned an indictment for murder against him.

Page 7.

A divorce from Robert Livingston Cutting has been granted to Minnie Seligman, the actress.

The charge of using "unsavory political methods" was made against leading candidates for the Episcopacy at the General Methodist Conference yesterday.

Mrs. Lulu May Masey has petitioned that a decree of divorce be set aside on the ground that she and her husband had not resided here for the period of time required by law, and that she was forced into writing a letter containing statements.

Page 11.

The time for filing claims against the Third Avenue Railroad expired at midnight. Receiver Grant may be discharged tomorrow, and payment of notes, acceptances, and loans will begin Friday.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
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YOUNG HAY'S BODY RECOVERED.

Princeton Tragedy Causes Sophomores to Abandon Commencement Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 21.—The body of Philip K. Hay, who was drowned yesterday by going over the Kingston dam in the Millstone River, was recovered at daybreak this morning by University Proctors Topley and Coons. He was found within a few feet of where Augur's body was found yesterday. There was a cut on his head, and this may account for his failure to reach the shore.

Funeral services were conducted in Marquand Chapel at 11:30 this morning. Dr. Patton read from the Presbyterian ritual appropriate prayers and Paul's triumphant resurrection chapter. The chapel was filled with undergraduates and members of the Faculty. The body of Hay, which was borne by six of his classmates, was accompanied to the station by the whole college and many of the Faculty, and the whole procession waited with bared heads till the train left at 12:10. The body was taken to the home of James R. Hay, the young man's father, at Nutley, N. J., where the funeral will be held on Wednesday at Grace Church. The young man's mother is critically ill in a Philadelphia hospital and she will not be told of her bereavement for some time.

The mother of Augur, whose body still lies in the college infirmary, was notified to-day of the death of her son. She is in San Antonio, Texas. Her husband is in the Philippines. Mrs. Augur wired the college authorities this afternoon, directing that the body of her son be embalmed and placed in a hermetically sealed casket till she can reach the North.

Owing to the death of these two men it is very probable that the sophomore reception t othe senior class which was to have been held Tuesday night of Commencement week will be cancelled or else turned over to one of the other classes.

Creston Clarke Loses Furniture.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., May 21.—Through the breaking of the whiffletree, two horses, pulling a wagonload of valuable bric-à-brac and furniture belonging to Creston Clarke, the actor, became frightened and dashed down a sixty-foot embankment opposite the Water Gap to-day. F. G. Hurst, a driver for the Fairview Hotel, is seriously hurt. The contents were to have been placed in the Summer cottage of Mr. Clarke, near the Fairview. The actor's losses will amount to several thousand dollars.

For Sick Headache Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. H. J. Wells, Nashville, Tenn., says: "It acts like a charm in all cases of sick headache and nervous debility."—Adv.

SET-BACK FOR THE NICARAGUA CANAL

Senate Defeats Motion to Take Up Bill by a Vote of 21 to 28.

Administration's Efforts to Postpone Will Doubtless Defer Action Until Next Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The bill to authorize the construction of an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus by the Nicaragua route, which was passed by the House of Representatives by a very large majority, and which Senator Morgan was confident would be approved also by the Senate, met to-day with the set-back in the Senate that has been looked for as soon as it should come to a vote. On the motion to take it up, as unfinished business, made just before adjournment, twenty-one Senators voted yea and 28 voted nay. The division was not strictly on party lines, seven Republicans voting in the affirmative and three Democrats voting in the negative.

Action on the motion was not expected until to-morrow. Earlier in the day Mr. Morgan called up and secured the passage of his resolution of inquiry to ascertain what companies have been formed to obstruct the purpose of the United States to construct a canal, and whether the incorporation in New Jersey of a Pan-American Canal Company will not affect the friendly relations existing between France and the United States, if it attempts to do what it was designed to do. That resolution met with no opposition, and it was for a short time assumed that Mr. Morgan might have concluded to be satisfied with that record and to wait until next session to insist upon a vote on the Canal bill.

The unfinished business was the Philippines resolution. It was entitled to be called up at 2 o'clock. But Senator Spooner, who has that resolution in charge, was absent, and Senator Lodge, for him, asked that the Post Office Appropriation bill be considered. He also announced that to-morrow at 2 o'clock he would ask to have the Philippine question called up. Some time ago Senator Morgan gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask to have the Nicaragua Canal bill taken up. He repeated this announcement, and Mr. Lodge said that he would ask for a vote on the order of business. That gave notice of a conflict between the Philippines resolution and the Canal bill. The impression was that not until to-morrow would the conflict come on.

Mr. Morgan was determined to have the matter decided at the very earliest moment. The Post Office Appropriation bill was passed soon after 5. As soon as it was out of the way Mr. Morgan renewed his motion that the Nicaragua Canal bill be taken up. There was not a full attendance of Senators, but there was more than a quorum, and the opponents of the Canal bill went to a vote confidently.

The motion was defeated as follows:

YEAS—21.	NAYS—28.
Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Allison, (Rep., Ga.)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)
Bard, (Rep., Cal.)	Caffery, (Dem., La.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Carter, (Rep., Mon.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)
Culberson, (Dem., Tex.)	Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)
Foster, (Rep., Wash.)	Gear, (Rep., Iowa.)
Harris, (Pop., Kan.)	Hanna, (Rep., Ohio.)
Hawley, (Rep., Tex.)	Jamborough, (Rep., N. D.)
Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho.)	Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)
Kyle, (Ind., S. D.)	Kean, (Rep., N. J.)
McBride, (Rep., Ore.)	Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)
Mason, (Rep., Ill.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Money, (Dem., Miss.)	McComas, (Rep., Md.)
Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)	Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.)
Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)	Platt, (Rep., N. Y.)
Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.)	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)
Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)	Ross, (Rep., Vt.)
	Scott, (Rep., W. Va.)
	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)
	Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)
	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)

Senator Morgan is not likely to renew his motion to-morrow, but if he does the vote of to-day will be repeated. The Philippines resolution will become the unfinished business, subject to be set aside for appropriation bills and other business that must be attended to, and the Nicaraguan Canal bill will take its place on the calendar to be considered next session, if the Senate then desires to pass it.

The negative vote represented all sorts of opposition. All Senators who doubt the commercial usefulness of the Nicaraguan Canal, all who favor other routes than Nicaragua, and all who consider it improper or unwise to pass a Canal bill, while the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is in the Senate, joined to put off its passage. The influence of the Administration was all against the bill that had been put through the House by an immense majority.

DECATUR AND EVANSVILLE SALE.

Stockholder Files Objections Charging Trust Companies with Sharp Dealing.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 21.—Emerson Chamberlain, a stockholder of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad Company, has filed objections in the United States Circuit Court to the approval of the sale of the road, which was sold at Lincoln, May 10, under the court decree.

Mr. Chamberlain states that the court had no jurisdiction to order the road sold. He also says that the sale to John E. Borne, for $100,000, shows a design entered into with the Colonial Trust Company of New York for the purpose of securing a majority of the second mortgage bonds, whereby, through the connivance and active assistance of the Central Trust Company, as trustee of the first mortgage bonds, the Reorganization Committee diverted the company's earnings and stopped payment of the interest in order to bring about and perpetuate a default in the first mortgage bonds.

Automatic Couplers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 21.—All the larger railroad systems operating out of Chicago have begun to serve notice on connecting lines that after Aug. 1 they will refuse to accept cars that are not equipped with automatic couplers according to law. It is estimated that ninety per cent of the railroad rolling stock of the United States is now equipped with the automatic couplers.

Railroad Taxes in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Taxes levied against the railroads of Cook County form one-twenty-fourth of the entire tax levy of the county for the year 1899. The forty-six main roads were taxed a total of $1,110,-752.27, against a total valuation of $18,410,-108. These figures are shown in the report of County Clerk Philip Knopf sent to State Auditor McCullough.

Senator McEnery to Succeed Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—In joint caucus of the Louisiana House and Senate today, Senator S. D. McEnery was nominated to succeed himself in the United States Senate, and ex-Gov. Murphy J. Foster was nominated to succeed Senator Caffery. Every legislator was present at the caucus, something never before known in the history of the State. The nomination was unanimous. Ex-Gov. Foster expressed himself as opposed to expansion. He said he was not carried away with the silver idea, but as a party measure would vote for it.

Suburban Homes, Fast Trains, Low Rates.
Send a 1-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, May 22, for folder, or apply to New York Central ticket agents.—Adv.

Opening of Poland Spring House May 31.
Circulars Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH ABLAZE.

Firemen Save the Old Barclay Street Structure from Destruction.

A fire early this morning in the basement of St. Peter's Church, Barclay and Church Streets, one of the oldest Roman Catholic organizations in the city, damaged the building to the extent of $2,500, prompt work by the firemen saving the rest of the building. An improperly insulated electric wire connected with the organ was the cause of the fire.

A citizen passing through Church Street shortly after 12 o'clock noticed smoke and flame issuing from one of the side windows of the church. He promptly notified Policeman Keogh of the Church Street Station, who turned in an alarm. When the firemen arrived they found the whole lower portion of the building filled with smoke. After some difficulty, they succeeded in getting to the fire, which was near the basement door leading to the corner and in the ceiling between the Sunday school room in the basement and the main part of the church on the floor above. The fire itself was quickly gotten under control, and the principal loss was caused by the ripping out of the ceiling.

St. Peter's Academy, which adjoins the church building, was occupied by thirteen sisters. Several children and servants were also in the building. They made ready to vacate the building, but were not called upon to do so.

As the engines passed the Cosmopolitan Hotel on their way to the fire a number of firemen attached to Rainbow Fire Company No. 1 of Reading, Penn., heard them passing. With true instinct they hastily turned out and went to the fire, which they were permitted to witness from inside the fire lines, the New York firemen giving them a practical demonstration of how quickly they could put out a blaze.

Father McGean, the pastor of the church, is out of the city at present. The present church was erected in 1836. The interior is spacious and contains a fine marble altar. The first church, a brick building, 48 feet wide and 81 feet long, was erected in 1786, and torn down the year the present church was erected. Besides its use as a Sunday school, entertainments and meetings were held in the basement, while on Sunday the Syrians held their services there.

BROKE UP IRISH CONVENTION.

Scotchman's Unexpected Presence Filled Hibernians with Consternation.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 21.—The State Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was broken up to-day by the entrance into the Council Chamber of Janitor William Young, a very little Scotchman, who procured the password from several introduced members.

The latter visited a near-by saloon and when they returned to the chamber shouted the password to the doorkeeper. Young stood near. It sounded to him like "Follow the dollar," so when the convention remained in the hall an hour over the time set for adjournment, he whispered "Follow the dollar" to the doorkeeper, who at once let him in.

He hurried to the President's desk before the delegates, who were voting, recognized him as an intruder. There was a rush at him. Chairs were upset. Men shook their fists in his face.

"Where did you get the password?" yelled the President.

"Your delegates bawled it from the housetops. I came in to get you to adjourn. You only rented the hall till 5 o'clock," replied Young, quietly.

Two big men grabbed his arms and escorted him to the door. So great was the uproar that business could not be resumed and the President adjourned the session.

The doorkeeper said he could not tell the difference between an Irishman and a Scotchman.

COL. WICKHAM HOFFMAN DEAD.

Distinguished Officer and Diplomat Passed Away at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 21.—Col. Wickham Hoffman, a distinguished officer of the civil war and a diplomat of long experience, died at his Summer home here to-day of paralysis, which attacked him yesterday. He had been in poor health for a long time. The body will be taken to Washington to-morrow and interred at Arlington Cemetery.

He is survived by his wife and one son, Francis Burrall Hoffman of New York. His wife was with him when he died. His son and daughter-in-law arrived to-night.

Col. Wickham Hoffman was born in this city in 1821. He was the son of Murray Hoffman, Vice Chancellor and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, and of Frances Burrall, daughter of Jonathan Burrall, an officer in the Revolutionary Army, and later first cashier of the Bank of America.

Col. Hoffman was a lawyer by profession and was graduated from Harvard University with the class of '41. He served all through the civil war and was wounded at Port Hudson. In June, 1866, he resigned his commission and was appointed Assistant Secretary of Legation at the Court of Versailles. He was subsequently promoted to First Secretary of the Legation, a post which he held for nine years. During the Franco-Prussian war and the Commune he was indefatigable in assisting Minister Washburn to protect German subjects in the capital, as well as Americans, and took a conspicuous part in the work of relief.

He resigned this Secretaryship in 1882 to accept under President Arthur the appointment of Minister Resident and Consul General to Denmark. This post he filled until 1884, when he retired to private life. Since his retirement he had lived in Washington.

In 1884 Col. Hoffman married Elizabeth Baylies, daughter of Edmund Baylies of Massachusetts, and granddaughter of Elijah Baylies, an officer in the Continental Army and an aide-de-camp to Washington.

SOLVES DIVORCE PROBLEM.

Owing to Difficulty as to the Children, Court Suggests Husband Become Wife's "Star" Boarder.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 21.—Judge Pfleger's ruling to-day in the case of Joseph Hoenschemeyer vs. Mary Hoenschemeyer, his wife, was unique, and at the same time solves a knotty problem. Joseph is a Court Street grocer. His wife left him, taking the children, and he now seeks separation. He asserted that he could not and would not live without the children, and Mrs. Hoenschemeyer positively refuses to live with him. As he must support the little ones he cannot be deprived of their society, hence the Court suggested:

"Let Mrs. Hoenschemeyer take her husband to board with her and charge him enough to keep the family."

The proposition to change the status of husband to that of "star" boarder was taken under consideration by Hoenschemeyer.

If not accepted, Mrs. Hoenschemeyer will keep the two boys until school vacation, when their father may have them until the next school term. Their daughter shall remain with her mother.

Hoenschemeyer has a right to call on his children at reasonable times. Both testified that they quarreled from five to twelve times every day.

Convicted of Selling Domestic Porter for Guinness's Stout.

In Part II. of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, Peter, alias Myles R. Ward, of 10 Meeker Avenue, Brooklyn, was convicted of selling a domestic brewing of porter as the genuine Guinness's Dublin Stout. Strenuous efforts are now being made all over the United States by the Guinness Company to prevent the public from being victimized by unscrupulous dealers.—Adv.

Opening of Poland Spring House May 31.
Circulars Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

DEATH IN ST. LOUIS STRIKE

One Killed and Several Wounded in Attack on Cars.

INNOCENT BYSTANDERS SHOT

Mob of Women Sympathizers Chase Women Passengers and Pelt Them with Sticks and Stones.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 21.—One boy was killed and three men and a girl were wounded to-day as a result of the strike. Martin Zika, who was killed, was eighteen years of age. He was struck in the left breast by a bullet fired from a street car. Two of the wounded are: Clarence E. Mullen, a motorman, and Minnie Krueger, a girl, eighteen years of age. Neither of these is seriously hurt. Two rioters, seen to fall during a fight at Thirteenth and Herbert Streets, between a mob of 250 men and the police, were carried away by friends, and it is not known how badly they fared.

Zika was shot, late in the afternoon, while standing in the door of his home, in Geyer Avenue. A mob of several hundred men had surrounded a car of the Tower Grove line and were threatening the conductor and motorman. A few stones had been thrown, when a shot was fired from the car, the bullet striking Zika full in the breast. He died within a few minutes. Conductor Owen Farley and Motorman Drake were arrested by the police, pending an investigation.

At the police station to-night, Conductor Farley admitted firing the shot which killed Zika. He fired, he said, at a man who was preparing to throw a stone at him.

The riot was lively while it lasted, fully 100 shots being fired, and, as the streets were crowded with people, it is remarkable that the number of injured was so small.

Four cars of the Bell Fountain line were running close together, and when the first one turned the corner at Thirteenth and Herbert Streets it plunged into the crowd. No stop was made, and the car was free of the mob before any damage could be done. But the mob was ready for the second car. Stones were rained upon it and several shots fired at the conductor and motorman. The four police officers on the car at once returned the fire, and the crew of the first car, hearing the shots, reversed and ran back to reinforce their comrades.

Two other cars, each carrying four officers, were close behind, Police Captain Joyce being on the third car. For nearly a minute a rapid fire went on from both sides and then, led by Capt. Joyce, the police made a rush on the mob, which broke and scattered in all directions. Officers who took part in the scrimmage declared that fully half a dozen members of the mob had been shot down. The best information is that only two were shot by the police.

Minnie Krueger ran into a yard for safety when the fight began, and a bullet striking an iron fence near which she was standing glanced off and hit her in the left thigh. The wound was little more than a scratch.

The passengers on the cars made wild scrambles for the open air when the trouble began. Among them were three women, and the women sympathizers with the strikers, who were present in large numbers at once attacked them. They showered them with abuse, pelted them with stones and sticks, and made them run for their lives.

For several squares the chase was kept up, the three women finally leaving the street and running across some vacant lots, still hotly pursued by the crowd of women behind, who succeeded every now and then in striking one of the fugitives with a stick or stone. The crowd was not distanced until the three women had been raced fully a third of a mile. The police had their hands full at the time in dealing with the mob at the corner, and were not able to afford any protection.

There was a riot at Twelfth Street and Chateau Avenue late in the afternoon, when a Tower Grove car reached the corner. A large crowd blocked the track, so that the car could not move. Nearly a hundred men climbed on top of an iron foundry building and rained a shower of stones on the car. A riot call was sent in, and Detectives Hageman, Finan, and Policeman Flanagan were sent to the scene.

Hageman arrested a man for throwing a rock at the car. It angered the crowd, and seven men assaulted Hageman, who had a hard time in beating them off. After he had knocked down three of them they let him alone. There were other arrests, and other small riots occurred.

NOVEL COPYRIGHT SUIT.

New York Artist Sues Because Reproductions of His Work, Owned by the Government, Are Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 21.—In the Circuit Court of the United States to-day Judge Lowell heard the bill in equity of Frederick Dielman vs. the R. H. White Company. Mr. Dielman is a prominent artist, residing in New York.

The decision of the court is eagerly awaited, for it is a test case, in which the interests of many well-known American artists are involved. No issue of fact is presented, but certain novel questions of law are raised. The defendant is called to answer the charge of infringement of copyright on account of the sale of photographs made from Mr. Dielman's copyrighted mural decoration, entitled "Law." The photographs were taken from the Mosaic panel in the Congressional Library with the knowledge that the same was copyrighted and with the permission of the United States officials.

The question at issue is whether the Government, because it purchased the painting from Mr. Dielman, purchased also the rights of reproduction. The fact was brought out that while a large proportion of the art works in the Congressional Library are marked "copyrighted," no attempt ever has been made by the Government officials to prevent visitors from making copies of them. Cameras are allowed to be taken into the building, while canes, umbrellas, packages, and other things must be checked on entrance to the building.

MAY FAVOR WAR VETERANS.

Railroads to Consider a Proposition to Give Them Permanent Half Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 21.—The general passenger agents of the roads operating west from Chicago will meet here Thursday to consider a proposition that will affect war veterans. It is intended to give the ex-warriors half the regular rates charged by railroads. The proposition is one of the broadest that officers of railway companies have been called upon to consider.

If the railroads of the country were to sell tickets permanently to war vetrans at one-half of the rate to the public, it would cause many of the old soldiers who now stay at home on account of the railway charges to make journeys. It would promote also more frequent gatherings of veterans, which would mean more revenue to the transportation companies.

"I think it would be a nice compliment to the old soldiers to establish permanent half fare rates for their benefit," said a railroad officer. "There is just as much reason in it as there is in the rule that allows clergymen to travel at half rates, and in many cases there would be more equity in it."

There is a vast difference in the quality of Champagne, but amid all the various brands, there is but one best, and that, by the universal verdict of the best judges, is POMMERY. This favorite wine is made only from the first pressings of the most carefully selected grapes.—Adv.

Opening of Poland Spring House May 31.
Circulars Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

TAX RATE MAY BE HIGHER

No Reduction, President Feitner Says, Over Last Year's.

Effect of Davis School Law and Franchise Tax Law Upon Expenditures and Revenue.

It is the opinion of President Feitner and his associates on the Board of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the tax rate this year will be fully as large, if not larger, than that of last year, when it was, in the borough of Manhattan, $2.48 per $100 of valuation.

Some time ago President Feitner expressed the opinion that, in view of the increase in assessments on real property because of improvements and natural increment in value, the tax rate this year would be from 6 to 10 points below last year's rate. Yesterday, however, he amended his figures considerably, and explained the change by saying that the demands of the Davis School law, estimated at from $3,500,000 to $7,000,000, would so increase the amount of money to be raised by taxation that the rate would of necessity remain at, if it did not exceed, last year's figure.

"Taking the lowest estimate of this increase in expenditure," Mr. Feitner said, "the reduction which I had expected would be wiped out entirely. Then the operation of the Special Franchise Tax law, about which there is so much uncertainty, is another element which will have a tendency to keep the rate up. I am inclined to believe that the personal taxes on corporations, which come under the provisions of the law, will be greatly reduced, and thus the city will lose a great part of its revenue.

"Under the general tax law personal taxes of corporations are derived largely from assessment on the capital stock, after the assessed valuation of their real estate has been deducted. Under the new law the term 'real estate' applied to corporations, covers not only the land, but also the structures, pipes, rails, &c., upon, above, and under it, and the value of the right to operate them through public streets. This extension of the term, of course, increases the value of the real estate of corporations, and when this is subtracted from the capital stock of many of them, I fear that we will find that the personal tax has been wiped out and that any increment that may come to the amount raised upon realty will not make good this loss."

CENSURE FIRE OFFICIALS.

Manufacturers' Association Take Brooklyn Chiefs to Task.

Deputy Chief Dale and other officials of the Fire Department in Brooklyn were rather severely arraigned last night at a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, held at the rooms of the organization at 198 Montague Street. The censure was in connection with the big fire at Chapman's Docks, at Newtown Creek and Grant Street, on the night of April 14 last.

It had been charged by members of the firm of C. H. Reynolds & Son, whose coal pockets on Newtown Creek were burned, that the incompetency and inefficiency shown in the management of the fire by the department was largely responsible for the destruction of their property. These charges were laid before the Manufacturers' Association at its meeting in April, and a committee of the organization was appointed to pursue an investigation. This committee, composed of John J. Williams, Chairman; Francis H. Stillman, Silas Tuttle, and Arthur G. Stone, submitted its report at the meeting last night.

Summarized, this report held Deputy Chief Dale, Battalion Chief Dobson, and other officials of the Fire Department guilty of incompetency and inefficiency. It was also intimated that Chief Dale was inaccurate in statements made by him relative to the fire. In the opinion of the committee, it was due to an error of judgment that the alarm sent out from the Reynolds coal pockets was retained by the telegraph operator at headquarters, and an error of judgment also manifested itself in keeping an engine on the north side of the creek, where it was not needed, instead of sending it to the south side to protect property in danger there. In the opinion of the committee, a fourth alarm, or a special call, ought to have been sent out to bring engines to the south side of the creek.

Deputy Chief Dobson is quoted as testifying before the committee that if engines had been sent for by a fourth alarm, the fire could have been prevented from spreading to the Reynolds coal pockets. He is quoted as adding, "We never protect property that is not on fire."

The report continues; "Even if the charter of the city had not in express terms declared it to be the duty of the Chief of the department to prevent as well as extinguish fires, it would seem to your committee that this duty would naturally suggest itself to the officers in charge at the scene of the fire."

The committee's report was adopted. A resolution was also adopted that the testimony taken by the committee in its investigation, with its report, be sent to Mayor Van Wyck, Fire Commissioner Scannell, and Deputy Fire Commissioner Tully.

WILL NOMINATE BRYAN.

W. D. Oldham Selected to Present Nebraskan's Name at Kansas City.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 21.—William D. Oldham, Deputy Attorney General of Nebraska, will make the speech nominating W. J. Bryan for the Presidency at the Democratic National Convention. Mr. Oldham is a Missourian, an orator, and will in all probability be the fusion nominee for Attorney General. His selection to make the nominating speech was decided upon to-day at a meeting of the Nebraska delegation to the convention at which Mr. Bryan was present.

The conference was behind closed doors, and a programme of action at Kansas City was outlined so far as it could be. The Vice Presidency, it was announced, was not touched upon. Mr. Bryan will not attend the convention.

Mississippi's First Strike Injunction.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 21.—The strike of the mill hands at Moss Point, Miss., has taken a new turn. To-day Attorneys Denny and Wood, representing the mills, sued out a writ of injunction in the Chancery Court of Jackson County to restrain the strikers from interfering with the mill hands who show a desire to work.

This is the first time in the history of Mississippi that an injunction has been resorted to as a means of relief and protection from strikers. As the Moss Point strikers appear determined and the sawmill owners say they will not relent, interesting developments are looked for. The Sheriff is swearing in additional deputies.

John Clark Ridpath Improving.

John Clark Ridpath, the historian, who has been a patient at the Presbyterian Hospital since April 28, was reported last night to be improving. Mr. Ridpath is suffering from congestion of the kidneys, and not from typhoid fever, as has been reported. The physicians think he may recover.

Go to O'Neill's for Women's Straw Hats.
Great sale of Dress Shapes and Banded Sailors now going on. They offer the greatest value in New York. 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

LIGHTNING HITS LIGHTHOUSE.

Electrical Mechanism in Sandy Hook's Main Beacon Wrecked.

During a thunderstorm yesterday afternoon the main lighthouse on Sandy Hook, which is one of the oldest lights on the coast, having been built by the British, was struck by lightning and its electrical mechanism rendered useless.

The bolt came in the north window of the lantern tower, striking the electric transformer, burning out fuses and wires, and then ran along an obsolete wire leading to the ground. In its passage it set fire to some oil stored in an outhouse at the foot of the tower, but this fire was quickly extinguished by Keeper Jewell and Assistant Keeper Thomas. No damage was done to the stonework of the tower.

The lenses and lantern of the light were uninjured, and were lighted last night with oil, which will be used until the electric apparatus is repaired, which will be in a few days. The damage is about $250.

QUAY RENEWS THE FIGHT.

Ex-Senator Says He Is a Candidate for Re-election, and Is in to the Finish.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Ex-Senator Matthew Stanley Quay has announced himself as a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. Mr. Quay arrived here late last night and departed early this morning for Avalon Beach, where he will be the guest of State Senator Becker for a few days. The question was pointedly asked Mr. Quay to-day as to what are his intentions in the matter of the election of a United States Senator. To this he replied:

"I am a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed myself, and I expect to be elected by the next General Assembly."

"It is your intention, then, to make a fight before the next Legislature?"

"It certainly is my intention to do just that. I am in the fight to the finish, and, what is more to the point, I anticipate winning against those who would seek to accomplish my defeat."

"What are your plans concerning the Republican National Committee? Will you seek re-election to that body?"

"I know of no reason why I should not go back to the National Committee as the member from Pennsylvania. I have told no one that I would not accept a re-election."

"Are you entirely satisfied with the situation in the State so far as it may affect the make-up of the next Legislature?"

"I see no reason for alarm. Beyond that I do not care to disouss the subject."

EVANS HAS NOT RESIGNED.

Pension Commissioner Says He Will Serve Out His Term.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Pension Commissioner Evans has had a hard day of it with inquiring reporters. One who did not inquire sent out the dispatch from this city that the Commissioner had placed his resignation in the hands of the President, and that he had insisted that it should be accepted before the meeting of the Philadelphia convention.

"There is not a scintilla of truth in it," said the Commissioner. "I not only have not resigned, but I do not propose to resign. I shall serve my term as Commissioner of Pensions. According to reports I have resigned at least once a month during the past two years. There is no prospect of the abandonment of my official duties. There is no friction anywhere. I am just working along, endeavoring to do my duty."

HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

Government's Voluminous Record Will Be Completed This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Under the arrangement made in December, 1898, by Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, to accelerate the completion of the records of the War of the Rebellion, so much progress has been made that the last volume of the voluminous history will be in the hands of the librarians and private persons entitled to receive it before the year is out. So far as the work of the compilers is concerned, that is all done, except the making of the consolidated index. The printer has all the copy in hand, and Vol. V., Series 3 has just been issued, being serial volume 126 of the collection.

Gen. Ainsworth, who has the work in charge in the Record and Pension Office of the War Department, has turned out a larger number of volumes in the last fiscal year than has been issued in any other fiscal year. When the change was made in 1898, it was believed that the work could not be finished in four years. In less than two years all the copy has been put in the hands of the printer, and nothing remains to be supplied except the consolidated index, which is to be put in one volume instead of two, as first contemplated.

Criticism has been made of the introduction in Volume I. of Series 3, supposed to contain correspondence between November, 1860, and April, 1865, of a letter written in November, 1859. Reference to that letter shows that it was concerning the distribution to arsenals, by Secretary of War Floyd, of arms afterward found to be very convenient to sacessionists, and forms a very interesting chapter of history.

ENGLISH NOBLEMAN A CONVICT?

Sent to Prison in Ohio Under the Name of John O'Grady.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 21.—John O'Grady, who was found guilty of larceny and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, was searched prior to being sent to prison, and a letter was found on him addressed to Sir Ralph Vermilye, Grafton, N. D. It is believed his real name is Vermilye, and that he is an English nobleman.

The letter was mailed from Vienna, Austria, and was signed Herbert C. Pervis, 17 Southampton Street, London. It spoke of a remittance of £250 that had been sent the prisoner, and there was mention of rents having been collected.

O'Grady, or Vermilye, told the Sheriff that he had an estate in Van Diemen's Land.

Chicago's Drainage Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 21.—For the first time since the drainage canal was opened the city officials, sanitary trustees, and Federal authorities are in a fair way to come to an agreement in regard to the control of the Chicago River and harbor, both as to navigation and as to dumping dredgings in the lake. Commissioner of Public Works McGann to-day returned from Washington with the information that the Government will approve rules and regulations for the control of the river that may be recommended by an engineering commission representative of all interests concerned. A commission was appointed and will formulate a code of rules and regulations.

Played With Matches; May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 21.—It is feared that Willie, the four-year-old son of Contractor Joseph A. Whelan, will die, the result of being burned while playing with matches at his home yesterday. The whole upper portion of his body was badly blistered and his long curly hair was burned off. Mrs. Whelan's hands and arms were badly burned while trying to extinguish the flames.

Opening of Poland Spring House May 31.
Circulars Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

THE BOER DELEGATES FAIL IN WASHINGTON

State Department Announces that United States Will Not Interfere.

ENVOYS CALLED ON MR. HAY

Latter Told Them the President Had Already Done All He Was Able to Do in the Interests of Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The State Department has met the issue raised by the coming to Washington of the Boer delegation by declining to interfere on behalf of the South African republics in the present struggle. In view of this announcement all questions as to the character of the recognition to be extended to the delegates and the sufficiency of their credentials dropped at once into the background. It was, after all, of little moment whether or not the Boers were received as diplomatic agents or Ministers, so long as they were powerless to promote the prime object of their mission—

neither the President nor the people of the United States could regard with favor."

The decision and promptness of the Secretary's reply have furnished a surprise to the capital. It was assumed that the State Department would wait for some time before returning an answer to the Boer envoys, and so general was this expectation that at the very time when Secretary Hay was making his reply to the Boers, evening newspapers were going to press with the statement that nothing more than the acceptance of the Boers' credentials would be accomplished at this conference. It was freely and confidently predicted that Mr. Hay would avail himself of the usual privilege of waiting "a reasonable time" before rendering his decision, and that this "reasonable time" would be several days at least. The Secretary's firm and immediate reply was therefore a matter of surprise to everybody.

THE DELEGATES IMPASSIVE.

Under the prevailing impression that the interview would be short and formal, Lord Pauncefote called at the State Department a full hour after the Boers' arrival. He was surprised to find that they were still there, and was obliged to wait for some time for their departure. Presently the envoys came out, without a sign of disappointment or any other emotion on their impassive faces. There were rumors of a dramatic scene, in which the envoys pleaded their cause with the desperation of men clinging to a last straw, and called to their aid all the resources of eloquence and argument, but the envoys themselves looked as if they had been discussing the weather with a casual acquaintance, and wore no trace of the disappointment of men whose last hope was gone.

The proposition of the Boers was that the United States should intervene in the interest of peace and use its influence to that end with the British Government. It has already been made plain that the use of the word "intervention" by the United States does not bear the obnoxious significance hitherto attached to it. In March the United States sent to London a request for "intervention" made by the South African republics, and the explanation given later was that "good offices" and not hostile intervention was meant. It is understood that this was the significance attached to the word this afternoon, particularly as the Boer request seems to have been practically the same as that made through Consul Hay. This is further corroborated by the fact that Mr. Hay, in his reply to the envoys, referred to the former message to Great Britain as a tender of "good offices," though in terms it was a proposition to intervene.

The envoys do not permit themselves to be discouraged by Secretary Hay's reply. They intend to exhaust every resource before giving up. Through Mr. Wessels, the Secretary of the deputation, they announced to-night that they regarded the interview with Secretary Hay as merely preliminary to the real work of the campaign. It had made no change, they said, in their arrangements or in the duration of their stay.

"You do not consider your work ended, then, by Mr. Hay's statement that the United States can do nothing more?" was asked.

"No," said Mr. Wessels, "we consider that it is only begun. We can say nothing about our plan of campaign, but you may say that we are not discouraged."

TO SEE THE PRESIDENT TO-DAY.

The delegates will be received by the President at the White House at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Their visit to the Executive Mansion was arranged for them by Secretary Hay during their call at the State Department this afternoon. The call, it is understood, will be entirely unofficial in character, as the envoys have not yet presented to the officials here their credentials. Nor do they state positively just when these credentials are to be laid before the Government.

Some embarrassment has been caused to the envoys by the action taken in the public meeting at the Opera House last night in asking for subscriptions for the widows and orphans of the Boers. While not making any comment on the incident themselves, the delegates' friends say that in a measure it probably puts in the background the real object for which they have come to this country. They understand the spirit in which the suggestions for aid were made, but were not consulted beforehand in regard to the matter.

SENATE PRIVILEGES REFUSED.

Allen's Resolution to Admit Boer Delegates Tabled by Vote of 36 to 21.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Senate to-day, by a vote of 36 to 21, tabled the resolution offered Saturday by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) extending to the Boer delegates the privileges of the floor of the Senate. The debate preceding this action was interesting.

Mr. Allen, in support of his resolution, maintained that it was the universal practice of the Senate to extend to such visitors the courtesies of the Senate, and cited the recognition of John Stewart Parnell years ago, and the more recent recognition of Lord Herschell and members of the Joint High Commission from Canada.

These Commissioners, he said, desire to lay before the American people the facts concerning the present war. They are not here seeking anything but the friendly offices of this Government and that natural sympathy which they have a right, Mr. Allen thought, to expect from a people so devoted to the cause of liberty as the Americans are.

Mr. Davis, (Minn.,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, opposed the resolution.

"This resolution," said he, "recognizes these gentlemen by name as the Commissioners of the South African Governments. That recognition by the Constitution is confided exclusively to the President of the United States. There is not a foreign Ambassador or Minister to this Government who is entitled to admission to the floor of the Senate."

"Did we not last year admit to the floor of the Senate," inquired Mr. Tillman, "the foreign members of the Joint High Commission?"

Mr. Davis replied that the Canadian Commissioners had been admitted to the floor of the Senate.

"But," said he, "there was no such question then pending between Great Britain and the United States as that which has brought these gentlemen here to state their cause to the Government and to the American people. It is not plain to me that the United States Senate should make haste to admit them, as Commissioners, to the courtesies of the Senate, when such courtesies are not extended to Ambassadors or Ministers of any foreign country."

"The Senator from Minnesota," replied Mr. Allen, "is entirely mistaken as to the scope of the resolution. It does recite the names of the delegates, and says they are Commissioners, but it does not bind the Senate or the Government to recognize them in their official capacity."

Mr. Mason, in supporting the resolution, said that while the President had the power to recognize and receive diplomatic representatives of foreign Governments, it was within the power of the Senate alone to determine who should be admitted to its floor.

Mr. Teller said we had already recognized the South African republics, and had sent diplomatic representatives to them.

Mr. Davis said he did not know that anybody ever had denied the South African republics were independent countries.

"But that is not the question," said he. "It is a fact that neither of these States has ever before attempted to send diplomatic representatives to the United States. It also is a fact that the United States has never sent diplomatic representatives to them."

EFFECT OF THE RESOLUTION.

"It has sent Consuls," interjected Mr. Tillman.

"That is just the mistake the Senator makes," replied Mr. Davis. "A Consul is not a diplomatic officer. The situation is just this: The South African republics, for the first time, have sent Commissioners who are diplomatic representatives to the United States. They ask to enter into international relations with us of a certain nature and for certain action by this Government. Before any consideration of this matter can be entered into by the Senate these gentlemen must be received by the President in that capacity in which they are accredited to the Government of the United States.

"It is no part of the functions of either branch of Congress to attempt to decide, one way or the other, on the diplomatic character of such agents or whether they shall be received as such or not. That is purely an executive function."

After reading the resolution to show that it recognized the delegates as Commissioners, Mr. Davis said:

"Without attempting to disparage the efforts of these gentlemen, without attempting to detract from the sympathy that may be expressed for them, I feel bound to say that they have proceeded in a manner entirely irregular and premature. Before they have been received by the President they have appeared in public meetings and have stated the object of their mission and that they desire to gain the sympathy and good offices of this Government and seek to create public opinion to influence the action of the Government."

Mr. Davis said he did not intend to bring into this question the merits of the war between Great Britain and the South African States, and cut off debate by moving to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was then agreed to as follows:

YEAS.	
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Ross, (Rep., Vt.)
Baker, (Rep., Kan.)	Scott, (Rep., West Va.)
Bard, (Rep., Cal.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyo.)	Stewart, (Sil., Nev.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—30.
Foster, (Rep., Wash.)	
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	NAYS.
Gear, (Rep., Iowa.)	Allen, (Pop., Neb.)
Hanna, (Rep., Ohio.)	Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Berry, (Dem., Ark.)
Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)	Butler, (Pop., N. C.)
Kean, (Rep., N. J.)	Caffery, (Dem., La.)
Kyle, (Ind., S. D.)	Clay, (Dem., Ga.)
Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)	Cockrell, (Dem., Nev.)
Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)	Daniel, (Dem., Va.)
McBride, (Rep., Ore.)	Harris, (Pop., Kan.)
McComas, (Rep., Md.)	Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho.)
McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)	Jones, (Pop., Ark.)
Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)	Kenney, (Dem., Del.)
Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)	Mason, (Rep., Ill.)
Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)	Money, (Dem., Mass.)
Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)	Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.)
Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)	Rawlins, (Dem., Utah.)
Platt, (Rep., Conn.)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)
Platt, (Rep., N. Y.)	Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)
Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
	Wellington, (Rep., Md.) —21.

TILLMAN REOPENS THE SUBJECT.

Notwithstanding the Boer resolution had been disposed of by this vote, and the Senate had passed to another order of business, Mr. Tillman announced that he proposed to speak on the Boer question. He recalled in sarcastic vein the reception of Kossuth, not only by the Senate and by the people of the United States, but also by the people of Great Britain. He had some newspaper clippings read upon this point, and then declared the voting down of the resolution was "a cowardly truckling to British influence."

"No man," said Mr. Hoar, "has a more hearty admiration for the Boer republics or a greater sympathy for their gallant fight than I have. It is the best fighting done on this planet since Thermopylae, and no fighting has been done in a holier cause. But this is a diplomatic mission. Under our Constitution and custom the function of recognizing and receiving diplomatic agents belongs primarily to the President. If we admit to the floor of the Senate these gentlemen in their official capacity we are extending to them recognition by the Senate as representatives of a Government not recognized by the President."

"Does not the Senator believe," inquired Mr. Tillman, "that it is the hpynotizing influence which has brought on our war of conquest, the disgraceful attitude which we occupy in the eyes of the world and paralyzed the honest American love of freedom and of patriotism?"

"I am bound to say," replied Mr. Hoar, "that I think the attitude of the country with reference to the people of the Philippines has throttled and stifled the expression of sympathy which ought to go out to the Boer republics."

SYMPATHY FOR BOER ENVOYS.

A Democrat Considers Their Introduction Here by Unimportant Men, Unfortunate and Distressing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—There has been a good deal of sympathy expressed to-day for the Boer envoys by persons who saw and heard them last night at the Grand Opera House reception. Not all of it is of the sort provoked by the speakers, who were chosen to represent the American people in welcoming the envoys to the Capitol of the Nation. The three envoys, in their bearing and speech, struck all who saw and heard them, as simple and sincere in their professions. They were easily the most impressive persons on the crowded stage.

"To me," said a Democrat who sat in the orchestra and watched the entire proceeding with a feeling that it was doubly pathetic, "it seemed a most unfortunate and distressing thing. It was altogether unfortunate that these Boers, coming to this land complete strangers, prepared to ask the Government to do an impossible thing, should have fallen into the hands at the very landing place of a lot of men who have neither following nor influence. Their first business, as prudent men, was to keep away from the public, and from politicians, until they had paid their respects to the Department of State, and possibly to the President.

"See what happened, stating what happened plainly. The meeting was called to order by an unimportant man who has been conspicuous as an opponent of the President just because he has not approved of his execution of the pension laws. The President of the meeting was Mr. Sulzer, a Bryan Democrat who has described the Administration scurrilously and who is ridiculed by his own party as a freaky candidate for Vice President with Bryan. Then Senator Wellington, who disapproves of the Administration, twisted the tail of the British lion until the large crowd of Irishmen present howled again and again with delight. After him came W. Bourke Cockran, who is out of influence with all parties, and who chafed the Irishmen present by praising the noble Anglo-Saxon who is always right at bottom and bound to assert himself in the end. That may be true whether the Irishmen in the meeting enjoyed it or not, but it only contributed to make up the sort of introduction of the Boers to our authorities that they would better have done without.

"In Washington, as I presume elsewhere, it has seemed that these earnest Boer visitors have been taken up by the opponents of the Administration to be used as a campaign issue, and there is no doubt that the Administration will to some extent be embarrassed by the issue. Before November, however, an issue so foreign will be dead to us in the nature of things, and I do not expect to see a Democrat elected simply because a few erratic Democrats and discredited Republicans take up the Boer cause and parade as opponents of the Administration in the hope of thus electing Col. Bryan."

BOSTON AND THE ENVOYS.

Mayor Hart Vetoes Aldermanic Order to Set Aside Money for Their Welcome.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 21.—Mayor Hart surprised the Board of Aldermen to-day by returning to it, with his veto, the order recently passed by the board and Common Council appropriating an indefinite sum for paying the cost of entertaining the Boer peace envoys, from the incidental expenses appropriation. In sending in this veto he submitted an opinion from the Corporation Counsel, who held that an order of such nature is not binding upon the city.

The Aldermen failed to pass the order over the Mayor's veto, there not being a two-thirds vote of the board in favor of so doing. The vote was: Yea, 8; nay, 5. This kills the order, which passed the Council almost unanimously.

LONDON COMMENT FAVORABLE.

Papers Pleased with Attitude Taken by Washington Authorities.

LONDON, May 22.—The reply of the Washington Government to the Boer peace envoys satisfies Great Britain and corresponds to the predictions made here. The Standard says:

"It is the only correct, indeed the only possible, line for the Washington authorities to take; for they know perfectly well that America has not a shred of concern in this African quarrel, which we intend to dispose of ourselves without assistance from any outside parties whatever. The last diplomatic hope of the Boers has been defeated by the answer of the United States."

The Times says:

"Meanwhile the moral effect of what has happened during the last three months is clearly visible both in South Africa and out of it. The silence of the Continental papers tells the same story in another way. The failure of the Boer envoys to produce a serious impression in the United States even during a Presidential campaign is complete. The United States Senate rejected a proposal to admit them; and, moreover, Mr. Hay assured them that, while the President desires peace, he is bound to adhere to the policy of impartial neutrality.

"It is obvious that any compliance with the Boer petition would be inconsistent with that policy, especially after Lord Salisbury's explicit declaration that this country does not intend to admit of the interference or mediation of any other power in South Africa."

New Church on Alexander Avenue.

William N. Robertson, as President of the Board of Trustees of the Alexander Avenue Baptist Church, filed plans yesterday for a brick church and parsonage, to be erected at the southeast corner of Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, from plans by Architects Ward & Davis. The church will cover a plot 75 by 87 feet in size, and the parsonage one 18 by 47 feet. The buildings will cost $55,000.

BRITISH MAY BE NEAR VAAL RIVER

Cavalry Reported Forty Miles South of Johannesburg.

HOW MAFEKING WAS SAVED

Col. Mahon's Flying Column Raced North with the Boers.

Baden-Powell Is Made a Major General as Soon as the War Office Obtains Official News of the Relief.

LONDON, May 22.—British horsemen, according to a dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, are now close to the Vaal River, within forty miles of Johannesburg.

The migration from Pretoria has begun. Women and children are being sent in trains to Machadadorp, on the way to Lydenburg. Trains are arriving at Lorenzo Marques filled with passengers, among whom are many Germans, bound for Europe.

Some details of Col. Mahon's Mafeking relief expedition are now coming through from wayside points. It was one long rush to Mafeking. C. E. Hands, The Daily Mail's correspondent, mentioned in Lord Roberts's dispatch to the War Office as dangerously wounded in the fight in the bush on May 13, sent his last message from Vryburg on May 9, by runner to Kimberley. He says:

"The flying mounted column secretly and swiftly organized by Gen. Hunter started from Barkly and arrived here to-night, covering 130 miles in five days. It is a grand force of mounted men—Imperial Light Horse from Ladysmith, the Kimberley Mounted Corps, with Royal Horse Artillery and pompoms, and a selected body of infantry from the Fusilier Brigade. A special equipment of light-springed mule transport completes this splendid force.

"The force so equipped was enabled to move with such rapidity that, although this is a difficult country, requiring vigilant scouting, the Boers were surprised. The column moved parallel with the enemy's positions on the Vaal, at Rooi-Pan and Fourteen Streams, actually getting behind them without firing a shot. So close were we on Sunday and Monday that Gen. Hunter's balloon was visible and his bombardment heard.

"The route taken was between the Vaal and the Hart Rivers, then along the right bank of the Dry Hart to a point abreast of Taungs, and thence to Pudimoe, Roodepoort and Vryburg."

A correspondent with Gen. Hunter telegraphs at follows from Fourteen Streams:

"Col. Mahon's relieving column left Barkly West under secret orders on May 4. The Boers marched on the right flank of the British, and a strange race followed, Mahon pressing toward Mafeking with the utmost speed consistent with keeping the force in condition, and the Boers hurrying parallel in an effort to pass him and to throw themselves across his path.

"The Boers succeeded, Mahon then turned west during the night. The Boers followed, overtook and attacked him in the bush, but were beaten off."

Then, as Lord Roberts wired, Col. Mahon and Col. Plumer united forces at Jammasibi on May 15, and Mafeking was relieved three days later under conditions not yet known here. A correspondent of The Daily Express says:

"Gen. Hunter devised and guided the relief, which was daringly executed by Col. Mahon." The latter served in the Dongola and Nile expeditions with Lord Kitchener.

The last message from Col. Mahon's column before the relief was dated at Majanamabili, May 11. It says:

"The column left Vryburg yesterday, did nineteen miles, and outspanned at 2 A. M. No fires were allowed. We started at dawn to-day and trekked here."

The railway head for the British main expedition will, it is expected, be at Kroonstad to-day, (Tuesday.) The congestion of traffic at Smaldeel delays Lord Roberts's advance; but his cavalry continue active through a wide radius.

The infantry in the east of the Free State advance steadily. Gen. Colville and Gen. Rundle shift their headquarters each second day. The Boers are retreating northward from Harrismith. Raiding and sniping are degreasing.

Lord Roberts is advised that little resistance need be expected south of Klip Riversburg, near Johannesburg, where the natives are digging trenches, but the position, according to a correspondent, can be turned. The same authority thinks it improbable that there will be any desperate defense south of Pretoria, and that even the capital of the South African Republic is likely to be evacuated. The orders from the War Office directing six more siege trains to go out, however, indicate preparations in expectancy of a siege.

The following dispatch was received from Lord Roberts last evening at the War Office. It was dated Kroonstad, May 21:

"The following is from Hunter:

"'Mafeking is relieved. Mahon entered it May 18.'

Earlier in the day Lord Roberts reported as follows:

"Hunter is pushing up the railway with supplies for the Mafeking garrison, and is arranging a hospital train for the conveyance of the sick and wounded to Kimberley.

"Methuen has left Hoopstad to co-operate with this force."

The following from Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, was received at 1:30 P. M. yesterday. It was the first official intimation that Mafeking had been relieved:

"Barton telegraphs from Taungs that Mafeking was relieved May 17. The relieving column was a composite force under Col. Mahon of about 2,300 men."

With belated enthusiasm the War Office hoisted its flag on receipt of this telegram and the crowd cheered.

A few minutes afterward the War Office announced that the Queen had approved Col. Baden-Powell's promotion to the rank of Major General.

This promotion will, it is generally expected, be followed by further honors, probably an important command, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant General. Baden-Powell only obtained his Colonelcy in 1897, and he now goes ahead of a long list of seniors.

MAFEKING'S LAST FIGHT.

LONDON, May 22.—The War Office yesterday received the following dispatch, dated Kroonstad, May 21, from Lord Roberts:

"Mahon (Col. B. T. Mahon) reports having joined Plumer at Jamaisda May 15. He was followed by a Boer commando from Maritsani Siding, and turned westward to avoid it. May 18 he was attacked in the thick bush, losing five men killed, two missing, and twenty-four wounded, including a Daily Mail correspondent, (Hands,) dangerously. The Boers lost more than Mahon in killed and wounded."

"Another report has been received from Baden-Powell, dated May 13, giving important news:

"'Before dawn May 13 a storming party 250 strong, personally led by Eloff, rushed the pickets and reached the Staat and protectorate camp from the westward, along the Molopo Valley, a strong musketry demonstration being made at the same time along the eastern front of our position. Our western posts closed in and stopped the Boer supports following, thus cutting off Eloff's retreat, while the town defenses stopped his further advance. His force got divided in the darkness and a strong party was placed between them, completely surrounding them. Fighting continued all day long.

"'Soon after nightfall the two parties surrendered, and another was driven out of the Staat under a heavy fire. Ten dead and 19 wounded of the enemy were left behind, and 108 prisoners were taken, including Eloff and nine officers. Seventeen Frenchmen and many Germans were among the prisoners. Our losses were six men killed and two officers and nine men wounded.'"

This fight is described in more detail in a dispatch from Mafeking as follows:

"Eloff to-day fell into one of the various traps that have been left open for months. At 4 A. M. the enemy, who has been much strengthened during the last few days, feinted an attack on the easern side of the town, while a large force which during the night had crept along the river, guided by native rebels who had chosen the craftiest detours, managed to enter the Baralong location. This they burned and the huts of the natives were blazing fiercely for a distance of nearly a mile.

"Then, finding that they were unopposed, the Boers yelled 'Come out you skulkers. To-day we take Mafeking. Suddenly a Boer cried, 'Run. Here are the Rooineks.' Nearly all fled.

"Capt. Marsh opened fire from the fort on each side, cutting off and repulsing the main body of the Dutch, but driving the vanguard of about 150 into the native location which had been burned.

"The enemy broke into two parties, one being penned in the stone cattle kraal, and the other hemmed in a hollow behind a kopje inside the outer defenses. They had no water, and but little food.

"Meanwhile a strong party, estimated at 500, ran round the native location and reached the camp close to the railway. There they surprised, and, after sharp fighting, captured Lieut. Col. Hore, Capt. Singleton, and Veterinary Surgeon Dunlop Smith, who, for a time, were penned with forty Boers in the offices of the British South African Protectorate. This position was covered by our forts.

"The Boers were called upon to surrender, but they refused, and the fighting was resumed for some hours. The Boers lost heavily. Finally two parties of the enemy surrendered, one party escaping. The casualties are not yet fully known. The Boers lost about 150, but our casualties were under twenty. Angus Hamilton, correspondent of The Times, is missing."

FINAL DAYS OF THE SIEGE.

LONDON, May 22.—Lady Sarah Wilson, in a dispatch from Mafeking, dated May 11, gives the following description of the final days of the siege:

"As we near the end of the siege conditions in this little town are perhaps becoming more cheerful. The rainy season is apparently over. The weather is splendid, and consequently the fever epedemic is diminishing. Rations are still small, but it is wonderful how little one needs for existence, and the new food—bravyn, from horse and ox hides—is a great success.

"This food, the inventor of which has received a five-pound bonus from the Government, is the equivalent of six weeks' additional provisions. The natives prefer it to any other. So that the siege has taught them a new food."

NO PEACE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, May 21.—No message from President Krüger, direct or indirect, has recently been received by Lord Salisbury or by any department of the British Government, nor, it may be added, is any communication from him dealing with the question of the cessation of hostilities expected in the immediate future. The proximity of peace, according to the Government point of view, will remain a matter of military progress. How soon the latter may bring about the former is still too unpostitious a question for serious forecast on the part of any high Government official.

The consensus of opinion at the Government offices is that the Boer delegates will exhaust every effort in the United States before President Krüger sues directly, though Lord Salisbury himself does not believe the delegates will accomplish much in America.

A dispatch from Lorenzo Marques says: "The defense works at Johannesburg are progressing rapidly.

"Six guns brought from the front have been placed in a fort, while schanzes and trenches intersect Katzrand, near Klip Riversberg, behind the race course."

Still More British Reinforcements.

LONDON, May 22.—The War Office announces that eleven vessels will leave home ports for South Africa in the next thirty days, with 3,860 officers and men and 2,385 horses.

Casualties Among Correspondents.

LONDON, May 22.—Twenty-one war correspondents have been killed or have died of disease in the course of the war. In this respect The Daily Mail has been particularly unfortunate, ten of its representatives having been put out of service by death or illness.

Guards Reviewed by the Queen.

LONDON, May 21.—The Queen, at Windsor, to-day, reviewed a detachment of the Guards which is proceeding to South Africa. Her Majesty addressed the troops, wishing them success and expressing the hope that she would see them all back at no distant date.

More Artillery for South Africa.

LONDON, May 21.—Six siege trains have been ordered to be prepared at Aldershot for transportation to South Africa.

BOERS VIGOROUSLY DENOUNCED

Envoy Wolmarans Accused of Corruption at Church Club Debate.

The lecture room of the Church Club of the Diocese of Long Island, in the Brooklyn Bank Building, was crowded last night to hear a debate on the question whether or not the Boers were entitled to the sympathy of the United States in the war now being waged between the South African republics and Great Britain. The Rev. Francis H. Miller, pastor of St. Clement's Church, in East New York, presided.

Andrew Devine expressed the opinion that the Boers were entitled to the sympathy of the United States because as recognized republics they had a right to exist until some good reason was shown to the contrary, and because the Boers are a people of national character and should be allowed to work out their destinies under a national government of their own.

Thomas G. Shearman observed that there are three countries that are universally hated, England, Germany, and America, because they are the only countries that know how to colonize successfully, that care to deal decently with an inferior people, and that know what to make of an opportunity.

The Boers, he said, believe "that the earth is the Lord's and His saints', and that they are the saints." He denounced their selfish and avaricious. He accused Mr. Wolmarans, the Boer envoy now in the United States, of being a bribe taker, and declared that President Krueger and other prominent South Afrikanders were also corrupt.

Dr. Joseph H. Herts, the rabbi from Johannesburg, who was expelled from the Transvaal, followed Mr. Sherman, and described how the Uitlanders were oppressed by the Boers.

N. P. Hamilton, an Englishman, late of the Johannesburg Critic, delivered a short address that brought down the house. He said the Boers did deserve the sympathy of the United States. So did Gen. Buller when he was beating his head upon the Boer defenses at the Tugela River. So did the Cubans in their efforts to get the benefits of the United States postal system, and he had an idea that when Gen. Roberts finished with the Boers they would still need all the sympathy they could get. His paper, The Critic, had been charged with lèse majesté for commending President Kruger's economy, by which on a salary of $40,000 a year he had managed in nineteen years to save about $25,000,000. Mr. Hamilton said there was not an official in the Transvaal from President Kruger to the lowest policeman in Johannesburg who was above taking a bribe.

The meeting was strongly pro-British, and all references to the British Government were greeted with cheers.

TAMMANY TO CELEBRATE.

In spite of the fact that most of the prominent members of the Tammany Hall organization will be in Kansas City in attendance on the Democratic National Convention, the Tammany Society will hold this year, as usual, its celebration of the Fourth of July. The Council, or Board of Sachems, at their meeting last night took the preparatory steps for the celebration and appointed the usual committees to select the man who will deliver the "long and short talks," provide music and refreshments, and decorate the Wigwam.

After a brief meeting of the society, at which John F. Carroll, Randolph Guggenheimer, and Daniel F. McMahon were installed as Sachems, the Council met and elected its officers. As the rules prescribe that the incumbent of the office of Grand Sachem shall be ineligible for election, and there was a general desire to retain Thomas L. Feitner in that place, no election was held and thus Mr. Feitner holds on for another year. Adrian T. Kiernan was re-elected Scribe, Asa Bird Gardiner Father of the Council, and Thomas F. Smith Secretary.

WANT POBE AS WITNESS

Both Sides in Van Ness Case Seek Young Physician.

Aged Mr. Van Ness and Wife No. 3 Are to Live in This City.

Otto Pobe, M. D., the friend of Mrs. Cornelius Van Ness No. 3 in her girlhood days, is the most sought-after person just now of all those who are connected with the case of aged Mr. Van Ness. Dr. Pobe (he has that title by reason of his graduation from the Long Island Medical College) came to New York yesterday from his home at Port Jervis. He had a consultation with his brother Emil, an electrical engineer, who boards in West Fifty-fourth Street. Then he disappeared, and ever since those on both sides of the controversy caused by Mr. Van Ness's construction of his second wife's will have been looking for him.

Each side is anxious to secure Dr. Pobe as a witness in the proceedings in the Supreme Court, where will be decided the question whether or not the million-dollar estate of Mrs. Van Ness No. 2 can be used for the benefit of her husband and Mrs. Van Ness No. 3, who is just fifty-four years younger than her husband.

Dr. Pobe, who bears an excellent reputation among those with whom he lived in Brooklyn while studying medicine, and at his home at Port Jervis, does not want to appear in the present case any further than is necessary, he says.

Meanwhile, Cornelius Van Ness, the octogenerian, has arranged to give up his beautiful home at Cornwall, N. Y., where he has lived for nearly twenty-five years, and come to New York to live. He has purchased a house on the Boulevard Lafayette and in a short time will remove to the city. This arrangement was made very suddenly, and comes as an unexpected move on his part. The lawyers interested in the case in which he has been temporarily enjoined from using his second wife's fortune believed that he had other plans in view. In fact, it was understood that he would leave the State, taking with him all the securities left by his second wife, and thus put himself outside of the jurisdiction of the ccurt.

Mr. De Grove of De Grove & Riker, counsel for Mr. Frank D. Harmon, the guardian of the nieces of Mrs. Van Ness No. 2, said yesterday:

"We simply are looking after the estate left by the second Mrs. Van Ness. We do not want to see it dissipated by indiscreet acts. Mr. Van Ness has, of course, put himself in a position to be prosecuted by re-marrying in this State. His first wife is alive and living on Long Island. Although he took wife No. 3 to New Jersey for a second marriage ceremony, that does not help him.

"But, as I said before, we are only anxious to preserve the estate intact and keep it from being squandered."

During Christmas week while Mr. Van Ness was away from his home at Cornwall he was in this city. The register of the Hotel Vendome bears the names of "Cornelius Van Ness and daughter." The daughter was Miss Alice Wood, who was first married to Mr. Van Ness on Feb. 21 last. The two remained at the hotel several days, while Miss Wood was purchasing her trousseau.

As told in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday last, Mrs. Van Ness No. 2 was the wife of Albert H. Wright, who was interested in business with her father, Henry A. Burr, some thirty-five years ago. After meeting Van Ness Mrs. Wright became infatuated with him. She went to Connecticut and obtained what is now called an "Oklahoma divorce" from him and married Van Ness in the same State shortly afterwards. Circumstances arose later which caused her to believe that the legality of the divorce might be questioned and she paid the expenses of Mr. Wright while he went to Indiana and there obtained a divorce from her. She was then a second time married to Mr. Van Ness.

Nearly thirty years later Mr. Wright instituted legal proceedings against his former wife to recover certain property which he claimed belonged to him. The proceedings were cut short by his death. He was stricken with paralysis, and died in his office while consulting about his suit. His former wife, Mrs. Van Ness No. 2, died of the same disease at the Palatine Hotel, Newburg, two years ago.

REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETING.

Motion to Change Club's Title Defeated —Government Aid to Shipping.

By a vote of 49 to 12, and after a discussion which consumed nearly two hours, the Republican Club of the City of New York last night laid upon the table the proposition which has been before it for some time looking to a change of its name to the National Republican Club.

The sentiment in favor of the change was based largely upon the multiplicity of clubs bearing the name "Republican," with qualifications of greater or less importance, and upon the fact that the club's work is largely of a National rather than of a local, character. Speeches in favor of the change, voicing these sentiments, were made by Alexander V. Campbell and Frank Moss.

Job E. Hedges and John Proctor Clarke led the opposition, the former holding that the club needed a change of name less than it did a change of methods. He declared that there was great need of hard work and intelligent effort, and that with these much could be accomplished in the local field. Mr. Clarke took the position that the club could not afford, after its past record of accomplishments, to start anew under another title.

After the decision to lay the subject on the table was reached, a motion to appoint a committee of seven to solicit new members was carried.

On behalf of the Committee on National Affairs, Col. Charles H. Denison read a report on "Government Aid to American Shipping," which had been prepared by Alfred I. M. Bullowa. The report, which was adopted, recommended that Congress adopt measures to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States, to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports, and seamen for Government use when necessary.

THE ILLINOIS GOVERNORSHIP.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Judge Murray F. Tuley to-day formally declined to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois.

In a letter to Judge E. F. Dunne Judge Tuley alludes to his judicial record, so far not marked by candidacy for any executive or legislative office, and draws the conclusion that it would be inconsistent to depart from precedents he has established in his public career. He states that if he decided to be a candidate he would feel in honor bound to resign his seat on the bench and then sets forth his disinclination to step from his present position to engage in the busy whirl of active practical politics.

Judge Tuley startled the local Democrats by denouncing free silver as an issue in the coming National campaign.

CONFUSION IN MISSISSIPPI.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., May 21.—The situation so far as the Democracy of the State is concerned is steadily growing worse. To-day Chairman Miller of the Democratic State Executive Committee flatly refused to call that committee together for the purpose of reconsidering the order for primaries to select delegates to the Kansas City Convention and Presidential Electors. County Committees also met in several counties and either refused to obey the order altogether, or expressed their opposition to it in unmistakable language. Copiah County refused to be guided by the State Committee and called upon it to reconsider, while Chairman Woods of the Jackson County Democratic Executive Committee issued a call for the County Committee to meet at Scranton June 1. It is stated that the committee will repudiate the action of the Democratic State Executive Committee in calling the primary.

In an open letter to the Democracy of the State yesterday Major James K. Vardaman of Greenwood calls a conventions to take place at Jackson on June 5, delegates to which shall be selected by mass meetings previously held in the counties.

Major Vardaman bases his call on the fact that "the State Executive Committee has evidently determined to stand by its unwarranted action."

Thus it will be seen that a solution of the difficulty is about as far off as ever.

Saratoga Arondack Water

Saratoga Arondack Water is now served Down Town at No. 5 Astor House Block, Broadway, in an elegant New Drinking Parlor just opened at a rental cost of $5,000 per year. Fresh from the Springs every day; full of the vivacity of its natural carbonation. All you wish to drink for five cents.

NATURAL MINERAL WATER COMPANY.

New Drinking Parlor at the Astor House

MILK PRODUCERS AROUSED

Farmers Say Dealers, the Press, and Public Wrong Them.

AUTHORIZE OFFICIAL DEFENSE

The Five States Association as Yet Has Made No Contract with Dairy Product Company.

It was said yesterday that the report that the New York Dairy Product Company had made a five years' contract with the Five States Milk Producers' Association to take all the milk that the members of the latter could produce was not well founded. No written agreement, at least, had been entered into, it was said.

This statement was strengthened by the visit yesterday to this city of the Executive Committee of the Five States Milk Producers' Association, the members of which held a consultation with their counsel, James L. Bennett, and complained that the farmers had been shamefully treated by the press and public. They authorized the drafting of a statement on their part.

Two of the members of the Executive Committee, Ira S. Snell and F. B. Aiken, themselves made verbal statements which covered the material in the official statement. They say that the farmers have not met with fair treatment at the hands of the milk dealers, but the latter on their part say that the strict laws of supply and demand have brought things to the pass complained of, and that it is the farmers themselves who undersell each other in the market on account of the surplus.

The committeemen said that the farmers did not want to raise the price of milk, but simply to get a fair share of what the dealer made; to stop deceitful practices, and keep the milk clean and pure. The demand for milk in this city has doubled within the past ten years, but the price has steadily declined to the produced, they said, until prior to a year ago, when the present movement among the farmers began. Although the price paid to the farmer had dropped to 1¾ cents per quart, the dealers sold it at from 5 to 10 cents per quart. The cost of transportation is about ¾ cent per quart. This, added to the price paid to the farmer, makes it to the dealer 2½ cents net.

In regard to the Consolidated Milk Exchange whose members consist of thirteen dealers and two farmers, the committeemen said that its action has been so arbitrary that many times the farmers have not known what was to be paid them until they received their checks. Nor, it was asserted, has the Exchange been governed in its prices by the cost of production, or the value of the milk for the purposes of manufacture into butter and cheese. Further, the statement says, the Exchange actually proceeded to acquire the title to creameries where milk might otherwise be disposed of by the farmers that they might be absolutely at their mercy.

The statement continues that while the farm values have depreciated the assessment list upon the lands upon which milk is produced approximates $30,000,000, and the value of the cows and implements used in the production of the milk exceeds the sum of $7,000,000, while the value of the properties of the dealers, including horses, wagons, cans, and milk stations, and all other implements, is less than $4,000,000.

The farmers charge that many of the dealers adulterate, skim, and dilute the milk, and thus increase the quantity of the fluid for which they have paid so little, and in which they make, as alleged, such enormous profits. It is these wrongs, the farmers say, which have driven them to organize the Five States Milk Producers' Association, which the dealers have called a trust.

In reply to a question as to why the members of the Five States Milk Producers' Association did not turn in all their products to the New York Dairy Product Company, with which it had been reported the Five States Association had made a contract for five years, Lawyer Bennett said that the contract had not been made. The association had negotiated with various parties, and Manager Graves of the company was willing to make arrangements to pay the farmers 2 cents per quart net, and by a system of delivery by the company's own wagons expected to make money without raising the price to consumers. The association still stood ready, he said, to make a contract for the exclusive sale of milk to any persons who would guarantee its members a certain price for their product.

The milk dealers have been making a combined defensive fight against the New York Dairy Product Company ever since it began operations nearly two weeks ago. They have held daily meetings at 12 St. Mark's Place, where every dealer reports what surplus he has or what is his short

THE "PLAGUE" COFFEE HAS BEEN CONSUMED

Part of the Cargo of the Taylor Secretly Sent to Chicago.

MORE OF IT WAS SOLD HERE

20,000 Bags Said to Have Been Distributed by Arbuckle Brothers—Chicago Inquiry to be Begun.

CHICAGO, May 21.—In regard to a statement made by President Murphy of the Board of Health of New York, that the cargo of coffee brought from the bubonic plague infected port of Santos, Brazil, by the steamship Taylor last Autumn was secretly sent to Chicago, where it was consumed, The Record to-day prints the following:

"W. F. McLaughlin, Chicago, importer and roaster of coffee, owned and received 7,500 bags of the cargo which was supposed to be infected. His mills in this city are kept going chiefly with coffee from Brazil, and most of it, like the quarantined consignment of last November, comes green to be roasted and packed in his mill. He said:

"'The ship J. W. Taylor, from the port of Santos, Brazil, arrived off New York in November. The New York health officials promptly quarantined the vessel because one passenger had died and two had some suspicious malady. It was never fully determined whether the sailors were suffering from bubonic plague, yellow fever, or some other disease, but the cargo of about 40,000 bags of coffee was unloaded on to lighters, while the sailors went into quarantine and the ship was fumigated.

"'Arbuckle Brothers got 20,000 bags of the cargo directly into their mills in New York, where it was roasted and distributed like any other coffee. Our consignment and that for other roasters could not be roasted there for the reason that we had no roasters in New York.

"'Therefore, by direction of the health authorities it was placed on lighters and left exposed to the sun and air of New York Harbor for about eight or nine weeks. The bags were turned over every day, until finally the health officers passed on it and it was shipped to us. Our 7,500 bags were roasted as soon as we got them, and before the middle of last January that coffee was all packed and sold. It has been drunk by this time, I guess. Roasting destroys all germ life and makes the berry healthy and clean.'

"Health Commissioner A. R. Reynolds announced last night that he would thoroughly investigate the matter, and would shake things up all along the line if he found that the city had been imposed on and was subjected to danger. He said:

"'I mean to ask the Health Department of New York why it allowed a shipload of infection to be dumped upon Chicago without saying a word to me about it. Mr. McLaughlin is also to be asked to tell why he slipped the coffee in here. I heard of the vessel at the time it arrived, but I received the impression that every grain of the coffee was to be burned. If I find the case to be as now stated I will take steps that will convince these people that we are not to be so imposed on a second time.

"'The New York Health Department has always been considered careful and reliable. If it is at fault I hardly think the head officials are informed of the facts. I cannot believe that they would willingly and knowingly subject millions of people to a plague.

"'I will begin to search for the details to-morrow.'"

STATEMENT BY DR. DOTY.

Regarding the interview with President Murphy of the Board of Health, in which he said that a cargo of coffee brought here last Fall by the steamer Taylor was infected with bubonic plague germs and was nevertheless consumed, Health Officer Doty said yesterady:

"I do not wish to discuss Mr. Murphy's statements. I think, however, that it is ridiculous to resuscitate the Taylor affair. The cargo of coffee was thoroughly inspected, every requirement of State and Federal law being complied with. When the Health Department of New York City refused to let the coffee pass through the city, it was taken to Weehawken, and the New Jersey authorities allowed it to go by that way to Chicago. In so doing they were perfectly justified."

A telegram was sent yesterday by Dr. Doty to Health Commissioner Reynolds of Chicago, stating the sender's view of the matter.

ARBUCKLES WILL NOT TALK.

William A. Jamison of Arbuckle Brothers was asked last night at the Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn, whether it was true that they had ground up 20,000 bags of the Taylor coffee at their New York mills. Mr. Jamison declined to answer, saying that this matter was five or six months old, and did not interest them any longer.

"But some of the coffee was consigned to you, was it not?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. Jamison, "some of it was consigned to us."

"Mr. McLaughlin of Chicago says that it has all been ground up and drunk by this time," said the reporter.

"Well, I hope so," was Mr. Jamison's reply.

At the time that the agitation was at its height in November the Arbuckles were generally mentioned as the consignees of the largest part of the cargoes of the different vessels from Santos.

ORDERED TO SHOOT THE RATS.

Coffee May Leave the Corsica, but Every Rat Is to be Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—The coffee ship Corsica has come up from the quarantine station, where she had been for fifteen days under the Board of Health's regulations. She is now anchored midstream, not far from Jackson Street, with a Board of Health officer aboard to see that the rules are carried out in the unloading of the coffee cargo, which was begun this morning. Men in skiffs are stationed all around the ship with guns for the purpose of shooting rats should any make their appearance or attempt to swim toward either shore.

The danger of the plague, it is said, lies in the rats. The coffee after it has been fumigated is free from danger, but the rats must all be killed. It was through a rat that the plague was introduced into Honolulu.

BLAMES NORTHERN PORTS.

Door Through Which Diseases Enter New Orleans, Says Dr. Souchon.

Dr. E. Souchon, President of the State Board of Health of Louisiana, was quoted by The New Orleans Picayune last week as having made various accusations against the quarantine officials of this and other Northern cities. He said, according to the reported interview, that New Orleans had "had many instances of the admission of infectious diseases through Northern ports," and declared that the health regulations of his own city were so well enforced that its inhabitants need fear only such pestilences as might arrive "by the back door."

The attention of Dr. A. H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, was yesterday called to these criticisms.

"It is useless to go into a lengthy discussion of the matter," he replied, "but I will say that we do everything it is possible for us to do in order to prevent disease from coming into the harbor.

"Probably Dr. Souchon looks at things from a different point of view and does not understand our systems thoroughly. His recent visit here was, as far as I could see, a very pleasant one, and he gave no intimation that he intended to criticise us so severely on his return home."

PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Quarantine Officer Kinyoun in Charge of Restrictive Measures.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The Federal authorities at Washington have instructed Dr. Kinyoun, quarantine officer at this port, to take charge of measures to suppress the bubonic plague which the local Board of Health has declared exists here.

What action Dr. Kinyoun will take has not yet been announced. The action of the Washington officials is thought to be due not to the seriousness of the situation, but to the inability of the San Francisco authorities to compel the Chinese and Japanese to take precautionary measures against the spread of the plague if it still exists here. The embargo on the departure of Chinese from the city unless they can show certificates of innoculation is still in force.

Business in Chinatown is almost at a standstill. The merchants have closed their stores, and the Chinese remain within doors. The Chinese insist that the plague does not exist among them, and that there is no necessity for innoculation. They will not submit to it, and it will have to be done by force, if at all.

WANT IMMIGRATION CHECKED.

Labor Organizations Discuss the Matter —Contract Law Evasion.

A meeting of the combined committee of the central labor organizations of Manhattan and Brooklyn was held last night in the University Settlement Building, Eldridge and Rivington Streets, to discuss undesirable immigration. Delegate John S. Henry presided, and Assistant Commissioner of Immigration Edward F. McSweeney gave the committee the benefit of his views.

A resolution was offered calling upon Congress to investigate the question of surplus immigration and its effects upon wages and prosperity, and recommending the passage of an amendment to the Contract Labor Law that will exclude actors, professional singers, musicians, and all others engaged in theatrical performances coming here under contract. It also favored the passage of a bill to prohibit the immigration of Japanese laborers. This resolution was laid over until the next meeting.

Assistant Commissioner McSweeney said that wages have been highest when immigration was highest.

"You cannot," he went on, "prove that immigration has reduced the wages in any trade. I do not believe we have any more right to keep these aliens out now than we had thirty or forty years ago, but I do believe that there are certain elements which if allowed to come in will break down our moral and social fabric.

"A source of great evil, and there is absolutely no law by which we can stop it, is the action of firms who need 1,000 men or so, in procuring them through agencies in the immigration centres of Europe. These men are taught to answer the questions of the immigration officials in a manner that makes it impossible to prove that they are contract laborers."

The meeting adjourned until next Monday night.

AN OCTOGENARIAN SUICIDE.

Was a Quaint Character, Well Known to Old New Yorkers.

Mrs. Anastasia O'Connor, eighty years old, who for thirty-four years conducted a book and news stand in front of the Astor House, committed suicide yesterday by taking paris green. She was a quaint character, well known to New Yorkers who frequented the down-town district twenty years ago.

She was a pensioner, and only yesterday drew her quarterly allowance of $36 from the Government. With a part of it she paid the premium on a life insurance policy which she carried, and almost immediately thereafter took the fatal dose at her home, 24 City Hall Place. An ambulance was summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital, but the woman died before she could be removed.

Mrs. O'Connor would frequently summon a number of the younger tenants in the neighborhood about her and entertain them by telling of her past life, and especially of her presence at the coronation of Queen Victoria.

She retired from business in 1885.

ELECTRA'S SAILORS DISCHARGED.

Nine Men Sent from Mr. Gerry's Yacht for Breach of Discipline.

Nine members of the crew of Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry's steam yacht Electra, which lies at present off Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, were discharged and put ashore yesterday for violating the rigorous rules for the observance of Sunday aboard the yacht. The offenses charged against the men are said to have been card playing and boisterous conduct. All of the discharged men were common seamen.

Their removal from the yacht gave rise to rumors that a mutiny had broken out aboard; also that the yacht's crew had gone on a strike.

POLICEMAN TYNAN STABBED.

"Humpty Jackson," a Well-Known Character, Inflicts Wounds.

Probationary Policeman William J. Tynan of the East Fifth Street Station, was stabbed last night five times by Thomas Jackson, alias "Humpty Jackson," a well-known character. Tynan was patrolling First Avenue in company with Patrolman Baxter for the purpose of identifying Jackson should the latter, who is accused of stealing a gold watch and chain, appear in his usual haunts. They saw him standing on the corner, and a struggle ensued.

The policemen overcame Jackson, but not until he had succeeded in stabbing Tynan. It is not yet known how badly the patrolman is injured.

Says He Saw Instructor White Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Superintendent of Police Quirk to-day stated that Henry Ivony, a colored laborer, has confessed that he was with the murderer of Roy Wilson White, the young law instructor of the University of Pennsylvania, who was killed on the street late Saturday night. Ivory denied striking the fatal blows, but, according to Superintendent Quirk, he stood near by while his companion made the attack. Superintendent Quirk refused to make public the details of Ivory's confession until the other man should be arrested.

Unitarian Anniversary in Boston.

BOSTON, May 21.—The gathering of Unitarians in this city to-day for the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the formation of the American Unitarian Association was marked by a number of interesting and largely attended meetings, those of the Ministerial Union at King's Chapel in the morning, the Temperance Workers in the same edifice in the afternoon, and the Women's Alliance at the First Church and again in King's Chapel in the evening. Visitors from England, Hungary, India, and Japan spoke at nearly all the meetings, and their remarks proved to be the attractive feature of the day.

Money for Improvement of Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 21.—Under the Fuller law of 1898, to encourage rural districts to raise their road tax in money, spend it on highways, and abolish the old "working out" road tax system by the farmers, State Controller Morgan has drawn his warrants for the grand total of $53,897, which is divided among fifteen counties, Westchester being the greatest, $13,886. New York State pays 25 per cent. of the cost of the improvements.

Prisoner Tries to Hang Himself.

Michael Rice, twenty-four years old, of 227 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, who was locked up yesterday in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station on a charge of petty larceny, attempted to commit suicide last night by hanging himself with his suspenders. Sergt. McCullagh sent him to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his sanity.

A. J. Auchterlonie Dies Suddenly.

A. J Auchterlonie, a Scotchman, about sixty years old, of 243 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Newark, was taken ill in front of 318 Broadway last evening, and sent to Hudson Street Hospital. He died last night. He was a novelty manufacturer at 540 Pearl Street, and was on his way home when stricken. Heart trouble is believed to have caused his death.

Total Abstainer Dies at 90.

DOVER, Del., May 21.—Thomas Muncey, aged ninety years, died to-day at his home, in Little Creek. He never saw a railroad train, never smoked or chewed tobacco, and never drank liquor. A widow, eight children, twenty-five grandchildren, seventeen great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild survive him.

QUEENS WANTS REVISION

Residents Urge Grievances Before Charter Commission.

SAY THAT TAXES ARE HIGHER

The Borough System Declared to be a Failure—Power Over Tax Assessments Demanded.

Residents of the Borough of Queens appeared before the Charter Revision Commission last night in the Town Hall in Jamaica and stated how in their opinion, the present charter of the city has failed to meet the requirements of their borough, and suggested amendments which they thought should be made to the instrument.

The various speakers agreed that taxes were higher than before consolidation and were a unit in asking that the number of employes now on the city payroll be reduced. Chairman George L. Rives presided and outlined the purpose of the hearing.

John W. Weed, on behalf of a number of citizens of the former town of Flushing, told the Commissioners that the borough system, so far as Queens was concerned, had been a failure. He believed that the charter should be so amended that the officials of the borough should have some authority over the raising of money for taxation.

"These officials should be given some power or the offices should be abolished," he said; "and there should be more latitude given to the voters of this borough in the matter of the selection of these officers. At present they are appointed by the central Government. In my opinion there should be a separate tax rate to raise money for purely local improvements, and this money should be expended under the direction of borough officials.

"If we are to have a borough system, we should have one which will be of some benefit, and not one simply in name, as it now is. We want a system which will place the whole question of local improvements in the hands of borough officials."

SPEAKS FOR CITIZENS.

William H. Wyckoff, of the Jamaica Citizens' Association said:

"I think you will find that it is the general opinion of the residents of the Borough of Queens that they have been neglected; that no attention has been paid to their needs, and that the Mayor should have the absolute power of appointment, without regard to the Municipal Assembly or any other body. I recognize the necessity for central control of the Police, Fire, Health, and Educational Departments, but I think, and you will find that this is the general sentiment of the citizens of this borough, that we should be permitted to administer our own local affairs. We are willing to pay for our own improvements, and we do not ask for any assistance from any other part of the city. As it is now, we do not know where or whom to go to when we want anything done.

"We should have a local office where we can pay our taxes. There should also be a great reduction in the number of city employes. We pay more now for government than we did before consolidation, and we are not getting any better government. Our taxes are higher now than before we became a part of the City of New York."

POWER OF LOCAL BOARDS.

County Judge Harrison S. Moore said that the local Boards of Improvements should have more than the advisory power which they have at present; that these boards are useless unless they have the power to do something.

"There should be a uniform tax rate throughout the city," said he. "This principle should be kept inviolate, as without it you would destroy the unity of the city, leaving a number of boroughs, each looking after itself and with no interest in the city at large. The President of the borough should be a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The members of the board, coming mostly from Manhattan and Brooklyn, are ignorant of the needs of this borough. I believe that the school system, with the recent legislation, is in pretty good condition, but I do think there should be State supervision over the schools."

Ex-Police Justice L. N. Manley believed that the term of the Mayor should be shortened to two years, and said that the men who framed the present charter had probably fixed the term at four years in order to avoid frequent elections. The Mayor, he thought, should be eligible for re-election for one term.

"We should also have one small legislative body," he said. "Experience has taught us that the present plan is a failure.

"The tendency of the time is toward municipal ownership and I think the city should own and operate its lighting plant as well as its water works. The borough system should be modified, if not abolished."

Justice John Fleming of the Court of Special Sessions, in reply to a question from Chairman Rives as to his opinion as to the wisdom of having the charter prescribe the penalties for minor offenses, said that he did not think it should. Speaking generally of the results of consolidation, he said that he thought the framers of the present charter had builded pretty well, and that much of the fault which had been found was the result of the inactivity of the citizens themselves.

IN BEHALF OF SCHOOLS.

Borough Superintendent of Schools Stevens urged that the Department of Education be granted more power than is conferred upon it by the present charter. He thought that the department should be permitted to look after the work which he considered properly belonged to it, such as renting places for school purposes, whenever necessary, for the accommodation of children deprived of school facilities by reason of fire or some other unforeseen event.

George Moore, a member of the School Board, advocated an increase in the number of members of the Board of Education, and also said Queens needed more Associate Superintendents. He expressed himself as being opposed to the Davis law.

Ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason asked that the commission give a hearing in Long Island City. He was a member of the commission which framed the present charter and gave the Commissioners the following advice:

"Give the Mayor all the authority you can. Give him the power of appointment and the power of removal throughout his entire term. The Mayor is held responsible by the people, and if he does not do right they will remove him.

"If Mayor Van Wyck had the power he would turn out seven-eighths of the fellows now in office. He has the power of removal for only the first few months of his term, and they are all good then. Who wouldn't be good for a few months? When I was in office I had a power of removal, and I exercised it, too."

Mr. Gleason urged that there be but one branch of the Municipal Assembly. "I was opposed to consolidation," he said, "but I signed the bill because the people voted for it."

TO REDUCE CITY EMPLOYES.

At least one of the members of the commission is strongly in favor of some change in the charter which will reduce the number of employes of the City Government. In speaking of this matter last night to a TIMES reporter, this Commissioner, who requested that his name be not used, said:

"The hearing at Staten Island the other night proved that the citizens of Richmond, at least, are disgusted with consolidation, and would like to be divorced from the greater city. They complain that their taxes have greatly been increased, and that they receive no benefits from the additional money which they are required to pay.

"One of the chief evils of the present charter is the large number of subordinate officials employed by the City Government. They are in the receipt of good salaries, for which they render no return. These places should be abolished."

Indications are not lacking that there will be strong opposition to any attempt to abolish the borough system. It was said yesterday that if the Charter Commission recommends the abolishment of the borough system the fight will be carried into the Legislature next Winter.

The commission yesterday opened its offices on the fourth floor of the Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, where all communications should be addressed.

O'Neill's Tailor-made Suits
are noted for their style and workmanship. They have an unusual stock to pick from and the prices are very reasonable. 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
Baltimore, Md.

ICE TRUST OFFICIALS AT POLICE COURT BAR

Beginning of the Hearing on the Charge of Conspiracy.

PRESIDENT MORSE SUMMONED

Magistrate Foils His Attempt to Appear Through Counsel—Evidence of the Trust's Control.

Officials of the American Ice Company were summoned to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, where they appeared before Magistrate Zeller to answer to the charge of conspiracy made by William R. Hearst, proprietor of The New York Journal. Of the ten Directors charged with the violation of Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1899, only two were present when the case was called at 2:30 o'clock. These were First Vice-President John B. Schoonmaker and Edwin Campbell. Besides these there were present Supt. Charles Winch and Secretary Robert A. Scott of the Ice Company. President Charles W. Morse was represented by De Lancy Nicoll and John D. Lindsay. Henry R. Hoyt and William Rand, Jr., appeared for the other defendants, while B. F. Einstein and Clarence J. Shearn looked after the interests of the complainants.

As soon as the case was called the Magistrate asked for President Morse.

"I appear for Mr. Morse if your Honor please," said Mr. Nicoll, stepping up to the bar. "My client is not in court."

"Why not?" inquired the Court.

"In cases of summonses for a misdemeanor it is not necessary for the defendant to appear in court."

"Oh, yes, it is in this case," replied the Magistrate. "If testimony is adduced here to make out a prima facie case I shall hold the defendants for the Grand Jury."

MR. MORSE SUMMONED.

Mr. Nicoll then sent for Mr. Morse and the examination was taken up in the Magistrate's private chamber, which was jammed to the very doors with officers, lawyers, defendants, and reporters.

Mr. Shearn began by putting in evidence the Consolidated Ice Company's charter, granted in Maine, June 6, 1895; a similar instrument of the Knickerbocker Ice Company dated March, 1897; the articles of incorporation of the American Ice Company, dated March 11, 1899, and the annual statements of last year's operations of the two first named companies.

Mr. Nicoll objected to the introduction of each of the papers, but was promptly overruled in each case on the explanation of counsel that the exhibits would show that the officers and directors of the first named companies included the defendants.

Next were placed in evidence, despite Mr. Nicoll's objections, copies of the returns of the Consolidated and Knickerbocker Companies submitted Nov. 1, 1899, to the Secretary of State of Maine, showing that in the case of the first-named corporation the American Ice Company owned 29,337 shares of preferred stock of the 35,000 shares issued, and also 59,981 of the 65,000 shares of common issued. The returns of the Knickerbocker Company showed that of its 65,000 shares of common stock the American Ice Company owned 55,765, and also 37,952 shares of its preferred stock.

"This is all immaterial," said Mr. Nicoll. "It is very material," replied the Magistrate, promptly.

THE FIRST WITNESS.

The first witness called was William McClure, Secretary of the Stock Exchange, who produced the original application made by the American Ice Company, through its Secretary, Robert A. Scott, for the listing of its shares on the Exchange.

Counsel read at length extracts from the statement of the ice company's affairs, showing that the schedule of its property included the properties of the Knickerbocker and Consolidated Ice Companies.

At this juncture the ice company's counsel stated that President Morse was on hand, but could not get into the courtroom because of the crowd.

"Well, let him stay around," said Magistrate Zeller, briskly.

The principal facts contained in the Stock Exchange application were that the American Ice Company owns 118 ice houses, 113 ice factories, 112 "bridges," and leases for a long term of years 26 ice houses and 21 ice plants; and that it practically controls the sale of ice in New York, Philadelphia, Camden, Atlantic City, Baltimore, and Lakewood, N. J. Mr. Nicoll held that the application could not bind the defendants in a criminal prosecution. The Magistrate said he would admit the evidence.

Walter Howard, a reporter on The New York Journal, whose sworn complaint is the basis of the action, was the next witness called. He stated that he had received general charge of an investigation into the ice trade directed by his paper, and had gathered, with the help of assistants, sufficient evidence to warrant him in making the complaint. He said he could not give his authority for the several statements in his affidavit, but that the facts had come from various sources and various States. "If you don't think they are true," he said, "go out and try and buy ice."

MR. NICOLL'S QUESTIONS.

"Would it surprise you to know," said Mr. Nicoll, "that half the ice dealers of Brooklyn have no dealings with the American Ice Company?"

"It would, indeed."

"And would you be surprised if I should prove that at least 20 per cent. of the ice business in Manhattan and the Bronx is done by others than the American Ice Company?"

"I should be very much surprised."

"In your complaint you are very vague concerning the exact date when the alleged conspiracy occurred."

"Necessarily so, because in a trust conspiracy everything is done to keep the facts from the public. The conspirators try to hide all or as many of their acts as possible."

Magistrate Zeller here announced an adjournment to to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Einstein asked that Secretary Scott, who had been summoned to appear with the books of the company, bring the books forward. While he was talking Mr. Scott left the courtroom.

"If he has not brought those books,' said Mr. Einstein, "we propose to proceed against him now for contempt."

Mr. Nicoll promised that the books would be produced when wanted, and the matter was dropped.

The ice company adopted a policy of utter silence yesterday, and none of the officers would make any statement whatever for publication. Superintendent Winch, when asked if it was true as reported that he had been ordered to start five-cent ice wagons running above Twenty-third Street as well as below that thoroughfare in the poorer districts, shrugged his shoulders and said:

"This ice question has been worn threadbare. I will make no more statements whatever. I have been misquoted enough already. I don't know or care where you can go for your information."

Vice President Schoonmaker, when asked the same question, said: "I have nothing to say on that question whatever."

Sworn in as Acting Governor.

TRENTON, N. J., May 21.—William M. Johnson of Bergen County, President of the Senate, was sworn in to-day as Acting Governor of New Jersey, to serve until the return from Europe of Gov. Voorhees, who sailed last Wednesday on a three weeks' trip.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Henry Ives Cobb, Washington; Franklin Ames, Chicago; Warren Hooker, Augusta, Ga.; Wayne Darlington, Philadelphia; Joseph Clark Hoppin, Bryn Mawr.

HOLLAND—B. F. Keith, Boston; Frank P. Blair, Davenport, Iowa; Medill McCormick, Chicago; Edward E. Arnold, Providence; J. J. Kirby, Savannah.

CAMBRIDGE—Alfred T. Hartwell, Boston; Prof. John Trowbridge, Cambridge, Mass.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson, Elmira; J. Ridgway Wright, Wilkesbarre; D. D. Hoag, Attorney General of Missouri, Kansas City.

NETHERLAND—J. W. Hook, St. Louis; Henry Bogen, Cincinnati; J. M. Wilson, Chihuahua, Mexico.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator W. P. Frye, Maine; Charles B. Cory, Boston; E. G. Wyckoff, Ithaca.

ASTOR—Loyal L. Wirt, Cape Nome, Northwest Territory; Arthur H. Humphreys, Norfolk, Va.

MANHATTAN—Alexander W. Smith, Atlanta; Edwin Payne, New Zealand.

GILSEY—Charles M. Pepper, Washington; J. H. Manning, Albany; M. H. Hart, Boston.

STURTEVANT—William Ogden, Boston; F. T. Lyman, Cincinnati; William McGarry, Pittsburg; Lester Peirce, Milwaukee.

MURRAY HILL—Dean Peabody, Lynn, Mass.; D. Hale, Springfield; Alexander H. Vinton, Worcester; Alexander Leith, Springfield.

ALBEMARLE—R. H. Sprague, Louisiana; S. P. Mitchell, Wilmington, Del.; S. B. Stinson, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN—Thomas Hogan, Syracuse; William Herman, Nashville; Judge W. J. Wallace, Albany.

EMPIRE—Henry Kathe, Indianapolis; P. M. Horton, Atlantic; James Woods, New Orleans.

MAJESTIC—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Beaumont, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Ward, Philadelphia; F. J. Oakes, Jr., Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.
Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; E. P. Davis, hosiery and gloves; 52 Franklin Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. C. Blayney, buttons and trimmings; O. L. Evans, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Hutzler Bros., Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, domestics, linings and ribbons; Miss G. Ewing, neckwear; Grand Hotel.
Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. E. Lippincott, cloths; Grand Hotel.
Levis-Zukowski Mercantile Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. A. Tucker, flowers and feathers; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bausher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Goldenberg, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Arnold, Miller & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. E. Arnold, carpets; Holland House.
O'Neil, M. & Co., Akron, Ohio; K. Fedderson, notions and fancy goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Lyles, Davis, Goodall & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; R. M. Goodall, notions; Herald Square Hotel.
Briscoe, Daniel, Brother & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; D. Briscoe, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Andrews, Ernest, & Co., Columbus, Ga.; E. Andrews, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Otte, George F., Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; George F. Otte, carpets; C. E. Spielman, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; 794 Broadway.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, furniture; M. D. Rubin, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. A. Reynolds, carpets; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan; J. H. McBride, dry goods; Holland House.
Updegraff, George, & Son, Hagerstown, Ind.; E. M. Updegraff, dress goods, notions, laces, cloaks, and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, housefurnishing goods and notions; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. L. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Baumgardner, L. S. & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. F. Baumgardner, notions, laces, and ribbons; Westminster Hotel.
Barney, H. S. & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, general buyer; 52 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.
Church, A. M., Company, Troy, N. Y.; F. L. Church, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Herman Brothers-Lindauer Company, Nashville, Tenn.; W. Herman, notions and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.
Robertson, Sutherland & Co., Lawrence, Mass.; Mr. Dugood, dry goods; 57 White Street.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; B. H. Stouffer, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Westminster Hotel.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. E. Ludwig, silks; H. B. Strong, clothing and upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; white goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Belermeister Bros. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Belermeister, Jr., shirts; St. Denis Hotel.
Alms & Doepke Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; B. Smith, dress goods and wash fabrics; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Graff, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Graff, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.
Oppenheimer & Steiner, Baltimore, Md.; H. Oppenheimer, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, silks, laces, ribbons, and cotton underwear; Hotel Vendome.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, moderate temperature; fresh west to north winds.

Generally fair weather has prevailed during the past twenty-four hours, except in the slope region, New England, and the upper portion of the Middle Atlantic States, where there were light showers.

The temperatures as a rule have risen, but are nowhere high.

In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions the weather has been fair except that there were showers on the extreme north coast with somewhat lower temperature.

In the District of Columbia indications are that clear weather will continue Tuesday and Wednesday, with moderate seasonable temperature, and generally fair weather is also indicated over the remaining districts, with a tendency toward a gradual rise in temperature. Unseasonable warm weather, however, is not anywhere indicated.

On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh west to north.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	51	53	55
6 A. M.	55	50	56
9 A. M.	58	54	66
12 M.	61	64	70
4 P. M.	63	58	67
6 P. M.	62	61	64
9 P. M.	59	57	60
12 P. M.	55	57	59

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....62½
Weather Bureau 56½
Corresponding date 1899.....58
Corresponding date for last twenty years....62

The maximum temperature yesterday was 64 degrees at 12:01 P. M., and the minimum temperature was 50 degrees at 6 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.78; at 8 P. M., 29.82. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 69; at 8 P. M., 49.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2 A. M.—236 East Thirty-first Street; Joseph Arthur; damage, $200.

3:40 A. M.—2,697 Eighth Avenue; Israel Wolf; damage, $500.

6:20 A. M.—41 Thompson Street; owner unknown; damage, slight.

8:40 A. M.—20 Rutgers Place; Abraham Panitz; damage, $50.

10:50 A. M.—28 West Eighty-third Street; N. Politerio; damage, slight.

11:10 A. M.—212 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Annie Duffy; damage, slight.

1:20 P. M.—2,094 Second Avenue; M. Levine; damage, $15,000.

2:50 P. M.—1,006 Madison Avenue; Frank Salisbury; damage, slight.

4:25 P. M.—33 Pike Street; Morris Schaefer; damage, slight.

6 P. M.—309 East Seventy-first Street; Frank Davorese; damage, $5.

6 P. M.—1,479 Avenue A; owner unknown; no damage.

7:40 P. M.—305 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Otto Hoonach; damage, $15.

9:45 P. M.—645 Broadway; Broos & Co.; damage, $100.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Muslin Underwear.

Of all Muslin Underwear Sales, Macy's is far and away the best. It provides the greatest economy and affords the largest variety. The display is not made up of commonplace, nondescript, inferior garments, secured for the sake of quoting insignificant prices. A higher motive controlled. The prices are small, but they are associated with goods of undoubted quality. That fact is as evident as a fact can be. We never use poor materials, slight workmanship or skimp sizes in order to *seem* cheap. Such a policy would destroy the confidence that has existed between Macy's and the public for nearly half a century.

You'll find the Undermuslins all we claim. Fresh and perfect, crisp and pretty, serviceable and genuinely cheap. No job lots; no meagre quantities meant to tempt by creating a false impression. Sound, matchless value, every time. Thousands of the garments came from our own factory. More thousands were made in other factories subject to our personal directions. Materials, trimmings, sewing, styles and sizes will stand skillful scrutiny. We urge you to examine. Wisest judges will be biggest buyers.

Carpet Bargains—In Annex.

To-day's Carpet Offerings! They are of a character to fully justify the use of a big word. A word frequently misapplied by ignorant or reckless advertisers "Extraordinary"—yes, the values are extraordinary—decidedly out of the common order. Do you care to trace the influence that prompts us to sell rich Carpets at much below their normal worth? Then follow these few lines. The reductions are inspired by logical trade reasons. Retailing, according to the principles of modern thought, demands their quick distribution.

Our stock is enhanced by many handsome Axminsters, Moquettes and Velvets! All the patterns were designed this season. Every one is strikingly beautiful. But for all that, we've had word from the mills that they will not be repeated. It is a question whether the styles destined for next season will be as bright and charming as the ones now on view. However that may be, we must show the latest from the looms. And to make room for their proper display we will close out the present stock at remarkably low prices.

81c for Smith's $1.15 Axminster Carpets.
87c for Smith's $1.25 Velvet Carpets.
99c for Smith's $1.35 Extra Axminsters.
$1.04 for Smith's $1.60 Savonnerie Axminsters.

46c for 60c All-wool faced Tapestries.
54c for 70c All-wool Ingrains.
51c for 80c Tapestry Stair Carpets.
57c for 90c Tapestry Stair Carpets.

Japanese Jute Rugs---Blue and White.

Jute is just as tough and hardy for wear as you could wish. These Rugs in clear, cool blendings of blue and white are incomparable for the floors of summer cottages and hotels.

$1.39 instead of $1.75—2½x5 ft.
$2.79 instead of $4.00—4x7 ft.
$4.98 instead of $7.00—6x9 ft.
$6.74 instead of $10.00—7½x10½ ft.
$9.96 instead of $14.00—9x12 ft.
$15.98 instead of $20.00—12x15 ft.

All-Wool Ingrain Art Squares.

Is the floor of the dining room bare? It should not remain so. The prices of these Extra Super All-Wool Ingrain Art Squares are low enough to hasten them on toward fulfilling their mission.

$3.84 for the $4.50 kind, size 3x2 yds.
$4.81 for the $5.50 kind, size 3x2½ yds.
$5.76 for the $6.50 kind, size 3x3 yds.
$6.74 for the $8.00 kind, size 3x3½ yds.
$7.68 for the $10.00 kind, size 3x4 yds.
$8.64 for the $11.00 kind, size 3x4½yds.
$9.61 for the $12.00 kind, size 3x5 yds.
$12.81 for the $15.00 kind, size 4x5 yds.

Upholstery Specials

The Upholstery Department was never in finer trim—a-brim with bargains. The con

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Paris Notes

from the office of

JOHN WANAMAKER

44 RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES,
PARIS, May 4, 1900.

Splendid weather, with a fresh breeze to remind us of the recent chilly season, has been our share ever since the opening of the great Exposition. Some days it has been so sultry that the thinnest muslin frocks put in a most courageous and appropriate appearance. This spell of really warm weather has given added impetus to the modistes' and couturieres' creative genius, and those autocrats of fashion who reside on the first floors of the Rue de la Paix have been more than ever hard at work for the last few days, building up fascinating fabrics and headgear for the Parisian and foreign "elegantes."

The warm sunshine has brought out numberless light and airy summer gowns. "La Belle Guerrero" was driving down the Avenue des Champs Elysees the other day attired in diaphanous muslin of a pale butter shade. A large Directoire hat was set defiantly upon her jetty hair, crowned with deep crimson roses, and softened with filmy tulle and choux of black velvet.

The plaited skirts, which had a somewhat thick and ungainly appearance when wrought in heavy winter materials, are greatly affected for the more vaporous summer fabrics which are now making their appearance. Taffeta in all tones and tints of those delightful pale colors in which it looks so well, is a first favorite for costumes, whilst painted gauze Crepe de Chine, both patterned and plain, Foulards in all the tints of pastel tones, and above all, mousseline de soie, are the tissues "par excellence" for this season's gowns. Another development of the mode are the dresses made entirely of lace, in which the elegantes will appear on summer afternoons at all entertainments. Flowers embroidered in high relief, or actually painted in natural colors, are used as incrustations on these smart lace gowns with effect.

Guipure blouses are much worn at this moment, in black over white, with a colored satin collar band, and buttons imitating some precious stone—preferably turquoise.

Large bows of black esprit net, spotted with white and edged with a full frill of the same, are fashionable. The veils worn in conjunction with these bows match the same. They are considered very smart as an adjunct to a black tailor suit stitched with white.

A feature of the new season's fashions will be the extremely ornate sleeve, which, though as flat as ever on the shoulder, is now treated to raised bosses of sequined embroidery, or lace in the aforesaid relief. Instead of being long even to knuckle length, as it has been for some time past, it has been considerably shortened; and even for the street, short sleeves to meet gloves reaching just below the elbow are already to be seen. Another feature is the wide draped waistband, rising to meet the still popular bolero.

The smartest hats for morning wear in the Bois are of soft white straw, in a large sailor shape, with soft folds of lace and tulle enveloping the brim, and with a cluster of shaded blue periwinkle blooms on one side. For afternoon wear, Directoire hats are much "a la mode." A very pretty hat in this shape was lately seen at a smart reunion: Of brown straw, simply trimmed with large natural colored roses and brown foliage. This chapeau was worn with an exceedingly pretty Foulard gown in pink and white rose colored flowers on a white ground. The novel feature of this dress was that the selvedge of the material was used as a trimming and gave a "handkerchief" effect to the corsage, loosely knotted in front of a coarse guipure blouse. The skirt was set in wide plaits at the waist and the selvedge was used to form a series of leaf-shaped "motifs" in three layers, giving a foamy effect round the feet. A V-shaped opening at the neck was filled in with Irish guipure lace, mounted in a transparency.

Very smart audiences are seen at the Opera at this time of the year, and our elegantes seem to vie with each other in appearing in the most elaborate and most costly wraps. The newest of these are worn completely covering the gown. They are nearly all made of panne, embroidered in chenille and paillettes, trimmed with heavy guipure and lined with rich brocade; and they are thus frequently more costly than the robe they cover. A very sumptuous model lately seen on a pretty young American lady, was in stamped Genoa velvet, in the "moyenage" shape, lined with orange satin. The sleeves were very wide to below the elbow, where they were turned back, showing the lining of yellow. There were also undersleeves of guipure lace over yellow satin, which ended at the wrist with deep ruffles of the lace.

This wrap covered a still more lovely gown, which came in for many admiring comments as its fair wearer walked up and down the "Foyer." The dress was made of a thick cream satin, the skirt very long and clinging to the knees, whence spread an immense volant of finest Point de Venise. On the material itself was painted a trail of most life-like roses, which appeared twined carelessly from the left hip to the heading of the flounce towards the middle of the train behind. The corsage was also painted with a continuation of the branch of roses, and trimmed round the bust with diaphanous pink tulle, sparsely scattered with diamond paillettes, like dewdrops. The sleeves, which were merely draperies of tulle, were also bespangled with diamonds; whilst over one shoulder was a strap composed of three rows of diamonds. A dog collar of diamonds and long black suede gloves, which by the way are coming in again with light evening costumes, completed the toilette.

So much has the present craze spread for bejewelling the person at all possible vantage-points that nearly all smart evening shoes are elaborately over-laid with either paste or colored stones, to match the costumes they accompany. Colored glace kid shoes are dyed in the prettiest possible pale shades and worn with silk stockings to match. Antelope-skin shoes, dyed in pale pastel shades, are also very fashionable, although very delicate wear.

Lace Combination ALLOVERS

An event of exceptional interest—for two reasons. First, the goods are the fresh, beautiful sorts wanted right now; second, they're offered at half prices or much less than half. This lot is of the finest, most fashionable materials for white shirt waists, yokes, and so on, shown this season.

$1.50 yd. for $3 and $5 kinds

Main Aisle, Broadway.

Fine Embroideries Much *Under* Value

Only a few hundred yards. Regret the quantity is so small, but that's the cause of these little prices. New, pretty edgings and insettings of fine cambric and nainsook. Grouped in two lots, at 18c and 25c a yard.

Main Aisle, Broadway.

Crisp WHITE GARMENTS

As Fresh, Beautiful and *Complete* As On the *First Morning*—a *Week* Ago

You'd never guess that this Sale of White was not starting bright and new this morning, so fresh are the goods, and so complete the assortments. That is because new lots are being opened as fast as the earlier lots are sold. This sale was planned for a *month* of busy days, and no sign of lessening variety—no abatement of bargains, will be noticed for many days yet.

The LOW PRICES are *Remarkable*—But the BEAUTY *of the Garments* is the Sale's *Greatest* Attraction

This morning—the eighth day of the sale—finds an assortment that for variety, beauty, neat workmanship and low prices, is unmatched in Manhattan.

Night Gowns—

38c—Cambric; V, high or Empire neck, trimmed with neat embroidery; large collar with cambric ruffle.

50c—Cambric; high neck; yoke of small plaits; cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.

75c—Cambric; square neck; yoke of fine plaits; Valenciennes lace on neck and sleeves.

85c—Cambric; square neck; yoke of fine plaits; neck trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

$1—Cambric; high neck; yoke of fine plaits and rows of hemstitching; fine embroidery on neck and sleeves.

$1.25—Nainsook; square neck and sleeves trimmed with torchon lace; ribbon run through neck.

$1.75—Fine nainsook; square neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace; deep lawn ruffle on sleeves; also trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

Drawers—

15c—Cambric; deep hem and cluster of fine plaits. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

25c—Cambric; deep ruffle of fine embroidery and cluster of plaits above.

Drawers—

50c—Cambric; deep ruffle of torchon lace and cluster of small plaits.

65c—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn with hem and 2 wide plaits, hemstitched.

75c—Cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn with fine plaits above; row of torchon insertion and lace edge.

$1—Cambric; umbrella ruffle with clusters of plaits and ruffle of point de Paris insertion.

$1.25—Nainsook; deep ruffle of embroidery and row of insertion above.

Petticoats—

50c—Muslin; deep ruffle with deep hem and fine plaits.

75c—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of cambric and hemstitched hem.

$1—Muslin; 2 small ruffles of lawn edged with torchon lace.

$1.25—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn with ruffle of embroidery and fine plaits above.

$1.50—Fine cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn with clusters of small plaits.

$1.75—Cambric; deep ruffle of lawn; hemstitched hem, cluster of small plaits and 2 rows of torchon insertion.

Chemises—

18c—Muslin; round neck and armholes trimmed with small cambric ruffle.

35c—Cambric; open front; neck and armholes trimmed with neat lace.

50c—Fine cambric; round neck and armholes trimmed with cambric ruffle, edged with Valenciennes lace.

75c—Cambric; round neck and armholes trimmed with Valenciennes lace and beading; run with ribbon.

$1—Nainsook; round neck trimmed with embroidery insertion and neat edge on neck and sleeves; run with ribbon.

Colored Wrappers—

85c—Figured Cambric; yoke back and front; full front, plaited back; turned over collar with narrow ruffle; deep flounce on skirt.

$1—Shepherd's check; black and white; yoke back and front; plaited back; full front; yoke collar and sleeves trimmed with braid.

$1.25—Navy blue and white polka dot percales; yoke back and front and bretelles over shoulder; sleeves trimmed with neat white braid; deep ruffle on skirt.

$1.50—Figured lawn; full front, with 2 ruffles across bust; yoke and plaited back.

Colored Wrappers—

$1.75—Neatly figured lawn; full front, with clusters of fine plaits at neck; plaited back; collar, bretelles and sleeves trimmed with neat embroidery.

Others up to $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Infants' Long Slips—

Neatly made garments at prices that will attract mothers:

25c—Nainsook; box plaited front; neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched ruffle.

38c—Cambric; 4 clusters of plaits in front; neck and sleeves finished with ruffle.

50c—Nainsook, several styles; yoke and full front; trimmed with embroidery.

$1—Nainsook, good quality; pointed yoke of embroidery insertion; sleeves trimmed with fine embroidery insertion and ruffle.

$1.45—Nainsook; ruffle of neat embroidery and 2 rows of shirring; skirt has hem and 2 clusters of plaits.

$1.75—Nainsook; 3 styles; round yokes of embroidery insertion and plaits; trimmed with embroidery and lace; skirt has deep hem and cluster of plaits.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Highly *Desirable* Summer Dress Stuffs

Unusually *Low* in Price

Here are fine thin fabrics that you are just now ready to have made up. See how little they cost. All are of the highest character, and in wide variety of patterns. Here is one much-wanted fabric, hard to find at any price—

75c Silk-and-Linen Batiste at 50c—

It is a beautiful quality, 47 inches wide. We could sell all of it quickly at its full value; but we got it at a bargain—so shall you. Only a thousand yards, and we don't know where to get more. Natural-color silk-and-linen, wonderfully effective for shirt waists, especially with white insertion.

30c Silk-Ginghams at 20c—

These silk-and-cotton ginghams are in the most charming patterns—the grounds being in rich shades of heliotropes, pinks, light-blues, and navy blue; mostly in the favored stripes, though there are plaids, as well—lustrous and dainty.

Still plenty of these, told of yesterday:

8c a yard, instead of 12½c—Printed Dimities, Dresden and floral striped patterns.

12½c a yd., instead of 25c—Printed Organdie Floral Designs on an imported cloth.

12½c a yard, instead of 20c—Printed Corded Plaid Batiste in dainty floral designs on white grounds.

12½c a yard, instead of 18c—Printed Corded Batiste in bow-knot stripes, polka dots, ring-dot stripes and figured stripes printed on white grounds.

12½c a yard, instead of 18c—Printed Organdie Carreaux, in pretty floral printing on a sheer cloth with satiny plaids.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

More Good News of *Women's* SUITS

These were brought here because of the excellent cloths and the superior tailoring at the prices. All are carefully selected suits from our regular stocks; but we want to sell them quickly now—before you leave the city; hence this opportunity to-day:

Tailor-made Suits of serges and cheviots, with blazer, fly-front or Eton jackets; some prettily trimmed; a number lined throughout with silk. Values up to $30. To-day at

$14.50 a suit

Second floor, Broadway.

MILLINERY *Under-Price*

Trimmed, Untrimmed and Trimmings

The Millinery man is always off after new things. There is no filling in of lots when they run low—something newer comes, and small lots accumulate; so to-day we bring them all out and mark them at prices that will take them away in a jiffy.

Everything is new and up-to-date—it was only the other day that the season opened; but these lots may be picked from at these new prices:

Beautifully Trimmed Hats:

$30 sorts at **$20** $20 sorts at **$12** $15 sorts at **$10**

And all that remain of our first importation of French Model Hats at just **Half Price.**

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS—Roses, Lilacs, Pansies, Poppies, Asters, Dahlias, Lilies, Hyacinths, Gardenias, Snowballs, Violets, Foliage and Berries, at **10c, 15c** and **25c** a bunch; were 35c to $1.75.

POMPONS—Of chiffon with rose and berry centres; some all chiffon. Values up to $1.75 each; reduced to 50c.

STRAW BRAIDS—In pastel colors and black, done up in 6-yard pieces; 25c a piece; values from 10c to 35c a yard.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The HANDKERCHIEF *Sale* Continues

The quantities were too large for a single day's selling, of course. But there was not enough for two days. So we freshened up the offering for this morning by an additional lot, equally excellent. Every handkerchief is all linen and fine linen. Won't say these are perfect, but so nearly that few but experts will find the fault that condemned them as "seconds." Not one that is not a fair 25c value—many that are worth still more. Men's and women's. And

Choice at 12½c Each

Main aisle, Broadway.

White WAISTS

Still *Plenty* To-day

These are the same fine and beautiful white shirt waists that we selected for our regular stock. They were not made to sell cheap—they were made to be the best of their kind. But we'll leave the decision to you. Sufficient to say that

The best White Waists we could find to sell at a dollar, are now

75 Cents

The best $1.25 Waists are **85c.** The best $1.50 Waists are **$1.**

And a wide variety of exquisitely embroidered and stitched Waists that were made to sell at $3.75 to $4.75, are now **$2.75.**

French Silk Waists—

There are still quite a number of these exquisite Waists from abroad that will be sold far below their worth. A wide variety in designs and colorings:

$14 for $18 and $20 Waists $18 for $25 Waists
$20 for $30 Waists

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

CARPETS, *Mattings and* Rugs

Some Good *Opportunities*

The most essential feature in buying carpet is quality. Patterns are important; but not deceptive. These we offer to-day are of highest character, perfect in every way—as to patterns, the variety is wide and we'll let you judge of their beauty, and fitness for your needs. These are the prices:

Velvets, worth $1.35 and $1.50, at **$1** a yard.
Body Brussels, worth $1.25 and $1.40, at **$1** a yard.
Tapestry Brussels, worth 65c and 70c, at **50c** a yard.

Straw Mattings—A lot of good patterns, worth $6 and $7, now at $5 for roll of 40 yards.

Fibre Rugs—These are all first grade, in handsome effects for cottage furnishing—cool, clean; in blue, red, green and brown. Various sizes, from 18x30 inches at 75c, to 9x12 feet at $13.

Third floor.

More Excellent Values Among *the* LINENS

To-day about the little linens for housekeeping—the lunch cloths and tray covers, and scarfs, and some lunch sets. All of the same high quality for which Wanamaker linens are noted, all at the same old prices notwithstanding the market. Some very moderate prices have been made still lower:

$6.50 a set—A hemstitched lunch cloth, 64x86 in., and one dozen 17-in. napkins to match. At $7.50—Same quality, with one-half yard larger cloth.

$1.35 doz.—Bleached Irish damask napkins, 20 in. square; regularly $1.50 kind.

$1.75 each—Hemstitched lunch cloth; 53x53 in.; unusually good value at the price.

80c each—Grass bleached mornie scarfs; 20x68 and 18x70 in.; were $1.10 and $1.25.

60c each—Bleached damask scarfs; hemstitched ends; 18x72 in.; were $1.15.

25c—Hemstitched damask tray covers; 16x26 inches.

Fourth avenue.

Portieres---*Many* Kinds *All* at REDUCED Prices

They are tapestry, cotton damask and Derby satin portieres, various qualities of each and in numerous patterns. Good patterns, too. There's no reason in the world for such reductions in prices as will be noted below excepting that the quantities are small. That's the offence for which they received this sentence:

Tapestry portieres at $3.25 to $10.50; were $4.75 to $15.50. Nine grades of these at proportionate reductions.

Cotton damask portieres—only a few at $2.75 pair. They were $4.

Derby satin, at $8 pair; were $12. Third floor.

About *Felt* Mattresses

If you'll take the precaution of procuring a *good* felt mattress, your sleep will be almost as comfortable as upon a *good* hair mattress. And the cost will be much less. We are showing two excellent sorts of mattresses of felt. One—the "Elastic"—is of fine cotton so chemically and mechanically treated as to give it both softness and springiness. The best grade, sold generally at $15, is $13.50 here. They are in five sizes, in four qualities, priced thus:

4 ft. 6 in., $13.50, $11.25, $9.50, $7. 4 ft., $12, $10, $8.50, $6.50.
3 ft. 6 in., $10.50, $8.75, $7.50, $6. 3 ft., $9, $7.50, $6.50, $5.50.
2 ft. 6 in., $7.50, $6.25, $5.50, $5.

All covered with best blue and white tickings. If desired in two parts, the cost is 50c extra.

The "Perfection" felt mattress is made of a high-grade lint cotton, that has been re-ginned by special machinery. The exterior is perfectly smooth—no tufts to invite dust and vermin. The covering of finest blue-and-white ticking is finished most carefully by hand. Full size, $9.75; 4 ft., $8.75; 3 ft. 6 in., $7.75; 3 ft., $6.75. Fourth floor.

Men's *Serge* SUITS Made *to Order*

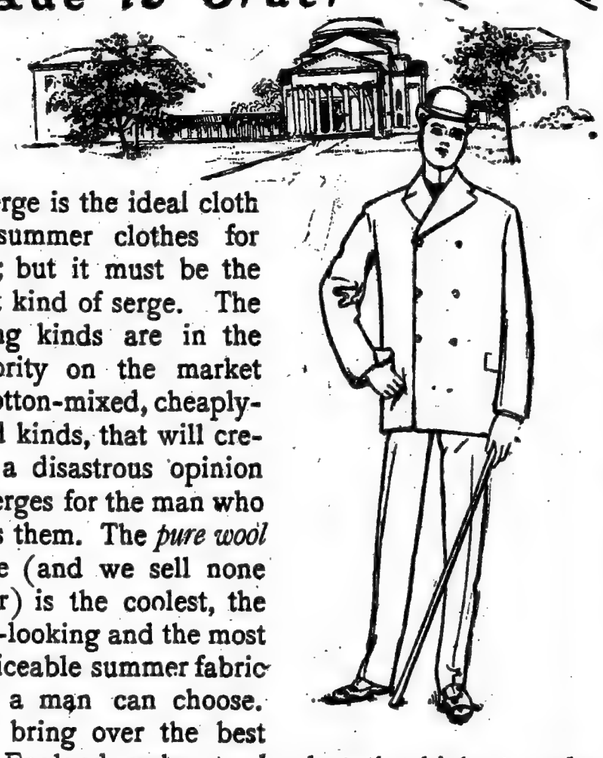

Serge is the ideal cloth for summer clothes for men; but it must be the right kind of serge. The wrong kinds are in the majority on the market—cotton-mixed, cheaply-dyed kinds, that will create a disastrous opinion of serges for the man who buys them. The *pure wool* serge (and we sell none other) is the coolest, the best-looking and the most serviceable summer fabric that a man can choose. We bring over the best that England makes, and select the highest grades made in America. We make up the suits with the fullest knowledge of what a thin fabric requires to make it look well and be comfortable.

These suits that we tell of to-day shall be the best serge suits that most expert tailors can make, with the best materials that come from the looms.

Suits to measure, blue, black, or gray; with single or double-breasted sack coat—

Of Serge made by J. & T. Clay & Sons, of Rastrick, England, **$30** a suit.
Of Martin's (English) serge, **$25** a suit.
Of best American serge, **$20** a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Comfortable SHIRTS For *Large* Men

The large man either has to have his shirts made to order, be uncomfortable, *or come to Wanamaker's.*

That's easy to do, if a man thinks it's worth while. Thousands do. So will big men, when they know the shirts we make, and keep ready made for them.

The chief of our shirt business is a fairly big man himself—and how he does detest a skimpy shirt! That's why he takes such pains to make big men comfortable.

Here are Negligee Shirts, made of splendid madras, put together by expert shirt-makers; high-class in every way, in these sizes:

17-inch collar; 60-inch breast measure. 18-inch collar; 64-inch breast measure.
17½-inch collar; 62-inch breast measure. 18½-inch collar; 65-inch breast measure.
19-inch collar; 65-inch breast measure.

Take the shirt you feel comfortable in, and compare these sizes with the measures of your made-to-order shirts.

Detachable cuffs. Price $2 each.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Best Refrigerators

A Hint of a *Splendid* Stock

The most important piece of furniture in the house, during the summer season is the Refrigerator. Perhaps there are other opinions. Water doesn't seem important, either. *Try to do without the refrigerator* for a day. Comfort, appetite, and health depend on it. Too bad to have a poor refrigerator to depend on.

We have three lines that have no superiors in their grades. We don't believe that our best has an equal anywhere—at least we haven't been able to find it. We have various kinds, because you have various needs; conditions differ, as well as opinions, and we have the variety that meets every wish. We'll name three:

The Odorless Refrigerators—

So perfect is the ventilation that you may store butter, milk, berries, fish, meat, cheese, canatloupes, and whatever else you wish, in the refrigerator without a particle of contamination. Scientifically arranged, and splendidly made. A dozen different sizes, $15 to $54.

The Eddy Refrigerators—

There is constant circulation of pure dry air, and the shelves are of slate, which holds and retains the cold even after the ice has melted. Twenty sizes in all, $13.50 to $67.50.

The Eddy Ice Chests also have slate shelves. They are shown in ten sizes, $6.50 to $28.50.

America Refrigerators—

Made with movable galvanized ice compartment; constructed in such a manner that the ice is suspended and not permitted to touch the refrigerator walls at any point; hence it is impossible for the walls to become moist, or dampness to enter the casing, causing impure odors, and making the refrigerator unfit for use in a very short time. Thoroughly well-made in every part. Six sizes, $13.50 to $27.

Other Upright Refrigerators as low as $7, and ice chests as low as $3.50.

Fifth floor.

Everybody's Magazine

for June

"Everybody's Magazine" for June is out. The cover bears a headline that promises "Plenty of Profitable Reading." The contents fulfill the promise, and add the features of "readableness" and interest.

The leading article is the sixth "Simple Explanation" entitled "Electricity and Some Other Puzzles." Of course it is not an "explanation" of electricity, for nobody can explain that strange force yet. But it does give a very clear idea of as much as is known about the force, and of the various theories that have been advanced to account for it.

A most amusing article is the second in the dramatic series, entitled "The Actor on the Road." It is written by a manager who has evidently had his troubles, and knows how to tell about them.

"From Cotton to Cloth" takes up the manufacture of cotton, with especial reference to the manufacturing conditions in the South. An article with plenty of food for thought in it.

There are four other special articles and seven good short stories. In the Book store. Ten cents, $1 a year.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TAYLOR DEFEATED IN THE SUPREME COURT

Kentucky Gubernatorial Case Decided in Beckham's Favor.

THREE JUSTICES DISSENT

Prevailing Opinion Holds There Was No Deprivation of Rights as Contended by Taylor.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The United States Supreme Court to-day decided the Kentucky Governorship case in favor of Gov. Beckham, dismissing the writ of error from the Kentucky Court of Appeals. The opinion was handed down by Chief Justice Fuller, and a vigorous dissenting opinion was delivered by Justice Harlan. Justices Brewer and McKenna also dissented from portions of the opinion. After reviewing the facts in the case Chief Justice Fuller said:

"It is obviously essential to the independence of the States and to their peace and tranquillity, and their power to prescribe the qualifications of their own officers, the tenure of their offices, the manner of their election, and the grounds on which the tribunals before which and the mode in which such elections may be contested, should be exclusive and free from external interference except so far as plainly provided by the Constitution of the United States, and where controversies over the election of State officers have reached the State courts in the manner provided and have been determined in accordance with State Constitutions and laws, the cases must necessarily be rare in which the interference of this Court can be properly invoked.

"For more than 100 years the Constitution of Kentucky has provided that contested elections for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be determined by the General Assembly.

"It is clear that the judgment of the Court of Appeals in declining to go behind the tribunal vested by the State Constitution and laws with the ultimate determination of the right to these offices denied no right secured by the Fourteenth Amendment."

After quoting Section 4, Article 14, of the Constitution, in which the United States guarantees to every State a republican form of government, etc., the Court says it was long since settled that the enforcement of this guarantee belonged to the political department.

"In Luther vs. Borden, it was held that the question, which of the two opposing Governments of Rhode Island was the legitimate one, was a question for the determination of the political department, and when that department had decided the courts were bound to take notice of that decision and follow it, and also that as the Supreme Court of Rhode Island had decided the point, the well-settled rule applied that the courts of the United States adopt and follow the decisions of the State Courts on questions which concern merely the constitution and laws of the State.

"The Commonwealth of Kentucky is in full possession of its faculties as a member of the Union, and no exigency has arisen requiring the interference of the general Government to enforce the guarantees of the Constitution or to repel invasion or to put down domestic violence.

"In the eye of the Constitution, the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the State are peacefully operating by the orderly and settled methods prescribed by its fundamental law, notwithstanding there may be difficulties and disturbances arising from the pendency and determination of these contests. This very case shows that this is so, for the parties who assert that they are aggrieved by the action of the General Assembly properly sought the only appropriate remedy which under the law was within their reach. That this proved ineffectual, even though their grounds of complaint may have been, in fact, well founded, was the result of the Constitution and laws under which they lived and by which they were bound.

"Any remedy beside that is to be found in the august tribunal of the people, which is continually sitting, and over whose judgment on the conduct of public functionaries the courts exercise no control.

"We must decline to take jurisdiction on the ground of deprivation of rights embraced by the Fourteenth Amendment, without due process of law, or of the violation of the guarantee of republican form of government by reason of similar deprivation."

Chief Justice Fuller then announced that the writ of error is dismissed. A similar order was entered in the injunction case between the same parties.

There were three dissenting opinions, but in only one of these was the opinion expressed that the decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals should be reversed. This was delivered by Justice Harlan. Justice McKenna was the first of the dissenters to be heard. He stated that while he concurred in the result, he was not prepared to say that a public office was not property.

Justice Brewer also expressed views antagonistic to those of the court on the point of office as property. He also held the view that the United States courts were not without jurisdiction, but contended that the decision of the Kentucky Court should be affirmed, instead of dismissing the writ of error. He said the prescribed procedure was followed in awarding the contestants the offices. He agreed with the Court of Appeals of Kentucky that upon the award of the Assembly no other judgment can be entered than that which sustains it.

Justice Harlan in his dissent quoted various authorities, and then said:

"Notwithstanding these adjudications, the decision to-day is that this court has no jurisdiction to inquire whether the citizen has been deprived without due process of law of an office held by him under the Constitution and laws of his State. If the contest between the one holding the office and the person seeking to hold it is determinable by the Legislature, in a prescribed mode, this court, it appears, cannot inquire whether that mode was pursued and cannot interfere for the protection of the incumbent, even if the final action of the Legislature was confessedly capricious and arbitrary, inconsistent with the recognized principles that belong to due process of law, and not based in any degree on the evidence taken in the contest.

"If the Kentucky Legislature had wholly disregarded the mode prescribed by the statutes of that State and without appointing a Board of Contest composed of its own members, and by joint resolution simply declared Goebel to be Governor, and especially if such action had been held by the highest court of the State to be conclusive, this court, as we are informed by the decision just rendered, would be without jurisdiction to protect the incumbent, for the reason, as is now adjudged, that the office in dispute is not property within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment.

"So that, while we may inquire whether the citizen's land or his mules have been taken from him by the legislative, executive, or judicial authorities of his State, without due process of law, we may not inquire whether the Legislature or judicial authorities of a State have, without due process of law, ousted one lawfully elected and holding the office of Governor for a fixed term with a salary which cannot be diminished during such term, and put into his place one whom the people have said should not exercise the authority appertaining to that high position.

"When the Fourteenth Amendment forbade any State from depriving any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, I had supposed that the purpose was to guard citizens against being deprived of any legal right in violation of the fundamental guarantees that inhere in due process of law.

"I cannot assent to this interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

He then maintained that the court recently in Wilson vs. North Carolina, which was a contest about a local office, had taken a contrary view, and continuing, said:

"The record justifies the belief that the body calling itself the Legislature of Kentucky was wholly indifferent as to the nature of the evidence, and that there was a fixed purpose on its part to put Goebel into office and oust Taylor, regardless of the proof in the case. If any regard whatever had been paid to the evidence no conclusion favorable to Goebel could have been reached on any ground upon which the Board of Contest or the body calling itself the Legislature had jurisdiction to determine the contests."

Justice Harlan then announced that in his opinion the judgment should be reversed, and said that later he would file a more elaborate written opinion.

TAYLOR GIVES UP.

Expected the Court Would Decide Against Him—New Campaign Will Open Next Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—Gov. Taylor was in Louisville when the news of the decision was received. He at once bowed to the decision and sent a telegram to Adjt. Gen. Collier at Frankfort, relieving him from duty and ordering him to disband the militia which had been in possesion of the State House since the assassination of William Goebel. Col. Collier promptly issued orders to the militia and the evacuation at once began.

The decision was not a surprise. It has been confidently expected by the Democrats, and the Republicans had prepared themselves for it. As far as Gov. Taylor is concerned the contest is ended. He had expected to go to his home in Butler County this afternoon, but missed his train, and spent the afternoon in conference with local Republican and anti-Goebel Democratic leaders with reference to the new campaign. Mr. Taylor would only make the following statement, though he may issue a formal statement later:

"I rather expected the decision would be against me. The adverse rulings of the State courts here made a sort of pessimist of me, and I am not surprised that the Supreme bench has overruled the writ of error.

"This is not a time to talk. I will only reiterate my former statements in regard to renomination, that it will depend upon the will of the people."

The principal effect of the decision will be the necessity of another campaign in Kentucky this Fall. It will be even more heated than the one of last year. All the bitterness of that contest remains, and has been intensified by the Goebel assassination.

The campaign will begin early and will be waged with vigor. The Democratic State Executive Committee has been called to meet at Frankfort Thursday, when a call will be issued for a State Convention to be held probably June 26. Gov. Beckham will be the nominee without opposition. The Republicans cannot do otherwise than put forward Mr. Taylor, though his probable arrest for the Goebel conspiracy may embarrass his candidacy and prevent his canvass if bail is denied, as in the case of the others who have been indicted.

The issue will remain as last year. The Goebel election law will be the basis of the fight, and civil liberty will be the Republican battle cry. Gov. Beckham will stand as the representative of Goebel, and Taylor will stand for the united opposition to Goebelism, in which he will again have the support of the anti-Goebel Democrats, who hold the balance of power in the State.

The decision was made the occasion for great rejoicing in the smaller towns of the State. In Louisville little or no attention was paid. In Frankfort the fire bells were rung as a signal that the Democrats had been sustained, and the people, who are largely Democratic, went wild with enthusiasm. While the crowds yelled and cheered the soldiers in State House Square were packing up and preparing to break camp after nearly three months' service. There was also a great demonstration at Bardstown, the home of the young Governor.

While the general impression is that the minor State officers will at once give up, ex-Gov. Bradley favors the carrying of the case to the Supreme Court, contending that there are new issues.

The opinion prevails, however, that the minor State officers will, upon reading the full decision, conclude that an appeal would be useless. On the other hand all are willing to concede Mr. Bradley's ability as an attorney, and if after reading the decision, he still believes there is hope, the officials will join in an appeal.

BECKHAM SENDS FOR FINLEY.

Issues Requisition, but Indiana Governor Refuses to Honor It—Taylor Reported in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 21.—Charles S. Finley, former Secretary of State of Kentucky, was under arrest and detained at Police Headquarters for about two hours to-night, and was then released on Gov. Mount's refusal to honor a requisition from Gov. Beckham for his return to Kentucky for trial.

Finley was arrested in the billiard room of his hotel by the local detectives. They were accompanied by James Gaffney, a member of the detective force of Covington, Ky., who has been here since Friday of last week. After two hours spent in the office of the Captain of Detectives, Superintendent Quigley walked into the room and said:

"Mr. Finley, Gov. Mount has refused to honor the requisition for your return to Kentucky, and we are compelled to release you."

Mr. Finley replied, "I thank you," and turned to the crowd in the office and asked: Where do we eat and drink?"

The requisition papers were issued by Gov. Beckham of Kentucky immediately upon the receipt of the news of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. They were intrusted to the care of Z. T. Thomason, a police officer of Frankfort. He arrived in the city at 5 o'clock this evening and went to Police Headquarters. In company with Detective Holtz he waited upon the Governor, who was at supper and kept them waiting in the lobby of the Denison Hotel for an hour before he would see them.

The official papers borne by Officer Thomason consisted of the requisition which bore the official seal of the State and were all regular in form; the affidavit signed by the prosecuting attorney of Frankfort County, charging Finley with being accessory before the fact to the willful murder of William Goebel; a copy of the indictment which charges conspiracy with Caleb Powers, F. W. Golden, Green Golden, John S. Powers, John Davis, William N. Culton, W. S. Taylor, Henry Youtsey, James Howard, Harlan Whitaker, Richard Combs, and others to the jurors unknown. This last paper was also signed by the prosecuting attorney and contained a list of the witnesses.

Gov. Mount's refusal to honor the requisition was written on the back of the requisition paper and was as follows:

"The within application for the extradition of Charles Finley is hereby refused this 21st day of May, 1900."

When Gov. Mount received the requisition he asked to be shown the indictment. "What was the complexion, politically, of the Grand Jury that found this indictment?" he asked.

Thomason replied that he did not know.

"Were not all the members Democrats but two?" the Governor asked. He was given the same reply, after which the Governor said very emphatically: "I shall not honor this requisition. I am in a hurry to catch a train and cannot give you my reasons. I shall simply endorse that the requisition has been refused."

Later Gov. Mount said: "When the proper time comes I will give an explanation for my refusal which will be satisfactory to any fair-minded person. The charge that I am protecting Republican refugees of Kentucky is not true; I am acting on my own individual opinion in the matter. I recognize Mr. Beckham as Governor of Kentucky since the Supreme Court decision to-day, but I acted on this requisition on its merits alone, as I think. When the time comes I will give my reasons for doing it."

It is reported that W. S. Taylor of Kentucky arrived here this afternoon at 5 o'clock, and got off at a siding some distance from the station. He cannot be located, though it is believed that he and Finley met each other at midnight.

DEMOCRATS ON TRUSTS.

Committee Minority in Report Says Pending Measures Were Introduced for Political Effect.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The minority reports on the anti-trust constitutional amendment and anti-trust bill were filed to-day by the six Democratic members of the House Committee on Judiciary. Their report against the proposed amendment severely arraigns the majority of the Judiciary Committee, alleging that the proposed remedy against trusts was formed for party and political considerations and not with any real purpose of dealing with the trust subject. It declares that the minority was not deemed useful in helping to frame the trust amendment and bill, and that the measures were treated entirely as though they were "political undertakings."

Taking up the trust question, the report says that when it is found that the chief of those whose duty it is to prosecute offenders against that law persistently fails and refuses to prosecute any of them the question arises: "Are we suffering most from a lack of law or power to make law, or from a lack of officers willing to enforce the law? We should not drop into the notion of considering the law futile so long as we are afflicted with executors of the law who will not so much as try to execute it. The law now on the statute book has no officers to execute, although officers are so plentiful that they jostle one another in their overcrowding."

The report adds: "And the committee's view of the matter, political view of course, in that the thing needed is to impose severe penalties, on paper, upon those who are not prosecuted, by amending the law so as to make it abound in heavier fines, which the prosecuting officers of the Government will not try to have assessed, and longer terms of imprisonment for the offenders whom they will not try to indict. And such is the mixture of politics and law."

The report urges that the protective tariff builds up trusts, and gives the paper trust as an example, stating in detail the effect on the smaller newspapers and the poorer people. A remedy, it is alleged, is withheld for political reasons.

The minority says that the arch culprits of the trusts should be dealt with as are those under the Anti-Lottery laws, or under "fraud" orders. They should be denied the mails, as the lottery and the swindler are denied the mails. Various plans of giving publicity to trust operations by placing trust goods on the free list, and providing for breaking up monopolies under the patent laws, are discussed.

"Our conclusion is," the report says, "that if these existing laws were enforced much would be done toward lessening the trust evils; but those whose duty it is to enforce these laws will not perform that duty."

ADJOURNMENT IN SIGHT.

Mr. Payne Offers Resolution to End Session of Congress June 6.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The introduction to-day by Representative Payne, (N. Y.,) floor leader of the majority, of a resolution fixing June 6 as the day of adjournment, has been anticipated for two or three weeks, and the assertion has been confidently made by members of both houses that the adjournment would take place anywhere between June 1 and 10.

The selection of June 6 is regarded as merely tentative. With that date the resolution goes to the Ways and Means Committee. That committee will watch the course of business in both chambers, and when it has progressed sufficiently to enable the committee to fix a day approximately near that to suit the Senate, the resolution will be reported and passed. Then it will go to the Senate. If that body finds that the date of the proposed adjournment does not suit its convenience, it will change it and send it back to the House. That body will agree to the amended resolution, and, as amended, it will fix the date for the close of the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

The House has worked itself out of a job. It has now little more to do, that it is anxious to undertake, than to agree to such amendments or to disagree with them, as are made by the Senate to appropriation bills. As for the Shipping Subsidy bill, the Nicaragua Canal bill, or even the Army Reorganization bill, they are regarded as out of the running for this term. Some political bills of little actual importance, but considered important to cultivate the good will of classes, may be pushed partly through the Congress, but their advancement will be permitted rather as an indication of good intention than as an assurance of completed legislation.

POST OFFICE BILL PASSED.

Senate Appropriates $225,000 to Carry Out Existing Pneumatic Tube Service Contracts.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Senate today passed the Post Office Appropriation bill without division.

The amendment of Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) providing for the appropriation of $225,000 to carry out existing contracts for the pneumatic tube service, the service not to be extended until Congress had taken further action, was agreed to, 38 to 20.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) offered a committee amendment, which was agreed to, directing the Postmaster General to investigate the pneumatic tube service and report to Congress whether it would be advisable to continue the service as at present, discontinue it, or have it acquired by the Government. The amendment carried $10,000.

An amendment to reduce the railway mail transportation from $53,870,000 to $30,483,000 was defeated, 16 to 33.

THE POSTAL TUBULAR SERVICE.

Merchants' Association Telegraphs Wolcott Urging Retention.

The Merchants' Association yesterday addressed a telegram to Senator Wolcott, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. A copy of this was telegraphed to Senators Platt and Depew from this State, and Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, who introduced an amendment in the Senate after the appropriation for the extensions of the postal tubular system had been defeated, providing for an appropriation for the maintenance of the present system. The telegram reads as follows:

"Action against postal tubular service serious blow to domestic commerce and growth of export trade. Any corruption is proper ground for investigation and punishment, but no reason for curtailing service and impeding commerce. Effect in New York of crippling service already greatly inadequate, very injurious. Senator Hoar's amendment, to be considered to-day, provides for maintenance of present service. Commerce needs this service."

HOUSE PASSES LABOR BILLS.

Acts on Gardner Eight-Hour Measure and One Affecting Convict-Made Goods.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The House today, under suspension of the rules and without division, passed two labor bills. The first was the one known as the Gardner Eight-Hour bill and the second was the bill prohibiting inter-State traffic in convict-made goods.

Mr. Gardner explained that the eight-hour bill was designed to carry the law of 1892 where it was intended to go. Congress had passed a series of laws time after time adopting the theory of an eight-hour law for Government work. But in practice it had so fallen out that the main portion of Government work was not reached by the statutes, as contractors were not amenable. This bill would compel all Government contractors to have their work done on the eight-hour system.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.,) questioned the power of Congress to deny any American citizen the right to contract to sell ten hours of labor a day if he chose.

Mr. Gardner replied that in order to get a decision on that point the objection must come from the laborer. It will never come from that source," said he.

Mr. Bailey said he was sincerely in sympathy with every effort of organized labor to improve and elevate its condition. He had voted against the original law and would never agree that an American citizen is incompetent to make a contract for his personal services.

After some further remarks in favor of the bill by Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) and Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) the bill was passed.

Mr. Gardner then moved the passage of the bill to prohibit inter-State traffic in convict-made goods and to clothe the States with the power to regulate their sale. Mr. Bailey asked why the committee had not included in its bill a provision against trust-made goods. "Trust-made goods," said he, "are vastly more injurious to labor than convict-made goods."

Mr. Gardner explained that matters relating to trusts were not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Labor.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) asked if Mr. Gardner would accept an amendment to include trust-made goods.

"No, I would not," replied Mr. Gardner. "It would not be germane and it might destroy the bill."

Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio,) supported the bill. It was as proper that a State should take care of its convict-made goods as that it should take care of its convicts. But he insisted that Congress should go further and include a provision against trust-made goods. The bill and resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee, he said, were mere blinds. Here was an opportunity to provide an effective remedy.

"If you are sincere," said he, addressing the other side, "accept Mr. Williams's amendment. Will you, dare you do it? No, you can't do it. The trusts to whom you offer up your daily prayers for revenue in the coming campaign will not allow you."

The bill was passed without extended debate.

Clark Resolution Goes Over.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Early this afternoon the resolution relating to the Montana Senatorial case was laid before the Senate. It was postponed until Thursday at the request of Mr. Chandler, acting for the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

WARNS SANTA CLARA OFFICIALS.

Gen. Wood Hears They Would Control Elections and Lectures Them.

HAVANA, May 21.—Gen. Wood is taking particular interest in the political situation in the Province of Santa Clara. In consequence of reports that have reached his ears he sent for Civil Governor José Gomez and Gen. Monteaguedo, Chief of the Rural Guard, who called upon him this morning. He informed them that he had learned of their intention to control all the elections in the province. He told them that any member of the Rural Guard who might intimidate a voter would be severely punished, and that any officers elected by fraud would not be allowed to act. He said, also, that in case of fraudulent municipal elections, he would appoint a Mayor and Councilmen to take the places of those fraudulently elected, and that, if it were proved that the Civil Governor or the Chief of the Rural Guard had used his official position to corrupt the elections, he or they would be dismissed and punished.

La Lucha says: "Gomez, Monteaguedo, and a few other leaders in Santa Clara Province, in their desire to establish an oligarchy, seem to have forgotten the wishes of a few hundred thousand Cubans whose views are radically different. They have also overlooked the sort of man they have to deal with in Gen. Leonard Wood."

President Will See the Eclipse.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The President has arranged to go to Fort Monroe next Saturday with Mrs. McKinley and a party of friends to witness from that point the total eclipse of the sun next Monday.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Frank M. Chandler of Ohio, to be Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio.

Lon E. Foote of Arriba, Col., to be Registrar of the Land Office at Hugo, Col.

William R. Edwards of Fargo, N. D., to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Rampart City, Alaska.

Thornwell Hayes of South Carolina, to be Consul at Rouen, France.

BELL NEEDS MORE TROOPS.

Natives in Southern Luzon Constantly Assail Garrisons—MacArthur Reports a Victory.

MANILA, May 21.—Gen. James M. Bell, commanding the hemp provinces of Southern Luzon, has issued an order to his officers not to attempt to organize the Municipal Governments as prescribed by Major Gen. Otis in his recent order, on account of the disturbed conditions. The Americans occupy a few coast towns, which the insurgents surround, constantly assailing the garrisons, which are too small to attempt operations in the surrounding country.

Major Wise, with two companies, is in Donsel, an important town of Sorsogon, surrounded by a thousand insurgents. The Americans occupy trenches and are continually exchanging shots with the enemy. Several regiments are needed to control each southern province, but they cannot be spared from their present stations. Another squadron of cavalry will be sent to Gen. Bell.

On the first trouble occurring with the Moros in the southern part of Mindanao, at Cottabatto, Major Brett sent a detachment to preserve peace at a conference between two quarreling chiefs. During the conference the tribesmen began shooting. One of the bullets fired upon the Americans from an old Spanish fort. The soldiers returned the fire, killing several of the natives, but they were unable to take the fort, although a gunboat shelled it. Major Brett is sending a larger body to punish the recalcitrants.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The War Department received a cablegram this morning from Gen. MacArthur at Manila telling of a sharp engagement on the 14th inst. at Agusan, in Cagayan Province. The enemy's loss in killed was fifty-two. The American loss was two killed and three wounded. The dispatch is as follows:

"Col. Edward A. Godwin, Fortieth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, reports an engagement May 14, eighty men Fortieth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Elliot, at Agusan, near Cagayan, Cagayan Province, Mindanao. Enemy 500 strong, in good position, routed, fifty-two killed, thirty-one Remingtons and quantity ammunition captured; our loss in killed, two; wounded, three."

ARMY OFFICERS MUST SERVE.

Department Will Not Allow Men in the Philippines to Resign.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The War Department has refused to accept the resignations of seven officers of the volunteer army now in the Philippines. These officers are all juniors or subalterns, and have become tired of the service.

Secretary Root, in refusing to accept their resignations, took the ground that inasmuch as the War Department has uniformly refused to allow enlisted men to be discharged without good cause, it would not be fair to discriminate in favor of officers. The latter were told that they had been commissioned until July of next year and they would be held strictly to their contracts. Nothing but absolute disability would be recognized as sufficient for release.

Plague Kills White Man at Manila.

MANILA, May 21.—The first death of a white man from bubonic plague occurred to-day. The victim was a Government teamster. Seven natives have died since the outbreak of the plague at Quiapo Market.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major Samuel R. Jones, Quartermaster United States Volunteers; Capt. William R. Hamilton, Seventh Artillery, and First Lieut. William J. Snow, Seventh Artillery, will convene at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., May 24 for the purpose of investigating the acquisition of additional necessary land as a site for barracks and officers' quarters at Fort Schuyler.

First Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, Ordnance Department, will make three visits per month during June, July, August, to the works of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, Pompton Lakes, N. J., and three visits per month during June, July, and August, to the works of Lewis Nixon, South Amboy, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of smokeless powder in course of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Edward C. McDowell, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, now in New York City, is relieved from further duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the transport Terry, and will report to the General Superintendent Army Transport Service, in New York City, for duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the transport Rawlins. He will then proceed to Philadelphia, take temporary station there, and superintend the repairs to be made on the last named transport.

Transfers in the Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers: First Lieut. Asa F. Fisk, from Company K to Company F; First Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball, from Company F to Company K.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. W. Bonnafton is ordered to duty on the Newport June 1.

Paymaster C. M. Ray is detached from the Naval Academy June 1 and ordered to duty on the Chesapeake the same day.

Pay Inspector J. P. Loomis is ordered to additional duty at the Naval Academy June 1 as relief of Paymaster C. M. Ray.

Lieut. H. A. Bispham is detached from the Richmond May 31 and ordered to the torpedo station for instruction June 1.

Naval Cadet G. L. Smith is detached from the New York on arrival at Newport and ordered to the Torpedo Station for instruction; also to duty on the torpedo boat Morris.

Naval Cadet W. C. Watts is detached from the New York on arrival at Newport and ordered to the Torpedo Station for instruction; also to duty on the torpedo boat Porter.

Lieut. C. M. Fahs is detached from the Essex and permitted to remain abroad two months before proceeding home.

Capt. J. G. Green's order, May 16, to the War College for a course of instruction is revoked. He is ordered to duty in charge of the naval recruiting rendezvous at Philadelphia June 21.

Naval Cadets John Halligan, Jr., F. L. Sheffield, and F. L. Pinney are detached from the New York on arrival at Newport and ordered to the Torpedo Station for instruction; also to duty on the torpedo boat Dupont. The same order applies to Naval Cadet U. S. Macy.

Naval Cadet Z. E. Briggs is detached from the Texas on arrival at Newport, and ordered to the Torpedo Station for instruction; also to duty on the torpedo boat Morris.

Naval Cadet T. L. Johnson and Naval Cadet W. B. Wells are detached from the New York on arrival at Newport and ordered to the Torpedo Station for instruction; also to duty on the torpedo boat Morris.

Naval Cadets L. Shane, W. G. Roper, and W. G. Briggs are detached from the New York on arrival at Newport and ordered to the Torpedo Station for instruction; also to duty on the torpedo boat Porter.

Lieut. J. R. Edie is ordered to the Torpedo Station, Newport, for a course of instruction. He will resume duties at Washington on completion of the course.

Aged Woman Knocked Down by Car.

Electric car 1,175 of the Eighth Avenue line, south bound, last night knocked down Mrs. Mary Welch, a widow, seventy years old, of 125 Washington Street, at Church and Rector Streets. The woman was thrown nearly to the curb, and the car went on as if nothing had happened. The woman was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital. She was suffering from a large scalp wound, and her body was bruised, but she was able to go home. The police learned that Alfred J. Sheehan was motorman of the car, but no arrests were made.

SWIFT TRIAL FOR HALLE

Coroner's Jury Finds Him Guilty of Killing Shop Girl.

SOON INDICTED FOR MURDER

Counsel Admits Insanity Will Be Defense—Alleged Attempt to Make Him Appear Insane.

According to Assistant District Attorney J. Forbes Hennessey, who has charge of the prosecution of Aaron Halle, who shot and killed Mary McCarthy in a department store at Third Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street last Thursday morning, the District Attorney's office is trying to make a record by the speed with which Halle's prosecution is being conducted.

Halle was arrested and held for the Coroner immediately after the shooting, Yesterday, four days later, he was before the Coroner's jury, found guilty and remanded to await the action of the Grand Jury. An hour later the Grand Jury found an indictment against him for murder in the first degree, and to-day he will be arraigned to plead before Judge Cowing in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre was present during the prisoner's examination yesterday and watched him carefully.

"His defense will be insanity, of course," he said. "They have dosed him with bromides for two or three days to give him that dull appearance. When I saw him on the day of his arrest he was as sane and intelligent-looking as I am. Now he is just the reverse. When he was arrested I noticed, also, that his fingers were white and unstained; now they are yellow and discolored from nicotine. That's all a 'bluff.' It's done for the obvious purpose of preparing a defense along the line of insanity. He wasn't insane when he murdered the girl, but insanity is the only plea for a defense, and his counsel will make such a defense."

George R. Simpson, law partner of Mr. Levy, the counsel for the defense, admitted after the inquest yesterday that the defense would be a plea of insanity.

"Halle is certainly insane," he said. "We have not been able to get an intelligent answer out of him at any time since his arrest. He is an excessive cigarette smoker, and in my opinion, is addicted to the use of drugs."

When Halle was led into the library of the Criminal Court building yesterday morning, where the inquest was held, he was puffing vigorously at a cigarette. Seated opposite to him were Mrs. Brannigan, the mother, and Katie and Daniel, the half sister and half brother of the murdered girl. The prisoner did not look at them once, but kept his eyes fixed on the carpet during the proceedings. Everybody in the room looked curiously at Daniel McCarthy, who had threatened to shoot his sister's murderer on sight, as the prisoner was led in. Beyond a look of aversion in Halle's direction, however, Daniel gave no sign that he was conscious of his presence.

Lawyer Simpson asked for an adjournment of the case on account of the absence of his partner, Mr. Levy, who was unable to be present. Coroner Hart refused to grant this, and Isadore Weisel of 148 East Eighty-ninth Street, a member of the dry goods firm in whose store Mary McCarthy was killed, was called to the stand and described her death.

Policeman Thomas Kelly, who was antele Halle, was called next.

"How did Halle look when you first saw him in the store?" asked the District Attorney.

"He looked quite unconcerned," said the policeman. "He was perfectly cool, and handed over the revolver without a word."

"Look at the prisoner now and see if there is any change in his appearance," said Mr. Hennessey.

"Oh, I can identify him all right," said the policeman.

"I don't want you to identify him," said Mr. Hennessey. "I want you to tell me if he looks differently now."

"He does," said the policeman. "He didn't have his head bowed that way then. He appeared bright and intelligent then. He told me that he shot the girl because he had lost two positions on her account."

Coroner's Physician Weston said that the death of the girl was caused by a bullet wound, which he described.

During the examination of witnesses the prisoner sat with his head bowed. When he was called upon to rise for identification he still kept his eyes fixed on the carpet, although he raised his head, showing an unshaven face and a tangled mass of hair hanging over his forehead.

Coroner Hart asked him the questions usually put to prisoners. He answered none of them, however. Lawyer Simpson spoke for him, replying to each question. "By advice of counsel, he refuses to answer."

After the Coroner's jury had announced its verdict of guilty, Halle was remanded to the Tombs and the witnesses against him were taken before the Grand Jury. An hour later the indictment against him for murder in the first degree was handed in before Judge Cowing.

"We will try to make this a record case if we can," said Assistant District Attorney Hennessey. "There have been three or four cases recently very similar to this. In every case the defense has been insanity. I am certain, however, that we will secure a conviction, and I hope that we will be able to bring the prisoner to trial next Monday."

A EUROPEAN NAVAL STATION.

One Ship, the Albany, Goes There by Secretary Long's Order.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Secretary Long has ordered the re-establishment of the European station. In the beginning the United States squadron in European waters will consist of but one ship, but it is expected that in the course of time, as more officers are found available for duty, other vessels will be commissioned and sent abroad to join the station.

The Albany will be the solitary ship to represent the American squadron in Europe. Her commander is Capt. Craig, late Hydrographer of the United States Navy.

Twenty Persons Fined for Scorching.

A score of bicycle riders were fined $5 each yesterday by Magistrate Mott in the Morrisania Court for scorching on Jerome Avenue Sunday. The riders came to court in the expectation of paying the usual fine of $1 each. One of them failed to pay and was committed.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was presented yesterday in the House. An item to appropriate $5,000 for a library in Manila, to which the House conferees had agreed, caused the rejection of the report, and the bill was sent back to conference.

Senator Sullivan yesterday offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether volunteer officers and men in the late war with Spain were paid twice for the same service. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

When Mr. Culberson, Dem., Texas,) at the opening of yesterday's session of the Senate, requested that an address of Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court on "Imperialism" be printed in The Record, Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) denounced as an abuse the printing of extraneous matter in The Record and objected. The matter was referred to the Committee on printing.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...	4:37	Sun sets...	7:16	Moon rises. 12:40

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook...	1:20	Gov. Isl'd...	1:40	H. Gate.. 3:42
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook...	2:05	Gov. Isl'd...	2:37	H. Gate.... 4:33

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresa, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	*10:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux	.....	.....
City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Demerara	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Marco Minghetti Naples.	.....	.....
Massilia, Marseilles	.....	.....
Ravensdale, Yucatan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	*9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
U. S. Transport Crook, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MAY 24.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	.....	1:00 P. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 8, inclusive, for dispatch per ship Temple Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 26 and up to June 9, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York June 9, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails from Australia, which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, May 23.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 22.

Bremen, Bremen, May 12.
Christiana, Gibraltar, May 7.
Comal, Galveston, May 16.
County of Dumfries, Hamburg, May 7.
Cufic, Liverpool, May 11.
El Cid, New Orleans, May 17.
Grecian Prince, St

The New York Times.

'All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1900.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Edition de l'Exposition Universelle de 1900.
EDITORIAL OFFICES:
4, Avenue du Trocadéro.
BUSINESS OFFICES, (Advertisements, &c.:)
Brentano's, 37, Avenue de l'Opéra.
8, Place de l'Opéra.
PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING OFFICES:
United States Publishers' Pavilion, Quincunx Annex, Esplanade des Invalides, (entrance Avenue de Suffren.)
LONDON OFFICE,
Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W. C.

CONSUL GENERAL MASON'S WARNING

We must look out for squalls in our commercial relations with Germany if Consul General MASON at Berlin does not misread the weather signs. The fact that his forecast is based upon exhibitions of German jealousy of the great advance we have made in the export branch of our foreign trade and on evidences of a complete misunderstanding of the causes of that advance does not materially diminish our confidence in its accuracy. Nations are as prone to superstition in commercial matters as in religious. When countless thousands in this country still prostrate themselves in the dust for their daily acts of adoration before the protectionist idol, shall we ridicule the German manufacturer who turns in his anxiety to the same source of comfort? We have a high protective tariff, we are prosperous. Cause and effect, say the Germans. Let us try it. Mr. MASON assures us that they "propose a revision of their tariff on the line of a general and heavy increase of duties, especially upon imports from the United States."

The uneasiness of the Germans is explained by the figures of our trade with the empire for the past decade. For the first period of five years, from 1890 to 1894 inclusive, our average imports from Germany were $88,000,000 a year. For the last five years they have averaged $87,000,000. That is an unsatisfactory showing for a nation ambitious to hold a high place in the trade of the world. But our exports to Germany rose from an average value of $90,000,000 per year in the first half of the decade to $123,000,000 yearly in the last half; and the average of the last three years has been $143,000,000.

At the beginning of the decade Germany sold to us more than she bought of us. Now she is rapidly approaching a point where she will buy of us twice as much as she sells. It is in the hope of regaining her former advantage that she now proposes to resort to our policy of a high protective tariff.

Even the protectionists admit that the efficacy of a high tariff policy in building up the industries of a country depends largely upon the character of the imports upon which the customs taxes must be levied. Germany's imports from the United States consist chiefly of food products and raw material of manufactures. We give the values of the chief articles of merchandise exported from this country to Germany during the nine months ending March 30 last:

Corn	$14,191,096
Wheat	5,128,266
Wheat flour	1,740,680
Unmanufactured cotton	50,682,219
Bacon	1,573,884
Hams	298,170
Pork	575,536
Lard	9,837,132
Oleo and oleomargarine	1,564,093
Unmanufactured tobacco	4,122,544
Fruits and nuts	1,940,834
Copper	7,800,317
Fertilizers	1,799,100
Petroleum	7,349,868
Total	$108,613,336

The old agrarian agitation, the selfish influence of the titled and favored landowners of Prussia, is evidently at the bottom of this new movement for a policy of protection against the products of the United States. Our exports to Germany for the nine months ending last March amounted to $142,000,000. At that rate the fiscal year will show a total of $182,000,000. Yet of this total $108,000,000, or for the year probably $144,000,000, more than three-fourths of the whole, represent imports upon which an increase of duties inevitably tends to a higher cost of production. That will scarcely help Germany to expand her export trade in manufactures. But it might help the landed aristocracy if the factory workingmen had to pay higher prices for their provisions.

If the Germans would study our recent economic history intelligently, they would discover that it is our low cost of production, not our high tariff, that has given the impulse to our export trade in manufactures. Indeed, during the whole of the fiscal year 1897, in which our exports to Germany showed an increase of $27,000,000 over the previous year, rising from $96,000,000 to $123,000,000, the dreadful Wilson tariff was in force. The protectionists called it a free-trade tariff.

Under the influence of the Agrarian Party there has grown up a considerable demand for the prohibition or discouragement of American imports. We have easily proved baseless the charges against the wholesomeness of our food products. It may be that now we shall see Germany try the futile experiment of higher tariff taxes. If she unwisely attempts discrimination against our merchandise the remedy of retaliation will certainly be suggested. Nothing short of actual war could be more wasteful than a commercial strife of that kind, but the pressure upon Congress and the President for a resort to retaliatory measures would be great, and not altogether unreasonable. Meanwhile our experienced Ambassador at Berlin will have the opportunity of presenting to the official mind of the empire much information as to the industrial situation in this country, and considerations that ought not to be without weight upon the commercial policy of the two nations.

THE STATEMENT OF MR. HAY.

The delegates of the South African republics certainly cannot complain of the spirit in which they have been met at the State Department. According to the account given out by the Secretary of State himself they were "cordially received" and permitted to lay before the Secretary "at much length and with great energy and eloquence the merits of the controversy in South Africa and the desire of the Boer republics that the United States should intervene in the interest of peace and use its influence to that end with the British Government."

The Secretary reports that he told the delegates that "the steps taken by the President in his earnest desire to see an end to the strife that caused so much suffering may already be said to have gone to the extreme limit permitted to him." That was a perfectly correct statement, and might have been made a little more emphatic. In transmitting the telegram from Consul HAY at Pretoria conveying the request of the South African Governments for "intervention with a view to cessation of hostilities," a phrase was used, as we have already pointed out, which was ill-chosen and might easily have been misinterpreted. It is to be noted with regret that Mr. HAY permitted the same word to be used in the interview yesterday. Whatever may have been the purpose or wish of the President as to "mediation," he cannot possibly have contemplated what in diplomatic language is called "intervention," which is only one degree removed from interference.

What is important, however, is that the delegates and their sympathizers must now understand that nothing further can be done.

PAYING OFF TWO PER CENT. BONDS.

Thirty years ago the Government of the United States found itself, only five years after the close of the most tremendous civil war known to modern history, with a revenue largely exceeding its expenditures, and a heavy war debt incurred at high rates of interest. It accordingly undertook to refund the debt at lower rates, meeting the premium on the outstanding bonds from the surplus of revenue. One portion of the bonds then issued amounting to $250,000,000 bore interest at 4½ per cent. Of these some $25,000,000 were extended in 1891 at 2 per cent., remaining payable at the option of the Government. Secretary GAGE has now given notice that he will pay these at the end of three months or sooner at the option of the holders. The history of this series of transactions is striking. At every stage—in time of war, when the loan was first made; on the morrow of the war, when it was refunded; at the maturity of the last loan, when it was extended at 2 per cent., and now, with a foreign war only eighteen months behind us, when we find it apparently profitable to pay off debt bearing the lowest rate paid by any Government—the strength shown by the Republic has been a marvel to all observers abroad, and would be a marvel to those at home had they not become accustomed to such demonstrations.

The policy of the Treasury at the present time is sufficiently justified by its condition. We are drawing near the close of the fiscal year, and the revenues since its beginning have exceeded the outgo by more than $58,000,000. The "available cash balance," after setting aside $150,000,000 in gold for the reserve fund in the redemption division, is over $140,000,000. There is plenty of money to pay the 2 per cents with, and there is every reason why it should be released from the Treasury and restored to the uses of business. It has been said that the act of Mr. GAGE is due to politics. It is good politics. The payments will close in the middle of August, just as the campaign will begin to be lively, and on the edge of the season when the demand for money for the Fall movement of the crops sets in. There is also going on at present, and may continue for some time, a moderate outward movement of gold which puzzles the experts somewhat, but which it will certainly be easier to meet with the Treasury disbursements than without them. Whatever advantage the Administration may get from the bond call, it will be due to the benefit conferred on the business community, and with that kind of politics there is no good cause of quarrel.

Nevertheless, there are features in the situation connected with this policy that are not normal and to which it is well worth while to give some attention. The very large surplus in the Treasury and the current excess of revenue are evidences of strength but not of good management. At best the rigid character of our currency exposes us to much disturbance at the season when the demand for currency changes rapidly, and a steady and unnecessary flow of money into the Treasury makes it so much worse. For there is no way of getting it out of the Treasury by the operation of the ordinary laws of trade. The discretion of the Secretary must be called in, and no one can tell exactly how that will act. It is an uncertain and arbitrary element in the calculations of all business men, and it ought not to exist.

We have alluded to the export of gold. Exactly why it is profitable to send gold abroad at a time when the balance of foreign trade is heavily in our favor, and is continually becoming heavier, so that the probabilities are all on the side of a contrary movement, is a question as to which there is much difference of opinion. But that the peculiar character of our credit currency has something to do with it is not to be denied. It is, in part at least, the consequence of the system that fosters the tendency of money from the interior to the centre to be loaned out there until the call for its return to the interior shall come. Then arrives the annual stringency to which the present Secretary has so often and strenuously directed his warnings. This irregularity is aggravated by the heaping up of money in the Treasury, and our constantly growing intimate connection with the money markets of the world makes the effect more unfortunate.

The importance of New York as a financial centre with reference not only to the United States, but to the commerce of the world, is undoubtedly advancing. Were our currency system on such a basis as would free us from artificial disturbance and leave us subject only to the conditions imposed by the free operation of the laws of trade, there is sound reason for thinking that this advance would carry us within a calculable time near to the first rank, if not to the very front. Everything is in our favor—natural resources, extent and character of population, skill, energy, organization—and all that is needed is the removal of obstacles created by legislation. That this will come in time we do not doubt. It will indeed surely come so soon as the opinion of the business community demands it.

THE WISEST WAY.

The decision of the Supreme Court refusing to take jurisdiction of the Kentucky Governorship dispute is eminently wise, sound, and sensible. A deplorable situation would have been created and a train of political evils brought on if the Court had found itself compelled to entertain the consideration of the Goebel-Taylor case on the writ of error.

A just and lawful settlement of the contest had been reached by the Legislature and the courts of the State of Kentucky. It would have been a political calamity if Federal authority had been successfully invoked to bring about a different result. It was purely a State case, said the Chief Justice. From the decision already reached by the constituted authorities of the State there is no appeal save to the people. No emergency exists calling for Federal interference.

Mr. BECKHAM'S title to the office of Governor of Kentucky appears to be established and put beyond further assault. Mr. TAYLOR will be badly advised if he continues his disturbing efforts to reverse the decision against him.

CANT AND THE CANTEEN.

We printed on Sunday a very earnest but also a very good-tempered letter from a Methodist clergyman, Mr. CORNISH, on our recent remarks with reference to the Methodist General Conference and the canteen in the army. Every sincere contribution to such a discussion as this is to be welcomed. To us it seems that the discussion is of the first importance, since by the consent of everybody concerned it affects the physical and moral welfare of the enlisted men of the United States Army. The practical question is how to prevent them from drinking to excess. The officers of the United States Army say that the canteen is the best means yet devised for this purpose. It enables soldiers to do their drinking, if they must drink, in such conditions as render it extremely unlikely that they will drink to excess. The Methodist General Conference says, in effect, that it does not in the least matter whether the canteen promotes temperance or not. It is a covenant with death and an agreement with hell. The only rule for the army is absolute prohibition. If prohibition in name means drunkenness in practice, that is a detail. The main point is that to connive at any drinking whatever is sinful, even if connivance leads to temperance and the prohibition to drunkenness. "The legalized grog business is sin," says our correspondent, and refuses to go any further.

In the first place, what warrant has anybody for saying that the recognition of facts by the law is a "legalization" of them? In the second place, what warrant has anybody for saying, as the Methodist General Conference says, and our correspondent repeats, that to legalize, which is to say not to prohibit, the sale of intoxicating liquors is a "sin"? Who made it a sin? Protestant nations have not got rid of the Pope in order to put another Pope in his place, whose deliverances shall be binding upon their consciences. It does not matter whether the other Pope calls itself the Methodist General Conference or by any other name. Its pretensions to invent and classify new sins are opposed to the essential spirit of Protestantism. "Confute me," said LUTHER, "either by proofs from Scripture or by plain, just arguments." That is what any Protestant of our day may well say, to whom a conference of papal pretensions says that the liquor question is outside the pale of reason and judgment and evidence, that it must not be judged by the actual efficacy of the means adopted to diminish the admitted evils of intemperance, that you must not recognize the practice of drinking in order to regulate it, because to recognize it is "sin." We said that such a state of mind as that denoted by the proceedings of the conference must proceed either from hypocrisy or from fanaticism. Distinctly the pretension of any man, or of any body of men, to declare that any use whatever of intoxicating liquor is "sin" is fanatical, and fanatically insolent. When we said that the only excuse for the action of the conference was ignorance we of course did not mean, as our correspondent seems to have taken us to mean, general ignorance, but only ignorance of the actual workings in the army of nominal prohibition on the one hand and of the regulation of the canteen on the other.

And yet the fanatical view, the view that the people of the United States are bound to admit and act upon the sinfulness of a sin which has been invented within the lifetime of living men, and which has been adopted into the catalogue of sins of the Methodist General Conference, is the only ground upon which nominal prohibition can be defended as against the regulation provided by the canteen. As soon as it is admitted that the question of promoting temperance in the army is a practical question, to be settled in accordance with the proved adaptation of means to ends, the Methodist General Conference has not a foot to stand upon. We have referred once or twice to the testimony given by Col. MILLS, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, to the Board of Visitors of that institution. We reprint the relevant part of it. The Superintendent was speaking of the prohibition of the use of tobacco at West Point:

> The regulation was made by the Secretary of War with the initiative of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and organizations of that kind throughout the country, who are often actuated by what they consider the best motives, but I think they made a mistake, and this regulation is a mistake. But I would not like to have this rule changed. I think there would be a howl throughout the country by the people who are making an assault on the canteen in the army, which has done more for discipline and the contentment of the men than any other one thing that has been done for the army. My experience and the records of Fort Custer, Montana, will show that for the first year after its establishment there, violations from drunkenness were reduced between 70 and 75 per cent. Fort Custer was an ideal place for a test of this kind. It is in the middle of a big Indian reservation, and far away from any town. Before the regulation went into operation the post trader was in control. He sold beer loaded with alcohol, and Sand Hill sherry, which would drive a man crazy if he drank enough of it. When pay day came around the guardhouse would be filled with soldiers. When the trader was closed up, and the canteen established, there was no perceptible increase in the number put into the guardhouse after pay day; probably there would be five or six soldiers in all. The soldier was given the choice of beer of good quality, but the endeavor was not made to induce him to drink beer, but by providing other amusements he was encouraged to diminish the resort to beer.

The Adjutant General reports that the experience of Col. MILLS is the experience of 95 per cent. of the officers who have reported upon the effect of the canteen. In other words, the practically unanimous testimony of the army is that the canteen is an agency for the promotion of temperance and that nominal prohibition is an agency for the promotion of intemperance. There is simply no gainsaying the testimony of such a cloud of witnesses, who are, moreover, the very men most warmly interested in the efficiency and well-being of the soldiers. The lesson of it can be rejected only by saying, as the Methodist General Conference has in effect said, that practical results have nothing to do with the question. If recognition by the Government of any use of intoxicating liquors be a "sin," as the Methodist General Conference has out of its own inner consciousness declared, then the man who accepts the declaration may say that prohibition ought to be proclaimed even though the consequence of the prohibition were that every soldier in the army should fill a drunkard's grave. But if that be not fanaticism, we are at a loss to give an illustration of what fanaticism is.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It grieves The Electrical Review, which naturally takes a great and intelligent interest in all the details of urban transportation, that nobody has yet invented an open street car in which it would be impossible for passengers to stand in the spaces between the seats, to the annoyance, discomfort, and offense of the seated passengers. "In New York," it says, "passengers are not allowed to stand on the footboards of open cars, and when the car is full they crowd in, trampling the feet of the sitting passengers and standing in a proximity which is always unpleasant and not infrequently repulsive. Of course, people will patiently suffer all this until something is done for their relief. Why not a car in which this standing is impossible?—and then for a public-spirited and philanthropic railway company to operate it." The evil described is real and lamentably familiar to us all, but a car of the kind demanded is hardly imaginable. Space must be left for the entrances and exits of passengers, and wherever people can move they can also stand—and will, if they are allowed to do so. As for the allowing, that is practically necessary now, and probably always will be in a city shaped like New York. Every additional line of cars and each increase of speed, instead of improving the existing service so far as comfort goes, simply create new traffic, and the old crowding continues. This is undoubtedly even more offensive in open cars than in closed ones, but if the space between the seats were decreased passengers could not pass in and out, and if it were broadened the only result would be two rows of standing nuisances instead of one. The New Yorker who wants to be comfortable must keep his own carriage or walk.

—Our own London dispatch about Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN'S Mafeking poem quoted only one stanza out of seven, and while the verses showed that the Laureate's latest effort is an imitation of another Laureate's work, yet they indicated that the old tune had been varied with some skill and almost justified the hope that for once Mr. AUSTIN had produced something that could be discussed with entirely kind tolerance. But this stanza was evidently selected by a friend of the poet, and seems to be the best in the poem. At any rate, our neighbor The Sun—which does not cultivate amiability in its correspondents as much as it might—prints a special dispatch containing two other stanzas selected on a different principle, and these make it certain that the unfortunate bard is in for one more shower of derision. What else can be expected by a man who writes—and publishes—verses like these?

> As pressed the foe more near,
> Only with naked spear,
> Ne'er knowing what to fear,
> Parley or blench meant,
> Forward through shot and shell,
> While still the foremost fell,
> They with resistless yell,
> Stormed his entrenchment.

That is really too bad, even for Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN. An overweight pugilist or jockey might find the verses useful as a substitute for long runs in heavy clothing, for to read them over rapidly two or three times a day could not fail to take off flesh at a great rate, but the rest of the public, including the survivors of the siege, will suffer much agony of mind when it reflects on the fact that even this may not be the last outpouring of Mr. AUSTIN'S muse.

—People who have occasion to traverse the sidewalks around the Astor House will heartily commend the Bureau of Encumbrances for taking steps to mitigate the nuisance that has long existed there. But other sidewalks are daily obstructed as much as those have ever been, and whoever chooses to do so can find places where the habitual infringement of public rights is even more glaring. Take, for instance, the north side of Beekman Street, just east of Nassau. Several wholesale paper dealers do business in that neighborhood, and their big boxes and bundles throughout most of the daylight hours are piled high on both the inner and the outer edge of the narrow walk. Room for a single foot passenger is indeed usually left free, but that is not enough, and a vast amount of annoyance results. Similar violations of the law occur all through the business districts, and sporadic raids are not what is needed. Such raids, as a matter of fact, often look a little like persecution, since the victims cannot see why they should be selected for punishment out of hundreds and thousands fully as bad as themselves. A thorough enforcement of the ordinances would remove the appearance of unreasonable—or too reasonable—discrimination.

—A copy of The Manila Times, just received, gives what is said to be the literal translation of a leaflet which has been widely distributed in the churches of the city and at the homes of the natives. The leaflet is unsigned, but The Times says that its print is the same as that of The Estrella de Antipolo, the organ of the Dominican friars, and it is generally supposed to express their sentiments and wishes. Every sentence, moreover, is followed by a reference in parenthesis to some document of the highest Church authority. We quote a few sentences from the translation: "You must reject and condemn liberalism, and also modern progress and civilization, as being false progress and false civilization. You must utterly abominate civil marriage, and regard it as pure concubinage. You must also condemn and reject the interference of the civil authorities in any ecclesiastical affairs, so much in vogue nowadays. Finally, you must hold the belief that the Church has a divine and supernatural authority, by its origin, and is moreover superior to the civil authorities. And reject and condemn the doctrine that the Church should submit to the State, or that the State is independent, or ought to separate itself from the Church. Children must be brought up in the above views * * * condemning whatever the Church condemns. And children must be educated solely in Catholic schools by genuinely Catholic teachers, and not on any account in unsectarian or mixed schools, which are strictly forbidden by the Church. The commands of the Church must be obeyed in the same manner as the law of God." We are not disposed to take this document very seriously, as it is entirely without open ecclesiastical sanction, but surely it ought to receive open ecclesiastical condemnation. If the friars, as well may be, are distributing it, Archbishop CHAPPELL, a real American, will doubtless condemn their pernicious activity. If the leaflet is the work of unscrupulous sectarian enemies of the Roman Catholic Church, that, too, should be made plain by him.

THE DANISH ISLANDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Because of the fiduciary relationship which exists between attorney and client, I consider it but my plain duty, in view of an article which appeared in some of this morning's papers, to my client, Capt. Christmas, who is at present in Denmark; to Mr. J. Seligman, who is also in Europe; to the Danish Government, and to myself to make the following statement in rebuttal of said defamatory publications of this morning.

When Capt. Christmas came to this country in January last, he did so in the interest of the proposed sale by Denmark to the United States of America of the Danish West Indian Islands, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John, as an employe of and in the pay of the Danish Government, and upon a distinct understanding between himself and the Danish Minister of Finance, Hoerring, as to the compensation for his services in this matter. The Danish Minister at Washington had been acquainted with these facts by his Government, and introduced and entertained Capt. Christmas during his (Capt. Christmas's) stay in Washington.

Capt. Christmas made a weekly report to the Danish Minister of Finance, Hoerring, while here, and in view of the fact that it was made to appear in the articles referred to that Capt. Christmas in case the islands were sold for $4,000,000 was to pocket the $3,000,000 himself and Denmark was to have but $1,000,000, I deem it my duty in justice to everybody, although I realize that by so doing I perhaps shall incur sharp criticism from Denmark, to quote from Capt. Christmas's report to the Danish Minister of Finance under date of Feb. 26, 1900:

"In the course of a week I expect the treaty bill to be brought up in the Senate, according to which the Administration will be empowered to put themselves in connection with the Danish Government for the purpose of acquiring the islands for the United States for $4,000,000."

This speaks for itself, and disposes of the ridiculous three-million-dollar charge.

Capt. Christmas left New York for Copenhagen on April 12, 1900, and personally delivered his final report on this matter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Denmark, Sehested, on the 4th of May.

Capt. Christmas while here made no contracts with anybody, (barring one which was rescinded, and which I shall speak of later) and to say anything to the contrary is an absolute and unqualified falsehood; nor have the Seligmans or myself or anybody else ever gone surety on any contract or contracts whatsoever, in connection with this matter. There are no contracts in existence, and never have been, of the character referred to in said article.

Mr. J. Seligman was a friend of Capt. Christmas. The matter of his firm becoming the banking house in case this sale should be consummated, a position to which the Seligmans by reason of their high international reputation as bankers were well qualified, and for which they would charge and receive the ordinary banking commission and no more should they be appointed by the Danish Government, may have been discussed between them. To say that they were to receive anything more or were ever promised anything more, is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. Nor have they ever been called upon or offered to disburse a single cent, or to make any promises to anybody in this matter.

As for my personal connection with this matter, it is and has never been anything else but that of attorney to Capt. Christmas, and it is absolutely false when it is said that I have appeared as special counsel for the Government of Denmark. I was retained by Capt. Christmas on the 27th day of February, 1900, and the Danish Government was immediately acquainted with that fact. I have never had anything to do with the negotiations of this proposed sale and have never been spoken to or written to, nor have I myself spoken to or written to anybody in the remotest sense connected with this Government about it. Consequently and as a matter of fact I was never to receive a single cent, directly or indirectly, in commission out of the proceeds of the sale, and any statement to the contrary is absolutely and unqualifiedly false.

Before I became the attorney for Capt. Christmas, and while he was lying sick at the Hotel Manhattan in New York, he one day sent for me. He stated to me that during his recent visit to Washington he had met a reporter by the name of Nelken Y. Waldberg, (by the way, the very person who, at the rate of $15 per copy, furnished this libelous and defamatory article to the press,) and through that person had become introduced to Congressman Gardiner and a lawyer by the name of Richard Evans. That, finding it necessary to either remain in Washington or to have a representative there, he had made arrangements with said Evans, upon the recommendation of this reporter, by which he was to be his legal representative there. Mr. Evans's fee was to be contingent upon the successful consummation of the sale. This fee Mr. Evans wanted guaranteed by some responsible American citizen.

Capt. Christmas asked me, after first having secured me, to act as surety on the contract, which I did. A few weeks after, when on a trip to Washington, I met Mr. Evans with Capt. Christmas, for reasons satisfactory to myself, I advised Capt. Christmas to break off all connection with Mr. Evans, and the contract between them was then and there rescinded. This, as I have stated before, is the only contract Capt. Christmas ever entered into with regard to the sale.

Capt. Christmas's position and acts in this matter have been honorable, above board, and acquiesced in by the Danish Government. He should not be judged too harshly for having permitted himself to be imposed upon by some irresponsible schemers in Washington, especially in view of the fact that the same parties have been successful in imposing upon some of the leading journals of the New York press.

CARL FISCHER HANSEN.
New York, May 21, 1900.

Another View of Insurance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial, "A Practical View of Fire Insurance," in your issue of May 21, along with many excellent points gives the following definition of the subject matter under discussion, viz.: "It [insurance] is at best a system of distribution, by means of which the premiums of those whose property does not burn are made to recoup the losses of those less careful or less fortunate."

The above is an ideal definition of insurance as it originally existed in the minds of the stanch founders of the idea, and is theoretically correct at this time. But in actual present-day practice it is believed by one who has had occasion to buy several policies of insurance that the insurance business (life and fire) is not carried on under the necessity of earning the money with which to pay losses, but rather by use of the recently exploited Miller Syndicate idea of depending upon the perpetual income from future investors. The reckless liberality in the matter of inducements offered and the character of risks taken lead to the above conclusion, and your analysis of the situation still further confirms it. The companies could not and do not have to earn the money, and therefore can do the things of which you complain. J. L. T.
New York, May 21, 1900.

NUGGETS.

A Baseball Enthusiast.

Teacher—Now, Sammy, please tell me what you know about the nine muses.

Sammy—I never saw 'em play, Miss, but I'm willin' to bet that the "Bluebirds" kin beat 'em out ev'ry time.—Richmond Dispatch.

Eager for the Chance.

"John, I wish you would take me to the Paris Exposition."

"Eliza, the hotel prices in Paris at that time will be $9 a day."

"Well, let's go over and keep a hotel."—Indianapolis Journal.

Sympathetic.

Miss Readem—There is a world of sentiment in Tennyson's lines: "And may there be no moaning at the bar when I put out to sea."

Mr. Wuddenhead—Yes, I see. Didn't want the lawyer to feel bad.—Baltimore American.

Severe on the Company.

"I am sorry to hear your house was burned last night, Ruggles. But it was insured, wasn't it?"

"Yes. That's what hurts the worst. I'm a stockholder in the company that insured it, and this makes the fourteenth loss since last week!"—Chicago Tribune.

General Information Sought.

Mrs. Wickwire—Tell me how they make these trusts, dear.

Mr. Wickwire—Well, first they water the stock, and then comes the freezing-out process—

"Oh, yes, I know that is the way the ice trust is made, but I want to know about all of them."—Indianapolis Press.

SUNDAY DINNERS LONG AGO.

S. C. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

There is royal satisfaction in the birds and bottles which
Were invented for the tempting of the palates of the rich;
Pleasure lurks in fancy dishes that imported cooks create
For elated politicians who can squander "ten per plate";
But of all the joys that eating brings to mortals here below
None compares with those old dinners we sat down to long ago—
The good old Sunday dinners
Cooked for hungry little sinners
By mother in the careless long ago!

Little Dick was fond of white meat; Fannie rather liked the thigh—
How we battled for the wishbone, little Maude and Joe and I!
Father always seemed to fancy that the leg was just the thing,
And at last would come dear mother, meekly asking for a wing.
Oh, the gravy! Oh, the biscuits! What contentment used to glow
In the faces 'round the table where we gathered long ago—
The good old chicken dinners
Cooked for hungry little sinners
By mother in the happy long ago!

The robins chirp serenely where the gate is torn away,
And decay has claimed the manger where the brown hen used to lay;
They are scattered who once clamored for the meat they liked the best,
And the grass is growing over two who long have lain at rest,
But the tender recollection still is left to me, and oh!
To be sitting at the table where we gathered long ago!
Ah, the good old Sunday dinners
Cooked for hungry little sinners
By mother in the dear, dead long ago!

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

Committee of One Hundred Forwards Six Thousand Pounds Sterling.

Treasurer John Crosby Brown of the Committee of One Hundred for India Famine Relief reported that $28,000 has been received up to date, at the meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce. Brown Brothers & Co. were directed to cable £1,000 to the Rev. Robert A. Hume of Bombay, Chairman of the International Missionary Relief. This includes the $1,600 raised at the Carnegie Hall meeting during the recent missions conference.

Two thousand pounds sterling was ordered sent to Sir Francis MacLean of Calcutta, Chief Justice of Bengal, Chairman of the India Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

A number of express companies have agreed to distribute the literature of the committee free of charge throughout the United States and Canada.

Following is a list of the contributions received yesterday:

Eugene Delano	$100.00	E. C. N. Richfield Springs, N. Y.	10.00
William Jessop, Bible Class No. 14, Willoughby Av. S. School	8.35	Harry M. Hoyt, Washington	15.00
T. D. Foster, Ottumwa, Iowa	100.00	A. S. Frissell	100.00
August Lewis	10.00	H. T. Beatty	7.00
W. H. Parsons	100.00	T. Whittaker	10.00
J. H. Foster	20.00	G. F. Hutchinson & Sons Co., North River, N.Y.	5.00
Henry T. Brown	10.00	W. Alderman & Sons Co.	10.00
Mrs. R. H. McKim	20.00	J. E. Parsons	100.00
Miss F. Knott	6.00	M. A. Murray	250.00
J. D.	20.00	F. Barnard	3.50
O. W. Firkins, Minneapolis	4.00	Cash	1.00
Mrs. M. J. Donnelly	1.00	Phidelitas	2.00
L. H. Smith	5.00	E. P. Upton	2.00
A. C. Franchot	1.00	Mrs. S. A. Scott.	2.00
Washington Av. Bapt. S. School	25.00	Mrs. E. S. Clarke.	25.00
H. J. Hayden	25.00	D. C. McEwen	10.00
August Belmont & Co	500.00	St. Mark's Ev. Luth. Church, Philadelphia	100.00
J. B. C.	50.00	Alexander E. Orr.	250.00
Mrs. A. W. Ludlow, Denison, Texas	5.00	Vermilye & Co.	500.00
W. H. Chittenden	5.00	J. A. Walter, Tridionte, Penn.	9.90
		W. F. Havemeyer	250.00

For the Indian Famine Fund, $10.

Dr. Thomas H. Buckler, Jr., of 807 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md., has sent $10 to THE NEW YORK TIMES to help the sufferers by the famine in India. The money has been turned over to Brown Brothers & Co., Treasurers for the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief of the Chamber of Commerce.

DEBATE ON GERMAN MEAT BILL.

Reichstag Learns the Government's Views on the Prohibitory Amendments.

BERLIN, May 21.—During the debate on the Meat Inspection bill in the Reichstag to-day, Baron von Wangenheim, Chairman of the Farmers' Alliance, said no reliance could be placed upon the control exercised over meat abroad. The present, he continued, was the proper time to meet foreign claims. He regarded the bill as a general test for the Government with respect to the impending customs tariff.

The Secretary of State for the Interior, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, pointed out that the principal factor to be considered was the meat eating of the German nation. The Government would do that for which it was prepared to be answerable to the nation. It was not true to say that foreign countries kept their good meat for themselves and sent their bad meat to Germany.

Foreign countries, he further asserted, had nothing to say against the prohibition placed on the importation of sausages. The point in dispute was the question of prohibiting all meat importation. It would be a greater danger for the health of Germany if all home-slaughtered animals were left uninspected than if a much smaller quantity of salt meat was allowed to be imported from abroad.

Herr Aichbuehler's amendment, Count von Rosadowsky-Wehner further remarked, constituted the utmost limit of concession acceptable to the Government. Aichbuehler's amendment, in addition to the amendment prohibiting the importation of canned or sausage meat, provides that until Dec. 31, 1903, the importation of fresh meat shall only be allowed in whole or, in certain cases, in half carcasses, and that the importation of prepared meat shall only be permitted when it is proved to be innocuous, which is regarded as being impossible of proof in the case of consignments of salt meat under four kilograms in weight.

Finally, it is provided that after 1903 the importation of meat shall either be regulated by fresh legislation or the abovementioned provisions remain in force.

Speaking later, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner declared that no official negotiations whatever had occurred between the German and American Governments regarding the bill. Referring to the statement mentioned by the Berliner Tageblatt that the United States Government would have nothing to say to any compromise, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner said the person making the statement was certainly not the American Secretary of State.

The reference to the statement published by the Berliner Tageblatt respecting the attitude of the United States toward any compromise regarding the Meat Inspection bill was to a letter reprinted from a recent issue of The Chicago Tribune, a letter signed ostensibly by the United States Secretary of Agriculture, marked "Confidential" and addressed to a person whose name was not given.

RUSSIA'S RIGHTS IN KOREA.

British House Interested in the Masampho Agreement.

LONDON, May 21.—In the House of Commons to-day the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, William St. John Brodrick, who was bombarded with questions on the subject, replied that the British Government understood that Russia had leased a site for a coal depot and naval hospital at the treaty port of Masampho, in Korea. This port, he added, was open to navigators of all countries, and the landing and storage of supplies for the Russian fleet within the site just acquired is to be governed by the existing treaties there. Therefore no exclusive right was ceded to the Russian Government, and the treaty rights conceded to British subjects were not to be limited by the arrangements recently made.

The Government also understood that an agreement had been made by which Russia undertook never to ask for itself or its subjects any concession on the Island of Koji, or on the opposite mainland or on any of the surrounding islands, and the Korean Government engaged not to allow any other Government to rent or purchase land in the localities indicated.

Mr. Brodrick concluded rather lamely that as the Government had not yet obtained possession of the text of the agreement, it could not say whether the action of Russia was in accordance with her explicit pledges not to acquire any territory whatever in Korea.

Australian Federation Bill.

LONDON, May 21.—In the House of Commons to-day the Australian Federation bill passed its second reading, amid loud and prolonged cheering. In moving the second reading of the bill the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, announced that a complete agreement had been reached with the delegates on the lines of the Government's proposals. The bill, added, would provide that the right of appeal to the Privy Council should be maintained in every case where other than Australian interests are concerned.

Kriegerbund Delegates Reach Berlin.

BERLIN, May 21.—The deputation of the New York Kriegerbund, which landed at Hamburg Saturday morning last from the steamer Batavia, arrived here this afternoon, and was welcomed at the railroad station by numerous representatives of the veterans' associations. Herr Pfanstiel, the President of the leading association of Berlin, delivered a speech of welcome, to which President Mueller of the Kriegerbund replied. The visitors were entertained at a "kommers" to-night.

Berlin Street Car Strike Settled.

BERLIN, May 21.—The street car strike has been settled through the mediation of the Burgomaster. The men have accepted the offers of the Directors to give more frequent increases of wages until the highest scale is reached.

Czar Ratifies The Hague Treaties.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 21.—The Czar has ratified all the articles agreed upon at The Hague Peace Conference.

MISS SELIGMAN DIVORCED

St. Louis Court Grants Decree Against Robert L. Cutting.

Actress Charged Abandonment and Did Not Ask for Alimony—May Appear in Vaudeville.

Minnie Seligman, the actress, has received word that the suit for absolute divorce which she had brought in St. Louis against Robert Livingston Cutting had been successful, Judge Palty having granted the decree she sought in the Circuit Court in that city yesterday. Neither of the principals attended the trial, the proceedings being carried on by depositions.

Miss Seligman charged non-support and abandonment, among other things. Mr. Cutting filed a demurrer. Miss Seligman, who had obtained a divorce from her first husband, a Dr. Kaufman, in 1890, married Mr. Cutting, who is the son of the late Robert Livingston Cutting, at Monmouth Beach, N. J., July 28, 1892, and the affair attracted attention because of the elder Cutting's threats to disinherit his son. Mr. Cutting went on the stage with his wife during the next theatrical season, but the critics dealt harshly with him and the couple retired for a time from public view.

Miss Seligman lives at 105 West Seventy-eighth Street. She said last evening that this separation had long been contemplated.

"About two years ago he went to live with his people in Newport and I went to St. Louis to fill a theatrical engagement," she said. "I came back in August, 1898, and Mr. Cutting promised to be everything that a husband should be, and after a stay at Saratoga we went to St. Louis, where I had to fill a professional engagement. He stayed with me for five or six weeks there and then he said the climate and the water didn't agree with him, and that his doctor had ordered him to return to New York. That was in October, and I didn't see him again until May, 1899, but all that time I was followed by detectives from morning until night, but he says he didn't engage them."

On her return Miss Seligman says she had a talk with Mr. Cutting in Henry Clews's office in this city, when her husband told her that he was hardly able to support himself and had lost much money in Wall Street, and advised her to continue at her work. This did not suit her, and she told him they must separate, and he obtained a promise from her that she would not bring an action for divorce against him in this State. They shook hands at parting.

"Just four days after that," she went on, "I was served with a summons in a divorce court, and Mr. Hummel, my counsel, told me that this was done to make me a defendant and so prevent my suing him. It was a terrible injustice to me. I have never heard of his suit since."

Miss Seligman receives no alimony, as she earns more than Mr. Cutting's income. She says she doesn't want any from him.

Miss Seligman closed her engagement in "The Great Ruby" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Saturday night. She said last night that she would probably next appear in vaudeville.

VAUDEVILLE MEN MEET HERE.

A Two Hours' Secret Session Held in Offices of Hyde & Behman.

The vaudeville managers from various parts of the country, whose ostensible purpose is to organize a "trust," and who have been holding their conferences in Boston, transferred their meeting place to the offices of Hyde & Behman, in the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, yesterday.

The session extended over two hours, and apparently it was generally understood before the meeting adjourned that none should talk as to what was accomplished.

As they filed out of the room the same stereotyped reply was given by each manager that he had absolutely nothing to say. This action on the part of those who are attending the conference demonstrated that Mr. Keith and his associates are determined that no publicity shall be given to their scheme until final arrangements have been accomplished.

It was said that Mr. F. F. Proctor had decided to join in the movement to establish the syndicate, and had lent his presence to yesterday's meeting, but not one of the gentlemen present would confirm the report. Those who were present at yesterday's conference were B. F. Keith, his manager, E. F. Albee; Martin Beck of Chicago, M. Meyerfield of San Francisco, Col. John D. Hopkins of Chicago, Edward Kohl of Chicago, Max C. Anderson of Cincinnati, Michael Shea of Buffalo, James Moore of Rochester, James Murdoch of Chicago, and Louis C. Beaman of Brooklyn.

ACTORS' HOME FUND GROWING.

More Than $5,000 Received from Various Sources Yesterday.

Continued activity in the ranks of the theatrical profession resulted in almost $5,000 being received yesterday by the Actors' Fund toward the fund for the construction in this city of a home for aged and infirm actors. The total amount received since the subscriptions have been coming in is more than $30,000. The largest amount received was that of $1,000, which was cabled from London by Daniel Frohman.

The other subscriptions received yesterday were: E. H. Sothern, $500; Virginia Harned, $500; A. H. Hummel, $500; Eugene Tompkins, $500; Denman Thompson, $500; Greenwall Theatrical Circuit Company, Henry Greenwall President, $250; Hammerstein Amusement Company, per Oscar Hammerstein, $250; Rose Coghlan, $100; Sadie Martinot, $100; Mrs. Ettie Henderson, $100; Louis Aldrich, $100; Roland Reed, $100; Louis Mann and Clara Lipman, $100; Elita Proctor Otis, $50; J. E. Dobson and Annie Irish, $50; Thomas Q. Seabrooke, $25; J. F. Keefe, $25; Dore Davidson, $10; Nellie Maskell, $1.

The three days' receipts are: May 19, $23,300; May 20, $2,444.25; May 21, $4,261.

"Il Trovatore" at the American.

With Verdi's delightful opera "Il Trovatore" the Castle Square Opera Company began its ninety-fifth and farewell week at the American Theatre last night before an audience that was not in the least niggardly in its applause. All the principal rôles were sung with excellent voices, and both costumes and scenes were thoroughly correct in every detail, and the frequent choruses gave the company opportunity to be heard in one of its strong features, which consists of quality and quantity of ensemble tone production. The cast of characters included Grace Golden as Leonora, Joseph F. Sheehan as Manrico, W. H. Clarke as Ferrando, Mary Linck as Azucena, and Harry Luckstone as Count di Luna. This same afternoon will be repeated on Wednesday afternoon, and for di Luna. This same opera will be revived, with a similar performance on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Another Murray Hill Revival.

The patrons of the Murray Hill Theatre apparently enjoyed the revival of Goldsmith's comedy "She Stoops to Conquer," which was presented by the Donnelly Stock Company yesterday. The play has impressed theatregoers for many years, and judging by its continued popularity will remain a welcome entertainment for future years. There is little to be said of last night's performance. Like all of the company's other revivals, the staging was appropriate, and the performance was interesting from beginning to end. William Redmund's conception of Sir Charles Marlow was intelligent, and Miss Grace Huntington's Mrs. Hardcastle and Dorothy Donnelly's part as that of the daughter were entirely satisfactory. The same can be said of the other members of the cast.

Miss Mannering Secures New Play.

Mary Mannering closed her season with Daniel Frohman's stock company last night in Orange, N. J. Miss Mannering has secured the rights of "A Durward Ladye," a romantic drama in four acts, by Mrs. Alden Arthur and Victor Mapes, with which she will probably open her season in Boston early in October. She has returned to her home in this city, and she and her husband, James K. Hackett, will prepare the details necessary for the production so as to have them complete before their vacation, after the close of Mr. Hackett's season in "The Pride of Jennico" at the Criterion Theatre. The scene of "I Durward Ladye" is laid in England at the end of the last century, and the story deals with the emotional adventures of a beautiful creole girl, who is brought to the ancestral home of her relatives.

Mme. Modjeska's Plans.

Mme. Modjeska will not make the contemplated visit to Poland this Summer, but instead has signed a contract to make a farewell tour of this country the coming season under the management of Wagenhals and Kemper in a large production of "King John." The version to be used by Mme. Modjeska for this tour has been especially arranged for her by William Winter. She will be seen as Constance, and a well-known legitimate actor, whose name the management do not care to make public at present, will be the King John. Two prominent actresses will be engaged for the other leading rôles. During the season Mme. Modjeska will produce a play entitled "Havoc," by E. H. Clemens. Her season will open in Cleveland shortly after the Presidential election.

Frohman Not After Passion Play.

The several alleged interviews with Daniel Frohman published on the day of his departure for Europe, quoting him as saying he intended to negotiate to bring the Passion Play to this country, are emphatically denied by him in a cable message received yesterday. Mr. Frohman merely stated that he expected to witness a performance of this play at Oberammergau.

Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—The afternoon and evening concerts of the Neapolitan Orchestra are well attended. Each programme played during the week will be entirely new, consisting of light operatic airs.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—That entertaining comedy "Mr. Smooth," with Willie Collier, entered upon a week's engagement last night. The piece, which was constructed for laughing purposes only, fills its mission with something to spare.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Irwin burlesque company, in their sketch, "A Hot Wave," proved thoroughly amusing to the patrons. The olio which preceded the act contained specialties by the five Cornellas, acrobats; Carven and Pollard, Thompson and Carter, Raymond and Bernard, Zeb and Zarrow, Bailey and Madison, Lillian Durham, and Mlle. Marie.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Mme. Adelaide Herrmann figured as the leading feature at this house yesterday, and Kittie Mitchell was also prominently placed in the bill and cordially received. Others were the musical Johnstons, Mr. and Mrs. Tony Farrell in "An American Duke," Quigley Brothers, burlesque comedians; the Two Graces, acrobats; Anna Wilks, comedienne; kalatechnoscope, and many more.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Domestic disruptions were the laughing feature of Georgia Gardner's comedietta, "A Wife's Stratagem." The remaining numbers in the bill were Harrigan, the tramp juggler; La Petite Elsie, Lillie Western, musical artiste; Zeb and Zarrow, comedy cyclists; Frances Curran, comedienne; King and Ingraham, illustrated songs; Doherty sisters, comediennes, and the kalatechnoscope.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—The third week of this house under John Koster's management began last night with an entertaining bill. Charles Sweet, the musical burglar; Wurtemburg brothers, musical acrobats; Patterson brothers, horizontal bar performers; Marguerite Ashton, Blanche Ring, Barnes and Sisson, Muhlenback's Arabs, Lillie Alene, Montrell, Bonita and Rigonni, and Ed Estus made up a commendable programme.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The patrons of this amusement resort were yesterday entertained by an entirely new bill. Albert, in a series of statue poses and feats of strength, headed the list, which also included Nevada, the spiral ascensionist; the Dexters, mind readers; Mlle. Morello's trained spaniels, German Rose musical act, Allen's Punch and Judy show, and a number of others, besides the double variety company, who are to be seen in the theatre.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A thoroughly enjoyable programme of vaudeville was given yesterday, and Kathryn Osterman was seen in a sketch called "The Editor." The other familiar vaudeville features were: Macart's dogs and monkeys, Giacinta Della Rocca, violiniste; Carrie Graham as "Sis Hopkins"; O. K. Sato, comedy juggler; Three Goldens, character comedy; St. Onge brothers, bicyclists; Harry and Sadie Fields in Yiddish type; kalatechnoscope, with new local moving views, and others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The vaudeville attractions presented at this house from week to week, as the season decreases, seem to lose in excellence. This week there are some old favorites and several new ones, and all were received cordially. Robert Edeson and Miss Ellen Burg took first place in the bill with their amusing little sketch, "Palmistry." Their associates in the bill are Bunth and Rudd, the Manhattan Comedy Four, Johnson and Dean, Canfield and Carleton, Brothers Damm, the Olympian Quartet, Willis P. Sweatnam, Newhouse and Ward, and others.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The management has supplied its patrons with a bill this week which is light, breezy, full of comedy, and contains enough variety to make it exceedingly palatable. Rose Coghlan, assisted by John T. Sullivan, presented the sketch called "Between Matinée and Night" in the usual diverting style of these favorite entertainers. Keno and Richards presented a clever acrobatic sketch. Jess Dandy, the imitator, presented sketches of a number of odd characters, and is particularly clever in his Hebrew impersonations. The remaining part of the entertainment was made up of Wills and Loretta, Pat and Mattie Rooney, Gladys Van, Three Westons, and numerous others.

Royalty Hears Melba Sing.

LONDON, May 21.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, and many well-known Americans greeted Mme. Melba at Covent Garden this evening in "La Boheme," joining in the enthusiastic demonstration that awaited the singer.

KAISER NOT TO VISIT PARIS.

Abandons Trip Because France Could Not Guarantee Protection.

BERLIN, May 21.—A friend of Prince Hohenlohe, who recently conversed with the Imperial Chancellor regarding the proposed visit of the Kaiser to the Paris Exposition, said to-day:

"The Imperial Chancellor said that Paris would have given the Kaiser a fine reception, but the undertaking proved unfeasible because the French Government could not give guarantees for the safety of his Majesty. I got the impression that Prince Hohenlohe, during his recent stay in Paris, sounded the French Government on the subject with adverse results. I also gathered that Emperor William is personally disappointed, as he had really wished to go."

Disorder in Macedonia and Albania.

LONDON, May 22.—The increased disturbances in Macedonia and Albania, says a special dispatch from Vienna, have caused the Ambassadors of the powers at Constantinople to dispatch military representatives there to ascertain whether Turkey has taken sufficient measures to prevent disorders.

Holy War in Northern Africa.

LONDON, May 22.—The Algiers correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "There is little doubt that a holy war has been proclaimed in the extreme south of Algeria and Morocco. Probably this is due to the movements of French troops."

Discuss Arbitration in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21.—The representatives of the six great powers of Europe met to-day and exchanged views on the question of submitting to arbitration the matter of the Turko-Greek Consular Convention and the proposed Turkish import duties.

Bavaria's Mad King Dying.

MUNICH, May 21.—The latest reports regarding the condition of the demented King Otto of Bavaria are that he is paralyzed and unable to move, speak, or eat. His death is hourly expected.

Holland's Queen to Marry?

BERLIN, May 21.—The Kreuz Zeitung publishes a rumor that the betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, who is now visiting in Schwarzburg, will be announced before her return to Holland.

Pope Receives American Bishops.

ROME, May 21.—The Pope to-day received in audience the Bishops of Ogdensburg and Brooklyn.

METHODISTS' CONFERENCE

Charge Against Leading Candidates for the Episcopacy.

POLITICAL METHODS ALLEGED

Dr. J. W. Hamilton and Dr. D. H. Moore May Be Elected To-day—Two Missionary Bishops Chosen.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The West and the East were close together and close to victory in the sixteenth ballot for Bishop taken just before the adjournment of the session of the General Methodist Conference to-day. According to the statements made by delegates who claim to know the findings of the tellers, the West as represented by Dr. David H. Moore of Cincinnati, editor of The Western Christian Advocate, led the East as represented by Dr. J. W. Hamilton of New York, Senior Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, by about a dozen votes. The result of the sixteenth ballot as it was unofficially given out to-night follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 657; necessary for a choice, 438; David H. Moore, 425; J. W. Hamilton, 413; J. R. Day, 193.

Dr. Henry Spellmeyer and Dr. Neely, it is said, gained a few votes, and the list of scattering votes was increased.

Many delegates were of the opinion that the first ballot to-morrow morning would concentrate the votes of the conference on Drs. Moore and Hamilton, and effect the election of both, thus obviating the execution of the suggestion that the conference postpone the election.

Debate on the important question of the pastorate time limit was continued to-day, but was frequently interrupted by lively and at times stormy discussions over the balloting for the Episcopacy, several attempts being made, but without success, to indefinitely postpone further balloting. During one tilt over this subject Judge Lore of Baltimore put the conference in a perfect uproar by stating that it was common talk that leading candidates for the Episcopacy were using unsavory political methods in attempting to further their chances of success.

The report of the tellers on the thirteenth ballot was as follows, 424 votes being necessary for a choice:

J. F. Berry, 296; J. W. Hamilton, 289; D. H. Moore, 237; T. B. Neely, 153; H. Spellmeyer, 135; J. R. Day, 89; W. F. McDowell, 22; C. J. Little, 13. Others from one to ten votes each.

Following the announcement of the thirteenth ballot the fight for indefinite postponement of further balloting for Bishops, which was started on Saturday, was resumed, but after a lively discussion a motion to that effect was tabled.

The fourteenth ballot was announced as follows:

J. W. Hamilton, 332; J. F. Berry, 320; D. H. Moore, 263; J. R. Day, 163; H. Spellmeyer, 103; T. B. Neely, 73; Little, 16; Bashford, 15; W. F. McDowell, 15. Others from 1 to 10 each. Necessary to a choice, 444.

At the conclusion of this ballot Dr. Berry was recognized. "Don't withdraw!" shouted several delegates.

"This deadlock has occasioned much unfavorable comment throughout the Church and caused much unfavorable criticism," said Dr. Berry. "I am jealous of the honor of the Church, which I love and which has honored me so greatly. If I withdrew it probably would break the deadlock and render an election possible. So, for the sake of harmony in this body, I ask you to permit me to withdraw my name."

Cries of "No! no!" and "Don't do it!" greeted Dr. Berry as he sat down, while handkerchiefs were waved all over the hall.

The fifteenth ballot resulted as follows: Necessary to choice, 446; J. W. Hamilton, 371; D. H. Moore, 267; J. R. Day, 199; J. F. Berry, 173; H. Spellmeyer, 113; T. B. Neely, 63. Others from 1 to 13 each.

The growth of the sentiment against further balloting was shown at the close of this ballot. The venerable John Lanahan of Baltimore moved to indefinitely postpone further balloting, "and thus end this wrangling." Amid much confusion this motion was laid on the table by a vote of 315 to 306, and another ballot was ordered. At the conclusion the conference adjourned for the day.

After the thirteenth ballot the conference became engaged in a discussion over a motion to proceed to the balloting for two missionary Bishops for Southern Asia. A motion was made to postpone this election until the two General Superintendents had been selected, but the conference, apparently impatient over the continued deadlock regarding that question, voted overwhelmingly to proceed with the election of missionary Bishops. It was apparently the general opinion before the ballot that the Rev. F. W. Warne, pastor of the English Church of Calcutta, and the Rev. E. W. Parker, President of the Epworth League of India, and Presiding Elder of the conference in North India, would be chosen as additional missionary Bishops in the Orient, and this expectation was verified, the vote being as follows:

E. W. Parker, 538; F. W. Warne, 490. Necessary to a choice, 445.

"The Chair declares these two brethren duly elected," said Bishop Andrews. Amid tremendous applause the new Missionary Bishops were introduced to the conference.

Debate on the report of the Committee on Itinerancy concerning the removal of the time limit on pastorates was then resumed.

Dr. Cadman of New York spoke in favor of total abolition of the time limit. Leonard M. Bacon of the Baltimore Conference followed with a strong plea for the minority report.

"There are but three Conferences in this whole Methodist Episcopal Church that have come here and asked to have their time limit removed," said Mr. Bacon. "How long can Methodism stand out if you tear down all the bars?"

Thomas H. Murray of the Central Pennsylvania Conference made an eloquent plea for the retention of the time limit. At least fifty delegates clamored for recognition when Mr. Murray closed, but Presiding Bishop Andrews recognized Abraham F. Swisher, a lay delegate of Upper Iowa, who also spoke in favor of retaining the time limit.

The Rev. Freeman Bovard of California argued for the minority report.

The conference, with only eight more working days before it, and with a multiplicity of important subjects still unheard, voted to-day to hold morning and afternoon sessions after Wednesday until the conference closes.

A WARNING TO CHINA.

Diplomatists Ask the Tsung-li-Yamen to Suppress the "Boxers."

LONDON, May 22.—The Peking correspondent of The Times, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"The diplomatic body to-day addressed a conjoint note to the Tsung-li-Yamen, calling upon the Government to suppress the 'Boxers' and the anti-foreign propaganda, which has assumed serious proportions.

"The note was firm, but not menacing. If the movement is not checked the foreign Legations will again bring military guards to Peking."

Spectrum of Aurora Borealis.

LONDON, May 22.—The Danish Northern Lights Expedition, according to a special dispatch from Copenhagen has returned from Iceland. The members report that the spectrum of the aurora gave twenty-three lines, mostly unknown to science, which were photographed in wave lengths. It was estimated that the magnetic effect of the aurora inclined the needle only 3 degrees.

Martin Engel Projects a Tour.

Councilman Martin Engel, the Tammany leader of the Eighth Assembly District, and two of his lieutenants, Henry J. Goldsmith and Assemblyman Isidor Cohen, have projected a long tour of the watering places of the West and East immediately after the Democratic National Convention. They will leave this city on July 1, and as soon as the convention has adjourned, will visit successively Hot Springs, Ark.; West Baden, Ind., and Old Orchard Beach. If there is time before the arduous work of the campaign begins, they will visit the Paris Exposition, and then return to this city and start a movement to reelect Mr. Cohen to the Assembly. Mrs. Engel and Mrs. Goldsmith will also be of the party.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"A. C. K."—William Crane has never acted in "His Excellency the Governor," but has appeared in "The Governor of Kentucky," by Franklin Fyles. "His Excellency the Governor" is a fanciful English comedy, produced here by Charles Frohman.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although it is the fashion to go out of town on Sundays, or for the "week end," as the English call the days between Friday and Monday, the unseasonably cool weather kept many men and women of leisure in town, both on Sunday and yesterday. The avenue yesterday, after the showers in the afternoon had ceased, looked more as it does in late October or early April. There were numbers of well-known people driving and walking, and the automobilists were out in force. The only marked social incident of the day was the reception to open the annual exhibition of the New York School of Applied Design for Women.

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It is extremely doubtful whether Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, reports from Newport to the contrary notwithstanding, will open her villa, Friedheim, there this Summer, and her present intention is to spend the Summer elsewhere. There is no truth in the story that the wedding of Harry Havemeyer and Miss Charlotte Whiting will be celebrated at Friedheim. This story on its face was rather ridiculous, for brides who have fortunes and homes of their own are not usually married from the houses of their fiancé's parents.

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Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright will not spend the Summer at Newport, as has been announced, but will very shortly sail for Europe, to remain away some months. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, who, it was reported, would return home this Spring, has decided to remain abroad until the Autumn.

***

The road coach Pioneer was taken yesterday by J. H. Matthews, and his party included Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hogan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bernheimer, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lombard, Mrs. Fairbairn, Charles Stewart, and Messrs. Madden and N. J. Matthews. Lowell Lincoln, Jr., will have the entire coach to-day, and W. L. Hoffman has engaged it for to-morrow; Mrs. Charles Isham has chartered the Pioneer for Thursday, and F. Stuyvesant Le Roy for Friday.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and Miss Lila Sloane are visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at Madison, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond are at Scarborough for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri and Mr. Fabbri's mother are visiting Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard at Scarborough-on-Hudson.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Smith, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Swan, and Mr. and Mrs. John Wetherell will sail to-morrow from Cherbourg on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for New York. R. S. Brooks sailed on the New York on Saturday last. Miss Hattie Gammell, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Porter, and Miss Maclay were booked to sail on the Lucania from Liverpool last Saturday.

***

There will be held to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Miller, 113 East Thirtieth Street, an initial concert of the Morgan Chamber Music Club. It is proposed to form a club for chamber music to meet at the house of Mrs. J. W. Miller during the season of 1900-1901. There will be ten concerts, and they will be given on Wednesday afternoons. The Morgan String Quartet, assisted by eminent artists, will perform at all of these concerts. They will be subscription affairs.

***

Mrs. Henry White, the wife of the Secretary of the United States Embassy in London, is reported to be quite ill again. She is at St. Germain, near Paris. Mr. White, who sailed last week from New York, will go direct to France to join his wife.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Leigh (Baby Beckwith) have left their new country residence, Leek Wotton House, near Warwick, England, and have gone to London for the season. They have an opera box this year. The Duchess of Marlborough will be at Warwick House for a part of the London season, as soon as that mansion can be made ready for her. She is at present at Claridge's.

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The Kaiserin Maria Therese, which sails this morning for Antwerp and Bremen, has booked among others Mrs. J. Le Baron Johnson, Mrs. E. Reeves-Merritt, Mrs. A. T. Ashmore, E. G. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Maule, Mrs. James Harvey Dew, Miss C. W. Dew, E. A. Willard, Jr., William T. Woodruff, Miss Woodruff, Mrs. William A. Abbe, Mrs. William B. Wood, Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens of Castle Point, and Mrs. David M. Turnure and Miss Turnure.

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The St. Louis to-morrow will take a number of well-known people to Southampton. Among those booked are Mrs. John R. Drexel and family, her mother, Mrs. Troth, and Miss Troth, and W. Hude Neilson. Mr. Drexel sailed Saturday on the Sultana and will meet Mrs. Drexel at Southampton. Others booked on the St. Louis are Lady Mary Sackville, Frank Gould, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Robbins, H. P. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Millard Adams of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bell, W. H. Brevoort, Mrs. Cram, the Misses Cram, Col. William L. Elkins of Philadelphia, Mrs. Leo Everett, George A. Post, Jr., Mrs. M. B. I. Goddard, Miss Hamilton, James MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Biddle, H. B. Biddle, E. M. Biddle, Dr. B. Palmer and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. D. Ripley, Henry M. Sloman, G. W. Van Ness, Arthur Bland, Col. James Elverson and Mrs. Elverson of Philadelphia, Mrs. C. H. Washburn of Boston, Col. Samuel Colt, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Oliver, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stetson, Miss Stetson, and W. W. Stetson.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are visiting at Hempstead, where they will remain for some time. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., did not return on the Auguste Victoria with them, although it was stated on one of the passenger lists that he was on board of the vessel. The Valiant is due at Havre this week, and Mr. Vanderbilt, at last accounts, intended to cross on her and expected to arrive in New York next week.

***

Mr. Robert Livingston Gerry is at the Gerry town house suffering from a slight attack of German measles. Ex-Commodore Gerry has been cruising on the Electra. Seaverge, at Newport, will be opened on June 1.

***

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who, as said above, has sailed for home, will on her arrival and after a short stay in town go to Newport to superintend the building of her new villa there. Hermann Oelrichs is expected back from San Francisco this week.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse are now at Westbury, L. I., after a visit at Burlington, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer are at their country place, where they will remain until the beginning of the Newport season. Mrs. Sands has been visiting them.

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Mrs. Astor is in Paris, and has been seen much in society there. Her presence has been noted at several large diplomatic dinners. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin left Paris opera week for London, where they will be at Claridge's for the rest of the season.

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Mrs. John Mackay is in London at her home, on Carleton Terrace. She is reported to be still under a physician's care, not having recovered from a severe attack of the grip, which she had on the Riviera in the early Spring.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 21.—Dr. and Mrs. French, who have rented the Cleveland cottage, have arrived for the season.

It was learned to-day that Miss Helen Gould will pass the season here at the cottage owned by Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden.

It is understood that Mrs. C. F. Chickering has sold her cottage, Sunnylea, in Bellevue Avenue, to Mr. Cramp of the shipbuilding firm of that name in Philadelphia. Mr. Cramp and his family will arrive for the season early next month.

Mrs. John Carter Brown arrived at her cottage to-day, accompanied by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Harold Brown.

J. Frederick Pierson has returned to New York.

Pembroke Jones has sublet Mrs. James P. Kernochan's villa on the cliffs at Ochre Point, The Cloisters, to Arthur T. Kemp of New York for the season.

W. W. Tompkins is the guest of his brother, Frederick Tompkins.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Whitewell will arrive at their cottage for the season in the latter part of the week.

Mrs. J. R. Rusk and family will arrive here in the latter part of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman and family arrived for the Summer this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest arrived from New York to-night for a short visit.

Arrivals on the Ivernia.

Among the passengers who arrived last night in Quarantine from Liverpool and Queenstown on the steamer Ivernia were Carroll Berry, Joseph Bibby, J. P. Caldwell, J. J. Emerson, E. F. Luckenbach, Carlos E. Rivera, W. Sargent, and H. W. Todd.

WOMEN'S WORK IN ART.

Exhibition of the New York School of Applied Design.

A reception to open the annual exhibition of the New York School of Applied Design for Women was held yesterday afternoon in the building 210 Fifth Avenue, loaned by its owners to the managers of the school. The workrooms and studios of the school are at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The exhibition will remain open until Thursday evening next.

The reception yesterday was quite a social event. A number of well-known women are interested in the work of the school, which was founded eight years ago by Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, and has been remarkably successful. The President of the school is now Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, and its Directors, most of whom were present yesterday, are the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, Judge Ingraham, Benjamin C. Porter, George J. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Mrs. L. A. Carroll, Francis Lathrop, J. Carroll Beckwith, John Cleary, Clarence M. Hyde, Horace Wolcott Robbins, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. James Harriman, and Secretary of War Elihu Root. Among others present yesterday were Mrs. Richard Brinsley Sheridan of London, Mrs. N. L. McCready, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reeve-Merritt, Mrs. Sanford Bissell, Mrs. William H. Tailer, Mrs. Storrs-Wells, Miss Frelinghuysen, Miss Elizabeth Remsen, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. R. T. Colgate, Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Mrs. H. H. Piffard, Mrs. James F. Ruggles, C. D. Weldon, Dan Beard, Leslie Lee, W. B. Clinedinst, William H. Funk, and F. Lord.

The exhibits of the work of the young women of the school covered the walls of the parlors and of the rooms on the second floor of the building, where they were shown, and were studied with great interest by the visitors. The school in its eight years of life has educated 2,288 women, who during the time of their study have sold over $14,000 worth of designs. This last Winter alone it has secured positions ranging in remuneration from $500 to $1,500 for forty-seven women. The income from the school is just sufficient to pay the instructors and running expenses, and contributions are very helpful. The annual prizes awarded are also a stimulus to the students.

Some of the work shown yesterday, particularly that in the costume sketch life, and in animal classes and in the silk and wall paper design departments, was good in fulfillment and had much promise. Some especially good drawings were shown by Miss Jessie Neck and Miss Louise Morris in the costume sketch classes. The prizes were all awarded yesterday by expert judges in each department. They were as follows: Elementary Department.—First prize, fifty-dollar scholarship for 1900-1901, given by Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Miss Alice Holly; second prize, $10, given by Mrs. William Woodward, Jr., Miss Grace King; third prize, $5, given by Mrs. William Woodward, Jr., Miss Elsa Struss.

Historic Ornament Class.—First prize, $20, given by Mrs. William Woodward, Jr., Miss Clatolly. Bliss, King, Whitridge, and Whyte; second prizes, Misses Curtis, Dow, Johnson, Giles, and Haywood.

In the Composition Class.—First prize, fifty-dollar scholarship for 1900-1901, was won by Miss Alice Fardel, and the second prize, $10, given by Mrs. May Stratton. Miss Frances Gilmore. Costume Sketch Class.—First prize, fifty-dollar scholarship for 1900-1901, went to Miss Jessie Neck, and second prize, $10, given by Mrs. George J. Schermerhorn, to Miss Helen Morris and Miss Fanshawe.

Life Class.—First prize, fifty-dollar scholarship for 1900-1901, given by J. Hampden Robb, was won by Miss Grace Allan, and second prize, $10, given by Miss Emilie B. Grigsby, by Miss F. Kellogg and Miss Neck. Antique Class.—First prize, fifty-dollar scholarship for 1900-1901, "Tuxedo Scholarship," was won by Miss Ida Hanson; second prize, $10, given by Miss Emilie B. Grigsby, Miss Harriet Hasfall, and third prize by Miss Hazel Roberts.

The prizes in the Animal Class were awarded as follows:

First prize, fifty-dollar scholarship for 1900-1901, "John Wolf in Memoriam," given by Mrs. Grenville Kane to Miss Josephine Pitkin; second prize, Miss Foote; honorable mention, Miss Gillette; special prize, $10, given by W. H. Funk, to Miss Julia Cridler; a special prize, $50, for a problem in the Architectural Department, given by Mrs. N. L. McCready, was won by Miss Rosa Mestre, and a special prize $25, for the second best drawing of the problem in the Architectural Department, given by Mrs. N. L. McCready, by Miss Louise Meyer. Silk Department.—First prize, fifty-dollar scholarship for 1900-1901, Miss Martha Cutter; second prize, $10, given by Mrs. Reeve-Merritt, Miss Marie B. Kneas; honorable mention, Miss May Burdette.

Wall Paper Department.—First prize, fifty-dollar scholarship for 1900-1901, given by Miss Frelinghuysen, Miss Laura Wheelock; second prize, $10, given by Horace Wolcott Robbins, Miss Sue Tibbitts; honorable mention, Miss Elizabeth Ross.

Architectural Department.—First prize, fifty-dollar scholarship for 1900-1901, given by Thomas B. Clarke, Miss Helen Chamberlain; second prize, $10, given by Barr Ferree, Miss Rosa Mestre; honorable mention, Miss Louise Meyer.

PRICE OF GAS TO GO UP.

Officials May Not Wait for Reorganization Under Consolidation.

A meeting of the Directors of the New Amsterdam Gas Company will probably be held to-day in order to issue a statement to the stockholders in regard to the arrangements perfected last week for the absorption of the company by the Consolidated Gas Company.

While nothing has yet been done in the direction of advancing the price, it is stated that action will probably not be deferred until the New Amsterdam board is reorganized in the interest of the Consolidated, but that the rate is likely to go up to $1 a thousand on June 1. It was also stated that Brooklyn Union Gas is almost certain to be included, and that electric lighting may also be provided for.

President Jourdan of the New Amsterdam said yesterday: "The present basis of settlement is so equitable and just to all interests that success is assured."

Samuel Sloan of the Executive Committee of the Consolidated, which will meet to-day, stated that nothing could be said at present about the possible advance in the price of gas. He said also: "The Directors will meet on Friday for the dividend, and I don't see how they can declare more than 1 per cent for the quarter."

The Street was interested in the statement from Philadelphia that President Dolan of the United Gas Improvement Company had declared in an interview that there is no ground for the report that that company "has or is to have an interest in a new corporation to be formed to unite the New York and Brooklyn gas companies, nor has the company any interest, present or prospective, in that field."

Consolidated Gas stock on the Exchange yesterday was weak, selling at one time as low as 183½, and closing at 192, a net loss of 2¼ points on sales of nearly 3,000 shares. Brooklyn Union Gas stock was also weak, declining 2½ points on sales of 275 shares.

On the curb, where the New Amsterdam securities are dealt in, there was a fair amount of trading in the issues, with the close marking a net gain of ⅝ for the common stock and a loss of ⅝ for the preferred. Rumors in regard to possible litigation on the part of minority stockholders were circulated, but no basis for them appeared.

George Alfred Lamb, the lawyer, who some time ago made formal protest against the action of the Consolidated Directors in increasing the capital stock of that company, stated yesterday that there would be no further litigation, as his clients had expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the absorption of the Amsterdam Company.

WANTS DIVORCE SET ASIDE

Mrs. Masey Alleges It Was Illegally Obtained by Husband.

Says They Had Not Lived Here for Time Required by Law, and Makes Other Charges.

That a divorce can be obtained in New York State without the parties interested having resided here for the period of time required by law would appear from affidavits which were filed in the Supreme Court yesterday, when Mrs. Lulu May Masey asked that the decree of absolute divorce secured by her husband, Harry Masey, be set aside.

Mr. Masey is a commercial traveler, and up to November, 1898, he and his wife lived in Philadelphia. They came to this city then and in April, 1898, less than six months, Mr. Masey had obtained his decree of absolute divoce. The law requires a year's bona fide residence in the county where the action is brought. It was not, however, on this ground that Mrs. Masey asked that the decree be set aside, but on the claim that she had been entrapped into writing a letter which contained statements that were not true.

In her affidavit which was presented to Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court yesterday she said that she was now twenty-three years old, that her husband was twenty-six, and that they were married in 1895. She declares that her husband brought her to New York City from Philadelphia in November, 1898, with the evident intention of getting rid of her. On Feb. 4, 1899, while they were living in this city at 602 St. Nicholas Avenue, she says, her husband handed her a letter which he forced her to copy.

RACING IN RAIN AT MORRIS PARK

An Interesting Programme Spoiled by Scratches.

NO STAKES ON THE CARD

Fred Littlefield Astonished Racegoers by Winning on the Favorite, Favonius.

Sunshine and shadow played hide and seek at Morris Park yesterday, and so frequent were the changes from one condition to the other that in several instances races were started in sunshine and finished in a rainstorm. In spite of the inclement weather of the morning and the assurance that there would be a bad track a large crowd was in attendance. There were several events that promised to bring out interesting finishes, but when the rain began to come down again shortly after the visitors reached the track, the owners made wholesale withdrawals, with the result that the fields were light. One race was reduced to a two-horse affair, another to a three-horse field, and in another there were only four starters.

An interesting race was promised between Firearm and Heliobas in the opening event over the Eclipse Course, but the latter was withdrawn, and as Firearm had only Lady Lindsey left to start against him the race was little more than a gallop for Firearm.

An incident that puzzled the "regulars" present happened in the third race. Fred Littlefield won this event on Favonius, the favorite. Littlefield was never very successful with favorites, and after his long rest without a winning mount his victory yesterday brought forth expressions of astonishment. The Chamberlain rated along in front in this race for the first three eighths of the six and a half furlongs, and then Favonius came up and passed him easily, winning by a couple of lengths.

Scurry, with Maher up, was selected as favorite in the four-and-a-half-furlong dash down the Eclipse Course, but several others were warmly supported, and one of them, Tonicum, won for his supporters at a fair price. Scurry was never a dangerous horse in the race and finished fourth. Quiz II. was second and Goddess of Night third.

Rare Perfume and Kriss Kringle had a battle royal all through the stretch in the fifth race, and the former secured the verdict by a head. A single blanket could have covered the pair almost throughout the journey, and at the end Kriss Kringle was all out. He was ridden by Mitchell for every ounce of speed he possessed, and Shaw rode a hard finish on Rare Perfume.

Standing's victory in the sixth race brought happiness and lucre to the Racquet and Tennis Club contingent, for the horse is named for George Standing, the professional racquet and court tennis player, who instructs the members, and all take a lively interest in the horse as they do in the instructor. Standing was heavily played, and from 5 to 2 at the opening he went to the post at 7 to 5. He led all the way, and after the finish Slack worked him out over the distance he will have to run if he starts in the Belmont on Thursday. King Barleycorn was a starter, but was in a sulky mood and ran last.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE—Handicap for four-year-olds and upward; the Eclipse Course. John Boden's Firearm, b. g. 5, by Rayon d'Or-Fides, 120, (Spencer,) 1 to 3, won in a gallop by six lengths; J. McLaughlin's Lady Lindsey, 4, 93, (Slack,) 3 to 1. Time, 1:12⅗.

SECOND RACE—For two-year-olds; selling; four and one-half furlongs of the Eclipse Course. R. W. Walden & Son's Tonicum, ch. c. by Silver Fox-Tonique, 104, (Mitchell,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won in a drive by a length from C. T. Patterson & Co.'s Quiz II, br. c., 94, (Lyne,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length from Edward A. Tipton's Goddess of Night, b. f., 96, (Ranch,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time, 0:54. Connie, Luck, Ondurdis, Ada Beatrice, Billionaire, Velasquez, and Scurry, also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. B. T. & E. Littlefield's Favonius, b. c., 4, by Kinglike-Favonia, 110, (Littlefield,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won handily by two lengths; Pierre Lorillard's The Chamberlain, 3, 110, (Maher,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, second by three lengths from W. Cahill's Scales, 3, 107, (Odom,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:23⅘. Lancewood, Sanitary, Lady Stockton, and Beautiful also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; seven furlongs of the Withers mile. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Unmasked, blk. c., by Domino-Mere Hill, 106, (Spencer,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 4, won easily by a length; John Boden's Magnificent, 116, (Jenkins,) 6 to 2 and 1 to 2, second by three lengths from F. R. & F. Hitchcock's Asquith, 109, (Turner,) 5 to 2 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:29¼.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; the Withers mile. J. Underwood & Co.'s Rare Perfume, br. g., by His Highness or Ludwig-Early Blossom, 106, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won in a drive by a head; Colt & Littauer's Kris Kringle, 5, 116, (Mitchell,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a length and a half from F. M. Taylor's Precursor, 3, 91, (Slack,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:42¾. Bon Jour, Matt Simpson, and Buffoon also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth. F. V. Alexandre's Standing, ch. c., 3, by Candelmas-The Nigness, 90, (Slack,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, won in a drive by three lengths; W. L. Oliver's Brisk, aged, 104, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 3, second by a neck from P. S. P. Randolph's Knight of the Garter, 6, 108, (Maher,) 9 to 5 and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:57. King Barleycorn also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Lindula, 105 pounds; Bangor, 104; Exit and Bon Jour, 103 each; Dolando and Rinaldo, 93 each; Fonsolee and Buffoon, 92 each; Judge Caldwell, 89; Elsie Skip, 84.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. King Pepper, 115 pounds; Lambkin and Maiden, 112 each; Ballyhoo Boy, Prince Charles, Handwork, Bedeck, and Golden Age, 108 each.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Ballyhoo Boy, Prince Charles, Maximus, Movay, Carl Kahler, Glade Run, Bedeck, Golden Age, and Beau Gallant, 107 pounds each; Countess Peffer, Water Plant, Georgia Gardner, Flora, and Empress of Beauty, 104 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Pocantico Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. Missionary, 118 pounds; Advance Guard and Contestor, 110 each; Gonfalon, 107; Toddy, 102; Lindemere, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—The Amateur Cup; a high-weight handicap; selling race for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. Ronkonkoma, 158 pounds; George Keene, Emigre, and Tulane, 146 each; First Whip, 135; Post Haste, 132; Carbuncle, 126.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. Voter, 127 pounds; Queen of Song, 115; Half Time, 110; Latson and Brisk; 107 each; Lady Lindsey, 102; Radford, 99; Danforth, 87.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Four furlongs.—Janwood, 98, (Newcom.) 1; Fanny Bell, 109, 2; Cinara, 107, 3. Time—0:50½. One mile.—Jim McCleevy, 105, (Narvaez,) 1; Major Mansir, 98, 2; Rosavannah, 97, 3. Time—1:44¼. Six furlongs.—Emma M., 108, (Grand,) 1; Golden Rattle, 101, 2; Innovator, 101, 3. Time—1:15½. One mile.—Orlmar, 106, (Flint,) 1; Walkenshaw, 106, 2; Prince Blazes, 103, 3. Time—1:43. Five furlongs.—Garry Herrmann, 118, (T. Knight,) 1; Denzulu, 110, 2; Ratus, 107, 3. Time—1:03. One and one-sixteenth mile.—Bright Night, 110, (Miller,) 1; Woodtrice, 100, 2; Blue Lick, 3. Time—1:51¾.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Six furlongs.—Georgie, 104, (Van Camp,) 1; Eberhart, 109, 2; Foneda, 100, 3. Time—1:16. Five furlongs.—Lyncopated Fandy, 104, (Herting,) 1; Drogheda, 107, 2; Picador, 107, 3. Time—1:03⅘. Seven furlongs.—Strathlight, 108, (Mason,) 1; Aurea, 109, 2; Zomne, 100, 3. Time—1:30. One mile.—Juannetta, 99, (Harshberger,) 1; Eitholin, 106, 2; Tragedy, 111, 3. Time—1:42¾. Four and one-half furlongs.—Erema, 112, (Mason,) 1; Bean, 105, 2; Florist Queen, 105, 3. Time—0:57. One and one-eighth miles.—Virgie, 106, (Gilmore,) 1; Fannie Taylor, 102, 2; George B., 105, 3. Time—1:56.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Six furlongs.—Jake Weber, 109, (W. Dean,) 1; Dr. Cave, 112, 2; Harry Yocum, 112, 3. Time—1:15. Mile and twenty yards.—Jim Conway., 108, (Stevens,) 1; Rushfields, 110, 2; Cathedral, 107, 3. Time—1:45. Six and one-half furlongs.—Harrie Floyd, 108, (J. Matthews,) 1; La Mascotta, 107, 2; Annie Oldfield, 107, 3. Time—1:22¾. One and one-sixteenth miles.—Found, 85, (Dominick,) 1; Sam Phillips, 103, 2; Algol, 102, 3. Time—1:46¾. Six furlongs.—Lord Neville, 95, (Dominick,) 1; Verity, 106, 2; Tulia Fonso, 108, 3. Time—1:14½. Mile and seventy yards.—Russell R., 88, (Dominick,) 1; Skillman, 108, 2; Sidtilia, 102, 3. Time—1:46½.

State Racing Commission.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 21.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day reappointed, for a term of five years from May 9, the present members of the State Racing Commission, namely: August Belmont of Hempstead, John Sanford of Amsterdam, and Edwin D. Morgan of Westbury Station.

INTERCITY SCHOOL GAMES.

New York's Young Athletes Prove Victorious in a Majority of the Events.

A heavy track and adverse winds effectually prevented any chances for record breaking at the second annual intercity interscholastic games between New York and Brooklyn held at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon. The meet turned out to be a decisive victory for New York by the large score of 112 points to 63.

In connection with the games there was a dual cycle meet between Princeton and Columbia, which proved to be an easy victory for the orange and black cyclists. In both races the local collegians had the advantage until the finish, when Bert Ripley of Princeton sprinted and won the contests by comfortable margins.

In the interscholastic bicycle races Le Roy See, R. G. Strange, and H. G. Polyhemus proved victors. The mile race was an uninteresting contest, and the final heat had to be repeated three times, as on each occasion the men did not keep within the time limit.

Although no records of the individual interscholastic associations were surpassed, four of the previous intercity records were bettered, as follows: 100-yard dash, junior, previous record of 0:11 1-5, held by A. W. Robinson, St. Paul's, lowered to 0:10 4-5 by A. McDonnell, Columbia Grammar; 440-yard dash, previous record of 0:54 1-5, held by E. Jewell, Adelphi Academy, lowered to 0:53 by T. Manson of Cutler; running high jump, previous record of 5 feet 7¼ inches, held by S. A. W. Baltazzi, increased to 5 feet 9½ inches, by G. Vietor of Cutler School; hammer throw, previous record of 123 feet 11¼ inches, held by A. C. Ayres, increased to 139 feet 2 inches by S. B. Hunt of St. Paul's. The summaries and scores:

One-third Mile Bicycle Race.—First heat won by Le Roy See, Berkeley; C. Preston, Pratt, second; R. T. Hurry, Cutler, third. Time—0:45 4-5. Second heat won by H. G. Polyhemus, Jr., Cutler; R. G. Strange, Columbia Grammar, second; H. Kohlman, Erasmus Hall, third. Time—0:59 2-5. Final heat won by Le Roy See; R. G. Strange, second; H. G. Polyhemus, third; R. T. Hurry, fourth. Time—0:45 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by T. L. Manson, Cutler; R. M. Thompson, Adelphi, second; W. H. Reeves, St. Paul's, third; R. W. Poor, Cutler, fourth. Time—0:10 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by A. McDonnell, Columbia Grammar; A. Carroll, Cutler, second; H. McNulty, Erasmus Hall, third; S. Wakley, Polytechnic Preparatory, fourth. Time—0:10 4-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by R. McKenzie, Dwight; C. Fosdick, Cutler, second; S. B. Hunt, St. Paul's, third; W. White, Pratt, fourth. Time—2:18 2-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by H. Connolly, De La Salle, with 41 feet 7 inches; S. B. Hunt, St. Paul's, second, with 38 feet 7½ inches; J. Miller, Polytechnic Preparatory, third; E. Flammer, Columbia Grammar, fourth.

Running High Jump.—Won by G. Vietor, Cutler, with 5 feet 9½ inches; C. Zoebisher, Poly Prep., second, 5 feet 6 inches; C. Bishop, Adelphi, third; A. Nelson, Columbia Grammar, fourth.

Throwing Twelve-Pound Hammer—Won by S. B. Hunt, St. Paul's, with 139 feet 2 inches; H. Connolly, De La Salle, second, with 130 feet 2 inches; E. Flammer, Columbia Grammar, third; A. C. Kelly, Erasmus Hall, fourth.

120-Yard Hurdle Race—First heat resulted in dead heat between E. Ball, Jr., Cutler, and R. M. Thompson, Adelphi. Time, 0:17 4-5. Second heat won by S. M. Day, Pratt; J. P. Dabney, Cutler, second. Time, 0:22 1-5. Final heat—Won by E. Bell, Jr.; H. Roberts, second; J. P. Dabney, third; S. M. Day, fourth. Time, 0:18 1-5.

One-Mile Bicycle—First heat—Won by Le Roy See, Berkeley; A. S. Salisbury, Poly Prep., second; S. Fowler, Pratt, third. Time, 2:28 2-5. Second heat—Won by H. G. Polyhemus, Jr., Cutler; R. G. Strange, Columbia Grammar, second; C. Preston, Pratt, third. Time, 2:56 4-5. Final heat—Won by Le Roy See; H. G. Polyhemus, second; R. G. Strange, third; A. S. Setlsbury, fourth. Time—3:16 4-5.

440-Yard Dash—Won by T. L. Manson, Cutler; C. E. White, Pratt Institute, second; J. Keeler, De La Salle, third. Time, 0:53. W. Earle finished second but was disqualified.

One-Mile Run—Won by A. McKenzie, Dwight; G. Patterson, Dwight, second; A. Crandall, Pratt, third; W. White, Pratt, fourth. Time, 5:06.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by H. O. Tafel, Erasmus Hall, with 20 feet 8½ inches; J. Keller, De La Salle, second, with 20 feet 8¾ inches; E. Bell, Jr., Cutler, third; G. Vietor, Cutler, fourth.

220-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by R. McDonnell, Cutler; W. Earle, Barnard, second; C. E. White, Pratt, third; W. H. Reeves, St. Paul's, fourth. Time—0:24 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by A. McDonnell, Columbia Grammar; H. McNulty, Erasmus Hall, second; A. Carroll, Cutler, third; R. Bassave, Berkeley, fourth. Time—0:25 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—First heat won by H. Roberts, Poly Prep.; D. Moore, Columbia Grammar, second. Time—0:29 3-5. Second heat won by T. L. Manson, Cutler; J. Thorp, De La Salle, second. Time—0:30 1-5. Final heat won by H. Roberts; D. Moore, second; J. Thorp, third; W. Jones, fourth. Time—0:29 4-5.

Pole Vault.—Won by C. D. Starr, St. Paul's, with 9 feet 5 inches; F. Whitaker, Barnard, second, with 9 feet 2 inches; P. Nass, Pratt, third; R. W. Nutting, Pratt, fourth.

PRINCETON-COLUMBIA BICYCLE RACES.

One Mile.—Won by Bert Ripley, Princeton; J. Rae, Columbia, second; Howard Levick, Princeton, third. Time—2:42 2-5.

One-half Mile.—Won by Bert Ripley, Princeton; C. H. Rose, Columbia, second; D. S. Hudson, Columbia, third. Time—1:05.

The scores of the individual schools: Cutler, 45; Columbia Grammar, 22; St. Paul, 18; Poly Prep., 16; De La Salle, 15; Dwight, 13; Pratt, 13; Erasmus Hall, 11; Berkeley, 11; Barnard, 6; Adelphi, 5; total, 175; New York, 112; Brooklyn, 63.

AMATEUR DRIVERS' MEETING.

Brooklyn's Speedway Is Expected to Open About First of August.

The Pleasure Drivers' Association held a special meeting last night at its quarters, on Fulton Street, near Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. The principal objects of the meeting were to select delegates to the convention of the Riders and Drivers' League of the State of New York, which meets to-morrow, and also to discuss plans for the opening of the Brooklyn Speedway. There were about 150 members present at the meeting, and President W. M. Clark presided.

The Auditing Committee reported that the association was wholly without debt and had $500 in its treasury. President Clark and F. W. Thompson were chosen to represent the association at the convention of the Riders and Drivers' League. Park Commissioner Brower has stated repeatedly that he intended to drive down the Speedway on the Fourth of July, but the engineer who has the work in charge reports that, owing to some trouble which is being experienced in laying the drainage pipes, the Speedway will not be finished until the 1st of August. He says that by this date, however, everything will be in readiness for the opening. Various committees were appointed last night to arrange for the opening, which the Pleasure Drivers intend to make a memorable occasion. After an informal discussion it was decided that the parade on the day of the opening would be made as spectacular as possible. There will be riders as well as drivers and a pony contingent. Bicyclists are also to be invited to participate. A committee was appointed to arrange for the entertainment of the visitors who will be here for the Speedway opening. It has been suggested to the committee that a large ten be pitched on a plot of ground which has been offered on the boulevard and the visitors entertained there.

Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

Commodore Charles T. Wills of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club has arranged an interesting ceremonial in connection with the club's formal entrance into commission at noon on Memorial Day. All the yachts of the fleet have been requested to rendezvous at the club anchorage by 10 o'clock in the morning, and their Captains to report to the Commodore an hour later at the clubhouse. The club's burgee will be raised promptly at 12 o'clock, and will then be saluted by all of the assembled yachts in the order of their rank. Immediately following the salute the yachts will dress ship. Later in the afternoon a race, open to twenty-one-foot raceabouts, will be sailed. General Order No. 1, issued by Commodore Wills, appoints George J. Bradish Fleet Captain, Dr. L. P. Jones and Dr. Joseph Muir Fleet Surgeons, and the Rev. M. George Thompson Fleet Chaplain.

Accident to Hussar II.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, May 21.—While the new forty-six-foot centreboard sloop Hussar II. recently completed at Webber's yard, New Rochelle, for James Baird of Philadelphia, was having her qualities tried yesterday off Larchmont in a light breeze, she had her mast carried away and had to be towed back to New Rochelle. H. Merriam Steele's keel sloop yacht Edith, which recently went out of commission on account of sickness in Mr. Steele's family, has been hauled out on the marine railway at the Piepgrass yards to undergo repairs.

California-Penn. Athletic Meet.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 21.—Announcement was made to-day by Capt. Drum that the dual track meet between the University of California and the University of Pennsylvania, which was to have taken place last Saturday, has been set for May 28, the Monday following the intercollegiate games.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Doheny's Work Enabled New Yorks to Win from Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Doheny gave nine bases on balls to-day, but allowed only three hits and scored six strike-outs. Hahn was hard hit in the first inning, but settled down after that. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McBride, rf.	1	0	0	0	1
Grier, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	0	10	0	0
Smith, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Corcor'n, ss.	1	1	2	6	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
Steinf't, 2b.	0	0	5	3	1
Peltz, c.	0	0	5	2	0
Hahn, p.	0	0	0	2	0
*Wood	0	0	0	0	0
†Crawford	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	3	27	13	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Selbach, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	3	4	0
Grady, 1b.	1	2	12	1	1
Mercer, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Hick'n, 3b.	0	1	0	4	0
Bower'n, c.	0	0	5	3	0
Doheny, p.	0	1	1	3	0
Total	4	8	27	18	1

*Batted for Peltz in ninth. †Batted for Hahn in ninth.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—3
New York	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—New York, 2. Two-base hit—Selbach. Three-base hit—Davis. Stolen base—Van Haltren. Double plays—Corcoran, Steinfeldt and Beckley; Davis, Gleason to Brady. Feldt and Beckley; Davis, Gleason and Grady. 1. Struck out—By Hahn, 3; by Doheny, 6. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN, 7; PITTSBURG, 5.

PITTSBURG, May 21.—The Brooklyns' play was poor in to-day's game, but Pittsburg did much worse. The only redeeming feature in the game was Ely's brilliant fielding: The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	1	0	3	0	0
Clarke, lf.	1	1	5	0	1
Williams, 3b.	1	1	1	1	3
Wagner, rf.	0	1	0	0	1
Cooley, 1b.	1	0	8	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	2	2	1
Ely, ss.	0	0	2	6	0
Zimmer, c.	1	2	5	1	0
Leever, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*O'Brien	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	6	26	10	6

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, ef.	0	1	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	2	3	2	0	0
Jennings, 1b.	3	4	12	1	0
Kelley, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	1	4	0
Cross, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0
Demont, 2b.	0	1	0	4	0
McGuire, c.	0	1	1	2	0
Dunn, p.	0	0	0	2	0
M'Gin'ty, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Total	7	13	27	15	1

*Batted for Leever in ninth inning. †Jones hit by batted ball.

Pittsburg	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	2	—7

Earned runs—Pittsburg 1; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Clarke, Wagner, Jennings, 2. Three-base hits—Williams, Kelley, Keeler. Stolen bases—Cooley, Kelley. Double plays—Ritchey, Ely, and Cooley; Dahlen, Demont, and Jennings; Demont, and Jennings. First base on balls—Off Leever, 3; off Dunn, 1; off McGinnity, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By McGinnity, 1, (Zimmer.) Struck out—By Leever, 3; by McGinnity, 1. Passed balls—Zimmer, 2. Wild pitches—Leever, McGinnity. Time—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CHICAGO.

									R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	6	2
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	5

Batteries—Orth and McFarland; Garvin and Donahue.

AT ST. LOUIS.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	1	4	1	1	0	1	2	0	—11	16	2
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	6	1

Batteries—Powell and Criger; Bailey, Lewis, and Clark.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	16	7	.696	St. Louis	13	11	.542
Brooklyn	15	9	.625	Cincinnati	10	13	.435
Chicago	15	11	.577	New York	7	16	.304
Pittsburg	14	12	.538	Boston	5	16	.238

Games To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Chicago.
Boston in St. Louis.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Minneapolis, 8; Detroit, 5.
At Buffalo—Chicago, 7; Buffalo, 6.
At Cleveland—Kansas City, 5; Cleveland, 3.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 9; Milwaukee, 4.

New York State League Games.

At Oswego—Cortland, 20; Oswego, 11.
At Albany—Albany, 1; Utica, 1; (six innings, rain.)
At Troy—Troy, 6; Schenectady, 4.

Atlantic League Games.

At Reading—Allentown, 7; Reading, 2.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 17; Athletics, 4.

Eastern League Games.

At Toronto—Toronto, 12; Hartford, 9.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 7; Providence, 4.
At Rochester—Rochester, 7; Springfield, 6.

HARVARD, 9; U. OF P., 5.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Harvard and Pennsylvania played an interesting game to-day and the former team won by their ability to hit when hits were needed. Both clubs fielded well as a rule, but Penn's errors were more costly than those made by Harvard. The score:

HARVARD.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hughlin, cf.	0	0	2	2	0
Kendall, lb.	1	1	10	0	0
Reid, c.	1	2	7	2	0
Fincke, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Clark, 3b.	1	1	0	1	2
Wendell, rf.	3	2	0	0	1
Devens, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Coolidge, ss.	1	2	2	2	0
Stillman, p.	1	1	3	2	0
Kernan, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	10	27	13	4

PENNSYLVANIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Collier, 2b.	2	4	2	4	0
Huston, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
Shape, ss.	1	3	2	1	2
Flavell, c.	2	1	4	4	1
Jones, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0
Gawth'p, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Brown, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0
White, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Layton, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total	5	12	26	18	3

*Stillman out for interfering with ball.

Harvard	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	—9
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	—5

Earned runs—Harvard, 4; Pennsylvania, 4. Two-base hits—Devens, Coolidge, Flavell, Gawthrop. Home run—Reid. Sacrifice hit—Reid. Left on bases—Harvard, 7; Pennsylvania, 10. Struck out—By Stillman, 6; by Layton, 4. Stolen bases—Stillman, Collier. First base on balls—Off Stillman, 4; off Layton, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Kendall, Clark, (2,) Wendell. Umpire—Mr. Smith.

Brooklyn's Amateur Baseball League.

At a meeting of the delegates from the Bay Ridge Athletic Club, St. Paul's Parish Club, the National Baseball Club, and the old-time Resolute Baseball Club, yesterday the Amateur Baseball Association of Brooklyn was reorganized after a lapse of three years. The games in the schedule will be decided on the Prospect Park parade grounds, and the season promises to be lively and interesting. The official schedule adopted is as follows:

May 26, Resolute vs. National; St. Paul vs. Bay Ridge. 30, St. Paul vs. Resolute; National vs. Bay Ridge. June 2, Resolute vs. Bay Ridge; National vs. St. Paul. 9, St. Paul vs. Bay Ridge; National vs. Resolute. 16, National vs. Bay Ridge; Resolute vs. St. Paul. 23, National vs. St. Paul; Resolute vs. Bay Ridge. 30, National vs. Resolute; St. Paul vs. Bay Ridge. July 4, St. Paul vs. Resolute; Bay Ridge vs. National. 7, National vs. St. Paul; Bay Ridge vs. Resolute. 14, Resolute vs. National; Bay Ridge vs. St. Paul. 21, St. Paul vs. Resolute; National vs. Bay Ridge. 28, Resolute vs. Bay Ridge; National vs. St. Paul. Aug. 4, Bay Ridge vs. St. Paul; Resolute vs. National. 11, Bay Ridge vs. National; Resolute vs. St. Paul. 18, National vs. St. Paul; Resolute vs. Bay Ridge. 25, St. Paul vs. Bay Ridge; Resolute vs. National. Sept. 1, National vs. Bay Ridge; Resolute vs. St. Paul. 3, Resolute vs. Bay Ridge; St. Paul vs. National.

PARIS CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Four Players Tied for First Place at End of Third Round.

PARIS, May 21.—Round 1 of the Berger system served for the pairing in the third round of the International Masters' tournament now in progress here, and the players faced each other as follows: Marco vs. Brody, Sterling vs. Maroczy, Schlechter vs. Tschigorin, Mortimer vs. Mason, Rosen vs. Burn, Didier vs. Showalter, Marshall vs. Janowski, Lasker vs. Mieses, Pillsbury a bye.

At the first adjournment none of the games was concluded. Showalter and Mason had winning positions against Didier and Mortimer respectively, while all the other games were in even positions.

This evening all the games were concluded, with the following results: Marco defeated Brody, Sterling lost to Maroczy, Schlechter disposed of Tschigorin, Mortimer and Mason drew, Rosen succumbed to Burn, as did Didier to Showalter, Marshall suffered defeat at the hands of Janowski, and Lasker worsted Mieses.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Brody	0	3	Mieses	2	1
Burn	3	0	Mortimer	0	2
Didier	0	3	Pillsbury	1½	½
Janowski	3	0	Rosen	1	2
Lasker	3	0	Schlechter	1	1
Marco	2	1	Showalter	1½	½
Maroczy	3	0	Sterling	0	3
Marshall	1	2	Tschigorin	0	2
Mason	0	2			

Mortimer and Mason will replay their drawn game Wednesday.

Interclass Athletics at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 21.—Cornell's interclass track and field meet was finished to-day with a victory for the class of 1901. The freshman team was second, several new men doing good work. In all three events records were broken and three equaled. In last week's events, Berry and Gallagher, in the mile and two-mile, respectively, and in to-day's events Hastings, in the half-mile run, are the men who accomplished the best results. The Cornell record in the high hurdles and the 220 and 220-yard dashes were equaled.

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METROPOLITAN GOLF ENTRIES.

Sixty-four Strong Players Ready to Begin the Contest To-morrow.

Sixty-four golfers have entered for the second annual metropolitan championship tournament, which will begin to-morrow morning on the Nassau Country Club links at Glen Cove, L. I. The four semi-finalists of last year are all entered again—Herbert M. Harriman, the present champion, who enters from the Meadow Brook Club, as does Reginald Brooks, the runner-up; James A. Tyng, from Baltusrol, and Findlay S. Douglas of Fairfield. An inspection of the names will show that the leading golf talent in the metropolitan district will be in the fight for championship honors.

The men, showing the clubs from which they have entered, are:

Meadow Brook—H. M. Harriman, Reginald Brooks, T. A. Havemeyer, L. C. Larocque, Fred O. Beach, Oliver W. Bird.

Garden City—Walter J. Travis, Devereaux Emmet, James B. Baker, Samuel Frothingham.

Fairfield—Findlay S. Douglas, Frank M. Freeman, J. H. McKinley, J. M. Mason.

Westbrook—R. C. Watson, Jr., Harry B. Hollins, Jr., Charles L. Tappin.

Baltusrol—Clare M. Hamilton, James A. Tyng, L. H. Graham, William Clark, Jr., Heywood G. Leavitt, H. W. Slocum, Wirt L. Thompson.

Lakewood—Jasper Lynch, H. M. Forrest, Harry Suydam.

Crescent Athletic—Fred P. Kimball, Garry B. Adams, Howard S. Bowns.

Essex County—Howard A. Colby, Charles W. O'Connor, Harry B. Billings.

Dyker Meadow—Amos T. Dwight, Duncan Edwards.

St. Andrews—F. W. Menzies, Arden M. Robbins, A. De Witt Cochrane, R. H. Robertson, Harry Holbrook, J. J. Manning.

North Jersey—Archibald Graham.

Laurence Harbor—Mortimer M. Singer.

Montclair—Allan Kennedy, Thomas T. Reid, S. H. Harris.

Powelton—Joseph Chadwick, Jr., James S. Taylor, S. Morgan Allen.

Ardsley—Charles B. Corey.

Princeton—Winthrop Dahlgren.

Richmond Hill—Arthur Hinds.

Jersey City—George A. T. Toffey.

Mountakah—Marc M. Michael.

Westchester—Irving Brokaw.

Nassau Country—W. L. Hicks, J. B. C. Tappan, F. B. Pratt, Howard Maxwell, John Moller, Jr.

Apawamis—Maturin Ballou, Herbert A. Sherman.

Wee Burn—Charles H. Seeley.

Larchmont—Randolph Hurry.

The committee will start the pairs at intervals of four minutes. Travis and Douglas will be the first to start, leaving the tee at 9:20 o'clock. The Long Island Railroad will run a special train, every day of the tournament, beginning to-morrow morning, leaving the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street at 8 o'clock, and arriving at Glen Cove one hour later.

Women Golfers at Morristown.

Miss Marie G. Bryce and Miss Hurlbut tied at 118 strokes yesterday for the lowest score in the opening round on the Morris County Golf Club links, Morristown, N. J., for the women's champion

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Good Work of First Regiment and 17th Separate Company.

Out of One Hundred and Twenty-three Only Four Fail to Qualify as Marksmen.

Companies A and B of the First Regiment and Separate Company No. 17 practiced at Creedmoor yesterday. There were 123 men present, and there were 119 qualifications. They were:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Pistols.

FIELD AND STAFF.

	50 Yds.	75 yds.	Total.
Col. R. T. Emmett	4 5 4 4 4—21	3 3 2 3 4—15	36
Adjt. E. K. Austin	3 4 4 3 4—18	4 0 3 4 4—15	33
Capt. O. Z. Whitehead	4 4 2 4 4—18	3 4 4 5 3—19	37
Capt. H. E. Smith	3 4 4 0 5—16	4 4 5 5 4—22	38

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—COMPANY A.

First Lieut. C. F. Nugent	5 3 4 4 5—21	3 4 4 4 5—20	41
Second Lieut. A. W. Nugent	0 4 4 4 4—16	4 0 4 3 4—15	31

COMPANY B.

Capt. F. Schneider	4 2 3 2 4—15	3 5 4 4 3—19	34

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Col. Sergt. M. L. Aitken	4 3 4 4 4—19	3 4 5 4 4—20	39
Hosp. Steward C. T. Mercer	3 4 4 5 4—20	5 3 4 3 4—19	39

Rifles.

COMPANY A.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. T. Harold	3 5 4 4 3—19	3 4 4 3 4—21	40
Corp. J. Murphy	5 4 0 3 3—15	4 3 4 3 4—18	33
A. Rosenthal	4 4 4 3 3—19	4 0 3 4 4—15	34
W. McVicker	2 3 4 3 4—16	4 3 3 3 2—15	31
W. Moore	3 4 4 4 4—19	0 4 3 4 4—15	30
T. Oliver	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 2 3 4 4—17	34
T. R. Chapeayne	2 3 4 5 2—16	3 4 4 5 4—20	36
T. M. Frazier	5 2 4 3 3—17	4 5 4 3 4—20	37
J. Elmer	4 4 2 3 4—17	2 5 2 3 3—15	32
L. Aldrich	4 3 2 4 4—17	3 2 2 4 4—16	33
F. Fitzelle	4 3 2 3 3—15	4 3 3 3 3—16	31
J. W. Arbuckle	3 5 3 5 3—19	3 4 4 3 2—16	35
C. Bell	3 4 2 4 4—17	2 2 4 4 4—16	33
H. Walden	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 2 4 2 4—16	35
G. Bragden	3 4 4 4 4—19	5 4 3 2 3—17	36
J. Howorth	3 3 5 4 4—19	3 4 3 2 3—15	34
M. S. Frazier	4 4 2 3 4—17	3 4 4 4 5—20	37
R. Cartlidge	4 3 5 3 5—20	3 4 3 3 2—15	35
H. Jones	4 4 2 4 2—16	5 0 4 4 3—17	33
C. Thomson	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 3 3 4 4—17	37

COMPANY B.

First Sergt. W. E. Perry	3 3 4 4 3—17	4 5 3 2 2—16	33
Q. M. Sergt. A. W. Mandeville	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 3 3 5 4—16	33
Sergt. J. F. Clark	3 4 2 3 3—15	3 3 4 2 5—17	32
Corp. J. Watt	4 3 3 4 2—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	31
Corp. T. Kendoe	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 3 4 3 3—16	35
Corp. J. Cavvet	3 3 3 4 3—16	2 2 4 3 4—15	31
Corp. C. Canfield	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 3 3 4 3—16	35
Corp. A. S. Anderson	4 4 4 4 5—21	4 4 4 5 4—21	42
R. Vaughn	3 2 4 3 3—15	2 4 4 3 3—16	31
S. R. Smith	3 4 5 4 5—24	3 3 3 4 4—17	41
H. Fuller	3 4 4 4 5—20	3 3 4 4 3—17	37
C. Mohring	3 4 5 4 4—20	5 3 2 2 3—15	35
G. Hyatt	3 3 4 3 2—15	3 3 4 5 3—18	33
W. Ludwig	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 3 4 4 4—18	35
W. Steenbeck	3 4 5 4 4—20	3 4 4 2 3—17	37
C. Greaves	4 3 3 4 4—18	3 3 4 3 4—17	34
W. Emmeluth	4 4 4 4 0—16	3 4 2 4 4—17	33
A. Montrose	3 3 5 4 2—17	3 3 3 3 3—15	32
J. H. McIntyre	2 3 4 4 3—16	4 3 3 3 4—17	33
F. Dumdroff	3 3 3 3 2—15	3 3 3 4 2—15	30
H. Davey	3 2 4 4 3—16	3 4 3 3 2—15	31
R. Warner	2 4 3 3 2—15	4 2 4 3 4—17	32
W. J. Lawrence	5 3 4 2 3—17	4 3 3 3 2—15	32
H. Lawrence	5 5 0 3 3—16	4 4 3 3 2—16	32
W. Reitzner	3 4 2 4 4—18	4 3 4 3 3—17	35
G. H. Young	3 4 4 4 3—18	3 3 5 4 4—19	37
E. Cornell	4 4 0 3 5—16	2 4 4 2 4—16	32
H. Sundling	4 3 3 4 4—18	4 4 3 4 4—19	37
T. Weber	4 4 0 5 4—17	4 2 3 3 3—15	32
O. Cell	3 4 4 3 2—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	31
D. Donaldson	2 3 3 4 4—16	4 3 4 3 2—16	32
E. R. Hawkes	3 3 3 4 5—18	3 3 3 4 4—17	35
C. J. Shiel	3 1 2 4 3—15	3 3 4 3 4—17	32
W. Murray	3 4 3 2 5—17	3 3 3 3 3—15	32
G. Franke	3 4 2 3 3—15	5 2 1 2 3—15	30
F. A. Bartnett	3 4 2 8 3—15	3 3 2 4 3—15	30
J. N. Skiff	4 4 2 3 4—17	3 4 3 2 4—16	33
P. M. Skipton	4 5 4 3 0—16	3 4 4 3 2—16	32
N. Thompson	4 4 0 4 4—16	4 5 3 3 4—17	33
J. Pryor	3 3 3 4 2—15	3 3 3 4 4—17	32
W. Waite	4 4 5 5 4—22	4 3 4 3 3—17	39
L. Carpenter	4 4 0 4 4—16	2 4 3 3 3—15	31
J. F. Cantrell	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	31

17TH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Pistols.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

	50 Yards.	75 Yards.	Total.
Capt. J. F. Klein	4 4 5 4 3—20	4 4 5 3 4—20	40
First Lieut. G. W. Haviland, Jr.	4 4 4 0 3—15	5 4 5 3 4—21	36
First Lieut. A. C. Combes	3 3 3 4 5—18	5 5 4 5 4—23	41
Second Lieut. T. J. Dooley	5 4 5 3 3—20	4 3 3 4 5—19	39
Second Lieut. R. C. McCoy	4 4 2 4 4—18	3 4 3 5 0—15	33

Rifles.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
First Sergt. G. Sexton	2 3 4 4 5—18	2 3 3 4 4—16	34
Q. M. Sergt. W. H. Nimmo	4 3 3 4 4—18	4 3 4 4 4—19	37
Sergt R. H. Brown	3 4 3 3 4—17	4 5 4 4 4—21	38
Sergt. A. J. Tooker	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 2 3 5 2—15	35
Corp. C. W. Roe	2 3 4 4 4—17	2 3 5 4 4—18	35
Corp. W. B. Hamilton	3 4 5 4 3—19	4 4 3 4 4—19	38
Corp. D. J. Clark	0 3 4 4 4—15	3 4 3 3 2—15	30
Corp. A. W. Silkworth	4 4 3 3 5—19	3 2 4 5 3—17	36
Corp. A. W. McCoy	4 4 0 4 4—16	4 4 1 5 3—17	33
J. H. Murdock	3 2 4 3 5—17	3 4 3 4 4—18	35
W. E. Thickett	2 3 4 4 4—17	3 3 4 3 3—16	33
W. A. Zarine	3 3 4 5 4—19	3 2 3 4 3—15	34
A. F. Hance	4 5 3 4 3—19	2 4 3 5 3—17	36
W. B. Hohman	2 2 4 5 4—17	2 4 4 3 3—16	33
W. A. Dodge	4 2 3 4 4—18	4 5 2 0 4—15	33
T. M. Peck	2 8 3 4 4—16	3 3 3 4 4—17	33
J. W. Lore	4 4 4 4 2—18	4 3 2 4 4—17	35
D. W. Parker	4 2 3 8 4—16	3 4 2 5 2—16	32
A. Remer	4 4 3 3 4—17	4 3 3 4 4—18	35
T. B. Lowerre	4 4 2 3 4—17	4 3 0 4 3—14	31
W. De Beauclelaere	4 4 3 2 5—18	3 3 4 3 3—16	32
W. B. Sowers	2 4 8 3 4—16	4 3 3 3 2—15	32
T. L. Leek	4 3 3 4 4—18	3 2 2 5 3—15	33
A. D. Hance	4 4 2 4 3—17	4 4 3 2 2—15	32
A. M. Thompson	3 4 3 5 4—19	2 4 4 4 3—17	36
P. Taccardo	3 2 4 3 5—17	3 4 3 4 3—17	34
A. T. Swenson, Jr.	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 3 4 4 3—18	34
W. J. Hardgrove	3 4 4 3 2—16	4 3 3 3 3—16	32
H. A. Fowler	4 4 2 4 4—18	0 4 4 3 4—15	33
N. B. Benn	4 4 2 3 4—17	4 4 0 3 4—15	32
J. F. Keyzer	3 3 4 3 2—15	4 4 4 4 3—19	34
J. E. Stone	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 4 3 5 0—15	31
C. Duryea	4 4 3 3 3—17	2 3 4 4 2—15	32
D. Ireland	4 4 3 4 3—18	2 2 4 3 3—15	33
A. C. Carfoot	3 1 2 3 4—15	5 3 3 3 3—17	32
C. L. Demorest	3 2 4 3 3—15	4 3 4 2 2—15	30
C. M. Gordon	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 3 4 3 3—16	32
S. J. Futnski	3 2 4 4 2—16	2 4 2 5 4—17	33
W. E. Somers	4 4 4 4 0—16	3 4 4 3 4—18	34
G. Paetzold	4 3 3 4 3—17	4 3 4 4 2—17	34
R. B. Cornell	3 4 3 2 3—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	30
A. C. Hervey	3 4 8 2 3—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	30

Skirmish Practice.

Company A	64
Company B	47
Seventeenth Separate	104

Volley Firing.

Co.	No. Men.	Bulls.	Cent's.	Inn's.	Out's.	T'tal.
A	28	15	21	36	27	104
B	33	18	28	36	30	114
17th	40	34	29	78	51	252

OBJECT TO REVISED VERSION.

Bible Society Urged to Circulate Only King James Translation.

An attempt to restrict the American and Foreign Bible Society to the circulation of the King James version of the Bible was made yesterday at the society's sixty-fourth annual meeting in the American Baptist Publication Society Building, 182 Fifth Avenue. The society is about to circulate both the King James version and the revised version. This action, according to the Rev. Dr. George W. Hervey, is contrary to the purpose and intention of the society's founders. It is alleged that funds left to the society for the purpose of circulating the King James version have been perverted and misapplied in the direction of obtaining a new translation for circulation in English and other languages.

In the new version, which will soon be ready for publication, the translation of the minor prophets was made by President Harper of the University of Chicago.

The Rev. Leighton Williams moved to restore the clause of the society's constitution in favor of the King James version. The Rev. I. N. Folwell questioned whether this restriction would be lawful in view of a tacit agreement with the American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia to circulate both versions. A committee was appointed to consider the matter.

The officers of the society were reëlected. Dr. Hervey in speaking of the history of the society, claimed that members of the American Bible Union who, he said, had invaded his society, were responsible for the attempt to circulate other versions of the Bible besides the King James translation.

YALE'S SOPHOMORE SOCIETIES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 21.—The Yale College Faculty met this afternoon and considered the situation created by the failure of the sophomore societies to accept the report of their Conference Committee. At this meeting the following resolution was adopted and subsequently communicated to the representatives of the several sophomore societies:

Voted, That the interests of the university demand that the taking in of new members by the sophomore societies be postponed until further notice.

This is taken to mean in Yale in all quarters to be a forerunner to the more sweeping order, that the secret societies known as "sophomore societies" be abolished.

SCHOONER YACHT VIATOR SOLD.

Purchaser of Vessel Mentioned in Molineux Case Not Yet Known.

More than the usual sporting interest is attached to the sale announced yesterday of A. J. Morgan's schooner yacht Viator to a yachtsman whose name is for the present withheld. When the Viator came into notoriety through frequent mention in the Molineux trial, Mr. Morgan decided to rid himself of his "craft with a history." The trim cruiser was berthed in a Bay Ridge basin, her name was placed on the lists of every yacht broker in the city, and frequent advertisements were inserted in the newspapers, without avail.

The Viator's connection with the Molineux case had been very distant. While a guest aboard the Viator on a cruise along the Maine coast Miss Blanche Chesebrough first met Roland B. Molineux, to whom she was afterward married. Slight as this relation to the celebrated case was, it nevertheless seemed enough to cause all prospective purchasers of yachts to fight shy of the Viator.

The new owner of the Viator has concealed his name behind that of the Morse Iron Works, at whose South Brooklyn shops, it is understood, the yacht will be thoroughly overhauled before going into commission under a new name. The Viator is a keel boat, measuring 79 feet over all, 62 feet on the water line, 19 feet beam, and 10 feet draught. She was designed by Burgess and built at Marblehead, Mass., by William Eddy in 1888.

LITTLE ORPHANS' TRIP HERE.

Five Children Travel Alone from Ireland —A Home Ready.

Five orphans, all under twelve years old, arrived here as steerage passengers on the Anchoria yesterday. They had traveled alone from their home, in Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland. Thomas, aged eleven, and Mary Ellen, one year younger, acted as caretakers for the party.

The children are now on Ellis Island, waiting to go to an aunt and uncle who live in Linwood, N. Y. Their relatives in the old country are all too poor to care for them, and both of their parents died about three years ago. Since then they have lived in the workhouse of their native county. The three younger children are nine, six, and three years old.

SUICIDE WITH GAS AND PISTOL.

Charles Graham Turns on Four Jets and Shoots Himself.

Charles Graham, a cigar maker, fifty-five years old, of 226 West Seventeenth Street, turned on four gas jets in his bedroom yesterday afternoon and then shot himself through the temple. He was dead when his wife found him several hours later.

Graham lived with his wife, two grown daughters, and a son. They had a nicely-furnished flat. The man had been sick for some time and he had been unable to get work. All the members of his family went out yesterday morning. On returning Mrs. Graham found she could not get in. She notified the janitor, who climbed the fire escape and got into the apartments by a window. In the bedroom they found Graham on the floor. He had been dead several hours.

SPED TO GET OUT OF THE RAIN.

Banker's Excuse for Driving Automobile Too Fast Accepted.

David Goodman, a banker of 153 East Seventy-third Street, who said he is a member of the banking firm of Bologuesi, Hartfield & Co., 27 Wall Street, was a prisoner at Yorkville Court yesterday for driving an automobile at a rate of twelve miles an hour Sunday afternoon.

Goodman had been through the Park in the automobile in company with a friend and was on his way home when he was arrested. Bicycle Policeman Patrick Shea saw the automobile speeding down Park Avenue and shouted to Goodman to slow up.

"I'm hurrying home," he responded, without slacking his speed.

Shea then gave chase on his bicycle, overtook the "auto," and arrested Goodman for fast driving.

"It loked like a shower," said Goodman to Magistrate Hogan when arraigned, "and I wanted to get in before it rained."

"Your excuse is good," said the Judge. "You are discharged."

"FRITZ MEYER" EXECUTED.

Murderer of Patrolman Smith Pays the Penalty at Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., May 21.—"Fritz Meyer," whose real name was Constantine Steiger, was executed early this morning at Sing Sing prison in the presence of a number of witnesses, for the murder of Patrolman Frederick Smith. The crime was committed on the evening of Oct. 27, 1897, in the Church of the Holy Redeemer in West Third Street, New York City.

Fathers George Sander of St. Jerome's Church, Brooklyn, and Frederick W. Detzauer of St. Ann's Church, Borough of Queens, and Chief Keeper Connaughton accompanied the condemned man on his way to the chair. Meyer, who claimed to be an atheist, did not receive the sacraments of the Church, although he did not object to the presence of the priests. As he left the death house he called out a "good-bye," but there was no response. He did not lose his composure during the preparations. His last words were, 'Good-bye, Father Sander."

The current of 1,000 volts was turned on at 6.05 o'clock. It was continued for thirty seconds, then reduced to 800 volts for one minute. As there was still a fluttering of the heart, a second current of 1,600 volts was turned on for three seconds, after which the physicians pronounced him dead. The body will be buried in quicklime.

Meyer shot and killed Patrolman Smith, who surprised him in the act of robbing the Church of the Holy Redeemer. Meyer at the time was wanted by the police for the murder of George Stolez, bell ringer of the Most Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church in Williamsburg.

Gov. Roosevelt Leaves Albany To-day.

ALBANY, May 21.—Gov. Roosevelt will leave here to-morrow on the 9:25 A. M. train for Oyster Bay for a two weeks' rest. He will spend some hours in New York City, where he will confer with Mr. Wilcox, who is conducting the District Attorney Gardiner investigation, with Major P. B. Strong, and others.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Supreme Court of the United States:

217—Moffett, Hodgkins & Clarke Company, petitioner, vs. The City of Rochester et al.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Decree of the said United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York affirmed, and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

260—The Pittsburg and Lake Angeline Iron Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Cleveland Iron Mining Company et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

247—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William Howard et al.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

216—Henry P. Clarke, plaintiff in error, vs. Nancy B. Clarke et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

113—Samuel Castner, Jr., et al., petitioners, vs. W. H. Coffman, &c.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia. Opinion by Justice White.

203—The North American Transportation and Trading Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Donald Morrison.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington.—Judgment reversed, and cause remanded to said Circuit Court, with directions to remand the cause to the State Court; the costs of this court and of the Circuit Court to be paid by the plaintiff in error. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

245—William C. Browning et al., plaintiffs in error and appellants, vs. Charles H. De Ford.—In error to and appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown.

119—D. P. Tarpey, plaintiff in error, vs. Andrew Madsen.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Dissenting, Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Harlan, and Justice White.

177—Patrick Moran, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph Horsky, Jr.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Montana.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

332—F. May & Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of New Orleans.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Dissenting: Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Brewer, Justice Shiras and Justice Peckham.

257—Columbus Winchester Motes et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama.—Judgment as to Columbus Winchester Motes affirmed and judgment as to all the other plaintiffs in error reversed and cause remanded, with directions to grant a new trial to all of the defendants except Columbus Winchester Motes. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

135—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs Lissa Martin, administratrix, &c.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

202—The Western Union Telegraph Company, appellant, vs. The Ann Arbor Railroad Company.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.—Decree of the said United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Michigan reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court with a direction to remand it to the State Court. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

253—Ada F. McDonnell, plaintiff in error, vs. Llewellyn Jordan.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with a direction to remand it to the Probate Court of Madison County, Ala. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

603—William S. Taylor et al., plaintiffs in error vs. J. C. W. Beckham, and 604—William S. Taylor et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. J. C. W. Beckham et al.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller. Dissenting—Justice Harlan, Justice Brewer, and Justice Brown. Justice McKenna concurred in the result.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

7 (Original)—The State of Missouri, complainant, vs. The State of Illinois et al.—Ordered for oral argument.

436—United States Rubber Company et al., petitioners, vs. American Oak Leather Company et al.—Motion for cross writ of certiorari granted, the record therein to stand as the return thereto.

525—Thomas F. Farrell et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The West Chicago Park Commissioners.—Rule to show cause awarded returnable Oct. 8 next.

621—Mary B. Hook, petitioner, vs. The Mercantile Trust Company of New York et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

622—Isabella Benz, petitioner, vs. The Illinois Central Railroad Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit denied.

626—Holzapfels Compositions Company, Limited, petitioner, vs. Rahtjens American Compositions Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

629—Charles M. Owen et al., petitioners, vs. Eugene E. Jones, receiver, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

630—Jacob P. Smith, petitioner, vs. Andrew J. Packard.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

632—The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lake, Col., petitioner, vs. James R. Sutliff.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit granted.

637—The City of New York et al., petitioners, vs. James C. B. A. Esterre.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

638—The National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, Mo., petitioner, vs. Edward A. Hobbs.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

639—The Northern Assurance Company of London, England, petitioner, vs. Grand View Building Association.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit granted.

640—Frank M. Dorsey, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

641—Thomas Roy, master, &c., petitioner, vs. the ships Waterloo and Glenalvon, and 642—Thomas Roy, master, &c., petitioner, vs. the Girard Point Storage Company.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied.

643—United States Repair and Guaranty Company, petitioner, vs. Assyrian Asphalt Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit granted.

647—Sarah R. Angle, administratrix, &c., et al., petitioners, vs. the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

648—The Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois denied.

650—The United States, petitioner, vs. the American Steamship Laurada, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit granted. Justice McKenna took no part in the consideration or decision of this application.

13 (original)—The United States, plaintiff, vs. the State of North Carolina; 14 (original)—The United States, plaintiff, vs. the State of South Carolina; 15 (original)—The United States, plaintiff, vs. the State of Florida, and 16 (original)—The United States, plaintiff, vs. the State of Louisiana.—Motions for leave to file declarations herein granted and summons awarded, returnable Oct. 8.

294—The New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania.—Dismissed with costs on motion of Marlin E. Olmsted for the plaintiff in error.

5 (original)—The State of Minnesota, complainant, vs. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary &c., et al.—Leave granted to file answer on motion of Assistant Attorney General Van Devanter for the defendants.

631—John E. Wright, et al., Commissioners, &c., appellants, vs. Charles H. Davidson et al.—Motion to advance submitted by C. A. Brandenberg for the appellants.

655—Lewis J. Yeager, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia submitted by Heber J May and F. Edward Mitchell for the petitioner, and by Solicitor General Richards and Thomas H. Anderson for the respondent.

656—Walter Bird, trading as Walter Bird & Co., petitioner, vs. Stephen F. Halsey.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit submitted by F. S. Kirkpatrick for the petitioner, and by John W. Daniel for the respondent, and leave granted to Mr. Daniel to file reply brief on or before Saturday next.

657—R. A. Williams, plaintiff in error, vs. Edgar Fears, Sheriff &c., et al.—Motion to advance submitted by James Davison for the plaintiff in error.

510—Fred Maynard, Attorney General, petitioner, vs. The Granite State Provident Association et al.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.—Dismissed with cost per stipulation.

653—Burton S. Barnes et al., plaintiffs in error and appellants, vs. J. W. Lynch, et al.—In error to and appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma.—Dismissed with costs per stipulation.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

Calendars for Tuesday, May 22.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

8—Hogg vs. Hoag.
4—Hoffman vs. Hogg.
6—Huber Printing Press Co. vs. Aluminum Plate & Press Co.
7—Con. Store Service Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
11—Societe Fabriques, &c., vs. Lueders.
17—Gen. Elec. Co. vs. Anchor Elec. Co.
34—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Lim., vs. Walker.
42—Pelzer vs. Dale Co.
44—Thomson - Houston Elec. Co. vs. Lorain Steel Co.
47—Jacoby vs. S. Jacoby Co.
50—Middletown Nat. Bank vs. Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M. Ry.
56—Pine vs. Mayor, &c., of New York.
57—Seidenberg vs. E. Seidenberg-Steifel Co.
16—Brickill vs. Mayor, &c.
19—Bowers vs. N. Y. Dredging Co.
58—Wooster vs. Trowbridge & Lewis. Issues of law in suits at law.
2—Ellison vs. Commercial Advertiser Ass'n.
5—Bush vs. Ely.
6—Devore vs. D., L. & W. R. R.
8—Weber vs. Hays Waterproof Binding Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Louisville and Nashville cases only.

129—Mantle vs. Louisville & Nashville R. R.
129—O'Mara vs. same.
130—Campbell vs. same.
131—Costello vs. same.
132—Finnegan vs. same.
133—Mann vs. same.
134—Murphy vs. same.
135—Nelson vs. same.
136—Travers vs. same.
137—McGeary vs. same.
138—O'Brien vs. same.
139—Vitters vs. same.
140—Gaffney vs. same.
141—Kirby vs. same.
142—Phair vs. same.
143—Fogarty vs. same.
144—McTeigue vs. same.
145—Higgins vs. same.
146—Kennedy vs. same.
147—Leonard vs. same.
148—Merritt vs. same.
149—O'Connor vs. same.
150—O'Hara vs. same.
151—Gilhooley vs. same.

And thereafter cases will be added from the General Calendar, (Louisville and Nashville cases only.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Motions in bankruptcy.

In re Rosenberg & Barnett.
In re Ed. E. Conrad.
In re Herman Herrmann.
In re Hy. Ackerman.
In re Emanuel Finsterer.
In re Samuel Barash.
In re William McCormick.
In re Henry T. Sattler.
In re Ida B Sattler.
In re Charles Plager.
In re Balt. Diehl.
In re Hoadley & Munroe.
In re Francesco Diello.
Bacon vs. Jacobs.
In re Charles Cohen.
In re Phillips & Dembitzer.
In re Arnold Feldstein.
In re Stoerer & Diedericks.
In re H. B. Cohen.
In re Catherine Connolly.
In re J. W. & W. B. Smith.
In re Oscar Tamagno.
In re Dielmann & Lincks.
In re W. H. Bard.
In re William Diack.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar 543, 544, 547, 549, 503, 550, 471, 551.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Ingraham, and Hatch. Enumerated motions.

69—Same vs. Thompson.
77—Turley vs. N. Y. El. R. R.
42—Steinback vs. Diepenbrock.
63—Towle vs. Man. Ry.
85—Woodruff vs. Woodruff.
80—Grant vs. Pratt & Lambert.
12—O'Connor vs. Hall.
67—Ruland vs. Waukesha Water Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Beekman, P. J.; Giegerich and O'Gorman, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Appeals from the Municipal Court.

76—Ames vs. McMillan.
26—Rosenthal vs. Rosenthal.
28—Renoux vs. Geney.
46—Duryea vs. Martin.
59—Dodd vs. Rothschild.
61—Rohner vs. Lienisch
64—Maas vs. Albert.
72—De Sisto vs. Stimmel.
75—Benson vs. Man. Ry.
80—Mainhart vs. Poerschke.
81—U. S. Printing Co. vs. Miller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Aymar vs. Prial.
2—Middlebrook vs. Fegliante.
3—Rodgers vs. Coler.
4—Leinkauf Baking Co. vs. Grell.
5—Wilson vs. Nordica.
6—In re Kearney.
7—Greenbowe vs. Bodine.
8—Bertin vs. Welland.
9—Triest vs. Norval.
10—Moffat vs. Maroas.
11—In re Arkell.
12—Cassidy vs. Police Commissioners, &c.
13—Wilkins vs. same.
14—Mulgrew vs. same.
15—Kahn vs. Hammer.
16—In re Grote St.
17—In re Clinton Place.
18—In re Morris Av.
19—In re Walton Av.
20—In re Bathgate Av.
21—Tannenbaum vs. Lindheim.
22—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs. Ward.
23—Chapins vs. S. L. Cricket & Baseball Club.
24—In re Fordham Road
25—Van Zandt vs. Roosevelt.
26—Wilson vs. Dickel.
27—In re King's Bridge Road.
28—Samuel vs. Wanamaker.
29—Clement vs. Driscoll
30—Hers vs. Wanamaker.
31—Taylor vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
32—Locke vs. Bronx Borough Bank.
33—Steeves vs. Sinclair.
34—Hammond vs. Nat. Life Assn.
35—Stikeman vs. Farrell
36—Wasbaum vs. Adler
37—Perry vs. Woltman.
38—Kenyon vs. Graves.
39—Rosenthal vs. Green
40—Machemer vs. Ferguson.
41—Paulson vs. N. J. & N. Y. R. R.
42—Marine vs. Mills.
43—Smith vs. Smith.
44—Wetmore vs. Wetmore.
45—Matthies vs. Weilfenbach.
46—In re 3d Av. R. R. Employes' Mut. Relief Assn.
47—In re O'Donnell.
48—State Bank vs. Schoenberg.
49—McKee vs. Hoffman Machine Co.
50—Wallace vs. Stolz.
51—Kahn vs. Miller.
52—2d Nat. Bank of C. vs. Pennington.
53—Darrah vs. Crandall.
54—Schliefer vs. Buteuschon.
55—Clark vs. Clinton.
56—Saalfield Pub. Co. vs. Bacon.
57—Rabinowitz vs. Rabinowitz.
58—Steevens vs. De Bois
59—In re Stone.
60—Woodbridge Co. vs. Chas. E. Hires Co.
61—In re Mayor, &c.
62—Haekes

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
7 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL. B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
HAVE REMOVED TO
48 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
Brooklyn Office, 208 Montague St.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

Liquid Air

THURSDAY, MAY 24,
Is the LAST DAY to Buy Stock at
$5.75 a Share

(Par value $10—full paid and non-assessable.)

We guarantee that this stock will advance to $10 a share on or before Thursday, June 28, 1900.

Remember the early days of the telephone, and don't be too conservative. Take a small block of this stock anyway

Subscriptions received by mail or in person—from one share to one thousand shares. Make checks or P. O. Money Orders payable to

NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.,
124 World Building, New York.

We have made LIQUID AIR and claim for our invention simplicity and economy.

Have you noticed this stock jump from time to time? Last December it sold as low as $2.

G. E. ORDWAY, Fiscal Agent.

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS,
Water Works & Electric Light 5% Bonds

A large number of the above Bonds having been deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company of New York, under an Agreement dated May 14, 1900, appointing the undersigned a Committee to protect the Bondholders' interests, notice is now given that any Bondholder may participate in the benefits of the said Agreement by depositing his Bonds thereunder, at any time prior to June 4, 1900, with the said Trust Company, which will issue its negotiable receipts therefor.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
JOHN W. STERLING, } Committee.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
American Air Power Co. (N. Y.)
AND THE
Compressed Air Motor Co. (Ill.)

Stockholders of the American Air Power Co. of New York and of the Compressed Air Motor Co. of Illinois, who desire to exchange their stock for an equal amount of common stock of the Compressed Air Company, in accordance with the terms of the circular of May 1, 1900, are requested to present their certificates of stock at the office of the Compressed Air Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York. Circulars may be had by applying at the office of the company.

H. A. HIMELY, Secretary.

Business Opportunity.

Gentleman of highest banking and financial references at present manager and cashier in a well-known firm in Wall St., wishes to open an office of his own, and will give to party willing to furnish capital ample security and guarantee splendid returns on money invested. It will pay right party to investigate.

Address E. H. W., Box 167 Times.

Title Guarantee & Trust Co. Stock
Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co. Stock
DEALT IN BY
G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Ex. Tel. No. 1904 Cortlandt.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip,
and all Unlisted Water, Gas, Traction, Industrial, Bank, Trust Co., and Insurance Securities
DEALT IN BY
Wyckoff, Barstow & Co.,
PHONES, 815-16 CORT. 71 BROADWAY.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

NOTICE.

The National Bank of Rhode Island of Newport, located at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.

Dated Newport, R. I., May 3, 1900.

HOLDERS OF LONG ISLAND R. R. STOCK VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES ARE REQUESTED TO COMMUNICATE WITH
HURLBUTT, HATCH & CO.
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDA,Y MAY 23d, 1900.
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By Order of Executors.)
7 shs. Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.

(By Order of Administrator.)
$2,000 Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co. 6 p. c. Regst. Mtge. Bonds., 1915, and $360 int. scrip.

(By Order of Trustee.)
50 shs. Mexican Northern R'way.
50 shs. People's Telephone Co.
34 shs. Centre Rutland Marble Co. of Vt.
500 shs. Bonanza Development Co.
2 shs. American Smelting & Refining Co. Pfd.
2 shs. Compania Metalurgica Mexicana Pfd.
100 N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.
$5,000 East Tenn., Vir. & Geo. R. R. Co. Income Mtge. Bds., 1931.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
150 shs. North Packing & Provision Co.
10 shs. Paterson Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
20 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
50 shs. Franklin Trust Co. of B'klyn.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. German-Am. Real Est. Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
$5,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 8 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1904.
100 shs. American Beet Sugar Co. Prefd.
25 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
300 shs. Central Foundry Co.
50 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
6 shs. Central Trust Co.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
25 shs. Morton Trust Co.
45 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
14 shs. Phenix National Bank.
8 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
21 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
6 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
23 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
7 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
25 shs. Nat. City Bank.
8 shs. Eagle Fire Co.
$2,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co. of B'klyn.
90 shs. Rock Island & Peoria R. R. Co.
7 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
4 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. Western National Bank.
2 shs. American Exchg. National Bank.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
5 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
$10,000 U. S. Flour Milling Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. United States Flour Milling common.
$60,000 U. S. Flour Milling Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
60 shs. United States Flour Milling common.
30 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
100 shs. Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$15,000 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. 1st and Refdg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1949.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$51,000 Metropolitan Street R'way Co. Genl. Mtge. & Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., 1997.
50 shs. Chesebrough Manfg. Co. Consld.
100 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
19 shs. Bank of America.
30 shs. East River Natl. Bank.
20 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
18 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
20 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
300 shs. Electric Vehicle Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, May 22, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
15 shares Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, $100 each.
100 shares Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Co. of Yukon, preferred, $10 each.
30 shares Brock Wrench Manufacturing Co., $100 each.
102 Ventilated Box-Cars, 60,000 lbs. capacity, equipped with M. C. B. Standard Couplers; 76 also equipped with air-brakes, and the remaining 26 to be so equipped at an early date. Terms of sale can be obtained from the auctioneer.

Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

OFFICE OF
The American Cotton Oil Co.,
27 Beaver Street, New York, April 28th, 1900.
TO THE
Holders of Debenture Bonds
OF
The American Cotton Oil Company.

The original issue of $4,000,000 Debenture Bonds, made on the first day of November, 1890, out of an authorized issue of $5,000,000, has been reduced by the Company to $3,000,000, which mature on November 1st next.

By authority of the Board of Directors, the payment of these Bonds will be extended for the further period of fifteen years, with interest at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum, payable quarterly; the extended Bonds to retain all the advantages and conditions of the terms of their original issue.

The entire amount of these extended Bonds has been underwritten, but the Company has exacted and reserved to the present holders the privilege of extension on the above terms, **conditional** upon the deposit of their Bonds on or before **August 1st, 1900**, with Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, Agents of the Company, to be stamped with the Agreement of Extension and have the new interest coupons attached.

Bondholders availing of the privilege of such extension will be paid on August 1st, 1900, the interest coupon of November 1st, in addition to that of August 1st, 1900.

Bondholders who do not avail of this privilege will receive the face value of their Bonds on delivering the same on November 1st, 1900, to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, who will purchase and extend the same for account of the Underwriters.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.
By GEORGE A. MORRISON,
President.

OFFICE OF
Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
17 Nassau Street, New York, April 28th, 1900.
TO THE
Holders of Debenture Bonds
OF
The American Cotton Oil Company.

Referring to the privilege of extension expressed in the circular of The American Cotton Oil Company of April 28th, 1900, we hereby give notice of our readiness, on or before **August 1st, 1900,** to receive for such extension the Debenture Bonds of that Company, for which temporary receipts will be given pending the attachment of the new coupons.

On the first day of November, 1900, we will purchase, at par, all Debenture Bonds, the holders of which do not avail of the privilege of extension as above indicated and accorded by the Company.

WINSLOW, LANIER & COMPANY.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notes, acceptances and loans of the following companies will be paid or purchased by the Morton Trust Company, 100 Broadway, on presentation on or after Friday, May 25, 1900:

The Third Avenue Railroad Company.
Union Railway Company of New York.
The Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company.
The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.
The Yonkers Railroad Company.
Westchester Electric Railroad Company.
Tarrytown, White Plains and Mamaroneck Railway Company.
The Southern Boulevard Railroad Company.

NOTES, ACCEPTANCES and **LOANS** of the above companies, with the exception of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, should be **ENDORSED** in **BLANK** when presented.

Open accounts against any of said companies will be paid or purchased by the Morton Trust Company after the same have been audited by the undersigned as Secretary of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and by the Treasurer of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and they should be presented for that purpose to the undersigned, at his office, No. 621 Broadway.

Dated New York, May 21, 1900.

CHARLES E. WARREN,
For the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)

CAPITAL - - - $2,500,000
SURPLUS - - - $2,500,000

Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.

Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

ASHBEL P. FITCH,	JOEL F. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,	WILLIAM E. SPIER,
HENRY S. MANNING,	ANSON R. FLOWER,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL,	HENRY S. REDMOND,
MYRON T. HERRICK,	JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
CHAS. F. CUTLER,	C. I. HUDSON,
EMERSON McMILLIN,	WILLARD BROWN,
JAMES M. DONALD,	PHILIP LEHMAN,
GEORGE CROCKER,	EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
EDWARD SCHAEFER,	GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
S. C. T. DODD,	FRANK JAY GOULD,
	WILLIAM A. CLARK.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, April 11th, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1, 1900, the same to be paid June 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1900, and reopened at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 11th, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1900.

On June 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

American Linseed Company,
No. 100 William Street, New York, May 16, 1900.

The 55th quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. has to-day been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable by check from Chicago June 15th to stockholders of record May 25th. Transfer books will be closed from May 26th to June 15th, inclusive. No Preferred Discharge Warrants will be issued after the 21st inst. Common Stock transfer books will not close.

G. E. HIGHLEY, Sec'y.

Union Square Bank,
8 Union Square,
New York, May 1st, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on June 1st next. The transfer books will be closed from May 22d until June 2d, 1900.

JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Co.

The coupons due June 1, 1900, upon the bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the Lincoln National Bank, New York.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Mills Building, 15 Broad Street, New York, May 3d, 1900.—The fifty-third annual meeting of stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Broad Street, (Mills Building,) in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 31st day of May, 1900, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer books of the Company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen Friday, June 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

The William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co.
Philadelphia, May 14th, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company will be held at the office of the Company, Beach and Ball Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the thirty-first day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

CHAS. T. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Office of the Spanish-American Light and Power Company, Consolidated,
113 Wall St., New York, May 4, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at this office on Tuesday, May 22, at 4 P. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the company will close on Monday, May 14.

PEDRO GALBIS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau St., in the City of New York, on Wednesday, June 20th, 1900, at 1 o'clock P. M. The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. The transfer books will be closed June 9 and reopen June 21st, 1900.—New York, May 21st, 1900.

A. L. BAILEY, Sec't'y.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,
32 Nassau St., New York, May 17th, 1900.

The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its offices, as above, pursuant to its charter, on Monday, June 4, 1900.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

L'ARALDO ITALIANO PUB. CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the L'Araldo Italiano Pub. Co. will be held at the office of the company, at No. 71 Centre St., New York, on the 31st day of August, 1900, at 2 P. M.

M. PEPE, Sec.

LOST AND FOUND.

PASSBOOK 72,656, NORTH RIVER SAVINGS Bank.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating same. All persons having claim to said book must present same at above bank on or before May 29, 1900, or book will be declared cancelled and extinguished and new book issued instead.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS.

Control Said to Have Been Secured by National City Bank.

The negotiations for the acquisition of a controlling share of the stock of the Bank of the Metropolis by National City Bank interests are believed to have been consummated.

President Stillman of the National City Bank said yesterday that he and several of his friends, who had been stockholders of the Bank of the Metropolis for a long time, had increased their holdings, and that the bank would be conducted in harmony with the National City Bank.

Must Quote Low Prices to the City.

As a result of the proof given by Controller Coler that the city is paying too much for supplies, Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies has warned contractors that in all cases where there is no public letting they must make the lowest possible price to the city. Those who furnish goods or labor at one price, and then for any reason accept a deduction made by the auditors of the Finance Department will be debarred from doing work for his department.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 21	344,537
To date this year	50,423,456
Corresponding date last year	87,023,636

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 21	$2,098,500
To date this year	$255,054,610
Corresponding date last year	$471,891,230

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2¼ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	Pacific Mail	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	½
Glucose Sug.	1	Third Avenue	6½
Great North. pf.	½	Wis. Central	½
Lake Erie & West	⅞	Wis. Central pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

American Ice	1½	Lake Erie West	½
Am. Ice pf.	1½	Louisiana & Nash.	1⅜
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅝	Manhattan	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. M.	⅛
Am Steel Hoop	1¼	Mo., Kan. & Tex pf.	⅛
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Mosouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1⅝	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅞	National Steel	1½
American Tobacco	⅝	National Tube	2½
At., Top. & San Fe	⅝	New Jersey Cent.	1½
At., Top & S. Fe pf.	⅝	New York Cent.	1
Balt. & Ohio	1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	3
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅞	N. Y., Ont. & West	½
Brooklyn R. Tran.	⅝	Norfolk & Western	1⅜
Brooklyn Union Gas.	2½	Northern Pacific	1
Canada Southern	⅝	Oh. & Ind. Gas	6⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	⅝	Pennsylvania	⅞
Chi. Great Westn.	½	Peoples' Gas, Chi.	1⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Chi. & Northwest	1	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅜	St. L. Southw'n pf.	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	¼	Southern Pacific	⅞
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Southern Pac. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Consolidated Gas	2½	Union Pacific	1½
Federal Steel	1⅞	Union Pac. pf.	⅝
Federal Steel pf.	⅝	Western Union Tel.	1⅜
General Electric	½	Wheeling & L. Erie	½
Hocking Valley pf.	½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. Term Trans 4s	1½	5½s	3
Det. M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	Int. & G. North 2d	1
E. T., Va. & Ga. Con 4s	1	N. Y., Ont. & W. pf.	1

Bonds Declined.

Nnick'bock'r Ice, Chi. 1st	5½	St. P. & Nor. Pac 6s.	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

At the opening of yesterday's market strength showed—but only briefly. The professional talent of the Stock Exchange made vigorous raids, and quotations were forced down substantially, and, in some parts of the market, easily.

What more than anything else helped along the plans of the raiders were reports from San Francisco that the bubonic plague was creating apprehension there. Wall Street proclaimed at once its belief that this was something very grievous, and the whole market was hammered on the theory that dreadful devastation was bound to work immediately eastward. The foolishness of this sort of stuff, amply appreciated by every man of sense, did not prevent effects from spirited raids upon the part of the room trading contingent; and practically every stock on the list was kept under pressure because, ostensibly, of San Francisco bubonic plague dispatches. Seldom in recent times has there been any equal illustration of Wall Street silliness.

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Tobacco Trust shares were notably weak—chiefly for the reason that bear traders were brave enough to put out further large short lines.

In a number of other industrial stocks short selling was also on a substantial scale, but there seemed to be less confidence than in the Tobacco quarter. What counts for more than anything else in the Tobacco campaign is the persistent claim—personal denials to the contrary notwithstanding—that some recent millionaire insiders of Tobacco Trust are now supporting opposition schemes, are underwriting new competition, doing what they can to handicap and embarrass old associates. If Wall Street suspicions on this score be well founded there has been in recent history nothing else equally evil.

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London was not a buyer of our stocks here on any considerable scale, though forecasts had promised large absorption. On balance, it is not improbable that London was a seller. It looks as if South African successes might induce the speculative crowd on the London Stock Exchange to load up with securities, but as recent developments have progressed there, indications have become very plain of readiness, if not necessity, upon the part of the chief London Stock Exchange traders to take quick profits, not to load up, not to attempt to carry large lines of stocks through Summer settlements. None the less, it is also plain that public sentiment abroad is very materially improved, has become emphatically favorable to American issues; and it will in no way be surprising if before long we see substantial purchases here for the account of traders and investors upon the other side of the ocean. In Atchison and in all the Pacific stocks London holds investment lines much bigger than has at any time been estimated here.

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Sugar Trust shares were given conspicuousness at the opening of the market, and, coincident with announcements that the price of refined sugar had been advanced, scored substantial advance. But in a little while it was disclosed that such cheerful official outgiving was apparently for no other reason than to induce buying of stock which insiders had for sale; and the stock fell below 110. Officers of the trust are being quoted as saying plumply that the dividend of the company will be further seriously cut next month—that not more than one-half of 1 per cent. will be the next quarterly distribution. A half dozen earnest efforts have been made in the last fortnight to bring about a sugar trade settlement, but President Havemeyer is obdurate—he is in no surrendering mood, he purposes still to fight to a finish.

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Money market conditions change only to improve.

NO SUGAR WAR SETTLEMENT.

An early rumor yesterday that the Sugar trade war had been settled caused a rush of shorts to cover, with the result that in the first hour of trading the quotation for the stock advanced to 113. When, however, the true facts of the case were revealed, showing merely an advance of 5 points in the prices of all grades of refined sugar except coarse granulated and extra fine—the advance not being sufficient even to offset the vance not being sufficient even to offset the tionary movement set in and the quotation for the stock fell as rapidly as it had risen, closing for the day at a net loss of ⅞ on sales of 62,000 shares.

The continued weakness in the face of the advance in price was due to the fact that authorities in the trade are agreed that the Sugar war, instead of being nearer settlement, is daily growing worse. Though the canning season is near at hand and the demand for refined is daily growing greater, sugar prices—even with yesterday's advance, which was followed by the independent companies—are admitted to be below a profit-making basis; and, it is said, are likely to stay there. Attempt after attempt has been made to bring about a settlement; Standard Oil interests even are said to have been appealed to to aid to a better understanding—but all has been in vain. Prices are kept "ruinously low"—quoting the words of a Sugar trade authority—and there is no settlement.

James H. Post of B. H. Howell, Son & Co. repeated yesterday that no settlement was in sight, much though he wished it was. "The advance in prices," said Mr. Post, "is merely due to the increase in the price of raw and to the larger demand for refined." An official of the Arbuckle Brothers said not only that no settlement was in sight, but also that all negotiations were off. Even President Havemeyer himself had nothing to say when approached in relation to the talk of a probable settlement.

The Street is now less hopeful in the matter than it has been for some time. Yesterday several wagers were made on the Stock Exchange that the dividend on Sugar Trust common stock, to be declared next month, will not be more than ½ of 1 per cent., if it is even that.

RAILROADS UNDER PRESSURE.

The bubonic plague in San Francisco, reports of poorer Winter wheat crops than had been estimated, predictions of decreased earnings soon to be manifested, and the fear that the threatened rate-cutting war might actually come to pass were responsible for the selling of the general railway list yesterday—the Pacifics and Grangers naturally suffering most—and a consequent more or less general decline in the quotations. Investors and speculators alike had come down to the Street in the early morning feeling decidedly bullish, but the gruesome reports put a damper upon their ardor. Nor was the situation improved when London at the opening sent over lower prices for Americans, much of the selling there being said to be for the account of several well-known New York operators who are at present in the English capital.

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Among the declines to be recorded for the day are: Atchison common, ⅝, preferred, 1⅛; Baltimore and Ohio common, 1; Burlington, 1; St. Paul, 1½; Northwest, 1; Rock Island, 1⅜; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅜; Missouri Pacific, ⅝; New York Central, 1; Norfolk and Western, 1⅜; Pennsylvania, ¾; Northern Pacific, 1; Southern Pacific, ⅞; Union Pacific, 1½; Jersey Central, 1½; Reading first preferred, 1, second preferred, ⅝.

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In the trading good news was altogether ignored. An evidence of this is presented in the case of Northwest, whose decline of a full point was in the face of a statement showing earnings for the month of April of $3,374,600, an increase over the same month last year of $521,600.

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The movement of Atchison and Missouri Pacific—in each of which there is an extensive short account—was watched with much interest. Atchison was freely offered down by room traders, but considering the amount offered, held well. The borrowing demand for the stock is good, and it is said that one firm alone lent something over 16,000 shares, while several other firms are credited with lending 10,000 shares each.

In Missouri Pacific there was good buying on every recession. The short interest in this stock is also very great, and it is said that a squeeze of the shorts could easily be brought about—is indeed being quietly planned.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

Third Avenue stock, which for the last few weeks has been inactive and almost lifeless, of a sudden yesterday, in the afternoon, became active and strong, and on sales of barely 2,700 shares scored an advance of 5½ points. The advance—in the course of which several stop orders were uncovered—was accompanied by a report that President Vreeland of the company had privately stated that the road was in a much better condition than he had believed, and that it could be put on a dividend-paying basis much sooner than he had anticipated.

Metropolitan was also a strong feature, advancing 1¼ points on sales of 5,000 shares. The story was persisted in that the new stock has been underwritten at 150 or better.

Manhattan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit were weak during the day, the former losing ½ and the latter ⅝. There was no news to explain the weakness.

GOLD EXPORT OUTLOOK.

After opening strong yesterday, with an advance of ⅛@¼c for actual demand, the exchange market eased off in the afternoon and closed somewhat dull. There was, however, further discussion during the day of the probability of gold exports this week, and though no actual engagements are announced it is suggested that some shipments may be made as "special transactions." The view has not changed that with present prevailing rates there is little or no profit in shipments even to Paris, while any shipments to London at a profit continue, as before, quite out of the question.

Time and call money remain practically unchanged.

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

The announcement from Pittsburg that several of the Carnegie mills were to be closed down—for "improvements," it was stated—together with reports to the effect that other steel and iron mills throughout the country are also to be closed, had a depressing effect on all the iron and steel issues yesterday, quotations declining quite generally.

Steel and Wire common fell 1¼ and the preferred 1⅝; Steel Hoop lost 1¼, Colorado Fuel ½, Federal Steel common 1⅛, preferred ¾, National Steel 2¼, National Tube 2½, and Tennessee Coal and Iron ⅝.

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There was no news affecting any of the stocks except Tennessee Coal and Iron, and the news in relation to that issue was most favorable, showing net earnings for the month of April of $289,400, an increase of no less than $201,980 as compared with the same month last year. After payment of fixed charges, a net surplus is left of $234,620. From Jan. 1 to April 30 the net surplus is $1,054,080, and the increase $934,520.

The iron production of the company in April was reduced 10 per cent., and the coal production 20 per cent. from March on account of severe floods.

CONSOLIDATION STORY DENIED.

In relation to a report from Pittsburg that a consolidation of the Pressed Steel Car Company and the American Car and Foundry Company is being planned, President Charles T. Schoén of the Pressed Steel Car Company says there is absolutely not a word of truth in the report. Officers of the Car and Foundry Company say likewise.

There was no trading in Pressed Steel stock yesterday, and but little in Car and Foundry, an advance of ¼ point in the preferred stock being recorded on sales of 800 shares.

HOW TOBACCO STOCKS FARED.

The movement of the tobacco stocks yesterday was very irregular. American Tobacco, after selling up to 89¼, fell off to 86⅞, only later to rally to 88, closing at 87⅞, a net loss of ⅞ on sales of 29,000 shares. Continental Tobacco sold up to 22⅞ and down to 21½, with the close at 22⅜, a net gain of ½ on sales of 7,500 shares.

The Street heard all kinds of talk concerning the affairs of both companies, and in relation also to the new International Tobacco Company. None of it, however, was sufficiently definite to warrant repetition.

A late report had it that a new bull pool in the American issue had been formed with the avowed purpose of squeezing the shorts—and there are many—in the stock.

Baring, Magoun & Co. announce that more than two-thirds of the P. Lorillard Company preferred stock has been exchanged for Continental Tobacco Company 7 per cent. debentures and that their offer to make further exchanges for the debentures at par will expire on Thursday, June 14.

BURLINGTON AND CEDAR RAPIDS.

A meeting of the stockholders of Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern is to be held to-day for the purpose of considering certain proposed changes in the articles of incorporation of the company, which officials of the road are said to favor.

If the Street hears aright, the meeting may not be altogether a peaceful one—that is, if the minority stockholders are not accorded what they consider their rights. It is understood they have asked for a distribution of the surplus moneys which the company now has on hand, and that they will offer objection to any proposition looking to a lease of the road, unless on most advantageous terms. They claim that the road is in splendid condition, and that its position is constantly improving.

The stock of the company, which recently sold at 118, is now quoted at 129.

WABASH DEBENTURES.

The Wabash Railroad Company announces that it is now ready to issue debenture B bonds in sums of $10,000 each. These bonds have been made good delivery by the New York Stock Exchange Listing Committee, and are exchangeable for bonds of $1,000 or $10,000, at the option of the holder.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Denial by local officials of the Pressed Steel Car and the American Car and Foundry Companies of the report from Chicago that there is to be a consolidation of the two concerns.

Decline of another $1 a ton in the price of lead ore at Joplin, Mo., and a further fall of 50 cents a ton in zinc ore.

Announcement that the offer to exchange P. Lorillard Company preferred stock for Continental Tobacco Company 7 per cent. debentures at par will expire June 14.

Surplus of $438,975 shown by last week's statement of outside banks, an increase of $272,225, as compared with the previous week.

Statement by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company that its iron production in April was reduced 10 and the coal production 20 per cent. from March on account of severe floods.

Grain traffic of the Western lines last week the smallest of the year.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that during the month of April, 1900, the receipts from all sources amounted to $23,251,653, an increase as compared with April, 1899, of $977,435. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Spirits, $8,516,492; increase, $1,025,661.
Tobacco, $4,528,844; decrease, $201,004.
Fermented liquors, $5,771,843; increase, $268,047.
Oleomargarine, $170,521; increase, $30,453.
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $13,902; decrease, $8,173.
Miscellaneous, $4,250,047; decrease, $137,547.

For the last ten months of the present fiscal year the total receipts from all sources were $243,187,210, an increase as compared with the corresponding period of 1899 of $19,390,849.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2¼ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3½@4 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $97,161,125; balances, $4,840,043; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $649,540.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅞@$4.85; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.88; c

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading was very dull in the market for outside securities yesterday. Numerous declines in the Stock Exchange market were reflected on the curb in a number of recessions from Saturday's closing figures and by a general lack of disposition to trade. Consideration of the terms of the gas war settlement announced at the close of the week occupied much attention. Views of the deal varied considerably, and in some quarters it was not considered very favorable. The fact that the amount to be realized by the New Amsterdam holders depends on the price Consolidated Gas stock may bring in the future, left the matter in some uncertainty and caused the New Amsterdam stocks to be somewhat weak. The appearance of violent manipulation in a stock recently introduced on the curb attracted considerable comment and met with much disapprobation. Conservative elements in the outside market freely expressed their views on the subject, and it seemed to be the general feeling that it was unfortunate that there is no practical means of preventing such performances.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was quietly but fairly actively traded in, at only small variations from the closing prices of last week. The common stock was at the close offered at 26¼ and 26 was bid, against Saturday's bid of 26⅛. The preferred stock sold down to 50¼ and closed at 50½ bid, a net loss of five-eighths of a point. At the opening there was strong demand for the New Amsterdam bonds, and they advanced nearly 2 points, but during the afternoon they were somewhat freely supplied, and the price declined even more sharply than it had advanced. At the close the best bid for the bonds was 102, which showed a net decline for the day of 1 point. It appeared that the same interests which were large buyers of the stock before the announcement of the settlement were still purchasers yesterday. It would seem that it is desired to have the proposed conversion of stock accepted by as large an amount of the New Amsterdam issues as may be possible. There were varying views as to the most desirable plan to pursue in the matter, though the most general opinion seemed to be that acceptance of the terms proposed was the wisest course.

EMPIRE STATE SUGAR furnished a topic for much discussion yesterday. At the close on Saturday this stock was selling in the neighborhood of 54. Yesterday at the opening 56 was bid and the first sale was not effected until the price had been bid up to 68. From that price up to 77 a few hundred shares only changed hands. At this point the stock began to be freely supplied and on sales of probably a thousand shares the price dropped to 61. To all appearances there was no actual market for the stock beyond that made by those directly connected with the promotion of the company. At the close of the week the rapid advance in the stock was explained by an officer of the company to be due to the fact that there was very little floating stock and that there were a number of people anxious to secure it. Apart from this statement does not seem to have been verified by the very sharp drop that the stock suffered yesterday after its flighty advance at the opening, however much it may seem to be in keeping with the earlier rapid advance in the price of the stock. Moreover, if the statement were true that a certain number of outsiders were extremely desirous of procuring the stock, it does not seem by any means likely that their orders would be executed in the manner in which the buying orders in this stock for the past few days have been carried out. In the present condition of the market it seems highly improbable that the public would be thus clamorous for the stock of a company which has not yet begun business and which cannot be expected to earn anything for many months to come, when so many stocks already paying dividends are also for sale at such heavy discounts. The course of Empire State Sugar points without any reasonable doubt to extreme manipulation and the exhibit presented is viewed as a most undesirable one.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of only 100 shares, which sold at 87½. It closed at 87½ bid, a net gain of half a point.

OTIS ELEVATOR sold at 27 and ended the day at 27 bid, showing a fractional net gain.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was actively traded in and advanced over a point, to 8⅝. It closed at 8¼ bid, a net gain of five-eighths of a point.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA sold down to 5⅝ and showed a fractional net loss for the day. The preferred stock sold at the opening at 20, but later it advanced to 20¾ and closed unchanged at 20½ bid.

DENVER GAS sold for the first time in a long while. Two hundred shares changed hands at 24¾ and 24⅞. At the close it was offered at 25 without a bid.

ALASKA NOME NUGGET.—A sale of 1,000 shares of Alaska Nome Nugget for $250 was reported yesterday. A short while ago, no later, in fact, than last week, sales of this stock were reported around 3½, and the stock was being offered to the public at that price. The fact that this stock sold yesterday for one-sixteenth of the price at which sales of the stock were reported last week seems a very unfavorable comment on the methods sometimes adopted to induce the public to buy some stock or other.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Gas Companies.		
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1⅝
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	26	26¼
New Amsterdam pf	50½	52
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	103
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	22½	24
American Agri. Chem. pf	72	75
American Bicycle	9	10
American Bicycle pf	36	40
American Bicycle bonds	85	86
American Chicle	55	61
American Chicle pf	75	80
American Woolen	13½	10
American Woolen pf	72¾	73½
Cast-Iron Pipe	5⅝	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf., ex div	42½	43¾
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	8	8¾
Distilling Company of America	5⅜	5⅝
Distilling Company of America pf	20½	21½
Electric Boat	20	22½
Electric Boat pf	..	45
Havana Commercial	14	12½
Havana Commercial pf	53½	54½
International Pump	18	19
International Pump pf	62½	64
International Power	28	32
National Enameling & Stamp	20	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf	80	84
National Gramophone	40	50
National Salt	40	42
National Salt pf	70	72
Otis Elevator	28	28
Otis Elevator pf	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	89	90
Rubber Goods Mfg	29	29⅝
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	70	73
Sloss-Sheffield	22¾	23¾
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div	64	67
Standard Oil of New Jersey	537	542
United States Flour Milling pf	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	¼
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	87½	87¾
American Air Power	25	30
Arizona Lead	15¾	16¼
Asphalt Company of America	4¼	5
British Columbia Copper	10⅜	10½
California Copper	1½	2
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	100⅜	100¾
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	91	93
Electric Vehicle	25	30
Electric Vehicle pf	..	75
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅜	2¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	26⅜
General Carriage	8¼	8⅝
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1½
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf	20	22
Louis., Henderson & St. L. bonds	99	101
*Markeen Copper	5	6
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	..	15
Mexican 5s	90½	99¾
New England Transportation	4½	5
New York Transportation	8¼	9
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	26	27
Pittsburg Coal pf	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	20	22
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	115	118
Seaboard Air Line 4s	80	84
Seaboard Air Line common	11	12
Seaboard Air Line pf	31	32
Storage Power	15	17
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14½
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A. 2d ass. paid	..	5½
Trust Company of America	208	210
Union Copper	5½	6
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	83½	87½
United Railways of St. Louis pf	69¼	70¼
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	12	16
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	48	49
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	92¼	92⅝
Western Union 4s	105	105½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	228	230
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	..	21½
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	83	83
Nassau Electric 4s	90¼	92
New Orleans Traction	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf	95	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	31	32½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115½	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
28th & 29th Streets 5s, 1906	113	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo, (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	68½	70
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denevr Gas	..	25
Denver Gas 5s	69	71
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	290	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	16	17
New England Gas & Coke bonds	85	87
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st bonds	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	56	58
North Hud., L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	48	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	116
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	..
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	17	19
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	86	87
Hoboken Ferry Con. 5s	92	92½
North Jersey Street Railway	110	112
Hoboken Ferry	67	69
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	33	35
Union Ferry bonds	96	98
Industrials.		
American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Tub. Tire pf., ex-div.	28½	33
Continental Tobacco debentures	102	104
General Electric Automobile	..	2
Cramps' Shipyard	72	74
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	115	118
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	120	125
Standard Coupler	33	37
Standard Coupler pf	117	..
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	48	52
Union Typewriter	23	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	120
Worthington Pump pf., ex div	109	110
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel	105	106
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Kings County El. Light & Power	125	127
Retsof	30	..
Retsof bonds	76	82
Southern Light and Traction	31	35

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$143,905,861
Gold	78,284,117
Silver	11,184,264
United States notes	16,296,923
Treasury notes of 1890	711,818
National bank notes	6,496,785
Total receipts this day	3,044,351
Total receipts this month	29,642,710
Total receipts this year	502,029,773
Total expenditures this day	1,915,000
Total expenditures this month	28,880,000
Total expenditures this year	442,764,973
Deposits in National banks	112,020,698
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	417,125
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	1,604,729
Customs	973,213
Miscellaneous	465,408

The condition of the Treasury, division of issue and redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS—DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$229,825,779
Silver dollars	414,027,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,347,718
Silver bullion of 1890	72,170,282
United States notes	5,105,000
Total	$730,075,779

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$229,825,779
Silver certificates outstanding	414,027,000
Treasury notes outstanding	80,518,000
Currency certificates oustanding	5,115,000
Total	$730,075,779

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$41,782,277
Gold certificates	28,501,804
Silver coin and bullion	4,571,916
Silver certificates	6,592,348
United States notes	16,296,923
Other assets	13,207,483
Total in Treasury	111,002,789
Deposits in National banks	112,020,698
Total	$223,023,488
Current liabilities	$79,117,626
Available cash balance	143,905,861

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,445	1,445	1,360
2d week May	$2,246,481	$220,380	$212,910
From July 1	11,488,085	10,374,961	
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	102	93	74
2d week May	25,132	26,095	23,088
From July 1	1,063,830	1,042,424	967,881
C., C., C. & St. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
2d week May	300,725	266,820	260,734
From July 1	14,583,350	12,638,070	12,454,043
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	589	589	588
2d week May	37,252	46,902	40,584
From Jan. 1	879,802	705,597	580,017
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,033	2,988	2,985
2d week May	490,975	465,050	430,125
From July 1	24,250,453	20,380,017	19,110,073
NORTHWEST—			
Month April	3,374,040	2,853,015	2,711,697
From July 1	39,492,626	34,679,089	32,963,750
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,789	1,789	1,789
2d week May	130,572	129,855	
From Jan. 1	2,670,692	2,440,777	
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	343	343	305
2d week May	66,385	62,211	66,338
From July 1	3,050,878	2,773,095	2,653,387
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week May	9,260	8,870	8,745
From July 1	467,760	428,552	366,045
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,223
2d week May	93,700	101,700	73,000
From July 1	5,262,536	5,215,621	4,744,194
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week May	14,901	14,217	
From July 1	937,837	851,202	
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week May	49,303	42,557	43,062
From Jan. 1	948,081	819,800	730,756
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for April—			
Gross earnings	45,080	60,480	50,058
Op. expenses	27,005	39,710	23,304
Net earnings	18,055	20,770	26,754
Gross, 10 months	640,614	644,733	529,478
Net, 10 months	325,902	206,984	232,928

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for April—

	1900	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	91,425	74,381	17,044
Exp. and taxes	72,376	60,975	11,403
Net earnings	19,049	13,408	5,641
From July 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	997,076	783,694	213,382
Exp. and taxes	722,559	568,944	155,614
Net earnings	274,517	216,749	57,767

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD for April—

Net earnings	289,405	87,422	201,983
Fixed charges	54,777	46,563	8,214
Net surplus	234,628	40,859	193,769
From Jan. 1 to April 30—			
Net earnings	1,273,194	305,811	967,383
Fixed charges	219,107	186,252	32,855
Net surplus	1,054,087	119,559	934,528

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in May showed increases:

Chesapeake & Ohio	$26,121
C., C., C. & St. Louis	33,905
Dul., South Shore & Atlantic	6,350
Louisville & Nashville	25,925
Pere Marquette	717
Pittsburg & Western	4,174
Rio Grande Southern	390
Toledo, Peoria & Western	684
Total increase, 8 roads	$98,266
Increase previously reported	589,084
Total increase, 44 roads	$687,350

The following showed decreases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$1,863
St. Louis Southwestern	8,000
Total decrease, 2 roads	$9,863
Decrease previously reported	30,819
Total decrease, 10 roads	$40,682
Net increase	$646,668

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, May 21, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	17¼	535	Am. Car & Found. Co.	17¼	17¼	17	17	.....
63½	66	809	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	63½	65¾	65½	65½	+ ¾
34⅜	35¼	100	American Cotton Oil	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	− ⅛
38⅝	38½	250	American Ice Co.	39¾	39¾	38½	38½	−1¼
69	70	285	American Ice Co. pf.	69½	69½	69¼	69¼	−1½
11¼	12¼	17	American Linseed Co.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	.....
56¼	56½	67	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56	56	56	56	.....
4	4½	400	Am. Malting Co.	4	4	4	4	.....
36⅞	37¼	1,150	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37⅝	37½	37	37¼	− ⅜
88⅜	89¼	1,056	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89	89⅝	88	88	−1
21½	22	1,640	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	22⅝	22⅝	21½	21½	−1¼
71	71½	130	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	71½	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
34⅜	35	10,525	Am. Steel & Wire	36	36¼	34½	34⅝	−1⅛
73⅜	73¾	4,795	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	75	75	73	73⅜	−1⅝
110⅜	110½	62,275	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	111⅜	113	109½	110⅞	− ⅜
110	111	300	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	111	111	111	111	+1
70	23½	850	American Tin Plate	24¾	24½	23½	24	− ⅛
87⅞	87⅞	28,760	American Tobacco	89	89½	86⅞	87⅞	− ⅛
42⅞	43½	285	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43¼	43½	43	43	− ⅛
25⅝	25⅞	5,550	At., T. & S. F.	26⅛	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	− ⅛
71⅞	71¼	27,630	At., T. & S. F. pf.	71⅞	71⅞	70⅜	71¼	− ⅛
76	76¼	6,865	Baltimore & Ohio	77	77¼	76	76⅛	−1
80½	80¾	4,125	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	81¼	81½	80¼	80⅝	− ⅛
70	70¼	7,880	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	70⅝	70⅝	69¼	70⅛	− ⅛
157	160	220	Brooklyn Union Gas	157	157	157	157	−2½
51½	52½	100	Canada Southern	52	52	52	52	− ⅜
94½	94½	200	Canadian Pacific	94½	94½	94½	94½	− ⅛
27⅞	28	1,098	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅜	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	− ⅛
126½	126¼	14,710	Chi., B. & Q., ex div.	126½	127¼	125⅝	126⅜	.....
12⅜	12½	720	Chicago Great West.	12⅜	12⅝	12½	12½	− ⅛
37¼	37⅜	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	36½	37¼	36½	37¼	− ⅛
116⅜	116¾	10,170	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	117½	117⅝	115⅝	116½	−1⅛
173	174	765	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173½	173¾	172¼	173¼	+ ¾
163½	163½	300	Chicago & Northw.	162	162	162	162	−1
106⅝	106⅞	6,055	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108¼	108¼	106¼	107	−1⅝
12⅝	12⅝	110	Chi. Term. Trans.	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	12½	.....
59⅜	60¼	420	C., C., C. & St. L.	60⅝	60⅝	59⅜	59⅝	− ⅛
36⅞	37	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	37	37	37	37	− ⅛
5¼	5⅞	1,025	Colorado Southern	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
14½	17	50	Col. & H. C. & I.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	.....
193	193	3,030	Consolidated Gas	192	192	189½	192	−2¼
22½	23	7,620	Continental Tobac. Co.	22¾	22⅞	21⅞	22⅝	+ ⅛
76	77	1,330	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	76½	76¾	75¼	76⅝	+ ⅜
114	114½	115	Delaware & Hudson	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	.....
18⅜	10⅝	550	Denver & R. G.	19½	19⅝	18⅞	18⅝	− ⅛
69½	69½	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	69½	69⅝	69½	69½	+ ⅛
36½	36⅞	100	Erie 1st pf	37	37	37	37	− ⅛
35	35¼	7,420	Federal Steel	37	37	34⅝	35⅛	−1⅞
66¾	67	560	Federal Steel pf	67	67	66¾	66¾	− ⅝
134	134½	200	General Electric	134½	134½	134¼	134⅜	− ⅛
47	47½	450	Glucose Sugar Ref.	47¼	48	47¼	47½	+1
152½	154	128	Great Northern pf.	154	154	154	154	+ ½
37½	38½	200	Hocking Valley	38	38	38	38	.....
65	66	310	Hocking Valley pf.	66½	66¾	66	66	.....
112¼	113	100	Illinois Central	113½	113½	113½	113½	.....
22⅝	23	1,200	International Paper	22⅞	23	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
64	64¼	560	Internat. Paper pf.	64⅜	64½	64	64¼	+ ⅛
16⅜	17¼	100	Iowa Central	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	.....
48⅜	49	75	Iowa Central pf.	48½	49	48½	49	.....
29¼	29¾	200	Lake Erie & West.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½	− ⅛
92⅜	93	170	Lake Erie & West. pf.	93⅛	93⅜	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
212	220	20	Lake Shore	212	212	212	212	.....
80	80¼	3,270	Louisville & Nashville	81⅝	81⅝	79⅝	80	−1⅝
72¾	90¼	3,720	Manhattan Elevated	91	91	89⅞	90½	− ⅛
155	156	4,955	Met. Street Railway	155	156	153¼	156	+1½
12⅞	13	200	Mexican Central	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅜
62⅜	62⅝	125	Minn. & St. Louis	62⅜	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝	.....
95	96	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½	.....
25	27	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	25	25	25	25	− ⅞
37	37¼	1,150	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	37¼	37¼	37	37¼	.....
34	34	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	34	34	33¼	33½	− ¾
56	57	4,985	Missouri Pacific	57	57	56	56⅜	− ⅝
40½	40¾	100	Mobile & Ohio	40½	40½	40½	40½	− ½
32½	33¼	600	National Biscuit Co.	32½	33¼	30¼	30¼	− ½
81	81	25	Nat. Bis. Co. pf., ex d.	81	81	81	81	.....
29⅜	29⅝	3,075	National Steel	29⅜	29⅝	28½	29	−1⅛
46	43¾	4,616	National Tube Co.	46	46	43¾	43¾	−2½
88⅜	88¾	525	National Tube Co. pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	.....
116	117¾	100	New Jersey Central	116	116	116	116	−1½
124	126	100	New York Air Brake	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	+ ¾
132	131⅞	2,445	New York Central	132½	132½	131½	132	−1
211	213	112	N. Y., N. H. & H.	212½	212½	212½	212½	−3
21⅜	21⅝	665	N. Y., Ont. & Western.	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21¼	− ⅛
36⅜	36⅝	4,958	Norfolk & Western	36⅜	36⅝	35½	35⅝	−1⅛
79¼	79½	75	Norfolk & West. pf.	79¼	79½	78⅝	79½	.....
59⅝	59⅞	10,125	Northern Pacific	59⅝	59⅞	58⅞	59	−1
74⅛	74⅜	710	Northern Pacific pf.	74⅛	74⅜	74	74½	− ¼
25	28	320	Ohio & Ind. Gas.	28	28	25	25	−6⅞
27½	28	415	Pacific Mail	27¼	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
129½	130	7,980	Pennsylvania R. R.	130⅜	130⅜	129½	130	− ⅜
99⅜	99⅝	9,480	People's Gas, Chicago	101¼	101⅜	98⅝	99¼	−1⅝
2⅜	3	300	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	.....
82½	84	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
181	183	40	Pullman Company	183	183	183	183	.....
55⅜	56	2,100	Reading 1st pf.	56½	56¾	55½	55½	−1
29½	29	600	Reading 2d pf.	29	29	28½	28½	− ⅝
14½	15	390	Republic Iron & Steel.	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
56½	57	140	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	56½	56¾	56¼	56¾	− ¾
10⅜	10¼	400	St. Louis & San Fran.	10⅜	10⅜	10	10	− ¼
68	72	60	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	71	71	71	71	.....
33½	34	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	− ⅜
27½	28	1,850	St. Louis Southw. pf.	28½	28½	27¼	27¼	−1
34½	34½	6,960	Southern Pacific	34½	34⅝	34	34⅛	− ⅞
12⅜	12½	1,050	Southern Railway	12⅜	12½	12¼	12¼	− ⅛
55½	55½	1,535	Southern Railway pf.	55½	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	− ¾
74	74⅞	5,388	Tenn. Coal & Iron	74	75	73⅝	74⅜	− ⅜
16⅞	17	300	Texas Pacific	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	− ⅛
109½	110	2,715	Third Avenue	109½	115	109½	114½	+5½
12½	13	520	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	12½	13	12½	13	.....
61¼	61¾	20,870	Union E. & P. Co. pf.	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¾	.....
55½	55⅝	100	Union Pacific	55½	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	− ⅛
74⅜	74⅝	1,460	Union Pacific pf.	74⅜	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝	− ⅝
46¼	47	55	United States Express	46¼	47	46¼	47	.....
115⅜	115⅝	690	United States Leather	115⅜	115⅝	114⅜	114¼	− ¼
68¾	68¾	420

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sixty-two Lots in the Bronx Sold—W. W. Astor Leases Fifth Avenue Dwelling—Other Dealings.

Sixty-two lots in the Bronx will change hands shortly as the result of a deal that has just been closed by Broker William M. Ryan. The Field estate has sold to James W. Hoey both the northerly and southerly block fronts—sixteen lots in each—on Clifford Place, between Townsend and Walton Avenues, and also a plot of thirty lots on the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, just south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street.

William Waldorf Astor has leased for ten years, at $15,000 a year, the five-story American basement dwelling 723 Fifth Avenue. This is one of two houses erected by Mr. Astor on a plot 50 by 125, adjoining the residence of Collis P. Huntington, and purchased from the sons of the late Robert Bonner in 1898. The other house was leased last Fall to Marcus Daly at an annual rental of $16,000.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Brubacher & Rentz to John Kafka, for improvement, with a six-story flat, 647 Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100.

Rosa Steiner has sold to a Mr. Kershstein the six-story brick flat 95 East Broadway, 25 by 87.6.

B. A. Maclaire has sold for Thomas Morgan the two three-story flats 575 and 577 Burnside Avenue; also, for I. Rosenburg, the plot on the east side of Anthony Avenue, 184 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 82 by 100 by 80 by 100.

The auction sale of properties belonging to the estate of Eugene O'Sullivan, to be conducted by George R. Read, has been postponed to Tuesday, June 5. The offering, which was originally announced for to-morrow, includes the southeast corner of Pearl and Wall Streets and other downtown properties.

To-day's auction schedule contains important sales of vacant property in the Bronx and in Brooklyn. William M. Ryan will sell the holdings of the Tremont Avenue Land Company—148 lots—on Tremont Avenue, the Southern Boulevard, Daly Avenue, Elsmere and Fairmount Places, and Auctioneer Meyer will put up fifty-seven lots in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, situated on Third Avenue, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, and Eighty-seventh Streets.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 148 lots belonging to the Tremont Avenue Land Company, and situated on Tremont Avenue, Southern Boulevard, Daly Avenue, Elsmere Place, and Fairmount Place.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 254 and 256 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 181.6 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 15.6 and 16, respectively, by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $14,877.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., trustees' sale, 405 Third Avenue, 100 feet north of Twenty-eighth Street, 12.5 by 90; 403½ Third Avenue, adjoining, 12.4 by 90; 405 Third Avenue, adjoining, 12.6 by 90; 407 Third Avenue, adjoining, 12.3 by 90, 409½ Third Avenue, adjoining, 12.5 by 90; three two-story brick buildings, with two stores in each; also,

560 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street, 17 by 80, four-story brick building, with extension covering the lot; 562 and 564 Third Avenue, adjoining, each 25 by 80, two four-story brick buildings, with stores; also,

1,188 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Sixty-ninth Street, 22.6 by 80.8, three-story brick building, with store; 1,188 to 1,198 Third Avenue, adjoining, each 13 by 57.10, three two-story brick buildings, with stores.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 2,076 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; 23.5 by 75, four-story brick and brownstone dwelling, with extension; 70 East Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 130 feet west of Park Avenue, 25.3 by 100.8, five-story brownstone-front flat; 308 and 310 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, two four-story brick flats.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 518 Madison Avenue, west side, 60.5 feet north of Fifty-third Street, 20 by 95, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $33,672.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 104 West Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 43 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,304.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, fifty-seven lots in Brooklyn, situated on Third Avenue, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, and Eighty-seventh Streets.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Alexander Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street; for a two and three story brick church, 75 by 87.8; also, for a two and three-story brick parsonage, 18 by 47; Alexander Avenue Baptist Church, premises, owner; Ward & Davis of 203 Broadway, architects; cost, $55,000.

Alterations.

No. 945 Second Avenue; to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and store; A. Greenberg of 945 Second Avenue, owner; M. Muller, architect; cost $350.

No. 121 East Thirty-fourth Street; to a four-story brick dwelling; Frederick Woolley of 131 East Thirty-fourth Street, owner; W. H. Whittal of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 415 and 417 West Forty-first Street; to two five-story brick tenements; Katharine Balheimer of 157 East Eighty-second Street, owner; Sass & Smallkeiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $3,000.

Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street; to a four story brick ofice and store; J. P. Fiedhoff of 742 Lexington Avenue, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost $1,600.

No. 689 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street; to a two and one-half story frame dwelling; Charles Man, premises, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, $650.

No. 19 West One Hundred and First Street; to a three-story brick hospital, 22.6 by 100.11 by 93.11; New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, premises, owner; W. B. Puthill of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $43,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, May 21.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,452 and 1,456, w s, 75x100; Alexander Spiro to Pine Perlstein ..... Exch.

AVENUE B, e s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 25x105; William C. Adams to William J. Cobb 1

AVENUE E, corner of 12th St, 54x105; Frederick Frank to Charles Rumpf and wife 350

AVENUE E, corner of 12th St, 54x105; William Heinrich to Frederick Frank... 1

AVENUE E, s half of Lot 306, map of Unionport, 54x105; Frederick Frank to William Heinrich 1

BRISTOW ST, w s, 395 ft s of Jennings St, 20x100; Benton E. Wells to William J. McMullen 1

BRISTOW ST, w s, 396 ft s of Jennings St, 20x100; William J. McMullen to Mattie A. Weels 1

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 500 ft s of 156th St, 51.7x115x52.6x115; also Cauldwell Av, w s, 375 ft s of 156th St, 50x115; Louis Brandt and another to Catharine A. Lavelle 100

CHARLES ST, 68, s s, 18.6x49.2; Harriet H. Smith and others to E. A. Howell, ¾ part 1

CHARLES ST, 66, s s, 18.6x49.2; Charles St, 70, s s, 18.6x49.2; Harriett H. Smith and others to Anna H. Brailiard, ¾ part 1

CHARLES ST, 64, s w corner of 4th St, 19.6x49.2; Harriett H. Smith and others, heirs, to Adelaide H. Mossman, ¾ part.

CHERRY ST, 109, s s, 16.8x60.2; Jean J. Reubell to Bernard Golden 1

FORDHAM AV, w s, 50 ft n of 11th St, 25.1x117.5x25x115, ¾ part; Edward Greenbaum to Sarah Greenbaum 1

FOREST AV, w s, 349.2 feet s of 166th St, old line, 21x100; Catherine Hogan and others to Montgomery Maze, recorded 1,800

INTERIOR LOT, 90 ft e of Decatur Av and 20 ft n of 194th St, runs e 20x n 25x w 20x s 25; Ellen Anderson to Julia A. Nilon 500

JAY ST, 14, s s, 25x87.6; Jay St, s s, 79 ft w of Sstaple St, 0.10x88.2; Jay St, s s, 175 ft e of Greenwich St, 0.6x88.8; Samuel R. Betts to Laura Bayles..... 1

LAFAYETTE ST, e s, Lot 141, map of St. Raymond's Park, 25x63.8x25x64.6; Hudson P. Rose to Bohulmel Broger..... 1

LAFAYETTE ST, e s, Lot 142, map of St. Raymond's Park, 25x64.6x25x65.5; Hudson P. Rose to Frank Broger..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 492 and 494, w s, 33.4x 90; Harriet H. Smith and others, heirs, to Edwin A. Howell, ¾ part..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 78.8 ft s of 92d St, 22x80; 92d St, s s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 33.4x56.8; Edwin A. Howell and others, heirs, to Harriett H. Smith, ¾ part..... 1

MADISON AV, 1,041, e s, 20x77; William Murray to Samuel Gluck..... 33,000

MARTHA AV, n e corner of 238th St, 25x100; Elizabeth Sullivan and wife to Park MacDowell..... 1

MORRIS AV, e s, 120 feet s of 160th St, 25x100; Mary J. Warwick to William J. Warwick 1

MORRIS AV, e s, 116.11 ft n of Gray St, old line, runs e 42.11 ex n w 43.7 to avenue x s 7.11; Jacob A. Smith and others to Victor H. Paltsits..... 1

ORCHARD ST, s e corner of Broome St, 22.9x60; Rosie Berney to Samuel Mandel and others..... ....

PARKER AV, w s, Lots 35 and 36, Block G, map of Dore Lyon property at Westchester; Anna E. Lyon to Mary Callahan 1

PARKER AV, e s, Lots 35 and 36, map of St. Raymond's Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to William M. Egan and wife.... 1,200

PROSPECT AV, e s, 389 ft s of 165th St, 25x197.7x26.1x100.2; Anton Rinschler to Jacob Riehl 100

PLOT begins s e s of Lot 30, map of village of Morrisania, 25 ft n from s e corner, runs n w 200 x n e 26 x s e 100 x n e 94 x s e 100 to Washington Av x s w 90; John E. Duffy, referee, to Missouria B. Hoyt 9,800

TOPPING AV, s e corner of 176th St, —x 18.2x158.5x40.11; Susan Watts to William McNabb 3,875

WESTCHESTER TURNPIKE, n s, 647.3 ft w of Unionport Road, 37.7x242.2x irregular; William Callahan to Anna E. Lyon 1

WOOSTER ST, 35 and 37, w s, 50x100; Thomas P. Nichols to William Arenfred, jr. 1

2D AV, 769, 24.8x80; Tillie Davis to Leopold Levy 1

87TH ST, n s, 93 feet w of Avenue D, 25x 93.11; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another 1

10TH ST, 379 East, 25x94.9; Jonas Weil and another to Leopold Kaufmann.... 1

10TH ST, 379 East, 25x94.9; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another.. 1

21ST ST, 209 West, 25x98.9; Wallace Stuart to Charles K. Robinson 40,000

23D ST, 248 West, 25x98.9; Charles W. West, referee, to Joseph Mendelson..... 16,000

23D ST, 248 West, 25x98.9; Joseph Mandelson to Fannie Mandelsohn..... 1

55TH ST, 146 East, 14.9x97.6; Annie W. Delaney to Herman K. Viele 100

46TH ST, n s, 20 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Harriett H. Smith and others, heirs, to A. H. Mossman, ¾ part..... 1

46TH ST, 113 East, 20x100.5; Harriett H. Smith and others, heirs, to Anna H. Brailiard, ¾ part..... 1

49TH ST, 10 West, 16.6x100; Trust Company; Aaron Bloch to Samuel Bloch.... 1

51ST ST, 122 East, 25x105.5; Edwin A. Howell and others, heirs, to Harriett H. Smith, ¾ part..... 1

51ST ST, s s, 105 feet w of Lexington Av, 25x100.5; Harriett H. Smith and others, heirs, to Anna H. Brailiard, ¾ part.... 1

64TH ST, s s, 192 ft w of 4th Av, 20x 100.5; Bertha K. Myers to Fanny Woodleaf 35,000

83D ST, 70, s e corner of Columbus Av, 100x25.8; Anne Carney to James Carney. 1

85TH ST, 307 West, 20x102.2; Sarah E. Lowen to Lovantia A. Westinghouse.... 1

92D ST, s s, 280.7 ft w of Central Park West, 68x100.8; Hugh Stevenson to Samuel R. Betts..... Exch.

92D ST, s s, 63.4 feet w of Lexington Av, 16.8x78.5; Harriett H. Smith and others, heirs, to Adelaide H. Mossman, ¾ part. 1

101ST ST, n s, 270 feet e of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; John J. and William J. Cunningham, executors, to John J. Smith..... 4,025

105TH ST, 311 East, 0.15x88x0.1x88; Annie Dooley to Pasquale Caponigri.. 200

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 124.4x100.11; New York Realty Company to the Riverside Building Company 1

114TH ST, 311 East, 20x100.10; Bernhard Lohman to Antonio and Maria L. Rizzo 9,000

118TH ST, 29 West, 25x100.11; George B. Kipp to Samuel Hoffman..... 1

119TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; John A. Picken to William Picken..... 100

120TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 19x100.11; Maria Brenasti to Albina Cavinato 100

124TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 5th Av, 75x 100.11; Madison Av, n w corner of 124th St, 100.11x20; Maria L. Cheesman and another, executors and trustees, to Henie Liebeskind..... 80,000

126TH ST, s s, 300 feet w of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Alice L. Kobbe to Stephen McCormick, Jr 1

129TH ST, s s, 200.2 ft e of 4th Av, 19.11x 80.11x20x99.11; James G. Patton to Samuel Levy 1

135TH ST, n s, 72.11 feet e of Canal St, runs n 70x e — to Mott Haven Canal x— x—; Gertrude and John E. Cowdin to Nassau Investment Company..... 4,000

138TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Elsie Treuhart to Julia Smith.. 1

136TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Julia Smith to Benjamin I. Gitsky 24,000

143D ST, 591 East, 25x100; Louis Winter to Laura Wehman 1

144TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Adam Horn to J. Romaine Brown 6,000

145TH ST, n s, 206.8 feet w of Lasterdam Av, 33.4x99.11; William J. Woods, referee, to the Trustees of the Parochial Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Diocese of New York..... 30,000

149TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Broadway, 50x 99.11; Luke H. Cutter to David Veitch.. 1

149TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Broadway, 50x 99.11; A. A. Bibby to L. H. Cutter..... 1

156TH ST, 970 East, 18.9x96; John D. Shewell to Joseph F. Henry and another 1

Recorded Leases.

DRAPER, Mary A. P., and others, trustees, to Daniel Casey; 8th Av, 857, s w corner of 33d St, 2 4-12 years, 13 days.. $2,000-$3,300

ENGELS, John, executor and trustee, to Michele Romano; Hester St, 167, 3 years 1,800

ESTATE ELIZA WARE to P. H. Wallenstein; Lexington Av, 231, 2 years..... 1,200

FRIES, Louisa, to Herman Saltzsieder; Manhattan St, 49, 3 years..... 1,020

HIRSCH, Leon M., to Jean B. Guttin; 25th St, 58 West; 6th Av, 410 and 406, 3 years 4,000

LANKENAU, John H., to Conrad Bernhardt; 82d St, 419 East, 3 years..... 300-360

SEILER, Elizabeth, to John J. Neary; Lenox Av, n e corner of 133d St, 5 years 2,000

SIMS, Lillian, to Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church; 58th St, 30 West, 2 years 7½ months 5,000

STERN, Benjamin, to A. Koontz; Willis Av, 520, 5 years..... 840-1,020

THE NEW YORK PRESS CLUB to William Mann; North William St, 5 and 7, parts, 3 years..... 3,000

WEIL, Jonas, and another to Louis Strongin; Cherry St, 228 and 7 Pelham St, 3 years 4,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ARENFRED, William, jr., to East River Savings Institution; Wooster St, w s, 100 feet n of Grand St, 5 years.... $42,500

ARMUSCHEFFSKY, Nathan, and wife, to M. and L. Jarmulowsky; Monroe St, n s, 130.6 feet e of Jefferson St, building loan 15,000

BALSCHUN, Adolph, to Lambert Suydam; Wendover Ave, n e corner of Bathgate, 1 year 15,000

BARNETT, Benjamin, to West Side Savings Bank; 3d St, n s, 100.6 ft e of Macdougal St, 2½ years..... 16,000

BARNETT, Benjamin, to Henry Sturz; 3d St, n s, 100.6 ft e of Macdougal St, 2 years..... 5,000

BARTH, John C., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 141st St, 3 years..... 32,500

BAYLES, Laura, to Samuel R. Betts; 14 Jay St; also, Jay St, s s, 75 ft w of Staple St, and Jay St, s s, 175.5 ft e of Greenwich St, 1 year..... 12,000

BERNHARDT, Bernard, to Jacob Ruppert; 419 East 82d St, saloon lease, demand.. 700

BROJER, Frank, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 142, map of St. Raymond's Park, 5 years 250

BROJER, Rohulmil, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 141, map of St. Raymond's Park, 5 years 250

BROWN, J. Romaine, to Adam Horn; 144th St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years. 4,000

CASEY, Daniel, to Beadleston & Woerz; 8th St, 457, saloon lease, demand..... 5,000

COLLINS, Lucy N., to Otto M. Eidlitz; 72d St, 117 East, 3 years..... 9,000

FERGUSON, Robert, to City Mortgage Company; 8th Av, s w corner of 143d St, 1 year..... 26,250

FLAKE, Albert, to American Mortgage Company; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 92d St, 1 year..... 30,000

GEHNICH, Ferdinand, to Bernhard Ziemer; William St, 152, lease, secures rent.. ....

GOLDEN, Bernard, to Union Trust Company; 109 Cherry St, demand. 3,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, to Marie L. Dewsnap; Cherry St, s s, 80.5 ft w of Catharine Slip, 3 years..... 2,000

GREENBLATT, Jacob Fritz and another; Lewis St, e s, 68 feet n of Houston St, new line, installments..... 825

HAIGHT, Catharine, to Harriet Roarke; 150 East 83d St, 3 years..... 6,000

HOLBERT, Clara W., to John F. Williams; King's Bridge Av, s e s, 532.9 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 4½ years..... 500

HOUPT, Missouria B., to City Mortgage Company; Washington Av, w s, Lot 30, map of Village of Morrisania, ½ year.... 8,554

HOUPT, Missouria B., to John A. Philbrick; Washington Av, w s, Lot 30, map of Village of Morrisania, 3 months.. 2,000

JAFFE, Chone, to Julia Elsbach; 8th St, n s, 280.4 ft e of Avenue B, ½ year... 500

KAUFMAN, Leopold, to Theresa Jakob; 8th St, n s, 93 ft w of Avenue D, 3 years 10,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, and wife to Henry F. and Joseph F. Colby, trustees; 370 East 10th St, 5 years..... 25,000

KHOURI, Assad G., and wife to James W. McElhinney; Tiebout Av, e s, 6.6 ft n from angle, which is 501.5 ft n of 180th St, 1 year 500

KIDANSKY, David, and Louis J. Levy, to George W. Dibble and another, trustees; 8th St, w s, 25 feet s of Hester St, 5 years..... 35,000

KRAKOWER, Tobias, to the Twelfth Ward Bank; Madison Av, 2,092; also, 110th St, 24 West, secures notes..... 2,700

LAVELLE, Catherine A., to Lucy G. Barnard; Cauldwell Av, w s, 375 ft s of 156th St; also Cauldwell Av, w s, 500 ft s of 156th St, ½ year..... 7,500

LESE, Louis, to Rosie D. Otto; 98th St, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 1,650

LIEBESKIND, Henie, to Simon Adler and another; Madison Ave, n w corner of 124th St, 1 year..... 90,000

LIEBESKIND, Henie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, n w corner of 124th St, 1 year 84,000

LOGAN, Edgar, to Marshall P. Wilder; Park Av, e s, 75 ft s of 102d St, 5 years 16,000

LYON, Anna E., to Linn Keek; Westchester Turnpike, n s, 647.3 ft w of Unionport Road, 3 years..... 2,500

MANDEL, Samuel, and others, to Sender Jarmulowsky; Orchard St, s e corner of Broome St, 1 year..... 5,650

MacDOWELL, Park, to Elizabeth Sullivan, 238th St, n e corner of Martha Av, 3 years 350

McCORMICK, Stephen, jr., and Anastatia Mullen to George C. Kobbe, trustee; 128th St, s s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years

McNABB, William, to Julia F. H. Nevins; Crane Place, e s, 100 ft n of Gray St, 3 years..... 5,000

McMANUS, James H., to Bernhard Ziemer; Beekman St, 60, lease, secures rents. ....

MENDELSON, Joseph, to Henry A. C. Taylor; 23d St, 248 West, 3 years..... 45,000

MENDELSON, Joseph, to Henry Gottgetreu; 248 West 23d St, demand..... 3,000

MOORE, Katherine U., to Fifth Avenue Trust Company; 312 West 78th St, 5 years 18,500

PALTSITS, Victor H, and wife, to The New York Pathological Society; Morris Av, e s, 101.3 feet s of 176th St; also Morris Av, e s, 116.11 feet n of Gray St, 5 years 3,000

PICKEN, Charles E., to Freelove E. O'Brien, executrix; 81st St, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 30,000

REEVES, Hilde B., to Louis and John Brandt; Eagle Av, s w corner of 158th St, demand 15,000

REEVES, Hilde B., to The Park Mortgage Company; Eagle Av, s w corner of 156th St, 3 years..... 20,000

RIEHL, Jacob, and wife to John J. Hynes; Prospect Av, e s, 389 ft s of 165th St, 3 years 5,250

ROGERS, Amelia R., to the Twelfth Ward Bank of New York; 126th St, s s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av; also 126th St, s s, 193.9 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 1,250

ROSENTHAL, Jennie, to The Franklin Society for Home Building & Savings; 275 Pleasant Ave, installments..... 3,000

RUMPF, Charles, and wife to Frederick Frank; north ½ of Lot 306, map of Unionport, 2½ years..... 200

SILLER, Hugo, to George H. McGuire; 218 Willis Av, 3 years..... 3,000

SPAHN, Clara H. and Otto J., to William T. Rehm; Prospect Av, e s, 142.3 ft n of 180th St, new line, 1 year..... 500

STARRETT, George B., to Robert W. Carle; 227 and 229 Water St, 3 years... 15,000

TALLMAN, Cornelius H., to A. Gertrude Cutter; 56th St, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 10 years..... 15,000

THE RIVERSIDE BUILDING CO. & Clarence F. True, to Robert E. Dowling; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 83d St; also, Riverside Drive, e s, 69.3 ft s of 83d St, 1 year..... 15,000

VEITCH, David A., and Belle L., to Mary Hays; 149th St, s s, 225 w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 9,000

WEHMAN, Laura, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 591 East 143d St, 1 year..... 4,000

WEHMAN, Laura, to Ada A. Entz; 591 East 143d St, 1 year..... 3,000

WHITTENHAM, James, and wife to Provident Savings Loan Investment Company; 134th St, s s, 329 ft w of Willow Av, installments..... 4,400

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to New York Security and Trust Company 15,019

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to New York Security and Trust Company 14,018

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Howard P. Foster 9,000

CLAUSEN, George C., to the Park Mortgage Company 7,000

CLUTE, Jethro W., to William H. Flitner 2,000

ERDMAN, Albert, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 8,744

GREACEN, Thomas E., and others, executors, &c., to Susie W. Wiggins, (seven mortgages) ..... Nom.

GREACEN, Thomas E., and others, executors, &c., to Susie W. Wiggins, (seven mortgages) ..... Nom.

KINGSLAND, Walter F., to J. Frederic Kernochan, committee, &c..... 15,000

LAVELLE, Catharine A., to John F. Steeves 1,650

LORDI, Giovanni, to Angelo Laureno.... 1,181

McCARTHY, John A., and others to Louis Rinaldo 4,500

McCARTHY, John A., and others to Charles Hillemeier 2,000

McCARTHY, John A., and others to John A. McCarthy and others..... 4,500

McNAMARA, Daniel T., to Sophia Robert 10,000

MORAN, James H., and others, executors, &c., to Georgiana Reynolds and others.. Nom.

PRATT, Charles V., to Daniel Pratt..... 2,500

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Bowery Savings Bank.. 18,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Maria B. Nichols and another, guardians, &c. 9,000

THE SECURITY TRUST AND LIFE INsurance Company to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Pennsylvania, trustee ..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Abram E. Bamberger, guardian, &c 7,000

YUZZOLINO, Nicola, to Angelo Laureno 1,612

VALLETTE, Charles C., to American Mortgage Company 14,000

WARWICK, Mary J., to William J. Warwick ..... Nom.

WINSLOW, Edward, to Emily L. Ford, (two mortgages) 100

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 171st St, 100x 100; Antonio Bonagur against Leopoldo Fiducia, owner and contractor..... $70

BEACH AV, s w corner of Westchester Av, 125x100; Low & Flogaus against Aaron Abrams, owner and contractor... 84

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 108th St, 100x100.11; Thomas P. Sinnott against Samuel W. Swezey and another, owners; William W. Graham Company and William Noble & Co., contractors 1,313

JACKSON AV, n e corner of 158th St or Cedar Place, 75x87.6; Union Granite Company against Jennie E. Miller, owner; Charles R. Miller, contractor... 450

JACKSON AV, 937, and 919 and 921 East 163d St; Percy P. Hopp against Howard Martin and August Feick, owners and contractors..... 15

1ST AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 91st St, 100x 94; Bell Brothers against Wolf Reis, owner and contractor; Simon Steinberg and Louis Halpern, contractors..... 567

45TH ST, 137 and 139 West; Edward A. Hastings against Charles F. Maurice, owner; W. H. Sterns, owner and contractor 1,136

45TH ST, 137 and 139 West; East River Iron Works against Wroxeter Realty Company or Hiram E. Hartwell, owner; W. H. Stearns, contractor..... 2,592

89TH ST, 227 East; George Price against Frederick and Julie Meyer, owners and contractors..... 472

91ST ST, 162 East; Cullen & Dwyer against Morris Dilitsky and Saul Friedman, owners and contractors..... 188

93D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.8; Baldwin & Green against John De Hart, owner and contractor; Joseph D. Jennings, contractor..... 290

100TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 75x 201.10 to 99th St x25; Samuel Kessler against Henry Hosier, owner and contractor 200

109TH ST, 106 to 112 West; Carlo Luckes against Joseph Steinem, owner; Edward Margolles, contractor..... 2,566

133D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x100; Boeff & Feucht against R. Juster, owner and contractor..... 2,425

153D ST, s w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 107.10x127.6; the Bates Realty and New York Woodworking Company against Maurice Polk, owner and contractor.... 24,500

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900. ....

RUTGERS PLACE, 11; M. & L. Jarmulowsky with Nathan Armuschefsky, 17 payments 15,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 57.11 ft s of 165th St, 60x100; the German Savings Bank against Daniel Dillon and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages, two actions;) attorneys, Hollis, Wagner & Burghard.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 164th St, 27.11x100; the German Savings Bank against Augusta C. Darragh, individually and as administrator, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hollis, Wagner & Burghard.

BAY AV, s s, 75 feet w of Main St, 75x100, City Island; Dimock & Fink Company against Kate Bolger, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lamb, Osborne & Petty.

CARMINE ST, 68; Julia A. Rogers against Henry C. Duryea and others, (partition;) attorneys, Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder.

MAIN ST, w s, 60 feet s of Bay Av, City Island, 45x75; Dimock & Fink Company against Honora McDonald and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lamb, Osborne & Petty.

MORRIS AV, w s, 425 feet s of 184th St, 50x 106; Harbor and Suburban Building and Savings Association against Adolph Zink and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. K. Erskine, jr.

VILLA AV, e s, 475 ft s of Potter Place, 25x 124.6x25x125; Bertha and Julius Brosge against Carrie L. and Charles P. Rogers, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. T. Matthies.

11TH AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 62d St, 50x100; Julia A. Low against James E. Hoctor and others, (two actions foreclosing two mortgages;) attorney, G. E. Gartland.

11TH ST, s w corner of 6th Av, 56.10x140.6x 50.6x166.7 to avenue x 9.11; Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn against John Glass and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

17TH ST, 519 to 520 East; Donald MacKay against Thomas P. Galligan, jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Miller.

83D ST, 119 East; Department of Buildings against Pincus Lowenfeld and others, (violation of building laws, &c.;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

160TH ST, s s, 130 feet e of 3d Av, 75x201.10 to 99th St x25x irregular; Hiram Snyder and another against Henry Hosier and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, H. A. Sperry.

101ST ST, 144 West; Mary L. Palmer against Catharine Wigand, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson & Koss.

125TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 100x100; Adolph Lankering, as receiver, &c., against Anthony J. Clinchy, (action to enforce lien, &c.;) attorneys, Purdy & Squire.

129TH ST, n s, 481.3 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11; the United States Life Insurance Company of the City of New York against Catherine Rapelyea and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Toucey.

Three Women Admitted to the Bar.

A class of forty-five law students were sworn in as members of the bar yesterday. Justice Patterson of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court presided. There were three women in the class—Ruth Ashley Hirshfield, Florence Louise Jeroloman, and Emma Neumann Polak. Miss Jeroloman is the daughter of the former President of the Board of Aldermen.

Reformed Churches Will Not Unite.

The classis of the Reformed churches of New York met at 25 East Twenty-second Street yesterday and voted down the proposition for the consolidation of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, of which the Rev. Madison C. Peters was pastor, with the Manhattan Reformed Church.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.42
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.75
Cotton, middling	.09 11-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07½
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.25
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	12.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.30
Iron, Northern No. 1	21.50
Butter, Western creamery	.20

CHICAGO, May 21.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@66c; No. 2 red, 72@73c; No. 2 corn, 30¾c; No. 2 yellow, 37½c; No. 2 oats, 23@23¼c; No. 2 white, 25½@26½c; No. 3 white, 25@25½c; No. 2 rye, 55c; good feeding barley, 37c; fair to choice malting, 39@41½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.80; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.80; prime timothy seed, $2.42½@2.45; mess pork, per bbl, $10.45@$11.50; lard, per 100 lb, $6.80@$6.95; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.45@$6.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7@$7.10; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $7.

COTTON.—The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 2@5 points, latter in sympathy with weakness in Liverpool and under generally bearish advices from the crop centre. Sentiment was bearishly disposed after the call and during much of the forenoon, following unfavorable late accounts from the English market and reports that an absence of buyers, with sellers inclined to press sales, in Southern spot markets was forcing prices steadily downward. Trading on the local Exchange was not extensive and consisted mainly of professional operations though New Orleans and Europe sold the Summer and later positions on a small scale. Private crop dispatches referred to the crop conditions as better on the average than in several years past, owing to recent forcing temperature and the presence of rains as needed. The overSunday weather was about all that could be desired. The softness abroad was attributed to dearth of bull speculation, which, in turn, had disappeared under the fine reports from the South and the dreary prospects for revival of cloth trade with India. Spot demand in Liverpool was unusually slack. The late cables indicated slowly sagging prices, with the near deliveries particularly unsettled. The port and interior receipts were small and bid fair to continue so for several days.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, easy, 9 11-16c; Mobile, nominal, 9½c; Savannah, nominal, 9¼c; Charleston, nominal; no middling stock in sight; Wilmington, steady, 9¼c; Norfolk, nominal, 9⅝c; Galveston, easy, 9¼c; Baltimore, quiet, 9⅝c; Memphis, quiet, 9½c; Augusta, easy, 9¼c; Houston, dull, 9¼c; Louisville, weak, 9⅜c; St. Louis, quiet, 9⅝c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.41	9.47	9.36	9.38@9.40
June	9.30	9.31	9.20	9.18@9.20
July	9.29	9.29	9.14	9.15@9.16
August	8.95	8.95	8.75	8.79@8.82
September	8.19	8.22	8.13	8.15@8.16
October	7.98	8.00	7.92	7.93@7.94
November	7.81	7.84	7.75	7.76@7.77
December	7.81	7.83	7.75	7.75@7.76
January	7.82	7.85	7.75	7.76@7.77
February	....	....	....	7.78@7.80
March	7.89	7.89	7.89	7.81@7.83

LIVERPOOL, May 21—4. P. M.—Spot cotton quiet; prices 1-32d lower; American middling, fair, 5 19-32d; good middling, 5 5-16d; middling, 5 7-32d; low middling, 5 3-32d; good ordinary, 4 31-32d; ordinary, 4 25-32d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 6,500 bales American. Receipts, 1,000 bales, including 800 bales American.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

NIELSEN & Co.—The banking house of Nielsen & Co. of Pentwater, Mich., failed to open its doors yesterday morning, and the Circuit Court was asked to appoint H. H. Bunyea, a brother-in-law of Mr. Nielsen and one of the heaviest depositors, as receiver. A delegation of depositors went before the Court yesterday and protested against Mr. Bunyea's appointment. The liabilities are unofficially estimated at $75,000 to $100,000. It is impossible at present to form an estimate of the assets.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS ROMM.—Morris Romm, clerk, of 12 Pike Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $697 and no assets.

ABRAHAM NATHAN COHEN.—Abraham Nathan Cohen, clerk, of 697 Sixth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,444 and no assets. The liabilities were contracted last year, when he was in the underwear and hosiery business.

ALEXANDER DEUTSCH.—Alexander Deutsch, a manager, residing at 116 East Seventy-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, individually and as surviving partner of the firm of Deutsch & Co., with liabilities of $91,950, due to 175 creditors, and no assets. Deutsch & Co. were dealers in cloaks at 39 West Twenty-third Street, and failed in June, 1896, Charles G. F. Wahle having been appointed receiver of their assets. Simon L. Deutsch, the other partner, has since died.

FRANK HENNIG.—Frank Hennig, an actor, residing at 30 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,272 and no assets. The liabilities were contracted principally at Wheeling, West Va., from 1893 to 1898, and are for borrowed money, $4,400; back salary to eleven actors and actresses, $369; merchandise, $326; printing, $67. Among the creditors are Adaline Hennig, $2,200; Anton Reymann, $500, and Reymann Brewing Company, $2,200, all of Wheeling, for borrowed money; Mrs. Thomas W. Keene, $150, borrowed money, and for salaries to Henrietta Vaders of Philadelphia, $85; Maude Dudley, $53, and Lavinia Shannon, $20.

Attachments.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for $30,992 against the Guardian Trust Company, a Missouri corporation, with offices at Kansas City, Chicago, and at 63 Wall Street, this city, in favor of Elias C. Benedict, William P. Wellman, and Edwin T. Rice, Jr., on assigned claims from various persons, who purchased stock of the Chicago Zinc Mining Company from the Guardian Trust Company on certain representations of the latter company. The plaintiffs claim that at the time of the sale of the stock the stock was worthless, and soon after ceased to pay dividends. The attachment was served at the office of the Guardian Trust Company and on a bank.

Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received an attachment against the Van Choate Electric Company of Boston for $1,510 in favor of Edwin M. C. Davis on an assigned claim from the Wiles Tool Works Company of Ohio for balance due for tools and machinery. It was served on third parties here.

MUST PAY $1,306,033 JUDGMENT.

Upper New York Water Company's Property to be Sold at Auction.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 21.—An order of Supreme Court Justice J. T. Marean was filed to-day in the County Clerk's office of Westchester County, appointing William H. Ford a referee to sell at private auction the property of the Upper New York Water Company.

This is to satisfy a judgment obtained against the corporation by the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York for principal and interest and costs in bonds, amounting in all to $1,306,033.44.

Judgments.

Transcript of a judgment from Kings County was filed here yesterday against John D. Schoonmaker for $6,040 in favor of the American Ice Manufacturing Company.

Judgment for $5,318 was entered yesterday against George and Lena Stolz of 1,324 Franklin Avenue in favor of Caroline Bohlinger for money loaned.

Judgment for $5,695 was entered yesterday against Walter S. Badger, formerly a dry goods commission merchant, at 105 Worth Street, in favor of Clinton S. Ogilvie for rent of 105 Worth Street.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDREWS, William H.—Lewis S. Chase.	$231
ADAMS, Karl J.—The Sun Printing and Publishing Company	113
BRADY, James W.—H. Koehler & Co., costs	119
BREMNER, John—J. R. Husson and another costs	61
BADGER, Walter S.—Clinton Ogilvie	3,695
BELGARD, Jacob—O. C. West and another	112
BORST, John B.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	110
CODDINGTON, Charles E.—John Duffy, costs	67
COHEN, David—Martha Manasse	102
CONWAY, Daniel P.—F. W. Ford	40
COHEN, Josephine—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	124
COX, John—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	112
CRIMMINS, Thomas E., and Metropolitan Street Railway Company—Rachel Moss	3,834
DOWLING, George H.—E. Halsey	31
DINKELBERG, Fred—M. P. Luthy	40
DI VITO, Caterina—D. Volpe	109
DELAP, Joseph M.—T. H. Linahan	219
DELAP, Joseph M.—New York and Brooklyn Casket Company	916
DISKEN, May and Martin—William R. Bell	304
EMERICK, William—John C. Orr and others	62
FRIEDLAND, Solomon — Freudenheim Brothers & Levy	120
FORD, James—H. Peetsel	77
FOLEY, John—C. O'H. Craigie	1,276
FALLON, Thomas F.—Dimock & Fink Company	94
GREVERS, Henry J.—F. Greenberger	165
GUILLOD, Bertha—Henry D. Downs	231
GARTH, Anthony—J. Wellington	153
GREENBAUM, Moses—The Mutual Bank	153
GOODMAN, Samuel and Harris—I. Kashare	466
HERMAN, Isaac—J. F. Haffner	37
HANO, Henry—Theodore M. Leonard	521
JONES, Edward—C. W. Doherty and others, costs	107
KREUDER, William—A. Secor, administratrix, &c	808
KOEDDING, John—William Koster, Jr., and another	170
KENNEDY, Timothy E.—James F. Martin	121
KRAUT, Herman—L. Zodikow	26
LEVINSON, Israel, and Louis Levy—H. Petigoe	32
LIBMAN, Herman J.—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	109
MACKLIN, James—G. Skivens	53
MAINHART, Frank E.—L. J. Finch	101
MORLEY, Edward—George A. Castor	318
MOORE, Helene—Mary F. Smith and another	124
McWATTERS, James and Mary—Julia Collins	1,189
OLIVER, Albert—Clinton Wire Cloth Company	38
PAULSON, Anthony—New Jersey and New York Railroad Company and another, costs	19
PRAY, Joseph M.—Z. W. Donovan, costs	222
PISKULA, Joseph—E. Pozzo	396
ROACH, Charles E.—E. F. Daly	74
RYAN, Frances—J. G. Johnson and others	100
ROBINSON, Horace G.—United Electric Light and Power Company	27
READ, Anna H.—Zua W. Donovan	6,204
SUTTON, Woodruff—D. B. Ingersoll and another	199
STOLZ, George and Lena—C. Bohlinger	5,318
SCHOONMAKER, John D.—American Ice Manufacturing Company	6,040
STEVENS, John W.—Manhattan Strawboard Company	189
SHEEHAN, Thomas M.—F. G. Nolan	132
THE FORTY-SECOND STREET AND Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company—Cecelia McCarthy	405
F. G. CASS COMPANY—Leo Frank and another	152
SOUTHERN TIER MASONIC RELIEF Association—Elizabeth Eggstein	784
COLE & FIELD MANUFACTURING Company—J. H. Williams & Co	72
THE UNION GRANITE COMPANY—D. Borgia	235
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. G. Ballance	414
UMBERFIELD, John C.—S. Kohler	823
VON LINDA, Frank—H. C. F. Koch and others	74
WALKER, Amelia—David Mayer Brewing Company	113
WEIR, James—J. Rozell	85
WEIGERT, R. Lee—Mary A. Soule	37
WHITEMAN, Eliza D.—H. C. F. Koch and others	136

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—AARON COHN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Aaron Cohn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 12th, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 21st, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES M. CUNNINGHAM, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James M. Cunningham of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said James M. Cunningham was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York May 14th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FRANCIS HAYES, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,568.

To the creditors of Francis Hayes, County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Francis Hayes was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel E. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 21st, 1900.

NO. 2,048.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CUNO PERLMUTTER and HERMAN HAAS, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Cuno Perlmutter and Herman Haas, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 5, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their joint and several debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 21, 1900.

NO. 2,410.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—THOMAS HAGAN of the City of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Hagan, bankrupt, has filed his petition dated May 9th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 30th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 4th, 1900.

NO. 2,263.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MICHAEL ROFRANO, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael Rofrano, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 3d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 21, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARCUS ROSENTHAL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Marcus Rosenthal of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of May, A. D., 1900, the said Marcus Rosenthal was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 15th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STEPHEN MOORHOUSE, individually and as partner of the firm known as Stephen Moorhouse and Company, Bankrupt.—No. 2,485.

To the creditors of Stephen Moorhouse, individually and as partner of the firm known as Stephen Moorhouse and Company, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Stephen Moorhouse was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the thirty-first day of May, A. D. 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York May 14th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON LEMBERGER, bankrupt.—No. 2,551.

To the creditors of Simon Lemberger of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Simon Lemberger was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, New York, on the thirty-first day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York May 14th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CUNO PERLMUTTER and HERMAN HAAS, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Cuno Perlmutter and Herman Haas, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 5, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their joint and several debts and other claims against said petitioners, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 21, 1900.

NO. 2,410.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—THOMAS HAGAN of the City of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Hagan, bankrupt, has filed his petition dated May 9th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 30th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York May 14th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MECHANICAL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 2,441.

To the creditors of Mechanical Engineering Construction Company, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Mechanical Engineering Construction Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the thirty-first day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 15th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX SCHAEF, Bankrupt.—No. 2,502.

To the creditors of Max Schaef of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Max Schaef was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the thirty-first day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 16th, 1900.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,445.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—HARTMANN SCHRADER of the City of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hartmann Schrader, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 15th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 30th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 21, 1900.

NO. 2,283.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—MARRY SHERRICK of the City of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Marry Sharrick, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 11th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, May 30th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 22, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JEROME SULZBACHER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jerome Sulzbacher, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 15th, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 21st, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN J. WAGNER, Jr., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John J. Wagner, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 14th, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

HUGH J. GRANT, Receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank of New York.
BOWERS & SANDS, Receiver's Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTEREY MINERAL RAILWAY AND TERMINAL COMPANY.

Public notice is hereby given of the following resolutions and procedure and of the discontinuance of the business of the company thereby ordered:

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Monterey Mineral Railway & Terminal Company, held at the office of the company in the City of New York on the 14th day of April, 1900, the following preambles and resolutions were duly adopted, to wit:

Whereas, At this meeting all of the capital stock of the Monterey Mineral Railway & Terminal Company is represented and votes in favor of these resolutions; and

Whereas, The stockholders of the said company heretofore directed a discontinuance of the business of the company and a division of its property and assets after payment of all liabilities of the corporation; and

Whereas, Public notice of such resolution has been duly given and such discontinuance has been duly had and such division of property and assets duly provided for; now, therefore, it is

Resolved, That such action heretofore taken by the stockholders and all such proceedings be and the same hereby are ratified, and that the business of the said corporation be and the same hereby is discontinued and declared so to be; and

Whereas, It has been ascertained that the said Monterey Mineral Railway & Terminal Company has no debts or liabilities, it is, therefore, further

Resolved, That all the property and assets of the said corporation be forthwith distributed among the stockholders of the company in proportion to their holdings of the stock of this company.

Dated April 28, 1900.

CHARLES J. NOURSE, Jr., President.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Counsel, 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
my1-1aw6wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK against THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the Receivership of the St. Nicholas Bank of New York.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to present to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part I. at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of June, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a full and accurate account of his proceedings as Temporary Receiver and as Permanent Receiver of the said St. Nicholas Bank of New York.

New York, May 14, 1900.

HUGH J. GRANT, Receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank of New York.
BOWERS & SANDS, Receiver's Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AKIN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETHAN AKIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 East Main Street, Amsterdam, New York, on or before the first day of July next.

Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1899.

SUSAN AKIN,
LOUIS AKIN,
HELENA A. MIX,
PAULINE AKIN,
THERSON AKIN,
ETHAN AKIN, Jr.,
Administrators, &c.

W. BARLOW DUNLAP, Attorney for Administrators, 31 East Main St., Amsterdam, N. Y.
d26-1aw6mTu

BRYSON, ELIZA TILESTON.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Augustus Hemenway, Edith Eustis, Amy H. Cabot, Caroline Metcalf, Clara Bryce, Ellen L. Hemenway, Grace T. Wells, Thomas Tileston Bryce, Harriet T. Bryce, James Bryce, III., Mary Gilmore Bryce, Ellen Lathrop Bryce, the heirs and next of kin of ELIZA TILESTON BRYSON, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas William Bryce, Jr., and Andrew Bryson, Jr., of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have three certain instruments in writing, consisting of a will and two codicils thereto, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eliza Tileston Bryson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

T. G. BARRY, Attorney for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, N. Y.
my1-1aw6wT

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AHSBAHS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AHSBAHS, late of the town of Krempe, Kingdom of Prussia, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1900.
AUGUSTE WEILLER, Ancillary Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor. 71 Broadway, New York. f27-1aw6mTu

DU BOIS, ALFRED W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNA M. DU BOIS, Mary R. J. Du Bois, Helen J. Du Bois, Henry A. Du Bois, Ernest B. Du Bois, Hannah L. Du Bois, E. Dorothy Du Bois, Arthur M. Du Bois, Helen J. Du Bois, and Robert O. Du Bois, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of ALFRED W. DU BOIS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Augustus J. Du Bois of the City of New Haven, Connecticut, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Alfred W. Du Bois, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 31st day of May, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the said county, the 2d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Petitioners, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my22-1aw6wTu&fj13

GALLAGHER, ALIDA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALIDA A. GALLAGHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William J. Fanning, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1900.
MARY A. AUMACK, Administratrix. WM. J. FANNING, Atty. for Administratrix, 31 Nassau Street. B. M., N. Y. City. ja16-1aw6mTu

LIVINGSTON, MARIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA L. LIVINGSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1900. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 71 Broadway, New York. f27-1aw6mTu

SIMONIN, JEANNE T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE T. SIMONIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business of the estate, the office of A. H. Alker, No. 11 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1900. THEODORE M. URHOFER, Executrix. A. H. ALKER, Attorney for Executrix, No. 11 Pine Street, N. Y. City. m6-1aw6mTu

SMITH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1899.
SHERMAN HOYT, Executor. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 43 Wall Street. n2-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE'S COURT, ONTARIO COUNTY.—In the matter of the estate of HIRAM MAXFIELD, deceased.—Notice of intention to apply for letters of administration:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned hereby intends to apply to the Surrogate's Court of Ontario County, New York, for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of Hiram Maxfield, deceased, under Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and creditors are hereby notified to present their claims to the Surrogate of Ontario County, New York, at his office in Canandaigua, Ontario County, N. Y., on or before the 7th day of June, 1900.—Dated April 26th, 1900.

DENISON H. MAXFIELD, Temporary Administrator and next of kin of HIRAM MAXFIELD, deceased.
JAMES L. HOTCHKISS, Atty., for Applicant, 203-205 Chamber of Commerce Building, Rochester, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN DYNELEY PRINCE, plaintiff, against MARGARET GRIFFIN, Mercantile Co-operative Bank, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street distant eighty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, running thence northerly and parallel with the Fourth Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-nine feet four inches; thence southerly and again parallel with said Fourth Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-nine feet four inches to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining; and the reversion and reversions, remainder or remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof.—Dated New York, May 21, 1900.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 35 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 76 East 109th St.

East 110th St.

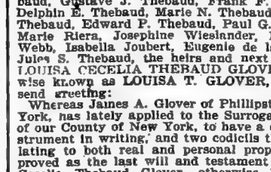

East 109th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $12,504, with interest thereon from the 18th day of May, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $407.55, together with the expenses of the sale. The amount of the Croton water meter charge since September 12, 1898, will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, 21st day of May, 1900.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
my22-2aw3wTu2F&je13

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FISCHER, MARGARET S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Woodlawn Cemetery of the City of New York, Frederick H. Von Stade, Isabel Holder, Maria L. Dussag, Victor P. Fischer, Felicie Fischer, Clara Reiche, Carl Reiche, Helena R. Fiedler, Clementina Reiche, Emma Lampe, Charlotte Lampe, Heinz Lampe, Magdalena Lurman, Meike Lurman, Emma L. Wahle, Hans Eyl, Pauline Neubourg, Charlotte N. Schmidt, John C. Fischer, Carll F. Pini, Mary S. Quintard, Lillie B. Marden, Mrs. Emily A. Lynes, Miss Emily de Lynes, Miss Mary L. Benson, Cordelia L. Babcock, Julia C. Linn, Martha Hoxey Cross, Louisa Cross, Margaret P. Bontecou, Francis Skiddy Von Stade, Frederick H. Von Stade, Herman Fischer, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Gustave Swanstrom, Nora Maloney, Mary Walsh, Mary Cronin, Bridget Kilkline, Minnie Tunney, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET S. FISCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the tenth day of July, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Ira D. Warren and Frederick H. Von Stade, as executors of the last will and testament of Charles P. Fischer, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DOYLE & MASON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 11 William Street, New York City.
ap17-1aw6wTu

FISCHER, MARGARET S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Woodlawn Cemetery of the City of New York, Frederick H. Von Stade, Isabel Holder, Maria L. Dussag, Victor P. Fischer, Felicie Fischer, Clara Reiche, Carl Reiche, Helena R. Fiedler, Clementina Reiche, Emma Lampe, Charlotte Lampe, Heinz Lampe, Magdalena Lurman, Meike Lurman, Emma L. Wahle, Hans Eyl, Pauline Neubourg, Charlotte N. Schmidt, John C. Fischer, Carll F. Pini, Mary S. Quintard, Lillie B. Marden, Mrs. Emily A. Lynes, Miss Emily de Lynes, Miss Mary L. Benson,

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Trunks, Bags and Dress Suit Cases

ought to interest about this time of year.... Not all will see the Paris Exposition, but a goodly number will, and there are few who do not expect to make a trip somewhere, at some time within the next month or two. . . . . As we will give special values To-day, prospective travelers will do well to be present.

Prices Are the More Remarkable

as Leather, Linings, Locks and Labor having all advanced during past few months, the goods can scarcely be replaced for the prices at which we'll sell.

500 Dress Suit Cases
Cloth Covered, 24 inch..... .89
Leather, steel frame.....2.49

Also
Genuine Cowhide Suit Cases
Linen Lined—solid brass lock and catches or straps and buckle—heavy stitched ridge handle—
24 inch 4.98
Finer, better cases than usually sell at six and seven dollars.

High Class Suit Cases
Satin and leather linings, also some with English Pattern locks—a little rubbed, probably less than they would get in a day's traveling; were 8.98 and 9.98.....5.98

Complete lines of
Ladies' Light Weight Suit and Telescope Cases
20 to 24 inch.....89 cents to 2.49

Olive Leather Satchels
Nickel and Brass trim—Strong stitched handles; sightly, serviceable for shopping or travel—
9, 10 and 11 inch..... 49 cents
12, 13 and 14 inch..... 69 cents
15 and 16 inch..... 89 cents
17 and 18 inch..... 98 cents

Genuine Alliga or Bags
Club and Oxford—A1 Stock—Calf lined—solid brass locks and catches.
10, 11 and 12 inch.....2.69
13, 14 and 15 inch.....3.69
16, 17 and 18 inch.....4.69
Consider the quality at such prices!

Canvas Covered Dress Trunks
Two heavy russet leather straps—Victor lock—Heavy brass corner clamps—
28 inch.....2.98 | 34 inch.....3.98
30 inch.....3.34 | 36 inch.....4.34
32 inch.....3.67 |
Handsome trunks and strong.

Canvas Covered Trunks
Iron bound, with two iron centre bands—covered hat box tray—
28 inch.....1.98 | 34 inch.....2.98
30 inch.....2.34 | 36 inch.....3.49
32 inch.....2.67 |
Trunks elsewhere sold at one-third more are not so well made.....Full measurements every way. Not an inch or two taken off the height or width, but full, correct dimensions.

Another Special Trunk
Strongly clamped—riveted and slatted—Solid Brass Excelsior lock—
Two trays .....linen lined
A perfect "Samson" in strength.
28 inch.....5.34 | 36 inch.....6.67
30 inch.....5.67 | 38 inch.....6.98
32 inch.....5.98 | 40 inch.....7.49
34 inch.....6.34 |
Two to four dollars less than as good trunks can elsewhere be bought for.

Gladstone Bags
For European travel they are the best—will carry all the necessaries, and are easy to handle.
Russet leather, 18 to 24 inch..1.98 to 2.98
Heavy grain, 20 to 24 inch..5.98 to 6.98

Grain Leather Club Bags
Russet and Black—————Calf lined
10 to 18 inch.....1.79 to 3.49
Fully a third Below Value.

Our Summer
UNDERWEAR SALE
Begins next Monday, May 28th.
As usual, there will be unusual values.

500 PIECES NEW EMBROIDERIES—Strong, fine Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook—wheel, leaf, eyelet, dot and other open and close patterns—3 to 7 inches wide—worth 15 to 20 cents 12½

Above comprises a wonderful assortment of strong, well worked designs and edges for Pillow Shams, Underwear and Ladies' and Children's Dresses.

LIVE WIRES DELAY RAID

Astor House Shopkeeper Defies Bureau of Incumbrances.

The Annual Descent Upon Sidewalk Displays of Dealers in the Old Hotel.

About once a year the Bureau of Incumbrances swoops down on the shopkeepers in the Astor House Building, who persist, as the bureau asserts, in blocking the sidewalks with their wares and showcases, and invariably there is a heap of trouble.

Yesterday at noon the bureau took action, and there was trouble in the shape of several charged electric light wires in the hands of the enemy. For over two hours one of the besieged storekeepers held the bureau's men at bay, threatening to jar their systems with surcharges of electricity. At the end of that time he capitulated gracefully.

The raid was the result of a written complaint made by H. C. Seymour, a lawyer at 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, who said he acted in the interest of a client. Seymour pressed his client's case so ardently that Bureau Superintendent Florence Sullivan granted his request to pounce on the alleged offenders. Accordingly Mr. Sullivan detailed Inspectors Clark, Connor, and Kennedy and Special Policeman McDonough to corral all the trunks and showcases on the Astor House sidewalks.

About noon a double truck in charge of a driver and the Inspectors drove to the trunk store of D. A. Doyle, 1 and 3 Vesey Street, and, without too much explanation, began to load trunks and dress-suit cases. Mr. Doyle, who is a meek man and who has had experience, submitted without a protest. Twenty dress-suit cases and fourteen trunks were confiscated. All had gone well, and the Inspectors left word that if Doyle would empty his three large sidewalk showcases they would call for them later, as they expected to fill their load with the wares of the immediate neighborhood. Doyle said nothing.

The truck moved two numbers up Broadway, where Marloro, Sullivan & Co. sell trunks and expose them to view on the sidewalk. Six trunks were gobbled here. At the furnishing store, 8 and 9 Astor House, Charles F. Zoncada, ignorant of the raid on his neighbors, was looking into the street when his pet show case began to take legs and move for the gutter. He had hardly time to rub his eyes before an Inspector came and broke the news of the raid, adding that, if desired, the showcases might be emptied of their contents before removal. Mr. Zoncada thought it advisable to act on the hint. In all, five showcases were taken from Zoncada.

Between Doyle, the first victim, and Zoncanda, the last, is 217 Broadway, the shop of J. Ehrlich, an optician. Ehrlich, who had seen the truck pass his own store without even threatening to molest his showcases, stood in his doorway rubbing his hands and wondering to what secret friend in the bureau he owed his "pull." He was vowing to himself to discover the author of his good luck, when the driver of the wagon started the horses, and, by a flank movement, pulled up in front of No. 217. Ehrlich was so disappointed that he refused to empty his showcases, saying if the Inspector saw fit he could take them as they stood.

The Inspector saw fit, and five large showcases, full of gold pens, opera glasses, and fine cutlery, valued at over $1,000, were loaded on to the truck to be confiscated pending the owner's redemption. Then the team moved off to discharge its first load.

An hour later the Inspectors returned to keep their appointment with Mr. Doyle. Doyle greeted them in his doorway, arms akimbo and face wreathed in smiles.

"Help yourself," he said to Inspector Clark, with a wave of the hand toward the showcases, wherein a dozen incandescent lights glowed. Clark scratched his head. Then he ordered the team and men to wait, and departed for further orders from Headquarters. He returned with an electrician, borrowed from the Department of Buildings. As Doyle refused to turn off the current, even in the face of science, the electrician took charge of the campaign. Nothing remained except to cut open the iron pipe containing the insulated wires without the showcase, and then to cut the wires carefully. A chisel and a hammer were produced, the Inspector ordered the driver to cut away, and the attack on the pipe began.

A crowd of over a thousand had collected, and three officers from the Church Street Station were sent to aid McDonough to hold the audience in check. The man with the chisel continued hacking away at the tough iron pipe, while Doyle leaned over him and made life miserable for him by whispering what happens to people who tamper with electric wires. He also took care not to allow the operator's head or hand to extend half an inch into what was Astor House property.

After two hours' hammering the pipe was cut enough to expose the wires. Then Doyle cut off the current, took his satchels and dress cases out of the showcases, and allowed the Inspector to snip off the wires within the showcases.

"That was the worst case we have ever had, and we have had some pretty bad ones," said Inspector Clark.

The Astor House is one of the few buildings not under the city ordinance allowing a three-foot encroachment on the sidewalks for advertising purposes. In 1896 Judge Leslie W. Russell granted a mandamus to Philip Bohnet restraining storekeepers in the Astor House Building from encroaching any distance whatever on the sidewalk for business purposes.

LOST TUG'S CREW HERE.

Fate of the Pioneer Off Cuba and Escape of the Men.

On the Munson Line steamer Olinda, which came into port yesterday, were seven men who had composed the crew of the Philadelphia tug Pioneer, blown up off Nuevitas, Cuba, on May 10. When her boiler exploded the tug was eighteen miles from shore. The engineer, W. B. Lingo, and two sailors were knocked senseless in the crash that followed, and flames began to spread rapidly to every part of the boat.

After trying vainly to save the tug, which began to fill rapidly with water, the four uninjured members of the crew unswung their boat and launched it with much difficulty. The injured men, two of whom were badly scalded, were dragged in, and a start for shore was made. In less than three minutes the abandoned tug disappeared beneath the surface.

The Pioneer's crew consisted of Capt. S. H. Beers, Engineer W. B. Lingo, C. W. Falson, James Weir, James Daniels, Louis Smith, and A. D. Hudson. Farson and Hudson were the men who were scalded.

WAR ON CITY SALOONS.

Corbett and McCoy Among Those Summoned for Alleged Unlawful Selling.

The Anti-Saloon League campaign against liquor dealers alleged to be violating the excise law was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court. Eight liquor dealers had been summoned to court to answer the charges made by the Rev. John Quincy Adams Henry, State Superintendent of the league, that they had violated the law Of the eight only two appeared by counsel. They were James J. Corbett and Norman J. Selby, ("Kid McCoy.") They through their counsel insisted that the complaints against them were made by the Rev. Mr. Henry on "information and belief," and therefore disclosed no actual violation of the law.

In answer to this counsel for the league once more cited the Court of Appeals decision that it was not necessary for the person signing the affidavit to have personal knowledge of the violation of the law. Justice Leventritt agreed with this and signified his intention of appointing referees in all the cases presented to him.

The referees will take the testimony offered to prove a violation of the law, and if the evidence is sufficient, will recommend that the licenses be revoked. A number of other cases are scheduled to come up later in the week.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee Here.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee arrived here on the United States transport Sedgwick yesterday. Among the other passengers were Capts. W. A. Phillips and J. D. Murphy and Lieuts. C. C. Smith and A. E. Williams.

Broadway and 11th Street.

SILK REMNANTS.
On Tuesday, May 22nd.

Sale of 25,000 yards Plain and Fancy Silks.
Comprising lengths of every variety of Silk, sheer or medium weight,—black, white and colors,—measuring 3 to 16 yards.
An accumulation from the recent Silk Sale.
35, 40, 50, 65, 75 cents and $1.00 per yard.
Value 75 cents to $2.50.
Foulards and printed Habutai Silks,—in Waist and Dress lengths are included in the prices ranging from 50 to 75 cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th Street.

WASH SILK WAISTS.

Sheer,—striped, corded Silk Waists,—pastel and medium shades of pink, blue, or lavender, on white grounds.
Silk "Stock" collars,—lined cuffs.
All white,—woven corded plaid design.
$2.65.
Value $3.75 and $4.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th Street.

COTTON GOODS.

3,000 yards, — Imported, embroidered Swiss, — 44 inches wide. Exquisite colors and designs,
85 cents per yard;
Formerly $1.75.

Foulardettes,—Cotton Rep, Dimities, and novelty corded fabrics,—various colors,
25 cents per yard;
Formerly 45 cents.

Embroidered Piqués,—white ground, with red, blue, or black dots and novel designs,
25 cents per yard;
Formerly 85 cents.

Percale,—one yard wide.
Spring shades of heliotrope, pink, blue, grey,—and black and white.
Suitable for Shirt-waists,
10 cents per yard.

Dimities, Swiss and Organdie, — fine sheer materials,—attractive designs and colors,
12½ cents per yard.

White Lawns, Piqués, Dimities, open-work striped and novelty goods,
15 cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

WON'T TRY SUICIDE AGAIN.

Pendergast Describes Sensation While Drowning—Is Discharged.

Patrick H. Pendergast of 717 James Street, Syracuse, who came all the way to New York to commit suicide and made an unsuccessful attempt at it by jumping into the ocean from the fishing steamboat Angler, off Long Branch, on Sunday, was in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, apparently none the worse for his ducking.

"I was tired of living," he explained to the reporters while waiting his turn to be called to the bar, "and I thought it about time to drop out of the world. My great love for my wife and interest in her behalf and a desire to rid myself of the worry over the lawsuit in which she is concerned, coupled with the importunities of harrasing creditors, led me to take the step, for which I am exceedingly sorry. My wife's father gave his sister $20,000 in trust for my wife in 1859. With the accrued interest it amounts to $72,000 by this time. We have never received a cent of it. I thought that if I committed suicide and got myself out of the way my wife's relations would hand over the money.

"However, I won't attempt suicide again. The sensation was horrible. When I found myself sinking in the water a feeling of suffocation came over me. All my past life come up before me, and in my semi-conscious state I realized that I had done wrong. I tell you, I was glad to be rescued."

His story was interrupted at this point, and he was led before the Magistrate.

"Do you think that this was accidental?" asked Magistrate Deuel.

"I guess it was," said Policeman Eagan, who arrested Pendergast.

"Discharged," said the Court, and Mr. Pendergast with a bow and a smile tripped out of the courtroom.

A Deserving Family Needs Assistance.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $50 to pay rent for a few months for a widow with six children, the eldest a girl of fifteen, who is employed. The woman is hard working and respectable, but simply cannot support her family. Any mopey sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be publicly acknowledged.

Associations at Printers' Fair.

Beginning to-night, the remainder of the week at the Printing Exposition in the Grand Central Palace will be devoted to special associations. This evening will be turned over to the Eccentric Engineers and firemen. To-morrow night will be German night, and Thursday and Friday will be Irish night and bicycle night, respectively.

A few days ago that dictator of good taste and commonsense, The Sun, said editorially: "Every right thinking but timorous man ought to take off his stuffy Derby to the man who has the courage to put on a straw hat. Why should we allow ourselves to be tied down by the ridiculous theory that comfort is to be postponed to suit an absurd convention?"

Straw hats, very rough, medium rough, medium fine and very fine; plain black and Joseph-colored bands.

$1.90 to $4.

We are selling more Suits with coats half-lined than full lined.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

J. ROTHSCHILD
14th St., near 6th Ave.
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS JULY 15,
We have inaugurated a series of
SPECIAL SALES of ELEGANT MILLINERY.
First Sale Now in Progress.
Trimmed Hats
at One-Half Regular Value.

$5.00	reduced from . .	$10.00
6.00	reduced from . .	12.00
7.00	reduced from . .	15.00
8.00	reduced from . .	16.00
10.00	reduced from . .	20.00

N. B.—Our Brooklyn Branch, corner Fulton and Hoyt sts., will continue in business, but in order to dispose of our large reserve stock in the short time left, goods will be sold there at the same low prices during the continuance of these sales.

FISCHER PIANOS.
"The embodiment of tone and art."
33 UNION SQUARE—WEST,
Between 16th and 17th Streets.

O'Neill's
Two Great Bargains in Women's Suits!
Mohair Suits, short jaunty Eton Jackets with taffeta stitched edges and short turn-over collar, taffeta lined, skirt is the correct shape and percaline lined,
16.98
Suits of Gray Homespun, lightweights, double-breasted Eton jackets, new double inserted plait skirts, lined throughout with self-colored taffeta of excellent quality,
25.00
Separate Dress Suits and Shirt Waists!
Separate Dress Skirts made of Scotch Mixtures, percaline lined double inserted plait, **3.98**
A Special Lot of White Lawn Shirt Waists in the newest designs, **75c and 98c**
6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Sale of
Persian Carpets.
100 Extra Quality Persian Carpets, selected from our stock, and marked at prices less than present cost to import this quality;
sizes 7x10 ft.,
to 12x20 ft.,
$45 to $200.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
A Bower for "Ladys Faire."
Few realize how perfect in taste and inexpensive it can be. First a study of the occupant's individuality. Next a harmonious color scheme, then correct furniture. Our bedroom designs are so good in line, so precise in detail, as to be charming in any bedroom. The lustrous light woods glistening against the wall are like glints of sunshine through leafy bowers. 3 pc. Suites, Golden Ash, $17.00; 2 pc. Birch Suites, $19.00. Some of our painted suites a la Sheraton with the simple trailing and softest colorings are very dainty.
The richest decorated pieces are here, too, but the simple, inexpensive, extremely artistic ones, we are more proud of, as they can be only had, when you
"BUY OF THE MAKER."
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

STERN BROS
Furs
and Fur Garments
Stored & Insured
against damage
by moths and fire
Remodeling & Repairing
during the summer, at
very much lower rates
than in the regular season
West 23d Street

EVERY DAY AND SUNDAY
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Delivered at Your Home for
Nine Cents a Week.
Order IN ADVANCE from your newsdealer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper it is well to
ORDER IT DELIVERED TO YOUR RESIDENCE.

O'Neill's.
The Great Sale of Women's Straw Hats Still Continues!
A Large Assortment of
Dress Shapes and Banded Sailors
Worth 95c to 1.25
25c each
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

Both Stores.
Black Dress Goods.
2nd Floor.
10,000 yards. All wool Grenadine, 38 inches wide,—various patterns.
Fast black, durable fabric.
Recommended for Separate Skirts, Waists or Gowns.
25 cents per yard.
James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.
Broadway and 11th Street.

Upholstery Dept.
Fourth Floor.
10,000 yards, fine French and English Cretonnes,—complete range of designs,—suitable for wall coverings, hangings or draperies, per yard,
15, 25 and 35 cents.
About 1,250 yards, fancy Drapery Silks,—art patterns and shades,
35 cents per yard.
Value 60 cents.
Fancy Sofa Cushions,—Oriental, floral and "poster" designs,—24 inches square,—filled with fine quality down,—finished with cord or silk ruffle,
$1.00, $1.75 & $2.50 each.
Furniture slip Covers,—cretonnes, taffetas, linen, chintz, art ticking, cotton damask and denim.
James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

THIS LABEL ON ALL CELLULAR CLOTHING IS A GUARANTEE OF GENUINE AERTEX · LONDON · MADE GARMENTS.
"AERTEX" Cellular Underwear
has received the following strong endorsements in England:
THE QUEEN says: "Cellular cloth is porous, so that all that ought to be eliminated from the skin is allowed to escape."
SIR BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, the noted dermatologist, says: "Porous clothing is the best. The body should be enveloped in light clothing that can be easily breathed through. People ought to exercise great care in this matter."
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AMUSEMENTS.

CONTIN. PERFORM. **PROCTOR'S** 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
5th Ave. Kathryn Osterman, Carrie Graham, Macar's Marvelous Dogs & Monkeys.
23d St. Georgia Gardner & Co., Petite Elsie, Harrigan, Mov. Pics., Leb & Zarrow, &c
Palace. Kitty Mitchell, Tony Farrell Co., Quigley Bros., Johnstons, Anna Wilks, &c.

DALY'S B'WAY AND 30TH. AT 8:15. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2:15. AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY, LAST TWO WEEKS, A RUNAWAY GIRL. WITH JAMES T. POWERS & 65 OTHERS.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev'gs, 8. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. LAST 7 NIGHTS. LAST MATS. WED. & SAT. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO. CLOSING TUESDAY EVG., MAY 29.

AMERICAN Theatre, 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Square Opera Co. 25c. to $1. 95th and FAREWELL WEEK. Last Tues, Wed, & Fri. Eve., LA TRAVIATA. Last Wed Mat. To-morrow, IL TROVATORE. Thurs. Eve. and Sat. Mat., FAUST. Sat., May 26—Good-Bye Night. Repertoire Bill.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tues. Ev., May 29th. VOLUNTEER BENEFIT UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY AID SOCIETY.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY, Irwin's Burlesquers. "Dream of the Orient." 7—Cornellas—7

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT Criterion Theatre. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15 THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EVGS., 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34th St. & Bwy. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Entire New Programme of First Class Variety Acts

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat. QUO VADIS. BARGAIN MAT. WED. ALL SEATS 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Over 200 PEOPLE. WOMAN & WINE. Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.Ev. 8:15.

PRINTING SHOW, Grand Central Palace, 2 to 11 P. M. 25c. Daily Newspaper Printed on the Premises. SOUVENIRS AND DANCING EVERY NIGHT.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. MUSIC HALL. ROSE COGHLAN RENO & RICHARDS, JESS DANDY, OTHERS.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. Orchestral Concerts.

Crowded Nightly. Souvenirs June 5th. 100th Time. CASINO! The Casino Girl!

GRAND Opera House. Mr. Willie Collier IN Mr. Smooth. Nxt. W'k—Chauncey Olcott, A Romance of Athlone.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

KEITH'S Robt. Edeson & Ellen Burg. Bunth & Rudd. Manhattan Comedy 4.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Albert, perfect man; Nevada, spiral ascensionist.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
13th Day, Tuesday, May 22d.
The Pocantico Handicap, the Amateur Cup (gentlemen riders) and four other races.
MUSIC BY LANDER.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Partly cloudy; variable winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,716. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $21.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 80⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 41⅝c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27c; cotton, middling, 9⅝c; butter, Western creamery, 20c.

CONGRESS.—Mr. Spooner yesterday addressed the Senate in support of his Philippine Government bill. He defended the course of the President and pointed out the impossibility of leaving the islands. Mr. Clark of Montana, through Mr. Carter, presented his credentials from Lieut. Gov. Spriggs. They were laid on the table. The Senate Committee on Printing presented its report on the "Messages and Papers of the Presidents" matter. The House devoted the greater part of its session to consideration of the Alaskan Code bill. It passed the Senate bill reserving certain lands in Hawaii for cemetery purposes. A resolution will be reported in the House to-day for adjournment June 6. The House leaders have decided to reduce the war taxes at the next session. A bill will be introduced in December.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Conflicting reports have been received with regard to the intentions of the Boers. On the one hand it is said that President Kruger is in communication with Lord Salisbury as to peace terms, on the other that the burgher leaders have determined to continue the struggle. Lord Roberts is again advancing, and it is reported that part of his cavalry has already crossed the Vaal River and is forty miles south of Johannesburg. Few further details of the relief of Mafeking have been received. All the reports extol the bravery of the Canadians. A squadron of Bethune's horse fell into a Boer trap near Newcastle, Natal, and few escaped. Earl de la Warr was wounded. It is reported at Pietermaritzburg that the Boers have evacuated Natal, leaving the way open for Gen. Buller to invade the Transvaal. Gen. Botha is said to have protested against Kruger's determination to destroy the mines, and to have succeeded in saving them. The Boers are afraid of a rising on the part of the British prisoners, and some of them suggest that they be freed. In the French Chamber yesterday Premier Waldeck-Rousseau declared that the Government was opposed to reopening the Dreyfus case. The Ministry was sustained by the Chamber on a vote to accept the Government's programme. Ambassador White yesterday said to the Kriegerbund delegates that the relations between Germany and America were never better than now. The Reichstag adopted the Aichenbuehler amendment to the Meat bill, and will pass the measure to-day. Victoria conferred several peerages. China has sent troops against the Boxers.—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

Mrs. Josephine McShane and her little son were suffocated while trying to escape from a burning house at 1,091 Park Avenue last evening.

Charles F. W. Neely, ex-Financial Agent of Posts in Cuba, was again arrested yesterday in a civil suit brought by the United States to recover $45,376.25.

Page 3.

James D. Eakin, a retired cotton broker, killed himself in his office, at 43 Exchange Place, yesterday afternoon.

Page 5.

The Methodist General Conference elected two Bishops and decided to admit women delegates.

Judge Cowing yesterday refused to delay the case of Aaron Halle, murderer of Mary McCarthy, and put it down for Friday next, despite the protests of the prisoner's counsel.

Page 6.

At the business meeting of the American Unitarian Association, held in Boston yesterday the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot was elected President.

Page 7.

At a secret and stormy meeting of the Society for Political Study yesterday, the opponents of Mrs. John F. Trow, the President, who sought to depose her, were defeated.

Page 9.

The body of James W. Moyle, who disappeared from the Hoffman House on April 8, was found in the North River yesterday.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Legal Notes.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

STOCK DEAL GOES WRONG.

Therefore Two Officers of American Steel Hoop Company May Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, May 22.—Sensational proceedings are expected at the annual meeting of the American Steel Hoop Company in New York next Tuesday. President Guthrie will, it is said, tender his resignation and Veryl Preston of Pittsburg, at present Second Vice President, will be made President. C. A. Painter, First Vice President, will also retire.

This change is reported to be the outgrowth of a deal headed by Messrs. Guthrie and Painter. It is asserted they undertook to make a great "killing" on Steel Hoop stock, and to this end formed a syndicate and invested heavily. The story runs that after the stock reached top notch, no buyers could be found, and the deal had to be closed out at a loss.

OHIO POST OFFICE ROBBED.

Robbers Get $125 in Stamps and Flee, Leaving $8,000 in Money.

Special to The New York Times.

ATHENS, Ohio, May 22.—The general store of W. P. Hoisington at Amesville, in which is also situated the village Post Office, was entered by robbers early this morning. A large safe was blown to pieces and the interior of the store badly wrecked. The robbers made their escape with $125 worth of stamps and two horses and carriages. Mr. Hoisington did a local banking business and had in the safe about $8,000.

The robbery is supposed to have been committed by men unfamiliar with safe-blowing from the fact that their work was bungled. The safe was completely shattered. A piece of iron was driven through a large bolt of oilcloth bar, it lay on a shelf near by. Windows within a radius of a hundred yards were broken. The noise aroused the entire village, and the citizens, rushing forth, frightened off the fellows before they could get hold of the money. They jumped into carriages which they had in readiness for their use in flight and got away.

NORWALK SWINDLER'S GAME.

Bought Second-Hand Steam Engine and Got Draft Cashed.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., May 22.—Leonard H. Gault of Westport is out of pocket in the neighborhood of $500 as the result of his dealing with a stranger who called upon him last Monday and purchased a second-hand steam engine. The stranger gave his name as George B. Smith, traveling agent for the Allegan Foundry and Machine Company of Allegan, Mich., dealers in new and second-hand machinery. Later Mr. Gault received a letter purporting to come from the firm's headquarters in Michigan to the effect that the sale was satisfactory.

On Saturday the swindler again appeared in Westport, and as the letter had completely allayed any suspicions Mr. Gault might have had it was an easy matter to get him to identify his newly made friend at the Westport National Bank when he wanted to get an alleged draft from his company cashed. Mr. Gault even went so far as to put his name upon the back of the draft, which has now been protested, and Mr. Gault will have to stand the loss. It also appears that the postmark "Allegan" on the letter was made with a rubber stamp, a fac simile of the Post Office dater.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

"Limited Express" for Pittsburg new leaves foot Liberty St. 7 P. M., South Ferry 5 minutes earlier, daily. Dining Car serves dinner and breakfast. First-class fare only nine dollars.—Adv.

NEELY AGAIN ARRESTED

Government Now Sues Him to Recover $45,375.25.

Ex-Financial Agent of Posts in Cuba, Unable to Find $50,000 Bail, Sent to Ludlow Street Jail.

Charles F. W. Neely, until recently Financial Agent of Posts in Cuba, who was arrested in Rochester, N. Y., on May 5 and subsequently released on $20,000 bail, charged with complicity in the wholesale frauds perpetrated in the Cuban Post Office Department, was rearrested yesterday afternoon on Park Row by United States Marshal Henkel. The arrest was made on an order issued by United States Circuit Judge Lacombe in a civil suit brought by the United States against Neely for the recovery of $45,375.25, which it is alleged he wrongfully converted to his own use.

The prisoner was taken before Judge Lacombe and bail was fixed at $50,000. Neely, who seemed to have experienced no difficulty in giving the $20,000 bail fixed on the criminal charge two weeks ago, endeavored in vain throughout the afternoon to secure bondsmen in this second and overwhelming amount, and at 5 o'clock was taken to Ludlow Street Jail and locked up.

These latest proceedings against Neely were brought by United States District Attorney Burnett and Edward K. Jones, special Attorney General, based largely on the affidavit of Col. George H. Burton, Inspector General in the United States Army, stationed at Havana, who has been probing the administration of the Cuban posts. The affidavit says in part:

Early in the afternoon of April 28, 1900, and a few hours after I had informed one Reynolds, Acting Assistant Auditor in the Department of Posts in Havana, that I intended to examine the accounts of the Chief of the Bureau of Finance, Neely precipitately left the City of Havana for New York on the steamship Mexico and has not been in Cuba since that day. The duties of Neely as Chief of the Bureau of Finance were to collect all the revenues derived from the Postal Department of the Island of Cuba and deposit same with the Treasurer of the Island of Cuba in Havana.

On May 3, 1900, I went to the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Finance and was handed a book, said to be Mr. Neely's ledger. This book contained a statement of the receipts for stamped paper, box rents, and some receipts for the fees of the money order business from Jan. 1, 1900, to April 30, 1900, with the exception of the receipts of the Havana Post Office from March 15, 1900, to April 30, 1900, for which there was no record. The ledger shows that the cash receipts were from fifty-nine important Post Offices in Cuba for the months of January, February, March, and April, 1900, as follows:

For January, 1900, Neely received from the sale of stamped paper and box rents the sum of $28,902.22. Of this sum he deposited with the said Treasurer, $17,530.

For February, he received $37,223.06, and deposited $24,365.05.

For March he received $27,602.80, and deposited $16,926.44.

For April he received $28,923.54, and deposited $18,459.88.

His total receipts for this time, therefore, were $122,655.62, of which he deposited $77,281.37, and the balance, according to his books, amounting to the sum of $45,375.25, or any part thereof, cannot be found and remains entirely unaccounted for.

Special Attorney General Jones, when seen yesterday, said that the present civil suit was an effort of the United States Government to recover all or part of the amount of Neely's alleged defalcations, which money, it had been learned, was invested in various parts of this country.

"It will undoubtedly develop that Neely's defalcation reaches far above the figures named in this complaint," he said, "but this amount we are absolutely sure of at present."

Neely, when questioned about the charge, replied: "Well, it looks bad on the face of it, but I will be able to explain it all."

TO REPORT EXTRADITION BILL.

House Judiciary Committee Favors Measure to Cover Neely Case.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—John D. Lindsay, attorney for Charles F. W. Neely, appeared before the House Judiciary Committee to-day and submitted an argument against the propcsed extradition bill. He also presented a voluminous brief. He contended that it was impossible for an American citizen to obtain a fair trial in Cuba at this time, and asserted that the fact that Neely can be tried in the United States was a complete reasen why he should not be taken to Cuba.

Mr. Jenkins of the committee asked if "American citizens should be allowed to rob and loot in Cuba to their hearts' content and go scot free if they can reach the United States?" Mr. Lindsay replied: "As long as the present condition prevails I think so. We are to-day telling Cubans they can commit any crime here and go free if they can reach Cuba."

After a two hours' executive session the committee voted to report the Ray extradition bill, with some changes, the chief amendment making the bill general instead of limiting it to Cuba. As adopted it is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That Section 5,270 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is amended by adding thereto the following proviso:

Provided, That whenever any foreign country or territory, or any part thereof, is occupied by the United States, any person who shall violate or who has violated any of the criminal laws in force therein and who shall depart or flee or who has departed or fled from justice therein to the United States shall, when found therein, be liable to arrest and detention by the authorities of the United States, and on the written request or requisition of the authorities in control of such foreign country or territory shall be returned and surrendered as hereinafter provided to the authorities in control of such foreign country or territory for trial under the laws in force in the place where such offense was committed. All the provisions of Section 5,270 to 5,277 of this title, so far as applicable, shall govern proceedings authorized by this proviso.

Provided further, that such proceedings shall be had before a Judge or Justice of the courts of the United States only, who shall hold such person on evidence establishing probable cause that he is guilty of the offense charged. If so held, such person shall be returned and surrendered to the authorities in control of foreign country or territory on the order of the Secretary of State of the United States, and such authorities shall guarantee to such person a fair and impartial trial.

ADDITIONAL CHARGES PREPARED.

Gen. Wood Furnishes Facts that May Aid Extradition.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The War Department received to-day from Gen. Wood at Havana the substance of two criminal charges to be preferred against Neely in connection with the Cuban postal frauds. These were forwarded at once to the Department of Justice. It was said that the charges are merely specific complaints of matters included in the general charge against the prisoner, but they are regarded as necessary for the prosecution of the extradition proceedings. The Department of Justice telegraphed the charges to District Attorney Burnett at New York.

It is believed that the charges are two counts specifying the illegal conversion of public moneys to the use of Neely. In that case they might be prosecuted in the United States, and it may be that it was the intention of the Government officers to provide against a possible failure of the effort to secure the extradition of Neely to Cuba.

It is said here that the charge upon which Neely is now held in New York is of the very slightest character, being nothing more, according to report, than an allegation that Neely brought misappropriated money into the United States. Hence there is necessity for immediately strengthening the case, not only with a view to extradition, but also because it is desired to make sure that there shall be no miscarriage of justice by providing the material for prosecution in the United States as a last resort.

To Investigate Trust Company.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The resolution of Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) directing the Secretary of War to make a thorough investigation of the operations of the North American Trust Company in Havana, its organization, and its relations to this Government, was to-day laid before the Senate and adopted.

Where POMMERY CHAMPAGNE is ordered no explanations or apologies are ever necessary. All good judges know it is the finest Champagne produced, and its prestige is unquestioned. That's why it commands at wholesale the highest price.—Adv.

FIFTY MEN REPORTED KILLED.

Disaster in the Cumnock Mines in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 23.—News has just reached here of a terrible disaster at the Cumnock Mines, in this State.

Fifty men are reported killed.

TO REDUCE WAR TAXES.

House Leaders Decide to Act Next Session—A Bill in December.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The House leaders have decided to reduce the war taxes at the next session of Congress, and a resolution will be prepared to-morrow to give the Committee on Ways and Means leave to sit during the recess of Congress. The committee will meet in the Autumn to prepare a measure for presentation to the House immediately after it convenes in December.

SOUND BEACH'S SCHOOLHOUSE.

Farmers Defeat Plans of Wealthy Residents for New Building.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 22.—Sound Beach, that portion of Greenwich which is on the shore, is having a tempest in a teapot over the erection of a new school building to cost about $18,000. The wealthy New Yorkers who reside there, such as A. A. Marks, Edwin Binney, E. J. Lucas, W. J. Worrell, J. Kennedy Tod, and Luke A. Lockwood, wanted a structure which would vie with the famous one in Greenwich built by Henry O. Havemeyer and his wife at a cost of $200,000, and presented by them to the town as a memorial. They were aided in the movement by the District Committee, of which Deacon G. Hopkins Ferris was Chairman. The farmers and oystermen, who were afraid of an increase of taxes in supporting the larger school, had a leader in E. B. Lockwood, and to him is laid the credit of defeating the new school project.

The Havemeyer school is crowded, so that Sound Beach pupils cannot attend it. Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, wife of the banker, volunteered last Fall to build a twelve-hundred-dollar kindergarten as an addition to the present structure, and later this was turned into a nucleus for a new building for which the wealthy people subscribed liberally. Then it was decided to bond the district for a small amount and let the private subscriptions apply for the extra expense.

A special meeting was held last night to hear the report of the Building Committee, which had prepared plans. Before the plans could be submitted Mr. Lockwood moved that the report be laid on the table for a year. He had "packed the meeting," and his motion prevailed. The wealthy class have not decided whether to begin over again with another meeting or build a school at their own expense. They have sought legal advice.

MERCHANT MARINE SCHOOLSHIP

Herzogin Sophie Charlotte of North German Lloyd Line at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—There arrived here yesterday the four-masted bark Herzogin Sophie Charlotte from Bremen. This vessel, of 2,395 gross tons register, presented altogether so much more the appearance of a man-of-war than a vessel of the merchant marine that she attracted a great deal of interest. She is the schoolship equipped by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company for the purpose of educating young men in navigation and preparing them for positions as officers on board their steamers.

Of late there has been a great scarcity of efficient officers for the steamers of the company, and the latter has therefore started this schoolship. German families of the better class have not usually permitted their boys to become seamen, and the ship has also been established with a view to inducing young men of classes who have heretofore not engaged in the seafaring profession to become cadets.

Cadets are required to have attended school in Germany and to have obtained diplomas entitling them to the privilege of serving but one year in the German army. No work that in any way would help to make good seamen of them is spared, while the ordinary drudgery of boys aboard sailing vessels, that does not conduce to discipline or education in seamanship, is done away with. From forty to fifty cadets are admitted yearly on board the ship. The course is to last three years, and after that the cadets will receive another year's training on the steamers of the North German Lloyd, serving in the capacity of Quartermasters. They are eligible to admission in the examination for mate after attending the School of Navigation in Bremen a further three to four months. Having passed this examination, they are appointed to positions as fourth officers.

The Herzogin Sophie Charlotte is taking a cargo of oil from Philadelphia to Japan, sailing from there to Portland, Oregon, whence with a cargo of wheat she will make the return trip to Bremen, where she is due in July of next year.

ENTERTAINS THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Long Give a Water Party on a Government Steamer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The President and Mrs. McKinley were the guests of honor at a water party this afternoon, when the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Long entertained aboard the United States steamer Sylph. The company embarked at the Seventh Street wharf and went down the Potomac. Dinner was served aboard, this being a substitute for the formal Cabinet dinner, which the host and hostess were prevented from giving in the regular season. To meet the guests of honor were the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, Miss Wilson, Justice and Mrs. McKenna, Gen. and Mrs. Hastings of Bermuda, who are visiting at the White House; Assistant Secretary Hackett, Rear Admiral and Mrs. O'Neil, and Louis Finney.

The President and Mrs. McKinley will entertain a small party of friends on board the Dolphin from Saturday to Monday, weather permitting. They will make a trip to Old Point Comfort.

May Abolish Sophomore Societies.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, May 22.—The Yale Faculty has given the sophomore societies one week in which to make up their mind to accept the new regulations proposed by the present senior class, abolishing second year cliques in Yale social life. As a result, the undergraduate society world of Yale is thrown to-day into a state of excitement, and there is nothing else talked about on the campus. If the society men do not accept the inevitable with good grace before next Monday, the Faculty will meet the crisis firmly and abolish the second year system.

A Great Variety of Suburban Homes.

For older giving complete information send a 1-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, or apply to New York Central ticket agents.—Adv.

TWO KILLED IN A FIRE

Mother and Child Suffocated While Trying to Escape.

Another Women Faints in Arms of Firemen While Being Carried Down Ladder—Fireman Hurt.

During a small fire in the basement of the five-story flathouse 1,091 Park Avenue, near Eighty-ninth Street, last evening Mrs. Josephine McShane and her eighteen-month-old son, Edward, were suffocated by smoke. Her husband, Edward McShane, a watchman employed by the Holmes Electric Company, was out at the time.

The fire started under the stairway in the basement of the building and was discovered by the janitress, Mrs. Kenny, who detected the smell of smoke. She summoned Julius Daub, who is employed in the butcher's shop of George Hass on the ground floor of the building, and he threw a pail of water on the flames, but it did no good.

Probationary Policeman Frank Shelley turned in the alarm, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 13 was soon on the ground. Foreman Martin, in charge, saw a woman looking out of a third-story window and ordered a thirty-five-foot ladder run up. Firemen O'Brien and Beyer then ascended the ladder and carried down Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence. She fainted in the firemen's arms, and was taken to a near-by drug store, where Police Surgeon McGovern revived her.

While Mrs. Lawrence was being rescued, Foreman Martin and Fireman Everhart had gone around to the rear of the building and assisted the other tenants to escape by way of the fire escape.

The flames were kept to the basement and hallways of the building and did not enter any of the apartments. After the fire had been put out Foreman Martin, with some firemen, went through the house and on the fifth floor found Mrs. McShane and her child lying in the hallway, unconscious, but alive, and the firemen carried them down stairs into a drug store. Drs. Osgood and Miller of the Presbyterian Hospital did everything possible to revive them, but in vain.

Investigation showed that the woman had started with her child for the front of the building in an effort to escape. She entered the hallway and closed the door of her apartments after her. Finding the place full of smoke, she attempted to return, but was prevented by a spring lock on the door. She was then overcome by the dense smoke which filled every corner of the house.

Fireman Martin O'Leary, attached to Engine Company 22, had his right leg cut during the fire. He was attended by Ambulance Surgeon Williams of the Presbyterian Hospital and went home.

The damage caused by the fire amounted to $500.

BLAZE ON BROADWAY.

Two Alarms Sent In to Check Fire Which Causes a Loss of $35,000.

A fire which started at 10:30 last night on the top floor of the four-story building at 648 Broadway threatened for a time to prove very lively.

Policeman Thomas F. Hanley of the Sixteenth Precinct Station was patrolling his post at Mercer and Third Streets, when he saw dense volumes of smoke bursting from the top floor of the building. He sent in an alarm, which brought three engines, including the famous "Searchlight Twenty," two trucks, and a water tower, tearing down the street, in charge of Chief Duane. Before the engines could draw up flames burst through the roof and lighted the night, and a shower of sparks filled the air. Things looked as if the buildings adjoining must catch fire, and Chief Duane sent a second alarm, which brought out five engines, three trucks, Fire Chaplain Johnson, and a St. Vincent's Hospital ambulance.

The firemen managed to confine the flames to the top floor, which was occupied by the American Skirt Company, and the fire was soon under control. The floor below, occupied by C. & H. Cohen, clothing dealers, and the next lower floor, occupied by C. Deutsch & Co., skirt dealers, were damaged by water. The ground floor, occupied by D. S. Goodrich & Co., harness dealers, was also damaged. The origin of the fire is not known. The total damage is estimated at $35,000.

THE BROWN WILLS FILED.

Many Public Bequests Made by J. N. and Harold Brown.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 22.—The wills of John Nicholas Brown and Harold Brown, wealthy residents of Newport, who died recently, were filed in the Probate Court to-day. The former leaves $1,000,000 in trust for his widow and a large number of legacies, one of which is $200,000 to Harold, his brother.

About $227,000 is distributed in public bequests, including $54,000 to the Rhode Island Hospital, Providence; $50,000 to Butler's Hospital, Providence; $25,000 to Brown University, Providence; $20,000 to Emmanuel Church, Newport, and $50,000 to benefit the widows and children of the Rhode Island Episcopal clergy.

The testator's library is to be disposed of by trustees to some worthy institution, which is allowed $150,000 to purchase land and erect a suitable building, while $500,000 is to be placed in trust for endowment of the library.

Harold Brown leaves $25,000 each to the Newport Hospital, Brown University, and Emmanuel Church of Newport, and $100,000 to the Episcopal domestic and foreign missions of the United States.

Colorado Road to Change Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, May 22.—It is a foregone conclusion among those in position to know that the Denver, Lakewood and Golden Railroad will soon pass out of the hands of the Government receiver and come into the possession of new owners, presumably the Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, or the Stillwell interests. For some time past three New York concerns have been engaged in buying bonds of the Denver, Lakewood and Golden, which is only thirteen miles in length, but is of great value to companies seeking entrance to this city.

Chicagoans Going to the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 22.—A special train carrying the Marquette Club to Philadelphia for the convention will leave here over the Wabash Road Saturday evening, June 16. On its way East the party will visit the Niagara Falls and stop at Atlantic City, N. J., whence, on Tuesday, the excursion will go to Philadelphia. The day will be devoted to convention matters, and Wednesday will be given up to sight-seeing.

Rhode Island Judge Resigns.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 22.—Chief Justice Charles Matteson of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island resigned to-day. He has served the full term of twenty-five years and has long desired to retire and go to Europe for his health.

O'Neill's Great Sale of Hats

Still continues. Don't miss it. Dress shapes and Banded Sailors, 25c. each. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

CITY OFFICIALS IN ICE TRUST INQUIRY

Mayor and Other Stockholders Summoned to Court.

COUNCILMEN TAKE ACTION

Books of Dock Department and of the Ice Company Ordered to Be Produced Saturday.

An order of court issued by Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, in Kings County, on the application of J. N. Hayes, as attorney for five members of the Municipal Assembly, was served last night upon Mayor Van Wyck, Dock Commissioners Charles F. Murphy and J. Sergeant Cram, Andrew Freedman, John F. Carroll, and other officials of the American Ice Company, requiring them to appear before Justice Gaynor on Saturday, with the books of the Dock Department and of the American Ice Company, and be examined as to their relations with the Ice Trust.

The order was obtained on affidavits made by Councilmen Charles H. Francisco and Adam H. Leich and Aldermen James H. McInnes, John Wirth, and William Wentz, all of Brooklyn, and all Republicans. It directs that the men cited to appear before Justice Gaynor come ready to be examined as to what, if any, stock they hold in the American Ice Company, and what, if any, special privileges the Dock Board extends to the company.

A process server from Mr. Hayes's office found the Mayor and Mr. Carroll at the Democratic Club. Both accepted service without making any comment.

The action was based upon Section 1,534 of the Greater New York charter, which prescribes the manner in which city officials charged with being privately interested in contracts, shall be examined. Section 1,533 of the charter, in which the prohibition occurs, says:

"No member of the Municipal Assembly, head of department, * * * or other officer of the corporation shall be or become, directly or indirectly, interested in * * * the purchase or lease of any real estate or other property belonging to the corporation."

Section 1,534 reads as follows:

"Any member of the Municipal Assembly, Commissioner, head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the corporation or person may, if a Justice shall so order, be summarily examined upon an order to be made on application by an affidavit of the Mayor or of the Controller or any five members of the Municipal Assembly or any Commissioner of Accounts or of any five citizens who are taxpayers, requiring such examination and signed by any Justice of the Supreme Court in the First or Second Judicial Department directing such examination to be publicly made at the chambers of said court in either of such judicial departments or at the office of said department, on a day and hour to be named, not less, however, than forty-eight hours after personal service of said order.

"Such examination shall be confined to inquiry into an alleged wrongful diversion or misapplication of any moneys or fund, or any violation of the provisions of the law, or any want of mechanical qualifications of any inspectorship of public work, or any neglect of duty in acting as such inspector or any delinquency charged in said affidavit touching the office, or the discharge or the neglect of duty, of which it is alleged in the application for said order that such member of the Municipal Assembly, head of department, or other aforementioned officer or person, has knowledge or information.

"Such member of the Municipal Assembly, Commissioner, head of department, clerk, or other aforesaid officer or person, shall answer such pertinent questions relative thereto and produce such books and papers in his custody or under his control as the Justice shall direct, and the examination may be continued from time to time, as such Justice may order, but the answer for the party charged shall not be used against him in any criminal proceeding; provided, however, that for all false answers on material points he shall be subject to the pains and penalties of the crime of perjury.

"The proceedings may be continued before any other Justice in said judicial department, and other witnesses, as well as the parties making such application, may, in the discretion of said Justice, be compelled to attend and be examined touching such alleged delinquencies.

"Such Justice may punish any refusal to attend such examination or to answer any questions pursuant to his order as for a contempt of court, and shall have as full power and authority to enforce obedience to the order or directions of himself or any other Justice as any Justice of the Supreme Court may now have, or shall possess, to enforce obedience or to punish contempt in any case or matter whatever, and shall impose costs upon those promoting such an examination, not exceeding $250, if he thinks there was no probable cause for making the application hereinbefore provided for, the said cost to be paid to the officer or person examined, and for which the said officer or person may have judgment and an execution.

"The examination hereinbefore provided for shall be reduced to writing, and be filed in the office of the County Clerk of such county within the first or second judicial department as the Judge making the order for the examination shall direct at the time of making such order, and examination so reduced to writing and filed shall be at all reasonable times accessible to the public and notice of the same shall be given to the department in which said officer is employed."

This is the first proceeding brought against a city official under the provision of the charter.

ICE INQUIRY VOTED DOWN.

Council Refuses to Demand Information from Dock Board.

The affairs of the Ice Trust engrossed a large part of the attention of the Council at its meeting yesterday. Mr. Francisco, Republican, Brooklyn, offered a resolution calling upon the Dock Board to furnish the Municipal Assembly with all information showing the relations between the Dock Board and the American Ice Company and its constituent concerns, and directing the Corporation Counsel to institute the necessary proceedings to compel the carrying out of the resolution in case the Dock Board failed to give the information.

Councilman Goodwin, who is striving, with the support of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, to oust John C. Sheehan from the leadership of the Ninth Assembly District, defended the Dock Board, declaring that there had been no discrimination in favor of the Ice Trust and suggesting that the matter be left alone until the fate of the resolution providing for the appointment of an investigation committee had been determined in the Board of Aldermen.

The resolution was laid upon the table, seventeen of the Tammany members voting in the affirmative and six Republicans and Brooklyn Democrats in the negative.

Mr. Francisco then presented another resolution directing the Dock Board to lease to other companies dock privileges on the same basis as the American Ice Company. This, too, was voted down.

President Woods of the Board of Aldermen took a hand in the defeat of the investigation resolution yesterday by declaring the board adjourned promptly at 1 o'clock, because of the absence of a quorum. Usually the meetings of the board do not open until 1:30 o'clock, and at that hour forty members were about the City Hall, wondering why President Woods had been so unusually prompt. There was a great deal of grumbling, and the opinion was freely expressed that the President had received "his orders."

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Limited Express for Cincinnati and St. Louis now leaves foot Liberty St. 7 P. M., South Ferry 5 minutes earlier, daily. Dining cars for all meals.—Adv.

BOOKS WANTED IN COURT TO-DAY.

Motion to Imprison Ice Trust Secretary Otherwise Will Be Made.

C. J. Shearn of Einstein & Townsend, counsel for William R. Hearst, said yesterday that unless the books of the American Ice Company are produced in court to-day, in compliance with the subpoena issued by Magistrate Zeller, a motion will be made to have R. A. Scott, the Secretary of the company, committed to jail for contempt of court.

It is charged that these books contain a full list of the stockholders in the concern, and it was shown at Monday's hearing that they were in the city until a week ago.

A clerk from the office of Einstein & Townsend secured fifteen blank subpoenas from Magistrate Zeller, in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon. He said they were to be served on the Directors and others connected with the American Ice Company.

ICE TRUST MAKES REPLY.

Counsel in Brief Submitted to Attorney General Contends There Is No Illegal Combination.

ALBANY, May 22.—The Attorney General to-day had under consideration the application for permission to commence an action in the Supreme Court to restrain the American Ice Company from transacting business in this State on the grounds that it is violating the provisions of the State anti-trust law. Early in the morning he received the briefs of counsel on both sides. The petition of the applicant in part states:

"The policy of the American Ice Company has been to buy up small and independent dealers, and to require them to sign an agreement that they should not within a period of ten years, directly or indirectly, concern themselves in the ice business. If it is impossible for the company to obtain the control of any rival for the purpose of maintaining prices fixed, it is the policy of the company by any means, fair or foul, to crush or ruin the competitor. An example in this respect was furnished by the case of the Nassau Ice Manufacturing Company.

"It is shown that the company has materially aided in engrossing the ice trade by obtaining almost absolute control of the docks and river fronts used for the purpose of landing natural ice brought to New York City. No satisfactory explanation has been offered why this company should be abetted by public officials in monopolizing the ice trade.

"The American Ice Company holds a vast majority of the stock of the Knickerbocker and Consolidated Companies. This is ascertained by the verified statement made to the Secretary of State from Maine from which it appears that out of 100,000 shares of Knickerbocker the American Ice Company owns 98,720, and out of 100,000 shares of the Consolidated it owns 83,318, and it is pretended by counsel for the ice company to make the Attorney General believe that this was brought about without one word of agreement passing between them.

"The combination has it within its power and ability to limit the production of ice in view of the fact that it owns and controls the ice fields. It can create a pretended scarcity in the crop to advance the excuse that the demand exceeds the supply, and hence raise the price of the commodity to an exorbitant degree or to any amount that its cupidity might suggest.

"The proofs demonstrate that the American Ice Company is a monopoly; that its acts constitute a public nuisance, and are against the policy of the State."

The American Ice Company's brief in part recites as follows:

"There is but a single question before you for decision. The offense with which the company is charged is a violation of Section 1 of Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1890, and of Section 7 of the stock corporation law. There is, to be sure, a vague suggestion at the close of the petition of the 'public policy' of the State of New York, but no rule of common law, no rule of public policy, embodied in judicial decision, has been referred to by counsel for the petitioner, and it seems quite plain that an allegation that certain acts are contrary to public policy is altogether too sweeping and indefinite for the Attorney General of the State to proceed upon.

"If the American Ice Company does not perform its contracts, if it pursues unfair methods of business, if it charges more for its ice than it ought to charge, there are remedies for all such conditions. The company may, perhaps, be subject to judicial control on account of them, but upon the question of whether or not the company is guilty of an offense against these two statutes, they have no bearing whatever, unless it be shown that they are the result and the natural and intended result of a combination of firms or companies within the prohibition of the act.

"It is the combination that is the offense. Extortion, intimidation, bad faith, suppression of competition, all these may be practiced by a single person, by a single partnership, by a single corporation. The practice of them has not even a remote tendency to show a combination of firms or corporations constituting an offense against these laws.

"With all due respect to yourself and to the suggestion you made upon the hearing, that what chiefly interested you was the price of ice in the City of New York, I am unable to see in what way the price of ice in that city, even if it be too high, tends to show the combination of companies charged in the petition, or a combination on the part of any of the companies anywhere, at any time. If there were a great plenty of ice this year to be had as there was last year, the American Ice Company would be quite powerless to charge a materially higher price for it."

"AIR SPLITTING" TRAIN TRIED.

No Great Speed Obtained, but the Engineer Wants Another Test.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—An official trial trip of the Adams "Air Splitting" train on the Baltimore and Ohio Road between this city and Washington to-day was not a success so far as speed was concerned. On the run from Washington to Baltimore the cigar-shaped train of one baggage car and five passenger coaches made the trip of forty miles in 40 minutes 15 seconds. The locomotive which drew the train on this trial run had earlier in the day taken a train of three coaches back of three regular cars from Baltimore to Washington, forty miles, in 38 minutes.

The engineer said to-night he believed that in another trial with the cigar-shaped train he could make the forty miles in five minutes less time. Mr. Adams, the inventor of the "air splitter," has been hoping to make a speed of a hundred miles an hour.

CHILEAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Swiss Government Appoints Minister Pioda at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Swiss Government has sent a cable dispatch to the State Department that its President, at the request of the Governments of the United States and Chile, has appointed J. B. Pioda, the Swiss Minister Resident in Washington, as a member of the Chilean Claims Commission.

The other members of the commission are Mr. Gage of Michigan and Señor Vicuna, the Chilean Minister here. It was expected that the commission would proceed promptly to business, but, owing to the resignation of Judge Hunt, the American agent, to accept the position of Secretary of State of Porto Rico, some delay will occur in beginning the work.

Decoration Day Excursions.

Half fare to Thousand Islands and Adirondack Mountains, via New York Central. Tickets good returning until June 4th. Particulars from ticket agents.—Adv.

GERMANY AND UNITED STATES NOT ENEMIES

So Ambassador White Tells the Kriegerbund Delegates.

Declares He Is Able to Assure Them that Relations Between the Countries Never Were Better.

BERLIN, May 22.—The delegation from the New York Deutscher Kriegerbund today visited the United States Embassy. They rode in carriages decorated with a number of American and German flags. After President Richard Mueller had delivered an address to Ambassador White, acknowledging Mr. White's services in cementing the friendship between the United States and Germany, the Ambassador replied.

Mr. White began by drawing a parallel between the time when Germany was a mere geographical expression and the present day, outlining the enormous progress Germany has made, especially in her political and commercial development.

"Remembering these things," he said, "I have never wondered that American citizens of German birth or descent have been sound and firm against disunion and depreciated currency."

Going on to describe Germany's commercial advance, he said: "I rejoice in the prosperity of this country, because I believe it helps rather than harms the prosperity of our own."

Referring then to the visit of the delegation, he observed: "I trust you will take back a firm determination to resist all the demagogues and sensationalists who attempt to stir up ill

LARGE FEES FOR FAVORED LAWYERS

Bonanza in Appointments in Inheritance Tax Cases.

SERVICES NOT ALWAYS NEEDED

Assemblyman Fallows Got $10,000 for Handling Case Said to Have Been Closed—W. M. K. Olcott's Big Check.

When the recent Legislature passed Senator Elsberg's bill creating the office of Appraisers under the "collateral inheritance tax law," there was a great protest against the measure from many sources, because of the expense it would involve upon the State. One of the most effective arguments against the measure was that it would reduce the State's revenue from this source. But it appears that in late years a custom has grown up whereby this revenue is still further depleted by the employment, by the State Controller, of attorneys who, according to good authority, do little or nothing to aid in the collection of the tax.

The law provides that when a person dies leaving bequests to other than direct heirs a graduated tax shall be levied for the State upon all legacies to such persons. County Treasurers and Controllers of cities are required to collect the tax, and for this service they receive a fee of 1 per cent. on the amount transferred to the State Controller. It was intended that this fee should cover the entire cost of collection.

Under the custom of the State Controller in appointing attorneys, the cost of collection is further increased, however, and now the expense will be augmented by the newly appointed Appraisers, who receive salaries. No provision of the law requires the Controller to enlist the services of an attorney, though that is said by those familiar with the law to be discretionary with him in cases where difficulties may be encountered in collecting the tax, such as where the decedent is a non-resident or where litigation may be necessary.

It was said yesterday, however, that in many cases the State Controller had not been guided entirely by necessity, and as a specific instance attention was directed to the case of George Smith, the Western railroad builder and banker, who died in London last year leaving a fortune estimated at over $50,000,000.

After the British Government had levied a tax of nearly $5,000,000 on the estate, Controller Coler discovered that the decedent had in this city at the time of his death upward of $19,000,000, which formed part of his bequest to his nephew, James Henry Smith. Without saying a word to any one, Mr. Coler arranged with Mr. Smith to pay the tax, amounting to $2,000,000, and having completed this arrangement, he took Gov. Roosevelt and State Controller Morgan into his confidence so far as to seek their aid in keeping the matter from reaching the ears of the members of the Legislature.

Following his custom, however, Controller Morgan decided that the State needed an attorney, and he selected Assemblyman Edward H. Fallows, though there was nothing to do. For his share in handling a case that, according to the best authority, was closed, Mr. Fallows received a fee of $10,000, which was arbitrarily fixed by Mr. Morgan, while Controller Coler, who conducted the negotiations without any legal aid, got his legal fee of 1 per cent, amounting in round figures to $20,000. Since the first of the year, and previous to the Smith case, Mr. Fallows received another fee of $4,833.44 for his work in closing up another case.

In another case, the name of which THE NEW YORK TIMES's informant could not remember, it was said that William M. K. Olcott, formerly Judge of the City Court, received a fee of $12,500 for his services in collecting a tax of $60,000, while Controller Coler, who had done the hardest part of the work, got only $600. In this case there were legal complications, however, and THE NEW YORK TIMES's informant, who is conversant with the facts, was unwilling to say that the fee was out of proportion to the service rendered.

In the first quarter of the present year, counsel fees in these cases under the inheritance tax law have been paid as follows:

Emmet R. Olcott	$6,662.81
Elliot Danforth	2,530.83
Dos Passos Bros. & Mitchell	1,644.88
Jabish Holmes, Jr.	1,500.00
James M. Hunt	360.30
Charles H. Russell	787.20
W. E. Kisselbergh, Jr.	302.67
A. G. Tompkins	271.30

A PENNSYLVANIA PURCHASE.

Buys the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railroad Company.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 22.—The Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railroad Company system went to foreclosure sale here to-day at noon and was purchased by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the New York bankers, for $1,515,000. Among the bidders were representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wheeling and Lake Erie.

It is learned to-night on authority that cannot be disputed, that the road is bought in the interest of the Pennsylvania, although the general impression here is that the bankers were acting in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio.

The property consists of a passenger and freight terminal and trackage throughout the Wheeling district, together with a fine double-track bridge across the Ohio. The property is of value to the Pennsylvania principally through connecting the Southern termini of the Pan Handle and Cleveland and Pittsburg divisions of the Wheeling district.

THE WASHINGTON AND POTOMAC.

Judge Morris Orders Sale of the Road—Philadelphians May Buy.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—The sale of the Washington and Potomac Railroad, which runs through Southern Maryland, but is not entirely completed, was ordered by Judge Morris of the United States court to-day. The Judge also appointed Henry W. Watson of Philadelphia receiver and the Union Trust Company of that city Trustee.

The action grew out of the foreclosure of a mortgage by the trust company. The railroad company gave its bond for $1,500,000, and sold $500,000 of the bonds. A mortgage was executed to the trust company to secure payment on the bonds. It is claimed that the railroad was unable to make provision for the payment of maturing coupons. The trust company claims the railroad company is insolvent.

The road will be sold, and it is understood will be reorganized by a company composed of Philadelphians.

OFFICE SEEKS THE MAN.

Illinois Democrats Can Find No Candidate for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The Democratic leaders in Illinois are looking for a candidate for Governor. Mayor Harrison was boomed, but he declined on Sunday. Then came the dignified Judge Murray F. Tuley and he declined yesterday. Now the leaders are searching. They want an old man, an experienced politician, and a Cook County man.

There is another faction down in the State which suspects the Chicago machine is not sufficiently enthusiastic for Bryan and 16 to 1. Harrison has never been enthusiastic for silver, and Tuley is avowedly against making the white metal an issue. Judge Worthington of Peoria, the latest machine candidate, is the author of an open letter against silver. This brings to light a suspicion of a gold tendency on the part of the Chicago men.

Father Ter Woert's Silver Jubilee.

The Rev. Bernard H. Ter Woert, rector of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, celebrated his silver jubilee yesterday. In the afternoon a dispatch was received from Bishop Wigger announcing that he had appointed Father Ter Woert rector of St. Mary's Church, at Erie and Second Streets. St. Mary's is one of the wealthiest parishes in the State.

TENEMENT HOUSE COMMISSION.

Sub-Committees Appointed to Take Up Various Phases of the Work.

The Tenement House Commission since its appointment has held frequent meetings, meeting regularly once a week, and also oftener. It has paid a number of visits to different types of tenement houses in the city, noting carefully the different model tenements in New York and Brooklyn. It has also spent considerable time in digesting the work of previous Tenement House Commissions, and has prepared a comprehensive report on the movement for tenement-house reform in New York, from its inception in 1834 up to the present time.

At a recent meeting a plan of the scope of the commission's work was adopted, and the following sub-committees were appointed to take up certain phases of the work:

1. A Committee on Tenement House Construction—under which shall be included all questions of sanitation, protection against fire, light and air, baths and water closet arrangement, percentage of lot to be occupied, and other questions bearing directly on the problem of building. The following gentlemen have been appointed members of this committee: I. N. Phelps Stokes, Chairman, and Messrs. Almirall, Bonner, Eidlitz, Fowler, and Tierney.

2. Moral and Social Relations of Tenement House Life.—This committee to consider questions of parks, playgrounds, school playgrounds, &c., and all other matters relating to the moral, physical, and social welfare of occupants of tenement houses. The following gentlemen have been appointed members of this committee: F. Norton Goddard, Chairman, and Messrs. Almirall, Fowler, and Reynolds.

3. Committee on Tenement House Labor.—This committee will consider the effect of tenement house labor upon tenement house life, giving attention to garment making, cigar and cigarette making, artificial flowers and feather making, as carried on in tenement houses. The following gentlemeg have been appointed members of this committee: James B. Reynolds, Chairman, and Messrs. Goddard, O'Brien, and Stokes.

4. The Tenement House Problem in Buffalo.—This committee will consider all questions relating to the City of Buffalo, and consists of Messrs. Douglas and Lansing of that city.

5. An Executive Committee to direct the work of the commission and to carry on its general work. This committee consists of Robert W. De Forest, Chairman; Paul D. Cravath, Vice Chairman; also Messrs. Bonner, Reynolds, Tierney, and White.

While the Tenement House Commission does not contemplate making an extensive house-to-house canvass of the 79,000 tenement houses in the City of New York for the purpose of collecting statistics as to the number of families in each house, &c., yet the commission will, from time to time, make such special investigations of different phases of the tenement-house problem as may be necessary.

A 16 TO 1 DEMONSTRATION.

Nickel-in-the-Slot Machine Cost a Saloon Keeper His License and a Surety Company $1,600.

A practical demonstration of 16 to 1 in the Supreme Court yesterday caused a saloon keeper to lose his license and a surety company to lose $1,600. This was on a "nickel in the slot" machine which had been located in the saloon of Edward Hirsch at 302-306 Grand Street.

Two agents of State Excise Commissioner Lyman went into the saloon on Oct. 27 last. One deposited sixteen nickels in succession in the machine. The sixteenth nickel brought him a return of 10 cents. The other agent deposited fifteen nickels and had no return. Accordingly Hirsch was charged with having violated the law in having a gambling device in his place of business. The machine was in evidence before Justice Truax and a jury yesterday.

Counsel for the Excise Commissioner demonstrated on the machine that there was one chance in seventy of winning the highest prize of $2, and sixteen to one chances against obtaining the lowest prize of 10 cents for the five-cent piece invested.

As a defense, Hirsch said that the day before the excise agents visited his place a man named "Schwartz" called and brought the machine with him, asking permission to leave it there for a few days. A sign was placed on it which read "For Sale." Hirsch declared that the machine was not "loaded," and that was the reason the agents did not receive a return for their money.

The jury was out for only a few minutes when it returned with a verdict of $1,600 against the American Surety Company, which had furnished the bond that Hirsch would maintain an "orderly" liquor store.

W. S. TAYLOR IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Says He Will Remain in Indiana—Knows of No Indictment.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 22.—W. S. Taylor of Kentucky, who is in this city, said to-day, regarding his future course:

"I went into the courts of Franklin County and tried to find out if there was an indictment against me, but they would not tell me. Now I will await developments. I expect to remain here or go to some quiet resort in Indiana and remain there until the National Republican Convention."

GOV. MOUNT EXPLAINS.

Would Not Give Up Finley Because He Feared a Tragedy.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 22.—Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Gov. Mount, said today: "Before leaving for Fort Wayne last night Gov. Mount authorized me to say that his action in declining to honor a requisition for the return of Charles Finley to Kentucky was based on his deliberate conviction that, owing to the inflamed state of public opinion in that State, especially among the professional politicians, who are vehemently threatening vengeance, a tragedy would have swiftly followed, with Finley the victim. He would have been hanged like a pig to the pole.

"As to other requisitions that may possibly be presented for alleged Kentucky refugees now in Indiana, Gov. Mount declined to give an opinion. The Governor stated emphatically that there had been no prearrangement with reference to his action concerning the Finley extradition proceedings."

TAYLOR'S PARDON HELD VALID.

Judge Wyatt Orders the Release of John L. Powers.

BARBOURSVILLE, Ky., May 22.—John L. Powers, who was arrested in the southern part of the county last night in connection with the Goebel murder case, was released to-night.

Powers's attorneys instituted habeas corpus proceedings before County Judge Wyatt to-day. They presented a pardon from Gov. Taylor, and Judge Wyatt sustained the motion to release Powers on the ground of the pardon being valid.

It was rumored during the day that Eckham soldiers were coming on the evening train to take Powers, and much excitement prevailed.

KANSAS FUSION NOMINATION.

Democrats and Populists in the Third District Select a Democrat.

PARSONS, Kan., May 22.—After a continuous session of eight hours the Democrats and Populists of the Third Kansas Congressional District meeting here in joint session, at 1:45 o'clock this morning, nominated Judge A. M. Jackson of Arkansas City for Congressman. State Senator Hugh Farrelly of Chanute, Congressman Ridgley, and Samuel Smith of Cherokee were the other candidates. Ridgley was the only Populist, the others being Democrats.

Before the two conventions met in joint session the Democrats sought to bind the Populists to agree to the nomination of a Democrat, but this they refused to do, and the two conventions finally met in open joint session, with an agreement that the votes of two-thirds of all the delegates should be required to nominate.

Louisiana Senators Elected.

BATON ROGUE, La., May 22.—Both Houses of the Legislature assembled today and elected ex-Gov. Murphy J. Foster to the United States Senate and re-elected United States Senator Samuel Douglass McEnery. Senator McEnery is now serving a second term in the Senate, and his new term will begin in 1903. Senator Foster's term begins in 1901.

Representative Davis Renominated.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., May 22.—Robert W. Davis was nominated here to-day for Congress by the Democrats of the Second District of Florida.

PRESBYTERIAN REVISION

Committee Submits Its Report to the General Assembly.

NO DEFINITE ACTION TAKEN

Plan for Special Committee of Fifteen to Report Next Year Goes Over—McGiffert Case Withdrawn.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22.—Anticipating that the Judicial Committee would make its report on the McGiffert case at the afternoon session of the General Assembly, the Commissioners and their friends crowded the big auditorium of the church to its utmost capacity. The Committee on bills and Overtures sprung a surprise on the Assembly by submitting its report on the revision of the creed of the Presbyterian Church. For this the Assembly was not prepared, and the matter caused intense suppressed excitement. No definite action, however, was taken.

Discussion of the report of the Standing Committees on the report submitted by the Board of Home Missions on the first day of the session filled out this morning. Prior to the introduction of the regular order of business the Rev. Dr. Daniel Webster Fisher, Chairman of the Committee on Polity, reported from the Polity Committee a recommendation for a change in Chapter 12 of the Book of Discipline, which relates to the judicial commission. The recommendation was indorsed by the Assembly.

The report of the Home Mission Board was then read. After addresses by Dr. Holmes of Pittsburg and Dr. Dixon, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, the Assembly adopted the committee report as a whole, and a recess was then taken until afternoon.

At the afternoon session the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago, of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, read the report which showed that there were before the committee thirty-eight different overtures on the general subject of change of creed, and one hundred and ninety Presbyteries had proposed no change in the Confession of Faith. Of the thirty-eight requesting the change, one Presbytery asked for a revision that would not impair the Calvanistic system; six Presbyteries were in favor of a shorter creed; three wanted a supplementary or fifth statement of doctrine, eight a summary of Christian doctrine, eight others desired a new creed as a business proposition, and the nine remaining Presbyteries suggested that the assembly appoint a committee to act and report to the Assembly. Dr. Johnson said the committee deemed the overtures of such a varied nature and of such number as to justify some action on the part of the Assembly. They were so varied, he said, that no plan proposed could be tried.

A committee recommended that a committee of fifteen be appointed, to consist of eight ministers and seven Elders from the Church at large, to consider a restatement of doctrine and report to the next Assembly what specific action should be taken by the One Hundred and Thirteenth Assembly. It was also recommended that the different Presbyteries take action on the matter of revision at the Fall meetings and report to the next Assembly.

The report of the committee called forth a vigorous debate. The Rev. Robert F. Sample, Chairman of the committee, said he deplored the existing idea that the revision of the creed was necessary. He said the creed contained nothing on predestination that made God responsible for the loss of souls, and declared that children who died in infancy were not lost. The speaker recommended a careful consideration of the creed by those ignorant of what it contained. A prolonged discussion followed, but the whole question went over until to-morrow.

Dr. William McKibbin, Chairman of the Committee on Appointment of Permanent Clerk, read the report of the committee. Seven candidates were placed in nomination. They were the Rev. Henry Branch of the Synod of Baltimore, the Rev. William B. Noble of California, the Rev. Benjamin M. Gemmill of Philadelphia, the Rev. Theodore Swiggett of Ohio, the Rev. Ralston T. Smith of New York, the Rev. J. P. Miller of Missouri, the Rev. C. S. McClellan of Pennsylvania.

Dr. McKibbin, Chairman of the Judicial Committee, read the report of the Judicial Committee on the McGiffert case. The Rev. G. W. Burch was given permission to withdraw his appeal in the heresy charges against Dr. McGiffert, the latter having withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Presbyterian Church. This settles the case.

REV. DR. PURVES INSTALLED.

Formally Made Pastor of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. G. T. Purves was formally installed last night as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The ceremonies were as prescribed by the Presbytery. The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, Moderator of the New York Presbytery, presided.

Dr. Patton of Princeton University, preached a brief sermon, taking as his subject the present tendency to depart from the old Gospel. The question, he said, is not if the Bible is the Word of God, but, the Bible being the Word of God, what has it got to say to us? Dr. Booth, pastor emeritus of the Rutgers Riverside Church, made the charge to the new pastor, after the Moderator, Dr. Wylie, had asked the constitutional questions. As soon as the questions were answered Dr. Wylie said, "I now solemnly declare pastoral relations between the pastor and the Fifth Avenue Church duly constituted."

SCHOLARSHIP APPOINTMENTS.

Successful Candidates at Teachers College.

The following appointments have been made to scholarships in Teachers College for the year 1900-1901:

Teachers College Scholarships—Mary E. Beatty, Newton, Iowa; Jane B. Carpenter, Andover, Mass.; David E. Cloyd, Minneapolis, Minn.; Maynard M. Hart, Stanstead, Quebec; Ernest B. Kent, Indianapolis, Ind.; Julia Martin, Manchester, Mich.; Harry M. Shafer, Cambridge, Mass.; Louis F. Snow, Dean of Woman's College, Providence, R. I.; Sarah W. Stockard, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Kate R. Thompson, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Tileston Scholarship—Ada M. Skinner, New York.

Shackelford Scholarship—Sophie Yudelson, New York.

Pierrepont Scholarship—Annie T. Bridgman, New York, student in Barnard College.

Pond Scholarship—Anne B. MacLear, Wilmington, Del.

Low Scholarship—Jane W. Brush, Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y.; Alice B. Coles, Kingston, N. Y.; Katherine E. Hancke, St. Paul, Minn.; Mary C. West, Asheville, N. C.

Charlotte Louise Williams Scholarship—Ruth A. Ayers, Concord, N. H.; Helen M. Turner, City.

Earl Scholarship—William H. Noyes, Teachers College.

Hoadley Scholarship—Eleanor M. Phillips, Greeley, Col.; Maud Valentine, Bloomington, Ill.

J. P. DAVENPORT FOR SENATOR.

The ex-Civil Justice Brought Forward in the Nineteenth District.

A new candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator in the Nineteenth District was brought forward last night in the person of ex-Civil Justice John P. Davenport, who lives in the Twenty-third Assembly District. Mr. Davenport's friends say that if he can secure the support of the organization in his own district, and if the Gruber forces control the delegates from the Twenty-first Assembly District, he will be able to defeat Assemblyman Edward H. Fallows for the nomination.

The friends of Mr. Fallows assert that he has been promised the nomination by Senator Platt and Lemuel E. Quigg, President of the Republican County Committee, and that they do not fear the candidacy of Mr. Davenport or that of Assemblyman Slater. Abraham Gruber and his followers declare that the nomination of Mr. Fallows will result in the election of the Democratic candidate for Senator. The Democrats have been talking of naming ex-Senator Charles L. Guy against the Republican nominee.

GOVERNOR AT OYSTER BAY.

Passes Through New York Without Visiting Republican Headquarters.

Gov. Roosevelt passed through the city yesterday afternoon on his way to Oyster Bay. He did not call at Republican State headquarters, and was not seen by the politicians who had gathered to see him.

It is understood that the Governor will remain at Oyster Bay for several days.

STRIKES AND INJUNCTIONS.

Recommendations of Social Reform Club Committee.

The matter of the injunctions that have recently been issued against the Cigarmakers' Union forbidding it to picket the factories of manufacturers whose employes have struck, and forbidding it also to pay strike benefits to the strikers, has been taken up by the Social Reform Club, which last evening listened to a report made by its Committee on Injunctions, composed of John Brooks Leavitt, Ernest H. Crosby, Mornay Williams, John D. Kernan, and John Frankenheimer.

The report was read by Mr. Leavitt and contained the following recommendations:

That an attempt be made to obtain concerted action throughout the country in favor of urging upon the National and State Legislatures the passage of acts providing:

1. That injunctions shall not be issued against any but parties to the action, their agents, servants, and attorneys.

2. That when an injunction, however valid in part, prohibits the lawful use of the highway or the right of free speech, or lawful combination to advance joint interests, it shall be void in toto.

3. That all persons who are charged with disobedience of an injunction in respect to a matter which might be the subject of an indictment shall have the right to demand a trial by jury upon issues of fact to be properly framed.

4. That whenever the question whether an injunction pending an action should be granted in a labor dispute depends upon the determination of questions of fact arising on conflicting affidavits either side shall have the right to demand that a jury be forthwith empanneled to try the same upon issues properly settled.

And lastly, That it be recommended to labor organizations to have the questions arising under existing law carried to the higher courts under the direction of the general body in each trade rather than of local associations, to the end that any usurpation of judicial power in any corner of the land, however distant and obscure, may be effectually restrained and brought to naught.

In regard to the injunction of Justice Freedman against the cigarmakers the committee was of the opinion that the Justice had not carefully read the papers in the case, and believed that it would be set aside.

Mr. Crosby expressed the opinion that the power of injunction was a tremendous power to give to Judges and enabled them to use it in a tyrannical manner. All the acts that Debs was alleged to have committed were crimes punishable by law, and the alleged offenders could have been indicted and tried by jury.

The speaker thought that there was danger in regarding Judges with too much respect, as that led them to imagine that they held their office by the grace of God, as did the monarchs of Europe. Countries were destroyed because people respected men who were not entitled to respect. A Judge was not entitled to more respect than a milkman, and people gave too much respect to the actions of Legislatures.

In the speaker's opinion the respect due to a law depended upon what it was. If it had passed by five-thousand-dollar votes, it was not entitled to respect. There was danger to this country in respecting things that did not deserve respect. There was great usurpation by the Federal courts. Their jurisdiction was limited, and the people should see that it was not extended.

Mr. Crosby said he noticed that Judges were nearly always on the side of the capitalists, and not on the side of the laborers. He thought that if there was a point in an injunction that could be lawfully violated, that fact should vitiate the order. An injunction was an extraordinary remedy, and it should be perfect or not stand.

BALTIMORE IN DARKNESS.

No Electric Street Lights on Account of Linemen's Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—The streets of this city are in darkness to-night and a tie-up of the street railway system or a part of it is feared as the result of a strike of the linemen, trimmers, and dynamo tenders employed by the United Electric Light and Power Company. The United Railways Company, which owns all the city and suburban lines, and the electric light company are one concern. There is no trouble on the railway system. The conductors and motormen have no differences with the company, but should a break occur of the feed wires it is feared that no linemen can be found to repair them. The linemen and trimmers demand an advance of about 25 cents a day.

The company is under contract with the city to keep 1,400 arc lights burning on the streets. Nearly all these lamps are dark to-night. A few old gas lamps have been resuscitated, but as the stores and saloons close their doors for the night, the principal streets down town are in total darkness.

The electric company is the only one doing business in Baltimore. A number of large buildings have their own dynamos, but there is no other place in Baltimore to obtain electric lights or power except from the company involved in the present strike, as it controls the entire general lighting of the city by electricity.

The city parks are as dark as a country road, and in some parts of the city the force of police was doubled to prevent thieving. Patrols have been placed along the water front to prevent accidents.

The electric company, it is asserted, will have to pay a heavy forfeit to the city for failure to light the streets.

STEVENS DEFEATED INDIANS.

Carrying Swamp, Big Flower, and Bringer Scored for the Six Nations.

An interesting comparison between the aboriginal and the civilized modes of playing lacrosse was afforded by the match between the team of the Stevens Institute of Technology and the Six Nations Indian team of Brantford, Ontario, which was played at the St. George grounds in Hoboken yesterday.

The result of the game was very favorable to the modern college style of play, for the young collegians defeated their swarthy opponents by a score of 6 to 4.

The Indians made a very formidable appearance, as they were both older and heavier than the Stevens men. They were picturesquely attired in buckskin shirts and knee breeches, with soft black felt hats of the pattern favored in exclusive Chinese circles, and their necks were adorned with red nandkerchiefs. A greater contrast than they made with the bare-headed and bare-limbed young students, clad only in sweaters, short breeches, and running shoes, could hardly be imagined. Yet they were outplayed by the youngsters at almost every point.

The visitors played a very hard and fast game, and particularly excelled in their long passes, and in the accuracy of their goal shots from midfield, but they were deficient in team work, and their long passes often were of no avail because no member of their team was on the spot where the ball landed. With the exception of Morning Star and Bringer, they were not very good runners, and were easily distanced by the clean-limbed young collegians. In a mix up the superior weight of the Indian told, and the Stevens men usually went to earth.

The best playing for the visitors was done by Big Flower, Carrying Swamp, and Bringer, though Split the Earth prevented more than one goal by his energetic defense. For Stevens, Durrie and Meyers divided honors with two goals each, while Hoffman and Allen each scored one. Clark, Layat, and Rabbi also did well in defense of the goal. Line-up:

Indians.	Position.	Stevens.
Split the Earth	Goal	F. M. Clark
Above Heaven, (Capt.)	Point	F. Layat, (Capt.)
Windfall	Cover point	H. Rabbi
Long Fellow	First defense	G. H. Sander
Morning Star	Second defense	F. M. Gibson
Sun's Power	Third defense	M. W. Allen
Carrier of Names	Centre	H. J. Botchford
Bringer	Third attack	T. B. Kirk
Flying Swamp	Second attack	C. T. Meyers
Carrying Swamp	First attack	A. D. Scott
Great News	Outside home	H. Hoffman
Big Flower	Inside home	C. N. Durrie

Goals—Durrie, 2; Big Flower, 2; Meyers, 2; Carrying Swamp, Bringer, Hoffman, Allen. Umpires—Messrs. E. W. Ballantine and A. Wichert. Referee—F. D. Kennedy.

Board of Trade Members Quarrel.

After the meeting of the North Side Board of Trade held last night at Willis and Third Avenues there was a warm discussion between ex-Judge Ernest Hall and Albert E. Davis. Mr. Davis objected to Judge Hall's motion continuing Mr. Angle as Secretary pro tem., which in this case means no salary until the next meeting, and Mr. Davis said it was a "mean way of treating Mr. Angle." Judge Hall threatened to slap Mr. Davis's face, but friends separated the men.

Death of Capt. Nicholas Henry Van Zandt

Capt. Nicholas Henry Van Zandt died Monday at Rockland Lake, N. Y., aged seventy-seven years. He served in the navy of the United States and later in that of the Confederacy. He was well known in Washington and Richmond. He resigned his position in the United States Navy at the outbreak of the civil war and entered the Confederate service.

JOHN M. CORNELL SHOT.

Reported that He Had Quarreled with His Father Over an Engagement to Marry.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 22.—John M. Cornell, a young clerk in the employ of the Knickerbocker Trust Company of this city, who served through the Spanish war with the City Troop of Philadelphia, is lying desperately wounded by a bullet from his own cavalry revolver at Cornell Hill, the family residence, near here. The story accepted here is that the young man deliberately shot himself in the breast Saturday night after a quarrel with his father following an estrangement from the young woman to whom he was engaged to be married. His fiancée was Miss Braine of Newark, a relative of Rear Admiral Braine of the United States Navy, and their engagement was announced to their friends about two months ago.

The young man's father is Richard M. Cornell, a broker, with an office in the Drexel Building, in Wall Street. The wounded man has seldom visited his home of late, but was in town several days last week, when he appeared moody and shunned his former intimates. Miss Braine, with her brother, John H. Braine, and her aunt, Miss I. S. Carter, reached town late Monday night, soon after the shooting became known, and took rooms at the Packer House, where they received no visitors except members of the Cornell family. They remained in their rooms constantly until about 8 o'clock this evening, when they left the hotel, saying they were going to make a call, but they appeared at the railroad station in time for the 9:55 train for New York, on which they went as far as Elizabethport, where they changed to a train for Newark. Mr. Braine said: "The man is shot. It is our business to see that he gets well."

Dr. Patterson Cornell, a brother of the patient, is attending him, together with a local surgeon and a doctor from Newark. Dr. Cornell went through the Porto Rican campaign as surgeon to his brother's troop, and is now an intern at the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

The Cornell homestead is a handsome estate. It is a large, rambling brick mansion, surrounded with fruit trees that are now in bloom, and a large fish pond extends through a grove a short distance from the house near the avenue leading to it. Mrs. Cornell, the mother of the wounded man, has of late spent much of her time with her sister, Miss Patterson, who lives in the southern part of the town, and the present tragedy has given rise to rumors of a misunderstanding between the parents. It is known that Mr. Cornell was bitterly opposed to his sons' entering upon a military career, while their mother, who is a niece of the late Gen. George G. Meade, and the late Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, was anxious to have them enlist in their country's service.

CHICAGO PAWNBROKERS UNITE.

Form Association to Elevate the Standard of the Business.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 22.—To elevate the standard of the pawnbroking business in Chicago and to protect its members are objects aimed at in the formation of the Illinois Collateral Loan Brokers' Association, the papers of incorporation for which were filed to-day. The association has forty-five members, there being sixty-five pawnbrokers in Chicago.

Officers of the State Pawners' Society announced to-day that the pressure of their work had doubled in the last three months. Eleven new concerns have been licensed to operate in Chicago. The society officers say the boom is due to the labor situation. The fact that many workmen invest their savings in diamonds instead of placing them in banks stimulates the rush.

UNION LOOP MAY FIGHT TAX.

To Test Agreement to Pay Chicago 5 Per Cent. of Gross Receipts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 22.—General Counsel Clarence Knight of the Union Loop Company expressed a desire to-day to test the validity of the contract between the company and the city, which provides for a payment of 5 per cent. of the gross receipts for the first five years of the operation of the franchise.

Corporation Counsel Walker said no action can be taken by the city until the ordinance recommended by Mayor Harrison has been passed by the Council. It is possible, however, that the city will agree to submit the case to the courts, in view of the traction company's attitude.

Mayor Harrison estimates the amount due from the Loop Company at not less than $35,000. The ordinance and agreement attached to it contain a provision that the company shall forfeit its rights by failure to pay.

TIN PLATE WORKS CLOSED.

As Result of Dispute Over a Labor Question 300 Men Are Out of Work.

Special to The New York Times.

JOLIET, Ill., May 22.—Because of a dispute between the management and men the President of the Amalgamated Association of Tin Workers was discharged today at the Great Western Tin Plate Company's works in this city. The men in three of the departments, numbering 150, at once struck.

The Superintendent, after a conference by wire with the officials of the trust, closed the entire works, throwing 300 men out of employment. The dispute between the men and the company does not involve the question of wages.

Corporations Lose a Lawsuit.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDERSON, Ind., May 22.—Judge Ryan of the Superior Court handed down his decision to-day in the cases of the State against the American Plate Glass Company, the National Tin Plate Company, and the Republic Steel Company, upholding the constitutionality of the Indiana wage law requiring corporations to pay their employes weekly. The case was a test one, and was bitterly contested by the corporations.

Will Not Entertain Cuban Teachers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The Cuban school teachers that are to be brought to this country during the Summer will not be entertained by the University of Chicago. Officials of the War Department and of Harvard University have requested the local university to raise enough money to bring the Cuban teachers from Boston to Chicago and to provide some special education for them at the university and in the city. The college has decided that this is impossible.

Tried to Rob a New Yorker.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 22.—"Nick" Moran, professional pickpocket, room worker, and hotel thief, was captured in the corridors of the Sherman House early this morning by the night watchman, the clerk, and several guests who had joined in a pursuit which lasted for five minutes and ended when the fugitive attempted to make his escape by sliding down a long balustrade leading to the main floor. The chase started when J. I. Clapsdel, a wholesale jeweler of New York City, was awakened by some person entering his room, and gave the alarm.

John A. Thatcher, Billiard Expert, Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 22.—John A. Thatcher, billiard expert and authority, newspaper writer, and one of the best-known sporting men in the country, died this afternoon of a complication of diseases, superinduced by a bronchial trouble of long standing. Thatcher had been ill about four months. He was married, his wife and one child, a girl of three years, surviving him.

Golden Wedding of Former New Yorkers

MATAWAN, N. J., May 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Jesse S. Sickles celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding at their home in Main Street to-day. About seventy-five persons were present. Mr. and Mrs. Sickles were both born in the Tenth Ward, New York City, and were married in 1859 in the old Houston Street Methodist Church. Mr. Sickles in 1857 was elected a member of the Common Council of that city, and afterward served as Street Inspector of the Tenth Ward.

BEST & CO
UTILITARIAN BAZAAR

Well Dressed Boys

Feel better, do better, take better care of their clothes than boys who are not—and if such clothes cost a good deal more money it would be economy to buy them. But here, where their outfitting is the special business, they do not.

An example—Double-breasted all-wool blue cheviot suits, sizes 7 to 16 years, $5.00.

Wash Suits, $2.25 to $3.75.
Jacket Suits, $5.00 to $18.50.
Sailor Suits, all wool, $4.85 to $6.50.
Youths' Long Trouser Suits, $10.50 to $16.00.

60-62 West 23d Street.

LA FERNANDINA
CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

If you would have satisfaction and comfort, smoke La Fernandina. It is unquestionably the best clear Havana cigar sold.
Superior in quality, flavor and shape. Hand made of the finest selected Havana tobacco. Equal to the imported.
All leading cigar stores and hotels.
According to size, 10-15-20-25c.
MICHAELIS & LINDEMAN 459 Broadway N. Y.
BERNARD STAHL & CO., Makers. DISTRIBUTORS.

"APENTA"
The Best Natural Laxative Water.
ONE DOSE gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF.
ORDINARY DOSE, A Wineglassful Before Breakfast
Its good effects are maintained by smaller and steadily diminishing doses, repeated for successive days.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—W. T. Sherman, Providence; Erastus P. Allan, Newport; J. Jobson, Nashville; Carl Mindt, Manila.

EMPIRE—C. E. Toomey, Baltimore; Evan Hollister, Buffalo.

FIFTH AVENUE—Wallace H. White, Lewiston, Me.; D. B. Dyer, Augusta, Ga.; Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts.

GILSEY—T. R. Bronson, Montreal; Milward Adams, Chicago; W. C. Dickey, Pittsburg.

GRAND—Col. Wilson Chase, United States Army; Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira; Lieut. H. S. Steece, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—F. H. Broodhut, Baltimore; F. J. Brainerd, Hartford; John P. Mainetty, Smyrna; C. J. Campbell, Richmond; Philip Ekes, Sheffield, Penn.; H. McArthur, Scotland; J. M. Ryan, Chicago.

HOLLAND—John D. Hooe, Warrenton, Va.; Chauncey E. Wheeler, Fargo, N. D.; Dr. F. Loeber, New Orleans.

IMPERIAL—S. Sakata, Tokio; J. Z. Weedon, Rochester; Dr. Ralph Walsh, Washington; M. B. Crowell, Norfolk, Va.; Major D. M. Taylor, United States Army; P. J. Millett, Knoxville.

MANHATTAN—James Langdon, Elmira; Horace H. Soule, Boston; W. L. Clapp, Memphis; Harry B. Chase, Waterbury, Conn.

MURRAY HILL—L. A. Dodge, Boston; J. H. Redfern, Montreal; Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson.

NETHERLAND—George A. Cullen, Chicago F. J. Lloyd, Pittsburg; Herbert Hoffhelmer, Cincinnati.

PLAZA—Leo Levis, St. Louis; W. B. Wilcox, United States Navy; A. C. Tidey, London; H. W. Mortimore, Liverpool.

WALDORF—E. Layton Bennett, London; Willard S. Morse, Mexico; B. Frank Hall, Atlanta; Mrs. George W. Childs, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. W. Gibson, silks; 396 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Weil, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. Kullman, china and glassware; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Hayden, Jr., fancy leather goods; 480 Broome Street; Holland House.
Alms & Doepke Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Bogen, dry goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Netherland.
Raub Bros. & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. L. Raub, hosiery, underwear, and gloves; 636 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Mather, A. C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Mather,

DOUBT AS TO THE BOERS' ATTITUDE

Say They Will Fight On, but Reported to be Suing for Peace.

ROBERTS IS AGAIN MOVING

Part of His Cavalry Apparently Already Across the Vaal.

Burghers Said to Have Evacuated Natal, Leaving the Way Open for Buller to Invade the Transvaal.

LONDON, May 23.—The Transvaal Government has informed the correspondents at Pretoria that it has not considered and does not intend to consider unconditional surrender, but will fight to a finish.

The foreign Consuls have been informed that Johannesburg will be defended, and the Government announces that it will not hold itself responsible for injury to persons or property resulting from the defense measures.

Pretoria dispatches affirm that President Krüger, President Steyn, and all the most prominent leaders of both republics, after a prolonged interchange of views, are determined to continue the resistance, while a minority of the leaders advocate surrender without terms.

Mrs. Reitz, wife of the Transvaal State Secretary, and her family, with the families of other officials, have gone to Lorenzo Marques. Johannesburg and Pretoria are being cleared of non-combatants. The Boer chiefs, who now recognize the possibility that they will have to defend these cities, are preparing to do so with the utmost haste. The Boers' spirits have been rising from a low ebb, and they are now, it is said, ready for a steadfast resistance.

Nevertheless, according to The Daily Chronicle, long messages in Dutch have been received by the British Government by way of Amsterdam, in which President Krüger seeks peace. According to one account, he surrenders unconditionally; according to another, he asks for terms.

There seems to be good reason for believing that Mr. Krüger is earnestly endeavoring to secure terms, but cabled inquiries fail to confirm the assertion that correspondence has recently passed between Great Britain and the Transvaal respecting them.

A dispatch from Pretoria, sent on Monday, says:

"An open-air meeting was held to-day by the local Hollanders, 200 of whom were present, to consider the situation in the event of Pretoria being beleaguered. A committee was appointed to secure a place of safety for the women and children. The Consul General of the Netherlands, Herr Nieuwenhuys, was asked to advise his Government to take its subjects.

"One speaker said the position was most dark. The British, he declared, would be masters of the Free State and the Transvaal; might would be right; the capitalists would dominate; the poor would be the sufferers, and the Hollanders would have no chance.

"Dr. Heymans contradicts the reports circulated regarding the health of President Krüger, which, he says, is good. Mr. Krüger is transacting all the work of the Presidency.

"In accordance with an understanding with Gen. Botha and President Steyn the Government has issued a circular stating that should the enemy succeed in gaining a position in the Transvaal and take possession of one or the other districts the inhabitants will be free to decide whether or not to leave their families on the farms, but the men must remain with the commandoes."

The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Monday, says: "The German liner Bundesrath has been detained here all day for a special train from Pretoria bringing the families of prominent Boers. The utmost secrecy regarding their identity is maintained; but it is believed that among them are Mrs. Steyn and Mrs. Reitz."

Lord Roberts is again moving. The British Infantry left Kroonstad on Monday, and the commander in chief was expected to start yesterday. The railway has been restored, and the first train is due to arrive to-day.

The Boers are busy blasting for gun emplacements along the Rhenoster River. Gen. De Wet commands, as Gen. Botha is ill.

The advance of Lord Roberts will probably be swift. It is the expectation of well-informed observers here that the Vaal River, eighty-five miles beyond Kroonstad, will be crossed by the end of the week.

Apparently part of the British cavalry is already across. A telegram from Cape Town, dated Monday, says:

"British troops have arrived at Vereeniging, (in the Transvaal, north of the Vaal River.) The bridge across the Vaal was found to be intact. Twenty-seven Free State and Transvaal locomotives were captured."

Sir Redvers Buller, in a general order to his troops congratulating them on the result of their ten-day operations, says they were only checked at Laing's Nek by a fresh commando sent from the Transvaal. Gen. Clery, with a cavalry brigade, engaged the rear guard of the Boers at Laing's Nek Sunday, captured a number of wagons, and took some prisoners. His artillery shelled the Nek. The Boers in their retreat laid waste the territory, blew up bridges, and burned several houses, as many as six in Newcastle.

The machinery of the Navigation Collieries was ruined.

Whether Buller is now able to proceed over Laing's Nek is now doubtful. A Pietermaritzburg dispatch says all the Boers have left Natal, and that he can at once enter the Transvaal.

Gen. Buller, replying to residents of Newcastle who presented a trophy to him, said he expected to return from Pretoria soon.

BETHUNE'S HORSE IN A TRAP.

LONDON, May 23.—The War Office yesterday received the following dispatch, dated Newcastle, May 22, from Gen Buller:

"I have received the following from Bethune:

"'May 21, while marching in the direction of Newcastle, one of my squadrons of Bethune's Mounted Infantry, was ambushed by Boers six miles west of Vryheid, and very few escaped. Lieuts. Lausum and Capell are among the missing. Captain the Earl Delawarr, is slightly wounded in the leg. The total casualities are about sixty-six. I have returned to Nquta for supplies. Will march to-morrow for Newcastle via Dundee.'"

Gen. Buller then proceeds:

"I detached Col. Bethune and about 500 men from Dundee May 17, with instructions to march by Vant's Drift and show his force at Nquta, which was reported to have been evacuated by the enemy, preparatory to the return of the Magistrates and the civil establishment to the district. He was to rejoin me at Newcastle afterward."

THE CAPTURE OF ELOFF.

LONDON, May 23.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail, dated Mafeking, May 13, says:

"Among the prisoners captured with Commandant Sarel Eloff are Count de Bremont, a Frenchman, and Count von Weiss, a German. It is found that the Boers were guided by two deserters named Hay and Bolton. At the enemy's request we have handed over their dead.

"To-day one of our men was asked to surrender and replied 'Never!' The Boers at once shot him through the head."

Further details of the fighting at Mafeking on May 13 say that Commandant Eloff's followers deserted him, whereupon Eloff fired on them himself and then surrendered with eighty followers. The dispatch also says that one party of Boers was driven out of the Staat and allowed to escape, as "we had sufficient prisoners."

The capture of Eloff and his followers cost Baden-Powell three men killed and seven wounded.

THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

LONDON, May 23.—Lord Roberts reported to the War Office yesterday, in a dispatch dated Kroonstad, May 21, as follows:

"Mahon reports that the flying column entered Mafeking at 4 A. M. May 18. He was stubbornly opposed by 1,500 men on May 17, nine miles from Mafeking, but the Boers were driven from their strong positions after five hours' fighting, thanks, he says, to the magnificent qualities of his troops. A detachment of Canadian Artillery, by a series of forced marches, reached him the morning of the fighting, and rendered very valuable assistance.

"Mahon's casualties were about thirty. The Boer losses were heavy."

The second edition of The Daily Mail yesterday contained a dispatch from Janmadibis, under date of May 15, which said:

"The British left Salagal on Sunday at sunrise, making a detour to the westward in order to avoid Koodoos Rand, where there was a strong force of Boers. The manoeuvre was successful, but a large force of Boers, in ambush, was encountered. A column of light horse dislodged the Boers, who endeavored to enfilade the convoy, but were prevented by the artillery, and the enemy fled, our rear guard, composed of the Kimberley Horse, enfilading their retreat.

"Capt. Hands was wounded, sustaining a compound fracture of the thigh. The Boers left thirty dead. The column arrived here this morning and met Col. Plumer's force."

Details of the meeting between the columns commanded by Col. Plumer and Col. Mahon show that as the former rode into Madibi Siding at sunrise May 15 the Hon. Maurice Gifford, Col. Rhodes, Prince Adolphus of Teck, Sir John Willoughby, and others rode in from the south with the information that Col. Mahon's column was within two miles of the place.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Majanamabili, dated May 11, says:

"Lieut. Moorsome, with the Protectorate Regiment from Mafeking, joined us. They went first to Col. Plumer, making a wide western circuit, and got through the Boer lines with many hairbreadth escapes, reaching Vryburgh after a daring ride of nearly 300 miles through a country scourged with a destructive fever similar to the influenza. There was hardly a Boer house or a native kraal without a case of the disease, and hundreds died. The column is continually moving and is healthy, active, and clean. The troops entirely escaped.

"Many concealed arms have been discovered, and their owners arrested promptly. They inform against their neighbors. The natives render every assistance. Mafeking knows the column is coming."

Little except the foregoing concerning the relief of Mafeking has come through. All the accounts of the engagement before the relief was effected extol the bravery of the Canadians. Col. Mahon's column arrived at the rendezvous one hour after Col. Plumer, showing with what accuracy the movements were timed.

BOERS MAY FREE PRISONERS.

LONDON, May 23.—The British who are in the hands of the Boers at Pretoria by some extraordinary means learn of the British victories as soon as the Transvaal authorities, and they build bontires and sing "God Save the Queen."

The Pretoria people are apprehensive of a rising of the prisoners, and agitate for a transference of the whole number to a point inside the British lines. They say 4,000 Britishers, more or less, make no difference.

BOTHA SAVED THE MINES.

LONDON, May 23.—The Durban correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The Rev. Adrian Hofmeyr tells me he was informed by a high Boer official that when President Krüger notified the Raad of the Government's arrangements to blow up the mines and to destroy Johannesburg, Gen. Louis Botha hurried to Pretoria and had a stormy interview with President Krüger. He said that if the plan were not canceled he would himself defend Johannesburg, adding that the Boers were not barbarians. At this, according to Mr. Hofmeyr, the plan was abandoned."

MILNER AS A BOER DEFENDER.

LONDON, May 23.—Sir Alfred Milner, speaking at Cape Town on Monday, before an enormous assemblage celebrating the relief of Mafeking, referred to the remark of a previous speaker who had condemned the Boers as "cowardly scoundrels." He said:

"There are many among our enemies who deserve to be honored for their heroism. Although cases of treachery and barbarity have occurred, they have been exceptional. The conduct of the enemy is that of brave men fighting for a bad cause. Yet they are entitled to respect."

A Sword for Lady Sarah Wilson?

LONDON, May 23.—One of the morning papers suggests that the men of England should present a sword to Lady Sarah Wilson, The Daily Mail's correspondent at Mafeking during the siege.

W. W. Astor Gives £200 to War Fund.

LONDON, May 23.—William Waldorf Astor has sent £200 to the Great Western Railway Company's dog Tim, who collects contributions at Paddington Station for the war widows and orphans' fund. The money is sent as a thanksoffering on the coming of age of Mr. Astor's eldest son.

Chamberlain Congratulates Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 22.—Lord Minto, Governor General of Canada, has received the following cablegram from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Minister for the Colonies: "London, May 22.—Congratulate Canada on great service rendered by Canadian Artillery in relieving Mafeking."

Mrs. Langtry Collected £25,000.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 22.—Mrs. Langtry, who appeared here to-night, says that she closed her estimates to-day of the amounts she has turned in to the fund for the widows and orphans of British soldiers killed in South Africa. On both sides of the water she has collected in all £25,000.

THE MISSISSIPPI TROUBLE.

Plan Proposed to Settle Question of Delegates to Kansas City.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENVILLE, Miss., May 22.—Major James K. Vardeman, one of the prominent Democratic leaders of the State, has suggested a plan for the holding of a convention for the naming of a ticket for Presidential electors and delegates to the National Convention to be voted on at the primary which would straighten out the political tangle in Mississippi. He returned from Memphis to-day. He met a number of people from North Mississippi at Memphis, and he says the suggestion looking toward a settlement of the State Executive Committee muddle has been almost unanimously indorsed by those with whom he had discussed it.

Major Vardeman does not propose to ignore the order of the State Executive Committee. On the contrary, he is in favor of carrying out its order but defeating its purpose. "I want to say," said the Major, "that the suggestion made by me for the adjustment of this trouble was proposed in the interest of the harmony of our party. It is in no sense factional. I realize the grave necessity for putting forward our best and most learned men to deal with the important issues which will come before the National Convention. I would make the selection with a view to their fitness rather than their factional affiliations."

To-day two more counties, Wilkinson and Scott, repudiated the action of the Democratic State Executive Committee in ordering a primary in place of the customary State Convention for the selection of Presidential Electors and delegates to the Kansas City Convention. Several of the counties have shown their willingness to follow Major Vardeman's lead. Other support is expected, in which event the political difficulties of the State will be adjusted before the Kansas City Convention.

Goddard Men Refuse to Compromise.

The Goddard men in the Twelfth Congressional District have refused to accept Gen. Varnum as a compromise candidate for delegate to the Republican National Convention, and it is said that they will fight for the election of Capt. Goddard in the convention next Tuesday. Charles A. Hess and his followers were willing to accept Gen. Varnum. The Republican leaders will make another attempt to settle the fight.

Miss Kruger a Niece of Oom Paul?

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22.—Miss Minnie Krüger, who was shot and slightly wounded last night while watching a strike riot, says she is a grandniece of Paul Krüger, President of the Transvaal Republic.

A Great Sale of Undermuslins at O'Neill's.

They are selling thousands of bright, clean Garments daily at prices that would astonish if you saw them. There is still a choice selection. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

BOERS VISIT WHITE HOUSE

The President Receives the Three Envoys Informally.

NO CREDENTIALS SHOWN YET

Their Exhibition Would Prevent the Active Propaganda Which the Visitors Will Begin Now.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Messrs. Fischer, Wessels, and Wolmarans, the three Boer envoys, visited the White House at 10 o'clock this morning, according to previous arrangement, to pay their respects to the President. No official status was given the visitors, and they presented no credentials. The envoys were received in the Blue Parlor, no one being present but themselves, the President, and Secretary Cortelyou.

At first the conversation touched upon a variety of subjects. The Boers talked about Washington; told how they admired the city, and the President escorted them to the porch at the rear of the Executive Mansion, where a splendid view is obtainable of the Washington Monument and the Potomac River. President Krüger's name finally was mentioned, and the visitors then stated their purpose in coming to this country. They said they understood that what Secretary Hay told them yesterday was final, and that the position of the United States was that this country could not interfere in the present struggle in South Africa.

The President confirmed this view. He said that the action he took some time ago, when, at the request of the Government of the Transvaal that his Government should intervene, he offered his good offices to Great Britain to bring about peace, he did with great pleasure in the hope that it might possibly bring the conflict to an end. This offer had been declined by Great Britain, and, he said, there was nothing further that the United States could do in the premises.

The envoys intimated that they were glad to feel they had friends in this country, and then bade the President good-bye.

If the Boer delegates have any credentials, giving them an official status, they have failed to present them so far, or even to refer to them in the course of their talks with the officials. The only sign of the possession by them of diplomatic powers was the inscription on the cards presented by them, indicating that each one of the delegates had been sent out as a Minister Plenipotentiary by the Boer Republics.

It is surmised that if they have credentials conferring diplomatic powers upon them, the delegates have purposely refrained from presenting them, in order to avoid a disarrangement of their plans for the future. Having had reason to anticipate the refusal of the United States Government to intermediate in behalf of their republics, and having thus failed in the primary object of their mission to the United States, it is surmised that the delegates refrained from endeavoring to establish a diplomatic character in order to reduce the liability to interruption in the propaganda they are about to conduct in the country at large.

Although the United States Government has, beyond doubt, the power to stop this propaganda at any point and dismiss the delegates from the United States, yet it can be stated that there is no likelihood of any such action being taken so long as the agitation is conducted by private individuals. But it is said at the State Department that the precedent established in the case of Genet, the agent sent to this country by French revolutionists, would require the Government to peremptorily stop the prosecution by fully accredited diplomatic agents of a belligerent nation of efforts to aid their cause within the United States, through public demonstrations.

It is evident that the delegates made a deep impression upon the officials of our Government with whom they came in contact yesterday, and it is said that it was only the plain demands of neutrality as laid down in Secretary Hay's response to the Boer representations that prevented the return of an answer that would have been much more satisfactory to them. The delegates were much disappointed at the response made by Secretary Hay.

Now that the answer has been made, it is expected that the delegates will go about the second branch of their business at once and begin a series of mass meetings and public demonstrations in the principal cities of the United States with a view to affecting public sentiment and perhaps indirectly influencing the terms of the peace which will conclude the present war. It is gathered that the Boers are ready at the last extremity to sacrifice everything for which they have heretofore contended; to let in the Uitlanders to equal privileges with native Boers in the Transvaal and Free States; to abandon the much-talked-of dynamite monopoly, and, in fact, to make any concession if the victorious British will but allow them independence, and they hope that the American people will bring such moral pressure to bear upon the British that this object can be attained.

Meanwhile it is the opinion in official circles here that the prompt action of the State Department in dismissing the Boers' application for intermediation has indirectly gone far toward bringing about a speedy termination of the South African war. It is assumed that the delegates here will find some means to communicate the unfavorable reception of their appeal to Pretoria. In fact, it is intimated that the controlling British censors would not stop any such message from passing over the cables to Lorenzo Marques, whence it might easily be forwarded to Pretoria.

The State Department has not been yet addressed by any of the powers signatory to The Hague convention asking this Government to join with the twenty-five powers party to the peace conference, in an effort to bring about peace between the British and the Boers. It is doubted here whether more than a very few of the powers are in a position to act thus, no matter how inclined, because so far as the State Department has been informed, not more than half a dozen in all, including the United States, have yet given in their formal adherence to the peace convention.

SULZER ANGERS REPUBLICANS.

Leaders Say They Were Victimized by Him at the Boer Mass Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Representative Sulzer of New York has made himself very unpopular with his Republican colleagues, who are to-day charging him with having played a "slick" game of politics at their expense. The trouble grows out of Mr. Sulzer's efforts to raise money for the Boer relief fund at the mass meeting on Sunday night. Most of the people present at the time thought that he was acting in good faith, but it appears that the prominent Republicans who suffered by reason of Mr. Sulzer's activity did not think so. They believe that the whole thing was a trick, designed to aid the Democratic Party and incidentally Mr. Sulzer's boom for the Vice Presidency.

It was announced that the mass meeting was to be strictly non-partisan, and on this assumption a number of prominent Republicans in Congress were present. The promise of non-partisanship was carried out in form, but about midway of the proceedings Mr. Sulzer stopped the speech-making and ordered that a collection be taken up for the Boer relief fund. Then he called for subscriptions and headed the list himself with $100. His next proceeding was to call for further subscriptions from the audience. Standing up in the centre of the stage he singled out one after another of the leading Republican Congressmen present, called them by name, saying:

"Of course you'll subscribe, Mr. ——?

How much shall I put you down for? Fifty dollars, did you say? No, twenty-five then. Come—surely you sympathize with the Boers enough to subscribe $10." The audience took it as a joke, but the victimized Republicans did not. They point out that only Republican Congressmen were singled out by Mr. Sulzer, although there were plenty of Democratic Representatives in the house.

Mr. Sulzer was particularly insistent when he picked out Republicans who were known to be strongly in sympathy with the Administration and opposed to interference in the Boer war. He would walk over in their direction, bend down, point his finger at them and plead with them long and earnestly. He would repeat their names over and over again so that the audience might get thoroughly familiar with them, and would recount their famous speeches and the particular events in their career on which they most prided themselves, winding up with an appeal to them to be equally outspoken on this occasion, and he did it with an appearance of bland and smiling innocence.

Picking out one very prominent Administration man from Indiana, Sulzer said: "This is Mr. ——, who delivered the famous speech on the Roberts case. You all remember that, ladies and gentlemen; you read about it in the papers. It was a great speech, a wonderful effort. Now he is going to do an equally great thing by openly subscribing $50 for the Boers."

Then Sulzer called for $25 subscriptions from the audience, and then for $10 and then for $5, and at each reduction he would return to the Administration leaders and say: "Are you ready to give at this stage?"

Of another Congressman he said: "You all remember his great speech in behalf of the sufering Porto Ricans. I am sure he sympathizes equally with the Boers. What, not even $10? Surely you'll give five?"

Sulzer's own contribution of $100 was the highest made by anybody, and none of the Republican leaders whom he addressed gave anything. The Republicans assert that Sulzer intentionally perverted an alleged non-partisan meeting into a partisan attempt to prove that the Democrats are friendly to the Boers and the Republicans are not, and they are very angry.

COMMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 23.—The morning papers discuss at length President McKinley's refusal to intervene, pointing out that it means the collapse of Boer hopes. The Times says:

"The Boer delegates in the United States have had an interview with President McKinley, and the answer is exactly what we had a right to expect from the Chief Magistrate of a great friendly nation. It is just as well, as things have turned out, that Mr. McKinley made a tender of good offices to Lord Salisbury, which we did not appreciate when we first heard it, for the answer which the President's suggestion necessarily called forth has served a double purpose, as it made the position of this Government and nation unmistakable to the world and armed Mr. McKinley with indisputable reasons for refusing to listen to the Boer emissaries.

"The refusal of the United States to interfere in a quarrel which is none of theirs will further exasperate, we are afraid, the susceptibilities of those well known champions of justice and freedom, the Novosti and the Novoe Vremya, both of which are in the worst humor over our recent successes."

SNAKE IN HARLEM GARDEN.

Badly Scared Three Women, but a Grocer's Boy Valiantly Killed It.

Mrs. W. Engelberg, who lives at 321 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, started in bright and early yesterday morning to do some work in her garden at the rear of her house. Her two sisters assisted her. Mrs. Engelberg had just settled herself comfortably and, with a trowel attacked a thickly grown flower bed, when her sisters were astonished to see her bound into the air, grasp her skirts and make for the kitchen.

"Snakes," she gasped, as she made a flying leap through the kitchen door.

Each of the sisters screamed in turn and fairly tore up the ground getting into the house, where the three women bolted and barred the doors. For a moment the women stood aghast, not knowing what to do. Then came the sweet sound of the leather-lunged grocer's boy at the street door. A moment later the youngster, surprised and shocked, was fairly dragged through the basement door by the women, and then Mrs. Engelberg described a huge snake which she said was at that moment sleeping in the garden. From her description the reptile was yards long.

"Why dat's a boa constrictor fer shure," said the grocer's boy, "but I'll do 'im if youse furnish de weapons."

A bountiful supply of kitchen utensils was provided, and the deliverer sallied forth on his hands and knees. Near the back fence he caught sight of a long green snake quietly sleeping. The youthful St. Patrick let fly a potato masher, but missed. A rolling pin was fired next, but the aim was too high, the missile merely tearing up a geranium plant. A stove lid, a bread pan, and a small meat broiler followed before the snake killer got the range. A well-directed egg beater awoke the reptile, which started to make off, when a lucky shot with a hatchet stunned it, and it was finished with a clothes pole.

The boy, who said his name is William Maas, was liberally rewarded for his dauntless courage. News of the kill flew fast, and gardening was stopped in the neighborhood. How the snake got into the garden is a mystery. The specimen is commonly known as a grass snake, and measures thirty-eight inches in length.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy; variable winds.

Conditions are once more becoming unsettled, except in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and there have been local showers in the West and extreme South.

The pressure is falling rapidly, and there is a marked centre of depression in the Saskatchewan Valley.

Temperatures have risen somewhat east of the Mississippi River, have fallen proportionately from Minnesota southward to the Gulf and in Montana, and have risen considerably from South Dakota southwestward through Colorado, New Mexico, and Western Texas.

On the Pacific Coast and plateau region the weather has been generally fair, with lower temperature over the middle and northern portions.

The eastward movement of the low area in the Northwest, in connection with relatively high pressure in the Southeast, indicates the approach of a period of higher temperatures than have prevailed during the past several days.

Partly cloudy weather is indicated generally Wednesday and Thursday east of the Rocky Mountains, with showers Wednesday in the middle and lower Mississippi and lower Ohio Valleys, and in the Gulf States, extending Thursday into the lower lake region and the Middle and South Atlantic States.

On the New England Coast the winds will be light and variable. On the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be light to fresh southerly, and on the south coast fresh south to east.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	53	54	68
6 A. M.	52	52	67
9 A. M.	57	57	63
12 M.	61	68	72
4 P. M.	60	74	76
6 P. M.	56	74	74
9 P. M.	54	68	70
12 P. M.	53	66	66

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69¼
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1899	59
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	62

The maximum temperature yesterday was 75 degrees at 2 P. M. The minimum temperature was 52 degrees at 6 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.94 and at 8 P. M. 29.92. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 58, and at 8 P. M. 39.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, May 22.—Fire to-day destroyed the old Globe Mill, belonging to the Tytus-Gardner Paper Company. Loss, $100,000; fully insured.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—A building at the oil works of the George D. Bialon Company, at Nicetown, a suburb of this city, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $50,000.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, May 22.—Reeves Brothers' boiler works, at this place, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss on building, machinery, and stock, $144,000, with $40,000 insurance.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 22.—The bathhouses, toboggan slides, billiard rooms, bowling alleys, and gravity railway system, together with the contents of the buildings at Celeron-on-Chautauqua, were burned last night. Loss, $15,000.

MONTREAL, May 22.—Point Claire, a Summer resort, sixteen miles from here, was greatly damaged by fire to-day. Twenty houses and several stores were burned. Two hundred people are homeless. Loss, about $150,000; partly covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:00 A. M.—24 Barclay Street; St. Peter's Church; damage, $300.

4:20 A. M.—336 Cherry Street; Nathan Batwink; damage slight.

9:10 A. M.—16 Pitt Street; Abraham Strechtenberg; damage slight.

11:50 A. M.—245 East Fortieth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

12:35 P. M.—202 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; Thomas Reilly; damage, $50.

12:45 P. M.—2,450 Second Avenue; Daniel Hohl; damage slight.

5:00 P. M.—34 Tenth Avenue; Swift & Co.; damage, $5.

5:00 P. M.—741 Sixth Avenue; Edward Brindal; damage, $5.

5:10 P. M.—1,091 Park Avenue; Henry Michael; damage, $500.

7:05 P. M.—212 Clinton Street; Isaacs Huber; damage, $15.

7:40 P. M.—888 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

8:45 P. M.—2,062 Third Avenue; August Welp; damage, $10.

10:35 P. M.—684 Broadway; American Skirt Company; damage, $35,000.

11:10 P. M.—125 Warren Street; Frederick Pauerpen; damage, $400.

WIGS
For Ladies.

Perfect substitute for your natural hair. The keenest critic cannot distinguish our scientifically constructed wigs from the wearers' own hair. Thorough satisfaction guaranteed. We have special private parlors devoted entirely to the fitting of Ladies' Wigs.

WIGS & TOUPEES
For Gentlemen

made to fit partially or entirely bald heads. So carefully and artistically constructed as to mingle with the hair on one's own head, so that most intimate acquaintances cannot discover the difference. Special Rooms exclusively for Gentlemen's Wigs and Toupees.

L. SHAW
LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD.
54 W. 14th St., Next to Macy's, N.Y.

EX-BROKER KILLS HIMSELF

James D. Eakin Ends His Life in His Office with a Revolver.

Had an Appointment with a Lawyer, Who Arrived on Time to Find Him Dead.

James D. Eakin, a retired cotton broker, shot and killed himself in his office, at 43 Exchange Place, yesterday afternoon. His actual motive for taking his life is somewhat of a mystery. Some members of his family assign ill health as the cause, while others say that he has had financial worries for some time.

Mr. Eakin was sixty-seven years old, and lived with his wife and five children at 283 Lexington Avenue. He retired from active business a number of years ago, and although still a member of the Cotton Exchange, carried on no transactions in his former business.

A torn letter was found in the waste basket in Mr. Eakins's little office yesterday. It was dated yesterday, from 203 Broadway, and was signed by John V. Irwin, a lawyer. It read:

I find that work in the office will not permit me calling at your office before 4:30 P. M. I will be there at that time with the account for you to sign.

It was about half an hour before the time that Mr. Irwin was to call that Mr. Eakin killed himself. His office is a front room on the second floor of the building. The clerk in an adjoining office heard the report of a revolver, and he called to the janitor, Thomas Farrell. The two then went in search of a policeman. They found Patrolman Lausser of the Old Slip Station. The three men went to Mr. Eakin's office and found the door locked. They finally gained an entrance by way of the fire-escape.

Mr. Eakin was sitting in a chair, and by his side on the floor lay a revolver.

The chair was close beside the washstand in the room, and the suicide's head was resting on the edge of the bowl. An examination of the revolver showed that he had pulled the trigger four times, as three other cartridges showed the indentation of the hammer. The fourth cartridge had exploded and the bullet entered his right temple, killing him almost instantly.

T. C. Delavan, who has an office to the rear of that occupied by Mr. Eakin, and was formerly a clerk in his employ, sent word to members of the suicide's family and took charge of affairs at the office. Mr. Irwin, who had the appointment with Mr. Eakin, called and after a consultation with Mr. Delavan declined to say anything about his note to the dead man.

The eldest daughter of Mr. Eakin had been summoned, and after Coroner Hart had viewed the body she, with the assistance of Robert W. Stuart, Mr. Eakin's brother-in-law, and owner of the building in which the tragedy occurred, made arrangements for its removal. Miss Eakin said that for some time her father had been in financial difficulties and was worrying over his affairs.

Mr. Delavan had also said that Mr. Eakin had worries, and that "certain spendthrifts had been pressing him with demands he could not meet."

Mr. Stuart said: "I cannot account for his act, unless it was temporary mental aberration. He was in no financial trouble, as he was in no business."

Mr. Stuart then told of the family history of Mr. Eakin.

The suicide was born at Nashville, Tenn., sixty-seven years ago. He came to New York as a young man, and here met and married the daughter of the late Joseph Stuart, who was a member of the cotton brokerage firm of J. & J. Stuart. Thomas Eakin, an uncle of the dead man, was also in the cotton business, and when he died, in 1877, Thomas Eakin named his nephew as an executor of his large estate along with his wife. James D. Eakin gave up his active business to look after this estate. His coexecutor died, and in 1894 he was relieved from his duties as executor and the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company appointed in his stead.

A PALMER DEMOCRAT'S VIEWS.

In view of the approaching National conventions and the forecasts of platforms and candidates, as voiced by leaders of the two great parties, THE NEW YORK TIMES during the week ended May 12 addressed a letter to each of the delegates to the Palmer and Buckner convention in order that some estimate be formed of the attitude of gold Democrats in the Presidential campaign. The questions contained in the letter were as follows:

1. If Bryan is renominated would you favor the nomination of a candidate by the Gold Democrats?
2. If Bryan should withdraw, who, in your judgment, would be the strongest candidate for the Democratic Party?
3. If Bryan and McKinley are the only candidates, for which of the two ought Gold Democrats to vote?

Views of some of the delegates were published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, May 13. The following reply was received yesterday from L. M. Martin, Marshalltown, Iowa:

"1. I would not.

"2. With the character of the platform that the public has the right to expect from the Kansas City Convention, and when I say 'the right to expect' my assertion is based on statements being made from day to day by Bryan, in his swing around the circle, and who absolutely controls the so-called Democratic Party, if Bryan should withdraw, a thing he will never do, then some man like Horace Boies of Iowa, known to be in sympathy with the silver idea, would be the strongest candidate, but with a Democratic and not a Populistic platform a man like Grover Cleveland, J. Sterling Morton, or ex-Secretary Olney would be an ideal candidate.

"3. Vote for McKinley."

DO NOT FORGET TO TAKE WITH YOU TO THE COUNTRY A BOTTLE OF THE GREAT APPETIZER & INVIGORATOR

DR SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
IMPORTED FROM SOUTH AMERICA, THE ONLY GENUINE.
BEWARE OF DOMESTIC IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Both Sides 14th St. ✦ from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

The Undermuslin Sale

It proceeds powerfully. Started with a rush that intensifies hourly. Frugal women can't resist the values. We planned for it to be that way. Business increases and multiplies as if this is the only Muslin Underwear Sale now going on. In many respects it dwarfs and minimizes all others. Garments are good, the quantity is great, the variety is large and the prices are lowest. Buying elsewhere is a positive form of extravagance. Come to Macy's.

Terra Cotta Busts

Terra Cotta is a choice material for artistic service. Plastic designers and craftsmen have seized it and done wonders. The display we are now making will please you. Scores of busts—ancient, modern and ideal subjects—wrought of Terra Cotta and showing all the sombre richness and beauty of bronze. Many have a verde, or copper cast—delicately crystallized greenish hue.

These Busts are incomparable for wedding gifts. Your interest in them will stir when we inform you that this lot will be sold at half regular prices—$1.13 to $4.49.

Bronzes and Clocks

There is not space in this column to do more than glance at the stock. The things we quote are charmingly decorative and distinctly practical. The figures printed settle the question of economy.

Nickel Alarm Clocks, guaranteed movements, 47c.

Novelty Gold or Boudoir Clocks, sold elsewhere at $2.00; worth $2.00; our price, $1.24.

Porcelain Clocks, full size, one-day movements, cases effectively adorned with floral designs, $1.98.

Marbleized Mantel Clocks, medium size, fancy dials, bronze top ornaments, guaranteed eight-day movements, $2.94.

Mantel Sets, including Eight-day Clock and pair of Candelabra, substantially finished in gold, $9.94.

Bronze Figures, large size, representing "The Seasons," handsomely finished, value $7.50; at $4.69.

Quadruple-Plated Silver

"Beauty is only skin deep." Much of the Silver Ware advertised suggests that aphorism. However, the beauty of the goods this sale introduces is deep and strong. It extends below the surface.

Sugars and Cream Pitchers, 98c.
Cake Baskets, $1.49.
Castors, complete, $1.88.
Castors, for pickles, $1.48.
Cream Bowls, with spoon, $1.19.
Bread Trays, 98c.
Tea Sets, including Tea Pot, Sugar, Cream and Waste Bowl, value $6.50; at $3.98
Tea Pots, several styles, 48c.
Candle Sticks, 93c.
Claret Pitchers, 98c.

Roger's Silverware

These offerings are made up of several patterns. You'll find the prices half and quarter less than others charge. That's why you should buy here. Most people will catch the force of our remark. The following is enlightening:

Salt Spoons, each, 8c.
Mustard Spoons, each, 8c.
Sugar Spoons, each, 15c.
Tea Spoons, set of six, 49c.
Coffee Spoons, set of six, 49c.
Soup Spoons, set of six, 84c.
Table Spoons, set of six, 98c.
Oyster Forks, set of six, 74c.
Dinner Forks, set of six, 98c.
Children's Knives, each 12c.
Butter Knives, 15c.
Cake Knives, 49c.
Pie Knives, 48c.
Children's Sets, 49c.
Gravy Ladles, 46c.
Soup Ladles, 73c.
Cheese Scoops, 59c.
Sugar Tongs, 29c.

Cutlery

Three hundred Sets Dinner Knives, celluloid handles, guaranteed steel blades, set of six for 98c.

Dinner Knives, solid steel, warranted 12 dwts., set of six for 98c.

Notice: Three letters engraved free of charge on all Silverware.

Furniture—In Annex.

The resources of our Furniture department are so large and varied that we could make a page of the paper extraordinarily interesting with the bare details. Here's a hop-skip-and-jump through the stock. Every item stands for unequalled money's-worth.

Dining Chairs, large size, high-braced backs, cane seats, 99c.

Porch Rockers, large size, full arms, splint seats and backs, red, green and natural frames, $2.34.

Reed Rockers, large size, high backs, full arms, rolled edges, others ask $4.00; our price, $2.49.

Reed Arm Chairs, rolled edges, cushion seats and backs, covered with cretonne, others ask $7.00; our price, $5.49.

Dining Tables, made of solid oak, heavy post legs, may be extended six feet, $4.99.

Chiffonieres, made of solid oak, five drawers, bevel French-plate mirror toilet top, 13x19 in., $9.67.

Oak Dressers, three deep drawers, carved front, bevel French-plate mirror, 18x24 in., $10.49.

White Enamel Dressers, full swell-front, cast-brass trimmings, large oval French-plate mirror, $15.74.

Oak Dressers, large size, quartered oak swell front, all-cast-brass trimmings, bevel mirror, 23x39 in., $17.99.

Sideboards, made of solid oak, large size, two drawers for silver and one draw

The Wanamaker Store

Fancy CHINA and CUT GLASS

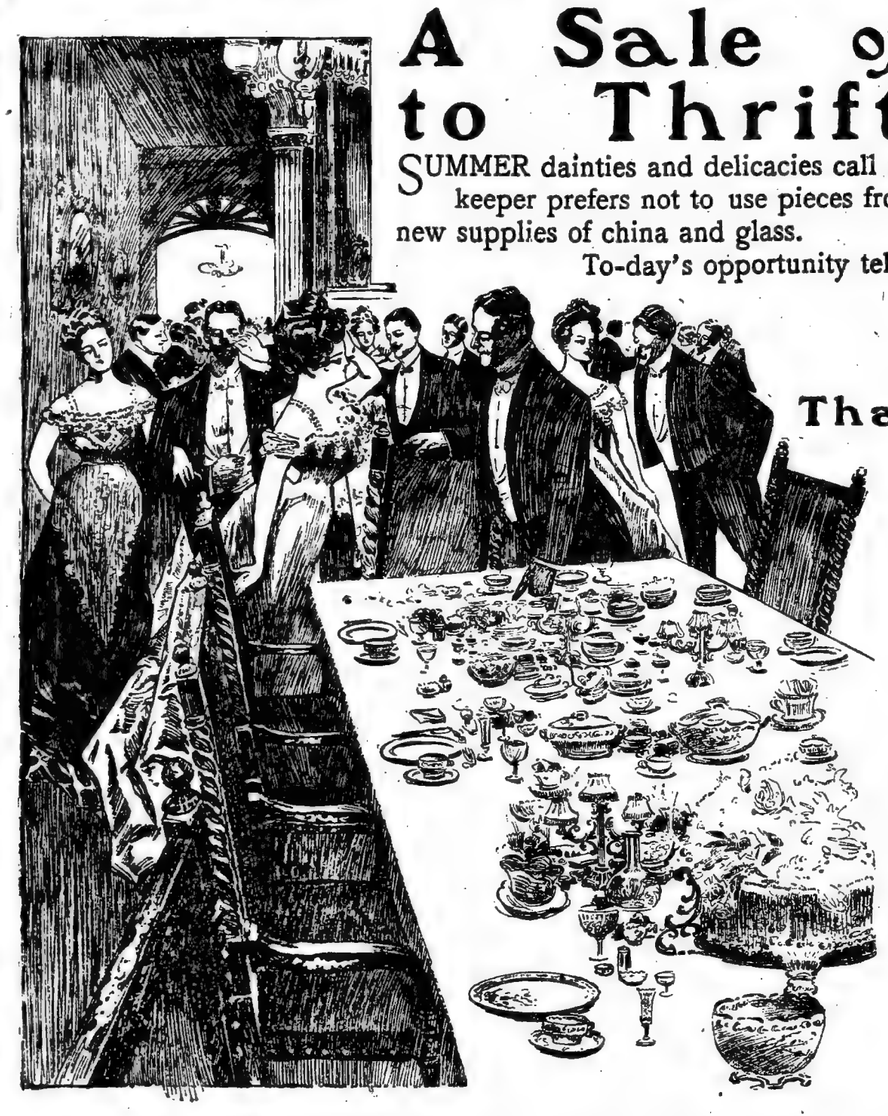

A Sale of *Intense* Interest to Thrifty *Housekeepers*

SUMMER dainties and delicacies call for many additional pieces for the table and tea or luncheon tables. The careful housekeeper prefers not to use pieces from her full dinner sets for out-door entertaining. Then the summer cottage needs many new supplies of china and glass.

To-day's opportunity tells of prices on

The Daintiest of CHINA and the *Finest of* CUT GLASS That Make all *Commoner* Kinds *DEAR*

One Main Aisle table holds a tempting collection of **Austrian China**—cups-and-saucers, breakfast, tea, and bread-and-butter plates, oat meal bowls, and fruit saucers, in fine flower decorations, trimmed with gilt; all at

ten cents each; well worth 25c

Another table contains beautifully decorated plates, cups-and-saucers, powder boxes, pomade boxes, ring stands, and candlesticks; some French china, others Austrian. Many of the plates and cups-and-saucers sold a short time ago at $7 a dozen; though yesterday they were 50c; to-day choose for

twenty-five cents each

Another counter holds a general collection of **Fancy China,** richly decorated after the Dresden fashion, with panels, heavily trimmed with gilt. Many of the pieces are *half price,* others are a third under price. The list that follows, is suggestive:

Fruit Nappies, 65c; were $1.25.
Fruit Nappies, 75c; were $1.50.
Footed Comports, 75c; were $1.50.
Footed Comports, 90c; were $1.75.
Chocolate Pots, $1.50.

Sugars and Creams, $1; were $1.50.
Candle Sticks, 85c.
Salad Bowls, 90c; were $1.75.
Salad Bowls, $1; were $2.
Salad Bowls, $1.20; were $2.40.

Ice Cream Trays, $1.65; were $3.25.
Tea Pots, $1; were $1.65.
Cracker Jars, $1; were $1.50.
Comb and Brush Trays, 75c, were $1.50; 80c, were $1.60; 90c, were $1.75; $1.15, were $2.25; $1, were $2 each.

Rich Cut Glass—Some of the greatest values we have ever shown are here. Many of the pieces shown are half regular price, and none are over two-thirds regular value.

8-inch Bowls, in 3 cuttings, $3.25 each; values up to $7 each.
8-inch Nappies, in 2 cuttings, $3.25 each; values up to $6 each.
7-inch Bowls, $2.85; regularly $5.
7-inch Nappies, $2.85; regularly $5.

9-inch Nappies, $4.50; regularly $8.
9-inch Nappies, $5; regularly $9.
Celery Trays, $3; regularly $5.
Celery Trays, $3.50; regularly $6.
Celery Trays, $6; regularly $10.
Sugars and Creams, $5 pr; regularly $9 pr.
Water Jugs, $10; regularly $20.

Olive Dishes, $1 each; regularly $1.75 each.
Caraffes, $1.50 each; regularly $2.75 each.
Caraffes, $3.50 each; regularly $5.
Caraffes, $1.25 each; regularly $2 each.
Caraffes, $2.75 each; regularly $4.50.
Flower Vases, $1.75 each; regularly $2.75 each.
Punch Bowl, 12½ in. diameter, $18 each.

Main Aisle.

The Rambler Mixes Things

There was a point on Wanamaker's fifth floor yesterday at which the *Rambler's* patience was sorely tried. Perhaps at sea, upon a black night, while tossed by tremendous waves, you have heard a horrid howl through the ship's rigging caused by the meeting of opposite wind currents. Once heard it is never forgotten. There is tragedy in the lament of the wailing roar that seems to come from the world of despair.

The *Rambler* thought of such an experience yesterday as he paused in a comedy of sound. It was the meeting point at which the tones of a splendid piano solo mingled with the dull, monotonous and dreary notes given out from a piano that was being tuned. The sensitive and imaginative ear understands. But the wrangling discord was the outcome of the great piano business now doing at Wanamaker's, and the splendid Chickering pianos were the occasion, not the cause. The piano man accepted the *Rambler's* remonstrance in good part, and said that sensitive souls should in future be protected.

In the goodly company of the Wanamaker furniture the *Rambler* loves to linger. It is a sort of trysting-place in which his ideals of house furnishings find responsive expression. The charm of yesterday was in some mahogany bedroom furniture. Bedstead, bureau, dressing table, chiffonnier of San Domingo mahogany. The color deep brown, the curves and the contrasts in the shading entirely unique. No other mahogany just like it. Only enough came in the collection to make three suites, and of the three Wanamaker has the only one that came to New York.

Old-fashioned, plain Napoleon form to the bedstead, the other pieces harmonize; the brass trimmings small and plain. The rich wood makes the furniture aristocratic. See it for its beauty and then share the *Rambler's* hope that it may find its place in the home of an appreciative purchaser.

Rambling on, this idler at Wanamaker's found himself in a brown study upon window chests. Did you ever meditate on window chests? Very handy for the country house. You may put firewood in them to be kept for chill days; they will eke out the scanty closet or the puny bureau and will stow away a man's suits or a woman's frocks in the best possible form.

Some recent decoration in wood is quite remarkable. Everybody knows of the fine effects that artists of the Fosdick school have produced in burnt wood, but perhaps not so many know of the exquisite combinations of carving and color with fire. This amalgamation of artistic expression is found in some exquisite hall boxes and window chests that vary in cost from $10.75 to $22.50. And there are other objects. Smokers' tables that disport the legend of Old King Cole, afternoon tea-tables with characteristic sentences, tabourets and cross-legged tables.

These things suggest fire and leather. Leather covered pillows with heads of lions and of cavaliers, that cost $16; other designs cost less. But we were discussing window boxes. Pillows are not cognate. You may see oak-framed window boxes finished with various textile stuffs and beautifully printed cretonnes — they vary in length from 24 to 32 inches, and utility boxes in four sizes, with many prices from $1.75 to $2.85.

All of these things are especially adapted to country houses. Surely no urbanite's suburban cottage need lack for beauty. You live near to Wanamaker's. Folks say Wanamaker's is down town. What of that? You are nearer in time and convenience by public conveyance to the old Stewart block than to any other large store in New York. Think about that—it's true. Perhaps you drive—smooth pavement down Fifth avenue and across to Broadway. Where else so easy?

Do you know Wanamaker's? There's no other store just like it. It is like other stores in that human beings work in it and manage it. Sometimes they make mistakes. To do so is human. And yet the inspiring purpose of the Wanamaker Store is to deserve your confidence. The Wanamaker business never pauses in its increase. That proves that many believe in it—but it has only begun. At least so the *Rambler* thinks.

A *Startling* Offer of *Women's* SUITS

Little would a woman think of saving seventy dollars on a purchase that cost but thirty dollars! And that on a charming dress in the top-notch of the season's present styles. Yet that very thing will be done by one woman who comes first this morning. Another will save $58, another $48, and each of about fifty other women will save twenty dollars or more, and obtain a most beautifully tailored suit, that will add elegance to the summer wardrobe, and may be worn next fall.

Suits that have been $50 to $100, to-day at

$30 a Suit

They should all be taken in a few hours.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's JACKETS And Capes *Priced to Close*

Fifty Jackets—your fancy for five dollars. They are of cheviots and broadcloths, in black, tan and gray. Made in fly-front and blazer style and all lined with satin. Stylish jackets that have been selling moderately enough, at prices up to $12. Price, $5.

The Capes are of the short, stylish, jaunty sort made of black silk and lace. Very attractive, and affording just the shoulder protection so often needed evenings during the summer. Values up to $14. Choice at $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Remarkable Values in Girls' SUITS and Skirts

Early comers for these splendid stylish suits will have the good fortune of taking with them $15 kinds for $5. However, none in the lot is less than a $10 value, so that later callers need not despair. The suits are of cheviots, homespuns and broadcloths, in Eton and double-breasted shapes. In all sizes for ages 6 to 14 years. Choice at $5.

The skirts are of serge—navy blue, brown and red. Value, $4.50. Price, $2.75.

Good values, too, among the pique skirts. Some plain, others trimmed, in 21 in. to 35 in. lengths. $1.75 to $3.75.

Beautiful dresses of lawns and organdies, trimmed with laces and embroideries, at $4 to $30.

Second floor, Broadway.

Some Word *About* Women's *Oxford* SHOES

The light, low shoes are foremost in mind these May days, with June so near. The Wanamaker collection is worth a shopping trip to see. One can't be sure that some easy, stylish sort of footwear is not being neglected, unless the Wanamaker shoes are seen. There are many lines here of specially made shoes, to be found nowhere else.

Briefly, these varieties:

At $2—Black kid with kid tips; black kid with patent leather tips; tan kid with tips; flexible soles.

At $3—With Louis XIV. heels; black kid, black patent leather, brown kid. With welted soles and low heels, patent leather, Russia calf, black kid. With turned soles and medium heels; black kid, tan kid, patent leather.

And a small bargain lot—just 247 pairs—of very fine black Oxfords for women; kid and patent leather; both turned and welted soles; the broken sizes from $3, $4 and $5 lines. If your foot is narrow we can fit you for $1.40.

Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

A *Foot-note* About *Children's* SHOES

Footwear is a very important feature of children's outfits for summer excursions or vacation trips. The mother wants the shoes to look well—the child wants to be easy and comfortable, not tired out with worried feet. The Wanamaker shoes for children combine style and comfort—both in the highest degree—then they wear well. These hints of good sorts:

For Boys—

Black or tan calfskin lace shoes with heels; welted soles, medium toe shapes, careful finish; sizes 12 to 2, $2; 2½ to 5½, $2.50.

Patent leather or enameled leather, $3 and $3.50; Oxfords and laced boots.

Spring heel lace boots; the little men's style; $1.50, $2 and $2.50; of calf, Russia and patent leather. Oxfords, too; same prices.

For Girls—

With spring heels; black kidskin; welted soles; round toes; $2.

Tan kid lace or button; fine quality; $1.60.

For Girls—

Tan Russia leather; best grades; welted soles; $2.75. These for sizes 11 to 2; larger and smaller at proportionate prices.

Strap slippers with turned soles; black, white, red, brown, pink or blue; glazed kid and black patent leather; sizes 5 to 8, $1; 8½ to 10½, $1.25; 11 to 2, $1.50; 2½ to 6, $1.75.

Oxford ties in pretty shapes; black and tan kid with tips; sizes 8½ to 10½, $1.25; 11 to 2, $1.50. Patent leather, $1.75 and $2. Russia calf, $1.75 and $2. A dozen other sorts.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

There is *Fascination* About This *Muslin* UNDERWEAR

"What conjuration and what mighty magic" have brought thousands of the most tasteful women of New York and vicinity to buy these white garments during the past eight days?

There are those who would say such constant interest in the doings of a store could not be obtained, if here was not the substantial proof that there are some things of supreme interest to women. But the store must meet the need of the moment in the most pleasing way; and with unusual merit—

This is the *Witchcraft of* WANAMAKER'S

Here are garments of universal use by women, especially in demand at this season. Made up—not as mere merchandise—but with carefully selected materials, neat and honest workmanship; and with the good taste of home-done work all the way through.

This may seem impracticable in the gathering of a million and a half garments; but it isn't *if you plan right.* If the model garment is designed with taste, and patterns are sized for comfort, and this standard is followed all through, the result is just as simple as in making poorer garments.

Our examination of garments when received compels the makers to keep all perfect. We sent back thousands of garments that were skimped—they couldn't come in splendid bargains as they were for their prices. "This is the only witchcraft we have used"—this is why this Sale has won the substantial approval of New York's tasteful and particular women.

The ample stretches of special counters in addition to those in the regular underwear sections, assure comfort in making selections.

These added price-hints to-day:

Nightgowns—

38c—Cambric; high, V or Empire neck; yoke of fine plaits and embroidery insertion. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

50c—Muslin; Empire neck; shield of pretty embroidery and cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.

65c—Muslin; yoke of rows of plaiting and hemstitching; embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves.

75c—Cambric; yoke of fine plaits and torchon insertion; neat lace edge on neck and sleeves.

85c—Cambric; round yoke of torchon insertion and narrow embroidery; neck and sleeves lace trimmed.

$1—Cambric; yoke of fine plaits and row of hemstitching; neck and sleeves embroidery trimmed.

$1.25—Nainsook; square neck trimmed with neat torchon lace, run with ribbon.

Petticoats—

50c—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of cambric.

75c—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle with wide hem, hemstitched.

$1—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle trimmed with embroidery.

$1.50—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn trimmed with torchon lace and fine plaits.

$1.75—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn with 2 rows of torchon insertion and clusters of plaits; deep hem, hemstitched.

$2.25—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn with 3 rows of point de Paris insertion and ruffle of lace.

Drawers—

15c—Cambric or muslin; deep hem and clusters of small plaits; not more than 3 to buyer.

25c—Cambric; deep ruffle of deep embroidery and clusters of plaits.

35c—Muslin; deep hem and 15 small plaits.

50c—Cambric; deep ruffle of torchon lace and plaits above.

Drawers—

65c—Cambric; deep ruffle of dainty embroidery and clusters of plaits above.

75c—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn with row of torchon insertion and neat lace edge.

$1.25—Nainsook; deep ruffle of fine embroidery and row of embroidery insertion. Others up to $5.

Chemises—

18c—Muslin; round neck and armholes trimmed with cambric ruffle. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

35c—Cambric; open front; neck and armholes trimmed with neat lace edge.

50c—Cambric; round neck and armholes trimmed with lawn ruffle edged with lace.

75c—Nainsook; round neck and armholes trimmed with Valenciennes lace; run with ribbon.

85c—Cambric; round neck and armholes trimmed with Cluny lace and ribbon.

$1—Cambric; round neck and armholes trimmed with Cluny lace and insertion and ribbon.

$1.25—Nainsook; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes and insertion; run with ribbon. Others up to $6.

White Aprons—

25c—Lawn; deep hem and 9 small plaits.

50c—Lawn; deep hem on bottom and sides, hemstitched.

65c—Lawn; deep hem, with row of embroidery insertion and 5 plaits.

75c—Lawn; deep hem; bib front with 2 rows of embroidery insertion and embroidered ruffle on shoulders.

$1—Lawn; deep hem and 2 wide plaits; bib front; bretelles trimmed with embroidery.

$1.25—Lawn; very wide; bib front; straps over shoulders of embroidery insertion and ruffle of embroidery.

Dressing Sacques—

50c—White lawn; fitted back, full front; ruffle of pink, blue, violet or white around sacque, on sleeves and collar; were 85c.

75c—White, pink, blue or lavender; full front with V of fine plaits; back also plaited; large collar with wide ruffle; were $1.25.

$1—Fine white lawn; full front, fitted back; plaited back and front; ruffle on collar, sleeves and bottom.

$1.25—Fine lawn; Empire neck; full front, fitted back; large ruffle on collar, sleeves and bottom; prettily hemstitched.

$1.50—Lawn; Empire neck; back of fine plaits; large collar; ruffle on sleeves edged with lace; ribbon at neck. Others up to $18.50.

Boys' Dresses—

Pretty dresses of percale, in dark and light colors, stripes and checks; with collar, cuffs and belt of white material or striped; made with three box plaits from neck, at

one dollar

Sizes for 2 and 3 years.

Bloomer Suits for Girls—

Of crash, made with Russian blouse, large sailor collar and cuffs of blue-and-white striped material; with leather belt. Sizes for 2 to 4 years. $3 a suit.

Others of linen, in red or blue, with white pique sailor collar, cuffs and belt, $3.25.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Men's SHIRTS and *Collars*

Handsome colored Shirts of excellent percales, with stiff bosoms and detachable cuffs; nicely laundered—excellent dollar shirts; now at

sixty cents each

Sizes, 14 to 17½.

The stylish Turnover Collars, in the most popular shape, in five different heights, with linen outside; at

55c a half dozen

Sizes, 13½ to 17. Ninth street, Broadway.

VEILINGS and *Dainty* LACES

The light and airy meshes that summer breezes demand. Splendid variety of the prettiest sorts to be found at home or abroad. 25c to $3.75 a yard.

White Lace Veils, 85c to $8.75 each.
Hemstitched Chiffon Veiling, in pastel shades, $1.50 a yard.
Chiffons, Liberty Silks. Mousseline de Soie, in plain colors, 75c to $1.10.
White Laces—the finest sorts that have come from abroad, including Batiste Allovers, ranging price from $3.35 to $10 a yard.
Batiste Band, 65c to $4 yard.
Applique Laces, 25c to $7.25.
Italian Valenciennes, 15c to 75c a doz. yards.

Broadway.

All *Sorts* of HAMMOCKS

Little affairs in which to swing baby, at 50c. Large, fine, genuine Mexican grass hammocks at $28. That's the range of prices, and it includes about everything you're likely to care for. There's a particularly good value at $1. It's a woven hammock, with pillow and valance, 72 in. long, 36 in. wide. Same quality without pillows and valance, at 75c. Some of the other sorts:

Mexican Grass Hammocks, $10 to $28.
Silkoline Hammocks, pillow and valance, $10.50.
Cotton Hammocks, pillow and valance, $1 to $4.50.
Golf Hammocks, Scotch plaid cotton, $4.50.
Grass Hammocks, from $1 to $6.
Baby Hammocks, 50c, 75c, $1.50.
Princess Hammocks, $4.50.
Wooden Hammocks, stand with canopy, $9.
Iron Hammocks, stand with canopy, $7.50.

Basement.

CLOCKS for *Summer Homes*

The morning trains to the city that are so exasperatingly punctual suggest alarm clocks. There's one sort here that'll wake you up without fail, and at the right time, too—price, 65c. Other sorts up to $2.45.

Round Kitchen Clocks, $2.75, $3, $4, $4.75.
Iron Clocks, 8-day American movements, $4 to $7.75.
China Clocks, 8-day American movements, $5 and upward.
French Porcelain Clocks, 21-day fine French movements, $12.
Chime Clocks, oak and mahogany cases, fine American movements, Westminster chimes on gongs, hour strike on gong, $20.
Every clock fully guaranteed.

Basement.

Several SOAPS All *Good* Values

The first is an unusually good value. "Savon Aux Violettes,"—though made in America. It's an excellent toilet soap and fairly worth 25c a box of 3 cakes. The price is 10c a box.

Other inexpensive sorts are:
Carnation Pink, 10c box.
Tropical Flowers, 10c box.
Jacqueminot Rose, 10c box.
Violette de France, 10c box.
Philadelphia Cleanser Soap; 10c a cake

Tenth street.

Logic of the LINEN Store's *Successful* Sale

The regular selling of linens here is so extensive as to require the purchase of vast stocks. A few months ago, foreseeing the condition of the market to-day, we bought double the usual quantities—some of our orders were even trebled. There are generous supplies here now of linens for all uses, and all of known excellence. And while the prices everywhere have been on the jump, and while the cost to land to-day is in many cases more than the retail selling price of a little while ago, here the same old prices rule throughout. And as if that were not inducement enough, many of those old prices have been made still lower. There's a sprinkling of reductions in this list, though every item in it is remarkable for its little price:

Towels and Toweling—

7c yd.—Bleached absorbent crash; all cotton; 18 in. wide.

10c yd.—Checked glass toweling, 17 in.

12½c yd.—Checked glass toweling; 18 in. wide; fully worth 15c.

12½c yd.—Washed Russia crash; splendid washing goods; 18 in. wide.

15c yd.—Bleached twilled crash; 20 in. wide.

$1 doz.—Loom huckaback; fringed ends; 18x37 in.; usually sold at $1.50.

10c each—Bleached bath towels, all cotton; 21x41 in.; usually sold at 12½c.

12½c each—Loom huckaback; fringed ends; 21x41 in.; usually sold at 15c.

17c each—Bleached German huckaback; damask border; hemmed ends; 20x41 in. This towel was imported to retail at 25c.

25c each—The "J. W. Special" huckaback towel; full bleached; damask border; all white; 22x40 in. An unusually large and excellent towel for the price.

30c each—Snow white bath towels; all cotton; 30x60 in., almost a sheet in size; regularly 40c.

Napkins—

$1.25 doz.—Silver bleached; 22 in. square; one or two washings will make white; very good quality.

$1.90 doz.—Bleached Scotch; 20 in. square; our $2.75 kind.

$2.50 doz.—Bleached Scotch; 26 in. square; our $3 kind; and $3.50 elsewhere generally.

Table Linen—

40c yd.—Old-Fashioned Loom dice; 56 in. wide; usually 50c yd.

56c yd.—Bleached Irish Damask; 66 in. wide; imported to sell at 75c a yard.

$1 yd.—Flemish double Damask; 69 in. wide; regularly $1.25 kind.

$1.10 yd.—Double Scotch Damask; 70 in. wide; large assortment of new designs.

Remnants of Table Linen, in cream and bleached damask, from commonest to finest, at extremely low prices.

Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Customers' verdict on our tailoring — "Ouality high, fit perfect, satisfaction sure"—or money back.

Special sale of striped flannel suitings, fifty different styles; also blue and black serges. We make them half lined with alpaca, skeleton back, and recommend fast black trimmings throughout.

Fashion book, samples, measuring guide mailed anywhere.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

W. & J. Sloane

Just received, an important collection of choicest Antique and Modern

Eastern Rugs,

including many rare examples of Oriental Art.

Connoisseurs especially invited.

B'way & 19th St.

WHAT A DECADE DOES.

Pure
Rye
Whiskey

in 10 years becomes rich and soft as cream.

Hunter Baltimore Rye

is 10 years old, pure from the beginning, and in 10 years becomes the finest type of the finest whiskey made.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

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Nine Cents a Week.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper it is well to

ORDER IT DELIVERED TO YOUR RESIDENCE.

Chattanooga Man Shoots Friend.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 22.—Charles Henry of Blissville, Mich., was shot and seriously wounded late last night by C. R. Dalby, who is connected with the railway mail service and is Adjutant of the First Battalion of the Tennessee National Guard. It is said the shooting resulted from a domestic difficulty. Both men were arrested. Henry will probably recover. The shooting occurred on the porch of the Dalby residence, in McCallie Avenue, and caused a sensation among the residents of that thoroughfare.

Fire at Yale Observatory.

NEW HAVEN, May 22.—Fire to-day destroyed the photographic room of the Yale Observatory, and the contents of other rooms in the building were damaged to a considerable extent by water. Dr. Elkins places the loss at $100 on the building and $500 on the contents. The apparatus for the Southern trip was water-soaked, but as it was securely packed the damage was slight.

GOVERNMENT OF FILIPINOS

Senator Spooner Speaks in Support of His Measure.

HE DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT

Points Out Impossibility of Leaving the Islands—Insurrection, He Says, Is of Little Consequence.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) spoke on his bill providing that upon the suppression of the insurrection in the Philippines the government of the islands shall devolve upon the President until such time as Congress might direct otherwise. Notwithstanding the fact that he was almost too ill to stand, Mr. Spooner's effort was one of the notable speeches of the present session. He defended with characteristic vigor and eloquence the policy of the Administration in the Philippines, maintaining that no other policy in the circumstances was possible and that none other could have been adopted without dishonor to the country. Without concluding his remarks, Mr. Spooner yielded the floor until to-morrow.

The bill provides that when the insurrection "shall have been completely suppressed by the military and naval forces of the United States, all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the said islands shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such person and persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion."

Mr. Spooner said he supposed it would be admitted that if there had been no war with Spain and she had tendered to us a section of the Philippine Archipelago, the proposition would have received hardly a vote in the Senate and would have been very unattractive to the people. He did not believe that the problems now presented to this Government were presented because it had devolved upon the United States to christianize the world. While the Americans are a missionary people, the Government is not a missionary Government.

"We have problems of our own," continued Mr. Spooner, "many of them important, and our first duty is to subserve the interests of our own people." He said no thought would have been harbored by our people of going into distant seas to take possession of an archipelago, however rich it might be. In the American acquisition of the Philippines there was no lust of empire either among the American people or in the Senate.

"No people," Mr. Spooner said, "can give more convincing evidence of the highest devotion to liberty than was given by the American people when they demanded the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba. I did not take kindly to the acquisition of the Philippines by the Treaty of Paris, and at one time, I think, I might have voted against the treaty's ratification. But I have never been able to see how the President could have concluded a treaty with Spain that did not include a cession of the Philippine Islands. That sentiment—the sentiment for the acquisition of those islands—pervaded our entire people.

CANNOT LEAVE THE PHILIPPINES.

"It has been contended," continued Mr. Spooner, "that we ought to have demanded that Spain relinquish to us the sovereignty of the Philippines, and then left them to be governed by their own inhabitants, but this could not have been done. We could not quit-claim them to the world, in the interests of philanthropy.

"There never has been an hour since the capitulation of Manila to our forces when, without dishonor to our country, we could have sailed away from Manila. Our duty was there, to maintain our honor and to protect the inhabitants of the city."

Mr. Spooner then referred to those Senators "who have seemed to exult sometimes in coupling the names of the half-cast Filipinos with that of our own Washington," and he read a portion of a proclamation issued by one of Aguinaldo's leaders warning the Filipinos in Manila that upon a specified date "all others will be exterminated without compassion, after the extermination of the army of occupation."

"Was there ever anything worse than that?" he demanded. "Would we withdraw our army now and leave without protection the British citizens, the German citizens, the citizens of Holland, and those of America, not to mention the friendly Filipinos against whom the direst threats have been made?"

MR. PETTIGREW INTERRUPTS.

Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) interrupted Mr. Spooner to declare that no such order or proclamation as he had read was ever issued. Mr. Spooner replied that it was contained in an official document issued by the Government, and was quite as accurate as much of the matter Mr. Pettigrew himself had used.

"I asked for and received from the War Department six months ago a copy of that very order," interjected Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

"I deny that any such order was ever issued," shouted Mr. Pettigrew, "either by Aguinaldo or any of his subordinates."

"The trouble with the Senator from South Dakota," replied Mr. Spooner, "is that everybody is a liar who does not help to make his case against the Government." [Applause.]

"I protest against the use of such a document," urged Mr. Pettigrew. "It is false, and it ought not to be here."

"Well, it is here," retorted Mr. Spooner, warmly, "and it is going to stay here. Does the Senator deny that this is an official document?"

"Well, it may be an official report of Gen. Otis," replied Mr. Pettigrew, "but it is a contradiction of other information from the Philippines."

"The Senator may have sources of information among his friends among the Filipinos, but I may be permitted," suggested Mr. Spooner, suavely, "to doubt that they are better than those of Gen. Otis." [Laughter.]

Mr. Spooner then entered upon a discussion of the Constitutional phases of the Philippine question. He said that the insurrection in 1898 was not much of an insurrection, and he was not prepared to say that any of the money paid to the Spanish to secure peace had been appropriated by Aguinaldo to his own personal purposes. The Filipinos had surrendered their arms. He repeated that the insurrection was of little consequence, which led Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) to interject the remark that it was true that "the insurrection of that date was not equal to that of the present time."

STATUS OF THE FILIPINOS.

"We'll have more," responded Mr. Spooner, "if the Democrats can help it along." Continuing, he said that the so-called Philippine republic in existence when the American troops first invaded Manila was not such as to command recognition, as had been claimed was due. There was, in reality, no Philippine nation, and it would have been absurd for us to attempt to recognize that which was claimed to be such. It was idle to say that Aguinaldo had conquered the Spanish; he had only conquered where there was no resistence. His warfare had been a predatory one. But for the arrival of Dewey, Aguinaldo would have remained in Hongkong, and the Filipinos, but for that event, would be still subjects of Spain. Hence there had been no conquest of the Philippine people; the conquest had been a conquest of Spain only, and the taking of the Islands had been in the interest of the Filipinos themselves.

Replying to Mr. Tillman, Mr. Spooner said that 65,000 troops were in the Philippines for the purpose of maintaining order in territory which had been acquired by the United States.

The United States having acquired the Philippines by the treaty of Paris, Mr. Spooner continued, the President could do no less than send troops to that archipelago. Had he not taken this course, he would have been subject to unanswerable criticism. He could not have asked Aguinaldo for an armistice.

"Say what you choose," Mr. Spooner exclaimed, "about the President, he has been grossly insulted in this Chamber, but he has done his duty, and done it in a way to impress on the Filipinos his desire and the desire of the American people to do them good—to give them the largest liberty possible—and he has done it in disregard of hostile criticism at home; he has done what under his oath he was obliged to do; he has sent United States troops to enforce the authority of the United States over territory of the United States."

Here Mr. Spooner suspended his remarks until to-morrow.

INSURGENTS LAY DOWN ARMS.

Two Companies Voluntarily Surrender at Tarlac—Twenty-four Filipinos Killed.

MANILA, May 22.—Two companies of insurgents surrendered to Col. Emerson H. Liscum at Tarlac this morning. They included a Major, a Captain, six Lieutenants, 163 men, and 163 good rifles and ammunition. The enemy intimated their intention to surrender by a letter sent to the President of Tarlac, who communicated it to Col. Liscum.

Capt. Tinio, a nephew of Gen. Tinio, and twenty-three other rebels were killed May 16 by scouts in an engagement near Malibicong, Province of Ilocos. There was no loss among the Americans, who captured twenty-three rifles, men, horses, and saddles.

The rebel Col. Almeda, who was paroled April 23, arrived here yesterday evening and has been making incendiary speeches.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The following cablegram has been received from Gen. MacArthur:

"Wheaton reports two companies insurgents, comprising the Commandante, one Captain, two First Lieutenants, four Second Lieutenants, 163 men, with 168 guns in good condition, small quantity ammunition, surrendered at Tarlac at 2 A. M. May 22. This is first instance in islands of surrender of organizations complete, and is regarded as significant and important."

VOLUNTEER OFFICER DIES.

Lieut. Jackson Succumbs to Bright's Disease at Manila.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Gen. MacArthur notified the War Department to-day that Second Lieut. George L. Jackson, Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, died at Manila on the 21st inst. of Bright's disease.

Lieut. Jackson was born at Bellefonte, Penn., in 1869, and served during the Spanish war as First Lieutenant of the Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out in November, 1898, and in August, 1899, was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, and accompanied that regiment to the Philippines.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS' APPEAL.

New England League Quotes Contradictory Dispatches of Otis.

BOSTON, May 22.—The Anti-Imperialist League to-day issued a communication headed "An Appeal to the American People by the New England Anti-Imperialist League. What Is Truth?" The appeal says:

"Gen. Otis's dispatch dated May 1, 1900, given to the press yesterday, says, in regard to the alleged proposition for a truce by the Filipinos, after the outbreak of Feb. 4, 1899: 'The insurgent chief authorities made no proposition and did not intend to make any, nor did they attempt to do so until driven out of Malolos.'

"Malolos was occupied March 31, 1899.

"Gen. Otis's report dated Feb. 9, 1899, says: 'Aguinaldo now applies for a cessation of hostilities and conference. Have declined to answer.'"

The appeal is signed by Erving Winslow, Secretary.

MR. RICHARDSON'S PUBLICATION

Senate Committee Reports on the "Messages and Papers of the Presidents."

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Senate Committee on Printing to-day made a report of its investigation of the compilation and publication of the "Messages and Papers of the Presidents." The committee finds that Representative Richardson devoted four years to compiling and indexing the papers. "It is not to be doubted," it says, "that his labors were most assiduous and that they consumed during this period a great amount of his time." It also is stated that he expended $3,600 of his own funds in securing assistance in the preparation of the index.

With reference to the claim of copyright the committee says that Mr. Richardson does not claim that it operates against the Government, but only as against all other publishers—that it protects the form of the publication, the illustrations, and the original matter, though none of the documents themselves.

On this point the committee expresses the opinion that "the prohibition in the printing act was intended to cover every publication authorized by Congress in all possible forms," and adds that "in view of the debate it is clear that Congress intended to prevent precisely what has happened—the copyrighting of this particular book. Your committee thinks that copyright should not have issued in behalf of the messages, and that the law as it stands is sufficient to deny copyright to any and every work, once issued as a Government publication.

"If the services of any author or compiler employed by the Government require to be compensated payment should be made in money, frankly and properly appropriated for that purpose, and the resulting book or the publication in whole and as to any part should be always at the free use of the people, and this without doubt was what Congress intended."

The committee says the donation of the plates of the work to Mr. Richardson was a mistake, and placed Congress in a false position. The committee pronounces Richardson's contract with Publisher Barcus unobjectionable, but criticises Barcus's methods as questionable, leading to the belief that the Government was identified with the publication and sale of the books. Mr. Richardson's receipts have amounted to $11,330.

In conclusion, the committee says that no additional legislation is necessary, but recommends that in future Congress shall not place the control of the printing of Government publications in private hands.

When the report was presented by Mr. Platt of New York, Mr. Gallinger inquired of Mr. Platt if his committee had taken any action upon a resolution he had introduced providing for the publication of 30,000 sets of the work, for which he said there is great demand. Mr. Platt replied that no action had been taken, as the adoption of the resolution would involve an expenditure on the part of the Government of more than $200,000.

Mr. Gallinger directed attention to the fact that the cost of the work to the Government was about $7 a set, while the private concern which was printing it sold it to the public at $34 a set. He thought the committee might well report back a resolution to publish 10,000 or 12,000 sets. If the Government was not able to print the work for the scholars and libraries of the country, he thought an arrangement ought to be made to print the work and sell it at cost.

The report of the committee was ordered to be printed.

CLARK CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. Carter Asks that They Be Laid on the Table, Which Is Done.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.,) presented the credentials of Mr. Clark as a Senator from Montana under the appointment of Acting Gov. Spriggs of that State. The credentials consisted of the Governor's certificate of appointment.

Mr. Carter simply asked that the certificate be read and laid on the table. This was done.

The incident created a ripple of interest in the Senate, but caused no further remarks.

An agreement was afterward reached between Mr. Clark's friends and the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to postpone any action upon the credentials until Wednesday, May 30. Meanwhile the credentials of Mr. Maginnis will be presented, and the papers in both cases will be considered together.

CEMETERIES IN HAWAII.

House Passes Bill Reserving Lands Where Kings Are Buried.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The House today passed the Senate bill to reserve certain lands in Hawaii for cemetery purposes. Mr. Knox (Rep., Mass.,) in explaining the bill, said:

"In this cemetery the old Kings and royal families of the islands lie sleeping, unconscious that they have been annexed to the United States."

"I trust there will be no objection on this side to the passage of the bill," interrupted Mr. Wheeler, (Dem., Ky.,) A few Kings dead or alive are all that is necessary to complete the policy of the present Administration."

There was no opposition to the bill.

House Considers Alaskan Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The House devoted practically the entire day to the Alaskan Civil Government bill. Slow progress was made, only twenty-four pages being disposed of. There was protracted debate over the question of the number of Judges in Alaska and the mining laws, but the provisions of the bill were not amended.

Favor Adjournment June 6.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Representative Paynes's resolution for a sine die adjournment of Congress June 6 will be reported favorably to-morrow.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate:

John C. Freeman of Wisconsin, to be Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark.

Postmasters.—New York—Charles E. Smith, Whitesborough; William Watson, Warsaw; C. A. Sprague, Liberty; H. J. Rouse, Cazenovia. New Jersey—George W. Pollitt, Paterson; John J. Anderson, Hackensack.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

A bill appropriating $165,000 for a public building in Elizabeth, N. J., was passed yesterday by the Senate.

The House yesterday adopted the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill. The Senate amendment for the library at Manila had been stricken out.

The House Committee on Commerce has acted favorably on a bill appropriating $125,000 for the purchase of a site and the establishment of a marine hospital at Buffalo.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Scindia, homeward bound from Manila, has sailed from Colombo for Port Said.

The training ship Buffalo has sailed from the Azores for Gibraltar.

The Lancaster has sailed from Boston for Portsmouth.

The Vixen has arrived at Nuevitas.

The Adams has arrived at Seattle.

The Texas has arrived at the New York Navy Yard.

The United States training ship Essex has arrived at Newport from Hampton Roads.

The New Orleans has arrived at Manila.

The Oregon has arrived at Nagasaki.

The Fortune has arrived at New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. George B. Rodney, Fourth Artillery, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward C. Poey are detailed as members of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kan., convened Oct. 24, 1899, vice Major Henry P. Kingsbury, Third Cavalry and Acting Assistant Surgeon W. R. Van Tuyl, relieved. Major Forrest H. Hathaway, Quartermaster, member of the board for the examination of Captains only, is relieved from further duty on the board.

The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. George B. Rodney, Fourth Artillery, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kan., at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion, and upon the completion thereof will return to their proper stations: Capt. Ramsay D. Potts, Third Artillery; Second Lieut. Henry W. Butner, Third Artillery.

First Lieut. George W. Gatchell, Fifth Artillery, is relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, to take effect upon the completion of the examination of second-class private Harry McMurtrie, Company D, Battalion of Engineers, for appointment as Electrician Sergeant and will then join this battery.

Transfers in the Thirteenth Infantry—Capt. Albert B. Scott from Company A to Company F; Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, from Company F to Company A.

Transfers in the Eighth Infantry—First Lieut. Harry A. Eaton, from Company G to Company D; First Lieut. Van Leer Wills, from Company D to Company G.

Major John T. French, Jr., Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed from New York City to Washington and report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for instructions. Upon the completion of this duty Major French will proceed to and take station at Portland, Me., and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at the posts in Portland Harbor.

Major William A. Glassford, Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed to Washington on official business pertaining to the Signal Corps of the army, and report to the Chief Signal Officer of the army for further instructions. Upon the completion of this duty Major Glassford will return to New York City and resume status of leave of absence.

First Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, Sixth Artillery, is detailed as a member of the board of survey appointed Jan. 29, vice First Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, Eleventh Infantry, (now Sixteenth Infantry,) relieved.

Major Theodore E. True, Quartermaster, will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and appear as a witness before a court-martial at that place May 22.

Navy.

Medical Director Thomas C. Walton is detached, May 29, from duty at the naval laboratory, Brooklyn, and other duty; he will proceed home and wait orders; May 31 he will be transferred to the retired list.

Passed Assistant Surgeon William C. Braisted's order to the Mayflower is revoked. When the Detroit is placed out of commission he will be detached and will proceed home and hold himself in readiness for sea orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George T. Smith is detached, June 14, from the naval laboratory and department of instruction, Brooklyn, and ordered to the Mayflower, June 15.

Pharmacist S. W. Douglass is detached from the Wabash and ordered to the naval station at Key West, Fla., for such duty as may be assigned him as relief of Pharmacist I. N. Hurd. Pharmacist Hurd, upon reporting of relief, will be detached from the naval station at Key West and assigned to the Wabash.

B. R. Russell, M. C., is commissioned Lieutenant Colonel from Jan. 31.

A. C. Kelton, Marine Corps, is commissioned Lieutenant Colonel from Jan. 11.

Ensign F. R. Holman is detached from the Texas and ordered to the Potomac.

Lieut. F. W. Kellogg is ordered to the torpedo station at Newport for instruction; he will return to Washington, D. C., on completion of his course.

Lieut. Commander R. H. Galt is ordered to the Monongahela as executive officer as relief of Lieut. Commander H. Osterhaus. Lieut. Commander Osterhaus, upon reporting of relief, is ordered to the Kentucky, May 29, as executive officer as relief of Lieut. Commander K. Rohrer. Lieut. Commander Rohrer, upon reporting of relief, will be detached from the Kentucky and proceed home to wait orders.

Ensign R. W. Henderson is detached from the Alliance and ordered to the Essex as watch and division officer.

Lieut. Commander J. A. Norris is ordered to the Naval Academy June 15.

Lieut. E. L. Bennett is ordered to the torpedo station at Newport for instruction; he will return to Boston and resume his present duties on completion of his course.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Harvey W. Murray has been appointed Special Agent of the Aachen and Munich Insurance Company in Illinois.

The insurance on the property of Bernard Lenz at 453 East Thirty-eighth Street, which was heavily damaged by fire Monday night, was distributed as follows: German American, $2,000; Agricultural, $2,000.

The Skandia Insurance Company of Stockholm, Sweden, will enter the United States and apply for admission to New York and several other States to transact a reinsurance business. This action will be because of a reinsurance arrangement with the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters will hold a special meeting to-day for the purpose of receiving and approving the report of the Inspectors of Election in regard to the annual election on Monday, when John M. Whiton was elected President of the Board to succeed J. Montgomery Hare.

An action has been brought by the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford against the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company to recover on a policy of reinsurance, involved in the Monroe Street fire on Dec. 30 of last year. The claim arose from a question as to whether proper notice of cancellation was given just before the fire.

The General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five held another protracted meeting at the Lawyers' Club yesterday in an effort to reach an agreement on the subject of rates and commissions. After the meeting, members of the committee declined to talk, but it is believed no basis for final agreement has been definitely determined. Further changes in the tentative plan were, however, outlined as at the meeting on last Thursday.

The Illinois Field Club, composed of the non-union fire insurance agencies, has arrived at a broad basis for co-operation with the Illinois State Board of Fire Underwriters. The agreement does not, however, cover the question of the regulation of commissions, and its effect upon the strict enforcement of the discriminatory clause of the graded commission rule of the Western Union (fire underwriters) is exciting some discussion among underwriters.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

NEW METHODIST BISHOPS

The General Conference Elects Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Moore.

WOMEN DELEGATES ADMITTED

Win the Fight They Have Made for a Generation Past—Organic Law of the Church Adopted.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The Methodist General Conference to-day elected two members of the Board of General Superintendents after a battle of ballots lasting nearly a week, and also finally disposed of a question that for many years has been a source of dispute in Methodist conferences—the admission of women to the General Conference. This was settled in favor of the women.

Dr. J. W. Hamilton of the New England Conference, General Secretary of the Board of Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, and Dr. David H. Moore of Cincinnati, editor of The Western Christian Advocate, were elevated to the Episcopacy on the seventeenth ballot, both receiving many more than the necessary two-thirds vote.

Besides the action on the Episcopacy and the question of the admission of women to the General Conferences, and therefore necessarily to lay-electoral conferences, the General Conference adopted the constitution as submitted by the special Committee on Organic Law.

The belief that to-day's balloting would end the long-drawn-out Episcopate contest attracted a large audience to the Methodist General Conference, and nearly every seat in the Auditorium Theatre was occupied when Bishop Warren rapped for order. After devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. W. F. Oldham of Ohio and the reading of the journal the result of the sixteenth ballot, taken yesterday, was announced as follows:

D. H. Moore, 426; J. W. Hamilton, 411; J. R. Day, 198; H. Spellmeyer, 90; J. F. Berry, 78; T. B. Neely, 45; necessary to a choice, 438. The seventeenth ballot was then taken.

Consideration of changes in the organic law of the Church, interrupted several days ago by the debate over the pastorate time limit, was resumed. Various changes recommended by the Committee on Revision were adopted with little debate, until Dr. Buckley reported that the committee was unable to agree upon any recommendation as to Sections 1 and 5, Article III. These involve the question of admitting women to annual conferences, but recess cut off debate.

During recess rumors were current that an election had been reached, and at the conclusion of the recess the seventeenth ballot was read. "Dr. D. H. Moore received 534 votes and is elected," announced Bishop Warren, and great applause followed. "Dr. J. W. Hamilton received 510 votes and is elected," he added, and again the hall rang with applause.

Bishops-elect Hamilton and Moore were escorted to the platform, and amid applause and the waving of handkerchiefs were introduced to the General Conference. The final ballot was as follows: D. H. Moore, 534; J. W. Hamilton, 510; J. R. Day, 104; H. Spellmeyer, 71; T. B. Neely, 41; J. F. Berry, 22; necessary to a choice, 444.

John William Hamilton was born in Lewis County, Va., March 3, 1845. He was graduated from Mount Union College, Ohio, in 1865 with the degree of A. B., and from the Boston University in 1875 with the degree of D. D. During his career he has been financial agent of Mount Union College, pastor of a church at Newport, Ohio, and at Malden, Mass. For twenty-five years he had been a prominent preacher in and near Boston. In 1892 he was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society, and has held that position ever since. He is the author of the following works: "Jesse Lee and the Old Elm," "People's Church Pulpit," "Lives of the Methodist Church Bishops," and "Fraternal Greetings: The Church in Ireland and England."

David H. Moore of Cincinnati, editor of The Western Christian Advocate, was born near Athens, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1838. He was appointed to the Bainbridge Circuit as junior preacher in 1860, having been graduated from the Ohio University. In 1861 he was stationed at Marietta, Ohio, but a year later entered the Union ranks as a private soldier. He was elected Captain of Company A, Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was made prisoner at Harper's Ferry, but was exchanged, and later assisted in forming the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, in which he rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He followed Sherman on the march to the sea, and at the conclusion of the war returned to his ministerial duties. During his career later he served as President of Wesleyan College for Women at Cincinnati, as Chancellor-President of Colorado Seminary, as Chancellor of the University of Denver, and as editor of The Western Christian Advocate, to which he was elected in 1884. He is recognized as one of the greatest pulpit orators of the Church, and in the present conference came out as the champion of the rights of women in the General Conference.

After the announcement of the result of the election, debate over the question of the admission of women to the General Conference was continued at some length. Judge Charles B. Loore of Baltimore, Dr. James H. Potts of Michigan, A. D. Rich of Erie, Dr. John Handley of New Jersey, State Senator McClelland of New York, President J. W. Bashford of Ohio Wesleyan University, and many others taking part in the discussion. The majority of the speakers favored the admission of women. Dr. Charles W. Smith of the Special Committee closed the debate on the question, which, he said, "covered a wide range—from the Garden of Eden to the day of judgment." Amid tremendous applause, the motion to substitute the words "lay members" in Sections 1 and 5 of Article III. for the words "lay man" was adopted, and a question which has been agitating the Methodist Church for a generation was settled in favor of the women.

This was the last point in dispute in the report on the organic law of the Church, and, after a short debate, the report of the commission as amended during the past few days was adopted by more than the necessary three-fourths vote. The constitution, as approved by the General Conference, will now go to the 124 annual conferences for final action. The conference then adjourned for the day.

The report of the Committee on Itinerary, involving the question of pastorate time limit, will probably be disposed of to-morrow.

The methods used by the projectors of the American University were called to account by Dr. John F. Goucher in the Committee on Education to-day. He charged that the covenant made at the Omaha conference in 1893, between the American University, the General Conference, and the College Association had been violated. By the terms the university projectors agreed to teach nothing but graduate work in the institution, and to interfere with the support of other institutions by undue efforts to secure contributions from their constituency, and not to open the school before an amount of $5,000,000 over and above the value of the grounds had been secured. He claimed that the university had announced its opening at Washington, D. C., with not more than $1,000,000 collected, and that through the influence of its Chancellor, Bishop John F. Hurst, had invaded the territories occupied by the constituencies of other institutions.

The Committee on Book Concern continued its policy of retrenchment and reform. The Southwestern Christian Advocate, the official publication of the colored people in the South, which was given a subsidy of $12,000 for the past quadrennium, will be compelled to get along with $9,200 during the next four years. The committee decided to refuse the request for financial assistance for the Methodist Advocate Journal, published at Chattanooga. The action of the committee will suspend the publication of this periodical. After a spirited discussion the committee adopted a report directing the managers of the Church's book depositories to close out their stocks of miscellaneous books and confine the business in the future to the distribution of Methodist literature. This will mean the closing of the book stores now operated in Boston, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and San Francisco. The book store in Chicago will be excepted from the list. The report recommends that the salaries of all employes be reduced. The action of certain managers in employing their relatives in the depositories is strongly condemned and selection of employes by civil service rules is recommended.

Excursion of Union Veterans.

John H. Starin will give his twenty-second complimentary excursion to the Union veteran soldiers and sailors and their families Wednesday, June 6. The excursion will be to Forest View Park, on the Hudson.

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Men's Summer Suits.

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They are in Single Breasted Sack Style with single or double breasted vests, well tailored and trimmed. Your choice of Striped Flannels, Striped Worsteds, Homespuns and Imported Serges.

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LEGAL NOTES.

MARINE INSURANCE.—The Aetna Insurance Company in October, 1893, by a policy of marine insurance headed "Towers' Liability," insured for one year the steam tug Rambler, indemnifying the owner, the Newtown Creek Towing Company, against "loss and damage caused by collision." In February, 1894, the canalboat John McCarren, loaded with a cargo of coal, being in tow of the Rambler in the North River, off Thirty-sixth Street, suffered an accident by striking a floe of ice in such a manner as to make a hole in her bow and she sank. The towing company being charged with liability for the loss of the canalboat and cargo, sued the insurance company for the amount. A judgment directed for the defendant on the trial in the Supreme Court, in Kings County, was reversed by the Appellate Division of the Second Department, which held, in an opinion by Justice Bradley, Justices Cullen and Bartlett dissenting, that the term "collision" was not here to be confined to its strict legal and nautical meaning, but was to be given its more comprehensive admiralty import, and covered the injury to the canalboat. The Court of Appeals, Chief Judge Parker giving the opinion, Judge Cullen not sitting, has now reversed the Appellate Division, holding that the policy did not cover an injury sustained by a vessel, as in this case, as the result of a deliberate attempt of the master in charge to force it through a heavy field of floating ice.

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RENT FALLING DUE ON LEGAL HOLIDAY.—Francis T. Walton, on Jan. 2, 1894, while a lessee of the Grand Hotel, in this city, for a term of years, made a general assignment to Charles L. Walton for the benefit of his creditors. An installment of rent under Walton's written lease was due on the first day of each month. In a suit brought by the assignee to recover from Robert Stafford and others $811.16, the agreed price for personal property on the premises, a counter-claim was set up that plaintiff was liable to the defendants for rent of January, 1894, and that after crediting plaintiff's claim there was $3,348.84 due the defendants. The First Appellate Division held that the counter-claim was not valid, the assignee not being obligated by reason of the privity of estate between himself and his assignor, to pay the installments which became due on the first day of the month. The trial court was held not to be bound, in such a case, to take judicial notice of the fact that the first day of the month was Sunday, and that, consequently, the rent was payable on the second, unless that fact was brought to its notice, and if not such fact must be disregarded on appeal. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the judgment below, holding, by Judge Bartlett, that the general assignee of the tenant not being liable to the landlord, neither the rent nor the value of the use and occupation could be offset by the landlord against the assignee's claim for the assignor's chattels sold during his occupation to the landlord.

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FIRE INSURANCE.—The agents of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company at Jamestown, N. Y., sent notice to Rosa Squier, in December, 1894, that her policy would expire on the 20th of that month, and that unless the agents received word to the contrary from her, the policy would be renewed upon its expiration. She gave no direction that the policy should not be renewed, but before the 20th one of the agents (Horton Brothers) was told by Mrs. Squier's husband, acting as her agent, that he wished it renewed. The agent replied "all right," that he would issue the policy. In a suit brought to recover on the policy, a judgment for the plaintiff upon a verdict was affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division, which held, in an opinion by Justice Ward, that the company was estopped from asserting want of power in the agents to make a contract of renewal of the insurance. The Court of Appeals has now unanimously sustained the Appellate Division, holding, by Justice Bartlett, that the insurer was bound, although credit was given for the renewal premium. The company and its agents having assumed the position that the policy had lapsed before the loss occurred, the Court holds that the insured might, for the purpose of attacking the credibility of the agents sworn upon the trial, ask them on cross-examination whether they had not stated to third parties that they thought the loss would be adjusted and paid, and, in case of their denial, the insured might show that they had made such statements.

Raid on an Alleged Poolroom.

Capt. Richard Walsh of the West Twentieth Street Station, assisted by his detectives, yesterday afternoon made a raid on an alleged poolroom on the second floor of 316 West Twentieth Street and arrested the alleged proprietor, William Oliver, thirty-eight years old, who said he lived at the same address. The police confiscated $17 in money, thirty-seven racing cards, and a telephone. There were no other men in the place than those arrested. Oliver was locked up.

New Grain Commission Rules.

The new Grain Commission rules formulated by the Produce Exchange were adopted by the trade yesterday. They establish a minimum rate of commission brokerage of one-eighth of 1 per cent. between members of the Produce and similar Exchanges. The regulations will have to be approved by the managers of the Exchange, and then submitted to the members for a final vote before they become operative.

SWIFT TRIAL FOR HALLE

Judge Refuses to Delay Case of Mary McCarthy's Murderer.

Puts It Down for Friday Next, and Refuses to Listen to Protests of Prisoner's Counsel.

Aaron Halle, who shot and killed his former sweetheart, Mary McCarthy, last Thursday and was indicted by the Grand Jury for murder in the first degree on Monday, was arraigned before Judge Cowing yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions.

When the case was called, Lawyer Levy addressed the Court in his client's behalf.

"I ask your Honor to allow me until the first Monday in June to plead to this indictment," he said. "I want sufficient time to examine it carefully."

"I don't see why such a length of time should be given you," said Judge Cowing. "It's simply a common-law indictment that any practicing lawyer could read over in five minutes. I do not confine you to five minutes, however. I'll give you three days in which to prepare your case."

"The District Attorney," replied Mr. Levy, "wants to make a record in this case. I hear that it is going to be removed to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. I can't understand why such unseemly haste should be displayed in the treatment of this defendant. I am informed by the Clerk of this court that there are now 183 prisoners in the Tombs awaiting trial. In view of this fact, I find it extremely difficult to understand why this defendant is selected and his case brought to trial with a haste for which there appears to be no valid reason."

"I neither know nor care about the number of prisoners in the Tombs," said Judge Cowing. "You needn't worry. I won't permit any unseemly haste in the trial."

This did not satisfy Mr. Levy, however, and he still insisted on having until the first Monday in June to prepare. He repeated his motion several times, but Judge Cowing kept on denying it.

"There is a craving for notoriety on the part of the Assistant District Attorney in this case," said Mr. Levy, at length. "That appears to be the only reason why it is pushed with such unseemly vigor."

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre came into the courtroom just as Mr. Levy had finished speaking.

"The People will be ready to go on with the case on Monday," he said.

"That shows it," said Mr. Levy, triumphantly. "It shows the unseemly haste. It's uncalled for. The newspapers have practically tried this case and it seems to be already settled."

"The newspapers have not tried anybody," cried Judge Cowing. "They never will try anybody in my court, either."

"They have in this case," said Mr. Levy.

"Look here," said the Judge, "I don't want any more talk about this. You may have the usual time. I will listen to you next Friday. If at that time you have any reason to give why the case should not go on I will listen to you."

Mr. McIntyre said that he wanted until Monday and Mr. Levy repeated his statement that he would not be ready. Judge Cowing refused to listen to them, however, and the prisoner was led away.

THIRD AVENUE HEARING.

**Receiver Grant Hop

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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WHAT ARE THEY HERE FOR?

The Boer delegates have called upon the Secretary of State and have received from him the assurance, given with courtesy but perfect frankness, that this Government will make no representations to her Majesty's Government upon the subject of the war in South Africa and will not in any manner change its attitude of complete neutrality. They have also called upon the President. It is reported that in the course of a pleasant conversation upon the weather and the charm of the view from the rear porch of the White House the President took occasion to repeat the assurance given on the previous day by Secretary HAY.

Neither at the State Department nor at the Executive Mansion did the gentlemen from the Boer republics present credentials establishing their official status. Yet it is reported that upon the cards which they use in their visits of ceremony they are designated as Ministers Plenipotentiary.

The public curiosity is aroused and the interest of the State Department may later be awakened to know with definiteness the reason why these Boer gentlemen have honored us with a visit. What is the object they seek to accomplish? If they came as envoys with an official mission to ask our mediation they have failed, and correct usage requires that they now, without unseemly delay, take their leave. If they have chosen to withhold their credentials, presenting themselves informally at Washington in order to preserve their freedom of action for a campaign of agitation for sympathy in the company of Senators and Congressmen unfriendly to the Administration, it may become necessary to inquire through Consul HAY at Pretoria whether such a proceeding has or would receive the sanction and assent of their Governments.

THE SENATE.

It is a pleasure to note the recent marked disposition of the United States Senate to defend its own reputation and uphold the dignity of the Nation. It has put out CLARK. It has kept out QUAY. And it has voted, 28 to 21, that the Nicaragua Canal bill, passed with a rush and a big majority by the House, can wait until the next session.

This is all wholesome and of good augury. The vote to postpone consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill spares us the reproach and shame of an indecent action. That bill is in sharp disaccord with an existing treaty and with another treaty, negotiated but not yet ratified, which is before the Senate. The one must be abrogated and the other withdrawn before we can pass the Nicaragua bill, unless we wish to commit an act of deliberate and wanton rudeness to a friendly power.

That power is England. There are demagogues in the Senate and out of it who would rejoice at the giving of offense to England. That is not the sentiment of the American people. It is not the purpose of the Administration, which has negotiated the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The postponement of the Nicaragua bill is a triumph for the Administration and for decency and dignity. It is a triumph of the serious-minded men in the Senate over the blatherskites, among whom we are glad to say Senator MORGAN of Alabama is by no means to be reckoned. He has been a tireless supporter of the canal project. We have no doubt that in the fit and proper season his valuable labors will have their reward.

THE GOVERNOR'S THEORY—AND PRACTICE.

Mr. FREDERICK W. HOLLS sends us a protest against our criticism of the course of Gov. ROOSEVELT in exempting from competitive examination the appointments of Appraisers under the inheritance tax law, with an argument to show that these officers could not be selected by the method required by the Constitution to be used "when practicable." We cordially invite the attention of our readers to his communication, which we venture to review as to both its facts and its reasoning.

We shall examine first Mr. HOLLS's opinion that it is not practicable to select these officers by competitive examination, and that it was not shown to the commission and to the Governor that officers requiring like qualifications had been so chosen successfully. We concede that the duties of the Appraisers are substantially analogous to those of certain referees, viz., those appointed to take evidence and report to the courts, but there is no analogy with the duties of referees appointed to hear and determine. The duties of the Appraisers are in most respects substantially like those of the Deputy Tax Commissioners in this city, who are selected by competition. They do not require any more legal knowledge or any better trained judgment than are exacted in the cases of law examiners in the United States Land Office, or pension examiners, or patent examiners, all of whom are selected rigidly by open competitive examination. The Appraisers should undoubtedly be lawyers of good standing with an actual practice of some years' duration, and, if practicable, they should have had experience in the line of their general duties, that is to say, experience tending to show their fitness for these duties. All this can be ascertained in examination to which only such lawyers were admitted, and in which applicants possessing such experience could be marked accordingly. That is done constantly. We may be mistaken in saying that these facts were shown to the commission and to the Governor, though we believe that they were. We are not mistaken in saying that it ought not to be necessary to show them to either. They are of the sort that both should know.

In the light of these facts we hold that it was practicable to select the Appraisers by open competitive examinations, and therefore that under the imperative mandate of the Constitution they should so have been selected.

There is, however, another mandate of the Constitution applying to these appointments which is not in the slightest degree conditional or obscure. It is that "appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State and of all the civil divisions thereof shall be made according to merit and fitness." Has this provision been obeyed? In deciding that merit and fitness in these cases could not be ascertained by competitive examinations, and refusing to allow that method to be tried, was the intent and effect of the Governor's action to secure merit and fitness in some better and surer way? If so, then his exemption of these places from competitive examination can be explained. If not, then it requires not only explanation but defense.

It is not a hard question to answer. Appointments had already been made by the Controller of the State. They were not in accordance with the rules as they stood. In changing those rules on the recommendation of the majority of the Civil Service Commission, the Governor in effect confirmed the appointments already made. Were they made by a method more suitable and more likely to obtain good officers than the method of the merit system which was rejected? They were as a matter of fact made by the Controller under the direction of the machine. In Kings County, for instance, they were made at the dictation of MICHAEL DADY. One person selected is not a lawyer at all; another is brought down from the interior of the State, and is a relative of the well-known Senator COGGESHALL. One of the Appraisers is Mr. MAZET, whose record of last year in this city should have shaken confidence in his ability, judgment, fairness, or firmness. All the appointees are politicians and all are Republicans. Can it be said that these are better results than could have been secured by competition? Is it a reasonable proposition that in making possible these results, which were obviously inevitable, the Governor sought the good of the service, the benefit of the public, and the application of the Constitutional principle of appointment "according to merit and fitness"? If not, what did he seek?

We have no more desire to be unjust to the Governor than has Mr. HOLLS. We have not only ungrudgingly but gladly recognized the service that he has performed and the courage and sagacity he has shown in performing that service. In the appointments he has himself made to important places and in the powerful influence he has faithfully exerted in aid of the present admirable civil service law, we consider that he has done more to advance the standard of public conduct than any of his predecessors. It is this solid and lasting good work of his that makes it so hard to understand his latest action. We by no means think that he has abandoned his principles or completely reversed his policy. We do think that he has committed a grave and inexcusable fault. At the outset he announced that he would act with the machine whenever his conscience would permit him. Many who have trusted him fear that he is tending toward a position where he acts according to his conscience only when the machine will permit. It is a very different proposition. We profoundly hope that he will disprove it in the future, and that the case of the Appraisers will not be a precedent by which his course can be calculated.

MR. RICHARDSON'S "COPYRIGHT."

It is creditable to Senator PLATT of this State that he has not prevented himself, in his capacity of Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing, from reporting the truth about the speculation of Mr. RICHARDSON, sometime Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, and now official leader of the minority in the House. It may of course be said that the Boss of New York allowed himself to be actuated by partisan considerations in making the report. But "there are no politics in politics," and we think it will be agreed by those most familiar with the ways of Congress that the temptation of Mr. PLATT was rather to be too easy than too hard on a predicament "which might happen to any of us."

Some serious facts appear clearly from the committee's report. It appears that Mr. RICHARDSON copyrighted in his own name a work with which his connection had been entirely official, and which he had in the House accurately declared not to be copyrightable. He had done this in order to make money for himself and for the partners whom he had taken for that purpose. The capital of the partnership was the plates which had been presented to him by Congress, and the copyright which he falsely pretended to have obtained in a Government publication. It also appears that what he described as "a small royalty" amounted to $11,320. That is large or small, according to the point of view. In the Fifth District of Tennessee we should say that it would be considered rather large. Large or small, it was gained by Mr. RICHARDSON for work which he had assumed credit for doing gratuitously, and declared that he would be well paid for by the approbation of the readers.

As we have said before, it does not appear that Mr. RICHARDSON has done anything punishable or even indictable. But we are bound to say that the publications made on this subject by The Sun have been fully justified. It is difficult to see how a statesman mixed up as Mr. RICHARDSON has been with so very unsavory a business can continue to hold the position of a "leader" in the House of any party which pretends to have any respect for itself.

"TREACHERY" TO BRYAN.

The careless and slovenly habit of calling W. J. BRYAN a Democrat breeds endless confusion. Here is The Buffalo Times, for instance, upbraiding certain Democrats in this State who have considered the possibility of electing the Democratic candidate for Governor, even if the candidate for President is beaten, a result which it declares could be attained only by "treachery to Mr. BRYAN." A Democrat can no more be guilty of treachery to Mr. BRYAN than he can be guilty of treachery to Mr. WHARTON BARKER, the candidate of the other branch of the Populists, who met in convention at Cincinnati during the week in which the Bryan wing of the party met at Sioux Falls and nominated their leader. To a Democrat one Populist is as bad as another. He owes allegiance to none of that breed, and is incapable of treason where there is no obligation to be loyal.

The desire and idea of making a fit and uniting nomination for Governor in opposition to the Republican nomination is denounced by our Buffalo contemporary as "one of the underhanded schemes worked by those who are secretly opposed to the nomination and election of WILLIAM J. BRYAN. The fight for the nominee for the Presidency in this State and the fight for the nominee for Governor must be made together and any men who are scheming for anything else will find themselves making a mistake."

We take it that there are something over 750,000 Democrats in the State of New York. About half a million of them are secretly opposed to another suicide campaign with a Populist candidate. They are a pretty intelligent lot, the rank and file of the Democrats in this State. They make no open protest as they see the leaders preparing another expedition to the slaughter house, but they know that the indorsement of the Populist nomination dooms the party to defeat. These half-million Democrats might without gross misuse of language be called the secret, or silent, opponents of the acceptance of the Sioux Falls candidate. Probably there are 50,000 Bryan men.

The other 200,000 Democrats are and always have been perfectly open in their opposition to the candidacy and the ideas of W. J. BRYAN. Most of them voted against him four years ago, either giving their votes directly to MCKINLEY or casting them for the Gold Democratic ticket. Mr. MCKINLEY, it must be remembered, got 819,000 votes in New York in 1896, while ROOSEVELT two years later, although he too received the support of many Democrats who desired to rebuke the insolence of CROKER in dictating judiciary nominations in this city, received only 661,000. Yet Judge VAN WYCK got 643,000 votes for Governor in 1898 to only 551,000 for BRYAN in 1896.

Whoever talks about treachery to BRYAN in this State misuses words and exhibits a sad misunderstanding of the situation. It is true that the Democrats who will not support the Sioux Falls Populist would gladly vote for a sound and able Democrat for Governor. They are confident that if this were not a Presidential year the people would vote for a change of administration at Albany. Nobody who goes about much can mistake or need misunderstand the present temper of the people of the State toward the Republican Party. It is one of want of confidence. The trust inspired by the personal character of Gov. ROOSEVELT has been largely frittered away by his subserviency to the Platt machine and his abandonment of his own standards of conduct, while his demonstrated incapacity to guide incompetent Legislatures to wise and safe action has made the business interests of the State earnestly desire the election of a Governor of larger information and surer balance.

Until the present time it has never been charged that a Democrat who desired the election of a Democratic Governor of New York was guilty of treason to his party. The Democrats who are now arraigned as traitors will not in any conceivable circumstances support BRYAN. They will support a Democrat for Governor if the leaders of the party will consent to nominate a Democrat for that office, a Democrat who will have the confidence of the people. It will be conceded, we presume, that the party will be sufficiently burdened with a Populist candidate for President, so that it will be deemed unnecessary to name a Populist for Governor, also. Most Democrats who take this view doubt the possibility of electing a Democratic Governor, since MCKINLEY's overwhelming majority would in ordinary conditions carry with it every name on the ticket. The task may not be impossible, but it must be evident to every man whose opinions in politics are of any value that only the names of the very strongest men in the party are worth an instant's consideration. The candidate must, indeed, be stronger than his party, in its present condition of Populist demoralization, to win the up-hill race.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A writer in The Boston Transcript makes a great to-do about the word "self-confessed," which he declares is an absurdity of recent invention by newspaper men recklessly eager to fill space. Until ten years ago, he says, nobody had ever heard of a "self-confessed lobbyist," a "self-confessed perjurer," a "self-confessed murderer," or anything of the sort, for up to that time the impossibility of one person confessing for another had not been forgotten, but now these expressions are constantly getting into print. The Boston critic says that he first came across "self-confessed" in The Syracuse Standard of March 10, 1892, and he admits that he would gladly think the subsequent disappearance of that paper's name from the journalistic roll was the punishment of fate for its wicked ingenuity. Well, there is no doubt that if one wants to be a strict constructionist, "self-confessed" is beyond pardon. But what is the use of being a strict constructionist? Words mean what we think they mean, and neither logic nor derivation has very much to do with the matter. Certainly "a confessed murderer" ought to be explicit enough, but somehow or other it doesn't seem to take exactly the place of "a self-confessed murderer," and we don't believe that the desire to fill space was a bit involved in the addition of the syllable. Everybody has full right to concern himself as much as he pleases about these verbal trifles, but the best of all things linguistic is lucidity, and idioms are a law unto themselves. We all compare incomparable adjectives every day, but no harm arises from the practice, and the redundancy of "self" in "self-confessed" is also harmless enough. And it gives emphasis to the idea, which is doubtless its true explanation.

—Several papers published in penitentiaries and edited by convicts come to this office, and, though it must be admitted that they are neither the least interesting nor the least able of our exchanges, yet, after the first feeling of surprise at their typographic and literary excellence has passed away, a strong impulse to criticise adversely this method of employing criminal intelligence makes itself manifest. The best of the prison-made journals, so far as we have observed, is The Sing Sing Star of Hope, and if all its contributions of prose and poetry are really written by the prisoners whose numbers are appended in place of signature—and we have never caught any of them indulging in the form of theft known as plagiarism—then there is really a lamentable amount of talent as well as of wickedness behind the bars. But though the product is good, and even amazingly good, considering its source, still we have grave doubts whether it is judicious to allow the producers thus to exploit their opinions of themselves, of the law, and its administration, and of the society with which they have put themselves at odds. These are almost invariably the topics chosen for discussion by the scribbling prisoners, and with the rarest exceptions they take the ground that the convict is the practically helpless victim of untoward circumstance. Of course, this view is not altogether without support in fact, but the long contemplation and frequent expression of it by the criminal does not tend to fill him with repentance for his sins or regret for his follies. We are far from asserting that all the penitentiary papers ought to be suppressed; indeed, it is more than possible that their influence is on the whole educational and beneficial, but it is to be feared that they have other influences as well, and that side of the question deserves more attention than it yet seems to have received.

—Commenting on President VREELAND'S article in The Independent, entitled "The Failure of Municipal Ownership," The Chicago Tribune asserts that Mr. VREELAND was more adroit than fair when he compared the street railways of Glasgow with those of American cities. This comparison, The Tribune argues, is a legitimate basis for a conclusion as to the relative merits of English municipal railways and American lines owned by private corporations, but it hardly justifies the inference that municipal ownership here would produce roads as unprogressive and as ineffective as those of Glasgow. The critic then advises Mr. VREELAND to compare the Glasgow lines with what they were before the municipality undertook their management and with the lines in other British and Continental cities, where the old system is still in operation. "He is certainly sufficiently informed," continues The Tribune, "to know not only that the people of Glasgow as a body—including the Town Council, all of whom have had intimate experience of both policies—are overwhelmingly in favor of the municipal plan, but that a comparison between the conditions of employes, the character of the service, the number of passengers, the fares exacted, the disposition to make improvements, and the clear profits to the city, shows an emphatic improvement from the start under city management." The point thus made is not without pertinency, and the Chicago writer increases the weight of his argument by concluding with a frank admission that, with city politics and politicians what they now are in America, the objections to immediate municipal ownership of street railways are so serious as to be well-nigh fatal.

—Senator HOAR, though he showed what we would all like to call his invariable wisdom in voting to table the absurd Allen resolution to give the privileges of the Senate floor to the Boer delegates, yet indulged in most curious exaggeration of statement when, in expressing his sympathetic admiration for the gallant fight made by the South African republics, he said: "It is the best fighting that has been done on this planet since Thermopylae." Let's see, the episode to which the Senator referred took place something over 2,300 years ago. In the intervening period there has been, unfortunately, an almost infinite amount of fighting of one sort or another on "this planet," and more than once before the Anglo-Boer war began, we are disposed to think, as good causes have been as gallantly defended as that for which the Spartan hero gave his life. Senator HOAR himself can recall some rather able fighting, done in his own day and in a land less remote than Greece, and is hequite sure that the Boers, gallant as they are, stand with LEONIDAS above all other warriors? Of course he isn't.

—Slowly as the Administration is moving in the matter of the Cuban postal scandal, it is still making progress, steadily and in the right direction—in the direction, that is, of a thorough exposure of the wrongs committed and the punishment of every dishonest or criminally careless official involved in them. Humiliating and even horrifying as the affair is, there is in it no cause for utter discouragement, no final proof of American incompetence or of American disinclination to govern our new dependencies righteously and well. To balance RATHBONE and NEELY we have WOOD, the man of might in peace and war, and after him at no great distance some dozens and scores of others against whose honor or ability no word of suspicion has been whispered at home or abroad. The Government has it in its power to turn even these postal thefts to good purpose, for they enable it, by replacing every penny of the stolen money, to demonstrate full appreciation of the responsibilities it has assumed, and by bringing to stern justice its own unfaithful servants, show to the Cubans the difference between the new and the old régime.

—An American bard, in bidding farewell to a distinguished Briton about to start home from the United States—where, by the way, said Briton has been particularly well treated—thus speeds the parting guest:

> Be his, whom every Muse has blest
> That best of earthly closes—
> To sink to rest on England's breast,
> And sleep beneath her roses.

Pretty as are the verses, one cannot help wondering why an American bard holds just this opinion in regard to earthly closes, and if one tries he can also wonder if the distinguished Briton likes to be reminded of his latter end in a manner as dismal as it is graceful.

"THE GOVERNOR'S THEORY"—A PROTEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your attitude toward Gov. Roosevelt and his administration has been generally characterized by such fairness—in happy contrast, I may add, to other so-called "independent" papers—that I venture to request your indulgence for a respectful but most emphatic protest against your editorial in this morning's issue, entitled "The Governor's Theory." You are entirely right when you say that if it were true that the Governor had yielded to the party organization from selfish motives, "such a deduction from the trust of disinterested citizens in a leader who has in the past done such substantial service to the cause of honest government, and had justified such hopes of his future, is a misfortune not merely for those whose trust has been weakened, but for the State and the Nation."

I claim that no such misfortune has occurred, nor is impending, and that the honest and efficient friends of good government may hereafter, as in the past, look to Theodore Roosevelt for a leadership characterized not only by good judgment, but by unswerving and aggressive integrity.

I had the honor of introducing the first draft of what is now the civil service reform article of the New York Constitution in the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and I yield to no man or body of men in my sincere desire to see that article enforced, and its application extended as widely as possible, but, as a lawyer, with considerable experience in probate practice and the settlement of estates, I venture most respectfully, but very decidedly, to dissent from your opinion that appointments of the Appraisers under the inheritance tax law "by the method of the merit system"—by which I suppose you mean after open competitive examination—was "entirely possible," or that it was shown to the Civil Service Commission and to the Governor "that offices involving the same duties and exacting the same qualities as in the case of the Appraisers had been filled with entire satisfaction by competitive examination." It seems to me that a great confusion has been caused in the minds of many sincere civil service reformers, and possibly of the public at large, by the use of the name "appraisers" for these officers. As a matter of fact, they are much more than mere appraisers of property or of values. They are, on the one hand, referees or masters in chancery, with the duty of passing upon questions often involving extremely close and delicate legal controversies, and in this respect their duties are strictly judicial. In the second place, they are the direct fiscal representatives of the State of New York, taking the place of the State Controller, for the purpose of deciding, in many cases, pure questions of high fiscal policy, such as the amount to be accepted as a compromise, in cases where there is doubt as to the amount actually due. This is particularly so when, as it often happens, estates are left in trust, with contingent and often very uncertain interests depending upon the happening of future events. In this respect the duties of these officers are strictly confidential. The analogy between Appraisers under the customs law applies only where there is no dispute, except, possibly, as to value, and if these were the only instances in which the services of these officers would be required, it may be admitted that they could be chosen according to the merit system, like the United States Customs Appraisers. It is, however, absurd, and, in my opinion, it would be a vicious blow at the merit system and the entire cause of civil service reform to attempt to extend its application to the selection of judicial or confidential officers having power to decide important questions of administrative policy. It has never even been suggested that referees in foreclosure or partition, or to settle disputed accounts, should be so chosen; but there is no reason applying to the case of the inheritance tax law Appraisers which would not be equally applicable to the beneficiaries of what is now "judicial patronage." I have nothing to say about the manner in which the present appointees have or have not been selected. I have the pleasure of the acquaintance of but two of them, and both of these, I am happy to say, are gentlemen who are in every way worthy of the position, and who would be so regarded under any fair test of merit.

If political influence has been recognized in a vicious and unworthy manner in the selection of any of them, the remedy is with the people. They must elect a State Controller who will do better, just as they must cease to elect Tammany Judges if they do not wish to see the juiciest plums in the way of refereeships awarded to Tammany lawyers.

Civil service reform, more than any other good cause, has been in the position for the last few years to beg to be defended from its friends. Not all the assaults of spoils blatherskites in both parties have served to weaken the cause in the public mind half as much as the propensity of professed and professional civil service reformers to indulge in extravagant abuse and billingsgate, even against men whose sincerity has hitherto been unquestioned, but who happen to disagree with the self-appointed leaders of the reform as to questions of policy.

THE TIMES has hitherto been such an honorable exception that I confess to great sorrow and disappointment in reading your editorials upon this particular point.

It may be advisable and even necessary for independent journals and reform associations to strive to err on the side of excessive vigilance rather than otherwise, in their criticism of public officials. I am sure, however, that further investigation will convince you that the terms "utter fallacy, stupidity, or hypocricy" are certainly not applicable, even from your point of view, to any differences of opinion upon the present question.

I feel confident that in this case, as in every other instance during Gov. Roosevelt's administration, when a question of principle has been at stake, his action will be finally judged by all fair-minded men to have been inspired not only by courage and sincerity, but also by that statesmanlike sagacity without which the purest devotion to principle may easily become a danger rather than an advantage to the State.

FREDERICK W. HOLLS.

New York, May 21, 1900.

"The Governor's Theory."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in to-day's issue of THE TIMES, "The Governor's Theory," is as true and just as anything ever written by pen, and confirms the Mugwump's article of faith that if the Angel Gabriel comes down from Heaven and accepts a nomination either from Platt or Croker, one machine or the other, he will be doomed. Santa Simplicity, Poor Te-ay!

R. R. MUGWUMP.

Brooklyn, May 21, 1900.

MR. BROWN AND PUBLIC BATHS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On April 29 in THE NEW YORK TIMES appeared an article over my signature on the system of public baths. In this article, among other things, I claimed, so far as I knew, exclusive credit for the State Commission in Lunacy for introducing the system of rain or spray bathing in State institutions for the insane. I also claimed to be the author of the first general State legislation for the erection and maintenance of free public baths. The Medical Record of New York, under date of May 12, denies that I deserve any credit for this legislation except as a coadjutor of and acting under the suggestion of Dr. Baruch of New York. This statement is without foundation, as can be shown by documentary proofs. In 1892 I secured the enactment of mandatory legislation compelling the erection and maintenance of free public baths in all cities of 50,000 or over. The Governor, by advice of counsel, declined to sign the bill, and it was withdrawn and amended so as to be permissive when it became a law. This was three years before I ever knew or heard of Dr. Baruch. In 1895 I secured an amendment to the act of 1892, making the provision of that act mandatory and applicable to all cities of the first and second class.

During the session of the Legislature of 1895, at his request, I met Dr. Baruch when I invited him to appear with me before the Committee of Public Health. He was unable to do so. Neither Dr. Baruch or any other person than myself was responsible for the legislation of 1892 and 1895. This could be established in a court of law, and I am exceedingly surprised that any one should claim otherwise.

GOODWIN BROWN.

Herkimer, N. Y., May 18, 1900.

Mr. Edwin Markham's Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not my custom to take the trouble of correcting erroneous statements concerning me that appear from time to time in the public prints. But I know that THE TIMES wishes to be accurate, and for that reason I ask space to make correction of a statement in its columns. In your report of my lecture, in your issue of the 14th, I am made to say that I "believe in all creeds." What I said, or intended to say, was this: I find no difficulty in believing in what is known as the Apostles' Creed. And yet a far simpler creed might well be used as a basis for Christian fellowship. A working creed need be no more than a solemn covenant to lead the brotherly life—to make fraternity the cornerstone of the temple. If men can once be brought to live the life, they will have neither the time nor the desire to quarrel over dogmas.

This is what I said, or intended to say. The misquotation was no doubt due to the swiftness of the questions and answers.

EDWIN MARKHAM.

Brooklyn, May 18, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Next Impending Peril.

Mafeking's next great danger will be in the shape of indigestion.—Washington Post.

Remote Resemblances.

There seems to be a similarity between the Boston Baseball Club and New Zealand. They never have any strikes in New Zealand.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

His Branch.

"Did I understand you to say that he is a retired officer? Regular army?"

"I didn't say a retired officer; I said a tired officer."

"Oh! Policeman, eh?"—Indianapolis Press.

Discouraged.

"Did you ask old Spiggot for his daughter?"

"No. The first thing I saw when I stepped into his office was a big placard over the 'phone with these words in large letters: 'Call Main 6161 for Ambulance.' It seemed like an omen and I went out."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Answered the Inquiry.

"What did you tell those people about the flat, Eliza?"

"They asked me if it was good walking distance, and I told them it was."

"Gracious! Good walking distance from what?"

"How do I know? They didn't say, and I wasn't going to be inquisitive."—Chicago Record.

A MATTER OF POLICY.

J. W. Foley, Jr., in Bismarck Tribune.

While honesty is policy
And truth a jewel too,
I'd hate to be the person
Who told everything that's true,
Who instead of lying glibly:
"What a lovely child is that!"
Must in truth say to its mother:
"What an ugly little brat!"

Just suppose at some reception,
Entertainment should be slow,
And we fret and fume and fidget
As we often do, you know.
Who would care to make his farewell
Truthfully to host and say:
"I've been simply bored to death, Sir,
And I'm glad to get away!"

Who would care to meet a lady
Whom he hadn't seen for years,
Greet her pleasantly and tell her
How much older she appears?
How much nicer to lie glibly,
Lie sincerely, and to say:
"Why, it seems to me that you are
Growing younger every day!"

Be he saint or be he sinner,
Would a mortal man, forsooth,
Ever dare go out to dinner
If he had to tell the truth?
Say the roast was tough and tasteless,
Say the soup was seasoned wrong,
Say 'twas strange how weak the coffee
When the butter was so strong!

When the amateur canary
In the parlor warbles gay,
Like a buzzsaw on a tantrum
Who would care to rise and say:
"Goodness me, but how you flatted,
My, how shrill your high notes are,
I have heard young calves that blatted
Better music—better far!"

If to truth you have a leaning,
It's not always wise to say
What you think on some occasions,
There's another, wiser way:
'Twixt your policy and conscience
Just effect a compromise,
And let what you think be truthful
If what you must tell be lies

UNITARIANS' MEETING.

Dr. Samuel A. Eliot Elected President of the American Association.

BOSTON, May 22.—At the business meeting of the American Unitarian Association to-day Carroll D. Wright presided. The report of the Secretary showed that the contributions for current expenses were more than $17,000 above those of 1899, and that gifts and bequests for the capital account were nearly $20,000 higher than in 1899.

The Treasurer's statement showed a total income for the year of $101,108, including contributions from societies, Sunday schools, organizations, and individuals of $75,329; income from invested funds, $16,015, and books sold, $7,200. The total expenditure was $77,182, including Home and Foreign Missions, $46,676; education of colored people, $1,348; books, tracts, &c., $9,070; salaries, $7,551. The gifts and bequests added to invested funds aggregated $50,552.

The following officers were elected by the association:

President—Samuel A. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass.; Vice Presidents—Joseph W. Symonds, Portland, Me.; Samuel Hoar, Concord, Mass.; Willard Bartlett, New York; Thomas J. Morris, Baltimore; George E. Adams, Chicago; Horace Davis, San Francisco; Secretary—Charles E. St. John, Pittsburg; Assistant Secretary—George W. Fox, Boston; Treasurer—Francis H. Lincoln, Hingham, Mass.; Directors for New England States—Howard N. Brown, Boston; Austin S. Garver, Worcester; George Hutchinson, West Newton, Mass.; Charles W. Clifford, New Bedford, Mass.; Director for Middle and Southern States—Francis A. Hackley, New York; Director for Western States and Pacific Coast—William W. Penn, Chicago.

The Rev. C. F. Dole presented a resolution to the effect that the churches "consider means and methods by which they may more effectually and freely proclaim our religion to all the people, and whether it might not be possible to make more economical use of our ministers, many of whom give public service to only one small congregation once a week."

The resolution also said: "We hold that our churches will be quite untrue to their faith if they are not at the front in every community where they are organized in all efforts for honest and non-partisan government; for the best methods in education; for more just distribution of wealth; for more sympathetic and friendly relations between the employers and employed; for the amelioration of the conditions of the poor; the same rule of purity for men as for women; for checking the taste and corrupting use of intoxicating drink, for international arbitration and against the curse of militarism; for genuine democracy and brotherhood. We aim henceforth, with renewed consecration, to help establish the Unitarian Church of America."

A discussion followed and the resolution was laid on the table.

VICTORIA CONFERS PEERAGES.

Queen's Birthday Honors Include Service and Political Promotions.

LONDON, May 22.—The Queen has granted Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian High Commissioner, a patent of his title to his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Jared Bliss Howard, his only child.

Apart from the honor conferred on the Canadian High Commissioner, the Queen's birthday honors, of which it formed part, were not interesting. Peerages were conferred on Lord Morris, on his retirement from the Appeal Court; on Sir Peter O'Brien, the Irish Judge, and on Sir Richard Webster, the former Attorney General, and now Master of the Rolls. Among those who have received the honor of knighthood is Prof. Richard Claverhouse Jebb, Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge University and member of Parliament, in the Conservative interests, for the university. Sir Augustus William Lawson Hemming, Captain General and Governor in Chief of Jamaica, is made a Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, and Lieut. Gen. George Digby Barker, Governor of the Bermudas, is made a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

The other honors included the usual long list of political and service promotions.

The Queen left Windsor this evening for Scotland.

COLOMBIA TOWNS MAY FALL.

Several Hard Pressed by Rebels—Panama in Critical Position.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 22.—Advices from Colombia, received to-day, say Colon is en fête over the news of a big Government victory at Lebrija, Department of Santander.

Notwithstanding this, it is added, the rebels in other departments are making every effort to overthrow the Government. Carthagena and Baranquilla are practically in the hands of the rebels. As many of the leading officials of these towns sympathize with the rebel cause, their fall cannot long be delayed.

Panama is also reported to be in a critical situation.

BRITISH MULE SHIP DOOMED.

Vessels Sent to the Stranded Carinthia's Aid Cannot Move Her.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 22.—The British cruiser Proserpine and the Government steamer Ready, which went to the relief of the Cunard Line steamer Carinthia, ashore at Point Gravois, on the south coast of Haiti, with 1,430 mules on board, returned this evening from the scene of the wreck.

It is understood that the Carinthia is fast on the rocky bank and that the vessels sent to aid her could not remove her. The probability is that the Carinthia will become a total wreck.

The Proserpine will return after coaling here, and will be followed by the Ready with water for the mules.

CHESS AT PARIS.

Lasker Leads in Masters' Tournament with Four Games Won.

PARIS, May 22.—Play in the International Chess Masters' Tournament was resumed this afternoon, when Round 4 of the Berger system was adopted for the pairing, which was as follows: Showalter vs. Mieses, Burn vs. Lasker, Mason vs. Marshall, Tschigorin vs. Didier, Maroczy vs. Rosen, Brody vs. Mortimer, Pillsbury vs. Schlechter, Marco vs. Sterling, Janowski a bye.

When the first adjournment was called Tschigorin had beaten Didier, Brody had worsted Mortimer, and Marco had proved too good for Sterling, while Showalter had a very poor game against Mieses. All the other adjourned games were in even positions. In the evening Showalter lost to Mieses, Burn to Lasker, Mason to Marshall, Maroczy and Rosen drew, and Pillsbury defeated Schlechter. Appended are the records of all the players to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Brody	1	3	Mieses	3	1
Burn	3	1	Mortimer	0	3
Didier	0	4	Pillsbury	2½	1½
Janowski	3	0	Rosen	1	2
Lasker	4	0	Schlechter	1	2
Marco	3	1	Showalter	1½	1½
Maroczy	3	0	Sterling	0	4
Marshall	2	1	Tschigorin	1	2
Mason	0	3			

The Maroczy-Rosen drawn game will be played off to-morrow.

Cholera Virulent at Bombay.

LONDON, May 22.—It is officially announced that the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, cables that the cholera continues to be very virulent at Bombay and elsewhere, and that this fact chiefly accounts for the decreased numbers of persons on the relief works. He adds that showers have been numerous, thus improving the water supply and fodder somewhat in parts. There have been no other changes. The total number of people receiving relief is 5,607,000.

China Sends Troops Against "Boxers."

PEKING, May 22.—The authorities apparently have begun to realize that the "Boxer" movement is too serious to remain longer undealt with. Troops are being sent to the disturbed districts with instructions to rigidly suppress the outrages. Six leaders of the movement in Peking have been arrested.

Spanish-American Postal Agreement.

MADRID, May 22.—The Queen Regent has signed the Postal Convention with the United States.

To Strengthen Bermuda Garrison.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 22.—Orders have been received from the War Office to dispatch the First Battalion of the West India regiment to strengthen the Bermuda garrison.

FRENCH MINISTRY STANDS

The Chamber Adopts the Programme of the Government.

DREYFUS CASE IS DISCUSSED

The Premier Declares that the Government Does Not Favor Reopening of the Matter.

PARIS, May 22.—After an adjournment of six weeks, Parliament reassembled today. The Chamber of Deputies was crowded, and all the Cabinet Ministers were present. The President of the Chamber, M. Deschanel, in his opening address, referred to the opening of the exposition, warmly welcoming the representatives of foreign nations.

M. Paul Gouzy, Radical Socialist, then interpellated the Government on its general policy. The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, accepted the interpellation and asked for its immediate discussion.

M. Gouzy explained that he desired to interpellate the Government in order to clear the situation. A number of Nationalists, he added, had given notice of interpellations, but at the last moment they beat a retreat and withdrew them. This was not done out of respect for the truce of parties, but because the Nationalists were afraid they would be beaten. The speaker then pointed out the overwhelming majority recently cast for the Government throughout France, except in Paris, at the municipal elections, and said the present moment was an opportunity for the Chamber to indorse this support of the Ministry, who should inform the Chamber what they intended to do in response to this republican demonstration.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, Conservative, followed with a speech strongly attacking the Government, but he said he did not desire its fall because its policy was having the result of disgusting the country with the republic. The latter statement evoked a protest from the Nationalist benches. M. de Cassagnac concluded with asserting that the movement against the Government was spreading and "only lacked a man," but, he declared, this man would come.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau then replied. During the course of his speech, which was frequently interrupted by the Nationalists and applauded by the Socialists, the Premier said the Paris elections were truly a rebuff for the republican idea, but, he added, the electors of the Provinces had acclaimed the republic. Where the Republicans had been beaten, he asserted, their defeat was due to the alliance of a certain section of the Republicans with the Opposition.

Alluding to the Dreyfus agitation, M. Waldeck-Rousseau said the pardon of Dreyfus was an act of humanity, but the Government did not approve of the declaration of M. Joseph Reinach, favoring the resuscitation of the affair.

The Premier was convinced that the vote of the people was due to a misunderstanding, which he hoped would soon be cleared up. The Nationalists, he continued, will only live a certain time, and the Government intended to put an end to the present era of calumny from which France had been suffering. In pardoning Dreyfus, he pointed out, the Government undertook at the same time to end the agitation, and, by the amnesty measure, prevent reprisals, thus giving France needed peace.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau concluded with saying the Government would ask the Chamber to vote a law providing protection against calumniators of the Chief of Staff and that dealing with religious associations, whose vested properties could not be allowed to swell in order to furnish the adversaries of the republic with their war funds. The Government's programme, he further announced, included laws for education, direct taxation, and workingmen's pensions, adding that if the programme did not secure a majority he would leave to his successor the work of seeking its realization.

This declaration called forth applause from the Socialists and Radicals and a section of the Moderate Republicans.

M. Ribot, Republican, former Premier, replied to M. Waldeck-Rousseau, declaring the municipal elections were a success for the Republicans, but not for the Government. He then proposed the order of the day, which M. Waldeck-Rousseau refused to accept, and which the Chamber rejected by 298 to 249 votes.

The Premier then announced that he would accept the order of the day proposed by M. Gouzy, couched as follows:

"The Chamber is resolved to energetically pursue a policy of reforms and the defense of the republic and laity, and approves of the declarations of the Government."

The first portion, up to "laity," was adopted by a vote of 439 to 56, and the second and crucial portion was adopted by 371 to 226 votes.

At this point several resolutions dealing with the threatened revival of the Dreyfus affair were submitted. One, introduced by Gustave Chapuis, Radical, invited the Government vigorously to oppose a renewal of the Dreyfus agitation. This gave rise to some debate. M. Chapuis explained that his intention was to empower the Government to prevent a reopening of the affair.

Camille Pelletan, Radical Socialist, declared that the Government could not stifle agitation nor restrict the liberty of the press.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau then repeated his declaration that the Government was determined to end a campaign that was disastrous to the country and the republican government. He said the ministerial amnesty law now before the Senate was destined to bring about appeasement, but that there was no question of creating new press restrictions.

Alphonse Humbert, Radical Socialist, then called attention to recent revelations by the Eclair and invited the Government to reply to the accusation that the Temps had been working for the Dreyfus party. He created a violent tumult by declaring that the Government had been an "accomplice in the miserable work which consists in playing the game of the enemies of France."

M. Waldeck-Rousseau intervened, declaring that the Government wished to record a formal indignant protest against the allegation of M. Humbert. He brought cheers from the Socialists by the remark: "M. Humbert does not wish the Dreyfus affair reopened; but what is he doing himself now?"

The Premier then went on to explain that all agents had received formal orders not to depart from their official functions. The alleged documents, referred to by the Eclair, had been offered, he said, to the Managing Director of the Temps, who had laid the matter before the Minister of War. The latter thus became acquainted with the identity of the informant of the Temps and, by inquiries, became convinced that the man was a mere blackmailer. Gen. de Galliffet, who followed, confirmed the Premier's statement.

M. Humbert, however, insisted that neither the Premier nor the Minister of War had shown that the Temps had not meddled in the affair in the interest of the Dreyfusards, and, despite another formal denial from Gen. de Galliffet, he declared that there existed at the Ministry of War letters from the Temps, the object of which was to revive the Dreyfus agitation.

This flat contradiction provoked an uproar, drowning the remainder of M. Humbert's speech. When order was restored, the President of the Chamber submitted the resolution of M. Chapuis, with an addition proposed by Camille Krantz, Republican, in these words: "And no longer allow detectives to place themselves at the service of private interests."

M. Waldeck-Rousseau indignantly refused to accept the addition, saying that he refused not merely because the addition implied mistrust, but because it was a personal insult, as it implied that he allowed his subordinates to betray their duty. The motion of M. Chapuis, without the proposed addition, was adopted by 457 votes against 78.

The Chamber then adjourned until next Monday.

In the Senate the President, M. Fallières, delivered the opening speech, dwelling on the success of the exposition and expressing gratitude to the sovereigns and peoples who had given France ineffaceable proof of their sympathy. The Senate then adjourned until Friday.

DREYFUS CASE THE ISSUE.

Premier's Declaration in the Chamber Robs Nationalists of a Strong Weapon.

PARIS, May 22.—The result of to-day's proceedings in the Chamber has abundantly justified M. Waldeck-Rousseau in taking the bull by the horns and calling upon the Deputies to declare themselves before the country with reference to the Government. The Nationalists, after the municipal elections, triumphantly declared that the Government had been mortally hit; and they announced numerous interpellations in the Chamber, which, they predicted, would lead to the Government's downfall.

On reflection, however, and possibly after a computation of the respective forces, they backed down and withdrew the interpellations. The Government, with a view of forcing the hand of the Nationalists, had M. Gouzy, one of the Government's supporters, raise an interpellation, thus giving the Premier an opportunity to state the Government's policy clearly.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, by emphatically declaring that the Government was opposed to reopening the Dreyfus agitation after the exposition, has taken a strong weapon from the hands of the Nationalists. In the course of his speech he admitted that the Government was influenced by the voice of Paris, undoubtedly hostile to a revival of the controversy.

"A Government worthy of the name," said the Premier, "must take into account the wishes of public opinion, and these definitely commit the Government to the suppression of all efforts to throw France back into the Dreyfus vortex."

The divisions on M. Gouzy's motion brought out the position of parties in the Chamber. The first portion of the resolution, which divided the Chamber into Republicans and anti-Republicans, showed 439 of the former and 56 of the latter; the second portion, which indicated the position of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry itself, showed a muster of 274 Ministerialists, while the combined opposition, Nationalists, disaffected Republicans, and reactionaries, totaled 226.

After the voting the Ministerialists confidently declared that the Government would now be safe until after the exposition. To-day's division has cleared the air, and no subsequent votes on secondary matters will cause the Cabinet to resign. M. Waldeck-Rousseau can prorogue the session within three weeks, as it can be legally closed on June 9, and the Government would then remain in power until Autumn.

CONDITIONS IN SAMOA.

Disquieting News Reaches Germany Through English Channels.

BERLIN, May 22.—The disquieting news from Samoa which comes through English channels is discredited here. The Berliner Tageblatt, commenting upon it, says:

"This is merely additional evidence that the English continue intriguing in Samoa."

The Lokal Anzeiger prints correspondence from Samoa describing the situation there as "satisfactory."

Germany Objects to Chinese Official.

BERLIN, May 22.—The German Government intends to make strong representations at Peking because the notorious Li Ping Hang, ex-Governor of Shan-Tung, who is strongly hostile to Europeans, and whom the Chinese Government, in 1897, dismissed from the Governorship on the demand of Germany, with an express promise that he should never again hold office, has been appointed Governor of the Shan-Si district, one of the most important posts in China.

PLACE OPEN FOR DR. BROWN.

Police Board's Request to Civil Service Commission Causes Comment.

A request made to the Civil Service Commission last Friday by the Police Board for the transfer of Dr. A. H. Brown, its examining physician, to the Police Board as surgeon has caused considerable talk in the Police Department. The proposed transfer is looked upon as a reward to Dr. Brown in declaring Capt. Allaire physically unfit when his fight for an Inspectorship had reached a critical point. The story told yesterday in connection with the episode is this:

A new Inspector was to be appointed, and Tammany found itself in a predicament. Richard Croker had ordered that Capt. Kane be appointed. There were other aspirants, but they all withdrew except Capts. Kenney, Allaire, Campbell, and Druhan. These men were all veterans, and by law took precedence over Kane. Capt. Kenney was "prevailed" upon to accept the Coney Island precinct. An Acting Inspectorship was given to Campbell, with the promise of advancement, but afterward the Civil Service Commission blasted his hopes. Capts. Allaire and Druhan still held out.

Presently returns came in from the Civil Service Board. Capt. Allaire was declared unfit in that he had failed in tests of activity and endurance. He protested, and asserted that if he was not fit to be Inspector, he was not capable of holding his Captaincy. Finally Drunan and Kane were made Inspectors, Druhan's appointment being brought about by the retirement of Inspector Rhodes, who has grown old in service. Rhodes had been shunted about until he became weary, and was retired at his own request. Although Allaire had demanded a re-examination, the board told him it had no jurisdiction, as he had been passed upon and that settled the question. Capt. Allaire is now stationed at Pier A station.

As medical examiner Dr. Brown receives $2,000 a year, and nothing additional. He would receive $1,000 more with perquisites as surgeon, and furthermore be entitled to a retirement on pension. He denied yesterday that any bargain had been entered into.

"I refused in the line of my duty to pass Capt. Allaire," said he, "and would do it again. We cannot afford to let physically unfit men enter our Police or Fire Departments. It is true that Mr. Sexton nominated me, but there was no bargain attached."

President York laughed when he heard the story.

"Absurd," said he. "There are two vacant places for surgeons, and we want Dr. Brown simply because he has a good record and is a competent man. That's all there is to it."

Secretary Phillips of the Civil Service Commission said he had heard nothing of the request, but he thought Dr. Brown was eligible to transfer.

The most reticent man of all was Capt. Allaire. When the story was repeated to him, he said, with a twinkle in his eye: "I have not a word to say. What could I say?"

TRANSFER OF AUDITOR CLAIR.

Education Board Requests Services of Finance Department Employe.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has received from the Board of Education a request for the transfer of Francis R. Clair, an auditor of accounts in the Department of Finance, to the auditing bureau of the board, and the application will in all probability be taken up at the next meeting of the commission. Mr. Clair is in the exempt class, and the Civil Service Reform Association has raised the point that the White civil service law and the rules of the State commission prohibit the transfer of classified employes, who have not passed the civil service examinations or who have not served for three years in their former places. Secretary Phillips of the local commission said yesterday that it was not the disposition of the commission to make such transfers, though there might be some way found which would permit this particular one.

That there is no politics in the proposed transfer was shown when Controller Coler declared yesterday that, if the Civil Service Commission permitted it, Mr. Clair's place in the Finance Department would be kept open until it could be seen what the Charter Revision Commission would do with the sections referring to the conduct of the schools. Mr. Clair has had charge of the auditing of all claims against the Board of Education since Jan. 1, 1898, and he was selected by the Finance Committee of the board because of his qualifications.

The requisition of the Treasurer of the board for $1,300,000 was honored yesterday, and as soon as the checks can be signed the teachers will receive their salaries for last month.

Charter Revision Hearing.

The Charter Revision Commission held a short meeting yesterday to select the place and date in which to hold the first of the public hearings in Manhattan. After a little discussion the County Court House was agreed upon, and the session will be held in Part VIII. on Thursday, May 31.

NEW HOME FOR THE COURTS.

The Supreme Court Justices are seeking a new home for the courts pending the alterations of the County Court House, in Chambers Street. Justices Dugro, Truax, and Scott were appointed a committee of the Justices to supervise the preparation of plans for the improvements.

This committee had a conference with President Guggenheimer of the Council yesterday, at which it was decided to recommend to the Board of Estimate the leasing of seven floors of a new building at Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue for one year from Sept. 1 next, the rental to be $75,000. The entire twenty courts, the Surrogate, and the County Clerk will remove to this building, providing the place is accepted by the Board of Estimate.

TRIUMPH OF MRS. TROW

Society for Political Study Approves Her as President.

SECRET MEETING WAS STORMY

Hisses Heard, Fists Shaken—Members Afterward Refused to Discuss the Proceedings, Then Told All About Them.

The Society for Political Study has the same President this morning that it had yesterday, Mrs. John F. Trow, and that is a surprise to more than one of its numerous members. The society elected Mrs. Trow in March, at its annual election, and has spent most of its time since in trying to get her out of office. There have been all sorts of secret sessions, which culminated yesterday in a meeting behind closed doors, when it was decided after a long and heated discussion that the President was still the President. Different versions as to how this decision was reached are given.

Mrs. Trow's friends say with enthusiasm:

"She was grand. She simply made them eat their words and walked off with them."

Her opponents say:

"We simply voted to have the election stand to have peace. There would have been a split in the society if we had not decided to do so."

The Rev. Phoebe Hanaford made the motion to have the election stand, and she has been counted on the anti-Trow side.

The trouble began this Spring, when, after the nomination of officers for the election, an amendment to the constitution was passed to the effect that no one could hold office who had not been a member of the society for two years. Mrs. Trow was unable to say whether she had been a member for the full period fixed as the minimum, but her dues were paid for two years, so she was elected. People who voted for other candidates said that the day of the election was a rainy one, that part of the members staid at home, and others went to another society meeting, where they were having a good dinner, and were surprised when their candidates were not elected.

If they became resigned to the result at first they lost these feelings when it was found that the new presiding officer was past mistress of the art of parliamentary law, and enforced it so rigorously that she would stop a woman in the very middle of a well-rounded sentence of an address that she had spent a week in preparing. This, the malcontents agreed, was hard, and they vowed that they would not stand it. Just what to do about it, however, they did not know until one of them was struck by a happy thought. Could they, as members of a society for political study, she asked, allow a woman to stay in office to which she had not been legally elected? It was promptly decided that they could not, and they began to hold secret sessions, which resulted in an anonymous printed postal being sent to all the members calling a meeting for May 22.

The President, as a good parliamentarian, rose then to her rights. She also sent out printed but signed postals, saying that the call was illegal, that it must be signed by at least ten members. The sticklers for a legally elected President then sent another call for a meeting, but signed not by ten but by eleven members. These manoeuvrings were all secret, and not an outsider would have known about them if a few stories had not been written in the newspapers telling all about it.

"And now it's worn a-baked!" said a stronk Trowite yesterday with a flushed face and sarcastic expression. "They have held up their right hands and sworn that they did not talk."

Then came the meeting yesterday. It was held in an inner room, with the entrance through two larger rooms, which protected it on each side from inquisitive ears. No one was allowed even to enter one of those outer rooms, and when one woman strayed in by chance, one of the Political Study women in charge sent for the proprietor to come and ask her if she could not go and sit in the park.

From time to time excited clapping could be heard, and vociferous "Ayes!" followed by equally vociferous "Noes!" At frequent intervals a head would be thrust out of the door to take a survey of the premises and see that no one was within earshot. Then a woman, flushed and excited, would appear, and walk up and down to cool off before going back into the fray.

When the meeting was finally over the members came out with solemn faces.

"Is the meeting over?" a reporter would ask.

"I don't know," the student of politics would answer, shortly.

"What was the result of the meeting?" another was asked.

"My lips are sealed," was the reply.

Then one of them forgot and told something of the meeting, and then another, and before the meeting had been over ten minutes every one, even the woman with the sealed lips, was discussing everything in the most open manner, disclosing the results as stated. The President, it appears, had consulted lawyers as to the legality of her election, and came to the meeting armed with typewritten documents showing Supreme Court decisions in similar cases.

The most exciting part of the meeting took place when the voting as to whether the President was to be or not to be was in progress. The society had at the beginning agreed that there should be no "calling of names" or personalities, and when the eleven women who called the meeting were denounced as conspirators their accusers were promptly silenced. But during the voting feeling ran high. Mrs. Remington, the First Vice President, was presiding, and the society hissed her. She could not stand that, and she was very near to tears when the Second Vice President took her place, and the motion to keep Mrs. Trow in office was made and passed. But it was not passed unanimously, and the unsatisfied minority were wild with excitement. They quite forgot themselves, and shaking their fists at the presiding officer, they called: "How dared you pass that motion?"

The eleven women whose names were signed to the postal calling the meeting were Mrs. W. H. Remington, First Vice President; Mrs. Burgoyne, Second Vice President; Miss Theresa Barcalow, Mrs. Odell, Mrs. Swinney, Miss Edith Riefert, Mrs. de Rivera, Miss Ellen Miles, Mrs. Rotter, Mrs. H. Herbert Knowles, and Mrs. Wallace.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Lord Curzon Cables Local Committee a Message of Thanks.

The Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief yesterday received the following dispatch from Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, dated Simla, May 22, 1900:

"Many thanks for your splendid contribution."

The following dispatch was received from the Rev. Robert A. Hume, Chairman of the Interdenominational Missionary Relief Committee, dated Ahmadnagar, May 22:

"Cholera bad in some districts. Mortality and distress increasing. Relief most urgent in native states. Grain prices not rising."

The committee reports the following contributions received yesterday:

George Gray Ward, Napolis	$25.00	W. A. Anderson, Holly Springs, Miss.	6.50
Rev. D. S. Dodge, J. M. East	200.00	Thos. H. Buckler, Baltimore	10.00
Orange N. J.	100.00	Mrs. W. Stevens	1.00
Samuel Sloan	200.00	Miss M. E. Murray, Bellevue, Penn.	5.00
Rosa Walser, New Brighton, N. Y.	2.50	L. M. Hunt, White Plains, N. Y.	2.00
Subscribers Literary Digest—Funk & Wagnalls	120.00	Miss H. R. Phillips, S. Clary, Springfield, Mass.	1.00
Through The Evening Post	273.10		1.00
A. Campbell, Treas.	5.00	Mrs. A. P. S.	5.00
James Stillman	100.00	Cash, A. L. S.	5.00
A few Cornell students	3.50	Ambrose K. Ely	100.00
Rev. Dr. McConnell, Brooklyn	25.00	Roger S. Baldwin, New Haven	10.00
J. O. Moore	1.00	Mrs. M. P. Dodge	250.00
George A. Owen, Washingtonville.	1.00	A. D. F. Hamlin	5.00
Mrs. S. R. Stone.	50.00	Mrs. N. Cahn	10.00
Carew St. Baptist Church, Springfield, Mass	28.00	Mrs. J. S. Goodwin, Hartford	100.00
Congregational Church, Cincinnatus, N. Y.	20.00	Union contribution from Presbyterian and Baptist Churches, Horseheads, N. Y.	9.10
G. L. Jewett, Greenfield, Mass.	25.00	Charles P. Cooley, Harford	10.00
S. E. Williamson	25.00	W. M. Youmans, Washingtonville.	5.00
R. L. Nye, Marietta, Ohio	10.00	H. B. Fishel, Livermore, Penn.	50.00

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $5 from William Horace and $10 from Joseph M. Califf of Presidio, California, Captain of the Third Artillery, to help the sufferers by the famine in India. The money has been turned over to Brown Brothers & Co., Treasurers of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief of the Chamber of Commerce.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-morrow will be Ascension Day, perhaps the most beautiful festival of the Roman Catholic and Anglican communions, and one on which springtime flowers are used to decorate the altars in the churches. The day is the anniversary of Trinity Parish, and the services at Old Trinity, in particular, will be on an elaborate and beautiful scale, and will be attended by hundreds of parishioners of other churches in the parish who are never seen in Old Trinity except on Ascension Day. The floral decorations of the altar of the famous old church will this year be exceptionally beautiful, and the music, as usual, will be rendered by the full vested choirs of Trinity Parish. The day is one of much religious sentiment to the faithful, and so there will be a crowding throng of worshippers and spectators in the "old minster where lights like glories fall."

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It was recently stated in this column that the bookings for June on the Atlantic liners had not come up to the expectations of the steamship companies, and it is now reported that they are so far behind expectations for July that two of the transatlantic lines are discussing the advisability of putting their Winter or lower rates in effect on Aug. 1, instead of Sept. 1, as an inducement to travelers. The steamship agents are again reported as arguing that the falling off in transatlantic travel is due to the unsatisfactory reports from Paris regarding the exposition and stories of the extortionate charges levied on visitors there. As has been said, they either fail to perceive or are unwilling to acknowledge the chief reason for the slump in transatlantic travel, namely, the exorbitant and almost extortionate rates that the steamship lines have made for this season, and also their putting the Summer rates for the return trip back to July 1 from Sept. 1. This makes intending voyagers who might have been willing to pay the extra high rates one way, pay them both ways, and this has led to the cancellation of more passages than all other causes combined, and is condemned in all places of social meeting in vigorous terms.

***

The dates of the meetings of the Friday Evening Dancing Class for 1900-1901 are as follows: Dec. 14 and 28, Jan. 11 and 25, Feb. 8, and April 12, 1901. The patronesses, who include about the same women as those who figured as such the past season, are as follows: Mesdames Henry R. Beekman, John M. Bowers, Benjamin S. Church, Edward Curtis, Frederic J. de Peyster, Henry Fairfield Osborne, Frederic Goodridge, John Clarkson Jay, Horace Wolcott Robbins, George R. Schieffelin, Walden Pell, and Christopher Wolfe. This is one of the largest and the most popular of the various dancing classes, and the acceptances in response to the invitations thus far sent out have been gratifying. The names of Mrs. Horace W. Robbins and Mrs. Christopher Wolfe have been added as patronesses, and those of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris and Mrs. Arthur J. Peabody no longer appear.

***

It appears that the recently reported engagement of Mr. Charles Carroll MacKubin of this city and Miss Maude Perrin of Baltimore was erroneous in so far as the Christian name of Miss Perrin's fiancé is concerned. It is Mr. George MacKubin of Howard County, Md., a cousin of Mr. Charles Carroll MacKubin, who is engaged to Miss Perrin.

***

Lowell Lincoln, Jr., chartered the coach Pioneer yesterday and took out a party whose members were George Blagden, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Taylor, Miss Daisy Hamilton, Miss Julia Pierson, Miss Elizabeth King, Miss Marie Hamilton, Walter Alexander, Milton Latham, and David Vail. Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin has taken the Pioneer for to-day.

***

On the coach Good Times last evening there were booked Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, J. M. Smith, Mr. Peters, and Dr. Barrett. W. L. Beadleston is to be the whip of the Good Times to-day, and among those already booked for the trip are Mr. and Mrs. Ballantine, Mrs. Noble, and Mr. Pell. Mr. W. B. Coster has chartered the Good Times on Wednesday, May 30, to take a party to the Brooklyn Handicap.

***

Col. Wickham Hoffman, who died at Atlantic City on Monday, was the father of Mr. Francis Burrall Hoffman of this city and Lenox. Mr. Francis B. Hoffman married Miss Lucy Shattuck of New Orleans, a sister of Albert Shattuck, who married a daughter of ex-Mayor Strong, so that Col. Hoffman's death throws quite a large family connection into mourning. Col. Hoffman's widow was Miss Elizabeth Baylies, a daughter of the late Edmund Baylies of Massachusetts, and a sister of Mrs. Maturin Livingston, the mother of Mrs. Ogden Mills. The funeral services took place yesterday in St. Nicholas's Church, Atlantic City. The interment will be to-day in the National Cemetery, Arlington, across the Potomac from Washington, D. C.

***

The wedding of Mr. Lawrence Timpson and Miss Katherine L. Livingston will be celebrated at noon on Saturday, June 2, at the Livingston country place at Tivoli, N. Y. Among Miss Livingston's bridesmaids will be Miss Emily Gaw, Miss Virginia Campbell, and Molly Coles, all of Philadelphia.

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Among the passengers on the White Star liner Majestic, which sails from Liverpool to-day for New York, are Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Bayard, Miss Bayard, Mrs. C. C. Goldthwaite, and W. F. M. Webb.

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Mrs. Edward Reeve Merritt, Mrs. A. T. Ashmore, and Mrs. Edward A. Stevens of Castle Point, who sailed together yesterday on the Kaiserin Maria Therese, are going direct to Paris, where they will remain only three weeks. They expect to sail for home on June 20, either from Cherbourg or Southampton. Mrs. David M. Turnure and Miss Turnure, who also sailed on the same steamer, will remain abroad all Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood will go to their country place, Fairie Lea, on the Rumsen Road, Seabright, for the Summer the first week in June. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Church and Miss Angelica Schuyler Church will spend the Summer at Perth Amboy.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly, who sailed a fortnight ago for England, will spend the Summer at their country place they have leased at Great Marlowe, on the Thames, near London. Mr. Thomas H. Kelly will sail late in June and will spend the Summer in the castle near Dublin, Ireland, which he has leased.

***

Mrs. Van Duser and Miss Julia Van Duser will go to Bar Harbor for the Summer as usual, as will also Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery. Bar Harbor expects a good season this year, as there will be few absentees among the owners of villas and cottages there.

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Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey will spend June at her country place at Glenwood, near the city. Later on Mrs. Bailey will go to Newport.

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The concert at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Miller this afternoon will be the only large fashionable gathering in town to-day. There will be a number of persons at the Atlantic liners' wharves this morning to bid farewell to friends sailing on the various steamers. There are several house parties arranged for the Hempstead and Meadow Brook neighborhoods, on account of the polo grounds which are scheduled to begin there to-morrow.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane will open their villa at Lenox in a few days. They have been making country visits during the past month. They are in town at present, having returned from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. McK. Twombly.

***

Much sympathy was expressed yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morgan, Jr., who have lost their little daughter. The child died of diphtheria at her parents' home, at Nutley, N. J. Mr. Morgan is a brother of the late Mrs. August Belmont.

***

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer are paying some country visits before they go abroad for the Summer. They have just returned from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer at Tuxedo, and will soon go to Hempstead to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith. Mrs. Frederic Goodridge and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Iselin will open Springhurst, at Riverdale, for the month of June. Mr. and Mrs. De Heredia and Mr. and Mrs. Cook will be at Lenox for the rest of the season. Mrs. Robert G. Remsen and Miss Remsen leave this week for their Summer cottage at New London, Conn.

***

Miss Callender and Miss De Forest will coach through Touraine this Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Storrs-Wells will accompany them. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Perry, who are at present at their country seat near Bay Ridge, will leave for their annual trip abroad on June 1. Mrs. Stephen Whitney will pass the Summer at her country place, Fair Lawn, Morris Plains, N. J.

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The Teutonic, which sails this morning, has booked among her passengers Davis Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and children, Harry Walters, Mrs. Charles Coudert, Mrs. J. E. Oothout, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kobbe, David Bispham, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cole, Mrs. F. B. Candler, Miss Candler, Mrs. David Bows, Jr., and sons, Capt. J. R. Hegeman and Mrs. Hegeman, Sir E. Latton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Melville Dewey, R. O. Luqueer, Col. L. A. Macintosh and Mrs. Macintosh, Miss Hattie Erminie Rives, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Moore, Alexander Munkittrick, Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mrs. Walter Fearn, Capt. R. W. Neville, R. R. Remington, the Rev. C. M. Sheldon and Mrs. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Stone, Mrs. W. H. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Ward and Miss Ward, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Henning, Miss Henning, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. White.

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The Westernland, which sails this morning for Antwerp, has booked among others Dr. Morris J. Asch, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Beach, William Gedney Bunce, the artist; W. J. Hardy, the Rev. Carl Scoville and Mrs. Scoville, and Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Treharne.

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Among those booked to sail to-day on the St. Louis, in addition to those whose names have already been mentioned in this column, are Lady Mary Sackville, Col. James Elverson of Philadelphia, G. Willet Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Frear, Frank J. Gould, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Norton.

***

The King of Sweden is now the social lion of the hour in London. He was given a dinner by Lady Henry Gordon-Lennox on Monday night at her residence in Prince's Gate. Among those invited to meet him were the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The King will go to Paris next week to visit the exposition.

***

There is much discussion in London society of the prospects of some near Anglo-Russian matrimonial alliances. The recent Davidoff-Stall wedding brought many notable Russians to London, among them the Countess Kleinmichael, an extremely pretty and bright woman and a great friend of the Duchess of Devonshire. Mme. de Novikoff is another Russian woman who has become quite an institution in English society.

***

Lady Mary Sackville, who sails to-day on the St. Louis, missed the presentation of her younger sister, Lady Margaret Sackville, at the last London Drawing Room. The Lady Margaret was presented by the Dowager Lady De La Warr. She is very tall, and although totally different from her sister, Lady Mary, in appearance, is much admired. She is literary, has already published several books, and is a frequent contributor to the magazines. She is said to inherit the literary tastes of her grandfather, the late Lord Leamington, who was one of the most accomplished men of his day.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 22.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Arthur T. Kemp came on from Hempstead to-day to look over the cottages which they have taken for the season. Both expect to arrive for the season next week with their wives. A visit was also paid to the Herreschoffs' works, in Bristol, where Mr. Vanderbilt's seventy-footer Virginia is being completed. It will be delivered next month here.

Mrs. Fuller, who has been the guest of her sister, Miss Hone, has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest are having their cottage prepared for occupancy early next month.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Warren of New York have arrived at the Cooke cottage, in Gibbs Avenue.

Walter Andrews has arrived for the season.

The steam yacht Rhada arrived from New York to-day, having on board Henry T. Sloane and his two children. The Rhada will return to New York to-morrow, and early in June Mr. Sloane will sail for Europe.

Registered at the Casino are F. P. Garrettson, J. Burke Wolfe, and George F. Fabyan.

Admiral and Mrs. Stephen B. Luce have returned from Washington, where they passed the Winter.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs arrived this evening on a visit.

Atherton Blight arrived for the season to-night.

Mrs. William Post and Miss Daisy Post arrived from New York for a brief visit this evening.

Servants for Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard arrived to-night at Rough Point to prepare the place for occupancy next week.

REV. DR. BEHRENDS DEAD.

Well-Known Brooklyn Minister a Victim of Uraemic Convulsions.

The Rev. Dr. Adolphus Julius Frederick Behrends, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at his home, 96 Brooklyn Avenue. The immediate cause of his death was uraemic convulsions, brought about by Bright's disease. Dr. Behrends, while apparently asleep yesterday morning was seized with a convulsion and died soon after his physician, Dr. William H. Butler, who was on his way to the house at the time, reached there.

The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the Central Congregational Church, Hancock Street, near Franklin Avenue. The Rev. Drs. A. J. Lyman of the South Congregational Church, R. R. Meredith of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, and T. B. McLeod of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church will take part in the services.

Although Dr. Behrends's system was undermined by Bright's disease, he was until two weeks ago to all appearances in the full vigor of life. On Sunday, May 6, he preached a sermon on the Ecumenical Conference. Three days later his friends were greatly surprised to learn that he was seriously ill. At that time it was reported that Dr. Behrends's condition had been brought about by adverse criticism of an address delivered by him before the Ecumenical Conference on the last day of the council. That this criticism had anything to do with Dr. Behrends's illness was, however, denied by members of his family.

Dr. Behrends was born at Nymwegan, Holland, Dec. 18, 1839, and came to this country with his parents when five years old. In 1862 he was graduated from Denison University, Ohio, and from Rochester Theological Seminary in 1865. Soon after his graduation from the seminary he was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church at Yonkers, N. Y., where he remained for eight years. In 1873 he accepted a call to the First Baptist Church of Cleveland, Ohio, and in that year the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Richmond College. Later a similar degree was conferred upon him by Yale University.

In 1876 Dr. Behrends resigned the pastorate of the Cleveland Church, having changed his views as to church doctrine. In the following year he became pastor of the Union Congregational Church at Providence, R. I., and in 1882 he received a call to the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn. He was installed as pastor of that church in March, 1883.

Dr. Behrends was a facile writer, and many of his works have had a large circulation. A series of lectures on "Socialism and Christianity," published in 1886, and a volume of lectures delivered by him at Yale University, entitled "The Philosophy of Preaching," published in 1890, have been widely read.

Dr. Behrends was twice married. His first wife, who was Miss Hattie E. Hatch of Rochester, died in 1883. In 1885 he married Mrs. Francis R. Otis of Cleveland, who survives him. He also leaves two sons, two daughters, and a stepson.

Every day and Sunday, THE NEW YORK TIMES delivered at your home for NINE CENTS A WEEK. Order in advance from your newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper, it is well to order it delivered to your dealer. THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by residence.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George H. Stout.

George H. Stout, an old-time newspaper reporter and correspondent, who was somewhat of a prominent figure in the late sixties, died on Sunday at the Memorial Hospital, at Long Branch. He was seventy-three years old, and during the Tweed régime was a reporter on a New York newspaper. With his brother, Oliver B. Stout, and Cornelius Carson he started a newspaper called The Transcript that published the legal news of the day. The name was changed to The Transcript Association, and became the corporation newspaper of the city and of the Supervisors. The Stouts sold out their interest to Tweed and James B. Taylor. About 1870 George H. Stout started a news association, and supplied several newspapers with manifold copies of news of the day. Later Charles O'Rourke started a rival news association, and in course of time crowded Stout out. For a good many years after that Mr. Stout daily visited Fire Headquarters, and sold the news from that department to various newspapers. Then he went to Atlantic Highlands, where he was lost sight of by his old newspaper acquaintances. Bright's disease was the cause of death. The funeral will take place at 10:30 to-morrow morning from the Central Baptist Church in Atlantic Highlands.

Ex-Senator N. P. Hill.

Nathaniel Parker Hill, ex-United States Senator from Colorado, died at his home at Denver, Col., at noon yesterday.

Mr. Hill was born in Orange County, N. Y., on Feb. 18, 1832. He was graduated from Brown University in 1857, and later became an instructor in that institution. He went to Colorado in 1864 to examine some mining property, and eventually made his home in that State. He served as Mayor of Black Hawk in 1871, was a member of the Territorial Council in 1872, and in 1879 he was elected to the United States Senate, serving one full term. He was a Republican in politics.

Ex-Senator Hill was one of the members of the International Monetary Commission in 1891. His death was due to general debility, resulting from stomach trouble.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL CARLEY, who probably was the oldest living doorkeeper in this city, and who at the time of his last illness was doorkeeper at the Bijou Theatre, died at his home in

GENTLEMEN RIDERS AT MORRIS PARK

Five Sport Silk in the Race for the Amateur Cup.

MISSIONARY'S POCANTICO

Tod Walsh, the California Jockey, Was Badly Injured by a Fall from Movay in the Third Race.

Spring racing weather in the full strength of its glory returned yesterday and made delightful the big inclosure at Morris Park that on Saturday and Monday was such a gloomy, cheerless place. The track had dried out under a warm sun until it was lightning fast, and the lawns were fresh after the long rains of the preceeding three days.

To offset all these pleasantries, the day was somewhat marred by an accident which may result fatally for T. Walsh, the jockey. He had the mount on Movay in the third race, which was at five furlongs down the Eclipse chute. Just inside the last sixteenth Movay apparently crossed his legs and turned a complete somersault, falling on his rider. The boy was carried to the jockey room unconscious, and later sent to the hospital. He was suffering from concussion of the brain.

Yesterday's weather was just the sort that had been hoped for when the programme was arranged some time ago, for a large crowd was expected to witness the race for the Amateur Cup, in which the "gentlemen" jockeys sported silk for the first time this season, as well as the Pocantico Handicap, in which some of the crack three-year-olds were to meet in a mile and a sixteenth journey over the hill. A handicap at a mile and three overnight events, in one of which only boys that had never ridden a winner had mounts, completed the day's programme. To those who love a good race for the show of gameness by the thoroughbred, the Pocantico Handicap was of course the feature of the day's sport, for the candidates were all of high class, and their entry indicated the good contest that resulted, and in which Missionary was the victor. But the social element was more interested in the appearance of the "gentlemen" riders than the running of the Pocantico. Five starters faced the flag in this race, which was over the Withers mile, and Sidney Halloway, Master for Hounds of one of the Westchester Hunt Clubs; Arthur White, son of "Deacon" White of Brooklyn; Harry W. Smith, a young turfman, and Messrs. Barney and Marshall were the jockeys. Not many society people were on the clubhouse stand to witness the race, and, unlike in former years, there was not a coach on the carriage lawn. William C. Whitney and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney saw the race from the windows of the clubhouse. Mr. Halloway had an easy victory on Tulane, and Mr. Smith was second with George Keene. It was simply Mr. Halloway's superiority as a rider that won the race, for George Keene was pounds the best horse in the race.

In the Pocantico Handicap, Toddy, from James R. Keene's stable, was made a very warm favorite in spite of the fact that he had not been out before since the season opened. Contestor, too, had a large following and Missionary, who should have been the legitimate favorite, was second choice. Gonfalon, with Contestor at his heels, was the first to show when the start was made out of the chute which starts the Withers mile, and Missionary was third. Then Toddy ran up with the leaders on the far turn before they struck the hill, and for a furlong he carried them along in a merry clip. As they came down the hill, the leaders were all driving. O'Connor, on Missionary, came up with them, and although once he was threatened with being shut out, he got through between Contestor and Gonfalon and won by a length. The good thing Toddy was last.

Before the Pocantico was run, Frank McCabe sent Hammock, P. J. Dwyer's candidate for the Belmont to-morrow, over the full mile and three furlongs, with a relay of horses. Hammock worked the distance with Bullman (107 pounds) up in 2:29, which is the best time ever made for the distance over the track.

Voter again showed that he is a sprinter, and that, beyond seven furlongs, he cannot carry weight. Incidentally he showed himself a rank quitter, for at a mile, after he had led for more than seven furlongs, Queen of Song came up with him, and he quit and fell behind. The mare won as she did last week, when she caught Voter in the same manner.

Rinaldo, admirably handled by the apprentice boy Gannon, won the race for horses ridden by boys that had never ridden a winner, and Handwork won the five-furlong race for two-year-olds. Bedeck, a two-year-old, owned by Green Morris, beat Prince Charles, one of the supposedly cracks in William C. Whitney's string.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at any time of $750, to be ridden by boys never having ridden a winner; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. W. L. Oliver's Rinaldo, br. g., 5, by Leonatus-Dahlia, 93, (Gannon,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won easily by three lengths; H. B. Durham's Bon Jour, 5, 103, (Frash,) 9 to 2 and 3 to 5, second by two lengths from C. Fleischmann's Sons' Dolando, aged, 93, (White,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:29⅖. Elsie Skip, Judge Caldwell, Buffoon, Fonsolee, Exit, Bangor, and Lindula also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $900, at seven pounds below the scale; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Rogers & Rose's Handwork, br. c., by Hanover-Workmate, 108, (Maher,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won handily by a neck; Green B. Morris's Golden Age, 108, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by two lengths from William C. Whitney's Ballyhoo Bey, 108, (Odom,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time —0:59⅘. King Pepper and Malden also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds at 15 pounds under the scale. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Green B. Morris's Bedeck, ch. c., by Star Ruby-Bedotte, 107, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won easily by two lengths; William C. Whitney's Prince Charles, 107, (Turner,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by the same distance from David Gideon's Carl Kahler, 107, (Mitchell,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—0:58⅘. Countess Pepper, Georgia Gardiner, Flora, Empress of Beauty, Peru, Gallant, and Glade Run also ran. Movay started, but fell.

FOURTH RACE.—The Pocantico Handicap, for three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth over the hill. Arthur Featherstone's Missionary, b. c., by Hanover-Ursuline Nun, 113, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and even money, won easily by a length; Perry Belmont's Gonfalon, 107, (Maher,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by the same distance from R. W. Walden's Contestor, 110, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:47⅘. Lindemere and Toddy also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Amateur Cup, a high-weight selling race at 40 pounds above the scale, for three-year-olds and upward; to be ridden by qualified gentlemen riders; the Withers mile. Craig W. Wadsworth's Tulane, b. c., 4, by Sir Modred-Faux Pas, 146, (Mr. Halloway,) 7 to 2 and even money, won easily by a length and a half; Harry W. Smith's George Keene, b. h., 140, (Mr. Smith,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths from O. L. Richard's Posthaste, 3, 131, (Mr. Barney,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Carbuncle and Energie also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. W. J. Smith's Queen of Song, br. f., 4, by Esher-Sonata, 115, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even money, won handily by a length; James R. Keene's Voter, 6, 127, (Spencer,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 1, second by three lengths from Philip J. Dwyer's Half Time, 4, 110, (Bullman,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time —1:42. Latson and Danforth also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap for four-year-olds and upward; one and three-quarter miles. Governor Griggs, 165 pounds; Lackland, 152; Governor Budd, 150; Elion d'Or, 144; Dr. Eichberg, 138; Kingdon, 133; Shinfane, 132; Hardy Purdee, Athanus, and Monroe Doctrine, 130 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; the Eclipse course. Lancewood and Auld Acquaintance, 110 pounds each; Sanitary, Limelight, Scales, and Georgie Le Bar, 107 each; Queen Louise, Gold Lace, Lizzonelna, Beautiful, and Betsy Jane II., 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Scurry, 105 pounds; Vouch, 105; Gold Heels and Omdurdis, 102 each; Connie, 97; Beau Gallant, 96; Quiz 11., 95.

FOURTH RACE.—The Gaiety Stakes, for fillies two years old. Half a mile on the Eclipse course. Anecdote, 122 pounds; Educate, 117; Sweet Lavender, Lillian Hoffman, Cherry Pepper, Tower of Candles, Mauga, Balloon, Mary McCoy, Add, and Luerana, 112 each.

FIFTH RACE.—The Van Cortland Highweight Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Cumulus, 119 pounds; Vulcan, Toluca, 110; All Gold, 102; Lady Uncar and Lady Lindsey, 100 each; His Royal Highness, 98; Handcuff, 93; Danforth, 89.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Flax Spinner and Elzar, 114 pounds each; Lindula, First Whip, and Sparrow Wing, 108 each; Prejudice and Precursor, 98 each.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

CHICAGO, May 22. One Mile.—Prince Plenty, 112, (Caywood,) 1; Tamet, 112, 2; Lydia S., 107, 3. Time—1:44⅗. Four and a half furlongs.—The Cuban Girl, 110, (Narvaez,) 1; Miss Daniels, 107, 2; Cora Moree, 105, 3. Time—0:57. One Mile.—Moroni, 108, (T. Knight,) 1; Sidbow, 90, 2; Meddler, 115, 3. Time—1:42⅘. Five furlongs.—May Beach, 112, (Ross,) 1; St. Cuthbert, 108, 2; Emma M., 95, 3. Time—1:01. Mile and 100 yards.—Molo, 116, (Narvaez,) 1; Strangest, 97, 2; Maggie Davis, 92, 3. Time—1:48½. Six furlongs.—Barney Saal, 104, (Miller,) 1; Balk Line, 109, 2; Maryland Reserve, 104, 3. Time—1:16½.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—Seven furlongs—Morris Volmer, 112, (Crowhurst,) 1; Georgetown II., 107, 2; Wig, 110, 3. Time—1:29⅘. Four and one-half furlongs—Alard Scheck, 118, (T. Burns,) 1; Siddara, 113, 2; Sculptress, 110, 3. Time—0:56½. One mile—Easter Card, 107, (Vittatoe,) 1; Iron Chancellor, 110, 2; Connie Lee, 109, 3. Time—1:48. Six furlongs—Yellow Tail, 122, (Thorpe,) 1; Wounded Knee, 108, 2; Capron, 108, 3. Time—1:14⅘. Five furlongs—Ampere, 106, (Thorpe,) 1; Monos, 117, 2; Fred Hessig, 111, 3. Time—1:02⅘. Mile and seventy yards—Livadia 106, (J. Matthews,) 1; Rose Apple, 102, 2; Rebel Jack, 113, 3. Time—1:48.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—Seven furlongs.—Enghurst, 102, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Zelmet, 109, 2; Miss Hudson, 97, 3. Time—1:28⅘. One mile and a sixteenth.—Trebor, 105, (Boland,) 1; High Noon, 98, 2; Flop, 109, 3. Time—1:49½. Five furlongs.—Sam Lyons, 90, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Irving Mayor, 99, 2; Queen Carnival, 110, 3. Time—1:02½. One mile.—Unsightly, 89, (May,) 1; Salvarse, 105, 2; Dramburg, 94, 3. Time—1:40⅘. Four furlongs.—Queen Aday, 104, (W. Mooney,) 1; Virginia T., 107, 2; Auchendrayne, 112, 3. Time—0:49½. Six furlongs.—Krinkle, 103, (Harschberger,) 1; Nina B. L., 93, 2; Margaret Hageman, 105, 3. Time—1:15.

SPEEDWAY'S LARGE TURNOUT.

Several Good Brushes Took Place Despite the Crowded Condition of the Course.

For such a large number of drivers that thronged the Speedway yesterday, there was little racing. The greater part of the crowd seemed to be out for pleasure and exercise, and not for glory.

The large number of women and children present in family vehicles may have deterred many who were on hand with their "fliers" from racing, as they were possibly fearful that accidents might result. A notable feature of the afternoon was the presence on the drive of two of the Nestors of road driving in New York, Lawson M. Fuller and Michael Reid. Mr. Fuller was driving a handsome team of bays to a top buggy, while Mr. Reid was behind Madison Chief and Farmer Boy. Mr. Fuller did not attempt any fast work with his pair, but Mr. Reid, while not engaging in any noteworthy brushes, sent the two speedy trotters several quarters and halves at a stiff clip. A. B. Gwathmey was another driver out with a team, a splendid pair of bays. Hiram Hollis gave his good team, Harry and Blanche, some fast work, and Mrs. W. P. Durindo, driving Hallie and Dick, made several take dust in short brushes. J. H. Fay, with Firenzi, 2:24, defeated A. H. Combs, with Wilbur, 2:12½, and W. P. Durando, with Clarence A. Nathan Straus, with Malacca, 2:18½, showed the way to A. C. Fiske, with Waco, 2:16¼, and though Waco came fast at the finish, he was beaten out. One of the best brushes of the afternoon was between Arthur Kerker, driving Attitaka, and J. E. Meyer of Newark, driving the gray pacing mare Bicycle Girl. The gray mare was beaten, but stepped a true, game mile. Dr. Moore, driving McMillan, 2:17, engaged in several brushes during the afternoon. Two of these were with George Coleman, who was behind a speedy chestnut gelding. McMillan was victorious both times, but he had to do the best he knew to win.

Among the other drivers of the afternoon were Henry Zahn, Jr., with Dauntless; W. R. Rose, behind Island Belle; Alex Newberger, driving Smilax; "Dad" Kennedy, with Lucille; John Cockrill, whose team, Honor Bright and Rival, were given some fast work; Harry Morant, with Fritz; H. Perkins, behind his black trotter, Bess; F. G. Schmidt, with Excellence; L. Whitehead, driving Birginia; J. W. Cornish, with David B., and W. C. Clark of Yonkers, Chauncey F. Jones, Capt. McDonald, and Capt. Jacob Davis.

Saddle and Harness Horses Sold.

There were two sales of harness and saddle horses yesterday at the American Horse Exchange. In the afternoon a consignment from the estate of the late Newbury H. Frost and others was disposed of. The horses averaged fair prices, but nothing remarkable was offered, hence prices, while good for the class of stock offered, were not noteworthy.

In the evening a consignment of twenty head of saddle and harness horses from Wilson Brothers, Cave City, Ky., was sold at an average of $210 per head. The horses were much of a kind and no one of them brought a price greatly above the average.

COLUMBIA'S SECOND CREW.

Four Freshmen Will Row in the Boat at Philadelphia.

Coach Dr. Peet tried a new combination yesterday in the second crew, which is to represent Columbia in the race for college crews of that class at Philadelphia on May 30. Two of the best men of the freshman boat, Earle and O'Loughlin, were placed at 2 and 3, respectively, in the second boat, displacing Lawrence and Maclay. Lawrence was moved to 4, in place of Boyesen, and the latter was put in one of the fours together with Maclay. No change was made in the stern four. This arrangement puts four freshmen in the boat, as Coffin, 7, and Jackson, stroke, are also members of the class of 1903. Both Earle and O'Loughlin are good oarsmen, and were tried in the Annapolis crew.

The crew, made up in the foregoing order, was coached very carefully yesterday, and finally rowed a three-mile stretch, starting with a stroke of thirty to the minute and ending with thirty-six. Two fours were also made up from the surplus material, one composed of Burt, Maclay, Nash, and Mackay, and the other made up with Gilsey, Weeks, Heroy, and Boyesen. These crews merely indulged in a practice row to keep in training.

The crews will probably continue to row on the Harlem until after the race at Philadelphia. The cedar shell which was broken on Monday and the "Ark," as the old cedar boat is called, were both taken around to the Hudson yesterday, and another paper boat will be taken to the Harlem to-day.

Cornell Crews Practice.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 22.—Coach Courtney put his 'varsity and freshmen crews through stiff practice on Lake Cayuga today. The latter crew he is getting into shape for the Memorial Day race at Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill. To-day he gave them a run of about eight miles and sent the 'varsity crew two or three miles further. For a short distance the youngsters were fully capable of holding their own with Capt. Dalzell's eight. The shells were manned as follows:

'Varsity—Robbins, stroke; Dalzell, 7; Francis, 6; Smallwood, 5; Beardslee, 4; Petty, 3; Vanderhoef, 2; Hartley, bow; M. Gaffin, coxswain.

Freshman—Merrill, stroke; Kuschke, 7; Benedict, 6; Hutton, 5; Frenzell, 4; Osborn, 3; Ballinger, 2; Longyear, bow; Smith, coxswain.

Southern Tennis Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—Perfect playing weather favored the lawn tennis experts here to-day and the tournament for the championship of the Southern States opened this afternoon under most favorable conditions. All of the twenty-one players entered in the championship singles with the exception of Little and Alexander, the two Princeton experts, were on hand and the matches progressed rapidly. To-day's scores:

Championship Singles. Preliminary Round—Frank Geoghegan beat W. P. Metcalf, 6-2, 6-1; J. Paret beat N. T. Wilson, 6-3, 6-3; H. Norman beat L. J. Grant, 6-3, 6-4; C. R. Wilson beat E. E. Whiting, 6-3, 9-7.

First Round- M. A. Agelasto beat H. P. S. Cake, 6-2, 6-0; Dr. L. W. Glagebrook beat B. R. Johnson, 6-4, 7-5; C. E. Fennessey beat Isaac Gregg, 6-3, 4-6, 6-1; J. P. Paret beat Frank Geoghegan, 6-2, 6-4; C. R. Wilson beat H. Norman, 6-3, 6-4; F. H. Warfield beat H. C. Coburn, Jr., 6-1, 6-3.

New President for N. C. A.

Owing to the fact that the Harlem Wheelmen was the first club in the country to identify itself with the National Cycling Association, the Presidency of the National Cycling Association was considered as belonging to a Harlemite. Mr. House, who served as the presiding officer of the National Cycling Association during its first year, came from the Harlem body, and his successor, Mr. Blaurock, had similar affiliations. The retirement of the latter has resulted in the selection of George J. Cooke, President of the Harlem Wheelmen, who yesterday accepted the position and agreed to serve during the unexpired portion of Mr. Blaurock's term.

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YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Had One Bad Inning and Lost the Game to Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—Grady's muff of a thrown ball, which he followed with a wild throw to second; Hickman's error, two singles, a base on balls, and a three-bagger gave Cincinnati six runs in the fifth inning to-day, which practically won the game for them. McBride's batting was a feature. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McBride, rf.	2	4	3	1	0	V. Haitr'e, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Geier, cf.	1	2	4	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	4	6	4	1
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0	Selbach, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Smith, lf.	1	0	2	0	0	Davis, ss.	1	1	4	7	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	0	1	1	2	Grady, 1b.	0	1	10	0	2
Irwin, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0	Mercer, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
Steinfeldt, 2b.	1	0	2	4	0	Hickman, 3b.	1	0	1	2	2
Peitz, c.	1	3	2	1	0	Bowerman, c.	0	1	1	2	0
Breit'st'n, p.	1	0	1	4	1	Warner, c.	0	0	0	2	0
						Carrick, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Total.	8	11	27	12	4	*Seymour	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	5	9	27	20	5

*Batted for Carrick in ninth.

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	0—8
New York	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; New York, 3. Two-base hits—Peitz, Gleason. Three-base hits—McBride, (2,) Geier. Stolen base—Davis. Double plays—Steinfeldt to Corcoran; McBride to Beckley; Corcoran, Steinfeldt to Beckley. First base on balls—By Breitenstein, 6; by Carrick, 5. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 2. Time of game—2 hours 25 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN, 4; PITTSBURG, 1.

PITTSBURG, May 22.—Inability to hit Kitson when hits were needed seemed to take the ginger out of Pittsburg, and it played a listless game. Brooklyn was in the game at all stages and won easily. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Brien, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Jones, cf.	0	1	1	1	0
Clarke, lf.	1	2	5	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	0	1
Williams, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0	Jennings, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Wagner, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Kelley, lf.	0	0	5	0	0
Cooley, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	1	3	3	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	2	1	4	0	Cross, 3b.	1	2	2	1	0
Ely, ss.	0	0	2	5	0	Demont'e, 2b.	1	2	3	5	0
Zimmer, c.	0	2	2	1	0	Farrell, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Tannehill, p.	0	1	1	3	0	Kitson, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Total	1	9	27	16	0	Total	4	8	27	11	1

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
Brooklyn	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0—4

Earned run—Brooklyn. Two-base hit—Demontreville. Three-base hit—Kitson. Stolen base—Ritchey. Double plays—Williams, Ely, and Cooley; Jones and Jennings. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 3; off Kitson, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Wagner, Jones, Demontreville. Struck out—By Tannehill, 2; by Kitson, 2. Passed ball—Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CHICAGO.

Philadelphia	2	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	R. H. E. 8 11 4
Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	5 9 4

Batteries—Donahue and McFarland; Callahan and Chance.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	—	R. H. E. 7 9 0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 6 0

Batteries—Jones and Criger; Pittinger and Sullivan.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	17	7	.708	Pittsburg	14	13	.519
Brooklyn	16	9	.640	Cincinnati	11	13	.458
Chicago	15	12	.566	New York	7	17	.292
St. Louis	14	11	.560	Boston	5	17	.227

Games To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Chicago.
Boston in St. Louis.

American League Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 9; Chicago, 5.
At Cleveland—Kansas City, 12; Cleveland, 2.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 10; Utica, 6.
At Oswego—Cortland, 5; Oswego, 2.
At Troy—Schenectady, 20; Troy, 13.
At Rome—Rome, 14; Binghamton, 11, (fourteen innings.)

Atlantic League Games.

At Reading—Reading, 7; Allentown, 5.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 4; Athletics, 3.

Eastern League Games.

At Syracuse—Springfield, 13; Syracuse, 6.
At Toronto—Hartford, 5; Toronto, 4.
At Montreal—Montreal, 5; Worcester, 4.
At Rochester—Providence, 10; Rochester, 7.

Scores of Other Games.

At New Haven—Yale College, 14; Bates, 5.
At Princeton—Princeton, 7; Preparatory School, 4.
At Hartford—Georgetown, 9; Trinity, 4.

GOLFERS STUDY THE LINKS.

Many Prominent Players Visit the Nassau Country Course for Practice.

Over twenty of the hopeful metropolitan champions visited the Nassau Country Club links yesterday at Glen Cove to get a little preliminary practice. Walter J. Travis played with W. L. Hicks of the home club and defeated him in an eighteen-hole game.

Charles H. Seeley, one of the cracks of the Wee Burn Club, Noroton, Conn., made the lowest score that was made public, 85 strokes, as follows:

C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn—
Out .....4 6 4 4 6 5 6 3 4 4—42
In .....5 4 5 4 6 6 5 3 5—43—85

Close to him was C. B. Cory, who went around the Nassau course in 39 strokes, the card being:

C. B. Cory, Ardsley—
Out .....6 5 4 5 5 7 3 5 5—45
In .....6 3 6 5 5 6 5 3 5—44—89

Some of the other practicing golfers were Reginald Brooks, James L. Taylor, Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Amos T. Dwight, H. A. Colby, R. C. Watson, Jr., A. De Witt Cochrane, and C. M. Hamilton.

The tournament will begin this morning, the event being a 36-hole qualifying round, and it was the general impression that 168 would be about the figure for the lowest score.

Jamaica Golf Club Tourney.

Two interesting events were decided on the new links of the Jamaica Golf Club on the old Ely Farm, near the Flushing-Jamaica turnpike yesterday afternoon. The summaries:

MEN'S HANDICAP.

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
A. N. Richards	56	8	48
W. H. Shannon	58	0	58
C. W. Garrison	95	3	92
C. J. Stewart	60	0	60
C. R. Haviland	60	0	60
H. A. Frey	70	5	65
R. G. Patrie	85	5	80
G. W. Davidson	71	10	61
E. C. Chickering	74	10	64
J. L. Sherwood	74	4	70
W. S. Hoyt	65	0	65
C. N. Bissell, Jr.	69	0	69
W. F. Hoyt	59	2	67
Frederick L. Mills	65	0	65
C. D. Vosburg	65	0	65
G. H. Watts	56	0	56
E. Lockwood	67	7	60
W. H. Mills	55	0	55

WOMEN'S HANDICAP.

Miss Davie	73	2	71
Mrs. W. H. Mills	72	0	72
Miss C. Cogeswill	80	5	75
Miss H. Haviland	109	34	75
Miss C. E. Hoyt	95	10	85

Onwentsia Club's Golf Events.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Onwentsia Club has secured the Western Amateur and Western Open Golf championships. The dates will be Sept. 26, 27, 28, and 29. This was decided by the committees of three, consisting of A. P. Bowen, Alan Reid, Jr., and Phelps B. Hoyt, who were given authority by the Directors of the Western Golf Association to take such action. Details of the championships will be arranged by another committee.

Women Play for Championship.

The first match play round in the women's championship tournament of the Morris County Golf Club yesterday brought out some lively games on the pleasant Morristown links. Miss Alude K. Wetmore defeated Mrs. William Shippen by 1 hole. Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan won from Miss Cornelia J. Willis by 1 hole. Miss Hurlbut beat Miss Jane Swords by 5 up and 4 to play, and Miss Kip beat Miss Marie G. Bryce by 7 up and 6 to play. In the semi-final round to-day Mrs. Morgan will play Miss Hurlbut and Miss Wetmore will meet Miss Kip.

Fair Golfers at Ardsley.

A number of the prominent fair golfers of the Ardsley Club took part yesterday in the semi-annual contest for the Ardsley Cup. The present champion of the club, Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, led the field with a score of 109 for the eighteen holes. Next to her was Miss Vanderhoef with 114. The others who finished were Miss C. L. Eidlitz, 115; Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, 115; Miss Lilian Brooks, 123; Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, 129; Miss Hewit, 149. The competition will be continued at match play to-day.

Golf at Harbor Hill.

Only three couples of nearly a dozen that started in the women's foursome tournament yesterday at the Harbor Hill Golf Club, Staten Island, turned in scores. They were:

Miss Edwards and Miss Wemple	111	28	83
Miss Worth and Mrs. Boody	110	24	86
Miss Kobbe and Mrs. Mayhew	132	33	99

HOME-BUILT YACHT LAUNCHED.

Portion of Dwelling Torn Away Before Boat Saw the Light of Day.

There was launched from the beach in front of the family residence of Philip Dauphkirch, at North Beach on Long Island Sound, yesterday at flood tide, a good-sized sloop yacht which will always be famous as the boat that they had to cut away a portion of the house to get out.

The craft, which was built by nineteen-year-old H. Dauphkirch, was designed and put together by the young man during the past winter in the cellar of the family residence, and without measuring the door at all he gradually enlarged on the original plans which were for a "small sail boat" until he had a craft with a length of twenty-three feet over all, two and one-half feet depth and seven-feet beam. When all was ready young Dauphkirch was astounded to find that his boat would not go through the doorway. His father was equal to the emergency, however, and immediately sent for carpenters and masons, with whose aid the cellar wall and doorway of the house were removed for a considerable distance and the boat went overboard, being christened the Sapho by Miss Kate Dauphkirch. The boat will be completed as rapidly as possible and it is expected that she will take her trial trip on Memorial Day morning.

Yachts Launched at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 22.—H. Merriam Steele's keel sloop Edith, after being repainted and repaired, was launched at the Pleygrass yards, this place, and Andrew McCreery's keel yawl Sakana has been hauled out to be repainted and overhauled.

W. C. Johnson's cutter sloop Rajah, after being thoroughly overhauled and repainted, has been launched at the Robertson yards, and will be placed in commission in the course of a few days.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

George W. Quintard's steam yacht Saranac, New York Yacht Club, has been overhauled at Tebo's Basin, South Brooklyn, and will probably hoist her owner's burgee on May 30.

H. I. Drummond's steam yacht Sapphire has been dry docked at Tebo's basin, South Brooklyn, preparatory to having her copper underbody scraped. She will leave for Bar Harbor on June 5.

Alfred Peats has sold his sloop yacht Lorelei through the agency of Frank Bowne Jones to A. H. Hagemeyer. The Lorelei was designed by Gardner and raced last year by Mr. Peats in the 30-foot class.

Col. William Hester's steam yacht Willada, chartered by Roswell Eldridge for use this Summer in the vicinity of Great Neck, L. I., is now dry docked at Tebo's basin, having her underbody scraped and repainted. She will be ready for service early in June.

The steam yacht Duquesne, owned by T. R. Hostetter of the New York and Atlantic Yacht Clubs, has been removed from Bay Ridge to Tebo's Basin, South Brooklyn. She will probably be fitted out early in June.

Perry Belmont's auxiliary yacht Satanella, which recently returned from a Floridan cruise made while under charter to the Earl of Warwick, is now berthed at Tebo's Basin. She is expected to be made ready for use by Mr. Belmont within a few weeks.

The schooner yacht Wayfarer, recently purchased by Richard Mansfield, has been prepared for commission at Tebo's Basin, and will leave to-morrow for a sail down the bay to adjust her compasses. Upon her return the Wayfarer will anchor off Bay Ridge. Capt. Edward Wyborn is in charge.

Joseph Stickney's steel steam yacht Susquehanna, chartered for the Summer to Charles Smithers, left Tebo's yacht basin late yesterday afternoon for an anchorage off Bay Ridge. After adjusting compasses on trial trips in the bay the yacht will be prepared for a cruise to Old Point Comfort.

The steam yacht Loando, recently chartered by Charles R. Flint for use in neighboring waters this Summer, is now being overhauled at Tebo's basin, South Brooklyn, under the direction of Capt. D. C. Packard, and will be ready for commission within two weeks. The new steam yacht Arnold, now building for Mr. Flint from designs by C. D. Mosher, will not be completed until September.

E. W. Bliss's steel steam yacht Felicia, which lies at present in Tebo's Basin, South Brooklyn, has undergone a number of improvements in addition to a general overhauling. Her after deck has been lengthened twelve feet to make room for a comfortably furnished saloon, and a new refrigerating plant has been installed aboard. Capt. A. L. Haskell expects to have the yacht ready for commission during the first week of June.

The steam yacht Sultana, purchased early this Spring by C. G. Conn of Elkhart, Ind., left Tebo's Basin yesterday for an anchorage off Bay Ridge. Mr. Conn was aboard. After a trial trip down the bay, the Sultana will proceed to her new home in Lake Michigan, sailing by way of the St. Lawrence River. Many improvements and repairs have been made aboard the yacht and she presented a smart appearance yesterday. The burgee of the Buffalo Yacht Club was flown from her masthead.

Ex-Mayor Frederick W. Wurster of Brooklyn has chartered through the agency of Frank Bowne Jones the steam yacht Viva, owned by Isaac A. Hopper. The Viva, formerly the Governor Hamilton, is a Herreshoff boat measuring 96 feet over all, 76 feet water line, 13 feet beam, and 6 feet draught. She will be used by Mr. Wurster for cruising in Long Island Sound, and will make her headquarters at Glen Cove, where Mr. Wurster has a Summer home.

The steam yacht Marguerite, owned by Messrs. S. and G. Loomis of the Atlantic Yacht Club, has been chartered through the agency of Frank Bowne Jones to Samuel Eliot Guild of Boston. She will be used this Summer by Mr. Guild for cruising along the New England Coast. The Marguerite is a screw schooner built by Hawkins at City Island in 1889. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 87 feet; on the water line, 73 feet 6 inches; beam, 14 feet 6 inches; draught, 8 feet 2 inches.

Andrew G. Pierce, Jr., of New Bedford has chartered through Frank Bowne Jones the steel schooner yacht Dagmar, owned by the Robert W. Inman estate. The Dagmar, formerly the famous racing cutter Titania, is a centreboard boat designed by E. Burgess and built by Henry Piepgras at his City Island yards in 1887. She was lengthened 14 feet on deck, given a new bow, and changed to schooner rig in 1893. Her present dimensions are: Length over all, 96 feet; on the water line, 69 feet 4 inches; beam, 21 feet; draught, 8 feet 9 inches.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

| A. M. | P. M. | A. M

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Good Showing of Second Battalion of Brooklyn.

Out of One Hundred and Fifty-one Men Who Faced the Targets Only One Did Not Qualify.

The Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn practiced at Creedmoor yesterday.

There were one hundred and fifty-one men on the grounds and out of this number one hundred and fifty qualified. They were:

Pistols.

STAFF.

	50 Yds.	75 Yds.	Total.
Commander R. P. Forshew	4 4 5 4 3—18	3 4 4 0 4—15	83
Lieut. Com. W. G. Ford	4 5 5 5 5—24	4 5 4 3 4—20	44
Lieut. Com. R. J. Beach	4 3 5 4 4—18	4 4 4 3 4—19	37
Lieut. J. G., J. S. King	4 3 4 4 3—17	3 0 4 4 4—15	32
Lieut. J. G., K. L. Martin	4 5 5 5 4—23	3 2 4 5 3—17	40
Lieut. A. R. Pennington	4 4 4 5 0—17	3 3 3 3 3—15	32
Surgeon J. C. Mac-Evitt	4 3 3 4 4—18	4 4 4 4 3—19	37

DIVISION OFFICERS—FIRST DIVISION.

Ensign S. L. Crossing	4 3 4 0 4—15	3 4 2 3 4—16	31
Ensign E. J. Welch	5 4 3 4 4—20	2 3 3 3 4—15	35

SECOND DIVISION.

Lieut. E. M. Harmon	4 4 5 5 4—22	4 3 4 2 4—17	39
Ensign G. H. Petit	3 4 0 4 4—15	4 3 2 3 4—16	31
Ensign G. C. Brevendorff	4 4 4 5 3—20	5 2 4 4 4—19	39

THIRD DIVISION.

Lieut. J. G., C. C. Reid	4 5 3 3 3—18	4 3 2 4 2—15	33
Ensign C. H. Hall	5 5 0 0 5—15	2 3 4 4 4—17	32
Ensign F. R. Hirsh	3 5 4 3 4—19	2 4 4 3 4—17	36

FOURTH DIVISION.

Lieut. M. A. Orlopp	3 3 5 5 3—19	5 2 4 3 3—17	36
Lieut. J. G., E. Fish	3 4 4 4 0—15	4 0 4 4 3—15	30
Ensign C. O. Brinckerhoff	4 5 3 5 5—22	4 5 4 4 3—20	42
Ensign J. S. Langthorn	3 4 4 4 4—19	4 2 4 4 2—16	35

FIFTH DIVISION, (ENGINEERS.)

Eng. Lieut. R. E. Hall	3 4 5 0 5—18	5 4 4 5 5—23	88

CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS.

Yeoman F. H. Crocker	3 3 4 5 5—19	4 5 5 3 2—20	39
Chief Eng. E. F. Thiergardt	3 4 4 4 4—19	4 4 3 4 4—19	38
Chief Q. M. A. J. Fry	3 0 4 3 5—15	3 4 4 4 0—15	30
Q. M. C. I. Avery	4 4 4 0 4—16	3 4 8 4 4—18	34

Rifles.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
J. C. Brennan	4 0 4 4 3—15	5 4 3 4 5—21	36
L. Kenna	3 4 2 3 3—15	3 3 2 3 4—15	30
R. J. Kenna	4 4 5 4 4—21	4 4 5 3 0—16	37
J. J. Lyons	3 4 4 4 3—18	3 4 4 3 4—18	36
G. A. James	4 4 0 4 4—16	4 4 4 3 2—17	33

FIRST DIVISION.

Boatswain's Mate W. R. Griffith	3 3 2 4 3—15	4 2 3 4 3—16	31
First Class Gun Capt. A.	3 4 3 3 4—17	4 2 4 2—16	31
First Class Gun Capt. A. R. Mulkins	3 4 3 4 5—19	4 5 4 4 4—19	38
Second Class Gun Capt. D. T. Bockler	3 4 4 5 0—16	3 4 4 4 5—20	36
Second Class Gun Capt. W. S. Howard	4 4 2 3 4—17	3 4 3 5 5—18	35
Lance Coxswain G. F. Dobson	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 4 4 3 4—18	36
Gunner's Mate H. I. Briggs	4 4 5 4 4—21	3 5 4 0 4—16	37
C. T. Rowe	3 3 5 4 3—18	3 4 4 4 1—19	37
A. C. Smith	4 5 5 3 3—20	4 3 3 4 3—17	37
E. Lindon	3 5 3 4 3—18	3 3 4 3 3—16	34
W. H. Smith	3 3 2 4 3—15	3 4 4 2 3—16	31
R. Lackey	3 4 4 3 3—17	3 4 3 2 3—15	32
R. A. Came	4 3 3 3 4—17	4 4 3 4 1—16	33
H. Campbell	3 2 3 4 3—15	3 2 4 3 3—15	30
J. A. Manneok	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 4 5 3 3—18	35
H. S. Hixon	4 3 4 3 5—19	3 3 3 4 3—16	35
T. T. Dimars	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 4 3 3 3—16	34
A. Cohen	4 2 4 3 4—17	3 4 4 4 1—16	33
E. Morro	4 4 3 5 4—20	4 4 4 3 3—19	39
G. C. Delin	3 2 2 4 4—15	3 4 3 3 4—17	32
M. S. Welch	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 4 2 5 3—18	37
W. J. Banker	3 4 3 4 3—17	3 4 4 4 1—16	33
W. Koch	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	31
A. Poynter	4 3 4 3 3—17	2 4 2 4 3—15	32
W. Lada	4 4 5 4 4—21	4 5 5 4 4—22	43
F. A. Williams	3 2 3 3 4—15	3 3 4 2 3—15	30
L. H. Holton	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 2 4 4 3—16	31
C. Finken	4 0 5 5 4—18	3 4 4 4 3—18	36
T. T. Kuester	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 4 3 4 3—17	33
C. S. Owen	3 4 3 3 3—16	2 4 4 3 4—17	33
W. Steyert	4 5 0 5 4—18	4 3 3 2 3—15	33
E. A. Bingham	3 5 5 5 4—20	3 3 3 3 4—16	36
R. E. Leavitt	5 4 4 4 4—21	3 5 3 0 5—16	37
J. W. Davis	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 2 6 3 4—15	31
T. McQuillan	4 4 3 2 4—17	3 2 3 3 5—16	33
G. W. Feppard	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 2 3 3 3—15	35
A. T. Southard	3 5 2 4 3—17	3 4 3 2 4—16	33
W. H. Mallon	4 4 0 4 4—16	4 3 5 3 3—18	34

SECOND DIVISION.

Boatswain Mate R. R. Schoonover	3 3 4 4 4—18	5 3 3 4 4—19	37
First-class Gun Capt. C. Folda	3 3 5 3 4—18	4 4 5 3 3—19	37
First-class Gun Capt. A. S. Haviland	4 5 5 4 3—15	5 5 3 3 4—20	35
C. P. Gregory	4 4 0 4 4—16	4 3 0 4 4—15	31
E. J. Byrne	4 3 3 4 2—16	4 4 2 3 2—15	31
W. S. Sargent	3 4 3 5 3—18	4 3 4 4 3—18	36
G. L. Bongay	4 4 5 3 4—20	3 3 3 4 3—16	36
R. C. Smith	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 3 0 4 4—15	31
W. A. Harding	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 3 3 3 3—16	35
J. R. Graves	3 3 4 3 4—17	5 4 4 3 3—17	34
J. N. Ferchland	5 3 3 0 5—16	4 4 3 2 3—17	33
A. H. Bassenden	3 4 2 3 3—15	3 3 5 3 3—17	32
G. B. June	5 4 4 4 5—22	3 4 3 3 2—15	37
G. Goldstern	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 4 3 2 4—17	36
G. T. Hackley	2 4 8 4 4—17	4 2 4 3 2—15	32
J. E. Somers	5 4 3 0 3—15	4 4 4 3 3—18	33
A. Thomas, Jr.	3 4 5 3 4—19	4 3 3 4 3—17	36
M. W. Grinberg	5 3 4 3 3—18	3 4 3 3 3—16	35
L. Foelix	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 3 5 3 3—17	36
J. W. Brase	4 4 4 4 0—16	4 5 4 5 5—23	39
E. Conklin	5 5 4 4 4—22	2 4 4 0 5—15	37
H. W. Rosche	4 4 5 4 4—19	3 3 4 3 2—15	34

THIRD DIVISION.

Boatswain's Mate J. A. Pierson	3 2 4 8 3—15	3 3 4 2 4—16	31
Act. Gun Capt. A. D. Stewart	3 2 4 4 3—16	3 3 4 2 4—16	32
L. Coxswain C. A. Norton	3 4 3 5 0—15	4 4 4 3 4—19	34
Gunner's Mate H. A. Kellun	3 4 2 3 3—15	5 3 3 2 3—16	31
C. W. Gaillard	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 4 2 3 3—16	35
R. A. Graham	3 1 2 3 3—15	3 4 4 2 3—16	31
R. J. McCormick	3 4 3 3 4—17	3 3 3 3 4—16	32
L. S. Yattaw	4 4 0 4 4—16	5 5 3 4 3—20	36
H. E. Raabe	4 3 5 5 3—19	4 3 3 3 3—16	35
W. L. Beers	4 3 4 2 4—17	3 4 3 3 4—17	34
E. Hardenbergh	4 5 5 4 4—22	4 3 4 3 3—17	39
H. C. Aymar	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 3 4 2 3—16	33
H. W. Mercer	3 4 4 3 3—17	4 4 3 3 4—18	35
F. W. Townsend	4 4 3 3 3—17	4 3 4 5 5—21	38
R. H. F. Busch	4 4 4 0 4—16	5 3 0 4 4—16	32
L. R. Lord	4 4 3 2 5—19	3 4 4 0 4—15	34
T. H. Fieder	3 3 3 2 3—14	3 4 4 5 5—21	35
J. K. Ergamian	3 4 2 3 3—15	4 4 3 3 2—16	31
G. R. Norton	4 3 2 4 4—17	3 4 3 3 4—17	34
J. A. Burlands	0 4 4 5 5—18	4 5 4 3 3—19	37
J. T. Greene	4 3 2 4 3—16	3 4 4 5 4—20	36
P. Crowley	4 4 5 3 0—16	5 3 4 3 3—18	34
J. Crowley	3 4 4 2 3—16	3 4 3 2 3—15	31
E. Thompson	4 4 5 4 4—21	4 3 2 4 2—15	36
A. W. Frost	5 4 4 4 4—21	4 5 4 4 3—20	41
W. C. Murphy	4 3 4 5 2—18	4 4 4 4 3—19	37
F. W. Blatz	3 4 3 3 4—17	4 3 4 3 3—17	34
E. W. Kroan	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 2 4 4 3—16	33
F. G. Edge	3 3 3 4 2—15	4 5 4 3 2—18	33
W. Gillespie	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 3 4 3 3—16	32
T. P. Hayes	4 4 0 4 4—16	4 3 4 3 3—17	33
H. Swain	4 4 0 3 5—16	3 5 4 4 3—17	33

FOURTH DIVISION.

Boatswain's Mate H. P. Hamilton	3 5 4 8 2—18	4 4 3 4 3—18	36
Acting Gun Captain M. Chapman	4 5 4 5 4—20	3 3 3 4 3—16	36
First-Class Gun Captain O. D. Cooke	4 4 2 4 4—18	4 4 5 3 3—19	37
Gunner's Mate W. H. Free	3 4 5 3 3—19	4 4 2 3 4—17	36
S. N. Douglass	3 3 4 4 4—18	4 3 3 4 3—17	36
C. W. Hill	4 4 0 4 3—15	4 3 3 5 5—18	33
F. H. Curry	4 4 0 3 4—15	3 5 4 0 3—15	30
J. R. Brach	4 3 4 3 5—19	4 5 3 3 3—16	35
A. E. Schaff	4 4 3 5 3—19	4 4 1 0 5—18	37
E. W. Rogers	4 3 3 3 4—17	3 3 3 4 3—16	33
G. K. Crook	4 4 5 0 5—18	4 4 4 4 3—19	37
E. M. Olson	3 4 4 0 4—15	4 4 3 3 3—17	32
A. J. Kelsey	0 4 3 4 5—16	4 5 4 0 5—18	34
J. W. Munson	5 5 0 4 5—19	4 4 3 3 3—17	36
H. J. Bennett	3 4 5 4 4—20	3 0 5 5 5—18	38
H. M. Knickerbocker	3 4 0 4 4—15	5 0 4 4 3—16	31
G. J. Destler	3 5 3 3 3—15	3 3 2 4 3—15	30
H. G. Sloat	3 3 3 4 3—16	5 4 4 3 2—18	34
J. T. Martin	3 4 4 3 5—19	4 2 4 3 4—17	36
J. R. Macnillie	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 2 4 4 3—17	37
H. Smith	3 2 2 4 3—15	4 3 5 3 3—18	33
W. S. Levin	4 3 3 4 5—19	3 4 3 3 3—16	35

FIFTH DIVISION, (ENGINEERS.)

Ch. Mach. R. White	3 2 3 4 3—15	4 2 3 4 2—15	30
Ch. Mach. N. Winquest	5 3 4 4 4—20	5 5 5 4 5—24	44
Fireman W. M. Thompson	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 3 3 3—17	37
Oiler E. H. Rood	2 2 4 3 4—15	4 3 3 4 4—18	33
Mach. C. A. Schmitt	3 5 3 0 4—15	3 3 4 3 4—17	32
Mach. M. C. Klein	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 5 5 4 4—22	42
W. M. Chapman	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 5 2 3 3—16	32

Volley Firing.

Div'n.	No. Men.	Bulls.	Cent's.	Inn's.	Out's.	T'tal.
1st	39	23	50	70	47	190
2d	21	12	10	24	33	78
3d	29	11	33	43	20	118
4th	22	7	35	28	28	98
5th	7	6	0	11	6	31

Mississippi Town Burned.

JACKSON, Miss., May 22.—The entire business district of the town of Forest, on the Alabama and Vicksburg Road, fifty miles east of this city, was burned to-day. The fire started in the general store of Storey & Smythe, and spread rapidly northward, destroying the business houses of M. D. Graham & Co., H. Banks, T. M. Steele, J. H. Gordon, George Rew, Percy Lowrey, Oliver Eastland, the Peevy Hotel, the Alabama and Vicksburg Station, the Post Office, and the Postal Telegraph office. The loss is estimated at $100,000. Jackson insurance agencies carried risks for the place aggregating $20,000.

TROLLEY ROAD BY EXPRESS.

Larchmont Line's President Having Until June 1 for Construction, Places a Quick Order.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 22.—It is a novel thing to have a whole trolley road shipped on an express train, but that is what the Larchmont Railroad Company did yesterday. Larchmont is the home of many millionaires of New York, and they recently decided that they wanted an electric railway system in place of the antiquated horse car line, whose cars during the past few years have frequently jumped the track and had to be jacked on again.

President Charles Singer of the company had until June 1 to construct the road under the conditions of the franchise. Mr. Singer was equal to the emergency, however, so he telegraphed to a big steel works in Reading, Penn., and ordered Larchmont's new electric railroad.

"Send it quickly as possible," said he in closing his order. "The freight trains are too slow. Put it on a fast express."

Fifty tons of rails, 700 fancy-painted trolley poles, and a full quota of switches and other equipment were loaded on cars. As the cars had to be attached to the fastest trains, comprising parlor and drawing room cars, the Pennsylvania Company furnished its best baggage cars, the red mahogany kind, with the letters "Pennsylvania Limited" printed in gold on the sides.

The special cars containing the railroad came from Philadelphia to Larchmont on the fast Colonial train that goes through from Washington to Boston every day via the Harlem River branch of the New Haven Railroad. When they were set off at Larchmont a crowd gathered around them. The people thought they contained the luggage and retinue of some millionaire Larchmonter traveling incognito.

Mr. Singer assured them that although the expressage of his railroad amounted to $358, the fare would be the same as on any plebeian railroad, and that every one may ride for 5 cents on June 1.

"TERRAPIN TOM" A SUICIDE.

Shot Himself After Writing an Incomprehensible Note.

Thomas J. Murrey, known to public men and epicures the country over as "Terrapin Tom," shot himself to death yesterday morning at the boarding house conducted by his wife at 245 West Twenty-third Street, where he also lived. No known cause for the suicide exists, and from the fact that he has lately been under medical treatment, and that he left an unintelligible note behind, it is thought that he was temporarily deranged.

Murrey, who has lately acted as salesman for a wine house, seemed to be in his usual good spirits when he retired on Monday night. Shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Murrey and some of her boarders were startled by a pistol shot from the direction of his room, and he was found lying on the bed, partly dressed, with blood running from a wound over his ear. A revolver lay on the floor. Dr. W. L. Horton, who lives in the house, said that death had been instantaneous, the bullet having pierced the brain. On a table near by lay this note:

NOTICE.

My corpse must go to St. Luke's, where I have a record in the museum—unless stolen—on specialties. I desire that the Press Club members see my wishes are carried out.

THOMAS J. MURREY,
("Terrapin Tom.")

At St. Luke's Hospital it was said that nothing was known of Mr. Murrey and the note was looked on as the vaporing of a diseased mind.

Murrey, who was a past master in the art of good eating and had written a number of books on the subject, was at one time manager of the restaurant in the basement of the House of Representatives. He was appointed to this place in 1892 through the influence of Amos J. Cummings, and lost it in 1897. He was an expert in the preparation of special and fancy dishes, and was never at a loss for some special dish to fit the humor of any great man who patronized his place. "I don't feel just right to-day, Tom," some Senator would say. "What do you think would fit the case?" Murrey always had a specific, and he always claimed that his dishes so prepared had a distinct bearing on legislation.

"You can't expect a man to be an orator after a bad dinner," he was wont to say, "and a man whose stomach is in bad shape is in a fair way to make bad laws. Now, on the other hand, I believe that I could give any man a dinner that would make it impossible for him to be bad or dishonest after eating."

Along this line Murrey made elaborate notes of the habits and favorite dishes of great men and of the legislation that followed certain foods. It had been his intention to write a book on the subject, but the promised volume was never completed.

Murrey was a fisherman, a botanist, and a horticulturist, and used the knowledge so obtained to add to his store of epicurean lore. Prior to his advent in Washington he was for some years a reporter on The New York Sun, and later conducted a magazine called Hotel and Restaurant. Among his books were "Fifty Soups, and How to Make Them," "Twentieth Century Cookery," "Dainty Dishes for Dainty People," and a treatise on the chafing dish.

The writing of one of these books led Murrey to change his name. He had always spelled it "Murray," but the printer put in an "e" instead of an "a" when the book was published, and from that time Murrey adopted this mode of spelling his name. He was born in Worcester, Mass., fifty-six years ago.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTER FREE.

A young woman calling herself "Helen Caldwell of Orange, N. J.," was taken to the Tenderloin Police Station on Monday night charged with shoplifting in a Sixth Avenue department store. She was released on bail furnished by Daniel P. Hathaway, manager of the Hotel Hanover, at Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street. When the case came up in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning it was learned that the prisoner's real name is Maude Pritz, and that her father and mother were guests at the Hotel Hanover. She is thirty-two years old.

John Larkin, a detective employed in the department store where the theft was perpetrated, said yesterday that he had been watching Miss Pritz for a week, thinking her actions about the store suspicious.

"She had been visiting us daily," he said. "At last, yesterday afternoon late, I saw her slip into a package of books that she carried, some scarfs and a bottle of cologne. The articles were worth $6.

"This morning a Mr. Pritz came to the store and said that the culprit was his daughter. He asked the firm not to prosecute the charge of theft, and returned several trinkets that had been taken by the young woman, showing that she had confessed to him the whole extent of her raids on the house. Mr. Pritz is a hardware merchant of Dayton, Ohio, and is also interested in a large establishment in the same line of trade at Providence, R. I.

"When I arrested the young woman she feigned much resentment at my accosting her, but I forced her to come back and be searched. Besides our own property, several articles from other stores were found on her, which, however, she declared that she had not stolen."

The owners of the department store did not appear to prosecute the charges in court yesterday morning, and Magistrate Zeller released Miss Pritz after expressing a wish that her accusers had put in an appearance.

"Altogether too many cases of this kind have been coming before the courts of late," he said, "and an example should be made."

In the Hotel Hanover it was emphatically denied last night that such a person as Mr. Pritz was or ever had been staying there. A hall boy said that Mr. Pritz was still in the house.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS MEET.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York held its semi-annual meeting at Delmonico's last evening. Among the three hundred and fifty members present were many women. The Governor of the society, John T. Terry, presided.

The esteem in which ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, who was the first Governor of the society and who served for five successive years, is held by the society was shown by the presentation to him of a magnificent silver punch bowl. The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry made the presentation speech. The Columbia University Glee Club and the Mandolin Sextet rendered a vocal and instrumental programme.

MOYLE MYSTERY SOLVED

Body of Californian Mine Owner Found in North River.

Report of Foul Play Discredited by Dr. Converse, Who Says It Is a Case of Drowning.

The body of James W. Moyle the San Francisco mine owner whose disappearance from the Hoffman House on April 8 caused considerable comment, was found yesterday morning in the Hudson River at the foot of Grand Street, Jersey City. The body appeared to have been in the water a month or more.

A sensational story of foul play, which originated owing to the manner in which the body was towed ashore, was disposed of last night by County Physician Charles W. Converse, who examined the body. Dr. Converse said the case was simply one of drowning, and that he would issue a permit for the removal of the body.

Early yesterday morning the crew of the tugboat John W. King, lying at the foot of Grand Street, Jersey City, saw the body floating toward them, and towed it ashore, whence it was transferred to the Morgue. In the pockets of the clothing were found a Hoffman House tag-key to Room 228, a gold pencil with the initials "J. W. M." on it, and three envelopes addressed to "J. W. Moyle, 44 Broad Street," containing a board bill for $121 from the Hoffman House and two letters dated respectively April 7 and 8, urging payment for the bill submitted and signed by the cashier of the hotel. Two pocket-knives and a silk handkerchief initialed "M" were also found.

The absence of money and jewelry on the body of the dead man, an irregular bald spot on the top of the head, and, finally, the marks left on the neck and throat by the rope with which the body was towed ashore, started the report that a murder had been committed.

Friends of Mr. Moyle were notified and the body was identified by E. W. Clark, manager of the Hoffman estate, and by Henry A. White of 68 Broad Street. Morgue Keeper Speer refused to say what disposition would be made of the body until he had communicated further with Mr. Clark.

At the Hoffman House, where Mr. Moyle had been a guest since last October, the news of the mine-owner's death caused general regret. Nothing could be learned there about a rumor that Mr. Moyle had lost money recently in speculations.

Mr. Moyle, who was sixty-eight years old and resembled Gen. Joe Wheeler in appearance, was last seen at the Hoffman House on the evening of April 10. That night he walked out of the hotel and disappeared, leaving no trace. His wife and his daughter in San Francisco were notified. The case was put into the hands of a detective agency and search was made for him all over this country and in England.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, May 23.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

8—Hogg vs. Hogg.
4—Hoffman vs. Hogg.
7—Con. Store Service Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
11—Societe Fabriques, &c., vs. Leaders.
17—Gen. Elec. Co. vs. Anchor Elec. Co.
34—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Lim., vs. Walker.
42—Pelzer vs. Dale Co.
44—Thomson-Houston Elec. Co. vs. Lorain Steel Co.
47—Jacoby vs. S. Jacoby Co.
50—Middletown Nat. Bank vs. Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M. Ry.
56—Pine vs. Mayor, &c., of New York.
57—Seidenberg vs. E. Seidenberg-Steifel Co.
16—Brickill vs. Mayor, &c., of New York.
19—Bowers vs. N. Y. Dredging Co.
58—Wooster vs. Trowbridge & Lewis.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Louisville and Nashville cases only.

128—Mantle vs. Louisville & Nashville R. R.
129—O'Mara vs. same.
130—Campbell vs. same.
131—Costello vs. same.
132—Finnegan vs. same.
133—Mann vs. same.
134—Murphy vs. same.
135—Nelson vs. same.
136—Travers vs. same.
137—McGeary vs. same.
138—O'Brien vs. same.
139—Vitters vs. same.
140—Gaffney vs. same.
141—Kirby vs. same.
142—Phair vs. same.
143—Fogarty vs. same.
144—McTeigue vs. same.
145—Higgins vs. same.
146—Kennedy vs. same.
147—Leonard vs. same.
148—Merritt vs. same.
149—O'Connor vs. same.
150—O'Hara vs. same.
151—Gilhooley vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. in bankruptcy.

2471—In re Jacob Levin. Discharges.
2356—Clarence H. Rose.
2358—Ferd W. Lachman.
2371—Robert Stobo.
2409—Richard B. Sause.
2423—Robert A. Bevenot.
2271—Arthur Stobo.
2015—Charles A. Blohm.
2430—William Craig.
2313—S. L. & M. Gellis.
1355—William J. Stevens
2214—Harvey A. Farrington.
2319—W. F. McClelland, Jr.
2370—Camillo Teschner.
2432—Solomon Kassel.
2363—Harris Rubin.
2392—Samuel T. Stern.
1708—Arthur Elliot.
2402—Charles Seher.
2372—Victor H. Koehler.
2377—Hy. Steinfeld.
1352—Scheyer & Pots.
2328—John Kehoe.
2353—Samuel Lieberman
2300—Charles E. Force.
1860—Margaret Muict.
1759—E. B. Wall.
Under objection.
2321—Zaida L. Requa.
1898—Bernard Traynor.
2102—G. H. & F. H. Page.
2037—Joseph Schnapman. Adjourned cases.
2266—William B. Lomas.
1525—Eno & Werner.
1842—Richard A. Saalfield. Adjourned motion.
428—Chin Dei Gip.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Commercial Bank vs. Catto, appellant; Commercial Bank vs. Foltz; Rochester Savings Bank vs. same; Broderick, appellant, vs. City of Yonkers et al.; Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Bowman; Wells, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Hix, respondent, vs. Edison Electric Light Company; Gardiner, respondent, vs. Van Alstyne; Gleason et al., respondents, vs. The Peerless Manufacturing Company, impleaded; Herbert, appellant, vs. Gallatin et al.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Jeremiah, respondent, vs. Pitcher.—Order affirmed, and judgment absolute ordered for defendant on the stipulation, with costs.

The Aultman & Taylor Company, appellant, vs. Lyons and another.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

To-day's calendar 549, 503, 550, 471, 551, 1,044, 521, 417.

Supreme Court—Appellate Term.

By Beekman, P. J.; Giegerich and O'Gorman, JJ. Mainhart vs. Poerseke.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

Renoux vs. Geney.—Defendant's motion to amend the return is denied. See memorandum in the case of Rosenthal vs. Rosenthal. The plaintiff's motion is granted.

Eberle vs. Schilling.—Motion denied.

Duryea vs. Matranga.—In the conflict of evidence between the stenographer and the attorney we must accept that of the former. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Filler vs. Galantchik.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Rosenthal vs. Rosenthal.—In the conflict of evidence between the stenographer and the attorney we must accept that of the former. Motion denied.

Cohen vs. Weill.—The return having been filed, both motions are denied.

De Youngs vs. Brown.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Harris vs. Batjer.—The decision in this case was rendered by the Appellate Term in March, 1899. Under Rule 4 of the special rules in this department relative to the AppeHate Term, it is provided that all motions for reargument, as well as motions for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division, must be made at the term following that in which the decision is rendered. In this case more than a year has elapsed, and the motion therefore comes too late for consideration by us. Motion denied.

Benson vs. Manhattan Railway Company.—Motion granted on consent.

Gregory vs. Hitchcock Publishing Company.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Patterson vs. Powell.—Motion for leave to go to Appellate Division granted.

Goodnow vs. Pope.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Marangelo vs. Cohen.—Leave to withdraw appeal granted on condition that within ten days after service of a copy of the order on the attorney for appellant the latter pay $10 costs to the attorneys for respondent. In default of so doing the motion to be denied, with $10 costs. The motion made by the respondent to dismiss the appeal is denied, with leave to renew if the appeal is not withdrawn pursuant to the terms of the order permitting such withdrawal. Settle orders on notice. Per curiam.

Freedman vs. Dobson.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs. Per curiam.

Shapiro vs. Goldberg.—The defendant having elected to sue for the recovery of his property, this motion for restitution must be denied.

Bernstein vs. Pundt.—Motion granted.

Mooney vs. McGuirk.—Motion denied.

Sweeny vs. Senn.—Plaintiff's motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant.

Sweeny vs. Senn.—Defendant's motion granted. No costs. Settle order on notice.

Hinds vs. Metropolitan Street Railway.—Motion denied, with leave to renew.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Patterson, Ingraham, and Hatch, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

17—Dorsett vs. Ormiston.
80—Grant vs. Pratt & Lambert.
12—O'Connor vs. Hall.
67—Ruland vs. Waukesha Water Co.
94—Tice vs. Atlantic C. Co.
6—McCann vs. City of New York.
7—McAvoy vs. same.
75—Berringer vs. N. Y. Steam Co.
78—Willard vs. Press P. Co.
14—Ewing vs. Wightman
56—Caldwell vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association.
71—Kaplan vs. Met. St. Railway.
20—Bauman vs. Nevins.
49—Dannhauser vs. Wallenstein
89—Bang vs. McAvoy.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Gearon vs. Tallman.
2—Hoadly vs. Melcher.
3—Leinkauf Banking Co. vs. Brell.
4—In re Kohn.
5—In re Riverside Park Extension.
6—In re Frothingham.
7—Gilmour vs. Kelly.
8—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Gay.
9—Perperian vs. Egyptian Tobacco Co.
10—Lange vs. Blumenthal.
11—McAdam vs. Campbell.
12—Wallace, Muller & Co. vs. Leber.
13—In re Barnes.
14—Kenymer vs. Willett.
15—Diamond vs. Burrell.
16—Sass vs. Sass.
17—Monopol Tobacco Works vs. Genslor.
18—In re Hayes.
19—Megrue vs. Taylor.
20—Malone vs. Madden.
21—Herrman vs. Flen.
22—Willets vs. Wertheim.
23—Levi vs. Antopolsky.
24—L. T. Trust Co. vs. Kearny.
25—Stefanini vs. Levy.
26—Tuttle & Bailey Mfg Co. vs. Lantry.
27—Wachter vs. Borchardt.
28—Melville vs. Kruse.
29—Delaney vs. Walsh.
30—Grell vs. Globe & Ritgers Fire Ins. Co.
31—Smith vs. Atlantic Alcatray Asphalt Co.
32—Henych vs. Cadilek.
33—Voight vs. McManus.
34—Matter of 3d Av. R. R. Employes' Mut. Relief Assn.
35—In re Halsted.
36—Ridgely vs. Man. Shipping Co.
37—Richardson vs. Hinck.
38—Thulin vs. Schmaler.
39—In re W. 230th St.
40—Kantrowitz vs. Kantrowitz.
41—Bryant vs. Allen.
42—In re Ross & Co.
43—Van Zandt vs. Roosevelt.
44—Shaler vs. Van Schaick.
45—Horowitz vs. Rosenthal.
46—Weaver vs. Weaver.
47—Murphy vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
48—Myers vs. Breder.
49—Bryant vs. Allen.
50—Patterson vs. Envett.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

5158—Mathias vs. Mathias.
5319—McCristall vs. McCristall.
5092—O'Connor vs. Hall.
5394—Osburne vs. Osburne.
5097—Ferry vs. Ferry.
5098—Embler vs. Embler
5096—Delmar vs. Delmar
5100—Bender vs. Bender
5276—Damm vs. Damm.
5278—Schlaitzer vs. Schlaitzer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

3739—O'Connor vs. Webster.
1911—Yuengling vs. Betz
3418—Brown vs. Edison Elec. Illum. Co.
2639—Ahsman vs. same.
3123—D'Auvy vs. Dupre.
4635—Bowns vs

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

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CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
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Deposits	20,000,000.00

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Hudson River Bank, 12d St. & Columbus Ave.
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FINANCIAL.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

HOLDERS OF BONDS of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that there is now in the hands of the undersigned Trustees, under the mortgage by which the payment of said bonds is secured, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, gold, which, under the terms of said mortgage, is applicable to the redemption or purchase of said bonds, and that the undersigned will receive sealed proposals at the Land Office of said Company, Room 67, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Building, 49 Second Street, San Francisco, for the surrender of said bonds until 12 M., on Tuesday, the 12th day of June, 1900, at which time proposals will be opened. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for the surrender of the First Mortgage Bonds, Southern Pacific Railroad Company." The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
San Francisco, May 11, 1900.
D. O. MILLS,
HOMER S. KING, } Trustees.

The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company.

Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 25, 1900.
Equipment Trust and Second Mortgage Bonds Dated AUGUST 1, 1899, DUE AUGUST 1, 1930.

Pursuant to the right reserved in the said bonds, also reserved in the mortgage securing the same, The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company hereby gives notice that it will pay the principal of said bonds on the first day of August, 1900, with interest to that date, at its agency, in the City of New York, to wit, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Company, Bankers, No. 17 Nassau Street.
Interest on said bonds will cease from and after August 1st, 1900.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

North Jersey Street Railway Company

Jersey City, N. J., May 15, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that Belleville and Newark Horse Car R. R. Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds and Newark and Irvington Street Railway Company's First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, maturing on June 1, 1900, will be paid on that date on presentation at the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 83 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.
E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

MAY 25TH LAST DAY AT $1.00.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

AFTER MAY 25TH $1.25 PER SHARE.

Purchasers at present price,

$1.00 Per Share,

secure 12% on their investment, with the regular monthly dividend of one per cent. and the extra dividend of one-half of one per cent. declared for May, payable June 1st to all shareholders of record May 25th.

Applications for stock at $1.00 per share must bear date not later than May 25th, 1900.

Such applications, accompanied by remittance, will be received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
89 State St., Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notes, acceptances and loans of the following companies will be paid or purchased by the Morton Trust Company, 100 Broadway, on presentation on or after Friday, May 25, 1900:
The Third Avenue Railroad Company.
Union Railway Company of New York.
The Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company.
The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.
The Yonkers Railroad Company.
Westchester Electric Railroad Company.
Tarrytown, White Plains and Mamaroneck Railway Company.
The Southern Boulevard Railroad Company.

NOTES, ACCEPTANCES and LOANS of the above companies, with the exception of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, should be ENDORSED in BLANK when presented.

Open accounts against any of said companies will be paid or purchased by the Morton Trust Company after the same have been audited by the undersigned as Secretary of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and by the Treasurer of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and they should be presented for that purpose to the undersigned, at his office, No. 621 Broadway.
Dated New York, May 21, 1900.
CHARLES E. WARREN,
For the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Richmond Railway & Electric Company

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:

In order to accommodate holders of the above-named bonds who, by reason of residing abroad or for other unavoidable causes, were unable to deposit their bonds with the MERCHANTS' TRUST COMPANY of New York (for exchange into the 5 per cent. gold bonds of the RICHMOND PASSENGER & POWER COMPANY) by the date originally fixed, (May 15th, 1900,) the time for such deposit, without cost or penalty, has been extended to June 1st, 1900.

Over eighty per cent. of the entire issue of the RICHMOND RAILWAY & ELECTRIC CO. bonds have already been deposited for this purpose.

We recommend all holders who have not deposited their bonds to do so without delay.

Copies of bondholders' agreements and full information can be obtained of any of the undersigned.

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO.,
10 Wall St., New York.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
309 Walnut St., Phila.
E. H. GAY & CO.,
131 Devonshire St., Boston.
New York, May 18, 1900.

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Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
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MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
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W. REDMOND CROSS	Treasurer
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H. B. BERRY	Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

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G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
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WEDNESDAY, MAY 23d, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By Order of Executors.)
7 shs. Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
(By Order of Administrator.)
$2,000 Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co. 6 p. c. Regst. Mtge. Bonds, 1915, and $360 int. scrip.
(By Order of Trustee.)
50 shs. Mexican Northern R'way.
50 shs. People's Telephone Co.
34 shs. Centre Rutland Marble Co. of Vt.
500 shs. Bonanza Development Co.
2 shs. American Smelting & Refining Co. Pfd.
2 shs. Compania Metalurgica Mexicana Pfd.
100 N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.
$5,000 East Tenn., Vir. & Geo. R. R. Co. Income Mtge. Bds., 1931.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
150 shs. North Packing & Provision Co.
10 shs. Paterson Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
20 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
50 shs. Franklin Trust Co. of B'klyn.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
30 shs. German-Am. Real Est. Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
$5,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 8 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1904.
100 shs. American Beet Sugar Co. Prefd.
25 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
300 shs. Central Foundry Co.
50 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
25 shs. Morton Trust Co.
45 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
14 shs. Phenix National Bank.
8 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
21 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
6 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
23 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
7 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
25 shs. Nat. City Bank.
8 shs. Eagle Fire Co.
$2,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co. of B'klyn.
60 shs. Rock Island & Peoria R. R. Co.
7 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
4 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. Western National Bank.
2 shs. American Exchg. National Bank.
90 shs. Trust Co. of America.
5 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
$10,000 U. S. Flour Milling Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. United States Flour Milling common.
$60,000 U. S. Flour Milling Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
60 shs. United States Flour Milling common.
30 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
100 shs. Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$15,000 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. 1st and Refdg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1949.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$51,000 Metropolitan Street R'way Co. Genl. Mtge. & Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., 1997.
50 shs. Chesebrough Manfg. Co. Consld.
10 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
19 shs. Bank of America.
30 shs. East River Natl. Bank.
20 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
13 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
20 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
300 shs. Electric Vehicle Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
6 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Merritt & Chapman Derrick & Wrecking Co.
10 shs. Produce Exchg. Trust Co.

Liquid Air
TO-MORROW
Is the LAST DAY to Buy Stock at
$5.75 a Share
(Par value $10—full paid and non-assessable.)

We guarantee that this stock will advance to $10 a share on or before Thursday, June 28, 1900.
Remember the early days of the telephone, and don't be too conservative. Take a small block of this stock anyway

Subscriptions received by mail or in person—from one share to one thousand shares. Make checks or P. O. Money Orders payable to
NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.,
124 World Building, New York.
We have made LIQUID AIR and claim for our invention simplicity and economy.
Have you noticed this stock jump from time to time? Last December it sold as low as $2.
G. E. ORDWAY, Fiscal Agent.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The 32d ordinary drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 27th of April, 1900.
Six per cent. bonds to be redeemed.
$100.00 each: Nos. 10, 49, 60, 73, 77, 238, 388, 540, 579, 716.
$500.00 each: Nos. 74, 245, 326, 351, 360, 536, 844, 1,155, 1,269, 1,315, 1,346, 1,363, 1,493, 1,762, 1,945, 2,236, 2,449, 2,591, 3,145, 3,155, 3,368, 3,467, 3,933, 4,021.
$1,000.00 each: Nos. 33, 116, 479, 514, 520, 561, 779, 861, 924, 1,045, 1,061, 1,078, 1,113, 1,192, 1,241, 1,339, 1,457, 1,979, 2,116, 2,160, 2,295, 2,402, 2,403, 2,893, 2,979,3,136, 3,343, 3,643, 3,844, 3,901, 4,036, 4,261, 4,334, 4,355, 4,602, 4,678, 4,875, 5,045, 5,363.
These bonds will be paid at their face value in Mexican currency at the offices of the bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st of July, 1900.
They will cease to bear interest on the 30th of June, 1900.
JOAQUIN DE FRUEBA, Manager.
City of Mexico, April, 1900.

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS,

Water Works & Electric Light 5% Bonds

A large number of the above Bonds having been deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company of New York, under an Agreement dated May 14, 1900, appointing the undersigned a Committee to protect the Bondholders' interests, notice is now given that any Bondholder may participate in the benefits of the said Agreement by depositing his Bonds thereunder, at any time prior to June 4, 1900, with the said Trust Company, which will issue its negotiable receipts therefor.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
JOHN W. STERLING, } Committee.
J. Overton Paine. S. S. Schuyler. Thomas B. Paine.
PAINE, SCHUYLER & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
7 WALL STREET.
Daily Market Letter on Application.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

New Amsterdam Gas Co.,
340 3RD AVE., N. Y. CITY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY, held on the 18th day of May, 1900, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, Arrangements have been made by which the holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company can exchange their stock for the Debentures of the CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY, payable June 1st, 1910, and bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum, upon the following basis, viz.: For every share of the Preferred Stock of this Company of the par value of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Fifty Dollars ($50) in said Debentures, and for every share of the Common Stock of this Company of the par value of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Twenty-six Dollars ($26) in said Debentures.

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That in the opinion of the Board of Directors of this Company, it is for the best interest of the stockholders that they should exchange their stock for the said Debentures on the terms mentioned."

It is the intention to retire these Debentures as soon as arrangements can be made to that end by exchanging them at par for the stock of the Consolidated Gas Company at One Hundred and Ninety Dollars ($190) per share, par value One Hundred Dollars, ($100.)

All stockholders desiring to exchange their securities on the terms above mentioned must deposit their certificates, indorsed in blank, with The National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, before the 15th day of June, 1900.

Upon the deposit of stock, negotiable receipts will be issued, exchangeable for the Debentures of the Consolidated Gas Company.

The Directors of this Company and its largest stockholders will deposit their certificates for exchange on the terms above mentioned.

Stockholders not depositing their securities before the date mentioned may be deprived of the right of conversion.

New Amsterdam Gas Company,
By JAMES JOURDAN, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds OF THE OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO. DUE JULY 1, 1901.

Default having occurred in the payment of the interest on these bonds, which became due January 1, 1900, and the Receivers of the property appointed in a creditor's suit having procured from the Court leave to issue $525,000 of prior lien Receivers' Certificates, and default having also occurred in the agreement between the undersigned committee and the Missouri Railway Construction Company, dated May 21, 1898, the undersigned, pursuant to the terms of that agreement, have become entitled to a controlling interest in the stock of the Railroad Company, and have taken other proceedings to enforce the agreement and to protect the rights of the bondholders. To render these proceedings effectual, a prompt deposit of the above-mentioned bonds is necessary. A Bondholders' Agreement has accordingly been prepared, and bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds thereunder with the Union Trust Company of New York, where copies of the agreement may be obtained.
Dated May 9, 1900.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH, } Committee.

LIQUID AIR STOCK.

Parties having National Liquid Air Co.'s stock which they will sell at $5.70, please communicate with "X. Y. Z.," Box 320, Providence, R. I.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.
Six Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds.
New York, May 23, 1900.
Coupons of the above bonds due June 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date by the company at the office of the Transfer Agents, Messrs. THOMAS & POST, 71 Broadway.
SAM'L THOMAS, TREASURER.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, May 1st, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after May 31st, 1900, to stockholders as registered upon the books of the Company at 3 P. M., April 30, 1900. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.
CHEQUES will be mailed to stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company.
New York, May 8, 1900.
The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable on June 1st, to the stockholders of record May 19th, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from May 21st to May 31st, inclusive.
A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on May 25th, 1900.
The transfer books will close in New York on May 12th, 1900, at noon, and will reopen May 28th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company,
37 and 39 Liberty Street.
New York, May 8, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the company's office on June 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, May 26, and reopened on Saturday, June 2.
ROBERT G. HONE, Treasurer.

The United States Leather Company,
26-28 Ferry St., New York, May 22d, 1900.
A Dividend of $1.50 Per Share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable July 2d, 1900.
The transfer books of preferred stock will close June 15th at 3 P. M., and reopen July 3d, 1900.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern R'way Co.,
N. Y. Office, 27 William Street, May 17th, 1900.
The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 34) of ONE PER CENT., and an extra dividend of ONE-FOURTH OF ONE PER CENT., payable on June 2d, 1900, to stockholders of record at noon on May 19th.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

Union Square Bank,
8 Union Square,
New York, May 1st, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on June 1st next. The transfer books will be closed from May 22d until June 2d, 1900.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

National Biscuit Company.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable May 31, 1900. Transfer books will be close from May 22 to May 31, both inclusive.
J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

Office of the Welsbach Commercial Co.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of One (1) Per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable June 11th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 1st, 1900.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company,
April 26, 1900.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE & FOUNDRY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Burlington, in the State of New Jersey, on Wednesday, June 27th, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
B. F. HAUGHTON, Secy. & Treas.

The William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co.
Philadelphia, May 14th, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company will be held at the office of the Company, Beach and Ball Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the thirty-first day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
CHAS. T. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 22	403,517
To date this year	56,826,973
Corresponding date last year	87,429,424

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 22	$1,322,500
To date this year	$256,377,110
Corresponding date last year	$475,625,230

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾ @2 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt & R pf.	1½	General Electric	1
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1	Glucose Sugar	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	4¾	Great North. pf.	1
Am. Tobacco	3½	Met. St. Railway	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Canada Southern	¾	Nat. Steel	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	1½	Nat. Tube	1
Chi. & Nor'west pf.	4½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	4½	Pacific Mail	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Consol. Gas	2	Pressed Steel Car	1⅝
Cont. Tobacco	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	2	West. Un. Tel.	½
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	8		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit	⅝
Am. Ice pf.	½	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1½	Nat. Steel pf.	1½
Am. Tin Plate	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	9
B'klyn Un. Gas	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	1¼	Rep. Steel	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅝	Third Avenue	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	U. S. Express	½
Erie	⅝	U. S. F. M.	12¼
Evans. & T. H.	⅝	U. S. F. M. pf.	

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2	1st, t. r.	1
Tol., St. L. & K. C.			

Bonds Declined.

B. & O., Mon. R. 5s.	1	C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	1⅝
B., Q. Co. & Sub. 5s.	1	Int. of G. Nor. 3d.	3¼
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s.	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

In yesterday's market speculators on the short side had unhappiness. In a variety of ways they suffered losses, were outgeneraled, were driven to cover. Especially was this feature of the market notable in Tobacco Trust and in Sugar Trust shares. Tobacco Trust went up 3 or 4 points, and Sugar rose half a dozen.

No news whatever was forthcoming to explain the change, the improvement disclosed, the betterment which seemed further about to be disclosed. It has recently been the fashion for every tuppenny trader to sell Tobacco Trust and Sugar Trust short and coincidentally make proclamation of distressing things about to be disclosed in both of those properties. This popular habit induced a short interest which rose to large figures, and it is not at all strange that when yesterday strength began to show the shorts began to worry and to scurry. Thus, both Tobacco and Sugar went upward easily and substantially—not because anything important was newly disclosed, but because of apprehension upon the part of bear speculators that something new and profitable might be disclosed. Not the fact, but the possibility was effective.

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As in Sugar and Tobacco, so in much of the rest of the market the short interest recently venturesome is likely at any moment to become nervous. It has been the fashion to sell stocks short and hammer quotations for "reasons" wholly grotesque; and on this account, through these performances, most of the shares listed on the Stock Exchange have lower market values than they are entitled to.

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In Wall Street history nothing has been quite so remarkable as the exhibit of the past three or four days, wherein a scare has been developed over apprehended ravages of the bubonic plague at San Francisco. It is a poverty situation, indeed, when bear speculators are able to find no pretext for assailing stock market values except in the hippodroming of one sick Chinaman all the way across the Continent at San Francisco. This California bubonic plague farce distances every other farce in Wall Street history.

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It was notable that in yesterday's market the railway stocks cut relatively small figure. They were not depressed in the hammering operations of the new shorts, and they were not lifted when oversold traders rushed to cover. It really looks as if the average railway stock was resting on rock bottom, was finally independent of current sensationalism.

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It pleases the prophets of depression to make much ado over what they declare to be the prospect of a Bryan victory in the National election next Fall. But sensible men in Wall Street have before them this problem: What reason can the workingman who four years ago voted for Mr. McKinley find now for voting for an opposition candidate—what in the present business situation is worse than it was four years ago?

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It is the estimate of conservative bankers that $50,000,000 of gold will be imported into the United States before November.

SUGAR WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

Sugar Trust common stock gave to the market yesterday its sensational feature, scoring a rise of more than a half dozen points from the low figure of the day and causing the bears in the stock no little discomfiture and worry. The rise was skillfully planned by operators who have for some time been working on the bull side, and as an excuse for the upward movement—an excuse more effective than ever, now that the gas war has been settled—the story, persisted in on Monday, without any foundation, was again circulated that the sugar war had been settled—this time "for certain." Then, once the story was freely distributed, the manipulation of the stock was begun in earnest, and as the quotation rapidly advanced the more timid shorts rushed to cover. From 109½ the figure was speedily carried to 115. There it halted, then declined fractionally, and then again advanced to 117, the high figure of the day, from which in the late trading it fell off nearly two points, closing at 115⅛, a net gain of 4⅝ points on sales of approximately 170,000 shares—nearly one-half of the entire transactions of the day.

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As for the reported settlement of the war, it was no more a fact yesterday than it has been at any previous time. The war is not settled; it is, in truth, being more vigorously waged now than ever. President Havemeyer of the trust is authority for this statement. So, also, are Mr. Post of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., and a representative of the Arbuckles.

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One fact that seems to be lost sight of is that the Arbuckles are going quietly ahead with the work of enlarging their Brooklyn refinery, which will increase its capacity several thousand barrels a day. People close to the Arbuckles say that this means the beginning of a fiercer trade war than has yet been waged.

SHORTS IN TOBACCO SQUEEZED.

The promised squeeze of the shorts in the Tobacco stocks which has been threatened for several days was successfully brought about yesterday, and as a result not a few of the more venturesome traders who had been industriously selling the stocks short last week were forced to cover.

The movement, said to have been planned by leading financial interests identified with the American Company, was directed more particularly against the shorts in that concern, the rise in Continental being largely a sympathetic one. As a result, from the opening of 87½ American Tobacco went up in very short order to 90, and, after hesitating around there for some time, continued its upward movement until the high figure of 91⅞ was reached—a gain of over 4 points. Several stop orders were uncovered on the advance. Later, on profit taking, a slight recession followed, with the close at 91, a net gain of 3⅛, on sales of 62,000 shares.

In Continental there was much less activity. About 10,000 shares of the common changed hands at a net advance of 1 point, while the preferred rose 2 full points on sales of 3,500 shares. The advance in the preferred was due to the statement that at the meeting of the company to be held this week the regular dividend will be declared as usual, and will be neither reduced nor passed, as fears on the stock had some time ago predicted.

The failure of the International Tobacco Company to make its appearance on scheduled time as an incorporated concern has proved a disappointment to speculators who have sold the American and Continental issues short. Friends of both these concerns say that even if the new company does appear its competition will not trouble them in the least.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

Money market conditions do not change materially, though the exchange market yesterday was a trifle weaker than on the previous day, gold exports on Thursday's French steamer are still being counted upon, though only in the nature of what foreign exchange bankers describe as "special transactions." No engagements, however, have yet been announced.

The banks continue to gain from the Sub-Treasury on account of pension payments, while money from the interior is steadily coming this way. Some gold is being sent to Canada, but not in any consequential amounts.

The United Metals Selling Company will ship 80,000 ounces of silver to Europe today, and Zimmerman & Foshay 50,000 ounces.

HOW RAILWAY STOCKS FARED.

The uncertainty in respect to the reported bubonic plague on the Pacific slope continued yesterday to exert a depressing influence on the Pacifics and a number of the Grangers. The result was that some further declines were scored, such as ¼ in Atchison, ¼ in St. Paul, ⅜ in Missouri Pacific, ⅛ in Southern Pacific, and ⅜ in Union Pacific. Northern Pacific was an exception to the list, advancing ⅜ on good buying induced by the excellent statement of earnings of the company for the second week in May, which showed total earnings of $560,830, an increase of $92,360 over the same week a year ago.

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Northwest and Omaha, in marked contrast, advanced very sharply on comparatively little trading in the issues. Northwest common gained 5½ on sales of 480 shares, Northwest preferred 4⅞ on sales of 125 shares, and Omaha 4½ on sales of 200 shares. There was no news to explain the buying, but there is such a limited supply of floating stock that on any appreciable demand the quotations rapidly advance.

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Panhandle declined 9 points on the sale of a 100-share lot, though during the day the reported net earnings of the road for the month of April showed an increase of $28,369 as compared with April, 1899.

LOCAL TRACTIONS ADVANCE.

Under the leadership of Metropolitan, the traction stocks—Third Avenue excepted—were strong yesterday, Metropolitan advancing to 158½, and closing with a net gain of ½, while Manhattan rose to 91½ and Brooklyn Rapid Transit to 71, with a final net gain for Manhattan of ¼. Brooklyn's close was at the same figure as on the day previous. Third Avenue's loss was 1½.

The Street continues to speculate on the probable terms of Metropolitan's new stock issue, but so far as any definite information in the matter is concerned, nothing can be gotten. On the one hand, the story is that the stock has been underwritten at 150, while on the other emphatic declarations are heard to the effect that such a story is ridiculous. An authoritative statement from President Vreeland may be forthcoming shortly. In the meantime there is good buying of the stock, and a much higher quotation is freely predicted.

There was no news to explain the advances in Manhattan or Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The movement of the latter stock was somewhat peculiar, one operator who was a large seller in the morning turning buyer in the afternoon.

The decline in Third Avenue was more or less natural after the sudden rise of the day previous, and was said to be due largely to profit taking. The Street hears it that Third Avenue is to be moved up, in common with Metropolitan.

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

There was comparatively little trading in the steel and iron stocks yesterday, and the movement of the securities was somewhat irregular, though with a tendency toward betterment. Tennessee Coal and Iron held well on the phenomenal increase in earnings reported by the company in April, while Steel and Wire was stronger on the publication of the certificate of condition of the company as of March 1, 1900, filed with the Commissioner of Corporations, in Boston, in accordance with the Massachusetts law, the company having a plant in Worcester. The assets are set out in the statement as foll

ing, became decidedly flat owing to rumors of another war loan being contemplated and the critical state of the Russo-Japanese relations. Paris selling also assisted in the weakness. Paris selling was stimulated by the rumor that Gen. Buller had been defeated by the Boers at Laing's Nek. While nothing known in London tended to confirm this report, Paris evidently believed it, and the French selling had a decidedly bad effect, especially in the case of Kafirs, that market also suffering from the failure of the public to enter the market as it was expected it would after the relief of Mafeking. The public is still holding almost entirely aloof, hence South African shares have slumped both from rumors and lack of buying. The Australian market has suffered to even a greater extent, but this is purely due to internal causes and lack of support.

The market for American securities was dull and inactive all day. Business was limited to professional traders. The closing tone was steady.

Consols for money, 101; consols for the account, 101 1-16; Atchison, 26⅛; Canadian, 95½; St. Paul, 119; Illinois Central, 115½; Louisville, 81¾; Union Pacific preferred, 75⅞; New York Central, 135; Erie, 12½; Pennsylvania, 66¼; Reading, 8¾; Erie first preferred, 37; Northern Pacific preferred, 76; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda, 8½; Rand Mines, 38¾.

Bar silver steady at 27⅝d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 72½.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.70; Madrid, 26.10; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 6.47½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, May 22.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened heavy, the weakness of Rio Tintos and other industrials adversely influencing the whole list. Realizations for London account assisted in depressing the market. Spanish 4s were particularly affected in spite of the improved exchange. Kafirs were weak throughout. Three per cent. rentes, 101f for the account; exchange on London, 25f 17c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 73.37½.

BERLIN, May 22.—On the Boerse to-day mine shares were firmer. Later, however, there was an all-around weakness owing to unsatisfactory reports from Western Bourses. Americanas and Canadian Pacifics fluctuated and closed weak. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

MADRID, May 22.—Gold was quoted to-day at 24.95.

WEATHER BUREAU CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crops, issued to-day, is as follows:

Abundant rains have relieved drought conditions in the Middle Atlantic States, but drought continues in the Upper Missouri Valley, Minnesota, and Northern Wisconsin, and the need of rain is beginning to be felt in portions of the East Gulf States and Florida. The temperature conditions on the Pacific Coast, in the Upper Missouri Valley, and over the greater part of the country east of the Mississippi River have been favorable for rapid growth, especially in the Ohio Valley and Middle and South Atlantic States, although complaints of cool nights are received from Tennessee and the Central Gulf States. From Nebraska and Wyoming southward to the Rio Grande the week has been abnormally cool and unfavorable for the advancement of crops. On the Pacific Coast crops have made satisfactory growth, although drying winds proved detrimental to late grain in portions of California.

In the States of the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys corn has experienced less favorable conditions than in the previous week, owing to the prevalence of low temperatures and excessive moisture. In the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States the conditions have been highly favorable for germination and growth, as well for the planting in Minnesota and the Dakotas planting is nearly finished, and in Wisconsin and Michigan is well advanced.

More numerous reports of injury to Winter wheat by the Hessian fly are received than in the previous week, especially in the States of the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys, but otherwise the crop has made satisfactory advancement, although too rank growth is reported from portions of Nebraska and Texas. On the Pacific Coast the outlook continues generally favorable.

Over the northern portion of the Spring wheat region rain is generally needed, especially for late-sown Spring wheat, but over the southern portion the crop is doing well.

Oats have made slow growth in the Upper Missouri and Red River of the North Valleys, and although recent rains have improved the condition of the crop in the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States, unfavorable reports continue from these districts. Generally throughout the Gulf States, Lower Missouri, and Central Mississippi Valleys the outlook continues satisfactory.

Cotton has made slow growth, especially over the central and western portions of the cotton belt, the nights being too cool. In Oklahoma and Texas there has been too much rain, while rain is needed for late planted cotton in portions of Alabama and Georgia. In Texas fields are grassy, but elsewhere cultivation has made favorable progress.

Transplanting of tobacco has begun in Kentucky, Ohio, and Maryland, conditions being very favorable for this work in Virginia and North Carolina. The supply of plants continues abundant.

The fruit outlook continues encouraging, although apples are dropping quite extensively in the Lower Missouri, Central Mississippi, and Ohio Valleys, and in some of the Southern States.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$143,048,763
Gold	70,164,921
Silver	10,927,055
U. S. notes	16,456,257
Treasury notes of 1890	750,090
National bank notes	6,801,187
Total receipts this day	2,166,513
Total receipts this month	31,893,223
Total receipts this year	504,190,286
Total expenditures this day	1,985,000
Total expenditures this month	30,865,000
Total expenditures this year	444,731,975
Deposits in National banks	110,559,261
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	406,020
Government receipts from internal revenue	951,273
Customs	1,014,031
Miscellaneous	195,207

The condition of the Treasury division of issue and redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$229,835,779
Silver dollars	414,627,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,347,718
Silver bullion of 1890	72,170,282
United States notes	5,105,000
Total	$730,085,779

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$220,835,779
Silver certificates outstanding	414,627,000
Treasury notes outstanding	80,518,000
Currency certificates outstanding	6,105,000
Total	$730,085,779

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$41,914,461
Gold certificates	28,249,480
Silver coin and bullion	4,226,161
Silver certificates	6,300,934
United States notes	16,456,257
Other assets	14,359,179
Total in Treasury	$110,906,454
Deposits in National banks	110,559,261
Total	$221,465,715
Current liabilities	78,416,951
Available cash balance	$143,048,763

TREASURY CALLS FOR MONEY.

Mr. Gage Directs Banks to Turn In Part of Government Deposits.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury late this afternoon sent out to the National Bank depositaries the following letter of instructions:

"You are hereby directed to deposit on on before June 5 proximo, with an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, as a transfer of funds from your bank the sum of ——— dollars. This direction is one of a series this day issued which will operate to transfer to the Sub-Treasury $5,000,000 of the surplus public moneys temporarily placed with depositary banks, and the action is taken in anticipation of disbursements from the Treasury in the redemption of the $25,-384,500 outstanding bonds of the funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent., which were called by department circular of the 18th inst.

"It being the intention of the department to utilize temporary balances in depositary banks for the payment of said bonds, further transfers will be ordered from time to time to keep pace, in a general way, with the demand for bond redemptions. Public notice has been given to the holders of the bonds in question that they may present said bonds for payment at any time before Aug. 19 next, at which time interest will cease."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Very little of interest appeared in the market for outside securities yesterday. Not to any considerable extent was selling pressure noticeable in any quarter of the market, but it must also be said that the demand for stocks was very light. Interest was not so entirely centred in the trading in the gas issues, though the matter was still the subject of considerable comment. In some quarters the fact that the announcement of the gas war settlement exercised no greater general market influence than it did was attributed to the belief held by a certain number of the minority stockholders that the deal was not a very favorable one. Among the industrials were several that showed considerable advances over the previous day's figures, although in none of them was trading any more active than in the other quarters of the market.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was traded in all told to the extent of perhaps a thousand shares, divided about equally between the common and the preferred stocks. Prices for both issues were about those of the close of the previous day, the common stock selling between 26 and 26½, and most of the preferred changing hands at 50½. There was considerable improvement in the bonds, which were not, however, by any means as active as on Monday. They closed at 103½ bid, a net gain of 1½ points. There was a renewal of rumors to the effect that the conversion of stock might meet with considerable opposition on the part of some dissatisfied holders of New Amsterdam stock, but there seemed to be very little ground for these reports.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common sold at 6 and closed with a fractional net gain at 5⅞ bid. Sales of 300 shares of the preferred stock were made at 21, and this issue closed at 21⅜ bid, showing a net gain of more than a point. These advances were supposed to reflect some development in the matter of the report which is now under preparation. It will, however, be some days before any news of the report can be expected, for it is said that the next meeting of the committee will not be held until some time next week.

STANDARD OIL was strong, but trading in the stock was very light. A sale of an odd amount at 542 was reported. At the close 540 was bid, with no stock offered under 541.

CHICAGO AND ALTON subscriptions were less active than has been the rule for some time past, and they ended the day at a fractional net loss. A sale of $50,000 of the subscriptions was made at 100 just at the close. They ended the day at 109 bid.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was not traded in at all, and showed no change for the day. The other copper stocks were almost as dull, though fractional changes occurred in some of them.

RUBBER GOODS preferred, for which at the close on Monday there was no better bid than 70, ended the day at 74 bid, with stock offered at 76. There was a fractional decline in the price of the common stock, but both issues were very quiet.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was traded in at 9, and showed a fractional net gain for the day, closing at 8½ bid. The other electric stocks were neglected.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS remained firm, notwithstanding the unfavorable news in regard to the strike of the company's employes. Two hundred shares of the common stock sold at 20½, and this issue closed at 20 bid. The preferred stock was quoted a quarter of a point lower, at 69 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅝
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3½	4
New Amsterdam	26	26½
New Amsterdam pf.	51	52
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	103½	104

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	..	24
American Agri. Chem. pf.	70	72
American Bicycle	9	10
American Bicycle pf.	36	40
American Bicycle bonds	..	80
American Chicle	55	61
American Chicle pf.	75	80
American Woolen	15	16
American Woolen pf.	73	74
Cast-Iron Pipe	5⅝	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf., ex div.	42½	43¾
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	7	8
Distilling Company of America	5⅞	6
Distilling Company of America pf.	21⅝	22
Electric Boat	20	22½
Electric Boat pf.	..	45
Havana Commercial	12½	13½
Havana Commercial pf.	53½	54½
International Pump	17	19
International Pump pf.	62½	64
International Power	28	32
National Enameling & Stamp	20	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	80	84
National Gramophone	40	50
National Salt	39¼	42
National Salt pf.	70	72
Otis Elevator	27	28½
Otis Elevator pf.	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	88	90
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	74	76
Sloss-Sheffield	22	24
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	63½	65½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	540	547
United States Flour Milling pf.	..	7
United States Flour Milling bonds	25	27
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87½	87¾
American Air Power	26	30
*Arizona Lead	15⅝	16¼
Asphalt Company of America	¼	½
British Columbia Copper	10	12½
California Copper	2	2⅝
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub.	100	102½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	92	93
Electric Vehicle	25	30
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	75
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅝	2⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	26½
General Carriage	8	8½
Illinois Transportation	1⅜	2
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf.	20	22
Louis., Henderson & St. L. bonds	99	101
*Markeen Copper	5	6
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	15	20
Mexican 5s	99½	99¾
New England Transportation	4½	5
New York Transportation	8½	9
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	26	27
Pittsburg Coal pf.	84½	83½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	20	21
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	115	118
Seaboard Air Line 4s	80	84
Seaboard Air Line common	11	12
Seaboard Air Line pf.	31	32
Storage Power	15	17
Superior & Boston Copper	..	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14½
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A. 2d ass. paid	4⅞	5½
Trust Company of America	208	210
Union Copper	..	5½
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	86½	87½
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	69	70
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	12	16
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	48	49
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	90	91
Western Union 4s	105	105¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	225	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	228	230
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	109	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	83	..
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	80	83
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	115
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	..	21½
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	83
Nassau Electric 4s	90¼	92
New Orleans Traction	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 5s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115½	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
28th & 29th Street 5s, 1906	113	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	180	200
United Traction, Providence	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30

Gas Companies.

Buffalo, (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	68½	70
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	..	25
Denver Gas 5s	69	71
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	103
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	290	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	16	17
New England Gas & Coke bonds	65	67
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	58
North Hud., L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	48	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	116
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	19
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	86	87
Hoboken Ferry Con. 5s	92	92½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	112
Hoboken Ferry	69	74
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	33	35
Union Ferry bonds	96	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	15	18
Barney & Smith pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rub. Tire pf., ex-div.	28½	33
Continental Tobacco debentures	102	104
General Electric Automobile	..	2
Cramps' Shipyard	72	74
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	115	118
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	117	120
Standard Coupler	32	37
Standard Coupler pf.	117	..
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	52
Union Typewriter	23	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	120
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel.	105	106
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	57
Kings County El. Light & Power	125	127
Retsof	30	..
Retsof bonds	76	82
Scuthern Light & Traction	31	35

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@60¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce and in New York at 60½c; Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .21, 300 Breece at 1.00@1.75@2, 100 Brunswick at .28, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .15@.14½, 100 Horn Silver at 1.30, 500 Iron Silver at .67, 500 Mollie Gibson at .23, 1,000 Pharmacist at .14, 100 Plymouth at .12, and 100 Quicksilver at 2.50.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.14	La Crosse	.14
Anaconda	.30	Leadville Con	.06
Alice	.47	Little Chief	.12
Adams Con	.20	Mexican	.22
Belcher	.08	Moulton	.30
Best & Belcher	.25	Ontario	7.00
Bruns. Con	.26	Ophir	.50
Caledonia B. H	.50	Occidental	.10
Chrysolite	.04	Plymouth	.10
Challenge	.15	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Con. Cal. & Va	1.40	Potosi	.15
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Quicksilver	1.75
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02½	Quicksilver pf.	7.75
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Savage	.10
Daly	2.00	Sierra Nevada	.27
Deadwood Terra	.55	Standard	3.50
Eureka Con	.14	Small Hopes	.30
Father de Smet	.06	Union Con	.17
Golden Fleece	.28	Victor	1.00
Gould & Curry	.14	Yellow Jacket	.14
Hale & Norcross	.22	Argentum Juanita	.19
Homestake	50.00	Isabella	1.20
Horn Silver	1.25	Mollie Gibson	.21
Iron Silver	.67	Portland	2.90

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 22.—The feature in to-day's market was an advance of 14, to 190, in Tamarack Mining. Sugar was active and dealings continued brisk in American Telephone and Telegraph rights at 88⅝@89¼, the stock holding at 148. Parrot eased ⅝, to 41, and Utah, 1, to 27½. Mohawk, which sold at 15½ Saturday, lost to 13⅞ to-day. It was a narrow and dull market, but prices generally were steady.

Although there was no posted rate at the Clearing House to-day on loans between the banks, a small business was done at 2 and 2½ per cent. New York funds sold at par.

Call money is still quoted at from 2 to 3 per cent., with the most of the loans, however, being made at 2½ and 3 per cent. The supply of money seems to be increasing, while the demand is decreasing. Exceptionally strong double-name paper on four months has sold at 3 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4	5	Old Dom	..	17
Allouez	1½	2	Old Colony	2½	3
Arcadian	17½	18	Osceola	62½	64½
Arnold	5	5¼	Parrot	41	41⅝
Ash Bed	.30	.60	Pioneer	..	.50
Atlantic	23	24	Quincy	135	138
Baltic	19	19¼	Rhode Isl	4	4½
B. & Cr. Cr.	..	.15	Santa Fé	4¾	5
Bos. Con	.29	.30	Santa Ysabel	1¼	1½
Butte & B	64	65	Shoe	29½	29¾
Cal. & Hec	.750	755	Tamarack	182	186
Centennial	.17	17½	Utah Con	27	28
Franklin	13½	14	Washington	..	1
Hubbard	.50	.55	White Knob	15	18
Isle Royale	24	25¼	Winona	3	3½
Mohawk	13⅞	15½	Wolverine	38	39

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb	242	243	Fitch. pf.	131	132
Bost. & Low	243	244	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Me	193	195	E. 6s	110½	..
Bost. & Pr	300	..	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. G. 5s	82	..	E. 7s	114½	..
Cent. Mass	12	..	West End	91½	92

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell. T	310	312	Mex. Tel	2	2¼
Dom. Coal	42	..	U. S. Oil	15½	16
Dom. C. pf	115½	..	West. El. pf.	..	63¼
Erie Tel	101	103			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Additional evidences of improvement have cropped out in the market to-day. The list was quiet and strong for about everything except Electric of America and Union Traction. Consolidated Lake Superior resumed its advance, going to 20¾. A quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. has just been declared on the preferred, and it is understood the common will go on an 8 per cent. basis in July. Philadelphia Electric passed 4 and Asphalt reached 4½. Apparently the political troubles of these companies have been overcome. The close was strong. Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	18	18⅛	Phila. Trac.	96¼	96½
Choctaw	31	..	Union Trac.	37⅝	38
Con.T. Pitts.	26	26⅜	Un.G.& Imp.	112½	113¼
El.Co.of Am.	9⅜	9½	Welsbach Lt.	43	44
Lehigh Val.	27¼	27½	W.N.Y. & P.	8⅞	9
Marsden	8¾	9			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Sales in stocks other than Biscuit common were few and prices about the same as they had been for the last four or five days. Biscuit common opened at 30, dropped to 29½, and closed at 29⅝. The preferred dropped from 80¼ to 80¼. Metropolitan "L" bonds brought 97.

	High.	Low.	Close.
10..American Linseed	12	12	12
120..American Linseed pf.	56¾	56¼	56⅝
11..American Strawboard	29¾	29¾	29¾
100..Canal and Dock	67	67	67
160..Diamond Match	125	124¼	124½
50..Lake Street Elevated	7	7	7
150..Lake Street Elev. ctfs.	6¾	6¼	6¾
75..Met. Elev. pf.	76½	76⅝	76½
1,245..National Biscuit	30	29⅞	29⅝
60..National Biscuit pf.	80⅞	80½	80½
110..Shelby Steel Tube	12	12	12
35..South Side Elevated	97	96	96
25..West Chicago	106	106	106

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,293,604, against $11,154,479 in the preceding week and $8,322,232 in the corresponding period last year. Since Jan. 1 the exports of merchandise from this port have aggregated $240,983,589, against $184,-198,585 in the same period last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that coupons will be paid on certain bonds of the International Silver Company.

Details of a dividend to be paid by the United States Leather Company will be found in another column.

Gold from Cuba.

At the Assay Office yesterday a shipment of Spanish and French gold, amounting to $750,000, was received from Cuba.

$274,721,100 in Bonds Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The amount of bonds so far exchanged at the Treasury for the new 2 per cents is $274,721,100, of which $54,875,900 were received from individuals and institutions other than National banks.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, May 22, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65	65½	300	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	65½	65½	65	65	— ½
38	38½	650	American Ice Co.	38	38	38	38	— ¼
69	72	215	American Ice Co. pf.	70	70	69	69	— 2
56	57	275	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	.....
4	4½	10	American Malting Co.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
37⅜	37⅝	1,045	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37	37½	36¾	37½	+ ¼
89½	89½	670	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89	89½	89	89½	+ 1½
21½	22	620	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	21	21⅝	21	21½	.....
69¾	70	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	— 1½
35	35½	4,420	Am. Steel & Wire	34⅝	35⅝	34⅝	35½	+ ⅝
74¼	74½	1,545	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	73⅝	74⅞	73⅝	74⅜	+ 1
115⅛	115¾	168,935	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	109¾	117	109¾	115⅞	+ 1⅝
23	23½	500	American Tin Plate	23½	23¾	23	23	— 1
91	91⅞	82,800	American Tobacco	87½	91⅞	87½	91	+ 3½
42	43	350	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	42½	43	42½	43	.....
24¼	25½	2,085	At., T. & S. F.	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25½	— ¼
71	71⅞	7,065	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70⅞	71½	70⅞	71	— ¼
76½	76⅝	3,800	Baltimore & Ohio	76½	77	76¼	76⅝	+ ⅛
80½	80⅞	1,060	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80¼	80⅝	80¼	80⅝	+ ⅜
70¼	70½	19,655	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69¼	71	69¼	70¼	.....
156	159	700	Brooklyn Union Gas	157½	158	156	156	— 1
52⅜	53	200	Canada Southern	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅜
93½	93⅝	500	Canadian Pacific	93½	93½	93¼	93½	— 1½
27⅝	27⅞	409	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	.....
126¼	126½	5,950	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125⅞	126⅝	125⅞	126⅜	.....
12½	12⅝	300	Chicago Great West.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
37	37¼	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ⅜
22⅜	22⅞	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	22	23	22	22	.....
115⅞	116	3,350	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	116	116¼	115⅞	116	— ¼
165	167	487	Chicago & Northw.	164	167½	164	167½	+ 5½
198	200	125	Chi. & Northw. pf.	200	200	200	200	+ 4
106⅝	107	2,600	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106¼	107½	106⅜	107	.....
115	118	200	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	116	116½	116	116½	+ 1½
59½	60	2,310	C., C., C. & St. L.	59¼	60	59⅛	59⅝	.....
107	110	187	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	107	107	107	107	.....
37⅜	37½	1,020	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	36½	37¾	36¼	37¾	+ ¾
5⅞	6	520	Colorado Southern	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	.....
193½	194	2,012	Consolidated Gas	192	195	192	194	+ 2
23⅝	23⅞	9,170	Con. Tobacco Co.	22½	24½	22¾	23⅝	+ 1
77½	78	3,260	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	76¼	79⅛	76¼	78½	+ 2
68¾	69	120	Denver & R. G. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ⅝
14½	15	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ½
11½	12	200	Erie	12	12	11½	11½	— ⅝
18½	19	100	Erie 2d pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½	.....
47½	48	200	Evans. & T. H.	47½	47½	47½	47½	— ⅝
35½	35½	5,063	Federal Steel	35	35⅝	34¾	35⅜	+ ⅛
66½	67	800	Federal Steel pf.	66½	67	66½	67	+ ⅛
..	..	171	Ft. Worth & D. C.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
..	..	200	G. & E. Co., Berg. Co.	71	72	71	72	— 8
135¼	135½	1,000	General Electric	135	135⅝	135	135½	+ 1
48	50	700	Glucose Sugar Ref.	47½	48	47½	48	+ ½
154½	155	901	Great Northern pf.	153½	155	153½	155	+ 1
65	66½	100	Hocking Valley pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ¼
22¾	23	400	International Paper	22	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
64	64½	100	International Paper pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	— ½
16¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Central Park West Corner Sold—Operators Take Eighteen Parcels from Philips Estate—Poor Auction Results.

Charles B. Ludington has sold the plot, 50.8 by 100, at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-eighth Street. It is understood that the buyers are a firm of building loan operators.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have just closed a deal by which the executors of the estate of Samuel Phillips will convey to Lowenfeld & Prager the following eighteen parcels: 88, 90, and 92 Attorney Street, 83 Ridge Street, 452 West Twenty-seventh Street, 536 West Twenty-seventh Street, 231 East Fourteenth Street, 239 East Fifty-third Street, 438 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 513½, 515, 516, 517, 518, 520, 526, 528, and 530 West Twenty-ninth Street, and the leasehold 100 East Eleventh Street.

David Stewart has sold for Lorenz F. J. Weiher for an investor the twenty five-story and basement brick and stone double flats, 756 to 774 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and 755 to 773 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. These houses have just been completed by Mr. Weiher.

David Stewart has also sold to Max Marx the four-story flat 168 West Fourth Street, 20.4 by 52.

Andrew J. Connick has bought from the Sage estate the block front on the west side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and One Hundred and Fifty-third Streets, 199.10 by 125.8.

Regarding a rumor to the effect that the residence of the late Samuel J. Tilden at 116 and 118 East Twentieth Street, Gramercy Park, had been sold, it was stated authoritatively yesterday that, while a definite proposition for the purchase of the property had been made recently, no contract had yet been signed.

It is reported that Arthur P. Heintze, the present tenant, has bought the five-story dwelling 220 Madison Avenue, 28 by 95.

Cyrus Field Judson has sold for the McCormick estate the four-story dwelling 222 West Seventy-second Street, 20 by 90 by 102.2.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Louise W. Townsend the four-story stone front dwelling 38 West Eighty-fourth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Martin & Brother have bought and resold the four-story brown stone front dwelling 16 East Sixty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.6.

Henry Marks has sold for Jacob Willey the five-story flat at the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25.11 by 100.

Frank R. Sharrott has sold the two five-story flathouses 70 and 72 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street for a Mr. Johnson to an investor at about $40,000.

The partition sale of properties belonging to the Gallatin estate will be held today at 111 Broadway. The announcement as issued by the auctioneers, Richard V. Harnett & Co., covers valuable plots at the foot of East Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets, Second Avenue corners at Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets, and numerous down-town parcels on West, Washington, Barclay, Murray, Pearl, and Front Streets.

The Auction Room.

The sale of Third Avenue properties belonging to the estate of the late Matthew Byrnes, conducted by Auctioneer Harnett yesterday, attracted little attention, except from operators. The bidding was lively enough at times, but, even considering the present poor demand for Third Avenue realty, bargain prices ruled for a majority of the parcels. The total amount realized by the offering was $207,175.

Those who attended Auctioneer Ryan's sale of 148 lots in the neighborhood of Southern Boulevard and Tremont Avenue had ideas of value that were evidently about 25 per cent below those held by the owners of the property in question. Lots on the various streets were put up, but after the sale the number of those actually sold proved to be eighteen. Ten lots on the south side of Tremont Avenue, between the Southern Boulevard and Marmion Avenue, went to various buyers at from $2,975 to $3,100 a lot. Five Fairmount Place lots brought $1,275 and $1,375 each, and on Daly Avenue, south of Elsmere Place, (proposed,) two lots sold for $950 each and one lot for $875.

Of the fifty-seven lots in Brooklyn, on Third Avenue, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, and Eighty-seventh Streets, belonging to the Hamilton Land Company, Auctioneer Meyer sold forty-one. The avenue lots brought from $700 to $775 each, and on the streets prices ranged from $500 to $840 —the latter figure being paid for a lot on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, about midway between Second and Third Avenues.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's results at auction, including the buyers and prices at the Byrnes estate sale, are given below:

By William Kennelly.

254 and 256 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 181.6 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 15.6 and 16, respectively, by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, the Teachers' Building and Loan Association $22,500

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

Trustee's Sale.

403 Third Avenue, 100 feet north of Twenty-eighth Street, 12.5 by 90; 403½ Third Avenue, adjoining, 12.4 by 90; 405 Third Avenue, adjoining, 12.6 by 90; 407 Third Avenue, adjoining, 12.2 by 90; 409 Third Avenue, adjoining, 12.3 by 90; 409½ Third Avenue, adjoining, 12.5 by 90; three two-story brick buildings, with two stores in each; all of the foregoing sold in one parcel to David Lippman.... 59,100

560 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street, 27 by 80, four-story brick building, with extension covering the lot; to Isaac Metzger..... 30,300

562 and 564 Third Avenue, adjoining, each 25 by 80, two four-story brick buildings; with stores; No. 562 to Falk & Danenberg 21,500

No. 564 to Joseph Boylston..... 21,600

1,186 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Sixty-ninth Street, 22.5 by 60.8, four-story brick building, with store; to Lowenfeld & Prager..... 24,200

1,188 to 1,198 Third Avenue, adjoining, each 13 by 57.10, three two-story brick buildings with stores; Nos. 1,188 and 1,190 to S. H. Stone..... 17,450

Nos. 1,192 and 1,194 to David Lippman... 16,600

Nos. 1,196 and 1,198 to S. Schwartz..... 16,600

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

70 East Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 180 feet west of Park Avenue, 25.3 by 100.8, five-story brownstone-front flat; public auction sale to Simon Kahn.... 25,950

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

518 Madison Avenue, west side, 60.5 feet north of Fifty-third Street, 20 by 95, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale to Henry B. Johnson..... 40,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

104 West Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 43 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, the Germania Life Insurance Company..... 20,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, East River, between Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth Streets, plot about 271 by 102.8, together with bulkhead and water rights; also,

Ninety-second Street, north side, 119 feet west of Avenue A, extending through to the south side of Ninety-third Street, 100 by 201.5, vacant; also

1,763 Avenue A, southeast corner of Ninety-second Street, 25.8 by 94, the ground only is to be sold, the improvements belonging to the lessee; also

1,745 and 1,747 First Avenue, west side, 50.8 feet north of Ninetieth Street, 50 by 100, sale of the ground only; First Avenue, west side, 100.8 feet north of Ninetieth Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, two lots, each 25 by 100; also

1,682 to 1,690 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-seventh Street, 100.8 by 100; 305 to 315 East Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 100 by 100.8; also, 1,692 to 1,698 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-eighth Street, each 25 by 100; 302 to 310 East Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 100.8; in all of the foregoing the ground only will be sold; also,

7 West Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 185 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; also,

10 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 168.10 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 92, five-story brownstone-front building, with store and two and three story extension; also,

43 and 45 Harrison Street, south side, 88.9 feet west of Washington Street, each 22.6 by 87.10; the ground only will be sold; also,

155 West Street, 64.5 feet south of Park Place, 19.10 by 84.8; the ground only will be sold; also,

99 Barclay Street, north side, 132.11 feet east of West Street, 22.10 by 99.11 by 22.8 by 100.3, five-story brick building, with store; also,

87 Barclay Street, northeast corner of Washington Street, 19.7 by 41.8 by 18.11 by 48.5, four-story brick building, with store; 227 Washington Street, east side, 41.8 feet north of Barclay Street, adjoining the foregoing, 21 by 76.2 by 21.1 by 75.11, five-story brick building, with store, also,

229 and 230 West Street, 75.1 feet south of Reach Street, 50.5 by 124 by 50.2 by 122.7, two-story brick building; also,

256 Washington Street and 98 Murray Street, being the southwest corner of those streets, 32 by 70 by 52.9 by 69.11; the ground only will be sold; also,

106 and 108 Murray Street, south side, 97.9 feet east of West Street, 47.10 by 89.4 by 46.2 by 88.9, two four-story brick buildings, with stores; also,

246 Pearl Street, south side, 105.6 feet east of Fulton Street, 21 by 89.7 by 24.6 by 90.1, five-story brick building, with store, and one-story extension; also,

220 Pearl Street, south side, between Burling Slip and Fletcher Street, 20 by 107, five-story brick building;

221 and 223 Front Street, south side, 116.7 feet east of Beekman Street, each 16.9 by 70.10, two four-story brick buildings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 19 to 21 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 535 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 30 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $28,152.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 963, 965, and 967 Columbus Avenue, east side, 25.2 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 75.9 by 100, three five-story brick flats, with stores.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Hall Sherman, referee, 231 West End Avenue, west side, 98.5 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 16 by 82.10, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,936; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By Peter L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 4 West Twenty-second Street, south side, 120 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 26.3 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front building, with stores, offices, and studios.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 27 West Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 293 feet west of Central Park West, 17 by 100.8, three-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 325 West Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 291 feet west of West End Avenue, 18 by 102.2, three-and-a-half-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 55 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 177.2 feet west of Park Avenue, 19.5 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 102 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 80 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,862.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward H. Schell, referee, 160 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 138 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 19 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,506.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 257 Hudson Street, west side, 345 feet south of Spring Street, 26.8 by 80, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $27,745.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 58 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 130 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,292.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 232 West Sixty-first Street, south side, 450 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, a one-half interest in 120 East Third Street, south side, 325 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 90, Astor leasehold.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, east side, 91.11 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, 18 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,021.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Two Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 494 feet east of Woodlawn Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25.6 by 20; Charles Jackson, King's Bridge, owner; cost, $2,000.

Park Avenue, east side, 140 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for a one-story brick shop and oilhouse, 20 by 60; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; George A. Nichols, architect; cost, $1,800.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 90.11 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, for a three-story brick police station, 90 by 94.8; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $90,000.

No. 253 Lexington Avenue, for a three-story brick stable, 25 by 56; Louis Fitzgerald of 253 Lexington Avenue, owner; C. A. Blenus of 216 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

Twelfth Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street, for a two-story brick dwelling and store, 25 by 100; Peter Doelger of 339 West One Hundredth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

Macomb's Dam Road, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, a three-story frame roadhouse; Albert Tilt of 15 East Sixty-seventh Street, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 614 and 616 Ninth Avenue, to two three-story brick tenements; Charlotte Appell of 452 West Twenty-second Street, owner; Werner & Windolph, architects; cost, $250.

No. 548 Ninth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; F. W. Chabakar of 556 West Thirty-seventh Street, owner; J. H. Kimbel of 419 West Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 114 East Thirty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Eliza B. F. Martin, premises, owner; S. E. Gage, architect; cost, $4,000.

Blackwell's Island, to a two-story and basement brick bakery; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $6,000.

Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to a four-story brick office building and stores; J. P. Friedhoff of 742 Lexington Avenue, owner; H. Horenberger, architect; cost, $1,250.

No. 42 East Seventy-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Leonora Rossbach, premises, owner; E. Lowenbein, architect; cost, $500.

No. 913 Broadway, to a five-story brick store and lofts; E. T. Gerry, owner; R. S. Townsend, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 54 to 58 West Eighteenth Street, to three three-story and basement brick office buildings and stores; G. L. Morgenthau, owner; F. Jacobsen of 54 West Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 13 and 15 West Twenty-ninth Street, to two four-story and basement brick studio buildings; S. and L. Kane of 27 West Thirtieth Street, owners; C. T. Berg, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 34 Gramercy Park, to a ten-story brick flat; Gramercy Company, premises, owner; C. T. Berg, architect; cost, $200.

New Police Station in the Bronx.

The plans for the new station house for the police of the Thirty-seventh Precinct were filed yesterday by Architects Horgan & Slattery. The new station will be built of brick and granite and terra cotta, and will be situated on the west side of Bathgate Avenue, 90 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street. The cost of the building has been estimated at $90,000. Twenty stalls for the horses of the mounted squad will be provided on the ground floor. The new building will be a duplicate of that now being erected by the same architects for the police at High Bridge.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, May 22.

ALLEN ST, 121, 25x87.6; Julius Tishman to Solomon Feiner 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft n of 132d St, 24.11x100; Rollin M. Morgan, referee, to George S. Hamlin..... 20,500

BOSTON AV, 962, e s, 22x83.7x27x94.2; James W. Morey to Charlotte von Mandrich ..... Exchange

BROOME ST, n e corner of Mulberry St, 22.2x86.2x36x81; Frederick E. Mason to Leopold Kaufmann 32,500

CHERRY ST, s w corner of Clinton St, 24 x116.10 to Water St x24x116.8; Margaretta Gorman and another to John D. Lohman and another..... 1

CLIFTON ST, n s, 212.10 ft e of Forest Av, 28.7x47.6; Joseph Engelhardt to Mari Laurin 100

CLINTON AV, s e corner of 175th St, new lines, runs e 165.2x s 139x s 1.1x w 163.5 to old e s Clinton Av x n 1.5x w —x n 138.7; Joseph P. O'Donnell to Lorenzo Biggio..... 1

CORNELIA ST, 16, 26.11x54x irregular; Theodore P. Nichols to William Arenfred, Jr. 1

CROTONA PARK EAST, s s, 125 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; James S. and William H. Bolton to Lillian M. Velders 1

DEY ST, 81, 24.8x68.2x25.6x68; Ruth F. Field to Stephen H. Jackson..... Exchange

DIVISION ST, 245, 23x48.7; Louis Gordon and others to Israel D. Goodman..... 1

EAST END AV, e s, 51.5 ft n of 82d St, 25.6x100; William Deutsch, administrator, to Frank Herwig 5,000

ELLISON AV, w s, 50 ft n of Marrin St, 25x100; Seton Homestead Land Company to John H. Eden..... 1

ELLISON AV, n w corner of Marrin St, 50x100; Mary D. Eden to John H. Eden. 1

FORREST AV, 735, 18.9x87.6; Martin Burke and others to John P. Burke.... 8,900

FRANKLIN ST, 61 and 7, w s, 45.6x84.10x48x88.2; Solomon W. Johnson, President of American News Company, to John Simmons..... 46,500

JACKSON AV, w s, 90 ft s of 156th St, 54.88.6.3, Louis F. Doyle, referee, to Arthur Callaghan 13,000

JACKSON AV, w s, 235.6 ft s of 156th St, 54.5x73.6x54.5x74.5; Samuel V. Speyer, referee, to Arthur Callaghan..... 12,000

JACKSON AV, w s, 199.2 ft s of 156th St, 38.5x74.5; Samuel V. Speyer, referee, to Arthur Callaghan..... 8,000

JACKSON AV, w s, 144.8 ft s of 156th St, 18.1x74.10; Richard H. Clarke, referee, to Arthur Callaghan..... 4,500

JACKSON AV, w s, 162.10 ft s of 156th St, 36.5x74.10; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to Arthur Callaghan..... 8,000

JAY ST, n s, adjoining lands of grantee and land of Emily C. Watson, runs w 88.3x n 22x s —; Gertrude R. Waldo to F. W. Rhinelander..... 16,000

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 125 ft n of Mindham Place, 37.7x112x37.9x106.11; Frederic E. Camp and another, executors, to Alfred Ericson..... 1

LOT 34, map new Village of Jerome, 25x100; Francis M. Smith to Carlo Pavia 400

LOTS 40 and 43, map of Geason property; Julia Knapp to Thomas Isherwood..... 1

LOTS 40 and 43, map of Geason property; John Jerolomian, referee, to Julia Knapp. 500

LOTS 74 and 75, Block 2,929, map of Bathgate estate, property of Charles B. Beck; Charles Wahlig to Rudolph Krumm..... 1

LOTS 72 and 73, Block 2,929, map of Bathgate estate, property of Charles B. Beck; Charles Wahlig to Rudolph Krumm 1

MONROE AV, e s, 75 ft n of Gray St, 49.6x101.5x30.8x100; Charles B. Tooker, executor, &c., to Jacob A. Smith and others 1

MONROE ST, 256, 25x½ block; Nathan Schlessel to Morris Goldberg..... 100

MONROE ST, 256, 25x½ block; Jonas Weil and another to Nathan Schlessel, quit claim 1

MORRIS AV, w s, at centre line of 181st St, if continued, runs w 293 ft to e s proposed Fleetwood Av x s 146.7 ft x e 302.6 ft to Morris Av x n 157.6 ft; J. Augustus Smith to Mary M. Smith, 2-10 parts 4,200

MORRIS AV, w s, at centre line of 181st St, if continued, runs w 293 ft to e s proposed Fleetwood Av x s 146.7 ft x e 302.6 ft to Morris Av x n 157.6 ft; J. Augustus Smith to Jacob A. Smith, Jr., 4-10 parts 8,400

MORRIS AV, gore lot, begins at s e corner of land of Victor H. and Annie Paltolts, runs w 45x e 45.10 x s 8.5; Victor H. Paltolts to Jacob A. Smith and others.. 1

OAKES AV, e s, 225 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company B of Edenwald to Daniel and Hannah Murphy..... 400

PARK AV, 1,650, w s, 25.6x90; Elizabeth G. Barry to Herman Hersl, Jr.... 25,750

PEARL ST, 67, and 32 Stone St; Melvina G. Honeyman to Horace G. Robers 1

PART PLOT 25, map of Arden property, 25x100; Lily L. Shirmer to Mary Sullivan..... 400

PRIVATE LANE, n s, 183.10 ft from corner of n s of said lane and w s of Boston Av, runs n 90 ft x w 25 ft; Henry H. and Nathan M. Vought to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association 1

SAXE AV, e s, 100 ft n of McGraw Av, 25x100; Everett L. Barnard to James C. Gaffney 1

SOUTH ST, n w corner of Jackson St, 50x 104; Solomon Levin to Philip Wood.... 1

WATER ST, n s, 75.6 ft e of Catharine Slip, 33.4x58.3x33.4x60.3; James W. Hogan to Solomon Cooper and Rosa Kaminsky 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n e corner of 156th St, runs n e 13.11 to Beach Av x s e 142.7x s w 54.7x n w 83 to avenue x n w 119.7; Aaron Abrams to Charles M. Simmonds 1

1ST AV, w s, 49.5 ft n of 30th St, 24.8x 75; Henriette Wissler to Katchen Elm.. 1

1ST AV, w s, 38.4 ft s of 115th St, 18.9x 90; Margaret Ebel to Rocco D'Onofrio. 1

2D AV, w s, 74.5 ft n of 105th St, 26.6x 93.6; Henry Weiss to Dora Rosenstein.. 1

2D AV, 2,490, s w corner of 128th St, 25x 75; Henry M. Gescheidt, referee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 17,750

3D AV, s e corner of 174th St, 101.11x 100; James A. Dunn, referee, to Moses Bachman 5,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 84th St, 25.8x100; Jonathan Thorne to Harriet V. S. Thorne..... 1

11TH AV, n w corner of 46th St, 25x100; Mary Burmeister to Christian F. Murphy 1

4TH ST, 127 East, 25x96.2; Charles Werner to Phyllis P. Rapp..... 21,250

8TH ST, 333 East, 24.9x93.11; Minnie Miller and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 7,375

8TH ST, 331 and 333 East, 49.6x93.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Moritz Weissberger 1

8TH ST, 339 East, 24.9x93.11; Anna Widder and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager..... 1

14TH ST, s s, at n e corner of Lot 357, map of Unionport, 25x108, being part of said lot; Michael Eagan to Ernest E. Belcher..... 625

33D ST, 109 and 111 West, n s, 50x98.9; Timothy D. Sullivan to Frank J. Farrell, ½ part..... 1

34TH ST, s s, 625 ft e of 7th Av, 18x 98.9; Timothy D. Sullivan to Frank J. Farrell, ½ part..... 1

45TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 100.5; Maxwell S. Mannes to Nicholas Tauszig and another..... 1

46TH ST, 158 East, 17x100.5; John Kelly to Peter McDonnell..... 1

49TH ST, 310 East, 25x100.5; Mendel Schreiber to Jacob Bernardik..... 1

53D ST, 354 West, 20.6x100.5x29x100.9; Benjamin Crum to City Real Estate Company 1

53D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 29.6x100.9 x21x100.5; Lina Bergin to City Real Estate Company 1

56TH ST, s s, 120.10 ft w of 8th Av, 20.10 x100.5; 116th St, 168 to 172 East, 47.6x 100.11; Vernon M. Davis, referee, to Veronika Elton..... 3,900

63D ST, 147 West, 18.6x100.5; Esther Seide to Delia I. Donihee..... 1

64TH ST, 410 and 412 East, 50x100.5; Isaac J. Greenwood to Dora Rosenstein. 1

69TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 18x100.5; John H. Rogan, referee, to Germania Life Insurance Company..... 1

77TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; William M. Hoes, referee, to Jacob F. Cullman..... 34,400

77TH ST, 175 ft s of Central Park West, 25x102.2; William M. Hoes, referee, to Jacob F. Cullman..... 32,500

79TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; William F. Cunningham to Henry Furnhagen 1

101ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Henry Jacobs to Mary Jacobs.. 7,000

104TH ST, s s, 83.6 ft e of West End Av, 16.6x80.11; Henry S. Shephard to Mina G. Streeter 1

104TH ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.11; 104th St, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.11; 104th St, n s, 166.8 ft w of 2d Av, 33.4x100.10; City Real Estate Company to the Union Theological Seminary 1

104TH ST, n s, 16.8x100.11; Morris K. Jesup to the Union Theological Seminary 1

104TH ST, s s, 131.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 31.4x100.11; Orrin D. Person to John Foley 1

114TH ST, 29 West, 20x100.11; Thomas G. Stillman to Alice A. Chambers..... 1

114TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 18.2x 100.11; Chester B. Lawrence, executor, &c., to Heilman Fredericks..... 11,000

114TH ST, 24 West, 18.4x100.11; Amalia Ruppert to Fanny Levy 1

116TH ST, s s, 232.6 ft e of 2d Av, 21x 100.11, ½ part; David Frohman to Hugo Frohman..... 100

122D ST, s s, 206 ft w of Avenue A, 19x 100.10; Stephen H. Jackson to William S. Kane 1

127TH ST, s s, 315 ft e of 4th Av, widened, 25x½ block; Charles B. Tucker, executor, &c., to Jacob A. Smith and others 1

127TH ST, s s, 265 ft e of 4th Av, widened, 25x½ block; Charles B. Tucker, executor, &c., to Jacob A. Smith and others 1

133D ST, 262 West, 16.8x100; also 8th Av, 2,700, 25x100; Belle H. Bein to Emilie Bein 1

133D ST, 65 West, 25x99.11; Johanna G. C. Stubenbord and others, heirs, &c., to Leavens W. Tindale..... 1,000

138TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to Emma J. Bent..... 8,200

150TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 250 x100; also, 150th St, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 250x100; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., to A. James Fake 1

165TH ST, 724 to 728, s w corner of Washington Av, 96.4x71x96.7x71; Rosaline Finkle to Wilhelmina Walther..... Exchange

175TH ST, n e corner of Waterloo Place, 26.8x76.1x26x81.11; Olin F. Taylor to James Guthrie..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BROWN, Nicholas T., to F. M. Rodrigues; Madison St, 29, 2 years..... $996

CANNON, Louise M. H., to Nathan Silver; Tremont Av, 764, 3 years..... 1,300

CHEEVER, Eliza, to Joseph Harvith; East Broadway, 214, 5 years..... 480

DIKE, Jeannie S., and others, heirs, and others, to Whitall, Tatum & Co.; Barclay St, 46 and 48, 5 years..... 11,250

GERATY, Annie M., to Henry Schmietsch; 9th St, 588, 3 years..... 1,350

HERMAN, Morris, to Regina Duttorfstein; 3d Av, 1,766, 5 years..... 480

KOLB, Rosalie, to Ella Reedy; 106th St, 158 East, 5 years..... 600

KRAUSS, Frederick, to George E. Moore; Ludlow St, 175, store, &c., 2 11-12 years. 720

LACCORN, Elise, to Charles E. Wuhlstein; 1st Av, 537, 5 years..... 540

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Thomas G. Kennedy; Eagle Av, s w corner of Westchester Av, 5 years..... 1,200

LUONG, Salvatore, and another to Urbano Aquilano; 113th St, 351 East, 1 11-12 years 300

WHELAN, Michael J., to Arcangela Jindice; Cherry St, 122, 5 years..... 1,910

WEIL, Samuel, to Dittmer Jurgs; 8th Av, 913, 5 years..... 1,560

Recorded Mortgages.

BACHMAN, Moses, to Percival J. H. Whittaker; 3d Av, e s, 26.11 ft s of 174th St, 1 year..... 1,250

BACHMAN, Moses, to Percival J. H. Whittaker; 3d Av, e s, 51.11 ft s of 174th St, 1 1-3 years 1,250

BACHMAN, Moses, to Percival J. H. Whittaker; 3d Av, e s, 76.11 ft s of 174th St, 1 1-3 years 1,250

BACHRACH, Solomon, to Louise V. Bell and William Jay, trustees; Eldridge St, e s, 200.11 ft n of Canal St, 5 years.... 19,000

BACHRACH, Solomon, to Louise V. Bell and William Jay, trustees; Eldridge St, e s, 175.11 ft n of Canal St, 5 years.... 19,000

BAWDEN, Emma L. and William, to Sarah A. Hare; 78th St, n s, 201 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... $3,000

BECKMANN, Henry, to Annie Beckmann; 8th Av, 2,150, leasehold, 5 years. 3,000

BROWN, Clara F. and Thomas R., to J. Hampden Dougherty; 131st St, n s, 409 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 8,000

CALLAGHAN, Arthur, to Mary S. Croxson; Jackson Av, w s, 90 ft s of 156th St, demand..... 12,000

CALLAGHAN, Arthur, to George G. Dutcher; Jackson Av, w s, 90 ft s of 156th St, demand..... 20,000

CALLAGHAN, Arthur, to Roxanna M. Turner; Jackson Av, w s, 144.8 ft s of 156th St, demand..... 4,000

CALLAGHAN, Arthur, to Helvetia B. Dutcher; Jackson Av, w s, 190.2 ft s of 156th St, demand..... 8,000

CALLAGHAN, Arthur, to George G. Dutcher, committee, &c.; Jackson Av, w s, 235.7 ft s of 156th St, demand.... 12,000

CALLAGHAN, Arthur, to Martense B. Story, trustee; Jackson Av, w s, 162.9 ft s of 156th St, demand..... 8,000

CHANDLER, James E., to Lydia A. Spencer; Bradhurst Av, e s, 124.11 ft n of 151st St, 1 year..... 850

CRIST, George W., to Charles H. Reed; 103d St, n s, 80 ft e of Manhattan Av, 5 years 19,000

CULLMAN, Jacob F., to William M. Hoes, referee; 77th St, s w s, Lot 47, map property of David Wagstaff, 3 years 22,000

CULLMAN, Jacob F., to William M. Hoes, referee; 77th St, s w s, Lot 46, map of estate of David Wagstaff, 3 years 22,000

DOOLEY, Peter, to John C. Orr; 15th St, n s, 420 ft e of 6th Av, 2 months.... 1,500

EDWARDS, William W., to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Bainbridge Av, e s, 208.7 ft s w of 198th St, 3 years..... 6,000

EMES, John, to Henry F. Nimphius; Brook Av, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, new lines, 1 year..... 2,000

ERICSON, Alfred, to Margaret Clark; King's Bridge Road, e s, 125 ft n of Nindham Place, 3 years..... 4,500

FAKE, James A., to Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr.; 150th St, n s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 225x100, 1 year, 9 mortgages, each..... 6,000

FAKE, James A., to Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr.; 150th St, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year 5,500

FAKE, James A., to Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr.; 150th St, s s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 225x100, 1 year, 9 mortgages, each..... 5,500

FAKE, James A., to Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr.; 150th St, s s, 325 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year 6,000

FOLEY, John, to George F. Bleil and wife; 104th St, s s, 131.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 5,000

FREID, Heiman, to Clifford Putnam; 114th St, s s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 9,000

GAFFNEY, James C., to Everett L. Barnard; Saxe Av, e s, 100 ft n of McGraw Av, 2 years..... 600

GERBEREUX, Eugene and Johanna K., to Cyprien Gousset; Macdougal St, 114, 5 years 20,000

GOODMAN, Israel D., to Louis Gordon and others, 245 Division St, ½ year.... 3,900

GURAU, Mari, to Joseph and Babette Engelhardt; Clifton St, n s, 212.10 ft e of Forest Av, 3 years..... 2,600

GUSTAVESON, Margaret A., and William Kuschle, jr., to Thomas G. Patterson; 18th St, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av; also 19th St, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, leasehold, demand 3,043

HERWIG, Frank, to Charlotte C. Herwig; East End Av, e s, 51.5 ft n of 82d St, 1 year..... 3,300

PICKEN, Julia A., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 113th St, n s, 291 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 10,000

KAHN, Herman and Katie O., to Esther Manes; 119 East 101st St, 2 years..... 3,500

KANE, William S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 122d St, 436 East, 3 years 4,500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Well and another; Broome St, 388, 1 month..... 40,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Union Exchange Bank; 178 Mulberry St and 388 Broome St, 1 year 25,000

KELEHER, Francis A., to Giovanni Lordi; 137 Baxter St, due..... 500

KING, Mary, to Elizabeth J. Stanciffe; Armand Place, n w s, 200 ft s w of Perot St, 1 year..... 300

KLEIN, Samuel, to Ella W. Mills, executrix, &c.; Rivington St, 330, 5 years.... 15,000

LEVY, Isaac, and Simon Weinstein to Walter F. Kingsland; Madison St, 143, 5 years..... 25,000

LIGGIO, Leonardo, to Joseph P. O'Donnell; Clinton Av, s e corner of 175th St, new lines, 1 year..... 4,000

LOGAN, Edgar, to Amelia L. Foote; Park Av, e s, 75 ft s of 102d St, due.... 3,000

LOVELL, Josephine A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 28th St, 39 West, 1 year 5,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 333 East 8th St, 1 year..... 12,000

MARKOFSKY, Augusta, to William H. Leggett; 134th St, n s, 80 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year 1,500

MANNES, Maxwell S., to Ferdinand Westheimer; 45th St, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 5,000

MARKS, Flora, to United States Trust Company; 435 West 52d St, due as per bond 12,000

MARKS, Flora, to United States Trust Company; 433 West 52d St, due as per bond 12,000

MAY, Hermann, to Charles W. Lang and another; Intervale Av, e s, 100.1 ft n of Westchester Av, due..... 108

MEYER, Frederick W., to Eleanor A. Storm; 149th St, s s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 7,000

MORAN, Rosalie De N. and Charles A., to Anne D. Thompson; Front St, 203, 3 years 9,500

PURNHAGEN, Henry, to William F. Cunningham; 79th St, s s, 104 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 3,500

REIS, Wolf, and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lowe; 1st Av, e s, 50.8 ft n of 91st St, demand..... 1,500

REIS, Wolf, to Samuel Danowitz; 1st Av, e s, 50.8 ft n of 91st St, 1 month.. 5,850

REYNOLDS, James, to Harlem Savings Bank; Avenue C, s e, being south ½

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red..... .80¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... .41¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed..... .27
Flour, Minnesota patents..... $3.75
Cotton, middling..... .09⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .07⅝
Sugar, granulated..... 5.20
Molasses, O K. prime..... .44
Beef, family..... 12.25
Beef hams..... 20.75
Tallow, prime..... .04⅞
Pork, mess..... 12.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb..... .07¾
Lard, prime..... 7.25
Iron, Northern No. 1..... 21.50
Butter, Western creamery..... .20

CHICAGO, May 22.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@65½c; No. 2 red, 72@73c; No. 2 corn, 36¾c; No. 2 yellow, 37c; No. 2 oats, 22¼@23c; No. 2 white, 25¼@26c; No. 3 white, 24¾@25½c; No. 2 rye, 53c; good feeding barley, 37c; fair to choice malting, 38@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.80; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.80; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per barrel, $10.40@$11.50; lard, per 100-lb, $6.75@$6.90; short ribs sides, (loose,) $6.40@$6.65; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6½@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.85@$7.05; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf, $5.98; granulated, $5.42; confectioners' "A," $5.38; off A, $5.23; clover, contract grade, $7.

COTTON.—After opening lower, the price of cotton advanced and the semi-panicky conditions of yesterday's market gave way to a better general feeling. Yesterday's market opened steady at a decline of 1@5 points, cables being weaker than looked for; but a pretty brisk buying movement set in on less uniformly favorable crop advices. Prices moved up 7@11 points on the lowest figures, with shorts the best buyers, although investment demand was something of a feature. Still later the market became easier again as the general speculative demand was not satisfactory and a reconsideration of the crop news as a whole led to renewed bear confidence on the part of some of the principal traders, who have been operating successfully on the short side of the account on the late break of 50@60 points. The worst crop news came from Texas, which reported widespread and heavy rains, with others saying that the soaking in some sections was to the advantage of the plant, which was in a thrifty condition and under good cultivation. The weekly weather report was considered bullish, yet the Southerners were pretty steady sellers. Accounts from the dry goods trade were not calculated to encourage the purchase of cotton, which in the open market was being more freely offered, with the result of a further decline of 1-16c in the price, reducing the middling uplands quotation to 9⅝c at New York, while the spot market at the South was in unsatisfactory shape for the want of buyers, both exporters and spinners holding off owing to the unsatisfactory outlook for the sale of the manufactured product. The market closed quiet, with prices 3 points lower to 3 points higher.

Southern spot markets were reported as follows: New Orleans, easy, 8¼c; Mobile, nominal, 9¼c; Memphis, quiet, 9 1-16c; Augusta, easy, 9⅜c; Charleston, nominal, no quotation; Louisville, quiet, 9¾c; Houston, dull, 9¼c; St. Louis, dull, 9¼c; Galveston, quiet, 9¼c; Norfolk, nominal, 9¼c; Baltimore, quiet, 9¾c; Savannah, nominal, 9¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.34	9.42	9.34	9.36@9.37
June	9.14	9.20	9.13	9.18@9.19
July	9.13	9.17	9.09	9.12@9.13
August	8.74	8.83	8.72	8.76@
September	8.10	8.19	8.10	8.14@8.15
October	7.91	7.97	7.90	7.93@7.94
November	7.79	7.82	7.74	7.78@7.79
December	7.73	7.81	7.73	7.77@7.78
January	7.75	7.83	7.74	7.79@7.80
February	7.75	7.83	7.75	7.81@7.82
March	7.77	7.86	7.77	7.84@ ..

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—Spot Cotton—Limited demand; prices ⅛d lower; American middling fair, 5 15-32d; good middling, 5 3-16d; middling, 5 3-32d; low middling, 4 31-32d; good ordinary, 4 27-32d; ordinary, 4 21-32d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 5,400 bales American; receipts, 9,000 bales, including 7,000 bales American. Futures opened weak and closed steady at the decline; American middling, low middling clause, May, 5@5 1-64d sellers; May and June, 4 63-64@4 63-64d buyers; June and July, 4 61-64d sellers; July and August, 4 59-64d buyers; August and September, 4 52-64@4 53-64d value; September and October, 4 34-64d buyers; October and November, 4 24-64d buyers; November and December, 4 20-64d sellers; December and January, 4 18-64d sellers; January and February, 4 16-64@4 17-64d sellers; February and March, 4 16-64d buyers.

WOOL.—LONDON, May 22.—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day numbered 12,664 bales, of which 8,500 bales were New Zealand stock. Values were much firmer all round, and competition was active, especially for Queensland and Victoria grades. The home trade bought freely, the Continent was active, and American representatives took moderate quantities of suitable grades. Some Cape of Good Hope and Natal was withdrawn, as buyers bid ½d below sellers. Following are the sales: New South Wales, 700 bales; scoured, 7½@8½d; greasy, 6@8 1-2d. Queensland, 1,300 bales; scoured, 1s@1s 8½d; greasy, 10d@1s ½d. Tasmania, 1,200 bales; scoured, 6½@8½d; greasy, 5¾d@1s 6¼d. South Australia, 500 bales; greasy, 6¼@10d. West Australia, 300 bales; scoured, 1s 2d@1s 3½d; greasy, 6@11d. New Zealand, 5,200 bales; scoured, 8d@1s 1d; greasy, 4½@10d. Transmania, 25 bales; greasy, 7¾@10d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 200 bales; greasy, 6¼@7½d.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	...	...	...	71½
July	72⅝	72⅝	71 15-16	72⅛
September	73 3-16	73 3-16	72½	73
Corn—				
May	...	...	...	41¼
July	42	42¼	41⅞	42⅛
September	42 7-16	42⅝	42½	42½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	65⅝	65 13-16	65⅜	65⅝
July	66 13-16	66 15-16	66½	66⅞
Corn—				
May	36¼	36½	36 3-16	36⅜
July	36⅝	37 1-16	36½	36⅝
Oats—				
May	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
July	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
Lard—				
July	$6.92½	$6.97½	$6.87½	$6.87½
September	6.95	6.95	6.85	6.85
Ribs—				
July	6.62½	6.62½	6.50	6.50
September	6.60	6.62½	6.50	6.50
Pork—				
May	11.42½	11.42½	11.30	11.30
July	11.52½	11.52½	11.37½	11.40

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Predictions that rain would fall in Northwest sections within the next twenty-four hours weakened the wheat market yesterday, after it had opened stronger on reports that the Spring wheat country was as dry as ever. On this decline, which lasted throughout much of the session, room operators showed a tendency to oversell, and near the close there was a quick recovery to the best point of the day, followed by a final moderate setback, which left closing prices about unchanged. Speculative trade was entirely neglected, and export business slack. The dullness of export circles was duplicated in the attitude of foreign houses toward the option market, and throughout the day only a narrow scalping trade took place, with sentiment, as a rule, bearish and favoring sales on all bulges. Further reports of serious damage in Illinois and Tennessee from fly were about the only adverse accounts which came from that quarter of the wheat belt, crop conditions on the southwest especially being quite favorable. World's stocks, according to Bradstreet's, showed a decrease of 1,325,000 bushels, which, being somewhat less than expected, exerted a depressing effect on the market for a time after 1 o'clock. Northwest receipts were 224 cars, compared with 433 cars last week and 325 cars last year. Quotations on cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 80¼c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 76¼c, to arrive; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 76½c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 72½c, all prompt.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—Close: Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 71¼c; May, 70¼c; July, 67¼c; August, 67c; September, 67⅜c; No. 2 hard, 64½@65c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 36½c; May, 36½c; July, 36¾c; September, 36¾c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 23¾c; May, 23¾c; July, 21¾c; September, 21⅞c; No. 2 white, 27¼c.

DULUTH, May 22.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 68¾c; May, 68¾c; July, 69c; September, 68¾c. No. 1 Northern cash, 66⅞c; May, 66⅞c; July, 67¼c; September, 67⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 65½c; No. 3 Spring, 61½c. Oats, 22½@23c. Corn, 36½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 22.—Wheat, in store, No. 1 Northern, May, 64½c; July, 65c; September, 65@65¼c. On track, No. 1 hard, 67c; No. 1 Northern, 65½c; No. 2 Northern, 64¼c. Flour and bran unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, May 22.—Wheat easier; No. 1 Northern, 67@68c; No. 2 Northern, 66½c. Rye nominal; No. 1, 56½@57c. Barley steady; No. 2, 42¾c; sample, 37@42c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—With the exception of a small trade in Winter wheat straights at former prices, the flour market was entirely neglected and featureless, except that a steady undertone was maintained in sympathy with wheat. Spring patents, $3.60@$3.85; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.65@$2.90; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.65; no grade, $17.50@$17.75 per ton, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Dull; quoted, fair to good, $2.90@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal—Quiet; quoted: White, $2.30@$2.40; as to brand. Bagmeal—Easy; quoted: fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 81@82c. Feed—Dull; quoted: Spring bran, spot, $17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.75; coarse Winter yellow, $18@$19, latter white; middlings, $16@$18; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $15.75; oilmeal, $26.50; linseed oil cake, $25.50; corn oil cake, $19.

PROVISIONS.—The market was weak pretty much all day yesterday, notwithstanding light hog receipts and an advance of 5@10c at the yards. There was active selling by commission houses, notably in September lard and July ribs, while packers bought in a moderate way. The close was weak at about the lowest point of the day, and cash lard at New York 5 points down. PORK—Steady; quoted: Mess, $12@$12.75; family, $14@$14.50; short clear, $14@$15. BEEF—Steady; mess, $10@$10.50; family, $12@$12.50; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $17@$19.50. BEEF HAMS—Quiet; quoted, $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Quiet; quoted: Bacons, 7c; 180 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7½c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, steady; quoted: Smoking bellies, 8@8¼c; 10 lb, 7¾c; 12 lb, 7¼c; 14 lb, 7¼c; pickled shoulders, 6¼@6¾c; pickled hams, 10¼@10¾c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 4⅞c; country, 4¾@5¼c. LARD—Easier; quoted, $7.25; city lard, $6.65; refined lard, South America, $8; Continent, $7.40; Brazil, kegs, $9.15; compound, city, 6¼@6½c; Western, 6¾@6¾c. STEARINE—Weak; quoted: Oleo, 7c; city lard stearine, 8@8¼c.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—Beef dull; extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 73s 9d. Pork dull; prime mess, Western, 60s 3d. Lard—American refined, in pails, dull; 37s 6d; prime Western, in tierces, steady, 35s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, nominal; good United States, 76s. Bacon firm; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 44s; short rib, 16 to 22 lb, 42s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 42s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 41s 6d; short clear, backs, 16 to 18 lb, 37s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 41s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 48s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 14 lb, firm, 37s. Tallow—Prime city, dull, 20s 6d; Australian, in London, steady, 27s 6d.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazil coffee futures was decidedly firmer. The first call showed an advance of 5@10 points. Late business increased the advance to 15@20 points. Shorts were the best buyers. There was, however, some inquiry on investment account, and public speculation had a broadening look. Sales on the opening call were 1,750 bags; up to 12 M. 6,500 bags, and for the entire session, 16,500 bags. The market was finally steady in tone, at a net gain of 5@10 points. The cause of the advance was a cable reporting the official announcement of the bubonic scourge, and stating that nine new cases had developed. Warehouse deliveries in this country continued upon a moderate scale, and the spot market, while firmer, was not active, closing on the basis of 7¾c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots. Ward & Rand received the cable referred to stating that nine cases of plague had been officially reported. The effect of the cable was to make sellers very scarce, without creating any general speculative activity, until just before the close, when brisk trading on both sides developed.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	...	...	...	6.65@6.70
June	...	...	...	6.65@6.70
July	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.70@6.75
August	...	...	...	6.75@6.80
September	6.80	6.90	6.80	6.80@6.85
October	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85@6.90
November	6.95	6.95	6.90	6.85@6.90
December	7.10	7.15	7.10	7.10@7.15
January	7.15	7.20	7.15	7.15@7.25
February	...	...	...	7.20@7.25
March	7.20	7.25	7.20	7.25@7.30

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, quiet; good average Santos, 8¾100; receipts, 3,000 bags; (two days,) 19,000 bags; stock, 323,000 bags. Hamburg, opened ¼ pfennig higher; 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 8,000 bags. Havre, steady; sales, 12,000 bags; January, 46.50; February, 46.75; March, 47.00; April, 47.00; May, 44.50; June, 44.75; July, 44.75; August, 45.00; September, 45.25; October, 45.50; November, 46.00; December, 46.25. Rio, steady; No. 7 Rio, 8¾375; receipts, 6,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 15-32c; muscovado, 3 31-32c; molasses, 3 13-16.

OILS.—Petroleum, $3.30, and in bulk, $5.65; Philadelphia; barrels, $8.25, and in bulk, $5.60; refined, cases, New York, $9.60; deodorized naphtha, $11.05. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 34½c; prime Summer yellow, 37½c asked, prompt; off-Summer yellow, 37c; butter grades nominally; prime white, 40@41c; prime Winter yellow, 40@42c; city linseed, American, raw, 65@66c; American, boiled, 67@68c; Calcutta, raw, 76c; Western linseed oil quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 56@57c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.10; tar oil, barrels, $4.25. Spirits turpentine, 51½@62c. Resin, common to good, strained, $1.55; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $2; K, $2.20; M, $2.40; N, $2.60; W. G., $2.70; W. W., $2.90.

WILMINGTON, May 22.—Spirits turpentine steady at 48@48½c; receipts, 88 casks. Resin steady at $1.05@$1.10; receipts, 201 barrels. Crude turpentine firm at $1.85@$2.90; receipts, 199 casks. Tar firm at $1.40; receipts, 86 barrels.

CHARLESTON, May 22.—Turpentine, 47½c. Resin quiet; sales, 100 barrels.

SAVANNAH, May 22.—Spirits turpentine firm at 48½c; receipts, 2,290 casks; sales, 1,533 casks; exports, 607 casks. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 4,311 barrels; sales, 175 barrels; export, 5,610 barrels.

METALS.—Tin, $29.90; lead, $4; spelter, $4.50½.

LIVE STOCK.—No trading in beeves at the cattle yards. CALVES—Veals, $4@$4.50. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.90@$4.75; medium fair at yearlings, $6.25@$6.50. Southern lambs, $8@$8.25. HOGS—$5.40@$5.50.

HOTELS.

Cabaret du Chat Noir

32 W. 28th St., nr. B'way, (28th St. "L" station.)
Busy Men's Lunch, 12 to 3, with wine.
50c.
Table d'Hote Dinner, 5 to 9 P. M.
75c.
Also a la Carte at all hours.
Orchestra from 5:30 to 12:30.
AfterTheatreSuppers a specialty.
Also 551 West Broadway, (Bleecker St. "L.,") Table d'hote, with wine, 50c.

ST. ERMIN'S HOTEL, WESTMINSTER.—Largest and finest in London. Inclusive terms from 10s. 6d. per day.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHARTER REVISION COMMISSION.

A public hearing will be held at Schnorer Hall, 163d Street, near Third Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, at 8 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, May 24th, at which time the Commission will hear any persons who wish to submit views on fundamental features of the charter. The topics upon which the Commission at this time directs special attention are the following:

1. Mayor's term of office and power of removal.
2. The Legislative Department. Shall the Municipal Assembly be continued as now constituted?
3. Municipal ownership, including that of water supply.
4. Department of Education.
5. The Borough system.
6. Taxes and assessments. Methods of economy in the public service.
7. Police Department, its organization and powers. Shall there be a separate Bureau of Elections?
8. Board of Public Improvements, and the several departments represented therein.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORITZ BERKSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Moritz Berkson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Moritz Berkson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 22d, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROBERT A. JOHNSTON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert A. Johnston, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 22d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 22, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MATILDA MARRIOTT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Matilda Marriott of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Matilda Marriott was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 22, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS J. MEYER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris J. Meyer of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Morris J. Meyer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 22, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS J. RYAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Thomas J. Ryan of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Thomas J. Ryan was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 22d, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—GEORGE W. LYONS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George W. Lyons, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 21st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1900.

GEORGE C. CARTER,
MATTHEW V. B. SCHRYVER, Executors.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for the Executors, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
f7-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BULL, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. BULL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Clinch, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1900. WILLIAM BULL, Administrator. EDWARD S. CLINCH, Attorney for Administrator, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap18-1aw6mW

CHEW, ELIZABETH H.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH H. CHEW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of May, 1900. A. S. MURRAY, Jr., Executor. GEORGE P. INGERSOLL, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my23-1aw6mW.

COWMAN, EDWARD D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. COWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1900. GEORGE C. CARTER, MATTHEW V. B. SCHRYVER, Executors. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for the Executors, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. f7-1aw6mW

DOERMER, MAX.—Supplemental Citation.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Bertha Doermer, Otto Doermer, Hermann Doermer, William Doermer, or Willy Doermer, Karl Doermer, Hans Daermer, Gertrud Doermer, Bertha Doermer, the heirs and next of kin of MAX DOERMER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Fritz Hill of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to cause certain instrument in writing, dated May 11th, 1899, and another certain instrument in writing, dated Feb. 5th, 1900, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Max Doermer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 29th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for you to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the County Court House in the County of New York, the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

[L. S.] (N. Y. Surrogate's Seal.) my9-1aw7wW

EGLESTON, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS EGLESTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nash, Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of April, 1900. JOHN H. CASWELL, ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Executors. NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap18-1aw6mW

FISCHER, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated April 23d, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. FISCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1900. WARREN, FREDERICK H. VON STADE, Executors. BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap25-1aw6mW

FISCHER, CHARLES P.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Woodlawn Cemetery of the City of New York, Frederick H. Von Stade, Isabel Holder, Maria L. Dussag, Victor P. Fischer, Felicie Fischer, Clara Reiche, Carl Reiche, Helena R. Reiche, Clementina Reiche, Emma Lampe, Charlotte Lampe, Heine Lampe, Magdalena Lurman, Melke Lurman, Emma L. Wahle, Hans Eyl, Pauline Neubourg, Charlotte N. Schmidt, John C. Fischer, Carl F. Pini, Mary S. D. Quintard, Ulla B. Bardeau, Mrs. Emily A. Lynes, Miss Emily A. Lynes, Miss Mary L. Benson, Cordelia L. Babcock, Julia C. Linn, Martha Hoxey Cross, Louisa Cross, Margaret P. Bontecou, Francis Skiddy Von Stade, Frederick H. Von Stade, Herman Fischer, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Gustave Swenson, Nora Mahoney, Mary Walsh, Mary Cronin, Bridget Kilkline, Minnie Tunney, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET S. FISCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the tenth day of July, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Ira D. Warren and Frederick H. Von Stade, as executors of the last will and testament of Charles P. Fischer, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, the 4th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

[L. S.] BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my23-1aw6w&jy4

GUILBEAULT, HENRI.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the heirs and next of kin of HENRI GUILBEAULT, deceased, if any, and to the husbands and widows, if any, of any of them who may have died, whose names and residences are unknown and cannot after due diligence be ascertained; the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, send greeting:

Whereas, Norman Scott Towner of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henri Guilbeault, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for you to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 4th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

[Seal.] ap11-1aw7wW

HONE, SUSAN J.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN J. HONE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1900.

KATHARINE H. AUERBACH,
Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Susan J. Hone, deceased.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Attorneys for Administratrix,
No. 32 Nassau Street,
Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.
ap18-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GIBBS, JOHN BLAIR.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BLAIR GIBBS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of April, 1900.—ALFRED W. GIBBS, Administrator. OLCOTT & MESSITER, Attorneys for Administrator, 4 Warren St., Manhattan, New York. ap25-1aw6mW

GIGLIO, SILVESTRO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRO GIGLIO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1900. PROVIDENCE GIGLIO, Executrix. ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Executrix, 63 Nassau Street, New York City. 124-1aw6mW

HOPKINS, WOOLSEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOOLSEY HOPKINS, late of the City of Stamford, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Whitman, Deane & Brower, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, 28th day of March, 1900. ARCHIBALD A. McGLASHAN, JOSEPH G. DEANE, Executors. mh28-1aw6mW

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

LIMA, PEDRO.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent. To Harold P. Lima and Ernestine H. Lima, infants under the age of 14 years: Ernest Harvier, Arthur G. Schlemmer, Joao Pires Teixera, doing business as Pires Teixera & Co., John F. Barrett, Thomas E. Barrett, and Albert Farnum, doing business as Barrett, Farnum & Co.; and Miller Lock Company, a Pennsylvania corporation: A. Guimaraes, A. A. Ferreira, John R. Bryon, Carlos Boch, William Wilson, Hart Brothers, Francis H. Robinson, Albert B. Beers, Standard Underground Cable Company, C. H. Morse, McCarthy and Davis, Edward W. Tapp, Amerman & Patterson, Richard Dixon, The New York Marine Underwriters, The Bradstreet Company, Jacob H. Schiff, Lockwood & Company, E. R. Pelton, Smith & Thompson, Sidney P. Slater & Co., L. Bolton Bangs, M. D., Dr. Herman Koenig, Wyanoke Stables, and to all persons interested in the estate of PEDRO LIMA, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Helena Lima as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Royal makes the lightest, sweetest, finest-flavored, most delicious and wholesome food.

Many low-priced, imitation baking powders are upon the market. These are made with alum, and care should be taken to avoid them, as alum is a poison, never to be taken in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

PUGILIST AND HIS PICTURE

John L. Sullivan Sued for Payment by Artist.

THE STAR WITNESS IN COURT

Ex-Champion Tells of a Visit to E. C. Danton's Studio and Scornfully Criticises His Portrait.

E. C. Danton, an artist, who is responsible for the paintings depicting Dante's "Inferno" in a café on Broadway, owned by John L. Sullivan and Thomas Allen, was the plaintiff in a suit in the Yorkville Municipal Court yesterday against Allen, from whom he sought to recover payment for a painting of John L., which he had made on Mr. Allen's order. The price agreed upon had been $125, but Mr. Allen, after the painting was finished, concluded that it did not look like the ex-champion prize-fighter, and Sullivan agreed with him. So Allen refused to take the portrait and the suit followed.

Sullivan was a witness in the suit, and the principal interest in the proceedings centred about him. There was a delay at the start, when James F. Mack, the defendant's counsel, explained that his client was trying to get the ex-champion out of bed. Sullivan had maintained that he did not want to be bothered with lawsuits, and it took all of Mr. Allen's persuasive powers to get him to change his mind. Finally he arrived in an open barouche, and immediately became the cynosure of all eyes.

It was the champion's first appearance as an art connoisseur, and from the outset he determined to make the most of the position. Under strenuous objections from Mr. McEachen, Mr. Danton's counsel, Sullivan managed to tell in his characteristic way what he thought of the portrait and retired partly satisfied. It might have gone hard with the objector had the scene not been laid in a court of law, for Sullivan had fire in his eye. After he had given his testimony he paid his compliments to those who had dragged him into court.

Sullivan listened while the artist told how several months ago he had been commissioned to paint a portrait of John L. from a number of photographs. Some of them were in ring costume and some in evening dress. He said he had commissioned his son to look at the ex-champion and get the color of his eyes, hair, and mustache, and he considered that he had done all that was possible with the material at hand. He denied that there had ever been any talk about a sitting.

Mr. Allen said Danton had promised to give Sullivan a sitting, and told how he and the ex-champion had called at the studio on Easter Sunday only to see Mr. Danton disappearing down a back stairway. He said that the artist had proclaimed that he did not want to meet any prizefighters, which probably accounted for the fact that he dodged Sullivan on every occasion.

Then Sullivan took the stand. He gave the court clerk a look of supreme scorn as he asked the witness's name. He began his testimony by a corroboration of the story told by Mr. Allen of the visit to the studio.

"He was runnin' down the stairs as we came in," said Sullivan, "and he looked scared to death, (with a chuckle,) but why I'm—I don't know. Say, I could paint a better portrait of myself with my feet than that fellow did," he went on, casting a look of withering disdain at the artist.

Lawyer McEachen jumped to his feet with an objection, but Sullivan rattled right on in spite of the lawyer and the Court.

"Say," he said, "he had me in a dress suit with a diamond as big as a cobblestone in me shirtfront. Did you ever see a gent dressed like that? [Appealing to the reporters and the Court alike.] They had to paint that out. And me hands, say, look at them hands. [Pointing to the long, slim fingers that reposed on a marble top table.] Do them hands look like that ham? [Holding up his enormous fist for inspection.] Do them hands look as if they had ever knocked four men out in a night? Why, they look as if they belonged to a dude. The whole thing makes me tired; it's rotten, that's what it is."

Justice Martin finally got Sullivan to understand that he was not an expert, and could not testify as he was doing, and the big fellow left the stand disgusted.

"I knew it was agin evidence," he said when he got out into the corridor; "but I got in my rap before they could duck, see? Say, if they'd given me the chance I'd have made the whole lot of them look like 30 cents, especially that lawyer. He used to be Allen's lawyer, and he put up the whole game. Imagine a duck making me in a dress suit look as if I was stepping into a ring, and a diamond in me shirt front as big as a headlight, and them bands. That looks a —— of a lot like John L., don't it?

"Say," went on Sullivan, confidentially, "that painter paints pictures of himself and Dante arm in arm. He goes out to the Park at 4 in the morning with a bag of nuts and feeds the squirrels. That picture never gets in my place, that's flat. Why, it make me look a holy show," and the pugilist entered his barouche and drove away.

Meanwhile the place in the café that was to be adorned by the portrait of the ex-champion is taken up with a painting of St. Francis of Assisi. Sullivan says that St. Francis never saw the picture or gave an opinion on its merits. If he had, he said, the painting would have met the same fate as his did.

Appeals for Aid.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for a pension of $10 a month to enable a daughter to provide a home for her widowed mother, sixty-seven years of age, who is blind and for the last seventeen years has been insane. Also for a pension of $6 a month to supplement the little that a couple, both more than seventy years old, can earn, and for $175 to keep a consumptive man in the country where he has been boarding for a year and has improved somewhat. The society acknowledges the following contributions: "E. A. W.," $50; C. M. Hyde, $10; in memory "J. S. G.," $6; "J. E." and "W. S. N.," $5 each; cash, $1; "G. M. J.," 50 cents; William F. Cochran and Mrs. C. P. Mitchell, $25 each; "Phildelitas," $2.

Don't neglect your cold—let your doctor prescribe for it; or take Dr. D. Jayne's prescription—Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv

OVERDREW 45 TIMES.

Defendant in a Broker's Suit Says Her "Speculative Account" Was Uncertain.

Mrs. Adeline Widmayer, who lives at 29 West Ninety-seventh Street, is being sued in the City Court by William and Frank McGibbon, stock brokers, to recover $791, which they say is due them on certain stock transactions. Mrs. Widmayer gave them two checks on the Garfield National Bank, and the checks were returned as "not good." The brokers then sued Mrs. Widmayer and obtained, several days ago, an attachment from Justice Hascall.

The case came up again yesterday before Justice Fitzsimons on a motion to set aside the attachment which had been granted. Affidavits presented by the plaintiffs were to the effect that Mrs. Widmayer had left the State in order to avoid service of the summons in the suit. Mrs. Widmayer denied that she had been away from the city within a year. She asserts that she owns real estate to the value of $150,000, and also has considerable personal property. As to the return of the checks she says that the plaintiffs were aware that she only kept her "speculative account" at the bank. This account, she says, is uncertain at best, and she has overdrawn it at least forty-five times.

Mrs. Widmayer, in her defense, alleges that her account with the brokers would not have been wiped out if she had not been attacked with convulsions while at their office on April 26 last. She declares that she was unconscious for three hours, and during that time the stocks she had invested in were losing heavily. Instead of closing out her account, the firm let her losses accumulate. When she revived she says the brokers demanded $700, and as she was physically unable to sign a check, her husband, Henry Widmayer, signed it for her. This check was subsequently destroyed, and she sent another check the next day, and it is the non-payment of this check which forms a part of the claims in the present action.

The brokers deny the statements made by Mrs. Widmayer, and say the money due them is for commissions. Justice Fitzsimons said that if Mrs. Widmayer would give security for any judgment that might be obtained against her, he would set aside the attachment.

TWO HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Supt. Schilling and His Head Gardener Meet with Painful Accident.

Francis Alexander Schilling, ex-Colonel of the Eighth Regiment, and now Superintendent of the Bronx Park Botanical Gardens, was injured in a runaway yesterday afternoon near Bronx Park while he was driving in company with Samuel Henshaw, the head gardener. Col. Schilling's arm was broken and his head cut. He was removed to Fordham Hospital. Mr. Henshaw was cut about the head and removed to his home. Neither was seriously hurt.

The men were driving in Mr. Henshaw's runabout when the horse shied suddenly at a truck at Webster Avenue and Suburban Street. Mr. Henshaw was thrown to the street. He held on to one rein and was dragged several feet, but was compelled at last to let go his hold.

Col. Schilling leaned over to get the rein in the wagon. The animal bolted suddenly again, and Col. Schilling was thrown out on his head. The horse was caught several blocks away.

O'Neill's.

WOMEN'S

Muslin Underwear!

The Great Semi-Annual Sale of Women's Under Muslins, with its extraordinary values, still continues. Remember, none but the foremost makers are represented in this sale and that every garment is absolutely perfect in Finish and Fit.

☞ The Prices are 25% Lower than you would have to pay elsewhere for the same quality. Read:

Corset Covers.

At 25c CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, V-shaped neck of embroidery and lace, pearl buttons.

At 59c FINE MUSLIN CORSET COVERS, new gathered front, round yoke of embroidery, trimmed armholes.

Drawers.

At 10c MUSLIN DRAWERS, plain, finished with three plaits.

At 25c CAMBRIC DRAWERS, full size, finished with deep hem, stitched ruffle.

At 48c MUSLIN DRAWERS, Yoke band, trimmed with embroidery and small plaits.

White Petticoats.

At 75c MUSLIN PETTICOATS, full length and width, deep lawn ruffle with two rows of lace insertion above, finished with lace edged ruffle and drop ruffle.

At 98c MUSLIN PETTICOATS, with 17-inch lawn ruffle and finished with two clusters of seven plaits each, deep hem and deep drop ruffle.

At 1.39 MUSLIN PETTICOATS, 24-inch lawn ruffle with three rows of Torchon lace insertion, finished with deep Torchon lace ruffle, extra drop ruffle.

Orders by mail will receive Prompt Attention.

Gowns.

At 38c CAMBRIC GOWNS, Empire style, with front of insertion, finished with ruffle around collar and sleeves, full width.

At 49c MUSLIN GOWNS, yoke of insertion and small plaits, ruffle round neck and sleeves.

At 59c MUSLIN GOWNS, with square yoke with three clusters of six plaits each, finished with beading, neck and sleeves finished with embroidery.

At 69c CAMBRIC GOWNS, with square yoke, insertion of lace and embroidery, finished with a cluster of four small plaits, neck and sleeves finished with lace-edged ruffle.

At 79c CAMBRIC GOWNS, V-shaped yoke of Torchon lace, finished with small plaits, sleeves finished with lace.

At 89c MUSLIN GOWNS, with yoke of all-over embroidery, neck and sleeves finished with ruffle of Swiss embroidery.

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At 79c COLORED LAWN PETTICOATS, full width, deep knife-plaited ruffle, finished with cording, also drop ruffle.

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Ladies' Dress Trunk.

Best quality bass-wood box,—thoroughly rivetted. Iron bound. Straps attached. Size 30 to 40 inches.

$6.00 to $8.50.

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Iron bound,—cloth lined. Sizes 32 to 40 inches.

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Made of selected box-wood, lined with cloth, bound with iron. Sizes 30 to 40 inches.

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Lined with cloth. Iron bound. Recommended for Europepan Travel. Sizes 32 to 40 inches.

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Made of sole leather, lined with linen. Steel frame,—brass trimmings. 22, 24 and 26 inches.

$4.90, $5.45 & $5.95.

Shawl Straps. "Carry-alls." Hand Bags.

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MEN'S HALF-HOSE.

3,600 pairs—Men's fine Imported Lisle Thread Half-Hose.

Double heels and soles. Blues, tans and black.

Imported Cotton Half-Hose,—fancy stripes,—tan and blue,

25 cents per pair; Value 35 cents.

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Imported Lisle Thread Vests,—Swiss ribbed. Low neck,—sleeveless.

White, ecru or black.

35 cents each. Formerly 65 cents.

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Women's Straw Hats!

It still continues, closing out

Dress Shapes and Banded Sailors.

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Narrow brimmed soft felts, and the broad brimmed kind—no set style, it all depends upon how it sets on you; and if the thermometer influences you, and not the calendar, it's not too early to talk straw.

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Summer Suits without lining in the back of the coats enable a man to keep well dressed and cool too.

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Shirt Waists with Sailor Collars.

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Made of pink and blue Chambray and Ginghams, with white collars and cuffs. Also of White Linen, trimmed with bands of red or blue; and of Colored Linen with pique collars and cuffs, trimmed with bands of the same color as waist. Some in Russian Blouse effects. Sizes 6 to 10 years. Prices $1.00, $1.45 and $1.75.

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Handsome Cabinets Reduced.

Vernis Martin, $48.00, (reduced from $61.00;) $55.00, (reduced from $76.00;) $250.00, (reduced from $327.00.) Mahogany inlaid, $185.00, (reduced from $230.00,) and many others.

Artistic gems finished with infinite delicacy. Airy, Watteau-like paintings on backgrounds powdered with gold, or with corner decorations of heads and figures in brass. Also beautiful examples of mahogany and inlay of colored woods, mother of pearl, etc.

Lovers of art cannot afford to miss this opportunity; these reproductions are as carefully made as the originals and are far more lasting, as you

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Ladies' Tailor-made Dresses,—black or colored Cheviot.

Numerous models,—from the late Spring stock.

$15.00 and $25.00

Formerly $22.00 to $26.00 and $30.00 to $45.00

Organdie Gowns,—fashionable models,—trimmed with ribbon and lace.

Colored, $10.00.
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James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

Sale of Cotton Goods.

Sheer woven Swiss Muslin,—novelty patterns,—fine line check and plaid zephyrs,—machine tucked zephyrs, — satin striped dimities in plain colors or exclusive floral designs.

Fine quality Madapolam and Madras for shirt waists.

Pastel and latest spring colors.

25 cents per yard; Value 50 and 75 cents.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

Correct Clothes For Men.

Smith Gray & Co.

With some men, "custom-made" is but the indulgence of a sentiment.

Others think they can't find proper styles and fit "ready-to-wear."

To both, our Suits would be a revelation—and a saving. $20 to $35.

As low as $15, if you want.

Good Clothes for Little Gentlemen.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Every resource of the tailors' art has been applied to give *our Suits* that smart appearance that distinguishes them. Do you like suits in striped effects (15 styles)? Do you like them in plaid patterns (25 styles)? Do you like grey mixed suits (7 styles)? Do you like a suit of blue or black serge? All are here made up with the best workmanship we can engage, $12 to $28.

The New Straw Hats are here, too, coarse braids—fine braids—split braids—$1.50 & $2.50.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

"Stuttgarter" Sanitary WOOLEN Underwear.

is the best wearing and most satisfactory in the world, as thousands who have worn it for years testify.

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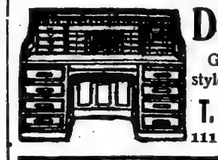

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WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev'gs. 8. Last Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2. LAST 6 NIGHTS. LAST MATS. TO-DAY & SAT. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO. LAST MATINEE BUT ONE TO-DAY.

CONTIN. PERFORM. PROCTOR'S 15, 25, 50c., Vaudeville. 5th Ave. Kathryn Osterman, Carrie Graham, Macar's Marvelous Dogs & Monkeys. 23d St. Georgia Gardner & Co., Petite Elsie, Harrigan, Mov. Pics., Zeb & Zarrow, &c. Palace. Kitty Mitchell, Tony Farrell Co., Quigley Bros., Johnstons, Anna Wilks, &c.

AMERICAN Theatre, 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Square Opera Co. 25c. to $1. 95th and FAREWELL WEEK. To-night & Fri. night, last time, LA TRAVIATA. Last Wed. Mat. To-day. IL TROVATORE. Thurs. Eve. and Sat. Mat., FAUST. Sat., May 26—Good-Bye Night. Repertoire Bill.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES WEEK DAYS 9 UNTIL 6. SUNDAYS 2 UNTIL 6. Second Annual Exhibition Society of Landscape Painters.

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT | Criterion Theatre. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Saturday, 2:15. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EVGS., 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. | MATINEE TO-DAY, Irwin's Burlesquers. "Dream of the Orient." 7—Cornelias—7

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34th St. & Bwy. Ev'gs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Entire New Programme of First Class Variety Acts

PRINTING SHOW, Grand Central Palace, 2 to 11 P. M. 25c. Daily Newspaper Printed on the Premises. SOUVENIRS AND DANCING EVERY NIGHT.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL, 125th St. & 7th Av. MAT. TO-DAY ROSE COGHLAN Reno & Richards, Jess Dandy, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Over 200 PEOPLE. WOMAN & WINE Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BARGAIN MAT. TO-DAY ALL SEATS 50c. QUO VADIS.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. NEW GROUPS. Orchestral Concerts.

KEITH'S Robt. Edeson & Ellen Burg, Bunth & Rudd. Manhattan Comedy 4.

GRAND Opera House. MAT. TO-DAY, 25 & 50c. Mr. Willie COLLIER in MR. SMOOTH. Nxt. W'k—Chauncey Olcott, A Romance of Athlone.

Crowded Nightly. Souvenirs June 5th. 100th Time. CASINO! The Casino Girl!

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Albert, perfect man; Nevada, spiral ascensionist.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
14th Day, Wednesday, May 23d.
The Gaiety and Van Courtlandt Handicap and four other races.
MUSIC BY LANDER.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, 60 CENTS.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Partly cloudy, with showers in afternoon or evening; light winds, mostly southerly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,717. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks dull.

Iron, Northern, No. 1, nominal; wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27c; cotton, middling, 9 9-16c; butter, Western creamery, 20c.

CONGRESS—The postal frauds in Cuba were the principal topic discussed in the Senate. Notable speeches were made by Mr. Platt of Connecticut, who defended the Administration, and by Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin, who was drawn into a controversy with Mr. Hale. In the House the extradition bill introduced by Mr. Ray was passed, after amendment. The House with its provisions broadened to June 6, and also a resolution authorizing the Ways and Means Committee to consider reduction of and revision of the war taxes during recess. The Anti-Canteen bill will be favorably reported to the House with the provisions broadened to cover all premises used or owned by the Government.—Pages 1 and 5.

FOREIGN.—Lord Roberts, after a sharp fight, has defeated the Boers at the Rhenoster River by outflanking them. The British infantry are now on the south bank of the river and the cavalry already across it. The Boers are retiring to the Vaal. Details with regard to the relief of Mafeking are now pouring into London. Foreigners continue to leave the Transvaal, and the British prisoners are to be removed from Pretoria. The United States Consul at Pretoria reports that war prices rule there. Gen. Warren is again fighting and has defeated a body of burghers in the west of Cape Colony. The Boer delegates will visit a number of the large cities of this country, probably going to the Western coast. It is stated that they never expected to be successful in obtaining any concessions from the Administration, but that their primary object in coming to this country was to obtain sympathy from the people. The German Reichstag yesterday passed the Meat bill. Ambassador White says the measure in its present form is worse than the original. Mr. Griscom, at Constantinople, has renewed the demand on Turkey for a prompt settlement. Queen Victoria's birthday is being celebrated throughout Great Britain. The bill to make women eligible to Borough Council seats in England was advanced in the House of Commons yesterday.—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

The Methodist General Conference abolished the time limit of pastorates.

A policeman guarding a St. Louis car was killed yesterday by a shot fired by one of a mob attacking the car. A conductor and a child were probably fatally hurt.

Page 2.

Mayor Van Wyck bade defiance to his political foes yesterday and declared that he would meet successfully all charges made in connection with alleged fostering of the Ice Trust by municipal departments.

Page 3.

A mob of 3,000 persons at Pueblo, Col., took a negro prisoner from a train and hanged him to a telegraph pole.

It was reported in Republican circles yesterday that Frank S. Witherbee had been selected by Senator Platt as the successor of Lemuel Ely Quigg for the Presidency of the Republican County Committee.

Page 6.

Two men were killed by the wrecking of a mail train on the Lake Shore Road at Westfield, N. Y., yesterday morning.

Page 7.

The Presbyterian Assembly decided almost unanimously on the proposed committee on the revision of Confession of Faith.

The hearing of the charges preferred against District Attorney Gardiner by members of the City Club was continued yesterday before Commissioner Wilcox.

Page 14.

Immigration officials will not say what action will be taken regarding the admittance at this port of recently liberated convicts connected with the Phoenix Park murders.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 13.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

CRASH ON THIRD AVENUE LINE.

Car and Truck in Collision, and Traffic Delayed—A Woman Injured.

A north-bound Third Avenue electric car crashed into a heavily-laden truck at 9 o'clock last night at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue, causing the car to leave the rails and jolt across the cobblestones until it lay squarely across both tracks. Traffic was suspended for half an hour.

John Patton, the motorman, escaped injury by jumping from the car. The passengers, who numbered about thirty-five, were severely shaken up, and Marie Le Grand of 32 East Seventieth Street, received painful injuries in being thrown against the side of the car.

Reinhold Ahlert, the driver of the truck, was trying to get his wagon out of the rut of the track when the collision occurred. The truck was filled with cans of condensed milk and barrels of sugar. It was thrown against an elevated railroad pillar and the wheels were crushed. The milk cans were scattered along the street.

The car was considerably damaged.

COLORADO ROAD ABSORBED.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, May 23.—A deal has been closed whereby the track, right of way, and valuable terminal ground in Denver of the Colorado Eastern Railway are acquired by the Rock Island Railroad.

Taken in connection with the fact that the Illinois Central is seeking an entrance at Denver, this deal is important. The Colorado Eastern property includes some of the finest terminal ground in Denver, extending from the city limits to within a few blocks of the Union Depot. The road runs twenty miles easterly to an abandoned coal mine, and the right of way extends seventy miles further east to Limon, on the Rock Island Road.

INDIANA CITY SAVES MONEY.

Special to The New York Times.

PERU, Ind., May 23.—The annual report of the electric light and power plant of Portland, Ind., gives conclusive evidence as to the question of municipal ownership proving profitable and to the best interest of the city.

The Portland plant was purchased on May 1, 1895, for $17,140, and improvements have since been made which ran the total cost to $20,344. The total receipts since the plant was bought amount to $18,878, not including the saving to the city in the cost of street lights. The cost of operation during the period has been $24,698.

Before the city bought the plant it was paying $85 a year for each street light. Taking into consideration this saving, there is a profit of $15,697.

Monument to Gen. Putnam.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 23.—A huge pink granite boulder weighing nine tons arrived at the freight station to-day from Woodlawn, and was taken to the small park on the brow of Putnam Hill and placed in a foundation prepared for it. It is to serve as a monument in honor of Gen. Israel Putnam, and marks the place of his famous ride down a hundred stone steps amid a shower of bullets. A bronze tablet will tell the story. A grand celebration is to take place June 12, when the monument will be dedicated.

National Republican Clubs' Convention.

Preparations are being made for a delegation from this State to attend the convention of the National League of Republican Clubs, which will be held in St. Paul on July 17. It is expected that Gov. Roosevelt will accompany the New Yorkers as the guest of honor.

TIME LIMIT FOR PASTORS ABOLISHED

Methodist General Conference Abandons the Old System.

APPOINTMENT OF PREACHERS

To Be Made by Bishops Annually, but a Pastor May Serve One Congregation Indefinitely.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The Methodist General Conference to-day abolished the time limit of pastorates, thus finally disposing of one of the most important questions before the great Methodist body, and doing away with one of the fundamental features of the itinerant system of the denomination. Hereafter, according to the amendment to the Discipline adopted by the conference to-day, preachers will be appointed annually by the Bishops, with no limit on the number of years a pastor may serve one congregation.

It was expected that the question would be settled by the close of the morning session, and discussion was mainly over the minority report of the committee, which provided for a five-year extension of the pastorate only on a three-fourths vote of a quarterly conference. This, one speaker declared, to be a "vicious proposition," and an amendment was offered by Secretary D. S. Monroe, substituting the word "three" for "five" in Section 3 of Paragraph 173 of the Discipline, thus returning to the three-year time limit. The provision was made, however, that the pastorate may be extended for periods of three years by a majority report of a quarterly conference.

Dr. J. M. Buckley advocated as a compromise measure the adoption of the minority report with a majority vote of a quarterly conference instead of three-fourths, as a requisite for extension. Dr. R. S. Copeland, a lay delegate of Ann Arbor, aroused a storm of applause by advocating an "unmodified, unrestricted, unqualified abolition of the time limit," and when he concluded cries of "Vote, vote!" came from all over the hall.

The previous question was ordered by an overwhelming vote, and Dr. S. F. Upham, Chairman of the Committee on Itinerancy, closed the debate in favor of the majority report. A motion to lay on the table the substitute (minority) report and all amendments was carried by a vote of 365 to 288. Substitutes offered by various delegates were howled down, and a yea and nay vote was ordered on the majority report, which read as follows:

Section 3, paragraph 173 of the Discipline, is amended by striking out subsection 1 of section 3 and inserting there the words "he, (the Bishop), shall appoint the preachers to the several pastoral charges annually."

Pending comparison of the vote by the Secretaries, the conference listened to an address of greeting by the Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Nichols of St. Louis, fraternal delegate from the Presbyterian General Assembly at St. Louis. He was given an enthusiastic greeting. Resolutions were adopted expressing pleasure over Dr. Nichol's address, and instructing the Board of Bishops to appoint two fraternal delegates—a minister and a layman—to represent the Methodist Church at the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1902.

The vote on the majority report of the Committee on Itinerancy was then announced by Secretary Monroe as follows: Yeas, 438; nays, 288. Thus the law of the Methodist Church, whereby a minister has been able to remain in one pastorate but five years, was abolished.

At the afternoon session Dr. J. M. King submitted a memorial to Congress asking for the passage of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States disfranchising all persons practicing polygamy and barring them from the privilege of holding public office. It was read and adopted without discussion.

Dr. Buckley called up a report of the Episcopal Committee recommending that Episcopal residences be established at Zurich, Switzerland, and Shanghai, China. The conference concurred in the recommendations of the committee's report.

Bishops-elect Hurst and Hamilton were tendered an informal reception by the alumni of the Mount Union College of Ohio at the Leland Hotel to-night. Two hundred persons attended.

TIME LIMIT CHANGE APPROVED.

Methodist Ministers Here Indorse the Action of the General Conference.

"I am glad that our touch-and-go ministry is a thing of the past and that we have stopped making appointments by the almanac," was the comment made last night by the Rev. Benjamin C. Warren, pastor of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church in West Forty-fifth Street, speaking in reference to the action of the General Conference in session at Chicago in abolishing the time limit as to pastorates. The opinion expressed by Mr. Warren is that of nearly every clergyman and layman of his denomination in the city. They see in this change a chance for the Methodist Church to make progress and compete with other churches.

The removal of the time limit by the General Conference is really going back to the first principles as laid down by John Wesley. When the Church was established it was the custom to allow pastors to remain with their congregations as long as the arrangement was mutually agreeable.

It is generally accepted in the Church that Bishop Asbury was responsible for the change. The Bishop found that pastors under his charge were unwilling to take weak and inaccessible charges. He accordingly had a rule adopted in the Book of Discipline which make it compulsory for pastors to change every six months. This rule did not remain in force very long, as it was too unsatisfactory and did not allow the pastors to become acquainted with their people. The time was accordingly extended to one year. Later the limit was extended to two years and soon after to three years. At the General Conference of 1888 the rule was so amended as to allow a pastor to remain with his people for five years.

The younger ministers and to some extent the country districts have been opposed to the extension of the time during which a minister could remain with the same charge.

The Rev. Mr. Warren, in speaking further on the subject, said: "There are reasons for and against the new rule. I can see where some of the younger pastors would be opposed to it, and where country districts might feel that it is unfair. One of the reasons why the Methodist Church has so many young ministers is that the pastors have always been kept moving, and even the best of the men have been compelled to move from a specially desirable church and make room for some other man. While this has been in the interest of the younger men and the country districts, it has been against the interests of city churches.

"Under the old rule, a minister in the city might have the greatest influence with his congregation. He might be in a position to do it an immense amount of good, yet when the time limit expired he was compelled to move on, no matter how desirous his congregation of keeping him.

"As a matter of fact, the abolition of the time limit is not such a great innovation. The Bishop presiding over the local conference will still make the appointments annually. All the change really does is to give him discretion in the matter of making transfers. This, however, will give a chance to the city churches, when they get a pastor strong enough, to keep him and build up their congregations."

The Rev. Dr. F. J. Belcher, Associate Pastor with the Rev. Dr. S. P. Cadman at the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue near Fourteenth Street, said:

"The abolition of the time limit will aid the city churches and will not injure those located in the country. Take for example, this church. It was built up by the work of Dr. Cadman and if he should be compelled to leave it under the time limit it would lose nearly all its power in this locality.

"St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church is a good illustration of the evil of maintaining the time limit. For years it was located at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, directly across the street from the church presided over by the late Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby. St. Paul's had equal opportunity with Dr. Crosby's church at the time it started, and it had a good minister. Dr. Crosby continued on for years in his one church and made himself a power. St. Paul's was compelled to shift its ministers every few years. As a result it had to finally give up its church down town and move up to Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue.

"During the time that the Methodist Church was engaged almost entirely in an evangelical movement the itinerant plan for its ministers was well enough, but now that it has secured a position along with other churches, it is a good thing that the time limit was removed."

It was really the New York Conference which forced the change. All the leaders here, including the Rev. Drs. Buckley, King, and Cadman, were in favor of the change. The leading laymen in the church in this city heartily approve the change and express a belief that Methodism will have a better standing in New York City from now on, and that some of the churches will soon rank with those of other denominations where the personality of the minister in charge has had much to do with their success.

CROKER RETURNS IN JUNE.

Fighting with Hill Against Open Indorsement of Bryan.

Positive assurances have been received by Tammany leaders that Richard Croker will arrive in this city during the first week in June, and that he will take part in the State Convention to be held on June 5. The receipt of this news has greatly cleared the atmosphere, for the men to whom the Tammany leader left the management of the organization, as it is daily becoming more apparent that there is a disposition on the part of the silver element in the up-State counties to demand that the convention adopt resolutions indorsing the candidacy of Mr. Bryan and reaffirming the Chicago platform. Mr. Croker's lieutenants admit that they do not know exactly how to meet such an emergency.

From a man who is unquestionably friendly both to Tammany Hall and ex-Senator Hill it was learned yesterday that both Mr. Hill and Mr. Croker have been working to prevent any open indorsement of Mr. Bryan, but that the sentiment of the party is so largely in favor of such action that they are practically beaten now.

Mr. Hill, it is said, will fight hard against any proposition looking toward approval of the Chicago platform, both in the State Committee meeting and on the floor of the convention, but Mr. Croker's deputies are not sure whether or not they will be able to resist the popular clamor and to join Mr. Hill in his fight. Hence the report that their leader will be present in person gives them great relief.

Should the plan to avert an open indorsement of Mr. Bryan succeed, Mr. Croker, with Mr. Hill and a representative of the Brooklyn Democracy, will precede the Tammany delegation to Kansas City for the purpose of effecting, if possible, a compromise on the silver plank of the National platform. If they should fail in this, they will attempt to have silver relegated to a rear place among the issues of the campaign, in deference to the wishes of Eastern Democrats and in the hope of attracting Gold Democrats who are opposed to expansion and trusts.

One of Mr. Hill's friends asserted yesterday that the ex-Senator entertains the belief that with silver kept in the background the Democrats can carry their State ticket through and that there is a possibility of electing a majority to the State Senate.

GOVERNOR REVIEWS THE 14TH.

Corporal About to Receive a Medal Faints from Exhaustion.

Gov. Roosevelt, with members of his staff, reviewed the Fourteenth Regiment at the regimental armory, Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, last evening. With the Governor were Adjt. Gen. Hoffman, Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, Capt. Wingate, Lieut. Commander Frey, Major Wadsworth, Capt. Andrews, and Lieut. Patterson.

Immediately following the salute of the colors Gov. Roosevelt made a brief address to the regiment. He said that the presence of the veterans of the regiment there, "men who had gained their experience in days which tried men's souls," was an inspiration. They had fought valiantly, he said, a foe no less valiant, for they were brothers.

While the Governor was speaking, James Ormand, a Corporal in Company D, suddenly threw up his hands and fell to the floor unconscious. He was carried by several of his comrades to the company room, and an ambulance was summoned. He was later removed to his home. Ormand is a milkman and was obliged to rise at 2 o'clock yesterday morning to serve his customers. Loss of sleep and the heat and fatigue of the drill and parade had exhausted him and caused him to collapse. He was to have received a medal for ten years' service, but was unable to appear again on the floor.

BROWN FRESHMEN STOLEN.

Sophomores Make Way with Four Men to Break Up Banquet.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 23.—Four of the Brown University freshmen were stolen last night and a fifth was tracked to his home in Boston, where he is carefully watched. They are A. H. Abbott of Watertown, N. Y., President of the class; William H. Hart of Concord, Mass.; Clarence Bumstead of Wellesley, Mass., and George R. Wadsworth of Newton, Mass.

H. B. Gross of Concord, who tried to go to his home in Boston to escape capture, was watched by three of the sophomores, and will not be allowed to return until to-morrow. Abbott and Hart were taken to a barn in the country and the other two men were carried to a boat and given a free sail down the river. The police were summoned, but withdrew when they saw that they would be of no use.

The freshmen banquet was held to-night and the capture was intended to break it up. President Faunce referred to the disturbance after chapel services this morning, characterizing it as the work of "ruffians and toughs unworthy of the recognition of college men." He will punish the offenders in the severest manner if caught.

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

Semi-Centennial and Commencement Exercises to be Held Next Month.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 23.—Exercises in connection with the semi-centennial celebration and annual commencement of the University of Rochester will be held from June 10 to 14, inclusive. The principal events will be on the two latter days. Wednesday, June 13, will be semi-centennial day and Thursday will be commencement day.

On the former day a historical address will be given in the morning at the Lyceum Theatre by Prof. William Carey Morey, followed by an educational address by United States Commissioner of Education William T. Harris. In the evening Assistant Secretary of State Hill will preside, and addresses will be given by Gov. Roosevelt, Mayor Carnahan of Rochester, and others.

At the alumni dinner on Thursday afternoon Maj. Gen. Elwell S. Otis of the class of 1858 will be one of the speakers.

$135,000 Fire in Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 23.—Fire to-night in Main Street destroyed Quinn Brothers' large dry goods store and several smaller establishments. The principal losses are: Quinn Brothers, $100,000, and Levi Storth, dry goods, $35,000. Minor losses make the total loss $180,000.

New Train to St. Louis.
Leaves Grand Central Station 5:30 P. M., reaches St. Louis 9:50 next night. This is the "St. Louis Limited" of the New York Central, Lake Shore and Big Four. No excess fare.—Adv.

KILLED BY ST. LOUIS MOB

Special Policeman Guarding a Car Shot Through the Body.

A Conductor and a Child Probably Fatally Hurt—No Settlement of Strike in Sight.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Renewed rioting and another fatality marked the progress of the strike to-day. This afternoon a Cass Avenue car was stopped at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Cass Avenue to remove a barricade which had been placed across the track. During the enforced halt a mob attacked the car, firing a number of shots. One of the bullets struck Special Policeman Duncan K. McRea, who was riding on the front platform with the motorman, in the left arm, passing through his body and coming out on the right side. The policeman sank unconscious to the floor.

Other patrolmen who had been stationed at the corner to protect the cars then charged the crowd and beat them back. A riot call was sent in and a dozen mounted policemen came at full gallop to the scene. The combined forces soon restored order.

McRea was placed in an ambulance and a hasty trip was made to the dispensary. When the unfortunate policeman was taken out and laid on the operating table it was found that he was dead. McRea was about sixty years of age and was appointed to the force last Monday. He served as a private during the civil war on the Confederate side. He comes of a prominent family in New Orleans and was formerly a resident of Kansas City.

Eddie Manz, three years old, was shot through the leg this afternoon by a man on a Cass Avenue car. The boy was sitting on the front doorstep when some boys who had been throwing stones at a westbound Cass Avenue car, ran up the alley south of the house. A man who is supposed to be an emergency policeman leaned out from the car, and fired a shot at the fleeing boys. The shot struck little Manz in the right leg near the hip. It is feared the wound will prove fatal.

R. B. Hodge, a conductor on the Tower Grove Line, is a patient at St. John's Hospital, suffering from injuries which it is feared will prove fatal. He was assaulted by a crowd of men on his car at the crossing of Salina Street yesterday. One of them struck Hodge over the head with a club, inflicting an ugly wound. While some of the crowd held him others seized the motorman, H. L. Kobusch, and stopped the car. Then Kobusch was dragged from it.

Emergency Policeman Alexander Dunn, who was detailed on the car, attempted to interfere, but four men surrounded and disarmed him. Several of them struck him in the face. The assailants knocked Hodge down and kicked him until he was unconscious. Kobusch and Dunn eluded the crowd and ran across the open field to the power house, two blocks away, where they obtained the aid of a squad of police.

Negotiations were not reopened to-day with the representatives of the St. Louis Transit Company by Harry B. Hawes, President of the Police Board, as was expected. The Grievance Committee of the Union decided that the proposition which Mr. Hawes asked permission to submit to the company was practically the same as that which had been rejected. It is said there is no prospect of another conference.

General Manager Baumhoff of the Transit Company said that no new lines had been opened to-day, but that the number of cars had been increased on those lines in operation. Cars probably will not be run at night until the strike is ended.

FIREMEN FILE BIG CLAIMS.

Brooklyn Men Demand About $70,000 Under Supreme Court Decision.

One hundred and ninety-two claims, aggregating nearly $70,000, were filed in the Finance Department yesterday by John A. Quintard, a Brooklyn attorney, on behalf of a number of firemen of the former City of Brooklyn. The claimants felt, they assert, that the City of New York has treated them unjustly in the adjustment of their salaries to correspond with those in force in the City of New York.

These claims are in accordance with a decision handed down by Justice Dickey in the Supreme Court in Kings County on April 30, in which it was held that all members of the Brooklyn department, when transferred to the consolidated department should be placed in the grade whose salary equalled that which they had been receiving in Brooklyn. Most of the claimants had been promoted just prior to Jan. 1, 1898, to the second grade, the salary of which was $900 a year, and on the date consolidation went into effect they were rated in the third grade of the consolidated department, the salary of which was $1,000, though they continued to receive their old pay, Commissioner Scannell exercising the right given him in the charter to equalize their pay in "equal annual additions."

Most of these men have since been promoted to the first grade, the salary of which is fixed at $1,400, but they say that the difference between what they were entitled to and what they got was not made up to them, and it is for this difference that they have made claim.

In the trial before Justice Dickey it was contended by the Corporation Counsel that the time the men served in the Brooklyn department should not operate in their favor so far as their salaries were concerned, but that it only applied to their grade. This contention was overthrown in the decision, in which Justice Dickey declared that the men should get the pay of their rank from the time they attained that rank under the City of Brooklyn, and that otherwise service previous to consolidation would be held as naught—a manifest injustice to the men.

Commissioner Scannell last night said that he had not heard of the filing of these claims, though he felt sure that they were based on the opinion handed down by Justice Dickey. He could not say whether the claims would be paid, but it was his opinion that they would be contested in the higher courts.

MAY GET PART OF $25,000,000.

Divorce Suit Against F. A. Bell Was Not Decided at His Death.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills., May 23.—Frederick A. Bell who died in Madison, N. J., Saturday leaving a fortune estimated at $25,000,000 accumulated through inheritance and by dealing in coal in Buffalo and Rochester, was married twenty years ago in this city to Mrs. Mary Gridley Bruce, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Asahel Gridley, one of the wealthiest men of Central Illinois. The marriage proved unhappy, and a separation followed.

Mrs. Bell returned to her home and ten years ago brought suit for divorce, alleging desertion. Divorce and alimony of $5,000 per year were granted. Bell contested, and in the Court of Appeals of New York the decision was against him. He appealed to the State Supreme Court, and thence to the United States Supreme Court, where the case is now pending.

Friends of Mrs. Bell claim she will receive, in addition to the unpaid alimony, a large part of the $25,000,000 left by Frederick Bell. Mrs. Bell has for a number of years spent most of her time in New York City at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Accident to Boston Society Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 23.—A serious accident happened this afternoon to Miss Ethel Forbes, one of the best horsewomen of the Back Bay set. She was riding her favorite horse on West Newton Street when the animal became unruly and broke into a run. Miss Forbes restrained him for a few moments, but he increased his speed and Miss Forbes was thrown to the ground with great force, striking on her head. Several men and women rushed to her aid. They secured help, and Miss Forbes was taken home, where it is said no serious results are apprehended.

If you order POMMERY you know you are getting the finest Champagne in the world, and there's a good deal of satisfaction in that.—Adv.

WARSHIPS GO TO TURKEY?

Naval Officer Says Display of Force May Be Made.

The Baltimore and Detroit, Now Returning from Manila, to Join the Albany on European Station.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Navy Department does not pay any attention to the sneers of some newspapers concerning the establishment of the European station with a "fleet" of one vessel, the Albany, under command of Commander Craig. The unfavorable comments that have been made are assumed at the department to come from persons who hoped to see a more impressive squadron on the station, in case the Government should decide to collect the indemnity claimed from Turkey at one of the Mediterranean ports.

There is not occasion, it is pointed out by a naval officer, to be impatient about the matter. In course of time, and not many months hence, he says, the Albany may be supported by other vessels, and the squadron thus composed be in command of an officer of high rank. Rear-Admiral Watson, who recently surrendered command of the Asiatic station to Rear-Admiral Remey and left for home by way of the Suez Canal, sails on the Baltimore as his flagship and in company with the Detroit. Both these ships have large companies of men, strong batteries, and each has its history to inspire the men who serve on board.

With the Baltimore, Albany, and Detroit, this officer continues, the European squadron would be sufficient for all the purposes of the United States in the Mediterranean, and although a battleship might be more impressive it is not believed that there will ever be any occasion for using the batteries of the squadron to accomplish the task they may be sent to perform.

The economy of using the home-coming vessels to carry a dun to Turkey occurred to the department some weeks ago, when the disposition of the Turkish Government to sniff at the reminder that it had confessed judgment, led the Department of State to decide that it was not of much use longer to keep a Minister at Constantinople to be played with as the Sultan and the Sublime Porte liked.

NEW DEMAND ON TURKEY.

Mr. Griscom Presents Note Insisting on Prompt Settlement of the Indemnity Claims.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 22. — The United States Legation, having vainly waited for weeks for a reply to the note of April 24 regarding the American indemnity claims, Lloyd C. Griscom, United States Chargé d'Affaires, yesterday handed to Tewfik Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, a new note, couched in more precise terms and insisting upon a prompt settlement.

The note produced a great impression, as the Porte thought the matter postponed, if not abandoned. It is believed that the United States will not wait so long this time for an answer, America's indulgence thus far not having made a satisfactory impression upon the Porte.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Beyond the statement that the department is still earnestly prosecuting the indemnity claims against the Turkish Government, the officials of the State Department decline to indicate the character of the last instruction sent to Mr. Griscom in relation to these claims. Therefore, it is to be assumed that the Constantinople dispatch accurately sets out the character of the communication. It is certainly not an ultimatum, but is believed to be as strong in its representations as a diplomatic note could be made without actually becoming an ultimatum.

It is probable that before taking this step the President might call upon Congress, the war-making power, for an indication of its wish in the matter, so as to insure full support in the execution of any policy which he may feel called upon to adopt.

The facts in the last note to Mr. Griscom was cabled the very day that Ahmed Pasha landed in New York, reputedly clothed with some mission in connection with these missionary claims, has given rise to a belief here that the United States Government will not give its sanction to any such compromise of the claims as has been suggested. The Government having, at the instance of the claimants, undertaken to present and collect the claims, must certainly be consulted before it sanctions their withdrawal, so that any effort to arrange for a settlement directly between the claimants and the Turkish representatives, under cover of the purchase of a warship, or otherwise, would probably have to be made a matter of public record, if permitted at all.

If this is done, it is hard to perceive what advantage is to accrue to the Turkish Government from such a roundabout method of settlement, which after all would speedily become known to all of the European creditors of that Government.

AHMED PASHA IN WASHINGTON.

Says He Came to Buy a Cruiser, Not on a Diplomatic Mission.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Admiral Ahmed Pasha of the Turkish Navy arrived in Washington to-night. He confirmed the report that his visit is for the purpose of making arrangements for the purchase of a cruiser in the United States for the Turkish Government.

The Admiral expressed himself as being surprised at the statements which have appeared in the press, that his mission here was a diplomatic as well as a business one, and added that the Turkish Government has a Minister here who attends to all diplomatic matters. His mission here, he declared, was a technical and professional one, and was for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the construction of a vessel for his Government. He already has visited the National Armory Works at Springfield, Mass., and engineering works at Hartford, Conn., and expresses himself as highly pleased with what he saw at those places. Our facilities in those lines he regards as equal, if not superior, to any in existence in England or on the Continent.

An effort was made to obtain from the Admiral information as to whether the intention of the Turkish Government in negotiating for a cruiser in America was to settle, in an indirect manner, the American indemnity claims against Turkey, but he simply replied that his mission was entirely a business one.

Mysterious Murder at Evansville, Ind.

Special to The New York Times.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 23.—The police here are attempting to solve a murder mystery. Two pedestrians near Oak Hill Cemetery saw a woman's feet protruding from the water. The Coroner was summoned and found the body of a woman with a rock tied around her neck. The skull had been crushed in front and behind and her shoes and stockings had been removed. The only clothing that covered the body was a red plaid shirtwaist, beneath which was a tag which read "Size 7½" and a black corset.

$75,000 Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The organ factory of the M. Schulz Company, Superior and Morgan Streets, was burned to-night. Loss, $75,000.

W. J. BRYAN HAS A RIVAL.

Carter Harrison of Chicago in the Field for the Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Mayor Harrison's name may be presented to the Democratic National Convention. Democrats in the State outside of Cook County believe that the Harrison-Gahan-Burke-Loeffler machine will not be averse to going to Kansas City with a State delegation uninstructed or definitely instructed for Harrison for President.

It is said by some local Democrats that the real reason Harrison gave out the word he was not a candidate for Governor was because he and his administration trainers had their eyes fastened on the convention hall in Kansas City.

Country Democrats who are loyal to Bryan have received word that the Harrison machine Democrats believe that the Democratic National Convention offers large possibilities in the way of a stampede. This belief is based on the assumption that nine out of ten of the delegates who will go to Kansas City to vote for Bryan know in their hearts that he is the wrong man to put up for President this year.

DEMOCRATS FIND AN ISSUE.

Senator Bate Introduces Bill for Campaign Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A bill of considerable political significance was introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Bate of Tennessee. It is a bill regulating the trial and punishment for contempt of United States Courts. It provides that in all cases of contempt except in those committed in the presence of the court or so near it as to obstruct its proceedings, the accused shall have a right to trial by jury. Contempt committed in the presence of the court is to be punished summarily without written accusation.

Practically everything that is being done in Congress now is done with regard to the exigencies of the coming political campaign. Not a move is taken by members of either party which is not calculated to produce some effect in the coming contest. Senator Bate's bill is no exception. The Senator himself maintains that such a bill is desirable and should be passed without regard to the political situation, and no one disputes that he is sincere in this. Nevertheless, the Democrats feel that a bill of this sort is necessary to put them in the right attitude before the people on one of the issues of the campaign, and the presentation of this one, they think, will aid them in doing so.

The Democrats find that they are put in what they maintain is a false position by the popular conception of their plank against "government by injunction." There is no longer any doubt that, in spite of the efforts of the Eastern Democrats, that plank will be in the Kansas City platform, and the Democrats do not want to be on the defensive about it as they were in 1896. They claim that the Republicans have succeeded in prejudicing many voters against this plank by representing it as a plank against injunctions, and that, in fact, it is nothing of the kind. They claim to be strong upholders of the process of injunction, but protest against its perversion.

Government by injunction, Democrats declare, is the perversion of the ancient equity process so as to evade the constitutional provisions safeguarding the right of jury trial.

Senator Bate's bill, the Democrats believe, will tend to clear the popular mind on the difference between injunction and government by injunction. It is practically a bill to prohibit what the Democrats call government by injunction, and yet, it is pointed out, it leaves the equity process undisturbed. It secures the right of jury trial to strikers and others who are charged with contempt of court in disobeying injunctions.

It is not expected that the bill will pass, but it will be pointed to during the campaign as an indication of what the Democrats would do to prevent government by injunction if they had the power. Its chief merit, in Democratic eyes, is that it will show that the Democrats have no hostility to courts or the injunction process, and that, if placed in power, their legislation to stop government by injunction will not be radical or revolutionary.

SUICIDE IN THE PARK.

Louis Lewith, in Despair, Shot Himself —Left a Will.

A man who was later identified as Louis Lewith of 337 East Ninety-fifth Street committed suicide in Central Park, at Ninety-eighth Street and the East Drive, last night by shooting himself in the head.

The man was found sitting on a bench by Policeman Farley of the Central Park Sub-Station, and Dr. Osgood of the Presbyterian Hospital was summoned. When he arrived he pronounced the man dead. The body was taken to the sub-station and later to the Harlem Morgue.

In the man's pockets were found several letters and two photographs of the same woman, 76 cents in money, an insurance policy of the Prudential Life Insurance Company made out in the name of Louis Lewith, 337 East Ninety-fifth Street; a letter dated Dec. 6, 1898, from the United States Electric Carriage Company of Chicago, offering Lewith a position as English and German correspondent at a salary of $80 per month, and a note on which was written the following:

"Send the German and English newspapers containing an account of my death to Mrs. Rose Connors, care of Maggie Quigley, Whiting, Ind.; also the album and any of the pictures you desire to take."

Several of the letters were written on paper of the Broadway Central Hotel, and among some papers found was the man's will, which follows:

"After my body is found I desire that it be taken to the Morgue and after the Coroner's inquest to the Fresh Pond Crematory and be cremated. The expenses to be paid out of my life insurance policy, No. 11,225,940, from the Prudential Life Insurance Company of the United States.

"The rest of the $195, after deducting a loan of $5, which is to be paid to Miss Florence E. Moore, at present of 337 East Ninety-fifth Street, to be received from the insurance company, $190; cremation expenses, $30; balance, $154. One hundred and fifty dollars to be paid to Miss Florence E. Moore, or rather the whole amount has got to be paid to her, she to pay cremation expenses. Louis Lewith. Wednesday, May 23, 1900."

A letter in German addressed to the press was found with other letters. The letter stated that the man was broken in health and had no place to go. He was tired of living.

On a separate piece of paper was written the following:

"This is written in darkness. Forgive me, my God, for what I am doing. Forgive me, my Floss. Good-bye forever. God bless you and love you and protect you, my dear, dear, sweet little sunshine. Forgive. I never thought of such an awfully horrible end. LOUIS."

The effects were sent to the Coroners' office.

Roundsman Hirsh of the Arsenal was sent to the Ninety-fifth Street house and learned that Lewith was at one time a reporter on a German paper, but had been in ill-health for some time and had been out of employment.

Church Sells at Auction for $220.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, May 23.—The Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church in Port Chester, N. Y., was sold at auction yesterday for $220, to Peter Anderson, the highest bidder, representing Milo Mead of Greenwich. The bell, pulpit, gas fixtures, pews, cushions, and carpets were not included in the sale. The structure has been sold to make way for a $40,000 stone church which will be built on its site. The building sold yesterday was built in 1857 through the efforts of the grandchildren of the Rev. John Summerfield, one of the early Methodist preachers in this country. The present pastor is the Rev. W. T. Pray.

SENATE DISCUSSES THE FRAUDS IN CUBA

Chairman Platt Warmly Defends the Administration.

MR. BRISTOW'S INSTRUCTIONS

Told to Make Most Searching Examination—Better to Have Abandoned Cuba, Mr. Hale Says.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—What by far-seeing Senators is regarded as likely to be the paramount issue of the approaching National campaign was the subject of two notable speeches in the Senate to-day, one by Mr. Platt of Connecticut and the other by Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin. The former was an answer to the speech delivered a few days ago by Mr. Bacon of Georgia on his resolution demanding an investigation of financial affairs in Cuba. Mr. Platt favored the adoption of the resolution, but deprecated what he declared was a cheap effort to make political capital out of a shameful condition of affairs which the Republican Party needed no prodding to induce it to probe to the bottom.

The speech of Mr. Spooner was a continuation of his address of yesterday on the Philippine question. In its course he became involved in a heated and sensational colloquy with Mr. Hale of Maine over the Government's conduct of affairs in the "insular possessions." It was a remarkable controversy between two of the best-equipped debaters in the Senate, and was listened to with profound attention by Senators, many Representatives, and crowded galleries. Mr. Spooner will continue his speech to-morrow.

SENATOR PLAT

betrate these wrongs on the one side and to pass and cover them up on the other. You will carefully investigate by what defects of supervision or defense they were consummated and what further measures of protection in the passing and auditing of accounts and in the handling of public funds and property may be needed.

It is desired also that the central organization of the postal service in Cuba shall receive your special attention. You will examine as to whether it is framed in the best manner for efficient administration. You will see whether, compatibly with a good mail service for the people, any retrenchments can be made, and whether economies can be effected by a consolidation and reduction of bureaus.

It is desired to bring the postal expenditures within the postal revenues so far as may be consistent with the obligation of providing a satisfactory mail service. Your presence in Cuba as the representative of the department with these instructions, makes you the ranking officer of the postal administration. You will consider and advise what removals or other action may be required in the cause of justice, for the interest of the Government and the people of Cuba, and for the welfare of the service.

You are chosen for this duty with the approval of the President, who is deeply shocked at the shameful betrayal of trust on the part of officials in whom confidence had been reposed, and who directs that in dealing with all irregularities which have been or may be disclosed the sole rule of action shall be thorough and complete investigation, the rigorous and unsparing prosecution of all guilty persons, and their swift and condign punishment. You will communicate these instructions to Gen. Wood, keeping him fully informed as you proceed, and reporting regularly to the department.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH,
Postmaster General.

CONFIDENCE IN THE PRESIDENT.

Continuing, Mr. Platt said:

"The people have confidence in William McKinley. No President while he was President ever had the confidence of the people to the degree that President McKinley has it. Other Presidents have been canonized after death, and it has been evidenced then that they had the confidence of the people, but no President in office ever escaped the criticism and innuendo that McKinley has escaped. The people would be glad to leave this investigation to him. They know this would be no condoning of fraud, no covering up of crime. But when charges are made simply for campaign purposes, I think we may as well make an investigation for ourselves."

Mr. Platt paid high tributes to Gen. Wood, Gen. Brooke, and others, and said not one army officer has been even charged with anything like fraud in Cuba.

"Has the Senator had his attention directed to the railroad construction along the south side of the Harbor of Havana?" inquired Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)

"If the Senator," retorted Mr. Platt, warmly, "has any information as to that railroad, I wish he would produce it."

"I did not say I had any information," said Mr. Tillman, "but if there is an investigation I'll produce some witnesses."

Referring to the construction of this railroad Mr. Platt said the names of ex-Secretary of War Alger and Senators Platt and Depew of New York had been used in connection with the project, but they had entered vigorous denials of any connection with it, although to his mind such denials were unnecessary.

"The charges simply show the recklessness of the persons who are throwing stones at the present Administration," he said.

NO WISH TO PROTECT RATHBONE.

Mr. Platt said there would be no disposition to protect Director Rathbone if he should be shown to be involved in the financial difficulties in Cuba. If he were found to be guilty he would be punished unsparingly. Mr. Platt reviewed in a complimentary manner Mr. Rathbone's official career and showed that his appointment as Cuban Director of Posts was well merited.

In response to a suggestion from Mr. Chandler that no charge of peculation or financial irregularity had been made against Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Bacon said the Postmaster General had been quoted in an interview as saying that Rathbone had used Cuban funds for the purchase of personal apparel and had used money in riotous living, and that Cuban officials, accustomed to Spanish extravagance, had been abashed.

Continuing, Mr. Platt said that Neely had the confidence of the people of Indiana, and before the recent disclosures his integrity had never been questioned. The Administration, he thought, had exercised proper caution in appointing these men to office.

"Neely went wrong," said Mr. Platt, "and brought disgrace and shame and humiliation upon this country—rather than upon the Administration—which had assumed responsible duties in Cuba."

Further along Mr. Platt contended that the allowances made to United States officers in Cuba were reasonable and proper, and they were so regarded by the Cuban people, who had made no complaint of them. Regarding the charges of extravagance of administration in Cuba, Mr. Platt declared that among other expenditures made by the military Government which had been charged with extortion and extravagance were those in stamping out disease and death. "That Government is a better Government than the people of the island ever had before, and the Cubans know it."

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA.

"Mr. Bacon," said he, "demanded to know why our Government was in Cuba and why it did not come away. We are there because we have been sent there by the American people; because Congress sent our army there to destroy the power of Spain.

"We have a duty yet to discharge in Cuba," continued Mr. Platt, "and the American people will see to it that it is discharged. Our military control of the island will cease when the people set up for themselves a Government for the proper control of the island."

"When will that time come?" inquired Mr. Bacon.

"That time will be delayed long," retorted Mr. Platt, "if a party for partisan purposes makes the work more difficult. The blush of shame ought to mantle the cheek of every man who is trying to hinder or embarrass the operations of Gen. Wood in Cuba, who is seeking to bring about that time as rapidly as it may be brought about. The charges of scandal and mud slinging have made it necessary that the investigation should take place. So far as I am concerned I promise that nothing shall be covered up; that everything shall be brought to the light of day, and that the keen searchlight of publicity shall be turned upon the administration in Cuba."

SPOONER-HALE CONTROVERSY.

The resolution was laid aside at this point, but the discussion was resumed later, when Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) in the course of a speech on the Philippine question incidentally referred to the situation in Cuba and the responsibilities of the United States there.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) interrupted to say that in view of what had happened in Cuba it would have been better had it been abandoned.

"Does the Senator think," inquired Mr. Spooner, "in the case I have put we should have abandoned Cuba?"

"I think it would have been the best thing in the world for us if we had done it," replied Mr. Hale. "I think if it were found that the population in Cuba was as hostile to us as it had been to Spain we should have abandoned it and been glad to get rid of it."

"Well," replied Mr. Spooner, "that is a matter of opinion. In the case I have put I believe we should have taken Cuba and held it, giving to the people of Cuba what they never had had in the world—individual liberty and good government."

Mr. Hale—The Senator has more confidence than I have in the experiment we are trying to-day of teaching the people of Cuba honesty and good government. I think we would have been better off if we had not taught the Cubans the lesson that has been taught in the last few months."

Mr. Spooner—What lesson?

Mr. Hale—The lesson of fraud, peculation, cheating, appropriation of revenues, stealing, carnival in every direction of corruption and fraud.

Mr. Spooner—It is a little tiresome for me to be called upon on this side of the chamber to reply to a Democratic speech.

Mr. Hale—I am as good a Republican as the Senator from Wisconsin. I do not recognize any party obligations that compel me to consent to the proposition that everything has gone right in Cuba.

Mr. Spooner—Nobody pretends it.

Mr. Hale—I do not think the experiment has been a failure. I would vote to-morrow to withdraw from Cuba and leave that people to establish and set up and maintain their own Government. The time will come when Republicans will be glad when we get out of this thing without worse things happening than are now."

FRAUD A NATURAL RESULT.

"What does the Senator mean?" demanded Mr. Spooner, "when he speaks in general terms of a carnival of fraud and corruption?"

"I mean the things disclosed. A bill of particulars has been filed already. It is not the Administration that is at fault. It is a natural result. There never has been an instance of the setting up of a supreme Government in a colony or dependency that has not been attended with precisely the things that we have seen in Cuba. Congress is as much at fault. The Administration is not at fault. The Administration has selected men who are believed to be good men. We went into it with utter confidence, believing that it was an easy thing. I voted against the peace treaty because I believed colonial dependencies would result in precisely what has occurred. I am glad to see that the Administration is trying to guard it, but I do not want anybody to say that it is an unexpected thing."

Mr. Spooner—"So far as anything I said is concerned the Senator's observations are in the language of Shakespeare: 'A bolt of nothing shot at nothing.' We went to war to free Cuba. Have we done Cuba and the Cubans no kindness by pouring out millions of our money and shedding the blood of our soldiers in order to drive Spanish tyranny forever from Cuba? Has the Senator any suspicion in his mind or in his heart that the pledge made in the resolution passed by Congress as to the temporary character of our occupation in Cuba is not to be kept?"

DOUBTS WITHDRAWAL FROM CUBA.

Mr. Hale—I have very grave suspicion. I think there are very powerful influences in this country, largely located in New York City, largely speculative and connected with money-making enterprises, that are determined that we shall never give up Cuba. I think that the time will never come unless something earnest and drastic is done by Congress that the last soldier of the United States will be withdrawn from Cuban soil. I do not think the President favors holding Cuba. I discovered very powerful influences, commercial, mercantile, money, and political, that are opposed to our ever withdrawing from Cuba. I take up the newspapers that are foremost in the large cities, and I find every day intimation and hints that we are never to withdraw from Cuba.

Mr. Spooner—If I were as the Senator says he is, inclined to doubt for one moment that the United States Government will seasonably withdraw from Cuba, I should be ashamed of the Government and ashamed of its action.

Mr. Hale—That assurance from the Senator more than repays me for all that I have said. I shall count upon him in the future.

Mr. Spooner—To say that the Senator will count upon me in the future is little less than an insult. This is a Government of honor, and it is a people of honor. When the Senator expresses a fear that the people's desire to keep the pledge of this Government will be allowed to slumber through the power of commercialism he degrades the people, and underestimates their integrity. What have we done for Cuba? When since the morning stars first sang together in the heavens has any people done for another people what we have done for Cuba?

As rapidly as may be in absolute good faith, not being hurried by demagogy in violation of National honor, by insinuation and venal politics in a Presidential election, this Administration is going forward to redeem to its utmost the pledge to Cuba. We have given the best government to the people of Cuba thus far they ever had. Every man's life is safe in Cuba; every woman's honor is safe in Cuba. Death and tyranny and starvation have gone forever out of Cuba. Of course, there has been peculation in Cuba. Every one is ashamed of it. But in no Government ever instituted has that not occurred. But it never will turn out that any man in any country can point to the Teller resolution, and say with truth that was a legislative lie.

Mr. Hale—I hope so.

Mr. Spooner—The Senator need not hope so. He had better know so.

CARPET-BAGGING CHARGED.

In reply to Mr. Spooner's defense of this Government's action in Cuba Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) declared that the American agents on the island were carpet-baggers, and the sooner they get out the better.

"Oh," replied Mr. Spooner, "if the Senator from South Carolina finds a carpet-bagger in heaven when he gets there he will prefer to go to the other place."

"I certainly will," replied Mr. Tillman, "and if the Senator had suffered as much from carpet-baggers as the people of South Carolina he would understand why I'm protesting against carpet-bagging."

Continuing, Mr. Spooner said that if Mr. Bryan should ever become President of the United States, he believed he would appoint men to proceed to Cuba and other island possessions just as President McKinley was appointing them.

After a spirited colloquy between Mr. Spooner and Mr. Tillman, in which the latter expressed the belief that Mr. Bryan as President would settle the pending question in a way different from that adopted by Mr. McKinley, Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) rose and protested against making a "political football" of Mr. Bryan's name.

"Of course," retorted Mr. Spooner, sarcastically, "I am willing to receive lessons in political etiquette from the Senator from Nebraska." [Laughter.]

EXTRADITION BILL PASSED.

House Adopts Ray Measure Without Division—Debate Shows Political Feeling.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The House today passed without division the extradition bill framed by the Judiciary Committee, but only after a debate in which considerable political rancor was aroused. There was no division of sentiment as to the duty of Congress to pass a bill to permit the extradition of Neely, but the Democrats objected to the language of the bill, which covered "any foreign country or territory or part thereof occupied by the United States." The Democrats wanted the bill to apply specifically to Cuba.

Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.,) opened for the Democrats and delivered a bitter and scathing denunciation of the "peculation and wholesale robbery proceeding with rapid exploitation in Cuba." He desired to offer an amendment to the bill, but objection was made. He said the disease might not be confined to Cuba, but might exist elsewhere, where it was contended the Constitution did not extend, but where only arbitrary power "controlled, dominated, plundered, and disgraced. Gentlemen who were tracing down their own robbers to clear their own skirts and save their party from damage were not anxious to consider on their merits other propositions designed to the same end." He then read his amendment. It was in the nature of a substitute and provided that while Cuba was occupied by the United States, offenders in Cuba who flee to the United States should be surrendered upon written requisitions.

Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) supported the bill. He characterized Mr. De Armond as a "chronic calamity howler." The real province of a minority, he said, was to perfect and better legislation, not to oppose everything.

"Does the gentleman think good legislation is accomplished by denying the opportunity of amendment?" asked Mr. De Armond.

"No, if offered in good faith," replied Mr. Cannon.

Mr. Clayton (Dem., Ala.,) declared that the proposed bill was unprecedented. It was to be passed because the Government had not lived up to its promise that Cuba was to be free.

Mr. Lanham (Dem., Texas,) said the United States occupied such a fiduciary and confidential relation toward the Cubans that the utmost endeavors should be made to insure absolute good faith and the fullest integrity in the Government relations with Cuba. The United States could not afford to harbor a scoundrel. The first consideration was to send Neely back to Cuba, and having accomplished that, the details of trial could be looked after.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) declared that the inconsistency of the United States surrendering offenders to herself was the natural outcome of "carpet baggery."

Mr. Ray, in charge of the measure, satirically remarked that he was sorry to find so many Democrats opposed to the surrender of criminals.

"Name such a member," called Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Texas,) and several other Democratic members. Mr. Ray named Mr. De Armond, who promptly denied the statement, saying he favored an amended bill.

There was considerable sharp parley as to whether the attitude of Democratic members constituted an opposition, Mr. De Armond finally saying that the need of curbing rascality was such that even the present objectionable form of the bill might be accepted.

Mr. Ray answered that the De Armond amendment was merely a subterfuge designed for political capital, in order that Democratic speakers might make campaign speeches asserting that the Republicans had been driven into a corner and forced to pass laws to prevent rascality in Cuba.

Mr. Fleming (Dem., Ga.,) said the language of the bill should apply particularly to the Island of Cuba, to show to the world that the United States had no intention of again placing itself in the position now occupied toward Cuba. The language of the bill would raise an unwarranted suspicion that the invasion of other territory in the future was contemplated.

Mr. De Armond attempted to offer his amendment, but Mr. Grosvenor, who was in the Chair, ruled that it was not in order. Thereupon Mr. De Armond appealed and asked to be heard on the appeal, but the Chair recognized Mr. Payne to move to lay the appeal on the table. A good deal of feeling was manifested.

"If you would follow up the frauds in Cuba as you smother discussion in the House," shoutetd Mr. Terry, (Dem., Ark.,) "you would not need an extradition bill." [Laughter and applause.]

The appeal was laid on the table—129 to 103—and the previous question was then ordered.

Mr. De Armond moved to recommit the bill, "with instructions to report back the bill with amendments so as to make it apply only to Cuba during its occupation by the United States, in accordance with our pledge to give Cuba independence."

The motion to recommit was lost—106 to 128—and the bill was then passed without division.

NEELY STILL IN JAIL.

Papers in a New Criminal Charge Are Coming, Says Mr. Jones.

Edward K. Jones, who has been appointed the special representative of Attorney General Griggs in the prosecution of Charles F. W. Neely and the others alleged to be concerned in the postal frauds in Cuba, was at the Federal Building yesterday afternoon. He said that he had received word that important papers furnished by the War Department officials in Havana, concerning the $400,000 of "surcharged" Cuban postage stamps which were ordered destroyed but were instead placed in circulation, were on their way from Washington to this city.

These papers, Mr. Jones said, will doubtless form the basis of another and a more serious criminal charge against Neely and his associates in the scandal. Mr. Jones added that in case Neely succeeds in getting the $50,000 bail bond, it will show that although a clerk with a small salary, he has strong financial backing when he can furnish $70,000 bail.

The examintion of Neely on the criminal charge of having stolen $36,000 of Cuban postal funds, which is set for to-day before United States Commissioner Shields, will probably be again adjourned, as the requisition proceedings before Gov. Roosevelt will also be heard to-day.

Neely has thus far failed to furnish the $50,000 bail bond and is still a prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail on Judge Lacombe's order in the suit brought against him by the United States to recover $45,000 he is alleged to have wrongfully converted out of Government funds to his own use while acting as Chief Financial Agent of Posts in Cuba.

DEPOSITS OF CUBAN FUNDS.

North American Trust Says that Postal Moneys Were Withheld.

The North American Trust Company has issued an open letter, in view of the mention made of the company in articles relating to the troubles over the postal and insular funds in Cuba, in which the company states that it was designated as the fiscal agent of the United States for Cuba and the depository of the insular funds of Cuba.

The letter also states that the Director of Posts, who has always held himself as an independent officer, not subject in any way to the orders of the War Department or of the Military Governor, has asserted his independence by managing the affairs of the Post Office in his own way. The Postmasters, collecting the moneys, have themselves been made depositaries, and the safes of the department have held the funds until rumors of irregularities and defalcation were circulated. A few days after the exposure of the Neely frauds, large deposits were made in the North American Trust Company for the first time by the postal authorities.

No complaint has ever been heard by the public or by the company of the manner in which these services have been rendered to the Government by the North American Trust Company.

The Blind Chaplain Refers to Frauds.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The blind Chaplain in his invocation in the House of Representatives to-day rather startled the House by referring to the Cuban frauds, which he said brought the blush of shame to the cheek of every true American. "We pray," he continued, "that the culprit will be brought to speedy justice, that we may give an object lesson to the world in dealing with perfidy and fraud."

May Recover Something from Neely.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Attorney General Griggs said to-day that the Department of Justice will make strong endeavors to have Neely, the alleged Cuban defaulter, give up some of the stolen money. It is believed that Neely's property interests are in such shape that they can be seized and made to pay part of the defalcation, if one is shown.

INDIA RELIEF FUND.

The Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief reports the following contributions received yesterday:

John D. Rockefeller	$5,000.00	M. C. D. Borden.	250.00
W. A. S.	50.00	W. Hyde, Brooklyn, N. Y.	25.00
John Sloan	200.00	Welch, Holme & Clark Co.	50.00
Bowles Colgate	100.00	J. F. Stevenson, Lakewood, N. J.	5.00
Three friends in Fourth Presbyterian Church	9.00	Levi P. Morton	100.00
Mrs. J. Schaadt, Allentown	5.00	Mrs. S. V. Collins, Englewood, N. J.	5.00
Mrs. D. Garber	15.00	Reed Church Messenger subscribers, Phila.	102.41
Miss Lou Grim	10.00	F. L. Slade	100.00
Dr. H. A. Grim, Bainbridge	10.00	Mrs. J. P. Gillespie, Tarrytown	10.00
M. E. Church, Phila.	8.25	Through N. Y. Observer	1.00
Dr. Ishhanian	10.00	Rev. L. H. Green, Jenkinsburg, Ga.	1.00
Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.	200.00	W. Horace, through N. Y. Times	5.00
Union Meeting M. E. and Pres. Church, Andover, N. J.	26.26	Members of Louisa Low Association, Miss Low's School, Stamford, Conn.	10.00
W. W. Cole	100.00	H. C. T.	20.00
T. P. Fowler	50.00	E. M.	5.00
Readers of El Catolico Convertido, Englewood, N. J.	5.00	From Friends	4.00
Matehuela, San Luis Potosi	30.35	W. Clarke, Home, Tenn.	10.00
Union Meeting First and United Pres., Meth. and Episc. Churches, Thompsonville, Conn.	114.22	W. Jesup, Y. M. C. A., Summit, N. J.	8.00
I. H. Tiedman	10.00	N. N., Paterson, N. J.	2.00
L. J. Huntington	1.00	Bernice, Ellis, Maggie Boak, and Velia Stever, Thomsonville, Mich.	9.80
B.	10.00	Miss A. S. Kain, S. Nyack, N. Y.	1.50
C. E. Lowe	5.00	E. M. Orndorff, Worcester, Mass	10.00
A Widow's Mite.	1.00	A Friend	2.00
Alfred Murray	2.00	E. M. Brown, Washington	10.00
W. A. Holliday, Lakewood, N. J.	15.00	J. E. W.	1.00
S. School, Euclid Av. Presbyterian Church	16.27		
H. E. Peters, Northampton, Penn	1.00		
G. Coppell	200.00		
Mrs. T. L. Van Norden, Katonah, N. Y.	5.00		

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $1 from L. M. J. for Indian famine fund. It will be duly forwarded.

INDIA'S DISTRESS INCREASES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Committee of One Hundred received yesterday from the Rev. Robert Hume, Chairman of the Interdenominational Committee on Famine Relief, the following cable published in your columns this morning: "Cholera bad in some districts. Mortality and distress increasing. Relief most urgent in native States. Grain prices not rising."

It may be of value to have this and other recent cables explained in more detail. The complication caused by the cholera lies not merely in the sweeping away by hundreds and thousands of those who have gathered at Government relief works, but in the panic and scattering it causes. This breaking up of camps and wandering about of the starving in search of relief elsewhere must result in vastly increasing mortality from starvation.

The independence of the native States in matters of internal rule prevents the Government of India from putting into effect the same effective measures for the saving of the people. It, however, loans them money if their resources are insufficient, and the aid of special officers to direct their plans of relief. Notwithstanding this assistance, the system of relief in these States does not compare with what is being done in British territory and hence emaciation and deaths from starvation are now most appalling.

The efforts of missionaries in these native States are therefore of special value, and as they have less to aid them from Government sympathy, the world's aid might well use them more liberally as a channel of relief. The fact that the price of grain is not rising is a matter of thankfulness. The Government policy of non-interference with the grain trade has been more than justified. At the beginning of the famine, the 1st of November, 1899, the price of jawari (the cheapest grain common to the famine districts) was on the average 1 14-19 cents per pound. On the 26th of February, four months later, it was 1 15-18 a pound. The fact that the price of grain has not risen makes it still the fact that this common grain is within 2 cents a pound, which is the ordinary ration for an adult per day. This adds emphasis also to the fact that money which can be cabled and readily exchanged for grain is the most effective help that other nations can under present conditions render to India in her great extremity.

JUSTIN E. ABBOTT.

New York, May 23, 1900.

MAYOR VAN WYCK REPLIES TO ACCUSERS

Will Meet Charges in Connection with Ice Trust.

BIDS DEFIANCE TO ENEMIES

Members of the Dock Board Will Say Little Concerning Alleged Dealings with American Company.

When Mayor Van Wyck reached his office yesterday morning he was met by a number of reporters who inquired if he had anything to say as to the investigation of the Ice Trust's dealings with the Dock Board, in which he has been ordered to appear before Justice Gaynor on Saturday. The Mayor's reluctance to talk for publication is so well known that anything further than a courteous hearing is usually all that is expected from him, but for once the Mayor delivered, for him, a long reply to the attacks on him, which, he said, were caused by politicians for political purposes.

In reply to the question, "What have you to say in regard to the proceedings instituted by the five members of the Municipal Assembly before Justice Gaynor?" the Mayor said:

"You might say to the people of the City of New York that their Mayor is all right, and that he will as successfully meet the challenge to the integrity of his official acts made by five Republican members of the Municipal Assembly as he has similar Republican assaults and charges in the past. He has successfully met Republican assaults in the past.

"First—He successfully met the charge of Lemuel E. Quigg, then Congressman and Chairman of the County Committee, who had an unholy alliance with the then Chief of Police and a member of the Police Board; then the assault of John McCullagh, the discredited Chief of Police, who was retired from the force; then Thomas Hamilton, the Police Commissioner who was removed for the good of the service, and then Gov. Black, calling an extra session of the Legislature, and all the Republicans of the State in chorus challenging the integrity of the official conduct of the Mayor of the City of New York. Then came Robert Mazet, Chairman of the Republican investigating committee, and when he went to the people for indorsement he was turned at the polls; also the counsel for the investigating committee, Frank Moss, who goes around the town whining because he was not paid enough for doing the dirty work. Then John Proctor Clarke, whose only chance of holding public office is to have the Governor remove some Democratic official without cause.

"Then came old Dr. Parkhurst, who in his holy garb entered the Tenderloin and paid for and indulged in the most indecent exhibitions known to depraved humanity. Then the Rev. Tom Slicer, the wandering minister, who seeks notoriety, whether dirty or clean, by making charges.

"Now come five Republican members of the Municipal Assembly. Five Republican angels from heaven, whose characters are as white as the driven snow, have challenged the integrity of the official conduct of the Mayor of New York, and have had him haled to court on Saturday morning. Tell the people of New York that the Mayor will be there in willing obedience to that order, and that in the meantime they need have no fear that any fact can be proved that will in the slightest degree challenge the integrity of his official conduct.

"You might say, in the meantime, the charge may appear that I have bought Sugar Trust stock on a 20 per cent. cash payment or a 20 per cent. margin, and these immaculate Republicans may cry aloud from the housetops that the Mayor of New York has been caught red-handed as one of the Sugar barons, who, by raising the price of sugar, have robbed the crying children of the poor of this city of an opportunity of indulging in the soothing effects of the never-to-be-forgotten sugar-teat, the delight and joy of our childhood.

"Nobody can successfully challenge either my public or my private integrity."

Of the members of the Dock Board only one, President J. Sergeant Cram, would discuss the matter at all, Commissioners Murphy and Meyer declining positively to say anything. Both, however, said that they would appear before Justice Gaynor at the hour mentioned in his order.

President Cram, after alluding to the general character of the charges in the application made to Justice Gaynor, said:

"If they think that they have found any cause for an investigation of this department under the present board, I, for one, will be glad to have it. There has been no discrimination in favor of or against any company or individual. The American Ice Company holds a number of leases—six, I believe—fully half of which it has obtained from buying out other concerns. Some of the newspapers have been making all sorts of charges in regard to the ice company, but the Dock Board has nothing to fear. We have acted fairly in all things, and will welcome any investigation."

On the Stock Exchange yesterday there was little trading in American Ice stock, only 800 shares of the common being dealt in. The prices ranged from 37¾ to 39, with the close at 38½, a net advance of half a point.

President Woods of the Board of Aldermen denied yesterday that his action in adjourning the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday was taken in order to prevent the board from concurring in the Council resolution ordering an investigation of the Dock Board's dealings with the ice trust.

"I don't know anything about that resolution," President Woods said, "and I don't care what becomes of it. I have a little business that has suffered because I have been willing to wait until the other members of the board can conveniently get around. The rules say we shall meet at 1 o'clock. I'm going to call the board to order at that hour if I'm the only one in the chamber, and I'll adjourn the meeting at once if a quorum doesn't show up. I attend to my duties to the sacrifice of my business, but the others attend to their business at the sacrifice of their duties. Turn about is fair play."

THE CONSPIRACY CHARGE.

Magistrate Zeller Will Issue Warrants if Ice Trust Officials Do Not Appear in Court—The Hearing.

The examination in the charge of conspiracy against the officers and directors of the American Ice Company was resumed before Magistrate Zeller in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon with only three of the defendants present. This fact elicited a rebuke from Magistrate Zeller levelled at the counsel for the defense, who had promised at the last hearing to have all the defendants in court yesterday. The lawyers, court attendants, and witnesses had barely succeeded in squeezing themselves into the stuffy little private chamber when the Magistrate looked about him and inquired:

"Are all the defendants here?"

"Well, no, your Honor," replied De Lancey Nicoll, senior counsel for the defense. "We thought"—

"My order was for all the defendants to be here. Why are they not here?" interrupted the Magistrate.

Mr. Nicoll attempted to give an explanation, but the Magistrate interrupted again:

"These proceedings are not regular unless all the defendants are here. They are practically prisoners and are in your custody. There can be no misunderstanding in this case. It is a criminal case and I order that all the defendants be here at the next hearing. If they are not I will issue warrants for their arrest."

This rebuke and the examination of Secretary Robert A. Scott of the American Ice Company, who displayed lack of memory on the stand, furnished the two most important features of the hearing. The accused officials present were President Charles W. Morse, Vice President John D. Schoonmaker, and Director Edwin Campbell.

Walter Howard, a reporter on The New York Journal, the complaining witness in the case, was recalled to the stand. He was asked many questions by Mr. Nicoll, who was constantly interrupted by objections from Lawyers Einstein and Shearn of the prosecution. Asked how he knew that the Knickerbocker and Consolidated Ice Companies had, as assented, been stripped of their assets and kept up a dummy Board of Directors, witness said it was a notorious fact.

"Ah, that is your answer, is it?" shouted Mr. Nicoll. "Do you mean to say that the American Ice Company is guilty of a conspiracy because it has been selling ice?"

"As I understand it," replied the witness, "the company violated the law in forming such a combination."

"Who told you that the law had been violated?"

"Well, we suspected that the laws were being violated and asked our lawyers about it. They said such was the case."

"Then you swore to this complaint on the advice of the lawyers?"

"I did."

This ended the cross-examination. In answer to Mr. Shearn's questions on redirect examination witness said he had received his information about the prices of ice in years past from ice trade journals and daily newspaper files. His information about the rental of city docks to the American Ice Company, he said, had been obtained from the office of the Dock Board. He handed up a list of thirteen piers occupied by the ice company, which list had been secured by another reporter. The list was offered in evidence, and Mr. Nicoll objected.

Robert A. Scott, Secretary of the American Ice Company, was called to the stand. In answer to Mr. Shearn's questions he said he had been in the ice business ten years, and had been Secretary of the American Ice Company since July, 1898. Previous to that he had been with the Merchants' Union and Knickerbocker Companies. He could not recollect how long he had been with the Knickerbocker Company, but remembered that he had been Secretary and Treasurer of it two years ago—in fact, was still Secretary and Treasurer of it.

"Are there any branch offices in New York?"

"No."

"Are any of the Knickerbocker Ice Company's books in New York now?"

"No, Sir."

"What's all this got to do with the case?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"We propose to show," said Mr. Shearn, "that since the agreement of March 11, 1899, by which the American Ice Company was formed the Knickerbocker Ice Company maintained a nominal and fictitious existence."

Witness declared with many lapses of memory that the meetings of the Directors of the Knickerbocker Company had been held here during the past eighteen months at 131 East Twenty-third Street. This is the building in which the American Ice Company's main offices are located.

Mr. Shearn suggested to the Magistrate that the witness's "mental affliction" be looked into. Mr. Nicoll said this was browbeating.

"The witness should be asked if his memory is good," said the Magistrate. "A man with fair memory ought to be able to remember occurrences within a year. At any rate, there's no doubt about the merging of the two companies. That has been proven."

The witness was then questioned about the officials of the Consolidated Ice Company. He admitted that Clarence A. Height of Portland, Me., was its Secretary, and that John R. Bennett was its Treasurer. Its home offices were in Portland, Me., he said, and its branch offices were at 133 East Twenty-third Street.

Witness was next questioned as to the Directors of the Knickerbocker Ice Company. He admitted that Edwin Campbell, one of the defendants, was a Director. He recalled that a meeting had been held in New York six weeks ago in the East Twenty-third Street building. After much pressing he named the following Directors, who, he said, were present: John R. Bennett, J. W. Scott, Edwin Campbell, E. J. Riley, Gilbert Benedict, A. H. Gaudlett, and D. H. Callahan.

"Did you transact any business at the meeting?" asked Mr. Shearn.

"No. There was no quorum."

"How many directors of the Knickerbocker Ice Company are employes of the American Ice Company?" asked Mr. Shearn.

"Three or four," replied Mr. Scott, who then named E. J. Riley as a clerk; A. H. Gaudlett, assistant cashier; Gilbert Benedict, clerk, and John R. Bennett, cashier.

Mr. Scott was then asked if he had been served with a subpoena to bring the stock list of the American Ice Company into court, and he said he had.

At this point the Magistrate declared an adjournment until to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. Scott was directed to produce the books at the next hearing.

SHOT AT ICE WAGON DRIVER.

A Stranger's Attack in Early Morning—Police Do Not Investigate.

One citizen has apparently decided to conduct a campaign against the Ice Trust on his own account and in his own way. Ice was being delivered at 5 o'clock yesterday morning from wagon No. 1728 of the American Ice Company to the restaurant at Broadway and Tenth Street. A young man walked down East Tenth Street, glanced at the wagon, and as he passed it pulled a revolver out of his pocket and fired point blank at James Sullivan, one of the men in charge of the wagon.

That Sullivan was not hit was considered remarkable. His assailant was only a few feet from him, and the bullet passed within half an inch of Sullivan's head, striking and becoming imbedded in the wall behind.

As soon as they had gathered their wits together, Sullivan and the other men connected with the wagon ran after the man, but the latter had obtained a considerable start and succeeded in getting away. The police were nowhere to be found, but just as the pursuers were returning, using what little breath they had left in denouncing the would-be assassin, two members of the force emerged from the saloon at Fourth Avenue and Tenth Street. They listened to what the ice men had to say, but did not investigate further.

The man who did the shooting was a stranger to the men in charge of the wagon.

THE NEW ORLEANS ICE WAR.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—The ice war in New Orleans has assumed an amusing aspect and the people enjoy the joke now that they are getting ice almost for a song. The Crescent Ice Company of New Orleans is commonly known as the Ice Trust. Recently the independent concerns began cutting rates and hammered the price down. At this stage of the war the Trust, which had been following the independents in cutting prices, took the lead. Recently the independent people formed an organization to more effectually fight the Trust, but the tables were turned, and now the Trust is making it hot for them.

Last night the Ice Dealers' Association adopted strong resolutions condemning the last cut made by the Crescent concern "as an act in consonance with a matured plan to crush out competition" and calling on the public and press to help "combat this rapacious attempt to plunder the people." The President of the Crescent Company denies that his concern is a trust and says that, on the contrary, it is the people's best friend. He adds that heretofore the ice dealers made immense profits, of which the people now get the benefit. This condition, he says, was brought about when the Crescent Company inaugurated its own delivery system and sold ice to the consumer over the heads of the peddlers at twenty cents a hundred pounds.

In the meantime prices are steadily dropping and the howl from the independent companies would indicate that they have had enough. With the backbone of the opposition broken prices will unquestionably soar skyward again. But the public now gets plenty of ice almost for the asking and is laughing while it can. The Trust intends to laugh a little later.

O'Neill's Great Sale of Hats
is the talk of the town. Never before have Women's Straw Hats been sold so cheap. They are selling the latest styles in Dress Shapes at 25c. each. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

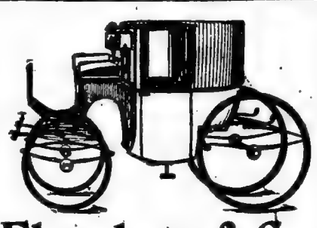

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Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

The Ladies' Waists.

Shirt Waists of fine madras, French backs; separate stock of pique, finished with madras tie; special to-morrow, **1.25**

Shirt Waists of percale; stripes and figures; pearl buttons on front, laundered collars and cuffs; special to-morrow at **49**

Shirt Waists of white lawn, narrow and wide stripes; laundered collars and cuffs; special at **79**

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Two Special Handkerchief Bargains.

Men's Handkerchiefs, hemstitched and full laundered, soft grass-bleached pure linen, with ½-inch hems and neat hand-embroidered initial: regularly $2 50 dozen; special to-morrow per half dozen **90**

1,200 salesmen's samples of **Ladies' Handkerchiefs,** linen centre, lace trimmed, very attractive in quality, design and finish, and generally offered in the regular way in other stores at $2.50 and $3.00 dozen; our price, per half dozen, **1.00**

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Upholstery Specials.

Reupholstering of Furniture.

This week you may have a **Suit of Furniture** of 5, 6 or 7 pieces reupholstered by us, including 6½ yards of very beautiful tapestry, choice designs and colors; 50 inches wide; all complete for **12.00**

Third Floor, 60th St. Section.

Furniture Slip Covers.

A complete set of **Slip Covers,** special for **7.50**

Including 5, 6 or 7 pieces, made of best quality real denim, completely bound, if not more than 20 yards of 36 inch wide material is consumed.

Third Floor, 60th St. Section.

Sale of Flags for Memorial Day.

All our flags are made of all-wool bunting. Prices of the various sizes:

5 ft., 1.35	6 ft., 1.75
8 ft., 2.50	9 ft., 3 10

LORD ROBERTS AGAIN DEFEATS THE BOERS

Outflanks Them at the Rhenoster After a Sharp Fight.

THEY RETIRE TO THE VAAL

The Burghers Are Said to Now Number Only 24,000.

Foreigners Continue to Leave the Transvaal—British Prisoners Are to be Removed from Pretoria.

LONDON, May 24.—The War Office, late last evening, published the following from Lord Roberts. It was dated South Bank of the Rhenoster River, May 23, 1:30 P. M.:

"We found, on arrival here this morning, that the enemy had fled during the night. They had occupied a strong position on the north bank of the river, which had been carefully intrenched; but they did not think it advisable to defend it when they heard that Ian Hamilton's force was at Heilbron, and that our cavalry, which had crossed the Rhenoster some miles lower down the stream, were threatening their right and rear.

"The bridge over the Rhenoster, several culverts, and some miles of railway were destroyed.

"Ian Hamilton's force drove the Boers under De Wet before them from Lindley to Heilbron. The passage of the Rhenoster was stoutly disputed. Our loss might have been heavy but for a well-concerted plan, which brought Smith-Dorrien's brigade on the enemy's flank just at the right moment.

"The officer commanding at Boshof reports that upward of 350 Free Staters have surrendered during the last few days, and that they have given up 360 rifles, 100 horses, and a large amount of ammunition.

"Kelly-Kenny reports that three companies of yeomanry, who were sent to repair the telegraph line and to clear the country between Bloemfontein and Boshof, have returned to Bloemfontein, having performed the duty exceedingly well."

Lord Roberts reported from Honig Spruit earlier in the day as follows:

"Ian Hamilton reached Heilbron this morning after a series of engagements with a Boer force under Dewet, who is retiring before him. Broadwood has captured fifteen Boer wagons. There have been seventy-five casualties in Hamilton's force to yesterday evening. We marched here this morning."

A dispatch sent from Honig Spruit on Tuesday evening says:

"Gen. French has crossed the Rhenoster River, northwest of here. This movement, combined with Gen. Ian Hamilton's occupation of Heilbron, renders the Boer position twenty miles in our front untenable. Fifteen prisoners were taken to-day."

Gen. French probably crossed the Rhenoster near the junction with Honig Spruit, which runs thence to Honig Spruit Station. The main British Army will probably advance along the railroad, while Gen. French converges from the west, Gen. Hamilton having already converged from the east.

The Boers are retiring toward the Vaal with their heavy baggage. They are reported from Pretoria as already across that river. Twelve thousand men and fourteen guns compose the retreating army. Trains continue to run from Vereeniging at the Vaal to Pretoria.

Foreign engineers assert that Pretoria is able to stand a year's siege. According to advices from Lorenzo Marques the Pretoria fortifications are described as complete, but Johannesburg has not yet been placed entirely in a state of defense. The Transvaal Government papers and the war chest have been removed to Lydenburg.

Foreigners continue to leave the South African Republic. The Dutch cruiser Friesland is at Delagoa Bay—so it is reported—to furnish an asylum to the fleeing Hollanders and passage to Europe.

The Boer forces are still dwindling. Some of the correspondents assert that probably only about twenty-four thousand of the hardiest fighters yet remain, although there are detached parties in various parts of the Transvaal.

It was announced at Pretoria on Sunday that the Government will remove the British prisoners from the city.

The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times says:

"Popular feeling against President Krüger and President Steyn is setting in heavily. Every newspaper article is censored; and the people are indignant at discovering what rubbish and falsehood have been given to them.

"Mrs. Reitz, wife of the Transvaal State Secretary, and her children have gone to Europe on the Bundesrath, which is believed to have taken a large quantity of bullion, and possibly several important Boer politicians."

WARREN AGAIN FIGHTING.

LONDON, May 24.—A telegram from Douglas, Western Cape Colony, dated May 22, says:

"A force under Gen. Warren, consisting of Mounted Infantry, Imperial Yeomanry, and two guns of the Canadian Artillery left Rool Pan, Cape Colony, on the night of May 20 and marched in two columns, under Cols. Hughes and Spence.

"Nothing was seen of the Boers until the British were within two miles of Douglas, when a few shells from the Canadian Artillery sent the burghers in full retreat toward Douglas. Col. Hughes's column advanced in skirmishing order and, after a lengthy exchange of shots, the Boers fled, leaving their laager and a quantity of stores and ammunition.

"To-day 300 Boers opened a hot fire on a detachment of yeomanry, and the Canadian Artillery repeated their excellent practice and compelled the enemy to retire."

ANOTHER PEACE RUMOR.

LONDON, May 24.—It is reported from Cape Town that President Krüger has received a communication from Abraham Fischer, one of the Boer delegates now in the United States, advising him to surrender on the best terms obtainable from Lord Roberts.

It is also understood that when Lord Roberts crosses the Vaal River he will issue a proclamation announcing that if the burghers return to their farms their property and stock will be respected.

Inquiries made yesterday confirm the announcement of Tuesday that no peace proposals or communication of any kind from President Krüger have been received, as reported in press dispatches here.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Mr. Fischer pleaded a pressure of business to-night when a request was made to him for an interview regarding the Cape Town dispatch reporting that President Krüger had been advised by him to surrender. He sent down word, however, that the statement was an old one, having appeared some days ago, and that there was no basis for it.

800 BOERS SURRENDER.

LONDON, May 24.—A dispatch from Kimberley, dated May 22, says:

"About eight hundred rebels have surrendered at Vryburg, (north of Kimberley, and a little more than half way between that place and Mafeking.)

"The road is all clear from Mafeking, and all opposition in this district is practically ended."

THE BOER TRAP FOR BETHUNE.

LONDON, May 24.—The ensnaring of the squadron of Bethune's Horse appears to have been quite as bad as was at first reported. Bethune, thinking there were no Boers at Vryheid, determined to go that way toward Newcastle, as a short cut.

The advance squadron was hurrying to make Vryheid before dark. It left the main body behind and trotted into the ambush. The Boers had Maxims, and the British, seeing they had no chance to retire, dashed forward to a point within twenty yards of the Boer rifles. Five officers and sixty-three men were killed or wounded. Bethune ordered his four other squadrons to retire.

BOERS BEATEN AT HEILBRON.

HEILBRON, May 22.—Fighting has been in progress since Sunday, when three British divisions started to sweep the country as far as Bethlehem. Yesterday the Boers attacked the British rear, but were driven off.

To-day, after a slight rear-guard action, Col. Broadwood arrived with cavalry in front of the town, having attacked the commando which held the railway, and driven it headlong, capturing thirteen wagons and taking a number of prisoners.

The Burghers are hastening to surrender their arms.

President Steyn is at Frankfort.

THE SAVING OF MAFEKING.

LONDON, May 24.—Mafeking dispatches now pour into London, relating the events immediately preceding the relief and the entry of the relieving troops. The correspondents agree that the Canadian Artillery, Major Endon's seven guns, did splendid work. Some of them assert that the Canadians did "absolutely essential work in the fighting."

About 7 in the evening of the day before the relief, after Col. Mahon and Col. Plumer had defeated the Boers nine miles from Mafeking, Major Davies and nine scouts entered the town. The Boers were then retreating.

At 4 o'clock on the following morning 1,000 men, including the Canadians, arrived. With them were twenty wagon loads of food, which were received with wild demonstrations. The armored train and a detachment then pushed forward to Gametree Fort, the scene of the unsuccessful sortie in December. The Boers had evacuated it. They were pursued, and the correspondent, telegraphing these facts on Thursday afternoon, closed his dispatch thus:

"We caught up with the retreating Boers and have them now surrounded."

Lady Sarah Wilson has managed to get through a message from Mafeking, dated Thursday, and announcing the entry of the relief column. She says:

"The fighting before the relief was very hard. A severe struggle proceeded yesterday (May 16) from 2 P. M. until dusk. The Boers were forced slowly to retreat, contesting every inch. At sunset they still held the last position.

"Col. Mahon entered the town in the brilliant moonlight. The Boers were as tired out as we were, and they never guessed that an attempt would be made to force an entry before morning. Therefore their surprise was complete. They deserted their laagers, leaving a lot of food which was divided up among the people of Mafeking."

A Daily Telegraph correspondent says:

"On the morning before the little force started from Kimberley Gen. Hunter wrote to Col. Mahon: 'This is the most dashing exploit of the war. Every man in the column has been specially selected. I wish you godspeed.'

"The action opened at 1 P. M. Wednesday with Maxim fire, and this soon told upon the enemy who surrounded us. The value of Boer methods of warfare when used in a flat country may be estimated by this action. Little cover was afforded the enemy, with the result that they fled as soon as our guns were turned upon them. The fight raged most fiercely on the left, but our guns soon silenced the enemy, who were seen flying in all directions.

"Those on the left flank, finding that their comrades in front had abandoned their positions, ran helter-skelter. Then ensued the finest Boer hunting witnessed during the war. The dismounted British plied the enemy with rifle fire, while the pompoms hustled them until not a single Boer was left in front of us.

"The Canadians kept busy on the right, replying with their seven-pounder to the enemy's biggest gun until darkness fell upon the scene."

The War Office yesterday issued a dispatch from Lord Roberts, under date of Honig Spruit, May 22, announcing the receipt by him of a message from Major Gen. Baden-Powell. It is dated Mafeking May 17, and is as follows:

"I am happy to inform you that Mafeking was successfully relieved to-day. The northern and southern columns joined hands on May 15 and attacked the enemy yesterday, and, after a small engagement, entirely defeated them with loss. The British casualties were three killed and twenty-two wounded.

"The relieving force marched into Mafeking at 9 o'clock this morning, and the relief and defense forces combined and moved out and attacked the enemy's head laager. We shelled them out and nearly captured Snyman and took one gun, a flag, and a large amount of ammunition, stores, &c. Five dead and fifteen Boers were found. The enemy appear to be retreating in all directions, except one commando, which is lying low, possibly to cover the retreat of the remainder.

"Capt. Maclaren and Corp. Murray were found in the Boer hospital. They are doing well. The townspeople and the garrison of Mafeking are heartily grateful for their relief."

In an interview with the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company a week before Mafeking was relieved, Gen. Baden-Powell said:

"My great endeavor is to prevent the relief force from trying to rush into the place before they are strong enough to do so. It would be better to make certain of relief in two months than to be beaten in an attempted relief in one month. You remember it was said in the old days in Zululand that the natives called me 'Umhala Panzi'—'the man who doesn't rush things.' The knowledge that the whole empire is watching with appreciation the good fight of the garrison has been worth an extra pound of rations a day to it.

"It was difficult to persuade the civilians of the necessity of submitting to martial law. We had our little difficulties, but later there was a loyal acceptance of the military administration, and there was no trouble at all. The devotion of the nurses and women generally was most marked."

Referring to the requests of newspapers for messages, Gen. Baden-Powell looked embarrassed and said:

"These chaps have got an exaggerated idea of the importance of my personality. I look upon myself as the figurehead of the good ship Mafeking. It has been her stout canvas and shape and her brave crew that really shoved the ship along and brought her safely through the stormy cruise. Son, whenever I read nice things people say of me I take it that they are said inasmuch as I am the head representative of the garrison."

LEYDS AND KRUEGER QUARREL.

LONDON, May 24.—Dr. Leyds, according to the Brussels correspondent of The Daily Express, has quarreled with the Transvaal Government. A representative of President Krüger is alleged to have demanded an accounting respecting £500,000 that has passed through Dr. Leyds's hands.

Dr. Leyds is said to have replied that the money had all been expended, and to have expressed indignation when asked for an itemized statement.

President Krüger's emissary is described as showing to Dr. Leyds certain ante-war letters in which Germany and France said they would intervene; and Dr. Leyds, according to this account, grabbed the documents and threw them into the fire, and then had a bodily struggle with the emissary. These alleged incidents are cited to explain the recent reserve of Dr. Leyds.

Women Attack Mr. Krueger.

LONDON, May 24.—One of the curious pieces of gossip sent from Lorenzo Marques is that several women tried to slumbok President Krüger, who was rescued by his bodyguard.

Mr. Krüger rarely leaves the Presidency now, but works incessantly, holding councils at daybreak and during the night.

THE REPUBLICS' CONSPIRACY.

LONDON, May 24.—The Times prints four columns of mail correspondence from Bloemfontein, based upon original documents and official correspondence, going to show the settled and long-standing determination of President Krüger to destroy British power in South Africa. The minutes of two conferences held in 1882 between representatives of the two republics are cited.

President Krüger and his colleagues in the conference were looking into the question of a customs union. He was against railway connection with the Cape and against a commercial union with the British colonies.

At the second conference in 1882 Mr. Wolmarans (one of the envoys now in Washington) is represented as saying:

"We have had much experience of her Majesty's Government, and we will and must shake ourselves free and become independent."

To this end, The Times asserts, President Krüger in this conference was concerned to get an offensive and defensive treaty with the Free State. President Brand did not see a necessity for this. After Brand's death, in 1888, says The Times, Mr. Krüger got his way in using the Free State to further the aims of the Transvaal.

WAR PRICES IN PRETORIA.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Late reports to the State Department from Pretoria show that prices are soaring in that capital. Cab hire ranges from $2.50 an hour upward, and can scarcely be had at any figure. Economy is universally observed from the highest officials down.

The foreign representatives at Pretoria find that their salaries are totally insufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of living. A feverish activity prevails.

The United States Consulate is overtaxed. Seven thousand letters were received in one week to be forwarded. Mail packages weighing in the aggregate six and one-half tons flowed into the Consulate in the same time. Many small sums of money had to be disbursed among the British prisoners of war, and altogether, the United States Consul, with his single assistant, is fully employed.

Dispatch to Consul Hay Suppressed?

LONDON, May 24.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times says: "Apropos of the American insinuation against the British censorship, I have ascertained that British subjects connected with the mines sought to enlighten the American Consul regarding their position. He referred the matter to Cape Town. The reply was telegraphed to Pretoria, but was never delivered. It is notorious that it was suppressed by the Boer authorities.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY DINNERS.

English Statesmen's Letters on Boer War to be Read Between Speeches.

At a dinner of the British Schools and University Club to be given at the Holland House this evening in honor of the Queen's birthday, a number of letters written for the occasion by Great Britain's foremost statesmen will be read between speeches. The letters, all touching the Boer war, are by the Earl of Rosebery, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the new Duke of Argyll, Prof. Max Müller, and the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Government leader in the House of Commons.

Among the speakers of the evening are President Patton of Princeton University, who will deliver the opening address; ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio, on the possibilities of the Anglo-Saxon race; Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy, on the advantages of a naval alliance between the United States and Great Britain; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and Bishop Potter.

Two other dinners at the same time and place and in honor of the same occasion will be given by the Canadian Club and by the St. George's Society respectively.

BOER DELEGATES' PLANS.

To Visit Principal Cities of This Country—Anticipated the Administration's Attitude.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Much as the announcement of the new plan of campaign of the Boer envoys may mystify some, there is no mystery about it to people who have talked enough with them to get an idea of their state of mind. There has been an assumption that the envoys came here with some diplomatic cards up their sleeves, and had some new propositions to make to the United States Government. Those who have talked with them are sure that the reverse of this is true, and that, in fact, the speaking tour which they now announce was contemplated by them from the first as the chief object of their visit to America.

The Boers have the conception of the American Government which is so common among people in remote countries, and which so often leads to mistakes about the relations between the Government and the people. The statement that "In America the people rule and not the Government" is taken to mean almost such a direct and intimate relation between Government and people as would exist in an absolute democracy.

The envoys came to this country fully persuaded that their main business must be transacted directly with the people. They had no proposition to make except the one which had already been rejected, and which they knew would be rejected again. They visited the officers of the Administration and laid this proposition before them as a matter of form, expecting that it would be rejected, but regarding this as the courteous thing to do before beginning their real campaign. They knew that the United States Government had already offered its good offices to Great Britain, and that the proposition had been flatly and finally rejected. They knew that the Administration would not make this offer again.

Having met with the expected rejection, the delegates now turn to the real business for which they came to America; and they do so in the belief that they are now dealing with the real diplomatic officers of the country. They are quite sincere in saying that they are not doing this in the interest of any party, but they have not yet been brought to see that in America there is no way for the people to express their wishes except through a party. Whether they will get a more accurate conception of the United States' system after they have been used as stalking horses by a political party cannot be foretold.

The cities which the delegates will visit have not yet been determined upon, and in making their selections they will be guided by the friends of the Boer cause in Washington and the different parts of the country. It is probable, however, that they will eventually reach San Francisco, stopping en route at Chicago and Cincinnati. Other cities have also been mentioned.

The envoys hope to have completed their tour of the country within two months, and to then be ready to leave for Europe, where they have planned to do important work.

Mr. Fischer said to-day that he and his companions did not contemplate making set addresses in the cities to be visited, but would give the people plain talks, the subjects of which would depend entirely upon what particular phase of the great question at issue the people desired to be informed upon. He wants it distinctly understood that he and his friends particularly wished to avoid any partisan demonstrations that might be construed to mean that their sympathies with one political party in the United States were stronger than with another. A time for their departure from Washington has not yet been fixed.

Mr. Hay Entertains Boers.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Secretary Hay to-day entertained at luncheon the Boer delegates now in Washington. The affair was purely a personal compliment extended by the Secretary, and had not even a social significance. His son, Adelbert Hay, the present United States Consul at Pretoria, has been treated with the greatest courtesy and consideration by the Boers, not only officially, but personally, and perhaps it was remembrance of this fact that induced the Secretary to endeavor to reciprocate in this manner.

The party was small. Besides the Secretary and his family, there were present the delegates, Mrs. Fischer, wife of the leader of the delegation; Dr. Hill, the Assistant Secretary of State, and a few ladies, intimate friends of the Secretary's family.

Mr. Little's Successor Appointed.

William Temple Emmet of 12 East Ninety-fifth Street was yesterday appointed a School Commissioner, to succeed Joseph J. Little. Mr. Emmet is a member of the law firm of Robinson & Emmet, is a lawyer, and a Tammany Hall man. He is also a member of the Democratic Club.

Little Girl Fatally Burned.

Retta O'Connor, six years old, whose parents live at 1,415 Kelly Street, in the Bronx, was fatally burned yesterday afternoon while playing around a bonfire in a vacant lot. Her clothing took fire and she was soon enveloped in flames. She was taken to Fordham Hospital in a dying condition and lived only a few hours.

Answer to a Correspondent.

J. C.—The Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is President, has offices at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Go to O'Neill's for Garden Hose.
Lawn mowers, and other outdoor goods. You can buy the reliable kind cheaper there than in any other New York store. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.

WHITE LAWN WAISTS, 80c., $1.25, $1.85, $2.65

COLORED STRIPED MADRAS WAISTS,
85c. AND $2.40

MR. QUIGG'S SUCCESSOR

Frank S. Witherbee Reported to be Senator Platt's Choice.

Though an Essex County Man He May Become Head of the Republican County Committee.

Republican politicians discussed with interest yesterday a report that Frank S. Witherbee had been selected by Senator Thomas C. Platt to succeed Lemuel E. Quigg as President of the Republican County Committee. Mr. Witherbee has long been identified with Republican politics in this State, but has never been connected with local politics, being a resident of Port Henry, Essex County. He is a delegate to the Republican National Convention from the Twenty-third Congress District, which comprises the counties of Clinton, Franklin, Essex, Warren, and Washington. He is in business in this city, and has a residence at 4 Fifth Avenue, but is a voter in Essex County.

Mr. Witherbee himself expressed surprise yesterday when he was asked if the report of his choice for the place was accurate, and said:

"Reporters have given me the first intimation that I am to succeed Mr. Quigg as Chairman of the Republican County Committee. I am sure that my name has not been considered in connection with the position, as I am a resident of Essex County and therefore ineligible."

This statement would seem to dispose of the matter, but later in the day Mr. Quigg informed a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that the name of Mr. Witherbee had been under consideration by the leaders of the Republican organization, but that no decision had been reached.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the Republicans congregate, the report was received with undisguised pleasure, although no one could say whether there was any foundation for it. It was said that there was no provision in the Constitution of the County Committee which would prevent the election of Mr. Witherbee, although he is a non-resident of the county. It was added that Mr. Witherbee could acquire a voting residence here by declaring that he had ceased to be a resident of Essex County and intended to make this city his legal residence.

It is not believed that anything definite regarding Mr. Quigg's successor will be arranged until the return of B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, from the Pacific Coast. Mr. Odell is expected to be back in New York some day next week, and it is thought that the matter will be settled soon after his return.

The local leaders are well disposed toward Mr. Witherbee, and it is said that the only difficulty regarding his selection was that he is from up the State and that the local organization is sensitive about having at its head a man whose political interests have always been outside of the county.

Until its abolishment Mr. Witherbee was a member of the Republican State Advisory Committee, known to politicians as the "Big Five." He was a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1888, and at one time represented New York on the Republican National Committee. He is an iron manufacturer, with offices at 56 Pine Street, and is reputed to be wealthy.

E. H. Fallows to Return June 6.

Assemblyman Edward H. Fallows, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator in the Nineteenth District, and who is said to have the support of Senator Platt and Lemuel E. Quigg, has cabled from Europe to friends in this city that he will be home on June 6. With the return of Mr. Fallows it is believed that the Senatorial fight in the Nineteenth will become interesting, as much opposition has developed to his selection.

LYNCHING AT PUEBLO, COL.

PUEBLO, Col., May 23.—Five minutes after Calvin Kimblern, the colored murderer, reached Pueblo from Denver, where he was captured yesterday, his almost naked corpse was being dragged through the streets by as many men as could lay hands on a rope around his neck, followed by a howling mob of at least 3,000 people. The six officers in charge of the prisoner made no attempt to resist the mob.

As the train pulled into the Eighth Street Station, Kimblern was pushed out of the front end of the smoking car and into the hands of the mob. A noose was cast around his neck. Many hands at once seized it. Kimblern made but slight resistance. Heavy steel manacles bound his wrists, and he was helpless. He was dragged, face downward, over the railroad tracks. The noose was tightened about his neck, and he was undoubtedly dead before he was hanged to a telegraph pole two blocks from the station.

Twice the rope broke after the body had been hauled up, but the third attempt at hanging was successful. After the body had been allowed to dangle in the air a few minutes the rope was cut and the corpse was dragged half a block further, the crowd clamoring for a fire to burn the corpse.

Mayor West exhorted the mob, which included some women, to disperse, but long after the hanging many in the crowd, both boys and young men, danced about the remains, insisting that the man was not dead. They stripped the body to the waist and a man who claimed to be a doctor said that his heart was still beating. The mob then hooked the manacle into one of the spikes on the side of the pole, where the body was again strung up. It was finally taken to the morgue late this morning.

On the journey from Denver Kimblern was fully aware of the fate that awaited him here, but he retained his composure and smoked or slept much of the time. Kimblern assaulted and murdered two young girls at the orphan asylum on Sunday morning. He also tried to kill his wife.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEWTON, Mass., May 23.—Three large storehouses in the lumber yards of L. B. Rickettson here were burned this morning. Loss, $15,000.

RENO, Nev., May 23.—The business portion of Lakeview, Oregon, has been destroyed by fire. The place has a population of 700.

GALION, Ohio, May 23.—Fire to-day destroyed the crating department of the Central Ohio Buggy Company, the Capitol Hotel and several stores and residences. The fire department from Crestline was called upon for assistance and reached here in time to materially assist in checking the flames. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $70,000.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Fire destroyed the Jackson apartment building, Twenty-ninth Street and Calumet Avenue, this afternoon. The building contained nearly two hundred apartments. It was fully occupied. An explosion of a natural gas stove on the second floor started the fire. Loss, $75,000; fully insured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

5:40 A. M.—54 Ludlow Street; A. Guiltz; damage slight.

6:40 A. M.—134½ Monroe Street; Joseph Tolchinsky; damage, $100.

9:40 A. M.—245 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Isaac Schwartzwald; damage, $5.

2:10 P. M.—206 Sullivan Street; Reuben Isaacs; damage slight.

4:30 P. M.—1,225 Lexington Avenue; no damage.

7:40 P. M.—80 Delancey Street; Nathan Shaforman; damage, $5.

8:45 P. M.—540 First Avenue; Mary Campbell; damage, $25.

CHARITY AGENT ACCUSED.

Collector for Guardian Angel Nursery Held in $500 Bail.

An investigation of the Guardian Angel Nursery, at 98 Varick Street, was ordered by Magistrate Zeller yesterday in Jefferson Market Police Court as the result of the arrest of Mrs. Bridget G. Redmond. She was held in $500 bail. Mrs. Annie Kelly of 333 Hudson Street appeared against her, and complained that she was collecting money from business men for a nursery which does not exist. She also said that Mrs. Redmond was once convicted in Philadelphia for a similar offense. Mrs. Redmond had had Mrs. Kelly arrested for snatching her collection book. The latter was discharged.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF.—W. B. Gladding, Providence; Cortlandt Van Camp, Indianapolis; Thomas M. McKee, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND.—F. M. Whittaker, Cincinnati; S. S. Saxton, Canton, Ohio.

NETHERLAND.—J. H. Knight, Hartford; Horace Joseph, Montreal; Gerard Stuyvesant, Florida.

GRAND.—George B. McClellan, Cleveland; Major J. B. Keefer, United States Army; John L. McCagne, Omaha.

IMPERIAL.—Judge Charles R. Connell, Scranton; Col. J. B. Stemback, San Francisco; Major F. A. Brewer, Duluth.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Dr. W. J. Tucker, President of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.; Dr. J. M. Kilmer, Binghamton; Col. A. Tyler, New London.

HOFFMAN.—James Doyle Carmody, Washington; D. Dorsey Guy, Baltimore; D. J. Sanger, Manlia; W. W. Osborne, Savannah.

MANHATTAN.—William Gericke, Boston; A. Crawford Scadding, Toronto; Mrs. Fred Grant, San Diego, Cal.; Peter B. Bradley, Boston.

MURRAY HILL.—Thomas Colwell, Troy; Herbert H. Wine, Buffalo; John Davenport, Calcutta, India; Merrill E. Gates, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee Wis.; L. Gimbel, millinery; 377 Broadway.

Hengerer, William, Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Hengerer, dry goods; 377 Broadway.

Grant & Holmes, Ellenville, N. Y.; W. N. Grant, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; P. E. Herron, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Marks, H., Richmond, Va.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; 28 Howard Street; Hoffman House.

Steppacher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Bodenstein Brothers, Sheboygan, Wis.; J. Bodenstein, clothing; Hoffman House.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. Quick, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Fisher, Myers & Co., Ottawa, Ill.; C. E. Fisher, notions and carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. P. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hislop, James, & Co., New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. Shaw, dry goods; 450 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Le Boutillier & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Vickers, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Sharp, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lisner, silks, laces, ribbons, and cotton underwear; Hotel Vendome.

Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; L. Lebeck, dry goods; 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. W. Sisson, dry goods; C. F. Sisson, Jr., gloves; Hotel Cadillac.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hall, Headington & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Hall, Jr., notions; Hotel Imperial.

Sommer, B., & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. Sommer, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild, Levi, Company, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Hoffman House.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Pogue, H. & S. Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; P. M. Pogue, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Langfeld, J. D., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Leo Keene, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Plant, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. D. Plant, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Meyer, cloaks, notions, furnishing goods, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Nassauer, furnishing goods; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Robbins, C. D., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; C. H. D. Robbins, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Sterling, Welch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. R. Havens, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Wallace Company, Statesville, N. C.; I. Wallace, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Menter, Rosenbloom & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Menter, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Roth & Glick, Cleveland, Ohio; S. Glick, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy, with showers in afternoon or evening; light winds, mostly southerly.

The pressure is low throughout the country, and conditions are very much unsettled.

There have been local showers east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and the lower lake region and the Southwest.

Temperatures continue fairly moderate.

In the Pacific Coast and plateau region the weather has been fair, except on the north coast, where there were showers. A storm of moderate intensity overlies this latter district, and storm warnings are displayed.

Showers are generally indicated from the Mississippi Valley eastward except in New England, which district they will reach Thursday night or Friday morning; showers will continue Friday in the Atlantic States while in the interior the weather will be generally fair.

Temperature changes will be unimportant.

On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh and mostly southerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	53	60	63
6 A. M.	54	59	64
9 A. M.	57	63	75
12 M.	58	75	81
3 P. M.	56	75	80
6 P. M.	55	73	77
9 P. M.	55	69	74
12 P. M.	54	69	69

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72¾
Weather Bureau	67¾
Corresponding date 1899	55¼
Corresponding date for last twenty years	64

The maximum temperature yesterday was 79 degrees at 2:50 P. M. The minimum temperature was 58 degrees at 6:15 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.02; at 8 P. M. 29.93. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 52 and at 8 P. M. 58.

Cooking Difficult? TRY LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF
Note this signature in blue on every jar:—
Avoid substitutes.
J. Liebig

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

The Underwear Sale

It is wholly superfluous to say that the Undermuslin Sale continues. No lessening of interest. The enthusiasm is contagious. Thousands come in response to our advertising. They show their purchases to others, who in turn help swell the crowd and keep business at high pressure. "We beat the town." That's the unanimous verdict. The values are distinct triumphs of the Macy methods. Please make comparisons.

China and Glass

We always undersell competition. That simple statement from us closes the question. It is truth—truth sustained by irrefutable facts. We are manufacturers. A large part of the Glass and China we offer is made in our own European and American factories. No other store in the Eastern world possesses equal facilities. The balance must yield tribute to producer or importer or both. They can't escape the profit of the middleman. We've eliminated all in-between costs by becoming makers. No other retailer has made such progress. Every other retailer realizes that we are in a position to quote lowest prices, and we do.

Cut Glass

The following goods are direct from our own Cut Glass Factory. They exemplify the economy of the Macy principle.

$3.47 for $5.00 Fruit Dishes, Celery Dishes, Water Bottles, Water Pitchers, Decanters, Fruit and Salad Bowls and Vases for long-stemmed flowers.

$4.97 for $7.00 Sterling Silver-mounted Cut Glass Loving Cups.

$6.87 for $9.00 Sterling Silver-mounted Cut Glass Claret Pitchers, several styles.

$6.87 for $9.00 Sterling Silver Strawberry Bowls, rich, deep cuttings.

A brilliant display of Punch Bowls, Ice Cream Trays, Flower Stands, Ice Bowls, Whiskey Jugs, Olive Dishes, Nut Trays and the like at a third to half less than elsewhere. Qualities here are invariably the best. Every piece delivered in fancy lined cases without extra charge.

Gold Table Glass.

You may buy our Gold Table Glass without incurring the shadow of a risk. We gild and fire it on the premises. That's one of the reasons why we can guarantee quality and give superior value. The following are enhanced with burnished gold band. The prices are for the dozen.

Champagnes, -	$1.97	Tumblers, - -	$3.19
Sherries, -	$2.89	Goblets, - -	$3.47
Ports, - -	$2.33	Cream Plates, -	$2.97
Clarets, - -	$2.67	Finger Bowls, -	$3.47

Great variety of Comports, Bon Bon Dishes, Jelly Stands, Olive Dishes, Bowls and Tankards in exclusive rich paste gold designs, including the latest Paris, Empire and Rococo patterns.
Gold Letters, on glassware to order, per dozen, 75c.

A Vase Opportunity.

Our Bohemian Glass Works sends five cases beautiful Enameled and Gilt Vases. Three rich colors: ruby, amethyst and green. Were intended for the Easter demand, but arrived too late. We'll close them out at prices far below their real value.

Vases, twelve inches high, 97c.
Vases, fourteen inches high, $1.37.
Vases, sixteen inches high, $1.87.

Two shapes—one for long stemmed flowers, the other for large bouquets. Florists should not ignore such a chance.

Bric-a-Brac Bargains.

Exceptional values from our Rudolstadt Pottery—straight from the hands of the artists to our counters—to you. We are particularly anxious to dispose of these goods immediately. The offerings are timely. June weddings make them doubly so. Our "bargain prices" are practically half regular prices.

Close to the above you may find a magnificent assortment of Royal Worcester, Royal Dresden, Bonn, Teplitz, Saxon and Hungarian Ware. Many of the pieces are without duplicates—all are at unprecedented prices.

Dinner Sets

The Macy doings in Dinner Sets set the whole town agog. Our "wonderful" values are not isolated—not in the background. We display them in large quantities, give them leading place and we sell them continuously. For example:

Carlsbad China Dinner Sets, from our own works, sprays of flowers with gold edge, $13.87.

Limoges China Dinner Sets, bouquets, with gilt handles, decorated in our own art rooms, $16.43.

Haviland China Dinner Sets, pretty floral decorations and gilt handles $19.87.

Two hundred other styles relatively as cheap, ranging up to $249.48.

Cottage Dinner Sets

The appended will appeal to all thrifty people who have Summer homes to furnish. They are from well-known English makers.

Furnivals, Denton patterns, 112 pieces, at $13.42.

Old Hall Pottery, underglaze blue, scenic designs, 115

The Wanamaker Store

Stylish HATS
$5 and $6

A brand new idea from our own workroom is found among the five and six dollar hats to-day. *Crash-trimmed* Sailor Hats. Fresh, cool and summery looking—an ideal outing effect. Some in a Broadway window; others on second floor.

Then there are hundreds of other hats at these popular prices—many first shown to-day. These are most remarkable hats at the prices. Materials are of the best, and the expert trimming produces effects of a dash and style usually unknown in hats that these prices will buy.

A very large variety ready this morning.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Handsome LAMPS
And Globes HALF Priced

About 200 beautifully painted Reception Lamps—last of their kinds in the regular stocks—are so reduced in price to-day as to make quick disposition of them. They all have prettiest floral decorations, on light or dark grounds, and have fine 11-inch globes.

At $3—Lamps that sold at $5 and $6.
At $5—Lamps that sold at $8 to $10.

A general round-up of small lots of globes brings these 400 handsome stragglers into the clearing. They are attractively decorated in various floral designs on dark rich grounds. 10 in., 11 in. and 12 in.—all at one price:

At $1 each—Values up to $3.

Main floor, Tenth street.

Best BICYCLES
And Standard *Sundries*,

Buying a wheel is much like buying a horse. You're obliged to take the dealer's word for a great deal. And there are "David Harums" in both lines. This is a bicycle store, however, to which you can safely tie up. Wanamaker's has done much in the bicycle world for which wheelmen everywhere are grateful. It has brought bicycles down from their lofty perch of a few years ago to within reaching distance of the many. And it has sold only wheels upon which perfect dependence can be placed. Here's a string of thoroughbreds—every one with a record. Speedy, stanch, sightly. And priced reasonably:

Orient Bicycle, light roadster, men's and women's, $50.
Orient Morrow; with coaster brake; men's and women's, $55.
Orient Leader, men's and women's, $65.
Orient Chainless, men's and women's, $75.
Continent, men's, $25; women's, $26.
Continental, men's, $25; women's, $26.
Rodman, men's, $20; women's, $21.
Rodman Juvenile, for boys and girls, $17.50, $20 and $22.50.

Basement.

We fit the Morrow Coaster Brake on any bicycle for $6.

All things pertaining to bicycles are here. The prices of these are as low as can be found anywhere. We guarantee that.

Bicycle Sundries

TIRES
Rodman, $4 pair. Continental, $5 pair.
Kangaroo, $7.50 pair. Humber, $10 pair.

LAMPS—
O. K. Gas, $2. Brilliant Gas, $1.50.
M. & W. Duplex Gas, $2.30.
Search Light Gas, $2.50. Solar Gas, $3.
M. & W. Improved Gas, $2.50.
Twentieth Century Gas, $2.50.
P. & A. Banner Gas, $2.
Rainbow M. & W. Gas, $1.25.
Neverout Oil Lamp, $2.70.
Search Light Oil Lamp, $1.85.
M. & W. Oil Lamp, $1.35.
Twentieth Century Oil Lamp, $1.50.
Dietz Oil Lamp, $1. Electro Gas, $1.90.
P. & A. Banner Oil Lamp, $1.25.
I. C. Oil Lamp, 50c. Belmont Oil Lamp, 50c.

CYCLOMETERS—10,000 miles—
Veeder trip, $1.25. Veeder plain, 75c.
Burdick, 40c. Trump, 35c.
American, 20c.

CYCLE SKATES—
Rubber wheels, ball bearing, $3.50.

INGERSOLL WATCHES—
Triumph oxidized, $1.75.
Champion, nickel, $1.25.
Yankee, nickel, $1.

Bicycle Sundries

BELLS—
Electric stroke, 18c. to 65c.; continuous ringing, push button bells, 50c. and 60c.

SADDLES—
Brookes', No. 17, men's, $3.50.
Brookes', No. 24 and No. 13, women's, $4; coil spring; Christy, adjustable, $2.25; Christy, men's, $1.35.
Gilliam, 75c. P. & F., 60c. and 65c.
Brown H, men's coil spring, $2.50; K, women's coil spring, $2.50; D, padded, men's, $1.75; C, hard, men's, $1.50; F, women's, padded, $1.75.

FOOT PUMPS—
Bridgeport, 1¼x12 inches, 40c., 55c.
Continental, 1¼x12 inches, 25c.

HANDLE BARS—
Adjustable, 75c. Stationary, 75c.
Adjustable, with expander, $1.
Forward extension, $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS—
Dixon's graphite, 1c. stick, 10c. tube.
Parson's chain lubricant, 5c. and 10c. box.
Wood rim cement, 2 oz. tubes, 5c.; 4 oz. cans, 10c.
Plugging cement, 1 oz. tubes, 10c.
Rubber cement, 2 oz. tubes, 5c.
Continental lubricant, 5c. tube.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

The Wanamaker Store

A Close-range Study of this
Sale of WHITE WEAR

WE have been asking you to consider this White Sale from a bird's-eye point of view, in order to exploit its scope and bigness. To-day, if you are willing, let us go right to the counter—say Night Gown counter, and ask to see—not the lowest-priced, or the highest—say the special sale styles of

Night Gowns at One Dollar

They show you these ten different kinds—all at $1 each:

Cambric gown with yoke of torchon lace, insertion and fine plaits; trimmed with lawn ruffle and lace edge. And with it another, quite similar, but with lace differently applied.
Another cambric gown has V neck trimmed with edge and insertion of point de Paris lace and embroidery.
Here is a cambric gown in Empire style, trimmed with Point de Paris lace and embroidery.
Another cambric gown has square neck with front and back yoke of embroidery insertion and fine plaits; trimmed with ruffle of embroidery.
Another cambric gown, also with square neck, is trimmed front and high back with hemstitched lawn ruffle and embroidery insertion.
A pretty cambric gown has high neck and yoke of fine plaits and hemstitching, trimmed with embroidery.
A very dainty and serviceable cambric gown has V neck with yoke of hemstitching and plaits and trimming of embroidery. Another style of similar description shows quite a different effect.
Then here is a cambric gown with neck and yoke of 8 rows and insertion of embroidery and neat embroidery edge.

Does that seem wide enough variety to choose from? But remember that you have seen only garments of *one* price. They're all $1 each.

This is to show you how the sale looks at close range.

If you wish better gowns, we will show you (of the special-priced goods)
7 styles at $1.25 4 styles at $1.50 8 styles at $1.75 2 styles at $2

If you wish Night Gowns for less than $1; we show you
2 styles at 90c 2 styles at 75c 2 styles at 50c
3 styles at 85c 1 style at 65c 3 styles at 38c

and there is daintiness, good taste and good workmanship in each.

Perhaps it is not Gowns you wish to see—it will be the same complete and interesting story of any garment you wish. Here are:

Corset Covers, 25c to $6 Petticoats, 50c to $12 Drawers, 15c to $5 Chemises, 18c to $6

Full, splendid stocks of tasteful and well-made Muslin Underwear, at most remarkable prices.

Fine *Parisian* DRESS FABRICS
Many at a *Third* to a *Half* of Their Worth

These are the most prominent fabrics that are selling to-day—*Crepe de Chine, Eoliennes and Voiles.* The light, clinging fabrics for elegant summer gowns, and the most beautiful stuffs from which to make evening dresses for next fall. Equal and perhaps identical fabrics will be selling for *two or three times to-day's price* three or four months later. The investment is well worth while, whether for immediate use, or later.

These are from *Best* FRENCH Makers
Superb in Quality—*Exquisite* in Coloring

The list that follows tells just what and how much:

At 50c, was $1.50 a yard—French Silk-and-wool Barege, in castor, gun metal and cardinal.
At $1, was $2.25 a yard—French Silk-and-wool Gauze Crepe, in castor, china, electric and navy blue.
At $1, was $1.75 a yard—Pin Striped Voiles, in gray, tan, castor and navy blue, with white stripes.
At $1, was $1.50 a yard—French Silk-and-wool Voiles Grenadine, in cadet, electric blue and brown.
At $1, was $1.50 a yard—All Wool French Voile, in gray, cadet and navy blue, and cardinal.
At $1.25, was $4 a yard—French Embroidered Persian figured silk-and-wool black polka-dot poplin.
At $1.25, was $2.50 a yard—Silk-and-wool Crepe de Chine, in biscuit, rose, navy blue, cardinal and green.
At $1.25, was $2 a yard—Silk-and-wool Mexican Mesh Grenadine, in gray, tan, brown and navy blue.
At $1.25, was $2 a yard—Self-Colored Silk Check Voile, in tan, gray and navy blue.
At $1.25, was $1.75 a yard—Silk-and-wool Taffeta, in light shade of self and changeable colorings.
At $1.25, was $2 a yard—Self-Colored Fancy Crepe de Chine.
At $1.50, was $5 a yard—All Silk Novelty Crepe, in fancy striped combinations in heliotrope, turquoise blue, cerise, pink and cream.
At $1.50, was $2.50—Silk-and-wool Bordered Eolienne, borders of narrow cluster stripes of white on light colorings.
At $1.50, was $2.50 a yard—Silk-and-wool Corded Crepe Voile, in self-corded gray, tan, and navy blue.
At $1.50, was $2.50 a yard—Silk-and-wool Novelty Figured Striped Voile, in gray, tan, heliotrope, lavender and cream.
At $1.50, was $2 a yard—Silk-and-wool Melange Barege, in six different color combinations.
At $1.75, was $3 a yard—Silk-and-wool Ribbon Drawn Plaid Grenadine, in tan, gray, old rose, reseda, light blue and navy blue.
At $1.75, was $2.75 a yard—Silk-and-wool Self-Colored Figured Poplin.
At $1.75, was $2.50 a yard—Self-Colored Brocaded Faille Silk Striped Grenadine, in gray, tan and brown.
At $2, was $3—Drawn Faille Ribbon Striped Silk-and-wool Crepe de Chine, in gray, navy and light blue.
At $2, was $2.75 a yard—Silk-and-wool Satin Cloth, in tan, navy blue and reseda.
At $2.25, was $3.50 a yard—Self-Corded Lace Striped Silk-and-wool Crepe de Chine, in tan, light blue, brown and cream colors.
At $2.50, was $4 a yard—French Embroidered Figured Silk-and-wool Eolienne, in white and black figures on colored grounds.
At $2.50, was $3.50 a yard—Embroidered Figured Silk-and-wool Eolienne, in white figures on gray, tan, navy blue and cream.
At $2.50, was $3.50 a yard—Self-Colored Spiral Corded Striped Silk-and-wool Eolienne, in gray, tan, cadet and navy blue.
At $2.75, was $4 a yard—Embroidered Figured Silk-and-wool Eolienne.
At $18, were $35 a yard—Embroidered and Fringed Border Robe Patterns, in Silk-and-wool Eolienne.

Rotunda.

Imported Belt CLASPS
Much UNDER Value

These were brought over from Europe only a little while ago—all the newest styles. There are only little lots, but a great many kinds. The French gray effects, of course; others oxidized, and gilt; and very pretty enameled clasps. They are classed in two groups. From one choose at 25c---values 35c and 45c. From the other, 50c for choice---values up to $1.75.

Dress Trimmings, Tenth Street.

Tortoise-Shell ORNAMENTS
For the *Hair*

Effective finishing touches to an attractive coiffure. There's a large assortment here of the newest kinds, in real shell—handsome, stylish, tasteful. In those of plain shell are:

Barrettes at 50c to $1.50 each
Side Combs at 75c to $6 a pair
Empire Combs at 85c to $6 each

With Rhinestones Set in Sterling Silver—
Side Combs, $12.50 to $14 a pair
Empire Combs, $8 to $12.75 each

Gold Mounted Combs—
Chignon Combs, 14-k. gold mountings, $5.75, $6.75 to $11.
Empire Combs, 14-k. gold mountings, $11.50, $13.25, $14.25 to $16.50.
Side Combs, 14-k. gold mountings, $19, $20, $24.75 to $27.

Broadway and Tenth street.

For Amusement on LAWN and Veranda

Tennis comes first, of course. Everything pertaining to the game is here, and only the best of the many things required. And prices uniformly moderate. Croquet—sets at 90c and up to $12. The game of lawn bowls, complete for $12. Then there are swings for the little ones, and swings in which children of a larger growth may find some fun,—$4.50 and $6. Lawn tents—any size you wish—$5 to $1.50.

Basement.

Fine CHINA and GLASS
Much *Below* Regular Prices

Those were busy counters that held the dainty wares told of yesterday. New lots are added this morning, and it is a hardy housekeeper that can withstand the temptations of the beautiful pieces at such little prices. They add tasteful touches to any table; but will be chiefly prized for the beauty possible at such little cost for cottage furnishing. Read on:

Austrian China—
A tempting collection of cups-and-saucers, breakfast, tea, and bread-and-butter plates, and fruit saucers, in fine flower decorations, trimmed with gilt; all at

10c each; well worth 25c

French and Austrian China—
Beautifully decorated plates, cups-and-saucers, powder boxes, pomade boxes and ring stands; some French china, others Austrian. Many of the plates and cups-and-saucers sold a short time ago at $7 a dozen; though yesterday they were 50c—to-day choose for

25c each

Fancy China—
Richly decorated after the Dresden fashion, with panels, heavily trimmed with gilt. Many of the pieces are *half price*, others are a third under price. The list that follows is suggestive:
Fruit Nappies, 65c; were $1.25. Fruit Nappies, 75c; were $1.50.
Footed Comports, 75c; were $1.50. Chocolate Pots, $1.50.
Footed Comports, 90c; were $1.75. Candlesticks, 85c.
Salad Bowls, 90c; were $1.75. Salad Bowls, $1; were $2.
Salad Bowls, $1.25; were $2.40. Tea Pots, $1; were $1.65.
Ice Cream Trays, $1.65; were $3.25. Cracker Jars, $1; were $1.50.
Comb and Brush Trays, 75c, were $1.50; 80c, were $1.60; 90c, were $1.75; $1.15, were $2.25; $1, were $2 each.

Rich Cut Glass—
Some of the greatest values we have ever shown are here. Many of the pieces are half regular price, and none are over two-thirds regular value:
8-inch Bowls, in 3 cuttings, $3.25 each; values up to $7 each.
8-inch Nappies, in 2 cuttings, $3.25 each; values up to $6 each.
7-inch Bowls, $2.85; regularly $5.
7-inch Nappies, $2.85; regularly $5.
9-inch Nappies, $4.50; regularly $8.
9-inch Nappies, $5; regularly $9.
Celery Trays, $3.50; regularly $6.
Celery Trays, $6; regularly $10.
Water Jugs, $10; regularly $20.
Olive Dishes, $1 each; regularly $1.75 each.
Caraffes, $3.50 each; regularly $5.
Caraffes, $1.25 each; regularly $2 each.
Caraffes, $2.75 each; regularly $4.50.
Flower Vases, $1.75 each; regularly $2.75 each.

An *Opportunity* for Travelers
SUIT CASES and BAGS

Two rare offers to-day—not in "cheap" goods, but in high-grade suit cases and bags at extraordinarily low prices. These are strong enough and handsome enough to go to Paris, or around the world. A rare chance brought them here—they won't be matched elsewhere.

Suit Cases—
Of excellent sole leather, hand-sewed on steel frame; linen lined, with straps in body and lid, also extra linen pocket in lid; English brass lock and brass snap catches at each end. Most are 24 inch size; some 22 and 26 inches. Excellent $7 value, at

$5.25 Each

We'll mark with your name or initials, without extra charge.

Traveling Bags—
Of handsome horned-back alligator, leather-lined; with pocket with clasp fastener; sliding catch and lock, and snap catches of brass. Well made and handsome. In 14 to 18-inch sizes—all sizes at

$5.50 Each

14-inch size is worth $8; larger sizes still more.

Tenth street aisle.

Up on the Fifth floor is a most complete stock of all other kinds of bags and suit cases.
Suit Cases, $5 to $19.75 Bags, $6.50 to $18 English Portmanteaus, $22.50 and $24.

Various *Unusual* CORSET Values

The L. R. and the Globe are both well known for their excellence, and here's an opportunity to secure one or the other at about half their value.

Of jean, coutil and sateen; medium and long waist; white, drab and black; long or short over hips. Prices, 65c and 75c. Regularly $1 to $2.

Just received another lot of those exceptionally low priced summer corsets. They are 35c, 45c and 50c—and of much better quality than their prices would indicate.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Interesting News of SHOES
In Main Floor Store

The Regular Shoe Store seems to have stolen a march on the Fifth Floor Bargain producers. There are plenty of excellent seasonable shoes up there at wonderfully little prices. But they're taking a hand in the game down stairs as well. With this result:

Men's $3.90 and $5 Shoes at $2.65—
Our own best grades of stylish shoes, but only a small lot, and mostly in narrow sizes. Men who can wear them will appreciate this opportunity to save nearly half.

Women's Welted Oxfords, $1.75 instead of $3—
They are the usual $3 shoe, but we bought the leather at a price and had these made up during a dull period. Thus this offer at little more than half their value. Patent leather or kid tips; neat military heels.

Shoe store, Fourth avenue.

India DURRIES

On the floor of the Oriental Rug room is the largest durrie ever brought to this country. Dimensions, 18 feet 2 inches by 21 feet 6 inches, and the price is only $65. Just one. No more. Who'll be first to get it? A small collection of durries in ordinary sizes. At least such was the case yesterday when several left us without public announcement. How many will await your call none can tell.

They are interesting in comparison with Navajo Rugs—very similar in design, but the color shades make an important difference.

Third floor.

Beautiful PICTURES
Much Under Value

The picture store wants some room for new things and gives a hurry touch to many handsome pieces to-day. They are etchings, plain and colored artotypes, and pastels, in elaborate gilt and green-and-gilt frames; sizes 20x24 to 20x30 inches. They have been $3.75 to $5.25; to-day all are marked at

$2.25 Each

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Paris Notes
from the office of
JOHN WANAMAKER

44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries,
Paris, May 11, 1900.

Between ten and twelve in the morning, all smart Paris is in the Bois. The green avenues are dotted with parasols, rose, sky-blue, scarlet, white, fluffy with chiffon, inlaid with lace or finished off with the fringed awning-like scallops dear to the modes of 1830. The favorite color for sunshades is either white or pale blue. The former are plaited and embroidered in white silks, and some white sunshades are to be seen with colored embroideries, but they are what Parisians call "mal portes;" that is to say, not patronized by ladies. The pale blue silk sunshade is very fashionable, especially for mornings and accompanying a costume of dark blue serge. But in a few weeks' time white muslin sunshades inserted with Valenciennes and plaited like a chemisette will be the rage, with either white or colored linings. Many mondaines are ordering these muslin arrangements separate from the silk, so that they can change them as they would a muslin skirt.

The "novelties" so carefully guarded till this spell of sunshine and warmth are all being brought out, and the dressmakers and modistes are radiant, for Paris is very full—hotels, apartments, restaurants are all crowded, and the number of visitors increases every day. The newest batiste and muslin gowns for summer wear are already displayed in this tempting tropical heat, which it is hoped will continue, for the muslins, batistes and cottons which are pronounced fashionable for the summer of 1900 are too lovely for words. Marie-Antoinette patterns are revived, with their fichus and short sleeves, for the manipulation of these muslins, or perhaps the latter have been reproduced to suit the style of the period. The real Louis XV. shades, with the designs faithfully reproduced, will form some of the best frocks this season.

At the races recently, two American sisters were much noticed, dressed alike in skirts and corsages of butter colored batiste, finely plaited from waist to hem, and from neck to waist; shaped empiecements of fine Irish guipure, with insertions of the same lace, forming a stole-like trimming from the collars to the edge of the skirts in front and behind. These very pretty gowns were finished off with sashes of black mousseline de soie, in which were plaited bunches of red roses, and large Directoire hats in burnt straw, trimmed with black mousselines de soie and crimson roses with brown foliage. A smart gown worn on the same occasion by the Countess de Castellane, who is quite renowned in Paris now for her tasteful dressing, was in putty colored cloth, the skirt made with large plaits, each division open-worked to show an underskirt of shot taffeta in a shade of gray-blue. The corsage was simply plaited in the same manner, showing a simulated inner corsage in black taffeta, this in its turn opening over a waistcoat of plaited chiffon, with fine old lace insertion, finished by a large cravat of black net spotted with white. With this gown she wore an ideal hat in black chenille and straw, very much lifted over the face, the interval under the brim filled in with soft black tulle choux in which nestled a few hortensia blooms. The crown was swathed in black and white tulle, surmounted by a tuft of black curled ostrich feathers, springing from a handsome diamond clasp.

The hats prepared for Exhibition wear are as simple as can be imagined. Scarcely any trimming is introduced upon them, but they are none the less elegant; everything lies in their shape and in the beauty of the straw. In some of the hats as many as three different descriptions of straw are used, interwoven in a very effective manner. One of the favorite shapes is the round Spanish toque in corn-colored straw, inserted with little lines of narrow black velvet ribbon, giving the appearance of basket-work. This hat is worn a trifle on one side, but the brim covers the forehead. It has as sole ornament a crumpled knot of black velvet, fixed with a large oval pin in pearl, incrusted with gold.

Black hats, with white tulle and nasturtium blooms around the crown, are much in vogue. Artificial fruit is seen in great profusion in all the modistes' shops, and is much favored by Parisiennes, as an afternoon's drive in the Avenue des Acacias will show.

For theatre wear, bands of flowers and tulle, with an upstanding aigrette, are the mode for the moment, and very smart are these apologies for the theatre toque.

Foreigners are generally surprised to find how essentially simple the French "debutante" is in her manner of dressing. Here a plain gown of satin is merely trimmed with folds of tulle, daintily arranged on the corsage, which has baby sleeves of fluffy tulle or mousseline de soie, and a few pink roses—only a few—pinned at one side. These, as a rule, are the only ornaments worn by a debutante in the "grand monde" in Paris. But the details of the toilette—gloves, shoes, coiffure, etc.—are faultless; otherwise the whole effect is spoilt. A very beautiful evening gown worn at a recent soiree was of pale gray mousseline de soie, Empire in form, embroidered with a raised design of mistletoe in dull shades of green silk, slightly relieved with paillettes, also in greenish tints. Shoulder straps of artificial mistletoe held the draped corsage on the shoulders, whilst at the hem of the trailing skirt was a flat embroidery in shades of green silk and paillettes.

There is a rage for Empire modes just now, and for day gowns as well as evening wear many are the models showing the straight classic drapery and bolero so much adhered to by the Empress Josephine and her sisters. In fact, in Paris two styles have been taken to heart—the Empire, with its loose-waisted, straightly hanging effects, and the Princess, which, going into other extremes, moulds the figure so tightly that an unskillfully thick seam proclaims itself aloud. Some of the very newest models for hot weather dresses are absolutely devoid of collar, and others go farther still and are cut down in a little narrow square, which is at once cool and very becoming.

JOHN WANAMAKER

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Ninth and Tenth Streets.

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Cool Comfort

is the combination in these suits. The veriest dog-day weather will have no terrors for the wearer of one of these

Summer Suits AT

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They're in the new striped effects in Flannels and Worsteds. Our tailors excelled themselves in the turning out of these garments. The tone, the hang, the character embodied in these suits can only be equalled in those designed by swell tailors at $40 to $50.
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CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

READY MADE AND TO ORDER.

There is but one proof of advancement and that is increase. There is but one reason for increase, and that is value—It's the value that we have been giving that has increased our business beyond our present capacity, besides the privileges of our NO-EXTRA-CHARGE CREDIT SYSTEM.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12, and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20, and $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Men's Hats. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
Write for terms and particulars.
Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 9.
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THERE IS A WIDE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN

drinking *straight* (not mixed) whiskeys, and drinking whiskey straight; the one is the best for the stomach, the other is not. No distilled liquors, not even

OLD CROW RYE

should ever be drank without liberal addition of water. Our English Cousins know how to drink liquors.

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IS A Natural Mineral Water, known for centuries and imported ONLY IN BOTTLES. For Disordered Stomach and Indigestion.
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Sold by ALL GROCERS.

REDUCTION OF WAR TAXES

House Committee Will Revise Law During Recess.

Democrats Contend That Action in the Matter Should Be Taken at This Session.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The House today adopted the resolution to allow the Committee on Ways and Means to sit during the recess of Congress for the purpose of framing a bill for the reduction of the war revenues. The resolution drew the opposition of the Democrats, who insisted that Congress should reduce the war taxes at the present session.

As soon as the resolution was presented by Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.,) said:

"There is a great demand for the reduction of these taxes. Why cannot the committee consider this subject now?"

"I will explain," said Mr. Payne, who offered twenty on a side for debate. "I object," said Mr. De Armond, (Dem., Mo.) "The entire session has been frittered away. There is no necessity for cutting off debate on this resolution."

Mr. Payne soon after secured an opportunity to answer the inquiry of Mr. Livingston. He explained that the total surplus for the ten months and twenty-two days of the present fiscal year was $59,458,313. The surplus had averaged $8,000,000 a month until April, when it fell to $4,000,000, and for the first twenty-two days of the present month to less than a million.

Then Mr. Payne explained the policy entered upon by the Treasury of refunding 4 and 5 per cent. bonds in 2 per cents. Already about $28,000,000 of bonds had been exchanged. He pointed out the saving in interest that would result to the taxpayers. This refunding process, he said, did not show in the Treasury balances, but as a draft against the balance. Some $25,300,000 of those bonds remained to be refunded or a draft of $53,000,000 against the surplus since March 14. That would cut down the balance to almost nothing and in view of the falling off of the surplus in April and May, he said it would be unsafe to reduce the war taxes now.

The Ways and Means Committee had given some hearings and had found that all who paid war taxes favored their repeal or reduction, but the majority did not propose to enter upon legislation now that might create a deficit in the Treasury. During the recess the whole subject could be investigated and a comprehensive and intelligent measure framed for introduction at the opening of the session in December.

"Do you think it fair," asked Mr. Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.,) "that the people should pay the bonds out of the war revenues?"

"The present debt," replied Mr. Payne, "is largely due to the war, and should be paid out of any revenue available."

Mr. Richardson, (Tenn.,) the minority leader, declared emphatically that Congress ought not to adjourn until some provision had been made for the reduction of the war taxes. The Government could get along without the enormous sum now being collected as war taxes. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury showed that the surplus at the end of the fiscal year would be $90,000,000. The gentleman from New York might juggle figures, but he could not get away from the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury said there would be a vast surplus June 30. Congress should not adjourn without giving the people some relief. Mr. Richardson said he was in favor of repealing the tax on beer.

Mr. Robinson (Dem., Ind.,) called attention to the statement of the Republican leaders on the occasion of the passage of the War Revenue act, that the act would be repealed as soon as the emergency passed, and notably a statement of Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) that if the war lasted but six months the law would be repealed at the end of six months.

Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.,) insisted that the taxes upon the brains and energy of the country should not be continued while unproductive wealth escaped.

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) declared that the Republicans never intended to repeal the War Revenue act. It was all a subterfuge. The other side was playing politics. "There will be no repeal of this law," said he, "until William Jennings Bryan sends his first message from the White House."

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) called attention to the trouble to which the Government has at times been put by the failure of confidence in Administrations, and of the situation that arose in 1894, when a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury asked Congress for power to borrow $200,000,000 to meet current expenditures. Contingencies must be guarded against. If there was any assurance that the present régime would continue, Congress could proceed with more confidence.

The resolution was agreed to without division.

ANTI-CANTEEN BILL REPORT.

House Committee Favors Bill to Stop Sale of Liquor on Premises Used by the Government.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Anti-Canteen bill, which has attracted widespread attention and against which the military authorities recently reported, was ordered favorably reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day with an amendment which will exclude liquor from the Capitol and other public buildings. The bill reported is known as the Bowersock bill and applied to premises used "for military purposes." These words were struck out, making the bill apply to "any premises used or owned by the United States." The bill as reported is as follows:

"A bill to prevent the selling of or dealing in beer, wine, or any intoxicating drinks in any post exchange or canteen or transport or upon any premises used or owned by the United States.

Be it enacted, &c., That the sale of or dealing in beer, wine, or any intoxicating drinks as a beverage by any person in any post exchange or canteen or transport or upon any premises used or owned by the United States is hereby prohibited.

Section 2—That the penalty for any violation of this act shall be not less than $100 and not more than $500 for each offense.

The vote on the bill was 8 to 3 and, although in executive session, is understood to have been: Yeas—Hull, Marsh, Capron, Dick, Sulzer, Lentz, Hay, and Jett. Nays—Slayden, Parker, and Stevens.

House Agrees to Adjourn June 6.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The House today without division adopted the resolution for adjournment sine die, June 6.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The House yesterday passed the Senate bill to provide a Collector of Customs and deputies at Honolulu. The salary of the Collector is fixed at $6,000.

The House Pension Committee yesterday reported a general Pension bill entirely removing the pension inhibitions against Mexican war veterans in case they served in the Confederacy.

The Banking and Currency Committee of the House has directed that when the bill limiting the powers of bank officials to borrow of their banks is taken up by the House, two amendments be offered modifying the restrictions so far as applicable to bank Directors, and also allowing loans up to 2 per cent. of bank assets.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has reported the Civil Sundry Appropriation bill to the Senate. As amended by the committee, a net increase of $4,316,067 is made over the amount carried by the bill as it passed the House. The principal item of increase is that of $2,750,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi River, and of this sum $2,500,000 is to be expended below the mouth of the Ohio.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof, at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Co. Francis L. Guenther, Fourth Artillery; Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Deputy Surgeon General; Major James M. Lancaster, Fourth Artillery; Major E. Van Arsdale Andrews, Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. Leigh A. Fuller, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Willoughby Walke, Second Artillery, Recorder.

The following named officers will report to Col. Francis L. Guenther, Fourth Artillery; Lieut. President of the Examining Board, to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion, and upon the completion thereof will return to their proper stations: Capt. Henry W. Hubbell, First Artillery; Capt. William F. Stewart, Fourth Artillery; Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. Gustave W. S. Stevens, Sixth Artillery, (Captain of Volunteer Signal Corps;) First Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, Second Artillery; First Lieut. John L. Hayden, First Artillery; First Lieut. John T. Martin, First Artillery; Second Lieut. William E. Cole, First Artillery; Second Lieut. Jacob C. Johnson, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieut. Albert G. Jenkins, First Artillery; Second Lieut. Robert E. Wyllie, First Artillery; Second Lieut. Laurence C. Brown, Second Artillery; Second Lieut. William F. Stewart, Jr., First Artillery; Second Lieut. Hudson T. Patten, First Artillery; Second Lieut. Frederick W. Phisterer, First Artillery; Second Lieut. Robert H. C. Kelton, First Artillery.

Major Philip F. Harvey, Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Presidio, at San Francisco, Oct. 24, 1898, vice Capt. James M. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

Orders of May 17, relating to Second Lieut. Henry M. Merriam, Third Artillery, are revoked.

The Army Retiring Board convened at Manila, Oct. 27, 1899, is dissolved.

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet at Manila, at the earliest practicable date, on the call of the President of the board, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it by the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall, United States Volunteers, Col Fourth Infantry; Col. Aaron S. Daggett, Fourteenth Infantry; Col. William S. McCaskey, Twentieth Infantry; Major William P. Vose, Sixth Artillery; Major Abner H. Merrill, Third Artillery; Major Edward B. Moseley, Surgeon; Major William P. Kendall, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, Captain, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; Major Henry P. Birmingham, Surgeon; Capt. James A. Irons, Twentieth Infantry, Recorder.

The following named officers will report to Col. Jacob B. Rawles, Third Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at the Presidio, San Francisco, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion, and upon completion thereof will return to their proper stations: First Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, Third Artillery; Second Lieut. William Forse, Third Artillery; Second Lieut. Walter S. Volkmar, Fourth Artillery.

Major Bradner D. Slaughter, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will resume his duties and relieve Major James B. Houston, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, from temporary duty at St. Louis. Major Houston upon being thus relieved will proceed to Dorchester, Mass., and revert to former status of leave of absence.

Major John M. K. Davis, First Artillery, and First Lieut. Brooke Payne, Fifth Artillery, are detailed as member and recorder, respectively, of the examining board at Governors Island, convened March 27, vice Major George A. Cornish, Fifteenth Infantry, and First Lieut. Charles F. Crain, Fifteenth Infantry, who are relieved.

The following named officers will report to Lieut. Col. Tulley McCrea, Fifth Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island March 27, at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion, and upon the completion thereof will return to their proper stations: Capt. Constantine Chase, Fourth Artillery; Chaplain Frank Thorp, Fifth Artillery; Capt. William P. Van Ness, First Artillery; First Lieut. Richmond P. Davis, Second Artillery; First Lieut. Wirt Robinson, Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. George F. Landers, Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. George W. Gatchell, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. Oscar I. Straub, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. Edmund M. Blake, Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. Wilmot E. Ellis, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieut. Marcellus G. Spinks, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieut. Henry L. Newbold, Seventh Artillery; Second Lieut. Edward H. Martin, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieut. Malcolm Young, Second Artillery; Second Lieut. Harry L. Steele, Seventh Artillery; Second Lieut. James B. Mitchell, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieut. Joseph B. Douglas, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieut. Harrison Hall, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieut. John R. Procter, Jr., Fifth Artillery; Second Lieut. Peter C. Hains, Jr., Seventh Artillery; First Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, Seventh Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Webb C. Hayes, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, upon his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to his home, Cleveland, Ohio, for honorable discharge from the service of the United States.

First Lieut. Hollis C. Clark, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will report to Col. Jacob B. Rawles, Third Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., at such time as he may be required by the board for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Navy.

Lieut. C. Davis is ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance.

Lieut. Commander F. E. Beatty is ordered to the navy yard at Washington.

Lieut. E. T. Pollock is detached from the Alliance and ordered to the Dolphin.

Ensign F. R. Holman is detached from the Texas and ordered to the Potomac.

Lieut. Commander J. A. Norris is ordered to the War College for instruction June 1.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Admiral Kempff's flagship, the Newark, has arrived at Nagasaki, Japan.

The Potomac has arrived at Norfolk.

The transport Sumner has arrived at Manila.

HESS'S FOES WILL NOT YIELD.

Bitter Fight Expected in Twelfth District Convention—Platt to Interfere.

The opponents of Charles A. Hess, the Republican leader in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, have declared against any compromise between the Hess and Goddard forces in the contest to elect a delegate to the Republican National Convention. Both sides have agreed upon Cornelius N. Bliss, but despite the efforts of the organization leaders to restore harmony in the Twelfth Congressional District, it looks as if there will be a bitter fight in the convention next Tuesday to select Mr. Bliss's associate.

At a secret meeting of the anti-Hessites in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, After conducting a clean and fair contest, at the recent primary election Capt. F. Norton Goddard having been duly elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention to represent the Twelfth Congressional District in said convention, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Republican Campaign Club of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District that no compromise or agreement looking to the selection or election of any one other than Capt. F. Norton Goddard be considered or agreed upon.

The friends of Gen. Varnum, who was brought forward a few days ago as a compromise candidate, said yesterday that Gen. Varnum had not offered himself as a candidate, but had agreed to stand in the interests of party harmony, after he had been requested to do so by Mr. Hess. It was said that Gen. Varnum believed that his selection would have been acceptable to the followers of Capt. Goddard.

It was said last night that Senator Platt will come over from Washington to-morrow night and will make another attempt to settle the row in the Twelfth, as he does not want any contests from this State in the Philadelphia Convention.

MR. HEDGES ON TAMMANY.

Organization's Control of 75,000 Votes Declared to be a Menace.

The Central Republican Club, at 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, was addressed at its semi-montly meeting last night by Deputy Assistant Attorney General Job E. Hedges.

Mr. Hedges confined himself almost entirely to a criticism of Tammany Hall, and said that Mayor Van Wyck had never done anything that he could approve of. He said, in part:

"Tammany is an aggregation of gentlemen meeting for the mutual financial benefit of themselves. They control 75,000 votes in New York, and they can change them at a moment's notice. Such a situation as that is a public menace, and a situation of this kind is one without law or order.

"The first-class citizens here hire Carnegie Hall and the Metropolitan Opera House and make speeches. Twenty-four hours later they are quiet. The reason for this is that they are seen by the Assessors. The Assessors tell them that there has been some mistake in their estimation of their taxation and that they have not been assessed to their full value. They then are worried by larger valuations and in many cases have to make calls at the Controller's office to adjust them. The last stage of the reasons for silence of these men is the jury. They are placed on the juries and never afterward speak of the vice and crime in the city.

"In Congress more time is spent in legislation for the dredging of canals in the West than in getting smokeless powder and having people killed in the Spanish and Philippine wars.

"In spite of Tammany, New York is the greatest city in the world. There is more virtue and more vice here than in any other city."

ON THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

W. M. Hahn of Ohio, ex-member of the Republican National Committee and a personal friend of President McKinley, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Mr. Hahn believes that the re-election of President McKinley is assured. Speaking of the nominations for Vice President, he said:

"Personally I like Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, but it looks as if Secretary Long will be named. I do not know what the situation in New York is, but if the New York delegation went to Philadelphia and demanded the nomination of Mr. Woodruff, or any other man, the convention would name New York's choice."

GOLD DEMOCRATS CONFER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 23.—The Gold Democrats of Indiana held an important conference here this afternoon to determine their position in the coming National campaign.

Leaders say their purpose to nominate a National Gold Democratic ticket will be influenced by the course of the Kansas City Convention. If no concessions are made, a National ticket will be put in the field. The Gold men say they have assurances that free silver will not be indorsed by the coming Indiana Democratic Convention.

Resolutions adopted this afternoon declare that free silver is not a dead issue, and that it is every Democrat's duty to fight Bryan. Of the Administration the conference says:

"For principles in which we believe to be McKinleyism we have nothing but abhorrence."

It is probable a National conference will be called later.

KANSAS INSTRUCTS FOR BRYAN.

Democratic State Convention Takes Action Against Towne.

WICHITA, Kan., May 23.—The Kansas Democrats, in State Convention here today, selected delegates to the Kansas City convention and instructed them for Bryan. The resolutions bind the delegation not only to support Bryan for President, but also to support for Vice President only a man who is now and was in 1896 in full sympathy with the Chicago platform.

Six delegates were elected as follows: J. A. Johnson of Marion County, David Overmeyer of Shawnee, James N. Pike of Thomas, John H. Atwood of Leavenworth, Dr. C. W. Brandeburg of Marshall, and H. W. Stewart of Sedgwick.

When the convention met, Hugh Farrelly of Chetopa was named temporary Chairman. In taking the chair he spoke briefly on the issues of the campaign. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the National platform of 1896. On the money question the resolutions declare:

The American people should have a distinctively American system of finance, which, like our other Governmental functions, should be forever free from foreign entanglement, domination, or influence; that Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and has no right to surrender to the National banks the people's prerogative to control the volume of the currency. We are opposed to gold monometallism as a British policy, un-American and anti-American. We favor the immediate restoration of bimetallism as it existed in our financial system prior to the demonetization act of 1873.

Regarding foreign policy the resolutions say:

We believe in the theory of voluntary self-government upon which this Republic was founded. We want neither foreign subjects nor citizens, nor imperialistic colonial governments, kowing that no country can endure an empire abroad and a republic at home.

We are against militarism, with its costly and corrupting standing armies, a burden to the tax payers, the forerunner of compulsory military service and conscription, and the unfailing instrument in the overthrow of every republic in history.

We demand relief from this odious tariff system by the enforcement of the Federal laws against trusts, by throwing open to foreign competition, through the enlargement of the free list, every business managed by a trust.

LIPTON'S BETTER OFFER.

He Recalls the $500 Prize Cup and Donates a $1,000 Trophy.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who last Thursday cabled to Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club that he desired as an honorary member of the club to present a $500 cup for competition in this season's races, apparently repented of the terms of his offer on very short order. Almost immediately upon receiving Commodore Ledyard's acceptance of the cup on behalf of the club, coupled with an expression of thanks, the popular knight indited a second cablegram, which was received by Commodore Ledyard yesterday, asking that his original message be so changed as to convey the offer of a $1,000 cup instead of one valued at $500.

These three cablegrams tell their own story of the cordial feeling between the present stewards of the America's Cup and the British yachtsman who brought over the Shamrock in an unsuccessful attempt to lift the trophy last year, and who is expected to challenge with a new boat in 1901. This is Commodore Ledyard's reply to Sir Thomas's original offer of a $500 cup:

New York Yacht Club, New York, May 18.
Sir Thomas Lipton, City Road, London:
Club accepts your offer with sincere thanks. A cup given by so true a sportsman is a most acceptable trophy. LEDYARD, Commodore.

To this Sir Thomas replied:

London, May 21.
Commodore Ledyard, New York Yacht Club:
Many thanks kind cablegram. Please alter my former cablegram to read $1,000. LIPTON.

Commodore Ledyard sent this message at once in return:

New York Yacht Club, New York, May 23.
Sir Thomas Lipton, City Road, London:
I beg to express the club's appreciation of your second cable. The committee will arrange the event later. LEDYARD, Commodore.

NIGHT OWL BOWLERS.

Twenty-seven members of the Night Owl Bowling Club contested in the thirteenth annual prize bowling tournament of the club, held last night at the Maennerchor Hall alleys, 205 East Fifty-sixth Street. Thirty-four prizes were offered, consisting of traveling bags, umbrellas, walking sticks, steins, &c., aggregating in value several hundred dollars. Charles Shortmeier, with a score of 80 out of a possible 108 pins, won the first choice. Andrew Stockinger and W. C. Dilger tied for second place with 73 balls, Stockinger winning when the tie was bowled off.

These are the scores, nine pins being set up and each contestant allowed twelve balls:

C. Shortmeier, 80; A. Stockinger, 73; W. C. Dilger, 73; C. F. Lieberman, 65; T. C. H. Simonson, 64; J. Reed, 63; Jacob Eidt, 62; J. J. Baum, 61; W. Lubeck, 58; W. Plate, 54; Frank Peterman, 53; Joseph Schwartz, 51; W. H. Moeller, 48; Jacob Oberle, 47; Conrad Becker, 47; George Lackman, 46; C. Plate, 41; Adam Liebel, 40; Joseph Baum, 39; Samuel Pearson, 38; Alexander Eger, 37; Charles Bohmfalk, 35; Charles Dietz, 35; D. W. Lehing, 35; F. J. Fredericks, 20; E. Land, 23; Victor Mock, 23.

NOTES OF THE WHEELMEN.

John C. Wetmore, the regular National Cycling Association handicapper for this district, will not do the handicapping in the Irvington-Millburn road race, which is to be run on the 30th. He supplied the marks in 1899, but has decided not to do the work this year.

The entry blanks for the race meet to be held on Decoration Day at the Vailsburg track are out. The programme includes both amateur and professional events. It is now practically assured that "Major" Taylor, the famous colored rider, will be reinstated in time to allow him to ride at the meeting against Cooper, Kiser, Eaton, Stevens, and others equally well known, who will ride at the meet. The Chairmanship of the Board of Appeals of the National Cycling Association is held by President George A. Needham of the Kings County Wheelmen. The membership of the National Cycling Association now embraces nearly all the prominent cycling clubs of the country. In the list are the Harlem Wheelmen, Kings County Wheelmen, Greenwich Wheelmen, and the Richmond County Wheelmen, in the metropolitan district; Waltham (Mass.) Century Cycle Club, Spindle City Wheelmen, Lowell, Mass.; Olive Wheel Club, Lynn, Mass.; Century Cycle Club, Worcester, Mass.; Associated Cycle Clubs of Worcester, Mass.; Waterbury (Mass.) Wheel Club, Nashua (N. H.) Cycle Club, Red Bank (N. J.) Wheelmen, Newburg (N. Y.) Wheelmen, West End Wheelmen, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Mahanoy City (Penn.) Athletic Association, Ramblers' Bicycle Club, Parkside Wheeling Club, Seventy-fourth Regiment Athletic Association, Sixty-fifth Regiment Athletic Association, Buffalo; Associated Clubs of Chicago; Capital City Cycling Club, Springfield, Ill., and the Wabash Cycling Club, Terre Haute, Ind. The bicycle track associations are also numerous.

Golf at Flatbush.

The members of the Knickerbocker Field Club of Flatbush engaged in a scratch tournament yesterday, match play over the full course of the club. The summaries:

First Class.—H. M. Halsted defeated D. S. R. Tompkins, 1 up, 27 holes; P. T. Atkinson defeated A. B. Boyd, 1 up; Dr. Lasarus defeated W. L. Tyler, 4 up, 3 to play.

Second Class.—J. H. Fisher defeated J. M. Church, 1 up; W. E. Storm defeated E. P. Maynard, 1 up, 19 holes; G. H. Ackermann defeated J. H. Blank, 3 up, 1 to play; E. W. Haskins defeated W. W. Woolley, 1 up, 19 holes.

Third Class.—J. H. Roberts defeated F. G. Lewis, 1 up, 19 holes; W. D. Whitlock defeated J. S. Cowperthwait, 3 up, 1 to play; J. H. Simmons defeated W. M. Moore, 1 up, 19 holes.

Sporting News of Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 23.—The patrons of the horse show will no longer be bothered with the sun beating down upon them during the exhibitions, as a force of men are at work on the south end of the show ring erecting four poles standing fifty feet out of the ground from which will be raised a sail awning to protect the occupants of the grand and reserved seat stands.

The steam yacht Rhada, with Henry T. Sloane and children on board, sailed for New York this afternoon.

James Barber of New York will shortly resume his place at the Newport Golf Club as steward.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has given an order here to have moorings built for his seventy-footer Virginia in Brenton's Cove.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.
MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

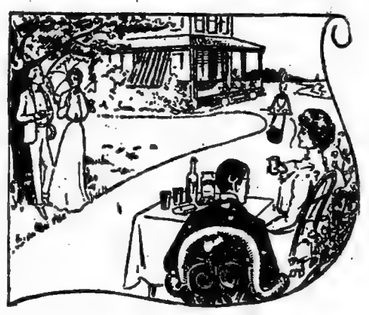

Our Seashore Delivery

is in operation again for the season of 1900. Daily deliveries to all the prominent resorts from Atlantic Highlands to Ocean Grove.

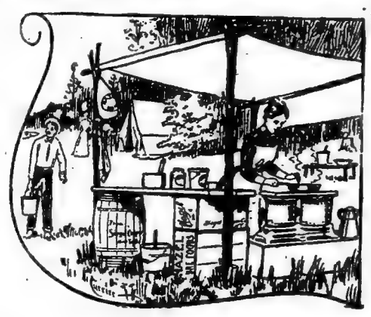

Groceries.

Whether at the seashore, in the mountains, in camp or in the country your perfect health, happiness and pleasure and that of your guests depend a great deal upon the food. Don't rely too much upon the out-of-town dealers for your groceries and food supplies, for just so surely as you do, disappointment awaits you.

"The Big Store's Great Pure Food Mart" is complete with a full line of high-class, appetizing and palatable foods which are easily prepared at a moment's notice and are sold at the lowest possible prices. Our prompt deliveries and anxiety to quickly and satisfactorily despatch all business are responsible for the great success of our mammoth Grocery Department. We aim to please our customers and never tire in our efforts to merit your trade and confidence.

FLOUR: Siegel Cooper Co. best XXXX Minnesota Patent Flour, per bbl. $4.25, 1-8 sack, 55c
SUGAR: H. & E. Refined Granulated, Cut Loaf, Block, Domino or Powdered, per lb., 5 1-2c
HAMS: Armour's or Swift's delicious Sugar Cured Hams or Lean Strip Bacon, per lb., 12c
MACKEREL: Choice Fat Family Mackerel, per 10-lb. kit, 95c
BUTTER: Fancy Elgin Creamery Butter, fresh pack, with that new grass flavor, 5-lb. pail 1.05
LARD: Pure kettle rendered Leaf Lard, 5 & 10-lb. pails, per lb., 8 1-2c
MILK: Hazel brand Condensed Milk, per case 4 doz. $4.50, per can, 10c
Crosse & Blackwell's English Pickles, per bot., 18c.
GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER: Large 4-lb. pkge., 12c
ROLLED WHITE OATS: 20 lb., 41c
CORN MEAL: Yellow or white, 20 lbs., 39c
COFFEE: Mocha and Java, famous for its cup qualities; 100 lbs., $23.00; 10 lbs., $2.40; per lb., 26c
Fancy Golden Santos, roasted hourly, 100-lbs., $14.00; 10 lbs., $1.50; per lb., 16c
TEA: Extra choice pickings Formosa Oolong, Moyune Young Hyson, Japan, Gunpowder, English Breakfast, India and Ceylon, or our blended Teas, regular 60c., 65c. and 70c. grades; special, 10 lbs., $3.90; per lb., 43c
PRESERVED MEATS: Armour's Luncheon Beef or Lunch Ham; per doz.; $1.62; per can 14c
Potted or Deviled Ham or Tongue; halves, per doz., 90c.; quarters, per doz., 55c
"Beach Nut" brand sliced Breakfast Bacon; 1-lb. glass jars, per doz., $2.70; per jar, 23c
TONGUE: Armour's Lunch Tongue, per doz. cans, $3.20; per can, 27c
CANNED VEGETABLES: Hazel, Quinton or Trenton brand extra solid hand packed Jersey Tomatoes, mammoth cans, Hazel or Lilac brand Sugar Corn or Succotash, per case of 2 doz. cans, $2.00; per can, 11c
TOMATOES: "Shiloh" brand solid hand packed Jersey Tomatoes, per case of 2 doz. cans, $2.00; per can, 9c
CORN: Fancy N. Y. State Cream Sugar Corn, per case 2 doz. cans, $1.55; per can, 7c
PEAS: Choice E. J. Peas, very tender, per case 2 doz., $2.25; per can, 10c
Lee & Perrins's Worchestershire Sauce, per bot., 18c
BEANS: Farren's Lima Beans or "Thistle" brand red kidney Beans, per case 2 doz., $1.75 per can, 8c
BAKED BEANS: Plain or in Tomato Sauce, per case 2 doz., $1.90; per can, 8c
SOUPS: "Hazel" or "Columbia" Assorted Soups, carefully prepared, deliciously seasoned, full qts. per doz., $2.50; per can, 22c
MACARONI: Imperial; Macaroni or Spaghetti, per doz., $1.05; per pkge., 9c
BAKING POWDER: "Hazel" strictly pure Cream Tartar Baking Powder, 1-lb. can, 29c

APRICOTS: "Milford" or "Royal Red" brand choice California Apricots, large, fully ripe fruit, heavy syrup, big cans, per case of 2 doz., $3.45, per can, 15c
PEACHES: Choice California Lemon Cling or Yellow Crawford Peaches, delicious, large ripe Fruit, per case 2 doz., $4.00; per can, 18c
PEACHES FOR CREAM, (sliced), an excellent dessert, 3-lb. can, per doz., $2.70; per can, 23c.; 1-lb. can, per doz., $1.15; per can, 10c
GOLDEN SLICED APRICOTS, delicious with cream, per doz., $1.15; per can, 10c
PEARS: Fancy California Bartlett Pears, preserved in heavy sugar syrup, per doz., $2.10; per can, 18c
APPLES: Gallon cans fancy N. Y. State Baldwins, quartered and cored, carefully prepared, delicious flavor, per doz., $2.70; per can, 23c
HAZEL WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR, contains all the elements that the human stomach will digest; the best and most nutritious flour on the market; per bbl., $5.00; 10 lbs., 20c
SPICES: Absolutely pure Pepper, Mustard, Cloves, fresh ground, per lb., 18c
CRACKERS: Ginger Snaps, Nic Nacs or Susar Cakes, per lb., 5c
National Biscuit Co.'s Famous Cheese Biscuit, 1-lb. pkge., per doz., $1.75; per pkge., 15c

Wines and Liquors.

When you leave town for the summer take along a supply of such wines and liquors as you are likely to need. Don't depend on getting them out of town, for, as a general thing, you'll find the quality inferior and the prices exorbitant. Should you fail to buy your supply before leaving town, you can easily order of us what you need by mail, telegraph or telephone, and depend upon getting just what you order and always at the lowest prices consistent with good, honest goods.

Moet & Chandon White Seal Champagne, per case, pints, 31.00
Prince, finest Champagne produced in America, made by French process and guaranteed equal to many imported wines; per case, quarts, $12.00; per case, pts., 13.00
Sauternes, imported in glass from Gaston Freres, Bordeaux, France; per case, quarts, $6.00; per case, pints 6.50
Barsac & Graves, imported in glass from Gaston Freres, Bordeaux, France, very high class Sauternes; per case, quarts, 5.75
Friar Sauternes, a fine California Wine, equal to many imported Haute Sauternes; per case, quarts, 3.50
St. Julien Imported Claret, from Armand Freres, Bordeaux, France; per case, quarts, 4.85
Medoc, imported in glass, from Bertal & Martin, Bordeaux, France; per case, quarts, 5.25
Chateau Loudenne, imported in glass, extra high class claret, bottled at the chateau; per case, quarts, 8.50
Puritan Claret, a fine California Table Wine, per case of quarts, 2.50
Niersteiner, imported Rhine Wine from Burckhardt & Sohne, Deidesheim, a-R., per case 12 qts., 5.50
Laubenheimer, a fine California Wine, per case, 2.85
Gosman's Ginger Ale, unsurpassed by any made in this country, per doz., 1.00
Holland Gin, per gal., including jug, 2.75
Blackberry Brandy for medicinal purposes, per gal., 1.50
Scotch and Irish Whiskey, per gal. 3.00
Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey, per gal., 1.85
Maryland Rye, per gal., 2.00
Old Crow and Pepper Whiskey, per gal., 2.50
Guckenheimer and Finch's Golden Wedding Rye, per gal., 3.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF: "Hazel" brand, possesses only the purest Beef, contains more nutriment than any other beef extract on the market, insuring full blood-invigorating qualities, 4 oz. jar 65c., 2 oz. jar, 35c
FLAVORING EXTRACTS: Hazel, triple strength extract, absolutely pure; Vanilla, lb. bot., 65c.; Lemon, per bot., 50c
MOLASSES: Genuine New Orleans or Porto Rico Molasses, possessing that true old-fashioned flavor, per gal., 55c
VINEGAR: Absolutely pure Apple Cider Vinegar, per gal., including jug, 25c
CATSUP: Hazel brand Tomato Catsup, made from extra selected red ripe Jersey Tomatoes, and seasoned with the purest Spices, large quart bottle, per doz., $3.55; per bot., 30c
OLIVES: Fancy Queen Olives, large bot., per doz., $2.95; per bot., 25c
HAZEL OLIVE OIL: First pressing from the finest selected olives, imported direct from the most celebrated olive districts of France, gal. cans $2.70, ½-gal. can $1.35, qts. 65c., pts., 38c
HAZEL SALAD DRESSING: Contains only the purest ingredients, it not only possesses a fine flavor, but is excellent whether used on a salad or as a relish on meats, per doz. $2.70, per bot., 23c
HAZEL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE: Connoisseurs award it a matchless place for enriching gravies and with game or fish, pt. bot., 33c
PICKLES: Hazel brand chopped pickles, a delicious meat relish, per doz. $2.70, per bot., 23c
HAZEL FRUIT SYRUPS: All flavors, guaranteed absolutely pure and healthful, per doz. $2.70, per bot, 23c
JAMS: Milford Brand Pure Fruit Jams, assorted, per doz. $1.05, per can, 9c
ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING: Ready for the table, per doz. $1.15, per can, 10c
MARMALADE: Hazel (bitter) Orange Marmalade, cream of the market, per doz., $1.65, per jar, 14c
CHEESE: N. Y. State Full Cream Cheese, per lb., 10c
Imported Swiss Cheese, per lb., 26c
STARCH: Milford brand family Gloss Starch, 6-lb. box, 33c
40-lb. box Laundry Starch $1.28, per lb., 3 1-2c
BLUING: Siegel-Cooper Co. Ultramarine Ball Blue, 1-lb. box 17c., ½-lb. box, 9c
SOAP: Hazel Family Soap, 60 full pound cakes to box, absolutely pure, per box $2.75, per cake, 5c
200 boxes Swift's Pride, Kirk's White Cloud, Fairbank's brown family bar or Kirk's Tar Soaps, per 10 cakes, 39c
PEACHES: Choice Evaporated Peaches, per lb., 11c
FRENCH PEAS: "Petit Pois" (fins), per doz., $1.75; per can, 15c
SALMON: Fancy Columbia

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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WISDOM, PATIENCE, JUSTICE.

Having already formed its conclusions anti-imperialism no longer pays much attention to facts. A cartoon of the President stamping on a dead Filipino is more acceptable material for its propaganda than the dispassionate reports made by men who are or have been in the Philippines, based on what they have seen with their own eyes and heard with their own ears. Gen. OTIS's enlightening statement of the progress made and yet to be made exhibited the aims and purposes of the Government's policy. It had no effect on the anti-imperialists, checking neither their zeal in misrepresentation nor the ferocity of their attacks upon the President.

Candid and reasonable Americans, however, continue to read with satisfaction and interest reports from our Far Eastern possessions which not only present the facts and the truth, but present them with an intelligent understanding of what it is that we are trying to accomplish out there. The anti-imperialists will have it that perpetual carnage and the complete extinction of the liberties of the native races are the things upon which President MCKINLEY has set his heart. We present in another column the authoritative testimony of an officer of our army as to what is really going on in the Philippines. He is engaged in the work mapped out by the President, acting under the orders of the President, and therefore well qualified to tell the people at home something about the objects and achievements of our policy. Col. E. J. MCCLERNAND is stationed in the Cebu Islands, at Balamban. His letter, from which we have been permitted to quote, informs us that "civil government has to be re-established from the very foundation." He has striven to make the natives understand that the flag of the United States is their flag, that it is the emblem of an authority they must obey, but that if they are wise enough to obey it his chief interest will be to promote their prosperity. The roads must be repaired, the fields cultivated, the ports opened to commerce, and schools established.

"At this town," writes Col. MCCLERNAND, "a soldier who was formerly a school teacher is engaged in teaching English to the children, and although there are no primers, and only a blackboard to work with, the progress is good." What a picture of the horrors of a ruthless and devastating imperialism for the enemies of the Administration! Mr. W. J. BRYAN will instantly seize upon this scandalous abuse of military power to reinforce his campaign demand for the reduction of the army.

The anti-imperialists would have had us turn the Filipinos over to the soft and humanizing sway of the Germans or leave them to hack each other to pieces without interference. They have given their Government not aid and sympathy, but vociferous and unreasonable opposition and abuse during the few months that it has been engaged in the perplexing and difficult task of teaching the natives the first lesson in civilization, the necessity of obedience to law and the preservation of order. If the work could have been done in a month their censorious tongues would have been silenced. In the nature of things it must take years, and the necessarily slow progress we make is hailed by them as evidence of complete failure. Col. MCCLERNAND expresses the conviction that "in the end our presence here will be mutually beneficial to the American and the Filipino." He adds these words of high wisdom: "To reach this end our countrymen must display good judgment, exercise immense patience, and never swerve from the path of justice."

Criticism of such wide departures from the path of justice as the imposition of duties upon the commerce between the United States and Porto Rico, in violation of "our plain duty," and of such scandalous crimes as the embezzlements of NEELY, and of the looseness and partisan spoilsmongering that is responsible for NEELY, cannot be too severe. But the nagging criticism of the Administration's work at every stage and the continued total misrepresentation of its purposes and its acts pertain neither to the function of legitimate opposition nor to the privilege of decent political activity. The campaign of the anti-imperialists is as futile as it is unfair. The American people cannot be made to take any effective interest in a cause that invites their support by denouncing abuses that never existed, imputing motives that nobody harbors, and assailing policies for which no reasonable substitute is presented. There is no convincing virtue in the anti-imperialistic cause, and a parade of names can never make up for that fatal defect.

IMPERFECT NATURALIZATION.

The Anglophobia of Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN and other imperfectly naturalized citizens has been wonderfully exhibited on the occasion of the visit of the Boer envoys. In Mr. COCKRAN'S case it is plainly due to imperfect naturalization. This was shown in his wonderful suggestion that we should do to Canada precisely what he accuses Great Britain of desiring to do to the Transvaal. The troubles of Great Britain, he has gracefully suggested, would give us an opportunity to enlarge the scope of the Monroe doctrine by extending the blessings of republican institutions to Canada. This application would not only have been viewed with great astonishment by CANNING, the author or at least the instigator of the doctrine. It would be, for any evidence that anybody has adduced, made in entire disregard of the wishes of the Canadians, at least as much so as the British procedures in South Africa are taken in disregard of the wishes of the actual inhabitants of the Boer republics.

Meanwhile, it is to be remarked that Japan has not hesitated to commit herself to the British side of the South African war, and that not on sentimental but on strictly political considerations. It is evident to Japanese statesmen that Japanese interests in the Far East, and in the Pacific generally, are the same as British. It ought to be equally evident to American statesmen that British and American interests are identical in that quarter of the globe. We have had recent evidence that, on the Continent of Europe, we partake the unpopularity of Great Britain. The malignity of Continental opinion toward England on account of the South African war is a sequel to the malignity toward ourselves during the Spanish war. And it was during that war that we received in the East testimonies of the good-will of Great Britain that were of the utmost advantage to us. Admiral DEWEY could tell how very useful he found British friendship. Does anybody suppose that, but for the evidences of it that were openly given, we could have retained our conquest of the Philippines against the Continental combination which would have been almost spontaneously formed but for the attitude of the greatest naval power?

Even before the Spanish war, began the common interests of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States in the Pacific made a virtual alliance between them almost a matter of course. Now that we are among the powers of the Pacific such an alliance is all the more clearly indicated. The naval strength of the combination would be entirely irresistible. When our interest is so clearly on the side of a cordial understanding with Great Britain, "tail twisting," in or out of Congress, is not only no longer a harmless sport, it is a distinctly unpatriotic performance. That obvious view seems to have made its way in Congress, where the visit of the Boer envoys has fallen far flatter than anybody on either side expected. The intensity of the sympathy manifested by members of Congress with the mission of the envoys has with curious exactness been in an inverse ratio to the importance of the manifesters in the councils of the Nation. That we should seize this occasion to quarrel with our only friend in Europe is a proposal that can proceed only from imperfect naturalization.

THE CANTEEN AND THE ARMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning "A Minister's Letter" in your issue of the 20th inst. signed J. MARION CORNISH, please ask the reverend gentleman to leave glittering generalities for hard facts. Let him put himself and his family, if any, in the place of the army officer and his family, let him have the alternatives of living on a small tract of land peopled by many strong and lusty men and surrounded by gin mills over which he had no control whatever, as was our condition in the past, or as in the present living in the same place with no surrounding dives, the Post Exchange offering in their place all kinds of athletic sports, games, reading rooms, billiard rooms, and gymnasium, with beer, soft drinks, or hot coffee for the thirsty, but drunkenness or carousing not tolerated. Which will he prefer personally or professionally, think the best for righteousness? I have yet to hear of an officer who sought the detail "In charge of the Post Exchange," and protests against assignment to this duty in its early days were not uncommon, but the immediate and great decrease in court-martial trials, the vast improvement in the character and morale of our men since the establishment of the "Exchange," have brought to its support the strongest of its early opponents in the army. In no profession of life is the curse of intemperance more to be dreaded than in the army. It is fair to submit that its officers, seventy-five per cent. of whose professional work is caring for the moral and material welfare of their men, know from long experience what conduces thereto better than any one else, nor is it believed that any one who well knows the army or any one of average intelligence who does not is going to join the reverend gentleman in assigning motives of "potions" and "cupidity" to our officers when they say, "Let our Exchange alone."

MARK L. HERSEY.
Captain Ninth Infantry.
Fort Slocum, N. Y., May 20, 1900.

We have already and on our own account replied once to Mr. CORNISH'S letter. Probably that clergyman already regrets having impugned the motives of the officers of the army who have found the canteen an instrument for promoting the moral welfare of the enlisted men, and having described them as "those who bow the knee to Bacchus, either to imbibe his potions," by which it is to be supposed that Mr. CORNISH meant potations, "or because of cupidity to receive their meed," and what that means we do not pretend to know. At any rate the officers have not retorted upon the Methodist ministry, or charged its members with anything worse than undertaking to regulate a matter the practical workings of which they knew nothing about in opposition to the opinions of those who know all about it. Col. MILLS, whose testimony we gave the other day, expressly admitted that the opponents of the canteen "are often actuated by what they consider the best motives." Considering that the great majority of officers must regard the efforts of the temperance reformers to abolish the canteen as efforts to demoralize and debauch the enlisted men, the care of whom is, as Capt. HERSEY says, the chief part of an officer's work, the patience they show with the attempts to undo their work is remarkable.

But the issue is being made up in such a way that it will be impossible for Congress to misunderstand it. On the one side is an overwhelming majority of the officers of the army, who are expert witnesses of the highest class and the only expert witnesses, declaring that the institution of the Post Exchange, of which the canteen is a part, is a most beneficent thing, that it keeps the soldiers out of temptations which in the absence of it were found irresistible and which seriously impaired the efficiency of the army. On the other hand are the temperance reformers, including the Methodist General Conference, insisting upon injuring the army and making drunkards of its soldiers, because they have invented a new "sin," the sin of "legalizing the liquor traffic." As our clerical correspondent says, this question must sooner or later be fought to a finish. The appeal must be taken to the law-making power whether they will do evil that good may come. It is high time that a stand should be made against the pretension to regulate matters they know nothing about of people who undoubtedly "are often actuated by what they consider the best motives," but who insist that the legislators shall acquiesce in their own assumption that they have a monopoly of good motives. There could not be a clearer case upon which to make this issue than is furnished by the army canteen.

ELECTRIC TRACTION IN LONDON.

Strange as it may seem, there is not at this moment a single foot of surface traction in London that is operated by electricity. When we consider that for six years Florence has had her electric line, and that surface systems operated by electricity are fast forming a network over the more populous sections of the United States, the condition of London appears anomalous.

The cause of London's tardiness to take advantage of locomotion by this means is partly owing to the spirit of conservatism which, as regards pavements and lighting, has kept her far behind the other large cities of the world, partly to the admirable facilities offered by the underground railway for rapid transportation and partly to local contention over the selection of a system that should be at once convenient and safe for narrow streets, and at the same time mar the urban landscape as slightly as possible.

Beginning with the middle of June, however, London will have an opportunity to judge of the merits of electrical traction by actual experience. At that time about twenty miles of suburbs lying to the west of London will be thrown open, as it were, by two lines operated by the overhead trolley system. It seems curious to find in the current London papers discussions of the advantages of this system with which Americans are so familiar, and all seem to agree that "economically, scientifically, and commercially it is the only system to which a community, a corporation, or a capitalist can reasonably turn." The unsightly character of the system is quite outweighed by these advantages. At any rate, in the words of The Daily Chronicle, "The opening of the new tramways will present itself for calm and unprejudiced decision."

There is no doubt that Londoners will regard the innovation in a proper and serious spirit, as should be maintained in the presence of an enterprise of so revolutionary a character. Nor will they be blind to the advantages derived from the bringing of a large and prosperous district within easy and agreeable communication with the metropolis. Whether they will see in the overhead trolley, however, as the cars dash along the roads through Twickenham, Teddington, and Hampton, the solution of the problem of passenger traffic in the heart of London, is another question. Still, London will have made a great advance. What will shortly be achieved in the western suburbs of London will doubtless be repeated in other directions, relieving the congested sections of the great city and promoting freer intercourse between it and the outlying districts. Familiarity with electric transportation cannot fail to awaken in the heart of London a desire for better and more modern methods of doing many things in the city itself.

With an appreciation of all these benefits it is quite inconceivable that London will rest until the problem of electric traction in its narrow, crooked streets has been adequately solved. But the solution will not be found in the overhead trolley, unless we have much mistaken the object lesson that the coming experiment will reveal. Londoners, without being obliged to submit to the dangers and discomfitures that have been forced upon the inhabitants of some other cities, will perceive from a safe distance the advantages of the overhead trolley as a suburban system. And they will be content to allow it to perform this function.

COPYRIGHT IN PICTURES.

The suit of Mr. DIELMAN, the artist, against the publishers of reproductions from his copyrighted picture in the Library of Congress ought to be carried to an early and exemplary decision. In the dispatch which relates to the bringing of the action it is said that "certain novel questions of law are raised." This can hardly be true. At any rate, the questions involved, whether they have ever been directly passed upon or not, must, it seems, be regarded by a court to have been settled by analogy.

The United States bought of certain painters and sculptors certain decorations for the interior and the exterior of the Library of Congress. But it did not buy any more than the right to exhibit to visitors the original pictures. The statues and pictures did not become "ferae naturae" by this qualified form of publication unless the artist failed to assert his right in further publication. This assertion was made by means of a notification of copyright, attached to the work of art itself. Mr. DIELMAN was one of the artists who took pains to protect his rights, as did many others in the Library of Congress, and we believe all the artists engaged in the decoration of the new Court House of the Appellate Division here in New York. It seems that he is clearly entitled to a royalty on any reproductions made or offered for sale, and that nobody has the right to make any reproductions without coming to terms with him.

It is said that the reproductions now in question were made with the assent of the agents of the Government in charge of the building. But this permission is apparently quite irrelevant to the lawsuit. The custodians of the building could give away no rights which the Government did not possess. They could not give away even the rights which the Government did possess. Apparently the Government could not make a reproduction on its own account, and as a Government publication, without the consent of the owners of the several copyrights. It is perfectly well settled, in the case of books, that a sale of the right to publish for specific purpose does not carry the right to all forms of publication without a specific agreement to that effect. "Serial rights," for example, do not include "book rights" unless these are expressly included. The reason and equity of the law of copyright, as well as the analogy of decided cases, make it probable that Mr. DIELMAN'S right to prevent or punish reproductions of his work which he does not authorize will be recognized and protected. Surely, as matter of public policy, it ought to be, and piratical publishers to be admonished of the danger of founding business enterprises on other men's brains without the consent of the furnishers of the capital.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—About the fiercest contribution to the Sampson-Schley controversy that we have yet seen—and fierce ones have not been rare—appears as an editorial article in The Memphis Commercial Appeal. With somewhat reckless vehemence the writer compares the naval record of Admiral SCHLEY with that of the officer who recently declared his disinclination to shake the Admiral's hand, and then more than hints that the New York was strangely slow in getting within range of Spanish guns at Santiago. That part of the article, however, is of no appreciable value from any point of view, and undoubtedly might better have been left unwritten, but here is a passage that ranks as evidence, not as opinion: "When Admiral DEWEY was in Memphis something was said about Rear Admiral SCHLEY in the presence of the writer. The Admiral of the Navy did not hum and haw and pause in order to be non-committal. His eye lighted up with enthusiasm as he said, 'I am a friend of SCHLEY'S. I have known him for years, and I think the world of him. He is a dear personal friend of mine.' There was more to this effect, and it was said without hesitation and came from the heart." Perhaps this does not have quite as much weight as it would have had some months ago, before Admiral DEWEY learned the relation of words to politics and votes, but the difference for most of us is very small. The testimony of The Commercial Appeal's editor as to what the Admiral said and his manner of saying it is of course final.

—That schoolhouse row at Greenwich illustrates anew the inevitable conflict that arises when city folks go out into the country and disturb what may be called the autochthonous population by inventing schemes for increasing the tax rate. The rural conservatives are always intensely irritated by these evidences of ingenuity on the part of the strangers, and their anger is the greater because usually they are forced to admit that, viewed in the abstract, the suggestions for better roads or up-to-date schools or what not are highly commendable. The fact that they are also highly expensive, however, is enough to condemn them in the eyes of the ancient inhabitants, and they are forced to enter upon a war which is the fiercer because participation in it humiliates them.

—If a damage suit which certain citizens of Stroudsburg, Penn., are threatening to bring against a clergyman of the town ever comes to trial, the proceedings in court will command wide attention, for many difficult points of both law and theology will be raised for settlement. It seems that the citizens who consider themselves aggrieved determined a while ago to build a brewery, and did the same, to the vast displeasure of the Rev. E. E. DIXON, the shepherd of the Stroudsburg Methodists. So displeased was he, in fact, that while the brewery was in process of construction he stood in his pulpit in the presence of his congregation and prayed long and loud that lightning might strike the iniquitous structure. A few days later lightning did strike the building, partially wrecking it, and giving painful though not serious shocks to two sons of another Methodist minister who happened to be working on it. Hence the damage suit, or at any rate hence the threats of a damage suit. Lawyers of local note are said to have declared that the owners of the brewery have a good case. They do not, it is understood, assert that there was any necessary connection between the prayer and the thunderbolt, but they do insist that reputable citizens should not be made the objects of pulpit imprecations. According to report, the Rev. Mr. DIXON claims that he cannot be held responsible for an act of Providence, even if he did suggest that the act in question would have a good effect.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

We are permitted to publish the following extract from a letter just received in this city from Col. E. J. McClernand, Captain of the Second United States Cavalry, now commanding the Forty-fourth United States Volunteer Infantry and the sub-district of Cebu, P. I., who conducted the successful operations in January last, which resulted in the dispersion of a large force of insurgents (who had taken up a strongly fortified position in the mountains of Cebu) and in the pacification of that section. His views as to the condition of affairs in the Philippines are of timely interest.

"Balamban, Cebu Islands, Philippine Islands,
March 12, 1900.

* * * * * * * * *

"I am located here—on the west coast of this island, which has an area of 2,092 square miles, and 700,000 inhabitants. The chiefs of the different pueblos, corresponding nearly to our counties, are given the title of Presidentes. As the Forty-fourth Infantry are the first troops to serve here, civil government has to be re-established from the very foundation. At the city of Cebu, on the eastern coast, the 'Junta Popular' assumed the reins of government upon the withdrawal of the Spaniards, and have in a measure continued in control on that coast since the arrival of the Americans, which was some time subsequent to the departure of the Spanish troops, but the hold of the 'Junta Popular' on this section of the island has from the first been weak, or not at all.

"The 'Insurectos' have held the high mountain ranges running north and south through the centre of the island, and although they and the 'Junta Popular' were, for a time at least, in full sympathy, the insurgent leaders have fleeced the inhabitants on this coast in the most scandalous manner, levying enforced contributions in money and supplies to maintain their troops and probably, incidentally, to enrich themselves.

"As a result the people are poor, and agriculture and business of all kinds were found at a standstill. It is our mission to subdue the insurgents, to open the ports, and to hurry the revival of industry and commerce. The thorough defeat given Maximon, the acknowledged insurgent leader on this island, at Sudlon Mountain Jan. 8 last, by parts of the Forty-fourth Volunteer Infantry, the Nineteenth and Twenty-third Regulars, and Battery G, Sixth Artillery, disrupted their main force, and they are now scattered as guerrilla bands throughout the mountains, giving very little annoyance to the people.

"We are endeavoring to impress the inhabitants in this district with the fact that our flag is here to stay, that it is their flag as well as ours; that they must observe the most important principles of sanitation; that we desire to promote peace and prosperity, but if it be forced upon us we are at all times prepared to fight; that the roads must be repaired and the fields cultivated; that the coastwise commerce, which should be great, is to be encouraged, and that the schools, which in the disorder of the times have been discontinued, are to be reopened. At this town a soldier, who was formerly a school teacher, is engaged in teaching English to the children, and although there are no primers, and only a blackboard to work with, the progress is good. With proper books, of course, our labors would produce better results.

"The priests exercise great power, and upon our arrival seemed disposed to stand aloof, but it is fair to say both they and the 'Presidentes' are now showing a disposition to unite their efforts with ours to advance the good of the people. The towns have had such a cleaning as they never knew before, the natives are at work in the fields and upon the roads, and freely admit that in the six weeks of our occupation they have done more work than in the year and a half preceding; towns where no troops are stationed are anxious for detachments to be quartered among them, and the air of prosperity along the coast, though small as yet, certainly exists. We are perhaps not oversanguine in believing that ere the term of our enlistment, June 30, 1901, expires the robber bands here will have been driven into the towns to earn an honest living, and that the people will be on the high road to happiness and good times.

"The insurrection throughout the islands is dying out slowly in some sections, but surely; this, however, will not be the entire solution of the problem confronting us in the Philippines. It is no easy matter to take up the government of some eight millions, more or less, of people with a different civilization from ours, perhaps with only a semi-civilization, and incorporate them, but I believe with those who hold that in the end our presence here will be mutually beneficial to the American and Filipino. To reach this end our countrymen must display good judgment, exercise immense patience, and never swerve from the path of justice."

NUGGETS.

Untold Misery.

"Every man has his secret sorrows."

"Yes; they are the ones which he can't get anybody to listen to."—Chicago Record.

Contradictions.

"Well, Digby, I'm surprised! You're getting gray."

"Yes—yes; I've got lots of gray hairs and precious few of them."—Detroit Free Press.

Trouble Avoided.

First Kentuckian—It seems the Colonel married his deceased wife's sister.

Second Kentuckian—Yes, to save himself the trouble of committing to memory a new schedule of feuds, I suppose.—Detroit Journal.

Forgot to Attend to It.

"Herbert Spencer was told by his doctor forty years ago that he had to die."

"Well, what of it?"

"Oh, all these scientists are absent-minded men, so he has lived to be eighty."—Indianapolis Journal.

Different in the Morning.

Mrs. Ridgeley.—Come, John, get up. It's 5 o'clock. You said you wanted to get up early this morning and mow the lawn.

Mr. Ridgeley (yawning).—Well, I've slept on it, 'n change' m' min', Snrich! [Which, being explained, stands for a snore.]—Chicago Times-Herald.

WELCOME VISITORS.

Mary A. Simpson in Michigan Farmer.

They come to me in dreams, betimes,
The dear ones gone before,
They sit beside me at the hearth,
Go out and in my door;
They rarely speak, but flit about
In each accustomed place,
The while it gives me joy to view
Each well-remembered face.

I waken with a sob of pain
That it is but a dream,
And yet they're near me all the day,
So real does it seem.
They comfort me through all the hours
Of labor, and of rest,
I feel that I have touched the hem
Of garments of the blest.

Dear dwellers on the distant shore;
Come near me when you may,
Let memories of my happy dreams
Make sweet the waking day.
With joys and griefs, and loving toil,
The years draw on apace,
When dreams shall be realities,
And meetings face to face.

PARIS FAIR JURORS MEET.

Americans Who Will Serve as Judges of Exhibits.

PARIS, May 23.—The American jurors appointed for the Paris Exposition number ninety-five. Sixty of them, who are now in Paris, held a meeting to-day and discussed their duties. They then attended the general assembly of jurors of all nations at the Palais du Trocadéro, at which 1,800 were present. M Millerand, the Minister of Commerce, who presided, welcomed them, and M. Picard, the Director General of the exposition, read the rules for adjudication.

The names of the American jurors in the various exhibit departments follow:

EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION—Miss A. T. Smith, Washington; Prof. J. N. Norton, Chicago; Prof. H. L. Taylor, New York, and Judge S. P. Tuck, Cairo, Egypt.

ART—F. D. Millet, Alexander Harrison, J. B. Cauldwell, Augustus St. Gaudens, and Thomas Hastings.

LETTERS, SCIENCES, AND ARTS—Claude M. Johnson, Washington; A. S. Capehart, Edgar Cameron, Chicago; Mr. Haynes of The New York Commercial, J. K. Rees of Columbia University, Dr. C. H. Beard of Chicago, S. P. Velt, Milward Adams of Chicago, and W. R. Hoag of Wisconsin University.

GENERAL MECHANICS—M. Charles Le Blanc of Paris, Storm Bull of Wisconsin University, H. O. Berg, Francis E. Drake, Director of Machinery and Electricity; W. D. Ball, G. R. Osthelmer, G. R. Hering, J. S. Anthony, R. C. Lewis, and C. T. Malcomson.

CIVIL ENGINEERING—J. A. Ockerson of the Mississippi River Commission, I. A. Risse of New York, Major J. W. Howard, W. Renshaw of the Illinois Central Railway Company, G. B. Wilkins of Alabama University, and C. T. Purdy.

AGRICULTURE—C. C. Ditson of Louisiana, Sylvain Bloch of Iowa, H. E. Alford of the Department of Agriculture, Charles R. Dodge, Director of Agriculture; M. L. Floyd, J. I. Schulte, C. W. Dabney of Tennessee University, and J. A. Leclere.

HORTICULTURE AND ARBORCULTURAL—J. M. Francis, W. A. Taylor, H. N. Dunlap, and G. B. Brackett.

FORESTS, HUNTING, AND FISHING—Richard Wiener, Lieut. Commander A. C. Baker, and Morton Mitchell.

PROVISIONS—N. A. Carleton of the Department of Agriculture, Alfred Schweizer, L. S. Ware, H. W. Wiley of the Department of Agriculture, Julius Schuler, J. P. Smith, and L. J. Vance.

MINES AND METALLURGY—M. Georges Chartier, F. W. Clark of the Geological Survey, Prof. H. M. Howe, E. W. Johnson, and F. M. Head.

DECORATIVE ART AND FURNITURE—A. G. Wilkinson of the Patent Office, Roger Riordan of New York, C. E. Spratt, Goodman King of St. Louis, Lazard Kahn of Dayton, Ohio; W. S. Ward, and W. F. Wolfe.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES—Joseph Leidy of the Pennsylvania Hospital, F. Alvarez, A. Le Gellet G. R. Lorenz of Canton, Ohio; E. W. Dayton of New York, A. J. G. Hodenpyl, President of the Jewelers' Board of Trade of New York; C. F. Greene, and A. G. Stein.

TEXTURES AND CLOTHING—J. F. Bancroft of the Patent Office, William Harper of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, Franklin Allen of the Silk Association, H. A. Flurscheln, Henrietta Oldberg of Minnesota, and J. S. Griffith.

DIVERSIFIED INDUSTRIES—M. H. Hulbert, Director of Diversified Industries; A. Vignos, Paul Bartlett, E. D. Jones of Wisconsin University, W. F. Willoughby of the Bureau of Labor at Washington, Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, and Percy Pelzotto.

SOCIAL ECONOMY AND HYGIENE—W. H. Tolman, President of the Social Service League; N. P. Gilman, J. P. McKeehan of Dickinson College, and C. A. Rosell.

ARMAMENTS—A. A. Wilcox and O. D. Bleakly.

CELEBRATE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Americans Guests at Ministerial Banquets in London.

LONDON, May 23.—The Queen's birthday is being celebrated throughout the country. The annual trooping of the colors was performed on the Horse Guards' parade this morning in the presence of King Oscar II. of Sweden, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and other members of the royal family. Special stands were occupied by the invited spectators, and a large crowd filled the parade in spite of the unfavorable weather. Twelve hundred men of the Guards Battalions took part in the picturesque ceremonies.

Among those accompanying the Prince of Wales were Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, the American Military Attaché, and the other military attachés in London and Col. Dennison of the Canadian Artillery.

The colors trooped were those of the First Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, which were decked with laurel.

The usual Queen's birthday and Ministerial banquets took place this evening. The Marquis of Salisbury entertained at the Hotel Cecil. His guests included King Oscar, the Prince of Wales, the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, and other diplomats.

The guests of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, at the Colonial Office, included the Canadian High Commissioner, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, and the Australian Federation delegates.

The party entertained by the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, A. J. Balfour, at Downing Street, was mainly composed of Ministers and members of the House of Commons.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, George J. Goschen, entertained the Duke of York, many Admirals, Commander Richardson Clover, the United States Naval Attaché here, and other Naval Attachés.

Lord Morris, one of the Irish recipients of the Queen's birthday honors, who was created a life peer in 1889, was yesterday made a hereditary peer.

Kaiser Will Observe the Day.

BERLIN, May 23.—Preliminary celebrations in honor of the birthday of Queen Victoria took place in Berlin this evening, the principal incident being the banquet of the First Dragoons Guards Regiment, of which Queen Victoria is Chief. Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador, and the staff of the embassy were present. To-morrow the regiment will parade in the Queen's honor. Emperor William intends to celebrate the event suitably to-morrow at Wiesbaden.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN ENGLAND.

Bill to Open Borough Councils to Them Advanced.

LONDON, May 23.—Notwithstanding Government opposition, the second reading of the bill to enable women to be elected Aldermen and Councilors in the new borough councils, formed under the London Government bill of 1899, was carried in the House of Commons to-day by a vote of 248 to 129. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain; the Home Secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley; the President of the Board of Trade, C. T. Ritchie; Henry Labouchère, and John Redmond voted with the minority. The majority was composed mostly of Liberals and Irish members, with a sprinkling of Conservatives.

King Humbert Receives Mr. Draper.

ROME, May 23.—King Humbert this afternoon received the United States Ambassador, Gen. William F. Draper. The significance of the interview is not known.

Germany's Department Store Bill.

BERLIN, May 23.—The acceptance by the Prussian Diet of the Department Store bill, which taxes to the amount of twenty per cent. the net earnings of such stores as sell goods to the value of 300,000 marks or more yearly, has been greeted by the Liberal press with a storm of indignation. These journals denounce it as prohibitive.

Situation at Kumassi Unchanged.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, Gold Coast, May 22.—The situation at Kumassi is apparently unchanged. A detachment of 250 men of the West African Frontier Force, Col. Carter commanding, was landed by the Sokoti to-day.

Kriegerbund Delegates at Dresden.

DRESDEN, May 23.—The delegation from the New York Deutscher Kriegerbund arrived here at midnight. The visitors were received at the station by the Festival Committee of the Kriegerverein.

RAILROAD MEN IN TROUBLE.

Indicted Because Negro Killed White Man on a Street Car.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 23.—D. B. Dyer, President of the Augusta Railway and Electric Company, and E. C. Jefferson, the conductor in charge of the car upon which Alex Whitney, a white man, was killed by a negro ten days ago, the negro having been subsequently lynched, have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Richmond County for alleged violation of the State law requiring the separation of races on public carriers.

COL. GARDINER'S CAREER

His Army Record Brought Out Before Commissioner Wilcox.

Medal Awarded Him for Distinguished Services—Cross-Examined, He Replies to City Club Charges.

The hearing before Commissioner Wilcox of the charges preferred against District Attorney Gardiner by the City Club was continued in the Criminal Court building yesterday, nearly the entire session being taken up with the cross-examination of Col. Gardiner by Horace E. Deming. Nearly all of the morning session was taken up by Mr. Deming's questions regarding the Colonel's war record, and in his endeavors to make Col. Gardiner explain why it was that a medal of honor was awarded to him from the number authorized by Congress after the civil war.

At the opening of the session Mr. Untermyer endeavored to show that Recorder Goff, while counsel for the Lexow Committee, had stated that the District Attorney was powerless to detect crime and could only depend for prosecutions on the evidence before him, and also that after his election to the bench Recorder Goff had tried to relegate to himself all the powers of the Court of General Sessions. There was a wrangle over the admission of this testimony, and Commissioner Wilcox finally sustained Mr. Deming's objections.

Mr. Deming opened his cross-examination by inquiring into Col. Gardiner's law experience and studies and coming down to war times brought out that the witness had been a First Lieutenant in the Thirty-first New York Volunteers from May to August, 1861. In July of that year Col. Gardiner stated that he was in the skirmish around Fairfax Court House, at Blackman's Fort, and at Bull Run. In May, 1862, he re-enlisted as Captain of Company I, Twenty-second New York Volunteers, serving until September. He was in New York with his command when it was an emergency regiment and then went into the Shenandoah Valley. In June, 1863, he joined his regiment again and served until July 24 of the same year, about a month in all. During that time he was in the skirmish about Sporting Hill, Penn., and he was in Carlisle at the time of the bombardment.

Col. Gardiner said that this was the Gettysburg campaign. He said his command never got to Gettysburg proper. Col. Gardiner then described the retreat of Lee's army and Mr. Deming brought out that while in Carlisle Col. Gardiner was hit by a piece of shell, which necessitated his riding a horse for several days.

"Did you get a medal for that?" asked Mr. Deming.

"Partly for that, and for other things," was the reply.

Col. Gardiner then told how he joined the Veteran Reserve Corps and of his service in the regular army in various capacities until his retirement for disability in 1888.

The witness then told of his receipt of the medal for distinguished services in 1872. Mr. Belknap was then Secretary of War. There was on the medal his name and rank, and the Army Register said it was for distinguished services in the Gettysburg campaign.

"Now, what were the services that entitled you to a medal of honor?" asked Mr. Deming.

Col. Gardiner said: "No gentleman likes to speak about his own achievements." Mr. Mr. Wilcox said he understood that feeling.

"You volunteered for scout duty in the enemy's lines, did you not?" said Mr. Untermyer.

"I did," Col. Gardiner replied.

"And you served as such?"

"I did."

Mr. Deming then went into the matter of the alleged assumption by the defendant of the title of Colonel when he was retired from the army as a Major. Col. Gardiner said that he had held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and again Mr. Wilcox came to his relief by stating that through courtesy an army man was always known by the highest rank he had at one time held.

In the afternoon Mr. Deming went into Col. Gardiner's ancestry, inquiring on what he based his right to be a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. The witness stated that he was in the society on account of the achievements of his maternal ancestors. The rest of the session was taken up with a long argument on the fight between the witness and the Judges over the making up of the calendars, Col. Gardiner maintaining that his position had been the correct one.

The hearing goes on this morning at 10 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS MEET.

Committee Reports 350,000 Travelers Thrown Out of Work by Trusts.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—The business session of the Travelers' Protective Association opened to-day. The Committee on Credentials reported 193 delegates present from 24 States. President Lataste read his annual report, from which it appears that the present membership is 16,262.

The Railroad Committee reported that it had not been successful so far in effecting the interchangeable mileage system.

The report of the Legislative Committee was devoted to trusts and their effect on trade. The report, which was unanimously adopted, said in part:

"The dark clouds of monopolies and trusts still hover over us, and since our last convention many commercial travelers have lost their positions. To use the language of an authorized agent of trusts, 350,000 commercial travelers have been thrown out of employment by the concentration of mercantile and commercial industries in the trusts. Three million dollars daily are thus saved by the trusts, and a like amount by the consequent witholding of advertising patronage from country newspapers."

WRECK ON THE LAKE SHORE.

Engineer and Fireman of Mail Train Killed at Westfield.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., May 23.—Lake Shore fast mail train No. 35 ran into an open switch at Westfield at 10 o'clock this forenoon and was badly wrecked. Six mail cars were demolished and the mail scattered. Engineer Frank Reagan of Buffalo, one of the Lake Shore's oldest employes, and William Leighbody, fireman, of Buffalo, were killed. Wrecking trains were dispatched from Buffalo and Erie.

The train was composed of five mail cars and carried no passengers. On the train besides the two men who were killed were a conductor and two brakemen, besides several mail clerks, all of whom escaped injury.

The tracks were blocked but a short time.

T. T. Fortune Fined in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—T. Thomas Fortune of New York was to-day fined $1 on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was arrested last evening on a street car, and after being taken to the police station obtained his liberty by depositing collateral. It was his intention at first to stand trial, and he had secured Representative George H.

THEATRICAL PEOPLE SAIL

St. Louis's Departure Enlivened with Music and Bon Voyages.

Frohman's Musicians Pay Compliment to William Furst—Mrs. De Bathe Leaves with Kindly Feelings.

The American liner St. Louis, which sailed yesterday for Southampton, had among her passengers people prominent in the theatrical line. The scenes at the departure were lively, for in addition to the large number of persons who were down at the pier to bid their relatives or friends bon voyage there was a band at the end of the pier which played patriotic airs as the big liner pulled out into the stream. The band comprised members of the Empire Theatre orchestra, who came down to enliven the departure of William Furst, musical director of the orchestras in the Frohman theatres, the Empire, Criterion, Garrick, and Madison Square, Mr. Furst sailed for England, accompanied by his wife.

Another well-known passenger on the St. Louis was Mrs. Hugo De Bathe, better known as Lily Langtry, who completed her American engagement Tuesday evening at Worcester, Mass., after a tour wherein she received unusually severe criticism. Mrs. Langtry, while traveling through America, collected a comfortable sum for the widows and orphans of the soldiers killed in South Africa.

A stateroom on the promenade deck was occupied by Mrs. Langtry, and there she remained, surrounded by friends, until the vessel sailed. In speaking about her remarkable season in this country the actress said:

"In spite of all that has been said about my tour and the morality of 'The Degenerates,' I have closed a most successful season. I have been in America this time about five months and have visited most of the large cities. It is true that in some places I was not cordially received, but that occurred in small towns, where the people tried to be smarter than in the large cities. However, the play was well received and the receipts were good. In Boston we played to $15,000 during one week, and in other cities the receipts were large. Indeed, during most of the latter part of my tour I simply had to make speeches.

"I was compelled to make the trip from the States to Ottawa, Canada, in a special train, in order to get there in time, as I was the guest of Lady Minto. The entire receipts of the night performance there were given to the Fire Sufferers' Fund. I turned over to the fund $1,000. The theatre was crowded, and the building, which was a small one, would not hold all those who sought admission.

"I am going away from this country with the kindest of feelings. Indeed, everyone, almost without exception, has been kind to me, and anything that may have happened which was not pleasant has already been forgotten."

Mrs. De Bathe added that she had collected a very comfortable sum for the widows and orphans of the soldiers killed in South Africa. She could not recall the exact amount, but said that she had raised about $125,000 on both sides of the water. As to her future plans she said:

"I am going home now for rest and recreation, for I have been working very hard, and feel the need of rest. In the Fall I will make a tour of the Provinces with 'The Degenerates.' The London season will follow, and then I am coming over to the States again."

Mme. Nevada Palmer, the singer, also sailed on the St. Louis, accompanied by her husband, Dr. B. Palmer, and her daughter Mignon. They will go direct to their home, in Paris. Mme. Nevada arrived here in October, and since then she has sung in eighty-one concerts, traveling as far West as San Francisco. While in this country she met in the West her sister, whom she had not seen in twenty-five years.

Al Hayman, who is at the head of the theatrical syndicate, sailed for London, where he will join Charles Frohman. He expects to be gone until September. The trip combines both business and pleasure. While on the other side Mr. Hayman will take up his residence in Paris, where he has secured apartments.

"The syndicate will be continued for the next five years at least," he said. "New contracts have been signed, which will carry the present organization up to 1906. Messrs. Nixon & Zimmermann of Philadelphia will continue with the syndicate for five years more, notwithstanding reports to the contrary."

VAUDEVILLE MANAGERS' TRUST.

Arrangement Reported Complete, Except as to Territorial Division.

Vaudeville managers whose object, it is said, is to form a trust, held another meeting yesterday at the Hoffman House. Every endeavor was again made to keep the proceedings secret. The only official news given out was that the meeting was harmonious, and that it could not be said when the negotiations will be brought to a close.

A prominent manager identified with the conference said last night that all the preliminary details have been perfected, except the division of territory which seems to be the only obstacle in the way of completing arrangements.

A significant feature in connection with the meetings, a leading agent of vaudeville artists said, is the fact that all of the agents who have heretofore scheduled their attractions at this time of the year for the coming season, find it absolutely impossible to secure dates, the vaudeville managers refusing to sign attractions. This action, he said, is looked upon as an effort on the part of the managers to deal directly with the artists and thereby drive the booking agents out of the business and deprive them of the commission to which they have been accustomed.

Another meeting will be held to-day.

NEW STAGE DEBUTANTE.

Miss Eugenie T. Lawton of Louisville to Play in "Lost River."

Miss Eugenie Thais Lawton, a daughter of Joseph Lawton, a prominent citizen of Louisville, Ky., has decided to adopt the stage and become a member of the company which is being organized by Liebler & Co. to produce Joseph Arthur's new play, "Lost River."

Miss Lawton figured quite conspicuously in amateur theatricals in Louisville and last year played the heroine parts in "Pygmalion and Galatea," and "Romeo and Juliet" when they were presented in her native city. She will probably take the part of the adventuress in Mr. Arthur's play, which will be produced early in September.

NEW COMEDY FOR THE MANNS.

Playwright Dietrichstein Will Have It Ready by Next Season.

Louis Mann and his wife, Clara Lipman, who were last seen in this city in "The Girl in the Barracks" at the Garrick Theatre, will sail for Europe Saturday on the Lucania, to be absent about two months, during which time they will visit Paris, London, and the large cities of Germany.

Their trip abroad is for the purpose of endeavoring to secure an attractive comedy in which their manager, William Harris, can present them next season. He has given them carte blanche to purchase any play they desire. While Mr. Harris has secured for his stars several new plays, he has signed a contract with Leo Dietrichstein to write a new comedy which will undoubtedly be one of the first plays presented by Mr. Mann next season.

NEW SYNDICATE THEATRE.

Herald Square Not to be Independent Next Season.

An important deal was consummated by Klaw & Erlanger yesterday, by which the Herald Square becomes a syndicate theatre. A contract was signed with Al Hayman and Shubert Bros., under the terms of which the Shubert lease was transferred to the syndicate firm. The lease has five years to run, beginning next season.

The Klaw & Erlanger Opera Company, one of the many projects this theatrical firm will launch next season, promises to be an important organization. The last actor engaged for this company is Herr Adolph Link, the Lilliputian comedian, formerly leading man of the Lilliputians, the German organization of little folk which has toured this country for several years. Herr Link will play the opposite rôle to Jerome Sykes in the new opera by Reginald De Koven and Harry B. Smith called "Foxy Quiller."

The scenario of this opera was read yesterday to a gathering of gentlemen interested, in the office of Klaw & Erlanger, and after Mr. Smith had concluded it was agreed among those present that the preliminary work of the opera is undoubtedly one of the best turned out by Mr. Smith in some years.

YALE STUDENTS AS ACTORS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 23.—Yale undergraduates to-night for the first time as a dramatic association presented a play. The performance consisted of a dramatization of "The Pardoner's Tale," adapted by H. D. Westcott, Yale, 1901, and "The Second Shepherd's Play," one of the quaint and crude English comedies, said to be the first one written.

In stage appointments, costuming, lines spoken, and action, the plays followed the English pageants of the sixteenth century. The audience numbered at least 1,500 and was thoroughly appreciative throughout, much applause being given to the members of the cast and the dramatizer.

The officers of the association have received letters from many prominent playwrights and authors, congratulating the association for its attempt to reproduce two such difficult plays.

Fund for Actors' Home.

More than two thousand dollars was added yesterday to the fund for the erection of the Home for the Aged and Infirm Actors which the Actors' Fund of America will build. The subscriptions received yesterday were:

Mrs. Isabel Finn Hoyt, $500; Henry Miller, $250; Harry J. Powers, $250; Will J. Davis, $250; Miss Olga Nethersole, $100; Thomas B. Clarke, $100; John W. Albaugh, $100; Frank Howe, jr., $100; Harlem Opera House, per A. Lichtenstein, $100; James Everard, $100; Harry Rainforth, $150; Fritz Williams and Catherine Florence, $50; Edwin Knowles, $50; Hope Booth, $15; Frank Mordaunt, $10; Wellington Walton, $20; Franclyn Kegild, $25; Charles E. Smith, $25; Ralph Delmore, $25; Charles B. Wells, $10; Bruce McRae, $10; Mrs. Felix Morris, $10. Total for the day, $2,410. Previously acknowledged, $35,210.25. Grand total, $35,620.25.

Oscar Hammerstein Fined $100.

Oscar Hammerstein, manager of the Victoria Theatre, was fined $100 by Justice McLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for his failure to report for jury duty. Mr. Hammerstein was summoned for duty in Trial Term, Part IV., for Monday last. When his name was called Mr. Hammerstein failed to respond, and, with several others, he was fined. The Justice entered an order that, if Mr. Hammerstein failed to appear to-day, an attachment would be issued against him for contempt of court.

Murphy Says She Didn't Have a Brogue.

A verdict for $340.20 was rendered against Joseph Murphy, the actor, in the City Court yesterday. Elma Gillette testified that she had been engaged by Mr. Murphy as his leading woman and that he had discharged her before the contract had expired. Mr. Murphy testified that Miss Gillette did not have the requisite Irish brogue for the part assigned to her. In spite of this the case went against him.

Miss Fernandez Reported Better.

Miss Bijou Fernandez, who was reported to be seriously ill and who was to have been operated upon for appendicitis, had improved so much yesterday that her physician confidently believes she will not be compelled to undergo an operation.

FOR REVISION OF THE CREEDS.

Presbyterian Assembly Appoints Committee of Fifteen.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—The Presbyterian Assembly to-day, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted the report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures providing for a Committee of Fifteen to inquire of the Presbyteries their views as to the revision of the Confession of Faith. This committee will report at the next General Assembly.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey, Moderator of the assembly, was appointed Chairman of the committee. The other members will be appointed later.

As soon as the report was brought up for consideration the Rev. Dr. E. Trumbull Lee of Cincinnati offered a substitute to the three recommendations of the Committee on Revision to the effect that the twenty-eight overtures which were before the assembly of 1892 also be referred to the committee, the committee to consider the advisability of sending one or all of the overtures to the assembly and through the assembly's stated clerk to the Presbyteries.

Dr. James Gray Bolton deprecated all inflammatory statements in regard to the Westminster Confession, whether from pulpits or from scholars, as alarming to the Church. The Rev. Dr. Abraham L. Latham of Pennsylvania contended that there is no general dissatisfaction in the Presbyterian Church with the Westminster Confession of Faith as a whole.

"This movement," he added, "is the outgrowth of rationalism. It does not come from the heart of the Church. The effect of the committee's report will be agitation."

The Rev. Dr. Samuel P. Sprecher of Cleveland said he feared there was a panicky feeling abroad, and the Presbyteries should have an opportunity to declare themselves on the matter of revision.

Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago, a member of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, said if the facts were brought intelligently before the Assembly the report of the committee would be adopted. He asserted that to enter at once either upon the revision of the present creed or upon the construction of a new creed, or upon the preparation of a supplemental creed or of an explanatory statement, would commit the Assembly to undertaking some one of the proposed methods of change without sufficient knowledge of the mind of the Church to warrant reasonable expectation of approval. On the other hand, he said, to decline all action would be to ignore a condition that seems to demand attention and which involves a widespread misrepresentation, and therefore misapprehension, of the doctrinal proposition of the Church.

Then followed the vote on the amendments. Dr. Lee's substitute was lost, also the amendment of the Rev. John Graham. The report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures was then adopted by an almost unanimous vote, and on motion the Rev. A. A. Dickey was made the Chairman of the committee.

The Assembly then took up the matter of appointing a permanent clerk to succeed the Rev. Dr. W. E. Moore, deceased. Ralston Smith of the Synod of New York, the Rev. Henry Branch of the Synod of Baltimore, the Rev. Benjamin McKee Gemmill of the Synod of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Dr. W. Noble of the Synod of California, the Rev. Edward T. Swiggett of the Synod of Ohio, the Rev. Charles S. McClelland of the Synod of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. John H. Miller of the Synod of Missouri were nominated.

The vote was as follows: Branch, 15; Noble, 171; Gemmill, 27; Swiggett, 66; Smith, 59; Miller, 110, and McClelland, 117. Under the rules of the assembly three names were dropped, leaving those of Drs. Noble, Swiggett, Miller, and McClelland in nomination. On the second count Dr. Noble received 263 votes, Dr. Swiggett 43, Dr. Miller 102, and Dr. McClelland 138. This left two candidates, Dr. Noble and Dr. McClelland, in the field. Dr. Noble received 403 votes, and on motion of Dr. Richard S. Holmes the Rev. Dr. W. B. Noble of California was declared unanimously elected.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Missions was presented to-day and adopted. It was read by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall of New York, Chairman of the committee, who supplemented the report with an eloquent appeal in support of the recommendation of the committee, which met with much applause. He said the report revealed a series of most remarkable conversions, showing that the spirit of God was working mightily in the hearts of the most degraded. He told of the conversion of a wealthy Chinese tea merchant, the regeneration of the Prince of Nan, in Laos; the opening of the eyes of the Mullah, in Persia, and the reclaiming of the sorceress Chaukokai of Korea.

The whole record of the Korean mission, he said, had an apostolic flavor about it, and the rapid development of the native church, whether in Roman Catholic or in heathen lands, in self-government, self-support, and self-propagation, should encourage the home church to increased offerings.

Killed by Falling Down Stairs.

Thomas Carter, fifty-five years old, who lived at 372 Ryder Avenue, died in Harlem Hospital last evening from a fractured skull and fractured leg received by accidentally falling down a flight of stairs at his home yesterday morning.

MR. DEPEW ADDRESSES CLUB BY TELEPHONE

Washington Speech Applauded by Diners in New York.

SIXTY RECEIVERS PREPARED

Senator Had Intended to be Present at Transportation Club's Banquet as Its President.

A speech was made last night by Senator Chauncey M. Depew at his home in Washington, which was heard and wildly applauded in this city by the members and guests of the Transportation Club, who had assembled in their clubrooms at the Hotel Manhattan, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, to partake of the annual dinner of the club. The speech was delivered into the telephone by Senator Depew and, with the aid of sixty receivers, was transmitted to the ears of the assembled diners.

Senator Depew, who is President of the club, had been expected from Washington to deliver the annual address, but at the last moment he was delayed by urgent business of one of the committees, so that he could not reach New York in time. It was decided to have him address the assemblage by wire, and at 1:45 P. M. yesterday the telephone company was requested to make the necessary arrangements. Within five hours the wires for the sixty receivers had been laid and the connections established, a work which usually takes four days to accomplish. In view of this fact it was considered remarkable that there was no hitch in the proceedings, and that every word the Senator spoke could be heard distinctly by every one who had an ear to one of the receivers.

In the absence of Senator Depew Vice President George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central, presided. One large table and nineteen smaller ones, decorated with flowers and flags, had been placed in the rooms of the club.

At the large table sat the following invited guests and speakers: Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, H. G. Prout, John A. Sleicher, John S. Wise, Chaplain H. W. Jones, United States Navy; E. V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New York Central; James Foster, C. F. Cox, M. L. Bacon, F. C. Wagner, T. Ellwood Carpenter, W. B. Pollock, Alfred Skitt, E. Hollis Low, W. S. Hawk, and Henry Folger.

Before introducing the speakers of the evening Mr. Daniels read a number of telegrams and letters of absentees, among them two from Senator Depew. In one of these the Senator regretted his inability to be present, and in the other he designated Mr. Wise as his deputy. After a toast to the President of the United States and one to the Queen of Great Britain, both of which were drunk standing, Mr. Daniels, in introducing the first speaker of the evening, said:

"In the absence of Senator Depew I will begin the literary exercises of the evening. If the Senator had less regard for public duties he would be with you to-night. We will miss him greatly, but we will feel glad that the State of New York has one representative in Washington who looks after public welfare, and who puts public business above private pleasure.

"To-night our club begins the fifth year of its existence. It has now 340 resident and 480 non-resident members, and as the limit for both is 500, our lists will soon be full. Clubs like this are a necessity as long as we Americans make cars, locomotives, bridges, and rails for Siberian, Indian, and African railroads, to say nothing of our own."

W. S. Hawk, proprietor of the Manhattan Hotel, then made a short address, and following him ex-Postmaster General James spoke on the development of the railway mail service. Mr. James said in part:

"The great work of building up the fast transportation of mails by the railways was accomplished by the late George S. Bangs of Illinois, principally through his friendship with the late William H. Vanderbilt. He first suggested in 1874 a fast and exclusive mail train between Chicago and New York. It was tried for ten months, but the Post Office Department broke its pledges and the train had to be abandoned.

"When this most important service of the Government started, in 1864, the only clerk regularly appointed on the route from New York to Washington was the late H. G. Pearson, afterward Postmaster at New York City, and one of the ablest of postal officials. He drew the plan for the first postal car, and under his direction it was built. At the present time there are 6,400 employes in this department."

Gen. James had scarcely finished when a ring on the telephone bell announced the presence of Senator Depew at the other end of the wire. Senator Farwell, the central operator, who was in charge of this part of the programme, answered the call with a "Hello, is that you, Mr. Depew?" The answer being affirmative Mr. Farwell announced that everything was ready and Senator Depew began his speech. The Senator spoke in part as follows:

"I have spoken to 30,000 people. This is the first time I have made a speech 200 miles long. This is a difficulty, but it is the business of railroad men to overcome it, to annihilate space by steam, and to break down limits by electricity. When this is accomplished the statesman can talk over thousands of miles, with incalculable results.

"Gov. Roosevelt from Albany can startle the State by one word. Col. Bryan from Omaha can fill sixteen States with one speech. Newspapers and documents will be discarded. The world will be a follower and not a leader.

"To the railroad men the whole art of success in the fierce modern competition is to get there first. He makes practical application of the motto of David Harum: 'Do unto the other fellow as he would do unto you; but do him first.'

"When a convention of railroad men reaches a town the whole place knows it is there. They are like that quality of whiskey entirely spirits—the moment it goes down it telegraphs back, 'I have arrived.' Railroad men are all right in all businesses. They know how to keep a surplus on hand for hard times when earnings are large, by making a statement which prevents the stockholders from taking it off. At the head of this profession is the Secretary of the Transportation Club and the Controller of the New York Central.

"Alfred Austin has been getting off lately poetry celebrating the British victory in South Africa. The cablegrams say these verses are poems. There is more poetry in one of the couplets of Daniels when he is describing the scenery along the New York Central than in a dozen verses of Austin. That is the reason our General Passenger Agent bears the title of 'Truthful James.'

"These railroad workers are good men in their professions. They give and take. The finest exhibitions of industrial life are the millions of employes on the railroads of the United States. Let us honor our profession; let us demand that it enjoy the privileges that are enjoyed by every other vocation. Good night. Good luck."

Senator Depew repeated this speech for the benefit of those who could not hear the first utterance, and then three rousing cheers were sent into the transmitter, which were acknowledged by applause at the other end of the wire, for the Senator had quite a gathering of friends at his Washington home.

The other speakers were John S. Wise, Major Gen. Brooke, Rear Admiral Farquhar, John A. Sleicher, and H. G. Sprout. Among the others present were Assistant Postmaster Richard James of Livernool, M. F. Plant of the Plant System and Frederick H. Meeder.

Big Dam on Crow Wing River Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 23.—Word has reached this city of the loss of the main dam on the Crow Wing River some time on Monday night. The dam was used for driving purposes and was located near Menagha and the mouth of the Shell River. Its loss is particularly unfortunate at this time because water is scarce. There are about 40,000,000 feet of logs on the stream, and the probability is that the loss will hang the drive up for the season. If possible the dam will be repaired, but even if this should be done at once it is doubtful if the drive will come out unless there is a heavy fall of rain and another head of water can be raised.

Every day and Sunday, THE NEW YORK TIMES delivered at your home for NINE CENTS A WEEK. Order in advance from your newsnewsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper, it is well to order it delivered to your dealer. THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by residence.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The number of matrimonial engagements that have been and are being announced during this late Spring and early Summer period is beginning to excite comment. Not for many years have there been so many engagements during the short space of a month as now. There were made public yesterday the engagements of the two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Sackett Barclay, (Miss Barclay,) Miss Beatrice Waldberg Barclay and Miss Ethel Netherclift Barclay, to Mr. Stockton Beekman Colt of Newark, N. J., son of the late E. Boudinot Colt, and Mr. Thornton Chard of Buffalo, N. Y., respectively. Both these engagements are of much interest to New York society. Mr. Colt's mother was Miss Jane Borrowe, sister of the late Samuel Borrowe, and he is consequently a cousin of Hallet Alsop Borrowe and Beekman Borrowe, and of Mrs. N. L. McCready and Miss Effie Borrowe. He was graduated in the class of 1888 at Columbia College and is a member of the St. Anthony Club. He is an architect by profession. The wedding of Mr. Colt and Miss Beatrice Barclay will take place in the Autumn. Mr. Chard, who is engaged to Miss Ethel Barclay, is, like Mr. Colt, an architect, and was graduated at Harvard in the class of '99. He will be married to Miss Barclay in mid-July at Mr. Sackett Barclay's beautiful country place, "Thornfield," at Cazenovia, N. Y. Immediately after the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Chard will sail for Europe, where Mr. Chard will continue for a year his architectural studies.

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The engagements were also announced yesterday of Mr. John Trenor Gibson of this city, a nephew of Prof. Morton of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, and Miss Wilson, daughter of John C. Wilson of Philadelphia; and of Mr. Reginald Prescott Walden and Miss Annie Brevoort Eddy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses D. Eddy (Miss Jane Brevoort.) The wedding of this last couple will take place at the Eddy country place, Brevoort Farm, at Mamaroneck, N. Y., during the coming Summer.

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There is also announced the engagement of Mr. Francis B. Crowninshield, son of Mrs. Benjamin William Crowninshield of Boston, and Miss Louise Du Pont, daughter of Col. Henry A. Du Pont of Wilmington, Del. Miss Du Pont made her début in New York two years ago. She and her parents have resided here at the Buckingham Hotel. Miss Du Pont was at one time engaged to Mr. Langdon Erving, but the engagement was broken by mutual consent.

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Cards have been issued for the weddings of Mr. Clarence Moore of Washington, D. C., and Miss Mabelle Swift, daughter of Mr. Edward C. Swift of Boston, which will be celebrated at Pride's Crossing, Mass., at the end of June, and have also been issued for the weddings of Mr. Victor Mapes, a son of Mr. Charles V. Mapes of this city, and Miss Anna Louise Hoeke, to take place in Trinity Church, Washington, on Tuesday, June 5, and for the wedding of Mr. Frederic Oakley Spedden, brother of Mrs. Frederic Tams, and Miss Margaretta Corning Stone, stepdaughter of Mrs. George F. Stone, in the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, June 6.

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The scenes at the wharves of the Hamburg-American and French transatlantic lines to-day will be lively ones. The Augusta Victoria and Grosser Kurfurst will sail from the former wharf with numbers of passengers, and the liner L'Aquitaine will also leave the French Line wharf with a long list of voyagers. On the Augusta Victoria there are booked, among others, Miss Marian O. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lord Annesley, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Prof. A. S. Bickmore and Mrs. Bickmore, Dr. Pearce Bailey and Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Arthur J. Caton of Chicago, Dwight L. Elmendorf, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Halsey, Dr. H. S. Houghton and Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. Graham Jones, Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick and three children of Chicago, Mrs. E. Nicoll and Miss F. Nicoll, Baroness von Schroter and Baroness Petra von Schroter, Miss Juliet C. Stanton, Miss Lucy Bainbridge Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wellman, Consul H. H. Wolff, William Watson, jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ernest Williams.

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Students of social movements will notice as a significant fact that of the 400 and more first cabin passengers booked to sail to-day on the Grosser Kurfurst, there are only about 100 New Yorkers. This would seem to show that the European exodus of this season proceeds more largely from other points of the country than from New York. Among the hundred New Yorkers booked on this steamer are Mr. and Mrs. E. Hamilton Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Delapaine Brown and Miss Ada Brown, Miss Louise Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Howe, Miss Edith Hutchins, Mrs. Clarence S. Mitchell, John Nisbet, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dudley Webb, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Zerega, and Miss Martha Zerega.

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On L'Aquitaine, for Havre, sailing today, there are booked among others Chinaco Calderon, Minister Plenipotentiary to France from Colombia, Theodore Conkling, Mlle. Fougere, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oudin, W. H. Parrish, Mrs. B. L. Sherman, and Charles Vidal.

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The scenes at the sailing yesterday of the St. Louis and the Teutonic were lively and attractive, as a larger number of well-known people departed on these boats than have sailed on any one day for some time past. A brass band on the American wharf, sent there to serenade Mr. Furst, the musical director of the Frohman companies, on his departure with Mrs. Furst for a European tour, played lively airs for an hour before the sailing of the great liner and as she backed out from her pier. The society, theatrical, and business worlds were largely represented among the passengers, and consequently in the throng that gathered on the wharf to bid them farewell. The "star" passengers, as it were, who sailed on the St. Louis and who attracted the most attention, were Lady Mary Sackville, daughter of the Earl De La Warr, who left for her English home, after her long visit here to Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould; Frank Jay Gould, Mme. Nevada-Palmer, Mrs. Hugo de Bathe, (Mrs. Langtry,) Mrs. Nora Terry, Mrs. de Bathe's secretary; Col. James Elverson of Philadelphia and Mrs. Elverson, (Miss Mayo,) Col. William L. Elkins, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Elkins and Miss Stel.a Elkins, Col. M. J. O'Brien, and Mrs. Caroline Washburn of Boston.

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Others who sailed on the St. Louis were Mr. Henry Hermann, Miss Edythe Neustadt, Mrs. Henry G. Nevins, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Oliver, jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, Mrs. Leo Everett, Col. Samuel Colt of Providence, Mrs. Bradley Campbell of Chicago, Robert Bridges, G. Willett Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. George Wilkinson Stetson, Miss Stetson, and W. W. Stetson, and Mrs. Henry A. Cram, and the Misses H. K., Ethel, and Charlotte A. Cram.

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There was a larger crowd of well-known people present on the wharf to see the Teutonic depart, as on that liner there sailed, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke-Jones and two children, Harry Walters, Hiram W. Calkins, Davis Barnes, J. C. Arter, David Bispham, Mrs. John Bowler and Miss Bowler, Mrs. Flamen Candler and Miss Edith Candler, Mr. and Mrs. Anson J. Cole, Mrs. C. E. Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meville Dewey, David Dows and Mrs. David Dows, jr., and two sons, Mrs. S. Seth Barton French and Mrs. Walker Fearn, Mrs. Henry and Miss Ethel Henry, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Henning and daughter of Louisville, Ky., and Tuxedo; Mrs. W. H. Thompson, the Misses Slade, R. R. Remington, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kobbe

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An attempted sensation was made yesterday of the fact that the late Harold Brown left a bequest in his will of $10,000 to Mrs. John Ellis Hoffman, (Miss Sybil Sherman,) "for the purchase of a personal ornament." It was stated in this attempted sensational story, built on this bequest as a text, that the late Mr. Brown made this donation because his father, the late John Carter Brown, had not approved of Miss Sherman's choice of a husband, while Mr. Harold Brown sympathized with her, as did his wife. As a matter of fact, the late John Carter Brown died years before Miss Sybil Sherman married Mr. Hoffman, and her marriage, had he lived, could in no way have been of especial interest to him, as he was not related to her. Mrs. Hoffman is the daughter of Mr. William Watts Sherman by his first wife, who was Miss Wetmore. The late Harold Brown married her elder sister, Miss Georgette Wetmore Sherman, and Mrs. Harold Brown naturally sympathized with her own sister in her marriage, although her husband's sister, whom Mr. Sherman married for his second wife, and who consequently is both her step-mother and sister-in-law, was not favorable to the marriage.

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The College Women's Club gave a private concert in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Margaret Sangster gave an address on "Ideals," and Heinrich Meyn and Miss Anee Hickish sang. Bruno S. Huhn was at the piano. Miss Hickish rendered Van der Stücken's "Oh! Come in the Summer Night" and Chadwick's "Before the Dawn," and Mr. Meyn gave Wood's "Ashes of Roses," Foote's "Love Me, I Live," Rubinstein's "Es blinkt der Thau," and Schumann's "Widmung." There was a large attendance of members and guests.

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Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, who chartered the road coach Pioneer yesterday, had as her guests Mr. Charles H. Sherrill, Miss Mills, Miss Patterson, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Charles Coe, and Messrs. Henry Patterson, Leonard Jacob, jr., Henry Redmond, and Henry P. Toler. Mrs. Charles B. Isham has the coach for to-day. On Wednesday, May 30, two coaches will be run from the Waldorf to the Morris Park races. Mr. W. B. Coster has engaged the Good Times for that day.

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It is proposed to form a club for chamber music, to meet at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Miller, 113 East Thirtieth Street, during the season of 1900-1901, the concerts to be held weekly, on Wednesday afternoons. The initial concert was given yesterday. Miss Geraldine Morgan and Eugene Boegner, violinists; Paul Morgan, the 'cello player, and Fritz Schaefer, the viola player, were the musicians. Selections were rendered from Mozart and Mendelssohn. Some of those interested in this series of concerts are Mesdames Miller, Draper, White, T. Luling, Marquand, Matthews, Ogden, Prince, Roosevelt, D. Draper, Fish, Everett, and Coe, the Misses Bryce, Cutting, Redmond, Sands, Parsons, Palmer, Jay, Gurnee, Neeser, and the Messrs. Atterbury, Barnes, Baring, Booraem, Crowninshield, Durand, Dade, Hyde, Havemeyer, Hewitt, McKim, Meyn, and Herkemer.

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The dates of the Assemblies for next season are Dec. 13, 1900, and Jan. 14, 1901. The Committee of Management consists of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. C. A. Post, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, and Miss Whitney, being the same as that of last season, save that Mrs. Lloyd Bryce takes the place of Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, deceased. The list of patronesses, which numbers fifty, will not be completed before Autumn. The De Coverley dances, it is reported, will not be continued in 1900-1901. These dances are always popular with the younger set.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 23.—Mr. and Mrs. George Ballantine of Newark, N. J., who have been on a few days' visit here, looked at several cottages with a view to purchasing one. They will pass the season here.

The Winan cottage, known as Bleak House, is being prepared for the occupancy next week of Mr. and Mrs. Ross R. Winans.

A large quantity of household goods arrived at Belvoir for Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bailey of Philadelphia have arrived at their Jamestown cottage for the season.

Miss Anna Russell Hone has let her cottage at Greenough Place and Old Beach Road to the Rev. and Mrs. Roderick Terry of New York for the season.

Mrs. Shedd is at her mother's cottage, in Bellevue Avenue.

Charles M. Bull has let his cottage Echo Nook, at the One Mile Corner, for the season to W. S. Gray of New York.

The Reefs, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Davis, is ready for their occupancy. They will arrive next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney arrived here on a short visit to-day.

It is understood that Hugh D. Auchincloss, who owns the estate known as Hammersmith Farm, has purchased from Anson Phelps Pond the latter's place at Ridge Road and Harrison Avenue. It contains sixteen acres of land, with 800 feet of water front, a splendid beach, a cottage, and stables. The Pond estate adjoins the Auchincloss estate, and with the two estates combined Mr. Auchincloss will have about fifty-three acres of land in one of the handsomest parts of the city, and overlooking Long Island Sound and Narragansett Bay.

Samuel E. Huntington is having a servants' lodge erected on his estate. It is reported that he expects to pass the greater part of the year at his Newport home hereafter.

Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey will arrive for the season early next week.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, arrived from New York this morning in Mrs. Vanderbilt's private car. Mrs. Vanderbilt was driven to The Breakers, and later she and her daughter returned to New York. From what can be learned Mrs. Vanderbilt has changed her plans, and instead of going to Europe will open The Breakers and pass the season there.

Whether Alfred G. Vanderbilt will occupy Rocky Hall, the cottage he some time ago rented for the season, is not yet difinitely settled.

Miss Helen Gould will arrive for the season early next month.

John H. Glover has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard arrived at Rough Point this evening.

Mrs. John O'Brien has arrived for the season.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Armitage—Watson.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDEPORT, Conn., May 23.—Miss Alice Lyon Watson, only daughter of T. L. Watson of the banking house of Watson & Gibson of New York, was united in marriage to Paul Armitage, a New York attorney, at St. John's Church, this city, at noon to-day. The church was decorated in white and green and was crowded with friends, including a large New York delegation. The bride wore a gown of white mousseline de soie trimmed with duchesse lace. There was no maid of honor nor bridesmaids.

The best man was Archibald Douglas, and the ushers were Dr. Ernest Valentine Hubbard, Henry Hornbobel, H. Percy Douglass, and George Chapman, all of New York. The Rev. Dr. E. W. Maxey officated, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Lewis. Immediately following the church service there was a reception at the house of the bride's parents, in Black Rock.

The groom is the only son of Herbert G. Armitage of the American Thread Company. The young couple will remain the greater part of the Summer at Black Rock.

Hawke—Knapp.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., May 23.—The marriage of Miss Adelaide Knapp, daughter of William S. Knapp, to Dr. Edward S. Hawke of Trenton took place to-day at the bride's home. The Rev. E. C. Hancock performed the ceremony. The bride wore white silk mulle. Her maid, Miss Matta Holmes of Brooklyn, was attired in white organdie. The couple will reside in Trenton.

Carter—McAllister.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 23.—Gertrude Parker Sheppard McAllister, niece of the late Ward McAllister of New York, was married this afternoon in Trinity Episcopal Church to Christopher Robert Carter of Elizabeth by the Rev. John Atkinson, pastor of the church. Amelia McAllister, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid. The best man was Archibald Ogden, an uncle of the bride. A. Foster Higgins of Greenwich, Conn., gave her away.

Secret Marriage Leaks Out.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 23.—Miss Kathryn Jordan of Albany, N. Y., and T. Wesley Wright of Montclair were married at Schenectady, N. Y., on Sunday, May 13. Mr. Wright, who is well known in Orange and Montclair, intended to keep the marriage a secret for a year, but the fact leaked out. Mr. and Mrs. Wright will make Montclair their home.

Going Out of Town Decoration Day?
If you are and need a suit case to complete your equipment, go to "O'Neill's" for it, and you will secure it for less money than you would pay elsewhere. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

BOYS SET SCHOOL ABLAZE

One Confesses that They Wished to Secure a Holiday.

Playmate Discovered Fire and Bucket Brigade Stayed the Flames—Parents Call It Boyish Prank.

In order to secure a holiday for themselves two sixteen-year-old schoolboys, according to the confession of one of them, set fire to Public School No. 101 at Matilda Street and Westchester Avenue in the Borough of the Bronx. They would, it is believed, have accomplished their purpose had it not been for the timely alarm given by a playmate of one of the boys, and the formation of a bucket brigade which kept the flames in check until the firemen arrived.

The two boys are the children of highly respectable parents, Louis Parker, who is alleged to have planned the fire, being the son of Louis Parker of Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Woodlawn, an engineer in the Fire Department, while the other boy, Henry Radcliffe, is the son of Henry Radcliff

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Men's Suits, $12.50

The choicest Woollens used in this lot—the best custom tailors made them—Worsteds, Cheviots, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Vicunas, Unfinished Worsteds—blue, black, stripes, plaids, checks, gray mixture—reduced from $22 and $25 to $12.50.

Men's Suits, $9.75

All high grades, properly tailored—the new, fashionable hair-line stripes—checks, plaids, and solid colors—never sold for less than $18 and $20—reduced to $9.75.

Men's Suits, $7.75

All-wool Worsteds and Cheviots—stripes—checks—mixtures—solid black and blue—reduced from $12.50 to $7.75.

$4 Trousers reduced to $2.50
$5 Trousers reduced to $3.50
$2.50 and $3.50 Bicycle Trousers reduced to $1.00 . . . $1.50
SHOES, $3.50 to $5.90 grades reduced to $2.65
HATS, $3.00 Alpine, Derby and Golf, reduced to . . . $1.40
SHIRTS, All the new Manhattan Shirts, stiff bosom and Negligee, reduced to $1.29

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$25 Suit to order, $16 $7 Trousers to order, $4.

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Saves money in the cost of fuel. Costs ½ cent an hour for a burner.

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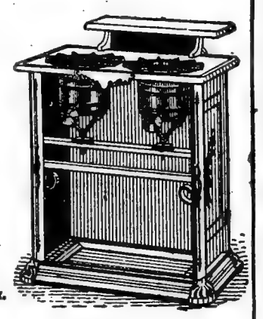

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Investigate the merits of Cellular Underwear before purchasing your summer supply. This underwear gives great satisfaction and does not shrink.

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NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

The schooner yacht Saxon, owned by J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust Company of Chicago, has been chartered through A. J. McIntosh to Clarence Buckingham of the same city. The Saxon is a keel boat, built and designed by William Rogers at Northport, N. Y., in 1885. She was formerly known as the Jesse Carll. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 101 feet; on the water line, 90 feet 2 inches; beam, 23 feet 8 inches; draught, 11 feet. The Saxon lies at present in McIntosh's yacht basin, South Brooklyn, where she will be prepared for commission at once.

W. S. Eaton, Jr.'s, keel cutter Lassie, designed by Burgess and built by Lawley in 1888, has been sold to a Boston yachtsman. Mr. Eaton will have a larger boat built to replace the Lassie.

Miss Eloise L. Breese's steam yacht Elsa, which flies the burgee of the New York Yacht Club, is being prepared for commission at McIntosh's basin, South Brooklyn, under the direction of Capt. C. M. Toren, who has acted as the Elsa's skipper for several seasons.

The schooner yacht Rowena, owned by Commodore Francis S. Turner of the Brooklyn Yacht Club has been thoroughly overhauled and put overboard at Hansen's shipyard, Bay Ridge.

The following yachtsmen have been proposed for membership in the Atlantic Yacht Club: Henry S. H. Wood, William Bruce Ellison, George W. Davis, Eugene T. Bogert, H. J. Pain, Edward T. Wyckoff, H. G. S. Noble, Franklin D. S. Prentiss, and Henry Ivison.

Blakely Hall's auxiliary yacht Hildegard has been removed from Port Jefferson to Morris Heights, where a number of repairs and alterations will be made preparatory to placing her in commission.

The steel cutter Carmita, recently purchased by Robert L. Forrest of Philadelphia from William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has arrived at her new home after being refitted at Newport. Mr. Forrest will enter his yacht in all the races of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia, and possibly in some of the fixtures of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound.

J. Harvey Ladew's steam yacht Columbia has left the New York Yacht Club anchorage, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, for a short cruise. The steam yacht Nydia, owned by Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore, will leave the anchorage to-day for a trip to Newport.

J. Herbert's Banantine's steam yacht Juanita has been placed in commission after a thorough overhauling and refitting at Tebo's.

The steam yacht Sentinel, recently sold by L. C. Wachsmith of the New York Yacht Club to E. D. Thayer of Worcester, Mass., is being refitted at Tebo's basin, South Brooklyn, and will be ready for commission within a week or ten days.

The schooner yacht Latona, owned by Dr. Henry C. Eno of the New York Yacht Club, has been removed from Bay Ridge to Tebo's yacht basin, where work preparatory to placing her in commission has begun. The yacht will be ready for service early in June, and will then be taken to Saugatuck, Conn., where Dr. Eno has a Summer home. Capt. H. T. Smith is in charge.

Work preparatory to commission has been begun upon F. T. Morrill's steam yacht Vamoose at her berth, in Tebo's basin.

The steel steam yacht Elreba, owned by Henry F. Darlington of the New York and Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Clubs, is being refitted at Tebo's basin, South Brooklyn, and will be placed in commission about June 10. Elreba will be used this Summer for cruising in the Sound and neighboring waters. Mamaroneck will be her headquarters.

Guy Loomis's steam yacht Ardath, Atlantic Yacht Club, is being overhauled at Tebo's basin, and will be placed in commission about June 1. A number of improvements in her cabin fittings have been made.

John D. Crimmins's steam yacht Admiral has been prepared for the season's service at Tebo's basin, South Brooklyn. She will go into commission about June 10.

The Greenport Basin and Construction Company has sold the sloop yacht Narcissus through the agency of Frank Bowne Jones to a New York yachtsman whose name is for the present withheld. The Narcissus is a centreboard boat, built last year from designs by H. C. Wintringham for Francis H. Page of Brooklyn. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 48 feet 6 inches; on the water line, 34 feet; beam, 13 feet 6 inches; draught, 5 feet 10 inches. Mr. Page has replaced his older Narcissus with a new sloop of the same name, which was completed at the shipyards of B. F. Brown, City Island, last week.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, May 23.—Edward L. Temple's centreboard schooner yacht Intrepid, after being thoroughly overhauled and repainted at the Piepgras yards, left here to-day for South Brooklyn, where she will be fitted with a new set of sails by Sawyer, after which she will be placed in commission and proceed to Montreal, the present residence of Mr. Temple.

The keel sloop Lorelei, recently sold by Alfred Peats to A. H. Hagemeyer, has been launched at the Piepgras yards and placed in commission after a thorough overhauling.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT AT MORRIS PARK

Otto Malver, While Training a Jumper, Was Badly Injured.

VULCAIN'S VAN CORTLANDT

The present meeting at Morris Park, which will end with to-day's grand programme, including the Belmont and the Eclipse Stakes, will be remembered by jockeys and exercise boys as one of accidents. Jockey "Tod" Walsh's bad fall of Tuesday, as a result of which he is now unconscious in the Fordham Hospital, following so closely as it did on the accident at Aqueduct, in which Frank O'Leary was killed, has thoroughly frightened some of the jockeys, and another accident yesterday morning during the training hours has almost demoralized some of them. Otto Malver, twenty-nine years old, was training King Bon to go over the jumps, when the horse broke from his grip and ran into a fence. The horse was impaled on a broken rail, and had to be destroyed, and Malver was picked up unconscious and taken to the Fordham Hospital. The surgeons found that his skull was fractured, and last night expressed fear that he will die.

Another illustration of the poor quality of the two-year-old stake fillies of this season was given yesterday in the Gaiety Stakes, for fillies of that age. The distance was only half a mile, down the Eclipse course, and $1,000 was added; but it is doubtful if a shrewd horseman would care to pay as much as the stake was worth for any of the starters. Anecdote and Educate, the pair sent to the post by the Waldens, were coupled as favorites; but the greatest part of the betting was on Sweet Lavender, a Goldfinch filly from the stable of C. Littlefield, Jr. "Fred" Littlefield had the mount on Sweet Lavender, and his friends backed her from 8 to 1 down to 3 to 1 at post time. She was played as a real "good thing," and she justified the confidence reposed in her by winning very easily.

Vulcain will probably be one of the best bread-winners in H. Eugene Leigh's stable this season if he continues to run as he did when he won the Van Cortland Highweight Handicap from All Gold. This was the best race of the day, and it resulted in a finish that could not fail to arouse the enthusiasm of the spectators. Vulcain was the favorite, Kinnikinic and All Gold were both well supported, and they both gave Vulcain a race that left the result open until the finish mark was passed. Lady Lindsey, who seems to have had all the racing she needs for a while, for she is as poor in flesh as a crow, was in front for half a mile, with Danforth hanging at her saddle girths. The latter ran an excellent race, and looked, as they swung around into the stretch, to have a good chance to win, but he succumbed to class, and when he reached Lady Lindsey's head he was joined by All Gold. The latter shot past him and looked to have a royal chance to win within half a furlong of the finish, but Turner brought Vulcain up with a rush at this point, and by dint of hard riding ranged him alongside of All Gold. O'Connor on the latter and Turner on Vulcain put forth their best efforts at riding a finish, and Turner got his mount up just in time to win by a head.

A hurdle handicap, at a mile and three-quarters, opened the day's sport, and coming as it did at the top of the programme instead of at the bottom, it was welcomed as a beneficial change. The light early in the day is better for jumping, for the chances of accidents are fewer. Filon d'Or, the favorite, won by half a dozen lengths from Dr. Eichberg.

After repeated failures, Gold Lace, said to be the fastest maiden in the East, at last got out of the maiden class in the second race. He won easily by four lengths, after leading all the way.

Ondurdis won a selling race for two-year-olds at five furlongs, and on her "Patsy" McCue had his first winning mount since he was reinstated a week ago.

First Whip won at seven furlongs, beating Precursor and Sparrow Wing, but only Maher's clever riding won the race for him.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Richard T. Wilson's Filon d'Or, ch. g., 4, by Rayon d'Or-Fides, 143 pounds, (Raymond,) even money and out; Louis F. Bell's Dr. Eichberg, b. c., 4, 138, (Veitch,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by four lengths from H. S. Levy's Shinfane, 4, 132, (Fry,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—3:11¾. Hardy Pardee and Governor Budd also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; the Eclipse Course. F. M. Taylor's b. f. Gold Lace, 3, by Ormonde-Filbertgibbet, 105, (Bullman,) even money and 1 to 2, won easily by four lengths; F. Gebhard's Queen Louise, 4, 105, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by three lengths from Louis V. Bell's Limelight, 4, 107, (Meaney,) 3 to 1 and even money, third. Time—1:12½. Lancewood, Sanitary, George Le Bar, Betsy June II., Beautiful, and Tizcocina also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; last five furlongs of the Eclipse Course. G. F. Johnson's Ondurdis, b. f., by Kingston-Skadi, 102, (McCue,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won in a drive by a length; William C. Whitney's Gold Heels, 102, (Odom,) 3 to 1 and even money, second, a head from P. S. P. Randolph's Scurry, 106, (Maher,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:00. Quiz II., Beau Gallant, Connie, and Vouch also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Gaiety Stakes, with $1,000 added, for fillies two years old; last half mile of the Eclipse Course. C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, Sweet Lavender, b. f., by Goldfinch-Lydia, 112, (Littlefield,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won easily by a length and a half; Edward A. Tipton's Mary McCoy, 112, (Spencer,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second, by a length from The Pepper Stable's Princess Pepper, 112, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—0:48¼. Anecdote, Educate, Luerana, Mauga, Tower of Candles, Lillian Hoffman, and Add also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Van Cortlandt Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $30 each, to which is added $1,000; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. H. Eugene Leigh's Vulcain, ch. c., 3, by Kingston-Arrowgrass, 112, (Turner,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, won in a drive by a head; W. L. Oliver's All Gold, 3, 102, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by a neck from T. J. Healey's Kinnikinic, 6, 119, (McCue,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:28¼. Danforth, Lady Lindsey, and His Royal Highness also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. James McLaughlin's First Whip, 3, by Duke of Montrose-Theora, 108, (Maher,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 1, won in a drive by a length; F. M. Taylor's Precursor, 3, 98, (Slack,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by the same distance, from R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Sparrow Wing, 4, 108, (McCue,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:28¾. Flax Spinner, Lindula, and Prejudice also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; the Withers mile. Bangor, Flax Spinner, Einer, Tyrshena, and Dan Rice, 110 pounds each; Oliver Mc., St. Cloud, and Buffoon, 107 each; Robert Metcalf and Post Haste, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Chartless and Scannel, 108 pounds each; San Cecelia, 104; Robert Metcalf and Carbuncle, 103 each; Dye, 102; Elsie Skip, 101; Owas Queen, The Corinthian, Ree Mitchell, Chenille, Fonsolee, and Nonsuch, 100 each; The Amazon, 98; Kilarma, 97; Jamaica, 90; Cupidity and Pink Domino, 89 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Eclipse Stakes for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Irritable, Bedeck, All Green, Prince Charles, and Handwork, 122 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Bluecoat, 100 pounds; Balloon, 99; Delmarch, 91; Velasquez, 90; Goddess of Night and Waterplant, 89 each.

FIFTH RACE.—The Belmont Stakes for three-year-olds; one mile and three furlongs over the hill. Guiden, Hammock, Missionary, Mesmerist, Petruchio, Toddy, Ildrim, and Standing, 126 pounds each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth over the Withers course. Voter, 127 pounds; Lothario, 110; Half Time, 108; Brisk, 106; Favonius, 99; Bangor, 95; Hardy, 85.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Four and a half furlongs—Kid Cox, 109, (Miller,) 1; Robert Waddell, 103, 2; Cogswell, 105, 3. Time—0:56½. One mile and a sixteenth—Hold Up, 83, (Seaton,) 1; Julius Caesar, 102, 2; Domsie, 98, 3. Time—1:49¾. Six furlongs—Minyon, 105, (Ross,) 1; Miss Shanley, 99, 2; San Mateo, 111, 3. Time—1:18¾. Five furlongs—Benson Caldwell, 92, (Stuart,) 1; Sad Sam, 111, 2; Lilly, 95, 3. Time—1:03. One mile —Heroics, 109, (Jones,) 1; Rosavannah, 107, 2; Oxnard, 113, 3. Time—1:43¾. Six furlongs—Her Favor, 102, (Silvers,) 1; Orion, 104, 2; Irma S., 103, 3. Time—1:15. Mile and a sixteenth—Rollins, 98, (Waldo,) 1; Thomas Carey, 85, 2; Blue Lick, 112, 3. Time—1:48½.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Six furlongs.—Castine, 102 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 1; Samivel, 111, 2; Hungry Hill, 111, 3. Time—1:16. Five furlongs. —Odnor, 112, (Crowhurst,) 1; Small Jack, 103, 2; South Breeze, 107, 3. Time—1:02¾. One mile.—Sir Gatlan, 113, (Frost,) 1; Mystery, 114, 2; Parole d'Or, 114, 3. Time—1:43¾. One mile and seventy yards.—King's Highway, 90, (Woods,) 1; Pinochle, 90, 2; Laureate, 102, 3. Time—1:45¾. Six furlongs.—Triaditza, 96, (Watson,) 1; Miss Mae Day, 100, 2; Also Ran II., 90, 3. Time—1:14¾. Six furlongs.—Annie Oldfield, 109, (Mathews,) 1; Sidelbia, 109, 2; Lady Curzon, 99, 3. Time—1:15½.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—One mile. Osman, 114, (Overton⅛,) 1; Blenheim, 110, 2; Dandy H., 113, 3. Time—1:42½. Six and a half furlongs. Unsightly, 100, (May,) 1; Nettie Regent, 95, 2; Fleuron, 95, 3. Time—1:21¼. Four and a half furlongs. McAddie, 105, (Gilmour,) 1; Drogheda, 105, 2; Pacquelin, 105, 3. Time—0:54¾. One mile and fifty yards. Eberhard, 110, (Boland,) 1; Kunja, 99, 2; Salvarse, 112, 3. Time—1:44¾. Six Furlongs. Fair Deceiver, 106, (Boland,) 1; Gid Law, 113, 2; You-O-Me, 112, 3. Time—1:15. One mile. Zelmet, 107, (Boland,) 1; Silver Coin, 100, 2; Enghurst, 110, 3. Time—1:42.

GOLFERS FIGHT FOR CHAMPIONSHIP HONORS

Metropolitan Event Brings Out All the Local Cracks.

ON THE NASSAU COUNTRY LINKS

Douglas Leads the Field with a New Record—Harriman Falls to Eighth Place.

Fifty-four ambitious and well-trained golfers faced the picturesque vista of the Nassau Country Club links yesterday, and although invisible, but none the less real, the championship emblem of the Metropolitan Golf Association, That coveted honor, now held by Herbert M. Harriman, will be fought for with all the science the competitors can employ for the remainder of the week. The Nassau links at Glen Cove were in admirable condition for the test of golf required of them.

There were only ten absentees from the entry list of sixty-four when the would-be victors were called out in pairs at four-minute intervals to the first tee. Before the long thirty-six-hole medal play round was finished six of the hopeful ones discovered that the pace was too hot for their mastery of the game, and their cards were modestly withheld.

Among the forty-eight men who saw the fight to the end were nearly all of the golfing lights in the local world, and many who have won National reputations.

The high honor of leading this grand golfing field fell to Findlay S. Douglas. He led with no uncertain margin, turning in the grand score of 162 strokes for the 36 holes, establishing a new record for that distance, while his score of 80 in the morning becomes the competitive record for the 18 holes. Travis did an 80 in practice last week, but with that exception it has never been equaled. Douglas only had two poor holes in his card, a 6 for the third hole, 310 yards, and a 7 for the fifteenth hole, 460 yards. Both were occasioned by dropping into the bunker instead of upon the fair green. Otherwise his golf was a model of steadiness, and the putting, which has always been the young Scotchman's stumbling block, showed a marked improvement over recent tournaments.

The lowest score a year ago in the first metropolitan event at Garden City was 173, Douglas, Harriman, and Tyng tying at that figure. The quality of the best golf, therefore, showed an improvement yesterday, and the Nassau course is 6,033 yards long, more than Garden City was a year ago.

Walter J. Travis came next to Douglas, turning out 168. He was one of two men making a 2 during the day. Travis got his on the seventeenth hole, 150 yards, and the other lucky man was S. Morgan Allen of North Jersey, who made his from an eight-foot put on the eleventh hole, 190 yards. C. M. Hamilton, the Baltusrol champion, stood third on the list with 169.

Harriman was eighth man in the eligible class, his score being 181, the first seven all being made under the 180 mark. Charles H. Seeley, a Berkeley School lad, who met Harry Hollins for the interscholastic championship this season, was one of the surprises of the day, finishing with 176 for the 36 holes.

According to the stipulations, 32 qualified for the match play rounds, as more than 50 started. There was a tie for the last two places at 196, four men making the latter figure, and it will be played off the first thing this morning. The eligibles were:

Findlay Douglas, Fairfield—
Out .....4 6 6 4 5 6 4 4 5—44
In .....3 3 5 4 4 4 5 5 3 4—36—80
Out .....5 5 4 4 6 6 3 5 5 5—43
In .....4 4 5 4 4 4 7 4 3 4—39—82—162
Walter J. Travis, Oakland—
Out .....4 5 4 4 5 7 4 6 4—43
In .....5 3 5 4 5 7 5 2 5—41—84
Out .....4 6 6 4 6 5 3 4 5—43
In .....5 4 4 4 5 6 5 4 4—41—84—168
C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol—
Out .....5 6 4 5 5 5 3 3 5—41
In .....6 3 5 4 6 5 4 5 4—42—83
Out .....4 5 5 5 5 6 4 5 5—44
In .....5 4 4 5 6 6 5 3 4—42—86—169
A. L. Norris, Dyker Meadow—
Out .....5 6 6 5 6 6 3 5 4—45
In .....6 3 5 4 5 6 5 3 5—42—87
Out .....4 5 5 6 5 6 3 4 5—43
In .....6 4 5 5 6 5 5 4 4—43—86—173
C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn—
Out .....6 6 6 6 5 7 3 5 5—49
In .....5 4 5 4 5 6 6 4 4—43—92
Out .....5 6 4 5 5 6 3 5 5—44
In .....5 3 5 4 6 5 5 3 4—40—84—176
James A. Tyng, Baltusrol—
Out .....5 5 4 6 6 7 3 5 5—46
In .....5 4 4 4 7 6 5 4 5—44—90
Out .....4 5 5 5 5 6 4 4 6—44
In .....6 3 6 5 5 6 6 3 5—45—89—179
Archibald Graham, North Jersey—
Out .....5 6 4 4 6 6 4 5 5—45
In .....6 6 5 4 5 6 4 3 4—43—88
Out .....5 5 6 6 7 7 3 5 6—49
In .....6 4 4 4 5 7 5 3 4—42—91—179
H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook—
Out .....5 6 5 6 6 6 3 6 4—47
In .....5 4 4 4 5 7 5 4 5—43—90
Out .....5 6 5 6 6 4 5 3 5 5—44
In .....6 4 7 5 6 7 4 3 5—47—91—181

Richmond County Women Golfers.

A large turn-out of women golfers took part yesterday in the women's monthly handicap at the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island. The result was a tie at 110 net between Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Boody. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Mrs. Otis L. Williams	120	10	110
Mrs. H. P. Boody	128	18	110
Mrs. M. O. Tubley	114	0	114
Miss Mabel Park	117	0	117
Miss Van Rensselaer	117	0	117
Mrs. W. H. Busk	135	11	124
Mrs. G. S. Brophy	147	20	127
Mrs. W. Preble	155	25	130
Mrs. E. P. Jones	140	9	131
Miss E. Woodruff	152	20	132
Miss M. Critten	161	18	143
Mrs. B. F. Collins	163	20	143

Women's Golf at Morristown.

In the semi-final round yesterday for the women's golf championship of the Morris County Club, at Morristown, N. J., Miss Kip beat Miss Maude K. Wetmore by 3 up and 1 to play, and Miss Hurlbut beat Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan by 2 up and 1 to play. The victors will meet in the final match to-day.

Yale Crews for New London.

NEW HAVEN, May 23—Manager Schweppe of the Yale crew announced to-day that the Varsity eight and the four-oared crews will leave New Haven on June 6 for New London. The shell will be sent by train with the crew. Last year they went by yacht from this city.

The arrangements for the training on the race course on the Thames are to be exactly as last year to the last detail. The crew will live at Capt. Brown's, Gale's Ferry, until the day of the race.

Brill's Clothing.

Real worth in clothing is: good material; correctly cut; finely finished; low priced;—And that's Our Clothing. We have it in variety. Cheviot Suits at

$18.00

velour finished; very tasteful patterns. On display at all our four convenient stores.

Khaki Suits—"The brazen throat of war" proclaimed Khaki fashionable for cool Summer Suits. Coats, $2.50; Vests, $1.50; Trousers, $1.50; Golf Trousers, $1.50

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich.
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street.
125th Street, Corner 3d Av.

BRUSHES ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Few Horses Furnished the Sport, but It Was of Good Quality.

A large crowd and little real racing were the characterizing features of the Speedway yesterday, as on Tuesday. Practically all the racing of the afternoon was confined to four or five horses. There were numerous short spurts between "unknowns," but these were not long enough or fast enough to be worthy of note.

Nathan Straus, with Baby Bernice, and A. B. Gwathmey, driving Lorna McGregor, furnished the principal sport for the onlookers. There were six brushes between the mares, Baby Bernice winning four and Lorna McGregor two. All of these were warmly contested, and had not Mr. Gwathmey's mare gone to a break near the end of two or three of them she, instead of Baby Bernice, might have had a majority of them to her credit.

W. C. Floyd-Jones was out again yesterday with his splendid team, Castleton and Knoxiana. Another team that attracted much attention was Little Belle and Kingwood, driven by W. C. Flanagan. Mr. Shipman of Philadelphia was also on hand with his team of bays, Jack Miller and Sam T. Sam T. is a green horse, but he can go any clip his well-known mate chooses to carry him. The desire was often expressed during the afternoon that there would be a Shipman attempted a race, but the teams, but none materialized. Mr. Jones and Mr. Shipman attempted a race, but the teams while going splendidly alone, would not steady when sent together, and so the brush was not worthy of the name.

Ambidexter and Pansy Blossom had a brush, but the fast pacer persisted in shifting his gait; in fact, was trotting most of the time, and Pansy Blossom won without any great amount of trouble. Charles Weyland was behind Pansy Blossom and Patrick Kennedy driving Ambidexter. Col. Lawrence, driving Carlyle Carney, and J. Baiter, with his pacer Clayton, started at the bend and came to the bridge in a good stiff brush. Carlyle Carney was too much for the other, however, and won with comparative ease. Clayton and Carlyle Carney are both grays and resemble each other very closely.

Mr. Straus, in speaking yesterday of the brush Monday between Cobwebs and Carlyle Carney, in which the "gray ghost" is said to have beaten the "king of the Speedway," stated that he did not think Col. Lawrence defeated him, though others were of the opposite opinion.

Other drivers on the Speedway yesterday were Capt. Du Boise, with Dr. Kane's Laura W.; Michael Ried with William E., A. Homberger with Alecco, L. Schroeder with Mariana, A. Kerker with Attekeka, J. W. Cornish with David B., Henry Zahn, Jr., with Dundess, A. Newberger with Smilax, E. Mix with Amboise, W. C. Clark with a very fast bay trotting gelding, Benjamin Zahn behind Oscar, W. B. E. Lockwood with his fast bay pacing mare, and Andrew Phillips with his speedy chestnut pacing mare.

AMATEUR DRIVERS' RACE MEET.

Opening of the Parkway Driving Club Will Take Place To-day.

The eighth annual opening of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn, which was to have taken place last Saturday afternoon, but was postponed on account of rain, will be held this afternoon beginning at 2 o'clock. There are four races and two exhibitions on the programme. The Parkway track is said to be in splendid condition and some very fast work is reported from there recently. The entries to the various races are as follows:

Free-for-All Pace—D. La Mar, Ada P.; A. C. Bauman, Red Lady; H. D. Gill, Jack; H. H. Kane, Dariel; W. F. Schmidt, Excellence; D. N. Wilbur, Boone Wilkes; W. R. Rose, Sir Eld; J. J. Timmins, Governor Bushnell and Lady Rumor; John McCarty, Toboggan and Leo; John F. Dingee, Daphne Dallas; F. G. Lammermann, McKinley; John Schliemann, Cantab; Nat Ward, Quarterstake.

Special Race—John Schliemann, Cantab; Nat Ward, Quarterstake; M. J. Glynn, Boozer.

Free-for-All Trot—D. La Mar, Irony and Royalto; John Barnett, Angelus; W. P. Durando, Clarence A.; J. F. Cockerill, Honor Bright; L. Kaplan, Camello; F. D. Creamer, Latitude; Edward J. O'Flyn, Woodside.

2:20 Class, Trot and Pace—D. La Mar, Irony and Royalto; J. J. Timmins, Governor Bushnell and Lady Rumor; John F. Cockerill, Doctor K.; L. Kaplan, Cammello; W. R. Rose, Island Belle; F. G. Lammermann, McKinley; Edward J. O'Flyn, Woodside; W. P. Durando, Clarence A.; A. Newburger, Smilax.

Exhibitions—John F. Cockerill will drive his team, Honor Bright, 2:28¼, and Rival, 2:19¼, an exhibition half mile to the pole. Farmer Scott of Elmhurst, L. I., will exhibit Baby Ruth, 2:06¼.

COLUMBIA CREWS PRACTICE.

Careless Handling Caused Another Four-Oared Shell to Be Laid Up.

The Columbia crews yesterday entered upon a new phase of practice, which will be permanent now that recitations are over for the year, and the men are able to give more time to rowing.

Beginning in the morning and lasting until the middle of the afternoon, the members of the second crew were boated in turn in a pair-oared gig and were carefully coached for individual form. To-day the freshman crew will be put through the same course, which will be continued as long as the need of it is required.

After the individual coaching was concluded yesterday the crew was boated in the same order as on the preceding day, and was given a long and hard row of about eight miles, from the boathouse to the Fourth Avenue Bridge and then to Fordham and return. The stroke varied from thirty to thirty-six, and the men stood the severe work very well.

The promotion of Earle and O'Loughlin to the second boat caused a rearrangement of the freshman crew, which rowed yesterday as follows: Clark, bow; Lefferts, 2; Brinckerhoff, 3; Orr, 4; Weeks, 5; Wolff, 6; Cornell, 7; Smithers, stroke; Comstock, coxswain.

The wrecking crew disabled another boat yesterday. This time it was the four-oared shell, which was slightly injured on Monday. It had just been taken from the water and was being turned to be taken in the house, when the bow man dropped his end of the boat upon the float, breaking off the prow and smashing a hole about a foot across the starboard bow. Another four will be brought around from the Hudson to-day to replace it. A new cedar eight-oared shell was taken around yesterday to replace the eight shell which was broken Monday.

Irish-American A. C. Games.

The Greater New York Irish-American Athletic Club will hold a set of games at Celtic Park on Decoration Day, commencing at 2:30 P. M. They have received seventy entries up to the present time, including many of the prominent athletes in the metropolitan district. They have also received the entries of Dick Grant of Harvard and C. U. Powell of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club (the metropolitan champion) in the high jump.

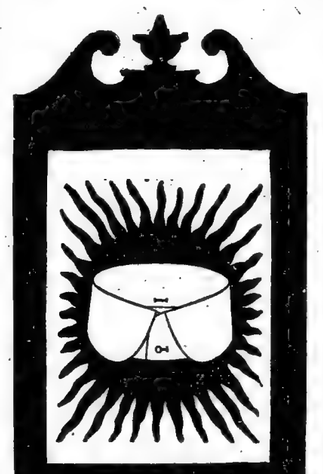

"Cluett" "NOVARA" 25c. each.

ARROW BRAND "WARCLIF" 2 for 25c.

Style of Collar the same but of different qualities.

Our fashion booklet, "Correct Attire for Men," sent to those who ask.

Cluett, Peabody & Co. 5 Union Square, West New York City.

BICYCLES.

These are the Days

When one longs to be out in the open air. The pleasure may be enhanced or marred by the wheel you ride. To always insure a delightful outing ride a 1900

CRESCENT

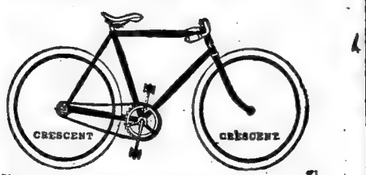

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Crescent Bevel-Gear Chainless . $50, $60
Chain Models . . $25, $26, $30, $35

THE CRESCENT BICYCLE
36 Warren Street, New York.

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BUYS ANY BICYCLE.
ALL THE LEADING MAKES.
EDISON PHONOGRAPHS Cash or Installments.
S. B. Davega, 32 East 14th St. & 802-804 3d Av., nr. 49.
BOTH STORES OPEN EVENINGS.

GOOD TIRES 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75. All makes guaranteed by the m'f'rs. Special prices to dealers. WILLIS, 23 Park Row, opp. P. O.

CLEANING UP SALE, $14, $16, $18 CYCLES. Tires, 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, &c.; largest stock. JANDORF CO., 23 Barclay St.

TIRES $1.45, r'd for 1900. BIDWELL CO., 153 Fulton St., & 106th St., cor. Columbus Av

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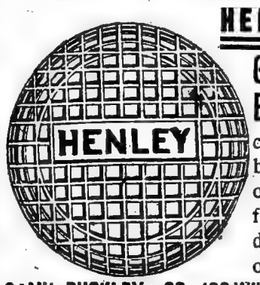

HENLEY GOLF BALLS can be obtained from all dealers or

SAM'L BUCKLEY & CO., 100 William St.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

The First Naval Battalion's Perfect Day at the Ranges.

Every Man of the 194 Present Qualifies —The Scores Made Given In Detail.

The First Naval Battalion of New York was at Creedmoor yesterday. The day was perfect for shooting, and every man qualified, the number being 194.

They were:

Pistols.

STAFF.

	50 Yards.	75 Yards.	To'l.
Lieut, Commander W. B. Franklin	4 4 4 5 4—21	5 4 5 4 3—21	42
Lieut, Commander A. B. Fry	4 3 3 2 4—16	4 3 4 2 2—15	31
Lieut. J.H. Barnard	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 5 4 0—17	37
Lieut. J.P.McGowan	3 4 5 4 4—20	4 4 3 4 5—20	40
Lieut. R.W. Candler	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 0 4 4 5—16	36
Lieut. A. Doane	3 3 3 3 3—16	5 3 4 3 3—16	32
Lieut. J. G., H. H. Fordes	3 3 4 5 4—19	4 3 5 4 5—21	40
Lieut. J. G., R. Raynor	3 4 5 0 4—16	0 3 3 5 5—16	32

DIVISION OFFICERS—FIRST DIVISION.

Lieut. I. Blount	4 5 4 4 4—21	4 4 0 4 5—17	38
Lieut. J. G., F. Phil	4 4 4 4 4—20	0 3 3 5 5—16	36
Ensign W.E. Carver	5 5 5 4 4—23	4 3 3 4 4—18	41
Ensign R. L. Low	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 0 4 4 5—17	33

SECOND DIVISION.

Lieut. McD. Craven	5 4 4 4—21	4 5 4 3 4—20	41
Lieut. J. G., C. L. Andrews	4 5 4 5 5—23	2 4 4 5 0—15	38
Ensign R.T.Maguire	3 0 4 5 4—16	3 4 4 0 4—15	31

THIRD DIVISION.

Lieut. W. J. Henderson	4 5 4 4 4—21	4 5 5 0 4—18	39
Ensign H.W. Magie	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 4 5 2 3—18	37

FOURTH DIVISION.

Lieut. E.N.Robinson	3 4 3 4 4—18	3 4 3 3 4—17	35
Ensign D. N. B. Sturgis	3 4 0 0 5—17	0 4 5 3 5—17	34
Ensign S. Talnton	3 4 5 4 4—20	3 3 4 4 4—19	39

FIFTH DIVISION.

Lieut. H.N.Fletcher	4 5 5 5 5—24	4 5 5 5 4—23	47

CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS—STAFF.

Ch. Yoeman E. N. Squire	5 0 5 4 4—18	4 4 2 4 1—17	35
Ch. Mach. B. J. Tebbens	3 4 3 3 2—15	2 4 4 3 2—15	30
Q. M. S. B. Austin	5 5 5 5 5—25	4 4 5 4 5—22	47
Q.M. W.B. Dunning	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 3 3 5 5—18	34
Q. M. E. Clark	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 5 5 0 5—18	35

Rifles.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Hosp. Steward A. J. Schneidenbach	3 2 3 4 3—15	3 4 3 3 3—16	81
C. W. Lawrence	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 4 3 4 4—18	34
A. Brown	3 3 3 2 4—15	4 4 3 4 3—18	33
D. Stettin	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 3 8 2 4—16	36
A. S. Wilson	4 4 3 3 5—19	5 4 4 0 4—17	36

FIRST DIVISION.

Gunner's Mate W. L. Tompkins	4 3 2 4 4—17	5 5 3 0 3—16	33
Gunner's Mate D. R. Tompkins	3 3 3 4 4—17	4 3 3 5 0—15	32
Gun Capt., 1st class, J. H. Horsey	4 4 3 3 5—19	3 3 3 4 3—16	35
Gun Capt., 1st class, W. C. Shaw	3 2 4 3 3—15	2 4 4 4 3—17	32
Gun Capt., 1st class, N. W. Jarvis	4 4 4 4 3—19	5 3 5 4 3—20	39
Gun Capt., 2d class, A. L. Wilson	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 3 4 3 4—17	33
Gun Capt., 2d class, M. C. Boyd	4 4 5 4 4—21	4 4 3 4 3—18	39
Gun Capt., 2d class, L. Jones	4 4 2 4 4—18	4 0 4 4 5—17	35
A. Stillman	4 4 0 3 5—16	3 3 3 3 4—16	32
F. K. Middlebrook	3 3 3 4 2—15	0 3 5 4 4—16	35
A. F. Lausen, Jr.	4 4 2 3 4—17	4 2 4 3 3—16	33
P. Wolfskehl	3 4 3 4 3—17	5 2 4 4 3—18	35
L. A. Goldstone	3 4 2 3 3—15	4 4 3 4 0—15	30
H. F. Heddin	5 4 4 4 3—20	5 3 3 4 4—19	39
C. C. White	4 4 4 3 3—18	4 3 4 4 5—20	38
J. Draper	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 3 4 3 3—18	38
I. N. Grant	4 4 5 4 4—21	3 2 3 3 5—16	37
H. McKean	5 4 0 3 3—15	3 4 4 4 5—20	35
W. J. Brizzini	4 4 4 5 3—20	4 0 3 5 3—15	35
I. L. Coburger	4 4 4 3 5—20	4 3 5 3 4—19	39
R. Goodwin	4 4 5 4 4—21	4 4 3 4 3—18	39
J. A. Knowles	4 4 0 3 4—15	4 3 5 4 4—20	35
H. C. Ludwig	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 5 4 0 3—16	31
T. C. Nelson	5 5 0 4 4—18	4 3 5 3 3—18	36
A. S. Holmaker	4 4 2 4 4—18	3 3 5 3 4—18	36
G. W. Danler	4 5 5 4 4—22	4 5 3 3 0—15	37
C. J. Clancy	3 2 4 3 5—17	5 4 3 5 0—17	34
E. W. Cox	4 4 2 4 2—16	3 5 4 4 2—18	34
H. J. Grope	4 4 3 3 5—19	3 4 5 2 3—17	36
P. H. Pinder	2 3 4 4 4—17	5 3 3 0 4—15	32
G. Friedlande	4 4 2 4 4—18	0 4 3 4 4—15	33
W. H. Law	4 4 0 4 4—16	4 5 4 4 3—20	36
R. S. Pollock	3 2 4 3 3—15	3 3 3 3 5—17	32
W. J. Kahr	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 3 3 4 3—16	36
O. A. Powers	3 2 4 4 3—16	0 4 4 3 4—15	31
H. B. Smith, Jr.	4 2 4 3 5—18	4 5 5 3 4—21	39
N. R. McIntyre	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 2 4 3 3—15	31
W. F. Leigh	4 4 2 3 5—19	4 3 5 3 3—18	37
W. F. Cramer	4 3 4 4 4—19	2 3 4 5 4—17	36
J. L. Bruff	3 3 3 2 4—15	4 8 2 5 2—16	31

SECOND DIVISION.

Gunner's Mate E. V. Stebbins	4 4 5 3 3—19	4 3 4 4 3—18	37
Gunner's Mate F. L. Kellog	4 4 8 4 4—19	3 4 4 3 3—18	37
Gun Capt., 1st Class, E. C. Delsay	4 4 5 4 4—21	4 4 4 4 4—20	41
Gun Capt., 1st Class, H. Gulon	4 4 3 4 0—15	4 4 0 4 3—15	30
Gun Capt., 2d Class, E. Crawford	4 4 2 4 4—18	3 3 3 5 4—18	36
Gun Capt., 2d Class, W. B. Walt, Jr.	4 4 4 5 4—21	3 4 4 4 3—18	39
Gun Capt., 2d Class, P. Weed	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 3 4 4 3—17	33
Gun Capt., 2d Class, J. M. Mitchell	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 5 4 3 4—20	39
J. Fast	3 3 2 4 3—15	3 3 4 4 3—17	32
R. M. Crosby	4 4 4 3 4—19	3 4 4 3 4—18	37
H. S. Brandt	4 3 2 4 4—17	3 4 2 4 3—16	33
W. L. Gunther	3 4 3 3 4—17	4 4 4 4 4—20	37
H. H. Sanford	3 4 2 4 2—15	2 4 3 3 3—15	30
E. F. Wilmerding	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 4 2 2 4—16	34
M. R. Thompson	4 5 5 4 4—22	3 5 4 0 5—17	39
H. Slack	5 4 4 0 3—16	4 3 4 4 5—21	37
R. H. Stetson	5 4 4 2 0—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	30
E. Lawrence	4 4 0 4 4—16	5 4 4 3 3—19	35
H. A. Clark	4 4 5 3 4—20	4 2 3 3 3—15	35
T. M. Menton	3 5 3 3 3—17	3 4 3 4 3—17	34
L. B. Ellman	4 4 0 4 4—16	4 3 3 3 5—16	32
C. L. Weeks	4 4 2 5 3—18	3 4 4 3 3—17	35
C. A. Eustaphieve	4 3 4 5 0—16	5 3 4 0 4—16	32
J. O'Connor	4 4 3 3 5—19	3 4 4 3 3—17	36
D. C. Crouch	4 4 2 4 4—18	3 4 4 3 3—17	35
W. E. Hunter	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 3 4 4 3—17	37
C. N. Fairchild	3 2 4 3 5—17	4 5 3 4 3—19	36
C. L. Murray	4 4 0 3 5—16	5 3 3 3 3—16	32
W. B. Parsons	4 4 2 3 4—17	4 5 5 4 4—22	39
D. B. Brigham, Jr.	4 4 3 4 4—19	2 2 5 2 4—15	34
P. Meiers	5 4 4 5 4—22	5 3 3 4 4—19	41
H. C. White	4 4 0 3 5—16	5 4 4 2 5—20	36
C. E. Fay	0 3 3 5 5—16	3 3 3 4 3—16	32
W. B. Brown	3 3 2 3 4—16	0 3 3 4 5—16	30
A. D. Harden	2 4 3 3 5—17	5 3 3 4 4—17	34
E. H. Stockwell	3 2 4 4 4—17	3 4 4 0 4—15	32
J. G. Sykes	3 2 4 3 3—15	3 4 4 4 3—18	33
O. J. Thomer	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 3 4 0 4—15	34
T. P. White	4 4 2 3 5—18	5 3 2 4 4—18	36
R. P. Kent	4 3 4 4 4—19	3 3 4 3 3—16	35
L. S. Stockwell	3 2 4 3 3—15	3 2 4 4 3—16	31
J. L. Phipps	3 2 4 3 5—17	0 4 4 4 4—16	33
C. A. Blythe, Jr.	3 3 3 4 2—15	4 5 4 4 3—20	35
A. C. Reimer	4 4 0 4 4—16	0 4 4 4 4—16	32
E. B. Davidson	3 2 4 3 3—15	5 3 4 2 2—16	31

THIRD DIVISION.

Boatswain's Mate G. F. Gilmore	4 4 3 4 4—19	5 3 4 4 4—20	39
Gunner's Mate F. L. Townsend	4 4 2 4 3—17	4 3 3 3 3—16	33
Gun Capt., 1st Class, G. Kollstede	4 4 0 4 4—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	31
Gun Capt., 1st Class, L. E. Roff	4 4 0 3 5—16	2 4 4 4 2—16	32
Gun Capt., 1st Class, E. T. McLaughlin	4 3 2 4 4—17	4 5 0 3 3—15	32
Gun Capt., 2d Class, M. W. Neal	4 5 5 4 4—22	5 4 4 3 5—21	43
Gun Capt., 2d Class, B. G. Burnett	4 0 3 4 4—15	5 4 0 4 4—17	32
Gun Capt., 2d Class, W. L. Durant	3 4 4 2 4—17	3 4 5 5 4—21	38
G. Kauffeld	4 3 2 4 4—17	2 3 3 5 3—16	33
F. W. Phyre	4 4 2 4 4—18	3 4 4 3 4—18	36
P. Devlin	3 4 4 2 4—17	3 3 3 3 4—16	33
C. D. Raff	4 4 5 3 5—21	4 3 3 3 4—17	38
C. F. Folsom	4 4 0 4 4—16	5 3 5 4 4—21	37
F. A. Smith	4 4 3 3 5—19	3 4 3 3 4—17	36
O. G. Rice	4 5 3 3 4—19	4 3 3 5 5—18	37
W. H. Reed	4 3 2 3 3—15	3 4 5 4 3—19	34
S. Flagg	4 4 2 3 5—18	5 3 3 4 5—20	38
S. MacMahon	2 4 3 3 4—16	3 4 8 3 3—16	32
W. Elliott	4 5 5 3 2—19	4 4 4 0 4—16	35
D. E. Bruce	4 3 8 4 2—16	4 4 5 4 3—20	36
W. Cahill	4 3 2 3 3—15	5 0 5 4 2—16	31
M. Hoffman	4 3 2 4 4—17	4 3 3 4 2—16	33
A. R. Lee	4 3 2 4 4—17	8 3 2 4 4—16	33
H. Rice	4 4 5 3 4—20	2 2 3 4 4—15	35
S. D. Levin	4 4 5 3 4—20	4 2 3 3 3—15	35
T. F. Provoost	3 2 4 4 2—15	4 3 3 2 3—15	30
De F. Candee	4 4 4 4 0—16	4 3 3 4 4—18	34
E. A. Schmitt	4 3 2 5 3—17	5 2 3 3 3—16	33
A. B. Kenney	3 2 4 3 3—15	3 4 3 4 4—18	33
J. A. Roby	3 2 3 4 2—15	4 4 0 5 4—18	33
J. L. Ogilby	3 2 3 4 2—15	4 8 2 3 3—15	30
W. M. Clarke	5 5 5 5 4—24	3 3 3 3 3—15	39
E. W. O'Meara	3 3 4 4 4—17	4 3 4 3 3—17	34
J. H. Birch	4 3 4 3 4—18	4 5 5 4 4—22	40

FOURTH DIVISION.

Boatswain's Mate G. Lawyer	4 4 2 4 4—18	3 5 3 4 4—19	37
Gunner's Mate, W. W. Ferguson	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 4 4 3 3—17	36
Gun Capt., 1st Class, G. A. Conover	5 4 4 4 3—20	4 3 2 4 3—16	36
Gun Capt., 1st Class, H. L. Deshard	4 4 4 5 4—21	4 4 5 0 3—16	37
Gun Capt., 2d Class, W. E. Hannigan	3 4 3 5 0—15	3 3 4 4 3—19	32
Gun Capt., 2d Class, J. Dierckx	3 4 2 4 4—17	4 5 4 3 3—19	36
Gun Capt., 2d Class, J. J. McVider	4 4 2 4 4—18	3 3 5 4 4—19	37
Gun Capt., 3d Class, C. Sturdevant	3 3 4 2 3—15	3 2 3 4 3—15	30
R. H. Crawford	3 4 2 3 3—15	4 2 4 4 4—18	33
F. K. Middlebrook	3 3 3 4 2—15	4 3 4 4 0—15	30
H. F. Bissell	3 4 2 3 3—15	3 3 3 4 4—17	32
D. Littlejohn	4 2 3 4 2—15	3 2 3 4 4—16	31
J. M. Hadden	3 4 2 3 3—15	3 4 3 4 4—18	33
F. M. Newman	4 4 0 4 4—16	5 4 3 3 3—18	34
C. J. Dierckx	3 4 2 4 4—17	3 3 2 4 3—15	32
J. K. Crawford	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 3 3 3 4—17	36
E. B. Davis	4 4 2 4 4—18	2 4 3 3 3—15	33
H. Serymiser	3 2 4 3 5—17	4 4 3 3 2—16	33
C. D. Sinclair	5 3 4 2 3—17	4 3 3 3 4—17	34
H. W. Perham	4 4 2 3 5—18	4 3 4 4 3—18	36
C. B. Tracy	5 5 0 4 2—16	2 2 4 3 5—16	32
A. B. Hubbell	4 5 5 4 5—23	3 3 4 4 4—20	43
W. B. Sutton	3 4 2 3 3—15	3 2 3 4 5—15	30
W. J. Taylor	4 4 0 4 4—16	2 2 4 3 4—15	31
C. Messick, Jr.	5 3 3 3 3—17	4 3 0 5 4—16	33
R. Scott	4 4 2 3 5—18	3 3 4 3 3—16	34
A. A. Efeet	4 4 0 4 4—16	5 2 4 3 3—17	33
H. F. Leman	4 4 0 3 5—16	2 3 4 2 4—15	31
R. L. Shearer	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 3 4 3 2—16	35
W. S. Newhouse	3 3 4 3 5—17	3 3 4 3 3—16	33

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York's Had One Good Inning and Won Easily.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Rain stopped the game for a period of twenty minutes on two occasions in the last half of the third inning to-day. Scott found a wet ball difficult to pitch, and six hits and four errors gave the New Yorks nine runs. Doheny was wild but effective. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McBride, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
Geir, cf.	0	1	4	0	1
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	2	1	0
Wood, s.	0	1	0	6	3
Smith, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Cor'c'n, ss.	0	0	0	0	2
Irwin, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0
St'n'f't, 2b.	0	0	3	4	1
Peitz, c & lb	0	0	6	0	0
Scott, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Newton, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Total	4	6	24	12	5

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'n H'tt'n, cf.	3	2	3	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	2	2	7	3	1
Selbach, lf.	1	3	3	0	0
Davis, ss.	2	2	1	6	0
Grad'y, 1b.	2	2	7	0	0
Mercer, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
H'km'n, 3b.	1	1	1	1	1
B'r'man, c.	1	2	2	1	0
Doheny, p.	1	1	0	2	1
Total	15	17	27	13	3

Cincinnati	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—4
New York	1	1	9	0	0	2	2	0	..—	15

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; New York, 7. Two base hits—Van Haltren, Selbach, Grady, Smith. Three base hit—Van Haltren. Double play—Bowerman to Gleason. First on balls—Off Newton, 1; Doheny, 8. Hit by pitched ball—By Doheny, 1. Struck out—By Doheny, 2; by Newton, 7. Passed ball—Bowerman. Time—2 hours and 10 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

PITTSBURG, 8; BROOKLYN, 5.

PITTSBURG, May 23.—The Pittsburgs knocked Howell off the rubber in the sixth inning, and won there and then. Waddell was wild and was taken out after the fourth inning. Brooklyn could do nothing with Chesbro. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Will'ms, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0
Wagner, rf.	2	2	3	1	0
Cooley, 1b.	1	0	12	1	0
Ritchie, 2b.	1	2	1	1	0
Ely, ss.	1	1	1	2	0
Schriver, c.	0	2	3	0	1
Zimmer, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Waddell, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Chesbro, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	9	27	13	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf.	1	1	2	1	1
Keeler, rf.	1	2	4	0	0
Jenn'gs, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0
Kelley, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	0	3	3	1
Cross, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0
De Mont, 2b.	1	1	3	2	0
McGuire, c.	0	0	2	0	1
Howell, p.	0	0	1	1	0
McGlin'ty, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	5	24	11	4

Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	..—	8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0—	5

Two-base hits—Wagner, Kelley. Three-base hits—Beaumont, Wagner, Keeler. Stolen bases—O'Brien, Williams, De Mont. Double plays—Wagner and Cooley; Dahlen, Demont, and Jennings. First base on balls—Off Waddell, 3; off Chesbro, 5; off Howell, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Jones, Jennings. Struck out—By Waddell, 2. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT ST. LOUIS.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	1
St. Louis	0	2	1

Batteries—Dineen and Sullivan; Young and Robinson.

AT CHICAGO.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	1	0
Philadelphia	2	3	0

Batteries—Griffith, Donahue, and Chance; Platt and McFarland.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	17	8	.680	Pittsburg	15	13	.536
Brooklyn	16	10	.615	Cincinnati	11	14	.440
Chicago	16	12	.571	New York	8	17	.320
St. Louis	14	12	.538	Boston	6	17	.261

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.
Boston in Cincinnati.

American League Games.

At Buffalo—Kansas City, 11; Buffalo, 5.
At Detroit—Detroit, 7; Milwaukee, 6.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 1.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 6; Minneapolis, 6. (Darkness.)

New York State League Games.

At Oswego—Binghamton, 9; Oswego, 5.
At Rome—Rome, 11; Cortland, 4.
At Albany—Albany, 7; Schenectady, 1.

Atlantic League Games.

At Philadelphia—Reading, 6; Athletics, 3.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 9; Elmira, 5.
At Allentown—Allentown, 6; Scranton, 4. (Eleven innings.)
At Jersey City—Jersey City, 6; Newark, 5.

Eastern League Games.

At Toronto—Toronto, 9; Worcester, 8.
At Montreal—Montreal, 7; Hartford, 0.
At Rochester—Rochester, 12; Providence, 2.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 7; Springfield, 1.

PRINCETON, 9; STATE COLLEGE 4.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 23.—Princeton's baseball team defeated Pennsylvania State College here this afternoon by the score of 9 to 4. The game was characterized by loose playing on both sides, and at no time was it interesting. The visitors failed to score till the fifth inning, when they tallied three men. Another feature of the inning was Hutchinson's double play by catching a hot line drive from Burns's bat and catching Wood off his bag at third. The score:

PRINCETON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
St'n'r, 2b.	1	2	3	2	1
Burke, rf.	1	1	4	0	0
Pearson, lb.	2	1	9	0	2
Meier, ss.	3	2	0	1	0
Paulm'r, lf.	1	0	0	0	2
Green, c.	0	0	7	1	0
Hu'nson, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0
Watkins, cf.	1	2	0	0	0
Scott, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total	9	7	27	7	5

PENN. STATE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Johnson, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Miller, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0
Shelby, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Wood, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1
Sharpe, ss.	0	2	0	2	1
Burns, p.	0	1	1	4	0
R'brach, lf.	0	1	0	0	1
Hewitt, lb.	1	0	11	1	1
Huber, 2b.	0	0	8	2	1
Total	4	9	24	13	6

Princeton	2	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	..—	9
Pennsylvania State	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0—	4

Home run—Meier. Wild pitch—Burns. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 2; off Burns, 3. Bases on hit by pitched balls—Paulmier, Pearson, Wood. Struck out—By Scott, 5; by Burns, 6. Left on bases—Princeton, 6; Pennsylvania State, 11. Double plays—Hutchinson. Stolen bases—Meier, Watkins, Steinwender, (2,) Burke. Time—2:30. Umpire—Mr. Riley.

LEHIGH, 10; YALE, 8.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 23.—Lehigh sprung a big surprise on Yale this afternoon by easily winning the baseball game by the score of 10 to 8. The Elis were somewhat patched up in their batting order, as both Captain Camp and Third Baseman Quinby were out of the game because of injuries. The score:

YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sullivan, rf.	1	0	0	0	2
Rumsey, lf.	2	1	2	1	0
Cook, cf&p.	0	3	1	0	0
Lyon, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Cunha, c.	0	0	10	0	0
Sharpe, lb.	0	0	9	0	0
Guern'y, 3b.	1	0	2	1	0
Brown, ss.	1	0	1	2	1
F. Rob'n, 2b.	2	2	1	3	2
Garvan, p.	1	0	0	3	0
F. M. R'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	6	27	10	5

LEHIGH.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Pomeroy, ss.	1	2	1	1	0
Holl'th, 2b.	2	3	3	2	2
James, cf.	1	0	3	0	0
Lilly, c.	0	1	5	0	0
Barton, lf.	2	3	4	1	0
Alder, 1b.	2	2	9	0	1
Parsons, 3b.	2	3	1	3	0
Kelly, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Sellers, p.	0	0	1	3	2
Total	10	14	27	9	6

Yale	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	0—	8
Lehigh	1	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	1—	10

Three-base hit—Pomeroy. Bases on balls—Off Garvan, 5; off Cook, 1; off Sellers, 6. Struck out—By Sellers, 2; by Garvan, 3; by Cook, 1; by Robertson, 2. Stolen bases—Yale, 6; Lehigh, 2. Double play—Sellers to Adler. Wild pitches—Garvan, 2; Cook, 1; Sellers, 1. Passed balls—Cunha, 2. Umpire—Mr. Gruber.

HOLY CROSS, 5; GEORGETOWN, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 23.—Griffin had a little the better of the pitchers' battle that marked the close contest between Holy Cross and Georgetown here to-day. In the eighth inning, with two men on bases, Griffin sent the ball over the hill for four bases and settled the game. The score:

HOLY CROSS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dyer, ss.	0	0	2	2	2
Lin'han, 2b.	0	0	2	1	1
McTigue, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0
Carney, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Connor, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Kenney, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Cox, 3b.	2	2	1	2	1
Brennan, c.	1	1	9	2	1
Griffin, p.	1	1	2	4	0
Total	5	6	27	12	5

GEORGETOWN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Moran, ss.	1	1	0	3	1
Downs, 2b.	0	0	1	0	1
Blewett, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Walsh, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Devlin, 1b.	0	0	16	0	0
Cranston, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Golden, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Burbank, 3b.	0	0	0	3	1
White, p.	1	1	3	0	0
Total	4	7	24	12	3

Holy Cross	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	..—	5
Georgetown	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0—	4

Two base hit—Walsh. Home runs—Fox, Griffin. Stolen bases—Moran, Downs. Sacrifice hits—Kenny, Brennan, Doyne. Double plays—Griffin, Dyer, and McTigue; Brennan and McTigue (2,) Carney, Connor, Blewett (4,) Burpitched balls—Downs, Walsh. Struck out—Dyer, McTigue (2,) Carney, Conner, Blewett (4,) Burbank (3;) Umpire—Mr Gaffney. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes.

FORDHAM, 4; ST. FRANCIS, 3.

The Fordhams defeated the St. Francis Xavier College baseball team in a well-played contest on the Fordham grounds yesterday. Heide, the reserve pitcher, whom Capt. Reilly assigned to the box, succeeded in holding the visitors down to five well-scattered hits. The score:

FORDHAM.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Mullen, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Murphy, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Reilly, 1b.	0	2	10	0	0
Slattery, ss.	1	2	2	1	0
Mitchell, rf.	0	1	1	0	1
Connors, 3b.	0	1	2	0

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL. B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
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MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
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Brooklyn Office, 208 Montague St.
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1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
20 W. 23rd St., adjoining Stern Bros.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
Voting Trust Certificates of Stock
OF THE
Long Island Railroad Co.
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST CO., Agent
Under the Agreement of February 1st, 1897.

You are hereby notified that an agreement has been made for the sale of the majority of the capital stock of the Long Island Railroad Company represented by the Voting Trust Certificates issued under the agreement of February 1st, 1897. On application at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, prior to June 1st, 1900, full particulars will be given to any certificate-holder. It is important that every holder who desires to avail himself of this opportunity to dispose of his interest should communicate in person with the undersigned within the time mentioned.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST CO., Agt
By GEORGE W. YOUNG, President.

New York, May 14, 1900.

The Transfer Books of the Voting Trustees for Voting Trust Certificates representing shares of stock of the Long Island Railroad Company will be closed at 3:00 P. M. on June 1st, 1900, and will remain closed until further notice.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST CO.,
Agent for the Voting Trustees.
By GEORGE W. YOUNG, President.

LIQUID AIR TO-DAY
IS THE LAST DAY
TO BUY STOCK AT
$5.75 a Share,
(Par value $10—full paid and non-assessable.)
Subscriptions from one share to one thousand shares received by mail or in person. Make checks, etc., payable to
NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.,
124 WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.
Letters postmarked to-day containing subscriptions will be accepted.
G. E. ORDWAY, Fiscal Agent.

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS,
Water Works & Electric Light 5% Bonds

A large number of the above Bonds having been deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company of New York, under an Agreement dated May 14, 1900, appointing the undersigned a Committee to protect the Bondholders' interests, notice is now given that any Bondholder may participate in the benefits of the said Agreement by depositing his Bonds thereunder, at any time prior to June 4, 1900, with the said Trust Company, which will issue its negotiable receipts therefor.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
JOHN W. STERLING,
Committee.

INVESTMENTS.
Nash., C. & St. L. 1st M 7%, due 1913
Minn., & St. L. 1st M. 7%, due 1927
NETTING OVER 4%.
G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Ex. Tel. No. 1904 Cortlandt.

LOST—Certificate No. 3,998 for 100 shares of Canadian and Eastern Illinois Railroad preferred stock, issued in the name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., has been lost. The transfer of same has been stopped and new certificate applied for. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating said certificate.
LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.,
46 Wall Street.

LOST.
Certificate of the Central Trust Company of New York for deposit of stock and distribution of assets of the Metropolitan Ferry Company, fifteen shares, Number 149, name Virginia Hollins. If found return to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 62 Wall Street.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

New Amsterdam Gas Co.,
340 3RD AVE., N. Y. CITY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY, held on the 18th day of May, 1900, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, Arrangements have been made by which the holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company can exchange their stock for the Debentures of the CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY, payable June 1st, 1910, and bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum, upon the following basis, viz.: For every share of the Preferred Stock of this Company of the par value of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Fifty Dollars ($50) in said Debentures, and for every share of the Common Stock of this Company of the par value of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Twenty-six Dollars ($26) in said Debentures.

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That in the opinion of the Board of Directors of this Company, it is for the best interest of the stockholders that they should exchange their stock for the said Debentures on the terms mentioned."

It is the intention to retire these Debentures as soon as arrangements can be made to that end by exchanging them at par for the stock of the Consolidated Gas Company at One Hundred and Ninety Dollars ($190) per share, par value One Hundred Dollars, ($100.)

All stockholders desiring to exchange their securities on the terms above mentioned must deposit their certificates, indorsed in blank, with The National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, before the 15th day of June, 1900.

Upon the deposit of stock, negotiable receipts will be issued, exchangeable for the Debentures of the Consolidated Gas Company.

The Directors of this Company and its largest stockholders will depsit their certificates for exchange on the terms above mentioned.

Stockholders not depositing their securities before the date mentioned may be deprived of the right of conversion.

New Amsterdam Gas Company,
By JAMES JOURDAN, President.

OFFICE OF THE
ST. PAUL & DULUTH R. R. CO.,
No. 32 Nassau St., New York, May 1, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company has sold its granted lands, land contracts, notes, and other contracts derived from such granted lands, for a sum of money sufficient to pay off and retire all of the Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip of the Company. That under the provisions of the Plan of Reorganization of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, which is the organization of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, the proceeds of such sale must be applied so far as necessary to the retirement of the said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip, and such Preferred Stock and Scrip is subject to be retired and cancelled upon the payment therefor of its face value.

That at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company duly held this first day of May, A. D. 1900, a resolution was duly adopted providing that the Company apply the said proceeds from the said sale of the granted lands, land contracts, notes, and other contracts, to the retirement of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip at par and a dividend of three and one-half per cent., and that all of said Preferred Stock and Scrip shall be retired and cancelled on or before JULY 1ST, A. D. 1900.

That said Board of Directors have caused to be deposited with MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO. in New York City, from the proceeds of said sale of granted lands and contracts, a sufficient sum of money to retire all of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip, and to pay therefor the par value thereof and a dividend of three and one-half per cent. thereon.

MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO. will, on and after MAY 15TH, A. D. 1900, at their office in New York City, on the surrender of certificates of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip for cancellation, properly indorsed, pay to the holders thereof the par value of such certificates, and a dividend of three and one-half per cent. thereon.

After said JULY 1ST, A. D. 1900, no holders of any of said Preferred Stock or Scrip will have any right or authority to vote said stock or exercise any rights of a stockholder thereunder, except to receive his proper share of the fund set apart for the retirement of said stock.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
F. S. ROLLINS, Assistant Secretary.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,250,000
Interest Paid on Check Accounts.
Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit

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OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.

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The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
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DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company.
Cleveland, O.

TO HOLDERS OF
Lake Erie Division First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, due Oct. 1st, 1926.
Wheeling Division First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, due July 1st, 1928.
Extension & Improvement 5 per cent. Bonds, due Feb. 1st, 1930.
Toledo Belt Railway Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds.

Referring to our advertisement of the 16th instant, the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Co. will exchange its First Consolidated Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due September 1st, 1949 (interest payable March 1st and September 1st,) for Divisional Bonds of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company deposited with the Mercantile Trust Co. for exchange on the following terms:

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y CO.	NEW BONDS.	FIRST PREFERRED STOCK.	SECOND PREFERRED STOCK.		
$1,000 Lake Erie Div. 1st mtge. 5 per cent. Bond.....	$1,000	$300	$150		
1,000 Wheeling Div. 1st mtge. 5 per cent. Bond.....	1,000	200	100		
1,000 Extension & Improvement 5 per cent. Bond.....	1,000	200	100		
1,000 Toledo Belt Ry. Co. 1st mtge. 5 per cent. Bond*	1,000	200	100		

*The difference in accrued interest arising from difference in rate of bonds and interest periods will be adjusted in cash, interest being allowed on all bonds exchanged at the rate OF 5 PER CENT. to September 1st, 1900.

Circulars giving full particulars in regard to the position of the new bonds and copies of the mortgage securing the same can be obtained upon application at the Mercantile Trust Co. of New York.

Yours respectfully,
ROBERT BLICKENSDERFER,
President.

Cleveland, May 23, 1900.

Referring to the above offer from The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company we recommend holders of bonds secured by the present divisional mortgages to exchange their bonds on the above terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO.
N. Y., May 23, 1900.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notes, acceptances and loans of the following companies will be paid or purchased by the Morton Trust Company, 100 Broadway, on presentation on or after Friday, May 25, 1900:

The Third Avenue Railroad Company.
Union Railway Company of New York.
The Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company.
The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.
The Yonkers Railroad Company.
Westchester Electric Railroad Company.
Tarrytown, White Plains and Mamaroneck Railway Company.
The Southern Boulevard Railroad Company.

NOTES, ACCEPTANCES and LOANS of the above companies, with the exception of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, should be ENDORSED in BLANK when presented.

Open accounts against any of said companies will be paid or purchased by the Morton Trust Company after the same have been audited by the undersigned as Secretary of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and by the Treasurer of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and they should be presented for that purpose to the undersigned, at his office, No. 621 Broadway.

Dated New York, May 21, 1900.
CHARLES E. WARREN,
For the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

SALE OF BONDS.

The Board of Commissioners for the Fifth Louisiana Levee District offers for sale $165,000.00 fifty-year 5 per cent. bonds, dated July 1st, 1900, interest payable semi-annually on Jan. 1st and July 1st at the Fiscal Agency of the State of Louisiana or at the office of the State Treasurer.

Said bonds being optional at the end of forty years.

These bonds are issued under authority of Article 239 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana of the year 1898, and of Act No. 14 of the Acts of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana of the year 1898, approved June 17th, 1898.

The payment of these bonds is provided for by a sinking fund created under the provisions of said Act No. 14 of the Legislature of the year 1898.

The proceeds of the sale are to be used for the purpose of refunding the present twenty-year 6 per cent. outstanding bonds of the board.

Sealed proposals for said bonds will be received at office of Board of State Engineers, Cotton Exchange Building, New Orleans, La., up to and including Tuesday, June 12th, 1900, at noon.

Bids must be accompanied by a certified check for $1,000.00, to be returned if the bid is not accepted.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

For further information address

P. McCLELLAN,
President Board of Commissioners Fifth Louisiana Levee District, Tallulah, Louisiana.
Or A. T. LANE,
Secretary, Tallulah, Louisiana.

SMALL INVESTMENTS.

Company organized by responsible business men offers limited amount of stock at par, $1 per share, in lots of ten shares or more. No salaried officers; no money wasted in large advertisement.

Send for prospectus. A chance to make enormous profit on a small investment.

The Knickerbocker Company,
280 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Mills Building, 15 Broad Street, New York, May 3d, 1900.—The fifty-third annual meeting of stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Broad Street, (Mills Building,) in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 31st day of May, 1900, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer books of the Company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen Friday, June 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

The William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co.
Philadelphia, May 14th, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company will be held at the office of the Company, Beach and Ball Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the thirty-first day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

CHAS. T. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 175 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 14th day of June, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.

C. J. OBERMAYER, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.
32 Nassau St., New York, May 17th, 1900.

The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its offices, as above, pursuant to its charter, on Monday, June 4, 1900.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the corporation, EVERSON-HICKOK COMPANY, will be held on the 7th day of June, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Messrs. Latson & Bonynge, counsel for the said corporation, at their office, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said corporation from $10,000, consisting of two hundred (200) shares of the par value of Fifty (50) Dollars each, to the sum of $15,000, to consist of three hundred (300) shares of the par value of Fifty (50) Dollars each.

Dated New York City, May 15th, 1900.
VALENTINE H. EVERSON,
WM. P. HICKOK,
EDGAR D. SEAVERNS,
Majority of Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

International Zinc Co., Limited
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Joplin, Mo., May 12, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of 1%, with an extra dividend of one-half of 1% on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable June 1st, to shareholders of record May 25. The transfer books will be closed from May 25 to June 1st.

J. B. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY,
30 Broad Street, New York.
9th Regular Quarterly Preferred Dividend.
May 23d, 1900.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) from net earnings, on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable July 2d, 1900, to Preferred Stockholders of record of June 15th, 1900.

Checks will be mailed.

Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 P. M. on the 16th day of June, 1900, and reopen July 2d, 1900.

H. W. HYDE, Secretary.

American Linseed Company,
No. 100 William Street, New York, May 16, 1900.

The 5th quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. has to-day been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable by check from Chicago June 15th to stockholders of record May 25th. Transfer books will be closed from May 26th to June 15th, inclusive. No Preferred Discharge Warrants will be issued after the 21st inst. Common Stock transfer books will not close.

G. E. HIGHLEY, Sec'y.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on May 25th, 1900.

The transfer books will close in New York on May 12th, 1900, at noon, and will reopen May 28th, 1900, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

The United States Leather Company,
26-28 Ferry St., New York, May 22d, 1900.

A Dividend of $1.50 Per Share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable July 2d, 1900.

The transfer books of preferred stock will close June 15th at 3 P. M., and reopen July 3d, 1900.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Denver & Southwestern Railway Company.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS:

Coupon No. 1 of this company's General Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds will be paid on presentation June 1st at the office of the fiscal agents of this company, Messrs. Kessler and Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

J. P. COBB, Treasurer.

Union Square Bank,
8 Union Square,
New York, May 1st, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on June 1st next. The transfer books will be closed from May 22d until June 2d, 1900.

JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co.,
May 17th, 1900.

Coupon No. 19 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due June 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, May 19, 1900.

The Coupons due June 1st, 1900, on the bonds of the Cahaba Coal Mining Company, will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE GENeral partnership heretofore existing between ISAAC L. DAVIS and MARCUS BYTHINER under the firm name of I. L. DAVIS & COMPANY, at 47 Great Jones Street, City of New York, has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 22d day of May, 1900. ISAAC L. DAVIS will continue in business at the same address and assumes all the liabilities of said firm.

ISAAC L. DAVIS.
May 23, 1900. MARCUS BYTHINER.

THIRD AVENUE AFFAIRS.

Order Appointing ex-Mayor Grant Receiver Vacated by Judge Lacombe.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning consented to the withdrawal of the answer made by the Third Avenue Railroad Company in the suit brought last February by the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston and the vacating of the order appointing Hugh J. Grant receiver of the road and Arthur H. Masten standing master of the court in the matters concerned with the litigation. The formal order was signed at the request of Edward Lauterbach by Judge Lacombe yesterday afternoon.

All interests were represented at the hearing yesterday, and there was some objection on account of the claim of Cooper & Weigard for $210,000, figured out as possible profits on a sub-contract for supplying work and materials for the new power house. It was agreed that all unliquidated claims presented during the pendency of the receivership, in case settlement is refused, be subject to a reference.

Mr. Grant is still receiver of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway, and will continue the work of the construction, in accordance with the former directions of the court.

A representative of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. stated that checks for the payment of the $35,000,000 worth of bonds to be issued to pay up the old debts of the company and complete construction now in progress will be turned over to the Morton Trust Company to-day, and it is said that the payment of the creditors of the road may begin to-morrow.

PRICE OF GAS TO BE $1.

A Tacit Agreement Reported to Exist Regarding the Advance.

While no announcement will probably be made in regard to the price of gas before the meeting of the Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company to-morrow, it is said that a tacit agreement now exists to advance the price to $1 a thousand on June 1.

Oliver S. Carter, Chairman of the protective committee of stockholders of the Standard Gas Company, said yesterday that the Standard could probably be depended upon to follow any reasonable move on the part of the Consolidated to raise the price of gas, but that the latter company must take the lead in any advance. President Jourdan of the New Amsterdam Company said that he had no reason to believe that an advance in price is contemplated, but that it might be done without his knowledge.

There was not much trading in the gas stocks yesterday, and as a result of what little there was quotations moved somewhat irregularly. After selling up to 195 and down to 192½, Consolidated Gas closed at 193¾, a net loss of ¼ on sales of 3,700 shares. Brooklyn Union Gas advanced to 157¾, a net gain of 1¾ points on sales of 500 shares, while Gas and Electric of Bergen County sold up to 73, a net gain or a full point on transactions involving 1,200 shares.

New Amsterdam Gas on the curb was traded in to some extent at about the previous day's prices. The New Amsterdam bonds were in demand and advanced fractionally.

Lake Rates on Grain Broken.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Lake rates on grain have broken and there is a strong impression among railway freight officials that they will continue to drop until conditions necessitate a reduction in the present all-rail rates to Eastern territory. Water tariff on corn, Chicago to Buffalo, is down to 1¼ cents per bushel, on wheat 1¾ cents, and on oats 1 cent. The lack of demand in the East is given by local shippers as the reason for the weakness in rates, and it is believed that within a week corn will be carried from Chicago to Buffalo for a cent a bushel.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 23	298,197
To date this year	57,125,170
Corresponding date last year	87,823,622

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 23	$1,016,200
To date this year	$257,393,310
Corresponding date last year	$478,557,130

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3¼@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf	½	Gas & El., Ber. Co.	1
Am. Ice	½	Nat. Biscuit pf	1⅝
Am. Linseed pf	½	Nat. Lead pf	3
A. S. R. pf	½	Nat. Steel pf	1
Am. Tin Plate	1	Norf. & West. pf	¾
Am. Tobacco	1¾	Northern Pacific	⅛
Am. Tob. pf	5⅞	Northern Pac. pf	⅛
Brooklyn R. T.	1½	Pacific Mail	1¼
B. Un. Gas	1½	Reading 1st pf	½
B., C. R. & N.	15	Southern Ry. pf	½
C., I. & L.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Col. So. 1st pf	½	Un. Bag & P. pf	1
C. & H. C. & I.	1½	Union Pacific	⅛
Cont. Tobacco	½		

Stocks Declined.

Anaconda Cop	½	Met. St. Ry	½
Chi. & N. W	1¼	Nat. Tube	⅛
Cont. Tob. pf	½	Pullman Co	1⅛
Erie 1st pf	1	Third Avenue	⅛
Federal Steel	⅛	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1
Iowa Cent. pf	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf	½

Net changes in bonds of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Rio G. South. 1st	1½	1st 6s, t. r.	1
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1	Wheel. & L. Wheel. Division 1st	1
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	1		

Bonds Declined.

C., M. & St. P., I. & D. ext. 7s	1	4s	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1½	L. & N. gen. 6s	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	1
Louis. & Nash. unif.			

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Aside from activity in a number of specialties, yesterday's stock market was dull. Wall Street had a variety of interesting stocks to discuss, but not one event of importance was disclosed. Commission house business was practically at a standstill, professional transactions almost wholly made up the day's business.

In the Tobacco corporation quarter it looks as if the short interest was still largely uncovered—still extensive enough to make it worth the while of millionaire insiders to try to force retreat. The opposition lately so much heralded seems to have fallen all to pieces, and it need not cause surprise if announcement shortly be made that the most important properties included in the list of those which were scheduled to make up a new company have been really acquired by the trust.

In the Sugar Trust quarter the situation differs materially from that prevailing in Tobacco. In the latter insiders seem, to the extent of their ability, determined to protect the financial credit of their corporation. In Sugar Trust the inside position is something very different from bullish. It seems to have become the opinion of President Havemeyer that Wall Street speculators, in order to make temporary moves in the quotations of his property's shares, are ready to distribute any manner of representation as to its business condition, and (resentful of this meddlesomeness) Mr. Havemeyer shows indisposition to disclose any attitude whatever, refuses to confirm or deny any of the tales with which Wall Street is continually crowded—showing irritation at inventions which the managers of Wall Street pools are continually trafficking in. Such "authorities" are now insisting vigorously that a settlement has been brought about in sugar trade affairs by which the Doscher and Arbuckle properties are to be merged into the trust. Mr. Havemeyer declares unreservedly that this is false.

Just at the close of yesterday's market a sharp break in the price of Federal Steel stock was construed upon the Stock Exchange as possibly significant of developments disturbing in iron trade conditions. More mills are to close according to Wall Street bulletins. Some continuing liquidation shows in all the iron and steel stocks, and the short interest which a fortnight and more ago was large has been reduced to a point where it is now relatively unimportant—the professional short sellers of stocks having rushed into Tobacco Trust shares and some of the other industrials.

Favorable developments in the local traction stocks may get announcement before the end of this week.

SUGAR WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

A further advance yesterday of 10 points in the price of refined sugars by the American Sugar Refining Company—promptly followed by the independent companies—was responsible for the early upward movement in Sugar Trust stock, the quotation in the first hour of trading soaring to 117¼. Coincident with the stock's advance came numerous "tips" that the figure would reach 120 before the day was out, and that 125 might reasonably be expected by Saturday. Instead, however, of the 120 mark being reached, the quotation fell away on profit-taking by those who had bought a few days ago when the tape recorded the quotation around 110, and as a result yesterday's final figure was 114¾, a net loss, however, of only ⅝. The dealing in the stock was again on an extensive scale, more than 80,000 shares being traded in—nearly one-third of the entire market transactions.

Many conflicting stories in relation to the trade war were yesterday in circulation. One of these—and it was regarded as not improbable in view of the two advances in sugar prices made this week—was to the effect that the Trust, the Arbuckles, and the New York Sugar Refining Company had entered into an agreement for twelve months, whereby the Arbuckle and the New York company are not to sell refined sugars under the prices made by the Trust. Whether or not there is anything in the story, the only certain thing about it is that it is denied by all the parties said to be concerned in it.

Another story was that a settlement had actually been reached, though along different lines, but that for "trade and political reasons" it would not be announced for some time. Confirmation of this report was, of course, not to be had.

With this week's total advance of 15 points it is now said there is a profit in the refining business, and in some quarters of the Street the belief now prevails that, if the present prices hold, Sugar Trust's next dividend may not be as low as some bears on the stock have been predicting.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Conditions in the iron and steel trades cannot yet be regarded as hopeful. The Iron Age insists that before any improvement for the better can come to pass production must be decidedly curtailed, else prices must decline sharply and seriously. In its review of the conditions the Iron Age will to-day say:

"Exaggerated importance is now being given to everything of a bearish character concerning the iron trade. The temper of buyers is so influenced by these conditions that it is impossible to expect any improvement in the situation until some decided change is made to affect the entire trade. Conditions have changed remarkably within a few short months. We have passed from apparent scarcity of all kinds of raw material and finished products to a superabundance of everything. It is not long since it was exceedingly difficult for furnace companies to secure satisfactory supplies of coke. Furnaces were being operated irregularly because the producers of coke were unable to furnish sufficient quantities to keep furnace plants in operation to their capacity. It is now found that coke can be had in abundance, and the price of this essential material has been reduced. The same conditions present themselves upward through the line of raw products and finished iron and steel.

"It therefore appears under the circumstances that the time has arrived when the production of iron and steel should be sharply curtailed. The movement to reduce production has already been made in some directions, and it is understood that much more will be accomplished in this way in the immediate future. Quite a number of proprietors of blast furnaces who have made considerable money during the past year have announced that it is their intention, just as quickly as they see that iron is accumulating on their hands, to blow out their furnaces, and not run the risk of losing a large part, if not all, of the profits they have just secured. Manufacturers of finished products are also shortening their time in various parts of the country, and are arranging their operations to correspond with the changed conditions in the market. It is much better for a movement of this kind to be conducted even regardless of concerted action among all in the trade, and thus put production in line with the reduced demand, than to continue in full operation and accumulate stocks to be forced on unwilling buyers, with the inevitable effect of very greatly reducing prices.

"The condition of the country generally is so satisfactory, and so many arguments can be advanced of an exceedingly encouraging character, which might even lead to the presumption of a possible improvement in prices if buyers were to have their confidence restored, that it seems timely to call attention to the evident necessary means of bringing about a better condition of the trade. It is a good time to go fishing, as a prominent iron manufacturer says, and wait patiently for the change for the better which is desired. No improvement can certainly be expected if manufacturers persistently force their products on the market.

"Readjustments in prices have occurred in so many lines during the week that it would be invidious to single out special branches of trade. Our reports from the various trade centres give full information to our readers of the new and lower prices now being made in this way.

"An interesting item of news to the cast iron pipe trade is the announcement that the Board of Public Improvements has authorized the prosecution of work in Brooklyn, which will require 40,000 tons of 40-inch pipe, on which bids are likely to be asked for soon.

"The formation of new consolidations in the iron and steel trade has not been entirely checked by the unfavorable conditions now prevailing in the iron markets. The American Bridge Company has been launched during the week, with a capital stock of $70,000,000, half preferred and half common; and a consolidation of the crucible steel manufacturers is expected to be the next important undertaking in this line. The fact that industrial consolidation can be successfully carried through during a period of adverse trade conditions illustrates most powerfully the tendency of the times."

After holding fairly steady the greater part of the day yesterday the steel and iron stocks in the last hour of trading became suddenly weak and declined appreciably from the high prices of the day.

Federal Steel, common, was most conspicuous in the decline, depreciating from 36½ to 34½ on sales of less than 3,500 shares. It is reported that some of the company's mills, including the Joliet plants, are to be shut down this week.

At the same time Steel and Wire fell from 36¼ to 35 on sales of 5,800 shares, and much lower prices for the security are being predicted.

Tennessee Coal and Iron, though suffering somewhat in sympathy with these declines, held its strength much better and at the conclusion of the day's trading marked a gain of ½ on sales of 2,800 shares. It is said that the company has just closed a large contract for iron with a Glasgow firm, the deliveries to extend over nine months, beginning June 1.

In relation to the affairs of Steel Hoop nothing definite concerning the reported probable resignation of President Guthrie can be learned, but in generally well-informed quarters the report is not believed.

Concerning the reported competition of the newly-formed Pennsylvania Car Wheel Company officers of the Pressed Steel Car point out that the Pennsylvania Company produces wheels for the Pressed Steel Car and cannot meet more than half of the latter's requirements. Any fear of competition, therefore, is said to be quite out of place. There was no dealing in Pressed Steel Car stock yesterday.

The strength of American Car and Foundry was on the report that the company had just closed a contract for a large export order.

GOLD EXPORTS TO-DAY.

Only $1,250,000 in gold is to go out on the French steamer to-day, the shipment being made by Lazard Frères, who have been conspicuous as exporters since the present movement began. The transaction is understood to be in the nature of a special one, a profit—exchange authorities say—not being possible otherwise. Of the shipment, $850,000 will be in bars withdrawn from the Assay Office while the balance, $400,000, will be

reports from America of the continual decline in industrials depressed the whole list. Toward the close prices hardened, especially in the case of Rio Tintos. After a sharp relapse Kafirs improved on the reports of the advance of the British troops in South Africa. Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 95 centimes for the account; exchange on London, 25 francs 17½ centimes for checks. Spanish fours closed at 73.50.

BERLIN, May 23.—Business was dull on the Boerse to-day in the absence of any stimulus, and closed weak owing to unsatisfactory advices from Paris and Vienna. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates, short bills, 4¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction in the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

10 shares Central Trust Company, 2101.
$2,000 Chautauqua Ore and Iron Company 6 per cent. registered mortgage bonds, $705.
50 shares Mexican Northern Railway Company, 56.
50 shares People's Telephone Company, $2 lot.
34 shares Centre Rutland Marble Company of Vermont, $2 lot.
500 shares Bonanza Development Company, 4¼.
2 shares American Smelting and Refining Company preferred, 88½.
2 shares Compana Metalurgica Mexicana preferred, 101¼.
100 New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, $8.25 per share.
$5,000 East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad Company income mortgage gold bonds, 3½ lot.
10 shares Paterson Safe Deposit and Trust Company, 325½.
20 shares Colonial Trust Company, 336.
20 shares National City Bank, 353@353½.
10 shares Trust Company of New York, 190.
$5,000 Terminal Warehouse Company 8 per cent. debenture gold bonds, 65.
25 shares Morton Trust Company, 457½.
10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, 165.
14 shares Phenix National Bank, 102.
8 shares Merchants' National Bank, 170.
27 shares National Bank of Commerce, 284@284½.
25 shares Gallatin National Bank, 400.
7 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Company, 85½.
8 shares Eagle Fire Company, 217½.
$2,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, 84¼.
10 shares Lawyers' Surety Company, 104⅞.
90 shares Rock Island and Peoria Railroad Company, 108.
9 shares American Exchange National Bank, 193.
15 shares Produce Exchange Trust Company, 131.
20 shares Western National Bank, 425⅝.
5 shares Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, 175.
$10,000 United States Flour Milling Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, 28½.
70 shares United States Flour Milling Company common, 3.
$40,000 United States Flour Milling Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, 28½.
19 shares Bank of America, 460.
300 shares Electric Vehicle Company preferred, 74.
10 shares Produce Exchange Trust Company, 131.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 23.—There was a rise today of 15 to 20 in Tamarack, which some friends of a prominent operator interested in copper stocks continued to bid up, making a rise of 25 points in two days. Only 1,500 shares of mining stock, all told, changed hands in the first half of the day, and more than a third of this total was supplied by Bonanza at $1 per share. Five shares of Montana were all the unlisted dealings in mining stocks. New England Gas and Coke rose 1¼ to 17. American Telephone Rights continued fairly active at 8, the stock selling at 147. Bell was up at 312 on a small lot. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was conspicuous for good buying. The market generally was dull.

No rates were posted at the Clearing House on loans between banks, and if any business was done it was of insignificant proportions. New York funds sold at par.

In the outside market money is in large supply. On call, quotations still range from 2 to 3 per cent., mostly 2½ per cent. for the strongest borrowers. Time money is obtainable at 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days on gilt-edge collateral, and even this rate has been shaded. Mercantile paper sells at from 3 to 4 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4	5	Old Colony	2⅝	3
Allouez	1½	2	Old Dominion	16	17
Arcadian	17	18	Osceola	65	65½
Arnold	5	5¼	Parrot	41	41½
Ash Bed	.30	.60	Pioneer	.30	.50
Atlantic	23	24	Quincy	133½	136
Baltic	19	..	Rhode Isl.	4	4½
B. & Cr. C.	..	.15	Santa Fé	4⅞	5
Bos. & Mon.	295	296	S. Ysabel	1¼	..
Butte & Bos.	64	65	Shoe	29	29¾
Cal. & Hec.	750	755	Tamarack	191	195
Centennial	16½	17½	Utah Cons.	26⅞	27½
Franklin	13	14	Washington	..	1
Humboldt	.50	1	White Knob	19	20
Isle Royale	24	25½	Winona	3	3¼
Mohawk	13⅜	15½	Wolverine	38½	39

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	241	242	Cent. Mass.	12	..
Bos. & Low.	243	244	Fitch. pf.	132½	133½
Bos. & Me.	193	195	N.Y.&N.E.	6s 110½	..
Bos. & Prov.	300	..	N.Y.&N.E.	7s 114½	..
Bost. Elev.	139	141	West End	91	92

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell T.	310	312	Mex. Tel.	2	2¼
Chi. & Y.	134¾	137	N. E. Tel.	130	132
Dom. Coal	42	..	U. S. Oil	15¾	16
Dom. C. pf.	117	118	Wes. El. pf.	61	63¼
Erie Tel.	101	102			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The market to-day was a record breaker for dullness. Business was almost at a standstill. The market was made up of a few transactions in Biscuit common, Diamond Match, and Metropolitan Elevated preferred and South Side Elevated. Match sold at 125. Biscuit common opened at 20⅝, sold up a little higher, and closed at 20⅝. South Side Elevated sold at 95. Metropolitan Elevated bonds brought 96¾, and the stock 76½.

	High.	Low.	Close.
63..American Linseed	11⅞	11½	11⅞
253..American Linseed pf.	57⅞	57½	57
150..American Tin Plate	23¾	23⅜	23¾
200..Canal & Dock	98	98	98
20..Chicago Union Traction	68	68	68
161..Diamond Match	125	124¾	124¾
30..Lake Street L.	7	7	7
253..Metropolitan L pf.	76½	76	76½
399..National Biscuit	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
200..National Biscuit pf.	81	80¼	81
271..Southside L	95½	95	95
102..West Chicago	107	106¼	106½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—Lehigh Valley further advanced to-day to 26⅝, although it fell back to 27¾ in the last hour. Consolidated Lake Superior advanced almost to 32, the preferred reaching 83¾. The preferred pays 7 per cent. on $15, and the common, $50 par and full paid, it is understood, will go on an 8 per cent. basis this Summer. All the rest of the list was strong, although extremely quiet.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	18	18¼	Union Trac.	37½	37¾
Choctaw	31½	32	United Gas Imp.	113	113½
Con. Tr., P.	26	26½	Welsb. Light	43	43½
El. Co. of Am.	9¼	9⅝	W. N. Y. & P.	8¾	8⅞
Lehigh Val.	27⅝	28	Penn.	8¾	8⅞
Marsden	8¾	8⅞			
Phila. Trac.	96¼	96½			

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Denver and Southwestern Railway Company yesterday gave notice that Coupon No. 1 of the company's general mortgage 5 per cent. Sinking Fund gold bonds will be paid on June 1. Further information will be found in another column.

The International Paper Company yesterday declared a dividend. Further information will be found in another column.

Consolidated Exchange Officers.

The nominations for officers of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange have been posted as follows: President—M. H. Wagar; First Vice President—C. H. Badeau; Second Vice President—Edward R. Betts; Treasurer—E. R. Grant; Chairman—Valentine Mott; Directors to Serve Two Years—C. C. Jacobus, S. A. Luther, R. M. Jarvis, Ogden D. Budd, T. De Witt Scoble, Valentine Mott, George C. Thomas, C. E. Thorbburn, H. Van Buren, and A. S. Barnes; Director to Serve One Year—Thomas H. McGrath.

Sharp Break in Cotton.

There was a sharp break in cotton yesterday morning, following news of the full decline at Liverpool and stop-loss orders, accompanied by local foreign and Southern selling orders. The cause of the liquidation by Southern interests was believed to be nervousness over better weather reports, and private wires declared that the New Orleans market was panicky because of a desire of the planters to anticipate a large crop. Under the pressure of liquidation, August deliveries dropped from 8.81 to 8.60.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Extreme dullness continued in the market for outside securities yesterday, and with the exception of a few stocks, the changes in price were of very little importance. In a few issues there were notable gains, and, all told, there seemed to be some strengthening in prices, but no decided improvement was noticeable. Standard Oil, for example, on fairly active trading advanced to a higher figure than it has sold for at any time in the past and the exhibit in this quarter was much in contrast with that displayed by so many other stocks. Improvement showed in some of the industrial issues, but as a whole this section of the market was little traded in and showed few changes. Discussion of the gas-war settlement continued, but it was in no appreciable degree reflected in the market for curb gas securities, all of which remained at about the previous day's prices. Very little news to affect the market one way or another came to hand, and the condition of the market was not due to any special developments, but merely reflected the conditions which have prevailed for several weeks past—an almost entire lack of disposition on the part of the public to trade in the market.

New Amsterdam Gas common was traded in to the extent of nearly 1,000 shares, but on these transaction no greater fluctuation in price occurred than a quarter of a point. All the sales of the day were made between 26 and 26¼, and at the close the stock was offered fractionally above 26, with 25¾ bid, being slightly below the previous day's final bid. Sales of the preferred stock were all at 50½, which remained bid for this issue until the end of the day. A fractional advance occurred in the bonds, which sold up to 104 and closed at 103¾ bid, against 103½ bid on Tuesday. Little was heard yesterday of any intention to oppose the conversion of the stock, but at no time has this gone beyond the expression of disapproval at the terms arranged by the larger stockholders of the company, and the acceptance of which is formally recommended by the Directors of the company.

Amalgamated Copper reflected the general condition in the copper share market, which was one of apathy. During the whole day there was only one sale of Amalgamated, which was made at 87¾. At the close the bid for the issue was 87½, which was the same as on the previous day. At present the curb copper stocks are receiving very little attention.

Standard Oil was the most conspicuous stock in yesterday's market, owing to an advance of 13 points from 340 to 553, on transactions amounting in all to about 250 shares. Early in the day two 100-share lots changed hands at 240, but after these sales it was found that the market was almost entirely bare of the stock and the price was advanced to the closing figure without bringing out more than fifty shares or thereabouts. At the close absolutely no stock was offered within trading distance of the closing bid, which represented the highest price at which the stock has sold at any time in the past. During the present year the Standard Oil Company has already paid 30 per cent. in dividends and the anticipation is that the dividends for the balance of the year will not be much below those of the first six months. The matter is naturally one of conjecture, but it seems to be the general opinion, an opinion verified to some extent by the course of the stock, that during the present year the Standard Oil Company will pay dividends not much less than double those it has paid in any one year in the past. Ever since the declaration of the dividend of $20 per share for the first quarter of this year, the stock has shown exceptional strength, and since that time sharp advances, such as occurred yesterday, have several times been recorded. At present the offerings of the stock are lighter than ever and recent purchases, supposed to be for the account of insiders, seem to have cleared the market of much of the floating stock.

Distilling of America common was traded in to the extent of only 100 shares, on which the price advanced about half a point. This issue closed at 6¼ bid, against 5⅝ bid on Wednesday. In the preferred stock transactions amounted to 500 shares or more, most of which sold at 22. It closed unchanged, however, at 21⅝ bid. There were intimations yesterday that the report on the condition of the company being prepared by the Investigating Committee will be forthcoming some time within a week, though this statement remained unconfirmed.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1½
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	25¾	26⅛
New Amsterdam pf.	50½	51
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	103¾	104¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	..	24
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	70	71
American Bicycle	9	10
American Bicycle pf.	36	40
American Bicycle bonds	56	58
American Chicle	55	58
American Chicle pf.	73	76
American Woolen	15	16
American Woolen pf.	73	74
Cast-Iron Pipe	5⅝	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf., ex div.	42½	43¾
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	7	8
Distilling Company of America	6¼	6⅝
Distilling Company of America pf.	21⅝	22½
Electric Boat	20	22½
Electric Boat pf.	..	80
Havana Commercial	12	13
Havana Commercial pf.	53½	54½
International Pump	17½	18½
International Pump pf.	62	64
International Power	28	32
National Enameling & Stamp	29	34
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	80	84
National Gramophone	43	48
National Salt	38½	40
National Salt pf.	69	70½
Otis Elevator	27¾	28¼
Otis Elevator pf.	86	88
Royal Baking Powder pf.	89	90
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	75½	77
Sloss-Sheffield	20	22½
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	63½	66½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	533	..
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	¼

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87½	88
American Air Power	26	30
Arizona Lead	15¾	16¼
Asphalt Company of America	4¼	5
British Columbia Copper	10	10½
California Copper	2	2½
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub.	109	109½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	90	92
Electric Vehicle	27	30
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	75
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅜	2¾
Flemming Coal & Coke	22	26¾
General Carriage	7½	8¾
Illinois Transportation	1⅜	1⅝
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf.	20	22
Louis., Henderson & St. L. bonds	99	101
*Markeen Copper	5	6
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	5	15
Mexican 6s	99½	99¾
New England Transportation	4	4¾
New York Transportation	8¼	9¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	26	27
Pittsburg Coal pf.	83½	84½
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	21	22
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	115	118
Seaboard Air Line 4s	80	84
Seaboard Air Line common	11	12
Seaboard Air Line pf.	31	32
Storage Power	15	17
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14½
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A. 2d ass. paid.	..	5½
Trust Company of America	208	210
Union Copper	..	6
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	86½	87½
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	69	70
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	12	16
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	41½	45
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	90	91
Western Union 4s	105	105½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	228	230
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	109	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 6s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	..	21½
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	83
Nassau Electric 4s	90¼	92
New Orleans Traction	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf.	96	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115½	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
28th & 29th Street 5s, 1906	113	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	68½	70
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	108
Denver Gas	..	25
Denver Gas 5s	69	71
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	325	340
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	16	17
New England Gas & Coke bonds	65	67
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud., L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
St. Joseph (Mo.)	..	38¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	82	85
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	116
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	..
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	99	..
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19½	22
Brooklyn Ferry 6s	86	87
Hoboken Ferry Con. 5s	92½	112
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	112
Hoboken Ferry	67	69
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	33	35
Union Ferry pf.	96	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	6
Consolidated Rub. Tire pf., ex-div.	28¾	33
Continental Tobacco debentures	100	102½
General Electric Automobile	..	2
Cramps' Shipyard	72	74
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	115	118
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	117	120
Standard Coupler	32	37
Standard Coupler pf.	117	..
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	52
Union Typewriter	23	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	120
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel.	105	106
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Kings County El. Light & Power	125	127
Retsof	30	..
Retsof bonds	76	82
Scuthern Light & Traction	31	35

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Shares.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,630..Am. Steel & W.	35⅝	36¼	35⅛	35¼
43,120..Am. Sugar Ref.	114½	117⅝	114⅜	115¼
12,830..Am. Tobacco	90⅞	93⅜	90⅞	93
40..A., T. & S. F.	25½	25½	25½	25⅜
1,870..A., T. & S. F. pf.	71	71⅜	71	71⅜
10..Balt. & Ohio	76¾	76⅞	76⅜	76⅝
17,600..Brook. Rap. Tr.	70¾	72⅝	70¾	71⅜
2,740..C., B. & Q.	126½	127⅝	126½	126⅞
2,700..C., M. & St. P.	116	116⅜	116	116⅛
180..C., R. I. & P.	107½	107⅝	106⅞	107
880..Cont. Tobacco	24½	24⅝	23⅝	24½
380..Federal Steel	35⅞	36¼	35⅝	35⅝
1,890..Manhattan	90⅝	91⅝	90⅜	91
2,230..Mo. Pacific	56	56⅝	55⅝	55⅞
40..N. Y. Central	132½	132½	132½	132½
20..North American	14¾	14¾	14½	14¾
3,050..North. Pacific	69⅜	69⅝	68¾	69¼
40..Nor. Pacific pf.	75	75	75	75
80..Pacific Mail	28¼	29	28¼	29
1,110..People's Gas	100½	100⅝	100	100
50..Republic Steel	15	15	15	15
40..Reading	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1,800..Reading 1st pf.	56⅞	57¼	56¼	56⅝
120..Reading 2d pf.	22	22½	22	22½
230..South. Pacific	34	34⅜	34	34¼
280..Southern Ry.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
80..South. Ry. pf.	55	55½	55	55½
10..Tenn. C. & I.	73½	73½	73½	73½
50..Third Av.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
2,000..Union Pacific	54¼	55	54¼	54⅜
30..Union Pac. pf.	74¼	74¼	74	74
470..U. S. Leather	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11¼
30..U. S. Leath. pf.	69	69	69	69
60..West. Union	80	80¼	79⅞	79⅞
98,570				

Bonds.

Shares.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000..Aus. & N.W. 1st	99	99	99	99
5,000..Cent. P. 1st 4s	99	99	99	99
10,000..Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	125	125	125	125
$22,000				

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balance in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$143,470,429
Gold	70,054,545
Silver	11,082,003
United States notes	16,863,953
Treasury notes of 1890	682,671
National bank notes	6,399,483
Total receipts this day	1,822,386
Total receipts this month	32,365,616
Total receipts this year	506,012,673
Total expenditures this day	1,790,000
Total expenditures this month	32,655,000
Total expenditures this year	446,521,973
Deposits in National banks	110,625,790
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	655,348
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	670,397
Customs	788,294
Miscellaneous	336,694

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS—DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$229,975,779
Silver dollars	414,631,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,480,690
Silver bullion of 1890	71,903,310
United States notes	5,105,000
Total	$730,095,779

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$229,275,779
Silver certificates outstanding	414,631,000
Treasury notes outstanding	80,384,000
Currency certificates outstanding	5,105,000
Total	$730,095,779

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$22,038,975
Gold certificates	28,015,545
Silver coin and bullion	4,024,587
United States notes	16,863,953
Other assets	14,359,144
Total in Treasury	111,395,587
Deposits in National banks	110,625,790
Total	$221,985,378
Current liabilities	78,244,949
Available cash balance	143,740,429

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Pittsburg Fire Insurance Company has been admitted to Michigan.

The annual meeting of the Missouri Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents will be held to-day at St. Louis.

The National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford has reinsured the business of the Mount Vernon Fire Insurance Company of Alexandria, Va.

J. N. Liechy has been elected Vice President of the New England Insurance Exchange, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. W. Grover.

At a special meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday John M. Whiton, who was elected President on Monday, was formally installed.

Milwaukee advices state that local fire insurance agents have been endeavoring to place coal yard and elevator risks at the old rates, despite the recent advance ordered in those rates.

The incorporators of the Central Insurance Company of Chicago, which has just been organized with a capital stock of $500,000 to transact a fire insurance business, are F. W. Daniel, A. Seffer, F. O. Miller, C. O. P. Scott, and E. H. Colgrove.

The Insurance Press states that the Anglo-Mexican Insurance Company contemplates the issuance of three novel forms of policies, covering insurance against several kinds of disease, accidents in public conveyances, and death from external violence.

The insurance on the property of William E. Mount at Englishtown, N. J., which was destroyed by fire on Sunday, was distributed as follows: On stock and fixtures, American of Philadelphia, $2,500; Home, $2,000; New Hampshire, $1,500; Hartford, $1,000; Norwich Union, $1,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $1,000; Glens Falls, $1,000; Commercial Union, $900. Morris & Greenia will adjust the loss.

Advices from Springfield, Ill., are to the effect that the efforts of the Northwestern National Insurance Company to bring about a local fight over rates have not yet affected the business of the union agents, who declare that they are willing to accept the company as a member of the local board and give to it a fair and equitable amount of the business done, so that there is little reason for a rate war.

German Mutual Fire to Retire.

NEWARK, N. J., May 23.—The German Mutual Fire Insurance Company has decided to turn over its business to the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford. The rate war caused a material falling off in the business of the German Mutual, and the Directors concluded that it would be unwise to continue. The concern did a small business, mostly local. The risks amounted to about $2,000,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, May 23, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	17¼	1,075	Am. Car & Fdy. Co.	17	17¾	17	17½	+ ⅜
65¾	65½	742	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	65	65¾	65	65½	+ ½
90	92	30	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
38½	39	800	American Ice Co.	38	39	37¾	38½	+ ⅜
56⅝	57	250	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	57	57	57	57	+ ⅛
3⅝	4¼	400	Am. Malting Co.	4	4¼	4	4	.....
37⅛	37⅜	1,542	Am. Sm. & Ref. Co.	37¼	37¾	37⅛	37⅛	− ⅛
89	89½	635	Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf.	89	89⅝	89	89½	− ⅛
21½	22	230	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	21	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
69½	71	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	.....
35⅞	35½	5,816	Am. Steel & Wire.	35⅝	36¼	35	35	− ⅛
73⅝	74½	1,598	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	74	74¼	73⅝	74⅛	− ⅛
114¾	114⅞	85,725	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	114⅝	117¼	114½	114⅝	− ⅜
111	113	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111½	111½	111½	111½	+ ½
23	23½	630	American Tin Plate	23	24	23	24	+1
75	75¼	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
92¾	93	39,730	American Tobacco	91	93¾	91	92¾	+1⅝
128	133¾	100	American Tobacco pf.	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	+5¾
42	43	145	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	42½	42¾	42½	42½	− ⅛
25⅞	25⅞	1,800	At., Top. & S. F.	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
71⅞	71¾	6,425	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	71	71½	71	71⅝	+ ⅛
76⅞	77	2,062	Baltimore & Ohio	76⅝	77⅛	76⅝	76⅞	+ ⅛
80½	80¾	25	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
71½	71⅞	28,118	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	70⅝	72⅞	70⅝	71⅝	+1⅜
156½	158	600	Brooklyn Union Gas.	157	157⅝	157	157⅝	+1½
125	..	100	Bur., C. R. & N. W.	125	125	125	125	+15
93½	93¾	200	Canadian Pacific	93½	93¾	93½	93½	+ ¼
27⅝	28	150	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	.....
126½	126⅝	12,388	Chic., Bur. & Qy.	126⅝	127¼	126⅝	126½	+ ⅛
12⅝	12⅞	200	Chic. Great Western	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
23	23½	250	Chic., Ind. & Louisv.	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
115⅞	116⅞	4,030	Chic., Mil. & St. P.	116	116¾	116	116	.....
106⅞	106⅞	300	Chic. & Northwestern.	106	106⅝	106	106⅝	−1⅛
106⅜	106⅝	1,000	Chic., R. I. & P.	107¼	107¼	106⅝	106⅝	− ⅛
115	117	200	C., St. P., M. & O.	117	117	116¾	116¾	+ ¼
12½	12⅜	35	Chic. Term. Tr.	12¾	12⅜	12½	12⅜	.....
55	55¼	310	Chic. Term. Tr. pf.	55½	55⅞	55½	55⅞	.....
75½	76	2,720	Tenn. Coal & Iron	74½	76¼	74½	75½	+ ⅛
16⅝	17	300	Texas Pacific	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

D. B. Freedman Buys 174 Fulton Street —Little Interest in Gallatin Estate Sale—Other Dealings.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from the estate of Owen Jones the five-story brick building, 174 Fulton Street, south side, 230 feet west of Broadway, 23.6 by 77. It is understood that Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. were the brokers in the deal, but at their offices information in regard to it was refused.

The five-story building 83 and 85 Park Place, 40.2 by 52.8, purchased last week by Gertrude Rhinelander Waldo as the plaintiff in partition proceedings, has been resold.

Solomon Marcus has sold for Ida E. Moore the five-story apartment house at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street; also, to Ida E. Moore, for improvement, the plot of six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, together with three abutting lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 175 feet east of Columbus Avenue.

J. B. M. Grosvenor, whose present residence is at 14 East Seventy-second Street, is the lessee of the dwelling 723 Fifth Avenue, the renting of which by William Waldorf Astor was recently reported.

Porter & Co. have sold for J. F. Lawrence as receiver of the First National Bank of Grand Rapids, Mich., the four five-story flats, 2,066 to 2,072 Seventh Avenue, 74 by 80.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Robert B. Saul the four-story dwelling, 185 Convent Avenue, 16 by 50.

Hirsh Brothers are the buyers of the plot 50.4 by 100, at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-eighth Street.

James J. Etchingham has sold for E. L. M. Bristol the five-story flat, 159 West Sixty-sixth Street, 28.6 by 100.5.

E. H. Jones has sold for Julius Schledom to William Cullen the two-story two-family brick dwelling, 634 Eagle Avenue.

The Auction Room.

The sale of the Gallatin estate holdings yesterday aroused no general interest and soon resolved itself into a division of the properties among interested parties, bidding through their representatives. A few parcels, notably 10 East Seventeenth Street and the northeast corner of Barclay and Washington Streets, went to outsiders after good competition. Complete results of the Gallatin sale and yesterday's other offerings are given below:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.
Partition Sale.

East River, between Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth Streets, plot about 471 by 192.8, together with bulkhead and water rights; to E. A. Cruikshank.....$72,000

Ninety-second Street, north side, 119 feet west of Avenue A, extending through to the south side of Ninety-third Street, 100 by 201.3, vacant; to Herbert A. Sherman..... 30,000

1,755 Avenue A, southeast corner of Ninety-second Street, 25.8 by 94; sale of the ground only, to E. A. Cruikshank

1,745 and 1,747 First Avenue, west side, 50.8 feet north of Ninetieth Street, 50 by 100; sale of the ground only, to E. A. Cruikshank..... 14,000

First Avenue, west side, 100.8 feet north of Ninetieth Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, two lots, each 25 by 100; to E. A. Cruikshank..... 14,000

1,682 to 1,690 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-seventh Street, 100.8 by 100, sale of the ground only, to William M. Ryan..... 65,000

805 to 815 East Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 100 by 100.8; sale of the ground only, to William M. Ryan..... 35,750

1,692 to 1,698 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-eighth Street, each 25 by 100; sale of the ground only, Nos. 1,692 to 1,696; to George H. Hyde..... 29,250

No. 1,698, to Samuel Goldsticker, representing F. H. Manfenholt..... 16,200

802 to 810 East Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 100.8; sale of the ground only, to Herbert A. Sherman..... 25,900

7 West Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 185 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; to E. A. Cruikshank..... 52,500

10 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 166.10 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 92, five-story brownstone-front building, with store and two and three story extension; to Heilner & Wolf..... 60,500

43 and 45 Harrison Street, south side, 88.9 feet west of Washington Street, each 22.6 by 87.10; sale of the ground only, to J. J. Curtis..... 27,500

155 West Street, 64.5 feet south of Park Place, 19.10 by 84.8; sale of the ground only, to Theodore B. Brown..... 20,400

99 Barclay Street, north side, 132.11 feet east of West Street, 22.10 by 99.11 by 22.8 by 100.3, five-story brick building, with store; to E. A. Cruikshank..... 27,500

87 Barclay Street, northeast corner of Washington Street, 19.7 by 41.8 by 18.11 by 48.5, four-story brick building, with store; to Jones & McCormick, as attorneys..... 31,050

227 Washington Street, east side, 41.8 feet north of Barclay Street, adjoining the foregoing, 21 by 76.2 by 21.11 by 75.11, five-story brick building, with store; to Jones & McCormick, as attorneys..... 26,600

229 and 230 West Street, 75.1 feet south of Beach Street, 50.5 by 124 by 50.2 by 122.7, two-story brick buildings; to Samuel Bettler..... 40,500

256 Washington Street and 98 Murray Street, being the southwest corner of those streets, 32 by 70 by 32.9 by 69.11; sale of the ground only. Herbert A. Sherman..... 33,000

104 and 106 Murray Street, south side, 97.9 feet east of West Street, 47.10 by 46.2 by 38.9, two four-story brick buildings, with stores; to E. A. Cruikshank..

276 Pearl Street, south side, 105.6 feet east of Fulton Street, 23 by 89.7 by 24.6 by 90.1, five-story brick building, with store, and one-story extension; to Herbert A. Sherman..... 18,000

280 Pearl Street, south side, between Burling Slip and Fletcher Street, 20 by 107, five-story brick building; to Herbert A. Sherman..... 20,000

221 and 223 Front Street, south side, 116.7 feet east of Burling Slip, each 16.9 by 70.10, two four-story brick buildings; 221 to Herbert A. Sherman..... 5,500

223 to Herbert A. Sherman..... 5,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

19 and 21 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 535 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frank A. Seitz..... 28,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

963, 965, and 967 Columbus Avenue, east side, 25.2 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 75.9 by 100, three five-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Albert Erdman, one of the plaintiffs..... 61,700

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

231 West End Avenue, west side, 68.5 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 16 by 82.10, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edward H. Maher..... 24,250

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

4 West Twenty-second Street, south side, 120 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 26.3 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front building, with stores, offices, and studios; executor's sale, to J. T. Lewis..... 70,750

225 West Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 201 feet west of West End Avenue, 18 by 102.2, three-and-a-half-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension; public auction sale, to P. McDonnell..... 18,700

55 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 177.2 feet west of Park Avenue, 19.5 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; public auction sale, to John Becker..... 12,750

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

160 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 138 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 19 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling; executors' sale, to the plaintiff, Jennie J. Mandeville... 20,150

By McVickar & Co.

257 Houston Street, west side, 345 feet south of Spring Street, 26.8 by 80, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William Shipman..... 23,500

58 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 130 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Germania Life Insurance Company..... 20,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

120 East Third Street, south side, 325 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 90, Astor leasehold; executor's sale of a one-half interest in the foregoing, to Charles Geyer..... 2,200

770 West End Avenue, east side, 91.11 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, 18 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to J. Frank Lugar..... 17,400

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 66 Second Avenue, east side, 41.1 feet south of Fourth Street, 20.6 by 84, four-story brick single flat; 320 East Ninth Street, south side, 225.4 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 90.2, four-story brick double flat.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 176 West Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 65 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 35 by 91.6 by 35 by 90.3, five-story brownstone-front apartment house.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 551 West Thirtieth Street, north side, 176.5 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 16 by 31.6, four-story brick flat, with store.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 3,132 and 3,134 Broadway, east side, 35 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, each 32.6 by 75, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $31,465.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Ezekiel Fixman, referee, 155 East Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 115 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,318.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 465 West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 112.6, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,299.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 19 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 119 feet west of Madison Avenue, 21 by 100.11, five-story brownstone-front flat; 130 West Ninety-first Street, south side, 395 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 34.6 by 100.8, five-story brick and brownstone-front flat.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 292 Washington Street, west side, 45 feet north of Chambers Street, 19.10 by 48.9, three-story and attic brick buildings covering the lot.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 253 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 225 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 16 by 98.9, four-story English basement, brownstone-front dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Cotterill, referee, 422 and 424 East Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 253 feet east of First Avenue, each 27.9 by 102.2, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, on 422, $2,000; on 424, $20,096. Subject to other mortgages, on 422, for $20,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, twenty lots in Long Island City, situated on Ely and Graham Avenues, Dey and Sunswick Streets.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., trustee's sale, 156 William Street, northeast corner of Ann Street, 27.1 by 100.4 by 27.2 by 103.3, six-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, Riverside Drive, northeast corner of Ninety-fourth Street, plot of five lots; Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, plot of six lots; 133 West Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick and brownstone-front apartment house.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 222 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 235 feet east of Third Avenue, 28.6 by 103.3, five-story brick and brownstone front apartment house, known as The Grafton.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 228 West Thirteenth Street, south side, 172.7 feet east of Greenwich Avenue, 19.11 by 63.11 by 21 by 56, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 21 Hamilton Terrace, east side, 204 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 17.5 by 75.8, four-story brick dwelling; 25 Hamilton Terrace, east side, 238.9 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 17 by 76.11, four-story brick dwelling; 29 Hamilton Terrace, east side, 272.9 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 18.6 by 79.4, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment on 21, $14,978; on 25 and 29, $6,151. Subject to other mortgages for $14,000 each on 25 and 29.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Riverside Drive, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street, for two five-story brick dwellings, 30.11 by 61; Stewart & Smith, owners and builders; R. D. Kohn of 96 Fifth Avenue architect; cost, $95,000.

Eastchester Creek, 475 feet southeast of Boston Post Road, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 31 by 21; Standard Oil Company, lessee; G. H. Mead of 26 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,075.

Eastchester Creek, 475 feet southeast of Boston Post Road, for a brick tank; Standard Oil Company, lessee; G. H. Mead, architect; cost, $2,050.

Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet west of Keppler Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 14 by 16; Charles Miller, owner and architect; cost, $50.

No. 1,645 Main Street, for a one-story frame storage house, 22 by 22; W. Yankl of 1,647 Main Street, owner; cost, $50.

Clinton Avenue, east side, 30, 75.5, 84, and 111 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for four two-story brick dwellings, 20 by 48; L. Lizzio, owner; Rudolph Werner of Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, architect; cost, $24,000.

De Milt Avenue, north side, 150 feet east of Bronx Place, for a one-story frame shed, 16 by 30; J. A. Kahn of 78 West One Hundred and Second Street, owner and architect; cost, $40.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Merrill Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, 18.8 by 38; Robert Edwards of 3,830 Third Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 162 and 164 West Forty-fourth Street; to a two and four story brick restaurant; Barnay & Rector, owners; William Stroin of 39 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 324 West Forty-second Street; to a four story brick tenement and store; E. Thorne, premises, owner; J. H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $200.

Madison Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-fifth Street; to two brick dwellings; M. K. Jesup of 197 Madison Avenue, owner; J. B. Lord, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 52 East Sixty-eighth Street; to a four story and basement brick dwelling; M. L. Breyfuss, premises, owner; J. H. Duncan, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 27 West Fifty-first Street; to a four story and basement brick dwelling; Mrs. C. C. Hoagland, premises, owner; J. H. Duncan, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 122 East Seventy-second Street; to a four story and basement brick dwelling; John C. Orr, premises, owner; P. Tillion, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 69 Duane Street; to a five story brick store and lofts; C. F. Zantgrap, premises, owner; H. A. Hasenstein, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 365 West Forty-second Street; to a one story brick store; Calama & Yerolaka, premises, owners; F. Q. Smith, architect; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, May 23.

BERGEN AV, s e s, at n s of 148th St, 72.8x100x27.3x109.9; Edward Miehling to F. W. Hanford..... $1

BLEECKER ST, 26 to 30, Mott St, 318 and 320; Gabriel Goldsmith to Vincent S. Minnerly..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 100.5 ft s of 69th St, 25x100; Charles E. Whitehead to Joseph Hamerschlag..... 1

CROTONA AV, n s, 293.6 ft e of Broad St, 75x95.4; Michael Regan and wife to Stephen H. Keating..... 1

CROTONA AV, w s, 225.4 ft s of 177th St, 50x116; Mary A. Campbell to John Rumore..... 100

LONGFELLOW ST, e s, Lot 324, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate; Belle Levi to Fredrik O. Johannesen..... 1

LOT 42, map of the Gleason property, 24th Ward; Julia Knapp to Maria T. Corsa. 1

LOT 95, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Mary G. Dorland to Mary H. Dougine.. 1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 95th St, runs e 100x n 100.8x w 20x n 25x w 80 to avenue x s 125.8; Marx Ottinger and another to Missouria B. Houpt and another..... 100

MONROE AV, e s, 150 ft s of 174th St, 25x100; Frederick M. Mellert to Emma M. Mellert..... 6,000

PLOT begins 100 ft n of 165th St and 73.5 ft w of Trinity Av, runs n 72.5x w 25x s 72.5x e 25; Mary B. Clark to John Byrne

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 76th St, 32x35x irregular; Henry C. Miner to Anni Miner..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 761, 20.5x88.1x20x92.5; Anna L. and George M. Simonson to Laura D. Cobb, all title..... 1

SUBURBAN ST, n corner of Marion Av, runs n 78 x e 117 x s 48 to the avenue, x s w 129.9; Theodore W. Todd to George Schmitt, ¼ part..... 1

SUBURBAN ST, n e corner of Hull Av, runs n 78x e 118x s 48 to avenue x s w 121.9; Francis B. Delahanty, referee, to Theodore W. Todd, ¼ part..... 2,950

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 507.10 ft n of 180th St, 85.10x160.1x63x104.4; Anna E. Khouri to Assad G. Khouri..... 1

TINTON AV, w s, 130.6 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x100; Thomas Palmer to William Burger and wife..... 100

TRINITY AV, w s, 100 ft n of 165th St, 72.8x98x72.6x98; John Byrne to Bradley L. Eaton..... 100

UNION AV, 706, 20.10x92.7; William Burger to Thomas Palmer and wife..... 100

WEST FARMS ROAD, w s, 84.7 ft n of Freeman St, 28.3x83.6x25.5x75.4; Emil S. Levi to Fredrik O. Johannesen..... 1

8TH AV, w s, 125 ft s of 66th St, 0.5x100; Ann E. Barney, Vicomtesse de Thury, and another, by attorney, &c., to Rachel T. Whitehead, rerecorded..... 1

167TH AV, e s, 49.5 ft s of 36th St, 49.4x100; Francis Kimbel and others, heirs, to Henry Kimbel..... 1

4TH ST, s e s, 160 ft n e of Union Av, 20x100; Charles F. Brooks to Louis Cohen. 1

4TH ST, s e s, 240 ft n e of Union Av, 20x100; Philip Vogel to Louis Cohen..... 1

155TH ST, or Av, s s, being e 1-3 of Lot 551, map of the village of Wakefield; 33.4x114; Anna M. Shell to Waleny and Michalina Luczak..... 2,500

40TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 0.4x98.9; Charles W. Doherty to M. S. Rogers..... 203

47TH ST, n s, 440 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; Virginia H. Butler to Howard R. Butler..... 1

69TH ST, 133 East, 16.8x ½ block; 30th St, 151 and 153 East, 36x98.9x irregular; William Hall to Charles E. Hall, ½ part. 1

69TH ST, 133 East, 16.8x ½ block; 30th St, 151 and 153 East, 36x98.9x irregular; William Hall to Thomas R. A. Hall..... 1

76TH AV, 409 West, 21x102.2; Matthew Baird to James Baird..... 40,000

79TH ST, 120 West, 22x102.2; Walter D. Starr to Annabella McC. Kaughran..... 180

162D ST, s s, 72 ft e of West End Av, 28 x50.11; Frances W. Wendell to Daisy Raubitschek..... 1

116TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Germania Life Insurance Company..... 20,000

134TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Martin Geiszler to Albert Lampreht and wife..... 1

176TH ST, s s, w corner of Croton Av, 100x107.6; T. W. Timpson & Co. to F. W. Hanford..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, John J., to Catharina Dierkes; 5th St, s s, 250 ft w of Avenue A, 25x96.2, 20 years..... $750

BREMER, S. Parker, and others, trustees, to J. W. Aspell Company; Franklin St, 120 and 122, 5 years..... 2,200 to 9,650

GLICKMAN, William H., and another to Joseph Stader; 102d St, 300 East, 5 years 1,200

GOLDSTEIN, Pauline, to Martin Early; 3d Av, 1,327, s e corner of 76th St, 5 years..... 3,000

MAHNKEN, Frederick, to Henry Meyer; Coenties Slip, 6, n e corner of Water St, 10 years from June 1, 1898..... 3,000

MAHNKEN, Frederick, to Henry Meyer; Coenties Slip, 6, n e corner of Water St, 10 years from May 1, 1898..... 3,000

MANIERRE, Benjamin F., to Henry Eberhardt; 18th St, 158 West 2 years... 1,080

MERRBACH, Solomon, to P. J. Hughes; 3d Av, 1,724, s w corner of 97th St, 5 years..... 1,980

McDERMOTT, Catharine, to Hermann Sturmer; Grand St, 36, n e corner of Thompson St, 6 10-12 years..... 1,200

QUINN, Meta, to Gong Hoar and Sam P. Lee; Pell St, 18, 5 years..... 2,000

ROOSEVELT, James R., and others, trustees, to Bertha Braudmaier and another; 3d St, s s, 275 ft w of Avenue A, 25x90, 20 years..... 725

THE CENTRAL STABLE COMPANY to Chemical and Electrical Company; 47th St, 235 East, 1 year..... 1,800

VOLENCE, Vincent, Jr., to Abram Bernheim and another; 3d Av, 2,280, 3 years. 840

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKERMAN, Frederick, to Emma Coleman; 32d St, n s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years..... $3,000

BARR, John C., to Elihu Thomson; Vanderbilt Av East, e s, 280 ft s of 171st St, proposed, 3 years..... 3,500

BARSTOW, John E., and others to Henrietta G. Doherty; 165th St, n s, 20 ft w of Prospect Av, 3 years..... 3,000

BARSTOW, John E., and others to Henrietta G. Doherty; 165th St, n s, 37.6 ft w of Prospect Av, new lines, 3 years. 3,000

BARSTOW, John E., and others to Anna E. Evans; 165th St, n s, 55 ft w of Prospect Av, new lines, 3 years..... 3,000

BARSTOW, John E., and others to Mary S. Todd; 165th St, n s, 72.6 ft w of Prospect Av, 3 years..... 3,000

BIGLIN, Isabella C., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 58th St, s s, 163 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years..... 10,000

BURGER, William, and wife to Thomas Palmer, Jr., 100th Av, w s, 139.9 ft n of 106th St, 5 years..... 2,900

COLLINS, Bridget A., to John P. Scherff, executor; 31st St, 208 East, 5 years..... 8,000

COLLINS, Bridget A., to Mary Dunn; 31st St, 208 East, 1 year..... 1,000

DOWLING, Michael, to Jacob Ruppert; 6th Av, 411, and 25th St, 101 West, saloon lease, demand..... 5,000

DUFFY, Ann, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 7th Av, n w corner of 58th St, 3 years..... 14,000

EGGERS, George W., to Julius Wolff; 35th St, n s, 273.8 ft w of 7th Av, 5 months..... 25,000

FALK, Selig, and wife to George Haefner; 26 and 28 Montgomery St, ½ year. 3,000

GLASS, John, Jr., to John Glass; 14th St, n s, 475 ft w of 8th Av, secures notes..... 19,500

GOTTLIEB, Samuel, Charles, Henry, and Max, executors, &c., to the East River Savings Institution; Spring St, 57, 1 year 3,000

GUENARD, Marie A., or Leonie, to Bowery Savings Bank; 35th St, n s, 187.6 ft w of 1st..... 5 years..... 3,750

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to Charles E. Whitehead; Central Park West, w s, 100.5 ft s of 98th St, 2 years..... 25,000

HENRY, Annie F. and Douglas, to trustees of Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund; 49th St, n s, 209 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 35,000

HOUPT, Missouria B. and Harry S., to Marx and Moses Ottinger; Madison Av, n e corner of 95th St, 1 year..... 110,000

HOUPT, Missouria B. and Harry S., to Marx and Moses Ottinger; Madison Av, n e corner of 95th St, 1 year..... 95,000

JOHANNESEN, Fredrik O., to Belle Levi; Longfellow St, e s, Lot 324, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate, 1 year... 201

JOHANNESEN, Fredrik O., to Emil S. Levi; West Farms Road, w s, 84.7 ft n of Freeman St, 2 years..... 685

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; 7th Av, 200, 5 years..... 35,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; 7th Av, 202, 5 years..... 35,000

KEATING, Stephen H., to Michael Regan; Crotona Av, n s, 203.6 ft e of Broad St, 3 years..... 4,500

KING, Mary, to Mary E. Henderson; Armand Place, n w s, 200 ft s w of Perot St, 25x98.4 to Bouton Av, 3 years..... 3,400

KELLY, John, to Beadleston & Woerz; Columbus Av, 860, saloon lease, demand. 4,231

KLEIN, Samuel, to Morris Goldstein; 330 Rivington St, 2 years..... 2,000

LAMPRECHT, Albert, and wife to Martin Geiszler; 134th St, n s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 4 years..... 1,350

MINNERLY, Vincent S., to Ella O. Willets and another; 26 to 30 Bleecker St and 318 and 320 Mott St, 1 year..... 30,000

MINNERLY, Vincent S., to Vincent S. Schalk; 26 to 30 Bleecker St and 318 and 320 Mott St, ½ year..... 10,000

MINNERLY, Vincent S., to Gabriel Goldsmith; 25 to 30 Bleecker St and 318 and 320 Mott St, ½ year..... 10,000

MINNERLY, Vincent S., to Charles H. Stone; 26 to 30 Bleecker St and 318 and 320 Mott St, ½ year..... 10,000

NEILL, Margaret, to the Tremont Building and Loan Association; John St, w s, Lot 48, map of the village of East Tremont, installments..... 3,000

POPKIN, Lena, to Samuel J. Hart; 124 East 60th St, demand..... 3,500

PRIAL, Francis P., to William D. Callender; 19th St, 411, 1 year..... 500

PRIAL, Francis P., to William S. Gummere, executor, &c.; 19th St, 411 West, 3 years..... 8,500

RAUBITSCHEK, Daisy, to Frances W. Wendell; 102d St, s s, 72 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 3,000

REDFIELD, William H., to Maria N. Anderson; Lexington Av, 2,051 and 2,053, 2 months..... 12,000

RUMORE, John, to Mary A. Campbell; Crotona Av, w s, 225.4 ft s of 177th St, 1 year..... 2,550

RUMORE, John to Simon T. Stern; Crotona Av, w s, 225.4 ft s of 177th St, 1 year..... 1,450

THE BREARLEY SCHOOL, LIMITED, to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 44th St, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years..... 90,000

THE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION at Manhattanville to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 131st St, n w corner of Bloomingdale Road, or old Broadway; also Broadway, s e corner of 133d St, 1 year..... 15,000

WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to David Stewart Elliott Av, n w corner of Sullivana St; also Washington Av, e s, at centre line of Weiher Court; also 237.6 ft n of 164th St, 1 year..... 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to L. Gusthal and another, trustees, &c... 16,115

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to L. Gusthal and another, trustees, &c... 9,057

ANDERSON, E. Emery, executor, &c., to E. Ellery Anderson, committee, &c... 4,000

BARNARD, Everett L., to John Byrne.. 504

BYRNE, John to Nellie A. Lavelle..... 252

CANIS, Mary, to Carl Fischer..... 3,335

DUFFY, Lucy, to Rose A. Duffy..... 2,800

EVARTS, William M., and others, to Tina Durr..... 27,000

EVARTS, William M., and others to Laura A. Delano..... 37,000

GRUMBACHER, Clara, and Lizzie Bleecker to Augustus Rogenaschneider. Nominal

KUMMEL, Christian, and another to Adolph Hitch and another..... Nominal

LENOX AV, s e corner of 129th St, 110x100; William Williams & Co. against Minnie Smith, owner; Isaac L. Smith, owner and contractor..... 500

LEONARD, Mabel C., and another to Minnie Wood..... 2,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company..... 6,234

QUACKENBOS, John D., and another, executors, &c., to John D. Quackenbos, executor, &c..... 5,000

RUTH, Abraham, to Fritz Fedderke..... 3,500

SCHAEFFLER, Edward S., administrator, &c., to Joseph F. Schaeffler..... 5,000

SHEAR, Mary L., to John D. Quackenbos and another, executors, &c..... 5,000

THE METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURance Company to Estelle Best..... 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Esther C. Chapman..... 7,500

WEEKS, Henry de F., as treasurer, &c., to Tina Durr..... 80,000

WENDELL, Frances W., to James A. Hudson..... Nominal

WHITE, Raymond S., to Sadie C. White. Nominal

WHITE, Raymond S., to Sadie C. White. Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 129th St, 100x110; Passmore, Meeker & Co. against Minnie Smith, owner; Isaac L. Smith, owner and contractor..... 1,150

SPRING ST, n w corner of West Broadway, 25.3x75.4; John S. Loomis against Arthur A. Hodges, owner; Henry V. Terboss, contractor..... 1,142

SPRING ST, n w corner of West Broadway, 25.3x75.4; Sherman and Guy Loomis against Arthur A. Hodges, owner; Henry V. Terboss, contractor..... 742

3D AV, e s, 389.10 ft n of 174th St, 100x95; Harry W. Bell against Albert E. Smith and Charles Wagner, owners and contractors..... 570

87TH AV, 349; Zimmerman & Jansen against George W. Van Siclen, owner; Reilly & Gavigan, contractors..... 370

78TH ST, 220 and 222 West; Maxwell & Dempsey against William G. Horgan, owner and contractor..... 288

91ST ST, 162 East; Simons & Moersfelder against Morris Dlitzky and Saul Friedman, owners and contractors..... 270

153D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x100; John Kaiser against Rachel Juster, owner and contractor; Max Juster, contractor..... 1,200

150TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 250x100; also 150th St, s s, 100 ft e of Bronk Av, 250x100; Adelbert S. Nichols against Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., owner and contractor..... 558

185TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 50x100; Frank Zanetti and others against Henry D. Lichtenhein, owner; Stuart A. Brown & Co., contractors, (14 liens)..... 400

185TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 50x100; Louis Fagin against David Lichtenstein and others, owners; Stewart A. Brown & Co., contractors..... 360

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BLEECKER ST, 26 to 30, and 318 and 320 Mott St; Ella O. Willits and another with Vincent S. Minnerly, seven payments..... 35,000

6TH AV, w s, from 19th to 20th St, —x—; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company with William Crawford, ten payments..... $1,000,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 96th St, 27.4x90; Simon Pretzfeld and others, executors, &c., against Edward L. Lawrence and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

CLINTON PLACE, 127; Hiram V. V. Brown against Caroline F. Porter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Noble & Camp.

ESSEX ST, 162; Jennie De F. K. Robinson against Annie Weinstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Howland & Murray.

HAMILTON ST, 14 and 16; Frederick Sackett against Martha M. Brodie and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Mahon.

JACKSON ST, s w corner of Front St, 16.2x62.6; Jacob Fine against Harry Salwen and others, (action to impress judgment, &c.;) attorney, A. Finelite.

JEROME AV, n w s, 517.5 ft s w of 190th St, runs s w along avenue 115x n w 90x n 71 to s s of Fordham Road x e 49 and 77x s e 33.8 to beginning; William J. Hargrave, Jr., against Walter S. Chatterton and another, (action to determine claim, &c.;) attorney, E. E. Hargrave.

LEXINGTON AV, 686 and 688; 61st St, n s 100 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; 730 St, n s, 138 ft e of 4th Av, 42x102.2; Julius Levine against Gustavus A. Goldsmith and others, (partition;) attorneys, Ludvich & Rytenberg.

MORRIS AV, e s, 425.10 ft n of 184th St, 37.1x irr; Taylor Jelliffe against William J. Hargrave and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. G. Ashley.

PLEASANT AV, 384 and 386, and 114 East 124th St, two actions; Daniel Flynn against Hannah Johnson and others, (action to set aside two deeds;) attorney, G. Freifeld.

PARCEL begins where s line drawn through centre of 11th Av, (now Broadway,) originally laid, intersected the s s of a party road between lands of Moses Taylor and Shepard Knapp, runs n w 1,068x n w 222x s w 448x s e 414x s e 235x n e 73x s e 60x n e 105x s e 457 to centre of 11th Av x n e 225 to beginning, except part taken for avenues and streets; the Trustees of Columbia College against Jacob D. Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

SPRING ST, s s, 75.2 ft w of Sullivan St, 37.3x irregular; Sarah Schuster against Edwin B. Stanton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Zeller & Miehling.

6TH AV, e s, 46.10 ft n of 21st St, 27.2x95; Thomas Healy against John Park and another, as committee, &c., (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. J. McCormick.

11TH AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 62d St, 50x100; two actions; Julia A. Low against James E. Hoctor and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, G. E. Gartland.

24TH ST, 107 West; Department of Buildings against Elizabeth C. Gassner, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

25TH ST, 144 West; Paulino Escheverria against Effie P. Bartlett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. G. Escheverria.

92D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; Sarah A. Waldron against Charles E. Rhinelander and another, (action to recover 1-20 part, &c.;) attorney, C. N. Ironside.

95TH ST, 10 East; Stewart H. Chisholm against Ella V. Eisenhuth, (action to set aside contract, &c.;) attorneys, Miller, Decker & Miller.

98TH ST, s s, 214.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.11; Helen L. Anthon against George D. Bogert and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. P. Everett.

102D ST, 202 and 204 East; Morris Oltarsh and another against Mamie Marks and another, (action to enforce lien, &c.;) attorney, N. H. W. Schutt.

112TH ST, n e corner of Boulevard, 125x100.11; Angeline W. Robinson and another against Samuel Steinmetz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. W. Hutchinson, Jr.

119TH ST, s s, 496 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against Tillie E. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Turner, McClure & Rolston.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, May 24.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

7—Con. Store Service Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
11—Societe Fabriques, &c., vs. Luebers.
17—Gen. Elec. Co. vs. Anchor Elec. Co.
34—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Lim., vs. Walker.
42—Pelzer vs. Dale Co.
44—Thomson - Houston Elec. Co. vs. Lorain Steel Co.
47—Jacoby vs. S. Jacoby

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Louisville and Nashville cases only.

128—Mantle vs. Louisville & Nashville R. R.
129—O'Mara vs. same.
130—Campbell vs. same.
131—Costello vs. same.
132—Finnegan vs.

TWENTY-TWO MINE VICTIMS.

Broken Safety Lamp May Have Caused Explosion in Cumnock Mines.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 23.—Twenty-two miners, ten whites and twelve negroes, lost their lives in the explosion yesterday at Cumnock Coal Mines, Chatham County, North Carolina. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by a broken gauze in a safety lamp.

In the Cumnock Mines on Dec. 19, 1895, an explosion of fire damp occurred, causing the loss of forty lives. Extensive improvements were made and the mines had been thought free from fire damp since.

MRS. HILLER'S FUNERAL.

Thousands of Persons Attend Obsequies of Eccentric Old Woman.

WILMINGTON, Mass., May 23.—Thousands of persons from cities and towns in this vicinity attended the funeral to-day of Mrs. Frances B. Hiller, the woman who gained considerable notoriety through the preparations made by herself and her late husband, Dr. Hiller, for the care of their bodies after death.

The funeral was held from St. Thomas's Roman Catholic Church. That edifice was crowded, and it is estimated that fully three thousand people were unable to pass through the doors. A large majority of those who came here were attracted through curiosity. The rush really commenced late yesterday, when the body lay in state. Between the hours of 3 P. M. and 9 o'clock last evening about twenty-five hundred persons passed through the parlor at the Hiller mansion, in which the casket lay. The burial robe, designed by Mrs. Hiller, was a magnificent affair and cost a large sum. The casket, which had been carved for Mrs. Hiller several years ago at an immense cost, was carefully inspected by the crowds.

This morning the crowds were greater than ever. At 10 o'clock a large funeral car, draped in black, arrived from Woburn. It was drawn by a pair of black horses, each covered by black netting and decorated with plumes. The heavy casket was placed upon it by ten pall bearers, and was conveyed to St. Thomas's Church. The car was followed by nine carriages containing relatives. Other carriages containing friends of the family, and many persons on foot brought up the rear.

The services consisted of a solemn high mass of requiem, with Father Lynch, the pastor of the church, celebrant. Father O'Mahoney of Andover was deacon and Father Ryan sub-deacon. At the conclusion of the services the casket was taken to the Hiller tomb in Wildwood Cemetery.

The sarcophagus which was erected for Mrs. Hiller was taken to the tomb yesterday and placed alongside that of her first husband. As the tomb had been arranged for the reception of only one body, there was some difficulty in making room for two. Part of the brickwork had to be torn away, and it was necessary to take off the legs and handles of the sarcophagus. After the casket had been placed in position the front of the tomb was bricked up.

Concessions to Kansas City Visitors.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 23.—A concession to delegates and others who desire to attend the Democratic National Convention in Kansas City has been agreed upon by the committee recently appointed by the Western Passenger Association. It had been previously decided to make for the convention a rate of one fare for the round trip, with a return limit until July 9. The committee has now decided to extend the limit to Sept. 30, in order to enable those attending the convention to make excursions to the various pleasure resorts and fields of investment in the West.

Sentence on Canadian Boy Patricide.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 23.—The trial of Arthur McIntyre, the thirteen-year-old boy who shot and killed his father, Peter McIntyre, because he refused to allow him to go to St. Catharine's, resulted in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy. The boy claimed that he only intended to frighten his father. He was sentenced to four years in the Mimico Reformatory, and laughed as sentence was pronounced.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.42¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.75
Cotton, middling	.09 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.30
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.25
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	12.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1	Nom.
Butter, Western creamery	.20

CHICAGO, May 23.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 spring wheat, 62@65½c; No. 2 red, 72@72½; No. 2 corn, 37½@37¾c; No. 2 yellow, 37½@38c; No. 2 oats, 22½@23½c; No. 2 white, 25¾@26¾c; No. 3 white, 24½@25½c; No. 2 rye, 56¾c; good feeding barley, 36c; fair to choice malting, 36½@41c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.80; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.80; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per bbl, $10.35@10.45; lard, per 100 lbs, $6.80@6.95; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6.40@6.65; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7@$7.10; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf, $5.98; granulated, $5.42; confectioners' A, $5.38; off A, $5.23; clover, contract grade, $7.50.

COTTON.—The cotton market opened with a bullish flourish and made an advance of 3@6 points on the first call, with active buying in anticipation of an advance from recent continuous declines. It soon became apparent, however, that the liquidation of the long account was not over. Southern selling orders were very heavy and turned the market. Private advices said that Southern planters were quite generally eager to secure present prices for their crop. Local parties who started in to buy for a reaction soon lost their courage and sold out and continued to sell for short account. Advices from cotton goods centres pointed to an unsatisfactory demand, at home and abroad. Private cables indicated that the cotton trade of Great Britain and the Continent was not only bearish-ly influenced by crop accounts from this side, but on account of the bearish character of late intelligence regarding the outlook for the Egyptian crop reported to be very much improved by an increase of 1,000,000 cantars. Liverpool had already passed Khartoum, with the Egyptian cotton area estimated to be larger than ever before. For this country the crop news from the central and eastern sections of the belt were particularly favorable, with Texas accounts better than they have been. The selling movement was maintained throughout the session. August contracts came out very freely. There were a few feeble rallies on covering, but in the main the feeling was unsettled and weak, with weather forecasts bearish up to the last. Great excitement developed late in the afternoon, when prices fell with a crash, August 30 points under a avalanche of long stuff and enormous bear selling. A flurry of covering by the conservative element near the close led to a few points rise, but in the main sentiment was strongly bearish from start to finish. The market was finally 36@37 points lower, steady at the decline. At the bottom prices of the day the decline was 11@34 points from the best figures of the morning. New Orleans and the local bull faction were the most prominent sellers on the late break. Reports from New Orleans stated that that market was in a panicky condition owing to terrific general selling led by outside longs and the farming element, the latter being restricted to the new crop.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, easy, 9c; Mobile, nominal, 9¼c; Memphis, quiet, 9c; Augusta, easy, 9½c; Charleston, nominal, no quotation; Houston, dull, 9 3-16c; St. Louis, dull, 9 1-16c; Galveston, quiet, 9¼c; Norfolk, nominal, 9¼c; Baltimore, quiet, 9¾c; Wilmington, quiet, 9¼c; Savannah, nominal, 9¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.40	9.40	9.23	9.26@9.30
June	9.23	9.23	8.98	8.91@8.93
July	9.15	9.16	8.82	8.86@8.88
August	8.90	8.91	8.48	8.54@ —
September	8.18	8.18	8.02	8.03@8.04
October	7.99	7.99	7.82	7.85@7.86
November	7.84	7.84	7.73	7.72@7.73
December	7.83	7.83	7.69	7.71@7.72
January	7.82	7.82	7.70	7.72@7.73
February	7.78	7.78	7.75	7.74@7.75
March	7.86	7.86	7.79	7.77@7.78

LIVERPOOL, May 23, 4 P. M.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; prices 1-32d higher. American middling, fair, 5½d; good middling, 5⅜d; middling, 5¼d; low middling, 5d; good ordinary, 4⅞d; ordinary, 4 11-16d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 7,100 bales of American. Receipts, 12,000 bales, including 7,700 bales of American. Futures opened quiet but steady, and closed easy at the decline; American middling, low middling clause, May, 4 61-64@4 62-64d buyers; May and June, 4 59-64@4 60-64d sellers; June and July, 4 57-64@4 58-64d sellers; July and August, 4 56-64d sellers; August and September, 4 49-64@4 50-64d buyers; September and October, 4 33-64d buyers; October and November, 4 23-64d sellers; November and December, 4 19-64@4 20-64d buyers; December and January, 4 17-64@4 18-64d buyers; January and February, 4 16-64d sellers; February and March, 4 15-64@4 16-64d buyers.

WOOL.—LONDON, May 23.—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day numbered 12,677 bales, 8,800 bales of which were New Zealand and Punta Arenas. Competition was brisk, and the offerings were in fair demand. Good qualities of Punta Arenas were taken readily, but the prices realized were not as good as expected, being unchanged to a farthing below the last series. Yorkshire secured the majority of the sales, but the home trade and the Continent were good buyers. Medium crossbreds were firm, but fine crossbreds were in buyers' favor. American representatives were moderate operators. Some good scoureds were withdrawn. Following are the sales in detail: New South Wales, 1,500 bales; scoured, 10d@1s 10d; greasy, 4½d@1s 1d. Queensland, 800 bales; greasy, 7¼d@1s. Victoria, 600 bales; scoured, 1s 4½d@1s 6¼d; greasy, 6d@11¼d. South Australia, 100 bales; scoured, 1s 6¾d@1s 7d; greasy, 7¼@10d. West Australia, 300 bales; greasy, 5d@9½d. Tasmania, 200 bales; greasy, 9d@1s. New Zealand, 5,200 bales; scoured, 1s 1d@1s 7d; greasy, 4¾@11d. Punta Arenas, 3,600 bales; greasy, 4½@8¼d.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	71⅞	71⅞	71¼	71⅝
July	72⅛	72½	72⅛	72½
September	73	73⅜	72⅝	73⅜
Corn—				
May	42	42	42	42
July	42 5-16	42⅜	42¼	42⅜
September	42½	43⅛	42½	43⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	65⅞	66¼	65⅞	66¼
July	66⅝	67¼	66⅝	67⅜
Corn—				
May	36¾	37½	36¾	37⅜
July	36⅞	39 13-16	36⅞	37⅝
Oats—				
May	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼
July	21¾	22	21¾	22⅛

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The weather news was quite satisfactory to bear operators in wheat, indicating showers over the Northwest and a partial breaking of the drought, but the bull element, nevertheless, obtained early control of the market. A remarkable advance in the Paris markets and unfavorable European crop news were the influences which enabled sentiment to disregard the domestic crop conditions and favor the bull side throughout the session. The close showed a net advance of ⅝@⅝c, and was practically at high point for the day. A very sharp advance in corn was another influence which contributed a good deal toward the upturn in wheat, as did also foreign buying of about 250,000 bushels in the local market, mostly for English account, although in part on French orders, it was understood. Foreign houses also bought at Chicago and the general influence of European news was a prominent factor in all of the day's strength on this side. The Paris advance amounted to 30@35 points on wheat and 25@50 points on flour, and English markets, influenced by the same considerations, closed ½@1¼d net higher. Berlin closed partly ¼ mark net lower, and Antwerp unchanged to ¼f lower, while Budapest was 4 points net higher. Both the English and French markets will be closed on Thursday. Private cable and telegraph dispatches from the Northwest stated that the rainfall had been quite heavy in some sections. The export business amounted to 21 loads at all ports. Spring wheat receipts were 243 cars, compared with 175 cars last week and 414 cars a year ago. The seaboard clearances were much heavier than usual, aggregating 924,000 bushels of wheat and flour from all ports. The local situation on No. 2 red wheat through an absence of stocks is entirely nominal and quotations difficult to obtain. Ocean freights were somewhat firmer in a general way and higher to a few points. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 80¼c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 77¾c, to arrive; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 76¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 75¼c, and No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 73¾c, all prompt.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 70½c; May, 70½c; July, 67⅞@68c; August, 67⅜c; September, 68¼c; No. 2 hard, 64@65c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 37¼c; May, 37c; July, 37⅜@37¼c; September, 37⅝c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 23¾c; May, 23⅜c; July, 21½c; September, 21½c; No. 2 white, 27½c.

DULUTH, May 23.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 69⅝c; May, 69¾c; July, 69¼c; September, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67½c; May, 67½c; July, 67⅜@67¼c; September, 67⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c; No. 3 Spring, 62½c. Oats, 22½@23c. Corn, 36¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 23.—Close: Wheat in Store—No. 1 Northern, May, 65c; July, 65⅜c; September, 65⅜@65½c. On track: No. 1 hard, 67¾c; No. 1 Northern, 66½c; No. 2 Northern, 64⅞c. Flour and bran unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 23.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Northern, 67½c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼@66¼c. Rye dull; No. 1, 50@50¾c.

CORN—No. 2, 42½c; elevator and delivered, 42¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2, 27c; No. 3, 26½c; No. 2 white, 28¾c; No. 3 white, 28c.

BARLEY—Quiet; feeding, 43½@45c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Very little attention was bestowed on the flour market, as the strength in wheat had a tendency to expand the views of holders without exerting a similar effect upon buyers. The close was firm, but not quotably higher; Spring patents, $3.60@$3.85; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@3.85; Spring clears, $2.85@2.90; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@2.65; no grade, $17.50@$17.75 per ton, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $2.90@3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.30@2.40, as to brand. Buckwheat—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 81@82c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.75@16; coarse Winter yellow, $18@$19, latter white; middlings, $16@18; city bran, $16.50@17; hominy chop, $15.75; oil meal, $26.50; linseed oil cake, $25.50; corn oil cake, $19.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ADLER, MILLARD F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILLARD F. ADLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next. Dated New York, the 11th day of April, 1900. LEON N. ADLER, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, (Room 806) 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap12-1aw6mTh

ALLING, ASA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ASA A. ALLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, individually, or as a member of the firm of Kennedson, Crain & Alling, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of May. LOUISE FLOYD ALLING, Executrix. THOMAS C. T. CRAIN, Attorney for Executrix, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my24-1aw6mTh

ALTHAUSE, SARAH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 17th day of April, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH M. ALTHAUSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. B. Althause & Co., No. 101 Thompson Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1900. WALTON C. ALTHAUSE, Administrator.
apr26-1aw6mTh

ANDERSON, FREDERICK L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK L. ANDERSON, late of Tucson, County of Pima, State of Arizona, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1900. MAURITZ F. WESTERGREN, Administrator. NICOLL, ANABLE & LINDSAY, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City.
mh22-1aw6mTh

BAKER, ANNIE E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To WALTER S. BAKER, one of the heirs and next of kin of Annie E. Baker, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John C. O'Conor and Fremont M. Jackson of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Annie E. Baker, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22nd day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed to this supplemental citation. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BINSSE, JOHANNA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA W. BINSSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Exchange Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1900.

LOUIS E. BINSSE, Administrator, with the will annexed.
apr26-1aw6mTh

DEMPSEY, THOMAS CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHARLES DEMPSEY, late of the State of Georgia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Richards & Heald, Esqs., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of March, 1900.

LILLIAN L. DEMPSEY, Executrix.

RICHARDS & HEALD, Attorneys for the Executrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh15-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HANKINSON, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HANKINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. STRONG & CADWALADER, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1900.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Executors, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

MARY F. HANKINSON, } Executors.
WILLIAM H. JACKSON, }
my10-1aw6mTh

GREENWOOD, LANGDON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LANGDON GREENWOOD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Robert S. Rudd, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1900. LANGDON GREENWOOD, Jr., Administrator. ROBERT S. RUDD, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap19-1aw6mTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of MORRIS HASSMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Hassman of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Morris Hassman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 23d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of SIMON PHILLIPS and MORRIS PHILLIPS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Simon Phillips and Morris Phillips of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Simon Phillips and Morris Phillips were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 23d, 1900.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as guardian of the estate of Catharine Mary Sanders, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. CRONIN, Nannie Barrow Waddingham, Alice W. Mills, Mary Emma Waddingham, Herbert W. Waddingham, Charles Stanley Waddingham, Julian Waddingham, Barrow Waddingham, Katharine Waddingham, John E. Waddingham, John E. Barrow Henry H. Jackson, Adrian H. Jackson, and Stephen H. Jackson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Peter A. H. Jackson, deceased, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Trial desired in New York County.—Dated New York, February 5th, 1900.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City and County, N. Y.

To the defendants Charles Stanley Waddingham and Alice W. Mills: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county.—Dated New York, April 5th, 1900.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City and County, N. Y.
ap19-1aw6mTh

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MOSES MENDELSOHN and SIGMUND MENDELSOHN, plaintiffs, against FRED C. BURLINGAME, the Department of Health of the City of New York, Henry R. DeMilt, Albert E. Bieling, Henry Sonn, Hyman Sonn, Charles H. Smith and "Ann" Smith, his wife, the name Ann being fictitious, the defendant's real Christian name being unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.—Action No. 11.—Summons. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 3d, 1900.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Charles H. Smith and Ann Smith, his wife, the name "Ann" being fictitious, the defendant's real Christian name being unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 23d day of May, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Attorneys for Plaintiffs,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
my24-1aw6mTh

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MOSES MENDELSOHN and SIGMUND MENDELSOHN, plaintiffs, against FRED C. BURLINGAME, William T. Hookey, Charles H. Darmstadt, William Henderson, the Department of Health of the City of New York, Henry R. De Milt, Albert E. Bieling, Henry Sonn, Hyman Sonn, the Mulhern Steam Heating Company, Timothy Mulhern, Thomas J. McLaughlin, Elise Otto, Alvah W. Burlingame, Charles H. Smith, and "Ann," his wife, the name "Ann" being fictitious, the defendant's real Christian name being unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.—Action No. 1.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 3d, 1900.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Charles H. Smith and Ann Smith, his wife, the name "Ann" being fictitious, the defendant's real Christian name is unknown to plaintiffs, defendants, the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 23d day of May, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Attorneys for Plaintiffs,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
my24-1aw6mTh

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—JOHN OEHLER and Sarah Greenebaum, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM ORAM, Bridget Dram, Abram Lakritz, Benjamin R. Hard, and Jane Hard, his wife, the name "Jane" being fictitious, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—Foreclosure of mortgage.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 16th, 1900.

ALEXANDER, COHN & POLLAK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To Abram Lakritz, Benjamin R. Hard, and Jane Hard, his wife, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of May, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York.

ALEXANDER, COHN & POLLAK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
my17-1aw6wTh&jc28

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ANNIE MATTHIES, plaintiff, against ELECTA WEIFFENBACH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an amended interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and bearing date the 22d day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned referee, appointed in and by such amended judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the new westerly side of Washington Avenue, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the new westerly side of Washington Avenue with the northerly line of 181st Street; running thence westwardly and parallel with said 181st Street one hundred and forty-five (145) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with said Washington Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with said 181st Street one hundred and forty-five (145) feet to the said westerly side of Washington Avenue, and thence southwardly along said westerly side of Washington Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

AND, ALSO,

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, (formerly in the Town of West Farms, County of Westchester,) and State of New York, being part of lot designated by the number seventy (70) as the same is laid down on a map filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, July 10th, 1899, entitled "Valuable building sites at Morrisania, fronting on Harlem Railroad," said land being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the new westerly side or line of Washington Avenue, as now established by law, distant two hundred (200) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 170th Street with said westerly line of Washington Avenue, and running thence westwardly and parallel with said 170th Street one hundred and forty-five (145) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with said Washington Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with said 170th Street one hundred and forty-five (145) feet to the said new westerly line or side of Washington Avenue, and thence southwardly along said westerly line or side of Washington Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; a portion of which premises forms part of and is included in the driveway between the buildings known as Nos. 2,039 and 2,041 Washington Avenue, and which portion is subject to the common right of user of such driveway by the owners of said buildings as mentioned in a certain deed from Adam Weiffenbach, to Electa Weiffenbach, dated November 18th, 1897, acknowledged November 18, 1897, and recorded in the Register's office of the City and County of New York November 19, 1897, in Liber 32, Page 67, Section 11 of Conveyances.

And also the common right of user of such driveway, reserved and mentioned in said deed last aforesaid.

AND, ALSO,

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, (with the buildings and improvements thereon erected,) now situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the westerly side of Lewis Street, and known and designated as lot number five (5) Lewis Street, and bounded as follows, to wit: Easterly in front by Lewis Street; southerly on one side by four lots of land now or formerly belonging to Charles Merrill, Abijah Arden, Shadrock Smith, and A. R. Woodruff, and described as lot numbers five hundred (500,) five hundred and two, (502,) five hundred and four, (504,) and five hundred and six, (506,) Grand Street; westerly in the rear by lot of land now or formerly belonging to the estate of Richard Turner, deceased, and known and distinguished as lot number eight (8) Cannon Street; northerly by lot of land now or formerly belonging to George Downing, and known and distinguished as lot number seven (7) Lewis Street, containing in width in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length on each side, one hundred (100) feet, subject, however, to a certain lease of that portion of said premises on which the house of Charles Merrill (now deceased) stands, commencing at a point about sixteen feet from Lewis Street aforesaid, on the boundary line of lots numbered 3 and 5, and gradually extending in width from such point on said lot No. 5 to 4½ inches to the rear of the house of said Charles Merrill, deceased.

Dated New York, May 23d, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

JEROME EISNER, Attorney for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property first above described:

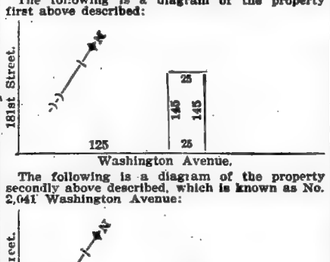

The following is a diagram of the property secondly above described, which is known as No. 2,041 Washington Avenue:

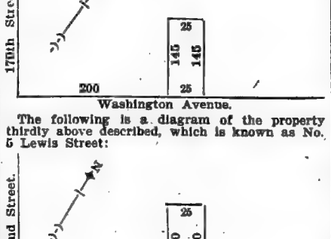

The following is a diagram of the property thirdly above described, which is known as No. 5 Lewis Street:

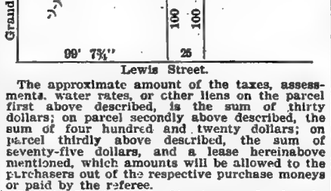

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens on the parcel first above described, is the sum of thirty dollars; on parcel secondly above described, the sum of four hundred and twenty dollars; on parcel thirdly above described, the sum of seventy-five dollars, and as lease hereinabove mentioned, which amounts will be allowed to the purchasers out of the respective purchase moneys or paid by the referee.

Parcel No. 5 Lewis Street may be bought subject to a mortgage of $10,000, now a lien on said premises, at the option of the purchaser of the same.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

Dated New York, May 23d, 1900.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY A. SONN, plaintiff, against HERBERT EGERTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 21st day of May, 1900, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, on May 22, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction; at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, distant sixty-seven (67) feet six (6) inches westerly from the point or corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; and running thence southerly on a line parallel with said Fourth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, thirty-seven (37) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly again parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; and thence easterly, along said southerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street thirty-seven (37) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less."

Dated New York, May 22d, 1900.

OTTO HORWITZ, Referee.

LUDLOW, TOWNSEND & SEDGWICK, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold, which are known by the street Number 72 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

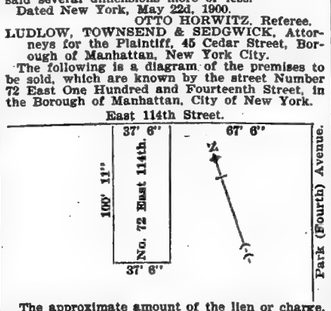
East 114th

EX-CONVICTS' ADMITTANCE

Protest Against the Landing of Mullet and Fitzharris.

Implicated in Phoenix Park Murders—Immigration Authorities Non-Committal—One Legal Loophole.

The cablegram printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Monday that Joseph Mullet and James Fitzharris, recently liberated from life imprisonment for the Phoenix Park murders, had sailed on the Lucania for the United States has stirred up considerable indignation among citizens who hold that as ex-convicts they should not be admitted. A protest has been received by THE TIMES in the following letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The accompanying clipping (referring to cablegram) is taken from THE TIMES of Monday. Would you inform me and others through the columns of your paper how two notorious criminals who have been convicted of complicity in as cowardly murders as ever graced the record of the Italian Mafia are permitted to sail openly for this country and be publicly received on this side and allowed to land as has already happened in the cases of others implicated in the same murders? Do not our laws plainly say that persons who have been convicted of such a crime shall not be permitted to land here, and are not steamship companies prohibited from knowingly bringing such persons?

E. G. MILLER.

New Brighton, S. I., May 22, 1900.

Mullet and Fitzharris were convicted for complicity in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke May 6, 1882. They sailed from Queenstown May 20, and should arrive this week.

When asked yesterday what action would be taken by the immigration authorities, Commissioner Fitchie said:

"I have answered that question frequently during the last few days by saying that I never cross a bridge until I come to it. I have no idea what arguments will be used by these people. We shall be governed by the law in the matter. We do not know the status of these men yet. They were imprisoned for life and were liberated. I do not recall a similar case that this office has been called upon to decide, and certainly there has been none in my time.

"The law, however, seems to be clear regarding the admittance of ex-convicts. But in any event these men have not arrived yet and we are not obliged to tell what course we will pursue. I will say this, though, the murders were horrible ones."

Mr. Fitchie then referred to the law on the subject, which, in the act of March 3, 1891, regulating immigration, orders the exclusion of "all persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude."

An attaché of the Immigration Bureau, who would not allow his name to be used, pointed out a clause in the law which, it is held in some quarters, may possibly be so construed by the authorities as to offer a loophole for the ex-convicts to pass through this port. This clause says: "Provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to or exclude persons convicted of a political offense, notwithstanding said political offense be designated as a 'felony, crime, infamous crime, or misdemeanor, involving moral turpitude,' by the laws of the land whence he came or by the court convicting."

The question of admittance, this official said, may hang upon "political offense." He did not see how murder could be construed as a political offense.

Mr. Fitchie would not discuss this phase of the subject. He, however, reiterated the opinion that the murders were "dastardly crimes."

The ex-convicts, it has been stated, come here to start life anew, and expect that a fund will be raised for them by Irishmen in the United States.

EFFORT TO BURN FLAT HOUSE.

Police Say Firebugs Are Active on Upper East Side.

The police and firemen believe that an attempt was made yesterday afternoon to burn the five-story brick flat house on the southeast corner of Eighty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.

Shortly before 5 o'clock the janitor of the place, George Rossman, found the house filling with smoke. Underneath the stairway he found three old brooms smoldering. He poured water on them and notified Frederick Barre, who conducts a saloon on the ground floor. Barre went to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station and notified Capt. Frers of the fire. Two detectives were detailed on the case, and with a fireman made further investigation. They came to the conclusion that some person or persons had made an attempt to burn the building, which is occupied by ten families.

The police say that this is only one of many cellar fires which have occurred in the neighborhood lately, and all owners and janitors of flat houses in the district are asked to lock all doors leading to streets and avenues. Among the numerous cellar fires which have occurred in that neighborhood recently was one at 1,091 Park Avenue on Tuesday, which resulted in Mrs. Josephine McShane and her son Edward losing their lives.

MADMAN ON A TRAIN.

Carroll's Trip to Ireland Interrupted by Development of Insanity.

Michael Carroll, who left St. Louis on a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad train, en route for Ireland, arrived in Jersey City at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, a maniac. He first became violent as the train reached Roselle, N. J. He jumped from his seat and ran up and down through the aisle, waving his hands and shouting that he would kill every passenger in the car. The train hands being unable to quiet Carroll, the passengers were hurried into the adjacent cars, and Carroll was locked in and left to his own devices.

When the train reached the Central Railroad Station Policeman Dougherty was called. As he opened the car door Carroll attacked him with a piece of a lamp he had broken, and dashed through the door to the railroad yard. There he began to throw off his clothes, and then started to climb a pillar of the station shed, but was dragged down by Dougherty. The moment his feet touched the ground he dealt Dougherty a blow that felled him. A struggle then began which did not end until Carroll's strength was exhausted.

He was removed to the Communipaw Avenue Police Station, where he was identified by papers and tickets found in his pocket. When his baggage was searched more papers were found, showing that he was a quarryman, and had been injured by a blasting accident, from the effects of which he was confined to St. Mary's Infirmary, St. Louis, from May 16 to Aug. 24, 1899. His steamship ticket was for a steerage passage on the Teutonic, which sailed yesterday. He had no money.

Carroll was late last night removed to the Hudson County Jail. If his friends are not heard from to-day he will be transferred to Snake Hill.

MRS. FROTHINGHAM'S ESTATE.

Application by Her Mother's Attorney for a Committee Opposed.

There is a hitch in the legal proceedings in connection with the appointment of a committee to look after $100,000 worth of property belonging to Mrs. Julia A. Frothingham, the divorced wife of Howard P. Frothingham, a stock broker. Mrs. Frothingham was recently declared incapable of managing her own property, and in the Supreme Court yesterday Henry Brill, counsel for Mrs. Bedlow, her mother, made application to Justice Leventritt for the appointment of George B. Covinton, a lawyer, as one of the committee.

E. McKinistry appeared and said he represented Mrs. Frothingham and opposed the appointment of Mr. Covinton. He said it had been stipulated that no person who was in any way connected with Mrs. Frothingham's relatives should be appointed. He said that Mr. Covinton had been engaged in legal proceedings on behalf of several of her relatives.

Affidavits were then submitted by Mr. Brill to show that Mr. McKinistry had not been retained by Mrs. Frothingham to oppose the appointment, but that a livery stable keeper who had been renting a carriage to Mrs. Frothingham at $150 a month had retained the lawyer. It was alleged that this man had considerable influence over Mrs. Frothingham, and that recently Justice Freedman had granted an injunction restraining him from disposing of some of her property which was in his possession.

Justice Leventritt reserved his decision as to naming the committee, and gave Mr. McKinistry permission to suggest the name of two men competent to act.

Silk Skirts.

Latest model, finished with various flounces, accordeon pleated, ruch edged and headed ruffles,—straight, vandyke or graduated.

Pale and medium colors,—plain or plaid Silk.

Made of finest quality, 38 inch, Clitton Mill Taffetas.

$5.50, $6.75, $8.75, $10.00 and $12.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Silks.

On Thursday, May the 24th.

Sale of Novelty Silks, fancy Taffetas and Foulards.

Pale and medium colors and black.
In Waist or Dress lengths.

50c, 60c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50 per yard;
Value 85 cents to $4.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

BATTLESHIP'S UNRULY MEN

Texas Brings in Eight Sailors Who Attacked Petty Officer.

PRISON THEIR DESTINATION

Smuggled Whisky and Alcohol Brewed from Shellac Causes Trouble—Capt. Gibson's Statement.

When the battleship Texas came into port last Saturday from her cruise in Southern waters, eight of her crew were confined in the hold, convicted of insubordination and assault with intent to kill. The affray which resulted in their trial by court-martial was the outcome of a long period of insubordination to the petty officers.

The men had managed to smuggle aboard the Texas a considerable amount of whisky while the ship was lying at Galveston, Texas, in April. When the ship got out to sea the sailors brought out the liquor and a number of them became intoxicated. The offenders were mostly young men, not over twenty-two years old, who had lately enlisted.

The petty officers had two of them put in confinement. This action caused bad feeling among other members of the crew, shown particularly toward Master at Arms Thomas Linn, chief of the petty officers, who is in charge of the men's quarters on the ship.

The outbreak came on May 15 while the Texas was in Bermuda. The painters were engaged in varnishing the interior of the ship with shellac, which is composed of alcohol and a pigment called "Venetian red." Some of the sailors secured a pail of this shellac, and by pouring into it warm water caused the pigment to separate itself from the alcohol. After being strained through a cloth the alcohol became as clear as crystal. After adding a little lemon and sugar, the sailors drank it and soon became crazy drunk. They then started from their quarters to find Master at Arms Linn. They encountered him on the forward deck. One of the sailors picked up a pail of water and threw it at him, pail and all. The pail struck him fairly in the back and then the men pounced upon him to take their revenge. The scuffle aroused the other sailors and the officers and the combatants were separated before they had seriously hurt the master at arms.

Capt. William C. Gibson ordered the offenders placed in strict confinement. When the battleship reached Hampton Roads the men were court-martialed. The fellows who caused this fracas were all late recruits and came from the Bowery and Fourth Ward in New York.

Three were acquitted, but the other eight were sentenced to terms in a naval prison. They were then brought to Brooklyn on the Texas and are still held at the navy yard, awaiting an order from the Secretary of the Navy designating their place of confinement.

Capt. Gibson said yesterday in speaking of the trouble:

"None of the men was put in irons. The only serious outbreak was when ten of the sailors attacked the master at arms. The other petty officers were on the scene in a moment, and the whole affair didn't last over five minutes. None of the other sailors was in the least insubordinate. No revolvers were pulled, as has been stated, nor did the marines line up with loaded rifles. The marines were not called upon at all."

Capt. Gibson said the outbreak was the first of any importance to occur since the new style of battleship came in vogue.

"On board the old-fashioned wooden ships," he said, "outbreaks of this sort were frequent."

The Texas started on her cruise from the Brooklyn Navy Yard Jan. 26.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Judge Advocate General Lemly has received the records of the court-martial which tried eleven of the sailors of the Texas on charges of "striking a person in the navy" and "conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline." James Faney, coxswain; John Romayne, ordinary seaman, and William McCullough, apprentice, were acquitted, and F. L. McIntyre and Charles F. Burke, landsmen; Michael Byrnes and Joseph G. Murphy, apprentices; Homer E. Ellerid and Alfred Schaefer, seamen, and Thomas Cronin and William H. O'Neill, coal passers, were convicted. Those convicted were sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from six to eighteen months, and will be confined in the naval prison at Boston.

Secretary Long and Judge Advocate General Lemly join in the statement that there was nothing approaching mutiny aboard the Texas. The affair grew out of the effort of the master at arms to arrest a drunken sailor at Grassey Bay, Bermuda, several weeks ago. The men convicted endeavored to free the prisoner from the master at arms and a Marine Sergeant, and in the scuffle the former was cut about the head.

WILL TRY SUICIDE AGAIN.

Fifteen-year-old Lucia Napolitano, who attempted to end her life by taking paris green at her home, 45 Oliver Street, last night, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. She was not in the least repentant, and told the Magistrate that she would try to commit suicide again. She said that she was in love with Tony Lapiano, a nineteen-year-old Italian, who lives at 67 James Street, and that her parents would not permit her to marry him.

"I told my father that I would marry him, anyway, and he beat me," she said. "If I can't marry him, I'll kill myself."

The little girl was turned over to the care of the Gerry society until Friday.

Sale of
Ladies' Suits,
(at Broadway and 13th Street Store).

Some Special Values
For To-day (Thursday).

Light Gray
Homespuns,
$10, $12, $15,
$18.50 and $20.00.

Also All Silk Lined Black
Cheviot Suits,
at the remarkably low price of
$15.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

SAY HE IS A SCAPEGOAT.

Burglars Assert that Reputed Confederate Is Innocent.

According to the confession made by two men who pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree before Judge Foster in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Edward Scherpf, who was accused of being their accomplice, and who was convicted, is the innocent victim of a plot.

Early on the morning of May 1 Detectives Cohen, Reagan, and Peters of the Eldridge Street Station found a wagonload of flannels and woolen cloth standing in front of the clothing store of Michael Sveibel, at 74 Allen Street. The door of the store had been broken open, and Scherpf, Samuel Schwartz of 46 Ludlow Street and Albert Frankenstein of 164 West Twenty-second Street, were arrested.

Frankenstein and Schwartz yesterday pleaded guilty, and made a confession exonerating Scherpf. They said that they had been assisted by a man named Goldstein, who was a friend of Detective Abraham Cohen.

"Cohen put Goldstein up to commit this burglary," said Schwartz, "so that he might nip it in the bud and get the credit for it in the Police Department. It was agreed between him and the detectives that he was to escape arrest. They had to get somebody to take his place, so they grabbed the first passer-by.

Frankenstein corroborated this statement. "When the three detectives caught us," he said, "we had only a small roll of flannel in the wagon. They thought that wouldn't be a big enough burglary, I suppose, for after making us prisoners they went into the store, grabbed up all the cloth they could get and piled it up on the wagon to make it look as if we had stolen it." The three detectives denied these statements.

Scherpf himself corroborated the stories told by Schwartz and Frankenstein.

"Why did you give your name as Edward Smith when you were first arrested?" asked Assistant District Attorney Cowan.

"I couldn't pronounce my name then," said the witness.

"Couldn't pronounce it?" said Judge Foster. "How is that?"

"I've had some practice since then," said Scherpf. "When the detectives caught me they shoved a pistol in my face and knocked out my front teeth. I couldn't talk at all right after that."

In spite of Scherpf's testimony and that of his accomplices, he was found guilty. He will be sentenced on Friday.

JUROR TAKEN FROM BYSTANDERS.

Old Common Law Invoked for First Time in Many Years.

At the second trial of Joseph Latman, charged by Edward J. Solomons with the theft of a watch, the old common law that any bystander at a trial may be called upon to serve as a juror was invoked in this city by Judge Cowing yesterday, for the first time in many years. Eleven jurors had been chosen when the panel of fifty talesmen became exhausted.

The plaintiff protested loudly when he was told that the trial would have to wait until another jury panel was sworn in, but Judge Cowing came to his assistance.

"We have a right to impanel any citizen in the courtroom as a juror," he said in a loud voice. "Is there any one here who would like to serve on this jury?"

Harry Jaffe, a dealer in eyeglasses and spectacles, known about the Criminal Court Building as the "Court optician," volunteered, and was accepted on the understanding, however, that he would receive no pay as a juror.

"What I want is the experience."

"I don't care about that," he said. The case was adjourned after the completion of the jury, and will go on to-day.

Whether you're an "outing" man or not, you'll soon want some outing clothes.

Fancy flannel coat and trousers, with soft-bosom fancy shirt and low russet shoes, topped with a straw hat, form the correct summer garb.

All these await you here; and more, because every man is not going to desert the serviceable serge or the tidy fancy cheviot.

The first warm days start customers asking for coats "with the back unlined"—half-lined is the trade term.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOR HER MAJESTY,

The June Bride, we have solved the perplexing problem of housing her treasures.

Cabinets with small drawers for prints of all sizes; beautifully carved old German style or plain of exterior. Curio and parlor cabinets—many beauties now reduced.

Mahogany Corner Cabinets, $38.00, (reduced from $57.00.) Gold, $90.00, (reduced from $113.00.)

For China—from artistic golden oak cabinets at $13.00 to quaint bow-legged Dutch marqueterie cupboards.

Our designers surely had inspirations when they evolved these happy combinations of utility and beauty which you always get when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
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NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 158 WEST 19TH STREET

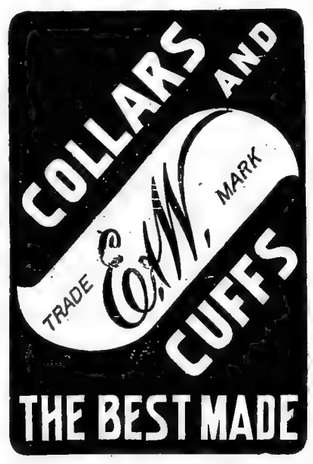

For Summer,
Porous
Jaeger
PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
New York: 16 West 22d St. 156 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

MR. CLAUSEN INDIGNANT.

Postpones Opening of Hamilton Fish Park and Criticises Predecessor.

President Clausen of the Park Department this morning issued an official statement calling attention to many defects in the new Hamilton Fish Park, and placing all blame on the previous park administration. The statement is as follows:

"President Clausen has found it necessary to postpone the opening of Hamilton Fish Park from Friday, May 25, to Friday, June 1, at 8 P. M. His Inspectors have shown that the provision for lighting is incomplete, and that there is a generally unfinished condition existing.

"The final inspection made by President Clausen confirms the opinion that he had had concerning the whole work at this park, and leads him to fear that it will be a disappointment from every standpoint. In the effort to combine park features with playground features the designers of this park seem to have secured neither a park nor a playground. The improvement is on very extravagant lines, $183,000 having been so far spent upon it; this in addition to the $1,719,500 which it cost to acquire the property. Most of the $183,000 has been put in an extensive building, whose architectural features are not at all consistent with the character of the park or its surroundings. This expenditure for buildings has not resulted in providing for any practical use that seems at all adequate. The gymnasium feature is not complete, and is without apparatus. The public-bath feature is ridiculously inadequate, there being room for only three persons to bathe at a time on each side, that for the men and that for the women, yet, with nickel-plated plumbing and costly tilework, enough money has been spent to fit up in a highly sanitary and useful manner much more bathing room. The same criticism seems to fit a general park proposition. Instead of the amount of planting, lawn, and flower-bed work that could have been secured for the money expended, there was very little done in these directions, which, in the opinion of the incumbent Park officials, is the best and most popular way to improve small parks in thickly inhabited districts.

"The design of this park was approved and the contract for it executed by the previous administration of the Park Department."

Women Ride to Place Bets.

Capt. Walsh of the West Twentieth Street Station arraigned William Oliver in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning for keeping a poolroom frequented by women at 316 West Twentieth Street. Capt. Walsh raided the place Tuesday, and found twenty women there. None of them was arrested, for the police did not see them place any bets. When the police entered Oliver was seated behind a table with a wire screen in front. Oliver was held in $1,000 for examination to-day. The woman from whom Oliver rented the room testified that women came in carriages to the place.

Broadway and 11th Street.

SHIRT-WAISTS.

1,200 White—Open and "Drawn work" Muslin Waists, cord, stripe hemstitch, and check muslins and weaves.

Stiff Linen collars,—soft or stiff cuffs.

$1.25;
Value $2.25.

Fine Madras Waists,—with pleated back and tucked fronts finished with hemstitched band.

Stiff "self" collars and cuffs.

Pale blue, lavender, old rose and pink.

$1.25;
Value $2.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SALE OF PAJAMAS.

550 Suits.

Made of extra lightweight, white, corded, mercerized Madras, with Military or turn down collar, white silk frogs and pearl buttons,—fancy silk trimmings on Shirt and Trousers.

Also 125 Odd Suits,—made of Anderson's fancy colored Madras, — stripes or checks,

$1.55 each;
Value $2.50 and $3.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SALE
NOVELTY CHALLIES.

Silk-and-wool Foulard Challies, — blue-and-white, —and black-and-white,— polka dots, novelty figures and fancy stripe designs.

35 cents per yard.
Value 50 cents.

Imported Crepon Challies, —Persian Palm-leaf and Dresden patterns, — delicate, pastel and medium colors.

25 cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

LINENS.

Basement Salesroom.

250 Table Cloths. Heavy Damask, — handsome patterns. Slightly soiled.

At about one-half price.

2½x3 yards,
$4.00 and $5.75 each.

2½x3½ yards,
$4.85, $6.75, $7.50 each.

2½x4 yards,
$4.50, $5.75, $7.75 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

OFFICIAL SALARIES INCREASED.

Expert Employes of the Topographical Bureau Beneficiaries.

The Board of Public Improvements adopted a resolution yesterday revising the salary roll of the engineers and draughtsmen employed in the Topographical Bureau because of the difficulty of retaining good men at the low salaries paid. Forty-two men will profit by the revision, and the total increase will aggregate $6,880 a year.

The board also adopted a resolution providing for the construction of a sewer in Huron Street, Brooklyn. This resolution was defeated last week, but President Holahan changed his views and voted in favor of it yesterday.

New Adjutant for the 71st.

Col. William G. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment has appointed Corp. L. L. Clarke of Company F, Seventh Regiment, Adjutant of the Seventy-first in the place of Dowling, who resigned a few days ago. The new appointee, who will have the rank of Captain, is a son of Mr. Dumont Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank. He has been a member of the Seventh nine years.

O'Neill's,

Women's Hats for Outing and Every Day Wear.

The "Durban."

The "O'Neill."

No better place in New York to buy them than at O'Neill's, where you'll find everything that is new in Shapes and Braid and sold at a lower price than you would have to pay elsewhere.

Our assortment of SAILOR HATS

The "Kearsarge."

is the MOST COMPLETE in New York, and comprises the latest blocks in Fine Split Straw and Rough-and-Ready Braids. We are also showing many new and exclusive shapes for Driving, Bicycling, Golfing and Seashore Wear.

A Fine Assortment of Children's Hats, including all the new shapes in Rough-and-Ready and Fine Straws at Popular Prices.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST ST.

支 Vantine's 日
ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS.
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

Nearly A Million Dollars Worth of Oriental Goods

From Our Warehouses
From Wholesale and Retail Stocks

Slow selling lines, incomplete lots; discontinued designs, and irregular staple stocks,

At Great Reductions— From One-Third to One-Half Off Regular Prices

May's *always* a general "overhauling time" with us.

THESE LINES ARE REPRESENTED ON THE DIFFERENT FLOORS

Table Porcelains—Basement
Lamps and Lanterns—Main Floor
Folding & Open Fans—Main Floor
Dress Silks—2d Floor
Bamboo Furniture—2d Floor Balcony
Oriental Rugs—3d Floor
Japanese Rugs—4th Floor
Mattings—4th Floor

(Second Floor)

Couch Covers of INDIA DURRIES
In Rich Red and Black Stripes. 5½ x 9 feet, Now $10.00
Also all other sizes, larger and smaller.

The Oriental Lamps Main Floor

Hundreds of unusual patterns, original with Vantine. Abundant chances to choose wisely are offered in the

LOW BRONZE LIBRARY LAMPS

Now $5.00, $6.00 and $7.50

$5.00 globe separate.

Wrought Iron Hanging Lanterns for Cottage Halls and cosy nooks

Now $1, $1.50 & $2

Low Prices on Fine Damascus Lamps—rich hammered and carved decoration—one pattern now marked $9.50.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'WAY AND 30TH. AT 8:15. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2:15. AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY. TWO LAST WEEKS. A RUNAWAY GIRL. WITH JAMES T. POWERS & 65 OTHERS.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev'gs. 8. LAST 5 NIGHTS. Last Mat. Saturday at 2. LAST MAT. SATURDAY. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO. CLOSING TUESDAY EVG., MAY 29TH.

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT. Criterion Theatre. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY, Irwin's Burlesquers. "Dream of the Orient." 7—Cornellas—7

PRINTING SHOW, Grand Central Palace. 2 to 11 P. M. 25c. Daily Newspaper Printed on the Premises. SOUVENIRS AND DANCING EVERY NIGHT.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE. CINEMATOGRAPH. NEW GROUPS. Orchestral Concerts.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. MUSIC HALL. ROSE COGHLAN RENO & RICHARDS, JESS DANDY, OTHERS.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BARGAIN MAT. WED. ALL SEATS 50c. QUO VADIS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Over 200 PEOPLE. WOMAN & WINE. Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

GRAND Opera House. Mr. Willie Collier IN Mr. Smooth. Nxt. W'k—Chauncey Olcott, A Romance of Athlone.

KEITH'S Robt. Edeson & Ellen Burg, Bunth & Rudd. Manhattan Comedy 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONTIN. PERFORM. PROCTOR'S 15, 25, 50c., Vaudeville.
5th Ave. Kathryn Osterman, Carrie Graham, Macar's Marvelous Dogs & Monkeys.
23d St. Georgia Gardner & Co., Petite Elsie, Harrigan, Mov. Pics., Zeb & Zarrow, &c.
Palace. Kitty Mitchell, Tony Farrell Co., Quigley Bros., Johnstons, Anna Wilks, &c.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tuesday Ev., May 29th. VOLUNTEER BENEFIT UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN army & navy AID SOCIETY.

AMERICAN Theatre, 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Square Opera Co. 25c. to $1. 95th and FAREWELL WEEK. To-night & Sat. Mat. Last Time. FAUST. Last time To-morrow night. LA TRAVIATA. Sat., May 26—Good-Bye Night. Repertoire Bill.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34th St. & Bwy. Ev'gs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Special Matinée, Decoration Day, May 30. BIG VARIETY BILL.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EVGS., 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

Crowded Nightly. Souvenirs June 5th. 100th Time. CASINO! The Casino Girl!

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
15th Day, Thursday, May 24th.
The Eclipse, the Belmont of $7,500, and four other races.
MUSIC BY LANDER.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers; winds mostly fresh northerly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,718. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42¼c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27c.; cotton, middling, 9 5-16c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $21; butter, Western creamery, 20c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate Mr. Bacon of Georgia called up his resolution for an investigation in Cuba and argued at length in support of it. Mr. Spooner resumed his speech on the Philippines, charging that the Democrats have made a party issue of imperialism when no such issue exists. In the House most of the day was occupied in the consideration of the Alaska bill, and several important amendments were adopted. Both Houses adopted the conference report on the Indian bill.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—A referendum on the question of continuing the war is going on among the Boer fighting men. It will probably be some days before the result is known, but it is regarded as not at all unlikely that the burghers will decide to give up the struggle. Lord Roberts's advance is delayed at the Rhenoster, which must be bridged before he can proceed further. Little opposition is expected when his march north is renewed. Gen. Buller's troops celebrated the Queen's birthday by repairing the railway to Newcastle. The recent victories and the relief of Mafeking resulted in the celebration of the Queen's birthday being more elaborate than usual throughout the British Empire. Russian troops have, it is reported from Shanghai, occupied Masampho, Korea. A number of Russian officers have been ordered to Manchuria in order to study the strategical possibilities there in the event of war with Japan. Ambassador Choate presented the loving cup subscribed for by Americans to Sir Thomas Lipton at a banquet in London last evening. The Pope performed the ceremony of canonization of La Salle at St. Peter's, Rome, yesterday in the presence of an immense congregation. A large audience was present at the initial performance of the Oberammergau Passion play yesterday. The largest bazar ever held in London was opened by the Princess of Wales yesterday. It is in aid of the sufferers from the South African war, and it is hoped that £50,000 may be raised. Cecil Rhodes and other South African mining millionaires are at the head of an enterprise looking to the exploitation of the mineral wealth of German West Africa.—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

Kentucky Democrats will hold two State Conventions this year, at Louisville June 14 and Lexington July 19.

Price, McCormick & Co., bankers and brokers, chiefly interested in cotton and grain, failed yesterday, with liabilities of about $13,000,000.

Two strikers and a bystander were wounded by a volley fired from a car in St. Louis. Little attention is being paid to the Court's injunction.

The Attorney General yesterday announced that he would begin proceedings to annul the American Ice Company's right to do business in this State, declaring that the company is an unlawful combination.

Page 2.

Bipin Chadra Pal of Calcutta told the Moral Education Society what he thought of Christians.

The proposition to hold a constitutional convention in Virginia to disfranchise the negroes was carried in the election yesterday.

Page 5.

Amos Stirling, an alleged accomplice of Henry Ivory in the murder of Prof. White in Philadelphia, was caught yesterday near Trenton.

Three more warships will sail in a few days for Europe. They may meet Admiral Watson in the Mediterranean. The Turkish Minister called on Secretary Hay.

Page 7.

The Methodist General Conference elected new book agents for the West; the New York men were re-elected.

Prominent members of the Methodist Church rejoice at the abolition by the General Conference of the time limit on pastorates.

Page 10.

The Elm Street Connecting Railway Company, to build a branch to shorten the route of the Fourth Avenue line, was incorporated at Albany yesterday.

Controller Coler charges that John Clark, a Deputy Collector in the Market Bureau of the Finance Department, is short in his accounts. The police have been unable to find Clark.

Page 14.

James Sweeny, a pauper on Blackwell's Island, has brought suit against Sister De Chantel and the Ursuline Convent to recover a share he claims to possess in property now held by the convent.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

DECLINE TO INDORSE BRYAN.

Executive Committee of Kings County Democrats Tables Hayes's Motion.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Democratic Committee declined last night to be put on record as indorsing W. J. Bryan and the platform of 1896.

The committee had met to fix the date for the Assembly District Conventions for the election of delegates and alternates to the State Convention. In about five minutes the date was fixed for Monday night next. Just as the convention was about to adjourn, Warden Hayes of the Kings County Penitentiary, who is Senator Coffey's right-hand man, asked that a resolution which he had introduced before the General Committee some time ago, be considered. This resolution read:

Resolved, That the Democratic General Committee of Kings County declares itself faithful to the platform of the Democratic National Convention of 1896; proclaims its loyalty to William Jennings Bryan as the National leader of the Democratic Party, and repudiates the pretension of any men or set of men to place this committee in any light inconsistent with their position.

When this resolution was presented in the General Committee it was sidetracked by being referred to the Executive Committee, where it was supposed to be lying dormant.

As soon as Warden Hayes moved for its consideration, Police Commissioner Bernard J. York seconded the motion. Mr. York said that he did this so as to get the matter before the committee. Then he opened up on Warden Hayes and Senator Coffey, as follows:

"This resolution is one of the worst pieces of political 'buncombe' that I have seen in years. There is no rule in politics which requires an organization like this to prove its loyalty. It is a part of the business of the Democratic Party of this county to make a platform for the county."

Then Commissioner York moved that the resolution be laid on the table. His motion was carried and the meeting adjourned.

VICTORY FOR PERRY BELMONT.

Delegation Favorable to Him Named at Babylon Democratic Primary.

BABYLON, L. I., May 24.—Perry Belmont won at the Democratic primary held here to-night by a vote of 36 to 34. The following delegation favorable to his candidacy for State delegate was named: Thomas E. Dowden, Edward Daily, Treadwell B. Kellum, Andrew J. Weeks.

The fight was a very bitter one, and Mr. Belmont may yet be defeated, as delegates in other parts of the county are opposed to him. The delegates selected to-night claim to be Bryan men in spite of their support of Mr. Belmont.

O'Neill's Great Sale of Hats

is the talk of the town. Never before have Women's Straw Hats been sold so cheap. They are selling the latest styles in Dress Shapes at 25c. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

ICE TRUST DECLARED TO BE UNLAWFUL

The Attorney General Finds Against the American Company.

ADVANCE IN PRICE DENOUNCED

Will Begin Proceedings to Prohibit the Corporation from Doing Business in the State.

Attorney General J. C. Davies arrived here from Albany yesterday, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon announced his decision to begin proceedings against the American Ice Company to prohibit it from doing business in this State.

The decision was rendered on the petition of William R. Hearst, proprietor of The New York Journal, who charged that the ice company was guilty of a violation of Section 1, Chapter 690, of the Laws of 1899, and Section 7 of the stock corporation law, and asked for proceedings to prohibit the American Ice Company from carrying on within the State of New York the business of manufacturing and selling ice, and to vacate, annul, and set aside the certificate procured from the Secretary of State, pursuant to Section 15 of the General Corporation law, authorizing said company to do business in the State.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DECISION.

The decision of the Attorney General was as follows:

"Upon a careful consideration of the petition, affidavits, arguments, and all the papers submitted upon the hearing in the above-entitled matter, I am satisfied that the American Ice Company is an unlawful combination, conducting its business in restraint of trade, in violation of law, and against public policy.

"The Knickerbocker and Consolidated Ice Companies are the principal constituent companies of the American Ice Company. It is evident that, prior to March 11, 1899, when the American Ice Company was incorporated, there was an arrangement between these companies by which they divided the territory between themselves, in which they were to do business. The Consolidated reserved to itself the City of New York and practically controlled the trade in that city. The Knickerbocker reserved to itself Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and the Eastern States. By an arrangement between the two neither invaded the territory of the other.

"Prior to March 11, 1899, these two companies agreed to combine their interests and thereby control, under one company, the entire territory, and thus enabled themselves to monopolize the ice business in those territories, to acquire or to crush out of existence the other competing companies which had not already been absorbed by them respectively, and to limit the production and fix the price of ice.

"Ice being a necessity, competition in its production and sale was thus to a great extent, if not wholly, destroyed.

"These companies also acquired control of the dock privileges in the City of New York which enabled them to further control the output.

"The direct result of this combination was that the American Ice Company, very soon after its formation, raised the price of ice in the City of New York 100 per cent. over the price of last year without any ostensibly just cause.

"Any agreement or understanding between competing companies of the character complained of is clearly in violation of the laws of this State and against public policy.

"I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that it is my duty to commence proceedings against the American Ice Company to prohibit it from doing business in this State."

Mr. Davies, when seen aftern announcing his decision, refused to make any statement regarding his plans for proceeding against the ice company or to state where the proceedings would be brought. He held that his decision was sufficiently explanatory for the present. Asked as to whether the Governor intended to order a special Grand Jury to investigate the alleged connection of the New York City officials with the so-called Ice Trust he said he had not the slightest idea what the Governor intended doing.

PROCEEDINGS IN ALBANY.

It is the opinion of lawyers interested in the case that, while the Attorney General can bring the proceedings against the ice company in any county in the State, they will be brought in Albany. The attorneys comprising the firm of Einstein & Townsend, who for their client have pressed the petition for the proceedings against the ice company, were jubilant last night over the result of their efforts.

"In view of the facilities which the Attorney General has had for obtaining a thorough understanding of just what this combination of capital has been trying to accomplish," said Mr. Guiterman of the law firm, "I consider this decision the same as a judicial opinion. I consider the decision as a great victory in the beginning of the great war which the people of this country are waging against monopoly.

"As the Attorney General has not yet announced the time or method of his proceedings, I cannot say just what part we will take, if any. As the matter stands at present our duty is done, but facts displaying the unlawful methods that have characterized the operations of the American Ice Company from its very formation are constantly accumulating on our hands, and we stand ready to supply these facts to the Attorney General at any time."

The proceedings in this case will be the first of great importance taken under the anti-trust law of 1899, and will be watched with interest by lawyers and capitalists throughout the country.

The American Ice Company is now confronted by three public legal investigations into its affairs, and its officers and Directors will, in the course of the next few weeks, have occasion for frequent visits to court. They will appear before Magistrate Zeller in the Jefferson Market Police Court this afternoon at the continuance of the examination into the charges of conspiracy made against the Directors of the company by William R. Hearst. At the last hearing the Magistrate ordered that each of the accused officials appear in person to-day, on pain of arrest.

THE MAYOR SERVED.

Subpoenas were yesterday served on Mayor Van Wyck and Dock Commissioners Cram, Murphy, and Meyer, directing them to be present at the examination to-day and testify concerning the corporate existence of the American Ice Company. The Mayor was served with the subpoena yesterday by a reporter who called and asked to see the Chief Magistrate of the city. The Mayor, supposing his caller was after another interview, left his office and walked out to give the usual answer, "I have nothing to say for publication." The reporter, however, handed him the subpoena, which the Mayor took and then walked away without saying a word.

The Mayor and Dock Commissioners will be asked whether they own any stock in the American Ice Company, and, if so, how they acquired it. The Dock Commissioners are directed by the subpoenas to bring to court with them the records of their office and give testimony upon the charge that the American Ice Company was able to get whatever dock privileges it desired when independent dealers found it impossible to obtain from the Dock Board facilities necessary for the transaction of their business.

Secretary Robert A. Scott of the American Ice Company will resume the witness chair at this afternoon's hearing and give more testimony as to the workings of the corporation. He has been ordered to bring with him for inspection the stock list purporting to show the stockholders in the company. What purports to be a list of the stockholders in the Knickerbocker and Consolidated, the constituent companies of the American Ice Company, has been published. This list contains the names of a number of prominent city officials and others of New York City and State, with the amount and value of stock held by each.

Among these are the following:

THE ALLEGED STOCKHOLDERS.

	Shares.	Par Value.
Robert A. Van Wyck	4,000	$400,000
Augustus Van Wyck	4,000	400,000
Anthony N. Brady	1,000	100,000
John F. Carroll	3,000	300,000
Richard Croker, by himself and other members of his family	1,121	112,100
J. Sergeant Cram, Dock Commissioner	400	40,000
Charles F. Murphy	400	40,000
Judge Rufus B. Cowing	200	20,000
Judge James Fitzgerald	200	20,000
Judge Martin T. McMahon	200	20,000
Judge Joseph Newberger	200	20,000
Hugh J. Grant, former Mayor	1,000	100,000
W. H. Gelshenen, by himself and family	2,719	271,900
Garfield National Bank	4,000	400,000
J. S. Fassett	300	30,000
Thomas F. Gilroy, former Mayor	250	25,000
Randolph Guggenheimer	1	100
John Bauer	1,395	139,500
Charles F. Barney	2,400	240,000
W. N. Bayler	200	20,000
Robert Dunlap	200	20,000
Amelia N. Dunlap	100	10,000
Thomas J. Hussey	200	20,000
Gustav C. Henry	510	51,000
John Kelley	400	40,000
Thomas E. Kerr	400	40,000
H. S. Kearney	200	20,000
James McCutcheon	400	40,000
J. E. McDonald	1,200	120,000
H. F. Clarke	1,688	168,800
Alfred Nelson	200	20,000
G. S. Odell	2,684	268,400
R. W. Poor	680	68,000
J. T. Sproull	2,401	240,100
Thomas Sturgis	1,000	100,000
Charles T. Wills	400	40,000
G. W. Wilder	500	50,000

When the Knickerbocker and Consolidated Ice Companies were merged into the American Ice Company, the shareholders received in exchange stock for their holdings in the smaller companies. Several of the stockholders in the Knickerbocker Company, whose names are given in the above list, have denied that they are stockholders in the American Ice Company. There being a possibility that they sold their stock outright when the alleged trust was being formed, the list of present stockholders in the new company, as given in Secretary Scott's books, will be regarded with much interest to-day. The names of Mayor Van Wyck and his brother, Augustus Van Wyck, do not appear on the list of stockholders of the old companies, although they are said to each hold 4,000 shares in the new corporation.

THE ONLY DENIAL.

The only absolute denial made yesterday concerning the above list of holdings in the Knickerbocker and Consolidated Ice Companies came from Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, who is credited with owning one share.

"Eight or nine years ago," the President said, "I got one share of stock in the Consumers' Ice Company as a fee. A year ago Mr. Gelshenen, President of the Garfield National Bank, offered to give me a share in the American Ice Company for it, but I refused, and he bought it from me for $90. The only way in which I can account for my name being connected with the ownership of a share is that Mr. Gelshenen neglected to have the share transferred on the books of the company."

It will be noted that in the above list of stockholders in the Knickerbocker Ice Company Mr. Gelshenen and his family are credited with the ownership of 2,719 shares, the Garfield National Bank, of which he is President, is put down as holding 4,000 shares.

The officials of the American Ice Company have another ordeal before them to-morrow, when they must appear before the Supreme Court in Brooklyn upon the order secured from Justice Gaynor by five municipal Assemblymen. With them will appear Mayor Van Wyck, Dock Commissioner Charles F. Murphy, and J. Sergeant Cram, Andrew Freedman, and John F. Carroll, who will be examined as to their relations with the Ice Trust. Justice Gaynor's order calls for the production at this hearing of the records of the Department of Docks and of the American Ice Company.

It was said for the Mayor yesterday that he would be on hand fully prepared to show his connection with the company. It was said that he would produce canceled checks showing that he paid cash for every share of American Ice Company stock which he holds or has held.

The officials of the ice company adhere to their policy of silence. The following type-written reply was sent out to all reporters who called at the several offices of the company yesterday:

"As there are three public legal investigations of matters relating to the American Ice Company now under way, would it be inconsistent with good journalism if the press would excuse us from further interviews and suspend judgment until the issues are settled by law?"

KENTUCKY'S CONVENTIONS.

Democrats to Elect Delegates at Louisville, and Nominate Governor at Lexington.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 24.—The Democrats of Kentucky will hold two State Conventions this year. The State Executive Committee met here this afternoon and issued a call for a convention to be held in Louisville June 14 to elect delegates to the National Convention. An effort was made to have the same convention also nominate for Governor, but there was objection raised, and the question went over until the evening session.

At the night session the convention for Governor was called for July 19, at Lexington. The fact that two conventions will be held is taken by some to mean that there may be opposition to Gov. Beckham for the nomination. This is only partly true. Gov. Beckham is the logical candidate as the successor of Goebel, but many who favored his nomination and still favor it thought it would look too much like snap judgment to nominate him without giving others, if there be any, an opportunity to enter the race.

The only men talked of are Chief Justice Hazelrigg of the Court of Appeals and Gen. Joseph L. Lewis. It is not known whether Justice Hazelrigg would be a candidate under any circumstances. Gen. Lewis has declared that he will not enter into a scramble for the office, but has placed himself in the position of being a receptive candidate.

SOUTH DAKOTA REPUBLICANS.

The State Convention Instructs Delegates for McKinley.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 24.—The Republican State Convention finished its business at 4 o'clock this morning. The ticket as completed follows:

Governor—CHARLES N. HERRIED of Eureka.
Lieutenant Governor—GEORGE A. SNOW.
Secretary of State—O. C. BERG.
Treasurer—JOHN SCHAMBER.
Auditor—J. D. REEVES.
Superintendent of Schools—E. E. COLLINS.
Land Commissioner—DAVID EASTMAN.
Attorney General—JOHN L. PYLE.
Railroad Commissioner—FRANK LECOC.
National Committeeman—JOSEPH M. GREENE of Chamberlain County.

Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention—EMIL BROUCH of Turner, GEORGE RICE of Moody, L. L. LOSTETTER of Kingsbury, A. H. BETTS of Hanson, C. B. COLLINS of Brown, N. P. BEEBE of Edmunds, JAMES HOLLEY of Pennington, GRANVILLE G. BENNETT of Lawrence.

Congressmen—CHARLES H. BURKE of Pierre, (renominated,) EBEN W. MARTIN of Deadwood.

All the nominations were made unanimous.

Resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates to the National Convention for McKinley, and commending Senator Kyle for his "loyal and patriotic support of President McKinley in the Spanish-American war and legislation involving Republican measures."

The platform adopted declares against trusts, favors a Constitutional amendment enlarging the powers of Congress to deal with them, indorses the passage of the Free Homes bill, indorses the currency legislation enacted by the present Congress, and favors expansion.

When ordering Champagne, why not have the best, which by universal accord among competent judges is POMMERY? It costs by retail the same as other brands, but is sold at wholesale the world over at the highest price, because of its recognized superiority of flavor and finesse.—Adv.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR CLOUD.

Russian Troops Occupy Masampho—Expedition to Study Strategical Possibilities in Manchuria.

SHANGHAI, May 24.—Advices received here from Korea say Russian troops now occupy Masampho.

It is added that they will prevent the passage of all comers over the territory in Korea claimed by Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 24.—A plan for the defense of Manchuria has been drawn up. Six fortified posts will be erected.

For the purpose of strategical study Gen. Sacharoff, chief of the Russian General Staff, will start for Manchuria at the end of this month, accompanied by eight high Russian officers.

This expedition is in order to prepare for a possible conflict with Japan.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 24.—The Northern Pacific liner Glenoble brings news that Russia is continuing her aggressions in Korea, and reports published in Hongkong state that a Russian warship has fired at a Japanese ship.

A serious rebellion has broken out in Korea, for which Russian agents are held responsible. It is believed in the Orient that Russia will offer troops to repel the rebels, and, once getting a foothold in the country, will remain there.

Announcement is made that Russia and Korea have entered into a secret treaty.

Russia has met with some small opposition in Lioa Yang Peninsula, near Mouken, having seven men wounded by natives.

MORE BLOODSHED AT ST. LOUIS.

Two Strikers and a Bystander Wounded —Injunction Violated—Gov. Stephens's Statement.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—The strikers were quiet to-day. At 9 o'clock to-night, however, a car, presumably manned by imported men, left the Union Station for the far western section of the city. When it arrived at the intersection of Park and Compton Avenues it was stopped by a mob of strike sympathizers, who made a hostile demonstration. Exact details as to just what occurred are not known yet, but it is reported that as soon as the car was halted the men on board opened fire on the crowd. John S. Harding, a striking motorman, was hit by a bullet and will probably die. Donald Watts, another striking motorman, received a serious bullet wound and an unknown bystander was slightly wounded.

Postmaster Baumhoff reported to United States District Attorney Rosier to-day that the Federal injunction to prevent interference with the postal cars on the lines of the St. Louis transit company had been repeatedly violated. He believes that substantial aid from the United States Government to insure the prompt operation of mail cars is imperative.

A prominent police official said to-day that it was quite probable that during the Democratic primaries Saturday afternoon all cars on the transit lines would be stopped.

"The law requires that police protection must be afforded at the polls at all elections," he said, "and necessarily we must have a large number of policemen stationed in the various precincts. There will not be enough policemen to keep the polls and the car lines open at the same time."

Nothing resulted from the conference to-day between the Governor and Police Board. Gov. Stephens was quoted this afternoon as saying:

"I am satisfied that the trouble along the street car lines and the whole spirit of anarchy which I find prevails so largely in the city of St. Louis at present is being fomented and extended by the machinations of a certain coterie of Democratic politicians, who hope by their course to in some manner make gains in the approaching party primaries. This element is sending speakers to meetings held to express sympathy for the strikers all over the city, and if not counseling disorder, it is at least materially encouraging it.

"These persons are responsible for the many effigies of myself and the police authorities dangling from poles and trolley lines on many streets. It is as a result of their movements that I have received many letters threatening my life should I continue to do my duty and provide officers to keep the peace.

"I desire you to say further that if, as Governor of Missouri, with all the powers vested in that office for the purpose, I can put an end to the abominable condition that prevails in St. Louis I shall employ every iota of that power."

Union labor has brought the world's fair question into the strike controversy. At a mass meeting held last night a resolution was passed to the effect that all union labor throughout the United States be asked to instruct their representatives to oppose the passage of the World's Fair Appropriation bill unless the St. Louis Transit Company settles the strike in a manner satisfactory to its former employes. The resolution has been telegraphed to John B. Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

BOOM FOR MR. McCLELLAN.

Many Representatives Urging His Nomination for Vice President.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The candidacy of Representative George B. McClellan of New York for the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination was announced to-day by his friends in Congress.

Among those who are urging Mr. McClellan's nomination are Representatives Stallings and Underwood of Alabama, Maddox and Tate of Georgia, Cowherd of Missouri, Bellamy and Norton of South Carolina, Rappert, Chandler, Driggs, and Fitzgerald of New York, and Devries of California.

Biggest Moving Picture Ever Attempted.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., May 24.—Arrangements are being made at the Edison laboratory in West Orange for the taking of the biggest moving picture ever attempted. This is to be a series of scenes illustrating the entire performance of Buffalo Bill's Wild West. To make this picture as proposed 18,000 feet of film will be required and 96,000 separate pictures will be taken. The film to be used will be all in one piece, and will be the longest ever made. The figures when thrown on the screen will be life size.

Manifold Company Chartered.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 24.—The Secretary of the Commonwealth granted a charter to-day to the General Manifold Company of Franklin. The capital stock is $4,000,000, divided into 40,000 shares, of the par value of $100. Gen. Charles Miller of Franklin, Col. George H. Glover of New York, Congressman Joseph C. Sibley of Franklin, C. J. S. Miller, S. A. Megeath, George C. Miller, Frank H. Johnston, and A. F. Miller, all of Franklin, are the Directors. The company will manufacture carbon and manifold paper.

Russian Battleships Launched.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 24.—The Russian battleship Polieda and the Russian cruiser Aurora were launched to-day in the presence of Emperor Nicholas. The Czar also watched the keel laying of two other battleships.

No Excess Fare to St. Louis.

The New York Central's "St. Louis Limited," giving magnificent service via Lake Shore and Big Four.—Adv.

BIG BROKERAGE FIRM FAILS FOR $13,000,000

Price, McCormick and Company's Suspension Causes Excitement.

HEAVY COTTON LIQUIDATION

On the Stock Exchange 40,000 Shares Are Affected by the Failure—Notice to Creditors.

Price, McCormick & Co., bankers and brokers at 70 Broadway, failed yesterday noon, with liabilities of about $13,000,000, nearly all of which was said by William J. Curtis, their assignee, to be well secured. The announcement of the failure created wild excitement and caused heavy liquidation on the Cotton Exchange, the total transactions for the day amounting to over 800,000 bales. There was considerable excitement on the Stock Exchange, where about 40,000 shares came out "under the rule" for the firm. There was no formal notice of the failure at the Produce Exchange, of which W. G. McCormick of the firm is a member, and the news of the suspension hardly caused a ripple. Wheat declined about one-quarter of 1 per cent.

The firm went heavily into transactions in cotton, stocks, and grain, and had correspondents all over the country. None of the big speculative interests was identified with them, and the operations of the firm were for the public account. Their customers were widely scattered in many different cities.

The failure became known first on the Cotton Exchange, where the following letter was received from the firm and read from the rostrum at 12:34 P. M.:

"The firm of Price, McCormick & Co. announce their suspension. They make an assignment for the benefit of creditors without preferences to William J. Curtis of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell. Mr. William Nelson Cromwell will act as counsel for the assignee."

THE MARKET EXCITED.

The market instantly became a scene of feverish excitement, and brokers who sought the firm's offices for details of the failure found the doors closed and the following notice posted: "All inquiries will be answered at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, 45 Wall Street, by William J. Curtis and William Nelson Cromwell, assignees." Messrs. Curtis and Cromwell issued the following notice to creditors late in the afternoon:

"William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for Mr. W. J. Curtis, the assignee, states that it is impracticable at this hour to make any statement concerning the condition of the firm. Its business is very extended and covers several branch agencies. The total liabilities are about thirteen millions, nearly all of which is well secured.

"The assignee, who is engaged with a corps of clerks, will submit to creditors a statement at the earliest practicable date.

"The creditors are advised to hold stocks, bonds, and other collateral to loans, and already well margined, until reasonable opportunity be afforded the assignee to deal with the same, and thereby prevent unnecessary loss."

Price, McCormick & Co. had been operating very heavily in cotton, and Theodore H. Price, the senior member of the firm, was a bull on the market, which has declined sharply during the last two weeks. The firm carried some large loans from banks, several of which demanded payment this week. The liquidation of these loans is believed to have caused the firm to withdraw its support from cotton, heavy declines in which, it is said, had already cost the firm a good deal. The market slumped soon after opening yesterday morning, and that, with the sharp break on Wednesday, produced an uneasy feeling on the floor, to which definite shape was given by the announcement of the failure. It was then announced that settlements would be made, according to the average of the day's quotations.

OUTPOUR OF LONG COTTON.

From the start to the finish of the session there was one enormous outpour of long cotton, supplemented by the most aggressive conduct on the part of the bears, who added largely to their short interest.

This firm had for months dictated the price of cotton the world over, with attention directed chiefly to the Summer positions, and more especially to May and August contracts. May contracts broke 78 points yesterday, selling down to 8.48. This was a decline of 120 points from the high-water mark. August broke to 8.35, a decline of 125 points from the best prices which were current. Price, McCormick & Co. appeared to be in absolute control of the market. The decline on other positions was generally 40 to 43 points. There were rumors pointing to other suspensions. The close was at the lowest.

The range of contract prices during the day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	8.25	8.25	8.48	8.48
June	8.76	8.76	8.45	8.45
July	8.88	8.88	8.40	8.43
August	8.48	8.53	8.35	8.39
September	7.99	8.08	7.90	7.92
October	7.83	7.87	7.72	7.72
November	7.70	7.75	7.63	7.69
December	7.70	7.75	7.57	7.59
January	7.71	7.76	7.60	7.61
February	7.74	7.75	7.62	7.63
March	7.77	7.77	7.67	7.65

Reports heard in cotton circles indicate that the insolvent firm was long on the Liverpool market, which was closed yesterday. It being the Queen's Birthday, so that operators over there had no means of protecting their contracts.

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The failure was announced on the Stock Exchange soon after the news was given to the Cotton Exchange, and the following stocks and bonds were sold and bought "under the rule":

Sales—$10,000 (par value) Wabash bonds, 50 shares Chicago, Indianapolis and Nashville, 100 shares Louisville and Nashville, 100 shares Atchison, 100 shares American Tobacco common, 100 shares Tennessee Coal and Iron, 300 shares American Tobacco, 100 shares People's Gas, 100 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 200 shares Federal Steel common, 200 shares American Sugar, 2,700 shares Atchison preferred, 500 shares Pacific Mail, 900 shares American Tobacco, 100 shares Chicago Great Western, 400 shares Tennessee Coal and Iron, 100 shares Southern Railway preferred, 500 shares Atchison preferred, 400 shares Continental Tobacco preferred, 400 shares American Tobacco, 200 shares St. Paul, 200 shares Atchison common, 200 shares Western Union, 1,100 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 100 shares St. Paul, 100 shares Atchison preferred, 200 shares Continental Tobacco, 100 shares American Sugar, 100 shares Pennsylvania, 200 shares Union Pacific common, 300 shares People's Gas, 700 shares Federal Steel common, 300 shares American Steel and Hoop preferred, 700 shares Federal Steel preferred, 100 shares Manhattan, 100 shares Continental Tobacco preferred; 100 shares American Tobacco common, 900 shares Continental Tobacco preferred, 100 shares Continental Tobacco common, 100 shares Norfolk and Western common, 100 shares Atchison preferred, 200 shares New York Central, 400 shares American Tobacco common, 200 shares Union Pacific common, 300 shares American Tobacco preferred, 100 shares Southern Railway preferred, 200 shares People's Gas, 100 shares Western Union, 100 shares Atchison preferred, 100 shares Federal Steel preferred, 200 shares American Sugar, 100 shares Atchison, 500 shares Union Pacific common, 100 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 800 shares St. Paul, 100 shares Republic Steel preferred, 800 shares Federal Steel common, 400 shares People's Gas, 100 shares St. Louis and San Francisco, 100 shares Chicago Terminal common, 950 shares Continental Tobacco preferred, 200 shares American Smelter preferred, 1,900 shares American Steel and Wire common, 2,150 shares American Steel and Wire preferred, 200 shares American Steel and Hoop common, 500 shares Glucose, 200 shares International Paper common, 200 shares National Steel, 100 shares Pressed Steel common, 100 shares Rubber common, 100 shares Reading common, 200 shares American Tinplate preferred, and 100 shares General Electric common.

Purchases—$10,000 (par value) Chicago Terminal Transfer Company's 4 per cent. bonds, 100 shares Denver and Rio Grande common, 800 shares Northern Pacific common, 400 shares Baltimore and Ohio, 300 shares Third Avenue, 200 shares People's Gas, 800 shares Northern Pacific, 1,200 shares Union Pacific common, 400 shares National Tube, 300 shares American Car and Foundry, 100 shares American Car and Foundry preferred, 1,100 shares Missouri Pacific, 500 shares Northern Pacific, 500 shares Southern Pacific common, 100 shares Lake Erie and Western preferred, 100 shares Tennessee Coal and Iron, 400 shares American Tobacco, 100 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 100 shares Denver common, and 100 shares American Sugar.

40,000 SHARES AFFECTED.

A considerable number of settlements were also privately made, and the total number of shares affected was roughly estimated at 40,000.

The failure had little effect upon the outside market. Fifteen hundred shares of Rubber Goods common were sold on the curb, seemingly for the account of Price, McCormick & Co.

During the first hour after the Price, McCormick & Co. failure was known on the Street the firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co. sent a letter to the Stock Exchange, which was read from the rostrum, announcing that its financial affairs were in excellent condition, and that rumors to the contrary were unfounded. It was greeted with cheers.

The firm of Price, McCormick & Co. was formed on March 18, 1895, by Theodore H. Price, W. G. McCormick, and R. M. Stuart-Wortley. On Jan. 1, 1897, George Crocker of San Francisco became a special partner, putting in $100,000 special capital. Bernard J. Harrison became a partner on Nov. 1, 1897, and withdrew on Dec. 1, 1899, when Walter W. Price was admitted to the firm, and Mr. Crocker at the same time increased his special capital to $500,000. They had an "H A" rating at Bradstreet's, which means $500,000 to $1,000,000 capital and second grade of credit.

The firm had branch offices in Hartford, Poughkeepsie, Utica, Trenton, Newark, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Chicago, Syracuse, Albany, Ottawa, Philadelphia, Troy, Portland, Me., and other cities, as well as several up-town offices in this city.

Theodore H. Price was a cotton broker originally, and the firm name in the old days was Hubbard, Price & Co. They were the introducers and sponsors of the Tobacco Trust, one of the first trusts formed after the Sugar Trust. Their early transactions were regarded as pyrotechnical then, as the industrial game was new. They had enough influence to issue letters of advice, and thereby get out-of-town orders big enough to sway the stock market. They introduced the method of dealing with widely scattered customers over special wires to other cities.

THE FIRM'S BACKING.

The money backing of the firm of Price, McCormick & Co. is believed to have been largely furnished by W. G. McCormick, a general partner, who is the son of Cyrus McCormick of reaper fame, and George Crocker, the special partner.

Mr. Crocker was brought prominently before the public through his success in winning the greatest temperance prize ever offered—estimated as high as $4,000,000. His father, Charles Crocker, of San Francisco, Cal., who, with Stanford and Huntington, built the Southern Pacific, died in 1888, leaving an estate of $4,000,000. When the will was read it was seen that he could only get the fortune by keeping sober for five years. On Sept. 21, 1891, young Crocker started in to work for the big temperance prize. On Sept. 21, 1896, the trustees agreed as to his spotless record, and soon after there was turned over to him $490,000 worth of Southern Pacific bonds and his portion of the estate, the estimated value of which was $4,000,000. He had spent most of his time during the five years on a ranch at Promontory, Utah, shielded from temptation.

Mr. Stuart Wortley comes from a well-known British family, and is a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley.

Mr. Cromwell, counsel for the assignee, was the assignee of the house of Decker, Howell & Co. in the so-called billiard panic about fifteen years ago, and made a fee ordinarily reputed to be beyond any fee known for such a settlement, which was one of the quickest on record.

The firm of Price, McCormick & Co. in 1898 and 1899 made one attempt after another to get control of different insurance companies for the profit to be gained in liquidating them. The Firemen's Insurance Company of Boston was obtained and liquidated by the firm, but an effort to get control of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company of this city was absolutely defeated after several months of negotiation.

FIRM'S CHICAGO BUSINESS.

Board of Trade Speculators Think It Will Soon Resume.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The failure of Price, McCormick & Co. created considerable comment on the Board of Trade, though the firm is not directly interested to any great extent in grain. It is said that the firm is long a moderate line of corn and possibly some wheat, but that the commission houses through which it was bought will lose nothing by the failure. The firm was generally considered a strong one, and speculators seem confident that its business will be resumed within a short time.

Many Chicago speculators had dealings in cotton through Price, McCormick & Co. Several of the larger houses with offices in the Board of Trade and Rialto buildings have large accounts with the firm, but the majority of them are said to be short, and the consequent flurry and loss in price is in their favor, since the firm has agreed to pay out at the average of the quotations for the day.

The local office of the firm remains open, though it is refusing new business pending a settlement of the financial troubles.

GEORGIA BROKERS FAIL.

Talbot & Palmer Go Under with Liabilities of $16,000.

MACON, Ga., May 24.—Talbot & Palmer, brokers of this city, failed to-day for about $16,000. Several months ago the firm failed for about $50,000. Mr. Talbot of the firm makes the following statement:

"There is nothing to say, except that we could not continue without capital.

He contributed most largely to the nomination and election of President McKinley.

"Following the inauguration, he secured a seat in the Senate by the enforced retirement of a statesman who, in an experience of forty years, had never before yielded to the menaces of those in power, nor been misled by vain promises. During the three years now ended this man, so recently unknown, has stood before the country as the author of our public policy. This may be error, but in the month of April, 1900, he announced the renomination of President McKinley, and predicted his re-election.

"At the same time the Republican Party waited in submissive silence for his utterance in regard to a candidate for the Vice Presidency. All this appears to have been the outcome of immense energy in one man, combined with unlimited resources in money. For the moment the combination is supreme in the Republican Party.

"And thus a party that became historically great for its victories in war and for its achievements in peace bows in subserviency to a self-created dictator.

"What is the remedy? The party must be overthrown, and in its downfall the dictatorship will disappear, and in a quadrennial period, or in a decade, the party, regenerated, may come again to the head of affairs in the Republic.

WELCOME TO CARL SCHURZ.

Carl Schurz, who was introduced next, was greeted with a roar of applause that lasted for several moments. He opened his speech by saying that he felt convinced that if the imperialistic policy was submitted to a popular vote on its merits it would be indignantly rejected by the American people. Its defenders are aware of this, he said, and make special efforts to mislead the intelligence of the people by pretending that their opponents were afraid to meet the responsibilities devolved upon the country by the late Spanish war.

"We went into the war for the purpose of helping the Cubans in their struggle for liberty," he continued. "Then came Dewey's victory at Manila Bay. The case of the Philippine Islands was in all respects similar to Cuba. But the Filipinos had a stronger claim on us than the Cubans. They acted most efficiently as our allies. We permitted them to believe that in fighting on the same side with us they were fighting for their own independence. We permitted them to believe this until we had troops enough on the field to make us masters of the situation."

"WAR OF CONQUEST."

"Thus we deliberately turned our loudly-vaunted war of liberation and humanity into a shameless war of conquest.

"Then the conflict wantonly provoked by the President's order came. We destroyed by force the Government the Filipinos had set up—a very respectable Government, as all competent witnesses testify—a far better Government than the insurgent Cubans ever had. We carried death and devastation into the towns and villages of our late allies. We killed many, many thousands of them, and still go on killing them at the rate of 1,000 to 1,500 a month, for no other reason than that, as we call it, they refuse to submit to our sovereignty; but, as it may in truth be called, for no other reason than that our former allies object to being sold and bought like a herd of cattle, and that they still demand that liberty and independence to which by the principle we ourselves had affirmed in the case of Cuba they are rightfully entitled.

"I have always believed that the republic of Washington and Lincoln should and would always recognize it as the first and highest responsibility to give to the world an example of good faith and perfect justice in the recognition of the rights of others, be they ever so humble. Unless I am altogether wrong in this belief, our true responsibilities in the case of the Philippines demand not that we regard it as a mere academic question how we got them, or that we should keep the stolen goods under the sanctimonious pretense of benevolent purposes, but that, as an honest and righteous people, we should restore them to their rightful owners.

"Our imperialists, determined to make the Philippine Islanders our subjects, find no end of reasons to show that those people cannot be their own masters. It might even be shown in the same way that the people of New York City, or of Philadelphia, or of Chicago have proved themselves unable to govern themselves.

ON THE CUBAN FRAUDS.

"The fine pretense that we must subjugate them in order to teach and secure to them honest government is probably not as proudly insisted upon to-day as it was a month ago. It is not too much to say that the recent disclosures in Cuba have advertised our disgrace in that respect to the whole world more glaringly than it had ever been advertised before. Nor can we flatter ourselves with the belief that the Cuban instance is an isolated one. Some time ago Gen. Otis issued an order against evil practices in our administration of things in the Philippines, which clearly indicated that our service there was honeycombed with corruption.

"The declaration of the Administration leader in the House of Representatives that we want to make all the money we can out of the Philippines and the equally brutal appeals to greed put forth by the Denbys and the Beveridges are by this time generally taken to reveal the true spirit of the enterprise."

"What the American people really think," concluded Mr. Schurz, "they will soon have an opportunity for declaring, and I know that an overwhelming majority of the American people will show themselves eager to demonstrate their moral soundness by washing their hands of this bloody iniquity, and by thus making it manifest that the Republic of Washington and Lincoln still lives."

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Schurz's speech being concluded, the Chairman partially stopped the exodus that followed by reading the following set of resolutions:

Resolved, That when our present National Administration turned the war against Spain which had been by a solemn resolution of Congress commended to the approval of the American people and to the good opinion of civilized mankind as being solely a war of liberation and humanity, into a war of conquest and "criminal aggression," it committed a flagrant breach of faith and most seriously discredited the profession and the character of the Republic in the eyes of the world.

Resolved, That the imperialistic policy of subjugating foreign countries and populations to our sovereignty and arbitrary rule is absolutely subversive of the primary principles upon which this Republic was founded, and utterly repugnant to the political ideas, beliefs, and traditions which so far have been the pride of the American people as well as to the spirit of our Constitution; and that if that policy be persisted in, it will inevitably bring about the overthrow of our democratic institutions.

Resolved, That the attempt to subjugate the Philippine Islands to the sovereign rule of the United States is especially heinous and disgraceful in view of the fact that the Filipinos had to all intents and purposes been our allies in our war with Spain, and had rendered valuable service as such; that while accepting such service and profiting from it, we permitted our Filipino allies to believe that they were fighting for their own independence; that without allowing them to be heard in our peace negotiations with Spain, we enacted and obtained from Spain the cession of sovereignty over the country rightfully belonging to our allies, which sovereignty we know Spain did no longer possess and could not deliver; that the President, even before the peace treaty had acquired any legal force by the assent of the Senate, by flagrant usurpation of power, ordered the navy to enforce that sovereignty which amounted to a declaration of war against the Filipinos striving for independence; that when the Filipinos refused to submit, we killed many thousands of them and devastated their homes in order to subjugate them by force, and that this betrayal of our allies constitutes one of the basest acts of perfidy and cruel inhumanity ever perpetrated by any tyrant in the history of the world.

Resolved, That it is the plain duty of the American people to stop the bloody war against the Philippines, to recognize their right and title to freedom and independence on the same basis on which we have recognized the right of the Cubans, and to withdraw our armed forces from those islands as soon as they may no longer be needed to assist and protect the people thereof in setting up and maintaining an independent Government.

Resolved, That the question of imperialism overshadows in importance all other public questions; that the approval or disapproval of the imperialistic policy pursued by the present Administration should be the supreme issue in the coming National election, and that all American citizens having the good name and the best interests of our country and the integrity and perpetuity of our free institutions at heart should unite in an earnest effort to secure the condemnation of that policy, and the sternest possible rebuke of its authors and promoters by a decisive popular vote.

CAPT. O'FARREL'S SPEECH.

Capt. O'Farrel, the last speaker, found his audience already aroused to a state of enthusiasm. He said in part:

"The thing that McKinley is doing has a religious side to it. There are 7,000,000 Catholics in the Philippines, and the Friars there own 20,000,000 acres of land. McKinley wants to restore it to them. (Hisses).

"He wants to end the war before the next election, but he won't do it. He's a wobbler. One day he goes and preaches to the boys in a Catholic Summer school about the flag, the next week he's down in Asbury Park preaching to a Methodist Sunday school there, and the next week he's making a treaty with a heathen Sultan, recognising polygamy and slavery. Then you'll see him the next day on his knees to the Pope of Rome.

"I'm a Catholic myself," concluded Capt. O'Farrel; "but if I had a chance I would take that land away from those friars. I don't believe in joining the State and the Church, and I think that Mr. McKinley is the worst and most dangerous man we could have in the Presidential chair."

Capt. O'Farrel sat down amid general applause, and the audience, after unanimously adopting the resolutions that had been read, dispersed.

ARBUCKLES WIN SUIT.

They May Inspect Books of Woolson Spice Company.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 24.—The Arbuckles have won a great victory over the Havemeyers. Judge Pugsley to-day handed down his decision on the four demurrers filed by the Woolson Spice Company overruling every one on all points. The Arbuckles have thus been successful in removing all obstacles to an inspection of the books of the Woolson Spice Company, and when such an investigation is completed they believe they will bring to light some "queer angles."

Yesterday afternoon Judge Pugsley discovered that he could not be in the city on Saturday, and, hastily summoning the attorneys in the case, proceeded to give his reasons for overruling the demurrers. His decision was a lengthy one, and involved several important legal points.

The dispute dates back to the time the Arbuckles went into the sugar business. Prior to that time they had confined their attention to coffee roasting. They finally objected to the price the Havemeyers charged for the sugar used by the Arbuckles for glazing their coffee and erected a plant of their own in order to compete with the Sugar Trust. The Havemeyers attempted to retaliate by buying up the Woolson Spice Company's plant and entering into competition with the Arbuckles in the manufacture of coffee.

By dint of much manoeuvring the Arbuckles managed to obtain possession of sixty shares of Woolson stock. The next step in the clash was a suit brought by them against the Woolson Spice Company. They complained that they had been refused the stockholder's privilege of inspecting the company's books, that the plant was being managed in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the stockholders, and that they were not allowed a representation in the Directors' meetings.

GLUCOSE TRUST CHANGES.

Reorganization May Follow Decision of the Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 24.—It is reported that when the plants of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, recently shut down, start again the trust will be under another name. Trouble between the Hamlin and Harding interests in the Peoria plant is supposed to be the cause. A decision is soon expected at Ottawa, and the statement is made here that the trust fears in addition to the loss of the Peoria plant, the decision will bring the title to other Illinois plants into question.

The Hamlins are said to have disposed of the Peoria plant without the consent of Harding, a millionaire stockholder and prominent lawyer of Peoria. The plant is valued at between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. It is understood here that a conference of officials of the trust is being held, and that reorganization will be effected to take over the properties of the present trust.

RENEWED ATTACKS ON EVANS.

Efforts for Removal of the Pension Commissioner Become Active.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—With the approach of the National campaign the enemies of Pension Commissioner Evans, who have been quiet during the Winter, have become active again. A steady and ceaseless pressure upon the President to remove his Pension Commissioner is being exerted with more and more force as the exigencies of politics become more and more embarrassing.

Last Fall the President was told that unless Evans was removed at once, McLean would carry Ohio, and was threatened with an alleged petition said to have been signed by 6,000 Ohio veterans. The immense plurality by which Nash was elected put an end to the political argument for a time, but it is now being renewed.

There are some new features in the situation which give the pension attorneys reason to hope that this time they will be more successful. The first of these is the position which Webster Davis now occupies. While Mr. Davis was Assistant Secretary of the Interior his newspaper friends published every decision he made overruling the Commissioner, and this made Davis popular with certain elements of the Grand Army. He was then, however, an officer of the Administration, and as such his activity in behalf of pensions redounded to the President's credit with those who advocate "a more liberal policy."

Now Mr. Davis is out of the Administration and antagonistic to it, and he or some friend of his has been spreading the information among Grand Army men that he was forced out of the Administration because of his antagonism to Commissioner Evans. It is no longer possible for the advocates of the Administration to point to Davis as an offset to Evans. The pension attorneys and their friends are making the most of this situation.

Col. Albert D. Shaw, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has been in Washington during the past week, and it is understood that he has been trying to convince persons in authority that the organization of which he is Chief must be placated by the removal of Mr. Evans. Col. Shaw was elected Commander in Chief as an anti-Evans man, and the removal of Evans is his chief political desire. When it is pointed out to him that his friends made similar threats last year, and that Nash carried Ohio by a tremendous majority, Col. Shaw is able to reply that Webster Davis stumped Ohio in that campaign.

While the pension advocates are working upon the President, the anti-Evans literary bureau is compounding stories about his resignation in the hope that they may turn out to be true. They published a vast number of resignation rumors in 1899, especially at the time when the Pension Committee of the Grand Army was investigating Mr. Evans's conduct of the Pension Bureau.

WAKED UP NIGHT WATCHMAN.

Washington Negro Fined for Disturbing Night Guardian's Repose.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—A young Baltimore negro named Robert Jackson was arraigned in the Police Court to-day, charged with having waked up a night watchman. The watchman was Charles Burrows, who was employed in a building on Newark Street.

Burrows says that his rest is seldom broken and that most of the persons who make use of his building as a place of repose are so quiet that he does not even know they are there. Jackson was an exception. He entered the building, hunted up the sleeping watchman, and attempted to rouse him. Burrows was a sound sleeper, and ordinary devices failed to awaken him, so Jackson had recourse to a straw, wherewith he tickled the ear of Burrows. The watchman awoke, and indignant at being disturbed, arrested Jackson on a charge of vagrancy.

Jackson, in the Police Court, denied being a vagrant, but admitted that he had tickled the ear of the vigilant officer. He was fined $10 or thirty days.

FILIPINOS CLAIM VICTORY.

Dispatch Sent to Paris Says 500 Americans Were Killed or Wounded.

PARIS, May 24.—A special dispatch received here reports a stubborn fight on the island of Catubig, one of the Philippines.

The American losses are reported as 500 killed or wounded.

The foregoing dispatch is in all probability a Filipino account of the battle which occurred in Catubig on May 20, in which there were about twenty American casualties.

It will be remembered that Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, is in Paris, and that he from time to time gives out alleged dispatches regarding events in the Philippines. These have always proved to be exaggerated accounts of occurrences accounts of which have been already published.

BRONX WANTS HOME RULE

Self-Government Demanded at Charter Revision Hearing.

BOROUGH'S CLAIMS SET FORTH

Separate Building Department Proposed —City's System of Bookkeeping Criticised.

A hearing was given last night to the residents of the Borough of the Bronx by the Charter Revision Commission in the hall of the Schnorer Club, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, near Third Avenue. Chairman George L. Rives presided and explained that the commission desired to hear suggestions touching the fundamental questions of the charter.

Ex-Assemblyman W. W. Niles, Jr., spoke on behalf of the Taxpayers' Alliance, which he said represented five thousand taxpayers in the Borough of the Bronx. Mr. Niles declared that the charter had not worked satisfactorily so far as the borough was concerned. He asked that the power to provide for and supervise all local improvements be given to the President of the borough or some other local official. The central boards had no knowledge, he said, of the borough, and could not be expected to give satisfaction to the citizens.

John De Hart told the Commissioners that prior to consolidation the territory now known as the Borough of the Bronx had enjoyed an ideal local Government and that it was the desire of the residents to return to the conditions which existed at that time. He urged that there be a separate Department of Buildings for the Bronx, and declared that the Bronx filed 25 per cent. more building plans than the Borough of Brooklyn.

WANTS NO MORE TINKERING.

Ex-Assemblyman George J. Grossman pleaded for an equalization of assessments and for a borough government with some authority.

"We want you gentlemen to give us a charter which will not require further tinkering," he said. "Put a referendum clause in the charter, which will prohibit any changes in the charter without a vote of the people."

"Can that be done?" asked Mr. Rives. "Would it not require an amendment to the State Constitution?"

"You can submit a bill to the Legislature, and if it passes at two sessions and is adopted by the people it would be all right," was the answer.

Ex-Judge Ernest Hall said there were many questions touching the charter upon which there were divisions of opinion, but that the people of the Bronx were a unit for local self-government. Speaking of the charge that the borough had not paid its assessments for improvements, he said this could be explained by the fact that in some instances the assessments for improvements had not been levied, although the people were anxious and willing to pay.

"Manhattan must not forget," he said, "that the great west side was built up with money loaned by the city, and the Legislature wiped out $5,000,000 of that debt. You will find that the great corporations owning property in the Bronx have not paid their assessments in the hope of securing similar relief from the State. We want a Commissioner to look after our local improvements, and we want such a provision in the charter. Call him what you like; call him the President of the Borough; give him a board to assist him, if you will, but give us what we ask. We also want a separate Building Department."

LOCAL BOARD'S VIEWS.

Louis F. Haffen, President of the borough, said he would give the commission his suggestions in writing at some later day. Mr. Haffen then presented a communication to the commission, adopted by the local board of the Twenty-first District. This was as follows:

"We respectfully submit that it is our deliberate and mature conviction, based upon official experience and daily intercourse with our constituents, that the present method of providing for, or authorizing public improvements is cumbersome, expensive, and totally unsuited to the needs of a progressive community.

"The charter as enacted was predicated upon a promise of a substantial provision of home rule by localities, or boroughs; yet, as a matter of fact, the charter in its operations conclusively shows that there is but the merest shadow of home rule vested either in Borough Presidents or local boards.

"The Borough of the Bronx stands out in bold relief as showing the beneficial effects of local self-government, which it enjoyed in its latter municipal work for seven years prior to consolidation.

"The Borough of the Bronx has continued to advance in material progress since 1897 solely, in our opinion, on account of the impetus given to its development by the former Department of Street Improvements, which carried on public works under which we consider the most economical and satisfactory system possible, as an examination of the records and actual observation will show.

"We are emphatically of the opinion that all public improvements paid for by assessments should be under the direct control of an elected official of the borough, and we believe further that there should be as much local control in all things as is consistent with the general welfare, in a civic sense, of the entire community. In a word, we are opposed to centralization of authority in matters purely local."

This was signed by President Haffen, Councilman Murray, and Aldermen Geiger and McGrath.

Charles G. F. Wahle urged that there be some relief given to the boroughs which would permit them to look after their own improvements. Mr. Wahle then said:

"There is one thing which should be done in this city, and that is to adopt a brand-new system of bookkeeping. Four years' experience as a Commissioner of Accounts has familiarized me with the business of the city, and I say that this is a much-needed reform. I do not want any one to take this as a criticism of the Controller; he is simply following the system he found when he went into office, and which will be found by many more Controllers unless there is a revolution. I know a case where a man went down town to collect a claim of $6,000, and had to go back to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to pay 20 cents charged against him there before the city would pay his claim. The accounts should be kept so that a man could do all his business in one office without running all over the city."

MR. SCHWANECKE'S PLAN.

A. F. Schwanecke submitted the following plan to the Commission:

Abolish the office of Borough President and the Municipal Assembly; elect in each borough a Commissioner of Health, Police, Fire, Schools, Public Works, Parks, Docks, Buildings, Taxes and Assessments, Street Cleaning, and Charities and Correction. Elect these commissioners for three years at an annual salary of $5,000 each. Give each commissioner charge of his own borough, and permit the five borough commissioners to constitute the City Board.

"The Commissioners in each borough shall form the Borough Board. They shall elect a Chairman, who shall be a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Sinking Fund Commission. All the Commissioners shall constitute the Common Council. Any Commissioner shall be subject to removal by the Mayor for cause. The Mayor shall have power to fill any vacancy in any borough caused by death, resignation, or removal, but such appointment shall be made from such political party as the former incumbent shall have been a representative of.

Councilman Bernard F. Murray pointed out the difficulties attending local improvements in the boroughs and said that there should be but one local legislative body. Mr. Murray did not believe that both houses should be done away with, as the people, in his opinion, should have their representatives.

Chairman Rives yesterday sent to the Mayor, the Presidents of the two houses of the Municipal Assembly, the Presidents of the Boroughs, and the heads of the municipal departments letters requesting their views as to the workings of the charter and any suggestions they may have to offer as to how it might be amended. Letters were sent to about 200 officials.

Within a few days letters will be sent to a number of private citizens, including the ex-Mayors of the old cities of New York and Brooklyn, asking them to furnish suggestions.

O'Neill's Suits for Girls and Misses.
They offer exceptional values to-day and to-morrow. See their advertisements. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

VIRGINIA BANK ROBBED.

The Peninsula of Williamsburg Loses $10,000—Suspect Captured.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., May 24.—The Peninsula Bank of Williamsburg was entered by robbers last night, who blew open the safe and secured $10,000 in money.

There were six explosions. These awakened a number of the residents. The first on the scene was William D. Powell of New York. He hurried to the bank, and just as he was passing the door was confronted by a man, who pointed a pistol in his face, while another seized him from behind. Mr. Powell was taken to the rear room of the bank, securely bound hand and foot and thrown on the floor, and the burglars threatened to shoot him if he made an outcry. When they were ready to fire another charge Mr. Powell was thrown out into an alley, where he remained until the robbery was done.

In the meantime others were aroused and came upon the scene. They surrounded the building and waited for the exit of the cracksmen. Then there was a game of hide and seek. The night was very dark, and it was hard to distinguish an enemy from a friend. The robbers hurriedly gathered up greenbacks, gold, and silver, dumped them into a bag, and escaped in the rear of the bank. The besiegers closed in, only to find that the birds had flown.

A man whose name is unknown and who is suspected of being implicated in the robbery was arrested at Manchester to-night. A message was received in Manchester from Bon Air, eight miles from Richmond, saying four men with gripsacks and muddy clothes got off the train there and were walking to Richmond.

The men separated near Manchester. Policeman Wright hailed one of them, who fled. The officer fired at and wounded him. The man was arrested, but refused to give any information about himself. The other three men ran through the woods and escaped. Nearly 100 men are scouring the woods to catch the three suspects.

Cashier Philipps states that there was in the bank $5,200 in cash. There were also valuables, notes, bonds, &c., but these are doubtless in the ruins of the safe. There were also over $500 worth of stamps and about $100 in cash belonging to the Post Office in the safe. Whether these are missing is not known.

The Peninsula Bank is a member of the Bankers' Association. The safe and contents were insured in the Fidelity and Trust Company of Baltimore for $5,000.

MRS. DAVIS WILL BE ABSENT.

Unable to Attend Confederate Reunion Through Ill-Health.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 24.—Judge H. W. Bruce, the Chairman of the Invitation Committee of the Confederate reunion, has received the following letter from Mrs. Davis, widow of Jefferson Davis, who is now in New York:

Your kind invitation on the part of the United Confederate Veterans has been received, and I regret to say that my health is so uncertain that I cannot hope to have the pleasure of being with you, great as it would be to me. However, the date set for it has given me great comfort in the assurance it conveys that my husband's friends and comrades desire to hold him in affectionate and revered memory. I wish with all my heart I could go to meet our friends, but at all events I send my loving sympathy, and our two children will be present with you—my daughter, Mrs. I. A. Hayes, and my granddaughter, Miss Varina Hayes.

With affectionate messages to our veterans, I am very cordially yours,

V. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

GOUVERNEUR TOWN CAUCUS.

Silver Men Cut Van Wyck's Name Out of Resolutions.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., May 24.—The Democratic town caucus to choose three delegates to the First Assembly District Convention was held this evening. The organization was perfected and the delegates chosen with perfect harmony, but this terminated when State Committeeman L. J. Whitney introduced the following resolution:

"That the delegates elected at this caucus be and hereby are instructed to vote for only such delegates to the State Convention as voted for Bryan and Van Wyck, and who will use all honorable means to secure the renomination of W. J. Bryan and to sustain and support the principles which he represents."

The silver partisans opposed the resolution, and having a majority used their power. Van Wyck's name was cut out, and the resolution otherwise changed. One indorsing J. S. Corbin of this place for National Convention delegate was adopted. He is one of the most prominent silver advocates in this section of the State.

COMBINE AGAINST THE FACULTY.

Brown Sophomores and Freshmen Resent Action Against Former.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 24.—Sophomores and freshmen at Brown University after good natured warfare for forty-eight hours over the freshmen class supper, united to-day in presenting the attitude of the faculty toward the sophomore class over the kidnapping of four of the freshmen class officers. President Faunce singled out three members of the sophomore class for discipline. The students were indignant and held a meeting, finally sending a committee to President Faunce. The committee told him the class had no regrets for the kidnapping, but thought the street fights might have gone too far.

The President told them he considered the class had brought reproach on the college. The class will pass resolutions declaring practically the sentiment expressed to the President by the class committee. The freshmen pledged themselves that when they become sophomores they would not persecute freshmen. President Faunce promised that the case against the three sophomores would be dropped.

The sophomores marched into the chapel to-day wearing white ribbon badges with the letter "S" in scarlet on them in allusion to the remark of President Faunce made in the chapel that the world would point the finger of scorn at the class.

Missionary Society's Officers.

DETROIT, May 24.—The Baptist Home Missionary Society to-night unanimously elected these officers: President—E. M. Thresher, Dayton, Ohio; Vice Presidents—Andrew McLeish, Chicago, and Gen. J. J. Estey, Brattleborough, Vt.; Treasurer—Frank R. Hathaway, New York; Auditors—Edgar L. Marston and L. F. Requa, New York; Corresponding Secretary—Thomas J. Morgan, LL. D., New York; Recording Secretary—A. S. Hobart, D. D., New York. Greetings were ordered sent to the Methodist General Conference and the Presbyterian General Assembly. A committee on comity and for closer alliance in mission work between the Protestant denominations was ordered appointed.

Chinaman in a Straitjacket.

When Ah Yung, a laundryman of Brooklyn, was being taken from 6 Doyers Street, this borough, to the Bellevue Hospital insane pavilion yesterday, he tore his hair and beat his head so violently that it was necessary to place him in a straitjacket. The patient's relatives have been concealing his infirmity for some time, and it was only after the police had assured them of their right to bury Ah Yung's body in the orthodox manner after his demise that they consented to have him taken to the hospital.

Ohio Charter Refused.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 24.—The Pittsburg Coal Company, a New Jersey corporation, with a capital stock of $20,000,000, has been unable to obtain a charter to do business in Ohio, because one of the articles of the corporation provides that it may purchase, deal in, and hold the stock of other corporations. It is expected that a mandamus suit will be filed to compel the Secretary of State to issue a charter.

Blackburn's Commission Signed.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 24.—Gov. Beckham to-day signed the commission of Senator-elect Blackburn and that document was mailed to him at Washington to-night to be filed with his credentials which are pending before the Senate. Taylor refused to sign the commission when Blackburn was elected Jan. 9.

Dr. F. N. Otis Dies in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—Dr. Fessenden Nott Otis of New York died to-night. He came South last Winter for his health.

L. E. QUIGG'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Witherbee Says He Is Ineligible, as He Votes in Essex County.

Frank S. Witherbee, who has been named by some of his admirers as a possible successor to Lemuel Ely Quigg in the Presidency of the Republican County Committee, announced yesterday that he entertained no thought of taking up the burden which Mr. Quigg says he is anxious to lay down.

"I am a voter in Essex County," Mr. Witherbee said, "and I do not desire to assume the leadership of the party in this county, although I appreciate the compliment that has been paid to me by men who have known me for years. Legally I could not become President of the New York County Committee even if I should want the place, so I must decline to permit the further use of my name."

The opposition to Mr. Quigg, which has been quiescent ever since he declared that he intended to retire, is taking on new vigor, and on all sides the question is asked, "Was Quigg in earnest?" Mr. Quigg asserts that he meant what he said, but he adds that his retirement will not take place until the County Committee has determined upon a man as his successor in whom all of its members have confidence.

Senator Platt has said on several occasions that nothing will be done in the matter until State Chairman Odell returns next week from his trip to California. Mr. Odell, it is generally believed, will be able to give a considerable amount of aid in the choice of Mr. Quigg's successor, and all the district leaders, even those who are opposed to Mr. Quigg, are willing to intrust the matter to him.

RICHARD CROKER'S RETURN.

Preparations in Active Progress at the Democratic Club.

Confirmation was given to the report that Richard Croker would return to the city in the first week of June yesterday when orders were given to have Mr. Croker's apartments in the Democratic Club renovated and placed in readiness for occupancy on June 1. Mr. Croker's rooms are the handsomest in the clubhouse, and even while he is away they are kept in first-class order.

The report that Mr. Croker is so soon to return has already had a visible effect on the exterior of the clubhouse. A window box filled with growing flowering plants has been fixed to the window of the writing room, and yesterday a handsome bronze urn was set in the green plot on the northern end of the lot. This, too, will be used as a receptacle for growing flowers. The attendance of the members which for months has been notably small is daily growing larger, and men who have long taken little or no interest in the affairs of the club contrive to spend a part of each evening there.

Altogether there is a noteworthy air of bustle about the house which is absent when Mr. Croker is away, and the managers of the club look forward to a busy season even during the heated term.

De Graffenreid May Nominate Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—W. C. Oldham is not to have the honor of nominating William J. Bryan for President without a struggle. There is at least one other candidate in the field, and it is Representative R. C. De Graffenreid of Texas, better known as "The Black Eagle of the Piney Woods." Mr. De Graffenreid's friends claim that Bryan hinted two years ago that he would like to have De Graffenreid nominate him, and that this antedates the Oldham claim.

ACTRESS TAKES POISON.

Laura Parker Attempted to Commit Suicide After a Dispute.

Laura Parker, twenty-six years old, an actress who boarded with a Mrs. Smith, on the top floor of the Warwick apartment house, 258 West Fifty-fifth Street, was taken to Roosevelt Hospital shortly before 1 o'clock this morning suffering from the effects of poison. The woman attempted to kill herself.

Soon after 11 o'clock last night Dr. M. Beattie of 51 West Fifty-fourth Street was hastily summoned to the house and found the woman unconscious. He detected the odor of carbolic acid, and was shown a bottle bearing the label of a drug store on Eighth Avenue, near Thirty-fifth Street.

Besides Mrs. Smith and the unconscious woman in the flat at the time were Isaac De Wild of 131 West Forty-third Street, Joseph Johnson, who boards in the same house, and James D. Sinclair, also a boarder in the house.

Dr. Beattie worked over the girl for some time, and then sent to Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Hartshorne responded, and after an hour's work it was decided to take the woman to the hospital. This was done, but at an early hour this morning the woman had not regained consciousness.

Dr. Beattie took De Wild to the West Forty-seventh Street Station with him. The latter told Capt. Donohue that he was in a saloon at Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue last night when he received a note from the woman telling him to come to the flat. After a short time he went. He found the entire party drinking. De Wild said that he and the woman had a dispute and that he got up to leave when the woman called out "Here goes!" and placed the bottle to her lips and drank its contents.

Capt. Donohue sent Detectives Dale and Lyons out on the case and they took De Wild, Johnson, and Sinclair to the station house, where they will be detained until the woman regains consciousness.

The detectives later called at the hospital, but were informed that it would be several hours before the woman would regain consciousness.

WIDOW SHOOTS HERSELF.

Mysterious Circumstances Attending Attempted Suicide.

Mrs. Josephine Bennett, thirty years old, a widow, living at 122 West Ninety-first Street, attempted to kill herself last night by sending a bullet into her head behind the right ear. She was taken to J. Hood Wright Hospital and regained consciousness, but refused to make any statement.

Early last evening the woman was visited by another woman named Horton and who is said to be her sister, and a man whose name is said to be Albert Abeel of 68 West Eighty-sixth Street. They had passed several hours together, and shortly after 10 o'clock the Bennett woman went into an adjoining bedroom and shot herself.

Soon after the woman had been removed to the hospital the Horton woman and Bell locked the flat and handed the key to the janitor. They then left the premises leaving no address.

The address at 68 West Eighty-sixth Street is a vacant lot.

Mrs. Horton told the police that she lived with her sister, but the janitor of the house says she does not, though she visits there occasionally.

POINTS ON FIRE INSURANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in this day's issue on "A Practical View of Fire Insurance" is good, but it does not cover the ground.

As a student of fire insurance, and having had several years' experience with various companies, I desire to add these thoughts to the subject:

The "moral hazard" of every risk was formerly taken into consideration at the same time as the "physical hazard." To-day anybody and everybody can get all the insurance they want and no questions asked as to who they are or how much stock they carry. I know one man who has had four "good" fires in four years, always at night. The Fire Chief says openly he is a "firebug," and yet he has all the insurance he wants.

With $10,000 worth of merchandise, I can get $100,000 of fire insurance in twenty-four hours in the best companies. In fact, the new co-insurance clauses which companies insist on putting in their policies encourage overinsurance, and this encourages crime.

And then again the expenses and commissions of the companies are too great. Compare the receipts for fire insurance with the actual amount paid back to the insured for losses and you will be surprised to see how enormous the expenses are.

New York, May 21, 1900. A. L. B.

TO FIND BOERS' FRIENDS

Attempt to Gauge American Sentiment Through Clergymen.

Letters Sent to All Parts of the Country by Sympathizers with South African Republics.

The American Raad, an organization formed for the assistance of the South African republics and of which George W. Van Siclen, Secretary of the Boer Relief Fund, is President, and P. Louter Wessels, brother of C. H. Wessels, one of the Boer Envoys to the United States, is Secretary, has been sending letters to clergymen in various parts of the country accompanied by blanks, requesting them to circulate the blanks among the members of their congregations for signatures. One blank is headed:

"Each person whose name and address are subscribed hereto votes in favor of the United States offering to mediate between Great Britain and the two South African republics, for the purpose of putting a stop to the war now going on."

The other blank bears the following heading:

"Each person whose name and address are subscribed hereto votes in favor of Great Britain in her war to conquer the two South African republics."

The letter which has been sent out by the American Raad is in circular form and bears the signature of Mr. Van Siclen. A copy of this letter is as follows:

"Reverend and Dear Sir:—Be so kind as to obtain the expression of opinion, the vote, of the voters of your congregation and of your acquaintance upon one side or the other of this important question and re-mail both sheets to me by the 31st of May, 1900. Whether your own views be in favor of the British or of the South African republics, please obtain as full an expression as you can of the views of your people. Let us be perfectly fair to both sides. I say this as an American.

"Please certify each page containing names by signing your name at the foot and filling in your place of residence, so that no one can question the good faith and correctness of this plebiscite. The result of the whole country will be announced through the press."

The attention of THE NEW YORK TIMES was called to this matter by letters received from clergymen, one of whom wrote that the circulation of the blanks sent out by Mr. Van Siclen could serve no purpose other than to create divisions in church congregations, as sentiment regarding the war in South Africa is divided. Another clergyman, the Rev. Edmund T. Byles of Accord, N. Y., wrote as follows:

"I inclose you an interesting appeal and inclosures received yesterday. Do these lunatics think that clergymen have nothing better to do than to run round their parishes asking, 'Are you for the British or the Boers?'

"Yet probably a good many will be found to put down their names under the impression that they are helping to 'stop the war.' The results, whatever they are, will be made the most of in a certain section of the press, will reach the old country, and the English nation will be moved to smile once more at the childish innocence and impulsiveness of the American public.

"Perhaps a few remarks in your trenchant Topics of the Times column might do a little to save us from making fools of ourselves. Anyway, it would help to relieve the feelings of clergymen and other citizens who would fain mind their own business and see their country do the same."

When Mr. Van Siclen was seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, he said that the American Raad had no connection with the Boer Relief Fund, although many members of the former organization had been identified with the movement to raise funds in this country for the Boers. Speaking of the letter which had been sent to clergymen and the object which the American Raad hoped to attain, he said:

"I am convinced that four-fifths of the American people are sympathizing with the Boers in their struggle for liberty. We expect to show by the signatures to be obtained in the church congregations that a majority of the people in the United States favor mediation on the part of this Government. We do not want intervention; no one, not even the Boer delegates, have asked for intervention, but we believe that it is right for this Government to step in and proffer its good offices to bring about peace and stop the needless slaughter now going on in South Africa.

"President McKinley is an adroit politician, and when he finds that the people of this country are in favor of mediation he will not lose any time in making such an offer to the British Government. Under the terms of the peace treaty adopted at The Hague a neutral power can offer its services as mediator between two nations, even when hostilities are in progress. Our object is to bring about peace, and we do not believe that President McKinley will hesitate to act when he finds out the sentiment of the country.

"The President and his advisers may believe that the war in South Africa is about over, but it will last for a year yet, unless there is intervention or mediation. The Boers are not retreating; simply falling back upon their strongest entrenchments, and if Lord Roberts continues his advance more British will be killed in the next month than have been in the entire war up to this time."

On the letterheads of the American Raad the names of the members of the Council are printed. Among them are: Robert B. Roosevelt, Chairman; United States Senators Tillman of South Carolina, Allen of Nebraska, Pettigrew of South Dakota, Money of Mississippi, Wellington of Maryland, Mason of Illinois, and Teller of Colorado; Representatives Chanler of New York, Lentz of Ohio, and Shafroth of Colorado, and Supreme Court Justice Charles H. Truax of this city.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

Richard Mansfield's schooner yacht Wayfarer, which lies off Fifty-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, will sail for Larchmont to-day and will participate to-morrow in the club's opening ceremonies. Richard Stevens's steam yacht Ileen, which has been prepared for commission at the Ninds Ship Yard, Hoboken, left for Larchmont late yesterday afternoon with a large party aboard.

H. C. Hallenbeck of the Atlantic Yacht Club has sold his steam yacht Montclair, through the down-town office of the Gas Engine and Power Company and the Charles L. Seabury & Co., Consolidated, to Edgar Harding of Boston, who is a member of the Eastern, Hull, and Beverly Yacht Clubs. The Montclair is a screw schooner measuring 97 feet over all, 76 feet on the water line, 16 feet beam, and 5 feet 6 inches draught. She was designed and built by Pryor & Clark, at Weymouth, Mass., two years ago.

W. R. Hearst of the New York and Atlantic Yacht Clubs has sold his steam yacht Buccaneer, through Messrs. Gardner and Cox, to R. A. C. Smith, who is a member of the same clubs. The Buccaneer has already been thoroughly overhauled and refitted at her berth in Manning's basin

BOERS MAY VOTE TO GIVE UP WAR

Referendum on the Question Going On Among the Fighters.

ROBERTS'S ADVANCE DELAYED

Rhenoster Must Be Bridged Before He Can Proceed Further.

Little Opposition Expected When the Movement is Renewed—How Buller's Troops Celebrated the Queen's Birthday.

LONDON, May 25.—A referendum on the question of continuing the war is going on among the Boer fighting men.

It may be a fortnight before the results of this vote are fully before the Transvaal Government. If the British view of the burghers' discouragement is one-half right, they will vote to quit.

The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"According to a private letter smuggled through from Pretoria, President Krüger now favors surrender, on the ground that a continuance of the war would ruin the property of the burghers. He has thrown upon the commandants the onus of deciding which course to pursue."

Refugees from the Boers at Kroonstad assert that a strong anti-Kruger party is forming. Commandant Delarey is reported as saying that a continuance of the war would be absurd. Gen. Louis Botha was recalled by an urgent summons to Pretoria two days before the British reached Kroonstad.

Lord Roberts's infantry advance is delayed at the Rhenoster River for a day or two by the depth of the stream, which is not fordable. The banks, which are precipitous, are forty feet high. A pontoon and temporary bridge constructions are under way.

The railway has not been damaged to any great extent between Kroonstad and the Rhenoster. The Transvaalers offended the Free Staters by destroying their splendid bridges when retiring to Kroonstad. They refrained from doing this on the retreat to the Rhenoster, but now they are destroying the railroad and bridges almost completely north of the Rhenoster.

The British troops are in the form of a crescent, with horns thirty miles apart, with Gen. French's cavalry on the left, within twenty-three miles of the Vaal, and Gen. Ian Hamilton's mounted men on the right, within thirty miles of the Vaal. The centre of the crescent is about forty miles from the Vaal. Seventy or eighty miles to the left Lord Methuen is advancing up the Vaal.

Boer telegrams say that 3,000 British, with 10 guns, are near Vredefort, which is close to the Vaal and to Parys.

One correspondent refers to the advance as a "promenade." Another describes it as a "Boer hunt." The Free Staters are pictured as "bolting like hares" at the first sight of the British. The latter, according to one writer, do not even find women and children, as the fleeing farmers take their families with them, in consequence of the reports current that the British kidnap all children over twelve years of age.

The Boer rear guard was composed of Russians, to whom was committed the task of destroying the bridges. They also looted freely.

A special dispatch from Kroonstad, referring to the Boers' retreat from the Rhenoster, says:

"Although the Boers retreated without a shot, their late position showed that they meant to fight. Along the steep sides of the south bank were cunningly constructed rifle pits, resembling the defenses at Paardeberg.

"These pits extended for eleven miles. A number of gun emplacements had been blasted in the rocks, and for seven miles the grass had been burned in patches with a view to marking the ranges.

"President Steyn is telling the Free Staters that Lord Roberts's original proclamation has been rescinded."

What the Boers are doing, with the exception of voting on the war, is an absolute mystery. The embargo upon news out of Pretoria for the last twenty-four hours has been complete. Such shreds of information as the correspondents at Lorenzo Marques have picked up do not illuminate the Boer designs and dispositions further than that the movement toward Lydenburg continues.

In Natal Gen. Dartnell's volunteers occupied Mount Prospect on Monday. Lord Dundonald's cavalry is at Firmstone's, near Ingogo. His infantry rests at Schoenshoogte. These names are all of fateful memory in the first Boer war. They face Laing's Nek, where the Boers, through the range glasses of the British, are occasionally visible.

In the march across the Biggarsberg all the farms, except one, were found vacant. A temporary bridge has been finished at Waschbank. Trains now go to Dundee. Gen. Buller said the best way to celebrate the Queen's birthday was to repair the railway to Newcastle, and every man was put to work.

Earl De La Warr, who was supposed to have been captured at the time of the disaster that befell the squadron of Bethune's Horse, contrived to escape. He lay all night with a wounded leg behind an ant heap, reaching the camp the next day.

Klimke, the State Mining Engineer, has received six months' leave of absence, presumably because he protested against the proposition to blow up the Witwatersrand mines.

A special dispatch from Newcastle, Natal, says the Russian Ambulance Corps with the Boers is disgusted with their conduct, and has requested the Czar to recall it.

Bar gold to the value of $705,000 has been sent by rail from Pretoria to Lorenzo Marques. State Secretary Reitz traveled on the same train.

The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times, cabling Wednesday, says:

"Civilian prisoners released at Pretoria report extraordinary activity during the last two weeks on the railway from Pretoria to Pietersburg. As many as thirty trains are run daily, and it is possible that a large proportion of them have been used to remove supplies northward for safety."

RAILWAY TO MAFEKING OPEN.

LONDON, May 25.—The railway is now open north of Mafeking, and an abundance of provisions is entering the town—plenty of flour and meat, and a few luxuries. Telegraph messages will probably come from Mafeking direct over the northern route in a day or two.

A dispatch from Mafeking, dated May 17, says:

"The British relieving force occupied this town at 9 o'clock. The garrison immediately moved out with twelve-pounders and pom-poms and attacked McMullin's laager. The Boers resisted weakly for half an hour, and then fled in disorder, leaving their tents, wagons, and impedimenta. The British then occupied all the Boer positions.

"Col. Baden-Powell gave the garrison an opportunity of revenging themselves, using the relief force as a reserve and as supports.

"Men and women swarmed to the housetops, and Lady Sarah Wilson, on a bicycle, accompanied the troops as far as the Boer lines. The Town Guard formed up in the Market Square for the march past the relief force.

"There was immense enthusiasm over the fact that the relief of the place was accomplished by Colonials."

TRANSVAAL HOARDING GOLD.

LONDON, May 25.—The Transvaal National Bank has suspended gold payments, under authorization from the Government, requiring the acceptance of banknotes. The institution has large assets, apparently in London. One hundred and fifty thousand pounds were seized at Cape Town and £25,000 at Durban. Mr. Lucan, Chairman of the London committee of the bank, says:

"The Transvaal Government is laying hands upon every ounce of gold it can find in the country. The Government has nothing to lose and everything to gain thereby. Financial circles here are interested in many indirect ways, especially as to whether the Transvaal's I. O. U.'s will be redeemed."

BAZAAR FOR WAR VICTIMS.

Princess of Wales Opens the Greatest Undertaking of Its Kind Ever Seen in London.

LONDON, May 24.—The Princess of Wales, at Kensington, this afternoon, opened the great national bazaar in aid of sufferers from the war.

The magnitude of the undertaking, which lasts three days, quite eclipses the similar affair held in June of last year in aid of the Charing Cross Hospital. Although much space in the Palace Hotel has been given up to the bazaar, the enterprise has attained such huge proportions that it has been necessary to erect vast marquees in the adjoining grounds.

From the Queen down leading people are co-operating in the work, and the stalls are attended by titled personages and the élite of London society. Emperor William of Germany has shown his sympathy for the war sufferers by contributing to the bazaar some Royal Dresden china and engravings of pictures painted by his Majesty, bearing the imperial signature and inscribed: "For the National Bazaar, 1900," by the Emperor himself. He also sent a number of his own photographs, signed and each bearing a brief sentence in German.

The bazaar, containing upward of seventy stalls, representing most of the regiments now on service in South Africa, is arranged in streets, and forms an immense emporium containing every conceivable article that can be offered for sale It is hoped to realize £50,000 from the undertaking.

The bazaar was an immense success today. The receipts had exceeded £12,000 at an early hour.

The Princess Dolgorouki and the Duchesses of Sutherland and Marlborough escorted the Princess of Wales through the bazaar. Afterward the Princess officiated as a saleswoman for some time at the Household Cavalry stall.

The naval stall attracted much attention. It is filled with models, naval implements, relics of the siege of Ladysmith, and books by Kipling with his autograph.

GENERAL ELECTION NEAR.

LONDON, May 25.—The Birmingham Argus, which keeps in pretty close touch with the Colonial Office, says:

"We understand that a general election will be ordered as soon as Lord Roberts obtains an additional success.

"The Government will ask the country what it wishes to do with the conquered republics."

SUCCEEDS SIR R. WEBSTER.

Unionist Wins Isle of Wight Bye Election by Increased Majority.

LONDON, May 24.—Capt. John Seely, Unionist, has been elected to represent the Isle of Wight Division of Hampshire in the House of Commons, in place of Sir Richard Webster, the former Attorney General and new Master of the Rolls, who has been elevated to the House of Lords. The Liberal candidate was Godfrey Baring. The Unionists set great store on retaining the seat, and made the most of the fact that Capt. Seely is now serving in South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry.

The result of the voting was as follows:

Capt. Seely, Unionist	6,432
Mr. Baring, Liberal	5,370
Unionist majority	1,062

At the 1895 election Sir Richard Webster obtained a majority of only 446.

BUBONIC PLAGUE AT DURBAN.

DURBAN, May 24.—An extraordinary issue of The Gazette announces a fatal case of the bubonic plague in Durban. The victim was an East Indian.

The Government has put into force the most stringent preventive measures, but fears are expressed that the pestilence may get among the troops.

GOLD IN GERMAN WEST AFRICA.

Rhodes and Others to Conduct a Gigantic Mining Enterprise.

LONDON, May 25.—Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Beit, and Julius Charles Wernher, with other South African mining millionaires, are about to develop a gigantic mining enterprise in German West Africa.

The Daily Express, which makes the announcement, asserts that gold, silver, copper, and lead have been found in abundance within four hundred miles of Walfisch Bay; £100,000 will be spent in prospecting and then, if the results warrant the outlay, £2,000,000 will be expended in constructing a railway.

Christopher James, a mining expert, who has had experience in Mexico and California, will lead the prospecting expedition, which will leave England in June.

LEYDS ACCUSED OF BRIBERY.

LONDON, May 25.—The Daily Express continues its alleged exposures of Dr. Leyds's use of the Transvaal Secret Service Fund.

The paper's Brussels correspondent asserts that numerous continental newspapers were bribed to the extent of from £20 to £25 each.

POEM BY MR. KIPLING.

Sung at a Concert Given by War Correspondents at Bloemfontein.

A poem written specially for the occasion by Rudyard Kipling was sung to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne" at a concert given by the war correspondents at Bloemfontein on April 18 in aid of the Widows and Orphans' Fund of London and Bloemfontein. The concert, which took place in the Town Hall and was under the direction of Bennet Burleigh, netted £400.

The audience included Lord Roberts and all the officers off duty, many distinguished visitors, and the leading townspeople, besides a large crowd of soldiers who occupied the galleries. Among the entertainers were Woller and Melton Pryor, the artists, who made lightning sketches, which were afterward sold at auction by Bennet Burleigh. A picture of "Little Bobs," by Melton Pryor, was knocked down to Lord Stanley for 32 guineas, and Lord Castledown secured a sketch of President Krüger, by Woller, at a similar price.

Kipling's poem, the first stanza of which was cabled to America, was as follows:

We welcome to our hearts to-night, oh, kinsmen from afar,
Brothers in an Empire's fight and comrades of our war;
For Auld Lang Syne, my lads, and the fights of Auld Lang Syne,
We drink our cup of fellowship to the fights of Auld Lang Syne.

The Shamrock, Thistle, Leek, and Rose, with Heath and Wattle twine,
And Maple from Canadian snows, for the sake of Auld Lang Syne;
For Auld Lang Syne take hands, from London to the Line;
Good luck to those that toil with us since the days of Auld Lang Syne.

Again to all we hold most dear in the life we left behind,
The wives we wooed, the bairns we kissed, and the loves of Auld Lang Syne.
For surely you'll have your sweetheart and surely I'll have mine,
We toast her name in silence here and the girls of Auld Lang Syne.

And last to him the little man, who led our fighting line
From Kabul on to Kandahar, in the days of Auld Lang Syne.
For Auld Lang Syne and Bobs our Chief of Auld Lang Syne
We're here to do his work again as we did in Auld Lang Syne.

MAFEKING POSTAGE STAMPS.

Philatelists Excited by a Siege Issue Bearing Baden-Powell's Effigy.

Much has been said of the resourcefulness of the gallant defenders of Mafeking, the outlying "city of the plains." Details of Gen. Baden-Powell's elaborate network of electrical connections from his bomb-proof headquarters, by means of which he was in constant telegraphic or telephonic communication with all the batteries and trenches and enabled to warn the inhabitants in any quarter of the town to seek shelter in their underground retreats from an oncoming shell, caused considerable astonishment to and compelled the admiration of the Continental military critics. One of these—a Frenchman—declared that it all read more like the page of a novel by Jules Verne than an account of an actual condition in warfare. Considerable attention was also excited by the ingenuity displayed in transforming the queerest and most unpromising materials into food which, while not particularly nutritious, staved off starvation and was more or less palatable. But the inventiveness of the besieged, it appeared, ranged all the way from the manufacture of a cannon to the making of postage stamps, and this latter fact has set philatelists agog all over the world.

According to advices sent from Mafeking on April 5, one enthusiast from somewhere in South Africa had already succeeded in getting an application through to the Postmaster for the entire supply of the surcharged stamps that the inhabitants had been using. It appears, however, that when the available supply had been used over and over again until the design was obliterated, a limited quantity of threepenny stamps with the head of Baden-Powell in the centre was made, and there is such a demand for these from outsiders who got wind of the issue that they are likely to prove a bonanza to Mafeking people who are so fortunate as to possess any. These stamps were produced by photography from a design by Col. Drew. Silver photo paper being scarce, Capt. Greener, Chief Paymaster to the garrison, prepared ferro-prussiate paper. The stamps, therefore, have a blue tint, but the effect is said to be good. One-pound notes were also produced by the same process from a sketch by Col. Drew.

The issue of paper money became necessary at the end of February. Silver was scarce, and the natives were hoarding gold. In addition to the photographic one-pound notes, ten-shilling notes were printed by letter press in green from a block prepared by Col. Drew and engraved by a Mr. Reisle, proprietor of the Mafeking Hotel. These notes are also being eagerly sought by collectors.

DINNER TO BOER ENVOYS.

Many Congressmen Present at Representative Smith's Table.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Representative William Alden Smith of Michigan gave a dinner to-night at the Hotel Gordon to the Boer Commissioners. The guests of honor were Messrs. Fischer, Wessels, and Wolmaran, Commissioners, and Mr. De Bruyn, Secretary. Among the others present were Senators Burrows, Quarles, Gallinger, and Pritchard; Representatives Hitt, Cooper, (Wis.,) Fowler, Clarke, Foss, S. W. Smith, Corliss, Weeks, Grosvenor, Fordney, Hopkins, Hill, Littlefield, Heatwole, McCleary, Wright, Hawley, Crumpacker, Sheldon, Sperry, Mercer, Hamilton, Watson, and Messrs. P. L. Wessels, a brother of one of the Commissioners; Vanderhought of Baltimore, and Webster Davis, Glick, Dunn, Horsford, and Charles of Washington.

At the end of the dinner the Commissioners were each in turn called upon by Mr. Smith, and made brief addresses. Their remarks were in line with what they have said heretofore as to their mission here. Mr. Fischer said that they came to the whole people of the United States, and not to any party.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. Hitt and Grosvenor. Their remarks were expressive of the sympathy which the American people felt for the cause of the South African Republics, but were couched in diplomatic language. Webster Davis expressed in a most emphatic way his views, and declared that the whole people of the United States believed in the cause of liberty which was represented by the guests.

Mr. Smith in introducing the guests paid a high tribute to each of the Commissioners, and expressed his earnest sympathy with the cause they represented.

"BEPPO" IS NO MORE.

A Rooster Died that Chicagoans Might Sleep.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 24.—"Beppo," a shrill-voiced rooster, is the first victim of the anti-noise crusade in this city. Chief Kipley has decided that the carnival of unnecessary sound must cease and has notified all his policemen to be on the alert.

"Beppo" was owned by George Doy, 3,117 Wabash Avenue. This is near Michigan Boulevard, and in an aristocratic neighborhood. Complaints began to come to the police of residents being awakened before the gray of dawn by the strident-voiced cock, and detectives were sent to the Doy home to investigate. After watching the animal for twelve hours and being convinced that nothing but a fog-horn or a steam calliope could compete with the fowl, its execution was decided upon. "Beppo" was decapitated without warning and the fashionable residents may now sleep in peace.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:30 A. M.—401 West Fortieth Street; F. Sagilio; damage, $15.

4:15 A. M.—349 Ninth Avenue; Mrs. Slowey; damage, $5.

10:45 A. M.—253 West Twenty-sixth Street; William Mulcahy; damage, $250.

11:20 A. M.—47 Hester Street; J. Single; damage, $50.

2:15 P. M.—326 Cherry Street; F. Preis; no damage.

3:25 P. M.—159 East Ninety-sixth Street; Mary Jennings; damage, $5.

4:30 P. M.—781 Tenth Avenue; Mrs. Leishman; damage, $1,500.

5:45 P. M.—64 Stanton Street; H. Dessert; damage, $5.

7 P. M.—706 Sixth Avenue; P. J. Cuskley; damage, $25.

7:25 P. M.—452 West Broadway; L. Eisenberg; damage, $500.

7:40 P. M.—685 Madison Avenue; M. A. Krauss; damage, $50.

10:35 P. M.—543 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; Henry Brager; damage, $250.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

UTICA, May 24.—Calvary Baptist Church was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $6,000.

HALLOWELL, Me., May 24.—Erskine Hall, one of the buildings of the Maine Industrial School for Girls, was burned this afternoon. Loss, $14,000.

ROME, N. Y., May 24.—Fire broke out this evening in the basement of D. L. Greenfield's book and crockery store in the middle of the business district. It was confined to the basement and the rear of the building, but the loss by fire, smoke, and water will aggregate $5,000. This is fully covered by insurance.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers; winds mostly fresh northerly.

The pressure is lower throughout the country, except in New England, and there have been showers over more districts east of the Rocky Mountains, followed by clear weather in the slope region and Mississippi Valley.

Temperatures have risen considerably in the interior of the country, and have fallen 10 to 12 degrees in Ohio and the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions there were light scattered showers, accompanied by lower temperatures.

Generally fair weather is indicated Friday, except in New England and Southern Florida, where there will be showers, and in the Middle Atlantic States, where showers will be followed by clearing weather; showers are also indicated in Colorado and Western Kansas.

On Saturday the weather will be fair, except in the extreme Northwest and Central Rocky Mountain region, where showers are likely.

Temperatures will be comparatively high in the interior of the country Friday and Saturday.

It will be warmer Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States and cooler in the extreme Northwest.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh and mostly northerly; on the south coast they will be fresh west to north.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	53	64	67
6 A. M.	56	62	68
9 A. M.	65	64	80
12 M.	64	70	85
4 P. M.	63	69	78
6 P. M.	60	69	71
9 P. M.	57	67	67
12 P. M.	54	66	65

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73½
Weather Bureau	66½
Corresponding date 1899	59
Corresponding date for last twenty years	62

The maximum temperature yesterday was 73 degrees at 1 P. M. The minimum temperature was 62 degrees at 4:15 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.95; at 8 P. M., 29.90. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 71, and at 8 P. M. 71.

O'Neill's Great Sale of Hats
is the talk of the town. Never before have Women's Straw Hats been sold so cheap. They are selling the latest styles in Dress Shapes at 25c. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

ARRAIGNS CHRISTIANITY.

East Indian Tells Moral Education Society at Boston What He Thinks of Christians.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 24.—The annual meeting of the Moral Education Society to-day was remarkable from the fact that Christian and heathen united in discussing the reason for moral education and the best method of imparting it.

The Christian idea was presented by John A. Bellows of the Beacon Street School for Girls and by the Rev. Dr. A. H. Plumb of the Walnut Avenue Congregational Church of Roxbury, whose line of argument was along the evangelical Christian policy, while Mr. Bellows's was ethical. Then came the contribution of Bipin Chadra Pal of Calcutta, who gloried in his "heathenism," and did it by citing the accomplishments of Christian England and Christian America, and pointing to London, New York, Chicago, and Boston as specimens of Christian cities.

Bipeu Chadra Pal wore the yellow turban of his caste, and amid the lilac-decorated platform, and in front of the bunting-covered wall, he made a picturesque and striking appearance. He spoke with considerable feeling, yet his words were well weighed as he made a reply to the aspersions cast on India. He was applauded with warmth.

"Brothers and sisters in God," he began. "I am not ashamed of appearing before you as a heathen. Heathen means one who is not a Christian, and I am not ashamed of confessing that I am not a Christian. If I had any doubt on the subject when I left India, the two years in Christian England and Christian America and the closest study of the religion amid the fogs and mists of London, on the streets of Chicago, in Boston, New York, and other places has removed every bit of doubt. I am prouder than ever of being a heathen, as distinguished from being a Christian. But this is not the place nor the time to enter upon a defense of heathenism in India.

"Buddhism does not exist in India, and has not existed there for centuries and centuries. Ignorance is faith in many quarters, and I will not disturb that faith. But this I will say, that in the dark ages of the past, long before the foundations of Christianity were laid, the golden rule was preached on the banks of the Jordan. The same golden rule of Christianity had not only been preached but practiced, centuries before Christianity, on the banks of the Ganges.

"If my origin is sin, it is mockery, cruel mockery, to tell me to rise above it or to go beyond it. If modern psychology, if modern ethics teach us anything, it is that our ethical law is your natural law, and that what is not in your nature you cannot get in it by any means. You might as well attempt to draw the sunshine from a cucumber.

"No, we are not born in sin, [applause:] we are born in God. [Applause.] Every drop of blood that pulsates in my veins is God and from God. The light of my eye is the light of God. If God is not in my heart and in your heart he is nowhere.

"The kingdom of God is in the heart. Look upon your heart with the eye of faith, not with the forensic fiction. Look on the tablet which Moses saw, not outside, but in his own heart. I have said enough and I will go no further. It is needless to kill a dead horse."

MISSISSIPPI IN BAD SHAPE.

Low Water Forces Logging Mills to Shut Down.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 24.—The Mississippi River is at the same stage in which it has been for two weeks. Up to the present time eighteen mills in the logging districts of Minnesota and Wisconsin will be compelled to cease operations on account of low water, which prevented logs being driven to market.

The boom company is making every effort to get a portion of the drive now at Little Falls to the Minneapolis mills, but nothing but heavy rain, capable of raising the river several inches, can prevent the closing of mills for from two to three weeks, which means a loss of thousands of dollars daily.

The two largest in Minneapolis, the Bovey-De Laittre Company and the Ackeley Lumber Company, have already exhausted their supply of logs, and will shut down to-morrow. The C. A. Smith Lumber Company will probably shut down before the end of the week. Repairmen at work have demolished the dam up the river, but it has not yet been learned what progress they made. Present conditions, however, will be bettered only by rains, even if the dam is reconstructed at once.

Army Officer Accused of Forgery.

Edward H. Martin, a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery, now stationed at Fort Hamilton, is on trial by a court-martial at the fort on three charges of forgery. The witnesses against the officer are agents and employes of several business firms of Brooklyn. It was alleged that Lieut. Martin committed the forgeries when he was stationed at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook. He was then Treasurer of the post canteen, and in that position forged the receipts for three bills of goods purchased. Discovery was made when the business firms sent in their accounts for collection, and the Lieutenant was arrested. The total amount involved is under $100. The hearing will be continued to-day.

Amsterdam-Hagaman Traction Co.

ALBANY, May 24.—The Amsterdam and Hagaman Traction Company was incorporated to-day with a capital of $100,000 to operate a street surface electric road five miles long, from Amsterdam to Hagaman. The Directors are William K. Archbold and Robert R. Reid of New York, Paul T. Brady, Robert E. Drake, and Simon B. Storer of Syracuse; J. George Kaelber of Rochester, W. Barlow Dunlap and Lewis E. Harrower of Amsterdam, and William H. Cornell of Buffalo.

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is unusually rich in protein, or tissue-building properties. It builds strong and healthy children.
573 Madison Ave.—56th St.
Fifth Ave. and 42d St.
2061 Seventh Ave.—123d St.
Telephone connection.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Band and Orchestral.
Manufacturer, importer. **J. Howard Foote,** Wholesale and Retail.
31 Cortlandt St., 2d door from Church St., New York
U. S. agents for the world-renowned Courtois band instruments.
Mandolins, Guitars, Banjos, &c.
Complete line, large stock, reliable goods.
"THE PRIZE."
Beautiful mahogany guitar, $4
Elegant rosewood guitar...$8

CARPET CLEANING.
333 WEST 54TH ST.
Established 1875 Telephone 308 Columbus.
Altering and Relaying.
J. & W. WILLIAMS.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Random Chosen Bargains.

The following items were caught on the fly while the writer, notebook in hand, made a quick jaunt through the store. Of course, they represent merely a fraction of the economies that are aggregated beneath the Macy roofs. All these money-saving goods are seasonable—the very things you now need.

$1.39 for 25 ft. Rubber Hose, warranted three-ply, sold elsewhere at $2.00.
50 ft. length, sold elsewhere at $4.00; our price $2.78.

$1.99 for $2.74 Lawn Mowers, 12, 14 and 16 in.

98c. for Quart-size Peerless "Iceland" Ice Cream Freezers. Other sizes relatively as low. Demonstrations on sixth floor.

Satin Back Black Velvet Ribbon.

Every dry goods man and every woman will tell you that Black Velvet Ribbons were never so much in vogue—and never so scarce. Everybody wants them. Because they are popular we offer them at bargain prices. These are satin backed—most desirable widths.

9c. for 12c. kind—1 inch.
12c. for 15c. kind—1 1-4 inch.
15c. for 20c. kind—1 1-2 inch.
19c. for 25c. kind—1 7-8 inch.
23c. for 35c. kind—2 1-4 inch.
28c. for 40c. kind—2 3-4 inch.

49c. for All-wool Albatross—one of the most seasonable weaves—pink, blue, old rose, grays, lavender, helio, nile, tan, brown, cardinal, navy and cream.

14c. for 24c. Madras Cloth, extra fine for men's shirts and women's waists. Large variety stripes, broken checks and plaids in all the choicest color combinations, 32 inches wide.

39c. for 85c. All-silk Taffeta—rich satin stripes and checks. Manufacturers paid more for the raw material.

49c. for 88c. Novelty Plisse Taffeta Silk; all the desirable spring colors are in the collection.

59c. for 85c. Black Dress Taffeta Plisse—nothing is more appropriate for waists.

$3.91 for Women's $5.00 Skirts, made of double-faced cloth in various desirable colors, tailor-stitched, inverted back, exactly right for golfing, travelling, rainy day and all outdoor wear.

$5.86 for Women's $7.50 Skirts, made of excellent black serge, flounce style, lined with good percaline.

59c. for Women's 65c. Two-clasp French Washable Chamois Gloves, white and yellow.

89c. for Women's $1.00 Two-clasp Real French Kid Suede Gloves, embroidered backs; white, black, beaver and slate.

15c. For Women's 25c. Lisle Thread Vests, Richelieu and fancy ribbed, finished with silk tape, low neck and sleeveless.

19c. for Children's 30c. Lisle Thread Vests, finished with silk tape, low neck and sleeveless, all sizes.

19c. for Women's 30c. Imported Hosiery; black, plain or with fine ribs; fancy-ribbed tan and black with white feet.

38c. for 50c. Women's Fast-black and Tan Lisle Thread Hose, effective and showy open-work designs.

29c. for Men's 40c. Balbriggan Shirts, French neck, pearl buttons; Drawers to match, double gussets; suspender tapes and extension bands.

49c. for Men's 65c. Genuine French Balbriggan Shirts; Drawers to match, made in the best manner, with all the latest improvements.

Grocery Specials.

Genuine Holbrook's Worcestershire Sauce, imported in glass. Every bottle warranted to be in perfect condition.

12c. for 25c. half pint bottle.
23c. for 45c. full pint bottle.
44c. for 75c. quart bottle.

13c. for Sultana Coffee—high grade, strictly pure and of very great strength—granulated and roasted in the bean.

Teas—Mayflower Chop, celebrated for its strength and flavor, our regular 32c. grade, sold elsewhere at 50c; Mixed (Green and Black) Oolong, two-pound packages only, per pound, 27c.

$1.98 for $3.00 Hand-colored Photographs, with two-inch gilt borders, brass corners, 17x20 in.

$7.34 for $10.00 Pastel Landscapes, with heavy white mat, 3½ in. bronze and burnished gold frames, carved outer edges, 28x30 in.

Muslin Sheets.

Part of a lot bought months ago in anticipation of higher prices. Fine, full-bleached muslin, carefully torn and neatly finished.

54x90 in., hemmed, 36c.; hemstitched, 44c.
63x90 in., hemmed, 39c.; hemstitched, 48c.
72x90 in., hemmed, 44c.; hemstitched, 52c.
81x90 in., hemmed, 49c.; hemstitched, 57c.
90x90 in., hemmed, 54c.; hemstitched, 62c.

Pillow Cases.

42x36 in., hemmed, 9c.; hemstitched, 13c.
45x36 in., hemmed, 10c.; hemstitched, 14c.
50x36 in., hemmed, 11c.; hemstitched, 15c.
54x36 in., hemmed, 12c.; hemstitched, 16c.

89c. for $1.19 Summer Comfortables, filled with clean, light cotton, both sides covered with silkoline, chrysanthemum pattern.

99c. for $1.24 Summer Comfortables, single bed size, filled with pure carded cotton; one side covered with figured silkoline, reverse side with plain.

10c. for 12c. Checked Glass Toweling, 19 in.

10c. for 12c. Plain Linen Crash, 17 in.

11c. for 13c. Hemmed Huck Towels, 19x38 in.

19c. for 25c. Heavy Hemmed Huck Towels, 20x40 in.

24c. for 30c. Knotted Fringed Damask Towels, 23x48 in.

49c. for 60c. Full-bleached Damask, 62 in.

66c. for 75c. Full-bleached Damask, 66 in.

9c. for Our "Victoria" Dress Shields, pure rubber both, sides covered with nainsook, sizes 2, 3 and 4; regular price, 11c, 12c and 13c.

7c. for 12c. Black Velveteen Binding, reliable quality, 1 5-8 in. wide, five yards to the piece.

17c. for 23c. Black Sewing Silks in half-ounce spools; full length; full strength.

72c. per pair for $1.00 Printed Organdie Ruffled Curtains—choice for cottages.

12c. for 18c. Amber Drapery Cloths, twenty different styles to choose from.

54c. for 75c. Bagdad Tapestry and imported Jute Tapestry in Dresden patterns, twenty styles.

$3.98 for $5.00 Tapestry Table Covers, exquisite colors and designs, 2x2 yds.

74c. for $2.24 Art Burlaps, 50 in. wide—for wall hangings and other decorative uses.

$1.39 for $2.75 Silk Brocatelle, 50 in. wide; nothing better for furniture coverings.

$1.24 for $1.75 Sofa Pillows—Manila down, covered with fast colored imported Dresden prints, 24x24 in.

79c. for $1.50 edition of Mary Johnston's novel "To Have and to Hold."

79c. for $1.50 edition of Edward Westcott's novel "David Harum."

79c. for $1.50 edition of Jerome K. Jerome's novel "Three Men on Wheels."

$1.69 for $5.00 Klondike Cameras, takes a 3¼x4¼ in. picture.

49c. for Plate and fifty fine Visiting Cards.

8c. per pound for Puritan Vellum Writing Paper; three sizes—azure and cream. Envelopes to match, 13c. per hundred.

98c. for $1.25 Tennis Racquets, full size and strong, ash frame, walnut throat, netting of firm, springy gut, $1.31 for the $1.75 kind.

36c. for Wright & Ditson's and Slasenger's Championship Tennis Balls.

$1.61 for $2.00 Canvas-bound Lawn Tennis Nets, size 3x36 feet.

$1.86 for the $2.50 kind—3x42 feet.

87c. for $1.25 Lawn Tennis Net Poles.

39c. for 50c. Guy Ropes and Pegs.

99c. for $1.49 Razors—made in Germany of finest English steel, full hollow ground and oil tempered.

79c. for $1.25 Apollo Silk Belts, made of heavy double-faced satin ribbon, handsome gilt or silver-plated ornaments at back and ends, fasten with ribbon in front.

CLOTHING in Annex.

Balance of the recent large purchase of Men's High Grade Suits, manufactured to retail at from $12.50 to $25.00, but sold by us at $7.98, $9.88, $11.98 and $14.98, will be closed out at

$7.98 and $11.98.

Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres—all sizes.

BROOKLYN'S WAR ON SIGNS.

Col. Kerrigan and Other Defendants Promise to Remove Obstructions.

Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and the side streets leading to it are to be denuded of the projecting street signs. The orders have gone forth and the first victim to be summoned to the Municipal Court is Col. Thomas J. Kerrigan, who presides over the Willoughby Street auction rooms, which are the headquarters of Hugh McLaughlin, the leader of the Kings County Democrats. Col. Kerrigan and about eighty other defendants who followed him told Magistrate Walsh that they would remove the objectionable signs, whereupon the Court adjourned the cases to allow them time to carry out their promises.

Fatal Lightning Bolt.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 24.—A bolt of lightning, which struck just south of this city this evening, fatally injured Perry Mead and seriously injured Charles Bragg and Otis Darling. The bolt killed a team of horses belonging to Mr. Bragg.

Cornell Dam Strikers Free.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 24.—Eleven men, who were accused of "unlawful assemblage" during the strike at Cornell Dam, were declared not guilty by a jury to-day. It was said by the jurymen that they were unanimous for the discharge of the men from the first, but they postponed a verdict in order to discuss the case of the Italians who stopped Engineer Angelo Rotella when running his locomotive. They finally decided, however, that this was due to the excitable temperament of Italy.

The Wanamaker Store

Petticoats in the WHITE SALE

The Wanamaker Store

The Rambler
An Intelligencer for Men

For an hour yesterday the *Rambler* lingered in Wanamaker's Men's Furnishing Goods Store, and while there reached some conclusions.

His curiosity was much aroused over the fancy and negligee shirts for men. Lines upon lines, piles upon piles, sorts upon sorts. Enough it would seem to meet every caprice of taste. The manager when questioned deprecated comparison, but admitted that elsewhere in New York an equal variety could not be found. And the prices—they range from $1 to $3.

The *Rambler* is no haberdasher—only a lazy, old vagabond with wide-awake eyes and long but open ears. Nevertheless, he noticed with interest the brisk trade in the summer shirts and things. And his reflections were that if men lived up to their privileges the Wanamaker store would be unable to serve the crowd.

Some men are so highly civilized as to think themselves beyond and above all question of clothes; nevertheless they must buy and must wear them. To men of, or above, the average, Wanamaker's Furnishing Goods are interesting. If you desire to bathe at the seashore and do not want to be suspected of hiring your bathing suit, then buy one of the $12 suits that the *Rambler* examined. Hire such a suit? Ye gods forbid! And they do forbid—it cannot be done.

You want to row your boat, paddle your canoe, roll tenpins—coat and vest must go. You think of your suspenders and you hesitate. But not if your suspenders harmonize with your fancy shirt. Have you seen the summer-man's suspenders? Anderson's, of Glasgow, make ginghams and madras cloths. Wanamaker's haberdasher makes madras cloths into suspenders—a great stroke of decorative art. The price 50c, and the *Rambler* thinks it cheap enough.

With a big horse-harness buckle the pigskin belts are the novelty to go with for your golf suit—one of them will cost you $3, but then if you hate pigs and love dimes you can get a good well finished leather belt for 50c.

While the *Rambler* browsed about Men's Furnishings he caught a side light upon the European exodus in the large trade now doing at Wanamaker's in steamer rugs. To be sure steamer rugs are more used by women than by men. But they find a natural place with shirts and smoking jackets. You can get a steamer rug for $5 or you may pay $30. From the heart of the Andes comes the soft and silky wool of the vicuna, and you can get a whole rug of it for $22.50. It is soft—soft as a mouse's ear.

The sum of it all is that the *Rambler* is happy that so many men know Wanamaker's, and is hopeful that many more shortly will.

Cambric petticoat with umbrella ruffle of lawn; 3 rows of torchon insertion and fine plaits; deep ruffle of lace.
Muslin petticoat with umbrella ruffle; one row of fine embroidery insertion and clusters of plaits; deep ruffle of embroidery.
Cambric petticoat with umbrella ruffle of lawn; 2 rows of torchon insertion and clusters of plaits; hem, hemstitched.

Muslin petticoat with umbrella ruffle of lawn; fine plaits and deep ruffle of dainty embroidery.
Cambric petticoat with umbrella ruffle of lawn; one row of wide torchon insertion and 4 wide plaits; deep plaited ruffle edged with lace.
Cambric petticoat with deep ruffle; 2 rows of point de Paris lace insertion and fine plaits; deep ruffle of lace.

The story of this White Sale would make a large book—intensely interesting in every chapter. Yet it is a guide book, merely—it tells of things to be seen. The book is of little interest to those who do not love dainty garments. To those who *do* love them, it is indispensable. To buy Muslin Underwear without seeing the Wanamaker stocks, is like going to Paris without visiting the Exposition.

We have given you the "introduction" and the "table of contents," and several chapters about the selection and making of these tasteful and dainty garments. We have told how they were different from, and more desirable than, all other garments obtainable at such prices. Now the story turns to more direct information—instead of a hasty review of all, a more exhaustive explanation and exhibition of some of the garments. Yesterday we told of the many handsome Night Gowns offered at one dollar. To-day we shall tell particularly about the beautiful special-priced

White Petticoats at $1.75

This price admits of excellent muslins and cambrics, as well as dainty embroideries or laces, in addition to the best of needlework in the making. Here are seven dainty styles which are offered during this sale, or until all are sold, at this popular price:

Of course cheaper and finer petticoats a plenty:

2 styles at 50c	3 styles at $1.25
1 style at 65c	4 styles at $1.50
2 styles at 75c	3 styles at $2
1 style at 85c	5 styles at $2.25
2 styles at 90c	3 styles at $2.50
2 styles at $1	6 styles at $2.75

Many a sale could build a reputation on such Night Gowns as we are selling for 38c, or such Petticoats as we are selling for 50c; but this White Sale offers economies as great in every grade, up to the most exquisite lingerie, matched in sets for the sumptuous bridal trousseau.

A Sale of SHIRT WAISTS
Late Styles — *Much Under Price*

Right when you most want Shirt Waists comes this chance to buy the best and newest styles, from best makers at very liberal reductions from regular prices. The lots are large; but they will likely be sold in a jiffy at the low prices for which they are offered to-day.

At 75c; worth $1, $1.25 and $1.50—
Shirt waists of lawn, chambray and percales; white or colored grounds with fancy stripes or figures; in eight styles.

At $1.25; worth $2.25 and $2.50—
Of chambray, striped or solid colors; or percales in dark grounds; and dimity or lawn; nine styles.

Second floor, Tenth street.

At $1; worth $1.75—
Of fancy lawns and percales, in stripes or solid colors; four styles.

At $1.50; worth $2.75 to $3.75—
Some of imported fabrics—basket plaids or stripes in solid colors; percales, embroidered; some satin stripe; striped and plaid madras, and percales; sixteen styles.

More Than a Thousand REMNANTS of SILK

These are pieces of from one to fifteen yards in length, which have accumulated from recent big sales as well as in regular stock. Almost every variety of silk is included—black China, India, Gros-grains, Taffeta, Surah, Satin, Peau de Soie, and Crepe de Chine weaves; also colored silks—Fancy Taffetas, printed Pongees, Indias, Satin Liberties, Twilled Foulards, and more—in endless variety of design and coloring. To-day all are marked at

Half Their Original *Prices*

And this means that remnants of silks which sold in the late sale at half prices, will be sold to-day at *a quarter of their worth!*

It is the most remarkable offering of silks that has been made recently. Ready when the store opens this morning.

Rear of Rotunda.

Men's Excellent SUITS
At *Little* Cost

Men's suits at regular prices here are still real bargains. Ignore the paradox, if you wish, and note this equivalent. Select a suit in this clothing store with the positive assurance that it's all wool, that it's correctly cut, that the goods are the latest—and that it's price will be *lower* than that of exclusive tailors generally. That's the bargain every day. Here are better ones—low prices made still lower.

$10—Suits of Oxford gray cheviot—medium and dark; excellent, stylish suits for business wear. Moderately priced yesterday at $12 and $15.

$10—Blue serge suits, double-breasted coats, serge lined and silk faced to button-holes. Not many of these, but every one a good $13.50 value.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Two *Remarkable* Lots of SUITS *for* BOYS

This boys' clothing business gathers broadest varieties of clothes for boys, and naturally many small lots accumulate, and always, of course, in best selling kinds.

To-day these small groups are gathered together and priced for prompt distribution. Some of the handsomest lines shown this season are included:

Sailor Suits, for boys of 3 to 12 years; most are of fine blue serges; others are of fancy worsteds and cassimeres. They are trimmed with silk soutache braids, and silk designs on collar and shield. Selling until to-day at $6 to $9; now at

$5 a suit

The second lot is two hundred **Double-breasted Jacket Suits,** for boys of 8 to 16 years. Of blue cheviots and fancy cheviots, all wool and silk sewed. An extra pair of trousers with each suit. Were $5; now

$3.85 complete

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's *and* Women's *Summer* GLOVES

Just a brief mention of a few kinds and prices, with this additional word: We have all the good kinds, and they're all moderately priced.

For men—
50c—One-clasp taffeta; tan and gray.
75c—Two-button suede lisle; tan and gray.
$1—One-clasp silk; mocha palms.

For women—
25c—Suede lisle; other 2-clasp styles and 4-button, at 50c and 75c.
50c—Two-clasp and 4-button taffeta.
Kayse tip silk gloves, all colors and white and black, at 50c, 75c and $1.

Tenth street.

Good READING
Fine Binding — Low Pricing

It's the old story—never uninteresting to book-lovers, however: A publisher overstocked. A costly error, but not yours. To reduce stocks he was obliged to reduce prices greatly. Took off about three-quarters. Choice of this list to you for the other quarter, or less. Published at $1, $1.25 and $1.50. Now priced thus:

Seventeenth Century Studies. By Edward Gosse. 12mo, 344 pages. 35c.
Idyllists of the Country Side. George H. Ellwanger. 16mo, 263 pages. 25c.
The Paying Guest. George Gissing. 16mo, 191 pages. 15c.
Maids, Wives and Bachelors. Amelia E. Barr. 12mo, 323 pages. 35c.
Education. An introduction to its principles and their psychological foundations. H. Holman. 12mo, 536 pages. 35c.
Chun-Ti-Kung. His Life and Adventures. A novel. Claude A. Rees. 12mo, 534 pages. 25c.
Queen of the Jesters and Her Strange Adventures in Old Paris. By Max Pemberton. 12mo, 289 pages. 35c.
Victorian Literature. Clement K. Shorter. 16mo, 231 pages. 35c.
The House of Dreams. 16mo, 207 pp. 18c.
Dragons and Cherry Blossoms. Mrs. Robert C. Morris. 12mo, 266 pages. 35c.
Redburn. Henry Ochiltree. 12mo, 289 pages. 25c.
The Title Mongers. William Farquhar Payson. 12mo, 333 pages. 25c.
Suspense. Henry Seton Merriman. 12mo, 274 pages. 25c.
Ian Maclaren Year Book. 16mo. 30c.
The Doctor's Dilemma. Hesta Stretton. 547 pages. 25c.
Cobwebs and Cables. Hesta Stretton. 12mo, 623 pages. 25c.
Carola. Hesta Stretton. 12mo, 291 pp. 25c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Paris DRESS Fabrics
Still Ample Selection To-day

There was busy selling yesterday; but the lots offered were large, and those who come to-day will find splendid assortments among these most remarkable offerings of fine foreign stuffs under price.

The prices tell their own story:

At 50c, instead of $1.50—Silk-and-wool Barege.
At $1, instead of $2.25—Silk-and-wool gauze Crepe.
At $1, instead of $1.75—Pin striped Voiles.
At $1.25, instead of $4—Embroidered Persian figured polka-dot silk-and-wool Poplin.
At $1.25, instead of $2.50—Silk-and-wool Crepe de Chine.
At $1.50, instead of $5—All-silk Novelty Crepes.
At $1.50, instead of $2.50—Silk-and-wool corded Crepe Voile.
At $1.75, instead of $3—Silk-and-wool ribbon drawn plaid Grenadine.
At $2.50, instead of $4—Silk-and-wool embroidered figured Eolienne.

In the Rotunda.

Silk-and-Wool Challis
Half-dollar Kind at 35c.

This beautiful fabric has a rich lustre that is produced by the silk that mingles with the wool. It is handsomely printed in about thirty attractive designs, in navy blue and black grounds, with white polka dots and a variety of small designs; others of rich Persian printings, and Dresden floral patterns on cream colored grounds. A delightful summer fabric at a most exceptional price. 35c a yard.

Rotunda.

Muslin UNDERWEAR for *Girls*

The White Sale brings the same splendid opportunities in garments for girls as it does for women's wear. Neatly made, tastefully trimmed gowns and petticoats at far below usual prices of goods of their character. Let two hints of each illustrate to-day:

Girls' Petticoats—
Cambric; umbrella ruffle, hem and cluster of plaits; sizes for 2 to 8 years, 35c; sizes for 10 to 16 years, 50c.
Cambric; made with foundation; deep ruffle edged with lace and three rows of lace insertion; sizes for 10 to 16 years, $1.

Girls' Night Gowns—
Cambric; full from neck, finished with insertion and ruffle of embroidery; sizes for 2 to 6 years, 50c; 8 to 14 years, 60c.
Cambric; yoke of plaits and lace insertion; neck, sleeves and front trimmed with lace; sizes for 2 to 14 years, 75c.

Second Floor, Fourth avenue.

Continuation of the Sale of CHINA and CUT GLASS

Of course the end is in sight now. With such selling as has gone on here for several days it must be near—some lines have disappeared altogether. Couldn't freshen them up. But we could these. We've made additions to them, and brought out an entirely new lot besides. This is part of the splendid collection you're invited to view to-day, and to view is to partake:

Haviland China—
Beautifully decorated separate pieces; all of finest quality. Choice at 50c each. Though the values are mostly double: Breakfast and dinner plates, bread, celery and comb-and-brush trays, jugs and tea caddies—50c each.

Other Fancy China—
Dresden effect—panels and heavy gilt decoration. Half prices on most of the following—the little remainder at a third under value:
Fruit Nappies, 65c and 75c.
Footed Comports, 75c and 90c.
Salad Bowls, 90c, $1 and $1.25.
Chocolate Pots, $1.50 Candlesticks, 85c.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Other Fancy China—
Ice Cream Trays, $1.65.
Comb-and-Brush Trays, 75c, 80c, 90c and $1.25.
Tea Pots, $1; were $1.65.
Cracker Jars, $1; were $1.50.

Cut Glass—
8-in. Bowls, $3.25 each; values up to $7.
8-in. Nappies, $3.25 each; values up to $6.
7-in. Nappies, $2.85; regularly $5.
9-in. Nappies, $4.50; regularly $8.
Celery Trays, $3.50; regularly $6.
Water Jugs, $10; regularly $20.
Olive Dishes, $1 each; regularly $1.75.
Caraffes, $1.25 each; regularly $2.
Caraffes, $2.75 each; regularly $4.50.

A New WRITING PAPER
for Fine Correspondence

"Ideal Flax" is the name of one of the best writing papers that have been lately produced. It is neither rough nor glazed—the soft, easy-to-write-on "flaxen finish," that comes between. It gives a tone to the correspondence, yet is quite inexpensive. In two sizes: Helen, for oblong envelopes, and Octavo, for square envelopes.

25c a pound

Envelopes, 25c a hundred. Broadway.

Exchanged PIANOS
At Very Low Prices

People who can afford to indulge their sense of musical tone sometimes make great sacrifices in exchanging their almost new pianos in order to buy the finest of all pianos—the *Chickering.* We frequently get splendid instruments, which while not comparing with the Chickering, are far better than many that are sold at much higher prices.

Such opportunities are particularly fortunate for those who are furnishing a summer cottage. Several fine instruments are here to-day; among them these:

A largest size Bradbury Upright Piano, in mahogany case; 7 1-3 octaves. An almost new instrument of the $400 style, for $225.

A Cable & Son large size Upright Piano, in walnut case; 7 1-3 octaves, at $175.

A Hazelton Bros. Square Piano, 7 1-3 octaves; rosewood case, carved legs, at $75.

And a number of others. They may be bought on monthly payments if desired.

Piano store, Fifth floor.

To-day's *Timely Talk* On TOWELS

Turkish towels have become American. That is, we've learned to make bath towels in the Turkish weave right in this country. But home competitors of the Turk have lately evinced too much eagerness to advance prices, and the demand decreased. And certain stocks on which they expected to realize more, now comes to us at much less than usual. Like this:

Bleached, all cotton bath towels, fringed, at 10c each instead of 12½c, at 12½c instead of 15c, at 15c instead of 17c, at 17c instead of 20c, at 19c instead of 25c. Some that are hemmed, at 25c instead of 35c, at 30c instead of 40c, and others at proportionate differences in price, up to $1.75.

Linen bath towels, brown, large and heavy, at 50c each; some at 75c, others at $1.

Bath mats, all cotton, at $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50 and $3; in sizes 48x80 in., up to 72x92 in. All these in styles made for us exclusively.

Another line of bath mats at 50c to $2.50. The higher priced among these in styles copied from Persian rugs.

Fourth avenue

Utility BAGS of Many Kinds

Handy receptacles for all sorts of every-day needs. They are neatly made of drill and prettily stamped with lettering indicating their purpose. Inexpensive, as this shows:

Button bags, at 5c. Duster pockets at 12c.
Comb and brush cases, at 10c.
Shoe bags, with 2 pockets, at 10c, and up to 30c, for those containing 8 pockets.
Umbrella holders, at 20c.
Folding sewing companions, 50c.
Sponge bags, rubber lined, 50c.
Stocking bags, at 60c.
Shoe and umbrella cases, combined, 85c.
Travelers' companions, $1 and $1.50.
Laundry bags of white duck, neatly stamped, at 25c.

Art Needlework, Tenth street.

PHOTO Frames *And* Cases

Old and new. And the old are only so by comparison. Here less than two months from the maker. They're all very low priced. Some reduced in this manner:

50c—Fine gilt frames; Victoria size; oval and square; convex glasses. Values in this lot up to $1.50.

75c—Colonial gold frames; cabinet and card sizes; easily worth double.

$1—Handsome jeweled frames; assorted stones; card size; were $2 and $2.25.

Among the new arrivals are miniature frames at 25c; some elegant gilt frames in Florentine designs, cabinet size, oval and square, at 75c to $1.25; Colonial gold frames, "carbonette" size, convex glass, at $1.75; exquisite miniature frames in 3 sizes, at $1.25 to $1.75.

Leather folding cases for the pocket, holding 2 to 6 pictures, cabinet size, $1.25 to $3.75; card size, 75c to $2.

Broadway.

Sugared-Butter-Thin-Squares

An awkward compound name for a simple new sweetmeat. Pure sugar, a little butter, a little molasses, a little flavoring—vanilla, lime, chocolate or strawberry—all boiled together, then cut into squares. Mouthful size. They're 20c a pound.

Chocolate covered marshmallows, at 20c a pound—an excellent quality. Chocolate mixtures and nougats at same price.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Wm Vogel & Son

Stylish Clothes

have more to do with a man's success in life than most people would, at first conclusion, imagine.

Summer Suits

AT

$15.

Value $20.

They are tailored in our own workrooms, are faultlessly cut and trimmed and are offered in the newest striped flannel effects, as well as a large choice of blue and black serges and cheviots.

The style, fit and finish of these suits cannot be equalled anywhere else for less than $20.

Broadway, cor. Houston St.

Store Open Saturday till 9 P. M.

The only one

Only one can be best and the only one is

Hunter Rye

It is the Standard in quality.

The best Whiskey in America because it is uniformly pure, old, mellow.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3. S. William St., New York., N.Y.

WORRY

robs the system of its strength and vitality. It wrecks the nerves—causes untold distress and loss of health. To build up and strengthen the system use

JOHANN HOFF'S

MALT EXTRACT

It makes strong, steady nerves; promotes good appetite and assists digestion. Sound, restful sleep is certain to follow its use.

Dr. James C. Wilson, of Flint, Mich., writes: "I have for many years prescribed Johann Hoff's Malt Extract for its tonic and strengthening effects, and find it worthy of the high reputation it has always had among physicians."

JOHANN HOFF: New York, Berlin, Vienna, Paris.

WEDDING GLASSWARE

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915 Broadway, near 21st Street
36 Murray Street, New York

CARPET CLEANSING.

326 7th Av., Near 28th St.
Estb. 1863. Tel. 1132 38th St.
Send for Circular.

T. M. STEWART.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW

Features To-morrow:

TRAVEL IN ASIA.

An Interesting Record of the Impressions of an Alert Traveler.

GEORGE MEREDITH.

A Book by Richard Le Gallienne Dealing with His Characteristics.

WILLIAM PENN.

A Once Popular Book of Maxims by Him Rescued from Oblivion.

JOHN FISKE.

His "Mississippi Valley in the Civil War."

ARIDITY A BLESSING.

Arguments of the Author of a New Book on Irrigation in the West.

SUICIDE.

An English Clergyman on the Social Disease It Indicates—Christian Therapeutics.

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

How and in What Circumstances the Beautiful Structure Was Built.

PEEL HEIRLOOMS.

Sold in Two Days and They Bring Over $300,000.

A MOTHER'S JOURNAL.

Records of a Sojourn in Manila and at the Cape Seventy Years Ago.

SAVONAROLA.

A Modern View, Asking if He Was Really Excommunicated.

SHAKESPEARE.

Mr. Rolfe replies to Goldwin Smith.

AUTHORS' FUND DINNER.

Lord Chief Justice Russell, Anthony Hope, and Mark Twain Speak to Toasts.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

FLETCHER HARPER.

Mr. Nordhoff's Reminiscences of Him as Editor—The Other Harper Brothers.

LIBRARIES.

Public Ones in This Country with 40,000,000 Volumes in Them. Causes of the Great Growth.

DEMANDS CUBAN INQUIRY

Senator Bacon Argues for an Investigation by Congress.

LOOSENESS IN CUBAN AFFAIRS

Charges that Salary Lists Are Enormous and Unparelleled—Mr. Porter and the Van Horne Syndicate.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) called up his resolution directing the Committee on Relations with Cuba to investigate the receipts and expenditures of money in Cuba and addressed the Senate in reply to the speech delivered yesterday by Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.). He maintained it was a duty Congress owed to the country and to the Cubans to make the investigation, and said the great purpose of the examination which he proposed was not so much to entrap the man or men who might have stolen hundreds or thousands of dollars as an expert accountant might do, but to ascertain whether by fraudulent contracts or other devices of corruption the millions handled by the officials in Cuba had been disposed of dishonestly.

He called attention to the large expenditures made by the officials in Cuba for "per diem," "miscellaneous," "salaries," "carriages and equipments," and declared these subjects never had been investigated, although the Post Office Department's attention had been directed to them. There had been, he said, such a looseness in the conduct of Cuban affairs that it called for a most rigid and searching investigation. In Cuban affairs there was an utter absence of accuracy and specific statement such as were ordinarily required in business matters.

He declared, in discussing the various departments of the Cuban Government, "the most enormous salary lists were shown that anybody ever saw." The civil salary list alone for 1899 was over $3,000,000, which he thought was unparalleled. Mr. Bacon declared that no account of the enormous expenditures of the first half of 1899 had been made to the Government, and said that in view of the facts as brought out it was unreasonable to ask that the investigation should be left to the Post Office Department. He added that the American people, regardless of party, were determined that the Cuban scandal should be sifted to the bottom, and he said that the investigation would not be limited to the extent suggested by Mr. Platt in his speech of yesterday. He denied that he cherished any purpose of making campaign capital.

Adverting to the construction of the military railroad along the Havana harbor, Mr. Bacon said he had learned that the road had cost $342,611. This, he believed, was an exorbitant sum, and the facts regarding the construction of the road and the expenditure ought to be rigidly investigated. He sharply criticised, too, the payment to Robert P. Porter, as a tariff expert, of $500 a month for five months, besides $3,100 expense money. He desired to direct attention to the reported fact that what was known as the Van Horne syndicate had been organized with a capital of $8,000,000. It was now understood, he said, that Mr. Porter had gone to Europe in the interest of this syndicate. Inasmuch as the tariff on machinery and equipment of railroads had been recommended to be reduced from 40 to 10 per cent. by Mr. Porter, he believed that the matter required keen and jealous scrutiny.

Referring to a figure of speech used yesterday by Mr. Platt he said his cheek did mantle with the blush of shame at the peculation, thievery, fraud, and corruption in Cuba, not because he was slinging mud, but because he was an American citizen. It was a great duty, he said, that devolved upon Congress to make the investigation demanded, and it ought, in the interest of the country's honor, to be made without fear, without favor, and with uprightness of purpose.

In conclusion, Mr. Bacon said: "I would like, before adjournment, to see action taken that will allow the Nation to redeem its pledge and to leave the island of Cuba in the presence of a free and independent government."

At the instance of Mr. Platt (Conn.) the resolution of Mr. Bacon was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

A GENERAL INVESTIGATION.

Gen. Wood Orders Overhauling of Every Department in the Island.

HAVANA, May 24.—Gen. Wood has ordered that every department of the island be thoroughly overhauled. The Auditors are now dealing with the treasury and with the North American Trust Company. Later they will deal with the Custom House.

There is no suggestion that frauds are suspected in connection with any of these departments or institutions, but Gen. Wood feels that the public desires the most complete investigation of all Cuban accounts. Such a move had been contemplated for several weeks before the discovery that something had gone wrong in the Postal Department.

Gen. Wood's order will be executed, irrespective of any investigation that Congress may order.

THE NEELY EXTRADITION.

Gov. Roosevelt Gives Hearing at Oyster Bay—Prisoner's Examination Postponed.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., May 24.—The question of whether or not the Governor of New York has authority to grant extradition papers in the case of Charles F. W. Neely, who is accused of postal frauds in Cuba, was discussed at a private hearing before Gov. Roosevelt to-day. United States District Attorney Burnett, representing the Government, and John B. Lindsay, counsel for Neely, were the only people present besides Gov. Roosevelt and his Secretary.

The hearing was held in Gov. Roosevelt's house at Cove Neck. After it was over Mr. Burnett said he had asserted in his argument that the Governor had power to grant papers of extradition, and that it was his duty to do so. He held also that Cuba is a part of the United States because it is under military control.

Mr. Lindsay said that he had argued that Cuba not being a part of the United States could not be considered as a State, and that consequently the Chief Executive of New York has no power or jurisdiction to issue extradition papers.

The Governor himself made a brief statement, saying that he will confer with the Attorney General of this State before taking final action in the matter. That conference, he said, will probably be held to-morrow, and a statement afterward issued to the public.

The examination of Charles F. W. Neely, which was to have been held before Commissioner Shields yesterday, has been postponed until Monday. Edward K. Jones, special representative of Attorney General Griggs in the case, said yesterday that additional action against the accused will be taken as soon as the expected documentary evidence arrives from Washington. In the civil suit against Neely, a notice has been filed with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court by Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, stating that they are the defendant's counsel.

AGREEMENT ON INDIAN BILL.

Both Houses Adopt Conference Report —Remarks on Contract Schools.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Both House and Senate to-day adopted the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill.

In the House Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) called attention to the fact that by the terms of the bill Congress for the first time since Gen Grant's administration refused to appropriate for contract schools. He charged that this was due to the campaign of bigotry waged in certain sections of the country against these contract schools, most of which were Catholic. The result of the legislation, he said, would be that 2,600 Indian children would be denied schooling until Government schools could be built.

ALASKA BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Important Amendments Adopted—Permits to Dredge for Gold.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The House devoted practically eight hours to-day to the consideration of the Alaskan Civil Government bill, but progress was slow. Several amendments of importance were adopted.

One of them authorized the Secretary of War to issue permits to excavate or dredge for gold below low-water mark on the beach at Cape Nome. The Secretary has heretofore issued permits, but the bill as it passed the Senate canceled them.

The House also struck out the chapter relating to arrest and bail, which permitted arrests in certain civil actions. An amendment providing for a Territorial Delegate from Alaska was adopted, by a vote of 71 to 21.

ASK REDUCED REPRESENTATION.

South Carolina Ministers Say Negroes Are Disfranchised There.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Senator Chandler to-day presented a petition from sixteen ministers of South Carolina calling attention to the political conditions in that State, and declaring that the negro residents of South Carolina are disfranchised. The petition refers to the speech of Senator Tillman, in which he acknowledged that the white men took control of the State of South Carolina and "bulldozed the niggers," and were "not ashamed of it."

The petitioners "are exceedingly pained to think that in the chief law-making body of the Nation, our State is represented by one who makes such an unabashed and blunt avowal of high crimes against the Constitution of his country, while outraging the feelings of 10,000,000 citizens of this Republic."

For the correction of abuses mentioned, the petition asks for legislation to reduce the representation of States in Congress where the colored vote is nullified, and the appointment of a committee to investigate conditions in South Carolina.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Congressional Nominations.

NEBRASKA—First District, George W. Berge, (Dem., Pop. and Sil. Rep.)
OHIO—Fifth District, John S. Snook, (Dem.)

McGOWAN COURT OF INQUIRY.

Officer Censured for Shooting a Filipino —Court-Martial Likely.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The report of the court of inquiry in the case of Capt. McGowan, United States Navy, who it is alleged shot a Filipino who was attempting to board the Monadnock in Manila Bay, reached the Navy Department this morning. Secretary Long at once placed it in the hands of Judge Advocate General Lemly for review.

This afternoon Secretary Long made the following announcement as to the result:

"The court finds that proper discretion was not exercised in the shooting and that Capt. McGowan was at fault in not reporting it to the Commander in Chief. They find that Capt. McGowan made provision for the support of the widow and children of the deceased Filipino. They recommended a court-martial, which will probably be ordered."

THE DETROIT IN BAD SHAPE.

Vessel Put Out of Commission Yesterday Much in Need of Repairs.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 24.—The United States steamer Detroit, which went out of commission here yesterday, has been found to be in a very bad condition. The plates about her rudder head were found to be defective, and there were twenty-three inches of water in her hold. Fires have been started and the pumps put in operation on board, and they will be kept going until the necessary repairs can be made.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The report of the Board of Survey on the Detroit has not yet reached the Navy Department. The officials say that the damage reported from Portsmouth as having been sustained by the vessel is no more than is to be expected in the case of a ship that has been in service seven consecutive years, much of the time in tropical waters, where the plates are subject to rapid corrosion.

The amount of water reported as being inside the Detroit is also said to be trivial.

Naval War College Opening.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 24.—Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron, has written a letter here stating that the flagship New York, with the Texas, will arrive here next Friday, and the two ships will take part in the exercises attending the opening of the Naval War College on the following day. The other ships of the squadron will join the flagship here later, among which will be the battleship Kearsarge.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Admiral Schley has cabled the Navy Department that his flagship, the Chicago, came out of dry dock at Rio to-day.

The Osceola has been ordered into commission to serve as a tender to the Amphitrite and as an auxiliary gun vessel.

The Baltimore, with Admiral Watson aboard, has sailed from Hongkong for Singapore.

Lancaster has sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., for Tompkinsville.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., First Artillery, will proceed to Willet's Point, N. Y., June 1, for the purpose of examining the submarine mine plant and materials at the post, and on the completion of this duty will comply with order of April 30.

Orders of April 26, relating to Capt. George O. Squier, Volunteer Signal Corps, are revoked. Capt. Squier is relieved from further duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the army, to take effect when his services can be spared. He will then proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for duty.

First Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, Ordnance Department, Inspector of Powder at the works of E. I. Du Pont & Co., Wilmington, Del., will take station temporarily in New York City, and assume the duties of Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, during the latter's absence on official duty.

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon E. Davis is detached from the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, May 29, and is ordered to temporary duty on the Pensacola; then to the Asiatic Station, via the Gaelic.

Assistant Surgeon J. T. Kennedy is detached from the Independence June 4, and ordered to the Asiatic Station, via the Gaelic.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. D. Costigan is detached from the Boston yard May 29, and ordered to temporary duty on the Pensacola; then to the Asiatic Station, via the Gaelic.

Assistant Paymaster F. K. Perkins is ordered to the Independence May 31.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. L. Robins's order of May 12 instant to the Independence is revoked; he is ordered to duty as assistant to the general storekeeper at Mare Island Yard June 1.

Lieut. M. H. Signor's order of May 16, to the War College June 1, for instruction, is modified; he will report at the torpedo station for instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Lieut. Commander R. H. Galt's order of May 21, to the Monongahela as executive, is revoked.

Lieut. Commander H. Osterhaus's order of May 21 is modified; he will report immediately to the Kentucky as executive instead of May 29.

Changes of officers on the Asiatic Staion.—Ensign D. W. Wurtzbaugh is detached from the Oregon to the Newark.

Assistant Surgeon T. M. Lippitt is detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Newark.

Lieut. W. F. Elliott is detached from the New Orleans and ordered home.

Lieut. Commander J. M. Roper is detached from the Dixie and ordered to the Newark.

Lieut. H. C. Kunemill is detached from the Nashville and ordered to the Dixie.

Lieut. C. H. Mathews is detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Bennington.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day by the President:

Volunteer Army—Sergt. L. G. Humphrey, Company B, Thirty-third Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant; Battalion Sergeant Major Starkey Y. Britt, Forty-seventh Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate yesterday adopted a joint resolution reappointing Andrew D. White a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, the Senate yesterday postponed consideration of the resolution as to the Montana Senatorial case until May 30.

A bill was passed by the House yesterday requiring the disbursing officer of the census to give an additional bond of $250,000 for faithful performance of his duties during the year ending June 30, 1901.

The House Committee on Commerce has ordered a favorable report on the bill providing that in case of railway collision on roads engaged in inter-State traffic a complete report of the circumstances, causes, &c., shall be made to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Monthly reports also are required of all accidents to passengers or employes, with the causes and circumstances. The purpose of the bill is to determine the chief causes of railway collision and accident.

SENATOR SPOONER ON THE PHILIPPINES

Says Imperialism Is Not an Issue Except for Party Purposes.

ITS COST IN LIVES AND MONEY

Holds Bryan Responsible—Defends the American Army—The Future of the Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—In the Senate to-day, after the resolution of Mr. Bacon in regard to an investigation of affairs in Cuba had been disposed of, Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin continued his speech on the Philippine question. The debate which he aroused took a decidedly political turn. He charged the so-called anti-imperialists with creating an issue which was not legitimate. Many of his statements were controverted by Mr. Allen of Nebraska and Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota, and the controversy at times became almost personal.

Mr. Spooner maintained that the facts prove the attack upon the United States troops was not only made by Aguinaldo but had been long premeditated. By Filipino documents which had fallen into the hands of the Americans, he showed that the Filipinos under the leadership of Aguinaldo were preparing for an attack upon the American troops and that it had been fixed for Feb. 5, 1899, one day before the outbreak occurred.

THE HOSTILITIES OF FEB. 4.

Mr. Spooner reviewed at length the events which led up to the hostilities on Feb. 4 and declared that "nobody but an 'anti-imperialist' who by his words and actions desired the dishonor of his country and the making of campaign material in a Presidential year could have so little of good faith as to make the brutal charge against the President of the United States that he had been responsible for the precipitation of hostilities."

In discussing further along the responsibility for the continuation of hostilities Mr. Spooner quoted a dispatch from Gen. Otis giving an account of an interview he had had with Judge Torres, one of the Filipino Commissioners, who suggested that a neutral zone be established between the hostile armies. Gen. Otis informed him that the suggestion of the establishment of a neutral zone or an armistice under the circumstances would have to come from Aguinaldo. An officer was sent to Aguinaldo by Judge Torres with a request that an armistice be arranged, and for reply Aguinaldo sent to Gen. Otis a copy of his declaration of war.

"I received in the noon mail to-day," continued Mr. Spooner, "an insulting letter from the chief of the so-called anti-imperialists of Boston, in which he denounced Gen. Otis as a liar."

DEFENSE OF THE ARMY.

At this point Mr. Allen interrupted to say that an army officer—a friend of his—had informed him that that statement of the interview with Judge Torres was not true; that Gen. Otis had misrepresented it.

"An officer who charges falsehood against his commanding officer," retorted Mr. Spooner, "ought to make it in the open."

"He could not do it," said Mr. Allen.

"Then he ought to shut up," declared Mr. Spooner.

"If he should make the charge in the open," said Mr. Allen, "his position would be imperiled."

"Well," replied Mr. Spooner, "if he told the truth, a court-martial would take care of his case and of that of the Commanding General, too. He would not imperil his office in the army of any decent Government in the world."

"The way the army is run to-day," asserted Mr. Allen, "it is certain that no officer would thus imperil his position."

"There never was a time in all the illustrious history of our army," replied Mr. Spooner, warmly, "when it was better or braver or more honorable than it is to-day. The Senator's officer friend would receive full protection. Gen. Otis signs his statements. I have not much respect for a man who goes behind the back of his Commanding General to malign him."

Mr. Allen—The statement made by Gen. Otis is not the truth.

"We have had here," said Mr. Spooner, "a statement that the President of the United States is a liar; that Admiral Dewey is a liar, and now we are told that Gen. Otis is a prevaricator."

"I'll say simply that Gen. Otis is mistaken," said Mr. Allen.

Mr. Spooner expressed the belief that the people would believe Gen. Otis against the word of any unnamed and unknown person.

A few moments later Mr. Spooner said that the last words of the chivalrous Lawton were that "Men over here—the so-called anti-imperialists—were prolonging and inciting the Philippine rebellion. 'I wish to God,' said Gen. Lawton, 'the whole truth of this Filipino situation could be known as I know it. If I am shot by a Filipino bullet it might as well be by one of my own men.'"

Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.) interrupted to declare that there was no foundation for that statement; that it had been denied.

"This is an extract from a letter written by Gen. Lawton to John Barrett," said Mr. Spooner. "It is authentic. I have not the original, but I can and will produce it."

Mr. Allen, replying, said that he had seen the authenticity of the letter questioned, and when asked by Mr. Spooner who had questioned it, said: "Oh, several persons, reporters and other people who ought to know." [Laughter.]

IMPERIALISM NOT AN ISSUE.

Continuing his argument, Mr. Spooner said there had been an attempt to make an issue of "imperialism" where none actually existed. It was done merely for political effect and to obscure the political issues of 1896. The issue had been employed by Mr. Bryan, and was being exploited by every branch of the opposition to the Republican Party.

Mr. Teller (Sil., Col.,) interposed to say that the issue had not been raised by Mr. Bryan, but by men in the Senate Chamber who opposed the ratification of the treaty of peace. It was unfair, he thought, for any man to take the position that Mr. Bryan was the author of the doctrine of anti-imperialism.

"Mr. Bryan is one of the principals in the employment of the anti-imperialistic doctrine," declared Mr. Spooner. "And since the ratification of the treaty of peace he has not omitted it from a single speech. I say there is no issue as between imperialism and anti-imperialism except as it has been made for political effect. The Philippines are territory of the United States. Who can dispose of them? The President? No. It is for Congress to say whether we shall hold those islands or cede them to somebody else. That issue is not here now except for party and partisan purposes. It is a forced issue, a wicked issue. It is my opinion that it has already caused the expenditure of millions of money and the loss of many, many valuable lives, and at a time, too, when no party can make it a legitimate issue."

"What does the Senator propose to do with the Philippines?" inquired Mr. Allen.

Mr. Spooner—To enforce the authority of the Government in the islands."

Mr. Allen: "Then what?"

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. Spooner: "To give the people honest, even-handed justice and good government; to protect life and property; to fill the land with school houses; to give the people such part in the government as they may show themselves fitted for; to maintain the laws so honestly and firmly that no man, however rich, shall be beyond their reach and no man so humble that he may not have their protection."

Mr. Allen: "That will take years."

"Yes, it will take years," replied Mr. Spooner. "But all these things being accomplished, where is your issue of imperialism?"

Mr. Allen: "Then what do you propose to do?"

Mr. Spooner: "I do not expect to be here. It will take years. That is why I say it is wicked and baleful to endeavor to make the issue now."

"Will the time ever come when the people will govern themselves?" urged Mr. Allen.

"The power to give those people self-government lies with no President," responded Mr. Spooner. "It lies with Congress. If the time shall come when the Filipino people show an ability to govern themselves the American people will give them self-government."

Mr. Allen: "Yes, but will the Republican Party give it to them?"

"Ah," responded Mr. Spooner, "there is the trouble with the Senator from Nebraska and those who think with him. It is party, party, party. They never rise above party." And, turning to Mr. Allen, he asked sharply: "What would the Populist Party do?"

WHAT THE POPULISTS WOULD DO.

"The Populist Party would do what the Republican Party is too cowardly to do," replied Mr. Allen warmly. "We would offer to those people the blessings of civil liberty immediately and not go to them with shot and shell. Then we would protect them against the greed and encroachments of Europe."

"That is all very well," replied Mr. Spooner, "merely to listen to; but I do not think the Senator knows what the Populist or Democratic Party will do five years from this time. The people of this country will not be deceived. They will realize that our soldiers in the Philippines are suffering because of your efforts here to manufacture an issue to obscure our real duty and responsibility."

After explaining the bill under discussion, and saying that it was merely a temporary measure to indicate that the Congress was behind the President in his effort to give good government to a people 7,000 miles away, Mr. Spooner said:

"The American people will stand behind the American Army wherever it may be under our flag."

"Right or wrong?" interjected Mr. Pettigrew.

"It will be right," responded Mr. Spooner, hotly, "but the American people will determine that question, not the Senator from South Dakota. We will do what is generous and right. We will give them good government—honest government. If we come upon a dishonest employe, we will send him to the penitentiary. Then the day will come when those people are enjoying the blessings of prosperity, contentment, and good government; when the American people will grant them an autonomous government. When we have erected a government in Cuba, stable and strong; when we have conferred the blessings of civil liberty upon the people of Porto Rico; when we have given to the Filipinos such a government and such an administration as they never dreamed of—then we shall have worked out a consummation more glorious and given a greater example of what liberty can do than has ever before been seen in the history of the world." [Applause.]

After an agreement had been reached that the discussion should be resumed to-morrow morning, the Senate, after a brief executive session, at 6 o'clock adjourned.

WARSHIPS TO GO TO EUROPE.

Buffalo, Monongahela, and Essex Will Sail in a Few Days—May Meet Admiral Watson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Within a few days the Buffalo, the Monongahela, and the Essex will sail for European ports. The visit of the Albany to the Mediterranean has already been announced. Rear Admiral Watson is proceeding home in a leisurely way, with the Baltimore. Should Admiral Watson, on arriving in the Mediterranean wish to increase the number of vessels under his immediate command for any purpose, there will be enough of them within easy reach to form quite a squadron. It is rumored at the Navy Department that the Buffalo, the Monongahela, and the Essex may be followed by other vessels.

None of these vessels is particularly imposing, and none of them ranks among the ships which this country would choose to represent it if it contemplated the opening battle of a war; but together they will form quite a respectable addition to the Baltimore and Albany, and would be quite sufficient for the purpose of advising a negligent debtor to come to terms, even should the rumor that they are to be followed by other ships turn out to be untrue.

All Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish Minister, is understood to be getting uneasy over the gradual assemblage of naval vessels in European waters. All the threats and rumors of the past few weeks have failed to attract the Minister to the State Department, but to-day he went there and spent some time in conversation with Secretary Hay. If he manifested any curiosity about the determination of the American war vessels, Secretary Hay was able to assure him that no orders have yet been given to Capt. Craig to take the Albany to any Turkish port, and that Rear Admiral Watson is merely traveling home. He undoubtedly learned that Capt. Craig has a general authorization to cruise in the Mediterranean and may stop at any Turkish port that takes his fancy. For further developments All Ferrouh Bey will have to wait a few weeks. He did not inquire about the other three ships, because he did not know that they were going to Europe.

The Buffalo, Monongahela, and Essex will probably not go to the Mediterranean for the present, but to other European waters. Admiral Watson is now on his way from Hongkong to Singapore. His itinerary calls for his arrival in New York Oct. 1.

Naval officers say that the Indian climate will make it undesirable that he should stay long in those waters, and he may be expected to use considerable celerity in getting to a more healthful and interesting neighborhood. There is no doubt that he has plenty of time to accomplish any business that may be intrusted to him on the way.

The present policy of the State Department with regard to Turkey may be called a dunning policy. Finding that the ordinary resources of diplomacy have no effect upon the Porte, the department is obliged to adopt the policy of sending in the bill every little while and reminding the Porte that it is time to settle. Should the Porte continue to treat this policy with the same indifference it has shown to all other efforts of this Government, the time will come when the United States will have to drop the whole thing as a bad debt, or else to take some further and different action.

Some naval officers are inclined to think that this time may come at about the time when Admiral Watson emerges from the Suez Canal. One of the foreign diplomatic representatives here learned some time ago that the United States was contemplating a naval demonstration against Turkey, and told some of his associates. The foreign legations have been watching with much interest for the form which the demonstration would take. They are now satisfied that this Government does not mean to take the ostentatious step of collecting an imposing fleet here and sending it across the Atlantic to serve its notices on Turkey; but they are watching the westward progress of Rear Admiral Watson with intense interest.

The Minister has not yet arranged for a presentation to the officials here of Ahmed Pasha, the Turkish Vice Admiral, now visiting him, and it is probable that that officer will first go about his mission of ascertaining the resources of the Eastern shipbuilding concerns, going to Cramps' and then to Newport News.

JUDGE SAXTON HONORED.

Secretary Root Offers Him the Post of District Judge of Porto Rico.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, May 24.—Charles T. Saxton, presiding Judge of the Court of Claims of this State, has been offered by Secretary Root the post of United States District Judge of Porto Rico, with a salary of $5,000.

Judge Saxton to-day said that he had received a dispatch to the above effect from Secretary Root, in which the latter said: "Opportunity for judicial work of great constructive bearing and usefulness unsurpassed." He said that it had come to him as a great surprise, and that he had been unable to talk with his friends on the matter, and could not now say whether or not he would accept the place.

Judge Saxton was born in Clyde, Wayne County, New York, on July 2, 1846. He served in the Union Army from 1861 to 1866, and was admitted to the bar a year after he left the army. He served as member of the Assembly from 1887 to 1889, and as State Senator from 1890 to 1894. He was Lieutenant Governor of the State under Gov. Black, and in 1898 was appointed to the Court of Claims for a term of five years. He holds the title of LL. D. from Union College, 1891.

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WE offer for this week longer only a large assortment of Aeolians and a few Pianolas at reduced prices.

These instruments have all been in use. The Aeolians have been taken in exchange for higher priced styles, while most of the Pianolas are instrumeuts which have been loaned to customers when waiting for special designs of cases.

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It will terminate Saturday, May 26.

Among the instruments offered:

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Orchestrelles	$1,500	$1,000	Aeolian Style 1050	$275	$150
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Aeolian Style 1500	500	325	Princess (single reed)	75	55
Aeolian Style 1450	350	225	Princess (double reed)	125	85
Aeolian Style 1250	300	200	Pianolas	250	200

A discount of 10 per cent. for cash will be allowed from the above figures or the instruments will be sold on moderate monthly payments.

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In many out-of-town residences the introduction of one instrument has led to the presence of them both.

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TO PUSH ANTI-TRUST BILLS.

Rule Introduced for Final Votes on Measures June 1 and 2.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—After conferring with Speaker Henderson and the members of the Committee on Rules, Chairman Ray of the House Judiciary Committee today introduced a rule for the early consideration of the two anti-trust measures.

The rule makes the anti-trust Constitutional amendment a special order as soon as the rule is adopted, with a final vote on June 1 at 5 P. M.

The anti-trust bill is to follow immediately, with a final vote June 2 at 5 P. M.

IVORY'S ACCOMPLICE CAUGHT.

One of the Murderers of Prof. White Found Near Trenton.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Superintendent of Police Quirk to-night announced that the accomplice of Henry Ivory (colored) of Wilmington, Del., in the murder of Prof. Roy Wilson White of the University of Pennsylvania late Saturday night had been captured and is now locked up in the Mercer County Workhouse, near Trenton, N. J. Requisition papers for his transfer to this city will be taken out at once.

Prof. White was murdered in West Philadelphia while on his way to take a train for his home in Germantown, a suburb. The police immediately suspected tramps, and a general round-up was made, nearly forty negroes being taken into custody on suspicion. Ivory was among them and was identified by a messenger boy of the Pennsylvania Railroad as one of two men he saw in the vicinity of the murder on Saturday night. Ivory confessed complicity and gave a description of his comrade in crime. His claim was that "the other fellow did it." A general alarm was sent to other cities to keep a watch for the man, and to-day a detective, accompanied by the messenger, went to the New Jersey workhouse to look over the tramps there.

The boy promptly identified a negro named Amos Stirling, alias William Field, aged twenty-six years, as being the man who was with Ivory on Saturday night. Stirling's clothes were found to be spattered with blood. He could not give a satisfactory answer as to his whereabouts on the night of the murder. The clothes were brought here to-night and positively identified by Ivory as the garments his accomplice wore at the time of the commission of the crime.

KIDNAPPED HER OWN CHILD.

Hid in an Infant Asylum Till She Saw a Chance to Get Away.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 24.—Mary Jones, colored, of West Thirtieth Street, New York, went to the New York Infant Asylum near here last night and stole away her two-year-old child, which had been sent to the asylum by the charities authorities, as the mother was not believed to be a proper person to take care of it.

The woman called at the asylum and was allowed to see the child. After talking to it for a while she went away, as the attendants thought, but it is now supposed that she must have hidden in a closet and awaited her opportunity. When there was no one around she seized the child and made her escape without having attracted the attention of any one.

A nurse discovered that the child was missing about 1 o'clock this morning. The police traced her to West Farms, but have not been able to locate her.

FINED FOR BREAKING GAME LAWS.

Five Men Pay $306 in Pennsylvania for Shipping Game.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 24.—Thomas Oakley, John Bauer, S. E. Thurston, and Fred and John Herroder, who were arrested at Mount Vernon, N. Y., charged with violating the game laws of Pennsylvania, were brought here to-day for a hearing. They were arraigned before Magistrate Gaughan, and after pleading guilty, paid fines of $50 each and costs, the while amounting in the aggregate to $306.

The specific charge against the defendants was shipping game out of the State which was a violation of a recent act of Assembly. It was a test case, and the aid of the Governor was enlisted in running down the violators of the law.

Ministers Must Give Up Tobacco.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 24.—The principal feature of to-day's session of the quadrennial conference of the Methodist Protestant General Conference was the adoption by a two-thirds vote of an amendment to the Church Discipline, requiring all candidates for the ministry to forswear the use of tobacco in any form. There was weak opposition, but the sentiment was so strong in favor of the amendment that it did not provoke debate.

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The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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SENATOR HALE AND CUBA.

That amazing outburst of childish spleen on the part of Senator HALE in the Senate on Wednesday is much more to be regretted on Mr. HALE'S own account than on any other, because he has on various occasions done the State some service, and service of a kind which depended upon the public confidence in his discretion. That may be said of the serviceableness of any public man. He can be useful only if the public believes in his honesty and in his sense.

Now, to grant Mr. HALE'S honesty, in his attack upon the American Government of Cuba, is to deny his intelligence, and vice versa. What can he possibly mean by saying that that Government in Cuba has been a "carnival of corruption and fraud in every direction"? He must know that, by the testimony of the Cubans who have a stake in the prosperity of the island, and by the testimony of disinterested foreign observers, we have been doing wonders there. The "corruption and fraud" which signalized the Spanish Government have disappeared. Our military administration has been as pure as it has been intelligent, and everybody knows it.

The real moral of the Neely business, as we have before said, is that our proconsular government should remain a military government, so long as it remains at all. Young men who come to the Assistant Postmaster General with "good letters" from "good Republicans" in Indiana or elsewhere, anxious to take part in the government of Cuba, should not be too readily welcomed and put in a position to lay their hands on the till. The solitary scandal that has blemished our administration of the island is all the more notable and exemplary that it has not proceeded from the same source as the administration that has done us credit. But to magnify the Neeely business into "a carnival of corruption and fraud in every direction" is simply to destroy the credit of the magnifier and to indispose the public to pay attention to anything he may thereafter have to say on any subject.

THE NON-PARTISAN BOERS.

In speaking of the plans of the three envoys, Mr. FISCHER said to-day that it is their purpose to visit most of the large cities of the country and hold meetings to explain to the people the conditions in South Africa. The Boers wish to avoid any partisan demonstrations in favor of any particular party.—Washington dispatch to The Sun.

They needn't worry about that. The political capital created by the visit of the Boer delegates has been so disastrously impaired during their sojourn in Washington that the undertaking can no longer be called a going concern, and is liable to be closed out any day.

The way of the German Foreign Office with these gentlemen was thought to be a pretty skillful method of heading off embarrassing complications. They were politely informed that the Imperial Government saw no reason why they should visit Berlin. But the Emperor is not engaged in a campaign for re-election. He gives himself little uneasiness about home politics. The Administration at Washington is in a very different position.

Accordingly, after the Secretary of State and the President had admonished the Boer delegates that the Government, having already tendered its good offices, could do absolutely nothing more for Mr. KRUEGER and Mr. STEYN, and after it had been learned that the delegates would not present official credentials, Mr. HAY had them up to luncheon, and the correspondents discover that "out of the intercourse betweeen the President, Mr. HAY, and the delegates has apparently grown up a feeling of deep mutual respect."

Even SULZER will now have to give up Boer sympathy as a dead issue. There is no platform material in it for the Kansas City ratification meeting. The Boer delegates are now cut off from the privilege of consorting with the enemies of Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. HAY, between whom and themselves there has "grown up a feeling of deep mutual respect."

There is a character in our literature who bears the name of Jedge Phinn. Mr. JOHN HAY knows him well. The Jedge remarked one evening to a Colonel whose name might have been Sulzer if it had not been Blood:

> Young man, the tribe of Phinns
> Knows their own whisky-skins.

The Administration knows the uses of sympathy, and is not to be outdone in politeness to three gentlemen who have traveled 12,000 miles to grasp its hand.

WHY NOT TOWNE?

If TOWNE permits himself to be set aside at Kansas City or fails to make a stout fight to hold his place on the Bryan ticket he will do an injustice to himself and to his party, or to his various parties, for he belongs to all the parties that are opposed to the party of MCKINLEY.

A Silver Republican who says he is a Democrat and is running on a Populist ticket completely fills the bill. There is a high and indelible congruity between the head and the tail of the ticket that forbids any attempt to improve upon the careful and intelligent work of the Sioux Falls Convention. The fitness of the association of those two names asserts itself to the most indifferent eye.

BRYAN and TOWNE hold these principles to be of self-evident virtue and worthy to be adopted by the American people: The free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; no interference with riotous and murderous strikers by court injunctions or any armed force; the amendment of the Constitution to permit an income tax; the abandonment of the duties imposed on us by the results of the Spanish war, and the imprisonment at hard labor of all persons who attempt to do business as a trust, combination, or monopoly. There is no difference in the degree of their attachment to these principles. They are equally loyal to the Populist faith, equally zealous for the success of the Sioux Falls party. There is no respectable reason why one should be taken and the other left at Kansas City.

If an effort is made to drop TOWNE or persuade him to get out of the way the Populists will take it as an affront. They have put up their ticket and have appealed to their "allies" to ratify and support it. The nominees and the platform have been thoughtfully adapted one to the other. It is a harmonious arrangement. To mend is to mar. There need be no fear that a Silver Republican will be unacceptable to Democrats. Any Democrat who can stand BRYAN will make no wry faces over TOWNE.

CONGRESS AND THE CANTEEN.

The report of the Military Committee of the House in favor of prohibiting the canteen is a melancholy instance of the triumph of Podsnappery. Fortunately, the committee is not unanimous. Three members had the sense and courage to vote against the report. One of them, Mr. PARKER of New Jersey, has distinguished himself in the committee and in the House before by advocating measures which tended to promote the efficiency of the army without regard to the opinions of people whose opinions on the subject were of no value, and without stopping to estimate the number of such people. In addition to these three members there were three who did not vote. Perhaps their abstinence was accidental, or perhaps it was an exhibition at once of their sense and of their want of courage. At any rate, nine out of fifteen members have voted to "pander to the better element" without any regard to the facts of the case or to the practical effect of their action. That there might be no mistake about their motives, they have included "any premises used or owned by the United States" in the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks. This includes the Capitol, for example, and is evidently an assumption of power on the part of the Military Committee, which has nothing to do with any other than the military reservations.

The power of Podsnappery thus shown is the more discouraging because the question has been so fully discussed, and from a human and rational point of view so clearly has but one side. Nobody can really believe, though some of the Prohibitionists pretend to believe, that the Secretary of War has any object in favoring the maintenance of the canteen except to promote the efficiency of the army, and particularly by promoting its sobriety. Neither can anybody really doubt that the officers of the army are actuated by that same purpose. It is their testimony, doubtless, that has convinced Mr. ROOT, as it has convinced a great many other persons who would advocate prohibition if they could believe that prohibition meant abolition. The testimony of the experts is indeed simply overwhelming. Now that the opinions of the army have been collated, the 5 per cent. of officers who have dissented from the conclusions of the 95 per cent. would probably own that they must be wrong and that the great majority must be right. There is actually no possibility of doubt left to a candid mind that the canteen is an effective and practical temperance measure, that it is far more effective than nominal prohibition, which is not effective at all.

On the other side, there is nothing practical to be said against the almost unanimous testimony that the canteen promotes temperance. The reformers must say, by actions if not in words, that they do not care whether it does or not. With them the question is not one of human expediency but one of Divine commandment. In defiance of experience and of the dictionary, they insist that to prohibit means to banish and that not to prohibit means to "legalize." In defiance of the history of the Christian religion they maintain that one of its tenets is that legalized traffic in liquor is "sin," although it is a sin invented by themselves.

That a majority of a committee composed of fifteen adult males, in official life, should discard all the teachings of experience in favor of such a position as this is a very melancholy thing. That Congress should encourage the making of drunkards in the army, rather than take the only means of preventing drunkenness which has been found effective, would be a very sad thing. It is to be hoped, in spite of the report of the committee, that there will be enough sense and courage in Congress not to allow that baleful state of things to come to pass. But that would be only the beginning of mischief. Congressmen who have not sense and courage enough to resist the demands which come to them in the name of "the moral sense of the country" in so clear a case as this, will not have it in any other. All that will be needed in order to enable meddlesome persons, "actuated by what they consider the best motives," to procure legislation according to their own opinions, upon any subject upon which their own opinions are worthless, will be to claim loudly enough a monopoly of good motives.

THE BEST CURRENCY—A BUSINESS MAN'S VIEW.

We have received from Mr. JACOB L. GREENE, President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, a short pamphlet on the subject of "An Ideal Currency." It is an admirably clear and sound statement of the qualities which a currency should possess in order to meet what Mr. GREENE very happily calls "the uses and moralities of trade." We should have liked better the title of "The Best Practicable Currency," because a certain prejudice attaches in the minds of practical men to the word "ideal," and because the currency described by Mr. GREENE is in fact entirely practicable. Indeed, the unfavorable and undesirable traits usually implied in the word "ideal" in reality belong exclusively to the bad kinds of currency, especially those that rest on the fiat of legislation and are supposed to have a value wholly or in part created by such legislation. This is the creation of men who are idealists of the worst, the busiest, and the most stubborn sort.

The central principle of Mr. GREENE'S conception of a currency is that it is something of intrinsic value which men are generally willing to take in exchange for other things they are ready to sell. Under present conditions this thing is gold, for reasons which he explains succinctly but convincingly. A sound credit currency consists of trustworthy promises to deliver on demand the commodity which is the real currency. Its value depends on the certainty of that delivery, and its usefulness on the extent to which that certainty is recognized. Mr. GREENE thus states this idea:

> A commercially legitimate and completely effective credit currency must be so based that it can be organized into a system as permanent as the trade it serves. It must be so based and organized as to serve always and everywhere within its circuit, at the moment needed and at least cost. To these ends it must be born of the trade it serves as life blood; it must rest upon the commercial credits of the country, which embody its vast exchangeable wealth in its ceaseless flow through the channels of trade. It must have those credits so perfectly secured to its redemption that nowhere and at no time shall a shadow of doubt arise as to its perfect solvency. Its redemption must be so organized that when the transactions which furnished the credit and called for the use of the credit currency have been completed the currency will go at once to be redeemed instead of gravitating to financial centres to be speculatively employed as does an idle irredeemable currency always. Born of and based on the transactions which call for its use, it would be issued when needed, in the amounts needed, stay out as long as needed, and go home when its work was done: a naturally originated, perfectly based, perfectly secured, perfectly flexible, perfectly responsive credit currency.

Unquestionably such a credit currency can be furnished by the banks "under strict Governmental supervision and control." It cannot possibly be furnished in any other way. The Government cannot provide it, for the Government has no property to base it on and can have none. It has only the right of taxation and borrowing. Neither of these is in any manner connected with the exchanges of the country; the Government, or the men who manage the Government, can have no means to find or fix the amount of currency needed.

The weight of the authority of a business man in the position of Mr. GREENE in favor of sound principles of currency is very great. It is not only that he has had experience and has proved his ability, but his interests are in a line that depends entirely and always on the stability of the measure of value and on the soundness of the currency. There is, perhaps, no other business in the country, or, for that matter, in the world, that must feel this dependence so acutely and constantly. For the business of a life insurance company is to invest an income received in installments over a long period of years from a vast number of different persons engaged in all sorts of occupations and to invest this income so as to be able fully to meet a series of obligations falling due each year continually. In such a business the utmost possible certainty of calculation is absolutely necessary. This is true not only as to the investments made, but also as to the income of the multitude of insurers. In neither of these can perfect certainty be attained, but that is only a stronger reason for avoiding every element of risk that can be got rid of. There is no risk so great or so threatening, or so likely to be disastrous, as the risk involved in a fluctuating measure of value and in a currency not securely based on the most stable possible measure of value.

But the worth of a sound currency to a business like that of life insurance is not merely negative. It lies in the fact that a sound currency, intimately and securely responding to the needs of an active trade, makes such trade easier, steadier, and more profitable. A truly elastic currency helps healthy trade and tends to prevent and to check the excesses that produce inflation of credit and consequent reaction. It is, as Mr. GREENE calls it, the "life blood" of trade, and at once promotes its growth and helps to ward off disease. It is a prime condition of prosperity and progress. We welcome very cordially such a contribution to intelligent understanding of the problem as Mr. GREENE has made.

NORTH CAROLINA'S COAL MINE.

The report of an explosion in a mine at Cumnock, Chatham County, N. C., in which about twenty-five persons thus far are reported as having lost their lives, calls attention to a very peculiar industry for the State of North Carolina. It is the only coal mine in that State, and it is located near the better-known place called Egypt. From a geological point of view, and the fact is almost inexplicable, coal exists in abundance in this portion of the State; compared with the Northern coal fields its area is limited, but there is said to be enough in this field alone to last 100 years with an annual production of 350,000 tons. It is tributary to the Southern Railway at Colon, by way of the Raleigh and Western Railway. It is found in a basin with an area of about 5,000 acres, the formation lying in two strata at a depth of about 420 feet from the surface. The first, with an average of 3 feet 8 inches in thickness, is highly bituminous and forms an excellent steam coal if it is intelligently considered by the firemen who feed the furnaces. It burns freely, and must be fed light and often to secure perfect combustion.

The earliest development of the field was in 1850, when the Egypt shaft was started on the south side of Deep River and completed in 1853. Within the past few years the property has been acquired by Pennsylvanians, who sank the shaft to a depth of 455 feet to work the coal further to the dip. During the civil war this property was operated by the Confederates, the coal being loaded on barges and taken down Deep River, which was navigable by locks to Wilmington, to supply blockade runners. In the period of the operation of this mine up to the close of the civil war some explosions of gas occurred, resulting in the loss of many lives at different times. Since the war operations were suspended almost entirely until the new company acquired the property, and it has been planning for an increased output.

At no time within the past few years have there been more than 100 men employed, and the production has been only about 500 tons a week, or, say, 25,000 tons a year. During the year 1898 there was considerable time lost by accidents at this mine, and, in fact, it seemed to be another case where dry mines produce dust in large quantities, causing explosions. At the time of the last explosion there were but fifty men employed in and about the mine, but from the loss of life and the extent of the operation it is quite as much of a catastrophe as that at Utah during last month. By the way, it is only when such serious accidents occur that the loss of life in coal mining is noticed, for in Pennsylvania last year, in order to produce the coal there, upward of 720 persons lost their lives and something like 1,500 were more or less injured.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Senator SPOONER'S speech defending the Administration's policy in the Philippines and eulogizing the results achieved there naturally caused great pain to that peculiarly sensitive statesman, Senator PETTIGREW, and as naturally the latter proceeded to give a peculiarly interesting exhibition of his mental and moral characteristics. Incidentally the South Dakotan representative of anti-imperialism made several statements that can with difficulty be interpreted as anything else than a confession of amazing frankness that the little group of which he is a member is in secret communication with men now in arms against the United States Government. Senator SPOONER had read a proclamation, declared in a report from Gen. OTIS to have been issued by AGUINALDO, ordering the extermination on a specified date of all the foreigners in the Philippines. Senator PETTIGREW at once rose in his place and asserted emphatically and without any of the qualifications necessitated by other than first-hand information from thoroughly trusted agents, that no such proclamation had ever been issued by AGUINALDO or any of his subordinates. This, in effect, was a charge either that Gen. OTIS had been grossly deceived as to the origin of a document which he had transmitted in a formal official report to the War Department, or else that he had sent it to Washington knowing it to be a forgery and intending to mislead his superiors and the American public. Senator PETTIGREW did not reveal which of these two theories he believes to be the correct one; possibly he has not deemed it worth while to make up his mind and choose between alternatives so nearly equal. Of much more importance, however, is his failure to disclose the sources of his own private information—information so complete, be it noted, that its possessor did not hesitate to affirm a universal negative.

—Church Defence, a paper the very frequently and vehemently avowed object of which is to protect the Episcopal Church of America from Bishop POTTER and other equally relentless and heretical enemies, prints the following anecdote, taken from what it calls "a pleasant letter" sent in by one of its correspondents: "Apropos of the word Catholic, I have a cousin at the Theological Seminary who is to be ordained Deacon in May. He has done a good deal of missionary work in the Bowery; working last year in Saint —— Parish. One of his duties was to look up delinquent Sunday school children. Six little Italians—brothers and sisters—dropped off. 'Why, Father So-and-so told us Saint —— wasn't a Catholic Church,' said their mother. 'Why, that priest must be a stranger in this town,' said my cousin, 'of course it is a Catholic Church.'" We take it for granted that the editor of Church Defence, being a man with a particularly keen eye for human sins and weaknesses, intended to use this tale as the text for a scathing arraignment of men in orders or out of them who juggle with words and deceive without resorting to straightout lying. Of course he holds his correspondent's cousin guilty of just that crime in its most despicable phase, since nobody with even a glimmer of knowledge as to the difference between truth and falsehood can doubt it, but through some lamentable accident or oversight the repulsive little yarn goes out to the cynical world with no other comment —from Church Defence—than this: "The next Sunday the six trooped back, and have been trooping ever since." We sympathize deeply with the editor, who has thus been put in the attitude of approving a very contemptible subterfuge. Such mishaps happen, however, in the best regulated offices, and he can set himself right in his next issue by giving the reprobate Deacon half a column or so of denunciation.

—With the object, as legitimate as it is obvious, of making smooth—or smoother—the way of its enumerators, the Census Bureau is giving wide distribution to a series of well-written leaflets presenting reasons why people, instead of resenting the minute questioning on matters more or less private to which they are soon to be subjected, should answer the inquiries fully and truthfully, and even look pleasant while they are doing it. The latest of these documents expatiates on the great practical value of accurate information as to illiteracy and the ownership of property, especially of homes. However opinions may differ, it argues, as to whether the franchise privilege should be granted or withheld on these grounds, there is no doubt of the immense significance and importance to statesmen and social students of the knowledge sought. It is, for instance, the only basis for intelligent comparison of our land and school systems with those of other countries, and it will cast much light on the momentous question whether material and intellectual progress go together—"whether our civilization is advancing or receding, whether the condition of the present generation is more comfortable and refined than that of the preceding generation, whether as a nation we are better off than we were fifty years ago." The appeal for patience and frankness closes thus: "Each State, county, and city, the German population, the Italian population, and every other element of our people, has a distinct interest in seeing that the statistics of literacy and ownership which apply to them are correctly represented in the next census. These are the standards according to which they will inevitably be judged."

BISHOP WHIPPLE ON PORTO RICO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In The Pioneer Press of to-day is a letter by Father Sherman of the Roman Catholic Church, in which he tells the public that in my recent report on Porto Rico I said: "Father Sherman and others have told me sad stories of the immorality of the priesthood and people." I have never made this statement. I have never had the pleasure of meeting the son of my old and dear friend, Gen. Sherman.

Some months ago the leading papers of the country published an interview with Father Sherman, and it was to this interview which I referred (and which I have not seen denied by Father Sherman till now) when I said Father Sherman and others have already told the sad story.

Prominent residents of Porto Rico have more than confirmed the statements of that published interview.

The fact that multitudes of people are living together without Christian marriage, owing to the poverty of the people and their inability to pay the marriage fees, was told me by one who knows better than any one else the social condition of the Island of Porto Rico.

If the moral condition of the island and the Christian faithfulness of the Roman Catholic priests have been what Father Sherman's letter would imply, no one will rejoice more heartily than myself. Those who know me know that I have never in my Episcopate made an attack upon any who love the Lord Jesus Christ. I alluded to religious conditions of Porto Rico in order to show the grave responsibility which rests upon all Christian people of the United States to do all in their power for the uplifting of this people who in the providence of God have been placed under our care.

At the recent election the condition of suffrage was that any male adult could vote who had paid a dollar tax the previous year, or could read and write. Gen. Davis informed me that 50,000 votes were cast, of which one half belonged to each class. He estimated that over 800,000 people could neither read nor write.

H. B. WHIPPLE, Bishop of Minnesota.
Faribault, Minn., May 22, 1900.

Sulzer on the Sea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I love the sea. I followed the sea for two years, and it was there that I learned how small, how insignificant I was. It also taught me to never lose my courage. Never lose your nerve.

The above is from the speech of Sulzer as reported in THE TIMES of Sunday. It is manifestly an incorrect report. Sulzer small and insignificant? Never. He must have said, "How small, how insignificant 'it' (the ocean) was." It may have taught him never to lose his nerve, but this is improbable, for his nerve must have been born with him. R. A. DIX.
New York, May 23, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Business.

"Do you sell on easy terms?"
"Yes, if you pay on easy terms."—Chicago Record.

Another Definition.

"What is a financier?"
"Usually a man who makes money without earning it."—Chicago Post.

A Wrangle on Proportion.

Citizen—See here, aren't you ashamed to bring us such a contemptible little piece of ice?

Iceman—Naw; you ought to be ashamed to have such a great big barn of an ice chest.—Indianapolis Journal.

First Advice to the Injured.

Grabali, (looking for free information)—Suppose I should fall through a defective sidewalk and sprain my ankle, what would you advise me to do?

Lawyer—Come to me and plank down $10 as a retainer and then ask me that question.—Chicago News.

A COLLEGE WIDOW.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

When first we met she won my heart.
Her simple ways, her gentle grace,
Her easy manners, free from art,
The childlike beauty of her face,
Her graceful figure, trim and neat,
The dainty taste she showed in dress,
All brought me quickly to her feet,
And life seemed full of happiness.

No love but mine had ever stirred
(That's what she said) her maiden heart;
But one unlucky day I heard
Some news that pierced me like a dart.
My uncle saw her passing by,
And with a sigh he said to me:
"That Smythe girl always took my eye!
We were engaged in '73."

THE OBERAMMERGAU PLAY.

Immense Attendance at the Initial Performance Despite Unfavorable Weather.

OBERAMMERGAU, May 24.—The initial performance of the Passion Play, following the grand rehearsal of Sunday, took place to-day. The attendance was enormous, despite the fact that the day was cold, cloudy, and generally unfavorable.

The representation, as a whole, according to the opinion of competent judges, surpassed that of 1890, Joseph Mayer, who recited the prologue, was, as on previous occasions, a majestic figure. Anton Lang as Christus was excellent, although somewhat nervous. His voice is clear, and his face seems to fit the character, although not so refined as the face of Mayer, who was so long the Christus of these representations.

Lang, however, showed improvement as to-day's performance progressed, his gestures being particularly graceful. During the Bethany scene a remarkable effect was produced by the sun breaking suddenly from the clouds and casting a brilliant beam on the robe of Christus.

In the course of the afternoon performance Herr Lang was repeatedly overcome by nervousness, but he went through the crucifixion scene with perfect self-possession, and the memorable seven words of the Saviour could be distinctly heard by the vast concourse. During the taking down of the Christ from the cross the sharp whistling of a locomotive jarred unpleasantly upon the ear.

Fräulein Anna Flunger, the Mary of the representation, has a fine, well-rounded face, and is a good actress, but she lacks the pathos that Rosa Lang was wont to display.

The player now taking the part of Judas, Johann Zwink, is a great improvement upon his predecessor in the rôle. On the other hand, Thomas Rendt, the Peter of the cast, scarcely equals Hett. Fräulein Bertha Wolff, as Mary Magdalen, is striking in appearance, and made a profound impression. Sebastian Lang, as Caiaphas, realized the ideal impersonation of that relentless priest. Fräulein Mathilda Rutz, the soprano, was greatly admired, and young Boold shows decided promise.

The scenic effects throughout were beautiful. Among the Americans present were Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tilge of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Riggs of Baltimore, the members of the Brooks family of Detroit, Mrs. Albert Haley of Brooklyn, Mr. Cherry of St. Louis, and A. L. Feneel of Toledo.

The pastor of the American Church in Berlin, the Rev. Dr. Dickie, yesterday lectured in the Oberammergau Hall to an audience of Americans and English on the subject of the Passion Play.

CANONIZATION OF LA SALLE.

Splendid Ceremony at St. Peter's, Rome —Founder of Christian Brothers Pronounced a Saint by the Pope.

ROME, May 24.—There was a magnificent spectacle in St. Peter's to-day on the occasion of the canonization of Jean Baptiste de la Salle, the founder of the Order of Christian Brothers, and Rita di Cascia, a nun of the Augustinian Order. The interior of the vast basilica was illuminated and adorned with magnificent hangings, and the building was filled with a great concourse of people, including all the Pontifical dignitaries, diplomats, and the Roman nobility.

Of the 60,000 spectators about 30,000 were foreign pilgrims. Italian troops kept order in the square in front of St. Peter's while the Pontifical body guad was stationed within the cathedral.

Pope Leo, attired in his state robes, was borne on the sedia gestatoria at the head of an imposing procession composed of the entire Papal Court, four Cardinals, and three hundred Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops. A roar of cheering rose from the multitude on the Pope's appearance, but the applause was quickly hushed by the guards.

When the cortège reached the choir the Pope alighted from the sedia gestatoria, took his seat on the Pontifical throne, and the Cardinals and other ecclesiastics massed around him. The solemn ceremony of canonization was then begun.

The Pontiff, after the usual prayers, pronounced the canonization and intoned the Te Deum. At that moment the bells in all the churches in Rome rang out and the Pope solemnly blessed the congregation and returned to the Vatican amid prolonged cheering.

Two unpleasant incidents occurred. An Italian pilgrim suffered a stroke of apoplexy at the entrance to the cathedral and subsequently died in a hospital, and a portion of a glass chandelier inside the basilica fell, slightly injuring a Frenchwoman.

EFFECTS OF GERMAN MEAT BILL

Chicago Packers Will Be Hard Hit—Germans Took 60,000,000 Pounds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The passage of the German meat bill by the Reichstag yesterday means an annual loss of millions of dollars to Chicago packing houses and workmen employed at the stockyards. All of the large concerns are hit. Although the bill is still subject to the approval of the Bundesrath, its ultimate passage is believed to be certain.

Following are expressions of local packers concerning the bill:

Morris Epstein of the German-American Provision Company: "The passage of this bill is an outrage against the American packer. The bill is the work of petty politicians, who are seeking to give their constituents something to crow over."

Robert Mair of the T. J. Lipton Company: "The bill is a severe blow to Chicago packers."

Edward Tilden of Libby, McNeil & Libby: "Unless the Bundesrath fails to approve the bill, the American packer will have to find another market for 60,000,000 pounds of sausage and canned meats."

Packers assert that the effects of the bill will be felt in Chicago as soon as it becomes law. The prediction is made that the bill will become unpopular in Germany, as prices will be higher on meats. The poorer classes will be unable to purchase meat because of the advance in prices in German markets when the stoppage of imports has been effected, and in this local concerns see a ray of hope.

THE AMENDED BILL.

Newspapers Differ as to the Value of the Compromise Measure.

BERLIN, May 24.—The Meat Inspection bill, which passed the Reichstag yesterday in the compromise form, had its essential hygienic features eliminated owing to the Agrarian influences at work in the Chamber. In its final shape it contains no provision for trichinae inspection and none for the inspection of animals slaughtered for family use. These were the two strongest hygienic features of the bill in its original form.

Nevertheless, the semi-official Berliner Correspondenz to-day compliments the majority in the Reichstag, particularly the moderate Agrarians, upon the passage of the bill in the amended form, claiming that hygienic interests are sufficiently preserved and that, incidentally, German agriculture will derive considerable benefit from the measure as it stands.

On the other hand, the leading Agrarian organ, the Deutsche Tageszeitung, flatly denies that the compromise bill will in any way aid agriculture and asserts that the permission to export salt meats here will be utilized hereafter by the United States to such an extent as to outweigh the prohibition of sausages and canned meats.

The leading organ of the butchers contends that the bill goes to great length in favoring Agrarian interests, while disregarding the interests of butchers and consumers.

Chinese Ministers to Retain Posts.

PEKING, May 24.—The Chinese Ministers at Washington and London have been ordered to retain their posts for some time longer on the recommendation of Li Hung Chang, who pointed out the undesirability of changing the representatives of China at the posts mentioned while many unsettled questions were outstanding.

Kriegerbund Welcomed in Saxony.

DRESDEN, May 24.—At the kommers yesterday, in honor of the delegation of the New York Deutsche Kriegerbund, Capt. Druck-Müller, representing the Military Association League of Saxony, welcomed the American visitors and presented to President Müller a knot for the Kriegerbund's banner. To-day the Americans placed a wreath upon the Germania Monument.

No Prussian Department Store Tax.

BERLIN, May 24.—It is understood in Prussian Parliamentary circles that the bill passed by the Prussian Diet for taxing large department stores will not meet with Government approval.

BANQUET TO SIR T. LIPTON.

Loving Cup Subscribed for by Americans Presented to Him by Ambassador Choate.

LONDON, May 24.—At a banquet given this evening at the Hotel Cecil to Sir Thomas Lipton, United States Ambassador Choate presented to Sir Thomas the loving cup subscribed for by the American admirers of the owner of the Shamrock.

The company included John N. Beach, Edwin P. Benjamin, John D. Crimmins, and Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the New York Supreme Court, (members of the Loving Cup Committee;) John A. McCall, Samuel W. Fairchild, Warner Miller, Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey, United States Consul General Osborne, the Earl of Clanwilliam, the Lord Mayor of Belfast, and many others.

Mr. Choate, in the course of the presentation speech, thus summed up the relations of Great Britain and America.

"We are friends to begin with, and will always continue so. Yet no one is foolish enough to suppose that our friendship will interfere with our rivalry. What we have got to look to is that our rivalry does not interfere with our friendship.

"If the qualities exhibited by Sir Thomas Lipton could be brought into all the commercial, athletic, and diplomatic controversies of England and America, we might be sure that the peace which has so long prevailed between the two countries would not be broken."

Mr. Choate went on to say:

"This gift, Sir Thomas, carries with it the good-will of thousands of Americans who love a gallant champion and a gallant loser, happily united, Sir, in you, who have so nobly borne defeat. We hope you are ready to meet us again."

Sir Thomas Lipton, who was evidently much affected, said in the course of his reply:

"The recollection of American kindness will remain with me while memory lasts. I know that to lift the other cup I have got to take to Sandy Hook the best and fastest yacht the world has ever seen, but I am not without hope that this is within the range of possibilities.

"I am well aware that to produce such a yacht the best British brains and mechanism must be combined. I think I can procure it. I certainly intend to try again, and I feel sure that, if I should have the good fortune to succeed, the same kindness and courtesy will be shown to Americans by Britishers when the Americans come over and attempt to regain the cup as the Americans are showing me.

"And, although the brotherhood which I have experienced is more precious than anything wealth can command, I hope I am not expected to be contented with this cup." [Laughter and applause.]

Justice O'Brien and Mr. Miller paid felicitous tributes to the guest of the evening.

Altogether the dinner was an Anglo-American love feast, and Mr. Choate listened smilingly when R. D. M. Littler, one of the principal speakers of the evening, declared that Sir Thomas Lipton had done more to cement the Anglo-American entente than Lord Pauncefote or the last three American Ambassadors to Great Britain.

"BOXERS" MOVEMENT GROWS.

Joined by Members of Imperial Clan—Powers Threaten to Land Troops.

SHANGHAI, May 24.—The members of the Chinese secret society known as the Boxers are now openly drilling at Peking, and many high Manchus, including members of the imperial clan, are joining the movement, which is becoming so threatening that the diplomatic representatives are about to take action.

Señor de Cologan, the Spanish Minister and doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, has made a demand upon the Tsung-li-Yamen, couched in the strongest terms, for the immediate suppression of the Boxers, threatening that, otherwise, all the powers concerned will land troops in China.

TRANSVAAL'S EXHIBIT AT PARIS.

A Painting Showing a Burgher Deputation at the State Building.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LORENZO MARQUES, April 12.—The Transvaal is to have a pavilion at the Paris Exhibition, and it is doubtful whether any of its features will evoke greater interest than one now being shipped from Pretoria under the auspices of the Government. This is a picture by Fritz Wichgraf, having for its central figure President Krüger, surrounded by State Secretary Reitz, the late Gen. Joubert, and others. The picture represents a burger deputation.

The scene depicted is the corner room of the State Building, where the executive members in ordinary times debate matters of national importance. Included in the composition are the figures of P. Grobler, who is seen entering the room with documents, and of Mr. de Kock. In the centre of the picture behind the table is A. D. Wolmarans, on whose shoulder is leaning in friendly attitude Gen. Piet Cronje, both depicted listening attentively to the arguments presented to the Government by the deputation at the head of the table. Near them is the late Gen. Jan Kock. The picture is certain to attract much attention in Europe.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

Many Banks and Bankers Co-operating with Committee of One Hundred.

In response to the request of the Executive Committee of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, the following banks and bankers have consented to receive contributions and forward the same to Brown Brothers & Co., Treasurers:

Chemical National Bank, Bank of America, First National, Fifth Avenue, Mercantile National, Morton Trust Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, J. Kennedy Tod & Co., Spencer Trask & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Nassau Trust Company, Mercantile Bank of Brooklyn; Knickerbocker Trust Company, North American Trust Company, Trust Company of America, Trust Company of New York, Twenty-sixth Ward Bank, Brooklyn; Knickerbocker Trust Company, Hamilton Trust Company, Domestic Exchange National Bank, Strong, Sturgis & Co.; W. L. Stow & Co., Cahoone & Westcott, Charles Head & Co., Charles Fairchild & Co., John H. Davis & Co., Hardy & Adger, Lawton, Flint & Co., and L. Von Hoffmann & Co.

The committee believes that banks and bankers generally will join in this plan of raising funds.

The Adams, American, National, Southern, United States, and Wells-Fargo Express Companies have consented to post the committee's placards, distribute its literature, and receive contributions at all of their agencies in the United States.

Springfield, Mass.; York, Penn., and the District of Columbia have started relief movements in connection with the Committee of One Hundred. To-day the citizens of New Haven meet to form a co-operating committee.

Gov. Stephens of Missouri has issued a proclamation to the people of that State, setting forth the desperate condition of India and earnestly appealing for assistance.

Fund for Famine Sufferers.

The Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief reports the following subscriptions received yesterday, Thursday, May 24:

J. D. Simons	$25	Mrs. E. M. Shotwell, Plainfield, N. J.	2
L. Von Hoffmann & Co.	250	Rev. W. C. Robinson, Potsdam, N. Y.	25
David Clarkson	250	Hardy & Adger	25
Strong, Sturgis & Co.	500	J. P. Morgan & Co.	1,000
George S. Bowdoin	250	Mrs. Sarah C. Ball, Fort Worth, Tex.	500
George F. Baker	250	Mrs. Mary J. Gilmour	25
H. C. Fahnestock	250	Adams, McNeill & Bridgham	25
M. E. Church, South Martinville, Va	12	F. B. Schenck	100
John A. Stewart	100	"F. M. H."	5
Thomas C. Straus, Peekskill, N. Y.	5	D. S. Ramsay	25
William G. Hoople	25	Keek, Mosser & Co.	25
Everett P. Wheeler	25	Whitelaw Reid	5
William N. Adams	5	Reformed Church, Poultneyville, N. Y.	100
Grace M. E. Church, Albany, N. Y.	32.74	C. E. Society, Bethlehem German Reformed Church, Philadelphia, Penn.	21
W. L. Stow & Co.	25	Joseph M. Califf, Presidio, Cal.	5
Cahoone & Westcott

PASTORATE TIME LIMIT

Methodists Commend Its Abolition by General Conference.

IMPORTANT STEP FORWARD

Regarded by Prominent Members of Church as Certain to Result in Greatly Increased Prosperity.

The decision of the Methodist General Conference to abolish the time limit of pastorates and hereafter to make appointments without limiting the number of years a pastor may serve one congregation is generally regarded among Methodists as the most important step ever taken toward increasing the prosperity of the Methodist Church in America. Among the prominent Methodists who expressed this view yesterday was J. M. Cornell, Treasurer of the Methodist Central Church.

"Removing the time limit," said he, "will undoubtedly be very beneficial to the Church in large cities. Frequent changes of pastors tend to make frequent changes of membership, and the attractions offered by other denominations in a permanent pastor are too much for some Methodists, who fill many pews in churches of other denominations. The difficulty in finding the right men for pastors of different charges in large cities rendered the old rule burdensome, and many cases can be pointed out where the church has been ruined and great labor lost by the changes required by the old rule.

"The removing of the time limit will greatly encourage the ablest men, who as pastors give their best energies to planning and building up churches, and who under the old rule were removed just as they were about to see the fruit of their efforts, to be followed, perhaps, by men who had no sympathy with their plans, thus losing years of labor, besides becoming discouraged from further efforts of a like nature.

WILL INSPIRE BETTER SERVICE.

"The change will also inspire a better service among those who have not had the best appointments, as they will have a greater opportunity to show what they can do in upbuilding their charges. Whether the change will be beneficial to the country charges and to those in small cities and towns time only will show."

Frank Mason North, Secretary of the New York Church Extension and Mission Society, observed:

"The advantages of the new ruling to do away with the time limit on pastorates are manifold. Both the congregations and the ministers will be benefited thereby. It will bring to the front the ablest ministers for the most important charges. A pastor will now be able to plan ahead without having to feel that within a limited time another not in sympathy or not in a position to appreciate his plans, will take his place.

"For instance, I know of a large and prosperous church to-day which, while building, owing to the three-year limit, had to change from the hands of the minister in charge into those of a new pastor, wholly unacquainted with the plans and policy of his predecessor.

"There was always a need of certain special men, men of ability, in special places, but until now it was impossible to provide for charges exactly in proportion to their needs."

William Baldwin of the Methodist Book Concern expressed the opinion that removal of the time limit will not only bring into prominence the most able preachers, but in the end form a scale of advancement upon which every minister will find his own level, and from where he can be assigned to a charge suiting his ability.

"It will be an incentive for a minister to remain in one place and to make his church the work of his lifetime," he continued. "The best men will stand out prominently, and no longer, as in the past, will the good work of one pastor be nullified by the work of his predecessor. Each man will have to work his way up. The man who is not able will stay in the rear, and there will be a healthy competition for fitness and excellence which is bound to bring forth the best."

EFFECT IN LARGE CITIES.

State Tax Commissioner J. Edgar Leaycraft said the decision of the conference is aimed chiefly to improve the condition of the Church in large cities, and that in country towns and smaller cities the new ruling will have less effect.

"It is largely the social life in cities that takes people to other churches than their own," he said. "The modern churchgoers, even though deeply religious, do not follow the staid, old-fashioned way of showing their loyalty by adhering strictly to the churches of their own denomination. In former times, when class meetings, with their exhorters and local preachers, were frequent, people of a church met often, they got to know each other socially, and the influence of a pastor to prevent the scattering of a flock was not so necessary as it is now.

"Under the old system of time limit, about the time that a pastor really had his charge in hand he was obliged to make room for some one else. In consequence, nothing was left to hold a congregation together, and its scattering naturally followed. Now, however, a pastor in the confidence of his charge can exert his influence to hold his people together.

"In short, the conditions of social life have changed so much from what they were years ago that a corresponding change in the Church was imperative."

A Trustee of the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, Mr. Bowles Colegate, said:

"The conference's decision is bound to affect advantageously the standing of the Methodist Church in this country. The denominational feeling in people is not as strong as it used to be. Those belonging to one denomination feel no necessity for attending their own churches. Methodists, for example, frequently could be found attending services in Presbyterian churches. There may be reasons for this—perhaps the tendency to grow more liberal-minded. However, to counteract this tendency the decision of the conference was necessary. Now the strongest pastors can come to the front and feel assured that their work is the work of their lives, and that it will not be interrupted.

"Each congregation will become attached to its pastor, and will learn that he is one of them, to stay with them, and that he, and not three or half a dozen successors, will make their spiritual welfare the aim of his life. He will be a nucleus around which the congregation may collect, instead of, as formerly, scattering.

"Opposition to the decision, it is safe to say, was along party lines of individuals."

NEW METHODIST BOOK AGENTS.

New York Men Re-elected—Secretary of Epworth League Cut Off—To Adjourn Next Tuesday.

CHICAGO, May 24.—This was a day of elections, attended by lively debates, in the Methodist General Conference. Agents of the Eastern and Western book concerns were named, the election for Western agents resulting in the retirement of Dr. Lewis Curtis of Chicago, over whose management of the office considerable controversy has taken place.

Following the general plan of unification and consolidation which has prevailed throughout the sessions, the conference today abolished the office of Secretary of the Epworth League, and refused to allow another Secretary for the Sunday school society.

The General Conference voted to adjourn sine die at 12:30 o'clock Tuesday next.

During the morning session a motion to reconsider the action of the conference in cutting off of the additional Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society was adopted after a sharp debate. The records were demanded, and after their production Presiding Bishop Warden ruled that the whole matter was before the conference for action. A deluge of substitutes, amendments, and motions to postpone followed, and despite the appeal of delegates against allowing the color line to be touched by the Methodist body, there was not a little heated discussion over the possible election of a colored Secretary for the Freedmen's Society.

"It is unfair for us to draw the color line. There are men who are afraid we are going to elect a colored Secretary to this society," said President W. H. Crawford of Allegheny College.

Lay Delegate Welch of Wyoming, flushed with anger, at once arose. "Mr. President, I submit it is unfair for any man on that platform to make such a statement. I say it is false," he shouted.

"Well, I withdraw that statement, so far as it affects those who don't feel that way," said President Crawford, amid laughter.

A motion with the object of postponing the whole matter for four years was tabled, and after further extended debate the amendment offered by Delegate Welch of Wyoming, excepting the Freedmen's Aid Society from the previous action of the conference, thus allowing that society two Secretaries, was adopted.

The conference then settled down to the election of Eastern and Western book agents. Written nominations were made, and the balloting was the last business of the forenoon session, the conference then taking a recess until 3:30 P. M.

At the afternoon session the result of the ballot was announced. Homer Eaton and George P. Mains were re-elected to the New York office. Over the Western agents, however, there was a contest, which finally resulted in the re-election to the Cincinnati office of A. C. Jennings and the election to the Chicago office of Samuel H. Pye, for years manager of the book concern depository at St. Louis; Dr. Lewis Curtis, at present in charge of the Chicago office, withdrew after the second ballot.

A lively debate was caused by the introduction of the report of the Committee on the Epworth League. The committee had been unable to agree as to the recommendation to be made in the matter of recommending a consolidation of the office of Secretary of the league with that of the editor of The Epworth Herald. Finally amid protests and charges of snap legislation, the minority report recommending that the office of Secretary, at present filled by the Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Thirkield, be abolished, was adopted.

The conference also refused to allow an additional Secretary to the Sunday School Union, debate on this taking up the time to the hour of adjournment.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Discussion on the Peoria Overture Again Postponed—Memorial to Congress on Polygamy.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—There was a perceptible decrease in the attendance at the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day.

At the conclusion of the religious services the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe of Washington, D. C., resumed his vigorous speech, which was interrupted on Monday, against the Peoria overture and in favor of the majority report of the Special Committee on the Method of Appointing Standing Committees of the Assembly. The majority report, which is signed by six members of the committee, provides for the appointment of a committee of twenty-one to assist the Moderator in making up the standing committee. The minority report is known as the Peoria overture. This overture, which has been adopted by a number of Presbyteries throughout the United States, would take from the Moderator the power of appointing committees by allowing the committee to choose its successors and elect its own Chairman.

Dr. Radcliffe said that printed matter had been circulated throughout the churches which put a mark of dishonor upon the majority report. He said it was untrue that the stated clerk practically controlled the assembly in the method of appointment. He objected to the Peoria overture because it depreciated the parity of the constituency of the General Assembly, in which he firmly believed.

Dr. Radcliffe said the overture was a diagram difficult to explain, but back of the diagram stood the stated clerk. The overture, he said, was political in its origin and political in method of operation. The assembly was a legislative body and needed no political machinery. He would be willing to have the whole thing tabled and let the present method of appointment go on.

The Rev. Dr. Isaac A. Corneilson, Chairman of the special committee and champion of the Peoria overture, followed Dr. Radcliffe. He said the Peoria Overture was not intended to be an expression against any of the officers of the assembly. It was an expression against the method of appointment. There were possible evils in the present methods. The suspicion of an evil in the Church, he said, was an evil in itself.

The matter will be reintroduced to-morrow morning.

The second order of business was then taken up. The Rev. George F. Pentecost, D. D., Chairman of the standing committee on the report of publication and Sabbath school work, presented the report, which was adopted. A memorial to Congress was adopted asking that the Federal Constitution be so amended as to specifically declare polygamy a crime.

The report of the committee on systematic beneficence was presented in the afternoon session. The committee recommended that pastors be urged to present more frequently to their congregations the duty and privilege of giving, not from impulse or because of special solicitation, but intelligently, from principle, and upon spiritual grounds; that all offerings should be in definite and liberal proportion to personal income or resources; that some effective means be employed for collecting the offerings by envelope, card, or otherwise; that the session of each church endeavor to determine at the beginning of the year the amount their own church can justly be expected to provide for each cause. The report was adopted.

A report was then made on the case of Herman Warszawiek, a well-known missionary among the Jews in New York City. The committee recommended that, owing to the difficulties attending the case and the great amount of work involved should it be continued, the unhappy case be dismissed without further consideration or judicial trial.

The report of the standing committee on the Board of Church Erection was unanimously adopted.

It is likely the assembly will adjourn Saturday afternoon.

IRISHMEN DENOUNCE ENGLAND.

Big War Prophesied at Meeting of United Societies.

The United Irish Societies of New York met by delegations in Fernando Hall, Fifty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, last night. Dennis Spelissy presided. The chief speakers were the Chairman, Thomas F. Lomergan, and John J. Daily of the Irish National Society. They all denounced Lord Salisbury's recent utterances of mistrust of Ireland. By resolution offered by John J. Joyce it was decided to name a committee to prepare resolutions calling on the National Convention of Irishmen to be held in Dublin next month to issue a call for all Irishmen to unite in one body with a common platform of denunciation of their wrongs and a fight for their liberty, and then to begin the work of forming new and augmenting old societies.

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the Irish societies of New York accepted as final the declaration of Lord Salisbury and his associates "that no measure or degree of national self-government would, under any circumstances, be granted to Ireland"; that the societies call upon Irishmen throughout the world to "wring from England in her hour of danger and distress the rights thus impudently and arrogantly denied to them," and that the attitude of Ireland to England ought to be one of unflinching hostility until England's rule shall have finally come to an end.

In a long preamble to the resolutions it was set forth that the Queen's recent visit to Ireland had been made to mislead the world as to the relations of the two races. The war in the Transvaal was referred to as "an iniquitous war to destroy the liberties of a free people in South Africa, which statement was followed by the assertion that "all indications point to an early outbreak of another war in which the very existence of the British Empire will be at stake."

One of the delegates at the meeting explained that this prophesied war would be one in which the great powers which hate England would unite with the Irish people in destroying the British Empire.

Five Killed in Kentucky Explosion.

COVINGTON, Ky., May 24.—A boiler at McFerran's sawmill, ten miles west of here, exploded to-day, killing five men and completely wrecking the plant. The dead are Capt. James A. McFerran, Moses Hunley, — Burkett, — York, and an unknown negro. Capt. McFerran was sixty-five years of age, and well known throughout the State.

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VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED HERE

Intense Patriotic Fervor of British Clubs and Societies.

CELEBRITIES CABLE GREETING

Messages from Rosebery, Kipling, and Others Read at Dinner of British Schools Club—Chamberlain on American Sympathies.

The fifth annual dinner of the British Schools and Universities Club in honor of the birthday of Queen Victoria was held with great enthusiasm at the Holland House last night. There were one hundred guests.

After the standing toasts to the Queen, the President of the United States, the Prince of Wales, the toastmaster, Dr. John Irwin, read the letters of regret from the prominent English and American citizens who were unable to be present. Among those sending regrets were the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Lord Rosebery, Secretary Chamberlain, Rudyard Kipling, Gen. White, the defender of Ladysmith; Admirals Dewey and Philip, and Whitelaw Reid. A portion of the letter of Mr. Chamberlain read:

"I regret that American opinion should be divided on the subject of the war in which we are now engaged, although I hope that the majority recognize in our policy and proceedings the same spirit and object which animated them during the Spanish-American war. Our sympathy on that occasion was freely given to our kinsmen in the United States, and I find it difficult to believe that it is not cordially reciprocated in our own time of trial."

Kipling sent the following characteristic message:

"Good luck to you and ourselves and the rest of us everywhere."

Lord Rosebery wired:

"The United States will benefit by the war as much as we shall, though we alone have to make all the sacrifices. We might, however, under the circumstances, at least expect good wishes and moral support. These I know we receive from those who have studied the question, and I doubt not that eventually the public generally will do us justice."

Prof. Max Müller has great hopes, it seems, of a triple alliance of the three branches of the Saxon race, the conclusion of his message reading:

"What would the world be without England? We can spare the Boers, but not the English. The Saxons of Germany, England, and the United States—these are my trio. No dog could bark if these three would hold together."

The first of the regular speakers on the toast list was President Patton of Princeton University, who paid a glowing tribute to the womanly qualities of the British Queen.

"On this day," said he, "there is but one feeling, one of loyalty and devotion to the gracious lady whose birthday was the occasion of the banquet, not only because of her position, but because of the noble qualities that have adorned her life. On her recent visit to Ireland she showed much more tact than has her Prime Minister in some of his recent utterances.

"Whatever one's intellectual altitude may be, when the story of Magersfontein, the slaughter of Wauchope, and the splendid record of the British arms at Ladysmith are told, his feelings will transcend his intellectual doubts, and wherever his head may be, his heart will be with the British army.

"It makes no difference who was wrong in the beginning, the greatest good will follow the victory that is now perched on the banners of England."

"If there ever was a time when the United States and Great Britain should stand together," President Patton declared, "it is the present, especially so soon after the Spanish-American war."

"The Element of Empire," the subject assigned to Capt. A. T. Mahan, was a tribute to English arms and history. Capt. Mahan said that it was not the federation of the world, but the unity of idea and of tongue, that would work for the unity of mankind.

John Foord spoke of the records of the British Army in the past and its present achievements.

Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio, whose topic was "The Mission of the Anglo-Saxon," then denounced the Continental Governments of Europe. He said that these governments were hostile to England, but they were also hostile to the United States, and when England is menaced by them there will not come a cry of sympathy but one of support from the American people.

He then paid his respects to the Kaiser, who he said was sooner or later bound to get into trouble with this country. If he or any other Continental ruler thought Americans would stand any infringement of the Monroe doctrine, he had only to attempt it to see what would come of it.

"Russia is also howling," said he, "but we are going to collect that $90,000, and we won't wait for her consent, either."

"The Sweet Girl Graduates" was the topic of Mr. Edward Littlefield.

CANADIAN SOCIETY DINNER.

The Queen Toasted—Premier Ross on Expansion—Cheers for "Bobs" and Baden-Powell.

There was enthusiasm galore at the fourth annual dinner of the Canadian Society of New York, held partly in honor of the Queen's birthday last night at Sherry's. The patriotism of the sons of Canada broke loose again and again whenever the Queen's name was mentioned, and during the evening a dispatch was sent to her conveying the congratulations of the society. The banquet hall was decorated with Canadian, British, and American flags.

At the guests' table sat the President of the society, Thomas H. Bartindale; Sir Percy Saunderson, British Consul General in New York; G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario; the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, Seth Low, Franklin Edson, Paul Dana, Hiram Steele, and representatives of the St. George's and similar societies.

In proposing a toast to the President of the United States, President Bartindale expressed the sentiment that there were no better citizens of this country than the naturalized sons of Canada. The audience then joined in singing "America," and after a toast to the "queenly woman and the womanly queen, whom Canadians, Americans, and British equally admired," the company sang "God Save the Queen," and followed it up with cheer after cheer until the walls fairly shook. President Bartindale then introduced Sir Percy Saunderson, who spoke to the toast of "Her Majesty's Representatives" in part as follows:

"You all remember that at the last jubilee it was prophesied that when trouble would come to England the colonies would not stick to it. Trouble has come, unwelcome, unexpected, and the colonies have proved loyal. Canadians, Australians, all have stood by the mother country. Your republican and our constitutional Government are much alike, and when we sing 'America' and 'God Save the Queen' we sing it to the same music."

A song "Soldiers of the Queen," sung by Syb Owens, and in the chorus of which the diners joined, called forth a series of rousing cheers for "Bobs" and "Baden-Powell."

Mr. Ross, speaking of the progress of Canada during the last thirty years, gave some statistics showing its commercial, financial, and industrial growth. "Its trade," he said, "increased from $132,000,000 in 1868 to $322,000,000 in 1899, its agriculture exports from $20,000,000 to $85,000,000, its railway mileage from 2,087 to 17,250 miles, its bank deposits from $45,000,000 to $286,000,000, and if all Canadians had remained in Canada its population would be over six million to-day instead of five million souls." Mr. Ross then spoke of the influence of trade on the growth of national life, paying especial attention to the United States.

"The history of every progressive nation shows that territorial expansion is a stimulus to all its latent energies," he said. "Every extension of the original thirteen Colonies of the United States, whether it was by the purchase of Florida or Louisiana, or the cession of California by Spain, or the occupation of the Mississippi Valley by immigrants from the Old World, has added to the National force of the American Republic and to the spirit as well as the enterprise of the American citizen.

"It is well known that a people living within themselves can never attain a high national standing. Foreign commerce is to a nation what the university is to the man. You can have no progress when a nation trades within itself and upon itself. The foreign possessions acquired as a consequence of the Spanish war have introduced into American politics fresh currents of thought the effect of which must be beneficial. Call it expansion or call it what you please. I would call it a higher grade of national education, which, in the very nature of things, must ultimately broaden political issues and develop in your public men the best qualities of statesmanship."

Mr. Ross devoted the rest of his speech to a discussion of the future relations between England and Canada, and expressed himself as being opposed to closer political relations, although he favored a close commercial federation. He closed by saying:

"We are closing the nineteenth century in a significant conflict between the forces of civilization and barbarism on two continents. Let us hope that in both cases the victory will be ours. To set men free is the greatest mission any nation can undertake. [Cheers.] And as Britain and the United States represents that mission in its highest and most altruistic form, we may hope with a confidence not easily shaken that neither of these nations will imperil the honor of humanity or the progress of the world by ever flinging to the breeze in defiance of each other these two flags which to-night were lovingly intertwined by the hands of a common kindred in honor of the great monarch of modern times and recognition of the unity of two nations to whom a divine Providence has committed the destinies of nearly half of this great universe in which we live." [Cheers.]

Seth Low, in answering the toast "The United States and Canada, Near Neighbors," They Should Always Be Close Friends," said that some considered it a misfortune that this country should enter the world's arena with a manifestation of force. This force, however, was like that of the Gulf stream, which gave life wherever it flowed, and he felt sure that the manifestation of Canada's power would be of the same nature, even though its political institutions and the character of its people were not the same. The other speakers were the Rev. J. T. Chamberlain, who spoke to "Good Will Among All Nations," and the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, who responded to "The Land We Live In."

BRITISH EMPIRE REJOICES.

Celebration of Queen's Birthday More Elaborate than Usual on Account of Recent Victories.

LONDON, May 25.—Under the stimulus of the relief of Mafeking and Lord Roberts's rapid and successful progress the Queen's birthday yesterday was celebrated throughout the empire with unique and almost unprecedented rejoicings. The twofold nature of the celebrations gave the occasion unusual brilliancy. The recent demonstrations only whetted the public appetite for displays of patriotic feeling, and consequently yesterday was chosen for all kinds of functions in connection with the war and its funds.

In London and in the provincial towns every private house was decorated with miniature Union Jacks. A picturesque carnival procession a mile long of cars emblematic of the war paraded the northern suburbs of London. There were reviews in garrison towns, and torchlight processions throughout the country. The school children had a holiday, and at most places there was a partial suspension of business.

The West End of London last night was brilliantly illuminated, and thousands crowded the streets, wearing patriotic favors.

In the House of Commons the Government leader, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, announced that Lord Salisbury would consider a proposal to appoint a national thanksgiving day, with a suitable form of prayer, in acknowledgment of God's having vouchsafed victory to the British arms.

United States Secretary of State Hay sent a cablegram to Ambassador Choate asking him to "convey through the appropriate channels the congratulations and best wishes of the President to her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of her birthday."

Queen Victoria has replied to President McKinley's congratulations in a gracious message of thanks.

Among the incidents of the day was the presentation by William Waldorf Astor to the town of Maidenhead of a polished five-pounder, to be placed in the park. The weapon was drawn to the park to-day in the presence of 5,000 people, where it was formally accepted by the Mayor on behalf of the town, after which a royal salute was fired.

Dinner at British Embassy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Queen Victoria's birthday was celebrated at the British Embassy this evening, when Lord and Lady Pauncefote entertained at dinner in honor of the occasion. The massive service of George III. plate adorned the table, while the Queen's portrait in the large entertaining hall was draped in the British flag and banked with ferns and roses.

The company, which was made up entirely of personal friends of the host and hostess included Col. Arthur Lee, R. A., and his American bride, formerly Miss Ruth Moore of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Pellew, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon-Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Townsend, Clive Bailey of the British Consulate in New York, Capt. Algernon Sartoris and his sister, Miss Vivian Sartoris; Miss Satterlee, daughter of the Bishop of Washington; Mr. Lowther, Mr. Max Müller, Mr. Norman, the Misses Pauncefote, Miss Boardman, Miss Patten, Mr. Whitridge of New York, Mr. Floyd, and the Embassy staff.

Celebration at Port Tampa.

PORT TAMPA, Fla., May 24.—The Chamber of Commerce celebrated Queen Victoria's Birthday to-day. The shipping in the harbor was decked with bunting, and guns roared a salute.

A palm tree, dedicated to her Majesty, was planted in the Botanical Gardens. Earth to mingle with Florida soil was sent by the President of Yale University, the Chancellor of New York University, Gov. Roosevelt, and others.

Newfoundland's Belated Celebration.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 24.—Queen Victoria's birthday will be celebrated in Newfoundland on June 14, the present time being inopportune for a celebration, owing to the preparations for the Summer fishery.

SHIPPING GAYLY DECKED.

Big Liners' Display in Honor of the Queen's Birthday.

In honor of Queen Victoria's birthday yesterday many of the large steamers in port were decked with gay bunting. Profuse decorations adorned the American Line steamship Kensington, the Cunard liner Ivernia, the Cufic of the White Star Line, and several others. Over the British Consulate's office a big union jack floated in the breeze, and streamers were displayed from most of the piers owned by transatlantic lines.

The Brooklyn Bridge was gayly decorated also, not in honor of the Queen's birthday, but of the anniversary of the opening of the bridge.

Cricketers Observe Queen's Birthday.

The Nelson Lodge Cricket Club celebrated Queen Victoria's birthday yesterday by holding their annual concert at the lodge-room in the Grand Opera House, many of the well-known cricket clubs of New York being represented. The programme included music and songs of both a classical and a topical kind. Miss Mary Reuck played De Beriot's "Scene de Ballet," for violin. Thomas Benyon, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. T. Avery Collett, W. Bristow, and Samuel Bedo contributed to the entertainment of the evening. A. A. Michell acted as Chairman. The club sent a congratulatory dispatch to the Queen.

The Squirrel in Washington Square.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several weeks ago a squirrel of the fox-squirrel variety appeared in Washington Square, where he has been a cause of much amusement to the children from the tenement districts. I inclose some verses suggested by the squirrel.

THE SQUIRREL IN WASHINGTON SQUARE.

The tenements pour out their children,
For quickly the word has been sent
That something's to see in the big square,
A show where you don't pay a cent;
So here's a big-eyed procession
Of babies, black, swarthy, and fair,
Coming to watch the wonder—
The squirrel in Washington Square!

Eager they cluster around him,
His tameness and beauty they mark,
And Benpo whispers: "Ee's bigger
Den de gray one you see in de Park;"
And grandsires tell of the squirrels
In Italian woodlands fair—
But he means the most to the babies,
The squirrel in Washington Square!

New York City, May 23, 1900. F. S. P.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The continuance of comparatively cool weather keeps many people in town who otherwise would have occupied their country homes in the suburbs or at the further resorts a fortnight ago. Country hotels are delaying their opening, and wood fires are blazing, during the evening at least, as in Autumn, in the huge fireplaces of the country clubs.

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Among those who arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. from Genoa yesterday were Dr. Clinton H. Cottonwood and Miss Cottonwood, Miss Gertrude L. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Wilcox, R. S. Lauter, and Cornelius Telfener.

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The measles which have been so prevalent in New York this Spring, especially in the fashionable set, seem to be the ailment a la mode everywhere. They have raged in England, and just before the close of the season were prevalent in the English colony at Pau, France. Many victims are still there convalescing. Lady Herschell and her son were ill with it, and Miss Herschell's case was quite serious. The trouble is that frequently other complications ensue, as in the case of the late John Nicholas Brown. From latest accounts Mr. Robert Livingston Gerry, who is ill with measles, is on the road to recovery.

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Mrs. George W. Childs was in town on Tuesday. She will be here for a few days. She will pass the Summer at Richfield Springs. Mr. and Mrs. W. Childs Drexel are still at their country place a short distance from Philadelphia. They will sail next week for a cruise in European waters.

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Lord and Lady Curzon have returned to Simla, and the season there is at its height. Lady Curzon expects her sisters, the Misses Leiter, to return to pay her another visit, and there are rumors that Mrs. Leiter may accompany them. The Misses Leiter have been this Winter in Egypt and Italy.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane will open their Lenox cottage this week. Miss Evelyn Sloane and Mr. John Sloane, Jr., are in Paris, where they will remain until July, when they will return to Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, who are now in Paris, will sail early in June for New York. The Tailers will summer at Richfield Springs, as has been their wont for several seasons.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will have a large house party over Sunday, and another for Memorial Day. Mr. and Mrs. William Duer will pass the month of June at Curtis's Hotel, Lenox. Among the expected returning travelers are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, who have been in Rome this Winter. They will go to their place at Lenox for the Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, it is rumored, will not pass the Summer abroad, as has been stated, but will occupy the cottage of Ambassador Choate at Stockbridge for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer have been in Rome nearly all Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury (Miss Hall) are in San Francisco.

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It is stated that Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has now planned a three weeks' trip to California. The party will travel on a special car, and expect to pass a part of the time in the Rockies. Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mr. Henry Clews, Jr., Mr. J. de Wolf Cutting, and Mr. Moncure Robinson will be of the party.

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Mr. James Henry Smith has taken T. Suffern Tailer's cottage at Tuxedo, of which he will take possession on his return, about Aug. 1, from Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Tailer will occupy the cottage until Mr. Smith's return.

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Mrs. W. E. Strong and Miss Strong will arrive on May 30 from Europe. They have been away a greater part of the Winter. They passed Easter in Rome, and have also been on the Riviera. They will go to their country place, near Seabright, for the Summer. Mr. Henry Sloane and his two daughters will sail for Europe early in June. They will visit the Paris Exposition and return in time to be at Bar Harbor during the season. They are at present cruising on the Radha.

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Mrs. Cadwalader Jones will go to Reef Point, Bar Harbor, on June 1. Miss Beatrix Jones is already there. Miss Maud Wetmore has been visiting at Morristown. She has taken an active part in the recent golf tournaments at the Morris County Club. There has been a deal of gayety at Morristown during this month, and much of it has centred at the club and around the links.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould went to Hempstead yesterday. They will be guests at the Meadow Brook Club, and several dinners are being planned in their honor.

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Gov. Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt are at their country house at Oyster Bay, where they will remain about two weeks. The house is practically opened for the Summer. Other residents of Oyster Bay are settling in their villas, and there are to be several house parties over the coming holidays next week and a dance on the evening of Memorial Day at the Seawanhaka Yacht Club. Among the cottagers who are opening their houses for the season there are Mr. and Mrs. Camille Weidenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Benedict, and Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will take their usual European trip in June and will be away nearly all Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard, as already announced, will be the occupants of their villa, Rough Point, at Newport this season, and Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will visit them for a short time before sailing.

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Mrs. Gertrude Van Courtlandt Hamilton is expected to return from Europe about June 1. She and her family will occupy their cottage at Mamaroneck on the Sound, this Summer. Her daughters have been at school in a convent near Paris.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes are at Lenox and will remain there until after Memorial Day. They contemplate a European trip later in the Summer. Their daughter, the Baroness Halkett, is visiting her husband's relatives near London.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies will sail for Europe on June 4. They will be absent all Summer. Mrs. Baylies's sister and mother, Mrs. Le Baron Johnson and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, will pass a part of the Summer in the country in France. The Touraine and Loire districts are just now a favorite excursion ground for Americans. Last year there were numerous parties who made this beautiful trip, including Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord and Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse. As already stated, Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells and Miss Callender and Miss De Forest will make up the personnel of two of the parties this Summer. Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills are also contemplating the trip.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Isham chartered the road coach Pioneer yesterday. Their party consisted of the Misses Pearson, Moller, M. Moller, Sahler, Isham, and the Messrs. Robert Holt, Collins, and Bibbey. Reginald Rives was the whip. Miss Ruth Lawrence took a number of friends out on the Good Times yesterday. The same coach has been taken for this evening by G. D. and C. W. Provost, and the guests will be the Messrs. S. E. Vernon, J. M. Fuller, N. J. Thayer, W. W. Henshaw, F. M. Hoagland, William Beard, E. P. Walker, and A. J. Nutting. The Pioneer has been chartered for to-day by Stuyvesant Le Roy. F. MacGovern has engaged it for Monday, and C. F. Cutler for Tuesday.

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The great bazaar for the benefit of the families of soldiers in the Transvaal is the only large social function in London appointed for the end of May. The opening of the Academy has been, as usual, a social event of much importance. Among those who were present at the private view was the Duchess of Marlborough, now settled in Warwick House for the season, although she will give occasional Friday to Monday parties at Blenheim. The Duchess was gowned in gray, with a most effective hat in the same shade. Among the portraits exhibited was one of Lady Naylor Leyland, in white, holding a bunch of lilies in her hand. At the Romney Exhibition, where there were many modern portraits also on view, one of the most striking was that of the Duchess of Manchester and her twin daughters. This had a pathetic interest, as both of the beautiful children depicted have since passed away, and the Duchess to-day is a broken-hearted woman.

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A portrait at the Academy which has also called forth much attention is that of Lady Colebrooke by Constant. Lady Colebrooke posed for the artist in one of those wonderful gowns in which she was seen last Winter at the opera here. The gown is sleeveless and seems almost dropping from the shoulders. Sargent and Abbey have triumphed at the Academy, as the former's famous picture, the group consisting of Mrs. Adeane, Lady Elcho, and Mrs. Tennant, and the latter's "Queen Catherine," have been the sensation of the private view. Mrs. Brown Potter has a miniature of herself by Lord Tankerville. Mr. Sargent has also contributed two portraits of well-known millionaires, Andrew Carnegie and Mr. Dewar of London.

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M. de Mauny Talvande, who married the daughter of the late Earl of Strafford, has opened another school—this time in a remote country district in England. His wife is superintending it, and it is hoped that it will have royal patronage.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 24.—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, have returned to New York.

Mrs. William Post and her daughter, Miss Daisy Post, are at the Post Cottage for the season.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy is expected to arrive from New York at her cottage for the season on Monday next.

Ogden Mills is having his estate improved.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz has arrived for the season at his cottage at Castle Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Andrews have arrived for the season at "Sunset Lawn."

Mr. and Mrs. Sweet of Providence have arrived at the Deas Cottage at Easton's Point.

Mrs. and Miss Ellis of Devonshire, England, have arrived at the Mason Cottage, where they will reside permanently.

Dr. T. C. Potter, W. J. Baird, and Frank D. Wetherell arrived to-day at Jamestown to make arrangements to have their cottages prepared for occupancy.

At a meeting of the corporation of Emmanuel Church, resolutions were adopted on the deaths of John Nicholas Brown and Harold Brown. Judge Darius Baker was eelcted a vestryman, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John Nicholas Brown. Capt. C. H. Stockton, President of the War College, and W. H. Clarke were chosen as delegates to the Diocesan Convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Mrs. Edward King, and Mrs. Barger Wallach arrived for the season this evening.

Reception to Sorosis Members.

TRENTON, N. J., May 24.—A reception was given for the members of the New York Sorosis here to-day by Mrs. Washington A. Roebling of this city, the First Vice President of the organization, at her West State Street home.

Havemeyer-Whiting Wedding July 11.

NEWPORT, May 24.—Announcement has been made that the wedding of Miss Charlotte Whiting to Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr., will be on July 11 at Swanhurst, the Newport home of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Miss Whiting being their niece. It is understood that the young couple will go abroad immediately after the wedding.

Obituary Notes.

DE WITT C. GIBSON, one of the best-known horsemen in Central New York, died yesterday at Troy, aged seventy-five years.

EDWARD D. STEELE, aged sixty-two years, died at his residence, in Waterbury, Conn., yesterday. He was a prominent business man of Waterbury, and for many years had been Vice President and Treasurer of the Waterbury Brass Company. He was formerly a State Senator.

Mrs. MARIA L. GUMMERE PARKER, widow of ex-Gov. Joel Parker, a resident of Freehold, N. J., died Wednesday of paralysis at the Summer home of her son, Frederick Parker, Spring Lake. Mrs. Parker, who was seventy-seven years of age, was born in Burlington, N. J. She was a daughter of the late Samuel R. Gummere.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PLATT'S CHLORIDES.
The Household Disinfectant.
Instantly destroys foul odors and disease-breeding matter, preventing much sickness.
An odorless, colorless liquid; powerful, safe and economical. Sold in quart bottles only, by Druggists and high-class Grocers.

Carl H. Schultz's Mineral Waters combine highest effervescence and agreeable taste with ABSOLUTE PURITY and CORRECT COMPOSITION. Carl H. Schultz, 430-444 1st Av., N. Y.

E. & W. All pure white linen. E. & W. A cool shirt for warm weather.

MARRIED.

WATTS—HOY.—On Thursday, May 24, 1900, at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, by the Rev. Wynant Vanderpool, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hibbard, Gertrude, daughter of Mrs. Harry Erwin Hoy, to Ridley Watts.

DIED.

ANDERTON.—On Wednesday, May 23, in the eleventh year of her age, Frances, daughter of Dr. William B. and Elizabeth Palmer Anderton.
Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

BAILEY.—On Wednesday, May 23, 1900, at her residence, 181 Madison Av., Eliza Meier Lorillard, widow of N. P

GREAT CLOSING DAY AT MORRIS PARK

Ildrim Won the Historic Belmont in Gallant Style.

TRACK RECORD WAS BROKEN

An Immense Crowd Witnessed One of the Best Finishes in Years—Irritable Captured the Rich Eclipse.

Ildrim will be added to the long list of names that are recorded in turf history as winners of the historic Belmont Stakes—a list that contains such names as Jean Beraud, Henry of Navarre, Eric, Sir Dixon, Hanover, George Kinney, Spendthrift, and Harry Bassett—and when the record of Ildrim's victory is jotted down beside his name, it will be a proud one. It will tell of a race that was hard-fought, and won by scarce the width of one's hand; of a display of thoroughbred gameness by three good horses that has rarely been equaled, and while the crown of glory will be noted as Ildrim's, a fair share of praise will also be inscribed for Petruchio and Missionary, who finished respectively second and third.

The Belmont has always been a big attraction at Morris Park since it was transferred from old Jerome Park. From its inaugural running in 1867 up to yesterday it has been won by horses that have been among the best of their times. Ildrim's stake was the thirty-fourth running, and in addition to the $13,940 that was his share, his owner, H. Eugene Leigh, received a big piece of silver plate, the gift of August Belmont, and $1,000 for having nominated the winner. James R. Keene received $1,500 for Petruchio's share, and Arthur Featherstone $500 as Missionary's part of the purse.

With such an attraction as the Belmont on the programme and the Eclipse Stakes for two-year-olds as an introductory bit of high-class sport, Morris Park closed its gates last night after one of the best days it has known, both from the point of attendance and in the quality of the sport offered to the spectators.

Eight of the best of last year's two-year-olds were named to start in the main event of the day, but one of these, Toddy, was scratched, his owner, Mr. Keene, electing Petruchio to be the stable's sole representative. Missionary and Mesmerist started for Arthur Featherstone, Hammock carried Philip J. Dwyer's colors, Gulden those of John E. Madden, and Standing ran for "Dick" Roche. It was a small field, but a well-behaved one that went to the post for the mile and three furlong journey, and when Starter Fitzgerald got the seven lined up he whisked his little red flag through the air, and they were off, with Gulden in the lead. The start was made from in front of the grand stand, so that every part of the race could be plainly seen throughout the long journey over the hill. Gulden's advantage was held until the turn that shows the way into the backstretch was reached, and then Mesmerist went after him. Mesmerist took up the task of pacemaker that his trainer had imposed upon him, and all the way up the backstretch he carried the field at a lively clip. The half mile was reached in 0:51 2-5, and the three-quarters in 1:18. The further the field went on its journey, the greater became Mesmerist's lead, until as he started across from the head of the backstretch to the mainstretch, he had a clear lead of about a length and a half. This was the beginning of the end of his effort, for his speed was gradually giving out, and Petruchio, the rank outsider, crept closer and closer, until when half way down the incline he reached Mesmerist, the latter hung on as gamely as he could, and when his stable companion, Missionary, reached his side, he was ready to quit, and did so. Missionary and Ildrim closed on Petruchio, the latter on the rail and Missionary on the outside. Suddenly Missionary shot ahead, and for a second he held an advantage of about half a length, but he faltered, and that mistake cost him a big chance to win. Turner on Ildrim realized that he must ride as he never rode before to win with Ildrim, for O'Connor had pulled Missionary together again, and he was closing very fast. The hard application of whip and spur on Ildrim's sides inflicted wounds from which little drops of blood trickled down his brown coat, his jockey fairly lifting him forward until he was on even terms with Petruchio. A supreme effort on Turner's part and the last ounce of speed the game thoroughbred possessed landed Ildrim a winner by less than four inches, while Missionary was scarcely further behind Petruchio.

The time of the race was 2:21½, a record for the track, and a second and a half faster than Jean Beraud's Belmont last year.

In more respects than one was the race for the Eclipse Stakes an interesting one. It has been won in previous years by horses that later on were among the top-notchers in the two-year-old division, and from what Irritable showed when he won, it seems reasonable to believe that he will be a worthy successor to His Royal Highness, Jean Beraud, Don de Oro, Connoisseur, Domino, Sir Walter, Tammany, Sally McClelland, and El Rio Rey, winners in former years.

Not once throughout the five-and-a-half furlong journey was the result in doubt, for the representative of the Fleischmann stable was out in front all the time, and he carried the field so fast that they were tired before they had reached the final eighth post. Spencer on Handwork was doing his best to run up with the favorite, but Handwork is a colt that does not relish too stiff a clip in the early stages of the race, and although he went on gamely, he did so under protest. Bedeck, the favorite, of which so much was expected, ran a race that a selling plater would not have been complimented on. Irritable was never headed, and Maher always felt safe with him. He raced along in front while Handwork tried in vain to catch him, and when the latter did get to his headstall, Maher simply shook his mount up and drew out, winning easily by a length. Handwork persevered until the end, but, All Green coming with a rush, beat him out a head for place honors.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners during the meeting; the Withers mile. Hayman & Frank's ch. h., Dan Rice, 5, by Hanover-Jess, 110, (Maher,) even money and 2 to 5, won easily by two lengths; R. F. Wilson, Jr.'s, Bangor, 4, 110, (McCue,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a length and a half from P. Clark's Oliver Mac, 4, 107, (Shaw,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:41¾. Tyrshena, Einer, and Posthaste also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of $400 in 1899 or 1900; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. James R. & F. P. Keene's Pink Domino, br. f., 3, by Domino-Belle Rose, 89, (Ransch,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won easily by a length and a half; Walter Keyes's The Amazon, 3, 98, (Shaw,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a neck from Arthur White's The Corinthian, 3, 100, (Mitchell,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:05⅘. San Cecilia, Robert Metcalf, Dye, Carbuncle, Norwich, Fonsolee, Lee Mitchell, Chenille, Cupidity, and Jamaica also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Eclipse, with $4,000 added, for two-year-olds, by subscription of $150 each; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. C. Fleischmann's Son's Irritable, ch. c., by Iroquois-Toribera, 122, (Maher,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won easily by a length; Charles T. Patterson's All Green, 122, (Bullman,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by a head from Rogers & Rose's Handwork, 122, (Spencer,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:06½. Prince Charles and Bedeck also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Edward A. Tipton's Goddess of Night, b. f., by Prince of Monaco-Gondola, 89 (Evans,) 1⅘ to 5 and 3 to 5, won easily by a length and a half; John E. Madden's Delmarch, 91, (Dangman,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by the same distance from P. S. P. Randolph's Water Plant, 89, (Slack,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time —1:00⅘. Balloon also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Belmont Stakes, with $5,000, for three-year-olds, starters to pay $150 each in addition to various subscriptions; one mile and three furlongs over the hill. H. Eugene Leigh's Ildrim, br. c., by Kingston-Libbie L., 126, (Turner,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won in a drive by a head; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Petruchio, 126, (Spencer,) 25 to 1 and 10 to 1, second by the same distance from Arthur Featherstone's Missionary, 126, (O'Connor,) 1 to 2 and out, third. Time—2:21½. Standing, Gulden, Hammock, and Mesmerist also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth over the Withers course. A. H. & D. H. Morris's Hardly, ch. m., 5, by Candlemas-Perhaps, 85, (Donegan,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won easily by ten lengths; R. T. & E. Littlefield's Favonius, 4, 99, (Mitchell,) 9 to 10, and even money, second by a neck from Philip J. Dwyer's Half Time, 4, 108, (Bullman,) third. Time—1:54¾. Bangor, Brisk, and Lotharlo also ran.

PARKWAY DRIVING CLUB RACES.

Opening Events Witnessed by a Large Crowd of Light Harness Enthusiasts.

The Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn held its eighth annual opening yesterday afternoon. The grand stand, clubhouse, and lawn at the pleasant little Parkway track were crowded, despite the threatening appearance of the skies during most of the afternoon.

The Parkway Club is distinctively a Brooklyn organization, but all lovers of the light-harness horse united to make yesterday's occasion a success, hence the representative gathering of the amateur road drivers of Greater New York and vicinity, with a fair sprinkling of professional reinsmen and drivers. The eternal fitness of things was well served yesterday in that every event on the programme was won by a Brooklyn horse. This was not because there were not horses from New York in the races which are faster than their opponents across the bridge, but because the winners were as a rule much more skillfully driven. The New Yorkers were also at a great disadvantage on the half-mile track, for many were absolute strangers to this course.

There were long delays in starting almost every heat. The first race was a free-for-all pace for the "Dariel Cup," offered by Dr. H. H. Kane, President of the Road Drivers' Association of Manhattan. This race was open to members' horses of the Parkway Driving Club, and the Road Drivers' Association. The cup was offered with the understanding that it must be won twice by the same horse to decide ownership. The conditions governing the race stipulated half-mile heats, best two in three, amateurs to drive, to road wagons. There was a delay of forty minutes in starting the first heat, and Starter Newburger ceused great merriment among the spectators by fining Dr. Gill and Mr. La Mar for scoring in front of the pole horse. Finally Starter Newburger became desperate and sent them away straggling. Jack took the pole on the first turn, and won with comparative ease. The second heat prove easy for Daphne Dallas, while the third went to Sir Eld, Daphne Dallas making a bad break while leading on the turn into the stretch. Daphne Dallas kept her feet in the fourth heat and won her race.

The second race, a special for Brooklyn pacers and trotters, with a lap robe offered as the prize, only had three starters. Quarterstake won in successive heats, and did not have a very hard time doing so.

In the free-for-all trot the same conditions governed as in the free-for-all pace. The prize was a silver cup, offered by the Parkway Club. There were six starters, with F. D. Cramer's horse, Latitude, favorite. The Brooklyn geldi.g justified the confidence of his backers and won in successive heats.

The last race of the afternoon was the 2:20 class trot and pace, the prize, a gold-mounted whip. As in the free-for-all, it was half-mile heats, best two in three, to road wagons and open to members of both associations. This race proved a gift for F. G. Lemmermann's pacing gelding, McKinley, and he was never in danger in either of the heats. The officials of the afternoon were F. D. Creamer, P. W. Logand, and George Coleman, judges; Alex Newburger, starter, and A. J. Keating and L. D. Guerin, timers. The summaries:

First Race.—Free-for-all pace, half mile heats, best two in three, for Dariel Cup. Open to members' horses of the Parkway Driving Club and Road Drivers' Association, amateurs to drive; to road wagons:

Daphne Dallas, J. F. Dingee's b. m....5 1 3 1
Sir Eld, W. R. Rose's blk. g.....2 2 1 2
Red Lady, A. C. Bauman's b. m.....3 3 4 3
Excellence, W. F. Schmidt's blk. g....4 4 5 4
Ada P., D. La Mar's b. m.....6 5 2 5
Jack, H. D. Gill's b. g.....1 6 6 6

Time—1:11½, 1:09½, 1:09, 1:09¾.

Second Race.—Special, trot and pace, best two in three, to road wagons, amateurs to drive:

Quarterstake, Nat Ward's br. g.....1 1
Contab, John Schliemann's ch. g.....3 2
Boozer, M. J. Glynn's b. g.....2 3

Time—1:09¾, 1:08¾.

Third Race.—Free for all trot for silver cup offered by Parkway Club, conditions same as in free-for-all pace:

Latitude, F. D. Creamer's br. g.....1 1
Angelus, John Barnett's ch. g.....2 2
Woodside, E. J. O'Flyn's br. g.....3 3
Clarence A., W. P. Durando's br. g.....5 4
Swift, J. F. Cockerill's b. m.....4 5
Irony, D. La Mar's g. g.....6 6

Time—1:11, 1:08¾.

Fourth Race.—2:20 class, trot and pace; same conditions as in special:

McKinley, F. G. Lammermann's br. g.....1 1
Woodsboy, H. J. Tabor's b. g.....2 3
Honor Bright, J. F. Cockerill's br. g.....4 2
Royalto, D. La Mar's br. g.....3 4
Island Bell, W. R. Rose's ch. m.....5 5

Time—1:15¼, 1:11.

POLO AT MEADOW BROOK.

Rockaway Defeats the Home Delegation by a Comfortable Score.

Polo at the Meadow Brook Club began its annual tournament season yesterday by a lively contest between Rockaway and the home club, the teams being limited to an aggregate handicap of twenty goals; hence the big Meadow Brook men did not appear. The game was the first for the Hempstead Cups, and Rockaway placed itself in the position for their ultimate capture by defeating the home players by six goals, scoring 15 to 9 for Meadow Brook. The teams lined up as follows:

ROCKAWAY.	Hcp.	MEADOW BROOK	Hcp.
1—W. A Hazard	3	1—Robert Stevens	2
2—R. La Montagne, Jr.	4	2—C. R. Mackay	3
3—F. S. Conover, Jr.	0	3—J. V. Appleton	4
Back—F. D. Savage	4	Back—R. L. Beeckman	3
Total	17	Total	12

Rockaway had to allow five goals at the start, but the superior strength of its team soon made this up, and at the end of the second period Rockaway led its opponents by one goal. Conover made the first two goals, one of them a star play of the day, being made from a back-handed stroke under his horse. Robert Stevens covered himself with glory by running down a goal in fifteen seconds. He got the ball neatly on the throw-in, and, running after it, outdistanced his foes neatly and with a clear field in front of him sent the ball through for a magnificent goal. He met with an exasperating reverse in the second period, when, after a run of almost equal brilliancy, the ball hit the post and ran outside.

Beeckman put up a strong game, and made a grand back. Clarence Mackay was superbly mounted, and his new ponies fairly flew after the ball. He hits the ball powerfully, and some of his plays were among the most picturesque of the day.

For Rockaway, the wonder of the crowd was mented in Rene La Montagne, Jr., the seventeen-year-old lad who shows old polo men how to play the game steadily and easily. He is a strong hitter, and a man has to be well up in the game to outgeneral the young Rockaway boy when the latter proceeds to do his best in the game. He is admirable in carrying the ball long distances, and made three goals in succession in the third period.

Conover continued to play his strong, sure game, and both in team work and strength the victors had a decided advantage. The play by periods is:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by	Time.
1,	Conover, Rockaway	3:30
2,	Conover, Rockaway	5:00
3,	Stevens, Meadow Brook	0:15
4,	Conover, Rockaway	5:45
5,	La Montagne, Rockaway	0:30

SECOND PERIOD.

1,	La Montagne, Rockaway	1:30
2,	La Montagne, Rockaway	3:30
3,	Conover, Rockaway	7:00

THIRD PERIOD.

1,	Conover, Rockaway	2:00
2,	Mackay, Meadow Brook	3:30
3,	Beechman, Meadow Brook	2:00
4,	La Montagne, Rockaway	1:00
5,	La Montagne, Rockaway	1:00
6,	La Montagne, Rockaway	7:00

Goal made 1½ minutes over time.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1,	Stevens, Meadow Brook	7:00
2,	Conover, Rockaway	1:30
3,	Hazard, Rockaway	2:30
4,	Conover, Rockaway	1:00
5,	Hazard, Rockaway	0:30

Summary.—Goals earned — Rockaway, 15; Meadow Brook, 4. Allowed by handicap—Meadow Brook, 5. No penalty losses. Total—Rockaway, 15; Meadow Brook, 9.

Referee—T. A. Havemeyer. Scorer and timekeeper—H. L. Herbert.

A large number of the Westbury residents drove out to the club grounds, and in this gallery of spectators were Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Miss May Bird, Ralph N. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Hamilton Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Bird, F. O. Beach, Robert J. Collier, Miss May Barnum, W. Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Duryea, Harry Bull, H. M. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. James Kernochan, Montague L. Montagne, Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, and R. T. Francke.

Columbia's Crew Again Changed.

On account of the absence of Mount, who is laid up with a cold, two changes were made in the Columbia second crew yesterday. Mount's place at 7 was filled by O'Loughlin, who has been rowing 3, and the latter was replaced by Maclay. McClure was coxswain. The crew had a hard row of about eight miles, the last mile of which was covered at a stroke of 38. The freshman crew also had a long row of about the same length, and were coached over a part of it by Coxswain Bogue in the senior four-oared shell. There was a change in the crew of the latter boat yesterday, which was made up of Weeks, Irvine, Nash, and Mackay.

Both the eights now in training have been entered in the Harlem regatta to be rowed a week from Saturday, the second crew as seniors and the freshmen as juniors.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg Won from Brooklyn in an Exciting Ten-Inning Game.

PITTSBURG, May 24.—Pittsburg won to-day's game with the Brooklyns in one of the most exciting finishes ever seen here. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	0	0	4	0	1	Jones, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	0	2	1	0
Willis's, 3b.	1	2	0	4	0	Jennings, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Wagner, rf.	1	3	1	0	0	Kelley, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
Cooley, 1b.	0	1	16	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	1	2	3	1
Ritchey, 2b.	1	1	2	4	0	Cross, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0
Ely, ss.	0	0	1	3	1	Demont, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
*Schriver	0	1	0	0	0	Farrell, c.	2	2	3	0	0
Leach, ss.	1	0	0	1	0	Kennedy, p.	1	2	0	0	0
Zimmer, c.	0	1	4	0	0						
Philippi, p.	0	2	0	2	0	Total	4	9	†27	8	1
Total	5	12	30	14	2						

*Batted for Ely in the ninth. †None out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburg .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1—5
Brooklyn .....0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Schriver, Philippi, (2.) Three-base hit—Farrell. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Double plays—Ely and Cooley; Williams, Ritchey, and Cooley. First base on balls—Off Philippi, 1; off Kennedy, 1. Struck out—By Philippi, 4; by Kennedy, 2. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

How the Clubs Stand.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	17	9	.654	Pittsburg	16	13	.552
Brooklyn	16	11	.593	Cincinnati	11	15	.423
Chicago	16	12	.571	New York	8	17	.320
St. Louis	15	12	.556	Boston	7	17	.292

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.
Boston in Cincinnati.

AT ST. LOUIS.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	3	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0

1 0 2 0 1 0 2 1—10 17 2
0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0—5 10 3

Batteries—Powell and Criger; Maul, McFarland, and Douglas.

AT CINCINNATI.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	2	2	0
Cincinnati	0	0	1

2 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—7 10 1
0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2 6 2

Batteries—Willis and Clark; Hahn and Wood.

American League Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 9; Kansas City, 6.
At Detroit—Detroit, 9; Milwaukee, 2.
At Indianapolis—Minneapolis, 6; Indianapolis, 2
At Cleveland—Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 3.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 8; Albany, 5.
At Oswego—Oswego, 7; Binghamton, 6.
At Rome—Rome, 16; Cortland, 6.
At Troy—Utica, 10; Troy, 5. Troy, 6; Utica, 4, (afternoon game.)

Atlantic League Games.

At Jersey City—Jersey City, 11; Newark, 8.
At Allentown—Scranton, 7; Allentown, 6.

Eastern League Games.

At Montreal—Montreal, 14; Hartford, 13, (12 innings.) Hartford, 10; Montreal, 6, (afternoon game.)
At Toronto—Worcester, 2; Toronto, 0. Toronto, 6; Worcester, 3, (afternoon game.)
At Rochester—Providence, 10; Rochester, 3.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 3; Springfield, 3, (13 innings, darkness.)

FORDHAM, 3; HOLY CROSS, 2.

The strong Holy Cross baseball team met with defeat yesterday at the hands of the Fordham team on the latter's grounds. The score:

FORDHAM.	R	1B	PO	A	E	HOLY CROSS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Mullen, cf.	0	0	1	0	1	Dyer, ss.	1	1	0	3	1
Swet'm, ss.	0	1	4	2	0	Len'han, 2b.	0	1	5	0	0
Murphy, lf.	1	1	1	3	0	McTigue, 1b.	1	1	6	1	0
Reilly, 1b.	1	1	14	2	0	Carney, p.	0	0	2	1	0
Slattery, c.	0	0	1	2	0	Connor, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Mitchell, rf.	0	3	1	0	0	Kenney, cf.	0	0	5	0	0
Connors, 3b.	1	1	2	2	1	Fox, 3b.	0	0	2	0	1
McKenna, p.	0	2	0	2	0	Brennan, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Walsh, 2b.	0	0	1	2	1	Reilly, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
						Griffin, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	9	27	12	3	Total	2	7	24	6	2

Fordham .....0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0—3
Holy Cross .....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Fordham, 2. First base by errors—Fordham, 1; Holy Cross, 3. Left on bases—Fordham, 8; Holy Cross, 5. First base on balls—Off Carney, 2. Struck out—By McKenna, 4; by Carney, 3. Two-base hits—Mitchell, McTigue. Sacrifice hits—Murphy. Slattery, Connors. Stolen base—Walsh. Wild pitch—McKenna. Umpire—Mr. Frank Golden.

MANHATTAN, 11; LEHIGH, 5.

Lehigh's baseball team fell before the sturdy Manhattans yesterday on Jasper Field. Opportune hitting won the game for the local nine. The score:

MANHATTAN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	LEHIGH.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Raidy, 2b.	2	3	4	5	2	Pomeroy, ss.	0	1	2	2	1
Garvey, 1b.	2	2	13	3	0	H'gw'th, 2b.	0	1	2	1	2
Cotter, rf.	3	0	0	1	2	James, cf.	1	0	3	0	1
Agnew, c.	2	1	4	0	1	Lilley, c.	0	1	2	0	0
Quinlan, ss.	2	4	4	3	0	Barton, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
Green, 3b.	0	1	0	4	1	Alder, 3b.	0	1	0	6	1
Castro, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Parsons, 3b.	2	1	5	2	0
Byrnes, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Sellers, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
O'Rourke, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Kelly, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Total	11	13	27	18	6	Total	5	7	24	6	5

Manhattan .....3 0 0 5 0 0 0 3 .—11
Lehigh .....1 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—Manhattan, 7; Lehigh, 1. First base by errors—Manhattan, 5; Lehigh, 6. Left on bases—Manhattan, 8; Lehigh, 8. First base on balls—Off Castro, 3; off Kelly, 2. Struck out—By Castro, 3; by Kelly, 2. Three-base hits—Quinlan and Hollingworth. Two-base hits—Quinlan, Raidy, and Green. Sacrifice hit—Green. Stolen bases—Raidy and Green. Hit by pitcher—By Castro, 1; by Kelly, 1. Wild pitch—Agnew. Umpire—Mr. Fischel of Columbia.

Scores of Other Games.

At Middletown—Dartmouth, 7; Wesleyan, 4.
At Medford—Bates College, 11; Tufts, 11, (eight innings, called.)
At Fort Plain—Clinton Institute, 7; Colgate University, 3.

Officers for Baseball League.

At a meeting of the delegates to the Brooklyn Amateur Baseball Association on Wednesday the following officers were chosen: President, A. B. Waldron, Resolute Baseball Club; Vice President, James A. Oakes, Bay Ridge Athletic Club; Secretary, F. J. Cass, St. Paul's Parish Club; Treasurer, W. T. Rohberg, National Athletic Club.

L. A. W. EXECUTIVE MEETING.

Treasurer Reported a Balance on Hand Amounting to $3,000.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the League of American Wheelmen began at the Astor House yesterday, and for the remainder of the week President Conway W. Sams and his colleagues will discuss matters of importance to the interests of cycling generally. The League, as claimed by its officers, is the leader of the good roads movement in this country. It has now the assistance of the farmers' organization, and will start out to secure the co-operation of all similar organizations throughout the country.

The sidepaths movement will also receive the support of the League of American Wheelmen, and President Sams appointed a committee to aid in the work of sidepath building.

The Highway Improvements Committee reported progress in its endeavors to have the various political parties insert good roads planks in their platforms.

The Touring Committee reported that it was necessary to enlarge the facilities for furnishing routes to members. Beginning June 1 an official monthly paper will be sent to members.

The plan of allowing accident insurance to members of the League was discussed. Action on this matter will be taken before the committee adjourns.

The report of the Treasurer showed a balance on hand of about $3,000.

The following is the newly appointed Sidepath Committee: Dr. C. H. Hunter, Minneapolis; H. V. Case, Baltimore; E. S. Thomas, Fremont, Ohio; J. G. Lee, Trenton, N. J.; M. D. Fletcher, Springfield, Mass.; A. P. Dare, Harrisburg, Penn.; P. F. Megargle, Rochester.

Hutchinson Out of Intercollegiates.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 24.—The Princeton track team, composed of seventeen men, will leave here to-morrow morning for New York, where they will participate in the preliminary heats of the intercollegiate meet. The following are the men selected: Cregan, Horton, Jarvis, Kratz, Smith, Chamberlain, Perry, Wheeler, Willis, Davis, Wright, Coleman, Carroll, Serviss, Curtiss, Palmer, and Von Krug. It has been decided that Hutchinson is to remain on the baseball team, and that hence the undergraduates have given up hope of first place in the meet.

Capt. Cregan, when seen to-night said: "The men are all in fine condition, and I think we are reasonably sure of twenty-five points. And we hope for a high place."

The baseball team will leave to-morrow for Cambridge, where they will play Harvard on Saturday. Keifer will play in the left field on account of a sore hand, and Green will take his place as catcher.

We've been holding back the fact that Uneeda Graham Wafer were coming because we desired to bring the Graham Wafer as near perfection as possible before presenting **Uneeda Graham Wafer** to the public. We've succeeded in doing it. **Uneeda Graham Wafer** set a new standard for Graham Wafer—a new standard for healthfulness, crispness, goodness. Get a box from the same grocer who supplied you with **Uneeda Biscuit** and **Uneeda Jinjer Wayfer.**

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

THE SAGHAYA LAUNCHED.

This Handsome Yacht Was Christened Yesterday at Morris Heights.

Charles Stewart Smith and Howard C. Smith's new steam yacht Saghaya, designed and built by the Gas Engine and Power Company and the Charles L. Seabury & Co., Consolidated, was successfully launched at Morris Heights late yesterday afternoon in the presence of her owners and a party of friends. As the graceful boat slid down the ways, Mrs. Howard Smith christened her "Saghaya," which, in the language of the Alaskan Indians, means "Welcome." Among those present at the launching were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Moen, Miss Jermain Stoddard, ex-Commodore James D. Smith, Harward Warden Cram, A. H. Moen, and Stuart Duncan.

The Saghaya is built of composite material, and has these principal dimensions: Length over all, 127 feet; on the water line, 103 feet; beam, 15 feet 6 inches; draught, 6 feet 6 inches. A large mahogany deck house, set forward, contains a dining saloon with a handsome buffet, and a butler's pantry connected by a dumb waiter, with the galley below. Above the deck house is a bridge, upon which the steering apparatus is placed. Forward of the machinery and boiler compartments below are the galley, lockers, and commodious quarters for the crew, including toilet rooms and staterooms for the Captain and Chief Engineer. Immediately aft of the engine room is the owner's stateroom, which extends the full width of the vessel, and is entered by a separate companionway from the deck. On the starboard side is a wide berth, and on the port side a large divan. Drawers are built under each of these, and at the after end of the berth is a wardrobe. A dressing case, with drawers and mirrors completes the furniture of this apartment. Two bath and toilet rooms follow, and immediately aft of the bath rooms are two guest staterooms, one double and one single. A beautifully decorated main saloon, entered from the after deck by a wide companionway, follows these. All of these apartments are finished in hard wood.

The Saghaya's machinery consists of a Seabury triple expansion engine and Seabury safety water tube boilers of the latest design. Her guaranteed speed is sixteen miles an hour. She is fitted throughout with steam heaters, electric lights, and call bells, and will carry a naphtha launch tender and three small boats. In charge of Capt. S. H. Darling and Chief Engineer D. W. Wheeler, the Saghaya will be given her trial trip Saturday, and on Monday will be formally turned over to her owners. Memorial Day will witness her entrance into commission, and she will be used thereafter between New York and Mamaroneck, on the Sound, where her owners have a country home. The Saghaya is enrolled in the fleets of the New York, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, and Stamford Yacht Clubs.

Yacht Comet at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 24.—James L. Breeze's twin screw steam yacht Comet has arrived at this place, and was hauled out on the marine railway at Woods's yard. The Comet will be slid on blocking and undergo extensive rebuilding, among which will be a more modern stern. The Comet has been used the last few seasons cruising in Southern waters.

William A. Hamilton's centreboard yawl Regina, after a thorough overhauling and repainting, was launched at the Hawkins Shipyard today. The setting of spars and the bending of sails will fit her for commission in the course of a few days.

N. Y. Y. C. Officials at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 24.—Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard and Vice Commodore August Belmont, New York Yacht Club, arrived to-night, and will visit the Herreshoff works to-morrow, where Commodore Belmont's sevnty-footer is being completed.

DE LA SALLE SCHOOL GAMES.

Harry Connolly Scored the Most Points for the Individual Championship.

The annual games of De La Salle Institute took place at Columbia Field yesterday.

The contests were open only to members of the school. Harry Connolly won the individual championship.

The bicycle races and sprints proved to be the most exciting races of the day. Boyle, a little chap, eleven years old, showed phenomenal form in the high jump by clearing the bar at 4 feet 4 inches. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by H. Connolly; F. Schleuter, second; J. Keeler, third. Time—0:11 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by R. Riesgo; W. Hogan, Jr., second; F. Dwyer, third. Time—0:11 4-5.

Fifty-Yard Dash, (under 12.)—Won by J. Safford; J. Gurry, second; A. Millet, third. Time—0:07 3-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Dead heat between J. Thorp and F. Schleuter; T. Thorp, third. Time—0:28 3-5.

Sixty-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by W. Hogan; H. Hanigan, second; A. Dempsey, third. Time—0:09 4-5.

Half-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by W. Moonan; N. Buckley, second; F. Goodwin, third. Time—1:27 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by R. Riesgo; W. Hogan, second. Time—0:26 2-5.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot.—Won by H. Connolly, with 40 feet 1 inch; T. Thorp, second, with 35 feet 1 inch; R. Allen, third.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by D. Daly; V. Lippe, second; T. Meehan, third. Time—2:27 4-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by J. Thorp; J. Keeler, second; G. Doherty, third. Time—0:57 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by J. Thorp; H. Connolly, second; E. Reid, third. Time—0:30 3-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by R. Allen; V. Lippe, second; T. Meehan, third. Time—2:25 4-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by H. Connolly, with 19 feet 4 inches; F. Schleuter, second, with 19 feet; J. Keeler, third.

880-Yard Relay Race between Classes.—Won by senior science team, consisting of F. Schleuter, G. Doherty, T. Murphy, J. Keeler. Time—1:48 3-5.

Throwing Twelve-Pound Hammer.—Won by H. Connolly, with 130 feet 11 inches; J. Keeler, second, with 77 feet 4 inches; T. Thorpe, third.

Running High Jump.—Won by F. Schleuter, with 5 feet 3 inches; T. Farrelly, second, with 5 feet 2 inches; E. Kirk, third.

CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF.

Watson Narrowly Escapes Defeat by Ballou on the Nassau Links.

A new golfer loomed up prominently yesterday on the Nassau Country Club links at Glen Cove, as worthy to be considered hereafter in the championship class. He was Maturin Ballou, the Captain and champion of the Apawamis Golf Club, at Rye. He forced R. C. Watson, Jr., the victor of the Lakewood tournament, to play 23 holes, before the Westbrook Club lad could win by 1 point. That meant five extra holes after the game was tied on the home green, and is almost a record-breaker in match play competitions. An interesting feature was that Ballou led by three holes at the end of the nine, and he had to win the seventeenth and eighteenth holes to tie the match. Then a succession of fives followed, until Watson won the twenty-third hole on the fifth green in 4 strokes to 5. The cards were:

Watson—									
Out	4	5	4	5	5	7	4	5	6—45

INTERCOLLEGIATE GAMES TO-DAY

Executive Committee Sustains Princeton's Protest Against Duffy.

HUTCHINSON WILL NOT RUN

Pennsylvania Still Rules the Favorite for the Championship — Various Teams Arrive in the City.

Princeton's protest against the entry of Arthur J. Duffy, Georgetown's crack sprinter, in the intercollegiate championship games to be held on Columbia Field this afternoon and to-morrow, was sustained by the Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes after a three hours' session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon. As had been anticipated, the decision, which was unanimous, was based upon Section 5 of the constitution of the association, which prohibits the entrance of any athlete who has won a place in "any open field or track event until he shall have resided one calendar year at the college or university he represents, and shall have passed an annual examination on a full year's work."

Duffy has been a student at Georgetown only since October of last year, and in August of the same year he won the 100-yard championship in the annual games of the Amateur Athletic Union. These facts were conceded, and the Georgetown representatives based their defense upon an interpretation of Section 5, whereby Duffy's residence at Georgtown during the present academic year would be considered residence during a calendar year in the intent of the rule. The charges against Duffy's amateur standing filed in Princeton's original protest were not brought up for consideration. An appeal from the decision of the Executive Committee to the Faculty Advisory Committee was at once taken by the Georgtown representatives, but it is not believed that the Advisory Committee will vote for a reconsideration. The five members of the committee, who are Prof. Hollis of Harvard, Prof. Pepper of Pennsylvania, Prof. Richards of Yale, Prof. Fine of Princeton, and Prof. Smalley of Syracuse, were immediately wired that an appeal had been taken, and asked to return their answers to Secretary Young by noon to-day. If a reply is not received from a majority of them by that time, Duffy will enter the preliminary heats this afternoon under protest.

No other business of importance was transacted at the meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday. The participation of several college freshmen, including Serviss of Princeton, in scholastic meets within a calendar year, was considered, but soon disposed of as not within the intent of the prohibition of Section V. The question of permitting the records made by Princeton and others at the Pennsylvania games on April 28 to stand was postponed until next week. Those present at the meeting were: President A. G. Mason, Harvard; Secretary W. A. Young, New York University; Treasurer W. R. Quinn, Columbia; H. Langenberg, Princeton; J. D. Dana, Yale; E. A. Moechling, Pennsylvania; A. D. Warner, Cornell; G. T. Kirby, Columbia, and H. L. Geyelin, Pennsylvania, the latter two of the Graduate Advisory Committee.

The disqualification of Duffy, who this year is the only college athlete with a record of 9 4-5 seconds in the 100 yards, further strengthens Princeton's chances in the meet, as Jarvis, whose condition is reported as excellent, ought to win the hundred, even though Kraenzlein of Pennsylvania be withdrawn from the high hurdles to compete against him. Hallowell of Harvard seems the most likely man for first place in this event, with Kraenzlein out. Richards of Yale ought to be placed nearer the front in the 100 yards since he will not have a 9 4-5 man to compete against. Duffy's disqualification seems likely, therefore, to bring about a closer contest between Pennsylvania and Princeton for first place, and a narrower margin between the scores of the four leading teams in whatever order they finish.

Pennsylvania still has just claims as the favorite for first place, for between Prinstein and Kraenzlein in the broad jump the probabilities are a shade in favor of the latter, while Plaw of California has scarcely more than a hair's breadth the advantage over McCracken in the hammer throw. Penn, to be sure, is rather too confident in the sprints and runs, but Alexander Grant can be depended upon in the half-mile and two-mile events. It seems an even chance that Princeton will show even greater strength than is now apparent and take first place, or somewhat less, and lose second to Harvard. The 220 yards, quarter, and pole vault will be the crucial points. Harvard is generally picked as sure of third place, with an almost even show for second, because of the high average ability of her team. Dixon Boardman, in the 220 yards and quarter mile, and Beck in the shot put, are the mainstays of Yale's team, and they will have to win some firsts to lift the Blue above fourth place. Capt. Johnson, in the pole vault, has been eclipsed this year by both Deming of Cornell and Coleman of Princeton.

Athletes from the twenty-one colleges that will be represented in the meet began to arrive yesterday afternoon, and the remainder will reach the city this morning. The Princeton, Pennsylvania, and California teams will be put up at the Murray Hill Hotel, Yale at the Savoy, and Harvard at the Plaza. The trial heats and as many of the semi-finals as possible will be run off on Columbia Field this afternoon, beginning at 2:15 o'clock. The remaining semi-finals and finals will be decided to-morrow afternoon.

REFEREE CURTIS HONORED.

Intercollegiate Association Presents Him with a Loving Cup.

The regard with which William B. Curtis, familiarly known as "Father Bill Curtis," is held by college athletes was expressed last night at a dinner given in his honor at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by the presentation to him of a loving cup on behalf of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America.

A. G. Mason of Harvard University, President of the association, presided at the dinner, and the presentation of the handsome silver loving cup was made by Gustavus T. Kirby of Columbia University.

In his speech of acceptance, Mr. Curtis recalled many reminiscences of his career in the field of sport.

Among those present were: Henry E. Buerneyer, Mortimer Bishop, W. L. Freudenstein, C. H. Sherill, Samuel J. Montgomery, W. R. Quinn of Columbia University, T. R. Fisher of Yale, J. D. Dana of Yale, H. H. Langenberg of Princeton, A. D. Warner of Cornell, C. L. McKeehan of the University of Pennsylvania, W. A. Young of the New York University, Oliver Shiras of Cornell, J. E. Sullivan, Caspar Whitney, H. Laussat Geyelin, University of Pennsylvania; Bartow S. Weeks, New York Athletic Club; Evert Jansen Wendell, New York Athletic Club, and Thomas L. Watson, New York Athletic Club.

ENTRIES FOR HARLEM REGATTA.

Twelve Eights Will Contest for Honors on June 2.

The entries for the thirty-fourth annual regatta of the Harlem Regatta Association, to be held on June 2, were opened at a special meeting of the association, which took place at the Hotel Marlborough last evening, and were found to number 58. Two of the events did not fill, and these were left open until Monday. There is a prospect that a total of 60 or more will be attained by that time.

While this is not the largest entry list in the history of the association, it is remarkable for the number of large crews entered, particularly in the eight-oared events. No less than 12 eights are entered—7 junior and 5 seniors, including 2 each from Columbia University, the New York Athletic Club, and the First Bohemian Boat Club, and 2 from Philadelphia. The junior eights will have to race in heats on account of the large number of entries, but the five senior crews will race at the same time, and their mighty struggle should be the star event of the day.

The two events which did not fill and are left open until Monday are the intermediate double and junior four shell races, with one and two entries respectively. The senior four shell event has but two entries, both from Philadelphia clubs, which is not a creditable showing for the local clubs in view of the importance of the event, and looks as if the four to be sent to Paris will not come from a New York club.

The association voted to give a banner in the quarter-mile dash. A cup to be called the Troy Cup was given by a resident of that city and accepted by the association.

Rear Commodore William C. Jupp of Detroit, of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association, was present at the meeting. The entries follow:

Junior Single Sculls.—Harlem Rowing Club, Max Hirsch; Lone Star Boat Club, S. A. Cramer; Wyanoke Boat Club, Charles Mayer; Friendship Boat Club, Sylvester Hlavac; First Bohemian Boat Club, F. Budry; Laureate Boat Club, Troy N. Y.; Joseph Mial; New York Athletic Club, W. D. Hennen; Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn., A. C. McCloskey; Institute Boat Club, Newark, N. J., John Pardue.

Intermediate Single Sculls.—Nonpareil Rowing Club, M. Naughton; Active Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J., F. Fuesset; Nassau Boat Club, William Mehrhoff, James R. Crawford; New York Athletic Club, W. D. Hennen.

Senior Single Sculls.—Harlem Rowing Club, J. A. Rumohr; Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn., Edwin Hedley; Institute Boat Club, Newark, N. J., James Patrick.

Junior Double Sculls.—Union Boat Club, L. Connell, bow; W. Rogers, stroke. Lone Star Boat Club, E. Keller, bow; M. Metzler, stroke. First Bohemian Boat Club, W. C. Chrastil, bow; William Vesely, stroke. Nassau Boat Club, J. M. Powers, Jr., bow; H. L. Powers, stroke.

Intermediate Double Sculls.—Nassau Boat Club, J. R. Crawford, bow; William Mehrhoff, stroke.

Senior Double Sculls.—Harlem Rowing Club—J. E. Nagle, bow; J. A. Rumohr, stroke; J. W. Mahr, C. W. Mase, substitutes. Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Edwin Hedley, bow; J. Juvenal, stroke.

Junior Four-Oared Gigs.—Harlem Rowing Club—H. K. Vought, bow; H. M. Holton, 2; H. Borchert, 3; H. Nonenbacher, stroke. Atalanta Boat Club—J. F. Hunt, bow; J. D. Underhill, 2; Win Westerfield, 8; V. A. Cahill, stroke; C. A. Beeck, Jr., coxswain. Wyanoke Boat Club—William Maher, bow; H. J. Lawlor, 2; George N. Greene, 3; Charles Berglund, stroke; George A. Bagge, coxswain. Nassau Boat Club—A. D. Cree, bow; H. H. Reddy, 2; P. R. Furlong, 3; Sydney Vosburgh, stroke; J. T. Crow, coxswain. Union Boat Club—F. J. Scanlon, bow; N. Mitchell, 2; T. N. Francis, 3; D. W. Lenehan, stroke; S. De Pew, coxswain. Institute Boat Club, Newark, N. J.—F. Coburn, bow; J. H. Kirk, 2; J. Mentz, 3; J. V. Lupo, stroke; T. Knowels, coxswain.

Junior Four-Oared Shells.—Harlem Rowing Club, H. K. Vought, bow; H. M. Holton, 2; H. Borchert, 3; H. Nonnenbacher, stroke. Atalanta Boat Club, E. H. Costello, bow; D. Kirkby, 2; P. W. Hoenack, 3; J. J. Knox, stroke.

Senior Four-Oared Shells.—Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn., H. De Baecke, bow; E. Marsh, 2; W. Carr, 3; J. Exley, stroke. Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn., H. Monaghan, bow; A. C. McCloskey, 2; George Hillegrass, 3; H. Ruegenberg, stroke.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells.—Wyanoke Boat Club, J. L. Gerrie, bow; U. Vogeny, 2; H. Wilson, 3; A. Knierin, 4; C. S. Rock, 5; J. D. Breen, 6; R. Harmes, 7; R. Miller, stroke; J. A. O'Brien, coxswain. First Bohemian Boat Club, B. Cihlar, bow; F. Pokorny, 2; F. Wilda, 3; V. Strnad, 4; R. Snab, 5; B. Pospisil, 6; J. Kasper, 7; K. Vorisek, stroke; E. Kalina, coxswain. Atalanta Boat Club, W. E. Loughman, bow; J. F. Hunt, 2; P. W. Hoenack, 3; D. Kirkby, 4; J. D. Underhill, 5; William Westerfield, 6; V. A. Cahill, 7; J. J. Knox, stroke; F. H. Rippe, coxswain. Dauntless Rowing Club, A. I. Nelson, bow; E. O. Conlin, 2; C. A. Hopfensack, 3; W. H. Pumphrey, 4; H. C. Siebenlecher, 5; H. Bauer, 6; L. J. Goldstone, 7; W. Adee, stroke; E. H. Anderson, coxswain. Columbia University Freshman Crew, F. B. Clark, bow; B. Lefferts, 2; A. B. Hull, 3; L. H. Orr, Jr., 4; H. H. Weeks, 5; A. M. Wolffe, 6; R. B. Bartholomew, 7; C. H. Smithers, stroke; A. G. McClure, coxswain. New York Athletic Club, W. A. Place, bow; P. H. Moore, 2; E. A. Freshman, 3; W. G. Douglass, 4; H. A. Moore, 5; W. W. Willard, 6; M. B. Stelle, Jr., 7; H. A. Jackson, stroke; D. G. Smyth, coxswain. Fairmount Rowing Association, Philadelphia, Penn., W. Brogan, bow; J. H. Frease, 2; W. Donley, 3; C. Gerlach, 4; W. Munro, 5; J. Sullivan, 6; C. Powinkel, 7; J. Barrett, stroke; D. Belmire, coxswain.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells.—Harlem Rowing Club—Mark Davis, bow; C. W. Mase, 2; G. Hoffman, 3; J. A. Baumgan, 4; J. E. Nagle, 5; J. Rooney, 6; L. Wishart, 7; T. F. Scannel, stroke; Adolph Iron, coxswain. Columbia University Second Crew—A. B. A. Bradley, bow; V. D. Earle, 2; G. O'Loughin, 3; A. M. Lawrence, Jr., 4; H. L. Moore, 5; N. P. Vultee, 6; R. R. Coffin, 7; R. P. Jackson, stroke; M. G. Bogul, coxswain. Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—William Wark, bow; James Dempsey, 2; H. De Baecke, 3; E. Marsh, 4; J. Geiger, 5; J. Juvenal, 6; William Carr, 7; J. Exley, stroke; L. Atell, coxswain. First Bohemian Boat Club—K. Marousek, bow; J. Behensky, 2; J. Drnek, 3; F. Vesely, 4; A. Chaloupka, 5; V. Ladman, 6; T. Zahradnik, 7; J. Koudelka, stroke; E. Kalina, coxswain. New York Athletic Club—E. W. Scott, bow; H. J. Whitney, 2; H. B. Bryant, 3; E. S. Rowell, 4; G. L. Zimm, 5; D. Campbell, 6; F. W. Cobb, 7; J. R. Anderson, stroke; D. G. Smyth, coxswain.

Quadruple Sculls.—Harlem Rowing Club, T. F. Scannell, bow; George Nonnenbacher, 2; Max Hirsch, 3; John Schultz, stroke. New York Athletic Club, L. C. Hibbard, bow; J. D. Padelford, 2; A. R. Pope, 3; A. G. Keane, stroke. Nonpariel Rowing Club, C. Arendt, bow; T. H. Raywood, Jr., 2; C. Mahrenholz, 3; A. Kroll, stroke. Metropolitan Rowing Club, John Holder, bow; G. Slater, 2; W. O'Regan, 3; E. F. Clark, stroke.

Quarter-Mile Dash.—Harlem Rowing Club, J. A. Rumohr; Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Edwin Hedley; Institute Boat Club, Newrak, N. J., James Patrick; Dauntless Rowing Club, William Mulcare.

SALE OF YEARLINGS.

Product of Rancho Del Paso and Elmdorf Studs Fetch Good Prices.

The annual sale of yearlings, the product of the Rancho del Paso and Elmdorf studs, was begun at the Madison Square Garden last night. In all upward of 200 blue-blooded sons and daughters of the greatest kings and queens of the turf will pass under the hammer before the sale closes to-night.

Last night's event marked the first of a series of important sales of yearlings that are to be held in this city during the season. The sale will be continued to-day, beginning at 2 P. M.

The prizes of last night's sale were both secured by "Abe" Garson. He paid $5,000 for a handsome chestnut colt by imp. Goldfinch, out of that great mare Fleurette. This fellow was started at $500, and within a few moments half a dozen prospective purchasers ran his price up $250 at a clip, until the four-thousand-dollar mark was reached. From this out Garson and Tom Welch fought it out, Garson lasting the longer and getting the colt for $5,000.

Garson also got the full brother to Sakhrat, by imp. Star Ruby, paying $2,050 for him. Like Garson's other purchase, the son of Falsalara is a big, rangy chestnut. It is said that in bidding for this colt Garson was acting for Charles Archer of Newmarket, England. The summaries:

Bay colt, by imp. Golden Garter—Alesia; W. Hoffman	450
Bay filly, by imp. Watercress—Allee; C. Brossman	200
Bay or brown colt by imp. July—Alma Tadema; A. J. Joyner	200
Chestnut colt, by Salvator—Ama; Mr. Dwyer	100
Bay colt, by imp. Star Ruby—imp. Baby; A. J. Joyner	450
Bay filly, by imp. Goldfinch—Barbary Maid; E. Corrigan	900
Chestnut filly, by imp. Goldfinch—Bavaria; J. Daly	1,000
Bay colt, by imp. Star Ruby—Bella B.; H. E. Leigh	500
Bay colt, by imp. Kismet—Blue Dress; T. Welch	500
Chestnut colt, by Salvator—Boule De Neige; W. L. Powers	1,000
Bay filly, by imp. Goldfinch or imp. Star Ruby—Carina; Ed Feakes	1,000
Bay colt, by imp. Kismet—Carolita; H. E. Leigh	100
Brown colt, by imp. Cavalier—Clarissa; W. Hoffman	300
Chestnut colt, by Sir Modred—Cloister; G. D. Wilson	325
Bay or brown colt, by imp. Watercress—Cottage Girl; R. P. Lounsbury	500
Bay colt, by Tyrant—Cressee; Mr. Dwyer	150
Bay filly, by Bassetlaw—Crisalba; W. L. Powers	250
Bay colt, by imp. St. Andrew—Cuisine; J. S. McDonald	500
Bay colt, by imp. Golden Dawn—Dalnshire Lass; G. D. Wilson	325
Bay colt, by Dorian-Dare Dollar; T. J. Healey	250
Bay filly, by Cavalier-Darine; E. Feakes	350
Bay filly, by imp. Duncombe-Delight; W. L. Powers	300
Bay colt, by imp. Bassetlaw-Detrix; J. S. McDonald	350
Brown colt, by Watereress-Duchess of Tonecrs; H. E. Leigh	100
Chestnut colt, by Cavalier-Echota; W. Hoffman	450
Bay filly, by imp. Gottfried-Electricity; J. Daly	500
Chestnut colt, by imp. Kismet-Ernestine; T. Welch	250
Chestnut colt, by imp. Star Ruby-Faisalara; A. Garson	2,050
Chestnut colt, by imp. Goldfinch-Fleurette; A. Garson	5,000
Bay filly, by imp. Midlothian-Flora Hurst; E. Corrigan	550
Bay colt, by imp. Dazeblin-imp. Gertrude; G. D. Wilson	275
Black filly, by imp. Watercress-Glad Eyes; A. Brossman	500
Bay colt, by imp. Goldfinch-Guenn; G. F. Johnston	650
Chestnut filly, by imp. Goldfinch-Harmony II.; W. L. Powers	600
Chestnut filly, by imp. July-Hearsa; M. Murphy	150
Bay filly, by imp. Cavalier-Heloise; W. Hoffman	200
Bay filly, by imp. Golden Garter-Iris; W. L. Powers	400
Brown colt, by Fresno-Italian Beauty; G. D. Wilson	150
Bay filly, by Kismet-Joiza; W. L. Powers.	100
Bay filly, by imp. Bassetlaw-Kate Daly; G. D. Wilson	125
Bay colt, by imp. Watercress-Kathleen; M. Dwyer	200
Bay filly, by imp. Bassetlaw-La Cachuca; M. Murphy	625
Total for 42 head	$22,000
Average	524

English Tennis Championship.

LONDON, May 24.—In the amateur tennis championship games, decided to-day, E. H. Miles retains the title of champion, having defeated J. B. Gribble by three to love at the Queen's Club here.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:35	Sun sets...7:19	Moon rises...2:17

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:31	Gov. Isl'd...4:57	H. Gate...6:53
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:59	Gov. Isl'd...5:30	H. Gate...7:26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Eastern Prince, Brazil, via Pernambuco and Santos	2:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Fontabella	9:30 A. M.	.....
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maravi, Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
New York, Turks Island, &c	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 26.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bernard, North Brazil	12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etone, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hekla, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ivernia, Liverpool	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mae, Ponce	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Martinique	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

MONDAY, MAY 28.

Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 8, inclusive, for dispatch per ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 26 and up to June 19, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York June 9, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii by the following dates: Shanghai, April 25; Yokohama, May 2, and Honolulu, May 13, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer City of Peking, are due in New York on Saturday, May 26.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 25.

Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, May 10.
Christiana, Gibraltar, May 7.
County of Dumfries, Hamburg, May 7.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, May 17.
Hindoo, Hull, May 12.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, May 14.
Whitehall, Gibraltar, May 5.
Wells City, Swansea, May 11.

SATURDAY, MAY 26.

Island, Stettin, May 9.
La Touraine, Havre, May 19.
Lucania, Liverpool, May 19.
Mount Vernon, Shields, May 11.
New York, Southampton, May 19.
Ponce, San Juan, May 21.

SUNDAY, MAY 27.

Castilian Prince, Antwerp, May 13.
City of Augusta, Savannah, May 21.
Columbian, Liverpool, May 15.
El Monte, New Orleans, May 22.
Marquette, London, May 17.
Matanzas, Havana, May 22.
Nueces, Galveston, May 20.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, May 17.

MONDAY, MAY 28.

City of Rome, Glasgow, May 19.
Tauric, Liverpool, May 18.

TUESDAY, MAY 29.

Alleghany, Port Limon, May 22.
Barbarossa, Bremen, May 19.
Belgravia, Hamburg, May 17.
Boston City, Swansea, May 16.
Dean, Port au Prince, May 23.
El Norte, New Orleans, May 24.
Hudson, New Orleans, May 23.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, May 22.
Noordland, Antwerp, May 19.
Trave, Bremen, Gibraltar, May 21.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.

Alps, Jamaica, May 24.
Gregory, Para, May 18.
Lampasas, Galveston, May 23.
Majestic, Liverpool, May 23.
Pola, St. Michaels, May 19.

Arrived.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool May 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:32 P. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah May 22, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS (supposed) California, (Mr.,) Mitchell, Naples, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. South of Fire Island at 6:55 P. M.

SS El Rio, Mason, New Orleans, five days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Hogemann, Genoa May 10, Naples 11th, and Gibraltar 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:50 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Rebecca, (Ital.,) Califano, Buenos Ayres, 60 days, with dyewood to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Mirow, Bremen May 15, Southampton and Cherbourg 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:19 P. M.

SS Paraense, (Br.,) Wilson, Maranham April 13, Para 27th, Maceio May 1, Pernambuco 9th, and St. Lucia 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Edmund Reekes & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Fraser, Guadeloupe May 4, Farbados 8th St. Vincent 9th, St. Lucia 10th, Martinique and Dominica 11th, Antigua 12th, Monserrat 14th, St. Kitts 17th, St. Croix and St. Thomas 19th, with sugar and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool May 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. East of Fire Island at 5:50 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., May 24, 9:30 P. M., northeast, light breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS City of Macon, for Savannah.
SS City of Philadelphia, for Baltimore.
SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.
SS Jersey City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Buenaventura, for Newport News.
SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Pretoria, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Grosser Kurfurst, (Ger.,) for Bremen, via Southampton.
SS Seagull, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Orizaba, for Havana, &c.
SS El Sud, for New Orleans.
SS Christiania, (Ger.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Victoria, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Saratoga, for Nassau, &c.
Wrecking SS I. J. Merritt, for Aux Cayes.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 24.—SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown 17th, for to-day.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New York for Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 10:10 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Cartwright, from Palermo for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudson, from New York for Christiansand, &c., passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York, arr. at Naples at 2 P. M. to-day and sailed for Genoa.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Ross, from New York for Naples, sld. from Genoa May 21.

SS Gran Antilla, (Span.,) Capt. Bayona, for New York, sld. from Naples May 21.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New York for Trieste, &c., passed Sagres to-day.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Segrove, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, for New York, sld. from Rotterdam at 9 A. M. to-day.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.42½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.75
Cotton, middling	.09. 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.30
Molasses, O. K., prime	.44
Beef, family	12.25
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	12.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.00
Butter, Western creamery	.20

CHICAGO, May 24.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@66c; No. 2 red, 72@72½c; No. 2 corn, 37¾c; No. 2 yellow, 37¾@37¾c; No. 2 oats, 22½@23½c; No. 2 white, 25½@25¾c; No. 3 white, 24½@25¾c; good feeding barley, 36½c; fair to choice malting, 38@41c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.80; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.80; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per barrel, $10.35@11.45; lard, per 100 lb, $6.80@6.95; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.40@6.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6½@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7@$7.10; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.25; sugar, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $7.50.

COTTON.—At the Cotton Exchange all was excitement. The market showed phenomenal activity following unprecedented liquidation of long cotton, supplemented by heavy sales for short account, the latter in good part on orders from the South. The market opened steady with July contract 1 point higher, and the rest of the list unchanged to 9 points lower. The selling movement was not so marked on the opening call, and some of the local traders prepared for a little upward movement; but they soon saw their mistake, when an avalanche of long cotton came on the market and carried the smaller traders off their feet throughout the forenoon. It was evident that some house, or houses, had reached the distress point; but it was not until 12:34 P. M. that the prime factor of weakness was definitely known. At that hour the failure of Price, McCormick & Co. was announced. This catastrophe was not wholly unexpected; nevertheless it threw the market into a panic and, for a time, pandemonium prevailed on 'Change. August contracts, which this concern originally undertook to advance to 10c, and did advance to 9.60, sold off at 8.35, this being a decline of 1.25 from the perihelion of the bull movement, and a decline of 19 points from the closing price of Wednesday. May contracts, in which this concern also had a heavy interest, broke 78 points, or more than ¾c for the day. Rumors of other failures were rife. The market closed irregular, at a net decline of 11@78 points, having failed to recover from the extreme depression of the day. The heaviest decline was on May (78 points) and June (46 points.) The fact that the English cotton market was closed on account of the celebration of the Queen's birthday added to the activity of the local market. While there is no official record of the sales of cotton yesterday, it is known that the volume of business reached something like 1,000,000 bales, if not actually exceeding that enormous total. Spot cotton closed nominal, with quotations ¼c lower, on the basis of 9 5-16c for middling upland and 9 6-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 500 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile, nominal at 9c, ¼c off; Savannah, nominal at 9¼c; Wilmington, quiet at 9¼c; Norfolk, nominal at 9¼c; Baltimore, quiet at 9⅝c, ½c lower; Memphis, quiet at 8⅞c, ¼c lower; Augusta, easy at 9¼c, ¼c lower; St. Louis, dull at 8 15-16c, ⅛c off.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.25	9.25	8.48	8.48@ ..
June	8.76	8.76	8.45	8.45@8.46
July	8.88	8.40	8.40	8.42@ ..
August	8.48	8.53	8.35	8.39@ ..
September	7.99	8.03	7.90	7.92@7.93
October	7.83	7.87	7.72	7.71@7.72
November	7.70	7.75	7.63	7.60@7.61
December	7.70	7.75	7.57	7.59@7.60
January	7.71	7.76	7.60	7.61@ ..
February	7.74	7.75	7.62	7.63@7.64
March	7.77	7.77	7.67	7.65@7.67

WOOL.—LONDON, May 24.—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day numbered 5,869 bales. The attendance was light, but prices were fairly steady under good competition. Good greasy crossbreds were in request for the home trade and the Continent. American representatives paid full rates for suitable grades. Following are the sales in detail: New South Wales, 800 bales; scoured, 9½d@1s 9d; greasy, 6¼d@7½d. Queensland, 1,000 bales; scoured, 11d@1s 9d; greasy, 3@11d. Victoria, 1,400 bales; scoured, 8d@1s 10d; greasy, 4½d@1s 3d. South Australia, 400 bales; scoured, 6d@1s 7d; greasy, 2¾@9d. New Zealand, 1,500 bales; scoured, 7½d@1s 9d; greasy, 4¾@10½d; Tasmania, 300 bales; greasy, 5¾d@1s 1½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 200 bales; scoured 11½d@1s 5d; greasy, 3½@8d; superior snow white, 1s 8½d@1s 9d.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	.....	.....	.....	71¾
July	72⅜	72 13-16	72⅜	72½
September	73⅜	73½	73⅜	73⅜
Corn—				
May	42	42	41⅝	41⅝
July	42¼	42⅜	42¼	42⅜
September	42¾	43¼	42¾	42⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	66¼	66 5-16	66¼	66⅛
July	67	67 9-16	67	67⅛
Corn—				
May	37 7-16	37½	36⅝	36⅞
July	37⅝	37 15-16	37¼	37⅜
Oats—				
May	22	22	21⅞	21⅞
July	21⅛	22	21⅝	21⅝
Lard—				
July	6.97½	6.97½	6.95	6.95
September	6.95	6.97½	6.92½	6.92½
Ribs—				
July	6.57½	6.57½	6.55	6.57½
September	6.57½	6.57½	6.55	6.55
Pork—				
May	.....	.....	.....	11.35
July	11.47½	11.50	11.42½	11.42½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The crop news again occupied speculative attention in the wheat market yesterday, and while generally of a most bullish nature, nevertheless failed to inspire very much confidence in the staple, and the market at no time during the session was more than moderately firm. In the last minutes, realizing, prompted by a decline in corn, left the market about steady at unchanged prices from the previous night. An important contribution to the crop news, although not generally given out until the late afternoon, was the annual crop report of McIntyre & Wardwell on Winter wheat. Referring to the States of most interest at this time, it said in brief: "As to Illinois, the net acreage is close to the average and in excess of area harvested last year. Fly has appeared, however, and expectations being lowered. The average of many Indiana reports su

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL. B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
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41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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High-Grade Investment Securities.
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PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
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The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch. Astor Place Bank.
Broadway & Spring St. Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank. Queens County Bank.
72d St. & Columbus Ave. Borough of Queens.
Home Bank Branch, 42nd St., near 8th Av.

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HAVE REMOVED TO
48 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
Brooklyn Office, 208 Montague St.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
Branch Offices.
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
80 W. 125rd St., adjoining Stern Bros.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Water Works & Electric Light 5% Bonds

A large number of the above Bonds having been deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company of New York, under an Agreement dated May 14, 1900, appointing the undersigned a Committee to protect the Bondholders' interests, notice is now given that any Bondholder may participate in the benefits of the said Agreement by depositing his Bonds thereunder, at any time prior to June 4, 1900, with the said Trust Company, which will issue its negotiable receipts therefor.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
JOHN W. STERLING. } Committee.

The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 25, 1900.
Equipment Trust and Second Mortgage Bonds Dated
AUGUST 1, 1900, DUE AUGUST 1, 1930.

Pursuant to the right reserved in the said bonds, also reserved in the mortgage securing the same, The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company hereby gives notice that it will pay the principal of said bonds on the first day of August, 1900, with interest to that date, at its agency, in the City of New York, to wit, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Company, Bankers, No. 17 Nassau Street.

Interest on said bonds will cease from and after August 1st, 1900.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

J. Overton Paine. S. S. Schuyler. Thomas B. Paine.
PAINE, SCHUYLER & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
7 WALL STREET.
Daily Market Letter on Application.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
General Office, Broad Street, Station,
Philadelphia, May 1, 1900.

In accordance with the advertisement of December 13, 1899, notice is hereby given that certificates of the capital stock of THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, to be issued for allotment receipts, deposited during the month of May, will be ready for delivery, at the Stock Transfer Department, Room 271, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, on June 18th; those deposited in June, on July 18th, and those deposited in July, on August 18, 1900.

J. C. SIMS, Secretary.

LOST—Certificate No. 3,998 for 100 shares of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad preferred stock, issued in the name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., has been lost. The transfer of same has been stopped and new certificate applied for. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating said certificate.
LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.,
46 Wall Street.

LOST.
Certificate of the Central Trust Company of New York for deposit of stock and distribution of assets of the Metropolitan Ferry Company, fifteen shares, Number 149, name Virginia Hollins. If found return to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 52 Wall Street.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

LAST DAY AT $1.00
International Zinc Co., Ltd.
AFTER TO-DAY, $1.25 PER SHARE.

Purchasers at present price,
$1.00 Per Share,
secure 12% on their investment, with the regular monthly dividend of one per cent and the extra dividend of one-half of one per cent declared for May, payable June 1st to all shareholders of record May 25th.

Applications for stock at $1.00 per share must bear date not later than May 25th, 1900.

Such applications, accompanied by remittance, will be received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
89 State St., Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

New Amsterdam Gas Co.,
340 3RD AVE., N. Y. CITY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY, held on the 18th day of May, 1900, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, Arrangements have been made by which the holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company can exchange their stock for the Debentures of the CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY, payable June 1st, 1910, and bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum, upon the following basis, viz.: For every share of the Preferred Stock of this Company of the par value of One Hundred Dollars, ($100.) Fifty Dollars ($50) in said Debentures, and for every share of the Common Stock of this Company of the par value of One Hundred Dollars, ($100.) Twenty-six Dollars ($26) in said Debentures.

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That in the opinion of the Board of Directors of this Company, it is for the best interest of the stockholders that they should exchange their stock for the said Debentures on the terms mentioned."

It is the intention to retire these Debentures as soon as arrangements can be made to that end by exchanging them at par for the stock of the Consolidated Gas Company at One Hundred and Ninety Dollars ($190) per share, par value One Hundred Dollars, ($100.)

All stockholders desiring to exchange their securities on the terms above mentioned must deposit their certificates, indorsed in blank, with The National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, before the 15th day of June, 1900.

Upon the deposit of stock, negotiable receipts will be issued, exchangeable for the Debentures of the Consolidated Gas Company.

The Directors of this Company and its largest stockholders will deposit their certificates for exchange on the terms above mentioned.

Stockholders not depositing their securities before the date mentioned may be deprived of the right of conversion.

New Amsterdam Gas Company,
By JAMES JOURDAN, President.

GUARANTEED STOCK.
7%
Baltimore and Cumberland Valley R. R. Ex. Co.
(Western Maryland R. R. System.)
Par Value $50.

We own and offer, subject to sale, a limited amount of above stock at a price to net 5 per cent. per annum.

The B. & C. V. R. R. Extension is a steam road running from Waynesboro through Chambersburg to Shippensburg, in the State of Pennsylvania. Bonded debt, $230,000; per mile, $7,880. A sinking fund is established to retire the bonded debt at maturity. Capital stock, $270,000; per mile, $9,230. Dividends of 7 per cent. per annum have been regularly paid for 18 years.

Net earnings for year 1899, after paying interest on bonds, $120,748, equal to 44⅝ per cent. on capital stock.

Full particulars on application.

C. H. WHITE & CO.,
BANKERS,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A YOUNG MAN, AGE 17, DESIRES POSITION in banker's or broker's office; can furnish best references; salary no object. H., P. O. Box 457.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co.
Philadelphia, May 14th, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company will be held at the office of the Company, Beach and Ball Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the thirty-first day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

CHAS. T. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Co.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, May 24, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Empire State-Idaho Mining & Developing Company will be held on the 8th day of June, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, 45 Cedar Street, New York, for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.
32 Nassau St., New York, May 17th, 1900.

The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its offices, as above, pursuant to its charter, on Monday, June 4, 1900. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
135 Broadway, N. Y., May 25, 1900.

Coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the following named companies, maturing June 1, 1900, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date:

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO.
THE SHERMAN, SHREVEPORT & SOUTHERN RY. CO.
TEBO & NEOSHO RY. CO.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. and Treas.

OFFICE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
23 BROAD ST., (MILLS BUILDING.)

Coupons due June 1st from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:

Central Pacific Rwy. Co. 3½% Mortgage Bonds.
Southern Pacific Co. 4% Bonds (Central Pacific Stock Collateral.)
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Rwy. 2d Mortgage 7% E. Div.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company,
37 and 39 Liberty Street.
New York, May 8, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the company's office on June 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, May 26, and reopened on Saturday, June 2.

ROBERT G. HONE, Treasurer.

Union Square Bank,
8 Union Square,
New York, May 1st, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on June 1st next. The transfer books will be closed from May 22d until June 2d, 1900.

JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
DUE JULY 1, 1901.

Default having occurred in the payment of the interest on these bonds, which became due January 1, 1900, and the Receivers of the property appointed in a creditor's suit having procured from the Court leave to issue $525,000 of prior lien Receivers' Certificates, and default having also occurred in the agreement between the undersigned committee and the Missouri Railway Construction Company, dated May 21, 1896, the undersigned, pursuant to the terms of that agreement, have become entitled to a controlling interest in the stock of the Railroad Company, and have taken other proceedings to enforce the agreement and to protect the rights of the bondholders. To render these proceedings effectual, a prompt deposit of the above-mentioned bonds is necessary. A Bondholders' Agreement has accordingly been prepared, and bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds thereunder with the Union Trust Company of New York, where copies of the agreement may be obtained.

Dated May 9, 1900.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH. } Committee.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburg Coal Co.

The undersigned Reorganization Committee hereby gives notice that the holders of a large majority of First Mortgage Bonds of said Coal Company have assented to the plan of reorganization adopted by said Committee on the 11th day of April, 1900.

In order to afford all holders of the Bonds of the above-mentioned Company an opportunity to participate in the advantages of the reorganization, the Committee have this day determined to receive deposits of Bonds **at The Mercantile Trust Co.** up to and including the 16TH DAY OF JUNE, 1900, after which date no further Bonds will be received except upon such terms as the Committee may prescribe.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
M. D. WOODFORD,
FRANCIS S. BANGS, } Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec., 120 Broadway, N. Y.
ALMON GOODWIN, Counsel.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, T. STALLKNECHT,
Vice-Pres. 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, ERNEST EHRMANN,
Treasurer. Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

WANTS $150,000 OF STOCK BACK.

Union Steel Company's Demurrer to Mr. Green's Complaint Sustained.

Justice Freedman in the Supreme Court yesterday sustained the demurrer of the Union Steel and Chain Company to the complaint filed against it by John E. Green.

Mr. Green, who was the owner of all the shares of the Big Stone Gap Iron Company of Virginia, alleged that he had been induced to part with his holdings worth $150,000 and take stock in the defendant corporation, which he said was incorporated in 1899. Its officers represented to him that it had $60,000,000 of capital stock, $40,000,00 of which was to be used to acquire certain iron plants and form a trust. He had since discovered, he alleged, that certain things had been misrepresented to him; that men whom he was told were interested were not connected with the company, and that the market value of the stock of the new company was not what it had been represented to him to be, and as a result he had been deceived. His suit was to recover the stock in the Big Stone Gap Iron Company and have the agreement annulled.

The defendant filed a demurrer declaring that Mr. Green had not shown that he had suffered any financial damage.

FROM $4,000,000 TO $2,700.

Court's Reduction of the Valuation of a Company's Taxable Property.

The reduction of the assessed valuation of certain property from $4,000,000 to $2,700, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, was the greatest cut that has been made on a writ of certiorari for some time. The case was that of the Crane Company, manufacturer, and it was up before Justice Nash.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments had placed the $4,000,000 assessment in the year 1899. The writ was obtained about a year ago, and the Commissioners then reduced the assessed value to $54,790, but this did not satisfy the company, and it insisted on an argument of its case, with the result that yesterday Justice Nash sustained its contention and fixed the valuation of the property that could be legally assessed at the amount stated.

Illinois Steel Billet Mills Closed.

JOLIET, Ill., May 24.—Nearly 1,000 men were thrown out of work when at noon to-day the converter and billet mills of the Illinois Steel Company were closed for an indefinite period. Only the blast furnaces and merchant mills are now running It is stated that the closing of tin plate mills on account of a strike is responsible for the shut-down of the Illinois Company's billet mills.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 24	408,840
To date this year	57,532,010
Corresponding date last year	88,247,562

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 24	$1,464,500
To date this year	$258,857,810
Corresponding date last year	$483,076,270

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½ @2 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	½	Kan. & Michigan	¾
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	National Tube	¾
Det. City Gas	1	P., C., & St. L. pf.	¾
Int. Silver	1¼	Pullman Co.	1½
Iowa Central	⅝	Third Avenue	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Gas & El., Ber. Co.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	1⅝	Glucose Sugar	1
Am. Ice pf.	½	Great North. pf.	2
Am. Linseed pf.	¾	Lake E. & W. pf.	⅞
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Met. Street Ry.	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅛	Mexican Central	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Tin Plate	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Tobacco	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1½
Anaconda Copper	½	National Steel	1½
At., Top. & S. F.	½	N. Y., L. & W.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Northern Pac. pf.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	Pacific Coast	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	Pere Marquette	½
Canada South	¾	Pressed Steel Car	2⅛
Chi., B. & Q.	¾	Pressed S. Car pf.	1½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Reading	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Southern Pacific	¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅞	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	1¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅝	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	⅞
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1	Union Pacific	¾
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	¾	Wabash pf.	¾
Federal Steel	⅝	W. & Lake Erie	½
Federal Steel pf.	⅝	Wis. Central pf.	1

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Net changes in bonds of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st 6s, t. r.	2
Iowa Central 1st	1⅝	Va. Mid. gen. 5s	1½

Bonds Declined.

At. & Danville 1st	1	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1½		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Wall Street was surprised by a serious Stock Exchange failure yesterday. Yet quotations were not much depressed. Millions of dollars are involved in the failure, and large volumes of securities were closed out "under the rule." Ordinarily such a failure would have been attended by panic conditions. Suspensions much less consequential have in times past knocked down quotations from 5 to 10 points. Yet, there were few final declines on the Stock Exchange yesterday extending beyond a single point, and recessions of even that much made but a little list. This is strong testimony to the intrinsic strength of the market situation.

As the immediate cause of the failure is to be found in a futile effort to corner the cotton market, Wall Street rates it as a cotton failure and not a stock market failure at all—there being added one more to the long list of failures in Wall Street history to corner a staple crop.

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Of course, Wall Street made use of the names of other conspicuous brokers the moment the Price-McCormick failure was announced. Some notable names were quoted. One firm was so freely spoken of that its managing partner deemed it necessary to have an official announcement that it was solvent read from the rostrum of the Stock Exchange. Only once before in Wall Street history has this occurred, a big banking house having taken similar action in the panic of 1893.

***

Despite the energies of bear speculators, public confidence is stalwart. Nervousness shows nowhere. Business conditions are so well grounded, prosperity so tangible, that professional raiders of the stock market find ineffective the systems of attack which in times past have enabled them to reap profits at the expense of investors. Scarecrows seem played out.

Railway earnings and almost every other trade barometer continue to emphasize the satisfactory activity of general business throughout the country.

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It is practically only in the iron trade that any serious congestion shows.

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS WEAK.

The steel and iron stocks were the weakest features of yesterday's market, material declines being forced in nearly all of the issues. This was due in a general way to the statements of authorities in the trade that no improvement could be hoped for until production had been considerably curtailed and prices further reduced. Reasons for depressions in particular stocks also appeared, such, for instance, as the announcement in the late afternoon, following a denial made previously that certain Illinois mills of the Federal Steel Company are to be closed in a day or two. There was a statement also from Chicago that a million dollar steel and wire plant is to be erected at Latonia, Ohio, to fight the trust.

As a consequence of the generally bearish feeling in respect to the issues, Steel and Wire sold down to 33⅜ and closed at 33⅞, a net decline of 1⅛ points on sales of 12,900 shares; Federal Steel declined to 33, closing at 33½, a net loss of 1⅝ on sales of 19,000 shares; Tennessee Coal and Iron fell to 72, closing at 73¼, a net loss of 2; Steel Hoop lost 1½, Tin Plate 1¼, Colorado Fuel and Iron 1¼, National Steel 1½, and Pressed Steel Car 3⅛.

In most of the stocks there seemed to be little or no support.

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Rogers, Brown & Co. in their weekly review of the iron market discuss conditions as follows:

"Hand-to-mouth buying continues to be the order in the pig iron market. Until it is well understood that prices have reached a stable basis it is not expected that there will be much change in this regard. The iron market works automatically and the sooner the automatic cut-off is put to work the quicker the bottom will be reached and the building up process begin. Already the moderate decline that has taken place has thrown many furnaces on the wrong side of the profit account, and the shutting down of plants has commenced. How rapidly production will be curtailed will depend upon how far the decline in prices goes. The cost of pig iron will average very nearly 50 per cent. higher than a year and one-half ago, due mainly to increase in wages, railroad freights, &c. There can be no substantial change in this condition of things for the current year, and but little next year except through readjustment of wages, decline in transportation cost, &c.

"Attention has often been called to the fact that the cost of pig iron in the last analysis is practically all wages and freight. The values that we became accustomed to in the years following the panic were based upon mining ores and coal at wages that we are not likely to see again; on the practical abolition of royalties or ignoring the value of the minerals in the ground; on transportation rates that did not bring back cost; and on the principal all the way through of trying to back a new dollar for an old one. If we again revert to those conditions it will be through the same process of panic and liquidation. How absurd it is to think of any such contingency is shown when we look at the underlying conditions of trade and finance the world over. The highest authorities agree that they were never so sound and favorable in the history of this country. One of the foremost financiers in New York made the prediction this week that the forces are now gathering for a business movement that will eclipse all the past, and that 1901 will break the record of 1899 in every department.

"It is well enough for all hands to be quiet and patient during the Summer and devote themselves to preparation for large things on sound and conservative lines later on."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

Foreign exchange bankers were yesterday discussing with some interest a probable effect on the exchange market of the Price, McCormick & Co. failure. The view was advanced that with the decided fall in cotton prices Liverpool might come into the market as a large buyer of spot cotton, which would result in a large supply of sterling bills in this market and an incidental decline in exchange rates.

A member of the firm of Lazard Frères, discussing this matter yesterday, said: "It is of course rather early to speculate along such lines, but it is clear that if cotton in any considerable volume were bought for Liverpool account a supply of bills against the shipments of cotton would appear and exchange would naturally decline, rendering further shipments of gold improbable."

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The exchange market was steady yesterday, actual rates advancing ⅛ cent for sixty-day and demand bills.

SUGAR'S DECLINE.

After opening up strong yesterday Sugar Trust common stock was raided by traders, who succeeded in forcing a decline of more than four points from the high figure of the day, the prices ranging from 116¼ to 112. The close was at 113⅝, a net advance of 1½ points on sales of 82,000 shares, representing practically one-fifth of the entire market transactions.

As on previous days there was more or less a "war settlement" talk, but apparently with no more foundation in fact than at any time recently. All authorities in the trade denied that there was any settlement, but it was said that, because of the increasing demand for refined sugar it was not improbable that prices might be advanced again shortly.

HOW TOBACCO STOCKS FARED.

American Tobacco was strong in the early trading yesterday, selling up as high as 93¾, which represented a full point advance from the closing figure of Wednesday. The quotation, however, declined in the afternoon in sympathy with the general market, a low figure of 91 at one time being recorded. Good buying appeared at that figure and rapidly advanced the quotation to 92¼, where it closed—a net loss of ½ point on sales of 40,000 shares.

Continental Tobacco was more active than for some days, approximately 12,000 shares being traded in at prices ranging from 23½ to 24⅜, with the close at the high figure, a net gain of ⅛. This preferred stock after selling up to 79 fell off over 2 points, closing at a fractional net loss. The weakness was induced by the failure of the Directors of the company, at a meeting held during the day, to take action on the dividend, as had been generally expected. A Director explains this by saying that yesterday was not a dividend day, the meeting for action on the dividend not being until Thursday next.

The Continental Company has just issued a circular announcing that on June 20 the price of about forty of its brands will be advanced 1 cent per pound.

PACIFICS AND GRANGERS.

With the exception of Missouri Pacific, which closed with a net advance of ⅜ on sales of 18,000 shares, the Grangers and the Pacifics were yesterday all inclined to sag, the selling "under the rule" on account of the Price-McCormick Company failure of course being a factor contributing to the decline. Among the losses were: Atchison common, ½; preferred, ¾; Burlington, ⅝; Great Western, ⅜; St. Paul, ½; Northwest, 1¼; Rock Island, ½; Omaha, ¾; Great Northern, 2; Northern Pacific, ¾; Southern Pacific, ¾, and Union Pacific, ⅝.

The strength of Missouri Pacific, the quotation at one time appreciating to 57, was attributed to inside buying.

St. Paul's decline was in the face of a statement of earnings for the third week of May, which showed a total of $690,000 for the week, an increase of $22,900 as compared with the same week a year ago. Inasmuch as grain traffic at this period of the year is light, the increase is regarded as significant of better general business.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

Excepting Third Avenue, which closed 1 point up, the local traction stocks yesterday were weak, final figures in Manhattan, Metropolitan, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit showing fractional declines. The losses, however, were not consequential, and, inasmuch as there was no unfavorable news respecting any of the systems, can be explained only as sympathetic, prices sagging with the general market.

LITTLE FOREIGN BUYING.

There was little or no arbitrage business yesterday, trading on the London Stock Exchange being practically suspended because of the Queen's birthday, while the Continental Bourses were closed on account of Ascension Day. London did send over a few buying orders, in Northern Pacific and one or two other stocks, but the total purchases on that account probably did not amount to more than 2,000 shares.

LACKAWANNA'S STRENGTH.

The strength of Lackawanna yesterday, which scored an advance of 1⅝ points on sales of little over 100 shares, was noticeable. There was no news to explain the rise, other than talk of excellent earnings and of better to come because of fresh economies effected by the present management.

NORTH AMERICAN TRUST.

Following is a statement made public yesterday of the condition of the North American Trust Company at the close of business May 15 last:

Assets—Cash on hand and in banks, $3,612,053; foreign exchange, $1,238,167; loans, $5,299,254; United States and city bonds, $1,894,067; other stocks, bonds, and securities, $1,014,455; bonds and mortgages, first lien, $61,240; real estate, $184,154; furniture and fixtures, $29,709; total, $13,333,098. Liabilities—Capital stock, $2,000,000; surplus and undivided profits, $2,504,880; deposits, $8,828,218; total, $13,333,097.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent.

Revival of a tale of a consolidation of the largest tool steel makers in the vicinity of Pittsburg and a combination of all the coke manufacturing plants of that section.

Delay in incorporating the International Tobacco Company reported to be due to slow work in examining constituent properties and that the capital will be $30,000,000 instead of $25,000,000.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for demand sterling exchange.

Contracts given out by the Chicago and Alton for twenty of the largest passenger coaches ever designed for excursion business.

Denial by President Purdy of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company of the report that his company has secured track right of way and terminal ground in Denver from the Colorado and Eastern Railroad.

Incorporation of the Illinois Southern Railway with a capital of $2,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3½@4 per cent. for four and five months, and 4 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $156,192,695; balances, $6,850,570; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $829,089.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 per cent. for short and 3⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.85¼ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅝@$4.84¾; demand, $4.87⅝@$4.87¾; cables, $4.88½@$4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.84@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅜ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95 3-16 @95¼; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15@20c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 24.—American railway shares ruled dull and inactive all day.

Consols for money, 101 5-16; consols for the account, 101⅜; Atchison, 26¼; Canadian, 95⅝; St. Paul, 117⅝; Illinois Central, 115½; Louisville, 82; Union Pacific preferred, 75⅝; New York Central, 134¾; Erie, 12⅝; Pennsylvania, 66½; Reading, 8⅝; Erie first preferred, 37; Northern Pacific preferred, 76½; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda, 8⅜; Rand Mines, 38⅞.

Bar silver firm at 27 9-16d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 72⅜.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £50,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 24.20; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 6.47½.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 9-16d per ounce and in New York at 60c; Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Alice sold at .65, 100 Brunswick at .26, 500 Comstock at .03, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .14, 200 Horn Silver at 1.30, 100 Isabella at 1.30, seller 10; 200 Little Chief at .18½, 500 Lacrosse at .15, 400 Moulton at .30, 100 Plymouth at .14, 300 Phoenix at .08, and 500 Tornado at .51.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.14	La Crosse	.06		
Anaconda	.22	Leadville Con.	.06		
Alice	.48	Little Chief	.17		
Adams Con.	.20	Mexican	.22		
Belcher	.08	Moulton	.25		
Best & Belcher	.24	Ontario	7.25		
Bruns. Con.	.25	Ophir	.80		
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Occidental	.08		
Chrysolite	.04	Plymouth	.13		
Chollar	.17	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08		
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.30	Potosi	.13		
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Quicksilver	1.50		
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Quicksilver pf.	7.50		
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Savage	.10		
Daly	1.35	Sierra Nevada	.26		
Deadwood Terra	.55	Standard	3.50		
Eureka Con.	.14	Small Hope	.75		
Father De Smet	.07	Union Con.	.17		
Golden Fleece	.90	Victor	1.09		
Gould & Curry	.12	Yellow Jacket	.12		
Hale & Norcross	.20	Argentum Juanita	.18		
Homestake	50.00	Isabella	1.25		
Horn Silver	1.25	Mollie Gibson	.22		
Iron Silver	.65	Portland	3.40		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 24.—Trading to-day was dull with only one feature, a further rise of 3, to 71, in New England Gas and Coke 5s, the stock selling at 17@17½@17¾. As to the rest of the market, aside from the usual activity in Sugar and a small business in Federal Steel, there hardly was anything doing and price changes were few and unimportant.

A few loans were made at the Clearing House at 2 and 2½ per cent. New York funds sold at par.

Call money is now freely offered at 2 and 2½ per cent. with the most of the loans, however, making at 2½ and 3 per cent. Time money ranges from 2¾ to 3½ per cent. according to names, collateral, and time. Mercantile paper, still in scant supply, is nominally quoted from 3 to 4 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4	5	Old Colony	2½	3½
Allouez	1½	2	Old Domin.	16½	17
Arcadian	17	18	Osceola	64½	65½
Arnold	5¾	..	Parrot	40½	41
Ash Bed	.30	.60	Pioneer	..	.50
Atlantic	23	24	Qu

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A further advance in the price of Standard Oil and a good deal of selling of Rubber Goods, supposed to be due to the failure of Price, McCormick & Co., were the features of the outside market yesterday. Apart from a decline of a little over a point in Rubber Goods, the failure announced had little or no effect on the market. The large buying of Standard Oil and the substantial advance in that stock was again in marked contrast with the dullness that prevailed in the majority of issues. There was, however, yesterday better demand for several issues than has appeared hitherto, and some substantial net gains were recorded. The gas stocks, which for the past few days had been among the most prominent issues, did not attract much attention yesterday, and, though New Amsterdam was considerably traded in, there was very little change in price. As a whole the market seems to show much more firmness at present than it did a week or ten days ago, and in this is found an encouraging factor. In most quarters of the market liquidation seems to have pretty well run its course.

STANDARD OIL was far more active than on the previous day, and, though it began by scoring an advance as large as that of Wednesday, it subsequently on freer offerings of the stock sold down a number of points and ended the day with a net gain of only 4 points, at 557 bid. The highest price for the day was 566, which was 13 points above the highest previously recorded sale. Transactions amounted probably to not less than 500 shares, the sharp advance in price seemingly having called out much more stock than was in sight on recent days.

RUBBER GOODS common opened around 25, which was Wednesday's closing price, but during the afternoon, on sales that had the appearance of being for the account of the house which suspended yesterday, the price dropped over a point. The lowest sale of the day was made at 27, and at the close 26⅝ was bid, against 28¼ bid the previous day. The stock received good support, and demand for it around 27 proved to be quite large. There were a number of buying orders in the market, some of them for fairly large amounts, and business in the stock seemed more widely distributed than on any day of late. The trading in the preferred stock amounted to little or nothing, and none of this issue was forced for sale. At the close it was quoted about a point lower, at 74 bid.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common was fairly active, but the sales were all made at about the previous day's closing bid, and the net change in the stock amounted to only a quarter of a point. A similar decline occurred in the preferred stock, which closed at 50¼ bid.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA continued to show considerable strength, but there was very little trading in the stock. A fractional advance occurred in the preferred, which closed at 22¼ bid.

AMALGAMATED COPPER remained steady at the previous day's closing figure, not a single sale in the stock being recorded.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER, as well as all the other issues of this group, were dull and steady.

GOLD HILL COPPER.—There was some inquiry yesterday concerning the Gold Hill Copper Company, but as far as reported no transactions have yet occurred in this stock. The company was recently incorporated with a capitalization of $5,000,000, and Walter G. Newman, formerly President of the Union Copper Mining Company, has been elected President.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1½
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	25½	26
New Amsterdam pf	50¼	52
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	103⅝	104¼
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	..	24
American Agricultural Chemical pf	70	71
American Bicycle	9	10
American Bicycle pf	39	40
American Bicycle bonds	..	90
American Chicle	55	60
American Chicle pf	75	76
American Woolen	14⅞	15¼
American Woolen pf	73	74
Cast-Iron Pipe	3½	8¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf., ex div	40¼	41
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	7	8
Distilling Company of America	6	6¼
Distilling Company of America pf	22¼	22½
Electric Boat	22½	23
Electric Boat pf	20	40
Havana Commercial	12	13
Havana Commercial pf	53½	56
International Pump	17½	18
International Pump pf	62	64
International Power	28	32
National Enameling & Stamp	20	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf	80	84
National Gramophone	43	48
National Salt	38½	40
National Salt pf	98	100
Otis Elevator	27⅜	28½
Otis Elevator pf	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	89	89½
Rubber Goods Mfg	26¾	27⅝
Rubber Goods Mfg pf	74	76
Sloss-Sheffield	20	22½
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div	63½	65½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	557	561
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	¼
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	87½	88
American Air Power	29	30
*Arizona Lead	15⅜	16¼
Asphalt Company of America	4¼	5
British Columbia Copper	10	10½
California Copper	2	2¾
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	109	109¼
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	90	92
Electric Vehicle	27	30
Electric Vehicle pf	..	75
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅜	2⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	26⅞
General Carriage	7½	8
Illinois Transportation	1½	1¾
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf	92	94
Louis., Henderson & St. L. bonds	90	101
*Markeen Copper	5	6
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	..	15
Mexican 5s	99½	99¾
New England Transportation	4	4¾
New York Transportation	9	9½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	26¼	28½
Pittsburg Coal pf	80	81
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	22	23
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	110	118
Seaboard Air Line 4s	80	84
Seaboard Air Line common	11	12
Seaboard Air Line pf	31	32
Storage Power	15	18
Superior & Boston Copper	3-16	¼
Tennessee Copper	13	14½
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A. 2d ass. paid	..	5½
Trust Company of America	208	210
Union Copper	5½	6
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	86½	87½
United Railways of St. Louis pf	69½	70½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	12	16
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke Bonds	43	45
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	90	91
Western Union 4s	105	105½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	228	230
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101¼	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	107
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction 100 N. J. 5s	108	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	..	21½
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	85
Nassau Electric 4s	90¼	92
New Orleans Traction	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf	95	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	30	80
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¼	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	15
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
29th & 29th Street 5s, 1900	113	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo, (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	94	97
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	..	25
Denver Gas 5s	95	97
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	290	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	16	17
New England Gas & Coke bonds	65	67
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud., L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
St. Joseph (Mo.)	..	88¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	43	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	100	116
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	140
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	93½	93
Western Gas	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19½	22
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	86	87
Hoboken Ferry Con. 5s	92	92½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110	112
Hoboken Ferry	67	69
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	33	35
Union Ferry bonds	96	98

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rub. Tire pf., ex-div.	28½	33
Continental Tobacco debentures	100	102½
General Electric Automobile	..	2
Cramps' Shipyard	72	74
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	115	118
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	117	120
Standard Coupler	32	37
Standard Coupler pf	117	..
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	48	52
Union Typewriter	23	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	120
Worthington Pump pf., ex div	109	110
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note	47	50½
Central South American Tel	105	108
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Kings County El. Light & Power	125	127
Retsof	30	..
Retsof bonds	76	82
Southern Light & Traction	31	35

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$148,671,843
Gold	70,073,326
Silver	11,218,030
United States notes	17,278,748
Treasury notes of 1890	751,133
National banknotes	6,247,992
Total receipts this day	1,783,679
Total receipts this month	35,409,290
Total receipts this year	507,796,852
Total expenditures this day	1,155,000
Total expenditures this month	33,810,000
Total expenditures this year	447,676,973
Deposits in National banks	111,635,745
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	556,557
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	1,097,722
Customs	641,470
Miscellaneous	44,486

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS—DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$229,867,779
Silver dollars	414,606,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,513,687
Silver bullion of 1890	71,792,913
United States notes	5,105,000
Total	$729,884,779

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$229,867,779
Silver certificates outstanding	414,606,000
Treasury notes outstanding	80,306,000
Currency certificates outstanding	5,105,000
Total	$729,884,779

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$42,577,176
Gold certificates	27,496,150
Silver coin and bullion	4,722,448
Silver certificates	6,495,582
United States notes	17,278,748
Other assets	15,337,378
Total in Treasury	111,909,085
Deposits in National banks	111,035,060
Total	$222,944,745
Current liabilities	79,272,902
Available cash balance	143,671,843

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Close.
5,720...Am. Steel & W.	35	35	33⅝	34½
57,900...Am. Sugar Ref.	115¼	116⅜	112	113⅜
12,780...Am. Tobacco	93⅛	94	91⅛	92⅝
110...A., T. & S. F.	25¼	25¼	24⅞	25⅛
2,430...A., T. & S. F. pf.	71⅛	71⅜	69⅞	70
120...Balt. & Ohio	76½	76½	75¼	76
11,720...Brooklyn R. T.	72	72	70¾	71
200...Ches. & Ohio	27½	27½	27½	27½
5,810...C., B. & Q.	126⅜	126⅜	125⅝	126
150...C. Great West.	12⅜	12⅜	12	12
7,090...C., M. & St. P.	110¼	114½	110¼	113⅝
380...C., R. I. & P.	106½	106½	106	106½
30...Col. Fuel & I.	36	36	36	36
790...Cont. Tobacco	23⅞	24½	23½	24⅜
4,870...Federal Steel	35	35	33	33⅞
250...Louis. & Nash.	79⅞	79⅞	79	79
1,570...Manhattan	90	91½	90	90⅝
10...Mo., K. & T.	11⅛	11½	11⅛	11⅞
10...M., K. & T. pf.	33	33	33	33
5,960...Mo. Pacific	56	57¼	55⅞	56½
20...National Lead	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
20...Norf. & West.	35	35	35	35
1,050...Northern Pac.	69¼	69¼	69¼	59½
180...Pacific Mail	29½	29½	28½	29
40...Pennsylvania	129	129	129	129
2,930...People's Gas	100	100¾	98½	99
120...Reading	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅞
840...Reading 1st pf.	56⅜	56⅜	56	56½
880...Southern Pacific	34⅞	34⅞	33¼	33⅝
90...Southern Ry	12½	12½	12⅜	12½
30...Southern Ry. pf.	55	55	54⅝	54⅝
510...Texas C. & I.	75⅜	75⅜	72	73
10...Texas Pacific	16½	16½	16½	16½
5,230...Union Pacific	54⅝	54⅝	53	53⅝
10...Union Pac. pf.	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
460...U. S. Leather	11⅞	11¾	11	11⅞
30...Wabash pf	21½	21½	21¼	21½

130,150

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
$15,000	Cent. Pac. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½
3,000	S. Car & G. 1st	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼

$18,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	202
3d week May	$28,052	$27,227	$25,851
From Jan. 1	628,679	621,226	581,533
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	338	338
3d week May	109,642	75,827	71,085
From July 1	4,275,244	3,470,000	3,204,142
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,673	1,673	1,666
3d week May	184,000	173,500	148,800
From July 1	8,765,400	8,054,300	7,194,400
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
3d week May	57,280	66,100	59,850
From Jan. 1	1,875,109	1,428,742	1,389,502
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	540	500	509
3d week May	35,170	34,789	42,005
From July 1	2,064,979	1,884,342	1,656,469
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	508	508	366
3d week May	49,312	49,267	42,115
From July 1	2,513,377	2,162,182	2,017,530
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	610	582	582
3d week May	81,700	69,300	64,000
From July 1	3,904,757	2,922,739	2,781,425
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
3d week May	49,174	33,153	34,835
From July 1	2,058,401	1,657,645	.....
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,326	2,326	2,055
3d week May	201,419	264,028	252,467
From July 1	14,098,545	12,723,883	11,745,980
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
3d week May—			
W. & L. E. Div.	30,410	32,700	.....
C. C. & S. Div.	14,620	12,402	.....
Total	45,030	45,102	.....
From July 1 to May 21—			
W. & L. E. Div.	1,693,225	1,360,569	.....
C. C. & S. Div., Aug. 14	626,104	548,965	.....
Total	2,321,329	1,909,534	.....
ALLEGHENY VALLEY for April—			
Gross	270,049	249,362	223,105
Op. expenses	187,679	158,026	131,714
Net	82,970	91,266	91,391
Charges	132,828	82,351	.....
Deficit	49,856	*8,915	.....
Gross, 4 months	1,035,902	914,714	882,550
Net, 4 months	298,016	338,590	321,907
Deficit, 4 months	169,991	5,081	.....
*Surplus.			
CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND for April—	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross	56,518	54,102	2,416
Op. expenses	37,948	39,118	*1,170
Net	18,570	14,984	3,586
Charges	12,517	12,425	92
Surplus	6,053	2,559	3,494
Gross, 10 months	592,132	573,584	18,548
Net, 10 months	132,121	184,786	*52,665
Surplus, 10 mos.	6,700	64,089	*57,389
*Decrease.			
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for April—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	358,658	337,345	296,895
Op. expenses	232,905	194,694	196,183
Net	125,682	142,651	100,712
Other income	28,314	22,723	32,614
Total income	153,977	165,374	133,326
Charges	125,220	124,396	127,424
Surplus	28,758	40,978	5,902
Gross, 10 months	4,390,928	3,362,948	3,566,610
Net, 10 months	2,023,381	1,796,726	1,566,604
Surplus, 10 mos	956,436	693,881	425,087
CIN., N. ORLEANS & TEX. PAC. for April—			
Gross	397,863	364,469	320,561
Op. expenses	300,225	243,965	239,824
Net	97,637	120,504	80,727
Gross, 10 months	4,070,185	3,885,251	3,263,527
Net, 4 months	121,922	1,328,982	1,067,335
OGD. & L. CHAM. for quarter ended March 31—	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross	114,408	133,292	*18,884
Op. expenses	86,421	107,911	*21,490
Net	27,897	25,381	2,909
Other income	2,867	.....	2,867
Total income	30,854	25,381	5,473
Charges	39,923	8,100	31,823
Deficit	9,069	$17,281	26,350
*Decrease. ‡Surplus.			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, May 24, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	118	30	Adams Express	116	117	116	117	.....
17	17⅛	800	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	— ⅛
65	66½	410	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	65	65	65	65	— ½
34¼	35½	400	American Cotton Oil	34½	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
150	156	40	American Express	151	153	151	153	.....
38⅛	38½	100	American Ice Co	39	39	39	39	+ ½
68	71	304	American Ice Co. pf	68	68½	68	68½	— ½
12	12¼	300	American Linseed Co	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
57	57½	415	Am. Linseed Co. pf	57	57	56½	56¾	— ⅛
3⅞	4	100	American Malting Co	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
37½	37½	1,570	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37½	37⅝	37	37⅝	+ ⅛
89	89½	650	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	89	89½	89	89	— ⅛
20	20⅜	960	Am. Steel Hoop Co	21¼	21¼	20¼	20½	— ⅛
69½	70½	920	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	— ½
33⅞	34	12,950	Am. Steel & Wire	34⅞	35	33¾	33⅞	— ⅛
73⅝	74¼	4,760	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	73⅝	74	73⅝	74	— ⅛
113⅝	113¾	82,585	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	115½	116¼	112	113⅝	— 1⅝
22⅜	23	300	American Tin Plate	22⅝	23	22⅝	22⅝	— 1¼
74½	75	120	Am. Tin Plate pf	75	75	75	75	.....
92	92⅜	40,900	American Tobacco	93	93¾	91	92¼	— ½
41	42	325	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	42	42	42	42	— ½
42	44	50	Ann Arbor pf	44	44	43	43	.....
25½	25¾	3,440	At., T. & S. F.	25	25¾	25	25⅛	— ⅛
71¾	72	21,550	At., T. & S. F. pf.	71½	72	69⅞	70⅜	— ⅝
76¼	76½	2,700	Baltimore & Ohio	76½	76½	75⅝	76	— ⅛
79⅜	80¼	2,405	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80¼	80¼	79⅝	79⅝	— 1⅛
70½	71	16,475	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	71⅜	72	70¼	71	— ⅝
157⅜	158	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	157⅝	157½	157⅝	157½	— ¼
7⅞	8¼	90	Brunswick City	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	.....
52	52½	100	Canada Southern	52	52	52	52	— ⅜
93¼	93¾	100	Canadian Pacific	93½	93¼	93¼	93½	.....
27⅝	27¾	1,450	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
125⅝	126	9,550	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	126¼	126⅜	125½	125⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	12½	2,755	Chicago Great West.	12⅝	12⅞	12	12½	— ⅛
73¼	73½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	73	73	73	73	.....
36	36½	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	36	36⅜	36	36⅛	— ⅛
23	24	300	Chi. Ind. & Louis.	23	25	23	23	— ⅛
115½	115⅝	13,425	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	116¼	116¼	114⅜	115½	— ⅛
165	166	115	Chicago & Northw.	165¼	165½	165¼	165½	— 1½
106¼	106⅜	3,330	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106⅝	106⅝	105¾	106¼	— ⅛
112	117	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	116½	116½	116½	116½	— ¼
12	12¾	325	Chi. Term. Trans.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
59	59¼	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	59⅛	59¼	59⅛	59¼	— ⅛
36⅜	37	700	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	38½	38½	35¼	36½	— 1¼
6	6¼	75	Colorado Southern	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
42	43	842	Col. Southern 1st pf.	42	42½	42	42½	+ ½
15	16½	300	Col. & H. G. & I.	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
192	193	1,300	Consolidated Gas	193⅝	193⅝	191⅝	192	— 1⅜
24	24¼	11,945	Con. Tobacco Co.	24	24⅝	23½	24⅜	+ ⅛
77¼	78	4,995	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	70	79	76½	77⅝	— ⅝
177	178½	131	Del., Lack. & West.	176½	178⅜	176½	176⅝	.....
18¼	18⅝	200	Denver & R. G.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	.....
67⅜	68¼	900	Denver & R. G. pf.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	— 1
...	...	140	Detroit City Gas	97	97	97	97	+1
4½	5	200	Dul., S. S. & At.	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ½
14⅜	15	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
35⅜	36½	300	Erie 1st pf	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
33⅛	34	20,130	Federal Steel	34⅜	35	33	33⅞	— ⅛
66½	67	2,400	Federal Steel pf.	66½	66⅝	66	66½	— ⅝
...	...	184	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	72	72	72	72	— 1
134	134½	150	General Electric	133⅝	134⅝	133⅝	134⅜	.....
46¾	47½	1,275	Glucose Sugar Ref.	47¾	47¾	46½	47	— 1
153	154	270	Great Northern pf.	154	154	153	153	— 2
65⅜	65⅝	344	Hocking Valley pf.	65⅜	65⅝	65½	65½	— ¼
22⅞	22½	600	International Paper	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	22⅞	.....
64½	64½	200	Internat. Paper pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	— ½
6¼	6¼	100	International Silver	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+1¼
17⅜	17⅝	130	Iowa Central	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅜
15	16	100	Kanawha & Michigan	16	16	16	16	+ ⅝
3½	3¾	100	Keokuk & D. M.	3½	3¾	3½	3½	.....
93	94	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	93	93	93	93	— ⅞
74	75	112	Long Island	75	75	75	75	.....
79½	79⅝	3,485	Louisville & Nashville	80¼	80¼	78½	79½	— ⅞
89⅝	90	2,230	Manhattan Elevated.	91	91	89⅝	90¼	— ⅜
155	155¼	4,685	Met. Street Railway	155½	155½	154	155¼	— ¾
12⅝	12⅝	1,300	Mexican Central	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ½
3⅝	3⅝	100	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	.....
62	62¼	225	Minn. & St. Louis	62	62¼	62	62¼	.....
66¾	67	100	M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	66¾	68½	66¼	66¼	— 1½
11	11¼	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11½	11	11¼	+ ¼
33	33½	800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33	33½	33	33½	.....
56⅜	56⅝	18,250	Missouri Pacific	56¾	57	55½	56⅝	+ ⅜
29⅞	29½	150	National Biscuit Co.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	19⅞	425	National Lead Co.	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
98	98	205	National Lead Co. pf.	98	98	98	98	.....
28½	30	1,460	National Steel	30	30⅝	28½	28½	— 1½
87	87	100	National Steel pf	87	87	87	87	.....
43⅝	44½	2,940	National Tube	43⅝	45	43	44⅞	+ ⅝
88	89	466	National Tube Co. pf.	88	88	88	88	.....
131¼	131½	720	New York Central	131½	131⅝	131	131½	— ⅛
133	135	175	N. Y., Lack. & West.	133½	133⅝	133½	133½	— ⅝
21	21¼	500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	21½	21½	21	21	— ⅛
35	35⅜	1,535	Norfolk & West.	35⅜	35⅜	35	35⅜	— ⅛
...	...	20	Norfolk & West. pf.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	.....
...	...	50	North American	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
59	60	18,390	Northern Pacific	60	60⅛	59⅞	60	— ⅛
74	75	535	Northern Pacific pf.	75	75	74¼	74

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Contract Dealings Involve Small Properties — Lower Sixth Avenue Leases—Auction Sales.

W. C. Dilger has sold for Helena Rexer to Winifred Scott the three-story brown-stone front dwelling, 129 East Sixty-fourth Street, 20 by 55 by 100.

Frederick Wiemann has sold to Martin Engel the five-story flat at the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Fifth Street, 24 by 100.

The three American basement dwellings in East Sixty-fifth Street, sold last week by Edward W. Candee, were purchased as follows. No. 104 by Edward Mitchell, No. 106 by Dr. Charles N. B. Camac, and No. 108 by W. H. Howe.

four-story building 1,186 Third Ave-[illegible] northwest corner of Sixty-ninth Street, purchased at auction on Tuesday by Lowenfeld & Prager for $24,200, has been re-sold.

Joseph Alexander has bought, for about $27,000, the five-story flat 53 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

David Stewart has sold to a Mr. de Veer for occupancy, 522 West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, three story and basement brick and stone dwelling, 18 by 50 by 95 feet, on private terms.

William Stonebridge has sold for Christopher Luckel to Aloys Groska, the two-story frame dwelling, 252 Prospect Avenue, Long Island City, for $3,100, and for the latter the three-story frame flat, 2,356 Hoffman Street, for $6,500.

Samuel E. Jacobs is the lessee of the four-story building at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, from John Jacob Astor. The adjoining stores on Sixth Avenue, having a frontage of 55 feet, together with an "L" fronting 90 feet at 56 to 62 West Seventeenth Street, have been leased to F. W. Woolworth, who will spend in the neighborhood of $30,000 in altering and improving the property. Both leases are for a long term of years.

Sonn Brothers took title yesterday to the property at the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, 100 by 100.11, and irregular.

The Auction Room.

Two valuable vacant properties—the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-fourth Street and the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street—were offered at auction yesterday, but were both bought in after unsatisfactory bidding, the former parcel for $120,000 and the latter for $135,000.

Results of other sales yesterday are given below:

By William M. Ryan.

66 Second Avenue, east side, 41.1 feet south of Fourth street, 20.6 by 84, four-story-and-single flat; executor's sale; to H. J. Klappert $22,950

176 West Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 65 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 35 by 91.6 by 35 by 99.3, five-story brown-stone-front apartment house; executor's sale, to F. A. Campbell 30,850

3,132 and 3,134 Broadway, east side, 35 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, each 32.6 by 75, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale to the plaintiffs, Jeremiah P. and Isaac R. Robinson, as trustees 40,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

155 East Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 115 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to William and Pilip Hoffman 10,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

19 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, 31 by 100.11, five-story brown-stone-front flat; public auction sale, to W. H. Keogh 30,600

292 Washington Street, west side, 46 feet north of Chambers Street, 19.10 by 48.0, three-story and attic brick buildings covering the lot; executor's sale, to W. and A. Gamble 19,000

422 and 424 East Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 253 feet east of First Avenue, each 27.9 by 102.2, two five-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Vaclav Nenecek 24,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

156 William Street, northeast corner of Ann Street, 27.1 by 100.4 by 27.2 by 103.3, six-story brick building; trustee's sale, to Edward Thompson 76,700

223 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 235 feet east of Third Avenue, 28.6 by 103.3, five-story brick and brownstone-front apartment house, known as The Grafton; executor's sale, to P. Henry Dugro 38,500

228 West Thirteenth Street, south side, 172.7 feet east of Greenwich Avenue, 19.11 by 63.11 by 21 by 56, three-story brick dwelling; public auction sale, to James Thomas 8,000

25 Hamilton Terrace, east side, 238.9 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 17 by 76.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John O. Baker 15,000

29 Hamilton Terrace, east side, 272.9 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 18.6 by 79.4, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, John O. Baker 15,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Matthew Daly, referee, 310 West Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 163 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,492.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., sale by order of Joseph Ullman, receiver, 581 Hudson Street, west side, about 25 feet south of Bank Street, 24.10 by 73.4 by 25.2 by 72.6, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 583 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Bank Street, 25 by 72.6 by 26 by 71.9, five-story brick tenement, with store; 1 and 3 Morton Street and 272 to 278 Bleecker Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 50 by 50 by 54, four-story brick tenements, with stores; 267 West Eleventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of Fourth Street, 25 by 102.5, four-story brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 90 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, for a one-story frame office, 6 by 10; Mary F. Le Mouit of 606 Tremont Avenue, owner; J. E. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

No. 322 West Fifty-first Street, for a five-story brick flat, 20 by 88; John Rankin of 322 West Fifty-first Street, owner; M. V. B. Ferdon, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 120 William Street and 79 John Street, for an eight-story brick store, 24.5 by 111.7 and 23.1 by 101.6; Isaac and J. Plaut of 72 East Ninety-second Street, owners; R. Maynicke, architect; cost, $150,000.

Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, for a one-story brick stable, 25 by 60; Kingsland estate, owner; G. W. Foster of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 605 to 609 East Eighty-second Street, for a three-story brick warehouse, 33 by 119; G. Knoche of 501 East Seventy-first Street, owner and architect; cost, $26,000.

Ninth Street, north side, 205 feet east of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge; for a two-story frame tenement, 22 by 54; G. Ceburre, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $3,000.

King's Bridge Road, south side, 1,100 feet southeast of Spuyten Duyvil station; for a one-story foundry, 108 by 102; estate of T. G. Johnson, owner; S. Quick & Son, builders; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,855 Washington Avenue, to a one-story brick stable; Jacob Oppenheimer of 333 East Eighty-second Street, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $300.

Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Columbus Avenue, to a three-story brick telephone exchange; New York Telephone Company, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 38 Washington Square West, to a four-story and basement brick tenement; Elise M. Lowitz, premises, owner; J. W. Flickinger, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 746 and 748 Tenth Avenue, to two and four story brick tenements and stores; Anna Klinker of 423 West Fifty-first Street, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 2,341 Eighth Avenue, to a two-story brick store; Michael J. Adrian of 472 Grand Street, owner; Julius Bockell & Son, architects; cost, $100.

Washington Avenue, east side, 120 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Augusta C. Kuntz, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $100.

Crotona Park North, north side, 85.10 feet east of Crotona Avenue, to a two-and-a-half story frame dwelling; C. V. Halley of 1,014 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $200.

No. 133 Eldridge Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Frederick Storm, owner; J. A. Storm of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

Westchester Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Union Avenue, to a one-story brick and stone church; Episcopal Church of St. Peter, Westchester, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz, architect; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 1,851 and 1,853 Washington Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; J. Oppenheimer of 333 East Eighty-second Street, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $200.

No. 316 West Ninety-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. G. Hall of 316 West Ninety-eighth Street, owner; A. Hughes, architect; cost, $86.

No. 405 East Twentieth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Consolidated Gas Company, owner; F. S. Nute of 140 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 512 Greenwich Street, to a three-story frame dwelling and store; T. H. Knox, owner; M. T. Campbell, architect; cost, $175.

Nos. 28 and 30 West Thirty-fourth Street, to two four-story and basement brick loft buildings; John J. Astor of 840 Fifth Avenue, owner; Parpitt Brothers, architects; cost, $40,000.

No. 714 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; W. W. Astor, owner; J. H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $500.

No. 54 East Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling and store; Eliza B. Linde, premises, owner; A. W. Brunner, architect; cost, $4,000.

Fourth Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Twenty-first Street, to a two-story brick office building; Consolidated Gas Company, owner and architect; cost, $600.

Alterations to St. Mary's School.

St. Mary's School at 6 and 8 East Forty-sixth Street, which is under the care of the Anglican Sisterhood of St. Mary, has been closed a month earlier than usual this year to allow time for making extensive alterations and additions to it before the Fall session. A roof garden will be constructed with an elevator leading to it, and the entire interior will be reconstructed and re-decorated. Sister Superior Anna, who has been in charge of the school for many yers, with her staff of assistants, has retired to the mother house of the order, St. Gabriel's Convent at Peekskill, for the Summer.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, May 24.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 180th St, 25x100; Henrietta Moses to Teresa Wallach, ½ part $1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 180th St, 25x100; Teresa Wallach to Nelson A. Lawton 100

AVENUE A, e s, 46 ft n of 17th St, 40x95.8; Lloyd S. Bryce to Olney B. Dowd. 1

AVENUE A, 1,018, e s, 25x79.8; Sara Wolf and another to John J. Brodbeck.. 1

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 125th St, 99.11x75; John McSweeney to Lillian R. Voth ..... Exchange

BRIDGE ST., s e to 10, 88.3x irregular to Pearl St., 114.10x irregular; John E. Thrall to Oakleigh Thorne 100

BROOK AV, s e corner of 150th St, 25x100; Lorenz F. J. Welher, Jr., to Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf 100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 88th St, 50.4x100; Charles H. Ludington to Edward Oppenheimer and Edward Hirsch 1

CHARLES ST, s s, 137.6 ft e of Bleecker St, 37.6x95; Peter J. Herter to Maria A. Herter 100

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 101st St, runs w 100 x s 100.11 x e 31.10 x n x e 68.2 x n 100.10; George W. Eggers to Hyman Sonn and another 100

FORDHAM to West Farms Road, n s, 43 ft w of Taylor Av, 28x124.9x25x113; George Morgan to Charles Knauf 1,500

FRONT ST, 56, n s, 28.6x67x28.8x67; John T. Williams to Norman A. Lawlor 100

FULTON AV, 1,246, 20x150.8x29x131.10; Sarah M. Timpson, by attorney, and others, to Florence I. Smith, quit claim. 1

GROTE ST, e s, 108.2 ft e of Prospect Av, 31.1x119.7x22.9x116.4; Charles Lake to Thomas and Hanorah Kelly 3,000

LEGGETT AV, n e corner of Hewitt Place, 25x100; Joseph Gallo to Giovanni Bentivegna, ½ part 1

LEGGETT AV, n e corner of Hewitt Place, 25x100; Charles Fyfe to Joseph Gallo, ½ part 1

LOT 104, second map of Nelli estate; Charles Knauff to Minerva M. Morgan.. 100

LOT 571, map Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Magdalena Friedel to Elise Riquet 450

LOTS 196 and 197, 123, 124, and 125, map of Undercliff; Terrace: Olof Johanson, or Johnson, to Marguerite Sigond 1

LOTS 139 and 140, map partition sale, Lott G. Hunt estate, near Van Nest Station; Frank W. Gordon and John Gillilingham to John L. Thomas 100

MADISON AV, 270 to 274, s s, 62.5x100; Joseph Brass to Harry Fischel 1

PERRY AV, s w corner of 206th St, 27.5x126.6x25x137.10; M. M. Green to Lucy Tucker 1

PLOT ON CITY ISLAND, n e s, adjoins lands of Ezra S. Waterhouse and —. Welbrock, runs w 45 ft to the land of Albert Banta x s 45.6 ft; Ethan W. Waterhouse to Peter Curran 250

PROSPECT ST, s e s, 50 ft n e of Waverley Place, 50x100; Sarah J. Withers to Henry Klein 4,000

RIDGE ST, 26, 25x72; Moritz Goldberger to Lena Spanier 18,000

SHERIFF ST, w s, 170 ft n of Delancey St, 50x100; Caroline G. Ewen and others to Callman Rouse 16,000

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 171st St, 25x93x25x95; Charles Wahlig to Rudolph Krumm 1

1ST AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 106th St, 25x 84; Edward Miehling, referee, to Daniel Farrell 3,700

2D AV, 945, w s, 20x70; William R. Willcox, trustee, to Abraham Greenberg 10,450

2D AV, 1,086, 19.9x78; William R. Willcox, trustee, to Peter F. Kane 16,100

3D ST, 163 West, 25x97; Emilie Wagner to Amos F. Eno 1

6TH AV, n e corner of 21st St, 24.8x95; F. B. Lord, referee, to William E. Adamson 173,500

6TH AV, w s, 17.4 ft n of 23d St, 16x88; F. B. Lord, referee, to F. B. McDonald.. 41,600

6TH AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 43d St, 25x75; F. B. Lord, referee, to James O'Donohue 43,750

7TH AV, 200 and 202, w s, 49.2x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Bernhard Meyer 1

8TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Avenue D, 21.6 x46.11; Aaron Goodman to Morris Kronovet 8,200

23D ST, 342 West, 25x98.9; Almira Guyon and another to Robert A. B. Dayton.... 23,300

50TH ST, 343 to 349 East, 80x100.5; William R. Willcox, trustee, to Sigmund Grabenheimer 63,200

50TH ST, 81 East, 15.6x67.1; Allen Tucker to Samuel A. Tucker 12,000

50TH ST, 208.2 ft e of 2d Av, 25.6x100x irregular; Ellen A. Crowley to Jeremiah F. Cotter and another 1,691

74TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Joseph Welss to Isaac Gelb 1

83D ST, s s, 306.8 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 102.2; Marcus Beckmann to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

93D ST, 185 East, 30.6x100.8x irregular; Victor W. Hungerford, referee, to Otto Enz 21,350

102ND ST, 36 West, s s, 18.4x100.11; A. E. Thomson to Elias Gelbwaks 1

128TH ST, s s, 291.8 ft w of 7th Av, 33.4 x99.11; Charles Donohue, referee, to United States Trust Company of New York 23,250

131ST ST, n s, 150 feet w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Louis Lese to Sarah Alexander 27,500

135TH ST, s s, 129.4 ft e of Brook Av, 29.4x100; Charles Wahlig to Rudolph Krumm 1

142D ST, n s, 274.6 ft w of Broadway, runs w 15.6 x n 99.10 x e 15 x s 48.10 x e 0.6 x s 51; Peter O'Rourke to Jay S. Heisler 1

147TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11; Simon H. Stern to Richard O'Gorman, quit claim 1

148TH ST, 637 West, 16.8x99.11; Robert C. Winters to Teresa Wallach 15,000

171ST ST, s w corner of Brook Av, 39.2 x99.11x39.3x100; Charles Wahlig to Rudolph Krumm 1

179TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of the Boulevard, 16x100; William Woodhouse to Charles W. Bennett 1

Recorded Leases.

FIELD, Samuel, and another to Leon Goldberg; Clinton St, 102, 3 years $300

LANGSCHMIDT, Mary C., to Henry Schlumbohm; 116th St, 118 West, 3 years 840-900

PLOTT, Sarah E., to M. J. Lawlor; 10th Av, 861, 10 years 1,100

RACHOW, John, and another to Anna Meyer; 28th St, 252 West, 5 years 1,500

ROOSEVELT, James R., and others, trustees, to Charles Geyer and another; 3d St, s s, 325 feet w of Avenue A, 25x90, 20 years 725

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMSON, William E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 340 6th Av, 3 years $45,000

ALEXANDER, Sarah, to Louis Lese; 131st St, n s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 3,000

APPELL, Jacob, to Mary A. Furey and another; 23d St, 507 West, 5 years 5,000

CONNOR, Daniel T., to Harlem Savings Bank; 183d St, n s, 125 ft w of Monroe Av, 1 year 2,600

COOK, Sara R., or S. Regina, and Francis, to Elizabetha Schwarzwalder; 36th St, 407 and 409 West, 3 years 15,000

CORDES, Daniel D., to William Henderson; 171st St, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, due when permanent loan is placed 3,100

COTTER, William J., and Jeremiah F., to New York Savings Bank; 59th St, n s, 208.2 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 9,000

DAYTON, Robert A. B., to John C. Gullick; 342 West 23d St, 3 years 17,500

DE KRAFT, Sarah L. and Henry, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 49th St, n s, 258.4 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years... 14,000

DOWD, Olney B., to Lloyd S. Bryce; Avenue A, e s, 46 ft n of 17th St, 3 years 6,000

ENZ, Otis, to John T. Willets, guardian, &c.; 93d St, 185 East, 3 years 18,000

EVANS, William, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 10th St, 54 West, 2 years... 22,000

GALLE, Samuel, to Bowery Savings Bank; 103d St, s s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 5 years 19,000

GALLE, Samuel, to Bowery Savings Bank; 103d St, s s, 162.6 and 182.6 ft e of Manhattan Av, 5 years, (two mortgages) each 10,500

GOLDENBERG, Samuel, to Jacob Roses; 9th Av, s s, 329 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year... 7,600

GRABENHEIMER, Sigmund, to Frederick Sulzberger; 343 to 349 East 50th St, demand 30,000

GRABENHEIMER, Sigmund, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 50th St, 343 East, 3 years 10,000

GRABENHEIMER, Sigmund, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 50th St, 345 East, 3 years 10,000

GRABENHEIMER, Sigmund, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 50th St, 347 East, 3 years 10,000

GRABENHEIMER, Sigmund, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 50th St, 349 East, 3 years 10,000

GREENBERG, Abraham, to American Mortgage Company; 2d Av, w s, 20 5 ft n of 50th St, 3 years 8,500

GREENBERG, Abraham, to Meyer Hellman; 2d Av, w s, 20.5 ft n of 50th St, 2 years 950

HARFORD, Winfield S., to National Distilling Company; 62d St, 239 West, 1 year 3,380

HUSSEY, Jessie, to Arthur J. Sties; 151st St, 76 West, installments 195

JACOB, August, to Caroline Futterknecht; Washington Av, w s, 200 ft s of 167th St, 19.8 to Gouverneur Place, 2 years 2,000

JANSSEN, Theresa K., or Katie, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 49th St, n s, 248.9 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 5,000

KANE, Peter F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2d Av, 1,086, 3 years... 10,000

KELLY, Thomas, and wife to Charles Lake; Grote St, n e s, 108.2 ft e of Prospect Av, installments, 3 years 2,500

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Henry Oppenheimer; Central Park West, s w corner of 71st St, demand 50,000

KLEIN, Henry, to Sarah J. Withers; Prospect St, w s, 50 ft n e of Waverly Place, 5 years 2,800

KOTHE, Henry, and wife to John, Jr., and Amanda Bussing; 150th St, s s, 106 ft w Brook Av, 3 years 6,000

KRASER, Stephen, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Melrose Av, s w corner of 161st St, 3 years 4,000

LAING, Daniel W., to George Stark; Prospect Av, s e corner of Freeman St, 55.6x92.11 to proposed Lyman Place, demand 7,900

LAING, David W., to Victor Gerhards; Prospect Av, s e corner of Freeman St; also Lyman Place, s w corner of Freeman St, 1 year 500

LAING, David W., to Nannie B. Mischo; Lyman Place, s w corner of Freeman St, 5 years 5,500

LAING, David W., to Nannie B. Mischo; Prospect Av, s e corner of Freeman St, 5 years 7,500

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Richard M. Hoe and Tracy Dows, trustees; Boulevard Lafayette, n w corner of 156th St, centre line, if extended, 1 year 100,000

LEWIN, Magdalena, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Jackson Av, e s, 100 ft s of 165th St, 1 year 3,000

LOVE, Samuel, to Ida R. and Odell M. Hood; 84th St, s s, 274 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 9,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Marcus Beckmann; 83d St, s s, 206.8 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years 11,500

McBRIDE, Mary A., to Adaline D. Townsend; 15 Little West 12th St, 3 years 11,000

McDONALD, Frank B., to George Ehret; 6th Av, w s, 17.4 ft n of 32d St, 1 year. 41,000

MICHELSON, Samuel, to Bradley & Currier Company; 3d St, s s, 31 ft s w of Manhattan St, ½ year 5,100

MORRIS, Austin F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 13 West 69th St, 5 years 10,000

NEUFFER, George, to Louise Starring; 3d Av, e s, 80.11 ft s of 125th St, 5 years 14,000

NEUFFER, George, to Louise Starring; Washington Av, e s, 154 ft n of 170th St, 5 years 12,000

OPPENHEIMER, Edward, and Edward Hirsch to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Central Park West, n w corner of 88th St, 1 year 36,000

O'ROURKE, Peter, to Mary L. Caldwell; 142d St, n s, 274.6 ft w of Broadway, 2 years 1,000

OVERINGTON, Harry, to Lena Keck; 3d Av, w s, 110.2 ft s of 176th St, 3 years... 1,000

POLK, Maurice, to the Batavia and New York Wood Working Company; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 153d St, 1 year 24,500

REINHARDT, John G., and George N. to Charles F. Klein; 163d St, s w s, 500 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, extends irregular to 162d St, 3 years 2,500

REINHARDT, John G. and George N., joint tenants, to Harlem Savings Bank; 163d St, s w s, 590 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, extends irregular to 162d St, 1 year 14,000

ROUSE, Calimus, to Marmaduke Sampson and others; Sheriff St, w s, 170 ft n of Delancey St, 3 years 11,200

SAMPERS, Catherine, and others to United States Life Insurance Company; 99th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 70,000

SCOTT, Thomas, to North River Security and Trust Company; West Road, centre line, Lots 26 and 27 and part of 28, map of property of the Country Club Land Association, Westchester, 3 years 15,000

SHARLIER, Lena, to Henry and Fanny Goldberger; Ridge St, 26, Installments, 15 years 2,500

THORNE, Oakleigh, to John E. Thrall; 6 to 10 Bridge St, extends to Pearl St, 1 year 40,000

THRALL, John E., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Bridge St, 6 to 10, 1 year 100,000

TUCKER, Samuel A., to City Trust Company; 56th St, 81 East, 3 years 12,000

WEIBEL, Dorothea, to Frederic N. Goddard; 7th Av, s e corner of 139th St, 3 years 36,000

WEIBEL, Dorothea, to Frederic N. Goddard; 7th Av, s e corner of 139th St, 3 years 36,000

WEISS, Joseph, to Rose Berney; 74th St, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year... 6,000

WEISS, Joseph, to Dora Scheer; 74th St, s s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year..... 6,000

WIGAND, Catharine, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 101st St, s s, 378.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 16,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDERSON, E. Ellery, executor, &c., to Gertrude E. Wright $8,000

BARR, John C., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company ..... Nom.

DECKER, Kate B., executrix, to the J. L. Mott Iron Works 325

DRESSNER, Lee, executor, &c., to Harry T. Dressner 10,000

EATON, Bradley L., to John Byrne 4,035

FISCHEL, Harry, to Sender Jarulowsky. 13,500

GERHARDS, Victor, to Rudolph J. M. Maier 500

GERHARDS, Victor, to Rudolph J. M. Maier 900

GERHARDS, Victor, to Charles A. Benkfser 500

JOHNSON, William W., and another, trustees, &c., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company ..... Nom.

LAHEY, James and Richard, to William T. and Joseph Lahey, ¼ part 8,625

LEVY, Barnett, to Emilie J. Murray... 10,000

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Knickerbocker Trust Company... 100

PIRKIG, Gustav A., executor, to Margaret Pirkig 3,501

REYNOLDS, Cora, to Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel 7,000

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company to Henry S. Dudley. Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Ulster County Savings Institution ..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Ulster County Savings Institution 5,000

WHITE, Raymond S., to Sadie C. White, three assignments ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, s w corner of 168th St, 85x 100; Hyman Delinsky against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor..... $85

BROWN ST, w s, 450 ft n of Sagamore St, 59.8x—, Bronx; Church E. Gates & Co. against Gordon & Gillingham, owners and contractors 642

HENRY ST, 284; Hastings & Blohm against Max Muller, owner and contractor 165

LENOX AV, s e corner of 129th St, 99.11x105; B. Goetz Manufacturing Company against Minnie Smith, owner; Isaac L. Smith, owner and contractor.. 2,200

LEWIS ST, 7 and 9; Hyman Delinsky against Abraham Solomon and Samuel Haubin, owners and contractors 869

SPRING ST, n e corner of West Broadway, 25.3x75.3; Augusta A. Wahlberg against Arthur A. Hodges, owner; Henry V. Terboss, contractor 270

1ST AV, n w corner of 112th St, 100.11x 100; George B. Christman & Co. against Bernard Isaacs, owner and contractor. 4,468

3D AV, e s, 92 ft s of 172d St, 208x100; Fred W. Davis against Christian Becker, owner; William Nelson, contractor 180

3D AV, e s, 92 feet s of 172d St, 208x 100; William Nelson against Christian Becker, owner and contractor 239

5TH AV, 145 and 147; John W. Rapp against Nathaniel L. McCready, owner; Reukouff, Sons & Co., contractors 780

10TH ST, 29 East; W. R. Pettis Electrical Company against Albina Friedline, owner; Friedline Brothers, contractors.. 345

14TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 8th Av, 75x 125; Paul E. Pugh & Co. against John Glass, Jr., owner and contractor..... 2,689

22D ST, 11 East; Thomas J. Tracy against the Hartwell-Thomson Construction Company, owner and contractor..... 400

22D ST, 24 East; Thomas J. Tracy against the Hartwell-Thomson Construction Company, owner and contractor..... 400

22D ST, 24 East; James J. Coogan against the Hartwell-Thomson Construction Company, owner; W. H. Stearns, contractor 68

70TH ST, 135 West; William Buess against Bennett, owner; John J. Magrath, contractor 209

74TH ST, 488 and 490 East; Hyman Ginsberg against Joseph Weiss, owner and contractor 93

74TH ST, s s, 100 feet w of Avenue A, 50 x100; George Mackenzie against Joseph Weiss, contractor 2,166

98TH ST, n s, 200 feet e of Madison Av, 100x100.11; William F. Lennon against Joseph Weiss, owner and contractor.... 1,925

100TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100; Trotta & Arena against Henry Hoster, owner and contractor 1,103

100TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100; also 99th St, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25 x100; Trotta & Arena against Henry Hoster, owner and contractor..... 610

100TH ST, s s, extends from Park to Lexington Av, 405x100; Hyman Delinsky against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor 1,144

105TH ST, n s, 75 feet w of West End Av, 57x100; William Buess against H. M. Weed, owner; John J. Magrath, contractor 502

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 71st St, ½ block x 125; Henry Oppenheimer with Alonzo B. Kight, — payments 50,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 148th St, 199.10 to 149th St.x100; Arnim Eichler against Niels Hansen, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Fluegelman & Bach.

BRIGGS AV, n s, Lot 25, map of the Briggs estate, William's Bridge, 50x208.9x50x206.8; Rosebelle L. Murphy against Octavia C. Happoldt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Avery, Schlesinger & Paul.

LENOX AV, n e corner of 119th St, 75.8x85; Max J. Bernheim against Leah Zimmerman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. W. Dinkelspiel.

LOTS 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, map of the Village of Mount Eden, near Upper Morrisania Depot; also, Jerome Av, w s, 29.1 ft n of Walnut St, 85.9x6.8x50x76.5; Albert Schurk and another against Morris B. Schurk, (partition;) attorney, F. B. Colton.

SPRING ST, 165 and 167, n w corner of West Broadway, 45.3x75.4x irregular; Stuart W. Cowan against John Walker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. A. Wendell.

1ST AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 61st St, 25x91; John McLaughlin against Amice Riley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Foster & Foster.

1ST AV, n w corner of 112th St, 100.11x100; George B. Christman & Co. against Bernard Isaacs, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. Herrmann.

3D AV, e s, at centre of block between 111th and 112th Sts, runs s 25x e 100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another against Richard Allen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Levy.

5TH AV, w s, 80.5 ft s of 128th St, 19.6x75; the American Baptist Home Mission Society against H. Vernon Foster and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. W. Perkins.

6TH AV, s w corner of 122d St, 20x80; the American Baptist Home Mission Society against Morris Simons and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. W. Perkins.

65TH ST, n s, 335 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Louis Kurr against George Rosenzweig, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. J. Gerlich, Jr.

92D ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Sarah A. Waldron against William M. Schwenker, (action to recover 1-20 part, &c.;) attorney, C. N. Ironside.

101ST ST, 104 and 106 East; Kate Warner against Julius Katzenberg and others, (two actions foreclosing two mortgages;) attorney, G. W. Ellis.

105TH ST, s s, 152.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 21.6 x100.11; Ella J. Hennessey against Anthony L. Aste and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

108TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 100x100.11; John Holl against Thomas J. McLaughlin, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. Bernstein.

118TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.10; Henry D. Von Seggern and another against Giuditta Cavinato and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney C. Ruston.

118TH ST, 66 West; Cacellie Ettinger against Annie Aaron and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Block & Ettinger.

120TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 19x100.11; Frederick A. O. Schwarz against Giuditta Cavinato and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Unangst.

124TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 175 x100.11; Eugene C. Potter and others against Sussman, Goldreyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Simpson & Werner.

125TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 104x 100.11; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Jobst Hoffman and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, May 25.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

7—Con. Store Service Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
11—Societe Fabriques, &c., vs. Lueders.
50—Middletown Nat. Bank vs. Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M. Ry.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Louisville and Nashville cases only.

130—Campbell vs. Louisville & Nashville R. R.
131—Cocello vs. same.
132—Finnegan vs. same.
133—Mann vs. same.
134—Murphy vs. same.
135—Nelson vs. same.
136—Travers vs. same.
137—McGeary vs. same.
138—O'Brien vs. same.
139—Vitters vs. same.
140—Gaffney vs. same.
141—Kirby vs. same.
142—Phair vs. same.
143—Fogarty vs. same.
144—McTelgue vs. same.
145—Higgins vs. same.
146—Kennedy vs. same.
147—Leonard vs. same.
148—Merritt vs. same.
149—O'Connor vs. same.
150—O'Hara vs. same.
151—Gilhooley vs. same.
152—Buckley vs. same.
153—Bennett vs. same.
154—Breen vs. same.
155—Carmody vs. same.
156—Guilfoyle vs. same.
157—Gunning vs. same.
158—McElvoy vs. same.
159—Rochford vs. same.
160—Flynn vs. same.
161—McKenna vs. same.
162—Neal vs. same.
163—McCabe vs. same.
164—McCabe vs. same.
165—O'Malley vs. same.
166—Nevins vs. same.
167—Hughes vs. same.
168—Cooper vs. same.
169—O'Donnell vs. same
170—Gillespie vs. same.
171—Ryan vs. same.
172—Maloney vs. same.
219—Roddy vs. same.
222—Kelly vs. same.
294—Corcoran vs. same

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers,

$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

NEW UPRIGHTS, $180.

Grand scale, modern improvements. Warranted 5 years. Can exchange any time for new STERLING, full amount paid allowed.

New pianos rented $3 month and up.

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LARGE MAHOGANY UPRIGHT

in perfect repair, sweet tone; cost, $350. Special, $135. $4 monthly.

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STERLING BABY GRAND.

Slightly used, walnut case, sweet tone; cost $675. Bargain at $425.

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THE OPERA PIANO.

New and elegant designs in different woods; also several slightly used. Write for bargain list.

Warerooms, Broadway, cor. 47th St.

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A HANDSOME AND AT...ACTIVE STYLISH cob; prize winner, been ridden and driven by owner's wife; price, $150. Also nearly new rubber-tired Runabout, Brewster, Brougham and Victoria, Waldorf trap (seats two or four), family surrey; Gig Cart, coupe Rockaway and speeding wagon; imported riding saddles, Harness, Robes, &c., at less than quarter value. Owner's private stable, 65 Madison Av., between 27th and 28th Sts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY ... THAT ST. LUKE'S HOME FOR ... CHRISTIAN FEMALES, ... eration, the operations of which ha... cipally conducted in the Borough of ... tan, City of New York, in the Cou... tate of New York, will apply to the ... Court of the State of New York, ... thereof, Part I., to be held at the ... Court House, in the Borough of Manh... the City of New York, in the County ... tate of New York, on the ninth day ... , at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of ... or as soon thereafter as counsel ... , for an order authorizing said corp... to change its corporate name to St. L... for Aged Women.

Dated New York, May ...

ST. LUKE'S HOME FO... CHRISTIAN FEMALES,

By ... BROWN, President.

NASH & JONES, Attorneys, ... Wall Street, Borough ... tan, New York City.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL NOTICE.

An examination for pupils not in the public schools, who are legal residents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, and who may wish to enter one of the High Schools, will be held at the High School buildings on the afternoons of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, JUNE 7 AND 8, 1900, beginning at 2 o'clock.

Applicants will be examined in arithmetic geography, history of the United States, English grammar and composition, spelling, reading, and writing, and they will take their examination at the school which they desire to attend.

The Boys' High School is at No. 90 West Thirteenth Street, the Girls' High School at No. 36 East Twelfth Street, and the high school for both boys and girls is at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue.

JOHN JASPER, Superintendent,

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by RICHARD DE LOGEROT to George G. Guion for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1900, at ten and one-half o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of George G. Guion as general assignee of Richard de Logerot should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend the final settlement of such account.

Witness, Hon. Charles Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said court, and the seal of [Seal.] said court, on the 9th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

FRANK H. MACKINTOSH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 95 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

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CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—ALANSON T. ENOS against NEW YORK & OTTAWA RAILROAD COMPANY and another.

In pursuance of an interlocutory decree, duly filed in this cause on the 21st day of May, 1900, notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of June, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., at my office, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, State of New York, a hearing will be had before me for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not it is necessary for the proper protection and conservation of the assets and property of the defendant, the New York & Ottawa Railroad Company, that obligations or indebtedness of the receiver heretofore appointed herein and duly qualified in this action, should be created or receiver's certificates issued, and to what amount and for what purpose or purposes, and as to the proper terms and provisions of any such certificates, and of the most advantageous method of disposing thereof.

Dated New York, May 23d, 1900.

THOMAS P. WICKES, Special Master in this Cause.

RATHGEBER, ADAM.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of ADAM RATHGEBER for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term held at Part I. thereof in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 2d day of July, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceeding of Charles L. Hoffman, as assignee of said Adam Rathgeber, should not be had, and, if no cause be shown, to attend the settlement of the said account.

Witness, Honorable David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, and the seal of [Seal] the said court, the 12th day of May, 1900. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

GROSS & SNEUDAIRA, Attorneys for Assignee, Office and Post Office address, 300 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

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NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE OUTstanding Bonds of the Mobile and Dauphin Island Railroad and Harbor Company Issued under its First Mortgage.—THE DAUPHIN ISLAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY vs. THE MOBILE AND DAUPHIN ISLAND RAILROAD AND HARBOR COMPANY et al.—No. 6,504.—In Chancery Court of Mobile County, Alabama.—Pursuant to the decree in the above-entitled cause, rendered by the Court of Chancery for the 13th District of the Southwestern Chancery Division of Alabama, on the 11th day of May, 1900, you are required to present your bonds to me at my office in Mobile, Alabama, before the 15th day of October, 1900, for payment thereon of their pro rata of the proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged property.

CHAS. K. HOLT, Register of Chancery Court, Mobile County, Alabama. May 14th, 1900. my25-law4wF

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY MESIER, plaintiff, against THOMAS REDDING and Mary S. Redding his wife, Herman Rosenblum and Lillian Rosenblum his wife, Harry Dreyer, Herman Hirsch, Max Speiser, Henry Simms, Bennett Dreyer, Jacob Fine, and Samuel Weiss, defendants. The plaintiff desires the trial of this action in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 24th, 1900. ALEXANDER & GREEN,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

JOHN M. TOWNSEND,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 17, 1900.

Office and P. O. Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Herman Rosenblum, Lillian Rosenblum, Harry Dreyer: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, dated the 16th day of May, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,576.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK S. AUTLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frederick S. Autler of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Frederick S. Autler was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 84 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 24, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BELL and CHARLES C. BELL, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,579.

To the creditors of William Bell and Charles C. Bell, County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Wm. Bell and Charles C. Bell were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 23d, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LYMAN E. CRANDALL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Lyman E. Crandall, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 24, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PAUL A. CURTIS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Paul A. Curtis, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Paul A. Curtis was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy..

May 23, 1900.

NO. 2,583.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MAX GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Max Goldstein of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Max Goldstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 24th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SEYMOUR B. GOODKIND, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Seymour B. Goodkind, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 24th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEW M. HEYMANN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Lew M. Heymann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 14, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 24th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—OSCAR SNYDER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Oscar Snyder, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 7th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 24th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN W. SMITH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John W. Smith, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 14th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 13, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 24, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH M. REINSCHREIBER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph M. Reinschreiber, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 23, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 24, 1900.

NO. 2,435.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ARTHUR R. WOOD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur R. Wood, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 16, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 13, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 24th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,858.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WOLF GOLDSTEIN and NATHAN ALPERIN, individually and as members of the firm of GOLDSTEIN & ALPERIN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Wolf Goldstein and Nathan Alperin of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Wolf Goldstein and Nathan Alperin were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 84 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 24, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MICHAEL TREMBERGER, Jr., bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael Tremberger, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 24, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL WEINTRAUB, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Weintraub, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 12th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 24th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

APPLETON, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. APPLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of D. Appleton & Co., No. 72 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. WILLIAM W. APPLETON, MARY APPLETON, DANIEL APPLETON, Executors. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Attorney for Executors, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-law6mF

ARMOUR, CARRIE COLWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE COLWELL ARMOUR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 714, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. CHARLES WINFIELD, HOWARD COLWELL and ELLA J. COLWELL, Administrators. C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Administrators, 94 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y. my25-law6mF.

BAITER, KATE EVA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE EVA BAITER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 701 Washington Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. JACOB P. BAITER, Executor. C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 94 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y. my25-law6mF.

BRIGGS, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE C. BRIGGS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1900. EDWARD J. O'GORMAN, Executor. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh9-law6mF

CURTISS, MARY HELENA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HELENA CURTISS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 87 Front Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of May, 1900. JOHN H. CASWELL, Executor. GEO. C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executor, 253 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FREDRICKS, JOHN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. FREDRICKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of McCrea, Somerville & Taylor Nos. 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated N. Y., February 6th, 1900.

SUSAN E. O. FREDRICKS, ADAM OHLWEILER, Administrators.

McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrators, 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. fn9-law6mF

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of the estate of Henry Hilton, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HORACE RUSSELL, EDWARD D. HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City. d23-law6mF

HALSTEAD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HALSTEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lillian Herbert Andrews, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1900. HANNAH C. WIBIRT, Executrix. LILIAN HERBERT ANDREWS, Attorney for Executrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-law6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

MOORE, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert Moore, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ronald K. Brown, Number 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.

Dated New York, the twenty-third day of May, 1900. WILLIAM T. MOORE, Executor. RONALD K. BROWN, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. my25-law6mF

NORTON, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. NORTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 607-612, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of April, 1900. ADELAIDE G. NORTON, Administratrix. HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap20-law6mF

ODELL, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. ODELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herman A. Heydt, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated New York, he 14th day of February, 1900.

GEORGE W. ODELL, RALPH S. TOWNSEND, Executors.

HERMAN A. HEYDT, Atty. for Executors, 11 Pine St., New York City. fe16-law6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PAINE, RUBY TILDEN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George H. Tilden, Emily R. Tilden, George Alfred Tilden, Alfred Mosher Tilden, Henry Augustus Tilden, Caroline B. Whittlesey, William Augustus Whittlesey, Jr., Susan Tilden Whittlesey, Granville Egbert Whittlesey, Willis S. Paine, Waldo Grant Morse, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of RUBY TILDEN PAINE, deceased, Samuel J. Tilden, Augusta Tilden, Henrietta T. Blashfield, Lizzie Gould, Pamela King, Mary Nealon, Ruby Tilden Carpenter, Susan T. Sabin, Elissabeth Tilden Sabin, Charles Dwight Sabin, Jr., Trustees of the Cemetery of New Lebanon, New York; Trustees of the Congregational Church Society of New Lebanon, New York; the Methodist Episcopal Society for Foreign Missions, the Comptroller of the City of New York, Atlanta University for Colored Students, Atlanta, Georgia; Annette Spalding, Henry Tilden Swan, Countryman & Du Bois, the American Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of Ruby Tilden Paine, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 17th day of July, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend in the matter of the petition of Willis S. Paine for leave to resign as one of the executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Ruby Tilden Paine, deceased, and that the letters testamentary heretofore issued to him as one of the executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Ruby Tilden Paine, deceased, may be revoked, and that he may be discharged as such executor and trustee and his bond canceled; and for a judicial settlement of the account of proceeding of Willis S. Paine as one of the executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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RANFT, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RANFT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of March, 1900. RICHARD RANFT, Executor. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executor, 290 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh30-law6mF

SCHROEDER, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA SCHROEDER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, viz., at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August, 1900.—Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1900. EDWARD F. SCHROEDER, Administrator. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. f22-law6mF

SURROGATE'S COURT, ONTARIO COUNTY.—In the matter of the estate of HIRAM MAXFIELD, deceased.—Notice of intention to apply for letters of administration:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned hereby intends to apply to the Surrogate's Court of Ontario County, New York, for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of Hiram Maxfield, deceased, under Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and creditors are hereby notified to present their claims to the Surrogate of Ontario County, New York, at his office in Canandaigua, Ontario County, N. Y., on or before the 7th day of June, 1900.—Dated April 28th, 1900.

DENISON H. MAXFIELD, Temporary Administrator and next of kin of HIRAM MAXFIELD, deceased.

JAMES L. HOTCHKISS, Atty., for Applicant, 203-205 Chamber of Commerce Building, Rochester, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Mamie Smith, Chattie L. Hall, Charles C. Smith, Henry L. Smith, Samuel F. Smith, George B. Smith, James R. Smith, John F. Smith, May E. Smith, S. P. Smith, Olivia A. Brown, S. M. Doubitt, May J. Smith, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-ninth (29th) day of June, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of DAVID B. SMITH, deceased, should not be granted to the petitioner, Olivia A. Brown, jointly with George H. Brown, her husband, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

my11-law6wF.

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HENRIETTA A. WEBB, THOMAS B. HIDDEN, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d22-law6mF

WHITE, ELEANOR V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. ABNER C. THOMAS, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR V. WHITE, otherwise known as Ellen White and Eleanor White, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Gifford, Stearns & Hobbs, No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1900. RAYMOND S. WHITE, Administrator C. T. A. GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Attorneys for Administrator C. T. A., 58 Pine Street, New York City. ja26-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—FREDERICK STEINBERGER, plaintiff, against BLANCHE MINZESHEIMER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of June, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-first Street, distant one hundred and sixty-four feet and six inches easterly from the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Sixty-first Street, which point is opposite the middle of a party wall; running thence northerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of said party wall one hundred feet and five inches; thence easterly, and parallel with Sixty-first Street, twenty-one feet; thence southerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of another party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-first Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of Sixty-first Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York City, May 24th, 1900.

JACOB WOLF, Referee.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

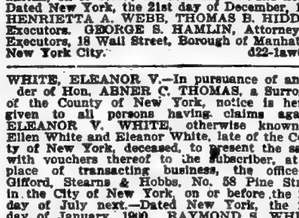

61st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,296.87, with interest thereon from the 22d day of May, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $307.25, with interest from the 23d day of May, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $14.

The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $10,000, with interest thereon at four and one-half per cent. per annum.

Dated New York City, May 24th, 1900.

JACOB WOLF, Referee.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JAMES A. BILLINGS, as sole surviving executor, &c., plaintiff, against MARIE FRIEDEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 30th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of June, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point in the northerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet easterly from the intersection of the northerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, and the easterly side or line of Amsterdam Avenue, formerly Tenth Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and twelve (112) feet and six (6) inches; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and twelve (112) fe

NUN AND CONVENT SUED

Pauper Claims Share in Property Held by Ursuline Order.

Went to Blackwell's Island Rather than Support Wife, Came Back to Find Himself Ruined, He Says.

James Sweeny, a pauper on Blackwell's Island, where he has been for many years, has brought suit in the Supreme Court through his counsel, Thomas J. Bannon, to compel his sister-in-law, now known as Sister De Chantel of the Ursuline Convent of Bedford Park, to account for property that come into her hands at the death of her husband, Daniel Sweeny, who died in 1881. The Ursuline Convent is also made a party to the suit.

From the complaint it appears that Daniel and James Sweeny inherited a profitable junk business at 6, 8, and 10 Gouverneur Slip from their brother Edward, who died in 1853. James married a second time, and, it is alleged, placed all his real estate and personal property in the name of his brother Daniel, although both continued to conduct the business at the above place.

In 1881 James, after some matrimonial trouble, was sent to Blackwell's Island for failing to support his wife. He served a year there rather than comply with the order of the court, and when he came out he found that his brother had died, his sister-in-law had sold out the business and entered the convent as a nun, and, as he alleges, had given to the convent the property in which he had a half interest, amounting to $100,000, from which the present convent was built.

James, a short while after that, in 1882, was stricken with paralysis, and from Bellevue Hospital, to which he went, he was sent to the Island, where, with few intervals, he has been ever since.

Lawyer Bannon tried long to get an accounting, and last Winter, when it seemed that James was about to die, he wrote to Archbishop Corrigan and received replies in which the Archbishop said that he would intercede with Sister Superior Dominic of the Ursuline Convent, and that if the worst came James could be assured of a burial in consecrated ground.

Sweeny claims that his sister-in-law failed to qualify as executrix, and never took out letters of administration, and that her action in disposing of the estate was a fraud and tort. He asks for an accounting of the business since the death of his brother, for a receiver, and that the Ursuline Convent be made to pay any amount awarded him in his action.

Turner, McClure & Rolston, representing the two defendants, make a general denial, and also set up the Statute of Limitations. Mr. Bannon argues that, as the executrix never qualified, the cause of action does not date until her qualification, and therefore the Statute of Limitations does not hold.

STARTED FOR DEVIL'S ISLAND.

Man at Coney's Isle Wearing Many Suits of Clothes Jumped Into the Sea.

A wild-looking man jumped off the Coney Island board walk into the water yesterday afternoon. After being dragged out by Patrolman Matthews he said he was Max Dreyfus, Captain in the French Army, and that he jumped overboard in order to walk to Devil's Island.

On him were found three pairs of trousers, six vests, five shirts, three pairs of golf stockings, and a superfluity of underclothing. He was held on the charge of intoxication, and will be arraigned in police court to-day.

JUDGE WARNS A PRISONER.

Thinks He Was Wrongly Acquitted of Charge of Picking Pockets.

Judge Cowing, in dismissing Joseph Latman, who was acquitted yesterday, in Part I. of General Sessions of the charge of picking pockets, said:

"This jury has acquitted you, and I want to tell you that you should consider yourself lucky. I have listened carefully to the evidence in the trial, and if I had been on the jury I would have voted for your conviction. I think you are guilty, but you have escaped this time. The next time you won't get off so easy."

Latman listened to the Judge without a word, and left the courtroom in a hurry.

INQUEST VERDICT A SURPRISE.

Does Not Connect Sass with Murder of Lena Wolf.

The Coroner's Jury, under the direction of Coroner Hart, yesterday found that Lena Wolf of 316 East Eleventh Street, who was shot in her room on the night of May 11, met her death at the hands of some unknown persons. The verdict caused surprise among the representatives of the District Attorney's office and the detectives, who believe that Adolf Sass, a regular army soldier, who is now in the Tombs awaiting the action of the Grand Jury in regard to her death, is her murderer.

Col. James Moran of the Irish Volunteers was the Foreman of the jury. He examined each witness himself. The testimony showed that Sass had accompanied the woman to her room the night she was shot and was found hiding at the bottom of an airshaft by Detectives Bonnoll and Hissert of the East Fifth Street Station immediately after the shot was fired. The two detectives testified that Sass had confessed to them that he had shot the woman, but Sass said that he was under the influence of liquor when he made the confession.

This verdict will not operate to release Sass.

CONVICT ACCUSES LAWYER.

Alleges Larceny and Conspiracy, and Is Brought to Court from Sing Sing.

Richard M. Price, a Western lawyer who says he is a graduate of Yale, was on trial yesterday before Judge Foster in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions on a charge of larceny and conspiracy made by George S. Martin, who is now serving a term of two years in Sing Sing for being implicated with Ruth Howard in several swindling schemes in December, 1898.

Martin asserts that he turned $2,500 over to Price with the understanding that a part of it should go to pay the lawyer who defended him. He says that Price kept this for himself and furnished evidence to the District Attorney's office in order that he might be sent to prison and thus be prevented from making any charges against him.

Assistant District Attorney Byrnes asked to have the case dismissed. He said that Price had furnished valuable evidence to the District Attorney's office and had assisted materially in procuring the conviction of Martin.

Judge Foster refused to dismiss the case, however, and Martin was brought down from Sing Sing yesterday to testify against the lawyer. The trial will probably be concluded to-day.

Says His Arrest Is Ridiculous.

George H. Perry, who says that he is an author and a lawyer, with a residence at 320 Manhattan Avenue, was brought into the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning by Central Office Detectives Weller and Murphy, who say that he is wanted in Boston, where he is under indictment for having appropriated $408 out of an estate of which he was executor. Perry says that his arrest is ridiculous and that the whole matter was settled three years ago. He is in the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail.

Smallpox on Board the Albano.

On the steamer Albano, which arrived here from Hamburg and Havre on Wednesday night, were two cases of smallpox. The patients were Pawel Makunas, twenty-two years old, and Osip Rodkunis, aged twenty-three. They were sent to North Brother Island. There were on the ship 783 steerage passengers, who will be detained on Hoffman Island until danger of their developing the disease is past. The vessel will be thoroughly disinfected before being released from Quarantine.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Lehigh's "Conscience" Fund.

A "conscience" fund of $6,000 has proved a bone of contention, as to the proportion of distribution, among passenger officials of Chicago-St. Paul lines. The money was sent by the Lehigh Valley to the Western Passenger Association and is supposed to be the amount of the excess over its usual proportion on through rates which it collected last Spring after its announcement that it would not join in making reduced rates in competition with the "Soo" line. In accordance with this announcement it took out its regular tariff rate, leaving its Western connections to stand the shrinkage. It is asserted that the awakening of the Lehigh Valley's conscience was due principally to the retaliatory measures of the connecting lines.

Brief Railroad Items.

A successor to D. G. Robinson, who recently resigned the Presidency of the St. Louis and San Francisco, will be elected at a meeting of the Board of Directors of that line to be held in New York on June 7. It is expected that B. F. Yoakum, at present Vice President and General Manager, will be elected to fill the vacancy.

F. G. Bronson, Secretary to President Callaway of the New York Central, is getting up a table showing in detail the organization of that road, from the President's office down.

On account of the high price of materials the Norfolk and Western has countermanded an order for 500 new cars which it intended to build at the Roanoke shops.

Lehigh's New Division.

On June 1 the Lehigh Valley will establish a new operating division to be known as the New York Division. It will consist of the Perth Amboy Branch, the freight yards east of Parkview, the terminals in New York, Jersey City, Perth Amboy, and other terminal facilities in New York Harbor, and of all the floating equipment, such as tugs, car-ferries, &c. W. O. Sprigg, at present Division Superintendent at Easton, Penn., will probably be placed in charge of the new division.

Trial of "Air-Splitting" Train.

The "air-splitting" train tested recently on the Baltimore and Ohio under rather adverse circumstances is scheduled to make a trial run between Jersey City and Baltimore on Saturday. The inventor, Frederick U. Adams, believes that this train can be pulled faster by a light-weight engine than the present trains by the big passenger locomotives.

Locomotives for Finland.

The Richmond Locomotive Works has shipped a second consignment of nine ten-wheel passenger locomotives with six-wheel tenders by the Wilson Line to Helsingfors, Finland. The engines are intended for the Finland State Railways. The previous consignment, consisting of seventeen similar engines with tenders, was sent some few weeks ago.

Illinois Southern Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 24.—Azel F. Hatch and other Chicago men incorporated today at Springfield the Illinois Southern Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $2,000,000. The new company is organized to take over and operate the old Centralia and Chester Road, which was recently bought in at foreclosure sale by John R. Walsh. The road runs from Sparta to Chester, a distance of ninety-six miles, through a coal-mining and fruit-growing country.

ROBBED DOCTOR'S OFFICE.

Citizen Subdues Thief and Gives Him to Alleged Detective.

Max Jacobs, thirty-two years old, of 80 Frankfort Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last night with some valuable surgical instruments in his possession belonging to Dr. James W. Harris of 229 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. The man had taken $300 worth of instruments, all of which were recovered.

The front doorbell of the doctor's house rang while he was out yesterday afternoon, and Mrs. Harris answered. A man asked for the doctor, and said he would wait for him to come in. Mrs. Harris let him remain in the front parlor, but her suspicions had become so aroused that she took a case of surgical instruments that lay on a table in the doctor's study on that floor and his overcoat down stairs with her. Just as she got down stairs the basement doorbell rang. This made Mrs. Harris more suspicious, and instead of answering this bell she quietly made her way up stairs again. Listening, she heard the man in the front parlor moving about. She peeked in and saw him filling his pockets from a drawerful of surgical instruments. She asked him what he was doing and he jumped up, seized her by the throat, and said:

"If you cry out, I'll choke you."

Mrs. Harris did cry out, and the man pushed her to the floor. He ran to the street, with Mrs. Harris following and shrieking.

Isaac Goldner of 2,277 Third Avenue saw the man running away from Mrs. Harris, who continued running through the street, and gave chase. The man tried to hide in a doorway on One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, but Goldner found him and a fight ensued, but Goldner subdued the thief just as a crowd began to gather.

No policeman was about. A man in civilian's clothes just then came up and announced himself as a detective. Goldner readily gave his prisoner into the other man's care. The two men walked off. Goldner became suspicious when they started toward Second Avenue, not the way to the station house, and ran after them. The crowd began running, too, to catch up, and the two men started almost at the same time on a run. The man who stole the instruments was caught by Officer McKee of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. The man who announced himself as a detective escaped.

Mrs. Harris followed all the way and was present at the capture.

EXPLOSION'S SERIOUS RESULTS.

One Boy May Die—Three Others Hurt While Playing With Dynamite.

Because they played with dynamite torpedoes and wanted to imitate a fireworks factory, four small boys of Canarsie were badly shaken up and injured yesterday afternoon. One of the boys, Henry Klaee, fifteen years old, was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. He may not recover. Henry Spahn, thirteen years old; John Harris, fourteen, and Edward Spahn, eleven, were attended by the ambulance surgeon and sent to their homes.

The boys had gone into a barn owned by the Spahn lad's father, at Avenue L and East Ninety-second Street, Canarsie. Here they began to experiment with railroad torpedoes and powder, which they had in some way secured. Their idea was to reproduce some of the effects of the fireworks displays which are turned out at a factory a short distance away.

The powder was in a pan which Klaee held in his lap. In some way one of the torpedoes was exploded and it ignited the powder. The explosion was heard fully half a mile away and when people went to the barn they found Klaee writhing in agony with two fingers and the thumb of his left hand missing, the thumb of his right hand broken, and his face a mass of powder burns. It is feared, too, if he lives, that he will lose his eyesight. The middle finger of young Harris's left hand was broken and he was also badly burned. The other boys received painful burns.

The explosion set fire to the barn, but the flames were soon extinguished.

Arrested for Theft in Buffalo.

Max Panimo, twenty years old, who says he is a porter and that he lives in Buffalo, was arrested here yesterday afternoon by a Central Office detective. He is wanted by the police of Buffalo for a theft committed on May 4, when a resident of that city went into a savings bank and drew out $1,600. He had walked only a short distance when a young man accosted him, saying that he came from the cashier to carry back the money, as a mistake had been made in counting it. He said he was a clerk in the bank, and the depositor, without hesitation, handed him the money, which disappeared forthwith.

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Our Boys' Clothing

Has a reputation for style, fit, finish, and satisfactory wear. Our tailors make this branch of work their sole study. Every garment that leaves their hands is finished with minute care in all those details that so seriously affect the wearing qualities of clothing.

Manufacturing extensively and with systematized economy, we offer the consumer these goods direct and at the most advantageous prices.

Every mother will appreciate the advantage of buying where the outfitting of children is the sole business and where every article of children's apparel can be had in the greatest variety of styles, qualities and sizes; all at prices consistent with good material and first-rate wear.

60-62 West 23d Street.

WOMAN FACES DETECTIVE

Charges False Arrest and Tampering with Her Witness.

Detective Bennings of the Tenderloin Arraigned Before Commissioner—British Consul Interested in Case.

Detective Bennings of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station was arraigned yesterday before Police Commissioner Abell on a charge of false arrest made by Dora Hackett, a parlor maid in the Victoria Hotel. Ex-Magistrate Kudlich appeared for Miss Hackett.

The complaint is that on the night of April 16, at 9:30 o'clock, after Miss Hackett had alighted from a cross-town car at Twenty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, on her way to the Victoria Hotel, and was crossing the street, the detective, who was in ordinary dress, stepped up to her and caught hold of her arm.

"You have made a mistake," she said to him as she tried to pull away.

"Oh, I guess not," the detective replied, and retained his hold on her arm.

"If you don't let me go I'll call a policeman," Miss Hackett said to Bennings. By this time a number of passers-by had noticed the conduct of the detective and stopped to look on. Seeing this the detective told Miss Hackett who he was and that he was going to take her to the station house.

Miss Hackett says in her affidavit that she became faint when she heard this. The detective and an assistant led the woman to the next corner and turned her over to a policeman in uniform, who took her to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and locked her up. She was bailed out about an hour later by a blacksmith, Charles McFaull of 245 East Twenty-ninth Street. In the Jefferson Market Court next day Bennings put her in the line of prisoners and was going to arraign her. When she was led up before the bridge, however, Magistrate Meade told her that she could go, that there was no complaint against her.

Miss Hackett says that she wanted to make a statement to the Magistrate regarding her arrest, but he told her that that was no place to make complaints of that nature.

She left the court, and later went to the British Consul in this city, who took an interest in her case and obtained counsel to proceed against the policeman.

When the case was called before Commissioner Abell yesterday Complaint Clerk Peterson called for a letter which figured in the case. Mrs. McFaull produced a letter and a doctor's certificate to the effect that Charles McFaull, who had been summoned as a witness, was too ill to appear.

"We'll postpone the case," remarked the Commissioner.

"McFaull is our witness," said ex-Magistrate Kudlich, "and we are ready to go on without him. I have been informed that McFaull, who has known Miss Hackett for years and could testify to her good character, has been visited on a number of occasions by representatives of Bennings. Miss Hackett saw him here last night and he was in good health then."

Mr. McFaull has been visited by policemen," said Miss Hackett, "and he himself came to me and said it would be better for us all if I would let the case drop."

"I ask you, Mr. Commissioner, said Mr. Kudlich, "to instruct Bennings and the police to keep away from our witnesses till this case is disposed of."

Commissioner Abell instructed Bennings to keep away from Miss Hackett's witnesses and the case was postponed till Monday.

At Inspector Thompson's office it was said yesterday that an investigation made by him did not disclose anything against the character of Miss Hackett.

BOETIUS MURPHY DEAD.

Taken Suddenly Ill and Died in His Wife's Arms While Out Driving.

PATERSON, N. J., May 24.—Boetius Murphy, a retired silk manufacturer, went for a drive with his wife and granddaughter, Miss Esther Kinne of Roselle, yesterday afternoon, and stopped within the inclosure of the Dundee Driving Club to watch the trotting races.

Suddenly Mr. Murphy complained of feeling ill and drove to the road, where he sank back into his wife's arms. Miss Kinne seized the reins and drove rapidly to the Dundee Hotel, where a physician was summoned. Before medical aid had arrived, however, Mr. Murphy had died in the arms of his wife. Heart disease was the cause.

Mr. Murphy was born in Dublin in 1832, and was graduated from Trinity College. He engaged in mining engineering in Central America and Mexico until he was forced to relinquish his post on account of ill health. He went to Paterson, where he became associated with John Ryle, silk manufacturer, and afterward engaged in the manufacture of broad silks and ribbons. He was associated later with William Ryle & Co., raw silk importers, of New York. Recently ill health had necessitated retirement. He leaves a widow and three children.

Volunteer's Verdict from Railroad.

The trial of the suit brought by James Roddy, a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, United States Volunteers, to recover $3,500 damages for personal injuries from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad on account of the wreck at Hughes's Siding while the regiment was on its way to Chickamauga camp, was concluded yesterday before Judge Lacombe and a jury in the United States Circuit Court. The jury after being out three hours brought in a verdict of $50 damages for the plaintiff. A similar suit brought by Michael O'Mera will be tried next. Nearly 100 suits await decision on these two.

Arrivals on the Germanic.

Among the passengers who arrived last night from Liverpool and Queenstown by the Germanic were W. T. Barton, Walter Fairbanks, Addison G. Hanan, Lieut. I. M. Josephthal, James J. Keene, F. B. Mackey, Malcolm MacLaren, G. D. Mills, and Scarborough Seymour.

To Sail on the Minneapolis.

Winston S. Pierce, General Counsel of the Union Pacific Railway, and Bernard M. Baker, President of the Atlantic Transport Company, are booked to sail for Europe on the Minneapolis to-morrow.

Bonnie boys don't have to go sailing over Summer seas to look well in sailor suits.

Becoming to most boys, of whatever material made—better than becoming, comfort-giving, wear-resisting.

Sailor suits of washable fabrics from $1.25.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

RUNAWAY GIRLS CAUGHT.

Nellie Mohl and Gertrude Van Deisne Traced to Greenville, N. J.—Miss Van Deisne Married.

After varied adventures for ten days, the two Brooklyn runaway girls, Nellie Mohl and Gertrude Van Deisne, were finally captured yesterday at 123 Danforth Avenue, Greenville, N. J. They were arrested by Detectives Frank and Frederick Lynch of the Gates Avenue Police Station, and with them was found a man calling himself John McNamara, who showed a marriage certificate stating that he had been wedded to Gertrude by a Justice of the Peace of Elizabeth on Wednesday.

McNamara and both girls were taken to the Gates Avenue Station. He was released in $500 bail, and it is said that the Van Deisne girl's parents will charge him with abduction in court to-day. Nellie and Gertrude were locked up as witnesses against him.

The adventures of the runaways began on May 14. They are both more than sixteen years old, and are cousins. Gertrude's father is a druggist, and lives at 603 Vanderbilt Avenue, while the Mohl family's home is at Ocean Parkway and Avenue E. The girls formerly attended Public School No. 9.

Within a few days after their departure they were located in a boarding house at 144 Grand Street, Jersey City. Accompanied by the two fathers, the police went there to arrest them. Nellie was caught, but Gertrude got out of a back window with a man who is supposed to have been McNamara.

For several days Nellie remained at home quietly enough, but yesterday she managed to evade her vigilant parents, and, stealing out of the house, made her way to Greenville. But the detectives had been watching her continually in the hope of thus learning the whereabouts of her friend, so they followed her. The three arrests followed.

Nellie's parents have forgiven her, and it is said that Mr. Van Deisne is softening. The girls vow that they will go to school no more, and Gertrude is firm in her intention to stand by her husband. A general reconciliation is expected to-day.

PHILADELPHIA GIRLS CAUGHT.

Two Runaways Found in Manhattan, Another in Brooklyn.

Irene Leo, fifteen years old, whose home is at 224 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, and Alice E. Schwartz, also fifteen years old, who lives at 210 Green Street, in the same city, were arrested at Twenty-second Street and Fifth Avenue last evening by Policeman Donnelly of the West Thirtieth Street Station, on complaint of Max Friedman of 84 Lewis Street, this city, who charges the girls with being runaways.

Friedman says he is an uncle of the Schwartz girl. He says the girls left their homes on May 5, and that he received a letter from the Schwartz girl's father inclosing a photograph and asking him to look out for the runaways. He had the police send out an alarm ten days ago.

At the station house the girls said they had left home because they could not agree with their parents. Since coming to the city they have lived at 211 East Fourteenth Street, and had worked as artists' models. At the address given it was said that nothing was known of the girls and that they had not been there.

They were placed in the matron's room and later removed to the Gerry society rooms. The father of the Schwartz girl was notified of her arrest, and telegraphed that he would come to this city to fetch her this morning.

Another Philadelphia girl, Marie Mousley, fifteen years old, of 238 north Eleventh Street, is in the custody of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in Brooklyn. She was found yesterday at a boarding house at 233 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, and arrested on complaint of her father, John Mousley, and will be arraigned in the Butler Street Police Court to-day. Her father says she ran away from home on Monday last, taking with her $130 which belonged to him. He says there is a "man in the case," and he and the police are looking for the man.

A RUNAWAY MATCH.

James Dwyer Elopes to Florida with Pearl Weber of Sheepshead Bay.

James Dwyer, twenty-one years old, son of Michael Dwyer, the well-known turfman, eloped last Monday with Pearl Weber, sixteen years old, from her home at Voorhees Avenue and East Twenty-sixth Street, Sheepheads Bay, L. I.

They were last seen on Monday, apparently on their way to a matinée. When they failed to return from their excursion Monday evening, Mrs. Weber called on Police Captain Gallagher to see if they had figured in an accident of some sort. As the night passed without bringing the runaways, the truth was suspected.

James Dwyer and Miss Weber had been close friends for some time. Not long ago Dwyer asked for the girl's hand in marriage, but was told she was still too young. It was known that he was shortly to go to Rockledge on the Indian River, Fla., to manage his father's hotel. Inquiry at the Clyde Line's steamship offices showed that the passenger list of the Comanche, bound for Florida, contained the names of the young couple.

Broadway and 11th Street.

LADIES' SUIT DEPT.

Silk Eton Coat,—made of fine quality black Taffetas,—numerous designs,—with or without revers,—latest "bell" or "coat" sleeves.

Lined with black or white Taffetas Silk.

$15.00;
Formerly $20.00 and $22.50.

"Rainy-day,"—or Walking Skirts.

Made of light weight plaid back fabrics,—with wide stitched hem.

Light, medium and dark greys.

Suitable for Cycling, Golf or Mountain wear.

$5.50.

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MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Drawers. Cambric,—with tucked ruffles, edged with embroidery or lace,

50 cents;
Value 85 cents and $1.25.

Corset Covers. Nainsook,—with lace yoke or with rows of insertion, of embroidery and lace.

$1.25;
Value $2.50.

Skirts. Cambric,—with knee length, lawn ruffle, trimmed with tucks, wide insertion and lace edge,

$1.95;
Value $2.75.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

At the first fitting customers are provided with facilities by which they may order any of the 35 varieties by mail.

$3.50 per pair.
Sizes 1 to 9. Widths 00 to 5.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

MILES'S ALLEGED RESCUE.

His Promotion Now Depends Upon Police Board's Inquiry.

The Police Board yesterday ordered a rigid investigation into the conduct of Patrolman Miles of the Twenty-first Precinct at the fire in East Thirty-third Street, where, according to the police reports, he rescued Mrs. Dora Murray at the risk of his own life, and was promoted for his heroism. The reports of the Fire Department state that two firemen made the rescue and turned the woman over to the patrolman, believing him to be her husband.

The investigation of the Police Department is to be held to-day at Police Headquarters by Inspector Harley. The side of the Fire Department will be supported by its highest officers, who state they were present when Mrs. Murray was handed over to the policeman. Acting Chief William Duane, who has been in command of the force during the absence of Chief Croker, Battalion Chief John Welsh, Assistant Foreman P. Graham of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7, and Firemen Mark Kelly of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7 and Edward J. Levy of Engine Company No. 21, the two firemen who assert that they rescued the woman, will testify.

Patrolman Miles, backed by Capt. Delaney, will controvert the Fire Department witnesses. Miles's promotion to Roundsman is at stake.

PETS IN FIREMEN'S WAY.

Woman Met Them with Dogs, Cat, and Bird—Boy Fell on Bag of Eggs.

Fire which started in the flat occupied by Mrs. Peter Listman and family on the top floor of 781 Tenth Avenue, last evening, caused much excitement and $1,500 damage. Mrs. Listman had left the house to do some shopping, when smoke, coming out of her apartments, was discovered by Mrs. Annette Bock, who lives on the same floor.

Mrs. Bock had some difficulty in saving her pets, which consisted of two Scotch terriers, Fannie and Jip; a cat known as Pinochle, and a canary bird named Peter. When the firemen entered the hallway they were blocked by the woman, who had her pets in her arms. Alfred Weiss a twelve-year-old boy, while running down stairs, slipped and fell on a bag of eggs he was trying to save.

Topics of present interest will be treated in special articles, written by well-known writers, in THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday, May 27. Among the features will be: "The Southern View of the Race Problem," by Walter H. Page, formerly editor of The Atlantic Monthly. "The International Struggle for Markets," by John Foord, Secretary of the American Asiatic Association. "A Revolution in University Athletics," by H. S. Brooks, Jr., intercollegiate champion sprinter, and champion of America, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885. Other attractive features. THE NEW YORK TIMES. Weekdays, one cent; Sunday, three cents. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

O'Neill's.

Exceptional Values To-day and Saturday in

Girls' and Misses' Suits!

Girls' Outing Dresses
of Crash, with Sailor Blouse, deep Collar, Cuffs and front of Red, trimmed with fancy Braid, full width Skirt, deep hem with red band, trimmed with fancy braid, 6 to 14 year sizes 2.98

Girls' Eton Suits
of Ladies' Cloth, double breasted Jacket, Sailor Collar, Skirt has the Inverted Plait. The entire Suit trimmed with wide Mohair and Narrow Silk Braid, 6 to 14 year sizes 9.98

Misses' Eton Suits
of Serge, Jacket is the Eton shape, finished with bands, neatly stitched Taffeta Reveres, Notched Collar, Skirt shows the new Flare effect, Inverted Plait Back, Percaline lined . . . 11.98

A Fine Assortment of Children's Hats, including all the new shapes in Rough-and-Ready and Fine Straws, at Popular Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

THE TURF. THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.

May 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, June 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14.

Six Races Each Day at 2:30 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY [illegible]

BROOKLYN HANDICAP $10,000
AND
EXPECTATION STAKES $5,000.

FIELD STAND, 50 C[illegible].

TRAINS DIRECT TO THE TRACK.
LEAVE EAST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK, [illegible]NG ISLAND RAIL-ROAD, 12:10, 12:30, 12:50, (1:00 Parlor Car,) 1:2[illegible]0 P. M.
LEAVE PARK ROW, NEW YORK, via Bro[illegible]ge and 5th Avenue Brooklyn Elevated every 10 minutes. (Express [illegible] race track, stopping at City Hall, Flatbush Avenue, and 9th Street [illegible]ly.)
LEAVE WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YO[illegible]0th Street, Brooklyn, Ferry, every 20 minutes from 10:00 A.

LEAVE BROADWAY FERRIES, BROOKLYN, (Trolley Cars,) via Vanderbilt Avenue and the P. P. & C. I. Road.
LEAVE NORTH 2D STREET, via Marcy and Rogers Avenue and P. P. & C. I. Road.
LEAVE HAMILTON FERRY, BROOKLYN, via 15th Street and the P. P. & C. I. Road.

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ESTABLISHED 1845.
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Good In Every Way.

There's a certain dash of individuality in our Business Suits this season that fascinates the chronic tailor-made man.

And why not—fabrics are similar, so is cut, finish and fit.

Any objection to the saving? Ours are $20 to $35. Down to $15 if you like.

Our Little Gentlemen's Clothes wear well and fit.

WEBER PIANOS

Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., New York.
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Fans.

50 Dozen.

Lace,—black and white, spangled and painted.

Silk,—decorated with exquisitely hand-painted flowers.

Carved sticks.

$1.00 each.

Viennese "Modern Art" Fans,—attractive "poster" designs. Bone sticks.

50 cents each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

ALLEGED POOL ROOM RAIDED.

Parkhurst Agents Obtain Warrants—Two Alleged Clerks Arrested.

Detectives Thompson and Leitenberger of the Parkhurst Society obtained a warrant yesterday from Magistrate Deuel against an alleged poolroom on the second floor of 118 Nassau Street.

Court Officers O'Connor and Farrington accompanied the Parkhurst men to the place late in the afternoon and arrested Charles Maxwell, twenty-two years old, of 189 Bleecker Street, and James Mills, twenty-six years old, of 69 Monroe Street, both said to be clerks. The officers reported that a brisk business was going on in pool selling.

The real proprietors could not be found. The men arrested were taken before Magistrate Deuel, in the Centre Street Police Court, and held in $500 bail each for examination this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONTIN. PERFORM. PROCTOR'S 15, 25, 50c., Vaudeville.
5th Ave. Kathryn Osterman, Carrie Graham, Macar's Marvelous Dogs & Monkeys.
23d St. Georgia Gardner & Co., Petite Elsie, Harrigan, Mov. Pics., Zeb & Zarrow, &c.
Palace. Kitty Mitchell, Tony Farrell Co., Quigley Bros., Johnstons, Anna Wilks, &c.

DALY'S B'WAY AND 30TH. AT 8:15. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2:15. AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY. TWO LAST WEEKS. A RUNAWAY GIRL. WITH JAMES T. POWERS & 65 OTHERS.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EVGS., 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT Criterion Theatre. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev'gs. 8. Last Mat. Saturday at 2. LAST 4 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SATURDAY. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO. CLOSING TUESDAY EVG., MAY 29TH.

AMERICAN Theatre, 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Square Opera Co. 25c. to $1. 95th and FAREWELL WEEK. Last Friday Eve., LA TRAVIATA. Last Saturday Matinée, FAUST. Last Sat. Eve.—Good-Bye Night. Repertoire Bill.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY, Irwin's Burlesquers. "Dream of the Orient." 7—Cornellas—7

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. & Dec'n Day, 2:15. Big Variety —BILL— Mat. To-Morrow. Res'd Seats, 50c.

PRINTING SHOW, Grand Central Palace. 2 to 11 P. M. 25c. Daily Newspaper Printed on the Premises. SOUVENIRS AND DANCING EVERY NIGHT.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE. NEW GROUPS. Orchestral Concerts.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BARGAIN MAT. WED. ALL SEATS 50c. QUO VADIS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Over 200 PEOPLE. WOMAN & WINE. Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 2:15. This Week—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

KEITH'S Robt. Edeson & Ellen Burg. Bunth & Rudd. Manhattan Comedy 4.

Matinée To-morrow. Souvenirs June 5, 100th Time. CASINO! The Casino Girl!

GRAND Opera House. Mr. Willie Collier IN Mr. Smooth. Nxt. W'k—Chauncey Olcott, A Romance of Athlone.

Topics of Present Interest

will be treated in special articles written by well-known writers, in THE NEW YORK TIMES next SUNDAY, May 27. Among the features will be:

The Southern View of the Race Problem, by WALTER H. PAGE, formerly editor of The Atlantic Monthly.

The International Struggle for Markets, by JOHN FOORD, Secretary of the American Asiatic Association.

A Revolution in University Athletics, by H. S. BROOKS, Jr., Intercollegiate Champion Sprinter and Champion of America, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh easterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,719. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1900.—Fourteen Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY: FOURTEEN PAGES WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks dull.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 82c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27c; cotton, middling, 9 5-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $21; Western creamery butter, 20@20½c.

CONGRESS. — Senator Morgan yesterday spoke in the Senate against the Spooner Philippine bill, contending that the measure gave too much power to the President, and was used merely as a foil to prevent action on the Nicaragua Canal bill at this session. It is probable the credentials of Maginnis and Clark, rival appointees from Montana, will go to the committee Wednesday. Mr. Talbert, in the House, criticised that body for rushing through private pension bills. Mr. Levy introduced a resolution to take up his bill for reduction of war taxes this session. The House will not take up the bill to increase the efficiency of the army at this session. The Emergency River and Harbor bill was reported yesterday.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Lord Roberts at last reports was close to the Vaal River, and Gen. French's cavalry is probably already reconnoitring the fords. The Boers are all crossing to the north bank, and it is thought likely that they will not make a stand till the British are near Johannesburg. On all sides the British are converging to invade the Transvaal. The United States Consul General at Cape Town reports that the cases of seized American flour have all been finally and satisfactorily settled. Dr. Leyds refuses to talk with regard to the charges that he has bribed Continental newspapers. Lord Lansdowne announced yesterday that 11,000 additional recruits would be sent to South Africa next month. Trouble has occurred at St. Heller's, Island of Jersey, through British residents resenting the pro-Boer attitude of the French. The Boer envoys say that they will only be able to visit a few American cities. Officers of the American gunboat Scorpion say fighting in Colombia is confined to the interior. Several Americans were presented at Court in London yesterday. Gen. de Galliffet, in the French Senate, yesterday, said the Dreyfus "incident" is closed. German butchers have protested against the acceptance of the Meat bill by the Bundesrath. It is reported that forty persons were drowned in British Guiana when a steamer and three convoys were carried over a cataract.—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

Capt. Page McCarty, who killed J. B. Mordecai in a celebrated duel in Virginia in 1873, died at Richmond yesterday.

The three men who attempted to destroy the Welland Canal with dynamite were found guilty and sentenced for life.

August Belmont has given between $150,000 and $200,000 to build one of the seven chapels of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

A largely attended mass meeting was held in Philadelphia, at which resolutions were adopted protesting against the attacks made on Mr. Wunamaker by the Mayor and Mr. English.

The heads of the American Ice Company waived examination on the charge of conspiracy yesterday and were held in $2,000 bail each for the action of the Grand Jury, counsel for the complainant asking that the Governor appoint a special Grand Jury to consider the case.

Page 2.

Rioting in connection with the St. Louis strike continued. The police exchanged about 100 shots with a crowd and one man was hit.

The President attended a meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg, Va. Gen. Sickles delivered an oration.

The Appellate Division has reversed the decision convicting F. J. Campbell of violating the concert hall law. Police Captain Thomas says that the police are now powerless in the matter and that the town will be wide open.

At the closing of the hearing on the charges of the City Club against the District Attorney, Col. Gardiner, while under cross-examination on the stand, charged Recorder Goff, the foreman of the March Grand Jury, Horace E. Deming, and the members of the City Club with being parties to a conspiracy against him.

Page 5.

Gen. Wood and Col. Bliss deny that extensive frauds exist in the Cuban Customs Service.

The United States, through Minister Conger, has notified China that Americans and their property must be protected from the operations of "Boxers."

Page 6.

William J. Curtis, assignee for Price, McCormick & Co., intimated yesterday that the firm would be able to pay all of its debts in full.

Page 7.

Duke d'Auxy's connection with a matrimonial bureau was brought out yesterday in a suit brought by him against Clyde Dupré, his former lawyer.

At the session of the Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday an amendment to the Temperance Committee's report protesting against liquor selling in canteens was adopted.

The question of amusements was brought up in the Methodist General Conference by the submission of the report of the Committee on the State of the Church. A number of Secretaries and editors were elected.

Page 10.

The Chicago Board of Trade took action against the Wabash Elevator, in which Sage and Gould are interested.

Page 11.

A retrial was ordered yesterday in a case involving the collection of insurance on a forged cargo. The ship was scuttled following an alleged conspiracy to falsify the bills of lading.

Page 14.

Justice Andrews has decided that Cornelius Van Ness cannot dispose of the principal of his second wife's estate pending the trial of an action to remove Mr. Van Ness as executor of that estate.

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CHICAGO'S NEW ELEVATED.

Northwestern Road Will Be Opened for Traffic May 31.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The first passenger train for general traffic on the Northwestern Elevated Road will be run at noon, May 31. The announcement as to the time set for the opening of the road was made to-night on behalf of President Louderback, and was the first official designation of the exact hour when the company would place its service at the disposal of the paying public.

With the close of to-morrow's work on the road the entire structure, practically, will be completed. Installation of electrical machinery has been in progress for weeks, and the last of the three big dynamos will soon be ready to be placed in position in the big power house at Fullerton Avenue. Two of the dynamos are in place and in working order.

For Indigestion
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. Gregory Doyle, Syracuse, N. Y., says: "I have frequently prescribed it in cases of indigestion and nervous prostration, and find the result so satisfactory that I shall continue it."—Adv.

ICE TRUST OFFICERS WAIVE EXAMINATION

Held for the Grand Jury's Action on Conspiracy Charge.

APPEAL FOR SPECIAL JURY

Gov. Roosevelt Asked to Act by Complainant's Counsel — Governor to Decide After Conference.

The ten defendants in the criminal proceedings instituted by William R. Hearst, proprietor of The New York Journal, against the officers and Directors of the American Ice Company, waived examination before Magistrate Zeller in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, and were held in $2,000 bail each to await the action of the Grand Jury. Six of the defendants were present and furnished bail. These were President Charles W. Morse, Vice President John D. Schoonmaker, and Directors David W. Hunt, John R. Bennett, Wesley W. Oler, and Edwin Campbell. The other four defendants, Charles B. Church, John Bauer, John L. Kavanagh, and Charles De Voe, who were not in court, were paroled in the custody of their counsel until Monday, when they will appear before the Magistrate and furnish bail.

The action of the defendants in waiving examination on the third day of its hearing caused something of a surprise. Their decision shut off what promised to be some sensational testimony.

WANTS SPECIAL GRAND JURY.

Immediately after the hearing B. F. Einstein of Einstein & Townsend, counsel for the complainant, held a conference with Attorney General Davies and urged that a special Grand Jury be empaneled by the Governor to hear the conspiracy charges. The Attorney General later communicated with Gov. Roosevelt, who is in the city, and the latter stated last night that a conference would be held regarding the matter at the Governor's house in Oyster Bay at 11 o'clock this morning. Besides the Governor, Attorney General Davies and Judge Coyne will take part in the conference.

Yesterday's hearing in the conspiracy charges against the heads of the Ice Trust promised to be one of the most sensational since the opening of the case. Secretary Scott was to have appeared with the books of the corporation showing the stockholders in the trust, and a large number of prominent men, including Mayor Van Wyck, Dock Commissioners Cram and Murphy, and others, all of whom are alleged stockholders in the company, had been summoned as witnesses. The Mayor and the Dock Commissioners would have been asked to explain why, as alleged, the American Ice Company has been able to secure all the city docks it requires at very reasonable rentals, while other dealers have been unable to obtain wharfage in any manner whatsoever.

President Gelshenen of the Garfield National Bank had been summoned to produce in court any and all of the notes executed by Robert A. Van Wyck held by that bank, or any of its officers, together with the collateral attached thereto. In a recently published list of stockholders in the Knickerbocker Ice Company the Garfield National Bank appears as holding 4,000 shares. These shares, it is alleged were the property of Mayor Van Wyck and have been transferred to the bank as collateral for a large loan.

THE MAYOR APPEARS.

Of all the persons summoned to appear as witnesses at the hearing Mayor Van Wyck was the first to arrive. He came alone in a cab promptly at 2 o'clock, and walked into the courtroom unnoticed, taking a seat in the front row outside the railing. Magistrate Zeller had been too ill to attend to the routine court business, and his place was being supplied by Magistrate Mayo, who failed to notice the Mayor's entrance. A Police Sergeant finally noticed the new arrival and going over to him offered to conduct him to a private room. "No, thank you," said the Mayor, waving him aside, "I'll sit where I am."

Magistrate Zeller arrived in a carriage with his family physician shortly before 2:30 o'clock, and immediately called the Ice Trust case in his private chamber. Six of the defendants had arrived in a body with their counsel, headed by De Lancey Nicoll. The defendants, for the first time, appeared wearied and annoyed.

As soon as the court was called to order Mr. Nicoll stated that he appeared for all the defendants in the case, and all had decided to waive further examination, preferring to await the action of the Court of Special Sessions.

"I consider this a case for the Grand Jury, and not the Court of Special Sessions," said the Magistrate, "and will hold them for the action of that body."

"What bail will your Honor fix?" asked Mr. Nicoll. "We have bondsmen here."

Clarence J. Shearn of counsel for the complainant asked that bail be fixed at $5,000.

"That's all nonsense," said Mr. Nicoll. "The bail should not be more than $500 each."

After searching the Penal Code Magistrate Zeller announced that if a corporation were convicted of conspiracy—the charge against the American Ice Company—the corporation should be fined $5,000 and the members of the corporation $500 each.

"Therefore," said the Magistrate, "I will make the bail $2,000 each."

"Oh! this is too much!" shouted Mr. Nicoll. "Bail is only for insuring the appearance of the prisoners before the Grand Jury. These are all well-known men. You know they will appear when wanted."

BAIL FIXED AT $2,000.

"I will fix the bail at $2,000 each, nevertheless," said the Magistrate.

Mr. Nicoll explained that three of the defendants were out of the State, and another, Mr. Church, was ill in bed. He asked that these four men be paroled in his custody until Monday afternoon, when they would appear and give bail.

Mr. Shearn here asserted that the American Ice Company was ashamed to allow the three absentees, Devoe, Cavanagh, and Bauer, to appear in court as Directors, for the reason that they were mere boys.

The Magistrate acceded to Mr. Nicoll's request, and Israel O. Blake of 635 Park Avenue furnished bail for the six defendants present in court.

During all this time Mayor Van Wyck had been sitting alone on a hard bench outside in the main courtroom. Just as Magistrate Zeller was about to leave his seat, a messenger came in and said: "His Honor the Mayor wishes to know if you want him."

"All witnesses excused," said the Magistrate, and the Mayor departed.

Immediately after the hearing Mr. Einstein went up town and reported the action in the police court to Attorney General Davies, asking, as stated, that a special Grand Jury be summoned by the Governor to try the cases. Mr. Einstein also offered to assist in any manner in the conduct of the proceedings to be brought in the Supreme Court to prohibit the American Ice Company from doing business in the State.

The Governor, when seen last night, refused to state what would be his decision in the matter.

THE GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT.

"I will not prejudge this case," said he, "but will examine into it carefully and at once. If it appears that the cause of the people demands it, I will certainly summon a special Grand Jury. I will probably arrive at a decision in the matter to-morrow after a conference with the Attorney General and Judge Cayne."

Attorney General Davies said yesterday that his plans regarding the proceedings against the ice company were as yet indefinite. "It is my wish," he said, "to dispose of the matter as soon as possible, but I cannot say as yet just when I will be able to proceed."

Mr. Shearn of counsel for the complainants in both the civil and criminal suits said yesterday:

"The proofs of the unlawful methods and dealings of this corporation are constantly piling up, and before this investigation is ended it will have stirred up one of the biggest scandals that has been unearthed in this city for years. The defendants showed that they understood the force of the evidence we were about to bring against them in the Police Court hearing by waiving examination. We have them on the run now, and will not let the matter rest until the whole workings of the trust are exposed."

Nothing was to be got out of the officers of the Ice company yesterday. All reporters were referred to the company's lawyers. The latter had no statement to make.

The scene of investigation into the ice company's affairs will shift to-day to Brooklyn, where Mayor Van Wyck, Dock Commissioners Cram and Murphy, Andrew Freedman, John F. Carroll, and the officers of the company will appear before Judge Gaynor, on an order granted on the application of two Councilmen and three Aldermen, and explain their connection with the corporation.

The slated meeting of the Dock Board to have been held yesterday was postponed on the plea that Commissioners Cram and Murphy were to appear in Jefferson Market Police Court. They did not appear there, however.

ICE STOCK WEAK.

American Ice stock was conspicuously weak on the Stock Exchange yesterday, suffering a net loss of 6½ points—the greatest decline of any stock for the day—on sales of little over 2,000 shares. The opening was at 37½, as compared with a close of 39 on the day previous, and from there the quotation steadily declined to 32½, closing at the lowest figure for the day. The selling was said to be liquidation of long stock, rather than for the short account, and there seemed to be little or no support forthcoming.

The sentiment in Wall Street is that the low figure has not yet been reached, the decision of the Attorney General to begin proceedings to prohibit the company from doing business in the State being regarded as likely to force a much more material decline.

TO BUILD CATHEDRAL CHAPEL.

August Belmont's Offer Accepted by Trustees of St. John the Divine—Other Gifts.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine was held yesterday afternoon at the Episcopal See, 20 Lafayette Place. The meeting was a protracted one and was one of the most important that has been held in months.

It was announced that a gift of between $150,000 and $200,000 had been given by August Belmont to build one of the seven chapels of the cathedral. It has been decided that the chapel which Mr. Belmont will build shall be the easterly end one, east of the choir. The easterly end of this chapel will be facing Morningside Avenue.

A model of the proposed chapel was exhibited at the meeting and was examined thoroughly by all the Trustees. It was favorably received by all and the gift was accepted. It is offered as a memorial of Mr. Belmont's wife and other relatives.

It was also announced at the meeting that a parishioner of Trinity Church, through the Rev. Dr. Steele, had offered to donate a large cross for the altar in the cathedral proper. This cross, which will be of marble, will cost $4,000 exclusive of jewel decorations. It will be about 10 feet high and will be placed in the centre of the altar. The donor's name was not announced. A model of the cross was on view at the meeting and was said to be architecturally perfect.

That work will be at once pushed on the cathedral was made evident by the fact that the Trustees decided to go forward immediately with the construction of the choir. They sent out orders for contracts for the work to be done and decided to expend not less than $100,000 on the work this season.

The Trustees also ordered plans prepared and to be presented at the next meeting for the Episcopal residence. The new residence will be built at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street.

A number of additional gifts of money have been received since the last monthly meeting. Among the gifts was one of $5,000 from Miss Zela Gibbs to be used in the construction of the choir.

August Belmont was present at the meeting and described the plan of the chapel that he will erect. He explained in detail what he wished done.

BOY DROWNED AT KNAPP'S LAKE

Young Clayton Stanley Perishes in Sight of a Servant.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., May 25.—A sad drowning accident occurred yesterday afternoon at Knapp's Lake, near Salt Point, this county. The victim was Clayton Stanley, the eight-year-old son of Arthur Stanley of 14 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn, whose parents were spending the Summer at the lake.

Young Stanley had taken some persons out for a sail, and then started out again with his dog, as he said, to give him a bath. After throwing the animal overboard, the little fellow slipped and went into the water, where he was drowned in sight of a servant girl, who was unable to afford any aid. No men were about the house at the time. His body was recovered late last night.

CAPT. PAGE M'CARTY DEAD.

Killed J. B. Mordecai in a Famous Virginia Duel in 1873.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., May 25.—Capt. Page McCarty, one of the principals in the famous McCarty-Mordecai duel, died this afternoon after a long illness. The duel, which took place here in the Spring of 1873, was one of the most celebrated since the civil war. McCarty and John B. Mordecai were both young men of good position. They had a personal encounter over a poem about a young woman written by McCarty, at which Mr. Mordecai had taken offense.

After an unsuccessful attempt to settle the matter by the friends of the two principals, the duel was fought. The weapons were revolvers, and the distance ten paces. Four shots were fired, after the last of which both McCarty and Mordecai fell. McCarty was dangerously wounded, while Mordecai was at once seen to be fatally hurt. He died within twenty-four hours, while McCarty recovered after months of suffering.

McCarty was the son of William McCarty of Fairfax, who was a member of Congress for several terms.

PRESIDENT SPENCER'S OFFER.

$1,000,000 a Year for Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 25.—No final terms were agreed on at the conference between President Spencer of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, and the Trustees of the road.

Mr. Spencer renewed his former offer for a sixty-year lease on an annual payment of $1,000,000 and 10 per cent. of all earned over $1,500,000. As an alternative he offered $1,050,000 a year with no percentage added. He spoke of the pressing need of better terminals, and the advisability of submitting the question of issuing bonds for this purpose this Fall was discussed.

President Spencer left to-day.

Niagara Falls and Return, $8.
Buy Lackawanna Railroad tickets May 29. Good to return on any regular train on or before May 31.—Adv.

WOLSELEY FOR ALLIANCE

America and England, He Says, Could Command World's Peace.

In Letter to British Club Says He May Come Here Soon—Messages from Roberts and Balfour.

Numbers of belated letters of regret from prominent Englishmen, who had been invited to the dinner of the British Schools and Universities Club, reached this city yesterday. Among them was the following:

Kroonstad, 19.

Irwin, President British Schools and Universities Club, New York:

Hearty thanks for kind message, which all ranks here cordially reciprocate. ROBERTS.

Gen. Lord Wolseley, Commander in Chief, wrote, saying that his official duties prevented him from coming, but that he hopes to visit the United States in the Fall of the present year. Continuing, he says:

It is pleasant to think that the Old World custom of keeping our sovereign's birthday is not forgotten by her children beyond the sea. But what a pity it is that all we English-speaking communities do not hold more closely together than we do. If England and the United States were one in foreign politics, we might easily rule the world and establish universal peace.

What the world wants most is assured peace, and that can only be accomplished by the close alliance of all the English-speaking States of the world.

The Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, writes:

The war, which is in so remarkable a manner drawing closer the bonds of sympathy between citizens of the British Empire in all parts of the world, is misjudged by considerable sections of public opinion in the United States. This must be a matter of regret to those who, like myself, have always attached the greatest importance to a harmony of sentiment between all English-speaking peoples. But it must be remembered that national motives are often misunderstood, and that the United States themselves, during their late war, had few critics—except in England—who took a favorable view of their action. It is to time and increased knowledge of the facts that we must look for an appreciation of the justice and necessity of our policy.

HIGH SEAS AT CONEY ISLAND.

Great Damage on the Beach—Peril of a Woman.

Heavy seas piling up before a stiff southeast wind which blew all day and an unusually high tide combined to work great damage at Coney Island yesterday afternoon. The wreck extended at intervals all along the beach. At Brighton and Manhattan Beaches about two hundred feet of the big bulkhead was washed away, and the waves, rushing through the gaps, worked havoc amid the lawns and flower beds.

A plot east of the Boulevard which the Brighton Beach Improvement Company intended to turn into a park was completely flooded, and much of the Boulevard and the cycle path on the island was under water.

The concourse at the end of the Boulevard was ripped up by the seas for a distance of about eighty feet, and at the west end spiles were washed away from beneath several pavilions, and chowder and Frankfurter stands were destroyed in considerable numbers.

About ninety feet of the beach end of Henderson's walk was torn up and carried away, and the tide came in so suddenly that many persons did not have time to remove their property.

John Auer, Mrs. Auer, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stauch, Dr. Charles Mingho, and Mrs. Harrison Geyer were standing at Stauch's pavilion watching the scene of destruction, when a wave swept over the pavilion and carried Mrs. Geyer into the sea. She was saved by Dr. Mingho, but for a few moments was in great danger of being caught by the undertow and carried beyond help.

MINISTER THOMAS ARRIVES.

American Envoy to Scandinavian Peninsula at Home on Leave.

Among the passengers on the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived last night, was William A. Thomas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Sweden and Norway. He started at once for Washington.

The main object of his present visit, he said, was to take part in the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of a colony of 2,000 Swedish farmers in the north of Maine. He established the colony himself, leading the fifty-one pioneer members into the woods. Minister Thompson is a native of Maine.

He brings with him an autograph letter from King Oscar of Sweden congratulating the farmers on the success which has attended their colony and also a portrait of the King signed with his own hand, which will be presented to the colony.

Minister Thompson was first sent to the Scandinavian Peninsula in 1862 by President Lincoln, who made him a Consul, and he says that he knows of no one else who has been in the Diplomatic Service as long as he has.

He reported American commercial relations with Sweden as being in a very satisfactory condition, the trade now amounting to $12,000,000 a year, with the balance in favor of this country. Only two difficulties have recently arisen, one over a quantity of American lard which was seized by the Swedish authorities who claimed that it was adulterated, and one because the Swedish Government asked that importations of horse meat from this country be accompanied by an autograph certificate from the American Inspector that it had come from healthy animals. Finally the Swedish Government agreed to receive a certification made with a hand stamp, as formerly, and friction was averted. The lard referred to was afterward released.

WILD STEER'S MAD CAREER.

Provides Excitement in Chicago—Killed Finally by Cowboys.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 25.—For a while this afternoon certain streets in the stockyards district looked like a section of a Wild West show. A mad steer, leaving woe and wreckage in its wake and pursued by cowboys, furnished the persons along the route taken by the furious beast much excitement.

A panic, in which men, women, and children ran frantically into stores and houses out of harm's way, attended the animal's escapade. Before it was captured it had demolished the front of a butcher shop, torn an iron fence to pieces, destroyed the interior of a barn, and attacked various persons on the street.

The scene ended only when the cowboys succeeded in lassoing and killing the animal. The steer had escaped while being driven through a gate.

New Jersey Street Lines May Unite.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 25.—It is reported in Elizabeth that an attempt is being made by the North Jersey Traction Company and the stockholders of the Elizabeth City and Elizabeth and Plainfield Trolley Company, of which Senator John Kean is principal owner, to consolidate the three systems. Senator Kean returned to Elizabeth yesterday and had a consultation with the stockholders, and there is a general feeling among them that a consolidation would be beneficial.

New York and Princeton Special, via Pennsylvania Railroad.
New through service between Princeton and New York on and after May 28th. The train, with parlor car and coaches, will leave Princeton 8:00 A. M., arrive New York 9:33; leave New York, West 23d St., 3:55 P. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 4:00 P. M., and arrive Princeton 5:25 P. M., every weekday.—Adv.

Great Sale of Boys' Waists at O'Neill's.
It begins this morning. They offer Five Thousand of them at 50c. each. Plain and "Fauntleroy" effects. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

BRYANITES CLAIM VICTORY

Say the Maryland Delegation Will Be Instructed.

A CONFLICT OF SENTIMENT

Gorman Said to Have Given Up the Fight, but Still Works Against Silver.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—It was reported to-day in Democratic circles that Gorman and the other managers of the regular organization have given up the fight again the out-and-out Bryan Chicago platform Democrats. The managers have found the general sentiment in Baltimore, as well as in the State, too strong for them.

While the business men and bankers oppose an instructed delegation to the National Convention, the masses of the Democratic workingmen want an instructed Bryan delegation. The leaders of the Maryland Democratic Association are now confident of controlling the State Convention for Bryan. It is intimated, however, that Gorman will try to effect a compromise by which the regular organization will not oppose the sending of an instructed delegation to Kansas City, but will urge that the resolutions adopted by the State Convention contain no 16 to 1 plank. Gorman is now directing his efforts to securing a delegation that will stand for a modified plank on the currency question.

The fact has been forcibly brought out that the rank and file of the party, being convinced of the inevitable nomination of Bryan, are tumbling over each other to be on the winning side, so as to be able to hold out their baskets when the loaves and fishes are distributed in the event of Bryan's election. The leaders say that the men in the ranks do not realize the necessity of a modified platform in order to win, nor will they accept in good faith the leaders' acquiescence in Bryan's nomination, as they belive Gorman and his friends are at heart opposed to Bryan and want to see him defeated in the election.

It was learned to-night that the Democratic candidates for Congress are also making deals with the so-called original Bryan Chicago Platform Democrats. Ex-Congressman J. Fred. Talbott, who is the leading candidate for the nomination in the Second District, has secured their support.

Congressman Denny has effected a compromise in his district by which he secures the delegates to the Congressional District Convention by yielding to the silver people the delegates to the Legislative District Convention. This shows that the silver people will support Major Denny at the general election, notwithstanding his support of the Gold Standard Currency bill.

VIRGINIA'S NEGRO VOTE.

Heaviest Majority for Disfranchisement in Black Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., May 25.—More complete returns fully confirm the fact that in yesterday's election the call for a Constitutional Convention to disfranchise the negroes was carried. The vote polled was quite small, and the majority for the convention will hardly exceed 15,000.

The most remarkable feature is the immense majorities which the black districts gave for the convention. The Second and Fourth, which have overwhelming colored majorities, have given the proposition probably 10,000 majority. The Ninth District, where there are practically no negro votes, gives probably 5,000 against the convention. The valley and the other districts, while they are carried by the conventionists, show in many cases large majorities against the revision of the Constitution.

The result has been that the negro seems to be doomed to lose his right to exercise suffrage by the counties and districts in which his race have three to one votes of the whites.

QUARTERS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrangements for the Big Delegates—Mr. Woodruff's Preparations.

Luther B. Little, who has charge of the arrangements for the accommodation of the delegates from this State to the Republican National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia next month, has secured sixty rooms, in addition to the suites reserved for the delegates at large. Mr. Little has heard from all except four of the delegates, and will soon assign the rooms to the delegates who have spoken for them. The New Yorkers will be located at the Walton and the Lafayette, the headquarters of the delegation being at the former hotel.

The suites have been engaged for Senators Platt and Depew, Gov. Roosevelt, Chairman Odell, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. Mr. Woodruff, who is a candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination, will also have headquarters, and will be accompanied by a big delegation of Brooklyn Republicans. The number of rooms engaged for the New York delegation is smaller that it has been at any National Convention for years.

It was said yesterday that the supply of admission tickets to the convention will not be very large. National Committeeman Gibbs has ascertained that New York will not be able to secure any more tickets than any other State in the Union, although a great many persons from this State are expected to go to Philadelphia to witness the proceedings of the convention.

The largest delegations from this State are expected to go from Kings and Albany Counties. Arrangements are being made for hundreds of Woodruff "boomers" from Kings. The Unconditional Republican Club of Albany will go to Philadelphia by steamboat.

ON QUIGG'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Platt Says Varnum and Witherbee Are Not Candidates.

Senator Platt was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night and had talks with Collector George R. Bidwell and Lemuel E. Quigg, President of the Republican County Committee. Mr. Platt said:

"There is no change in the situation regarding the question of a successor to Mr. Quigg, and nothing will be settled until Mr. Odell returns. The matter is still in the air, but you can say that Gen. Varnum and Mr. Witherbee are out of the race. I have seen it stated that Collector Bidwell might be selected to succeed Mr. Quigg. Mr. Bidwell is a good soldier, and offered to take the place if he was requested to do so, but Mr. Bidwell will not be asked to make the sacrifice, as he would have to resign his official position if he became President of the County Committee."

Word was received yesterday at Republican State headquarters that Chairman Odell, who has been in California, would reach New York the latter part of next week.

Delegates to the State Convention.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., May 25.—At the First Assembly District Democratic Convention here to-day George E. Vankennen of Ogdensburg, Joseph George of Gouverneur, and Dr. James Garvin of Morristown were chosen delegates to the State Convention. An effort to have delegates instructed for William Jennings Bryan for President failed.

1:00 P. M., 5:30 and 9:20 P. M.
At each of these hours a splendid fast train leaves Grand Central Station by the New York Central, Lake Shore and Big Four, for St. Louis. There is no better service, or more comfortable route.—Adv.

EXPLOSION IN ALABAMA.

Fire in a Railway Station Touches Off Fourteen Kegs of Dynamite.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 25.—The depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Blocton was burned yesterday. During the course of the fire fourteen kegs of dynamite, stored in the warehouse attached, exploded with a terrific concussion, blowing a hole six feet deep in the earth beneath and scattering window frames, pitchforks, desks, and chairs several miles around.

The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin. The depot was used jointly by the Louisville and Nashville, the Alabama Great Southern, the Mobile and Ohio, the Birmingham and Southern, and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. The loss to the Tennessee Company on warehouse and contents is $10,000. The loss to the others is about the same amount.

STEAMER CARRIES 8,000 TONS.

The John W. Gates Leaves Duluth with a Record Cargo of Ore.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, May 25.—The steamer John W. Gates is now on her way from Duluth to the ore-receiving ports with her first cargo of iron ore, which is a record-breaker. She has on board 7,075 gross tons, which is equivalent to more than 8,000 net tons. Her cargo comprises 193 tons more than that of her sister ship, the Hill. The steamer is loaded to a depth of seventeen feet forward and eighteen feet aft. When drawing twenty feet she will carry 9,000 net tons, but such a cargo at present is prohibited on account of low water.

The John W. Gates is a steel vessel, named for John W. Gates, the ex-President of the American Steel and Wire Company. She is the property of the American Steamship Company.

DYNAMITERS FOUND GUILTY.

Men Who Tried to Destroy Welland Canal Sentenced for Life.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., May 25.—It took a Canadian jury only twelve minutes' consideration to-day to find Dullman, Nolin, and Walsh guilty of the attempted destruction of the Welland Canal by dynamite. They were each sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The defense had a weak case from the first, and the Judge was so well satisfied with the Crown's evidence that his charge was to a considerable extent against the prisoners, who, on hearing their sentence, appeared stunned and dazed.

It is known that one of the accused gave valuable information to the Government, and he will doubtless be quietly and secretly liberated soon.

The condemned men will go to the penitentiary at Kingston, Ontario.

CHICAGO PACKERS WANT HELP.

Appeal to the Government in the Meat Bill Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Chicago packers whose interests are affected by the passage of the German Meat bill have appealed to the Government officials at Washington to take steps to mitigate the effects of the law which bars American products from the ports of Germany. Assurances reached Chicago yesterday that the Government would interest itself in the protection of local packing interests.

One plan of retaliation suggested here is the rigid enforcement of a clause in the Agricultural Appropriation bill passed last year, which provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall analyze from original packages all articles of import from foreign countries "which are dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse delivery to the consignee of any goods which have been so analyzed and found to be dangerous to health."

By a drastic enforcement of this law, it is possible to bar the sale of poisonous toys, candy, adulterated beer and wine, which, it is claimed, are now being imported by German merchants.

A WANAMAKER MASS MEETING.

Philadelphians Protest Against the Attack on Him by English.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—A mass meeting of citizens, which was limited numerically only to the capacity of the Academy of Music, was held to-night to protest against the alleged action of Director of Public Safety English in threatening the personal character of ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker if he did not use his influence to have the attacks against the city administration by The North American discontinued. The meeting adopted a set of resolutions calling upon the Mayor and the Director to vacate their positions if they could not clearly establish their innocence of the charge of threatening Mr. Wanamaker.

The resolutions request the Mayor to arrange for an open and public investigation of the charges by a committee of impartial citizens, to be selected one by the Chairman of this meeting and one each by the Board of Trade, the Trades League, the Commercial Exchange, and the Manufacturers' Club.

HILL AND MURPHY IN TOWN.

Ex-Senators Receive Callers, but Tammany Leaders Keep Away.

Ex-Senators Hill and Murphy came to the city yesterday, spent the larger part of the afternoon in talking to local leaders and political friends, who called on them at the Hoffman House. Mr. Hill declared that his visit was a business one, and that he had no more than the usual number of callers. Senator Murphy likewise denied that his visit had any political significance.

One of the first men to call on Mr. Hill was Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee. Then Controller Coler came in and talked over his plan for the regulation of trusts, to which Mr. Hill is said to be favorable. Perry Belmont had a long talk with Mr. Hill during the afternoon, and later in the day Willis J. Abbot, press agent of the Democratic National Committee, called. None of the representatives of Richard Croker was seen about the hotel during the day.

A report that Mr. Hill had come to the city with a ready-to-wear platform for the State convention gained some currency during the day, but it was effectually contradicted by the men who called on the ex-Senator, and controverted by the fact that Mr. Hill was at no time in conference with persons who could be of material aid in having such a platform adopted. The absence of Tammany leaders from such conferences as took place was commented upon as furnishing additional evidence that Richard Croker is about to return.

OHIO PROHIBITIONISTS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 25.—At to-day's session of the State Prohibition Convention the following ticket was nominated:

Secretary of State—J. KNOX MONTGOMERY, Greene County.
Judge of the Supreme Court—E. J. PINNEY, Cuyahoga County.
Dairy and Food Commissioner—J. M. SCOTT, Licking County.
School Commissioner—SAMUEL A. GILLETTE, Crawford County.
Member of the Board of Public Works—ENOS H. BROSSIUS, Stark County.

After a bitter contest the convention eliminated from the resolutions the expressions that the party would wage war against the liquor traffic "in the name of Jesus Christ," ministers of the Gospel protesting against the use of the words. Planks denouncing office holders in Cuba and the Philippines as "boodlers" and indorsing the initiative and referendum were also defeated. The woman suffrage plank was adopted.

Change of Time of the Atlantic City Special.
Beginning Monday, May 28th, the Atlantic City express of the Central R. R. of New Jersey will leave New York, Liberty St., at 3:40 P. M., South Ferry 3:35 P. M. Returning, leave Atlantic City 3:30 A. M.—Adv.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO MERCHANTS' WORK

His Speech at Banquet in William F. King's Honor.

MR. LOW ON CITY'S SUPREMACY

Only to be Retained by Efforts Like Those of the Merchants' Association—Controller's Words.

The commercial and professional friends of William F. King, the President of the Merchants' Association, tendered him a complimentary dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria last night, as was stated, in appreciation of what he and the association over which he presides have done for the commerce and the general welfare of the City of New York. The guests were gathered in the main banqueting hall, and covers were laid for 250 diners.

The hall was a perfect bower of bloom. Flowers were used in profusion. Just before the speechmaking began the boxes were occupied by women and the flowers were soon transferred to the balconies and the boxes.

E-Mayor Strong was the presiding officer. He said that he occupied the position because John N. Beach, one of the prime movers in the Dining Committee, was in Europe. At Col. Strong's right sat Gov. Roosevelt, who came in just before his speech was announced, and left as soon as he had concluded it. Seth Low sat next to the Governor. To the ex-Mayor's left were William F. King, Controller Coler, Cornelius N. Bliss, and Dr. MacArthur, while others at the principal tables were John Claflin, Alvah Trowbridge, John N. Morgan, John C. Eames, Samuel S. Slater, C. H. Webb, and J. C. Juhring.

THE GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL.

Gov. Roosevelt came into the hall just before his speech was announced. Controller Coler had preceded him just a few minutes and had received a warm reception. The Governor managed to slip into his se

such as were represented in the Merchants' Association.

Speaking to "Organization and Its Benefits," William F. King dwelt at length on the work of his companions in the association of which he is President, and said that to effect better government it was necessary to support such an organization.

"The present condition of our city affairs," said Mr. King, "is due entirely to the indifference of our citizens and taxpayers. My experience with this association during the past three years has shown me that many of our citizens fear to antagonize a certain element. This is especially true of real estate owners and others who are dependent to a large extent on certain public departments.

REFERENCE TO TAMMANY.

"The great octopus which now has New York in its grasp controls largely through appeals to prejudice. Its leaders and ward heelers impress upon the voters, the great mass of whom come from the tenement districts, that the rich men are inimical to their interests. By such appeals they have effected the most gigantic political trust the country has ever known.

"They use this great power to enrich themselves. The city gives away, with almost no return, enough valuable franchises to provide funds, if properly paid for, to maintain the streets and sewers of New York. The leaders or bosses do not hold public offices themselves, but they are interested in every scheme that offers a large revenue.

"I am firmly of the belief that with proper organization of capable, honest men, who are fearless and independent, New York could within a few years be relieved of this great octopus and its City Government be put on a sound commercial basis."

. M. E. Bannin, who was Chairman of the association's Water Committee, spoke on "Business Men's Methods for Cities."

LIVELY BOER WAR DEBATE.

Thomas G. Shearman Hissed in Cooper Union—Police Called In.

A crowd of 1,500 men and women gathered in Cooper Union last night to listen to a debate on the Boer-British war. The speakers were Dr. John Henry Wolfe and Thomas G. Shearman for the British and Major E. T. McCrystal and John J. Rooney for the Boers. Nine persons out of ten appeared to be pro-Boers, and the speakers for the British cause came in for prolonged periods of hissing and catcalls.

Dr. Wolfe, who was formerly of Johannesburg, was the first speaker. He told of some of the causes that led up to the Jameson raid, which he attempted to justify. His remarks were greeted with faint applause.

When Major McCrystal rose to advocate the Boers' cause he received a thunderous welcome. He recounted the early struggle of the Boers for existence. The Outlanders, he declared, could not be brought to fight against the Boers. The audience, thoroughly worked up by this time, rose and cheered Major McCrystal as he took his seat.

Thomas G. Shearman started off by saying that would-be citizens of the Transvaal had to renounce all protection from their home government when they applied for the franchise and had to live fourteen years in the country without protection. He then asked this question:

"Do you recognize the right of any 60,000 men to possess for themselves an unknown territory which they do not cultivate, excluding all other men except on terms which they shall dictate?"

Cries of "Yes, we do!" came up from all parts of the hall, and then there was applause, mingled with hisses. The hubbub continued, drowning the remarks which Mr. Shearman attempted to make. The Chairman pounded the table with his gavel to no purpose, and then shouted to the police to restore order.

When the audience subsided Mr. Shearman said:

"When a delegation of foreigners once came before Mr. Krüger (long applause)—I say, when a delegation came before Mr. Krüger, he said, 'You are just like my dogs, when you want anything, you come and lap my feet.'"

"He never said it," shouted some one, and the audience was on its feet with hisses and groans. "Growl," shouted some one near the platform, when quiet had been restored, and a dozen men set up a prolonged howl. "Louder for the ladies," he shouted, and the roar spread once more over the whole audience.

When Mr. Sherman finished he was cheered and hissed for a full minute. The audience then began rapidly to thin out. John T. Rooney was the last speaker, taking the Boer side.

Those present on the platform included Killiaen Van Rensselaer, Alderman Kennedy, T. St. John Gaffney, and P. A. Moynahan. P. Louter Wesseis, who is a brother of one of the Boer envoys, was expected to speak, but was detained in Washington.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.

Edward Lauterbach and Col. Bacon on Boer and British Rights.

Col. Alexander S. Bacon and Edward Lauterbach spoke on the South African problem before the Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth Street, last night. Col. Bacon took the side of the British, while Mr. Lauterbach looked out for the interests of the Boers. John Dannaher, one of the audience, caused a slight disturbance by demanding that he be allowed a few minutes to recite a poem. The President, Henry Nichols, refused his request, but recited the poem himself.

Col. Bacon entered into an exhaustive history of the causes which led to the present conflict and contended that England was right. He did not see any virtue in the Grand Trek, as he considered that the Boers went away to lead a life of ease and to be lazy, and had it not been for the British they would have been wiped out by the natives.

Speaking of the new possessions of the United States, Col. Bacon said that we must assume the "White Man's Burden" by educating the natives, making them good citizens, and then, if they wished it, letting them go free.

Mr. Lauterbach disputed the statements of Col. Bacon. He reviewed the whole history of the Boers from a Boer point of view. Continuing, he said that America had extended the principles of the Monroe doctrine around the world, and that nothing that England has done for or against this country justifies the extinction of the South African republics. He thought a radical infusion of American sympathy might cause England to halt.

FIELDS FIGHTS EXTRADITION.

Philadelphia Negro Suspected of White Murder Still at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., May 25.—Detectives Donaghey and McKenty of Philadelphia left Trenton to-night at 8 o'clock for Hackensack, the home of Acting Governor Johnson to secure the signature of the latter to papers for the extradition of William Fields, alias Stirling, colored, who is accused of the murder of Prof. Roy Wilson White of Philadelphia. Before the detectives reached Hackensack, however, Lawyer Harry C. Valentine communicated with the Acting Governor by telephone and asked for a hearing in the prisoner's behalf before the papers were signed.

Acting Gov. Johnson informed Lawyer Valentine that he would not sign the papers to-night, and the lawyer is to communicate with him to-morrow morning as to the time of hearing.

SCHOONER ASHORE IN A GALE.

In Critical Position Off Wales Head Station, Va.

CAPE HENRY, Va., May 25.—An unknown three-masted schooner is ashore about two miles southeast of Wales Head Life Saving Station, displaying distress signals. Her situation is critical and, should the storm increase in violence, she will drag ashore.

The wind is blowing from the northeast with a force of from thirty-five to forty-three miles an hour, accompanied by a fine rain. The sea is very rough, and Capt. Gallop of the Wales Head Station reports the schooner as reeling heavily. No boats can be launched through the heavy surf, and wrecking steamers dare not approach.

Capt. Gallop states that the vessel came from the north and that her steering gear seems to be out of order.

Move Against Bucket Shops.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The Chicago Board of Trade gave notice to-day that on and after June 1 the board would collect its own market quotations. The new rule is aimed at the bucket shops, of which it is claimed there are at least 25,000 in various parts of the United States.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY CHARGES CONSPIRACY

Col. Gardiner's Final Answer to City Club's Accusations.

REFERS TO THE PRESENTMENT

Declares that Recorder, Foreman Putnam, and City Club Conspired to Effect Its Introduction.

The hearing of District Attorney Gardiner on charges brought against him by the City Club closed yesterday before Commissioner Wilcox, who was appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to conduct the case. After both sides had rested, Commissioner Wilcox set June 14 as the date for the final arguments and the submission of briefs. He said that it was absolutely necessary for the case to be in Gov. Roosevelt's hands before July 1.

The day was prolific of surprises. Col. Gardiner, while a witness on the stand, under cross-examination, charged George Haven Putnam, Recorder Goff, Horace E. Deming, and the members of the City Club with being parties to a conspiracy under which it was understood that the March Grand Jury should hand down its now famous presentment, and he charged also that the hearing of his case had been from time to time delayed so as not to have it finished before the presentment against him was made, so that the presentment could be made the basis of new specifications in the complaint.

NEW EVIDENCE OFFERED.

At the close of Col. Gardiner's examination Mr. Deming sought to introduce in the shape of what he called "collateral and rebutting evidence" a number of new cases in which it was charged that the District Attorney's office had violated the law or neglected to do its duty. Mr. Untermyer made a vigorous objection to the admission of the evidence, claiming that the prosecution was really reopening its case, and that the cases specified were not contained in any specifications which are part of the complaint. Mr. Untermyer also asked angrily whether the Attorney General, who was present, fathered such a request.

Mr. Davies jumped to his feet at this. "I wish it to be distinctly understood that the Attorney General is not the accuser of the District Attorney," he said, and a round of applause from the assistants of Col. Gardiner greeted this statement. Attorney General Davies then explained that he had some time ago taken exception to being put in the position of a complainant.

Commissioner Wilcox ruled on the cases submitted that if the complainants would specify that they desired to reopen their case, and if they would submit new specifications, he would rule on the matter favorably to the complainants. Judge Coyne thereupon stated that the Attorney General refused to make either satisfaction. Commissioner Wilcox then ruled that the cases in question could not be collateral or rebutting evidence, except in one instance, that of the testimony of reporters who claimed that members of the District Attorney's staff had disclosed to them what had transpired in the Grand Jury room. This, the Commissioner said, might be used. The other cases were ruled out.

At the opening of the session Mr. Untermyer exhibited the medal of honor presented to Col. Gardiner by Congress and asked that a description of it be put upon the record. He said he did that to offset "the insinuations" made, as he alleged, by Mr. Deming. The medal is in the shape of a five-pointed star, and on it is engraved "From Congress to Asa Bird Gardiner, Second Lieutenant, Second United States Artillery, late Captain, Twenty-second New York Volunteers."

MOLINEUX CASE BROUGHT UP.

Mr. Deming then questioned the witness about the Molineux case and the employment of outside detectives. Col. Gardiner said he could not see the relevancy of the questions and refused to answer them, claiming that he had a Constitutional right to do so. Commissioner Wilcox took the same view, and Mr. Deming turned to the subject of open vice in the city.

"Do you believe that places of vice exist in this city?" asked Mr. Deming.

"I would hardly say that I believe it," was the reply. "I have no knowledge that such is the case, but I think there are such places. The evidence before the Grand Jury is all the knowledge I have."

"Do you believe that gambling rooms exist in this city?"

"I do."

"Do you think that the poolrooms are wide open?"

"I will have to draw the line there," was the reply. "What I think can have little or nothing to do with my public duties."

Commissioner Wilcox's suggestion that he should answer the question if he could, Col. Gardiner said that he had a suspicion that such places were open in every large city in the country.

"Did you not receive lists of places operating openly in this city?" asked Mr. Deming.

"Yes. On March 9 THE NEW YORK TIMES published a story to that effect. I immediately went before the Grand Jury and suggested that they subpoena the editors of that paper."

"What did your office do?" asked Mr. Deming.

Col. Gardiner went on to tell how he had summoned a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES to his office and had asked him to disclose the sources of his information as to the existence of the Gambling Commission and of the protection money paid the police and high city officials. He said that the reporter stated that the sources of the newspaper's information were confidential, and that he therefore declined to make them known. That was about all he did, Col. Gardiner said.

Mr. Deming asked the witness if he thought that poolrooms and places of vice could flourish openly, as the Grand Jury charged, without the knowledge of the police. Col. Gardiner thought they might. The Grand Jury presentment was here mentioned, and Col. Gardiner said that he thought it had been inspired by Recorder Goff.

"Do you seriously believe," asked Mr. Deming, "that Recorder Goff inspired that presentment?"

COL. GARDINER'S CHANGE.

"I do," said Col. Gardiner. "Taking into consideration the peculiar character of the individual, Mr. Putnam, his manner, his action toward me from the first day the Grand Jury met, his subsequent conduct in the Grand Jury room, his behavior when he came to see me—he could not look me in the eye—and his outside association with the club of which you are a member, I am satisfied that the man was engaged in a conspiracy. The finding of the presentment justified my belief.

"That, I believe, was your reason for asking a long adjournment on March 10 on the argument that you desired to await the return from the country of Judge McMahon. That argument was merely to deceive the commission. You were waiting for the presentment. I consider it was conspiracy among all of you."

After the witness had left the stand Mr. Deming called for the papers in the new cases. It was then announced that, in accordance with the Commissioner's ruling that reporters could be examined on matter alleged to have been obtained from Assistant District Attorneys concerning Grand Jury workings, reporters from a number of afternoon newspapers would be called.

Only one took the stand, however—John H. Paine, formerly of The Evening Post. He swore that Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Unger had told him and other reporters certain things about the appearance before the Grand Jury of Dr. Parkhurst and Superintendent Burr of the Society for the Suppression of Crime. Mr. Paine said that Col. Gardiner had also told the reporters in person, on one occasion of what happened in the jury room. Both sides then rested and the case was closed.

A Cornell Prize Winner.

ITHACA, May 25.—The fourteenth annual contest for the class of '85 memorial in public speaking was held in the armory at Cornell to-night. The first prize was won by William H. Morrison of Indianapolis.

Important Bicycle Sale at O'Neill's.
They offer to-morrow high-grade bicycles, worth $40.00, at $15.75. Also a host of special bargains in bicycle sundries. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

CATHOLIC PRIEST A SUICIDE.

Man Believed to be Father John J. O'Donnell Jumped Into Niagara River.

NIAGARA FALLS, May 25.—A priest whose name is unknown, and who is supposed to be from New York City, committed suicide about 6 o'clock to-night at the Whirlpool Rapids. He descended the elevator, and after having his picture taken walked out on a rock, threw his hat and cane back of him, and waving his right hand dramatically, shouted "Good-bye," and leaped into the rushing waters.

The suicide ordered the pictures sent to M. J. O'Donnell, 301 West Fifty-second Street, New York City. The dead priest was about fifty years old, weighed 200 pounds, and was six feet tall.

M. J. O'Donnell of 301 West Fifty-second Street, to whom the photograph was addressed, is a keeper in the employ of the Department of Charities. He said last night that he had received a telegram from Buffalo stating the circumstances, and while he could not say whether that it was his brother, Father John J. O'Donnell, who was an inmate of the Providence Retreat at Buffalo, still the word he had received tended to confirm that belief. He had, he said, telegraphed to one of the sisters at the retreat for particulars, but had not received a reply.

When questioned as to the cause, he said that he could offer no reason, except that some ten years ago his brother had gone through a severe case of the grip, and, while he could not be positive, it had seemed to him at times that his brother had never been the same man since. In a letter received a few days ago his brother, he said, had seemed perfectly well and gave no evidence of being unbalanced.

Mr. O'Donnell refused to give any further information, but at the Church of the Sacred Heart Father Rhodes, an assistant, talked freely. He said:

"From what I have heard concerning the unfortunate occurrence, there seems little doubt that the suicide is Father O'Donnell"

Father Rhodes further said that some few years ago Father O'Donnell gradually became insane from melancholic mania. Father O'Donnell, he said, was induced to travel through the South and Europe, in the hope of regaining his health, but he received no benefit, and was committed to the asylum, from which he had probably escaped.

"Father O'Donnell was a man of irreproachable character," said Father Rhodes. "A man of fine intellectual gifts and very zealous in his ecclesiastical work, but he had the misfortune to lose his mind."

The Rev. Father O'Donnell, it was said, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, and was ordained to the priesthood fourteen years ago in Dublin. Shortly after he came to this country. For some time he was pastor of the Sacred Heart Church in Fifty-first Street, near Tenth Avenue.

During the pastorate two assistant priests died from the grip, and then Father O'Donnell became afflicted with the disease. He recovered, but acted queerly. He was then sent to a sanitarium at Baltimore. After his release from that institution he was sent to Amityville, L. I. From there he was sent to Buffalo. This was two years ago.

RUNAWAY GIRLS IN COURT.

Say They Will Return Here and Act as Artists' Models.

Irene Leo and Alice E. Schwartz, the fifteen-year-old girls who had run away from their homes in Philadelphia, were yesterday turned over to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children by Magistrate Zeller in the Jefferson Market Police Court, who directed that they be returned to their homes.

The hearing in the case began in the morning, when Magistrate Mayo was sitting, and several times the girls were recalled. They astonished every one in the court by their self-possession, and insisted that, in spite of the indignity to which they had been subjected in being carried through the streets in a patrol wagon, they would come back to this city again at the first opportunity. They said they had been posing as artist's models, and that they were under contract to act as models for an artist in September.

Irene Leo said she had left home because her mother had insulted her, and her companion said she had run away because her father had told her to leave the house.

While the hearing was in progress, this note was handed to Miss Schwartz: "Dear Alice: Let me know if I can do anything for you? George."

Magistrate Mayo permitted the girl to answer it, and she wrote "No. Give me your address and tell Mr. Walker I have the keys." This was passed to two young men standing in the courtroom, and one of them, John Walker, twenty-seven years old, of 224 West Forty-fourth Street, was placed under arrest. George Arbuckle, his companion, who is said to live at the same address, was not held. Walker was furious at being taken into custody.

The story told by all the prisoners was that they had formed their acquaintance in a flirtation in Broadway last Saturday afternoon, and when Policeman Donnelly of the West Thirtieth Street Station arrested the girls Thursday night Walker was in their room and Miss Schwartz gave him the keys.

Mrs. Morris Leo of 224 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, mother of Irene, and Jacob Schwartz, a laundryman, of 210 Green Street, Philadelphia, father of the other girl, were in court. They did not wish to press the case against Walker, and late in the afternoon he was released.

YOUNG HUSBAND HELD.

McNamara Must Answer Charges in Eloping with Gertrude Deisne.

John McNamara, twenty-two years old, of 852 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, was held in $500 bail for examination in the Grant Street Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of inducing Gertrude Van Deisne, sixteen years old, to leave her home to become his wife, in violation of Section 282 of the Penal Code.

The girl, who is the daughter of J. J. A. Van Deisne, a druggist at Vanderbilt Avenue and Bergen Street, with her cousin, Nellie Mohl, ran away from home eleven days ago. They went to Jersey City, where they were met by McNamara, and the young man and Gertrude Van Deisne were married. They were arrested in Jersey City Thursday night, and brought back to Brooklyn.

The prisoner's girl-wife was in court with her parents and became hysterical as she was led to the carriage in waiting outside. As she was placed in it she cried to her husband, who was standing near, to come to her, and leaning from the window, threw her arms around his neck and kissed him repeatedly, and then fell in a faint as the carriage started.

HOBOKEN BOY KILLED.

Took Pistol to Shoot a Cat and Shot Himself.

William A. R. Mahon, seventeen years old, a son of William Mahon, ex-Collector of Revenue of Hoboken, was accidentally shot and killed at his home, 604 Bloomfield Street, Thursday night. Young Mahon was preparing to visit friends in New York when the accident happened. He took a pistol from a drawer intending to shoot a cat. His mother took the weapon from him.

As Mrs. Mahon held the pistol her son noticed that the hammer was raised. He took it from her and it slipped from his fingers. The pistol was discharged and the bullet pierced his heart.

New York Law Institute Election.

The annual election of the New York Law Institute, held yesterday afternoon at the Post Office Building, resulted as follows: President—E. Henry Lacombe; Vice Presidents—John Clinton Gray, George L. Ingraham, James C. Carter; Secretary—Jordan J. Rollins; Treasurer—Charles Edward Souther; Executive Committee—George M. Van Hoesen, Michael H. Cardozo, Charles B. Alexander, Ebenezer B. Convers, Robert E. Deyo, and John McDonald; Auditing Committee—Arthur H. Masten, Charles W. West, and Thomas C. Ennever.

J. D. Leary Wants $70,000 Interest.

Controller Coler has been informed by James D. Leary that the latter will put in a claim for $70,000 interest on $305,000 which was held up by the Municipal Assembly. The original claim is for work done on the Harlem River Speedway, but the Municipal Assembly refused to authorize the issue of bonds. While the money remained unpaid it was subject to 6 per cent. interest.

Find a Summer Home in the Catskills.
Half-rate Excursion, good seven days, on all West Shore Trains next Tuesday and Wednesday. —Adv.

FREDERICKSBURG REUNION

President Attends Meeting of the Army of the Potomac Society.

GEN. D. E. SICKLES'S ORATION

The Reconciled South—United States, He Says, Will Never Allow Europe to Control Asia's Trade.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 25.—On the very ground over which the old Fifth Corps charged at Fredericksburg, President McKinley, his Cabinet, and Gen. Miles to-day witnessed the laying of the cornerstone of a shaft which will perpetuate in bronze and granite the heroism of the Army of the Potomac. It was an impressive ceremony and rendered the more so by the fact that among the hundreds who witnessed the event were noted leaders of both the Federal and the Confederate forces.

The monument was the personal gift of Gen. Daniel E. Butterfield to the National Memorial Association. This in itself was a unique feature, as the battlefield monuments heretofore have been mostly the gifts of societies or furnished by popular subscriptions. Gen. Butterfield himself was present and assisted in the ceremony, but owing to ill-health, the committal of the monument to the Secretary of War was made by Col. Hill, one of the veterans of the Fifth Corps. The ceremony was performed with due Masonic rites, and at its completion the Secretary of War accepted the gift in the name of the American people.

The visit of the President to Fredericksburg was primarily in honor of the thirty-first annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac. The town was in gala dress and turned out en masse to receive its distinguished visitors. The party consisted of President McKinley, Secretaries Root, Gage, Long, and Hitchcock, Postmaster General Smith, Gens. Miles, Wheeler, and Michler, Secretary to the President Cortelyou, and the full Marine Band.

The train was met at Quantico by a reception committee, which accompanied the Presidential party to Fredericksburg. The procession formed at the station and, headed by the Marine Band, moved at once to the Court House, where the public exercises were held and an official welcome tendered to the Society of the Potomac. The address of welcome was delivered by St. George R. Fitzhugh, and the response was made by Gen. Martin T. E. McMahon. The oration of the day was then delivered by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who said, in part:

I shall fail to give just expression to the sentiments of my comrades if I revive the asperities which divided the old South from the old North, and do not appeal to the broader and better sympathies which have restored fraternal ties among former adversaries. If it be true that the world had never seen such a gigantic conflict between people of the same nationality as that which severed the North and South within the memory of millions of survivors, it is equally remarkable that history chronicles no example of a reconciliation so spontaneous, so prompt, and so complete as was shown by the Spanish-American war to have followed the civil strife that shook this continent only a generation ago.

The treaty of Paris was a logical and necessary development of the growth of the United States as an Atlantic and Pacific power. If the commerce of this country is to be world-wide, covering every quarter of the globe; if our navy is to follow our trade and protect it; if our mission in civilization is not confined, like the Chinese, within the walls of a self-imposed seclusion, we must secure avenues, outposts, harbors, naval stations, under our own control and belonging to ourselves. The treaty of Paris was indeed a step in the right direction, but it should have gone further and given us one of the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean and one of the Canary Islands on the African coast for naval stations and trade depots. Whoever believes that a Nation of one hundred millions of people—the busiest, the most productive, the most energetic, and the most progressive in the world; a Nation that has accomplished more in a century than its rivals have done in a thousand years—whoever believes that this country, with its command of the Pacific Ocean, will stand on the shore, fold its arms, and suffer the trade of Asia to be controlled by European competitors, must strangely misapprehend the teachings of history or blindly ignore the irresistible currents that move nations in the struggle for supremacy.

In these advancing steps of American power no part of our country is more directly concerned than the South. With her cotton crop already more than eleven million bales; with cotton mills rising up everywhere, from the Roanoke to the Gulf of Mexico; with her vast fields of coal opened wider and deeper every day; with her vast blazing furnaces already controlling the iron and steel markets of the world, the South of the new century justly demands wider channels of trade and the "open door" for her expanding production.

The exercises at the Court House were followed by a luncheon served in the Opera House to the members of the society, the ladies, and invited guests. This was over by 2 o'clock, after which the President held a brief reception at the residence of St. George R. Fitzhugh.

After the reception the Presidential party drove to the National Cemetery, where the foundation of the Fifth Corps' monument had been laid. On a grassy slope overlooking the valley of the Rappahannock the Stars and Stripes flew from a rustic flagpole. Gen. Butterfield occupied a bench next to the President, and opposite them were ranged the members of the Masonic Lodge under whose auspices the stone was to be laid. By happy coincidence this was Fredericksburg Lodge No 4, of which George Washington was a member. Behind the Masons were grouped the full Marine Band. The stone was anointed in due Masonic order and lowered into place, after which Col. Hill, in a brief speech, committed the monument to the care of the National Government.

Secretary Root, in replying, said: "On behalf of the Government of the United States, I accept this memorial. I receive it into the tender and reverent care which the people of the United States have decreed by their laws shall be forever maintained over the sacred remains and the memorial of the men who died that our Nation might forever live undivided."

He continued with a touching reference to the heroism and sacrifice of both the Federals and Confederates who contested the field of Fredricksburg, and concluding said:

"May God grant that, in the ever-widening and beneficent mission of our country, each coming year may lay a fresh crown of laurels upon the graves of the men of that great struggle in which was builded the firm and everlasting fabric of American character and American patriotism."

At the close of the ceremonies the Presidential party returned to Washington, but the reunion exercises of the Society of the Potomac continued at night in the Opera House, where addresses were made by a number of veterans, including Gen. Joseph Wheeler.

FACTS ABOUT CUBA'S PEOPLE.

Census Shows Males Outnumber Females—Marriage Seems Unpopular.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Bulletin No. 2 of the Cuban census, just issued by Gen. Sanger, treating of the population by sex, age, race, nativity, conjugal condition, and literacy, sets forth some interesting facts connected with the island which were not fully developed in the brief general review of the census heretofore published.

It is shown that Cuba has 57,513 more males than females, or an excess of 3.65 per cent., thereby differing from all the West India islands, save Trinidad, and resembling the United States. The excess is attributed to the character of the immigration. The white natives in Cuba have a perceptible excess of females, while the male foreign whites outnumber the females by 89,282. The excess of males is confined to the western half of the island, and while this excess has been a normal condition in Cuba, it has decreased rapidly in twelve years, the females increasing 2 per cent. and the males decreasing 6 per cent. in that time.

More than one-half of the total population of Cuba, or 57.8 per cent., are native whites, and these form a majority in every province. Matanzas, with 50.7 per cent., has the lowest proportion of whites of the provinces. The colored element, including the negro and mixed races, ranges from 20 per cent. in Puerto Principe up to 45 per cent. in Santiago.

Seventy per cent. of the population is reported as single, a greater proportion than in any country in Europe or in the United States. Still the single population was set down at 80 per cent. in 1861, and the decrease now is accounted for by the fact that our census takers treated as lawfully wedded persons living together by mutual consent. The high marriage fee of the Roman Catholic Church is said to explain the large number of men and women living together without being married.

MORE RIOTING IN ST. LOUIS.

Police Exchange 100 Shots with a Crowd—One Patrolman Hit.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Sympathizers of the striking street car men were again the medium of a riotous demonstration to-day, and another name was added to the long list of wounded. A car on the Jefferson Avenue line, running south, was attacked by a crowd of men and boys near Sullivan Street and several shots were fired at it. The policemen on board the car returned the fire, and in all about 100 shots were exchanged.

Peter Wells, a patrolman, who was riding on the front platform, was hit in the left side, the bullet producing an ugly wound. Wells was taken to the College of Physicians and Surgeons. It is not known who fired the shot, as the crowd scattered as soon as the men on the car drew their revolvers. It was rumored that two men in the crowd were shot, but they could not be found by the police. A riot call was sent to the Fifth District Police Station, but when the police arrived the crowd had dispersed.

The differences existing between the management of the St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company and the union men in their employ were adjusted this afternoon and all immediate danger of another strike had been averted.

Early to-day an attempt was made by unknown persons to blow up a car on the Spaulding Avenue line of the St. Louis Transit Company. The explosion lifted the car two or three feet and startled residents for blocks around. No one was injured.

CHICAGO SHOPLIFTERS CAUGHT.

Extensive Operations Brought to Light by the Chicago Police.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The recovery by the police of a collection of 125 pieces of cut glassware valued at $2,500, in the saloon of "Pony" Moore, brings to light extensive operations of shoplifters in Chicago a year ago. Moore, who is a colored man, was arrested for receiving the stolen property.

Herman Rofferd, alias "Kid" Kelly, who is said to be the chief operator, was captured in the Moorish Palace, Twenty-eighth Street, New York City, this morning. He will be brought back to Chicago for trial, while his associate, "Diamond Bess Mitchell," known to nearly every detective in town, is causing a sensation in Paris cafés by her fine clothing and good looks.

Most of the property was stolen from department stores.

A FRANCHISE TAX DECISION.

Court Denies Right of Attorney General to Intervene in Action.

ROCHESTER, May 25.—An important decision was handed down to-day by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which in effect denies the right of the Attorney General to intervene in an action brought to determine the constitutionality of the Ford Franchise act.

The decision was rendered in an action brought by the Buffalo Gas Company to enjoin and restrain the Assessors of the City of Buffalo from complying with the notice of the State Board of Tax Commissioners respecting the assessment imposed under the Ford Franchise act upon the so-called special franchise of the company. The defendants demurred to the complaint, and a hearing thereupon was had before Justice Kenefick at Special Term, held in the City of Buffalo April 19.

On April 23 the Attorney General obtained an order returnable before Justice Kenefick April 27 requiring the plaintiff and defendants to show cause why the Attorney General should not be allowed to intervene in the action on behalf of the people of the State. Upon the return of the order to show cause, the motion of the Attorney General was denied, and he took an appeal.

THE CLARK DEFALCATION.

Mr. Coler Will Reimburse the City Beyond the $2,000 Bond.

A number of examiners from the office of the Commissioners of Accounts were at work yesterday on the books of the Bureau of City Revenue endeavoring to ascertain the extent of the defalcation of Deputy Collector John Clark, which was discovered and made public by Controller Coler. It will be some days before the examination is completed.

It was learned yesterday that Clark's surety is the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, in which Richard Croker is interested. The Guaranty Company will have to reimburse the city only to the extent of its bond—$2,000. That a man who handled as much money as did Clark should be placed under a bond of only $2,000 was explained yesterday by Controller Coler as being due to the fact that the amount of the surety was fixed by a ordinance adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the former City of New York. This ordinance appears in the Revised Ordinances of 1897. It has never been repealed, and it was said yesterday that it relieves the Controller of the necessity of making good the deficit. Mr. Color, however, will not permit the city to be the loser and will reimburse it in the difference between the surety and the loss.

VIRGINIA NAVAL MILITIA.

Declines to Cruise on the Prairie as Arranged.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Virginia Naval Militia is the last to fall out of line. Notice was received at the Navy Department to-day from the Adjutant General of the State that the State Naval Militia would not be able to make its regular annual cruise this year on board the United States steamship Prairie.

The excuse assigned is that the organization finds its resources fully taxed by the necessity of manning and manoeuvring the converted yacht Siren, which was loaned by the Government.

The wholesale defections among the Naval Militia may cause the Navy Department to renew its efforts to secure from Congress legislation for the creation of a National Naval Reserve which can be relied on.

To Commission the Albany May 30.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Navy Department to-day made the formal announcement that the new cruiser Albany, now fitting out at Newcastle-on-Tyne, which is to serve as the nucleus of the re-established European Squadron, will be put in commission about May 30, under Capt. Craig, late Hydrographer of the navy, and will cruise in the Mediterranean for the present.

Funeral of Francis B. Carpenter.

Funeral services for the late Francis Bicknell Carpenter, the portrait painter, who died Wednesday in the Presbyterian Hospital, were held in the hospital chapel yesterday. The Rev. Dr. T. T. Munger of New Haven, Conn., officiated. He was assisted by the Rev. Edward E. Matthews of St. James's Episcopal Church, this city. "Abide With Me" and "Rock of Ages," soprano solos, were sung by Miss Sallie Akers. The interment was in Kensico Cemetery, the pallbearers being Daniel Huntington, T. W. Wood, J. B. Bistol, Col. Ethan Allen, Henry H. Wibert, William Force Scott, G. C. Woolworth, Collin Armstrong, Dr. Stephen Smith, George C. Bartlett, Henry Mackeye, and R. Meeker.

Charles H. Carleton Captured.

BOSTON, May 25.—Charles H. Carleton, also known by a score of aliases, who is wanted in Philadelphia, Washington, and several other cities, was arrested to-day as a fugitive from justice. He is wanted in New York for the alleged larceny of $9,000 from various residents of New York. It is alleged that Carleton operated in negotiating the sale of saloons, stores, and real estate, giving in exchange a deed for worthless land in Georgia. He will be held for the New York police.

Neely's Cash Bail to be Attached.

It was stated yesterday by the officials in charge of the Neely case that the affidavit filed on Thursday by Gordon M. Buck, a lawyer, to the effect that the $20,000 deposited as bail in the criminal charges brought against Neely belonged to him, will be without effect, and that the sum named will be attached. Judge Lacombe signed orders of attachment that will be served on any property that Neely may own in this State.

CAMPBELL CASE REVERSED

Appellate Division Decision a Boon to Divekeepers.

MUSICIANS QUICKLY INSTALLED

Court's Action, Capt. Thomas Says, Removes the Last Check of the Police—York and Devery Non-Committal.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in an opinion handed down by Justice Ingraham, has reversed the decision of the Court of Special Sessions in the case of Frank J. Campbell, convicted of running a dive known as a concert hall without the necessary license.

Campbell was convicted by the Court of Special Sessions on a charge of violating Sections 1472 and 1483 of the Charter of the City of New York, which provide for licenses for concert halls. He was the proprietor of a saloon and had paid the tax which authorized him to sell liquor, but had no concert license. These premises consisted of a large room with smaller rooms adjoining. On a balcony about 100 feet from the stage, but which was not visible from the floor, there was a piano. No admission fee was charged and no performance was given, except that during the evening pieces of music were performed upon this piano. The officer who made the arrest testified that he went into the premises and bought a glass of beer and discovered two men playing the piano. The Court said that to sustain this conviction it must appear that the defendant violated Section 1472 of the Charter, and went on:

"The question is whether this was an exhibition, interlude, minstrelsy, or any other entertainment of the stage. I think it clear that it was not. It seems that the performance upon this piano was not an exhibition within the meaning of this definition, which evidently related to the classes of public exhibitions usually conducted or produced upon a stage, at which the public attend for the purpose of seeing the exhibition, and not to a case where music is performed as a mere incident to any business, where no admission fee is charged, and where in fact there is no exhibition."

When Chief Devery was asked yesterday what effect the decision would have on the reopening of notorious resorts he said:

"Until I receive a copy of the opinion, which I expect on Monday, I prefer to say nothing."

President York of the Board of Police Commissioners was similarly cautious. In answer to the question put to Chief Devery he said:

"I refuse to answer that question until I have satisfied myself of facts by reading a copy of the opinion handed down by the court."

Justice Ingraham's decision was freely discussed in the corridors of the Police Headquarters Building. The general opinion is best voiced by a person high in the confidence of police officials, but who refused to allow his name for publication. He said:

"The effect of this interpretation of the law will be to cause a wide-open town. This decision has swept away the last prop of the police. The Raines law, originally designed to limit the sale of liquors, has proved a boomerang in fostering the advancement of an even greater social evil.

"People forget that when an officer appears before a Magistrate he is more in the eyes of the law than the person accused. He must have undisputed, reliable proof, and must be prepared to stand the cross-fire of the defendant's lawyer before he dares bring the person to court. And if any one would tell how, under the existing Raines law, it is possible to convict a Raines law hotel proprietor, or saloon or disorderly house keeper, why, I imagine the police would send him a vote of thanks for it. It is not the police, it is the laws that are at fault. The dive keepers can snap their fingers at the police, from the President of the board down."

Capt. Thomas of the Tenderloin Precinct was asked what he thought would be the result of the decision in the Campbell case on the attempts to suppress notorious places.

"There can be only one outcome," the Captain said. "The only chance the police had on holding proprietors of disorderly places in check has been taken from them."

"Then you believe the town will be wider open than ever?" was asked.

"I do."

"What attempt will you make to close the dives and resorts in your precinct?"

"Under the existing laws I do not see where the police can interfere at all, so long as a proprietor keeps within the letter of those laws."

"How about the arrests of proprietors of respectable hotels for alleged violation of the law requiring concert licenses?"

"The arrests were justifiable. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If the law forbids concerts without a special license, and if it is having a concert to listen to a man hired in a dive to play a piano, it is also a concert to have an orchestra discourse music in the Waldorf-Astoria, and in each case a license is necessary. The arrests of the proprietors of respectable hotels for not having concert licenses was strictly within the letter of the law."

Last night, in the Tenderloin, the resort proprietors, ever on the alert for an advantage, were quick to reinstate their musicians. In consequence, the Tenderloin celebrated as of old. All of the notorious places were open full blast.

Cabs, hansoms, and automobiles drew up to the curbs and as the newcomers opened doors to enter, the sounds of pianos, mandolins, and other instruments penetrated into the night.

Within, the scenes were the old-time ones. Long, heavily carpeted rooms walled with mirrors and grid-ironed with round tables contained scores of flashily dressed women, who drank and smoked and familiarly ogled the newcomers as they entered.

The Virginia Bank Robbery.

In reference to the report printed yesterday that the Peninsula Bank of Williamsburg, Va., which was robbed by burglars, was a member of the American Bankers' Association, James R. Branch, the Secretary of the association, said yesterday that neither the bank named nor the Massanutten Bank of Strasburg, Va., concerning which a similar report had been printed, had ever been connected with the association. "Out of a membership of 4,100," he added, "only one member has been burglarized in the last five years when displaying the metal sign indicating membership."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; fresh easterly winds.

During the past twenty-four hours showers have been quite general in the Atlantic States, except in New England; elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains generally fair weather has prevailed, except in Kansas and Northern Texas, where there were local thunderstorms.

Temperatures have risen in the interior of the country as a rule, and are comparat

ROBERTS MAY CROSS VAAL RIVER TO-DAY

Boers Are Evacuating Their Positions on the South Bank.

BRITISH COLUMNS CONVERGE

Transvaal Will Be Invaded with Overwhelming Forces—Burghers May Not Make a Stand South of Johannesburg.

LONDON, May 26.—The latest intelligence from Lord Roberts's headquarters at Vredefort Station, filed on Thursday at 5:45 P. M., was that the British were rapidly advancing. Gen. Hamilton had effected a junction with Lord Roberts. The country in front of them was clear of Boers to Viljoen's Drift. The Boers were evacuating all their positions south of the Vaal River, and 5,000 had already crossed to the north bank. Probably Gen. French's cavalry is already reconnoitring the fords of the Vaal.

War Office observers expect that the next dispatch from the Field Marshal will be dated in sight of the Transvaal frontier. Bennet Burleigh, wiring to The Daily Telegraph from Vredefort on Thursday evening, said that Lord Roberts would doubtless cross the Vaal on Saturday or Sunday. The British outposts were then at Erste Geluk, nine miles north of Vredefort and twenty-six miles south of the Vaal River. The railway is much damaged.

The next day or two ought to decide whether Lord Roberts will encounter serious opposition at the Vaal. The best opinion believes that the next big engagement will be fought just south of Johannesburg, and that a fight there, and possibly one at Laing's Nek, will prove the last pitched battles of the war. The latest indications almost point to the latter being the more probable event of the two. It is hoped here that Gen. Buller will delay until Lord Roberts is able to detach a force to seize Heidelberg and sever railroad communication between Johannesburg and Laing's Nek.

While the British in overwhelming force are rapidly approaching the Transvaal, the movements of the Boers are enveloped in mystery. The last Pretoria newspaper to reach Lorenzo Marques was a week old. Every one seeking to cross the Portuguese border from the Transvaal is searched for newspapers and letters. Dispatches and letters containing even harmless references to the war are suppressed, and the only news that has emerged from the Transvaal during the last ten days has come by word of mouth.

According to these oral reports yesterday, the Boers were quarreling among themselves. Transvaal paper money was circulating at 30 per cent. discount. Becket's firm was given £1 in gold for £5 in paper. Krouse and Klinke, the engineers who opposed the blowing up of the mines, had been dismissed. Commandant Schutto had been appointed to defend Johannesburg, and all the British subjects had been turned out.

The Transvaalers fear that the British will blow up the bridge at Komati Poort, thus cutting off their supplies from Delagoa Bay, and a commando of 500 is guarding the bridge against any such attempt by British raiders.

It is reasserted that President Krüger will retire to Lydenburg when fighting is imminent at Johannesburg and Pretoria. Concern is expressed at Pretoria, with reference to the possibility that Gen. Carrington may come down from Rhodesia with 5,000 men to co-operate with as many more entering the Transvaal by way of Mafeking. Horse sickness is said to have broken out among Gen. Carrington's animals.

A dispatch from Warrenton, dated Thursday, says:

"Operations have been pushed forward eighty miles, one of Gen. Hunter's brigades having occupied Vryburg (about half way between Kimberley and Mafeking) last night. Considering the difficulties of the road, this is a remarkable achievement for a mixed force, short of rations, making forced marches. Water is scarce. Some portions of the brigade covered eighteen miles without a break.

"Gen. Hunter personally goes to Vryburg to-day by train."

Gen. Methuen is progressing along the Southern bank of the Vaal River, with the object, possibly, of making a dash at Klerksdorp when he arrives opposite that railroad terminus.

Two thousand Boers are near Ficksburg, besides small roving parties that come into contact with the British while reconnoitring. President Steyn was with these Boers last Monday, organizing and inspiriting them, and drafting recalcitrants into the service.

The British are sweeping the country far and wide, seizing horses, cattle, and grain. Yesterday President Steyn was reported to be at Bethlehem, with a small field force, appealing to the Free Staters to defend their freedom and independence. Apparently he and all the Free Staters he can assemble will not join the Transvaalers, but will remain in the northeastern section of the Free State.

On Tuesday there was heavy cannonading near Bethlehem. The firing began at dusk. Why and with what results is not known at Maseru, Basutoland, where the news arrived yesterday.

Gen. Rundle's division was still at Tromnel on Tuesday. There was a small Boer laager twelve miles to the north of him, and beyond this there was a larger one. The correspondent sending this news, which was wired from Winburg yesterday, said that these Boers were understood to be ready to surrender, and that in his opinion the war in the Free State was practically over.

A dispatch to The Times from Clocolan, dated May 21, says:

"The Eighth Division (Rundle's) has in front of it commandoes headed off from the Transvaal, which, while not willing to surrender, do not know where to go. Their joint strength is estimated at from 1,000 to 2,000 men.

The Times has the following from Newcastle, Natal, dated Thursday:

"The Boers are fortifying a very large semi-circular position, extending from Majuba to Pongwana. Large numbers are busy intrenching, and six good guns are visible."

BOTHA'S RISE TO LEADERSHIP.

LONDON, May 26.—Unbiased news giving any adequate idea of matters and feeling in the Transvaal itself seldom appears in the English newspapers. But by the last mails Douglas Story has enabled The Daily Mail to make an interesting exception to this rule. A strong Boer sympathizer, he writes nevertheless with fairness that is generally lacking in the English war correspondents' articles. Under date of Pretoria Mr. Story says:

"Reputations have been lost and won here in the Transvaal since Oct. 11 last. Old leaders of the people have had to yield place to younger men, and military genius has been discovered in the least suspected quarters. As leaders and as fighting men, the younger generation have given the best to the service of the republics. In battle they have proved the most obedient and the most trustworthy, in council the most thoughtful and far-seeing.

"In a young man of thirty-six the two States have placed all their trust. Six months ago Louis Botha was esteemed as an honest man and a gentleman, as a progressive member of the First Volksraad, and as warden of the Zulu marches. An eloquent speaker in Dutch and in English, and the happy possessor of an infinite personal charm, he was marked out for a brilliant political career. But no man deemed him a soldier. He was untried and wholly ignorant of his own strength.

"In the battlefield it was different. Modest; 2) there high treason, and Louis Botha is no traitor. It was he who, along with old Gert de Jaeger, led the people at Dundee. Had his promised supports been forthcoming, Gen. Symons would then have been surrounded. Two days later, had his plan been adopted, Gen. Yule would have been intercepted in his magnificent march from Dundee to Ladysmith. But Louis Botha was still but a commandant, and his eleven days' experience of warfare was inadequate to secure the abandonment of traditional tactics by his fellow-commanders.

"It was his military genius, however, that designed the battle of Rietfontein on Oct. 30, when Sir George White's main column was drawn into a cross fire, his right driven back in disorder, and his left captured entire at Nicholson's Nek.

"Louis Botha's right to speak was now unchallenged in the 'Krygsraad.' His years of inexperience had been wiped out by three weeks of experiment in the field. Still he was unable to secure the institution of the more active tactics he advocated against Ladysmith. The old men of the War Council bade him go easily, trust in Providence more, and in human endeavor less. So, perforce, he had to sit down with the others on the hills overlooking Ladysmith, waiting for a miracle to deliver it into their hands.

"Common sense, energetically applied, makes an excellent substitute for military book lore in the field. Louis Botha possesses the common sense, and energy is the very essence of his being. Where his men are, he is—if possible a little in front. On the Tugela he superintended the blowing up of the pontoons with twenty-six men as his companions, in the presence of as many thousands of his enemy. At Pieter's Heights he fought shoulder to shoulder with his men in the trenches, and for the last four days and nights never closed his eyes in sleep.

"The Boers have little patience with the man who does not succeed, and none with the man who fails. Joubert's brilliance has dimmed, and Cronje has been snuffed out as a farthing dip.

"Cronje was unique among the Transvaal Generals. He alone ruled by fear. A silent man, with stooped shoulders and hard, hunter's eyes, men were never attracted to him as they were to Lucas Meyer and Louis Botha. Whip always in hand, he stood over them as a harsh schoolmaster stands over his boys in school. No week-kneed burgher ever came to Cronje for leave to go home. At Paardeberg he had no ambulance, refused Lord Roberts's offer to relieve him of his wounded, and preferred to have their hurts dressed with tobacco leaf to accepting a favor at his enemy's hands.

"Had Cronje's pride permitted him to tell the truth, an attempt would have been made to relieve him by the Free State Generals, De Wet and De la Rey, but he would neither seek aid nor abandon his wagons. Grim old hunter, he stuck to his pelt to the end."

WHAT RHODES WANTS TO DO.

LONDON, May 26.—Cecil Rhodes is at Beira, Portuguese East Africa.

Mr. Fuller, a member of the Cape Parliament, who is supposed to be a confidant of Mr. Rhodes, said in the course of a speech at Cape Town yesterday, when proposing the health of Mr. Rhodes, that the latter was "working to consolidate South Africa from the Zambesi to Table Bay."

BADEN-POWELL NOT TO GO HOME.

LONDON, May 26.—Major Gen. Baden-Powell declines to act on the suggestion of his friends, that he should return to England for rest. He is determined to retain his active command at the front.

Advices from Mafeking, dated May 20, say:

"The Boers are intrenching at Polfontein, ten miles east of Mafeking. The Northern Railway is now repaired to a point within four miles of the town. Ample supplies of plain food are coming in.

"Gen. Baden-Powell voluntarily gave up fifty-three Boers and thirteen wounded to the Boer commandant, who thanked him for his kindness."

The Baralongs, stimulated by the British successes, attacked the rebel natives at Reitfontein on May 10 and took much loot. They released Sani, the old chief, who had rendered good service to the British in keeping Mafeking supplied with news of the Boer operations.

The railway south of Mafeking is being rapidly repaired, and the bridge at Taungs can now be used. Refugees from Mafeking are passing through Taungs, bound for the Cape.

LEYDS REFUSES TO TALK.

LONDON, May 25.—In reply to the request for a statement in reference to the allegation of The Daily Express, claiming to expose the use made by Dr. Leyds, the Diplomatic Agent of the Transvaal, of the Transvaal Secret Service Fund, it being asserted that numerous Continental newspapers were bribed, the following authorized statement has been issued:

"Relative to the English reports, Dr. Leyds does not consider it necessary to say anything about such nonsense.

"In regard to the peace rumors and the possibilities of prolonging the struggle, he cannot express his opinion."

The Capture of Bethune's Horse.

LONDON, May 26.—Gen. Buller has communicated to the Colonial Government Col. Bethune's report of the loss of the squadron of Bethune's Horse in the ambush at Vryheid. The report says that "this regrettable affair was due to the impetuosity of Capt. Goff, who was killed."

Nephew of Lord Roberts Wounded.

LONDON, May 26.—Lieut. Roberts, a nephew of Lord Roberts, was accidentally shot through the right knee by a servant at Modder River camp on Wednesday. His condition is not dangerous.

The Russian Testimonial to Cronje.

MOSCOW, May 25.—The subscription list for the silver plate to be presented to Gen. Cronje includes 29,000 names, representing 7,000 rubles. The testimonial will take the form of a punch bowl, with twelve ladles. It will not be presented until after the war.

Issue of United Irishman Seized.

DUBLIN, May 25.—The Government has seized to-day's issue of The United Irishman. It contained letters addressed to Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by a subscriber whose papers had been stopped by the Post Office officials while in transit. He alleged that the privilege accorded to the soldiers of wearing the shamrock was merely intended to stimulate recruiting. The writer also denounced the war in South Africa.

TROUBLE AT ST. HELIER'S.

British Resent Pro-Boer Attitude of the French Islanders.

LONDON, May 25.—Serious trouble is threatening between the British and French residents of St. Helier's, Island of Jersey, owing to the pro-Boer attitude of the latter. There have been several collisions, and this morning the troops were forced to charge with fixed bayonets to prevent the demonstrators from invading the French quarter. Thirty arrests were made.

The French Consul has represented the situation to the British Foreign Office, with the result that the latter has wired to the Governor, Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Hopton, holding him personally responsible for the maintenance of order.

ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

Unionist War Candidates Win on a "Khaki" Platform.

LONDON, May 25.—The election for a member of the House of Commons to represent South Manchester in place of the Marquis of Lorne, who resigned on the death of his father, when he assumed the title of Duke of Argyll, and who has gone to the House of Lords, was fought on a "khaki" platform and resulted in a very large increase of the Unionist vote, the Hon. William Peel, son of Viscount Peel, the Unionist candidate, being returned by a majority of 2,039. The Marquis of Lorne's majority was 78.

Thus, both in the Isle of Wight Division of Hampshire, where, as announced yesterday, Capt. Seely, Unionist, was elected by a majority of 1,062 over Mr. Baring, Liberal, and in South Manchester this week, unprecedentedly large majorities have been recorded in favor of the war candidates. This will immensely strengthen the Government in its alleged determination to force a general election before the war fever abates.

THE RECRUITING PROBLEM.

LONDON, May 25.—The Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, discussing military matters in the House of Lords to-day, announced that 11,000 additional troops would be sent to South Africa next month. In the course of his speech Lord Lansdowne said:

"It is a formidable problem as to how recruiting is to be kept up when the excitement of the present campaign has worn off. I do not think that an increase of pay would tend to make the army popular to the extent that some suppose; but the War Office is devoting itself to this question, and I believe the changes contemplated will tend to render the army more acceptable to every class in the country."

NEW POLITICAL COALITION?

The Daily Express Says Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain Will Join Forces.

LONDON, May 26.—The approach of the general election has put into circulation strange rumors. Among these is one published by The Daily Express, which says this morning:

"It is more than whispered that a Rosebery-Chamberlain coalition will take place, the new party to fulfill the Rosebery formula as before 1885.

"Lord Rosebery's aspirations are to see Liberalism separated from so-called 'Little Englandism,' and Mr. Chamberlain's are to become Prime Minister.

"Should this coalition result, an exceedingly lively election will occur."

BURN A BRITISH FLAG.

Boer Sympathizers of Monsey, N. Y., at Last Destroy Old Robert K. Sneden's Union Jack.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING VALLEY, N. Y., May 25.—Made a prisoner on his own premises by irate pro-Boer villagers, Robert K. Sneden of Monsey, one mile from here, yesterday afternoon saw his British flag torn from the roof of his house and burned.

Sneden had the British banner up in honor of the Queen's birthday. He comes of an old English family and is a stanch Britisher. He is a veteran of the civil war. Trouble has been brewing for him for some time. Since the South African war began he has been reading all the reports from the scene of hostilities. Whenever he read about a Boer defeat up went his colors.

Monsey Boer sympathizers have worried Sneden several times. A few weeks ago his flag-staff was chopped down at night. The veteran then decided to fly his flag the next time from his housetop. He let the villagers know he would observe the Queen's birthday despite their objections. He also said that he would stand guard over his flag with a double-barreled shotgun. But his pro-Boer neighbors were determined. "That flag must come down," was the sentiment of the population. They talked the matter over at the corner grocery, while Sneden serenely prepared his midday meal.

Two brothers, Charles and Aaron Starr, agreed to lead the advance. Sneden met the little party of villagers at his door. He noticed that they carried a ladder. "That flag of yours," announced Spokesman Starr, "is going to come down." The astonished old soldier made a grab for his gun, that stood conveniently near. The Starr brothers threw themselves upon him and held him fast. "Quick! Run up that ladder," commanded Charles Starr. Willing hands did so, and others helped to keep Sneden a prisoner while the leader of the mob climbed the ladder and seized the union jack, while the party cheered heartily.

"Now, then, see us burn up that rag," said the Boer leader to the struggling captive. Then he struck a match, and while the crowd cheered once more the silk strip went up in flames. There was a waving of small American flags among the crowd, and deafening cheers for the Stars and Stripes. The Boer element then marched off in triumph.

When Sneden was seen to-day he said that he would prosecute and also call the attention of the British Consul to the affair.

BOER ENVOYS' STATEMENT.

Say They Will Only Be Able to Visit a Few American Cities.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The following statement was issued to-day by the Boer envoys:

"Messrs. Fischer, Wessels, and Wolmarans, who are representing the South African republics in this country, have received many pressing invitations from most of the large cities of the United States to visit them, but, owing to the short time they have to spend in his country, it will not be possible to accept all of the invitations received.

"It is their intention to return as soon as circumstances permit to their own country, staying in Europe sufficient time to carry out their instructions, but before leaving they have concluded to yield to the great demand on the part of the American people to spend a few more days in America, and they have concluded, first of all, to visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, Providence, and Boston during next week.

"After visiting these cities, they are in hope of being able to spare the time to extend their visit to several other cities in the Middle States, timely notification of which will be given to the committees who have honored them with invitations.

"The Common Councils and Mayors of a number of cities are urging them by resolutions to make them a visit, and it may be possible that their stay in the country may be prolonged a few days in order to meet their wishes.

"The envoys regret exceedingly that they cannot meet the great numbers of people who are so anxious to greet them, as they would like to do. They express themselves as very grateful for the many expressions of sympathy heard upon all sides for the cause that is so dear to them, and they trust the fact that they cannot visit all who wish them to do so will in no way interfere with the full and free expression of sympathy and good-will on their part."

THE SEIZED AMERICAN FLOUR.

Cases of Mashona, Beatrice, and Maria Satisfactorily Settled.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Consul General Stowe, at Cape Town, has reported to the State Department that the seizures of flour and provisions on the three vessels, Mashona, Beatrice, and Maria, have been finally and satisfactorily settled.

It has been found that the goods were the property of the consignees in South Africa; that the American shippers are not, and cannot be, losers, and that the seizures will not affect the American trade. In the cases where the consignees refused the bills drawn upon them by the American shippers, though the latter might easily have secured payment through the colonial courts, the British Government has preferred to settle outright by the payment of the invoice price of the provisions seized, with 10 per cent. added as profit.

CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS.

Either Paret or Little Will Challenge Champion Davidson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The features of the third day's play in the Southern championship lawn tennis tournament, which was continued here this afternoon after a day's rain, was the closeness of the two semi-final matches in the championship event.

To-morrow Paret and Little meet in the final round for the right to challenge Champion Davidson for his title and the Southern Challenge Bowl. The scores:

Championship Singles.—Second round—R. D. Little beat C. R. Wilson, 6—2, 6—0. Semi-final round—J. P. Paret beat M. A. Aglasto, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1; R. D. Little beat F. B. Alexander, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

Championship Doubles.—Preliminary round—L. J. Grant and Johnson beat Whiting and Huidekoper, 6—0, 6—3. First round—Little and Alexander beat Gregg and Ballanger, 6—1, 6—1; Cale and Parks beat Glazebrook and N. T. Wilson, 7—5, 3—6, 7—5; Davidson and Paret beat L. J. Grant and Johnson, 7—5, 6—1; W. C. Grant and C. R. Wilson beat Warfield and Hills, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4.

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary round—Hendrick, (15,) beat Coburn, (scratch,) 5—7, 6—4, 6—4; N. T. Wilson, (owe half 15,) beat Dels, (scratch,) 6—4, 7—5; Alexander, (owe half 30,) beat Smith, (15,) 6—0, 8—6. First round—Strobridge, (half 15,) beat Bagby, (15,) by default; Avery, (owe 15,) beat Glazebrook, (owe half 15,) 7—5, 6—2; E. Whiting, (scratch,) against Thompson, (scratch,) 7—5, (unfinished;) Little, (owe 30,) beat H. Whiting, (15,) 4—6, 7—5, 6—4; Hendrick, (15,) beat N. T. Wilson, (owe half 15,) 6—1, 6—3; Alexander, (owe half 30,) beat Davidson, (owe 30,) 6—2, 7—5; W. C. Grant, (owe half 30,) beat Lowther, (scratch,) by default; Parkes, (owe half 15,) beat Fennessy, (owe half 15,) 6—1, 6—4; Huidekoper, (owe half 15,) against Cake, (scratch,) 7—5, 6—6, (unfinished;) Duvall, (15,) beat Wood, (15,) 6—4, 6—1; Norman, (scratch,) beat Metcalf, (owe half 15,) 6—2, 6—1; Gee, (owe 15,) beat R. M. Agelasto, (owe half 15,) 6—2, 6—4.

Flags for Decoration Day!
You can buy Standard Bunting Flags cheaper at O'Neill's than in any other store in New York. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETIC CONTESTS

Trials in Intercollegiate Games on Columbia Field.

NEW RECORDS IN TWO EVENTS

Hammer Throw and Shot Put Distances Bettered by Plaw and Beck Respectively.

On a wet track and sodden field the preliminary trials in the twenty-fifth annual intercollegiate championship games were contested yesterday afternoon at Columbia Field. The track was too heavy for good time in the sprints and runs, but intercollegiate records were broken in both of the weight events.

In the shot put, Beck of Yale abundantly fulfilled the prophecies which have centred about him all season. In a magnificent effort he cast the sixteen-pound ball 44 feet 3 inches, beating by 6½ inches the previous intercollegiate record, held by McCracken of Pennsylvania, who yesterday was one of his competitors. In the hammer throw Plaw, the California star, hurled the missile without apparent effort 154 feet 4½ inches, beating the collegiate record, held by McCracken, 9½ inches, and the intercollegiate record, also held by the Pennsylvanian, by 4 feet 11½ inches. McCracken was unable to show his old championship form yesterday, his best performance in the shot put being 42 feet 1¾ inches, and in the hammer event 138 feet 1½ inches.

The results of the many preliminary heats in the track events furnished no great surprises. The cinder track had been so softened by the rains of Thursday night and yesterday morning that it was a full two-fifths of a second slow in the hundred yards, and an indication of the real speed of the contestants was lacking.

Kraenzlein, in the hundred, however, showed form that in any athlete less phenomenal would have caused a sensation. Although a comparative novice in this event, he ran away from his field, and, without being pushed to it, finished his heat in 0:10 2-5. The other heats in the hundred, including that won by Jarvis, were all run in 0:10 3-5.

In both hurdles Kraenzlein finished without effort a full three yards in advance of his nearest competitor. Again in the broad jump the superiority of the wonderful Pennsylvanian was in evidence. The soggy field allowed him a leap of only 22 feet 10¼ inches, but this was 2¾ inches better than the best effort of his great rival, Prinstein of Syracuse.

In view of his performances yesterday, Kraenzlein is conceded an even chance against Jarvis of Princeton for first place in the final of the 100-yard dash to-day, and, in spite of his participation in this event and both hurdles, it is believed that he can win out over Prinstein in the broad jump. Pennsylvania is consequently assured of first place by a wider margin than claimed before yesterday's trials, even by the Quakers' partisans. Penn's other likely point winners are McClain, who will fight for third or fourth place with Prinstein of Syracuse in the 100 yards; "Alex" Grant, Cregan's most formidable rival for first in the half-mile; Drumheller, whose work yesterday gives him an almost even show against Boardman of Yale and Long of Columbia for first or second place in the quarter; Remington, a possible third or fourth in the hurdles; McCracken, who ought to get second in both weight events; Hare, a likely third in the hammer throw; Remington, who took third in the broad jump yesterday, and Grant, first or second in both the mile and two-mile runs. In neither of which events preliminary trials were run yesterday. This outlook gives Pennsylvania a maximum of 50 possible points and a minimum of 38.

Second place may go to either Princeton or Yale, but the tigers' chances are the better in so far as yesterday's results can indicate. As between the Yale and Princeton athletes themselves, the crucial event is the pole vault, in which Johnson and Adriance, the New Haven stars, are matched against Coleman and Horton of Princeton, with the Ithacan Kinsey as a hard man to beat out of first place. The success or failure of Jarvis against Kraenzlein in the hundred yards, and against Boardman in the 220 yards, will probably turn the scale either for or against the tigers, especially if Smith, the blue's distance runner, comes up to expectations in the untried mile and two mile events. Harvard cannot rise above fourth place, except by a miracle, although Foote and Richardson may get enough points out of the distance runs to bring her within touching distance of third place. In the latter event Princeton, Yale, and Harvard ought to finish in the order named in almost uniform steps from 26 to 18 points. Syracuse is a likely fifth, with from 5 to 9 points.

Yesterday's attendance at Columbia Field was, owing to the bad weather, very small, but sunshine to-day ought to bring out spectators numbering into the thousands. With rolling and bright weather the track ought to be in excellent condition, and broken records in the finals and semi-finals would cause no surprise. In the final contests first place will count 5 points, second 3, third, 2, and fourth 1.

This is the summary of yesterday's trials, each of the candidates placed being allowed to compete to-day in the semi-finals:

100-Yard Dash.—First Heat—Won by McClain, Pennsylvania; Haigh, Harvard, second; Tuttle, Brown, third. Time—0:10 3-5. Second Heat—Won by Prinstein, Syracuse; Young, Cornell, second. Time—0:10 3-5. Third Heat—Won by Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania; Matthewson, Cornell, second. Time—0:10 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Jarvis, Princeton; Colt, Cornell, second; Long, Columbia, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

220-Yard Dash.—First Heat—Won by Mulligan, Georgetown; Cadogan, California, second. Time—0:23. Second Heat—Won by Boardman, Yale; Haigh, Harvard, second. Time—0:22 3-5. Third Heat—Won by Long, Columbia; Waite, Syracuse, second. Time—0:23. Fourth Heat—Won by Jarvis, Princeton; Clerk, Harvard, second. Time—0:23. Fifth Heat—Won by Richards, Yale; Warren, Cornell, second. Time—0:23. Sixth Heat—Won by Cloudman, Bowdoin; Young, Cornell, second. Time—0:22 4-5. Supplementary trials for second-place men, the winners qualifying for semi-finals: First Heat—Won by Haigh, Harvard. Time—0:22 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Waite, Syracuse. Time—0:23.

440-Yard Run.—First Heat—Won by Drumheller, Pennsylvania; Long, Columbia, second; Lee, Syracuse, third. Time—0:51 1-5. Second Heat—Won by Clerk, Harvard; Metzger, Pennsylvania, second; Willis, Princeton, third. Time—0:53 2-5. Third Heat—Won by Minnehan, Georgetown; Boardman, Yale, second; Westney, Pennsylvania, third. Time—0:52 3-5.

Half-Mile Run.—First Heat—Won by Cregan, Princeton; Hastings, Cornell, second; Scrafford, Syracuse, third; Sheridan, Georgetown, fourth. Time—2:03 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Smith, Yale; Grant, Pennsylvania, second; Perry, Princeton, third; Swan, Harvard, fourth. Time—2:16 1-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—First Heat—Won by Lewis, Syracuse; Halowell, Harvard, second; Hunt, Bowdoin, third. Time—0:16 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Potter, Williams; Wheeler, Princeton, second. Time—0:16 3-5. Third Heat—Won by Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania; Wilson, Cornell, second; Powers, Columbia, third. Time—0:16 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Remington Pennsylvania; Pincke, Yale, second; Abercrombie, Harvard, third. Time—0:16 3-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—First Heat—Won by Woolsey, California; Halowell, Harvard, second; Lloyd, Haverford, third. Time—0:26 3-5. Second Heat—Won by Willis, Harvard; Wheeler, Princeton, second; Murphy, Holy Cross, third. Time—0:26. Third Heat—Won by Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania; Tuttle, Brown, second; Thomas, Yale, third. Time—0:26 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Remington, Pennsylvania; Wilson, Cornell, second; Davies, Princeton, third. Time—0:26 2-5.

Shot Put.—Won by Beck, Yale, 44 feet 3 inches, (intercollegiate record;) McCracken, Pennsylvania, 42 feet 1¾ inches, second; Plaw, California, 40 feet 10¼ inches, third; Woolsey, California, 39 feet 7¼ inches, fourth; Melendy, Brown, 38 feet 1 inch, fifth; Feuerbach, College of the City of New York, 35 feet 9 inches, sixth.

Hammer Throw.—Won by Plaw, California, 154 feet 4½ inches, (intercollegiate record;) Hare, Pennsylvania, 138 feet 3½ inches, second; McCracken, Pennsylvania, 138 feet 1½ inches, third; Boal, Harvard, 129 feet 9¼ inches, fourth; Boynton, Cornell, 128 feet 2½ inches, fifth.

High Jump.—Five men qualified at 5 feet 9 inches. They were: Rice, Harvard; Serviss, Princeton; Jones, New York University; Carroll, Princeton, and Rotch, Harvard.

Broad Jump.—Won by Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 22 feet 10¾ inches; Prinstein, Syracuse, 22 feet 7½ inches, second; Remington, Pennsylvania, 22 feet, third; J. H. Shirk, Harvard, 21 feet 5½ inches, fourth; Brown, Brown University, 21 feet 2 inches, fifth.

Pole Vault.—Five men qualified at 10 feet 6 inches. They were: Kinsey, Cornell; Coleman, Princeton; Johnson, Yale; Horton, Princeton, and Adriance, Yale.

Rain Stopped College Cricket Game.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Rain to-day prevented the cricket match which was to have been played here between Harvard University and the University of Pennsylvania elevens. Harvard will play Haverford College to-morrow, weather permitting.

GOOD PRICES FOR YEARLINGS.

Second Day's Sale of Product of Rancho del Paso and Elmdorf Stud.

Turfmen and breeders gathered in large numbers in Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon and evening to attend the second day's sale of the Rancho del Paso and Elmdorf yearlings, the property of James B. Haggin.

There was a decided inclination on the part of owners, especially those who race their horses in the minor events on the metropolitan circuit, and later in the West, to pay good prices for healthy-looking yearlings, that argued well for the success of the sales that are booked later in the season. When turfmen clamor for yearlings this early in the season, and bidding is spirited, they will go higher later on when there are not many left to buy.

Fred Burlew paid $3,000 for a Goldfinch colt, a big chestnut, out of Lucania. The colt is a handsome looking one, and after the sale Green B. Morris said it was one of the best-looking youngsters he had seen in years. Mr. Burlew bought several other high-priced ones, both colts, one by Goldfinch and another by Golden Garter. He paid $2,500 each for them.

Horace Theobald, who recently returned from England, where Mr. Haggin's yearlings are in demand, bought a brown colt by Midlothian for $800 and a chestnut by Salvator for $2,300, but he would not tell whether or not they were to be sent abroad.

Edward Corrigan, the Western turfman, who sails for England with a string of racehorses this month, bought several yearlings and will ship them to his Western establishment. The summaries:

Bay filly, by Star Ruby-Lizetta, by Sir Modred; J. O'Neill..... $300
Chestnut colt, by July-Lizzie Dunbar, by Bazar; G. D. Wilson..... 625
Bay filly, by Sir Modred-Loleta, by Ed Corrigan; H. Eugene Leigh..... 200
Chestnut filly, by Goldfinch-Lou, by Norfolk; A. Dahlman..... 1,500
Chestnut filly, by Golden Garter-Love Knot, by Kyrle Daly; G. D. Wilson..... 400
Chestnut colt, by Goldfinch-Lucania, by Sir Modred; Fred Burlew..... 3,600
Bay filly, by Bassetlaw-Lulu, by Virgil; James McLaughlin..... 450
Bay colt, by Goldfinch-Lydia, by Billet; John Daly..... 1,000
Chestnut filly, by Goldfinch-Mamie B., by St. Blaise; J. O'Neill..... 500
Chestnut colt, by Watercress-Margrejique, by Order; J. G. Follansbee..... 1,100
Bay colt, by St. Andrew-Marian, by Hubbert; G. D. Wilson..... 250
Bay colt, (brother to Lady Lindsey,) by Sir Modred-Memento, by Virgil; H. Eugene Leigh..... 600
Bay colt, by St. Andrew-Memory II., by Duke of Montrose; G. D. Wilson..... 350
Bay filly, by Ben All-Merrimac, by Goldsborough; W. L. Powers..... 300
Bay colt, by Bassetlaw-Miss Maxim, by Maxim; Edward Corrigan..... 400
Chestnut filly, by Goldfinch-Miss Woodford, by Billet; T. Eugene Leigh..... 1,000
Bay colt, by Cavalier-Mollie Walton, by Mortimer; Wood Hoffner..... 560
Chestnut colt, by Star Ruby-Moonflower, by Wildidi; J. G. Follansbee..... 450
Bay colt, by Duncombe-Nadavis, by Hindoo; G. D. Wilson..... 1,200
Bay filly, by Bassetlaw-Napa, by Enquirer; J. Coffey..... 650
Chestnut filly, by Goldfinch-Olive, by Onondaga; J. O'Neill..... 500
Chestnut colt, by Watercress-Orange Leaf, by Kingston; H. Eugene Leigh..... 200
Chestnut colt, by Goldfinch-Ortawin, by Onondaga; L. O. Appleby..... 1,450
Bay colt, by Star Ruby-Pearl V., by Salvator; J. Coffey..... 325
Chestnut colt, by Goldfinch-Philistia, by St. Blaise; J. Coffey..... 1,500
Bay colt, by Golden Garter-Pink Cottage, by Buckden; Fred Burlew..... 2,500
Bay colt, by Goldfinch-Queen Bess, by Marden; Fred Burlew..... 2,500
Bay filly, by Goldfinch-Recluse, by Reform; M. Murphy..... 1,500
Chestnut colt, by Star Ruby-Represa, by Kyrle Daly; G. D. Wilson..... 300
Chestnut colt, by Star Ruby-Rosemary, by Joe Daniels; M. A. Mayer..... 600
Bay filly, by Duncombe or Sir Modred-Sabilla, by Tyrant; W. L. Powers..... 200
Brown filly, by Bassetlaw-Salutaris, by Salvator; Edward Corrigan..... 200
Bay or brown colt, by Midlothian-Salvora, by Salvator; H. Theobald..... 800
Chestnut colt, by Salvator-Scotch Fir, by Scottish Chief; H. Theobald..... 2,300
Bay colt, by Fitz James-Sentiment, by Sensation; G. D. Wilson..... 300
Bay filly, by Darebin-Sibyl, by Uncas; W. L. Powers..... 250
Chestnut colt, by Goldfinch-Silence, by Rosicrucian; Edward Corrigan..... 500
Bay filly, by St. Andrew-Sozodont, by Longfellow; W. L. Powers..... 150
Bay colt, by Fitz James-Springlike, by Springbok; J. Terry..... 200
Bay filly, by Watercress-Starlight, by Onondaga; W. L. Powers..... 400
Chestnut colt, by Golden Garter-Stella, by Mortimer; M. A. Mayer..... 500
Chestnut colt, by Watercress-Suscol, by Sir Modred; W. L. Powers..... 500
Bay colt, by Bassetlaw-Teatro, by Midlothian; Edward Corrigan..... 200
Bay filly, by Bassetlaw-The Dome, by Maxim; W. L. Powers..... 700
Chestnut filly, by Star Ruby-Tourmaline, by Great Tom; W. L. Powers..... 250
Chestnut colt, by Sir Modred-Trellis, by Great Tom; H. Engene Leigh..... 200
Bay filly, by Bassetlaw-Turmoil, by Bend Or; W. L. Powers..... 600
Brown colt, by Fresno-Vandala, by Darebin; G. D. Wilson..... 250
Brown filly, by imp. Bassetlaw-Vice Versa, by Lord Lyon; M. Murphy..... 500
Brown filly, by imp. Darebin-What Not, by Chippendale; W. L. Powers..... 400
Chestnut colt, by Golden Dawn-Wi-Ne-Ma, by Uncas; J. Coffey..... 400
Chestnut colt, by Goldfinch-Yum Yum, by Onondaga; M. Murphy..... 5,000
Brown colt, by Watercress-Zealandia, by Sir Modred; G. D. Wilson..... 600
Bay filly, by Bassetlaw-Zuleika, by Enquirer; M. Murphy..... 750
Chestnut filly, by Juvenal-Biggonet, by Bramble; C. Thompson..... 500
Bay colt, by Juvenal-Vivacity, by Virgil; Frederick Burlew..... 250
Bay colt, by Juvenal-imp. Miss Jack, by Mask; Frederick Burlew..... 1,400
Bay colt, by Juvenal-Utility, by Iroquois; G. D. Wilson..... 200
Chestnut colt, by Juvenal-Curfew II., by Long Law; F. De Ruis..... 125
Chestnut filly, by Juvenal-Sister Geneva, by imp. King Ban; J. Coffey, California.. 1,250
Chestnut filly, by Juvenal-Graziosa, by Bob Ali; W. L. Powers..... 250
Bay colt, by Candlemas-Sweet Home, by Knight of St. Patrick; H. Theobald..... 1,300
Bay colt, Candlemas-Bibelot, by King Ernest; William Lakeland..... 600
Brown or black colt, by Candlemas-Mollie B. B., by Brigadier; F. Burley..... 1,100
Bay colt, by Candlemas-Her Highness, by George Frederick; H. E. Lee, Lexington, Ky..... 700
Bay colt, by Candlemas-Himyance, by Pirate of Penzance; C. C. Monroe..... 250
Chestnut filly, by Order-Lucy B., by Onondaga; C. Brossman, Chillicothe, Ohio. 500
Bay colt, by Order-Kitty Bell, by Salvator; G. J. Wilson, Lexington, Ky..... 450
Bay filly, by Order-Square Dance, by War Dance, Matt Dwyer, Lexington, Ky..... 200
Bay filly, by Order-Formosa, by Longfellow; L. Ru Bino..... 125
Brown filly, by George Kessler-Breakdown, by Rifleer; G. D. Wilson, Lexington, Ky.. 125
Chestnut filly, by George Kessler-Catoosa, by Faustus; G. D. Wilson, Lexington, Ky..... 125

The grand total for the two days' sale was $75,700. The prices realized during the sale were very satisfactory

JOHN WANAMAKER

receives A Letter *from* A Lawyer

who has formed *"The CENTURY Habit."* It is such a complete exposition of the value of the Century Dictionary & Cyclopedia & Atlas to every member of the Household—*every day*—that we print it in full, without comment, by permission

New York, May 14.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
New York.

Dear Sir:—My second set of The Century Dictionary & Cyclopedia & Atlas, purchased through the Wanamaker Century Club, has been in my home now for a little over a month, my first set having been in constant use in my law office for nearly a year.

Yesterday the members of my family spent the afternoon in reading, and my set of The Century volumes, which stands in a Century bookcase next to my reading chair, was in such constant use by all of us that I was sufficiently interested to summarize the results in the evening, and I give them below.

My wife has been deeply interested in archeology, and was absorbed in the account given in yesterday's Sun of the recent finding of relics in Egypt by Professor Petrie, proving, as alleged in the paper, the authenticity of a new dynasty, or rather the oldest known to secular history, and which has hitherto been regarded as rather mythical, dating from 4000 to 5000 B. C. The first reference was, of course, for information as to the discoverer, W. M. Flinders Petrie. An exhaustive biography of this English Egyptologist is given in The Century—all his journeyings, his writings, etc.,—which was of course of the greatest interest in connection with the article in question. Then reference was made, one by one, to the names of the ancient Egyptian kings mentioned, from Menes, founder of the first dynasty, down to Ka, the last king of the dynasty (whose name, by the way, was misspelled in the newspaper "Qa!").

A discussion of this with my eldest son, who is an architect, led to a conversation on Egyptian architecture, ancient and medieval. Again The Century was called upon, and there was found an unusually comprehensive article on the architecture of Egypt, with superb engravings of all the more prominent ruins, both of buildings and statuary, of which traces remain. Besides this, and more to the point, a reference to "Cairo" disclosed a collection of facts that would seem to have been gathered solely for the information of the two who consulted the work, for they found descriptions of no less than nine mosques and mosque-tombs in Cairo, written with the most elaborate attention to architectural detail—their dimensions, description of style, plan, ornamentation, material, even to the minute carvings upon windows, arches and minarets. That was sufficient to make *two* more converts to the "Century habit" in my own family.

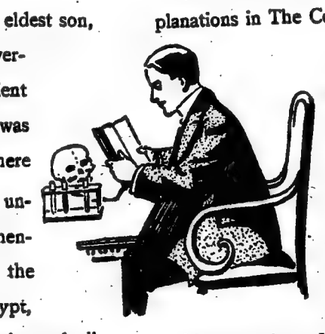

My eldest daughter, in studying botany, uses The Century to the exclusion of every other reference work, either technical or general, as she tells me her professors regard the work as the greatest botanical encyclopedia in existence. She is, moreover, something of a musician, and in her harmony study finds her chief aid from these same volumes.

My son, who expects to be a doctor some day, tells me that he consults The Century oftener than all the text books combined, and that not only does it contain much that they have omitted, but much of their contents is only to be understood by the explanations in The Century.

These much-used volumes have not even escaped the consideration of my youngest boy, who has grammar troubles of his own—or rather, had them, until, when he asked me some leading questions, I turned with the diplomacy of age and discretion to those same volumes, both to hide my own inability and to secure for him the information sought. I was interested enough to compare his school grammar as to the rule in question with what he found in The Century, and was forced to the conclusion that many of the terrors of this generally hated study would be done away with if our young people had free access to this shortcut to a proper understanding of our language.

Some experiences of my own in consulting The Century will complete this list. I use it constantly in my legal work, both as a reference work of legal terms and in my quest for technical information for use in my various cases. In the latter instances the work has been of untold help to me, and I doubt if I could have found the desired information elsewhere without the most exhaustive research. For instance, its treatment of trade terms and processes (as many of my clients are engaged in the manufacture of electrical apparatus, etc.), and more particularly when there is a disputed meaning of a word in a contract or legal paper of any kind. The Century's rulings have never failed to satisfy the most exacting of our judges. Rather an interesting bit illustrating this occurred recently in my practice, the word "may" being proved to mean "must" under certain circumstances, with The Century as arbiter.

To summarize this summary, yesterday's use of these ten volumes by every member of my family in the course of their ordinary Sunday afternoon's reading increased immeasurably the value of the articles they read, and I feel that it is no exaggeration to say that, more than any other work, The Century is the key that opens the door to all printed knowledge.

Even in the use of my other great reference work I have constantly to refer to The Century for a proper understanding of its contents.

I have written thus at length as I am enthusiastic about the subject, and thinking you must be also, I believed you would like to know what one family extracted from its pages in a single afternoon.

I have the honor to remain, my dear sir,
Yours very truly,
W. M. MUSGRAVE.

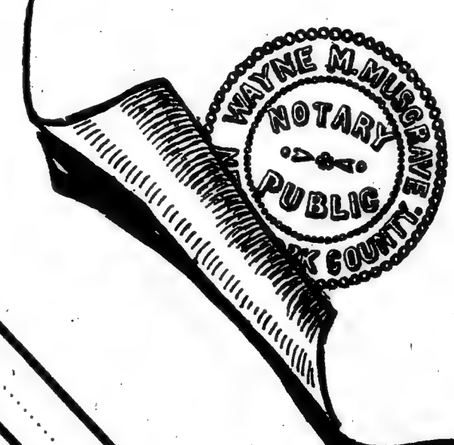

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A tiny brooklet flows;
Where Nature's fairest handiwork,
Alternate, fades and glows,
There hides the prettiest, purest spring
Of water Man may drink;
Here, at its edge, the wood-nymphs cling
Forever on its brink.

The "blue grass" boasts full many a mead;
And 'twixt these and its glades
Grow fields of grain that are indeed
Blessed with prolific blades
Of waving barley and of rye—
Kentucky's golden mine;
A sight to glad the gloomiest eye,
No fairer greets sunshine.

From these twain spring the draught divine
Which 'mongst Man's busy marts
True connoisseurs, as one, enshrine
Within their heart of hearts.
Would'st know its name? All—all acclaim
Its merits to the sky;
The social glass proclaims the fame
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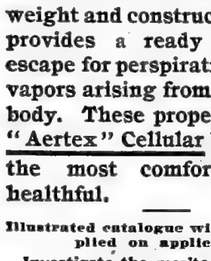

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AMERICA WARNS CHINA

Declares that Americans Must Be Protected from "Boxers."

The Situation, It Is Believed, Would Justify the Participation of Warships and Troops.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The United States Government has taken a hand in the suppression of the "Boxers," the famous Chinese secret society which is engaged in the massacre of native Christians in China, and to which is attributed numberless outrages upon the foreign missionaries. United States Minister Conger has been instructed by the State Department to inform the Chinese Government that the Government of the United States expects it to promptly and thoroughly stamp out this society, and to provide proper guarantees for the maintenance of peace and order, and the protection of life and property of Americans in China, all now threatened by the operations of the "Boxers."

There is no indication in the instructions as to the course that will be pursued by the United States in case the Chinese Government ignores or fails to observe the warning conveyed in this communication. Mr. Conger is acting on parallel lines with the representatives of every European power at the Chinese Court. He has not joined in any concert of action, for to do so would be to violate the unbroken practice of our Government.

It is realized here that the Chinese Government, in dealing with the "Boxers," will encounter more difficulty than might be expected in the effort to suppress any of the ordinary rebellions to which the empire is subject.

The society claims to be purely patriotic in purpose. Its contention is that the teachings of the Christians are not only subversive of the ancient faith of China, but are in their results absolutely destructive of the Chinese system of government. Therefore it is regarded as a patriotic duty to prevent this spread of Christianity.

The first line of attack was upon the foreign missionaries, but the energetic action of the powers, which cost China much territory, led to a resort to indirect means to accomplish the same purpose, and the "Boxers" are now killing the Chinese who allow themselves to be converted to Christianity, just about keeping pace with the best efforts of the missionaries.

This phase of the matter is more difficult to deal with, for it has heretofore been a well-recognized right of a nation to deal with its own subjects at its pleasure. But of course, this rule does not contemplate excesses, such as are ascribed to the "Boxers," and there is, therefore, believed to be reasonable grounds for foreign intervention, which would include the participation of United States warships and even troops, if such should be necessary.

Mr. Conger's latest advices to the State Department indicate that this troublesome society is waxing strong in the very heart of Peking, the Chinese capital, and it was evident from the tone of his dispatch that a crisis was approaching which would either cause drastic action by the Chinese Government or a hostile demonstration by the powers in the near future.

AGAIN ON AGUINALDO'S TRAIL.

Major March Believed to be Chasing the Filipino Leader—Seven Ladrones Killed in a Fight.

MANILA, May 25.—Major Peyton C. March, with a battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry, and Col. Luther R. Hare, with another part of the Thirty-third Regiment, while scouring the country northeast of Benguet, report that they have struck the trail of a party of Filipinos, traveling in the mountains, and believe they are escorting Aguinaldo. Major March is continuing the pursuit across an exceedingly difficult country beyond the telegraph lines.

Sergt. Berry and four privates of Company B of the Twenty-seventh Regiment have rescued the daughter of the President of San Mateo from some ladrones who abducted her. Afterward twelve Ladrones ambushed them, killing the Sergeant. Three privates stood off the band, while the other secured reinforcements. Seven ladrones were killed.

WANT MONEY FOR LIBRARY.

Mrs. Greenleaf Asks Help to Keep the American Institution at Manila Open.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Mrs. Greenleaf, wife of Col. C. R. Greenleaf, United States Army, has succeeded in opening an American library in Manila for the use of American soldiers, sailors, and citizens. There are about 4,000 volumes in this library, many of them worn and soiled, but greatly enjoyed by both officers and men. About ten papers are sent regularly from the United States, which are read at the library and then sent to the troops in the field. It is the earnest request of Mrs. Greenleaf that copies of papers from every part of the United States be sent to this library.

While contributions of books and magazines are most acceptable, the financial question is the serious problem which confronts the library. The salary of the librarian and the rent of the building, as well as other expenses, have to be met each month, and a letter from Mrs. Greenleaf, dated March 29, states that they have only enough money to keep the library open three months longer at the most. Unless aid comes from the United States they will be compelled to close the library, which has been a source of pleasure to the men who are enduring the hardships of war in a foreign country.

The Woman's Army and Navy League, an organization composed mainly of the wives and daughters of officers of the United States Army and Navy, has been appealed to by Mrs. Greenleaf, and they will act as her representatives in this country. Contributions will be received by Mrs. Marshall Ludington, Vice President Woman's Army and Navy League, care Gen. M. I. Ludington, Quartermaster General, War Department, Washington.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of survey, to consist of Capt. Montgomery M. Macomb, Seventh Artillery; Capt. Daniel H. Boughton, Third Cavalry, and Second Lieut. Robert R. Wallach, Third Cavalry, is appointed to meet at the War Department May 26 for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the accountability of Capt. Ira A. Haynes, Sixth Artillery, for certain Quartermaster's supplies during the third quarter of the fiscal year 1899.

Major William S. Patten, Quartermaster, will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. James M. Love, Jr., Fifth United States Infantry, is transferred from Company H to Company E of that regiment.

Second Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, Twenty-seventh United States Volunteers, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report to the commanding officer for duty, to conduct recruits from that post to the Presidio of San Francisco.

First Lieut. John Crotty, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, will proceed from San Francisco to Hot Springs, Ark., for medical treatment.

Major Walter Reed, Surgeon, and Acting Assistant Surgeon James Carroll will proceed to New York City and report to the Commanding General, Department of the East, for duty. Upon completion of the duty assigned them they will proceed to Camp Columbia, Quemados, Cuba, on official business pertaining to the Medical Department.

A board of medical officers is appointed to meet at Camp Columbia, Quemados, Cuba, for the purpose of pursuing scientific investigations with reference to the infectious diseases prevalent on the island of Cuba. Detail: Major Walter Reed, Surgeon; Acting Assistant Surgeon James Carroll, Acting Assistant Surgeon Aristides Agramonte, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Jesse W. Lazear.

Navy.

Lieut. E. H. Tillman is detached from the Alliance and ordered to the Monongahela.

Chaplain W. E. Edmonson is ordered to the Lancaster, June 2.

THE CUBAN CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Gen. Wood and Others Deny that Extensive Frauds Exist.

HAVANA, May 25.—When the dispatches from the United States alleging, on the authority of an official of the Havana Customs Service, that gross frauds existed in the Cuban customs were shown to-day to Gen. Wood and Collector Bliss, as well as to others officially interested, they were ridiculed and repudiated. Gen. Wood said:

"It is quite probable that this story, which is a canard, originated with a discharged official who has himself been accused of fraud. It seems to me that the Cuban Customs Service vindicates itself in the fact that, although the duties are little more than half those of former times, the balance is always in favor of the Government, a thing that was never known before. The mere fact that individuals have gotten away at various times with small amounts and been discovered does not justify any sweeping charge of wholesale corruption."

Collector Bliss said: "More than 98 per cent. of the employes of the department are Cubans. From the outset I have endeavored to keep a very close watch. From the time I took charge of the department more than 200 employes have been discharged for fraud, among them members of some of the principal families of Havana.

"While I would not wish to pledge myself explicitly for the integrity of every employe in the department, I will say that I have been much gratified to find that other departments, after seeing the workings of my system, have adopted it as their own."

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The announcement from Havana that Gen. Wood, the Military Governor, had instituted a wholesale investigation of every branch of the executive service in Cuba has naturally given rise to a crop of rumors reflecting upon the integrity of the administration of several of the branches of the Cuban service, besides the Postal Department.

The Customs Service, which handles the major portion of the receipts, having been particularly called into question, Acting Secretary Meiklejohn was to-day asked whether the investigation of this department was based upon any disclosures of malfeasance in office on the part of employes or rumors of corruption. He declared emphatically that there was no such basis for the investigation; that nothing had even been whispered reflecting upon the integrity of Col. Bliss's administration or that of any American army officer in Cuba.

Many Cubans in Customs Service.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The division of customs and insular affairs of the War Department made a statement to-day in regard to the nationality of the civilian employes in the customs service of Cuba. According to this statement the total number of employes on Dec. 31, 1899, was 608, of which 515 were Cubans, 99 Spaniards, 50 Americans, and 4 belonged to other nationalities.

WANTS WAR TAX BILL TAKEN UP.

Mr. Levy Offers Resolution for Its Consideration at This Session.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Representative Levy of New York to-day introduced a resolution reciting the condition of the Treasury, the amount of the surplus, and the recent call of the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption of the $25,000,000 of bonds, and declaring as follows:

"Be it resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed to defer the further purchase of 2 per cent. extended bonds under the recent call;" also, "that it is the sense of this body that House Bill 8,490, horizontally reducing the war revenue taxes $62,000,000, be considered and promptly passed at this session of Congress."

MONTANA SENATORIAL MUDDLE.

Credentials of Clark and Maginnis May Go to Committee Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Senator Carter of Montana to-day presented the certificate of Gov. Smith, appointing Martin Maginnis Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of W. A. Clark and to which Mr. Clark also had been appointed by Lieut. Gov. Spriggs in the absence of the Governor. The certificate was in practically the same words as Acting Gov. Spriggs's certificate appointing Mr. Clark to succeed himself.

In accordance with a request made by Senator Carter, the certificate was laid upon the table. As soon as this disposition was made, Senator Chandler presented a resolution providing for the reference of the credentials of the rival Senatorial claimants to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. This resolution also was laid on the table, the understanding being that it will be called up next Wednesday.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Senate Committee Reports Emergency Bill Carrying $2,500,000.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Senate Committee on Commerce, through Senator McMillan, to-day reported the emergency River and Harbor bill. The general appropriation made by the bill was increased from $200,000 to $250,000, and the following additions of harbors, rivers, &c., of which surveys are to be made; were authorized:

Mispillion River, Delaware, from its mouth to head of navigation; Mahon Harbor, Delaware; Henderson's Point, N. H.; Buttermilk Channel, N. Y., with a view to obtaining a channel of the same width and depth as those contemplated for Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels; North Landing River, Va., through Currituck Sound and through North River; Scuppernong River, Va., at its mouth; continuing and completing the survey of the Ohio River for the purpose of locating locks and dams; Pagan River, Va., from Smithfield to James River; Chesconnessex Creek, an estuary of Chesapeake Bay.

The provision in the bill as it passed the House, concerning the Eads contracts in the Mississippi jetties, is stricken out and a substitute inserted authorizing the Secretary of War to negotiate with the Eads heirs with the view of ascertaining the value of property owned by them near the South Pass, and to report to Congress at its next session.

House Will Not Take Up Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Chairman Hull of the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day stated definitely that owing to the lateness of the session it would be impossible to consider the bill to increase the efficiency of the army.

Paris Always.

The Boulevard, which is the regulation pilgrimage of all strangers visiting Paris, has just been—it may well be said—adorned with a wonderful commercial palace, the Palace of the "MENAGERE," built by the eminent architect, Mr. Laville.

Several years ago, an architectural style was born, that of the "New Galleries." It is admirably suited to the requirements of these gigantic stores, which will ever meet with the greatest favor among the public.

This style, which will henceforth have its masterpiece in the Palace of the "MENAGERE," situated on Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle, found its origin in the practical spirit of a powerful company, the Society of the NEW GALLERIES, with a capital of 30 millions of francs, which owns a model store in all the large French towns, and which is closely bound to all the most important manufactures in the commercial world.

The Society of the NEW GALLERIES only had to flatter itself of the interior management of its Provincial Establishments, and all its efforts had hitherto tended to perfecting this same until the time came when even the most exacting artists came to admire this elegant and practical building.

The site of the former "MENAGERE" was the one which, in the very heart of Paris, offered the widest scope to the ingenious style of the "NEW GALLERIES, &c.," for their establishing a commercial installation, unique in the world, both as regards its colossal size and its decorative splendor.

The hopes of the Society of the NEW GALLERIES were more than fulfilled. The interior of the Palace of the "MENAGERE" is simply a marvel, and the moment you have entered it you are seized with an admiration which grows stronger at each step.

The "MENAGERE" has been, for the early visitors to the Paris Exposition, one of the Parisian attractions which they are bound never to forget. If every casual visitor is charmed, it may well be added that its clients are ravished. Never was such a large variety of goods offered to the public's choice. The "MENAGERE" is not only the finest store in Paris, it is also the most universal. Realizing every desire, it offers us, at most reasonable prices, everything that can prove either or useful to us, everything that can

MR. MORGAN AGAINST THE PHILIPPINE BILL

Says It Gives Too Much Power to Any President.

Declares the Measure Is Being Used to Prevent Legislation on the Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Discussion of the Spooner Philippine bill was continued in the Senate to-day by Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.) On the general question of the ownership and government by the United States of the Philippine Islands he was in accord with Senators Spooner (Rep., Wis.) and Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) but he regarded the pending bill as unwise and dangerous legislation because of the great power it placed in the hands of the President.

Mr. Morgan was satisfied, however, that the measure would not be passed by this Congress, and declared that it was being used as a foil to thrust aside the Nicaragua Canal bill. Much of his speech was devoted to the Canal bill and to denunciation of the efforts to prevent its enactment at this session.

There was no doubt, Mr. Morgan said, that the Philippines were ours and that the title of the United States to the islands under the treaty of Paris was clear and beyond any question. He declared that no promises had ever been made by our military and naval commanders to recognize the Tagal Government. In fact, no such Government existed in the Philippines when Dewey arrived there and took Manila. At that time Aguinaldo was in Singapore enjoying the pay he had received from the Spaniards for his treachery. He denounced Aguinaldo as a political adventurer and agitator and asserted that "we would have disgraced ourselves before all the nations of the earth had we yielded to the demand of Aguinaldo and his followers to loot the islands, and especially Manila."

PROUD OF BRYAN.

Discussing the ratification of the Treaty of Paris, Mr. Morgan said: "I was in favor of the ratification of the Treaty of Paris and still adhere to that conviction of duty. I believe it is the most advantageous treaty, next to our treaties of annexation with Mexico, that the United States has made in the nineteenth century. I am proud of the motives and their heroic support by our army and navy that forced this treaty from an arbitrary, cruel Spanish-Bourbon despotism and again opened the way for our republican institutions.

"I welcome this open door of relief to the people of the South, and especially their honorable struggles to repair the losses and humiliations of the war between the States, and I honor the President and our Commissioners for leading us in this course of National duty to a glorious result.

"I am proud that our distinguished party leader, Mr. Bryan, came to Washington to implore the Democracy of the Senate to ratify the Treaty of Paris and bid us not to stultify ourselves with needless fears because its ratification would open to the absolutists another opportunity to test the courage and sincerity of the grand Democracy."

Mr. Morgan sharply criticised the Senate steering committee because in its arrogance and power, he said, it had kept the Spooner bill before the Senate.

Mr. Allison, (Rep., Ia.,) a member of the Senate steering committee, called Mr. Morgan's attention to the fact that the Philippine bill was before the Senate by unanimous consent.

"I desire to assure the Senator," said Mr. Allison, "that the steering committee has nothing to do with the pending measure."

Mr. Morgan: "I am glad to know that."

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)—And I may add for the Senator's information that the steering committee had no authority to deal with it.

Mr. Morgan attacked the bill because, he maintained, it concentrated all the power over the Philippines in the President of the United States. It was legalizing absolutism and took away from the Senate the power to confirm the appointments of the President.

"I do not know," said Mr. Morgan, "whether the President is demanding from Congress this imperial power. His conduct of our island possessions thus far does not justify the suspicion that he desires the vast powers conferred upon him by this bill merely for his own aggrandizement or for any imperial purposes. This is an unhallowed power and ought not to be conferred upon the President. Fraud has already touched his Administration in Cuba, but no one is more sorrowful over it than he; no one is more indignant than he."

CONDEMNS CANAL COMPANIES.

Mr. Morgan criticised the bill further, maintaining it gave too great power to any President, and to a dishonest President the power conferred would be very dangerous.

In proceeding Mr. Morgan made a long argument in support of the Nicaraguan Canal project as doubly necessary because of our Philippine possessions. He declared there was even now a revolution in the State of Panama, which was being fomented, incited, and aided by various canal companies which had propositions before the United States for its consideration.

Referring to the suggestions that had been made to this Government by these canal companies, he inquired:

"I'd like to know how much of this kind of insolence the American Senate can stand without having its stomach turned?"

He bitterly denounced the syndicates which had been organized under New York and New Jersey laws, "for the purpose of controlling canal routes on the Isthmus of Darien."

"It is an outrage on all public decency," he urged; "an open violation of the criminal laws of the United States. While I stand here to rebuke it, the railroad combination which is opposing the canal is today controlling the people of the United States by a conspiracy and combination to compel them to pay full railroad rates charged at the pleasure of this great railroad combination, from which their industries are suffering to an extent indescribable and which nobody has yet even attempted to estimate."

With earnestness and vigor Mr. Morgan also arraigned the new Panama Canal Company for having been instrumental in preventing the passage of the Nicaragua Canal bill at the present session.

"Never," he declared, "has the United States Government and the United States Congress been so badgered and cuffed about as we have been by this new Panama Canal Company, and the quiet submission and ease with which we take it can be accounted for only in one way, and that is that a Presidential election is pending and we are afraid to tackle any corporation that has, or professes to have, some great power."

MATTER OF CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Mr. Morgan maintained there was no proper reason why the pending Nicaragua Canal bill should not be passed at once. That bill, he said, was demanded by the people, and they would demand an accounting from the politicians. He could not believe the President was in league with the politicians who were antagonizing the canal bill.

"For," he inquired vehemently, "is it to be said here that the President is a party to this ambidextrous and cross-eyed political rascality?" He did not believe, either, that the President was so afraid of British influence that he had an idea in his mind of abandoning the canal project.

"As to the bill before the Senate," declared Mr. Morgan, referring to the Philippine measure, "it is manifest that it can not pass Congress at this session; indeed, it can never pass this Congress. It is irrational, now, for Congress to legislate for conditions so remote, so unknown, and so hazardous.

"The President, who is a candidate for re-election, is in the hands of his friends and his friends are the enemies of the Nicaragua Canal. I hardly know whether to say I hope for the passage of the canal bill at this session or not. That depends upon two men on this floor. If they are controlled by a determination that the revenues

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BLOCKS PENSION CASES

Mr. Talbert Criticises the House for Rushing Through Bills.

Cites an Instance of Increase in $1,800 Government Clerks' Pension from $24 to $72.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The House devoted two hours this morning which belonged to the legislative day of Thursday to the continuation of the discussion of the Alaskan bill without completing it. The session from noon until adjournment was devoted under the rule to private pension bills.

During the course of consideration of one of the bills Mr. Talbert, (Dem., S. C.,) who has frequently distinguished himself by his opposition to private pension legislation and who forced the abandonment of the Friday night sessions, made an assault on the manner in which bills were rushed through without consideration.

As a recent instance of the results of this lack of deliberation he cited the case of Arthur Dinsmore, an eighteen-hundred-dollar clerk in one of the departments here, for whose benefit Congress recently passed a bill increasing his pension from $24 to $72 per month. Congress, he said, was so ashamed of its outrageous action after it discovered what had been done that the bill was recalled from the President after it had gone to him for his signature. Dinsmore was a private in the Third Michigan Infantry.

Mr. Talbert charged that, in addition to his Government salary and the pension, it was proposed to give him, Dinsmore was drawing $100 a month as secretary of one of the members of the Invalid Pension Committee of the House, Mr. S. W. Smith of Michigan.

"If this is not true," said he, "I ask the member to arise in his place and say so. Mr. Dinsmore is the most enterprising total wreck I ever heard of."

Mr. Smith was not present when Mr. Talbert made the statement, but later came into the House and made a long statement concerning the Dinsmore case. He said that when he came to the Fifty-fifth Congress he found that his predecessor had employed Dinsmore as clerk, and he also employed him. But he explained that, owing to Mr. Dinsmore's deplorable physical condition he could not do the work and had to employ assistance, which reduced his share of the $1,200 compensation to about $200.

Mr. Smith described the character of Mr. Dinsmore's wound from which he suffered for thirty-eight years. It was constantly discharging and necessitated constant medical attendance. His Government position to which he had risen by faithful service did pay him $1,800 a year, Mr. Smith said, but every year he lost from three to five months on account of his wound, for which he received no salary.

Mr. Gardner, (Rep., Mich.,) who knew Mr. Dinsmore personally, also gave the House a graphic description of his sufferings. Every dollar of his pension money, ($24 per month,) he said, went to pay doctors' bills.

Mr. Talbert replied that he was willing to accept every statement made as to Mr. Dinsmore's condition. But if it was as represented, he could not understand why the Pension Office did not give him $72.

"I cannot understand," said he, "how a physical wreck can earn $3,000 in salaries."

"How is it that Judge Long, Chief Justice of Michigan, who draws $7,000 salary, gets a pension of $140 a month?" asked Mr. H. C. Smith, (Rep., Mich.)

"Two wrongs do not make a right," replied Mr. Talbert, who proceeded to charge the Republican Administration with responsibility for not doing justice to Mr. Dinsmore. Mr. Talbert said that after learning Mr. Dinsmore's condition, he would be his friend. He would vote to give him $72 a month or more if necessary.

After 190 bills had been favorably acted upon by the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Talbert blocked their passage in the House with the point of no quorum. Among the bills favorably acted upon were the Senate bills to pension the widow of Capt. Gridley, who commanded the Olympia in the battle of Manila, at $50 per month; the widow of Commodore R. W. Meade at $40 a month, and the widow of Gen. M. F. Force of Ohio at $50 per month.

SUNSTROKE KILLS NAVAL OFFICER.

Lieut. W. P. Elliott, After 23 Years of Sea Service, Dead at Manila.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Word was received at the Navy Department to-day that Lieut. William P. Elliott died at Manila today of sunstroke. He was a native of Pennsylvania and was appointed to the navy in September, 1867. His total sea service covered more than twenty-three years and exceeded that of nearly every officer in the navy, including all the Admirals on the active list.

FAREWELL TO GEN. CHAFFEE.

Many Persons Wish Retiring Chief of Staff of Gen. Wood Bon Voyage.

HAVANA, May 25.—The largest farewell reception ever given in Havana marked the departure to-day of Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, the retiring chief of staff of the Governor General. Gen. Chaffee has been unquestionably one of the most popular Americans in Cuba, and all classes and all nationalities were represented at the palace this morning by those who gathered there to wish him bon voyage.

Gen. Chaffee sailed at 3 o'clock this afternoon on the transport Burnside. The vessel was followed out of the harbor by a large number of steamers and tugs, many of them carrying bands. A salute was fired from El Morro.

National Army Relief Association.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Representative McClellan of New York to-day introduced a bill incorporating the National Army Relief Association. The names of Gov. Roosevelt, John Jacob Astor, Cornelius N. Bliss, Stuyvesant Fish, Daniel S. Lamont, L. P. Morton, Whitelaw Reid, William C. Whitney, Joseph Wheeler, and many women appear among the incorporators. The purpose of the organization is stated to be "to provide aid and relief to the dependent widows and orphans of the officers and enlisted men of the regular army, to assist them in securing employment, to establish scholarships," &c.

Disagreement on the Naval Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The conferrees of the two Houses on the Naval Appropriation bill to-day decided to report a disagreement on the armor plate amendment of the Senate, and also on the Senate amendments relating to the terms of Annapolis cadets and ocean and lake surveys. An agreement has been reached upon all other items of the bill.

Gen. Henry's Widow to Get $75 Pension.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Senate today agreed to a conference report, presented by Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) on the bill granting a pension to Mrs. Henry, widow of Gen. Guy V. Henry. The conferrees reduced the amount of the pension from $100 to $75 a month.

Collector Accused of Shortage.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 25.—William P. Obert, a collector in the employ of the Beta Manhattan Brewing Company of New York, was arraigned to-day in court

All Cars Transfer to
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Summer Millinery Specials.

The extent and variety of our assortment of Trimmed, Untrimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats, and the exceptionally low prices at which these goods sell, make it particularly advantageous to purchase headgear for the summer season at Bloomingdale's.

Hats for Children—The assortment of Children's most becoming and latest style Trimmed Straw Hats already for vacation, outing, country use, etc., special values at upward from . . . . . **49c.**

Children's Baby Straw Hats, fluted brims, taffeta bow, edged with straw, buckle and rosette, in black, white, brown, cardinal, navy, royal, pink and blue; extra value . **98c.**

The assortment of Sailor Hats comprises the newest and most stylish ideas of block hats in "rough and ready" braid, split straw, etc. The handsomest and most reasonably priced lines of Trimmed Mull, Ladysmith, Cycling, Driving, Golfing Hats, etc., for the summer season are here shown in endless variety.

A special sale of stylish **Rough Jumbo Braid,** new style this season sailor, with black, white and navy bands. To-day only, at the very special price of . . **29c.**

Children's Mixed Braids, fancy crowns and brims, polka dot band, rosette, quill left side trimming. These untrimmed hats sell for 75c.; special to-day at . . . **49c.**

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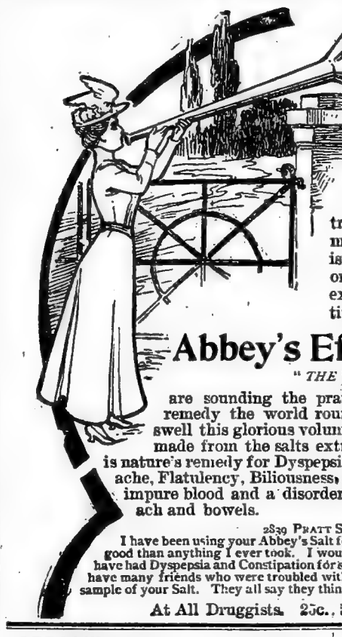

There Is A

trumpet in Lincoln, England, by means of which the natural voice is clearly heard at the distance of one mile. Thousands who have experienced the marvelous curative powers of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt
"THE 'SALT' OF SALTS"

are sounding the praises of this wonderful natural remedy the world round. No trumpet is needed to swell this glorious volume of tribute. Abbey's Salt is made from the salts extracted from fresh fruits, and is nature's remedy for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Flatulency, Biliousness, and all other ills caused by impure blood and a disordered condition of the stomach and bowels.

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I have been using your Abbey's Salt for some time and it has done me more good than anything I ever took. I would never be without it in the house. I have had Dyspepsia and Constipation for some time, but your salt has cured me. I have many friends who were troubled with the same difficulties and gave them a sample of your Salt. They all say they think it efficacious. MRS. W. E. BROWN.

At All Druggists. 25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle.

OPPOSITION TO J. R. HAZEL.

Western New Yorkers Argue He Is Too Inexperienced to be a Federal Judge—Mr. Platt's Views.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—A sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Judiciary to-day listened to the presentation of a charge of lack of experience against John R. Hazel, who has been nominated for Judge of the Western District of New York. A defense was made by Mr. Hazel's friends.

Those who spoke in opposition to confirmation were Messrs. Frank Brundage, August Becker, Charles B. Wheeler, Frank E. Perkins, and Frank C. Ferguson, all of the bar of Western New York. They opposed confirmation on the ground that Mr. Hazel had been a politician nearly all his life, and has had practically no legal experience. Several of them expressed a willingness to indorse him for a political office, but said his appointment to a Federal Judgeship would be unjust to litigants and to the bar. They said they had been in active practice for years, and, with one exception, had not known of Mr. Hazel's appearance in a court of record.

Representative Alexander Spencer Clinton, State Senator Ellsworth, Norris Morey, John McLaughlin, and Mr. Quackenbush spoke in favor of confirmation. They admitted that Mr. Hazel had no experience as a trial lawyer, but said that he had office practice, and through the experience he had gained and ability he had shown as a political leader had demonstrated that he would grow on the bench. They cited Judge Haight as an example of a strong Judge, who had been almost unknown as a lawyer prior to his appointment. The committee took no action.

Senator Platt, when asked last night about the opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Hazel's appointment, said:

"The opposition emanated from Editor Matthews of The Buffalo Express, and is confined to him. The only reason Mr. Matthews has for opposing Mr. Hazel is that the latter was recommended by me. Mr. Hazel had the support of Senator Depew, the members of Congress from the new Western Judicial District, the Justices of the Supreme Court in the district, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, and many well-known residents of Buffalo. He is eminently qualified for the post for which he has been named by President McKinley, and there is not the slightest doubt that his appointment will be confirmed by the Senate."

IRISH EX-CONVICTS MAY LAND.

Commissioner Powderly Cites Old Opinion of Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Mr. Powderly, the Commissioner General of Immigration, was asked to-day whether Fitzharris and Mullet, the liberated Irish convicts who are expected to arrive in this country this week, would be permitted to land.

Mr. Powderly said he could not discuss that question, as it might come before him on appeal. He added, however, that an opinion of the Attorney General, rendered previous to the passage of the immigration act of 1891, holds that a foreign convict who has served part of his sentence and received an unconditional pardon may enter.

When a man is pardoned, said Mr. Powderly, it has the effect of restoring him to his rights as a citizen, unless the pardoning power stipulates to the contrary.

Collector Accused of Shortage.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 25.—William P. Obert, a collector in the employ of the Beta Manhattan Brewing Company of New York, was arraigned to-day in court

DEATH POINTS TO MURDER.

Sailor's Body Found Floating in the Bay—His Captain's Statement.

Thomas Abramson, a sailor on the oyster sloop Stormchild of Perth Amboy, was found floating off Ward's Light yesterday morning by Capt. John Simonson and Charles Totten of the sloop Floral. The men had left Tottenville a short time before, bound for Raritan Bay. They towed the body back to Tottenville, where it was removed to the Morgue at Four Corners.

Identification was made late in the afternoon by Capt. Tonneson of the Stormchild, who lives in Brooklyn. An autopsy was made by Dr. George Mord, the county physician. He says he found three distinct stab wounds, two under the right ear, piercing the jugular vein, and one under the throat, puncturing the windpipe. He found no water in the lungs or in the stomach, thus indicating that the man was dead before he got into the water.

Capt. Tonneson said he had known the man only three weeks. He had understood that his home was somewhere in Jersey. He employed him on May 14. Two days later while in Prince's Bay, off Great Kills, S. I., the Captain said he ordered Abramson to furl the jib during a heavy blow. The vessel, the Captain said, was pitching violently, and Abramson, losing his hold, fell overboard into the sea and was swept away before aid could reach him. Capt. Tonneson declared most emphatically that there was no disturbance of any kind on the sloop. He says that very soon after the accident the case was reported to the Staten Island police, and an investigation proves this to be true. On the other hand, Dr. Mord declares that all indications point to murder, and the fact that there was no water in the stomach or lungs offers the strongest kind of proof.

Capt. Tonneson was permitted by Coroner Seaver to go on his own recognizance. An inquest will be held Monday night.

BOY GETS VERDICT FOR $47,000.

Injured by Explosion of Acid Belonging to Atlantic Refining Company.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—One of the largest verdicts ever rendered by a jury in the local courts for personal injuries sustained was that of $47,000 given to William F. Waters, a minor, in his suit against the Atlantic Refining Company, which was tried in Common Pleas Court before Judge Wiltbank to-day.

The boy asked for $50,000, contending that through the negligence of the company in allowing a can of acid to remain in a dangerous locality, an explosion occurred which permanently blinded Waters.

SUPPOSED DEAD MAN APPEARS.

Wife's Divorce Suit, Which Had Been Dropped, Successfully Revived.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 25.—In the New Jersey Court of Chancery to-day a divorce was granted to Ada L. Ackerman, wife of Frank Ackerman, and a daughter of C. T. Demorest. The suit was begun two years ago, but was dropped when the report came that Ackerman had been killed by a train near Elmira. The body of the man killed was identified by Ackerman's parents as that of their son.

A few months ago Ackerman appeared in Hackensack in the best of health. He said he had been in the West since his disappearance. The suit for divorce was then reopened, with the result stated.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE FAILURE OF THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST APPEAL.

We suppose the anti-imperialists will admit that their appeal to the American people has failed and continues to fail. Why is it that they draw an audience that only two-thirds fills Cooper Union to a thoroughly advertised meeting addressed by two speakers of National reputation, Mr. SCHURZ and ex-Secretary BOUTWELL, both earnest and sincere men, who would command the attention of great audiences in any part of the country when they were speaking with, not against, the prevailing popular feeling? This is a representative city, and it is the largest city in the Republic. Causes that have deeply stirred the hearts and the consciences of the people of this country never fail to secure the attention and the support of great multitudes of men when their apostles appear here to proclaim the foundation principles. But only about 1,500 persons went to Cooper Union on Thursday evening to hear the two leading exponents of the cause of anti-imperialism.

Mr. SCHURZ told his audience that he was "firmly convinced that if the question were submitted to them on a reasonably clear issue, an overwhelming majority of the American people would show themselves eager to demonstrate their moral soundness by washing their hands of this bloody iniquity." Undoubtedly this would be true if Mr. SCHURZ could make out his case about the "bloody iniquity." He tells us that no sensible man can doubt that the war with the Filipinos was needless; that no sensible man can doubt that we might put a stop to it at once by promising to treat the Filipinos as we have treated the Cubans; that the objection urged against the immediate independence of the islands, that the natives would not of themselves establish and maintain civil order, but would cut each others' throats, is a "ghastly mockery"; that to refuse them their independence on this ground is "impudent and disgusting hypocrisy"; that we hold the Philippines by no just and lawful title, but by "flagrant usurpation," as "stolen goods, goods obtained by fraud, treachery, and brutal force"; that no honest man, nobody but an "unscrupulous pettifogger," would deny the proposition that we used the Filipinos as allies and became morally bound to them to acknowledge their independence as soon as the Spaniards were driven out; and that the President "wantonly provoked" the war with AGUINALDO. Then he tells us further that the fruits of our victory seem to "benumb our moral sense, confuse our moral principles," and "make us capable of cheating our consciences by putting aside the question of right and wrong."

The moral sense of the American people is never benumbed. They never get into a condition where they "cheat their consciences." Mr. SCHURZ himself said not long ago in a speech that in his long experience as a campaign speaker he had never failed to awaken the people when he appealed to them on a plain moral issue which they could be made to understand. Then in the name of common morality, why does he fail to arouse them now? With his almost matchless powers of lucid exposition he has been working away at this anti-imperialist cause for a year, and the American people refuse to attend to him. The charges he brings against the Administration in such passionate language were a clear issue before the people last Fall, for the platform of the anti-imperialists was perfectly well understood from one end of the country to the other, yet the elections resulted in a remarkable series of Republican victories.

The plain truth is that after a candid examination of all the facts the anti-imperialists have presented, and after patiently listening to their arguments, the American people have rejected their appeal. The behavior of the people makes this conclusion irresistible. Their consciences do not respond because their judgment is not convinced. A fatal difficulty arises at the outset of the discussion, for the people perceive that in order to accept the anti-imperialists' presentation of the case they must set down the President as a bloody-minded despot and hypocrite, Gen. OTIS as a liar, Bishop POTTER as a frivolous and incompetent observer of facts in the Philippines, our officers and soldiers as ruthless fiends, AGUINALDO as a sober-minded and capable statesman, and the "Government" he organized as a trustworthy reliance for peace and order in the islands. They must reject the testimony of a multitude of witnesses who have been in the Philippines and pin their faith to the bald assertions of the anti-imperialist orators, who have never been there.

The American people are not such fools. The leaders of anti-imperialism have mistaken their own personal likes and dislikes for principles of eternal truth, the violence of their own emotions for a sure proof of saintly justice in their cause, and the indifference of the people to their fervid appeals as an evidence of National depravity. They first drew up an indictment against the chiefs of the people for acts done in the exercise of lawful authority. They now arraign the people themselves for having lost their moral sense and the capacity to distinguish between right and wrong. These things are the natural phenomena of a mistaken cause advocated by good men misled into error, who become profoundly convinced that all persons who disagree with them are either ignoramuses or disgusting hypocrites.

Anti-imperialism has occupied itself of late with edifying contrasts between our cruel treatment of the Filipinos and our justice and benevolence to the Cubans. "No sensible man can doubt," said Mr. SCHURZ, "that we should have had no war with the Filipinos, just as we have had no war with the Cubans. If we had, after defeating the Spaniards, simply applied to the Philippine Islands the same principles which we have applied to Cuba—that is, if we had frankly and sincerely at the start recognized the Philippine Islanders as entitled to their freedom and independence." Can any sensible man doubt that if, instead of giving up their arms and disbanding their forces, the Cubans in revolt against the power of Spain had turned against us as AGUINALDO turned against us, all our available troops in the island and as many more as we could send there would have been employed to overcome their resistance and make them respect the flag and obey the authority of the United States? Then we should have heard our President and our soldiers denounced as despots and murderers for carrying out the policy of pacification in Cuba.

What shocks the conscience and the sober judgment of the American people is not the "bloody iniquity" portrayed by the excited imagination of anti-imperialism, but the exhortation to the voters to save the honor of the Nation by electing W. J. BRYAN President. The election of the unsteady and unsafe Nebraska adventurer in politics is the direct tendency and frequently the avowed purpose of their agitation. If public moralists are in search of evidences of a benumbed sense of right and wrong and conscience asleep on its post we should advise them to seek them in this aspect of the anti-imperialist campaign against WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

THE LAW AND THE ICE TRUST.

Every contract, agreement, arrangement, or combination whereby a monopoly in the manufacture, production, or sale in this State of any article or commodity of common use is or may be created, established, or maintained, or whereby competition in this State in the supply or price of any such article or commodity is or may be restrained or prevented, or whereby, for the purpose of creating, establishing, or maintaining a monopoly within this State of the manufacture, production, or sale of any such article or commodity, the free pursuit in this State of any lawful business, trade, or occupation is or may be restricted or prevented, is hereby declared to be against public policy, illegal, and void. (Section 1, Chapter 60, Laws of New York, 1899.)

This is the law under which the Attorney General has decided that it is his duty to begin proceedings to prevent the American Ice Company from doing business in this State. Our readers are aware that we disapproved the enactment of this law. On the face of it, it is plain that it renders unlawful that which may be not only entirely just but highly expedient. It might be invoked against a public benefactor as well as against a public malefactor. Suppose that the American Ice Company had merely consolidated the various independent and competing corporations which used to do the business. It would have effected important economies in administration, and these would have enabled it to offer ice to the consumers even cheaper than they had it before, while also increasing the profits of the shareholders. That would have been a public benefaction in every point of view. And yet the law might have been invoked against such an ice trust with as much plausibility as against the actual ice trust. It would have been equally the duty of the Attorney General to put it in operation upon the application of any citizen. And yet the application of it in that case would have been an outrage upon the public as well as upon the shareholders.

It may be said that the law is not likely to be invoked when the proceedings denounced by it are not resented by anybody and are not injurious to anybody. But it is not well that the measure of equity should be "the length of the Chancellor's foot." It is not well that power should be given to the public prosecutor to prosecute virtues and crimes alike, and under the same statute. It behooved the Legislature to find out some mark of distinction between beneficent and maleficent combinations, and to proscribe the latter without rendering the former liable to persecution.

But without doubt the law has worked well in the most conspicuous instance in which it has thus far been invoked. The American Ice Company is being proceeded against, technically as a monopoly but in reality as a hoggish monopoly. It is the force of public indignation behind the official action of the Attorney General that gives it its sanction and makes it the terror it is to evildoers. It is possible that the law might be invoked to prevent the execution of a scheme of public beneficence. It is certain that it has been invoked to defeat a scheme of public robbery. If the American Ice Company had given its customers the benefit of its economies, if it had confined its demands upon the public to such an advance as was required to offset the shortness of the ice crop, if it had behaved itself in a spirit of humanity and not of hoggishness, that would have been a bold and bad Attorney General who would have put the law in motion against it to prevent the continuance of its good work.

It cannot be a consoling reflection to the officers of the company, now that they are in deserved trouble, that they have brought that trouble on themselves by their ferocious and unreasoning cupidity. But that is a reflection full of encouragement for the public, and full of admonition for other corporations which have gained the power by combination to advance unduly the price "of any article or commodity of common use." We observe a report that a contemplation of the predicament of the ice monopoly has prevented the Consolidated Gas Company from advancing the price of its product, as the absence of competition would give it the power to do. The Consolidated Gas Company is upon exactly the same statutory footing as the consolidated ice company. If it behaves as badly, it can be brought to book in the same unpleasant but exemplary way. "Behold, the feet of them that have buried thy husband are at the door and shall carry thee out." The hesitation of the gas monopoly is of good augury for the public. Thus far the statute, indefensible as it theoretically is, seems to have worked some practical good and no practical mischief.

THE WAR ON COMMISSIONER EVANS.

It seems that those members and officers of the Grand Army of the Republic who are under the influence of the pension sharks are now organizing a renewed attempt to force the retirement of Pension Commissioner EVANS. The attack is led by Col. SHAW, the "Commander in Chief" of the army.

We do not know much about the character and reputation of Col. SHAW, but he is in very bad company, and if he has made a careful study of the record of Commissioner EVANS and of that of the men who have been fighting him in the past, he is very rash to continue the work he appears to have undertaken. Mr. EVANS has been shown by ample proof to be as faithful in protecting and promoting the interests of all deserving veterans as he is courageous and firm in resisting the schemes of those who are trying to rob the Treasury in the name of the veterans. There is not any evidence that he has in the slightest degree neglected or opposed any honorable claims on the pension appropriation, while the evidence is overwhelming that he has incurred the hatred of all the scamps and swindlers who are trying to raid that appropriation. The whole business was carefully gone over by the President last Fall, when the same attack was made on the Commissioner, and he was completely vindicated. It is useless now to try to reopen the matter.

It is worse than useless to try to do so on the ground which is advanced, that WEBSTER DAVIS is now opposing the Administration, and that, therefore, it is not in good condition to withstand the opposition of the Grand Army which is threatened if their demand is not accorded and the Commissioner dismissed. That is merely blackmail at best, and at present it is as silly as it is base. DAVIS is bound to weaken any cause that he advocates, and he would be particularly a source of weakness for the Grand Army. He is openly engaged in an attempt to embroil the Government with Great Britain in the interest of the Boers, with whom or with whose quarrel we have nothing whatever to do. A blatant mischief maker, utterly reckless of the effect of his conduct, consumed by an inordinate vanity, and with no claim on the attention of the country, is not an ally with whom the Grand Army can prudently connect itself.

Moreover, it is plain that Mr. MCKINLEY, if he were cowardly enough to desert a faithful officer of his Administration under such threats, as we do not for a moment think that he is, would suffer far more discredit with decent people than the Grand Army could offset by all its votes and all its influence.

ANTI-NOISE.

It is interesting to observe that the ancient heathen custom of sacrificing a cock to ÆSCULAPIUS has been revived in Chicago. The victim in this case forfeited his life for "doing his kind" and crowing at daybreak, as he could not possibly prevent himself from doing.

The first fruits of the "anti-noise crusade" in Chicago are thus more important than any that have been harvested in New York. And yet it is inconceivable that Chicago, or any other city, can need such a crusade more than it is needed here. Cocks which cannot be prevented from crowing at daybreak, and dogs which cannot be prevented from howling during the night, are objects of pity as well as of exasperation. But they are not the worst offenders against the peace of New York.

The human offenders are not only much less pitiable and more blamable than the noisy animals, but they can be restrained from making nuisances of themselves without resort to the extreme of capital punishment. It is the practice of the children whose playground is the street to yell at the tops of their voices, to the great discomfort of those under whose windows they yell. They yell, apparently, because nobody attempts to moderate their voices after they have once left the schoolroom. A few cautions, administered by the police, would doubtless have the effect of mitigating this nuisance. Another, even more serious, is the yelling of itinerant vendors of all sorts to call attention to their wares. At this season these are especially numerous, comprising the vendors of vegetables and fruit. And it is at this season, when people have begun to leave their windows open, that they are especially distressing. If there is not a city ordinance regulating the hours during which these street cries may and may not be made, there ought to be. If there be one, it is an entirely dead letter. An admonition to the police from the chiefs of the department would make New York a far more habitable place during the Summer than it will be in default of some official action.

OUR AGRICULTURAL COMMERCE.

Probably most of our readers share the general impression that practically the only part played by agriculture in our foreign trade is that of furnishing the various and plentiful food products which we supply to the hungry of the world. As a matter of fact, as is shown in the latest circular of the Department of Agriculture, a little more than half of our imports are agricultural, while our agricultural exports are only about two-thirds of the total exports.

Of the agricultural imports, however, a large part is devoted to American manufacture. Thus last year we imported some $355,000,000 in value. Of this amount there were raw materials of manufacture in value $117,000,000. These were raw silk and cocoons, $32,000,000; wool, $8,000,000; hides, $42,000,000; tobacco, $10,000,000, and fibres, cotton, jute, &c., $25,000,000. In addition there was $95,000,000 worth of sugar, which was also the material mainly for manufacture, but ultimately was a part of the food consumption of the country. Of articles directly consumed as food or drink there were $103,000,000. These were: Coffee, $55,000,000; fruits and nuts, $18,000,000; tea, $10,000,000; oils, $5,000,000; rice, $4,000,000; wines, $6,500,000; spirits, $3,000,000; malt liquors, $1,500,000. It will be seen that in one form and another our agricultural imports constitute in themselves an important volume of foreign trade, and, as we have noted, they are rather more than one-half of our total imports.

At the same time our agricultural exports far exceed the imports in value. During the last year our total exports were, in round numbers, $1,203,000,000, and our agricultural exports were $800,000,000, or two-thirds. Of these the exports of cotton were $210,000,000, and those of tobacco were $25,000,000. The other chief elements of export were: Breadstuffs, $273,000,000; meats, $167,000,000, and animals, $38,000,000. Substantially, nine-tenths of all our agricultural exports are included in the above, and fully six-tenths of the total is food. This fact is apt to be controlling in any war of tariffs that we may have to undertake with any foreign nation. The proportion of food products sent to us by any nation likely to offer such a contest is so small that it may be neglected, while the proportion of food products taken by such nations from us is large. That, of course, does not justify our own policy of stifling trade by our absurd and oppressive tariff rates. It only shows that we are situated so favorably that the consequences of our folly are not so serious.

The Possessive Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading in THE TIMES a notice of the possessive case induces me to suggest that the whole difficulty arises from a forgetfulness of the history of the English language. Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as a possessive case in our grammar. It is a modern innovation. The apostrophe "s" is an abbreviation of the pronoun his, and it was once so written, as is found in the petition, "For Christ His sake." Then the his was elided, and we now have it "For Christ's sake."

The same rule applies to nouns in the singular ending in "s," and they are thus distinguished between the plural and the possessive. What you remark about present tendency to omit it altogether is true. There is no uniformity in the English. It is progressive and its tendency is to simplicity and directness. We have abolished the needless subjunctive mood, if I be, &c., prefixing the if to a verb as it otherwise stands as required, and we are rapidly abolishing the extra "s" for the sake of euphony. WILLIAM H. ARNOUX.

New York, May 19, 1900.

NUGGETS.

His Cash.

Druggist—Rockwell seems to have money to burn.

Grocer—I don't know. He always pays me the cold cash.—Chicago Tribune.

At the Summer Hotel.

"Who is that good-looking young waiter who is tossing the plates across the room? Is he a student, too?"

"Yes. He holds the record in Harvale for diskus throwing."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Such Thought.

Mudge—Say, Yabsley, lend me ten, will you?

Yabsley—Lend you ten? Do you take me for a National bank?

Mudge—Of course I don't. I couldn't borrow $10 from a National bank if I were starving.—Indianapolis Press.

Revealed.

Old Friend—Say. It looks to me as if you were putting on a lot of extra dignity of late.

Recently Enriched Person—You are badly mistaken. I am now in a position to allow my inherent and native dignity to come to the surface.—Indianapolis Press.

THE SONG OF THE UNKNOWN HEROES.

S. E. Kiser in The Chicago Times-Herald.

Let me sing a song for the hero
Who fell unnamed, unknown—
The common soldier, lying
Beneath no costly stone—
Who fought where the foe was strongest
And, after the day was done,
Was merely among "the missing
Nine hundred and sixty-one."

Let me sing a song for the hero
Who knelt at the rail to pray
While the boats with the weeping women
And children were rowed away—
Who, being a man and gifted
With the strength God gives to men,
Was one of the "hundred sailors
Who will he'er tread decks again.

Let me sing a song for the hero
Who weary, wasted, wan—
With disease and the world against him—
Toiled hopefully, bravely on—
Who, robbed of earth's choicest pleasures—
Could smile as he wrought away,
And lies with the unnamed millions
Awaiting the Judgment Day.

Let me sing the song of the heroes
Who died unknown, unnamed,
And my song shall be of the bravest
That Death and the grave e'er claimed!
And my song shall live the longest
Of all the songs e'er sung,
And still be the song of heroes
When the last sad knell is rung!

NEW YORK'S WATER SUPPLY

Engineer Freedman Submits Another Report to the Controller.

This City Need Not Worry for the Present, He Says—Water at One-half Ramapo's Proposed Charge.

Engineer Freedman of Connecticut, who some time ago reported on the condition of New York's water supply, submitted another detailed report to Controller Color yesterday. He said that it has been discovered that the old estimates of flow were 10 per cent. too large, and that the city owns that much less water than had been supposed. It was also discovered that the capacity of the new aqueduct had become impaired to the extent of 40,000,000 gallons per day due to lack of cleaning, and that the people of Manhattan are using 40,000,000 gallons per day less water than was supposed in the Water Department at the time the Ramapo contract was urged.

"We now have," the report adds, "an estimate of the safe yield of the various sources in possession of the city made with a thoroughness never before attempted and which henceforth must stand unchallenged for its accuracy."

In speaking of the waste, the report goes on:

"It was discovered that in the most quiet hour of the night, at 3 A. M., 90 gallons per capita were being drawn from the pipes, while the average draught for the whole twenty-four hours was less than 120. These experiments make it certain that about two-thirds of the present supply to Manhattan is wasted.

"After all this study it appears certain that New York must have more water. It appears far better to provide the necessary addition as part of a broadly considered comprehensive scheme capable of extension, so that the works of forty years hence may have a unity of design. It is demonstrated conclusively that there is no immediate occasion for alarm; that the present source will safely meet all demands for five years to come, and that if the people are ready to consent to the general introduction of meters the present source can be made to serve for ten years. It will take five or ten years to build new works. The Croton dam will have been ten years in building.

"Work on surveys for the best possible new supply must now be begun at the earliest date possible. There are all the sources of supply on the new map now that there ever will be, and exploration in the form of careful reconnaissances have been carried as far north as the Adirondacks; a supply has been sought from the Housatonic, from the Catskill Mountain region, from Long Island, and from the southwestern part of New York, across the Hudson. One of the foremost practical geologists in this country has made extended studies of the deep Long Island strata. Many new facts have been brought to light. Adequate supplies from deep wells on Staten Island and on Long Island have been found hopeless.

"One interesting feature of the estimates is the proof that the water tendered by the Ramapo Company, if developed by the city itself under ordinary conditions, would have cost the city less than $25 per million gallons, instead of $70, which the city came near having to pay, and if our Connecticut friends will aid us with a little friendly legislation, we shall be able to obtain four times the quantity of water tendered by the Ramapo Company at just one-half of their total annual charge."

FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Treasurer Reports Contributions to Date of $42,356.09.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. There were present William E. Dodge, Spencer Trask, A. S. Frissel, W. H. Parsons, J. Kennedy Tod, John Crosby Brown, Frederick B. Schenck, L. T. Chamberlain, Darwin R. James, William F. Havemeyer, Robert C. Ogden, and E. Francis Hyde.

The Treasurer reported contributions to date of $42,356.09. The following additional bank and banking houses have consented to receive contributions and forward the same to Brown Brothers & Co.:

Central National Bank, Hudson River Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn; the Hanover National Bank, the National Bank of North America, the Chase National Bank, Fourteenth Street Bank, Phenix National Bank, the Bowery Savings Bank, the Schermerhorn Bank, Brooklyn; Franklin Trust Company, Merchants' Trust Company, Continental Trust Company, Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, Zimmerman & Forshay, Lehman Brothers, Redmond, Kerr & Co., Laidlaw & Co., H. Amy & Co., Vermilye & Co., and F. S. Smithers & Co.

Indian Famine Relief Fund.

The Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief reports the following contributions received yesterday:

Laidlaw & Co.	$50.00	Jay Wilson, Philadelphia, Penn.	1.00
Morning Sunday School of St. James's P. E. Church	25.00	"J. E. C." through New York Press	1.00
H. Hentz & Co.	100.00	Thomas B. Kerr	10.00
W. O. Whitcomb, New Haven, Ct.	10.00	Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schenck, Brooklyn	3.00
Mrs. Paula Warrack	2.00	J. A. Morrison	100.00
E. L. Storrs, Rye	10.00	Francis H. Wall	25.00
"R. S. H."	100.00	W. H. Baldwin	25.00
"J. E. T."	10.00	W. M. Kern	10.00
"I. L. G."	1.00	J. M. Dutcher	10.00
Lehman Brothers	100.00	A. B. Hepburn	10.00
A. D. Juilliard & Co.	250.00	"H. R. F."	20.00
Through H. A. Schenck, Controller	10.00	Bertha L. Deane, Treasurer	5.00
Citizens of Liberty, Neb., through G. L. Meissner	80.13	Contribution from some churches and Sunday schools, Reidsville, N. C.	70.31
Presbyterian Church of Greenlawn, N. Y.	4.50	"B. F. C."	2.00
Through The Mail and Express	30.00	Mary E. Bashford, Binghamton, N. Y.	
Elkan Naumberg	50.00	"H. F."	5.00
John De Witt, Princeton, N. J.	25.00	W. F. Sebert, Brooklyn	5.00
Miss Keltha F. Blanchard	5.00	J. Byrne, J.	1.00
"L. M. J."	1.00	Elizabeth & Drayton	3.00
		W. C. Wyman, Dublin, N. H.	10.00

SOCIAL REFORM FEDERATION.

Reformers Meet at University Settlement and Name New Society.

A meeting of representatives of labor and reform organizations was held last evening at the University Settlement Building, Eldridge and Rivington Streets. The committee had formulated a plan for a delegated federated body of the two classes of citizens, but when the meeting was called to order there were very few present besides the members of the committee which called the meeting. On this committee were A. J. Boulton, W. E. Bentley, Edward W. Bemis, W. D. P. Bliss, W. W. Passage, Bolton Hall, Isaac Hourowich, Samuel Seabury, and J. J. Foote.

Mr. Hourowich was elected temporary Chairman, and then Robert Fulton Cutting moved that the reporters present be requested to withdraw, and also asked the members not to disclose to the reporters any of the proceedings of the meeting. It was on the eve of the Presidential election, he said, and the idea might get abroad that the organization was composed of political strikers.

Delegate W. W. Passage said that the organization had nothing private, and that its sessions should not be secret. Publicity would help the organization. Nevertheless Mr. Cutting's motion was adopted.

The committee had drawn up a constitution and by-laws by which the new body is to called "The Social Reform Federation of New York City." It is to have no permanent platform nor declarations of principles, and shall not have the power to commit any member to any view or measure not expressly assented to by the individual or organization. The Federation shall not fuse with nor indorse the candidates of any political party, and its objects are to be to furnish a means of communication between the various labor and reform organizations of the city, and to supply the machinery for voicing and unitedly acting upon such means and measures as may be agreed on from time to time. The federation is also to install new reform societies in parts of the city where needed, and to recommend and conduct lines of political and economic study in classes or by individuals, and it will also demand the enforcement of measures that become law.

The constitution will be submitted to a referendum vote.

DREYFUS CASE UP AGAIN.

Gen. de Galliffet Declares the "Incident" is Closed—French Officer Betrays War Office.

PARIS, May 25.—The question of the alleged meddling of Detective Tomps in the Dreyfus affair, which was warmly discussed at the reopening of the Chamber of Deputies, was brought up in the Senate this afternoon.

The Minister of War, the Marquis de Galliffet, Tuesday denied the existence of the Tomps letters at the Ministry of War, but the interpellator, M. Humbert, Radica-Socialist, flatly contradicted him. The Marquis de Galliffet to-day expressed regret at the fact that he had misled the Chamber, as, he added, he had since ascertained M. Humbert's statement was correct. The letters, he asserted, existed at the Ministry without his knowledge.

The Minister of War then announced that the documents had fallen into the hands of politicians who had used them during the debate of Tuesday, by the crime of an officer of the War Office who had divulged them. This officer, the Minister continued, had immediately been cashiered.

"The officer, as an explanation," said the Marquis de Galliffet, "made the unheard-of remark that 'What I did was a political act,' and he, an officer, dared to say this to the Minister of War, when it is the first duty of an officer to avoid politics."

M. de Chamaillard, Royalist, here exclaimed: "You are a military man, but that does not prevent you from taking part in politics."

"Yes," replied the Marquis de Galliffet, "but I am a member of the Government. The condition of mind which led the guilty officer to commit such an inconceivable act is unfortunately not unexampled. But it must come to an end."

This statement of the Minister called forth loud Socialist cheers.

"As I declared before," continued the War Minister, "and since entering the Ministry, the Dreyfus incident, now that the Rennes court-martial has taken place, is closed. All the army has been warned, and any soldier departing from this line of conduct knows what to expect."

The Marquis de Galliffet ended with asking if the questioning Senator was satisfied.

"Perfectly," replied the latter.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, followed and gave a lengthy explanation of the Tomps affair, finally announcing that Tomps had been transferred and that the incident was closed.

The officer disgraced by the Marquis de Galliffet is Capt. Frisch, who is said to be an Alsatian.

WANT MEAT BILL REJECTED.

German Butchers Protest Against Acceptance by the Bundesrath.

BERLIN, May 25.—The German Butchers' Association has protested against the Meat Inspection bill in its present form, and has petitioned the Bundesrath not to approve it.

United States Ambassador White has not yet received instructions from Washington as to whether to protest, and if so, in what form, against the amended bill, with its prohibitions upon the importation of American meats. He said this evening that, in any event, he could take no step until the Bundesrath had approved the bill and Emperor William had confirmed it.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

Late Grand Vizier Made Grants to France—Sultan's New Adviser.

LONDON, May 26.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily Express, who reports an interview, through an interpreter, with officials of the Tangier Foreign Office, says that documents have been discovered at the residence of the late Grand Vizier of Morocco, Ahmed Ben Mussa, which prove that he made grants to France without the Sultan's knowledge.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Tangier says that the Sultan of Morocco, who has taken affairs into his own hands, has chosen Moulai Elamin as his chief adviser.

FORTY PERSONS DROWNED.

Steamer and Three Convoys Go Over Cataract in British Guiana.

LONDON, May 26.—A dispatch to The Daily Express from Georgetown, British Guiana, says that a steamer, with three convoys, has been carried over a cataract in the Potara River, British Guiana, forty lives being lost.

Americans at Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, May 25.—The last Drawing Room of the season was held this afternoon at Buckingham Palace by the Princess of Wales in behalf of the Queen. The fine, bright weather which prevailed attracted great crowds to witness the arrivals. The presentations were numerous, and included the following Americans: The daughter of Senator James McMillan, Mrs. and Miss Gardiner, Mmes. Edwin Gould and Benjamin Shaw, Miss Wheeler, and Miss Annie Wheeler.

"Boxers" Ambush Soldiers.

LONDON, May 25.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says advices from Szuchuan, Province of Hu-Peh, report that "Boxers" have destroyed two villages and massacred many converts of the French missionary stations. The General commanding at Shi-Nan-Fu, it is added, sent a regiment to the scene of the disturbances. The soldiers were ambushed by the malcontents and lost twenty-six men killed. Reinforcements have been dispatched from Ichang.

Kaiser Sails Down the Rhine.

BERLIN, May 25.—Emperor William arrived this afternoon at Mayence, where he was received with popular festivities. He then went on board one of the vessels of the torpedo flotilla, accompanied by Gen. Count von Waldersee and his suite, and sailed down the Rhine to Mittelheim, the population lining the shores and cheering.

Why the Irish Come to America.

LONDON, May 25.—In the House of Commons to-day Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to an attack upon the Irish Executive, expressed the opinion that the rise of Irish emigration figures was due to the improved state of trade in the United States.

W. W. Astor Gives £10,000 to a Hospital

LONDON, May 25.—William Waldorf Astor has sent a check for £10,000 to the Maidenhead Cottage Hospital in celebration of the coming of age of his eldest son.

No Fighting at Colombian Seaports.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 25.—The United States gunboat Scorpion arrived here to-day from Carthagena, Colombia. Lieut. Commander Nathan Sargent says that when the Scorpion left there, May 23, everything was quiet at Carthagena, which was still in possession of the Government. Fighting was proceeding in the interior, but all the important seaports were held by the Government, the rebels only holding Rio Hacha and a few unimportant places on the Rio Atrato.

Salvador Raises Import Duties.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Consul Jenkins at San Salvador has informed the State Department of a recent decree by the National Legislature of Salvador whereby Custom House duties upon the importation of foreign merchandise into the republic are raised to 150 per cent. The Executive is empowered to lower this rate when circumstances permit or the condition of business demands it.

Export Duties on Peruvian Rubber.

LIMA, Peru, May 25.—The Peruvian Government has issued a decree affecting concessions of rubber lands already granted, which directs that the concessionaires, in addition to a duty of 2 sols on every quintal extracted, shall pay a duty of 5 cents per kilogram on caoutchouc, or 1 cent per kilogram on fine rubber exported.

Prince William of Hesse Dead.

BERLIN, May 25.—Prince William of Hesse, uncle of Grand Duke Ernest Louis, is dead.

T. H. PRICE'S STATEMENT

Says Outlook Is Favorable for Price, McCormick & Co.

The Assignee Intimates that the Firm's Debts Will Probably Be Paid in Full.

Theodore H. Price, senior member of the firm of Price, McCormick & Co., which made an assignment to William J. Curtis Thursday, with liabilities of $13,000,000, said yesterday:

"I think the outlook is very favorable, and I have hopes that we shall be able to clear up our $13,000,000 indebtedness and continue our business. I find that our creditors assume a very friendly attitude toward us. I am constantly receiving assurances from them that they do not intend to press their claims, but are disposed to give us a chance to settle our debts without foreclosure. Of all the banks interested in the failure, and there are a large number, only one had attempted to realize its loan.

"As soon as possible a statement of our exact condition will be ready."

Mr. Curtis, the assignee, who was present during the interview, intimated that, in all likelihood, the firm would be able to pay all of its debts in full. Expert accountants are working on the books day and night.

At the offices of Sullivan & Cromwell late yesterday afternoon it was said that William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the assignee, was not yet prepared to make any statement, and it was also stated that liquidation on the exchanges for the firm was believed to be about over and that all of the loans had been taken care of. There is said to be ground for the belief that out-of-town banks hold a good deal of collateral, which had been advanced by the firm for loans.

There was an opinion in Stock Exchange circles yesterday that the assignment was brought about through the influence of Mr. McCormick because of the heavy speculation of Mr. Price in the cotton market, and that any other course was believed to be only in the nature of delay. It was said, also, that one member of the firm did not regard the assignment as necessary.

In the cotton trade yesterday morning it was the opinion that the extent of Price, McCormick & Co.'s outstanding contracts is not likely to exceed $400,000.

The cotton market opened from 2 to 20 points higher by reason of enormous purchases for profits, and friendly cables. A slight uneasiness was caused by a later downward movement in the English markets and reports of a failure in Liverpool. August cotton reached 8.53. The May options showed relatively heavy fluctuations. After opening at 8.68, there was a rise to 8.70, and then a drop to 8.53, which was soon followed by a rally to 8.80. The options for the more distant months were steadier, and spot cotton was quiet. Crop news was bearish, chiefly because of the large receipts. The general feeling on the Exchange floor at the close of business was that Price, McCormick & Co. had gained a breathing spell in which to arrange their affairs.

At the Cotton Exchange yesterday afternoon it was said the indebtedness there of Price, McCormick & Co. is hardly likely to exceed $300,000. It was said also that the greater part of this sum had been placed on deposit for the Cotton Exchange creditors with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Colonial Trust Company, and the Trust Company of America.

Cotton Exchange creditors have thirty days to file claims; but, as only one small claim was filed against the fallen firm up to the close of yesterday's business, it is taken that the creditors are not worrying about the final outcome.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday $20,000 (par value) worth of Colorado Southern 4 per cent. bonds were bought "under the rule" for Price, McCormick & Co., and 200 shares of New York Central stock were sold for their account.

Ralph M. Stuart-Wortley of the firm of Price, McCormick & Co. is expected to arrive in this city to-day from Europe on the Lucania, when he will receive his first intimation of the crash.

MR. PRICE'S MARRIAGE.

Ceremony to Take Place To-day—Bachelor Dinner Abandoned.

The failure of Price, McCormick & Co. on the eve of the marriage of its senior member, Theodore H. Price, to Miss Mary Eugenia Dyer, which was set for Monday next, has aroused much interest. Mr. Price was to have given his farewell bachelor dinner on Thursday night, but in consequence of the failure it was abandoned. This led to the report that the wedding itself might be postponed. Several hundred invitations had been issued for the ceremony, which was to take place in the Church of the Epiphany on Monday afternoon, and at which the Rev. Dr. Rainsford and the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick were to officiate.

After some consultation yesterday between Mr. Price and his fiancée, it was decided that the wedding should take place at the residence of Mrs. James Lockerman Taylor, 63 East Fifty-second Street, the bride's sister, this afternoon, and the invitations for Monday's ceremony have been recalled. Miss Taylor of London, the niece of the bride, will be her only attendant, and Mr. Price's best man will be his brother, Walter W. Price. The bride and bridegroom are second cousins and have known each other since childhood.

GEORGE CROCKER'S CHARGE.

Believes His Firm's Failure Was Caused by Prohibited Speculation.

ROME, May 25.—George Crocker of the firm of Price, McCormick & Co., of New York City, who on Thursday announced their inability to meet their engagements, is staying here at the Grand Hotel de Rome.

He informed the correspondent of The Associated Press to-day that he was the chief partner in the firm, and that he had heard of the failure this morning with great surprise.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Crocker, "the failure was probably caused by the private speculations in cotton of a member of the firm, unknown to the other partners, and contrary to the rules of the firm, which absolutely forbid speculation."

Mr. Crocker will leave to-morrow for Florence, where he will remain for a week.

PARIS CHESS TOURNAMENT.

PARIS, May 25.—The fifth round of the International Masters' Chess Tournament was begun this afternoon, when Round 7 of the Berger system was adopted for the pairing. The men played against each other in the following order: Mortimer vs. Sterling, Rosen vs. Marco, Didier vs. Pillsbury, Marshall vs. Brody, Lasker vs. Maroczy, Mieses vs. Tschigorin, Janowski vs. Mason, Showalter vs. Burn, Schlechter, a bye.

When time was called for the first adjournment, Didier had a good game against Pillsbury, Janowski had the better position against Mason, Mieses had beaten Tschigorin, while the rest of the games could be considered even. At the conclusion of play this evening the following additional results were recorded:

Mortimer lost to Sterling, Rosen was beaten by Marco, Didier succumbed to Pillsbury, Marshall and Brody drew, Lasker disposed of Maroczy, Showalter beat Burn, and the game between Janowski and Mason was adjourned in favor of Janowski. The scores of the contestants are as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Brody	1		Mieses	½	1
Burn	3		Mortimer	0	6
Didier	0		Pillsbury	3½	½
Janowski	3		Rosen	1	4
Lasker	5		Schlechter	2	2
Marco	4		Showalter	2½	2½

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY

Hard Day's Work Yesterday to Prepare for Adjournment To-day.

LIQUOR SELLING IN CANTEENS

Amendment Protesting Against It Adopted — Principal Features of Peoria Overture Agreed To.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—The Presbyterian General Assembly worked hard to-day in order to clear the way for adjournment to-morrow, if possible.

Moderator Dickey named the following ministers and Elders appointed on the Creed Revision Committee: Drs. Herrick Johnson, Illinois; S. J. Niccolls, Missouri; D. W. Fisher, Indiana; George T. Stewart, New York; William McKibben, Pennsylvania; Samuel P. Sprecher, Ohio; Benjamin B. Warfield, New Jersey; S. W. Dana; and Elders D. R. Noyes, Minnesota; E. W. Humphrey, Kentucky; W. R. Craft, Pennsylvania; John Parsons, New York; ex-President Benjamin Harrison, Indiana; Elisha Fraser, Michigan, and Justice John M. Harlan, Washington.

Dr. Dickey was appointed Chairman of the committee by the assembly.

The Rev. Dr. G. Lowrie, Chairman of the Temperance Committee, read the report of the Standing Committe on Temperance.

The Rev. Dr. Hugh Lamont of the Presbytery of Puget Sound offered an amendment protesting against the existence by official permission of liquor selling in the canteens of the army of the United States.

This caused a heated debate. The committee had announced that it had aimed to draw up a temperate report, and because a canteen section was in the report made by the committee last year no allusion was made to it in this year's report. The standing committee rested on the declaration that "while deploring the existence and the evils of traffic in intoxicating liquors in all parts of the United States, we heartily commend the efforts of the Government to suppress intemperance, and urge that the immoral traffic be restrained and as rapidly as possible be abolished by all legitimate means in all places under the jurisdiction of the United States."

Dr. Lamont's amendment was adopted.

Dr. Sutphen of the Judicial Committee, read a report on the case of Dr. James C. Patterson of New York recommending that the case be dismissed, which was adopted. This is a case growing out of the Warszawiak affair. Dr. Patterson was counsel for the converted Jew. A disagreement arose between him and the Presbytery on the dismissal of his appeal against that body. He declined to withdraw his appeal. Eventually the appeal was dismissed, and the case is now dropped.

The Peoria overture, the design of which is to reduce the powers of the Moderator by giving the appointment of the standing committees to the Assembly, was discussed both in the morning and afternoon.

At the reopening of the discussion in the morning the Rev. Dr. Cornelison created surprise by declining to resume his address. He requested that the time allotted to him be placed at the disposal of the Commissioners. The Moderator called upon Col. James M. Rice, the author of the overture. Col. Rice claimed that the present system inclined to an abuse of power. He said the overture was not aimed at anybody, but was a progressive feature of Presbyterianism.

Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago spoke in favor of the overture. He asserted that there was no political bias in it. His declaration that some synods are unrepresented on the Standing Committees called the Moderator and the Stated Clerk to their feet.

Dr. Dickey said if a synod was not represented Dr. Johnson was as much at fault as he, being one of his advisers. The Stated Clerk declared every synod was represented on the committees.

The Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe spoke strongly against the overture and the methods of its promoters. He denounced the "political idea embraced in the overture," and said it would fill the General Assembly with the air and spirit of politics.

After an acrimonious debate, which lasted several hours, voting was begun. A motion to lay the whole matter on the table was lost. The Peoria overture was then adopted by a vote of 257 to 229.

A committee was appointed to arrange the election districts provided for by the Peoria overture. The Rev. Dr. Hugh K. Walker of the Presbytery of Los Angeles, Cal., was elected Chairman.

It was understood that the Assembly had fully disposed of the overture by this action, but the matter came up again in the afternoon, when the Rev. Dr. Richard D. Harlan of Rochester, N. Y., offered an amendment to the overture, providing for twenty-three instead of twenty-two members of each of the standing committees, the extra member to be the Chairman of the committee and to be appointed by the Moderator. The last clause of the overture reads: "The standing committees shall elect their own Chairmen."

Action on the amendment was laid over until Saturday.

The Rev. Dr. William C. Covert made the report of the Committee on Narrative, which treated of the spiritual life of the entire Presbyterian Church. He said the chilling influence of mercantile life was encroaching on the spiritual life of the Church. Other hindrances to religious life were the lack of the family altar in the homes of the Church; the lack of trained teachers in Sabbath schools; the restlessness of ministers and churches, and limited contributions for church work.

A necrological report was read, showing that 123 ministers had died during the year.

Elder H. Elliott, Chairman of the Finance Committee, read his report, which showed a cash balance at the end of the fiscal year of $77,484.

Stated Clerk Roberts announced that the Committee on the Place of Meeting for the next General Assembly and the appointment of the Committee of Arrangements had selected Philadelphia for the meeting in 1901. Dr. Dickey was made Chairman of the Arrangements Committee.

NEW BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL.

Cornerstone Will Be Laid at Jefferson and Cherry Streets To-day.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock the Beth Israel Hospital, non-sectarian, will celebrate the laying of the cornerstone of its new building, Jefferson and Cherry Streets. A suitable programme has been arranged for the day. It is as follows:

1. Overture by the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Band.
2. Address of welcome by Chairman Kaufman Mandell.
3. Address by A. Nelson. Subject, "Beth Israel Hospital."
4. Laying of the cornerstone by President Harris Cohen.
5. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gottheil.
6. A dedicatory hymn and the National anthem by a chorus of 75 voices.
7. Address by Randolph Guggenheimer, "City of New York."
8. Address by J. W. Keller, "Charities in General."
9. Music.
10. Address by Isidor Straus, "Sister Institutions."
11. Address by the Rev. Dr. Schulman.
12. Music.
13. Address by Dr. A. Jacobi, medical.
14. Address by Dr. Zinsler.
15. Music.

The hospital, which is situated on the east side in what is probably the most densely populated spot in America, is the only institution of its kind in that district supported solely by private contributions. The demands upon the hospital, established in 1890, and at present situated at 206 East Broadway, have so increased that a more modern and larger building was found necessary. Even in its present inadequate quarters, with accommodations for only 28 beds, and insufficient dispensary facilities, 501 patients, representing 10,020 hospital days, were received during the year ended Sept. 30, 1899. In the dispensary during the same period 37,000 prescriptions were distributed among 20,000 patients.

The inadequacy of the present hospital is best shown by the President's and Directors' report about to be submitted. During the year just completed, the report will state, out of 824 patients in actual need of hospital treatment, 349 had to be turned away owing to lack of room.

When completed the new hospital will accommodate over 100 patients.

The new hospital will be five stories, covering a plot of ground 78 by 112 feet. The building is to cost $115,250 exclusive of the ground and furnishings. It is to be ready by Jan 1 next.

The report already mentioned embraces a review of the work done by the hospital during the past year. Also it expresses official thanks for gratuitous services by the consulting and visiting medical staff, and for the faithful devotion to duty of the house staff, the dispensary staff, and the Superintendent and the matron.

VALUE OF A DUKE'S NAME.

D'Auxy's Connection with a Matrimonial Bureau Brought Out in a Civil Suit.

Arthur Charles Eugène, Duke d'Auxy, is suing his former lawyer, Ovide Dupré, in the Supreme Court, to recover certain money he alleges to be due him. The case went on trial yesterday before Justice Lawrence, and will be continued on Monday morning. Incidental to the trial the history of a matrimonial company organized to furnish poor noblemen with rich wives was brought out in one of the charges for legal advice which the lawyer had made against the Duke.

The trial must proceed slowly, because the Duke, although having lived in the United States for sixteen years, cannot understand the English language. As a result, an interpreter had to be employed.

The Duchess d'Auxy, now separated from her husband and suing for an absolute divorce, was in court, and it was said that she will appear as a witness against her husband. She was the widow of Robert W. Soutter when she married the Duke, and the present action is due to matters in settlement of her first husband's estate, as well as that of her father, the late F. G. Lamar.

The Duke had certain interests in the estates, which were assigned to him, and he placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Dupré to settle. The Duke says that he only received $1,250, whereas he should have had at least $4,000.

Mr. Dupré, as a part of his defense, has put in a counter-claim for legal services amounting to $2,220. One of the items discloses some facts about the matrimonial agency.

There is a charge of $250 for advice in regard to "Le Cercle de la Noblesse." According to the testimony of Mr. Dupré, the Duke came to him and wanted advice about the society. It had been organized and chartered under the laws of New Jersey. The promoters asked the Duke to become the President of the organization. Mr. Dupré advised him not to take an active part in its management, but to make the best terms he could if the organization wanted to use his name to give the new scheme a standing. According to Mr. Dupré, the Duke received some stock in the venture and a bonus of $25 a week for allowing his name to appear on the confidential letters and circulars sent abroad to the long list of titled people with little money which the society had obtained.

Another charge is for attempts to reconcile the Duke and the Duchess. The lawyer thinks he is entitled to $300 for one of these attempts, as he worked for three months trying to get the two to agree to live together again. The lawyer also declares that the whole amount actually collected by him for the Duke was $3,215.43, and that he had an agreement by which he was to have all he collected over $1,500. Later another agreement was made, by which the Duke got $1,250.

ACTORS' HOME FUND GROWS.

Nearly $4,000 Received in Contributions Yesterday.

The additional contributions received yesterday by The New York Herald, which is acting as the depositary for the $50,000 which the Actors' Fund is endeavoring to secure for the purpose of building an actors' home in this city, amounted to $3,847.75, making the grand total thus far received $40,000. The largest amounts received yesterday came through the mail from Weber & Fields for $1,000, and another under the initials "J. D." for another $1,000. The other contributors were:

E. F. Keith	$500.00	Frank Burbeck and V. Serrano.	25.00
Members of Quo Vadis Co., N. Y. Theatre	416.75	David Warfield	25.00
Hoyt & McGee	300.00	Louis James	25.00
E. M. Holland	100.00	Rose & Sans	20.00
Frank T. Huntoon	100.00	Mrs. W. G. Jones	15.00
E. F. Albee	100.00	William Sampson	10.00
F. De Belleville	50.00	Mamie Gilroy	10.00
Howard Kyle	50.00	George Backus	10.00
Actors' Fund office staff: B. Reinold, John Matthews, Norman Gimber, Edward Murphy	40.00	G. W. Floyd	10.00
		Capt. M. Whitten	10.00
		Nanette Comstock	10.00
		Joseph Byron	10.00
		Stephen Maley	5.00
		Oliver W. Wran	5.00
		Oliver Brown	1.00

WAITED FOR WEBER AND FIELDS.

Evanston Country Club Disappointed Owing to Misunderstanding.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The non-appearance of members of the Weber and Fields Company at the Country Club of Evanston last night caused disappointment to the 300 guests who had assembled with the expectation of hearing Peter Dailey's jokes and seeing the horseplay of Messrs. Weber and Fields.

The members of the company say to-day they did not promise to go, but the members of the club understood that the players were to be present, and waited hour after hour. A special train that was to convey the players to Evanston also waited.

"We did not promise the club that we would be present, and are sorry that they understood us as they did and that they were disappointed," said Mr. Fields. "No member of the company had said he would go. We were asked to go to the club, but did not know that we were expected to perform."

MRS. PLATT'S CONDITION.

Returns from Atlantic City with the Senator Much Improved.

Senator Thomas C. Platt reached New York from Atlantic City yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Platt, who has been at that resort for several weeks, recuperating from the severe illness from which she suffered last Winter. Mrs. Platt has greatly improved in health and will remain at the Fifth Avenue Hotel until the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach opens next month.

Senator Platt will follow his usual custom and spend the season at the Oriental.

Quigleys Celebrate Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. John Quigley of 72 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, two of Harlem's oldest residents, celebrated their golden wedding yesterday. Mr. Quigley, who is seventy-one, was born in New Jersey, and Mrs. Quigley, who is sixty-eight, was born in Scotland. They were the first couple to be married in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Rondout. There have been ten children born to them, six of whom still live and were present at yesterday's celebration. There are fifteen grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. A high mass was sung at 9 o'clock yesterday morning at St. Paul's Church, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Park Avenue, in honor of the couple. This was followed by a breakfast and last evening by a reception at the home, where they received a number of presents.

Clark Howell to be Married.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 25.—Announcement is made of the coming marriage of Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution and Miss Annie Comer of this city. The marriage will take place on July 12. The couple will sail for Europe July 18 and spend six months there. Miss Comer is a daughter of the late H. M. Comer, who at the time of his death was President of the Central of Georgia Railway. For thirty-five years he had been one of the best known cotton merchants of the South.

Death of Frederick Moores.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 25.—Mrs. James H. Tichenor of this city received a telegram this morning from Mrs. Eliza A. R. Moores of California announcing the death of her son, Frederick Moores, in New York City to-day. No particulars were given except that the body will be brought to Ithaca for burial. The dead man was a native of this place. He was a son of the late J. T. Moores, and a year or two ago became half owner in the Yellow Aster Mine.

Bicycle Night at Printing Show.

Nearly every bicycle club in and about the city was represented at the Printing Show last night. It was Bicycle Night, and about 2,000 wheelmen gathered there. The club members were uniformed for the most part, and everywhere were things typical to wheels and wheelmen. Will Brown, the record-breaking century rider, was the guest of honor, and other crack riders were present.

METHODISTS' AMUSEMENTS

Committee Submits Its Report to the General Conference.

GENERAL DISCUSSION TO-DAY

Majority of Committee Favor a Change in the Discipline—Election of Secretaries and Editors.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The Methodist General Conference to-day took up for final disposal the report of the Committee on the State of the Church in regard to the attitude of the Methodist Church on card playing, theatre going, and other at present prohibited amusements, and the prospects appear favorable for a lively debate to-morrow.

The majority report as presented by ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania favors the removal from the penal code of the Book of Discipline of the matter bearing on this subject and placing it in the advisory. The minority report favors no action. Many of the debaters of the great Methodist body have announced their intention of speaking on the subject. The report recommended:

"First—That the following words be omitted from Paragraph 248, beginning with the eighth line, namely:

"'Playing at games of chance, attending theatres, dances, circuses, horse races, dancing parties, or patronizing dancing schools,' and the words 'or' and 'other' in the clause immediately following, so that the paragraph when amended shall read:

"Paragraph 248—In case of neglect of duties of any kind, imprudent conduct, indulging in sinful tempers or words, the buying, selling, or using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, signing petitions in favor of granting license for the sale of intoxicating liquor, becoming bondsmen for persons engaged in such traffic, renting property as a place in or on which to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors, taking such amusements as are obviously of misleading or questionable moral tendency, or disobedience to the order and discipline of the Church.

"First, let private reproof be given by the pastor or leader, and if there be an acknowledgment of the fault and proper humiliation, the person may be borne with. On the second offense the pastor or leader may take into counsel one or two discreet members of the church. On the third offense let him be brought to trial, and if found guilty and there be no sign of real humiliation, he shall be expelled.

"Second—We recommend that the following be inserted as an additional section in Chapter 3 of the Discipline, now called Special Advices:

Amusements.—Our Church has from the beginning of its history insisted that dancing, playing at games of chance, attending dances, theatres, horse races, circuses, dancing parties, or patronizing dancing schools and other amusements of like character must be used in the name of the Lord Jesus are perilous to the spiritual life and influence of the members of our Church and enervating to the spiritual power of the Church in the great work of saving souls.

The tendency in social circles toward worldly and dangerous amusements was never stronger than it is at the present time, and therefore we deem it wise to reaffirm our historic attitude upon this subject and urge our people to abstain from all participation in these and every similar form of amusement and diversions which endanger Christian life and depress the spiritual power of the Church. This advice must not be interpreted as the waiving of the Church's right to call to account any one who continues to indulge in those diversions which cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus.

The views of the conservative element were presented in the following minority report submitted by Dr. G. J. Howes of Kentucky:

Resolved, That we have carefully considered memorials for and protest against legislation pertaining to Paragraph 248 of the Discipline, and recommend that no action be taken at this time.

Both reports were enthusiastically cheered.

George P. Mains of New York spoke in favor of the majority report.

"I have no doubt this paragraph (Section 248) has done immense damage to the life of our Church," he said. "It was a historic mistake and grievous blunder to put it in the Book of Discipline, and we may be misrepresented if we remove it, but let us do the heroic thing and acknowledge our blunder and history will justify us."

Several other delegates also spoke on the subject, which will be discussed further to-morrow.

A formal protest against the taxation of legacies to charitable, educational, and religious institutions was made to Congress by the Conference to-day. The protest, which was in the form of a petition introduced by W. J. Welch of the Wyoming Conference, characterizes such taxation as "contrary to public policy and to the aim and spirit of our National institutions, as practically taxing directly the institutions which do most to aid government and benefit our people, and in effect taking money dedicated to public uses."

OFFICERS AND EDITORS ELECTED.

A few minor changes were concurred in for the Book of Discipline, recommended by the committee. The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church were selected by acclamation as follows: Jesse R. Clark, to fill unexpired term of John D. Herron; Ministers—Frank G. Mitchell, H. J. Talbot, and John Pearson; Laymen—M. W. Harris, James M. Gamble, and George B. Johnson.

Dr. J. F. Berry had no opposition for the editorship of The Epworth Herald.

The following Secretaries were elected:

Missionary Society—Dr. A. B. LEONARD, re-elected.

Church Extension Society—Dr. W. A. SPENCER, re-elected; Dr. J. M. KING, elected Assistant Secretary.

Freedman's Aid Society, (Two Secretaries)—Dr. M. C. B. MASON, (colored,) elected.

Board of Education—Dr. W. F. McDOWELL, re-elected.

Sunday School Union and Tract Society—Dr. T. B. NEELY, elected.

The conference failed to elect the second Secretary for the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society, and Assistant Secretary of the Missionary Society, on the first and second ballots, and a third ballot was taken, which will be announced to-morrow.

The result of the first ballot for editors of the official church papers was as follows:

Methodist Review—Dr. W. V. KELLEY, re-elected.

Christian Advocate—Dr. J. M. BUCKLEY, re-elected.

Western Christian Advocate—No choice on first or second ballots.

Northwestern Christian Advocate—Dr. ARTHUR EDWARDS, re-elected.

Central Christian Advocate—No choice on first or second ballots.

Pittsburg Christian Advocate—Dr. C. W. SMITH, re-elected.

Southwestern Christian Advocate—Dr. I. P. SCOTT, re-elected.

Pacific Christian Advocate—Dr. A. N. FISHER, re-elected.

Christliche Apologete—Dr. A. J. NAST, re-elected.

Haus und Herd—Dr. F. MUNSE, re-elected.

Epworth Herald—Dr. J. F. BERRY, re-elected.

The result of the third ballot for editors of the Western and Central Christian Advocates will be announced to-morrow.

By a vote of 13 to 13 the Book Concern Committee refused to-night to return a report changing the method of raising the money to pay the expenses of the next General Conference, to be held in 1904. The system in vogue at present is to assess the ministers of the church 1¼ per cent. of their salary for the year next preceding the conference. This levy creates a sum of about $150,000, of which nearly all is collected.

The committee seemed anxious that a new hymnal be compiled, but it was thought that the remaining time of the conference was too short to give the matter consideration. Reports were returned to the conference re-electing the local Book Committees at Cincinnati and New York. They are: New York—John E. Andrus, E. B. Tuttle, T. J. Preston; Cincinnati—Richard Bymond, James N. Gavel, R. T. Miller. The election was unanimous save for Mr. Preston, against whom eight votes were cast in favor of James Anderson.

Reports of the sub-committees on Christian dailies and unity of all Methodist papers and lowering of prices of the same were refused by the committee.

THE BISHOPS' ASSIGNED.

The Committee on Episcopacy fixed the episcopal residences to-night, assigned the Bishops to their several fields, and adopted a report mildly censuring General Superintendents for soliciting funds for particular institutions at the annual Conferences over which they preside. The session was protracted, lasting until nearly midnight. The friends of Bishop Hurst and the American University fought hard to have the report tabled, but it was finally adopted by a narrow margin.

Few changes were made in the location of the episcopal residences and the Bishops assigned to them. The list of residences and their occupants as agreed upon is as follows:

Chicago, Bishop Merrill; Philadelphia, Bishop Foss; Washington, Bishop Hurst; Denver, Bishop Warren; Minneapolis, Bishop Joyce; New York, Bishop Andrews; Boston, Bishop Mallilieu; Syracuse, Bishop Vincent; Cincinnati, Bishop Walden; Buffalo, Bishop Fowler; Shanghai, Bishop Moore; San Francisco or Los Angeles, Bishop Hamilton; Portland, Bishop Cranston; Detroit, Bishop Ninde; Chattanooga, Bishop Goodsell; St. Louis, Bishop Fitzgerald; Topeka, Bishop McCabe.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Another week ends with the same cool weather and the same social conditions as those that its predecessors in the "merry month of May" have brought. Unless rain prevents, society will adjourn to-day to the country, and many of those who go out of town will not return until after Wednesday's holiday. Were it not for Monday's weddings, which are exciting much interest, there would be a still larger exodus of well-known people to-day from town.

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The announcement from Newport and New Hayen that the wedding of Henry O. Havemeyer and Miss Charlotte Whiting will take place at Newport on July 11, and that Mr. Havemeyer, in consequence of his marriage, will not return next Autumn to Yale, as the rules of that college forbid a student marrying during his course, excites no surprise. It was understood, when the engagement was first made public, that the wedding of the young couple would take place this Summer, and it is said that there has been some quiet family disapproval of Mr. Havemeyer's abandoning his college course. He is a member of the class of 1902 and would next year have been a junior. He has been more prominent in athletic matters at Yale than in his classes. There seems to be some public misapprehension as to Mr. Havemeyer's relations. He is the third son of the late Theodore A. Havemeyer, and is not the son of Henry O. Havemeyer, as has been stated. The wedding will take place at Swanhurst, Newport, the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. George L. Rives. As Mr. Havemeyer is a Roman Catholic, the wedding could not be celebrated in church.

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The Atlantic liners to-day will carry comparatively few prominent people out. One reason for this is that few of the more favored liners are sailing this Saturday. There are booked on the Ivernia, among others, George Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Crane, Mrs. Holbrook Curtis, Miss Marjorie Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herbert Davis, George W. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Irwin and Miss Irwin of Philadelphia, Alfred L. Juilliard, W. T. McCoun, Jr., and Mrs. Oliver Perin, Miss Frances Perin, Mrs. Frank L. Perin, and Clifford Perin of Cincinnati, and Gen. William Payne of Washington, D. C. The Minneapolis, for London, to-day, has a long passenger list, on which are the names of Mr. and Mrs. Walpole Bell, Mrs. D. N. Corwine and Miss Corwine, the Rev. William E. Huntington, Mrs. Huntington, and the Misses Huntington, the Rev. Henry L. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Rawlins and family, Prof. Lester F. Ward, and Miss Emma Delafield.

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The Amsterdam, for Rotterdam, via Boulogne, has booked among others Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer C. Downing, the Rev. W. Frenzen and Mrs. Frenzen, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Howard, F. W. Keasbey, Dr. William McLeod and Mrs. McLeod, the Rev. J. P. Moore, Frank Potter, Howard Smith, E. Bayard Smith, Mrs. W. C. Strong, A. Van Cortlandt, and Mrs. L. B. Whitney and Miss Whitney. On the Phoenicia, sailing to-day for Hamburg, via Cherbourg, there are booked among others John du Louis, Lorillard Lothrop and Miss Lothrop, Mrs. John MacMillan, Edward P. Robinson, Storrs W. Robinson, Judge Harvey F. Remington and Mrs. Remington, and Dr. W. R. Warner. The Pennsylvania, which arrived from Hamburg, via Plymouth, yesterday, brought among other passengers Mrs. Oliver S. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. William Bookstaver and Miss Bookstaver, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Goddard, Mrs. Charles Halpin, and Mr. and Mrs. Effingham Sturges.

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Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Fürst Bismarck from Hamburg, Southampton, and Cherbourg were: George E. Barstow, Col. Hayes, Bishop John L. Spalding, Robert Ballentine, H. C. Bloomingdale, Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Bacon, Miss Louise Bacon, Dr. John Guiteras, C. L. Mitchell, Countess De Montjoye, J. O. H. Pitney, Prof. V. D. Stucken, W. W. Thomas, Jr., Mrs. George Hyde-Clarke, and Miss M. L. Drayton. Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Grenada, from Trinidad and Grenada, was Major Malcolm A. Rafferty, formerly of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, who served in that regiment at San Juan Hill.

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The wedding of Mitchell Depew, a nephew of Senator Depew, and Mrs. Leila Perry Adams, daughter of the late James C. Perry, will take place at the bride's apartment, 100 West Seventy-sixth Street, on Monday afternoon, June 4. The Rev. Dr. Booth of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church will officiate. Only relatives and a few intimate friends have been invited. Ganson Depew, a brother of the bridegroom, will be best man. The ushers will be Frederick H. Semple of Cincinnati, Courtlandt Taylor, William Tanner of London, and George S. Weaver.

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The New York Athletic Club will open its Summer clubhouse at Travers Island to-day. Wednesday of each week during the Summer will be ladies' day, when the clubhouse will be open to the women of the members' families, and there will be music in the evening. The clubhouse has been renovated, and the restaurant is under the club's own management this year. Saturday, June 16, will bring the sixty-fourth annual games, and will be a special ladies' day.

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Mrs. E. M. Culver, sister of Miss Katherine Clark, will give at her apartment, 175 West Fifty-eighth Street, to-night a supper to the bridal party of Monday next at Miss Clark's wedding. It will include, besides Dr. Morris and Miss Clark, the bridesmaids and the ushers. The supper will follow the rehearsal of the wedding ceremony at St. Thomas's.

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Mrs. Daniel Lamont gave yesterday afternoon at her residence, 27 West Fifty-third Street, a luncheon of twenty-seven covers for her daughters, the Misses Elizabeth and Julia Lamont, to which were invited the classmates at Miss Spence's school of the Misses Lamont. The graduating exercises of this fashionable school were held yesterday morning at Sherry's, and Miss Julia Lamont was one of the graduates.

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So many erroneous reports have been circulated regarding the jewels presented by Senator Clark to his daughter, Miss Katherine Clark, as a wedding gift that it may be well to state what they comprise. They include a superb tiara of diamonds and emeralds, a corsage ornament of diamonds containing an immense ruby, and a stomacher of diamonds, in the centre of which is a rare canary diamond that cost over $17,000. Miss Clark will wear none of these jewels on her wedding day. Despite all manner of imaginative reports, it may also be stated that Miss Clark's only attendants will be Mrs. Culver, her sister, as matron of honor, and the Misses Mai Pfouts and Christine Pomeroy, as bridesmaids. There will be no flower girl, as has been stated.

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Stuyvesant Le Roy chartered the road coach Pioneer yesterday, but owing to the rainstorm only himself and the Messrs. Joseph M. MacDonough, Crag W. Wadsworth, and Hamilton W. Carey made the trip. On the Pioneer to-day there are booked Mrs. J. H. Watson, who has five seats; Miss S. P. Boist, who has two; Miss Hegeman, who has two, and M. De Boise.

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Mrs. Louis Quentin Jones, who is at Southampton, will return to the city for a very short stay. Miss Cecil Boardman left town yesterday for Detroit, and Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman will start west in a few days to join her daughter there. Mrs. and Miss Boardman will summer at Southampton as usual.

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At the Princess of Wales's drawing room yesterday afternoon at Buckingham Palace, London, Mrs. Edwin Gould (Miss Shrady) was one of the few American women presented. Among the Americans who made their bow to the Princess were Mrs. Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburg, Miss Wheeler and Miss Annie Wheeler, Mrs. James T. Gardiner and Miss Gardiner, and Miss McMillan, daughter of Senator McMillan of Michigan.

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Cards have been issued for the wedding on Monday afternoon next of William Robertson Coe and Miss Mai H. Rogers, the daughter of Henry H. Rogers, the multi-millionaire and Standard Oil magnate. The wedding is to be a very quiet one, and is to be celebrated at the residence of the bride's father, in West Fifty-seventh Street, by the Rev. Robert Collyer.

WEATHER STOPS PARADE

Brooklyn Sunday School Pupils Celebrate Indoors.

Gov. Roosevelt Makes a Speech and Advises Them to be Brave—Bronx Children Also Disappointed.

There were something like 90,000 sorely disappointed youngsters in Brooklyn yesterday. They were the pupils of several hundred Sunday schools, who were to have paraded in proud array before the Governor of the State on the Green in Prospect Park. But a drizzling rain set in, dashing all their childish hopes. In the afternoon many of them were in a measure recompensed by the Governor of the State, who made a speech solely for their edification.

But for the weather, yesterday's anniversary celebration of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union would very probably have been the most notable in its history. Gov. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, John Wanamaker, and other distinguished guests were to have reviewed the main division of the parade in Prospect Park, but as the morning advanced and there was no indication that the weather would clear, the Marshals agreed that the idea of marching would have to be abandoned. In place of the parade exercises were held during the afternoon in the churches. Several of the divisions paraded for a few blocks on the asphalted streets, but as a general thing the children assembled in the churches, where there was singing and other exercises, as well as the usual ice cream and cake.

Gov. Roosevelt came in from his home, at Oyster Bay, and was met at the station by a committee of the Sunday School Union and escorted to the Oxford Club, on Lafayette Avenue. There he was entertained at luncheon by William Berri, John Wanamaker, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Oscar S. Straus, Col. George Curtis Treadwell, and Park Commissioner Brower were also guests at the luncheon.

From the Oxford Club Gov. Roosevelt and the other members of the party went to the First Reformed Church, at Seventh Avenue and Carroll Street, where the principal exercises of the day were held. As the Governor reached the church he was met by six boys dressed in Rough Rider uniforms and escorted by them into the building. The boys in the familiar military dress appeared to please the ex-Colonel of the Rough Riders immensely. The members of the party were shown to places on the platform, and during the exercises speeches were made by the Governor and others. The children were greatly pleased with Gov. Roosevelt's remarks. He said in part:

"I am very sorry that you are not able to parade, but am particularly pleased at having been ushered in by the Rough Riders. Judging by the faces I see here there will be a number of Rough Riders in the future. I am going to speak very briefly, but nothing I can say will please you half so much as your greeting pleased me. It seems to me that one of the best things in the Sunday school system is that with training goes pleasure. A boy should not only be a good boy, but a man all through. I want my boys to be brave, but not to be bullies. I want my boys to be able to hold their own. No flinching. A boy that would maltreat little girls and be cruel is a boy to be ashamed of. I want a boy when he grows up to be able to hold a rifle.

"Play just as hard as you know how, but play just as hard as you can. You will find that a good hockey player will also make a good student. But a boy who devotes all his time to play and pays no attention to study will not amount to much. A year ago, while watching a man on a certain college eleven, I remarked that he did not play his game. He seemed to get weak before it was over. I was told that that man devoted all of his attention to athletics and was no good in his studies.

"Character tells in the end. You've got to have character in a dozen different ways. You've got to have a character that forbears, and a character that dares. You have to show pluck and ability to hold your own.

"When I had my regiment, my soldiers were taught that the way to do noble deeds was not to sit down and just think how nice it was to do them. The first thing they learned was to drill, drill day in and day out, and to shoot. You can't do the big things unless you do the little things first. When you see a picture of Grant at Appomattox or of Sherman riding through the valley, you must consider that for every hour of glory they had to put in a year of preparation. The boy who doesn't care to practice on his nine or football eleven, but wants to play in the match right away, is not worth having in a match game. And that you will find to be true all through life."

Weather conditions yesterday also caused a postponement of the annual May walk of the Sunday School Association of the Borough of the Bronx. The walk, however, will take place to-day if the weather permits, the children assembling at the various Sunday schools at 2:30 P. M. J. W. Everett will act as Grand Marshal. There will be three divisions of the parade to accommodate the widely scattered churches. Returning to their respective churches each school will hold exercises, and refreshments will be served.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 25.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow arrived for the season to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Barger and Miss Barger arrived for the season this evening, as did Mrs. H. A. Johnson and Miss Josephine Johnsen.

Ogden Codman arrived from New York this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll will arrive at their cottage for the season next week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Earl of Nashua have arrived at their cottage in Merton Road for the Summer.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will have a studio erected on the Cliff side of the Whitney villa, in Bellevue Avenue.

Miss Georgiana G. King has arrived for the Summer.

J. M. Forbes has arrived for the Summer, joining his family here.

Tucker Daland of Boston is visiting at Cloyne House.

Edward T. Potter has returned from New York.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp is having her cottage prepared for occupancy. Mrs. Clapp and her daughter, Miss Edith Clapp, are at present the guests of Mrs. Clapp's brother, J. Burke Wolfe.

Van Gerbig—Olcott.

Barend van Gerbig and Miss Edith Olcott, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Olcott of 4 West Fifty-third Street, were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents. The wedding was a very quiet affair, and only relatives of the families and a few intimate friends were invited to the ceremony.

MISS LAWTON DIES AT SEA.

Had Been Abroad for Health and Was Returning Home.

When the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. was docked at Hoboken on Thursday afternoon, Charles Lawton of Hudson, N. Y., stood on the pier, awaiting his son and daughter. He was met at the gangplank by Dr. Katerbau, the ship's surgeon, who broke to him as gently as possible the news that his daughter had died on May 18, when the ship was in midocean. Arrangements were made for removing the body to the father's home.

Miss Lawton was twenty-five years old. Her death was due to heart disease. Her physician had recommended a trip to Europe, and she and her brother went to Italy, where her health improved. When they left Genoa she was apparently completely restored. While she and her brother were standing on deck she suddenly gasped and fell forward. Dr. Katerbau was called, but she was dead when he reached her side.

Actor James McAvoy Dead.

James McAvoy, forty-three years old, a vaudeville actor of 163 Third Avenue, died in Bellevue Hospital last night of dropsy. McAvoy had traveled all over the United States, and had appeared in all of the principal theatres.

Every day and Sunday, THE NEW YORK TIMES delivered at your home for NINE CENTS A WEEK. Order in advance from your newsdealer. THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by dealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper, it is well to order it delivered to your residence.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Giuseppe Del Puente.

Giuseppe Del Puente, the famous operatic baritone, died suddenly yesterday from apoplexy at his home, 4,303 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. He was sixty years old. A widow and one son survive him. Signor Del Puente was stricken while sitting at the table. Two physicians were called, but the singer died without regaining consciousness.

Signor Del Puente was the leading baritone of his time, and was a favorite in grand opera in Europe as well as in this country. He was an accomplished artist, with a répertoire of over sixty operas, and was particularly famous for his rendering of the part of the toreador in "Carmen." His last appearance on the operatic stage was at the Grand Opera House in Philadelphia. For the past ten years he had devoted his time to teaching and concert singing.

He was born in Naples, being descended from the Spanish Del Puentes, and inheriting the title Marquis de Murcia. At an early age his voice attracted attention, and he was placed under Guercia and Scafate for its development. He interrupted his training to join Garibaldi's army. His operatic début was made at Jassi, in Wallachia, with Campanini as the tenor. In his time he sang in all the opera houses and before all the courts of Europe, and was associated with Strakosch and Mapleson in their exploitation of grand opera.

Dr. Fessenden Nott Otis.

Dr. Fessenden Nott Otis, formerly a professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city, and inventor of a number of medical instruments, died Thursday in New Orleans. His home was at 5 West Fiftieth Street, this city. Dr. Otis was in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Ballston, N. Y., and studied medicine in the University of the City of New York and in the New York Medical College, where he was graduated in 1852. From 1853 to 1861 he was a surgeon on the United States Mail and Pacific Mail steamers. In 1862 he became a police surgeon in New York City, and was President of the Medical Board of the Police Department from 1870 to 1872. During the period of his practice in New York he was attending physician to

READY FOR THE BROOKLYN HANDICAP

Eighteen Named for the Big Race To-day at Gravesend.

ETHELBERT THE FAVORITE

Most of the Horses Were Given Fast Trials on Thursday and Slow Exercises Yesterday.

Eighteen keen-eyed trainers, as many jockeys, and a host of stable rubbers, as well as the eighteen owners of as many horses that are entered for the Brooklyn Handicap this afternoon will look eagerly this morning at the track and weather conditions that may mean so much to the horses they are specially interested in later in the day.

The Brooklyn Handicap, valued at $10,000, is the rich prize which the Brooklyn Jockey Club hangs up as the feature of the programme on the day that opens its Spring meeting, and the horses that will take part in the mile and a quarter journey have been in special training for it for months past. To the winner will go the lion's share of the purse—$8,000—a crown of glory for having won the first of the season's big handicaps at more than a mile, and the applause and praise that the public give to a winner.

A little jockeying at the post, a swish through the air of Starter Fitz Gerald's little red flag, and the race that will last probably not longer than two minutes and ten seconds will be over.

The field that is scheduled to start for the handicap, with the weights and the probable riders of all but The Kentuckian, is as follows:

Horse and Weight.	Rider.
Imp, 128	Clawson
Jean Beraud, 127	Turner
Ethelbert, 127	Maher
Batten, 124	Winkfield
Kinley Mack, 122	McCue
Prince McClurg, 118	Hamilton
Box, 118	O'Connor
Approval, 114	Spencer
Raffaelo, 113	Jenkins
Lotharlo, 107	Shaw
The Kentuckian, 106	
Survivor, 100	Bullman
Knight of the Garter, 100	Slack
Herbert, 98	Mitchell
Latson, 103	Littlefield
Wait Not, 103	Burns
Strathconan, 93	Henry
Petruchio, 90	Rausch

After busy months of training the horses have now come to the time when the test is to be made, and that every horse in the race must be considered to have a chance is apparent when their respective owners pay the starting fee.

The weather conditions will mean much, for if there is rain and a heavy track today, the training of months in many cases will go for nothing, and the mud horses will have matters to themselves.

Some of the horses that will start were given their preparatory trials in races run recently, but the majority of them were asked to show what they are capable of on Thursday morning, and in all cases the results have been satisfactory to the trainers.

Imp, the top weight, was given her trial at Sheepshead Bay on Thursday and turned the mile and a quarter in about 2:10, but she was out again yesterday morning for a stiff trial, and was worked almost up to racing speed.

Ethelbert, Perry Belmont's candidate, will probably go to the post one of the warmest Brooklyn Handicap favorites in years. His grand performance in the Metropolitan Handicap makes him the legitimate first choice, and he has demonstrated repeatedly that he can go a route. He will have an advantage over some of the other starters in having been raced, and he will be handled by "Danny" Maher, who can ride when he is not bent on playing to the grand stand with tight finishes. The horse was sent a mile and a quarter under Trainer "Jack" Joyner's watchful eye on Thursday in 2:07½, and yesterday morning he was allowed to turn a mile in 1:48. He was thoroughly at home on Thursday morning on a track that was heavy, and his performance under the circumstances gives him a royal chance, even if there is a heavy track to-day.

Jean Beraud, who will carry the colors of William C. Whitney, made the mile and a quarter in 2:11½ on Thursday, and ran well under control all the route, and yesterday morning, in company with his stable companion, Kinley Mack, he was sent a mile in 1:49. The performance of Jean Beraud pleased his trainer, Peter Wimmer, very much, and he predicts success for the Whitney stable.

Strathconan is another candidate that has gone through a very satisfactory trial. His mile and a quarter in 2:12¾ on Thursday, when the track was not in good condition to allow him to show his best, gives him a chance. He, too, was worked lightly yesterday morning, and his trainer, "Lew" Elmore, believes he has a better chance than the other trainers at the track credit him with.

Of all the horses named in the list of starters, the most mysterious is Raffaello. He has been given his preparatory trial, but not in the ordinary way. His trainer waited for dawn on Thursday, and while it was still too dark for the "rallbirds" to note the performance, he had Raffaello work the full mile and a quarter. Stable hands were stationed all along the route with lighted lanterns, which were swung so the trainer could note the time Raffaello made as the eighth poles were passed. The horse's performance was very fast and his stable connection credits him with an excellent chance.

Box, who showed up so well at the start of the season, is named to go, and he will have O'Connor in the saddle. O'Connor knows how to get more out of the old rogue than any other, but if Box sulks as he did when he was asked to go the mile and a quarter on Thursday, his chances will be very poor, as his time for the distance was only 2:18.

As a mud runner Prince McClurg is as good as any horse in the race, and although no boasts have been made by his trainer, the hope that there will be a heavy track is being banked on.

Approval's name is in the list of candidates, but his owner, John E. Madden, said positively on Thursday that the horse would not start. Approval received a flesh wound by running into a fence while being worked by Lucien Lyne, a stable boy, and the latter was thrown and broke his leg. The horse's wound is not serious, but his owner, who believed him invincible in today's race, said the injury would impair his chances.

Senator Patrick McCarren's friends will pin their faith to Survivor, who, with only 100 pounds to carry, has been figured by some of the handicappers to have an excellent chance.

Petruchio will carry the colors of James R. Keene, and with only ninety pounds up, he may be depended upon to put up a good race. On Thursday in the Belmont Stakes he was beaten, in record time for the track, by only a nose, and this race may be taken as his preparatory trial. He will be ridden probably by Rausch, a stable boy, but this youngster has demonstrated his ability to ride with some of the best lightweights.

Entries for the Other Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; about three-quarters of a mile. Firearm, 127 pounds; Vulcain, 116; Pupil, 111; Contestor, 110; Modrine, 109; Toluca, 106; Trumpet, 105; Autumna, 104; Lambent, 103; Montanic, 102; His Royal Highness, 97; Kamara, 90; Danforth, 86.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Blueaway and Latson, 112 pounds each; Kriss Kringle, 110; Laudeman, 109; Monadour, 108; Rare Perfume and Bon Jour, 104 each; Regent Sailor, 101; Lindula, 99; Lamp Globe, 97; Matt Simpson, 87.

THIRD RACE.—The Expectation Stakes, for three-year-olds; four and one-half furlongs. Hinsdale, Blues, All Green, King Pepper, Prince Pepper, Prince Charles, Alphonso, Bob Baker, Prince of Melrose, Golden Age, Prince, Yorkshire Boy, and Ethics, 115 pounds each.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Bowen, 108 pounds; Maximus and Tonicum, 105 each; Maiden and St. Glor, 104 each; Yorkshire Boy, 103; Wallabout and Horsa, 100 each; Lambkin and Connie, 97 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Dr. Catlett, 173 pounds; Van Ship, 169; Philae, 154; Tentore, 148; Hardy C., 144; Ronkonkoma, 140; Judge Wilcox and Mazo, 135 each; Foolhardy, 134; Nestor and Duoro, 133 each; Bob White, 132; Dr. Reed and Wace, 130 each.

RACING RESULTS.

TORONTO, May 25.—Five and one-half furlongs.—King Carnival, 112, (Martin,) 1; Hapsbury, 110, 2; Royal Salute, 110, 3. Time—1:09. Five furlongs.—Flicker, 115, (Ballard,) 1; Goose Skin, 115, 2; Litigation, 115, 3. Time—1:09½. One and one-half miles.—Joe Miller, 170, (Seagram,) 1; Dryden, 145, 2; Abbotsford, 143, 3. Time—2:51. Six furlongs.—Expelled, 95, (Weber,) 1; Flying Bess, 111, 2; Prince Plausible, 114, 3. Time—1:18½. Steeplechase, two and one-half miles.—Master Fred, 147, (Hueston,) 1; Charloe O., 140, 2; Angus, 146, 3. Time—6:11. One mile.—Maidstone, 86, (Weber,) 1; E. I. N., 112, 2; Nettie Regent, 102, 3. Time—1:46.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Four and one-half furlongs.—Cinara, 108, (Ross,) 1; Edith L., 108, 2; Scorpolette, 108, 3. Time—0:58. One mile.—Major Mansir, 112, (Peterman,) 1; Wax, 115, 2; Elsie Venner, 110, 3. Time—1:43½. Five and one-half furlongs.—Madam Gerst, 110, (Ross,) 1; Irma S., 107, 2; Money Back, 107, 3. Time—1:09¾. One and one-half miles.—Admetus, 105, (Flick,) 1; Hold Up, 105, 2; Julius Caesar, 105, 3. Time—2:37¾. Five furlongs.—Benson Caldwell, 112, (Stuart,) 1; Battus, 107, 2; Ben Magen, 104, 3. Time—1:03¾. One mile and seventy yards.—Ennomia, 107, (Navarez,) 1; Orion, 103, 2; Domsie, 103, 3. Time—1:47½.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Six furlongs.—Tom Gilmore, 102, (Dominick,) 1; Ruby Riley, 105, 2; Miss Loretta, 93, 3. Time—1:15¾. Seven furlongs.—The Sprite, 107, (J. Matthews,) 1; Glen Lake, 112, 2; Baffled, 107, 3. Time—1:28¾. Five furlongs.—Small Jack, 110, (McGinn,) 1; South Breeze, 110, 2; Fred Hessig, 113, 3. Time—1:03. One mile.—The Monk, 91, (Dominick,) 1; Skillman, 111, 2; Go-to-Bed, 111, 3. Time—1:42. Six furlongs.—Vivi Vance, 109, (McIntyre,) 1; Hi Nocker, 105, 2; Kenia Neil, 107, 3. Time—1:15. Seven furlongs.—Harrie Floyd, 107, (Woods,) 1; Clonsilla, 109, 2; Mystery, 112, 3. Time—1:29¾.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—One mile.—Philippine, 107, (Boland,) 1; Sarilla, 103, 2; Rice, 107, 3. Time—1:42. One mile and seventy yards.—Dandy H., 101, (Van Camp,) 1; Finem Respice, 92, 2; Headley, 96, 3. Time—1:47. Five furlongs.—Telephone Girl, 99, (Ransom,) 1; Volkman, 110, 2; Irving Mayer, 99, 3. Time—1:02. Six furlongs.—O'Conee, 95, (Harshberger,) 1; Agitator, 106, 2; Osmon, 103, 3. Time—1:14¼. One mile and seventy yards.—Friesland, 108, (Harshberger,) 1; Beana, 102, 2; Village Pride, 101, 3. Time—1:46¼. Six furlongs.—Little Verona, 93, (May,) 1; The Grinder, 106, 2; Olly Ganin, 103, 3. Time—1:15.

SCHOOLBOYS' ATHLETIC GAMES.

Trinity's Athletes Were Hardly a Match for Those of Hotchkiss School.

Lack of staying power and poor headwork rendered the Trinity School athletes easy for those of Hotchkiss School in the first annual dual meet between these institutions at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, yesterday afternoon.

Trinity's representatives showed only a faint vestige of the form that won many victories for them in the past. They invariably started every race at a terrific pace and speedily ran themselves to a standstill, so that at the finish they had no reserve power for the spurt. Hotchkiss's boys, on the contrary, husbanded their strength and in nearly every event broke the tape yards to the good.

Although it had been expected that Hotchkiss would win, her victory was more sweeping than even she had hoped for.

The shot put was the only contest in which the two places came to Trinity. W. Rogers hurled the lead 43 feet 2 inches, a greater distance than any New York schoolboy is capable of.

In the 100-yard dash, Ingham, who also won the 220 and 440, captured first in the good time of 0:10 1-5. He was closely pressed by his schoolmate Baker, and down the stretch it was either man's race. At the finish Ingham made a desperate spurt and crossed the line inches in the lead.

In the broad jump, Godwin of Trinity covered 20 feet 8 inches—an excellent distance for a schoolboy. Godwin will enter Columbia next Fall, and, with proper training and coaching, should prove a valuable addition to the Columbia track team.

Points were scored on a basis of five for first and three for second. Hotchkiss secured 80 points to Trinity's 24. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Ingham, Hotchkiss; Baker, Hotchkiss, second. Time—0:10 1-5.
220-Yard Dash.—Won by Ingham; Driggs, Trinity, second. Time—0:23 2-5.
440-Yard Dash.—Won by Ingham; Eddy, Hotchkiss, second. Time—0:55.
880-Yard Dash.—Won by White, Hotchkiss; Hamlin, Hotchkiss, second. Time—2:09.
120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by Shaw, Hotchkiss; Olmsted, Hotchkiss, second. Time—0:20 2-5.
220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by Miller, Hotchkiss; Ellsworth, Hotchkiss, second. Time—0:28.
Pole Vault.—Won by Finney, Hotchkiss, with 9 feet 6 inches; Cook, Hotchkiss, with 8 feet 8 inches, second.
Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by Rogers, Trinity, with 43 feet 2 inches; Reilley, Trinity, with 38 feet ½ inch, second.
Running High Jump.—Won by Banks, Hotchkiss, with 5 feet ½ inch; Bolton, Trinity, with 4 feet 11 inches, second.
Throwing the Discus.—Won by Rogers, with 94 feet 2 inches; Oversen, Hotchkiss, with 88 feet 2 inches, second.
Running Broad Jump.—Won by Godwin, Trinity, with 20 feet 8 inches; Banks, with 19 feet 11 inches, second.
One-Mile Run.—Won by White, Hotchkiss; Griggs, Hotchkiss, second. Time—4:55.
Throwing 12-Pound Hammer.—Won by Overson, with 108 feet 8½ inches; Banks, with 107 feet 11 inches, second.

Larchmont Yacht Club.

Ceremonies attending the formal entrance into commission for the season of the Larchmont Yacht Club's house, at Larchmont, will be observed this afternoon. At 4 o'clock the flag will be hoisted over the clubhouse, and formally saluted by many boats of the Larchmont fleet that will be on hand for that purpose. The ceremony has been placed late in the afternoon to accommodate club members arriving on the train that leaves New York at 3:06 o'clock. Other trains will leave the city for Larchmont at 1:04, 2:02, 4:06, 4.33, 5:05, and 5:30 P. M., and members who desire to return to New York this evening will be enabled to do so by the 9:08, 9:55, and 11:20 trains. Dinner will be served at the clubhouse from 6 until 8 o'clock.

Official Ruling on French Games.

PARIS, May 25.—The French authorities controlling the athletic events to be held in connection with the Exposition have announced that, as a concession to America's desire to eliminate Sunday games, the sports which were scheduled to begin Sunday, July 15, will, instead, commence Saturday, July 14, the great French national holiday, and will be continued on the following Tuesday and Thursday. The finals in which Americans are entered will be put ahead, and the games will conclude on Saturday, if possible. Also, at the request of Mr. A. G. Spalding, a Marathon race of twenty-five miles has been added to the programme. It will occur July 19, and a prize of 1,000f. will be given, of which 250f. will go to the second man.

New Rochelle Y. C. Regatta To-day.

The New Rochelle Yacht Club's special regatta will be sailed this afternoon from a starting line at Echo Bay. The programme includes events for five classes, namely, the 43-foot and 36-foot classes of cutters, sloops, and yawls built previously to 1894; yawls under 36 feet racing length, the 21-foot raceabouts, and 25-foot sloops. From the full entry list reported by Chairman J. D. Sparkman of the Regatta Committee, to-day's races will have an unusual number of starters and furnish exceptionally keen sport for this time of the season. The starting signals will be displayed from the committee's boat at intervals of five minutes for the various classes, beginning at 2:30 P. M.

Making Yachts Ready for Racing.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 25.—Perry Belmont's new keel clipper sloop yacht Mineola has been hauled out on the marine railway at the Hawkins shipyard to have the underbody prepared for faster work.

Charles Volz's centreboard sloop yacht Kenosha has been hauled out at the Piepgras yards, and is being fitted with a short bowsprit.

Charles Lane Poor's keel sloop Mira has been hauled out on the marine railway at the Woods yard, this place, to have the underbody prepared for racing this season.

N. Y. Y. C. Officers at Herreshoffs.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 25.—Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard and Vice Commodore August Belmont of the New York Yacht Club visited the Herreshoffs works to-day and during the visit the two officials made a trial spin in Commodore Belmont's seventy-footer about the bay.

Young Axtell Won German Derby.

BERLIN, May 25.—The German Trotting Derby, at the West End to-day, over a course of 3,200 meters and for a purse of 15,000 marks, was won by Young Axtell, driven by Herr von Tiele, a Prussian cavalry officer. The time was 5 minutes and 28 seconds.

Gans Knocked Out Hawkins.

Joe Gans of Baltimore knocked out Dal Hawkins of California at the Broadway Athletic Club last night in two rounds of the fastest fighting ever seen in the clubhouse. The men were scheduled for twenty-five rounds at 133 pounds, and both scaled under the limit.

Of Interest to Wheelmen.

Take Lackawanna to Water Gap, wheel to Port Jervis, return on Erie or vice versa. Tickets sold by either railroad, $4.—Adv.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Hawley Pitched Well and New York Won by a Run.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 25.—An apparent overconfidence was responsible for Pittsburg losing to-day's game with New York. Hawley worked hard to defeat his old clubmates and kept the hits well scattered. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
B'm'nt, cf	0	0	2	0	0
O'Brien, lf	0	1	2	0	0
W'l'm's, 3b	1	1	1	4	0
Wagner, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Cooley, 1b	1	2	5	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	4	2	0
Ely, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Leach,*	0	0'	0	0	0
Zimmer, c	0	2	9	2	0
Leever, p	0	1	0	0	0
Waddell, p	0	0	0	0	0
Schriver,†	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	8	27	10	0

*Batted for Ely in ninth.
†Batted for Waddell in ninth.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Y'n H't'n, cf	1	3	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	6	7	0
Selbach, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Davis, ss	2	1	2	2	1
Grady, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Mercer, rf	0	0	1	0	0
H'km'n, 3b	1	0	1	1	0
B'r'm'n, c	0	1	2	1	1
Hawley, p	0	2	0	3	0
Total	4	9	27	14	2

Pittsburg .....0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3
New York .....0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; New York, 1. Two base hits—O'Brien, Van Haltren. Three base hits—Wagner, Grady. Sacrifice hit—Van Haltren. Stolen bases—Gleason, Davis, Bowerman. Double plays—Williams, Ritchey, and Cooley; Davis, Gleason, and Grady. First base on balls—Leever (4,) Waddell (1,) Hawley (2.) Hit by pitched ball—Ritchey, Hickman. Struck out—By Leever, 4; by Waddell, 5; by Hawley, 1. Passed ball—Bowerman. Balk—Hawley. Time—2 hours and 15 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BROOKLYN, 12; CHICAGO, 3.

CHICAGO, May 25.—For five innings to-day the baseball game between Brooklyn and Chicago was the prettiest kind of a contest. Brooklyn began bunting in the sixth, and the local team went to pieces, four errors and five hits giving the champions 7 runs. Cunningham then replaced Garvin and was pounced on for five hits and four tallies. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Childs, 2b	0	0	2	5	0
Mertes, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Ryan, lf	0	2	2	0	1
Green, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Ganzel, 1b	1	2	16	0	0
Bradley, 3b	0	1	1	4	1
McCor'k, ss	0	0	1	3	1
Donahue, c	0	1	2	0	0
Dexter, c	0	1	0	0	0
Garvin, p	0	0	0	1	0
Cun'ham, p	1	0	1	0	0
Total	3	8*	26	13	4

*McGinnity out on bunt strikes.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	2	2	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	2	0	0	0
Jennings, lb	1	0	14	0	1
Kelley, lf	3	2	3	0	0
Dahlen, ss	2	1	2	2	0
Cross, 3b	2	3	2	2	0
De Mont, 2b	0	3	1	7	0
McGuire, c	0	0	4	1	0
McGinnity, p	1	1	0	2	0
Total	12	14	27	14	1

Chicago .....0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0—3
Brooklyn .....0 0 0 0 0 7 4 0 1—12

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 5. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Ryan, Ganzel, Bradley, Kelley, Cross, (2.) Stolen base—De Mont. Struck out—By Garvin, 3; by McGinnity, 4. Passed ball—McGuire. Base on balls—Off McGinnity, 3. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CINCINNATI.

									R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	5
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7

Batteries—Scott and Wood; Lewis and Sullivan.

AT ST. LOUIS.

									R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	6	0
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	2

Batteries—Bernhard and McFarland; Jones and Criger.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	18	9	.667	Pittsburg	16	14	.533
Brooklyn	17	11	.607	Cincinnati	12	15	.444
Chicago	10	13	.532	New York	9	17	.340
St. Louis	15	13	.536	Boston	7	18	.280

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.
Boston in Cincinnati.

American League Games.

At Buffalo—Kansas City, 11; Buffalo, 4.
At Detroit—Detroit, 5; Milwaukee, 2.
At Cleveland—Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 4.

New York State League Games.

At Binghamton—Rome, 4; Binghamton, 3.
At Cortland—Cortland, 6; Oswego, 1.
At Schnecetady—Schenectady, 9; Troy, 3.
At Utica—Utica, 8; Albany, 0.

Atlantic League Games.

At Wilkesbarre—Elmira, 13; Wilkesbarre, 10
Wilkesbarre, 4; Elmira, 3, (second game.)

Eastern League Games.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 12; Springfield, 4.

Scores of Other Games.

At Williamstown—Williams, 7; Dartmouth, 6.
At Cambridge—Harvard, 1903, 6; 1902, 5.
At Lawrenceville—Yale, 1903, 25; Lawrenceville, 4.

YALE, 7; GEORGETOWN, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 25.—Yale defeated Georgetown in the postponed baseball game at the Yale field this afternoon by hitting at the proper time. The score:

YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Quinby, 2b	1	0	1	5	0
Camp, ss	2	2	1	2	1
Sullivan, rf	0	0	1	0	1
Cook, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Cunha, c	1	0	5	2	0
Rumsey, lf	0	0	0	2	0
Sharpe, 1b	0	1	14	0	0
Cuernsey, 3b	1	1	1	2	0
Robert'n, p	1	2	0	0	0
Total	7	7	27	11	2

GEORGETOWN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Moran, ss	0	1	4	4	1
Downs, 2b	0	0	1	0	1
Devlin, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Walsh, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Golden, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Cranston, c	1	1	4	0	2
Smith, 3b	0	0	1	3	1
Bluett, p	0	0	0	3	0
Burbank, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Total	2	3	24	10	5

Yale.. ....0 0 3 0 0 1 3 0 .—7
Georgetown. ....0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

Home run—Golden. Three-base hits—Camp and Cook. Two-base hit—Robertson. Bases on balls—By Bluett, 3; by Robertson, 3. Struck out—By Bluett, 2; by Robertson, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Rumsey, 2; Cranston. Double play—Moran to Devlin. Stolen bases—Cranston and Smith. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Gruber.

GOLF FINALS TO-DAY.

Harriman and Travis Will Come Together — Douglas Beaten by Kennady.

Herbert M. Harriman and Walter J. Travis will meet to-day on the Nassau Club links in the thirty-six hole final round for the championship of the Metropolitan Golf Association. Harriman is the present holder, as well as the National champion, and his survival to the final round has effectually put to silence the predictions that he was badly off his game.

Of the four semi-finalists, Harriman is the only one who was among the quartet a year ago. The others were Allan Kennady of Montclair, whom Harriman beat by 2 up and 1 to play; Walter J. Travis, and A. L. Norris of Dyker Meadow. The latter was beaten by Travis, 3 up and 2 to play.

Travis and Norris had a great game, honors being even on the ninth green, but after that Travis pulled gradually ahead. The cards:

Travis, out	5	6	4	6	4	5	4	5	4	—43
Norris, out	4	7	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	—43
Travis, in	5	3	5	5	4	5	4	3	5	—39—82
Norris, in	6	3	6	5	5	5	4	3	4	—41—84

The feature of the morning rounds, and, in fact, the greatest surprise of the day, was the defeat of Findlay Douglas by the Montclair crack, Allan Kennady. The surprise was all the greater because Douglas started out at a winning pace, running up a lead of four holes on the eighth green, and closing the first half of the round on the ninth green, with that number in the lead. Kennady's brilliant exhibition of grit came later on, and those who saw the final nine holes had no hesitancy in saying that Vardon himself could hardly have beaten the game put up by the young man from Montclair.

With an opponent like Douglas, 4 up and 9 to play, it was a herculean task that faced Kennady. A drive by Douglas into the bunker at the tenth gave him the chance to win that hole in 5 to 6. The next was halved, and then Kennady made the most magnificent spurt of the tournament, winning four holes in rapid succession. The twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth holes, from 300 to 395 yards, he made in four strokes each, getting a twenty-foot put on the twelfth.

At the fifteenth Douglas seemed to have a chance to stem the tide running so strongly against him. He made a perfect drive, while Kennady sliced, getting a bad lie in a wheel rut close to a pile of logs. A brilliant iron shot took him out well, and a long brassie reached the green, 460 yards. Douglas was short in three, and inferior putting lost him the hole. With Kennady 1 up and 3 to go, the next two holes were halved. The rivals were thus kept guessing up to the very last. Then Douglas showed that his nerve was badly shattered, for he made a miserable drive, the ball falling in high grass across the road, and it took the efforts of half a dozen caddies and spectators to find it. He got out handsomely, but Kennady was on the green in two, and won the hole handily in 4 to 5, giving him the match by 2 up.

The cards were:

Douglas, out	5	5	4	5	4	6	4	4	6	—43
Kennady, out	5	6	5	6	5	6	3	7	6	—49
Douglas, in	6	4	5	5	6	4	4	5	4	—44—87
Kennady, in	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	—38—87

The gallery naturally followed the Kennady-Harriman match in the afternoon, but the champion was well on his game, and ran up a lead of three at the turn of the round. Harriman was knocking out long drives, and making noble puts in his old-time manner, and on the 17th green he had the game. The cards were:

Harriman, out	4	6	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	—42
Kennady, out	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	6	5	—45
Harriman, in	5	5	6	5	5	7	4	3		—41—83
Kennady, in	5	3	5	5	6	5	7	3		—40—85

In the morning Harriman beat the North Jersey champion, Archie Graham, by 3 up and 2 to play; Norris beat the Berkeley School lad, C. H. Seeley, by 3 up and 2 to play, and Travis had an easy victory over R. C. Watson, Jr., by 5 up and 4 to play.

An additional feature in the afternoon was a club pair best ball foursome, which brought out some excellent golf. James A. Tyng and C. M. Hamilton, the strong Baltusrol pair, won in the excellent score of 81 strokes with R. C. Watson, Jr., and C. L. Tappin second. The players and scores were:

											Out.	In.	Total.
J. A. Tyng and C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol—													
Out	5	6	5	4	5	5	3	4	5	—42			
In	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	3	5	—39—81			
C. L. Tappin and R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook—													
Out	5	7	4	5	4	6	3	5	5	—44			
In	5	3	6	4	5	6	4	3	4	—40—84			
F. S. Douglas and C. H. Seeley, Fairfield—													
Out	5	6	4	4	4	5	4	6	6	—44			
In	5	4	5	5	5	7	4	3	4	—42—86			
Percy Chubb and A. D. Cochrane, Ardsley—													
Out	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	6	6	—48			
In	4	4	5	4	5	6	4	3	4	—39—87			
C. O. Gates and J. B. C. Tappan, Nassau											47	41	88
L. P. Bayard, Jr., and L. H. Graham, Baltusrol											47	42	89
Dan Chauncey and Samuel Frothingham, Rockaway											49	40	89
Joseph Chadwick, Jr., and J. S. Taylor, Powelton											48	42	90
O. W. Bird and Reginald Brooks, Meadow Brook											46	44	90
Howard Maxwell and W. L. Hicks, Nassau											47	43	90
H. L. Pratt and F. B. Pratt, Nassau											50	42	92
R. Cobden and Frank Moore, Larchmont											52	52	104

Brooklyn Jockey Club's License.

ALBANY, May 25.—A license for this season granted by the State Racing Commission to the Brooklyn Jockey Club was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The license covers race meets to be held from May 26 to June 15 and from Sept. 10 to Sept. 29.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals adjourned this afternoon to meet at Saratoga June 4 at 10 A. M. No decisions were handed down.

Supreme Court—Appellate Division—First Department.

Stevens Voisin, appellant, vs. Providence Washington Insurance Company, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

In the matter of the will of Joseph Richardson, deceased.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Daniel J. Reid, respondent, vs. Catherine Curtin, individually, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer in twenty days on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Morgan E. Morgan et al., appellants, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, respondent, —Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Louis Jacobs, appellant, vs. Isaac Lieberman, respondent.—Determination of the Appellate Term affirmed to the extent stated in opinion, and case sent back to the Municipal Court for new trial, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Daniel J. Early, as receiver, respondent, vs. James O'Brien, as executor, &c., appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff shall consent to reduce the judgment as entered to the sum of $10,422.12, in which case judgment as so reduced affirmed, without costs of appeal. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

George A. McDonald, respondent, vs. Lewis Z. Bach and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

William Halliday, respondent, vs. Frank Gass, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs of the action. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Thomas Krekeler, appellant, vs. Barbara Aulbach, respondent. — Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Harry Carpenter, respondent, vs. City of New York, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified, affirmed, without costs to either party. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Frank J. Campbell, appellant.—Judgment reversed and defendant discharged. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

L. & M. Kahn & Co., appellants, vs. Charles Casper and another, respondents.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and, as modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, respondent, vs. Henry Kuhn et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, Jr.

Alberta B. Tracy and another, respondents, vs. Annie Dolan, impleaded, &c., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Socialistic Co-

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Y. M. C. A. May Secure a New Administration Building.

Gift Said to be Contingent on $1,000,000 Being Raised as Jubilee Fund.

An administration building for the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association is being looked forward to by the association officers as one of the possibilities of the near future. At the committee's rooms it was said yesterday that an announcement of the gift of such a building, to cost about $250,000, may be made any day. The suggestion has come from a friend of the association, whose name was not made public. It was said, however, that the building would be built entirely by him, and would be given contingent on the raising of the million-dollar jubilee fund, a project the International Committee has for some time had in hand.

The present officers of the International Committee occupy the tenth floor of a building at 3 West Twenty-ninth Street. The headquarters of the New York City Young Men's Christian Association are in the same building. If the proposed building is built the State and city associations, besides the International Committee, will have offices in it.

Willis E. Lougee, one of the Secretaries of the International Committee, in speaking of the proposed building, said that plans for its construction had already been considered.

"We want it built," he said, "somewhere above Twenty-third Street and east of Fifth Avenue. Our plans provide a four or five-story structure, with about two floors for international, State, and New York City headquarters, and some rooms in which to lodge visiting Secretaries and others, instead of spending hundreds of dollars annually, as we do, in entertaining them at hotels. We also propose to rent the ground floor for business purposes. It will not be built on any of the prominent avenues."

Mr. Lougee said that the offer was being held back on account of opposition, which had developed on the ground that similar organizations which had erected buildings had not found that the experiment paid. Some of the officers, he said, argued that it would be much better to turn the money over to the Endowment Fund. This fund now amounts to more than $75,000, and includes a gift of $25,000 made by a friend less than two weeks ago. His name has not been made public. The committee has only until May 1, 1901, to raise the entire sum.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for June 3, 1900.

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SUBJECT—The Twelve Sent Forth. Matthew, ix., 35 to x., 8.

GOLDEN TEXT—It is not ye that speak, but the spirit of your Father which speaketh in you. Matthew, x., 20.

"The Sermon on the Sea"—concerning the Kingdom of Heaven in the hearts of men on earth—opened with the announcement, "Behold a Sower went forth to sow." Now, for the upbuilding of that Kingdom, behold, twelve sowers are sent forth to sow. That was a figure; this is a reality. They were chosen and prepared especially for this work by Jesus of Nazareth.

For fully a year after he entered upon His public ministry, He confined His teaching and healing almost exclusively to Galilee. A great deal of interest was awakened, and gradually disciples attached themselves to His cause and a few to His person. His teaching evidently met the spiritual wants of these few as nothing else did. They were James, and John, and Andrew, and Simon, and Philip, and Nathaniel or Bartholomew, and Matthew. These He then called to leave their ordinary occupations and to enter into the closest fellowship with Himself as He continued His ministry.

"But"—as He did this—"when He saw the multitudes, He was moved with compassion on them, because they fainted, and were scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd. Then saith He unto His disciples: The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few; pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that He will send forth laborers into His harvest." (Matthew, ix., 35-38.)

"And it came to pass in those days that He went out into a mountain to pray, and continued all night in praying to God. And when it was day He called unto Him His disciples" (Luke, vi., 12-13); He called "unto Him whom He would, and they came unto Him." (Mark, iii., 13.) From these He selected five others, whom He added to those previously called. They were, Thomas, called Didymus (John, xxi., 2), James, the son of Alpheus; Lebbeus, whose surname was Thaddeus or Judas, the brother of James (Luke, vi., 16); Simon, the Canaanite, called Zelotes (Luke, vi., 15), and Judas Iscariot.

These twelve thus specially now called after a night of prayer, had heretofore, like all the followers of Jesus, been simply disciples or learners. Now they were "named apostles" (Luke, vi., 13) missionaries. They were also known by the distinctive title of "The Twelve" (Mark, vi., 7; Luke, ix., 12), and by that title they were spoken of even after the death of Judas when the whole number was actually only eleven. (1. Corinthians, xv., 5.) There must, therefore, have been some special significance in the fact that He chose just this particular number. Why was it? Evidently not because He was restricted by a want of disciples to choose from, for very soon after He sent out "seventy" others and commissioned them with the same commission as that given to these twelve. (Luke, x., 1-16.) Neither could it have been any merely accidental circumstance, as if twelve being enough—He chose no more. Besides we find Him on another occasion saying to them, "Ye shall sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel" (Matthew, xix., 28), as if their number had an intimate relation to the original organization of God's people.

THE NUMBER TWELVE.

The number "twelve" is, indeed, like the number "seven," often employed in the Scriptures as symbolic of completeness—seven days forming a complete week, and twelve months a complete year. The foundation elements of both numbers are "three" and "four"—"three" standing for the Tri-Une God, Maker of all things, and "four" for the earth, or all things that He made. (Mark xiii., 27.) When these elementary numbers, three and four, are added together we have the number "seven." When they are multiplied by each other we have the number "twelve." The dealings of man with man are expressed by their addition, "if he trespass against thee seven times in a day, and seven times in a day turn to thee, saying, I repent, thou shalt forgive him." (Luke xvii., 4.) But the dealings of God with man are expressed by their multiples—"no man can learn that song but the hundred and forty and four thousand which were redeemed from the earth." (Revelation xiv., 1-3.)

So, under the dispensation of the law, all of God's peculiar people—all whom He chose out of all the nations of the world—were represented by "the twelve tribes of Israel." Under the dispensation of the Gospel they are represented by "the twelve apostles." Hence John saw, in his apocalyptic vision of "that great city—the holy Jerusalem—descending out of heaven from God," that it "had a wall great and high, and had twelve gates, and names written thereon, which are the names of the twelve tribes of Israel. And the wall of the city had twelve foundations, and in them the names of the twelve apostles of the Lamb." (Revelation xxi., 10-14.)

These "twelve" Apostles therefore stand for all of the redeemed people of God. They were chosen by Jesus—as are all whom they represent—for two specific purposes. (Mark, iii., 14):

1. "That they should be with Him."
2. "That He might send them forth to preach."

The first is their preparation for service; the second is the service for which they are prepared. Between the time when they were thus chosen to "be with Him" and the time when they were sent forth "to preach," there was an interval of nearly, if not quite, a year. During that time He not only instructed them in public and in private, but when "He went throughout every city and village preaching and showing the glad tidings of the Kingdom of God," they "were with Him." (Luke, viii., 1.)

They were thus eye-witnesses of all the miracles and hearers of all the discourses, of which we have but a brief report, and they saw and heard with a fullness of detail and explanation of which we have no conception whatever. In addition to all this, they saw and heard with equal fullness, those "other things," of which St. John says, "if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written." (John, xxi., 25.) No messengers of the Gospel therefore ever had a more blessed training than that which was given to these "twelve" during that year of preparation for their life work. It was a personal and spiritual fellowship with Jesus Christ Himself. No other preparation can be for a moment compared with it in value.

But it did not cease with them. It is open to every child of God to-day as freely, although perhaps not as fully or as visibly, as to them, for we have not only the same facts brought before us, but we have the promise and the presence of the Holy Spirit to guide us into the right understanding of those facts, as they had not. (John, xvi., 7-15.) The more, therefore, that these facts of which we are studying become real to our minds and hearts by the teaching of the Holy Ghost, and the more we enter into spiritual fellowship with our Lord Himself the better will we be fitted to know Him and to fulfill His service.

THE PREACHING OF JESUS.

It is important now to consider for a moment, Why did Jesus Himself go everywhere preaching, and why did he select and set apart these twelve men to do the same thing? The common and general answer to the first question is, "to make Himself known," and of the second, because "the work of the kingdom had assumed such dimensions as to require organization and division of labor." (Bruce.) Both are undoubtedly, to a certain extent, true and satisfactory answers. But they do not cover all of the necessities of the case, or exalt the act of our Lord to any higher position than that of any ordinary man of wisdom and zeal bent on doing good, and He was evidently far more than that.

Besides, it was not necessary for Him to go throughout the country preaching in order to make Himself known, or to send any one else for that purpose. John the Baptist did not do it. He remained during his whole ministry in the same neighborhood, and although he "did no miracle," (John, x., 41,) and sent out no disciples to call attention to himself or his work, yet "there went out unto him all the land of Judea." (Mark, i., 5.) But Jesus was constantly doing "mighty works" as well as preaching, and every miracle He wrought was a thousand-tongued messenger to proclaim His presence and power. Yet He evidently made preaching of more importance than healing, even leaving the people when they were waiting for Him with their sick, and saying to His disciples: "Let us go into the next towns, that I may preach there also; for therefore came I forth." (Mark, i., 36-39.) And now we find Him making special preparations to enlarge and to continue this special work.

It must, therefore, have been in some way connected with His own great and special mission in the world as man's Redeemer, for He said Himself "I am come to call sinners to repentance." (Matthew, ix., 13.) His work, therefore, was not, to minister to the bodies of men, and to improve their earthly conditions, but to bring them into better relations to God—"to call sinners to repentance," and "to save His people from their sins." (Matthew, i., 21.) Preaching, or calling, was thus an important feature of redemption.

St. Paul indeed makes it the central feature of God's plan or "purpose." (Romans, viii., 28, 29.) In unfolding that "purpose" he lays down five distinct points:

1. That God knew that He would make man before He made him.
2. That He destined man, before He made him, "to be conformed to the image of His Son."
3. That when man sinned, then God "called" him.
4. That "whom He called them He also justified."
5. That "whom He justified them He also glorified."

Thus as soon as man sinned and lost the image in which he was created, God did not at once give him over to the full penalty of the law, but He sought him out in the garden, and "called unto Adam, Where art thou?" Then He made known to him His plan of redemption through the "seed of the woman," (Genesis, iii., 9-15,) that "whom He called" might be "justified" and "glorified," and so the great purpose of man's creation be fulfilled. Hence our Lord Himself preached. Hence He chose and prepared others to preach. Hence He commanded His disciples of every age "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." (Mark, xvi., 15.) Hence the religion of Christ is the only religion the world has ever seen which has been extended by simply preaching. For just as it has pleased God that the sower shall go forth to sow in order that the world may be fed, so it has pleased Him "by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." (First Corinthians, i., 21.) For man, being created in the image of God, must be dealt with as an intelligent and responsible creature.

Let every teacher, therefore, magnify his office and weigh its responsibilities. The plan of redemption cannot be fully carried out without it.

COMPANIONS OF JESUS.

After "the twelve" were thus chosen and ordained for this preparation and service, apparently they all gave up their ordinary occupations, and became the daily companions of Jesus. To fulfill His service, however, they must not only know Him, but they must also know those whom He came to call and the message they were to deliver to them. These they learned when in due time He sent them out to preach. This brought them into personal contact with the people. This began in them tact and judgment and the regulation of their own tempers and dispositions, as no other experience could have done. The presentation to others of the truths they had received from Him also impressed those truths more deeply, permanently, and effectively on their own minds and hearts. So it is to-day. (Romans, ii., 21.) For there is no better way to learn than by the effort to teach.

When the Apostles were sent out, they were divided into six companies of two each, and were then probably sent in different directions. These couplets were true yoke-fellows, the one supplying what the other lacked. Brother went with brother, friend with friend, the old with the young, the zealot with the traitor. The impulsive Peter went with the calm, calculating Andrew; the elder, judicious James with the younger, loving John; the slow-thinking Philip with the quick-witted Bartholomew; the prudent, hesitating Thomas with the deciding, trusting Matthew; James, the man of affairs, with Judas, the serious thinker, and Simon, full of zeal and enthusiasm, with Judas, the narrow self-seeker. They were true representatives of God's servants in every age. They differed in origin and in occupation; in social rank and in mental attainments; in temperament and habits; yet they were, by these very considerations, the better fitted to help and encourage each other.

When they went forth they were not to be anxious concerning either their personal comfort or the world's opinion. They were to be as "wise as serpents and harmless as doves," because they were going out "as sheep in the midst of wolves"—to meet dangers and difficulties which would demand courage, judgment, and patience. The very message they were to deliver would often stir up the bitterest hatred against them. It would even divide households. But they were to remember whose they were and whom they served. He would provide for them, and out of all dangers deliver them. Whosoever received them received Him—and whosoever rejected them rejected Him.

The one great subject of their preaching was to be—"The kingdom of heaven is at hand." (Verse 7.) The nature of that kingdom and the character of its people they learned from the same incidents as those which have recently come before us and from others like them. But there is no record that they had as yet been instructed at all concerning the atoning death of Jesus—not even as fully as was Nicodemus or John the Baptist. That they were to learn and preach later. Now they were simply to testify of what they had heard, and seen, and known of Jesus as the Founder of a new kingdom in which men would stand in new relations to God and to each other. The truth of their testimony was confirmed by the miracles they wrought in His name. This ministry they faithfully fulfilled, and in due time they returned to Jesus "and told Him all things, both what they had done, and what they had taught." (Mark, vi., 30.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the relation of this lesson to "The Sermon on the Sea," and who were Jesus' first disciples?

Under what circumstances were five additional disciples chosen, and what are their names?

What were they called, and what is said in regard to His choosing just so many?

What was the significance of the numbers "twelve" and "seven," and what is said of them?

How were God's people designated under "The Law," and under "The Gospel"?

For whom do the "twelve" stand, and for what two specific purposes were they chosen?

How were they prepared for their service, and what is the application to us?

What reasons are generally given why Jesus preached, and sent out others to preach, and what is said of them?

What did Jesus say was His work, and of what is preaching, therefore, an important feature?

How does St. Paul unfold God's plan or "purpose"?

How was this "purpose" shown when Adam sinned, and what logically follows?

What is said of the sending out of the Apostles to preach?

How did they go, and what were they to meet?

What was the message they were to deliver, and of what were they ignorant?

How was their testimony confirmed, and what did they do when their ministry was finished?

HOLMES D. ELY DIES SUDDENLY.

Had Been Actively Engaged in Railroad Work Since 1857.

Holmes Davis Ely, fifty-five years old, Superintendent of the Voluntary Relief Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died of heart disease yesterday morning at the door of the Western Union Telegraph office, in Exchange Place, adjoining the Pennsylvania Railroad office building, in Jersey City. He lived at Lambertville and had an office at Trenton.

Mr. Ely entered the railway service in 1857 as station agent for the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, at McArthur, Ohio. He was chief clerk of the Belvidere branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad when he was made Assistant Superintendent of the Voluntary Relief Fund in 1886. He was made Superintendent Jan. 1 last.

Hoffman and Eigenbrodt Halls.

The Very Rev. Dean Hoffman of the General Theological Seminary said yesterday that as many as twenty-four strikes of organized labor had interfered with the erection of the new Hoffman and Eigenbrodt Halls, which are to be dedicated at the seminary commencement next Wednesday. They will be practically completed, however for the dedication ceremonies. The Alumni dinner on Wednesday will be held in the new Hoffman Hall, which is to be the dining room of the Students' Club.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FRANK W. MONTGOMERY.—Justice Andrews o fthe Supreme Court has appointed Samuel M. Richardson receiver in supplementary proceedings for Frank W. Montgomery, promoter and broker, of 52 Broadway, on the application of Charles Francis Adams, second, and others, as trustees of the Boston Ground Rent Trust, who recovered a judgment against Mr. Montgomery on March 28 for $13,719. Mr. Montgomery is President of the American Investment Company of 52 Broadway. He stated that he receives no salary, one share of stock stands in his name, and a majority of the stock is in the names of his wife and children, and has no known value. He was formerly of Milwaukee. For several years it has taken all his earnings to pay living expenses and to pay off various debts which he became liable for in the panic of 1893. He has paid the Wisconsin Bank over $200,000, the First National Bank several thousands, and individual creditors. He has $80,000 bonds of the American Realty Company of Milwaukee and $100,000 par value of stock, five shares of the Milwaukee Exposition Company, and 100 shares of stock of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the latter held as collateral by the plaintiffs.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

C. C. CHEMICAL COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the C. C. Chemical Company, whose office is at 261 Broadway, and factory at Bound Brook, N. J., manufacturer of electric fuses, by the following creditors: George N. Robinson, $1,473; Metallic Cap Manufacturing Company, $3,028, and the Garvin Machine Company, $302. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, that on Feb. 18 it transferred by mortgage certain lands and premises at Bound Brook, and all its personal property, consisting of machinery, tools, patterns, &c., to Stephen R. Branch, for an antecedent indebtedness, to give him a preference, and also has suffered judgments to be entered against it. The company was organized in January, 1899, with a capital stock of $10,000, and a few weeks ago the Sheriff received two executions against the company for $930.

BARNETT L. SHAPIRO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Barnett L. Shapiro, clothing manufacturer, of 35 Bond Street, by the following creditors: The H. B. Claflin Company, $874; Bacon & Co., $260; S. Nachtigall & Co., $113, all for merchandise sold to the firm of Shapiro & Norwalk, of which Mr. Shapiro was a partner up to May 1. They allege that he is insolvent and committed an act of bankruptcy on the 24th inst. by making an assignment.

Lewis Goldberg, attorney for Bernard H. Norwalk of the late firm of Shapiro & Norwalk, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES to say that Barnett L. Shapiro of the firm was formerly a dealer in second-hand clothing and joined Mr. Norwalk in the manufacturing business in October last. He states that when the firm dissolved, on May 1, Mr. Shapiro assumed the payment of the liabilities, Mr. Norwalk transferring to him his share in the assets of the firm, which at that time exceeded the liabilities by about $3,000. Mr. Goldberg states the present liabilities as about $4,200, with assets of about $5,000, and he also declares that Mr. Norwalk did not collect any bills to which he was not entitled.

FRITZ FREEDMAN.—Fritz Freedman, restaurateur of 86 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,523 and no assets.

LAKE & PLAUT.—Vernon D. Lake of Rhinebeck and George A. Plaut of Kingston, who composed the firm of Lake & Plaut, hotelkeepers at Pine Hill, Ulster County, have filed a petition in bankruptcy here. The firm's liabilities are $1,224 and assets, and Mr. Lake has individual debts of $3,123 and no assets.

ISAAC M. POCKRASSOW.—Isaac M. Pockrassow, clerk, of 4 West Twenty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,435 and no assets. He was formerly in business at Merrill, Wis.

WILLIAM MYERS GRAY.—William Myers Gray, clerk, of 11 West Ninety-eighth Street, formerly a theatrical manager, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,707 and no assets. Most of the debts were contracted during the season of 1898-99 as a partner in the firm of Gray, Block & Ranken, which was dissolved in May, 1899. He owes Charles E. Evans $3,500 for royalties on the "Parlor Match," the Seer Print $3,500 for printing, and Myron B. Rice $750 for cash loans. The balance of the liabilities is for salaries to actors and actresses, among whom are Edith Hoyt of Melbourne, Australia, $600; Tom Browne, Melbourne, $600; Mark Sullivan, $500; James J. Galloway, $600; Philip H. Ryley, $300; Hugh Mack, Boston, $350; Peter Randell, Boston, $350; M. J. Sullivan, Boston, $350; William Keogh, Boston, $350; Edith and Salome Kingsley of Chicago, $200 each; Eva Montford Grandin, $150, and Harriet Sheldon, $150.

MORRIS TEKULSKY.—Morris Tekulsky, residing at 128 East Ninety-fourth Street, formerly a well-known east side liquor dealer and politician, now the representative of a whisky house, filed yesterday a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $21,445 and nominal assets $100, consisting of a debt due him by Frank Noellner which he could not collect. The debts were contracted principally in 1894 and 1895, when Mr. Tekulsky had a saloon at 113 Park Row, where he succeeded Patrick Divyer in 1890. Patrick Divyer appears in the list of creditors for $1,000 on a note given in 1899. There are thirty-five creditors in all, among them being the Budweiser Brewing Company of Brooklyn, $5,000 for beer and deficiency on a chattel mortgage; Louie Tekulsky, $5,000 money loaned; Nathaniel Tekulsky, $1,236 for merchandise; Isaac Somers & Co., $1,791 merchandise and notes; Levi Rosenson, $1,000 money loaned; James R. O'Connor, $950 money loaned in 1898 and 1899. Mr. Tekulsky was President of the Liquor Dealers' Association six years ago.

JACOB LORILLARD'S CREDITORS.

Another meeting of the creditors of Jacob Lorillard was held yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy Nathaniel A. Prentiss at 120 Broadway, but no agreement was reached as to the selection of a trustee of his estate. Charles E. Hughes, attorney, representing the two largest creditors, Pierre Lorillard and Henry I. Barbey, suggested the name of James C. Carter, and Lawyers Cruikshank and Reed, representing eight or ten other creditors, named Lawyer McAlpin, but no vote was taken, as the question of expunging the claims of Messrs. Lorillard and Barbey had not been finished.

Mr. Hughes explained in detail the claim of Pierre Lorillard. The referee requested counsel to file briefs on the matter, and adjourned the meeting until he could pass upon these two claims.

Jacob Lorillard, the bankrupt, was present. He answered a few questions asked by E. W. Crittenden, representing the Lenox Hill Bank. Asked if his income from his father's estate was from $40,000 to $60,000 a year, he replied that it was from $16,000 to $20,000. He spent the income for family expenses and not for his business enterprises. He might, however, have spent some for the latter purpose, he said, but could not say definitely, as he put the income in his general bank account with that from other property. The hearing will be continued on June 5.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 167 failures in the United States during the week, against 155 for the previous week, and 158, 231, 257, and 227 for the corresponding weeks of 1899 to 1896. The Middle States had 50, New England 34, Southern 16, Western 40, Northwestern 8, Pacific 12, and Territories 7. Canada had 17, against 24 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 9 per cent. had capital from $5,000 to $20,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Martin—John W. Rapp	$46
ANDERSON, Martin—M. F. Westergren	146
ANDERSON, Martin—New Amsterdam Gas Company	54
BLINN, Etta—J. Schuback	667
CALLBECK, Frederick H.—Rudolph Heil and another	88
COLEMAN, Patrick—James McKee	100
DAVID STEVENSON BREWING COMPANY—F. J. Markham, costs	80
DE LACY, George W.—Henry C. Jenkins	289
EPSTEIN, Louis I.—Rupert A. Ryley Company	326
FRANKLIN, William H.—William H. Hollister	78
FOGARTY, Thomas G.—S. W. Ehrich and another	47
GOLDFEIN, Samuel—Lazar Jacobsohn	533
GRIFFIN, J. Harvey—C. Burkelman	31
HOOPER, William B.—John O. Baker	19
HUGES, Arthur A., and Charles Plock—J. W. Righter and another	169
HOWES, Alfred W.—B. F. Conner and others	26
HEIST, Charles—D. M. Koehler & Son Company	60
KOHN, Jacob—Max Stiner	240
KEENAN, Thomas—Harry S. Putraw	104
KURZ, Mrs. Christian—A. Ganzenmuller	12
LEONARD, Elizabeth D.—Eleanor P. Sedley	229
LIVINGSTON, Simon—James G. Timoiat	101
LOCKHART, Walter—F. J. W. Bursch	111
MEISEL, Tillie—E. McLoue	40
MEDLEY, Allen—J. E. Linde Paper Company	66
MEYER, Joseph—Maurice A. Power, (seven judgments)	3,672
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—R. Capizzuto	1,154
NOWAK, William—J. E. Linde Paper Company	84
POLLATSCHEK, Jacques—Isaac M. Hays and others	65
PEEBLE, Walter E. and Laura A.—Joseph McKee	2,861
PEARL, Mary, administratrix, &c.—Smith & McNell, costs	87
PENNINGTON, Marie A.—C. H. Van Buren and another	1,269
PALMER, Harry D.—B. F. Conner and others	32
PORTER, F. Dwight—George C. Boldt	537
POOL, Joseph, as assignee—H. Pool and another	101
PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY—Daniel C. Potter	2,754
RAFER, Edouard—A. Wheelock	114
RAY, Frank S.—H. D. Hatch	48
RILLING, Charles—The Fairbanks Company	616
SHINE, Michael—New York Mercantile Loan Association	47
SCHERER, Maria C.—F. Lindinger	245
SEYMOUR, Frank E.—William C. Ilsley	21
SCHUMACHER, Charles E. and Gustav T.—R. Kaufherr	29
SMITH, Elliott J., Herbert W., and Egbert Z.—P. S. Jones	415
THE SACHEM CLUB OF NEW YORK—D. H. Carstairs and another	88
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Simonson	455
THE YORK HAVEN PAPER COMPANY and others—J. W. Place, costs	133
THE UNITED PRESS—Felix Agnus, costs	1,648
VON DER LINDEN, Emile—E. Doyle	52
VOLST, Elise—J. S. Gans and another	177
WYNERTTE, Frances—O. M. Hamrick and another	146

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject, "The Inheritance of Unitarians." The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Rev. R. M. W. Black preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Pastor Rev. Chas. H. Eaton, D. D., Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. Arnold S. Yantis will preach at 11 A. M.

AT THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF Father O'Connor's work, in Masonic Temple, 6th Av. and 23d St.

IRA D. SANKEY

is in "Sacred Song and Story."

Service at 7:45. All seats free. Everybody welcome.

A YEARLY MEETING OF THE RELIGIOUS Society of Friends will be held next week, 15th St. and Rutherfurd Place. Ministers from other meetings will attend. Meetings for worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. All cordially invited.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, REV. J. ELMENDORF, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street, Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor. Services Sunday, May 27th. Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., Assistant Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St. Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (Sherman Square Hall,) Amsterdam Avenue, Between 70th and 71st Sts.—Rev. William Lloyd will speak at 11 A. M. Subject, "The Growth of Liberal Thought in Orthodox Churches." No evening service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 220 West 57th St., Near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—11 A. M., morning service, Dr. Smith will preach; 8 P. M., evening service, Dr. Smith will preach, subject, "Solomon, or the Lost Chord"; Sunday school, 3 P. M.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8; Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8.

House Keepers

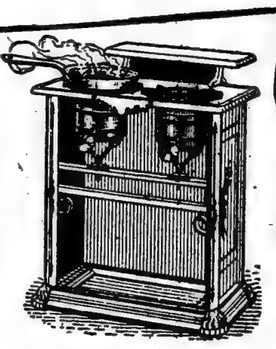

Don't you know the news about oil stoves? They have been perfected so that they now equal any stoves made for cooking efficiency, safety, beauty and convenience. The most economical stove you can use, and the most comfortable in hot weather is the

Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove

It burns the same oil you use in your lamps, at a cost of one-half cent an hour for a burner. Makes no soot and no odor. Sold in all sizes. If your dealer *does not* have them, write to

STANDARD OIL COMPANY, New York.

$10.

Our Sale of
Genuine Fast Blue and Black

SERGE SUITS

which we started last week has already assumed mammoth proportions. It is really surprising how many men there are in New York City and vicinity that are good judges of good clothing.

These suits are made from pure worsted, fast colored, lustreful serge.

The coats are either all or half lined with a fine mohair cloth that is strong and cool.

The vests are made in two styles, single and double breasted.

The trousers are fashionably cut, loose over the thighs, and "peg-top" at the bottom, and have belt loops.

EVERY GARMENT IS MAN TAILORED AND HAND-FINISHED THROUGHOUT.

We guarantee that you save a crisp five-dollar bill if you buy one of these suits of us at Ten Dollars. If, after purchasing, the slightest cause for dissatisfaction exists, you can have your money back without argument for the asking.

STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Thompson 245 COMPANY CLOTHIERS BROADWAY

(Opposite City Hall Park, Just Below Murray St.)

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN CONVENTION IMMERSION FOR REMISSION OF SINS.

(Acts 2: 38 and 22: 16.) Decoration Day, 2:30 P. M., 183 East 114th Street.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; solemn vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. PERCY S. GRANT, Rector. Morning service, 11 A. M. Children's service, 3 P. M. G. A. R. memorial service, 8 P. M. Special music at this service. Sittings free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M., "Memorials."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St., The Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy communion. 11 A. M.—Morning prayer; sermon by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge. 4 P. M.—Evening prayer. Sermon by Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORNER Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert Collyer will preach; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, EAST 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday School 9:45 A. M. Services at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS West 57th St., Near 8th Av. Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor, will preach.
At 11 A. M.—I AM NOT ASHAMED.
At 7:45 P. M.—JERUSALEM, AS I SAW IT.
All seats free. Deems Bible Class, 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7 and 8 o'clock. Choral celebration, 10:30; evensong, two anthems, 4 o'c.

DEWITT MEMORIAL CHURCH, 280 RIVINGton St., Near Cannon.—D. D. Robbins Memorial service, Sunday Eve., May 27. All friends and former members invited.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45, 27e RUE Quest.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10½h.; du matin at a 8h. du soir. Rev. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant.—The Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., of Princeton University, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. the Rev. Charles P. Fagnani, D. D., of Union Seminary will preach.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Conducted by the pastor, Rev. George T. Purves, D. D. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at the afternoon service on May 27th. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 127-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIRST MENTAL SCIENCE TEMPLE, 226 West 58th Street.—Sunday at 8 P. M., Paul Tynes will speak on "The Real Self."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Midweek prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HUGH O. PENTECOST

64 Madison Av., near 27th St., 11 A. M. "The Marys and the Marthas."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Afternoon topic, Last of Series on Sins of Tongue, "Profane Speech, or Sins Against Reverence."

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d., Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday, 11 A. M., "The Inevitable Return"; 8 P. M., "The Holy Spirit and Peter."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St., Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor.—Sabbath services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach morning and evening.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D.—Services at Leslie Hall, southwest corner 83d St. and Broadway. Morning service at 11. Sunday school, 12:15. Christian Endeavor service at 4 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Avenue. Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., Subject, "The Drag-net," and 8 P. M., Subject, "How to be Saved."

FIFTH AVE. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av. Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Dr. Mackay will preach at both services.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

Metropolitan Temple Parish.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Rev. J. C. Coddington, 11; Dr. Chapman, Professor in Boston University, 8. Temple choir, with patriotic music, in evening. Meetings every night.

JANE STREET CHURCH, Between 8th and Greenwich Avs.—Dr. A. K. Sanford at 11. Patriotic address by Rev. T. S. Bond at 8.

PERRY STREET CHURCH, Near Greenwich St.—Dr. North at 11. Rev. J. C. Coddington at 8.

FRANKLIN STREET CHURCH.—Holy communion at 11, Rev. Stephen Merritt. Rev. John Godson at 8.

AT JANE STREET.—Pleasant Hour Service, Dr. I. H. Elliott, 4 o'clock, patriotic programme.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE.—Patriotic concert on Saturday evening by Choral Union. 115 voices. Special artists.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square.—Dr. Judson, 10:45; Mr. MacMurray, 7:30. Service every night.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000.
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Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
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CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.
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Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
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FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.
Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.
Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

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Jas. Ross Curran.

GUARANTEED STOCK.
7%
Baltimore and Cumberland Valley R. R. Ex. Co.
(Western Maryland R. R. System.)
Par Value $50.

We own and offer, subject to sale, a limited amount of above stock at a price to net 5 per cent. per annum.
The B. & C. V. R. R. Extension is a steam road running from Waynesboro through Chambersburg to Shippensburg, in the State of Pennsylvania. Bonded debt, $230,000; per mile, $7,860. A sinking fund is established to retire the bonded debt at maturity. Capital stock, $270,000; per mile, $9,230. Dividends of 7 per cent. per annum have been regularly paid for 18 years.
Net earnings for year 1899, after paying interest on bonds, $120,748, equal to 44⅝ per cent. on capital stock.
Full particulars on application.

C. H. WHITE & CO.,
BANKERS,
71 BROADWAY. NEW YORK.

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS,
Water Works & Electric Light 5% Bonds

A large number of the above Bonds having been deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company of New York, under an Agreement dated May 14, 1900, appointing the undersigned a Committee to protect the Bondholders' interests, notice is now given that any Bondholder may participate in the benefits of the said Agreement by depositing his Bonds thereunder, at any time prior to June 4, 1900, with the said Trust Company, which will issue its negotiable receipts therefor.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
JOHN W. STERLING,
} Committee.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 78, 117, 153, 183, 259, 275, 329, 342, 348, 380, 392, 399, 407, 417, 422, 423, 473, 520, 631, 638, 640, 670, 752, 798, 891, 1000, 1041, 1123, 1179, 1188, 1202, 1326, 1388, 1558, 1559, 1573, 1700, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of July, 1900, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

North Jersey Street Railway Company
Jersey City, N. J., May 15, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that Belleville and Newark Horse Car R. R. Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds and Newark and Irvington Street Railway Company's First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, maturing on June 1, 1900, will be paid on that date on presentation at the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 83 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.
E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

LOST—Certificate No. 3,998 for 100 shares of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad preferred stock, issued in the name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., has been lost. The transfer of same has been stopped and new certificate applied for. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating said certificate.
LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.,
46 Wall Street.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
GENERAL MORTGAGE.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that Two Hundred and Seventy-nine (279) General Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, numbered as follows, viz:

8	9179	10601	12314	13905	16215	18332
12	9326	10602	12350	14071	16275	18424
54	9361	10674	12368	14088	16276	18505
58	9450	10708	12371	14210	16297	18543
71	9488	10715	12418	14267	16416	18613
73	9536	10750	12461	14269	16430	18660
90	9560	10787	12525	14305	16469	18743
7742	9584	10802	12598	14387	16471	18848
7792	9591	10878	12677	14573	16504	18894
7804	9592	10889	12683	14608	16530	18899
7805	9627	10930	12711	14618	16673	18929
7833	9722	10936	12763	14637	16677	18934
7837	9749	10941	12940	14690	16713	18954
7881	9759	10943	12962	14727	16878	18969
7959	9758	10965	12975	14736	16902	18983
8035	9789	11006	13129	14768	16929	19007
8050	9807	11088	13245	15017	16975	19104
8052	9823	11102	13258	15039	17000	19139
8162	9852	11231	13276	15082	17075	19175
8205	9864	11238	13287	15109	17089	19196
8232	9880	11303	13294	15115	17113	19263
8263	9900	11407	13358	15120	17121	19336
8340	9937	11460	13405	15191	17227	19349
8390	9979	11493	13412	13200	17255	19416
8471	9998	11504	13484	15294	17430	19444
8500	10057	11540	13549	15347	17472	19471
8633	10061	11623	13558	15445	17499	19482
8841	10177	11690	13651	15450	17556	19617
8912	10235	11717	13669	15472	17636	19630
8953	10272	11719	13813	15510	17665	19637
8971	10272	11732	13683	15539	17671	19767
8994	10295	11746	13707	15543	17675	19799
9002	10343	11751	13738	15587	17708	19810
9033	10354	11761	13799	15636	17723	19815
9045	10410	11930	13813	15736	17955	19821
9048	10419	12093	13821	15880	17967	19847
9064	10523	12172	13823	15960	18079	19855
9066	10525	12247	13829	16004	18134	19928
9085	10547	12294	13874	16008	18236	19932
9091	10593	12304	13894	16147	18259	

have this day, Friday, March 23d, 1900, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, been designated for redemption at ten per centum premium on the first day of June, 1900, on presentation and surrender thereof, with all unmatured coupons of the same, at the office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York.
Interest on said bonds will cease on June 1, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
By A. M. QUARIER, 2d Vice President.
I hereby certify that the above bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 23d day of March, 1900. FRANK B. SMIDT.
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Union Trust Company of New York,
80 BROADWAY.

New York, April 27th, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

2	165	368	578	762
10	170	389	595	797
17	202	409	654	820
59	232	425	667	822
69	282	428	706	851
73	292	464	727	897
80	323	486	732	930
104	326	495	733	993
105	350	507	741	1000
107	357	533		

Said bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease July 1, 1900.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
THURSDAY, MAY 31st, 1900.
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$10,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., (S. W. N. Extn.) 1910.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
25 shs. People's Gas Light & Coke Co. of Chic.
$2,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western Ry. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$2,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1926. (Lake Erie Div.)
$2,000 N. Y., Susq. & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Ref. Bds., 1937.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$30,000 Bath & Hammondsport R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1923.
275 shs. Central Foundry Co.
4 shs. Home Insurance Co.
1 share New York Law Institute.
20 shs. Merritt & Chapman Derrick & Wrecking Co.
$3,000 Hampton Roads Hotel Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fd. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914, July, 1898, Coups.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
85 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
68 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
52 shs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.
35 shs. Denver Tramway Co.
77 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
25 shs. National City Bank.
100 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co., offered by Peckham, Warner & Strong, attys.
25 shs. German-Am. Real Estate Title Ins. Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
100 shs. Empire Steel & Iron Co. common.
100 shs. Empire Steel & Iron Co. pf.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
Amalgamated Copper Company.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the fourth day of June, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Company, Hudson County National Bank Building, Nos. 243 and 245 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., (office of New Jersey Corporations' Agency,) for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.
In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within twenty days next preceding this election.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.
Dated May 25, 1900.

IN THE MATTER OF THE DISSOLUTION OF the Phoenix Gas Company of Fishkill and Matteawan:
Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Phoenix Gas Company of Fishkill and Matteawan, adopted April 27, 1900, a meeting of the Stockholders of the said Company will be held at the office of the Treasurer, No. 207 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of June, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said corporation be forthwith dissolved, pursuant to the provisions of Section 97 of the Stock Corporation Law of the State of New York.
ROBERT GOELLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Dated New York, April 27, 1900.

NOTICE.
New York and Long Island Bridge Company,
192 Broadway, New York.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York and Long Island Bridge Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 192 Broadway, on Monday, June 4, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors, to hold their offices until the first Monday of June, 1901, and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting. The polls will remain open one hour.
JOSEPH F. KEANY,
Acting Secretary.

The William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co.
Philadelphia, May 14th, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company will be held at the office of the Company, Beach and Ball Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the thirty-first day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
CHAS. T. TAYLOR, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.
32 Nassau St., New York, May 17th, 1900.
The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its offices, as above, pursuant to its charter, on Monday, June 4, 1900.
The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, April 11th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1, 1900, the same to be paid June 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1900, and reopened at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 11th, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1900.
On June 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, May 1st, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after May 31st, 1900, to stockholders as registered upon the books of the Company at 3 P. M. April 30, 1900. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.
CHEQUES will be mailed to stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Columbus Gas Light and Heating Company.
The Directors of the Columbus Gas Light & Heating Company have this day declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable June 15, to stockholders of record at close of business June 1, 1900.
May 21, 1900.
W. E. FINDLEY, Secretary.
THOMAS & POST, Transfer Agents,
71 Broadway, New York.

Union Square Bank,
8 Union Square,
New York, May 1st, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on June 1st next. The transfer books will be closed from May 22d until June 2d, 1900.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Co.
The coupons due June 1, 1900, upon the bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the Lincoln National Bank, New York.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, May 19, 1900.
The Coupons due June 1st, 1900, on the bonds of the Cahaba Coal Mining Company, will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, New York City. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Office of the Welsbach Commercial Co.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of One (1) Per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable June 11th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 1st, 1900.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

PRICE OF GAS IS NOT RAISED.

Consolidated Directors Declare Usual Dividend and Adjourn.

The Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company, at their monthly meeting yesterday, declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. James Stillman said afterward that no action was taken in regard to the price of gas.
Consolidated Gas stock during the day was traded in to the extent of about 5,000 shares, at prices ranging from 194 to 191½, with the close at 192½, representing a net gain of ½. The failure of the Directors of the company to take action on the proposed increase in gas prices was taken by the bears as a pretext for selling.
Brooklyn Union Gas was noticeably strong all day, advancing 5½ points on sales of 1,700 shares. The belief prevails in Wall Street that the company will eventually be found in much closer relations with the controlling interests in the gas situation.

METROPOLITAN CONCEDES POINT.

Agrees to Reversal of a Court Decision in Its Favor.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, by its attorney, has voluntarily consented to the reversal of a decision given in its favor. The case in which this happened is that of Mrs. Hulda Manasse, who brought suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for $10,000 damages for personal injuries. Alfred and Charles Steckler are her attorneys, and the case came up before Justice Charles F. MacLean on March 6 last. At the close of the plaintiff's case John M. Scribner, who appeared for the company, moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the plaintiff had failed to show that the conductor gave the signal to the gripman to start the car while she was alighting.
Justice MacLean granted the motion, and Mrs. Manasse's lawyer took an appeal to the Appellate Division from this dismissal. The case was on the calendar for argument May 16, and on the argument the lawyer for the company, Henry A. Robinson, through a representative, in open court consented to a reversal of the decision of Justice MacLean. He put it in writing as follows: "It is hereby consented that the judgment in favor of the defendant in the above entitled action be reversed for errors committed upon the trial."
And yesterday the Appellate Division handed down a decision reversing the judgment and ordering a new trial.

MR. HART SEEKS TO INTERVENE.

Files Petition in Steel Company's Suit Against Forty-second Street Line.

Henry Hart, ex-President of the Third Avenue Railroad, filed yesterday before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, a petition and notice asking leave to intervene in the suit brought by the Lorain Steel Company of Ohio against the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue branch of the Third Avenue Company, of which Hugh J. Grant is still receiver.
The petition states that Mr. Hart has a claim of $100,000 against the company for money advanced, together with interest since May 2, 1899, at 5 per cent. It also alleges that the petitioner filed a verified claim with Receiver Grant, through his attorney, L. J. Morrison, and that it was returned to him by the receiver, accompanied by a letter in which Mr. Grant said he was not authorized to receive claims against the estate of which he was receiver. The petition also calls for a master in reference.
The check for $17,500,000, which was drawn on the National City Bank and turned over to the Morton Trust Company by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for the Third Avenue bonds on Thursday, went through the Clearing House yesterday. Beyond the size of the check and the fact that it swelled the receipts somewhat, no effect was occasioned by the transaction, because of the smoothness with which all of the arrangements had been made. The other $17,500,000 check, being drawn on the National Bank of Commerce, did not go through the Clearing House.

Mr. Grant's Forty-second Street Report.

Receiver Hugh J. Grant of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue branch of the Third Avenue Railroad Company yesterday filed with Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court his report for the month of April. The report shows that the receipts up to and including April 30 amounted to $51,835.31, and that the disbursements for the same time amounted to $48,168.85, leaving a balance on hand of $22,481.58, against a balance the month previous of $18,815.12.

Capital Stock Increased.

TRENTON, N. J., May 25.—The Pure Oil Company filed papers in the office of the Secretary of State to-day, increasing its capital to $10,000,000, from $1,000,000. The company will engage in the manufacturing, refining, and selling of oil. James W. Lee is President, and William R. Duncan, Secretary, of the company.

$281,433,700 in Bonds Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The amount of bonds so far exchanged at the Treasury for the new 2 per cent. consols of 1930 is $281,433,700, of which $61,308,500 came from individuals and institutions other than National banks.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 25	269,312
To date this year	57,801,222
Corresponding date last year	88,057,738

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 25	$1,323,000
To date this year	$260,183,810
Corresponding date last year	$487,402,270

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½ @2 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf..... ⅜	Det. City Gas..... ½
Balt. & Ohio..... ½	Great North. pf.... ½
Brklyn Un. Gas.....5½	People's Gas, Chi... ¾
Consolidated Gas.... ½	P., C., C. & St. L.. ½
Cont. Tob. pf..... ⅝	Third Avenue..... ½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice..... ⅝	Manhattan ..... ½
Am. Linseed..... ½	Met. Street Railway..2¾
Am. Sugar Ref..... ⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf..... ½
At., T. & S. F. pf.. ½	Mobile & Ohio..... ½
Chi. & N. W.....2¾	National Tubs..... ⅞
C., C., C. & St. L. pf..... 1	N. Y. Central..... ½
Col. Fuel & Iron.... ½	Norfolk & Western.. ½
Cont. Tobacco..... ½	Norf. & West. pf.... ½
Del. & Hudson.....1⅛	Pacific Mail..... 1
Gas & El., Ber. Co..2	Pressed Steel Car.... ½
Glucose Sugar..... ⅝	Reading ..... ½
Illinois Central.....1	Rep. Steel..... ½
Int. Paper..... ½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. ½
Lake Erie & West..1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron..2
L. E. & W. pf.....1	Wis. Central..... ½

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Net changes in bonds of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. Branch U. P. 4s..2	Lake Shore 3½s....1⅝
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s 1	Mo. Pac. Term. 6s..1

Bonds Declined.

Kan. C. & Pac. 1st..1	Mob. & O. gen. 4s.1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

A raid of some force was made upon the stock market just before the close of business, but yesterday's market otherwise was practically without feature. A Brooklyn gas stock rose half a dozen points, and some other local securities fluctuated over the range of a point or two.
Ice Trust shares made the one substantial loss of the day, dropping half a dozen points. Since the public agitation began against Ice Trust shares there has been a shrinkage of about a third of their market value; yet at no time—not even in the sharp decline of yesterday—has there appeared to be substantial liquidation. Stock has been sold short by the professional traders. At the start they were exceedingly prudent in such operations, the stock being held compactly enough to make commission brokers hesitate about undertaking contracts for future deliveries. But as the market quotation has declined the traders have grown bolder, and there is now an extended short interest.

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Brooklyn Rpid Transit, though closing without net change for the day, was till the last hour notably strong, selling over a point and a half up on announcement that the fare to Coney Island would be doubled. Third Avenue shares were also among the strong features of the day on suggestions that net earnings are improving even faster than the new controllers of the property anticipated—such net increases reflecting economies and the practice of sensible business methods.

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What at the end of the week may be rated as of especial consequence is the growing ease in funds both here and abroad. Recent predictors of further big gold exports are now making calculations which forecast imports.

STEEL AND IRON SITUATION.

Reports to Dun's and Bradstreet's this week, dealing with the iron and steel trades, agree with earlier published statements that prices are inclining to lower figures, despite the closing of mills and curtailed production.
Bradstreet's, summing up the situation, says:
"In iron and steel the deadlock still continues, buyers and sellers being apart, while the drift of values where business is actually accomplished is toward a lower range. Nominally, Bessemer pig and steel billets are unchanged, and this is correct as far as large producers are concerned, but outside offers are at considerable reductions from quoted values. Notable weakness exists in the prices for iron and steel bars, for plates and for some grades of Eastern foundry iron. Almost the sole supporting feature is the strength of export business, but late advices would seem to indicate that foreign markets may follow those of America, toward a lower range. Almost alone among iron and steel products, structural material is firm, and much is hoped for in the direction of new business. The weakness in cast-iron pipe is inducing some curtailment of production, notably at the South."

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On the same subject Dun's notes that the nominal price of Bessemer pig is held without change at Pittsburg, and without transactions. "Bessemer is offered much below the $24.90 asked by the association, while prices of finished products of iron and steel have declined more than 10 per cent. within two months, without any reduction in rails, structural shapes, or in sheets. No. 1 Lehigh pig is quoted here at $21, and the best anthracite $22 at Philadelphia. But doubt about sufficient supplies of steel-making iron for coming months seems the one impediment to renewal of activity. Tin is also a shade lower, with copper and lead unchanged this week. Sales of Connellsville coke below prices recently quoted exhibit in strong light the change in the iron manufacture."

***

On the Stock Exchange yesterday there was not much activity in any of the steel and iron stocks, weakness appearing in some, while others held steady. Tennessee Coal and Iron scored a net loss of 2 points on sales of 6,600 shares; Federal Steel declined as low as 38 on the report of the closing down of the Joliet mills, while Steel and Wire fell also to 83 on the announcement from Pittsburg that the Union Steel Company will begin work on a large wire mill to be operated in opposition to the trust.
Republic Iron and Steel was weaker because of the closing down of its factories in Springfield, Ohio.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

According to conservative estimates the bank statement to be issued to-day should show a fair increase in the surplus reserve account. The known movements of money indicate that the banks have gained from the interior about $2,000,000, and from the Sub-Treasury nearly $1,000,000, while, to offset this is the gold export shipment of $1,250,000. During the week speculation has been very limited, and it is not believed that the loan account will show any increase, certainly not appreciable.

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Call money yesterday fell as low as 1½ per cent., while many large long-time loans, some for seven and eight months, have been made at 3½ and 4 per cent.

TOBACCO STOCKS ERRATIC.

Tobacco stocks moved more or less erratically yesterday, showing strength in the early trading and sagging in the afternoon, partly because of realizing and partly by reason of selling by traders. A generally better feeling in respect to both the American and the Continental issues was evident, induced by the official announcements that hereafter regular quarterly statements of the earnings of the companies are to be made. The first of these statements, published yesterday, added to the confident feeling, because of the excellent exhibit made in each case.
The figures for the American Company covered the quarter ended March 31 and showed net earnings, after deducting all charges and expenses, of $1,542,800, an increase of $642,000 over the same quarter a year ago. The Continental Company, for the same period, showed total net earnings, after deducting all charges, of $1,273,000.
With the increased tobacco prices shortly to go into effect, friends of both companies predict even larger earnings in the future.

RAILROAD EARNINGS GROW.

Notwithstanding all predictions to the contrary, earnings of the railroads of the country continue steadily to increase—a fact amply borne out by figures which The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day present. Thirty-three roads which have thus far reported for the third week in May show 9.06 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year, while a final statement for the second week of May shows for sixty-seven roads 10.03 per cent. increase in the aggregate. The figures follow:

3d Week of May.	1900.	Inc.	Dec.
Ann Arbor	$28,052	$826	.....
Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	109,642	33,815	.....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	690,031	22,935	.....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	47,384	16,954	.....
Col., San. & Hock..	24,309	5,451	.....
Den. & Rio Grande.	188,000	14,500	.....
Evans. & Ind.....	5,898	.....	933
Evans. & Terre H..	24,553	.....	1,075
Ft. Worth & Rio G..	2,543	1,122	.....
Georgia	26,284	844	.....
Int. & Great North.	57,290	.....	8,810
Iowa Central	35,176	401	.....
Kanawha & Mich..	13,520	1,325	.....
Mexican Central ...	344,081	69,075	.....
Mexican National ...	157,471	17,732	.....
Min. & St. Louis...	49,312	45	.....
Mo., Kan. & Texas.	192,654	19,547	.....
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt.	456,000	6,000	.....
Central Branch ...	21,000	.....	.....
N. Y., Ont. & West.	87,348	1,177	.....
Norfolk & Western.	264,887	15,473	.....
Peo., Dec. & Ev....	14,893	615	.....
Pitts., Bes. & L. E.	60,895	29,897	.....
Rio Grande Western	81,700	12,400	.....
St. Jo. & Grand Isl.	19,444	.....	5,146
St. Louis Southwest.	95,999	2,875	.....
Texas & Pacific....	145,384	14,404	.....
Tol. & Ohio Central	49,174	16,021	.....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	28,604	.....	6,310
Wabash	291,419	27,391	.....
Wheel. & Lake Erie	30,410	.....	2,290
Clev., Can. & So..	14,620	2,129	.....
Wisconsin Central..	109,380	5,025	.....
Total, (33 roads)..	$3,772,839	$337,978	$24,584
Net increase, (9.06 per cent.....	.....	313,414	.....
24 Week of May.	1900.	Inc.	Dec.
Previously reported, (35 roads)...	$4,701,343	$507,085	$30,819
Ala. Great South...	36,033	2,696	.....
Bur., C. R. & North.	76,419	.....	1,486
Central of Georgia..	83,967	3,473	.....
Chattanooga South..	2,448	987	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio..	246,481	28,121	.....
Chi., Ind. & Louis..	78,590	9,522	.....
Chi. Term. Transfer.	25,132	.....	1,863
C., N. O. & T. Pac.	94,715	18,603	.....
C., C., C. & St. L..	300,725	33,905	.....
Det., So. Sh. & At.	23,252	6,850	.....
Georgia	24,805	.....	8,108
Grand Trunk.....			
Det., G. H. & M..	416,573	23,855	.....
Kanawha & Mich..	14,117	3,041	.....
K. C., Ft. S. & M..	91,312	19,015	.....
K. C., Mem. & B...	27,129	2,531	.....
Kan. City & Omaha.	3,742	.....	586
Louis., H. & St. L.	11,447	37	.....
Louis. & Nash.....	490,975	25,925	.....
M., S. P. & S. S. M.	89,356	16,093	.....
Northern Pacific ...	560,830	92,366	.....
Ohio River	24,458	3,102	.....
Pere Marquette.....	130,572	717	.....
Pitts. & Western...	66,384	4,674	.....
Rio Grande South...	9,260	390	.....
St. Louis & San F...	130,941	1,349	.....
St. Louis Southwest.	93,700	.....	8,009
S. Fe, Pres. & Phe.	16,384	1,952	.....
Southern Railway ..	543,097	21,358	.....
Texas Central	5,011	692	.....
Tol., Peo. & West..	14,901	654	.....
West. N. Y. & Penn.	78,300	7,600	.....
Total, (67 roads)..	$8,584,892	$828,648	$50,862
Net increase, (10.03 per cent.).....	.....	777,751	.....

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

The local traction stocks were rather uncertain in their movements yesterday, with Third Avenue strong, Metropolitan weak, and Manhattan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit variable.
Third Avenue, on sales of 300 shares, sold up to 113⅝, a net gain of ⅛, while on the other hand Metropolitan, on sales of 2,400 shares, sold down to 153, a net loss of 2¼. Manhattan sold as high as 90⅝ and as low as 89⅝

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Considerable activity showed in several outside stocks yesterday, and although the general list was as dull as it has been for some time past, the day's total was considerably beyond that of any day within the last two weeks. The industrials furnished one or two active issues, and New Amsterdam Gas was largely traded in. In the matter of prices the changes of the day were for the most part on the side of advances, but relatively few of these were of particular moment. The market remained fairly steady, with little or nothing to move it sharply in one direction or the other. News of the day affecting outside stocks was of little importance.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS preferred was more actively traded in than any other issue yesterday, and the sales of the issue amounted to 2,000 shares or more. Practically all of this changed hands at 50, at which price it appeared that there was practically unlimited demand for the stock. It is supposed that current purchases of New Amsterdam stock are being made in the interest of those who were active in bringing about the settlement of the gas war, and who are said to be desirous of converting as much of the New Amsterdam stock as possible. The supply of New Amsterdam preferred yesterday was larger than it had been at any time within recent weeks. Trading in the common stock was much lighter. It closed at 25¾ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point, while the preferred stock was quoted a quarter of a point lower at 50 bid. The bonds sold at 104¼, and closed with a fractional net gain at 104 bid.

OTIS ELEVATOR common was active and strong. Very nearly 2,000 shares changed hands at a net advance of 1½ points, the final bid being 29¼. For some little time past there seems to have been a disposition to accumulate this stock, and the buying is said to be predicated on the excellent earnings of the company. These, it is said, are very large, and insure the payment of a reasonably large dividend on the common stock, though there is, as yet, no intimation as to the time when dividends on the common stock will be begun. Trading in the preferred stock has been light, and little fluctuation has shown recently in the price of that issue.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common declined fractionally on light transactions, and the preferred stock closed at 21 bid, a decline of a little more than a point. The nature of the report of the investigating committee remains the chief factor governing the stock at present, but as yet no information has been had as to the time when this report will be ready. It is said on authority that the work of the committee is receiving daily attention, but that it is still impossible to state when the work can be finished. It may be some time yet before a report will be given to the stockholders, though for some days past it has been said in some quarters that the report will soon be given out.

GREAT LAKES COPPER has been traded in for some days on the curb. Yesterday sales were made at $2.90 and $2.95, and at the close $2.90 was bid for the stock. The Great Lakes Copper Company is capitalized at $3,000,000, with shares of the par value of $5. The prospectus of the company states that the property owned comprises over 5,000 acres of land in the Province of Ontario, Canada. Most of the company's property is in the Sudbury district, and is said to be rich in paying ore. Considerable development work is said to have been already done on the property.

RUBBER GOODS common was active around 27. At the close about 1,000 shares sold between 27¼ and 27, and the stock closed unchanged at 26¾ bid.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was fairly active at 9, but it showed no net change for the day. The other electric stocks were dull.

STANDARD OIL was not traded in at all and quotations for the stock were more or less nominal. It closd at 554 bid, against 557 bid on the previous day.

ST. LOUIS TRANSIT sold to the extent of about 500 shares at 20½ and 21. The preferred stock was fractionally lower, selling at 68½.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1½
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3½	4
New Amsterdam	25¾	26
New Amsterdam pf.	50	50¼
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	104	104¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	..	24
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	70	71
American Bicycle	9	10
American Bicycle pf	36	40
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	55	60
American Chicle pf	73	76
American Woolen	14⅞	15¼
American Woolen pf	72	73
Cast-Iron Pipe	5⅞	9¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf., ex div	40	41
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	7	8
Distilling Company of America	5¾	6
Distilling Company of America pf.	21	22½
Electric Boat	19	22
Electric Boat pf	24	30
Havana Commercial	12	13
Havana Commercial pf	53½	56
International Pump	17	17½
International Pump pf.	62	64
International Power	28	30
National Enameling & Stamp	20	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	80	84
National Gramophone	43	48
National Salt	38½	40
National Salt pf.	69	70½
Otis Elevator	29¼	30
Otis Elevator pf.	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	89	89½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	26¾	27
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	74	76
Sloss-Sheffield	20	22½
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div	63½	65½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	554	559
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	1-16	⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87½	88
American Air Power	26	30
*Arizona Lead	15¾	16¼
Asphalt Company of America	4¼	5
British Columbia Copper	10	10½
California Copper	2	2¾
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub.	100	100¼
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	90	92
Electric Vehicle	25	30
Electric Vehicle pf.	65	75
Electro-Pneumatic	2	2¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	26¾
General Carriage	7¾	8
Great Lakes Copper	2.90	2.95
Illinois Transportation	1½	1¾
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf.	20	22
Louis., Henderson & St. L. bonds	99	101
*Markeen Copper	5	6
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	..	15
Mexican 5s	99½	99¾
New England Transportation	4	4¾
New York Transportation	9	9½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	26¼	26½
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	20½	22
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	115	118
Seaboard Air Line 4s	80	84
Seaboard Air Line common	11	12
Seaboard Air Line pf.	31	32
Storage Power	15	18
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14½
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A. 2d ass. paid	..	5½
Trust Company of America	208	210
Union Copper	5	6
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	86¼	87½
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	69	70
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	12	16
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke Bonds	43	45
Wheeling & Lake Erie com. 4s	90	91
Western Union 4s	105	105½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	228	230
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	68	69
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	..	21½
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	83
Nassau Electric 4s	90¼	92
New Orleans Traction	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	120
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115½	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
28th & 29th Street 5s, 1996	113	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30

Gas Companies.

*Buffalo, (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	64	67
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	19
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	..	25
Denver Gas 5s	65	67

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, May 25, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	17¼	640	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	.....
65	65½	175	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	65¼	65½	64⅝	64⅝	.....
34	34½	100	American Cotton Oil.	34½	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	.....
32½	33⅛	2,082	American Ice Co.	31⅞	32⅞	31⅞	32⅛	-⅛
11⅝	11¾	310	Am. Linseed Co.	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	.....
54	55½	100	Am. Lin. Co. pf. ex d.	55½	55½	55½	55½	- ⅛
37½	37½	450	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
20½	21	470	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	- ⅛
69½	70½	150	Am. S. H. Co. pf.	69½	69¾	69½	69½	.....
33⅞	34⅛	10,600	Am. Steel & Wire.	33⅝	34⅛	33	34	+ ⅛
73⅞	73⅞	4,600	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	73⅞	74⅞	73½	73⅝	- ⅛
113	113⅛	38,435	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	113⅜	115¼	113	113	- ⅛
111	112½	20	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	110⅜	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜	.....
89	93	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92	92	92	92	.....
74	75	25	Am. Tin Plate pf.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	.....
92	92½	10,500	American Tobacco	92¼	93	91⅝	92	- ⅛
130	133	10	American Tobacco pf.	130	130	130	130	.....
25¼	25½	4,555	At., T. & S. F.	25¼	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
69⅝	69⅞	82,390	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70⅝	71	69⅝	69⅞	- ⅛
76	77	2,646	Baltimore & Ohio.	76¼	76⅝	75⅝	76¼	+ ⅛
79½	80	800	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79⅝	80	79⅞	79¾	+ ¼
71	71½	13,970	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	71	72⅝	70⅞	71	.....
103	164	1,769	Brooklyn Union Gas.	157⅜	163	157⅜	163	+5½
7⅞	8	300	Brunswick City	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
27⅜	27⅝	850	Chesapeake & Ohio.	27¼	27½	27¼	27⅜	- ⅛
125⅞	126	10,600	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	126	126⅝	125⅞	125⅞	- ⅞
102	103	80	Chicago & East. Ill.	101	101	101	101	.....
12⅜	12½	710	Chicago Great West.	12¼	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	- ⅛
23	24	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	23	23	23	23	.....
115½	115⅝	10,370	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	115⅝	116¼	115½	115⅝	+ ⅛
	173¼	165	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173¼	173½	173¼	173½	.....
	163½	100	Chicago & Northw.	162⅜	162⅜	162⅜	162⅜	-2¾
106	106¼	4,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106	106⅞	105¾	106	- ⅛
12⅝	12⅝	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
59	60½	1,425	C., C., C. & St. L.	59⅜	59⅝	58⅝	59	- ⅛
103	106	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	106	106	106	-1
36¼	36⅜	190	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	36	36	36	36	- ½
6	6¼	700	Colorado Southern	6	6	6	6	- ⅛
42	42½	50	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43	43	43	42	- ⅛
192½	193	5,010	Consolidated Gas.	193	194	191½	192¾	+ ⅛
23⅝	24	8,250	Con. Tobacco Co.	24⅜	24⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
77½	78	3,000	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	78	79	77½	78	+ ⅛
113½	114¼	130	Delaware & Hudson.	113	113	113	113	-1⅛
67⅜	68⅛	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	67⅜	67⅝	67⅝	67⅜	.....
		200	Detroit City Gas.	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ¼
11½	11⅝	200	Erie	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ¼
35½	36	200	Erie 1st pf	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	.....
33½	34	6,690	Federal Steel	33⅜	34⅛	33	33⅝	- ⅛
66½	67	210	Federal Steel pf.	66½	68½	66½	66½	.....
		100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	70	70	70	70	-2
		525	Glucose Sugar Ref.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	- ⅝
		530	Great Northern pf.	154	154½	154	154	+1
		300	Hocking Valley pf.	66¾	66¾	65¾	65¾	+ ¼
112	113	600	Illinois Central	112½	112⅝	112	112	-1
22	22½	1,320	International Paper	22	22	21½	22	- ½
64	64½	810	Internat. Paper pf.	64¼	64½	64⅛	64½	+ ⅛
17½	18	100	Iowa Central	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	- ⅛
26⅞	27	250	Lake Erie & West.	27¼	27¼	27	27	-1⅛
91	94	120	Lake Erie & West. pf.	92	92	92	92	-1
79⅜	79⅝	1,162	Louisville & Nashville.	79½	79⅝	79½	79½	- ⅛
10	14	25	Manhattan Beach	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	.....
89⅜	90	2,190	Manhattan Elevated.	90¼	90⅝	89⅝	89⅝	- ⅛
152⅜	153¼	2,405	Met. Street Railway.	155	155½	153	153	-2¼
12⅜	12⅜	300	Mexican Central	12¾	12⅝	12½	12⅜	.....
3⅛	3¼	1,420	Mexican National ctfs.	3¼	3½	3½	3½	- ⅛
61½	62⅜	100	Minn. & St. Louis	62	62	62	62	.....
10½	11⅛	1,420	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	11⅛	11¼	11	11	- ⅛
32½	33½	850	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33⅜	33⅝	33	33	- ⅛
56	56⅛	8,415	Missouri Pacific	56¼	56⅝	55⅝	56	- ⅛
39	40	120	Mobile & Ohio.	40	40	40	40	- ½
29	29¼	200	National Biscuit Co.	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	.....
80	81	31	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	.....
19	20	160	National Lead Co.	20	20	20	20	- ⅛
28½	29	410	National Steel	28½	29	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
42½	44	880	National Tube Co.	44	44¼	43	44¼	+ ⅛
88	89	109	National Tube Co. pf.	88½	88½	88	88	.....
116⅜	117	100	New Jersey Central.	116⅛	116¾	116⅛	116⅝	+ ⅛
131¼	131½	2,865	New York Central.	131	131¼	130⅝	131	- ⅛
35	35⅜	2,250	Norfolk & Western.	35¼	35¼	35	35¼	- ⅛
78	79	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	79	79	79	79	- ⅛
14⅞	15	100	North American	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	- ⅛
60	60½	6,950	Northern Pacific	60¼	60⅝	60	60⅛	.....
74½	74¾	400	Northern Pacific pf.	74¾	74¾	74½	74½	+ ¼
47½	48	25	Pacific Coast	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	.....
28	29	865	Pacific Mail	28½	29	27⅝	28	-1
129½	129¾	3,796	Pennsylvania R. R.	129	130¼	129	129¼	- ⅝
99	99⅝	5,375	People's Gas, Chicago.	99	100	98⅝	99¾	+ ⅛
2⅜	2⅝	400	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	- ⅛
24½	24⅝	100	Père Marquette	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	.....
56½	56⅞	110	P., C., C. & St. L.	56½	56⅞	56½	56½	+⅛
44	44	200	Pressed Steel Car	44	44	43½	43½	- ½
78	78	10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	78	78	78	78	.....
16⅝	17	650	Reading	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16¼	- ⅛
55⅝	55⅞	800	Reading 1st pf	56	56	55⅝	55⅝	- ⅜
28	28½	50	Reading 2d pf	28	28	28	28	.....
13⅜	13⅝	310	Republic Iron & Steel.	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	- ⅛
57	57	43	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	57	57	57	57	.....
10	10	200	St. L. & San Fran.	10	10	10	10	- ⅛
33	33	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33	33	33	33	- ⅛
11¼	11½	100	St. Louis Southw.	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	- ⅛
27¼	27¼	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	27¼	27¼	27	27	.....
34	34	8,930	Southern Pacific	34	34	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	24⅞	100	Southern Railway	24⅝	24⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
54⅝	54⅞	1,110	Southern Railway pf.	54⅝	55	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	6¼	20	Standard R. & T.	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	.....
72¼	72¼	6,595	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	72⅜	72⅝	70⅝	71¼	-2
16⅝	16⅝	1,000	Texas Pacific	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	- ⅛
13½	14½	100	Tex. Pacific Land Tr.	13½	13½	13½	13½	- ⅛
113¼	114½	300	Third Avenue	112⅝	113⅝	112⅝	113⅝	+ ⅛
60¼	61	200	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	.....
53⅝	53⅝	13,145	Union Pacific	53⅜	54⅛	53⅜	53⅝	- ⅛
73⅝	73¾	2,400	Union Pacific pf.	73¾	73¾	73½	73½	+ ⅛
10⅝	11	1,100	United States Leather	10⅞	11	10⅞	10⅞	- ⅛
68	68¾	460	U. S. Leather pf.	68½	68	68	68⅛	- ⅛
94	98	30	U. S. Rubber pf.	98	98	94	94	.....
8	8½	100	Wabash	8½	8½	8¼	8½	- ⅛
20⅞	21	2,750	Wabash pf	21	21½	20⅞	21	.....
79⅜	80½	354	Western Union Tel.	79¾	80	79¾	79¾	- ⅛
9¼	9⅝	520	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
26¼	26½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	26¾	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
15½	17	300	Wisconsin Central	16	16	16	16	- ½
Sales		269,312						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, n., w. iss.	104	104½	Joliet & Chi.	195	..
2s, r.	1891	109¾	K. C., P. & G.	17	17¼
2s, c.	1918	109½	K. C. S. w. iss.	--	16
3s, c.	1918	109½	K. C. S. w. iss.	..	40
3s, 1918, sm.	109	110	Kan. & M.	16	17
4s, r.	1907	115¾	K. & D. M.	3	3¾
4s, c.	1907	115¾	K. & D. M. pf.	15	16
4s, r.	1925	134½	Lac. Ice, Chi.	30½	35
4s, c.	1925	134½	K. I., C., pf.	56	62½
5s, r.	1904	113¾	Lacl. Gas.	68	70
5s, c.	1904	113¾	Lac. G. pf.	98	100
D. C.	3-65s	121	Lake Shore.	212	220
Adams Exp.		114	118	Long Island.	72	74
Alb. & Sus.		195	..	Mah. C. R.	150	200
Alle. & W.		115	100	M. C. R. pf.	110	..
Am. Coal.		140	90	Md. C. pf.	70	83
Am. C. O. pf.		90	92	M. W. S. El.	..	..
Am. Exp.		149	150	Chi. pf.	30½	31½
A. I. Co. pf.		80	70	M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	76	77½
Am. M. Co.		3¾	4	Mich. Cent.	108	--
A. M. Co. pf.		21½	22½	M. & St. L.	..	..
Am. S. & R.		88½	89½	1st pf.	94	96
pf.		3	3	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	24½	25½
Am. Sp. Mfg.		2¼	3	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	65½	67½
Am. T. P.		22½	23	Mor. & Es.	137½	139
Anaconda C. Mining		41½	42	Nat. L. pf. ex div.	94	98
Ann Arbor		16½	17¾	N. S. Co. pf.	86	87
Ann Arb. pf.		42	44	N. Cent. C.	33	38
B. A. L. pf.		106	65	N. Y. A. Br.	123	125
B., R. & P.		60	..	N. Y. & N.	..	..
B., R. & P. pf.		105	112	H.	211	214
B., C. R. & N.		125	..	N. Y. C. & St. L.	..	11½
Canada So.		52	52½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	70
Can. Pac.		94	94⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	83	85
Cap. Tract.		102	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	86	87
C. & E. Ill. pf.		121½	127	N. Y., L. & W.	133	136
C. G. W. pf., A.		75¼	75½	N. Y., O. & W.	21¼	21½
C. G. W. pf., B.		35⅞	36	Oh. & Ind. G.	25	33
C. G. W. 4s		86⅜	86⅞	Ont. Mining.	7⅜	8
C. Ind. & L. pf.		52	53	P. Coast 1st pf.	80	85
C. & N. W. pf.		196	200	P. C. 2d pf.	57	59
C., St. P., M. & Om.		112	117	Penn. Coal.	400	..
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.		170	175	Peo. & East.	6	7½
C. T. & T. pf.		35	36½	Pere M. pf.	55	59
C., L. & W. pf.		25	28	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	82½	85
C., R. & W. pf.		64	67	P. Ft. W. & C.	..	..
Cleve. & P.		186	..	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	9	12
C. C. & I.		..	1½	P. & W. pf.	9	12
C., C. & L.		..	3	Pullman Co.	180	181
D. pf.		..	..	Rens. & Sar.	195	200
C. F. & I. pf.		120	126	R., W. & O.	33	..
C. So. 2d pf.		16½	17½	Rio G. W.	57	59½
C. & H. C. & I.		15	16⅜	R. G. W. pf.	87½	89
Com. Cable.		160	..	St. J. & G. I.	5	6
Consol. Coal.		51	..	St. J. & G. I. pf.	15	16
D., L. & W.		177	178½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	39¼	45
D. & R. G.		18½	18⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	12½	15½
D. M. & Ft. Dodge		13¼	14½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68	72
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.		..	115	St. P. & D.	58	62
D., S. S. & A.		4¼	5	St. P. & D. pf.	103⅜	..
D., S. S. & A. pf.		14⅝	15½	Sixth Av.	200	225
Eighth Av.		375	425	Tol. & O. C.	25	--
Erie 2d pf.		18½	19	Tol. & O. G.	45	..
Ev. & T. H.		47½	49	T., P. & W.	9	..
Ev. & T. H. pf.		92	95	T. C. R. T.	61	63
F. W. & R. G.		16	17	T. C. R. T. pf.	92	141
Gen. Elect.		133¾	134½	U. B. & P.	12	13
Gluc. S. pf.		..	99½	U. S. Exp.	46	48
H. B. Claflin.		109	110	U. S. F. M.	½	2
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.		102½	..	U. S. F. M. pf.	2	12
Hock. Val.		37½	39	U. S. Rub.	28½	29
Homestake.		70	74	U. S. R. pf.	160	..
Ill. C.		102	..	W. F. Exp.	120	125
Int. Silver.		5	6	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	51	53½
Iowa C. pf.		48	49	Wis. C. pf.	47¼	47½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce and in New York at 60½c; Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange, 500 shares of Iron Silver sold at .65.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Cripple Creek Consolidated sold at .14½, 100 Horn Silver at 1.30, 500 Isabella at 1.25, 200 Little Chief at .18½, 200 Mexican at .32, 100 Moulton at .30, 500 Mollie Gibson at .23, 100 Ophir at .65, 500 Potosi at .22, 200 Plymouth at .14@.15, 200 Sierra Nevada at .30, and 100 Yellow Jacket at .18.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.14	Iron Silver	.66
Anaconda	.31	Isabella	1.20
Alice	.48	La Crosse	.14
Adams Con.	.20	Leadville Con.	.06
Argentum Juanita	.19	Little Chief	.17
Belcher	.12	Mexican	.25
Best & Belcher	.52	Mollie Gibson	.31
Bruns. Con.	.25	Moulton	.30
Caledonia.	.50	Ontario	7.00
Chrysolite	.04	Ophir	.55
Challar	.17	Occidental	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Plymouth	.13
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Portland	3.30
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Potosi	.15
Daly	1.35	Quicksilver	1.50
Deadwood Terra	.50	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Eureka Con.	.15	Savage	.10
Father De Smet	.07	Sierra Nevada	.30
Golden Fleece	.28	Standard	3.50
Gould & Curry	.12	Small Hopes	.80
Hale & Norcross	.25	Union Con.	.17
Homestake	50.00	Victor	1.00
Horn Silver	1.30	Yellow Jacket	.13

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 25.—Trading was dull today, save for the everprominent Sugar. Just 1,142 shares of mining stocks of all kinds sold in the first half of the day, which comes close to low record for a year at least. Tamarack was 8 lower, at 187; Bell Telephone 1½ lower, at 308½, rallying to 310 on small odd lots; Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham incomes were 1 higher, at 66; Fort Scott sixes were ½ better, at 100½; New England Gas and Coke fives were off 1, at 70, stock improving ⅛ to 17¼; Dominion Coal receded 1, to 43.

Money loaned in a small way between banks at the Clearing House at 2 per cent.

Call money is easily obtainable by the best borrowers at 2 per cent., but 2½ and 3 per cent. are the rates generally charged. Collateral loans for sixty to ninety days are quoted as low as 2¾ per cent.; four months at 3 per cent., and six months at 3½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4	5	Old Dominion	16½	17
Allouez	1½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—A Tiny Building Leased—Results at Auction and Other Items.

W. P. Mangam has sold for a client the five-story double flat 30 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 27 by 100.

Charles Buek has sold, through Oscar L. Foley, for $53,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 49 East Forty-ninth Street, 21 by 100.5.

Charles Murphy has sold the two three-story brick tenements 309 and 311 East Seventy-eighth Street, 50 by 92 by 100.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Ferdinand Hecht, for $32,500, the plot of eight lots on the east side of Cauldwell Avenue, beginning 90 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; also, for J. J. Jungman, the three-story dwelling 106 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 18 by 100.11.

One of the smallest buildings in this city has just been leased for a term of ten years. It stands on the east side of Broadway, just north of One Hundred and Fifth Street, and covers about one-eighth of a city lot. Its frontage is 27.6 feet, its depth on the northerly side 17.6 feet, and on the southerly side 6.6 feet. Le Grand K. Pettit built it about a year ago, and it was heralded as a "spite house," but without apparent reason. Only two stories in height and of the Colonial style of architecture, the structure's appearance is far from unattractive. The lessee for the next ten years will be Michael J. Murray, a fish dealer. The rental commanded by the tiny structure is a secret, but the owner said yesterday that instead of being a "taxpayer," the building had suddenly developed into a handsomé investment.

The Yale Club, which recently took title to two lots on the south side of Forty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues as the site for a new clubhouse, has added to its holdings by acquiring a two-inch strip extending along the westerly side of its property. The grantor of the strip is the adjoining owner, Isabella Cattanach. The consideration is $333, or at the rate of $49,950 for a full lot.

From a building loan contract recorded yesterday, it appears that W. H. Weiher is the buyer of 67 and 69 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, sold recently by Heilner & Wolf. The amount of the building loan, made by the latter firm, is $30,000.

Leopold Weil was the broker in the leasing of the Astor properties on the east side of Sixth Avenue, just south of Seventeenth Street, to Samuel E. Jacobs and F. W. Woolworth.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

310 West Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 163 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to John W. Goldingr.....$24,750

551 Hudson Street, west side, about 25 feet south of Bank Street, 24.10 by 73.4 by 25.2 by 72.6, five-story brick tenement, with store; 553 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Bank Street, 25 by 72.6 by 26 by 71.9, five-story brick tenement, with store; 1 and 3 Morton Street and 272 and 278 Bleecker Street, being the northwest corner of those streets 50 by 86 by 50 by 81, four-story brick tenements, with store; 267 West Eleventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of Fourth Street, 25 by 102.5, four-story brick dwelling; sale of the title and interest of Christopher Gwyer in the foregoing parcels, by order of Joseph Ullman, receiver, to Hermina Strauss.. 1,770

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 89 Elizabeth Street, for a one and four story brick warehouse and factory, 22.6 by 63.4; August Metz, premises, owner; De Lemos & Cordes, architects; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, from St. Nicholas Avenue to St. Nicholas Place, for a seven-story brick and stone apartment house, 92.8 and 65.9 by 53.4; Maurice Polk of 103 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; Janes & Leo, architects; cost, $225,000.

No. 133 Mercer Street, for an eight-story brick store and loft, 29 by 71.2; C. E. Smith of 149 East Twenty-second Street, owner; H. A. Jacobs, architect; cost, $60,000.

Hoe Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a one-story brick church, 70 by 130; Church of St. John Chrysostom of 1,117 Hoe Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $50,000.

Potter Place, north side, 25 feet west of Villa Avenue, for a one-story frame shop, 24 by 40; Anna F. Randall, owner; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 105 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for two one-story frame sheds, 46 by 12; William F. Norton of 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; D. W. Hemming, architect; cost, $200.

Jackson Street, east side, 100 feet west of Washington Street, for a one-story frame dwelling, 19 by 19; Eliza Cosgrove of 228 West Ninety-sixth Street, owner; J. P. Cosgrove, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 145 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, for a three-story brick stable, 30 by 99.3; John H. Meyer, owner; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $18,000.

Alterations.

Willow Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick factory; Charles Tyroler of 116 East Eighty-ninth Street, owner; the Rusling Company of 26 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $2,800.

No. 109 West Fifty-first Street, to a two-story brick stable, 25 by 92; A. R. Flower of 500 Madison Avenue, owner; W. E. Mowbray, architect; cost, $125.

No. 95 Madison Street, to a five-story and basement brick tenement and store; T. Gutfarb of 95 Madison Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $300.

No. 17 West Ninety-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Julien T. Davies, premises, owner; Parish & Schroeder, architects; cost, $875.

No. 23 West Third Street, to a four-story and basement brick store and lofts; estate of A. E. Tucker of 20 Broad Street, owner; J. W. Cole, architect.

Yonkers Avenue, west side, 550 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, to a one-and-a-half-story frame stable; James Douglass, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $250.

Nos. 146 and 148 East Fourteenth Street, to two one-story brick and stone store and office buildings; A. J. Smith, owner; A. E. Parfitt, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 381 Broome Street, to a one-story brick shop; Alois Kramer, premises, owner; George Drew, builder; cost, $500.

No. 909 Broadway, to a three-story brick store; George H. Marcus estate of 68 Broad Street, owner; Robert Maynicke, architect; cost, $1,500.

Big Liens on New Apartment House.

Three mechanics' liens were filed with the County Clerk yesterday affecting the ten-story apartment house which Patrick Norton is erecting at the south corner of Central Park West and Ninety-second Street. Charles F. Bond filed a claim for $26,201 for structural iron and steel supplied for the new building; the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company put in a claim for $15,000 for terra cotta, and Walker & Chambers filed claims of $3,000 for steam heating, making a total of $44,201.

New Church on Hoe Avenue.

The Church of St. John Chrysostom, of which the Rev. Bernard Brady is pastor, will erect a new edifice at the southwest corner of Hoe Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street. The plans, filed yesterday by Architect M. J. Garvin, provide for a brick structure covering a plot 70 by 68 by 130. The cost of the new church is estimated at $80,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, May 25.

AVENUE A, or Pleasant Av, s w corner of 119th St, 17.7x75; Margaret Sullivan to Katchen Elm.....$17,500

BANK ST, s s, 117.2 ft w of Greenwich St, 49.11x95.5x irregular; Catharine A. Deane to Confectioners' Manufacturing Company 1

BANK ST, s s, 116.9 ft w of Greenwich St, 25x91.10; Bank St, s s, 166.11 ft w of Greenwich St, 25x95; Catharine A. Deane to Confectioners' Manufacturing Company..... 30,000

BAY AV, s s, 248.5 ft w of North St, 50x100, City Island; Lydia A. Scofield to Nellie McDonald 1

BAY AV, s s, Lots 13 and 14, Parcel 2, map of property of estate of Frances Scofield, City Island, 50x100; George A. Scofield to Nellie McDonald 800

BOWERY, 231 and 233, e s, 51.6x174.9x irregular; A. D. Truax, referee, to John O. Baker 2,500

BROADWAY, south corner of Ellwood St, runs s e 192.6x s w 32.3x n w 150 to Broadway x151.9; Samuel L. Laderer to Charles Weisbecker 100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 102d St, 75x99.11; Frederick T. Camp to Herman Fuerst..... 1

CHERRY ST, n w corner of Oliver St, 24.9x98.6x25.6x98.6; Pepi Wertheim to Nellie Kranzer 1,000

CROTONA PARK EAST, s s, 88 ft e of Suburban Place, 28x130.1x43.11x129.6; William I. Seaman to Samuel Boyd and wife 7,500

DIVISION ST, 44, n w corner of Chrystie St; Aaron Herzberg to Jacob Bernstein and wife 1

DUNCOMB AV, n e corner of Elizabeth St, Lot 97, Map No. 2, Olinville; Duncomb Av, e s, Lot 93, Map No. 2, Olinville; E. L'Estrange Phipps to C. Frank Boughton 1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, part of Lot 147, map of village of Morrisania, runs s e 116x n e 70x n w 113 to avenue x s w 70; Mary A. Foy to James R. Foy and wife, ½ part..... 1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, part of Lot 147, map of village of Morrisania, runs s e 116x n e 70x n w 113 to avenue x s w 70; Mary A. Foy to Alice L. Mayer, ½ part 1

GERARD AV, w s, 367.3 ft s of 138th St, 69.11x193.7 to Harlem River, proposed east line, x105x210.1; Peter McDowell to Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company, (corrected deed,) quit claim 1

LOT 108, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Ernst Delle..... 1

LOT 307, map of property of J. J. Gleason; F. W. Gordon and another to William Armstrong 4,000

LOT 367, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Henry H. Barnard to Peter J. Stumpf... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 74.1 ft n of 25th St, 24.8x100; Charles H. Russell, referee, to Caroline D. Seward and others.....101,000

MADISON AV, n e corner of 89th St, 100.8x85.11; Central Park West, s w corner of 91st St, 50.8x100; 113th St, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Henry Hirsh to Edward Hirsh and another, 1-3 part 1

MONROE ST, 307, n s, 25x95; Alessandro D. Paoli to William Koster, Jr., and another 1

MORRIS AV, widened, w s, 50.9 ft s of 148th St, 25x80.3x25x84.5; Joseph Hlavac to Abraham Cahn.....Exchange

PERRY AV, w s, 27.5 ft s of 206th St, 27.5x115.3x28x126.6; James O'Connell to Lucy Tucker..... 1,000

PLOT, begins 240 ft n of 175th St and 150 ft w of Myrtle Av, runs s 55x w 157.8 to e s of Webster Av, x n 49.9x e 157.6; Joseph N. Tuttle, referee, to The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York..... 6,000

SEDGWICK AV, n w s, 1,199.8 ft n of Cedar Av, runs w 275.5 to Cedar Av x s 114x e 125x n 73.8x e 123.6 to avenue x n 127; Mary A. Walker to Townsend Wandell 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 75x75; John E. Doyle to George B. Tobias 500

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 132d St, runs w 100x n 100x e 25x s 75x e 75 to avenue x s 25; John E. Doyle to Agnes Regan 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of Bainbridge Av, 85x100x85.7x100; Edgar L. Marston and another to Safford Brown 11,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of Bainbridge Av, 85x100x86.7x100; Safford Brown to the Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery, New York.. 11,500

WAVERLEY ST, s s, 210.9 ft e of Central Av, 25x125; James N. Emlich to Johanna Emlich ..... Gift

WEST ST, s s, 69 ft e of Perry St, 23.6 x—, bulkhead, &c.; Fannie V. Stokes and Mary E. Dutel and others to the City of New York..... 11,750

WEST ST, s w corner of Perry St, runs s 69x—, bulkhead, &c.; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, to the City of New York..... 34,500

1ST AV, w s, 49.5 ft n of 30th St, 24.8x 75; Katchen Elm to Margaret Sullivan. 23,500

1ST AV, e s, 175 ft s of 2d St, 25x100; Robert R. Reynolds to Elias F. Townsend and another..... 2,500

2D AV, e s, 60.3 ft n of 57th St, 19.9x 78; William R. Wilcox, trustee, to Benjamin Frankenthaler..... 15,700

2D AV, e s, 80 ft n of 57th St, 20x78; William R. Wilcox, trustee, to Mary Frankenthaler..... 15,700

2D AV, e s, 40.6 ft n of 57th St, 19.9x78; William R. Wilcox, trustee, to Joseph Frankenthaler..... 15,700

2D AV, e s, 100.8 ft n of 55th St, 20x63; William R. Wilcox, trustee, to Katie Lauber..... 9,275

2D AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 83d St, 25.6x 68.4; John Lalor to John F. Lalor and another..... 18,000

3D AV, 426, 24.8x95; John P. Clarke, referee, to Winthrop A. Chanler..... 25,500

3D AV, s w corner of 55th St, 49.7x95x irregular; Caroline H. Lexow to Rudolph Lexow 1

5TH AV, e s, 100.8 ft s of 109th St, 0.3x 120; John W. Wood and another, executors, to A. W. Hoyt..... 100

5TH AV, e s, 50.4 ft s of 109th St, 50.4x 100; 109 St, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.8; A. W. Hoyt to Charles L. Tiffany 1

6TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of 4th Av, 50x114, Wakefield; James A. Glover to John W. Bartram 1

88TH ST, 312 East, 21.2x92.8; 38th St, 329 East, 25x98.9; Catherine Turley and others to Robert J. Turley and others, 1-12 part 250

88TH ST, 312 East, 21.2x92.8; 38th St, 329 East, 25x98.9; Mary E. Devine and another to Robert J. Turley, and others, 1-12 part..... 125

88TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 98.9; 38th St, 312 East; John J. Cunningham to Robert J. Turley and others, 1-56 part..... 250

88TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 98.9; 38th St, 312 East; Julia Gilmore and another to Robert J. Turley and others, 1-28 part..... 500

88TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 98.9; 38th St, 312 East; John Turley to Robert J. Turley and others, 1-12 part. 125

88TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 98.9; 38th St, 312 East; Richard Turley to Robert J. Turley and others, 1-28 part 500

89TH ST, 204 East, 12.10x98.9; William R. Willcox, trustee, to E. B. Winter-smith 8,200

44TH ST, s s, 419.10 ft e of 6th Av, 0.2x 100.5; Isabella Cattanach to Yale Building Company 333

45TH ST, 59 and 61 West, 37.6x100.5; Imperial Realty Company to Arthur W. Eager 1

45TH ST, 59 and 61 West, 37.6x100.5; Rosalie L. Rafalsky to Arthur W. Eager, quit claim..... 1

52D ST, 261 West, 14x100.5; Mary A. Raborg and another to Ruby Berg..... 1

56TH ST, e s, 120.10 ft w of 8th Av, 20.10x 100.5; Veronika Elton to Loring R. Gale 1

75TH ST, 44 East, 18x102.2; Simon Rawitser to Lena Green..... 27,050

77TH ST, s s, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Abraham Cahn to Franziska Hlavac .....Exchange

81ST ST, 405 East, 25x102.2; Charles E. Beck and another to Minnie Bohm, confirmation deed 750

87TH ST, 12 and 14 East, 76.8x100.8; W. H. Parsons & Co. to Justus A. B. Cowles 61,983

87TH ST, 12 and 14 East, 76.8x100.8; Justus A. B. Cowles to William H. Parsons 61,983

88TH ST, n s, 272.8 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.8; John H. Gregory to John D. Tietjen and wife 100

92D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 93x100.8; Rose Coshland to Margaretha Eggers..... 100

116TH ST, s s, 333 ft w of 5th Av, 27x 100.11; Leonora Mangam to Newman Cowen 1

118TH ST, n s, 535 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 100.11; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Frank A. Bella..... 28,000

125TH ST, s s, 308 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x100.11; Charles Weisbecker to Samuel L. Laderer..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 183 ft w of 7th Av, 17x 99.11; Grace Colt to John P. Tee..... $1

135TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; Charles W. Truslow, trustee, to Philip Wood 44,000

144TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Boulevard, 50x99.11; Jed Garrison to Frederick V. Haas 1

165TH ST, new line, s s, 127.9 ft e of Tinton Avenue, 20.6x100; George W. Peters and another, executors, &c., to Edwin D. Merritt and wife..... 6,800

Recorded Leases.

ARNOWITZ, Paulina, to Charles Kopp and another; Goerck St, 23 and 25, 3 years $3,800

DOUGHERTY, Lillian M., and others to John F. Brandamour, Crosby St, 151, 5 years 1,800

HATTEMER, Valentine, estate of, to Eugen May; 8th Av, 470, 4 11-12 years. 2,500

LANGHORST, Frederick W., to John J. McDonnell; Park Av, 1,080, 5 years.... 1,200

MORTIMER, Richard, executor, to James Gibson, Jr.; Maiden Lane, 63, 5 years.. 6,300

REILLY, Kate, to Anton Wenisch; Duncombe Av, e s, — ft s of Elizabeth St, 5 years .....$120 to 144

RYAN, Philip, to John J. Callahan; 11th Av, 591, 5 years..... 360

VOGEL, Julia, to Peter Rieper; Columbus Av, 617, s e corner of 90th St, 5 years.. $2,100 to 2,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLAN, James, to Daniel E. Seybel; 45th St, 14 West, 1 year $5,000

ASTE, Anthony La., to Mercantile Trust Company, trustee; 105th St, s s, 142.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 12,000

BARRY, Peter, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 52d St, s s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 10,000

BARRY, James T., to German Savings Bank; 168th St, n s, 91.10 ft e of Fulton Av, as widened, 1 year..... 9,500

BARRY, James T., to German Savings Bank; Fulton Av, as widened, e s, 82 ft n of 168th St, 1 year..... 9,500

BIZALLION, Henry H., to John J. Clancy; Hamilton Terrace, 32, 2 years..... 3,000

BROWN, Safford, to Edward L. Marston and another; Southern Boulevard, n e corner of Bainbridge Av, 1 year..... 10,000

BUSE, Frederick, to East River Savings Institution; 1st Av, s e corner of 61st St, 5 years..... 40,000

CAHN, Abraham, to Franziska Hlavac; Morris Av, 477, installments, 3 years.. 2,000

CHESEBRO, Denison P. and Alfred E., to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; Washington Square West, w s, 82.6 ft n of 4th St, 3 years..... 80,000

CHILTON, Edwin B., and another to Anna K. Weaver and another, trustees; 49th St, 52 East, 3 years..... 18,000

CONGREGATION SHAARAI TORAH Beth Hamidrach of New York to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; Forsyth St, 80, 2 years..... 2,500

CONFECTIONERS' MANUFACTURING Company to Catharine A. Deane; Bank St, s s, 141.11 ft w of Greenwich St; also, Bank St, s s, 116.9 ft w of Greenwich St, ½ years..... 22,000

CORELL, Millie, to Bowery Savings Bank; 165th St, s s, 100.6 ft e of Tiffany St, 3 years..... 3,000

DOUGLASS, James, to Southold Savings Bank of Southold, N. Y.; South St, 85, 1 year 4,000

ELM, Kathchen, to Margaret Sullivan; Pleasant Av, or Avenue A, s w corner of 119th St, 3 years..... 3,000

FANNING, George W., to Eliza Dean; 47th St, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years 10,000

FITCH, Sarah D., to Ralph Bogert; 8th Av, 201, ½ part, 3 years..... 1,000

FLAUG, George W., to Ellen Anderson; Decatur Av, n e corner of 194th St, 1 year 1,500

FOX, John, to Richard Webber; 169th St, s s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, also 98th St, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, demand 27,000

FOX, John, to Richard Webber; 169th St, s s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, demand 5,000

FOY, James R., and others to Charles Wurster; Franklin Av, s e s, at line between Lots 147 and 148, map of the Village of Morrisania, 1 year..... 1,000

FRANKENTHALER, Joseph, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, 1,088, 1 year..... 8,500

FRANKENTHALER, Benjamin, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, 1,090, 1 year..... 8,500

FRANKENTHALER, Mary, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, 1,092, 1 year..... 8,000

FRIEDMAN, Leo and Charlotte, to William C. Niglutsch; 6th St, s s, 288 ft w of Avenue D, 2 years 3,000

GEBHARD, Michael, to Lambert Suydam; Delancey St, 75, 5 years..... 15,000

GLASS, John, Jr., to the Bradley & Currier Company; 14th St, 335 and 337 West, ¼ year..... 13,700

GREEN, Lena and Morris, to Alfred Jaretzki; 75th St, 44 East, 3 years..... 7,000

HALL, George O., to Elizabeth S. Lord; Boulevard, or Dyckman, 38, centre line, Plot 30, map of land estate of Dyckman, Fort George property; also Sherman Av, centre line, at Boulevard, or Dyckman St, centre line, 3 years.. 10,000

HANSEN, Niels, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 70th St, 105 West, 1 year..... 2,500

HEYNER, Bernhard, to Anna Schwamberg; 6th St, n s, 325 ft e of Avenue A, leasshold, 1 year..... 500

HOROWITZ, Isaac R., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Avenue B, w s, 40.2 ft s of 6th St, 5 years.. 28,500

HOROWITZ, Isaac R., to David Werdenschlag; Avenue B, w s, 40.2 ft s of 6th St, 2 years..... 6,500

HOROWITZ, Isaac R., to David Werdenschlag; Avenue B, w s, 97 ft n e of 5th St, 2 years..... 6,500

HOROWITZ, Isaac R., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Avenue B, w s, 97 ft n e of 5th St, 5 years..... 26,500

JONES, Mary E. and James, to Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Wales Av, e s, 175 ft s of Dater St, installments 1,000

JONES, Joseph H. and Pamela L., to St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.; Nelson Av, w s, 150.5 ft n of 164th St, 3 years 4,500

KENNY, Johanna C. and Edmund J., to Dollar Savings Bank; 150th St, s s, 475.3 ft w of Morris Av, 1 year..... 3,000

KOSTER, William, Jr., and John Herling to Alessandro D'Paoli; Monroe St, 307, 1 year 2,000

LAUBER, Katie, to Mary L. Brewer; 2d Av, 1,052, 3 years..... 7,500

LAWLOR, Norman A., to John T. Williams; Front St, 36, ½ year..... 4,000

MARTIN, Sarah and Joseph, to Louisa R. Park; 200th St, n s, 100 ft w of Valentine Av, 2 years..... 1,050

MEEHAN, Michael, to Annie L. McClintock; 4th St, s s, 98.6 ft w of Union Av, 3 years..... 1,000

MERRITT, Edwin D., and wife, joint tenants, to Christina Ratzer; 165th St, s s, 127.9 ft e of 165th St, 5 years..... 6,600

McCARTHY, John, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 113th St, 2 West, 5 years.. 10,000

McCARTHY, John, to Ellen McCarthy; 113th St, 2 West, 5 years..... 2,000

McDONALD, Honora, to Bradley L. Eaton; Bay Av, s w corner of Main St, City Island, demand..... 6,600

MORAN, Rosalie de N. and Charles A., to George P. Melick; Front St, 205, 1 year 3,000

SIMMONDS, Charles M., to Samuel Cowen; Leggett Av, n w corner of Hewitt Place, 5 months..... 500

SIMMONDS, Charles M., to Abraham Feuchtwanger and another; Leggett Av, n w corner of Hewitt Place, ½ year.. 3,250

SIMMONDS, Charles M., to City Mortgage Company; Leggett Av, n w corner of Hewitt Place, 1 year..... 14,000

SQUIRES, Sarah, to Edward C. Tooker, executors, &c.; Morris Av, w s, 50 ft n of Gray St, 5 years 1,000

STARRETT, George B., to Mary K. and Anna F. Starrett; Beekman St, 227 and 229, n e corner of Water St, securing annuity, &c..... 8,000

STAVEY, Ernest N., to Matilda W. Brower; 109th St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 1 year 3,400

STOLL, Joseph A., to Fred T. Nesbit, trustee; Broadway, n e corner of 107th St, 3 months..... 14,000

STORER, John H., to Agnes Reaske; 104th St, s s, 162.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 2,500

STUMPF, Peter J., to Henry H. Barnard; Lot 367, map of Section A. Vyse estate, 5 months..... 10,000

TEE, John F., Jr., to Grace Colt; 134th St, n s, 183 ft w of 7th Av, ¼ year.... 250

THOMAS, Rhodelia L. and George M., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; University Place, w s, 40.3 ft s of 12th St, 1 year 3,000

TIETJEN, John D., to John H. Gregory; 88th St, n s, 272.8 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 4,500

TOTTEN, William H. B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Riverside Drive, e s, 100 ft s of 119th St, 1 year 220

TURLEY, Robert J., and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 88th St, 312 East, 1 year..... 4,500

WEIBEL, Dorothea, to Eliza L. Macy; 139th St, n s, 152 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 20,000

WEIBEL, Dorothea, to William H. Macy, Jr., and another, executors, &c.; 138th St, n s, 126 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years... 20,000

WEIBEL, Dorothea, to Michael Friedsam; 7th Av, 2,375, 1 year..... 6,000

WEIBEL, Dorothea, to Michael Friedsam; 7th Av, 2,361, 1 year..... 6,000

WEISBECKER, Charles, to Samuel L. Laderer; Broadway, s corner of Ellwood St, 1 year..... 6,000

WELLES, Eugenia H., to Lucette D. Sprenger; West End Av, 676, demand, re-recorded 7,500

WHITE, Raymond S., to Manhattan Savings Institution; Riverside Drive, e s, 110.8 ft n of 88th St, 2 years..... 70,000

WINTERSMITH, Ernest B., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 39th St, 204 East, 3 years..... 5,330

WOOD, Philip, to Charles W. Truslow, trustee; 135th St, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 20,500

WOOD, Philip, to Charles W. Truslow, trustee; 135th St, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 20,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Enoch C., to Albert J. Wise..... $500

BERNHEIMER, Lehman, to William Walter and others, executors, &c..... Omitted

BILLER, Christoph, to John D. Bertini.. 1,600

COXE, Isabel R., to Henry H. Jackson and others, executors, &c..... 20,000

EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 22,000

FRITZ, Jacob, and Morris Perelberg to Joseph Glembovitz..... Nominal

LINSENMEYER, Katharina, individually and as administratrix, to Joseph Linsenmeyer ..... Nominal

MANDEL, Samuel, to Harris Mandelbaum and another ..... Nominal

OOTHOUT, Jane E., to Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company 7,500

PARDO, Carlos, trustee, to Dora A. Valentine, guardian, &c..... 11,000

SPRENGER, Lucette D., to Martha S. Connelly 100

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow, (assigns two mortgages) 100

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow, (assigns three mortgages) 100

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, 818; Israid G. Howell against Walter Ferguson, owner; Reukauff Sons & Co., contractors..... 666

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Norfolk St, 34x78; Charles A. Meyer & Son against Abram Salomon and Samuel Houben, owners and contractors..... $10

SPRING ST, n e corner of West Broadway, 25x75.3; Christian Schratwieser against Arthur A. Hodges, owner; Henry V. Terboss, contractor 350

UNION AV, s e corner of Denman Place, 46.5x176; George and Joseph C. Laubenheimer against John Pacher, owner; J. J. Bentz, contractor..... 52

5TH AV, 145 and 147; Israid G. Howell against Nathaniel L. McCready, owner; Reukauf Sons & Co., contractors..... 2,027

10TH ST, 29 East; Beer & Hess against Albina B. Friedline, owner; Samuel A. Friedline, contractor..... 357

14TH ST, 339 to 341 West; Alberene Stone Company against John Glass, Jr., owner; John McMillan, contractor..... 1,182

22D ST, 24 East; T. J. Mooney & Co. against the Hartwell-Thomson Construction Company, owner and contractor 937

22D ST, 11 East; T. J. Mooney & Co. against the Hartwell-Thomson Construction Company, owner and contractor.... 937

79TH ST, 321 East; Leo Lachman against Marx Taylor, owner and contractor.... 41

85TH ST, 104 East; Bradley & Currier Company against J. Raith, owner and contractor..... 363

85TH ST, s s, 82.1 ft e of Park Av, 25.7x 102.2; George and Joseph C. Laubenheimer against Jacob Rauth, owner; Alexander Frascolla, contractor..... 937

91ST ST, 162 East; Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company against Morris Delitsky, owner; Saul Friedman, owner and contractor..... 43

92D ST, s w corner of Central Park West, 100.8x116; the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company against Patrick Norton, owner and contractor..... 15,000

92D ST, s w corner of Central Park West, 100.8x116; Walker & Chambers against Patrick Norton, owner and contractor 3,000

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 100x 100; George Mackenzie against Joseph Weiss, owner and contractor..... 709

98TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100.11; the Garden City Company against Joseph Weiss, owner and contractor 576

98TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100.11; Samuel Kessler against Joseph Weiss, owner and contractor..... 500

100TH ST, 62 to 66 East; Union Granite Company against Louis Lippman, owner; Rody McDermott, contractor..... 530

125TH ST, 546 to 552 West; Young & Gerard against Anthony Clinchy, owner and contractor..... 4,463

129TH ST, 60 West; the Chicago Clothes Dryer Works against Isaac L. and Minnie Smith, owners; Isaac L. Smith, contractor 950

135TH ST, n s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x200 to 138th St; Union Granite Company against Henry Kronenberg and Samuel Kapetansky, owners; Rody McDermott, contractor..... 93

171ST ST, s e corner of Park Av, 75x90; Pasquale Simone against Pasquale Lamberti, owner and contractor 104

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

CANAL ST., 81; P. J. Connor, or M. Williamson, to Oltarsh & Rabinovitz... 125

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

EAGLE AV, n e corner of 161st St, 25x 100; Atlantic Dock Company with Ernst Heidtmann, — payments.....$15,000

EAGLE AV, e s, 25 ft n of 161st St, 36.3x 100; Atlantic Dock Company with Ernst Heidtmann, — payments..... 22,500

EAGLE AV, e s, 81.3 ft n of 161st St, 18.9 x100; Roxanna N. Turner and another with Ernst Heidtmann, — payments.... 7,500

EAGLE AV, n e corner of 161st St, 25x 100; George A. Macdonald and another with Ernst Heidtmann, — payments.... 6,250

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of Jennings St, 25x100; Henry H. Barnard with Peter J. Stumpf, 4 payments..... 4,000

108TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100; Charles H. Rosenthal with Walter Crosbie, 9 payments..... 20,000

125TH ST, 67 and 69 West; Heilner & Wolf with William H. Weiher, 7 payments 30,000

160TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 75x100; Richard Webber with John Fox, 5 payments..... 27,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, extends from 148th to 149th St, 199.10x100; Armin Eichler against Niels Hansen and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. O. Ingalls.

LUDLOW ST, 23; Daniel Dressner against Lee Dressner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Blumenthal, Moss & Feiner.

MADISON ST, 109; Henry T. Dressner against Daniel Dressner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Blumenthal, Moss & Feiner.

PARK AV, n e corner of 157th St, 58.3x105.5x 51.6x138.6; American Mortgage Company against William T. Hookey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys Bowers & Sands.

PERRY ST, 97; Daniel Dressner against Joseph Mandelbaum and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Blumenthal, Moss & Feiner.

35TH ST, 145 West; Archer V. Pancoast, trustee, against Mary E. Harris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hubbard & Rice.

17TH ST, 351 East; Susan H. Geissenhainer against Ray Goldman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Decker & Miller.

28TH ST, n s, 274 ft e of 5th Av, 26x98.9; also, 27th St, s s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 26x98.9; also, 27th St, s s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 26x 98.9; Joseph K. O'Brien and others against Eliza O'Brien, (partition;) attorney, A. B. Crane.

100TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 75x201.10 to 99th St x25x irregular; Dora Scheer against Henry Hosler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

114TH ST, n s, 495 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Josephine Dalton against Charlotte Lartscher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. W. Pollock.

109TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100; Saverio Pizzutiello and others against Antonetta Altieri and another, (action to enforce mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Lindsay & Griffin.

121ST ST, 348 West; Rachel Axelrod against A. Alonzo Teets, (specific performance;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.82
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.42⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.75
Cotton, middling	.09 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅜@.07⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.30
Molasses, O. K., prime	.44
Beef, family	12.25
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	12.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅜
Lard, prime	7.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.00
Butter, Western creamery	.20@20½

CHICAGO, May 25.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, dull and steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@65½c; No. 2 red, 72@72½c; No. 2 corn, 37@37⅜c; No. 2 yellow, 37½c; No. 2 oats, 22@22½c; No. 2 white, 24½@25c; No. 3 white, 24½@25c; No. 2 rye, 55½@56½c; good feeding barley, 36½c; fair to choice malting, 38@41c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.80; prime timothy seed, $2.42½; mess pork, per bbl, $10.30@$11.45; lard, per 100 lb, $6.75@$6.92½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6.40

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—RAPHAL AIZENMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 2,053.

Notice is hereby given that Raphal Aizenman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 22d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 25, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT BEHNING, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Albert Behning of New York, in the county of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Albert Behning was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 25th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM C. DREYER, bankrupt.—No. 2,402.

Notice is hereby given that William C. Dreyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 21, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 25, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES D. EDWARDS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James D. Edwards, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 15th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 25th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS HERTEL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Hertel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 25th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS HERTEL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Hertel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 25th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BERNARD DAVIS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Bernard Davis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 25, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM C. DREYER, bankrupt.—No. 2,402.

Notice is hereby given that William C. Dreyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 21, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 25, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES D. EDWARDS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James D. Edwards, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 15th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 25th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC DINKELSPIEL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Dinkelspiel, bankrupt, has filed his petition dated May 18th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 25, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BERNARD DAVIS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Bernard Davis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 25, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM C. DREYER, bankrupt.—No. 2,402.

Notice is hereby given that William C. Dreyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 21, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 25, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES D. EDWARDS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James D. Edwards, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 15th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 25th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS HERTEL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Hertel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 25, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH HEINEMAN, individually and as a member of the firm of ISAACS & HEINEMAN, bankrupt.—No. 2,440.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Heineman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 14, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 25, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOEL L. ISAACS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joel L. Isaacs, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 30th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 25th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC DINKELSPIEL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Dinkelspiel, bankrupt, has filed his petition dated May 18th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 25, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD LANG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Bernard Lang of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Bernard Lang was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 25th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM M. LATHAM, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William M. Latham, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 24th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 25th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SADIE LOUISE THOMPSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Sadie Louise Thompson, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated October 31st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 25th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MOSES WEBERMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Moses Weberman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 21st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 25th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD LANG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Bernard Lang of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Bernard Lang was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 25th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES W. LOVELL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles W. Lovell of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Charles W. Lovell was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 25th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HERMAN MANDEL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Herman Mandel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 16th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 25, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—NATHAN MARKS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Nathan Marks, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 25, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—THOMAS B. MULLAN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,818.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas B. Mullan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 19, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 25, 1900.

NO. 2,670.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CORONA RICCARDO, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Corona Riccardo of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Corona Riccardo was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 25th, 1900.

NO. 2,584.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN W. SELFRIDGE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John W. Selfridge of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of May, 1900, the said John W. Selfridge was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 25th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN H. SIEBOLD and GEORGE B. SIEBOLD, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that John H. Siebold and George B. Siebold, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 25th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JACOB W. SMITH and WILLIAM B. SMITH, individually and as members of the firm of B. & W. B. Smith, Bankrupts.—No. 1,651.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob W. Smith and William B. Smith, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated March 8, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 25, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—SADIE LOUISE THOMPSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Sadie Louise Thompson, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated October 31st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 25th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MOSES WEBERMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Moses Weberman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 21st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 25, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOLLES, JULIA A. SHERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA A. SHERMAN BOLLES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of George I. Woolley, No. 27 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1900.

FRANCES A. WILLIS, Administratrix.
GEORGE I. WOOLLEY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 27 William Street, New York City.

KLOTZ, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA KLOTZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the law office of L. S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1900. MARTIN Y. GROSSMAN, GEORGE J. GROSSMAN, Executors. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

MICHELBACHER, ABRAHAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MICHELBACHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of M. B. & A. M. Maclay, No. 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1900.

M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Attorneys for Executors, 102 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
SOLOMON MICHELBACHER, ASCHER H. MICHELBACHER, JULIA DOTTENHEIM, Executors. may5-law6m8a

SURROGATE NOTICES.

OXNARD, PALMYRE MARIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PALMYRE MARIE OXNARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, March 16th, 1900.

HENRY T. OXNARD,
FLORA P. OXNARD,
Executors.
ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, No. 21 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-law6m8

PYLE, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PYLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of James Pyle & Sons, No. 436 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1900. JAMES T. PYLE, WILLIAM S. PYLE, CHARLES W. McALPIN, Executors. KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Executors, 24 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SCHENCK, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, No. 45 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August next. Dated New York, the 17th day of February, 1900. FLORENCE A. SCHENCK, MABEL SCHENCK, CARLIE M. SCHENCK, Executrices. SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrices, 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SCHUMACHER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA SCHUMACHER, late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of February, 1900. WILLIAM ASTHEIMER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executor, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

WORMSER, ALEXANDER J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER J. WORMSER, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Broad Street, in the County of New York, on or before the 10th day of November nexe.—Dated New York the 3d day of May, 1900. HEINRICH WORMSER, Jr., LOUIS W. WORMSER, Executors.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—RUTHVEN WHITEWRIGHT STUART, an infant, by Jehiel T. Hurd, his guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against EDWARD KING, John P. Dunn, and Walter Watson, as executors of the last will and testament of William Whitewright, deceased; Union Trust Company of New York, as trustee under the last will and testament of William Whitewright, deceased; Susan W. Duncan, Annie Stuart Leeds, Elizabeth Whitewright Leeds, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds, William Whitewright Stuart, Annie Duncan Watson, William Whitewright Watson, Mat Duncan Watson, Stuart Duncan, Susan Duncan, Elizabeth W. Duncombe, Jennie B. Duncan, Amy L. Duncan, and Whitewright Stuart, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 8, 1900.

NICHOLAS & PORTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office Address and office, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Ricardo E. Echeverria:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the New York Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of May, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of April, 1900.

EDWIN C. DUSENBURY,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 149 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. ap14-law6wS&my26

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS McGOWAN, plaintiff, against ELLEN ROONEY, Kate Fleming, Mary Dwyer, Barclay McGlone, otherwise known as Barclay McGloin; Annie McGowan, and Anthony McNulty, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated 7th March, 1900.

M. B. & A. M. MACLAY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 102 Chambers Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To the defendants Barclay McGlone, otherwise known as Barclay McGloin, and Annie McGowan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of May, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 16th day of May, 1900. The original complaint was filed in said office on the 16th day of March, 1900.

Dated New York, May 15th, 1900.

M. B. & A. M. MACLAY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, No. 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
m19-law6wSa

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—HENRY SCHOENEWE, plaintiff, against JOHN J. COOMES, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, March 29th, 1900.

ABRAHAM S. WELTFISCH,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, John J. Coombs: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of Hon. John J. Freedman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in New York County, on the 27th day of April, 1900.

Dated New York, April 27th, 1900.

ABRAHAM S. WELTFISCH,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDWARD B. SWIFT, plaintiff, vs. ELIZABETH V. SWIFT, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y. City, Mch. 26, 1900.

JOB E. HEDGES,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Elizabeth V. Swift:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of May, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York.—Dated New York, May 10, 1900.

JOB E. HEDGES,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my12-law7wS

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New York.—JOAQUIN FERRO, Plaintiff, against RICARDO E. ECHEVERRIA, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 8, 1900.

NICHOLAS & PORTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office Address and office, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Ricardo E. Echeverria:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the New York Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of May, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, May 11th, 1900. NICHOLAS & PORTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
my12-law6wS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANNIE MATTHIES, plaintiff, against ELECTA WEIFFENBACH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an amended interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and bearing date the 22d day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned referee, appointed in and by such amended judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the new westerly side of Washington Avenue, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the new westerly side of Washington Avenue with the northerly line of 181st Street; running thence westwardly and parallel with said 181st Street one hundred and forty-five (145) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with said Washington Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with 181st Street one hundred and forty-five (145) feet to the said new westerly line of Washington Avenue, and thence southwardly along said westerly line of Washington Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, (formerly in the Town of West Farms, County of Westchester,) and State of New York, being part of lot designated by the number seventy (70) as the same is laid down on a map filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, July 10th, 1862, entitled "Valuable building sites at Morrisania, fronting on Harlem Railroad," said land being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the new westerly side or line of Washington Avenue, as now established by law, distant two hundred (200) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 179th Street with said westerly line of Washington Avenue, and running thence westwardly and parallel with said 179th Street one hundred and forty-five (145) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with said Washington Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with said 179th Street one hundred and forty-five (145) feet to the said new westerly line or side of Washington Avenue, and thence southwardly along said westerly line or side of Washington Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; being known as No. 2,039 and 2,041 Washington Avenue, and which portion is subject to the common right of user of such driveway by the owners of said building as mentioned in certain deed from Adam Weiffenbach to Electa Weiffenbach, dated November 18th, 1897, acknowledged November 18, 1897, and recorded in the Register's office of the City and County of New York November

HEARN

Wm. Fourteenth Street.

The Greatest Values in
Girls' Washable Summer Dresses
yet offered in New York
will be found here to-day.

Come prepared to criticise the make, sewing and finish—the more critical you are, the better you can appreciate such offerings.

Girls' Percale Sailor Suits

Clear, pretty, refined stripes in Blue, Navy, Pink, Helio, Rose and Red—Skirts full, with wide hem—shield and wide Sailor collar of white duck, with two stitched bands—sailor tie to match—Blouses cut full, and the entire make throughout of the very best—4 to 12 years—never mind how much they're worth—we'll sell them at ..... .88

Girls' White Sailor Suits

Broad rib Pique of extra quality—colored bands with tie to match—one of the nattiest little suits a child can wear; 4 to 12 yrs.....1.85

Girls' Pique Sailor Suits

White with Colored Polka Dots—Cuffs, Shield, Buttons, Sailor Collar and the tie of solid color to match the dot—trim'd with lace braid—double breast fashion—4 to 12 years—real value 2.50.....1.39

Girls' Gingham Dresses

Two toned and fancy plaids and plain colored Chambrays—with fancy collars, trim'd with emb'y ruffles and insertings, or yoke of white tucked lawn with emb'y trim'd revers—pique or inserting belts—wonderfully pretty—only two and three of a style, but in all ages, 4 to 14 years; were 2.49 to 3.98.....1.69

Great Attractions in Boys' Wear

Boys' Washable Sailor Suits with short trousers.
Hundreds of styles—3 to 10 yrs.—Navy, Tan and Brown Stripes, White and Fancy Duck, Imported and Domestic White Linen and Pique; also fancy Galateas and Tan Linen—trim'd with braid, embroidery or combination fabrics ..... .49 to 4.98

Saturday Special in Girls' Straw Baby Hats

Fine quality satin straw—pleated brim—new bell crown—with bow and velvet band—suitable for all ages up to 16 yrs.—fine and very dainty; worth $2.00 ..... .69

Saturday Specials in Ladies' Shirt Waists

Fine Fancy Madras Corded Scotch Gingham, Linen Gingham, Plain Chambray and Fancy Figured Dimities, full or tucked fronts or hemstitch tucks back and front—with and without new box plait back—the prettiest, smartest Shirt Waists of the season—were 2.75, 2.98 and 3.69.....1.98

Two Saturday Specials in Colored Skirts

Ladies' Sateen Skirts—deep umbrella ruffles—all shades and black..... .69
Ladies' Mercerized Sateen Skirts—umbrella ruffle with ruching bottom—newest Summer shades and black 1.49

Precept: If there is money to be lost, let it be lost quickly and pleasantly
Example: **Silk Waists**

New this season—Best styles—Best colors
One Dollar and Ninety-eight....were $4.00
Two Dollars and Ninety-eight....were $6.00
Three Dollars and Ninety-eight..were $8.00
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Seven Dollars and Ninety-eight..were $15.00
Nine Dollars Ninety-eight...were $18 to $25

Saturday Specials in Men's Furnishings

Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers—Long or Short Sleeve Shirts—Drawers with Otis Patent Double Seats and Pearl Buttons ..... .39
Men's fine Sea Island Combed Yarn Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers—Silk bound and trim'd—value .75..... .49
Men's Negligee Shirts—Soft and laundered—Madras and Bedford Cord—New styles of Stripes and Plaids..... .49
Men's Laundered Semi-Dress Shirts—Fine Madras and Cambric cuffs to match—Newest styles in stripes and figures..... .98
Men's Madras Pajamas—all sizes—new styles—stripes and plaids..... .98

Saturday Special in All Overs for Waists and Yokes

Fine Nainsooks and India Linens in all over open designs or embroidery Stripes, with lace insertings between—Beautiful goods—fresh pieces—value 1.75 to 2.25..... .98

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

A MOST UNCOMMON OFFERING OF MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Far ahead of the usual Shirt bargain-time, we offer 900 dozen new handsome Shirts at

Unforeseen and Astounding Special Prices.

Everything about them is good; the styles and colorings, the general effect. No man (with sultry July and August to come) can afford to let this chance escape him.

Lot 1 — 45c. Positive 65c. values; bodies of fine white cambric, bosoms of fancy and white striped piques and madras. Sizes 14 to 17.

Lot 2 — 55c. Positive 75c. values; bosoms of fine imported fancy and white striped madras, bodies of fine white cambric. Sizes 14 to 17.

Lot 3 — 65c. Positive $1 values; bosoms of Japanese Silk, in dainty colorings and combinations, also white brocade; bodies of fine, cool white cambric. Sizes 14 to 17.

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Not going into the sporting goods business, oh, no; merely the calls have been so many that we have put golf clubs and balls on sale—the best sorts.

Golf Balls:

Ocoba	$3.50
Vardon Flyer	$3.25
Silvertown	$3.00 and $3.25
Spaulding Bramble	$2.80
Remade	$2.00

With everything the Golfer wears—this only adds another attraction to the stores.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE E&W MARK
THE BEST MADE

STERN BROS

Furs
and Fur Garments
Stored & Insured
against damage
by moths and fire
Remodeling & Repairing
during the summer, at
very much lower rates
than in the regular season
West 23d Street

Broadway and 11th Street.

MISSES' SUIT DEP'T.
Sale
On Saturday, May 26th.

Tailor-dresses,—made of Cheviot and Homespun,—finished with stitching and braiding.
Various Eton Model Coats,—lined with Silk. Colors and black.
$15.00 each;
Formerly $20.00 to $25.00.

Separate Skirts,—fine quality materials,—light, and dark gray or plaids.
Length 38 to 40 inches.
$4.00 each.

Navy blue Serge Sailor Suits.
Sizes 4 to 12 years,—collars, vests and cuffs, finished with white Soutache braid.
$3.50;
Value $6.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

UMBRELLA DEP'T.

Ladies' 24 and 26 inch Sun Umbrellas.
Changeable Twill Silk.
Colors:—Garnet, Navy, Myrtle, brown and black.
Natural wood or fancy horn handles.
$1.95;
Value $3.50.

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ESTABLISHED 1845.
Smith, Gray & Co.
NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

About Our Suits

To get the "hang" of the garment is the coveted goal of the maker.
We've reached it.
It's convincingly present in our Men's $20 to $35 Suits.
And in the $15 ones.
Moreover, there are no better Suits anywhere, in style, fabric or fit.

Our Clothes are affected by swagger Little Gentlemen, too.

O'Neill's.

A Great Sale of

Boys' Waists.

If you want to purchase a waist for the boy come to this sale, which begins this morning, and you will secure the greatest value ever offered in the city of New York, for we place on sale

Five Thousand Waists,

Comprising plain and Fauntleroy effects. A glance at the "K E" Label will tell you that they are one of the best makes on the market, waists that ordinarily sell for 75c. to $2.00 each. We secured this stock at such a low figure that we will offer the entire stock without reserve at the uniform price of

50c. each.

The Plain Waists Come in Sizes 5 to 14 Years.
The Fauntleroys in sizes 3 to 10 Years.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

THE TURF. | THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.

May 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, June 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14.
Six Races Each Day at 2.30 P. M.
SATURDAY, MAY 26,

BROOKLYN HANDICAP, $10,000
AND
EXPECTATION STAKES, $5,000.

FIELD STAND, 50 CENTS.

TRAINS DIRECT TO THE TRACK.
LEAVE EAST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK, via LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, 12:10, 12:30, 12:50, (1:00 Parlor Car,) 1:20, 1:30, 1:50 P. M.
LEAVE PARK ROW, NEW YORK, via Brooklyn Bridge and 5th Avenue Brooklyn Elevated every 10 minutes (Express Trains to race track), stopping at City Hall, Flatbush Avenue, and 9th Street Stations only.
LEAVE WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK, via 39th Street, Brooklyn, Ferry, every 20 minutes from 10:00 A. M.

LEAVE BROADWAY FERRIES, BROOKLYN, (Trolley Cars,) via Vanderbilt Avenue and the P. P. & C. I. Road.
LEAVE NORTH 2D STREET, via Marcy and Rogers Avenue and P. P. & C. I. Road.
LEAVE HAMILTON FERRY, BROOKLYN, via 15th Street and the P. P. & C. I. Road.

MUSIC BY LANDER.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

MUSIC CABINETS.

Many to enthuse over at extremely low prices. Some of the more elaborate ones are inlaid with light woods—symphonies in color. Louis XV. and XVI. specimens are beautifully carved. Also some dainty designs reduced.

Mahogany finish, $5.50, (reduced from $7.00.) Mahogany, (with tray slide,) $11.00, (reduced from $14.00;) Mahogany, (Aeolian size,) $37.00, (reduced from $46.00,) and many others.

Piano stools, benches, chairs, suitable for the most artistic rooms, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43-45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 54 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

DIRECT TO RACES.
5TH AV. "L" EXPRESS TRAINS.
LEAVE BRIDGE, (Brooklyn end,) 12:45, 12:55, 1:05, 1:13, 1:21, 1:29, 1:37, 1:45, 1:55. Stop only at CITY HALL, FLATBUSH, and 9TH ST. STATIONS.
From BATTERY take 39th St. Ferry and through Electric Cars via Culver Route. FARE, 10 CENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONTIN. PERFORM. **PROCTOR'S** 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
5th Ave. Kathryn Osterman, Carrie Graham, Macar's Marvelous Dogs & Monkeys.
23d St. Georgia Gardner & Co., Petite Elsie, Harrigan, Mov. Pics., Zeb & Zarrow, &c.
Palace. Kitty Mitchell, Tony Farrell Co., Quigley Bros., Johnstons, Anna Wilks, &c.

DALY'S B'WAY AND 30TH. AT 8:15. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2:15. AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY. *TWO LAST WEEKS.* A RUNAWAY GIRL. WITH JAMES T. POWERS & 65 OTHERS.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EVGS., 8. MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15.
WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT | Criterion Theatre. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wednesday, 2:15. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev'gs. & Last Mat. To-day at 2. LAST 3 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. TO-DAY. OLGA —IN— NETHERSOLE SAPHO CLOSING TUESDAY EVG., MAY 29TH.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES WEEK DAYS 9 UNTIL 6. SUNDAYS 2 UNTIL 6. Second Annual Exhibition Society of Landscape Painters.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY, Irwin's Burlesquers. "Dream of the Orient." 7—Cornellas—7

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat. QUO VADIS. BARGAIN MAT. WED. ALL SEATS 50c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Big Variety —BILL— Mat. To-Day. Mat. to-day & Dec. Day, 2:15. Res'd Seats. 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Over 200 PEOPLE. WOMAN & WINE. Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. to-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15.

PRINTING SHOW, Grand Central Palace. 2 to 11 P. M. 25c. Daily Newspaper Printed on the Premises. SOUVENIRS AND DANCING EVERY NIGHT.

AMERICAN Theatre, 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Square Opera Co. 25c. | LAST SATURDAY MATINEE, FAUST. to $1. TO-NGT., Good-Bye REPERTOIRE BILL.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. NEW GROUPS. Orchestral Concerts.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Matinée TO-DAY!! Souvenirs June 5, 100th Time! CASINO! The Casino Girl!

GRAND Opera House. MATINEE TO-DAY. Mr. Willie Collier in Mr. Smooth. Nxt. W'k—Chauncey Olcott, A Romance of Athlone

KEITH'S Robt. Edeson & Ellen Burg. Bunth & Rudd. Manhattan Comedy 4.

BASEBALL, JASPER FIELD, Manhattan vs. University of Penn., 3:30 P. M. Adm. 25c.

Neither the shade, design or quality of material you're in search of is found and you fall back on the always tasteful and dressy

Blue Serge Suit.

We have six prices for as many grades,

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lined, half lined, unlined, silk lined.

Also Yachting Reefers, $6 to $7.50.

UNDERWEAR SPECIAL.

Swiss Mercerized Shirts and Drawers, $2.00 a suit—almost like silk, at ¼ its cost.

☞ Imported direct by us.

Stores open this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

CARPET CLEANSING.
326 7th Av., Near 28th St.
Estb. 1863. Tel. 1132 38th St.
Send for Circular.
T. M. STEWART.

TO CONEY ISLAND, 10 CENTS

Five-Cent Fare Said to be Unprofitable to the Company.

Increased Charge Defended by Brooklyn Rapid Transit Manager—Commutation Books for Residents.

General Manager H. C. Breckenridge of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday afternoon announced some very radical changes which are to be made in the operation of the company's lines. These changes will be put into effect next Tuesday. Perhaps the most important of the changes will be the establishment of a uniform ten-cent fare to Coney Island. The present fare on the trolley lines to the seaside resort is 5 cents.

Sunday and holiday transfers are to be restored, and optional transfers to surface or elevated cars at Ridgewood and East New York are to be given. A new transfer system is also to be inaugurated at the Maspeth depot, permitting passengers on Flushing cars to transfer to Corona, Newtown, and North Beach cars. The residents along the Brighton Beach line south of Newkirk Avenue, Flatbush, who have heretofore been compelled to pay 10 cents for passage on that road, will, beginning Tuesday, have the privilege of paying 5 cents by providing themselves with commutation tickets, which are to be issued by the company.

The change which causes the most surprise, and which, it is believed, is likely to lead to trouble between the railroad company and some of its patrons, is the uniform ten-cent fare to and from Coney Island. It was said late yesterday afternoon that one of the citizens' organizations of Brooklyn would probably take steps to have enforced an act, recently passed, which provides that only a single fare may be charged by the city surface roads.

In explaining the change in the rate of fare on the Coney Island lines, General Manager Breckenridge stated that a five-cent fare from Manhattan and all parts of Brooklyn to the seaside resort had been found unprofitable.

"The effort of the company to maintain a five-cent fare," said Mr. Breckenridge, "has been unsuccessful. Every car which runs from Manhattan or the Broadway ferries, Williamsburg, to Coney Island has to carry at least 100 passengers on the round trip in order to pay expenses and before any profit is obtained by the company. The seating capacity of our longest cars is sixty-five, or five persons to a bench. Inasmuch as the travel is practically one way, this means that every car which runs to or from Coney Island must carry a standing load at 5 cents a passenger in order to pay expenses.

"Moreover, in order to run at a profit, every car must be uncomfortably crowded. It is expected that this increase in fare will enable the company to provide seats for all passengers.

"The increase in fare will not apply to residents of the localities below Twenty-second Avenue and King's Highway, for the company has provided books of commutation tickets which such persons may buy at the offices of the company, and which will entitle them to ride to and from their business at the rate of 5 cents a trip.

"The second fare on the through Coney Island lines will be collected at Twenty-second Avenue, but on the lines running from Thirty-ninth Street and Hamilton Ferry only a single fare of 5 cents will be charged."

In the announcement of the changes in the operation of the Rapid Transit Company's lines no reference was made to the running of express trains on the elevated roads. It was learned, however, that the company has such a plan under consideration.

ELOPES WITH JAPANESE DOCTOR.

Fraulein Schmidt and Jokka Yamasheta Marry on Arrival in America.

Dr. Jokka Yamasheta, a Japanese physician, and Bianca Schmidt, a young German woman, came here yesterday as second cabin passengers on the steamship Saale. At their request they were taken by an officer of the Immigration Bureau to City Hall, where they were married by Alderman Isaac Marks.

Dr. Yamasheta is on his way to his home, in Yokohama. For the last two and a half years he has been studying medicine in Rasotock, Germany, where he met Fräulein Schmidt and fell in love with her. Despite her parents' opposition, she agreed to go to Japan with him, and for some unknown reason the wedding ceremony was deferred until they reached America.

JOKE ON CONVICTED THIEF.

John Daly Stole $150 Worth of Jewelry Without Knowing It.

John Daly, who was convicted of larceny yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, discovered to his amazement that a toy bank which he had stolen a month ago and which was found in his possession had contained jewelry all the while. He was convicted of stealing a lot of clothing and a toy savings bank from Abraham Herrman of 721 East Sixth Street. The savings bank was produced in court yesterday.

"I know it's mine," said Herrman, "because I have $150 worth of jewelry in it." As he spoke he opened the bank and drew out a chamois bag containing a gold watch, a pair of diamond earrings, and several gold chains. The prisoner looked at this in amazement.

"If I had known that was there," he said, "I would have had it out long ago. When I shook it I couldn't hear anything jingle, so I thought it was empty."

MARTIN COURT-MARTIAL.

Officers Testify Against Lieutenant Who Is Accused of Forgery.

The taking of evidence by the court-martial in the headquarters building at Fort Hamilton, concerning the alleged forgeries of Lieut. Edward H. Martin of the Fifth Artillery, in connection with the management of the post exchange and canteen at Fort Hancock four months ago, was resumed yesterday.

The only witnesses examined yesterday were Capt. MacCleenan and Lieut. E. Stewart of Fort Hancock. They testified that false entries in books and false vouchers had been made at the canteen at Fort Hancock, in their opinion, in the handwriting of Lieut. Martin. It was also alleged that Lieut. Martin had passed a check for $1,700.32 to Capt. Porter of the fort, which was returned unhonored, but which Martin made good.

The trial will be continued to-day.

McKANE'S OLD HOME VACANT.

Family No Longer Able to Bear Its Sad Reminders.

The home of the late John Y. McKane in Sheepshead Bay, in which he lived for a quarter of a century and within whose walls he planned some of the audacious acts that made him the talk of the city and finally sent him to Sing Sing Prison for a long term of imprisonment, is vacant. The reason given is that the surviving members of his family can no longer bear to live amid surroundings which remind them every hour of the sad closing years of his life.

In one of the windows of the house during the years that the owner was in State prison Mrs. McKane kept a light burning all night long to guide his steps to his door in case he should in some way suddenly obtain his freedom. Mrs. McKane and her two sons, George and Ira McKane, the latter blind, and both of their wives, moved out of the house and to Flatbush last Monday. Mrs. McKane has often spoken of moving since her husband died, but the other members of the household had as often dissuaded her.

AGAINST MR. VAN NESS

Injunction Affecting Second Wife's Estate Made Permanent.

Otto Pobe Swears He Never Married Present Mrs. Van Ness—Mr. Van Ness's Liberality.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, has decided that aged Cornelius Van Ness of Cornwall and his young wife, Alice Wood Van Ness, cannot dispose of the property left by his second wife, pending the trial of an action in which it is sought to remove Mr. Van Ness as executor of his second wife's estate. The Justice makes permanent a temporary injunction obtained a few weeks ago. In a brief memorandum he says:

"After a very careful consideration of the various questions of fact and law involved in this motion, I have reached the conclusion that the interests of justice require that the injunction heretofore granted shall be continued until the trial of the action. It would be easy to discuss such questions in an elaborate opinion, but, owing to the peculiar character of the questions of fact involved, I do not see that such discussion would serve any useful purpose."

Additional affidavits have been filed in behalf of Mr. Van Ness in the Supreme Court. One of these is made by Otto Pobe, the young medical man, whose letter to Mrs. Van Ness forms one of the papers in the action.

Pobe says in his affidavit that he did write a letter to Mrs. Van Ness on March 21, 1900, in which he referred to her as his wife and himself as her husband, but "that deponent thoughtlessly and foolishly used said terms, which he greatly regrets." He declares that he and Mrs. Van Ness were friends for many years. He denies that he was ever married to her.

This affidavit was written in ink on an ordinary sheet of white paper, and was sworn to in Westchester County. It was so blotted that it was impossible to tell on what date it was sworn to.

Cornelius Van Ness also files an additional affidavit in which he answers certain charges that he did not carry out his dead wife's wishes and make certain gifts. He says that he has always been a liberal man. After reciting the fact that he gave to Fred East and his wife, his second wife's servants, a farm worth $5,000, besides clothing, he says that more than thirty-years ago he made many valuable gifts to friends. He declares that he gave the late Judge William Fullerton a team worth $4,500, and a few years later he paid the Judge $2,800 for a colt foaled by one of them. He gave O. F. Bailey a horse worth $2,500, and to John F. Porter $2,500 in money.

Among some of his most recent gifts Mr. Van Ness swears that he gave Frank D. Harmon, who is now suing him, $18,000 to $20,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument at Greenwood in memory of Mr. Harmon's wife, who was a sister of Mrs. Van Ness No. 2. He also purchased two cylinder presses, worth $8,000, which he gave to Mr. Harmon. He declares that during his long acquaintance with John P. Huggins he has given Mr. Huggins gifts worth at least $15,000.

As to his third wife, Mr. Van Ness says that he is happy with her. She also makes an affidavit in which she says that Mr. Van Ness is kind and affectionate toward her.

As the legal situation now stands, Mr. Van Ness and his wife will be compelled temporarily to live on an income of about $40,000 a year. The estate left by Mrs. Van Ness No. 2 is worth about $800,000, and the injunction restrains both Mr. Van Ness and his wife from disposing of any portion of the principal until the case is determined in court.

GOFF SURPRISES PRISONER.

Comments Upon the Worthlessness of Recommendations in Giving Unexpected Sentence.

Although Joseph J. Cronin, a cabman who was found guilty of larceny in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, was furnished with an apparently unlimited number of testimonials as to his good character, he was punished with a term of nine years' imprisonment for stealing a gold watch. Recorder Goff, who pronounced this sentence, accompanied it with a few remarks, in which he said that ordinarily testimonials as to the character of a prisoner were worthless.

The cabman was arrested on the complaint of William Rose, a cigar salesman, of 539 Henry Street, who said that he had hired Cronin to drive him home, and that Cronin had taken a gold watch valued at $130 while collecting his fare. Cronin was brought to trial about a month ago, when his counsel brought forward such good testimonials as to his honesty that the jury disagreed. When brought before Recorder Goff for sentence yesterday, Cronin said that he wished to say a few words in his own behalf.

"I am a respectable, hard-working man," he said. "I am fairly well-to-do, and could have had no motive in stealing the watch. I have never been accused of any crime before, and I can bring any number of recommendations as to my honesty and good character."

"Let me see some of the recommendations?" said the Recorder.

The prisoner's counsel stepped forward with a big bundle of papers.

"Here's a recommendation from the Hackmen's and Truckmen's Association," he said. "My client is well known to the association, and it certifies to his honesty. Here's another from Pratt, Perry & Co. of Washington. They have known Cronin for fourteen years, and here's some more from clergymen. They all—"

"The first two are sufficient," said the Recorder. "Let me look at them."

He examined the documents carefully, reading portions of them aloud. They testified strongly to the good character of the prisoner, and said that his honesty was above reproach. When the Recorder had concluded, he looked at the prisoner with a benignant expression on his face, and Cronin began to look cheerful.

"These letters speak very well of you," said the Recorder, gently. "You should be proud of them. You have never been convicted of a crime before?"

"No," said the prisoner, firmly.

"Never even accused of one?" said the Recorder.

"No," said Cronin, hopefully; "never even accused."

"Well," said the Recorder, "I have read these testimonials with a great deal of care, but I have also spent some time in looking up your previous record. You were convicted of larceny in 1888 and served two years and two months in Sing Sing. In 1893 you spent another year in the penitentiary. What do you mean by telling me that you have never been convicted of a crime before?"

Cronin at first denied that he had been convicted before, but finally broke down and admitted that the Recorder's statements were true. He begged the Recorder to show clemency.

"I will sentence you to a term of nine years' imprisonment in State's prison," said the Recorder, sternly. "Your case is significant of the worthlessness of testimonials to character. They do more harm than good. By giving them without proper knowledge, people very frequently cause confusion and bewilderment, and sometimes defeat the ends of justice."

In forgetfulness there is danger. When you feel the cold coming, take JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

DISPUTE OVER FIRE RESCUE.

Firemen Face Policeman Miles, Who Says He Saved Mrs. Murray.

Many members of the Fire Department, among them officers of high rank, appeared before Inspector Harley in Mulberry Street yesterday to try to wrest from Policeman William A. Miles of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station at least a measure of the credit for the rescue of Mrs. Dora Murray from a fire at 212 East Thirty-third Street ten nights ago, for which he has already been detailed as a Roundsman.

Miles was supported in his story by many brother policemen and civilian spectators at the fire. He told again how, while citizens held him by the feet, he had swung from an adjoining building to the window of the room where the woman was, broke the window with his club, drew himself inside, and bore her to safety down the stairs. This was corroborated by the men who held him as he swung, but the woman herself is still in Bellevue under treatment for her injuries. President Woods of the Board of Aldermen was a witness, and said he saw the policeman enter the building and come out about two minutes later with the woman in his arms.

The firemen's story is that James Levy of Engine No. 21 first discovered the woman in the blazing bed, and brought her out with the assistance of Mark Kelly of Hook and Ladder No. 5, and that in the hallway they met Miles, who took her from them, asserting that he was her husband.

Deputy Chief Duane testified that at the time the woman was rescued the fire was under control and that none of those concerned was in any danger.

This brought Police Captain Delaney, Policeman Miles's commanding officer, to his feet. He declared that he could produce the clothing Miles wore on the night of the fire and show fragments of Mrs. Murray's burned flesh still adhering to the cloth. The fact that the policeman had spent the greater part of the time since the fire in the hospital he thought was sufficient to contradict Chief Duane's statement.

The hearing was then adjourned to enable the policeman to produce other witnesses.

McCARTHY GETS ONE YEAR.

Queens Saloon Keeper's Case Caused Summonses for High Police Officials.

Patrick McCarthy, the Borden Avenue saloon keeper, whose arrest caused a sensation in Long Island City a short time ago, and resulted in the heads of the Police Department being summoned before the Grand Jury, was sentenced by Judge Moore yesterday, in the Queens County Court, for a term of one year in the Kings County Penitentiary. McCarthy was convicted of keeping a disorderly house. The Court refused to grant an application to set aside the verdict on the ground that it was not in accordance with the evidence.

McCarthy kept a notorious place, and there was wide comment as to why his saloon was not closed by the police. District Attorney Terrell personally took steps to have McCarthy's place raided.

Lawyer Price Found Guilty.

Richard M. Price, the lawyer and Yale graduate who was on trial for the larceny of $2,000 from George S. Martin, was yesterday found guilty of grand larceny in the first degree and was remanded for sentence. Price took the stand in his own defense, and, although he produced his books showing that he had performed legal services for Martin, the jury returned a verdict against him.

ENGLISH FARMING SETTLEMENT.

One to be Established on Scientific Principles on Long Island.

ST. JAMES, L. I., May 25.—Arrangements are being made to establish an English farming settlement on a tract of land south of the railroad at St. James Station and extending within half a mile of Ronkonkoma Lake. The tract comprises 987 acres.

Joseph C. W. Willis of Kensington, London, and Enderby Dunsford of Torquay, Devonshire, have signed a contract with Charles F. Smith of this place for the purchase of the property at an agreed price of $75,000. Willis and Dunsford are said to be the representatives of a party of well-to-do young Englishmen, who are to form a community to carry on scientific farming. Only bachelors are eligible for membership. The commonwealth plan will be adopted as far as the earnings of the colony are concerned. The first of the party will arrive about June 20.

Verdict of $15,000 for Mrs. Peterson.

Ellen S. Peterson, widow of the late Charles J. Peterson and the administratrix of his estate, obtained a verdict of $15,000 in the Supreme Court yesterday against John B. Ireland. Mr. Peterson was an electrical engineer and was employed at the Ireland Building, at Third Street and West Broadway, when it collapsed, in August, 1898. Several persons were killed, among them being Mr. Peterson.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1900. SIXTEEN PAGES.

100 BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING

Three weeks from to-day (on June 16) THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will issue a special number devoted to books for Summer reading. One hundred such books have been selected from the books of the past year and a half, and with each title, publisher's name, and price, will be printed a descriptive notice. Wide interest has been shown in previous lists of this kind, issued for Summer reading and holiday purchases, and it is confidently believed that the forthcoming number will in no way disappoint the expectations of our readers. Inasmuch as the paper will be double the usual size, space will remain for a variety of other reading matter greater in volume than is contained in the regular sixteen-page issue.

In its circulation this number will be far in excess of any previous special numbers, which long since passed the one-hundred-thousand mark. The present Summer Reading Number will be issued in Paris with the regular edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES now published there, which means the addition of thousands of copies to those circulated in this country, making this issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW much the largest ever published.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Admirers of G. W. Steevens's earlier newspaper writings will be glad to learn that Dodd, Mead & Co. have in preparation a volume of his to be entitled "Travels in London, Paris, and Berlin." The remarkable descriptive power of this author found not only in his "Land of the Dollar," but also in "The Tragedy of Dreyfus," and in his posthumous South African book, the last pages of which were written while he lay dying in Ladysmith, has secured for him a large [illegible] it is not the outward aspect of the cities written about that interested Mr. Steevens, but the human life contained within them.

The first uniform edition of the works of Thomas Wentworth Higginson is in active preparation at Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s. The edition will be printed upon antique laid paper with new plates and adequately illustrated in seven or eight volumes. It will include all this author's literary, critical, and imaginative works. Among them will doubtless be found "Outdoor Papers," "Atlantic Essays, "Oldport Days," "Short Studies of American Authors," "Life of Margaret Fuller"; while in the fiction we shall expect to see "Cheerful Yesterdays," "Malborne," and "Tales of the Enchanted Islands of the Atlantic."

An English writer, calling himself Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who is, we believe, well known as an English barrister, has written a formidable criticism of the action of the United States Government in regard to the Philippines since the end of the war with Spain. Mr. Sheridan spent over a year in Manila after the occupation of that city by United States troops, and made many and distant excursions into the interior of the Island of Luzon and to neighboring islands. The author calls his book "The Filipino Martyrs: A Story of the Crime of the Fourth February, 1899." His narrative, he asserts, is in every particular that of an eye witness. The book, which will contain a new map and several illustrations, will be published by John Lane, June 4.

It is a rather curious fact that up to the present time there appears to have been no really exhaustive biography of the Earl of Chatham, notwithstanding that the achievements of this man mean so much to American historians. The only two volumes that we recall which are devoted exclusively to the discussion of Chatham are "The History of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham," published in 1827, by the Rev. Francis Thackeray, and the "Anecdotes" collected by Almon, the printer. The former served as a text for the well-known essays of Lord Macaulay. Students of that period of English history identified with Chatham's life will therefore be particularly glad to learn that G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation a "Life of Chatham," by the Hon. Walford Davis Greene. The work will appear as one of the volumes in the Heroes of the Nations Series, and will be written in a popular style, although, from a scholarly point of view, by an eminent authority. A large section of the biography will be devoted to that part played by Chatham in the drama of American independence.

A library edition and an édition de luxe containing the entire works of Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, including John Forster's "Life of Goldsmith"—each of the editions in twelve volumes—will shortly appear from the press of Harper & Brothers. Each volume will have ten photogravures, while those of the édition de luxe will include illuminated title pages on imperial Japan paper. The text is that of the famous Cunningham edition. The introduction is written by Mr. Austin Dobson. The frontispieces are by such well-known artists as Howard Pyle, Alfred Fredericks, and A. J. Kellar. The name of the publication will be the Wakefield Edition. Apropos of Goldsmith, it may be said that the Harpers are just issuing a new edition of "She Stoops to Conquer," with pen-and-ink illustrations by Edwin Austin Abbey.

The third volume of "Christian and Ecclesiastical Rome," by M. A. R. Tuker and H. Malleson, containing Parts III. and IV., is about to come from the press of the Macmillan Company. The appearance of this volume at this time will be of considerable benefit to American travelers who think of visiting Rome this season. The first two volumes of the work are entitled "The Christian Monuments of Rome" and "The Liturgy in Rome," while the third volume includes "Monasticism in Rome" and "Ecclesiastical Rome." The work is illustrated by drawings in line and color. In the third part of the book the monks, friars, canons, and sisters of charity are fully described and are illustrated by some delightful studies of monastic costumes in colors. The fourth part deals principally with Papal ceremonies and palaces and historical accounts of the Cardinals, all of which are fully illustrated.

"The Master Christian" is the title given by Marie Corelli to her forthcoming novel, which will be published in the Fall by Dodd, Mead & Co. It may be recalled that no long novel has come from this author's pen for two or three years. "The Master-Christian" is a serious book, written somewhat in the style of "The Sorrows of Satan" and "Wormwood," and it is predicted by those who are in the author's confidence [illegible]

TRAVEL IN ASIA.

An Interesting Record of the Impressions of an Alert Traveler.*

Mr. Ralph Cobbold's book amounts to much more than a mere record of travel and adventure in unfamiliar lands, though as such it is entitled to distinction for the modesty and lucidity of the narrative and the uncommon interest of the subject. Youth and its constitutional enthusiasm are valuable factors in the making of a work like this. The principal charm of Mr. Cobbold's record of his impressions of travel, indeed, lies in its very freshness and zest. But his book also commands notice as a first-hand study of the Russian influence in Central Asia. Its twelfth and thirteenth chapters, treating of the operation of the Czar's troops and agents on the Pamirs and the future possibilities of innermost Asia, are particularly suggestive and important.

The author is at some pains to make it clear that his object in setting out to visit "the roof of the world" was "purely personal." He was after sport and adventure, and found both. He had no political mission. What is more, even after certain unpleasant experiences, (he was arrested on suspicion once, and gained a tolerably clear idea of the pervasiveness and potency of Russian spies,) he still holds to the opinion that an educated Russian is one of the pleasantest companions it is possible to meet. However, he declares that many misleading ideas of the harmless character of Russian rule in Central Asia have been formed from the writings of prejudiced or mistaken travelers, especially by those recently published of one who never got far from the Trans-Caspian Railway, and only saw what the officers who acted as his cicerones chose to show him. While journeying in innermost Asia Mr. Cobbold himself was deeply impressed by three facts, namely, the "barbarous insistence" of the Russian Governmental system, the "brilliant success" which invariably attends Russian aims, and the puerile weakness displayed by the British Government in protecting British interests.

Mr. Cobbold gives an account of the growing influence of Russian dominion in Central Asia, and his own idea of what the future of that country should be may be inferred from his statement that he is not one of those who believe in the decline of British power and think that "untutored Cossacks" could hold their own against British prowess and strategy. He has, also, a suggestive motto for this division of his book—a quatrain of Kipling:

Listen to the North, my boys, there's trouble in the wind.
Tramp, O Cossacks, troop in front, gray greatcoats behind,
Trouble on the Frontier of a most amazin' kind,
Trouble on the waters o' the Oxus.

In the appendix there is a chronological table of "landmarks relating to events in innermost Asia," from the taking of Kashgaria by the Chinese in 1758 to the completion of the road from Marghilan to Murghabi in 1897. There are, also, chapters on the commerce and wealth of the country.

But this is certainly taking the book last end first. The larger part of Mr. Cobbold's volume is given over to his vivid and buoyant account of his travels from Gilgit to the Kilik Pass, over the Pamirs to Kashgar, thence to Balkash, Tashkurgan, and the storied vale of Kashmir. He had been shooting tigers in Central India, and in August, 1897, received permission from the Indian Government, as a special favor, to travel through Gilgit and the Kunjut by the famous military road generally closed to travelers beyond Gurais. At Sringar, the City of the Sun, he got an outfit, hired a headman and a syce, and found congenial traveling companions, including Capt. Deasy, bound for the Pamirs on a Royal Geographical Society's mission. Mr. Cobbold's outfit included cameras and the needful photographic supplies, and his pictures, with reproductions of which the volume is richly and profusely illustrated, are really of remarkable interest.

The following passages, taken at random from the book, will give the reader a good idea of its style and variety of interest:

The Pamirs are a series of valleys connected with an extensive mountain system, in which centuries of glacial action, together with the effects of wind and weather, have gradually worn down the mountain spurs and filled up the intervening valleys, smoothing the ruggedness of the water channels and blunting the excrescences of the lower slopes until a series of comparatively flat plains alternate with rugged snow-covered and glacier-bound ridges. The word Pamir signifies desert. It is derived from the Khokandese. The great elevation at which the Pamirs lie, having an average altitude of over 12,000 feet, with dividing mountain ranges attaining an altitude of from 17,000 to 18,000 feet, has given rise to the term "roof of the world," which is generally applied to the region by

[illegible]

inhabit this region are mainly Kirghiz, interspersed by occasional tribes of Tajiks and people from Sarikol and Wakhan. These nomads live by means of their flocks and move about according to the season and the state of pasture.

Of the game in the Pamirs he says:

The feature mainly responsible for the interest which of late years has been manifested in the Pamir region is the variety of wild animals which everywhere abounds, most notable among which is the Ovis poli, a wild sheep of great size, which is found in most parts of the Pamir region. The peculiarity of these beasts is [sic] their horns, which at times attain extraordinary dimensions. One head now in possession of Lord Roberts has horns measuring seventy-five inches from base to tip, with a basal circumference of sixteen inches, though this is an exceptional specimen. In addition to the Ovis poli, one meets on the Pamirs the ibex, the common fox, the wolf, the brown bear, the golden marmot, the Tibetan hare, the ibis, gull, owl, kite, and many birds of the plover and the lark tribe. The Pamirs may, therefore, be regarded as a species of sportsman's paradise, and few travelers who have visited the region have failed to return with a collection of trophies.

After a night in a native village, he had an amusing experience herewith narrated:

* * * A girl of sixteen was brought to me to be doctored. She complained of having been ill for six months and appeared to be in considerable pain. I assured her people of my ignorance of the art of medicine, but they would take no denial, and diagnosing her complaint to be a severe attack of neglected indigestion, I gave her half a cupful of castor oil in warm milk, which she took with apparent gusto.

Some new weight is given to other tales of the finding of precious records in the desert by this anecdote:

One day a man arrived from Khotan, bringing with him some pieces of mulberry or birch bark, on which were inscribed a number of characters in an unknown language. I examined them with great interest, and inquired as to how they had fallen into his hands. He stated that he had been away in the desert of Takla Makhan, near Aksipel, to collect bhourtsa, a species of dried lavender, when he suddenly came upon a small sunken wall. His curiosity being aroused, he dismounted from his camel and dug in the sand with his stick. After some labor he managed to bare the wall to some depth, and eventually came upon an opening, through which he crept until he mised his footing and fell into a sunken room. As soon as he had recovered himself he perceived in the dim light two figures sitting on stools. Their features were all shriveled up, and on touching them they immediately fell to pieces. In a corner of the room were a number of garments in an advanced stage of decay. In one corner was a box, on opening which my informant discovered a skeleton, under the skull of which, wrapped in a cloth, were the garments he brought me.

It is the belief of the people of Kashgaria that the Takla Makhan desert was once a fertile, inhabited plain.

They hold a tradition that before the introduction of Mohammedanism, about the end of the tenth century, no fewer than forty-one cities flourished in this region under the rule of a certain Zewar Shah, King of Katak, and that by reason of the disbelief of the inhabitants in the religion of the Prophet, which three Imans from Bokhara had come to preach, their country was suddenly and miraculously destroyed by a sandstorm. The natives still believe that the antiquities so constantly found in this desert belong to the cities which once formed part of the kingdom of Zewar Shah.

Marriage laws in Kashgaria seem to be made for the convenience of the men rather than the preservation of society. Mohammedan law certainly cannot be very strictly enforced. Divorce and marriage papers are drawn up simultaneously, and when the husband is tired of living under the authority of the first he gives his wife the second, and she returns to her old home. One girl of sixteen gravely informed our traveler that she had been married sixteen times, but she may have been a mendacious girl. Yet many Kashgarian women never get husbands, and there is a public praying place for the spinsters, which is crowded all day.

But at the best, a running review of a volume of this description is unsatisfying, and enough has already been said to introduce Mr. Cobbold's new account of his impressions of a country that grows more important, relatively speaking, day by day, to students of geography and contemporary political history and to commend it, also, to the omnivorous "general reader" with a taste for adventure. The maps are excellent, while there are a valuable bibliography and a copious index.

Some New Baedekers.

Charles Scribner's Sons, the American agents of Karl Baedeker of Leipsic, have just received from abroad new editions of the well-known Baedeker Guide Books, which have been revised with a particular sympathy for the increasing amount of American travel to the Continent of Europe this Summer. The volumes at hand consist of "Austria," "The Rhine," "Switzerland," and "Central Italy." There is no occasion for special comment upon either the form or material of these volumes, which for many years have been considered the ideal of what a traveler's guide should be. Their admirable binding and letterpress, their exhaustive descriptions, historical and present, their many maps and diagrams, make them both convenient to carry and of valued and entertaining instruction. These handbooks are to supply the traveler with some information regarding the progress of civilization and art among the people he desires to visit, and to make him, as far as possible, independent of local guides and couriers. While the books are based upon the editor's personal knowledge with the places described, most of which he revisits every year, he would nevertheless highly appreciate any communications from travelers as the result of their own observations.

The "Mississippi Valley in the Civil War."*

During the collection of the Grant Monument Fund one of the most effective agents for its lucrative was found in Mr. John Fiske's lectures, delivered in 1895, in St. Louis, and later in Northern cities, from Lewiston, Me., to Portland, Oregon, and treating of the battles and sieges in the Mississippi Valley up to the date of Chattanooga. In St. Louis the lecturer was introduced by Gen. Sherman, who presided at the four suppers following the lectures, and behaved as became the most genial of great American soldiers.

"Those were evenings not to be forgotten," says Mr. Fiske in the preface of "The Mississippi Valley in the Civil War," the new book of which those lectures now form a part. Repeated in 1896 in Sanders Theatre, they have been increased in volume by the addition of a new chapter on the "crowning mercy" of Nashville, and by other material gathered from many printed sources and from personal association with the actors in the narrative.

It says much for the perfect restoration of good feeling in the country, that among his friends and acquaintances Mr. Fiske could reckon not only Sherman, McClellan, Pope, and Hancock, but also Beauregard and Preston Johnston, and that he esteems as "one of the noblest Romans of all," Joseph Johnston, "whose hand grip at eighty years of age was like that of a college athlete, and whose shrewd and kindly talk was as delightful as his presence was imposing." His chief obligations acknowledged are to the late John Codman Ropes for the liberal education which came from knowing him, and from a particularly intimate friendship of nearly thirty years.

Notwithstanding his possession of Confederate friends, Mr. Fiske sometimes uses the word "rebel" for their designation, and says he is surprised to find how generally people seem to think that some sort of stigma is thereby implied. Says he:

For my part, I have sympathized with so many of the great rebellions of history from the revolt of the Ionian cities against Darius Hystaspes down to the uprising of Cuba against the Spaniards, that I am quite unable to conceive of rebel as a term of reproach. In the present case, it enables me to avoid the excessive iteration of the word "Confederate," while it simply gives expression to the undeniable fact that our Southern friends were trying to cast off an established Government. In England, to this day, Cromwell's admirers do not hesitate to speak with pride of the great rebellion.

While my own sympathies have always been intensely Northern, as befits a Connecticut Yankee, I could still, in all sincerity, take off my hat to the statue of Lee when I passed it in New Orleans. His devotion to the self-government which seemed to him in mortal peril was no more reprehensible than the loyalty of Falkland to the prerogative of Charles I., though in both cases the sentiments were evoked under circumstances which made them dangerous to the Nation's welfare.

That the lectures should have been as effective as they were seems somewhat extraordinary, for Mr. Fiske is no blind eulogist of Grant, being, indeed, sometimes fairly frigid in commendation and warming to enthusiasm only in the new chapter on Nashville, and in the account of Vicksburg. When defending Grant against his own declaration, "Oh, I never manoeuvre!" he comments:

He certainly did manoeuvre a great deal and to very good purpose. His campaign in the rear of Vicksburg was a series of splendid strategic manoeuvres, and it showed how military skill can achieve a vast result without great loss of life. So, too, with the Chattanooga campaign; it abounded in beautiful manoeuvres, helped by the skill which took advantage of accidents, and thus made them "lucky accidents." Smith's operation at Brown's Ferry, which Grant adopted, was a masterpiece of manoeuvring; the moving of Sherman's forces to the northern end of Missionary Ridge was another; the storming of Lookout Mountain was developed from a manoeuvre intended to assist Sherman. The sending of Hooker to Rossville Gap and the order to Thomas's four divisions to advance upon Missionary Ridge were both manoeuvres designed to make Bragg weaken his right wing; and as for the sublime spontaneous rush of Thomas's men which crushed the enemy's centre, its success was prepared by the previous manoeuvres. Again in Virginia after the experiments at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania had shown that continuous hammering was exhausting our own strength much quicker than the enemy's, Grant's movements by the left flank were manoeuvres and very skillful ones.

As for Lee, Mr. Fiske calls him a General of the calibre of Turenne or Marlborough in contradistinction to Grant's earlier antagonists of the West, Buckner, Sidney Johnston, Beauregard, Van Dorn, Pemberton, and Bragg, for the most part good soldiers but not demonstrated geniuses. He notes that each of the four cardinal victories which restored the United States Government in the West—Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Chattanooga—was won under the leadership of Grant, and he speaks with great warmth of his sublime audacity in marching on Vicksburg with no supply train, each man carrying five days' rations in his haversack and the foragers stripping the country.

Mr. Fiske's coolness is chiefly resident in the early chapters, "From St. Louis to Belmont," "Fort Donelson and Shiloh," "The Capture of New Orleans," and "From Corinth to Stone River." In these, he seems to feel the influence of Mr. Ropes, whose habit was to hold his American generals to the highest foreign standards, and to have no mercy on those who forgot the rigor of the game. It is a good fault and almost a merit in a country too prone to forget that war is neither pastime nor diplomacy, and to excuse one man's faults because he is a good fellow, and another's because he votes on the right side. Moreover, it makes the commendation of the

*THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY IN THE CIVIL WAR. By John Fiske. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

long practice in surveying the historical field has given Mr. Fiske not only that vision which perceives the relation of events, but the art of so describing them that his readers, however purblind, shall also discern it and shall see the romance of reality. Beginning with the day when Grant, regarded as a broken and disappointed man, and Sherman, President of the Fifth Street Railroad, congratulated Lyon and Blair on the capture of Camp Jackson, St. Louis, to the moment when Sheridan's victory at Five Forks left Lee alone in face of the enemy, one is enabled to see the whole war as one great movement, ever tending in the same direction, the turning of the enemy's left flank.

To effect this in a comprehensive view of the entire field of operations would be difficult. To do it in an account confined to one region is a brilliant feat, and the results should be not only agreeable to the reader, but valuable and suggestive to the teacher. To learn a chronological list of unrelated battles is weary work; to have a problem of attack and defense set before him and to be enabled to solve it in the lessons of a term would be a delight even to a stupid boy, and as Mr. Fiske puts it, the case is as clear as the grand tactics of the Colonial wars with the French and Indians, and much clearer than the operations of the Revolution.

It is gratifying to read an author who does not hesitate to denounce incompetency and intriguing tendencies, and here Mr. Fiske as a civilian can and does say many things impossible for a military man to write or to utter. On Generals appointed for political reasons, on jealous Generals and plotting Generals he has no mercy, and many are the Confederates who cut a finer figure in his pages than the loyal imbeciles of the wily Republican.

He has never lost the feeling which had birth at Shiloh, the respect awakened in each party by finding that the other could fight superbly and that superior numbers or the commanding officers' cleverness were to be the determining influences in the war. Slowly the feeling gathered strength until the Spanish war made it general, but it should be remembered that half of this book was written twelve years before that contest, and this view was then novel among civilians. Mr. Fiske says that should he in the course of his historical work arrive at the civil war it will of course be treated on a very different plan from that of this book, which is a purely military narrative, restricted in its scope and detached from the multitude of incidents which in a general history would form its context.

Until that work shall make its appearance this must be regarded as the best of its size, and among the best, no matter how elaborate the others may be. It is illustrated with no less than twenty-two maps and plans, all from the author's own sketches and all illustrating the text, point by point, which is uncommon.

A Novel of Society in Madrid.*

"Currita, Countess of Albornoz," is a novel which deals with unfamiliar ground. In the first place this work will pique curiosity because it was written by a Jesuit priest, and such a one does not often figure as a writer of fiction. In the second place it deals with a phase of Spanish political life entirely unfamiliar to the American reader. The wire-pullings of Washington are published in some of our political stories, and in the days of the Spanish irritation in the West Indies we heard a good deal about corruption in high places in Madrid. One cannot help recalling the plaint of that honest old hero, Cervera, about the manner in which he was sacrificed to a weak and dishonest administration, a cry of suffering which brought him the sincere sympathy of every broad-minded American. This novel, to be sure, antedates in its incidents the Spanish war, but it reveals in some measure the state of affairs in Madrid which led to the conditions bewailed by Cervera and other Spanish patriots.

In addition to this the book throws much light on the manners and customs of the Spanish nobility, and goes to show that aristocracy in the empire of young Alfonso is vitiated by the same evils that attack aristocracy in other realms. The author, though a priest, believes in plain speech within the bounds of what seems to him to be prudent. After describing the sort of an author he thinks he is, he says in his preface:

And do not tell me that such an author always runs the fatal risk of opening the eyes of the innocent; for if he knows how to preserve that prudent decorum which I pointed out before, and if the innocence of which you speak is the true innocence of the heart, pure and holy, ignorant of everything in theory, as well as in practice, it is evident that it will peruse these pages without understanding what is said between the lines, and will gather the rose without suspecting the existence of the thorn. And if by chance it should suspect and discover it, it is a clear and evident sign that those eyes were not so blind as you believed, and being no longer the pure innocence of the heart, but mere ignorance of the understanding, it will in the end profit by the lesson which the author incloses in his prudent enigma.

The author declares that it was according to this standard that he wrote the book, and it must be admitted that he has lived well up to his rule. The novel is plain in its exposition of the frivolity and heartlessness of Madrid society. No doubt the average reader will be astonished at the revelation of the lack of genuine femininity among the women of the political nobility, and there will be found a deep pathos in the experiences of the unhappy boy whose father and mother had no time to give him the tenderness for which his lonely heart

*CURRITA, COUNTESS OF ALBORNOZ, a Novel of Madrid Society. By Luis Coloma. Translated by Estelle Huyck Aitwell. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

human nature different radically from that of any other land.

The novel is well written, and its pages teem with evidences of a close study of men and women. The characters are well drawn and they are of sufficient variety to sustain the interest of the reader in their doings. The plot is ingenious and the complications are numerous and absorbing. On the whole this is an uncommonly interesting book and should be enjoyed by many readers.

The Newest Papyri.

In a recent number of The Athenæum, Messrs. Bernard P. Grenfell and Arthur S. Hunt announce a find of papyri. Thanks to the liberality of Mrs. Hearst, ample funds were provided for the explorations, the lady representing the interests of the University of California.

The site selected by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt was a desert track, on the side of the Bahr Gharak, three miles south of a village, called Tatun. The work was begun in December of last year, and at once a find was made. The foundation of a temple was brought to light, which had been devoted to the worship of the crocodile god, Sebek. Here some fine demotic rolls were found. In the temple inclosure two hoards were dug up, the coins being Ptolomaic copper and silver coins. South of the village the more important discoveries were made. Here were tombs of the Middle Empire, one being of the twelfth dynasty, and two of the New Empire, "probably of the twenty-second to the twenty-sixth dynasty." Scarabs, beads, amulets, alabaster vases, and many small objects were found. "One group of tombs containing painted coffins and mummies with uniformly cloth cartonnage appears to belong to the first half of the third century B. C., before the practice of using papyrus cartonnage was common in the Fayum, if, indeed, it yet existed." The quantity of papyri found is stated to be very large.

Adjoining the cemetery where the mummies having the papyri were exhumed, another cemetery was found, entirely devoted to crocodiles.

Some thousands of these creatures were found, ranging in size from the fully grown animals, 13 feet long, to baby crocodiles just out of the egg, besides numerous sham crocodile mummies, which, when opened, proved to contain merely a bit of bone or a few eggs. The importance of this cemetery was due to the fact that in some cases the crocodiles were wrapped up inside one or more layers of papyrus sheets, while vacant spaces, especially in the head, were stuffed with papyrus rolls.

The larger part of the papyri was Greek, with a few demotic ones. Most fortunately, many of the documents were in good order. What gives added interest to this work is the finding of several portrait heads on wood of the same character as those discovered at Hawara and Rubaiyat. One of these pieces is peculiar, inasmuch as there are two pictures, one on the front and the other on the back.

The find coming from this new locality will be divided between the museum of Gizeh and the University of California.

Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt conclude by stating that: "The editing of the Greek papyri will be a long and difficult undertaking, especially in view of the preliminary task of preparing the papyrus cartonnage and the papyrus from the crocodile mummies for decipherment." The name to be given to these new documents will be the "Tebtunis Papyri."

The current number of the Cambridge Encyclopaedia has for a frontispiece a drawing of a restored Venus de Milo, representing the Latin Goddress of Love as the Madonna. Of the many restorations of this statue this one appears to be the most unnatural, although the artist, Frank Poloma, an American student under Bougereau at the Ecole Julien, Paris, states that his work is based upon the circumstance that the statue, when found, stood in a Christian chapel, where it was evidently an object of worship. With this number of the periodical is united The Gentleman's Magazine, in which the new editor of The Cambridge, Mr. Alexander Del Mar, will continue to appeal directly to his readers. The publication in future will be known as The Cambridge Encyclopedia and Gentlemen's Magazine.

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW
By William L. Alden.

LONDON, May 15.—The flood of books which ought to be bound in khaki—as indeed some of them are—continues to rise. It is already a sort of inundation. We have war stories, and books on war; books on South Africa, and books on the political relations of England and the Boers. This sort of thing threatens to go on while the war lasts, and how long it will last no one ventures to predict. Oh! I forget Lord Wolseley, who some time ago predicted that the war would be over by the 15th of May. But then Wolseley was always a sanguine man.

With the exception of two or three books by war correspondents—such as Steevens and Ralph—not much can be said in favor of the khaki flood. Most of the books dealing with the war have plainly been written to meet a real or fancied demand, and they have more or less of the character of machine-made books. Winston Churchill's book of personal experience will be published soon, and ought to be one of the best of the lot. However, Churchill has much of the impetuosity of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, and there will almost certainly be things in his book which will become the subject of acrimonious debate.

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The appearance of the new Daily Express, with a letter of recommendation from the German Emperor, was an event. It is not often that a personage of the importance of the Kaiser stands sponsor for a new daily paper. In this instance the German Emperor has certainly done a thing that will increase his popularity in England, for he has shown in the most unmistakable way that he wishes to remain on friendly terms with England. As for the new paper, it has been a success from its first number. It is edited with remarkable skill, and it has hit the public taste. It is said that among its proprietors are, in addition to Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, those well known capitalists, Sir George Newnes, Sir Thomas Lipton, and Sir William Ingram, the proprietor of The Illustrated London News. Evidently it has unlimited funds at its disposal, but in view of its immediate success it is doubtful if its millionaire backers will have any calls made upon their purses.

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Mr. Rudyard's Kipling's letters on the war, which are appearing in The Daily Mail, will enable the latter to bear with complacency the success of its new rival. In them it seems to me that we see Mr. Kipling at his best. Not only does he describe what he has seen in South Africa with that wonderful vividness and that inspiration of epithet which always characterize his work, but he shows a breadth of statesmanship that would be in its right place in the Cabinet. Can it be that Mr. Kipling is to add to his laurels as poet, and romancer, and journalist, the crown of statesmanship? There are certainly thousands of men who are reading his letters to-day who would decidedly prefer that the rule of the empire should be intrusted to him, rather than to half a dozen of the leaders on both sides of the House of Commons.

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Mr. Theodore Cook has resigned the editorship of The St. James's Gazette, and the paper has undergone considerable change in the hands of the new editor. Precisely why Mr. Cook resigned I do not know. Possibly he differed with the proprietors as to certain questions of the day. There is a curious disposition on the part of newspaper men to insist upon the right of the editor of a paper to advocate a policy of which the proprietors disapprove, and when an editor is forced to resign his position he is hailed as a martyr to principle. It does not seem quite clear to men who are not employed on newspapers that proprietors have no rights whatever. Nevertheless, there is an undoubted tendency among journalists to claim for themselves exemption from some of the laws which govern other men, and an editor who is turned out of his position because he will advocate a policy which his proprietors believe to be wrong, or who is put in prison for advocating the assassination of some honest constitutional monarch, is usually hailed as a martyr who deserves the admiration and sympathy of mankind.

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Mr. W. H. Mallock's "Doctrine and Doctrinal Disruption" is an important book, which thoughtful men can hardly fail to read. I have found it a most unsatisfactory book. It aims to show that the Church of England has no authoritative source of doctrine, and, therefore, her members should instantly go over to the Church of Rome. What it really shows is that if a man cannot believe four doctrines he should instantly believe eight. Of course Mr. Mallock does not say precisely this, but his argument that [illegible] the Anglican [illegible] therefore go into the Church of Rome and swallow a quantity of still more incredible doctrines amounts to very much the same thing.

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Another book of unusual interest is Prince Kropotkin's "Memoirs of a Revolutionist." It should, however, have been called "Memoirs of an Amiable Crank." Prince Kropotkin is widely known as a chemist and an anarchist. What is the connection between chemistry and anarchy is not clear. One would naturally fancy that the student of a science so exact as chemistry would be a conservative rather than an anarchist, but in point of fact the Russian chemist usually makes that science a step on the road to Nihilism. The book shows Prince Kropotkin to be an amiable enthusiast, and were there no such thing as dynamite in the world he might be a harmless enthusiast. The late Stepniak, as he preferred to call himself, was also a most amiable person in private life, but I do not know that when a person is blown up with dynamite the fact that the dynamiter is an amiable person reconciles the unfortunate man to his fate.

***

The "Trial of the Bantocks" is a professedly humorous book, but its humor does not appeal to me. This is very likely my fault, and not the fault of Mr. G. S. Street, the author. It is certainly a popular book, and as a rule the press has spoken well of it. It often happens that one's humor is another man's weariness. There are many people who can see no humor in Mr. Jerome's books, and one of the most intelligent and cultivated men I ever knew, who had, as a rule, a very keen appreciation of humor, could see nothing humorous in Mark Twain. The "Bantocks" is certainly clever in its way, and very likely the public will prefer it to Mr. Jerome's new book, "Three Men on the Bummel." I like the latter very much, and although it does not come to one as an agreeable surprise, as did "Three Men in a Boat," it is heartily welcomed by Mr. Jerome's very large circle of admirers.

***

Mr. Eden Phillpotts has been compelled by ill-health to lay aside temporarily the new novel on which he has been for some time at work. Mr. Phillpotts has been for some years what a friend of mine calls a "lunger"—that is to say, he has a pair of delicate lungs which require frequent attention. He made the mistake of spending the recent abominable Winter in England, but rest and a change of climate will undoubtedly put him on his legs again. Mr. Phillpotts is personally a charming man, and he has a large circle of warm friends, who will probably insist that hereafter he avoid the risk of a Winter in the land of rain, fog, and east wind.

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We are soon to have a new novel by Miss Marie Corelli, entitled "A Master Christian." Probably the hero is to be superior as a Christian to Mr. Hall Caine's famous Christian. Then we are promised a new novel by Mr. Rider Haggard, called "Black Heart and White," which presumably deals with Kafirs and Boers. Mrs. Flora Steele has a new novel ready and within a few weeks we shall have Mr. Wells's "Love and Mr. Lewisham," which was originally published as a serial in the weekly edition of The London Times. Mr. George Meredith's long-promised volume of poems is now promised for the present Spring season and doubtless Mr. Kipling's letters from the Cape will appear in book form before the war is over.

W. L. ALDEN.

A Boy Book Collector.

Probably the youngest member of the London Ex Libris Society is a recently-elected Frenchman, M. Cyprien Gouraud, fils, of Paris and Nantes. As M. Gouraud is only sixteen years of age and not only an ardent lover of books, but a collector who is constantly adding to the splendid library of the Château de la Frappinière, the family castle, he may doubtless be said to be the youngest book collector, in the full sense of the term, in Europe, or, to speak even more broadly, in the world.

Not only is young M. Gouraud a zealous collector, but one whose tastes give evidence of a remarkable breadth of mind and broad culture, so that his ex libris, which has recently been completed for him by the best-known book plate designer in France, M. Henri André, assumes considerable importance to people generally.

M. André's work, which is to French designers what Sherborne's work is to England, and E. D. French's to America, has designed many plates, the one in question being his fifty-first. It is an extremely pleasing plate, showing a portrait of the young owner, a three-quarter length, who looks even younger than his years, a portrait of his pet dog, and a view of the family chateau, resting on a pile of books, the whole being put together in an emblematical design forming the owner's initials, while his name in full, the date, and the name of the chateau appear in different portions of the connecting ribbon.

While it is not entirely unusual to find boy and girl owners of pretty bookplates—indeed a privately printed monograph on children's book plates has recently been announced for immediate publication by the "Brothers of the Book"—it is the only instance, so far as we know, of such a plate being made for and in general use by a home-like boy collector; a collector differing from his brother collectors mainly in point of age. It would be very [illegible] in the spirit in [illegible]

"The Greatest Novel of this Great Author."

RESURRECTION

A NOVEL, By COUNT TOLSTOY,

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Complete English Translation by Mrs. Maude.

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The author's and translator's royalties will be devoted to the assistance of the Russian Doukhobors, who are now emigrating to escape the persecutions of the Russian Government.

RESURRECTION

AMERICAN OPINIONS:

New York Times:
"So living are his men and women that those we know in the flesh become as shadows. He knows to the core this poor humanity of ours."

Chicago Tribune:
"'Resurrection' was written with a purpose, a high and holy purpose. The plot is one of tremendous strength."

Philadelphia American:
"The novel itself and the message it carries should find a ready welcome. It has a purpose to fulfill, and most nobly does it succeed. It deserves well to be ranked among the great novels of the age."

The Outlook, New York:
"'Resurrection' is distinctly the work of a man who is not only committed by conviction to the purification of his fellows, but who is dominated by a passionate sense of his own responsibility for their salvation. . . . No one can question the passionate moral impulse which breathes through the book, and which gives it something of the force of a gospel."

Baltimore Sun:
"It is a powerful book and worthy of the genius of the greatest of Russia's realists and philosophers."

New York World:
"It is a novel with a permanent place and a permanent value in the great fiction of the age."

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser:
"The story itself forms a curious psychological study, and the very simplicity of his method enhances its effectiveness."

Brooklyn Life:
"It is the work of a master, aimed at injustice and hypocrisy in high places, and it strikes tremendously telling blows."

Detroit Free Press:
"Few readers will deny its power, its merit, as a literary masterpiece. It is written with a passion and energy that seem almost like the flaring of the candle preparatory to its extinguishment, for Tolstoy is an old man. It is undeniably his greatest work."

New York Press:
"This book is intense and powerful. There is every kind and degree of insight into human nature. Nothing escapes his pen."

Chicago Evening Post:
"Every chapter holds new proof, if any were needed, that the author has the gift of final insight into the human soul. Every chapter is luminous with a knowledge of the sin and the suffering of the world."

Bridgeport Standard:
"Altogether, as a picture of life to-day, it is one of the most interesting, instructive and powerful books that this **generation has produced.**"

ENGLISH OPINIONS:

Westminster Gazette:
"The merit of the book is its immense simplicity. You are left with an overwhelming impression that the thing described is real, that the characters are living beings, that their life and their fate are of profound significance to the writer and to you. Books of which this can be said are rare appearances in the history of any country."

The Academy:
"'Resurrection' should please both sections of the author's followers—those that want a story and those that ask for messages."

The Speaker:
"Tolstoy . . . has proved in 'Resurrection' that he, the most powerful European artist, is still living in his prime."

Illustrated London News:
"'Resurrection,' as regards its strength, its knowledge of men and women, its clear, vivid presentment of the story, is as powerful as **anything he has written.**"

The Manchester Guardian:
"Out of all the tumult of the world there speaks this still, small voice, which is clearness itself and simplicity, a voice preaching the vanity of the frivolous ambitions of men, bidding us **live cleanly and plainly** — nay, austerely — a voice which will not be silenced."

Glasgow Evening Times:
"This new novel of Tolstoy is in some respects the **most remarkable one he has written.** . . . It is a powerful, thought-inspiring and soul-moving novel. . . . Finely illustrated by Pasternak, the famous Russian draughtsman."

Daily Telegraph:
"Tolstoy is terribly in earnest, and tells dreadful truths with heroic frankness and unflagging courage."

Morning Leader:
"Tolstoy is clearly the **one great Christian teacher** who is left us. "And above all he is a relentless thinker, a man who sees the human comedy through and through."

Daily News:
"Count Tolstoy has written a most beautiful and powerful story. His pitiless analysis enables the reader for once to see things **as they are.**"

Daily Chronicle:
"Tolstoy seems to have the whole of Russia living, moving, sinning and suffering in the marvelous microcosm of his brain. In this story the unflagging ease, rapidity and sharpness—to use a photographic term—of his visualization, Tolstoy perhaps surpasses **all other novelists** whatsoever."

Daily Mail:
"It is **eminently** to be read."

AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

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Fifth Avenue and 35th St., New York City.

WILLIAM PENN.

A Once Popular Book of Maxims by Him Rescued from Oblivion.

We probably owe to Robert Louis Stevenson, in an indirect way, the republication of this almost forgotten book of maxims by William Penn. While he was wandering in despair through the streets of San Francisco in December, 1879, he chanced to come upon a copy, and for some time afterward it remained a companion of his solitude. Two years later he gave his copy to Horatio F. Brown, with a note as follows:

If ever in all my human conduct I have done a better thing to my fellow-creature than handing on to you this sweet, dignified, and wholesome book, I know I shall hear of it on the last day. To write a book like this were impossible; at least one can hand it on with a wrench one to another. My wife cries out and my own heart misgives me, but still—here it is.

Mr. Gosse, in his introduction, informs us that he scoured London for a long time before he obtained a copy, although the work was once, and long remained, among the most popular books. It was seldom out of print in the eighteenth century, the last regular reissue occurring in 1783. The present reprint has been made from the text of 1718. It is believed that the book was written between 1685 and 1693, when it was licensed for printing. While there exists no external evidence of Penn's authorship, the fact that he wrote it has never been questioned, and Mr. Gosse finds no reason to do so. The book is issued now as a small 24mo of 170 pages, and the following extracts we beg to commend to our readers:

The want of due Consideration is the cause of all the unhappiness Man brings upon himself. For his second Thoughts rarely agree with his first, which pass not without a considerable Retrenchment or Correction. And yet that sensible Warning is, too frequently, not precaution enough for his future Conduct.

Is it reasonable to take it ill, that anybody desires of us that which is our own? All we have is the Almighty's: And shall not God have His own when He calls for it?

We are apt to be very pert at censuring others, where we will not endure advice ourselves. And nothing shews our weakness more than to be so sharp-sighted at spying other Men's Faults, and so purblind about our own.

Frugality is good, if Liberality be join'd with it. The first is leaving off superfluous Expenses; the last bestowing them to the benefit of others that need. The first without the last begins Covetousness; the last, without the first begins Prodigality: Both together make an excellent Temper. Happy the place where ever that is found.

Love Labour: For if thou dost not want it for Food, thou mayest for Physick. It is wholesom for thy Body, and good for thy Mind. It prevents the Fruits of Idleness, which many times comes of nothing to do and leads too many to do what is worse than nothing.

The Receipts of Cookery are swell'd to a Volume, but a good Stomach excels them all; to which nothing contributes more than Industry and Temperance.

The most common things are the most useful, which shews both the Wisdom and Goodness of the great Lord of the Family of the World. What, therefore, He has made rare, don't thou use too commonly; Lest thou shouldest invert the Use and Order of things; become Wanton and Voluptuous, and thy Blessings prove a Curse.

All Excess is ill: But Drunkenness is of the worst Sort. It spoils Health, dismounts the Mind, and unmans Men: It reveals Secrets, is Quarrelsome, Lascivious, Impudent, Dangerous, and Mad. In fine, he that is drunk is not a Man: Because he is so long void of Reason, that distinguishes a Man from a Beast.

Excess in Apparel is another costly Folly. The very Trimming of the vain World would clothe all the naked ones.

We are told, with Truth, that Meekness and Modesty are the Rich and Charming Attire of the Soul: And the plainer their Dress, the more Distinctly and with greater Lustre, their Beauty shines.

Never Marry but for Love; but see that thou lov'st what is lovely. If Love be not thy chief Motive, thou wilt soon grow weary of a Married State, and stray from thy Promise, to search out thy Pleasures in forbidden Places.

But in Marriage do thou be wise; prefer the Person before Money, Virtue before Beauty, the Mind before the Body; Then thou hast a Wife, a Friend, a Companion, a Second Self; one that bears an equal Share with thee in all thy Toyls and Troubles. Chuse one that Measures her Satisfaction, Safety, and Danger by thine; and of whom thou art sure, as of thy secretest Thoughts: A Friend as well as a Wife, which, indeed, a Wife implies: For she is but half a Wife that is not, or is not capable, of being such a Friend. Nothing can be more entire and without Reserve; nothing more zealous, affectionate, and sincere; nothing more contented and constant than such a Couple; nor no greater temporal Felicity than to be one of them.

Friendship is the next Pleasure we may hope for: And where we find it not at home, or have no home to find it in, we may seek it abroad. It is a Union of Spirits, a Marriage of Hearts, and the Bond thereof, Virtue. There can be no Friendship where there is no Freedom. Friendship loves a free Air, and will not be penned up in straight and narrow Enclosures. It will speak freely and act so, too; and take nothing ill where no ill is meant; nay, where it is, 'twill easily forgive, and forget, too, upon small Acknowledgments. In short, chuse a Friend as thou dost a Wife, till Death separate you.

Be not easily acquainted, lest finding Reason to cool, thou makest an Enemy instead of a good neighbor.

Be reserved but not Sour; Grave, but not Formal; Bold, but not Rash; Humble, but not Servile; Patient, but not Insensible; rather own it than defend it. One word thou canst Forgiveness, the other doubtful the Favour and Reconciling.

It is wise not to seek a Secret, and honest not to reveal one. Offer first thyself will another shall not betray thee.

Do nothing improperly. Some are Witty, Kind, Cold, Angry, Rash, Stiff, Jealous, Circulous, Cautious, Confident, Close, Open, but all in the wrong Place.

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There are some men like Dictionaries; to be look'd into upon occasions, that have no Connection, and are little entertaining.

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A Man in Business must put up many Affronts, if he lover his own Quiet.

We must not pretend to see all that we see, if we would be easie.

It is not How we leave our Children, but What we leave them. To be sure Virtue is but a Supplement, and not a Principal in their Portion and Character; And therefore we see so little Wisdom or Goodness among the Rich in proportion to their wealth.

The country Life is to be preferr'd; for there we see the Works of God; but in cities, little else but the Works of Men: And the one makes a better Subject for our Contemplation than the other.

As Puppets are to Men, and Babies to Children, so is Man's Workmanship to God's: We are the Picture, He the Reality. God's Works declare his Power, Wisdom and Goodness: but Man's Works, for the most part, his Pride, Folly, and Excess. The one is for use, the other, chiefly, for Ostentation and Lust.

Industry, is certainly very commendable, and supplies the wants of Parts.

Patience and Diligence, like Faith, remove Mountains.

Do Good with what thou hast, or it will do thee no good.

If thou would'st be happy, bring thy Mind to thy condition, and have an Indifferency for more than what is sufficient.

Have but little to do, and do it thyself; and do to others as thou wouldest have them do to thee: So, thou canst not fail of Temporal Felicity.

The generality are the worse for their Plenty; the Voluptuous consumes it, the Miser hides it: 'Tis the Good Man that uses it, and to good Purposes. But such are hardly found among the Prosperous.

Never esteem any Man, or thy self, the more for Money: nor think the meaner of thyself or another for the want of it: Virtue being the just Reason of respecting, and the want of it, of slighting any one.

Not to be provok'd is best: But if moved, never correct till the Fume is spent; For every Stroke our Fury strikes, is sure to hit ourseves at last.

They that shew more than they are, raise an Expectation they cannot answer; and so lose their Credit as soon as they are found out.

What some see to be no Fault in one, they will have Criminal in another. Nay, how ugly do our own Failings look to us in the Persons of others, which yet we see not in ourselves.

He that does Good for Good's sake, seeks neither Praise nor Reward; tho' sure of both at last.

Perhaps thou art rather Innocent than Virtuous, and owest more to thy Constitution than thy Religion.

If thou hast not conquered thyself in that which is thy own particular Weakness, thou hast no Title to Virtue, though thou art free of other Men's.

It is a sad Reflection, that many Men hardly have any Religion at all; and most Men have none of their own; For that which is the Religion of their Education and not of their Judgment, is the Religion of Another, and not Theirs.

It is most reasonable Men should value that Benefit, which is most Durable. Now Tongues shall cease and Prophecy fail, and Faith shall be Consummated in Sight, and Hope in Enjoyment; but Love remains.

The Wise Man is Cautious, but not Cunning; Judicious but not Crafty; making Virtue the Measure of using his Excellent Understanding in the Conduct of his Life.

The Wise Man is equal, ready, but not officious; has in everything an Eye to Sure Footing; He offends Nobody, nor easily is offended, and always willing to Compound for Wrongs, if not forgive them. He is never Captious nor Critical; hates Banter and Jests; He may be Pleasant but not Light; he never deals but in Substantial Ware, and leaves the rest for the Toy Pates (or Shops) of the World; which are so far from being his Business, that they are not so much as his Diversion.

He that overruns his Business, leaves it for him that follows more leisurely to take it up; which has often proved a profitable harvest for them that never Sow'd.

'Tis the Advantage that slower Tempers have upon the Men of lively Parts, that tho' they don't lead, they will Follow well, and Glean Clean.

This Envy is the Child of Pride, and Misgives rather than Mistakes. It will have Charity, to be Ostentatious; Sobriety, Covetousness; Humility, Craft; Bounty, Popularity: In short, Virtue must be Design, and Religion only Interest. Nay, the best of Qualities must not pass without a "BUT" to allay their merit, and abate their Praise. Basest of Tempers! and they that have them, the Worst of Men!

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SOME FRUITS OF SOLITUDE. By William Penn. With introduction by Edmund Gosse. 24mo. New York: Truslove, Hanson & Combe, Ltd.

Very dear, and upon very good Grounds.

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Vanity of Resentment often Engages us, and 'tis two to one but we dream off Lawrels; for one shows a want of Judgment and Humility, as the other does of Temper and Discretion.

Speak properly and in as few words as you can, but always plainly, for the End of Speech is not Concealment, but to be understood.

But it too often happens in some Conversations, as in Apothecary Shops, that those Pots that are Empty or have Things of small Value in them are as Gaudily Dress'd and Flourish'd as those that are full of precious Drugs.

To Be Busy in Living is much of the Pleasure of Life; but diffemit Tempers will always want it.

A Careless and Homely Breeding is, therefore, preferable to one Nice and Delicate. And he that is Taught to live upon a little could more to his Father's Wisdom than he that has a great deal left him does to his Father's Care.

'Tis very observable, if our Civil Rights are invaded or Encroached upon, we are mightily touch'd, and fill every place with our Resentment and Complaint; while we suffer ourselves, our Better and Nobler Selves, to be the Property and Vassals of Sin, the worst of Invaders.

In all Things Reason should Prevail: 'Tis quite another thing to be stiff than steady in an Opinion.

Beasts act by Sense, Man should by Reason; else he is a greater Beast than ever God made: And the Proverb is verified, the Corruption of the best Things is the worst and most Offensive.

Of what Benefit is it to say our Prayers regularly, go to Church, receive the Sacraments, and may be go to Confessions too; ay, Feast the Priest and give Alms to the Poor, and yet Lye, Swear, Curse, be Drunk, Covetous, Unclean, Proud, Revengeful, Vain and Idle at the same Time? Can one excuse or balance the other? Or will God think himself well served where his Law is Violated? Or well used where there is so much more shew than Substance?

The Jealous are Troublesome to others, but a torment to themselves.

Jealousy is a kind of Civil War in the Soul, where Judgment and Imagination are at perpetual Jars. This Civil Dissention in the Mind, like that of the Body Politicks, commits great Disorders and lays all waste. Nothing stands safe in its Way: Nature, Interest, Religion, must Yield to its Fury. It violates Contracts, Dissolves Society, Breaks Wedlock, Betrays Friends and Neighbors. No Body is Good, and every one is either doing or designing them a Mischief.

He that makes not himself Cheap by indiscreet Conversation, puts Value enough upon himself everywhere.

Some are as eager to be Rich, as ever they were to Live: For Superfluity, as for Subsistence. But that Plenty should augment Covetousness is a Perversion of Providence; and yet the Generality are the worse for their Riches.

Where Charity keeps Pace with Gain, Industry is Blessed: But to slave to get, and keep it Sordidly, is a Sin against Providence, a Vice in Government, and an Injury to our Neighbours.

If all Men were so far Tenants to the Publick, that the Superfluities of Gain and Expense were applied to the Exigencies Thereof, it would put an End to Taxes, leave never a Beggar, and make the greatest Bank for National Trade in Europe.

But a vain man is a nauseous Creature: He is so full of himself that he has no Room for any Thing else, be it never so Good or Deserving. 'Tis I at every turn that does this, or can do that. And as he abounds in his Comparisons, so he is sure to give himself the better of every Body else; according to the Proverb, All his Geese are Swans. And yet perhaps the worst part of this Vanity is its Unteachableness. Tell it any Thing and it has known it long ago; and outruns Information and Instruction, or else proudly puffs at it. Whereas the greatest Understandings, doubt most, are readiest to learn, and least pleas'd with themselves; this, with no Body else.

And truly then it is that Sense shines with the greatest Beauty when it is set in Humility. An humble able Man is a jewel worth a Kingdom; It is often saved by him, as Solomon's Poor Wise Man did the City.

For though God has dignified some Men above their Brethren, it never was to serve their Pleasures, but that they might take Pleasure to serve the Publick.

It has often struck me with a serious Reflection, when I have observed the great Inequality of the World; that one Man should have such Numbers of his fellow Creatures to Wait upon him, who have Souls to be saved as well as he; and this not for Business but State. Certainly a Poor Employment of his Money, and a worse of their Time.

History, Ghosts and Fiction.

Some hing About a Few Books That Everyone Is Reading.

If there is anyone who knows about the inner workings of a Presidential campaign, it is the man who has gone through one as a candidate.

There are not a great many of these men living, but most of them have had something pleasant to say of Colonel McClure's book,

"Our Presidents and How We Make Them."

President McKinley writes: "I naturally turned first to the portion relating to matters within my knowledge, and these are so much more correctly treated than is usual in such cases that I am quite willing to accept as truths of history your recital of facts in cases of President making with which I am less familiar."

The Hon. William Jennings Bryan says: "It will be a valuable addition to my library."

* * * * *

It's a far cry from politics and history to psychical phenomena (though the two are not always disassociated), but just a word concerning a book of which something has already been said in this place,

"The Unknown,"

by Camille Flammarion. In the current prospectus of the Society for Psychical Research the statement is made that the Society was organized for the purpose of making "a systematic attempt to investigate various sorts of debatable phenomena which are *prima facie* inexplicable on any generally recognized hypothesis."

That one sentence defines as clearly as possible the purpose of "The Unknown," and in carrying out this purpose M. Flammarion has, according to one of his critics, made "one of the most absorbingly interesting publications of the year."

* * * * *

Returning to fiction, the remarkable and continued success of

"Red Pottage"

again calls for comment.

Remember that this story has now been six months on the market, and then when you consider the fact that it is still being bought by dealers in 1,000 lot orders you realize that there is something in the book which has made for it more than a temporary popularity.

The *London Bookman*, a paper not given to extravagances, devotes six pages of its May number to "Red Pottage" and its author, and this although for months all literary England has talked of nothing else.

* * * * *

Another successful novel is Hamilton Drummond's

"A Man of His Age,"

the success of which again demonstrates that an author's work is more valuable than his name. Mr. Drummond had little or no reputation in this country when his book appeared, but that has not in any way interfered with his popularity.

No romantic novel of the season has been more favorably reviewed, and we fancy that when he writes another book it can be successfully advertised by the mere statement that it is "By the Author of 'A Man of His Age.'"

At any rate, that will be an excellent guarantee of its quality.

Our Presidents, $2.00.	The Unknown, $2.00.
Red Pottage, $1.50.	A Man of His Age, $1.25.

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LIBRARIES.

Public Ones in This Country with 40,000,000 Volumes in Them—Causes of the Great Growth.

One of the most interesting and instructive of recent papers on our American library system is one which appeared in the anniversary number of The Dial, prepared for it by Mr. William H. Brett, Librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, who is a well-known authority on all library questions, and to whom the free library system of the United States is probably more deeply indebted for new and valuable suggestions, and for improved methods of operation, than to any other single individual.

The bearing of libraries on our National character and education is so important and the growth of the library system during the last twenty years so surprising, that Mr. Brett's paper will be found of the greatest significance to us all. He calls special attention to the fact that the school and the library have always been closely connected portions of our educational system, passing through stages of development which are closely parallel. As on the one hand we find the college and other institutions for the higher education, private and endowed schools for secondary education, and finally the public school, which is free to all, so, on a closely allied plan, we find college and other special libraries for the student, proprietory and subscription libraries like that of the Philadelphia Library Company, founded in 1732, and finally the library free to all, of which the oldest and best known is the Boston Public Library, founded in 1852. The college library dates from the foundation of colleges in America, the oldest being that of Harvard, in 1636, the subscription library being nearly two centuries old, while the public library pure and simple cannot yet claim a half century of existence. The first library statistics in the United States were published by the Commissioners of Education in 1876, at which time we had only 2,500, aggregating 12,000,000 volumes; twenty years later we had 33,000,000 books scattered through 4,000 libraries, and as the growth has been very rapid in the last four years, it is safe to assume that there are now in the public libraries of the United States about 40,000,000 volumes.

This rapid growth of our libraries has been principally due to two causes—first, to legislation, which until lately simply granted charters, but which recently has authorized the levy of taxes for the support of free libraries. Active assistance has been given by State Library Commissions and traveling libraries, and in 1805 New Hampshire passed the first law making the establishment and support of libraries compulsory, and in such fashion putting them on exactly the same footing as the public schools. The second factor in such growth will be found to be large private benefactions, such as the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden bequests—now united in the New York Public Library; the Crearar and Newberry gifts of two and three millions respectively to the City of Chicago; the Peabody and Pratt gifts, aggregating about two and a half millions, to Baltimore, and that of Benjamin Rush—one and a half millions—to Philadelphia. Andrew Carnegie, America's largest private benefactor, in addition to all his previous gifts, has given about seven million dollars to libraries since the beginning of 1899. In addition to which innumerable other gifts, about a score of which varied from fifty thousand to five hundred thousand dollars, besides an untold number of smaller benefactions, have gone to swell the total.

The last twenty years have also brought about an equally marvelous growth in library buildings. In 1880, the old Boston Public was considered to have the best library buildings in the United States; the Chicago Public Library had its quarters in the City Hall, while the Library of Congress had terribly overcrowded and badly lighted rooms in the Capitol. Now, Mr. Brett tells us, the Congressional, which is really our National Library, is housed in one of the finest and largest library buildings in the world; Boston and Chicago own fine buildings, while in many cities East and West will be found library buildings costing from one to three hundred thousand dollars each. Our Congressional Library building cost $6,300,000, Boston coming next, $2,369,000, and Chicago, $2,000,000. Our finest American college library building is that of Columbia University, a memorial erected by its President to the memory of his father; while Princeton, Cornell, and other of our universities and colleges possess fine buildings, nearly all of which were erected in the past ten years. But step by step with this great material increase in our library growth has gone another marvelous increase in the importance of the system, in the development and improvement of library methods, the enlargement of the library field, and

Library Association was held, less than twenty years ago, the need of special training for library work was neither recognized nor provided for. Now there are four well-established library schools—that of the State University of New York, the State University of Illinois, and those of the Pratt and Drexel Institutes. Here one or two-year courses can be taken in library methods and technical training, their graduates being found all over the country, and the influence thus exerted in raising the standard of library work is unlimited. Under the old system librarians used their own methods of charging, classification, and cataloguing, there being no recognized standards and but little systematic work. Not only has the American Library Association changed all this, carefully devised rules concerning all departments of the work having brought about greatly improved results, but an even more important work is being accomplished. Under the present conditions, the librarian does not wait for people to come to him and thus limit his usefulness to supplying demands; he either contrives to attract people to his library, or invents some new or improved method of sending it to the individual. In college libraries this spirit is shown by longer hours, the introduction of the seminar and the extension of the use of such semi-private library to other than its own students.

In the public libraries the improvements have been so numerous and so great it is only possible to refer to a few, such as longer hours, the lowering or entire removal of the age limit, the opening of children's departments, closer relationship with schools, the open-shelf system, and the establishment of branches and stations in the larger cities, so that in time adequate libraries will be found at every one's door.

The State Library Commissions, too, have largely contributed to the work of library extension by not only giving advice and actual help to such libraries as are already established, but by sending out traveling libraries, which meet the immediate needs in special neighborhoods, often leading to the establishment of permanent libraries.

It is largely because the librarians of village, city and university libraries have recognized the complete unity of their work, which has resulted in such cordial co-operation between them as to lead to the best practical results in improved methods, and in the enlargement and practical success of their work. Mr. Brett sums up the results of the past twenty years in the following words:

"During that period libraries have much more than doubled in volume, that is, they have made a larger growth than in all the previous years of their history. All of the greater library buildings in the country have been built within that time. The income for library purposes has greatly increased. The most valuable laws providing for library extension have been passed within that time. A great share of all the large library donations has been made within that time, and a large proportion within a very few years. While it has been a period of growth, it has been just as definitely a period of organization, a period in which systems have been devised, and standards fixed. * * * The practical reasons for the maintenance of libraries is the same as that for schools, namely, the necessity for education for a self-governing people. Libraries, like schools, are educational institutions, whose work tends to make better citizens. This is the only sufficient reason for their public support, the only strong attraction for private beneficence. * * * Within the past twenty years libraries have come to fill a much larger place in our social life in many ways. The location of the new library of Columbia, as the centre of the group of university buildings, is significant of the place the college library is coming to occupy as the centre of college life and activity. So the public library should, and I believe will, become the centre of the intellectual life of the city, the common meeting ground, the storehouse and study for all who are active for the welfare of the city in any of its various interests. * * * As the success of the past has clearly been due to the co-operation of librarians with each other, so the greater work of the library in the future may be done by bringing about a broader co-operation. In addition to its more direct work for education, why is not [illegible] common meeting ground for the [illegible]

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A Suggestion Offered.

DEUTSCHER MICHEL, New Orleans, comments on the recent letter of H. T. Huston regarding German women and books, and suggests as a check to the decline of literary taste among them that the world at large should interfere by forming expanding clubs, or rather missionary societies with the sole object to teach certain German ladies how to cook, thus bestowing an unknown happiness upon their families, (not to forget their literary friends,) while never neglecting other matters to which the fair sex is eventually subjected. We would propose as a fundamental measure to remodel these watery-poetry and novel-reading ladies after the simple state of utter 'Gretchens;' later on a small dose of literary chickenfood might be carefully applied, and thus going higher and higher, a time may come when the reform will be rather advanced so as to enable these precarious creatures to digest the heaviest literary hash. Meanwhile, we had better keep off the men, let them enjoy their liberty and beer, cultivating their clubs for promoting political and social discord.

"No harm meant, 'mine friend'; you see, our suggestions are at least full of the 'milk of human kindness.' You have touched the sore point; we, as a remedy, propose the gradual return to the old style through a 'Club for Literary Chickenfood Wanted Throughout the Fatherland.'"

Warnings to Book Borrowers.

"W. A. R.," New York, offers another "Verse to Borrowers," which he discovered pasted in the front of an old book, where it has been for about forty years:

If thou art borrowed by a friend,
Right welcome shall he be
To read, to study—not to lend—
But to return to me.
Not that imparted knowledge
Doth diminish learning's store;
But, I find, Books often lent,
Return to me no more.
Read slowly, pause frequently,
Think seriously—and return duly,
With the corners of the leaves not turned down.

Immorality of French Novels.

JEAN B. HUME, Amesbury, Mass., referring to the suppression of "Sapho," thinks the reason French writers are immoral is because they are without pure and high ideals of life and living. He writes: "A good woman is a stupid woman with them, and only the bad women are clever, brilliant, and witty. Vice in their books is robed of its disgusting wretchedness by all the appointments of great luxury. Your London correspondent says "Sapho" is a moral book, but, though I have read it twice in a most thorough and earnest manner, I have failed to find the slightest trace of the faintest thread of a moral. If, however, Fanny Le Grand had died in one of the lowest dens in Paris, deploring her sinful life, I should indeed have been glad to confess that there was a little good in the book.

"I am quite sure that all earnest, pure-minded thinkers will agree with me when I say that only the book that pictures vice as it is, and after showing it in all its horror turns to the beauty and glory of a life of repentance and self-sacrifice as the means of wiping out that sin, is moral, and those who are using their splendid, God-given talents to tarnish the souls of their fellow-men must expect to receive the reproach and condemnation of the best class of thinkers throughout this wide world, for the mission of a writer is such a beautiful and noble one that if people cannot give their best, they should at least refuse to give their worst."

The "Happy Medium" Reached.

HASTINGS FLOYD, Harrisburg, Penn., referring to the editorial article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of March 24 on "The Novel of Incident," combats its attitude toward the psychological novel. "It was, itself," he writes, "a breaking away from the childishness of mere story telling, an elevating of the novelists' art to the serious plane of a search for the truth of life to be given to the world in forms of beauty and charm. Undoubtedly the departure from 'the story of incident" went too far and novel readers were satisfied, for a time, with the flood of thinly spun out "fictions" in which "nothing happened." Is it not probable that we have now arrived at the third stage in the evolution of the novel, and have at last reached the pleasant medium—the novel of dramatic and exciting action, which at the same time stimulates thought and emotion, opens up new vistas of life, reveals new depths in human character? None but children care for a mere story. The thoughtful man and woman are hungry for new light on human life and character, and the novelist who has the rare and happy art of throwing such lights upon his pages without halting in his main purpose to portray dramatic situations and incidents, has struck the key-note of the artistic demand of his day. Such a novelist, it appears to me, has come to the front in the author of 'The Elusive Hildegarde," by H. R. Martin; though there is scarcely a page of analysis or description in the book, the characters stand forth with such vivid and almost uncanny life-likeness that the reader finds himself wondering how the writer has accomplished it. The principal man, Doctor Lyon Kent, and his strange step-sister, against whom he is violently prejudiced, are very powerfully presented, and all the other characters are well harmonized and contrasted. The story never halts, but holds interest firmly. The scenes are clear and well laid, the situations strong and dramatic without being at all sensational.

Too Great a Tendency Toward "Uniqueness."

H. L. WILLIAMS, Pearl River, N. Y., laments "the tendency toward literary and artistic treasures being deposited in public receptacles for their better preservation and the trying to make copies of them being trammeled with red tape. Can there not be some fixed arrangement made by which photographic reproductions of, at least, all that is in line and can be fairly repeated in black and white, will be placed

Shakespeare, Not Kipling.

A. W. LESLIE of Baylor University, Waco, Texas, calls attention to a curious blunder in a copyright edition of Kipling's poems published by the George H. Hin Company of Chicago. He writes: "On page 157 of this book the following verses are printed among Verses from the Prose Works, under the caption, 'The Wise Man's Son':

Journeys end in lovers' meeting,
Every wise man's son doth know.

"These verses were not original with Mr. Kipling, as we might think from the way in which they are printed, but quoted by him from the well-known song of the Clown in Shakespeare's 'Twelfth Night,' Act II., Scene 3."

Writing Books an Expensive Luxury.

JOHN W. BELL, Scotch Plains, N. J., writes to rectify a typographical error in the issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW of May 12, changing the word "week" to "work." To his items of expense chargeable to authors he adds:

"1. Collection, (two, three, or four letters asking for remittances, at least, if not 10 per cent. to dunner.) 2. Bad debts. 3. Deterioration by shelf wear or storage. If readers think the calculation of 25 cents apiece for handling each copy of a book too high, please subdivide thus: (a) Carriage, (b) unpacking, (c) packing or shelving, (d) book corners or other protectors, (e) wrapping paper, (f) twine, (g) carriage to mails or express office, (h) postage, (i) three entries—in receipt, blotter, cash, or sales book—posting, or 40 per cent. off, if sold through trade.

Books Better to Read Than Magazines or Newspapers.

J. C. WATKINS, Kanawha Falls, West Va., thinks that while it is highly probable most persons have a desire to read, many have not the time, opportunity, nor means for its indulgence. He says: "The reading of people of this class is therefore desultory and sketchy. They are apt to devote themselves chiefly to the perusal of newspapers and other periodicals rather than books. While literature of this kind is necessary and beneficial, it is not so mentally improving as the reading of books, because in periodical literature the reader's mind is taken so often and so abruptly from one subject to another that the process of mental digestion is impaired. Unless what we read makes impression in our minds sufficient to make us remember it, or, at any rate, to be unconsciously influenced or informed by it, it fails to do what it is designed to do, and the time spent in this pursuit is practically wasted. But as almost any kind of reading, provided it is not demoralizing and pernicious, is so much better than no reading at all, we may, if our time is limited, be pardoned if we read only the newspaper, but it is better to give at least half of our reading time to books. Means and leisure seem to be necessary auxiliaries to culture. The desire for self-culture and its promotion in others is highly commendable, and may in time lead to the discovery of new ways and means for its extension among the people."

A Simple Remedy.

THOMAS POWELL, Regina, Canada, refers to a letter of Mr. David A. Curtis of New York which appeared in our issue of the 5th inst. "This book," he says, "did not sell well. For this he blames the publisher, who transacts his business in the methods of fifty years ago. Under these circumstances Mr. Curtis asks, 'What is the author to do? Can you or your readers answer it?' Reply: Get another and up-to-date-way-of-doing-business publisher."

A Book Not to Be Overlooked.

MISS MARY LEMIST TITCOMB, New York, writes expressing her appreciation of Mrs. Reid's criticism of "In King's Houses" in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of April 28. She says: "The writer certainly does not err in saying that the book is worthy a place on the shelf with 'Richard Carvel' or 'Janice Meredith.' Not only has Mrs. Doer succeeded in reproducing the atmosphere of the days of 'good Queen Anne,' in drawing a picture of the little Duke and his mother, the haughty Lady Marlborough, the saintly Bishop of Ken, with others of the day, historically accurate in all its details, but she has given us a charming, nay, two charming love idyls; for our interest in Robin and Little Lady should not allow us to overlook the loyal-hearted Betty and her faithful Mat. And here and there, all through the book, one catches glimpses of English hedgerows, breathes the soft air, and feels the springing turf and English daisies beneath the feet. * * * Listen to this delicate bit of word painting, only one among the many gems with which the book is studded: 'England was never fairer than she was that Summer. It may have been with a different beauty from that of to-day, for two centuries have done their chiseling work since then, adding many a fine touch of grace and exquisite finish to what must have been beautiful always. But nature, not art, has to do with the making of her tender blue-gray skies, aflush with the glory of dawn or sunset; with her countless wild flowers starring every field, croft, and roadside; with the rich luxuriance and riotous tangle of her ivies, trailing and climbing here, there, and everywhere; with her stately trees, and the loveliness of rose and fern and thorn and countless forms of forest undergrowth; her sleeping lakes, her flashing streams, and over all the wondrous magic of sunlight and shadow on her green hills and valleys. These she must have had always—and perhaps with a stronger, fresher, more vivid beauty than now, even before the Norman Conqueror first cast adoring eyes upon her and seised her in his iron clasp.' What could bring the

A Champion to the Rescue.

JAMES W. FYKE, Unionville, Conn., apparently protests against Mr. William D. Alden's attacks on "Ouida." He writes: "When one man attacks another man's personal defects or misfortunes, and rakes up for public inspection the scandals of the latter's private life, it is called pretty small, mean business; but what shall we say when a man attacks a woman in that manner? The feline scream Mr. Alden mentions cannot be worse than the snapping and snarling from the Kipling kennel. Mr. Alden was surprisingly sensitive at the simple and, for these times, very appropriate question, 'Why do Americans leave their own country to live abroad?' But several weeks ago he started the query, why 'Ouida' left Florence, adding a covert insinuation that left the reader to infer all sorts of bad things concerning her. In THE TIMES REVIEW of May 12 he hinted at the reason why she left; but I want further evidence than his statement before convicting her. One word in the last letter of the person calling himself W. L. Alden, to use his own phraseology in mentioning 'Ouida,' I think, explains his animosity—she is a radical. That word seems to have a maddening effect on some. The Alden attacks have made me, for one, believe that 'Ouida' has told considerable truth concerning Crispi. Certainly she has told as much as there is in calling Kipling the greatest master of English prose and verse in past times or present, or in saying that Benjamin Paul Blood wrote 'lunacy and rubbish.'"

A List of Books Prepared by a Girl of Fifteen.

A pathetic instance of "promise unfulfilled" is shown in the following list of books prepared by little Natalie Sullivan, a young girl of fifteen living in New York, from which selections were to be made by her parents as gifts for her next birthday. She never received the gifts, as she was taken ill a short time before her birthday and lingered only a few days longer. The excellence of her choice might do credit to girls older than she. Among the books she named were the following: Bullfinch's "Mythology," Myers's "General History," Scott's "Kenilworth," Irving's "Alhambra," Irving's "Conquest of Granada;" Keats's poems, "Nicholas Nickleby," "Outre Mer," "Richard Carvel," an edition of Shakespeare, (they come edited for children,) "Yellowplush Papers," "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," Scott's poems, "Waverley," "Rob Roy," "Wild Animals I Have Known," and "Omar Khayyam." (I want this especially.)

She had read some of the books named and was reading others, but desired copies for her own little library, in the choosing of which she has for two or three years past taken much interest. She had planned to read Prescott's "Peru" or "Mexico" during the coming vacation. Last Summer she read Ebers's "An Egyptian Princess," and had often referred to the glimpse this gave her of Egyptology and her hope to study in that line some day. But she still enjoyed St. Nicholas and many other things in fact and fiction usually appreciated by younger people.

A Book of the Sea.

YANN, Boston, after reading the recent editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW on "Novels of the Sea," recommends Loti's "The Iceland Fisherman," as, in his opinion, a masterpiece of sea literature.

By Jerome K. Jerome.*

"Three Men on Wheels" is the title of Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's latest effort to entertain his fellow-men by making fun of what Solon Shingle called "matters and things in general." On this occasion Mr. Jerome has elected to depict himself and his valuable friends, George and Harris, as embarking on a bicycle tour of the Black Forest on one single wheel and one tandem. Naturally the reader expects to read of all sorts of comic incidents connected with the total depravity of inanimate objects armed with saddles and handle-bars. He expects to find himself plunged into pages of dreary British humor about the man who could not stay on the wheel because the wheel would stay on the man, don't you know. But he is doomed to disappointment. Mr. Jerome, after expressing in some amusing pages his opinion of the man who is always eager to tinker with his machine, and still more with some one else's, lets the matter of bicycle riding severely alone.

Neither does he indulge in descriptions of the travels of the three men, or accounts of the towns which they visited. But he has written an amusing and entertaining book, in which some acute observation of humanity as revealed in the customs of continental countries is set forth in a most readable manner. When a man writes a book which can be fairly called readable he has done something worth doing, and something which entitles him to the gratitude of that large number of his fellow-men who find this a dull world on a hot Sunday afternoon. He announces that there will be "no useful information in these papers." He confesses that at one time in his career he occupied on a country paper a post in which he was obliged to pretend to give information on all subjects. He did not make a shining success of it, but he enjoyed it much as other men do. He says:

Of all the games in the world the one most universally and eternally popular is the game of school. You collect six chil-

*THREE MEN ON WHEELS. By Jerome K. Jerome. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

boys and girls; we play it when past and present we play it as men and stagger to toilet toward the grave. It never palls upon us; it never wearies us. Only one thing mars it, the tendency of one and all of the other six children to clamor for their turn with the book and the cane. The reason, I am sure, that journalism is so popular a calling in spite of its many drawbacks is that, basic journalistic fact that he is the boy playing up and down with the cane. The Government, the Church and the Masses, Society, Art and Literature are the other children sitting on the doorstep. He instructs and improves them.

He declines to describe the Black Forest, and illustrates the reason why by an amusing account of a schoolmaster's attempt to get a class to describe in words of their own what they had learned from a poem which they had been reading. This poem was about the fortunes of a certain dainty nymph who lived in a wood.

"What sort of a wood?" asked the Professor.

The first boy examined his ink pot carefully and then looked at the ceiling.

"Come," urged the Professor, growing impatient, "you have been reading about this wood for the last ten minutes. Surely you can tell me something about it."

"The gnarly trees, their twisted branches"—recommenced the top boy.

"No! no!" interrupted the Professor. "I do not want you to repeat the poem. I want you to tell me in your own words what sort of a wood it was where the girl lived."

The Professor tapped his foot impatiently. The top boy made a dash for it.

"Please, Sir, it was the usual sort of a wood."

And that, after considerable talk, appears to have been Mr. Jerome's conclusion about the Black Forest. But when he comes to telling about the methods of the German police, the requirements of ticket buying on the German railways, and the operations of German laws, the author has a good deal to say, and most of it contains information mingled with fun. For instance, he tells a ludicrous tale of a man who stepped over a wire on which hung a sign bearing the legend "Durchgang verboten." This young gentleman fell into a deal of trouble with the police because he did not know the meaning of that legend. Those who have reposed peacefully in a railway car at Würtemberg after being told to "umsteigen" will appreciate the suggestion contained in this anecdote.

Mr. Jerome has traveled with his eyes open, and although he made it his business to see the humorous side of things because he was a professional humorist, he has put into his volume not a little that is instructive. Lest the use of the word "instructive" may alarm some readers, let us hasten to add that this book may be read with profit without a thought of the facts which lie concealed between its bright green covers. There are some neat illustrations by Harrison Fisher.

Stories by Egerton Castle.*

Egerton Castle is a many-sided man of large information, and in point of accomplishments might almost be his own Marshfield, although that pedantic and sedentary, narrow-chested and pale-faced fellow would hardly have gained international repute as a master of swordsmanship. Mr. Castle was first widely heard of in this country for his expertness in sword play and his position in England as an authority in all matters relating to the history of swordsmanship. He was engaged to superintend the combat scenes in the rehearsals of Mr. Mansfield's celebrated production of "Richard III." at the Globe Theatre in London in 1889. At that time he was not known here as an author.

Lately, however, he has won enviable repute as a writer of romance, and one long story of his, written in collaboration with Agnes Castle, has been put on the market very recently. The present volume contains six short tales, some of a decidedly weird cast, and all large, forcible, and free in their expression of the human passions and their suggestion of mere toleration for the conventions of modern society. More than one of the personages is like the unprincipled, daring, purposeful Lord Cosmo Cameron, the hero of two of the tales, in the possession of the spirit of his forebears, who were celebrated in a day "when men who had a strong temperament did not hesitate to yield to its influence." Lord Cosmo is in some sort a Byronesque figure, and the manner in which he helps himself to another gentleman's wife, and that gentleman a liberal Archdeacon, too, is both reprehensible and amazing. There is some sort of romantic if not moral justification for the act, and both the wife and her lover are thereafter transformed into models of domestic virtue—domestic virtue highly idealized and poetized.

In another tale a combat with swords is vigorously described, and in a picturesque story of a Hieland abduction and its sentimental outcome one may read the lasting influence of Robert Louis Stevenson. But it is a vital, interesting tale, not a mere copy. All the stories are worth reading. Some of them are told by the personage who gives the volume its title, lean, cold-blooded, observant Marshfield. He is well described and seems to be a living person.

At Greenfield, Ind., where James Whitcomb Riley was born and spent his boyhood, Mr. Riley still owns the old homestead. Greenfield is also the home of Capt. Lee O. Harris, author of "Interludes," "The Man Who Tramps," and other writings in verse. Miss Clara Vawter, author of "Of Such Is the Kingdom," a book which was very popular last Winter, lives in Greenfield. Twenty miles south of there lives Charles Major, author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower."

*MARSHFIELD THE OBSERVER AND THE DEATH DANCE. Studies of Character in Action. By Egerton Castle. New York: Herbert L. Stone & Co. $1.50.

PEEL HEIRLOOMS.

Sold in Two Days and They Bring Over $300,000.

Messrs. Robinson and Fisher sold in London a fortnight ago the Peel heirlooms. Very many of the family portraits and other pictures with historical associations—notably two whole lengths by Winterhalter of the Queen and the Prince Consort—were not included in the sale. The Chantrey bust of the Queen also was not sold, and the bust of Peel himself, by the same sculptor, has been retained in the family. Messrs. Robinson and Fisher's rooms were crowded daily since the collection was placed on view. The visitors included the Prince of Wales, Lord Londonderry, Lady Lansdowne, Lord Cheylesmore, and Lord Rosebery, who was present and watched the sale of the Chantrey bust of Sir Walter Scott with the keenest interest, while dealers and collectors from all parts of Europe attended.

The rather less than 100 lots offered the second day realized a total of £54,058, which, with the previous days' sales, brought the gross amount up close to £62,500. A noteworthy feature of the sale consisted in the high prices paid for mediocre pictures, such as for several of Lely's; while the male portraits sold at uncommonly high figures.

The chief interest in the first day's sale, as described in The London Times, was centred in the statuary marble bust of Sir Walter Scott, by Sir F. Chantrey, R. A., 1828, which is of exceptional importance from the fact that it has never been molded, and that it has been hidden from the public view at Drayton Manor for over seventy years. The history of this bust is related in a letter from Sir Francis Chantrey to Sir Robert Peel, dated Jan. 26, 1838, and published in Lockhart's "Life of Scott." "In the year 1828 I proposed to the poet to present the original marble bust as an heirloom to Abbotsford on condition that he would allow me sittings sufficient to finish another marble from the life for my own studio. To this proposal he acceded. * * * In the months of May and June in the same year (1828) Sir Walter fulfilled his promise, and I finished, from his face, the marble bust now at Drayton Manor;" and further, "There need be no fear of piracy for it has never been molded." The bidding, which started at 100 guineas, was chiefly between Mr. Agnew and Mr. Duveen, and at the latter's bid of £2,250 it was knocked down.

Next to the bust of Scott, the four examples of Roubiliac attracted most attention. The companion pair of Prior and Pope were for very many years in separate collections, but were eventually brought together again by Sir Robert Peel. The bust of Prior was the first in order of sale. This bust was bought at the sale of the effects of Mr. Moreton Pitt in the earlier years of the present century for £20 by a dealer of Brewer Street; it was offered to Sir Robert Peel for £30, but he declined to buy it, and eventually it was purchased by the Duke of Buckingham for £60. At the Stowe sale in 1848 it was purchased by Sir Robert Peel for 130 guineas. At this sale bidding started at 100 guineas, and at 550 guineas Mr. Duveen was declared the purchaser. Sir Robert Peel had already obtained the companion bust of Pope, which was successively in the collections of Bindley of the Stamp Office and G. Watson Taylor, and at this sale it fell to Mr. Agnew's bid of 510 guineas. Mr. Agnew also bought the other two productions of Roubiliac's chisel, the Voltaire for 255 guineas and the Rousseau for 105 guineas.

The decorative objects and furniture included the following: A small tortoise shell and silver-mounted box or casket, presented to Mrs. David Garrick by "her esteemed friend, Samuel Johnson," 1762, 85 guineas; a pair of small, highly finished pistols and fittings, mounted in gold, by Le Page, said to have been the property of the great Napoleon, 1806, 45 guineas; a small old Chippendale-shaped top stand of fine design, 43 guineas; an old Chippendale coffee table, on openwork stem, 115 guineas; a large six-leaf old French leather screen, the panels finely painted in figure subjects, £41; an old Louis XV. writing table, with rich ormolu mounts in scrolls and festoons, 52 guineas, and a smaller ditto, inlaid in thuya-wood, satinwood, &c., presented to Sir Robert Peel by Louis Philippe after a visit to Drayton Manor, 37 guineas.

The chief attraction of the several days' sale was the pair of full-length portraits of a Genoese Senator and his wife by Van Dyck. This pair may be said to have been discovered by the artist David Wilkie. On leaving England in 1825 for a long tour on the Continent, Wilkie was requested by Peel to report if he found an example or two of Van Dyck for sale. The first mention of this pair appears in a letter which Wilkie wrote to Andrew Wilson from Genoa, on June 1, 1827; referring to some pictures in a Palazzo of a Spinola family, he alludes to these as "two fine wholelengths of an old lady and gentleman, painted with less richness than usual, but with great care and truth. The old gentleman is on the margin; his head and hands are most admirable." In his journal, under date May 29, Wilkie makes a rather long reference to these two portraits, and remarks of the man, "feebleness, gouty stiffness, and dignity seem mixed in a way that I have never seen before, save in Van Dyck," and describes the hands of this, as of the companion, as beautifully painted. The negotiations for the purchase seem to have been carried out by Wilkie's friend, Andrew Wilson, and the portraits reached England in 1828. Wilkie, writing to Wilson from Kensington on March 16, 1829, says: "The two Van Dycks at Mr. Peel's appear to have given great satisfaction. I have told you that Sequier (an eminent picture dealer) thinks them a great bargain. Emmerson went so far as to say to me that he thought them worth nearly 1,000 guineas apiece."

Sir Thomas Lawrence, writing to Peel on May 28, 1828, says: "I have seen the Van Dycks—very interesting portraits, and in each identity fixed; of his earliest time in coloration, but still of great truth and force. They are entirely free from the manners of [illegible]." To this it may be added that these his pictures with his own hand, and they possess an Italian grace added to his own Flemish vigor, which accounts for his pictures of this period realizing such high prices when they occur for sale. Both pictures were exhibited at the British Gallery in 1829, and are described in Smith's "Catalogue Raisonnée," Vol. V.; the canvas in each case is 80 inches by 46 inches. The man appears to be about eighty years of age, a thin countenance, and with a scanty gray beard, a high-crowned black velvet coif covers the head, and the dress is a black silk robe; he is seated in an armchair, holding in his right hand a scroll of paper; the woman is much younger, apparently about forty-five years of age. She is seated in an armchair, holding a fan in the right hand, dressed in a black silk robe with figured sleeves, large scarf, and a full clear muslin ruff. The male portrait is said to represent Bartolommeo Giustiniani, in whose house the painter for some time resided, and that this portrait was known at Genoa under the designation of "Il Penseroso." The bidding was started by the auctioneer at £20,000, and was taken up by Messrs. Colnaghi & Co., Mr. Charles Wertheimer, and others, and, after a spirited bidding, fell to Mr. McIntosh McLeod's offer of £24,250 for the two portraits.

The first of the six or seven examples of or attributed to Lely is perhaps the signed portrait of Cowley, the author, when young, in the character of a shepherd boy holding a flute. At the Strawberry Hill sale in 1842 it was purchased for 10 guineas; at the second sale it started at 20 guineas, and eventually reached 670 guineas; the portrait of Wycherley, the author, at the age of about twenty-eight, realized 250 guineas; the portrait of Nell Gwynne seated on a bank with a lamb, 650 guineas; the portrait of the Countess of Kildare, holding a flower, 650 guineas, and the portrait of Anna Maria, Countess of Shrewsbury, as "Minerva," 305 guineas.

The interesting portrait of W. Dobson, by himself, in blue dress, with greyhound, at one time in the celebrated G. Watson Taylor collection, realized 500 guineas. Another artist represented here by a beautiful portrait of himself (of which another example is known) is J. Hoppner, on a canvas at the time technically termed a three-quarters, (i. e., 30 by 25 inches,) but which only admits of the bust, 1,500 guineas.

The three Reynoldses comprised a portrait of Dr. Johnson, said by Mrs. Jameson to be "the same which was painted for Mrs. Thrale in 1778," by which she probably meant to imply that it was a repetition, 420 guineas; the portrait of Arthur Murphy, also a duplicate of the picture painted for Mrs. Thrale, 320 guineas; and also a portrait of Burke, like the other two, on a three-quarter canvas, engraved by Watson, 200 guineas. The single examples of Landseer and Gainsborough were respectively the engraved picture known as "The Shepherd's Prayer," which realized 750 guineas, and a portrait of Sir William Blackstone, a three-quarter, engraved, 750 guineas. There were only two examples of Sir David Wilkie—one, an unfinished portrait of himself in the robes of a Doctor of Civil Law, painted in 1841, 220 guineas. This portrait was commissioned by Sir Robert Peel, and it is referred to in the letter which Wilkie wrote to Peel April 20, 1840: "For some days I have been proceeding with it, and do not see any difficulty in finding space for the hand in the present size, the introduction of the doctor's cap being one reason why a hand may be desired." Cunningham points out that Wilkie did not live to complete this portrait, and that it was not "over like." The second Wilkie, of much earlier date than the portrait, is an interior with figure of a smuggler on panel, painted in 1824; for it the artist received 160 guineas, and is now sold for 360 guineas.

Three of the four pictures by William Collins were exhibited at the Royal Academy, and all were purchased direct from the artist by Peel. The first in order of sale was the engraved picture "The Morning After a Storm," with figures at the end of a pier, painted in 1829, and purchased for 400 guineas; it now realized 1,500 guineas; the second, a Winter scene on the Thames, at Richmond and Twickenham, church in the distance, and a group of people and horses in the foreground, painted in 1827, and purchased for 500 guineas, 2,000 guineas. The unexhibited picture is a study of "Old Odell" as the cherry seller, painted in 1824, and bought for 60 guineas, 220 guineas; and the fourth, a coast scene, with fishermen carrying down their nets to the boats, on panel, painted in 1825, and bought for 150 guineas, 520 guineas. Of nearly twenty fine portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence which at one time adorned the walls of Drayton Manor only three were in the sale—namely, a three-quarter of Curran, 850 guineas; a large gallery picture of Kemble, in the character of Rolla, 81 guineas; and Fuseli, the artist, 205 guineas.

Of the pictures by artists of the French school, the so-called Bouton (1781-1853) portrait of Louis XV. (1774-93) in a pink velvet coat is, as will be seen from the dates, a chronological impossibility; it was in the Stowe sale, (when it realized 31 guineas,) and no artist's name is given in the printed catalogue, but in the auctioneer's private copy the name of Bouton is supplied in manuscript; it realized 150 guineas. Of the two pictures catalogued as by Greuze, the so-called Marie Antoinette realized 1,350 guineas. The second example attributed to this master is a copy, and represents a female head, on canvas—600 guineas. There may also be included here the following pictures: A portrait of Le Comte de Talleyrand-Perigord, by an unknown artist of the French school, 360 guineas, and Canaletto, a view of Greenwich Hospital from the Thames, with shipping in the foreground, signed, 45 inches by 27 inches, 100 guineas.

Albert Bigelow Paine, author of "The Bread Line," has contributed to the June Century two short stories, "The Constancy of Elizabeth" and "Pointed Arguments." The first is a romantic tale of a past generation with an original motive, while the second is a humorous negro dialect sketch. Mr. Paine will also [illegible] in the July number of the magazine a story of the Kentucky [illegible]

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1900.

THE EXCHANGE OF LITERARY PRODUCTS.

Ambassador White's assurance to the visiting German-Americans of the Kriegerbund that the current talk of an unfriendly feeling between Germany and the United States was without foundation is comforting and timely, for while the serious observer may be quite well aware that there is nothing in the conduct of either nation which the other need view with uneasiness, there has been gossip enough to bring the subject into some prominence, which it is just as well that the people of both countries should understand is undeserved. Trade rivalry and the jealousy and curiosity incident to our appearance on the broader stage of the world's politics are doubtless responsible for the notion that we could have any serious misunderstanding with Germany.

Our Ambassador took occasion to give his visiting countrymen of German blood a piece of advice, however, that has an evident bearing on the permanence of our friendly relations with the empire. His advice was that the German who has become an American citizen and rears his children here should make sure that his sons and daughters are made to know English thoroughly as the language of their country, but that they be made also to know German. It is a bond of friendship between the two nations, said the Ambassador.

A foreign language as an introduction to the literature of that language and therefore to an intimate familiarity with the habits and way of life and feeling of the people who speak it is, beyond question, a kind of knowledge that is of the highest utility in promoting international friendships. It is impossible for the enemies of England among us to fool the American people with their malevolent caricatures of the British character. English literature has portrayed for us the English character in lines and colors that cannot be effaced or destroyed. We are in no sort of danger of having trouble with our kinsmen or of thinking the less of them as the result of the machinations of those who dislike them for reasons that do not concern us. We know the French very well, though not so intimately or so truly, because their novels and their plays, of which we have knowledge of a great multitude, do not portray the people so faithfully. The Germans we know best through our knowledge of the sterling qualities of good citizenship exhibited by the men of that race who have come here to make their homes among us; for it is undoubtedly true that the average American reader of books finds the German novel to be beyond his powers of literary digestion.

But the people of France and Germany know next to nothing of our modern literature, our books of these times, the books that reflect the present National thought and habit and feeling. For a like reason the English understand us by no means so well as we understand them. But American literature is a common possession to the English to a far greater extent and on much easier terms than to the French or to the Germans. There is no barrier of language, and there is presumably a much more general desire to read our books and know something of our people. We think a well-chosen course of reading in American literature would convince any candid German or Frenchman that we are not such bad fellows, after all. It would be of great mutual advantage if this channel of communication could be more generally used for the exchange of literary productions. The balance of trade, and it is not a very extensive trade, has for years remained too constantly in our favor. The American Ambassador's suggestion might be profitably turned about and applied at home for the behoof of the [illegible] and useful language to know. The citizen of any Continental country who remains ignorant of it misses a lot of delightful reading.

JOHN RUSKIN'S WILL.

The will of John Ruskin, of which an abstract is printed elsewhere, is in itself a "document" of the testator. But a more important document is the information which accompanies it about the estate. It appears that he inherited from his father a fortune enough, and just enough, to make him a "millionaire" in our money, and that he left $50,000. It does not appear that he had made any injudicious investments or incurred any losses. Certainly there was no duty apparently incumbent upon him to save. He was a childless man, and his nearest relations, the residuary legatees, were not very close. The common British ambition of "founding a family" could not have been his, nor the duty—what appeals to many as the duty—of keeping his survivors beyond want. The discharge of this duty very often makes the objects of a testator's care quite worthless, whereas, if they had had to rely upon their own exertions for their own living, they might have been useful members of society. Mr. Ruskin's own personal requirements were very modest. When he was younger he bought pictures, and as he bought pictures out of conviction, and had at one time the power of giving market value to any picture he might praise, it is unlikely that he lost money on his purchases. The fact apparently is that he converted himself from a rich man to a comparatively poor man by giving way to his own desire to benefit his species.

If his sincerity had ever been in question, which it never was, it would have been vindicated by this showing. The various communistical experiments which he tried enlisted his fortune as well as his advocacy. And this particularly deserves to be borne in mind because he had labored, in his later years, to gain a reputation for want of charity. At least it happened to him that every ill-humored or querulous remark he made was sure to gain immediate currency. A great power of expression has its drawbacks. His power of expression was such that during the later years, when he was still conscious and responsible, his winged words flew all over the world to convince it that he was a curmudgeon. And all the while he was impoverishing himself in causes which seemed to him to conduce "to the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate."

The better and more genial side of Ruskin was kept for the friends whose regard he seems never to have alienated, and doubtless it was exposed also to many ungrateful and unworthy objects. But it is pleasant to have this new evidence that in the stray deliverances of his later years he did himself injustice. He did himself so much injustice indeed as to tempt his critics to take a posthumous revenge upon him. Nothing is more curious about the critical notices which have appeared since his death than the evident prepossession of disparagement and even the appearance of personal dislike on the part of the writers. Mr. Longfellow's admirable paper in The Forum is conspicuous, if not unique, by its sympathetic tone. One looks in vain in the earlier writings of Ruskin, which it will be agreed are the only ones that ought much to count, for an explanation of this animosity. On the other hand, the peevish and almost misanthropic tone of the casual utterances of his later years would explain if it would not justify this display of impatience. The proof that he went about doing good, according to his lights, and spent a fortune in doing it, ought to induce some relentment.

SHORT SPEECHES.

A member of the House of Commons, with the onomatopoetic name of Rasch, has been proposing to that body to put a time limit on speeches. His notion is that no member not a Minister or an ex-Minister should be permitted to speak on any subject more than twenty minutes, except on moving a resolution.

It is claimed by venerable, though, perhaps, not entirely serious, authority that the House of Commons can do anything except change a man into a woman. Parliamentary procedure, however, is [illegible] and especially of the House, has never been so hampered that those of its American cousin or the Senate can shut him off by any such gauche device as confining him to one subject. Major Rasch, for instance, cited the case of a terrible orator who spoke for an hour and twenty minutes on the subject of "under-sized fish." Now, an American Senator, warned by the Presiding Officer that his time for discussing undersized fish was exhausted, would calmly finish his remarks by changing the subject to the alleged peril from the secret designs of the Administration—or the Opposition, as the case might be—with regard to over-sized fish. And if he were blocked by a point of order, he would come up the next day with a motion which he could talk about indefinitely.

Major Rasch's motion received only 91 votes against 137. But we do not think its rejection was due to any radical love of free speech in the House. We fancy it was rather due to the weary conviction of the members that the power of the House was inadequate to the task proposed, and that it is not well to expose its impotence to the public by undertaking the impossible. It is a melancholy fact, but it is a fact that cannot be disputed, that the tendency to incontinence in speech is in direct ratio to the number of persons having the right to speak and in inverse proportion to the importance of what is to be said. The only remedy is in the use of the means of discouragement which nature provides—the chief of which is ridicule. There was much virtue in the notion of that club member, for instance, who suppressed a bore (let us call him Smith) by posting over the door of the smoking room a large and legible sign: "Exit in case of Smith."

THE NOVEL OF MANNERS.

If it be correct, as it certainly is the practice of the dramatic critics, to speak of comedies of a certain order as comedies of manners, why should not novels which resemble them in subject matter and treatment also be designated by the application of the phrase "of manners"? Surely such a term would convey very clearly to the reader the nature of some works of fiction which it is difficult to classify in any other way. To be sure there is room for the question, "Why should they be classified?" Perhaps there is no sound reason why they should be, but with that delightful inconsistency which is one of the chief charms of our National character, we are therefore all the more likely to demand that there should be some sort of a classification. Maybe this demand is one of the numerous evidences of the mercantile nature which we share with our brethren across the Atlantic Ocean. We must have our fiction inventoried.

But putting aside these secondary considerations, there can be no doubt that certain novels are entitled with good reason to the designation "of manners." These are the novels in which the customs of a time, especially those customs which are now obsolete, play a conspicuous part, and go far toward making the local color of the work. It would not be a grave mistake, for instance, to call "Richard Carvel" a novel of manners, though it was not primarily designed to be one. But the doings of the belles and beaus of London society as depicted by Mr. Churchill are a vital element in the realizing of an epoch for the reader of this work. A lately published translation from the Spanish, "Currita, Countess of Albornoz," the work of a Jesuit priest, may also be classed as a novel of manners because it reveals to the reader the manners and customs of a society which has hitherto been known only to the American resident in Madrid. Even to a Spaniard this book would be fairly called a novel of manners, for it is based upon customs practiced among the aristocracy of his land, and it is in a measure a satire on them.

But the novel of manners need not always be a satire, although the temptation to make it such must of course be very strong. Some of Marion Crawford's stories are novels of manners, because their plots and developments depend so much on the customs of the land in which the incidents take place. His studies of Italian life would lose all their character if transposed to another all. Again, there may be short stories of manners, as any one may readily see by reading the early stories of Indian life by Mr. Kipling. And the novel of manners is most instructive. It may be seriously questioned whether it has not a greater value as a medium of instruction than the historical novel. For while the historical novel is usually also a novel of manners, too often the true chronological color of the epoch is lost sight of in the effort to make the events fit with the plot. Whereas in a pure novel of character, the plot must largely be the result of the customs of the time in which the action is laid. At any rate, there can be no denial that the novel of manners is one of the most interesting forms of fiction, and that a good work of this sort is sure always to command a large number of readers.

FACT IN FICTION.

Some Italian and French critics have been accusing Gabriele d'Annunzio of a contemptible offense, but they have not yet made out their case, while the novelist's defense, cabled to the Paris newspaper which published Marcel Prevost's attack upon him, seems direct and manly. The Italian writer has just published a novel called "Fuoco," ("Fire,") the title referring to the supposed purifying and refining effects upon human character of privation and hardship in the struggle of life. The point of view seems to be a somewhat new one for d'Annunzio, but he is nothing if not volatile and changeable.

He is accused of incorporating, in his study of his heroine's character, facts in the life of his friend, Eleonora Duse, which she communicated to him in confidence. The Tribuna of Naples has gone so far as to publish some passages from the book which, it asserts, prove the perfidy of the novelist. But to a mere wayfarer they prove nothing of the sort. This heroine is an actress who was forced to work hard in her childhood to support hungry relations—whose genius and beauty were bartered away in the marketplace. But that does not necessarily prove that Duse was d'Annunzio's model, or that, if she was, he was guilty of either perfidy or impoliteness. There have been other Italian actresses, surely, who have had the same sort of experiences. The rather morbid nature, the intense self-consciousness of this heroine, however, do suggest Duse.

The old question arises again of how far it is permissible for a novelist to go in employing his studies of human character, as he sees it in his daily walks, when he writes his works of fiction. The question came up forcibly to Dickens after the publication of his "Bleak House," as we know from Forster's Life. Leigh Hunt's friends were furiously indignant about Harold Skimpole, and Landor's thought the picture of Lawrence Boythorn in bad taste. Dickens declared he had meant no offense in either case, (certainly Landor had no just cause for complaint even if he was the original of Boythorn,) and had drawn his personages without thought of their resemblance to men he had known. Many other novelists have had a similar experience.

As a general thing, no better compliment can be paid to a book than to recognize one of its personages as a living and possible being. Also, though this may be considered apart from the subject, no pecuniary harm is likely to befall an actress because of her identification as the original of a character in a work of fiction of world-wide repute. Novelists do not often reproduce the men and women they meet in their books, but like all artists they must have models for their life-studies.

ARTISTIC COMMERCIAL PRINTING.

In an edition limited to three hundred and fifty copies, three hundred of which are for sale, comes one of the most satisfactory volumes of the year, from a typographical standpoint—a little book which it would be difficult to improve in any one particular. The volume, which is a small one, is called "The Prince Who Did Not Exist," (Charles Scribner's Sons,) and is printed on hand-made paper in beautiful type, on one side of the leaf only, and is thoroughly distinctive in the beauty and charm of its page, its proportion of margin, its leading and general arrangement being artistic in every detail. The type is most unusual, giving one the impression that it is heavy, solid-faced, and very black, yet graceful in

form and altogether effective; corresponding, too, most admirably with the volume's charming full-page illustrations, for which Mr. Arthur J. Gaskin is responsible.

The contents of the volume, a little story by Edward Perry Warren, are at first glance of the slightest, yet there is a fascination about the story which, hardly apparent at first, will be found to show itself more and more plainly on repeated readings. The binding of the little book, which is of a peculiar quality and color of brown paper boards, with an ivory white back with a most artistic cover, design and lettering, supplements admirably the effectiveness of its typography; the volume in all its severe details being one of which any publisher could well be proud.

The book is the work of the Merrymount Press of Boston, whose owner and manager, Mr. Berkley Updike, is constantly issuing the most beautiful specimens of artistic typography. It is only necessary to mention a few of the most successful books of the last year or two to show how well warranted is the growing fame of this press: Edith Wharton's "The Greater Inclination" and "The Touchstone," Eliot Gregory's "Worldly Ways and Byways" and "The Ways of Men," "Snow on the Headlight," "Smith College Stories," Aline Govren's "Anglo-Saxons and Others," and "The Monk and the Dancer," by Arthur Cassett Smith, to mention a few only, all of which, it must be remembered, are ordinary trade editions, and not privately printed or expensive works, in which a different and better class of typography might reasonably be expected.

At the Printing Show, now going on at the Grand Central Palace, will be found a case of work from the Merrymount Press. Here may be seen specimen pages of a beautiful new folio edition of the Agricola of Tacitus, of which only one hundred copies will be printed, about one-quarter of which are already subscribed for. The Tacitus, having been first shown at the Arts and Crafts Society exhibitions at Boston, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton suggested its reissue, and it is largely due to the latter's encouragement that Mr. Updike has decided to bring it out. Through the permission of the Board of Delegates of the Clarendon Press, Oxford, Mr. Updike has been enabled to use the text of Farmeaux, the well-known Tacitus authority. The binding of the Tacitus, which will probably be issued at $10 per copy, has been designed by Mrs. Henry Whitman, whose artistic book covers are so well and favorably known.

The Merrymount exhibit at the Printing Show, besides the books already mentioned and the specimen pages from the Tacitus, contains a number of other books for the typography of which the Merrymount Press is responsible, the books having been published by various well-known firms, as well as studies in printing showing the aims and capability of the press, such as the Thomas à Kempis, a study in black, red, and blue, and the Inglesant, and Latin pages of Cicero, printed in italics.

The outlook for a rapidly growing and constant increase in the artistic printing of our regular commercial publications is easily to be seen by all who make themselves familiar with the output of the Merrymount and other good presses to be unusually promising. And among all such books the present volume, "The Prince Who Did Not Exist," will be found to take high rank as a most beautiful specimen of workmanship, and one upon which we, as Americans, can afford to congratulate ourselves as to its artistic excellence.

Books amd Their Makers.

There is considerable dispute among reviewers as to exactly what Robert Grant means by the title to his new novel, "Unleavened Bread." A good many believe that the author only wanted to indicate a kind of bread which is hard, dry, and unpalatable—possibly using the phrase in a figurative sense. Mr. Henry A. Clapp, however, the well-known Shakespearean scholar and dramatic critic of Boston, makes a shrewder guess. He believes that Mr. Grant had in mind a passage from one of St. Paul's most famous letters, "wherein the Apostle bids his correspondents to keep a certain great feast, 'not with the old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness, but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.' Translated out of the Hebrew metaphor, then, the title of the novel would be 'Sincerity and Truth.' The reader will soon discover that the name is ironical." And by the way, why did Charles Kingsley call one of his novels "Yeast." ?

Herbert Spencer has given his authorization for the book by Mr. Hector Macpherson, which, as announced in these columns, will shortly appear from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. The American edition, however, will not be called "Herbert Spencer; His Life and Works," but "Spencer and Spencerism." A few verbal changes have also been made in the text. Apropos of Herbert Spencer, a good story is told of him by a London publisher. Mr. Spencer, it seems, is fond of fishing. One Summer he was the guest of Mr. R. D. Holt, of Liverpool, who had the Dee shoot salmon, and as a result was persuaded that the anglers were all wrong as to their fly-hooks. They should be reversed in form as to the head; and he showed with no little pride some flies which he had got made in this new shape. His host smiled but said nothing. Next day Mr. Spencer got the best water, and at luncheon he was asked as to his luck. Alas! he had not had a single "rise," while Mr. Holt had brought home two fine fish. No more was heard of the philosopher's new style of salmon flies. Mr. Macpherson tells us, by the way, that Spencer was for many years an ardent devotee of the game of billiards. He does not add that whenever the philosopher missed a stroke—which is said to have happened but rarely—he inflicted upon his opponent an elaborate and synthetic explanation of the reason for its delivery and the causes of its failure.

Apparently the motive of fiction writers has changed little since 1830. Andrew Lang has resurrected a letter written by Bulwer Lytton at that time, in which the ornament of so many fields of literature excused his advent among the writers of fiction in the following language: "We live in a strange and ominous period for literature. * * * The idlest work is the most charming. * * * We throw aside our profound researches and feast upon popular abridgments. * * * Readers now look into fiction for facts. * * * Thus, in the wreck of much that is great, noble, paths are open to second-rate ability and mediocre knowledge." Mr. Lang, in commenting upon this passage, in an article on the supremacy of the novel in the Westminster Gazette, says: "Thus, if any author feels that he has in him the powers of a Macaulay, a Tennyson, a Froude, a Darwin, or a Ruskin, he may, without too much diffidence, write history, poetry, philosophy, or essays on art. The less gifted or less confident men of the pen are driven back, like Lytton, on the novel, and let us hope that their romances will be no worse than his."

About a year ago inquiry was made in THE SATURDAY REVIEW as to the authorship of a certain quatrain, appropriate as an inscription on a library mantel, beginning "O turn thy rudder hitherward awhile." A correspondent at last directed us to the line and canto in Spenser's "Faerie Queen," where it may be found. It appears from the memoir of Mrs. John F. Dillon, reviewed in these columns last week, that Mrs. Dillon, many years ago, copied these lines from Spenser, remarking that they "more aptly picture one of the leading purposes of the true home than anything I have ever seen." She resolved to keep them as a motto for the new home which she hoped some day to build, and for some years carried them in her pocket-book. What Judge Dillon calls "the house of her imagination" was afterward erected at Knollcrest, Far Hills, N. J., and she caused the lines to be carved in oak, in old English characters, on the mantelpiece of the family living room, as follows:

O turn thy rudder hitherward awhile;
Here may thy storme-bett vessel safely ryde;
This is the port of rest from troublous toyle,
The world's sweet inn from pain and wearisome turmoyle.

Readers of FitzGerald have been much puzzled as to the spelling of the name of the poet. Sometimes after the "z." of the Fitz a small "g" has been used. This lower case "g" appears in the Dictionary of National Biography. Even in a later biography of the poet there are variations as to this "g." The Sphere prints that there are not less than seven ways in the writing of "Omar Khayam." In the British Museum, according to a librarian, it is printed "Umar Khayyam." The final "K" in the final word of the title is also changed to a "C" at times. The Sphere presents the following examples of the different ways:

Omar Khayam, Omar Khayyam, Omar Alkhayyam, Khéyam, Omer Chejjam, Omar Chijam, Omar Chajjâm.

Mr. John Glyde, in his recent "The Life of Edward FitzGerald," calling attention to the great poem, calls it the "Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám."

Millard Cox, author of "The Legionaries," recently published by the Bowen-Merrill Company, has discovered what almost every writer of fiction knows to be true, that many readers insist on making the author the hero of his own tale. Even Mr. Richard Harding Davis has not escaped the accusation. Judge Cox is receiving letters every day asking him if he was "really" one of Morgan's raiders, or if he assisted in liberating the great "freebooter" when he was a prisoner at Columbus. The book has the air of actuality, and is undoubtedly a faithful reflection of the times; but if we yield to the compelling force of facts we must admit that, while the 3,000 were riding to death and defeat as described by Mr. Cox so realistically Mr. Cox himself was "raiding" his grandmother's jelly closet.

The English branch of Harper & Brothers, which is situated in Albemarle Street, London, has been placed under the control of Mr. W. B. Fitts, who is well known in England by his work in connection with the new series of The North American Review. Mr. E. V. Lucas has joined the same house as reader and literary adviser.

According to a letter written from Paris a fortnight ago by a well-known New York littérateur, nearly all the American publishers were at that time quite as backward in the preparation of their exhibits as were other exhibitors at the exposition. The case containing the Century Company's books was already in order, how bookmaking as regards binding, selection of paper, and letter press. The Lippincotts also have a fine display, but at the time of writing it had not been put in order. Other American publishers whose exhibits were noted are Little, Brown & Co., Dana, Estes & Co., Johns Hopkins, Herbert Stone, Jinkins, and Lothrop. Barrie of Philadelphia also has space at the exposition, but his exhibit had not arrived.

Mr. Rolfe Replies to Goldwin Smith.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I doubt whether Mr. Goldwin Smith's defense of "Signior Julio's" as an emendation of the "Signior Iunios" of the early editions will commend itself to Shakespearean students and critics. So far as I am aware, it has not been adopted by any reputable editor of the plays since it was first suggested by Upton, almost a century ago.

Even if Shakespeare was familiar with the name of Julio Romano in 1610 or 1611, when he wrote "The Winter's Tale," it by no means follows that he was acquainted with it twenty or more years earlier when he wrote "Love's Labour's Lost"; and if he had then heard of the painter, it is highly improbable that he would have called him simply "Julio." The "Signior" would have been a blunder, as Schmidt has noted, though I think the learned German goes too far in saying that the dramatist "very well know" [when he wrote "The Winter's Tale"] that Romano was "not of the rank of a signior."

It is a point in favor of the reading "senior-junior" that elsewhere in the early editions of Shakespeare we find the same misprint. It occurs no less than four times in this very play, (i., 2, 10, 11, 16,) and where there could have been no doubt (even in the mind of a compositor) that "senior" was the right word. Armado has called Moth "tender juvenal," and the boy retorts with "tough senior." "Why tough senior? Why tough senior?" asks Armado; and the boy explains: "Tough senior as an appertinent title to your old time, which we may call tough." Here we have in the old editions "signeor" or "signeur" every time for "senior." Again, in "The Comedy of Errors," (v. 1, 422,) where also the meaning is unmistakable, we have in the first and second folios "Signior" (with the capital) for "senior." The two Dromios have raised the question which of them came into the world first; and he of Syracuse says: "We'll draw cuts for the senior: till then, lead thou first."

These are the only instances of "senior" in Shakespeare, but "seniory" (clearly meaning seniority) occurs once, in "Richard III.," (iv., 4, 36,) where Queen Margaret says:

"If ancient sorrow be most reverend,
Give mine the benefit of seniory";

and here the old editions print "signiorie," "signeury," "signeurie," and "signiory."

Moreover, "senior-junior" is in keeping with the description of Cupid further on in this very play of "Love's Labour's Lost," (v. 2, 11,): "For he hath been five thousand years a boy."

Mr. Smith thinks that "giant-dwarf" is "surely a remarkable expression," but it is surely no more so than "senior-junior." Shakespeare was rather fond of this rhetorical form. Compare "Romeo and Juliet," iii., 2, 75:

"Beautiful tyrant! fiend angelical!
Dove-feather'd raven! wolvish-ravening lamb!
Despised substance of divinest show!
Just opposite to what thou justly seem'st,
A damned saint, an honourable villain!
O, nature! what hadst thou to do in hell,
When thou didst bower the spirit of a fiend
In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh?"

and "Much Ado," iv., 1, 104:

"Most foul, most fair; farewell!
Thou pure impiety and impious purity!"

So in "Lucrece" we find, (660): "Thou nobly base, they basely dignified"; (730,) "A captive victor, that hath lost in gain"; (1806,) "Cursed-Blessed fortune," &c. Many other similar passages might be added. I give only those which occur to me at the moment.

Turning to the notes on the passage in the Variorum of 1821, I see that Toilet remarks that in Stowe's Chronicle, (edition of 1614, p. 149,) "Edward the signior" occurs for Edward the elder, and Boswell quotes Ben Jonson's verses, "introduced in Chester's 'Rosalyn's Complaint,' where he says, addressing Venus, 'Let the old boy, your son, ply his old task.'"

W. J. ROLFE.

Cambridge, May 21, 1900.

THE PUBLISHER'S POINT OF VIEW.

A NEW KIND OF BIRD BOOK.

With all the "nature-study" books, we believe that "Bird Homes," by Mr. A. Radclyffe Dugmore, is the first adequate popular work on the nests and eggs of our common birds. The remarkable pictures (photographed from life by the author with infinite pains and ingenuity during a number of years) are in color and black and white, and are a revelation of "bird personality."

Published two weeks ago, it is already in its third thousand. ($2 00 net.)

In the same series with the above are four equally remarkable volumes, illustrated by this extraordinary process of color photography, now being exhibited at the American Tract Society's store, 150 Nassau Street. The process is shown in detail—how the effects are secured: the printing first of the yellow, then the red, and finally the blue, making in combination twenty colors and shades. The plates are all made from *the actual* flower, bird or butterfly, and make a remarkable and most interesting display, to which all are invited.

Booth Tarkington's splendid story "The Gentleman from Indiana" has now taken its place among the six "best-selling" books of the month. A large jobber who ordered 2,500 copies some weeks ago sent up for 250 more the other day, so it isn't surprising that last month's sales should have footed up nearly eleven thousand copies.

"Dracula," too, made its appearance in this interesting list of successful novels in at least one town. This weird and gruesome tale of a human vampire, by Bram Stoker, (Sir Henry Irving's manager,) has attracted much attention as a notable imaginative effort.

The friends of "Bob, Son of Battle," may be interested to know that one of our correspondents recently questioned the accuracy of the portraits of that altogether delightful dog. Since we have had orders for two or three hundred of these (three different pictures, sold at 25 cents apiece for gray, mounted prints from any one of the negatives) we were somewhat concerned to be told that the real "Bob" must have been—not the graceful, dashing collie of the picture, but a tailless, rough-haired terrier-looking "English sheep dog"! Our informant advanced much expert testimony and made out rather a strong case, though the first description of "Bob" hardly answered to the photograph of the prize-winning "Old English sheep dog" which he forwarded. So we sent a set of the pictures to Mr. Alfred Ollivant, author of the story. He writes:

"Many thanks for the photos. They are most beautiful and much admired. I am eagerly looking forward to seeing them in the Illustrated edition."

—which seems to settle the question of accuracy. One of these portraits appears on the cover of the new edition of "Bob, Son of Battle"—the fifth printing, completing 26 thousand.

Of the hundreds of reviews which have appeared of Mr. George Iles's remarkable book, "Flame, Electricity and the Camera," that in the *Brooklyn Eagle* comes nearest to presenting the author's real idea. It is, says this paper—

"a book which, for the lover of scientific phenomena or for the reader who is interested in the problems of evolution, can hardly be excelled for fascinating interest. At first glance it seems a volume devoted to an exploitation of the wonders that have been wrought by fire, electricity and the camera. It is all of that, but it is a good deal more, for the author shows in a very direct and convincing fashion that in the successive progresses made in these departments of science we have really an evolutionary process, as perfect, as continuous, and as interdependent one upon the other as could be found anywhere in the material universe."

It was, of course, this large evolutionary conception which caused Professor John Fiske to declare it one of the most fascinating books he had read in the past ten years.

Published April 5, the work is already in its third thousand, and we are just putting a second printing to press. It *should* circulate to the extent of a hundred thousand copies, for it is a unique exposition of the most absorbing interest. ($2.00 net.)

If one were to ask a dozen different people what is meant by the very common phrase, "A Man's Woman," it is likely that a dozen widely different answers would be obtained. The heroine of Frank Norris's story of this name (2d printing and 6th thousand now ready) is entirely an unusual woman, but the life problem which presents itself to her is one of everyday existence, involving a choice between her love for her husband and her realization of his proper work in the world. ($1.50.)

DOUBLEDAY & McCLURE CO.,
of Union Square, E., N. Y.

A MOTHER'S JOURNAL.

Record of a Sojourn in Manila and the Cape Seventy Years Ago.*

But for the fact that this diary shows certain conditions of life that existed in the third decade of the present century, such, for instance, as the fact that it took four or five months at best to reach China, that nearly a year must pass before it would be possible to receive an answer to a letter sent from China to America, let us say, and the fact that a ship of 1,700 tons was considered most marvelous, and its accommodations magnificent, the diary is so vividly and picturesquely written and contains so much of the personal element, that it is hard to realize that the events pictured occurred three-quarters of a century ago, so modern does it all seem.

The editor of the book, Katharine Hillard, reminds us of many of the drawbacks to a long voyage in those early days. There being then no such convenient luxuries as canned meats, fruits, vegetables, or condensed milk, the table was of necessity very plain, and it being impossible to have anything washed on board ship, a lady had to be provided with at least six dozen of everything, as well as with the variety of clothing demanded by a voyage that took one through a changing variety of climate, from the temperate to the torrid zone and back once more to cooler lands. The editor also tells us that it must be remembered what a change it must have been for a girl of twenty—one of twelve children, only one of whom was older than herself—to be suddenly transported from the quiet provincial town of Salem, Mass., to a life "in China under the auspices of the East India Company, and in all the luxury and formality of the English society of that time. It must have been a bewildering change at first from the quiet and rather Puritanical régime of home, where Sunday was kept with the utmost strictness, and Saturday night was almost as rigidly observed, to the ceaseless round of dinners, balls, and Sunday visitors in Macao; from being one of the many superfluous females of Massachusetts to occupying the dazzling and somewhat hazardous position of the only 'spinster' where men were so numerous and, for much of the time, so unoccupied."

Necessarily there was much in the manners and customs of this foreign society to shock a girl fresh from the simple life of a small country town, and it took her some time to acquire the sweet tolerance and charity for which she is said to have been distinguished in later life and, as is always the case with a book of an autobiographical nature, one of its most interesting features is the gradual development of Miss Low's character and mind amid the interests, pleasures, and trials of a foreign residence.

The journals begin in May, 1829, on board the ship Sumatra, bound for Manila, and thence to Macao, where Miss Low was to spend four years with an aunt and uncle. In addition to her home letters, she kept these journals from day to day, sending the installments as finished and opportunity offered to the favorite sister from whom she had never before been parted.

Miss Low entered thoroughly into the life on board ship, taking lessons in its rigging and management, and filling the weary days to the best of her ability; finding after a time that the hours passed so uneventfully that they really went faster than on shore, the days of the week being hardly distinguishable except for the fact that Tuesday and Friday were bean soup days, which reminded the girl strongly of home. In September, 1829, Miss Low had gotten as far on her journey as Manila, and it is interesting to read such vivid early pictures of life in that city:

> Like all Spanish towns, the forts, convents, and churches take up a large part of the place. The roofs of the houses are covered with tiles. They are mostly of one story only and some are very spacious. They have no glass windows, but they are made of pearl shells in little squares and some of them have Venetian blinds. The houses are all whitewashed, but are soon turned black by the climate, which gives the whole city the appearance of having been smoked as by a great fire. An immense number of people live on the water in boats. * * * Manila abounds in pleasant drives, and on Sunday and feast days they all ride back and forth on the Calzada till dark. * * * They bury their dead here without coffins, and carry them through the streets laid on a square board covered with a purple cloth. At each corner a torch is borne by four men, and then follow the friends, though there is no order in the procession. The mourners wear a sort of purple hood and scarf. * * * The burying ground is quite picturesque in appearance, and the higher classes are buried in the wall, which is eight feet thick. They are put into small recesses, which are then built up with bricks and lime. By paying twenty-five dollars a Spaniard can be buried in the wall, but no foreigner can have a place in this ground.

Miss Low left Manila on Sept. 23 with many regrets, and after a week's voyage landed at Macao, where her home was to be made for the next few years. She was at once drawn into the society of the place, paying and receiving many calls, and being the recipient of constant invitations to balls, dinners, theatricals, races, and festivities of all kinds. The journals are full of the small and great happenings of an everyday existence passed amid the distractions of life in a foreign land, where one of necessity sees much company, for the reason that except at intervals the men have an unusual amount of time of which to dispose, do much entertaining, as well as visiting and, in addition, there is, as a matter of course, a considerable amount of official business relating to the ship's cargo and crew. The book, by its full and vigorous bits of character sketching, as well as descriptions of scenery and customs, which bring the people and the place before us in very vivid fashion. For instance:

> After dinner, leaned out of the window and saw one of the company's ships, with the sun shining on her well-filled sails. How I wished for Mr. Chinnery's talent for painting, that I might sketch for you the beautiful scene before me; the large and handsome church, milk-white, with a splendid flight of stone steps, and surrounded by trees and shrubbery—just beyond, the fort, stretching into the bay. Beyond this again you can see the roads, and the little boats skimming over the surface. In the distance two islands of high ground can be discerned, and the beautiful ship bounding toward her much desired home. A little further in is a little European boat flying along under full sail, and any quantity of Chinese boats are in sight. Now can you not imagine that we have a pleasant view from our terrace?

Among the many people whom Miss Low sketches for her sister's benefit, the best known and most interesting of all is the painter, Chinnery, who, it will be remembered, painted the well-known group portrait of Richmond Thackeray, his wife, and son, a reproduction of which will be found in the Biographical Edition of Thackeray's works, edited by his daughter. The frontispiece to the present volume is a portrait of Miss Low, painted by Chinnery during this foreign residence, which, although the latter's work seems to have been very highly thought of, yet shares the faults of the Thackeray painting in seeming to exaggerate all his sitter's worst qualities, rather than to accentuate the best, and producing, to some degree, the effect of caricature. Miss Low writes of the artist:

> Went to that amusing man, Chinnery, and staid till after 2 sketching. There is a good deal to be gathered from his conversation, and some of his similes are most amusing. He has been a great observer of human nature, for which he has had every opportunity, his profession having brought him in contact with people of high and low degree. He has been in Calcutta for twenty years, and has seen a great variety of characters, as you may suppose, in that changing place. He has excellent sense and plumes himself upon being, though not handsome, excessively genteel. His personal appearance, I think, however, is rather against him, for he is what I call fascinatingly ugly, and what with a habit he has of distorting his features in a most unchristian manner, and with taking snuff, smoking, and snorting, I think were he not so agreeable he would be intolerable.

Miss Low had an intimate friend with her as a guest for some time, who met and finally married Dr. College, the English Consul, of whom Miss Low became a great admirer, liking and esteeming him beyond all other of her foreign friends. Chinnery painted Dr. College also:

> It is a most interesting thing, a group of five figures, but first for the likeness, which I am sorry to say is not so striking as in many of Chinnery's pictures; the face is in profile, which is perhaps the reason. The figure, a full length, is perfect. One hand is resting on the forehead of a Chinawoman whom he has restored to sight from total blindness. He has lifted her spectacles and is turning to Afun, his Chinese servant, and telling him he is to explain to the woman how she is to proceed in future. Afun's likeness is excellent. The son of the woman is on his knees before College, presenting a chop (or letter of thanks, always written on red paper) for his kindness. The fifth figure is a poor old man sitting on the floor in a corner, with his eyes bandaged, waiting for attention. * * * Mr. College has cured an immense number of Chinese afflicted with diseases of the eyes.

Unfortunately the journal describing Miss Low's visit to Canton—at that time not open to women, but which a few intrepid members of the sex did enter—was lost, but this deficiency is in a measure supplied by extracts from letters. But as all things come to an end, so did Miss Low's life in Macao, and on Nov. 19, 1833, the family bade goodby to China forever and started toward home; after a pleasant voyage of about six weeks landing at Cape Town, where the next four months were passed, sailing thence for England, which was reached in May, 1834, and New York and home in the early Autumn of the same year. Naturally Miss Low, glad as she was to be at home, found a great change between her comparatively brilliant foreign life and the deadly dullness of life in the Brooklyn of 1835, where her family had removed from Salem, Mass., during her absence. Her beloved sister, too, was married and away from home, the oldest brother in China, and her old friends all in Massachusetts, so it is no wonder that a letter included in the book, written to her sister in 1835, just a year after her return, should show a little despondency.

In November, 1836, however, Miss Low married a younger brother of the Hon. George S. Hillard of Boston, a man of cultured tastes and charming manners. After their marriage the Hillards went to England to live, where eight children were born to them, of whom three, including the editor of this book, still survive. Frequent visits were paid to the United States, but the family resided in England until after Mr. Hillard's death, in 1859, when his widow determined to pass the remainder of her life among her own people—dying here in 1877, leaving "the fragrance of a most beautiful memory in the hearts of all who knew her."

Miss Hillard's editorship has been remarkably well done, with just sufficient notes added to make the journals perfectly clear, and the book must certainly be regarded as a charming memorial from a daughter's hands to not only a bright and interesting girl, but to the mother for whom her feeling is so deep. The journals being so vividly and picturesquely written, and the time and places described so interesting, make the book very delightful reading for many to whom the writer is now for the first time made known.

*MY MOTHER'S JOURNAL: A Young Lady's Diary of Five Years Spent in Manila, Macao, and the Cape of Good Hope. From 1829-1834. Edited by Katharine Hillard. "Her children rise up and call her blessed." Boston: George H. Ellis, 272 Congress Street, 1900. $2.00.

"Mother Goose for Grown-Ups" is a new volume by Guy Wetmore Carryl, author of "Fables for the Frivolous," which Harper and Brothers will shortly issue.

FLETCHER HARPER.

Mr. Northcott's Reminiscences of Him as Editor—The Other Harper Brothers.

Charles Northcott read a paper recently before the Tuesday Club of San Diego, Cal., on "Reminiscences of Some Editors I Have Known," in which he told of personal relations with the four Harper brothers; William Cullen Bryant, Parke Godwin, and the two Bonnetts of The New York Herald. Regarding the Harpers, he said:

"On my first appearance in Franklin Square, I felt, as can be easily imagined, as uncomfortable as a very young cat in a very strange garret. I had a table assigned me in a large room where were others whom I did not know, and I found it literally true, as Mr. Fletcher Harper had said, that for a while I had no set or regular duties. I wrote some things, of which a few were used; I read foreign papers and made extracts; in short, I tried my hand at various matters, with more or less—rather less than more—success at first. At the suggestion of an editor whose kindness to a very depressed young man I have never forgotten, I 'gutted' a new book of travel and adventure; that is to say, I made out of the most readable parts of its contents a Magazine article, and this, to my delight, was printed, and of this kind of work later I did a good deal. There is no better training for a young writer.

"One day Mr. Harper put the manuscript of a book on my table, saying: 'I wish you would read that and give us your opinion in writing—whether we ought to publish it.' Another day he gave me several manuscript articles offered for the Magazine, with the same direction.

"Thus I became one of the 'readers,' of whom there were several, some in the house, others outside. And thus presently I discovered that 'readers,' especially for the Magazine and Weekly, were the big sieves, and that Mr. Fletcher Harper was, in fact, in those days the last and finest sieve; the editor, who, modestly pretending to be no more than a printer, or at most a manufacturer, yet saw and examined either in manuscript or in proof all that went into the Magazine and Weekly, except routine matters, and even on these he kept a sharp eye.

"He did, of course, many other things. His days at the office were fully occupied. He had much to decide, authors and others to see, orders to give, and two or three times each week he and his brother, Mr. Wesley Harper, who were very fondly attached to each other, used to walk together over all parts of the big double building, and their kindly faces and sympathetic words were welcomed by all the work people, big and little, to the smallest boy, for all knew by tradition, and many by personal experience, how ready were all four of the brothers to hear and help in any case of sickness, distress, or misfortune.

"Mr. Fletcher Harper had a remarkably sound popular judgment. In respect to Magazine articles he often stood alone; I mean that his judgment differed from that of all who had previously read the articles, and, of course, his judgment was final. He knew his public because he had created it, and to the tastes and wants of that large mass of American readers he knew by an infallible instinct how to cater. The crucial question in his mind in regard to any article or book was, as he put it to me in the line above, 'whether we ought to publish it,' which meant not precisely whether it had great literary merit, but whether it would be intelligible, interesting, and useful to the average of American readers—the farmers, mechanics, clerks, and their families.

"He was a most lovely character, unpretentious, kind, and considerate to all in his employ, with a genuine, heartfelt interest in all, and, like his brother Wesley, he had a very keen sense of humor. When I came to know him well I often thought he would have made a distinguished career as a diplomatist had it been his fortune to enter that service, for he had a most alert mind, an imperturbable temper, and the most charming manners of any one I have ever known, and with a quiet courage which never failed him. He was in his own line one of the ablest and most successful editors this country has ever seen, and, like his brother Wesley, a very noble and lovable man in all parts of his life.

"The four brothers were all remarkable men, and their life together was charming to all who saw it. It was a family more than a mere business arrangement, and at the bottom of it was a rule, adopted at the beginning and wisely and affectionately adhered to to the end of their lives, that nothing should be done by the firm unless all four were agreed. All four of the brothers were men of ability and strong wills. Naturally such men would take sometimes different views of the policy of the house, and it was this pre-eminently wise agreement, faithfully adhered to, which gave unity and their great success to the firm. It did not prevent the ablest mind having its due influence, and I suppose the other brothers would have freely owned that Mr. Fletcher Harper, the youngest of the four, was the ablest of them all. But it never occurred to any one of them to think of such comparison. They were a united band, and their career showed what strength and power such a loyal and unselfish union of four strong men gives in any human enterprise.

"One of the great events in the history of the house was the disastrous fire which consumed their establishment. About this time Mr. Wesley Harper once told me that the first thought of the firm, or at least of some of the brothers, was that this was a heaven-sent opportunity for them to give up business. They were abundantly wealthy. 'We never dared to let our children know how well off we were,' he said, 'for fear of spoiling their lives; we had accumulated enough for them all, in reason. We had never been eager for great fortunes ourselves. It seemed a good time to quit.'

"But this thought, natural to the wise and moderate men they were, was quickly put aside by the consideration which at once came up, that they ought to continue [illegible] and many clerks, whose [illegible] into insolvency, would have been reduced and cruel expense upon them, but still more because to abandon the business would be a grief and embarrassment to their large working force of men and women, most of whom had grown up in their employ, and between whom and the four brothers there were ties of Christian fellowship, mutual interest, and good will, far more important to good men, as they were, than the comrade tie between employer and workman. So without delay they re-established themselves, and in a carefully constructed fire-proof building, the first, I think, of its kind in New York. To Mr. John Harper the lasting merits of this structure are due. He had, I have been told, given much thought to such a construction, and under his instructions the architects and builders worked out the details."

Life in the Tenements.*

In the small volume entitled "Our Brethren of the Tenements" we find a writer who draws her deductions from an experience of several years among the poor of the city. There are no set rules for work among the needy, but toleration and courtesy are necessary everywhere. The author has found much happiness among the tenement people. It is her opinion that one of the most obstinate problems in dealing with them is that of education:

> The customs that were satisfactory to father and mother are good enough for them, and they have no sympathy with those who would educate the children out of the old groove. The theories and the fads of educators the people leave severely alone. The laws of health and precautions to prevent the spread of disease are absurd. "God sends disease to them that fly from it," and "Sure, no wan kin die afore their time," are time-honored opinions and all powerful against the rules of the Board of Health.
>
> All who would elevate them morally must meet them on their own ground and win their confidence by drawing out their best traits and giving due recognition to the great good that is in their natures before trying to raise them a step higher. Improvident habits in the old cannot be changed, but the children may be trained to form more thrifty habits. * * *
>
> The tenement districts are the field where the philanthropist and the mission workers try to scatter bits of brightness and pleasure. Many of the poor are self-respecting and would rather suffer quietly than make their wants known. All conscientious workers should respect this spirit and not give pain to sensitive natures by probing into their affairs and trying to force help upon them. There are too many of the half-pauper sort who are always on the lookout for any crumbs that may fall in their way.
>
> One beautiful trait of the poor is their goodness to their neighbors. The spirit of helpfulness is found throughout the tenement districts. Only the poor help the poor is the general opinion. The crowds that fill the rooms where there is sickness or death are prompted by a more kindly feeling than curiosity.
>
> The saloon keeper occupies a position among the poor which is not generally understood. Granted that a large proportion of the money earned by the poor goes into the pocket of the saloon keeper, for all that, the man who runs the bar is a good fellow. "If a subscription is started to feed a starving woman and children, or to bury the dead, the saloon keepers are the first to contribute, and they never boast of their charity. No matter what opinion one may hold about the way their money is made out of the poor, no other class of men contribute an equal amount of money directly to the relief of the suffering."

The salient trait of the poor Jew, and his best quality, is his love of the family and his respect for age. In his charities the Jew is ever practical. He has an insatiable desire for education. He wants to know, and to acquire knowledge in all directions. The young Jewish father, who six months ago only spoke a mongrel Yiddish, takes to his English primer. It is to help him in the education of his children. There is "a greater degree of parental responsibility found among these poor people than among any other people in New York. The father who toils in the sweat-shop all day will take a few moments from the short time allowed him for luncheon to play with his little daughter, who carries him the basket filled by mother or an elder sister."

The author describes a small benevolent society in the Jewish quarter that loans money. No interest is charged; there are no pledges. It is non-sectarian, for some Roman Catholics have been the beneficiaries. A note is given by the borrower, which requires an indorsement. This society has been fairly prosperous. It was the boast of its originators that their society could get along without the help of the wealthy, and, adds the writer, "boasters are sure to be punished." There came bad times, and loans were not returned. Then there stepped to the front a wealthy Jew, "who gives princely sums to charities," and the finances of the Ghetto were made all right, but "the trustees of the Ghetto society can boast of their exclusiveness no longer."

Miss M. J. McKenna's book is written in a straightforward way, and is of practical use. One quality of the work is the absence of all sectarian feeling.

A new edition of the works of the late William Hamilton Gibson, including his more elaborately illustrated nature books, is being published by Harper & Brothers. The great advance that has been made of late years in illustration has enabled the publishers to bring out this new edition at a greatly reduced price. It includes "Camp Life in the Woods," "Eye Spy," "Our Edible Toadstools and Mushrooms," "My Studio Neighbors," "Highways and Byways," "Sharp Eyes," "Strolls by Starlight and Sunshine," "Pastoral Days," and "Happy Hunting Grounds," all of which are illustrated by the author.

*OUR BRETHREN OF THE TENEMENTS AND THE GHETTO. By M. J. McKenna. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. 61.

SUICIDE.

An English Clergyman on the Social Disease It Indicates—Christian Therapeutics.*

In his new work, "The Morals of Suicide," the Rev. Mr. Gurnhill looks upon self-slaughter from the point of view of the Christian Socialist, holding that "nothing can be sound socially which is not also sound in point of morals and religion." Suicide he calls a symptom of the sin and misery "seething beneath the surface of society in all its classes," and his purpose is to do what he can to help to abate some of these evils. With the increase of population there is an increase of suicide, inevitably, one would say, and Mr. Gurnhill's quotations from the Registrar General's report for England and Wales and a newspaper article for statistics of suicide in the United States do not seem to show that the increase in those countries lately has been so alarmingly disproportionate, but when the rate of suicides reaches 92 per million of population in a year, as it did in England in 1895, no apology is needed, certainly, for a book giving serious consideration to the subject from this writer's specified point of view.

Mr. Gurnhill quotes The Chicago Tribune in the statement that suicides in this country increased from 978 in 1885 to 5,750 in 1895, but the source of that newspaper's information is not given. "With this increase," he says, "we have to deplore a corresponding increase in insanity, as the two will always go hand in hand." Such statistics as he is able to present, also, relate only to those cases of suicide in which the attempt at self-destruction was successful, and he assumes that there are annually an appreciably large number of attempts to commit suicide which fail. Inevitably his book sometimes takes on a sermonizing tone, but both the subject and the point of view justify that, in the circumstances. He does not always hold to the attitude and prerogative of the preacher, though.

Schopenhauer he calls the great apologist of suicide. "Like Buddha, he was overwhelmed by the vast amount of misery and suffering he saw in the world around him, and he jumped to the conclusion that when a man finds himself hard pressed by the ills and sorrows of life it is both right and wise of him to escape therefrom by a voluntary act of self-destruction." Of the keystone of Schopenhauer's "theology"—"Will is the lord of all worlds"—he says: "Here we have the enunciation of a grand truth which really lies at the very foundation of Christian monotheism." He declares that one cannot fail of admiration of Schopenhauer's enunciation of great metaphysical truths or of astonishment at his inability to combine and correlate them. "He reminds one of a quarryman who, having hewn out great blocks of granite from some giant cliff, then leaves them, unheeded, in shapeless masses at his feet, instead of cutting them and fitting them for their proper place in the Temple of Truth."

We shall not attempt to follow Mr. Gurnhill, however, in his comparison of the Schopenhauer theory and the Christian belief, and his statement of the shortcomings of the one from the point of view of the other, but it is all exceedingly interesting and moderate. Of course, the final answer in this one-sided argument must be that an Unseen One, a Personal God, all wisdom and benevolence, is the salvation of the sufferer who has faith, that sort of faith which has no place in the doctrine of the Dantsic philosopher.

The theory that every man has an unassailable title to his own life and person and the right to do with them as he pleases is open to condemnation on other grounds than those of the Christian Church. Besides summarizing the arguments of Schopenhauer and the pessimists and replying to them according to his own lights, Mr. Gurnhill takes up the gloomy view of Mallock in his "Is Life Worth Living?" of the materialism supposed to inevitably result from the teachings of modern science. "But," he thinks, "Mr. Mallock's forecast was perhaps needlessly gloomy and despondent. It is one thing to make claims; it is another to support them. And many things in this age of scientific research and rapid discovery have happened since Mr. Mallock wrote his book, or even since Huxley broached his famous doctrine of automatism. And there are evident proofs that, even among scientific men themselves, a strong reaction from crude, soulless materialism has set in." In concluding his chapter in consideration of "Physiological Psychology," he says:

> What we have to guard against is the assumption or conclusion that because mental conditions and emotions are translated into conscious perceptions by physiological processes, such as molecular changes in the brain, therefore the spirit or soul which receives and acts upon these perceptions is not a real entity, but only a function of highly organized matter. This is the soul-destroying heresy of materialism, which reduces man to a mere automaton, and effectually closes the door to any further progress, whether in morality or religion. Against such an assumption or conclusion as this we must never cease to enter our most emphatic protest.

Mr. Gurnhill has a chapter on Christian psychology in which he harks back as far in the ages as the psychic myth and finds in the allegory of Psyche, Eros, and Aphrodite something "closely analogous, in many respects, to the traditional Christian belief concerning the soul, the psyche in man." In another chapter he reviews "An Essay on Comparative Moral Statistics," by Dr. Henry Morselli of the University of Turin. This book is essentially statistical and sociological and concerns the moral and religious aspects of suicide very little. Morselli in 1875 found that in the civilized States of Europe and America the frequency of suicide "showed a growing and uniform increase greater than the geometrical augmentation of the people and of the general mortality." He considers many causes of suicide which Mr. Gurnhill, from his point of view, is not aware of. Protestantism is one of them, because it is "an eminently mystic religion, tending to develop the reflective powers of the mind, and to exaggerate the inward struggles of the conscience. This exercise of the thinking organs, which, when they are weak by nature, is always damaging, renders them yet more sensible and susceptible of morbid impressions." But Morselli's work is eminently practical, nevertheless, and some of his conclusions are valuable to the author of this new book. The essence of Mr. Gurnhill's argument is found in his chapters entitled "Christian Therapeutics," in which he summarizes cases that have come under his own notice and considers the need of treating sin as a disease.

A Farcical Narrative.*

"His Lordship's Leopard" is a farce in narrative form, and is surely a sprightly and attractive work, something like some of Mr. Stockton's tales in its conception if not exactly in its execution, something like "The Londoners," by Robert Hichens, but still more like the former book by the same clever author, "Her Ladyship's Elephant." One might continue in this vein by noting a certain strong resemblance the story bears to "The Wrong Box," by R. L. Stevenson and Lloyd Osborne. But somewhat too much of this.

For "His Lordship's Leopard", is as original as a work of fiction well can be nowadays, and the author's sense of humor and his inventive faculty are strongly illustrated on almost every page. It would not be fair to the reader to reveal the story while commenting on its quality. It deals with the supposed pursuit of Spanish spies in 1898 from New York to a peaceful cathedral town in England. A young British novelist, his father an estimable but entirely human Bishop; a "star" reporter on a "yellow journal," a typical tramp, and the members of a stranded theatrical troupe are involved in its extravagant intrigue. It is never in the least reasonable, and Mr. Wells is not one of those farceurs who can successfully preserve an air of gravity while telling a preposterous yarn. But his is the charm of buoyant spirits. There are many laughs in his new book.

It is a pity, therefore, that Mr. Wells, who is an American and the son of a distinguished American publicist, should seem to know so little of this country, and especially of its principal city. His book would be much funnier if the author displayed less ignorance in it of the methods employed by sensational journalism, of the terms current in American journalistic speech, of police affairs, and the geography of the metropolis and the country surrounding it. His American actors, too, are not a bit like the real article. These, however, are minor blemishes in a farce written with so light a hand, and they will not interfere with the enjoyment of many of Mr. Wells's readers.

The Book of Golf.*

"The Book of Golf and Golfers" has been well tried and proved of merit far out of the ordinary. This new and cheaper edition of what is surely the best book about golf yet published is, therefore, most welcome. No changes have been made in the text or the illustrations. That series of graphic and informing pictures of the most celebrated golfers executing their most famous strokes, which was pointed out as one of the most valuable features of the first expensive edition, is given without curtailment in the new edition. The series includes portraits of Tait, the martyr; Hilton, the amateur champion; J. H. Taylor, Vardon, Willie Park, and Whigham, as well as the famous women golfers, Miss Pascoe and Lady Margaret Scott.

The literary contents include Mr. Hutchinson's admirable essay on the history of golf, and chapters by him on "Golf as a Game," "Methods of Play," and "Clubs and Balls"; Taylor's lucid description of his famous "approach" with a mashie, Whigham's chapter on "Golf in America," and Miss Pascoe's remarks on "Golf for Women." There are sound and useful chapters, also, on practical club-making and the laying out and keeping of greens.

The portraits are accompanied by lucid descriptions written by Mr. Hutchinson, including some exceedingly modest and droll remarks about his own play, which is, however, invariably "good golf." The book, in short, is full of sound information for all golfers, while it has moderation, wisdom, and literary charm to commend it. The best golfers cannot help but feel better for a few hours passed in its company, while it is so strongly pervaded with the genuine charm of the sport that it is likely to make many recruits to the ranks of golfers. Ought it to be commended on that account? Are many more golfers needed on the courses? Fore!

*HIS LORDSHIP'S LEOPARD. By David Dwight Wells. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

*THE BOOK OF GOLF AND GOLFERS. By [illegible]

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Mr. Le Gallienne's Kipling.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Richard Le Gallienne has, indeed, sown dragons' teeth when he made the astonishing statement in his criticism of Rudyard Kipling that the stories of that master of terse English "elude the memory." The present writer has a poor memory, but the titles of seventy-four of Kipling's stories that are at hand were sufficient to conjure up the salient features of a majority of the stories, and to bring out the characteristics of half a dozen babies—that are not supposed to have marked traits—as clear cut and individual as the figures on a piece of wedgwood. Truly, that wild statement is enough to rouse the suspicions of the least credulous and lead them to look with doubt on every assertion that follows. To judge of Mr. Le Gallienne's criticism of Kipling [illegible]

Le G-ll-nne's" mouth regarding his own writings: "When I read some of the awful rot that I have undoubtedly written, I find myself wondering if I am quite responsible for my literary actions."

AGNES R. BLANCHARD.

South Norwalk, Conn., May 21, 1900.

Last Thursday evening at the Camera Club, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, Gilbert Ray Hawes, the lawyer, of this city, delivered a lecture descriptive of his trip on a bicycle through England, Scotland, Wales, and the Isle of Man. It was entitled "Some Snap Shots Taken on a Cycling Tour Abroad." The pictures shown through the stereopticon were all snap shots taken on films. The route traversed was from London up the River Thames to Henley and Oxford, thence to Leamington, Kenilworth, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon and the Shakespeare country, thence [illegible]

THE WEEK IN ART.

When, to all appearances and from all indications, the art season, prolonged by a month beyond its usual limits, was to close to-day with the hailing of the curtain on the Society of Landscape Painters' display at the American Art Galleries, comes an unexpected event in the opening at the Metropolitan Museum of a notable collection of landscapes by the late Frederic E. Church. These are shown in Gallery 16, and will remain on view throughout the Summer.

***

In addition to his artistic ability, Frederic E. Church had the faculty of making friends. His success from the start, was largely due to this capacity, which he possessed in a rare degree. He painted, or, rather, he began to paint in the days when there were few collectors, and art was a very new thing in America. Hence there were then art patrons in the true sense of the word, and to the patronage of such men as the late John Taylor Johnston, William Tilden Blodgett, William E. Dodge, Cyrus Field, and William H. Osborn, Church's early fame, which enabled him to reach financial success in a comparatively short time, was chiefly due. These art patrons did more than buy the pictures of Church, Kensett, Bierstadt, and a few others whom they favored. They made the artists their intimate friends, invited their wealthy fellows to inspect the paintings they had already purchased from them, and sang their praises in and out of season. The present writer can remember how as a boy of thirteen or fourteen he was taken by his father to the residence of William Tilden Blodgett in East Twelfth Street, New York, where Mr. Blodgett's widow still resides, to see Church's "Heart of the Andes," and how with reverential awe he looked at the canvas. He can also recall Mr. Blodgett's warm and enthusiastic extolling of Mr. Church's work, and how he came away impressed with the idea that there was only one landscape artist in the world, and that his name was Church.

***

This period of American art was, of course, only a formative one. It could not long exist, and the artist of to-day has to make his own way without any special patron, notwithstanding the foolish extolling of certain business collectors as art patrons this past season. Conditions were different during the period when Church painted his more notable canvases, and it was fortunate for him that they were. All this reminiscence is not intended as any reflection upon the memory of the landscapist or in any way to wound the feelings of his devoted friends, of whom few men of his time had more. Church undoubtedly played an important part in the development of American art, for with Sanford, Gifford, Kensett, and a little later on with Cropsey and Bierstadt he carried on the art of landscape painting begun here by Thomas Cole and Asher B. Durand, and advanced it. He was also the first landscapist to bring to the attention of the American public the exceeding richness and beauty of the tropical landscapes of South America, and the grandeur of some of the wild scenery of the South and West. Crude as some of his work now seems, and thin or lurid as his color, he was unquestionably a painter of ability and of imagination.

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The exhibition of Church's works now at the Metropolitan Museum is a loan one, and contains fourteen examples, all representative, and which give an adequate idea of his scope and his quality. All art lovers will be most interested in the still famous "Niagara Falls," loaned by the Corcoran Art Gallery of Washington, and "The Heart of the Andes." The former canvas, seen in New York after the lapse of many years, while a little too panoramic in effect, is a faithful and characteristic rendering of the great cataract, and may be said to be the most satisfactory painting of the impossible-to-be-painted falls ever done. "The Heart of the Andes," which has been in retirement for some years, is a remarkable piece of composition, and although, like the Niagara, suggestively like a panorama, has, like the Niagara, a certain sense of power and truthfulness. There is too much detail work in the tropical foliage of the foreground, but the gradual rising of the land to the far-off, snow-covered peak in the background is well given, and there is good light effect, if somewhat hard atmosphere. Older art lovers will, perhaps, be more glad to see of Church's South American series the "Morning in the Tropics," loaned by Mr. William E. Dodge, and "The Mountains of Ecuador," loaned by Mrs. William H. Osborn. In both of these canvases the artist caught with some success the damp, yellow, misty, and heavy morning air of the tropical wilderness. There were many jokes made on these canvases when they were first shown. They were called "examples of Church's malarial art," a convincing evidence of their realism.

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Of the other more important canvases shown the "Aegean Sea," loaned by Mrs. William H. Osborn; "The Parthenon," loaned by Morris K. Jesup; "Twilight in the Wilderness," loaned by Mrs. M. E. Grant; "Chimborazo," loaned by Mrs. William H. Osborn, and "The Falls of Tecendama," loaned by Mrs. William F. Judson, are perhaps the best. The "Aegean Sea" is a study in gray, and a canvas in which the artist again catches the feeling of a damp and heavy atmosphere; the "Twilight in the Wilderness" is one of those glowing, but rather too lurid, sunsets which Church delighted to paint, and the "Chimborazo" by reason of a delightful and yet realistic rendering of a tropical scene, with the white peak of the lofty volcano glittering after like a star and brought out by a detailed mass of thick foliage in the foreground.

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Frederic E. Church has passed away, and his works remain his monument. He played well his part, and American art owes him a debt of gratitude. He, is not to be compared with any of the great trio that succeeded him—Inness, Wyant, or Martin, and Lesse are twenty American landscapists of the present day whose works in technique, color, composition, and truthfulness far surpass any that he ever painted.

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Miss Grace Schuyler de Luze is showing at 42 East Forty-third Street a number of examples of her work in stained glass. Her most notable exhibit is a memorial window, just finished, for a Connecticut church, a copy of Plockholst's "Easter Morning." The light is well managed and the angel in white looks as if she had just stepped upon the tomb from heaven, her graceful figure being outlined against a sky rosé-flushed with dawn. The stronger color is centred in the "three Marys" grouped in the foreground. The background fades away into a lake and distant mountain. The faces, hands, and feet in these figures were painted by Miss F. L. Spencer, who studied abroad with Miss de Luze.

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In the studio of Miss de Luze there are shown in addition to her stained glass windows a small collection of heraldic and genealogical works, engrossed ancestry books with coats of arms on oak shields, &c., all well executed by Philip Schuyler de Luze.

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The Architectural League of America will hold its second annual convention at the Chicago Art Institute under the auspices of the Chicago Architectural Club on June 7, 8, and 9. The principal architectural clubs of the United States and Canada compose the league. A national committee upon municipal improvements and civic embellishments has been formed and its members are Cass Gilbert, St. Paul; H. K. Bush-Brown, New York; Paul A. Davis, 3d, Philadelphia; George Carey, Buffalo; Frederick W. Striebinger, Cleveland; Dwight H. Perkins, Chicago; Noel Wyatt, Baltimore; Charles M. Robinson, Rochester, and E. H. Oliver, New Orleans.

Ruskin's Will.

By his will of Oct. 23, 1883, Mr. John Ruskin, after appointing as executors the late William, Lord Mount Temple, Mr. John Simon, and Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, said:

I leave all my estate of Brantwood aforesaid and all other real estate of which I may die possessed to Joseph Arthur Palliser Severn of Herne Hill, in the County of Surrey, and Joanna Ruskin Severn, his wife, and to the survivor of them and their heirs for their very own, earnestly praying them never to sell the estate of Brantwood or any part thereof, nor to let upon building lease any part thereof, but to maintain the said estate and the buildings thereon in decent order and in good repair in like manner as I have done, and praying them further to accord during thirty consecutive days in every year such permission to strangers to see the house and pictures as I have done in my lifetime.

Mr. Ruskin left all his unpublished manuscripts, diaries, memoranda, and other private papers of which he might die possessed and not otherwise disposed of by his will to Mrs. Joanna Ruskin Severn and Mr. Charles Eliot Norton of Cambridge, Mass., to deal with, publish, or destroy all or any of them in such way and to such extent and at such times as they think fit. He left to the Trustees from time to time of the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, upon trust to place and keep the same in the said library by themselves together and apart from the other collections, marking, calling, and showing the same as the "Ruskin Gift," (a) the contents of the bookcase and three mineralogical cabinets at the end opposite the fireplace of his study and the cases themselves; (b) the portion of the Doge Andrea Gritti by Titian; (c) the portrait of his father as a young man, which hangs over the mantelpiece in the dining room at Brantwood, and (d) the drawings by Turner and himself named in a list which he intended to make thereafter and place in the above named bookcase marked as "The Drawings for the Bodleian Bequest."

Mr. Ruskin left all the copyrights and sale rights of all the books, writings, plates, engravings, and wood blocks printed, written, engraved, cut, or made or published by or for him during his life, together with all the stock in trade, plates, engravings, books, copies of books, plates, engravings, and blocks, and all other things connected with his works and their publication in the hands of his publisher or publishers at his death, and also his unpublished manuscripts and proofs of and for works already in course of publication, to Mrs. Severn and Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, but subject to the condition that Mr. George Allen should be retained as publisher, that out of the profits of publication £100 a year should be paid to Mr. Wedderburn, and then not exceeding £1,000 a year to Mr. and Mrs. Severn for the maintenance of Brantwood, and that any balance of profit should be invested. He left the residue of his property to Mr. and Mrs. Severn.

By a codicil of June 4, 1884, Mr. Ruskin revoked the bequest to the Trustees of the Bodleian Library, and he left the things bequeathed by his will to them in trust to go as part of his residuary estate with the desire that they should ever remain at Brantwood as in his lifetime, and by a codicil of Sept. 21, 1885, confirming the settlement of Brantwood in favor of Mr. and Mrs. Severn, he substituted them and Mr. Charles Eliot Norton, executors and executrix of his will. He bequeathed a life annuity of £80 to his servant Baxter, desiring that he should in retirement, and that he and his family should be allowed to live in the house. By a codicil of March 25, 1889, Mr. Ruskin modified the condition as to the employment of Mr. Allen as publisher.

The great value of Mr. Ruskin's estate has been sworn to be £18,659 1s. 2d., and no more, and the net value £10,614 7s. 6d. The value of the estate of his father, Mr. John James Ruskin of the firm of Ruskin, Telford, & Domecq, importers of wine, who died on March 2, 1864, was sworn under £80,000, almost the whole of which his son inherited.

Nansen's Scientific Results.*

Following the popular account of the Nansen polar expedition, a general narrative of which has previously been published under the title of "Farthest North," we now have the first of a series of volumes that will cover the scientific features of the expedition.

In the present publication an account is first given of the Fram, the vessel in which the members of the party undertaking the expedition sailed on their long polar journey, and in which they lived during their voyage and at the frozen north, when not absent upon the sledge journeys that were features of their polar researches. The construction of the Fram was so carefully planned that not only did the ship survive the arctic ice "nipping," which was the chief danger to be apprehended, but she met every other requirement of the exacting service expected of her, and is now being used on a second voyage, perhaps not less hazardous than was the first, without requiring any repairs except recaulking.

The four remaining chapters of the books deal with "The Jurassic Fauna of Cape Flora, Franz Josef Land, with a Geological Sketch of Cape Flora and Its Neighborhood," "Fossil Plants from Franz Josef Land," "An Account of the Birds," and "Crustacea." Polar geology, differing as it does widely from that of the temperate and torrid zones, makes a very interesting chapter. The order of succession of the geological formations on the southern face of Cape Flora, commencing from the summit, is set forth clearly in tabular form.

The most important and best known fossils collected at Cape Flora are ammonites, partly pyritic, and belemnites. Many plant remains were gathered and are here described, in some cases for the first time. The character of most of the gathered fossils was unfortunately only fragmentary. Enough often remained to render identification certain, but the specimens were generally lacking in cabinet requirements.

What is true of the fossils of the fauna is likewise true of those for the flora of Franz Josef Land, and most of them are but fragmentary. The conclusions of Nansen and of Dr. Reginald Koettlitz, the geologist of the Jackson Harmsworth expedition, agree in considering that the plant-bearing strata must be considered as interstratified between two different tiers of basalt, (old lava flows,) the age of which is only approximately known and cannot yet be exactly determined. Much resemblance may be traced between this new flora to the floras of both Siberia and Spitzbergen.

Some interesting notes are given of arctic birds, and thirty-three species are described. One reproduction in color of the roseate gull (Rhodostethia rosea) young, in first plumage, appears as an embellishment of the book.

The volume concludes with a chapter on zoology that gives much information in regard to the crustacea. The greater number of animals collected on the Nansen expedition belong to this extensive class, and there is comparatively little to report of other animals. Promise is, however, given of the subsequent treatment and description of other marine invertebrates found during the voyage of the Fram. Many of the small marine animal forms collected were derived from great and unexpected depths of ocean. The imperfect development of the visual organs in many of these pelagic animals observed also indicated a habitat of great depth.

Many difficulties were encountered, most of which were overcome, and in spite of being often adrift in the ice under conditions not favorable to scientific investigations, it may be said with conservatism that the expedition has brought home a large amount of valuable scientific material that is now rapidly being made available to the student and the specialist, whose knowledge of the north polar region will be essentially enriched.

In the pages of the present book we have spread out before us certain portions of the earth hitherto entirely unknown and of which it is true that, prior to the visit of Nansen, whereon the foot of civilized man had never before trod. This is, indeed, a rare thing in our day, and the achievements of this bold arctic explorer may well be counted as notable and deserving of all praise.

A certain romance still clings around and about the north frigid zone, the land of the aurora borealis, the land where the nights and days are months, but the work done by Nansen and others like him has made of the arctic regions a conquest, and even if a series of years should pass without another visit to the polar basin that is the inspiration for the present book, we have in its pages enough to make the snow-clad mountains and the glaciated lowlands of Franz Josef Land far less mythical than heretofore.

*THE NORWEGIAN NORTH POLAR EXPEDITION, 1893-1896. Scientific Results. Edited by Fridtjof Nansen. Volume I. Published by the Fridtjof Nansen Fund for the Advancement of Science. Cloth. Small folio. Pages 141. Plates xivi. Deckle edges, gilt top. New York, London, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. Price, $15.

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GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

How and in What Circumstances the Beautiful Structure Was Built.*

Most American tourists know the cathedral of Gloucester, with its serene old white tower, softened into a pearly gray in the sunset, with the dusky shadows of centuries lingering around it and the charm of a peace like that of the God who is worshipped within its walls. It is one of the most impressive of the rosary of Protestant cathedrals with which the religious enthusiasm of a dead and gone epoch enriched the hills and vales of England. It is beautiful in its simply noble architecture, in its peaceful and devotional atmosphere, and in its history. No wonder, then, that the present Dean, who loves his charge as many another Dean has done before him, should have made it the duty and the pleasure of his leisure hours to prepare a narrative of the history of this cathedral. In "The White Robe of Churches," by the Rev. Dr. H. D. M. Spence, the dean of Gloucester, we receive a valuable and fascinating contribution to the literature of the Episcopal Church. The book is one which will appeal to every churchman by reason of its chronicles of important church history, to the student of religious movements, because it covers ground essential to his understanding of certain ecclesiastical strides, to the traveler because it will surround Gloucester with a new interest for him, and to the lover of all that is beautiful because it will help him to comprehend the impulses which lay behind the cathedral movement in Great Britain. As to the causes which led him to the preparation of this volume the Dean says:

"Living, working, in such a charmed home, where bits of the wonderful abbey church are ever meeting the gaze, from the deanery window, from the garden alley, from the quiet city street, questions are ever and again coming up, as, for instance, at what special epoch and under what special circumstances were these inimitable, mighty prayer homes built? And what special inspiration fired the builders' hearts? Was there any ancient type after which these grand piles were designed and finished? Who were the builders? What of the vanished dwellers in these abbeys and these cloisters? Have they any special story?"

These, then, are the questions which the Very Reverend gentleman has set out to answer in the present volume, and in the attempt he has produced a book of the most readable sort. The title of the volume was the coinage of a Benedictine monk, Raoul Glaber, who wrote some nine hundred years ago. The Dean, indeed, notes that the application of Glaber's term to the extant cathedrals is not strictly accurate, because the original edifices all perished through faulty construction. The new ones were reared about two centuries later than the time of the Benedictine, and on the lines of the former buildings. Thus the new White Robe became a reproduction of the original one, and the use of the old name is justified. Perhaps to the general reader, and certainly to the student of history, no part of the book will prove to be more interesting than that in which the author discusses at considerable length the impulses which led to the construction of these splendid architectural monuments. In the ninth and tenth centuries the barbarians of Eastern and Northern Europe overran Western Christendom and carried fire and the sword throughout the lands of the holy church. The church herself was seemingly paralyzed by these onslaughts and sank into a state of lethargy.

Out of this state the church emerged as if awakening from a deep sleep in the eleventh century, and the impulse came from the inside. The monastics, upon whom the present active age looks with unending distrust, were the factors in a movement which revitalized the Christian Church, and made the worship of the Christ the most imposing and inspiring ceremonial of the earth. Hand in hand with the development of the loftiest school of musical composition, that devised for the setting of the Roman liturgy, went the adaptation of the highest resources of architecture to the embodiment in the cathedral structure of the devotional idea, which the music sought to express in clear tones. In the Benedictine abbey of Cluny, in Burgundy, was cradled "this new and mighty monasticism of the West." It was a monasticism which aimed to make the tenets of the church reach the minds of the children of the church in the most awe-inspiring accents. The house of worship became the temple of the Most High, and the service took the form of a sacred ceremonial of the deepest significance and solemnity. In the growth of this splendid movement the author finds material for some of the most fascinating pages of his book. That the topic itself had a very special charm for him cannot be doubted. He writes of it with affection and with a warm pen.

The cathedral as a whole being before him, the Dean of Gloucester was next led to ask himself how its recognized parts came into being. What was the origin of the crypt, the transepts, the nave, the altar, the choir? Whence came the Lady Chapel, the latest development in these prayer homes? Here again the author has found material of the most absorbing interest. Then comes the story of the builders of "these great piles," the history of those who dwelt in the neighboring cloisters. How did these men live, and what did they do? These are questions which the author labors earnestly to answer to the edification of his readers. What were the principal uses of the "vast hives which grew up around the abbey church"? These are explained and illustrated.

Here then the reader will readily discern the outline of a charming work, one in which facts not of the ordinary, prosaic kind, to be learned from church histories, are contained. Nor can there be any doubt that the Dean's hope that his book will throw a clearer light upon the understanding of the impulses which were at work in the Dark Ages will fail to be realized. No book of this sort can fail to make it clearer to the thoughtful reader that the darkness of the Dark Ages was not in the hearts of the fathers of the Christian Church. Methods, indeed, were mistaken, but the religious spirit was bright, refulgent, and invigorating. The monasteries were the repositories of such learning as the fathers possessed, and they were the germinators of such refining impulses as went forth among the people.

We moderns must remember one vital fact in the history of the mediaeval period, a fact which we are prone to forget, and that is that the people were ignorant because there was no method of spreading the information contained in books among them. Before the art of printing was invented and afterward the conditions of popular thought in Europe were wholly different, and the reaction of the spread of learning among the people upon the life of the monastery worked a change that cannot be understood by us without the closest scrutiny of the facts and the greatest care in comparing them. Such a book as that of the Dean of Gloucester will prove to be of inestimable value to students of such phases of history as that which we have indicated.

To those who are less interested in the broad questions of history than those of church architecture the Dean's discussion of the meaning of the different parts of a cathedral will be full of significance. How many persons can tell the meaning of the nave, for instance? And yet how essential it is to the absorption of the proper appreciation of cathedral architecture that one should know its objects. It is certainly not merely to make churches attractive to the many. Art looks higher than the fascination of the spectator. It looks to the embodiment of ideas, and if each part of the cathedral is intended to embody its special thought, how well it is for the most casual of churchgoers to know it. In his discussion of this matter the Dean has brought into use a vast store of reading and he has given instruction not readily to be found elsewhere. On the whole, then, this book is one of the most important of recent pieces of church literature.

*THE WHITE ROBE OF CHURCHES OF THE ELEVENTH CENTURY. Pages from the story of Gloucester Cathedral. By the Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence, D. D., the Dean of Gloucester. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

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South Africa.*

There was a time when the making of a book was regarded as a most serious enterprise to be entered upon with fasting and prayer, not to speak of meditation. But in these days a book must be up to date. Timeliness is the cry of the public and the publisher alike. The magazine editor endeavors to get articles bearing almost on the news of the day and to produce them before the daily newspapers have ceased to discuss the topics about which they are written. For we are an Athenian people, ever seeking some new thing. And it seems that of late our Anglo-Saxon brethren across the sea have taken to emulating our example. There was a time when it was regarded as beneath the dignity of an Englishman to be in such a hurry as a Yankee—but that is another story.

"Leading Points in South African History" is the title of a new volume just put forth from the press of E. P. Dutton. It is by E. A. Pratt, and its purpose is clearly to set before the reader in the briefest possible manner the incidents which have occurred in the African continent since first the foot of the white European set itself there to stay up to yesterday to the end that the reader may understand from an Englishman's point of view the present conflict with the Boers. The method chosen by the author is one admirably suited to the swift presentment of the facts as he sees them. He has not attempted to write out the story in a complete narrative, but has simply tabulated the chief events and given a brief account of each. While the book appears to be a large one, it is on the contrary very short, and can be read quickly. It would, perhaps, serve better the purpose of a reference volume. The arrangement of the contents is so convenient for that purpose that the book is extremely inviting.

There can be no doubt, however, that the point of view of the author is decidedly British, and perhaps for that reason it will be necessary for the reader to take a little care to verify some of his statements. It is hardly likely that there are any deliberate misrepresentations, but when a man starts out in his preface to lay down the proposition that President Krüger is responsible for the present state of affairs in the South African republics it behooves the reader to examine his story with care. But this is a condition easily discounted. It would hardly be possible that any patriotic Englishman could produce at the present time a book which would be absolutely unprejudiced, and this one is probably as free from coloring matter as any that could be written just now by an interested party.

The plan of the volume is one which will recommend it to every reader who desires to get at the facts in the barest form. Furthermore, the manner in which the author has brought the story down to the most recent date will delight those with whom timeliness is the chief consideration. The book begins with the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope and ends with the action of Lord Roberts's troops at Brandfort in the present war. If this is not satisfactory to the searcher after the most recent history there is nothing left for him but the files of the daily newspapers. The book is well printed and neatly bound. It is on the whole what may fairly be called a handy volume, and will no doubt meet an active want.

*LEADING POINTS IN SOUTH AFRICAN HISTORY. By E. A. Pratt. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Twenty Volumes Edited by Paderewski.

The Century Company has in preparation an elaborate work on music in twenty volumes, the editor in chief of which is Ignace Jan Paderewski. With him are associated in the production Fanny Morris Smith and Bernard Boekelman. The unique feature of the work will consist of elaborately illustrated articles on the famous composers of the world by other composers. Among the authors are Gounod, Moszkowski, Saint-Saëns, Maurel, Grieg, Rayer, Massenet, Weber, Dvorak, Chaminade, Cesar Cui, Sgambati, while supplementary articles will be contributed by well-known musical critics. In addition to the text, each volume will contain about eighty pages of music selected by Mr. Paderewski, including the compositions of Beethoven, Liszt, Chopin, Schumann, Schubert, Bach, Brahms, and other masters, with several of Mr. Paderewski's own compositions, each piece newly fingered, phrased, and pedal marked, according to the latest and highest standards. An important feature of the work will be a series of twenty lessons, prepared by the great teachers of Europe, which are intended to form a complete summary of European piano teaching. This part of the work, which is under the direct supervision of Mr. Boekelman, is written by such well-known teachers as Marmontel, Hans Schmitt, Heinrich Germer, Frau Stepanoff, Sgambati, and others. The illustrations of the work will be divided into five distinct departments; twenty photogravure portraits of the great composers; forty reproductions representing scenes in musical compositions, the work of the French artist, Fantin-Latour; a gallery of pictures on musical subjects drawn from the English, German, and French schools, and from the Dutch and Italian masters; a series of pictures by European artists, illustrating the evolution of the dance in its bearing on the development of rhythm, and the reproduction of rare prints and musical manuscripts and photographs of the homes and haunts of great composers. The volumes will be especially formed so as to facilitate their use at the piano as well as at the reading desk. Publication will begin early in the Autumn.

To Europe Fifty Years Ago.

The issuing of a little volume by the press of the Moravian publication concern of Bethlehem, Penn., will have considerable interest for those persons who are interested in books of travel, but particularly for those who have enjoyed or have in contemplation a European sojourn. The book in question is the journal of a European journey made more than half a century ago by the author, Mary Wiley Staver, then a school girl of keen observation and with a considerable talent for description. It is entitled "Fifty Years After." Although the book is presented in the sombre-hued covers and unattractive letterpress that characterise the publications of the Moravian printers and binders, the paper is of good quality and the illustration work is well done. The pictures are either reproductions of wood-engravings or half-tones in tints of old engravings, etchings, or drawings, that were evidently obtained by the author at the time she wrote her journal and in the places she was visiting. Aside from an intimate yet picturesque style, which, in the lapse of years, gives the book something of the flavor of a novel, what will strike the present-day traveler are the marvelous changes in the modes of transportation that have taken place in the last fifty years. The author by her perculiarly quaint way of describing everything offers ample means for comparison.

Harper's New Series of Popular Novels.

Harper & Brothers have just placed the best works of their most popular writers in a cheap, uniform edition. Each volume, with the exception of "The Breadwinners," which was published anonymously, will contain a frontispiece portrait of its author in sepia tint on imitation India paper. Many of the volumes are illustrated, and all have rubricated title-pages. Here is a list of the titles: J. K. Bangs's "The House-Boat on the Styx" and "The Pursuit of the House-Boat," Robert W. Chambers's "Lorraine," S. R. Crockett's "The Red Axe," Richard H. Davis's "The Princess Aline," James De Mille's "A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder," Conan Doyle's "The Refugees," George Du Maurier's "Peter Ibbetson," Ellen Glasgow's "The Descendant," W. D. Howells's "The Coast of Bohemia," Maria Louise Pool's "Roweny in Boston," Mrs. John Sherwood's "A Transplanted Rose," Frank D. Stockton's "The Great Stone of Sardis," Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi," C. D. Warner's "A Little Journey in the World," H. G. Wells's "The War of the Worlds," M. E. Wilkins's "A New England Nun, and Other Stories," and "Pembroke," and Constance F. Woolson's "Anne" and "Jupiter Lights," and "The Breadwinners."

Printing vs. Publishing.

With the increase of prosperous times the fact is brought home to many prominent publishers that there is a very large field in the making of privately printed books, for while there are printers who make a successful specialty of such things, it would seem that there have hitherto been few establishments which undertake everything—selection of paper, printing, designing, binding—connected with privately printed volumes. A new house has just been established in this city whose object it is to do this very thing—i. e., to bring out privately printed books, whether they be novels, autobiographies, family histories, club books, art volumes, taking charge of the mechanical, artistic, and literary features of the work in all its phases. Mr. Robert G. Cooke, who for a number of years has been identified with several New York publishers, is interested in this new venture, together with Mr. Charles P. Fry. The firm will be known as Cooke & Fry. The function of the new house, however, is not necessarily to end with the printing and binding of the book. It would go further and attend to the distribution, thereby assuming, to a greater or less degree, the office of the

The Masonic Sale in Amsterdam.

The collection of art objects preserved for many centuries in the Château de Heemrijk will be sold at auction in Amsterdam, beginning June 16. The collection consists of a rare assortment of paintings, principally by the old Dutch masters of china, furniture, and of bronze, gold, silver, and porcelain ornaments of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A catalogue fully descriptive of the art objects that are to be disposed of has been published in three parts by Frederik Müller & Co. of Amsterdam, copies of which may be had upon application. The three brochures composing the catalogue are folio in size, and are illustrated in a way that tends to make them in themselves of considerable value to collectors. The reproductions of porcelain, china, and of the paintings are in photogravures of a character that is in keeping with the finer publications on art subjects.

Items of the Day.

The Macmillan Company have just issued, for limited distribution, a small brochure entitled "James Lane Allen: A Sketch of His Life and Works." It includes, besides the printed matter, a half-tone autograph portrait of the author of "A Kentucky Cardinal" and "The Choir Invisible."

"April Sowing" is the title of a new book by Miss Gertrude Hall, which McClure, Phillips & Co. have in preparation for publication in early Fall. The characters are American, although the scene shifts to Germany and foreign countries. Miss Hall, it may be recalled, is the author of a very sympathetic translation of "Cyrano de Bergerac."

"Problems of Expansion," by Whitelaw Reid, is a collection of addresses and papers which have been prepared by Mr. Reid for the most part since his return from the Paris Conference which negotiated the peace treaty between the United States and Spain. The Century Company will publish "Problems of Expansion" June 9.

Senator Hoar has written for the July Scribner an account of his college days, entitled "Harvard Fifty Years Ago." The same number of the magazine will also contain the first installment of a narrative history by John R. Speers, entitled "The Slave Trade in America," the illustrations for which will be furnished by Walter Appleton Clark. Mr. Richard Harding Davis will continue his narrative on the Boer War with a description of Gen. Buller's advance and entrance into Ladysmith.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation and will publish in the Autumn a volume dealing with Owen Glyndower, the national hero of Wales. The story of the struggle of Wales for independence in the early part of the fifteenth century is but little understood, and this volume should throw considerable light on Welsh character and traditions. Glyndower (Glyndwr) stands out as one of those picturesque figures in the history of the world who have staked everything on liberty. The book will be fully illustrated, and will form an addition to the "Heroes of the Nations" series.

D. Appleton & Co., who have done so much to introduce American writers, show by their Spring list that they would still maintain their particular function. Among their American authors whose books will appear, or have already appeared, this Spring are Anna Robson Brown, whose "The Immortal Garland" has just been published; Henry Wilton Thomas, author of "The Last Lady of Mulberry," and J. A. Altsheler, whose romance of the Civil War is entitled "In Circling Camps;" while among their other current American novels are "Pine Knot, a Story of Kentucky Life," by William E. Barton, author of "A Hero in Homespun;" "The Girl at the Halfway House, A Romance of the Plains," by E. Hough, author of "The Story of the Cowboy;" "Brown, of Lost River, The Romance of a Ranch," by Mary E. Stickney; "The Jay-Hawkers, A Story of Free Soil," and "Border Ruffian Days," by Mrs. Adela E. Orpen.

A cheap edition of S. H. Butcher's and Andrew Lang's "Odyssey" and "Iliad" in two volumes is being published by the Macmillan Company.

"John Ruskin—His Life and Teachings," by Marshall Mather, has just passed into its seventh impression at Frederick Warne & Co.'s.

"The Rhodesians," a volume by Stracey Chambers, which John Lane will publish early in June, contains a graphic description of the early English settlement in South Africa. It is filled full of sketches and gives a vivid insight into the daily life and character of the South African colonists. Like some of Kipling's Indian sketches, one story blends with another through the introduction of characters who play a leading part in one sketch and a subsidiary one in another.

The Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady has not only disposed of the dramatic rights of "The Grip of Honor," but also those of "For the Freedom of the Sea," and he has every reason to suppose that each one of the plays will shortly be seen upon the stage.

The many readers of that extremely popular book "Bohemian Paris of To-day," by W. C. Morrow, will be glad to learn that the same author's absorbing story, "A Man: His Mark," which his been unobtainable since the fire at the Lippincott establishment, has now been reprinted and is ready for the market.

A Conan Doyle's new book, "The Green Flag, and Other Stories of Sport and War," which has already attracted considerable attention in England, is being published to-day by McClure, Phillips & Co., together with "Monsieur Beaucaire," by Booth Tar-

Inspired possibly by the story of "Sherlock Holmes," which is now being presented in this city by Mr. William Gillette, there have been addressed calls for the stories by A. Conan Doyle in which that character appears. Harper & Brothers have undertaken to supply the demand by issuing a cheap paper edition of "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," which will be limited to 50,000 copies.

"Pushing to the Front," Orison Swett Marden's new book, published in this country by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., has been translated into Japanese, and is now used in the schools of Japan as a text book. The work is also recommended to the Italian schools by Senator Rossi, one of the leading educators of Italy.

"Schiller's Minor Poems," edited by John S. Nollen, professor of Iowa College, is in preparation by Henry Holt & Co. A careful selection of the German poet's best lyrics and ballads has been made, with the special purpose of showing the relation between the poet's life and his work.

Herbert Vos, the Dutch portrait painter, now a naturalized American, has been engaged for the last two or three years in painting a series of types of the world's races. The June Century will reproduce four of these pictures—the Hawaiian, Japanese, Chinese, and East Indian types—with an article by Mr. Charles de Kay. It may be recalled that Mr. Vos is the husband of Princess Kaiulani of Hawaii.

The number of Collier's Weekly published to-day contains a special article by Senator Frye of Maine, giving a summary of the legislation for which the Fifty-sixth Congress is responsible. The idea of political activity is further carried out by Henry Loomis Nelson in his article on "The Issue of Imperialism." Both these articles have a certain bearing upon the two conventions that are later to take place in Philadelphia and Kansas City.

"The Soul of a Christian; a study in Religious Experience," by Frank Granger, will shortly be published by The Macmillan Company. In it the author has tried to describe the Christian life as far as possible in the terms and with the methods of psychology.

A volume of much interest to literary workers is in active preparation by Henry Holt & Co. It is by Edwin Herbert Lewis, and will be issued in June under the title of "Specimens of the Forms of Discourse." Its aim is to present in comparatively brief compass specimens of the chief forms of prose composition.

A new edition of R. D. Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," with thirty-two full-page illustrations, including a photogravure portrait of the author, will be published at once by Harper & Brothers. The same house will also issue at about the same time Charles Reade's "The Cloister and the Hearth" in a two-volume edition, profusely illustrated, with marginal drawings by William Martin Johnson.

The many children's art books illustrated by Kate Greenaway and Walter Crane have been taken over for publication by Frederick Warne & Co. "Pan Pipes," a book of old songs, decorated by Walter Crane and set to music by Theo Marzials, and "A Sketch Book of R. Caldecott" in tints are among the first to be issued.

"Oh, What a Plague Is Love!" by Katharine Tynan, author of "The Dear Irish Girl" and "The Handsome Brandons," has just been published by A. C. McClurg & Co. Unlike her other stories, this is a tale of English not of Irish life.

The seventh volume of Ferdinand Gregorovius's "History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages" is being published by the Macmillan Company in a translation made from the fourth German edition by Annie Hamilton.

In Bird-Lore for June, Gov. Roosevelt and Bishop Whipple write letters on the importance of bird protection, while Robert Ridgway discusses the comparative merits of European and American song birds. Bird-Lore is published by the Macmillan Company.

"The Autobiography of a Tramp," by J. H. Crawford, is an illustrated volume that is being published by Longmans, Green & Co. It treats of the subject both from a popularly descriptive and a scientific point of view.

A translation of "The Education of the Young," from Plato's "Republic," has been made by Prof. Bernard Bosenquet, with valuable and pertinent notes applying to the present day, together with an introduction. The Macmillan Company are the publishers.

A new and improved edition of John Kendrick Bangs's story for children, "In Camp with a Tin Soldier," is being published by R. H. Russell, together with a new edition of "The Mantelpiece Minstrels," by the same author.

"In Tune with the Infinite," by Ralph Waldo Trine, published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., is now in its twenty-sixth thousand. Several editions have also been sold of the French, German, and English issues.

Almost simultaneous with the holding of the Presbyterian General Assembly in St. Louis, the Fleming H. Revell Company is publishing a volume called "Christ's Valedictory," a meditation on the fourteenth chapter of John, by the retiring Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Sample, who is also well known as one of the prominent ministers of New York churches.

PARIS PICTURES

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ARIDITY A BLESSING.

Arguments of the Author of a New Book on Irrigation in the West.*

Mr. Smythe, the author of "The Conquest of Arid America," went westward from a crowded neighborhood in New England about ten years ago, and, it seems, soon found himself speculating on "the anomaly of surplus people in one place and surplus land in another—on the stern fact of a region of landless men and a region of manless land, and both under the same flag." He has been editor of The Irrigation Age and an officer of the National Irrigation Congress. He knows the "arid region" very well.

His book, of course, is largely a history of the employment and development of irrigation in the West, and as such is founded not wholly on his own experiences and observations. The preface acknowledges the author's indebtedness to other writers—Douglass Campbell, Andrew Carnegie, Theodore Roosevelt, and Edmond Demolins—and his obligations for help in assembling facts to others concerned in engineering and irrigating work. Some of the chapters in his book had already appeared as magazine articles.

Mr. Smythe's argument is that we should not undertake the conquest of distant lands until we have finished the conquest of our possessions on this continent. He declares there is room for one hundred million people between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean. In that vast region there is a population of but three to the square mile, while in the Philippines the population is twenty times as great. But "material opportunity" is not the only claim of "arid America" to the Nation's attention. There lies the best of all fields for the "expansion of ideas and the development of institutions." Mr. Smythe looks forward confidently to the era, prophesied by Mr. Carnegie, when our "triumphant democracy" shall comprise "five hundred millions, every one an American, and all boasting a common citizenship." And he believes in holding firmly to the policy of "continental solidarity." He declares that the "National prosperity in the past came as the rich reward of developing the material resources of the continent." Vast resources yet remain to be used.

The true career of the American people as a race of empire builders dates from the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States. The early settlers were merely European sentinels standing guard over a treasure of continental magnitude which they neither comprehended nor appreciated. The tobacco raisers of Virginia, the fur traders of New York, and the religious enthusiasts of New England had no conception of a National destiny or mission.

Roughly speaking, there have been three great eras of colonization in the United States, which peopled, respectively, the Atlantic Coast, the trans-Alleghany region, and the valley of the Mississippi. And nearly always the American colonist's one object has been to build a home. Exceptions to the rule have been the settlement of California and certain other localities in the Rocky Mountains in the periods of excitement following gold discoveries and the settlement of Kansas to preserve the equilibrium between the free and the slave States.

Thus, he asserts, the object of the settlement of the United States has been very different from that which impelled the Romans, Normans, and Danes in their several settlements in Britain, and the leaders of the great movements of the Middle Ages. Armed conquest was the object of these. Lust of trade and sudden riches impelled the settlement of Australasia by England and colonization elsewhere by the Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish, French, and German.

It will be seen that Mr. Smythe, in his intense 'Americanism,' lays himself open to the charge of being a trifle pharisaical. Moreover, he can arrange facts to suit his theory with the easy skill of a Froude. "Armed conquest" has not been lacking, surely, in the settlement of this continent, and to begin the history of the country arbitrarily after the establishment of the Constitution will not serve. But neither the enthusiasm nor the sincerity of Mr. Smythe are to be doubted, and within his restricted field as a historian of irrigation in this country his work is excellent. He writes with knowledge and conviction.

He reminds us that the United States is divided almost exactly in halves by the ninety-seventh meridian. East of that line there are 64,000,000 people, surplus capital, and surplus population. West of it the population is less than that of Pennsylvania and not much more than that of the City of New York. This line of boundary is not an imaginary line. "It is a plain mark on the face of the earth, and no man made it. It is the place where the region of the assured rainfall ends and the arid region begins."

It is Mr. Smythe's self-imposed task to show that this aridity is a blessing. "Except for the temporary need of defense against the Indians Eastern settlers were able to locate their homes without reference to neighbors." They generally took all the land they could claim. This resulted in large farms and social isolation. The individual acted alone and exclusively for his own benefit. "Out of this primal germ of our Eastern citizenship grew the plant of individual enterprise. The fruit which it bore was competition, and this has latterly tended toward monopoly." In the "arid region" the settler could not build his home regardless of his neighbor.

Without water to irrigate the rich but arid soil he could not raise a spear of grass or an ear of corn. Water for irrigation could only be obtained by turning the course of a stream and building canals, which must sometimes be cut into the solid walls of the cañon or conducted across chasms in flumes. All this lay beyond the reach of the individual. Thus it was found that the association and organization of men were the price of peace and prosperity in the arid West. The alternative was starvation. The plant which grew from this new seed was associated enterprise.

He declares that the first great law of irrigation is this: There shall be no monopoly of land. He lays much stress on the fact that irrigation compels the adoption of the small-farm unit, regarding this as the germ of new social possibilities. Naturally, the book includes a comprehensive account of the foundation of the Mormon Commonwealth, and the first employment of irrigation on a large scale by Anglo-Saxons in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. His description of the development of the system of irrigation and its results is clear and interesting. The history of the Greeley Colony in Colorado is also given, and chapters are devoted to California, Arizona, Nevada, and Montana. Of the first mentioned State he says:

Mr. Nordhoff described California as it looked and as it seemed to promise in 1873. While his methods were conscientious, his tone was one of intense enthusiasm. His vision extended as far as any one's could do at that time. The fact is, at that stage of its history California had not begun to develop its real and enduring economic traits as it has done during the past few years.

The "great farmer" of California was the successor of the gold hunter, and both were "speculators of the thoroughbred type." California must become a State of small, well-irrigated farms, varied crops, and many industries. As for mining, "the surface of the ground has been barely scratched." An appendix contains informing notes as to methods of irrigation, and there is a useful index.

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To Read After Reading Four Popular Novels.

At the Ferguson Library in Stamford, Conn., have been prepared lists of suggestive readings in connection with four of the popular novels of the day. They were compiled some months ago, and have since been printed for the convenience of inserting them in copies of the respective books.

The following is the reading suggested for "Janice Meredith": Ford's "True George Washington," Seelye's "Story of Washington," Sparks's "Life of Washington," Sparks's "Writings of Washington," Eggleston's "Beginners of a Nation," Fisher's "Men, Women, and Manners in Colonial Times," Fiske's "American Revolution," Fiske's "Critical Period of American History," Larned's "History for Ready Reference," v. 4, 2627; Lossing's "André," (In his "Two Spies,") Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution," Lowell's "Hessians in the Revolution," McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," v. 1: 64, 66, 107; Trevelyan's "American Revolution," Wisser's "Narrative and Critical History of the United States."

The collateral reading suggested for "Richard Carvel," 1899-1900, (Churchill) is as follows: Fiske's "Critical Period of American History," Larned's "History for Ready Reference," v. 4, 2627; Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution," Lowell's "Hessians in the Revolution," McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," v. 1: 64, 66, 107; Trevelyan's "American Revolution," Wisser's "Narrative and Critical History of the United States," "England in the Eighteenth Century," Vol. III.; Sydney's "England in the Eighteenth Century," Vol. I., Vol. II., Chaps. 15-18; Trevelyan's "American Revolution," Doran's "Their Majesties' Servants," "Annals of the English Stage," Vol. I., Pages 332-368; Vol. II., Pages 266-295; Burke's "Works," Vols. I., II.; Morley's "Edmund Burke," Trevelyan's "Early History of Fox," Croly's "Personal History of George IV.," 2 vols.; Fitzgerald's "George IV.," Goldwin Smith's "Pitt," Walpole's "Letters," 2 vols.; Dobson's "Horace Walpole," Cooper's "Naval History of the United States," Roosevelt's "Naval War of 1812."

The following is for "Via Crucis," La Croix's "Military and Religious Life in the Middle Ages," Pages 119-121; Larned's "History for Ready Reference," Vol. II., 1162, France, A. D. 1108-1180; Vol. I., Page 120, "Aquitaine," A. D. 1137-1152; Vol. IV., 3118, "Toulouse," tenth and eleventh centuries; Bonnechose's "History of France," Book I., Chapter 3; Guizot's "History of France," Vol. I., Page 421; Michelet's "History of France," Vol. I., Book IV., Chapters 4-5, Pages 225-250; Michaud's "History of the Crusades," Vol. I., Book VI., Pages 329-381; Champney's "Romance of the Feudal Chateaux," Chapter 6; Freeman's Norman Conquest," Vol. V., Pages 154, 184, 455; Norgate's "England Under the Angevin Kings," Vol. I., Page 261; Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England," Vol. I., Page 160; Thierry's "Norman Conquest," Vol. II., Page 31; Cook's "Old Touraine," Vol. I., Page 24; Froude's "Life and Times of Thomas Becket," Chapter 2; Baring Gould's "Lives of the Saints," Vol. VIII., Pages 196, 211-215; Sismondi's "Italian Republics," Page 33; "People's Cyclopedia," Page 149.

The reading suggested by "When Knighthood was in Flower" is as follows: Green's "Short History of England," Pages 361, 380, 385; Gaffdner's "Houses of Lancaster and York," (Epochs of History;) Moberly's "Early Tudors," (Epochs of History;) Brewer's "Reign of Henry VIII."; Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England," Vol. II., Page 26; Halliwell-Phillips's "Letters of the Kings of England," Vol. I., Pages 230, 275; Shakespeare's "Henry VIII."; Creighton's "Cardinal Wolsey"; Hallam's "Literature of Europe," (In his Works, Vol. V., Part 1, Chapter 4;) Drummond's "Erasmus, Vol. I., Page 135, et seq.; Froude's "Life and Letters of Erasmus," Page 83, et seq.

It would almost seem that a radical change had been wrought in the time-honored custom of Western universities selecting their educators from the East. Some Eastern ones have now returned the compliment. In each of three typical New England colleges the department of economics is manned by Western men. Mr. George Ray Wicker, A. B. and A. M., of Cornell University, who has been taking graduate work with Prof. Ely in the University of Wisconsin, has just received an appointment in economics in Dartmouth College. Prof. Bullock of Williams College is a former student of Prof. Ely, having taken his Ph. D. at Wisconsin. Prof. Crook of Amherst College, who took his Ph. D. at Columbia, was for one year a [illegible]

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The books above-named may be obtained at all bookstores, or will be sent postpaid, on receipt of price, by McCLURE, PHILLIPS & Co., 141-155 East 25th St., New York.

Joseph Pennell and Peaty Dreamer Among Storied Towns.

In the Macmillans Highways and Byways Series the newest volume relates to Normandy, and all the pictures are by Joseph Pennell, and in his accustomed delightful manner. Such illustrations as these, in a book of travels, are the direct opposite in their aesthetic effect to the prevailing photogravures and process prints, which reproduce so well the precise and faithful yet often misleading and unsatisfying work of the camera. In these Norman views the country, its landscape and architecture, its atmosphere, and its legend are interpreted by one possessing, with the artist's sense of form and proportion, the sympathy of the poet. Pennell, with a few strokes of the pencil, can stimulate the imagination as the best work of the camera can never do. He can suggest much more than the photograph can reproduce. In a half or quarter-page sketch he can convey the idea of great distance, reveal to the mind through the eye vast stretches of country, picturesque hill and vale, river and forest, cathedral and château. His drawings are often eloquent with sentiment. Witness the variety of tone and rich suggestiveness of the sketch entitled Tinchebray, a winding stretch of street between two churches, with an intervening contrast of quaint architectural effects, under a high noon light. The attributes of a peaceful rural life with the symbols of centuries of romance seem to be expressed in the picture, which is still a mere sketch of only a few lines.

The studies of Rouen Cathedral, with its elaborate carving, the hints of Mont St. Michel, and especially the drawing of the Digue, with its large perspective; the note of appreciable yet not too violent bustle and clamor in the Vire market place, the illustrations of old Honfleur, with its tower-like buildings—a mediaeval Tyre—the bits of Havre, are also noteworthy among Mr. Pennell's drawings, but there are more than 150 of them, and it is not too much to say that each exactly serves the two purposes, aesthetic and illustrative, for which it was designed.

Of Mr. Dreamer's account of Normandy it may as fairly be said that it is worthy of Mr. Pennell's pictures. It, too, is not overcrowded with lesser details or overweighted with information easily obtainable elsewhere, yet it tells clearly what it sets out to tell. The author does not attempt to "cover" Normandy in guide-book fashion, yet his book may be warmly commended to all tourists who intend to travel reverently in Normandy, not merely to "do" it. In short, the book contains all information needful in such a volume, and is historical as well as descriptive, while no respectable and well-authenticated legend is slighted in all the winding, leisurely route from Gisors and Evreux to Avranche and St. Lo and back again by way of Pont Audemer, Havre, Dieppe, and Rouen—a stroller's route laid out to suit his own fancy, with many detours on charming by-roads.

The record is not only of this one tour, however, which indeed may be a purely imaginary one. Mr. Dreamer knows Normandy well and has been studying and absorbing Norman sunlight and legend for many years. He knows all the cathedrals, and can tell you what to admire most in each, not in the barker's style of the showman, but with the suave manner of the art critic. His writing has an especially graphic quality and the unfailing charm of vivacity. Here are some bits, chosen because they fit well in our allotted space, rather than because they are better than other bits, which give some idea of the book. Contemplating the old church at Beaumont-le-Roger he says:

If you want to realize what a devilish thing restoration is, sit outside a café and imagine what the Church of St. Nicholas would be like if it were restored. It has grown up quite naturally to be what it is, irregular and unfinished, with an abortive tower, and a huge chancel patched anyhow on to the russet roof of the nave; quaint houses, too, lean familiarly up against it, which they oughtn't to do. But who could remove them now or break up the record of history with rule and plummet? There is the tower and the porch, their crockets like jets of water, and there is the carved door which neglect has not spoilt. And there, high up on the tower, is Regulus, of whom the village is so proud. Regulus, who, in spite of his martial accoutrements, has naught to do but signal the passing hours. And under him—delightful touch!—an electric lamp lights up the face of the clock. I think electric light is one of the few modern inventions which the old dead artistic races would have seized upon with joy.

Here is a description of the approach to Domfront:

Tower after tower of the fortification appears on our right as we go along; the walls in between are worked into houses; the towers themselves are all inhabited, windows are cut in their machiolation, and chimneys project innocently from them. At their base are terraced gardens, luxuriant with vine and pear trees and flowers and French beans. Little flights of steps run in and out, giving access from our road. * * * At the end of the road is a bank of fennel and wild clematis; fruit trees grow below it, and beyond them lies a vast expanse of country that makes us turn our backs upon the old ramparts. For how can we hesitate when nature spreads out her loveliness in rivalry with that of human making. The country before us stretches out into infinite distance, where the dark green of its innumerable trees passes into blue. On the left the forest rises like a huge wave over Mont Margantin, on the right it dies away on the level toward the sea; where Mont St. Michel lies hidden, and there the setting sun comes to throw its crimson and gold, leaving the inland country in blue and opal. When the sun has gone a white mist enfolds the rich land of Passais, and the old walls regain their martial consequence in the cold

*HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN NORMANDY. By Percy Dreamer, M. A. With illustrations by Joseph Pennell. New York: The Macmillan Company.

gray of its stones, and the old ramparts of Domfront stand out in the night, and the old castle keeps watch and ward over the sleeping town.

Domfront is the goal of the book, and the author's description of it is worthy of the place. Domfront is the most picturesque town in Normandy, and the author has done well to make it the climax of his book. Domfront is the town of Froissart, and the author has done well to quote the chronicler's description of it. Domfront is the town of Henry Plantagenet, and the author has done well to tell the story of the birth of Henry's son, Geoffrey, who married Constance of Brittany, and whose son was Arthur, the boy prince whose uncle, King John, murdered him. Domfront is the town of Talbot, and the author has done well to tell the story of the siege of Domfront by Talbot, and the capture of Talbot by the French. Domfront is the town of Montgomery, and the author has done well to tell the story of the siege of Domfront by Montgomery, and the capture of Montgomery by the French. Domfront is the town of Matilda, and the author has done well to tell the story of the siege of Domfront by Matilda, and the capture of Matilda by the French. Domfront is the town of Stephen, and the author has done well to tell the story of the siege of Domfront by Stephen, and the capture of Stephen by the French. Domfront is the town of Henry II., and the author has done well to tell the story of the siege of Domfront by Henry II., and the capture of Henry II. by the French. Domfront is the town of Richard Cœur de Lion, and the author has done well to tell the story of the siege of Domfront by Richard Cœur de Lion, and the capture of Richard Cœur de Lion by the French. Domfront is the town of John, and the author has done well to tell the story of the siege of Domfront by John, and the capture of John by the French. Domfront is the town of Henry III., and the author has done well to tell the story of the siege of Domfront by Henry III., and the capture of Henry III. by the French. 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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,719. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 27, 1900.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Belief that the Boers Will Continue the Strife Indefinitely.

GUERRILLA WAR EXPECTED

British Forces Rushing to Save the Mines on the Witwatersrand.

Schemes of the Government to Strengthen Its Position—Pessimistic Views from a Liberal—Russia's Action in Korea Explained.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON May 26.—Reports are again plentiful that the Transvaalers are about to submit to the inevitable and sue for peace. In all probability the foundation for these reports rests in the despair with which many of the inhabitants of that country must look upon the future, but I doubt whether they have any official substantial basis. From my own point of view I frankly confess that the attitude of the British Government appears calculated to drive the Boer back upon the policy of despair. If there is one thing in the world that he, like the Dutch from whom he sprung, clings to, it is personal liberty—freedom to follow his own habits of life and to rule his own affairs in his own way. Both Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury have announced that this liberty can no longer be his. Therefore, when despair lays hold of his mind at the inevitable fate about to overtake his country through its invasion by overwhelming forces of probably not less than ten to one, and when he is prompted by that despair to throw down his arms and return to his farm, he is inevitably pulled up by the consideration that should he take this course he, from his point of view at least, would be a landless serf henceforth.

History, I think, shows us that when a manly race has been confronted with an alternative of this kind—submission and what it considers slavery or freedom, and, failing freedom, death—the majority accept the latter choice. I believe, therefore, that the war will be continued for an indefinite period by a remnant of those now fighting unless prompt concessions be made. It will be merely a guerrilla, desultory strife, but it will continue, and all we hear about the readiness of President Krüger to submit and about the surrender of the commandos and the dispersal of the burghers to their farms must be taken with considerable reserve. The men who retire this week may take up their rifles and return to shoot next week or the week after.

Overwhelming forces, however, are now converging upon that desired spot, Johannesburg on the Witwatersrand. You can follow the movements of the troops as well as I, and it is unnecessary for me to enter into details. There will not be much more fighting, it appears to me, until Pretoria is reached.

I do not believe the bloodthirsty tales about the strenuous resistance at Vaal River and the determination to hold Johannesburg to the last. These stories may originate in the bragging of the enemy, but there will be no real stand made at either of these points; nor do I think Gen. Buller will be long resisted at Laing's Nek. It is obviously not the intention of the enemy to risk any pitched battles or sieges at any point. But I believe his purpose is to do the very utmost possible to destroy the mines on the Witwatersrand before the British forces, rushing as they may and as they are rushing ahead at frightful expenditures of animal life and even of human life, can reach and rescue these valuable properties.

***

GRAVE FOREBODINGS FOR ENGLAND.

I had a long talk the other evening with a gentleman who, though not himself a statesman, has been all his life long, since he became a public servant, intimately associated with some of the highest statesmen of the day on the Liberal side. You accuse me, I believe, of being somewhat gloomy in my anticipations and views about the future, but I am a rampant optimist compared with this man, who is not a very old man, either; but who as a diplomatist and civil servant and as an associate of Prime Ministers in the past has had infinitely more varied experience of life than I possess. He thinks that this war is the beginning of the end in many directions, and he told me that in the best circles of the West End and among the more thoughtful and enlightened military men of the country there is the keenest possible disappointment at the results of the campaign.

Why should this be? The reason is plain enough. We have sent altogether something like three hundred thousand men, including the colonial contingents, to South Africa to conquer two republics whose fighting force of old men and boys, and even women included, has not at any time exceeded 35,000 combatants. This small force has kept us at bay for more than six months, and has killed or wounded of our men more than one-half its own entire numercial strength. There must be an end of militarism after this and of all talk about two great civilized powers pitting themselves against each other. The truth of this is shown by what undisciplined farmers can do, fighting mistakenly if you will, but still zealously and loyally, as even Sir Alfred Milner is compelled to admit, for their homes and native land. In other words, the society and military view of this war appears to indorse very much the conclusion arrived at by M. J. S. Bloch, who has written a book ("The Future of War") to prove that war henceforth must be impossible.

***

SOCIETY'S VIEW OF THE WAR.

But perhaps society is sad and its view discolored by the fact that there have been no functions this year to render it mirthful and give to it scope for its energies. Balls and public dinner parties have ceased to be given, and the one function that the fashionable world has been able to spend its strength upon is the Military Bazaar, which has caused much stir and produced much fine newspaper writing this week, besides a tidy sum in cash. The West End was not nearly so fully illuminated over the relief of Mafeking as were many of the suburbs, and indeed there was far more cause for mourning among the many families who occupy Mayfair and Belgravia than for joy.

Much amusement, by the way, was excited at the naive exultation of Mrs. Baden-Powell, the hero of Mafeking's mother. When the streets were crowded with dense multitudes, blowing horns and waving flags and often far from sober, she thought it consistent with her own dignity and with the self-respect of her family, to place an illuminated medallion portrait of her distinguished son upon her balcony, surrounded by laurel wreaths, and she sat there upon the said balcony to receive the homage of the bellowing, tipsy multitude. Not satisfied even with this, she went to the Alhambra Music Hall in the evening to receive still further ovations on his behalf. Society smiled, shrugged its shoulders, and some of the new General's relatives wrote to condole with him upon the mistake his mother had made.

***

THE PARLIAMENTARY ASPECT.

In political circles dissolution again begins to be the dominant theme, whether its coming will be after the Whitsuntide recess or not until Autumn. Parliament has never had such a long holiday at Whitsuntide as her Most Gracious Majesty is going to give it next week, but then Parliament has nothing to do. It is desperately bored and can't even invent ways to kill time. The private member rampages around airing his fads, and Balfour sympathizes and encourages him because he wastes the hours. Now that the Australian Federation bill has been accepted by the Colonial Secretary much as it was originally drafted—that is to say that the Government has surrendered to the colonies after a tremendous show of resisting to the last—Parliament has nothing to look forward to and nothing to play with. What is the use of discussing estimates when the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself has arisen to a wisdom which enables him to admit that it is impossible to forecast the cost of the war? There is no real work to do, then, and the dead-weary members can only kill time by patronizing the various social programmes of a faddical or sham benevolent description in order to propitiate their constituents and prepare them to vote straight when the dissolution drum is beaten. There never was such a spectacle of indifference and impotence as our great and venerable legislature has displayed in recent weeks. It will debate about anything and listen for a reasonable time to any hobby rider, no matter what his particular vanity may be. This week there has been a triumphant division over the question whether women should be admitted to sit in the District Councils created for the new municipal boroughs into which London is now divided. Nobody particularly cares whether they sit there or not; at least I can find nobody who does, but it was a fine thing to spend a few hours upon and might be good for the next polling day.

My own view is that the Government is simply watching its chance to dissolve Parliament at the most favorable moment for it to return to power with a majority as strong as or even stronger than it possesses now. If that favorable moment comes next month the Government will dissolve it before harvest time. If the happy chance comes not until a month later, then Parliament will be prorogued early, to be dissolved later in the year, so that the new elections may take place in October or November. But it is all a toss-up. Nobody can say the day or the hour when an accident might precipitate the end and plunge us into the turmoil of a party fight where khaki and imperial ombeyah would play a most conspicuous part.

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MINISTRY'S STRENGTH IN THE COUNTRY.

Undoubtedly the two by-elections held this week, especially that in South Manchester, will greatly strengthen the determination of the Ministry to go to the country sooner rather than later in order to secure a new lease of power. Mr. Peel's majority is the largest that South Manchester has ever given to a Tory, and shows that the fight was quite under the influence of the Mafeking jubilation, Peel himself having done nothing to win it. In 1880, when the Tories suddenly went to the country believing that, owing to the run of by-elections having been in their favor, they would go back with an increased majority, they were woefully disappointed. The country swung around against them in a manner no one expected. I hardly think the same revolution can be looked for now. Feelings are too intense, among the large majority of voters everywhere, in favor of brute force and imperial domination. Had there been any approach to a reaction in the country against the policy of the Government it must have made itself visible in a constituency like that which was polled yesterday. The Liberal candidate, Leif Jones, fought his fight on a straight issue. He proclaimed himself from the outset as an opponent of the policy that brought on the war and as an advocate of its speedy cessation on terms honorable to both parties. On that platform he stood, and he has been soundly thrashed. What other inference can Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues draw but that the country is with them, and that they have but so to arrange matters as to bring about Parliamentary dissolution in the Autumn in order to come back stronger than ever with their party behind them, determined to resist all encroachments from Socialism and to exact that militarism shall be above every other interest in the country?

I must candidly confess that the prospect does not look pleasant to me. We are above all things essentially an industrial, mercantile, and money-lending people, if I may use the phrase, to whom free indulgence in the passions that go to sustain the legend and lusts of military glory must be infinitely hurtful.

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JAPAN NOT READY FOR WAR.

In the Further East matters remain much as they were a week ago so far as any news has come through. Privately I hear that the Japanese are considerably excited, but they have no intention of making any attempt, at present, to tackle Russia. In this they are wise, for no European power will help them should they provoke a war. Other views, moreover, begin to prevail on our side or at least to get a hearing about this Masampho incident. The friends of Russia are putting forward a plea, which is plausible enough, and also strong enough to destroy the point of view of insult or bad faith, and to prevent those who are most jealous of her from saying that she has violated any treaty. No territory has been taken by Russia, her apologists allege. She has done nothing except to secure coaling stations for herself. All I can reply is that the first story put out was a very different one, and quite irreconcilable with this later version; but if the latter serves its purpose in keeping us and the Japanese quiet, that is probably all Russians expect or desire.

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A CHINESE CRISIS IMMINENT.

For the rest, Chinese affairs are getting more and more mixed, and before long it is not improbable that the powers interested in that country, either through their subjects or through their political ambitions, will have to consult seriously together whether they are to put forward any policy of conquest or to allow the Chinese to shut the door in their faces. The latest move against the European appears to be the appointment of a strong anti-foreign official to the Governorship of Shansi. In that province an Anglo-Italian corporation, known as the Peking Syndicate, has received large concessions, and it is now alleged that the Government of the Dowager Empress is determined to render these concessions nugatory. Should that be the case we shall have the members of this syndicate, who are influential in society and in banking circles, presently hammering at the door of the Foreign Office to demand that England should back them up by a display of material force. The demand will not be granted, can't be granted at present, for the plain reason that we have no 10,000 available disciplined troops in the United Kingdom to send as an answer. All the men who can handle a rifle, and some who hardly know one end of it from the other, are being hurried to South Africa, and there are over 20,000 time-expired European soldiers in India discontented and grumbling because they are kept there for want of reliefs.

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FOR ARMY AND NAVY REFORM.

Lord Lansdowne was plaintively and futilely discursive last night on the subject of army reform and reorganization. A bigger man than he will have to tackle that problem when this war is over. It will, I fear, leave us under the necessity of reorganizing our land fighting forces from top to bottom. But it might be considered unpatriotic to say too much on such a delicate subject even to such good friends as you are, still more so, to hint that our navy is not quite what it should be.

You have somewhere in the neighborhood of your island possessions in the Atlantic a fine British warship—Hermes by name—that has been obliged to take refuge from the open ocean because her boilers leaked and her machinery had become altogether unmanageable. Another splendid vessel, the price of which was about £1,250,000, her Majesty's ship Powerful, tramped home at the speed of an ocean collier some weeks ago with her internal arrangements entirely disorganized, because of her boilers—those tubular abortions at which the giant member for Gateshead, William Allen, has been cursing, ever since they were introduced, as useless. If these two ships are samples of the whole fleet, the prospect is not particularly comfortable, because the fleet might have a great deal of work to do were it in no other way than to keep the world persuaded that England is still mistress of the ocean. We can put it right, of course, and replace the defective boilers with others warranted to do their work well, but the cost and waste are lamentable.

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ARMY CONTRACT SCANDALS

Some kind of amusement is being afforded citizens by the proceedings before the committee appointed to inquire into the management of the army contracts. Naturally, the official is not likely to be caught. If the scent becomes warm he takes refuge in an aspect of absolute stupidity, but as long as the sages whom Parliament has appointed to examine into his ways of business beat about the bush and drop merely haphazard questions, he takes a bold attitude and insists that everything has been done according to order and by rule. It never enters into the heads of these worthy gentlemen at the War Office or elsewhere to go and do any piece of work themselves. Chief Clerk So and So gives an order to somebody else, and somebody else passes it on to the third man, and the third man appoints a deputy to carry it out, and probably the deputy fees an outside fellow to see that the job is completed. In this way innumerable opportunities for profit arise, and when, parallel to this grading of officialism we have a system of contractors and sub-contractors working on the outside, you can well understand how stiffly the nation has got to pay.

An incident was dragged out yesterday where hay, ultimately condemned as bad, rose in price, between the time it left the original possessor to the time it became the property of the War Office, from 57s per ton to 85s. This is decidedly a good business.

A. J. W.

BURGLARS OPEN DOOR TO HIM.

Then Force Sargent, at Pistol's Point, to Kneel on His Stoop While They Run — Chased by Crowd.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 26.—While the family of E. P. Sargent were at a circus to-day thieves broke into their residence and ransacked the house.

Sargent returned from business at 3 o'clock and when he tried to get in found the door barricaded on the inside. He thought this strange and was about to make another attempt when two men opened the door. One of the strangers held a revolver in his hand and he compelled Sargent to kneel on the stoop and told him not to move until they were out of sight. The thieves then decamped.

Sargent did not wait, but shouted for assistance and a crowd of about a hundred men and boys ran after the thieves. The latter were fleet-footed, however, and soon distanced their pursuers. When Sargent returned home he found that the robbers had tied up several bundles and were just about to leave the house when he arrived. Only $40 in cash was missing.

James E. Keeley Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 26.—James E. Keeley, President of the Western Telephone Construction Company, which was sold recently to satisfy the demands of creditors, confessed insolvency to-day, filing a schedule of liabilities aggregating $523,175. His assets are placed at $71,797.

Change of Time on the Sandy Hook Route.

Beginning May 27th, steamers "Monmouth" and "Sandy Hook" will leave New York, Pier 8 N. R., Ft. Rector St., week days at 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 8:00 P. M.

Arrive New York week-days, 8:35, 9:35 A. M., 2:15, 3:50, 7:15 P. M. Sundays, 12:30, 7:15 P. M. Additional all rail express trains will leave Liberty St. for the Seashore at 2:15 and 4:45 P. M. —Adv.

Decoration Day Excursions.

Half fare to Thousand Islands and Adirondack Mountains, via New York Central. Tickets good returning until June 4th. Particulars from ticket agents.—Adv.

Grand Decoration Day Excursions To West Point, &c., by Day Line Steamers.—Adv.

SUPERVISION OF TRUSTS

Mr. Coler's Argument in Favor of State Control.

SENT TO CHAIRMAN JONES

Plank on Lines Indicated May Be Adopted at Kansas City—Ex-Senator Hill's View.

Controller Coler yesterday sent to Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, the argument which he has prepared in support of his suggestion for a trust plank to be inserted in the platform to be adopted at the National Convention. Mr. Coler has not made any draft of the plank which he favors, but he has talked it over with Chairman Jones, and also with ex-Senator David B. Hill. In a general way the purport of the plank is that corporations, being the creatures of individual States, should be amenable to supervision by State authorities.

Ex-Senator Hill has assured the Controller that he will do all he can to have this plank, or one modeled on its general lines, adopted by the Committee on Resolutions of the Democratic State Convention, and Chairman Jones, without either indorsing or opposing it, has said that such a plank, if adopted by the State Convention and backed by the New York delegation to Kansas City, would undoubtedly receive the fullest consideration by the Committee on Resolutions of the National Convention. Inasmuch as ex-Senator Hill will probably be the New York member of the Committee on Resolutions, it is assumed by many of the Controller's friends that the plank will at least command a substantial amount of respect.

In the argument which he has submitted to Chairman Jones Mr. Coler says, in part:

"Whatever the State creates it should either supervise or control. Government was created for the protection of all and not that the representatives of the people should barter away the public rights and utilities in perpetuity.

"Every corporation should have a definite period of existence and the right of renewal should rest with the State and not with those in interest.

"Business that requires secrecy of management and manipulation of securities is not entitled to the protection of the State and should be refused corporate powers.

"No corporation should be allowed to issue securities except for actual value, and these should not be placed upon the public market until the end at least of one actual business year, and then only after public reports by certified accountants under supervision of the State and bearing its seal. This to check stock jobbing and to foster legitimate business and investment, and also to provide definite information upon which to base assessment and taxation.

"The commercialism in politics and the corruption of Legislatures by these concerns that threaten the existence of free government will receive a most serious blow through this system. This disbursement of stock and money for so-called 'legal expenses' can readily be shown. Publicity of disbursements for such purposes is the surest remedy.

"Places of business and location of factories should be named at time of incorporation, and no removal of same should be allowed without consent of the State. This to prevent the destruction of communities, and for the protection of employes who have invested their savings in homes contingent to factories, and in many cases upon the recommendation of employers.

"From its beginning the accounts of every corporation obtaining a charter privilege from a State Government should be open at all times to examination and regulation by properly appointed public officers.

"Every chartered corporation that offers its securities to the people as an investment becomes a semi-public institution, and should be inspected and regulated by the same power that created it. Such control would not in any way oppress or retard legitimate business. Chartered companies should be compelled to confine their investments and development to the legal and proper conduct of the business for which they were created and for the prosecution of which they have received from the Government special privileges and powers.

"Corporations seeking legitimate business ends by honest methods will gladly welcome legislation that will further safeguard and protect them in the enjoyment of their rights. They do not shun publicity, they court it. On the other hand, irresponsible cliques of individuals, for selfish ends, and by doubtful methods, have secretly grasped chartered rights and by juggling manipulation of stocks and bonds, in their merciless pursuit of gain, dread more than anything the light of day, knowing publicity would be their downfall. The power thus obtained has been used solely to augment the fortunes of a few insiders and their political allies.

"It seems monstrous that any corporation or combination of corporations should deny this inherent right of the power that created them or try to evade wholesome regulation. A disintegration of such blind pools should be speedily enforced. The sovereign States of the Union, each for itself and each for all, will solve this difficulty. Uniform laws, compelling publicity of important matters of management, frequent examinations by State officials, prescribing honest systems of keeping accounts and such other restrictions as exigencies may require for the good of all, including the protection of such communities as have been built up by the establishment of business concerns and the forbidding of their abandonment without the consent of the State authorities and for adequate reasons shown, should be immediately enacted throughout the Union.

"The light of publicity will prove the best safeguard against extortion and render impossible such financial brigandage as was lately witnessed in New York City in the case of the Third Avenue Railroad and the Ice Trust, and throughout the country in the case of the American Malting Company, the United States Milling Company, and others.

"In any event, legislative action must be taken that will effectually curb them from using their powers for purposes that are inimical to the welfare of all. The first step in that direction lies in uniform State regulation. The power of regulation is implied in the act of creation."

$10,000 FOR A LIBRARY.

New York Man Gives This Amount Toward Greenwich Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 26.—There is much speculation here as to the identity of the New York man who has offered to give the Greenwich Library and Reading Room Association $10,000 toward an endowment of $25,000, provided the balance of the amount is raised by Jan. 1 next. Rev. Washington Choate, the President of the association, has made the announcement of this offer, which he says comes from a well known New York man, whose name is to be withheld.

The offer has been accepted and the Library Association has begun active work to raise the balance necessary. It is hinted here that the donor is Andrew Carnegie, who resided here two years ago, and who at that time gave the library $500.

The library has been an institution here for twenty years. It was recently given a home by Mrs. A. A. Anderson, who erected the building as a memorial to her mother, Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank of New York. Last year Nathaniel Witherell contributed enough to make the institution free for two years. President Choate says he has no doubt that the library will be endowed.

Change of Time of the Atlantic City Special.

Beginning Monday, May 28th, the Atlantic City express of the Central R. R. of New Jersey will leave New York, Liberty St., at 3:40 P. M., South Ferry 3:35 P. M. Returning, leave Atlantic City 8:30 A. M.—Adv.

To Cairo in Catskills by Day Line Steamers. One-half rate May 28 to June 5. See advts.—Adv.

GENERAL CONFERENCE BARS AMUSEMENTS

Card Playing, Dancing, and Theatres Under Methodist Ban.

SCENES OF GREAT DISORDER

Frank Arter's Startling Amendment—More Committees and Editors Chosen.

CHICAGO, May 26.—By a close vote, and after a debate which exceeded in bitterness anything yet heard during the session, the Methodist General Conference practically decided to-day to make no change in the attitude of the Church in regard to card playing, dancing, theatre-going, and other forms of amusement which, since 1872, have been under the ban of the Church.

Preceding the vote to accept the minority report which recommends that no action be taken, the conference at times was in a state of wild disorder, due mainly to attempts to amend the section of the Book of Discipline under discussion. Some exceedingly sharp language was indulged in by the angry delegates before the vote was taken.

When the report of the Committee on the State of the Church, involving the standing of the Methodist Church on dancing, card playing, and other prohibited amusements, was taken up, Dr. B. F. Raymond of Boston took the floor to speak on the majority report.

"The regulation itself is a dead letter over a large part of our Church," he said. "It cultivates duplicity and thus undermines the fundamental principle of truth in our Church. Thus we compromise all other virtues. We strike a point about the sixteenth year of age where the will appears. If we would follow nature we cannot build a fence around man, for he rebels."

Dr. E. J. Gray of Williamsport, Penn., also spoke in favor of the majority report. Dr. Buckley was then recognized.

"The Jesuits, Lutherans, and Church of England," he said, "never allow the people to dance or go to the theatre for the forty days during Lent, but they do not have any laws on the subject. It is not said to any man 'thou shalt not,' but the moral force of the body, together with the religious exercises, cause their people to abstain during Lent. I believe Methodists can abstain all the year. The putting of this list in the presence of young people is a foe to sound, genuine conversion."

Dr. J. W. Bashford argued for the majority report, saying intended no difference in principle, but simply a difference in method. Amid wild clamors for recognition, the previous question was ordered.

Frank Arter of New Jersey then put the conference in an uproar by starting to read an amendment proposing to insert in Paragraph 248, "Opera, grand opera, prizefights, bullfights, cockfights, checkers, backgammon, football, baseball, one old cat, two old cat"—here his voice was drowned by fifty delegates springing to their feet and demanding recognition, while cries of "Outrage on the conference!" "We won't listen to the ridicule of a rule of this church," were heard on all sides.

The chair ruled that Mr. Arter was in order, and he proceeded amid hand clapping and stamping of feet.

The conference was again thrown into turmoil by a demand that Bishop McCabe leave the floor. "He has no right on the floor of this body endeavoring to influence persons in their voting," said Dr. Buckley, hotly.

"I was here on private business," retorted Bishop McCabe.

"You were not. You told me to withdraw my motion," shouted Mr. Arter.

In the midst of the confusion Mr. Arter withdrew his amendment and the angry delegates settled in their seats to hear the closing argument in favor of the majority report by Gov. Pattison. A demand for an aye and nay vote on the question was carried.

The vote on the question of accepting the minority report was extremely close for a time. It was evident before the close of the roll call, however, that the minority report would carry. Unofficial counts made it about 520 in favor and 290 against the adoption. The conference adjourned without hearing the official result.

A long list of standing committees of the Church and a committee to select delegates to attend the Ecumenical Congress in London in 1901 were agreed upon. A resolution was also adopted allowing all officers of the General Conference who were not re-elected one-half of their salaries until the meetings of the annual conferences.

The Rev. W. P. Thirkield, formerly General Secretary of the Epworth League, was declared elected as one of the Secretaries of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society. Dr. Levi Gilbert of New Haven, Conn., editor of The Daily Advocate, being published here during the sessions of the Conference, was declared elected to the editorship of The Western Christian Advocate, and Dr. C. B. Spencer, formerly editor of The Rocky Mountain Advocate, to the editorship of The Central Christian Advocate. H. K. Carroll, formerly editor of The New York Independent, was elected Assistant Secretary of the Missionary Society.

SYNDICATE BUYS A TOWN.

Frugality, Penn., Its Buildings, Coke, and Coal Interests.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—A million-dollar deal has just been consummated in this city whereby the entire town of Frugality, Cambria County, Penn., with all its coal and coke interests, passes into the hands of a company of capitalists, of which State Senator J. Henry Cochran of Williamsport is President. The purchase was made from Supreme Court Justice Dean.

The new company will be known as the Cresson and Clearfield Coal and Coke Company, and the other officers are: P. A. B. Widener, Vice President; E. M. Ballard, Secretary and Treasurer; W. L. Elkins, Thomas Dolan, State Senator C. L. Magee, J. L. Rhodes, and P. A. B. Widener, Directors.

Included in the deal are 10,000 acres of coal lands and extensive mining operations in the town of Frugality. The purchase includes 150 houses, a large department store, two churches, three schools, a large hotel, and a town hall. The new company, it is said, will spend considerable money on enlargements to mining and coke-making plants. This is the first case in Central Pennsylvania where a whole town, including churches and schools, changed ownership in a day.

Frugality is on the line of the Cresson and Irvona Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The road was built by Justice Lean in 1886 and operated by him until 1894, when he sold it to the Pennsylvania Railroad. The line is twenty-seven miles in length and hauls more coal to the mile than any other branch of the Pennsylvania system.

WAGON POST OFFICE.

Washington's Postmaster Abandons It After Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—For several years Washington, with one other city in the country, has divided the distinction of being served by a wagon Post Office. The wagon engaged in the city collection service was a large white one, with accommodations for several mailing clerks, and it patrolled the principal streets and took up mail from boxes to be carried direct to the stations ready for dispatch by rail. The cost of the service, exclusive of the salaries of the clerks, was $1,800 yearly.

It was believed when the experiment was begun that the service would be valuable, but Postmaster Merritt, having investigated its operations, has ordered its abandonment, the wagon being decided to be of no practical use.

The Finest Bulletin Space in the world, showing to 3,000,000 people daily; facing Brooklyn Bridge and all East River traffic; ready for painting June 1, 1900. Dep't D. A. B. Empire Advertising Co., 150 Nassau St., N. Y.—Adv

STRIKE LEADER AGITATING.

Mahon of St. Louis to Address Surface Line Employes Here.

James Mahon, one of the leaders of the St. Louis car strikers, has been in this city for several days trying to get up an agitation among the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system and the Metropolitan system to induce them to go out on a sympathetic strike. He has carefully avoided reporters, and has been keeping himself very quiet. It leaked out yesterday that he will address meetings of railroad men this evening in Manhattan and Brooklyn, but the places of assembly have been kept secret.

Several railroad men of Manhattan and Brooklyn, who were spoken to last evening, said that Mahon will not meet with any success here, first, because not one-sixth of the men employed on the trolley roads are organized, and, second, because they have not yet got over the soreness of the great defeat which they sustained last year.

It was also reported that motormen who were out of work in Manhattan and Brooklyn have gone to St. Louis and have taken the places of strikers; and, further, that another part of Mahon's mission is to prevent more men from going there.

Many men who struck on the Second Avenue Railroad and in Brooklyn, and who did not return in time to be reinstated, have, it is said, gone to St. Louis.

REPUBLICANS DISCUSS PLANS.

National Committeemen Meet to Arrange Convention Details—Contests from Southern States.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A protracted meeting of the sub-committee of the Republican National Committee having in charge the details of an arrangements for the approaching National Convention in Philadelphia was held here to-night. The sub-committee consists of Senator M. A. Hanna, Chairman of the National Committee; Gen. Charles Dick of Ohio, Secretary; Senator John Kean of New Jersey, Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia, Joseph H. Manly of Maine, Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, and Richard C. Kerens of Missouri. All were present.

George Wiswell of Milwaukee, who is to be Sergeant at Arms of the convention, was in consultation with the committee during the greater part of its session. He reported the convention hall as about completed and ready to be turned over to the committee. As soon as the committee shall formally take possession of the hall the work of decorating and arranging it for the convention will begin.

Secretary Dick presented a tabulated list of the delegates to the convention thus far selected, together with a list of the contestants indicated by the returns received by him up to date. Most of the contests will be from the Southern States, but how many there are and the precise nature of them cannot be determined now.

An informal discussion, not only of the mechanical arrangements of the convention, but also of the principal officers and their assistants, took place. Secretary Dick presented to the committee scores of applications for Assistant Sergeant at Arms, doorkeepers, and ushers. Numerous applications have been received for the office of chaplain of the convention, one of them being from the Chaplain of the first Republican National Convention ever held, that of 1856. The applicant now is a resident of Philadelphia.

SENATORS TO RUN CONVENTION

Members of the Upper House of Congress Will Be in Control at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Some Republican politicians who have been looking over the programme for the Philadelphia convention have suddenly come to the conclusion that the Senate of the United States has taken upon itself too large a part of the work of that meeting, and that the plain Republican people ought to be permitted to have something to do on that occasion, if it be only to carry out the plans of the leaders.

The country has been informed, over and over again, for several weeks, that Senator Hanna will call the convention to order, Senator Wolcott is to be made the Temporary Chairman, Senator Lodge is to be Permanent Chairman, Senator Foraker is to be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and also to place McKinley in nomination instead of allowing Senator Spooner to perform that task.

Whatever else of importance is to be done to prepare the Republican ticket is to be left to the convention. There is no way of getting rid of Senator Hanna as the man to call the convention to order. He is the Chairman of the National Committee, and must call the convention to order if he is alive and well. Senator Wolcott has inspired no opposition, and is desired for political reasons as the temporary presiding officer, although a member of the National Committee admits that it might have been possible to find some other and less distinguished Colorado Republican to wear the honor.

Senator Lodge, who will nominate Secretary Long for Vice President if the Roosevelt stampede does not occur before the time to present Mr. Long has arrived, was selected as permanent Chairman as a recognition of young Republicanism, as well as of the services and ability of the junior Senator from Massachusetts.

Senator Foraker may hold on to the Committee on Resolutions, which he held at the last convention, but he will not insist upon naming McKinley in chief. He may ask to stand aside for some civilian Republican or for some member of the House of Representatives, and content himself with seconding the nomination, thus giving countenance to the suggestion that the President shall be named as a National candidate, and not merely as the representative of one State.

WANTS RECEIVER ENJOINED.

New Yorker Gets Time to Answer in Railroad Foreclosure Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—Charles H. Green of New York has filed a petition in the United States Court at Baltimore asking that Henry W. Watson be restrained from taking any action as receiver of the Washington and Potomac Railroad until further order of the court. Mr. Watson was appointed receiver of the railroad last Tuesday, when a decree for the foreclosure of the mortgage on the road was signed.

The petition states that Mr. Green has been in possession of the road and paying the expenses for three years. For three years prior to that time he and Herman Knubel operated it. It is alleged in the petition that the railroad company never did operate the road, and that no part of the $500,000 of bonds alleged to have been sold was applied to the construction or maintenance of the road. It is also declared that there has never been any bona fide sale of the bonds.

Mr. Green states that he has paid out of his own pocket over $40,000 for the construction, maintenance, and betterment of the road, and that he had no knowledge of the foreclosure suit until he read a notice of it in the newspapers. He claims that it would be for the interest of all concerned to keep the road in operation, and he states that he is willing to continue operating it under the direction of the court. He was granted time to file an answer.

The Louisiana Purchase

Is to be celebrated in 1903; the New York Central, Lake Shore and Big Four anticipating a great increase in travel, have arranged for three daily trains to St. Louis now, and will put on others as the traffic demands. See New York Central time table.—Adv.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP WON BY KINLEY MACK

Raffaello Was Second and Herbert Third in 2:10.

GOOD HORSES DIDN'T START

But Ethelbert and Jean Beraud Were Matched for a Race on Saturday—Golden Age Won the Expectation Stakes.

Kinley Mack won the fourteenth Brooklyn Handicap yesterday over a track deep in mud, in 2:10, Raffaello, Herbert, and Survivor finishing in a bunch a length in the rear. It was about the worst field of horses that ever finished in the front of a race of the value of the Brooklyn Handicap—$10,000—for it would be a liberal estimate to say that the nine contestants taken in a bunch were not worth the value of the stake.

Never in the history of racing hereabout was there a big race run which had in it so little of interest; that was so utterly barren of excitement. Yet as a spectacle it was all that could be desired. But quality in the horses was lacking. They were a lot of selling platers. Had they been running for a purse of $300 at the Aqueduct track it would have been all right, and the result would have aroused vastly more enthusiasm than did yesterday's race.

Somehow there was something in the air that seemed to foretell the failure of the race. Weather conditions were not at all propitious, and there was a wet-blankety sort of feeling over the crowds that made the trip to the Brooklyn track. The wise ones seemed impressed with the fact that there would be an absence of the best horses from the race, for the gossip was as to the chances of horses of the class of Raffaello, Survivor, Batten, Box, and Prince McClurg. Ethelbert and Jean Beraud were spoken of as winners "if they start," and there was that "if" so perpetually injecting itself into the preliminary chatter that the prophets turned their attention to the chances of the platers.

Trains to the track were crowded from early afternoon. The crowd was not such as one sees on Fifth Avenue. It was a roof garden sort of a mob that packed the cars, in its feminine section at least. The gowns were rich and fashionably made, but the wearers were as a rule rather louder than the gowns. Women were "horsy" after the Tenderloin fashion, instead of after that fashion of women who know the horse as a medium for sport. They chatted of odds and jockeys in a slangy way, had an odor of patchouli instead of violets, and had the latest gossip of the Casino greenroom and the midnight restaurants, instead of that of the fashionable resorts and of society. Men looked them over knowingly, but did not enter into conversation with them. That is, most men did. Even the parlor-car trains from Long Island City failed to bring to the track men and women of the sort one sees at Morris Park and Sheepshead Bay. These seemed to have an inkling of the fact that the colors of the Belmonts and Whitney and other owners of their set would not be seen in the race, and so they passed over the chance to see the Brooklyn Handicap—great event as it ordinarily is in the racing world.

Others, too, seemed to have the same premonition, perhaps because of the threatening weather and the chances of a heavy track, and they, too, staid away. So the attendance was very much below the average, probably the smallest, with the exception of the Castaway year, when it rained in torrents, that has ever seen the race decided. Yet there was a big crowd on hand, probably 10,000 people in all. But enthusiasm was lacking. With Ethelbert, Jean Beraud, Box, and Lothario among those through whose name the pencil had been run, the race degenerated into a scramble between selling platers. That sort of thing never arouses the enthusiasm of the regular racegoer, and he, after all, is the basis for such wild excitement as is generally seen on such days as big races are decided.

BETTING MEN PUZZLED.

What of excitement there was was pretty well confined to the betting ring, where odds had been posted on the big race as soon as the crowd began to make its appearance, and before the fact was positively known that the principal horses entered for the race had been declared out of it. These early books gave fancy prices against all the animals that eventually were placed in the race, on the supposition that Ethelbert and Jean Beraud would be starters, and that they would be the public favorites when the money of the speculators began to pour into the ring. When they were scratched there was a general scramble of the early bettors to get their money back, and of bookmakers to get their books balanced after the false odds they had given on the selling platers, on the theory that the real racers were going to start. But after "Jack" Joyner made a trip over the track on foot, accompanied by a horse, to see just what the going was, he declined to allow Ethelbert to take the risk of breaking a leg in the muddy and holding going. Peter Wimmer who trains Jean Beraud, also reached the same conclusion, and the trainers of Latson, Petruchio, Strathconan, The Kentuckian, Lotharlo, and Prince McClurg, followed the example of the trainers of the more valuable horses. But one trainer decided that it was just the sort of track that his charge wanted, and so King Barleycorn was added to the field. That left nine animals to start, and there was an overhauling of odds and a general rush to the paddocks and to the ring for the bettors to find information on which to base their bets. So great was the confusion over the matter that there were at the same time a half-dozen different favorites in different parts of the ring, and the novice at the game did not know where he was at at any part of the game. So he bet his money wildly and on anybody's suggestion that any one of the animals "had a chance" in the race.

A HARVEST OF PICKPOCKETS.

Some excitement of a different kind was averted by the keen-eyed men of the Pinkerton staff of detectives, who had such very sharp eyes that before the second race was run they had safely cooped where they could do no damage ten confirmed pickpockets who had come to the track in hopes of reaping a harvest. These had no chance to see the races or do any business, for they were kept under surveillance until after the last race was run and the bulk of the crowd had started back to town. An eleventh man, who must have been a veritable "bad man from Chicago," was added to the Pinkerton collection later in the afternoon, when he was caught in the act of nipping a scarfpin from a youth who was engaged in a wild-eyed chase for a "tip" on the handicap. This particular thief was a walking arsenal, for when "Bob" Pinkerton got him in his little cage he was found to have two stilettos, two revolvers, and a "black-jack" in his possession. He was relieved of his armory and turned over to the tender mercies of the Coney Island police, and the occupancy of a cell in the station that is swept by ocean breezes.

Landers played the crowd

afternoon, unless one excepts the perpetual wrestle of the hungry part of the crowd with the McGrath sandwich.

ETHELBERT AND JEAN BERAUD MATCHED.

There was a rift in the cloud of disappointment that settled over things generally when the news spread that the Brooklyn Jockey Club had arranged to make up for the disappointment the crowd had suffered by the withdrawal from the handicap of its two star performers, Ethelbert and Jean Beraud. It was announced and confirmed officially that the club had arranged for a meeting of these two horses on the coming Saturday by offering a special race for four-year-olds at a mile and a quarter, adding $5,000 to a sweepstakes of $1,000 each, each horse to carry 126 pounds, and Ethelbert and Jean Beraud to start, or the race to be called off. It was a sporty thing to do, and was the only thing that President Dwyer could do to make amends for the disappointment, for which he was in no wise to blame.

There had been three races decided without any particularly blood-stirring incidents before the horses were called for the Brooklyn Handicap. Broiled lobsters and "fizz" had served to occupy more attention than betting odds and bookmakers' runners, and even the fan-fare of the bugle calling the racers to the post for the handicap failed to disturb the boisterous parties in the dining room. A slight rain was falling just then, and had driven into the stand the women who had been airing their new costumes on the lawn in front of the stand. There was a rush from the paddocks of such as had gone there as a matter of form to see the last finishing touches given to the starters for the race.

PARADE OF THE HORSES.

Then the paddock gates were opened and there trooped out on the track in Indian file the animals that were to contest for the prize that a bad track had unexpectedly placed within their reach. Imp, one time idol of the crowd, but now ignored as even a possible factor in the race, led the procession, followed in order by Batten, Kinley Mack, Raffaelo, Survivor, Knight of the Garter, Herbert, Wait Not, and King Barleycorn. There was hardly a ripple of applause for any of the bunch, something unknown in the history of the race.

Up at the head of the stretch the starter, "Chris" Fitz Gerald, was waiting for the racers and anticipating the usual long delay which occurs whenever a big race is run because of the jockeying of the boys for a good position at the start. The crowd had expected it also, and the result was that fully a third of the people were utterly unprepared for the shout, "They're off!" that went up with a roar from the crowd in the fifty-cent field, who were nearest the start. No starter ever had less trouble getting a lot of horses away for a big race than did Mr. Fitz Gerald this time. The horses acted like a lot of cows, so steadily did they stand when he ordered them to line up for the start. The result was that he got them away at the first break and before people got ready to see what of fun there was in the race.

STARTING THE RACE.

First to show when the race was on was the wild Western "tip" Batten, who was sent on here with the promise that he would beat all the Ethelberts and Jean Berauds and "such like cattle" that ever were foaled. Knight of the Garter and King Barleycorn joined him quickly, and this fine trio of platers were in the lead as they passed the judges' stand, by which time the first quarter of the race had been run. Making around the first turn through the deep mud, King Barleycorn went to the front, and Kinley Mack and Imp followed him, Batten rapidly falling to the rear, where Rafaello was acting as whipper-in for the bunch.

King Barleycorn showed the way into the straight backstretch, a length in front of Kinley Mack, who just had his muzzle in front of Imp, with Knight of the Garter and Survivor on even terms just behind, and Raffaello still in last place with Wait Not, all struggling through the mud, which was particularly deep at that point. In the run up the stretch to the far turn, Kinley Mack and Barleycorn had a pretty bit of a struggle between themselves for the lead, which the first named secured just at the old Dwyer stables, so that he made the turn nearly a length to the good, this pair leading the next one, Survivor and Imp, by a length and a half, while the rest of the crowd were pretty well bunched, Raffaello having worked his way up from the rear to a point where it looked as if he would make things hum when the party reached the head of the stretch.

KINLEY MACK WELL IN FRONT.

But when the head of the stretch was reached and the final struggle for the prize began, Kinley Mack had so far shaken off King Barleycorn that there was a length of daylight between them, and Barleycorn began to show signs of leg-weariness. Survivor, Herbert—who had gotten out of the bunch—and Raffaello were running side by side in a determined race for a part of the money, which by this time was plainly out of the reach of Imp, winner of the Suburban of a year ago.

McCue, who had the mount on Kinley Mack, had picked his route up to this point, carefully nursing the horse under him that he knew was minus four good sound legs such as a race horse should have. But Kinley Mack had what was equally good in such company, a lot of speed and plenty of courage. So McCue kept his head, and what was equally good for the owners of Kinley Mack, kept his mount in reserve for a supreme effort at the very finish if that should become a necessity. He had a clear road with no horse dangerously near him, and King Barleycorn, who had been his most dangerous rival, plainly done and falling to the rear.

Jockeys were shouting and riding and swishing their whips behind him, and there was a roar of voices of the crowd down in the field a quarter of a mile from home, who were urging on the boys in the rear of the procession. Still McCue kept his head and held Kinley Mack in reserve, waiting for what he feared might come to a horse without any legs worth speaking of. He sat his horse like a statue, moving neither to the right nor the left, but with his whip grasped ready for its vicious use should that become necessary. An eighth of a mile from home Raffaello, Herbert, and Survivor shook off the rest of the crowd, and what was left of the picturesque in the race they made in the fight for the second part of the purse.

KINLEY MACK WINS THE STAKE.

Kinley Mack raced on steadily, sturdily, and honestly, with some of the spirit and speed he had shown as a two-year-old. So far as he was concerned there was now no doubt as to the place where he would finish if only his legs held out. They held all right, and he romped past the judges hard held and well in hand, an open length in front of the struggling trio behind him, who had for the last eighth of a mile of the run fought for the second honors in game fashion, disputing every inch of the muddy journey under the prodding of whips and spurs used until the blood spurted and streamed down their sides. Heads apart they passed the judges with Raffaello just a bit in front of Herbert, the latter's muzzle so close to that of Survivor that the pair could easily have exchanged confidences as to their opinion of the punishment they were receiving, had they had time to express any opinion.

A few boys connected with the stable in which Kinley Mack is trained, a few speculators who had heard of Raffaello's midnight trial and had backed him for a place on the strength of it, and a very few others who had taken a long chance on the unknown Herbert to show, let out shouts of joy over the result of the race. But there was no general shout of approval, no signs of enthusiasm over the outcome of the struggle, no such rush to the judges' stand to see the riders weigh in as is usually seen at the finish of any big racing event. What bustle there was was of the purely perfunctory sort, and there was absolutely no fuss made when the victorious jockey was hoisted to his seat in the centre of the floral horseshoe and toted about for the crowd to see and cheer. The crowd wouldn't cheer. Instead, more or less bedraggled and disgusted, it hustled to the outer gates to get away from the scene of their disappointment and to where there was better shelter and a better dinner than the racetrack offered.

And so ended the Brooklyn Handicap of 1900, by all odds the tamest and most unsatisfactory in the history of the race.

THE OTHER RACES.

Golden Age, in a Poor Field, Won the Expectation Stakes.

Usually when some big event like the Brooklyn Handicap is to be served up to racegoers some other stake race of value is put on the programme, and yesterday's introductory bit of sport was the Expectation Stakes of $5,000, for two-year-olds. This race in other years has been striven for by high-class fields of two-year-olds, but yesterday's field was far from being of high order, and, although Golden Age, who won, has shown himself to be a fair colt, the others were an ordinary lot, and the majority of them will probably be racing in selling events as three-year-olds.

Golden Age got away first in the start from the 4½-furlong post, and he led his field to the end and won easily by two lengths. He was second choice in the betting, for Charles T. Patterson's All Green was the odds-on favorite, but All Green never gave the leader cause to worry. Some of the spectators, especially those who backed the favorite, blamed Spencer for All Green's defeat, but although the jockey was deserving of some censure for his ride, it is doubtful if his horse, even though better handled, could have won. Whatever his chances were, Spencer spoiled them, as he did those of Firearm in the first race in precisely the same way. He took the favorite to the overland route, and when the turn into the stretch was made All Green was headed across the track for the outside rail, and in consequence lost several lengths. Then Spencer tried to put up his best ride, but although All Green responded, the call upon his speed was made too late and he had to be content with second money.

The story of this defeat was almost like that of Firearm, the favorite in the three-quarter-mile handicap, with which the day's programme opened. Firearm, too, was taken on the extreme outside of the track, and finished second, and Spencer's excuse, as in the case of All Green, was that he wanted his mount to have the advantage of a comparatively good track. Firearm was beaten by Contestor by a length.

Steeplechases and, in fact, any race that promises to be spectacular, are appreciated by holiday crowds, and the two-mile steeplechase handicap won by Van Ship brought out a braver show of enthusiasm than even the finish in the Brooklyn Handicap. Van Ship's victory was earned by the smallest possible margin, and after a game race. He won on the post by a nose from Ronkonkoma after he had run a waiting race throughout with his stable companion, Dr. Catlett. The latter finished third. Tentore was the pacemaker from the start up to the time the last jump was negotiated, and then Ronkonkoma assumed the lead. Van Ship and Dr. Catlett were waiting behind up to this point, but once they struck the flat they came at top speed. It seemed doubtful if they could make up the lead of several lengths that Ronkonkoma held, but by dint of hard riding Mara got Van Ship up, and when Dr. Catlett's rider saw this he was content to have his mount finish third.

That useful selling plater Blueaway is at the top notch of form now, and the manner in which he cut out a pace for the others to follow in the mile and a sixteenth selling race kept them busy. Rare Perfume was in front until half way up the backstretch, and then Blueaway went to the front and was never afterward headed. Lump Globe finished second and Rare Perfume was third. Matt Simpson was a starter, but on the backstretch he stumbled and his rider, J. Slack, was thrown. This boy is always getting into accidents, but he seems to be like a rubber ball, for he is rarely injured. His luck did not desert him yesterday, for although in the midst of a crowded field when Matt Simpson threw him, he landed on his feet uninjured. Kriss Kringle ran a disappointing race and was last all the way.

Tonicum, from the stable of R. W. Walden & Sons, was the "good thing" of the afternoon, and won the five furlong selling race for two-year-olds by two lengths. He was backed from 6 to 1 down to 3 to 1, and his backers were never in fear of the result. Bowen was second and Lambkin third.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; about three-quarters of a mile. R. W. Walden & Son's Rectitor, 3, c., 3, by Galore-Conjectrix, 110, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won in a drive by a length; John Boden's Firearm, 5, 127, (Spencer,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths from Charles F. Dwyer's Trumpet, 3, 105, (O'Connor,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:11 2-5. Pupil, Autumn, Lambent, Kamara, and Danforth also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. E. L. Graves's Blueaway, b. h., by Getaway-Blue Maid, 112, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by a length and a half; Johnston & Skinner's Lamp Globe, 3, 97, (Daugman,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by eight lengths from J. Underwood & Co.'s Rare Perfume, 4, 104, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:50 2-5. Monadour, Lindula, Rogged Sailor, Kriss Kringle, and Lauderman also ran. Matt Simpson ran, but threw his rider.

THIRD RACE.—The Expectation Stakes of $5,000, for two-year-olds, by subscription of $50 each, and $100 additional for starters; four and a half furlongs. Green B. Morris's Golden Age, b. c., by Golden Garter-Nonage, 115, (Bullman,) 9 to 2 and 9 to 5, won easily by two lengths; Charles T. Patterson's All Green, 115, (Spencer,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 3, second by three lengths from the Pepper Stable's Prince Pepper, 115, (Jenkins,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—0:55. Hinsdale, Alfonso, Bob Baker, Prince of Melrose, Yorkshire Boy, and Prince Lief also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brooklyn Handicap of $10,000 for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $200 each; one mile and a quarter. Easton & Larabie's Kinley Mack, b. c., 4 by Islington-Songstress, 122, (McCue,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won in a drive by a length; M. Murphy's Raffaelio, 4, 113, (Jenkins,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by half a length from Walter C. Rollins's Herbert, 3, 98, (Mitchell,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—2:10. Survivor, Wait Not, Imp, King Barleycorn, Knight of the Garter, and Batten also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. J. W. Colt's Van Ship, ch. g., aged, by Isaac Murphy-Bandusia, 169, (Mara,) even money and 1 to 3, won in a drive by a head; H. K. Vingut's Ronkonkoma, 4, 140, (Burgess,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by four lengths from J. W. Colt's Dr. Catlett, 6, 173, (Finnegan,) even money and 1 to 3, third. Time—4:02. Philes, Waco, Tentore, Hardy C., Maze, Fool Hardy, and Bob White also ran. Dr. Reed fell, and Duoro bolted.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. R. W. Walden & Son's Tonicum, ch. c., by Silver Fox-Tonique, 105, (Mitchell,) 3 to 1 and even money, won easily by two lengths; Turney Brothers' Bowen, 108, (Spencer,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a neck from F. S. P. Randolph's Lambkin, 97, (Rausch) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:03 1-5. Wallabout, St. Glor, Malden, Horsa, and Connie also ran.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

TORONTO, May 26.—Martimas, the winner of the Futurity at Sheepshead Bay two years ago, won the Toronto Cup, the richest stake of the Ontario Jockey Club, to-day. The cup is worth $1,500

Six furlongs.—Coburg, 110, (Lewis,) 1; Springwells, 112, 2; Gibraltar, 119, 3. Time—1:17. Five furlongs.—Frank Morrison, 110, (Landry,) 1; Flatterer, 113, 2; Bill Massie, 118, 3. Time—1:04. Toronto Cup, one mile and an eighth.—Martimas, 129, (Ballard,) 1; Procession, 112, 2; Compensation, 117, 3. Time—1:52. Steeplechase, two and one-half miles.—Thorncliffe, 175, (Morley,) 1; Quicksilver, 170, 2; Mystic Shriner, 170, 3. Time—6:18⅘. One mile and an eighth.—The Provost, 122, (Ballard,) 1; Magog, 117, 2; Opuntia, 119, 3. Time—2:03½. One mile and a sixteenth.—Chopin, 110 (Weber,) 1; Captive, 112, 2; Ein, 109, 3. Time—1:52⅖.

CHICAGO, May 26.—One mile.—Little Reggie, 108, (Rose,) 1; Mellocie, 93, 2; Cherry Bounce II., 109, 3. Time—1:42½. Half a mile.—Money Musk, 105, (Kuhn,) 1; Kid Cox, 105, 2; The Cuban Girl, 110, 3. Time—0:48½. One mile and an eighth.—Molo, 114, (Navaez,) 1; Strangest, 102, 2; Jolly Roger, 112, 3. Time—1:55. Three-quarters of a mile.—Ralph Beach, 116, (Rose,) 1; Dr. Walmsley, 112, 2; Abe Furst, 113, 3. Time—1:15½. One mile and fifty yards.—Sidbow, 95, (Hill,) 1; Knight Banneret, 91, 2; John Baker, 116, 3. Time—1:45⅘. Five furlongs.—Icon, 108, (Moody,) 1; Cogswell, 105, 2; Senator Joe, 110, 3. Time—1:02⅕. One mile.—Cross Molina, 103, (T. Knight,) 1; Refugee, 109, 2; Donation, 109, 3. Time—1:42⅘.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—Five furlongs—Brace, 110, (Dupee,) 1; Foneda, 95, 2; Sagatuck, 92, 3. Doctor S. C. Ayres, 99, 2; W. G. Welch, 98, 3. Time—1:15. Five furlongs—Drogheda, 105, (Van Camp, 1; McAddie, 113, 2; Syncopated Sady, 110, 3. Time—1:01⅘. One mile and a sixteenth—Fallie Taylor, 96, (May,) 1; Eitholin, 114, 2; Trabor, 109, 3. Time—1:48½. Seven furlongs—Gid Law, 109, (Van Camp,) 1; Sound Money, 109, 2; Koenig, 113, 3. Time—1:27. Three-quarters of a mile.—King Dellis, 96, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Flora Daniels, 91, 2; Crinkle, 105, 3. Time—1:14⅘.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—One mile and an eighth—Sir Philip Sidney, 109, (Taylor,) 1; Clincher, 108, 2; Tewanda, 108, 3. Time—1:53. Five furlongs—Queen Dixon, 110, (Dominick,) 1; The Mecca, 107, 2; Western Girl, 108, 3. Time—1:02⅘. One mile and an eighth—Elderim, 88, (Dominick,) 1; Rebel Jack, 111, 2; Parole d'Or, 111, 3. Time—1:57. Three-quarters of a mile—Yellow Tail, 118, (Thorpe,) 1; Nan Dora, 90, 2; Lord Neville, 102, 3. Time—1:14¼. One mile—Miss Mae Day, 89, (Dominick,) 1; Loving Cup, 105, 2; Lureate, 107, 3. Time—1:40. One mile and seventy yards—Sam Phillips, 113, (Burns,) 1; Found, 106, 2; Lady Callahan, 96, 3. Time—1:45⅘. Three-quarters of a mile—La Josephine, 107, (Matthews,) 1; Morris Volmer, 100, 2; Greenock, 100, 3. Time—1:14⅘.

PIPE MILLS CLOSE DOWN.

Men Say a Lock-Out Followed Demand for Higher Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 26.—Five hundred men employed in the Newport mill of the United States Cast-Iron Pipe and Foundry Company have been thrown out of employment by the closing of the works. The order reached Superintendent Wilkamper from Chicago last night, and the local officials refuse to say anything about the reason for the shut-down or the probable duration of idleness.

The men, on the other hand, say that there had been a demand for higher wages, and that those who asked had been discharged, and that when the rest of the men protested, the order to close down was issued. It is said that there is a surplus of stock on hand.

COOGAN'S ALLEGED GIFT

Said to Have Contributed $100,000 to Bryan Campaign Fund.

Was Consulted About a Running Mate for Presidential Candidate, It Is Also Declared.

President James J. Coogan of the Borough of Manhattan is said to have confided to a reporter yesterday afternoon that a delegation of friends of William Jennings Bryan had called on him during the day and had told him that he, being a reputed millionaire, owed it to his party to become a large contributor to the campaign fund. After the committee had labored with Mr. Coogan, so the latter said, he had finally agreed to give the National Committee $100,000. In the due course of time the story made its appearance in an evening paper, and immediately a flock of reporters from other newspapers swarmed about Mr. Coogan's office in search of confirmation for the report. The President of the borough, however, had gone for the day, and all efforts to locate him last night were unavailing.

According to the story, the committee which made such a raid on the Coogan privy purse was composed of five personal friends of Mr. Bryan, two of whom were members of the Democratic National Committee. Having secured the one-hundred-thousand-dollar contribution, so the story ran, Mr. Coogan's visitors discussed with him the advisability of the selection of an Eastern man as a running mate for Mr. Bryan, but Mr. Coogan declined to say afterward whether or not his name had been mentioned in connection with the place.

As evidence that his action was of considerable political significance, Mr. Coogan authorized the statement that he had apprised Richard Croker of his intention of becoming a heavy contributor to the Democratic campaign fund, and that Mr. Croker had consented to let him become separated from his money in any way that appealed to him. Mr. Coogan also said that he would not be surprised if Mr. Croker himself were to contribute to the campaign fund.

When the story was read at the Democratic Club last night it created a sensation. While some of the club members were inclined to credit it, the majority seemed to regard it as a romance. In the regular course of business any such contribution from a member of Tammany Hall would pass through the hands of the Finance Committee, of which Richard Croker is Chairman, and John F. Carroll is Vice Chairman. Mr. Carroll said last night that he had not heard of Mr. Coogan's alleged intended gift.

Tax Commissioner Edward C. Sheehy was one of a coterie of club members who sat in the café of the clubhouse last night talking of Mr. Coogan's munificence. After the two columns story had been read, Mr. Sheehy exclaimed: "If Jim Coogan has offered to give the National Committee $100,000, I'll bet that he'll send them that amount in Fenian bonds. He's got a trunk full of 'em."

Those who took the report seriously, said that if Mr. Coogan had made such an offer he had done so with the intention of taking a more prominent part in politics than he has for years. They recalled that in 1888, he had obtained nearly 10,000 votes as a candidate for Mayor. When the bills came in, Mr. Coogan found that the votes had cost an average of $100 each, and from that time on he eschewed politics until he was elected to his present office as a successor to Augustus W. Peters, a little over a year ago.

JAMES MAGUIRE RETURNS.

Speaks Sarcastically of Inquiry Into Syracuse Finances.

Mayor James K. Maguire of Syracuse, who has been in Ireland on a business trip for several weeks, returned on the liner Lucania yesterday. While abroad, Mr. Maguire said, he had been too busy to call upon Richard Croker, though he had met Mr. Croker's son Frank in London.

In reference to the investigation of Syracuse's financial condition by a special Grand Jury Mr. Maguire said:

"They can't find anything wrong. We have been investigated so often at the behest of our political enemies that we wouldn't feel good unless some kind of an inquiry were going on. Ex-Senator Hiscock, the Republican leader up there, is at the bottom of it. That's his way of fighting. He loses at the polls and then tries to have us railroaded out of office. Somehow they've never tackled me personally, but I'm not afraid that anything discreditable to my organization will be developed."

EX-GOV. TAYLOR'S PLANS.

Will Represent Life Insurance Company and Live in Indianapolis.

Ex-Gov. Taylor of Kentucky has definitely decided to leave that State and make his residence in Indianapolis, as is shown by advices just received by the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of this city from William Boswell & Co. of Cincinnati, managers of the central department of that company.

The advices received state that an arrangement has just been made with ex-Gov. Taylor, in accordance with which he will represent the Provident Savings Life as its manager, with headquarters at Indianapolis.

Dalton's Democracy Confirmed.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 26.—A Democratic factional difficulty came before Republican County Judge Smith Lent for solution to-day. The regular Democratic organization, represented by Lawyer Brandrias, had refused to enroll James F. Dalton in the Sixth Ward of Yonkers because his Democracy was questioned. He accordingly engaged Lawyer John Harrigan to take the matter before the County Judge, who ordered that Dalton's name be placed on the roll.

Georgia Assembly Ends.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 26.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church concluded its labors to-day. There was much enthusiasm displayed during the morning hours over the decision to raise a million-dollar twentieth century fund for the benefit of Church education. The central committee in this work consists of a Chairman, Dr. W. W. Moore of Union Seminary, and Vice Chairman, Dr. Charles R. Hemphill of Kentucky, with one minister and one Elder or Deacon from each Synod of the Church.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:45 A. M.—Pier 25 North River; Dock Department; damage, $25.

12:45 A. M.—554 Courtlandt Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

8:55 A. M.—148 Eldridge Street; Asher Serensky; damage slight.

9:15 A. M.—Ward's Island; damage, $5.

9:30 A. M.—31 Amsterdam Avenue; Thomas B. Martin; damage, $2,500.

9:40 A. M.—48 Pike Street; Morris Gordon; damage slight.

11:40 A. M.—535 West Fifty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

3 P. M.—270 Delancey Street; Abraham Afner; damage slight.

6:35 P. M.—54 Rutgers Street, Barney Rosenbergh; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, May 26.—The new corroding shed of the McDougal-White Lead Company was burned this morning, together with the new machinery. The loss will reach $75,000, fully covered by insurance.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., May 26.—The building occupied by Michael Hynes, proprietor of the Carpenter Lathe and Tool Company; John McCutchen, machinist, and McLeod's Milling Elevator, were burned here to-day, at a loss of $20,000. The property was insured for $16,000.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., May 26.—The Julius Breckwoldt Sounding Board factory at Dolgeville, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday, entailing a loss of $50,000 and throwing eighty men out of work. The loss is covered by insurance. The burned business was at one time a portion of the Alfred Dolge interests, which failed several years ago.

ROCHESTER, May 26.—Fire destroyed the lumber yards and barrel stave establishment of Edward C. Meyer, on Klinck Street, early this morning. The dry kilns, which were full of staveheads, part of a large order intended for the American Sugar Refining Company of New York, were also destroyed. Mr. Meyer estimates the loss at about $30,000, with one-third insurance.

PRESBYTERIANS ADJOURN.

Commissioners Under Peoria Overture Apportioned—Exhibition at the Pan-American Exposition Tabled.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—The Presbyterian General Assembly, which has been holding its one hundred and twelfth annual meeting at the Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church during the past ten days, concluded its deliberations and adjourned to-day to meet next year in Philadelphia. The session was one of the most important ever held by an Assembly.

The report of the committee appointed to divide the church territory into districts, under the provisions of the Peoria overture, reported the following, with the number of Commissioners to which each is entitled:

No. 1, New York, 36; No. 2, New York, 80; No. 3, New York, 34; No. 4, New Jersey, Chile, Eastern Persia, 24; No. 5, New Jersey, North Laos, and Siam, 24; No. 7, Pennsylvania, 32; No. 8, Pennsylvania, 26; No. 9, Pennsylvania, 88; No. 12, Michigan and Northern China, 32; No. 13, Indiana and India, 32; No. 14, Wisconsin and Minnesota, 82; No. 17, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, 36; No. 18, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, 34; No. 19, Kansas, Colorado, and Utah, 36; No. 21, Washington, Oregon, and Montana, 24; No. 22, California and Central and Southern China, 34.

First in the order of business was the report of the Committee on Vacancy and Supply. Dr. Robert F. Sample, Chairman of the committee, recommended that as part of the report had already been acted upon by this assembly, those sections be adopted, and that part of the report pertaining to the Bureau of Information be referred back to the committee for further consideration, and to report to the next assembly. It was so ordered.

Reports were made by the various committees on synodical records, the greater part of them being approved.

The Rev. Hugh K. Walker, D. D., of the Synod of California, Chairman of the Committee on Distributing the Synods of the Presbyterian Church of the United States under the Peoria overture, reported the erection of twenty-two districts. When a motion was made to place the Synod of Kentucky in the combination which includes the Cincinnati Presbytery, Dr. E. Trumbull Lee said the intricate working of that cumbersome machine, the Peoria overture, was already in evidence. The motion was tabled.

A record of the respect of the General Assembly for the memory of the Rev. William E. Moore, D. D., LL. D., late Permanent Clerk of the Assembly, was approved.

There was considerable skirmishing over a recommendation by the Rev. T. Rolston Smith, D. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., that the Assembly give its moral support and encouragement to a movement contemplated by the Presbyterian Board of Publication of New York, to have an exhibition at the Pan-American Exposition, in Buffalo, next year. Notwithstanding that the recommendation was modified so as to relieve the General Assembly of financial support to the matter, the proposition of Dr. Smith was laid on the table.

On instruction of the Assembly the Stated Clerk cast the unanimous vote of the body for Francis B. Reeves of Philadelphia for Trustee of the General Assembly.

FAITH HEALING DENOUNCED.

United Presbyterians Say It Is Repugnant to Sanctified Common Sense—The Church and Secret Societies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 26.—The United Presbyterian General Assembly, in its fourth day's session, declared that belief in Divine healing arises from misinterpretation of the Scriptures in regard to Christ's redemption work, and that it is repugnant to "sanctified" common sense. They declared the rejection of means of recognizing utility in the relief of sickness and injury to be presumptuous and unscriptural.

This condemnation of faith healing was contained in the report of the committee to which was referred the question of the ecclesiastical standing of those who believed in faith healing, a question which was brought before the Assembly by the Synod of Iowa. The report of the committee was adopted unanimously without discussion.

The question of admission of members of secret societies to membership in the United Presbyterian Church percipitated warm discussion. The matter came up in the report of the committee to which was referred at the last assembly the revision of the fifteenth article of the testimony, which relates to secret societies.

While the report recommended that the article, which declares the opposition of the Church to secret societies, should stand, it recommended that an overture should be made to the Presbyteries of the Church asking their opinion as to whether the covenant of membership should be so changed as to allow members of secret societies to become church members if they should consent to receive from their pastors instruction as to the attitude of the Church toward their societies.

The discussion was ended for the time by Dr. John McNaughter, President of the Allegheny Theological Seminary, who moved that the report should be referred to a special committee of three, who should revise it, prepare a suitable preamble, and report back to the assembly before its adjournment. The motion was carried unanimously.

AIR-SPLITTING TRAIN TRIAL.

Run from Baltimore to Washington Made in 37 Minutes 30 Seconds.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—The cigar-shaped air-splitting train on its second trial trip between Baltimore and Washington to-day beat all records on this division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. With a train of six cars and a light, ordinary 56-ton locomotive the run of forty miles was made in 37 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of seventy-eight miles an hour. This included the slowing up on two miles of track within the environs of Baltimore and a similar distance in the suburbs of Washington.

Inventor Adams is still confident that his air-splitting device will enable a train to make 100 miles an hour with a locomotive that can haul an ordinary train at a speed of fifty miles an hour.

The best previous record made on the Baltimore and Ohio's Washington branch was by the special train that carried the late Vice President Hobart to the inaugural ceremonies at Washington. The run on that occasion was made in 38 minutes.

FRUIT GROWERS' WOES.

Birds and Caterpillars Are Busy with the Green Peaches.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 26.—Fruit growers in the Hudson River Valley have suffered great loss through the invasion of their peach-orchards by thousands of little birds, who have picked out the small green peaches in the centre of the blossom, stripping the trees of the fruit. The visitors resemble in size and shape the common yellow bird. They are about the size of a sparrow. The male is dark-brown in color, with a red head and back and red on the tips of the wings. The females are brown. Thousands of them have been killed by the fruit growers.

In addition to these birds, the forest tent caterpillars are appearing in large numbers, causing loss and disgust to the farmers and fruit growers.

Memorial Services for Naval Dead.

Naval Post No. 516, G. A. R., will assemble in uniform at the Brooklyn end of the East River Bridge at 2 o'clock to-day and march to the Naval Cemetery, where memorial services will be held for the dead shipmates of the civil and Spanish wars. Walter C. Burton will be orator of the day. The Rev. Father Chidwick, who was Chaplain of the battleship Maine, will officiate.

German Ship Wandsbek Lost.

LONDON, May 26.—The German ship Wandsbek, Capt. Lorensen, which arrived at Falmouth on May 21, from Portland, Oregon, and sailed to-day for Liverpool, afterward went ashore on Stag Rocks, near the Lizard, and has become a total wreck. Her cargo is flooded. No lives were lost.

Steamship Ashore on Florida Coast.

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., May 26.—The steamship Copenhagen, Capt. Jones, is ashore six miles north of this place. She is making six inches of water over her pumps. The Copenhagen is from Philadelphia, bound for Havana with a cargo of coal.

MEAT TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Chicago Expert Says Passage of Meat Bill Has Little Effect on American Market.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Concerning Germany's antagonistic legislation against American live stock and meats, M. F. Horine, statistician for the Chicago Stock Yards, said to-day:

"So far as the general live stock markets of the United States are concerned, Germany's action cuts no figure. Her trade in animals and meats from this country is comparatively insignificant, and neither German prices nor German legislation has any appreciable influence on market values here. On the very day when the prohibitive measure was passed by the Reichstag the prices for all kinds of live stock rose on the Chicago market, and neither buyers nor sellers paid any attention to it. The prices of live stock are governed solely by the law of demand and supply, and the demand from Germany has never been a sufficient factor in the market to affect quotations in the least.

"During the five years from 1894 to 1898, inclusive, the exports of meats and meat animals from the United States to Germany have averaged only 2 8-10 per cent. of the total exportations of those commodities. The total value of such exports to Germany during the five years named was only $15,700,000, whereas during the same period our exports of meats and meat animals to England amounted to $507,977,000 in value, in comparison with which the German figures appear very small.

"In 1881 Germany placed an embargo on American pork ostensibly as a precaution against disease, but in reality as a protectionist measure. This led to a protracted correspondence between the two governments. But nothing was accomplished until Congress passed a law providing a system of inspection for our meats intended for export and conferring on the President power to exclude foreign products from our markets in case the country sending them continued unjust discriminations against any product of the United States. This placed the United States in a position effectively to urge the removal of discriminations against our meats.

"The result was that in 1891 Germany raised the embargo against American meats. Denmark, Italy, Austria, and France were induced to take similar action. In 1894 Germany prohibited the importation of American beef cattle and fresh beef, some alleged cases of Texas fever having been discovered in certain cargoes of cattle shipped to Hamburg. This led to more correspondence between the two Governments, the United States protesting against the total exclusion of its cattle not necessary for sanitary purposes. In 1897 or 1898 action was taken by the German authorities prohibiting the importation of fruits from the United States.

"The present legislation of the German Government has as little excuse in reality as had the last-named action, and in neither case existed the slightest justification. Both were intended to be prohibitive."

TO SETTLE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

Amnesty Bill Will Prevent Further Criminal Trials, but Dreyfus Can Demand a Revision.

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PARIS, May 26.—The Chamber of Deputies, by its vote at Tuesday's session, told the Government to take such measures as would cast the Dreyfus nightmare once for all into oblivion. Only seventy-nine irreconcilables opposed the resolution, which directed the Cabinet to take this course.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, had previously appeared to be lukewarm about the fate of the Amnesty bill, the provisions of which prevent further criminal proceedings arising out of recriminations in the Dreyfus affair, but the Chamber's meaning on Tuesday was unmistakable, and had the effect of immediately quickening his apathy into an urgent request for the Senate committee to hasten its action on the bill and remove it from the pigeonhole where it promised to lie dormant.

The bill has already passed the Chamber and now only awaits adoption by the Senate. The measure, in its original form, applied for amnesty to others besides those mixed up in the Dreyfus affair. As the moment afforded an exceptional opportunity to carry out the work of definitive appeasement the committee decided to take up the Dreyfus portion and report thereon as early as possible, though this will hardly be done by next Monday, as the Government desired. The decision of the committee is important, as a step toward carrying out what is clearly the wish of the majority in Parliament. The bill will prevent the Zola, Reinach, Henry, Mercier, Picquart, and other criminal trials, but will not interfere with the rights of Dreyfus himself to demand a revision if he finds new facts, as required by the French code.

Another exciting session of the Chamber is promised for Monday next, when Count Boni de Castellane will take the Government to task for its relations with Reinach, as he considers the explanation made on Tuesday by M. Waldeck-Rousseau inadequate.

RICH AMERICANS IN ENGLAND.

The Daily Mail Says that They Are Doing Harm.

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LONDON, May 26.—Following the lines of Lady Warwick, The Daily Mail is exposing, for the benefit of the public, the horrors and dangers of the invasion of American millionaires. "These invaders," The Mail declares, "are so enormously rich that they are indifferent to the fancy prices asked for great estates."

Andrew Carnegie, The Mail further remarks, "is among the best of them."

W. W. Astor, the reader of The Mail learns, came to England to "avoid publicity, and this is his one personal aim, though he has a passion for building and a love of solitude."

The histories of these gentlemen and of the Bradley Martins, James R. Keene, Joseph Pulitzer, Marshall Field, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, and a few South African millionaires are carefully detailed, with estimates about their fortunes, but the writer makes several curious mistakes, among them being the statement that Marshall Field, who is dubbed the "Lipton of Chicago," and a "relentless monopolist," is "well known in hunting circles in Warwickshire," whereas Mr. Field does not hunt at all, The Mail writer mistaking the son for the father.

Briton's Prisoners at Panama.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 26.—The Government has just received information of the imprisonment of British subjects at Panama. The British Consul at Panama reports that he has investigated twelve cases of British subjects detained in prison for lengthened periods without trial. Notwithstanding his efforts, only half of the number were released, of whom two died from the effects of their imprisonment.

Dr. Talmage Well Received.

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LONDON, May 26.—The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage preaches in London on May 27. Preparations have been made to provide for overflow audiences, as St. James's Hall is not expected to be large enough. Dr. Talmage says the heartiness and enthusiasm of his English and Scotch reception are indeed most remarkable. Like most Americans now in London, Dr. Talmage is soon going to Paris.

Berlin Strikers Punished.

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BERLIN, May 26.—Quick justice is being meted out to the car strike rioters. The first batch was sentenced Monday to terms varying from six weeks in jail to a few days' imprisonment, and another batch was sentenced to-day. A third batch will be tried before a higher court for revolt against the State, on which hang long terms at hard labor.

London Women's Office Bill Killed.

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LONDON, May 26.—The bill enabling women to serve as Aldermen and Councilors of

BRITISH ACROSS THE VAAL RIVER

Part of Lord Roberts's Army Invades Transvaal Near Pary's.

BIG BATTLE DUE THIS WEEK

Boers' Position Near Johannesburg May be Reached by Tuesday.

Pretoria Official Bulletin Announces Reoccupation of Heilbron by the Burghers—More Free Staters Surrender.

LONDON, May 27.—The War Office yesterday received the following from Lord Roberts. It was dated Wolve Hoek, Orange Free State, May 26:

"An advanced portion of this force crossed the Vaal River on the Queen's Birthday, near Pary's. Hamilton's column is at Boschbank. Our scouts are now at Viljoen's, (on the frontier north of Wolve Hoek.) The local mines are uninjured and work is going on as usual.

"There is no enemy this side of the river.

"Hunter reached Vryburg on May 24."

A Pretoria official bulletin of May 26 says:

"The British have crossed the Vaal at Grobler's Drift, near Pary's.

"The high level bridge at Vereeniging has been blown up by the Federals.

"Gen. Dutoit advises that the burghers are coming forward in force, determined to fight to the end.

"After retaking Heilbron the Federals followed the British as far as Wolve Hoek."

As anticipated, the first news from Lord Roberts after his long silence was the announcement that part of the British Army had crossed the Vaal River. This force is probably Gen. Hutton's column, which may be expected to make a dash at the railroad in the neighborhood of Potchefstroom, whence there is direct communication with Johannesburg.

Gen. Hamilton's column, at Boschbank, is close to the river, about eight miles northwest of Wolve Hoek, Lord Roberts's headquarters, and may be expected to also cross the Vaal and create a diversion on the flank of any Federal force in the neighborhood of Vereeniging.

As he has only about fifteen miles to traverse to the river, a speedy announcement may be expected that the British Commander in Chief himself has gained a foothold in the Transvaal, and that he will reach the Federal position south of Johannesburg on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The same secrecy which shrouded the movements of the main army envelops Lord Methuen's and Gen. Rundle's columns; so, probably, the next official dispatches will show decisive movements of these wings. Rundle ought to be close to Bethlehem by now, and the experts expect to hear of some decisive movement on the Harrismith Railroad, in which part of Gen. Buller's force will co-operate in the direction of Van Reenan's Pass.

Should the Pretoria bulletin announcing the reoccupation of Heilbron by the Federals turn out to be true, it will be a totally unexpected development, as Gen. Ian Hamilton occupied Heilbron on Tuesday, and nothing has been heard from there since.

A dispatch from Newcastle dated May 25 says:

"Louis Koch, a Magistrate of the Free State, has surrendered. He says that all the burghers in the Harrismith-Vrede district have returned to their farms and refuse to continue fighting.

"If, as is reported, President Steyn is in Vrede, he will probably go northward toward Laing's Nek if he finds any followers."

ONE OF ROBERTS'S ORDERS.

Tells Officers to See that Horses Are Better Treated, and Holds Them Personally Responsible.

LONDON, May 18.—When the last mails received here left South Africa the correspondents were still at Bloemfontein, and thus had time to spare in writing about the lessons of the war. During the course of a letter from Mr. Prevost-Battersby to The Morning Post there is inserted a memorandum issued by Lord Roberts to his forces, which so minutely explains the serious condition of the cavalry after the march to Bloemfontein and so clearly points out the remedy that it is surprising it was not sent by cable. After alluding to a previous memorandum the order proceeds:

"The Field Marshal, Commanding in Chief fully recognizes that, under certain circumstances, and when some important advantage can be gained by sustained rapidity of movement, the sacrifice of horses may become a military necessity. Contingencies of this nature have occurred during the recent operations, and have no doubt contributed in no small degree to the present condition of the mounted corps. On the other hand there have been periods when the troops have halted, or only marched short distances, and on these occasions it is to be feared that due care has not always been taken to feed the horses at short intervals, and to water them whenever the opportunity offered. Moreover, Lord Roberts has frequently observed that men remained mounted when there was no necessity for it, and on the line of march he has never yet seen the horses being led.

"Making every allowance for long and rapid marches, want of water, and deficient forage, Lord Roberts is of opinion that if the horses, more particularly those of the cavalry and mounted infantry, had been better cared for, fewer of them would have become useless. The supply of remounts is not unlimited, besides which, fresh horses are not likely to be immediately forthcoming at the moment when they may be most urgently wanted. The success of military operations in this country largely depends on the mobility of the troops employed, and this ceases as soon as the horses fall into bad condition.

"The Field Marshal, Commanding in Chief is confident that the officers to whom this order is addressed are as anxious as himself to maintain the efficiency of their respective corps, and he appeals to them to spare no trouble in looking after the feeding and watering of their horses, and to see that the men dismount, and that the horses are allowed to graze on every possible opportunity.

"His Lordship draws the special attention of general and commanding officers to this subject, which is of vital importance to the army in South Africa, and he holds them responsible that his instructions are clearly understood and strictly complied with by all those serving under them."

THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

LONDON, May 27.—Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the situation at the seat of war in South Africa, at midnight, says:

"Lord Roberts is keeping a tight hand on all telegrams, in order not to disclose his moves. After occupying Rhenoster, he pushed his left wing at once toward Pary's, where the Vaal River was crossed on Thursday. The whole army seems to have changed its direction to the left, as Gen. Hamilton's original right wing was to-day at Boschbank, half way from Pary's to the railway bridge at Viljoen's Drift, which is being watched by Roberts's scouts.

"Gen. Hamilton probably crossed the Vaal to-day, assisted, if necessary, by a march up the river of the force that crossed at Pary's. The whole force will probably be across the Vaal by Sunday afternoon. Johannesburg will then be two marches distant.

"I suppose that Lord Roberts will push on Gen. Hamilton, and perhaps Gen. French, to turn the Boers, while Gens. Tucker and Pole-Carew will attack in front. The Boers, as usual, must either be enveloped or go. Very special exertions will be made to cut off their retreat, as Lord Roberts is now determined to capture them if possible. He relies fully on Ian Hamilton, whose combination of fire and prudence justifies every confidence.

"If the Boers escape toward Pretoria, Roberts will most likely follow swiftly, and be at Pretoria in less than a week.

"The Boers say that they have retaken Heilbron. Lord Roberts will neglect that, but will guard his railway, which I think he will not wait to repair before going to Pretoria.

"Gen Buller, at Laing's Nek, is eight or nine marches from Johannesburg, supposing that the road is clear. Roberts's advance must make the Boers at Volksrust uneasy, and so will facilitate Buller's advance.

"Gen. Hunter, when at Mafeking, will be eleven marches from Pretoria, and it is impracticable, therefore, for the Boers to make any serious resistance at Pretoria, where to wait would mean to be hemmed in between three British armies.

"The Boer plan is to retreat to the Lydenberg Hills, which would postpone, but not avert the catastrophe, but the condition and strength of the Boer forces after the coming week's operations remain to be seen. Possibly the difficulties of supply may compel Lord Roberts to pause on the Vaal and repair the railway, thus giving time to Gens. Buller and Hunter to invade the Transvaal. I fancy, however, that Lord Roberts will prefer the bolder course, and try to end this war right now.

"Many points in the recent operations are obscure. Thus the long pause of Gen. Lyttleton at Sunday's River and the subsequent silence suggest that he may co-operate with Gen. Rundle to finish the Free Staters' resistance. There has been no distinct report from Gen. Methuen since that from Hoopstad. He probably crossed the Vaal near Parys.

"Lord Roberts marches on a very broad front, with his cavalry wings thrown forward. Gen. Buller probably cannot adopt the same plan in the very rugged country of Northern Natal, but once Buller is up the hills, on the tableland of the Transvaal, he will be able to spread out and move rapidly.

"Lord Roberts has a wonderful power of picking a special man for every special work. Ian Hamilton, the brilliant General, was shot to pieces at Majuba in the first Boer war. Since then he has made a great mark in training the Indian army to shoot straight, and was himself one of the best officers in India. Another tried and able man is Sir William Nicholson, who was Chief of Staff to Gen. Lockhart, in Tirah. He is now running all the transport for Lord Roberts, whose army since it reached Bloemfontein has been well supplied.

"Nothing shows the great commander more than his finding such men and giving them a free hand. Roberts himself has incomparable dash and boldness, coupled with great circumspection, hence I expect rapid strokes now that the crisis is at hand."

THE BEGBIE EXPLOSION.

Charges of Murder Withdrawn and Accused Uitlanders Acquitted.

PRETORIA, May 26.—The prosecution has withdrawn the charges of murder, in connection with the explosion at the Begbie factory at Johannesburg, against Messrs. Longville & Perret, (Belgians,) William Begbie, and Thomas Richards, (a colored American.) All the accused were acquitted.

An application was made that the men be rearrested and put over the border, but this was refused.

THE MAFEKING CELEBRATIONS.

London Papers Ask If Old British Reticence Is Disappearing.

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LONDON, May 26.—The Mafeking rejoicings have caused the weekly papers to print serious articles on the increase of hysterical outbursts in England, and they ask the question if the race is really losing its characteristics.

The Queen's birthday was made an excuse for prolonging the celebrations, which die hard. Baden-Powell, naturally enough, is the hero of the hour. While Col. Mahon is the reliever of the town, he is almost as much a nonentity as when the name of the commander of the relieving column was undisclosed. Col. Mahon is said to be Gen. Lord Kitchener's favorite officer, and the Sirdar is reported to have telegraphed to him to come from South of Khartoum to South Africa. To obey this mandate, it is added, Mahon drove to death no fewer than five camels while crossing the desert. He is a member of an old Galway family and a relative of Sir Edward Henry Carson, the new Solicitor General.

The students and others that would do credit to the Latin Quarter of Paris continue to make the house of Gen. Baden-Powell's mother their objective. A noticeable feature of the rejoicings is the prevalence everywhere of the Stars and Stripes, which was never before displayed to such an extent, and which is almost always next to or intertwined with the union jack. Commenting on this fact, The St. James's Gazette says: "This is as it should be."

A curious feature of the demonstrations was the enormous number of buttons bearing Baden-Powell's and Roberts's photographs. The public here has taken up the button fad with an energy equal to anything in its history in America. The bulk of these buttons was imported from America, shrewd manufacturers there having secured photographs of British officers likely to become popular. A majority of the thousands of Union Jacks so madly waved in the streets was made in Germany, while the red, white, and blue favors so universally worn came from Austria.

The proprietors of a weekly paper adopted a novel experiment in celebrating and advertising combined, by buying 30,000 flags and distributing them gratis.

Major Gen. Baden-Powell, by the way, is now suffering the fate of all heroes, in being engaged, by rumor, to several young women in various parts of the country. Like Lord Kitchener, he will probably live down the rumors.

It is interesting to note that with the exception of Gen. Hunter, Baden-Powell is the youngest Major General in the British Army.

KRUEGER CANNOT STOP WAR.

His Offer to Surrender Would Have to be Followed by the Boers Laying Down Their Arms.

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LONDON, May 26.—The outlook for peace is naturally the foremost topic of the hour here. According to the opinion of one of the highest officials of the Foreign Office, there is a popular misconception regarding the importance of Boer appeals, or even offers to surrender. This authority is inclined to believe that the most submissive telegram President Krüger could compose would not alter the situation in the slightest.

"Peace," he declared, "can only be accomplished after the Transvaal has undergone the same process as the Free State. The cases are, or will be in a few days, analogous. The most forcible illustration of my meaning can be gathered by supposing that President Steyn now sued, or had sued, for peace. What difference could such action make to us? Neither Krüger's word nor Steyn's word is any guarantee that their people will submit. Krüger might surrender; Pretoria might be in our hands; yet, in other parts of the Transvaal we might have a recurrence of such a thing as the siege of Wepener, or widespread uprisings which would necessitate the presence of thousands of troops. A thorough occupation having now become the object of the war, it cannot terminate until a disarmament is completely effected among all the Boer forces.

"When the Boers want peace they must tell Lord Roberts so, and take him their arms. This may, perhaps, occur at the instigation of President Krüger, but the only importance we could now attach to any of his appeals or utterances is the extent to which they will be observed among his own people. My personal opinion is that it will be found that the extent is small, though this fact should not delay peace, or, more properly, pacification. Lord Roberts should be able to subdue the Transvaal almost as easily as he did the Free State. If, as I hear is likely, bodies of Boers will take to the hills, a lot of them will be kept there till they are tired. With the bulk of the population disarmed, these guerrilla bands are not likely to be a serious factor.

"I fail to see how matters will be altered, even if a foreign power, say the United States, consented to transmit the unconditional surrender of our foes. I cannot see that it would be worth the paper it was written on, though the action we would take is too hypothetical for me to forecast it."

Others who have given the matter study echo these ideas, while a well-known member of the Diplomatic Corps said that he thought it most improbable that any nation would transmit even unconditional offers from the Boers, or that such a method of attempting to stop the war would do the Boers any good, except as salving their pride.

Find a Summer Home in the Catskills.
Half-rate Excursion, good seven days, on all West Shore Trains next Tuesday and Wednesday. —Adv.

COSTLY NAVAL EXPERIMENT.

£240,000 Vessel Sunk Near Portsmouth by British Warship Majestic.

PORTSMOUTH, May 26.—An interesting Admiralty experiment was carried out today off Selsea-Bill, near here, with a view to settling various naval gunnery questions.

An old turret ship, the Belleisle, was selected for the purpose. She is a well-constructed, iron-built coast defense vessel of 4,870 tons' displacement, 245 feet long, 52 feet beam, drawing 21 feet of water, driven by two propellers, and having 2,600 indicated horse power. She was built at Poplar in 1878, at a cost of about £240,000, has 12 inches of armor on her sides, 9 inches over her bulkheads, 9 inches over her gun positions, and from 16 to 9 inches of deck plating. Her armament consists of four twelve-inch muzzle-loading guns, six six-pounders of the quick-firing type, and thirty rapid-fire guns of various calibres.

The Belleisle was moored, completely equipped with torpedo and splinter nets, &c., as she would be in action, and the British first-class battleship Majestic of 14,900 tons' displacement and carrying four twelve-inch guns, twelve six-inch quick-firers, eighteen twelve-pounders, twelve three-pounders, and eight smaller rapid-fire guns, steaming past the Belleisle at seven knots and at a distance just under a mile, treated the Belleisle as an enemy, and opened fire on her with all her guns. The twelve-inch guns of the Majestic were aimed at the central battery of the Belleisle, and her smaller guns at the other parts of the old turret ship, one object being to explode a live torpedo left in a torpedo tube of the Belleisle.

The firing lasted nine minutes. In six minutes the Belleisle was in flames, many explosions were heard, and when the volumes of smoke and yellow lights of the lyddite shells had cleared away it was seen that she had sunk on a mud bank, and the portions above water were burning fiercely. Tugs with working parties immediately boarded the Belleisle and extinguished the flames, after which a number of officials, including the First Lord of the Admiralty (the Right. Hon. George J. Goschen) and Admirals Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, (the Commander in Chief at Portsmouth,) Sir Harry Rawson, and others boarded the vessel. The experts' examination showed that the shots of the Majestic had riddled the Belleisle. She was a complete wreck inside, the shells having pierced her lightly armored and unprotected portions. They did not, however, pierce the thick armor with which she had been specially fitted for the experiment.

It is understood that one result of the experiment will be to discontinue all employment of wood in the construction of British warships.

JULIAN RALPH'S HARD TIME.

Says He Is Gradually Changing into a Medical Museum Exhibit.

LONDON, May 18.—Julian Ralph's description of his physical condition, written for The Daily Mail, is as follows:

"Battered externally, disordered inside, unable to digest food for weeks, nursing bruises and ailments a half-dozen at once, I look upon this war as having ill repaid me for the kindly and jubilant tone in which I have dealt with it.

"And, oh! How sick of it I am. How deadly, unutterably sick I am of it!

"The long months of sand diet and hardfaring under Methuen took from me a stomach which an ostrich would have envied and exchanged for it a second-hand, worn-out apparatus which turns upside down at the approach of any food except diluted milk.

"A piece of a Boer shell which hit me in the chest made me faint and weary for many days, and then a novel method of alighting from a Cape cart into a trench with the cart on top of me left me one-legged for five weeks, after which I found myself with a low-class, no-account limb in which I have no confidence. Upon my recovering this inferior and makeshift other leg, my horse shot me into a wire fence, which tore both arms into shreds, painted one thigh like an omelet and the other like a South African sunset, and left me an internal fracture which I must keep as a perpetual souvenir of what we are all beginning to speak of as 'the bore war.'

"Try to imagine the spirits of a man fashioned in the image of his Creator who finds himself thus gradually changing into an exhibit for a medical museum, and you will be able to obtain a glimpse of the fatigue with which I now view this war."

SAYS BOERS WERE OVERRATED.

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BERLIN, May 26.—The latest news from South Africa received here is generally interpreted as showing that the Boers are tired of the war, and are only looking for a decent pretext to make peace. The Kreuz-Zeitung says:

"Drawing a parallel between the Boers and the ancient Germans, there will not be such a fight of desperation as that of the Goths at Naissus." The paper adds:

"The Boers do not possess the species of personal bravery which in European armies is self-understood. If this knowledge had obtained here sooner the Boers would not have enjoyed such popularity."

Baden-Powell Thanks Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 26.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, to-day received a cablegram from Major Gen. Baden-Powell, dated Mafeking, May 17, and delayed in transmission. The message announces the relief and says the assistance of the Canadian artillery was invaluable and was gratefully received.

NO MORE PLAGUE AT DURBAN.

DURBAN, May 26.—As there has been no further case of the bubonic plague discovered, it is hoped that the danger of the outbreak becoming epidemic has passed.

An expert, however, makes daily domiciliary visits in the Indian quarters.

Sir W. H. White May Resign.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

LONDON, May 26.—It is persistently rumored that Sir William Henry White, who has been Director of Naval Construction since 1885, is about to resign his post. He has been absent from his office for many weeks, and is completely broken down over the royal yacht fiasco. Moreover, he has many difficulties with the Admiralty, and many naval officers frankly express disbelief in his armament theories, declaring he has not kept up with the progress made in warship building, especially in America. Mr. Watts, the Armstrongs' chief designer, is reported to have received the offer of Sir William's post.

BOER DELEGATES' TOUR.

Will Speak in Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore Before Starting for the West.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Boer envoys will begin their tour of the United States next week. Their first visit will be to Boston, where they will take part in a meeting to be held on Thursday night. It was originally intended that they should visit Baltimore first, but it was found impracticable to hold a meeting in that city before the one arranged in Boston. They have been urged to speak in Philadelphia, and will do so at some date soon after the Boston meeting. They will speak in Baltimore immediately after the Philadelphia meeting, and they will probably address meetings in some other neighboring cities before starting on their Western tour. All these meetings will be held within a few days after their return from Boston.

The Boers will then begin a tour of the Middle West. Chicago being the objective point. Mr. Fischer, the spokesman of the deputation, said to-night that the delegates had received an invitation to speak in Omaha, but are not sure that they can go so far West.

The Star to-night published an editorial congratulating the Boers on the abandonment of their tour, and their intention to leave America at once. It resulted in a steady stream of visitors at the Arlington during the evening, all bent on finding out what the editorial meant. Mr. Fischer said he was as much in the dark as any one. The Boer delegates, he said, had not for one moment entertained the idea of giving up their tour, and were busy arranging its details.

"We may receive word which will compel us to cut our tour a little shorter than we had intended." Mr. Fischer said, "but we shall make it; you may be sure of that. I think we can convince the editor of The Star that we have not abandoned our tour. We shall not be influenced by any question of success or failure. We are here to do our work; it is cut out for us, and our success or failure has nothing to do with it."

THE ENVOYS' VISIT TO BOSTON.

Will Be Received by City Officials—Public Meeting Thursday.

BOSTON, May 26.—Mayor Hart has authorised Chairman O'Brien of the Board of Aldermen and President Kiley of the Common Council to receive the Boer peace envoys on the occasion of their visit to this city. Clerk O'Kane of the Common Council received a telegram from the envoys this morning stating that they would reach Boston next Wednesday afternoon.

Thomas J. Gargan, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee to receive the envoys, said to-day that there would be a public meeting in Faneuil Hall on Thursday evening, at which it is expected that Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson will preside.

ACTORS' HOME FUND NOW $46,092.

Week Closes with a Record-Breaking Day for Contributions.

The contributions received yesterday by The New York Herald to the Actors' Fund Home amounted to $5,192, the largest amount thus far received in one day. The grand total for eight days is $46,092. The contributions were as follows:

Members of "The Lambs"	$1,015	Thomas Jefferson.	$25
Robert Dunlap	1,000	Emily Rigl	20
F. F. Proctor	500	C. P. Flacton	20
Lotta M. Crabtree	500	Julia Mitchell	15
Viola Allen	500	Josephine Lovett	15
Henry W. Savage	250	D. Goldthwaite	10
W. W. Rapley	200	H. McDonough	10
James O'Neill	150	F. H. McClannin	10
Victor Herbert	100	Eugene Jepson	10
Cora Tanner	100	Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Jepson	10
Julia Marlowe	100	Max Hirsch	10
Mahler Brothers	100	F. E. Henderson	10
Oliver D. Byron	100	George Woodward	10
Catherine B. Daly	100	Jesse K. Baylis	10
Martin W. Hanley	50	Quincy Kilby	10
Carl A. Haswin	50	Mr. and Mrs. Grant Stewart	10
M. P. Wilder	25	R. Buckstone	10
W. W. Jefferson	25	Edyth Totten	5
J. Bard Worrell	25	Minnie Dupree	5
Mrs. A. Yeamans	25	Jennie Christie	2
J. W. Jefferson	25		
C. P. Jefferson	25		

MANAGER WHITNEY RETURNS.

Has Two New Plays, but Doesn't Say Who Wrote Them.

Fred C. Whitney, who went to London two months ago, there to stage "Quo Vadis," returned yesterday on the Lucania. While abroad he secured two new plays. He also announces that an eminent English dramatist is writing a play for him, and that Stanislaus Stange, one of the colaborators in the dramatization of "Quo Vadis," left London recently for a small village in France, where he went to write a play for Mr. Whitney.

A "Durwood Lady," by Victor Mapes and Mrs. Allen Arthur, in which Mary Mannering will star, completes the list of Mr. Whitney's projects for next season.

Trick Elephants on Steamer Hindoo.

On board the Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, which arrived last night at Quarantine from Hull, are four performing elephants, consigned to Samuel Lockhart. They are engaged to open at Keith's Theatre. The elephants will be disembarked at the Wilson Line Pier 50, North River.

AMERICAN PORK FOR TURKEY.

Orders Ready as Soon as Restrictive Laws Are Repealed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The Philadelphia Commercial Museum is in receipt of a letter from a large firm in Smyrna, stating that as soon as the restrictive laws can be repealed, there will be a large market for American pork in Turkey, and that this firm stands in readiness to place a cash order of $2,000 for pork as soon as the laws are repealed.

The museum during the week was in receipt of 300 inquiries from foreign dealers asking to be brought into touch with American manufacturers.

OBSERVERS IN NEWBERRY, S. C.

Preliminary Photographs of the Sun Taken by Prof. Bigelow.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 26.—Preparatory to Monday's observations of the eclipse of the sun, Prof. Bigelow of the Weather Bureau, with the party of astronomers at Newberry, took photographs of the sun to-day with the Clark telescope and special eye piece and long focus camera. On Monday Prof. Bigelow expects to take eight pictures.

Profs. Lembke and Wattles of the Brooklyn party have a very large camera of original construction, giving an image of the solar disk nearly an inch in diameter, and capable of showing enormous extensions of the coronal streamers.

Prof. Levison has a device of his own for photographing simultaneously inner and outer corona. Prof. Serviss will devote his time principally to naked-eye observations.

MR. SAGE BLAMES EMPLOYES.

Statement Regarding Troubles of the Chicago Elevator Company.

Russell Sage, in a talk yesterday about the action of the Chicago Board of Trade Friday in declaring the Wabash Elevator of the Chicago Elevator Company irregular, because of the failure to cancel warehouse receipts upon the withdrawal of grain, denied that any of the stockholders had been threatened with arrest.

"We are doing all the prosecuting ourselves," he said. "We thought that we had faithful employes, but they went into speculation to help out their salaries. If they have violated the law they must be brought up for it. We are going to do our duty by the stockholders. Why, if I put money in a bank and the President or the cashier makes off with it, it is my duty to follow it up to the very end, because the law mustn't be violated.

"We shall follow this matter to the end. It's our duty. The property was a valuable one—capitalized at $500,000, and bringing in good profits. Now our employes begin to speculate and violations of law have to be punished. I'm going to stay in the prosecution to the end."

MR. WAINWRIGHT IN SANITARIUM.

Pioneer of Rockaway Beach Suffering from Mental Disorder.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., May 26.—William Wainwright, one of the pioneers of Rockaway Beach, has been an inmate of the Brunswick Home here for a week. He is suffering from a mental disorder, but it is thought he will be able to return to his home in Brooklyn in a few weeks, restored to health.

Mr. Wainwright's mind was affected by a fall received in a runaway last Summer.

William Wainwright, one of the early settlers of Rockaway Beach, was born in Philadelphia in 1836. He went to Brooklyn in 1850, where he opened a restaurant on Grand Street, which became very popular. He gave up the restaurant business to start the Brooklyn News Company, 40 Fulton Street. After selling out his news company, Mr. Wainwright went to Rockaway Beach, where he made large purchases of land in the locality now known as the Seaside section. Shortly afterward he erected the Seaside House, considered one of the finest hotels and best-paying properties at Rockaway Beach.

Leniency for Naval Cadets.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Academic Board at Annapolis has approved a petition filed at the Navy Department by naval cadets who are completing their second cruise and are being examined for final graduation, for leniency in the marking of their examination papers because of the fact that they have had little opportunity to study during the past two years on account of the heavy demands which have been made upon their time in the performance of extra duty on shipboard. These circumstances will be taken into consideration by the Academic Board and the utmost leniency will be exercised.

Visited the Beecher Homestead.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., May 26.—About seventy-five members of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, visited Henry Ward Beecher's old home here to-day. The party was in charge of Dr. Hillis, the present pastor of the church. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stewart, the present owners of Boscobel, received the visitors, and Major Pond, Mr. Beecher's former secretary, escorted them about the place.

Dyspepsia, Catarrh of the Stomach, Gastritis, Nausea, Impaired Digestion, cured where all else fails. Doctors heartily indorse it. MAN-A-CEA. Natural Spring Water. Druggists, or 22 Beaver St.—Adv.

IRISH EX-CONVICTS ARRIVE

Fitzharris and Mullet of Phoenix Park Murder Fame Detained.

HAD TROUBLE ON THE LUCANIA

Shaken by Fellow-Countrymen for Making Disloyal Remarks—"Skin the Goat's" Views of the Female Bicyclist.

James Fitzharris and Joseph Mullet, the Irishmen who were recently pardoned by Earl Cadogan after having been confined in prison for seventeen and a half years as a result of their conviction for complicity in the Phoenix Park murders of 1882, were among the steerage passengers on the Lucania, which arrived here yesterday. They boarded the vessel at Liverpool, and when the steamer stopped at Queenstown, an attempt was made by some enthusiasts there to give the ex-convicts an ovation at the pier. Their efforts, however, were speedily frustrated by officials of the steamship company, and no serious commotion was seen.

For a day or two Fitzharris and Mullet were almost boycotted by the other steerage passengers, but enough acquaintances were finally made by the former to warrant his venturing on a few evening orations, in the course of which England and the Queen were freely abused. One day, however, they saw trouble, for Tom Carnon, a young Irishman, suddenly resented their remarks, and gave them both a good shaking, remarking as he did so, that all Irishmen were not hostile to the present ruling powers. The rest of their traveling companions listened to the tirades, but exhibited no violence of opinion on either side of the question.

On arriving at Quarantine the two men were met by Inspectors Willett, Thompson, and Wright of the Bureau of Immigration, and late in the afternoon they were taken before Commissioner Fitchie for a preliminary examination as to their right to come into this country. According to the law, none is admitted who has been adjudged guilty of a "felony, crime, infamous crime, or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude." The Commissioner sent the men over to Ellis Island, whence they will be brought to-day into the presence of the Board of Special Inquiry, and by it subjected to questions under oath. According to the Commissioner, ex-convicts are subject to immediate deportation, whether they have been pardoned or not, although the Solicitor of the Treasury delivered an opinion in 1891 which reads:

"A convict who has been pardoned or who has served his sentence is not within the immigration laws."

Fitzharris, the elder of the new-comers, is known in Dublin by the nickname of "Skin the Goat." He was convicted on evidence that showed him to have been the cabman who drove the murderers of Sir Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke to the scene of their crime in Phoenix Park. The sentence was life imprisonment.

He is sixty-one years old, of middle height, and thick build, with pinkish-white eyes and a light mustache. When seen on the ship and at the Barge Office yesterday he wore a blue serge suit, rough tan shoes, a green rosette on his lapel, and a scarf of green decorated with a pin bearing a cut of Robert Emmett's head. He carried an old-fashioned carpetbag, such as the stage countryman is generally laden with, and three blackthorn canes from his native county in Ireland. The latter will be presented to friends in America.

"I don't know what I shall do in the United States," he said to a reporter. "Possibly I'll lecture a bit, but I'm going back to Ireland pretty soon. Yes. I'm enjoying my liberty now. They didn't allow is newspapers in prison, so we find the earth a good deal changed from what it was eighteen years ago. What I notice more than any other new thing is the female bicyclist; next to that, the tram cars and automobiles. Dublin's morality is being ruined by the women who 'wheel'; I can see that already. No, I won't tell you why I'm called 'Skin the Goat.' It's a sore subject, but it has no connection with my imprisonment."

Joseph Mullet talked little to the people who surrounded him soon after the gangplank fell. He is a hunchback and wears a flowing brown mustache. When convicted he was only seventeen years old, and the charge against him was the murder of one of the jurors who tried Fitzharris and the slayers of Cavendish and Burke. It was due to his youth that he was sentenced to life imprisonment instead of to the gallows. He said that, after lecturing in this country for a while, he intended keeping a tobacco store in Dublin.

As the ship was being slowly brought alongside her pier a man on the landing leaned forward and shouted to Fitzharris: "Are you Jim Fitzharris?" Upon receiving an affirmative reply he called out: "Welcome, then, to America, I am Rocky Mountain O'Brien." It was said on the pier that Patrick Ford was with O'Brien, but neither of them could be found after the passengers landed.

Rough Trip of the Lucania.

After a passage so rough that her officers said the trip reminded them of midwinter, the Cunard Line steamship Lucania arrived at her pier a little after noon yesterday. On last Tuesday the weather was so severe that the ship had to run under reduced speed and made only 397 miles during the day, and a number of the passengers were on the sick list throughout the voyage.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:33	Sun sets...7:21	Moon rises..3:38

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:20	Gov. Isl'd...0:46	H. Gate...8:42
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:41	Gov. Isl'd...7:11	H. Gate...9:07

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, MAY 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 29.

Daggry, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Winifred, Hamburg	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton.	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 31.

Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Europa, Inagua	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 18, inclusive, for dispatch per ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 26 and up to June 30, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York June 30, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Earlier Closing of Mail.—Postmaster Van Cott invites the attention of the public to the fact that, commencing to-day, the night mail at present forwarded by the P. M. Pennsylvania Railroad train, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7:30 P. M. (instead of 8 P. M.) and correspondingly earlier throughout the city in consequence of a change in time table by which the train in question will depart a half hour earlier than at present. As there are many other large and important mails closing at the Post Office at or about the same hour the Postmaster earnestly requests the public to see that their mail is deposited therein as early as possible instead of holding it for the advertised closing hour, in order that the immense volume of mail matter received in the early evening for dispatch in all directions may be expeditiously handled and its prompt dispatch to destination insured. The States, &c., mail for which is forwarded by the train referred to above, are as follows: Arizona, Arkansas, Southern California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio connections out of Pittsburg; Indian Territory, Kansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee connections out of Cincinnati; Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Omaha, Nebraska, New Mexico, nearly the entire State of Pennsylvania, including Altoona, Pittsburg, and Harrisburg, Texas, and Mexico connections out of St. Louis; Wheeling, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY.) MAY 27.

Castilian Prince, Antwerp, May 13.
Christiana, Gibraltar, May 7.
City of Augusta, Savannah, May 21.
County of Dumfries, Hamburg, May 7
El Monte, New Orleans, May 22.
Hildur, Curacao, May 17.
Island, Stettin, May 9.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, May 25.
La Touraine, Havre, May 19.
Marquette, London, May 17.
Matanzas, Havana, May 22.
Mount Vernon, Shields, May 11.
New York, Southampton, May 19.
Nueces, Galveston, May 20.
Ponce, San Juan, May 21.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, May 17.
Seguranca, Havana, May 24.

MONDAY, MAY 28.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, May 25.
City of Rome, Glasgow, May 19.
Colorado, Brunswick, May 25.
Tauric, Liverpool, May 18.

TUESDAY, MAY 29.

Alleghany, Port Limon, May 22.
Barbarossa, Bremen, May 13.
Belgravia, Hamburg, May 17.
Boston City, Swansea, May 16.
Dean, Port au Prince, May 23.
El Norte, New Orleans, May 24.
Hudson, New Orleans, May 25.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, May 22
Noordland, Antwerp, May 19.
Trave, Bremen, Gibraltar, May 21.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.

Alamo, Colon, May 23.
Alps, Jamaica, May 24.
Gregory, Para, May 18.
Lampasas, Galveston, May 23.
Majestic, Liverpool, May 23.
Pola, St. Michaels, May 19.

THURSDAY, MAY 31.

El Mar, New Orleans, May 26.
Michigan, London, May 19.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

Caracas, La Guayra, May 25.
Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg, May 24.
Pretoria, Hamburg, May 21.
Salerno, Newcastle, May 18.

Arrived.

SS (supposed) Nueces, Young, Galveston May 19, passed in Sandy Hook at 12:31 A. M. May 27, showing no signals. C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool May 19 and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA WON INTERCOLLEGIATE GAMES

Princeton Was Second, Yale Third and Harvard Fourth.

GRANT MADE NEW RECORD

Kraenzlein, Penn's Great Athlete, Was Easily the Star of the Meet—High Jump Went to N. Y. U.'s Davis (Princeton).

Again the intercollegiate championship in the annual field and track games went to Pennsylvania. In a chilling rain that fell throughout yesterday afternoon on Columbia Field, the wonderful Captain of the Quaker team, Kraenzlein, won the balance of points for the Red and Blue, and new honors for himself, by beating Jarvis of Princeton out of first place in the 100 yards, in addition to repeating his performance of last year by taking firsts in the two hurdles. Content with these victories, and well worn out by the efforts they entailed, the great athlete did not make any attempt to better his broad jump of 22 feet 10 inches, made in the trials Friday afternoon. Prinstein, his Syracuse rival in this event, was, therefore, enabled to win out with a leap of 23 feet 8 inches. Under the weather conditions it was a splendid performance, and one that Kraenzlein might have had hard work to equal. Kraenzlein's trial record gave him second place in this event.

The 18 points made by their Captain gave the Pennsylvanians a total of 30. Princeton followed with 25 points, Yale, through the magnificent work of Dixon Boardman in the 220 yards and quarter-mile, was a close third, with 22½ points. Harvard, disappointed at every turn except in the low hurdles, when Willis unexpectedly finished second and Hallowell third, took fourth place with a total of 14 points, a margin of only 4 points over the Syracuse team, which finished fifth. California won 8 points; Cornell 5½ points; Brown, 3 points; Columbia, through "Maxy" Long's third in the quarter-mile, 2 points; Georgetown, 2 points, and Cloudman of Bowdoin, won a single point for the Maine College by taking fourth place in the 220-yard dash.

In the distribution of places in the various events, Pennsylvania got firsts in the 100 yards, both hurdles, and two-mile run; seconds in the weight events and broad jump; thirds in the 100 yards, high hurdles, hammer throw, and broad jump, and fourths in the low hurdles and mile run. Princeton took firsts in the mile and half-mile runs, seconds in the 100 and 220 yard dashes and pole vault, thirds in the mile run and pole vault, and, by the tie between Serviss, Carroll, and Rotch, the latter of Harvard, got two-thirds of the 3 points attached to third and fourth places in the high jump. Yale took firsts in the 220-yard dash, quarter mile, shot put, and pole vault; third in half mile, and shared fourth place in the pole vault with Cornell. Harvard had no firsts, but took seconds in the low hurdles and high jump, thirds in the low hurdles and two-mile run, fourths in the quarter mile, hammer throw, and broad jump, and picked 1 point out of the division of third and fourth places with Princeton in the high jump. Syracuse took first in the broad jump, second in the quarter mile, and fourth in the half mile. Hastings got a second for Cornell in the half mile, to which her other athletes added fourths in the 100-yard and two-mile runs, and a half interest in fourth place in the pole vault. Half took a second in the two-mile for Brown, and Mulligan was responsible for Georgetown's third in the quarter mile. California's points were all made in the weight events. Plaw taking first in the hammer throw and third in the shot put, and Woolsey adding a fourth in the latter event. Two seconds gave Williams her 6 points. They were made by Capt. John Bray in the one-mile run and by Potter in the high hurdles.

In spite of the lowering clouds that later in the afternoon poured discomfiting showers upon track and turf, a great throng of nearly 7,000 persons filled the grand stands and dribbled over the bleachers at Columbia Field. The spectators began to arrive early, and, unmindful of the threatening aspect of the weather, by far the greater number came in holiday attire, better befitting sunshine and summery weather. Many hundreds of feminine enthusiasts were there, decked in light Spring millinery and the colors of their favorite colleges. Among the men straw hats with brilliant bands were in the greatest favor. These dashes of color, added to the many hued college banners waved excitedly by pretty girls and exuberant undergraduates, gave a brightness to the scene that for a time almost atoned for black skies.

Shortly before 2:30 o'clock the first event, a semi-final in the hundred yards, was called. No rain had yet fallen, and the track and field were in fairly good shape, from the grand stands the smoldering college cheers then broke forth for the first time. Pennsylvania and Princeton were there in greatest force, and the long "hoorays" of the Quakers fought for supremacy with the tigers' sharp "locomotive" yell. Many Syracusans were also there to add some lusty cheers, and every now and then there floated from the verandas of the training quarters, over whose rails dangled a string of legs under a blotch of straw hats and vari-colored caps, the shrill chirrup of Yale's frog chorus. Harvard men, what few of them there were, did not feel called upon to rejoice, and even the Columbia hosts were silent, except when "Maxy" Long led through the first lap of the quarter mile.

Only three semi-final heats had been disposed of before the rain began to fall. Then the crowd in the first rows of seats pushed back in a flutter to the upper tiers. On the bleachers scores of umbrellas rose above the provident ones. In the field the waiting athletes hugged their bath robes tighter about their bare limbs and officials turned up their coat collars and shrugged their shoulders. The steady downpour soon made a mushy field and heavy track, which interfered with the best work that might justly have been expected. In the final heat of the high hurdles, nevertheless, Kraenzlein equaled the intercollegiate record, held by him, of 0:15 2-5, and in the two-mile run Alexander Grant of Pennsylvania beat his own and the intercollegiate record of 10:03 2-5. Not much importance was attached to this feat, however, as the event was added to the programme of intercollegiate games only last year, and was won by him at that time without being pushed. Grant had the event his own way again yesterday, leading a field of twelve by fifty yards until the stretch, when Hall of Brown, Richardson of Harvard, and Gallagher of Cornell spurted beautifully and finished in the order named, very close together, and but a half dozen yards behind Grant.

The final heat of the 100-yard dash, with Kraenzlein and Jarvis competing, aroused the most intense interest. It was a beautiful fight, with the two stars abreast of one another until the last fifteen yards, when Kraenzlein advanced a stride and finished with scarcely a yard to the good. McClain of Pennsylvania, and Mathewson of Cornell, followed third and fourth three yards behind the leaders.

In the 220-yard dash Broadman of Yale, Jarvis of Princeton, Mulligan of Georgetown, and Cloudman of Bowdoin fought it out on even terms up to the last fifty yards, when both Boardman and Jarvis shot ahead almost shoulder to shoulder. Within a few feet of the worsted Boardman seemed to reach ahead, finishing a stride ahead of Jarvis. Mulligan and Cloudman finished in the order named, touching one another, not more than three yards behind Jarvis.

Long of Columbia led by two yards up to the stretch in the quarter-mile run, but Boardman then shot ahead, and within a few yards of the worsted Lee of Syracuse, unobtrusively strode a yard past Long. Boardman finished three yards to the good. Lee led Long by scarcely a yard, and Clarke of Harvard was a yard behind the Columbia man.

The half-mile was a hard fight between Perry of Princeton, Hastings of Cornell, Smith of Yale, and Scrafford of Syracuse. They finished in the order named. Grant of Pennsylvania trotted behind the leaders until too late for his spurt to be of avail.

Cregan of Princeton won the mile run easily, finishing twenty-five yards ahead of the field, with a broad smile on his face. Bray of Williams led Berry of Cornell by two yards, and Bushnell of Pennsylvania finished fourth, a yard to the rear of the Ithacan.

Kraenzlein was an easy winner in both the hurdles. In the high hurdles he finished two yards in advance of Potter of Williams, who led Pennington of Pennsylvania by scarcely a yard, after a hard fight. Lewis of Syracuse was a good fourth. In the high hurdles Kraenzlein again finished three yards ahead of his nearest competitor, while Willis and Hallowell, both of Harvard, had a pretty fight for second place, the former winning by a single stride. Pennington finished fourth, but little more than a yard to the rear.

The soggy ring prevented Beck of Yale from beating his record shot put of Friday, and in the hammer throw Plaw of California was unable to equal his championship performance of the previous afternoon. The trial records, accordingly, stood as final. McCracken was in somewhat better form than on Friday, but still far behind his California opponent.

Both jumps were made from muddy takeoffs, and the performances were consequently creditable, though below the records. Johnson's work in the pole vault, which won at 11 feet 3¼ inches, was extraordinary for the conditions.

THE SUMMARIES.

100-Yard Dash.—Semi-finals—First heat won by Jarvis, Princeton; McClain, Pennsylvania, second; Prinstein, Syracuse, third. Time—0:10 2-5. Second heat won by Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania; Matthewson, Cornell, second; Haigh, Harvard, third. Time—0:10 2-5. Final heat won by Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania; Jarvis, Princeton, second; McClain, Pennsylvania, third; Matthewson, Cornell, fourth. Time—0:10 1-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Semi-finals—First heat won by Boardman, Yale; Mulligan, Georgetown, second. Time—0:22 2-5. Second heat won by Jarvis, Princeton; Cloudman, Bowdoin, second. Time—0:22 2-5. Final heat won by Boardman, Yale; Jarvis, Princeton, second; Mulligan, Georgetown, third; Cloudman, Bowdoin, fourth. Time—0:22 1-5.

440-Yard Run.—Final heat won by Boardman, Yale; Lee, Syracuse, second; Long, Columbia, third; Burke, Harvard, fourth. Time—0:49 3-5.

Half-mile Run.—Final heat won by Perry, Princeton; Hastings, Cornell, second; Smith, Yale, third; Scafford, Syracuse, fourth. Time—2:03 3-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Cregan, Princeton; Bray, Williams, second; Perry, Princeton, third; Bushnell, Pennsylvania, fourth. Time—4:24 2-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by Grant, Pennsylvania; Hall, Brown, second; Richardson, Harvard, third; Gallagher, Cornell, fourth. Time—9:51 3-5, (intercollegiate record.)

120-Yard Hurdles.—Semi-finals—First heat won by Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania; Lewis, Syracuse, second. Time—0:16 1-5. Second heat won by Potter, Williams; Remington, Pennsylvania, second. Time—0:16 1-5. Final heat won by Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania; Potter, Williams, second; Remington, Pennsylvania, third; Lewis, Syracuse, fourth. Time—0:15 2-5, (equaling intercollegiate record.)

220-Yard Hurdles.—Semi-finals—First heat won by Remington, Pennsylvania; Hallowell, Harvard, second. Time—0:25 3-5. Second heat won by Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania; Willis, Harvard, second. Time—0:25 2-5. Final heat won by Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania; Willis, Harvard, second; Hallowell, Harvard, third; Remington, Pennsylvania, fourth. Time—0:25 1-5.

Shot Put.—Won by Beck, Yale, 44 feet 3 inches; McCracken, Pennsylvania, 42 feet 7 inches, second; Plaw, California, 42 feet 2 inches, third; Woolsey, California, 39 feet 8 inches, fourth.

Hammer Throw.—Won by Plaw, California, 154 feet 4½ inches; McCracken, Pennsylvania, 143 feet 8 inches, second; Hare, Pennsylvania, 141 feet 6½ inches, third; Boal, Harvard, 137 feet 5 inches, fourth.

Running High Jump.—Won by Jones, New York University, 5 feet 10½ inches; Rice, Harvard, 5 feet 9½ inches, second; Serviss, Princeton, Rotch, Harvard, and Carroll, Princeton, tied for remaining points at 5 feet 8¼ inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Prinstein, Syracuse, 23 feet 8 inches; Kraenslein, Pennsylvania, 22 feet 10¼ inches, second; Remington, Pennsylvania, 22 feet, third; Shirk, Harvard, 21 feet 5¾ inches, fourth.

Pole Vault.—Won by Johnson, Yale, 11 feet 3½ inches; Coleman, Princeton, 11 feet, second; Horton, Princeton, 10 feet 9½ inches, third; Kinsey, Cornell, and Adriance, Yale, tied for fourth place at 10 feet 6 inches.

The following table gives the score in detail:

College.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Points.
Pennsylvania	4	3	4	2	30
					Total
Princeton	2	3	2⅔	⅔	25
Yale	4	..	1	½	22½
Harvard	..	2	2⅔	3⅔	14
Syracuse	..	1	..	2	10
California	..	1	..	1	8
Williams	..	2	..	..	6
Cornell	..	1	..	2½	5½
New York Univ...	1	..	..	..	5
Brown	..	1	..	..	3
Columbia	..	..	1	..	2
Georgetown	..	..	1	..	2
Bowdoin	..	..	..	1	1

Chicago Defeats Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., May 26.—The athletes of the University of Chicago to-day won the dual track meet with the University of Wisconsin, by a score of 71 points to 57.

In the mile walk Breedsteen of Wisconsin won in 7:07, beating the intercollegiate record by 16 seconds. Chicago was first in the 120-yard hurdle, 100-yard dash, 440-yard dash, mile bicycle, one-third mile bicycle, shot put, and hammer-throw. Wisconsin took first in mile run, high jump, discus throw, mile walk, 220-yard dash, pole vault, broad jump, 80-yard run, and 220-yard hurdles.

COLUMBIA CREWS PRACTICE.

Only Light Work Done for the Races Next Week.

The rainstorm of yesterday afternoon did not interfere with the regular practice of the Columbia University crews, though it caused them considerable discomfort. Coffin, who had been absent from his place at 7 in the second boat for two days on account of a cold, was back again. His return restored the original order in that boat, and sent Maclay back to the substitute ranks. Maclay is rowing in very good form, and he and Burt will be taken to Philadelphia as substitutes on Wednesday.

The second crew did not row over a mile and a half, as Dr. Peet thinks they are doing well enough, and is giving more attention to the freshman, whose first race is on the Passaic. There is still a little uncertainty regarding two of the places, as Townsend has been tried several times in place of Lefferts at 2, and Beekman and Bates were both given a trial yesterday at 5, in addition to H. Weeks, who regularly rows in that place. The other places appear to be definitely settled.

The freshman crew was put through a severe course of coaching by pairs in the pair-oared gig, and then rowed four or five miles as a crew in stretches of a mile and a half at a moderate rate of speed.

The exploits of the Columbia crews in wrecking boats were eclipsed yesterday by the performance of the junior four-oared gig crew of the Varuna Boat Club of Brooklyn, which has been training for the Long Island regatta during the past week from the Metropolitan Rowing Club house. This crew was going down the river at a good rate yesterday evening, when it ran into one of the group of tall spiles about midway between the Nonpareil Rowing Club house and the Madison Avenue Bridge. The boat struck the spile full on, smashing off two feet of the bow almost as cleanly as a knife could have done it, and spilling the crew into the water. All but one of the men could swim, and he held on to the boat while the others swam ashore with it.

There was a race of rescuers from the Nonpareil, Dauntless, and Union clubhouses, in which the Dauntless Club came out ahead, and the bedraggled and unhappy Varunas were taken down to the Row with their wrecked boat towing behind. As the light was good, the river comparatively free of craft, and the boat had a coxswain, there seems no excuse for the mishap.

COUNTRY CLUB RACES.

Philadelphia Horses Captured Three Events of Opening Day Programme.

BROOKLINE, Mass., May 26.—The racing stable of Mr. B. F. Clyde of Philadelphia was represented by three winners this afternoon at the opening day of the Spring racing at the Country Club. The winnings included the big Country Club steeplechase purse, $1,000, which his Cosmopolitan captured in an exciting finish, as well as a flat race and a hurdle race.

Mr. Chamblet's Ochiltree took the other steeplechase, the Myopia, while the first race went to Harry A. Smith's The Shrew. Summary of leading events:

The Country Club Steeplechase; purse, $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; about two and a half miles.—B. F. Clyde's b. g. Cosmopolitan, 4, Darebin-Gridale, 144, (Monahan,) 1; Ivan Fox's br. g. Decameron, 168, (Mr. Nicholas,) 2; William C. Hayes's ch. g. Trillion, 168, (Mr. Hayes,) 3. Time—5:13½. Red Pat also ran.

The Myopia Steeplechase for hunters; purse, $750, of which $200 to second, $100 to third; about two and a half miles.—Mr. Chamblet's b. g. Ochiltree, 5, Tom Ochiltree or Galore-Hester, 168, (Veitch,) 1; W. K. Lovering's b. g. Young Exile, 4, 145, (Mr. Taylor,) 2; T. G. Frothering, Jr., ch. g., Latitude, 166, (Callahan,) 3. Time—5:19¾. Higbee also ran.

COLUMBIA'S FOOTBALL DATES.

Four of Her Big Games Are Scheduled Nearly in Succession.

Columbia's football schedule for this year was announced yesterday by Manager W. Brock Shoemaker. The rumors which have been circulated as to the stiff series of games which the Columbia team is to play next Fall is in nowise exaggerated.

Columbia next Fall must meet and play in quick succession those five lords of the gridiron, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, and the Carlisle Indians. She has got to exert every energy to carry through this hard schedule, though there are many things which point to her success. An abundance of the best squad material is at hand, and her five-thousand-dollar coach, G. Foster Sanford, is one of the best in the country, and will make a winning team if such a thing is possible. The schedule:

October 6, Rutgers at New Brunswick; 6, Wesleyan at New York; 10, Williams at New York; 13, Harvard at Cambridge; 19, Stevens Institute at New York; 20, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 27, Yale at New York; Nov. 6, Princeton at New York; 10, University of Buffalo at Buffalo; 17, Annapolis at Annapolis; 21, Manhattan College at New York; 29, Carlisle Indians at New York.

Lehigh Won at Lacrosse.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 26.—Two thousand spectators were treated to one of the fiercest and most exciting games of lacrosse seen here this season, when Lehigh met Stevens to-day.

The teams were very evenly matched, and it was a battle royal for second place in the championship race.

After the first half Stevens looked like an easy winner, having four goals to her credit, against Lehigh's one. But the defenders of the brown and white responded to the frantic cheering from the bleachers in the second half, and scored five goals. The line-up:

Stevens.	Position.	Lehigh.
Clark	Goal	Fleming
Capt. Layat	Point	Starkey
Rabbe	Cover point	Reese
Sander	First defense	Van Duyne
Gipson	Second defense	Townsend
Allen	Third defense	Morris
Botchford	Centre	Miller
Sinclair	Third attack	Abbott
Myers	Second attack	Martin
Scott	First attack	Symington
Hoffman	Outer home	Digby
Durrie	Inner home	Lattig

Goals—Myers, Scott, Sinclair, Durrie 2, Symington 2, Digby 2, and Lattig 2. Referee—Mr. Pennington, Stevens. Umpires—Messrs. Coleman, Lehigh, and Roberts, Stevens. Time of halves—Thirty-five minutes.

Lacrosse at Bay Ridge.

The fine Capitol lacrosse team of Ottawa was beaten at the Bay Ridge grounds yesterday by the Crescent Athletic Club's twelve, after a lively game, the last half of which was played in the rain. In the first half each team secured two goals, Jewell and Wall scoring for the home team and Robertson and Binks for the Capitols. In the rain of the second half Wall, Kennedy, Jewell, and Hodges scored goals for the Crescent team, and Robertson made the only goal for the visitors. The final score was, Crescent, 6; Capitols, 3.

Chess Play at Paris.

PARIS, May 26.—Only two games were decided to-day in the International Chess Masters' Tournament. They were an adjourned game between Janowski and Mason and the Marshall-Brody contest, both from the fifth round. Marshall and Brody had to replay a draw under the rules. The contest between Janowski and Mason resulted in a draw, and the committee ordered them to at once begin a second game, which was won by Janowski.

The game between Marshall and Brody was won by Marshall.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Brody	1	4	Mieses	1	1
Burn	3	2	Mortimer	0	5
Didier	0	5	Pillsbury	3½	1½
Janowski	4	0	Rosen	1	4
Lasker	5	0	Schlechter	2	2
Marco	4	1	Showalter	2½	2½
Marocy	4	1	Sterling	1	4
Marshall	3	1	Tschigorin	1	3
Mason	1	4			

HARVARD OARSMEN WON.

Her Freshman Crew Easily Disposed of the Worcester High School Eight.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 26.—Harvard freshmen and Worcester High School rowed their annual eight-oared boat race on Lake Quinsigamond this afternoon, and Harvard won easily in eight minutes flat.

At the starting line it was apparent that Harvard's extra weight, twenty pounds to the man, would decide the race, and so it proved. The cambridge crew caught the water first and went away rowing 36 to the minute. High School, with 44 strokes, followed, but lost distance, and the freshmen slackened to 32 and held the Worcester boys, who were going at 40. Near the end of the course, a mile and a half straight away, the High School increased their stroke to 44 and gained perceptibly owing to Harvard's indisposition to respond. The Crimson crew crossed the line winners by a length and a half.

Six thousand people lined the shores of the lake to cheer the High School boys, but there was little noise.

WOMAN FOILS BURGLARS.

South Berwick Bank Owes $100,000 to Her Presence of Mind.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., May 26.—Three bank burglars, armed and masked, last night forced the door of the South Berwick National Bank and blew open the safe, but were frightened away without getting any of the bank's property. The bank office was wrecked. The men fled in different directions, leaving no trace.

The men first ransacked a blacksmith's shop, where they secured crowbars and other tools. The outer doors of the bank were forced with a crowbar and the men began working on the door of the safe. They apparently took some time in drilling, for it was nearly 1 o'clock when a terrific explosion occurred which shook the neighborhood. Mrs. Storer, who lives next door, was awakened by a flash which lighted her room, and, hearing the explosion, quickly guessed the source of it. Throwing up a window, she gave several loud blasts upon a policeman's whistle.

The shrill sound stopped the burglars' work. Mrs. Storer saw them rush from the bank and hurry away in different directions. When those whom the explosion and the whistle had summoned reached the bank office they found it a wreck. The heavy door of the safe had been blown nearly across the room, demolishing chairs, desks, and other articles in its path. The inner door of the vault, however, was unharmed and more than $100,000 in cash behind it was safe. Efforts were made at once to trace the burglars, but no clue could be found.

A MOTHER'S HEROISM.

Instantly Killed While Trying to Save Her Baby.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Mrs. Emil Joseph Pollock threw herself in front of a Northwestern train running at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour in West Maywood, in an effort to save the life of her two-year-old daughter. Mrs. Pollock was struck and hurled forty feet along the track. She was killed instantly.

The child was rescued by Frank Bellrose, the telegraph operator at the Maywood station, who leaped through the window of his office and risked his life to save the little one.

Pugilist Held for Manslaughter.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 26.—Eddie Teabout, the colored boxer, who was knocked insensible by a blow on the jaw by Billy Forsythe, the Danbury pugilist, at Sailer's Hall last evening in the thirteenth round of what was to be a fifteen-round contest, is still unconscious at the Bridgeport Hospital, where he was taken after the fight. The physicians there say they do not know whether he will recover or not, as there is evidence of a fracture of the skull at the base of the brain. Forsythe was arraigned in the police court this morning on the charge of manslaughter, and was held in $1,000 bonds until June 2 to await the result of Teabout's injuries.

Military to Enforce Grace Claim.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—A special from the City of Mexico says a telegram has been received from W. J. Grace, at Durango, announcing that the Judge of the lower court has refused to carry out the order of the Supreme Court of Mexico to turn over to him the Vacas, San Marcos, and Bismarck mines. A military force probably will be necessary to enforce the order. Mr. Grace is the son of Mrs. Mary F. Grace of Syracuse, N. Y., formerly of California.

"Nellie Bly's" House Burned.

CATSKILL, N. Y., May 26.—Fire to-day destroyed the Summer home of Robert Seaman of New York City. The handsome residence was situated on the west bank of the Hudson at this place. It was erected in 1868 and was last occupied by "Nellie Bly," wife of Mr. Seaman. The loss is $8,000. The house was unoccupied. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

James W. Schoch Critically Ill.

NEWARK, N. J., May 26.—James W. Schoch, one of the proprietors of The Sunday Call of this city, is lying seriously ill at his home, 48 Park Place. About a year ago his health began to fail, and he was stricken with paralysis. An operation was performed. Recently Mr. Schoch suffered a relapse, and his condition is critical.

TO CONEY ISLAND, 5 CENTS.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's Competitor Will Not Raise the Fare.

There was a merry tattoo of hammers and swishing of paint brushes in the car shops of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company yesterday. Weather-stained and ancient-looking cars, that had reposed undisturbed for many a day in dusty corners of the barns, were hauled out, cleared of the cobwebs that had gathered in and about them, and put in shape for a new career of usefulness. All was bustle and hustle in the shops, while chuckling officials looked on with expansive grins.

It was all because of the announced purpose of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to raise the fare on its Coney Island lines to 10 cents. The officials of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Company see in this unlooked for advance in fare by the rival company a great increase in traffic on their own lines, and are making every preparation to accommodate the expected new patronage.

The Coney Island and Brooklyn Company operates the only lines to Coney Island which are not a part of the extensive system of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. One of these roads runs from the Manhattan side of the bridge, via Smith and Ninth Streets and Coney Island Avenue, to the island. The Franklin Avenue line, which is also controlled by this company, runs from the ferries at the foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, to the island. Besides these direct lines to Coney Island, the company operates the De Kalb Avenue line, a feeder to the other roads, and a line on Hamilton Avenue, which gives it a connection with Hamilton Ferry.

It will be seen from this that the Coney Island and Brooklyn Company is in a position to compete with the Rapid Transit Company for the Coney Island traffic, particularly as it now possesses an advantage in the matter of fare, charging 5 cents for a ride to the seaside resort.

While the ten-cent fare will be in vogue on the Coney Island roads of the Rapid Transit Company from now on, the Coney Island and Brooklyn Company declares that it will make no change from the present five-cent fare on its lines. It is already planning to increase its facilities.

"There has been no thought of an increase of fare to Coney Island on the part of this company," said Superintendent D. W. Sullivan of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Company yesterday: "We are satisfied with present conditions, and will make no change except to improve the service where possible and to increase our facilities as occasion may require."

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE HONORED.

Reception and Gift to Mark Her Fortieth Year of Kindergarten Work.

A reception was given yesterday afternoon at the Hotel San Remo to Mrs. Maria Kraus-Boelte by the Kraus Alumnae Kindergarten Association in honor of the completion of the fortieth year of her kindergarten work.

Mrs. Kraus-Boelte is the mother of kindergarten work in New York, which she started here twenty-five years ago. She was a pupil of Mme. Froebel, with whom she lived in Germany for many years. With her husband, Prof. Kraus, whom she married in this country, she started a school for kindergartners, and from the school about 800 pupils have been graduated. There are 200 members of the Alumnae Association which gave Mrs. Kraus-Boelte the reception yesterday.

The Rev. T. H. Sill of St. Chrysostom's Chapel of Trinity Parish made a short address, telling of Mrs. Kraus-Bolte's work in this country, to which she responded feelingly. She was presented with an Alumnae Association badge set with diamonds, by Miss A. E. Harvey in the name of the association.

Letters were received from all over the country from Mrs. Kraus-Boelte's old pupils and friends, who had been invited to the reception. Letters were received from W. C. Whitney, Joseph Jefferson, and the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, whose children were her kindergarten pupils.

DOCTORS SCARE "FAKE" PATIENT.

Make Him Sniff Ammonia and Threaten to Amputate His Leg.

A call for an ambulance from Fordham Hospital last night took Dr. Connell to Webster Avenue and Walsh Street, where he saw a colored man lying on the ground breathing heavily and as if in agony. The ambulance surgeon immediately recognized him as Robert Smith, an old-timer and known to the doctors in the hospital as "Faker Smith."

Smith pretended to be unconscious, and the doctor pulled an ammonia bottle from his satchel and held it to the man's nose. Smith promptly jumped to his feet and attempted to assault the physician, but was prevented from doing so by the bystanders.

Dr. Connell, however, had the man bundled into the ambulance and took him to the hospital, where he complained of pains in the abdomen, and was put to bed. The physicians decided that the man was again up to his old tricks, and after a few minutes Dr. Connell with Dr. Hogan entered the ward and told Smith that his leg was very much hurt, and that it would have to be amputated.

Smith jumped out of bed and protested, declaring that his leg was not injured. He wanted to leave the institution at once, but was prevented by the physicians, who will try and cure the man of "faking."

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY HALLS.

Two New Buildings Inspected by Prominent Episcopalians.

A large number of Episcopalians spent part of the afternoon yesterday in going over the new buildings—Hoffman and Eigenbrodt Halls—that have been added to the General Theological Seminary in Chelsea Square in Ninth Avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets.

The two buildings that overlook Tenth Avenue are of brick, five stories high, and extend from Twentieth to Twenty-first Street. On the second floor in Hoffman Hall is a large gymnasium, and above is the dining hall. This hall is high and lighted by immense windows that soften the sun's rays through ground, gray, white, and colored glass. Facing the dais is a large bay window on which are engraved the arms of the twelve dioceses that contributed to build the seminary in 1817. On the walls are portraits of several Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, laymen who have been benefactors of the seminary, and professors. The money to build Hoffman Hall was raised by the alumni and the friends of the Very Rev. E. Augustus Hoffman, Dean of the Faculty, as a token of their esteem for him.

Eigenbrodt Hall, which contains dormitories for some forty students, was built with money from the $200,000 left to the seminary by Prof. Eigenbrodt, one of the Faculty, who died about nine years ago.

Tea was served to the guests, among whom were Bishop Potter, Miss Potter, daughter of the late Bishop Horatio Potter; Mrs. Russell Sage, the Rev. H. H. P. Roche of Long Branch, the Rev. Dr. Belden of Astoria, the Rev. Dr. Van De Water, the Rev. Mr. Sherman of St. Agnes's Church, the Rev. Dr. Rudd of Dorchester, Mass., and the Rev. Dr. Starr of Maryland.

Pastor Away, Curates Ill.

The Rev. Joseph A. O'Brien and the Rev. James J. Bennett, the assistant pastors to the Rev. John L. Belford, the pastor of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, in Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, are both ill at the parsonage, 69 South Third Street. Father Belford is abroad. Father O'Brien has an affection of the eyes and Father Bennett has rheumatism. There were no priests to say mass yesterday morning, and Vicar General McNamara has temporarily detailed the Rev. Father McMurray of St. Ambrose's Church and the Rev. Father Kent of Long Island City to the Church.

Honolulu's Revenue Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—Internal Revenue Collector Lynch is making preparations to establish an office in Honolulu, the Hawaiian Islands having been added to the District of California. Internal revenue laws go into effect in Hawaii on June 14. All deputies at the Honolulu office will be selected from citizens of Hawaii. After June 14 goods from the United States must be stamped before being sent to the islands.

Exporter A. H. Zunz Stricken.

A. H. Zunz, an exporter, forty-seven years old, of No. 450 Richmond Terrace, St. George, S. I., is in Hudson Street Hospital. His disease is called tabies dorsalis, and physicians say that it continues to grow worse, until the patient finally dies from paralysis. Mr. Zunz walked into the hospital, as he had done on a previous occasion, and asked for treatment.

BROOKLYN GIRL ROBBED

Masked Yosemite Bandit Interrupts Her Pleasant Stage Trip.

Bows as He Takes $50 from Her—Second Stage Load Increases His Spoils.

Here is a tale from the wonderful Yosemite Valley, by way of Brooklyn. It concerns particularly a Brooklyn girl and a lone but bold "road agent."

The heroine of this story is Miss Adele Walton of 106 Willow Street, Brooklyn. About five weeks ago Miss Walton, who is well known in society circles on Brooklyn Heights, went to Berkeley, Cal., on a visit to friends. A week ago, as she states in a letter to her father, John J. Walton, she left Berkeley with a party for a trip through the Yosemite Valley. The trip was made by stage coach. The stage had left Chinese Camp and was lumbering along toward the bridge at Big Oak Flat, through wild and lonely scenes, when a masked man suddenly appeared in the road before the coach.

"Halt!" he commanded in the traditional hoarse tone of his profession, leveling a revolver at the driver as he spoke.

The driver threw up his hands and forgot to stop the horses in his hurry. The "road agent," however, didn't mind this. He stopped the team himself, and then he stuck the muzzle of his ugly-looking weapon through the coach window and tersely remarked:

"Tumble out!"

The five passengers, including Miss Walton, looked at the revolver and got out without comment.

Everybody except a man from San Francisco promptly handed over his or her valuables and money upon demand with a nervous look at the threatening weapon. The San Francisco man pleaded to be allowed to keep $5 that he might be able to get home.

"Keep a dollar and walk, drat yer," said the "road agent," magnanimously.

The San Francisco man took a lone one-dollar bill from his pocketbook and with a sigh pocketed it, handing the rest over to the bandit.

Miss Walton contributed $50 to the robber's spoils. He accepted the money from her, she writes, with a Chesterfieldian bow.

The total of the money obtained by the man amounted to only $125, and he was apparently much disgusted.

"This will keep me in chewin' terbacker fer awhile, anyway," he remarked with scorn.

Just then another stage, traveling in the opposite direction, came up and the driver stopped to inquire what the trouble was.

"Oh, I see," he gasped, as the highwayman's weapon was pointed at him in answer.

The "road agent," thinking that with two stage loads on his hands somebody might get troublesome, ordered the first coach to proceed. Then he calmly relieved the four passengers in the second stage of their money, but got only $120 more.

The robber then went his way and the second stage resumed its journey.

When Miss Walton reached Sonora she communicated with her friends at Berkeley and informed them of her plight.

The day after the robbery two men were arrested at Oakdale, Cal., and charged with the crime, but they proved their innocence and were released.

WORD "CATHOLIC" RESTORED.

Protestant Methodists Again Modify Apostles' Creed.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 26.—The Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church to-day elected delegates to the Ecumenical Congress of Methodism, which is to meet in London, Sept. 4, 1901. Among the delegates are Dr. J. W. Hering, Controller of the State of Maryland, and W. C. Adamson, member of Congress from Georgia. The word "Catholic" in the Apostles' Creed, stricken out by the last Quadrennial Conference, was ordered restored in the paragraph formerly reading "The Holy Catholic Church."

The next meeting of the Conference will be held in Montgomery, Ala.

ROCHESTER SCHOOL BILL CASE.

Gov. Roosevelt Declares for Prosecution of Alleged Culprits.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., May 26.—The Rochester School bill, which is alleged to have been tampered with while before the Legislature, was discussed at length here to-day at the conference held at Sagamore Hill, Gov. Roosevelt's home.

District Attorney Warren of Monroe submitted in writing the testimony which had been taken before the Grand Jury of Monroe County, which, it is understood, tended to show that the School bill had been tampered with. Secretary Youngs, after the conference, said that both the Governor and the Attorney General concurred in the opinion that the prosecution in the School bill case should be conducted in a vigorous manner.

UNITARIAN ANNIVERSARY CLOSES.

Council Appointed Will Meet in London Next Year.

BOSTON, May 26.—The closing session of the American Unitarian Association's seventy-fifth anniversary meeting, which has been in progress here all this week, was held to-day, and the committee appointed on Thursday to prepare a plan for organizing an International Council of Religion presented its report. The object of the council was stated as being "to open communication with those in all lands who are striving to unite pure religion and perfect liberty, and to increase fellowship and co-operation among them."

An Executive Committee was appointed to carry out the object, as follows: The Revs. Samuel A. Eliot, George Batcheler, and Charles W. Wendte, in behalf of the American Unitarian Association; the Rev. W. Copeland Bowie and Prof. J. E. Carpenter, in behalf of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association; Bishop Ferencz and Prof. Foerge Boros for the Unitarian Church of Hungary; Prof. Gustav Oppert of Berlin; the Rev. James Hocart, for the Free Christian Church of Belgium; Prof. Ferdando Bracciforti, for the Unitarian Churches of Italy; Prof. Bonet-Maury, for the French Protestant Church; Prof. Zitsuzen Saji, Superintendent of the Japanese Unitarian Association, and Prof. Nobuta Kishimoto, Professor of the Imperial Normal School at Tokio, for the Japanese Unitarian churches; President Tiele, for the Remonstrant churches of Holland, and John Fretwell, B. J. Barrows, the Rev. Clay Maccauley, and Roger Forbes, members at large. The committee has power to add to its number and fill vacancies.

It was recommended that the first meeting of the Council be held in London in June, 1901.

Tried to Kill His Stepfather.

TOLEDO, May 26.—Charles Bartley, a real estate dealer in Chicago, and owner of considerable property here, attempted last night to assassinate his stepfather, R. A. Bartley, one of the largest wholesale grocers in Ohio, who is well-known here in business and political circles. The young man was excited and his aim was wild. The two men then grappled, and the housekeeper ran screaming to the rear of the

HILL ADVISES LEADERS

Still Fighting Against Instructed Delegates to Kansas City.

Delegates-at-Large, Hill, Murphy, Croker—McLaughlin or Van Wyck Possibly Fourth.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill and Edward Murphy returned to their homes, in Albany and Troy, yesterday afternoon, and the political rumor pot, which had been seething for twenty-four hours, again subsided. During the day Senator Hill had talks with Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Democratic Committee, and G. Fred Williams of Massachusetts. What was discussed at these conferences was not disclosed, and Mr. Danforth, when pressed for a reply as to what had been talked over, said "Only the general situation."

It can be said with certainty, however, that in all the conferences that took place in Mr. Hill's room in the Hoffman House or elsewhere, there was no discussion other than in a general way as to the platform to be adopted or the programme to be followed at the State Convention next week. All these details will be left to the State Committee, which will meet on the evening of June 4. Mr. Hill is extremely desirous of sending an unpledged delegation to Kansas City, and of preventing any reaffirmation of the Chicago platform. In fact, it is his belief that more can be accomplished by the New York delegation if there are no entanglements of any kind.

In all his talks with the few party leaders whom he met while here Mr. Hill urged that the course he outlined be pursued, and he has received warm support, especially from the Brooklyn Democracy's representative, Senator P. H. McCarren. Inasmuch as none of the Tammany leaders had called on him, he was unable to learn just what course they would advise, though it is generally admitted that Richard Croker feels much as does Mr. Hill, and will aid him in his fight against instructions to the National delegates.

It has been agreed, it was learned last night, that the delegates at large will be Messrs. Hill, Murphy, and Croker, and some person to be selected by the Brooklyn organization. The State leaders are anxious to have Hugh McLaughlin take the place, but in view of the Brooklyn leader's feeble health, it is not thought that he will do so.

A rumor that gained considerable circulation yesterday to the effect that Augustus Van Wyck's name would not be acceptable to the up-State delegates to the State Convention because of his alleged connection with the Ice Trust, was pronounced as false by Mr. Danforth. He declared that the choice would be entirely with the Brooklyn leaders, and that Mr. Van Wyck would not be rejected if his immediate constituency desired him.

The renewal of the report that ex-Senator Hill had tried to prevail upon Controller Coler to become a candidate for Governor led Mr. Coler to say yesterday:

"We did not talk on the Governorship. Senator Hill knows my feelings on that subject, and I am sure he will respect them."

DOLLIVER FOR SECOND PLACE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Discussing the nomination of a Republican candidate for Vice President, Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor to-day said:

"There is a multiplicity of good men named. High above any one of them, in my estimation, would have been the nomination of Senator Allison. He is not only fitted for Vice President, but is abundantly fitted for the highest office in the gift of the American people. Two gentlemen of the Cabinet have been suggested. It would be no promotion for them, and they are almost indispensible where they are. Yet either would be a very available candidate.

"I have no hesitation in announcing my opinion, and that is, we ought to nominate for Vice President Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa. If in the providence of God, he should be called to the Presidential office by virtue of his election as Vice President, he would assemble around him men of wisdom and experience, and with his calm, judicious mind, be would be invulnerable against all blandishments and corruption.

"The fact that he comes from Iowa is unimportant. We do not need his strength in Iowa, but what a power he would be in the Dakotas, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and Washington. I have thought the matter all over, and I believe it would be wise for us to nominate Dolliver."

DEMOCRATS AGAINST BRYAN.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, May 26.—Resolutions indorsing the Chicago platform were tabled in the Second Oneida District Democratic Convention at Whitesborough to-day. The resolutions were offered by James L. Dempsey of Clinton, and in addition to indorsing Bryan, they requested that State Convention delegates favor an uninstructed delegation to the Kansas City Convention.

When Chairman Barnum declared the resolutions out of order, the Bryanites became greatly excited, and D. E. Powers of Clinton protested against the "gag rule," and bitterly scored the anti-Bryanites. Powers protested against the proceeding, and the coterie which, he said, fed at the flesh pots and suppressed free speech.

"We have for the past four years," he said, "been asked to keep still as a matter of expediency, inasmuch as the time had not arrived to express ourselves on National questions. We have reached that point now."

Mr. Dempsey read the Bryan resolutions three times, after which they were tabled by a vote of 20 to 12. Some one charged Dempsey with bolting his ticket on another occasion, and for a time fisticuffs were imminent.

C. Green Brainerd, Sangerfield; John Dempsey, Paris, and G. E. Flower, West Moreland, were elected delegates to the State Convention. The First Oneida District Democrats have steered clear of Bryan, while the Third District Democrats have indorsed the Chicago platform.

Bryan Not Strong in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—Primaries were held to-day in eleven counties of the State for the selection of delegates to county conventions, which in turn will select delegates to the Maryland State Democratic Convention. While the majority of the delegations were uninstructed, the sentiment appears to be that the Bryanites have been defeated. Montgomery County instructed for Bryan, and Anne Arundel elected a full Bryan delegation. The remaining nine counties selected either split or anti-Bryan delegations.

Virginia's Convention Majority.

RICHMOND, Va., May 26.—Figures made up to-night on the returns from Thursday's election, covering five-sixths of the cities and counties in the State, give a majority of 18,825 for calling a convention to frame a new Constitution. The returns still to come in cannot possibly alter the result.

Speaker Henderson at Old Point.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 26.—Speaker Henderson of the House of Representatives and a party of Congressmen and women arrived at Old Point this morning. They will remain there to view the eclipse on Monday.

Indians Are Peaceable.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Gen. Wade, who was directed to proceed to the Northern Cheyenne Indian Agency at Tongue River, Montana, and investigate the reports that the Indians had the "Messiah" craze and intended to rise against the whites, has telegraphed the Adjutant General that he could find no reason to anticipate trouble. He says the Indians are in bad condition, but peaceable and well disposed. The settlers on and near the reservation seem to have no fear of trouble.

Struck Because They Wanted Beer.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., May 26.—Because the Quartermaster at the Soldiers' Home forbade the inmates employed in the garden and workshops from going to the canteen for beer during working hours, they quit work in a body. There were fifteen in all. Commandant Davidson, acting as arbitrator, countermanded the order, and the strikers resumed their work.

COURT-MARTIAL FOR AN OFFICER.

Capt. McGowan to be Tried for Killing a Filipino at Cebu.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—In accordance with the recommendation of a court of inquiry, the Secretary of the Navy has appointed a court martial to try Capt. John McGowan, on charges connected with the killing of a Filipino. The detail for the court is:

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, President; Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Capt. J. J. Read, Capt. Frank Wildes, Capt. Francis A. Cook, Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton, Capt. Theodore F. Jewell, and Capt. Charles H. Davis. This court is made up of an unusual number of officers high in rank, because of the rank of the accused.

The Secretary's order directs the court to meet at the Washington Navy Yard at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning next.

There are three charges, with a corresponding number of specifications, upon which the court will act. The first charge is "scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals." The specification under this charge is: "In that, on or about the 21st day of November, 1899, between the hours of 12 noon and 1 o'clock, the said John McGowan, a Captain in the United States Navy, being in command of the United States ship Monadnock, then lying in the harbor of Cebu, Philippine Islands, did, willfully and without justifiable cause and without the exercise of proper discretion, fire a shot from a revolver in the direction of a native shore boat, which had approached within hailing distance of said vessel, thereby wounding a Filipino, one of the occupants of the said boat, who subsequently died from the effects of said wound; this to the scandal and disgrace of the Naval Service."

The second charge is "conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline," and the specification is that Capt. McGowan made careless use of firearms in shooting at the native boat.

The third charge is "neglect of duty," in "well knowing that it was his duty as commanding officer of the Monadnock to report to the Commander in Chief of the United States Navy force to which the Monadnock was attached the circumstances attending the said shooting, he did, nevertheless, at the time of said occurrence, and thereafter while in command of said vessel, wholly neglect and fail to make such report to his Commander in Chief, and the said McGowan did therein and thereby neglect his duty as commander of a vessel of the United States Navy."

MONITOR TO BE LAID UP.

The Monterey Will Be Practically Out of Commission.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The monitor Monterey, now at Hongkong, is to return to Manila as soon as she has been docked and cleaned, and will be laid up in ordinary in the harbor there. Nominally she will be in commission, and Capt. Pigman will retain his command and remain on board the vessel. But actually the condition of the Monterey will be very similar to that of a ship out of commission save that she can be made ready at very short notice to defend the harbor, for most of her crew have been already ordered to man some of the other small ships just commissioned, and only a sufficient number of men will be left aboard the Monterey to keep her machinery and guns in order and prevent deterioration.

It is the purpose of the department to treat the Monadnock in the same manner.

Aside from the unfit condition of the two vessels for active service, they are said to be totally unsuited to the tropical heat of the Philippines, and it is improbable that they will again be commissioned except in time of war.

DROPPED FROM ARMY ROLLS.

Fate of Major Rockefeller, Who Disappeared in the Philippines, Unknown.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The name of Major Charles M. Rockefeller of the Ninth Infantry, who disappeared in the Philippines in April, 1899, has been dropped from the Army Register and Capt. W. W. McCammon, Fourth Infantry, has been promoted to the vacancy thus created. Major Rockefeller's name has been retained on the rolls of the army for more than a year in the hope that he would turn up, but such was not the case, and nothing has been heard from him since he disappeared.

Shortly after his arrival in the Philippines, Major Rockefeller went to inspect outposts, and was never again seen by his comrades. For some time it was supposed that he had been assassinated and his body thrown into one of the wells or pits in the vicinity of his camp. Every effort was made to discover his whereabouts or to recover his body in case he had been killed, but to no avail.

FILIPINO MURDERER GOES FREE.

Military Commission, After Two Months' Session, Acquits a Native.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Secretary of War has received the official record of the case of Rosario Espiritu, a Filipino who was tried by a military commission at Manila in January last on the charge of having murdered Private George A. Wagner, Company F, Fourteenth Infantry, by shooting him with a revolver and by stabbing him with a bolo. The commission, after being in session two months, found the Filipino not guilty of the charge.

The commanding General of the Department of the Pacific disapproved the findings of acquittal, but ordered the release of the prisoner. In his review of the case, he says:

"In this case the evidence was abundantly sufficient to sustain a conviction, and the failure of the commission to so find is attributed to complications arising during the trial, resulting from wholly immaterial and irrelevant objections by counsel."

More Plague in Manila.

MANILA, May 26.—The Government corral at Manila has been quarantined. There are four suspected cases of bubonic plague among the teamsters, who are living in filthy dwellings, which will be burned.

Rebel Governor a Prisoner.

MANILA, May 26.—Col. Padilla, the rebel Governor of Nueva Ecija, was captured during the recent fighting at Nueva Ecija, and is now in jail here.

GREENWICH'S FIRE ENGINE.

Summer Residents Contribute to Purchase a New One.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 26.—The many New York business men who have Summer residences in Greenwich and Bellehaven are anxious that the Greenwich Fire Department shall be equipped with a steam fire engine and have donated $3,000 to that end. There are two volunteer companies here equipped with hook, ladder, and hose, and they depend upon water pressure only. At the fire two weeks ago, when $200,000 damage was done, it was seen that should any of the large buildings get afire a steamer would be necessary.

Dr. L. P. Jones has secured many subscriptions, one of $1,000 from George E. Nichols of Brooklyn. Others who have swelled the funds are W. R. H. Martin, Charles T. Wills, Thomas S. Holmes, Robert M. Bruce, Clarence M. Hyde, Dr. Frederick Hyde, and Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson. It is expected that $3,000 more will be raised in a few weeks.

Bequests Escape Transfer Tax.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 26.—In the matter of the State transfer tax on the estate of the late Isaac R. Clements of this city, William Vanamee, referee, has just rendered a decision that the bequests to Thrall Hospital and the Old Ladies' Home of this city are not taxable. Mr. Clements left large sums to these institutions.

Children's Exercises in Bronx Churches.

The ninety-sixth anniversary and May Walk of the Sunday Association of the Bronx, which was postponed from Friday on account of rain, did not take place yesterday afternoon owing to the rain. The exercises in the churches, however, were held, after which refreshments were served to the children.

Change of Pastors in Jersey City.

The Rev. P. W. Smith, rector of St. Mary Magdalene Roman Cathplic Church, Newark, has been appointed rector of St. John's Church, Jersey City, to succeed the Rev. B. H. Ter Woert, who has been appointed rector of St. Mary's Church, Jersey City. The changes, by direction of Bishop Wigger, will take place on Sunday, June 3.

ONE AGAINST BIG GANG

Policeman Gunnison's Chase Over Elevated Tracks for Assailants.

STONED AS HE LEADS PRISONER

Again Routs Members of Dangerous Ninety-ninth Street Organization in a Saloon Fight.

Patrolman Gunnison, attached to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, was last evening stoned by a number of disorderly young men, who were on the elevated tracks between the Ninety-ninth and One Hundred and Sixth Street stations on the Third Avenue line. None of the stones struck the policeman or a prisoner then in his charge.

For several months past the police of the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station have made many attempts to disperse finally a number of men and boys organized for offense against peaceful citizens under the name of the "Ninety-ninth Street Gang." The meeting place of this organization is at the elevated railroad yard at Ninety-ninth Street and Third Avenue.

The gang recently decided that it was too tame merely to insult women and to "hold up" an occasional late pedestrian for beer money, and a new scheme was hatched. The gang split itself into detachments of three and four, and, entering saloons, ordered drinks. They thus spent the night drinking and carousing. When the time came to pay, the bartender was informed that the bill had been settled, and if there was any doubt about it the contingent would convince him.

A number of complaints had been received from saloon keepers at the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, and the police had decided to put a stop to the operations and to break up the gang.

A detachment of four of the gang, including John Wilson, a plasterer, twenty-three years of age, of 1,492 Third Avenue, entered the saloon of Peter Leonard, at 201 East Ninety-ninth Street, last night. The men ordered drinks, and when the bartender demanded the money there was a row. Leonard sent quietly for a policeman, and Patrolman Gunnison responded. When the men saw the policeman there was a stampede.

The policeman gave chase and caught Wilson, alias John Lines. Gunnison proceeded to lead his prisoner up Third Avenue to the station house. The friends of Wilson filled their pockets with stones, and, mounting the elevated structure at the railroad yard, ran along the track until in line with the policeman. The first Gunnison knew of this strategy was when a shower of stones descended from above. He held his prisoner tightly, forced him into a run with a prod of his club, and at every step rapped for assistance. The stones continued to be thrown, several cutting his helmet, and to protect himself he was forced to run directly under the track.

Gunnison at One Hundred and First Street turned over his prisoner to another policeman and at once ran to the One Hundred and Sixth Street elevated station, where he mounted the tracks and dashed over the ties after his fleeing assailants. One of them, Thomas McMahon, twenty-one years old, of 1,513 Lexington Avenue, lagged behind the rest and was made a prisoner. When searched at the station house he still had stones in his pockets.

After this arrest Gunnison returned to his post, at Ninety-eighth Street and Third Avenue. Five minutes had not elapsed when the noise of a sudden row and the crash of glass sounded from the saloon of E. J. Curry across the street. Gunnison rushed into the saloon in time to see John H. Welchel, Curry's barkeeper, pick himself up from the floor with blood gushing from a severe wound on the back of his head. One of the mirrors behind the bar and a dozen bottles of whisky and wine had been broken. At sight of the policeman the gang tried to escape by the side door. Gunnison pounced on one, Michael Capers, alias "One-Eyed Mike," before he could take three steps.

The prisoner was taken to the station, where the barkeeper, Welchel, said that Capers and four others had entered his saloon and ordered drinks for which they refused to pay on the ground that they had already paid. Welchel, who knew of the trick, tried to seize Capers. The latter dodged, and running to the end of the counter, snatched up an iron twine-holder and hurled it at Welchel's head.

Upon the advice of Sergt. Fitzgerald, in charge at the desk, Welchel lodged a complaint of felonious assault against Capers. The Sergeant remarked that three other members of the gang had been arrested during the day on charges of disorderly conduct.

SAN FRANCISCO PLAGUE SCARE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—United States Circuit Judge Morrow did not render a decision to-day in the bubonic plague injunction suit. It probably will be rendered Monday. At the headquarters of the Chinese Six Companies Secretary Wong said that the Chinese merchants will not resume business until they are assured of protection from the health authorities.

An attempt was made to-day to bring the matter in the courts on habeas corpus proceedings. The Chinese tried to have one of their number arrested for attempting to leave the city in defiance of the inoculation order, but they found the health officers would afford no opportunity for such a proceeding.

The Six Companies maintain a dispensary where their sick countrymen are taken for examination. It is stated that at this dispensary were examined all the Chinese who were subsequently pronounced bubonic plague victims by the city Board of Health physicians, yet not one of them was declared a plague patient by the dispensary doctors. One Chinese died under treatment for pneumonia, and forty-eight hours after his demise, after decomposition had considerably advanced, the Board of Health doctors inspected the body and declared that bubonic plague was the cause of death.

"It was not even beri-beri, with which I am familiar," said Dr. Fitch, one of the Six Companies' doctors. "There have been numerous beri-beri cases here, but the disease is caused by innutrition and is not contagious. People who die of bubonic plague have their muscles contracted and the limbs are distorted, and the man who died of pneumonia had none of these symptoms."

The Board of Health is continuing the house-to-house inspection in Chinatown with a small force of inspectors.

A meeting of the State Board of Health has been called for Sunday night. It is expected that Dr. Blunt, State Health Officer of Texas, will be present to discuss the advisability of removing the quarantine against this city now existing in Texas.

PROF. WIZIARDE A SUICIDE.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 26.—Prof. Robert Wiziarde, a young author and composer who came to St. Joseph several months ago from Kansas City, committed suicide in his studio here to-day by cutting the arteries in his wrists with a razor. He left no note to explain why he committed the deed. Wiziarde wrote a curtain-raiser for Julia Marlowe, the actress, which was put on by her with some of her plays during last season, and he claimed to be engaged in writing a melodrama for her which he expected to have ready to submit early this Summer.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 26.—Robert Wizlarde was well known here, where he had lived for years before going to St. Joseph, and had gained a reputation as a writer both of prose and music. Mr. Wiziarde for several years published The Baton, a musical paper that had a wide circulation in the East, and had issued other publications, among them being "Wiziarde's Annual," a collection of his writings. He had also contributed to newspapers in Omaha, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, Cincinnati, New York, and Boston. Wiziarde was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., where his parents now reside. He leaves a widow and three children here. He received an injury two years ago and never fully recovered.

SERIOUS WRECK IN MEXICO.

EL PASO, Texas, May 26.—Meagre details of a serious passenger wreck on the Mexican Central at Jiminez yesterday reached this city to-day, but few particulars can be learned. The Pullman car was almost demolished. It is announced that several passengers were injured, some of them seriously. Mrs. H. H. Boyd, recently of Cynthiana, Ky., had one leg broken and was otherwise badly injured.

SUPPOSED TRANSPORT ASHORE.

SIMONSTOWN, May 26.—A four-masted steamer, supposed to be a transport, is ashore off Slangkop Point.

A MAINE INDUSTRY.

Where the Birch and Maple Logs Go—Characteristics of Italian Sailors.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, May 26.—A big crop of maple and birch logs was gathered in the woods of Eastern Maine last Winter, and now the mills are busy "peeling" the maples into fruit-box shooks and splitting the white birch into spool bars. These manufactures of hard woods go a long way toward filling the place in Bangor's foreign trade that was left vacant when the spruce deal business fell away years ago, and their shipment brings to the port a class of vessels very different from the Yankee ships and barks that carried the deals to England.

In early June there will come to Bangor the first of a fleet of queer little Italian barks and full-rigged brigs, with swarming crews, pigs and hens in coops on deck, windmills to work the pumps, and tillers instead of wheels, carved with the heads of dragons and birds and fishes. The fruit-box shooks are all sold in Italy and Sicily, and are carried to Palermo, Messina, Catania, Leghorn, Naples, and Castellamare di Stabia in vessels owned by the fruit raisers who buy the cargoes. Twelve or fifteen sail of these vessels will be loaded at Bangor in the next few months, and they will lend a glint of the picturesque to the otherwise dingy and common place gatherings of coal schooners and lumber luggers.

Fruit-box shooks are little boards from which are made the boxes in which the Italians pack oranges and lemons. There are two kind of the boards—thick woods for the ends and middle partitions of the boxes, and thin woods for the tops, bottoms, and sides. The thick woods are sawed straight from the log, but the thin woods are pealed off, like paper from a roll, the logs being steamed to allow of this method. An ordinary Italian bark will carry enough of the shooks to make 30,000 or more boxes. The shooks are shipped in bundles, and made into boxes in Italy.

The spool bars are sent, generally in steamships, to Scotland and England—to Bowling, Greenock, Fleetwood, or Hull. A common sized tramp steamship will carry enough of the white birch bars to make millions of spools for the great British thread mills. There is enough white birch in Piscataquis County to keep the world in spools for centuries.

By some people the Italian sailors are welcomed here, because they sing sweetly on deck at sunset and play snatches of opera on mandolins and concertinas, and it is pleasant to see them trudging to mass at St. Mary's on Sunday morning, with red kerchiefs on their swarthy necks and gold loops in their ears. But the shipping masters say they are no good, and the chandlers echo the sentiment, because the sailors never leave a dollar here except what they pay for vegetables and lean beef. The Italian is the soul of thrift. If he is a common sailor he gets about $8 a month and feeds himself, or $5 a month and eats the ship's fare. In either case the fare is the same—soups wonderfully concocted from bits of meat that other people would throw away, and garlic or onions, with perhaps a little rice.

"An Italian will make soup of scrap leather and pump water," says the Yankee sailor contemptuously; but the Italian thrives on the simple things he eats, and smokes his strange crooked pipe with great satisfaction after the meal. When the Italian sailor or ship's cook goes to market he will demand the meat that is all lean—no matter whether it is right off the horns and tough as sole leather, it must be lean, so that there will be no waste. Thus he gets his money's worth.

HOW NEW YORKERS MAKE HASTE

Their Apparent Predilection for Discomfort in Getting About.

One of the things which most astonishes strangers in New York is the way people make haste at the expense of comfort and real speed. For instance, a cable car comes along after a brief delay. There is a whole string of cars, empty or nearly so, following close behind, but every one wants to get on that first car, even after it is packed to the footboards. They still further delay the operation of the road, and when the gripman loses patience and runs by them they write indignant letters to the company, reporting the number of the car. In the smaller cities, when a packed car comes along, people usually look down the line to see if there isn't another following.

A few days ago a party of four well-dressed men made a desperate effort to board a north-bound elevated express train at Cortlandt Street. They pushed their way through the crowd waiting for the next local and made such a frantic appeal to the guard who had closed the gates that he let them in. A more leisurely passenger, who had seen the whole performance followed them from the train at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, where they made a similar struggle to get into the first elevators and then they stood on the sidewalk for fifteen minutes watching a quarrel between two newsboys.

The practice of the Metropolitan Company in running empty cars close behind crowded ones late at night, with the sign "No passengers" may be partly responsible for this habit, but there is no such excuse for travelers on the elevated.

Nowhere is this disregard of the traveler's comfort by the traveler himself more apparent than at the down-town stations of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad. It is safe to say that for one person who wants to go to South Ferry there are ten bound for City Hall and the Brooklyn Bridge; yet every day, from the Bronx down, South Ferry and Chatham Square trains, nearly empty, are allowed to pass stations, while the City Hall trains are packed, and the crowding passengers are walked over and jostled all the way to their destination. Much greater would be their comfort to take the South Ferry trains and change at Canal Street or Chatham Square.

THE CROKER MOVES A CHURCH.

House-moving is generally a slow operation, but down on South Street, where they have a unique way of doing a great many things, a church was moved about 500 feet in fifteen minutes the other day.

When the Dock Department started in to improve the East River water front between Rutgers and Market Streets there was havoc all along the line. The immense sectional drydocks that have for years been objects of interest for those on passing craft had to be towed away and consigned to some obscure berth down near Erie Basin. Old piers and the old wooden bulkhead were torn asunder and the China ships had to seek temporarily other berths where they could discharge their cargoes of teas, bamboo, and other Oriental products.

But there was a church to be reckoned with. For thirty-five years the Church of Our Savior, or the Free Episcopal Church for Seamen as it is sometimes called, has been moored at the foot of Pike Street. The Dock Department's authority is almost absolute along the river front, but it is not accustomed to dealing with churches and furthermore the only church on South Street has some rights which even the Dock Department is bound to respect. But the church had to go, and the only thing to do was to move it.

The church itself is a substantially built structure standing on a scow or float thirty-five feet wide by perhaps seventy-five or eighty feet long. There was a consultation of engineers and dockmasters and it was decided that the only available place for the floating house of worship was just north of the Rutgers Street pier, where the water front improvement has already been completed. Everything was made snug aboard the church and Engineer Duntze or "Angel" Duntze as he is now called—or "Angel" Duntze as he is now called on account of his ability as a church-mover—telephoned to Dock Department headquarters at Pier "A" to send up a towboat.

It was not intended that there should be any special ceremony in connection with the church moving, but it was hoped that it would be free from any unfortunate happening and would be an event attended by the dignity which it deserved. Great, therefore, was Duntze's surprise when about an hour later he saw the Dock Department's handsome new towboat, the Richard Croker, come puffing up the river and turn in toward the church. The sight of a church going up the East River is a marine novelty that would at any time attract a crowd of South Street longshoremen and loungers, but the Richard Croker and a house of worship bound together by a ten-inch hawser was a combination that proved to be a great drawing card.

"Angel" Dentze says that he had hoped that the department would have enough consideration to hire a boat with some such name as the "Star of the Sea" especially for the occasion, but the Croker was there and the work had to proceed. The ropes and wire cables that have held the Seamen's Church for so many years were cast off and it took only a few minutes for the Croker to bring her charge out into the river and around the three or four intervening piers to its new site at the foot of Rutgers Street, where the cables were again made fast, probably not to be moved for another quarter of a century.

DID NOT WANT HIS HELP

Sunshine Mission Superintendent Objected to Stokes's Concert.

He Is Known to Charity Organization Society as Professional Promoter of Charitable Entertainments.

Avenue, whose purpose it is to improve the condition of youthful denizens of the Hell's Kitchen district, has many friends who assist it both financially and by personal effort, but few have been more active workers than J. W. Stokes, a young man of good address and gentle demeanor, who is described as a professional promoter of enterprises calculated to raise money for charitable causes.

Mr. Stokes has arranged and carried out two entertainments for the benefit of the mission within the last two years. The first was held without any official sanction of any meeting of the governing body, though with the personal consent of most of its members. This benefited the institution to the extent of about $55. The second entertainment which was held about ten days ago in a down-town hall took place in spite of vigorous opposition of Miss Frances T. Gaddis, the Superintendent of the mission, who has presided over its affairs almost since its beginning four years ago.

Since the first entertainment the mission has come largely under the care of a new set of patrons, who are identified with the various societies of the Marble Collegiate Church, although it is not as yet an integral part of the church's work. It was to these that Mr. Stokes applied for permission to carry out his latest plan in connection with the mission, and he ignored Miss Gaddis. He employed a number of young women to solicit subscriptions for the concert, and one of these said yesterday that she was to receive 30 per cent. of the amount she collected in payment for her services. Miss Gaddis said yesterday that she had not as yet been informed as to how much was realized from the last entertainment for the mission, and she had protested against it, as she believed it would weaken the influence of the institution, but the word had been given before she was consulted.

"I have all the money for our fresh-air work already in bank," she said. "Our rent is paid, and what we need most is cast-off clothing for the children, whom we are going to take out to the farms this Summer."

Assistant Secretary Bishop of the Charity Organization Society, who was in charge during the absence from the city of Secretary Devine, spoke highly of the Sunshine Mission, but seemed surprised when told that Mr. Stokes had engineered another money-producing scheme in its behalf. Pulling out a voluminous mass of documents from his desk, he scanned them for a few moments and then said:

"I can't say as much as I wish I could about him. We know him. He has been operating for some years, and his name was associated for a time with a man named Branch. Stokes and Branch, it is said, married sisters. He is reported to us by the Boston Bureau of Associated Charities, Miss Zilpha D. Smith, Secretary, as having operated in Lynn, Mass., and a local newspaper of June 19, 1899, had an article concerning the peculiarities of a show that he gave for a home for aged women, which netted $20.

"The Boston Bureau of Charities also has reports of him as having operated in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and many other cities, and having left town wealthier by a good deal than when he arrived. So far as we know he was only concerned in the one small entertainment here. At the time of that entertainment for the Sunshine Mission we advised our members to send their contributions direct to the Treasurer of the mission."

Mr. Stokes is said to have left New York and gone on to Buffalo or Washington.

HEBREW SCHOOL CONSECRATION.

Ceremonies at the New Biblical Instruction Institution To-Day.

The newly instituted Hebrew School of Biblical Instruction on Meserole Street, near Leonard, Brooklyn, will be consecrated to-day with appropriate ceremonies. The congregations of all of the Jewish synagogues in Brooklyn will take part in the exercises.

The school, which was established on April 15 last, already has about 400 pupils enrolled in its classes. The interest taken in the new institution by Hebrew residents of Brooklyn is general, and it is probable that others of a similar character will be established in the borough. While the school was established particularly for the purpose of instructing the poorer classes of the children of the Jewish colony in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, pupils from all over Brooklyn, regardless of the financial condition of their parents, are welcome to share in its benefits. Pupils whose parents have means are required to pay a nominal fee, but no child is barred because of poverty.

Israel Liphshitz is the principal of the school, and he has under his direction an efficient corps of teachers. The course of instruction begins with the alphabet and affords thorough drill in grammar, the Hebrew tongue, the Jewish religion, and the elements of popular education necessary to fit the pupils to make their way in the world. The experiment is being watched with great interest and gratifying results from the school are hoped for.

The consecration services to-day will be of an elaborate character. The officers of the institution, assisted by about thirty women, have been engaged since Thursday in decorating the auditorium of the school. At 2 o'clock this afternoon bands of children will start for the school from the different synagogues in the borough. Near the institution they will meet and form into two columns and will enter the building from the Lorimer and Leonard Street sides. In the school synagogue they will be met by Precentor Albert Carmiol and a choir of eighteen men. The children, preceded by the precentor and choir, and the officers bearing the scrolls of the law, will march toward the ark. During the march the precentor and choristers will sing and three hundred of the school children will chant. The procession will circle the ark seven times. At the end of the seventh circuit the holy ark will be opened and the scrolls borne by the officers will be placed in it. Two of the pupils of the school will then recite a brief history of the Jewish religion, and there will be sermons by Dr. Wechsler, editor of the Jewish Staats Zeitung, and others. To-morrow there will be musical services.

DEATH IN STRANGE FORM.

Workman Killed While Riding on Jersey Central Freight Car.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 26.—William Hoffman of White Haven was killed and Douglass Ruth of Freeland probably fatally injured while stealing a ride on a Jersey Central freight train to-night. The train was nearing here when pieces of a big tree stump hurled about 150 feet through the air by a dynamite blast struck them as they huddled together on the top of a car.

Both were married and had families. They were on their way home from a cement works in New Jersey where they were employed.

BAPTISTS MEET ON A LAKE.

DETROIT, May 26.—The annual meeting of the American Baptist Historical Society was held this afternoon aboard the steamer Pleasure, while on an excursion across Lake St. Clair. Nearly a thousand of the Baptist clergymen, laymen, and women in attendance at the missionary anniversaries enjoyed the outing. The Historical Society elected the following officers: President, B. L. Whitman, D. D., of Philadelphia; Vice President, Dr. Lemuel Moss of New Jersey; Recording Secretary, the Rev. B. MacMackin of Philadelphia; Treasurer, Arthur Malcolm of Philadelphia.

The Baptist Publication Society to-day re-elected the following officers: President, Samuel A. Crozer, Philadelphia; Vice Presidents, Edward Goodman, Illinois; Joshua Levering, Maryland; Chester W. Kingsley, Massachusetts; D. E. Hughes, New York; Secretary, A. J. Rowland, Philadelphia; Recording Secretary, J. G. Walker, Philadelphia; Treasurer, B. F. Denniston, Philadelphia.

Baptist divines will occupy nearly all the leading Protestant pulpits of the city to-morrow.

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

Ladies' Summer Dresses,

Of Lawn, Organdie, Dimity, &c.

A remarkably handsome collection, fresh from the makers' hands, will be placed on sale for the first time to-morrow, at prices that will save money to the buyer, as well as the vexation and annoyance attendant upon the purchase of garments that are not well and correctly made and which do not fit well. This will give you an idea as to prices:

LAWN DRESSES, at
$5.00, $7.50, $9.75 and up to $40

ORGANDIE DRESSES, at
$7.50, $10.00, $15.00 and up to $50

DIMITY DRESSES, at
$7.50, $12.00, $14.50 and up to $35

Equal excellence would cost you well nigh double—elsewhere.

An Important Shirt Waist Sale.

Not until you personally inspect these offerings will you fully realize their intrinsic value and the importance of these money-saving prices.

500 BLACK LAWN WAISTS in a variety of makes, worth $1, $1.25 and $1.50 apiece, a choice for	75c
1,000 BLACK MERCERIZED PERCALE WAISTS, with corded front and tucked back, dress sleeves, worth $1.50, at	1.00
100 DOZEN WHITE WAISTS of fine lawn, with 30 rows of novelty shirring and 4 rows of openwork embroidery, tucked French back, actually worth $2.25; offered for to-morrow at	1.00
5,000 DIMITY WAISTS, white ground with polka dots, figures and stripes of pink, light and dark blue, violet and red, also black; with full front and tucked French back, at	39c

(On sale around 2d Floor Rotunda.)

Household Linens.

Every home, hotel or club has need of them, and goods of such high quality as these are not to be bought here or elsewhere every day at these prices.

TABLE CLOTHS. Fine Satin Damask Pattern Table Cloths, 3 yds. long; regularly worth $2.25 each; special to-morrow at	1.90
TABLE LINEN. 64 in. Cream Bleached extra heavy table linen, generally sold at 65c. a yard; special to-morrow at	49c
TOWELLINGS. 500 pieces of Check Glass Towellings, worth 10c. a yard, at, per yard,	6½c
TOWELLINGS. All linen Barnsley Crash, 16-in. wide, extra heavy, special to-morrow at, per yd.,	11c
STAIR CRASHES. A large variety of stair crashes, from 14 to 36 inches wide, at prices ranging from, per yard, 30c. to	14c

Towels.

500 dozen Linen Huck Towels, size 18x36, at, each,	12½c
360 dozen All Linen Damask Towels, with knotted fringe, at, each,	25c

Great price reductions on

Ladies' Suits

for Monday, May 28th.

75 SUITS of handsome, seasonable materials in black, blue, brown, gray, etc., formerly sold at $15.00, $17.50, $18.75 and $19.75; reduced now to	10.00
50 SUITS of Homespuns, Cheviots and Venetians, formerly sold at $21.00, $23.50 and $25.00; now reduced to	14.50
65 SUITS of the best materials, all silk lined, formerly sold at $32.50, $37.50 and $45.00; now reduced to	22.50
100 YOUNG WOMEN'S SUITS of the best materials and best makes, formerly sold at $12.75, $14.50 and $15.00; now reduced to	8.90

Dress Skirts.

300 WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS, of Homespun and Brilliantine, all ready to wear; a choice for	3.75
WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS of Cheviot, with taffeta band trimming, at	4.75
WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS, of Homespun, with taffeta band trimming, worth $7.50; now offered at	5.00

Laces and Embroideries

VALENCIENNES AND POINT DE PARIS LACES AND INSERTIONS—many patterns, varied widths, worth 8c. and 12c., at	5c
MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, 18 in. wide, for millinery purposes, in all desirable shades, very special at	15c
SHIRRED LIBERTY SILK, beautiful pattern, suitable for whole waists, yokings and hat trimming, regular price 59c., special at	39c
ALLOVER NETS, white and ecru, 20 in. wide, in new and pretty patterns, regularly sold at 49c., special at	35c
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, special offerings at one-third below regular prices, per yd., 5c., 10c., 15c. and	25c

Stamped Cushion Tops.

We will place on sale to-morrow about 20 of the latest designs, actually worth from 49c. to 69c. per set of top and back, special at, per set, 25c

The Silk Department

will place before the public to-morrow one of the largest assortments of Corded Japanese Wash Silks ever displayed in this community. The colors are all new and highly desirable,

NEW POST OFFICE BILL

Mr. Levy Introduces Measure Providing for Site and Building.

Congressional Committee's Inspection of Various Points and Structures—Present Bill Bars the Garden.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Representative Levy of New York to-day introduced the following bill in the House:

"That the sum of $750,000 is hereby appropriated to purchase a block of ground in New York City, not below the line of Forty-fourth Street nor above the line of Forty-seventh Street and between the west side of Lexington Avenue and the east side of Fourth Avenue.

"That the further sum of $500,000 is hereby appropriated to be expended, under the direction of the Postmaster General for the erection of a building suitable for Post Office purposes, upon the block of ground above referred to, when the same shall have been purchased."

The great need of an increase in the postal facilities of this city was considered by the Congressional Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds on Feb. 24 last, when the committee visited this city and inspected available sites.

After a thorough examination of the present facilities at the general Post Office and branch stations the committee, under the guidance of Postmaster Van Cott, visited the proposed sites. Madison Square Garden, which was inspected, was thought to be a little too far down town, but the then proposed tubular dispatch service and the short time necessary to make it ready for use were urged in behalf of this property. The committee at the time intimated that if the Garden had been nearer the Grand Central Station, they would have recommended its purchase by the Government.

Another building inspected was the Grand Central Palace, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets and Lexington Avenue. This property belongs to the Goelet estate, and the price asked was said, at the time, to exclude it from the range of possibilities.

The block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, Lexington Avenue and Depew Place, was called to the attention of the committee. This block is occupied by the hospital of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled. This property, the Postmaster said, could probably be acquired by condemnation proceedings.

The block between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, and Lexington and Third Avenues, was very favorably commented upon by the committeemen.

The old Sixth Avenue car stables site, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, was also inspected, but the committee did not consider it suited for the Postal Service.

The last property considered by the committee was the Woman's Hospital block, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets and Lexington and Park Avenues.

Postmaster Van Cott and William McCarroll, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Increased Postal Facilities, representing the commercial bodies of New York, were not in town last evening, and Representative Levy had not returned from Washington.

CUBA'S POLITICAL SITUATION.

Republican Party Issues Ticket in Havana—Man Who Wants to be Mayor Says Corruption Exists.

HAVANA, May 26.—The Republican Party has issued a ticket for the election, naming Carlos Zaldo for Mayor, and naming eighteen Councilmen, three for each district; one correctional Judge, and three municipal Judges.

A sensation has been caused in politics here by a letter written by Señor Estrada Mora, published by the papers, in which he claims to lay bare corruption in the conduct of the slaughter house, charging that the Coucilman appointed by the municipality to look after the slaughter house, has not fulfilled his duties. The letter also charges that many cash receipts were not paid into the municipal fund.

In his letter, Señor Mora says that those who attacked him did so from personal motives. He charges also that the public corruption in Havana is enormous.

The matter was brought up in the Municipal Council. The Mayor endeavored to have it dropped, but Señor Mora would not be denied. He said that he wished to be Mayor in order to moralize the municipality.

Fault was found with him for having published a report, made by his order when Acting Mayor, on the State books relating to the slaughter houses. He replied that the report was not only a matter of interest to the Councilmen, but to the public and press, who ought to know the facts.

The Diario de la Marina, commenting on the affair, says that more men like Estrada Mora are sadly needed; they are the only hope of Cuba.

The delegates to the municipal convention of the National Party and the Presidents of committees had a meeting to-day to decide upon what steps shall be taken in view of the change in the electoral law. Gen. Rodriguez, President of the party, said that Governor General Wood had sent for him and told him that the change had been made on account of a special request made by the Republican Party, and would have been extended to the whole island, but time did not permit that change. It was not directed against the National Party, he said.

It was decided unanimously to take part in the elections. Another meeting is to take place with regard to the changes to be made in the number of candidates. The party will present three candidates in each district. Havana having been divided into six districts, each of which is to be represented by four Councilmen, although one voter may only vote for three candidates, thus making eighteen, instead of twenty-four. It will, however, issue a manifesto to the country protesting against the change.

Gen. Aleman writing in the Tribuna, in Cienfuegos, says that a lack of political education in Cuba has subverted all the ideas of the people regarding self-government, because, being educated in the luckless school where authorities are arrogantly supreme, they still fear any one who has a badge of office, and regard the authority of the hour, whoever he may be, as immaculate and infallible, forgetting that they viewed his predecessor with like eyes, and will credit his successor with equal perfection. He declares that the authorities are not masters, but are servants enough when some one with a staff badge or any symbol of authority raises his hand in behalf of privileged persons, which all the people can recognize.

Gen. Aleman has directed his attacks expressly against the Mayors and Rural Guard of Santa Clara Province, as being among those who are trying to take advantage of their positions to win their own way in the elections.

Steamer Seward Accepted.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The steamer Seward was given a trial near Seattle, Washington, yesterday, and is reported to have met all the contract requirements. She was thereupon accepted by the Quartermaster General in charge of the army transport service and will be sent to Alaska for use as a dispatch boat by Gen. Randall, commanding the Military Department of Alaska.

Training Ship Essex Sails Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 26.—This afternoon 153 naval apprentices were transferred to the training ship Essex from the Training Station, and, with the 21 apprentices sent from the training ship Alliance, the Essex has now her full complement of apprentices. She will sail on her European cruise on Wednesday.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Frederic T. Stetson, Third Infantry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service May 25 is announced.

The following officers, members of the Board of Officers convened by order of March 27, will proceed to Boston on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department: Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General; Lieut. Col. Charles R. Barnett, Deputy Quartermaster General; Major John B. Bellinger, Quartermaster United States Volunteers. Upon the completion of these duties Col. Kimball will proceed to New York City, Lieut. Col. Barnett to Jeffersonville, Ind., and Major Bellinger to West Point, N. Y.

Orders to Major John B. French, Jr., Quartermaster United States Volunteers, to proceed to Portland, Me., on construction duty, are revoked. Major French will proceed at once to Chicago, Ill., and report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of that department.

Major Henry C. Ward is transferred from the Sixteenth Infantry to the Twelfth Infantry.

Major Levan C. Allen is transferred from the Twelfth Infantry to the Sixteenth Infantry. These officers will join the regiments to which they are transferred.

Capt. Isaac N. Lewis, Sixth Artillery, will proceed to Fort Schuyler, New York, for the purpose of superintending the setting up and adjusting of range and position finders at that post.

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bucher is detached from the Alliance when placed out of commission, and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y.

Lieut. Commander W. McLean is detached from the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, May 31, and ordered to duty June 1 in connection with fitting out the Mayflower, and to duty as executive and navigating officer when placed in commission.

Civil Engineer H. H. Rousseau is ordered to additional duty in connection with the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Ensign C. B. Barnas is detached from the Alliance, May 28, and ordered to the Lancaster, May 28.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Brooklyn has sailed from Hongkong for Manila.

The Celtic has arrived at Sydney, New South Wales.

The Vixen has sailed from Nuevitas for Porto Padre.

The Montgomery has been docked at Rio Janeiro.

The Sanger, which has been performing surveying duty in the Isthmus of Panama, probably will remain at San Diego until July 5, when she will return to the Mare Island Navy Yard to refit for a Winter survey.

The Eagle was in readiness yesterday to sail from Nuevitas for Chirivico.

Coal barge No. 2 also is at Nuevitas.

WOMAN FOUND HELPLESS.

The Widow of Former Business Man in Police Station Cell — Known to Grace Church's Rector.

A woman, much intoxicated, was found on the corner of Canal Street and West Broadway last night by Policeman Rappold. She was so helpless that he had to get the assistance of another policeman to take her to the Leonard Street Police Station. On the way she collapsed entirely and had to be carried in.

Her appearance was that of refinement, her clothing being of fine texture and nearly new. In her hand she carried a black bag, in which were found two letters. One of these, was addressed to Mrs. Mary C. Hastings, Warren, Mass., and it was learned by Surgeon Smith of the Hudson Street Hospital, who was called to attend her, that it was her name. She is about fifty years old. She wore two marriage rings.

After the woman had been somewhat revived she stated that the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of Grace Church was her friend. The letter indicated bore out her claim, as it was one of condolence on the recent loss of a relative. It was dated the 21st inst.

The woman also stated that her husband, George D. Hastings, who died in 1894, was a confidential employe in the firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co.

Mrs. Hastings was finally sent to the Elizabeth Street Police Station in a patrol wagon, to be locked up, as there is no matron at the Leonard Street Station.

She was unable to say where she had been, but did not confess that she had been drinking, though the surgeon said there were unmistakable signs of it.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, when seen, said that the woman was the widow of a former business man of this city, and that she lived somewhere in Masachusetts. Dr. Huntington said the woman was respectably connected, but not of high social standing. He added that he would look after the woman and try and prevent a recurrence of the circumstance. He said that a recent death of a sister might be the cause of the present trouble.

SWORD FOR E. T. GREENFIELD.

Presented to Civil War Veterans' Grand Marshal by His Staff.

At a dinner given by Grand Marshal Edwin T. Greenfield of the Grand Army of the Republic to the members of his staff at the Hotel Gerard last night the Grand Marshal of the veteran organization was presented with a General's sword. All the members of the Marshal's staff were present.

The sword is gold-mounted, and the scabbard bears the inscription, "Edward T. Greenfield, Grand Marshal, G. A. R. From the members of his staff. May 26, 1900." With the sword a Brigadier General's chapeau, a Russian gold belt, a buff silk sash, and a pair of white gauntlets were presented.

The presentation speech was made by Major Charles E. Dobbs. Other speeches were made by Robert S. Heliferty, Chief of Staff; Dr. F. H. Murphy, Gen. George Von Schack, Col. Carle A. Woodruff, Dr. R. W. Wilcox, Dr. John Shrady, Col. Alexander Powell, Col. J. A. Joel, Col. Eugene H. Conkling, Col. G. S. Burns, and Col. J. E. Greybill.

The sword will be worn by Grand Marshal Greenfield in the Memorial Day parade.

STIRLING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Alleged Murderer of Prof. White Denies Knowledge of Crime.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Amos Stirling, alias William Field, the negro arrested at Trenton, N. J., on suspicion of having murdered Prof. Roy Wilson White, the young law instructor at the University of Pennsylvania, was brought to this city to-day. Henry Ivory, the negro who admitted being with the murderer when the crime was committed, and who has been in custody since last Sunday, identified Sterling and accused him of the murder. Stirling denied being in the vicinity of Philadelphia last Saturday night, when Prof. White was murdered, and also denied acquaintance with Ivory.

Detective Donaghy of this city went to Hackensack to secure Acting Gov. Johnson's signature to the warrant for the prisoner's removal from the State. Stirling's counsel decided that it would be useless to continue the fight against extradition, and so advised the Acting Governor. The latter then signed the papers, and the detective brought Stirling to this city. On his arrival here the prisoner was at once taken to the office of Superintendent of Police Clark and brought face to face with Ivory. As soon as he saw Stirling, Ivory said: "That is the man who committed the murder."

Stirling professed ignorance of the crime and said he did not know his accuser. The detectives will endeavor to force a confession from Stirling.

SHE REFUSES TO COMPLAIN.

Beaten Wife Says She Cannot Afford to Have Husband Arrested.

Mrs. Kate Graf, wife of Alexander Graf, a pastry cook, of 415 Second Avenue, walked into Bellevue Hospital last night with two gashes in her head and a number of bruises on her breast and body. The woman said her husband came home last night under the influence of drink and that he beat her.

She ran out of the house, where a policeman met her. She would not complain against her husband, she said, but wanted to go to the hospital. Her injuries were dressed and she then went home. The woman explained her reason for not complaining by saying she has five children, and that she and they would be ruined if her husband were not permitted to provide for them. She declared him to be a good man when sober.

John L. Sullivan Loses Suit.

John L. Sullivan, or, rather, the Dante Inferno Company, in which he is interested, will have to pay for a portrait which the ex-champion himself has described as looking like a "dude." Justice D. F. Martin yesterday rendered a decision awarding to Artist Fred Danton the full amount asked for, $125, with costs of $16.22. Sullivan's comment when he heard the verdict was: "Only two men knocked me out, Corbett in the ring and that lawyer, McEachen in court."

To Investigate Concert Hall Cases.

The Police Board yesterday instructed Chief Devery to investigate the cases of the Lyceum, the Volks Garden, and the Empire Concert Halls, on the Bowery. All of these places were recently refused a license.

PENNSYLVANIA IN CONTROL.

It Acquires the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The voting by the stockholders of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad on the proposal of the Pennsylvania Railroad, looking to the control of the former road by the Pennsylvania, closed to-day. As a result, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company acquires control of the Western New York and Pennsylvania, a sufficient amount of stock having been deposited to carry the deal through.

The offer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company called for the payment of 18 per cent., or $9 a share, for the stock, and 30 per cent., or $300 per bond, for like proportions of such stock and income bonds. The amount of stock deposited could not be learned.

The first through train of the Pennsylvania Railroad from the South will be run over the newly acquired lines to-morrow. Western New York and Pennsylvania will be operated in connection with the Alleghany Valley system.

Armor Plate for Locomotives.

Experiments are being made with armor plate, especially nickel-steel plate, for use in locomotive frames. The present process of forging and welding the frames is an expensive one, as great care must be exercised to prevent flaws and defective welds. The armor plate frame would be continuous, according to the views of its advocates, and would be proof against strain or breakage. The Carnegie Company is said to be interested in these experiments.

Decoration Day Excursions.

Two Decoration Day excursions will be provided on Wednesday by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, one to Niagara Falls for $8 for the round trip, the other to Mauch Chunk, the Switzerland of America, visiting Glen Onoko, with a ride over the famous switchback railroad. Tickets and full information can be had at any of the offices of the company.

Brief Railroad Items.

The West Shore Railroad will run special excursions at half fares to Niagara Falls on Decoration Day.

The Seaboard Air Line will abolish differential rates after the opening of its new through line, June 3.

The Joy Steamship Company announces the opening of a steamship route between New York and Boston by sea direct. The service will be semi-weekly, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from Pier 35 East River.

After the completion of the new waiting room in the Grand Central Station, about Oct. 1, the northbound Madison Avenue cars will discontinue running through Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, but will run, via Forty-second Street, directly into Madison Avenue.

NEW LONDON'S FISH STORY.

Largest Catch of Cod in Years—Ice High in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 26.—One of the largest cargoes of fish brought into this port since the days when it was famous for its fishing vessels, came to Ferguson's Wharf to-day. The schooner Edith Emery of Boston brought in 50,000 codfish, and as soon as news of the unusual catch was noised around, the wharf was crowded with curious ones to view the sight. The fish had been salted away in barrels to preserve them. The Emery will return to the fishing grounds off Block Island for a week or two, and then will proceed to Boston with the entire cargo.

Capt. Gill of the Emery said that the fish were caught in the vicinity of No Man's Land and Block Island, and that they were running remarkably well. He preferred to keep them in pickle rather than ship them to Boston or New York markets fresh. The Emery has twenty men and ten dories and has been out for four weeks.

According to Capt. Gill, there is a fleet of fifty mackerel catchers at Newport Harbor, and their skippers are all kicking over the excessive price of ice, which is $2 more per ton than at this port. Four dollars per ton, the price he is paying here, while much better than at Newport, is in marked contrast to $1.50 and $2 per ton paid last year. He thinks that many of the fleet at Newport will come here to ice upon learning the difference in price.

ELECTRIC TRAMROAD.

Trains to Run from Brussels to Antwerp in 25 Minutes.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—According to a report made to the State Department by Consul Roosevelt at Brussels, the Belgian Government has arranged for the construction of an electric tram service between Brussels and Antwerp, a distance of twenty-seven miles. This line is expected to be a forerunner of others, which will supersede steam locomotion, except for the transportation of merchandise. The new line is to be established so as to allow the trains to pass over an uninterrupted line of rails, without risk of possible encounter either from teams crossing the rails or from trains.

The trains are to be supplied with powerful brakes and, having no obstacles to fear, are expected to acquire a very high rate of speed. The rate allowed by law, 100 kilometers (62.136 miles) per hour, will permit trains to make the run between Brussels and Antwerp, twenty-seven miles, in 25 minutes. It is predicted that the business of the proposed road will be so heavy as to necessitate running the trains every five minutes during the greater part of the day. The cost of construction and equipment is estimated at about $7,250,000.

THE ST. LOUIS CAR STRIKE.

Motorman Who Was Wounded in Friday's Shooting Dead.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—Harry Potts, a striking motorman, who was one of the three wounded in yesterday's shooting, died to-day.

Cars were running on most of the lines of the St. Louis Transit Company during the early hours of to-day, but were taken off after 10 o'clock, the police who had been guarding them having been assigned for duty at the Democratic primaries by the Board of Police Commissioners. The Transit officials decided to take the cars off during the absence of the police protection.

Executive officers of the labor unions in St. Louis have resolved to call on all National and international unions in the country to send representatives here to assist in carrying on the struggle. It also has been decided to ask the officers of the American Federation of Labor to send out an appeal to all the union workers in America for financial aid.

HELD UP IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

Man Knocked Down and His Pockets Rifled at a Street Corner.

Charles Lantz of 127 Cherry Street was passing the corner of Market and Water Streets yesterday afternoon, when he was knocked down by four young men, three of whom held him while the fourth searched his clothing and robbed him of $20.

Detectives Allen, Snydecker, and Dean of the Oak Street Station heard Lantz's cries and pursued the thieves, who took different directions. One of them, who described himself as Christ Lanagan of 408 Water Street, was captured, and $20 was found in his possession. He was locked up in the Oak Street Station on a charge of highway robbery.

Italians Fight with Revolvers.

The Italian colony known as "The Hollow," in One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, east of Morris Avenue, was the scene of a pitched battle last night. Policemen Larry and Reyens of the Morrisania Station heard a pistol shot coming from the Italian quarter. They started toward the place, and in a few minutes, they say, fully thirty shots were fired. Only one man was arrested. He gave the name of Dan Tugi, twenty-four years old, of 444 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. He had a revolver in one hand, the barrel of which contained five empty chambers. The police could not learn whether any one had been injured.

Schoolboys Will Parade To-morrow.

The Military Band and Drum and Fife Corps, with boys of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, will be reviewed by Edward T. Greenfield, Grand Marshal of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his staff to-morrow at 4:30 o'clock P. M., at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Eleventh Avenue.

The "open door" to good tailoring—at very little cost.

Our special sale of blue and black serges and striped flannels, half lined with alpaca, suit to order $20.00, trousers $5.00.

We include double breasted sacks or cutaway coats and black findings without extra charge.

Samples, fashion review, measuring guide mailed on application.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY & NINTH STREET.

DESERTING BRIDLE PATHS.

Horseback Riders Sending Their Horses to the Country.

The crowd of regular riders in Central Park is thinning out a bit. The exodus is as yet scarcely noticeable, but will steadily become more and more apparent. Some have turned their horses out for the Summer, and gone to Europe. Others have left for country seat, seaside, or mountain and have taken their steeds with them.

Among the riders who are familiar figures in the Park, but who will be seen there no more until Fall, are Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hegeman and John R. Hegeman, Jr. They have had the horses which they keep at Durland's sent to their country home, at Mamaroneck, and have sailed for Europe, to be gone until the middle of September. Judge C. F. Brown and wife have gone to their country home, at Newburg, and taken their horses with them. Thomas Carmichael has had the five riding horses which he keeps at Durland's shipped to his country place at Seabright, and will use them there during the Summer. Mrs. Laura F. Colford, who is an enthusiastic horsewomen, has turned out her horses until she returns from Europe, in the Fall. John A. Neilson has removed his two fine saddle horses to his country place on the Hudson, and will use them there during the Summer. E. L. Ladew had his two riding horses removed yesterday to his country place at Oyster Bay. Miss A. D. Paulding has had her favorite riding horse shipped to Washington, D. C., where she will spend the Summer with her uncle, Senator Depew.

Among the other riders who will be missing from the Central Park bridle paths are J. H. Turl, John A. McCall, F. H. Underwood, Dr. S. O. Vanderpool, H. W. Wiggins, D. Tousey, D. Pearl, W. S. P. Prentice, Newbold Morris, Treadwell Cleveland, A. R. Conklin, W. M. D. de Peyster, W. W. Cook, H. W. Eaton, E. S. Harkness, T. F. Jackson, B. Kaufman, C. F. Frothingham, F. S. Kenney, W. C. Lester, Dr. G. Lusk, Dr. W. C. Lusk, J. Raymond, Mrs. S. M. Stevenson, Mrs. C. H. Stout, and Frederick C. Snow.

Charles L. Railey has sold all but four of the thirty-five head of saddle horses which he brought on a few weeks ago from Springhurst, his breeding establishment near Lexington, Ky. Most of them were sold to parties who will take them to country and seaside resorts to use during the Summer.

Bourke Cockran was at the American Horse Exchange yesterday inspecting two handsome saddle horses he is thinking of buying. Mr. Cockran greatly enjoys horseback riding, and now has two very capable saddle animals, which he exercises every good day in the vicinity of Sands Point.

A great many New Yorkers who desire to give their horses a rest during the Summer months rent others to take with them to use while out of town. In the last two weeks William Durland of Durland's Riding Academy has rented seventy-five head of saddle horses to people going away for the Summer and wanting a horse to take with them, yet not desiring to take their own.

Several riding and driving clubs that have already been formed or are to be formed will have quarters in the new Durland Riding Academy Building, being erected at Sixty-seventh Street and Central Park West. The New York Riding Club is to occupy the entire third floor of the building. Hugh J. Grant, Richard Halsted, and a few other close friends, all of whom are devotees of the saddle horse, have engaged the second floor, and will use it as private club quarters. A party of about seventy-five ladies and gentlemen who have been riding together at Durland's for several years have taken the fifth floor of the building for club quarters. The leading spirit in this organization is John I. D. Bristol. Several smaller clubs, among them the coaching club formed by the six whips of the coach Good Times, will occupy quarters on the fourth floor of the building.

PASSAIC REGATTA ENTRIES.

New York's Rowing Element Will Be Largely Represented in the Races.

Thirty-eight crews are entered for the twenty-sixth annual regatta of the Passaic Amateur Rowing Association, to be held at Newark on Wednesday, of which fifteen are from the Harlem River clubs, thirteen from the Passaic, nine from Philadelphia, and one from Hoboken.

The large entry list from the New York clubs shows the advantage of the new policy of co-operation adopted by the Harlem and Passaic associations this year, and it is probable that the useless and costly mistake of holding both regattas on the same day, as has been the case for some years past, will not soon be repeated.

The list is not only highly satisfactory in the total number of entries, but its character is such as to insure some notable contests in a number of the events.

Rumohr of the Harlem Rowing Club will meet Juvenal of the Vespers of Philadelphia in the senior single sculls, and Rumohr and Nagle will row against Hedley and Juvenal in the doubles. The New York Athletic Club's intermediate eight is entered in both the intermediate and senior events, and will put forward now in the senior eight race on the Harlem.

The order of events will be as follows:

9 A. M., first trial heat, junior single sculls; 9:30 A. M., second trial heat, junior single sculls; 10 A. M., intermediate single sculls; 10:30 A. M., junior double sculls; 11 A. M., junior eight-oared shells; 11:30 A. M., senior singles; 12 M., junior four-oared gigs; 2 P. M., intermediate eight-oared shells; 2:30 P. M., senior double sculls; 3 P. M., senior four-oared shells; 3:30 P. M., final heat, junior single sculls; 4 P. M., intermediate double sculls; 4:30 P. M., intermediate four-oared gigs; 5 P. M., senior eights. The entries follow:

Junior Singles.—Newark Rowing Club, Charles Patrick; Institute Boat Club, John J. Pardue; Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, G. W. Engle; First Bohemian Boat Club, New York, F. Budry; Lone Star Boat Club, New York, S. A. Cramer.

Intermediate Singles.—Institute Boat Club, John J. Coburn; Nonpariel Rowing Club, New York, M. Naughton; Nassau Boat Club, New York, William Mehrhoff.

Senior Singles.—Harlem Rowing Club, New York, John A. Rumohr; Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, J. B. Juvenal.

Junior Doubles.—Newark Rowing Club—Matthew Cain, bow; John J. Murray, stroke. Valencia Boat Club of Hoboken—Edward Gauze, Jr., bow; J. L. Sperry, stroke. Nassau Boat Club—H. B. Powers, bow; Jesse W. Powers, stroke. Lone Star Boat Club—E. Keller, bow; W. Metzler, stroke.

Intermediate Doubles.—Nassau Boat Club, New York—William Mehrhoff, bow; J. R. Crowford, stroke. Newark Rowing Club—Matthew Cain, bow; John J. Murray, stroke.

Senior Doubles.—Harlem Rowing Club—John E. Nagle, bow; John A. Rumohr, stroke. Vesper Boat Club—Edwin Hedley, bow; J. V. Juvenal, stroke.

Junior Four Gigs.—Newark Rowing Club—John Cavanagh, bow; George Besch, 2; John J. Hart, 3; Eugene Weidner, stroke; John J. Cody, coxswain. Nereid Boat Club, Belleville, N. J.—Oliver H. Perry, bow; E. Schuyler Webster, 2; F. C. H. Bull, 3; Roger W. Bratt, stroke; E. L. Brett, coxswain. University Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—W. R. Brown, bow; S. F. Du Pont, 2; A. J. Henry, 3; D. D. Snifkin, stroke; W. W. McCall, coxswain. Nassau Boat Club, New York—Arthur D. Cue, bow; H. H. Redde, 2; P. R. Furlong, 3; Seymour Cosburg, stroke; J. T. Crow, coxswain. Manhattan Boat Club, New York—William Maher, bow; H. J. Lalor, 2; G. W. Greene, 3; Charles Burgland, stroke; S. A. Bagge, coxswain.

Intermediate Four-Oared Gigs.—Institute Boat Club—F. J. Coburn, bow; John Clark, 2; A. J. Mendum, 3; W. Laupp, stroke; Thomas Knowles, coxswain. Nonpareil Rowing Club of New York—C. C. Hofman, bow; F. A. Dernbacker, 2; H. Maurus, 3; A. Y. Crawford, stroke; F. A. Haight, coxswain. Crescent Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—C. J. Sundh, bow; H. H. Pfeffar, 2; H. C. Bunce, 3; E. E. Pennewell, stroke; Philip Maas, coxswain. Newark Rowing Club—John Cavanagh, bow; George Besch, 2; John J. Hart, 3; Eugene Weidner, stroke; John J. Cody, coxswain.

Senior Four-Oared Shells—Institute Boat Club—E. J. Carney, bow; John J. Burdue, 2; John J. Haller, 3; F. R. Sullivan, stroke; Thomas Knowles, coxswain.

Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—H. De Baecke, bow; Edward Marsh, 2; W. Carr, 3; J. Exley, stroke.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells—Passaic Boat Club, Institute Boat Club, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia.

Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells—New York Athletic Club, New York; Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; Institute Boat Club.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells—First Bohemian Boat Club, New York; Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; New York Athletic Club, New York.

Grant Beat Caffery in Canada.

HAMILTON, Ont., May 26.—Jack Caffery of this city, winner of the Boston Marathon road race and champion long distance runner of America, met Dick Grant of Cambridgeport, the crack middle distance runner of America, in a ten-mile track race to-day. The weather conditions were favorable, but the track was in poor shape. The men ran neck and neck until the last lap, when Grant by a wonderful spring left himself away from the local runner and won by ten yards. The race was run on a quarter-mile track surveyed by City Engineer Barrow, and the time, 58:45, was over six minutes slower than the American record.

President Goes South to See Eclipse.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The President and party left Washington about 1:30 o'clock this afternoon on the Dolphin for a trip down the Potomac and to view the eclipse on Monday, probably from some point off Norfolk. The movements of the boat, however, are subject to change. It is not likely that the President will make any extended stop during the trip, preferring to spend nearly the entire time on the boat. The party will return to Washington next Tuesday afternoon. It consists of the President and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary and Mrs. Hay, Secretary and Mrs. Root and Master Edward Root, Gen. Russell Hastings and Mrs. Hastings, Col. Webb Hayes, Dr. Rixey, and Secretary Cortelyou.

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59 & 60TH STS

2 Quires of Paper, Die, 95c. A Two or Three Letter Monogram or Address Die, made from an assortment of choice designs, and two quires of Satin Wove Paper, cream or tinted, stamped in any color, with envelopes to match, complete, 95
Main Floor, Front.

The Ladies' Washable Summer Skirts.

Ladies' Washable Skirts, special, made of linen, crash, duck and white P. K.; some circular flounce, with four rows of white duck; others flare bottom, with seven rows of stitching; all white P. K. have embroidery insertion; stylishly trimmed; very special . 1.98

Ladies' Washable Skirts, of Oxford and bluish gray denim, full flare flounce, newest effects, trimmed with three rows of white duck, or colors to match; these are well made skirts, and have the effect of woolen material; special 2.98

Ladies' Washable Skirts, sample line, made of fancy vestings, denims, linens and all the newest materials of the season; all exclusive designs; some braided, some tucked and plaited—in fact, 50 different styles, prices ranging upward from 4.98

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Sale of Summer Silks.

Thousands of yards PRINTED LIBERTY SATIN FOULARD SILK and IMPORTED JAPANESE CORDED WASH SILKS, in all the newest colorings, including the pastel and new shades of blue. Designs are by far the prettiest shown this season.

Imported for one of the largest retail stores in this country, but having arrived two weeks late, they refused to accept the goods. The importer offered the lot to us, and we were successful in securing them at about 50 cents on the dollar. Were imported to sell at 59c. yd., but we shall place the entire lot on sale beginning to-morrow at, yd., 25

See Grand Window Display on 3d Ave.

49c. Wash Silk Selling at 25c. yd.

Real Japanese Corded Wash Silks, 210 pieces; there are all new choice patterns and colors among them. They were imported to sell at 49c., to go on sale to-morrow at, yd., 25

Black Taffeta, 35 pieces, all pure silk. This grade would be considered a bargain at 59c.; to go at, yd., 47

Printed India Silks, 2,500 yds., 24 inches wide, all pure Japanese silk and fast colors; this grade sells regularly at 75c; you will find this lot on our centre table at, per yd., 59

Main Floor, near Rotunda.

Cut Glass, Decorated China and Bric-a-Brac.

There is nothing more appropriate for the wedding present than beautiful Cut Glass, Decorated China or Bric-a-Brac. In purchasing here you will save at least 25%.

American Cut Glass.

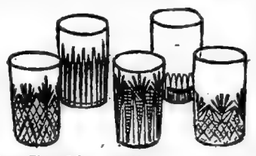

American Cut Glass Water Tumblers, patterns Nos. 226, 325 575, per dozen, 1.98

American Cut Glass Water Tumblers, patterns Nos. 62, 23, per dozen, 2.98

Others at, per dozen, 3.49, 4.98, 10.00

Bowls, American cut glass, beautiful designs and brilliant finish, worth $5.00; sale price, each, 3.25

Water Bottles, American cut glass, worth $3.00; each, 1.75

Celery Trays, American cut glass; assorted shapes and designs; sale price, each, 3.25

Large size Handled Bonbon and Olive Dishes, American cut glass, worth $2.95; sale price, 1.75

Vinegar or Oil Cruets, heavy American cut glass, worth $3.00; sale price, 1.69

Claret Jugs, American cut glass, deep cutting, brilliant finish; sale price, each, 3.45

Two Special Dinner Sets, Low Priced.

Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, neat shape, and underglaze border decorations; special, complete set, 4.95

Dinner Sets, 112 pieces, neat shape, neat underglaze border decorations, 2 colors, special, complete set, 5.65

Third Floor, 59th St. Section.

A Great Sale of Books.

Ours is one of the largest, most complete and best equipped book stores in the United States. Almost every book may be obtained here the day of publication. A great saving on every book purchased at Bloomingdale's.

$1.50 Books at 88c. Per Vol.

Unleavened Bread, by Robert Grant; publisher's price, $1.50; our sale price, 88

The Farringdons, by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler; publisher's price, $1.50; our sale price, 88

Peo, by Max Pemberton; publisher's price, $1.50; our price, 88

The Bath Comedy, by Egerton Castle; publisher's price, $1.50; our sale price, 88

The Garden of Eden, by Blanche Willis Howard; publisher's price, $1.50; our sale price, 88

Three Men on Wheels, by Jerome K. Jerome; publisher's price, $1.50; our special price, 88

Sophia, by Stanley Weyman; publisher's price, $1.50; our sale price, 88

Red Blood and Blue, by Harrison Robertson; publisher's price, $1.50; our price, 88

The Touchstone, by Edith Wharton; publisher's price, $1.25; our sale price, 88

His Lordship's Leopard, by David Dwight Wells; publisher's price, $1.50; our sale price, 88

New Books in Neat Paper Covers.

The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore; publisher's price, 50c.; our price, 28

St. Ives, by Robert Louis Stevenson; publisher's price, 50c.; our price, 28

The Man and the Soubrette, from the Town Topics Library; publisher's price, 50c.; our price, 28

For the Freedom of the Sea, by Cyrus Townsend Brady; publisher's price, 50c.; our price, 28

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.42
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.75
Cotton, middling	.09 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅜
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Molasses, O. K., prime	.44
Beef, family	12.25
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	12.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅜
Lard, prime	7.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.00
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, May 26.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull, steady; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.70; straights, $2.90@$3.40; clears, $2.70@$3.20; Spring patents, $3.80@$3.90; patents, $3@$3.45; straights, $2.60@$2.90; brokers', $2@$2.40; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@65½c; No. 2 red, 72½c; No. 2 corn, 37@37½c; No. 2 yellow, 37⅛@37⅜s; No. 2 oats, 21¾@21¾c; No. 2 white, 24@24½c; No. 3 white, 23¾@24½c; No. 2 rye, 55½c; good feeding, barley, 36½c; fair to choice malting, 37@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.80; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per barrel, $10.30@$11.35; lard, per 100 lb, $6.70@$6.82½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.40@$6.65; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed, $6.95@$7.05; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23; sugar, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $7.50.

COTTON.—Higher prices prevailed for cotton at the opening of the market on the favorable character of the cable accounts from Liverpool; these were considerably better than expected. Their effect was seen in an advance of 10@16 points on the old crop positions, and 7@12 points on the new crop positions. This occurred on the opening call, when considerable excitement prevailed. Buying was general at that time, led by local shorts. Private cables were quite as substantial as the public accounts, regarding the immediate market, while showing some dissatisfaction with the outlook for the sale of cotton goods and yarns. Following the opening call, however, an easier feeling prevailed. It was observed that the Southern people were selling without let-up, and this gave tone and significance to the reports from the cotton belt to the effect that the condition of affairs was most prom

SENATE ORDERS AN INQUIRY IN CUBA

Directs Committee to Investigate Irregularities.

Authority Is Granted to Go to Cuba If Committee Deems It Necessary.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Senate today agreed to the resolution for an investigation by the Committee on Cuban Affairs of the Cuban postal and other irregularities, authorizing the committee to visit Cuba, if necessary, to pursue the inquiry. Beyond this the proceedings were of little general interest, some time being given to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill without completing it, and to District of Columbia business.

Mr. Gallinger, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported back favorably the resolution ordering an investigation of postal and other irregularities in Cuba. The resolution was amended so as to allow the Committee on Cuban Affairs to visit Cuba, either as a whole or by a sub-committee, and was passed without debate. Following is the full text of the resolution:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Relations with Cuba is hereby directed to investigate and report to the Senate as early as practicable regarding the moneys received and expended in the Island of Cuba by, through, and under the officials and representatives of the United States, both civil and military, from the date of the occupation of Cuba by the military forces of the United States, until and including the 30th of April, 1900.

"Said committee shall investigate and report as to receipts as follows: From customs, from postal service, from internal revenue, from all other sources, specifying the details as far as practicable, and particularly the places where and dates within which said amounts were collected or received and the officer or officers collecting and receiving the same, as well as the law or authority under which said amounts were in each instance so collected or received.

"Said committee shall investigate and report as to the expenditures of the said amounts so received, the necessity and propriety thereof, specifying in classes and in detail, so far as practicable, said expenditures, and particularly the work, services, or property for which said expenditures were made, and the value thereof, also the law or authority under which each of said expenditures was made, the officer, civil or military, by whom said expenditure was authorized, and the officer, civil or military, by whom said expenditure was made, and the particular fund from which the money was taken for said expenditure.

"Said committee shall also report a statement of all public works of every kind, including buildings, wharves, railroads, and all other structures built or constructed, improved, repaired, or decorated by or under the authority of any such officer, civil or military, and in each instance the cost, value, necessity, and propriety of the same, and the uses to which said buildings or structures have been put. Where said buildings and works were constructed or improvements were made by contract, or where the material used in the same was furnished by contract, the committee shall report copies of each of said contracts and the names of all parties interested in each of the same.

"Said committee shall also report a statement of the personal property which was purchased or procured and intrusted to any officer, civil or military, in Cuba within said times, the cost and value of the same, and the uses to which said property had been put, and the disposition which has been made thereof.

"Said committee is authorized to conduct said investigation and make such report by sub-committee or committees appointed by the Chairman of the committee, or any sub-committee thereof, is authorized to sit during the recess of Congress at such place or places in the United States or Cuba as may be necessary, and is empowered to send for persons and papers, issue subpoenas, administer oaths, examine witnesses, employ stenographers, expert accountants, and other necessary assistance, and the expenses of said investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the Chairman of the committee."

HAVANA, May 26.—Director of Posts Bristow has appointed an Inspector to be Acting Postmaster of Havana. He says that the investigation into the postal frauds is proceeding satisfactorily, but necessarily it will take time to complete.

The Cubano, speaking of the recent postal disclosures, says: "The Americans are like the Sergeant instructing recruits how to shoot. The recruits being unable to hit the target, the Sergeant takes the rifle and aiming at the target, fires, but misses, and, unabashed, says to the recruits, 'That's how you shoot.' Again the Sergeant fires, and again misses, making the same remark. On the third attempt the Sergeant hits the target and says, 'That's the right way to fire.'"

HOUSE ACTS IN CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Asks for Information Regarding Official Acts and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—At the opening of the session of the House Mr. Cooper, (Rep., Wis.,) Chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, presented a favorable report on the Hay resolution calling upon the Postmaster General for certain information regarding the reports of E. G. Rathbone, Director of the Posts in Cuba, and the resolution was adopted without division.

Another resolution from the same committee, introduced by Mr. Jones, (Dem., Va.,) calling upon the Secretary of War to report in detail the payments made, and to whom, from the revenues of Cuba and Porto Rico, was also adopted.

TO LOOK INTO FRAUDS.

Col. Burton Will Go Back to Cuba to Investigate Neely Matter.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—It was stated at the War Department to-day that Col. Burton, the officer of the Inspector's Department, who collected and presented the evidence upon which Neely is now held under arrest in New York, is about to return to Cuba to assist in the continuation of the investigation into the postal frauds, now in progress there.

This time Col. Burton goes under the orders of the Department of Justice, having been detailed by the War Department to assist the former department in the prosecution of the postal cases, which are now entirely under the control of the Department of Justice.

CUBAN STAMPS FROM PARIS.

$1 Worth of Surcharged Issue Sent from There to Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., May 26.—Father Charles Dhe, a Catholic priest of this city, has $1 worth of stamps which may prove a valuable clue to Neely's operations in Cuba. The stamps are of 10-cent, 5-cent, 2-cent, and 1-cent denominations. They are the same as those used in this country except that across the face has been printed "1 peso, Cuba," "2 pesos, Cuba," and so on.

The stamps came into the possession of Father Dhe through a woman member of his congregation. She had sent to a Paris (France) firm for a book, and had inclosed a $1 bill. Being unable to furnish the book desired, the concern about a month ago returned the $1 in Cuban stamps.

The Government has been informed of the matter and is now investigating it. How the stamps reached Paris is at present a mystery.

How Deficiency Will Be Paid.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The conferees on the Post Office Appropriation bill struck out the Senate amendment authorizing the payment of deficiencies in the postal revenue of Cuba due to embezzlement because that is not considered the bill in which the item should appear. The Senate Committee on Post Offices immediately took up the question, and to-day reported the measure as an amendment to the General Deficiency bill. There is a tacit agreement that the amendment shall be incorporated in this bill.

Governor Withholds Neely Decision.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., May 26.—It was stated here immediately after a conference held at Gov. Roosevelt's home to-day that nothing will be done in regard to the extradition of Agent Neely until the United State District Attorney has turned over all the obtainable evidence in the mater. Mr. Davies is said to have obtained some new and highly important evidence in the case. Lawyer Lindsay, counsel for Neely, at the conference sought to impress upon the Governor that the latter has no jurisdiction in his client's case.

Agree on Extradition Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, consisting of Messrs. Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) and Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) has agreed on an extradition bill, which will be reported to the full committee on Monday. It follows the lines of the House bill, and also that introduced by Mr. Hoar.

Cuban Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department made the statement to-day that the total collections in Cuba during the month of April, 1900, of customs receipts, internal revenue receipts, postal receipts, and miscellaneous collections amounts to $1,370,387. The receipts during the month are divided as follows: Customs, $1,257,284; internal revenue, $79,606; postal, $18,459, and miscellaneous collections, $15,036.

PORTO RICAN POSTAL AFFAIRS.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, May 26.—The story printed in the United States to the effect that employes of the Porto Rico Post Offices, when they were branches of the Washington office, drew salaries from both, thereby, it is alleged, involving irregular accounts aggregating $30,000, is denied by the postal authorities here. It was reported that irregularities occurred prior to Director Elliott's administration. Then salaries were paid here and the vouchers were forwarded to Washington and audited, thereby making it impossible for clerks to draw two salaries. Not more than a dozen clerks from Washington were ever here.

Inspector Sinclair and ex-Director Elliott are confident that no scandals will develop here. They say that if entanglements exist such as reported, they affect the Washington office only and not the Porto Rico office.

EXPENDITURES IN PORTO RICO.

Gen. Davis Reports that There Has Been No Unnecessary Outlay.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Secretary Root sent to the Senate to-day in response to an inquiry a report from Gen. Davis, Governor General of Porto Rico, relating to expenses of army officials in Porto Rico. According to the report there have been but small expenditures for quarters, furniture, carriages, &c., and these only such as were absolutely necessary.

Gen. Davis says no rental has been paid for any building as officers' quarters except for such officers as could not be accommodated with public quarters, and he says that in those cases the rental was limited to the allowance made by law. He adds that modern plumbing has been placed in some of the buildings occupied, and other necessary repairs made, but that there has been no decoration except plain painting or kalsomining.

The expenditures for horses, &c., has been no more lavish than it would have been in the United States, but the General says he is unable to give the figures. The aggregate value of all new equipment in the way of conveyances does not, he said, exceed $600. The officers in Porto Rico have furnished their own servants, and no payments on their account have been made from the public funds.

The Governor General reports that when Gen. Brooke took possession of the executive residence he paid $2,809 for the furniture in the building, and since that time $1,885 has been expended for the care and maintenance of the building. He says that no sum has been paid from any public fund for officers' supplies.

An extra salary was allowed only in one instance, that of Assistant Surgeon Groff, who was detailed as a member of the Board of Education and also of the Board of Health. As Assistant Surgeon he was paid $1,800 per year and $100 per month additional for other services from the insular fund. The arrangement has, however, been terminated, and Dr. Groff is now receiving $3,000 a year from the Insular Government as Acting Commissioner of Education.

MAKES CHARGE OF CORRUPTION

Washington Paper Asserts There Were Irregularities in the Post Office of That City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—There seems to be a disposition, now that the Government has developed some weak spots in the administration of affairs in Cuba, to discover other weak spots nearer home, and in the Post Office Department at that. A local newspaper this morning charged against the city Post Office irregularities of various kinds, amounting for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1898, to $20,000 or $30,000, arising out of carrying favorites on two or three pay rolls, drawing their salaries; the employment of women as cleaners who did no work, the payment of four men for occupying sinecure positions, the carrying as a physician of a newspaper reporter on a salary of $1,700 a year, and other useless, extravagant, and corrupt expenditures.

The Postmaster General said to-day that the matters in question were brought to his attention about a year ago through the report of an Inspector who made an examination of the Washington office. Upon this report the matters were subjected to careful scrutiny, and it was found that, while there were some errors of form and a question as to the appropriation to which some of the items should be charged, there was no wrong. The matters were also submitted to the Controller of the Treasury and passed under his personal scrutiny, and were allowed. He says that the questions involved were questions of form, and that there was no evidence of any dishonesty or wrong.

Controller Tracewell said that the published statements were grossly exaggerated. He had disallowed $932.86 on the statement for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1898. Later he allowed $40 of the amount disallowed. If the amounts irregularly expended had amounted to $20,000 or $30,000 he would have discovered and disallowed them. By reference to correspondence he showed that the employment of the reporter as a physician was proper, as the reporter was a physician and discharged duties performed under authority of law in many first-class Post Offices. He surrendered his place because the newspaper with which he was connected required him to do so.

Senator Platt of Connecticut and Representative Loud, Chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices, visited the Postmaster General this morning and discussed with him the charges of irregularities in the city Post Office, though Mr. Loud said that was not the chief object of their visit. In discussing the matter he said:

"I am prepared to believe that some abuses crept into the service at first, but I am satisfied that they have all been corrected since the service in Porto Rico was established on an independent basis. I don't believe that these abuses at any stage of the establishment of the Porto Rican service amounted to anything more than a too eager, but natural, desire to put friends into very berths. That is a form of abuse that creeps into all departments of the public service. Public officials are nothing more than human beings and are apt to permit their friends to impose upon them.

"The Postmaster General told me this morning that several weeks ago he was told that a number of women who did no work were being carried on the pay roll of the Washington Post Office as cleaners. He investigated the matter and found that the charge was partially true. He told me that he discovered that a newspaper woman named James—Mrs. James—had been receiving a salary as a scrubwoman at a sub-station, and that she was physically unable to perform the work. He said her name was dropped from the rolls. It seems that this woman's experience typifies the small abuses, if any, that have crept into the service. Some friends of hers in the Post Office Department had her name put on the pay roll to tide her over a hard period in her fortunes.

"I think you will find that if there are any other abuses which have not been corrected, they are similar to that of this newspaper woman."

ST. LOUIS MAY NOT GET HELP.

Prospect of Getting $5,000,000 from Congress Not Bright at Present.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—For several reasons the prospect for the bill appropriating $5,000,000 toward the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1903 looks very poor just at the present time. The committee, of which ex-Secretary Francis is the most energetic representative, finds that there is reluctance in Congress to make the appropriation; that it is shared by the Speaker, and that it is being helped by disturbing elements at home.

The bill was carried out of the special committee only by a tie vote and without recommendation, and now the Speaker cannot be induced to consent that the bill shall have a trial before the House. This has provoked some resentment among members from the Northwest Territory, formerly the Louisiana Purchase tract, and this resentment has been expressed in rumors that many members who voted for Henderson for Speaker last Winter will look for some other "good Western man" to be Speaker of the Fifty-seventh Congress.

The condition of St. Louis, owing to the strikes there, is contributing to the delay of the appropriation. A dispatch purporting to have come from one labor leader to sustain the demand for action favorable to the bill has been repudiated by the man reported to have sent it to ex-Secretary Francis. As the bill would lead to debate in both the Senate and the House, and the time for debate is now reduced to a very few days not already set aside for other matters, it begins to look as if St. Louis would be compelled to renew its efforts for Federal aid at the beginning of the second session of this Congress.

TO RAISE POSTAL CLERKS' PAY.

Senate Committee Reports Favorably on Mr. Mason's Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Senator Mason has secured a favorable report from the Senate Committee on Post Offices on his bill to reclassify postal clerks. Postal clerks all over the country will be glad to hear of the progress of this proposed legislation, but the report does not give assurance that the measure will be passed at this session of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

The bill provide that all clerks and employes other than letter carriers in first-class Post Offices, after July 1, shall receive an increase of $100 per annum until their salaries amount to $1,400. It further provides that all clerks and employes in the second-class Post Offices shall receive an annual increase of $100 until their salary amounts to $1,000.

While this measure has a great many friends, who would like to see it become a law, the indications are that it will not be acted upon, as time is growing short, and much of the remainder of this session of Congress has been set aside for the consideration of other measures which it has been decided to place upon the statute books.

Pneumatic Tube Matter Not Settled.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—When the Senate met to-day, Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) presented the conference report on the Post Office Appropriation bill showing an agreement upon all the items of the bill except the Senate amendment relating to pneumatic tubes. The report was agreed to and a further conference ordered upon the pneumatic tube item.

Blackburn's Credentials Presented.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) presented the credentials of Joseph C. S. Blackburn as a Senator from Kentucky for the term beginning March 4, 1901. They are signed by J. C. W. Beckham, Governor, and were read and placed on file without comment. Mr. Blackburn was present.

House Considers Alaskan Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The House today practically completed the consideration of the Alaska Civil Government bill. A few paragraphs passed over during the reading of the bill will be considered Monday.

Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Confirmations by the Senate: Postmasters—Massachusetts, H. A. Talbott, Franklin; C. E. Brady, Sandwich. Maine, G. D. Libby, Gardiner. W. R. Edwards of Fargo, N. D., receiver of public moneys at Rampart City, Alaska.

New Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The following fourth class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW JERSEY—Huntsville, M. W. Northrup; Milmay, Frank Kneass; Tromley, William E. Hartman; Vandebury, J. H. Jones.
NEW YORK—Fleming, G. S. Morgan.

A New Road in Guatemala.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Consul General of the United States at Guatemala City reports, under date of the 11th inst., that the Government of Guatemala has determined to make a cart road from the City of Guatemala to El Rancho, the terminus of the Northern Railroad. This will obviate the necessity of mule traffic and enable shippers to send their goods for New Orleans by way of Puerto Barrios to Guatemala City through the medium of ox carts, thus insuring safe transportation. The carts also will afford a more comfortable mode of transportation for travelers. The road is expected to be finished within six months.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Representative Lentz, (Dem., Ohio,) introduced in the House a resolution to print 50,000 copies of the testimony of the Coeur d'Alene investigation.

The Senate yesterday agreed to Mr. Pettigrew's resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for a statement of the number of Filipinos who have been killed by United States troops in the present insurrection.

The Senate also passed a bill granting a pension of $50 per month to Mrs. Mary L. Stotsenberg, widow of Col. Stotsenberg of the First Nebraska Volunteers, who was killed in the Philippines.

The House Committee on Agriculture held a meeting yesterday to discuss the report of the sub-committee in favor of a substitute for the Grout Oleomargarine bill. Most of the time was occupied by Messrs. Williams of Mississippi and Wilson of Arizona, both of whom favored the substitute. No vote was taken. The committee will take final action next Tuesday.

Among the bills passed by the Senate yesterday was one to obtain grade crossings of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company in Washington, requiring the depression and elevation of tracks and an extensive rearrangement of station quarters; also for the removal of the historic Long Bridge across the Potomac, and the building of a new bridge. A similar bill for track elevation and depression, terminals, stations, &c., for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Washington was passed.

LEAPED TO ESCAPE ARREST.

Man Accused of Abandonment and Bigamy Jumped Out of Window.

Magistrate Kramer yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, held John Woods, a salesman, of 746 Park Avenue, in $300 bail pending a hearing on the charge of abandonment, and when the prisoner is arraigned again he may be charged with bigamy.

Woods in April last met Kate Farrell, who lived with her parents at 843 De Kalb Avenue, and after a courtship of one week he induced her to become his bride. A week later they quarreled and separated. Mrs. Woods obtained a warrant against her husband for abandonment, and when a policeman went to the Park Avenue house to get Woods yesterday, the latter saw him coming and leaped into a yard from a second-story window.

He was caught and later when he was arraigned in court Mrs. Woods informed Magistrate Kramer that since her separation from Woods she had learned that about four years ago he had married Mamie Larkin, who still lives in Brooklyn, and from whom he had not been divorced. Wood had nothing to say to this allegation and was remanded.

British Warship May Visit Boston.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 26.—The flagship Crescent, the cruisers Psyche and Indefatigable, and the torpedo destroyer Quail of the British North Atlantic Squadron may go to Boston shortly after their arrival here, paying a return visit to the fleet whose Admiral has visited them the past two Winters in Bermuda. It is likely that this visit will be before the vessels go on the local cruise up the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Crescent and the other ships are expected to arrive here on Thursday.

Dissatisfaction at Birthday Honors.

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LONDON, May 26.—The Queen's birthday honor list is generally voted absurdly inadequate. No naval officer is mentioned amid the host of "unknowns" who gained coveted distinctions. The Pall Mall Gazette rather pathetically comments on the fact that the press is "altogether omitted."

Decision Against City of Montreal.

LONDON, May 26.—The Privy Council has refused the application of the City of Montreal for leave to appeal against the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of Robert White, illegally assessed for street ex-appropriations.

AMERICAN BOYS IN PARIS.

Many Cases of Suffering on the Part of Those Who Went to Seek Employment.

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PARIS, May 26.—A number of unfortunate cases of suffering are coming under the notice of the American officials in Paris. Many bright, energetic young Americans, having just sufficient means to transport them here, and being anxious to see the exposition, came with the idea of finding some occupation which would provide them with the means of existence during their stay, some hoping also to strike openings which they might develop remuneratively. There is no false pride about them, and they are willing to accept even menial employment, such as selling newspapers, blacking boots, and hawking exposition tickets.

They have, however, met with unexpected obstacles, against which all their pluck and vim are unavailing. Instead of the freedom of labor which obtains in America, and which insures success to the willing, intelligent worker, they find every outlet hedged about with red tape regulations or prejudice against the employment of foreigners. Newspaper stands are accorded only to pensioners, and a license for bootblacking is practically unobtainable owing to the interminable period occupied by the preliminaries to the application.

Some boys attempted to gain a pittance by selling exhibition tickets at a profit of 2 cents each, but their efforts were stifled by the interference of their French competitors, who are able to draw all intending purchasers except Americans and Englishmen by proclaiming the Americans as foreigners.

These unfortunate experiences should warn venturesome American youths against setting forth in hopes of finding employment here. Neither the Embassy nor the Consulate has funds to be used in giving assistance in such cases, and the youths will be obliged to get home as best they can.

While this antipathy holds against those who are trying to compete in the French labor market, pleasure-seeking American visitors have no reason to complain of their welcome. The feeling which now is so bitter against Englishmen, with whom Americans are often confounded, owing to their language, does not exist toward the latter when their nationality is established. This fact is now becoming recognized among the Americans, many of whom have adopted the habit of wearing a miniature enameled Stars and Stripes as a distinctive emblem. The French newspapers have remarked this, and have called the attention of their readers to its significance. One of them publishes an interview with an American whom a reporter met on the boulevard wearing the insignia, and of whom the newspaper man, out of curiosity, asked the reason. The American stated his nationality and said:

"We ardently desire to affirm that we are Americans, not Englishmen, and we meet with greater sympathy from Parisians on their noticing our little flag. We are proud of our country and are glad to be known as Americans."

AMERICAN PAVILION UGLY.

Its Interior Harshly Criticised, but It Is to be Improved.

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PARIS, May 26.—Now that all the national pavilions in the Rue des Nations have been opened to the public, a comparison of the artistic effect of the United States Building with that of its neighbors is undoubtedly unfavorable to the former. While the general external appearance is a matter of architectural taste, the nudity of its interior elicits the harshest criticism. Seldom is a word in praise of it heard from visiting Americans, and the building has been already christened various uncomplimentary nicknames.

Many officials recognize this disparity, and the present condition of the pavilion will be much improved. The bareness of the first floor will be relieved by the erection of a centrepiece of palms and flowers, which will be encircled by an upholstered settle; the floor itself will probably be renewed, brighter tinted carpets placed on the stairs, and the balustrades covered with velvet, while other decorative modifications will be taken with a view to lighten the general effect. It is but fair to explain that the present structure was not the original idea of the architect, Mr. Coolidge, who submitted plans of an entirely different character, which were rejected.

STATE QUARTERS AT PARIS.

Reception Room on Exposition Grounds Now Open.

The New York State Commission to the Paris Exposition announces that the furnishing and decorating of its reception room in the United States Government Building in Paris has been completed. Col. William M. Griffith, Secretary, and Mrs. Nannie W. Metcalfe, a member of the State commission, with a corps of assistants, will be in constant attendance. A fully equipped bureau of information has been established. Intending visitors, by addressing Col. Griffith or Mrs. Metcalfe, can secure in advance such accommodations as they may desire.

Mail matter forwarded in care of the commission should be addressed in care of Col. William M. Griffith, Secretary, New York State Commission, United States Government Building, Paris, France. Ample writing accommodations have also been provided, and the leading New York State papers will always be found on file.

California Fruit Reaches Paris.

PARIS, May 26.—The fresh fruit from Los Angeles, Cal., for the exposition has been received in perfect condition, after traveling 8,000 miles, and being rehandled at New York, Southampton, and Havre. Cold storage was used. The consignment consists of lemons and oranges, and amounts to two carloads. The California commission, under whose auspices it is forwarded, intends to maintain a California fresh fruit exhibit throughout the exposition.

PRINCE DISLIKES THE KAISER.

Relations Between Ludwig of Bavaria and the Emperor Are Strained—Work of the Reichstag.

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BERLIN, May 26.—The week's attention has been crystallized about the doings of the Reichstag and Diet and Prince Ludwig's speech. It has long been murmured in court circles at Berlin and Munich that the relations between the two courts were seriously disturbed. A number of facts bore this out. Thus, the Prince Regent's birthday is no longer observed here by a special dinner, nor is the Emperor's birthday observed in Munich, where it was even forbidden that the Government and other public buildings display the German flag that day. And during the Crown Prince's coming-of-age festivities and the presence of the Emperor of Austria here, neither the Prince Regent of Bavaria nor the heir to the throne of that country came to Berlin, only an insignificant Prince being present.

Nobody seems to be able to tell exactly why this state of feelings exists on both sides, but Prince Ludwig's speech certainly shows his sentiment is more anti-Prussian than ever. Curiously, not only the North German press sides against the Prince, but even a large part of the Bavarian newspapers and several of the Munich papers nearest to the Bavarian court.

It is learned to-day upon good authority that the breach was started by gossippers at both courts, who reported the alleged unpleasant utterances at Munich about the Emperor, and the Emperor's about the Prince Regent and his family. Next, the Canal bill, which the Emperor did his best to push through, angered the Bavarian patriots, including Prince Ludwig, because it was looked upon as a further attempt to isolate Bavaria, regarding navigation, especially on the Danube.

The imperial Government still rejoices at the passage of the Meat inspection bill, particularly because of its demonstrating that the extreme Agrarians have no power to dominate the Reichstag, as feared hitherto. The Agrarians loudly proclaimed that the Meat bill was to serve as a test of their relative strength and as a preliminary to the struggle to decide the nature of the projected commercial treaties. In this sense the passage of the Meat bill was a defeat for the Extreme Agrarians. This fact is now pointed out by the semi-official press. Dr. Miquel's Berlin Politische Nachrichten calls this a reason for congratulation.

It has been arranged that the Reichstag shall begin its Whitsuntide vacations on May 30, reassemble June 6, and adjourn the 13th of the same month, till Winter, if nothing intervenes. The Diet has already adjourned until June 7.

Every day and Sunday, THE NEW YORK TIMES delivered at your home for NINE CENTS A WEEK. Order in advance from your newsdealer. THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by dealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper, it is well to order it delivered to your residence.—Adv.

MISS CLARK'S TROUSSEAU.

Marked by Elegance, Simplicity, and Individuality of Style.

The gowns in the trousseau of Miss Katherine Stauffer Clark, who will be married to-morrow to Lewis Rutherfurd Morris, are a marked exhibition of the taste of American women and the individuality of style when the gowning is done by an artiste. The artiste in gowns has one idea now, and that is to work away from the French models. While giving the women whose gowns she makes thoroughly up-to-date frocks, she makes them hers alone. The good taste which is prevailing is also shown in the comparatively small number of gowns to be seen in an elaborate trousseau. There are no more gowns than the bride will have an opportunity to wear before there are changes of style which will necessitate new ones. Everything makes for simplicity and individuality.

Miss Clark's wedding gown is one of the most elegant a bride has ever worn and at the same time one of the most simple. The whole front is formed of an old point lace shawl, rose point, the flowers with raised petals and wonderful texture, the whole creamy with age. It is combined with heavy cream white satin whose lustre can be seen through the lace and which forms the train three yards and a half long, which is gathered in full at the waist.

This waist is made of point lace selected to match the shawl. A ruffle across the back gives a yoke effect and passes over the shoulders and ends on each side of the front. The front of the bodice below the top or yoke of the lace is of the satin put on with a soft fullness, for over this is the middle point of the shawl which is pouched ever so slightly and has a little fullness below the waist where it is fitted to the figure. The other two points are at the lower edge of the skirt sloping out toward the train. The sleeves of the gown are made of the lace entirely, having two bracelets, or bands, of the satin across the upper part. The sleeves end well down over the fingers and the bride will wear no gloves.

For jewels she will wear five bands of diamonds, which will support the high transparent collar of the lace, a gift of her brother, and three ropes of pearls falling below the collar. The whole effect of the bridal costume is one of great simplicity and yet of the greatest elegance.

The traveling gown is of tan cloth, made simply, the skirt having a wide shaped piece set on around the lower edge and stitched. The Eton jacket is finished with cloth stitched on ceinture-like around the lower edge, with rising points. It is tight-fitting, double-breasted, with a stitched plastron on the front. A little blue silk waist will be worn with the suit.

The dust coat is of a beautiful shade of tan silk, made tight-fitting in the back and loose in the front, the only trimming being three big buttons and little stitched bands of the silk which pass across the bust in front and finish the top and lower edge of the sleeves.

A handsome driving coat is of tan cloth, with double capes and high collar, the whole lined with a beautiful brocade of a pale blue foundation, with red violet and green introduced in the coloring.

A stylish little linen frock has the effect of three skirts given by three rows of embroidery of white on fitted blue bands. The bodice blouses a little in front, and opens with square embroidered lapels over a little pointed vest, and with stock of Irish lace over chiffon. There is a fall of the blue with the embroidery over the shoulders, and the embroidery finishes the sleeves, top and bottom. The collar is finished with a black tie.

A beautiful gown of ecru batiste is set with three wide bands of wide Russian lace, which droop in the front, and at the top of the skirt there is a charming little yoke-like effect, all of the lace point in front. The lower part of the back of the skirt has the effect of a wide flounce of the batiste, with fine lengthwise tucks and edged with lace.

The waist is made of the tucked batiste, trimmed with the Russian lace. There is an Eton jacket of the lace and batiste and a broad collar encircling the bodice. The lower part of the sleeves are of the Irish lace over white, and there is a pretty sash of brocade. Another bodice is of a beautiful rich red, tucked, and with long panels of lace, colored red to match, set in the skirt. There are long folds of the batiste edged with the lace, and tapering in at the waist, on both the back and front of the bodice, and the lower part of the sleeves are of the lace. The belt, collar, and yoke are of soft tucked chiffon of the red.

A pretty simple little gown is of blue serge, lined with red, and with red embroideries, and is made up with gray linen. A pretty little white serge is simply made and trimmed with bands of white cloth.

There will be only two bridesmaids. Their gowns are of French embroidered mull, with Cluny lace made over pink, and sashes of the pink, falling with long fringed ends in the back. They will wear slippers and stockings of the pink, and big leghorn hats, trimmed with black velvet and pink roses.

TROUSSEAU OF MISS CROCKER.

Some pretty gowns of a June bride will be those of Miss Mary Crocker, who is to marry Francis Burton Harrison June 7.

Her going away gown is of rich, deep blue crepe de chine gauze, over a foundation of taffeta silk of the same shade. The skirt, which falls straight to the edges of the foundation skirt—which is finished by ruffles of the taffeta—is edged and faced with a fold of soft satin of the blue. The skirt opens on the left side, where a blue sash with fringed ends falls to the lower edge of the skirt.

The waist is formed of narrow stitched straps of the gauze over taffeta, with cream lace showing between the straps, which in places are left unsecured to the waist proper. The sleeves are finished at the shoulder and wrist with similar straps of the material over the lace. The collar is of the blue satin in stitched tucks, and the belt is the same.

To wear with this gown there is a little Eton jacket of cloth of the same shade, tight fitting in back, with a short point below the waist line and in front, opening with revers of fine white pique, on which is appliqued cream-colored lace with pale blue showing through the appliques. Stitched straps cross the back, defining it, in points, and stitched pointed bands finish the sleeves at shoulder and wrist. With this costume will be worn a blue hat.

One of the daintiest creations of the trousseau is a tea gown of white mousseline, which falls away from the open neck, both back and front, in long knife-plaited folds over white taffeta. The foundation of taffeta has full ruffles of chiffon, with double ruchings on the edge at the foot. Running in long lines from the shoulder to the ground on the back of the gown are bands of Renaissance lace in yellow and white. The neck is slightly open, and finished with folds of mousseline. The sleeves, which end at the elbow and are finished with three fluffy frills of mousseline de soie, with ruchings of chiffon on the end of each frill, fit closely over the shoulder in epaulet effect.

Another charming costume is an afternoon gown of white mousseline de soie, the full baby waist of which is drawn in tightly at the waist line, and embroidered with tiny flies, whose wings are of gun metal, and whose heads are formed of tiny steel beads. These flies, which are fastened on by hand and cover the material thickly, are also embroidered over the panels that trim the skirt. The waist has a yoke of yellow lace that is outlined and covered with delicate incrustations of turquoises and rhinestones. The tops of the sleeves, which are of the fly-embroidered mousseline, are covered by epaulets of lace, and the same lace is used in a ruffle effect at the wrist. The panels of the mousseline on the skirt are edged with Irish lace, which forms a wide band up the front, with graceful insets in other parts of the skirt. Long lines are introduced in all the gowns, and they also have a simplicity of design and material suitable to the youthfulness of the bride.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 26.—W. Storrs Wells and Miss Wells arrived this evening.

Mrs. Burke Roche arrived for the season to-night.

Charles M. Oelrichs and Reginald Brooks have arrived from New York.

Dr. Thomas Bradley and family of New York have arrived at their cottage in Jamestown.

Dr. Thomas A. Kenefick has returned from New York.

Miss Harriet Ives Gammel will arrive for the season at Ocean Lawn on Tuesday.

Baron Hengelmüller, Minister from Austria-Hungary, to the United States, and Baroness Hengelmüller, are at The Halcyon.

Mrs. Edward J. Berwind and Mrs. Frederic Bronson of New York are registered at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Surgeon L. G. Heneberger, United States Navy, is registered at the Casino.

Gov. Dyer has appointed Mrs. Victor Sorchan a delegate from Rhode Island to the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren are here for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Dana Brayton of Fall River have arrived at one of the Renfrew Park cottages for the Summer.

Gordon McKay is at his cottage for the season.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Robbins of New York, who are visiting at the embassy. Additional guests included the Russian Ambassador, the Swiss Minister, the Argentine Minister, the Countess De Moltke, Mr. and Mrs. Ward Thoron, Mr. and Mrs. Lowndes, Miss Ernst, the Misses Pauncefote, Prince Troubetzkoy, and Roy Cleve Bailey.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Crowninshield entertained a company of fifty at a tea aboard the Sylph this afternoon. Among their guests were Austin Corbin of New York, the German Ambassador, the Belgian Minister, and Countess De Lichtervelde, the Misses Pauncefote, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, the Surgeon General of the Navy, and Mrs. Van Reypen, Senator Depew, Assistant Secretary of State Hill, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Pellew, Gen. Corbin, and Miss Paulding.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Morrell—Converse.

Mr. Walter Coolidge Morrill and Miss Antoinette McDonnell Converse, a daughter of Edmund C. Converse of 3 East Seventy-eighth Street, were married yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in All Souls' Church. The Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Warren, performed the ceremony. The bride entered the church on the arm of her father. The maid of honor was Miss Louise Morrill, sister of the bridegroom, and the bridesmaids were Misses Ruth Judson, Bella Connely, Blanca C. Schneter, and Annie Elthicks. There were two little flower-girls, the Misses Katherine Converse, and Elsie Morrill. The best man was Charles Banning, and the ushers were Edmund C. Converse, Jr., George E. Watson, Philip Gardiner, and Philip Robinson. There was a reception at the house of the bride's parents after the ceremony.

Beaumont—Grace.

LONDON, May 26.—There was a large and fashionable gathering to witness the marriage this afternoon at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, of Hubert Beaumont, son of William Blackett Beaumont, a former member of Parliament, and a nephew of the Marquis of Clanricarde, to Miss Elsia Mercedes Grace, daughter of Michael P. Grace, formerly of New York. Mr. Grace gave the bride away. There were eight bridesmaids, including Miss Louise N. Grace and Miss Meggs.

There was a reception after the ceremony at the bride's home. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Grace and Mrs. Mackay of New York. The presents were costly. W. R. Grace presented a check for $5,000 to the bride. The couple went to Paris for their honeymoon.

ARTHUR REHAN DEAD.

Young Theatrical Manager Succumbs to Hemorrhage of the Lungs.

Arthur Crehan, better known as Arthur Rehan, the youngest brother of Miss Ada Rehan, died at the home of his mother, 165 Partition Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning from hemorrhage of the lungs. He had been ill only a week, and his restoration to good health was confidently looked for by his family up to Friday afternoon, when his illness took a sudden turn for the worse. His sister, Miss Rehan, was hurriedly sent for.

Mr. Rehan was thirty-eight years old, and was born in Limerick, Ireland, but came to this country with the other members of the family when he was two years old. He was identified with his sister's theatrical affairs to some extent, notwithstanding the late Augustin Daly was her manager and confidential adviser. Mr. Crehan managed many of the Daly attractions when they were sent on tour, and shortly before Mr. Daly's death he made a contract calling for his direct management of "The Great Ruby" after March 15 of this year.

The funeral, which will be private, will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at his late home, and the interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Timothy B. Blackstone.

HAVANA'S SOCIAL ATTRACTIONS

Home Life Under the Devoted Guidance of Cuban Women.

When a Youth May Propose to His Sweetheart—The Face Powder Habit—Society at the Opera.

Staff Correspondence The New York Times.

HAVANA, May 15.—Visitors to Havana who are fortunate enough to get an insight into the life of the people find much to interest them and much to admire. The home relation is singularly engaging. A Cuban woman's instinct of devotion to her husband and family is touching in its simplicity and directness. Perhaps in the majority of instances she is repaid by similar devotion on their part, but it makes no difference in her conduct whether this may be so or not. Her surrender of self is absolute. The husband may waste his substance in gambling, which seems to be the native passion, or his ways in other respects may be censurable, but the wife is above criticism and her fealty is never shaken. She condones a sin, however grievous, as a matter of course, and the home is always a safe and hospitable refuge. Divorce from any cause is unknown here.

In spite of the deprivations in household furnishings imposed by the climate, a Cuban house is homelike. To an American there seems at first a waste of space in the great bare hallway through which one enters the dwelling rooms, but there is a sense of coolness that is grateful, and it serves to shut out the racket of the noisy streets. One cannot believe without hearing it what a terrific clatter a wagon may make in passing over Havana cobblestones. Wagons are going everywhere at all hours. Conversation is simply impossible in an outer room when one is rattling by. The noise is comparable only to that of a machine shop in full blast. It is probably due to atmospheric conditions as much as to the style of pavement. Whatever the cause, when the spacious vestibule is shut out from the remainder of the dwelling no street sound can pass it.

A good two-story dwelling is as high as a three-story house in New York. Lofty ceilings are universal. One would guess that a painter's staging would be needed every week in a house to keep the cobwebs and dust out, but the housewife has trained her servants to the use of a skillful combination of stepladder and broom, with which the work is done.

The family sitting room is down stairs, just back of the noise-buffering vestibule. Here at night friends are received quite informally, and the home pleasures observed elsewhere are enjoyed. The room has no carpet or upholstery, but the walls are brightened by pictures or flowers, and some of the wood fittings are fine examples of the carver's art.

The sitting room leads to a court, open overhead, or roofed with glass, where the wife's inborn love of flowering plants and greens is given full play. It is her conservatory garden, and she makes a lovely spot of it. In many houses a fountain adorns the centre of the flower bed, and bright-hued fish play in the basin into which the water splashes. The dining room lies beyond the court. Space is not spared in this apartment. The furnishings, although few, are often rich and handsome. Beyond is the kitchen. Bed chambers are on the floor above. Canopied beds, lace hangings at the windows, and comfortable cane chairs and couches of rattan or bamboo relieve the bareness of these rooms, and make them inviting. They look, with their white marble floors, precisely suited to a climate in which the temperature averages 80 degrees one year round. The people have no way of taking care of themselves when a cold snap comes, and the bulb sinks to 60 degrees or lower, but for the warm weather almost always with them they are perfectly equipped.

Days do not vary much in length at any season. Light comes always at about 6 o'clock in the morning, and it goes at about 6 in the evening. With daylight business is astir. Shopkeepers take down their shutters before 7 o'clock, and professional men and clerks are then at their offices. They have no delay in getting away from home because only coffee is served at rising. Nearly everybody does half a day's work on a cup of coffee, laboring men not excluded.

At the hour when the American feels like buckling down to the best part of the day the Cuban quits. Business takes a rest from 11 o'clock until 1 or 2 o'clock. That is breakfast time, with a little extra for a nap. Food adapted to the climate is not so varied as at home, but it is served in so many ways and seems so palatable when well prepared that it not only pleases, but satisfies. One naturally foregoes meat here, but fowl and fish are so plentiful and good and native fruits and vegetables are capable of such exquisite treatment that it is a pleasure to eat them at a family table. The hotels might do as well, but they think they have easy victims anyway, and that it pays as much to be wretched as to be good.

Cubans, especially women, are very fond of sweets. They make preserves of almost everything that grows. The effect of indulgence in this fancy is manifested in a tendency to stoutness after the first youth is past. Incidentally, they make dentistry a profitable occupation here. Cuban men are less inclined to sweets, and as they smoke incessantly, they remain thin. An American returning to Havana and wishing to be favorably introduced to Cuban homes should bring a supply of choice candy, attractively boxed. It will ingratiate him instantly.

The men folks get home to dinner about dark and then follows an evening at home, making calls or in entertainment. There is no people more scrupulous in regard to the appearance of women outdoors than are the residents here. No young woman is permitted out without a chaperon. Even if she may be receiving attentions that are wholly approved by her family, the young man must pursue his devotions in the presence of the household. He cannot even suggest the theatre without obtaining seats for at least three persons. Young people never attempt a departure from this practice.

Concert nights on the Plaza, however, give the youth a chance with his dulcinea. Severe as is the tradition that ordinarily keeps them apart, it relaxes entirely on concert nights, which occur twice a week in pleasant weather. On those nights lovers join the outdoor host and may exchange unheard sweet confidences while the band plays.

Concert gatherings impress visitors variously. A concessionaire owns the Plaza sitting privileges. The city gets from him a lump sum, which is used to maintain the parks. He takes chances with the weather of getting back his money or a profit. He fills the Plaza and the Prado, a boulevard leading from the Plaza, with iron chairs and collects 10 cents from each person who sits in one after dark. The tax serves to reserve these places for the beauty and fashion of the city, who turn out in large numbers on concert nights.

Spanish profiles and figures abound among the women. Black hair and eyes and olive skins prevail, but there are blondes among them and mezzotints are plentiful. The men seem to represent the type more distinctly in profile, skin, hair, and general bearing. One reason, perhaps why the women appear to less advantage than they deserve is their fashion of using powder. It is laid on with lavish hand and universally. An observer would suppose that the fashion would be driven out by ridicule, because on the outskirts of the Plaza, where gather the multitude, mainly black people, who cannot afford a 10-cent chair, powder is also in evidence. No black lady of quality can go out to hear the Plaza concert until she has dipped her face in the flour bag. Cuban women fail to see the grotesqueness of the thing. Apparently they regard the imitation as flattery. There seems no help for it until the town shall become Americanized.

The opera was a fad the past season. "Ernani," "La Sonnambula," "Il Trovatore," "Les Huguenots," and that class of production suit the fancy and fashion just right. At times the management has offered a specially strong bill by providing Spanish songs between the acts. Performances have been held in the Teatro Tacon, which resembles in its interior the New York Academy of Music although not so large or so well appointed. Boxes cost $20 per performance, and sky gallery seats 50 cents, with many prices between the two. Here Havana society has displayed itself freely, with the women, in spite of powder, at a decided advantage.

One does not expect revelations in costuming from a people barely recovered from the blight of war, but the knack of the women in making up tastefully light material at home and their ingenuity in attaching to it old family laces and jewels produce surprisingly pretty effects.

The men have been trying to adapt English and French fashion articles to Cuban comprehension, with most confusing results. The majority concluded that Tuxedo suits were the vogue, but there were about as many opinions as there were men as to the kind of hat, necktie, or shoes to wear with that outfit. Straw hats, Alpines, derbys, and silk toppers, black and white bows, flowing cravats, and four-in-hands of light silks, and high shoes, Oxfords, patent leathers, and tans divided attention and interest among them. Some thought a full frock coat and light-colored trousers, with any kind of hat or shoes, the proper thing. Others, evidently despairing of a solution of the fashion riddle, put on a clean collar and white bow and wore their business suits. At the gala performance, which closed the season, the other night, only one man was observed in the large audience who was dressed as New York men are who attend opera.

Whatever may be thought of the ability of the New Yorker to give his Havana brother points on opera dress, a man was in attendance outside here who can double-discount all comers. He is the Captain of the police precinct in which the opera house is situated. Everybody had a chance to see him, for he reached the scene before the first carriages. The barber, tailor, and haberdasher had only lately finished with him. His mustache had the true curl, his hair a satin gloss, his chin the clearness of veinless marble, bringing out his Castilian features in fine relief. A dark blue suit, trimmed with white braid, heavily at the collar and cuffs and in single cord across the breast and down the front, fitted his slender figure, and his cap, also white braided, had just come from the box. From his belt on one side hung a long locust club, and from the other a revolver dangled in its holder. His shoes of patent leather shone like a mirror.

There were half a dozen patrol officers present, whom he assigned to various posts near the entrance, reserving to himself the central door, by which all carriage arrivals had to enter. Then this don of the night-stick took from his pocket a new pair of white kid gloves, which he drew on with the studied abandon of an exquisite, his patrolmen meanwhile watching him with unconcealed pride.

Having thus completed his fine groomling, he awaited the carriages. They were driven under the porte cochere to his door, and as rapidly as they drove in he was at their steps, with one gloved hand extended toward the lady within and the other holding his hat in respectful salutation. There was no resisting him, and dames and belles alike forgot their own escorts in their eagerness to be helped out by this handsome dignitary. The smiles of gratitude he received for these attentions brought from him in recognition bows of sufficient courtliness to set fluttering all the susceptible hearts in Havana society. When the carriage arrivals had ceased he passed within the opera house and spent the remainder of the evening visiting the boxes.

If Chief Devery could only have seen this he might have gathered in a single evening a complete code of etiquette for his Tenderloin Captains, and as changes for the good of the service progressed, eventually every Police Captain in New York might become a modern combination of Chesterfield, Beau Brummell, and Don Juan.

A feature of opera of which Mr. Grau may like to hear is the provision for recuperating between the acts. Operagoers enter the house between aisles of tables set with chairs in a lobby as large as the restaurant on the upper Metropolitan House corner. The lobby is open to the street and any one may enjoy its privileges. It is intended, however, for the accommodation of the operagoers, and after each act the entire audience goes out, occupies the tables, and takes refreshment. A gong in the lobby sounds a warning when the next act is ready to proceed and the fashionable audience files in again to come out once more when the succeeding display of vocal pyrotechnics has been shot off. Perhaps if Mrs. Astor and her friends would urge a trial of the scheme at the Metropolitan, New York society might soon be like society here, unable to do without it.

The opera is over earlier than at home, and by about 11 o'clock Havana society has retired, to be ready for the early rising and varied occupations of the morrow.

MR. NAGLE'S ANCESTOR.

Commissioner After Twenty Years' Search Finds Book Telling All About Him.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle, who is quite large enough to stand up without assistance, is probably one of the last persons in the city administration who would be suspected of caring a rap about his ancestry, yet for twenty years he has been looking for a book which contains a reference to one of his forebears. The ancestor in question is one of the numerous "heirs" of Edmund Burke, the Irish orator, and after his search of two decades Mr. Nagle found the volume in a down-town second-hand bookstore last week.

Just after he had secured his prize Mr. Nagle was exhibiting it to a party of friends whom he met at luncheon in the Astor House. Turning over the leaves with a rapidity born of previous knowledge, he pointed to an anecdote in which it was recounted that Capt. Nagle, Burke's father-in-law and an ancestor of the Street Cleaning Commissioner, had performed some deed of exceptional valor while in command of a British naval vessel, and had attracted the attention of King George III. The officer, the story goes, was summoned to Court, where the King, on meeting him, exclaimed: "That was a most daring deed of yours, Capt. Nagle."

"Your Majesty," the sailor responded, "I'd go to hell any time for a friend."

Closing the book with a bang, Commissioner Nagle exclaimed, turning to his friends:

"Say, those fellows had the right kind of sentiments in them days, didn't they?"

PETE'S CURB MARKET.

Gains Points for Himself and Enlivens Brokers' Idle Moments.

Nobody knew where he came from, although several of the messenger boys called him Pete because they didn't know that his real name was "Skatsey," and that he had been christened Horatio Seymour-Jones.

At any rate, he appeared in Broad Street one day last week, when the curb market was having its dull hour, because most of the dealers in unlisted securities were away for their lunch. It takes a mighty heavy business to keep the outside brokers very busy in the middle of Broad Street when lunch time comes around. On ordinary occasions gas and, copper shares have no chance at 1 o'clock with either a lobster and a cocktail or doughnuts and milk, according to the way the market is going.

Pete, as he was quickly labeled, established a rival curb market of his own within five minutes after his appearance "on the Street." He was dressed in a way that would have escaped notice if it had not been for that delicate gray Fedora hat which he wore, as he put it, "crushed beyond reconciliation."

"Here yer are fer a cent!" cried Pete. "All de fun yer want fer a wun cent margin, only I gets yer margin every trip. Jest watch."

Some one in the crowd tossed a cent into the middle of the ring where Pete had planted himself and instantly there was a fight beween the messenger boys on the inner circle and Pete for that cent. Pete got it. He saw it land, and he stood over it, like a centre rush on Manhattan Field, until he had thrown off a round dozen of the twisting and squirming messenger boys. Then he picked it up without further opposition and waited for the next philanthropist to sacrifice a cent for his own pleasure in watching the struggle, sure to break loose ten seconds later. Pete's personal account rose more than twenty points in as many minutes.

"Dey ain't no kerb market like mine," he said. "I'm ace high on de bull business. The customers can't get along without me, an' I ain't no ice trust either."

Just then a thunder shower came up, and bidding on the unlisted shares was lost sight of in the rapid shuffle of the brokers to the sheltered entrance to the Mills Building, where trading became brisk again as soon as several hats had been recovered.

Says Mad Dogs Never Howl.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

In connection with the hydrophobia scare now prevalent in some portions of the State it is interesting to note that W. R. Turner of Shelby County, who is a large sheep raiser, and has had considerable experience with mad dogs, declares that they never utter a sound. "Sane dogs," he says, "will always bark while running sheep, and when a man approaches they will invariably run away. A mad dog will not. The sane dog will always yelp when it is shot if it is not instantly killed. If you see an animal acting queerly and have some doubt about it, fire a dose of small shot at it at a long range. If it howls it is not mad, and the shot will not hurt it. If it don't howl, then it should be run down and killed, because it is almost certain that it is mad."

CHERRY HILL SWIMMERS

What Spring Means to Pier-Haunting East Side Boys.

HOW THEY LEARN THE ART

Rough, but Effective Traditions Carried Out by the Older Lads—The Policeman's Tormentors.

When Summer time is near and the uptown children begin to make the parks ring with their laughter, the youngsters of the lower east side turn their eyes toward the river and wonder how soon the dark water that swishes along under the piers will take on a bearable temperature. As soon as the first warm day of Spring sends a few rays of sunshine through South Street and sets the sparrows that infest the water front to twittering louder than has been their wont, the more venturesome of the boys thrust bare toes among the ripples, then draw them out again with a shiver and a regretful sigh. This year the waiting has been longer than usual, but on one or two of the warm days that have passed the test was made with such favorable results that a plunge followed.

The chief swimming place for the youthful habitués of Cherry Hill and its vicinity is the water around Fulton Ferry. There sport begins earlier than anywhere else, for the best swimmers and the ones who least mind the punishment that affectionate parents administer after the day's diversion live in that quarter. There the little chaps, some of them not ten years old, are taught the art in the orthodox fashion, and according to a prescribed custom that has been handed down from the time when there was not any ferry at all at Fulton Street.

Everybody knows that it is against the law to swim along the piers, especially if the swimmer taboos civilized bathing costumes and insists on imagining himself in the Garden of Eden. But the boys care about as much for the law as the seagull that sometimes ventures up from the bay to see what is going on. All they know about it is embodied in a big man with blue clothes and brass buttons, who swings a club. This man can't run very fast, they know, and he is afraid to come into the water for fear of spoiling his clothes, so the swimming goes on as if there were no law at all.

There was some great fun just north of the ferry the other day. A dozen or more big boys were diving and splashing around, having water fights and making no small commotion, when suddenly a tall policeman hove in sight.

"Come out o' that, now!" he shouted, brandishing his club in the direction of the transgressors.

The reply was a yell of derision. "Come an' git us, will yer, Mister Cop," a red-headed fourteen-year-old called, as he disappeared under the water. All the rest followed his lead, and a minute later a confused mass of heads bobbed up far under one of the piers. Then followed irritations to the officer, delivered in tones of mock courtesy.

The policeman evidently began to feel uncomfortable. He removed his helmet, scratched his head, and at last walked down to the end of the pier and leaned over. All was quiet underneath for a second, and then, quick as a flash, a mass of spray flew up and struck the guardian of the law squarely amidships, causing him to jump back so quickly that his helmet flew off into the water. It floated for an instant. Then a mysterious hand was laid on the brim, and a moment later both helmet and hand had vanished.

The officer turned and walked slowly away. A gentle titter floated up between the flooring under his feet, so he quickened his pace and was finally lost to view around the corner of the market. A crowd of small boys who were not among the swimmers, but had congregated along the water's edge, now gave vent to their delight at "de cop's" discomfiture with shrieks of laughter which they had managed to smother as long as he remained within hearing. And some longshoremen, sitting around half asleep on the docks, giggled audibly before resuming their naps.

Meanwhile two little chaps, about seven or eight years old, had climbed down to the river's edge at one end of the slip and were timorously dipping their legs in and out of the water. It happened that one of the swimmers sighted them. There was a consultation, and then three or four big boys dived, coming to the surface not two feet from the little boys, who were grabbed bodily and dragged into the water, clothes and all. They screamed and kicked, but it was of no use, and in less time than it takes to tell it, captors and captives had reached a low skid that was floating a few feet away.

Sputtering and half strangled, the two novices were hauled on top of this, where, with much ceremony and many admonitions as to the necessity of the forthcoming tortures, they were divested of all their garments, which consisted, in each case, of a shirt waist, a pair of baggy knickerbockers, and some shapeless underclothing. By this time they had ceased to scream, as though reconciled to the inevitable.

When the clothes were removed and a cheering pat on the back had been administered to each scholar, a couple of the biggest boys in the lot grasped their charges and plunged in, while the rest stood on the skid and criticised the affair professionally. In the water the little fellows sunk, rose, and sunk again, only to be brought to the top every time by their companions. After being held there long enough for the drawing of a fresh breath, down they went again, until they were finally exhausted and allowed to be pulled on top of the skid.

Several times the process was repeated, and the beginners, seeing that they were safe in the hands of the big boys, soon banished fear and began to make good progress. Before an hour was gone their education was well under way, and they were finally dismissed.

"Dey never gits hurt," said one of the boys on the shore, in response to a suggestion that the rough method of teaching little fellows to swim was rather dangerous. "Not on yer life. De big uns knows what dey is about, see?"

SPEED OF RAILWAY TRAINS.

Said to Be Much Less Than Popular Belief—French Railroads Said to Lead.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Consul General Guenther sends to the State Department from Frankfort the following from The Journal of German Engineers:

"The speed of railway trains is in reality much less than is the popular belief. The reports which from time to time come from the United States would create the belief that a speed of more than 64 miles an hour is absolutely within reach. Recently an American newspaper reported a trip on a line between Philadelphia and Atlantic City where a speed of 107 miles per hour had been attained. Even if such reports are true, such forced time is in the nature of a doubtful experiment, and serves as an advertisement for the respective railroads.

"If the schedule time of trains is taken in consideration, the French railroads come first, and not, as is usually believed, those of England. The fastest train in the world at present is one of the French Northern Railroad; it makes the distance of eighty-two miles between Paris and Amiens, without stop, in one hour and a quarter, equal to a speed of about 65 miles an hour. Another train of the same road between Amiens and Calais runs at a speed of 51 miles an hour; another between Paris and Arras, and one between Paris and St. Quentin, at 55 miles an hour. The time made on the Orleans Railroad is also fast. Two trains between Orleans and St. Pierre make 51 miles and 57 miles per hour, respectively, and three other trains make more than 55 miles an hour. On the French Southern Railroad there are not less than six trains with a speed of more than 56 miles an hour. They run between Bordeaux and Angoulème, Bordeaux and Dax, Angoulème and Poitiers, and Orleans and Tours.

"The time schedule of French trains contains not less than ten trains which in distances of more than 62 miles make an average of more than 56 miles an hour. Compared with this record the English railroads are considerably behind. The best time of 60 miles per hour is made on only one train, between Perth and Forfax, a distance of 33 miles. A train between Perth and Sterling makes about 57 miles an hour; one between Perth and Aberdeen, 56 miles an hour.

"The German schedule does not give us occasion to boast of our speed. The German railroad management, by the regulations of 1897, permits its highest speed for passenger trains with air brakes, under specially favorable conditions, 56 miles (90 kilometres) per hour. This is the maximum speed permitted, but the average on even short runs is much less. The fastest trains run between Wittenberg and Hamburg, at a rate of 52 miles an hour; between Stendal and Hanover, 50 miles an hour, and between Berlin and Bitterfeld, 47 miles an hour."

ROTHENBERG & CO.,

Formerly LUDWIG BROS. West 14th St. YOUR MONEY BACK IF A PURCHASE IS UNSATISFACTORY

Basement Bargains!

The big, bright and up-to-date Basement section of the store is replete with just the very bargains most needed now in city, country or seashore. We enumerate a number of seasonable items, sufficient to hint of thousands of others:

Enamel Ware.

4-qt. Coffee Pots, best quality, each	25c
12-qt. Enameled Pails, each, best quality	35c
Wash Basins, best quality	12c
Preserving Kettles, 5½ qts.	22c
Square Pans, best quality	10c
Pudding Pans, 5 qt. size	16c
Milk Pans, 4 qt. size	14c
Salt Boxes, enameled	25c
Collender	21c

Seasonable Specials.

Babbitt's Soap, 10 cakes for	25c
Silexo Scouring Soap, per cake	1c
American Scouring Soap, 6 cakes for	10c
Ammonia, full strength, per bottle	4c
Brooms, extra good, 30c ones	20c
Clothespins, per 100	6c
Curtain Stretcher, warranted, each	60c
Wash Boards, extra quality, each	20c
Wash Boilers, copper bottom	59c
Scrub Brushes, extra quality, each	3c
Paints, all colors, per can	5c
Oil Cans, glass, gallon size, each	25c
Ice Picks, the best, each	9c
Sponges, for household use, each	10c
Loofahs, for bath use	3c
Pails, wooden, painted, each	12c
Clothes Basket, best willow	65c
Garden Sets, 3 pieces, per set	10c
Garden Trowels, each	4c
Ironing Wax, with handle, each	1c
Gas Tapers, 30 in box, per box	3c

Miscellaneous.

Garden Hose, coupled, complete with nozzle and reel	2.00
Water Cooler, Japanned, fancy colors, 4-gal. size,	1.63
Sprinkling Cans, strong, 4-qt. size	20c
Lawn Mowers, warranted	1.98
Ice Cream Freezers, 6-qt. size, Gem or Peerless Iceland	2.49
Oil Stoves, extra quality, double	1.44
Blue Flame Oil Stove, "The Brooklyn," none better	6.75

PRICE DOUBTS INTERVIEW

Cables to Mr. Crocker to Verify Report of Charges.

Senior Partner of Price, McCormick & Co. May Resume Business Independently—Creditors' Plans.

William J. Curtis, assignee of the firm of Price, McCormick & Co., said yesterday that he was not yet prepared to make a statement as to the extent of the failure and the condition of the firm. It is said that the settlement of the firm's affairs is progressing as smoothly as can be expected, and that very few of the bank loans have been taken up, because most of the loans were negotiated some weeks ago when money rates were higher and stocks were lower. No statement was given out yesterday by William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the assignee.

Theodore H. Price, senior member of the firm, declared yesterday morning that he doubted the genuineness of the interview attributed to the firm's special partner, George Crocker, in a dispatch from Rome, in which he is quoted as saying that in his opinion the failure was probably caused by the private speculations in cotton of a member of the firm, unknown to the other partners, and contrary to the rules of the firm, which absolutely forbid speculation. Mr. Price cabled yesterday to Mr. Crocker to learn if the interview was correctly reported. He refused to talk about the rules of the firm.

There was a report in Wall Street yesterday, which was said to be authoritative, that Theodore H. Price would resume business independently, and that the firm's business would be continued by the other partners, but no information in regard to the future of the firm was obtainable at its offices.

The capitalization of the firm was said to have been $1,500,000, instead of $1,000,000, as originally named. Of this sum T. H. Price had $500,000, George Crocker's special interest was $500,000, and the interests of Messrs. McCormick and Stuart-Wortley were $250,000 each. Walter W. Price's interest was said to have been nominal.

It is said that many customers have been induced to take their securities at fair prices, and that the plan is said to be operating successfully to protect the trust estate and benefit general creditors.

The cotton market was strong yesterday upon the receipt of optimistic news from Liverpool, but the buying was only moderate, because of evidences of weakness in Southern markets. Claims against Price, McCormick & Co. continued to be filed at the Cotton Exchange, but little definite information of the cotton losses of Mr. Price or of the firm is expected for the better part of the thirty days in which claims may be filed.

MR. STUART-WORTLEY ARRIVES.

Had No Intimation of the Failure of the Firm.

Ralph M. Stuart-Wortley, of the insolvent firm of Price, McCormick & Co., arrived here yetserday on the steamer Lucania. He had been visiting his brother, who recently returned home to England as a result of a wound he received before Ladysmith. Mr. Stuart-Wortley is a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley.

At Quarantine he was met by C. D. Freeman and W. W. Price, both of whom are interested in the firm. They informed him of the failure, and he was evidently much affected by the news. To a reporter on the Cunard Line's pier he said, his voice trembling:

"I don't know half as much about the crash as you do, and I never had any intimation of it before reaching here."

Mr. Stuart-Wortley later was at the office of the firm for a brief time, and was closeted with the assignee and Theodore H. Price. Upon leaving he seemed much disturbed in mind and declined to talk again for publication.

MARRIAGE OF MR. PRICE.

His Bride the Daughter of the Late Gen. Dyer.

Theodore H. Price and Miss Harriett Eugenia Dyer, daughter of the late Gen. Alexander B. Dyer, United States Army, of Washington, were married at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. James L. Taylor, 63 East Fifty-second Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, formerly of St. George's Church.

The bride, who was given away by her brother-in-law, J. L. Taylor, wore a gown of white satin with yoke and sleeves of tulle. The waist had a bertha of pointe applique and there were flounces of this lace. Her veil was of tulle, caught to her coiffure with sprays of orange blossoms, and her shower bouquet was of lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor, Miss Elizabeth Taylor, a niece of the bride, was gowned in white organdie, the waist of which was formed of lace insertions held together by narrow bands of organdie over pale blue. The skirt of the gown was trimmed with ruffles of organdie edged with lace. The maid of honor's hat was of white straw covered with lilies of the valley and loops of black velvet ribbon, the back of it filled with pink roses. She carried pink roses

Mr. Price's best man was his brother, Walter Price. There were no ushers. Only relatives and a very few close friends were present at the ceremony, and no reception followed. Mr. and Mrs. Price, who left the city immediately after the ceremony, will return on Monday of next week and occupy Mr. Price's residence at 154 West Forty-eighth Street, in this city.

HARVEST TIME OF BADGE MEN.

They Make Life a Burden to Political Campaign Committees.

These are the days when the men who look after the details of political campaigns are compelled to listen to the glib conversation of representatives of novelty houses, which have brought out all kinds of badges, buttons, and other campaign devices which they wish to dispose of in quantities to the campaign committees. As the time approaches for the holding of the conventions the calls of these novelty agents become frequent and their solicitations persistent.

At the headquarters of the Republican State Committee in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Reuben L. Fox, secretary of the committee, attends to the persons who want to sell "the best thing that has ever been brought out to catch votes." Mr. Fox has had many such callers within the last few days. The principal objection raised by campaign managers to purchasing these novelties is the cost. The manufacturers get up some catchy badge or medallion which they want to dispose of in quantities for from 12 to 20 cents each. If the committee should buy them and furnish a few to each County Committeeman the State Committee would soon be swamped with requests from campaign organizations all over the State, and would have to raise additional funds in order to supply the demand and avoid making enemies.

The Republican State Committee managers had an experience of this kind two years ago. Some colored lithographs of Gov. Roosevelt in the uniform of a Rough Rider were ordered and a few were sent to each county. A few days later hundreds of letters were received asking for the colored lithographs, which cost considerably more than the ordinary campaign lithograph, and the County Committeemen refused to take the latter kind at all.

LARCHMONT Y. C. OPENING.

Bad weather did much to prevent a large attendance of members of the Larchmont Yacht Club at the formal opening of the clubhouse for the season yesterday afternoon. Those that braved the rain, however, formed a party that got the maximum of enjoyment out of the occasion. The colors were hoisted over the clubhouse by Commodore Clarence A. Postley shortly after 4 o'clock, and salutes then boomed from the yachts at the club anchorage. Dinner was served between 6 and 8 o'clock in the newly fitted dining room.

Among the officers and club members present were Commodore Postley, Vice Commodore E. S. Hatch, Rear Commodore James Baird, John Hyslop, Wilson Marshall, Frederic Flint, William Murray, Arthur Ingraham, W. B. Jenkins, Thomas R. Fisher, John Von Glahn, August Monroe, George Plum, Jacob Halstead, F. S. Salisbury, C. S. Taylor, David Gilbert, and Gen. Tyler.

Among the yachts at the club station were Edward Kelly's Barracouta, Major Ulrich's Carlotta, Charles Buchanan's Uncas, George S. Smither's Fleur de Lys, B. M. Whitlock's Ramona, and ex-Commodore Frederick T. Adams's Sachem.

VANDERBILT'S YACHT LAUNCHED.

Neither Her Owner Nor His Personal Friends Were Present.

BRISTOL, R. I., May 26.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, boat, the Virginia, the third of the seventy-footers built at Herreshoffa', was launched from the north shop at 5:40 o'clock this evening.

Neither the owner nor any of his personal friends was present at the launching, which was witnessed only by the members of the Herreshoff family and the English crew of the Rainbow.

The Virginia was launched on greased ways by the aid of a steam windlass, and as soon as launched lines were made fast to her, so that she did not go beyond the end of the slip. She was then hauled up and made fast to the north dock, and by means of a large shear the lower mast was stepped by 6 o'clock. The standing rigging was fastened to the masthead when the mast was stepped, and was in order before dark. The rigging will go on next week, and by Saturday is expected the Virginia will be fully rigged. She will not be able to leave here, however, for three weeks, as there is a good deal of work to be done on her interior.

Her Captain will be John Hansen, formerly Captain of the racing schooner Iroquois. Her crew are here and are quartered at one of the hotels.

The fourth of the seventy-footers, owned by Harry Payne Whitney, but as yet unnamed, will be launched next week.

NEW ROCHELLE Y. C. REGATTA.

Raceabouts Spindrift and Kitty in a Close Finish.

An almost even finish between the raceabouts Spindrift and Kitty, owned respectively by S. C. Pirie and Hazen L. Morse, was the feature of the New Rochelle Yacht Club's special regatta, which was sailed in a heavy rain yesterday afternoon. The Spindrift was again successful, but this time by a margin of only 53 seconds in a race of eight and a half miles.

The twenty-five-foot sloop Edwina III., owned by J. L. Gould, and C. A. Fultz's Kenosha were also furnishing good sport when the race was stopped at the end of the second jaunt around the smaller triangular course because of failing wind. The Edwina III. crossed the line 1 minute and 1 second in advance of her rival. Otherwise the races yesterday were rather featureless.

For all the classes except the twenty-five-foot sloops and raceabouts the course was to have been twice around a seven and one-third mile triangle from a starting point at Echo Bay to Gangway Buoy, Old Hen Buoy, and return, but the races were stopped at the end of the first trip around the triangle. The wind was westerly, light early in the afternoon, and failing almost entirely after the first hour and a half.

Much interest was aroused before the races by the entry of Edward Kelly's new 50-foot racer Rochelle, turned out only a few weeks ago by Huntington. It was the Rochelle's first race, and she was behaving well until she got tied up in a calm off the Long Island shore, which lost the race for her to A. K. Alker's Alerion by a margin of nearly 4 minutes. In spite of the bad weather yesterday, many members visited the clubhouse, and a number of ladies were among the guests.

This is a summary of the results yesterday, all of the starters finishing:

SLOOPS—43-FOOT CLASS.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Boat and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Eurybia, Charles Pryer	2:40:00	4:01:15	1:21:15

SLOOPS—36-FOOT CLASS.

Io, E. F. Birdsall	2:45:00	4:44:52	1:59:52
Bohemian Girl, W. A. Muncy	2:45:00	4:59:15	2:14:19
Sakano, A. B. McCreery	2:45:00	4:06:00	1:21:22
Escape, George Matthews	2:45:00	4:15:37	1:30:37
Veery, G. A. Souter	2:45:00	4:18:25	1:33:25
Possum, W. M. Bavier	2:45:00	4:28:34	1:43:34

RACEABOUTS—21-FOOT CLASS.

Spindrift, S. C. Pirie	2:50:00	4:27:40	1:37:40
Kitty, Hazen L. Morse	2:50:00	4:28:33	1:38:33

SLOOPS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Edwina III., J. L. Gould	2:55:00	4:37:09	1:42:09
Kenosha, C. A. Fultz	2:55:00	4:38:10	1:43:10
Ute, —	2:55:00	4:54:29	1:59:29

SPECIAL CLASS—30-FOOT SLOOPS.

Alerion, A. K. Alker	3:00:00	4:19:35	1:19:35
Rochelle, Edward Kelly	3:00:00	4:21:59	1:21:59
Crony, W. Welch	3:00:00	4:43:44	1:43:44

Harvard's Cricketers Beaten.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The Haverford College cricket team easily defeated Harvard's eleven to-day by 166 runs and 4 wickets. The score was 208 to 42. Haverford played a splendid game both in the field and at the bat. F. C. Sharpless was the bright, particular star, making a score of 70 runs before retiring. His bowling was a mystery to Harvard's batsmen. The highest individual score for Harvard was 11, made by H. H. Lowry. Runs at fall of each wicket:

Haverford	24	99	139	144	181	182				
Harvard	6	13	26	27	27	30	30	31	40	42

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager.
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
MR. & MRS. PERKINS D. FISHER In a New Idyllic Comedy, "The Half Way House."
THE NAWNS, New Sketch, "Pat & the Genii."
BUNTH & RUDD, an Uproarious Success.
GILBERT & GOLDIE, Eccentric Comedians.
BIOGRAPH: Troops Crossing the Veldt to Buller's Aid.
EVA WILLIAMS & JAC TUCKER in the Wonderfully Successful "Eskimo's Flight."
LADELL & O'NEIL, Dancing & Comedy.
3 NAVARROS, Male and Female Acrobats.
CARLOS & VOUDETTE, Gymnastic Specialties.
KEITH'S IS THE BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.

DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 8:15. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
* * * LAST WEEK * * *
Augustin Daly Musical Company,
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
With James T. Powers & 65 Others
LAST MATINEES DECORATION DAY and SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8. Matinees, 2:15. Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
214TH TO 221ST PERFORMANCE.
Charles Frohman Presents
William Gillette
In his new four-act drama,
SHERLOCK HOLMES.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Begins 8:15. Matinees, 2:15.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
4TH MONTH—100TH TIME MONDAY.
DANIEL FROHMAN PRESENTS
JAMES K. HACKETT
in a Melodramatic Romance by Abby Sage Richardson and Grace Livingston Furniss,
THE PRIDE OF JENNICO
Founded upon the chief incident in that novel.
Basil Jennico.....J. K. Hackett
The Princess Ottilie.....Bertha Galland

THE NEW YORK B'way & 44th St. TO-NIGHT,
ALL STAR CONCERT All Seats Reserved, 50c.
EVERY EVENING, WED. & SAT. MATS.
QUO VADIS.
EVENINGS POPULAR PRICES. MONDAY, JUNE 4TH
BARGAIN MATINEES 50c
Every Wed.; all seats
Grand opening of the CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES. LIFELIKE HEROES OF THE BOER WAR.
This Afternoon and Evening
Neapolitan Troubadours & Orchestra.

CONTIN. PERFORM. PROCTOR'S 15-25-50c. Vaudeville.
5th Ave. 23d St. Palace.
4 COHANS, in The Governor's

WALTER J. TRAVIS, GOLF CHAMPION

Defeated Harriman in the Final at the Nassau Country Links.

WON BY 3 UP AND 2 TO PLAY

Kennady Won the Handicap Contest, but Findlay S. Douglas Had Lowest Net Score.

Walter J. Travis, veteran winner of more open tournaments in the New York golfing territory than any other competitor, won his first big championship honor yesterday in the final round of the metropolitan tournament on the Nassau Country Club link, near Glen Cove, L. I. The prize was gained after a magnificent golf exhibition against the former holder, H. M. Harriman, who also holds the National championship, so that the victory of Travis was really a double honor.

The new local champion was forced to fight hard for his laurels, for Harriman put up his old style game, and the battle was one in which the most exacting golfing critic could take supreme delight. It was a long struggle, thirty-six holes, and the game was not decided until the thirty-fourth hole had been played out, when Travis won by 3 up and 2 to play. An enthusiastic gallery watched the finish, and the new champion underwent the trying ordeal of effusive congratulations and a general round of handshakes.

In one respect the match gave Travis an opportunity to get his revenge over Harriman for the defeat which the latter gave the former in the metropolitan event at Garden City last year. There Harriman put Travis out of the game by one hole in a nineteen-hole contest just before the semi-final round was reached. Travis has won this season the Atlantic City tournament, defeating Findlay Douglas in the final round, but at Lakewood he met defeat.

Besides the chief match of the day there was a thirty-six-hole handicap, which the Montclair golfer, Allan N. Kennady, won in the net figures of 162. Findlay Douglas, who was defeated by him on the previous day, won the medal for the lowest gross score, 160 strokes.

The high wind in the morning and fitful showers in the afternoon were uncomfortable features, but while they did not appreciably affect the golf, they had a dampening effect upon the customary animated appearance of a club links during the finish of a big contest.

When the final round began in the morning, every vantage spot around the first tee was occupied, and the crowd of animated, eager spectators reminded the old stagers of similar scenes in big championship events. The only drawback was a strong northwest wind that at times attained the velocity of a gale. Harriman won the honor on the toss and sent off an ordinary but perfectly straight ball. Travis distanced him by about fifteen yards. Harriman fell into thick grass, using a driver for his second, but he reached the green in three by a clever iron shot. Travis lay nearer the hole on his third, but each took two puts and halved in five.

The wind blew fiercely to the second hole. Each made miserable second shots, and Harriman went from bad to worse by falling into the bunker, and needed two shots to get out on the fair green. Travis played the hole poorly enough himself, but he could not help winning in 7 to 9 for his opponent. Harriman's poor work was duplicated by Travis on the next hole, as he fell into a bunker and took two to get out. He picked up, giving the hole to Harriman in an approximate 5 to 7.

Honors were even, and they remained that way for the next two holes, each being halved in five. Travis got a lead at the sixth hole, winning it after a magnificent drive and approach in 4 to 5, and he forged ahead by another point at the short seventh hole 161 yards. Both drove upon the punch-bowl green, and then putted up almost dead on the second, but the gallery was horrified to see the champion miss an easy put, and the hole went to Travis in 3 to 4. He was then 2 up and at that figure the first half of the morning round closed, as each took one of the next two holes.

Travis added one more to his credit on the tenth green, getting a beautiful four, poor work on the green by the Meadow Brook golfer costing him six. The next was halved in three, and then Travis let himself out for a spurt and was not brought to bay until he had taken three holes in succession. Travis's star work was on the fourteenth hole, 392 yards, which he made in three strokes, one under par. He made a glorious straight drive and followed it up by a perfect iron shot, placing his ball within ten feet of the hole. When his put ran the ball down, it was no wonder that the gallery forgot its usual etiquette of silence and gave vent to its appreciation in generous applause. Harriman played the hole in a perfect four.

The latter then brightened up the hopes of his friends by adopting something of Travis's style of play, and he in turn won three holes in succession. The seventeenth hole, a short one at the fence, was made prettily in two, Harriman getting a drive as straight as an arrow, and the ball fell within two feet of the cup. Travis played poorly here and needed 4. He made the home hole in a grand 3, and finished the first half 4 holes in the lead. The cards were:

Travis—										
Out	5	7	7	5	5	4	3	6	4	—46
In	4	3	5	4	3	7	5	4	3	—38— 84
Harriman—										
Out	5	9	5	5	5	5	4	5	6	—49
In	6	3	6	5	4	6	4	2	4	—39— 88

In the afternoon Harriman played his finest golf and started off auspiciously by taking the first hole. Travis, on the other hand, never wavered in his machine-like accuracy, and his driving and putting were practically perfect. Long puts gave him the third and fourth holes, making him 5 up. Harriman cut the lead down to 3 on the tenth green, but shabby play at the eleventh hole, 190 yards, and a poor put in the green, gave Travis the hole in 3 strokes. The former champion retrieved himself nobly by two grand fours on the twelfth and fourteenth holes, cutting his opponent's lead down to 2. Travis took the fifteenth hole, and, the next being halved, the metropolitan championship came to a close. The cards for the second eighteen holes were:

Travis—										
Out	5	6	4	4	5	5	3	5	5	—42
In	5	3	5	4	5	5	5			—32— 74
Harriman—										
Out	4	6	6	5	4	5	4	5	4	—48
In	4	5	4	4	4	6	5			—32— 75

Twenty-five golfers finished the open handicap. Dr. S. P. Hopkins of the home club gave Kennedy a close call for first place, falling but one stroke on net results behind him. Douglas made an 81 as his second round, and his lowest gross score for the 36 holes is:

Findlay L. Douglas, Fairfield—			
Out	5	7	5	5	6	5	4	3	6	—46
In	5	3	5	5	4	6	6	3	5	—42— 88
Out	4	6	4	4	4	6	3	5	5	—41
In	4	4	5	4	6	5	4	4	4	—40— 81
Total										169

The handicap contestants with scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'cap.	Net.
A. N. Kennaday, Montclair	176	14	162
Dr. S. P. Hopkins, Nassau	199	36	163
C. H. Seelsy, Wee Burn	184	20	164
E. S. Knapp, Westbrook	187	22	165
A. L. Norris, Dyker Meadow	181	14	167
M. Ballou, Anawamis	187	20	167
Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Powelton	182	14	168
F. S. Douglas, Fairfield	169	0	169
W. L. Hicks, Nassau	198	28	170
J. S. Taylor, Powelton	192	20	172
C. H. Pope, Jr., Nassau	207	34	173
H. G. Leavitt, Baltusrol	196	20	176
H. A. Sherman, Apawamis	197	20	177
J. A. Tyng, Morris County	187	8	179
J. M. Ward, Laurence Harbor	199	20	179
A. D. Compton, Westchester	194	14	180
W. C. Beecher, Nassau	211	28	183
C. C. Gates, Nassau	200	16	184
H. Miller, Westchester	200	16	184
F. B. Pratt, Nassau	205	18	187
S. B. Beckwith, Nassau	215	28	187
R. L. Redfield, Westchester	208	20	188
G. H. Moore, Nassau	212	24	188
Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	200	8	192
F. A. Moore, Laurence Harbor	218	22	196

MORRIS COUNTY GOLFERS.

College Players Lead in the First Round for the Club Championship.

A new idea in deciding the club championship of the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, N. J., was inaugurated yesterday, when the semi-annual contest for that honor began, and it resulted in some excellent golf.

The committee decided a short time ago to make a more thorough test for championship honors, and instead of finishing the event in one day by a thirty-six-hole medal play round, the hopeful champions must now undergo a series of medal and match play rounds.

The event yesterday was an eighteen-hole medal play competition to pick out the leading eight men, and they will continue at match play this week. Nearly all of the best club talent was out, including the intercollegiate champion, Percy R. Pyne, second. His Princeton classmate, however, won first honors, for L. B. Garretson turned in the lowest score of the day, 89 strokes, Pyne coming second with 94.

One of the surprises was the failure of Henry P. Toler, a former Morris County champion, to qualify. He tied for the last place with W. Allston Flagg, Captain of the club team, but the latter won the play-off. The eight men who qualified for the leading club honors were, with scores:

L. B. Garretson—											
Out	6	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	—43	
In	4	5	5	7	5	4	4	6		6—46	89
Percy R. Pyne, 2d—											
Out	5	4	4	6	5	4	4	6	7	—45	
In	4	6	6	6	6	5	4	6	6	6—49	94
C. F. Watson—											
Out	4	5	4	5	5	6	5	5	8	6—48	
In	6	6	6	8	4	4	4	5	5	5—48	96
W. Y. Marsh—											
Out	6	5	4	5	5	6	5	5	7	—48	
In	5	6	7	6	5	4	6	6	4	4—49	97
J. E. Denton—											
Out	6	5	4	6	5	5	6	6	5	7—49	
In	5	5	8	7	5	4	5	5	5	5—49	98
J. L. Blair, Jr.—											
Out	4	5	5	7	5	5	6	4	5	5—46	
In	4	6	6	8	6	4	3	9	6	6—52	98
W. Ledyard Thompson—											
Out	8	4	6	5	5	7	6	5	5	5—51	
In	5	6	6	7	4	4	4	6	5	5—47	98
W. Allston Flagg—											
Out	5	5	5	6	5	6	6	4	6	—48	
In	5	6	7	7	6	4	6	8	5	5—54	102

LIVELY GOLF AT ARDSLEY.

Cochrane Leads for the Championship and Mrs. Cochrane Wins at Putting.

Notwithstanding the disagreeable conditions for golfing yesterday afternoon, a number of the men and women enthusiasts of the Ardsley Club appeared ready for the sport on their links, and some close contests were in order. A. De Witt Cochrane had a stiff fight with Dr. W. Gill Wylie in the President's Cup competition, before the former could lead the eligible class. Cochrane won the honor by 1 point, turning in a card of 90 strokes for the 18 holes, while Dr. Wylie did 91. Eight qualified to continue the match during the week, the others being P. A. Proal, 92; C. A. Dally, 95; Thomas W. Stiles, 97; H. B. Dayley, 98; F. L. Eldridge, 98; F. W. Sanger, 99; R. C. Myles, 99. The last two tied for the eighth place, and they will play off to-morrow.

The President's Cup represents the championship of the club, and the first match play round must be finished before Decoration Day. The pairings brought the following men together as competitors: Eldridge and Dayley, Stiles and the winner of the tie, Cochrane and Dally, Wylie and Proal.

The women's event was a putting contest on the large green near the clubhouse. Following but the victorious example set by her husband, Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane won the honors in a score of 39. Miss Grace Fraser and Miss Lillian Brooks tied for second place at 41 strokes. The others were: Miss L. Hewitt, 42; Mrs. McCormack, 43; Miss Grace Williamson, 43; Miss May Barron, 45; Miss C. L. Eidlitz, 44; Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, 47; Miss J. Fraser, 47; Miss H. Hewitt, 48; Miss M. Hewitt, 50.

Handicap at Harbor Hill.

A number of energetic golfers turned out yesterday on the Harbor Hill Golf Club links, Staten Island, to play in their regular monthly handicap. Class A had the largest entry list and there was a lively fight for first place, that coveted position finally being won by J. B. Cottrell, whose handicap of 11 strokes gave him the net score of 75. A. B. Lawson, who came second, made the lowest gross score of the day, 86 strokes. A. L. Marvin won leading honors in the Class B. event. The players and scores were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	H'd'c'p.	Net.
J. B. Cottrell	89	11	78
A. B. Lawson	86	5	81
C. D. Wemple	88	5	83
C. B. Cooke	89	5	84
Vincent Hockmeyer	90	5	85
J. B. Elmendorf	98	12	86
J. E. C. Leavitt	97	10	87
R. C. P. Fiske	98	9	89
J. B. Faber	98	9	89
O. Fenton	92	2	90
A. P. Commack	107	14	93

CLASS B.

A. L. Marvin	90	12	78
H. Van Vechten	106	27	79
C. P. Ransom	108	18	90
L. W. Faber	118	17	101

Jersey City Golf Kickers.

The Kickers handicap at the Jersey City Golf Club brought out a large number of players yesterday, and the amusing event was won by W. H. Dewitt. Among the women who competed Miss Edith Dixon got a good place in the front ranks, tying for third place. The leading scores were:

	Gross.	H'd'c'p.	Net.
W. H. Dewitt	117	37	80
F. J. Headden	116	35	81
Daniel Foley	114	30	84
Miss E. Dixon	131	47	84
Miss Lewis	134	48	86
J. J. Toffey	123	56	87
Dr. W. L. Pyle	106	16	90
Miss McBride	139	48	91
Mrs. E. Craig	117	26	91
G. H. Pelzer	112	20	92

On the Crescent's Links.

Two interesting competitions were decided on the links of the Crescent Athletic Club at Owl's Head, Bay Ridge, yesterday—a golf ball tournament, which was captured by St. John Wood, and a Class B tournament, which went to W. R. Bigelow, the scratch man. The summaries:

CLASS A—GOLF BALL TOURNEY.

	Gross.	Hd'cap.	Net.
St. John Wood	92	5	87
H. C. McKeever	90	1	89
Dr. H. A. Tucker	94	4	90
W. T. Smith	97	7	90
W. F. Richards	105	8	97

CLASS B TOURNAMENT.

W. R. Bigelow	98	0	98
W. N. Read	110	10	100
F. R. Simmons	110	8	102
J. C. Sage	107	0	107
Lowndes Rhett	107	0	107

Tie in Golf Team Match.

Richmond County and Richmond Hill met in team match competition yesterday on the golf links of the latter club at Richmond Hill, L. I. The players were evenly matched, for the result was a tie, with 7 holes for each. The players and scores were:

RICHMOND COUNTY.	Holes.	RICHMOND HILL.	Holes.
J. R. Chadwick	0	W. H. Rachau	0
A. B. Paterson	0	Arthur Hinds	2
Otis L. Williams	2	J. J. Manning	2
E. O. Schuyler	4	Arthur Man	0
C. T. Stout	3	O. G. Smith	0
W. H. Busk	0	N. F. Griffin	3
Total	7	Total	7

GOLF NOTES OF INTEREST.

George D. Fowler, Samuel G. Heebner, and Rodman E. Griscom, the committee appointed by the Philadelphia Park Commissioners to select the most eligible site in Fairmount Park for a public golf course, have made their report advocating the ground east of the Belmont mansion and not far from Horticultural Hall. A nine-hole course is suggested for a starter, and the plan gives it a distance of 3,100 yards.

The Oakland Golf Club of Bayside, L. I., has announced its events for the open club tournament June 14, 15, and 16. A gold medal will be given for the lowest score in the qualifying round. The chief trophy, the Oakland Cup, is given by John H. Taylor, and the Consolation Cup is given by J. De C. Ireland. The handicap trophy for the last day is offered by Arthur W. Rossiter. Entries should be sent to M. M. Graham, Secretary, 340 Third Avenue, New York City, on or before June 12.

Decoration Day will be no exception this season to its customary rule of golf activity. More than a score of interesting matches have been arranged on local links. One of the big events will be at Baltusrol, when the semi-annual club championship will be played. C. M. Hamilton is the present holder, and the cup is given by Henry P. Toler. The Harbor Hill Golf Club of Staten Island is arranging an eight-team match play contest. Richmond County will hold a men's handicap and a mixed foursome, and the finals for the men's championship will be played at Morristown.

Miss Kip, who is one of the most brilliant women golfers as well as one of the youngest in the Morris County Golf Club of Morristown, has just won the women's championship of that club, an honor she has long been desirous of gaining. She beat Miss Elsa Hurlbut by 1 up in a 20-hole match. Last year Miss Kip and Miss Marie J. Bryce tied for the honor in the Spring competition, and in the play-off Miss Bryce won. Miss Kip learned the game on the Morristown Field Club links, and is now one of the most industrious Morris County golfers. She has won many club events, but has seldom been seen away from her own links.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr issued last week the official programme for the amateur golf championship of the United States, which will begin Monday morning, July 2, on the Garden City links and continue through Saturday, July 7. Entries close Monday evening, June 25. The fee is $5, and intending competitors must remember that the entry must be made through the Secretary of their clubs. Thirty-two competitors will qualify in the first 36-hole medal play round and one match play round at 36 holes will be played on each succeeding day. The privileges of the Garden City Club house and links are extended to all championship competitors for one week previous to the event.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Batted Hard and Often, and Won from Pittsburg Easily.

PITTSBURG, May 26.—Pittsburg tried three pitchers in to-day's game with New York, but to no avail. Apparently nothing could stop the batting streak of the visitors, and they won hands down. Carrick kept the few hits made from his delivery well scattered. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
B'mont, cf.	2	1	1	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	2	3	1	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	2	1	4	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	2	2	3	4	0
Will'ms, 3b.	0	0	3	1	1	Selbach, lf.	2	2	2	0	0
Wagner, rf.	1	1	1	0	1	Davis, ss.	1	2	0	4	2
Cooley, 1b.	1	1	8	1	0	Grady, 1b.	2	1	13	1	1
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	5	3	0	Mercer, rf.	2	1	3	0	0
Ely, ss.	0	1	2	3	0	H'k'man, 3b.	2	3	1	3	0
Zimmer, c.	0	0	4	4	0	Warner, c.	0	1	3	0	0
Tannehill, p.	0	0	0	2	1	Seymour, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Chesebro, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Carrick, p.	0	1	1	3	0
Flaherty, p.	0	0	0	4	0						
Total	6	6	27	18	4	Total	13	18	27	15	3

Pittsburg	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6
New York	1	1	6	0	0	0	2	2	1	—13

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; New York, 2. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Wagner, Van Haltren, Mercer. Three-base hits—Beaumont, Gleason, Hickman, (2.) Carrick. Sacrifice hits—Gleason, Davis. Stolen base—Mercer. Double plays—Ely, Ritchey, and Cooley; Zimmer, Ely, and Williams; Davis, Gleason, and Grady. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 2; off Flaherty, 2; off Seymour, 3; off Carrick, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Selbach, Wagner, Ritchey. Struck out—By Flaherty, 3; by Seymour, 1; by Carrick, 2. Wild pitches—Chesebro, Carrick. Time—2:30. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

CHICAGO, 1; BROOKLYN, 0.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The champions were shut out to-day in one of the cleanest and most perfectly played games of the season. For seven innings both sides were blanked on the sharpest kind of play, one Chicagoan getting as far as third, while but three of the visitors reached second. Childs started the eighth with a clean single, took second and Mertes first on De-Montreville's fumble. A long fly advanced Childs to third, from where he scored the only run on Green's third safe hit. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Childs, 2b.	1	1	1	5	0	Jones, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Mertes, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	4	0	0
Ryan, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	Jennings, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Green, rf.	0	0	5	0	0	Kelley, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Ganzell, 1b.	0	1	12	1	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	4	5	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	1	2	4	0	Cross, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
McCor'k, ss.	0	2	0	1	0	DeMont, 2b.	0	0	1	1	1
Chance, c.	0	1	4	2	0	Farrell, c.	0	2	2	2	0
Callahan, p.	0	0	1	0	0	Kitson, p.	0	2	0	2	0
Total	1	10	27	13	0	Total	0	6	24	12	1

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned run—Chicago, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hit—Farrell. Sacrifice hit—Dahlen. Stolen bases—McCormick and Keeler. Double play—Dahlen and Jennings. Struck out—By Callahan, 2; by Kitson, 2. Base on balls—Off Callahan, 1. Time—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CINCINNATI.

											R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	0	—9	8	3	
Cincinnati	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	—4	7	1	

Batteries—Cuppy and Clarke; Newton and Wood.

AT ST. LOUIS.

											R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	—6	11	3	
Philadelphia	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	—5	11	3	

Batteries—Young and Robinson; Orth and Platt and McFarland.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	18	10	.643	Pittsburg	16	15	.516
Brooklyn	17	12	.586	Cincinnati	12	16	.429
Chicago	17	13	.567	New York	10	17	.370
St. Louis	16	13	.552	Boston	8	18	.308

American League Games.

At Detroit—Milwaukee, 4; Detroit, 2.
At Buffalo—Kansas City, 5; Buffalo, 3.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 11; Minneapolis, 0.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 7; Chicago, 0.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 8; Troy, 5.
At Cortland—Oswego, 5; Cortland, 4.
At Utica—Albany, 8; Utica, 4.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 8; Rome, 7.

Atlantic League Games.

At Philadelphia—Athletics, 4; Newark, 0.
At Elmira—Elmira, 13; Wilkesbarre, 6.
At Scranton—Scranton, 21; Allentown, 10. Second game—Scranton, 8; Allentown, 3.

Eastern League Games.

At Syracuse—Rochester, 12; Syracuse, 2.
At Hartford—Providence, 5; Hartford, 1.
At Montreal—Montreal, 5; Toronto, 4.
At Springfield—Worcester, 10; Springfield, 3.

COLLEGE BASEBALL GAMES.

Harvard Played an Excellent Game and Shut Out Princeton Without a Run.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 26.—Harvard defeated Princeton in a well-played game on Soldiers' Field this afternoon by the score of 4 to 0. It was a pitchers' battle between Hillebrand and Stillman, in which the Harvard freshman worsted the Princeton veteran. But Stillman was obliged to share his laurels with Capt. Reid, whose clever base-running gave Kendall the opportunity in the first inning to cross the plate, and whose timely home run in the eighth added three runs to Harvard's score. The score:

HARVARD.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PRINCETON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Loughlin, cf.	1	0	0	0	0	St'n'w'd'r, 2b.	0	1	1	1	1
Kendall, 1b.	2	0	7	0	0	Kafer, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Reid, c.	1	2	14	1	0	Pearson, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Fincks, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0	Meier, ss.	0	0	2	1	0
Clark, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0	Hillebr'd, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Wendell, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	Burke, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Devens, lf.	0	1	0	1	0	Green, c.	0	0	6	0	0
Coolidge, ss.	0	0	0	2	0	H'tch'k'n, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Stillman, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Watkins, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Total	4	3	27	9	2	Total	0	3	24	8	1

Harvard	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—4
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned run—Harvard, 1. Sacrifice hit—Kendall. Home run—Reid. Stolen bases—Kendall, Devens, Kafer, Burke. Double plays—Reid and Fincks; Meier, Steinwender and Pearson. First base on balls—By Hillebrand, 2; by Stillman, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Hillebrand, 2; by Stillman, 1. Struck out—By Hillebrand, 6; by Stillman, 10. Time of game—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Smith of Philadelphia.

YALE, 7; CRESCENT A. C., 5.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 26.—Yale won from the Crescent Athletic Club nine this afternoon. The game was without cleverness save the fielding of Keaton and Redington, former Yale University players. Sullivan, Yale's right fielder, was replaced by Ward of the freshman nine. The Yale nine had poor luck with Chauncey's delivery, but he was wild enough to hit four of them. The score.

YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CRESCENT A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
F.Quin'y, 2b.	1	1	3	3	4	Keaton, lf.	2	2	2	0	0
Camp, ss.	1	2	3	4	0	Appell, 3b.	2	0	3	1	0
Cook, cf.	1	0	0	0	0	Reding'n, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Sharpe, 4b.	0	0	1	1	0	F. Ste'n, 1b.	0	1	6	0	1
Cunha, c.	1	1	7	0	0	S. Quin'y, 2b.	1	2	5	2	3
Rumsey, c.	1	0	0	0	0	Butler, ss.	0	0	3	2	0
Ward, rf.	1	1	1	1	0	J. Duane, c.	0	0	3	3	2
Guern'y, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0	J. Quin'y, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Garvan, p.	0	1	1	5	0	G. Ste'n, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
						Chauncey, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	7	7	27	15	5	Total	5	9	27	9	6

Yale	0	3	0,	0	3	1	0	0	0—7
Crescent A. C.	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0—5

Bases on balls—By Chauncey, 1; by Garvan, 2. Struck out—By Chauncey, 2; by Garvan, 5. Double play—Garvan, F. Quinn, Camp to Sharpe. Stolen bases—Yale, 5; Crescent, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Chauncey, 4. Passed ball—Cunha. Umpire—Mr. Gruber.

ORANGE A. C., 1; COLUMBIA, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., May 26.—There was only one run made in the baseball game on the Orange Oval this afternoon between the Orange Athletic Club and Columbia University nines. A big crowd sat through the game in a drizzling rain, and a big delegation of Columbia rooters made things lively in the grand stand. The score:

ORANGE A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E	COLUMBIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kellogg, 2b.	1	0	4	3	0	L'k'w'd, ss.	0	1	0	2	1
Bassf'd, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Burns, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Grey, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Kebler, c.	0	1	5	2	0
Smith, 1b.	0	2	13	1	0	A'ms't'g, 2b.	0	0	5	1	1
Lam'b't, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	Brown, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
O'Neill, c.	0	0	8	4	0	Milke, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0
D't'rich, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Sales, lf.	0	0	3	1	0
Beeman, ss.	0	0	2	1	1	Bartow, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Lawson, p.	0	1	0	4	1	Bulkley, 3b.	0	0	3	2	0
Total	1	5	27	15	2	Total	0	3	27	14	2

Orange A. C.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
Columbia University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two base hit—Smith. Stolen bases—Kellogg, Grey, Burns. Sacrifice hits—Bassford, Grey, O'Neill, Burns, Kebler, Buckley. Struck out—By Lawson, 6; by Bartow, 2. First on balls—Orange, 3; Columbia, 1. First base on errors—Orange, 2; Columbia, 1. Hit by pitcher—O'Neill, Kellogg, Burns, Bulkley. Wild pitches—Bartow, 1. Left on bases—Orange, 8; Columbia, 3.

MICHIGAN, 7; CORNELL, 2.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 26.—Inability to hit in to-day's game with the University of Michigan lost the contest for Cornell by the score of 7 to 2. The visitors scored five unearned runs, while Cornell failed to score up to the ninth inning. The score:

								R.	H.	E.
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2	5	7
Michigan	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2—7	12	3

Batteries—Lyon and Green; Miller and Whitney.

AT LEWISBURG.

									R.	H.	E.
Bucknell	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	1—8	9	5
Indians	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0—4	10	4

Batteries—Pricherd and Graham; Hudson and Pierce and Pratt and Roberts.

AT PRINCETON.

Princeton,

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Troop C of Brooklyn Makes a Very Good Showing.

Notwithstanding Unpropitious Weather, 84 Out of 85 Men Qualify—Last Organization to Practice.

Troop C of Brooklyn the last of the organizations ordered to Creedmoor for target practice, was at the range yesterday. The day was made very unpleasant by numerous showers, but notwithstanding the discomfort 84 out of 85 men qualified. They were:

Pistols.

TROOP C.

Commissioned Officers.

Capt. C. J. Debevoise	3	4	3	4	4–18	0 3 4 5 5–17–35
First Lieut. J. C. McLeer	5	4	5	5	4–23	5 4 5 4 0–18–41
First Lieut. E. McLeer	5	4	4	5	4–22	4 4 3 5 5–21–43
First Lieut. H. De H. Cameron	4	4	5	5	4–22	4 4 5 0 5–18–40
Second Lieut. J. S. Fiske	0	3	5	5	4–17	4 4 3 5 4–20–37
Second Lieut. F. Grout	5	4	3	5	4–21	3 4 4 5 5–21–42

Carbines.

Guidon Sergt. H. J. Wieman	4	4	3	3	3–17	3 4 2 4 3–16–33
Quartermaster Sergt. W. B. Lester	4	4	4	2	2–16	4 0 4 5 2–15–31
Sergt. C. Curll	4	4	4	4	4–20	4 4 4 4 3–19–39
Sergt. H. O. Wilson	3	3	3	3	3–15	4 3 4 5 3–19–34
Sergt. E. H. Walker	4	4	4	5	5–22	4 4 4 4 5–21–43
Sergt. J. Weir	3	3	3	3	3–15	2 3 4 5 4–18–33
Sergt. G. H. Weymouth	4	4	4	3	2–17	3 4 3 4 3–17–34
Sergt. G. J. Morgan	4	4	4	8	2–17	3 0 3 5 4–15–32
Corp. W. B. Bryant	4	4	4	4	3–19	3 3 3 3 4–16–35
Corp. E. A. Sheehan	4	4	4	4	2–18	3 4 3 2 4–16–34
Corp. W. T. Wilcox	4	4	4	2	2–16	3 3 4 3 3–16–32
Corp. J. Pittalaga	4	4	3	3	0–15	4 5 0 4 5–18–33
Corp. E. J. Bryan	4	4	4	2	2–16	3 4 4 4 4–19–35
Corp. M. D. Bryant	3	3	3	3	3–15	4 3 4 0 5–16–31
Artificer F. Fauss	3	3	3	3	3–15	3 4 2 3 4–16–31
Artificer C. M. Smith	4	4	4	2	2–16	3 4 3 2 3–15–31
Artificer A. W. Christopher	3	3	3	3	3–15	4 2 4 4 3–17–32
Mus. R. M. O'Neill	2	3	4	4	4–17	4 3 4 4 5–20–37
R. H. Haskell	4	4	4	3	2–17	3 4 0 5 3–15–32
W. McDonald, Jr.	4	4	4	4	3–19	2 3 4 4 2–15–34
T. G. Langstaff	4	4	2	2	2–16	5 3 3 3 4–18–34
J. A. Cameron	4	4	4	4	5–21	4 4 4 4 4–20–41
H. A. Keegan	4	4	4	4	3–19	4 4 4 3 3–19–38
E. Peet	4	4	4	2	2–16	4 2 4 3 2–15–31
C. McLean	4	4	4	2	2–16	4 2 3 4 4–19–35
L. D. Barrett	3	3	3	3	3–15	4 5 4 5 4–22–37
F. G. Hodge	3	3	3	3	3–15	4 4 0 4 3–15–30
J. A. Migel	4	4	4	5	5–21	4 5 4 4 4–21–42
C. A. Brown	4	4	4	5	5–22	4 4 4 4 4–20–42
J. P. White	4	4	4	4	3–19	3 3 4 4 5–19–38
C. N. Kennedy	4	4	4	3	2–17	3 4 3 4 4–18–35
F. Stevenson	3	3	3	3	3–15	4 0 4 5 2–15–30
H. Cadenas	4	4	4	2	2–16	4 3 4 3 2–16–32
R. B. Field	3	3	3	3	3–15	0 4 3 4 4–15–30
W. A. Paterson	3	3	3	3	3–15	3 3 3 4 2–15–30
G. S. Stevenson	4	4	4	4	2–18	4 3 3 4 3–17–35
H. Herron	4	4	4	3	2–17	4 3 3 3 3–16–33
J. De Rivas	4	4	4	4	3–19	5 0 4 3 3–15–34
W. H. McCutcheon	2	8	3	4	4–15	2 4 2 4 4–16–31
J. J. Denning	3	8	3	3	3–15	4 3 4 2 2–15–30
G. M. Wildes	3	3	3	3	3–15	4 0 5 4 4–17–32
C. S. De Bevoise	4	4	4	3	2–17	3 3 3 3 3–15–32
C. P. Goodrich	3	3	3	3	3–15	4 2 3 4 4–16–31
D. Wieters	4	4	4	2	2–16	3 4 4 4 4–19–35
J. Williamson	4	4	3	2	2–17	4 4 4 3 3–18–35
R. A. Trickler	4	4	4	4	4–20	4 4 4 4 4–20–40
A. Nicolovius	4	4	4	4	3–19	4 3 3 4 3–17–36
G. A. Randell, Jr.	4	4	4	3	2–17	5 0 4 4 3–16–33
H. C. Head	4	4	4	4	3–19	5 3 4 3 4–19–38
R. J. Caldwell	4	4	4	5	5–22	4 3 3 4 3–17–39
T. Eagan	4	4	4	3	2–17	3 3 4 4 3–17–34
D. B. Babcock	3	3	3	3	3–15	3 4 3 2 3–15–30
J. W. Wilson	4	4	4	4	4–20	3 4 2 3 5–15–35
A. Patterson	4	4	4	4	2–18	3 2 4 4 4–17–35
A. A. Hegeman	4	4	2	2	2–16	4 4 5 3 0–16–32
F. McCue	3	3	3	3	3–15	4 4 0 3 4–15–30
A. Mackintosh	4	4	4	4	4–20	4 4 5 5 4–22–42
W. C. Pettie	4	4	4	3	2–17	3 5 4 3 3–18–35
P. Schaming	4	4	4	5	5–23	2 3 4 4 4–17–38
E. S. Pilcher	4	4	4	4	4–20	4 4 3 3 4–18–38
R. H. Wilson	4	4	5	2	3–18	3 4 3 3 3–16–34
A. N. Chapman	4	4	3	2	2–17	4 4 4 3 3–19–36
J. S. Pettit	3	3	3	3	3–15	3 3 4 5 5–19–34
T. G. Baillie	3	3	3	3	3–15	3 4 4 2 4–17–32
J. J. Fleming	4	4	4	2	2–18	3 5 4 2 2–16–34
F. J. McCann	4	4	4	2	2–16	3 3 4 3 4–17–33
W. E. Mosher	4	4	4	3	3–19	4 4 2 3 3–17–36
H. G. Reilly, Jr.	4	4	4	4	2–18	3 2 3 4 3–15–33
E. M. Reed	4	4	4	2	2–16	3 5 4 2 3–17–33
A. Fiala	4	4	4	4	3–19	4 3 0 4 4–15–34
G. E. Brooks	4	4	4	4	2–18	4 4 4 2 3–17–35
E. A. Tauchert	4	4	4	4	4–20	4 4 4 5 5–21–41
C. B. McLeer	3	3	3	3	3–15	3 2 4 3 4–16–31
H. M. Ferguson	4	4	4	2	2–18	4 3 4 3 4–18–36
H. L. Kenyon	4	4	4	2	2–16	5 0 4 3 3–15–31
H. B. Holmes	4	4	4	2	2–18	4 3 4 4 3–18–36
H. Le Francois	4	4	3	2	2–17	4 3 3 2 3–15–32

HOSPITAL CORPS.

C. E. Fisk	4	4	4	5	5–22	4 5 5 5 4–23–45

Volley.

No. Men.	Bulls.	Centres.	Inners.	Outers.	Total.
72	52	91	119	90	352

Skirmish.

No. Men.	Prone.	Kneeling.	Standing.	Total.
10	4	9	10	67

ON LOCAL CREASES.

Manhattan and Paterson B. Teams Played in a N. Y. C. A. Series Game.

The rain of yesterday sadly interfered with the cricket played in this vicinity. The various clubs engaged made every effort to bring off their games, but to no purpose, and draws were the general result.

At Prospect Park four matches were begun, but before a result could be reached old Jupiter Pluvius intervened. The chief of these matches was the contest of the New York Cricket Association's championship series between Manhattan and Paterson B. The latter had all been disposed of for a total of 41, and the Manhattans had got within sixteen runs of this for the loss of two wickets when play ceased for the day.

Kings County eleven put up a good score against Brooklyn, and J. E. Mordaunt, the Captain of the club, signaled his first appearance on the field by compiling half a century, not out. G. Barnes, with 27, and A. Nugent, with 14, not out, also did good work, and the total reached 110 for four wickets. Brooklyn did not get a chance to bat, and the game has to go on record as a draw.

The Manhattan first eleven gained the privilege of batting first against New York, but found it a difficult matter to make runs against the bowling of H. Tauersall and J. Parks, each of whom took four wickets at a low cost. J. Flannery, with 19, not out, and A. Smedley, with 12, were the chief contributors to the score of 55 for nine wickets.

Brooklyn Team B and Nelson Lodge second eleven also played a drawn game. The Brooklyns batted first and put in a total of 52, to which E. Langley contributed 20 and A. J. Seale 11. Nelson Lodge then lost three wickets to the trundling of A. J. Seale and R. Harand, when further operations were suspended.

COLLEGE AUTOMOBILISTS.

Clubs Will Be Formed at All of the Leading Universities.

Automobiling as a college sport is rapidly coming into prominence among the leading universities of the country. There is scarcely anything in the line of sport which the college man does not take up, and the automobile is his latest craze.

One or two "autos" appeared at Harvard and Columbia last Fall, but the first step toward an organization of automobile interests was taken at Columbia early this Spring, when the Columbia University Automobile Club was organized.

The first Columbia man to own an automobile was H. R. Worthington, 1903, and it was through his efforts that the club was founded. Only two machines were owned by members of the club at first, but now the number has increased to six. At a recent meeting of the club, officers were elected as follows: President—Henry W. Shoemaker; Vice President—Henry R. Worthington; Secretary—Lewis Iselin; Treasurer—W. Brock Shoemaker. The membership of the club, with the officers named above, includes Lefferts Hutton, 1902; Harry Lilienthal Parr, 1902; Harold A. Kellock, 1900; Charles A. Dana, 1902; John W. Masury, special; Edward L. Tinker, 1902, and Roscoe C. Gaige, 1903.

Prof. Frederick Remsen Hutton, Dean of the School of Applied Science, who will give a course next year in the university on the running of traction carriages and automobiles, has been chosen an honorary Director of the club.

John W. Masury, the latest addition to the club's roster, went in by unanimous consent of the members. His several experiences with the authorities for scorching and his part in a number of accidents were considered sufficient to make him one of the first-class members.

Harvard has no regularly organized club, but it is probable that she will have one before long. A movement in this direction has been made by several students, who have combined in renting a stable for the storing of their carriages. The present owners of "autos" at Harvard are Warwick Greene, 1902, of New York; William H. Crane, 1902, of New York; Arthur Iselin, 1903, of New York; Charles Boyden, 1901, of Boston; W. A. Boal, 1900, of Chicago; John T. Pratt, 1901, of Brooklyn, and F. L. Lutz, 1903, of Boston. Several other students have signified their intention of getting machines in the Fall, so with this number as a nucleus the Harvard Automobile Club is an assured thing.

A club at Yale is not yet practicable, as there is but one automobile in the university. This is owned by Oscar S. Hauser of Neligh, Neb. Several undergraduates will have carriages next year, so an organization may then be possible. At present it is the custom of many students to use hired carriages. Licenses for running automobiles are not yet required by the New Haven City Government, and several of the inexperienced Yale engineers have figured frequently in minor accidents.

Handy Book for Cricketers.

The American Cricket Annual has issued a little book, neatly bound to fit the vest pocket, which gives in chronological order the complete fixtures for the year of all the clubs in the vicinity of this city. It also contains the names of the officers of the various clubs, the location of the grounds, and how best reached, the changes in the cricket rules and other information which should be useful to cricketers. It is published at 150 Nassau Street, New York.

Intercollegiate Cycle Meet.

Columbia's team to ride in the intercollegiate cycle meet to be held at Philadelphia May 30, has been chosen as follows: Rae, Welles, Hudson, Waters, Reynolds, Knoell, and Rose.

Teams from Yale, Princeton, Cornell, University of Pennsylvania, and Georgetown have been entered. The races which will be held are: Quarter mile, half mile, mile, two miles, and five miles.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

EXTRA SPECIALS.

MILLINERY.

Monday will be a genuine bargain day in our Millinery Department.

Trimmed Short-Back Sailors, in all the popular braids, trimmed in the latest style, with velvet, silk, chiffon and flowers, at **$1.50, $2.50, $3.25 and $4.50.**

Monday's sale of Untrimmed Hats will be worthy of your attention; 200 dozen Fancy Straws, Milans and Chips, in black and colors, including many of the most desirable shapes of THE SEASON, ALL AT **15c.**

Do not fail to see our Children's White Straw Hats, Tam O'Shanter Crowns, with ruffled brim, the best hat in the country for **98c.**

Children's Leghorn Flats, very good quality for the Money, **49c.**

Do you need a bunch of flowers? Monday will be an opportunity not to be missed; a clearing sale of 300 dozen flowers worth from 25c. to 69c., at **10c.**

SILKS. SILKS.

Extra Special Values in New and Desirable Silks.

50 pieces 22-inch White and Cream Figured India Wash Silk, in choice patterns, suitable for shirt waists, children's and misses' dresses, only **49c.** per yard; considered good value at 65c.

Another lot of the 89c. quality Colored Plisse Silk, in dainty shades, **59c.** per yard.

40 pieces Extra Fine Quality Fancy Silks, suitable for waists, skirts, etc., only **69c.** per yard; actual value $1.00 to $1.35.

TWILL FOULARD SILKS.

A new lot, some 80 odd pieces, full 24-inch, guaranteed all silk, in navy and royal blues, old rose, helio, violet, browns, new blue, etc., extra special **59c.** per yard; positively worth 89c.

WASH SILKS.

250 pieces New Wash Silks, in stripes, plaids and checks, at **29c., 39c., 40c.** per yard; actual values, 35c., 49c. and 58c.

Upholstery Specials.

THIRD FLOOR.

150 pair Nottingham Lace Curtains, seven designs, 3½ yards long, value $1.50; special, **98c.** pair.

175 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, good quality, select designs of imitation real laces; actual value, $2.25; special, **$1.59** pair.

75 Couch Covers, ornamental stripes, 3¼ yards long, 50 inches wide, fringed all around; special, **98c.** each.

Curtain Swiss, 36 inches wide, the newest designs of open work, stripes, dots, checks, etc., value 15c., special **11c.** per yard.

Cretonne and Denim Covered Sofa Pillows with ruffles, suitable for the hammock Summer use at **25c.** each.

Oriental Tapestry Sofa Pillows, 22-inch, special **98c.** each.

Utility in Shirt Waists Boxes, covered in best art tickings, special **$1.59, $1.79,** and **$1.98** each.

Folding Camp Chairs, with back and carpet seat, hardwood frames; slightly shop worn; value, 69c.; special, **29c.** each.

Furniture Slip Covers to order of best quality 66-inch Belgium Linens, for suit of 5 pieces furnished in best possible manner; special, **$8.98.**

Samples and estimates submitted for Awnings, Shades and Slip Covers. Best work and lowest prices. Lace curtains cleaned and refinished equal to new. Will store same for Summer free of charge if desired.

Flags for Memorial Day.

All Wool Bunting Flags, best standard material, machine sewed stars, at the following low figures:

3x5 feet long at	$1.49
4x6 feet long at	$2.19
5x8 feet long at	$2.95
6x9 feet long at	$3.75
6x10 feet long at	$3.95
8x12 feet long at	$5.95
8x15 feet long at	$7.75

Larger sizes; price proportionately.

A small quantity of Flags, slightly soiled, at half-price.

DRESS GOODS.

Matchless Values.

42-inch All Wool Granite Suitings, black and colored, **29c.** per yard; value 49c.

34-inch Black and White, Brown and White Shepherd Checks, **12½c** per yard; actual value 29c.

36-inch Wool Granite Suitings, **29c.** per yard, instead of 35c.

50c. quality Imported Plaids, at **25c.** per yard.

50-inch Very Fine All Wool Homespuns, in desirable shades of gray, **59c.** per yard; instead of 80c.

CREAM AND WHITE DRESS GOODS.

SPECIAL VALUES.

40-inch Cream White Figured Granite Suitings, **59c.** per yard; actual value 75c.

Silk and Wool Gloria, **$1.00** per yard, instead of $1.25.

44-inch Figured Silk and Wool Gloria, **$1.25** per yard; actual value $1.50.

Cream Bedford Cord, 40 to 45 inch, **55c., 75c., 98c.,** and **$1.25** per yard.

40-inch Fine Brilliantine, **50c.** per yard.

45-inch Fine Mohair, **75c.** per yard.

45-inch Very Fine All Wool Nun's Veiling, **75c.** per yard.

40 to 45 inch Cream Cashmere, at **59c., 68c., 75c., 89c.** per yard.

WASH GOODS EXTRAS.

Corded Welts, 28 inches wide, Printed in figures, stripes, floral designs and scroll effects on Navy, Cadet, Black and White ground, at **6½c.** per yard, instead of 10c.

Crinkle Crepe, 25 inches wide, Assortment of Colors in Pink, Light Blue, Cardinal, Nile Green, Old Rose and New Blue, at **9c.** per yard, instead of 15c.

Dimities, White and Tinted Ground, new choice designs at **10c.** per yard; value 15c.

Cotton Pongee, 32 inches wide; Navy, New Blue, Automobile, Black, Light Blue, Pink and Gray Ground, printed in new choice designs at **14c.** per yard.

French Organdies, Satin Bar and Stripe effect in new exclusive designs at **18c.** per yard, instead of 29c.

LINEN SUITINGS.

Brown Holland Linen, 34 inches wide, at **16c., 20c.** and **25c.** per yard.

All Linen, Natural Color Shrunk Duck, suitable for Skirts, at **25c.** and **35c.** per yard.

Dry finish Blouse Linen, Natural Color, 34 inches wide, at **20c.** and **25c.** per yard.

WHITE GOODS EXTRAS.

40-inch Victoria Lawn, nice sheer goods, at **10c.** per yard, instead of 14c.

Corded Welts, fine and medium cord, at **16c.** and **20c.** per yard; value 20c. and 25c. Embroidered Corded Welts at **25c.** per yard; value 35c.

White Organdies, 70 inches wide, at **29c., 35c., 39c., 50c., 65c.** and **75c.** per yard.

French Muslin, 32 inches wide, at **25c.** and **30c.** per yard.

Persian Lawn, 32 inches wide, at **16c., 20c., 25c., 29c.,** and **35c.** per yard; 45 inches wide, at **50c.** and **59c.** per yard.

Grocery Specials.

Choice Eatables at Small Prices.

Hams and Bacon.—Small, tender Pig Hams, for boiling, and Boneless Breakfast Bacon, per pound, **13c.**

Waldorf Pound Cake—for your holiday outing. Plain, Marble, Raisin and Citron, per pound, **17c.**; Nut Cake, **20c.**

Lime Juice—West Indies' best quality. Imperial brand. Per bottle, **23c.**

Rice—Cold rice and milk make a good warm weather dish. Whole grain. Pound, **9c.**; 3½ pounds for **30c.**

Butter—New grass butter, now at its best. Full pound bricks, **23c.**

Coffee—May sales larger than any previous month. Three excellent qualities, **30c., 25c.** and **15c.** per pound.

Potted meats, boned meats, canned fish, pickles, cheese, crackers, and all the eatables necessary for Decoration Day lunches.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS.

Basement Specials of Interest to All.

An Unequalled Oxford Tie Opportunity.

An Intense Interest Will be Shown in Our Sales for Monday by the Shopping Public, as They Embody the Best Ideas of the Season.

REMEMBER IT IS CONCORD THAT GIVES SUCCESS.

Women's $3.50 Welted Sole Oxford Ties, $2.48 a Pair.

Women's Tan and Black Vici and Dongola Kid Oxford Ties, hand welted and stitched soles, with patent leather or kid tips. The popular Shoe for this season's wear; all the most approved toe shapes; $3.50 would be a fair price for them; all sizes, 2½ to 7, all widths, from A to E, a pair, at $2.48

SILVER WARE—MAY AND JUNE WEDDINGS.

Have you a wedding present to buy? A representative display of all the best makes in Sterling Silver and Silver Plated Ware. Our values surpass by far anything and everything in Greater New York, to which we attribute our great success.

Quadruple Plated Tea Sets, teapot, sugar bowl, gold-lined cream pitcher, and spoon holder, satin finish, burnished shield on both sides, 4 pieces complete, special at **$4.99;** regular value, $7.50.

Quadruple Plated Tea Set, 4 pieces, burnished finish, fluted design, beaded edge, special, **$6.75;** regular value, $9.50.

Quadruple Plated 4-piece Tea Set, 3 styles to choose from, plain burnished, fluted or satin finished, handsomely engraved, special, at **$8.75;** regular value, $12.50.

Quadruple Plated Tea Set trays, large size, **$1.98, $2.98** and **$3.25.**

Quadruple Plated Chocolate Pots, satin finish, artistically engraved, **$1.39.**

Plain Burnished Finish, Fluted Design, special, **$1.98.**

Quadruple Plated Cake Baskets, newest shapes, **$2.25,** special.

Imported Decorated Biscuit Jars, all tints, quadruple-plated mountings and cover, special at **98c.** and **$1.69.**

Quadruple Plated Candelabras, Colonial style, 3 lights; special, **$2.98.**

Quadruple Plated Soup Tureens, burnished finish, beaded edge; special, **$2.98.**

Soup Ladles, beaded pattern, Rogers make, **98c.**

Quadruple Plated Crumb Set, tray and scraper, beautifully engraved; special, at **$1.48.**

Quadruple Plated A. D. Coffee Set, 3 pieces and tray; coffee pot, gold-lined sugar bowl and creamer, 4 pieces complete; special, **$5.98;** regular value, $8.75.

Quadruple Plated Fruit Stand, artistic design, with imported ruby glass dish, beautifully decorated with gold; special, at **$2.98.**

Cannot be Duplicated for Twice That Amount.

98c. SPECIALS.

Quadruple Plated Bon Bon Baskets, Bread Trays, Condensed Milk Holders, Lemonade Pitchers, Biscuit Jars, Radish and Mustard Pots, Crumb Scraper, Sugar Bowl, Creamers, Spoon Holders, Flower Vases, Colonial Candlesticks, etc.

THE UNIQUE.

26 pieces in case, Rogers make, A1 plate, new pattern, 6 dinner knives, 6 dinner forks, 6 table spoons, 6 tea spoons, butter knife and sugar shell, complete in silk-lined case, regular $7.50 value at **$4.98.**

W. A. ROGERS' fancy pattern, A1 plate, Berry Spoon, in case, **48c.**

Meat Fork, **48c.**; Gravy Ladle, **48c.**; ½ doz. A. D. Coffee Spoons, in case, **48c.**

BOOKS.

Large assortment of Paper Novels for Summer reading, prices the lowest.

Popular Novels by standard and popular authors, **7c.**

All the popular novels by such authors as Mary J. Holmes, May Agnes Fleming, Mrs. Southworth, Dora Delmar, Harriet Lewis, etc., **15c.** each.

The newest fiction of to-day, paper bindings, **25c.** and **31c.** each.

The latest novel by Charles Garvice, "A MODERN JULIET," paper cover, **15c.**

2 vol. sets, gilt top, usually sold for $1.25; our price **50c.** a set, cloth bound, 12 mos. gilt top, good paper and type, by standard and popular authors; our price, **25c.**

A few standard sets in half calf binding, by Charles Dickens, William Makepeace Thackeray, Sir Walter Scott, etc., to close out the remainder at **50c.** per vol.

STATIONERY.

A large assortment of the newest tints and sizes in Paper, at **5c.** a quire. Envelopes to match, **5c.** per package.

Standard Linen Writing Paper, and envelopes in boxes, ruled and plain, special, **10c.** a box.

Fine Quality Society Stationery, in the new pastel shades, also the new Chameleon, with white and colored borders.

A large assortment of sizes and styles, plain and fancy Stationery, in cabinet boxes, suitable for summer use, in packing your supplies for the summer, also Traveling Ink Wells, and Fountain Pens.

Light-weight Foreign Corresponding Paper, from **5c.** per quire up.

Crepe Paper for Summer Decorations, fancy and plain, from **5c.** a roll up.

Have your visiting cards printed from plate, **29c.** for Monday only.

Orders taken for Wedding Invitations in the most correct style.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

The Pleasantest and Most Attractive Shopping Place in Brooklyn and Prices Invariably the Lowest.

Black Foulard Silks,

Regular 85 Ct. Quality at 47 Cts. Per Yard.

Twenty-five hundred yards of Black Foulard Silks (made of the purest Italian Silk), the regular 85 ct. quality, will be sold at **47 cts.** per yard on Monday. The goods are especially suitable for making afternoon gowns for Summer wear.

Centre Table, Main Aisle.

Special Sale of Ladies' Suits.

The best values of the month are offered in three lots, as follows:

First—Suits of Homespun and Cheviot, in brown, gray, blue and black, Jackets Silk lined and Skirts Percaline lined, at **$10** each; were $12.50, $15 and $20.

Second—Suits of Broadcloth, Venetian and Homespun, with Eton shaped Jackets, finely tailored, one lot in gray, appliqued with silk, at **$15** each, were $32.50.

Third—A choice lot of brown and gray Homespun Suits, just made in the best manner, and lined throughout with silk, at **$20** each.

Ladies' Black Cloth Jackets.

Two lots on a special counter in the Cloak Department:

First, a lot of Eton Jackets, well made and in every way desirable, at **$12.50** each; most of them were $22.50.

Second, a very handsome lot of Jackets, were $25 to $37.50, reduced to **$17.50** each.

Linen Suitings at Half Price.

Fancy mixed Irish Linen Suitings, 27 inches wide, excellent for outing dresses and traveling, **15** cts. per yard instead of 30 cts.

An assorted lot of fancy weave Irish Linens, in natural color, 36 inches wide, **18** cts. per yard.

Embroidered Irish Linen Lawn and Cambrics, white grounds, colored spots and figures, **75** cts. and **$1.60** per yard.

Odds and Ends in Linens.

A mixed lot of Doilies and Velvet Mats at **2** cts. each.

A lot of Napkins, Doilies and Tray Cloths at **6** cts. each.

Fringed Damask Bureau Scarfs, **15** cts. each, instead of 35 to 75 cts.

Non-Heatable Asbestos Table Mats, in embroidered white Irish Linen cases, three sizes, **75** cts., **$1.00** and **$1.25** each. Main Floor, Annex.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

A Comprehensive Sale of White Silks

And Other White Fabrics at Exceedingly Low Prices.

An immense gathering of white for prompt dispersal again at prices marvelously low, and just at the beginning of the white season, marks once more the splendid and far-reaching enterprise of this Store. But this sale of White Silks, Organdies, Lawns, Dimities, etc., makes a new record for even this Store's great merchandising, not only because it is complete, all-embracing in comprehensiveness, but because in many cases

Prices Are Below the Actual Cost of Manufacture.

Among the White Silks—indispensable for graduation dresses and for the prettiest of the Summer Waists—no less than 10,000 yards in twenty-five separate styles and a multitude of new and favored patterns are affected by the low prices.

It is so all through the sale, with the cottons as well as the silks, values are extraordinary. Here are crude details:

The White Silks.

Fancy White Taffeta.

19 in. hemstitched stripe Taffeta	59c
20 inch plisse stripe Taffeta	79c
20 inch corded and hemstitched	79c
21 inch corded Bengaline	98c

Plain White Taffeta.

19 inch white Taffeta	49c
19 inch white Taffeta	59c
19 inch white Taffeta	69c
19 inch white Taffeta	79c
19 inch white Taffeta	88c

White Crepe de Chine.

21 inch Crepe de Chine	49c

Satin Regence.

20 inch all silk satin Regence	79c

White Japanese Silk.

19 in. washable Japanese Taffeta	38c
19 in. Corded Wash Silk	38c
20 inch washable Japanese Silk	29c
23 inch washable Japanese Silk	38c
27 inch washable Japanese Silk	49c
36 inch washable Japanese Silk	59c
27 inch washable Japanese Silk	69c
36 inch washable Japanese Silk	69c
36 inch washable Japanese Silk	99c

White Liberty Satin.

20 inch all silk Liberty Satin	49c
21 inch all silk Liberty Satin	59c
21 inch all silk Liberty Satin	69c
22 inch all silk Liberty Satin	79c
22 inch all Silk Liberty Satin	88c

Main floor, New Building.

The White Cotton Fabrics.

French Organdie, 67 inches wide. The regular price for such Organdie is 35c. a yard, but we imported this ourselves and its price to-morrow will be, **25c.** a yard

Persian Lawn of fine quality; value 20c. a yard; at **15c**

Persian Lawn, 40 inches wide; value 30c. a yard; at **19c**

Allover, cluster and fancy organdie and lawn Tuckings; worth up to 75c. a yard, at **29c**

Organdie Puffings, some tucked, others with lace insertions . . . . **$1.19** a yard

Irish Dimity, sheer and fine quality; the 22c. kind; at **16c**

A fine assortment of dimity and lawn Plaids and Stripes; worth up to 20c. a yard; at **12½c**

Linen Dimity, sheer and heavy qualities; the 49c. kind; at . . . . . **39c.** a yard

Main floor, rear.

An Event in SHIRT WAISTS

That is Very Widely Interesting.

Interesting because an enormous collection of Summer Shirt Waists is to go on sale here to-morrow at prices unmatched in littleness. They are good Waists—some of them are exceptionally fine Waists—the kinds you would choose under any circumstances, price not considered. They have the freshness and smartness that Summer Waists should have and there is wide enough variety among them to suit every taste.

Price has been considered, though, in connection with these Waists and it is the very lowest we or you know anything about; pricing that should give every Waist a hurry call.

Cotton Waists. 1,200 Waists of good percale; French tucked backs, full fronts and buttons; twelve different patterns. A full 50c. value at **27c**

Percale and corded gingham Waists of extra quality, many of the Derby make and others representing some of the best Waist manufacturers; full fronts, pearl buttons, detached collars, yoke and French backs **49c**

600 Derby Waists of one of the finest grades of percale in exclusive patterns; box plaited backs, full fronts, large pearl buttons; value $1.25, at **69c**

600 Waists, made of Anderson's ginghams, in pretty stripes, including oxblood, pink, blue and white; full fronts, yoke backs and pearl buttons; value $2.00, at **97c**

600 Waists of white lawn, with four rows of insertion between space tucking; tucked back, detachable collar **97c**

1,000 Geisha Waists of white lawn; the entire front composed of insertions of embroidery and tucks; tucked backs, **$1.39**

Geisha Waists, specially low priced at, **$1.75** and **$1.98**

Silk Waists. Waists of black China Silk, made with the entire front tucked and stitched in points down the front; silk collar **$2.69**

Waists of wash silk in a variety of pretty colorings; stripe effects; full fronts, French backs and silk collars . . . **$2.59**

Second floor.

Comfortable Dressing Sacques.

For Half of Their Value.

A half price sale of Summer comfort—that is practically what this sale of Dressing Sacques amounts to. You need them now, the loose, lounging garments that make the house bearable during the hotter months. So we tell you about these.

They are handsome Dressing Sacques, the entire stock of a man who makes only the very finest garments of the sort. There are many styles—every one excellent; every Sacque a dainty, pretty gown. Yet the prices for them to-morrow will be scarcely more than half of the regular cost. Four lots:

Lawn Dressing Sacques, high neck, rolling collar and ruffle trimmed with lace; short back and pointed front, finished with lawn ruffle, colors, pink, blue and white. Others Empire with insertions of embroidery across front, **49c**

Fine lawn Kimono Sacques, with dainty colored embroidered band down front and on sleeves, others with tucked yoke, prettily trimmed with featherbone stitching; also, Dressing Sacques with tucked collars and hemstitched effects, some short back and pointed fronts; others with fitted backs . . **98c**

Fine white lawn Sacques, with rolling hemstitched collar, trimmed with fine embroidery, the sleeves also trimmed; shirred back and tucked ruffle on skirt; others with yoke back and front of solid embroidery, with full ruffle of fine embroidery all around and are finished at neck with ribbon; Dimity Kimono Sacques, with solid embroidered yoke, and bands of fine embroidery down front and on sleeve; also, Kimonos trimmed with lace and ribbons **$1.49**

Fine lawn Dressing Sacques, Empire style, with three insertions of fine lace and embroidery insertions across front; large revers of lace insertions; finished with embroidery beading and trimmed with ruffle of lace; bottom of Sacque trimmed with insert

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Sterling Pianos

Represent the Highest Standard of Piano Excellence.

There's Nothing Better at Any Price. Faultless in Construction.

Moderate in Price. Artistic in Design.

STERLING WAREROOMS,
536 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

A few used Uprights, including many well known makes, in perfect repair, at $85, $115, $140, and up.
CASH OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers,
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

A SALE OF RENTAL PIANOS.

Each season it is customary for us to rent a large number of Knabes and pianos of other makes for two, three, or four months. These pianos are now being returned to us, and while they are practically new, we are not willing to offer them as such, nor do we care to carry them over in stock until next season. Therefore we have inaugurated this "Rental Sale," and during the next two weeks will sell each of these pianos at a very considerable discount. Quite a number of these are Knabes that have no appreciable sign of wear, and at our "Rental Sale" prices are veritable "bargains."

This sale will last but two weeks, so that today presents the best opportunity for you to make your selection.

WM. KNABE & CO.,
154 Fifth Ave., cor. 20th St.

KRAKAUER

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of latest designs in Upright Pianos are on display at our Warerooms. Also slightly used Pianos, cash or monthly payments. Send for **Illustrated Catalogue.**
PIANOS TO RENT.

KRAKAUER BROS., 113 East 14th St.

WILSON PIANOS.

Pianos for Less than 15c. a Day Is Certainly a Remarkable Offer.

A liberal piano offer. Join the Bloomingdale Piano Club and secure a fine Wilson Piano for $5.00 down and $1.00 per week. Piano delivered on the first payment of $5.00, so you do not have to wait until the entire amount of $155.00 is paid. BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th St., 60th St.

Pianos to Rent for the Country.

Briggs, Chickering, Weber, Yacobs, Fischer, &c.

Small Uprights for Summer cottages; also Pianos of these well-known makes slightly used, for sale at reduced prices.
GREAT BARGAINS.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
C. H. DITSON & CO.,
867 Broadway, New York City.

THE OPERA PIANO.

New and elegant designs in different woods; also several slightly used. Write for bargain list.
Warerooms, Broadway, cor. 47th St.

STEINWAY BABY GRAND, ABSOLUTELY new, with maker's guarantee; will be sold at a discount to close an account. LOUIS J. JOSCELYN, 10 East 16th St.

FOR SALE.

MANTELS--FIREPLACES

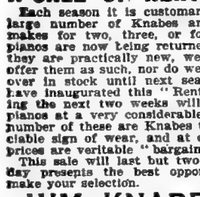

Mantels from **$6 and up.**
Buy direct.
Unusually good value.
Andirons, Tiles, Bathroom Tiling.
JACKSON'S
246 Front St., near Fulton.
No Branch Stores
Same address for the past 70 years.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Valuable patent; lady or child can tie a horse quick, absolutely safe; State and county rights; investments $25 and up; 100 per cent profit; stamp for particulars; sample by mail $1 and $1.50. CONGER BUCKLE CO., 414 California St., San Francisco.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THE BEST AND PUREST BAKING POWDER made—guaranteed absolutely pure—is manufactured by the original R. T. Royal. Rapidly increasing trade demands larger capital. United States court decision guarantees all rights and protection. NATIONAL BUSINESS BUREAU, 121 Park Row Building.

BECAUSE OF DEATH OF OWNER, GROCERY business for sale in Brooklyn, N. Y. City, (with or without the building;) long established, well located, prosperous; stock about $7,000; equity in building, $9,000; excellent opportunity for bright grocer. Y., Box 163 Times.

GET A PIECE OF $60,000 REAL ESTATE. Syndicate now being formed. Fifty thousand already subscribed and paid in by bankers and business men. No risk. Splendid profits. GROUND FLOOR, care of Times Office.

$10,000 STOCK AND DIRECTORATE FOR $8,666.00 (good note accepted for part) wanted by corporation to carry out contract which will pay 33⅓% on capital. Working plant complete. DIRECTOR, P. O. Box 1,371 Manhattan.

$100,000 CAN EASILY BE MADE BY PARTIES going to Europe by showing my Patents to merchants in England, France, or Germany. ENGINEER, Box 100, Times Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

21ST ST., 49 EAST.—Handsomely furnished, large room; southern exposure; superior table and service; reference exchanged.

104 WEST 79TH ST.—Double rooms; good location; close to Park and L station; good table.

234 WEST 44TH ST.

Desirable rooms, well furnished; board optional. Superior table. References.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

8 WEST 83D ST.—Lovely rooms in house with private family; Southerners accommodated; every convenience.

24TH ST., 23 EAST., NEAR MADISON Square.—Handsome large front room; first-class accommodation.

30TH ST., BROADWAY.—Metropolitan Opera House. Beautifully furnished room for one or two; bath connected; Summer rates. Call, Gazzo's.

A DESIRABLE ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMILY; near Central Park, between 5th and 6th Avs., for single gentlemen; $7. Address Batchelor, 900 6th Av.

ROOMS WANTED.

REFINED GENTLEMAN IN CITY PART TIME wants choice room, house or flat, reasonable. COOK, 110 Fifth Av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LIKE six or eight Summer boarders; home comforts; pure air and water; fresh eggs and vegetables; terms on application. M. A. KENTFIELD, Unadilla, N. Y.

FINEST ACCOMMODATIONS, FOUR PERsons; largest cottage and grounds, Arverne; overlooking ocean; 39 minutes from 34th St. Ferry; private American family; references. B., 1,269 Broadway.

PLEASANT SITUATION, LIGHT, AIRY ROOMS, good table; moderate prices; depot five minutes. Mrs. M. C. BUSE, Montclair, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS. SUMMER RESORTS. SUMMER RESORTS.

ON LAKE CANADARAGO, 1,750 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

Richfield Springs

New York.

Famed for Many Years as the Summer Retreat of the Elite and Prominent American Tourists.

The American Cure and Pleasure Resort, Combining the Charms of Lake, Mountain, and Spa.

CHARACTERISTICS

Health The celebrated **White Sulphur Bathing Establishment,** containing all the improved European methods of treatment for Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, Insomnia, Derangement of the Liver, and all Non-Contagious Diseases, etc. The pure country and mountain air. No Mosquitoes.

Pleasure and Recreation Fishing and Boating on the Lake; a well-kept nine-hole Golf Course; Delightful Drives; Social Events at the Hotels; Athletic Events on the field; Hunt Club; Tally-Ho Excursions; Fine Roads for Bicycling, etc., etc.

Accessibility Richfield Springs is reached from New York daily via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R., Barclay and Christopher Street Ferries. Through drawing-room cars and sleepers. Via New York Central and Hudson River R. R. from Grand Central Station. Through Pullman drawing-room and buffet cars.

Richfield Springs Leading Hotels, Boarding Houses and Cottages Are:

HOTELS.
Hotel Earlington, E. M. Earle & Son.
St. James, E. M. Earle & Son.
New York Office, Hotel Earlington, 27th Street, Near Broadway.
The Kendallwood, George W. Tunnicliff.
The Tuller, N. D. Jewell & Co.
Cary Cottages, J. D. Cary.
Tunnicliff Cottage, Mrs. J. F. Getman.
Darrow House, George W. Greene.
National, George A. Gray.
The Elk, S. S. Keller.
Richfield Hotel, W. H. Keller.
Armstrong Cottage, A. B. Armstrong.
Tunnicliff Lawn, Mrs. Fannie Harrington.
Brunswick, J. Cronin.

APARTMENT HOUSES.
Walontha, Henry Greenman, Manager.
The Gladstone, L. F. Barker, Manager.

COTTAGES TO RENT.
Whipple Cottage, F. Benton Whipple.
Hinds Cottage, E. A. Hinds.
The Maples, M. D. Jewell.
Tarry-a-While, J. D. Ibbotson.
Losee Cottage, Mrs. S. H. Losee.
Ward Cottage, W. B. Ward.
McCredy Cottage, L. McCredy & Son.
Walter Cottage, Mrs. M. A. Walter.
Stanfield Villa, Mrs. M. J. DeLong.
Wilder Cottage, C. B. Wilder.
Reed Cottage, J. D. Reed.
Kinne Cottage, Guy Kinne.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO
LIBERTY
Sullivan Co., N. Y.
$5.00
Via the
New York, Ontario & Western Ry.

This rate includes railroad fare, transfer, meals and lodging over Decoration Day.
For circulars, tickets and further particulars, apply at 371 Broadway, New York.

Information about resorts and their hotels, the best routes for reaching them, the cost of railway and steamship tickets to all parts of the world, and other needful information will be furnished on application. Parlor, sleeping-car and stateroom accommodations reserved. Baggage checked from residence to destination.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB
(Est. 1879.)
Tours and Tickets Everywhere.
25 UNION SQUARE.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Special, Sunday, May 27th.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M.

Leave Pier 10, East River,
adjoining Hanover Square Station Elevated Railroad, } half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
Regular Season Commences May 30th.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y.:
Sunday 7:00, 9:10, 10:10, 11:20 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:40, 9:30 P. M.
Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE BROADWAY FERRIES, BROOKLYN, via Brooklyn Union "L" R. R.:
Sunday, hourly from 6:00 to 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:00 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Last train from Rockaway Beach 10:53 P. M.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

NIAGARA FALLS **$8.00** Round Trip
Tickets good going May 29, returning up to and including May 31st.

MAUCH CHUNK **$2.00** Round Trip.
By special train Decoration Day, May 30th, only.
Tickets and full information at all Lehigh Valley offices, General Eastern Office, 355 Broadway.

Decoration Day Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT.
Steamer MARY POWELL,
leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; West 22d St. 2 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40. Tickets good to return by West Shore Special train at 7:25 P. M., or any regular train. Fare for round trip, $1.00, return Hudson River R. R., $1.10. Ample time to see Dress Parade, Public Buildings, &c. MUSIC. This excursion is also made every Saturday.

Niagara Falls.

Special Three-Day Trip for Decoration Day, leaving Tuesday, May 29th, $8.00, including Hotel accommodation and other expenses, $14.50.

Catskills.

Special Three-Day Trip for Decoration Day, leaving New York, Tuesday, May 29th, including Hotel and other expenses, $8.00.
THOS. H. HENDRICKSON, 339 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$5.00 to BOSTON and RETURN,

including stateroom berth; leave New York Wednesday, May 30th, 5 P. M.; returning, leave Boston any Monday or Thursday until June 11th inclusive. JOY STEAMSHIP CO., Pier 35, East River. Telephone, 2327 Franklin.

Niagara Falls.

Special Three-Day Trip for DECORATION DAY.
$8 Leaving Tues., May 29, including Hotel and other Expenses, **$14.50**
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1185 B'way, N. Y.

Charming Excursions

by **Hudson River Day Line Steamers**
AFTER MAY 28TH.
IDEAL FOR DECORATION DAY.
Half Rate to Cairo, N. Y., May 28 to June 5.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

A YEARLY MEETING OF THE RELIGIOUS Society of Friends will be held this week, Fifteenth St. and Rutherfurd Place. Ministers from other Meetings will attend. Meetings for worship this morning at 11 and afternoon at 4 o'clock. All cordially invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BROADWAY, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening at 8; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

FIRST MENTAL SCIENCE TEMPLE, 228 West 58th Street.—Sunday at 8 P. M., Paul Tynes will speak on "The Real Self."

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, N. Y., LENOX Avenue and 122d Street, Rev. H. P. Nichols, Rector.—Services 7:00 and 11:00 A. M., and 3:45 and 8:00 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

DENTISTRY.

DR. A. C. DURSCHANG, Dentist,
removed from 122 Second Street
TO 823 EAST 17TH STREET,
near Second Ave., New York City.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND

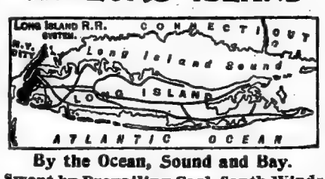

By the Ocean, Sound and Bay.
Swept by Prevailing Cool South Winds from the Ocean.

"LONG ISLAND," an illustrated descriptive book, and "SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses, free upon application at ticket offices, Astor House, 120 (952 Eagle Bureau) and 1,383 Broadway, 95 5th Ave.; 34th St., E. R., and foot of New Chambers St.; Journal Resort Bureau, 1,370 Broadway; World Vacation Bureau, 1,402 Broadway; 687 Columbus Ave., and 42 W. 125th St., New York; 233 Fulton St.; Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn, or send 6c. in stamps for "Long Island" and 4c. for "Summer Homes" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

Suburban Homes North of the Harlem River,

which is No. 4 of the New York Central's "Four-Track Series," contains a fine map, on a large scale, of the country north of the Harlem River, with a deal of valuable information relating thereto. A copy will be sent free, postpaid, on receipt of a one-cent stamp by GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Studebaker
BROADWAY NEW YORK
COR. PRINCE ST.

CARRIAGES HARNESS

1900 Spring and Summer styles now ready for inspection. New and smart designs:

NOVELTIES IN BASKET CARRIAGES.

A most complete line of

PNEUMATICS,

including Runabouts, Surreys, Speeding Wagons, &c., &c., &c.

In fact, the richest variety ever shown of carriages of every description for city or country, road, or park driving. Nearly 1,000 vehicles from which to make selection.

HANDSOME BAY COB FOR $150.

15½ hands, age six; prompt driver; high action; excellent saddler; afraid of nothing; safe for ladies; guaranteed sound and gentle; trial given; also BREWSTER TOP BUGGY, extension top FAMILY SURREY, (seats four.) PNEUMATIC RUNABOUT and cutunder reversible seat FAMILY TRAP (seats two or four.) SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS; all nearly new and separately; no offers refused. Owner's private stable, rear residence, 218 WEST 48TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

A HANDSOME AND ATTRACTIVE STYLISH cob; prize winner; been ridden and driven by owner's wife; price, $150. Also nearly new rubber-tired Runabout, Brewster, Brougham, and Victoria, Waldorf trap, (seats two or four,) family surrey; Gig Cart, coupe Rockaway and speeding wagon; imported riding saddles, Harness, Robes, &c., at less than quarter value. Owner's private stable, 65 Madison Av., between 27th and 28th Sts.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE CHEAP; USED LITtle; half-top cabriolet, with foot cushion, lazy back to front seat; pole, shafts, &c., complete. Can be seen at R. M. Stiver's Carriage Manufactory, 144 East 31st St., near 3d Av. See Mr. Geis and mention Beebe.

FOR RENT—Pair of reliable carriage horses; fine appearance, together with harness, &c.; excellent coachman to accompany; good place for horses and man for Summer more important than price. H. P. TOLER, Mills Building.

INSTRUCTION.

SYMS SCHOOL.

ROBERT H. SYMS, WILLIAM C. SIMMONS.
Apply for Circular.
22 WEST 45TH ST.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Removed to 26 East 56th St.

FRENCH CONVERSATION LESSONS, WITHout books; rapid progress; my or pupil's residence. PROFESSOR, 258 West 22d St.

PRIVATE COACHING FOR COLLEGE EXAMinations. A. EVERETT STONE, (Yale and Columbia,) 316 West 56th St.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets. New York.

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Cabaret du Chat Noir

32 W. 28th St., nr. B'way, (28th St. "L" station.)
Busy Men's Lunch, 12 to 3, with wine.
50c.
Table d'Hote Dinner, 5 to 9 P. M.
75c.
Also a la Carte at all hours.
Orchestra from 5:30 to 12:30.
After Theatre Suppers a specialty.
Also 551 West Broadway, (Bleecker St. "L.") Table d'hote, with wine, 50c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LINDO BROS., Broadway, Corner 29th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
HOTEL EARLINGTON
12th season.
Golf links and bicycle oval in the park.
BATHING ESTABLISHMENT
Opposite the Hotel.
ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Situated in Earlington Park. Moderate Rates.
Full information at Hotel Earlington, 27th St., near Broadway, New York City.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

Saratoga Springs
Lake George
Lake Champlain
The Adirondack Mountains
Sharon Springs

and many other, cool, healthful summer resorts in the elevated region of Northern New York are described and illustrated in

"A Summer Paradise"

just issued by the Deleware and Hudson Railroad.

Mailed to any address on receipt of 4 cents postage.

J. W. BURDICK, General Pass. Agt.
Albany, N. Y.

MAPLE LAWN HOUSE.

One of the finest and healthiest locations in the mountains, four miles west of Cairo Village; elevation, 1,500 feet; best of spring water; good rooms; bath and modern improvements.

PRIVATE AMUSEMENTS.

Large amusement hall, bowling alleys, pool room, tennis, hunting and fishing.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 175.

Special Terms for June.

July and August, $7 to $10 per week.

A special half-rate excursion to Cairo, via the Albany Day Line Steamers and Catskill Evening Boats, connecting with the Catskill Mountain Railroad.

Carriages will meet all trains. For full information see Cairo Excursion Advertisement, or address A. J. LOCK, Proprietor, Cairo, N. Y.

THE ROCKWOOD.

Open for the season May 26th. Main hotel has been enlarged to accommodate its increasing patronage. Dining room enlarged one-half; all modern improvements; baths and running water on each floor; elevation 1,200 feet; milk, butter, and vegetables produced on our own farm.

AMUSEMENTS.

Large amusement hall, bowling alley, (no bar,) hunting, fishing, and bathing.

Special low rate for June.

Half Rate Excursion during Decoration Day week, commencing Monday, 28th, by Albany Day Line and Catskill Evening Line Steamers. Round trip, $1.85 and $2.10; tickets good going or returning up to and including June 5th. Accommodations will be reserved upon request to proprietor. H. S. DUNCAN, Cairo, N. Y.

Saratoga. The Grand Union

Open June 15 to Oct. 1.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
NEW YORK OFFICE:
WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL
(33d St. entrance) Until Opening.

Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Thousand Island House.
O. G. STAPLES, G. DE WITT, } OWNERS AND PROPRIETORS.
Opens June 10th, renovated throughout, and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. Applications for rooms may be made to the hotel or to Mr. R. F. MADDOX, who will be at HOTEL CAMBRIDGE, 5th Av. and 33d St., New York City, to make engagements. Send two 2-cent stamps for Booklet.

ULMER PARK HOTEL, PAVILIONS.

Opening of the Season 1900.
MONDAY, MAY 28,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
First-class Vaudeville Performance and Ball. All friends and the general public are cordially invited. Respectfully, WM. TEXTER.

AMITYVILLE, L. I.
30 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.
HOTEL NEW POINT
THE INN.
NOW OPEN.
OPENS JUNE 23.
Always cool. 150 feet from Great South Bay. Table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling. Man in attendance. Accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY, at Times Building, New York, (Room 46,) Wednesdays.

LONG BEACH, L. I.

LONG BEACH HOTEL
OPENS IN JUNE.
LONG BEACH INN
NOW OPEN.
Cottages ready for occupancy June 1st.
Address, A. E. DICK,
N. Y. Office, 12 West 23d St.

A.-FORT LOWRY HOTEL,
Lowry House and Cottages,
Bath Beach, L. I.
Now open; house situated on water; first-class accommodation; cuisine a specialty; terms, &c., on application.
J. L. LOWRY, PROPRIETOR.

A STRICTLY REFINED FAMILY HOUSE.

HOTEL CLIFFTON.

Right on Water Front, BONAIRE, L. I.
(Post Office address Patchogue, N. Y.)
COOLEST RESORT on Great South Bay.
75 minutes from L. I. City. 200 rooms. Music. Write for booklet. JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

THE EDGEMERE,

EDGEMERE, L. I.,
will open in June.
J. C. Matthews, Mgr. J. H. BRESLIN.

JOCELYLYN HOUSE, Big Indian, Ulster Co., N. Y. Elevation 1,900 ft., finest trout fishing; bowling-alley, lawn tennis, croquet; $7 to $10 per week; further particulars address GEO. E. JOCELYLYN.

SUMMER RESORTS. SUMMER RESORTS. SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOMES

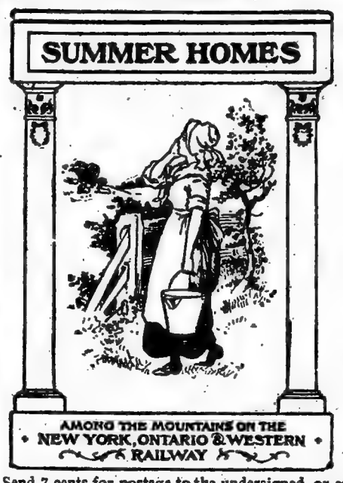

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS ON THE NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY

SUMMER IN THE MOUNTAINS

Of Sullivan, Ulster and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the Main Line and Branches of the

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for your family in a region of absolute

HEALTH AT MODERATE COST,
2,000 ft. above the sea, with
Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk,

Send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK "SUMMER HOMES," of 192 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, etc.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 945, 1354 Broadway; 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 245 Columbus Av., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 173 5th Av.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 42d St. ferries.
IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.

On May 29th and 30th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 371 Broadway, 1354 Broadway and Ferry Offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Thursday, 31st.

PASSENGER RATES, 2 CENTS A MILE. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Summer in the Mountains

of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway. If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for your family in a region of

Absolute Health at Moderate Cost.

2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk, send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 192 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c. On May 29th and 30th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 371 Broadway, 1,354 Broadway, and Ferry Offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Thursday, 31st.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 945, 1,354 Broadway; 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 245 Columbus Av., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 173 5th Av.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.
IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.
Passenger rates, 2 cents a mile.
J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES

ERIE RAILROAD

and New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R. In NORTHERN NEW JERSEY, ORANGE, SULLIVAN AND DELAWARE COUNTIES, NEW YORK, AND PIKE, MONROE AND WAYNE COUNTIES, PA.

To those interested in finding locations for the Summer amid the most attractive surroundings, our book, "Rural Summer Homes," may be of assistance.

Send six cents in stamps to D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent, 21 Cortlandt St., New York, or call at the Erie Railroad offices: 111, 113, 261, 401 and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York. Brooklyn: 391 and 860 Fulton St., 99 Broadway. Staten: Foot Chambers St., foot West 23d St.
Send 3c. in stamps for Fishing Book.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD

ON LAKE MASSAWEPIE, Adirondacks, LOVELY SPOT FOR SUMMER OUTING.
FINE CAMP SITES AND COTTAGES TO LET.
Nine-link golf course, boating, fishing, hunting, lawn tennis, billiards, bowling, fine casino for entertainments and dancing. Through Wagner Palace Car from New York to Childwold. OPEN JUNE 20TH. For information address CHAS. E. LELAND, Hotel Kensington, N. Y. City.

ADIRONDACKS. THE GRAND VIEW HOUSE,

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
An ideal mountain resort. Elevator, steam heat, private baths. Golf, boating, etc.
ALLEN & TRACY.
New York Office, 320 Broadway.

ADIRONDACKS.

The Ampersand.

A most delightful mountain and lake resort. Opens June 23.
Perfect Golf Links.
New York Office: Astor Court Bldg., 25 West 33d St. C. M. EATON, Mgr.

ADIRONDACKS.
BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.
THE UTOWANA,
Formerly Prospect House.
Harry Vardon, champion golfer, will play match games on the links from Aug. 1st to Aug. 7th. New route via N. Y. C. & New York office Astor Court Buildings, Room 24. J. B. WHITE, Supt.

THE WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES,

JEFFERSON, WHITE MOUNTAINS,
WILL OPEN IN JUNE.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. MURPHY, Ass't Mgr.
Address until June 1st, Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

SILVER BAY HOTEL.

SILVER BAY, N. Y.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT ON LAKE George. A new and modern hotel, with all city conveniences. Latest sanitary plumbing. Best of water. Pure, dry air. Boating and fishing. Illustrated Booklet, terms, &c., on application to P. C. SAFFORD, Manager.
St. James Building, B'way and 26th St., N. Y. City.

THE BALSAMS,

Dixville Notch, White Mountains,
A model resort hotel, 2,000 feet above the sea.
WILL OPEN JUNE 30th.
Address for booklet or information,
CHARLES H. GOULD, Manager,
At Lakewood, N. J., until June 1.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, WINDSOR HOTEL.

28th of May to last of September—$4 per day and upward. Send for illustrated souvenir pamphlet. R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

THE HALCYON,

MILLBROOK, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Opens June 16th (6th season;) easily accessible; liberal management; excellent cuisine; rooms singly or en suite; private baths; nine-hole golf links; electric light; three concerts daily; grand drives, (equal to Central Park;) ideal bicycle roads; reached in two hours from Grand Central Depot; 1,000 feet elevation; absolutely pure water. H. R. ROBERTSON, Jr., Manager, Millbrook, or Hotel Imperial, Tuesdays and Saturdays, 11 to 3. May 1st to June 15th.

BRANDON HOUSE,

GREENWOOD LAKE, NEW YORK.
47 miles on Erie R. R. Opens June 12th. New management. Altitude, 1,000 feet. Surrounded by mountains. Fine roads, boating, bathing, fishing; tennis, golf.
EDWARD C. SCOFIELD, PROPRIETOR.
N. Y. Office, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
Superior family accommodations. Billiards, bowling, tennis, bicycle track, boating and fishing. Cottages entire or en suite. Elevation 700 feet. 90 minutes from New York. Write for illustrated booklet. HARRY B. WARDEN, Manager.

HILLCREST HALL and 7 cottages,

Orange Co., N. Y.; 48 miles from New York, Erie Road. Altitude, 1,200 feet. Golf links. House opens May 28th. Send for booklet.
W. J. READ.

KROEBEL'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE

Heart of Catskills. Accommodates 150. For particulars address Aug. A. Kroebel, Tannersville, N. Y.

Decoration Day Excursion To the CATSKILLS,

CAIRO, N. Y.,
At Less Than Half Fare for One or More Days, During
DECORATION DAY WEEK.

PALACE STEAMERS HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE, VIA CATSKILL MOUNTAIN R. R.
From MAY 28th To JUNE 5th, INCLUSIVE.
Round Trip Tickets . . **$2.10**

Steamers Knickerbocker & Onteora. CATSKILL EVENING LINE. VIA CATSKILL MOUNTAIN R. R.
From MAY 26th To JUNE 5th, INCLUSIVE.
Round Trip Tickets . . **$1.85**

Stateroom berths, 50c.; entire staterooms, $1.

Hotel Rates including transportation to and from Cairo Depot ..... **$1.00 per day**

Tickets Good Going and Returning on any of the Above Dates Except Sunday.

Giving parties an opportunity to personally select a Summer location to fish, drive, and recreate in the mountains at this charming season.

Day Boat Tickets on Sale at the following Day Line Offices:

NEW YORK—Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, 945 Broadway, N. Y. Transfer Co., 273 West 125th St., or on steamers.
BROOKLYN—Brooklyn Annex; 4 Court St., Brooklyn. Tickets via Annex from Brooklyn 20 cents additional.
FOR EVENING LINE, AT OFFICE FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST.

Printed matter and information at the following Day Line offices: Henry Gaze & Sons, 113 Broadway; Thos. Cook & Son, 261 Broadway; Grand Trunk Ry., 290 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel, 671 B'way; Thos. Cook & Son, 1,225 B'way; New York Transfer Co., 1,354 Broadway; Delaware & Hudson R. R., 21 Cortlandt St.; New York Transfer Co., 780 9th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Square; New York Transfer Co., 245 Columbus Av.; W. B. Coleman, Cosmopolitan Hotel; F. A. Coleman, Hotel Manhattan, or Eagle Information Bureau.

	Capacity.		Capacity.		Capacity.
Maple Lawn	175	The Dellwood	75	Glen Brook	50
Winter Clove House	150	Glens Falls House	75	Overlook House	50
Walters' Hotel	150	Beckwith House	75	Sunset View House	40
The Rockwood	125	Round Top Farm House	75	Round Top View	40
The Columbian	125	Glenwood House	75	Central View	40
Evergreen Grove House	100	Central Farm House	50	The Paramount	40
Jennings Hotel	100	Anderson House	50	Arlington Manor	40
Hine House	100				

Hotel Brighton,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Clarendon Hotel,

SARATOGA, N. Y.
These two well-known and popular hotels will be conducted by
Palmer & MacDowell,
who have so successfully managed THE BRIGHTON for the past 5 years.
For terms and booklets address PALMER & MACDOWELL,
Hotel Brighton, Long Branch, N. J.

LONG BRANCH.

WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
Situated on bluff facing ocean.
Cottages open Saturday, June 9.
Hotel opens Thursday, June 21.
New York Office, 115 Broadway (Room 76.)
W. E. HILDRETH, Mgr.

HOWLAND HOTEL,

Long Branch, N. J.
Opens for season, June 23.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Proprietor.
New York Office, Hoffman House.

AVON INN.

The Most Select Resort Hotel on the New Jersey Coast.
AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.,
Will open about the middle of June under the new management of
J. P. HAMBLEN'S SONS.
Diagrams of rooms shown, and engagements made at
HOTEL GERARD,
West 44th St., near Broadway, N. Y.

EXCELSIOR SPRING HOTEL AND PARK,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
GOLF. OPENS JUNE 19.
FOR TERMS AND BOOKLET ADDRESS
H. F. GRISWOLD, PROPR.
NEW YORK OFFICE ROOM 625 TRACT BLDG.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
HOTEL RUDOLF.
Special May and June rates, $3 per day; $17.50 per week, including sea water bath.
N. Y. Office World's Vacation Bureau, 36th St. and B'way, where all information can be secured. CHARLES R. MYERS.

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AVON-BY-THE-SEA, NEW JERSEY,
Is one of the best located hotels at Avon. Beautiful lawns shaded with Pine Trees surround the house. Music, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, superb Bathing, &c. Terms moderate. MAC DOWELL BROS.

SOMERSET INN

and 8 cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
Remains open until Oct. 22. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher Street Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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Spring Lake, N. J., will open on June 23; hot and cold sea water baths. Directly on beach.
Cottage Annex opens June 1.
R. K. LETCHWORTH.

PALMER HOUSE, Spring Lake, N. J. Open June 14, all modern improvements, under the management of J. R. PALMER of Lakewood, N. J. House now open for inspection and engagements.

FOR SALE.
SUMMER RESORT.
Situated in Ulster Heights, Ulster Co., N. Y., six miles from Ellenville, a station on O. & W. R. R., about thirty-two acres, bordering on Florence Lake; good boating and fishing; house accommodates forty; good water in house; healthy location; immediate possession; price, $2,500. Inquire of JOHN McCORMICK, 279 Washington St., New York, N. Y., or JOHN W. RODE, Ellenville, N. Y., P. O. Box 223.

NEW LONDON, CONN.,
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Bathing, Yachting, Fishing; Beautiful Macadamized Roads for driving and bicycling, ample grounds for Tennis and Croquet, well-appointed Golf Links.
Our Cottages offer many inducements to those wishing to enjoy Summer life, with the privacy of their own home, without the inconvenience of housekeeping. Circulars.
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FENWICK HALL,

SAYBROOK POINT, CONN.
FINEST GOLF COURSE ON THE COAST

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Poorer Character of Dealing Shows Approach of Summer Season.

FEW DEALS OF IMPORTANCE

Sales by Brokers—Vacant Property Offerings Poorly Received at Auction —This Week's Schedule.

What seemed to many to be the first evidences of the approaching Summer season appeared in the business of the last week. There are those who think that the latter part of June may witness a revival of activity, similar to that which developed during that period last year, when many large deals were put through, including the purchase of the site for the North American Trust Company's building, at Broadway and Cedar Street; J. B. Haggin's purchase of the Silk Exchange Building, at Broadway and Broome Street, and the acquisition of a large plot on Exchange Place by those who have since organized the Alliance Realty Company.

It should be remembered, however, by those who hope that the market may get its second wind, as it were, that the Spring of 1899 was one of the best that had been experienced in several years, and was so far ahead of this year's most active period that a comparison of the two with regard to either volume or character of dealing is out of the question. In short, it does not seem that the condition of the market so far this year has been such as to warrant any "return engagement" during June and July.

Vacant property has commanded the greater share of attention during the last week. The northwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-eighth Street, one of the few remaining vacant corners on that thoroughfare south of Ninety-second Street, passed into the hands of building loan operators. Andrew J. Connick, whose name hitherto has usually been associated with deals in the lower part of the city, and especially in the Fifth Avenue section, bought an upper Broadway block—that between One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third Streets. In the Bronx, three plots, making in all sixty-two lots, on Clifford Place and the Grand Concourse, were sold by the Field estate to a syndicate or an individual, who will doubtless await rapid transit developments. Title also passed on Thursday in one of the largest of recent deals in improved property in the Bronx, involving the sale of twenty new five-story flats on One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, by Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., to A. James Fake.

The rumor, as usual, busied itself only with large properties, including the Paran Stevens plot at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, and the Tilden residence in Gramercy Park. A report that the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church property had changed hands is not wholly without foundation, but interested brokers asserted yesterday that the deal was still in the negotiation stage.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Charles Buek has sold to Mrs. Mary S. Livingston, for $37,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 55 East Forty-ninth Street, 18 by 100.5.

Mrs. C. D. Mathews, the present tenant, has bought from C. P. Marsh the four-story dwelling 30 West Fifty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.5.

The Nineteenth Ward Bank has bought from Mary M. Davidson, for about $150,000, the five-story building at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, 50.2 by 90.

Louise Schermerhorn Thomson has sold to Edward Griffith, the five-story American basement dwelling 301 West Seventy-second Street, 17 by 102.2.

Porter & Co. have sold for A. D. Jarvis the five-story building 91 Greene Street, 17.6 by 77.

E. S. Nash has bought, for $60,000, the four-story dwelling 227 West Seventy-second Street, 20 by 100.

S. Steinman has bought the five-story double flat 69 West Ninety-seventh Street, 36 by 100.

Augtst M. Brugen an has sold to the Congregation Poel Zadek 126 and 128 Forsyth Street, 50 by 100.5.

C. A. Du Bois has sold for P. J. Lynch to John B. Davids the three-story dwelling 540 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 28 by 100.

Simon Adler has sold for $43,500 the two five-story tenements 413 and 415 East Fifty-third Street, each 25 by 100.

Rebecca Cohn has sold the three four-story dwellings 385 to 389 East Eighth Street, each 20 by 98.11; also, the six-story brick factory 112 and 114 Cannon Street, 50 by 100.

The Auction Room.

With a schedule of unusual promise, last week's results in the salesroom were of a decidedly disappointing character. Offerings of vacant property without exception fell flat. Large corner plots on both Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive failed to bring out satisfactory bids. An offering of 148 lots in the neighborhood of the Southern Boulevard and Tremont Avenue came to an end after 18 parcels had been sold, and Auctioneer Meyer fared little better with a sale of lots in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn.

Third Avenue received a pretty severe test at the Byrnes estate sale, and the disposal of the entire offering to operators only served to emphasize the poor demand for property on that thoroughfare at anything but bargain figures. It is said that Mr. Byrnes at one time refused an offer of $70,000 for the northwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, which sold on Tuesday to Isaac Metzger for $30,300.

The Gallatin estate partition sale developed little that was instructive or even interesting. It soon resolved itself into a division of the properties among the individual heirs, whose representatives at all times took part in the bidding and figured as the purchasers in all but one or two instances. Heilner & Wolf, with whom the block on Seventeenth Street, between Fifth Avenue and Union Square, has been a favorite field for operation, paid $60,500 for 10 East Seventeenth Street.

Decoration Day week, as is customary, will be given over to the inauguration of the suburban lot sale season. The mammoth tent and the music and luncheon will be called into service on Wednesday by the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company, in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, and, incidentally, 770 lots belonging to the Germania Real Estate and Improvement Company will be offered at auction. The lots are near what is known as Vanderveer Park, and are situated on Flatbush and Schenectady Avenues, Avenues M, N, O, and R, and East Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Streets.

At Hollis Heights, on the same day, Auctioneer F. W. Scutt will sell sixty lots, together with two new cottages and a store and business building. Agents at Jamaica and Hollis report a healthy demand in that section, which has been stimulated not a little by the Pennsylvania Railroad's purchase of the Long Island and by the prospect for improved transit facilities.

Few auctioneers have cared to try voluntary offerings at 111 Broadway this week. Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly will sell 415 and 417 Broome Street to-morrow by order of the New York Catholic Protectory, and on the following day Philip A. Smyth will offer the flat 69 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, on a lot 43.9 by 100.11.

There were recorded last week 252 mortgages for $4,647,852, of which 128, for $1,523,270, were at 5 per cent.; 152, for $1,654, 684, were at more, and 72, for $1,469,900, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 426 mortgages for $53,139,150; of which 162, for $1,643,877, were at 5 per cent.; 148, for $2,875,733, were at more, and 116, for $48,619,540, were at less. In the totals for the week in last year, it should be noted that $45,000,000 represents a single mortgage given by the Long Island Railroad to secure a bond issue.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Brondway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, MAY 28.—By George R. Read, partition sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 213 East Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three and four story brick building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 415 and 417 Broome Street, south side, 25 feet west of Elm Street, each 25 by 112, two four-story brick buildings.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 74 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 30 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 37.6 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $30,965.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund L. Mooney, referee, 228 East Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 175 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $10,835.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward M. Burghard, referee, 980 Trinity Avenue, east side, 337.2 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,831.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, 66 and 68 Leroy Street, south side, 388.9 feet east of Hudson Street, 44.4 by 112.4 and irregular, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $33,488.

TUESDAY, MAY 29.—By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 69 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, between Madison and Park Avenues, 43.9 by 100.11, five-story four-family tenement.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 535 West Fifty-second Street, north side, 326 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 26 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,388; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpool, referee, 84 and 86 Grove Street, south side, 67.8 feet east of West Washington Place and running through to the latter, 35.10 by 100 and irregular, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $43,833.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 58 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 180 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 23 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,025.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Lorenzo Semple, referee, 337½ West Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 380 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 15 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,528.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Whalen, referee, 174 Wooster Street, east side, 99.10 feet north of Houston Street, 23.1 by 100, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $4,241; subject to another mortgage for $36,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, St. Ann's Avenue, east side, the block front between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets, being 200.10 feet on St. Ann's Avenue, 100 feet on One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and 102.9 feet on One Hundred and Fortieth Street, seven five-story brick flats, with stores on the corners. Due on judgment, $51,336; subject to other mortgages for $40,000.

By Peter M. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David R. Daly, referee, 303 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,962.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. Horan, referee, Beach Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Dawson Street, 75 by 100 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,627; subject to another mortgage for $7,800.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, Park Avenue, west side, the block front between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets, 199.10 by 90, three two-story frame buildings, vacant. Due on judgment, $43,419.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.—On the premises, at noon, by the Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company, public auction sale, 773 lots in the Thirty-second Ward, Brooklyn, situated on Flatbush and Schenectady Avenues, Avenues M, N, O, and R, East Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Streets.

On the premises, by F. W. Scutt, public auction sale, 60 lots at Hollis Heights, L. I., together with a store and business building, and two new cottages.

THURSDAY, MAY 31.—By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Matthew Daly, referee, 569 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 100.11 feet east of Broadway, 18.11 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,408.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.—By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, F. B. Delehanty, referee, 34 Stanton Street, north side, 72.6 feet east of Chrystie Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $18,036.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Seventh Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-eighth Street, for a two-story brick stable 25 by 55; Ann Duffy of 12 West Seventieth Street, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 113 feet east of Third Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 24 by 70; Max Nathan of 82 East Seventy-second Street, owner; Buchanan & Fox, architects; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Tenth Street, south side, 240 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 40 by 60; Francis J. Schnugg of 1 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; Louis Entzer of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, architect; cost, $200.

Alterations.

No. 1,366 Fifth Avenue, to a three-story brick tenement and store; Leslie O. Ware of 1,368 Fifth Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,391 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

Second Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Anna Berghorn of 301 East Seventy-eighth Street, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 68 East Eighty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Frederick Kerfs, premises, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $200.

No. 424 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, to a three-story brick tenement and store; Alfonso Grosso of 424 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 225 East One Hundred and Second Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; P. A. Fernandez of 303 East Forty-second Street, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 134 Norfolk Street, to a six-story brick shop and stable; Nathan Cohen of 1,715 Lexington Avenue, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $100.

No. 75 Chambers Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts, 25 by 70; J. H. Bearns, owner; J. Kastner & Sons, architects; cost, $250.

No. 489 Washington Street, to two four-story brick loft buildings; Julia H. Knapp of 117 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner; Henry Davidson, architect; cost, $1,500.

Ludlow Street, northwest corner of Delancey Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $500.

114 East Fourteenth Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Davidson, architect; cost, $800.

No. 914 to 918 Broadway, to three four-story brick stores and restuarant; Purcell Manufacturing Company of 912 Broadway, owner; Valentine Lynch, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 1,847 Washington Avenue, to a one-story frame store; Julius Frick, owner; Rudolph Werner, architect; cost, $150.

No. 35 Fiftieth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Joseph Stern, premises, owner; E. Lowenbein, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 588 and 590 Ninth Avenue, to two one-story brick stores; J. J. Geraty of 365 Washington Street, owner; F. O. Smith, builder; cost, $300.

No. 115 West Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Florence B. Walter, premises, owner; A. W. Brunner, architect; cost, $1,500.

Washington Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Harriet C. Garland, owner; J. S. Ballard, architect; cost, $800.

No. 53 Whitehall Street, to a five-story brick store; Robert Garewich of 37 Whitehall Street, owner; E. W. F. Ufer, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 43 West Twenty-first Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Annie W. Gould of 750 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner; J. L. Jordan, architect; cost, $75.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, May 26.

AVENUE A, e s, 25 ft s of 74th St, 25.7x77; Josephine Vopelak to Aloisie Neugeborn $1

BATHGATE AV, 1,964 to 1,968, e s, 53.5x90x53.5x92; Ann E. Khouri to Assad G. Khouri 1

BROADWAY, e s, 35 ft s of 125th St, 32.6x75; Augustus H. Vanderpool, referee, to Jeremiah P. Robinson and another, trustees 20,000

BROADWAY, e s, 67.6 ft s of 125th St, 32.6x75; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Jeremiah P. Robinson and another, trustees 20,000

BROADWAY, e s, 28.1 ft n of 105th St, 27.1x16.6x25x6; Le Grand K. Pettit to August E. Pfarre, ½ part 1

BROADWAY, e s, 28.1 ft n of 105th St, 27.1x16.6x25x6; Le Grand K. Pettit to Emma S. Pettit, ½ part 1

CANNON ST, 112 and 114, e s, 50x100; Rebecca Cohn to Max Radt 1

DAWSON ST, 979, 20x100; William H. Holmes and others to Albert and Minnie Miller 100

FULTON AV, w s, 136 ft n of 167th St, 17.6x157.1x17.11x154.10; Philip Jaeger and another to Rosie Reid 1

FULTON AV, widened, w s, 153.6 ft n of 167th St, 17.6x irregular; Jacob Ried and others to Barbara Jaeger 1

LISPENARD ST, 54; J. Washington E. Bayley, trustee, &c., to Roberta Tyrer and others 1

MADISON AV, e s, 186.9 ft s of 179th St, new line, 18x93; William E. Brooker to Isabell Fawcett 1

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of Westchester Av, 104.2x125x100x154.5; Morris Av, n w corner of 150th St, 59.2x100; Brook Av, n w corner of 149th St, 49.5x90x40.5x90.5; 144th St, n s, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Westchester Av, s s, 32.5 ft w of Eagle Av, 29.5x90.5x29x95; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of Westchester Av, widened, 84x93.1x99.7x84.11; St. Ann's Av, w s, 157.7 n of Westchester Av, 74.11x106.9x84x100.1, and 148th St, n s, 109.9 ft e of Bergen Av, 27.5x140.11 x25x152.3; Albert Rothermel to Henry Hachmeister 1

TINTON AV, n e corner Uncas St, 100x105; Uncas St, n s, Lot 239, map of East Morrisania, 50x175; Uncas St, n s, Lot 240, map of East Morrisania, 50x175; John G. Brewer to Belle M. Brewer 1

WATER ST, 103, e s, 18.6x89.8x19.7x89.8; Thomas H. Baskerville, referee, to Edwin F. Phelan 18,000

18T AV, e s, 50.9 ft s of centre line of block, 120th and 121st Sts, 25x100; Philipina Weber and others, heirs, &c., to Robert W. Fisher 1

18T AV, w s, 28 ft s of 20th St, 23x80; Philip L. Berlinger and others to Jacob Berlinger, contractor ..... Gift

8TH ST, 335 to 389, n s, 188 ft w of Avenue D, 4x93.11; Max Radt and another to Rebecca Cohn 1

10TH ST, 54 West; 10th St, s s, 257.5 ft e of 6th Av, 21.5x92.3; William J. Gilmartin to William Evens 1

10TH ST, 54 West; 10th St, s s, 257.5 ft e of 6th Av, 21.5x92.3; William Evens to William J. Gilmartin 1

13TH ST, s s, 96 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Bernard McManus and another, executors, to Simon Herman 13,350

29TH ST, 422 West, 25x98.9; Elizabeth L. Duguid to Forbes Duguid 1

38TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; 38th St, 312 East, 21.2x92.8x19x92.8; D. H. Cunningham to Robert J. Turley and others 250

53D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 25x192.5x25.2x195.7; also 53d St, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 25x189.4x25.2x192.5, ⅔ parts; William Ruppert and another to John Unger 1

62D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x75; Arthur C. Searles and wife to Samuel G. H. Ward 10

64TH ST, 161 East, 20x100.5; Adelaide A. Carle to Charles Brandt, Jr. 16,500

76TH ST, 34 East, 20x102.2; Nathan Hofheimer to Lois H. Lyman 1

92D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 50x100; Emilio Vigna to Minna Megine 1

94TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.8; Le Grand K. Pettit to Frederick C. Kronmeyer 1

102D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Public Drive, 32.6x100; John McSweeney to Gibson Putzel 1

113TH ST, s s, 256 ft e of 7th Av, 19x100.11; Israel Lebowitz to Samuel Tarnowski, ½ part 1

117TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Samuel Hoffman and wife to George B. Christman 14,000

120TH ST, 50 West, 16.8x100.11; David Boyd to Kate Boyd 1

140TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11x irregular; John Unger to Philippina Unger 1

144TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Frederick V. Haas 12,000

154TH ST, n s, 166 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Le Grand K. Pettit to Frederick C. Kronmeyer 1

163ST ST, 463 West, 25x112.6; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to John M. Schnier 22,220

Recorded Leases.

BOWEN, Abner T., to Max Bleiberg and another; Stanton St, 320, 5 years $2,460

BUTTERFIELD, Julia L., executrix, &c., to Frank E. Moran; 6th Av, 501, 10 years 5,000

M. GROH'S SONS to Thomas Fitzpatrick; 9th Av, 678, 8 2-12 years, store, &c. 2,100

DOERR, John H., and another to Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company; 24th St, 157 and 159 East, 5 years 1,080

Recorded Mortgages.

AUDIBERT, Annie E., to Margaret Knox; 169th St, s w s, 53 ft n w of Stebbins Av, 1½ years $1,200

BARROW, Harriet B., to Christiane Kress; 72d St, 113 East, 1 year 4,000

BERG, Louis st., to Richard W. Simpson; 750 St, Nicholas Av; 2d Av, e s, 145 ft s of 2d St, Oliinville, 2 years 4,500

CARELL, Frederick, to Mena Rosenbrock; 118th St, s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years 10,000

COHN, Rebecca, to Max Radt; 8th St, 385 to 389 East, 1 year 5,000

DUCKER, Caroline B., to New York Life Insurance Company; 69th St, n s, 164.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 6,500

GALLAGHER, Mary C., to Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf; 118th St, s s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, demand 4,000

GATFIELD, George, to George C. Currier; 127th St, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 3,000

HAAS, Frederick V., to Harlem Savings Bank; 144th St, n s, 375 ft w of Broadway, 1 year 10,000

HAAS, Frederick V., to Harlem Savings Bank; 144th St, n s, 400 ft w of Broadway, 1 year 10,000

HAAS, Frederick V., and Herbert Guyon; 144th St, n s, 375 ft w of Broadway, 2 months 4,000

HERMAN, Simon, to American Mortgage Company; 13th St, s s, 96 ft e of Av A, 3 years 10,000

HLL, Lena, to George B. Christman & Co.; 83d St, 166 East, demand 2,000

KARPE, Davis, to Henry Von Bergen; 1st Av, w s, 125.10 ft s of 112th St, 2 months 4,200

LABATUT, George, and others to Charles J. McDermott; Barrow St, s w s, 101 ft n w of 6th Av, also known as 108 West Washington Place, 3 years 500

LESE, Frederick, to Rosie D. Otto; 122d St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 5,000

LIVINGSTON, James, to Joseph Hamerschlag and another; 93d St, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, ½ year 13,000

LIVINGSTON, James, to John C. Orr and others; 93d St, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 10,000

MATHEWS, Andrew W., to George B. Christman & Co.; 136th St, s s, 200 ft w of William Av, demand 2,500

McDONALD, Nellie, to George A. Scofield; Bay and s s, Lots 13 and 14, Parcel 2, map of estate of Frances Scofield, City Island, 3 years 600

PERSIAN RUG MANUFACTURING COMPANY to Lucien Oudin, trustee; Brook Av, e s, Lot 66, Block 2,393, plant, machinery, &c.; also, property in office at 898 Broadway, general mortgage to secure gold bonds 40,000

SCHWARTZ, Joseph, trustee, and others to Joseph Glucksman; Lewis St, 179 to 183, 3 years 5,000

SCHNIER, John M., to Annie W. Palmer; 163d St, 463 West, 2 years 20,000

TARNOWSKI, Samuel, and Israel Lebowitz; 113th St, s s, 256 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 2,000

WEIBEL, Dorothea, to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America; 158th St, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years. 21,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEADEL, Frederick, and Sarah B. Newbold to Sophia Mayer $65,000

BLISS, Ernest C., executor, &c., to John D. Bliss 25,000

BLISS, Ernest C., executor, &c., to John D. Bliss 13,000

DIMOCK & PINK COMPANY to John J. Bell 887

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and Barnet Feinberg to Anna C. S. Hassey, two assignments, each 3,000

LYMAN, Lois H., and others, executors, &c., to Robert M. Lyman, administrator, &c. 2,668

LYNCH, Bernard, to Louis Gates ..... Nom.

MEYER, Frederick W., to Helen M. V. Meyer 2,000

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to Edwin D. Morgan 28,714

RADT, Max, to Max Frankenheim 5,000

WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to Mount Morris Bank ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE B, 84 to 88; Fritz & Perelberg against Isaac R. Horowitz, owner and contractor $3,000

MADISON AV, 818; Holbrook Brothers against Walter Ferguson, owner; Reukauff Sons & Co., contractors 78

MANHATTAN AV, e s, from 117th to 118th St, 196.10x120x196.10x70; the Richman-Robson Company against William G. Van Riper, owner; the Hyne Construction Company, contractors 1,236

19TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of 8th Av, 40x123; Candee & Smith against Samuel A. Robinson, owner and contractor 416

74TH ST, 488 and 490 East; M. Eberhart & Co. against Joseph Weiss, owner and contractor 81

92D ST, s w corner of Central Park West, 100.8x116; Hutton & Corbitt against Patrick Norton, owner and contractor. 7,000

92D ST, s w corner of Central Park West, 100.8x116; John J. Roberts against Patrick Norton, owner and contractor.. 28,250

108TH ST, 139 West; Van Wagoner & Linn against Thomas J. McLaughlin, owner and contractor 430

128TH ST, 108 East; Joseph Streppone against the Harlem Dispensary Company, owner; Joseph A. Brand, contractor 32

132D ST, 256 West; Alfred E. Jackson against John M. Roberts, owner; George W. De Lano, contractor 125

150TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 250x100; also 150th St, s s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 250x100; Elise Otto against Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., owner and contractor 1,175

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

SIMPSON ST, w s, 310 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; James M. Wentz, with Albert C. & Anton Swoboda, 9 payments 18,000

93D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.8; Joseph Hamershlag and David E. Oppenheimer, with James Livingston, 3 payments 13,000

Lis Pendens.

MORTON ST, n s, Lot 3, on map made by Charles Loss, Ninth Ward, 20x86x25x89; Charles W. Simpson against Mary Simpson, action to determine ownership, &c.; attorney, W. P. Burr.

9TH ST, 7 East; Samuel H. Stein against Joseph S. Auerbach and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. C. Dusenbury.

Veteran Zouaves' Annual Dinner.

The Veteran Association of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment, Second Duryea Zouaves, had their seventeenth annual dinner last night at the Sturtevant House. About seventy members and guests were present. There were no set toasts or speeches. Among those who made short addresses were James Ferguson, President of the association; Gen. M. Day, Col. A. G. Mills, Capt. W. C. Reddy, Gen. G. C. Chappell, John Fleming, Major Thomas Odell, and Capt. Mathias Johnson.

Nashville Man Killed in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 26.—Matthew Reiss, thirty-five years old, of 324 Union Street, Nashville, Tenn., died in St. Francis Hospital, this city, to-day, from injuries received last night. He was crossing the Erie Railroad at Brunswick Street, when he was struck by a freight train. Both legs were cut off. The body will be sent to Nashville to-day.

PASSAIC RIVER INSPECTED.

Congressmen Judge as to the Need of Improvements.

NEWARK, N. J., May 26.—A sub-committee of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives inspected the Passaic River from Paterson to Newark to-day. The committee was escorted by a delegation consisting of the leading officials and business men of Paterson and Newark.

The members of the River and Harbor Committee, who made the inspection were: Representatives Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, Chairman; George P. Lawrence, Massachusetts; Thomas H. Tongue, Oregon; De Alva S. Alexander, New York; Rosewell P. Bishop, Michigan; Walter Reeves, Illinois; James H. Davidson, Wisconsin; Rufus E. Lester, Georgia, and Thomas H. Ball, Texas. The committee was accompanied by Representatives James F. Stewart of Paterson, Charles F. Fowler of Elizabeth, R. Wayne Parker of Newark, William D. Daly of Hoboken, and Representatives Stokes of South Carolina, Reeder of Kansas, Weeks of Michigan, and Hill of Connecticut.

The object of the visit was to obtain information from observation of the necessity for deepening the Passaic River. The committee was provided with maps showing the surveys and estimated costs of improvement as prepared by the Government engineer.

The members of the Congressional Committee on Rivers and Harbors who have been investigating navigation on the Passaic as far as Paterson, and the Paterson Committee on Navigation were entertained at dinner last night at the Engineers' Club, in Fifth Avenue, by W. S. Ackerman, a member of the club and a resident of Paterson. The dinner was informal and no speeches were made.

BIG FIRE IN APALACHICOLA.

Principal Section of the Town Laid in Ashes.

APALACHICOLA, Fla., May 26.—A disastrous fire broke out in the residence of Mrs. Broughton about noon Friday. It spread to the Methodist Church, and from there to the business portion of the town. In less than three hours three blocks were entirely consumed.

The burned buildings are on Market and Centre Streets. The Custom House was destroyed, and every few of the records were saved. The splendid armory recently built at a cost of $18,000 was also burned. It is impossible to estimate the losses.

JEFFERSON COUNTY MEN ORGANIZE.

To Promote Good Fellowship Among Old Neighbors.

"The Jefferson County Society of the City of New York," whose object is the promotion of friendship and good-fellowship among Northern New Yorkers, was organized last night after an informal dinner at the Murray Hill Hotel.

About forty residents of Watertown and vicinity were present. Frank G. Banister presided. The following officers were elected: President—Fred D. Rounds; Vice President—Chester A. Lord; Second Vice President—John N. Harman; Secretary—John P. Martin; Treasurer—A. B. Quencer; Directors—John A. Hardiman, Thomas A. Kenyon, Frank G. Banister, John J. Quencer, and Justin Burns.

Would Oust Car Tracks from Farm.

An order has been secured from Vice Chancellor Pitney requiring the Newark and Hackensack Traction Company to show cause why it should not be restrained from running cars over the Kingsland farm at Hasbrouck Heights. The company laid tracks last Wednesday night by electric light, and is running cars through Arlington to Hasbrouck Heights. The order was secured by William J. Davis, one of the owners of the Kingsland Farm, who is believed to be acting in the interest of the North Jersey Street Railway Company.

Bullock Again Found Guilty.

FREEHOLD, N. J., May 26.—The jury on the third trial of William Bullock, colored, for the murder of Chief of Police James Walsh of Red Bank, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree to-day. The jury had been out since Thursday night. On the first trial the jury disagreed, but on the second the defendant was convicted, but a new trial was granted.

Lad Falls 100 Feet.

PATERSON, May 26.—Henry Malendan, aged seven years, while gathering wild flowers on the top of Blue Ridge Mountains this afternoon, fell off a precipice to a cut, 100 feet below. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where it was said he was fatally injured.

Confederate Memorial Day.

LEXINGTON, Va., May 26.—Confederate Memorial Day was observed here to-day. The resting places of Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson were beautifully decorated. Appropriate exercises, both civic and military, were rendered.

Killed by a Circular Saw.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 26.—Brother Andrew of St. Mary's College, at Belmont, N. C., was instantly killed while sawing wood with a circular saw. The saw burst and almost severed his body.

Infantry Off for Alaska.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 26.—Company I, Seventh United States Infantry, Capt. D. H. Howell, left Fort Ontario to-night for St. Michael, Alaska, where the Seventh Regiment has been ordered for duty.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Two experienced girls, cook and laundress, for two weeks or longer. Apply, with references, 342 West 22nd Av. Tuesday morning between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A young lady for employment on subscription books; must be a good penman and neat in her work. D., Box 101 Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—TO FILL THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:
LADIES' TAILORS.
CUTTERS.
FITTERS.
WAIST DESIGNERS.
WAIST FITTERS.
WAIST TRIMMERS.

Applicants must be accustomed to the finest retail custom work and have New York City experience in exclusive houses. To persons able to fill any of the above positions will be paid high salaries. Must be willing to go out of New York. Apply to Jos. Horne & Co., Westminster Hotel, Irving Place and 16th St., June 4, 5, 6 from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. each day.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A responsible salesman with $750 to $1,000 capital, who can close contracts; can make from $4,000 to $10,000 per year in establishing agencies in the principal cities and towns for a special line of goods which are a necessity in every building, old or new; rapid sales; practically no competition; give references and state experience. New Century Manufacturing Company, 48 East 8th St., New York.

WANTED—A bright boy in an insurance office. Address in own handwriting, stating age, qualifications, experience, references, and if willing to work hard for advancement; salary $4, Alpha, Box 188 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a place for a thoroughly competent chambermaid, who is willing to assist waitress; she has a seven-year reference and can be highly recommended in every way as an efficient, faithful servant. Present employer's, 20 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady closing her house wishes to place a chambermaid and assistant waitress or position as parlormaid. 17 East 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid or parlormaid; five years' city reference. S. B., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place a chambermaid and waitress on June 1. Louise Petersen, 40 East 25th St.

UP-STAIRS WORK or NURSE.—By young German girl for up-stairs work or as nurse girl; good reference. E. M., Box 275, Times Up-Town Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best reference. Call Monday at present employer's, 234 West 42d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; soups, entrees, pastry; good baker; understands care of milk, butter; good manager; kitchen maid is kept; best reference. 926 6th Av., Healy's bell.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By man and wife, French and American, as cook and waitress; first-class pastry cook; good references. Call at present employer's, 34 West 27th St., basement.

COOK.—By good family cook; best city reference; willing to go to country with city family. F. N., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By Protestant as good cook; skilled in all its branches; reference; private family. 40 West 10th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; out by day or week; terms reasonable; evening and tailor-made dresses; city or country; references. M. H., Box 254, 1,269 Broadway.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German young lady, graduate kindergartner, short time in this country, as nursery governess; best references. Peters, 248 East 58th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined widow as housekeeper for aged couple, widower, or batchelor. 345 West 15th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for general hous

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GEO. R. READ, Auct'r,

will sell at auction on

Tuesday, June 5, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SALE TO CLOSE THE ESTATE
of the late EUGENE O'SULLIVAN,
The following Valuable Properties:

Wall St., S. E. cor. Pearl St.

Nos. 79 to 85 Wall St. & 148 to 152 Pearl St.
4-story buildings, 72 ft. 10 in. on Wall St. x 62 ft. 10¾ in. irregular x 64 ft. 8 in. x 61 ft. 7¼ in. on Pearl Street.

Nos. 21 to 27 Cedar St.,

between William and Pearl Sts.
4-story buildings, 85 ft. 4½ in. x 59 ft. 5½ in. x 65 ft. 11¼ in. irregular x 57 ft. 2½ in.

No. 8 Cedar St.,

between William and Pearl Streets.
4-story building, 20 ft. 2½ in. x 72 ft. 2 in. x 17 ft. 1 in. x 13 ft. 4 in. x 3 ft. 3¼ in. x 59 ft. 2½ in.

No. 87 Beaver St.,

Between Pearl and Hanover Streets,
4½-story building, 22 ft. 0¼ in. x 42 ft. 8¾ in. x 21 ft. x 45 ft. 5½ in.

No. 92 Pearl St.,

Between Old Slip and Coenties Slip,
4-story building, 21 ft. x 63 ft. 10¾ in. x 20 ft. 6½ in. x 18 ft. 9 in. x 8 in. x 44 ft. 5 in.

65 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for one or three years at 4½ per cent.

Book maps and further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. Evarts, Choate & Beaman, 52 Wall Street, attorneys, or Messrs. Eugene O'Sullivan & Co., 95 Wall Street, or of the Auctioneer, 60 Cedar Street. (8026)

JERE. JOHNSON, JR. AUCTIONEER

A FEW OF THE MANY REASONS

WHY you should buy at the POSITIVE AUCTION of 773 lots by order of the Germania Real Estate and Improvement Co., the originators and developers of Vanderveer Park, on DECORATION DAY, Wednesday, May 30, 1900, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, FLATBUSH AVE. & AVE. N, and adjoining streets and avenues, 32d Ward, Brooklyn.

1. The sale is positive and unreserved and all lots offered will be sold.
2. Auction prices as a rule are very much lower than private sale prices. Don't stay away because you think the prices will be too high, for you can at least make a bid.
3. The property is finely improved and the terms are right. There are stone sidewalks on the avenues, fine shade trees everywhere, a large brick sewer on Flatbush Ave. Direct communication for a five-cent fare by the Flatbush Ave. and Nostrand Ave. trolley cars from Manhattan and all parts of Brooklyn; well-made streets, high ground, attractive surroundings, guaranteed titles, careful restrictions. 75 per cent. may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent. interest.
4. The supply of lots fronting on Flatbush Avenue is limited, and this will be the last chance to buy any number of Flatbush Avenue lots at your own price. There are 773 lots in all. Of these 103 front on Flatbush Avenue and 80 on Avenue N, which latter avenue, with its two lines of trolley cars, is equally desirable.

Maps and further particulars from the Germania Real Estate and Improvement Company, Nostrand and Flatbush Aves., Brooklyn, and the Potter Building, Park Row, New York, or JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, and 189 Broadway, New York.

F. W. SCUTT, Auctioneer.
Office: Post Office Building, Jamaica.
SECOND GREAT POSITIVE SALE.

50 Lots at Auction

on the premises, the beautiful

Hollis Heights,

Section of Hollis, Queens Borough, N. Y. City,

Decoration Day, 3 P.M.

May 30, 1900, all high-class lots, in best established residential suburb of New York. Also

Valuable Business Property
corner Fulton St. and Eden Av., and
TWO NEW HOUSES,

one ten-room Colonial, all improvements, Villard Av., near Prospect St.; one eight rooms, all improvements, Husson Av., near Park Av. Reached by any Jamaica trolley or Long Island R. R.

Titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

For maps, illustrated catalogue, free tickets, and full particulars address the auctioneer, or Hollis Real Estate Co., M. Bowsky, Prest., 309 East 59th St., or M. E. Grosse, Treas., 140 East 16th St., N. Y. City.

Agent will be at L. I. R. R. Depot, L. I. City, from 1 to 2 P. M. on day of sale to furnish free transportation on 2 o'clock train.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
Franklin B. Lord, Esq., Referee.

The Choice and Valuable
PLOT OF LAND
KNOWN AS

Nos. 1456, 1458 & 1460 Broadway

between 41st and 42d Streets.

For maps, etc., apply to William Temple Emmet and P. Chauncey Anderson, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 27 William Street, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

William M. Ryan, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock noon,

Tuesday, June 12th, 1900,
77 Choice Home Sites,
ON
BEAUTIFUL UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS,
24TH WARD, BOROUGH OF BRONX,
SITUATED ON
Fordham Heights Road. Aqueduct Av. Andrews Ave. Loring Place. Sedgwick Ave. Cedar Ave. E. 184th St. Harlem River Terrace.

Unsurpassed for private residences and Villa Sites; high ground, adjoining handsome residences, and the UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, MAGNIFICENT VIEWS, PUBLIC PARKS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, CLUBS, &c., adjacent.

FORDHAM HEIGHTS STATION at the property; trains at all hours to New York City over the 6th and 9th Ave. L. Roads; also by all Trolley Cars of the 23rd and 24th Wards connecting with the Jerome Ave. route; Jerome Ave. route within 780 feet of the property.

TERMS LIBERAL.

BOWERS & SANDS, Esqs., Attys., 31 Nassau St. Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SOUTHEAST CORNER 7TH AVENUE AND 119TH ST.,

consisting of four lots, 100x100.11, with three elegant 4-story and basement apartment houses, all modern improvements and in perfect order, corner building 27.11x96x100, and two adjoining buildings, 36.6x85x100 each.

Will be sold in one parcel.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's, 149 Broadway.

RUGBY is the new name. Flatlands is the old. RUGBY will be on every one's lips, and in a few years Flatlands unheard of. Watch the papers!

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Many a man has built a detached residence for himself in a block which he thought would be restricted to similar houses, only to find in a few months that a speculative contractor had bought the adjoining lots without restrictions and was putting up a solid row of conventional city dwellings on them. You run no risk of being thus surrounded if you build your house on a plot bought from this Company in the Eastern Parkway District, between New York and Kingston Avenues, for only brick or stone houses surrounded by lawns may be erected there.

☞Look for our advertisement in this paper on Decoration Day.

For prices of plots and terms apply at the Offices of the Company,
257 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and
EASTERN PARKWAY and BROOKLYN AVE., BROOKLYN.

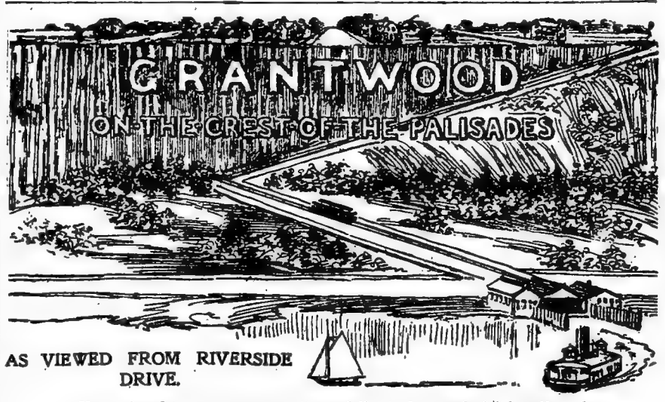

AS VIEWED FROM RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

You get only a meagre conception of the truly wonderful beauties of

GRANTWOOD AS A HOME-SITE.

Just Think of Location!

ON THE PALISADES! 270 FEET ABOVE THE HUDSON!

With all Metropolitan improvements; good trolley service. It's going rapidly to both home-builders and investors, and YOU should see this property NOW!

SPECIAL SALE DECORATION DAY.

WRITE OR CALL FOR ART PROSPECTUS AND FREE TRANSPORTATION.

Ferry at Franklin, 14th or 42nd Sts., and trolley—20 minutes; or, 125th St. ferry and trolley—15 minutes. . . . . .

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.,
1133 Broadway, St. James Building, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Many and recent fatal fires in our best dwellings have rendered necessary a

RADICAL CHANGE

In residence construction. The attention of those about to purchase houses is called to

THE ONLY MODERATE PRICED

FIRE PROOF RESIDENCES

(American Basement) in New York City
NOW APPROACHING COMPLETION,

On West 105th St., North Side,

Near Riverside Drive.

For prices and particulars apply to

H. M. WEED, Builder and Owner, 2,585 Broadway, Corner 97th St.

These residences are situated on one of the most elegant, restricted streets on the upper West Side. Inspection of construction cordially invited. Plans and exteriors are a radical and artistic departure from existing American Basement types. Plans can be seen at the office of Janes & Leo, Architects, 2,585 Broadway, N. W. Cor. 97th St.

TALKING ABOUT A HOME

5,000 HAPPY PEOPLE

Are living in houses purchased through our popular plan. It has been the means of putting hundreds in their own dwellings from 5 to 10 years ahead of their fondest hopes, from the fact that it requires only about what you pay rent to secure a deed to a desirable, well-located property.

Go and see the three-family residence shown here. It is on the main street, leading from Crotona Park to Bronx Park. No better location in the Borough of Bronx. One-family houses in the same vicinity 25% cheaper than you could build them. Make a request for one of our agents to see you at your convenience, or call at office.

New York Building-Loan Banking Company,
111 Fifth Avenue,
or R. H. Jones,
4221 Third Avenue.

Tremont.

Can Be Seen Sundays or Evenings.

RUGBY is the centre of a tract of about 500 acres, nearly one square mile of land, all of which we are to develop into a beautiful residential suburb. Watch the papers!

ON 52ND STREET,

100 FEET EAST OF 5TH AVENUE,
Two very desirable lots, 50x100.5,

FOR SALE

AT LESS THAN THE MARKET VALUE.

WHITEHOUSE & PORTER
509 FIFTH AVENUE.

A RARE CHANCE.

An elegant 2-story and basement new corner house complete, with all latest improvements; nicely decorated; easy terms; price very reasonable; Washington Heights. CHAS. LEHMANN, northwest corner 164th St. and Audubon Av.

$18.50 RENTS ½ OF TWO-FAMILY HOUSE; six rooms and bath, latest improvements; only eight minutes' walk from 6th and 9th Av. "L" Station at 155th St.; seen Sunday. E. OSBORNE SMITH, Ogden Ave. and 165th St.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

There Are Many Things To Consider

In buying a home. Our booklet about Fairview, Yonkers, contains much of interest to those about to take this important step. It's free for the asking.

J. H. GORDON,
20 East 42d St.

A REAL BARGAIN.—NEW WELL-BUILT house, eight rooms and bath, hardwood trim, nickel plumbing, furnace, electric lighting, complete; close to station and school; entire neighborhood restricted; beautiful suburban location; high grounds; extended views; very accessible for commuting; price only $5,000; easiest terms. GORDON REAL ESTATE, 20 East 42d St.

RUGBY Every street in RUGBY will be macadamized, with granolithic or crushed granite sidewalks, flower beds, etc., and kept in park-like condition for 12 years. Watch the papers!

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Preface to the Story
OF

THE SENSATION OF 1900.

Flatbush, 29th Ward, Brooklyn. Centres at Utica Ave., Cor. Church.

RUGBY

Only 3½ Miles from the Bridge. Only 1 Mile from Prospect Park.

CENTRE OF A COMING CITY.

New York is already beginning to wonder about RUGBY. Within three weeks nearly every one of the 3,000,000 persons constituting the population of this great metropolis will know WHAT RUGBY is, WHERE RUGBY is, and what RUGBY IS TO BE.

For the past two years we have been quietly at work buying up farms and preparing for the largest Real Estate Development ever undertaken in the United States. Part of these purchases comprise 500 acres of land in Flatbush at the point where RUGBY is located. Heretofore this property has been almost entirely inaccessible, though only a mile from Prospect Park and Fulton Street. To-day, through the assistance of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, RUGBY is but 28 minutes' ride from the Bridge.

Within six months from to-day we will spend on RUGBY as much money as will be spent on any three suburban properties in Greater New York—we will lay three times as much granolitic and crushed granite sidewalks—we will grade and macadamize three times as many miles of streets—we will introduce three times as many miles of water mains, AND BUILD THREE TIMES AS MANY HOUSES. In fact, in every respect RUGBY will show an expenditure in time, labor and money probably equal to all other Brooklyn suburban properties of the same class combined.

TWO WEEKS FROM MONDAY, ON JUNE 11TH, WILL OCCUR THE GREAT PUBLIC OPENING OF 1100 LOTS OR 85 ACRES—THE HEART OF 11 FARMS. This is to be the centre of the new suburban city. Every lot developed later will be a radiation from this centre and will add to its value. We shall continue for five years to come widening the circle from the hub, where we are now at work, steadily increasing the value of this central portion over and over again. We are planting trees, flower beds and shrubbery, and all our park-like improvements will be under permanent care for 12 years to come. We shall have hundreds of beautiful lots at $290 OR LESS EACH. First payment ONLY $2, $1.50 PER WEEK for balance.

We can't tell you the whole story here—it's too long—contains too much. This is the only notice of it. It will be unfolded in the papers day by day. But this much we can say: EVERY PERSON IN GREATER NEW YORK WHO HAS THE SLIGHTEST EXPECTATION OF INVESTING ANYWHERE, OR ANY AMOUNT, OWES IT TO HIMSELF TO LEARN ABOUT RUGBY AND FOLLOW THE MARVELOUS WORK WE ARE UNDERTAKING, OF CREATING

A CITY WITHIN A CITY!

DON'T WAIT FOR "OPENING DAY,"
JUNE 11.
YOU CAN SECURE YOUR LOTS TO-DAY!

HOW TO GET TO RUGBY.
Remember, take Kings County "L" (Fulton St. line) from Bridge, get off at *Utica Avenue.*
Or take Reid Ave. trolleys at Broadway Ferry —and ride direct to Rugby.

WOOD, HARMON & CO.,

Largest Suburban Real Estate Operators in the World.

Developers of Seventy-five Suburbs. Offices in Twenty-five Cities.

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REAL ESTATE.

NINETY SUBURBAN TOWNS

Within from ten minutes to one hour of Grand Central Station are briefly described in No. 23 of the "Four-Track Series" of the New York Central. Some of the information is as follows:

Distance and time from Grand Central Station.
Number of trains per day.
Number of trains on Sunday.
Regular fare.
Excursion rates.
Monthly commutation.
Family ticket rate.
Price of lots.
Price of houses.
Rent of houses.
Name and address of reliable real estate agent.

Sent free, postpaid, on receipt of a one-cent stamp. C. V. GEORGE H. DANIELS, G. P. A., Grand Central Station, New York.

Sanitary Inspections

IN CITY OR COUNTRY.

Building and Sanitary Inspection Co.,

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HOUSES FOR SALE AND RENT,

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED,
In most desirable sections of city,
ALSO WESTCHESTER COUNTY
AND OUT-OF-TOWN PROPERTIES.

CYRUS FIELD JUDSON,

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND 42D ST.
Telephone—New York City.

We are in direct communication with institutions and estates, and are able to accept mortgages at the lowest rates of interest. Our charges are moderate.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
115 Broadway.

HEALTH—SUMMER AS WELL AS WINTER home; highest ground between New York and Philadelphia, on Penn. R. R., 45 minutes from city; low fare; cozy; modern cottages; very low in price; terms $15 to $20 per month. Write for particulars to W. T. W., 60 and 62 Liberty St.

RUGBY Only $2 down will secure any lot on RUGBY, balance over four years. Watch the papers!

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

"PROSPECT GRANGE"—The handsome residence and farm property of the late George Richards, deceased, at Dover, New Jersey, is offered for sale by his Executors. The property consists of the mansion, with all modern improvements, ample grounds, and outbuildings, all in perfect condition, located within one mile from R. R. station, elevation 800 feet above sea level; always cool in Summer, and commanding an extensive view of the town and surrounding country; 17 acres land with mansion; fine farm adjoining, containing about 50 acres. For price and particulars address the Executors, MAHLON PITNEY, Morristown, N. J., or D. R. HUMMER, Dover, N. J.

TENAFLY, N. J.

If you are seeking something better than the ordinary and want a home—now or future—among respectable people and surroundings, come to Tenafly. Building plots, 50x120, $300, easy terms. Houses for sale with modern imp's, $2,700, $4,000; a few houses to let. Tenafly office open daily.
H. WEATHERBY & CO., 271 Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 24 FAIRVIEW AV., Orange.—10 rooms, all improvements, with stable, 65x154; price low, rent moderate. H. SMITH, 26 Fairview Av., Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TWIN LAKES, CONN.—COTTAGE, STABLE, lodge, thirty acres, running water, modern bath, high ground, Taconic Mountains. Address ROOM 10, Sixth Floor, 44 Broad St.

HOUSE AND TWO LOTS, DUNTON, WEST Jamaica, L. I.; bargain. RIPLEY, owner, 378 Pearl St., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY TO LET.

SEA GATE, New York Harbor.

Most highly developed Seashore property fronting Atlantic Ocean and Gravesend Bay.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR THE SEASON.

Private hourly boat service from Battery, N. Y. Every modern convenience; select colony. Rents, $750 to $1,500. Exclusive agency.

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY,
208 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

COTTAGES

AT

Long Beach, L. I.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON.
Address or apply to the agent,
LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
Telephone 4B, Long Beach.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CORNER apartment for Summer; elevator, bath; $50 per month. Apartment 42, 58 West 57th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

143-145 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR WASHINGTON Square.—3-4 rooms, with and without bath; also basement.

RUGBY lies only 3½ miles from Brooklyn Bridge, or less than the distance from New York City Hall to Central Park. Watch the papers!

Grand Spring Opening

YALE PARK

KINGS HIGHWAY, CONEY ISLAND AVE., AND AVENUE R, BROOKLYN.
Nowhere in this great city can you buy so much for so little money as we will sell you.

LOTS AT $200; CHEAP AT $300.

Lots at $275 Better Than Are Sold at $375 on the Same Street.

Terms that astonish the most exacting. Only $2.00 down and $1.00 to $1.50 weekly payments.
NO INTEREST, NO TAXES TILL PAID.
Notice This, Don't Forget It, Figure How Much it Saves! Money Refunded in Case of Death.

Deferred payments carried a reasonable time for simple interest.

All improvements free to purchasers. GRADED STREETS, CEMENT WALKS, FINE SHADE TREES, BEST WATER IN THE CITY, MAIL DELIVERY, POLICE PROTECTION, ETC.

Five different lines pass the property on two sides. Take Smith Street (Coney Island) car at Park Row direct, or the Smith Street, De Kalb, and Franklin Avenue (Coney Island) car from any part of Brooklyn, or any car on these lines and transfer at Park Circle. The Twenty-third Street, Hamilton, and Fulton Ferries connect with this system at Broadway, Hamilton, and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, for a single fare. Get off at Avenue R.

YALE LAND COMPANY.
OFFICES: 54 POTTER BUILDING, 38 PARK ROW, N. Y. AND COR. CONEY ISLAND AVE. AND AVENUE R, BROOKLYN.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

GENTLEMAN OWNING THREE-STORY AND basement house, (furnished,) near Lenox Av. and 119th St., would rent same to small private family on favorable terms, he retaining two rooms; references. JOHNSON, Box 164 Times.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED.—Handsomely furnished modern house, on or near 5th Av., south of 79th St.; large size not necessary; will pay $6,000 to $10,000; family of two. Principals only. HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, 5th Av., corner 52d St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES,
(Cape Cod,) Harwich, Mass.; furnished homes; wide piazzas, open fireplaces, bathrooms, set tubs; pure running water; tearful sanitation; cool, breezy; pine forest country directly on seashore; delightful bathing, driving, sailing, rowing, golf; no tramps. J., 71 East 87th St., New York.

TO RENT—At Grove Beach on the Sound, between Clinton and Westbrook, to small family, handsomely furnished cottage of eight rooms, located on high land; fine well of water; large grounds; beautiful scenery; exclusive resort; $250 from June to October. Address J. Y. HALL, Box 268 Meriden, Conn.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND.—Two very attractive houses for rent for Summer, furnished; fine grounds, good stable; rents, $2,500 and $1,200. Apply to A. E. SCHERMERHORN, 27 West 30th St.

LAWRENCE BEACH—SEASIDE—13 ROOMS and bath, furnished; rent low. HOFFMAN, Box 166 Times.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

DOUGLASTON ON LITTLE NECK BAY, 12 miles 30 minutes, by railroad; unfurnished cottage to rent; 200 feet from station; 12 rooms; rent, $400. Address H. C. PLASS, 234 Broadway, New York.

RUGBY A region, within one mile of Fulton St., Brooklyn, heretofore farm lands from inaccessibility, now as accessible as Flatbush centre, is offered the public at $290 a lot and upward. Watch the papers!

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2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES.

PRICES LOW, TERMS TO SUIT.

NEW MODERN STONE HOUSES NEAR PROSPECT PARK.

Midwood Street, near Flatbush Av., 30 minutes from New York. Swell and square front, box stoop. Foyer or saloon parlors; up to date to the smallest detail; hardwood trim, open plumbing, tiled bath rooms. Same house in New York would cost three to five times what I am asking. Can be seen any day. W. A. A. BROWN, owner, corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open evenings until 9. Sundays and Holidays all day.

Send for ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

Attention, Builders!

AN OPPORTUNITY AWAITS YOU AT

HOMECREST.

For particulars call or write

Harbor and Suburban Building and Savings Association,
34-36 Wall St., New York.

WILL EXCHANGE 42 LOTS IN THE MOST desirable location in Bensonhurst for INCOME PROPERTY in New York or Brooklyn. Inquire WM. OPPENHEIM, 34 Wall St., N. Y. City.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY TO LET.

FOR RENT AT WESTCHESTER,

ON LORILLARD'S POINT,
at moderate price, a handsome private residence; all modern improvements; running water, gas, &c.; with large stable, hothouses, dock for excellent anchorage; near city.

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
523 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 44TH ST.
Telephone 2578-88th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—Country home nearby, free and clear, for $9,000 equity good tenement. Owner, Box 208, 1,289 Broadway.

SELL, EXCHANGE ANY BUSINESS HOUSES, lots, farms; buyers on hand. BIBER & SANDER, 204 East 19th St.

RUGBY More money will be spent in developing and advertising RUGBY in the next year than on all of the competitive suburbs in the Borough of Brooklyn put together. Watch papers!

MAYOR DOES NOT TESTIFY ABOUT ICE

Adjournment of Supreme Court Inquiry into Trust's Affairs.

MAYOR'S ATTITUDE IS DEFINED

His Counsel Argues that the Proposed Examination of Stockholders and City Officials is Unlawful.

Mayor Van Wyck appeared in court again yesterday as a defendant in connection with affairs of the American Ice Company, in which it is alleged that he is a stockholder. Justice Gaynor presided on the bench, and the proceeding before him was one brought by five members of the Municipal Assembly, Adam H. Leich, William Wentz, John Wirth, Charles H. Francisco, and John Diemer, under Section 1,534 of the Greater New York Charter, in which the Mayor, as well as the other co-defendants, J. Sergeant Cram, Peter F. Meyer, and Charles F. Murphy of the Dock Board; John F. Carroll, Andrew Freedman, and Charles W. Morse, President of the Ice Trust, were called upon to answer concerning their connection with the company and the manner in which the company obtained leases of certain docks in the city.

A large crowd followed the Mayor into court. He was accompanied by his brother, ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, and John F. Carroll. They were provided with seats within the railing, and at once entered into earnest conversation. Just before the proceedings opened, the Dock Commissioners, Mr. Morse, and John D. Schoonmaker, Vice President of the American Ice Company, came into court. Samuel Untermyer announced that he represented Mr. Carroll, and De Lancey Nicoll occupied a similar position for Mr. Morse. Both at once stated that they were not ready to proceed.

MR. PECKHAM OBJECTS.

Wheeler H. Peckham, representing the complainants, made a vigorous objection against delay. He said he was ready to go on at once, in spite of the fact of the announcement by Justice Gaynor that he would not be able to proceed very far. Mr. Peckham said that a beginning could at least be made.

Mr. Nicoll opened the proceedings by stating that his time had been entirely taken up with the case before Magistrate Zeller, where his client was charged with a criminal offense. He said that he had examined the petition in the case then on far enough to have persuaded himself that there were very grave Constitutional objections to the proceeding, and that there was serious doubt as to whether the statute upon which the case was predicated met the requirements of either the State or the Federal Constitution, in affording proper protection to witnesses.

"I desire," said Mr. Nicoll, "on behalf of the respondent whom I represent, to have an opportunity to seriously present these considerations to this Court before the examination proceeds."

Mr. Untermyer took practically the same stand. Mr. Rand, for the stockholders, said that the order requiring an examination of the company's affairs and organization was beyond the limitations of the statute, and he also raised the question of constitutionality.

"Is your company a party to this proceeding?" asked the Court.

"It is not a party," said Mr. Rand, "but its affairs are ordered to be examined."

"I do not see," said Justice Gaynor, "how you have any standing here."

MAYOR'S COUNSEL'S PLEA.

Mr. Patterson, representing the Mayor, also raised the question of constitutionality, as did Mr. Cadwalader for two of the Dock Commissioners, Mr. Cram and Mr. Murphy. Mr. Peckham here stated that Mr. Meyer, the other Commissioner, had been served in person, and this brought Mr. Meyer to his feet.

"I am Mr. Meyer," he said, "and I am not represented by counsel. I represent myself. I am familiar with the adage that he who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client, but I am nevertheless at the disposal of the Court."

"Then we can at least go on with Mr. Meyer," said Mr. Peckham. "This proceeding is one to ask certain officials of the city to tell us what they know about the administration of their office.

"I understand from the gentleman who represents the Mayor that he has examined these papers and examined the question of which he speaks, and would be ready to go on were it not for the hesitation of those who represent other parties. Now this is a mere matter of examination.

"As it now stands, and upon their motion, they ask to have this inquiry postponed for no reason whatever, so far as the Mayor is concerned. He has made no objection. He is here and is ready to go on. The statute in plain terms provides that any officer of the city shall be subject to examination, and he is not only here, but I understand he has proclaimed publicly that he is ready to tell all he knows about it. If in the course of our examination any question arises which your Honor thinks should warrant an application for an adjournment we are not going to be unfair. We propose to conduct the proceeding in the ordinary way."

THE MAYOR'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Patterson stated that Mr. Peckham was in error so far as the Mayor's position was concerned.

"While the Mayor has nothing to conceal," said Mr. Patterson, "in my opinion it would not be consistent with the dignity of his office that he should submit himself to an unlawful examination at the instance of his political enemies which may be conducted for the purposes of political warfare.

"I therefore intend to raise the question that this order is void, and if not void that it is irregular. Perhaps the more orderly way to present that question would be to take a short adjournment and prepare an order to show cause returnable upon the adjourned day. Objections against the order might then be stated in the affidavit and raised in the order to show cause."

The argument for an adjournment was then renewed. Mr. Nicoll promised that all parties would appear on the adjourned day and the examination was then set down for Thursday next at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, Justice Gaynor adding:

"I shall then proceed with it. I want that distinctly understood."

AMERICAN ICE STOCK.

American Ice stock continued weak on the Stock Exchange yesterday, due partly to short selling and partly to liquidation by holders of long stock. The common stock opened at 32, a half-point down, and sold as low as 28⅛, though later it raillied, closing at 29¾, a net loss of 2¾ points on sales of 1,900 shares.

Only 100 shares of the preferred, in one block, changed hands, the quotation marking a net decline of no less than 6 points from the closing quotation of Thursday, when last the stock was traded in. As on previous days, little support for either issue was forthcoming.

GOVERNOR WILL WAIT.

Confers with Attorney General on American Ice Company Affairs.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., May 26.—Gov. Roosevelt and Attorney General Davies had a conference to-day at the Governor's home regarding the application for a special Grand Jury to consider the conspiracy charge against the heads of the American Ice Company. The proceedings to be brought to prohibit the company from doing business in the State as an unlawful combination, or trust, were also under discussion.

While neither the Governor nor the Attorney General would talk at length at the conclusion of the conference, it was learned that the Governor expressed his willingness to do all in his power to aid in bringing the matter to a satisfactory termination in the people's interest. It is not believed that further steps will be taken by him until the proceedings for annulment of the company's certificate are decided.

The Attorney General intimated that he awaited the information that had been promised him as a basis for the appointment of a special Grand Jury.

In forgetfulness there is danger. When you feel the cold coming, take JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

Monday, another offering of

Women's Tailor-made Suits

of Gray Homespuns, lined throughout with taffeta silk, Collarless Eton and Skirt, handsomely trimmed with stitched taffeta bands, Real value $29.50 — $19.75

Women's Waists

Corded Wash Silk Waists in all colors; new designs in White Hemstitched, Embroidered & Lace All-Over Effects.

100 Doz. Waists, of fine striped Madras, in pink, blue and ox blood, — 85c

75 Doz. Waists, of white Lawn, hemstitched, tucked with soft cuffs, — 95c

Girls' & Misses' Apparel

Girls' Eton Suits, of English Galateas or colored Piques, 6 to 14 yrs., Value $3.95 — $1.98

Tourist & Golf Skirts of English Reversible Cloths, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $6.50 & $8.50 — $3.95 $5.75

Separate Skirts of Linen and Pique, 14 to 18 yrs., — $1.98, 2.95, 3.95

Misses' Tailor-made Cloth Suits 14 and 16 yrs., Heretofore $15.00 to $23.50 — $9.75

West Twenty-third Street

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed the order recently secured by the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, which has for some years been publishing a paper under the name of The People, adjudging Henry Kuhn and others guilty of a contempt of court and imposing a fine of $250 upon them. The charge against the defendants was that they had failed to obey an order perpetually restraining and enjoining them from publishing or circulating a paper under the same name, The People. In a suit brought by the association to restrain the defendants from making such publication, the latter admitted that under the authority of the National Executive Committee of the Socialistic Labor Party, they had printed and circulated a newspaper under that name, and said they intended to continue doing so. Justice McLaughlin, giving the unanimous opinion of the Court, stated it to be clear from the record that the defendants were guilty of a contempt. "If the fines imposed," Justice McLaughlin says, "were for the purpose of indemnifying the plaintiff against the damages sustained, it does not necessarily follow, because the order does not determine the amount of the damages, that it is, therefore, erroneous, since there is evidence before the Court from which it can see that the plaintiff has suffered damages in excess of the amount of the fines. Where, however, a fine is imposed for the purpose of indemnifying the aggrieved party, under Section 2,284 of the Code, that fine fixes the amount of the recovery, and it should be imposed in one sum and collected as any other sum by which a party is compensated for damages sustained. * * * The contempt of each one was a separate act, for which he alone was responsible. * * * In imposing the fine, the learned trial Justice at Special Term did not exceed the authority given to him by statute."

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EJECTMENT FROM STREET CAR.—Hiram E. Eddy, while a passenger upon a street car of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company, received from the conductor a transfer containing this condition: "Good only at transfer junction—on first connecting car, after time canceled on the line punched—subject to rules of this company." Without knowledge that the time at which the transfer had been issued was erroneously punched, and without being negligent in failing to discover that fact, Eddy boarded the first car on which the transfer would have entitled him to ride, if it had been properly punched. The conductor of that car refused to honor the transfer, and the passenger, being told he must get off or pay his fare, alighted. A judgment on a verdict for $100 in Eddy's favor, in his suit against the company, was recently reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division because the Court erroneously charged that the jury were at liberty to award exemplary damages on account of an accusation made by the conductor indicating that the plaintiff came into possession of the transfer dishonestly. The Court, held, however, that the ejection was wrongful and entitled the plaintiff to recover from the company compensatory damages for the indignity, humiliation, and injury to his feelings caused by such wrongful ejection and the remarks of the conductor. The Court said the fact that Mr. Eddy left the car at the command of the conductor, who had stopped it for that purpose, without waiting for the application of force, did not prevent the occurrence from constituting an ejectment.

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NOTARIAL SERVICES BY CITY EMPLOYE.—Henry Merzbach, who for five years, up to 1891, had occupied the position of librarian in the District Attorney's office in this city and received a salary fixed by law for his services, and who also acted as notary at the District Attorney's request, brought suit against the city to recover the legal fees. The defense was that these services were rendered voluntarily, without agreement that he was to receive payment. Judgment rendered upon the verdict of a jury in favor of the city was affirmed by the First Appellate Division, Justices Parker and Williams dissenting. The Court of Appeals recently on further appeal, ordered a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Judge Vann, that the office of notary was not incompatible with the position held by Merzbach, and that he might recover his notarial fees. The Court held that the charge to the jury that the burden was on the plaintiff to establish an agreement that he should be paid was erroneous, since the jury should have been instructed that it was upon the defendant to establish an agreement that he was not to be paid.

SPITE MARRIAGE CAUSED ROW.

Italians Fought with Stilettos and Two Were Captured.

A fierce encounter with stilettos and a revolver, in which Italians were the participants, and which was caused by the marriage of an Italian girl took place late on Friday night at Lorimer and Frost Streets, Brooklyn. The affair was made public yesterday, when John Bonanza of 301 Monroe Street, Manhattan, and Michael Colendrillo, who lives at 45 Withers Street, were arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court on charge of carrying concealed weapons and disorderly conduct.

Bonanza is a fruit dealer, and was to have been married last month to an Italian girl. They had a lovers' quarrel three months ago, and in a spirit of spite and revenge the girl married Dan Colendrillo. He took his bride to his brother's house. When Bonanza learned of the marriage he was furious, and vowed to be revenged upon Colendrillo. Late on Friday night he went to Brooklyn. He was armed with a 38-calibre revolver, and met Michael Colendrillo near his home. The two got into a quarrel, during which John and about a dozen other Italians appeared. They had stilettos and knives. Bonanza emptied his revolver without effect, while he and others were stabbed with stilettos.

The screams of women friends of the combatants brought a policeman, and all the Italians, with the exception of Bonanza and Michael Colendrillo, fled. They were arrested, and yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court each was fined $10.

CHILD STARVES TO DEATH.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon says that Joseph Bosach, ten months old, who died Friday at his mother's home, on the third floor of 1,753 Third Avenue, starved to death. It was learned that soon after the birth of the child its father, Sidney Bosach, deserted his family.

The mother tried to earn a living by doing scrubbing and washing, but work was so scarce that she could not make a living.

ACCUSES WIFE OF FRAUD

Deceitfully Purchased Property in Her Own Name, Simpson Says.

Also Charges She Sold His Business While He Was in Prison, Then Refused to Receive Him.

Charles W. Simpson, who spent two years in the penitentiary between 1894 and 1896 on a charge of selling obscene literature, has brought an action in the Supreme Court against his wife, Mary, to compel her to reconvey to him property in real estate in Morton Street, Manhattan, and in the Twenty-fifth Ward, Brooklyn, of which he says she has fraudulently deprived him.

Simpson also asks for an accounting of the profits which his wife received during her sole occupancy of the property and for the profits derived from the sale of the bookselling business, in which he was engaged at the time he was convicted and sent to prison.

Simpson says he is now sixty-four years old, and was married to the defendant in 1859. He started a bookselling shop at 77 Centre Street in 1860, and continued to carry it on until 1894. During that time he made a great deal of money, all of which he handed over to his wife to take care of. She invested all his savings, except what she used in the management of the household, in different savings banks, in their joint names, as he supposed.

In January, 1873, they had $20,000 in the different banks, and decided to buy a house in Morton Street. In December, 1887, they purchased real estate in the Twenty-fifth Ward of Brooklyn, for which they paid $9,000. Simpson believed all this time that the property was held in their joint names.

When he was released from prison in 1896, he went to his wife's residence in Monroe Street, but to his astonishment, she refused to receive him, and told him that she would have nothing to do with him for the future. Then, he says, he discovered that his wife had bought all the property in her own name, and that he had no claim to any part of it. He also found that she had sold out the bookselling business, which was very profitable, for a good price, but the amount of which he was unable to ascertain, and had pocketed the proceeds.

As she would neither take him in nor give up the property, he commenced his suit. He says he is now sixty-four years of age, broken in health, unable to obtain work, and absolutely penniless.

SCARED BY BURGLARS.

Two Attempts Made to Rob Her Cousin's Flat, Sadie Nier Says.

An exciting burglary story was told yesterday morning to Sergt. McDermott of the Eldridge Street Police Station by Sadie Nier of 155 Orchard Street. With her was her cousin, Harry Nier, of 155 Orchard Street. Both were greatly agitated, and begged the Sergeant for protection.

The girl said that Harry Nier, who could not speak much English, lived with his wife and two children on the top floor of the house adjoining her own. On the same floor lived a Mrs. Gottlieb and her family. Friday morning, while the Nier family was away, Mrs. Gottlieb heard a noise in the rear apartments, and looking through a keyhole, saw a man walking about. She pushed open the door and confronted the man, who said he was looking for a Mrs. Cohen. Mrs. Gottlieb did not believe him, and grabbed for his throat. He shook her off and escaped to the street.

When the Niers returned they found their wardrobe and bureaus upset, and many articles packed up in bundles. Greatly alarmed, they asked Sadie to stay with them, and she slept on a lounge in the rear room, near the fire escape. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, according to her story, she was awakened by the noise of some one cutting glass. She awakened the rest of the family, and they went to the window, where they saw eight men on the fire escape. Sadie screamed, whereupon the men decamped.

Sergt. McDermott said the police would investigate.

OPPOSES SCHOOL COLLECTIONS.

Hoboken Official Attacks Plan to Give Service to Battleship.

Andrew J. Demarest, Superintendent of the Hoboken public schools, is opposed to the movement recently started to raise funds among the children of the public schools throughout the State to purchase a silver service to be presented to the battleship New Jersey when it is placed in commission.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City is Chairman of the committee appointed to receive contributions. At the last meeting it was decided not to accept more than 5 cents from any scholar.

Superintendent Demarest says he is not in favor of the plan because he believes the schools should not be used as a collecting agency for any cause. He said he knew of several cases where parents could ill afford to allow their children to give to these various causes, but were obliged to do so for appearance sake. The contributions, however small, were needed at home.

100 BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING. On June 16 THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will issue a special number devoted to books for Summer reading. One hundred such books have been selected from the books of the past year and a half, and with each title, publisher's name, and price, will be printed a descriptive notice. Wide interest has been shown in previous lists of this kind, issued for Summer reading and holiday purchases, and it is confidently believed that the forthcoming number will in no way disappoint the expectations of our readers. Inasmuch as the paper will be double the usual size, space will remain for a variety of other reading matter greater in volume than is contained in the regular sixteen-page issue. In its circulation this number will be far in excess of any previous special numbers, which long since passed the one-hundred-thousand mark. The present Summer Reading Number will be issued in Paris with the regular edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES now published there, which means the addition of thousands of copies to those circulated in this country, making this issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW much the largest ever published.—Adv.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Another and Greater Purchase.

20,000 Shirt Waists

Make up a sale unparalleled in all its features.

Consider in connection with this important announcement the fact that notwithstanding the almost incredibly low prices, shapes, styles, materials and fit are alike of high character—the garments new and fresh—such as we can confidently count upon to add more prestige to this nationally known department.

Every line grades up uniformly excellent. The whole 20,000 Waists have full right to command full regular prices. They are far, far below regular prices, and should draw the attendance of thousands this week.

Some Few Leaders to Illustrate:—

Lot 1 48c. REGULAR 85c. WHITE WAISTS, made of Lawn, with three rows of pretty embroidery inserting; also of White Pique, with triple bias embroidering.

Lot 2 69c. REGULAR $1.25 WAISTS—Fine white Lawn, with wide hemstitched tucks all across front—others show entire blouse (back and front) solidly tucked—others two straight panels of embroidery on Sheer White Lawn—others of Irish Lawn and Corded Madras, in pink, violet and blue.

Lot 3 98c. REGULAR $1.50 WAISTS—Of White Lawn, fronts with four rows of embroidery inserted between tucks—of Sheer White Lawn, having bias and bayadere embroideries between clusters of tucks—high class White Pique, self collar and cuffs—lastly of fine White Lawn, with front of solid tucks and tucked back.

Lot 4 $1.50 REGULAR $1.98 WAISTS—Of imported Zephyr, pink, blue, and lavender, or of white silk finished Oxfords. Some of the very handsomest styles are here.

Lot 5 $1.98 REGULAR $2.75 WAISTS—Finest grade of White Lawns and embroidery effects with pin tucks—or medallions of embroidery between lace insertings—or solid fronts of straight embroidery in novel devices—or crossed effects of embroidery, tucking and hemstitching.

Season's Final Clearance of Fine Hamburg Embroidery.

New goods without exception, straight from St. Gall's best factories, our own specially designed patterns, presenting all the best novelties of the year!

At 5c., 10c. and 15c. yd.

Fine Sample Strips made on substantial cloth, well finished embroidery edges, every design acceptable and handsome. The values run more than double.

Cambric and Nainsook Insertings. All selected designs, made to our order, embroidered on cloth that gives best results in laundering, 1 to 2 inches wide, at the cut price 9c

All-Over Embroideries. A great variety of patterns, combinations of lace and embroidery, most suitable article for yokes, sleeves, waists, &c.—18 inches wide, all at 39c

All-Over Hamburgs. Closing out 50 pieces of fine Hamburg embroidered all-overs, 20 inches wide, open work patterns, designs that will not be duplicated again this season—all at, yard 75c

Trimmed Hat Department.

Latest Paris ideas for mid-summer wear—many French models recently received, with our own adaptations, at very moderate prices;

Hat Department (Main Floor).

Every desirable style in simply Trimmed Hats for all kinds of

OUTING AND SEMI-DRESS OCCASIONS.

New ideas and shapes in Straw Outing Hats, bindings and trimmings to match.

White Duck and Pique Hats, many styles, and varied trimmings.

Mull Shade Hats; in white and black.

Ladies' Straw Sailors, correct proportions and braids.

Summer weight Felt Walking Hats, plain band, or with scarf or handkerchief trimmings—Steamer and Yachting Hats and Caps, &c., &c.

Absolute Clearance of colored and black Straw Dress Shapes and Short Back Sailors—goods formerly 95c. to $1.75 each, now . . . . . 25c.

Flower Dept. Great Display of Corn Flowers.

Made of Silk and finest Muslin, in WREATH and MONTURE EFFECTS, so popular in Paris where they are shown trimmed on pure white hats.

Special.— 150 doz. American Beauty Rose Sprays, with foliage; value 42c., at . . . . . 25c.

Clearing the Broken Lots of Dress Goods

Cleaned right and left from regular lines, and making up, when all is reckoned, about

10,000 Yards in Various Styles and Colors.

Nothing but what is seasonable and specially adaptable to the dress needs of the present day.

Moulinet Granites, Camel Hair Effects, Covert Suitings, Vigoreaux Serges, Herringbone Cheviots, } 46 to 52 inches wide, { 58c. Yard. Sold the season through up to $1.25.

SPECIAL IN BLACK—50-inch pure worsted black Cheviots, familiar to all dress goods buyers at 75c. A certain lot is set aside to sell at, per yard, 50c

MISSES' DEP'T.—Spring Stock gives way to summer arrivals—Clearing Prices.

About 65 regular $22.50 to $35.00 Misses' Suits, the pick of spring's creations, mostly all silk lined; sizes 14 to 18 years $15.00

About 125 regular $4.00 to $14.00 Children's Reefers and Three-quarter Coats, best fabrics and effects, 4 to 12 year sizes; will go at . . . . . $2.95 and $5.00

About 200 miscellaneous $8.00 to $25.00 spring Jackets, all silk lined, fashioned in latest modes, black and colors, sizes 14 to 18 years; to close at . . . . . $5.00 and $10.00

About 95 Eton, Coat and One-piece Cloth Dresses, the favored styles of to-day; sold always from $7.00 to $15.00, our quick-moving prices (4 to 14 years) are . . . . . $3.75 and $5.00

Ladies of small figure should also profit by this sale.

19th Street. SIXTH AVENUE. 20th Street.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

SILKS.

Examine and Compare—Your Cordial Indorsement Will Surely Follow.

24-inch Lyons printed Satin Liberty Foulards, finest color combinations and patterns, including White and Black, Navy and White, and Black and White. Last week's price, $1.10; Monday, at . . . . . 69c. yard.

12 Styles of 24-inch printed Silk Foulards, exquisite designs and colorings. Last week's price, 88c.; Monday at 50c. yard.

The following five numbers we are confident cannot be approached, price and quality considered:

A 75c. Soft Heavy Black Satin Duchesse at . . . 58c. yard.
A 78c. Strong Reliable Black Dress Taffeta at . . 55c. yard.
A $1.25 Glove Finish Black Peau de Soie at . . . 90c. yard.
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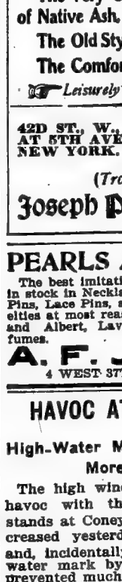

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slightly damaged by water, through leakage in roof, during the recent heavy rains, at the uniform price of 50c. the yard.

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As heretofore announced, to make room prior to rebuilding on our premises, 107 and 109 West 18th St., we offer our entire stock of COUCHES AND PARLOR FURNITURE (our own upholstering).

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HAVOC AT CONEY ISLAND.

High-Water Mark Record Broken and More Damage Done.

The high wind and tide which wrought havoc with the pavilions and chowder stands at Coney Island all day Friday increased yesterday, doing $5,000 damage, and, incidentally, raising the record high-water mark by one foot. The east wind prevented much of the water from flowing seaward on the ebb tide, and when at the turn the wind continued unabated, it was seen that the flood of Friday would be eclipsed.

As the water came driving in before the wind, those doing business along the shore began removing things out of harm's way. George Lawrence's Beach Pavilion was undermined and the floor ripped up to the bare piling an hour before the tide had reached its height. The pavilions of Lewis Stauch, Max Micha, and Harry Scoville were similarly damaged.

On the Coney Island Creek side everything was flooded from Neptune Avenue to the Western Meadows. A flat-bottomed boat might have been rowed from Coney Island to Ulmer Park, a distance of two miles.

Should the high wind continue to-day a still higher high-water mark with proportionate damage to property is expected.

Aid for Widow and Children Wanted.

The Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, appeals for a monthly pension of $12 toward the support of a woman and her two children. The woman is very industrious when her health permits her to work, and it is desired to keep the family together.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE FINISHING TOUCHES.

For you who are now enjoying "green fields and pastures new," here are the finishing touches to country life—now at reduced prices.

Enameled reed seats, the rare sorts that fit and rest one. Some with shelves for papers or work; some with the arm broadened into a table or woven into a deep pocket. Also wood settles in rich greens and reds. Tables of enameled reed and willow for indoors or out. Tabourettes, plant stands, even golf baskets and muffin stands—little things, but important.

All so far below factory prices that a trip to town will put money in your purse—or if you cannot come, orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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Part Two
Pages 15-28

GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON

Congress Purposes to Do Little Work Before Adjournment.

LAMUNT'S BOOM FLOURISHES

Friends Say He Could Unite the Democrats of This State—Spooner Attracts Attention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Having decided that the Congress may adjourn on June 6, the managers for the dominant party have been wondering for a day or two why they did not make it a week earlier. All of the important and necessary business—by which is meant the appropriation bills, without which the Government could not go on—can be passed and sent to the President before June 6, and there is no desire to have other disputed legislation taken up at this session. And now it is becoming apparent that the closing of the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress is to be dull. The close of the first half of any Congress is apt to be unsatisfactory. Every bill that can be held back or delayed for political reasons is sure to be held back if its detention in a campaign year can help the dominant party.

The calendars of both houses are full of bills regarded by their introducers and promoters as public measures of the highest importance. But they have been thrust aside several times in order that a large number of more or less unworthy applicants for pensions may get on the pension roll through Congress when they could not reach that position under the very generous pension laws. The Congress has been less reckless about pensions and other expense bills than it might have been, it ought to be said. The fact announced every day that the Government is collecting more money than it spends, and that the surplus for the fiscal year will be more than $60,000,000, has not tempted the Congress to open any public building "pork barrel."

There are members who feel that the interests of their constituents, and their personal interests, might have been conserved in a moderate River and Harbor bill, promising employment for many thousands of willing voters who wish to be Government workers. If there was one measure which it would have been safe to predict would be passed when the Congress met, it was the Nicaragua Canal bill. Now, it is doubtful whether it will be passed next session. The military argument will be weaker next December than it is now. The commercial necessity for the canal has been doubted by many persons, and some of the men who formerly thought that a Nicaragua Canal is important have adopted the view expressed by W. C. Ford, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, that it will not be possible to direct enough commerce through such a canal to provide the maintenance charge out of the tonnage receipts.

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Although the Republicans are anxious to get away and to prepare for the National Convention, it is remarkable that with the Philadelphia Convention only three weeks distant it is impossible to find anybody who will predict who is to be the Republican candidate, or the Democratic candidate, for that matter, for Vice President. As for the first places, the Republicans did not desire to have anybody except McKinley, and the Democrats have been unable to see how they could get anybody except Bryan. The Cockrell suggestion, which was tried upon Missouri, and seems to have met with friendly treatment there, does not seem to have assured the diversion of a third of the Democratic delegates away from Bran. If that could have been effected, with Cockrell as a strong opposition candidate, there is no knowing what might have been done with the convention at Kansas City.

Senator Cockrell thought it no crime to permit his name to be used, nor did he remonstrate with his newspaper friends who pushed his name forward with the express idea of retiring Bryan. Admiral Dewey saw the chance to win by securing more than a third of the delegates. But he soon learned that the rank and file of the party was stronger than the Democratic leaders, and that those Democrats of wealth and influence who figured prominently in securing the nomination of Cleveland in 1892, are mostly of the opinion that they may more wisely devote themselves to the accumulation of wealth and the enjoyment of personal comfort than the revival of Democracy and the selection of conservative and safe candidates in 1900.

There are certain Democrats here who cherish the notion that Bryan will be stronger, some say 25 per cent. stronger, in 1900 than he was in 1896. But some of the most philosophical ones admit that the talk about imperialism is not likely to be a complete offset for the fact that the country is prosperous, that calamity is not desired, and that increased prosperity would not be assured by the election of Bryan. Ohio, according to ex-Gov. Campbell, will be a more difficult State to carry for Bryan now than four years ago, when there were more men looking for jobs than there were jobs looking for men.

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Invitations have been received in Washington by a number of persons to participate in a very interesting and important railroad event. Between May 30 and June 2 the Seaboard Air Line Railway will open its own continuous line from Richmond to Tampa. This achievement, under the management of John Skelton Williams, means a great deal more than the mere opportunity to take a continuous passage from Tampa to Richmond or Portsmouth over this line. Travelers who have spent any time within the last year in the Piedmont district of North and South Carolina, or wherever in the South the development of cotton manufacturing has been going on, have been compelled to observe that the wonderful growth of the cotton manufacturing industry and of the railroads has been inevitable. The Southern Railway has made giant strides in the way of improvement, partly to keep pace with the wonderful demand for increased capacity and partly to keep up with the demand for better traveling accommodations, but wherever the older road has added to its facilities this rival, the Seaboard Air Line, has been putting forth the energy of a young giant.

With South Carolina promising to consume its own cotton crop in its own mills in less than five years, and North Carolina hurrying along far in advance of other States in cotton manufacturing, plain business sense has justified the improvement and extension of the Seaboard Air Line, reaching after its share of the developing traffic from the cotton States. More and more, as men have begun to realize handsome dividends from cotton manufacturing, the cargoes of raw cotton have been less and the carloads of cloths have been more numerous. If there is any worry in it for anybody, it is not for the people of the States that have found it possible to weave the raw product into stuffs instead of sending the cotton away to be made by somebody else. For Raleigh, Columbia, Charleston, not to mention other places yet to be benefited by the extension of the Seaboard Air Line, the functions at Richmond on June 2 will possess much more than mere spectacular interest.

***

Senator Spooner has attracted new attention during the week by his speech on the Philippines situation, pertinent to his resolution to turn the whole matter over to the President until experience has advised the Congress how to shape a plan of government for the Filipinos that will be safe and permanent. Many visitors to the Capitol and the Senate Chamber have been held in the galleries largely by the hope that some turn of the speechmaking would involve Senators Spooner and Tillman in a debate. Spooner is a small man, not impressive to look at, not magnetic at first hearing, not pretending to oratorical polish. But he likes a "bout" as well as any other Senator, and he has learned how to provoke Tillman. He can stir him up at any moment. When he has fixed his attention upon Tillman, with some suggestion of blame to the South Carolina Senator in his look rather than his words, and Tillman rises to make response, ten chances to one he will send him to his seat by a playful turn of the talk or a compliment as unexpected as it always proves disabling to Tillman.

Spooner has been one of the civilizing influences of the Senate upon Tillman, whose growth in that body, ever since Senator Hill advised him to lay aside his pitchfork as a weapon, has been marked and steady. Tillman evidently came to the Senate under the impression that he must lay around him constantly unless he expected to be demolished. His first acceptance of Hill's advice was observed in his "making up" to Senator Hoar. Now, after having tried treacle as a substitute for vinegar, he is seldom caught assailing anybody with his old ferocity. He is on good terms with half a dozen Republican Senators who might be suspected of natural hostility to Tillman. He does not follow the example of Senator Allen, who is more apt to be viperish than amiable, and too apt to be wrong when most violent. Senator Depew and Tillman are great friends. Naturally, for Tillman undoubtedly is the most active-minded man in the Senate, and he does not mind permitting it to be known that he is learning something every day.

***

Souvenir gifts from Guam or the Philippines are apt to be expensive. A prominent officer of the army, whose taste for interesting military weapons is known to some of his subordinates, was informed a short time ago that there had arrived at San Francisco, on board a Government transport, addressed to him, two old mortars of date about 1780, which had been discovered in one of the Spanish fortifications. The cost to send these trophies by freight would be $40. The officer did not order the souvenirs forwarded, but a kind friend had them dead-headed to Washington, and now they are to be seen in the office of the man who received them. They are curious weapons, the mortar being cast solid with a bed-plate, the gun tilted at an angle of forty-five degrees and rigid. The assumption is that the range was obtained by varying the powder charge, as it seems to be impossible otherwise to vary the range of the projectile to be hurled from these little bronze pieces, which evidently have at times been loaded with nails, bolts, or other hard objects that have scored the bore of the piece.

Another resident, who had a friend in Guam, was notified one morning that there was some express matter in the street for him. It was found to be a collection of boxes, large and small, occupying twenty feet of the sidewalk and a considerable part of the roadway. Altogether, the consignment weighed two tons. When unpacked, it was found to consist of two very old and quaint iron guns, taken from the morro of Guam, with old-fashioned ship mounts of wood, with tackle and all the necessary apparatus for moving the pieces on shipboard, although they had been placed in land works many years ago—possibly nearly three hundred years before they reached Washington. Along with these two most interesting samples of ancient ordnance came a collection of ancient Belgian guns, until recently the equipment of the native garrison of Guam. Barring the cannon, the lot was not remarkable, but the man who received them had to pay $50 before he could add them to his museum of war relics.

***

Senator Scott of West Virginia appears to have a decided aversion for occupying the chair of the Vice President or the presiding officer of the Senate. At all events, he is pretty nearly the only Senator who has not at one time or another been in the chair to conduct the proceedings while Senator Frye goes out into his room to lunch or into the cloak room to smoke with his colleagues. Mr. Scott has had experience as a presiding officer. He is President of the Central Glass Works of Wheeling; for two years was presiding officer of the Wheeling Council, and while a member of the West Virginia Senate presided over that body on many occasions. Just why he has declined the invitations of Mr. Frye to preside over the Senate of the United States remains to be explained by the Senators. The understanding is that Mr. Scott, who dislikes to be urged to occupy a position of prominence, has not approved the urgency of the suggestions made to him by the President pro tem.

To some men, even in political life, backslapping is not always an indication of a real desire to please. When Senator Frye slaps a man on the back, he unquestionably feels an interest in him, and Senators who are asked to explain Scott's absence from the presiding officer's place are unwilling to explain it upon the theory that Frye has invited him too boisterously. This is a compliment that is extended without reference to party affiliations. It is sometimes for the comfort and convenience of the presiding officer and sometimes to help the Senator in his home State. If Senator Scott was looking for re-election next Winter it is safe to believe that he would think twice before declining the invitation of Mr. Frye to temporarily preside over the Senate's deliberations. Such a record does not look great in The Congressional Record, but it may appear very advantageously in a home paper.

***

Col. D. S. Lamont may not desire to be a candidate for Governor of New York in 1900, but he would find a pretty well developed "boom" in Washington if he were looking for encouragement. This support would not be made up solely of politicians, or of members of one party, but of a large number of persons of both the principal parties who know Col. Lamont's ability as an executive officer, and who are confident that even in a race with a strong Republican he would come as near to uniting the Democrats of his State as any person who has been named in many years. Reference is made to the name of the ex-Secretary of War in consequence of a rumor, coming from New York, that there is a very well-defined tendency among New York Democrats to give him a call to return to that public life he formerly adorned, and for which he had such marked aptitude and taste. The difficulty appears to be to induce him to give up for a time the lucrative employments he has for the small emoluments going with public office.

E. G. D.

ISAAC V. BROKAW HURT.

Thrown from a Wagon in Collision with a Cable Car.

Isaac V. Brokaw of the clothing firm of Brokaw Brothers was hurt yesterday morning by being thrown from a wagon which was run into by a north-bound cable car on Broadway, near Thirtieth Street. A footman who was also in the wagon escaped uninjured.

Mr. Brokaw tried to cross Broadway when the car, as he says, was about 100 feet away, and he thought he had plenty of time to do it in. The pole of the wagon was broken, but the horses were not injured. Mr. Brokaw received a scratch over his left eye, a few abrasions, and a slight sprain. He regained his feet and entered a cab with Dr. Townsend, and was driven to his home, at 1 East Seventy-ninth Street. He declared that he was not seriously hurt and blamed the accident upon the motorman.

BARNARD MEDAL FOR ROENTGEN.

Award to be a Feature of the Columbia University Commencement.

A feature of the commencement exercises of Columbia University this year will be the announcement of the award of the Barnard Medal to Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen of the University of Wurzburg, for the discovery of the X-ray. The award is made to Prof. Roentgen on the recommendation of the National Academy of Sciences.

The Barnard Medal is maintained by a bequest of the late President F. A. P. Barnard of Columbia, and is awarded every five years to the person who, during the preceding interval, shall have made "the most important step in psyaical or astronomical science, or a novel application of science beneficial to the human race."

Army Relief Society Organized.

The New York branch of the National Army Relief Society yesterday sent out notices of its organization. Persons desiring to contribute to the cause may send subscriptions to Mrs. George Lewis Gillespie, 40 East Fifty-third Street, this city. Officers of the Army Relief Society are Gen. Francis V. Greene, President; Theodore Roosevelt, Vice President; William Redmond Cross, Treasurer; Mrs. Guy V. Henry, 19 West Forty-second Street, Secretary.

Horner's Furniture.

Selections for Summer furnishing can nowhere be made with the same satisfactory results, either in variety of choice or in the values offered, as at our establishment.

Bedroom Furniture in all the light woods and finishes——Dining Room Furniture in all the new woods and finishes——Parlor, Library and Hall Furniture in latest styles——Select examples of Flemish oak and Venetian Furniture——Brass and Enamelled Bedsteads in newest patterns——Wide range of choice in Cheval Glasses.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

HAVANA'S BRAVE FIREMEN

Parades in Honor of Victims of 1890.

TWO BRANCHES AT ODDS

They Fight Each Other Oftener than They Fight Fires—How the Alarms Are Sounded.

Special Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, May 21.—The tenth anniversary of the death of twenty-seven firemen who lost their lives in a large fire in Havana in 1890 occurred on May 17. It it unusual for loss of life to accompany a fire here, and this disaster was due not to the fire alone, but to the explosion of some gunpowder in the building in which the fire occurred. Every year this anniversary is observed as a day of general mourning, for the unfortunate men were members of the leading families of Havana; they belonged to the volunteer fire department. Houses are draped in heavy mourning on that day, even houses whose families did not suffer personally by their death. Flags are displayed on most of the houses. The largest parade of the year takes place. It is composed mostly of firemen, accompanied by bands of music, and sometimes also includes flower and banner girls. This year only the firemen, with music, participated in the parade.

The two bodies of firemen are the municipal and the commercial, the former the volunteer fire department of Havana, the latter paid by the Merchants' Association, a society composed of the majority of the business men of the city. But while both of these were commemorating the same event, they did not march in the same procession; each had its own band and went its own way. The commercial department, or Bomberos del Comercio, had the police band with them; the municipal department had the orphans' band from the Beneficencia. It would have seemed rather strange if they had marched together, for Havana is not in the habit of having a single large procession; often half a dozen different ones are passing through different streets at the same time, all celebrating the same occasion.

Both parts of the procession and a great many people besides went to the Mercedes Church, where high mass was said by the Bishop of the island. This church is only a short distance from the place where the fire occurred—the spot is marked by a plate on which is a history of the event—so it seemed quite fitting that services should be held there, besides which it is the handsomest church in Cuba, which is saying a good deal. For this mass it was draped in deep mourning in front of the main altar was a catafalque covered with crape. On this were the kinds of implements used by firemen—picks, axes, &c.—and by each of the four corners a fireman stood on guard during the service.

After the mass was over they went to the cemetery, each party by its own route. Arriving there, they decorated the firemen's monument with artificial flowers, these being for the most part metallic, for in this climate the natural ones are too perishable to be utilized to any great extent for purposes of this kind. One rarely sees a floral piece of natural flowers, though growing plants are often placed on the graves. The monument is a beautiful one, erected by the city, and attracts the attention of every visitor to Colon Cemetery.

It stands on the main avenue, leading from the entrance of the cemetery to the chapel and towers high above everything else; it is not far from the plot of ground in which the victims of the Maine were formerly buried. Its height causes it to be noticed, but there are other features which make it remembered. The workmanship on the shaft is exquisite, and shows the skill of the sculptor. Surmounting it and on the corners are figures of angels, and near the base are medallions of the busts of the twenty-seven men that lie beneath. The story of the disaster in which they were killed is in a conspicuous place.

Although ten years have elapsed, the incidents of that fire remain as fresh in the minds of the people of Havana as though it had happened more than ten days ago. If a tourist remarks that he has been to the cemetery, any Cuban to whom he speaks will probably ask him at once if he saw the Firemen's Monument; if the tourist answers, "Yes," as he is almost certain to do, and shows any interest in the subject, the Cuban is quite ready to give a graphic account of the events which led up to the erection of the monument.

Probably one reason this fire made such a lasting impression is that so few firemen are killed here in the line of their duty. As the majority of Cuban buildings are so low—none being over four stories—and not more of those than can be counted on the fingers of one hand, the firemen do not have to climb much, and there is not often danger of their being caught under falling walls. However, the day after a fire, the papers always have a list of injuries sustained. This one received a scratch on his hand, another had his arms scorched, a third his hair singed, and so forth, trivial, indeed, in comparison with the loss of a life, and yet here they are considered worthy of mention.

Of the two branches of the Fire Department, paid and volunteer, the former is the more recent organization; many people scarcely know of its existence. The latter branch is characteristic of small towns, and is seldom found in cities of 300,000 inhabitants, the number which Havana boasts. The volunteers here do not do it solely for the sake of assisting in saving life and property; they are representatives of the best families in the city, society men and club men, and form a prominent feature in the social life of Havana. They are often at dinners, the theatre, or at other functions when a fire breaks out. As soon as they hear the alarm they hurry away to their homes, change civilian clothes for uniform, go out, hail a cab, and drive to the fire as fast as the little horse will take them, smoking the inevitable cigarette as they go. By the time they have done all this they probably reach the scene of action after the fire has made considerable headway. Their engines are already there, having been taken by the men paid to stay about the engine houses.

For a great many years these were the only firemen, and as they grew older and dropped out of the organization their sons grew up to take their places. When there is great occasion they work with a will, but honor the fire with their presence only while there is pressing need. When they think that their duty has been sufficiently performed they leave the fire in the hands of the paid force, and repair to a café near at hand for an "after-the-fire" supper, if it happens to be in the evening. When the merchants of Havana found that they could not rely on the casual attendance of the volunteer firemen to save their property from destruction by fire, they organized the paid force, which would be on hand at all times and in all emergencies.

The two branches entertain the most unpleasant feelings toward one another. It is scarcely to be expected that they can accomplish as good results with such antagonism existing between them as if they worked in harmony. When they go to a fire they often spend more time fighting each other than the flames, with unfortunate results to the burning building. Only last week there was a large fire, which might have been checked much sooner had the firemen gone to work instead of having altercations among themselves. One cannot say much in praise of a system of this kind. The rival departments have different uniforms—one a brilliant scarlet, the other a dark blue.

At present Havana is supplied with an electric fire alarm system, quite an improvement on former methods. The alarm boxes, painted red, are on many houses. I have never seen one on a lamppost or on a telegraph pole. Over or near the box is a sign, "Estacion Oficial para Alarmas de Incendio." Not long ago I went to a house on whose outside wall, near the door, is an alarm box. A woman was standing on the porch, and from her appearance she had evidently come to make a social call. Instead of ringing the doorbell, however, she was turning on the fire alarm, quite unconscious that she was doing so. Presently the fire engines began to arrive, and continued to come until nearly all of them were assembled. But she did not discover her mistake, I am sure, for she looked at the engines in a wondering way, and was as much interested as they to learn where the fire was. She must have been sounding the alarm for some time, judging by the number of engines that came.

Before this system was adopted the alarm was sent in by telephone. Ante-dating that—and it has not been so very long, either—the policemen sounded the alarm with their whistles. Although the electric and telephone systems have superseded this, the policemen may still be heard sounding the alarm; now, however, they only signal to each other, and to the people who may be in the vicinity, for long before the alarm thus given could reach the engine house the engines are on their way. For merely the policeman nearest the fire whistled to the one on the next beat; this second one took up the number and whistled it to the one on the beat next to him, and thus it was repeated until it reached the policeman nearest the engine house, who turned in the alarm, and the engines started to the fire. This method was not very rapid. By the time the engine houses had been notified the signal had been taken up by policemen in every direction, and all over town the whistling was going on. This is still the case, and the volunteer firemen, now as then, usually know of a fire in this way. Rather an uncertain way, it appears to an outsider. The engines used are somewhat similar in structure to those in the States and are drawn by American horses.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

LIMOGES CHINA ICE CREAM SETS at $2.50.

We have just consummated a most advantageous purchase of very desirable finest Limoges China Ice Cream Sets. They are in three patterns. One has a decidedly pink spray, (style shown in illustration,) another has chrysanthemum decoration in natural colors, the other flower decoration, the predominating color being blue with other harmonious combinations. Ordinarily these would sell at $5.00 per set; we desire to turn them over immediately, and you have your choice of either pattern, 12 plates and 1 platter, complete for

$2.50.

Everybody needs an ice cream set, and here is an opportunity to obtain one which does not occur once in a dozen years.

We would also call special attention to our facilities for furnishing dinner sets, toilet sets, glass sets, etc., for country houses, clubs, etc., at prices always averaging

1-4 LESS THAN ELSEWHERE.

50=54 West 22d St.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

COLUMBIANS WILL DRINK BEER.

Contest Arranged by Seniors for Class Day.

A committee appointed by Columbia seniors has made plans for a unique athletic carnival to be held on class day.

The most important event on the programme is a handicap beer-drinking contest. This was first proposed as a scratch event, but some of the "grinds" who finished to enter, on account of the free beer, objected, stating that they were completely outclassed. "The contest must be handicapped or we won't play," said they, and the point was conceded to them.

The next point to confront the committee was the choice of a handicapper who would be satisfactory to all of the contestants. Nearly two dozen candidates for this important position have been considered, but all, for one reason or another, have been rejected. It is probable, however, that an instructor or tutor from the department of Germanic languages will finally be chosen. There are more entries for this event than for any other, and many of those who are to contest have stopped everything else and have gone into active training at the "College Tavern."

Another event over which there will be considerable strife is the tack-hammer throw. Several good men are entered in this event, but it will probably be won by H. A. Kelloch, who in practice has done 102 feet. It is thought that he can do even better than this.

The other weight event is putting the gunshot. The shot used will probably be the regulation BB. Besides the events mentioned there are included on the programme a 219-yard dash, an obstacle race, and a three-legged race.

THE REMODELED ALBANY.

Hudson River Day Line Steamer Makes Trial Trip.

Spick and span as paint, varnish, and gilding could make her, the steamer Albany of the Hudson River Day Line left her moorings at the foot of Desbrosses Street yesterday afternoon with a large party of invited guests on board. She proceeded down the bay to the Statue of Liberty, and then, steaming up the river, went to a point above Yonkers. On the way back stops were made at Yonkers and at the foot of East Twenty-second Street.

During the past Winter extensive alterations were made, and yesterday's excursion was a trial trip, Capt. White being in charge. The grand saloon has been extended thirty feet forward, two new drawing rooms have been added, new upholstery and new carpets put in the grand saloon, and French plate glass has largely replaced the old crown glass of the windows. A bronze fountain is also being put in, which will be so arranged as to be seen from three decks.

St. Francis Xavier Scholarships.

Five scholarships at the College of St. Francis Xavier will be open for competition this year. They are: The Bourke Cockran Scholarship, the Hon. John J. Bradley Scholarship, the Eugene Kelly Scholarship, the William S. Caldwell Scholarship, and the Jeremiah Devlin Scholarship. These scholarships entitle the holders to a full four years' course at the college leading up to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and will be awarded to the five graduates from High Schools who attain the highest percentage in examinations to be held on Sept. 4, 5, 6, and 7, at the college, 30 West Sixteenth Street. Those who intend to compete must signify their intention of so doing to the Vice President of the college not later than July 1, 1900.

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

SILK SALE.

2500 yards figured SATIN FOULARD SILKS, in choice designs

68c. yard.

reduced from $1.00

Also, a new shipment of our famous FIGURED INDIA SILKS, (some 10,000 yards,)

39c.

in large variety of patterns for Summer wear.

Le Boutillier Bros

CHICAGO HAS REAL WAR

300 Armed Policemen Sent to Capture Streeter's Force.

Squatter's Followers, Backed by Gatling Guns, Were Intrenched on State Land, but Surrendered.

CHICAGO, May 26.—A few minutes after 2:30 o'clock this afternoon 300 police officers of the City of Chicago, headed by Chief Kipley, every man bearing a repeating rifle, marched from the East Chicago Avenue Station on the North Side to the foot of Superior Street, where Capt. George Streeter had fortified himself on a strip of land created by the washing up of soil from the bed of Lake Michigan and which Streeter claims as his property by right of discovery. In the intrenchments were about seventy men armed with rifles and two Gatling guns.

Shortly before noon blood was spilled before Capt. Streeter's stronghold. Pickets thrown out by the occupants of the trenches discovered a party, consisting of Park Superintendent Redieski and Secretary Erby, reinforced by a policeman, approaching from the direction of Lincoln Park. Calls of "Halt!" failed to stop the park officials, who were bent upon finding out who was "encroaching upon their ground."

A volley from the pickets' rifles quickly put to flight the investigating party, however, and one of the bullets struck a fourteen-year-old boy—Reuben Manly—in the right knee, inflicting a severe wound.

The park officials fled to a patrol box and turned in a riot call. A force of twenty or thirty policemen, armed with revolvers and clubs, hurried to the scene from the Chicago Avenue Station. When the officer in command saw the display of force, Gatling guns being pointed his way over the intrenchments, he ordered a retreat. The police immediately returned to the Chicago Avenue Station, where arrangements were made to arm them with Winchester rifles in an endeavor to capture the Streeter forces.

It was finally decided to mobilize 300 police officers under the leadership of Chief Kipley and to march against the Streeterites and demand their surrender. Sheriff Magerstadt went with the Chief of Police, and it was planned that in case of refusal to surrender the Sheriff should immediately swear in the 300 police officers as Deputy Sheriffs, again demand the surrender of Streeter's forces on the ground of riot and disorderly conduct, and proceed to arrest the occupants of the fort, regardless of consequences.

A fireboat with a Gatling gun on board was dispatched up Lake Michigan to make a demonstration from that side, and to cut off the escape of Streeter's men by means of their yacht. It was arranged that the joint demonstration of land and water forces should occur promptly at 3:30 o'clock.

At 3:30 o'clock "Brig. Gen." Niles and four of his men, perceiving the overwhelming force of police approaching, climbed over the emplacements of their improvised fort and offered to surrender to the park police, provided they were protected. The surrender was accepted, and the park policemen started on foot toward the police station, followed by an immense crowd. Those in the crowd pushed and jostled Niles roughly, and he suddenly whirled and tried to bayonet one of his persecutors. A rough-and-tumble fight ensued, in which Niles's rifle was wrenched from his hands, and clubs were freely used on the erstwhile "Brigadier General's" head. He was knocked down, and was about to draw a revolver, when he was manacled and dragged off by the police. The four men with him were roughly handled in the mêlée.

The remainder of Streeter's force, seeing the fate of their leader, deserted their guns and escaped in the throng.

The police at once took charge of the fort with its entire store of arms and ammunition. Capt. Streeter was not found in the fort.

It was reported that Gov. Tanner, who is in the city, had been asked to call out the State troops to arrest Capt. Streeter and his men. Gov. Tanner, when seen, however, said he had not even heard of the matter. "When, however," he said, "the city and county authorities report to me that they are powerless in the matter, I may take some action."

With an armed body of men, two rapid-fire guns, and some barbed wire for making entanglements, Capt. George Streeter-to-day took possession of 186 acres of land. After hoisting the United States flag his men threw up two intrenchments and planted in each one of the rapid-fire guns.

Capt. Streeter claims to own the land, which, were the title clear, would be worth between thirty and fifty millions of dollars. In 1885 Capt. Streeter and his wife were stranded on a little sand bar a few yards from the shore at the foot of Superior Street. The spot was not down on the maps, and the doughty navigator laid claim to the land and declared his right, being the whole population, to elect himself to all the offices which he, in framing a Constitution, deemed the territory in need of. As the years passed by, the dumping of all sorts of refuse and earth washed up by the lake formed a large tract and Capt. Streeter became a man of importance. With his importance and the increased value of the lands his troubles began.

The tract became connected with the shore, and owners of adjacent property resented the presence of Capt. Streeter and the retainers he had gathered about him. They carried the matter into court. The Supreme Court of the United States decided that the land was within the jurisdiction of the State of Illinois. Streeter, thereupon, offered the district to the Federal Government. A year ago he organized, under the name "District of Lake Michigan," a territorial Government, and elected himself to the position of Chief Justice and to other offices of importance. The police, however, descended on him and his army of fifty men, and since then, up to to-day, the Captain had lived in another part of town.

The preparations to retake possession were made with great secrecy, and it was not until dawn to-day that the police were aware of the invasion. Patrolman O'Malley saw a small schooner anchored off the shore when daylight broke. From the boat Capt. Streeter landed his men and the Patrolman telephoned Inspector Heidemeir of the occurrence. The Inspector resolved to make no move in the matter until after a conference with the Law Department of the city, and in consequence the invaders, or rightful owners, as they claim to be, were left unmolested while the police were trying to figure out a campaign.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

Our Summer Underwear Sale

BEGINNING TO-MORROW,
forms one of

Three Interesting Events of the Week.

The Eclipse will last less than three hours; Decoration Day will be a Twenty-four hour affair, but This Sale of Undergarments will continue until the end of June, and every day will increase its interest. . . . . Without statistics regarding the number of pieces or other statements of no special interest to customers, we present the following for consideration, Keynote of Sale being, Quality first, then price—no inferior garments at any price.

No Ten Cent Drawers But Splendid Values in Good Qualities

Good Quality Cambric Drawers—cut full and wide—deep hemstitch ruffle—worth 39 cents..... .24
Fine Muslin Drawers—six tucks in clusters—wide ruffle of fine emb'y.... .39
Muslin and Cambric Drawers—Inserting, tucks and emb'y ruffle; deep ruffle, with lace insertings, regular and extra widths..... .47
Fine Cambric and Muslin Drawers—Three clusters of tucks—wide ruffle of fine India linen emb'y; worth .89.. .65
Great assortment of finer Drawers to 4.98
Extra good values.

No inferior goods at any price. MERITORIOUS QUALITIES ONLY.

No Seven Cent Corset Covers But

Our regular twenty-five cent Corset Covers that have been the best value in New York will now, as a special, be sold at ..... .18
Fine Cambric—perfectly shaped—trim'd with wide Emb'y or 2 rows lace.

Cambric Corset Covers as good as many elsewhere offered at 49 cents in this sale you can buy at..... .29

French Shirred Corset Covers—with six and eight lace insertings—trim'd neck and armholes—with and without ribbon run beading; also 10 other styles, round and square neck..... .49
Novelties in Fancy Corset Covers for wear under thin waists. .98 and 1.25
These prices include all over lace Covers and elaborate styles with ribbon run belts.
Still Handsomer Corset Covers to..... 4.69

The first essential of a garment is Good material.
That, combined with good shape and workmanship, makes a good garment.

Of White Skirts

We show assortments without a rival—let these speak for values:

Full width Cambric and Muslin Skirts—13 and 15 inch flounce—wide embroidery in fancy eyelet, lace stitch and close effects; also Two elaborate styles that will go like hot cakes—20-inch flounce with tucks, three lace insertings finished with tucked ruffle and wide lace—Any of above..... .95

White Skirts with lawn flounce of 16 lengthwise lace insertings with clusters of lengthwise tucks between—wide Maltese lace edge to match; also extra handsome designs in emb'y flounced skirts 1.24

White Skirts—22-inch flounce—two rows open emb'y inserting—interspersed with three wide clusters of tucks—finished off with 8-inch emb'y flounce. 1.59

No Twenty-Seven Cent Night Gowns But Thousands of Night Dresses At Forty-nine Cents

that will bear most critical examination as to quality and finish—Fine Muslin—fancy yoke of tucks and insertings.

ALSO

Empire Night Dresses—Cambric and Muslin—revers and cross piece of solid emb'y, with ruffle of Emb'y; or extra deep yoke and revers of lace and Emb'y inserting—lace edged ruffle—Dollar garments ..... .68

Fine Cambric and Muslin Night Dresses—neat and showy—lace and embroidery—the plainest worth 1.29..... .95

A gem of a Cambric gown that we'll try to describe, of which the value is 2.39, will be, in this sale, offered at..... 1.49
Has wide, square Sailor Collar, with inserting and full ruffle of handsome open work emb'y—empire front with three insertings and ruffle—Satin ribbon bow.

Elegant Novelties in fancy trimmed Night Dresses, elaborate creations of lace, puffs, hemstitchings, tucks. Embroidery and rich Satin ribbons—some with entire front, back and sleeves of insertings and shirrings—others with all over lace or Emb'y Collars—
3.39...5.69...7.98...9.98...13.49
Much lower than such novelties can elsewhere be found.

Chemises

Brief descriptions of unequaled values:

Good close, Summer weight muslin—yoke of 55 fine tucks and four insertings—cambric ruffle. .37
Round and square neck with double ruffle of embroidery or fancy lace and ribbon inserting—regularly 79c.. .59
Skirt Chemises—full trim'd—round yoke of lace or emb'y or tucks—some with two rows of ribbon run beading—worth 1.25..... .79
Paris Robe de Chambre—Nainsook and French Cambric—ribbon and lace trim'd skirt and yoke .....2.79 .. 3.98

You Will Observe That This Sale

does not include a lot of "cheap" garments at low prices intended as attractors while better goods are sold at high profit. All that we offer are splendidly made, of reliable qualities and the best of this season's styles—values are in fine as well as medium—

Wash Dress Fabrics

THE STREAM OF ATTRACTIONS HAS BUT BEGUN!

From now until the Summer's end every day will see wonderful values in all kinds of Summer Dress Fabrics.....Our great stocks must be kept free of small lots and such goods as have not moved as rapidly as we wish, or accumulations would clog the successful flow of business—hence reductions great and continual.....Add to this the great concessions at which we are daily buying from Mills, Importers and their Agents, and you have the reasons for

THESE REMARKABLE VALUES

Finest Scotch Ginghams—Novelty cords, choicest colors ..... .27; worth .45
Linen Ginghams—32 inch. .25; worth .39
Exquisite Silk Ginghams. .29; worth .48
Fine Scotch Ginghams... .22; worth .35
Madras Ginghams—32 inch. 8¾; worth .15
Fancy Dress Ginghams... 6½; worth .10
Silk Stripe Novelty Crepes .24; worth .49
Black Satin fig'd Stripe Grenadines—absolutely fast..... .17; worth .33
Black Organdies—satin bar and satin stripe..... .19; worth .37
French Organdies—white with Bouquet and Dresden figures ..... .23; worth .39
Satin Block Organdies—hand-painted effects..... .29; worth .45
40-inch Batistes beautiful cloth and print. .12½; worth .19
Fancy Percales—the best. .12½; worth .18
Corded Percales—36 inch. 9¾; worth .15
Fancy Percales—100 styles 6¾; worth .10
Cluster Cord Dimities... .15; worth .25
Fancy Dimities ..... 7½; worth .12½
Fine Black and White Dimities—in great variety ..... 12½; worth .17
Corded Flowered Muslins ..... .12½; worth .25
Black Batistes—36 inch. .12½; worth .18
American Plumetis..... 9¾; worth .14
Jaconet Lawns ..... 8½; worth .12
Fancy Dress Lawns..... 6¾; worth .10
Foulard Sateens—mercerized—best styles..... .19; worth .33
French Printed Sateens. .12½; worth .19
French Moire Brocades—Black only—fast dye..... .15; worth .33
Best American Twill Sateens—large variety... 9¾; worth .12½
Zephyr Crepes ..... 6¾; worth .12½
Best Fancy Ducks—Navy, White and all colors.... 7¾; worth .12½
Best plain Ducks—fancy and staple shades..... 7¾; worth .12½
Fancy Ducks—all over designs ..... 5¾; worth .10
Fancy Piques—50 styles. 5¾; worth .12½
Best Dress Cambrics.... 4¾; worth .8
Best Shirting Cambrics. 4½; worth .7

One Hundred Pieces All Wool Black Dress Goods

39 cents.....were .59 to .75
Fancy Bedfords, Figured Mohairs,
Stripe Diagonals, English Diagonals,
Fancy Poplins, Camelshair Etamines,
Fine Cheviot Serges.

All imported fabrics. Rich, Deep Black, 40 to 46 INCHES WIDE.
Medium weight for warm weather!
See Special Table!

Up-to-Date Engraving at Unusually Low Prices

Special for one week.

Plate and 50 cards..... .59
50 cards from plate..... .25
Plate and 50 cards in old English or Roman type..... 1.49
100 Wedding Invitations or Announcements—including two sets of best quality sheets—folded for mailing.... 6.19

Finest Work Guaranteed.

Recognizing the fact that quality and good form are the prime considerations, we will under no circumstances offer cheapened quality or inferior printing.

Everything Strictly First Class.

Some Happenings in Good Society

The passing of May and the advent of June will this year be marked by no special excitement in the world of New York society. Decoration, or, rather, Memorial Day, for the latter and more poetical term is most often used, will bring, if the weather is fine, the usual crowds at the country clubs and golf tournaments everywhere. There will be "racing and chasing on Meadow Brook Lea," and feasting and frolic through all the countryside. The day, set apart as one for solemn recollections and to keep green the memory of departed heroes, has, in this generation, which knew not the civil war, become the great outing holiday of the Spring and early Summer.

Memorial Day also marks the transition period in the society world between the Spring or suburban and the Summer season of outing proper. By the close of the week New York's fashionable districts will be left to their Summer quiet, and with warm weather the roof gardens will open and the Summer life of the town will begin. Meanwhile the great Atlantic liners are carrying every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday—for Monday and Friday are still unpopular as sailing days—numbers of well-known people across the ocean, while the incoming ocean greyhounds are bringing back others as well known, who went abroad last Winter or early in the Spring. It is a season of transition, of welcoming, and of partings and farewells.

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The weddings of to-morrow, the polo at Meadow Brook, and the holiday on Wednesday, with its attendant train of out-of-door sports and its numerous house parties, should make the week a comparatively gay one. Although there are many people still in town, all entertaining will take place in the suburbs. For the present this will be more or less of an informal nature, except the dinners, which are given with the same pomp and ceremony in a country house as they are in town during the season. The house parties are numerous, and the hosts of several, taking advantage of the break in the business week, began their entertaining yesterday, and will continue until next Monday. Among those who are entertaining in this manner are Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, at her country seat at Highland Falls; Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, at Madison, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, at Tuxedo; Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, at Southampton, and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., at Orange, N. J.

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There are as yet very few people at Newport, and there is no possibility of the season beginning there before the middle of July. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was a straw at which the hopes of a June season clutched vainly. Mrs. Fish is a social barometer, and the very fact of her taking a large party in three special cars across the Rockies at this time of year is an indication that for the next two months society will be here, there, and everywhere, and that it will be late Summer before the clans will gather at Newport. One can never give Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's plans in advance. Until recently a short European trip had been arranged. This may or may not take place. It will all depend upon the outlook, when Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish returns from the West.

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Miss Greta Pomeroy is scheduled to kill a bear or some other big game on the Fish Western tour. This is on the programme, and it will be duly wired from some Western frontier town by a local correspondent, and the event will be exploited in some of the dailies, with the usual pictorial accompaniments. There will surely in the account appear a picture of Mrs. Fish, as well as of Miss Pomeroy, and also one of the animal, whether it be a bear, a mountain sheep, a wildcat, or a prairie chicken. The men of the party, Messrs. Monroe Robinson, Henry Clews, Jr., and James De Wolf Cutting, are all keen sportsmen.

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There are so many people returning this week from Europe, and so many others moving from their town houses to their country seats, that town will be like a great union depot, as it is called in the West. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's residence is being put in order. She will remain there a short time after her arrival, and will then go to Newport to inspect the building of her new villa. Mr. James J. Van Alen and his two daughters are also expected on one of the incoming ships. They will tarry in town but a few hours, and then go to Newport. Others who will arrive in the course of the week are Miss Hattie Gammell, who also goes to Newport; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Porter, Miss Maclay, Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. Lispenard Stewart, Mr. Reginald Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Smith, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Swann, Mrs. Francis M. Bacon, Miss Bacon, Mrs. Ellen Otis, and Mr. and Mrs. James W. Brown.

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Miss Helen Gould will open her house at Irvington this week. Miss Gould usually passes the greater part of the Summer at this place. During the Spring and Summer months she interests herself in studies and classes, besides her many charities. It has been stated that Miss Gould will entertain at Newport this Summer. From present indications this is very doubtful. Her brother Frank, who has gone abroad, will not return until late in the Summer, and it is more than probable that the Gould occupants of the Townsend Burden cottage will be Mr. and Mrs. George Gould.

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The Countess Telfener, who arrived this week from Europe, is a sister of Mrs. Mackay and an aunt of Clarence Mackay. She was a Miss Hungerford. She will visit Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay at Westbury, L. I. Mrs. Mackay, as already stated, is in London, and it is said that her health is still precarious.

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Mrs. George Gould entertains at Georgian Court over Sunday and will go to Meadow Brook to-morrow. Among those of the Meadow Brook colony who have been entertaining during the past week are Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens.

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The Oyster Bay season has begun. Gov. Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt are to be there for a ten days' stay, and their house will be occupied off and on during the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Camille Weidenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Benedict, and Mrs. James R. Roosevelt have also opened their houses.

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On the south side of Long Island many of the residences at Islip and Far Rockaway, Lawrence, and other places are already tenanted by their owners. Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer will pass the Summer at their residence, near Islip. Mr. and Mrs. Hollins have been at their Islip home now for over a month. The Bayard Cuttings will not open their house until late in the season. Mrs. Cutting and Miss Justine Cutting are in London. Preparations are being made to receive Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, who will inspect his stables and nurseries and the progress on his new home at Oakdale on his arrival in this country.

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Nearly all the representatives of the Vanderbilt family are out of town at present. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and Miss Lila Sloane have gone to Lenox for the season, and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly are at their New Jersey country house, as already stated, and will go abroad in the latter part of June. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard has her daughter Mrs. Fabbri with her at Scarborough, and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond (Miss Sloane) are at their cottage in the same neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are at Biltmore and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Vanderbilt are preparing for a European trip. They have been a greater part of the Spring at their country seat at Hyde Park on the Hudson.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt had her annual muster of servants at Newport this week. She went there with her daughter, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and it is stated that she gave instructions for the Summer. There have been some changes in the original plans, but Mrs. Vanderbilt and her younger children will pass some part of the Summer in Europe.

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Morristown has been very gay this week, and there has been much golfing and small entertainments at the clubhouse. The wedding of Miss Gertrude Hoy and Mr. Ridley Watts on Thursday was the most important social event of the week. On June 6 Mr. Frederick Spedden and Miss Stone will be married. The Somerset Inn at Bernardsville and the many country places in that vicinity are all well occupied. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze have opened their country house there. Miss Kountze will make her début this coming Winter.

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There is promise of a gay season at Richfield Springs. Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, who have been traveling abroad, will return very early. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., have taken a villa near the Springs and the hotels have good bookings. Saratoga has always a June season, and many New Yorkers make a short sojourn there for the waters before starting in on the Summer campaign.

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The season in London for the past fortnight has been mildly gay, and there is much promise for June. The news from South Africa is cheering and has had a good effect on society. The Queen's Birthday was celebrated by the opening of a great charity bazaar, in which many Americans took part. The Duke of Manchester presided at the American bar, dressed as Uncle Sam. Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Ronalds, and various other American women were present. The opera has had brilliant houses, and among those who have been seen in the boxes are Mrs. Harry Higgins, Miss Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Leigh, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

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The Duke of Marlborough is coming back from the war, and his Duchess has installed herself at Warwick House for the London season. She has been seen at the opera and at several of the public entertainments. The Bradley Martins continue to reside at Claridge's Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Leigh (Baby Beckwith) have taken possession of their London house. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mackay have opened their house, 5 Carlos Place. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan, who are now in London, have been the recipients of much attention.

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Miss Juliana Cutting will remain abroad another month, a part of which time she will be in London and the rest on the Continent. Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock, who sailed for Europe early in the Spring, and who have been in London and Paris, have returned to this country and will open their house near Pittsfield, Mass. Miss Cutting went abroad with them. Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler and Miss Butler are still in London, where they have been entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Choate. Mrs. Henry White is at Saint Germain, near Paris.

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The Earl of Warwick has returned to London delighted with the results of his fishing trip in Florida. He and Lady Warwick will be the greater part of the Summer at Warwick Castle. Lady Warwick, however, will take an active part in the various bazaars which will form the staple of London entertaining this season.

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Ambassador Choate has evidently captured England, and especially the conservative social element. He and Mrs. Choate are frequent guests at house parties, and the covert allusions in the penny weeklies to Yankee faux pas in society and the revamping of all the old stories of "Uncle Sam" would indicate that Mr. Choate is making a great social success. A fortnight ago he was the guest of Lord and Lady de Grey at a house party to meet the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

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Miss Leila Paget, the daughter of Mrs. Arthur Paget, is still an invalid, and her condition is causing much anxiety to her mother. She is suffering from a species of nervous prostration, and at present is at a rest cure. Mrs. Paget is greatly alarmed as she has before her the sad case of the daughter of her old friend the Duchess of Manchester, Lady Alice Montagu, who simply faded away. Miss Paget will not attempt to go out in society this Summer.

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The Queen has gone to Balmoral. There are to be no Court entertainments. The state ball has been indefinitely postponed, as the Queen does not approve of dancing while her soldiers are suffering privations. This decision will have its effect on private dances this season.

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Paris is in a state of transition, and the exposition takes up so much of the public attention that there has been very little entertaining. The death of the Prince de Poix has placed many French families in mourning, and the invitations to the Princess Murat's Empire fancy ball have been canceled. The Americans are to be found at Ritz's, at Paillard's, and the numerous restaurants, and at the hotels more than in the exposition grounds. Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer have moved from the Hotel Bristol to the private residence of Mr. and Mrs. Georges de Montgomery, Avenue de Trocadéro and Rue Brignolles. This will enable them to entertain in a much more lavish way than they could at the Bristol.

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Mrs. Ogden Goelet has taken possession of the Evans residence on the Avenue des Champs Elysées. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin are going around in automobiles and are seen at the various restaurants in the evenings. Mrs. "Plus" Moore has returned to her apartment and is giving a few select little dinners. The Countesse de Coetloegen has resumed her Saturday musicales. Mrs. George Howland and Mrs. Ingraham are both entertaining at weekly receptions.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Curtis have been in Paris for some time. Mrs. Curtis was the beautiful Mrs. Arthur Roach. She and her husband are among those one meets in the dining room and terrace of the Ritz. Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden and Miss Burden, and Mr. William K. Vanderbilt are among well-known New Yorkers who are now in Paris.

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Of semi-public entertainments in Paris, the most noteworthy have been the official receptions of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Peck, and the Anglo-American dance which was held in the Galerie des Champs Elysées about a fortnight ago, to celebrate the opening of the exposition. Among the guests at this latter entertainment were Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Barclay, Mr. W. E. Bolton and Miss Bolton, Mr. J. H. Morgan, and Dr. and Mrs. Davenport.

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Miss Van Wart, who is a granddaughter of the late Marshall O. Roberts, will again entertain during the season, and she has rented this Summer, for the months of June, July, and August, Ditton Castle, near Windsor, where last year she gave several notable house parties and a fancy-dress ball during race week. Miss Van Wart and her friend Miss Hall have gone on a short trip to Paris, the Rhine, and Ober-Ammergau, where they are to witness the Passion Play. Before they left London Miss Van Wart and Miss Hall entertained a party of forty people at luncheon, at four large, round tables, all decorated with different colored flowers, which were arranged in beautiful large silver bowls. The yellow table was done entirely with pale yellow orchids, the white table with white lilacs and orchids, and the pink table with La France roses.

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Among the effective gowns worn at the May Drawing Room was that of Mrs. Frank Mackay. It was of mauve crêpe de chine, with a border of white satin and lace applique, including medallions of hand-painted pansies. The corselet was of closely set silver sequins, with epaulets of lace and scarfs of crêpe de chine, with large pendant pearls at the ends. The train was bordered with pleatings of mauve and yellow chiffon, and crossed with a lattice work of pansies. Her jewels included a diamond tiara pearl chain and emerald ornaments, and her bouquet was of white orchids and pansies.

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To-morrow will bring the wedding of Miss Katherine Stauffer Clark and Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The ceremony is to be performed by the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown. Bishop Tuttle of Missouri was to have taken part in the ceremony, but owing to the date of the wedding having been changed from June 18 to May 26 it was impossible for him to officiate. As announced in THE TIMES of May 4, the wedding party will be as follows: Miss Clark's matron of honor will be her sister, Mrs. Everett Mallory Culver, and her bridesmaids are to be the Misses Mai Pfouts of Butte, Mon., and Christine Pomeroy of California, the latter a cousin of Dr. Morris. Dr. Morris's best man will be William M. Harriman, and the ushers selected are Dr. Charles Thorndike Parker, Dr. Everett M. Culver, Wirt Howe, Newbold Morris, W. A. Clark, Jr., a brother of Miss Clark, and G. Francklyn Lawrence, who takes the place of F. S. Young, who, owing to his absence in Arizona, will not be able to act as an usher. There will be a reception at the apartments of W. A. Clark, 175 West Fifty-eighth Street, following the ceremony, and this in turn will be followed by a large dinner of about fifty covers for the relatives only. In the early Spring Miss Clark had an attack of la grippe and for some time she was quite ill, but has now entirely recovered her health. The jewels presented Miss Clark by her father, Senator Clark, which have been in her possession for several weeks and were described yesterday in these columns. They are rare and beautiful gems, and comprise an emerald and diamond tiara, a corsage ornament of diamonds with an immense ruby, and a stomacher of diamonds that has for its chief jewel a magnificent canary diamond that cost over $17,000. She will carry an ivory bound prayer book with her monogram in gold on it. After the rehearsal last evening at St. Thomas's Mrs. E. M. Culver gave the bridal party a supper at her apartments in West Fifty-seventh Street. The color scheme of the church decorations and of the bridesmaids' costumes, as also announced on May 4 in these columns, will be pink and white.

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The dates of the Assembly balls, as announced in these columns last Thursday, are Dec. 13, 1900, and Jan. 14, 1901. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, and Miss Whitney are the Committee of Management, the personnel of this committee being the same as last season, excepting that Mrs. Lloyd Bryce has taken the place left vacant by the death of Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor.

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The dates of the meetings of the Friday Evening Dancing Class were also given last week, on May 23, in these columns, and are as follows: Dec. 14 and 28, 1900, Jan. 11 and 25, Feb. 8, and April 12, 1901. The patronesses this coming season are the same as last, except that Mrs. Horace W. Robbins and Mrs. Christopher Wolfe have taken the places of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris and Mrs. Arthur J. Peabody. They are Mmes. Frederic J. de Peyster, Walden Pell, John Clarkson Jay, Frederic Goodridge, Benjamin S. Church, Henry R. Beekman, John M. Bowers, Edward Curtis, Henry Fairfield Osborne, Horace Wolcott Robbins, George R. Schieffelin, and Christopher Wolfe.

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The dates of the Fortnightly Dances were given in THE TIMES the day following the last of these dances for the Winter season. The De Coverly set has been given up for 1900-1901, as its patronesses have found that their time will be too much occupied to give the necessary attention to the dances.

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A fashionable out-of-town wedding of last week was that of Ridley Watts, son of Lieut. William Watts, United States Navy, and Miss Gertrude von E. Hoy, a daughter of Mrs. Harry Erwin Hoy, at Morristown, N. J. The wedding took place in St. Peter's Church on Thursday, and the Rev. Wynant Vanderpool, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hibbard, officiated. The church decorations were of roses, feathery white blooms, and palms, and as all the altar candles were lighted, the effect was extremely pretty. The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, Harry Erwin Hoy. Her gown was a long-trained white satin, with yoke and sleeves of duchesse lace. Her tulle veil was fastened to her coiffure with orange blossoms, and she carried lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was Miss Matilda Churchill of Montclair, N. J., Horace C. Stebbins of New York was Mr. Watt's best man, and the ushers were Guerdon M. Maynard, William A. Watts, and George J. Little of Morristown; Howard Slade and John A. Cade of New York, and George L. Wrenn of Boston. The betrothal service was read by the Rev. Dr. Hibbard, and the Rev. Mr. Vanderpool performed the rest of the service.

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The wedding of Mr. Theodore H. Price and Miss Harriet E. Dyer was celebrated very quietly yesterday at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. James L. Taylor. It had been planned that the ceremony should take place at the Church of the Epiphany, and that Dr. Rainsford and the Rev. Mr. Sedgwick should officiate. Several hundred invitations had been sent out, and the couple were after the ceremony to have started on a driving tour, but owing to the failure on Friday of Mr. Price's firm this was abandoned and the invitations were recalled.

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Recent letters from abroad give a detailed account of the wedding of Miss Harriet Wright, the daughter of Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt and the Count Alexander Mercati of Athens, which event took place at Cannes on May 9. As already stated, there were three ceremonies. The first was the civil, and it was followed by the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church. These took place at the Villa Henri IV., which has been occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt this Spring. The Rev. D. Collyer, Chaplain of Christ Church, Cannes, officiated. The ceremony was performed in a bower of roses and greenery, with the Stars and Stripes on one side and the Greek flag on the other. It had been built from the front of the villa over the terrace, that descends into the garden by two staircases, facing each other, and it was at the foot of and between them that the bridal party stood, while the guests were placed under the palm trees. The march from "Lohengrin" was played on organ and harp. Mr. Pratt gave away the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Alberta Sturgis of New York and Mlle. Mercati, a sister of the bridegroom.

In the Russian Church, at 2:30, the Archpriest Ostrooumoff married the couple after the Greek ceremonial. The Grand Duke Michael Mikhalovich was "père d'honneur," and exchanged the rings after the priest. The crown bearers were Messrs. Brantingham and Robert de Baude and M. de Stoeckl, equerry to the Grand Duke Michael, and M. Melas of the Greek Navy. An invisible choir of men's voices chanted the ritual. The Greek ceremonial includes the crowning of the bridal pair with two diadems of gold and precious stones, and the drinking from a goblet and other quaint rites. The scene is said to have been most impressive. A reception was held after the ceremony at the Villa Henri IV., at which were present the Countess Torbay, Mme. de Stoeckl, Mrs. Joseph Choate, Lady Storey, the Vicomte and Vicomtesse de la Brosse, the Bishop of Gibraltar and Mrs. Sandford, Sir Crawford and Lady Chamberlain, M. de Hoffmann, and Mme. and Mlle. de Loys-Chandieu.

The bride's gown was of white satin and lace, with a tulle veil fastened by diamonds. She wore also a necklace of pearls. Mrs. Pratt wore white chiffon, with a bolero of Irish lace. The bridesmaids wore gowns of white mousseline de soie and hats of straw, turned up with white tulle and adorned with roses.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have taken the William Bloodgood house at Cedarhurst for the month of June. Mr. Gould brings with him his polo ponies. Later he will go to Bryn Mawr. Mr. and Mrs. William Bloodgood will go to Europe for the Summer.

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Mr. Robert Van Cortlandt has renewed his lease of the residence of Mrs. Frederic Bronson, 174 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Bronson and her daughter will pass the Summer at their country place, and later they will go abroad.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnure are in London, where they will remain for the season. Col. and Mrs. William Jay and Miss Jay are in Paris, as were also recently Mrs. Adair and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Wadsworth Ritchie.

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On the road coach Pioneer yesterday there were booked Mr. and Mrs. John Hall Watson, Miss Watson, Miss Mabel Watson, Miss Charlotte Hegeman, Miss Alden, and the Messrs. Seymour Perkins, Minturn P. Collins, Cyrus R. Graves, Charles Stillman, and Harwood. The Good Times was chartered yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. James H. Wood, who took a party to the races. James M. Varnum has taken four seats on the Good Times for to-morrow. F. W. MacGovern has chartered the Pioneer for Tuesday, and it is chartered for Friday by A. D. Adams. H. T. Boody has chartered the Good Times for Wednesday, the 30th, and will have as his guests W. B. Coster, H. C. Day, John M. Shaw, E. N. Nicholls, C. C. Schumacher, H. P. Combs, and Charles Knoblauch.

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The wedding of Miss Fanny Augusta Bolton, daughter of Thomas Bolton, and Mr. Robert B. Minturn Cook will take place on Thursday, June 7, at 6:30 o'clock at Grace Church, West Farms. Miss Bolton will be attended by her three sisters—Mrs. Alice Bolton Janes as matron of honor, and Miss Emily Louise Bolton and Miss Florence May Bolton as bridesmaids. Mr. Cook has chosen Mr. William H. Bolton as best man, and as ushers Messrs. Edward J. Swords, Jr., William Y. Swords, James A. Coffin, E. Harris Janes, William Wray, Jr., and William A. Rollin.

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Mrs. George B. Ely has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Sara Ely, and Mr. William H. Parsons on June 14. It will be a quiet home wedding, with only the members of both families present. Miss Ely is the eldest daughter of the late Col. George B. Ely, the well-known lawyer, of this city, who died in 1886. Just after his death his daughters opened their school in their own home, in Brooklyn. It soon, however, outgrew its early quarters, and in 1890 the Misses Ely fitted up their extensive premises on Riverside Drive. Mr. Parsons is a merchant of this city, and is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, City, and American and Atlantic Yacht Clubs. His country home, Brookside, at Rye, is a fine example of the early Colonial architecture, and was built by his paternal grandfather, who was a descendant of an old Warwickshire family. On his mother's side Mr. Parsons is descended from the early Dutch settlers of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons will go to Europe immediately after their marriage, returning in September, and will reside in this city.

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The wedding of Dr. George B. McLaughlin of Jersey City and Miss George Havemeyer Belloni, a daughter of Mrs. Louis J. Belloni and a niece of Henry O. Havemeyer, will take place at the residence of Mrs. Belloni, 14 East Sixty-sixth Street, on June 1 at 5 P. M. The bride and groom will spend their honeymoon abroad, leaving for a four months' trip on June 2. The bridesmaids will be Miss Nina Baker, Miss Alida Conover, and Miss Taunt O'Shea of New York, Miss Florence Beach of Denver, and Miss Edith Cambrill of Baltimore. Miss Sadie Belloni, sister of the bride, will act as maid of honor. The best man will be Edward T. McLaughlin, brother of the groom, and the ushers will be Shaler Carrington, Frederick Gubelman, Leon W. Manton, and Charles Detwiller.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Holland Forbes of 76 East Fifty-fifth Street have opened their cottage at Spring Harbor, L. I. They are not going abroad this Summer, owing to the recent death of Mrs. Forbes's mother, Mrs. Wetmore.

Dr. Eugene P. Roberts and Miss Mollie will be married on Wednesday evening, June 6 at 8 o'clock, in St. Mark's Church. A reception will follow at the residence of the bride's parents, 252 West Fifty-third Street.

Among the passengers on the American liner St. Paul, which sailed from Southampton yesterday, is Mr. Walter C. Allen of New York and London. He has been absent from this city for nearly two years, having resided in London.

The engagement has been announced in Philadelphia of Miss Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilson of Spruce Street, to Mr. John Trevor Gibson, younger son of the late Edwin Post Gibson of this city, whose mother was Miss Dodge.

Miss Florence Lucille Ottenheimer and Mr. William E. Jacobs will be married at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. Ottenheimer, 211 East Sixty-first Street, on Monday, June 4. There will be no best man or ushers, as the wedding will be strictly private. The young couple will sail for Europe on Thursday, June 7, to make an extended trip through the Continent.

The engagement is announced of Moses H. Grossman and Miss Lillian Viola Berliner, daughter of Henry Berliner. There will be a reception at the Berliner residence, 10 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, on Sunday afternoon, June 3. The wedding will take place in July, as Mr. Grossman has then to go to Europe on an important case, and naturally wishes to combine it with his honeymoon.

Mrs. Louis C. Raegener gave a reception and dance to a number of friends of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Raegener, at her new residence, 4 East Sixty-sixth Street, on Friday evening, at which there was a collation and music. Among the guests of the young woman were Miss Matty, Mr. Archie Austin, Miss Kuttroff, Mr. Adolph Schwarzmann, Miss Sykes, Mr. Edward Carter, Miss Scharmann, Mr. Charles Dugro, Miss Duffy, and Mr. Leo Matty.

On Thursday afternoon in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria there was a vocal recital by the pupils of Mr. Frank Herbert Tubbs, who took part were Mrs. Charles O. Sheridan, Mrs. Leonora G. Thompson, Mrs. Lena J. Blaine, the Misses Julia Sargent Chase, Sue Gilbert, Margaret A. Hogan, Stella O. Howard, Anna L. Johnson, Mary E. Waterbury, and the Messrs. Walter B. Ball, J. Nelson Gould, and Walter S. Knowles. Miss Alice W. Bates was the accompanist.

Miss Gertrude Attracta Meyer and Ambrose Stolzenberger, Jr., were married last Monday evening in St. Ambrose's Church. The bridesmaid was Miss Henrietta Clara Meyer, a sister of the bride, and the best man was the bridegroom's brother, Mr. Bernard Leo. Two little nieces of the bride, Miss Gertrude and Miss Elinore Fitzgerald, were flower girls. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Father Morgan J. O'Connell, an intimate friend of the family and pastor of the church. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Meyer, 136 East Seventieth Street, after which the happy couple left on an extended tour. Only the immediate relatives were present.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 26.—Miss Harriett Ives Gammell has arrived at Ocean Lawn from her Winter's visit to Europe. Miss Gammell has entirely recovered from the effects of her accident here last Fall, and is now preparing for her marriage to Mr. Thomas Shaw Safe, which will occur in September at Emmanuel Church.

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Automobiling has begun in earnest. The graduates of last season, and noticeably Miss Edith Clapp, Miss Fifi Potter, Miss King, daughter of Mrs. David King; Mr. Reginald Brooks, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore are inaugurating the season, which is to conclude with a large parade. This will take the place of the coaching parade. By the early part of June there will be quite a gathering of young people here, including Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Potter Palmer, Jr., Reginald Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Miss Emily Hoffman, Miss Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Q. Jones, the Misses Potter, Miss Swann, Miss King, Miss Fifi Potter, Miss Clapp, Arthur and Austin Gray, and a number of others.

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The links of the Golf Club are in perfect condition for playing, and on June 1 the clubhouse will be open. The new grounds of the Westchester Polo Club will be ready for use next week, and already several strings of polo ponies have arrived for the members to begin their season's practice with. Mr. Harry Payne Whitney is coming for the season the latter part of next week, and with him will come a string of new ponies, which he will break in for this season's playing.

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The gardeners have decided to hold their chrysanthemum show here next November, and intend to introduce a number of surprises. The builders of the new villa for Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs cannot complete the place for Mrs. Oelrichs's occupancy until July. Mrs. Oelrichs has been anxious to be in her new villa by June, when she intended to have an elaborate housewarming, but will be extremely fortunate if she is in possession by the end of July.

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The Pinard cottages are ready for occupancy. The pretty lawns have been rearranged and the owner, Mr. John A. Pinard, has expended a large sum to complete the interior improvements. Reports from the office of the Newport Horse Show are encouraging. Only a few of the boxes remain unsold, and within a few weeks the few remaining ones will be disposed of. The entry list is growing daily, judging from the applications for blanks the office receives. There will be a larger display of private blooded stock and more amateur riders and drivers seen in the ring than ever before in the history of the association.

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The ordering of the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron to this harbor the coming Summer is not to the liking of the officers, who, it is said, feel that they were rather shabbily treated last Summer by the cottagers. These certainly did not go out of their way to invite the officers to their many social functions, save only Mr. William K. Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt invited the naval officers to his ball at the Golf Club. The squadron is expected here the latter part of the month.

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The Casino dances this Summer will be given only once each week, on Thursday evening. The ballroom has been considerably improved both as to ventilation and illumination. There will be no lack of places for holding surprise dances and social gatherings outside of the villa ballrooms this Summer. A ballroom is to be added to the south wing of Berger's Bellevue Lodge, while directly opposite is the Paran Stevens villa, well adapted for dinners and dances. So-called Hungarian and other orchestras will be here this Summer in greater number than before.

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Mr. George F. Fabyan of Boston with his family is occupying the Low cottage. Mr. Fabyan is an expert horseman and at the coming Horse Show. He will exhibit a string of fine horses. It is understood that Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes intends passing the latter part of the season here. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard will occupy Rough Point during the season. Willow Bank is being prepared for the reception of Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg.

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Mr. E. S. Cramp of Philadelphia, who during the week purchased the Chickering cottage, on the Avenue, will become a permanent cottager here instead of coming to Newport for a few months each season, as has been his custom. He will, during the Fall, materially improve the estate. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mr. Arthur T. Kemp made a flying visit here during the week. With their families they are expected during the coming week for the season. Mr. Kemp during the week subrented The Cloisters, on the Cliffs, from Mr. Pembroke Jones for the season.

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Arrivals for the season during the week included Dr. and Mrs. S. E. French, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. John Carter Brown, Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Taggart, John A. Pinard, Mrs. Cassilly, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Walter Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Warren, and Atherton Blight. Among the cottagers visiting Newport during the week were Henry T. Sloane and children, Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. Charles Fairchild, Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs, Mrs. C. M. Bull, Mrs. Van Brunt, Ogden Codman, Jr., George P. Eustis, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Post, Miss Daisy Post, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, and J. H. Glover.

SEABRIGHT.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., May 26.—Mrs. W. W. Shippen, Mrs. Dr. Kimball, E. Kalbfleisch, R. L. Maitland, G. H. Chattilon, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Crosby, and G. Romaine, with their families, arrived this week for the Summer.

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Among the Summer residents who have moved down during the past week and taken posession of their homes at Oceanic are Gardner Colby of Orange, N. J., who is occupying the Parmlee cottage; Richard M. Hurd of New York, the O'Brien cottage, and H. E. Meeker of New York, his own cottage. J. R. Williston and family arrived on Tuesday at their Rumson Road cottage. Mrs. Alley of New York is in one of the Connor cottages. The new railroad station which is being erected here by the New Jersey Southern Railroad Company will be ready for occupancy about June 1. Among late cottage arrivals for the week are Alfred Beadleston, Rumson Bluff; Mrs. A. W. Field, De Mott Cottage; William H. Havemeyer, Rumson Road; Chester Simmons, Rumson; Senator Thomas N. McCarter of Newark, on Rumson Road; Mrs. J. J. Neeser of New York, Rumson Bluff; Jacob Schiff, Rumson Road. During the week the cottage arrivals at Monmouth Beach were Fulton Russell, E. S. Ullman, Col. William Barbour, William M. Whitney, L. S. Kerr, Clarence Houghton, Mrs. M. S. Roberts, L. S. Kissam, A. B. Proal, C. C. McKesson, Frank H. Platt, and A. Porter.

LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 26.—The season has opened and families continue to arrive daily and take possession of their cottages. It is claimed that this season is somewhat later in opening than usual. None of the hotels are open as yet, but all are getting in readiness to open early in June. The New York and Long Branch Railroad Company will not put its Summer schedule into effect this year until June 30. This does not meet with approval by the cottagers who make their daily trips to and from the city. It was believed at one time that the Paris Exposition would make many cottages here vacant during the Summer, but up to this time nearly every one of them has been rented.

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This season the automobile will be a feature of the Ocean Driveway, which was never in better condition than at present. A New York Company has erected a large building at West End, where it expects to stable thirty automobiles. The Hollywood Hotel will run two automobile stages between the railroad station and the hotel, and another between the hotel and bath houses. The same company expects to put into service, which will be a great accommodation to the public, five automobile stages to run regularly between Seabright and Spring Lake.

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A. Melius and family of New York, who spent last year in the Burns cottage on Second Avenue, have taken it again this year. A. J. Seligman of New York has leased the Rothschild cottage at West End. Mrs. S. May of New York will occupy the Casey cottage, on Cottage Place, this season. C. C. Minzesheimer of New York has purchased a Summer home on Park Avenue, Elberon, where he will reside this Summer. General Manager Sheppard has leased one of the Norwood Park cottages for the Summer.

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George Marigold has purchased the Zingle property, on Union Avenue, where he will reside. Philip Lehman and family of New York, who occupied a cottage on Bath Avenue last season, were among the cottage arrivals at West End this week. They will summer in the Lee cottage. Michael Murphy of Philadelphia, a newcomer, this season will occupy the handsome cottage of Benjamin F. Goodspeed, on Cedar Avenue. Ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., of Newark, who owns four cottages at Elberon, will go to Newport for the season. The Elberon Memorial Church will open for the season one week from to-morrow. The Rev. Donald Sage Mackay of New York will be the pastor. C. T. Cook of New York, who has just returned from a trip to Europe, will occupy his Lincoln Avenue cottage, Elberon, next week. Peter Hauck of Newark will occupy one of ex-Senator Smith's Elberon cottages this season.

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The West End Hotel cottages will open for the season on June 9, and the hotel June 23. Hollywood Hotel will open June 15, and the Elberon Hotel June 3. W. Campbell Clark of Newark, who has been on a two weeks' trip to Maine with a party of friends, has again returned to his Oakhurst Summer home. P. Reilley of Newark will reside during the Summer in the Kinney cottage, corner of Lincoln and Ocean Avenues, Elberon. The Arnold cottage, on Park Avenue, Elberon, it is said, has been sold to D. L. Einstein of New York. Mr. Christopher Roberts of Newark, with his family, has taken possession of his Elberon cottage for the season. During the past Winter ex-Superintendent Murray of New York had two very handsome and expensive cottages erected at Hollywood, which have been rented for the Summer to a Mr. Nathan and a Mr. Arnstein

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

In a bureau up town, where many good servants are placed, there was one girl for whom they had difficulty in finding a suitable place. She was too good. She was a North of Ireland Presbyterian, and one of the strictest of her sect. The severity of her creed could be seen in her appearance. There was no suggestion of anything worldly or frivolous about Jane. Her clothes were of the plainest and her hair was tied so tightly back that it looked as if it had grown, like skin, to her head. Jane was not willing to go into service in a wicked, worldly family, and to find one in New York which she would suit and which was not wicked and worldly from Jane's point of view, was a difficult matter. It was not only difficult for her to find a position, but it was hard for her to find a church sufficiently unworldly for her to attend. There could be no choirs in the church Jane attended and no instrumental music.

"No, Ma'am," said Jane, expatiating upon her place of worship. "I don't go to no church where they have music-boxes."

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The family had an unholy fancy for limburger cheese. At least the visitors to the house who were not fond of it said it was an unholy fondness, but the family felt themselves complimented rather than otherwise by these remarks, and their predilection grew stronger. So, when it chanced that the woman of the family was down town late one afternoon and in the neighborhood where the best limburger cheese in town was sold, it occurred to her that it would be a delightful surprise to the folks at home if she should get some and take it home to them. She knew the properties of the cheese, of course, but in her pleasure at the idea of making her family happy she quite forgot them. So she made her purchase and boarded the car for home. It was not long before the cheese warmed up to the work of making it unpleasant for those near its owner. Gradually, but surely, an aggressive, pervasive, and thoroughly disagreeable odor filled the air. It grew more and more aggressive and more and more disagreeable as the car filled, for it was a closed car. The first inquiring sniffs from the passengers had developed into half-articulated expressions of annoyance. The woman could feel her face getting hotter and hotter. But, alas! how do the innocent suffer for the guilty! In the car was a poor, shabbily dressed woman, and against her public opinion turned. Her odor was too awful to be anything healthy, and dreadful thoughts of smallpox, and perhaps bubonic plague, began to creep into people's minds. Those unpleasant diseases are associated with poverty, and gradually the people edged away from the woman who had aroused their suspicions until she had a clear space to herself. If the cause of all the unpleasantness had had a well-developed bump of moral courage she would have declared herself immediately, but she hadn't. By that time she was suffering agonies of mortification. She did not know what to do. It was too far to walk home, and she had not the courage to take another car and live the experience over again with a probable chance of being found out. But in time she was within walking distance, and with a heart filled with untold thankfulness she alighted. She thinks of her victim often with feelings of deep contrition, but she is certain, no matter how bad the woman felt, she could not have suffered as much as she did carrying not only the cheese, but an accusing conscience.

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A woman who is weatherwise says that whenever it rains while the sun is shining it is sure to rain the following day. She gives this past week as an illustration. She says she has never known the sign to fail. But it did fail one day.

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Up at the Central Park conservatories they have a man for each conservatory on ordinary days, and they are glad to answer all sensible questions. People who wish to know about the care of plants, the temperature, and anything within reason the men will gladly answer. There is a sign, however, saying that foolish questions will not be answered, and when people ask what kind of geraniums the rhododendrons are, and similar questions, they do not receive answers. On crowded days there are two men in each greenhouse. The extra men are brought in from outside and are not acquainted with conservatories. On such days there is no time usually either to ask or answer questions. The conservatories are so full that it is only possible to keep people moving slowly along. If people would only notice there are some questions they would not be obliged to ask. Every variety of plant is marked with its botanical and as far as possible with its popular name. But each individual plant of a kind is not marked. There may be 400 plants of one variety, and the labor of marking every one would be too great. Perhaps half a dozen of that number will have plainly printed little wooden sticks in the pots, and if the visitors will take the trouble to notice they will find them without asking questions.

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They have a mascot at the conservatories, a white cat, a fine mouser who came to them the day the conservatories were opened, the 2d of November, and has remained ever since. It is named Mascot.

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The woman received a great shock the other morning. She is a very nice woman with a kind heart, and she particularly dislikes to hurt people's feelings. At the same time she has strong principles and she cannot allow them to be influenced by her thoughts for others. So when the servant brought her a bottle of wine with the compliments of a recent friend of the family she was much exercised. One of her strongest principles is total abstinence. Nothing would induce her to drink a glass of wine, and, moreover, she did not feel that she could even allow herself to accept wine as a present. It would be in a way countenancing the stuff and she couldn't do it, no matter whose feelings were hurt. After much consideration she came to a wise conclusion. She would open the bottle to make sure that there was really wine in it, and she did so. If it was wine, it was very thick, as she discovered as she poured it out. It did not seem to have an ordor of wine, either, and finally she tasted it. Wine? Not a bit of it. It was maple syrup, fresh and delicious. She was particularly fond of it and the donor had heard her express her liking and had it sent to her from the country, where it was made.

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There is a woman artist up town who has had a beautiful addition to her studio ever since the "Buffalo Bill" Wild West Show was here. It is a blue blanket, two edges having a narrow strip of rich green across and the other two gray. Through the centre is a strip of bead work. She bought it from one of the Indians belonging to the show. She has a strong penchant for Indians, and has made many beautiful pictures of them. In addition to the blanket she has an Indian belt. This is a broad band of leather going around the waist and with a line of big silver disks upon it, while a long piece which hangs from the front is also covered with disks. It was a belt belonging to one of the squaws. The artist has a child's belt of the same style before, which she wears herself occasionally. Ellen Terry, visiting the studio, saw this child's belt and fell in love with it, and the artist confided to her that she was going to get a woman's belt when the Indians came again. Miss Terry was delighted. She would like one of those belts herself and would the artist get her one. Of course she would if she could. But, alas! There was only one belt, and equally of course, the artist had to have that, for she had set her heart upon it, and Miss Terry will be obliged to wait for her's until another season. The artist is a realist, and when she expatiates upon the charms of her Indian treasures and particularly those of the blanket, she exclaims in rapturous tones: "And it has all the natural dirt in it!"

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At a little euchre club the hostesses have endeavored to outdo each other in the originality of their tally cards. At one of the last evenings the woman at whose house the club was to meet was struck with an unusually brilliant idea she thought. She knew of the penny pictures, "send a photograph and get that and a hundred small ones back for a dollar." She sent her own and her husband's pictures and received the small ones before the night of the euchre. She mounted them on the score cards, and the euchre club members were very much surprised and delighted. It is only a small club, and its members all know each other very well, so that the idea was feasible. She was obliged to get so many of the small photographs that now she has a quantity of them on hand, and all her friends who have been waiting for her to get large photographs taken are taking these to keep until the larger ones come. There are other places where these small photographs are taken from large ones, fifteen for 15 cents, and they are prettily mounted on gray cards.

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Genealogists frequently search for years without finding data or people who can give them clues. The difficulties they encounter make it more surprising that a woman traveling the other day came across interesting facts concerning her own ancestors in a, to her, unknown part of the country. She had missed her connections, and in a little old town in Massachusetts she was obliged to wait five or six hours. To most travelers this would have been torture, for there was absolutely nothing to do in the place. But the woman knew that a hundred years or more ago some of her ancestors had lived in this place, and it occurred to her that during her stay she might look up something about them. There was her great-great-grandfather, who was a minister, who had lived there, but she was not even sure to which branch of her family he belonged or the name. But he had lived there and had been a minister and she had a chair of his which had come to her through other relatives, and some old, time-worn sermons, almost undecipherable from the fine script, the faded ink, and the old-fashioned "ss." There certainly had been such a man, and with that slight clue she decided to go to work. First, she would ask who would be likely in the town to know about its old residents. Everybody in a small town knows everybody else, which made things simple from the first.

"Why, yes," said the girl at the station; "go to Mr. Medicine at the drug store. He is an old resident and he writes about all of those things."

And Mr. Medicine knew much more of the woman's ancestors than she did herself. He read their names to her from a history of the town; knew the man who had given the great-great-uncle the old chair in her possession, which had belonged to the great-great-grandfather, and many more things. He took her to see an old house where the great-great-grandfather had lived and which he had probably built, put her in the way of getting pictures of it and of the old cemetery where the members of her family were buried under queer old gravestones and told her how to get there.

"And here's Dr. Blank," he said as they started out relic viewing. "He was the man who owned your grandfather's chair and give it to your uncle." There was an introduction and explanations, and the woman in a short while had become identified with the old town which she had never known before. Looking up ancestors was all new work for her, but it had all the fascination which the full-fledged genealogist, professional or amateur, claims for it. She visited the old cemetery, copied the quaint inscriptions, and when, a number of hours later, she returned to the station, tired but triumphant, she felt that she had never spent a pleasanter half a dozen hours than in her enforced wait in the little old town. And now she is going there again.

***

The woman who boards bought a treasure unawares the other day. She had broken a small pitcher in her room and she went out to buy a new one. It chanced that she came across a pretty little lustre-ware pitcher in the course of her search which was just the right size. It was a pretty little pitcher, too, with a broad, quaint band, a soft shade of blue running through the centre with a dull, old-fashioned design running over it. She did not think much of the pitcher at first, except that it happened to be just a convenient size, but she has gradually come to appreciate it highly. Every one who visits her in her room goes into raptures over that pitcher. They ask where she got it, if it is an heirloom in her own family, how old it is, if she will part with it, and if so, how much she will ask. People who are interested in lustre-ware are willing to give a big price for it, for they have never seen lustre, they say, in such good condition, for there is not a scratch or mark on the pitcher. The woman is not selling pitchers, and sometimes she tells the true history of this one. It cost her just 19 cents, and she had intended to leave it in place of the one she broke if she ever made a change of residence. But now it has been so highly appreciated as an antique that she has decided to keep it, and the boarding house will get a nice little white pitcher, which no one will, under any circumstances, take for anything but what it is.

FEMININE FRILLS.

A long and interesting story might be written about the passing of the waterproof. The number to be seen in a season can be counted. It is a change for which thanksgivings should be offered to the much-abused leaders of fashion or designers, who do, after all, generally have some sensible reason at the beginning of every fashion, though it may be later overwhelmed with foolish additions. The waterproof always was a nuisance. On a warm, sultry day, as it frequently is when it rains, it gave the woman so much extra warmth that when she needed all her energies she was obliged to make an extra exertion to hold up this uncomfortable and burdensome garment. To go out on a rainy day was little less than torture, and the woman who felt it necessary to go was to be pitied. The only thing the waterproof was ever good for was to protect a nice dress when it was necessary to fill some social engagement. The up-to-date woman is more comfortable on a rainy day than on a pleasant one. She wears a short skirt, a short jacket—next to a long waterproof a long coat is the most comfortable thing that can be worn—and she does not always feel it even necessary to carry an umbrella. The improvement in her looks, too, is tremendous, and that is not one of the least things to say in favor of the present sensible style of dress.

***

The man who has a daughter discovered the other day, when he went to get some tobacco from the nice little porous jar where he keeps it uncovered and in prime condition for use, that there was not a bit left. The daughter had taken it, but she had not taken to smoking. Perish the thought! The woman who smokes is to be pitied for her bad taste in odors. This man's daughter had plants, and on them she had discovered a large colony of those little green bugs which will soon turn a pansy bed—as this happened to be, and a pansy bed in a box—into a barren desert. But there is a cure, and a thorough sprinkling with a strong tobacco tea will do the work. The girl steeped her tea in a good-sized watering pot for lack of something better, covering it tightly with cloths and paper after pouring on the boiling water. In the meantime she had bought an atomizer at a big florist's supply place, and with this she went over the pansy bed carefully, sending the tobacco tea into every place where there was a bug. These rubber atomizers are comparatively inexpensive. A good ten-ounce one, which is a practical size, will cost 65 cents. It is good for sprinkling house plants at any time. The spray is so fine that the house is not deluged with water when it is used. An old cologne atomizer will do as well if any one happen to have one. There are a number of people who have, and no one ever thinks of using such a thing for its so-called legitimate purpose.

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A pretty little lawn gown which has one of the full skirts is made in a charming and simple fashion. It is of a pretty, plain, sheer lawn, and the skirt is fitted snugly all around with narrow lengthwise tucks. These reach a little below the hips and are shorter in the back than in front. Below the tucks the skirt hangs full. It is finished with a flounce headed with a band of lace insertion, and with lace insertion set in around the edge. There is a little round bodice which opens in the back and is gathered full into a band at the waist. There is also a little round yoke of lace insertion, with just a line of the lawn, giving a touch of color and strength, between the rows of insertion. The transparent is made in the same way, three rows of the insertion, with the separating lines of lawn and a little lace edge at the top. A feature of this particular gown is the pointed tabs of lace bound with the lawn which are set in at intervals around the yoke, hanging down about a couple of inches.

***

Bands used for trimming linen and other wash dresses are many of them stitched on with three rows of stitching in the centre, leaving the edge free. This makes a little difference in the effect. In some gowns the edges are corded, in a frock of plain color, with a heavy white cord, and in others there is simply a piping of white. The watermelon pink gowns and waists are much worn this year, and many linen gowns are in that color. A bright dark green is also much seen in linen gowns.

***

There is no doubt that the linen waists trimmed with the heavy bands of embroidery in different colors, the Armenian work or Bulgarian strips, are the most striking to be seen. One, for instance, in watermelon pink has a crosswork of the strips across the front, it buttons in the back, there is a stock of the embroidery, and it finishes the sleeves just below the elbow, and from there down is an under-sleeve of coarse-looking stuff of cream white gathered into a band of the embroidery. A waist trimmed with the same embroidery is of green linen. It has a broad collar edged with the embroidery, which forms the stock, and is on the sleeves. The collar is fastened where it meets at the bust line with a black bow, and to match a bit of gold in the embroidery there is a broad folded belt partly of gold combined with black. The lower part is of the gold and the upper of the black.

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In the mixture of materials to be seen this year, silk is made up with wash goods. For instance, gowns of linen or heavy wash materials have broad black collars, narrow belts, and flaring cuffs of black silk, some with applications of cream guipure lace. There is a tucked stock and yoke of white with one and the collar is fastened with a bow of black. In some of the gowns folds on the skirts have pipings of black silk.

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Pretty stuff gowns of light woolen or silk and wool materials have the lower half of the sleeves from just below the elbow made of wash material in tucking or fine embroidery and lace. This is not with the undersleeve effect, but a plain straight finish to the sleeve. It is a pretty, cool, and comfortable fashion.

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Some nice girls are wearing for morning or with simple little wash frocks unpretentious little ties of sheer lawn or mull. They are about 2½ inches wide, and long enough to go twice around the collar and tie in a pretty little bow. They are simpled stitched, with a narrow hem at the sides and a wider one on the ends. There is no trouble in washing or ironing them, and they give a fresh, crisp finish to a simple Summer toilet. They can be bought for very little ready made or can be made up at home without trouble. A girl who is going to wear many white waists this Summer and who likes a little color, preferably pink, has bought a yard of a becoming pink lawn and is having a number of little pink ties of the dimensions of the white made to wear with them. She will wear them with pink belts and with pink flowers on her hats, and they will be pretty and a little different from the things that all other girls are wearing.

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And the white linen hats are the very prettiest outing hats that will be worn this Summer. What could be prettier than one of these of a large sailor shape trimmed with white mull and white wings. They will be the wings of domestic fowls, so no one need hesitate at wearing them. Then the linen hats, also trimmed with white, are charming, and a hat of ecru straw trimmed with ecru mull, preferably with a little embroidered figure upon it, is charming with an ecru waist. The Nile hats or Transvaal hats, or whatever one chooses to call them, the helmet-like affairs turning down over the face, are pretty on the woman to whom they are becoming, but woe to the woman to whom they are not. That woman had better never have worn a hat. They also are trimmed with white mull or bound with flannel, and with a fold of flannel, red, dark-blue, or brown, around the crown. Light-gray felt hats are also extravagantly trimmed with white mull.

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The "latest Paris novelties" in parasols are bright red, bright green, bright every color imaginable, and all with big club handles of wood and some with animals' heads in black, cats and dogs, nearly as large as life. They all have covers to match and bows of the silk tied around the handles

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The combination of black and white, as seen in stockings, is sometimes startling. As, for instance, there is a pair of white silk stockings with incrustations of black lace on the instep. There are a couple of birds, almost life size, and a couple of insects of some kind as large as the birds and twice as large as life.

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There are any number of little strap belts, three narrow straps, black leather, gray suede, black velvet, or any of a variety of materials, the straps held apart with clasps and brought together in front with small buckles. Some of these are over silk, but more of them are without the additional bulk. The clasps and ornamentations are in gold or silver or enamel. Single narrow bands of the leather to match are for the neck, to go on the outside of the collar.

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Satin, stitched and tucked and in black and white, can be bought by the yard ready stiffened for collars and belts. To use it it is only necessary to finish the ends. The wide, for the collars, is 58 cents a yard, and the narrow, for the belts, 32.

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There was never a belt more popular than the black satin pulley belts. They are comfortable and pull up so snugly with the ribbons through the rings that every one likes them. They are being varied a trifle in the back. Some are plainly stitched, some are pointed, some have buckles, and others have a narrow strap of the satin in the centre of the back.

BRILLIANT BERLIN FETES

Notable Gathering When the Crown Prince Came of Age.

DETAILS OF THE CEREMONIES

Such Display of Military Uniforms Has Not Been Seen for Many Years—The Emperor's Speech.

BERLIN, May 10.—Emperor William and his consort are at Urville Castle recuperating after the exertion and excitement of the recent fêtes. Both are excellent pianists, and expect to make frequent use of the superb piano which a Metz firm has delivered at the Schloss by special command of the Kaiser. The Crown Prince is at Potsdam completing his practical military education. His brothers, Eitel Fritz and Adelbert, resumed their studies at Plon on Monday. The galaxy of foreign Princes and Princesses present when Prince William took the oath as Crown Prince of the German Empire and of Prussia, has dispersed to the four ends of Europe. Prematurely hot weather is driving the rank and fashion of the capital to country estates and watering places earlier than usual. The Reichstag, although still in session, is a dreary wilderness, where scarcely more than fifty members can ever be found. Already practically everybody is out of town, excepting the 1,150,000 souls who are the "nobodies" in this city of 1,850,000 inhabitants. This fraction continues to find its chief theme of conversation in the incidents of the fêtes.

The Berliners, extremely fond of military uniforms and pageantry, had occasion during three days to feast their eyes on a display of warlike trappings unparalleled since the visit of the King of Italy. Excepting in a few subsidiary details the police arrangements were admirable, and all the Berliners, besides hundreds of thousands of visitors, were able to participate in the sightseeing without any serious accidents having occurred. From the newspapers they learned the details of the ceremonies to which only the chosen few could be admitted.

The tableau which appealed most to the public imagination was that of the German Emperor's sons reverently kissing Kaiser Franz Joseph's hand at Potsdamer Bahnhof on Friday morning. As the two Emperors drove through the crowded thoroughfares everybody commented on the fact that Franz Joseph, excepting for his white beard, looks more like a man of forty-five or fifty than a veteran of seventy. At the Brandenburger Thor he conquered all feminine Berlin by stepping alertly from the equipage to receive on foot the greetings of Berolina's fair daughters, although he had listened to the Mayor's welcome seated on comfortable cushions. Along the whole route to the castle cheers rang out and handkerchiefs waved as the open landau occupied by the two Emperors was sighted behind the white-uniformed Gardes du Corps, who, preceded by Police President von Windheim, led the way for the cortège. The Crown Prince and Prince Henry, who occupied the second equipage, also received a continuous ovation.

The non-attendance of a member of the Greek Royal family was much commented on in diplomatic circles. Empress Frederick was also an absentee, and her non-appearance was the more remarked because the peddlers of stories linking her name with that of Count von Seckendorff have recently reiterated their slanderous tales.

A MONSTER TATTOO.

A gala dinner was given on Friday evening in the picture gallery of the Castle, at which the Emperors toasted one another and vaunted the benefits rendered to the cause of peace by the Triple Alliance. After the banquet a monster tattoo was performed before the Castle windows by the military bands of Berlin, Charlottenburg, Potsdam, and Spandau. The German Emperor in Austrian uniform, the Austrian ruler in a gray military cloak; the German Empress and Prince Henry, with his wife, remained on the balcony on the left of the Castle until the performance was concluded. Prince William, wearing his Austrian Colonel's uniform for the first time; Prince Eitel Fritz, garbed as an Austrian Captain, and Prince Adelbert, in naval attire, occupied the middle balcony in company with most of their father's guests. The new cathedral, the Kaiser Wilhelm I. Monument, the Museum, the Lustgarten fountains, and many other prominent points were brilliantly illuminated. The hotels, cafés, beer houses, banks, trading establishments, and steamship agencies in the principal streets were also ablaze with light.

The big department stories failed to light up, and the fact has since given rise to a somewhat comical exchange of polemics. The Vorwärts has learned that the department stories were plunged in obscurity as a protest against the Government bill placing a 2 per cent. tax on their entire annual turnover. The journals which oppose this bill say that the non-illumination of the warehouses is the first of a long series of disadvantages which will ensue from the arbitrary taxation of the stores. The Deutsche Tageszeitung and other organs inimical to big department stores, say that Berlin's illuminations were never more tasteful and successful than on Friday and Sunday, and that the absence of illuminations on the store facades is the first of countless benefits which must result from legislative action against the department store system.

GALA PERFORMANCE AT THE OPERA.

On Saturday Emperor Franz Joseph completed the distribution of the 127,000 guldens' worth of orders he brought with him from Vienna, accompanied the German Emperor to Jüterbog to witness a sham fight and a parade, and attended the gala performance given at the opera. The German Emperor was much pleased with the manner in which Auber's "Cheval de Bronze" and the tableaux from Lauff's "Burggraf" were staged, and expressed his satisfaction by presenting the manager of the opera house with the Iron Crown of the second class. This honor carries with it a title of nobility, so that the talented organizer who has raised the Berlin Opera House to the first rank among the musical institutions of Europe, is now Baron von Pierson.

The auditorium itself offered a spectacle far more interesting than that presented on the stage. Princes, Ministers, and Ambassadors filled the boxes, and the official military, scientific, literary, artistic, and aristocratic tout Berlin were seated in the body of the house. The Royal State Lodge, only occupied by the Emperor on ceremonious occasions, was crowded to its utmost capacity by seventy-three members of ruling families. The Empress remained at the castle, as she is in mourning for her mother. Emperor William wore the uniform of a Hungarian Cavalry General and the golden Austro-Hungarian Jubilee Medal. He sat during the performance on the left side of Emperor Franz Joseph, who was attired as a Prussian General. The Crown Prince sat in the second row, close to the lovely Princess Aribert of Anhalt. It may be remarked, by-the-bye, that the Berlin Court of to-day is distinctly a court of beautiful women. No capital of Europe can boast of such an array of beauty as that assembled in the Berlin Opera House on the eve of Prince William's eighteenth birthday.

The Austrian Emperor, the King of Saxony, and other Catholic rulers and Princes present in Berlin attended St. Hedwig's Church at 8 on Sunday morning to hear mass, which was celebrated by Cardinal Kopp, the Prince Bishop of Breslau. The German Emperor at a somewhat earlier hour unveiled the Emperor Sigismund Monument in the Sieges-Allée. It had been arranged to unveil the statue of the medieval German Emperor and King of Hungary in the presence of Franz Joseph, and elaborate decorations had been made for the ceremony. The invited guests and the thousands of spectators outside the barrier were surprised to see the Emperor, Empress, and Crown Prince arrive unaccompanied by the present King of Hungary. Emperor William explained that "lack of time" had prevented Franz Joseph from putting in an appearance. On returning to the castle Emperor William received Ambassador White, the Marquis de Noailles, and the special missions deputed to convey congratulations from foreign chiefs of state on the coming of age of the future German Emperor.

CEREMONIES AT THE CHAPEL.

At 11 the simple, but impressive ceremony attendant on the declaration of the coming of age of a Hohenzollern Crown Prince took place in the chapel of the castle, which was packed to overflowing, silhouettes only sovereigns, Princes, Princesses, Ambassadors, Ministers, and members of the Order of the Black Eagle had been invited. Prince William, who wore the parade uniform of the First Guards and the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle, took up his position close to the barrier demarcating the tiny chapel. He looked rather pale. Psalm cxxi was sung, and then Court Preacher Dryander delivered a brief sermon, his text being the rules of conduct laid down by the dying King David to his son Solomon (I. Kings, ii., 2-3.) The text was selected by Emperor William.

A hymn and a short prayer followed, after which Baron von Plettenberg, commanding the First Guards, raised the flag of the regiment, which he took from the hands of a standard bearer who had remained immobile by the altar table during the prayers and sermon. Gen. von Bock un Polach, Gen. von Kessel, and Gen. von Moltke advanced to the flag, and Gen. von Plessen stood before them, ready to administer the oath. The whole assembly stood up. Prince William placed his helmet on his head, and, accompanied by his father, approached close to the colors.

There in sections of three or four words he repeated after Gen. von Plessen the formal oath of allegiance to his most gracious sovereign, the Emperor, to whom he swore fealty under all circumstances, by land and sea. Having duly sworn, he turned to his father, who took his hand and afterward, throwing his arms about his neck, kissed him repeatedly. After receiving his father's embrace, Prince William, now officially a man, went to his mother and kissed her hand. Tears were observed in the Emperor's eyes. From the chapel the company proceeded to the White Hall, or Throne Room, and defiled before the Emperor, Empress, and Crown Prince, expressing their congratulations by bowing deeply.

At the banquet in the evening, which brought the festivities to a close, Emperor William toasted the sovereigns and Princes present or represented, and Emperor Franz Joseph drank to the Crown Prince's health. Emperor William's speeches always contain some passage which excites comment. On Sunday evening he expressed the hope that the other sovereigns of Europe might have the satisfaction of knowing that their subjects feel as thankful to them for their labor and exertion as the German Nation does to its Emperor. In view of the tremendous spread of Socialism, and the large number of condemnations for lèse majesté, it has been asserted that the Emperor is not well-informed on the "thankful feelings" of his people. This is not the case. The Emperor knows that the condemnations for lèse majesté are mostly pronounced against maudlin drunkards, and that in his foreign policy the Socialists will uphold him as faithfully as any other party. His confidence in the thankfulness of the German Nation is fully justified.

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BOOK OF AN ARCHDUCHESS.

Some Extracts from the Work of the Crown Princess Stefanie, Who Married Count Lonyay.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, May 13.—It was well known that the Archduchess Stefanie, as wife of the late Crown Prince Rudolph, was very unhappy, but it was not known that she had any inclination to add to the number of the royal or imperial authoresses. Immediately after her marriage with Count Lonyay, however, appeared a book by "J. Luesen," entitled "Fragments of Thought, Experiences, and Impressions." At once it was understood that this pseudonym was a thin disguise for the former Crown Princess, and of course at once the book was in everybody's hands. It is mostly a collection of aphorisms, somewhat after the fashion of those by the late Empress of Austria, and published after her death. Almost all of them give evidence of deep melancholy. The book, which is partly in English, partly in French, and for the rest in German, is dedicated to the writer's sister, "as a remembrance of happy days spent together in the south." I will quote some of these reflections:

"The only thing giving value to life is love of the ideal, the beautiful, the true."

"Two quite young people * * * see each other for the first time, have known each other for a quarter of an hour, and then pronounce the binding word, which only death can cancel."

This is a reference to Catholicism, which, it will be remembered, does not allow of divorce.

"If people read it in a novel, people would shake their heads and say: 'How exaggerated! Such a thing never happens in real life.' But it does happen, as, indeed, life often paints in far more glaring colors than the author's pen. Fate in a mad humor whirls milliards of novel figures about on the globe, not asking, 'Will people believe what I do to this and that one?' It acts—it does not put its acting persons on the Procrustes bed of a tendency of the times; to-day, like yesterday, it inflicts severe wounds, dipping its brush in the life's blood of mankind, without stopping to ask if a little heap of walking dust will or will not sit in judgment on its interference with the history of the world."

"How often, friend, hast thou in thy life passed close to fortune? It saw you but did not stop. It touched you with its hand, but you had not the courage to seize it. It fled. Fleetingness, blindness, fear, discretion, or, perhaps, scruples, prevented you, and a moment later the wheel had turned. Too late!"

Then follow some descriptions of the sea, in which we hear a shout of joy, and then suddenly the wail:

"In the face of the majesty of death becomes silent all the disagreements which the mistakes of the living man had produced. Guilt is expiated and therewith for a time wiped out; silently the memory of the dead man, now standing before a higher Judge, is respected—honored."

After this we come to some poems, and then the symbolical lines:

"Meeting, loving, parting's earth,
Meeting, loving, staying's heaven."

How individual sounds the following passage, which clearly reveals the authoress's personality to us:

"I regret that I was not born in humble circumstances by the sea strand in some little fishing village, because there one is nearer peace and happiness than in our exalted station, our complicated society. * * * Happiness is in nature; what removes us from her removes her from us."

No less purely personal are the succeeding lines, written in French:

"There are those who have been severely wounded in struggles they knew nothing of before; people who really have been cheated have suffered bitter wrong, and who wish to leave the scene of their struggles just as one flees from a sweetheart whom one has deceived. * * * One is glad to part, but despite that the heart is broken."

Further: "Marriages of inclination generally have a bad ending; they are met with only in novels; 'sympathy suffices,' it is said, 'to produce a happy marriage,' I am of a different opinion." Certainly that does not lack plainness.

No less candid are some other utterances, as, for example: "If I think of the past I ask myself if I have lived or dreamed. Sometimes when life is a failure deep in one's heart is felt a longing for something unknown, boundlessly sweet; for heavenly happiness, of which one has a foreboding, but cannot attain. Then one needs a will strong as iron to keep down the raging pain in one's breast! * * * There is something cruel in going about this world surrounded by the envy of others!"

These really are outlined which show us the features of the high and unhappy lady who felt and put down such sorrow-laden things. With just two more quotations, both extremely characteristic, I will close:

"Parents, friends, all forsake me by degrees. * * * Two things are boundless: the horizon and stupidity. Happiness is not bound to crown and throne. Its blue flower blooms not only on the height, but oftimes in the world-remotest solitary valley. Inglorious has a twin sister called injustice; unfortunately the two oft go hand in hand. One never forgets if one has not the courage to break with one's past life, and to break forever."

This last remark is extremely characteristic of the widow of a Crown Prince, who abandoned relatives, friends, honors, and titles to marry Count Lonyay.

"Oh, come, sun, thou findest a poor, almost faded rose, from which Fate's heavy hand has removed the thorns!"

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FORMERLY 18.00, 22.50 and 25.00, 10.98

Dress Skirts—Big Cut.

LADIES' SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS of Homespuns or Cheviot Serges, some prettily trimmed with velvet bands, were $10.00, at 5.98

LADIES' SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS of all wool Zibelines, Homespuns or Broadcloths, gored or flounce effects, were $17.50, at . . . 9.75

Shirt Waists and Dressing Sacques.

LADIES' WAISTS of imported striped Madras, well made, perfect fitting, all pretty colors, well worth $1.50, special, at 98c

LADIES' WAISTS of white lawn, entire front and back of hemstitched box plaits, others with clusters of fine tucks and embroidered centre piece, well worth $1.65 . . 1.19

LADIES' DRESSING SACQUES of white lawn, tucks and 4 insertions of Val. lace, lace-edged ruffle at bottom; also square neck with ribbon and embroidered beading, well worth $1.75. 1.29

LADIES' KIMONA SACQUES of plain pink, blue or lavender lawn, with sailor collar and broad bands of white lawn, well worth $1.35, at 98c

Big Values in Millinery.

LADIES' STYLISHLY TRIMMED HATS, comprising Turbans and Short Back Sailors, black and colors, trimmed with chiffon, flowers, ribbons and the new polka dot satin, were $5.00 to $7.50; your choice at 3.98

LADIES' SUMMER HATS of fancy straw, draped with polka dot satin, wings and natural wheat; regularly $4.98 . . . . . 2.98

LADIES' SHORT BACK SAILORS, made on wire frames, trimmed with India mull, pompons and pleated band; regularly $2.98 . . . . 1.48

LADIES' AND MISSES' ROUGH AND READY SAILORS of Jumbo straw, correct shape, trimmed with navy, black or white band; sold everywhere else for 98c. 48c

Ask to see the "H. C. F. KOCH" Hat Band or Scarf, made of novelty Ribbons—the proper thing for Sailor Hats.

Clearing Sale of Silks.

10,000 YDS. BEST QUALITY HEAVY CORDED JAPANESE WASH SILKS, were 49c. and 55c. per yard, at . . 39c

2,500 YDS. FANCY SILKS, comprising Plisses, Brocades, Stripes and Fancy Striped Taffetas; were $1.00 per yd. . 69c

An Event in Wash Fabrics.

250 PCS. FINE SHEER ORGANDIES, in a large assortment of styles and colorings, dark and light grounds; regularly 15c. per yd., at . . 9½c

25 PCS. SILK MOUSSELINES, in a large variety of the latest Oriental designs and colorings; were 58c. per yd., at 39c

Under-Priced Curtains.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, per pair . . . 49c, 60c, 89c
Ruffled Bobinet Curtains, per pair . . . 1.35, 1.50, 1.95
Colored Cross Stripe Curtains, per pair . . 1.25, 1.59, 2.25

Mattings—One-Third Off.

JAPANESE MATTINGS, per roll of 40 yds.:—
Worth $9.50, 6.00; worth $10.50, 7.00; worth $14.00, 9.50

CHINESE MATTINGS, per roll of 40 yds.:—
Worth $5.50, 3.50; worth $8.00, 5.50; worth $10.00, 7.50

Trunks, Suit Cases, Bags, Etc.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS, canvas covered, sheet iron bottom, hardwood slats, Monitor lock, heavy iron bracings, triple knees on cover and divided top tray,
28 in., 30 in., 32 in., 34 in., 36 in.,
1.97, 2.37, 2.77, 3.17, 3.57.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS, duck canvas covered, heavy steel corner braces, hardwood slats, sheet iron bottom, Excelsior lock, all linen lined, dress tray and patent hat box compartment in top tray,
28 in., 30 in., 32 in., 34 in.,
4.47, 4.97, 5.47, 5.97,
36 in., 38 in., 40 in.,
6.47, 6.97, 7.47.

STEAMER TRUNKS, light weight, canvas covered, iron bound hardwood slats, Monitor lock,
28 in., 30 in., 32 in., 34 in.,
2.14, 2.54, 2.94, 3.30,
36 in., 38 in., 40 in.
3.53, 3.75, 3.98.

LADIES' HAT BOX TRUNKS, holding six hats, cloth lined, with drop tray in cover,
4.50, 4.80, 5.60, 6.00, 6.50, 9.20

SUIT CASES, olive color, linen lined, brass lock and catches, 24 in. 1.10

SUIT CASES of gray linen, light weight, leather bound corners, inside strap, 22, 24 or 26 ins. 1.98

SUIT CASES of russet leather, sole leather corners, linen lined, brass catches and lock, steel frame,
22 in., 2.79. 24 in., 2.89.

SUIT CASES of solid sole leather, protected corners, lined with best linen, inside straps, steel frame, brass lock and catches,
22 in., 3.98. 24 in., 4.39.

TELESCOPE CASES of canvas, muslin lined, with three straps.
Those having leather corners,
20 in., 65c.; 22 in., 75c.; 24 in., 85c.
Those all leather bound,
20 in., 1.10; 22 in., 1.20; 24 in., 1.30.

MONEY BELTS of chamois skin . 98c.

JEWEL BAGS of chamois, 25c. and 75c.

TELESCOPE CUPS in cases, 25, 45, 89c.

ALLIGATOR CLUB BAGS, leather lined, brass trimmings,
12 in., 2.95; 13 in., 3.25;
14 in., 3.50; 15 in., 3.87;
16 in., 4.25; 47 in., 4.50.

Steamer and Travelling Rugs, large assortment—matchless prices.

125th Street West, between Lenox & Seventh Avenues.

"JOHN MARSHALL DAY."

The American Bar Association has decided to celebrate Feb. 4, 1901, as "John Marshall Day." That will be the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great Chief Justice of the United States. Judge William Wirt Howe of New Orleans has been appointed Chairman of a committee to ar

ST. PETERSBURG POLITICS

Rumors of King Alexander's Deposition.

"RUSSIFICATION" IS OPPOSED

The Growing Conflict Between Slav and Teuton—Industrial and Financial Situation Growing Worse.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—Many sensational rumors have been circulated in the political world here during the past week. Those relating to the situation in the Balkans and to the Slavs of Austria are the most interesting from the point of view of international politics. Concerning the Balkans there is a persistent report here that events of momentous consequence are shortly to take place in Servia, owing to the determination of the Russian Government to finally rid the country of King Milan's pernicious influence.

For some months past there has been good reason to believe that the Czar's Government would take final action against ex-King Milan and his docile tool, Alexander, to terminate the present arbitrary régime. Milan has received many warnings from St. Petersburg, all of which have remained unheeded. Now, it is stated on what I must consider good authority, that Russia is taking steps to provoke an uprising of Prince Karageorgevitch's partisans for the purpose of overthrowing the Obrenovitch dynasty. It is not, however, Russia's aim to establish a Karageorgevitch dynasty in Servia, since this would mean a permanent civil war between the adherents of the rival houses of Obrenovitch and Karageorgevitch.

PLOT TO KIDNAP KING ALEXANDER.

After the overthrow of the Obrenovitch it will be Russia's aim to have Servia and Montenegro united under the sovereignty of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro. It is said that a family compact already exists between Prince Nicholas of Montenegro and his son-in-law, Prince Karageorgevitch, according to which the Pretender will formally renounce all his claims to the Servian throne in favor of the Montenegrin ruler. Apropos of this, a sensational story has been current here to the effect that a plot exists to kidnap King Alexander, declare the throne vacant, and have a regency appointed. This regency would, after a certain amount of formal deliberations on the subject, have Prince Nicholas proclaimed King of the "Greater Servia." Russia's action would not only be supported by France, but, it is stated, by Italy, owing to the close family ties between the reigning houses of that country and Montenegro.

The other rumor that the Russian Government will take action to insure just treatment to the Czechs from the Austrian Cabinet, can hardly be taken seriously. Notwithstanding the well-known sympathy entertained by the Russians for their Slav brothers of Austria, the time for any direct intervention on Russia's part has not yet arrived. Russia will take no steps in favor of the Austrian Slavs during Francis Joseph's lifetime. As a matter of fact, too much importance has been given to the fomentations of the so-called Pan Slavist party in Russia. It is generally supposed by those who have but a superficial knowledge of this matter that Pan Slavism is the term given to a vast association of Slavs—Czechs, Ruthenians, Slavonians, Croatians, Servians, and Bulgarians—united for purposes of self-preservation, under the leadership of the Czar. But, in reality, Pan Slavism is the term given to a fictitious grouping of nationalities.

A wide abyss divides these several nationalities, whatever the Pan Slav leaders may argue to the contrary. A Czech is as different from a Servian as a Flemish citizen of Brussels is from a Prussian. As for the "brotherly" feeling between Servians and Bulgarians, it has never existed excepting in the too vivid imagination of the Pan Slavs. The interests and the traditions, alike, of these non-Russian Slavs vary, and it is absurd to speak of them as mere "lost Muscovite tribes," who are only too anxious to enter within the family fold.

LUTHERANS TO BE REPRESSED.

Recent advices received in St. Petersburg, seem to show that there is renewed opposition in the Baltic provinces against the system of "Russification," which has now been going on for several years past. This latest movement against Russian despotism in the Czar's Germanic provinces is the result of the repressive measures taken by the St. Petersburg government against the Lutheran Church. Now, if there is one thing to which the Livonians are most particularly attached—and this applies alike to all classes, nobles, bourgeois and peasantry—it is their church.

It may, perhaps, seem strange that the young Czar, who is well known to be most tolerant in religious matters, should countenance a campaign against the church to which his wife belonged, but, as a matter of fact, the pretext for the repressive measures against the Protestants of Livonia is that, under the cloak of religion, they are using their influence with the people to foment a revolutionary movement against Russian rule. This, of course, is not a new story, but what is new is the discovery by the Russian police of a great Pan German secret society in Livonia, organized to further the interests of the Germanic population of the Baltic and to prepare the way for their final annexation to the Vaterland. There is nothing improbable in the announcement that such a society exists.

For some time past I have been receiving news through private sources of undoubted authenticity to the effect that events of momentous importance might occur at any moment in the Baltic provinces. Until recently the Czar's Livonian subjects have been unswerving in their loyalty to the Crown, but within the past few months there have been indications of a change of sentiment in this respect. Among the many indications of this change of front is the decision taken by Livonian officials in the civil service, and more particularly by the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to resign the positions they held under the Russian Government. These resignations have just taken effect. Among them is that of a relative of the writer, a native of Riga, who has just resigned the diplomatic position he held at the Foreign Office, in this city, as a protest against the treatment of his countrymen.

All this is but another indication of the growing conflict between Russians and Germans, or to express it more broadly, between Slav and Teuton, in view of the approaching conflict—which may be delayed for another ten years, but which, on the other hand, may break out within a year, so many are the grounds of friction between the two races—many estimates have been made by competent Russian and German authorities of the comparative military power of the two nations. It is, of course, difficult to obtain accurate information on such a subject, for the Russian Army Department is veiled in much mystery. But this much is certain: compulsory military service has proved less successful in Russia than in France and Germany. The process of transforming the raw Russian recruit into a finished soldier is a long and arduous one.

RUSSIAN AND GERMAN SOLDIERS.

In former days when the success of a battle depended upon the attack of masses of infantry, the Russian soldier was a dangerous antagonist, but under existing conditions, the Russian soldier is greatly inferior to his German confrère. The Russians, notwithstanding that their population is nearly double that of Germany, are not as well prepared as their Teuton rivals to take the offensive, owing to the fact that 130,000,000 subjects of the Czar are scattered over a territory of 218,000,000 miles, whereas the 50,000,000 Germans inhabit a country of only 320,000 square miles.

The industrial and financial situation in Russia is steadily growing worse. The quotations on the St. Petersburg and Moscow Stock Exchanges show a steady decline, and every week brings the news of new failures. The most important of these failures during the past week is that of the Pallisen Printing Works Company, one of the oldest and most highly respected firms in the Russian capital. The indebtedness of the company is estimated at 950,000 rubles, owed, to a great extent, to German and English banks.

As I stated in a previous letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, exile to Siberia is to be abolished as a punishment. An imperial decree to this effect will shortly be promulgated. This is but another link in the long chain of penal reforms begun some time since by the Russian Government on the initiative of the Czar. These reforms include the abolition of corporal punishment for common law as well as for military offenders.

Two new schools, to be placed under the management of the Russian War Department, have just ben opened at Port Arthur for the children of Russian officers and civil service functionaries. During the coming Summer two academies will be opened at Port Arthur for Russian children of both sexes. It is probable that in time Chinese children will be admitted to these schools. It is interesting to note that there is no race prejudice in Russia in such matters as in other countries. In fact, it is the purpose of the Russian Government to have Russian and Chinese children educated together in such a manner that, later on, they may be co-workers in the great task of remolding the countries of the Far East according to Western ideas of civilization.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE ILL-TIMED REVIVAL OF THE DREYFUS CASE.—The London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES has expressed his belief that the recent defeat of the Ministerial candidates in the French municipal elections was partly due to the imprudence of M. Joseph Reinach, who in a speech delivered at a banquet of the League of the Rights of Man in Digne the other day recalled to the minds of his hearers that neither the Rennes verdict nor the pardon of Dreyfus should be allowed to stand for all time. With the exception of M. Yves Guyot's paper, Le Siècle, the Dreyfusard press of Paris is almost unanimous in condemning the speech of M. Reinach as imprudent and fraught with considerable danger to the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry when the Chamber reassembled last Tuesday. On the occasion referred to M. Reinach said:

"It is necessary—it is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the historic honor of France—that the Rennes verdict, renuered naught by itself a... weakened by the circumstances which attended it and subsequently torn into shreds by the decree of pardon, be utterly annihilated by a supreme judgment. It must be so. I will not repeat it, not so much on account of Dreyfus, but because of the great moral symbol which stands for France, and which would not remain the debtor toward a man, even a Jew, unjustly deprived of his honor. This debt is sacred; I swear that we shall discharge it."

This speech delivered at a time when the enemies of the Ministry had about lost hope of gaining any advantage at the approaching municipal elections, at once became the text of a passionate appeal to the electors, in which the Nationalist leaders with reviving courage denounced the attempt to escape the new Dreyfus agitation, their sole resource was to vote against any candidate who did not categorically declare his hostility to any resuscitation of the Dreyfus case. Moreover, the Nationalist organs pretended to see in the speech the existence of a compact between the Government and the Dreyfusards which promised a revival of the cause célèbre at the end of the exposition.

National French opinion in regard to any attempt to reopen the case in the near future is believed to be expressed in a recent article by M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The London Times, who wrote: "To-day, even though the effort for complete rehabilitation should succeed, it would be culpable to seek it at the cost of arousing afresh the searing passions of this affair. And, in any case, the conscience of the world, which has neither to satisfy hatred nor to take revenge, would not join in a fresh effort, the success of which in no circumstances could counterbalance the endless ills which it would entail."

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BRITISH COLONIZATION WORK IN UGANDA.—The explanations that accompanied the recent presentation of the new Uganda Railway bill in the House of Commons reveal the extent of the work that for the last six years has been pursued in reclaiming to civilization a large African territory lying between German East Africa and the upper Soudan and directly in the line of the proposed Cape to Cairo route. The original scheme, which has so far been followed, was to build a line from the coast to Lake Victoria. It is reported that even the present partial operation of the line has abolished the slave trade in the territory through which it passes, and will, in conjunction with the opening of the future Cape to Cairo route, inflict a deathblow throughout Central Africa, not only upon slavery, but also upon the hideous cannibalism recently borne witness to by several returned explorers. It is also pointed out that at one time there be of developing a paying traffic for the line must lie in the hope of securing by suitable steamers the trade at present largely diverted to Germany and the Congo Free State territory, which, it is said, with proper facilities on the lake would naturally follow the direct route by the way of Mombasa.

The estimate of the cost of the completed railway shows an excess of £1,980,000 on the sum of £3,020,000 provided in the Uganda Railway act of 1896 and the Appropriation act of 1895. This excess is said to be due, first, to the intention to complete the line on a permanent basis, and, secondly, to the increase of cost due to circumstances which could not be foreseen. The length of the line now open for traffic is 362 miles, and the rolling stock already consists of 92 locomotives and 942 cars, besides goods and passenger steamers. The necessity of importing 16,000 Indian workmen had raised the cost to nearly double the forecast in 1893. The gross receipts from Government and general traffic already exceed £4 per mile a week. The estimated total length of the line will be 583 miles.

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THE DUC D'ORLEANS CRITICISES HUNGARIANS FOR HAVING PRO-BRITISH SENTIMENTS.—The Duc d'Orléans, Bourbon-Orléans Pretender to the French throne, is now in Fiume, Hungary, where it is expected he will make his permanent residence. It is even reported in Paris that his agents in England have received orders to convert into cash or to lease for a long term of years his property in that country.

In a recent interview with the editor of the Hungarian magazine Magyar Szo the Duke is reported to have said: "I find it extremely singular that the Hungarian press should join in the hue and cry against me of the British papers; and it blames me for my partisanship with the Boers. In this, however, I wish to state that I felt myself in complete unison with the entire French nation. I am convinced that France had she not been compelled by the exposition to adopt an expectant attitude, would have taken sides with the South African Republics more resolutely than any other European power, and, should the war not be finished after the close of the exposition, the French nation will, no doubt, so loudly express its feelings that it must produce an effect upon the Government and oblige it to undertake the necessary steps for the establishment of peace. I am also fully convinced that complete harmony exists between France and Russia in reference to the consequences of the South African war."

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SOME QUESTIONS PUT TO FRENCH SCHOOL CHILDREN.—A French educational journal, La Revue Pédagogique, publishes the answers to a number of questions put to the pupils of the academies in the Department of the Nord, or Northern Province of France. The questions were placed in the hands of 37,000 children, who had to answer the questions without consultation with each other or with their friends or relatives at home. Among the boys interrogated more than 14,000 confessed to smoking cigarettes, cigars, or pipes. One question put was, "Are you happy?" To this question about 32,000 boys and girls answered "Yes." On the contrary, 1,853 boys and 600 girls had the courage to say "No." Another question put to the pupils was whether they hoped to be happier after they left school. The majority of the boys answered "Yes." A large majority of the girls answered "No." They were also asked, "Do you wish to be wealthy?" to which the great majority of the boys and girls very naturally answered "Yes."

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ATTEMPT OF IRISH NATIONALISTS TO FORM A STRONG OPPOSITION.—It is asserted by the Dublin press that the first deliberate plan of action against Lord Salisbury's Government will be framed by the Irish Nationalists at a convention to be held in Dublin June 19, and that the scheme will have in it many elements which cannot fail to appeal to the disorganized rank and file of the Liberal Party. In order that as wide a representation may be had as possible, requirements of delegates are less limited than formerly.

According to the new programme, the following are entitled to attend: Prelates and clergy of all denominations, all members of the Irish Parliamentary party, all members of the Directory of the Irish League, and the Chairman, Treasurer, and Secretaries of all divisional executives of the league, delegates from each branch of the league, each county council, each county borough, and from other towns electing Mayors, from rural and urban district councils, from boards of guardians, from each branch of the Land and Labor Associations, from the trade and labor council of any city or town, and from each branch of the Irish National League of Great Britain. The following Nationalists have the matter in charge: John E. Redmond, M. P.; William O'Brien, T. Harrington, M. P.; Haviland B. Burke, John O'Donnell, and Capt. Donolan, M. P.

PUBLIC ART IN BELGIUM

Remarkable Results of the Work of a National Society.

FINE BUILDINGS IN BRUSSELS

The Flemish People Are Showing that the Feeling for Beauty Is Still Strong in Them.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, May 14.—The forthcoming second International Congress of Public Art, to be held in Paris during August, naturally draws attention once more to the important matter of municipal art, which has been the subject of so much discussion in the American press of late. Though municipal art in the United States is still in its infancy, there is good reason to believe that the movement in favor of more aesthetic surroundings in American cities will become very general.

It is more particularly toward Belgium that one should turn for object lessons in contemporaneous public art. A revival of the glorious traditions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in regard to public art has taken place in Belgium of late years. This movement resulted in the formation of the Belgian Public Art Society, founded in 1897, and in the convening of the first International Congress of Public Art, which met in Brussels in September, 1898. The leading part taken by Belgium in the development of public art received a tacit acknowledgment when this first international congress was held in the capital of modern Flanders.

It is quite true that the Belgians have greater facilities than perhaps any other people for the development of such a movement, since artistic traits of character must to a great extent be hereditary in the Flemish, owing to those splendid examples of municipal art in Flanders, such as the corporation houses in the Grande Place at Brussels, the houses in the Antwerp Grande Place, and the Town Halls of Oudenarde, Ypres, and Bruges.

Taken as a whole, the buildings of the Brussels Grande Place—the corporation houses, the Town Hall, the Maison du Roi, and the Maison des Ducs de Brabant—are the finest specimens of municipal art in the world. There are perhaps more perfect isolated examples of municipal art in Flanders, Italy, and Germany, but the tout ensemble of the Grande Place is unique and cannot but appeal to every artist, every man of taste, every lover of that which is not commonplace. It would be infinitely difficult to imagine a more impressive sight, a grander feast for the eyes, than those sumptuous façades, glittering with color, every one of them a masterpiece on which the architect, the sculptor, and the colorist seem to have been rivals and in which the wealthy corporations of bygone days have attested to their love of art as well as to their prosperity.

BEAUTIFUL FLEMISH HOMES.

But municipal art in Flanders is not and never has been confined to public buildings. Perhaps the strongest evidence of the innate artistic temperament of the Flemish is seen in their residences. The Flemish, a Germanic people, like their Anglo-Saxon cousins, have a decided love for and a high conception of what a home should be. Contrary to the prevailing custom in France, the people of Brussels and the provincial towns of Flanders do not live in apartment houses, the ambition of every Belgian being to have a home of his own, and with such an artistic people this feeling is naturally accompanied by a desire to give their firesides an aesthetic appearance.

The result of this has been to make Brussels a metropolis which is unique on the Continent. The Belgian capital has often been termed a little Paris; but in reality this is not the case. The streets in the residence quarters of Brussels, with their long rows of two-story dwelling houses, are about as different from the thoroughfares in the residential districts of Paris as could be imagined. A striking proof of this difference is that the Boulevard Anspach and the adjacent streets, built on the model of the Paris boulevards by Anspach—the Belgian Haussmann—have never become really popular thoroughfares, and are inhabited, for the most part, by foreigners.

The finest type of modern residence street in Brussels is the famous Avenue Louise. This beautiful and incomparable avenue, which is unequaled in Europe, has the Palais de Justice as a starting point, and leads to the Bois de la Cambre, the "Central Park" of Brussels, a distance of three miles. The avenue, consisting of a broad driveway, a promenade for pedestrians, and an alley for horsemen, is lined for the most part with artistic dwelling houses, many of them beautiful specimens of the neo-Flemish style of architecture, which contribute to make the Avenue Louise one of the most pleasing to the eye of the great thoroughfares on the Continent, and one which might well serve as a model for American municipalities. The façades along the avenue are the creations of leading Belgian architects, who have been stimulated to produce original designs by competitions held under the auspices of the Public Art Society.

The purpose of this society may be summed up in the official name given by the promoters of the Belgian municipal art crusade to their organization, the "National Society for the Development of Art in Its Application to Street Decorations and to All Objects of Public Usefulness." This public art association—which has a membership of over 1,000, including the most distinguished artists, architects, and sculptors, leading litterateurs, and public men—is very broad in the scope of its work, and strives to encourage the application of art to modern practical inventions and appliances of every description, whether they be public or private property.

ARTISTIC FAÇADES IN BRUSSELS.

The results of this art campaign greet the eye in Brussels in every direction. The business streets of the capital, the Montagne de la Cour and adjacent thoroughfares, are replete with modern, artistic façades. These aesthetic creations have been designed by leading artists, who have striven to make their work appropriate in each case, the façade of a fashionable jeweler, for instance, being ornamented with a figure representing the Goddess of Wealth, and that of a druggist with colored mural drawings depicting characteristic scenes in the druggist's trade. Then, again, in that fine commercial suburb of Brussels, called Ixelles, the façade of the largest dyeing establishment in the community is embellished with painted designs representative of the several departments of the dyer's craft.

Many other examples of the kind could be given, but these are sufficient to show the scope of the municipal art movement in the domain of artistic façades. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that the Belgian public art crusade is confined to such comparative luxuries as the façades of important public and private buildings. The Belgian Society for the Encouragement of Municipal Art is established on broad and democratic lines. Nothing is considered too unimportant to come within the range of the society's work, from a cathedral down to an ironmonger's sign-post. The principle which has guided the leaders of the movement is that, to recover its educational power of former days, art must be made to appeal to the great mass of the people, instead of being confined to the privileged few.

The great defect in the present system of art education in European schools and academies is that the practical education of students is sacrificed to theory. While military science requires that every soldier shall be thoroughly versed in tactics and the use of weapons; while in the liberal professions a certain curriculum of studies is required before any candidate can receive his degree, nothing of the kind is required of the art student, though there do not exist more pitfalls for the beginner than drawing, painting, architecture, and sculpture. The art student's usual course of study does not include any practical application of his knowledge. The young student, therefore, who is graduated from an academy of art finds that he has practically everything to unlearn, and if he does make a success of his profession it will be because he has been able to unlearn the useless amount of theory crammed into him by the usual routine methods.

PERMANENT OBJECT LESSONS.

That the public art movement in Belgium will prove a great means of art education few will deny, for in this manner the artistic education of the people will be achieved by permanent object lessons which meet the eye and make a lasting impression on the mind. Thus, it is agreed, artistic sentiment will be developed in the people, and a long step forward will have been made in the "humanising" of the masses.

The Municipal Art Society carries out its purpose by means of competitions organized for the different branches of the work, prizes being awarded for the best original designs and suggestions. This mission the association is able to fulfill by the subsidies received from the city governments of Brussels, Antwerp, Liège, Bruges, Ghent, and smaller towns.

The society has its own organ, L'Art Public, a profusely illustrated sheet, which has a wide circulation in Belgium, and keeps its readers posted in all the work accomplished in the domain of municipal art. The high repute enjoyed by the society may be realized by the fact that the President is A. Beernaert, President of the House of Representatives. To M. Beernaert and to Eugène Broerman, Secretary of the association, great praise is due for the leading part they have taken in furthering the interests of public art.

The society has many well known and distinguished names on its list of members, among them being Walter Crane, Camille Lemonier, M. Buls, ex-Mayor of Brussels; Bellamy Storer, United States Minister to Spain, and Octave Mans, the Belgian litterateur.

The Belgian pavilion at the Paris Exhibition, an exact copy of the Oudenarde Town Hall, one of the most perfect specimens of civil architecture in the world, is itself a splendid testimony to the prevailing love for public art in Belgium, the choice made of this famous old Maison de Ville being sufficient proof that the artistic sentiments of the Flemish people are as strong at this time as in the days of the Renaissance. The Belgian National Building will certainly not be one of the least attractions to the members of the Second Congress of Public Art, which is to meet in the French capital in August.

B. C. De W.

THE POWER OF ONE EGGNOG.

It Caused a Fond Husband to Miss His New Year's Dinner.

"Talk about the trials of a woman whose husband is late for dinner or doesn't come when he is expected," says the woman who has had experiences, "it is annoying enough at any time, but it is nothing in a civilized country to what it was when you are off in the wilds somewhere and dinner and dinner getting are two of the most important things in life.

"When Mr. Blank took me and the baby some years ago to try life on a Texas sheep ranch, we found there were a good many things in the world that we had no conception of before, and life took on a different aspect. It was a happy life, but it was not an easy one. I had to do all kinds of housework, the hardest kind of housework, and cooking, in a house situated in a Texas chaparral is not cooking as it is done even in a New York flat. We lived chiefly on game which Mr. Blank shot as we needed it. Our vegetables were all canned—peas, corn, and a certain number of things we kept always on hand. Potatoes were the hardest things to get, but we used to manage to get these once in a while, for Mr. Blank is particularly fond of them.

"I suppose I made myself a great deal more work than was necessary, and did twice as much cooking, but I was used to everything in Eastern style, and it did not occur to me that I could have things in any other way. We always had dessert every day for dinner. I made cake, and practically we lived in the wilds of Texas exactly as we would here. Cooking is easy for me, and I am a good cook.

"Well, the day when Mr. Blank did not come home to dinner was New Year's. There was not so much difference between the days, they were all working days, but I had prepared a special dinner. Mr. Blank was going off to the dipping vats, but he was to be back at 2 o'clock for dinner, and I prepared a good one. It was rabbit, I think, that day. Our nearest neighbors were a family of Alsatians whom we knew very well, and who had been very kind to us. That morning before breakfast Mr. Blank had ridden over there on business of some kind. They had made eggnog to celebrate the day, and of course he must accept their hospitality and take a glass.

"Now, a good strong eggnog is not exactly a before-breakfast drink for a man who is not accustomed to taking it at that hour in the morning, and the eggnog was a strong one. It was New Year's Day and eggnog ingredients can be found in Texas when potatoes cannot. When Mr. Blank came home he could not eat his breakfast, and only took a few swallows of coffee and mounted his horse and rode away. I didn't think much about it, and I am sure he did not. If I thought of it at all I thought that the eggnog was sustaining, and he did not need anything else. And he was to be home at 2 o'clock.

"I went to work and cooked dinner in my best style. I had a little oil stove, for it was always warm where we were, except when a norther came up. Everything was done to perfection and ready to put on the table at 2 o'clock, but Mr. Blank did not come. I looked out, but he was nowhere in sight. Two o'clock passed, 2:30, 3 o'clock, and still he did not come.

"Any one would have supposed that I would have been frightened and think something had happened to him, for he is one of the most considerate of men and this was a most unusual occurrence. But I was not frightened. If anything had happened probably the men would have brought me word. I had a good dinner prepared, and he did not come, and on New Year's Day I grew more and more angry as the time passed, until by night I was hardly in a condition to speak. By and by he rode up. He seemed to feel my mood. Any way, his first words were:

"'I suppose you are provoked.'

"'Yes,' I said, 'I am.'

"He was angry then, and he went off to stake out his horse without another word. It didn't last long, however, and we came to an understanding.

"It seems that that eggnog, taken the first thing in the morning, had been too much for him. He had hardly left the house before he was overcome with an irresistible desire to sleep. He says he never knew how he reached the dipping vats, for he slept most of the way on his horse's back. When he got there he found working was simply an impossibility. The men had a little shanty, and he managed to crawl up there, throw himself on the floor, and there he slept all day long without stirring until night, when he had slept off the effects of the eggnog.

"I do not look upon eggnog now as such an innocuous drink as I did at one time, and I know there was never a wife who lived through such a long day as I did waiting for Mr. Blank to come home that New Year's Day in Texas."

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY REPORT.

City's Appropriation for Maintenance Declared to be Insufficient.

The fourth annual report of the Board of Managers and other officials of the New York Zoological Society was made public yesterday. It is shown that $140,085.56 have been spent on construction and installation, and $8,540.72 in the purchase of animals. The society applied to the city for a maintenance appropriation of $70,000 for 1900, but received only $40,000, which is declared to be an inadequate sum for the purpose. The society stands ready to donate $75,000 within eighteen months, but thinks the people should provide $300,000. The Board of Estimate has power to provide $300,000 for the further improvement of the grounds and park when the society has raised $200,000.

The report of the Director, Dr. William T. Hornaday, shows that there are 781 animals and birds in the Zoological Park, divided as follows: Mammals, 44 species, 151 specimens; birds, 43 species, 185 specimens; reptiles, 92 species, 445 specimens.

It is stated that it has been kept in mind that the most important objects must first be provided for, and the society's promise to devote early attention to the formation of collections of the most interesting American mammals has thus far been faithfully carried out. Forestry, gardening, and park service are necessary adjuncts to the Zoological Park, and these have taken up a good deal of the available amount of money.

The report contains a list of donations of animals to the park, among which are the following: Gov. Roosevelt, an opossum; C. T. Barney, two American moose; Duke of Bedford, Equine deer, Sambar deer; Austin Corbin, raccoon, five Virginia deer, European wild boar; Engineers' Club, New York, grizzly bear; Frank J. Gould, alligator; George J. Gould, six American elk; Carl Hagenbeck, Tadorna duck; National Zoological Park, Washington, ten boa-constrictors; New York Aquarium, two snake-necked turtles, elephant tortoise; William Rockefeller, two red deer, 4 fallow deer; W. J. Schieffelin, two opossum; William C. Whitney, two American bison.

The report states that the membership should increase. It is now 750. The Zoological Society of London has 3,000 members, and the societies of Antwerp and Amsterdam 5,000.

Among the projects slowly maturing in connection with the park is the formation of a society of animal painters and sculptors. Dr. Hornaday has prepared a guide book, and the society hopes to issue bulletins and scientific works in the near future.

OCCUPATION OF MINDANAO

Gen. Bates, with Naval Aid, Opens Northern Ports.

Finds Natives in Want by Reason of the Long-Continued Stagnation of Business.

Special Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

DAPITAN, Mindanao, April 10.—Once again has Major Gen. Bates distinguished himself and shed additional lustre upon our volunteers. For several months it has been proposed to occupy the northern ports of Mindanao, but available troops were not at hand, and so the matter had to be postponed. After clearing out the insurrectionists in Southeastern Luzon the opportunity was at last afforded for making the movement on the great hemp ports of Mindanao, and the Fortieth United States Volunteers, under command of Col. Godwin, were detailed to do the trick.

The preliminaries were all arranged at Manila, where Gen. Bates went to confer with the Governor General of the Philippines, and when everything was settled Admiral Watson placed the gunboat Manila, Commander Nazro, at the disposal of Gen. Bates and staff to take them on a tour of inspection among some of the army posts in Southeastern Luzon, and thence to the rendezvous appointed for the assembling of the transports that were to carry the troops to their destination.

The Manila was on hand at the taking of Zamboanga, and she also made the round of the Southern Mindanao ports to determine which were most suitable for occupancy, Gen. Bates and his staff going at that time to inspect the proposed stations, so when the gunboat came in here the other evening she had almost completed the circuit of the coast and had contributed a very large share toward the success of the various expeditions. Successful they have been without a doubt, and that, too, without firing a single shot.

Aguinaldo's advice has been to have active opposition wherever there seemed a chance for success, and his flag flies all over the lot, backed by cannon of most ancient vintage and muskets only slightly more youthful than the flintlock of our grandfathers. When resistance is found useless then these doughty warriors are told to take to their heels and their hills, carrying their arms with them. But in many instances, strange as it may appear, their arms have not been able to keep up with their heels, and as a result the holds and armories of our gunboats show a fine lot of specimens of gun foundry work, which will no doubt some fine day be turned into a monument to our success out here or mark the corners of some of our public parks.

At Suragao, the chief port of Northeastern Mindanao, Gen. Garcia was in command, and he at one time bore for the insurrectionists the same title that Gen. Bates held for our side—Governor General of Mindanao and Jolo. He is a fine old specimen of a Spanish half-breed, and has the reputation of being a most gallant man and wise administrator. He has had sufficient wisdom to see the approach of the inevitable, and has for some months advocated the surrender of the cities and the opening up of the ports to commerce.

For the past year hardly any of the products of the country have gotten beyond the shore line and the storehouses full of valuable raw material. The people are feeling the effects of this blockade, and although they do not quite understand what it means to have Los Americanos to boss them, they are willing, for their stomachs' sake, to try the experiment. Another little straw to show the general drift of the wind is the renaming of some of their towns for American cities, States, and so on. They have a New Florida, a Boston, a Baltimore, and a Columbia.

As soon as the company intended to occupy Suragao was landed Gen. Garcia gave a grand reception to Major Gen. Bates, his staff, and the commanding officer and officers of the Manila. When all preparations were made, the United States colors were run up to the masthead of the flagpole in the plaza by Lieuts. Hough and Cowin, representing the two branches of the service, and a National salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the battery of the Manila. In the evening a grand "balle" was given in honor of the Americans.

At Cagayan some resistance was expected, as that is the capital of the province, and was considered the very centre of the hostile camp. Particularly did they feel secure against attack, as their town is some two or three miles inland, and the guns of the ordinary cruising gunboats, such as the Spaniards used, were hardly powerful enough to reach them. The gunboat Princetown, Commander Sperry, joined about this time, and her powerful battery of six-inch guns made the solution of this part of the question easy. The little Panay also put in an appearance, so that the squadron was really more formidable than anything before seen in these waters.

Gen. Bates also brought his knowledge of strategy into play and landed a portion of his force a short distance up the river that flows by the town, while others, under the protection of the Yorktown's guns, landed at the wharf where it is usual to land. The two columns united before reaching the town only to find that the enemy had gone to a higher altitude for a needed change of air. The people, headed by the civil officers, seemed tractable enough and matters were soon in order.

Four companies, under command of Major Case, were left here as a garrison, and their stores being landed under the supervision of that prince of Quartermasters and Lord of the Hustlers, Capt. Ramsay, United States Army, the expedition moved on to Iligan, a night's run to the westward.

Iligan was easy, and all the people there wanted was permission to enjoy a free exercise of their religion, a continuance of their customs, and relief from paying further tribute to Cagayan, the chief city of their province. All of which were readily agreed to, and the people tumbled over each other in their eagerness to serve us.

At Misamis, which was our next port after having settled Major Craighill's battalion at Iligan, the Manila, Callao, and Panay participated, the Yorktown having gone there with Capt. Kelly's company, which is detailed to look after American interests in this locality. It began to look very much as if there would be a fight, for they have quite a good-sized fort, and their reputation for being a lot of bad characters but good fighters is second to none in the island. As the flotilla approached, the tricolor of the insurrectionists was seen flying over the fort, and the crews of the war vessels were at once sent to battle stations. Nearer and nearer drew the ships and further and further aft were the muzzles of the cannon turned as they were kept bearing on the fort. Men were seen about the parapet, while others were made out by the ship's glasses as beating a hasty retreat toward the village.

Other influence seemed to prevail inside the masonry walls about this time, for down came the obnoxious flag and up went a white one. As the ships got nearer down came the white flag and the glasses made out the insurrecto flag again bent to the halliards. Movement about the cannon of the fort was plainly visible, and it looked as if the black muzzles of the guns were soon to be filled with flame and smoke, and the natural question was, Where would the ball strike? As was thought the solution of this problem was a dead sure thing, what should appear at the flagstaff but both flags, the white one over the tricolor.

It seems that all this time they were most anxious to surrender, only they didn't know how, and were trying these different ways with the hope of staying our progress and preventing our fire. As soon as possible the Stars and Stripes were floating over the walls, being raised by Lieuts. Norton and Reeve. Major MacNamee with two companies of the Fortieth guard Misamis and the neighboring villages.

Oroquieta, which is the largest commercial city of the north, was visited and found to be excellently governed and in satisfactory condition. For the present it was decided not to occupy this place with a garrison. The City Fathers seemed willing to continue its government on very much the same lines they have followed for years and made no objections to having an American Captain of the Port. They are most anxious to have commercial relations resumed with the outer world, and say they have many months' supply of hemp and copra ready for shipment.

Here at Dajutan lives the Presidente of this province, an able, earnest man, who is a firm friend of the Americans, and whose city shows an extremely careful and judicious administration. The complaint of the people is heard here, as elsewhere, that they have no money and but the barest necessities of life, owing to the stoppage of commerce for more than a year. In spite of prognostications to the contrary, it does not seem that these people will soon again be willing to pay their money to Aguinaldo's collectors, particularly after they see that the Americans deal fairly with them, treat them kindly, and do not interfere with their religion.

FESTIVITIES IN ZAMBOANGA.

Native Belles and American Officers Dance in Celebration of Presidente Midel's Birthday.

Special Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ZAMBOANGA, Mindanao, April 15.—It is hard to realize that less than six months ago the Castine and Manila received the surrender of this place from the hands of Presidente Midel, then the Mayor of Tetuan, but now the head of an apparently peaceful and amusement-loving community. His birthday, which was celebrated at Tetuan a few days ago, was the occasion of a day's celebration that brought together the beauty and aristocracy of all the surrounding pueblos. The schoolhouse was the largest and best suited building for the great assemblage, the dignity of which received an additional emphasis from the presence of Major Gen. Bates, his staff, a large number of army officers, Commander Bleecker, United States Navy, and his officers from the Isla de Luzon, and Commander Nazro and his officers from the now famous gunboat Manila.

The last-named vessel has been at almost all the Mindanao ports to open them and make them safe for commercial purposes, and her name is considered as the synonym of success wherever she goes. Gen. Bates and his staff have recently made an important cruise in her, and just happened in here in time to join the festa.

After addresses of welcome and congratulations had been made to the Presidente, a bevy of native beauties came trooping into the large hall, which was soon cleared so that dancing could be indulged in. It was a somewhat strange and unusual sight to see the dusky belles, all decked out in their bright-colored silks, gracefully arranged kerchiefs, and heelless slippers. One would be inclined to think that as they were whirled about in a waltz this footgear would fly off at a tangent, but nothing seemed to interfere, and the dancing went merrily on until tiffin time.

It was amusing to hear the various attempts made at conversation, and the completeness in which the Americanos were lost when they ventured much beyond the present tense in Spanish verbs. It was also rather startling to have some of the young women of limited English vocabulary say to an officer: "How you do, my dear! I am very bootiful to see you." Then, too, very many of them smoked cigarettes, particularly the older ones. But then they do it so very gracefully and naturally, without the Anglo-Saxon way of looking around to see if they are being commented upon, that it adds rather than detracts from their personality.

The following afternoon Datto Mandi, the high chief of all the Moros, gave a bull-fight in honor of the Presidente. Although the bulls were not vicious, in spite of all the torturing they received, and were evidently used to a more humane and quiet method of being killed, the matadores were not much more experienced, so it was a sort of stand-off—particularly on the part of the bulls, or at least two out of the three. There were two fine bands of music present, one belonging to the Thirty-first Regiment United States Volunteers, and the other a remarkably good native band, a relic of Spanish days.

The bullfight brought together a very strange assemblage, and afforded a fine chance for comparison between the soldiers and the natives whom they control. The custom hereabouts is to go unarmed, and the natives are gradually laying aside their fierce looks and far fiercer looking krios, bolo, borong, or whatever style of knife they have been accustomed to carry. It seems to the eye that no more peaceful section of the country is to be found than right here, and it is owing largely to the excellent spirit shown by Datto Mandi and Presidente Midel.

The gay times were brought to a close the evening of the day of the bullfight by a grand ball given by Datto Mandi at his new house, recently erected in the Moro village, close to Zamboanga. He promised to have more and prettier girls for the American officers than Tetuan could produce. As none of the gentler sex of this locality will be far enough advanced in the English language to read this letter, there will be no trouble occasioned between the different sets if I say he was eminently successful.

One of the most interesting sights was in a side room where "a little game" was in progress, and quite an amount of money was in circulation. At the head of the table as dealer sat the Presidente, while gathered around were Moros, Chinamen, Europeans, and Americans, forming a most curious and interesting study. The manners of Datto Mandi as he circulated about would have done credit to any one of the bluest of the blue bloods of Spain. This truly remarkable man is always a success in what he undertakes, and is a constant source of favorable surprise.

A FOX TURNS HUNTER.

Savage Harlem Pet Made Messenger Boys Nimble for Once.

A back fence, as a general rule, is the stage for the nightly rehearsal of a chorus of cats, which is very often applauded by the tossing down of old shoes, potatoes, eggs, and other offerings of a similar sort, which never fail to bring forth a spirited encore. But when this same back fence becomes the abode of a crowd of mischievous messenger boys, then the residents of Harlem, where it may be said cats abound, draw the line, for they

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

A number of striped bass are being taken near the Niehoff Pavilion at Jersey City on the ebb tide, the largest, thus far, weighing ten and one-half pounds. The pavilion is a few minutes' walk from the Communipaw station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, reached from foot of Liberty Street. Boats may be had there at seventy-five cents per day. There is also good fishing to be had in Coney Island Creek and Gravesend Bay. Sandworms are the best bait at present for use in the creek, while skimmers are the thing for fishing on the bay. These may be had at Riley's boat house, at the Bridge station, where fishing skiffs rent at fifty cents per day. The place is reached via Fifth Avenue line of the Brooklyn "L" Road to Thirty-sixth Street, transferring at that point to a West End car for Coney Island.

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One of the latest curiosities in fishing tackle is an affair that hails from Russia, the invention of a man by the name of Lindbohm, to whom letters patent have been granted for a device, by means of which fish are put to death by electricity, after having been hooked. The line resembles somewhat the metal center one used by fly casters and through it an electric current from induction coil is turned on to the fish, who have been unfortunate enough to tamper with the bait. The induction coil is contained in the rod butt and the fisherman carries, in addition, a small portable battery, one pole of which is connected with the induction coil, and the other with the water. Aside from its being somewhat cumbersome the outfit can hardly be considered a sportsmanlike one, as, if the fisherman using the outfit is only after fish and does not particularly care about the sport of playing them, it is quite probable that a cash transaction with a fish dealer would be as effective and possibly somewhat cheaper.

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The common sunfish or pumpkin seed of the ponds and small streams, generally considered beneath the dignity of the scientific fisherman, nevertheless furnishes a great deal of amusement when caught with flies on light tackle. It is not generally known that this fish will rise to a fly, but such is the case. Years ago, when a boy, the writer accidentally discovered this, to him, wonderful fact by standing one afternoon on a bridge crossing a small river, and idly pulling the petals from a daisy, the heart of which was afterward pitched into the stream. Instantly there was a rise from a sunfish and the heart of the daisy disappeared beneath the water. Another daisy heart was purposely thrown overboard to test whether it was mere accident or whether the fish really had come to the surface for the purpose of investigating. The second rise followed instantly and for several minutes a number of sunfish were kept in a state of activity and subsequent disappointment by being supplied with yellow inedible objects. A couple of rough flies were turned out that night with yellow wings and bodies wound with worsted of the same color, which, on being taken to the stream next day, furnished a fair string of moderate size sunfish. Thereafter, for that species of fish, the worm was discarded and a light fly rod furnished lots of sport. A course of experiments showed that the fish preferred flies in which yellow or orange colors predominated, such as the yellow May or the Queen of the Waters. About the average size of a sunfish in our nearby streams or ponds is one-quarter pound. A half-pounder is a large one and when semi-occasionally a three-quarter pounder is caught he is regarded as a monster, but in the lakes and streams of the Northwest they have been known to reach the size of one pound and a half. They have a peculiar way, upon being hooked, of throwing their whole weight on the line and presenting the resistance of their broad sides to the water in a way that will cause one unacquainted with them to fancy that a very fair-sized fish has been hooked. It is amusing to watch them defend their nests from all intruders, animate or otherwise, and the fierceness with which they will attack a stick of wood or another fish that ventures on the circular bed of sand which they have staked out reminds one of a small bulldog watching a bone. Going along the shores of a stream or pond the fisherman will often see little circular beds of clear sand surrounded by weeds. There are the sunfish's nests, each one guarded by its owner, and woe betide any other fish that intrudes on these sacred precincts.

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One of the latest additions to the outfit of the canoeist and small boat sailor is a small revolving log, which is destined to knock out many cherished delusions as to the speed of one's boat. The affair consists of an indicator built on the cyclometer idea, which indicates knots or miles, as may be desired, up to 99 by fraction of tenths and hundredths. Attached to this is fifty feet of braided line, on the end of which is a four-bladed propeller, which revolves like a trolling spoon. This is thrown overboard and the indicator fastened by a cord to the stern of the boat, and on the propeller revolving the indicator commences to work. The log can either be used to indicate the distance traveled on a day's run upon the same principle as a cyclometer attached to a wheel, or by timing the number of hundredths of a knot made during a given number of seconds the speed of the boat may be indicated.

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The keeping of guns and rifles where they are protected from dust and dampness and yet may be easily examined is something that has puzzled most of us who own firearms. The leather and canvas gun cases in which we carried them were unhandy things to stack away in a closet, and occupied considerable room when a man had any sort of an assortment of arms. An arrangement which goes further toward solving the problem than anything heretofore used by sportsmen is an oak cabinet about seven feet high, three feet wide and about one foot and a half deep. It consists of a glass fronted closet, made dust tight, lined with billiard cloth and with padded racks to hold ten guns upright. At each side of the guns are five small drawers, to hold reloading tools, gun cleaners, and such small traps. The cabinet rests on a base of three large drawers, which would hold a sportsman's ammunition and his shooting and fishing clothes. There was a slide top to the standard, similar to that of a copy press stand, which could be pulled out and used as a loading table. Being dust and damp proof, the guns could be left uncased in the cabinet, and in view of the owner, but beyond reach of the handling of any one else when the doors were locked. The sportsman would thus have his whole sporting equipment in one place, where he could readily get at it, either for cleaning or reloading, and his guns would be almost as much of a decoration to his room as if they were hung on the wall accumulating dampness and dirt.

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The portability of most camp kits depends upon their nesting qualities, that is, the ability of every article in the equipment to fit into every other article. For this purpose frying pans are made with detachable handles and a little larger in diameter than plates. Soup bowls are made a trifle larger than the cups, and the cups themselves with handles fastened only at the upper portion, the lower end being loose, so that these pieces of table ware will fit closely into each other. Pails, coffee pots, and saucepans are made with detachable or folding handles, so that the whole kit may be contained within a moderate-sized cooking pail. The wood fire generally used, however, spoils all the beautiful advantages of this system, and after the first meal has been cooked the owner generally discovers that, to prevent each and every utensil which has been on the stove from covering its neighbor with wood soot, they must be incased separately in muslin or canvas bags. This at once prohibits further nesting. Alcohol is a fuel which has been tried because of its smokelessness, but it is expensive, burns rapidly, and the least draught blows the flame away from its proper direction. The solidified alcohol, which was hailed as a good thing on account of its portability, has been found to evaporate when stored for any length of time. The flame of the ordinary kerosene wick stove has an ambitious way of climbing the moment your back is turned, and sooting everything pretty nearly as badly as wood. Within the last couple of years, however, a stove has been evolved which is light, compact, and being wickless, never smokes, and, as it produces a heat which can be regulated from a moderate degree of warmth to a very high temperature, it seems to be about perfection for campers' and picnickers' use. It is made of brass, cylindrical in form, about 9½ inches high and 9 inches in diameter; it holds one quart of kerosene, which will burn for five hours, and weighs, with its cooking stand, about five and a half pounds. The burner consists of a cube rising from the cylinder, and ending in a coil of pipe, below which is a little metal cup. A teaspoonful of alcohol is poured into this little cup and ignited. This heats the coil, and, by means of a small air pump attached to the stove, sufficient pressure is created to force the kerosene up into the coil, where it is vaporized. This vapor is ignited and burns with a smokeless blue flame, which may be extinguished by opening a valve, which, by reducing the air pressure, stops the flow of oil through the coil. The amount of pressure applied by the pump regulates the intensity of the flame. The cooking frame may be taken down and the whole stove packed in a very small space. If a man has a large boat or makes a permanent camp, a three-hole stove top can be had and placed over the lamp, and quite an elaborate meal cooked. The price for the outfit with the small cooking frame is $4. The three-hole top adds a couple of dollars more to the cost.

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A style of canoe is coming into fashion at one of the near-by canoe clubs, for the popularity of which many old hands at the sport are vainly trying to discover the reason. The craft in question is a paddling model, but fully decked, with a five and one-half to a six-foot cockpit, and has no centreboard. This style combines all the inconveniences of both an open paddler and a decked sailer, and has none of the good points of either. The open paddling model gives stowage facilities for considerably more duffle than the decked sailer, in which the outfit must be stored through hatches, in a manner which often necessitates the removal of two-thirds of one's equipment in order to get out one particular article which is required, and the outfit must all be packed in a certain way, as, should the frying pan by accident be placed in the coffee pot's rightful corner, the things will not stow properly. To compensate for the disadvantage of a deck, and the only thing for which the deck is really much good, is that the wash break and the coaming enable one to carry an amount of sail that would swamp the undecked paddler, and the centreboard will enable her to sail close to the wind. These decked paddlers present all the disadvantage of the decked sailing canoe as regards stowing, not only of duffle but of the crew, who must sit in certain positions and no other, while the absence of the centreboard gives them no advantage in sailing over the open boat, except that they can stand a little heavier blowing. If a man is going to get a decked boat, it should be fitted with a centreboard, and built on sailing lines, and whatever speed may be had under paddle should be accepted thankfully, but when a man wishes a paddler, the boat should be left open for convenience of stowing and the advantage which it offers, in the way of choice of position of its occupants, and the sailing qualities simply considered as auxiliary, to be used when a fair wind presents itself.

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The south shore of Staten Island makes an extremely pleasant camping ground for those who desire pleasant sailing in small craft, but who do not wish to get too far away from civilization. After rounding the dock just to the west of Fort Wadsworth there is a bad tide rip which it behooves one to keep clear of, but beyond the dock, as far as South Beach, there are a number of places where good camping sites may be found. Still better, however, lie between South and Midland Beaches. About half way between these two points a little creek runs in shore, which makes a good landing place if a surf be pounding on the beach. There is good fishing for bass, weakfish, and ling, plenty of driftwood for fuel, and good bathing. The one thing which is scarce, however, is water, but this may be procured at the hotel at Midland Beach, where there is a faucet in the bathhouse in which every one is welcome. Beyond Midland Beach lies a tract of woodland at which camping sites may be hired, and there is a small dock adjacent at which landing may be made at almost any state of water. It is generally pretty well populated, however, by camping parties, and those who really desire to rough it and enjoy themselves to the utmost will probably prefer the stretch of beach to the eastward.

E. T. KEYSER.

TROTTERS AND PACERS.

The brush on the Speedway last week in which Carlyle Carney is said to have defeated Cobwebs, though Mr. Straus thinks differently, has revived a discussion of the old topic as to which horse is in reality the champion of the famous drive. Cobwebs has been termed for some time the "King of the Speedway," but there are many who believe the title a questionable one. The Speedway Cup race at the Empire City Grand Circuit meeting was won by McMillan, 2:17¼, driven by his owner, Dr. Moore. At the Fall meeting at the Empire City track the Blaurock Cup, offered for Speedway pacers, was won by Jack, 2:12½. Col. Lawrence says that if there is a brush between Lucille, 2:09¾, and Cobwebs, 2:12, Carlyle Carney, 2:11½, must compete. A race between these three would probably decide which horse is best entitled to bear the title, "Champion of the Speedway." Nathan Straus says that after Cobwebs has met Lucille and the others that choose to go against him and has again demonstrated his right to his title of "King of the Speedway," he intends to let him take it easy. He says this is Cobwebs's third year on the Speedway, and he has earned a rest. The series of brushes to decide the championship will probably take place on June 1, or as near thereafter as the weather may be favorable and the footing firm.

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The future of the Empire City track seems just as uncertain now as it was at the time of W. H. Clark's death. Rumors of all kinds have been current as to what disposition would be made of the track, but nothing has ever materialized. With each passing day, however, it seems to become more and more certain that there will be no more trotting meetings held there. The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association has suspended the Empire City Club, together with its officers, so, even if all other particulars of a meeting could be arranged, one could not be held until all the unpaid purses of the club are satisfactorily settled. These unpaid purses are variously estimated from $1,500 to $8,000. The Road Drivers' Association wants to use the track for matinée racing, but the rental figures are now so high that there seems but little chance of anything being done along that line. Those now controlling the track positively refuse to in any way bind themselves in regard to a lease of it for any year after this, and it looks altogether likely as if New York would again be left without a mile trotting track.

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The Fasig-Tipton sale at Cleveland last week proved very successful. A novel feature of the sale was the giving over of the first day of it for exhibition purposes alone. Every horse that had any speed to show was given an opportunity to show it at the Cleveland track, which is just opposite the sale mart. The majority of those at the sale seemed to take the greatest amount of interest in the twenty-five head of horses from the Palo Alto Stock Farm which were offered for sale. One prospective buyer remarked that the Palo Alto horses always sold well because it is a well-known fact to every horseman in America that, while this establishment culls it sells its culls at home and ships only its best to the East. And furthermore, when a Palo Alto horse is offered for sale it always goes for whatever is bid on it; there are never any strings to them. Henry Schmulbach of Wheeling, West Va., paid $2,600 for Sister Alice at the Fasig-Tipton sale. Charles Tanner, her driver, says that he has driven the mare a quarter in as good as 30½ seconds. She will be campaigned this year in Ben Kenny's stable. The sale of Sister Alice leaves M. E. McHenry without a trotter of his own, but it is almost certain that the great race driver will pilot the Keating horses again this season, as he has done for the past two seasons.

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Ed. A. Tipton leaves this week for a hunting and fishing trip in the Bitter Root Mountains in Montana, but it is altogther likely that Mr. Tipton will spend more of his time around the Bitter Root Ranch of Marcus Daly than he will in shooting game and catching fish.

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Tom Keating, the manager of trotting horses, has just arrived at Cleveland with his car of California flyers. Mr. Keating is still in bad health, but says he is much better than he was last year or the year before. He has energy enough left to warm up considerably when the name of Anaconda is mentioned, and feels confident that this great son of Knight will prove as good a horse as America will see this year. It is a pity that a man of Keating's ability as a driver should be compelled on account of ill-health to retire from the sulky, but though he cannot now drive he still displays as much ability as ever in the management of the horses in his care and the manner in which they are driven by other men.

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W. O. Foote of Dallas, Texas, is in Cleveland with a string of nine horses with which he expects to go through the Grand Circuit. His candidate for free-for-all honors, John Nolan, is looking in fine shape. He has grown and filled out, and to-day stands 16¼ hands high and weighs close to 1,200 pounds. Last year John Nolan was in bad condition and did not have the speed he possessed as a four-year-old, nor could he carry what he had more than a fourth of a mile. Many who have seen him work this year predict that this great son of Prodigal will beat 2:06 before the season closes.

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Probably the oldest fixed event for trotters which has been decided annually is the Kentucky Stake for three-year-olds. This has been decided every year at Lexington since 1875. During the last ten years it has not been won by a gelding, the honors being divided between colts and fillies. Among the winners have been Directum and Bingen, the fastest and next fastest stallions by the record. Of the five fillies that have scored first honors four are now among the brood mares at Marcus Daly's Montana Farm. These are Valissa, Lady Wilton, Eoline, and Extasy.

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C. J. Hamlin of the Village Farm says that he has received no word from Ed Geers in regard to the reported breakdown of The Monk, 2:08¼. On the contrary, he says that only a few days ago he received a letter from Geers, in which he wrote that The Abbott and The Monk were stepping together like one, and both of them in the pink of condition. Mr. Hamlin says he does not anticipate any trouble in lowering the team trotting record with his great pair this year, but adds that even if The Monk goes wrong, he has plenty of others.

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A New York road driver, who has very recently returned from Europe, remarked the other day of the alarm that is being felt in England relative to the decadence of the hackney. All the sporting papers there are urging that tests be made by which the best strain of hackney blood can be ascertained and nurtured. "Even in England," the gentleman added, "the American trotter is gradually but surely superseding all other breeds for road purposes. This is because the American horse is bred for a racehorse, and can go a distance without distress, and go it fast. The trotter is undoubtedly a pleasure horse, and with every year is coming more and more into his own in this particular, but he is bred for a racehorse, and when the breeders of trotters stop breeding for racing purposes the strain is bound to degenerate.

"The English are not quite ready yet to admit that their hackneys are not the best horses in the world for driving purposes, but there is undoubtedly a strong undercurrent which is tending toward the crossing, at least, of the high actors with the American trotter in order to secure speed and gameness."

The Buffalo Road Drivers' Association is going to follow the example set by the New York Association and hold a parade of speedway horses. The parade will be held on June 9, and is proposed to have every horse of consequence in Buffalo in line on that day. The officers of the Buffalo Association are W. Perry Taylor, President; A. E. Perren, First Vice President; Jacob Kissinger, Second Vice President; George E. Lattimer, Treasurer, and John B. Sage, Secretary.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

The yacht racing season in its fullness will be ushered in on Memorial Day with regattas by eight of the best known organizations of yachting men. These are the Atlantic, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Indian Harbor, New Haven, Harlem, Brooklyn, Jamaica Bay, and Penataquit-Corinthian Yacht Clubs. With the majority of these clubs Memorial Day will also mark their formal entrance into commission for the season and social events will accompany the races. At the Atlantic Yacht Club, the annual regatta will accompany the races. At the Atlantic Yacht Club the annual regatta for all classes of boats enrolled in the club fleet will have the nature more of a club cruise and parade, and nearly all the club craft available this early in the season are expected to take part. Although the Seawanhaka Club house at Oyster Bay was opened informally yesterday, the formal ceremonies will take place Wednesday before the races, and there will be dancing at the clubhouse in the evening. The Indian Harbor Yacht Club will also have ceremonies to mark its entrance into commission before the races scheduled for the afternoon are sailed. The Brooklyn Yacht Club will initiate its new clubhouse, as will also the Penataquit-Corinthian Yacht Club. At Jamaica Bay there will be in addition to the races a parade of boats at noon, or shortly thereafter, and a concert and dancing in the evening.

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Another English cutter has been purchased abroad for use on this side of the water, and possibly for racing against the Queen Mab, owned by Clifford V. Brokaw; the Isolde, owned by Frederick M. Hoyt, and the Astrild, bought this season by Addison G. Hannan. The last of these British-built boats to be transplanted to America is the Fife-designed Hester, which according to report from England has just been purchased by Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson of the New York Yacht Club, former owner of the Queen Mab. The latter boat Commodore Robinson sold during the Winter to Mr. Brokaw, buying the cutter Syce soon after, in order that he might be qualified as a boat owner for election to his present office in the New York Yacht Club. The Syce, in turn, he sold a short time ago to Henry S. Redmond, and the Hester is designed to replace that boat. The Hester was built at Cowes by C. Hansen & Sons, five years ago, for John Gretton, Jr., a well-known English yachtsman and also a member of Parliament. The yacht measures 82 feet 2 inches over all, 69 feet 9 inches on the water line, about 18 feet beam, and 8 feet 9 inches in depth. Her linear rating, according to Lloyd's Yacht Register, is 74.3 feet. Mr. Gretton raced the Hester with some success for two or three seasons, and she was then sold to John Nairn of Cowes, from whom she was purchased by Commodore Robinson.

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Capt. "Bob" Wringe, the British skipper of Vice Commodore August Belmont's new 70-footer Mineola, was well acquainted abroad with the two cutters, Isolde and Astrild, which are now on their way to this side. He superintended the refitting of the Isolde for her present journey across the Atlantic, and earlier in the season was, according to report, her prospective skipper. When asked at Bristol the other day regarding the comparative merits of the two boats, he hesitated before expressing an opinion, but finally said, "The Isolde is five years old and was designed by Fife, while the Astrild is three years old and was designed by Watson. Nevertheless, of the two crafts I am more inclined to favor the Isolde." Regarding the spars and canvas of the two cutters, Capt. Wringe said that he believed they would be given longer spars and consequently a larger sail area, when they reached this side, inasmuch as the English racing rules had not made it necessary to go to their full limit in this respect abroad. He thought that the boats could well stand considerably more canvas, and said that in all her racing the Isolde, at least, had had but a single club topsail, while two or three of these would probably be included in her rig on this side of the water.

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Events for sixteen classes will be included in the annual regatta of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, which will be held next Saturday in the Sound off New Rochelle. Each of these events is open to any yacht enrolled in a recognized yacht club. The classes for which races are provided are the 65-foot schooners, the 80, 51, 43, 36, 30, 25, and special Newport 30 foot load water line classes of sloops; the 43 and 36 yawls, the 21-foot raceaboats, the 30 and 25 foot cabin cats, and the 21 and 18 foot open catboats. For the convenience of the owners of racing yachts it has been decided to start the race at a point somewhat more accessible than of the previous regattas of the club. The course for the 80-foot class of sloops will be arranged prior to the day of the race, but for all other classes the course will be from a starting line off Echo Bay, New Rochelle, to Black Spar Buoy off Mattinnecock Point, thence to Black Spar Buoy, Prospect Point, and thence to the starting line. The entire distance is twelve nautical miles. The preparatory signals will be sent from the committee boat at noon. Prizes will be awarded to all classes in which two or more yachts sail the course, and in any class in which there are five or more starters a second prize will be added. The Alcedo Cup will be competed for by yachts enrolled in the club fleet under the usual conditions. The Regatta Committee, which consists of O. H. Chellborg, Chairman; Harry Stephenson, Rodman Sands, C. W. Schlesinger, H. A. Quackenbush, and J. O. Sinkinson, has arranged to have the steamer Favorite accompany the yachts over the course, leaving the foot of East Thirty-first Street at 9 A. M. and College Point at 10:15 A. M.

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In view of the reported selection of George L. Watson as designer of Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger for the America's Cup, unusual interest is attached to the yawl Sybarita, which he is turning out for Whittaker Wright, inasmuch as when Mr. Watson first took up the design of the Sybarita he was in correspondence with Sir Thomas Lipton regarding a new challenger. The model of the Sybarita, therefore, is considered somewhat as an experiment made with the view to Sir Thomas's commission. She differs from the latest type of cup challenger in that she is built of composite material, wood and steel, but these materials are used in such a way as to indicate that Mr. Watson has been making an effort to find out the best possible results to be obtained from a composite build. Such measurements as have been ascertained show that in the Sybarita Mr. Watson has clung to the cup-racing type. Her load water line length is 89 feet, while her fore and aft over main will bring her length on deck close to 135 feet. Although her peculiar model does not look it, her actual beam is said to be near 23 feet. John Pearon, the well-known Glasgow yachting writer, says that the peculiarities of the boat lie chiefly in the shape of the hull, and that they are therein so blended as to make her a bewildering craft to attempt to criticise. Viewed broadside she gives the impression of a long-drawn, shallow body, somewhat flat-sided, deep and square in the fin, with but little sheer and very fine ends. Viewed end-on, she looks like a different boat. The bow seems bluff, the flare of the sides goes well above the water line, and there is almost no "rumble home." The bilge turns softly, but the body seems shallow and the turn at the garboards is quite sharp. It is on deck, however, that the most striking peculiarity of the boat is discovered. Standing by the taffrail and looking forward, the deck plan seems very much like that of an old "wind-jammer" of the cod-head and mackerel-tail type. "The only conclusion to be derived from a study of her hull," says Mr. Pearon, "is that Watson has been experimenting much more freely and boldly than his wont, and that he has produced a boat strikingly unlike any of his former creations. With a breeze of anything over six or seven knots I should be willing to back Sybarita for a little against any other yacht that ever carried a British racing flag."

MANHASSET BAY YACHT CLUB.

Many Well-Known Actors Belong to This Organization.

A remarkable growth is shown by the new Year Book of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, which has just been issued. Since the beginning of last season the membership of the club has been increased from scarcely 40 to more than 130. Enrolled in the fleet of the club are 57 craft, 8 of which are steam yachts, 8 launches, 5 schooners, 18 sloops and cutters, and 18 knockabouts, yawls, and catboats.

The Manhasset Bay Yacht Club was organized in 1891, and incorporated in 1892 as the Douglaston Yacht Club. Its name was changed to the present title in August of last year. The clubhouse is at Port Washington, L. I., and the principal station and anchorage at Manhasset Bay. A branch station has been obtained through the courtesy of J. W. Harway, who purchased the old floating clubhouse on the west shore of Little Neck Bay, just inside of Willets Point.

The Manhasset Bay Club has apparently become a favorite among the well-known actors who take up yachting as a recreation during the Summer months. On the membership list are William Faversham, William Gillette, Cyril Scott, Guy Standing, and Joseph F. Wheelock. The present officers of the club are: Commodore—Hazen L. Hoyt; Vice Commodore—George E. Wilson; Rear Commodore—G. Howland Leavit; Secretary—Edward N. MacLellan; Treasurer—James Francis; Measurer—C. D Mower; Fleet Captain—William G. Newman; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. Charles B. Story, and Fleet Chaplain—the Rev. Charles L. Newbold.

YALE'S COACH PROBLEM.

Gallaudet and Jim Rodgers Will Be Found in New Fields Before Long.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, May 26.—Yale athletic circles are at present in a quandary over what is to be done next year to fill the two most important coachers' positions in the gift of the university. Both Edson F. Gallaudet and "Jim" Rodgers will not be able to be here next season and new men must be chosen to fill their places. Dr. Gallaudet has already resigned his place as chief coach for the 'Varsity crew and will take a position in Philadelphia commencing next Fall. Dr. Gallaudet has coached Yale for two Summers now and has been with the crew more or less for eight years. While unsuccessful in turning out a winning crew last year, Dr. Gallaudet has the full confidence of the college oarsmen, and it is with regret that Yale loses him.

Football next Fall will likewise be without a leader unless Walter Camp is able to give more of his time to the team than he has done in late years. Rodgers takes up his professional work West this Summer, so that there will be no one to manage Yale's football among the old-time coachers.

At the present writing it seems highly probable that Yale will try two new men next year, Capt. Allen of the crew and Capt. M. L. McBride of the football team. Both men are just out of college and are men of ability in their lines, and have the respect of the college men. It is likely that both will assume the hardest part of the work with the Yale athletes under the direction of Walter Camp as chief mentor.

The crew this week has been slightly changed, Niedecken, 3, going out of the boat for a time, and Atkinson, who has been pulling bow oar, goes up to Niedecken's seat. The change is not permanent, it is believed, as Niedecken is an old oarsman and has rowed in two 'Varsity boats with success. Mitchell, who has been in the 'Varsity four, takes Atkinson's old place, thus necessitating a change all around. The 'Varsity four and freshman crews will leave for New London June 6, and will proceed at once to the old Yale quarters at Gale's Ferry, where Yale crews have been every year for over a decade. Coach Gallaudet and an instructor will go down to the Thames with the oarsmen.

CORNELL'S SECOND CREW.

All in This Boat, Which Rows in Philadelphia on Wednesday, Are Freshmen.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 26.—Coach Courtney has at last definitely picked his crew for the second crew race with Pennsylvania which will be rowed on Decoration Day. The probability intimated last week that the Cornell crew would be made up entirely of freshmen has been realized, and, while Pennsylvania will use a crew which rowed as freshmen last year, Cornell will have a combination which has never been in a race, and the experiment will be interesting.

The Cornell crew will row as follows: Merrill, stroke; Kuschke, Benedict, Hutton, Frenzel, Osborne, Ballinger, and Longyear, bow, all of the class of 1903. This crew and the 'Varsity eight are now the only boats represented at the training table.

Leave of absence has been secured for the freshmen to be in Philadelphia during the first half of next week. They will leave Ithaca on Monday and have the following day in which to become accustomed to the course over which they will have to row the race on Wednesday.

So little has been divulged regarding the speed and condition of either the Cornell or the Pennsylvania crew that the outcome of the race is almost an enigma. That Cornell's crew is better than the usual run of freshman crews is a foregone conclusion from the fact that it has already ousted two 'Varsity combinations in the contest for second 'Varsity honors and has proved a difficult problem for the first crew in the one and two mile races that have taken place on Lake Cayuga. The fast, snappy stroke of the freshmen has in fact given them a lead over the 'Varsity in more than one such race. It is to be expected, however, that a crew which is trained to row a race over such a short distance should show more life than can be expected from a crew like the 'Varsity, which has to row four miles.

Harlem Regatta Racing Order.

Considerable difficulty was experienced at the meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association on Thursday evening in arranging the order of events on account of the necessity for heats in two of the races which would give the crews entered in several events sufficient time between their races. The order, as finally arranged, is as follows: 9:00 A. M., junior four-oared shells; 9:30, junior single shells, first trial heat; 10, junior single shells, second trial heat; 10:30, junior eight-oared shells, first trial heat; 11, junior eight-oared shells, second trial heat; 11:30, intermediate double shells; 1 P. M., senior single shells; 2, junior four-oared gigs; 2:30, intermediate single shells; 3, junior double shells; 3:30, senior double shells; 4, senior four-oared shells; 4:30, intermediate four-oared gigs; 5, junior quadruple sculls; 5:30, senior eight-oared shells; 6, junior eight-oared shells; 6:30, senior single quarter-mile dash. The races will be rowed down the river in the morning and up the river in the afternoon, and all are one mile straightaway.

AMATEUR ROWING NOTES.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club is having a four-oared shell built by Ruddock.

The Wyanoke Boat Club's Glee Club will give a minstrel show at the clubhouse on Tuesday evening.

The Friendship Boat Club will open its new house with an entertainment on the evening of June 9.

A junior eight-oared shell race was added to the list of events for the annual regatta, provided three entries shall be received.

The Harlem Rowing Club has nine entries in the Harlem regatta, which is the largest number credited to any one club in the history of the association.

The Ben Ma Chree Boat Club has leased the old Gravesend Bay Yacht Clubhouse at the foot of Bay Thirty-fifth Street, Bensonhurst, and will endeavor to extend its field of operations. It was formerly located on Coney Island Creek.

Five new members were elected at the recent meeting of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, making a total membership of eighty-five. William Goepfert was elected delegate to the Middle States Regatta Association. A junior eight-oared shell crew for the Long Island regatta will be organized after the Harlem regatta is over.

At the recent meeting of the Hoboken Amateur Rowing Association the following Regatta Committee was appointed: Valencia Boat Club—D. M. Burns and John T. Miller; Active Boat Club—O. Schaefer and Charles Sanger; Rosedale Boat Club—A. Hagemeyer and P. Hayes. Germania Boat Club—William Baeder and A. Ebing; Atlantic Boat Club—Albert Heyne and A. Hasselman.

The senior four-oared shell crew of the Wachusett Boat Club of Worcester, Mass., composed of Ten Eyck, Lewis, Daley, and Johnson, will arrive in New York about a week before the date of the National regatta in July, and will train for that event from the house of the Atalanta Boat Club. Ten Eyck and Lewis will also each enter the senior singles, and will row together in the senior doubles, in which race they are the present champions.

Secretary Fred R. Fortmeyer has issued notices of the annual meeting of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, to be held in this city on Thursday evening, July 19. The terms of four members of the Executive Committee, namely, Julius D. Mahr of New York, Robert H. Pelton of Brooklyn, William C. Jupp of Detroit, and C. W. Preisendanz of Philadelphia, expire at that time. It is probable that they will all be re-elected.

An interesting race was sculled by two doubles of the Union Boat Club a few days ago, in which E. S. Connell and James Francis, who are the club's President and Vice President, respectively, beat Leo Connell and William Rogers, the club's junior double, who are entered for the Harlem regatta. It was a pretty bad beat, too—about a length in a distance of less than a mile—and there was some talk of entering the two officers instead of the two members on the strength of the showing, but they declined on the ground of official duties and lack of training.

CHAMPIONSHIP POLO.

Extra Prizes Offered for the Junior Tournament Which Will Be Played in Brooklyn.

H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, made an interesting announcement last week in giving out the conditions for the coming polo championships, which will be held from June 25 to July 3 at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The junior championship will be played first, and only the members of the victorious team may play in the big championship event, the winning team in the lesser event having the privilege to make a post entry in the greater competition. Besides the junior championship emblem, which has been presented by Samuel D. Warren of Boston, the Polo Association will add individual prizes for the four members of the winning team.

Teams entering for the junior championship must not exceed a total handicap of 20 goals, and the contests will be played without handicap allowances.

For the regular polo championship the same conditions that have governed the play in past years will be in vogue this season. The gold cup presented by William Waldorf Astor, through the Tuxedo Club, is the perpetual trophy. It is now held by the Westchester Polo Club of Newport, having been won by default last year from Meadow Brook. The Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn has offered the use of its stables for the polo ponies that may be played in that event.

The entries for both the championship and the junior championship will close on Monday, June 4, and the drawings will be made before June 11.

While a large number of teams has not yet appeared in the local tournaments, such games as have been held indicate that the junior championship has stimulated interest among the so-called second teams, and Rockaway, Lakewood, and Meadow Brook should be able to enter creditable teams for that contest. Rockaway is undoubtedly the strongest of the three, with Lakewood a good second. The latter team may be strengthened during the coming month by the acquisition of Joslin Dallett, Jr., among its playing members. Mr. Dallett has lately returned from a long absence abroad, but he intends to jump back into polo activity, and those who remember his energetic game last year will be glad to see him wearing the orange and black colors once more. He is a four-handicap man, and with him on the team George Gould could show four regular Lakewood members aggregating a handicap of 14 goals, Gould himself being 3, P. F. Collier, the team's valuable back, 3, and Robert J. Collier, a 4 man.

Unless Rockaway should draw upon its star men, such as Cowdin and Conover, for the big event, that club has a golden opportunity of entering a probable winning team in the junior championship. With Cowdin at 9, Conover at 6, and Savage and Rene La Montagne, Jr., at 4 each, a grand team with a handicap rating of 23 could be picked that would make interesting playing in the big event, but substituting Hazard at 3 for Cowdin, and a splendid quartet with a total of 17 would be available for the junior games.

That is the exact team which beat Meadow Brook, second, during the past week in the first match for the Hempstead Cups, and the men are improving every day. Savage made his first appearance of the season, and, although a trifle stiff, it will not take him long to be as quick in all-around work as any of his associates.

As for young La Montagne, he grows better with every game. For a seventeen-year-old lad he is a veritable wonder at polo. He is as steady as a man twice his years, never loses his head or gives way to the temptation to strike at the ball regardless of the best interests of the game. When he does get after the ball he is a strong and sure hitter, seldom missing his stroke, and always gets excellent distance. His steadiness and accurate judgment make him an invaluable man for perfect team play.

Rockaway will meet Lakewood to-morrow at Meadow Brook in the final game for the Hempstead Cups, and on Thursday and Saturday the big teams will play for the Meadow Brook Cups.

With the close of the Meadow Brook games this week, the polo season in the metropolitan district will experience a season of quietude until the end of June, when the championships will be in order. Beginning with the first week in June, Philadelphia will have three weeks of polo activity, the games being held on the Baln field at the Philadelphia Country Club and then at Devon.

The Quaker City teams have not invaded the New York territory this season, as they did last year, when the Country Club took a prominent part in the Westchester Club tournament. George Gould has succeeded in getting a few individual players for his Lakewood teams, and two of the Devon cracks, Kendrick and Wheeler, will be seen this week on the big Lakewood team opposed to the best talent of Meadow Brook. The practice that they will get at Meadow Brook and that which they have already had on the Georgian Court fields will put them both in grand fettle to defend Devon's championship honors in the big Philadelphia games next month.

The great game this week and the greatest of the season up to the present date will be the meeting of Lakewood and Meadow Brook on Thursday. The latter has strengtheped its team by the substitution of William Corcoran Eustis for T. A. Havemeyer. Both are six handicap men, but Havemeyer, while one of the early Hempstead players, has done very little tournament play recently, while Eustis kept his ponies going lively last year. The reappearance of Eustis in his favorite game dissipates the predictions of many of his friends that his recent marriage would take him out of the Meadow Brook polo ranks for this year at least. His bride will undoubtedly be on hand to watch the sport, and the chances that she will greet her husband as a victor are strongly in her favor.

The polo men of Squadron A got out on the Westchester Country Club field for practice last week, and a large delegation will turn out this week. Capt. H. M. Earle has appointed on his Polo Committee E. M. Ward, Fritz W. Hoeninghaus, and Abel I. Smith. The Executive Committee, which will have general supervision of the polo department, consists of R. C. Lawrence, William C. Cammann, Howard G. Badgley, H. M. Earle, and Major Oliver B. Bridgman as Chairman.

OF INTEREST TO WHEELMEN.

Long Island will have 235 miles of bicycle paths before another two weeks. The movement of building side paths, which was started in this State some three years ago, has been taken up with more enthusiasm on Long Island than probably any other place in the country, and at present the work of building cycle paths is going on in nearly every part of the island. The thousands of cyclists who ride on Long Island nearly every day throughout the season appreciate these paths and all are glad to pay the small fee asked for a side-path license, which is used for the maintenance of the paths. Among the new paths is the one east of Huntington, which runs between Smithtown and Stonybrook. The path between Stonybrook and Port Jefferson is also now ready for riding. There is a path extending from Port Jefferson to Wading River, which forms a connecting path from Wading River to Riverhead. This extension forms a connection thirty-three miles in length through Port Jefferson to Orient Point. Other paths are those running from Sag Harbor across Shelter Island, between Bridgehampton and Sag Harbor, a sixteen-mile path from Narragansett to Southampton, and from Southampton to Shinnecock Hills. The old thirty-five-mile path running between Canoe Place Inn and Patchogue has been placed in excellent repair. This is a favorite path with Summer tourists. Another path undergoing repairs is that between Quogue and Riverhead. The path between Patchogue and Amityville is now completed, and is twenty-six miles in length. H. B. Fullerton says that side-path building will continue on Long Island until there will be a veritable gridiron of them.

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The proposed motor trip across the continent, which Charles Wridgway, with a party of companions, intends to make within a few weeks, is attracting much attention. The route at present favored is via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Grand Rapids, Chicago, Omaha, and Denver. Beyond Denver the route has not been planned, as those undertaking the trip wish to ascertain the most available route through the Rocky Mountains to San Francisco. It is possible that Seatle will be made the destination of the trip,

ST. PIERRE'S FISHERS MAY PROVOKE WAR

"French Shore" Rights in Newfoundland Approach a Crisis.

"DO OR DIE" PIERRIOS'S SLOGAN

Evidence Seems to Accrue that They Will Push the English Colonists to the Limit of Endurance.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PIERRE, Miquelon, May 24.—With the opening of this month the great codfishery of which Miquelon is the centre begins. The barks from Fecamp and Granville and St. Malo have arrived and landed their thousands of Breton and Biscayan fishermen, with stores for the season. The hundreds of schooners moored in the inner harbor against the Winter's storms have been made ready, and the wharves of the "armateurs" are packed with human beings, keyed to the highest pitch of energy to get off to the fishing grounds. Herrings, to be used as bait to catch the cod, are in chief demand, and many eyes are turned to the Newfoundland shore, only twelve miles away, from which the daring colonial bait smugglers run with their cargoes after nightfall, hoping to outwit the speedy cruiser-yacht Fiona, which the Newfoundland Government maintains to prevent these smuggling practices.

There is no love for Britain or her oldest colony in this fragment of French territory during the current year of grace. Anger at England's aggressions, ever bubbling, has boiled over, and the frantic populace has on more than one occasion torn down the bulletins of British victories in South Africa which were posted outside the telegraph office, the news of Boer successes being received with enthusiasm. St. Pierre is the danger spot for the two nations, and its fishery questions may involve them in war, an outcome which the great majority of the Pierrois would welcome, as they believe that French success would be complete and "perfidious Albion" shorn of much of her vaunted glory.

St. Pierre is stirred this year with the portents of great occurrences. Many say it is at the threshold of a splendid future; others believe it is within the portals of decay and stagnation. As the inspiring hand is stretched out to appropriate it, but the Pierrois will not submit to such a fate without a struggle. Their beloved town is the bone of contention around which all the wrangling about the "French shore question" is being done. This "French shore" is the west coast of Newfoundland, to which some hundreds of Pierrois go every year to fish for cod and lobsters, in accord with certain treaties of the last century which gave them such rights. England has tried for years past to drive them off that territory, but they have always resisted those attempts, and a paternal and patriotic Government has given them generous bounties to induce them to continue frequenting those and powerful warships to see that their treaty rights are conserved to the fullest letter.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S HAND.

Joseph Chamberlain, the special detestation of the French, sent two Royal Commissioners to the coast last year to inquire into affairs there, and they advised the expulsion of the French. Chamberlain intended to have carried their recommendations into effect this Spring, only that the British reverses in the Transvaal made it unwise for him to arouse France at a time when England more than had her hands full. His policy of expulsion is therefore postponed to a more favorable season, and if the Boer war is ended by the Autumn he will set it on foot next season. England would then have 250,000 trained fighting men, hardened for the work and fresh from the South African battlefields, and with these at his back, Chamberlain thinks France would not venture to resist his demands. But if the Pierrois can do it the quarrel will be provoked before then, and at a period when England is least ready for it.

Special bounties are being offered this year for those who will fish for the season on the "French shore," and, with patriots abandon, large companies of young men are making ready to sail there. In addition to the regular stations maintained for years past, they will bring temporary structures with them and set these huts upon the shore in the best fishing resorts. They will defy the British warships to interfere with them, and they seem to have good grounds for believing that their own squadron will uphold them in this. Indeed, it is clear, from the thoroughness with which this new departure is being carried out, that it is properly organized, and in the hands of competent promoters, and, while it is impossible to show any official association with it, there is no doubt that it has had an official initiative.

The first evidences of trouble may be looked for about the middle of this month, when the French fishing vessels will gather at Bay St. George, on the west coast of Newfoundland, for fresh supplies of herring. This is the favorite baiting resort on the "French shore," and the French vessels have a right to be supplied before those of any other nationality, even the Newfoundlanders themselves. To see this rule strictly enforced the British and French warships meet there every year, and the baiting is carried on under the supervision of armed patrol boats. But last year, the French cruiser having been called elsewhere, the British guardship ignored the regulations and permitted several American fishing vessels to be supplied in preference to French, although the latter protested very strongly against such a disregard of their indisputable rights.

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR ENGLAND.

This year they are determined to take stronger measures to protect themselves. Two French warships are now on the way out from Brest and will be at the rendezvous by baiting time. They will see that their compatriots are not displaced, and they will also support them in selecting the finest fishing localities. By the treaties the French fishermen on the coast are not to be interfered with in that pursuit by British subjects, and any French "prud-homme"—skipper of a fishing crew—can demand that colonial fishers leave a locality which he wishes to occupy. This removal the British cruisers are bound to enforce and they sometimes have to undertake the unpleasant duty, though the Pierrois, as a rule, are not aggressive in insistence on their rights. But now that it is plainly seen that England intends to close the seaboard against them altogether, they propose to retaliate by carrying the war into the enemy's country and dispossessing the colonial settlers from all the eligible sites along that coast. This is a daring policy and one which will make endless trouble for the British Government.

The demands of the Pierrois, founded upon the treaties and backed up by French gunboats, cannot be disregarded unless England is prepared to come to grips with France, and, with the present South African contract on her hands, this is not to be thought of by England.

On the other hand, if she tries to expel her own colonists from fishing stations which they have occupied in some cases for two or three generations, doing this at the demand of the French, who are hated all over the colony, she will have the whole populace up in arms and an agitation set on foot which will undoubtedly spread to the other colonial dependencies and provoke a burst of indignation which will overwhelm any British Ministry that countenances such a policy. At this period, when the colonies have given so generously of their blood and treasure to aid the Empire in its day of need in South Africa, no imperial administration would dare attempt displacing British subjects from their homes in order that transient French fishermen might occupy them, and the daring and brilliant policy now being matured by the Pierrois will probably result in England having to give way to French demands in some other part of the globe in order to avoid the humiliation which would result from any attempt to resist the Pierrois' fishing rights on the one hand, or to expel the colonial fisher folk in order to give effect to them, on the other.

LOBSTERS A SOURCE OF WARFARE.

Further trouble will be promoted when the lobster fishing begins. The Newfoundlanders maintain that under the treaties the Pierrois have no right to fish for lobsters on the coast at all. The French, however, repudiate that contention, and have set up lobster factories at all their chief codfishing stations. The two nations had a wordy war about this question ten years ago, but the English gave way and agreed to submit to arbitration the point as to whether lobsters are fish or not, all the French factories on the coast being legally recognized in the meantime. With this virtual admission of their rights the Pierrois have since been fortified, and as the arbitration has never gone on, owing to the differences between England and Newfoundland, their position is being made more secure each year. This season their aggressiveness will find expression in an organized attempt to prevent the British factories in the vicinity from being supplied with lobsters at all while they lack them. In other words, the same policy pursued with regard to obtaining herring bait will be put into effect to disturb the equilibrium of the lobster industry. Heretofore the colonists have been accustomed to sell the lobsters they catch to the French or British factory, as circumstances warranted, and as it facilitated operations. The lobstermen were allowed to occupy the shore comprised in the locations of the respective factories.

The Pierrois this year, however, have arranged to demand that all these fishers turn over their catch to them, under pain of being driven off the sea front altogether. As it is quite clear that these nomads are only there on sufferance, and as the colonial factory owners are every year complaining to the British warships and having some of them removed, the French demand that they be taken away cannot be without its due effect. The French have fifteen factories scattered at intervals along the coast, and some hundreds of Newfoundlanders earn a living by supplying them with the fish. (?) so that the Pierrois' policy of demanding all their catch will precipitate an alarming dislocation of the lobster trade of the colony throwing it very largely into the hands of the French and leaving the local packers with only half their regular output. The "French Shore" is the best lobster area in the island, and the industry has made rapid strides in recent years, but this change alone will cripple it as far as the colonists are concerned, and will spread misery and distress over a large section of the coast line, the population of that portion where the French have fishing rights being over 14,000.

Innumerable other opportunities exist which enable the French to pursue a policy of "pin-pricks," such as the appropriation of a settler's land, the using of his fishing location, or the ordering of him from a harbor where cod are plenty. All these things are within the power of the Pierrois, and that power has been tested time and again, but it has never been applied so generally as it is proposed to be this season. In a word, the Perrois propose to set the coast in a ferment, to deliberately provoke the settlers to the utmost limit of endurance, and to bring about such a condition of ill-feeling and racial bitterness as will set the two nations by the ears. The scheme may not be one of high politics, but its strategy can hardly be disputed. From May until October this state of affairs will continue, the fishermen of the two nations will be bitterly inflamed against one another, and, if they do not drag the warships' crews into the difficulty, they will keep both officers and men in a condition of ill-concealed animosity, even though their duty, may oblige them to endeavor to keep the peace between the disputants. That this situation will be reflected in the attitude of the two Governments goes without saying; that is the object for which the Pierrois are working, and that it will threaten the peace of Europe no student of international problems can doubt.

It is said in some quarters that this will be the last year of Pierrois prosperity. There is a fear that the French Government, influenced by other European powers, may decide to abandon it for liberal concessions elsewhere, but if St. Pierre is to die its people are determined that it shall die gamely. With Gallic sang froid they propose to stake everything on the last throw of the dice, to win or lose upon a great hazard. In any event they will enjoy the satisfaction of having bearded the British lion and subjected him to a "tail-twisting" process at once painful and humiliating, and they do not abandon the hope that this diplomatic guerrilla warfare may result in their scoring some successes which will compensate them for the risks and responsibilities associated with the policy now about to receive a practical test.

ART NOTES AND NEWS.

The schools of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts closed their ninety-fifth year yesterday. The exhibition of students' work for the current year was opened to the public Thursday. The voluntary work done by the students outside of the regular classes showed more than the usual excellence of result. At the opening of the students' exhibition the announcement was made of the award of prizes offered annually by the academy. The first prize for zoological garden sketches was given to Ella S. Hergesheimer, the second to Helen F. Kinsey. The first Fellowship prize for an original sketch was awarded to Charles E. Drake, the second to J. Marin.

The subjects of the pictures in the Charles Toppan prize competition this year were "Work" and "Play." The first prize of $200 was awarded to Ella S. Hergesheimer for her picture, entitled "Work." The second prize of $100 was also won by a woman, being given to Clara Godwin. The Edmund Stewardson prize for sculpture was won by Giuseppe Donato. The amount of this prize, which is awarded annually, is $100. Honorable mention, carrying with it an award of $50, was given to Mary P. Middleton.

The first Traveling Scholarship ever given to an American artist was received by Thomas Sully at the hands of the Pennsylvania Academy, and the Traveling Scholarship of $800 for a year's study abroad is still the great prize of the year. For the second time in its history it has been won by a woman, having been awarded to Paula B. Himmelsbach. Miss Himmelsbach has for several years studied at the academy. Honorable mention in the Traveling Scholarship competition was awarded to May A. Post and W. H. Richardson. Honorable mention in modeling was awarded to Albert Loessle and Mary P. Middleton.

The report from Paris that the Tiffany collection of gems had been sold, that it would eventually find its way to the American Museum of Natural History, and that the purchaser was J. Pierpont Morgan excited much interest in art circles. Mr. Tiffany himself said that he knew nothing whatever about the matter except from the published report. Neither was he quite clear as to just what was meant by the dispatch. The report that the entire "exhibit" had been purchased, however, he declared preposterous. Various articles were sold before the exhibit was taken to Paris when the collection was placed on exhibition here. These were sold subject to the condition that they were to remain part of the exhibit until the close of the exposition, but their previous sale would prevent the disposal of the collection as an entirety. There is in the exhibit, however, a special historical collection, including specimens of jewels from the earliest times. It is possible that this collection may have been sold, but if so, no information regarding the sale has yet come to Mr. Tiffany.

THE PRINTERS' EXPOSITION.

Doings of the Week at the Big Fair in Grand Central Palace.

The Printing Show at Grand Central Palace steadily increases each day in public favor as the time approaches for its withdrawal from general view. The past week has been one of exceeding interest, witnessing as it did a succession of special nights, each one of which was distinguished by an unusually large attendance. The Eccentric Association of Engineers, 800 strong, attended in a body on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday some 1,200 Germans gathered in the exposition building to do honor to German Night. The event was under the auspices of Typographia No. 7. The Maennerchor of 500 voices, allied to Typographic No. 7, rendered choral and concerted selections of German and American folk-lore. On Thursday evening, the occasion being Irish Night, the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers, 1,200 strong, attended the exposition in a body and gave an exhibition of fancy drills and manoeuvres by companies and by battalions on the floor of the main exhibit hall. Mailers' Union No. 6 also attended the exposition on Friday night, there being some 400 members present. Friday night witnessed the meeting of the clans in the bicycle world, and a great throng of wheelmen visited the palace in uniform. Over twenty representative clubs in and about Greater New York were represented.

For the ensuing week the special events as arranged to date will include Tammany Night on Monday, when all the distinguished leaders will be present. On this evening the military band formed of the scholars at the Catholic Protectory will render a special programme of musical selections. Tuesday evening witnesses the occasion of the annual ball of Typographical Union No. 6, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of "Big Six" as a regularly appointed union. The affair will take place on the roof and aerial palm garden of Grand Central Palace, and will be the event of the year in printing circles.

AUSTRALIAN WAR SPIRIT

Developed Throughout the Colony by the Boer Conflict.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN SYDNEY

General Trade Conditions in the Colonies—Dividing the Estate of James Tyson, "the Australian Shepherd King."

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, April 25.—Another contingent of Australian bushmen, several hundred strong, has just left Sydney for South Africa, and within the next few days the contingents from the other colonies will also be on their way thither. The total strength of the Imperial Bushmen's Regiments will be over 2,500, which could easily have been increased to 10,000. In fact, a reserve force of nearly 2,000 men has been formed from the mass of disappointed volunteers. The troops will land at Beira, and, under the command of Sir Frederick Carrington, form a kind of armed police on the northern and northwestern borders of the Transvaal. Most of the officers are Australian-born, many being well-to-do professional men, and not a few celebrities in the colonial world of sport. All are good bushmen and excellent riders. The rapidity with which they have become transformed into a regular military force constitutes another argument in favor of a citien soldier system. The khaki uniforms are of a darker shade than those of previous contingents, and consequently less conspicuous at a distance. It looks as if it were destined to seal the fate of scarlet and other brilliantly colored uniforms, save for official or parade purposes, a change which it has taken the imperial authorities over a century to effect. The growth of the military spirit in Australia has largely affected the national sports, many of the leading colonial turfmen, cricketers, football players, and experts at other sports being now in South Africa. There has, however, been a large increase in the number of rifle clubs, and it is estimated that by the end of the year the number of men capable of bearing arms in the seven colonies will be over 100,000, exclusive of school cadets. The experiment of training the senior cadets as mounted infantry has proved successful, and it is proposed, after the return of the various colonial troops from South Africa, to have periodical exercises in the art of defending hills, mountain passes, and other natural obstacles to the inland advance of an invader.

The appearance of the bubonic plague in Sydney is likely to prove a blessing in disguise to the city. Although few in the New South Wales metropolis would suspect the presence of the disease, save for the highly sensational statements with which the columns of the Sydney papers are crowded, there is no question that portions of the harbor frontages—the oldest, as a rule—have long been in a most unhealthy condition, the shores having been reclaimed some fifty or sixty years ago by the simple expedient of forming them into rubbish heaps, without the protection of a sea wall, thus affording shelter to myriads of rats. At Circular Quay, where the great oversea steam vessels are berthed, this state of things is unknown. The remarkable lightness of the mortality among the sufferers from plague shows that the natural healthfulness of the city is in nowise exaggerated, the victims being mostly of the lower class of laborers, residing with their families in dwellings of the most unsanitary character. So clear is this fact that the New South Wales Government has decided on resuming ownership of the whole of the wharf frontages, at a cost of several millions, and creating a new harborside Sydney. To effect this a Harbor Trust is to be appointed and plans prepared for sanction by the colonial Parliament. Should effect be given to the scheme, the commercial importance of Sydney will become enormously increased and the city will more than maintain its position as the Australian commercial metropolis.

The Australian banking situation has assumed a somewhat remarkable phase. The disastrous results of the great financial crisis some few years ago caused the various colonial banks to adopt a rigid policy of retrenchment and to exercise extreme care in making advances. The result has been to enable them to discharge most of their obligations, representing a total of several million pounds, long before they became due, largely increase their reserve funds, and find further business placed on a sounder basis than at any previous period of their history. This has so increased public confidence in the banks that the deposits are largely exceeding the advances. In New South Wales the deposits for the year ended March, 1900, amounted to £32,144,483, the largest figures since the year ended March, 1893, while the advances during the corresponding periods have sunk from £42,-677,067 to £37,854,405. Of course, the locked-up capital represents so much money withdrawn from other investments, but there are indications that when Australian federation becomes an accomplished fact the stocks of the Federal Government will absorb a large portion of the money lying idle in the bank vaults. Several millions will also be required for the establishment of the Federal capital. Consequently there is every probability of the Federal Government obtaining the larger portion of the required funds in Australia. It is encouraging to find that, notwithstanding the heavy losses of live stock occasioned by the prolonged droughts in the inland districts, the general trade of the colonies is steadily expanding. In New South Wales the shipping entered and cleared at the various ports in 1899 represented 8,526,960 tons, against 8,455,091 tons in 1898 and 2,348,625 tons in 1890. The American tonnage shows a regular increase since 1893, being 166,734 in 1899, against 78,005 in 1893, or more than double. It is anticipated that in 1900 or 1901 the figures will reach 185,000, thus eclipsing the record of 183,718 tons in 1891. Much depends, of course, on the extent of the improvements effected in the service between San Francisco and Sydney.

The shortage of Australian wool, meat, and other pastoral produce will be keenly felt during the year, the continued drought having reduced the carrying capacity on many of the inland sheep runs from 50 to 75 per cent. The scarcity of live stock has led to the closing of several meat-preserving and chilling establishments, and there will be a further decline in the exports of wool, meat, &c. On the other hand, the weather in the dairying districts has been all that could be desired, and the butter exports will show an enormous increase. In Victoria wheat production has sunk to such a low ebb that it no longer pays the farmers, consequently the golden colony will require increased supplies from elsewhere. There has been considerable talk in the various colonies respecting the advisability of constructing grain elevators, but up to the present little or nothing has been done. In not a few things the Australian people are sadly behind their American brethren. In Sydney, for instance, electric trams have only just been introduced, and electric street lighting is yet a thing of the future. It is the same in agriculture. American reapers and binders are in steadily increasing demand, but American methods of cultivation are practically unknown. Fruit canning is little practiced outside Tasmania, and the frequent use of preservatives in Australian wine production suggests the existence of defects in the methods of manufacture. Possibly as the means of intercommunication between America and Australia become increased these anomalies will largely disappear.

The number of American claimants to the estate of James Tyson, the "Australian Shepherd King," which has been valued at something like £2,000,000 or £3,000,000, is so large that the following official list of those entitled to a share of the property will be of interest. Here it is:

Frances Shell of Maldon, near Picton, New South Wales, only surviving sister of deceased.

James Tyson, Jr., of Reverton, near Hay, New South Wales; Mary Ellen Scanlon of Bendigo, Victoria, and Peter Tyson of Coorangnear Hay, only surviving children of William Tyson, deceased, one of the brothers of intestate.

Ann Shell of Round Hill, Maldon, near Picton, New South Wales, and James Tyson Donely of Camden Park, Toowoomba, Queensland, only surviving children of Isabella Donely, one of the sisters of deceased.

Isabella Dwyer of Paddington, Sydney; William Moore of Bulli, New South Wales; Fanny Eagles, wife of Archibald Eagles, of Bulli, and Alice Fahey, wife of Timothy Fahey of Apin, the only surviving children of Mary Moore, one of the sisters of the deceased.

Elizabeth McDonald, wife of John McDonald of Tinenburra Station, Cunnamulla, Queensland; Stephen Hewitt of Appin; Edward Hewitt of Meteor Down Station, Springsure; Isabella Lewis, wife of Richard Thomas Lewis of Wilton, New South Wales; Peter Charles Hewitt of Cordeaux, near Picton; William Hewitt of Wilton.

Caroline Ann Wonson, wife of Charles Wonson of Wilton, and Emily Mulholland, wife of David Mulholland of Dalby, Queensland, the only surviving children of Elizabeth Hewitt, one of the sisters of the deceased.

Susan Tyson of Hay, widow; Eliza Hill, wife of James Hill, carrier, and Barbara Zymack of Tupra, near Oxley, New South Wales, the only surviving children of Barbara Herring, one of the sisters of the deceased.

Emily Isabella Woods, wife of John Woods, Jr., of Fitzroy, Victoria; Alicia Alona Matthews, wife of George Matthews, grazier, of Yea, Victoria; Walter Seal Tyson of Pevensey Station, near Hay; Albert Prince Edward Tyson of Coorong, near Hay, and Arthur Charles Denis Tyson of Yea, the only surviving children of Peter Tyson, deceased, one of the brothers of the deceased.

Mary Isabella Ross Soden of St. Kilda, Melbourne, widow, only surviving child of Maria Horton, one of the sisters of intestate, by her marriage to George Horton.

Emma Matilda Forbes, wife of Alexander Forbes of Perth, Western Australia, baker, the only surviving child of Maria Jones by her second marriage to John Sturdy Jones.

All other claims, including those from the United States, with the exception of six from persons claiming to be children of Margaret Tyson, eldest sister of the deceased, and which are being investigated, have been disallowed. The New South Wales portion of the estate is to be divided as follows:

One-ninth of the moneys to be paid into a separate account, entitled "the account of Margaret Tyson and her children," in order to meet any claim that might be established by those claiming to be children of Margaret Tyson. Out of the balance, £10,000 was to be carried to "costs and contingencies account," so as to provide for costs, &c., which might be incurred subsequent to the date of the decree.

Of the balance remaining in court after the foregoing deductions, £50,000 was to be carried to a separate account, to be styled "debts and expenses of administration and other contingencies, and suspense account."

After this the balance in court is to be divided into eight equal parts for distribution among families of deceased's brothers and sisters, and other than that of Margaret Tyson.

Next of kin, according to the master's certificate were to share as follows: Frances Shell, surviving sister of deceased, one-eighth share; each of three surviving children of William Tyson, deceased, one-twenty-fourth share; two surviving children of Isabella Donely, one-sixteenth share; the four surviving children of Mary Moore, one-thirty-second share; the eight surviving children of Elizabeth Hewitt, one-sixty-fourth share; the surviving children of Barbara Herring, one-twenty-fourth share; the six surviving children of Peter Tyson, one-forty-eighth share, and the two surviving children of Maria Horton, one-sixteenth share.

It is stated that several of the parties mentioned are now residing in America, although their Australian addresses are given.

J. P.

COAL PRICES IN ENGLAND.

Depth of the Workings May Affect Its Value.

To show at what depths the coal of England is worked, and possibly why it is so costly as compared with American coal, it is only necessary to quote from a paper recently read before a geological society facts in regard to coal mining in Durham.

It appears that at Monkwearmouth colliery a seam 3 feet thick is worked at a depth of 1,903 feet from the surface; at Silksworth colliery a 4 1-3-foot seam is worked at a depth of 1,740 feet; at Ryhope, a 3¾ foot seam is worked at 1,630 feet; at Seaham a 2 foot 10 inch seam is worked at 1,688 feet. There are other seams at not quite so great a depth worked in the same collieries, but in any event this offers a striking contrast to American drift mining in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, where often the seam runs up to 10 feet in thickness.

Some of this coal is worked under the sea, and it is said as a possible resource of further supplies, that when a new line of railway now under construction is completed, there is every probability that other large collieries will be sunk at various places along the coast southward, which will not only open out a large area of under sea coal, (probably from eight to ten miles between north and south,) but will enable them to work a large area of inland coal (about two miles in width) which cannot at present be economically worked to the dip of the existing collieries.

Attention has recently been drawn to the price to be paid by the English railways, and it is said:

"Under last year's arrangement one or two companies obtained supplies at as low as 9s. 6d. per ton, and others at 10s per ton. It may be taken for granted that those who paid 10s. per ton last year will be required to pay 15s. or 16s. a ton for the year which will commence on the first day of July next."

As showing what it means for these lines to pay the prices named, one may not that on fifteen of the principal English railways the total consumption of coal for the past year represented a money value of a little under $20,000,000. If the aggregate coal bill should be increased 50 per cent., as now seems probable, the total cost will mount up to the enormous sum of $30,000,000. The biggest amount paid during the past year was that of the London and Northwestern Company, whose coal account came nearly to $3,000,000.

The matter of an export duty of 2s. a ton on coal is agitated. It appears that up to 1842 there was an export duty on British coal of 1s. 6d. per ton, and this was reduced by Sir Robert Peel to 4s. per ton in 1842, if carried in foreign vessels, but 2s. if carried in British vessels. Upon this vital question a leading coal mine owner writes:

"No time should be lost in dealing with the matter if we are to prevent our industries being further handicapped, if not paralyzed, by dear coal. At present we have to import cotton, wool, silk, fur, hemp, jute, flax, oil, gold, silver, copper, rubber, and nearly everything required in manufacturing districts, and, in addition, corn and other foods for the vast population of the country. What, I should like to ask, would be the position of this country if we had also to import 180,000,000 tons of coal, which is the present rate of our home consumption?"

The colliery owners in Great Britain are making a lot of money. A twelvemonths' comparison which has just been made of the value of the shares of the chief colliery companies in the South Wales coalfields, shows a very gratifying improvement in the state of that important coal-producing region. If the demand for coal keeps up several coal mine shares may be expected to see higher values. A trade paper says: "Having regard, however, to the previous history of the coal trade, it is hardly likely that many of the companies will distribute more than 10 per cent."

The organ of the producers in Great Britain prints this:

"If the coal trade did not enjoy exceptional seasons of prosperity, it could not exist as a commercial institution. It could not exist forever as a losing institution. No trade will endure forever continual bleeding."

All of which is interesting to the consumer, at least; he must pay the piper.

Present prices of bituminous coal at wholesale in the London market range from 21s. 6d. to 22s. per ton, which is about $5.35 to $5.50 per ton, or more than twice the price of soft coal in the New York market. The price to the consumer is, of course, about 25 to 30 per cent. above the wholesale rate.

The report sent out that the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway had contracted to furnish the Russian Government with 600,000 tons of the famous New River coal is discredited by some of the coal shippers of the North, but the fact remains that the contract has been given, and the first shipment will be made from Newport News about the middle of July.

CHANCES FAVOR MR. COGGESHALL

State Senator Likely to be Renominated in Thirty-fourth District.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, May 26.—It is believed here that Senator Henry J. Coggeshall will be renominated by the Republicans of the Thirty-fourth District, although statements have been repeatedly published purporting to have come from Senator Platt, that the Senator will be turned down. Mr. Coggeshall has a personal following in Oneida County that will insure him at least one-quarter of the convention votes necessary for his renomination. It is thought that other factors which will enter into the convention will so precipitate matters that Coggeshall's nomination will be brought about. The only candidate of any standing thus far named is former County Clerk Garry A. Willard of Boonville, who will probably have the support of Congressman Sherman.

Thomas Wheeler, the Republican leader in the county, and Senator Coggeshall have been lifelong friends socially and politically, and many of Wheeler's lieutenants give it out that they are for Mr. Coggeshall as long as he is a candidate.

In the improbable event of Coggeshall being unable to secure a renomination, Thomas Wheeler will most likely be forced in the breach as a compromise candidate. Others mentioned to succeed Senator Coggeshall are James J. Dwyer, a Utica contractor; Benjamin Hall of this city, a former member of the Assembly, and Assemblyman Louis M. Martin of the Second Oneida District.

Three years ago Senator Platt placed the mark of disapproval on Coggeshall for bolting the Republican Convention in 1894 and then running as an independent. Coggeshall, however, got the nomination without any difficulty.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Farewell Performance of Opera at the American Theatre.

Big Audience Applauds a Varied Programme—The Company's Record in This City.

It would have been a very difficult matter to crowd many more people into the American Theatre last night, when the farewell performance of the Castle Square Opera Company was given. The performance lasted almost until midnight. It was an operatic potpourri, made up of parts of "Carmen," "Lucia," "La Tarantella," "Il Trovatore," "Rigoletto," and "Martha," and all the favorite members of the company appeared, and came in for their share of flowers and applause. The occasion marked the ninety-fifth week and termination of the third successful season of opera in English by the company whose tenancy of the theatre began Christmas Day, 1897.

The performance commenced with the second act of "Carmen," sung by Miro Delamotte as Don José, Harry Luckstone as Escamillo, and Selma Kronold as Carmen. This was followed by the third act, or mad scene, from "Lucia," with Miss Yvonne de Treville in the title rôle and W. H. Clarke as Bide-the-Bent; then came the fourth act of "Il Trovatore," with Joseph F. Sheehan, William Mertens, Adam Leilman, Mary Link, and Grace Golden in the cast. Next the quartet from "Rigoletto," with Miss D. Eloise Morgan, Miss Katherine Condon, William Mertens, and Harry Davis, was sung, and then the fourth act from "Martha," with a double chorus, consisting of Adelaide Norwood, Maude Lambert, Reginald Roberts, William Pruette, Frank Moulan, and Charles Myers, brought the evening to a brilliant close. There were repeated calls for Mr. Savage, and finally the impressario appeared and made a brief speech.

The record that has been made by the Castle Square Opera Company since they first made their appearance at the American Theatre is a remarkable one, unparalleled in this city or elsewhere in this country by a similar organization. The first season began Dec. 25, 1897, and lasted until June 26, 1898; the second lasted from Sept. 5, 1898, to May 26, 1899, and the season just closed commenced on Oct. 2, a total of nine-ty-five weeks in which there were six regular evening performances each week, with two matinées and an occasional extra matinée.

In this time operas by thirty-three composers were sung, namely, Strauss, Verdi, Gilbert and Sullivan, Leoncavallo, Wallace, Bizet, Beethoven, Gounod, Millöcker, Lecoq, Genée, Thomas, Auban, Benedict, De Koven, Auber, Balfe, Stange, Von Suppe, Cellier, Planquette, Puccini, Flotow, Wagner, Chassaigne, Spinelli, Mascagni, Weber, Rossini, Nicolai, Ponchielli, Donizetti, and Offenbach. Gilbert and Sullivan's operas head the list with 164 performances, due to the fact that on several occasions two were given at the same performance. Verdi follows, with 78; Gounod, 49; Wagner, 44; Bizet, 35; Mascagni, 34; Leoncavallo, Balfe, and Donizetti, with 24; Flotow and Puccini, 16 each, and Ambroise Thomas, 20.

Forty-two performances have been given of "Pinafore," 37 of "Faust," 35 of "Carmen," 34 of "Cavalleria Rusticana," 31 of "Il Trovatore," 28 of "Aida," 25 of "The Beggar Student," 24 each of "I Pagliacci," "Bohemian Girl," and "Lohengrin," 20 of "Mignon," 17 of "Martha," "La Bohème," "Rigoletto," "Trial by Jury," "Queen's Lace Handerchief," "Nanon," "The Black Hussar," "Iolanthe," "Patience," "Chimes of Normandy," "Pirates of Penzance," "Lucia di Lammermoor," and 12 each of "Romeo and Juliet" and "Tännhauser."

Bergen Beach Attractions.

Yesterday was the regular Summer opening of Bergen Beach, and many new novelties in the way of entertaining the patrons of this resort were presented. All the beach attractions were in full swing, including the new museum of natural wonders. In the Casino a vaudeville bill attracted a large audience. In the Palm Garden Rosati's Naval Reserve Band gave their regular concerts. On the pier was a large company of variety performers. The Alhambra dancing pavilion, which is now used in the afternoons as Bob Fitzsimmons's training quarters, contained a large crowd, who witnessed the ex-champion's bag punching and other athletic sports. The big wheel, the automaton theatre, and other attractions also drew large crowds.

Miss Kathryn Kidder Sails.

Miss Kathryn Kidder sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamship Minneapolis, and will return to this country early in September. While in London Miss Kidder will see Beerbohm Tree's production of "Midsummer Night's Dream," which will be the feature of Louis James and Kathryn Kidder's repertoire next season. She will also visit the Paris Exposition and spend several weeks in Italy.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

GARRICK THEATRE.—William Gillette is still playing "Sherlock Holmes," the two hundred and fourteenth performance taking place to-morrow evening.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Donnelly stock company will revive "Nancy & Co.," one of the Augustin Daly comedies, for the present week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Woman and Wine" continues to crowd the Academy, and is proving one of the most popular successes ever known at this establishment.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—To-morrow night ushers in the final week of Augustus Pitou's tenancy of this house, and for the closing attraction he offers Chauncey Olcott in his Irish play, "A Romance of Athlone."

DEWEY THEATRE.—The attraction this week will consist of T. W. Dinkin's Utopian Burlesquers, who will present a farce called "The Black Cat." The evening's entertainment will conclude with a funny sketch, entitled "Hotel Razzle Dazzle." The usual Sunday concerts will prevail.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Mme. Herrmann with a performance called "A Night in Japan" will be the leading attraction. The other features in the bill are Macart's dogs and monkeys, Lillie Western, Irene and Zaza, Frances Curran, Julian Rose, Howard Thurston, Campbell and Caulfield, and many more.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—The novelty presented to-morrow will consist of the operetta, "Tally-Ho." The regular vaudeville features will be the three Guitanos in humorous acrobatic feats, Jess Dandy, Fannie Fields, Carrie Graham, Vernon, the ventriloquist; the Maginleys, and the kalatechnoscope.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Nethersole is to give two additional performances before sailing, one to-morrow evening, and the other Tuesday, and on Wednesday morning she will sail for London. Early in November she will return to America and open in New York at this house, presenting "Sapho" in the first part of her engagement.

TERRACE GARDEN.—Manager Heumann, in providing for the entertainment of his patrons, has done well with the nightly concerts given by the detachment of Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment Band under the leadership of Paul Henneberg. The programmes rendered are of the popular quality. Friday evening, June 1, has been designated as Herbert night, when that popular conductor's compositions will make up the programme.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—This week a new bill will be presented, made up of the following vaudeville artists: Sanzoni and Mme. de Lila, John and Harry Dillon, the Dunbar sisters, in songs and dances; Harrigan, the tramp juggler; Foy and Clark, in their eccentric comedy sketch, "The Man Across the Street"; Nellie Burt, the lively serio-comic; May Fisk, the singer of Scotch ballads; the Doherty sisters, comediennes, and several other high-class acts.

CASINO.—"The Casino Girl" continues with large business, and in addition to the special matinée on Decoration Day, it is probable that performances will be given every Wednesday afternoon of the present engagement. The new piece, "The Cadet Girl," is undergoing rehearsals in Boston, and will probably be seen at this theatre early in July. Ted Marks will assume the management of the roof garden this Summer, and will open it on Wednesday evening, June 6, with an attractive vaudeville bill.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A good vaudeville bill is offered this week, the stars being the four Cohans, who will produce a new farcical playlet for the first time in this city, entitled "The Governor's Son." The remainder of the bill includes the Rossow Midgets, acrobats; Yorke and Adams, Ethel Levey, singing comedienne; George Fuller Golden, Charlie Rossow, Zeb and Zarrow, comedy cyclists; Quigley brothers, eccentric comedians; Doherty sisters, dancers, and the kalatechnoscope.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"Quo Vadis" commences its Summer season to-morrow night with a change in the cast. Richard Buhler will succeed Joseph Haworth in the rôle of Marcus Vinicius. Barry Johnstone has been engaged to play the part of Aulus Plautius. The concert this evening will offer some strong attractions, which include McAvoy and May, Smart and Williams, Richard Pitrot, Violet Holls, Burton and Brookes, Lelliott, Bush and Lelliott, Clemence Sisters, Knox, Conrad and Company, Howard Brothers, Hamilton Hill, Corinne Francis, and the Hearts of Oak Quartet.

EDEN MUSÉE.—A new wax group was placed on exhibition yesterday in the Chamber of Horrors. It is entitled "The Cuban Patriot," and shows the interior of a Spanish dungeon. Upon a bundle of straw sits a scantily clad, emaciated man, looking imploringly up to the light which comes through the tiny window. Heavy chains are attached to the shackles which bind his ankles. Altogether it is one of the most touching and pathetic groups in the Musée. The afternoon and evening concerts during the coming week will be a feature at the Musée, and a new series of moving pictures will be shown hourly afternoon and evening.

VICTORIA VENETIAN TERRACE ROOF GARDEN.—Oscar Hammerstein announces that the opening of his roof will positively take place June 4. Many radical changes have been made, the stage and the circus ring have been enlarged, the lighting capacity has been increased to 4,000 incandescent lights, and much has been done to offer shelter from sudden showers. The programme for the opening week consists of twenty numbers, many comprising circus acts imported by Mr. Hammerstein and never seen in this country before. Ballet, operatic and musical features make up the balance. Maurice Levi, who conducted the orchestra last year, has been re-engaged.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The bill this week is an attractive one, and includes Mr. and Mrs. Perkins D. Fisher in a new comedy, "The Half Way House," which introduces an actress stopping at a rural tavern, the host of which is a witty philosopher; Eva Williams and Jac Tucker in "Skinny's Finish," a little drama of low life; the Nawns, Irish comedians, in a new conceit called "Pat and the Genii"; Ladell and O'Neil, Bunth and Rudd, the three Navarros, Gilbert and Goldie, eccentric talking comedians; Carlos and Vouletti, who appear in a unique gymnastic performance; the biograph, which will present an entire change of pictures; James McCool and Mr. E. Murphy, Deldora and Norine, Wetman and Wren, and Marguerite Scott. On Wednesday, Decoration Day, the doors will be op

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

PROVINCE OF RELIGION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is the fashion now to be "liberal" in matters of religion, and some of the recent well-worded letters in your columns, particularly the brief disclaimer of pantheology by Mr. Markham in to-day's issue, furnishes me with an incentive to contribute my little trifle to the detective work of truth. This fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man is a beautiful theory; but who that thinks does not know how futile it becomes in practice. It is held, and can be held, only by those capable of abstract thought, and these commonly are the very ones who attain the mental altitude simply to discard God and ignore their fellow-men.

Religion is not "liberal" any more than mathematics is liberal. An arithmetic that concedes the veriest atom is ridiculous as it is false; a geometry that swerves, a calculus that falters, an algebra that admits anything contrary to its own pure and perfect doctrine, is inevitably doomed not only to disaster, but to destruction.

Moral truth is as sure and as stable as mathematical. It is not composed of phrases however charming; and reasoning, however subtle, passes over it like the May breeze over the field of grass; the "believer" bows to its arguments, but remains indifferent to its influence.

The average citizen requires something more in religion than ethics or philosophy, or than both, however dexterously mingled. Take from him his blind confidence (his "faith," if you choose,) in a personal God, and he will never clutch the straw of a Higher Impersonality, but sink at once into the depths of a hopeless and despairing atheism. Take Christ from the casual Christian, and he inevitably becomes an "infidel."

The province of religion is to give, not only comfort in this phase of existence, but to inspire men with an assured hope in an unending existence. Ignore it, cover it, disguise it as we may, the "self" is always importunate for the hope of immortality. No statement of primal fact in physics can ever have the slightest effect upon the individual which fails to offer, indeed to promise, this supreme result.

Theology is to-day as astronomy was once in the astrological period, as chemistry was alchemistic. The astronomer and the chemist have been in their generation "wiser than the children of light." The astrologist, in the vain quest for portents and prophecies, and the chemist in his futile search for the philosopher's stone and the universal solvent, found many facts, which were not thrown aside, but rather utilized by the man of the stars above and the atoms beneath.

The cognosco of the future will inevitably develop from the credo of the present; but it must come in like manner. No structure that claims to be religious will ever avail that has not had its foundations already laid upon the primitive rocks of human nature; and no religious process, however guarded by the patents of reason, shall prove effectual that does not utilize the already existing plant.

Religion is deeper than philosophy; it overshadows all morality; it gives what neither the philosopher nor the moralist ever pretends to proffer a motive to life—the substance of hope in life. When the man of the future, really believing what he now simply professes to believe, shall dismiss opinion and call in science, faith will become indeed an assurance—the evidence of things unseen and eternal. The so-called "religion of science" seems to be a cold and clammy body of fact, not vitalized by the life of beauty or goodness, to be "of the earth earthy." Such is not the sort of science that I mean—not religion of science; but the science of religion—the scientific method in things of the spirit; things as they are determined by principles as they must be.

HUDOR GENONE.

Newburg, N. Y., May 23, 1900.

ARMY POST CANTEENS UPHELD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pending bill for the prohibition of the sale of beer, wine, &c., in post canteens and on army transports, just favorably reported to the House of Representatives, deserves most careful consideration by practical men before becoming law.

The advocates of this measure seem to assume that their ideal fits an actual state of affairs that does not exist. The fact that nine men out of every ten drink lager beer and will have it or some substitute in lieu of it is the controlling factor in the question, and it is impossible to legislate this desire from their physical make-up. The question, then, comes down to a choice as to whether it is better to allow the soldier a limited quantity of good lager, dispensed and consumed under military restrictions, or to drive him to the dives which surround the approaches to every military post, there to get vile liquor and to be exposed to the many evil influences that thrive in such places.

The writer lived the first eighteen years of his life in "prohibition" Portland, Me.; for the past two years he has served at various posts, from New York to San Francisco and from the Columbia River to the Gulf of Mexico, and can say from that experience that he has never seen a more drunken city in the United States than "prohibition" Portland. The chief result of prohibition is to drive beer out and the vilest of vile whisky in.

This will be the result to the army if this pernicious bill becomes law. After the Spanish war the writer was stationed at Washington Barracks, D. C., where, temporarily, there was no canteen. During that Winter the guardhouse was full to overflowing as the result of indulgence in vile street whisky.

The decrease in drunkenness in the army and the improvement in discipline, temperance, and decency during the past ten years has been very marked, and is due directly to the good influence of the Post Exchange. The Post Exchange is an enlisted man's club and comprises, besides the bar, a lunch room, billiard room, reading room, and store. The patronage of these at this post is about three-fifths of that of the bar, and the soldier receives the benefit of low prices that would be impossible except for the sale of beer.

Furthermore, the profits of the Exchange are divided monthly among the masses of the men and greatly improve the fare of the soldier. Withdraw this help and put the soldier on the rations, i. e., "Government straight," and dissatisfaction, desertion, and drunkenness will result. It is earnestly hoped that, for the material and moral good of the enlisted soldier, the press will unite in a demand for the killing of this bill.

GEORGE G. GATLEY,
First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery.

Fort Hamilton, May 24, 1900.

FROM A PROHIBITION STANDPOINT

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial in a recent number of THE TIMES on "Cant and the Canteen" you quote with approval a portion of a speech by Lord Salisbury, in reply to the Bishop of Winchester, in which he upholds the doctrine of personal liberty as applied to the use of intoxicants as a beverage.

This personal liberty argument is founded on ignorance of, or indifference to, the nature of alcohol and a total misconception of the groundwork of the temperance reform.

The personal liberty advocate holds that the various drinks in which alcohol enters are good and useful when used in moderation, and become harmful only when used in excess.

The advocates of total abstinence, on the other hand, claim that alcohol is a poison, pure and simple, and that it is hurtful to the physical system to the extent that it is used, and they are sustained in this contention by many of the world's most eminent physicians.

If this contention is correct, then it follows that the State has the right to prohibit or guard the sale of the poison alcohol, just as it does guard the sale of many other poisonous substances. And its right to thus prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors is sustained by more than one decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

You have quoted an eminent English statesman in defense of personal liberty. Allow me to quote a much more distinguished English statesman in advocacy of prohibition.

William E. Gladstone once said: "The liquor traffic is worse than war, famine, and pestilence combined," and again, "It is the duty of government to make it as easy as possible for its subjects to do right, and as hard as possible for them to do wrong."

Political prohibition rests on these two ideas, the inevitable and widespread evils of the liquor traffic and the duty of the Government, so far as it can, to remove the pitfalls into which its subjects are likely to fall.

The personal liberty idea makes the appetite of the individual the suprema lex. The prohibition idea makes the good of the greatest number the suprema lex. To maintain his argument, the personal liberty advocate must not only prove that there is no harm in alcoholic liquors per se as a beverage, but he must also show that their use is productive of greater good to the individual than of evil to the community. And since he can maintain neither of these contentions, it is neither wise nor sensible for him to intimate that those who would remove a great public evil by striking at individual appetite are the children of cant and hypocrisy.

JAMES McNEILL.

Hudson, N. Y., May 21, 1900.

THE CUBAN TEACHERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A circular letter received this morning, signed by Charles Francis Adams, second, as Treasurer, and Charles W. Eliot, Henry P. Walcott, Henry L. Higginson, Samuel Hoar, Francis Lowell, and Arthur T. Cabot, as President and Fellows of Harvard University, gives some interesting particulars relative to the expedition of the Cuban teachers to the United States in addition to those hitherto published in your journal. The five Government transports sailing from five different ports of Cuba will land at Boston about the 1st of July 1,450 teachers selected from all parts of the island, the selection of the teachers having been made by the same Cuban boards which appointed 3,500 teachers about four months ago. By an excellent provision of the Cuban school law the salaries of the teachers (ranging from $30 to $75 a month) are continued during the vacation, but they are expected to make use of the leisure and money in attending Summer schools or institutes. Not only does our Government provide the ships for the voyage to Boston and return, but it furnishes the meals and service. The expedition will be accompanied by five surgeons and by several ladies of distinction.

Harvard takes charge of the teachers for six weeks and a half, giving them the instruction, and making itself responsible for their board and lodging. The university gives the labor of its own officers and servants, the students the use of their rooms for the men, and the people of Cambridge will take the women teachers into their own homes gratuitously or at low rates.

The teaching includes: (1) Systematic instruction in the English language, the whole body being divided for this purpose into forty sections of about thirty-six persons each. (2) Lectures in Spanish, illustrated by the stereopticon, in physical geography, the classroom instruction being enforced by twelve excursions in the field. The teachers will go on these excursions in groups of 240, each group being divided into three sections of 80, and each section being accompanied by a teacher of geography. (3) American history and the history of the Spanish colonies in North and South America. The slow development of free institutions will be brought out in the lectures on American history, and the lectures on the history of the Spanish colonies cannot but bring vividly before the Cubans the many vicissitudes through which Mexico, Central America, and the South American republics have passed. (4) Botany, or, as an alternative, childgardening, with practical illustrations. Excursions will also be made to places of historical interest, to industrial establishments, and to good types of public schools, with lectures on the organization of these schools and of free libraries.

In a letter to President Eliot, accompanying this circular, Secretary of War Root, after heartily commending the whole project, says: "It would have been a poor bcon to Cuba to drive the Spaniards out and leave her to care for herself with twothirds of her people unable to read and write, and wholly ignorant of the art of self-government and without any political system under which the peaceable, homeloving majority of her people could find an opportunity to take part in government. * * * To succeed in their experiment the Cubans must necessarily acquire some new ideas and new methods. This is a very hard thing for a whole people to do, and it cannot be done by having outsiders preach at them. It is something that they have to do themselves. The best that anybody else can do is to afford them opportunity of seeing and studying new methods. * * * I believe that this body of 1,450 teachers, going back after their experience here, and scattering into every municipality in Cuba, will carry back more of saving grace for peaceful and prosperous Cuba than the whole power of the Government could accomplish in any other way."

And Major Gen. Wood adds: "In no better way can the people of the United States show interest in the building up of Cuba."

I would venture to say that, while this circular is of course a begging circular, yet the feeling will be general among those who receive it that rarely have they had the satisfaction in putting their hands into their pockets, of experiencing so pleasurable a glow in their hearts and heads, and with such entire persuasion of the great moral and intellectual beauty of this exquisite American gift to the Cuban nation. And this gift is most opportune and timely, coming as it does on this present day of humiliation and the revelations of the Cuban Post Office scandals. More than ever before we want to assure one another and to assure ourselves that Congress and the country at large have been honest and sincere in their protestations that we went to Cuba not to subjugate and annex, but to bring to them and to leave with them and with their children forever the blessings of independence and of equal freedom and justice for all; of disfranchisement, political and spiritual, from their foes without and their foes within.

The list of subscribers sent with the circular is an honor roll of names already known and dear to every lover of good causes, including many ladies—Miss Alice Longfellow, Miss Alice Bache Gould, Mrs. Theodore Lyman, and others—and the sum of $70,000 asked for will no doubt be quickly raised, and as much more if asked for. But why stop here? In spite of the way they have at old Harvard of trying to be at the top in all things, both new and true, why should not our other institutions of light and learning show what they can do toward subjecting and annexing the lasting good-will, love, and gratitude (leaving intact their lives, lands, and liberties) of the Porto Ricans and the eighty or more races of the Philippines? In your issue of this morning Bishop Whipple says that the condition of suffrage at the recent election in Porto Rico was that any male adult could vote who had paid a dollar tax the previous year, or could read and write, and that Gen. Davis had informed him that 50,000 votes were cast, of which one-half belonged to each class. He estimated that over 800,000 people could neither read nor write. Here certainly is a fine chance for Princeton or Yale to educate the educators of our backward sister in the Commonwealth. And while it seems impossible to learn with certainty from anything that Gen. Otis or Gen. Schwan may tell us whether, with more soldiers and better ones than Spain ever had at any one time in the Philippines, we have gotten any nearer in two years toward subjugating them than Spain did in four centuries, yet it is highly probable that if Columbia University should bring 10,000 Tagal teachers to New York and send them back well Columbianized, (and free of cost,) it would be doing more toward peace in those islands than running through a million benighted bolomen with the bayonet.

ALBERT R. LEEDS

Stevens Institute of Technology, May 23, 1900.

OUR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your remarks yesterday about Congressmen and Boers were most timely. Especially was this the case when you pointed out the danger of our getting foul of some one "more touchy than Britain and less acquainted with our Masons and Sulzers." Britain honors the ties between us, but the "some one" in question wou'd have no such restraint. If any of us believe that our country and Britain are the only real powers in this world they are most woefully in error. They equally err if they think we could gain any other friend by estranging Britain. In spite of all we have in common with Britain her good will toward us is not unconditional. She is not our truculent helper and our hold upon her is far from unlimited. She and ourselves have still a very imperfect acquaintance out of which there still arises a dense cloud of misconception. This has been marvelously lessened of late years, it is true, but a great deal yet remains and will for some time to come.

Some of the dangers of this condition I have before discussed in THE TIMES. Suppose the Canadian jingo makes us more trouble under the empire's cover, could we with our reactionists and their demagogues make the strongest contention against him? Why should he not trouble us? Is not the bad example of our parties without issues insulting Britain liable to be imitated by him in like manner against us? Will not Canada's recent service in the war be likely to tell in his favor? Will not the English reactionist back him? The latter is already growling. If such a condition must exist, on no account should it be a reaction from our bad example, which it will be if the Masons have too much license.

Let me not be misunderstood. I in no way defend the Canadian jingo or English reactionist. I have for some months been showing some of the latter's fallacies in the columns of his leading journal, by explaining some of their sources. My being allowed to do this is very potent fact, for it is testimony of great weight in favor of British good will. But in this good work I am put at great disadvantage by our tactless party men and journalists, of which fact the editor gave me a little reminder in a foot note. Having accepted British friendship in 1898 (which our failure to arm properly before compelled us to do) we should for mere decency's sake treat her in a friendly manner. She befriended us when she might well have let the powers punish us for this negligence.

I lay more stress upon Britain because our chief interests are with that country. But there are many other powers, with all of which we have important relations and should deal impartially. Thorough knowledge of our relations with them will be essential; for this we need a permanent corps of trained diplomats and consuls, with whom no meddling by demagogues could be tolerated. More tact from orators and writers is another essential. Another is to allow no prejudices of one foreign community against another to influence our party politics.

The need of proper armament we better realize but we need much more. Our new discipline will come hard and will be bitterly resented and traduced at first. Charges of trying to curb free speech to please foreigners will have to be met, and this form of prejudice will be the hardest to dislodge. To do so will be to muzzle us for the "tricky British" who are not "particularly mealy mouthed" in criticism, according to a now deceased sage who will have many counterparts in the near future. The loose training of the old conditions has done a harm that it will take a long time to remove. With all our good intentions we shall not be an influence for the world's peace unless we observe the above facts and act accordingly.

This, too, we shall find it hard to realize at first. Until we meet all of the above requirements we shall not have true dignity as a nation. Until we gain this we shall be at a disadvantage, not only among others but even at home, because we shall be more defiant than confident, more boastful than assured.

In proportion as we fail to realize the above, respect for us by others and our own self-respect will fail, but these will be matters of course with a due realizing sense of such facts.

JAMES H. BATES.

New York, May 22, 1900.

A JAPANESE ON NEUTRALITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of May 24 commenting on the attitude to be assumed toward the Boer envoys is worthy of notice, and I agree with you in every respect. So far as international law is concerned, the United States should keep perfect neutrality, no matter how deeply the Americans are in sympathy with the Boers, from the standpoint of humanity and freedom.

There is no question that the United States has common interest with England in the Far East, to say nothing of that with Japan, and therefore, in case of tactics in the Far East, it is an undeniable possibility that these three countries must need make a triple alliance.

Moreover, the United States, whom Japan has regarded, and still regards, in the light of a leader and benefactor, has brought itself more in contact than before with Japan politically, commercially, and geographically by letting the Stars and Stripes fly in the Islands of the Philippines, resulting in the growing responsibility not merely for the East, but also for the world.

As a matter of fact, it would be a great disadvantage for the United States to be entangled in the present war, whether as a peacemaker or what not. To please the Boers is to hurt the feelings both of England and Japan.

As a man one can render any service to the Boers. But as an American it is altogether a different thing, whether one is a Dutch descendant or not. It is beyond utterance publicly to hear and to witness so many things in the United States in favor of the Boers.

MASAJAKE SHINODA.

New York, May 24, 1900.

PLEA FOR THE UITLANDERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The presence just now of the Boer Commissioners gives renewed prominence to the Transvaal question, and the subjoined extract from a recent speech of Mr. Cecil Rhodes is, perhaps you will agree, interesting enough to be reprinted verbatim in your widely read newspaper. The speech was made at a meeting on Feb. 23 last, in Kimberley, South Africa, shortly after the relief of that town by the British forces, and was published in full in most of the South African newspapers. Mr. Rhodes puts together concisely some facts, well known to South Africans, and to Americans who have made their home there, but not so clearly understood at this distance.

As to the merits of the struggle now going on, or the claims for sympathy with either side, there is, it seems to me, one striking fact which has scarcely been sufficiently emphasized hitherto. This is, that those Americans who have lived for any considerable length of time in the Transvaal during the past decade are found to be apparently unanimous in the view that Britain is right and in every way justified in the present war. After living, as I have done, some ten years in the Transvaal, one acquires a considerable personal acquaintance with one's fellow-Americans resident and settled there, and I have yet to learn that the opinions or sympathies of any one of these American Uitlanders is now in any way pro-Boer, nor do I know of any one of them who is not satisfied that the English are righteously overthrowing the Transvaal oligarchy. Surely this may be classed as "expert testimony," and that, too, of a kind which should have great weight with the vast impartial jury of our fellow-countrymen. If there be any Americans of long residence in the Transvaal who have honestly reached different conclusions, they certainly do not seem to have made themselves heard during these past months, while it is not unreasonable to suppose that such testimony, if anywhere discoverable, would long ago have been exploited by the energetic agents of Krüger & Co. in these United States.

H. A. WOLFF.

New York, May 19, 1900.

[Extract from Mr. Cecil Rhodes's Speech, Feb. 23, 1900.]

The puzzle has always been why this war arose. If you were to read what they term the republican papers—of course, they are not republican at all, because the Governments which they represent are in reality oligarchies—your would really believe that our country desired to seize the neighboring republics. Yet, if we go into the history of the past, what do we find? We find that the gentleman who was once President of the Orange Free State, and who is now Krüger's State Secretary, (Mr. Reitz,) boldly stated to his close friend, Mr. Theodore Schreiner, a brother of the present Premier of the Cape Colony, so far back as seventeen years ago, that the one aim and object of the party to which he belonged was to turn England out of Africa. We will follow that train of thought. I remember very well, indeed, when I went to Bloemfontein on the opening of the railway to that place, (1890,) that I was approached by Mr. Borckenhagen, who, pleased for the moment by some speech I had made, invited me to throw in my lot with what he termed the Afrikander Party. I have told the story before, but it is worth repeating. I asked him what he meant. He told me that the Afrikander Party was working for an independent South Africa, and they would take me in their arms if I would join them. I replied that I was neither a knave nor a fool. I should be a knave to leave my own people and a fool to join his, because I should be hated by my own people and despised by his. Mr. Borckenhagen was, you remember, the closest personal friend of President Reitz, and therefore in close touch with the conspiracy which had existed for the last twenty years. The impudence of the statement that England was desirous of seizing the Transvaal for its gold is shown by these facts which I have dwelt upon, and which are vouched for by the brother of the present Cape Prime Minister, and universally believed, viz., that years and years ago Mr. Reitz avowed that the one aim and ambition of his life was to drive England out of Africa. What did we find when this war broke out? We found that the two republics had obtained artillery of the very highest class and immense stores of ammunition, and we know that if England had been involved in European complications the consequences for her would have been most serious. Therefore the boot is on the other leg. This was not a conspiracy on the part of England to seize the neighboring republics, but it has been a long, long conspiracy of the neighboring republics to seize British South Africa.

They call themselves republics. They are not republics. Each Government consists of a small political gang. They humbug the poor Dutch people by appealing to their patriotism and they divide the spoils among their coteries. And it is these gangs who were going to turn the British Government out of South Africa, and prepared for it by dinning it into the ears of the misguided people that their independence was threatened.

I should like to ask, What are these republics? The Americans have found them out. They all come here, one after another, talking about their feeling that republicanism in South Africa was the best thing. But they have found out that no such thing as republicanism exists. How can a republic be said to exist in a country where every new-comer, even every South African of British descent, is treated as a helot or slave and rights of citizenship are vested solely in persons of Dutch birth? The poor, simple people who hand their souls over to the King who happens to be ruling in Pretoria or Bloemfontein have been deceived and their rulers have appealed successfully to the worst prejudices of these poor farmers, with whom I have worked in the past, and shall be able to work in the future. But, gentlemen, I venture to predict that the day of reckoning is coming between the Dutch farmer and these people who have misled him. What is the Pretoria Government? Simply President Krüger and a gang of Hollander placemen, steeped in corruption, and the whole Government is consequently rotten. The people have no voice. Even the Dutch people have no voice. They have been deluded into the belief that their independence was threatened, and all the time this old gentleman was piling up armaments to threaten the flag of her Majesty in South Africa. And what of the Government of the Free State? They were left alone; we did them no harm. But, gentlemen, that State has been plunged into war at the will of two individuals. We had here (in Kimberley) a rather indifferent attorney called Fischer, who left us and retired to Bloemfontein. There he became a member of the Raad, but he left it in a fit of temper,* and I suppose he thought in his retirement that he could bring himself again before the public if he upset the existing order of things. And so he and that bucolic President Steyn have plunged his State into war. And their people are going to reckon with them—not with us. Presently they will ask: "What was the fight about?" and "Where was our President?"

I noticed the other day that President Steyn had been to Pretoria, and Krüger sent him back with a message. He said: "I am so old I cannot lead my burghers, but tell them if I were not so old I should be leading them." His message was greeted with great enthusiasm, but curiously no one saw the humor of it. The humor was this. Why was not Steyn leading his burghers? He is a great, fat, hearty man of forty, and quite capable physically of going into the field, but he preferred to stay in Bloemfontein, or make trips to Pretoria; and I have not heard of Mr. Fischer, ex-attorney of Kimberley, leading the burghers, either. Well, I suggest to President Steyn that he should finish the balance of the war by leading his own burghers, instead of wasting his time in those passionate denunciations of England, which invariabiy finish up with some religious cant and appeal to the Almighty. I will tell President Steyn that if the Almighty looked down upon this part of the world, He would ask him why the republics treated all those white people as slaves; why the Government of Pretoria was corrupt, and why it was not possible to share the government of that big country with the people who came to settle there from other lands. The Dutch politicians claimed the right of priority, but what did it amount to? So far as those republics are concerned, it does not extend back beyond my personal life; it is not the right of priority which belongs to old countries like Portugal, Italy, or some of the old empires of Europe. The Transvaal and the Free State have barely existed one generation, and therefore when you talk about priority, such right as it gives belongs to the native, and to speak of "Ons Land" on the basis of a temporary occupation dating back twenty-five or thirty years before the arrival of the Uitlander, is insolent presumption. That is the reply to make to this wretched nonsense about "Ons Land" and priority of occupation, because all contention will be over with the recognition of equal rights for every civilized man south of the Zambesi.

That principle for which we have been so long striving is the crux of the present struggle, and my own belief is that when this war is over the Dutch farmers in this country will throw in their lot with us on this basis, that neither shall claim any righ of preference over the other. We have no feeling against them. We have lived with them, shot with them, visited with them, and we find, owing, I suppose to the race affinity, there is not much between us. But they have been misled by these gangs at Pretoria, Bloemfontein, and even Capetown, and I say that now they have not to settle with us, the Uitlanders; they have got to settle with those who have used them for their own base and immoral purposes.

*(Mr. Fischer resigned from the Free State Raad because of what was tantamount to a vote of censure by his constituents, who protested in a public meeting against his activity in fostering a closer union or amalgamation of the Free State with the Transvaal.)

AMERICANS AND THE BOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication of F. W. Whitridge in THE TIMES of the 15th inst. has the true ring, and its author must be a thoroughbred. It voices the sentiments of the intelligent and thoughtful American citizen, of those who do not believe that hatred of England is a prerequisite to American citizenship.

Intelligent Americans know too well the past and the present history of the Boers. They know it has been one of slave driving, wrong, and of shame. It seems time enough for the Boers to talk about liberty, &c., when they have practiced it in their own country toward the strangers within their gates. The Transvaal is a republic in name only. Its rulers are intolerant bigots. The Jew, the Catholic, and the negro are denied not only the rights of citizenship, but the privileges which go to every one whose manhood is his heritage.

Every one who has a grain of pity in his heart must sympathize with the envoys now with us in having fallen into the clutches of such worthless characters as Sulzer et al.—arrogant, conceited, and irresponsible nobodies. It is a safe prediction to say that, if the English Government were allowed to open recruiting offices in New York City, they would get 5,000 Irishmen to enlist to fight in her ranks against the Boers.

Everybody knows that England will settle the Boer question to suit herself and in her own way, and no one knows this better than do the mountebanks into whose hands our noted visitors are unwittingly playing.

A. M. E.

New York, May 26, 1900.

DANGERS OF ANTI-IMPERIALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Americans seldom make the same mistake twice, and it is therefore to be hoped that they will not now allow the anti-imperialist agitators to manufacture a false public opinion, as they allowed the free silver propagandists to do for years, before puncturing their arguments and supplying with their poison the proper antidotes, so that public honor and morality may be preserved.

A false public opinion always rests on false reasoning, either because the premises are false or because wrong conclusions are drawn from true premises. In the one case the conclusions and premises are both wrong, necessarily; in the other, only one, the false inference. If the facts or premises are true, a people as intelligent as we ought not to err in the conclusion, and seldom would do so if the mind remained open, unbiased, and free. But when fear, interest, conceit, hate, pride of opinion, and desire for consistency obscure and distort the facts and true conclusions, we have error and all the baleful consequences of error.

Of course, to cure and avoid error the sources of error must be pointed out or be self-discovered. But what if the individual will not test his facts, or reasoning, and when his error is shown him he refuses to acknowledge it and continues to lead others, as well as go himself, to the pitfalls of untruth? Well, we know this, that error and falsehood are out of accord with the moral order of the world, and being antagonistic to that course of affairs which makes for righteousness, peace, and progress cannot finally prevail if civil order or civilization, and nations of justice and mercy, are to survive. But a false public opinion before being punctured and overthrown may be the cause of infinite mischief—may cause the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives and of untold treasure, as in the case of our civil war, and even the destruction of nations themselves, as is seen in the whole course of history.

The whole trouble with the anti-imperialists is, first, that they will not recognize the existence of certain facts which, unrecognized, make their reasoning faulty. In other words, their reasoning is based on assumed, and not on actual facts. For example, Dr. Parkhurst in his tract "Guarding the Cross with Krupp Guns" as good as says that the Government of the United States is aggressively endeavoring with the aid of shot and shell to carry the Gospel to the Philippines, and, on this assumption, vigorously condemns this course as contrary to the Gospel and its Divine utterances and spirit, and as "an infidel method of accomplishing evangelical results." (Page 4.)

If his facts were true his conclusion would be a perfectly sound one, but he should not forget that intelligent people see through this sort of logic; and also that theological reasoning, which may serve in some ways a useful purpose, is worse than useless when applied to the solution of the great political and civic questions which the cause of humanity, reason, conscience, freedom, and progress, with Spain, has brought to the American people.

Again, Senator Hoar says: "I would declare now that we will not take these islands to govern them against their will." But he knows perfectly well that we have taken them, and he knows perfectly well that the Filipinos can govern the islands according to their own "will if only we could be sure that their will is a just and lawful or reasonable will. What we are asking of them is to have such a will by recognising our position there under international law, and nothing is further from the thoughts of the American people than to prevent them from governing themselves when able.

At the same time Senator Hoar makes the above declaration he also declares that we should "require all foreign Governments to keep out of these islands," but in the same breath he further says that we have acquired no sovereignty there because "Spain had no rightful authority over the Philippine Islands"; and still in the same breath he further says: "But undoubtedly having driven out Spain we are bound, and have the right to secure to the people we have liberated an opportunity, undisturbed, and in peace, to establish a new Government for themselves." (Tract of Anti-Imperialists, "Reply of Senator Hoar.")

Senator Hoar says nothing about the duty of the United States to preserve order in those islands from which we have driven Spain, a duty not only owing by us to the people of those islands—even to those who war against us—but to humanity, liberty, justice, and law, and to every nation on the globe whose interests and people may suffer from disorder in the islands and who, under international law, have a right to make war, in turn, upon us if we do not preserve order there.

All the wars of the world and three-fourths of its suffering have been caused by a failure of peoples to understand each other in the same sense, either because they could not from bias, or ignorance, or would not, from a mistaken, or private, or partisan motive of gain or revenge.

When such important matters are before the people and right or wrong action concerning them is of so great importance to us and them, and the world, it is of the utmost consequence that the real facts should be brought to view and kept in view, and rightly reasoned upon if we love our country, humanity, and progress. It was because of the duty we owe to these that we were in the performance of that duty led to the possession of the Philippine Islands.

It is sad to think that our misguided countrymen, who set up a man of straw in an imagined imperialism of force (when the true imperialism is only that of justice, liberty, useful ideas, and service) and claim to be fighting this imperialism of force in the interest of both ourselves and the Filipinos, are causing an unrest and raising false hopes which will not only mean death to hundreds of our brave soldiers in the Philippines but perhaps eventually even worse evil among ourselves at home.

S.

New York, May 22, 1900.

"Imperfect Naturalization."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Imperfect Naturalization" describes it exactly. Permit me to congratulate the writer of the editorial under that caption in this morning's paper on having, as I believe, correctly diagnosed a complaint the prevalence of which has been recognized, but the name for which was lacking. He struck the nail on the head. Long may he continue. Undoubtedly, a great many of our imported citizens are suffering from imperfect naturalization, but the treatment of the subject illustrates the difference between the knife in the hand of the skillful surgeon and the club of the savage.

I hope the designation will become permanent and be frequently used when referring to this distressing complaint, and that those American citizens in whose cases naturalization did not "take" only imperfectly so, will be the more easily recognized in future, and the importance of their sayings and doings more correctly estimated.

F. J.

New York, May 24, 1900.

Church Sanitary Conditions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When you called the attention of church Trustees and Vestrymen to the unhealthy condition of cellars and toilet rooms in their buildings you did a public service. Experience will teach any one a curious fact—ten neat and cleanly men, who delight in decency of life and surroundings, form one person in law, a Vestry. Then this artificial person goes with eyes and nose shut, and, wonderful to say, all kinds of dirt and filth may lurk about the property the Vestry controls, undisturbed. It is shameful and needless.

You speak also of the dangerous rubbish allowed to gather itself in church cellars and closets and schools. You might go further and speak of the lack of ventilation, the exposure to cold draughts of air, the insecurity against fire, the poor facilities for escape in case of panic, the danger from rotted and neglected wooden pinnacles and ornaments. All of these I have noted in city churches.

I think a remedy would be a rigorous inspection by city officers, and, in case no amendment was made by those in default, some suitable public statement as to which parishes offended. If any law can punish the guilty ones, let it be enforced.

HENRY C. CARTER.

New York, May 23, 1900.

Neglect of Sanitation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent editorial on Church Sanitation is timely and sensible. I could confirm it with a score of other instances of neglect of the elementary principles of hygiene in lofty office buildings, public institutions, apartment houses, and private dwellings. The shocking condition of the new Court House, the over crowded prison cells at Sing Sing and Auburn, the facts revealed during the recent tour of the Tenement House Commission on the east side, tell their own story. But who is to blame? The people themselves, who systematically shut their eyes to sanitary necessities, who poohpooh the dangers from foul air and will not pay for sanitary safeguards. Every architect, engineer, and contractor will confirm this statement. Only by such intelligent and frank criticisms as your editorial can the public be awakened from its apathy.

CHARLES F. WINGATE.

New York, May 23, 1900.

Preservation of English Scenery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The holiday season is now at hand, and a possible trip to England must be occupying the thoughts of many Americans. Few things probably give so much pleasure to holiday-makers in England as the Old-World charm of her ancient buildings and the quiet restfulness of her scenery. But the preservation of the monuments of ages now past, or the changing beauties of an ever-present nature, is not an automatic process, and it has at last been recognized that special measures are necessary to combat the forces of industrialism, speculation, and natural decay. The National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty was founded some years ago and has already done much to preserve the beauties of the old country. Cliffs, hillsides, cottages, castles, all pass into the hands of the Trust and find there sympathetic and careful guardianship.

Any one who wishes for information as to the possessions and work of the Trust, as to other places of historic interest or natural beauty in Great Britain can have it by writing or calling at the offices of the Trust, 1 Great College Street, London, S. W. (close to the House of Lords.)

H. D. RAWNSLEY,
Honorable Secretary.
HUGH BLAKISTON,
Secretary.

London, May 10, 1900.

Republicans and the Presidency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days of political uncertainty and expediency, when my party managers are seeking a fitting "running" mate for Mr. McKinley, why would it not be better to nominate other men who are free from the mistakes of his Administration, but who would command the respect, the confidence, and the hearty support of the Republican Party? I do not need to refer to these mistakes. Our political opponents will make them manifest enough, but as exemplars of the highest American statesmanship, intelligence, and ability I suggest Harrison of Indiana for President, Long of Massachusetts for Vice President. The one, as President, compelled the respect of his opponents. The other, as Secretary, has filled this office with honor to himself. "1776."

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 24, 1900.

Ex-Gov. Cornell Suggested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Considering the difficulty of deciding upon an available candidate for the Vice Presidency upon the Republican Presidential ticket at the coming National Convention, and the strife of certain ambitious gentlemen for the nomination, it would seem desirable and a natural and proper thing to do under the circumstances and to relieve the situation from embarrassment and prove productive of harmony to give the nomination to another man, who embodies all the desirable conditions indicated and whose name would tend to largely strengthen the ticket; a man of trained experience in public life, a native and citizen of the State of New York, whose record as Governor of this State was peculiarly satisfactory as a wise, sound, and economical Executive, and whose administration was a credit and honor to the State.

The nomination of ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell would doubtless be received with general satisfaction, and he would honor and dignify the position of Vice President of the United States. As is well known, Gov. Cornell is of the old-fashioned type of stalwart Republicans.

H. HOWARD.

New York, May 23, 1900.

Fitzhugh Lee for President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The strongest man as candidate on the Democratic side in the next Presidential contest I have not yet seen named—and that is Fitzhugh Lee, former Consul General in Cuba. He is liked and honored by all as a manly American. He will carry every Southern State and be strong in the North and scare McKinley fearfully. I am a Northern man, an old-time Republican, but can see faults as well as virtues, and I would like to see good candidates on both sides. There is no hope for a Bryan, a Dewey, or any other I have seen named.

STEPHEN HILTON.

Selby, Cal., May 17, 1900.

EXPECTS INCREASE IN TAXES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's paper I observed that Commissioner Feitner states that the rate of taxation will be as much as last year, if, in fact, it be not increased.

Experience teaches me that such a statement is usually the forerunner of an actual increase. For this reason I beg to invoke the assistance of THE NEW YORK TIMES in calling attention to the matter, to the end that property owners in this borough may be awakened to a sense of the danger they are about to confront. Since Greater New York was established owners of property on Manhattan Island have received no particular benefit from annexation, but are called upon to bear the largest proportion of its expenses. There are many pieces of property in this borough which, instead of being a source of profit to the owner, demand a yearly outlay for the privilege of holding them.

The question is too serious to permit merely philosophical discussion; it demands an immediate and a radical cure, and, unless it be pressed upon the officials in some way that will not be misunderstood, no relief can be hoped for.

HENRY F. MILLER.

New York, May 22, 1900.

CONCERTS FOR STRICKEN INDIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to suggest, as a means of raising money for famine and plague stricken India, that concerts should be given all over the city at the moderate price of 50 cents admission.

In this great City of New York there are musicians who undoubtedly would be glad to give their services for so great and pressing a need as the dreadful suffering now existing in India.

Our excellent church choirs would volunteer to sing, and the churches would open for the purpose free of expense. Concert halls would undoubtedly be offered, and a series of musical entertainments be inaugurated, which would add an appreciable amount to the sums of money now being forwarded.

This plan would afford people of moderate means the opportunity to give 50 cents and at the same time procure for themselves an evening of wholesome pleasure.

Musicians would in this way give what would be an equivalent of money, and a vast number of people would thus unite in a philanthropic cause.

HUMANITY.

New York, May 22, 1900.

Women Who Loiter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this date I note where Magistrate Zeller discharged women arrested for loitering on the street, although he afterward did fine them for soliciting. My business requires me to frequently pass Thompson and Third Streets. Almost invariably have I been solicited, as is every one that passes that point. I have often wondered why the police did not stop it, and instead of being rebuked they should be upheld in the discharge of their duty.

HARRY M. COHEN.

New York, May 24, 1900.

Commends the Third Avenue Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You quote The Electrical Review as saying, on the subject of street car passengers standing in front of the passengers sitting down, "Why not a car in which this standing is impossible?" and you remark that such a car is hardly imaginable. Not so, it seems to me. The new style of cars on the Third Avenue line is just such. I mean those which are arranged like ordinary railroad cars. The seats are sufficiently crowded to prevent any one standing between them; nobody attempts it. It is to be hoped that these

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THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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THE WASTE OF CROTON WATER.

Every report made upon the subject by competent authority shows that the daily and continuing waste of Croton water is startling, but nobody seems to be startled by it. We have never heard in any official quarter a serious suggestion that a remedy must be found and applied. Everybody who says anything at all says, of course, that the waste ought to be stopped, but no plan is put on its way to adoption.

Engineer FREEDMAN has just made a supplementary report to the Controller, which contains this passage:

> It was discovered that in the most quiet hour of the night, at 3 A. M., 90 gallons per capita were being drawn from the pipes, while the average draught for the whole twenty-four hours was less than 120. These experiments make it certain that about two-thirds of the present supply to Manhattan is wasted.

Mr. FREEDMAN thereupon remarks that "it appears certain that New York must have more water." On the contrary, it is certain that New York does not need more water. Her present supply on Mr. FREEDMAN'S own showing is three times greater than her needs. What she needs is engineering advice and official action to stop the appalling waste from the old and leaking mains and pipes, which must be the chief source of loss, the carelessness of users in letting water run needlessly being a minor cause of waste.

Mr. FREEDMAN tells us that at 3 A. M., when very little water is actually used in the city, the supply is found to be drawn upon at the rate that, if continued, would consume an amount equal to 90 gallons per capita in twenty-four hours. We take it that this is the meaning of his not very clear statement. He and all the other authorities tell us that we must have more water. Obviously, if the prevailing theory of helpless submission to the law of waste continues to be accepted we must provide three times as much new water supply as we actually need in order to keep all the leaks running at their full capacity at 3 A. M., and all other times. That would be the most un-American proceeding ever recorded in our municipal annals. It is not like the Yankee race to accept meekly a curable evil as a permanent condition.

The Ramapo gentlemen were kind enough to offer to furnish an additional water supply for forty years at an annual charge of $5,000,000. That was to be the price of 200,000,000 gallons per day. The total value of this interesting contract with a private company was $200,000,000. How much would it cost to discover and stop the leaks, not all of them, of course, but the big ones, the main sources of the waste? Certainly it would not cost $200,000,000 or anything like it. The entire system of mains could be replaced for a fraction of that sum, and all the taps and connections inspected and repaired. No doubt it would be a very great nuisance to have the streets torn up all over the city in countless places for the repair of leaks or the replacing of old and worthless mains. But methods have been devised and applied in English cities for discovering the location of important leaks without exposing the mains except at the very spot where repairs were needed. But even if the people of the city were driven wild for a season or two by a repetition of the horrors of excavation inflicted upon them by COLLIS, would not that be a more businesslike way of treating the problem than buying more water to feed the insatiable leaks?

Engineers of high standing have expressed the opinion that it is entirely practicable to put a stop to this vast waste of water and of money. Is it not about time that some attention was paid to their opinions and suggestions? Tammany, as is well known, would much prefer to have the city buy Ramapo water, a good part of the price for which would go into Tammany pockets. The organization policy is to keep all the leaks wide open—in the water mains and in the Treasury. But it is not necessary for the taxpayers to accept that policy. If the people could be made to understand the magnitude of the interest involved the officials of the City Government could be made to feel the pressure of the public opinion. They would not yield without a fight, but the thing is worth a fight.

FRIARS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

We have already had something to say about the amazing manifesto of the Catholic clergy in the Philippines. A "manifesto," however, is just what it is not. The author of it has taken pains to conceal his identity, lest he should get into trouble. His incitements to rebellion against the civil authority are distributed throughout the churches and houses of Manila in leaflets that bear no signature, and for which, on the face of them, there is no responsibility. This fact ought to make them ineffective, as it certainly makes them contemptible. A priest who exhorted the laity to rebellion, and who took the responsibility of his exhortations, would command some measure of respect. But the author of these exhortations does not aspire to the glory of martyrdom, even in the mitigated form of an appearance in a police court. His first concern is for his own skin. This is the method employed for intimidation by the secular "Captain Moonlights" and "Mollie Maguires." But an anonymous admonition to a man to take care of his soul, when the anonymity of it is evidently motived by cowardice, is not apt, as human nature is constituted, to be a cogent form of appeal. The laity which reads the leaflets will not, one would suppose, be greatly moved to endanger their persons at the bidding of an exhorter who is so careful of his own.

But the most striking thing about this incitement to rebellion against the civil authority is its surpassing silliness. The Filipinos are plainly told that "the Church is superior to the civil authorities," and that the things which the civil authorities have enjoined are on no account to be done. The faithful must "utterly abominate civil marriage," which has been established by military orders. They must "reject and condemn liberty of worship, liberty of the press, and liberty of thought," to which the Government has been repeatedly pledged, by Gen. MERRITT, Gen. OTIS, and the President, and to which it would equally be pledged by the mere fact of being an American Government. It is by the sufferance of this Government that all the ecclesiastical property in the islands is permitted to be held and all the privileges and immunities of the clergy to be maintained. And it is against a Government which has them thus completely in its power that these silly priests are trying to instigate rebellion. They are as wise as doves and as harmless as serpents. What they are aiming at for themselves is evidently not a "modus vivendi" but a "modus moriendi."

In Manila, the friars are believed to be the authors and circulators of this instigation to rebellion. Having succeeded in making themselves odious to the natives, and in stirring up rebellion against Spanish rule on account of their own odiousness, they are now engaged in a test of the patience of the American Government. It is to the interest, first of all, of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines that they should be discouraged, just as it is to the interest of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, first of all, that Cahenslyism and Wiggerism should be discountenanced by its authorities.

Archbishop CHAPPELLE, as the Apostolic Delegate in Manila, is primarily concerned to put a stop to seditious talk which pretends to be circulated in the name and with the authority of the Church.

ITINERACY AND METHODISM.

The abandonment of the "itineracy" of its ministers by the Methodist Church has long been expected. The wonder is rather that it was not proclaimed before than that it has been proclaimed now. That the practice should ever have prevailed is to be explained by reference to the history of Methodism. That history is the most striking illustration of the justice of MACAULAY'S famous criticism, that "the Church of England possesses, for offensive purposes, no organization at all," a criticism which he made more specific by saying that it did not know what to do with enthusiasts.

JOHN WESLEY had not the least idea of starting a new Church or a new sect. He meant to do a missionary work in connection with and in subordination to the Established Church of England. The association of the Oxford Methodists, or "the Godly Club," was not intended to be at all in the nature of a schism or of a secession. It was not primarily based upon any difference of dogma. It was simply the association of some young men of active benevolence to do missionary work in connection with the Church. The enterprise was much more nearly analogous to the formation of a Young Men's Christian Association or of a Society of Christian Endeavor in our day than to the founding of a new sect. As MACAULAY says, in the Church of Rome WESLEY'S enthusiasm would have been hailed as a force of great potential value to the Church. His followers would have become an "order," and, as the founder of an order, he would have been honored and recognised during his life and canonized after his death. It is a striking proof at once of the spiritual deadness and of the mundane stupidity of the Church of England in WESLEY'S time that the most valuable and vital element in it should have been forced out of it by actual and senseless persecution. But Methodism remained, to its founder, not a Church but a missionary society. Its organization was that of a missionary society. To such a society the principle of itineracy was as appropriate as it is to an army, and as it is inappropriate to a settled and independent Church, such as the Methodist long ago became. The abolition of itineracy is simply the tardy recognition of the actual condition of the Methodist Church in our time.

Although the principle of the permanent relation of pastor and flock, which is now recognized in the Methodist as in the other Churches, is, upon the whole, doubtless the true one, it has its drawbacks, and these are much mitigated in the new arrangement of the Methodists. An appointment may be continued during the mutual acceptableness of preacher and congregation. But it is still in form, as in the early days, and as in an army, a "detail," needing to be yearly renewed by the Bishop. Apparently this should make it much easier in the Methodist than in the other Churches for a congregation to be rid of an unacceptable pastor or a pastor of an uncongenial congregation, without public scandal or a too evident invidiousness. Bishops and congregations of other denominations will be likely to regard with envy this peculiarity. And Methodist Bishops will probably find it expedient to preserve it by not making a continuance by any means a matter of course, but reserving it for those cases in which there is no question that both parties are satisfied. In that way the Church may be able to combine the advantages of its traditional system with those of settled pastorates.

PORTRAIT STATUARY.

It will be a cause for congratulation when those who desire to perpetuate the memory of distinguished citizens of this or other countries, adopt some other means of doing them honor than reproducing their more or less sharply accentuated physical deformities in enduring bronze. New York is not especially rich in portrait statuary, but most of those we have are extremely painful to contemplate. This is less because the sculptors who modeled them were unskillful than because they were expected to make them faithful portraits, and to reproduce not only the lineaments but the bodily peculiarities of the persons represented. Indeed, some really great artists have made some very unpleasant statues of this kind and must have good cause to regret it. The limits of idealization in this department of art are found in making the coat hang as a tailor would approve and reducing any excessive bagging at the knees of trousers. If, however, the subject had an abnormally large head, or a neck too short for good proportions, or stoop shoulders, or spinal curvature, or any other physical peculiarity, the portrait sculptor must express it in his work or fail to satisfy those who employ him. In other words, his model must "look like" the man he is commissioned to reproduce, and the greater his success in plastic portraiture the less satisfactory the result to those who expect a work of art.

It chances in the economy of nature that a great many very estimable people, worthy to be held in respectful and even loving remembrance by future generations, are more or less misshapen. We do not notice this, especially in our intercourse with them while living, or if we do we forget it in the respect or affection they inspire. Probably they "average up" when compared with those about them, and by reason of their greatness of intellect, or high station, or oratorical fluency, or good deeds, may even be apotheosized into demigods. But as the rule, when these same misshapen caricatures of well-proportioned human beings are reproduced in bronze in heroic proportions, and set upon pedestals, to be regarded critically from every point of view save that of the observer's own level, at which he sees little except the face, those who knew them not in life, and for whom even their names and deeds are more or less nebulous memories, are moved to wonder why the desire to do them honor did not take some other form than that of unpleasantly literal reproduction in bronze. Not being things of beauty, these monuments cannot possibly be a joy forever. That they are a source of even momentary satisfaction to their perpetrators is doubtful. Before they are cast, the clothes in which they were modeled have become old-fashioned and look odd. To another generation they will be simply unsightly incumbrances of public places, suggesting nothing ennobling and teaching no other lesson than that the figure of an elderly and commonplace man, with the rain beating on his uncovered head in Summer or a six-inch icicle depending from his nose in Winter, may be of limited historical interest, but it is certainly not art. The fact that the sculptor who accepts such a commission places his posthumous reputation in great peril, and that the higher his standard of realism in plastic portraiture the more unsightly his finished work, warrants a revolt among artists of this class against portrait statuary. We wonder it has not long since found expression in an absolute and unconditional refusal to execute such orders, and in an effort to educate the public taste to the more frequent acceptance of symbolic designs with portrait panels in bas relief secured to the pedestals, if need be. Every man whose life is deserving of lasting remembrance has been or has done something which can be better and more fittingly celebrated in allegory than by putting his own more or less unattractive person, like Saint SIMON STYLITES, on his column, upon a pedestal where a human being could not long remain, and from which, without the aid of a ladder, he could not descend without the risk of sustaining compound fractures of the leg bones. The allegory in sculpture is always interesting, and if not beautiful it is because the sculptor is a bungler or lacks imagination. It can be mounted on a pedestal appropriately, and need not wear conventional garments cut after the fashion plates of any particular year to avoid an anachronism.

THE GOLF TOURNAMENT.

The triumph of WALTER J. TRAVIS in the match for the local or Metropolitan Association championship yesterday was a result which neither surprised nor disappointed golfers. For three years or more Mr. TRAVIS has been esteemed one of the best golfers in the country, if not, indeed, the very best in the matter of "form," and from the beginning of this latest tournament his chances were seen to be as good as any. Mr. HARRIMAN, the "runner-up," to employ the ancient St. Andrews term, was last season's local champion, and he too played in all but perfect form from the very beginning of the contest. Indeed, the week on the Nassau Club's excellent links was filled with good golf, clean, far, and sure, golf of a much better quality, in fact, than could have been seen in this country a few years ago, though probably the scores of Mr. TRAVIS did not average lower than his scores have averaged for a long while.

The triumphs of the week, too, were all for American golf, the game as it is practiced in this country by players who learned how to swing their clubs here. FINDLAY DOUGLASS, who has been amateur champion of the United States, though, like his predecessor in that honor, Mr. WHIGHAM, a native of Great Britain and assuredly a Scottish golfer, was worsted in one of the preliminary contests by the absolutely superior play of a young American golfer who will assuredly be heard of again frequently, Mr. ALLEN KENNADAY. Mr. NORRIS and Mr. GRAHAM, who have come to the front in this tournament, are also golfers of remarkable skill who are likely to join in the contest of Mr. HARRIMAN'S title to the amateur championship of the United States at Garden City in July.

Last year Mr. HARRIMAN brilliantly won both the local and the National championships, to the honor and glory of American and Eastern golf. At the present moment he seems, taking all the uncertainties of the game into consideration, to have as good a chance as any man to hold the National trophy another year. But he will surely have to fight for it, with TRAVIS holding his own so ably and so many young players of the first class in the field.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—What is evidently a very warm friend's view of the arrest of Postmaster E. P. THOMPSON at Havana is presented in a letter published by The Indianapolis Journal. The writer's name is not given, but he apparently holds a place in the Cuban civil service, and possibly he was one of Mr. THOMPSON'S subordinates. He says that the arrest was made late in the afternoon, and it was dark by the time the prisoner had had his preliminary hearing in a Spanish court and been held in $10,000 bail. As the author of the letter puts it, "Mr. THOMPSON was at the mercy of the savage people who seem to delight in doing things after darkness appears." By 6 o'clock, however, this eloquent person had heard of the arrest. After considerable delay he learned that Mr. THOMPSON had been taken to the Vivac, and visited him twice that evening, which shows that the prisoner was not kept in the strictest seclusion. The letter continues: "He kept saying: 'I am innocent of any criminal act. I simply corrected a mistake, on the advice of my stamp clerks and the department that a mistake had been made. I have worked hard all my life, handled millions in cash and never was accused of a single wrong act; and now, after thirty years of service in the Government, I am an old man, fifty-nine years of age, and they accuse me of being a criminal and put me behind these bars, at the mercy of the Spaniards.' He then spoke of his family and was much affected. We staid until about 2 o'clock A. M., interviewing the newspaper men who had gathered, asking them to hold off any harsh editorials until the next day and to remember his past record in making up their articles." The next morning Gen. WOOD ordered the bail reduced, and the prosecuting attorney quickly fixed it at $1,000, an amount that was easily raised. The letter, which is a very curious one, ends thus: "I believe THOMPSON perfectly innocent of any actual wrong. He has simply committed an irregularity, and in the present excited condition of things the Inspectors wanted to do something quick." The effort to prove that Mr. THOMPSON was treated with unnecessary harshness fails entirely. On his friend's own evidence the only hardship inflicted was a night in the Vivac.

—Representatives of several of the neighborhood associations which the inhabitants of the west side are so fond of forming for the purpose of protecting what they have and of getting what they want—usually without any regard whatever for the interests of the city as a whole—went before the Rapid Transit Commissioners on Thursday and with eloquent fervor implored those officials to save the trees on Upper Broadway from the speedy destruction with which the building of the new tunnel threatens them. The west siders told the Commissioners that it wouldn't cost more than $100 per tree carefully to remove the whole lot before the work of excavation began and as carefully to replace them after it was completed. That is probably true, and nothing could be further from our intention than to say, or even to hint, that these trees are not worth saving at the expense mentioned. But what a charming novelty it would have been if the members of the west side organizations had for once expressed a willingness to search their own pockets for the money they want spent on the embellishment of their own part of the city. They are well-to-do people who live over there, and they can well afford to contribute out of their abundance the small sum required to preserve the trees they have the good taste to admire. Other New Yorkers have only a mild and widely diffused interest in the shading of Upper Broadway, while the west siders will derive a direct and personal advantage from it. The adoption of a generous policy by them, too, would make it easier for the rest of us to forget the vast amounts of public money that have already been expended in that section of the city—far more than in sections more in need of improvement—and it might even render it possible to forget the cynical indifference to the rights and conveniences of other people that the west siders have so often displayed when the establishment of needed dumping places, fire engine houses, and the like has been proposed.

—We are deeply indebted to The St. Paul Pioneer Press for the important news that a Northwestern journal has published an item beginning: "Mr. ——, one of our business men, came near having an experience that might have been more serious for him than it was." The Pioneer Press presents that triumph of linguistic ingenuity with no other comment than the exclamation: "What a beautiful Populistic platform this genius could write!" The suggestion is certainly excellent, but so serene a gem deserves to be more carefully analyzed. What did the writer of the item mean to say, and why didn't he say it? People really amiable will insist that the man's meaning is not at all mysterious, despite the pretense of critics that he lost himself in a verbal maze and brought nothing forth when he finally escaped from it. That contention, however, imposes upon the amiable ones the necessity of explaining just what the sentence was supposed by its author to express, and of proving that it accomplished its purpose. Perhaps that can be done, but trial will convince anybody that the task is not easy. Did Mr. —— have an experience or not? We are told only that he came near having one, clear intimation that he didn't, and yet we are also told that the experience which he didn't have might have been more serious than it was, which practically asserts that Mr. —— and his own experiences are independent and unrelated entities. Madness lies somewhere in that direction, and we will refrain from carrying the investigation any further.

—Virginia is the sixth State to announce that her Naval Militia prefers to stay quietly at home this Summer rather than make a cruise on the Prairie. These rapidly multiplying refusals of the militiamen to avail themselves of the facilities for instruction so generously and courteously placed within their reach are extremely mystifying to us landsmen, and it does seem as though explanations of a more enlightening and convincing sort than any that have yet been presented should come from some source or other before the chasm obviously opening between the navy and the Naval Militia gets any wider. The Washington dispatch from which we learn of the action taken in Virginia was apparently of departmental origin; at any rate it referred to "wholesale defections," and hinted somewhat obscurely at the need for such a reorganization of the force as will produce "a National Naval Reserve which can be relied on." This could hardly come from any of the officers and men upon whom it reflects so severely, or from anybody who likes and believes in them. And yet those of us who observe things naval from afar off have yet to see the slightest evidence that the militiamen even now are untrustworthy in times of public danger, and as for their "defections" this Summer, well, it really seems as though the professional, and not the amateur, men-of-war's men were to blame for them. For when the Spanish war began did not the militiamen respond promptly to the call of duty? Did they not, often at heavy personal sacrifices, work with zeal and a reasonable measure of efficiency at the tasks assigned to them? Memory plays us strange tricks if they didn't. And last year were they not eager to make the voyage from which this year so many of them recoil? What happened on that first trip to cause such a change of sentiment, to quench enthusiasm for lessons from the experts, to increase so strangely the attractiveness of home waters? The public looks to the navy for answers to these questions.

GENERAL NOTES.

Judge W. C. Hook of the United States District Court decided in a case recently on trial in Topeka that the section of the Kansas prohibitory liquor law that forbids persons to enter the State and take orders for liquor is unconstitutional.

* * *

There is a Canadian club in Atlanta, Ga., and the members are already making great preparations for a celebration of Dominion Day in July that shall be adequate as an expression of their love for the land of their birth, though they now are nearly all American citizens.

* * *

One Chicago man is clamoring for the coinage of a silver seventy-five-cent piece. He claims that it "would stimulate trade," as a purchaser would not be so much impressed by the cost of a thing when he could pay one coin for a seventy-five-cent article, as he is when he continues to hand out a half-dollar and a quarter-dollar for that article.

* * *

The New England Historic-Genealogical Society has requested the Daughters of the Revolution to aid it in its efforts to procure copies of the inscriptions on old gravestones and tombs in all the cemeteries of New England. The society regards these inscriptions as historically valuable, and it is its purpose to keep the records of them at its rooms in Boston.

* * *

The Massachusetts Daughters of the Revolution are hopeful that the State will make arrangements for the preservation of the birthplace of John Adams, in Quincy, Mass., for its historical interests, and because it is a fine specimen of Colonial architecture. Recently the "Dorothy Q." Chapter visited the house and listened to a paper by the Rev. D. M. Wilson of Brooklyn on "The Mansion of the Quincys: Its Famous Inmates and Guests." In the parlor of this house "Dorothy Q." was married. The same wall paper, bearing quaint figures, and supposed to be of Chinese make, is still on the walls of the room.

THE WORSHIP OF MAMMON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Lightly come, lightly go." This old adage is being exemplified in our midst.

Who so lavish as the bandit and burglar, the pirate and the footpad? Those who have toiled not, neither spun, and who are the fortunate legatees of other men's stealings?

The whole world holds its breath at the prodigality of the heirs of a man who made his grand coup to high fortune by stealing a railroad bodily, so to speak, and ended his career by wrecking others. His descendants are not to blame for what he did, but in the eternal unfitness of things his grand stealings place them on a plane of the highest social status, while the legacy of a clean record and a modest competency counts for naught among our social leaders.

Ergo, the popular axiom of the worldly Quaker, "Get money, my son, honestly if thou canst, but get money," example being ever before precept. The advice is followed by our latter-day saints of cupidity, irrespective of its baleful moral effects upon the community, with results only too pronounced in the interest of good morals.

Such methods of procuring wealth are lasting in their impressions and leave a deep scar upon the social character, showing as they do the hopelessness of social reward for honest effort, since wealth, in quantity, not quality of acquisition, is the social standard of character. Provided it is unsoiled by prison garb, it passes muster.

Integrity is a good thing only when it is well gilded; when just plain and unvarnished, it has no attraction.

It has been said, "An honest man is the noblest work of God," which, by modern interpretation, would imply the richest man is the pride of his heart.

The world will bow down to wealth until civilization bows itself out of existence and a new civilization will arise upon its ashes, when honor, justice, and truth will wear golden crowns. The cross of the Legion of Honor in our midst should be the cross of Christ in practice, not in theory, but unfortunately His sanctified followers prefer broadcloth to sackcloth, and the rich man, much condemned in his teachings, is eagerly sought, with his bountiful table and lavish offerings.

Hence without the powerful teachings of a model example, we drift on the sea of worldliness, until chaos yawns before us.

The moral of ill-gotten gains should be the taint attached to them, and, like the disease physical, be shunned. But the gentlemen of the cloth are ready and eager to extol in language most sycophantic the princely offerings of the greatest scoundrel, provided he has not worn a striped suit. These are facts that cannot be gainsaid.

We live for this and only this world, while we talk glibly of another and a better, and resting upon a hope of false and destructive teachings, rush headlong to the violation of the moral law, hoping to enjoy all that is enjoyable in this world and in the next also.

If the words of the great moral teacher go for anything, "As the tree falleth, so shall it lie," and "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling," then methinks this modern mammon worship is strangely out of place.

Having recognized the error of our ways, the next thing to be considered is the possibility and method of change. Man is most certainly the creature of his environment. Change the environment and you change the man.

The modification of our social system is a matter of education and thoughtful inquiry. Let those earnestly interested in such matters give it the deepest consideration. The causes of our great social inequality and its ever widening gulf will afford food for reflection for all alike, irrespective of social status.

WILLIAM SAUL.
Jersey City, May 26, 1900.

SHOULD AMERICA HELP INDIA?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed with interest the appeals being made through the press for contributions toward the relief of India's famine-stricken myriads. So far as I know, the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon started the movement in the first issue of his experimental Christian daily in Topeka. His plea was based on a broad Christian altruism which would relieve suffering wherever found without asking any questions.

This sort of charity may perhaps be as unwise between American and Hindu as between millionaire and pauper in New York City. In your last Sunday's editorial on "India's Peculiar Claim" you appealed to American charity for India on a much more definite and tangible ground. You brought up the question of international responsibility and urged that the spirit of charity, which sometimes softens the relations between individual competitors when one has gone to the wall, should hold in international relations.

I do not wish in any way to raise my voice against the practice of the Golden Rule among the nations. But the Golden Rule may be foolishly interpreted to mean that I should do for my neighbor just what an urgent distress might make me want him to do for me; whereas it seems to me that the Golden Rule enjoins upon us to treat our neighbors as we think they ought to be treated, as we think we ourselves ought to be treated under like circumstances. What I am trying to get at is the question as to how far do the circumstances of the present case justify a general appeal to the American people to save the Hindus from starvation?

I have seen nowhere in this discussion any reference to the question of overpopulation. Is it not true that India could not support her present population in a degree of comfort consistent with western ideals, even if she could be made to change her spots and become like the countries of Europe and America?

If this is the case, does not the Western world assume an impossible responsibility in trying to civilize and keep alive India's millions? Perhaps England may be said to have assumed this responsibility for good or ill.

If England made a mistake, surely we ought not to be called in to bolster up a policy that is ruinous to the world. We are responsible for the relief of India or we are not. If we are, let's be quick and united to the full extent of that responsibility. If we are not, let's turn away from the terrible spectacle and not stultify our consciences and our intellects by spooning out our little dole of relief.

I do not see that there can be any effective plea based on the sacredness and worth of human life in this case, for human life is not sacred when it is fathered by vice and misery, and it is not worthy when there is absolutely too much of it.

In India human life seems to be "dirt cheap," and we cannot raise the price by a fiat of philanthropy. Is India to be counted in the circle of nations which are seeking a common level of civilization and co-operative helpfulness? If so the level must be a lower one than could be attained by Western nations.

Is it not clear that we cannot assume responsibility for the relief of such an immense nation without having some control over the increase of its numbers? Is not starvation in India plainly the penalty for overpopulation and improvidence?

DELOS F. WILCOX.
Elk Rapids, Mich., May 23, 1900.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's issue of THE TIMES I read the remark of Bipin Chadra Pal of Calcutta, at Boston, who declares he is proud to be a heathen, since he has studied Christianity on the streets of Chicago, Boston, New York, and amid the mist of London.

In the first place, our heathen brother is not as much heathen as he would have us believe. Christian influence has had its effect on India, and one of the peculiar traits of the Hindu is that, as he broadens out into the Christian spirit, he gives his own religion the credit. I would suggest to our learned friend not to judge Christianity from the streets of Chicago or any other large city, as that is not a fair test. Don't take the haunts of sin as landmarks of Christianity.

Take our hospitals, our homes for the aged, crippled, orphans, insane asylums, sanitariums for consumptives, churches, colleges, homes for working girls, boys, &c. Our willingness to spend millions of dollars to enlighten the Hindu, and now to try and prevent starvation by sending our flour; these I ask you to consider as the result of Christianity.

Christianity has had varied experiences, but the religions emanating from the Veda have never attained the humanitarian influence of Christianity. India's progress from idolatry, child marriages, and widow burning and shameful licentiousness as part of its worship, as revealed in the Supreme Court of Bombay, are attributable more or less to "Christian England and Christian America." E. SEYMOUR.
Brooklyn, May 26, 1900.

Our Philippine Policy Criticised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit a constant reader to point out that in your editorial of the 26th you confuse and misstate the conditions that exist between the United States and Cuba and the United States and the Philippines? You say: "Can any sensible man doubt that if, instead of giving up their arms and disbanding their forces, the Cubans in revolt against the power of Spain had turned against us as Aguinaldo turned against us, all our available troops in the island, and as many more as we could send there, would have been employed to overcome their resistance, and make them respect the flag and obey the authority of the United States?" The Cubans gave up their arms and disbanded their forces because of our oft-repeated promise that they would be given complete independence, and that our forces would be withdrawn as soon as civil government was established in Cuba. We made no such promise to the Filipinos, and treated with contempt their friendly request for information as to what our intentions were regarding the future government of the Philippines. Had we treated the Cubans as we have treated them, we would without doubt have the same kind of a murderous war of repression going on in Cuba that we have in the Orient.

LAWRENCE TELFAIR.
New York, May 26, 1900.

Character a Valuable Asset.

From The Dry Goods Economist, May 19.

Our able contemporary THE NEW YORK TIMES on Wednesday took up a subject which The Economist has persistently hammered on as being one the thorough understanding and recognition of which are of the deepest importance to business men of all classes. And as what Dr. Johnson said of Oliver Goldsmith may with considerable truth be said of THE TIMES—that it touches nothing which it does not adorn—we make some extracts from the article in question, which is entitled "The Business Value of a Good Name." * * * As showing the importance of character to the establishment of a satisfactory business rating, THE TIMES quotes from two reports furnished by a protective association. Each of these deals at length with the character of the business man to whom it refers, frankness, truthfulness, conservatism, prudence, and the truth reposed in the merchant by his neighbors being emphasized in the one case, and secretiveness, lack of character, bad habits, gambling proclivities, and untruthfulness in the other.

It is clear from these reports that, irrespective of the capital he might possess, the merchant referred to in the second report would be a dangerous man to credit. What credit man, indeed, would not be readily inclined to take the one as a customer and equally prompt to turn down the other? Character in these days is a very valuable asset, and it is gratifying to find influential daily papers bringing the fact to the attention of their readers.

The South and Its Representation.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

THE NEW YORK TIMES admits that the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment to the American Constitution would be an act of National wisdom, but is in agreement with The Register in thinking that it will be impossible in the near future to get three-fourths of the States to ratify the appeal. The majority of the States are Republican in politics, and the Republicans will be very slow in making acknowledgment that their party made a mistake in passing the amendment. THE TIMES extends no hope of relief from this source. It adds to the gloom of the prospect by predicting that the South's other plan of getting rid of the negro vote, namely, the amendment of State Constitutions, will inevitably result in a cutting down of the apportionment of the Southern States, and the consequent cutting down of the South's vote in the Electoral College, thus depriving the South of any further influence in the conduct of the National Government. While we hope for better things, we recognize that a bad condition is often not provided with a remedy until it gets so bad that it is intolerable. We fancy that if the Republicans proceed to the limit and exercise their power to diminish the South's representation in Congress and in National affairs, this act will in the end produce a reaction, and that it will the sooner bring about some just consideration of the needs of Southern society.

Young Negroes Make the Trouble.

From The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.

"Old" Cuffie is out in the field working the cotton and the corn. In the vast majority of cases "Old" Cuffie is all right, and if we had to deal only with him there would hardly be any race problem to solve. It is the "young" Cuffie who is the cause of the trouble—the young negro who has grown up since the war. He wears store-bought clothes, smokes cigars, and carries a walking cane. He is the fellow who makes the race problem. There has been little change comparatively in the old ante-bellum negro. He is the same old humble, faithful darky now that he was before his freedom. It is in rare instances that he gets into trouble. The negro has made progress, but it has been in the wrong direction.

NUGGETS.

Desperation.

Merchant—Do you speak Germah?
Needy Applicant—I never have, but, gracious, I'll tackle it if you give me a job.—Indianapolis Journal.

Premature.

"Did you ever try mud baths for your rheumatism?"
"No. I once ran for a political office, but that was before rheumatism had asserted itself."—Chicago Times-Herald.

He and Fame Arrived Together.

"I see that a Boston man says that Gen. Phil Sheridan arrived at Cedar Creek too late."
"Well, he seems to have reached there in ample time for the poet and the sculptor."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Catching the Hare.

In one of the courses in history at Harvard, the professor asked in an examination the question, "Could President McKinley order the confiscation of Aguinaldo's personal property?" One student handed in as an answer: "To make a rabbit stew, first catch the rabbit."—Boston Journal.

The Fare.

"This is about the slimmest bill of fare I ever sat down to," grumbled the excursionist who had stopped at the Summer hotel. "It's about half what I'd get at home."
"Well, you got half fare on the railroads, too, didn't you?" said the waiter. "Did you kick about that?"—Chicago Tribune.

THE DOCTRINE OF DESPAIR.

From The Denver Daily News.

I've heard—who has not?—the disciples of death,
Who preach from the gospel of gloom;
Who argue that life is a dust and a breath
And ends with the door of a tomb;
Who find in their ultra-material scheme
No place for a whence and a hence;
Who figure that God is a myth and a dream,
Because undiscerned by the sense;
And often I've thought as I've heard them declaim,
If what they predict should befall,
If this little world be the end of the game,
Then what is the good of it all?

'Tis progress, you say? 'Tis the bringing to birth
Of our kind? 'Tis transmission of lore?
But what will it be when this dying, old earth
And our human race are no more?
Away with this soulless, illogical creed,
This damnable dogma of doubt,
That gives to the torn heart of solace in need
A quibble, a sneer, or a flout.
If life and the blessings it brings to our view
Must end with the shroud and the pall—
The loving and beautiful, noble and true—
Then what is the good of it all?

The mind of the human is filled with a dream
Of life in some fair by and by.
It is not a part of the infinite scheme
To place in our spirits a lie.
The poets, philosophers, sages, and seers
Have told us the glory to be;
A strain of sweet music floats over the years,
That's wafted from far Galilee,
And added to these is the voice of the soul
That speaks from the Silence its call,
Assuring us life while the ages shall roll;
And this is the good of it all.

I'd far rather have the sweet faith of a child,
The open-eyed wonder of youth,
With reason unwarped and with mind undefiled,
Believing in goodness and truth,
With visions of splendor enchanting and rare
And learned in the lore of a dream,
Than versed in the modern cult of despair,
The science of things as they seem.
I'd far rather trust in the ultimate right
Than build up my doubts as a wall
To shut from my sight that fair kingdom of light,
Revealing the good of it all.

A Revolution in University Sport.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By H. S. BROOKS, Jr.,

Originator and Founder of the Harvard-Yale Dual League Association in Track Athletics.

THE casual observer would not notice any particular change in intercollegiate sport of to-day as contrasted with a few years ago, while, in fact, it has undergone and is undergoing complete reorganization, or rather organization in every department. Although our universities have been deep in sport for a number of years, nevertheless it is only recently that they have required particular attention. In former years athletics in the universities were very simple and ran themselves. The athletic departments were very poor; there was practically no gate money, and most of the funds were raised by subscription among the undergraduates. Many of the athletes paid their own expenses. As the universities grew larger and athletics became more popular, by degrees certain sports began to be self-supporting, but that did not help the others that were not; it only made them feel their own shortcomings the more. Football became the most popular, and the roughness of the game, the notoriety given to the players, the enormous crowds which assembled to see the games, the large sums of money taken in at the gate, the time given to the game by the players, the unhealthy, overwrought atmosphere surrounding the sport, and the train of evils and abuses naturally following from such a state of affairs all alarmed Faculty and graduates.

It was not an uncommon sight after a big university game to see two or three undergraduate managers leave the box office, very much excited, very jolly, and very red, with their pockets bulging and stuffed with thousands of dollars of gate money, of all denominations, all mixed up with their own money, pipes, cigarettes, and cigars. Only young men of that age could have pulled such a thing through. It does not take much imagination to conceive how much money was lost or wasted. I do not suppose there was ever a case of downright stealing on the part of any undergraduate manager. In any event, I have never heard of a case, but the temptation offered to outsiders to take advantage and the losses through want of any system must have been very great. Connected with every college there are always a few devoted graduates who for the love of their Alma Mater and sport are always ready to step into the breach. These men were not unobservant and were not idle, although for a long time they were powerless, for nothing is so difficult to handle as a student body, and after the student body a university Faculty, but last year the rapid growth of the universities and flagrant extravagances brought things up with a round turn. It had been coming gradually over even the student body that something was wrong. Previous to this time the only thing that could really reach the student was a failure to "win out," but recently, even in victory, he has observed the handwriting on the wall and wanted to get under cover. The experience of long years showed that athletics could not be allowed any longer to run themselves, and the machinery and plant, which was found ample for all needs in former years, did not fit the needs of the universities of to-day. There had been a number of bad cases of abuse of trust, and Harvard and Yale, the two leading universities, were doing a lot of thinking. The statement of the football managers of Columbia University, revealing the dishonorable methods used to obtain a good eleven, did not help matters much. At last the always "cock sure" undergraduate began to appreciate that what he loved most was about to be taken away from him unless somebody should come forward and save the day. This was what the small band of the faithful had been waiting for, and, strange as it may seem, although there was absolutely no connection between the graduates of the different universities, nevertheless all began working on the same lines at the same time. Of course, it must be understood that the athletic authorities of all the universities were and are in touch, and know each other well, and are as one on the great principles.

Last Winter Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Columbia took up the question of organizing their departments of athletics. The first thing done was to divide each department into two sub-divisions—the financial and the athletic. As years had rolled by, each university had acquired a vast amount of property, such as athletic fields, with their grand stands, running tracks, tennis courts, boathouses, boats, floats, and the numerous other houses and equipment so necessary, together with gymnasiums, all going to make up a very valuable property, estimated in many instances to be worth several hundred thousand dollars. Such a property had to be cared for, and required a large sum of money yearly for its maintenance. Under the old system each athletic department appropriated whatever moneys it made to itself; had its own Treasurer, and did what it pleased with the funds. If the sport happened to be a popular one, you can well imagine it would be almost impossible for that department to legitimately spend them, yet they were always spent somehow or other. On the other hand, there were the other departments, not so popular, but just as important, that were suffering for want of support, so each university established one financial centre for all the athletics of the university, assembled all the money in a common fund for the benefit of all, provided for the necessary funds for improvement, taxes, and insurance, and in general introduced a check upon all disbursements, and made a noble endeavor to check extravagances.

The control of athletics proper remains about the same, varying only with the university. At Yale there has always been a well-defined policy to leave the entire control in such matters to the student body; the authority rests in the Captains and undergraduate managers. At Harvard and Princeton there is an entirely different method in force. At Harvard the authority is vested in an "Athletic Committee." The Chairman of this committee is a member of the Faculty, and, although there are graduates and undergraduates serving, nevertheless Faculty influence predominates.

At Princeton and Columbia there are two distinct Athletic Committees, one made up from the Faculty, the other from the graduates and undergraduates. Both these committees act together, but on the whole it cannot be said that Faculty influence predominates.

At Yale the entire control of athletics proper is still vested in the Captain, who has plenty to do, as it may well be imagined, but the financial department has been put under the control of one man, Walter Camp, who has been appointed to the office of "Treasurer of the Yale Field Corporation." The Yale Field has been deeded to the university, which makes Mr. Camp at the same time an officer of the university and of the student body. The various managers of the athletic departments, at their own suggestion, with the assistance of certain graduates, formulated the scheme and voluntarily requested the Faculty to put the plan into execution. This system requires that all the moneys of all the athletic departments be put into the hands of this officer, to be disbursed under the direction of a committee, consisting of the undergraduate managers and himself. These are great changes, and, of course, everything is not perfect at the universities; the millennium has not arrived, but many of the abuses and extravagances have been corrected, and one has good reason to believe that things are at last on the right track.

The university sports now uppermost in our minds are track athletics and rowing, and it is right here that the American college youth has now his greatest problem to solve. There is no question but the American college equals the world in turning out athletes of natural ability that are known as "stars," but, compared to Great Britain, in turning out an average team of all-around athletes, together wih all that this means, we are the veriest novices. When Harvard and Yale last Summer made their athletic pilgrimage abroad to contest in track games with Oxford and Cambridge, the trip was a revelation to the graduates who represented Harvard and Yale as a graduate committee. The men who constituted this committee were old athletes, and had been identified with every athletic movement of their respective colleges for years, and had reason to believe that they knew a thing or two about athletics in general and track athletics in particular. There was only one opinion on their return, and that was that they had taken in all they could digest at one time, and hoped that at some future date they might have the privilege of going over and digesting more. The Englishmen and their methods presented nothing startling on the surface. It was only when one got into the works and saw the "wheels go round" that one appreciated that the very smoothness of the system indicated its depth. One might even say that in detail of method the Englishmen are behind us, for instance, in their athletic grounds, settings, and general conveniences. Years ago athletics in Great Britain were undergoing the same gyrations as ours are now, and they fell into disrepute, because they were taken up by professionals, and were so abused that they were very nearly wiped out. Then the great universities and public schools stepped into the breach and saved them. Ever since that time the English universities have steadfastly refused to employ professionals, and are at swords' point with them, there being a well-defined tradition that when gentlemen enter the arena of sport they should be conducted by gentlemen, without the aid of professionals. It is owing to this that we find no professional trainers employed at the English universities, in marked contrast to our method. The men have simple training rules, which have been handed down to them year after year, and are their sole guide. They differ as to training methods somewhat at Oxford and Cambridge, but only in small detail. Their rules are so simple that they caused the Americans no end of surprise. They ate very much as they pleased, of course eschewing fats and sweets, but they drank light wine and ale, played cricket and tennis, rode horseback, and were not particular about what meats and vegetables they consumed, or where they practiced their respective distances, so long as they got their practice in. There was no attempt at secrecy; they would visit you, and then ask you to allow them to make their daily practice with you; they would "clock" you cheerfully, and expect you as cheerfully to "clock" them back; they were always proposing all kinds of outings and asides, which took us by surprise, for the training of an American college youth is a serious, sober thing, and not to be trifled with. We never quite got used to it, but we did our best. They train themselves, or rather they train one another. At times they have the services of an "old Blue" like C. N. Jackson, Esq., Oxford, who is bursar at that university, or the Rev. Dr. Gray, who is a Rector in Cambridge, but they depend mostly on their own efforts to get themselves into condition. The stop watch, or "clock," as they call it, is their great weapon. Everything is done on time. Their first effort is to obtain a complete understanding of their capabilities, and, having ascertained that, they put it into seconds—so many seconds for such and such a distance, until the distance is completed; then when the time of the race draws near the first and second "strings" are chosen, which means that the two best men are selected. Then they introduce pacemaking, the pacemaker's duty being to take the men along at a fast clip, at that rate of speed which will bring about the best results. English pacemaking is really and truly a fine art. The running of these pacemakers is simply marvelous. They have got it down so fine that they are practically human watches, and their best men are at liberty to dismiss from their minds everything else but sticking to the pacemaker.

The whole system of athletics in Great Britain is on a different basis from ours. The general popularity of these sports with the public at large, and at Oxford and Cambridge in particular, was an eye-opener. Track athletics are indulged in by every one, primarily for the love of the sport itself, a feeling that I am sorry to say is entirely absent at our universities. Undoubtedly the Britisher laid his foundation well when he built on "the love of sport for sport's sake."

Everybody that can hold his head up takes part and enters the lists voluntarily without coaxing, because he is keen to be in the thick of it, and after he does enter the lists his enthusiasm is so great that he does not have to be pleaded with to remain in training. Wild horses cannot stop him from performing his daily exercise and pleasure, and there comes a time when it is difficult to keep him off the track, so that he will not interfere with the training of the team, which in due time is chosen, and which, when selected, is the logical result of a well-balanced system.

Our system in contrast is anything but flattering. Every year lurid appeals have to be made to get men out, and unless they are treated with respect and consideration it is difficult to persuade them to stay out. The trainers give all their attention to the "star" men, and the love of the game is lost sight of in the desire for victory. There is no permanent system, and each year the work has to be done all over again. There are very few men who become great athletes as the result of much hard work and gradual growth. We hear a great deal of the Englishmen being natural born long-distance and middle-distance runners; this is not the case. We like to think so, as we are woefully weak in this department. These great English runners are developed, because every man that has a drop of red blood in his veins, big or little, from boyhood tries his hand at running, and grows up running. It is not uncommon to see men weighing 175 to 180 pounds on the track. Most of the great runners lean to the heavy side, for middle and long distance running requires stamina. The American college youth has not arrived at the point where he goes in for some branch of sport as a matter of course. He is willing to be a good "heeler," shout himself hoarse when the time comes, have a great time in victory and a jolly sad time in defeat, but he does not know what he is missing by not getting out himself and personally putting his shoulder to the wheel. Our American university man is a "dead game sport," athlete and loafer alike; there are no better anywhere. There is much for them to learn, and a great deal more to unlearn, and when they get the idea of "winning at any cost" out of their noddles they will be fit subjects for better things. We are not on that basis as yet by any manner of means. To say we were would be untrue. We are much better than we used to be; we have overcome the material problems in our universities; by that I mean that the day has passed when any of the great universities "import players," and the amateur standing of our athletes to-day is as high as any in the world. It took a long time to arrive at this point, and the way has been hard and thorny, but the work has been well done, and there will be no backsliding. It is on the moral or sentimental side we fall short. Rules have their uses, but it will not be through them that the tone of university sport will be elevated, but through the students themselves. When they decide that all sport must be conducted along the lines of "sport for the love of sport," instead of "sport for the sake of winning," they will brush away very nearly all the objectionable features which have been a constant source of anxiety to all those who have had the welfare of athletics at heart.

H. S. BROOKS, Jr.

Southern Opinion of the Race Problem.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By WALTER H. PAGE

Formerly Editor of the Atlantic Monthly.

THE recent Montgomery conference of Southern white men on the race problem along with many other recent events gives proof that Southern opinion is vigorously bestirring itself to reach clear conclusions about our tough and ancient social burden. There are two practical aspects of the subject of such grave importance that all other aspects of it are by comparison merely sentimental. These are the problem of proper education, and the problem of proper political methods. Enough experiments have been tried in each to make the right way plain; and among scientific students of Southern social and political phenomena there is now little difference of opinion as regards either education or politics.

Enough experiments in education have been tried to demonstrate the practicability and the revolutionary quality of one idea—the Hampton-Tuskegee idea. Any open-minded man who knows the social and economic condition of any representative Southern community where both races live and who has seen the work done at Hampton and at Tuskegee and the rapidly multiplying schools of the same kind, puts all his theories about education at rest. This system is a demonstration. It has justified itself and has made a conquest of Southern opinion. Every speech but one delivered at Montgomery gave evidence of a definite conviction on this matter. The most acute student of the whole problem that I have ever met remarked that industrial education for the negro had done more to cause the two races in this generation to understand one another than all other forces combined. On this platform the white man and the black man stand together. It was only the other day that a negro who is the Principal of an industrial school in the South came to New York to ask for money; and there came with him two Southern white men of high social and financial standing who are on his Board of Trustees. All three addressed the same audience and explained that another Southern white man in their town had offered a substantial sum to equip the school on condition that they get an equal sum from other sources; and they had collected half this additional sum in their own town from white and black alike.

The characteristic of slavery—and the characteristic of barbarism before slavery—was economic inefficiency. The central idea of industrial training is economic efficiency. The gratifying and increasing prosperity in the Southern States is a measure and proof of increasing economic efficiency. These few facts give the proper cue for the training of the mass of workers.

It is not to be forgotten that industrial training which was begun with especial reference to the need of the negro is now sought and demanded also by the whites; for if any man was economically less efficient than the savage and the slave, it was the slave's master; and if any man was less efficient than the master, it was the poor Southern white man who never attained the success that enabled him to become a master. Industrial education in schools, in workshops, in commerce—this is bringing new conditions in the Southern States. When we come to reckon educational values properly, Gen. Armstrong and Mr. Washington will stand out even more clearly than they do now as the great men of a great movement.

Judged by the speeches delivered at the Montgomery conference and by all other evidences, Southern opinion on this aspect of the problem of the races is practically unanimous, and it is very earnest. The wonder is that rich men who hold their fortunes in trust do not endow these revolutionary schools; for there is no other way in which sheer cash can do so much for the building up of civilization anywhere in the United States.

There is a danger, which wise management may avert, that the color line may be drawn in industry in the Southern States as it has been drawn in many cities in other parts of the Union. If white labor unions in Southern communities should exclude the negro simply because he is a negro, a new phase of the problem and a very serious phase of it would present itself. The traditional Southern feeling—what may be called the old master feeling—is contrary to such discrimination. The relation of the races has always been such that the blacks have received industrial encouragement from the better class of white men, and always from the old master class. Labor unionism will have a frightful disaster to answer for if it ever draws the color line between skilled workmen in the Southern States.

The other phase of the problem that is of primary importance is the political phase. In the reconstruction era the negro was grossly unfair to the white man in his political activity. He voted "solidly" and unreasonably with one party, whatever the party stood for; and, of course, he showed in most disastrous fashion his political incompetence and stupidity. He was simply herded and driven to the polls. Nothing else, indeed, could reasonably have been expected. When the white man's turn came and the inevitable rebound followed and "negro domination" was ended, the white man also acted unfairly to the negro. Within one generation each race has in turn been victor and victim of the other in politics. The result is that wherever the negro population is relatively dense the black man is practically disfranchised, by statute in several States, by trickery in others, simply because he is black. The negro in his ignorance and stupidity drew the color line in politics; and now the white man continues to draw it—with a less pardonable stupidity. True, no local Government in the South anywhere now can be as visibly and grossly scandalous as most of the reconstruction Governments were; but the unfair exclusion of the negro from the polls has worked and is working evil in a more lasting and dangerous form.

Now, most men agree that it was desirable and necessary to make an end of "negro rule"; certainly it was inevitable. But to prevent debasing and inefficient political control was possible, and is possible, without perpetuating the color line in politics. It is one thing, and a wise thing, to restrict the suffrage so that the driven cattle of any community shall not gain power. It is another thing, and a dangerous thing, to restrict the suffrage so that a man may not vote because of his race.

The most unfortunate series of events in recent Southern life has been the incorporation in the Constitution of one State after another of clauses which were meant to disfranchise men because of their color. The end aimed at—the legitimate and proper end—could be gained without perpetuating the color line at all. A property and educational qualification would in any State disfranchise the mass of the most dangerous voters and forever prevent "negro domination." The obvious unfairness of the Mississippi and Louisiana methods and the methods of other States which are following their example is the least of the evils done. The elimination of the negro from politics has caused the practical elimination also of the better class of white men. It is doubtful whether in any communities in the country since the Union was formed political life has been at as low an ebb as it is in these States today. An incredibly small number of political managers, some of whom are themselves unable lawfully to vote because they have not paid taxes, manipulate the whole political machinery; and in some communities fewer votes are cast than ought to be required to elect any public servant. The franchise has become a farce. Political morality has suffered eclipse. The white man is indeed apparently rid of the political burden of the negro, but he has the burden of a perfectly stagnant political condition.

Two results are bound to follow: Politics has already lost character and dignity in these communities, and these States are likely sooner or later to suffer a diminution of representation as they have already suffered a diminution of influence in the National Legislature. It is an unspeakable misfortune for our whole National life that just when the Southern States are becoming so important a commercial and industrial part of the country they are pursuing a political policy that will lessen their political vigor and influence more and more. It is often said that most of the States of the Union are now inadequately represented at Washington. I do not think so. But no man who knows the energy and integrity and ability of the dominant class in the South—the men who are accumulating wealth and developing the long-neglected land—can for a moment doubt that their political representation is most unfortunately unworthy.

Unhappily a comparatively large section of Southern public opinion seems to believe that the disfranchisement of the blacks because they are blacks is necessary. But this is by no means a unanimous opinion. There is, in fact, in spite of the elimination of the negro in State after State, reason to believe that the body of the best Southern opinion, if it could find expression, would favor a property and educational restriction of the suffrage without reference to the color line. Unfortunately when the question is put to a popular vote it is often so put that many men who oppose these amendments to the Constitution cannot express their opposition.

A striking evidence of the dissent from the programme of disfranchisement for color was given when the Louisiana method was defeated in Georgia. Another evidence was the forcible address by ex-Gov. McCorkle of West Virginia, delivered at the Montgomery conference, which was by far the most important deliverance of the three-day programme. He made it plain that the policy of Mississippi and Louisiana was disastrous—even more disastrous to the whites than to the blacks—disastrous to the whole political life of any community. It is impossible accurately to measure the strength of the soundest Southern opinion which agrees with Mr. McCorkle. But it does not require a large Southern acquaintance to know that there are many men, and they the most influential, who do agree with him.

Here, as everywhere, one who wishes to find a large group of verifiable facts about the race problem has to content himself with conjectures and apparent tendencies. If any company of men who hold Mr. McCorkle's opinions would have a trustworthy investigation made of the well-ascertained effects of the Mississippi and Louisiana laws, they would make an illuminating contribution to the whole subject. And surely the time has come for a scientific study to supplant the rhetorical method. As a scientific contribution to our knowledge of these grave problems the Montgomery conference did little—could do little. But it made the way plain. It showed that Southern men are alive to the gravity of the situation. It revealed a sound body of opinion on educational problems and suggested definite inquiry into the effect of bad political methods. If the energetic Southern society which called the conference will gather a body of facts on these topics, there is little doubt that constructive Southern opinion would form itself about such activity and prepare the way for a higher plane of political dealing with the negro. The substitution of facts for traditional opinions is the only method of quieting the noise of the rhetorician on the negro problem—such a rhetorician, for instance, as the man who proposed at Montgomery to remove the blacks to some territory by themselves. In God's name, whither? by whose right or might, or with whose consent? We have yet a Deportation Society, now a venerable organization of Bishops and philanthropists, who can find nobody to deport. If anything be certain, it is certain that the negro will remain with the white man in the South for an indefinite period, and he will remain by the wish of both races. Rhetorical, too, and foolish was the argument for the repeal or the modification of the dead Fifteenth Amendment; for if there be one task in practical politics more difficult than all others it is to change the Federal Constitution in time of peace. Such rhetorical displays butter no parsnips. They show only that the negro problem yet attracts those curiously visionary and unbalanced minds that have from the beginning been much exercised over it, just as a similar type of mind concerns itself with spiritual phenomena and perpetual motion.

The hopeful aspect of the subject are the industrial and educational aspects. The danger point is in politics, and the danger is not so directly to the negro, who indeed no longer has a voice in politics, but to the white man himself, and to the whole community. Restriction of the suffrage on the color line makes inevitable the worst development of bossism—the bossism of little men who exclude larger men from political activity, and who prevent the growth of sound and constructive public opinion. In industry, in education, along all practical and fundamental lines of growth, the South is bounding forward more rapidly than any other part of the Union—all the upland South at least; but in politics the present tendency is to substitute one bad policy for another. Leaving room for a few exceptions, no well-informed man now regards the Southern politicians with respect. True, they are not thieves, as most of the carpet-baggers were; but they are small potatoes covered with mold. And they are doing their own communities and the whole Nation an irreparable hurt by using the misfortunes and crimes of the negro as a means of constructing political machines. The race line in politics was the most wicked demagogy of the "bloody-shirt" era. It is even more wicked now, when used by Southern demagogues instead of their carpet-bag prototypes. The effect in one case as in the other is to exclude from public life the best men of the community and to prevent the growth of sound and courageous and independent opinion.

WALTER H. PAGE.

The International Struggle for Markets.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By JOHN FOORD,

Secretary of the American Asiatic Association.

WHEN the Boer war is over, in what direction is the world to look for the source of fresh disturbance? To the land of the sick man of the Near East, or the land of the sick man of the Far East; to the Persian Gulf, or the Afghan frontier; to the Hermit Kingdom, or the Gates of Hercules? On such a point one man's conjecture is as good as another's, but it is safe to predict that be the clash of arms where it may, it will arise over the desire to control new fields for trade; it will be a war for the conquest of markets rather than for the mere possession of territory. All the questions which carry with them the possibility of war to-day relate to the gateways of Asia or to the race for political, as a means to commercial, supremacy of that continent. The lands misgoverned by the Sultan of Turkey have a value of their own, but their possession is an element of international disturbance, mainly because they lie across one way of entrance to Asia. The sovereignty of Korea would, in capable hands, be a source of wealth, but, far beyond the wealth of the kingdom and all its undeveloped resources, is the position of vantage it affords from which to prepare for the subjugation of China and the vassalage of Japan, and, incidentally, to hold the key to commercial supremacy on the eastern shore of the Pacific.

Including the populations bordering on its western shore and the inhabitants of Australasia and Oceania, as well as those of British India, there are in and bordering on the Pacific area some 880,000,000 people, or more than half the population of the world. Among the greater part of these people, notably on the Asiatic side, there are vast undeveloped possibilities of trade. There are two ways of acquiring this trade; one by free competition in markets open on the same terms to all comers, and the other by the imposition of differential duties on the products of every other nation save that which has gained political and military control. The latter is the method adopted by France in Indo-China and by Russia in Central and Southwestern Asia; the former is that of which Great Britain, the United States, and Japan are the foremost defenders. There is no important move now making, or likely to be made in the near future, on the chessboard of the world's diplomacy that does not relate either to the furtherance or the checking of some scheme for gaining markets by force of arms. The brilliant and successful series of negotiations by which the Government of the United States secured the adhesion of the great powers to the principle of the open door for commerce in China will be found to have a significance reaching further than is yet apparent, but the fact may as well be faced that the stability of such an agreement must depend entirely on the continued preponderance of strength on the side of the nations which are, by the natural prompting of self-interest, committed to its support.

There is nothing occult about the French method of promoting Asiatic trade. It was stated, with great frankness, by Paul Doumier, the French Governor of Indo-China, at a banquet given in his honor early last year by the Chamber of Commerce of Rouen. He said: "The quodlibet which has presented itself to the administrators of this colony was the proper action or means to be taken in order to create and increase the markets there for the manufactured products of France. For it may be said that this is a colony's raison d'être. In other words, the purely administrative government of a colony is a relatively easy matter to deal with, when compared with the development of its commerce. Those appointed to guard the destinies of our foreign possessions should spare neither effort nor application in widening the outlet therein for the fruits of our own labor and industry." About the same time it was stated that the export duties of the new tariff law relating to commerce between France and Indo-China did not apply to merchandise coming from Indo-China to France. Thus, raw silk going to New York or Genoa pays a duty of 10 cents per pound, but, if destined to Marseilles, it is duty free. No merchandise can leave Indo-China without paying a duty unless it goes to France. It was added that this is believed to be a good stroke in the interest of the French commercial marine. For the rest, with some exceptions, the import schedule was that of the mother country, and was, of course, not collected on French goods. Toward the end of the year the sub-director of the commerce of Indo-China was able to announce in regard to articles of extra-Asiatic origin or manufacture that "it would be difficult to deny that, under the protective tariff, importations from France tend to as complete a development as is possible, and have made enormous progress. * * * We sell 85 per cent. of the cotton fabrics consumed in Indo-China." Only the other day the Republique Française, felicitating its party on the results of the high-tariff régime applied to Indo-China, said that, while the import of French cotton goods in 1898 had amounted to 1,532,000 kilograms, it had reached in 1899 3,159,000 kilos. In the same time the imports of foreign cotton fabrics had almost ceased, having dropped from 526,000 to 176,000 kilos. The French commandant in Madagascar, who sternly reproved the Malagassy envoys for being unpatriotic enough to prefer American to French cotton cloth as the material for the garments in which they appeared before him, and the representative of the Governor General of the island at Tamatave, who warned the native traders that if he found them buying goods from other than three designated French firms, he would put them in prison, were perfectly consistent and logical exponents of the commercial policy of France as applied to her foreign possessions or spheres of influence.

As to Russia, the world has grown accustomed to statements like this, made by M. Mikhailoff in the current number of The North American Review: "The outlay of the immense sum of 400,000,000 rubles for the construction of the railway obliges Russia to do her utmost to recompense herself for this outlay by developing the economical forces of Siberia and attracting as much traffic as possible to the railway. Therefore from the moment when the railway is completed, Russia's principal task in the Far East will be, not the encouragement of political and territorial aggrandizement, but a ceaseless effort to promote peace and tranquillity, those main factors which will enable the Siberian Railway to play its economical part as the vital artery of Siberia and all the Old World." Also to this kind of sentiment, in the reply of Count Mouravieff to the United States Minister at St. Petersburg: "In so far as the territory leased by China to Russia is concerned, the Imperial Government has already demonstrated its firm intention to follow the policy of the open door by creating Dalny (Talienwan) a free port." But the world knows what Russia did with Batoum, which was also a free port in its day; knows the meaning of the new Russian navigation laws, and knows that Russia is most likely to resist, even to the point of war, the building across Persia of the Southern Trans-Asiatic railway system, which would be ten times the boon to commerce that the Siberian road can possibly prove to be. This South Asiatic project touches very closely the question of supremacy over the entire Continent, and is part of a very large subject indeed. Briefly, it contemplates, first, the construction of a railroad from a Mediterranean port, say, Alexandria or Smyrna, to Bassorah at the head of the Persian Gulf, and thence across Persia and Beloochistan to the western terminus of the Indian railway system at Kurrachee. It involves the union of the present and prospective Indian and Burmese railroads with the future Chinese system, and thus presupposes a continuous communication by railway between the Mediterranean and the Pacific.

The one link in this chain of communication which presents any political obstacle—of natural obstacles there are very few—is the 700 miles across Persia. If Russia be committed to a policy of commercial liberty, here is a chance to show it. Our former Minister to Persia, Mr. Truxton Beale, will hardly be accused of Russophobia, but here is the account he gives of the attitude maintained by Russia to the development of the kingdom of the Shah: Ten years ago the fight for Persia between England and Russia was begun, when Sir Henry Drummond Wolff came there as England's representative and determined to make Persia a field for the investment of English capital. He prevailed upon the Shah to open the Karun River to the navigation of the world; he obtained the concessions for the Imperial Bank, the Mining Rights and Road Company, the Tramway Company, the Persian Gulf Trading Company, the great concession for the monopoly of trade and export of tobacco, besides several minor undertakings. As a result of these concessions nearly $20,000,000 of European capital was invested in productive industries in Persia. In every province Europeans were engaged in transacting the business of foreign companies. The once mythical capital of the Shah was lighted by a European company; a tramway was constructed for its streets, and the building of a road between Teheran and the head of the Karun River was at once begun. A sudden influx of Western energy and European capital had overcome the inertia of centuries, and the country was awakened by the new influences of the Western world. All this did not suit Russia's book. The financial invasion of Persia by England, Belgium, and other European countries was not in accord with Russia's plans for Persia's future. The investment of capital by these countries might perhaps give rise to future claims which would end with attempts at political control. As a compensation for the concessions granted to Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, one concession was demanded by the Russian Minister—namely, that no railroads should be allowed in the kingdom. This was practically a concession against progress. Persia was to lie fallow, free from foreign entanglements, until Russia saw fit to make use of her.

So matters stood till Russia secured the other day a port on the Persian Gulf and lent Persia 22,500,000 rubles. This, in the words of the Echo de Chine, a French paper published in Shanghai, "is a fine revenge for the Muscat episode; more than that, it is the postponement to the Greek Kalends of the (British) Trans-Asiatic railway. Russia has determined to prevent, without fighting, any competition with her Trans-Siberian road; it is as clever as it is happy." However this may be, an independent Persia is no less necessary to the development of Asiatic commerce on legitimate lines than is an independent China. But the Russians already look on all Persia as theirs, and have already demonstrated their ability to exclude from the country all foreign trade save their own. It seems not at all improbable, therefore, that as the storm centre of the world shifts eastward, this question may become one of the disturbing issues, "Shall Russia be allowed to block all railroad communication between Europe and the eastern shores of the Pacific except that furnished by the Trans-Siberian line?"

JOHN FOORD.

Killing in Olden Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When one reads "Ivanhoe" or any of the thousand romances of the days of chivalry one naturally wonders whether men have physically degenerated since "villainous saltpetre" rendered cold iron a non-protector against wounds and death on the battlefield.

And this wonder becomes tantalizing, because it never can be solved. We have no meter or measure by which to judge. But, whether more muscular than we moderns are or not, at any rate the knights of old were hard hitters—very hard hitters. This is proved by the fact that they were sometimes killed when fully armed.

This may seem an Irish manner of proof, but it is easily explained. To any one who has seen a suit of plate armor, the idea of the wearer being killed by any force less than that of gunpowder seems ridiculous. Yet, when the persons who were appointed to report the number of men killed at the battle of Cressy made their return, it appeared that among the 30,000 killed were twelve hundred knights.

There must have been a great deal of labor expended in killing these twelve hundred. If you can imagine a man covered with boiler plates and yourself appointed to kill him—gunpowder barred—the task would seem rather formidable.

If you could knock him down and persuade him to remain quiet while you drilled a hole in his shell, you might then puncture his vitals, but this was not the plan adopted on the field of battle. It is a certain plan, but lacks celerity, and people are always in a hurry when fighting.

Let us look into the matter of this mortality among ironsides and endeavor to ascertain its cause. A knight in full armor was perfectly protected. Clad in iron even to his boot-tips and gloves, and mounted upon an armor-bearing steed, he seemed absolutely impervious.

Just imagine such a figure, armed with sword and lance and battle axe and mace, turned out among a herd of ill-clad, badly armed peasants, strong, perhaps, in their assertion of the great principle of man's equal rights, but weak in every other way! How the armed man could mow down the rabble with as much impunity and immunity to his own person as any scythe-swinger of the present day! How the peasants must have cursed as their weapons turned harmless from the mail, while the rider trampled his crimson way forward!

So, one man, mail-clad, was able to cope with many naked men.

A notable instance of this was shown when John De Greilly, Captal de Buch, crushed the celebrated Jacquerie. The peasants rose in France, and, the gentlemen being almost all away from home, indulging in one of the pleasant little wars which were always raging in France in those days, they had it pretty much their own way. They burned towns, stormed castles, murdered men, maltreated women, and, in fine, did all that the most evil passions of degraded, ignorant men could suggest. Their leader was called by the term which was then the nickname of the French peasant, "Jacques Bon-Homme." ("John Goodman,") and they are known in history as the Jacquerie.

They finally beseiged a town, in which were collected, under the protection of a small garrison, some of the noblest and fairest ladies of France.

The leaders of the mob, which now amounted to many thousands, cast lots for the ladies, so sure were they of their prey, and divided them among themselves in advance. But, in an evil hour for them, the Captal de Buch heard of this siege as he was traveling with a small troop of knights through the country from a spot where blows had fallen fast to a spot where he hoped to have them fall faster. A noble knight was John De Greilly. No name is so often mentioned by old Froissart as that of the Captal de Buch, save that of the famous Englishman, Sir John Chandos. The Captal was so renowned a leader, as well as stalwart man at arms, that when the King of France at last caught him, he refused to admit him to ransom, although the English offered any number of bullet-headed hard hitters in exchange. So John De Greilly remained in a French prison till his restless soul chafed itself out of his body, and so he died.

The Captal spurred hastily to the ladies' relief, and entered the rear gate of the town unknown to the Jacquerie, save to one man who did not know it long, for the Captal took his head from his shoulders with a sweep of his long sword, just as a man eats an oyster to give himself an appetite for the hearty meal coming.

It would be supposed that, having gotten his handful of men under cover, and behind walls, he would have been anxious to keep them there. Not so the Captal. The ladies pressed him to take refreshment, but he drained but one cup and swore that food should not pass his lips until the bloody deeds of the Jacquerie were avenged upon their own heads. Then he formed his little band, ordered the gates to be opened, his trumpeters to sound, and charged upon the foe. It was long odds he gave—30,000 against 300—but he won. When the mob saw John De Greilly's banner and saw the mighty Captal coming straight at their throats, as a bulldog at a bull, they were filled with a great fear and turned and fled. Then there was rare hacking! Three hundred men with sharp swords and strong arms, nerved by a bitter, pitiless vengeance, can do great execution, and these 300 wrought destruction steadily, changing the blunted sword for the fresh battle axe, and the blunted battle axe for the spiked mace, until their right arms fell to their sides for very weariness, and scarcely a man was injured, though many peasants died hard—like rats.

This story does not elucidate the causes which killed fully armed knights, does it? They were all used to hard knocks. Even their sports were rough, and yet they were not deadly. Tournaments would seem at first thought to be nearly as bad as war. But there have been instances where knights have held the lists against all comers for thirty days, and were neither wounded nor fatigued at the close.

At first sight, I must admit, having a mat poke a sharp-pointed lance at you with all his force, aided by the momentum of his horse, seems dangerous enough, but, in addition to his coat of mail, the knight wore, when tilting, a triangular shield, hanging from his neck down over his breast, making two thicknesses of boiler iron. His helmet was cylindrical in form, so that a lance's point would glance from it.

Sometimes the knight was cast over his horse's tail heavily to the ground. He made an awful jingling and a hole in the earth when he struck, but his armor protected him from breaking anything, though he was often very sore and stiff the next day.

So what killed the chivalry of the Middle Ages is not yet explained. At the time when the heaviest armor was used a knight who became unhorsed from any cause could not arise without assistance. The weight of his hardware kept him down as securely as a turtle is anchored when turned upon its back. Sometimes he smothered in his helmet on a hot day of battle. Sometimes could be seen the spectacle of a dozen lightly armored foot soldiers hacking and hewing at a prostrate knight, like so many woodmen at a log, hoping to open some joint or find some weak spot in the iron, while the helpless tenant of the tenement assailed growled, from the depths of his helmet, observations concerning his assailants which would have been unprintable, even if they had been intelligible to the listening mediaeval reporter of the last words spoken by distinguished personages.

The sword of the Middle Ages was different from the modern weapon. It extended from the right heel to above the left shoulder, being two-handed, and it could only be drawn over the left shoulder. The sweep of the two-handed sword of such a noted hard hitter as Richard Coeur de Lion must have been awful to encounter, and, if the armorer had been negligent in any part of his work, and Richard's sword found that point, woe to the wearer of the harness. When the writer saw the Tower of London's collection of armor and weapons he made up his mind that the battle axes and maces of olden time were even more deadly weapons than the two-handed swords, and he noticed afterward, on reading Sir John Froissart's chronicles, that that venerable authority confirmed this. The axes were very heavy and very sharp, meant, like the mace, for the use of one hand only.

But sometimes the knights fought on foot, and then they used two-handed axes, which very often found some weak place in the mail, and went through iron and flesh and bone. Sometimes in the siege of fortified places huge stones were cast upon the heads of the besiegers, so large that they crushed helmets like nutshells, and great stationary cross-bows, which required two or three men to draw back the bowspring, shot arrows through boiler iron and all.

It must be remembered, too, that what would be slight wounds under our present enlightened medical treatment became serious ones under surgeons who, when they cut off a leg, stuck the stump into boiling pitch to stop the bleeding. But, counting all these modes of doing to death, it seems wonderful that 1,200 knights could be left dead on one field, and how their killing was accomplished is a sealed mystery, in the opinion of the writer.

RICHARD VARICK DE WITT.

Albany, N. Y., May 28, 1900.

BOTH NATIONS WRONG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree with the statement made in one of your editorials in to-day's issue that, in pursuance of the foreign policy of the present Administration, Great Britain is our only friend; and also that in the prosecution of the war against the Boers by Great Britain the American Government is her only friend. And the reason, in my opinion, is not far to seek. Both powers are engaged in the most unjust, cowardly, and unholy wars that have been waged in Christendom since Frederick the Great (so called) launched his legions against Maria Teresa with her baby in her arms. It is only the case of one hypocrite and ruffian patting his fellow-burglar on the back and telling him to be of good cheer, for the Lord is smiling on him.

Do you think if the American people had not been lured into this awful Philippine iniquity by the sanctimonious and oily tongued villain who disgraces the chair of Jefferson and Washington, and who has stabbed in a vital part the principles of a Government he was elected to conserve, that it would have been possible to keep the American people silent and its press muzzled, while the most powerful nation in the world, with its thousand ships and 250,000 soldiers, with dum-dum bullets and lyddite shells, was destroying the liberties and laying waste the country of a weak little sister republic, whose sons and daughters are fighting as brave a fight as has been fought since the 300 Greeks held the pass of Thermopylae against a million Persians? I am opposed to war in all its forms, but I would like to see such a loud and indignant protest arise in this country against this most unrighteous fight as would make the English Government pause in its piratical career and bring a blush of shame to those statesmen, (so called,) Chamberlain, Salisbury, and Balfour, which would be visible by all men.

Oh, for an hour of William Ewart Gladstone to awake the slumbering conscience of the English Parliament! Oh, for a speech on this question from Edmund Burke or Lord Chatham, to show this blind people where they are rush

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A large number of the above Bonds having been deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company, of New York, under an agreement dated May 14, 1900, appointing the undersigned a Committee to protect the Bondholders' interests, notice is now given that any Bondholder may participate in the benefits of the said Agreement by depositing his Bonds thereunder, at any time prior to June 4, 1900, with the said Trust Company, which will issue its negotiable receipts therefor.
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
Amalgamated Copper Company.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the fourth day of June, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Company, Hudson County National Bank Building, Nos. 243 and 245 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., (office of New Jersey Corporations' Agency,) for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.
In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within twenty days next preceding this election.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.
Dated May 25, 1900.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Mills Building, 15 Broad Street, New York, May 3d, 1900.—The fifty-third annual meeting of stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Broad Street, (Mills Building,) in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 31st day of May, 1900, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer books of the Company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen Friday, June 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company.
New York, May 8, 1900.
The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable on June 1st, to the stockholders of record May 19th, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from May 21st to May 31st, inclusive.
A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

Union Square Bank,
8 Union Square,
New York, May 1st, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on June 1st next. The transfer books will be closed from May 22d until June 2d, 1900.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

TO SAFEGUARD BUILDINGS.

A Suggestion that Architects and Engineers Be Licensed.

A suggestion made by Assistant Corporation Counsel Eugene Otterbourg to the Charter Revision Commission proposes that architects, engineers, builders, building superintendents, and all other persons having supervisory control of local building operations shall be required to take out a license. Mr. Otterbourg argues that the passage of a law requiring such a license would materially aid the Building Commissioner to safeguard the public interests under his charge by giving him the right to put prompt embargo on all defective construction of buildings.
As evidence of the advisability of requiring such a license Mr. Otterbourg calls attention to the number of complaints which reached the Building Department during the last year. The complaints numbered 11,554.
Of these cases, 7,887 were disposed of only after legal action had been taken by the Corporation Counsel, involving the sending of thousands of notices and a voluminous correspondence with owners and architects. In the remaining cases more stringent and prolonged action had to be taken.
The suggestion of Mr. Otterbourg provides that when a license has been granted to a person designated to supervise building operations, such license shall be revokable when it is shown that the holder is incompetent or untrustworthy.
"The license suggestion offers a remedy which would solve the problem of debarring defective buildings at one stroke," said Mr. Otterbourg. "It would shut out all irresponsible and incompetent persons effectually. The supervisory architect should undergo an examination before a competent authority as to his fitness."
Mr. Otterbourg believes that all reputable architects, engineers, and builders would look favorably on a law requiring the licensing suggested. The suggestion was made also with a view to reduce the expense of administering the affairs of the municipality within the jurisdiction of the Department of Buildings.

CITY MUST PAY $14,989.14.

William G. Horgan Secures Judgment for Extra Work on a Contract.

According to the report of Franklin Bien, as referee, filed in the Supreme Court yesterday, William G. Horgan is entitled to judgment against the city for $14,989.14 for extra work done for the municipality in connection with the construction of a concrete bottom for the land in the vicinity of the pond in Central Park, near Fifty-ninth Street, for which he had the contract.
Horgan claimed that he was called on by the city authorities to construct an outlet sewer, which was not included in the contract, and for which he demanded $20,143.18. The city denied that this sum was due him and pleaded a general release on his part.

QUICKER MAIL SERVICE.

Improvement in Connection Between This City and Pittsburg.

The Railway Mail Service has arranged for a great improvement in the mail connection between this city and Pittsburg under the new time table of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which takes effect tomorrow.
A postal car will run on new Train 7, leaving New York at 6 P. M. and arriving at Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. At present this mail reaches Pittsburg at 7:15 A. M. The new time will allow of connection being made with the first carrier delivery the following morning in the Cities of Pittsburg, Allegheny, and suburbs.
Business houses in New York mailing their letters at the General Post Office before 5 P. M. will obtain the advantage of this improved connection.

PRESIDENT YOUNG'S DENIAL.

No Overtures for Union of Elizabeth and North Jersey Lines.

President E. F. C. Young of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, Jersey City, yesterday denied that his company had any idea of consolidating with the Elizabeth trolley companies.
"I was told," said President Young, "that some one had sent to Senator Kean a letter asking his opinion as to such a consolidation, but I know nothing of a proceeding of that nature, and no overtures have been made to the North Jersey."

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Some disappointing developments marked the course of business last week, but none gravely discouraging. Signs of a lagging disposition in industrial affairs appeared in a few conspicuous quarters; some more iron mills were shut down, some other contraction indications were disclosed. And on the Stock Exchange there was a big failure. Sensational incidents attended this financial smash, liabilities being officially scheduled at $13,000,000. What, however, is more important than any other feature of this failure is the fact that the cause of it is attributable in no way to bad business conditions.
The broken firm had widespread connections, did a business exceedingly speculative, became engaged in schemes aiming to corner cotton, after having been engaged in the exploitation of belated industrials—got into a position where its credit was overtaxed. A failure under such circumstances betokens nothing whatever of general outside conditions, evidences nothing apart from bad firm management.
It is no sign of bad times that the South has grown so much cotton that Wall Street speculators cannot control the volume of it. It is unfortunate that cotton values, or other market values, can be tossed around indiscriminately by Wall Street speculators, but nothing new appears in the fact that attempts proceed continually to do just that thing. Failures on failures, some tragic, some absurd—this of latest record seeming hardly more tragic than absurd—do not seem to disturb schemers, who, as in this instance, can obtain the capital of customers to gamble with. Wall Street hears tales in variety of what may be immediate effects on and off the Stock Exchange of this thirteen-million-dollar failure. Generally the feeling prevails that the tremendous figures cited as liabilities are only nominally so—most estimates having it that offsetting assets will bring the firm's net debts (not net losses) below the one-million-dollar mark; a sum which rice connections are not unlikely to contribute that credit may be maintained.
However such facts in liquidation may prove to be, one truth indisputable is that this failure is in no wise to be considered as suggesting hard times or any approach thereto. It is simply a case of Wall Street betting gone wrong.

Of genuine importance in the business situation, of more importance than anything else disclosed, is the marked improvement in money market conditions. Not only does further ease appear here, but foreign markets recently in ferment show much betterment. The Bank of France even cuts its discount rate. Earlier reduction was made by the Bank of England, and a further decline is forecast. Berlin cables indicate an improved situation there. In New York a single broker loaned over $5,000,000 at the end of the week on time, from four to eight months, at an average rate of 3½ per cent. Putting out this money were bankers not recently confident of money market prospects.
The apparent nearness of the Boer war's end affects the sentiment of money lenders. They see not only cessation of extraordinary demands by the Government of Great Britain, but the return of nervous European capital to ordinary business channels, and—especially significant—the reopening of South African gold mines. Consideration of these among other favoring elements is even inducing some enthusiastic bankers to predict a 2 per cent. money market here throughout the Summer.

Cheap money does not always help speculations, however. If traders get the notion that money freely offered at low rates is an indication chiefly of general business inactivity, Stock Exchange quotations cannot be easily advanced, if, indeed, they can be kept steady. It is in comprehension of this fact that the entire bear contingent in Wall Street just now devotes energy to exploitation of every commercial, industrial, and financial incident which can be construed into even remote suggestiveness of trade interruption. Iron trade complications (the result far less of any change in intrinsic conditions than the effect of stock jobbery by speculators in control of big iron properties) are especially exploited. Enough metal plants have been shut down, or forces of workmen reduced, to emphasize the bear "argument"—which, however, collides with facts in other branches of general trade very different from what bears represent. Oracles of depression on the Stock Exchange do not hesitate, however, to proclaim that serious shrinkage has overtaken all industrial affairs. What actual authorities in most parts of the business world say is that Wall Street has no cause for worry, no excuse for worry. Not a thing unusual in a bad sense appears. Recessions from the top notch of last season's boom are to be noted; but what now exists is a satisfactory, healthful condition of trade. The speculative element is less conspicuous in industrial and commercial undertakings. The substantial quality of good business remains.

Even were the bear contention well founded in urging that easier money market conditions are made by contraction in general business, and even were speculators able to affect Stock Exchange quotations adversely, there will be appreciation by veterans in the financial world of the fact that (even under such conditions, which are far from present conditions,) abundant money can, at this juncture, purvey extraordinary advantages to groups of financiers who are of most consequence in making foundations for business improvement.
It is not mere activity upon the Stock Exchange that actually counts most for Wall Street's benefit, even when that activity has only rosy phases. It is the assurance of money in plenty that enables planners of great projects to figure out success. Capitalists, however strong individually, can only be induced to undertake or join in great enterprises upon evidence that money market conditions are satisfactory.
At no previous period in American business history have such comprehensive projects been in view as are now contemplated. These undertakings require easy money—easy money makes them practicable. Thus, however professional traders on the Stock Exchange, relatively little in their calibre and influence, may affect to worry over the vast abundance of loanable funds, the condition is good.

Gold export talk disappears. Gold import talk is heard.

SATURDAY.

Stocks dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 26	82,720
To date this year	57,884,242
Corresponding date last year	88,904,386

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 26	$702,500
To date this year	$260,906,310
Corresponding date last year	$490,585,170

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½ @2 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. S. Hoop pf.	½	Hock. Val. pf.	1⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Manhattan	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Met. Street Railway	1
At. T. & S. F. pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
B'klyn Un. Gas	2	Mo., K. & T.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Nat. Lead	⅞
Cont. Tob. pf.	¾	Pennsylvania	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼
Federal Steel	⅝	Third Avenue	⅝
Federal Steel pf.	½	Union B. & P. pf.	2⅝
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	2⅝	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Ice pf.	6	Pacific Coast	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	4½
Consol. Gas	½		

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Net changes in bonds of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Gila Val., G. & N. 1st	1	Norf. & West., New River 6s	2
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	3½		

Bonds Declined.

Austin & N. W. 1st	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 6s, t. r.	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1		

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business made a more favorable showing than had generally been expected; and this, though expectations had run moderately high. Surplus reserves increased $2,257,100, while specie increased $1,783,300 and legal tenders $2,471,300. In fact, all the items on the list showed an increase, loans being added to by $4,695,600 and deposits $7,990,000.
The increase in the loan account was rather more than had been expected, in view of the fact that the market throughout the week had been dull and speculation was at a low ebb. The gain in specie and legal tenders is a result of the interior and Sub-Treasury movements, and shows, so far as the gain from the interior is concerned, that the return flow of money to this city is even larger than had been generally supposed and much more than amply sufficient to negative the effect of the gold shipment of $1,250,000.
Inasmuch as the increased deposits of practically $8,000,000 necessitate an addition to the surplus reserve of $2,000,000, the increase in the surplus reserve item of $2,250,000 is significantly gratifying.

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The market had been almost lifeless before the publication of the statement, showing, however, a fair degree of strength. There was no change after the figures were announced, the trading continuing dull, with neither more nor less strength showing.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same period in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$792,921,000	$745,923,400	$589,727,400
Deposits	876,610,300	889,705,100	696,006,400
Circulation	21,959,300	13,765,700	14,737,200
Specie	166,712,400	206,876,500	173,862,000
Legal tenders	71,252,500	59,483,500	53,844,200
Total res.	$237,964,900	$266,360,000	$227,706,200
Reserve req'd	219,152,575	222,426,275	174,001,600
Surplus res.	$18,812,325	$43,933,725	$53,704,000

COTTON AND THE SOUTH.

The recent decline in cotton prices, in connection with the Price, McCormick & Co. failure, has suggested in Wall Street that as a result cotton planters in the South must inevitably suffer, and the prosperity of the people there be seriously affected. As a matter of fact, this view is entirely erroneous. The South, instead of suffering from the speculation in cotton, has, on the contrary, been considerably benefited, as will appear from the following statement of one of the best authorities on the cotton situation in the country.

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This authority says: "A week ago the total amount of cotton in the country, in interior towns and ports, was about 450,000 bales. Of this, about 200,000 bales were held for foreign account, waiting shipment—that is to say, were already sold, and most of it on shipboard. This, therefore, would leave only 250,000 bales on hand unsold out of a total crop of 9,000,000 bales, so you can see that the South has very little interest in the present prices.
"At one time in the Fall the Southern people were believers in a small cotton crop. They were bulls on contracts from 5⅜ cents up to 9 cents, though a great majority of them sold out at 8½ cents and pocketed the money. In other words, as a result of the then higher prices, they probably made from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 out of New York, Liverpool, and the Continent, in all of which places the people believed in a big crop and had sold short on account of Neill's estimate of 12,000,000 bales early in the season and 11,000,000 bales later on. The crop proved short, as the South said it would, and hence the Southerners made money, and in eight cases out of ten got their profits. Few were caught in the break.
"The present status of the cotton market—its weakness and the failure of Price, McCormick & Co.—has, of course, a tendency to depress the prices of the next crop, and, of course, should that go down, the South would be hurt by the decline, but in my opinion the present low prices are only temporary, certainly so so far as the next crop is concerned. The strong feature about cotton is that we made this year only 9,000,000 bales, though consumption will be over 11,000,000 bales, and the stocks visible and invisible—those that are held in the markets of the world and those that are held by spinners—will be smaller the first of next September than ever known in the history of the cotton trade. And even though the crop in the South this year should a large one, there must be the same active demand as last year, because we carried over no surplus stock. Last year we carried over nearly 3,000,000 bales of cotton, 2,100,000 bales of which were visible. This year we probably will not carry over 500,000 bales of visible supply, while the mills' stock—if they continue to run, which is probable, will be much less.
"I do not see much to bear the market on from now on. It has had its break, and the South has sold the late months short at 8 cents and above, and could cover at a profit now. In other words, they have benefited both ways—having sold the present crop at the high figures for a big profit, and having sold short the later months and being able to cover at the lower figures."
On the same subject Henry Hentz says: "The South was practically all cleaned up so far as the present crop is concerned, and therefore has very little interest whether prices go up or down. It is the new crop that is interesting them, and that depends, not on any failure, but on weather and crop conditions. If there are good weather and good crops, prices will go down; if bad weather and short crops, prices will go up.
"The South has done splendidly on the present year, and money there was never so plentiful.
"The statistical position of cotton has never been so strong as it is at present, considering the large consumption. Everybody knows that the mills of the South and North are well supplied with cotton for this season, but that England is not. Hence, in order to run the mills, England must buy considerably more cotton before the next crop is received unless her mills be shut down."

GOLD EXPORT OUTLOOK.

Unless Lazard Frères should make a shipment—and if one is made by that firm it will be in the nature of a special transaction—there will be no gold exports to Europe this week. This, at least, is what authorities on the foreign exchange situation say; and the Street accepts their opinions as final. The decline in discount rates abroad and the reductions made by the Bank of France as well as by the Bank of England point the direction in which the wind is blowing and are evidence that neither in France nor in England is there the same need for gold that prevailed some few weeks ago. Then, too, it is not improbable that Liverpool may come into the market as a large buyer of cotton, which will result in a pressure of bills here against the cotton shipments and a consequent further decline in exchange rates.
In any event, whatever the factors may be working against further gold exports, it seems clear that no shipments are probable—indeed, possible, if profit be expected—this week, unless it be, as indicated, in the nature of a special transaction.

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This view is held by Lazard Frères themselves, who say: "Unless we ourselves make a shipment to Paris this week it is quite unlikely that there will be any gold exports. Whether or not we will make the shipment it is rather hard for us to say at present. We may or we may not, but in any case it will not be above $1,000,000, and it may not be that."

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Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. say: "We will make no gold shipments this week. They are quite out of the question, even to Paris."

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An officer of the National City Bank says: "We cannot figure out a profit in any shipment, and we do not see how any can be made unless exchange conditions change materially, which does not seem probable at present. Rates are down, and if Liverpool should buy cotton extensively they will go lower still."

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In their weekly review of the Exchange situation, C. Schumacher & Co. say:
"Just what produced the weakness during the week in short sterling it would be difficult to say, since the private discount rate in London shows but a trifling decline since last week. True, the official rate of discount of the Bank of England was reduced to 3½ per cent. Thursday, but had been anticipated for the last ten days. Friday the Bank of France followed suit by reducing its official rate to 3 per cent.
"The week's supply of commercial bills was the smallest of the year, while stocks and bonds were not bought to any extent for European account during the week. The fact that the supply of exchange was not up to requirements again led to a shipment of $1,250,000 gold by the French steamer, and brings our total shipments for the season to $10,400,000.
"Regardless of these gold shipments money remains a drug in the market, barely bringing 2 per cent. on call, with many loans as low as 1½@1¾ per cent., showing our money market to be the cheapest in the world. In London the privately discount rate is 3 per cent., in Paris 3 per cent., and in Germany 4½ per cent. The sterling price in Paris is 25.16½, and in Berlin 20.48½, the latter showing a noticeable decline since last week.
"Notwithstanding our low money market it would hardly pay any one to buy and hold exchange for the difference of interest between ours and the European markets. Exchange is, on the whole, too high, and the chances of profit, therefore, too small to render the operation attractive.
"For the low money market the dullness and depression in stocks are no doubt mostly responsible. If there was any life or speculation in our stock market money could not possibly be as low as at present."

HOW THE WEST FARES.

The continued return flow of money from the West to this city has served to call attention anew to the wonderful prosperity of that section of the country.
Along these lines President John A. Stewart of the United States Trust Company says:
"Unquestionably the West is exceptionally prosperous. Farmers are much better off than they have been in many years; in fact, in the last two years they have probably been the most favored of all classes in the community. They have made a great deal of money, and have paid off their mortgages in splendid style. Not only that, but Western banks, even after these payments, are filled with the money of the farmers. Indeed, the West now is loaning money on merchants' paper here—a thing unheard of before. When money is so cheap here you may depend upon it that it is an evidence of flush times in the West."

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President Trowbridge of the North American Trust Company says: "The West is paying off mortgages faster than it ever did before. There is no question that the country is generally more prosperous than it ever has been, and there is no reason why this prosperity should not continue. Of course, the American people will overdo some things, and hence some recessions are not only natural but healthful.
"The West has had such good crops that it is not surprising it is prosperous. There is lots of money there now—in fact, they are lending it to us."

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An officer of the Union Trust Company says: "When money is so easy here it is a sure sign that the West is prosperous. Western farm mortgages were generally held among investors in the South and West, and all their reports are to the effect that the mortgages have been lifted in a wonderful manner."

GALVESTON'S PROSPERITY.

Railroad men in this city whose lines operate in the South are pointing to the growth and progress of Galveston, Texas, as one of the many evidences of the substantial prosperity of the South. The head of one of the largest railway systems of the country has prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES a summary of recent progress made by Galveston, many of the facts being extracted from the consular report on the trade and commerce of Texas for the year 1899 by Consul Nugent, who represents England in Galveston. His report, in pamphlet form, presented to the British Parliament a few weeks ago, has just been received. What it shows follows:

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During the year 1899 Galveston was the leading port of the United States in cotton exports, as shown by the following figures, in bales: Galveston, 1,997,867; New Orleans, 1,916,439; New York, 657,354; Savannah, 625,557; Boston, 405,415. No other port reached a total of 400,000 bales.
In exports of grain, Galveston was only surpassed by one port in the United States, viz., New York. The total amount of grain exported from Galveston in 1899 was 20,020,514 bushels, as against 16,035,618 in 1898. In 1899 Galveston exported 15,073,674 bushels of wheat and 6,946,840 bushels of corn.
The total value of the foreign trade of Galveston during 1899 amounted to £15,231,914, of which £446,919 were imports and £14,784,995 exports. These figures reduced to dollars at $4.84 produce the following results: Imports, $2,163,087,96; exports, $71,559,375.80; total, $73,722,463.76.

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The bank clearances at Galveston during 1899 amounted to £67,761,220, or $327,964,304.80. The proportionate trade of Galveston with the British Empire fell from 44.94 in 1898 to 31.70 in 1899 of the total value of business done. What the British Empire lost was gained by Germany, France, The Netherlands, and Belgium. Exports of cottonseed meal increased from 229,085 tons in 1898 to 253,815 tons in 1899. Exports of cottonseed oil increased from 5,372,124 gallons in 1898 to 6,501,051 gallons in 1899. During 1899, in spite of a short cotton crop, the registered tonnage cleared was 1,135,766 tons, as against 1,080,724 tons in 1898, accounted for by the increase in the movement of grain through that port.
The foreign vessels entered comprised 294 British, 44 Norwegian, 24 Spanish, 19 German, and 10 Danish; total, 391. United States coastwise vessels increased in tonnage cleared from 264,176 tons to 334,738.

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As regards Galveston, the chief matter of importance was the commencement of improvements contemplated by the Southern Pacific Company on the lands recently acquired by that company. The export trade in grain is of comparatively recent growth, and it is therefore the more noticeable that the port has already made such immense strides in this direction, and was second only to New York in 1899 as an export point for wheat. The facilities at Galveston are excellent and of modern construction, and are quite ample for a much larger business than is done at present. The handling methods for grain there have given entire satisfaction, and it is believed that a grain cargo can be more quickly loaded at Galveston than at any other American port.
The number of cars handled during the year on the Galveston Wharf Company's lines was 102,826, as against 92,259 in 1898, and this without any friction or blocks to speak of. The company now owns about five miles of wharves, thirty-five miles of terminal lines and sheds over every wharf, as well as a dredging plant, piledriver, marine ways, two large crane elevators, creosoting works, and other facilities. The cost of transferring merchandise from car to ship and vice versa has been reduced to a minimum, as the tracks are built on the wharves. The rate per car for trackage has been lowered this season from $1 per car to 50 cents.
As regards the harbor improvements, carried out under the supervision of the United States Government, the depth of water available for shipping has been well maintained, and averaged from 26 feet to 28 feet at mean low tide in the channel during the year. Vessels drawing 24 or 25 feet are not uncommon there, while five years ago a vessel drawing 17 feet could not get over the bar.

ATCHISON'S EARNINGS.

Those people who are looking forward to an increase in the dividend rate of Atchison at the Directors' meeting on June 6 were much encouraged yesterday by the statement of earnings put out by the company for the month of April. The figures are phenomenal, showing an increase in net income, after rentals and taxes, of $390,940—or a gain at the rate of over $13,000 a day.

STEEL HOOP'S AFFAIRS.

Another indication of the tendency of the steel and iron industries was presented yesterday in a dispatch from Pittsburg announcing the closing down of the plants of the Steel Hoop Company in that city.
In this connection Wall Street again hears that there are serious dissensions in the management of the company, and that at the annual meeting of the company in this city this week some interesting developments are probable.

STANDARD GAS NEGOTIATIONS.

Negotiations for the absorption of the Standard Gaslight Company by the Consolidated Gas Company were said by a Director of the former company to be proceeding smoothly, and that some consummation is looked for within a day or two. Charles E. Orvis of the Standard Company repeated his former statement yesterday, that no terms had yet been accepted and that the Consolidated interests are acquainted with the terms on which the Standard interests can be had.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.
Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five months, and 3½@4 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.
Clearing House Statement: Exchanges, $162,259,075; balances, $14,799,149; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $609,368.
Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2¾ per cent. for short and 2⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.
Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅝@$4.84¾; demand, $4.87⅜@$4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.83⅞@$4.84⅛.
Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18⅝ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 40 and 40¼.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ¼c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 17½@20c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 26.—American securities opened depressed on lower overnight operations from New York, and prices remained down, with very little doing. At the close the tone was dull.
Consols for both money and the account, 101½; Atchison, 25¾; Canadian, 95¾; St. Paul, 118⅝; Illinois Central, 115; Louisville, 80¾; Union Pacific preferred, 75½; New York Central, 134¼; Erie, 12⅝; Pennsylvania, 66¼; Reading, 8⅝; Erie first preferred, 36⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 76⅝; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda, 8⅝; Rand Mines, 3⅜.
Bar silver steady at 27⅝d per ounce.
Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.
Spanish 4s closed at 71¾.
Gold premiums closed as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 23.25; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 6.27½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, May 26.—Prices were weak throughout on the Bourse to-day, being influenced by the collapse in industrials. International securities declined and bank shares were materially affected. Rio Tintos broke sharply, being largely offered on London account. Kafirs were comparatively steady.
Three per cent. rentes, 100f 92½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks.
Spanish 4s closed at 72.60.

BERLIN, May 26.—On the Boerse to-day international securities wkere inactive, but prices were maintained. Canadian Pacifics were steady. Americans were dull in response to the disappointing overnight advices from New York and London. Mine shares fell severely owing to the unsatisfactory state of the American metal market. Bank shares were weak.
The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 28,300,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 580,000 marks, other securities decreased 17,280,000 marks, and notes in circulation increased 49,420,000 marks.
Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¾ pfennigs for checks.
Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.
Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce and in New York at 60¼c; Mexican silver dollars at 47¼c.
On the Stock Exchange, 300 shares of Iron Silver sold at .64.
On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Alice sold at .65, 200 Anaconda Gold at .25, 100 Breece at 1.90, 2,000 Comstock at .03, 100 Elkton at 1.40, 1,000 Golden Age at .04, 100 Horn Silver at 1.30, 200 Isabella at 1.25, 2,500 Pharmacist at .13½@.14, 100 Plymouth at .15, and 500 Tornado at .50.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The Philadelphia market showed some strength today, although movements were confined to very few stocks. Marsden, which started up yesterday, extended its rise to 10 on a demand inspired by those in close touch with the company. Commercial development of the enterprise is said to be at the bottom of it. Electric of America returned to 11. Cramp Ship and Engine Building stock, which last week sold at 73, now commands 80. Asphalt 5s rose to 70 and the stock to 4⅞. United Gas Improvement was up ¼. So was Bethlehem Steel. Many stocks were, however, not quoted. The local market, as a rule, closed above last Saturday's level, the principal advances being: Electric of America, 1½; Asphalt, ½; Asphalt 5s, ¾; Philadelphia Electric, ⅝; Marsden, 1; Consolidated Lake Superior, 1⅛.
Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	17⅝	17⅞	Phil. Trac.	96	96½
Choctaw	31	..	Union Trac.	37	37¼
C. Tr., Pitts.	26	26½	Un. Gas I.	114	..
El. Co. of A.	11	11⅛	Welsbach Lt.	43	44
Lehigh Val.	27	27⅛	W.N.Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the market for outside securities yesterday there was fairly active trading in a few issues, but the majority remained dull. Absorption of New Amsterdam Gas continued and one or two industrial stocks showed fairly large totals at the end of the day, but elsewhere there was little of interest in the market. Some advances were scored, as well as some further declines, but, all told, the day's net changes were not of particular importance, most stocks remaining at about the previous day's prices. As far as appearances went at the close of the week there is no indication of any near-at-hand change in the conditions prevailing in the outside market. The public is not yet buying, and in the absence of demand from outsiders stocks cannot be expected to show material advances.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS preferred was traded in to the extent of nearly 1,000 shares at 50, and this figure was bid for that amount of stock at the close. There seems to be a well formed effort to gather in as much of this stock as possible, which seems to carry out the statement that the interests in control wish to secure as large a proportion of New Amsterdam stock as may be found practicable. At present the demand for the common stock seems to be less than that for the preferred, and within the last few days most of the trading has been in the preferred stock. New Amsterdam bonds were in fairly good demand and advanced fractionally, the last sale of the day being made at 104½.

RUBBER GOODS common declined fractionally under liquidation. Something over 500 shares of the stock changed hands, and at the close it showed a net loss of an eighth of a point. In the first hour it sold from 27 down to 26⅝, but subsequently rallied, and at the close was quoted at 26⅝ bid. There was no trading in the preferred stock, which was offered at 75, with 73 bid.

OTIS ELEVATOR continued strong and in good demand. After selling around 29, it closed at 29¼ bid, which was the previous day's final quotation.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold at 25, the lowest sale of the stock made recently. This price is also the lowest at which the stock has sold since it first advanced to this price, in January of last year. Reports of the earnings of the company are good, and official statements are to the effect that the company's business is constantly growing with every prospect of its reaching very heavy proportions in the near future. Notwithstanding this, however, the stock is not given much support, and some tired holders are letting their stock go at figures representing only one-sixth of the price at which the stock sold this time last year. The other electric stocks yesterday were dull, and as far as reported were not traded in at all.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred sold at 21⅛. The common stock showed a net gain of an eighth of a point, closing at 5⅞ bid.

STANDARD OIL was quiet. A sale at 558 was reported, which was four points above Friday's closing bid.

VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE was offered down to 12 and closed at 10 bid, a decline of 2 points from recent quotations. The bonds were also lower at 41 bid.

GENERAL CARRIAGE sold down to 7½ and closed at 7¼ bid, a net loss of half a point.

GREAT LAKES COPPER on fairly active trading advanced to $3 a share.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1½
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	25½	26
New Amsterdam pf	50	50¼
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	104¼	104⅝
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	..	24
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	70	71
American Bicycle	9	10
American Bicycle pf	36	40
American Bicycle bonds	..	86
American Chicle	55	60
American Chicle pf	75	80
American Woolen	14⅝	15
American Woolen pf	72	72½
Cast-Iron Pipe	5⅞	6¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf., ex div	40½	42
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	7	8
Distilling Company of America	5⅞	6
Distilling Company of America pf.	21	22
Electric Boat	19	22
Electric Boat pf	34	40
Havana Commercial	12	13
Havana Commercial pf	53½	56
International Pump	17	18
International Pump pf	62	64
International Power	26	30
National Enameling & Stamp	23	24
National Enameling & Stamp pf	90	94
National Gramophone	45	48
National Salt	39	40
National Salt pf	67	69
Otis Elevator	29¼	30
Otis Elevator pf	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	89½	90
Rubber Goods Mfg.	26⅝	26¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	73	75
Sloss-Sheffield	20	22½
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div	63½	65½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	556	560
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	1-16	⅛
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	87½	88
American Air Power	26	30
*Arizona Lead	15⅞	16¾
Asphalt Company of America	4½	5
British Columbia Copper	10	10½
California Copper	2	2¾
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	100	109½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	90	92
Electric Vehicle	25	30
Electric Vehicle pf	65	74
Electro-Pneumatic	2¼	2⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	26⅜
General Carriage	7¼	8
Great Lakes Copper	2.95	3.00
Illinois Transportation	1½	1¾
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf.	20	22
Louis., Henderson & St. L. bonds	90	101
*Markeen Copper	6	6
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	15	15
Mexican 5s	99½	99⅝
New England Transportation	4	4½
New York Transportation	9½	9¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	26¼	26½
Pittsburg Coal pf	80	81
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transfer	20½	22
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	115	118
Seaboard Air Line 4s	80	84
Seaboard Air Line common	11	12
Seaboard Air Line pf	31	32
Storage Power	15	18
Superior & Boston Copper	⅞	8-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14½
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A. 2d ass. paid	..	5½
Trust Company of America	200	205
Union Copper	5	6
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	86½	87¼
United Railways of St. Louis pf	69	70
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	10	12
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	41	43
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	90	91
Western Union 4s	105	105½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	220	221
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	200
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	90	95
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	115
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	100
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	..	21½
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	83
Kings County Elevated 4s	101½	102
New Orleans Traction	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf	95	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	119½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115½	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
23d & 29th Street 5s, 1996	113	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo, (N. Y.) stock	5	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	64	67
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	106	108
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J	10	15
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	80	83
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105½	106
Denver Gas	..	25
Denver Gas 5s	95	97
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	290	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	16	18
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud., L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
St. Joseph (Mo.)	..	38½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	98	100
St. Paul Gas stock	85	85
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	110	120
Standard Gas, New York, pf	135	150
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	97	99
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	105	107½
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	19½	22
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	86	96½
Brooklyn Ferry Con. 5s	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	109	111
Hoboken Ferry	64	67
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	31	34
Union Ferry bonds	93	97
Industrials.		
American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rub. Tire pf	28½	32
Continental Tobacco debentures	100	102½
General Electric Automobile	..	2
Cramps' Shipyard	79	80
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	115	118
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	117	120
Standard Coupler	32	37
Standard Coupler pf	117	..
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	48	52
Union Typewriter	23	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	120
Worthington Pump pf., ex div	109	110
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel	105	106
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Kings County El. Light & Power	125	127
Retsof	80	..
Retsof bonds	75	82
Southern Light & Traction	31	35

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week May	$36,778	$35,179	$30,290
From July 1	1,881,889	1,801,475	1,563,050
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	922	922	921
3d week May	129,119	119,304	145,073
From July 1	6,102,456	5,864,633	6,040,714
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,001	6,952	6,547
3d week May	594,000	529,000	511,000
From Jan. 1	10,044,945	9,499,620	8,690,441
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,540	1,524	1,524
3d week May	87,234	77,418	75,520
From July 1	5,538,575	5,268,287	5,032,088
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	648
3d week May	90,300	93,800	88,100
From July 1	4,657,398	4,119,172	3,829,689
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
3d week May	119,595	99,964	97,604
From July 1	5,839,853	5,130,477	4,781,763
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	547	537	535
3d week May	75,982	72,673	59,807
From July 1	3,700,057	3,002,943	2,949,250
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
3d week May	95,630	84,380	.....
From July 1	4,545,545	4,130,036	.....
GEORGIA RAILROAD—			
Mileage	307	307	307
3d week May	26,264	25,420	.....
From Jan. 1	664,452	631,733	.....
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
3d week May	90,029	68,056	.....
From July 1	3,849,315	2,523,312	.....
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
3d week May	13,520	12,195	10,537
From July 1	659,040	546,455	.....
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,033	2,988	2,985
3d week May	492,300	487,220	437,435
From July 1	24,742,753	20,867,237	19,547,508
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	343	343	305
3d week May	74,430	62,211	66,337
From July 1	3,125,308	2,835,816	2,719,704
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,402	1,385	1,162
3d week May	154,700	141,298	182,482
From July 1	6,068,970	6,334,398	6,127,230
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,416	6,285	5,255
3d week May	549,927	533,448	488,635
From July 1	27,880,642	24,682,003	20,150,170
ALABAMA MIDLAND for April—	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	69,064	55,602	13,462
Op. expenses	69,613	59,399	10,214
Deficit	549	3,797	*3,248
From July 1 to April 30:			
Gross earnings	803,849	687,213	110,636
Op. expenses	605,180	591,518	13,642
Net earnings	198,689	95,695	102,994
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE system for April—			
Gross earnings	3,808,401	3,235,200	573,201
Op. expenses	2,246,704	2,089,417	157,087
Net earnings	1,561,697	1,145,783	416,114
Taxes and rentals	153,927	128,759	25,167
Inc. from oper.	1,407,770	1,016,823	390,947
From July 1 to April 30:			
Gross earnings	38,402,393	33,872,739	4,529,654
Op. expenses	23,053,879	23,442,208	*388,329
Net earnings	15,348,514	10,430,531	4,917,983
Taxes and rentals	1,538,365	1,401,249	137,116
Inc. from oper.	13,810,149	9,029,282	4,780,867

*Decrease.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURG for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1899.	1898.	1896-7.
Total gross	4,586,497	4,032,706	3,607,766
Op. expenses	3,112,280	2,669,233	2,197,643
Net	1,474,237	1,363,533	1,410,123
Rep. ex. to gross.	67⅞	66⅛	.....
Total charges	1,148,583	1,161,970	1,129,523
Surplus	325,654	201,563	280,600

HOCKING VALLEY for April—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross	372,711	220,391	143,320
Op. expenses	226,368	160,251	66,117
Net	146,342	89,140	77,213
Total increase	146,342	89,140	77,213
Charges	67,251	37,109	30,142
Net increase	79,091	32,040	47,071
Gross, 10 months	3,588,172	2,328,865	1,239,307
Net, 10 months	1,440,938	721,676	$19,262

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for April—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	62,756	55,386	7,370
Op. expenses	50,295	42,796	7,499
Net earnings	12,461	12,590	*129
Other income	566	566	.....
Total income	13,027	13,156	*129
Fixed charges	9,523	9,005	518
Surplus	3,504	4,151	*647
From July 1:			
Gross earnings	619,942	516,713	103,239
Op. expenses	494,251	390,859	103,392
Net earnings	125,691	125,854	*163
Other income	5,666	5,666	.....
Total income	131,357	131,520	*163
Fixed charges	89,973	89,685	288
Surplus	41,384	41,835	*451

*Decrease.

OHIO RIVER R. R. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total gross	1,102,598	958,449	985,197
Total op. exp.	752,551	657,462	650,142
Net earnings	437,045	300,987	315,055
Percentage of ex. to earnings	63⅝	63⅛	67⅝

SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH. PAC. for April—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	68,319	69,058	*739
Op. expenses	57,032	53,567	3,465
Net earnings	11,287	15,491	*4,204
From July 1 to April 30:			
Gross earnings	776,219	753,813	22,406
Op. expenses	507,723	475,237	32,486
Net earnings	268,496	278,576	*10,080

*Decrease.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA & WEST. for April—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	383,637	287,773	75,864
Op. expenses	285,252	237,804	47,048
Net earnings	78,385	50,169	28,216
From July 1:			
Gross earnings	3,706,133	3,294,027	412,106
Op. expenses	2,656,993	2,541,429	115,564
Net earnings	1,049,140	752,598	296,542

TERRE HAUTE & LOGANSPORT for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Total gross	766,563	694,826	71,737
Total op. exp.	618,924	560,587	58,331
Net	147,640	134,239	13,401
Pro. exp. to gross.	80¾	80⅝	.....

Income account for this railway shows changes for 1899, $138,318; therefore surplus, $9,322.

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for April—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross	206,545	152,488	54,057
Op. expenses	142,257	118,139	24,098
Net	64,288	34,349	29,939
Other income	28	369	*341
Total	64,316	34,718	29,618
Charges	31,763	30,968	795
Surplus	32,573	3,750	28,823
From July 1 to April 30—			
Gross	1,909,098	1,569,503	339,595
Op. expenses	1,304,347	1,164,538	139,809
Net	604,661	404,965	199,696
Other income	9,309	24,276	*14,966
Total income	613,970	429,239	184,731
Charges	340,621	339,609	1,012
Surplus	273,349	89,630	183,719

*Decrease.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $9,709,416. The imports of specie were $82,424, and the exports $2,338,280.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Deposit Hardware Company of Deposit, Broome County; capital, $7,500. Directors—A. Seymour Wickwire and James F. McGill of Deposit.

Brotherhood Aid Association of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Peter I. Hoffman, Brooklyn; Thomas G. Macy of New York City.

The Suburban Foundry Company of Syracuse; capital, $3,000. Directors—Myron J. Hayden and James J. Fay of Syracuse.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., May 26.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The George B. Newton & Co. Coal Company, authorized capital, $1,500,000, to operate coal mines. Incorporators—Frank T. Patterson, William Hill, Percy C. Madeira, Robert C. Hill, and Henry H. Smith, all of Camden.

The Donnelly-Durham Coal Company, authorized capital, $300,000, to operate coal mines in Pennsylvania and Kentucky. Incorporators—William M. Mason, John D. Parr, Carter Norton, Joseph A. Stone, and Evan J. Dudley, all of Jersey City.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, May 26, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16⅞	17	910	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
34	35	200	American Coal	34	34	34	34	— ½
29¾	30	1,820	American Ice Co.	32	32	28½	29⅝	— 2⅜
58	64	100	American Ice Co. pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	—6
54½	55¾	10	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56	56	56	56	.....
21½	22½	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	22½	22¼	22½	22½	— ⅜
20½	21	10	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅝
70	70½	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅝	1,380	Am. Steel & Wire	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
73⅜	74½	850	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	73⅝	74	73¾	73¾	+ ¼
114	114¼	7,410	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	113⅞	114¼	113	114	+1
22½	23	100	American Tin Plate	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	.....
73½	74	150	Am. Tin Plate pf.	74	74	74	74	—1
92¼	92¾	1,500	American Tobacco	92	92¼	92	92¼	+ ⅛
25¼	25½	2,300	At., T. & S. F.	25½	25⅝	25½	25½	+ ⅛
70¼	70⅝	10,099	At., T. & S. F. pf.	69⅝	70⅝	69⅝	70⅝	+ ⅛
76	76¼	900	Baltimore & Ohio	76	76¼	76	76¼	+ ⅛
79½	79¾	150	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79½	79¾	79½	79¾	+ ⅛
71⅞	71⅝	5,110	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	71⅝	71⅝	71	71¼	+ ⅛
164½	165	250	Brooklyn Union Gas.	165	165	165	165	+2
7⅝	7¾	800	Brunswick City	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
93½	93¾	175	Canadian Pacific	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅛
27½	27¾	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
126	126¼	2,720	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	126	126⅛	126	126¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	100	Chicago Great West.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	.....
22	24	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	23	23	22	23	.....
115½	115⅝	1,050	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	115½	115⅝	115¼	115⅝	.....
172	173¼	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173½	173½	173½	173¼	.....
162¼	165	100	Chicago & Northw.	162⅞	162⅞	162¼	162⅝	— ⅛
106¼	106⅝	440	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106	106¼	106	106¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	..	140	Colorado Midland	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
29½	30	160	Colorado Midland pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
6	6¼	100	Colorado Southern	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
15	15½	200	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
191⅝	192¼	1,041	Consolidated Gas.	192¼	192¼	192	192	— ⅛
24	24½	1,660	Con. Tobacco Co.	24	24½	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
78½	78⅝	500	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	78½	78⅝	78¼	78⅜	+ ⅛
113⅜	114½	138	Delaware & Hudson	114⅛	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	+1⅛
177	178	300	Del., Lack. & West.	177	177	177	177	.....
18½	18⅝	100	Denver & Rio Grande.	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
11⅜	12	200	Erie	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	.....
34½	34½	3,850	Federal Steel	33⅝	34⅜	33⅝	34½	+ ⅝
67	67⅛	1,040	Federal Steel pf.	66⅝	67	66⅝	67	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	72	72	72	72	+2
37⅞	38	640	Hocking Valley	38⅝	38⅝	38	38	.....
67⅞	67½	1,000	Hocking Valley pf.	68¼	68⅝	68¼	67⅝	+1⅝
112⅞	112½	93	Illinois Central	113	113	113	113	.....
22	22½	100	International Paper.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅝
63⅜	64½	200	Internat. Paper pf.	64	64	64	64	— ½
30½	35	100	Knickerbocker Ice	30⅛	30⅛	30¼	30¼	.....
78⅞	79½	500	Louisville & Nashville	79	79½	78⅛	79½	— ⅛
89¾	90¼	1,180	Manhattan Elevated.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90½	+ ¼
154½	154½	600	Met. Street Railway	152½	154	152½	154	+1
3⅛	3¼	100	Mexican National ctfs.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	.....
62	63	100	Minn. & St. Louis	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
96	97	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	96	96	96	96	+ ½
11	11⅜	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
32⅞	33⅜	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
55⅞	55⅞	2,000	Missouri Pacific	55½	55⅞	55½	55⅞	+ ⅛
29½	29½	100	National Biscuit Co.	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
20¼	20½	100	National Lead Co.	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
28¼	29	200	National Steel Co.	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾	— ⅛
44	44¼	550	National Tube	43¾	44⅛	43¾	44⅛	— ⅛
88	89	215	National Tube pf.	88½	88⅝	88¼	88¼	+ ¼
131½	131⅝	25	New York Central	131½	131	131	131	.....
211	214	25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	213	213	213	213	.....
...	...	913	N. Y., Ont. & West.	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
35⅞	35⅞	50	Norfolk & Western.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	.....
79	79	130	Norfolk & West. pf.	79	79	79	79	.....
59⅞	60¼	4,500	Northern Pacific	60	60¼	59⅞	60	.....
74½	74⅝	326	Northern Pacific pf.	74½	74⅝	74½	74½	.....
48	49	100	Pacific Coast	48	48	48	48	— ½
28	28	100	Pacific Mail	28	28	28	28	.....
129¾	129¾	1,062	Pennsylvania R. R.	129⅝	130	129⅝	129⅝	+ ⅛
99	99¼	2,345	People's Gas, Chicago.	99⅜	99¼	99	99¼	— ⅛
...	28	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
43½	45	100	Pressed Steel Car	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
55⅞	55⅞	800	Reading 1st pf	55⅝	55⅞	55½	55½	+ ⅛
14	14½	300	Republic Iron & Steel.	13⅞	14	13⅞	13⅞	.....
56	56¼	150	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	.....
37	38	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	38½	38¾	38½	38½	—1⅜
27¼	27¾	100	St. L. Louis Southw. pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
33⅝	33⅞	1,350	Southern Pacific	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
12	12⅝	250	Southern Railway	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
54½	54⅝	1,130	Southern Railway pf.	54½	54⅝	54½	54½	+ ⅛
72½	73	400	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	71⅝	72½	71⅝	72½	+1⅛
114	114½	200	Third Avenue	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	+⅝
60¼	63	840	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	61⅝	63	61⅝	62½	+2⅝
53⅝	53⅞	8,425	Union Pacific	53⅝	54	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
73⅝	73⅞	270	Union Pacific pf.	73⅜	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝	.....
43	48	...	United States Express	47	47	47	47	.....
10⅝	11	410	United States Leather.	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
68	69	110	U. S. Leather pf.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ⅛
96	98	10	U. S. Rubber pf.	97	97	97	97	.....
20⅜	21	20	Wabash pf	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	.....
78⅝	80	420	Western Union Tel.	79⅝	80	79⅝	80	+ ⅛
9⅛	9⅜	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9½	9½	9¼

TROUBLES OF A COMMUTER

Inexperienced Bloomfield Man Tarried Too Long in New York.

His Exciting Chase for Trains and Trolley Cars With a Companion and How It Ended.

The Jersey commuter was inexperienced and did not realize the utter absurdity of reaching home from the city after midnight. When he delayed, therefore, to hurry from the theatre to the ferry with the young woman who accompanied him, he had nothing of the feverish nervousness which is part and parcel of the make-up of the veteran suburbanite. Seated in a brilliantly-lighted restaurant on upper Broadway, he chatted gayly with his companion, while the ivory hands of the clock approached the midnight hour.

Alighting at the Twenty-third Street ferry his consternation on finding the midnight boat gone was nothing more than temporary.

"When does the next boat go?" he inquired casually.

"At 1 o'clock," replied the ticket agent.

Could they catch a Pennsylvania Railroad boat next door? No, they could not. Could they catch the 12:30 boat down town? They could try if they wanted to. The ticket agent had a "photograph of them doing it."

"I don't mind waiting, George," protested the young lady, cheerfully. So they sat in the ferry house till the creaking of the slip told them their boat had arrived. Fifteen minutes later they stood before a row of closed gates in the gaunt, brown station of the Erie Railroad in Jersey City.

"Where is the train to Bloomfield?" asked the young man of an engaging official who appeared from one corner of the building.

"Why, young feller, the next train to Bicomfield leaves in just five hours. Maybe you can catch a Lackawanna train."

"How do you get there?"

"Take this trolley car right here and it'll transfer you right to the station."

Things now commenced to look dubious, but the car was boarded and another half hour's trip brought them to Hoboken.

"There's a light in the station," suggested the young woman. "I think we must be in time."

The young man tried the door. It was locked.

"Why don't you try the Pennsylvania?"

It was the trolley car conductor who spoke.

"Do they run to Bloomfield?"

"Oh, no; but they run to Newark, and you can take a trolley from there."

Back they went, past the Erie station, to the very heart of Jersey City. The last train on the Pennsylvania Road had left at 12:20, but they could take a trolley. There was one just ready to start.

Little is known of that rambling, jolting ride across the sunken meadows of Newark. In the long cane-seated car was a medley of people, late theatregoers like themselves, huddled against tipsy men leaning drowsily back against the windows, while a poor woman holding a six-months-old child sat in one corner, gazing ghastly out on the road before her. As the car progressed it settled its passengers into their positions and they rocked and swayed with the car's motions.

When the lights of Newark gleamed through the windows there came a general awakening.

The meeting of the trolley roads of Newark is a famous place, a veritable exposition of the evolution of the trolley. As the car brought up at this terminus, a great feeling of relief came over the young and inexperienced commuter. The clock in the Pennsylvania station proclaimed the hour of three as he assisted his companion to alight.

"Now, then, where is the car for Bloomfield?"

"Bloomfield?" queried the car dispatcher, vaguely. "No car here for Bloomfield."

"Where is it, then?" demanded the young man, now thoroughly aroused.

"Left at 1:19."

"Are there no more cars before morning? No, sir, there were not. And when did the first car leave in the morning? 6:20 A. M.

"Shall we go back to New York?" asked the commuter of his companion.

"What's that?" interposed the trolley man. "You can't get a train to New York at this time of night."

"Is there a cab around here, then?" queried the commuter, desperately.

"Oh, I guess so; up there a way," returned the dispatcher, pointing west.

Ten minutes later a dicker was completed with a cabby to transport the unfortunate couple to Bloomfield for the sum of $3.

The four-mile drive was completed in the dim light of the morning. As the commuter dismissed his cab, after seeing his companion safely in her home, there came upon him a sense of utter insignificance. He had now become, however, a veteran commuter.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Great interest is manifest in the parades of the National Guard in Manhattan and Brooklyn next Wednesday in connection with the Memorial Day exercises. In Manhattan the troops will parade as a division in command of Major Gen. Roe, and the turnout will be the largest seen in some years. Gen. Roe will be escorted by Squadron A, Major Bridgman. The remainder of the troops will follow in this order: First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Butt and staff, escorted by part of the First Signal Corps under Capt. Erlandson; Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Bartlett; Ninth Regiment, Col. Morris; Twelfth Regiment, Col. Dyer, and the First Battery, Capt. Wendel. Fifth Brigade, Gen. Smith and staff, escorted by a portion of the First Signal Corps; Seventh Regiment, Col. Appleton; Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Duffy; Eighth Regiment, Col. Jarvis; Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Bates, and Second Battery, Capt. Wilson. The parade will start promptly at 9 o'clock in the morning from Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. The line of march will continue down Fifth Avenue to Washington Square, where the organizations of the Guard will be dismissed. Gov. Roosevelt will review the troops at the Worth Monument. The First Naval Battalion, Lieut. Commander Franklin, which will also take part, will follow the Fifth Brigade. The regular forces, in command of Lieut. Col. C. A. Woodruff, Seventh Artillery, will head the National Guard troops.

The parade in Brooklyn will include a representation of the regular army and navy, Major Burbank, Fifth Artillery, commanding the army force. The entire Second Brigade of the National Guard will parade in command of Gen. McLeer. The route of the parade will be from the fountain on Bedford Avenue to Lafayette Avenue, to Classon Avenue, to Gates Avenue, to Grand Avenue, to St. Mark's Avenue, to Bedford Avenue, to Grant Statue in Grant Square, where the troops will be dismissed. The column will start at 10 o'clock in the morning and will be made up as follows:

Regular forces, Gen. McLeer and staff, escorted by the Second Signal Corps, Capt. Baldwin; Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Eddy; Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Clayton; Twenty-third Regiment, Major Case; Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Austen; Third Battery, Capt. Rasquin, and Troop C, Capt. Deveboise.

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The camp and field service season of the National Guard will begin next Saturday at Peekskill, when the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Bartlett, and the Sixty-ninth Regiment proceed to the military post. The Twenty-second, being the senior regiment, will upon its arrival occupy a camp to the north of Battery Hill, which it will vacate on the forenoon of Monday, June 4, for a practice march, returning the following Wednesday and occupying the permanent camp. During the remainder of the week it will drill in extended order by platoon, company, battalion, and regiment. The Sixty-ninth Regiment will be quartered upon its arrival at the military post, in the permanent camp, performing the same character of drills therein as prescribed for the Twenty-second. Upon the return of the latter from its practice march, the Sixty-ninth will then proceed on its field service, and upon its completion will occupy the camp at Battery Hill until its tour of duty terminates. Major Gen. Roe will command the camp, assisted by members of his staff. The detachment from the First Battery, Capt. Wendel, will have the honor of firing the opening salute.

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Although Brigade Commanders have been "invited" to attend the tour at camp and field service of their respective commands, it is not certain that all of them will accept the invitation. Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, for example, when asked if he was going to camp in an official capacity, said: "I have not as yet received any orders to go. I should, of course, be highly pleased to attend, and to receive orders placing me on duty."

***

Those in a position to know state that the allegations of disorder and drunkenness made against the Twelfth Regiment while at Creedmoor during an exceptionally heavy rainstorm, lasting the entire day, did that command a gross injustice. Owing to the men being wet to the skin all day long, a few men did indulge a little more in whisky than they would have done otherwise, but these men, it is asserted, were at no time noisy or disorderly. Col. N. B. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, in fact, complimented Col. Dyer on the excellent behavior of the regiment, under the most trying circumstances. No men have been dishonorably discharged, as has been stated, and there have been no reductions to the ranks.

***

Nothing but praise is heard of the system of conducting practice at Creedmoor this year, and under it a great deal of time is saved, as men, as fast as they qualify at one range, can at once proceed to the next firing point, instead of waiting around for all the men in their squad to complete their scores, as was necessary in former years. The new skirmish match is proving exceedingly popular, and it is also considered the most valuable match for practical instruction ever inaugurated at Creedmoor. It is worthy of note that the idea of the match originated with Major Gen. Roe, the various details being worked out by Col. Thurston.

***

The Twenty-second Regiment is ordered to assemble at its armory next Saturday at 7:30 o'clock in the morning to proceed to the State camp. Lieut. Serrell will have charge of the first guard, and in this he will be assisted by Sergt. Taussig, Corps. Greene, Dove, and Alexander, and the requisite detail of privates. The regiment will be the first to undertake a three days' practice march from the camp as a unit. The previous march-outs made from the permanent military post have been made only by battalion.

***

Major Solomon E. Japha of the Ninth Regiment has received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel for long and meritorious service. He joined the Ninth as far back as 1871. The following non-commissioned officers have been promoted to the grades mentioned: Battalion Sergeant Major, E. Japha; Sergeant, J. M. R. Hanley, Company C; Corporals, F. R. W. Herring, Company E; Louis Gilbert, Company C; George Lesire, Company G, and James J. Kelly, Company G. The regiment will assemble next Wednesday morning for the parade at 6:45 o'clock.

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Surgeon A. Spence and Battalion Adjutant M. L. Thiery, recently appointed, have received their commissions. Sergt. H. L. Cole of the Hospital Corps, recently appointed, has passed the regimental examining board and has received his warrant.

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Lieut. Col. Putnam Bradlee Strong of the Sixty-ninth Regiment has received his commission and will make his first appearance with the regiment in public since elected to his new office during the parade of the regiment next Wednesday. Capt. John Kelly, late of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, is to be elected Captain of Company H, and Capt. Wm. Annette, also of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, is to be elected Second Lieutenant of the same company. The dinner tendered to Col. Duffy a few days since demonstrated a unity of feeling among the officers of the regiment never before known in its history, and Col. Duffy as a token of esteem received a testimonial signed by every officer of the regiment, in which it was stated that no other officer in the organization could have piloted the regiment over the obstacles and perils of the past two years as Col. Duffy did.

***

In Company H of the Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. McLeod, the following promotions are announced: Corp. Julius Michaels, to be Quartermaster Sergeant; Corp. Madlinger, to be Sergeant; Privates Merritt, Farley, and Milne, to be Corporals. Richard Curd Daniel has been made a Corporal in Company E, Capt. Hill. Capt. Beekman's first appointments in Company B are Corps. W. Tindale, W. Moore, and I. Parker, who have been made Sergeants. The membership of the company is now seventy-two.

***

First Lieut. Homer C. Grosscup, Fourteenth Regiment, has been unanimously elected Captain of Company H. The vacancy in the Second Lieutenancy has been tendered to Battalion Sergt. Major Joseph Mayer.

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Col. Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment has appointed ex-Capt. W. J. Taylor Inspector of Small Arms Practice. A commission has been received for First Lieut. George Curtis of Battery I.

***

Company K of the Twelfth Regiment has unanimously elected Corp. Robert W. Butler from Company H of the Seventh Regiment Second Lieutenant. He is a well-known rifle shot, and was highly recommended. Sergt. Thomas A. Byrnes has been appointed First Sergeant of Company F, and Sergt. Robert W. Haight has been appointed First Sergeant of Company D.

***

Col. Eddy of the Forty-seventh Regiment has relieved First Lieut. John A. Doremus of Company I of command of Company F and assigned him to duty as Battalion Adjutant, leaving Second Lieut. Edward A. Nash in command of Company F. The committee of the Forty-seventh Regiment appointed to report on a candidate for the vacant Lieutenant Colonelcy has presented the name of Major H. H. Quick. An election will be ordered within the next two weeks.

***

Considerable surprise and not a little disappointment are expressed in the Seventy-first Regiment over the action of Col. Bates in going out of the regiment to appoint a Regimental Adjutant. In doing this Battalion Adjutants Crockett and Weyman, who served with the volunteer regiment all through the Cuban campaign and are directly in the line of promotion, are passed over. It is held that in appointing an enlisted man of the Seventh, in place of a Seventy-first Regiment officer or man, the Colonel has acted unwisely so far as harmony is concerned. On the other hand it is also held that as the appointment is purely a personal one, and as it is of frequent occurrence for Colonels to appoint outside officers on their staff, no one in the Seventy-first should feel slighted. Corp. L. L. Clarke of the Seventh, who is to be the new Adjutant, will, it is said by those who know him, prove a very popular as well as efficient officer.

Battalion Adjutant Weyman has been presented with a handsome sabre by the members of Company B, of which he was a former member.

Private R. C. Daniels of Company E has been promoted Corporal.

Battalion Quartermaster Whittall has been appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

Company B has decided to run an excursion to the State Camp on June 19 and has chartered the steamer Cygnus to make the trip.

The following officers recently elected have received their commissions: Lieuts. List and Schumacher of Company A, Lieut. Copper, Company F; Lieut. McMann, Company H, and Lieut. Briner, Company A.

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A detail of four men from each company of the Eighth Regiment is to spend to-day at Van Cortlandt Park under the instruction of Capt. T. E. Lyons, Regimental Commissary, and Lieut. E. H. Ficken, Battalion Quartermaster, in cooking and tent pitching. Company K has elected S. R. Bowne, from civil life, to Second Lieutenant.

Assistant Surgeon Millen has received a three months' leave of absence and will visit Paris and Geneva.

Commissions have been received for Lieuts. McKenzie of Company D and Cowdry of Company C. Sergt. Major Murray will probably be elected Second Lieutenant of Company D.

Privates Farley and McDonnell of Company C have been dishonorably discharged for disorderly conduct at Creedmoor.

***

While the First Naval Battalion was at Creedmoor a few days since, Gun Capt. Joseph H. Horsey was presented with the State decoration for ten years' continuous service, he being the first and only man in the battalion to receive the long-service medal. The battalion will report on board the New Hampshire on Wednesday morning next at 8 o'clock to take part in the Memorial Day parade.

Boy Homicide Indicted.

The Hudson County Grand Jury, sitting at Jersey City, has indicted John Garrabrant, the boy who killed Henry Maas on Saturday, May 5. Mrs. Christina Garrabrant and Mrs. Julia Coyle, who were charged by the police with being accessories after the fact, were not indicted.

NEW YORK'S FIRST TRUST

Seventeenth Century Combination of Coopers in the City.

AGREEMENT AS TO PRICES

Governor and His Council and the Mayor Annul the Compact and Impose Penalties.

Trusts, combines, gentlemen's agreement, &c., are heard of and their results are read of in the daily press until one almost grows weary of the word, fancying that it is a new thing. The newspapers talk of the Ice Trust and give columns in regard thereto, for it is a popular theme, but coal has been in the hands of a combine in times gone by, and the fact is that one of the first of these so-called trusts or combines was the organization by the coal owners of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who formed an agreement known as the "Limitation of the Vend" in 1664, when they thought that coal was being produced beyond current requirements. It lasted for several years, but at last went to pieces, for as is so often the case, just as soon as prices went up under the effect of this combination some of the producers found a way to ship more than their allotted share.

One great combination to-day is in Germany, where the syndicate known as the Westphalian Coal and Coke Syndicate rules the price on upward of 100,000,000 tons of product to the coal and coke consumer of Germany.

New York had about the first combination, and naturally that was the first in the United States. From certain old records are gathered many facts regarding it. It was a combination of the coopers of the City of New York, who made an agreement that they would charge certain prices for the making of barrels, hogsheads, &c., and, as in certain cases known to-day, they actually agreed to pay a forfeit if the agreement was broken. It is a peculiar fact that this forfeit was to go to the poor; it might be suggested that the increased price for making barrels was to come from the poor. This combination, as will be seen by the document appended, was signed by several individuals, some of whom, however, had to make a mark instead of writing their signatures.

Now, as the result of this combination of the coopers, they were haled before the court, as it has been suggested that certain individuals connected with a later combine or trust should be treated. The court was held in the Council chamber, and there were present the Governor and his Council and the Mayor; and, from the minutes of said Council, the evidence which is presented shows that it must have been a very interesting session, for in the first place the coopers were summoned, and they appeared and acknowledged the subscription to the agreement. But, as is so often the case to-day, they pretended that there was no ill-intent in this combination, and they claimed that it was tolerated by the court.

But the result does not appear to have borne out their claim. The witnesses were quite amusing in that they "did not know," or "could not answer," which is true of some witnesses of to-day. However, it was the judgment of the court that the compact should be annulled, and that all the parties thereto found guilty had to pay a fine of 50 shillings, and if any of them were in public employ they were to be dismissed therefrom. It will be noticed that these fines were to go to the Church for pious uses, and it is also to be noted that two of the men employed as packers and cullers were therafter to be incapable of performing such service.

Each and every one of the individuals who signed the paper, whether they were present when called or not, and even an individual who did not sign the paper, but who had written it, were fined the sum of £2 10s., and that this money was promptly turned in to the then young City Government we have no question, for the record adds that these people were to be forthwith levied upon by the Sheriff or his deputy and the amount collected.

A copy of the original documents in the trial, with its quaint spelling and lack of punctuation, is appended:

TRIAL OF THE COOPERS OF NEW-YORK, for Combination, in the year 1680.
Yorke Citty.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT Made By and Betwixt Wee, the Coopers in this Citty Underwritten, Doo Agree upon ye Rate and Prizes of Caske that is to Say, for every Dry hhds. ffiue Shillings, for euery Dry Bbls. Two Shillings and sixpence, for euery Dry haife Barrl one shilling Six Pence, for euery litte Barrl ffor Beefe or borke Three Shillings. And We Whose Names Are Written, Doo Joyntly and Seavorally Bind ourselfes, that for Euery one that shall seel any cask Beefore mentioned under the Rate or prizes aboue, Sd., that for euery Such Default ffiuee Shillings he or they shall pay for the vse of the poore, as Wittnes our hands, this 17th Day of December, 1679.

Delrch Jansen de Grooet, Richd. R. E. Elliott, marked,
This is the X mark of Everet W. Wessells, marked,
Luyckes Gersen, William Waldron,
Pijeter brestee, Jan Vinsent,
Willem hoppen, Pieter Stevens,
Claes burger. Andries Brestee,
Clement Seabrook,
Martin Clock,
John Peterson,
Hendrick Kerrner,
Richard Elliyot,
Everet Wessells,
John Winckelman,
Peter Stevens,

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
N. Y., Jan. 8, 1679.
Present,
The Go: & Councell
& Mr. Mayor.

(From Minutes of Council.)

The coops summoned, who subscribed a pap. of Combinacon, not to sell Caske for the future, but at a certain Rate prescribed by them under 50s penalty to the pure.

They appeare & acknowledge their subscription, but pretend no ill intent, & as if tollerated by the Cor't upon their compl'ts Being ordered to withdraw, Are afterwards called in againe.

Richard Ellyot, first, Saith nothing to ye purpose.

Evert. Wessells, That it was writt at Peter Stervensen.

Wm. Waldron, that Crooks bro: (a seaman) writte it.

Cer. Wynarte, nothing.

Marten Clock, nothing.

All the rest called in, Mr. Crooke Spoken to, &c. Articles of Compact disannulled. They are adjudged Guilty, all that have signed the Contract, and are To pay each 50s, & either of them in publick Employ to be dismist. The paym't to be to the Church or pious uses.

Richard Ellyot
Andries Brestee.
The 2 packers made incable of being Packers. Cullers, &c., hereafter, besides being dismist now. The Cullers the like.

Hee that writte it—the like fine or his bro: for him.

Andries Brestee,
Clement Seabrook,
Martin Clock,
John Peterson,
Hendrick Kerrner.
Richard Elliyot,
Everet Wessells,
John Winckelman,
Peter Stevens,

Luyckes Gersen,
Pijeter brestee,
Willem hoppen,
Claes burger.
not here when called.
Each 2 10 0
not here when called.
Dirck Jansen de Groot,
Luycas Gersen,
Willem Hoppen,
Claes Burger,
Robert Crooke.
not here when called.
John Crooke,
Cornelys Wynhart,
Wouter Brestee,
Peter Abrahams,
not here when called.
To be forthw'th Levyed by the Sheriffe, or his Deputy.
Each 2 10 0

Flower Mission Asks for Aid.

The New York Flower Mission is now open every Monday and every Thursday evening at 104 East Twentieth Street. Flowers are requested for the various charities in which the mission is interested. Express companies carry gifts of flowers free from points within 100 miles of New York. The managers also ask for contributions of fruit, berries, and fresh eggs for the sick, which are also transported without cost to the sick.

SUPREME COURT'S NEW HOME.

May Be in Parker Building Pending County Court House Alterations.

At the next meeting of the Board of Estimate the lease of six floors in the new Parker Building, at the southeast corner of Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, for the use of the Supreme Court and the officials now housed in the county Court House, will probably be authorized. Favorable reports have been made on the subject by the committee of Justices, President Guggenheimer for the Board of Estimate, and Chief Engineer McLean of the Finance Department, all of whom agree that, while the location is a trifle distant from the City Hall, it is the best and most accessible building that could be obtained for the purpose under the circumstances and for the money.

The building, which will form the temporary home of the Supreme Court, the Surrogates, and the County Clerk during the alteration of the Court House, is a twelve-story stone and brick structure, which occupies the site of the old Cyclorama of the Battle of Gettysburg, and the floors to be taken are the seventh to the twelfth, inclusive. At present these floors are not subdivided, but the owners agree to make rooms to suit the demands of the court. Each floor is about 140 by 118 feet in area, except for a large light well in the southeast corner. Several elevators furnish transit between the street level and the upper floors, and one of these will be set aside for the exclusive use of the patrons of the court.

Owing to the fact that the lease has not yet been authorized, no plans for the subdivision of the lofts into rooms have yet been drawn. For the six floors the city will pay rental at the rate of $63,000 a year from Sept. 1, with privilege of renewal in case the alterations on the County Court House are delayed.

Just what the scope of the repairs and changes in the Court House will be is a matter of great doubt at present. The architects, Horgan & Slattery, have not yet gotten beyond the preliminary stages of their work, and not until the committee of Justices indicates what it wants can they give even an idea of what work they are expected to do. The dark, ill-smelling halls of the lower floors will certainly be altered, and a new system of ventilation and heating will be installed. That much is certain. Then the Justices want ten new courtrooms constructed, in order to accommodate the present business of the courts and provide for a possible increase in the number of Justices. To do this it will be necessary to divide many of the present courtrooms into two rooms, and it is possible that the roof of the building may be raised so as to admit of another story. All these arrangements lie with the members of the court, and their limit is only defined by the amount of money the city is willing to spend.

Heavy Sentences for the Mitchells.

NEWARK, N. J., May 26.—William Mitchell, colored, who killed James W. Allen April 28 last, was sentenced to-day to thirty years' imprisonment at hard labor. Richard Mitchell, a brother of William, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment as an accessory.

Wheeling Judge Found Dead.

WHEELING, West Va., May 26.—Judge G. W. Jeffers, Judge of the Municipal Court, and formerly Mayor, was found dead in his law office to-day. He had been missed for more than a week, and a search revealed his decomposed remains in a room in the rear of his office.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LEOPOLD SMOKE.—Schedules in the matter of Leopold Smoke, against whom a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed on May 1, show liabilities of $7,880 and assets of $3,023.

JOHN MCSWEENEY.—Judgments for $11,840 and $11,838 were entered yesterday against John McSweeney in favor of Jeremiah P. Robinson and others, trustees for Elizabeth De Witt Leonard, growing out of a foreclosure sale of 8,132 and 8,134 Broadway.

BARNETT L. SHAPIRO.—On the motion of Meyers, Goldsmith & Bronner, attorneys for the petitioning creditors in the matter of Barnett L. Shapiro, formerly of Shapiro & Novick, manufacturers of clothing at 35 Bond Street, against whom a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed on May 25, Judge Addison Brown, in the United States District Court, yesterday, appointed Theodore M. Taft temporary receiver for Mr. Shapiro. The appointment of a temporary receiver was asked for that the assets might be kept intact until the appointment of a trustee in bankruptcy. The receiver's bond was fixed at $4,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM H. BUDD.—William H. Budd of 112 East Twenty-ninth Street, formerly in the real estate business at 10 East Forty-second Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $2,853 and no assets. There are thirty-nine creditors in this city and in Far Rockaway.

JOSEPH PLOTSKY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was yesterday filed against Joseph Plotsky, boot and shoe dealer at 1,468 First Avenue, by the Manhattan Shoe Company, $247; A. J. Bates & Co., $229, and William Neely, $103. He began business in 1893 at Twenty-second Street and First Avenue.

PETER G. STAPPERS.—Peter G. Stappers, a painter of 345 West Twenty-eighth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities of $9,989 and nominal assets of $22,214. There are twelve creditors, the largest being the Oneida National Bank of Utica, N. Y., judgment for $1,813. The assets consist of bond and mortgage held by an assignment dated Dec. 3, 1898, on the premises 95 and 99 Liberty Street, $15,000; four first mortgage gold bonds issued by the Delaware Electric Light and Power Railway Company, $4,000, and promissory notes and drafts, $3,131.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAHAMS, Levi—Johanna Reidenbach, executrix, &c.	$32
ALTIERI, Tony—Mary E. Kavanagh and another	20
BRACCO, Palma—the Henry Elias Brewing Company	1,892
BOGERT, John L.—Henry Reis and another	34
BEATTIE, James—Michael Baer	119
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BACH, Albert, administrator, &c.—James J. Nealis	150
BREINING, Harry B.—E. E. Matthews and others	126
COHEN, Abraham—R. B. Ellison and others	120
CABUCCIO, Giuseppe—J. Horowitz	296
DONOHUE, Charles—E. Habrich, costs	109
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GLASSER, Adam—Schmitt & Schwanenfluegel	217
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McSWEENEY, John—Jeremiah C. Robinson and another, trustees, &c.	11,838
McKEAN, Bernard S., receiver, &c.—The Tradesmen's National Bank, costs	111
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THE CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY—The Woodbridge Company	1,470

Jonas G. Clark Buried.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 26.—The funeral of Jonas G. Clark, the founder of Clark University, was held from his Elm Street home this afternoon. There was a large gathering of well-known and representative men, including many financiers, from New York and Boston, with whom Mr. Clark had been associated. The honorary bearers were Senator George F. Hoar, Dr. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University; Stephen Salisbury, Dr. Thomas H. Gage, Dr. William E. Story of Clark University; William E. Rice, Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, President Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and Mayor Rufus B. Dodge; Jr.

HARLEM BRIDGE HISTORY

First Structure Spanned That River Two Centuries Ago.

THE EVOLUTION OF STYLES

Eleven Bridges Now Connect Manhattan Island with the Mainland—Another Being Built.

The new bridge over the Harlem River, which is to connect First Avenue on the south with Willis Avenue on the north, is rapidly nearing completion and it is expected that it will be opened for traffic this Fall. When completed this structure will be the twelfth to span the Harlem River. The first bridge over the river was built under a franchise for ninety-nine years granted in June, 1693, to Fredryck Philipse, to build and maintain at his own expense a bridge over the Spuyten Duyvil Creek and to collect certain "easy and reasonable tolls" for such passengers as might cross it. The bridge was to be twenty-four feet wide and provided with a draw of sufficient size to permit the passage of small craft. It was further stipulated that it should be free for the passage of the King's forces, and should be called King's Bridge. The bridge was built the same year a little east of the site of the present structure, which bears the same name. It remained in the hands of Philipse's descendants down to Revolutionary times, when it was forfeited to the State on account of the adherence of the family to the English Crown.

About 1759 public opinion became so strongly aroused against the payment of tolls that a second bridge, called the "Free Bridge," was built by public subscription at or near the present site of Farmers' Bridge. This diverted all travel from the old structure and the obnoxious tolls were finally suspended. The next bridge was built at Third Avenue in 1795 by J. B. Coles. He was at first reimbursed by tolls collected from the passengers over it. This was a rough structure of heavy timbers, the draw of which is now used on the City Island Bridge, which connects the Island with the mainland. A very amusing incident, which nearly came near ending in a tragedy, is told of this old draw when it was still doing service at Third Avenue by Capt. John N. Munson, who was appointed bridge tender by Mayor Gunther, whose daughter he rescued from drowning at the risk of his own life. One Summer afternoon a heavy barge was seen coming down the river in tow of a tug. Capt. Munson ordered his foreman, John Church, to turn the draw, which was done in those days by hand. Swinging around with a strong flood tide, the heavy barge just grazed the draw and struck the south end of the bridge a terrific blow. The piling gave way and the bridge parted almost under Capt. Munson's feet, and a piece of the flooring about twenty-five feet long began to slide off gradually into the river. There was a large excursion on the draw at the time, but all managed to escape except two citizens, a charcoal man, and his wagon, and Miss Eddy, a daughter of Eddy, the tragedian, who was in a top wagon. The flooring, carrying many of the side piles with it, struck the water with a great splash, its occupants retaining their positions with difficulty. Finally it righted itself and started to float quickly down the river.

The utmost confusion prevailed until a few of the less excitable citizens secured a number of boats and put after the dislodged portion of the bridge, catching it and rescuing the much-frightened passengers off the Bronx Kills. In 1867 the old wooden structure was replaced by an iron one composed of three spans. It was very low, being only 13 feet 2 inches above high-water mark, with an opening of 82 feet on each side of the centre pier. This bridge was demolished several years ago, when the present Third Avenue Bridge was completed and opened. A bridge about which very little is known was built about the year 1800 across the Harlem River from its westerly shore just south of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street to Ward's Island, near the entrance to Little Hell Gate, with a draw near the Ward's Island shore. The bridge was built by the owner of Ward's Island, and it stood until 1811, when it was carried away by a severe northeast storm, and nothing but the abutments of stone remained. In 1859 Judge McGown, President of the Harlem Navigation Company, whose steamers ran between Harlem and Peck Slip, obtained the passage of a resolution by the Common Council making an appropriation of $500 to have the old abutments removed, as they obstructed navigation. They were not removed, however, but merely raked down into the deep water on each side. In 1813 authority was granted to Robert Macomb to build a bridge with a draw where Central Bridge now stands. He built it, however, without a draw and dammed the river at that point. About the same time it was also dammed at King's Bridge, and the river remained stagnant until 1836, when a number of Westchester farmers seized Macomb's Bridge by force, tore it down, and reopened navigation.

Later a wooden bridge was constructed at the same place, with a swing draw, known as Macomb's Dam Bridge, which was in constant use up to 1891, when it was superseded by the present handsome steel structure. The Fourth, or Park Avenue railroad bridge for the New York Central Railroad was authorized in 1840, and the railroad bridge over Spuyten Duyvil was authorized six years later. These bridges were built for railroad purposes only. High Bridge was completed in 1849, and is a portion of the old Croton Aqueduct, carrying the water across the valley of the Harlem. It extends from One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue to Aqueduct Avenue. All of the original bridges referred to were erected previous to 1874, the date of the passage of the act annexing the territory on the north side of the Harlem River now known as the Borough of the Bronx to the City of New York. Since that time the growth of the district has been wonderful in both wealth and population, and better facilities for transportation over the river became necessary. Since annexation five new bridges have been constructed, as follows: The Northern Railroad bridge, which crosses the river about a quarter of a mile above Seventh Avenue, erected in 1877, at a cost of $200,000; Madison Avenue Bridge, from Madison Avenue on the south to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street on the north, built in 1884, under the direction of the Commissioners of Public Parks, at a cost of $492,295; Second Avenue Bridge, built in 1885, by the Suburban Rapid Transit Company, at a cost of $203,000.

Washington Bridge was completed in 1889 at a cost of $2,851,684. This structure, which is the most notable crossing the Harlem, has a total length of 2,375 feet. It is composed of two steel arches, each 510 feet long, with a clear height of each arch above high-water mark of 133 feet. Over 40,000 cubic yards of dressed granite and 14,750,000 pounds of iron and steel were used in its construction. The Broadway Bridge over the Harlem River ship canal connecting old King's Bridge Road on the south with Broadway on the north, was completed in December, 1894. It has a total length of 551 feet, made up of two approaches and a swing draw. The new Willis Avenue Bridge has a swing draw now in course of construction 310 feet long, giving 108 feet clear opening on each side, and having a height above high water of 24 feet. The structure will cost about $1,600,000.

It is also proposed to erect a bridge crossing the Harlem at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street on the north, and landing at the head of Lenox Avenue on the south. A numerical comparison of the Harlem River bridges with those which cross the Thames, and are used for general traffic, exclusive of the railway bridges, shows that, while the bridges for the traffic over the latter are twelve in number, the Harlem has eight of the same class and four for steam railway service. All of the Harlem bridges except the old Hudson River Railroad crossing at Spuyten Duyvil, are within a space less than three miles in length, while the bridges over the Thames are erected at regular intervals covering a distance at least three times as great. The largest of the latter is the new London Bridge, which is 1,005 feet in length, 1,379 feet shorter than Washington Bridge, and 445 feet less than High Bridge.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—ALANSON T. ENOS against NEW YORK & OTTAWA RAILROAD COMPANY and another.

In pursuance of an interlocutory decree, duly filed in this cause on the 22d day of May, 1900, notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of June, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., at my office, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, State of New York, a hearing will be had before me for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not it is necessary for the proper protection and conservation of the assets and property of the defendant, the New York & Ottawa Railroad Company, that obligations or indebtedness of the receiver heretofore appointed and duly qualified in this action, should be created or receiver's certificates issued, and to what amount and for what purpose or purposes, and as to the proper terms and provisions of any such certificates, and of the most advantageous method of disposing thereof.

Dated New York, May 23d, 1900.
THOMAS P. WICKES,
Special Master in this Cause.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICES.
CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN
Saale .....May 29 Trave .....June 16
Kaiser Wm. d.Gr.June 5 Kaiserin Mar.Th.June 19
Lahn .....June 12 Kaiser Wm. d.Gr.July 3
Departure 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Barbarossa..June 7 Noon Bremen..July 5, 10 AM
Fr. d. Gr.June 21, Noon K. Luise..July 19, 10 AM
CHER

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

For Our Dead—May 30.

I.

Flowers for our dead!
The delicate wild roses faintly red;
The valley-lily bells as purely white
As shines their honor in the vernal light;
All blooms that be
As fragrant as their fadeless memory!
By tender hands entwined and garlanded,
Flowers for Our Dead!

II.

Praise for our dead!
For those that followed, and for those that led,
Whether they felt Death's burning accolade
When brothers drew the fratricidal blade,
Or closed undaunted eyes
Beneath the Cuban or Philippine skies!
While waves our brave bright banner overhead,
Praise for Our Dead!

III.

Love for our dead!
O hearts that droop and mourn, be comforted!
The darksome path through the abyss of pain,
The final hour of travail not in vain!
For Freedom's morning smile
Broadens across the seas from isle to isle.
By reverent lips let this fond word be said—
Love for Our Dead!
—CLINTON SCOLLARD in Collier's Weekly.

In Mafeking.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

If our fellows endeavor to make things pleasant in the Brickfields you are not to think that they neglect their duty and throw away opportunities to get some game. In fact, they do all they know to make as many kills as they can, and to get the Boers to fight. They did one of the 'cutest and smartest things I ever heard of in connection with warfare the other day. The Dutch lazied in their trench, and our boys, having exhausted all other means to induce them to have a ruction, hit upon a ruse. They played a concertina, and danced and sang, and generally made the welkin ring, and at last the Boers could contain their curiosity no longer. Several of them popped their heads over the edge of the sandbags to see what was going on and what was the cause of the jollification. As soon as they appeared three men who had their rifles peeping through our loopholes loosed off, and two fell to our bag—not two wounded, but two killed. Feldhaus (Dynamite Dick) does much good out there in command. He knows every move on the board, and it would take an extra good Dutchman to outwit him. At our St. Patrick's Night smoker he lost his lucky farthing, and proclaimed that he was "in for it." Strangely enough, the next morning he got his first and only wound, when a splinter from a ricocheting Mauser caught him on the hand. The incident should interest some of your superstitious readers.

This new gunner that they have sent in place of the man "sent in" by one of our sharpshooters awhile ago is quite a swagger fellow, dressed in khaki, with a broad and gaudy kummerbund around his waist. He is as smart as he is ornamental, and gets in shells with wonderful rapidity. The late lamented gunner sent a large percentage of his projectiles beyond or wide of the town, and they fell harmless on the veld or struck the women's laager, but this fellow plumps them into the centre of the place every time. He heavily bombarded us for three days with huge shrapnel shells, and it was something to listen to the showers of scrap iron falling on the tin roofs like coals being tipped into an empty Cardiff collier. Sufficient shrapnel was used to sweep away a brigade in the open, but our only casualties were five—one white man and four blacks, three of the latter dying from their wounds. All the Kafirs were struck at the same time beside the court house, which is opposite my hotel. The shell came through the wall of the building where fifty of them were sheltering with a tremendous roar and crash, and blew a huge hole in it. When the smoke and dust cleared away, the four men were lying on the ground, one dead, with most of his head gone, the others badly wounded. As usual, the men who were hurt took their wounds with stoical fatalism, and uttered not a murmur, and the ebony onlookers regarded their fallen comrades with not the slightest concern. It passes my comprehension how the Kafir or any other person cast in the mold of humanity can look upon a shell-torn friend with as little concern as though he were looking on the form of a sleeping man. The negro looks on with no care, no interest, and smokes his pipe while the white people patch up his companion, if he is at all patchable, or pile him up on a litter and send him away for burial if he has had the misfortune to be killed. The other morning the Kafir who cleans the bank premises turned up and told the manager about the death of his brother much as he might describe a terrier fight. "Him dead. Him piece—too much piece. All gone." He meant to convey that a shell had made too many scraps of his relative, and the pieces had been taken away for interment.

Abuse of a President.

Grover Cleveland in The Atlantic.

Sometimes it has seemed to me that quite a large section of the American people regard high public office as a sort of pillory where it is quite worth their while to put a man for the sake of enjoying the abuse of him afterwards. A larger part of our people, more decently disposed, are benevolently willing to put at the service of a public officer all their knowledge of statecraft, and to advise him in any real or imaginary emergency. It is only after their advice is disregarded that they set about the task of demonstrating that the popular choice has been a sad mistake, and that an abundance of excellent material for public place has been overlooked. It is safe to say that after every Presidential election the fact is developed that in our newspaper establishments alone there are thousands who have been thus neglected.

Alteration of the Russian Calendar.

From Notes and Queries.

It is stated that the Russian Government is proposing to effect an alteration in their calendar, the dates in which, since the end of last February, have differed thirteen days from those of Western Europe and America. We are, however, told they do not propose to adopt the Gregorian reckoning, but to bring into use a scheme more simple and more accurate, and to invite other nations to accept this. It is then to be presumed that the plan in question is that of dropping a leap year regularly each one hundred and twenty-eighth year, which would keep the calendar right and in accordance with the true length of the tropical year for 80,000 years. Obviously this is far more simple than the Gregorian rule, which is this:

Drop a leap year in each year the number of which is divisible by 100, unless it is also divisible by 400. This would keep the calendar right for over 3,000 years; but if it were further modified by dropping a leap year in each year the number of which is divisible by 4,000, it would preserve the year in accordance with its true length for 100,000 years. So that the modified Gregorian rule, with an exception of an exception of an exception, would be scarcely more accurate than the above simple rule, according to which the next leap year dropped, after the present one, would be 2,028. To prove its accuracy, it is only necessary to point out that it implies having, in every period of 128 years, 97 common years of 365 days each, and 31 bissextile years of 366 days each. This makes in all 46,751 days in 128 years, or the average length of a year 365.2[219 days, which differs only in the fifth decimal place from the true length of a tropical year.

Turkish Liberality.

In Collier's Weekly.

It has been charged that Turkey oppresses the Christian, just as it was alleged that the less than 50,000 Mussulmans slaughtered the 245,000 Christians in Crete, while it is an established fact that the slaughter was committed on the Mussulmans. In the City of Constantinople alone there are 384,910 Mussulmans, and 873,565 Christians, including 129,243 foreigners. While Mohammedans form the vast majority of the population in Asiatic Turkey, they are but one-half of the population in European Turkey. But whether Mohammedan or Christian, so far as they are undefiled and not incited by those who have an interest in keeping the country in a ferment, the people are united in their devotion to the Sultan, and, aside from sporadic disturbances, which have been occasioned by agitators who have established revolutionary propaganda under foreign flags, peace and order prevail throughout the land. As an indication of the religious toleration of the Sublime Porte, I may point to the fact that until a few years ago mostly Christians were accredited as Ambassadors to Western States, and in London alone there served a gentleman named Missurus Pasha, a Christian, who remained as representative of the Sultan for forty-four years. The present Ambassador in London, too, is a Greek and a Christian; so are the Ministers in Brussels and The Hague, and only recently in Washington.

While on the subject of religion I may add that the Turkish Government recognizes the adherents of seven non-Mohammedan creeds—Latins, Franks, or Catholics, who use the Roman liturgy, consisting of Genoese and Venetian settlers in the empire, and proselytes among Armenians, Bulgarians and others; Greeks, Armenians, Syrians and United Chaldeans, Protestants, consisting of converts chiefly among the Armenians, and Jews. These seven religious denominations are invested with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule, and are interfered with in no way by the Turkish Government. The work of their spiritual advisers is supplemented by that of missionaries, who are allowed, without hindrance, to enter the country, and whose labors have been aided by permission given them by the Sultan to establish missions.

Names of Places. South Africa.

From Good Words.

The wastes of the veldt lie before us, as the old South African aphorism has it, as a land wherein there are "birds without song, rivers without water, flowers without scent," although the later allegation is not quite true in fact, as any one who has smelled the faint fragrance of the mimosa blossom and the sweetness of the "abend bloem," and evening gladiolus, knows. The unaccustomed eye ranges over long, hard-looking, and serrated "bergen," or mountains, clear in their outline in the wonderfully transparent atmosphere of the South, and rests with comfort here and there on the dark shadow of a kloof or combe up which, it may be, the scanty remnants of a forest grow. In the "vleis" and over the veldt there are scarcely any large trees, no kingly boles with large umbrageous crowns, as in England, no brimming rivers lapping the cowslips and the primrose banks. No, the veldt is hard, brown, and barren, with deep "dongas" or "nullahs," washed out by the terrific thunderstorms, here and there a smaller hollow, called "a sluit," newly made perhaps by a heavy wagon rut slanting across the veldt.

Yonder, high up, is a ridge perhaps called "zwarte ruggers," a black ridge, or a "nek" which unites, it may be, a lower ridge with another. Higher up, in the intricacies of the mountains may be seen a "poort," or gap through which the primitive wagon road winds. Sometimes these "poorts" or "neks" are long, and so one of the latter is called "Lang Nek," as in the north of Natal. For this seems the right derivation, not "Laings Nek." "Poorts" are occasionally named after pioneers or explorers, as "Nel's Poort," "Howison's Poort," near Grahamstown. The affix "gat," meaning a gate, gorge, or pass, would also appear to be used, as in "Mordenaars Gat," and "Cyphergat." A "hoek," is a corner in the mountains, as "French Hoek," in the West Province, where the French Huguenots settled and "Bushman's Hoek,' and "Keiskama Hoek," in the eastern province.

Honesty the Best Policy.

Theodore Roosevelt in The Outlook.

We can afford to differ on the currency, the tariff, and foreign policy; but we cannot afford to differ on the question of honesty if we expect our Republic permanently to endure. No community is healthy where it is ever necessary to distinguish one politician among his follows because "he is honest." Honesty is not so much a credit as an absolute pre-requisite to efficient service to the public. Unless a man is honest, we have no right to keep him in public life, it matters not how brilliant his capacity, it hardly matters how great his power of doing good service on certain lines may be. Probably very few men will disagree with this statement in the abstract; yet in the concrete there is much wavering about it. The number of public servants who actually take bribes is not very numerous outside of certain well-known centres of festering corruption. But the temptation to be dishonest often comes in insidious ways.

There are not a few public men who, though they would repel with indignation an offer of a bribe, will give certain corporations special legislative and executive privileges because they have contributed heavily to campaign funds; will permit loose and extravagant work because a contractor has political influence; or, at any rate, will permit a public servant to take public money without rendering an adequate return, by conniving at inefficient service on the part of men who are protected by prominent party leaders.

Our Growth in Population.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

There were but 5,300,000 people in America when this century opened. France had five times as many people; Germany, and even Austria, had four times America's population; Italy had three times as many, and so had Great Britain. Even Spain had double our number of people, and little Portugal was almost our rival in numbers. We have more people now than any European nation except Russia, which alone leads us. We have as many people as live in all Great Britain and France combined. We have one-half more people than Germany. We have, practically, 75,000,000 people in the United States, and 10,000,000 more in our new possessions.

Sunset from the Colosseum.

Above thy riven wall I saw unfurled
The same Italian sky of boundless blue
Wherein thy builders looked when thou wert new,
While Rome blazed sunlike o'er a subject world.

Slow the horizon rose. Thin clouds sped by
Tinted with hues that flashed of burnished gold,
As when the nations came with wealth untold
Their queen to pleasure, deck, and glorify.

So drooped the day behind Janiculum,
Red glowed for fire and purple blushed for blood;
Goth, Hun, and Vandal on her hearthstone stood
And spurned her, scourged, despoiled, and overcome.

The sun had sunken; all the heaven was gray,
Gray with the smoldering ashes of the past,
I saw her heroes' progeny, at last
Intent on toys like aged men at play.

And lo, the night! Apollo's course is run,
A gloomy shroud enfolds her once so fair,
What though a feeble star shines here and there,
And blinks, and vaunts itself to be a sun.
—DUFFIELD OSBORNE in The Criterion.

What an English Soldier Costs.

From The Fortnightly Review.

England's war budget need not be much heavier than at present, for a national army is naturally much less expensive than a mercenary one. Small as the British Army is, it costs more than the much larger one of Austria, for the British war budget for 1899 amounts to £20,000,000, the Austrian to £16,200,000. Compared with those of other countries it will be found that the British Army is by far the most expensive.

COST OF MAINTAINING PER MAN.

	£. s. d.
Russia	48 6 0
Germany	54 3 0
France	45 6 0
Austria	43 0 0
Italy	41 8 0
England	77 0 0

These figures show that the individual British soldier costs twice as much as the Italian or Austrian.

Sulu Trousers.

From Ainslee's Magazine.

The most amazing thing about a Moro is his trousers. If he is of any station, or has any money, they are made of silk, and the more colors and the brighter they are, the better. I have seen red, green, yellow, white, and black all in one pair. And the greens and reds are no soft, subdued affairs; they are the most violent and vehement things in the color line. It is the fit of them that is the wonder, though. If they were of the right shade of brown, you couldn't tell that there were any trousers. Nothing so tight ever was contrived by any sartorial artist who uses the English language. But for one thing the conclusion would be irresistible that they are made on the wearers, and worn off; that is, that sometimes they are changed. Gen. Bates once waited about two hours for a Dato, with whom he had some business, to change his trousers, and those two hours were filled with language and strange sounds from within the house of the Dato. But at the end of them there was the demonstration that the trousers could be changed, although the mystery of their construction was increased.

Moro women wear trousers, also, but they go to the other extreme. Each trouser leg is big enough to make sacks for four hundred pounds of bran. Each woman dyes the flimsy silk which she makes her trousers to suit herself. I saw some that were of seven or eight colors, the different dyes running in uneven streaks around the leg. The women wear very tight waists, but the men usually leave their jackets unbuttoned, displaying their brawny chests. If a man is a howling swell, his jacket is embroidered all over with prayers and other remarks in the Moro tongue. Sometimes the women twist a bolt or two of gauzy, gaudy stuff into a big loop and throw it over one shoulder. If the woman is young enough, that is all she wears.

Vocation.

If I might choose my simple lot
Far from the town and quite forgot,
All in a sheltered nook and warm,
'Tis I would have a violet farm.

No dafodils should me entice,
Nor hyacinths with their breath of spice,
The tulip with her painted hood
For me should wither where she stood.

Instead of sheep upon the sward,
The modest violet I should herd.
Instead of golden heads arow,
Should see my violet harvest blow.

Under an arch of wild, wild cloud,
Below an opal mountain bowed,
All in a humid world and cool,
With winds and waters beautiful.

What airs across my farm should fare!
'Tis sweet where pinks and roses are:
But pinks and roses hide the face
Before a violet-peopled place.

No shortest day of all the year
Should fade without a violet's cheer,
Invisible sweetness hid within
And folded up in swathes of green.

Though white and purple babes be born
When Dafodil his flaming horn
O'er quiet hills and vales shall sound
And stir the sleepers underground:

What country bliss can equal mine,
With violets for my flocks and kine,
With violets for my corn and store?
What could a mortal wish for more?

Under a mountain pansy-dark,
Loved of the eagle and the lark,
And set too low for fear or harm,
'Tis I would have a violet farm.
—KATHARINE TYNAN in The Spectator.

England and Civilization.

H. H. Bowers in The Nineteenth Century.

Those who can see far enough into the future civilization are convinced by the experience of the past that the prevalent influence of England, rather than that of any other of the European powers, with its inevitable consequences of the heredity of the English-speaking races, would be for the benefit of the race at large; that wherever she has gone industrial and human interests are growing and ripening not only for our race, but for all races of man; that wherever she has acquired a dominating influence the benefits to humanity are manifest. She has done more; she has succeeded where others have failed. Egypt and the Straits Settlements, to cite instances of common notoriety, are two illustrations which are living examples of her skill; in these England established peace, and the way to material prosperity has been made clear.

The most convincing argument of the thoroughness of a nation's work in colonizing is found in the contentment of the subject people, and when this content and love manifest themselves in the substantial offers of aid to the mother country during the period of a great crisis, all doubt should be removed. The overwhelming majority of Canadians of both parties approve Sir Wilfrid Laurier's action in assisting Great Britain in this war. The same may be said of the Australasian colonies. All the colonial Governments have offered troops for service in South Africa, and we can see here no indication anywhere of popular disapproval of that course. The colonial Parliaments, or all of them who have had anything to say upon the subject, have enthusiastically approved of it without any division on party lines, which is more than can be said of the British. These voluntary actions by these colonies are more convincing of the great work wrought by England than any number of books and articles.

The English Intelligence Department.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

We traveled all through Southern Russia, Roumania, and Northern Bulgaria, the scene of the war in the following year. It was the depth of Winter, and the weather was most severe; our journey was not an enjoyable one, and it was most expensive. I was, however, enabled to report home in detail the Russian preparations, which, in my opinion, indicated that war was inevitable as soon as roads, or rather tracks, in that country were fit for traffic. I declared my conviction that war would be declared about April 25. As a fact it was declared on the 26th, and the Russian army commenced to cross the Pruth on the same day.

My reports reached England about the middle of February, and but little attention was paid to them at the time. When, however, my predictions proved absolutely correct, I had the privilege of being sent for by the principal Secretaries of State, and was directed to draw up a memorandum, which was printed for the information of the Cabinet; but neither I nor my traveling companion received a sixpence toward our expenses. Nor was I in any respect benefited professionally, as the views which I had expressed were entirely at variance with those which had previously been put forward by some illustrious and exalted personages who were then in power; and, to make matters worse, I happened to be right and they to be wrong. Hence for some little time I was practically in disgrace, and nearly a year elapsed before the late Sir Patrick Macdougall, at that time head of the Intelligence Department, could obtain permission to employ me in his office.

Some Sea Yarns.

From "Hurrah for the Life of a Sailor," by Vice Admiral Sir William Kennedy.

Among the officers was one most amusing old fellow, generally distinguished for his slovenly appearance and bad language. He had served most of his time in brigs and small craft, and was not quite at home in a big ship. Some of his yarns are worth repeating. As Midshipman of a brig on the West Coast, the gunroom officers were kept waiting for their pea soup, and, going forward to ascertain the cause, he found the black steward washing his feet in the soup tureen, preparatory to "dishing up"! The boatswain of the brig was challenged by the Captain of a French ship for having insulted him, and a rendezvous was arranged on shore. The boatswain landed with a ship's pistol, and, observing the Frenchman waiting with his second under a palm tree, he at once opened fire on him, and advanced loading and firing till the Frenchman took to his heels. The Captain of the brig was much disliked by his officers, and, being ill with yellow fever and likely to die, the First Lieutenant used to drill the marines in the burial service on the deck over the Captain's cabin, by way of cheering him up, the Corporal giving his orders in a loud voice thus: "The corpse is now a-coming up the 'atchway—reverse harms!" The skipper ultimately recovered.

Mauling in Old Days.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Our ancient hostel, the Black Horse, which is now as well conducted a roadside inn as well could be, has had a good character, I think, for some fifty or sixty years. But in the first twenty years of the century it was famous for the continual pugilistic encounters that were going on then. The old stories are almost incredible. One old woman assured me that she had known—and my impression is she told me she had seen—"as many as five couples mauling one another" in a single week.

Occasionally these fights were carried on with the most brutal ferocity, and kicking was very frequently part of the game. I have often suspected that the dreadful cases of bad legs, which were so much more common formerly among the old men than they are now, were the results of kicks on the shins given freely in the old days. Some men seem to have had quite a horrible liking for this "sport." "Why, old X., who was dead afore you came, Sir. He'd fight any man for a tater. But he found, his master at last! There was a stranger came in one night; nobody knew who he was; and he sat down and said nothing, and they looked at him and some one said as he looked like a powerful strong sort of man, though he wasn't so very tall neither—and X. he got near him and pickt a quarrel with him. And no one knowed how it began; but before they could get into the yard that traveling man was too quick for X., and he gripped him in his arms and flung him over the table, where they was drinking, and he a'most broke his back. He never was a man no more. And while they was picking him up that stranger made off, and no one knew what became of him and no one asked, as I ever heard. But X. was a cripple for the rest of his life. Lost the use of his legs, I mean. But it took him all ten years though for him to die of his hurt."

There is something not only sad and horrible about this kind of thing, but something even disgusting and revolting in the hideous callousness that followed upon familiarity with all these fierce encounters. Happily they have all passed away from among us during the last sixty or seventy years. And no wise man can be other than thankful that it is so.

For the Betterment of England.

Emile Zola in The North American Review.

I wish that England might live, above all, by her men of learning, by her thinkers; and that she would be convinced that war can only give a nation transitory power, a power subject to challenge, whereas, by fostering labor, by encouraging that progress toward a society in which justice will reign, a nation such as France can make herself mistress of the future. Thought is supreme; it breaks swords and stops the cannon's roar. The world was never positively conquered except by thought. What remains of great ancient nations, of Syria, Egypt, Greece, and Rome, is not warlike achievements, but books and monuments; in fact, whatever is the fruit of labor and of peace. We may speak of Alexander and Caesar, but their splendid conquests belong only to a dead past; even their empires have crumbled away, nothing being left of them but ruins, grains of sand which are carried off by the wind; whereas the works of Homer and Virgil, and all the monuments of legislation and civilization, still live and form a part of our wealth. And we are the children of these ancestors of human thoughts.

The exploits of war count only in so far as they procure for legislators, poets, and artists that peace which they most need in order to be able to produce these monuments of the wisdom and beauty of man.

The Great Wandering Albatross.

From The Cornhill.

The stately creature first attracted attention as it beat imperceptibly against the wind from the distant horizon, traveling in great circles toward the ship that it always had in view. Who can gauge the sight of an albatross? The eyes can be focussed at will to penetrate incredible ranges, and a fragment of food cast upon the waters will rapidly allure it from distances far beyond the powers of human sight.

To see the enormous bird thus circle round the ship, with wings fully expanded, though well nigh motionless, is certainly one of the wonders of nature. The only muscular action visible is a slight tremor at the extreme points of the wings, a vibration so rapid that it cannot be detected without the most careful observation. There is no suggestion of force employed in the flight, but simply that movement which sailors understand by the word cant—a tilting of the body out of the plane—which serves to give both power and direction in space. In very calm weather there is a heavy flapping of the wings; in ratio, however, as the force of the wind increases, so muscular action disappears, until a gale finds the albatross poised above the ship in mid-air with an easy grace which is inexplicable. Lying upon my back on the wheelbox, I have with glasses riveted the eyes of such a bird as it hovered steadily above the mast of the ship. The green irides showed that curious expansion and contraction which is the special character of bird sight. Except for a faint tremor, the wings moved not from the horizontal position; the feet were tucked away beneath the tail, and an expression of gentle confidence gave the impression of a friendly, sociable nature. Dim ideas of Coleridge and "The Ancient Mariner" floated through my mind as I gazed in silence; there was an easy shot, and the rifle was close at hand, but the murderous act was not committed. The same albatross accompanied us for days; however the wind might rage or the ship toss at the mercy of the waves, it remained in close attendance, conveying a sense of perfect rest, though hardly, if ever, still. In this lies the great secret of its attraction, and the evolutions in space are followed by the traveler with an interest that never dies.

When the War Cloud Hangs.

I like to read o' politics, diplomacy an' such,
With ev'rything 'at's goin' on I like to keep in touch;
I read the little weekly printed Fridays here in town,
An' a great big city paper for to sorter wash it down.
It's good to feel you're posted, an' when all is done an' said,
In the steady march o' progress you're a-traipsin' on ahead;
But so frequently it happens in the main in my off-foot lames
When the papers tell o' fightin' an' they go to printin' names.

I tramped till I was tired, though I never got a scar,
A-followin' the Gen'rals in the Greece an' Turkey war;
With Kitchener I wandered an' his Tommy Atkins throng,
An' joined with Major Marchand till Fashoda came along.
With Germany an' Uncle Sam an' England for a spell
I ranted 'round Samoa, an' I kept up pretty well.
Now Krüger's got me drafted, an' I smell the battle flames
Since the papers tell o' fighting, an' the've gone to printin' names.

To read o' folks an' places that their names ye can't pernounce
Is harder work 'n skirmishin' where fancy shootin' counts.
They keep me at it year by year; I never got no peace
When the Japanese broke China or when Turkey soaked up Greece.
An' now the Boers their columns are a-movin', don't you see?—
It's the columns in the papers that are terrifyin' me!
A task looms up before me worse 'n breakin' faro-games
Since the papers talk o' fighting an' the've gone to printin' names.
—ROY FARRELL GREENE in Leslie's Weekly.

Dogs, Cats, and Music.

From The Spectator.

Neither the cat nor the dog can compare in musical susceptibility with the parrot, who is shaken by storms of emotion, but we have known a cat show very marked pleasure in a whistled tune. It is common to find dogs who "sing," following, to some rough extent, high or low notes of music, but one doubts if such imitation is conscious, or based at all on enjoyment. The dog appears depressed with lowered head and tail, or uncomfortably excited, and a kind of thrill precedes the sounds. On the other hand, both cats and dogs appear to be unconscious of the sounds they utter until experience or definite teaching has shown them the result. To make a dog utter sounds voluntarily is often very difficult, and those who can "sing" to order seem to exercise a painful tension of will. Again, excitement will strangulate the voice of a dog, like that of a shy girl at a singing lesson, so that his strongest impulse to appeal is mute. So, too, cats often silently open their mouths when they demand food.

Such facts seem to point to the conclusion that the noise is not purposely produced, and that though sounds may give warning or guidance to other animals, the utterance is dependent on physical impulse. When the impulse is imitative it may depend ultimately on such sensation as is felt by some people in the throat when a Bourdon stop is on the organ, and by most people when they hear, for instance, the cheering of a large crowd. If this is so, we can see the wrong tack in comparing the sounds of animals, varied and specified though they are, to language, and should rather compare them to weeping and laughter, which provoke an imitative response, or even to the sounds of a man who has early become dumb through deafness. For in such cases it is not purpose but efficient cause that must be the subject of inquiry.

The King of Italy.

From Good Words.

King Humbert is very frugal, he is almost a vegetarian and an abstainer, but he is the least bigoted man in the world. For instance, when there is some official banquet at court the finest wines are served, but King Humbert has a special bottle of champagne prepared for himself, and when the head waiter pours out in his Majesty's glass, none could guess that it is but an effervescing lemonade. Not long ago he visited a wine exhibition, and he then jestingly said: "It seems strange that I, the ruler of a wine-producing nation, should not drink wine, yet I can wish you and your industry prosperity." King Humbert very early showed a strong dislike to toadyism. He was hardly sixteen when he was sent, with his lamented brother, for a tour round the principal cities of the newly formed kingdom. He listened for a while to the pompous addresses of the Mayors of all the towns he was passing through, but he soon tired of these speeches, and inquired whether it were not possible to shake hands with the authorities without the preface of an address. On this occasion he showed another good characteristic in his willingness to be approached by the humblest. He begged his A. D. C. to receive all the petitions that were tendered to him, and in the evening, as a kind of résumé of the doings of the day, he would go over those pitiable descriptions of suffering which are to be found in most appeals for help.

Sea Wrack.

The wrack was dark and shiny where it floated in the sea,
There was no one in the brown boat but only him and me;
Him to cut the sea wrack, me to mind the boat,
An' not a word between us the hours we were afloat.
The wet wrack,
The sea wrack,
The wrack was strong to cut.

We laid it on the gray rocks to wither in the sun,
An' what should call my lad then, to sail from Cushendun?
With a low moon, a full tide, a swell upon the deep,
Him to sail the old boat, me to fall asleep.
The dry wrack,
The sea wrack,
The wrack was dead so soon.

There's a fire low upon the rocks to burn the wreck to kelp,
There's a boat gone down upon the Moyle, an' sorra one to help!
Him beneath the salt sea, me upon the shore,
By sunlight or moonlight we'll lift the wrack no more.
The dark wrack,
The sea wrack,
The wrack may drift ashore.
—From "Songs of the Glens of Antrim," by Moyra O'Neill.

Scouting in Africa.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

We know of no higher trial to the nerves than to ride alone toward some kopje which may possibly be held by the enemy, yet such is the daily and hourly task of scores of our young soldiers. At a thousand yards from the hill, you view it with equanimity, for although a Mauser bullet can be intensely disagreeable at 1,600 yards, a single mounted man can usually approach to within half that distance without much risk. But as you near the hill you cannot help feeling that, likely enough, sharp eyes are carefully watching your approach and that their owners are only waiting until they can be reasonably certain of scoring a good hit—you being the target. Nearer and nearer you draw, either to find that your anxiety had been groundless and that the kopje is not held—or to be suddenly greeted with a cloud of dust and small stones as the spiteful bullets patter all round—let us hope without harm—and you turn and ride for your life amid a shower of shot and with the information that the kopje is certainly occupied!

Mint Sauce, &c.

From Notes and Queries.

Mint sauce is the aigre douce of Edward I.; blancmange was made of capons or pike boiled to a mash; cabbages were eaten "thikked with grated bread" by the common people, but for a lord they had to be treated with yolks of eggs, and an equal distinction was observed with pike, which had to be cut up into pieces for ordinary folk, while those of higher degree had it served whole. A favorite dish at the supper parties of the wild Prince Hal was "pondorrage," a mixture of partridges, pork, and yolks of eggs, first boiled and then roasted in batter. It was then made into small lumps about the size and shape of apples, and colored to taste. Pork, it may be mentioned, was much used at this time, in proportion to other meats as three to one.

Shans and Their Ways.

From The Geographical Journal.

Personally, i. e., in their face and figure, the Shans resemble the Japanese, and the women are, to say the least, just as unconventional and fascinating. But there the resemblance ends. The men are lazy, good-for-nothing fellows, who never, unless absolutely obliged, do any work. The women toil during the Summer in the rice fields, and when at home are industriously employed weaving cloth. Their costume is very pretty, consisting of a turban embroidered with gold thread, a short tight-sleeved jacket, a long white petticoat, and a colored skirt. Their skirts are much more becoming than the ugly misshapen trousers of the Chinese women, and it is this difference in costume which strikes the eye of the traveler coming from China.

At Meng Wu the girls were already providing themselves with cottonseed balls, and I was pelted with these love-missiles whenever I made my appearance in the valley. They were not, of course, intended to convey any message to me; but at the festivities which take place during the Shan New Year these colored balls play an important part, the unmarried girls throwing them at the young men of their choice. By continually catching or missing them the youths show their preference, and marriage engagements are the result. At other times this game resolves itself into a mode of flirtation, the one who misses the ball having to pay a forfeit to the thrower. All the Shan boys spend a part of their lives in the village temple, where they learn to read and write, and become lazy.

The Smarter Boers.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

It is admitted in the official dispatches, in private letters, in the published communications of correspondents, that whereas the Boers knew all about our movements, we knew next to nothing of theirs. In fact, we "could scarcely move a gun" without the circumstance being reported to the enemy, while they moved large bodies of troops without a hint of such movements reaching us. One correspondent who was with the Ladysmith relief force mentions that a complete copy of all Gen. Buller's orders, including his celebrated speech declaring that he would be in Ladysmith within a week, was found translated into Dutch in the Boer laager at Monte Cristo. The same correspondent suggests that a large retaining fee granted to some superior Boer official, would have been money well invested. Another correspondent who was shut up in Ladysmith during the siege is even still more explicit, and gives the impression that in his opinion with better management our want of reliable information might have been obviated.

No doubt we had exceptional difficulties to contend with, operating as we did in a country full of Boer sympathizers, although not all overtly hostile, and with an almost unlimited supply of money spent by our enemies on spies and corruption.

A Lovely Bull.

From "Notes from a Diary." Sir M. Grant-Duff.

I once heard a member of Parliament say: "Depend upon it, Mr. Speaker, the white face of the British soldier is the backbone of our Indian Army."

DR. PIERCE'S MEDICINE. DR. PIERCE'S MEDICINE. DR. PIERCE'S MEDICINE.

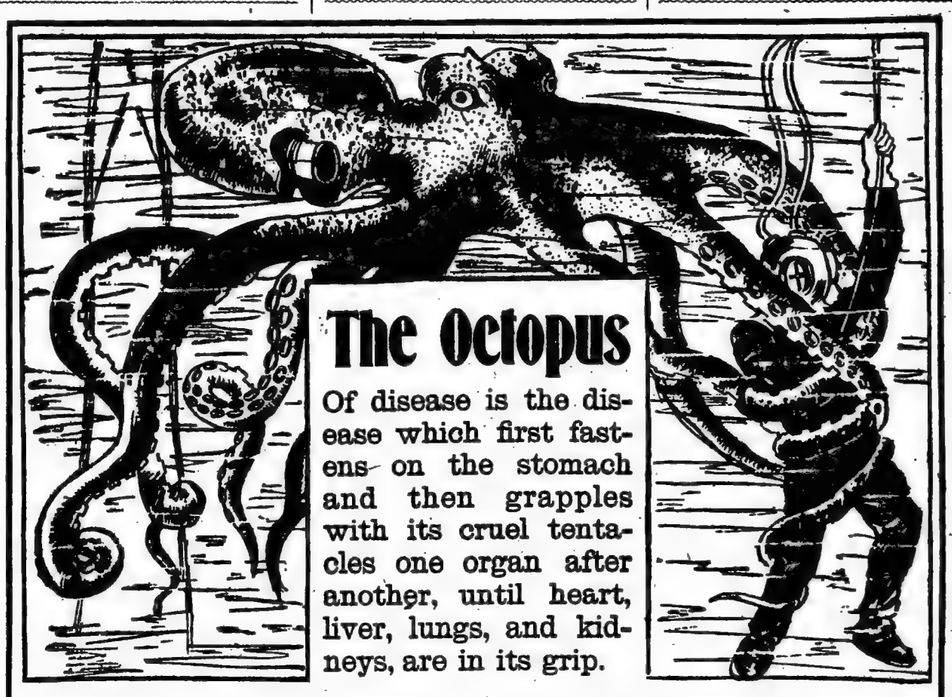

The Octopus

Of disease is the disease which first fastens on the stomach and then grapples with its cruel tentacles one organ after another, until heart, liver, lungs, and kidneys, are in its grip.

THE STOMACH THE VITAL CENTER.

No man is stronger than his stomach. The average man measures his physical vitality by his heart, his kidneys, or his lungs. Rarely does he take his stomach into consideration when he casts up the account of health. Let his heart action be weak, his kidneys be disordered, and he runs at once to a doctor. But his stomach seems to have no rights he is bound to respect. Anything will do for the stomach. Yet the stomach is to the body what the foundation is to the house, the basis of support and strength. Whatever hurts his stomach and impairs its powers hurts every other organ of the body and impairs their powers. When disease obtains a hold on the stomach and the allied organs of digestion and nutrition, it stretches out its tentacles to grapple and involve one organ after another until heart and lungs, kidneys and liver, may all be involved. Why is this? The body is sustained by food which is converted into nutrition in the stomach and conveyed to the several organs in the form of blood. Let disease impair the power of the stomach and it impairs the power of every organ, because it reduces both the quantity and quality of their nutrition. For this reason cures of the stomach and nutritive and digestive systems by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are almost invariably followed by cures of other organs involved with the stomach. A great many people who have "doctored" for years for disease of heart, liver, kidneys, or lungs, have at last been impelled to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for stomach "trouble," and have found to their astonishment and happiness that with the cure of the diseased stomach the heart "trouble" ceases, the torpid liver becomes active, the kidneys healthy and the lungs strong. There is only one way of making physical strength and that is by food. The man weak from starvation needs food, not medicine. His heart flutters weakly, his breath comes in gasps. Feed him and he is soon strong again. When the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased, the organs dependent on them slowly starve. These organs don't need medicine, they need food. By curing diseases of the stomach and the digestive and nutritive systems, "Golden Medical Discovery" enables the thorough nourishment of the body, by food properly digested and perfectly assimilated.

Accept no substitute for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. No other medicine is "just as good" for diseases of the stomach and diseases of other organs originating in a diseased condition of the stomach and its allied organs.

Weak Heart Cured.

"Have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it did me more good than anything I could get," writes Mrs. Julia A. Willcox, of Cygnet, Wood County, Ohio, Box 52. "I doctored with three different doctors for weak heart, but they did me no good. I was so tired and discouraged if I had had my choice to live or die I would have preferred to die. My husband heard of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and he bought a bottle. I took that, and the first half seemed to help me. I took six bottles before I stopped. I am perfectly well and am cooking for boarders (I have six), and am taking in washing besides. I will truly say I think your medicine will do all that it is recommended to do, and more. It has been a godsend to me."

Kidney Trouble Cured.

"I had been sick for more than a year with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Lucy Hayter, of Jacksboro, Jack County, Texas. "Several different doctors treated me, but none did me any good. One doctor said I never could be cured, that I had Bright's Disease. I suffered nearly death at times; had spells the doctors called spasms. Was bedfast most of the time for six months. My mother begged me to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. With but little hope I wrote to Dr. Pierce, and he said he could cure me. I began to take his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and, although I had given up to die, I began to improve from the start, and by the time I had taken 22 bottles I was entirely cured. I weigh more than ever before."

Liver Complaint Cured.

"I feel that I would be doing an injustice to you if I did not send you a statement of my case," writes Mrs. David W. Guice, of Hamburg, Franklin County, Miss. "I had liver complaint and indigestion. Everything I ate disagreed with me. I suffered all the time with swimming in my head; heart beat too fast; my feet and hands were cold all the time. Did not sleep well at all. Was able to get about very little. I commenced to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets,' in May, 1897, and by December I could begin to get about very well. Have been doing my work ever since, except washing. Feel better than I have for several years. I thank you most kindly for the happy relief and cure."

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RECENT GOSSIP OF PARIS

Nationalists of Municipal Council Will Probably Quarrel.

French Government Wants Prince of Wales to Visit Exposition in Semi-State, So as to be Well Protected.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 18.—The Nationalists have succeeded at the Paris Municipal elections to a far greater extent than they ever thought would be the case, and they now have a good working majority in the Municipal Council. Luckily for France, there will be only fifteen sittings of the Chamber between now and October, so that noisy groups will not have much chance of worrying the Government.

The Nationalists of the Municipal Council have already broken up into a number of little groups, who will, in all probability, soon be flying at one another's throats. One of them, the Déroulèdists, as they have dubbed themselves—the old Boulangist Rump revived—have celebrated their incorporation by a trip to San Sebastian, there to greet their exiled leader, Déroulède, whose chances of coming back to France are now more remote than ever.

The Republican press here pooh-poohs the new Municipal Council, but that is a foolish attitude to adopt. The Nationalists will do less than they promise, but they are certain to cause some trouble.

The question whether or not the Prince of Wales is coming to Paris is still being mooted, but most of those who talk about the matter in the press have got hold of the wrong end of the stick. It is not the Prince who objects to come—in fact, he would be very pleased to come if he could do so, but it is the French Government, which is so frightened as to what might happen if he did that it wants to surround his visit with such irksome police precautions as to spoil all his pleasure.

The attempt on the Prince's life at Brussels alarmed the French Ministers horribly, and they now refuse to undertake the responsibility of allowing him to roam about here incognito, as was his wont. If he comes, it must be in semi-state, so that wherever he goes he can be accompanied by guards and policemen to protect him. This is a dreadful prospect for the Prince, and he shrinks from it.

Of course the Anglo-Boer feeling here is a thorough justification of the precautionary measures which the French authorities have decided to take, but it is not the reason which would have kept the Prince away, if he could have safeguarded his own privacy.

The papers publish to-day a foolish letter from the Duc d'Orléans to the committee of the Bachelor's Club which can only have one result—his expulsion from the club, and from English society. His adherents here daily become fewer in number, and he has been quite unsuccessful in his attempts to secure the co-operation of the Nationalist Party, who is imperial to a man. His letter has caused the worst possible impression among the few friends he has left. Even it is a mendacious "climb-down," a lame apology propped up on a falsehood, and such as no royal Prince, with any sense of personal dignity, could have written.

The exposition makes very slow progress toward completion, and the Château d'Eau, which was to have been its chief attraction, what with its blaze of electricity and great leaping cascades of illuminated water, has been put back another six weeks owing to a fire. Every day, however, some new section or palace is inaugurated.

The Topsy-Turvy House, which was opened a day or two ago, is rather a poor joke, but it may excite the laughter of the innocent provincial. The house is constructed upside down, resting on its chimneys, and with its basement in the air. Within the pictures are all hung upside down, and on the roof, which is the floor of the cellar, are the ends of bottles, and these, when peered into, display tableaux vivants suggestive of scenes which might be expected to take place in such an eccentric building. An arrangement of mirrors throughout the rooms increases the topsy-turvy illusion.

More scientifically interesting is the Optical Palace, with the great telescope, which has likewise been thrown open to the public, but here, too, the attractions are largely based on illusion. Everything of a startling or picturesque nature that can be done with electricity and light is here displayed—the conversion of sound into light, for instance, by the action of musical vibrations, the high notes producing light-colored incandescence, and many other wonders too numerous to mention. But none of them, of course, rivals the great telescope, which is certainly a masterpiece of construction.

The actual astronomical results obtained with this gigantic instrument are not very important, it would appear, but the reflection of the moon, which it casts upon a white curtain, is startling in its vividness of detail. By means of enlarged photographs, a picture of the moon as it would appear at a distance of three kilometers, a little over a mile, is obtained. The organizer of this interesting exhibition is François Deloncle, whose brother, it will be remembered, was in command of the ill-fated Bourgogne when she went down, a couple of years ago. R. S.

BIG RUN ON SHORTCAKE.

Woman's Exchange Purveys the Kind that Grandmother Used to Make.

They are having a run on strawberry shortcake at the Woman's Exchange at Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street. The way it came about is this. The other day a nice old gentleman in New York realizing that the strawberry season was here with all its possible pleasures, felt a great and deep longing for real old-fashioned shortcake; just the kind that grandmother used to make.

Now there is plenty of shortcake in New York, but it isn't of the right kind. It is made of cake, real cake, with butter and sugar and eggs in it, while on top there is a pyramid of soft frosting stuck full of strawberries, like plums in a wedding cake. That may be all right for those who like it, but it is not the real thing.

The real thing is made of a nice rich biscuit crust, split and buttered. Then the strawberries are put on, sweetened, and rich cream is poured over the whole. That was the kind that the nice old gentleman wanted, and feeling that sympathy if nothing more would help him bear the trial of living in these modern no-real-short-cake days, like a sensible man, he wrote to the paper. In the paper one of the managers of the exchange saw his plaint and straightway sat down to answer it. She told him that the exchange had the real old-fashioned strawberry shortcake, and if he would only come there he could have as much as he wished. This note was published in Tuesday morning's paper, and before the exchange was open that morning the nice old gentleman was at the door. He was a thorough old-school gentleman, dignified and well-dressed, and the moment the exchange doors were opened he made known his wants.

"I understand," he said, "that you have strawberry shortcake here. I have read it in the papers."

"Certainly," replied the exchange woman addressed.

"I am seeking it," he said with dignity.

He took a strawberry shortcake and departed with an added spring to his gait and a delighted expression on his face that could not be concealed.

Hardly had the first nice old gentleman disappeared around the corner when another appeared on the same errand, and then another and another, each looking for a good old-fashioned strawberry shortcake, and each departing with a beaming countenance. There were seven who followed the first arrival, and by noon they had sold $30 worth, and orders were coming from all quarters. People sent notes, they sent their servants, and they telephoned. They also came themselves to eat their shortcake at the Exchange. The large cakes are $1, but the individual ones served with cream are 25 cents.

Late in the afternoon another nice old gentleman made his appearance with three ladies, and they all wanted shortcake. They each had one, but they had only whetted their appetites, and they wanted more. There was only one small one left by that time, and the nice old gentleman ate that himself, while his companions looked on. In counting up the returns from the lunch room department that day, the greater part of the money taken in had been for shortcakes. Yesterday the run was still on, and if it continues the managers of the exchange say they will have to open a special shortcake department.

C. A. R. CLUB EXPERIENCES.

The Members Relate How They Get Rid of Human Hogs in Street Cars.

"Now ladies and girls," said the President, a little girl with a dimple in her chin, "you will please come to order for the first and last public meeting of the C. A. R. Club. I suppose this will be the last meeting, for you see Dot Van Amsterdam is going to be married in June, and it won't be any fun to have the club without her, and I don't think we care to, anyway. You see we have accomplished what we wanted to, and I don't believe we will ever go back to our old ways. We won't about the boots anyway, will we girls?"

"No, indeed," said the girl with the pink cheeks and hair combed straight back from her face. "They are just too nice for anything, and I don't see how we ever wore anything else."

"Well, I know I wouldn't," said the blonde girl with the big red poppy hat. "Why, you don't know how many nice things are said to me about mine, even if you do say that it isn't according to club rules to wear high heels. I—"

"There's one thing that I will confess right now," interrupted the tallest girl, who is to be married in June. "Jack told me the other day that though he always thought a whole lot of me, you know, he couldn't help noticing what pretty boots I have been wearing this last Winter, and that he was dead in love with me when he saw the nice way I got off the—"

"Dot Van Amsterdam," cried the President, "you are telling the whole secret of our club, and you said I was to be the President to-day to do that. I wish I had one of those horrid little hammers that they have in real clubs to pound. If you all talk at once no one will know anything about it.

"Ladies, I suppose I made a mistake in asking the girls about the boots, but if you will wait patiently a minute I will tell you all about it, and the girls will show them to you.

"You have all been very nice not to ask any particulars about us, and we thought we would invite all the mothers to come to this last meeting and hear all about it. In the first place, the C. A. R. Club doesn't mean anything in the initials; it just spells a word, c, a, r, cars. Of course, no one could imagine what it was, and we have kept people 'guessing,' as Brother Tom says.

"We began last Fall, and you see that our badge is one of those nice little round crystal things, and we all wear them on chains, and each with a penny in it. Girls, hold up your badges.

"Isn't that a nice idea? It means not to give pennies to the conductors. It is such a shame, for they are so heavy and pull the pockets in their coats way down, and you never see a conductor whose coat fits like anything at all.

"Well, it was my idea starting the club, and that is the reason I am the President to-day. We take turns in being President, and have a new President every week, so that as there are only six of us it gives us all a chance. But the girls said I ought to tell about the club because I started it.

"It occurred to me one day when I saw a girl get off her bicycle in that funny floppy way that some girls do—just as if they tumbled off, you know. The real way is to step off lightly, as if you were stepping down from an ordinary step. And when I saw this girl I said: 'Now that's just the way some people get off the street cars, as if they had dropped down.' Then I thought of the club, and we started it just to do the right things in the car, and we meet once a week and have luncheon and all the members give their individual car experiences for the week. It's been real fun and we have had a real good time.

"The first thing I said was that if we were going to get off the car properly we ought to have good boots. We always have, of course, but boots that you buy ready made are not quite as good as the ones you have made for you. Those fit just like anything, and they are as comfortable and you feel like a fairy in them.

"The other girls didn't really like the idea, for you see it does cost more, and when a girl has so many things to buy a dollar or so extra for shoes makes a great big hole in her allowance. But I was firm, wasn't I, girls?"

"Yes, indeed," said five voices at once.

"I thought there was no need of having the club if we could not do one real thing. And the girls have all been just lovely, and we have all had every single pair of our boots and slippers made for us ever since. And you see we can have some individuality in style.

"Bess Brown will have high-heeled boots, and we don't believe in that, and I always say that some time she will catch her heel and fall. She says everything is so prosaic nowadays, and all the girls know how to swim and row and do things outdoors just as well as the boys, and the only chance she will ever have to have a real romantic adventure is in wearing high-heeled shoes, and so she wears them. They do look awfully nice; Bess has just little bits of feet.

"Bess, come up here in front and show your shoes. Girls, you come, too, and we will stand in a line. There, just raise your skirts a little! It is lucky that every girl in the C. A. R. Club has pretty feet. It is so much more satisfactory. There! and you see some of us have cloth tops like our gowns, and it is as easy to walk in them as if we didn't have any shoes on at all. Now you may all sit down again, and I will hurry and get through telling about the club.

"People talk so much about getting on and off the car the right way! But you will never see a C. A. R. girl getting off backward. We take hold of the railing and step down lightly, and have a chance to hold up our skirts with our right hands. We had to make another big change in the first place, for you see you can't get off the car with any kind of style when you have anything in your hands. You will never see a C. A. R. girl carrying even a little bit of a bundle and not even a purse That was one of the first changes that we had to make, though we will excuse one of those little purses the girls have been carrying on their fingers. In Winter we all wore our muffs with chains. It really has been a wonderful change, and you don't know how nice it is. And it saves money, for we found we could hold up our skirts so much better that we did not have to have fresh bindings put on so often.

"We are very particular about our skirts, too. None of the C. A. R. girls have the least sign of fraying on the edge of their skirts, for we have them fixed the minute they show signs of wear. You see it has been really an improving club. But the first meeting was the most fun.

"We went to Bess's house, and she had a canvas put over the drawing room floor and had a lot of wooden boxes brought in, and we practiced with locked doors. It was almost as good as a circus. We piled the boxes one on top of the other and stepped up and stepped down again, and practiced with a conductor calling you out by one arm or some one helping you nicely, and it was ever so much fun. It was as good as gymnasium work, and by luncheon time we were nearly starved.

"Well, I guess I have told you all about it. It's a real pleasure to see one of our girls get on or off the car, and we try not to be such awful pigs as some people are. Those are some of the things that we report at each meeting, and we never give pennies to the conductor. Bess, you can give the first report."

"I am afraid my report isn't a very good one," said the girl who wore high-heel boots, "and I don't know as it was a nice thing to do, but I simply couldn't help it. You see, the conductor in the car on which I came down gave every other woman in the car pennies in change. Well, I have been so good lately taking pennies that I had fifteen in my purse. There was a very nice-looking girl with her little sister sitting next me, and I made up my mind I would speak to her.

"'Do you mind letting me have your ten-cent piece,' I said, 'and I will pay your fare with these pennies. That horrid conductor has been giving almost every woman in his car pennies, and I just want to give him some back.'

"She looked a little surprised at first, but she was a very jolly girl, and she laughed like anything when she understood. She said she thought it would be great fun and serve the conductor just right. So she gave me the money, and I gave the conductor the fifteen pennies and said very stiffly, 'Three,' and the girl and I both looked straight ahead as if we did not see anything.

"Well, that conductor looked as black as a thundercloud and we couldn't help laughing. But it did serve him just right. I don't blame anyone one bit, Bess," said the President, "but I am afraid the visitors won't think very much of our principles. Its your turn, Dot Van Amsterdam."

"There isn't much for me to tell, only I moved along to give a dear white-haired old lady the end seat, though I should have done that even if it hadn't been for the C. A. R. But she was so pleased she called me 'dear' and gave me a lilac from a bunch she had in her hand; she said they were the last of the season. Then she talked to me all the time until I left the car."

"Go on in turn, girls," said the President.

"I think I did about the best thing, girls," said the girl with dark hair and pink cheeks. "There was a man in the seat with me who was a regular pig. He had the end seat, and I sat next him. He wouldn't sit straight, and it made, it crowded with five on a seat. Then he was reading his paper, and every time he turned the leaves he would hold it wide open so that I couldn't see a thing. But I got even with him. We had not gone far when there was a big, stout woman with a big basket, who stopped the car. She was looking anxiously for a seat, and I beckoned to her and smiled my sweetest, and she got in our seat. I stood up and gave her my place. She was too grateful for anything, and that made me feel awfully shabby.

"Oh, but that man was mad! He had to sit around straight, and he didn't have room to move his arms at all. If my back hadn't been turned I should have laughed right out. He got up and stood on the step the rest of the way, and I sat down and felt thoroughly happy. Only the big woman was so grateful it made my conscience prick a little."

"I gave the end seat to just an ordinary woman," said the fourth C. A. R. girl, "and the club principles took effect immediately, for when the next people got on she moved along for them."

"And I haven't done anything," said the last girl, "but get off the car in my very best C. A. R. style always, and to-day I heard a man say to his wife as they were standing on the sidewalk when I jumped down: 'Now, that girl knows how to get off the car,' so I felt pleased."

"That is all, ladies," said the little girl with the dimple; "the club is disbanded, and you know what it is all about. We will have some tea now. I hope the cake will be good. Dot made it because she has been taking cooking lessons lately, but she went off golfing with Jack yesterday, and she had to make it the day before. But she says it is a good kind that will keep."

FLOWERS FOR CEMETERIES.

The Decking and Improvement of Graves for Memorial Day.

This is the season of the year that the gardeners who confine their labors to caring for cemetery plots and furnishing plants and cut flowers to persons who go to visit the graves of their dead, flourish and add to their deposits in the savings banks. The lateness of the season has interfered somewhat with the profits, but with the approach of Memorial Day they have had all the work they can well attend to.

A florist who has been in business at Woodlawn for many years, in speaking of the annual rush at this season, recently said:

"People all want to have their plots in good shape by Decoration Day. For many years this date has been selected by the majority of persons who own cemetery plots to have the work of refurbishing attended to. They may pay no attention to the plots during the remainder of the year, but they are certain to have the work done for Memorial Day. This does not apply only to those who had relatives who served in the military service of their country, but it is a rule that can be applied to almost everybody."

ODD SIGNS IN BROOKLYN.

On one of the Brooklyn streets which forms an artery through which the trolley cars bound across the bridge run in rapid succession are three signs which attract the attention of the passengers. The signs are all in one block. The first one, in large white enameled letters, reads:

LIAR AND
SPECIALTIES
OFFICE.

The next in order is a rudely printed sign, which says:

SARLOIN STAKES, 20c.

The last, as though a protest against the others, reads:

KICK THE PRINTER.

PECULIAR CASES IN COURT.

Part I., Special Term, Furnishes Some Interesting Studies.

The place least visited by litigants in the Supreme Court is Part I., Special Term, yet it is the busiest of the twenty courts in the building. The Justice sitting in this part has an immense amount of work to do which does not appear on the surface. An average of 300 motions is heard every week. This means that at the end of the week he has nearly a wagonload of briefs and affidavits that he has to read before he can give his decisions in the various actions before him.

After the Justice has given his decision in the matter before him there is still other work to do. Orders have to be settled and signed and the lawyers do not always agree on the terms of the orders. As a result the Justice has to intervene and settle the order to suit the decision made by himself.

Justice Fitzgerald, who has just left Part I. to take up other duties in the court, had three weeks' continuous service and heard 900 motions.

As a sample of what the Justice has to contend with, two motions for injunctions may be cited. Both of these cases came before Justice Fitzgerald in one forenoon.

The first was to restrain a man from visiting Bayard Street. It appeared from the motion papers that he had owned a café on that street. He sold out to a man, and in the bill of sale he agreed not to open another place on the same street.

In a few weeks the man's son-in-law opened another café near the one which had been sold; and he frequently visited this café, and the new proprietor of the one which he had sold objected.

A temporary injunction was obtained, and as a result the former proprietor was restrained from visiting Bayard Street and his married daughter. When the motion for a permanent injunction was argued before Justice Fitzgerald the man who had been restrained made the defense that he held no interest in the new café and that the injunction was a hardship on him, as it debarred him from seeing his own child.

After a lengthy argument the Justice decided to continue the injunction restraining the man from engaging in business within the prescribed limits as set forth in the bill of sale, but gave him special permission to see his daughter.

The other case was a mix-up over the names of two business firms.

It appeared that both were manufacturing the same line of garments. They were also trading with the same people in the West. As a result there was no end of complications, and each firm decided to apply for an injunction restraining the other firm from using the trade name. Each declared that it was the first to adopt the name. The case is still undecided, and each firm is trying to convince its customers that it is "the old original."

GAMBLING IN SALOONS.

Raffled Articles Exchanged for Cash—Racing Bets Made on Ticker Returns.

Gambling in saloons has increased to an extent heretofore unknown, as a result of the recent show of activity by the police against the regular gambling resorts. Even now, when the poolrooms have in a great measure resumed operations, they find that many of their occasional patrons no longer come to them. As a consequence, the business is not as profitable as it was, for these men who hazard a few dollars every week or ten days pay better in the long run than the average of those who, when they do bet, indulge the passion for all they have, and then loiter about the places with empty pockets, making a nuisance of themselves to the patrons and proprietors alike. These cautious and respectable players stay away through fear of a police invasion and the resultant necessity of spending a night in a cell or sending for a friend to bail them out.

Their money has been missed and the gamblers have gone out to get it. There is hardly a liquor store where there is a news ticker in constant use who studies the tape closely for a few minutes will not be invited to make a bet by a stranger who carries a little handbook in which to enter the wager. In saloons of a less pretentious order raffles are becoming more and more popular, and the leading spirits in them are generally men whose faces are familiar in gambling resorts.

Every conceivable article of value is the subject of these lotteries. There are watches and bicycles, diamonds and firearms, all of a stated value. Raffling has been always winked at not only by the police, but by the private societies which look after the enforcement of the law, so the men who conduct raffles feel pretty safe, but in these new-fashioned raffles the buyer of a ticket always has the option either to take the article itself if he wins or to receive in cash the amount named as its value. The transaction, however, is a "raffle," and therefore seems much more likely to be honest and above board than throwing dice for money.

WONDERFUL NEGRO NAMES.

Preserved in the Scrapbook of a Southern University Professor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., May 26.—One of the members of the Faculty in the University of North Carolina, which is situated in this town, has made a collection of curious negro names. He keeps them carefully recorded in a large scrapbook, most of them having been gathered together in the neighborhood of his old home in the eastern part of the State, where the black population exceeds the white, and where the most superstitious of Southern negroes have their homes.

The negroes around Wilmington and all along the borders of both Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds especially have a fondness for remarkable names, and it is in this phase of their character that the professor has interested himself.

The name that has been selected to head the long list is a kind of poem in itself. It runs like this:

Russia Mathilda Love Divine
Seymour Catherine Belle Caroline

A footnote beneath Dunstan states that the damsel in question has a relative who calls himself Rufus Benjamin G. Washington Fort Sumter Bradford, and that she married a man bearing the name of Lucifer Jeremiah St. Mark Jones.

In the front of the scrapbook there is a brief introduction, written by the collector. "When a colored baby is born," it reads, "the father generally goes with all haste to some of his learned acquaintances among the white folk. After announcing with great pride the birth of his pickaninny, he requests assistance in the selection of a suitable name for the young one. Then his adviser assumes an air of deep knowledge and begins to enumerate all the high-sounding prenomens he can remember, including Biblical characters, celebrities of contemporary politics, heroes of myth and history, or, in fact, anything that comes into his head.

"When the father asks for names, the white man to whom he applies for assistance always knows what to give him. Anything will do, provided it has a bombastic ring or is so ridiculous that it strikes the father as out of the ordinary. Often a suggestion is made that the baby be christened after the days of the week or its yearly seasons, and sometimes he is dubbed with the name of a vegetable, or fruit, or city, or any other geographical section. When the fond parent has obtained all the information he can from outsiders, he goes to work to think up some titles on his own hook, the result generally being a most remarkable conglomeration."

There are over a hundred names in the professor's collection. Some of them are Sookey Mary Magdalen Juggins, (the last being a surname that was adopted by its owner after she was freed from slavery;) Goliath-of-Gath Johnson, Napoleon Bonaparte George Washington Neal, Arkansas New York Solomon King, &c. One man is recorded as having seventeen names, all taken from the Bible, and one of them being "Balaam's Ass."

Although the negro baby is christened before he has been in the world forty-eight hours, it remains for his later years to show his full string of names. From time to time new names are added to those that were originally appended to the baby. Either the father, or mother, or friend, or even the child itself may appropriate any that strike the fancy, but the sum total is always so ordered as to preserve a rhythmical effect.

CRUSHED BY AN ELEVATOR.

James Moore, a Porter, Killed in a Broadway Building.

James Moore, fifty-years old, of 366 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, an employe of the dry goods firm of James H. Dunham & Co., 344 Broadway, this city, was crushed to death yesterday morning between the top of an elevator cage and the drum on the top of the building. Moore got on top of the freight elevator cage, as it was his duty to do every morning, and went from story to story to remove the hatches on each floor. It is supposed the elevator shot up unexpectedly and crushed him.

Michael Whistler, the head porter, went to the top floor in a passenger elevator and discovered Moore dead on the top of the freight elevator. The police and the Coroner were notified.

Moore had been in the employ of the firm five years as porter.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Past Events Overpowered by the Present.

This Should Be the Greatest Monday of Them All.

Great deeds in history are only the deeds of the individual in daily life enlarged and emphasized by universal publication. It's the memory of this store's forceful events of the past that makes the present inexhaustible in bettered opportunities. As its memorable events pass and become historic, so thousands of thinking people are more and more convinced of this store's ever enlarging advantages as a place for making purchases. To-morrow will mark another day to be remembered—the reality far more worthy than the report.

Use Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap.

Sale of Misses' Tailored Suits.

A splendid lot of 200 Misses' Suits in Venetians. Broadcloth, Serges, Homespun and Chevron, some handsomely lined throughout with silk, others prettily stitched, with taffeta or satin; Eton, tight-fitting or reefer effect, with the box pleat or inverted pleat in skirt, 14, 16, 18 years, at $7.75, $13.50, $18.75 up to $39.00; were $12.00 up to $72.00.

Also closing out the balance of our Children's High Class Reefers in the tailor-made and fancy effects, handsomely trimmed with bands of satin, some lined throughout with taffeta silk, others prettily braided, from 4 to 14 years, in five lots, $7.95, $9.98, $11.50, $13.25 up to $16.75; were $11.95, $13.75, $15.95, $19.75, $22.50.

Women's Cotton and Silk Shirt Waists.

Prices at the Cost of Making.

It is said that the shirt waist has come to stay. It's certainly not the case with these. Their daintiness, newness and attractiveness will soon spread through the city at these best of any prices.

THE COTTON—

AT 29c. INSTEAD OF 49c.—Good Percale Waists in neat patterns, detachable new collar, felled seams.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 79c. AND 98c.—Good Percale and Lawn Waists, in a number of styles, good makes, splendid colorings, all pearl buttons, new French back.

AT 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.25—Derby Waists in very desirable light and mixed colorings, pearl buttons, French back.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.45 AND $1.59—A variety of pretty Waists in Lawns, Dimities and Percales, some with 4 rows of embroidered inserting, others with detachable duck collar; tie to match.

AT $1.25 INSTEAD OF $1.79—Fine New Lawn Waists, tucked and hemstitched front; soft cuffs.

AT 39c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Misses' and Children's Waists—pretty colors, new detachable collar, 8 to 14 years.

THE SILK—

AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.98 TO $3.48—250 assorted Silk Wash Waists of corded Kai Kai, excellent quality, made French back, dress sleeves; in this lot also some black Japanese Silk Waists, stitched front, dress sleeves.

AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $3.98 AND $4.98—China Silk Waists in assorted colors, tucked and corded effects; in this lot some excellent values in Taffetas Silk Waists, broken sizes, never sold less than $3.98 and $4.98; also finer Silk Waists at $3.98 and $4.98; regularly $5.00 to $6.75.

Most Important News for Women.

$6.98 for Six Hundred $14.00 Ready-to-Wear Suits.

This is the most remarkable suit offer of the year. We might write a chapter on it, but the mere hint is all that's necessary for you to really appreciate the offer. Every garment is in accord with fashion's best dictates. Up to date materials, perfection of workmanship, fit and detail of finish unsurpassed at any price.

Either Double Breasted Eton Jackets or Top Coat effects. The material is English Homespun, various shades, such as Oxford, stone, grey, blue or brown. The coats are lined with tailors' serge, and skirts with percaline. Full variety of sizes, from 32 up, including 44, bust measure. This is the best offer of the year.

And the Following Equally Low in Price.

AT $9.98 AND $18.50; REGULAR $18.00 to $28.00—Our purchasing facilities once more demonstrated. Another lot of Tailor-Made Suits in a variety of styles and materials, the product of one of the best metropolitan tailors.

AT $25.00 TO $62.00, WERE $50.00 TO $145.00—75 of the highest class tailor-made suits and costumes—broadcloth, cheviot, Venetian and other wool materials.

AT $11.25 TO $52.00, REGULAR $16.50 TO $69.00—Taffeta Silk Coats, various designs, corded and tucked, many beautiful effects, suitable for any occasion.

AT $3.39 TO $8.75, REGULAR $7.50 TO $12.75—Separate Skirts in homespun, cheviot; many different varieties, both plain and with an applique of taffeta.

Great Clearing-up Sale of Silks.

The pruning knife has been at work in order to give you some very happy prices to-morrow—sensational in their character—will cause some talk, of course, but that's what we want—extends our silk supremacy, strengthens up our stock and benefits you.

49c. reduced from 69c. to $1 Printed Foulard & India Silks
59c. & 69c. reduced from 79c. and $1 Black Surah Foulard

AT 65c., REDUCED FROM $1.—Fancy corded Japanese Silks copied from the French and guaranteed fast colors.

AT 69c., REDUCED FROM $1.—New Plisse Silks, corded Silks and fancy waist silks, beautiful colors and combinations.

AT 59c., REDUCED FROM 79c.—27-inch black Taffeta, American made.

AT $1.25, REDUCED FROM $2.25—All over Soutache Braid Foulard Silks, in navy and white, latest novelty.

AT 79c., REDUCED FROM 98c.—Reversible black Peau de Soie.

AT 79c., REDUCED FROM $1.10—21-inch colored Taffetas from our dress-making department.

AT 89c., $1.00, $1.25 AND METEOR $1.50, REDUCED FROM $1.25 TO $2.00—24-inch Crepe de Chine and all colors and black.

The Parasol Sale of a Lifetime.

$1.00, $2.00 and $3.00 for the $3.00 to $20.00 Kinds.

Large Saving in Boys' Clothing. We have made some very exceptional purchases for the boys, some of the best offers we have had to give you this season.

AT 29c., REGULAR 39c.—Washable Trousers, cotton, fast colors, pretty dark and light stripes, large sizes have belt loops.

AT 49c., REGULAR 69c.—Boys' Trousers of linen, crash, duck and best quality Galatea, neat stripes, dark and light shades, trimmed with pearl buttons and have belt loops.

AT 29c. AND 39c., REGULAR 39c. AND 49c.—More of the Loeser Overalls for Boys 3 to 14 years, made especially for us from splendid Blue Denim, complete with bibs and suspenders and have all the pockets boys want.

AT 49c., REGULAR 69c.—40 dozen Waists and Blouses, different styles, splendid quality Percales, Seersucker and Madras, waist with white neck bands to be worn with white collars and blouses with or without collars, for the boys 6 to 14 years; also Blouses with sailor collars, sizes 3 to 10 years, all at the one price, 49c.

AT 69c., REDUCED FROM 95c.—Broken lots and sizes Boys' King Waists of white linen and percales.

A Phenomenal Sale of Books.

Most Sensational Prices Ever Known.

On Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock we will open a clearing sale of books. We've gone through our stock and gathered together thousands of volumes, irrespective of their actual worth, and will sell them at the lowest prices ever known—a stir in the book trade, certainly. Many of them are at 10 cents on the dollar, others 20 and 30 cents. All cloth-bound books. The particulars of this sale, including a full list of titles, authors and prices, together with the number of books offered, will appear in Monday evening papers. Watch for it. It will pay you richly.

The Least for the Greatest Laces.

Here are some more good lots of laces just to hand in time to make our lace counters particulary attractive to-morrow. We are always able to give you laces that you can't find elsewhere, a combination of the best art and fashion in designs, as difficult to duplicate as the individuality of a great painter. These prices are away under the regular:

AT 3c. TO 12c. YD.—The best lot we've ever had of imitation Torchons.

AT 3c. TO 15c. YD.—Normandie Valenciennes Laces and Insertions.

AT 9c. TO $1.00 DOZ. YDS.—French Valenciennes Laces and Insertions.

AT 22c. TO 49c. YD.—Some quite new all-overs, of imitation Renaissance—and imitation Cluny laces. Also imitation Cluny galoons 12½ yds., should be 20c. to 29c.

AT 24c. TO 48c. YD.—Some splendid lace striped all-overs.

Stockings and Underwear.

Easy to Buy, Hard to Wear Out.

Right of Main Entrance.

These are for men, women and children and the prices are about half the regular market rates to-day.

Stockings.

AT 12½c. REDUCED FROM 19c.—Women's fine gauge black cotton Stockings, spliced heels and toes, with extra heavy soles, guaranteed stainless.

AT 19c. REDUCED FROM 25c.—Women's fine quality black lace cotton Stockings, spliced heels and toes; also men's fine gauge black cotton Socks, with high spliced heels and double soles.

39c. REDUCED FROM 50c.—Men's extra quality fancy lisle thread and cotton Socks, striped, embroidered and assorted colors.

69c. REDUCED FROM $1.00 to $1.75—Women's superior quality fancy lisle thread Stockings, stripes, two tone, silk clocked, and Jacquard patterns in assorted colors.

Underwear.

AT 10c. REDUCED FROM 12½c.—Women's fine quality Richelieu ribbed white cotton Vests, low neck, no sleeve, tape in neck and arm, sizes 4, 5, 6.

AT 12½c. REDUCED FROM 19c.—Women's Richelieu ribbed white cotton Vests, handsomely trimmed at neck and arms, low neck, no sleeves, sizes 4, 5, 6.

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SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; fresh southerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,720. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1900.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Lord Roberts, with 50,000 men and 150 guns, has entered the Transvaal. The crossing of the Vaal River was accomplished at three places with practically no casualties. The situation of the Boers is critical and President Krüger is said to have referred the question of further war or surrender to a vote of the Burghers. A large force of Boers has been massed at Laing's Neck to oppose Buller, and a battle there is regarded as imminent. The Boers are said to be planning to destroy property and blow up the British troops as they advance along the railway. Many schemes to this end devised by foreigners are said to have received semi-official sanction. Anarchy reigns in several provinces in China on account of the depredations of the "Boxers." An attempt to cut through the lines investing Kumassi has failed. Paris Socialists yesterday celebrated the anniversary of the Commune.—Pages 1 and 2.

Page 1.

John F. Carroll, following the lead of Richard Croker, has come out in favor of W. J. Bryan for President, and sees no bar to the action of the State Convention in sending an instructed delegation.

Page 2.

Prayers for rain were offered yesterday in churches of the section of the Northwest that is suffering from drought.

Page 7.

A man under arrest in Leipsic, Germany, is said to be the celebrated diamond thief, Charles Woodward, known as the "Diamond Swallower."

Preparations for the parades of Memorial Day in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and other boroughs of the greater city are practically complete. The veterans of the great civil conflict will be in line with the veterans of the war with Spain.

Page 9.

The cornerstone of the new Beth Israel Hospital at Jefferson and Cherry Streets was laid yesterday with impressive ceremonies.

Page 12.

Admission to the United States was yesterday refused to Fitzharris and Mullet, the ex-convicts who were convicted of complicity in the Phoenix Park murders.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

THE ST. LOUIS CAR STRIKE.

One Point of Difference Prevents Settlement of Trouble.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 27.—This is the twentieth day of the street railway strike, and the end seems as far away as ever, both the Transit Company and its employes standing firm. Not a car on the Transit Company's system has been run without police protection since the strike began. In consequence of there not being enough police to guard the 800 or more cars usually operated, less than a quarter of that number has been run by the company over only a part of its twenty-two divisions and lines.

Since May 8, when the strike began, there have been numerous collisions between the police and the strikers and the latters' sympathizers. Hardly a day has passed during that time without somebody being wounded by bullets or injured by flying missiles and police clubs. The list of casualties shows four persons shot and killed, twenty-two wounded by bullets, and fifty or more injured in other ways. Two of the killed were innocent bystanders, the others being a striking motorman and an emergency policeman. Several of the wounded are in a critical condition and may die.

It is said by the strikers that less than 50 of their number, 3,325, who struck, have returned to work. These, with the street car men imported from other cities, are operating the Transit Company's cars. It is asserted that at least fifty of the imported men have joined the strikers. The points of issue bteween the company and its striking employes have been settled except that of reinstating all the men who went out. The company refuses to displace the men hired since the strike began, while the strikers decline to sign any agreement that does not give all the old men their places again.

A meeting of citizens has been called for to-morrow afternoon for the purpose of discussing plans for the amicable settlement of the strike.

NO CAR STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

Mahon's Agitation, It Is Declared, Will Result in Failure.

James Mahon, who came from St. Louis several days ago to try and stir up the Brooklyn and Metropolitan Street Railroad employes to a sympathetic strike, was about the city all day yesterday searching for James Pines, Master Workman of District Assembly No. 75, railroad employes.

Mahon has already seen a number of excitable Brooklyn trolley men, and has tried to work them up to the point of striking. Mr. Pines had been in Washington. On his return home on Saturday evening he was besieged by these men who began to complain to him of grievances and were almost ready to strike on the shortest notice. They did not receive any encouragement. They then told Mr. Pines that they would arrange for a meeting between him and Mahon the following evening.

Mr. Pines spent most of the day yesterday trying to suppress the excitement that Mahon had created. In the evening Mahon addressed several secret meetings in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

One of the causes of dissatisfaction among the trolley men here was said to be due to a report that Mr. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system has sent a number of trolley men to take the places of the St. Louis strikers.

A member of District Assembly No. 75 said yesterday: "If Mahon wants to start a sympathetic strike here he will fail to do so. District Assembly No. 75 would head off a strike if any were contemplated, but a strike would be the last thing to be contemplated, and there won't be any strike here for a long time to come.

"Besides the people here do not take any stock in Mahon. He would have no influence here, though he might get a few hotheads to indulge in violent talk at meetings. Such people, however, are in the minority.

"This is Mahon's second visit to this city on a mission of agitation. He came here five years ago to try and revive the car drivers' old union and to cause strikes. There were some rumors of dissatisfaction among the gripmen and conductors of the Lexington Avenue line, and he tried hard to get them and the Broadway gripmen together to inaugurate a strike. His movements were conducted with the same secrecy as on the present occasion, but his efforts failed.

DARK NIGHTS IN BALTIMORE.

Effect of the Strike of the United Railways and Electric Company.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—The strike of the 800 employes of the United Railways and Electric Company is still on, and to-night the city is almost in total darkness.

Many of the 1,400 arc lights used to light the city have not been trimmed nor supplied with new carbons since the strike began a week ago, and notwithstanding strenuous efforts made by the company to secure new men to fill the places of the striking trimmers and dynamo tenders, their efforts seem to have been nullified by the efforts of the strikers to intimidate or otherwise persuade what few new men the company secured, to quit work and join the strikers.

At 9 o'clock to-night the police reports from various sections of the city indicated that 1,380 lamps were in darkness.

Great Bicycle Sale at O'Neill's To-day.
They offer to-day a large lot of reliable bicycles, sold by the makers at $50.00 and $60.00 at $19.75 each. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

RAINES LAW ASSAILED IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH

Big Meeting Under Auspices of the Anti-Saloon League.

CONDEMNATION OF TAMMANY

License for Unbounded Vice, Bribery, and Corruption Declared to be the Law's Fruit.

The Raines law was severely condemned last night at a big meeting in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, held in connection with the crusade against the saloon inaugurated by the Anti-Saloon League. The authors of the law and those responsible for its being in force, as well as Tammany Hall, were also assailed, the large gathering in the church applauding heartily. Dr. George Cory presided at the meeting. The principal speakers were the Rev. Dr. J. Q. A. Henry, head of the Anti-Saloon League, and the Rev. Horace Porter, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church.

Dr. Henry said that the league had secured evidence of violations of the law against nineteen saloons and resorts in the vicinity of Plymouth Church and against five others in different parts of the city. The league, he said, would begin legal proceedings against the proprietors of these places this week.

MR. PORTER'S ATTACK.

Mr. Porter condemned the Raines law and its workings in unmeasured terms. That his views in the matter were thoroughly approved by his hearers was indicated by the frequency with which his remarks were applauded. He said, in part:

"Many a time, this long Winter past, when I would gladly have been about pleasanter service, have I gone out to find, if possible, and to bring back some who had abandoned their homes and all that is good, wandering in the paths of sin. I have been led to the discovery thus of a state of affairs in our city; and, as I learn, in the great State of New York, which is infamous beyond expression.

"The Christian people of New York City and State have been betrayed by legislation which, claiming to be in the interests of sobriety, Sabbath observance, and common decency, has bound the State over, hand and foot, to intemperance, to Sabbath desecration, and to nameless debauchery.

"As it is working out in practice the New York liquor tax law, commonly known as the Raines law, couples the greed of gain, the greed of drink, and the lowest human passions in such depths of debauchery and shame and crime as I dare say that no other piece of legislation in any American State has ever before done.

"Taken, this Raines law, as it is, on the one hand, the work of the State Legislature; taken, on the other hand, in its operation in this great city, under Tammany misrule, and we have such a shameless state of affairs as is only described by Isaiah's words, that hell hath enlarged herself and opened her mouth without measure. Indeed the whole fifth chapter of Isaiah is a most striking portrayal of the present state of affairs in New York City.

PROPHECY OF RETRIBUTION.

"The woe he pronounces on those who 'join house to house and field to field till there is no room,' is but Isaiah's way of pronouncing certain and swift retribution on those who unrighteously manipulate the common necessities of life. It is Isaiah's way of breathing out woe, for instance, on an infamous ice trust; bad enough in private citizens; satanic if it be the work of public officials—be they Judges or Mayors or what not.

"But to come directly to some of the facts about the Raines law. It undoubtedly has some excellent features. When it was born it was so good looking that many good people sounded its praises. But it has gone sadly astray. Its whole body is full of hideous disease. I believe that the Raines law now is the most wretched, deformed, and hideous child the New York State Legislature ever hath begotten. I have no right to speak thus unless I can give reasons for the faith that is in me. In order to do so I may have to speak very plainly.

"The party in power in the State likes the law for its great revenues. Tammany Hall in power in this great city apparently likes the law because of its unbounded liberty and license for vice, bribery, and Sunday selling. It is said that the law takes the saloons out of politics, but will the people of New York permit the saloon to be out of politics because it is so protected in its horrible business that it is satisfied to let politics alone?

"The great crimes perpetrated by the Raines law are these three: First, it has treacherously made Sunday selling almost universal in the State. The hotel is so defined that in Brooklyn the number of hotels increased from thirteen bona fide hotels to over fifteen hundred. Thus, about 1,500 saloons in Brooklyn were, by the Raines law, transformed into so-called hotels for the specific purpose of permitting the saloon to sell liquor on Sunday.

FOILS CHRISTIAN SPIRIT.

"I said that the Raines law had treacherously foiled the Christian spirit of the State. If the hotel feature is a surprise in its workings to its authors, and they would not have it so, why have they not changed it? They have had full power. They have had a working majority in the Legislature. They could change it if they would. It must mean, then, that thy wouldn't.

"The second and most damnable feature of the law is yet to be told. How comes it that Brooklyn, sustaining but thirteen hotels under the old law, suddenly, under the Raines law, has upward of 2,000 hotels, and is able to maintain them all? Sunday selling will not entirely answer this question. It is a terrible, but indisputable, fact that most of these Raines saloon-hotels are kept as immoral resorts. Think what this means to Brooklyn. It was the proud boast of the late Police Commissioner Welles that Brooklyn was a city of homes, almost without a disorderly house in its limits.

"Brooklyn certainly was one of the cleanest cities in the world. Now these hundreds of Raines law hotels have brought this social vice from Manhattan, and are developing it among our own people to a horrible degree. Never before have these vices gone into our very Sunday schools and snatched away young people, as is now being done by this awful conspiracy of the Raines law hotel keepers, Tammany corruptors, and public indifference.

THE LAW DEFIES PURITY.

"When Brooklyn lost her birthright and home rule was taken from her, she lost her virtue as a city and now seems almost helpless. When, this Spring, the police tried to do their duty and closed private houses of disorder, the vice found its lodgment in Raines Law hotels, which are practically beyond the city's reach. Thus the Raines Law hotels under the protection of the great State of New York defied our city in its attempt to purify itself of humanity's most hideous vices.

"The third great crime of the Raines law is that by the allurements of its hotel features it is producing a generation of drunken women, such as I suppose no American city has ever before known. Beneath the guise of a café young people are gradually led into familiarity with the drink habit. In the better parts of the city these Raines law hotel cafés are often frequented by well-dressed and respectable-appearing young men and women in large numbers. The amount of drink thus indulged in is, mark my words, surely producing a generation of drunken women.

"Recently we have been familiar with the shame of these hotels by the robberies which young women have perpetrated within them; robberies of men of a class whom the public would not readily believe are to be found in such resorts.

"These evils call for redoubled activity among our churches. They demand of parents a closer knowledge of their young people's habits when away from home. These evils call also for the enforcement of the various provisions for the regulation of the saloon, and for the abolition of the hotel feature of the Raines law.

WARNS LAW'S AUTHOR.

"Meantime, let the author of this infamous law, and his associates take warning that the good people of this great State will not long submit to the shame and the disgrace of Raines law hotels. Our towns and villages all over the State suffer from this heinous law. Let us do what we can to close up these places by process of law. But the law itself must be changed.

"Let Tammany corruptors remember that there are for them two days of judgment; that earthly judgment which they are drawing upon themselves in their mad career of tampering with gambling, drunkenness, and vice, until an outraged and indignant people shall overthrow them to deserved obscurity or infamous memory. And then that other day of judgment awaiting them, too."

HARD FIGHTING AT KUMASSI.

Attempt to Break Through Investing Lines Fails—Ashanti Rising Still Spreading.

ACCRA, May 27.—It is reported that three European officers were killed and Capt. Aplin and one hundred Hausers were wounded in a recent effort by the Lagos Hausers to break the investing lines of tribesmen at Kumassi.

The Ashanti loss is reported to have been great, as the Hausers had three Maxims engaged, although themselves greatly outnumbered.

Three hundred Ashantis are said to have been killed in a previous action. The rising is still spreading.

CHURCH WAR ON SALOONS.

Mass Meeting Under Federation's Leadership—Mr. Moss's Address.

A mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Federation of Churches in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, near Columbus Avenue, last night "for the purpose of intensifying the interest of all good citizens in the law and order work of the Anti-Saloon League." Frank Moss was the principal speaker. He took as his subject, "Shall the Saloon Rule the City?" He said in part:

"The people of New York are divided into two classes, those who break and those who obey the law. The ranks of the first class are recruited largely from the children of the second class, and on that account it is possible that such meetings as this are being held irrespective of denomination.

"In this district there is only one factory, but there are 115 saloons with backroom accompaniments. There is also a 'Little Coney Island,' and a repetition of the evils of the Tenderloin.

"People are not realizing that it is a question of the preservation of their homes. That brings about a combination of churches against the saloon, regardless of denominational lines."

Mr. Moss said that he favored local option organized on the basis of the election district, so that men and women deprived of their rest at night by saloons, could have the right to say whether or not they wanted such things to continue.

Continuing, he said:

"A great many people insist on their right to take a drink of beer who are not drunkards, but even they are alive to the evils of the Raines hotels. The majority of voters in such a district as this will vote to shut the evil out. The city is practically run by a combination of saloon keepers, dive keepers, and gamblers, and the combination of these people is more powerful than the Church because the Church people do not take enough interest in the matter."

The pastor of the church, the Rev. J. B. Waters made a short address, indorsing the remarks of Mr. Moss.

The church was well filled by members of various denominations.

CHICAGO'S LABOR TROUBLES.

Millions of Dollars Worth of Building Improvements Tied Up.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Ten million dollars worth of building improvements are tied up as a result of the labor troubles, and the advance in prices for building material.

An early settlement of the fight between the contractors and the unions affiliated with the Building Trades' Council will, in the opinion of architects, cause an immediate revival of the building industry, notwithstanding the increased cost of material and the advanced season of the year.

A leading architect to-day, as an illustration of the effect of the lock-out, directed attention to the action of the Directors of the National Life Insurance Company, who decided not to carry out their plans for erecting a twelve-story fire-proof structure. The Directors decided to abandon their plans for one year on account of the unsettled labor conditions and the high prices of building material. This is the second postponement.

It has been stated repeatedly by both contractors and labor leaders that the architects and dealers in building material hold the key to the situation, and that a concerted effort on their part would force a settlement of the trouble. According to the plans, the settlement will come about through the contractors relinquishing the demand for the abolition of the sympathetic strike and the dissolution of the Building Trades Council. Pressure will be brought to bear to compel arbitration.

The Grand Jury will listen to evidence against building material supply men next Tuesday.

PRAYING FOR RAIN.

Divine Help Asked for Farmers of the Northwest Suffering from Drought.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 27.—Long-continued drought affecting agricultural interests in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota threatens great losses to the farmers of those States. Throughout a vast wheat and flax area upon which no rain has fallen this Spring the ground is parched, and the seed is making no progress toward sprouting. Farmers are becoming extremely anxious.

Newspapers all over this part of the country are beseeching the people to pray for rain. The St. Paul Globe this morning holds forth at length on the efficacy of prayer, and insists that the salvation of the crops depends on the earnestness with which residents in the threatened territory appeal to the Almighty for relief. The papers generally take this tone.

Prayers for rain were offered to-day in churches in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Fargo, Grand Forks, and other cities and towns in the affected districts.

While services were in progress in Minneapolis churches this evening there was heavy thunder, accompanied by lightning, and in many of the churches the services were turned into rejoicing, the congregations singing hymns of praise and listening to prayers of thankfulness. The rain amounted only to a light shower, and after church there was much disappointment. It is said that copious rains within a week would save the crops, and that if rain does not come within a week there will be no crops.

Fire Wardens are organizing companies in all towns in the timbered districts. The forests now are as dry as tinder, and fires once started in them probably would be disastrous.

New York and Princeton Special, via Pennsylvania Railroad.
New through service between Princeton and New York. The train, with parlor car and coaches, leaves Princeton 8:00 A. M., arrive New York 9:38. Leave New York, West 23d St., 3:55 P. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 4:00 P. M., and arrive Princeton 5:26 P. M., every weekday.—Adv.

TAMMANY OUT FOR BRYAN

John F. Carroll, Echoing Croker's Lead, Announces Support.

AN INSTRUCTED DELEGATION

Leaders of the Organization, Mr. Carroll Says, Favor This Plan—Will Use Influence with State Delegates.

Tammany Hall has declared in favor of a delegation to the Kansas City Convention instructed to advocate the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for President. John F. Carroll, the acting chieftain of the organization, made the announcement last night.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Carroll, "that the attitude of the Tammany Hall organization at the State Convention will be either doubtful or equivocal. So far as I have been able to consult with the representative men of the organization they entirely accord with my view of both the propriety and expediency of sending to the National Convention a delegation instructed for William J. Bryan as the Presidential candidate.

"It is safe to say that every delegate from the organization will favor the programme, and whatever influence I may possess will be exerted to impress the desirability of its adoption upon the delegates from the other localities in the State."

The news of Mr. Carroll's statement spread like wildfire, and following, as it did, so quickly upon Mr. Croker's indorsement of the Nebraskan, was regarded among politicians about the hotels as indicating that the Tammany chief and his followers are not prepared to allow ex-Senator David B. Hill to run the State Convention if they can prevent it. When here last week ex-Senator Hill strongly favored an uninstructed delegation and a platform that would be acceptable to the large conservative element. He was quite sanguine that his views would be acquiesced in by the body that will meet in the Academy of Music in this city on June 6.

It can be stated as a fact that while in New York ex-Senator Hill did not see any prominent member of Tammany Hall. He did see Controller Bird S. Coler and it was Mr. Coler's anti-trust plank which Mr. Hill regarded so favorably that induced the ex-Senator to protest against the selection of ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck of Kings as one of the delegates at large. In view of Mr. Van Wyck's alleged connection with the Ice Trust Mr. Hill thought there was a marked inconsistency in adopting an anti-trust plank with Mr. Van Wyck as a delegate.

Mr. Hill's antagonism to Mr. Van Wyck has caused some ill feeling among the latter's friends, who are now declaring that ex-Justice Van Wyck had never been seriously considered as a delegate at large, and that James Shevlin will be the Kings County member of the "Big Four."

As a retaliatory measure, it was said last night that Augustus Van Wyck's supporters will fight for an income tax plank in the State platform, because they know that ex-Senator Hill is bitterly opposed to it.

At the Democratic Club last night, members were discussing the early home-coming of Mr. Croker. Some predicted that after the convention at Kansas City Mr. Bryan's friends, in consideration of Tammany's open support, will establish headquarters in New York and Chicago and that Mr. Croker will be in charge of the local headquarters.

BRYAN'S POWER IN MARYLAND.

State Delegates Probably Will Be Instructed—Gorman Against 16 to 1 in the Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—Complete returns from the Democratic primaries, which have now been held in seventeen of the twenty-three counties in Maryland, show that unless a change of front occurs before June 5, the day set for the State Convention, the delegates in favor of a Bryan instructed delegation will control that body.

All the Eastern Shore as well as the northern counties favor an instructed delegation, but while the free silver sentiment also strongly pervades those sections of the State the delegates to the State Convention will be satisfied with instructing for Bryan and allow the regular organization managers their way in the matter of the platform.

The primaries in Baltimore will be held next Thursday. In two of the three districts the Bryan Chicago platform men will elect their delegates. Gorman and the other organization managers, it is stated to-night, will avoid a fight so far as instructing the delegation to Kansas City, but they will do all in their power to prevent any platform declaration in favor of silver.

If they can prevent the insertion of a ratio plank in the platform Gorman, it is said, will also agree to the naming of three or four silver men on the delegation, but he and his friends will try to have the majority of the delegation sound money men.

If precedent is followed the unit rule will not strictly govern the Maryland delegation, and it is safe to say that a majority of its members will stand with other Eastern delegates in a fight against a sixteen to one plank in the National Convention.

ROOT AND PLATT MAY BREAK.

Judge Saxton and G. W. Lyon Back of It, Politicians Believe.

Senator Platt returned to Washington yesterday. Before his departure he expressed the belief that John R. Hazel of Buffalo will certainly be confirmed for the United States Judgeship in the Western District of New York.

"What about the nomination of Judge Charles T. Saxton of the New York Court of Claims for the Chief Justiceship of Porto Rico?" he was asked.

"I don't know anything about it," he replied. "I can't tell what Secretary Root may do."

"There is also some talk of giving a position to George W. Lyon of this city, isn't there?"

"I don't know about it."

Politicians believe they see in the proposed appointments which are favored by Secretary Root a possible break between the Secretary and Senator Platt. The Republican leader in this State has long been considered as having no special use for Judge Saxton. The latter supported Frank S. Black for Governor at the Saratoga Convention in 1898. Mr. Black had appointed him the presiding Judge of the Court of Claims.

Mr. Lyon, who also is reported as being slated for a position by Secretary Root, is also placed in the Saxton category. He has been Secretary of the Union League Club, Assistant District Attorney, Surveyor of the Port, and has held other offices.

Mrs. Gladstone's Illness Serious.

LONDON, May 28.—The illness of Mrs. Gladstone is now reported to be more serious. Her strength is gradually failing, and the members of the family have been summoned to Hawarden.

EMPLOYES' LIVES INSURED.

Brill Brothers Present Life Insurance Policies to Their Employes.

Among the 800 employes of Brill Brothers there are a number of heads of families and a number of young men who are the main support of their parents. Anything that can affect their welfare or the welfare of their families is always a matter of deep interest to the members of the firm. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Messrs. Brill Brothers have arranged to give to each employe who passes the insurance company's examination a life insurance policy for $1,000, the premium of which is paid by the firm in advance for the period of one year. This large contract was arranged by Brill Brothers through the Life Department of Weed & Kennedy with the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.—Adv.

READY FOR THE ECLIPSE

Government Scientists Will Make Observations in Georgia.

ANOTHER PARTY IN AFRICA

Results Obtained in Georgia Will Be Cabled to Tripoli—Good Weather Predicted.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 27.—The Government scientists have completed their preparations for observing the solar eclipse, and students and professors are scattered throughout the fifty-mile strip through which the eclipse will be total. The centres of observation will be at Barnesville, Griffin, and Thomaston.

At Griffin and Barnesville the Government naval observers have their instruments. This work is in charge of Prof. S. J. Brown, Astronomical Director of the Washington Naval Observatory; Prof. Milton Updegraff, Prof. G. A. Hill, and other Government experts.

The Lick Observatory station is at Thomaston, and is in charge of Prof. W. W. Campbell, senior observer, and Prof. C. D. Perrine.

At Griffin the eclipse will be observed through two great equatorial telescopes, a large photo-heliograph, with a six-inch lens, and forty feet focal length, immense spectroscopes, and other instruments.

It is the special desire of the astronomers to obtain numerous photographs not only of the occultation and transit of the sun and moon, but of the various solar phenomena, such as the corona, the photosphere, and the chromosphere, those vast seas of incandescent gases which are said to extend 1,000,000 miles on each side of the sun, while the jets of flame in the chromosphere are thought to rise to a height of 160,000 miles.

Another party of American observers is at Tripoli in North Africa. The results of the observations by the Government forces in Georgia will be cabled to Tripoli, where the astronomers will not be called upon to bring their telescopes into play until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The information sent to North Africa will be used for the guidance of the Government observers there.

Cloudless skies are reported to-night from the various points along the shadow track of the eclipse from Alabama to North Carolina. The observers in charge at the different stations were in a highly hopeful mood to-night when in addition to favorable outlooks a special bulletin from the Weather Bureau forecasted propitious conditions for to-morrow's event. Many of the astronomers, in order that no chance may be overlooked, and that even the possibility of accident may be removed, will remain up all night.

The path of the eclipse takes course across a portion of the globe, starting in the Pacific Ocean at a point southwest of Cape St. Lucas, in Lower California. It will first be observed on land on the west coast of Mexico, whence the moon's shadow travels at a velocity of a thousand miles an hour, being "total" at New Orleans at 7:30 o'clock in the morning, and on the Atlantic Coast at or near Norfolk about an hour later.

WADESBORO, N. C., May 27.—This city is filled with astronomers and apparatus waiting for to-morrow. Apparatus from the Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis., the Smithsonian at Washington, from Princeton, and a number of Southern schools occupies a three-acre lot.

The University of Chicago astronomers have built a slide, running on ball bearings, to carry seven plates, the largest 25 by 30, operated in the dark room, through a camera with a sixty-foot focus. One exposure will be of thirty-two seconds, leaving sixty seconds for the remaining six plates.

The Smithsonian astronomers have a stationary lens camera, which is built at an angle thirty feet in the air, and another 135 feet long, which is built on the ground. Into this the image is reflected by a heliostat. A clock device for the Yerkes and the Smithsonian lens cameras keeps the lenses set with the sun. With the Smithsonian apparatus is a camera set to discover another planet in the eclipse.

Among the astronomers in the colony are Profs. A. Young, William Lobby, C. F. Brackett, W. F. Magie, Taylor Reed, H. C. McClenahan, R. J. Russell, and E. Fisher, Princeton; Profs. M. W. Smilie, C. G. Abbott, A. Kramer, Charles Smith, Paul A. Draper, Delancey Gill, Robert Child, and C. G. Mendenhall, Smithsonian Institution. Prof. Langle, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who will have charge of this party, is expected to arrive to-morrow. The Yerkes Observatory is represented by Profs. George E. Hale, E. E. Barnard, G. W. Richey, Ferdinand Elleman, Edwin B. Frost, and Dr. George F. Isham.

LOCAL ECLIPSE PREPARATIONS

Observations Will Be Taken at Columbia University—Clouds May Interfere.

While New York is not on the line of total obscuration many strictly scientific observations of the sun's eclipse will be taken here this morning if the weather permits. Elaborate preparations have been made at the Columbia University Observatory, where Prof. J. K. Rees and Prof. Harold Jacoby will have charge.

The local Weather Bureau offers very little encouragement, however. It has given out an announcement that the day will probably be cloudy, and that the sun will be partly or wholly shut out from view during the entire forenoon.

The Weather Bureau at Washington, on the other hand, sent out a report at midnight last night to the effect that clear weather is indicated over the eclipse path from Georgia northeast.

Nineteen-twentieths of the sun's surface will be hidden, and it is confidently expected that a great many valuable photographs will be secured unless the weather prove unpropitious.

The younger generation of Americans has never seen a total eclipse of the sun, or one so nearly total as that which may be looked upon from Manhattan Island at a few minutes before 9 o'clock this morning. The first contact is due at 7:53 A. M., and the last trace of a shadow will disappear at 10:28 A. M.

There will not be another solar eclipse of such importance in this part of the world until 1918.

Persons who do not possess a telescope or field glasses will be able to take interesting observations through smoked glass. At the time of greatest obscuration only a small crescent-shaped portion of the sun will be visible. It will resemble a faint new moon.

The effect of the eclipse will not be to plunge this section into profound darkness, but until the shadow has partially passed away the city will be a rather gloomy place.

Amateur photographers throughout the city are making extensive preparations for the event, and it would be hard to estimate the number of snapshots that will be taken to-day.

PRESIDENT AT OLD POINT.

Will Witness the Eclipse From the Deck of the Dolphin.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 27.—President McKinley and party arrived in Hampton Roads off Old Point about 2 o'clock this afternoon on the dispatch boat Dolphin. On her arrival the Dolphin circled around the battleship Kearsarge, which was anchored in the Roads, and then cast her anchor not far from the Chamberlin Hotel. None of the members of the Presidential party came ashore this afternoon.

Secretary Gage and a party of friends arrived at Old Point this morning on the lighthouse tender Holly, which tied up at the Government pier. Speaker Henderson and several members of the House reached Old Point last night.

The total eclipse to-morrow morning has attracted more guests to the hotels at Old Point than they have had at any one time for years. Over a thousand more persons are expected on the boats arriving early to-morrow morning from Washington and Baltimore.

The President and his party will witness the eclipse from the deck of the Dolphin.

Preparations at Yerkes Observatory.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMS BAY, Wis., May 27.—Observations will be made at the Yerkes Observatory by Prof. S. C. Reese of the Observatory staff, Prof. Clement Rood, Beloit College, and Prof. B. Barrett of Chicago. They will use a forty-inch refractory telescope and a large spectro-heliograph designed by Prof. Hale. This instrument is an improved and more complicated style of spectroscope, and was designed especially for work upon the sun and its atmosphere.

Royalty to View the Eclipse.

LISBON, May 27.—Crown Prince Louis of Portugal has gone to Ovar to see the eclipse, and Queen Dowager Marie has gone to Serra da Estrella. Many tourists have left for favorable points of observation.

Observations in England.

LONDON, May 28.—Although England is 700 miles north of the line of the total eclipse, the Royal Observatory at Greenwich is making every preparation to observe the partial obscuration.

ANARCHY IN CHINA.

Disorder Due to "Boxers" Is Spreading—Foreign Troops to Protect Legations in Peking.

SHANGHAI, May 27.—Reports received to-day indicate that affairs around Peking are extremely critical, owing to the defeat of the Government troops by the "Boxers."

It is now regarded here as certain that foreign troops must be sent to Peking to protect the legations, while the withdrawal of missionaries from the interior is considered imperative.

Large portions of the Provinces of Pe-Chi-Li and Shan-Tung are in a state little better than absolute anarchy, and disorder is spreading in the Province of Shan-Si in consequence of the encouragement received from the Empress-Dowager.

PEKING, May 27.—The Diplomatic Corps has decided to ask the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) to define explicitly the measures which the Government intends to take in dealing with "Boxers."

NOME CLAIMS GRABBED UP.

Almost the Entire Country Located by Power of Attorney—Wood Sells at $50 Per Cord.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, May 27.—The situation at Cape Nome early in March, is described in a letter just received from Abner Ellis, mining expert, at Cape Nome. It came via the Yukon trail and Dawson.

Ellis writes that tenderfeet from the United States will have no sinecure in securing claims in the Nome country this Summer. From 300 to 500 men at Nome and York have spent the Winter in locating claims from Golivin Bay to Cape York.

The entire country, embracing 6,000 square miles of supposed gold-bearing territory, has been literally plastered with location notices. One man at Cape York has located 400 claims, thus securing control of 8,000 acres, if his locations by power of attorney hold good. Most of the other claims taken have been located in the same way. Doubt still exists at Nome as to whether the powers of attorney will hold good.

Creek beds and valleys have been staked out along every important stream, making it certain that "newcomers" must go into the interior to find new diggings.

Ellis states that two five-mile sections just west of Nome comprise the richest part of the famous Beach diggings. He thinks Nome will be a good country, but not equal to the Klondike unless the finds prove as rich as enthusiastic claim owners hope.

When Ellis wrote, fuel was dangerously scarce. Wet, decayed driftwood was being hauled from eight to ten miles and sold at $50 per cord. This price was used as a basis of division of the fuel supply between men who had plenty and others who were short. The Winter had been mild, the thermometer ranging from ten to thirty degrees below zero, excepting for two or three hard blizzards. Provisions were plentiful.

WASHINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Inquiry as to Effects of Heredity on Pupils Excites Wrath.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The public school system of this city is conducted in accordance with the "advanced" methods, and during this session of Congress has been made the subject of attack by the advocates of the more old-fashioned methods, who are anxious for the removal of Superintendent Powell. Mr. Powell is backed by Senator Mason and Representative Hopkins.

Within a few days a storm of wrath has been excited against the Superintendent by a new move, recently taken by him, apparently for the purpose of gathering information about the effect of heredity, pre-natal influence, and environment upon the mental powers of school children. He has sent to the teachers a series of questions which each teacher is to ask of the children in her care. It is the nature of these questions which has aroused the storm. The children are asked whether their parents are drunkards or are illiterate, whether the father is "lazy and improvident," and whether the children are well housed and fed. The children are also required to state whether they attend theatres and parties frequently. They are examined also as to their physical peculiarities.

The District Commissioners have been asked to take action, and it is said that the matter will be brought to the attention of Congress.

HOLD GOODS FOR HAWAII.

Shippers Will Rush Freight When Tariff Is Removed.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—Local warehouses are crowded with freight for Honolulu, which is being held until June 14, when the new revenue law will go into effect on the island. When the Hawaiian tariff is removed, goods will be rushed to the islands.

A Honolulu automobile company has $60,000 worth of hacks and carriages stored at Port Costa, on which the present duty would be $12,000, but they will go in free in two weeks. Steamers are now carrying only necessaries to the islands.

Cigar smokers of the island will lose by the new revenue laws. Hawaiians smoke Manila cigars, which come in duty free, and are sold from 2 to 4 cents each. Dealers have laid in large stocks, as under the new duty the price will be trebled.

O'Neill's Great Sale of Golf Cloths
Begins this morning. Their advertisement will furnish you with full details. Extraordinary value is offered. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

Niagara Falls and Return, $8.
Buy Lackawanna Railroad tickets May 29. Good to return on any regular train on or before May 31.—Adv.

ROBERTS ENTERS THE TRANSVAAL

Moves On Pretoria with 50,000 Men and 150 Guns.

BOERS' SITUATION CRITICAL

Krueger Reported to Have Called a Peace Referendum.

BULLER MUST FIGHT.

Large Force of Burghers Will Oppose Him at Laing's Nek.

Boers Said to be Planning to Destroy Property and Blow Up British Troops—Western Border Is Defenseless.

LONDON, May 28.—Lord Roberts wrote his first dispatch on Transvaal territory yesterday, shortly before 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He was then fifty-one miles from Johannesburg and seventy-seven from Pretoria. His immensely superior forces had passed the Vaal River, their last great natural obstacle, at three points.

Lord Roberts's dispatch was as follows:

"Vereeniging, May 27, 1:50 P. M.—We crossed the Vaal this morning, and are now encamped on the north bank.

"The advance troops, which crossed yesterday, were only just in time to save the coal mines on both this and the other side of the river from being destroyed.

"Our casualties were four.

"Baden-Powell reports that the railway between Mafeking and Buluwayo has been restored, and that supplies are being brought into Makeking. He says the Canadian artillery joined Col. Plumer from Beira with incredible rapidity.

"Lieut. Webber was taken prisoner at Heilbron a few days ago. He went there on telegraph duty. It was not known that our troops had been temporarily withdrawn."

OTHER GENERALS CROSS.

A dispatch from Taalbosch, dated Saturday, says:

"Gen. French crossed the Vaal at Lindegues Drift yesterday, and Gen. Henry, with mounted infantry, to-day. They pushed forward and nearly succeeded in saving the bridge, only the northernmost span being destroyed.

"All the refugees agree that the mines will be destroyed.

"The Boers are taking a position at Klip River Drift, having left the Vaal.

"The Commandants have assembled to discuss the advisability of continuing the struggle. Meanwhile there is a force of the enemy at Meyerton.

A report from Kroonstad, dated Sunday, says:

"Gen. Hamilton has invaded the Transvaal, having crossed at Wonderfontein Drift."

THE PLACE OF CROSSING.

The Vaal forms a curve of eighty miles from Pary's on the west to Zand Drift on the east. The concave of the curve is toward the Free State. Thus Lord Roberts, advancing along the railway, was in a position to strike any part of the crescent by shorter lines than those by which the Boers could reinforce the threatened points. The Boers retreated alm

schemes and inventions for blowing up the British troops. Some of these have received a tacit permission to experiment. One German invention is for use on a railway, where it lies perfectly concealed until the weight of a passing train explodes the charge.

"Gen. Lukas Meyer says surrender would be at once proposed by the Boers, but that everybody fears the ignominy of being the one to make the proposal. He declares that he is assured that his men will not stand. President Steyn and Mr. Reitz, the Transvaal State Secretary, are strongly opposed to peace, but Mr. Krüger is not so much against it."

END OF BOERS' RESISTANCE?

The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times, in a dispatch dated Saturday, says:

"During the week the Boers have successfully deceived even the best-informed residents with reference to the probable course of events when Lord Roberts entered the Transvaal. While one section declares that all serious fighting is ended, another is equally convinced that the burghers will make a stand at Johannesburg and Pretoria.

"Men who have been present at the recent engagements describe them not as strategical retreats, but as ignominious routs, wholly unjustified by the initial damage inflicted by the British. Such observers are convinced that all operations of a military interest are now at an end.

"Capt. Allum, the Norwegian Military Attaché, is returning home. Indeed, so great is the eagerness of Continental residents to quit the Transvaal that both the German and French steamers are unable to cope with the demand for berths.

"It is rumored here that the Cape rebel leaders who are now serving with the Boers are anxious to escape to Europe, and that certain members of the Cape Parliament are waiting on the borders for a favorable opportunity to start."

Several correspondents wire the London papers that there are 15,000 foreigners in the Boer ranks, but this is hardly credible.

BATTLE LIKELY AT LAING'S NEK.

The indications are that a pitched battle is imminent at Laing's Nek, where Gen. Buller faces the Boers, reinforced and seemingly determined, with an estimated strength of from 8,000 to 10,000 men. The reinforcements include a large party from Ladybrand and fresh commandoes from Pretoria.

Gen. Buller's officers are doubtful of the ability of the Boers to display the same tenacity as in the fighting at Ladysmith. The British are confident that when the moment arrives they will be able to force the passes.

Two boxes of dynamite fuse have been found under the Newcastle City Hall. Gen. Buller is causing numerous arrests of suspected rebels. Forty-two have been sent to Pietermaritzburg. Mr. Gawthorpe, a chemist, and his wife have been arrested on a charge of high treason.

VERY LITTLE FIGHTING.

With the exception of a few shots exchanged with the retiring Boers at Vereeniging, the only fighting during the last two days with all the great armies in the field appears to have been two small engagements in the eastern part of the Free State. At Ficksburg on Saturday the Boers attacked the British occupying the town; but they were forced to retire toward Slabbert's Nek. A Maseru correspondent wires the fact, adding that nothing is known regarding casualties.

The same day Gen. Brabant's scouts located 200 Boers intrenched near Clocolan. The scouts advanced within 200 yards, when the Boers fired heavily. The scouts retired, and four are missing.

Gen. Thundle is slowly sweeping the eastern section of the Free State. Occasionally his squadrons come across parties of Boers, two or three in number, and usually on foot, who are wearily going to their farms. Some of them carry saddles on their backs. Wholesale surrenders are expected; but thus far they have not occurred in that region. Small commandoes are described by the correspondents as hurrying to and fro and finding every road barred.

BOERS TREK HOMEWARD.

GROOTVIEL, May 27, (twenty-three miles south of Vereeniging.)—Many Transvaal burghers are now trekking homeward, and it is safe to say that the most irreconcilable Transvaaler at last recognizes the hopelessness of the struggle.

Most of the farms in the northern part of the Free State, where the ties of blood with the Transvaal are strongest, have been deserted. This section has been flooded with false tales of British cruelty, reports of the burning of farmhouses, and the eviction of women and children, in the hope of inducing the burghers to remain with the commandoes, but the evidence all points now to the existence of a permanent feeling of enmity between the Transvaalers and the Free Staters, each accusing the other of treachery and cowardice.

It is regarded as unlikely that the Transvaal Government will go to Lydenburg, where food is scarce. A body of Boers, mostly on foot, is said to be trekking hard toward Vereeniging from the direction of Heilbron.

The condition of the British troops continues excellent, although the cold nights are very trying. They are able to march three miles an hour.

The Boers have destroyed every bridge and culvert. They are said to regard Klipriverberg, north of the Vaal, as a position of great strength, and talk of making themselves impregnable there.

It is reported that the population of Johannesburg is in a high state of excitement. The Boers who are passing through northward threaten to blow up the mines, and in view of their wanton destruction of everything else it would not be surprising if they carried out the threat.

The British are more interested, however, in grazing and in the water supply than in the mines.

STORY OF MAFEKING'S RELIEF.

MAFEKING, May 18.—This is how Mafeking took the relief: Faintly from the northwest about 1:30 P. M., May 16, we heard the sound of artillery. Col. Baden-Powell went up to the lookout. The women and children were on the housetops, and most of the men were manning the works.

Major Mackenzie of the headquarters staff tumbled down stairs at 3 o'clock with a pigeon in his hand. In a few seconds the dispatch was on the table and the code books were out.

Major Hanbury-Tracey cried out:

"They left Masibili this morning and are coming in!"

The fight must have lasted three hours, when through our glasses the Boers could be seen streching out in retreat. At sunset the garrison seized the Standard and Diggers Fort and shelled the Boers as they passed.

Darkness was drawing on when Major Karri Davis, with eight horsemen, entered Markey Square. The town took the relief quietly. A trooper stopped a passer-by and said: "Hi! We are the relief column." "Oh, indeed," said the citizen, "we heard you were outside," and the citizen proceeded on his errand. "Well, I'm damned," said the trooper, "but he takes it pretty coolly."

The party dismounted at the staff office, where a crowd gathered and cheered for the first time in seven months. Then the troops in the outer forts cheered.

When the relieving column marched in at 4 A. M., there was plenty of whisky.

THE SITUATION AT MAFEKING.

LONDON, May 28.—The British troops at Mafeking have been having some exciting cricket matches. The relieving troops are resting, and the defending troops are feeding up. The Southern Railway has been repaired to a point within forty-five miles of Mafeking.

Some 500 or 600 Boers are operating east of Vryburg, rallying the disaffected and watching an opportunity to cut the railway and to harass Gen. Hunter's advancing division.

MAFEKING, May 21.—The Boers who were routed here rallied a few miles east, at Polfontein, well within the British border.

There is no sign of the enemy to the north.

Col. Plumer's linesmen have received a wire saying that a train will arrive to-morrow.

A system of daily runnners to the south has been organized.

The Boers to the south retired from Kunana, ten miles east of Maritsna, and are falling back further on Barpilspan.

A cornet who failed to support Commandant Eloff in the latter's attack on Mafeking, in which Eloff was captured, wrote a letter sympathizing with him. Eloff replied that he hoped the devil and all his angels would torment him eternally and that he and his would rot.

1,000 Mules Saved from the Carinthia.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 27.—The Prospine returned to-day from the wreck of the Cunard Line steamer Carinthia, which grounded May 15 at Point Gravois, Haiti, while proceeding from New Orleans for Cape Town with 1,400 mules on board. She reports that she could not move the steamer off the rocks. The hull is full of water forward. Arrangements have been made with a wrecking company to save the vessel if possible. The company believes the effort will succeed. Of the mules 1,000 have been safely landed, and a ship has been chartered to convey them to South Africa. The other 400 were lost.

BOER ENVOYS' PLANS.

To Go to Boston, Thence to Chicago and St. Paul—Many Invitations Received.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Boer envoys expect to leave here Tuesday for Boston to attend a reception there on Thursday. From Boston they proceed west for Chicago, where they are to be on the 5th and 6th of June, stopping en route at Cleveland or Buffalo, just which of the two cities not having been determined yet. They will be in St. Paul on June 7, and in Philadelphia on June 15. Other intermediate cities may be included in their stopping places, but as to these no definite conclusion has been reached. It seems likely, however, that the envoys may spend a day in Baltimore.

The delegates may or may not return to Washington after their visit to Philadelphia; that will depend entirely upon circumstances which may develop hereafter. Certain contingencies, they explain, may make it impossible to return here, in which case it is believed that they will go to Europe. The envoys have received invitations from over 150 cities and municipalities, and regret that their time is so limited that they cannot accept more than already planned.

A friend of Dr. Fischer's in the Orange Free State has sent him a copy of a military order which has caused him considerable personal concern. Dr. Fischer's farm, as is also that of Envoy Wessels, is near Bloemfontein, and on it he has fine woodlands, in which he takes great pride. Military orders have gone out from the British commanders that wood may be cut on both farms, which will destroy their beauty and value. Dr. Fischer says this order has been issued despite the fact that there is ample other material in the neighborhood to draw from. His woodland reservation was entirely for ornamental purposes.

Dr. Fischer to-night exhibited to several interested spectators specimen dum-dum and explosive bullets which he says had been taken from the British after the battle of Spion Kop. He took occasion in this connection to point out how ridiculous, as he asserts, was the charge that the Boers had used these torture-inflicting missiles, showing that they were of London manufacture; he declared that even had the Boers desired to utilize them they were not suitable to their guns. The charge that the Boers were guilty of using them, he said, was absolutely false.

Boers Reoccupy Kuruman.

BARKLY WEST, May 26.—It is reported that the Boers have reoccupied Kuruman, and that large laagers are located at Rietfontein and Daniel's Kuil.

Colonials Capture 150 Boers.

MASERU, May 26.—Four squadrons of Colonials captured 150 Boers, with ten wagons of grain, near Ficksburg, where they also captured a Maxim constructed by a local inventor.

Mr. Stowe to Visit Gen. Roberts.

LONDON, May 28.—A Cape Town correspondent says: "United States Consul General Stowe is about to visit Lord Roberts, though whether out of personal curiosity or with some official purpose has not been made known here."

£50,000 for War Sufferers.

LONDON, May 28.—The National Bazaar opened at Kensington, London, last Thursday afternoon by the Princess of Wales in aid of sufferers from the war, netted £50,000.

KNIGHTS CAPTURE UNION.

Outwit an Organizer of the American Federation.

There was an animated discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union over the capture by the Knights of Labor of a union that had been organized under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Robinson of the clothing salesmen, who is also an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, recently organized the West Side Early Closing Association, composed of clerks and salesmen employed in Eighth Avenue stores. Before he had a chance to get them affiliated with the Federation, District Assembly 49 of the Knights of Labor captured them. Robinson complained of this yesterday to the Central Federated Union. Some of the men, he said, should have joined the Clothing Salesmen's Union.

Delegate Charles F. Wilson of the safety engineers said: "Your clothing salesmen are all from Baxter Street, and the Eighth Avenue men would be ashamed to be seen with them."

"Your men," retorted Robinson, "buy all their clothes in Baxter Street, and on Sunday, too, or we would not open on that day."

A warm discussion followed between delegates who were Knights and Federation men.

Miss Irene M. Ashby of England, who said she came here to study the labor movement, called on the Central Federated Union and was invited to make an address. She is about twenty-five, and attractive. She is fluent of speech. She said that she was a Socialist and a member of the Independent Labor Party of England.

"There is no frontier to Socialism," she declared, "and the same evolution toward expansion is taking place in this country and in England. No doubt the Philippine war is being conducted on the same plan and for similar purposes as the war in South Africa. In the Transvaal white labor is high, and the English capitalists want to get the mines, fill them with black labor, and drag down the white workmen to the level of the blacks."

Then Miss Ashby criticised the trusts. "Capitalists," she said, "have seen the folly of competition and are organizing trusts to kill it. Your unions kill competition at the bottom, trusts at the top, and both will eventually meet with a crash. Then there will be a change for the better."

A delegate complained that John Polhemus, who does the printing for the Board of Education, was not paying his men the prevailing rate of wages and also employed aliens.

Delegate Hawkins of Typographical Union No. 6 said his union has been fighting Mr. Polhemus since January, and that all his bills since then have been "held up" by the Controller.

Delegate William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters said that Controller Coler had also "held up" the pay of Contractor P. J. Carlin of the new city prison, as his union had complained that much of the stone used was from the old Tombs prison building; that the work had not been done according to specifications, and that the contractor had not paid the prevailing rate of wages.

According to a decision arrived at at the previous meeting, the Central Federated Union resolved itself into a convention to consider the question of municipal ownership and operation of an ice plant. A delegate moved for a postponement. The motion was put to a vote and carried.

DROWNED IN RESERVOIR?

Two Men Believed to Have Perished Near Torrington, Conn.

TORRINGTON, Conn., May 27.—Irving Johnson (colored) and Levi Parsons (white) are supposed to have been drowned in Whist Pond, one of Torrington's water supply reservoirs. The men went fishing yesterday afternoon, and when they did not return late in the evening a search was made for them.

This morning their hats were found on the shore of the pond and their boat, right side up and containing the tackle which had been used by the fishermen, was anchored about fifty yards off shore. On the supposition that the men had fallen overboard and were drowned, search of the bottom of the pond was made, but no trace of the bodies has been found.

Johnson was thirty-nine years old, married, and had two children. Parsons was fifty years old, married, and leaves ten children.

O'Neill's Great Sale of Golf Cloths Begins this morning. Their advertisement will furnish you with full details. Extraordinary value is offered. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

SINKING OF THE BELLEISLE

Commander Ingersoll Gives His Opinion of English Battleship Test.

So Far as Reported It Gives No Practical Information to Other Navies—Value of Secondary Batteries.

The cable report published yesterday of the naval experiments conducted by the British Admiralty off Portsmouth, England, when the Belleisle, a 4,870-ton turret ship was fired upon and sunk by the first-class battleship Majestic, has created widespread interest among American naval officers. It was said by gunnery experts at the Army and Navy Club and elsewhere last night that no little of the interest in the experiment was the expense attached thereto, it being an unusual thing for a nation to demolish a war vessel costing $1,200,000 simply to test the power of guns.

The Belleisle was an iron-built coast defense vessel, with the turret type of armament. She was completely equipped with torpedo and splinter nets, &c., as she would be in action. The battleship Majestic then steamed past at a distance a little less than a mile, and opened with all her guns on the Belleisle. Within six minutes, according to the dispatch, the Belleisle was in flames, and it was seen that she had sunk. The shells of the Majestic, however, had not pierced the thick armor with which she had been specially fitted for the experiments.

The reports of the experiment, according to naval officers seen last night, are too meagre and indefinite to be of any value to foreign experts.

Commander Royal R. Ingersoll, Chief of the Ordnance Department at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, after reading the cabled dispatch, said:

"This report looks as if the naval officers had told the reporter only what they saw fit and the latter had done the best he could with the information. Doubtless many important facts were brought out by the costly experiment, but they do not appear in the reports given out. The experiments would seem to have proved that this heavily armored ship was sunk with the secondary battery of the Majestic, as it seems the main battery of twelve-inch guns were directed toward the heavily armored turrets, which were not penetrated. This bears out a theory long held in the American Navy, and put into practice at Manila and Santiago with good results.

"One result of the experiment, it is said, will be to discontinue all employment of wood in the construction of British warships. We had long ago come to this decision, and several vessels, notably the cruiser New York, are now being stripped of nearly all of their interior woodwork. Regarding the failure of the Majestic's 12-inch shells to pierce the specially prepared armor guarding the central battery of the target we can form no conclusions, as the published reports do not state the thickness of the armor, how many shots struck it, nor whether the shots that struck hit fairly. A glancing shot would prove little or nothing as regards armor resistance.

"The twelve-inch armor-piercing shell fired from the gun of a few years ago should pierce twelve inches of Harveyized steel plate. Such guns are in use on our battleship, and I think those of the Majestic are similar in most respects. Such a gun, however, will be obsolete in the American Navy within a few years, as the twelve-inch gun which we are making now will penetrate the thickest armor thus far made. This increase in power will be due to the increased length of the bore, the enlarged powder chamber, and the use of smokeless powder.

"The new gun will be 48 feet long and generate an initial velocity of 3,000 feet a second. So, you see, the armor-piercing trial of the Majestic's guns can hardly benefit us greatly.

"The published report of the experiments say that one object of the Majestic's fire was to explode a live torpedo left in a torpedo tube in the Belleisle, but fails to mention whether this torpedo was hit. If it was not, then the destruction was wrought entirely by the rapid-fire guns. We have already proved what rapid-fire guns will do and are improving on that knowledge.

"The sinking of a man-of-war as an experiment is not absolutely a unique performance. The French Navy conducted a similar experiment five years ago off Toulon. The results, of course, were never published. It is hardly likely that the English Navy, after such an expensive experiment, would immediately give the knowledge derived from it to all the world. It will be some years before the United States will have a 4,800-ton vessel to use as a target."

GOOD CROP IN CALIFORNIA.

Reports Indicate an Unusually Heavy Fruit Yield.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—Reports received from all fruit-growing counties of the State indicate that the fruit crop of 1900 will be the largest ever harvested in California. There has been some loss, especially in apricots on low lands, and the crop in southern counties will be very light. Had it not been for untimely frosts in some parts of the State and a long drought in the south, there would have been a record crop of all varieties.

Oranges have set heavily and are unusually far advanced for this season of the year, and several correspondents anticipate the largest crops ever harvested, and of much better quality than that of the current season. Lemons have set less profusely but well. Almonds will be light and apples abundant.

There will be a large crop of grapes for raisins, an average in wine grapes, while the table grape yield will be very heavy. An unusually large crop of peaches and plums is also anticipated. The prune yield will be only an average one, but the fruit is large.

GOVERNMENT OWES A STATE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 27.—State officials has just brought to light individual vouchers, which they say show that the National Government is indebted to this State to the amount of $534,000 for supplies and transportation furnished State troops in the several wars of this country. The claim on account of the Revolutionary War is $316,947, to which is to be added interest for over a hundred years. This with the 1812 war claims of $202,230, including interest up to 1858, and the Seminole claim, $20,000, and the Mexican war claim, $32,162, with no interest, will make a total aggregating nearly $2,000,000.

These claims were compiled by James A. Black, agent of the State, and the documents found include his report to the Legislature, made in 1860, and vouchers constituting indisputable evidence of the claims. The documents were hidden in the State Capitol during the war between the States, and had since been given up as lost.

Agent Black, in his report to Gov. Alston in 1860, states that the Senate approved the claim by a vote of 33 to 19, but the bill failed of concurrence in the House, as the condition of the country was so unsettled. However, the House committee unanimously reported favorably.

The National Government is making an attempt to establish a claim against this State for $250,000 for stores seized at the arsenal in Charleston by Gov. Pickens just at the outbreak of the war, but the now established counter-claim will more than offset that, and even if a compromise be effected, the State, officials point out, should have to its credit at least a half million dollars.

ORDER FOR AMERICAN ENGINES?

LONDON, May 28.—Lord Roberts has wired the War Office that there is urgent need of more rolling stock, and The Daily Express asserts that contracts have been placed in the United States for fifty locomotives and many cars, the British manufacturers being unable to fill the orders with requisite speed.

$1,500 Fire in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Fire in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to-day caused a loss of about $1,500. The damage done was mostly to outbuildings, and will cause no interference with the work of the bureau, which prints the Government money and securities. The cause of the fire is unknown.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NOTED DIAMOND THIEF CAUGHT

Prisoner Had Penchant for Gems—Has Stolen $500,000 Worth.

CHICAGO, May 27.—The Chicago police say that a man under arrest in Leipsic, Germany, on the charge of stealing $15,000 worth of diamonds, is Charles Woodward, alias Williams, alias Anderson, alias Watson, alias Wright, who has been absent from Chicago for nineteen years. He is one of the cleverest thieves known, and has earned the cognomen of "Diamond Swallower," through repeated acts of that kind in order to escape conviction. He has stolen $500,000 worth of diamonds, and has served nearly twenty years in jails and penitentiaries in this country and in Europe. In the sixty years of his life Woodward has become celebrated all over the world through his penchant for stealing diamonds.

He caused a big sensation in Chicago in 1878, when, on Aug. 10 of that year, he stole $22,000 worth of diamonds from a jewelry salesman in the Palmer House. He was arrested shortly afterward by William Pinkerton, and the only gem he had in his possession which belonged to the lot stolen from the salesman he swallowed. He was convicted, nevertheless, and sent, to Joliet to serve a year. His arrest in Germany occurred four weeks ago, and came to the notice of the Chicago authorities in a letter to Superintendent George Porteous of the National Bureau of Identification, in which the President of Police of Berlin said that he had in custody two men, charged with the theft of $15,000 worth of gems in Leipsic.

One of the men gave the name of Edward Morton, the other James Hawkins. The letter was accompanied by pictures of the men and their Bertillon measurements. Superintendent Porteous says "Morton" is Charles Woodward, and "Hawkins" is John Parkins, who is wanted in Pittsburg on the charge of stealing several hundred dollars' worth of precious stones.

The letter from Berlin said the men had been in Leipsic but a short time, when they swindled a merchant of that city out of a fortune in diamonds by pretending to be wealthy travelers, who wanted to settle in that country, and wished to invest their money in diamonds. They induced their victim to bring the gems to a hotel, and it took the swindlers only a short time to get them from him. They were about to leave the city when they were arrested.

CATBOAT FOUND CAPSIZED.

Coat and Scarf on Keel, Which May Furnish Clew to Mystery.

Martin Boyle and Morris Foley of 406 Newark Street, Hoboken, while on the Hudson in a rowboat yesterday found a catboat capsized in midstream. On the boat's keel was a coat and a scarf, with a pin. They took them to Police Headquarters, Hoboken. In the coat was a ticket of the Lackawanna Railroad, and a letter signed Carl Wohlgren and dated East Orange, May 26.

If was an order for a box of cascarets. There was no envelope to show to whom it had been addressed. After they had removed the coat, scarf, and pin a steam launch made fast to the capsized boat and towed it to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., May 27.—Carl Wahlgren is not known here. His name does not appear in the East Orange Directory.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS' EXPENSES.

Gen. Wood Says Charges of Extravagance Are Not Warranted.

HAVANA, May 27.—American officials here feel that they have been unjustly treated by certain newspapers in the United States which have published the sweeping statement that they all live extravagantly. Army officers point out that if they have to live in cities their expenses are much greater than when at home. Moreover, very few care to risk the health of their families by keeping them in Cuba during the Summer. Thus two establishments are necessary. As their duty compels them to remain in a tropical climate, they feel that the United States Government, like other Governments under similar conditions, should pay additional stipends.

So far as the officers of high rank are concerned, it should be pointed out that Gen. Wood occupies only a small portion of the palace for residential purposes, the rest of the building being utilized not only for the divisional officers, but also for all the principal offices. A number of employes have to be kept at Gen. Wood's expense—cleaners and helpers generally—and he says that if he did not have some private resources to eke out his pay and his allowances it would be next to impossible for him to live in the palace at all.

Collector Bliss lives quietly in a single room at the Hotel Telegrafo, going to and returning from his offices in a hired vehicle of the most ordinary description. Major Ladd, Chief Quartermaster, lives at El Vedado, in a house which he shares with three other families. Gen. Lee lives at his headquarters, as do all his staff officers who are unmarried. Gen. Wilson, Governor of Matanzas, Santa Clara, lives in a house for which he pays a small rental. Col. Whitside, at Santiago, lives in a little wooden bungalow, formerly occupied by Gen. Wood and leased from Mrs. Ramsden, wife of the former British Consul. Gen. Humphrey, Col. Black, Major Scott, Capt. Pitcher, and many officers live in buildings used by the Government either as offices or police barracks.

Gen. Wood, when asked to-day what he thought of such charges, replied that he considered charges of extravagance in any department except the postal unfounded, adding that he believed no other department had anything to fear on that score, and that all could endure the closest investigation possible.

A postal official who has been in the island more than a year says that when the Americans first came there were no records and no furniture even; that Spanish Postmasters, the only ones who knew anything about the service, could not be employed because of the cry, "Cuba for the Cubans," and that consequently the service had to be built up on practically no foundation at all. He also points out that Cuban Postmasters were found very difficult to teach. The loose methods of former Spanish times have been carried on, at some points, even to the present day.

One feature that enabled C. F. W. Neely to divert funds in a fashion exceedingly difficult to detect was the custom of many Postmasters to pay cash for all stamps taken from the department, while there was no rule for keeping books of account. As a result the inspectors had no way of ascertaining how many stamps had been sold; and the statement of Neely, if in collusion with the Postmaster, would tally with the latter's statement.

This official believes that, when all the books and papers have been investigated, the shortage will not amount to over $100,000. It is probable, however, that $20,000 more has been taken, which cannot be traced. His estimate, however, is mere surmise.

Turkish Officers Arrested.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May. 27.—Three officers of the Turkish Imperial Guard have been placed under arrest because found in possession of plans of the Yildiz Kiosk and of the Sultan's private apartments.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night till 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:35 A. M.—188 Stanton Street; Carl Schrompk; damage, $75.

1:30 A. M.—148 East Ninety-second Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

8:15 A. M.—229 East Fifty-seventh Street; Annie Smith; damage, $50.

10:10 A. M.—146 Madison Street; G. Villstein; damage, $50.

11:20 A. M.—448 East Eighty-eighth Street; Albert Borgstupp; damage, $10.

11:55 A. M.—936 Sixth Avenue; Thomas C. Hogan; damage, $10.

12:20 P. M.—818 East Thirty-eighth Street; Michael Lyons; damage, $20.

1:05 P. M.—1,644 Madison Avenue; Mrs. Cox; damage, $5.

4:00 P. M.—418 East Eighth Street; William Saulfrank; damage, $25.

8:00 P. M.—272 East Houston Street; H. Freeman; damage, $25.

8:30 P. M.—268 West Thirty-ninth Street; Emiel Jorgenson; damage, $15.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILLIPS, Wis., May 27.—The Flambeau Paper Company's mill and warehouse at Parke Falls burned to-day, entailing a loss of $200,000. The property is well insured.

PEORIA, Ill., May 27.—Fire to-day almost destroyed the Home of the Good Shepherd. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $12,000.

MONTREAL, May 27.—Fire to-day in Tellier, Rothwell & Co.'s chemical establishment caused $40,000 damage.

VICE PRESIDENTIAL TALK

Congressman Babcock Says Senator Fairbanks Is Much in Favor.

NEW YORK OUT OF THE RACE

Long's Chances Nil and Nomination Will Go to Far West if the Indiana Senator Isn't Named, He Believes.

In the opinion of Representative J. W. Babcock of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, who was in town last night, neither a New York man nor Secretary J. D. Long of Massachusetts will be nominated for Vice President at Philadelphia. Nor is he particularly sanguine that the Republicans will control the next House of Representatives.

"What is the general outlook in the country, based on your latest advices?" he was asked.

"Everything is favorable for the renomination and election of President McKinley," was his reply.

"When will your committee meet?"

"Before Congress adjourns."

"Then that will be prior to June 6?"

"No; I think not. I do not believe that Congress can conclude its labors earlier than June 9."

"Do you think that Secretary J. D. Long will be nominated for the Vice Presidency?"

"I certainly do not believe Mr. Long will be named."

"What about the report that an attempt will be made to stampede the convention for Gov. Theodore Roosevelt?"

"I do not take the rumor seriously. The Governor has declared that he will not accept the Vice Presidential nomination, and I believe his wishes in that regard will be respected."

"Who do you think will be named to run with Mr. McKinley?"

"That is a difficult question to answer. There has been a good deal of talk about Senator C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana, and it has been received very favorably. Senator Fairbanks is popular, capable, and has a strong personality. If, however, New York should present a candidate I have no doubt he will be chosen. But I don't believe New York will present any name. Mr. Long will not be named because he is from a Republican State. Neither will any one be chosen from Iowa, Wisconsin, or any other pronounced Republican State. Mr. McKinley would not approve it. It has been the custom of the party to select the Vice Presidential candidate from a debatable State, and at the same time decide upon a man of wealth. This was done with Levi P. Morton of New York in 1888 and Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey in 1896. If Senator Fairbanks is not named then, in my opinion, the nomination will go to some Far Western State."

"What about the next Congress?"

"I think we shall hold our own. We have a majority of thirteen in the present House, exclusive of the other Republicans who have been seated."

"And you have Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania?"

"Yes, but we may not have him next year."

"The gain of a few districts will give the next House to the Democrats, Congressman?"

"That is so, but we expect to make gains in New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. We may sustain some losses in the border States and in other Commonwealths now represented by solid Republican delegations. The renomination of Congressman Boutelle in Maine was a mistake. While there is no doubt of his election there is a serious doubt that his physical condition will permit his attendance in Washington."

Then Congressman Babcock hastened from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to catch a train for Washington, and his manner while discussing the prospects of the complexion of the next House indicated that he was not at all certain that the Democrats would not control it.

THE HESS-GODDARD FIGHT.

Capt. Goddard and Mr. Folsom to be Carried from Sick Beds to To-morrow Night's Convention.

The Twelfth Congress District Republican Convention, in pursuance of the order of Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court, will meet to-morrow night to elect two delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia. The meeting will be held at the Murray Hill Lyceum, and a strange feature of it will be the presence of two men who will be carried to the hall. They are Capt. F. Norton Goddard of the Twentieth District and Thomas L. Folsom of the Twenty-second. Capt. Goddard has long been ill, while Mr. Folsom is recovering from the effects of an operation for appendicitis. This action is necessary because with all the delegates present Capt. Goddard, who wants to go to the convention in place of Charles A. Hess, has a majority of just one. Of the 109 delegates Goddard has 55.

The impression prevails in political circles that few of the Hess men will go to the convention. John Sabine Smith, who called the meeting to order on April 5, is ill and his presence is doubtful.

Unless something now unforeseen occurs the convention will name Cornelius N. Bliss and F. Norton Goddard as the delegates to Philadelphia. But Mr. Hess will not give up the fight and will carry it to the Convention Hall in the Quaker City. Some friends of Mr. Hess assert that he will get half a vote anyway, while nearly all of them are confident that Capt. Goddard will not be recognized by the Committee on Credentials.

MANY REPUBLICAN CONTESTS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Republican National Committee has received notices of about thirty contests up to date.

Alabama has two sets of delegates at large, and contesting delegations in the First, Second, Fifth, and Eighth Districts. Delaware has two complete sets of delegates. Georgia has contests in the First and Eighth Districts. Louisiana has three sets of delegates at large, representing the Wimberley, Herwig, and "Lily White" factions, and contests in the First, Second, Fifth, and Sixth Districts; New York has a contest in the Twelfth District, involving a question of law; Pennsylvania has a contest in the Nineteenth District, Tennessee has two sets of delegates at large and contests in the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth Districts; Texas has contests on the delegates at large and in four districts not specified; Virginia has a contest in the Second District, and the District of Columbia has contesting delegations.

L. E. QUIGG'S SUCCESSOR.

When Mr. Odell Returns Next Week the Riddle Will Be Solved.

Politicians are still guessing in relation to the possible successor of Lemuel E. Quigg as President of the Republican County Committee. And they are counting the days before the return of Chairman B. B. Odell of the State Committee, upon whose arrival, it is declared, the riddle will be promptly solved. Mr. Odell will reach Newburg next Saturday, and is expected to be at his desk at headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel one week from to-day.

The Alexander T. Mason boom for the Chairmanship was revived yesterday, and it was pointed out that not only does Mr. Mason possess all the necessary qualifications, but also that he is popular with independents and organization men alike. Still, Senator Platt has said that Mr. Mason will not be the man.

Kansas Farmers Need Harvest Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 27.—It is estimated by State Grain Inspector McKenzie and others that 40,000 extra farm laborers will be needed to assist the farmers of Kansas in harvesting their wheat. The total yield will be close to 100,000,000 bushels. In Sumner County alone, where there are 294,000 acres, the farmers are advertising for laborers and say that 2,000 men can find employment for three weeks, beginning June 12. There are twenty other counties in the wheat belt that will need as many harvesters.

Dyspepsia, Catarrh of the Stomach, Gastritis, Nausea, Impaired Digestion, cured where all else fails. Doctors heartily indorse it. MAN-A-CEA, Natural Spring Water. Druggists, or 23 Beaver St.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co. announce that during the months of June, July, August and September their store will be closed on Saturday at 12 o'clock (noon.)

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Correct Dress for Men

TAILOR-MADE CLOTHING READY-TO-WEAR.

Styles not found elsewhere. Prices Moderate.

INCREASED FACILITIES IN A REMODELED BUILDING.

George G. Benjamin,

Broadway, cor. 26th St.

WERE LOVERS FOR 71 YEARS.

An Old Couple in Ohio Finally Decide to Get Married.

TOLEDO, May 27.—August Croft, aged eighty-six years, and Miss Kate Putnam, aged eighty-eight, will be married at South Bloomfield Monday evening. The wedding party will be a large one, but no one whose age is less than sixty years has been invited.

At the ages of fifteen and seventeen they were devoted lovers, but did not become formally engaged until Jan. 8, 1900.

Neither Miss Putnam nor Mr. Croft has ever married.

International Typographical Union.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 27.—Returns received by the canvassing board of the International Typographical Union indicate now that Donnelly is defeated by Lynch for President by from 4,000 to 5,000. For First Vice President the returns received are not sufficient to decide the result, so close is the race between Hayes and Hawkes. It will require the official vote to decide. The indications are that if there is any difference it is in favor of Mr. Hawes of Chicago.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Seymour Van Santwood, Troy; George D. Dutton, Milwaukee; W. S. Arbuthnot, Pittsburg; J. B. Speed, Louisville; J. Carroll Payne, Atlanta; William Barrett Ridgeley, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—Charles E. Stratton, Boston.

BUCKINGHAM—C. N. Flack, Troy.

HOLLAND—S. T. Carnes, Memphis; T. N. Childs, Pittsburg; G. Watson French, Davenport, Iowa; C. W. Clark, Butte, Mont.; W. E. Taylor, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—Oliver P. Nicols, Pittsburg; W. H. Gilfry, Salem, Ore.; ex-Senator Myer Nusslaum, Albany.

GRAND—Judge Burr Mattice, Oneonta; Charles P. Snyder, Cincinnati.

GILSEY—C. T. Chandler, Chicago; J. William Stokes, South Carolina.

PLAZA—Arthur Young, Milwaukee; Col. Schebeko, Russia.

MANHATTAN—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; A. S. Noble, Quebec; E. H. Butler, Detroit.

MURRAY HILL—J. S. Hotherington, Quebec; A. Mackenzie, Boston; Alfred Piddington, Montreal.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. H. Duell, Commissioner of Patents, Washington; Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts; Dr. John L. Davis, Cincinnati; Congressman J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin.

ALBEMARLE—T. F. Chadbourne, Jr., Chicago.

HOFFMAN—W. M. Bickford, Washington; J. J. Wood, Fort Wayne, Ind.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Rogowski, W., Chatham, N. Y.; Millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Edwards, B. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Meyer, J., & Sons, Richmond, Va.; R. E. Slaughter, dry goods, 377 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. A. Ray, carpets, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; H. J. Donnelly, laces, ribbons, and embroideries; 57 White Street.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. A. Hengerer, carpets; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Elliott, William H., Detroit, Mich.; W. J. Morgan, carpets; 377 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fraser, R., Utica, N. Y.; Miss J. Rawlins, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Rines Company, The, Bangor, Me.; G. P. Gould, notions; Hotel Manhattan.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. P. Burlingame, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kunkel, J. H., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Kunkel, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; I. L. Bonnell, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.

Lehman & Cohen, Baltimore, Md.; W. Lehman, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods

PATROL DUTY OFF LUZON

Mindora's Crew Gets Ready for Fight with Supposed Filibuster.

But Suspected Steamer Was Under Command of an American Infantry Officer.

MANILA, April 18.—The small gunboats that the United States bought or captured from Spain, vessels of the Leyte, Samar, Mindora, and Pampanga type, are commanded by young naval officers and do patrol duty along the coast. The Mindora, Ensign McCarthy commanding, has just returned from the northwest coast of Luzon, where for two months she had been steaming back and forth, looking for filibusters. Such duty is monotonous to a degree, a heavy sea or a hot sun being about the only difference from one day to another. But now and then excitement does come to this patrol, and the weary work of months is forgotten in the hope of a good capture or a good fight.

Two weeks ago, at 2 o'clock of a misty morning, the vigilant watch on the Mindora, cruising north of Aparri, spied a steamer's lights, and the gunboat was headed to cross the stranger's bows. No especial interest was attached to the strange vessel by the crew of the gunboat, for the coastwise traders are always slipping in and out of Aparri. Still, it is the duty of the patrol to ascertain what all vessels are doing, as any one may be on illegitimate business. The Mindora was running without lights. She had come to within a mile and a half of the stranger, when the latter suddenly changed her course, and the heavy clouds of smoke that rolled from her funnel told those on the gunboat that she was going to run away. Then hope dawned in the hearts of the coast patrol. After waiting and watching for two months perhaps they had at last found an enemy. The jingle bell rang in the engine room, and the Mindora gathered headway for the chase.

"Fire a shot well across her bow," commanded Ensign McCarthy, and the six-pounder barked its orders over to the stranger. She paid no attention. "Give her another well clear," came the order from the bridge. But the second summons was unheeded like the first. "Drop one over her this time so she'll hear it pass," ordered the Ensign, and the gunner obeyed. The stranger answered this third and decisive summons by putting out her lights, and throwing back a roll of black smoke that hid her from the view of the pursuing gunboat.

To say the crew of the Mindora were hopeful and jubilant but faintly expresses their enthusiasm. The stranger had given every proof of being an enemy. Her disregard of the third summons to halt branded her as such, and the instructions given to the sea sentry are like those given to the sentry on land: "Fire if the third order to halt is disregarded."

The Mindora was doing her eight and a half knots, and the stranger was a mile ahead, hidden by the smoke from her funnel.

"Can you get a sight on her?" asked the bridge of the gunner.

"No, Sir; nothing but her smoke."

"Open fire on her—3,000 yards," and following this order the six-pounder sent shot after shot into the cloud of smoke ahead. After the fifth shot there were three sharp reports from the direction of the stranger, and three bullets sang over the gunboat's deck. Then the crew of the Mindora positively cheered they were so happy. They cleared the ship for action, brought on deck their twelve Lee rifles, and a liberal supply of ammunition for all her guns.

After the eighth shot from the six-pounder the stranger blew long blasts on her steam whistle and then slowed down. The Mindora ran through her trailing smoke, and in a few minutes was close to a black-painted steamer, her lights again lit and her decks crowded with men. Ensign McCarthy called away a boat with an armed crew and prepared to board. As he left the Mindora's side a voice from the stranger called in good English: "Are you an American ship?" McCarthy not wishing to give the supposed enemy the advantage of any information concerning his identity, especially when one-third of his available fighting force were an easy mark in an open boat, replied: "I will speak with you when I board you."

At length Ensign McCarthy mounted the stranger's gangway, and on reaching her decks noticed they were crowded with frightened and astonished Filipinos. "Tell the Captain of this ship I want to see him upon the bridge at once," ordered the American officer, and he walked forward. At this moment a man in pajamas overtook him, and introduced himself as Major Whitely of the Sixteenth Regiment. "I am Ensign McCarthy, commanding the United States gunboat Mindora," answered the naval officer, "I am very glad to meet you, Sir."

Major Whitely, Ensign McCarthy, and the Spanish Captain of the Compania Maritima's steamer Tarlac, for such the vessel proved to be, then proceeded to the bridge, and the incomprehensible matter was explained.

The Tarlac was bound from Laoag, on the west coast, to Aparri, on the north. She had on board fifty Filipinos for the latter port, seven American soldiers, and Major Whitely, who had been but ten days in the islands, and was joining his regiment at Aparri. Before the Tarlac left Laoag Major Whitely heard a story to the effect that the fifty Filipino passengers contemplated mutiny and the capture of the steamer before she reached her destination. They were, it was alleged, to act in conjunction with men on the coast, who, at a designated point, were to board the Tarlac from an armed raft and help in the fighting. So Major Whitely was very careful, and watched closely for the promised raft.

When the Mindora was sighted she was mistaken for the raft, and Major Whitely told the Captain of the Tarlac to steam away. This was done. Later it occurred to the Major that it would be a good plan to ram the raft, sink it, and drown the enemy. The Spanish Captain declined to attempt this, giving as his reason that no raft could steam eight knots an hour and fire shells from a six-pounder, and he was not going to try to ram an American gunboat. This did not convince Major Whitely of his mistake, who, as an American officer on a chartered transport, was in command of that vessel, and by virtue of his authority he made the Spanish Captain continue his flight from the supposed raft until after the eighth shot from the Mindora. This was the explanation of the Tarlac's curious behavior.

"And now may I inquire why three shots were fired at us?" asked Ensign McCarthy.

"I ordered a soldier to fire them," answered Major Whitely, "thinking you were this raft I have been speaking about."

"Very well, Sir; that is sufficient," replied Ensign McCarthy, and he bade them good-night, expressed his regret at having interrupted their journey, and was rowed back to the Mindora.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Insurgents Lost 46 Killed in Luzon Last Week—Infantry and Bluejackets Take a Town.

MANILA, May 27.—Scouting, small engagements, and the capture of arms and prisoners continue daily in Northern Luzon. Last week's operations by the Ninth, Twelfth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-sixth Regiments resulted in the killing of forty-six of the enemy, the taking of 180 prisoners, and the capture of 300 rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

Col. Edward E. Hardin, with three companies of the Twenty-ninth Regiment and bluejackets from the gunboat Helena, landed at Palonog, Masbate Island, under the enemy's fire, routed the insurgents, and, after an engagement lasting half an hour, occupied the town, without casualties.

The insurgent commander, with twenty officers and 250 men, surrendered on May 20, giving up 100 rifles. An impressive scene occurred on the plaza when the prisoners were disarmed and liberated. The islanders were found suffering from lack of food, owing to the blockade, and the American authorities are endeavoring to relieve them.

Peace reigns, and no trouble is expected in Manila, although the city is crowded with people from the provinces, who are leaving the unprotected hamlets in order to avoid the conscription which the insurgent leaders are enforcing, as well as robbery and outrages at the hands of roving insurgents and bandits.

GEN. FUNSTON CLEARED.

Summary Execution of Natives Held to Have Been Justifiable.

MANILA, May 27.—The investigation of the charge against Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston of having summarily executed two natives in the Province of Zambales, has resulted in a discontinuance of the proceedings. It developed the fact that Gen. Funston caught the natives in the very act of murdering bound Maccabebe scouts, his action, in view of these circumstances, being regarded as justifiable.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Senate Will Debate Philippine Bill and Act on Appropriations—Clark Case to Rest in Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The time of the Senate during the present week will be divided largely between the discussion of the Philippine question and the consideration of appropriation bills with a diversion about the middle of the week in the Clark case.

Senator Wellington (Rep., Mo.,) will speak Monday on the Boer resolution, and he will be followed that day or the day following by Senator Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) on the Philippine question. Speeches on the Philippines also will be made by Senators Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) and Turner, (Rep., Washington,) and probably by other Senators. There is apparently no probability of the Philippine bill passing, but there is a general desire on the part of the opposition to reply to Senator Spooner's speech before the close of the present session.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill probably will be considered for two or three days more, and by the time that it is disposed of the General Deficiency bill will be ready for consideration. Neither the deficiency nor the Military Academy bill, the only appropriation bills undisposed of except the Sundry Civil, is expected to consume any considerable amount of time.

The Senate will make an effort to meet the plans of the House in the matter of final adjournment on June 6, but there is a general apprehension among Senators that adjournment may be postponed until the 9th or 11th.

In addition to the appropriation bills still undisposed of by the Senate, there are also several appropriation bills in conference, and a disposition is manifested on the part of Senators not to name the date of adjournment until these are well out of the way.

It is generally believed that the Montana Senatorial contest will be disposed of when it is brought up by referring it to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and that then nothing more will be heard of it during the present session. The committee resolution declaring that Senator Clark's original election was not legal also bids fair to remain on the calendar.

The House leaders are figuring that the Senate will agree to the House's resolution to adjourn June 6, so that much business will be crowded into the coming week. Individual members with belated bills are pressing for recognition, and will be given some show. Conference reports on appropriation bills will have the right of way.

There are a half dozen measures of public importance pressing, including the Oleomargarine bill, the Anti-Canteen bill, the St. Louis Fair bill, the Philadelphia Museum bill, and the anti-trust measures, but the indications are that none of them save the Anti-Trust bill and resolution will be considered. Friday and Saturday are to be devoted to their consideration under special rules. The friends of the other measures, however, are active, aggressive, and insistent, and some of them may be successful. But the programme of the leaders does not go much beyond driving through the appropriation bills, the passage of the anti-trust legislation, and the cleaning up of a few odds and ends.

VACANT SEES TO BE FILLED.

Friction Delayed Appointments to Western Bishoprics.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Important advices from Rome are expected here soon concerning the vacant Sees of Columbus, Dubuque, and Fort Wayne, over the appointment of whose Bishops there is considerable friction.

When Bishop Watterson of Columbus died thirteen months ago it was generally supposed by the priests of that jurisdiction that the vacancy would be filled in a short time, but on account of differences that have arisen over the claims of Mgr. Thomas Thorpe of Cleveland and Dr. Henry Moeller, Secretary of the Cincinnati Archdiocese, to the succession, no appointment has yet been made. It is learned, however, that the authorities in Rome favor the latter priest, who received his theological training there, and is still a comparatively young man.

The Rev. Dr. Rooker of the Papal Legation in this city knows Dr. Moeller well, but, by reason of the antagonism in certain quarters against his appointment, he is not oversanguine as to that candidate's selection. Both Mgr. Martinelli and Dr. Rooker would not be surprised if a compromise candidate, acceptable alike to the prelates of the Cincinnati province and the priests of Columbus, were chosen at the forthcoming consistory.

Regarding the vacant Archdiocese of Dubuque, whose last incumbent died three months ago, similar disaffection exists, which serves to retard his successor's appointment. The leading candidates embrace Archbishop Keane of the Catholic University here, Bishop Cosgrove of Davenport, Iowa, a suffragan prelate of Dubuque, and Father Carroll of the same city. It has long been tacitly understood among the American hierarchy that the first vacancy of this kind would be given to Archbishop Keane, whose present title, "Archbishop of Damascus," is only an honorary distinction, but the German priests of Dubuque are opposed to his selection.

BAPTISTS FOR EXPANSION.

Glad of the Opportunity to Follow the Flag with Mission Workers.

DETROIT, May 27.—Expansion sentiment was rife at the missionary mass meeting held to-night as one of the features of the American Baptist Missionary anniversaries. Dr. Wayland Hoyt of Philadelphia began his address on the subject of "Denominational Expansion in Relation to the Work of the Baptist Publication Society" by quoting from a speech delivered by Senator Hoar at a Children's Day celebration in Massachusetts five years ago. At that time Mr. Hoar is reported to have said that the roots of the tree of liberty and self-government set out by the fathers of the Republic, having spread across the continent, would "in good time thrust themselves beneath the waves and spread to the isles of the sea."

"This prediction," said Dr. Hoyt, "came true more quickly than the distinguished Senator anticipated, and evidently more quickly than he desired. If it is true that he made this eloquent and logical statement in 1855, a hundred anti-expansion speeches made in 1900 could not efface the effect of that truthful prediction."

Dr. Hoyt argued eloquently for expansion in missionary effort, keeping pace at least with the progress of the American flag.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters of New York also argued strongly for political and religious expansion in his address concerning expansion of the work of the Baptist Home Mission Society. He asserted that the Baptists would stand by and follow the American flag in confidence that it would never retreat.

"Nations," said he, "ought not to stand still when God says 'Go forward.' Spain thoroughly deserved a good sound thrashing, and I thank God our Nation was chosen to administer it. We found ourselves, after Dewey's victory, where we never intended to be, and didn't want to be, but, God helping us, we'll never retreat from the duties thus laid upon us.

"We would be traitors to the flag and enemies to the cross did we leave these peoples to retrogression and savagery. We don't want these territories for ourselves, but to give these peoples free schools, free institutions, and free churches."

The Rev. Theodore G. Soares of Illinois spoke along similar lines in relation to the work of the Baptist Missionary Union.

CHAPEL CAR DEDICATED.

To Be Operated on the Northern Frontier by the Baptists.

DETROIT, May 27.—An interesting service was held here to-day in connection with the dedication of the Baptist missionary chapel car "Herald of Hope."

The car is the sixth placed in service by the Baptists of America within the past six years, the expense of which is sustained wholly by free-will offerings. The five cars already in service have operated all over the West, and their pilgrimages have resulted in building many churches and adding to their membership.

The "Herald of Hope," a finely constructed and equipped eighty-foot car, will operate on the northern frontier. It will be in charge of C. E. Rosecrans, formerly a newspaper illustrator in Boston.

The address of dedication of this traveling church was delivered by the Rev. Dr. MacLaren, D. D., of Detroit.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A. SIMONSON
WIGS AND TOUPEES
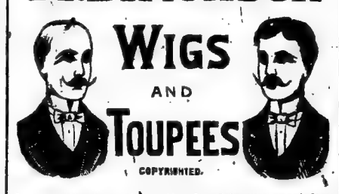
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to cover part or the entire head is my specialty.

Unremitting care and extended experience in this branch are a guarantee as to the perfection of fit and, above all, their illusiveness.

TOUPEES for gentlemen who desire to cover partial baldness are a special feature, as they are so perfectly made as to defy closest inspection.

HAIR GOODS from the purest white to the glossiest black, and only of the highest grade can always be found in profuse assortment at this establishment.

SPECIAL LIQUID NO. 1 a sure cure against dandruff.

A. SIMONSON,
933 BROADWAY. 21ST AND 22D STS.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:33	Sun sets	7:21	Moon sets

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:12	Gov. Isl'd	7:37	H. Gate 9:33
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:30	Gov. Isl'd	8:00	H. Gate 9:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 29.

Daggry, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Winifred, Hamburg		

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 31.

Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Europa, Inagua	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 8, inclusive, for dispatch per ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 26 and up to June 9, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York June 9, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 28.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, May 25.
Castillian Prince, Antwerp, May 13.
Christiana, Gibraltar, May 7.
City of Augusta, Savannah, May 21.
Colorado, Brunswick, May 25.
County of Dumfries, Hamburg, May 7.
El Monte, New Orleans, May 22.
Hildur, Curacao, May 17.
Island, Stettin, May 9.
Marquette, London, May 17.
Matanzas, Havana, May 22.
Mount Vernon, Shields, May 11.
New York, Southampton, May 19.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, May 17.
Segurança, Havana, May 23.
Tauric, Liverpool, May 18.

TUESDAY, MAY 29.

Alleghany, Port Limon, May 22.
Barbarossa, Bremen, May 19.
Belgravia, Hamburg, May 17.
Boston City, Swansea, May 16.
Dean, Port au Prince, May 23.
El Norte, New Orleans, May 24.
Hudson, New Orleans, May 23.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, May 22
Noordland, Antwerp, May 19.
Trave, Bremen, Gibraltar, May 21.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.

Alamo, Colon, May 23.
Alps, Jamaica, May 24.
Gregory, Para, May 18.
Lampasas, Galveston, May 23.
Majestic, Liverpool, May 23.
Pola, St. Michaels, May 19.

THURSDAY, MAY 31.

El Mar, New Orleans, May 26.
Michigan, London, May 19.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

Caracas, La Guayra, May 25.
Horrox, St. Lucia, May 25.
Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg, May 24.
Pretoria, Hamburg, May 21.
Salerno, Newcastle, May 18.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

Etruria, Liverpool, May 26.
Hispania, Hamburg, May 20.
St. Bede, Gibraltar, May 19.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, May 20.
St. Paul, Southampton, May 26.

Arrived.

SS Bergenhuus, (Nor.,) Svendsen, Philadelphia May 20, in ballast to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 P. M.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Santelli, Havre May 19, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Nueces, Young, Galveston May 19 and Key West 23d, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Ponce, Dyer, Ponce, &c., May 14, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:10 A. M.

SS Bona, (Br.,) Muir, Huelva May 5 and St. Michael's 15th, with sulphur ore to the Pennsylvania Salt Mining Company—vessel to C. F. Bowring & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS La Grande Duchesse, Hanlon, Savannah May 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Leven, (Br.,) Pettersson, Porman May 5 and Gibraltar 8th, with iron ore to order—vessel to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Baxter, Glasgow May 19 and Moville 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 1:21 P. M.

SS New York, Roberts, Southampton and Cherbourg May 19, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 7:55 P. M.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch, new,) Boujer, Rotterdam May 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 7:21 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News May 26, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) Bode, Santos, &c., April 28, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville May 22 and Charleston 24th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Matanzas, Rogers, Tuxpan, &c., May 11, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Castillian Prince, (Br.,) Coull, Antwerp May 13, with mdse. to J. C. Seager & Co. Off Fire Island at 5:10 P. M.

SS Segurança, Hansen, Campeachy, &c., May 11, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hildur, (Nor.,) Mussans, Maracaibo, &c., May 16, with mdse. and one passenger to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar 5:30.

SS Stalheim, (Nor.,) Hilt, Dorindje, &c., April 15, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) McFarlane, Leghorn, &c., May 2, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Seager Co. Ltd. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Europa, (Nor.,) Sundt, Philadelphia May 23, in ballast to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Manna Hatta, (new,) of the New York and Baltimore Transportation Line, Wilmington, Del., to H. C. Foster.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., May 27, 9:30 P. M., S. W., moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Holstein, (Ger.,) for Port Limon.
SS Winifred, (Br.,) for Hamburg and Rotterdam.
SS Amazonense, (Br.,) for Havre and Bordeaux.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 27.—SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, from Bremen for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Main, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York for Cherbourg and Bremen, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 10:25 A. M. to-day.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Men's Shirts.

89c for Men's $1.50 Negligee Shirts. That's the kind of value that gives such matchless character and pull to our offerings. Make a point to examine this bargain. Please do. It means much to us, and not a little to you. The Shirt will completely vindicate every statement we print of it. It is the best we ever sold at the price. Other stores think they serve you generously when they charge $1.50 for the same quality. It is made of very fine madras, large variety of colors and patterns, laundered neckbands, detached link cuffs, carefully finished, sizes 14 to 17.

Men's Negligee Shirts, made of fine white corded madras, plaited bosoms, detached cuffs, beautifully made and finished, ideal for Summer wear, sizes 14 to 17, 89c.

Bicycles Very Cheap.

1900 Model "Webster" Bicycles	$24.98
1900 Model "Red Star" Flyer	$19.98
1900 Model "Straus" Bicycle	$14.98

Bicycle Sundries.

We have everything required for Bicycles, and at lower prices than elsewhere for things of equal quality.

1900 Gas Lamps—Arc Light, $1.56; Electro, $1.91; Searchlight, $2.19; Solar, $2.48.
1900 Oil Lamps—Jim Dandy, 66c.; Light Weight, 72c.; Dietz, 96c.; Banner, $1.23; Searchlight, $1.93.

Trouser Guards, per pair, 1c.
Stick Graphite, 3c.
Straus' Rubber cement, 3c. and 4c.
Rim Cement, 5c.
Toe Clips, 7c.
Tire Bells, 38c.
Bristol Continuous Ring Bells, 41c.
Cleveland Blue, 8c.
Aluminum, for spokes, 6c.
Electric Stroke Bells, 17c., 19c., 21c. and 24c
Webster Single Tube Tires, guaranteed during 1900, $4.49.
Sheldon Single Tube Tires, $3.49.
Morrow Coaster and Brake. They make cycling safe, $5.53.

Fishing Tackle.

Three-piece Split Bamboo Fly and Bait Rods, extra tip, silk-wound ring guides, solid metal reel seat, enameled grip, others ask $1.25; our price 84c.

Three-piece Split Bamboo Fly Rods, extra tip, solid metal reel seat, silk-wound cork grip, others ask $1.75 and $2.75; our prices $1.31 and $2.19.

Extra fine Three-piece Split Bamboo Fly and Bait Rods, extra tip, wound with colored raw silk, cork grip, others ask $4.00; our price $2.93.

Better qualities at prices proportionately low, ranging up to $9.99.

Three-piece Salt Water Rods, brass-mounted, stained butt, maple tip, others ask 75c.; our price 44c.

Three-piece Salt Water Rods, extra tip in stained butt, maple tip, others ask $1.00 and $1.25; our prices 66c. and 87c.

Three-piece Lancewood Rods, solid metal reel seat, extra tip in butt, others ask $2.00, our price $1.56.

Three-piece Weakfish Rods, extra tip, wound grip, solid metal reel seat, lancewood tips, ash butt, others ask $2.50; our price, $1.84.

Two-piece Split Bamboo Weakfish Rods, solid metal reel seat, silk-wound, others ask $1.75; our price $1.31.

Bristol Steel Rods, with plain celluloid grip $4.09.

Bristol Steel Rods, No. 16, with plain cork grip, $4.47.

Bristol Steel Rods, No. 11, with reversible cork grip, $5.98.

Double Multiplying Reels, raised pillars, adjustable sliding click and drag,
40 yds. at 36c. 80 yds. at 47c.
60 " " 42c. 100 " " 49c.

Nickeled Reels, with click and drag, 150 yds., 88c.

Braided Raw-silk Waterproof Lines, others ask 25c.; our price, 19c.

Braided Black Silk Waterproof Lines, 37c., 47c. and 54c.

Enamelled Silk Lines, extra fine quality, 29c., 71c., 78c. and $1.08.

Braided Linen Lines, 13c.

Extra Quality Gut Leaders, 5c.

Four-ply Twisted Gut Leaders, 7c.

Baseball Goods.

Boys' Leather Catching Mitts, well padded, 22c.
Men's and Boys' Leather Catching Mitts, well padded, reinforced face, 44c.

Leather Catching Mitts, well padded and reinforced, 71c.

Professional Baseball Players' Mitts, 74c. to $3.91.

Boys' Base Balls, 8c. and 13c.

Base Balls, regulation size and weight, 14c., 19c. and 33c.

League Base Balls, 71c., 82c.

Baseball Bats, 14c. to 54c.

Boys' Catching Masks, 36c. and 49c.

Harness—Annex.

The Macy Harness department is absolutely complete—everything needed for horse and stable. The quality of everything you buy may be thoroughly depended upon—and our prices range from 20 to 40 per cent. less than any other house.

Single Buggy Harness, brass, nickel or rubber trimmings, $10.24, $14.99, $16.49, $16.99, $20.49 and up to $72.49.

Single Collar and Hames Harness, $16.99, $22.74, $29.48 and up to $114.99.

Double Road Harness, $35.24, $49.99, $53.24, $64.49 and up to $114.49.

Double Surrey Harness, $49.99, $83.49, $102.49, $118.24, up to $142.49.

Double Coach Harness, $136.49, $149.49, $175.49 and up to $246.99.

The above are trimmed in every conceivable style.

Complete assortment of sheets, coolers, blankets, robes and stable requisites; also a full line of polo equipments.

LA FERNANDINA
CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

We import the tobacco—the cigar is made here—We save the duty. Hence in La Fernandina you get at less cost, exactly the same quality as in the imported. You get the *best* clear Havana cigar too.

Different sizes, **10-15-20-25c.**
Sold by leading dealers and at all leading hotels.

MICHAELIS & LINDEMAN 459 Broadway N.Y.
BERNARD STAHL & CO., Makers. DISTRIBUTORS.

CARPET CLEANING.
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Altering and Relaying.
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DESKS.
Great Variety of style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

China and Glass.

June weddings—fine China and brilliant Cut Glass at Macy's. Leaving out the attractions of our low prices, we offer the results of other advantages and facilities that united competition cannot match. It's an absolutely perfect China stock we ask you to consider.

12 English China Dessert Coffee Cups and Saucers, six pretty colors, gold handles, in white-lined case, $9.87.

12 Limoges China Bread Plates, maroon border, rich gold tracings, full dozen in white-lined case, $12.88.

12 Limoges China Breakfast Plates, beautiful green border, artistic gold centre, in white-lined case, $14.67.

12 Limoges China Dessert Plates—royal blue, rococo gildings, in white lined case, $19.43.

China Bargain Tables.

Particularly attractive this week. Fifteen casks just from our Limoges and Carlsbad factories will be closed out. We've added several broken lines of Haviland China to the offerings. Here's a hint:—

Decorated China Bread Plates, each,	5c.
Decorated China Berry Plates, each,	5c.
Decorated China Breakfast Plates, each,	10c.
Decorated China Dinner Plates, each,	15c.

$9.87 Umbrella Stands $4.97.

Have marked down fifty handsome Umbrella Stands, effectively gilded and painted. Exceptional bargains. Former prices ranged from $6.97 to $9.87; choice at $4.97.

The Straus Cut Glass.

Examine the "Straus" Cut Glass. Connoisseurs say it is absolutely flawless. It captured the World's Fair First Medal. You'll be impressed with the inimitable grace, the purity and brilliancy of the tints that flash from the myriad infinitesimal angles and facets. The patterns and designs are original and artistic. There is no chance of paralleling our prices elsewhere.

Cutting and Polishing Cut Glass are done on the premises. We'll be glad to have you inspect the factory. Much of interest may be seen.

Salad and Fruit Bowls—in case—$3.47, $5.97, $7.47, $9.47 and up. Prices, of course, are controlled by size and character of cutting.

Celery Trays, in case, $3.97 to $9.89.

Water Bottles, in case, $2.97 to $7.87.

Gilt Rhine Glass, three colors, set of six in case, $11.97.

Berry Bowl, Sugar and Cream, in case, $8.47.

Sale of Clocks.

Full size Mantel Clocks, six styles of floral decorations, green blue and stippled gold, one day movement; choice, $1.83.

Royal Bonn Mantel Clocks, handsomely decorated in a large variety of colors, fancy sash and dial, the eight day movement alone is worth $3.00; choice, $2.98.

Mantel Clocks, highly decorated cases, new designs, eight day movement, worth $7.50 to $9.50; our price, $4.73.

Mantel Clocks, marble effects, handsome dials, eight day movement, worth $7.50; our price, $3.98.

French Travelling Clocks, guaranteed gilding, complete with case, $4.98.

This is one of the Most Remarkable Sales Of Lamps and Fixtures That Ever Came to Your Notice.

Lamps—artistic, beautiful, serviceable Lamps at lower prices that we've ever quoted. You've never seen their equal for the money. Bargains that will surprise all—and none will feel more astonishment than other dealers. The values are of vital importance to every one who has a country home to furnish.

We have these Lamps in immense quantities—not a mere dozen or two—marked cheap for effect. Enough for a month's business, however large it may be.

Nickel-plated Table Lamps, complete with shade, others ask 75c.; our price 39c—larger size 69c.

Hand-painted Table Lamps, three designs, complete with globe, usually sold at $2.00; our price 97c.

$3.00 Lamps at $1.47.

New squat-shaped Lamps, decorated dome shade to match the body, gilt metal mountings—a splendid Lamp to read by, usually sold at $3.00; our price $1.47.

Parlor Lamps, assorted decorations on olive, pink and brown backgrounds, gold trimmings, globe to match, usually sold at $3.00; our price $1.87.

$5.00 Lamps at $2.97.

Squat-shaped Banquet Lamps, assorted tints and exquisite decorations, gold trimmings, central draught burner, eleven-inch globe to match. The above description doesn't convey an adequate idea of these Lamps. They are imposing. You may easily pay $10.00 for a Lamp and not get one so large, handsome and serviceable as any of these. They are excellent value at $5.00; our price $2.97.

Venetian Hall Lanterns, colored glass panels, complete with fount, burner and chimney, 69c., 97c. and $1.19.

Portable Gas Lamps, complete with genuine "Welsbach" burner, six feet best mohair covered tubing, "goose-neck" and shade, others ask $3.00; our price, $1.69.

Hand-painted Banquet Globes, large variety of design, 8 in., 43c.; 10 in., 97c.

Pressed Glass Gas Globes, large variety, pretty designs, 8c.

Etched Gas Globes, many dainty designs, 15c.

The Undermuslin Sale.

As the Sale of Muslin Underwear passes its horizon and approaches its zenith its success intensifies. The meritorious values secured your co-operation. Nothing else was needed. The movement started, and is carried forward on that basis. We continue providing the bargains. You show no sign of deflecting. Reciprocity unites our interests. Under such conditions we begin the second week of the event. Every indication forecasts still larger results. The garments are in complete assortments. Our own and other factories fill up the gaps as soon as they are created. Materials are rising. The season that demands extra quantities of Muslin Underwear is advancing. Our very low prices of former times remain unchanged. Can you wonder that trade jumps and bounds and discounts all past records? Every hope we had centred in the sale is being richly realized.

John WANAMAKER Announces the END of the HALF-PRICE Sale of The CENTURY Dictionary & Cyclopedia & Atlas

Now that the greatest book sale known in all the History of Retailing is drawing to its close, we believe the summary given below will not fail to interest both classes of *The Times's* readers—those that own *The Century*, as well as those who will take advantage of these last days to possess the work before *The Million-Dollar Sale* with its price benefits *and easy payment privileges* comes to an END.

How *The CENTURY* came to WANAMAKER'S

The club plan of selling books was pioneered and perfected by us. During the last four years we have distributed through the Wanamaker Book Clubs' special editions of three important works—at prices very much below the usual. Each was a more-than-expected success—which showed us you wanted them—wanted equally the books, the price saving and the comfortable payments.

In selecting a work for the past year's book club, a popular demand made it clear to us that what was wanted was a dictionary and cyclopedia. The question of choice was a simple one, for the Wanamaker plan admits of selling only one, the one best work of its kind. That meant the Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas. But there's another part to the Wanamaker plan of bookselling: After the one best is selected, the price must be a popular one; and the cost of producing the Century had made it necessarily a rich man's work.

Negotiations were at once begun, however, for we had some strong arguments in favor of a radical price reduction, notably the immense distributing power of our book store—then the vast popularizing influence in favor of the Century that our wide distribution of the volumes would procure for it—and no less than these the fact that the Wanamaker name was guarantee enough for quality not to permit an impression of cheapness to attach itself to the work on account of a cheaper price on the volumes through the Wanamaker Club.

This Is the Result of the Negotiations

We secured an entire edition of this "authority of authorities;" secured it in its newly revised and completed form, 10 volumes, with all departments thoroughly gone over, added to, corrected and brought down to date—secured it, too, at such a figure as would enable us, through the Wanamaker Century Club, to cut the price squarely in two, and not only that, but the half price that's left was divided into monthly installments that figure only 10 cents a day, with the complete set delivered to members on receipt of only $1.00.

It was expressly stipulated in that agreement that no more sets would be furnished us after our one edition was exhausted. Some of our friends last year delayed—prices were raised—and there was disappointment. WE ADVISE YOUR JOINING THE WANAMAKER CENTURY CLUB TO-DAY. We will tell you how if you can call at the store; or if that is not convenient, cut off the coupon in the lower left hand corner, and you will receive full details of the offer—how to join the club, specimen pages of the work itself, description of bindings, etc.

The 10 Volumes contain over 8,500 pages,
150,000 Encyclopedic Articles,
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T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

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John Wanamaker's agreement to distribute a million dollars' worth of The Century Dictionary & Cyclopedia & Atlas stands on record as the largest contract in the world of book-buying or book-selling at retail. Already over $970,000 worth of the volumes (at retail) has been distributed, and *before* the end of this week the million-dollar limit will have been reached—at the present rate of applications.

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Finally, when all the ten volumes were completed according to the original plan, they were revised throughout, brought down to date, with much new matter added. This revision has just been finished, and it is this newly revised edition that is being sold through the Wanamaker Club.

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finds in the volumes all there is to know about the subject of his research—finds it, not in long, cumbrous and disconnected chapters, but in a concise chain of authoritative articles which leave neither room for doubt nor desire for further data.

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The Wanamaker Store

Nothing If Not *Interesting*

The Wanamaker Store is in many respects a law unto itself. Its principal home-made dictum is that fresh merchandise interest daily is fundamental to its existence and growth.

Certain present trade conditions favor the retail buyer. Concerns overloaded with merchandise cannot give to their clientele the advantage of such conditions. But the control of a vast retail trade in two cities keeps the Wanamaker Store in the best position to capture price prizes. Quantity never appals when prices are propitious. In the issues of trade Wanamaker always represents the consumer.

The Wanamaker Store

Never Commonplace *Always Interesting*

Downright statements every day of new and *attractive facts* about goods and prices sustain without pause public interest in the Wanamaker Stores

This morning certain offerings of high-class Black Dress Goods and Printed Cotton Batiste at very low prices are prominent attractions.

A quantity of Metal Bedsteads, manufacturers' samples, are offered at a third off.

All the stocks having to do with summer housekeeping in town and country are extremely full.

Black *Silk-and-wool* GRENADINES

Seventy-five Cents, One Dollar, One-Dollar-and-a-Quarter *taken off the* prices of black silk-and-wool Grenadines. All New York knows the superiority of our black dress goods. Therefore a silver clarion is needed to proclaim the welcome cheapness with which they greet all New York this morning. You buy black dress goods in this store under ideal conditions—room enough to see and compare them, a clear, bright north light, nature's best. Cheerful indeed will be the busy hum of quick and eager buyers—prize winners—that will cull from the following list bargains on goods that are made to the Queen's taste:

$1.25 yd., from $2—Silk-and-wool iron frame Grenadine with bayadere plaits.
$1.50 yd., from $2.25—Silk-embroidered figured silk-and-wool Grenadine.
$1.75 yd., from $2.50—Silk-and-wool fancy plain Grenadine.
$1.75 yd., from $2.50—Silk-loop chenille silk-and-wool faille stripe Grenadine.
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$1.75 yd., from $2.50—Bayadere silk stripe and cord silk-and-wool Grenadine.
$1.75 yd., from $2.50—Silk-embroidered clover leaf and drawn ribbon plaid silk-and-wool Grenadine.
$2 yd., from $3—Silk-and-wool soutache embroidered faille striped Grenadine.
$2 yd., from $3—Chenille figured silk-and-wool check gauze Grenadine.
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$2.25 yd., from $3.50—Jet beaded silk-and-wool plaid Grenadine.
$2.50 yd., from $3.50—Silk-and-wool lace Grenadine.
$2.50 yd., from $3.50—Chenille figured ribbon drawn striped silk-and-wool Grenadine.
$2.50 yd., from $3.50—Soutache and faille striped silk-and-wool Grenadine.
$2.50 yd., from $3.50—Fancy bayadere striped silk-and-wool Grenadine.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Exquisite *Summer* SILKS *About* Half Price

The fine light-weight silk came from Japan; France and Germany did the printing; but they had not thought that a turn of trade would bring the beautiful fabrics here to sell at

forty cents a yard

Every piece in the lot was made to sell for 75c. This hint of the patterns:

Pompadour points in blue-and-white, lavender-and-white, gray-and-white and pink-and-white.
Rustic prints showing stems of vines and clover leaves on red, blue or black.
Profile foliage on dark blue-and-white, light blue-and-white.
Lace printing—white on blue, white on navy blue, plum on white, blue on white.
Alsatian printing—Persian colors in diamonds of foliage in wonderful color plays.
Also bouquets and buds on blue, on black, white dots with rims of black on lavender, and rims of red on blue.

Rotunda.

Women's JACKETS

There is excellent variety here in every stylish wrap that women wear. Best of all, to those who want a new one for the vacation outfit, all prices are reduced a third to a half. Let two lots illustrate:

$7.50—Black taffeta silk Eton Coats; flare collar and revers; some faced with fancy black and white silk; others plain and stitched; all are lined with taffeta. Formerly $12 and $15.

$10—Black kersey cloth Jackets; fly front stitched with white sewing silk; some are trimmed with white moire silk, inlaid. Formerly $17.50 and $20.

Children's SHORT DRESSES

The White Sale brings dainty clothes at little cost. They must be pretty and neatly made, first of all; these should surprise careful mothers:

50c—Nainsook, 2 styles; yoke of plaits and drawn work or plaits and embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves finished with embroidered ruffle; 6 months to 2 years.
75c—Nainsook, 2 styles; one round yoke of fine plaits, finished with two hemstitched ruffles; another, square yoke of hemstitched plaits and embroidery ruffle over shoulder; 6 months to 3 years.
$1—Nainsook; round yoke back and front of hemstitched plaits, finished with lawn ruffle, hemstitched; skirt with row of hemstitching.
$1.75—Nainsook; round yoke of embroidery insertion, finished with deep embroidered ruffle; neck has ruffle of embroidery insertion; skirt has deep hem and two clusters of plaits; 6 months to 3 years.
$2—Lawn; round yoke back and front of clusters of fine plaits, finished with ruffle, hemstitched and lace edged; skirt has ruffle edged with lace and two clusters of plaits; 6 months to 3 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BED SPREADS and *Blankets*

Perhaps you know what a splendid White Bed Spread we sell regularly for a dollar. In spite of the rise in prices we still sell the same spread at that price. Lately we received from the maker all of his slightly imperfect spreads in that grade—none really damaged, of course; but with a dropped thread or uneven weave. No real hurts in any of them, yet offered to-day at

Brass *and* Iron BEDSTEADS

This morning a special lot of Metal Bedsteads, the sample line of an important manufactory, goes on sale at one-third off last week's price—that means they would have cost you one-half more. Among them some very rich, highest grade lacquered brass—much of the ornamentation is of solid brass. The most costly one in the lot is valued at $225, but will be sold at $150; the next is valued at $100, but will be sold at $65.

The entire collection is new—no old designs—and fully up-to-date in every respect. The general prices are as follows:

Brass Bedsteads—

$18 for $28 quality.
$25 for $40 quality.
$27 for $45 quality.
$33 for $50 quality.
$36.50 for $56 quality.
$45 for $68 quality.
$47.50 for $75 quality.
$52.50 for $80 quality.

Iron and Brass Bedsteads—

$4.50 for $7 quality.
$9.75 for $15 quality.
$10 for $18 quality.
$13.50 for $20 quality.
$14 for $22 quality.
$15 for $25 quality.

Fourth Floor.

20,000 Yards Printed BATISTE--- *Incognito*

Concealed identity creates their cheapness. Wouldn't dare to offer them under the name by which you have, in days past, taken hundreds of thousands of yards. They were 12 1-2 cents then, but are only *nine cents* now—improved, too, and just printed. Forty styles. Dresden rosebuds, patterns copied bodily from India silks, fancy stripes and plain, polka dots. You'll find them in the place of honor, the Tenth street aisle—the flashing of the flying yard sticks will be the location sign.

Exquisite Imported WAISTS At Generous *Concessions in Price*

The seashore and mountain wardrobes are not all completed yet—couldn't be until these charming Silk Waists are provided with delighted wearers. These are some of the most beautiful waists brought from abroad this season. We wanted a splendid display—we had it.

Now you may share these most exquisite waists in America, at four to twenty-five dollars less than their worth, depending on which you choose.

$18 to $22 waists at **$14.**
$23 waists at **$16.**
$25 to $30 waists at **$20.**
$32 to $50 waists at **$30.**
$52 to $70 waists at **$40.**

Little French store, Second floor, Fourth avenue

DINNER SETS *For Summer Cottages*

Good-looking ware that is inexpensive is most wanted for the transient summer home. We have about two hundred and fifty sets that meet this need exactly, and most of them are quite fortunately much under their regular low prices. It is quite an opportunity for cottage furnishers:

$5.75 set—American porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; 2 good decorations.
$6 set—English and American porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces in 7 decorations and 4 shapes.
Some were $7, $7.50 and $10 set.
$14—English porcelain dinner sets; 112 pieces; 7 decorations to choose from; were $16.50 set.
$15—Austrian china dinner sets; 101 pieces; handsomely decorated; were $20 set.

Basement.

The Light and Speedy *Orient* MOTOR-CYCLES

These are ideal machines for country touring. They are fast and sure, comfortable and easy to accommodate, because of their compact size. Two weeks ago one of our men made a new record between Philadelphia and Atlantic City, on a regular machine taken out of stock. The distance was covered in two hours and twenty-six minutes, being an average of 28 miles an hour, for almost seventy miles, and over roads that were in bad condition, too.

This will demonstrate both their speed and practicability. We can deliver the Orient Motor-Cycles at once.

Orient Motor-Tricycle, $450.
Orient Motor-Quadricycle, as shown in the illustration, $600.
We also show very handsome electric vehicles. The **Runabout** is a very neat and smart vehicle, with

Third Week of the WHITE SALE

What keeps these white garments selling by the thousands every day? *Real worth;* splendid value—dainty, tasteful, well-made garments, at prices that even the most thrifty woman knows she cannot match, by doing the work herself. Not mere cheapness would bring these thousands of women daily. The beauty and the goodness of the garments we sell, are greater attractions than the exceptionally low prices.

Read what this Third Week of the sale has to offer:

Drawers—

10c—Muslin; deep hem and fine plaits. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
15c—Cambric or muslin; deep hem and cluster of fine plaits. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
25c—Cambric; deep ruffle of fine embroidery and cluster of fine plaits.
35c—Muslin; deep hem and cluster of 16 small plaits.
50c—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle with row of torchon insertion and neat lace edge.
65c—Cambric; deep ruffle of dainty embroidery and clusters of plaits above.
75c—Fine cambric; umbrella ruffle with row of fine torchon lace and neat lace edge.
Others up to $5.

Petticoats—

50c—Muslin; deep ruffle with wide hem and plaits.
75c—Cambric; umbrella ruffle with deep hemstitched hem.
$1—Cambric; 2 small ruffles of lawn, edged with narrow torchon lace.
$1.25—Muslin; umbrella ruffle of lawn, with wide ruffle of embroidery; fine plaits above.
$1.50—Cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, with clusters of small plaits and row of embroidery insertion.
$1.75—Cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, with wide hemstitched hem and clusters of small plaits; row of torchon insertion.
Others up to $12.

Night Gowns—

38c—Of cambric or muslin; 3 styles; high, V or Empire neck of fine plaits or embroidery insertion; neck and sleeve trimmed with neat embroidery or cambric ruffle. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
50c—Cambric; high or Empire neck; shield of embroidery and cambric ruffle, or yoke of fine plaits.
75c—Cambric; yoke of fine plaits and rows of torchon insertion; neck and sleeve trimmed with lace.
85c—Cambric; V neck; yoke of fine plaits and point de Paris insertion; neck and sleeve trimmed with lace.
$1—Cambric; high neck; yoke of fine plaits and rows of hemstitching; neck and sleeve trimmed with embroidery; 9 other styles.
$1.25—Cambric; pointed yoke of fine plaits, hemstitching and embroidery insertion; neck and sleeve embroidery trimmed.
Others up to $7.25.

Chemises—

35c—Cambric; neck and armholes trimmed with lace.
50c—Cambric; open front with fine plaits; neck and armholes trimmed with neat embroidery.
75c—Nainsook; round neck, run with ribbon; neck and armholes trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

Chemises—

85c—Nainsook; round neck, trimmed with row of Valenciennes lace insertion; neck and armholes trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon.
$1—Cambric; round neck, trimmed with neat embroidery, run with ribbon; armholes also trimmed.
$1.50—Nainsook; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon; armholes also trimmed.
Others up to $6.

Corset Covers—

25c—Cambric, fitted cover; round neck and armholes trimmed with torchon lace.
35c—Cambric, full cover; round neck and armholes trimmed with torchon lace.
50c—Cambric; V neck trimmed with wide embroidery; armholes also trimmed.
75c—Nainsook, full cover; trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion down front; neck and armholes also trimmed.
85c—Nainsook; waist length; trimmed Valenciennes insertion running bias; neck and armholes trimmed with lace and ribbon.
$1—Nainsook; round neck trimmed with fine embroidery insertion and ribbon; neck and armholes also embroidery trimmed.
Others up to $6.

Flannelette Petticoats—

35c—Striped flannelette; deep ruffle and yoke band.
50c—Striped flannelette; scalloped ruffle; silk stitched.
65c—Striped flannelette; deep ruffle, with silk stitched scallops
75c—Striped flannelette; deep ruffle of torchon lace and row of insertion.
85c—Striped or plain; pink or blue; deep ruffle, with Vandyke points, edged with torchon lace.
$1—Striped flannelette; deep ruffle, with row of torchon insertion and neat lace edge.

Dressing Sacques—

75c—White lawn; full front, with cluster of plaits; back also plaited; ruffle on collar, sleeves and bottom.
$1—Fine white lawn; full front, with 16 fine plaits; back also plaited; ruffle on collar, sleeves and bottom; edged with Valenciennes lace.
$1.25—White lawn; Empire neck; large collar, shield and ruffle on bottom; sleeves prettily hemstitched; ribbon at neck.
$1.50—White lawn; pointed yoke; front of fine plaits, hemstitched; plaited back; ruffle on collar, sleeves and bottom, edged with lace; ribbon at neck.
$1.75—Fine lawn; Empire neck; plaited back; large collar, sleeves and bottom trimmed with neat embroidery.
Others up to $18.50.

WEDDING GIFTS *In Sterling Silver*

These are beautiful new patterns of solid silver pieces and silver mountings on cut glass. The list is merest hint of a splendid stock:

Salt and Pepper Shakers, $3 to $15 a pair.
Open Salt Dishes, $1 to $7.50 each.
Card Trays, $3.50, $5.25 and $6.
Meat Dishes, $31, $32.50 to $42.
Mustard or Horseradish Jars, silver top, cut glass base, $3.75 and $4.
CUT GLASS—Sterling Silver Mounted—
Tea Caddies, $3.50. Cream Pitchers, $3.50.
Bon-Bon Dishes, $8.50 and $9.50.
Syrup Jars, $6 to $11.75.
Loving Cups, $5 to $25.
Sugar Sifters, $2. Decanters, $3.75 to $27.
Candlesticks, $12.50 each.
Ice Tubs, $13 to $17.
Oil and Vinegar Bottles, $2.50.
Cracker Jars, $8.50 to $40.

Basement.

GAS RANGES And *Oil Stoves*

The complete variety of Wanamaker Gas Ranges and Cookers is now ready, but to-day's special word is about good stoves and ranges under price.

Gas Ranges, used as samples, are to be sold out, to have everything new. To-day marked this way:

$12.75 kind at **$10.**
$15.75 kind at **$12.**
$19 kind at **$14.50.**

A lot of Gas Stoves, regularly $1.75 are now marked **$1.25.**

Blue-flame Oil Stoves—a special lot of two dozen stoves with three burners; regularly worth $8; to be sold at **$4** each.

Basement.

RAZORS and *Razor* Strops

They say razors tire,—should not be used frequently without giving them a rest. Have several and divide up the work between them. They

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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MR. CLEVELAND ON THE EXECUTIVE.

Mr. CLEVELAND'S first lecture on "The Independence of the Executive" in the United States is published in The Atlantic Monthly for June. It is, of course, incomplete, and it will be fair to await the second lecture, which will appear in July, before forming an opinion of his treatment of the subject. Apparently he has in mind an explanation of his views as to the President's right of removal without the advice or consent of the Senate, and without necessarily giving any reasons for the exercise of the right. This was a question as to which he had a pretty obstinate dispute with the Republican majority in the Senate during his first term, a dispute in which he carried his point. It is by no means an unimportant matter, and it involves certain principles of construction which it will be interesting to see Mr. CLEVELAND develop.

The following is the passage in which he makes the most important claim as to the Executive:

> The Constitution declared: "The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America," and this is followed by a recital of specific and distinctly declared duties with which he was charged and the powers with which he was invested. The members of the convention were not willing, however, that the executive power which they invested in the President should be cramped and embarrassed by any implication that a specific statement of certain granted powers and duties excluded all other Presidential functions; nor were they willing apparently that the denial of such a claim as this should find its strongest support in the meaning which should be given to the words "executive power," or in the authority involved in the absolute investiture of that power. Therefore we find that the Constitution supplements a recital of the specific duties and powers of the President with this impressive and conclusive additional requirement: "He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." This I conceive to be equivalent to a grant of all the power necessary to the performance of his duty in the execution of the laws.

Later, Mr. CLEVELAND refers to the oath taken by the President on assuming his office, and especially to the clause that was added in the convention by which he binds himself "to the best of my [his] ability" to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." Thus, continues Mr. CLEVELAND, "in one case he was to exercise every power attached to his office to the end that the laws might be faithfully executed, and in the other his oath required of him not merely obedience to the Constitution, and not merely performance of executive duty, but the exertion of all his official strength and authority for the preservation, protection, and defense of the Constitution." And again: "Under the Constitutional mandate that the President shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, every citizen, in the day or in the night, at home or abroad, is constantly within the protection and restraint of the executive power—none so lowly as to be beneath its scrupulous care, and none so great and powerful as to be beyond its restraining force."

How Mr. CLEVELAND applied this conception of the power and the obligation of the President is matter of history. The conception is characteristic of the man. He has always been keenly alive to the responsibility of any office he has held, and he has been correspondingly firm and frank in his interpretation of the power necessary to discharge that responsibility. He has followed pretty literally the injunction of old Gov. TRUMBULL of Connecticut to WASHINGTON on taking command of the Continental forces at Cambridge: "Be therefore strong and very courageous." Every one will recall the sense of profound relief that prevailed throughout the country when, in 1894, he ordered the General commanding the army to proceed to Chicago and see that the laws were "faithfully executed" when the State Executive failed and refused to do his duty. That and other precedents set by him have added greatly to the force and to the value of the executive office.

It will occur to many that the spirit in which the office is now administered is not the same and is not better. But it is too soon to form a final or even a fair judgment of the present Administration. It has had terrible difficulties to deal with, and while it has had the great advantage of a strong party support in Congress and powerful popular sentiment as well, it has had new and perplexing problems to face. Of one thing we may be sure: Whatever Mr. MCKINLEY has done to resist the invasion of the executive prerogative has been far easier for him because of the stand which Mr. CLEVELAND under trying circumstances maintained.

THE GAS OUTLOOK IN NEW YORK.

The managers of the allied gas interests of New York are discreetly reticent as to their plans for the future. Perhaps these are not yet definitely formulated. From what has leaked out, however, it is safe to venture the statement that the advance in the price of illuminating gas has been postponed, but the intention to advance it has not been abandoned, and that part of the main system under the control of the new management will be utilized for the distribution of fuel gas. It is possible that a great coke-oven plant may be built near the city to carbonize Cape Breton slack coal and make gas as a by-product to coke and the various useful coal distillates, such as coal tar, ammoniacal liquor, cyanides, benzole, sulphur compounds, and the like. The gas thus produced is of low grade, and to raise it to the standard of luminosity satisfactory for lighting purposes it requires enrichment with naphtha. The enriched and the unenriched gas would be separately distributed, the one for illumination and the other for heating.

It is scarcely probable the capitalists who have invested so much money to extinguish competition will be content with the present scale of prices for gas to meter consumers. For another year the legal limit is $1.05 per thousand. It would perhaps be indiscreet to advance to this figure from 65 cents. Probably $1 will be the new price when it is fixed, and popular dissatisfaction will be placated by the promise of fuel gas at 50 or 60 cents, as soon as the arrangements for its distribution can be completed. A fuel gas sold at a relatively low price as compared with illuminating gas ought to be of great public advantage, not only as a convenience in the kitchen, but as insuring a large aggregate economy to manufacturers in cheaper power and a much lessened cost of operations requiring heat.

The only conditions under which gas can be used in place of coal as a source of heat without reckless extravagance are those in which the heat requirements are intermittent and for short periods, or are closely localized. Even for such uses a gas of low calorific value is not always cheap, even if sold at a price much below that of better gas. The arithmetic of this matter is very simple, and rests upon a comparison of heat units. In New York the average price of anthracite coal may be assumed to be $5 per ton. Its average calorific value is expressed in 14,000 British thermal units per pound, or 28,000,000 heat units per net ton. The kind of gas we have been using in New York for the past year—carburetted water gas of rather poor average quality—will give out in complete combustion not to exceed 577,700 heat units per 1,000 cubic feet. This is the maximum calorific efficiency for which the normal composition of this grade of gas will account. In practice it will not average 570,000 British thermal units per thousand, owing to the relatively high percentages of nitrogen and carbonic acid. At 65 cents per thousand cubic feet, this kind of gas is equivalent to anthracite coal at $31.93 per ton. If the selling price of this gas was $1 per thousand, it would be equivalent to anthracite at $49.14 per ton. The unenriched gas which is the product of the distillation of coal in coke ovens contains less than 400,000 heat units per thousand cubic feet. To admit of comparison with anthracite, it must cost the consumer not to exceed 7⅛ cents per thousand. As the net cost of storage and distribution cannot very well be less than 50 cents, the least cost at which it could be sold without loss to the producer, say 60 cents per thousand, would make it equivalent to anthracite at about $42 per net ton of 2,000 pounds. It does not look as if this comparison warranted the prediction that fuel gas will be a boon to New York.

It is well known that coal is not burned economically in stoves, ranges, and furnaces, and that gas may be. The difference in calorific value, however, is much too great to be equalized by the better utilization of the heat units developed in gas combustion. In point of fact, the best apparatus yet devised for the burning of gas as a fuel necessarily loses a great deal of the heat it generates by conduction and radiation and in the temperature of the escaping products of combustion. The waste is relatively much less than with coal, but if it were nothing coal would need to be much more costly than it is now to be as expensive as gas per unit of heat available for useful purposes.

The only basis for a fuel gas development in New York is found in the fact that whereas the steam engine converts only about 10 to 12 per cent. of the heat of the coal into effective energy, the gas engine has been made to vitalize 20 per cent. This shows that an important economy is possible with the gas engine, but it will not be promoted by selling a gas of low fuel value at a price relatively higher than that charged for a gas of much higher fuel value. It costs as much to store and distribute a gas of 400 heat units per cubic foot as one of 700. It costs more, indeed, per unit of efficiency, since larger holders and larger mains are needed, or a greater pressure must be maintained, thus increasing the leakage and the dangers due to leakage. For this reason the best gas is the cheapest, and it has been found so wherever illuminating and fuel gas have come into competition.

HOMING BANKNOTES.

We publish in another column a letter from Mr. J. L. BLAUSS, a writer on financial matters, criticising the plan of banking advocated by Mr. JACOB L. GREENE and favorably commented on by us on Friday.

Mr. BLAUSS thinks that the notes of banks described by Mr. GREENE would not return to them, and would continue to accumulate in the financial centres. His account of the course which such banknotes would take seems to us defective at the start. He says that when issued they would be taken to the bank for deposit or redemption. Our opinion is that they would be used, especially in the season of crop moving, for actual exchanges, for the purchase of the crops from the farmers, which is the one process that makes the demand for currency active at that time. Mr. GREENE in his paper particularly insisted that the system of redemption should be so organized that when the transactions that called for the use of the credit currency "have been completed, the currency will go at once to be redeemed instead of gravitating to financial centres to be speculatively employed as does an idle, irredeemable currency always."

Is such an organization of redemption impracticable? We do not think so. It was amply provided under the system of New England banking known as the Suffolk Bank system. The essential feature of that system was that no bank was allowed to pay out over its counter the bills of any other bank, while the Suffolk Bank acted as a clearing house for the interchange of the bills sent in for redemption. Under this arrangement the bills were issued only when they could be issued at a profit, that is, when they were needed in actual exchanges, and came back automatically when that need ceased. We know of no reason why the principle of this arrangement is not as applicable to the banks of to-day as it was to those of fifty years ago.

THE VIRGINIA DISFRANCHISEMENT SCHEME.

The voters of Virginia have decided on a light vote but by a considerable majority to hold a Constitutional convention, the purpose of which is frankly acknowledged to be the disfranchisement of the negroes.

It is one of the peculiarities of the sentiment of the State that the vote of a number of the counties in which the whites are in a majority was adverse to the scheme, while it received its heaviest majorities in the so-called black counties. On the face of it this would seem to be fairly conclusive evidence that the State needs no Constitutional amendment to prevent the negroes from voting. They can hardly be assumed to have voted to deprive themselves of the franchise. On the other hand, it is to be inferred from the facts mentioned that not all the whites by any means are in favor of the disfranchisement plan.

It may be that when the convention assembles the feeling of the members will not sustain the present purpose, and that some measure may be adopted that will be fairly equal in its operation. We sincerely trust that this will be the case. It would be a misfortune if the State of Virginia, which in some ways has been among the most enlightened of the Southern States, should take an openly reactionary course. Probably the plan that will be proposed will be the imposition of a test of intelligence, nominally the same for all, but which the election officers can and will apply so as to admit the whites and shut out the negroes. And this is likely to be accompanied by what is known as the "grandfathers' clause," by which persons enjoying the right to the vote in 1861 and the direct male descendants of such persons will be exempted from the application of the test. It is not likely that a plan of this sort can be defeated by any action of the Federal Government. In effect it would be a violation of the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, but it would not be so in terms. From recent decisions of the Supreme Court it is not probable that it would be condemned by that court.

Even were it decided by the court to be inconsistent with the Constitution, it is not easy to see what the exact results would be. If brought up on a case involving the title to office of officials elected under the State Constitution with this restricted suffrage, there is, so far as we are aware, no means of enforcing the precise decisions of the court. As to the Fourteenth Amendment, which provides for the reduction of the representation where the suffrage is "abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime," that could be enforced if there were the requisite majority in both houses of Congress, but it would not be easy to secure this. Practically, we think that any of the Southern States will be left free to deal with the suffrage as their own sense of right may dictate or permit.

But while the public opinion of the North is likely to observe this degree of freedom for the South, it is not to be denied that any scheme for unequal suffrage in that section would be regarded in the North with deep regret and with grave disapproval. There would linger in the North a strong feeling that to repress the negro vote and at the same time to retain the representation of the negroes in the hands of the men who have deprived them of a right guaranteed by the Constitution is not a manly, not an honorable thing to do. There is also another element in the situation which is not so definite, but which may have a material influence on the fortunes of the South. It is the fact that in dealing unfairly with the negroes, in imposing on them conditions not imposed on whites of the same degree of intelligence and fitness for the franchise, the South sows the seeds of class dissension and resentment and makes possible disturbance and difficulty in its social and industrial life which are unfortunate and may be dangerous. Such a course we believe to be entirely unnecessary and inexpedient. We can only hope that in the process of discussion the immense value of real equality of right before the law will become evident to the people of the South themselves.

THE IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

According to recent cable dispatches Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has made a complete surrender to what he must have been constrained to believe was the ardent desire of a large majority of the colonists interested. His course comes as a surprise, and is highly commendable. For all practical purposes the bill remains as it came into existence as the result of the Australian referendum. The much-opposed "no appeal" clause evidently remains intact. That is, the Australian Supreme Court is to settle all internal questions of law, "unless the public interests in some part of her Majesty's dominions otherwise than the Commonwealth or State are involved."

As far as the act itself will pertain directly to the Australian Commonwealth, it is, to use the words of an eminent British publicist, "a skillful attempt to merge in one scheme the constitutional experience of Great Britain and of the United States." In reality the Commonwealth Parliament, with its Senate and House of Representatives, will bear a striking resemblance to the Congress of the United States, while the functions of the Governor General will, to a considerable extent, be similar to those of the President, though these resemblances are not carried beyond their internal or inter-State aspects. The judicial power is to be vested in a Federal Supreme Court, whose judgments are to be supreme, but the bill also invites the creation by the Imperial Parliament of another court to deal with such questions as would, under the existing system, devolve upon the Queen in council.

A genuine imperial court that should, for obvious reasons, be composed of the House of Lords and a proper representation of Colonial Judges seems now inevitable. The effect will be far-reaching and of great importance to the Commonwealth of the Pacific, which will thereby be bound to the mother country by ties in entire keeping with its new condition; an impulse will be given to the incorporation of other Commonwealths within the empire, and these, with the United Kingdom, will form the indomitable British Imperial Federation of the future.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is much significance in the name chosen by Mr. GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN and Mr. P. LOUTER WESSELS for the remarkable society into which those gentlemen have formed themselves. They call it the American Raad, and presumably one of them is the American of it and the other is the Raad, but which is the American and which the Raad is a question we will not attempt to discuss, not seeing anything particularly American about either of them and having only a vague idea of what Raad means. We are most interested, and we think others will be also, in the fact that Messrs. VAN SICLEN and WESSELS saw no inconsistency or absurdity in emphasizing what might be denominated their own alienelty while endeavoring to involve the United States in a foreign quarrel—and to involve it on the wrong side of the quarrel at that. Their American Raad is a contradiction in itself. There are no American Raads, and couldn't be, and yet these two enterprising individuals say they are one, and as such are sending out innumerable letters to pious Americans, asking them to invite a second and possibly less courteous snubbing from the British Government, and to express an opinion on the relative merits of peace and war in the abstract. One of our correspondents, and a clergyman at that, has more than intimated that Messrs. VAN SICLEN and WESSELS are lunatics, but that is only the impression they create when viewed from a point as far away as Accord, N. Y., where the correspondent in question lives. They are sane enough for all practical purposes, and very amiable and respectable gentlemen as well. The only trouble with them is that they do not yet understand this country and its people, do not appreciate where our interests and our sympathies lie, and make rather ludicrous mistakes in consequence. Time will do much for them, and meanwhile we must all be gentle with the erring.

—Boston has a mystery, and it is one well calculated to give pleasing occupation for a long time to the Bostonian mind. Even New York minds of the sort—there are such on a famous Height of Land within our corporate limits—that bow in awe before Mrs. PIPER, will find in this mystery food for solemn reflection, and, for all we can say, clear evidence of the existence of Another World. As The Boston Post tells the impressive tale, one Sabbath morning—meaning Sunday, doubtless—a lady who was walking along Park Street, near the church—all civilized beings will know what church—had her attention called—by a nudge from the supernatural, of course—to a brick in the sidewalk bearing on its—the brick's—upturned face the enigmatic letters "J. A. G." These letters, The Post—or perhaps it's the lady—says, had evidently been put in while the brick was clay, for they were deeply cut and bore the marks of firing. "Now," continues the thrilling narrative, "comes the mysterious part. The next day the lady looked for the brick and was unable to find it, although she searched diligently. Several times after she looked carefully but unsuccessfully, until the following Sunday, when she again plainly saw the letters in the sidewalk. She took bearings and brought a friend with her the next day. But, lo! it had disappeared again and has not since been found, although she carefully followed the bearings she took. The lady is quite curious about the matter, and should any one run across a brick bearing the letters 'J. A. G.' near the corner of Park and Tremont Streets he will confer a favor by sending the information to this office." Now, what does that teach you? Obviously, it teaches something. Bricks inscribed "J. A. G." do not appear and disappear in this fashion without a reason, and we join The Boston Post in asking for light.

—Heroism of a peculiar but highly admirable sort was displayed in Philadelphia last week by WILLIAM WOOD, a switchman employed in the Reading subway. A train was approaching the tower where WOOD was stationed, and he had to move a certain switch to prevent a disastrous derailment. The action of the lever revealed to him that something was out of order and, hurrying to the switch, WOOD found that a pivot bolt had dropped out and disappeared. The train was moving rapidly, and to save it a substitute pivot was instantly and absolutely necessary. WOOD thrust his middle finger into the empty hole, signaled to a companion in the tower and the switch moved. Then WOOD found himself fastened tight, so close to the track that a second's delay meant his death beneath the advancing train. He did not delay—he gave one hard pull and walked away, leaving his finger behind him. The improvised pivot served the intended purpose, and the train passed safely.

—We have more than once had occasion to commend the work of the People's Institute, and did it with such cordiality that neither the officers nor the students of the institute can doubt the sincerity of the regret with which we find it necessary to address them in other terms than those of praise. But the exhibition of ignorance, unreason, prejudice, and bad manners made by a People's Institute audience last Friday night gave good cause for suspecting something radically wrong in the methods of instruction employed there and the kind of instruction supplied. Gathered nominally to hear both sides of the Anglo-Boer controversy, the throng of pretended truth seekers first rewarded with frantic applause a speaker who wilfully distorted history out of all semblance to reality and then wreathed his grotesque calumnies with every epithet known to hysterical denunciation. The orator who followed, and who attempted to present facts and figures the accuracy of which is generally admitted throughout the civilized world, was greeted with howls and hisses, and his side of the argument was rejected unheard. If this is "debate" as understood in the People's Institute, then the labors performed there are, on the whole, worse than useless. An alternative theory is that the institute has been unfortunate in the quality of the persons whom its offer of cheap and easy education has attracted. But that supposition, too, gives rise to mistrust of the enterprise, to a fear that more attention has been paid to the revelation of social wrongs than of social duties, with the result of making destruction more congenial than construction to the belated investigators of the world's great problems. It is not an unpardonable sin, of course, to prefer a Boer to a Briton; it is not even a conclusive proof of childish folly, but to reject all testimony that makes against a prejudice, to decide that unheard defenses are worthless—these things are very bad, indeed.

—When a reporter asked Mr. ERVING WINSLOW what ground Senator SPOONER had for saying in his recent speech that he had "received a letter from the chief of the so-called anti-imperialists of Boston, denouncing Gen. OTIS as a liar," the Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League instantly and proudly admitted that he was the person to whom the Senator referred. But of course Mr. WINSLOW didn't admit that Senator SPOONER told the truth, that being an admission anti-imperialists never make in regard to people who disagree with them. "I didn't call Gen. OTIS a liar," said the amiable youth. "I simply wrote a letter to Mr. SPOONER after his controversy with Senator PETTIGREW, and inclosed a pamphlet or two. I pointed out several passages for Senator SPOONER to read. For instance, I quoted from Gen. OTIS's report of Feb. 8, in which the statement was made that AGUINALDO had made a request that a neutral zone be established between the lines of the American and Filipino soldiers. Side by side I placed a quotation from Gen. OTIS's telegram of May 1, in which he said that AGUINALDO had asked for no truce, and the statement that he had done so was misleading." Then the statement became more interesting, for Mr. WINSLOW continued: "I simply desired to point out that contradictory statements were made by officials of the Government. At most, I would say that Gen. OTIS was an automatic liar. That is the term I should apply in the case of contradictory statements." And what a pretty term it is—how much sweeter and milder than "liar" unadorned! In conclusion, Mr. WINSLOW declared in effect that he considered it the privilege of an American citizen to call other American citizens what he chose.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Columbus (Ohio) Press-Post carries this ticket at the head of its editorial columns: "For President, Admiral George Dewey; for Vice President, the Hon. John J. Lentz; for platform, the people's will."

* * *

The inscription prepared by President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth College and accepted by the State Committee for the tablet to be presented to the United States battleship Kearsarge reads: "From the State of New Hampshire to the battleship Kearsarge. Dedicated to Justice, Honor, and Freedom, in the Service of a Reunited People."

* * *

A writer in The Chicago Times-Herald, speaking of veteran editors who have passed away, recalls a story he has heard of Horace Greeley and Secretary William H. Seward. "Seward," the story reports Greeley as saying in his characteristic epigrammatic and emphatic way, "has got to die some day, but that's no sign he'll get into heaven. He'll find at the gates that the Lord is bigger than himself and he'll refuse to enter."

* * *

Gov. Mount of Indiana issued an eloquent proclamation, calling for a patriotic observance of Memorial Day. "Let the choicest flowers," he says, "be gathered and wreathed into garlands and strewn on the graves of our honored dead in token of loving remembrance of their heroic service. Plant the flag they defended on their graves. These tributes will not benefit our silent heroes, but they will teach lessons of patriotism to the living. In memory of those who fought and those who fell, those who gave much and those who gave all, let the day be observed."

REDEMPTION OF BANK NOTES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your very favorable comment on Mr. Greene's pamphlet, "An Ideal Currency," leads me to suspect that you haven't sufficiently weighed the matter. With your indulgence I shall briefly outline a state of facts which reduces Mr. Greene's thesis to nullity. The assumption is that if banks were permitted to issue currency on the security of their assets the return to them of that currency when no longer required in the avenues of trade would prevent an accumulation of cash in the financial centres.

Let us suppose an interior bank free to issue currency during a movement of the crops. The demand having been satisfied, what happens? First of all, those who received the bills take them to the bank for deposit or redemption. Meanwhile those who borrowed the circulation pay up their loans either by returning specie or bills of other banks, and drafts, &c., but the result, so far as it concerns the issuing bank, is this, that its power to loan money has been restored. But on the other hand, the crops having been marketed, the local demand for money has fallen off. According to Mr. Greene, the gentlemen who conduct that institution will lock up the funds which they are now able to loan, and fold their hands in idleness, until the season for active money returns, despite the fact that these funds might be profitably used in the financial centres. The bare statement of the case refutes Mr. Greene. I do not hold that a free banking system might not be desirable, but I do maintain that accumulations of cash in the interior will inevitably be shipped to the financial centres under any system of banking in which the banks are free to make use of their surplus reserves.

JOHN LINCOLN BLAUSS.

IRELAND'S POLITICAL STATUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that it is to be regretted that our citizens of Irish birth and extraction are now engaged in an agitation through their well-known organizations, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Clan-na-Gael, to force an expression in the coming National conventions of one or both of the great parties in favor of mediation or intervention between the Boers and Great Britain, so as to cause friction and war between the latter country and the United States. That these societies have any real friendship for the South African republics I do not believe. It is hatred for the Government of Great Britain and Ireland, and not friendship for the Boers that is behind this movement. If we are to be forced into a quarrel with Great Britain, that we may secure to the Irish a secession of Ireland from England, I think the American people should know the grievances under which Ireland suffers and therefore ask to be informed on the following:

1. Is Ireland an integral part of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and has it a representative government?
2. Has Ireland equal representation, according to population, with England and Scotland in the British Parliament?
3. Has Ireland civil, religious, and commercial liberty equal to that enjoyed by the people of England, Scotland, and Wales?
4. Did the efforts of Parnell result in land laws for Ireland that are of advantage to its tenant farmers, and if so, what are the results of such laws and the present conditions?

Before we undertake to free Ireland, I, for one, am anxious to know the grievances that cause this agitation, and trust some of your readers will kindly enlighten me through the columns of THE TIMES.

W. C. C.

New York, May 26, 1900.

ELECTION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

American Commander of a Town Allows a Vote on Prohibition.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

"We held an election here in Marivales, the like of which I had never seen before," writes Capt. Grinstead of the Thirty-second Volunteers to his folks in Wellington, Kan.

"Some of the natives came to me and complained that the privilege of selling beer, wine, &c., was being abused and said they would like to have it left to a vote of the people whether the sale of spirits should be prohibited entirely. I immediately called an election and allowed all natives, both men and women, over the age of twenty-one, to vote. They all assembled at the convent at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. The first ballot stood 96 for to 96 against, and the second ballot stood one majority for the sale of spirits.

"This is the grandest country in the world. I wish I had the language to express myself about it. The natives at this place are very friendly and peaceably disposed. I frequently go out deer hunting with them. All I have to do is to let the President of the town know that I would like to go and he will have everything arranged in Oriental style. I tell you it is grand. If we don't get a deer we get a wild boar. I have the tusks of a very large boar that I am keeping as a gentle reminder of a narrow escape I made while out hunting."

NUGGETS.

In the Cafe.

Carte—I tell you that waiter is a gentleman from head to foot.
D'Hote—You mean from tip to tip.—Chicago News.

Perverted Moral.

"And what does the story of the prodigal son teach us?" asked the teacher.

"It teaches us how to get the fatted calf," was the prompt reply of the bad boy at the foot of the class.—Chicago Post.

The Germ Theory.

Doctor of Old School—The child appears to be teething.

Doctor of New School—Impossible! The bacteriological diagnosis discloses no trace whatever of the characteristic teething bacillus.—Detroit Journal.

First Experience.

Mr. Bowser—Hulda, how do I look in this evening dress?

Mrs. Bowser—Why, Daniel, you look just splendid.

Mr. Bowser—I ought to, Hulda. I don't think I ever was more uncomfortable in my life.—Boston Transcript.

REPRESSED GENIUS.

Charles Line in Chicago Chronicle.

I thought I was a writer born,
To rhyme was my delight;
I scribbled verse at early morn
And often late at night.
The muses sang within my soul
In pure, sweet harmony,
I hoped some day to reach the goal,
When famous I would be.

One day I wrote my masterpiece—
At least I thought it so—
And flung my banner to the breeze
Where muddy waters flow.
It was a welcome greeting ode
To our great Admiral,
And not the croaking of a toad
From some dug-out canal.

I sent it to a magazine,
Inclosing my address;
I underlined the words therein
On which I laid great stress;
I told them to withhold my name
Until such future time
When I at last had won my fame
In lyric song and rhyme.

I waited for a week or two—
My blood in fever heat—
I could no engineering do,
Could neither sleep nor eat.
Each day I called to get my mail,
But found no answer there;
Would I succeed or must I fail
In my new chosen sphere?

At last it came—the envelope
With trembling hands I seized;
My heart beat fast with fears and hope,
Pulsation almost ceased;
With feverish glow my eyes did burn,
I read the note in haste,
Which said: "Your MS. we return;
It lacks in rhyme and taste."

"Oh, cruel and wicked world!" I cried,
"Your prejudice I scorn;
My sacred muse you shall not hide,
For I'm a writer born;
My effort spurned 'ere long you'll see
In leading magazines;
I'll write ads in sweet poetry
For patent medicines."

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

FRANCE AND THE MOROCCO PROBLEM.—The French military demonstration on the Morocco frontier has aroused considerable discussion in diplomatic circles in Europe, partly because of a misinterpretation put by some Continental editors upon an interpellation on the subject in the British House of Commons. Neither the interpellation nor the answer to it implied that France was going beyond her rights in taking possession of Twat, but the Continental press explained the matter differently, taking it for granted that the French troops from Algeria were actually menacing the integrity of Morocco, which action was to be resented by Great Britain. It was pointed out in Berlin as well as in Rome and Vienna, and even in Madrid, that, owing to the interests in Morocco of nearly all the powers, the matter in question could not be settled by France alone, nor even by France and Great Britain. Although it was ultimately discovered, what had been known in Downing Street all along, that so far the Algerian troops had infringed nobody's rights, information was in the meantime gathered through various diplomatic sources which tended to show that intervention in the affairs of the North African State by the powers interested could only be a question of time.

France is at present conducting rather extensive operations in Southern Algeria, employing a force of considerably over 10,000 men and 4,000 camels. The French Government has so far explained the matter as "pertaining to the extension of the Algerian police system." Twat, which was recently occupied by an expeditionary corps, has generally been regarded by the powers as lying without the sphere of influence of Morocco. For several years, according to correspondence published in Parisian journals, life and property in Southern Algeria have been rendered insecure owing to the raids made by wandering bands from that part of Morocco which lies contiguous. Diplomatic inquiry has not only confirmed all this, thereby showing justification for "the extension of the Algerian police system" along the Algerian border, but it has revealed that the land of the young Sultan Abdul Aziz is on the verge of an internal eruption during the reign of which the property and lives of several thousand foreign residents would be placed in jeopardy. It is believed in Berlin and Rome that France has been alive to the threatening danger for some time, and would at the first signs of a revolt be on hand with her Algerian troops. It is therefore urged in the capitals of the powers of the Triple Alliance that their Tangier legations should summon a conference while there is yet time, and should offer the Shereefian Court a guarantee that the independence of Morocco will be preserved in return for certain reforms in which foreigners are particularly interested.

These reforms, it is urged, should include at least three features—a modification of the powers of the Caids, which are a constant menace to the natives no less than they are to foreign merchants; the repeal of the right of natives to bear arms without a license, and a radical change in the laws which pertain to the distribution of grain, which directly concern the natives.

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FRENCH NATIONALISM DEFINED BY AN EMINENT FRENCHMAN. — A well-known French diplomatist and statesman, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, has written a letter declining to be present at a Nationalist banquet in Fours, in which the nobleman declares that Nationalism should inspire no sentiment of patriotism being actually damaging to French interests, national and international.

Baron de Constant, who was some years ago Secretary of the French Embassy in London, is now a Deputy for the Sarthe. His letter is therefore considered of considerable importance, as he represents not only a large voting constituency, but also an intelligent body of the noblesse who have hitherto been claimed by the party of which Paul Déroulède, the exile, is the head. The Baron wrote, among other things:

"Under the pretext of flattering the army, which we content ourselves with having, it [Nationalism] exhorts it to march in turn upon Berlin, upon Rome, upon London, or against the people. Our armaments, the burden of which we all endure cheerfully, with a view to the preservation of peace, are nothing in the hands but a menace to liberty, work, and peace. While invoking the great word patriotism and the traditions of glory and order, which are dear to us, it sows violence and hatred. Trade is nothing in its eyes but a war treasure, and the words 'commerce,' [the Fours banquet was to be held under the direct auspices of the Ligue du Parti Commercial] and 'Nationalism' can only be associated by monstrous irony, like the saying fifty years ago, 'L'Empire, c'est la paix.'"

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REORGANIZATION OF AUSTRIA'S ARTILLERY.—It is reported by the Vienna press that the artillery branch of the Austrian Army is shortly to be completely reorganized in accordance with the German system. This has long been contemplated by the Government in Vienna, but owing to considerations of expense it has been postponed from time to time. The Austrian arm at present in use is obsolete even when compared with the light artillery of Asiatic Russia. The material of which the Austrian guns are made is Uchatius bronze, and their military value in the eyes of Western Europe is said to roughly correspond to that of the Krupp guns formerly in use in the German Army and known as the 1873 material.

It is said that the German artillery practice witnessed by Emperor Francis Joseph at Juterbog, while a guest of the Kaiser, deeply impressed him, and he has returned to Vienna fully determined to hasten as far as possible artillery reform throughout his own army. The reorganization of the German artillery was completed a year ago, and it now consists entirely of rapid-fire guns of 7.7 centimeter calibre, and is uniformly on the system adopted in 1896. Germany has, moreover, introduced field howitzers, which enable the shelling of an enemy behind earthworks. This innovation is said to have been a direct result of the lessons learned by the present war in South Africa. Another innovation about to be introduced can be traced to the same origin. That is the supplying of ships of war with gun carriages upon which the larger naval guns can be mounted in order that they may be operated as siege guns on land.

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SOME FRENCH EXPERIMENTS WITH A "CURE" FOR DRUNKENNESS.—Some months ago French medical papers had considerable to say concerning a cure for intoxication that was said to have been discovered by three French doctors, MM. Sapelliер, Thébault, and Broca. The cure consisted of inoculating habitual inebriates with a serum obtained from the blood of a horse that had been kept for a considerable time in a state of intoxication. A paper was read before the French Academy of Medicine at its last sitting, which revealed to what extent the cure could be relied upon. The author of the paper was Dr. Crevally, the Australian correspondent of the Academy. His experiments, in which he was assisted by Dr. Rougier, head of the Sydney Institute of Bacteriology, have been conducted on much the same lines as those of the French physicians, but as they were begun two years ago, Dr. Crevally was necessarily ignorant of the labors of his Parisian colleagues.

In his paper he stated that he obtained his serum from a calf which, after the manner of the horse of the Frenchmen, had been subjected to a long course of enforced drunkenness. At the outset Dr. Crevally was tempted to believe that he was on the right track. After two or three injections of the serum the most inveterate topers were disposed to forswear their tippling habits. Unhappily, they only persevered in this excellent resolve for a few days. Within a week their abhorrence of the bottle had disappeared, and they were drinking with the fresh zest that comes of temporary privation.

After careful investigation, Dr. Crevally wrote that he found himself forced to admit that the passing efficacy of his serum was solely due to the action of the imagination of his patients, who were under the influence of "auto-suggestion," a phenomenon well known to physicians. Even inoculation with water produced the same temporary results.

The Pennsylvania's New Train Service.

BUFFALO, May 27.—The Pennsylvania Railroad, which has just acquired control of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Road, this evening started a new service between Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. At 6:10 o'clock P. M. a train composed of through sleepers for Philadelphia and through sleepers and day coaches for Baltimore and Washington left here, and will arrive in Philadelphia at 6:52 o'clock, and Washington 7:44 o'clock A. M. The running time between Buffalo and Washington is reduced about one hour.

MEMORIAL DAY EVENTS

Manhattan and Brooklyn Parades of Veterans of Two Wars.

SERVICES AT GRANT'S TOMB

Honor to the Memory of Gen. Dix—Exercises at the Grave of Father McGlynn.

Preparations for the observance of Memorial Day are practically complete, and the indications are that the day will be celebrated with more circumstance than usual, for in the great parades in Manhattan and Brooklyn the dwindling ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic will be reinforced by the younger veterans of the war with Spain.

While the principal interest will, of course, settle about the military and patriotic organizations, there is also a long series of civic celebrations, festivities, and sporting events, which will receive their share of attention later in the day.

In this borough the First and Fifth Brigades of the National Guard are under marching orders, and will lead ten divisions of the Grand Army of the Republic down Fifth Avenue from Forty-sixth Street to Washington Square, which is considered quite a long enough tramp, even over smooth asphalt, for many of the aged warriors who will take their places in line. The procession will start at 9 o'clock, or as soon thereafter as the troops can be got in motion, and will be reviewed at the Worth Monument by Gov. Roosevelt and his staff.

ORDER OF THE COLUMN.

Edwin T. Greenfield is the Grand Marshal, and the following is the order of the column:

Platoon Mounted Police, Sergt. James McGlynn, commanding.
Regular Troops, under command of Lieut. Col. Carle A. Woodruff, Seventh Artillery.
United States Engineers, Major G. D. Knight commanding.
Engineers' Band.
Engineer Battalion, Companies B, D, and E. West Point Band.
Battery L and Battery K, Seventh Artillery.
Governors Island Band.
Battalion Fifteenth Infantry, Companies I and L. National Guard.
First Mounted Veterans.
Escort to Alexander Hamilton Post No. 182. Squadron A, Cadet Corps.
Alexander Hamilton Post, No. 182.
Personal escort to the Grand Marshal.
Detail of First Mounted New York Rifles.
Escort to Colors.
Grand Marshal and personal staff.

THE VETERAN DIVISIONS.

The veterans will march in the following order:

First Division.—Marshal, P. H. Scott; Noah L. Farnham Post, No. 458; Fortieth Regiment Veteran Association, as escort to Horace B. Claflin Post, No. 578; Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 13; William D. Kennedy Post, No. 42; Phil Kearny Post, No. 8; Naval Post, No. 516; Farragut Post, No. 75.

Second Division.—Marshal, John L. Staats; Reno Post, No. 44; Winfield Scott E. Hancock Post, No. 259; George G. Meade Post, No. 38; E. H. Wade Post, No. 520; General James D. Wadsworth Post, No. 77; Koltes Post, No. 32.

Third Division.—Marshal, Charles J. Golden; Steinwehr Post, No. 192; Gilon Post, No. 264; Dahlgren Post, No. 113; William G. Mitchell Post, No. 559; Joe Hooker Post, No. 128; John A. Rawlins Post, No. 80; Anderson Zouaves, Sixty-second Regiment Volunteers; Edwin D. Morgan Post, No. 492.

Fourth Division.—Marshal, Simpson Hamburger; John A. Dix Post, No. 135; Lincoln Camp, No. 7, Sons of Veterans, escort to J. L. Hiker Post, No. 62; Colonel Henry A. Weeks Post, No. 146; John C. Bendix Post, No. 402; James C. Rice Post, No. 29; Veteran Zouave Association, New York City, escort to Sumner Post, No. 24.

Fifth Division.—Marshal, John Murphy; General James McQuade Post, No. 557; Sedgwick Post, No. 186; Generals Shields-Corcoran Post, No. 69; General George B. McClellan Post, No. 552; Hans Powell Post, No. 339; Adam Gross Post, No. 330; John A. Andrews Post, No. 294.

Sixth Division.—Marshal, John Lake; Peter Cooper Post, No. 313; Cameron Post, No. 79; Fred Hecker Post, No. 408; Veteran Post, No. 436; Thaddeus Stevens Post, No. 255; Sheridan Ellsworth Post, No. 67.

Seventh Division.—Marshal, Major Charles Vetter, Jr.; Sons of Veterans Battalion, as escort to Spanish War Veterans; Theodore Roosevelt Command, No. 1; Manhattan Command, No. 5. Capt. B. Reinald commanding; Gloucester Command, No. 17.

Eighth Division.—Marshal, Reynold W. Wilcox; Veteran Corps Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., General F. H. Sheldan Command, No. 1, U. S. R. Army and Navy Veterans; Veteran Guards; Eleventh Regiment Veteran Association.

Two divisions made up of a number of cadet organizations and the Baptist Boys' Brigade will bring up the rear. Roosevelt Command No. 10, Spanish War Veterans, are under orders to march in blue uniforms they wore in service. Squadron A will act as escort to Major Gen. Roe, and the First Signal Corps will furnish escort to the brigade commanders.

THE PARADE IN BROOKLYN.

In Brooklyn the Second Brigade of the National Guard will parade, and there will be a representation of the army and navy. The route will be from the Bedford Avenue fountain, in Bedford Avenue, to Lafayette Avenue, to Classon Avenue, to Gates Avenue, to Grand Avenue, to St. Mark's Avenue, to Bedford Avenue, to the Grant statue.

There will be elaborate public services at Grant's Tomb in the afternoon at 3 o'clock under the direction of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, which will come to Riverside Park on a special steamboat as soon as the parade in Brooklyn is over. The exercises will be opened by a salute fired from a warship anchored off the Tomb. Then will follow the ritual of the Grand Army, led by Post Commander John L. Baker, including a prayer by Chapiain A. Stewart Walsh, and an address by Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff.

In the parade in this city John A. Dix Post, No. 135, will carry the original flag of the United States revenue cutter Robert McClellan which caused the famous dispatch of Gen. Dix, "If any man attempt to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." After the parade the post will take a trip up the river on the steamboat Chingachgook, and will land near Trinity Cemetery, where services will be held at the grave of Gen. Dix. The address will be by the Rev. Dr. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, Chaplain of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix will follow him in speaking at his father's grave.

Friends of the late Father Edward McGlynn will gather in Calvary Cemetery at 3 o'clock to honor his memory. Flowers will be laid upon the grave, and then all will join in a service of prayer and music. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. R. L. Burtsell, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Burke, the Rev. Father Thomas McLoughlin, and the Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey. The vocal music will be under the direction of Edward O'Mahoney.

TO DEDICATE MR. SCHIFF'S GIFT.

Among other events of the day will be the dedication of the new building of the Young Men's Hebrew Association at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street. The building is the gift of Jacob H. Schiff. The exercises will commence at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

Following the usual custom memorial services for the soldier dead were held in many of the churches of this borough and Brooklyn yesterday, the Sunday preceding Memorial Day.

PARADE IN THE BRONX.

Great Preparations to Observe Memorial Day Beyond the Harlem.

The Borough of the Bronx is to have a Memorial Day parade of its own, arranged through the efforts of a Citizens' Committee, which promises to surpass anything of the kind ever held north of the Harlem River. Gen. George Chappell and other prominent officers of the G. A. R. have joined heartily in the preparations and as a result of their work orders have been issued to the various G. A. R. ports calling for the formation of the column at 5:30 o'clock Wednesday morning on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Franklin Avenue. Led by a platoon of police the column will be composed of three divisions as follows:

Past Commander Morris Deitsch, Grand Marshal.
Charles H. Brundage, Adjutant General, and Chief of Staff.
Aides.
Comrades Harry Lurch and Robert Muir.
Comrades Nathan W. Jewett and R. G. Froemmert.

FIRST DIVISION.
Guests of Honor, in Coaches.
Band.
Oliver Tilden Post, No. 98, Dept. of N. Y. G. A. R.
Commander Theodore Weberg, commanding.
Drum Corps.
Judson Kilpatrick Post, No. 148, Dept. of N. Y. G. A. R.
Commander August F. Clausen, commanding.
SECOND DIVISION.
Charles Ritchie, Marshal.
Band.
One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment, Veteran Zouaves.
Capt. Matthias Johnson, commanding.
Drum Corps.
Vanderbilt Post, No. 136, Dept. of N. Y. G. A. R.
Commander John A. Murray, commanding.
Drum Corps.
Oliver Tilden Camp, Sons of Veterans.
Capt. Lewis Walters, commanding.
THIRD DIVISION.
Col. William N. Frost, Marshal.
St. Ann's Guards, Lieut. Mary Sutter, commanding.
Drum Corps.
St. Paul's Cadets, Major William G. Ruhl, commanding.
Mott Haven Cadets, Capt. Shade, commanding.
Public School No. 85, Capt. Archie P. Moore, commanding.
Truck, with flowers—Judson Kilpatrick Post.
Truck with flowers—Oliver Tilden Post.

The line of march will be through Franklin Avenue to One Hundred and Seventieth Street, through Third Avenue to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to Franklin Avenue, to St. Ann's Avenue, to One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to Third Avenue, to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, to Courtlandt Avenue; through to One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, to College Avenue, to One Hundred and Forty-third Street, to Alexander Avenue, to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, to Willis Avenue, to One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, passing in review of the North Side Board of Trade and reviewing officers, after which the parade will be dismissed.

A large reviewing stand is being erected in front of the Board of Trade Building, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Willis Avenue. In the evening there will be a commemoration service, the speaker of the evening being Elliot Danforth.

The programme arranged is as follows: Music, orchestra; prayer, Commander T. Weberg; address, Presiding Officer Hon. James L. Wells; "Songs of Long Ago," Mr. H. C. Courtney; recitation, Miss M. C. Curley; oration, the Hon. Elliot Danforth; duet, "Zampa," Mrs. S. I. Coxen and Asa Evans; song, Miss Lucy Cary; solo, Miss Inez Crabtree; "America."

TO HEROES' MEMORIES.

Decoration of Graves in Trinity Churchyard by Patriotic Women.

Trinity churchyard was thronged yesterday afternoon with Daughters of the American Revolution, who decorated the graves of a number of Revolutionary soldiers with flowers and American flags. The New York City chapter had charge of the work, which followed an anniversary service held in Trinity Church.

Eighty members of the chapter, headed by Mrs. Donald McLean, marched from the south porch of the church carrying in their arms bunches of lilies, which had decorated the altar during the service. After placing a bunch of lilies on the monument of Alexander Hamilton, near Rector Street, the procession marched to the rear of the church to the tomb of Marinus Willet, an American Revolutionary officer, who was later Mayor of New York. The tomb of William Alexander, an American Major General in the Revolution, was next decorated, and a tribute was also placed on the grave of Albert Gallatin.

The procession then passed to the front of the church, decorating the grave of Capt. James Lawrence, and stopped at the monument in memory of the men who died in the city prisons during the war for independence. An extra bunch of lilies was placed on the monument in memory of the late Gen. Guy V. Henry, who was present at that spot one year ago, when the chapter held its annual service.

The other graves visited were those of Benjamin Parke, great-grandfather of Miss Mary Avery, one of the Daughters of the American Revolution who died last month, and Michal Cresap, first Captain of the rifle battalions in the Revolution.

Inside the church American flags were draped on each side of the chancel, and another was wrapped around the pulpit. The Rev. J. Nevett Steele, vicar of Trinity and chaplain of the New York City chapter, who preached the sermon, referred to the association of Trinity Church with the men and times of the Revolution.

"You decorate the graves of these heroes," he continued, "not only for what they were, but for what they are. Otherwise your action would be an empty piece of sentimentalism. It is altogether fitting that you should present this memorial once more before the Father."

Among the clergy who assisted in the service was the Venerable Archdeacon Osborne Ingle of Frederick, Md.

PATRIOTISM OF HEBREWS.

Memorial Day Address of Mr. Harburger at Temple Agudath Jeshorim.

Assemblyman Julius Harburger delivered an address yesterday morning at the Temple Agudath Jeshorim, at 117 East Eighty-sixth Street. He said in part:

"Our Jewish Americans will vie with one another to commemorate the deeds of our dead heroes and place upon their graves the flowers, our tokens of respect, veneration, and love for those who fought to maintain an unbroken Union.

"But since those days a greater union has come to life, and the survivors of the war of the rebellion, joining hands with those of the newer generation, have united for their country's cause, and, at its bugle call, rushed simultaneously for its defense, glory, and honor.

"Whatever our policies may be as to the acquisition of new territories, our country to us is the greatest, best, most just, free, and liberal Government on earth. We can well be proud of the fact that every State in the Union furnished its full quota of Jewish Americans to uphold the doctrines of our Republic, and thousands of volunteers offered their services ready at the call to shed their blood for the one country where they have received and achieved distinction and renown.

"What section of the land can compare to the great east side of New York, tenements teeming with humanity. Yet when war was announced with Spain nearly every household was ready to furnish a man to fight for his America. Decoration Day this year cements stronger the ties of brotherly love. One great Nation, one strong Union, the protector of its citizens, its homes and firesides."

JOHN A. DIX POST SERVICE.

Exercises in Calvary Baptist Church—Dr. MacArthur's Address.

There was a special religious service last night in Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, for the members of the John A. Dix G. A. R. Post. More than forty members, in charge of Commander Edward Payson Cone, attended, and the church was filled to the doors with members of the congregation and others.

In the west gallery of the church were nearly 200 members of the Baptist Boys' Brigade, in command of Gen. A. C. Kenyon, and in the east gallery was the brigade band of fifty pieces, in charge of Prof. Migrant, who at the close of the service played a cornet solo. Many patriotic airs were rendered by the band.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of the church, began his discourse by referring to the service rendered by the veteran soldiers of the post named who were present. His general subject was "Duties of Loyalty in Times of Peace," and he took for his text these words: "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." He said, in part:

"Strictly speaking, ours is not a time of peace. Nevertheless, we may expect but few wars in the years to come, and so it is always important to know what duties loyalty requires in times of peace. It is the duty of all true patriots to guard the purity of the ballot box. It is the mark of the sovereignty of the American citizen. A man is called a regicide who slays a King. In a republic he is truly a regicide who destroys the sovereignty of the citizen by destroying the purity of the ballot box. Great progress in the preservation of its purity has been made in our country in the last decade.

"Only the United States and Switzerland are republics worthy the name. The Republic of France, the Republics of South Africa, and those of South America are such only in name. There is vastly more liberty in Great Britain and her colonies than in the countries named. Even the Republic of Mexico is, in fact, a military despotism, and perhaps such a despotism is the best form of government for Mexico in its present stage of development.

"We are now entering upon what promises to be a stirring political campaign. Patriotism first and partyism last should be our motto. A judicious civil service reform is the need of the hour, for our Republic has entered upon a new and larger life.

"Except we put honest and capable men in office our rule will be a curse and not a blessing in Hawaii, Porto Rico, and in the Philippines. The laxity, incapacity, and dishonesty of certain officials in the Postal Service in Cuba have brought reproach to some degree upon American institutions and shame to all American patriots.

"The dishonesty of these officials emphasizes the need for true civil service reform. Some of them received their appointments not because they had proved themselves capable servants of the Government in the postal service elsewhere, but as rewards for their political activity in their county or State.

"But patriotism is not dying out. What we need is statesmen who shall be the peers of Webster and Clay and Seward and Sumner."

SERVICES FOR VETERANS.

Many Grand Army Men Attend Church in Brooklyn Borough.

Preliminary to Memorial Day the war veterans of Brooklyn yesterday attended special services in the churches and visited the various cemeteries in and about the borough, to decorate with flowers the graves of fallen comrades.

Wreaths of flowers were placed about the statue of Henry Ward Beecher in Borough Hall Square, and there were exercises at the Lincoln statue in Prospect Park. The Abraham Lincoln War Veterans held exercises in the park in the morning, and George C. Strong Post in the afternoon. Park Commissioner Brower delivered an address in the afternoon.

Memorial services under the auspices of Thomas C. Devin Post, G. A. R., the Society of Old Brooklynites, Monitor Naval Veterans' Association, Fourteenth Regiment War Veterans' Association, and the Knights of St. John and Malta were held yesterday at the tomb of the prison ship martyrs in Fort Greene Park. The children of St. Joseph's and St. John's Homes and of Public School No. 5 took part in the exercises. The tomb was decorated with flowers by the children.

The Rev. Father Chidwick, who was chaplain of the ill-fated battleship Maine, officiated at the memorial services over the graves of the sailors buried in the Naval Cemetery, near the Navy Yard. Naval Post No. 516, G. A. R.; William Lloyd Garrison Post, Farragut Squadron, First and Second Battalions Naval Cadets, and the Junior Naval Militia took part in the exercises.

The veterans of both Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy Union paraded from Broadway and Stuyvesant Avenue to the National Cemetery, where flowers were placed upon the soldiers' graves.

Among the Grand Army posts and veterans' associations which attended church services in Brooklyn yesterday were:

Mansfield Post, No. 35, South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, sermon by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Pardington, singing by the Columbian Guards.

U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, sermon by the Rev. Dr. John Rhey Thompson.

The Forty-eighth and the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiments' Veteran Associations and the Third Battery, N. G. N. Y., Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, sermon by the Rev. Theodore S. Henderson.

Brooklyn City and Winchester Posts, G. A. R., Immanuel Congregational Church, sermon by the Rev. Dr. Edward Payson Ingersoll.

Erastus I. Tefft and Middleton Posts, St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, sermon by the Rev. Spencer S. Roche.

James A. Perry Post, DeKalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, address by Joseph Fettretch of Manhattan.

German Metternich Post, Hopkins Street German Presbyterian Church, sermon by the Rev. A. W. Fismer.

Thatford Post, West End Baptist Church, sermon by the pastor.

Charles H. Burtis Post, Trinity Baptist Church, sermon by the Rev. Harry Pethic.

At the Graves of Catholic Soldiers.

Yesterday was known as Decoration Sunday in the cemeteries of Calvary and the Holy Cross, wherein lie many of the Catholic soldier dead of Manhattan and Brooklyn. In the morning veterans from all the Grand Army posts of this city visited the graves of their deceased comrades in these cemeteries and placed floral tributes upon them. The cemetery authorities stated that over 10,000 graves were visited by delegates from Manhattan and Brooklyn Grand Army posts.

Posts Unite in Services.

Memorial services were held in the New York Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, last night in which Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., and George Washington Post, No. 103, G. A. R., participated. The church was decorated with flags and post emblems and many flowers. Chaplain Wilber F. Wood, D. D., of Lafayette Post made a short welcoming address. Killaen Van Rensselaer, Chaplain of George Washington Post, welcomed that post and made a short address. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Duncan J. McMillan, delivered a sermon.

Roosevelt Command's Services.

Memorial services of the Roosevelt Command No. 10, Spanish War Veterans, were held in the assembly room of the Harlem Branch of the Y. M. C. A., One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. An address appropriate to the occasion was delivered by the Rev. John F. Carson, chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment.

REUNION OF CONFEDERATES.

Louisville Prepares to Welcome Veterans of Southern Army.

LOUISVILLE, May 27.—The tenth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will begin in this city Wednesday. It is expected, considered numerically, that this reunion will surpass any of those previously held, and a conservative estimate is that 150,000 visitors will be in Louisville during the week. Every arrangement has been made for entertaining such a crowd.

The city is handsomely draped in bunting, the red and white of the Confederacy being most prominent, while the portraits of Confederate Generals are suspended from many buildings. The court of honor, in Jefferson Street, opposite the Court House, where the reviewing stand has been erected, is an imposing structure. A great white arch is surmounted by eagles, while in the centre is a Confederate shield. By day it appears in dazzling whiteness, and by night it will be ablaze with hundreds of electric lights.

Reunion Hall, built in honor of the Confederate veterans and situated at Sixth and Water Streets, where it overlooks the beautiful Falls of the Ohio, has been completed. The hall will hold 8,000 chairs, with standing room for 10,000 people. On every window is the name of a battle where not less than 500 men were killed, and interspersed are the names of the leaders of the Confederacy. The main window is directly over the stage and bears this inscription:

"Less than 100,000 fighting men surrendered after enduring four years of suffering. The survivors of these are here today, and Kentucky is proud and happy."

The advance guard of Confederates has already begun to come in. State headquarters have been opened for the divisions of each State represented. Major Gen. George Moorman, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff; Gen. John B. Gordon, the Commander in Chief, and the Rev. B. M. Palmer of New Orleans, the opening-day orator, will arrive to-morrow or Tuesday.

EXERCISES AT SING SING.

Morrell Post Conducts Services In the Prison—Gen. Molineux Present.

SING SING, N. Y., May 27.—Memorial services were held in the prison here this morning. The thirteen hundred convicts were gathered in the Protestant chapel. There the exercises were under the direction of Morrell Post, No. 144, G. A. R. The programmes were printed in the prison and were in red, white, and blue. Music was furnished by the prison orchestra. The opening prayer was made by Henry Israel, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. The address was delivered by Col. Alexander S. Bacon.

Many residents of the village attended the service. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Molineux. After the service Gen. Molineux went to visit his son, who, of course, was not allowed to attend the services.

Every day and Sunday, THE NEW YORK TIMES delivered at your home for NINE CENTS A WEEK. Order in advance from your newsdealer. THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by dealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper, it is well to order it delivered to your residence.—Adv.

INDIA FAMINE AND PLAGUE

The Rate of Mortality Is Increasing Very Rapidly.

HATRED OF PLAGUE DOCTORS

Serious Riots Prevent Measures of Precaution—Disease Certain to Spread in the Near Future.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SIMLA, April 26.—The outlook in India is of the gloomiest possible description. From every stricken province the weekly returns show steady increases in the totals of people on famine relief, with the solitary exception of the Punjab, where the figures are for the time being more or less stationary. There are now close on 5,500,000 persons in India in receipt of famine relief, while the actual number of people who are severely affected by the extreme scarcity must by now be close to 100,000,000.

The Spring harvests have by now been practically gathered in throughout the country. The famine-stricken portion of the peninsula, that is, the whole of Western and a great deal of Central and Southern India, had practically no crops to speak of. In many cases the young plants had been burned up for want of moisture many months ago, while in slightly more favorable localities the crops merely attained a poor and stunted growth, and in many cases were barely worth the trouble of reaping and gathering in.

The failure of crops, terrible evil though it be, is nevertheless one which can be, to a certain extent, remedied. Thanks to the great increase of railways during recent years, it is now possible to bring corn in bulk to tracts of country, which, during the last great famine, were almost beyond the reach of helping hands. This is being done to-day, and every effort is being made to prevent as far as possible loss of life through starvation.

GREAT MORTALITY AMONG CATTLE.

But a still worse evil than the failure of the crops is the total want of fodder for the cattle. In thousands of square miles of country there is not to-day so much as a single blade of grass, and all hay and similar dried fodder was long ago used up. In many places the cattle have been kept alive by feeding them on the leaves of trees, weeds, the thatch of houses, and similar stuff, but now the supply of even this poor form of nuitriment has given out, and the mortality among the wretched dumb beasts is consequently terrible. I have already once or twice quoted official figures to show what this mortality is. I need not go into the subject again now, beyond saying that in Gujarat, a district of the Bombay Presidency, out of 1,300,000 cattle, no less than 1,000,000 have already died and thousands more are dying daily. In Rajputana it is doubtful whether there will be any cattle left by the time the present drought comes to an end, and the same may be said of other portions of the affected area.

Even if the coming rains should prove to be good and ample, it is certain that many years must elapse before the land can recover from the terrible evils with which it is at present afflicted. I need mention only one instance. The loss of cattle means that all or nearly all agricultural operations will have to be performed by hand, and thus the area under cultivation will be greatly curtailed, at any rate for the year, and probably for two or three years to follow as well.

In many districts the Government has formed cattle camps, where all the best of the surviving cattle are kept alive at Government expense, which is of course enormous, since it is almost impossible to purchase fodder on any terms. And the evils resulting from the low condition and mortality of the cattle are not merely restricted to the parts of country suffering most severely from drought; that is, the non-irrigated districts. In many districts of India excellent crops are obtained by means of irrigation from wells, the water being drawn up by means of Persian wheels or other apparatus, and the necessary power being obtained from bullocks. Land so irrigated is of course more or less independent of rain, but this year the terrible drought has made it impossible for crops to be raised even on these lands, since the cattle which draw the water are either dead or dying.

NATIVES RESIGNED TO DEATH.

I have said that every effort is being made to prevent as far as is possible loss of life from actual starvation. But it is quite impossible, excellent as is the famine organization, to prevent mortality from starvation altogether. The people in many districts have suffered from a series of lean and scarce years and were in no condition, physically or morally, to cope with the terrible afflictions they have been called upon to undergo during the last six months. The result is that in but too many cases they are dying with startling rapidity. They seem unable to make any real effort to struggle for life. They accept what they regard as their appointed fate with Oriental resignation. It is "kismet," they were meant to die now, what is the use of struggling against the inexorable decrees of fate?

Thus we find that the number of people dying from starvation is steadily going up, in spite of the most earnest efforts of the local authorities to succor all and every one. In the Bombay Presidency nearly 30 people died of starvation in January, and more than 100 in February. The death rate per thousand in certain districts rose from 1.86 to 12.38 for the month of February. In other districts it has increased fourfold. In certain native States reports regarding the numbers of persons daily dying of starvation increase daily. Persons are found dead and dying by the roadsides.

We are now approaching the most acute and critical period of the famine, the last two months before the annual rains. It is hardly too much to say that the fate of something like one-half of India trembles in the balance. If the rains, which should come in the end of June and the beginning of July, should again wholly or partially fail, it will be difficult to find words to describe the intensity of the suffering and distress, the terrible mortality, which must ensue.

So far as it is possible to forecast the nature of the coming monsoon rains it must be confessed that such indications as there are are by no means altogether favorable. Recent storms in Northwestern India have caused heavy falls of snow in the Himalaya Mountains, and it is well known that the influence of such late falls is to retard the monsoon current. But the conditions surrounding the advent of the monsoon are so many and so varied that it is really almost impossible to attempt even the most cautious forecast. Last year, for instance, the Meteorological Department of the Government of India actually forecasted favorable monsoon rains, whereas all the world knows that the rains failed to an unprecedented extent.

SPREAD OF PLAGUE ALARMING.

The spread of the plague throughout India is such as to give rise to the most serious alarm. For the last three years or so the plague has to a large extent been confined to the west side of India, especially Bombay. But it has gradually spread over a vast extent of country, and at the present moment there are few provinces which are not to some extent afflicted. In Bombay, Sind, and Southern India it is rampant. There are many deaths daily in Calcutta and its neighborhood. Throughout the lower provinces of Bengal there is great mortality from this cause. Recently there have been cases in the northwest provinces. Certain districts of the Punjab are afflicted. And there are signs that the fell disease will gradually extend all over the country.

There are many disquieting features about the course of the plague. To prevent its spread it is absolutely necessary to carry out measures of disinfection and isolation. These the people resent to an extraordinary degree. They are convinced that the Government doctors have orders to poison off all patients, and thus to stifle the spread of the disease. They proclaim that no one who goes to a Government plague hospital ever comes out of it alive. The result of all this agitation, which is no doubt secretly fanned and supported by some of the many disaffected persons of the country, is that there have been serious riots and disturbances arising from plague prevention measures of late. At Cawnpore a mob of thousands of people lately burned down the plague hospitals and threw the five native constables on guard into the fire, with the result that these unhappy men perished.

The doctors employed on plague duty go about in fear of their lives, for it is only necessary to be known as a plague doctor to cause a mob to assemble for the purpose of murder. Some soldiers driving through a native town a few days since in a perfectly quiet and harmless manner were mistaken for plague doctors. They were immediately set upon and so beaten and ill-treated as to be left for dead. In other parts of India there have been serious disturbances arising from the same cause.

The worst of it is that the plague is almost certain to shortly attain much greater dimensions. It finds the people in a low state of health and strength, and thus readily obtains a foothold of a character which would not be possible in more prosperous times. Men who have for months past been in a state of semi-starvation are in no position to withstand the attacks of so deadful a disease, and the mortality increases by leaps and bounds in consequence. Thus between plague and famine India is suffering at the present moment to a far greater extent than has ever been experienced before, and has need of all the outside help which may be forthcoming.

WOMEN IN THEIR CLUBS.

The Professional Woman's League will hold its annual meeting this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Herald Square Theatre. What the entertainment is to be has been kept a profound secret, but it has leaked out, as such things will, that there is to be some original dramatic work of a striking character with hits on plays which have attracted attention in various ways. The league will, at any rate, exhibit home talent to the best advantage, and something interesting may be expected.

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This afternoon the Van Norman Alumnae Association will hold an interesting ceremony in the unveiling of the Van Norman Memorial at Maple Grove Cemetery, Long Island. The ceremony will take place at 3 o'clock. The boat leaving Thirty-fourth Street Ferry at 1:50 o'clock connects with the train for Long Island City.

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The Minerva Club is to show its friends this week that it is not so entirely given over to intellectual pursuits that it cannot enjoy light amusements. It has issued invitations to a roof garden reception, to be held Wednesday at the Hotel Majestic.

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The New York City Chapter, D. A. R., decorated the graves of Revolutionary heroes yesterday in Trinity churchyard, and it will take part in another interesting celebration on June 9. There is an old Dutch oven on the Avery homestead, in which bread was baked for the soldiers of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cochran, who now own the old place, have invited the chapter to be present on that day, when the oven will be marked with a tablet. The chapter will present a flag, which Mr. Cochran will raise.

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The College Woman's Club met on Wednesday and selected four officers. These were: Second Vice President—Mrs. Partington; Auditor—Dr. Sarah J. Baker; Directors—Miss Helen C. Phillips and Miss Matson. Mrs. Margaret Sangster was one of the speakers. She said among other things that she was looking forward to the day when there shall be no sex line in education. Mrs. Sangster believes that girls are equally capable with boys of the highest education, and replies to the statement that their staying qualities are not found to be as great in educational work by saying that it is because they more often have outside duties.

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The West End Woman's Republican Club held its last regular business meeting of the season last Wednesday. The next meeting will be social. During the Summer there will be informal meetings on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, where such members as may be in town can gather and campaign work be planned. The club voted to give $15 to Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop to assist her Cherry Street Cancer Hospital. A visit was made on Friday to investigate accommodations for women in need of cheap lodgings in the city.

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Mrs. Alice Fischer Harcourt is about to organize a Hoosier Club for women. Mrs. Harcourt came originally from Terre Haute, Ind. Women who would like to join the new organization should send their names to her at the New York Theatre, where she is playing in "Quo Vadis."

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The women on the committee of the entertainment for the Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs do not intend to have their guests lack amusement. The round trip tickets will permit the visitors to stay longer than the time during which the convention will be in session. Trips have been planned around the country, so that the guests can see the most picturesque parts of Wisconsin with but little trouble.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 27.—Mrs. Clement C. Moore of New York is here cottage hunting.

Gordon McKay has gone to Boston for a short visit.

E. G. Harrison and E. T. Cotton of New York and the Misses Hughes of Washington have taken apartments at the Stevens villa for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs are at their cottage for a few days prior to their departure for Europe.

The work on Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's villa is being pushed ahead rapidly, but the place will not be ready for occupancy for a month at least.

The congregation at Trinity Church this morning was made up of a large number of the cottagers, over 100 being there.

Mrs. Renwick will arrive at the Knight cottage Tuesday.

Several small dinners were given by cottagers this evening.

BATHING AT CONEY ISLAND.

Pleasure Seekers Brave the Surf for First Time This Season.

Bathing was enjoyed yesterday at Coney Island for the first time this season. A large crowd went into the surf and found the water reasonably warm. Nearly 100,000 persons, it was estimated, visited the island during the day, including large numbers of bicycle riders and driving parties. All of the concert halls and other resorts were crowded and did a thriving business. The crowd was an orderly one and arrests were few. One hundred policemen from Manhattan were on hand to preserve order.

Detective Busby arrested Jacob Forduski, seventeen years old, of 496 Watkins Street, and Jacob Cohen, eighteen years old, of 284 Dumont Street, charging them with picking pockets. A jeweled crucifix and gold watch were found in the possession of Cohen. They were taken to the Coney Island Police Station.

Bicycle Policeman Johnson arrested John and Joseph Falater, Eugene Russo, and Frank Campbell for scorching on the Boulevard. They will be arraigned this morning.

Rockaway Beach was also well patronized yesterday. About 25,000 persons visited that resort. There were no concerts, but dancing was permitted on the iron pier and at two of the "pavilions." Beer flowed freely without the annoyance of the "property" sandwich. Not one arrest was made.

SNAKE CLEARED THE OFFICE.

Got Loose in U. S. Express Quarters at Orange and Put Clerks to Flight.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., May 27.—A rattlesnake got loose in the United States Express office, in Main Street, yesterday afternoon, and created all sorts of excitement for a few minutes. The snake was one of fifty which had been received in crates a few hours previous to be shown as an attraction at the Elks Carnival this week.

Richard Holmes, who is to exhibit the snakes at the carnival, opened one of the boxes to see that his pets were well and comfortable after their trip, and while he was handling them one of the rattlers wriggled over the side of the box, and before its escape was noticed disappeared under a pile of boxes in the rear of the office.

A messenger boy employed by the telegraph company, which uses part of the office, saw the snakeship escape, and shouted that a snake was loose. Telegraph operators and clerks made a rush for the door. Holmes gingerly overturned boxes and barrels and finally located the rattler coiled in a corner. He diverted the snake's attention for a moment while he grabbed it by the neck and replaced it in the box with its companions.

JAMES WILSON SCHOCK DEAD.

Prominent New Jersey Publisher Succumbs to Paralysis.

NEWARK, N. J., May 27.—James Wilson Schock, one of the proprietors of The Sunday Call, died at his home, 48 Park Place, this afternoon from paralysis. Mr. Schock's health began to fail a year ago, and an operation was performed. The patient rallied after the operation, but recently he suffered a relapse.

Mr. Schock was born in Pennsylvania sixty-seven years ago. The family came to Newark in the early fifties. The young man learned the printing trade and worked at the case in the office of The Eagle, a morning newspaper published in this city shortly before the civil war. His next place was with the old Newark Journal, where he at first worked at the case, but later assumed charge of the composing room of that paper. When Mr. Schock was serving as foreman of The Journal, the late William A. Ure was employed on that paper as a reporter, and there sprang up a friendship between the two that lasted uninterruptedly until the death of Mr. Ure.

In 1872 The Sunday Call was started by Frank F. Patterson, and for a time was run on somewhat sensational lines. Patterson sold The Call, but purchased it again, and the paper had a rather precarious existence until Mr. Ure and Mr. Schock bought it. The character of the paper was changed at once, and the partners, Mr. Ure in the business and editorial department, and Mr. Schock at the head of the mechanical end, worked night and day to build it up and succeeded.

The two partners retired from active work on the paper in 1886, but both continued to keep up their interest in it, and they were frequent visitors at the office, always ready with counsel, but never after their retirement taking any active part in the management. Mr. Schock was always a quiet, reserved man of strong character. He seldom went into society, but had a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the State. He leaves one daughter, the wife of Lieut. Melvin R. Rowell, United States Army.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Thomas Hardie Burch.

The Rev. Thomas Hardie Burch died at his home in this city yesterday, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Dr. Burch received his education at Wesleyan University, though he did not graduate, leaving college in order to begin the practice of law. After six years he decided to enter the ministry, and accordingly, in 1850, he joined the New York East Conference of the Methodist Church. He remained continuously with this conference for forty-seven years, declining all invitations to join any other. Among the churches supplied by Dr. Burch during his long connection with the East Conference may be mentioned Flatbush, Long Island, which was his first appointment; Flushing, Forsyth Street, New York; Hartford, Stamford, First Church, New Haven; Danbury, Conn.; the New York Tabernacle, where he served two terms; Trinity, Harlem, and the Central Church, Brooklyn. The last of Dr. Burch's charges was at Ridgefield, Conn., which church he served three years. During the years 1880, 1881, and 1882 he was Presiding Elder of the New York District Conference. Dr. Burch's services in connection with Trinity Church in East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, exceeded, in point of years, those of any minister ever connected with that charge. He was twice married. His first wife, who was Mary E. Ross, died in 1884, leaving three children, Charles R. and Mark H. Burch, and Mrs. Mary E. Mooney. His second wife survives him.

A

DRIVING ON THE SPEEDWAY

Cobwebs and Carlyle Carney Did Not Meet in a Brush.

ROBERT J. OUT IN THE CROWD

Horses Had Been Resting Too Long to Show at Their Best, but Some Were Speeded.

There were a large number of horses on the Speedway yesterday morning, and in the afternoon the drive was crowded with pleasure drivers, a few "brushers" being mingled here and there. Had it not been for the rain of a few days past there would have been some excellent sport in the morning, for while most of the regulars were out with their "fliers" the horses were logy from several days' confinement in their stalls, and hardly up to a good stiff brush. For the first time in ten days Dr. Kane was on the Speedway yesterday. He had out Laura W. at first, and sent her several fast halves and quarters. Later in the morning he brought out Dariel and succeeded in taking the measure three times in succession of W. C. Flannagan's fast team Kingwood and Bellwood A.

The tip was out that there would be a race in the morning between Nathan Straus's Cobwebs and Col. Lawrence's Carlyle Carney, and a large crowd was out to witness it. Mr. Straus was on the drive early with Cobwebs, but after breezing him one or two miles sent him back to the stable, and as Col. Lawrence did not reach the Speedway until 11 o'clock there was no brush between these rivals for Speedway honors.

J. Blackburn Miller attracted much attention with his mare, Rose Light. This is a fast mare, that has been driven on the Speedway but once or twice. She is by Sea Bright, he by Harold, the sire of Maud S. The mare is green as yet, but from the showing she made yesterday with those who went against her, she has a great future before her as a Speedway flier.

L. J. Tewksbury had out Robert J., and the wonderful gelding seems to have lost nothing in speed by his Winter's rest. He did not engage in any brushes, but Mr. Tewksbury speeded him several times down the drive, and then Capt. Du Buoise of Denver, as he said, "just to be able to say when I return home that I had driven the fastest harness horse in the world," sent him a fast half.

Carlyle Carney beat everything he went against yesterday, and the conviction that he is the hardest horse on the Speedway to beat was greatly strengthened. He had no trouble whatsoever in disposing of McMillan, the winner of the Speedway Cup, and others that saw fit to engage in brushes with him.

Laura W., driven by Dr. Kane, and Smilax, driven by Alex Newburger, had a good brush in the morning, in which Smilax was victorious. Dr. Kane explained the defeat of his mare by saying that she had just had her shoes changed, and that they did not suit her.

Mrs. J. W. Flyn had out her fast pacer Albatross, and the "guideless wonder," which breathes through a silver tube, attracted much attention as it sped up and down the drive.

William Young of Yonkers was on the Speedway with Little Barefoot and engaged in several brushes, in some of which he was victorious.

George Coleman, with Theresa B., showed the way in several fast brushes, but was in turn disposed of by McMillan. John Donnelly, with the fast gray trotting gelding Glen Mere Boy, 2:14½, beat John McCarthy, driving C. B. M., in a brush from the bridge to the bend. Alfred De Cernea had out a fast gelding which he recently brought from Philadelphia, but did not speed him.

Capt. McDonald was on the drive in the afternoon with a chestnut pacing gelding which he calls Billy Gillig. It was the first time that the gelding had ever been driven on the Speedway, and Capt. McDonald says that with a little handling he will prove a wonder. In the morning Capt. McDonald, driving the gelding Flash, 2:21¼, was beaten by Col. Lawrence, with Carlyle Carney.

George Baiter had out his new purchase, Fire Gift, the chestnut pacing gelding, with a record of 2:18½. The horse showed himself to be very fast, and, while he was not sent against any of the best ones, went some very fast halves.

In the morning Michael Reid was out in a speed wagon with John Donnelly and drove Madison Chief. In the afternoon he drove Farmer Boy. He did not brush, but gave some very fast exhibitions up and down the drive.

D. N. Wilbur, driving Boone Wilkes, had no trouble in disposing of several comparative "unknowns" who had the temerity to go against him. Henry Zahn had out Dundess and Benjamin Zahn drove Oscar; neither engaged in any notable brushes.

Henry Hughes, one of the oldest drivers in New York, was out with his trotting mare Eldico, 2:18½, and sent her at top speed from the bend to the bridge.

Perhaps the most interesting brush in the afternoon was between Elmer Stevens, with the fast team Castleton and Knoxiana, and H. J. Tabor, with Woods Boy. The team and the gelding traveled a mile at top speed and finished on practically even terms.

Other drivers on the Speedway during the day were A. C. Bauman with Red Lady, 2:12½; George Schroeder with a fast green mare, Charles Lloyd with Richard B., Dr. and Mrs. Gill behind Jack, George Putney behind a handsome bay team, C. B. Anderson with his gray trotting mare Misty Morning, J. W. Cornish with David B., and John Cockerill with Honor Bright.

Dariel Cup Contests.

The Racing Committee of the Road Drivers' Association of Manhattan has notified the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn that it will not be satisfactory to it for the Dariel Cup to be raced for again on Wednesday afternoon, as the Parkway Club had arranged. The Road Drivers' Association thinks that there should be more time allowed between the races to decide the ownership of the cup, and names Saturday as the earliest date to which they will agree for the next race. They also demand that the next race for the cup must be driven over a mile track, which excludes the Parkway track. Dr. Kane, the donor of the cup, is in accord with the Road Drivers' Association in the notification which they have sent to the Parkway Driving Club.

King Chimes and Parker S. to Race.

A match race has been arranged for Decoration Day at the Lynbrook (L. I.) track, between King Chimes, 2:10½, and Parker S. There has been a great deal of rivalry for some time between these two, and the race for Decoration Day has been arranged in order to settle the question of supremacy.

The French Grand Prize.

PARIS, May 27.—The Grand Prix du Jockey Club, which was run here to-day, was won by Baron Rogers's bay colt La Morinlere. M. Ephrussi's Codoman was second, Comte de Berteux's Ivoire third, and M. Gaston-Dreyfus's Solon, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, was fourth in the field of thirteen that ran.

TO-DAY'S CARD AT GRAVESEND.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old; five furlongs. Schoolmaster, Dr. Preston, Dr. Barlow, Rolling Boer, The Bluecoat, Beau Gallant, Remsen, Blues, The Golden Prince, and Humboldt, 112 pounds each; Reluctent, San Luis, and St. Glor, 109 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth. Blueaway, 126 pounds; Half Time, 125; Maximo Gomez, 122; Jack Point, 121; Lothario, 119; Gulden, 114; Ten Candles, 112; Hesper, 110.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five furlongs. Marblehead, 111 pounds; Doublet, 107; Tremargo and Tinge, 100 each; Oliver Mac and Picardy, 105 each; Sir Christopher, 104; Sky Scraper and Sensational, 103 each; Sparrow Wing, 101; Borough and Affect, 100 each; Queen Anne, 95; Miss Hanover and Sunoti, 93 each; Albonita, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—The Clover Stakes for two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Anecdote, 115 pounds; Princess Pepper, Julia Hanover, Karia Bolton, Goddess of Night, Ida Corbrey, Bramble Bush, Tower of Candles, and Leurana, 112 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; about seven furlongs. Disturber and Fulminate, 113 pounds each; Margate, Mango, Bombshell, Limelight, and Fannie Richards, 112 each; Queen Louise and Lillie Simmons, 111 each; Innominatum, 109; Beautiful and Zazanene, 107 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; about three-quarters of a mile. Strathconan, Eroe, and Keep Time, 113 pounds each; Rochester, Pincher, Alsine, The Chamberlain, and Okettee, 112 each; Scales, Nansen, and Mercer, 109 each; Lizzoncina, 107.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CYCLE RACES.

Entries for the Events to be Run at Philadelphia on Wednesday.

With the intercollegiate championship games now to the rear, interest in college athletics has shifted for the moment to Philadelphia, where on Memorial Day the annual meet of the Intercollegiate Bicycle Association and a race between eight-oared crews from Columbia, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania will be held. The boat race will be rowed as a special event of the Schuylkill regatta. At Pennsylvania and Columbia unusual effort has been made to get together winning crews for this event, the 'Varsity eights having been temporarily disbanded so that the best oarsmen eligible to represent their respective colleges in second crews might be included in the make-up of the boats. Cornell, on the contrary, will send her freshman eight, as Coach Courtney several weeks ago disbanded the Ithacan second crew in disgust at their continued bad work. The Weld Boat Club of Harvard had intended to enter a crew in the race, but some time ago abandoned the plan on account of the expense entailed.

In the bicycle races, which will be held at Woodside Park, trains have been entered from Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Swarthmore. The programme of the meet is made up of five events, a quarter-mile, half-mile, one-mile, and five-mile for single riders, and one-mile for tandems. The points will be awarded for first, second, third, and fourth places as in the intercollegiate games. These are the entries up to date.

Yale—Capt. E. A. Strong, W. J. Ehrich, P. T. Hall, E. W. Farley, R. H. Gentry, O. G. Butts, H. K. Stone, J. H. Overall, H. Moore, F. T. Mason, W. C. Langley, and L. H. Strouse.

Columbia—Capt. D. S. Hudson, J. G. Rae, G. Welles, R. S. Waters, N. S. Corwin, A. R. Allen, C. R. Rose, C. J. Knoell, and J. S. Reynolds.

Princeton—Capt. "Bert" Ripley, N. W. Dean, D. Bonner, H. R. Levick, S. W. McClave, and A. Galt.

Cornell—Capt. W. H. Pike, C. C. Platt, L. K. Baldwin, H. Crouch, and A. H. Hausen.

Pennsylvania—Capt. J. S. Hopkins, F. B. Barnitz, G. V. Voorhees, C. M. Smith, F. Hasson, J. K. McCurdy, and J. C. Gilpin.

Swarthmore—Capt. N. H. Maunake and E. Ramsay, Jr.

For the past two months the teams have been in training, and at all the larger colleges they were picked from a great number of promising candidates. Columbia, whose team has won the championship three years in succession, hopes to add a fourth triumph Wednesday. The confidence of the local college is based largely upon the ability of Rae, who, it is believed, can finish first in the quarter and half mile. In Capt. Ripley, however, Princeton has the present intercollegiate champion in the quarter mile, while Ehrich of Yale holds the championship honors in the half mile. The New Haven men count upon the latter to win the half for the Blue, and are also sanguine of his success in the quarter, as recently in practice he rode a flying quarter in 0:27 2-5, the best time he has ever made. Capt. Strong is the fastest man Yale has in the longer distances. With a team that under the coaching of George Collett has been rounded into excellent form, the Yale men have strong hopes of wresting the championship from Columbia. The Tiger team also believes itself stronger than ever before. McClave and Levick, the latter a freshman from the Penn Charter School, are expected to back up Capt. Ripley strongly. Pennsylvania will place her greatest dependence on Capt. Hopkins, McCurdy, and Barnitz.

For the accommodation of persons who desire to witness both of the collegiate events Wednesday afternoon it has been decided to start the bicycle races at 2 o'clock and the boat races at about 4:45. This will give abundant time for spectators to change their points of vantage, as Woodside Park is only about five minutes' walk from the Schuylkill course.

GREENVILLE YACHT CLUB.

Memorial Day Will Be Observed With Races and Entertainments.

Members of the Greenville Yacht Club have arranged for Memorial Day a full programme of sport and social enjoyment at their clubhouse, at the foot of Linden Avenue, Greenville, N. J., overlooking the upper bay. The interior of the quaint clubhouse, one of the oldest colonial mansions in the State, has been renovated for the occasion, while out of doors the grounds have been made inviting and provided with numerous seats for the comfort of guests who desire to witness the club regatta. The latter event will be started at 10:30 in the morning. It will be sailed over the club's triangular course of nine miles, which is so arranged that spectators can keep the yachts in plain view from start to finish.

At 9 o'clock the different craft in the club's fleet will dress ship, and at 9:30 the club pennant will be mastheaded from the yachts. Following the race, which it is expected will be finished by noon, chowder and other refreshments will be served. After this the boat owners will take their guests around the bay for a sail. Tea will be served about 6:30 P. M., and there will be dancing from 8 until 10 o'clock.

The veteran skipper Alexander Reid has purchased the thirty-five-foot steam launch Tunxis at New London, Conn., and has brought her to the club anchorage. She is a handsome addition to the club's fleet, which now numbers about forty boats. Thirty new members have been added to the club since March 1, and others are now on the list to be balloted for.

Fire on the Yacht Gloriana.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 27.—A fire occurred in the steward's quarters last night on board the sloop yacht Gloriana, owned by Walter Abbott of Boston, and now lying at anchor in the harbor at this place. A new kerosene stove had a few days previously been installed aboard the Gloriana, and worked very well until Saturday evening, when the boat, rolling from the swell from passing Sound steamers, caused the oil to flood near the blaze. The oil ignited, causing an explosion. Capt. Krogness and his crew managed to extinguish the flames with buckets of water before any serious damage was done. The ceiling was badly scorched and the sleeping quarters drenched with water. After repairs are made the Gloriana will sail for Boston Harbor.

H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.'s fin-keel sloop Esperanza, after a thorough overhauling and revarnishing, has been launched at the Piepgras yards. The bending of sails will complete her preparations for commission in the course of a few days.

G. Edward Ide's keel sloop Cara, after a thorough overhauling, was launched yesterday at the Woods yards, and will go into commission next week.

Racing Model Yachts.

George F. Pigott's Comet won the race for second-class sloops of the American Model Yacht Club fleet, which was sailed yesterday afternoon in a shifty topsail breeze over a triangular three-quarter-mile course off the clubhouse, South Brooklyn. The Comet won both the trial and final heats, finishing the latter in 16:50, corrected time. The Water Witch, owned by A. Moore, was second, and A. Olsen's Jessie a very close third.

NEWARK OARSMEN PLEASED.

Congressional Committee Inspecting the Passaic River Deepening Plans.

The boat clubs along the Passaic River are making things pleasant for the Congressional Committee on River and Harbor Improvements, who are at present inspecting the river. The inspection will eventually result in the widening and deepening of the river, thus affording an ideal mile-and-a-half straightaway course for rowing, besides making the river more clean, as was the case with the Harlem River when the ship canal was opened. The steam launch Juanita, owned by ex-Commodore J. Herbert Ballantine of the Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association, has been placed at the disposal of the committee, who will be persuaded to remain over for the Decoration Day regatta on the river. Yesterday the party enjoyed a sail on the river, through Newark Bay, and down the Staten Island kills. If the improvements to the river are completed by next Spring the Passaic Association will make a strong bid for next year's National regatta.

Local Canoeists on a Cruise.

A party of canoeists from the local clubs are taking part in the annual cruise of the Atlantic Division of the American Canoe Association, which began yesterday morning at Easton, Penn. Among them are Commodore H. M. Dater, Robert J. Wilkin, Percy F. Hogan, F. J. Eastmond, H. August Reitzen, Samuel J. Bennett, F. L. Dunnell, and D. A. Nash of the Brooklyn Canoe Club; F. C. Moore, H. H. Smythe, F. R. Roberts, and F. D. Weekes of the New York Canoe Club, and Robert H. Peeties and Warren T. Berry of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club. The cruise is down the Delaware, and will terminate at Trenton to-morrow, where a camp will be established and a race meet held until Thursday.

SCHOOLBOY ATHLETES.

De Witt of Lawrenceville Makes a Record at Hammer Throwing.

The St. Paul School boys of Garden City, L. I., did not make as good a showing as they expected in the interscholastic meet at Pottstown, Penn., on Saturday. The Hill School of Pottstown scored the largest number of points, 58; Lawrenceville School of New Jersey scoring 28, and St. Paul School 13. De Witt of Lawrenceville School hurled the twelve-pound hammer 154 feet 1 inch, making the best record up to date. In the pole vault Starr of St. Paul's tied Bahr of Lawrenceville, and won the medal on the toss-up. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Long, Hill School; Ewing, Hill School, second; Humbird, Lawrenceville, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Mile Run.—Won by Hagedorn, Hill School; Davis, Lawrenceville, second; Buttolph, Hill School, third. Time—4:54 2-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by Connell, Hill School; Bird, Hill School, second; Wagerman and McKelvey, Lawrenceville, tied for third place. Time—0:17 4-5.

Putting 12-pound Shot.—Won by De Witt, Lawrenceville; Hunt, St. Paul, second; Higgins, Lawrenceville, third. Distance—47 feet 1 inch.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Long, Hill School; Ewing, Hill School, second; Dodd, Hill School, third. Time—0:22 3-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Abset, Hill School; Hunt, St. Paul, second; Lord, Hill School, third. Time—2:06 3-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Bowman, Hill School; Heith, Lawrenceville, second; Broadhead, Lawrenceville, third. Distance—20 feet 8 inches.

Throwing 12-pound Hammer.—Won by De Witt, Lawrenceville; Hunt, St. Paul, second; Baldwin, Hill School, third. Distance—154 feet 1 inch.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Abset, Hill School; Long, Hill School, second; Dodd, Hill School, third. Time—1:01 2-5.

Running High Jump.—Myers, Lawrenceville, and Johnston, Hill School, tied with 5 feet 4½ inches; Hammand, Hill School, third.

Pole Vault.—Starr, St. Paul, and Bahr, Lawrenceville, tied for first place at 10 feet; Van Kirk, Hill School, third.

BUSY DAYS FOR GOLFERS.

Women Will Begin Their Team Championship Contests—Events of the Week.

Golfers are confronted with another busy week, but the men will not have things practically to themselves, as was the case with the metropolitan championship in progress last week. The holiday feature of Decoration Day will give an opportunity for a great variety of matches at all the local clubs, and some important fixtures are scheduled.

The chief feature, however, will be the women's team competitions. The series of games for the team championship of the newly organized Women's Metropolitan Golf Association will begin to-morrow at Ardsley, the home club playing Dyker Meadow. Six women will constitute each team. On Thursday the Englewood women will play at Ardsley, and on Friday Powelton will play at the same place.

Besides these events, the women of the Oakland Club will compete on Friday for a silver cup given by Mrs. C. C. Ransom; the women of Opawamis will hold a club handicap on Thursday, and on the same day the second contest for the Long Course Cup will be played by the women at Morris County.

A list of the golf events for the week is:

TUESDAY, MAY 29.

Ardsley—First competition in the women's metropolitan team championship series, Ardsley meeting, Dyker Meadow.

Powelton—Men's Spring championship, first round.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.

Ardsley—Decoration Day handicap, 36 holes, for Classes A and B. Women's putting match.

Morris County, Morristown, N. J.—Men's championship, first and semi-final rounds, men's bogey handicap.

Dyker Meadow—Club handicap and bogey competition for a cup given by Burnham Clark.

Apawamis, Rye, N. Y.—Qualifying round and first match play round for Caswell Cup.

Jersey City—Mixed foursome.

Richmond Hill—Bogey handicap.

Marine and Field—Members' handicap for cup given by Dr. D. A. Fuller, and mixed foursomes.

Colonia, N. J.—Mixed foursomes and 18-hole handicap for Cruikshank Cup.

Harbor Hill—Teach match play competition and mixed foursome.

Crescent Athletic—Thirty-six-hole handicap for cup given by Charles J. Patterson.

Wee Burn, Noroton, Conn.—Thirty-six-hole handicap.

Oakland, Bayside, L. I.—Club handicap for cup given by J. DeC. Ireland.

Van Cortlandt—Bogey handicap for cup given by John C. Frick.

Shinnecock—Annual Decoration Day handicap.

Richmond County, S. I.—Men's handicap, Classes A and B, and mixed foursomes.

Hillside, Plainfield, N. J.—First and semi-final rounds for the Chapman Cup.

St. Andrew's—Club handicap for the Holbrook plate.

Montclair—Members' ball handicap.

Edgewater—Men's handicap and mixed foursome.

THURSDAY, MAY 31.

Ardsley—Women's team match against Englewood in metropolitan championship series.

Apawamis—Women's handicap.

Morris County—Women's second handicap competition for the Long Course Cup.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

Oakland—Women's handicap for cup given by Mrs. C. C. Ransom.

Ardsley—Women's team match against Powelton in championship series.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

St. Andrew's—Foursome ball sweepstakes.

Montclair—Qualifying round for the June cups.

Hillside—Finals for the Chapman Cup.

Richmond County—Second monthly handicap, and second event for the Sidenberg Cup.

Oakland—Team match with Englewood, and golf ball sweepstakes.

Wee Burn—Mixed foursomes.

Harbor Hill—Qualifying round for Spring championship.

Jersey City—Women's handicap.

Richmond Hill—Ball sweepstakes.

Laurence Harbor—Team match with Apawamis.

Morris County—Qualifying round against bogey, 16 to qualify

Glen Ridge—Team match with Newark Athletic Club.

Madison—Team match with Elizabeth.

Crescent Athletic—Bogey handicap.

Marine and Field—Members' monthly handicap.

Dyker Meadow—Members' handicap.

There is prospect of some good golf on Wednesday at the Morris County Club, when the first semi-final rounds for the men's championship will be played. From the names of the eight men who qualified on Saturday it is clear that the young element is going to make a hot fight for the big honor. L. B. Garretson and Percy R. Pyne, second, both Princeton students, led the field. Henry P. Toler, the present champion, just missed getting a place in the eligible class. For the first time in many years James A. Tyng failed to compete, but he was playing in the Metropolitan Handicap at Glen Cove. Tyng has held the Morris County championship more times than any other member, and he has among his golf trophies a magnificent silver cup given by Mrs. H. McK. Twombly for three championship victories.

Miss Lucy Herron, who has played with success in women's championship tournaments, was defeated by Mrs. R. I. Carter for the championship of the Cincinnati Golf Club and the Longworth Cup. Mrs. Carter won by 6 up and 4 to play.

Miss Vanderhoff, who is rapidly coming to the front among the Ardsley golfers, won a high honor last week, when she took the Ardsley Cup, beating Miss Lillian Brooks in the final round by 2 up.

C. H. Robbins won the Governor's Cup at the Oakland Club yesterday in the first of a series of monthly events for the trophy. A. W. Rossiter was second. Robbins's gross score was 97.

Brooklyn Athletic Club Games.

Satisfied that a too liberal allotment of handicaps did not serve to bring forth the real ability of the contestants, the Athletic Committee of the Brooklyn Athletic Club tried a new plan of scratch games in the weekly point competitions of the club which were held at the club grounds at Maspeth, L. I., yesterday. With a total of 13 points John C. Doyle led the bunch of athletes that competed for the honors. The summaries:

100-Yards Dash.—Final Heat—Won by John C. Doyle; Chris Kenney, second; Thomas F. Fraser, third. Time—0:10¾.

220-Yard Dash.—Final Heat—Won by B. W. Dudley; Frank Veres, second; William H. Classen, third. Time—0:26 4-5.

440-Yard Run.—Final Heat—Won by John C. Doyle; Frank Veres, second; Chris Kenney, third. Time—0:57 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by H. Classen; Frank Veres, second; Thomas F. Fraser, third. Time—2:12 3-5.

Mile Run.—Won by William Classen; Thomas F. Fraser, second; B. W. Dudley, third. Time—4:54 2-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by R. Cross, with 5 feet 2 inches; John C. Doyle, second, with 5 feet 1 inch; Chris Kenney, third, with 4 feet 11½ inches.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump.—Won by Chris Kenney, with 37 feet; W. H. Classen, second, with 36 feet 9 inches; Frank Veres, third, with 35 feet 8 inches.

BUSY DAY ON THE HARLEM.

Local Oarsmen Make the Most of Their Last Sunday Before the Regattas.

Old oarsmen said yesterday that they had never seen the Harlem River so crowded with boats. All day long there was a constant procession of racing and pleasure craft passing up and down in two parallel columns. Not only were all the racing crews out, with the exception of the Columbia and Knickerbocker eights, which do not train on Sundays, but there was even more than the usual number of pleasure boats to be seen. That there were no accidents reported is due to the general observance of the excellent rule of the Harlem Regatta Association, new this year, by which the oarsmen are required to keep to the right of the centre of the stream, and to the vigilance of the balcony contingents, who form the "rocking chair fleet" of the Harlem.

Some of the clubs had every boat out, and members had to wait an hour or more for a chance to get afloat. Even the canoes, dugouts, and other craft, strange to oarsmen under ordinary circumstances, were brought into requisition. The Central American dugout of the Dauntless Rowing Club was seen on the river for the first time this year, and attracted a great deal of attention from the spectators on the bridges and dock. This curious boat, which was brought from Nicaragua by a member of the club a few years ago, is hollowed from part of a tree trunk, and in shape is a large copy of a long chopping dish. Its crews always wear bathing suits and go prepared for any contingency, so that its appearance on the river is generally considered to signalize the opening of the bathing season.

Most of the racing crews took their last hard practice yesterday, as it is too near the date of the regattas to run any risk of "staleness," but some of them confined their work to practicing starts. The Bohemian eights were out in the morning and afternoon both, and so were the Harlem, Atalanta, Dauntless, and Wyanoke crews.

The Harlems had a particularly busy day of it, as they had out their eight and four, as well as their doubles and singles. Rumohr and Nagle were also out practicing starts in singles. "I can hold Rumohr for seventeen strokes," said Nagle, "and then he gets away from me."

The question of how to accommodate the boats of the visiting crews is troubling the Regatta Committee at present, as many of the local clubs have not sufficient room for their own craft on account of recent rapid growth. In some of the houses room will be made by tricing up disused craft to the ceilings. The Nonpareil Rowing Club, which will house the junior eight-oared and quadruple sculls shells of the New York Athletic Club, adopted heroic measures to make room for the visitors by breaking up and throwing out an old four-oared shell which had cumbered the racks for some years.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club will house the boats and crews of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia, Active Boat Club of Hoboken, and Fairmount Rowing Association of Philadelphia. The Institutes of Newark will be taken in by the Harlem Rowing Club.

Although the regular games of the Harlem Navy Baseball League do not begin until next Sunday, a large number of members went over to College Point yesterday for some practice games. The boats making the trip included both the eight-oared and the four-oared barges of the Union Boat Club, the Wyanoke eight-oared barge, and a number of smaller craft. The barge of the Crescent Rowing Club carried over thirty people, about half of them women, up to Fordham.

Arrangements for taking the boats of the Harlem River clubs to Newark were completed yesterday. The tug will be at the Lone Star clubhouse at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will proceed down the river, stopping at the other houses in regular order. The boats will not have to be unrigged. The Bohemians will send their boats on a special tug, leaving the boathouse at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning.

CYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG.

Kramer Won the Five-Mile Race from Scratch, but Was "Jockeyed" Out of the Half-Mile Handicap.

Another excellent lot of bicycle races were run off at the Vailsburg track, Newark, yesterday afternoon before a crowd of nearly 6,000. Many of the professional "crack" riders were present, and with the exception of Earl Kiser, who is opposed to Sunday racing, competed in the two professional races.

Frank Kramer, for the first time since he became a "pro," met such sprinters as Stevens, MacFarland, Freeman, Eaton, and Cooper. In the half mile open he could do no better than finish fourth, because of some clever jockeying by MacFarland and Stevens. This race furnished a close finish, the first six riders being in a bunch when the sprint through the stretch began. Kramer was compelled to ride around the field on the back stretch or he might have won.

In the five-mile handicap Kramer took the measure of all the cracks and won a splendid race by a well-timed rush, by a few inches. In this race Freeman, Downing, Cooper, and MacFarland tried to jump the bunch, two-thirds of a mile from the finish. This quartet did gain some, but on the last lap Eaton carried Kramer up, and on the back stretch six riders were bunched. Here MacFarland spurted and soon had a lead of two yards. Kramer made his final spurt 100 yards from the finish. He was moving like the wind, and collared MacFarland ten yards from the tape. In his rush Kramer carried Downing and Waltham through, and the two latter finished in the order named behind Kramer, who won by about three feet. MacFarland rode a game race, but was too tired to stand off Kramer's rush. The summaries:

One-quarter mile, novice, (amateur.)—First heat—N. Fisher, Brookdale. Time—0:34 1-5. Second Third heat—A. Keene, Newark. Time—0:33 4-5. heat—G. W. Chaffe, Millburn. Time—0:34. Third heat—A. Keene, Newark. Time—0:33 4-5. Fourth heat—C. Frank, Newark. Time—0:34 2-5. Fifth heat—J. J. Carey, New York. Time—0:34 3-5. Sixth heat—J. Dennin, New York. Time—0:34 4-5. Final heat—Won by A. Keene; N. N. Fisher, second; G. W. Chaffe, third. Time—0:33 4-5.

Half-mile handicap, (amateur.)—First heat—Won by G. H. Collett, New Haven, (scratch;) C. Chase, New Haven, (50 yards,) second. Time—1:02 3-5. Second heat—Won by T. Adamitz, Passaic, (40 yards,) G. C. Schrieber, New York, (20 yards,) second. Time—1:01 3-5. Third heat—Won by J. H. Lake, Port Richmond, S. I., (20 yards;) J. J. Ryan, New York, (55 yards,) second. Time—1:01 1-5. Fourth heat—T. A. Fagan, Madison, N. J., (40 yards;) E. Billington, Newark, (30 yards,) second. Time, 1:02 2-5. Final heat—Won by T. Adamitz; G. H. Collett, second; G. C. Schrieber, third; E. Billington, fourth. Time—1:01 2-5.

One-half mile, professional.—First heat—Won by Frank Kramer; Bob Walthour, second. Time—1:35. Second heat—Won by F. A. MacFarland; Jay Eaton, second. Time—1:25. Third heat—Won by Hardy Downing; O. Stevens, second. Time—1:35. Fourth heat—Won by J. T. Fisher; H. B. Freeman, second. Time—1:06 3-5. Heat for second men—Won by O. L. Stevens. Time—1:20 3-5. Final heat—Won by MacFarland; O. L. Stevens, second; Hardy Downing, third; F. Kramer, fourth. Time—1:11 3-5.

Two-mile tandem handicap, (amateur.)—First heat—Won by J. Brown and S. Roberts, Jersey City, (220 yards;) P. Guthart and L. F. Thrall, Newark, (140 yards,) second; F. W. Reuther and C. Satchell, Greenwich Wheelmen, (180 yards,) third. Time—4:03. Second heat—Won by Krebs and Dobbins, (140 yards;) J. P. Jacobson and G. C. Schrieber, (scratch,) second; J. F. Rodger and W. H. Cornwell, Kings County Wheelmen, (60 yards,) third. Time—4:02 4-5. Final heat—Won by Krebs and Dobbins; Brown and Roberts, second; Reuther and Satchell, third. Time—3:53 1-5.

Five-mile handicap, (professional.)—Won by Frank Kramer, (scratch;) Hardy Downing, (100 yards,) second; Bob Walthour, (100 yards,) third; F. A. MacFarland, (scratch,) fourth. Time—11:14¾.

CINCINNATI CYCLE RACES.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—At Chester Park to-day Al Newhouse of Buffalo made a mile in 1:33 1-5, breaking the record held by Tom Cooper on the same track of 1:35, also breaking the State record for a mile.

Charles S. Porter of Detroit won the twenty-five-mile motor-paced race by two laps from Reno Runck of Cincinnati. Time—46:41 1-5.

The five-mile tandem motor race was contended for by Rutz and Houseman of New Haven, A. B. Stone of Denver and Otto Maya of Erie, and Al Newhouse, Buffalo, and George Pierce of Cincinnati. Stone and Maya won by a length from Rutz and Houseman, with Newhouse and Pierce third. Time, 8:25 2-5.

"Pud" Hickman, Birmingham, Ala., won two out of three one-third of a mile heats with N. J. Bell second. Time for the mile, 2:38 4-5.

SCHIEFFELIN TROPHY SHOOT.

Final Competition Won by Company B of the Twelfth Regiment.

For the third time the rifle team of Company B, Twelfth Regiment, has won the Schieffelin Trophy, presented by Major Schuyler Schieffelin, formerly Inspector of rifle practice in the regiment, and it now becomes the property of the company. The Rifle Committee of the regiment has decided to present each member of the winning team with a bronze medal. Company E finished in second place. Following are the scores of the winning team in the final competition:

Name.	100 Yards.	500 Yards.	Aggregate.
First Sergt. Smith	21	23	44
Private Van Heusen	20	22	42
Private Beuler	19	23	42
Private Granger	22	19	41
Private Dooling	20	20	40
Private Hassler	19	21	40
Private Trostel	18	21	39
Corp. Sands	17	22	39
Sergt. Ott	19	19	38
Private Konninger	19	19	38
Corp. Regetzki	18	20	38
Quartermaster Sergt. Coughlan	17	21	38
Private Nice	18	19	37
Capt. Burr	18	18	36
Private Fisk	15	21	36
Private Koch	19	16	35
Private Vickerman	16	19	35
Sergt. Sands	17	17	34
Private Foelsh	13	20	33
Corp. Kruse	18	14	32
Lieut. Benkard	16	16	32
Sergt. Opel	15	17	32
Private Diem	14	17	31
Private Dnecke	16	14	30
Private Keller	15	15	30
Private Heierlein	11	19	30
Private Heffernan	6	22	28
Private Hain	16	11	27
Private Murphy	9	17	26
Private Flood	14	11	25
Private McAlarney, E.	10	15	25
Private Houlihan	9	16	25
Private Landauer	8	12	20
Private Graham	11	8	19
Private Giragosion	9	10	19
Corp. Holt	593	675	1,268
Total			

Killed in a Prizefight.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 27.—Edward Teabout, the colored pugilist, who was taken to the Bridgeport Hospital in an insensible condition Friday night as the result of a blow received during a prizefight with William Forsyth at Saller's Hall that evening, died this afternoon at 2:20 o'clock without regaining consciousness. Forsyth is now in jail, having been unable to secure $1,000 bonds required at the preliminary hearing Saturday morning, when Forsyth was held to await the outcome of Teabout's injuries.

PITTSBURG, 10; CINCINNATI, 2.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—Pittsburg's baseball team had little trouble winning from Cincinnati in to-day's game. Three of the home pitchers were used up, while Waddell, on the other hand, was very effective. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	4	0	0 2 4 0 0 0 0—10	16	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2	7	2

Batteries—Waddell and Zimmer; Breitenstein Phillips, Hahn, and Peitz.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	18	10	.643	Pittsburg	17	15	.531
Brooklyn	17	12	.586	Cincinnati	12	17	.414
Chicago	17	13	.567	New York	10	17	.370
St. Louis	16	13	.552	Boston	8	18	.308

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.
Boston in Cincinnati.

American League Game.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 9; Minneapolis, 6.

Eastern League Games.

At Montreal—Montreal, 4; Toronto, 3.
At Providence—Providence, 3; Hartford, 2. (Ten innings.)

State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 4; Rome, 3.
No attempt was made to play the Syracuse-Rochester game scheduled yesterday, the public authorities having decided against Sunday games.
At Albany—The Sheriff stopped the Albany-Troy game at the end of the fourth inning, with the score of 4 to 3 in favor of Troy.

Scores of Other Games.

At Weehawken—West New York, 16; Derby, 8.
At South Brother Island—Murray Hill, 9; Suburban, 8.

NO MONEY FOR BALL PLAYERS.

Newark Team Refused to Play Yesterday, as They Have Had No Pay.

NEWARK, N. J., May 27.—There was no Atlantic League game here to-day, as the local players refused to play. The Athletics of Philadelphia were to have played here, but at the last minute the Jersey City team was sent instead. None of the Newark players has been paid, and the ten days' agreement beyond May 15, when the first fortnight's salary was due, expired yesterday. The players informed the management that they would not play to-day unless portions of their salaries were paid them out of the gate receipts. Other creditors insisted on taking out money due them. This would have reduced the players' portion to such an insignificant sum that the players decided not to play at all. The players are without money, and those living elsewhere cannot get out of town.

Education Before Athletics.

CHICAGO, May 27.—The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago has decided to refuse recognition to athletics and no longer to give official sanction to the college football team. Dr. William E. Quine, dean of the college, says: "

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Daily Market Letter on Application.

North Jersey Street Railway Company

Jersey City, N. J., May 15, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that Belleville and Newark Horse Car R. R. Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds and Newark and Irvington Street Railway Company's First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, maturing on June 1, 1900, will be paid on that date on presentation at the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 83 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.
E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

The Trust Co. of America,

14 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHLEY C. P. FITCH ..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR.
Vice-President. Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING.
Secretary. Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY
Treasurer. Trust Officer

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ACCOUNTANCY; ALL BRANCHES. FRED'K S. TIPSON, Certified Public Accountant, 13 Park Row, New York; moderate terms.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY

59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

OFFICE OF THE
ST. PAUL & DULUTH R. R. CO.,
No. 32 Nassau St., New York, May 1, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company has sold its granted lands, land contracts, notes, and other contracts derived from such granted lands, for a sum of money sufficient to pay off and retire all of the Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip of the Company. That under the provisions of the Plan of Reorganization of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, which is the organization of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, the proceeds of such sale must be applied so far as necessary to the retirement of the said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip, and such Preferred Stock and Scrip is subject to be retired and cancelled upon the payment therefor of its face value.

That at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company duly held this first day of May, A. D. 1900, a resolution was duly adopted providing that the Company apply the said proceeds from the said sale of the granted lands, land contracts, notes, and other contracts to the retirement of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip at par and a dividend of three and one-half per cent., and that all of said Preferred Stock and Scrip shall be retired and cancelled on or before JULY 1ST, A. D. 1900.

That said Board of Directors have caused to be deposited with MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO. in New York City, from the proceeds of said sale of granted lands and contracts, a sufficient sum of money to retire all of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip, and to pay therefor the par value thereof and a dividend of three and one-half per cent. thereon.

MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO. will, on and after MAY 15TH, A. D. 1900, at their office in New York City, on the surrender of certificates of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip for cancellation, properly indorsed, pay to the holders thereof the par value of such certificates, and a dividend of three and one-half per cent. thereon.

After said JULY 1ST, A. D. 1900, no holders of any of said Preferred Stock or Scrip will have any right or authority to vote said stock or exercise any rights as a stockholder thereunder, except to receive his proper share of the fund set apart for the retirement of said stock.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
F. S. ROLLINS, Assistant Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
DUE JULY 1, 1901.

Default having occurred in the payment of the interest on these bonds, which became due January 1, 1900, and the Receivers of the property appointed in a creditor's suit having procured from the Court leave to issue $525,000 of prior lien Receivers' Certificates, and default having also occurred in the agreement between the undersigned committee and the Missouri Railway Construction Company, dated May 21, 1896, the undersigned, pursuant to the terms of that agreement, have become entitled to a controlling interest in the stock of the Railroad Company, and have taken other proceedings to enforce the agreement and to protect the rights of the bondholders. To render these proceedings effectual, a prompt deposit of the above-mentioned bonds is necessary. A Bondholders' Agreement has accordingly been prepared, and bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds thereunder with the Union Trust Company of New York, where copies of the agreement may be obtained.

Dated May 9, 1900.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, CORNELIUS B. GOLD, FRANCIS SMITH. } Committee

SALE OF BONDS.

The Board of Commissioners for the Fifth Louisiana Levee District offers for sale $165,000.00 fifty-year 5 per cent. bonds, dated July 1st, 1900, interest payable semi-annually on Jan. 1st and July 1st at the Fiscal Agency of the State of Louisiana or at the office of the State Treasurer.

Said bonds being optional at the end of forty years.

These bonds are issued under authority of Article 239 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana of the year 1898, and of Act No. 14 of the Acts of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana of the year 1898, approved June 17th, 1898.

The payment of these bonds is provided for by a sinking fund created under the provisions of said Act No. 14 of the Legislature of the year 1898.

The proceeds of the sale are to be used for the purpose of refunding the present twenty-year 6 per cent. outstanding bonds of the board.

Sealed proposals for said bonds will be received at office of Board of State Engineers, Cotton Exchange Building, New Orleans, La., up to and including Tuesday, June 12th, 1900, at noon.

Bids must be accompanied by a certified check for $1,000.00, to be returned if the bid is not accepted.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

For further information address
J. T. McCLELLAN,
President Board of Commissioners Fifth Louisiana Levee District, Tallulah, Louisiana.
Or A. T. LANE,
Secretary, Tallulah, Louisiana.

Belleville & Newark Horse Car R. R.
1st Mortgage 7% Bonds.

Newark & Irvington Street Railway
1st Mortgage 6% Bonds.
DUE JUNE 1, 1900.

We are prepared to purchase the above bonds, or to exchange them for

NEWARK PASSENGER CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS,

Guaranteed Principal and Interest by the Consolidated Traction Co. of New Jersey.

TERMS and PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

SUTRO BROS. & CO.,
56 Broadway, N. Y.
Members New York & Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits..... $1,425,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hardin,	C. P. Huntington,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas,	Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons,	Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry,	Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
George Coppell.	

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS.
Water Works & Electric Light 5% Bonds

A large number of the above Bonds having been deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company of New York, under an agreement dated May 14, 1900, appointing the undersigned a Committee to protect the Bondholders' interests, notice is now given that any Bondholder may participate in the benefits of the said Agreement by depositing his Bonds thereunder, at any time prior to June 4, 1900, with the said Trust Company, which will issue its negotiable receipts therefor.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, BRECKINRIDGE JONES, JAMES A. BLAIR, JOHN W. STERLING, } Committee.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $4,500,000.
Fiscal Agent of the
United States for Cuba.

DIRECTORS:

Charlton T. Lewis,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
John G. Carlisle,	Roland R. Conklin,
Hugh Kelly,	Wager Swayne,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	James S. Kuhn,
James B. Dill,	William H. Taylor,
Alvah Trowbridge,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Frank H. Ray,	Heman Dowd,
Luis Suarez Galban,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	Benjamin F. Tracy,
Oakleigh Thorne,	John C. Tomlinson,
E. W. Scott,	John Hone,
H. B. Hollins,	F. R. Coudert, Jr.,
Frank Rockefeller,	E. A. De Lima,
Wm. H. Cheesebrough,	Leopoldo Carbajal,
Marquis de Pinar del Rio.	

BRANCHES:
LONDON, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, HAVANA, CIENFUEGOS, MATANZAS.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,104,445.20

ALLOWS INTEREST ON daily balances of $1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and transacts a general banking business.

AUTHORIZED BY LAW to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, and in all judiciary capacities, both under court and personal appointment.

TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE of Real and Personal Estates.

RENTS SAFES AND stores valuables in well-guarded Burglar and Fireproof Vaults.

GUARANTEES TITLES of Real Estate throughout New Jersey.

Acts as Trustee under mortgage, Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds of Corporations.

OFFICERS:

UZAL H. McCARTER.....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR.....
2d Vice-President and Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....
Secretary and Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

John F. Dryden,	Charles A. Felch,
James W. Alexander,	Jerome Taylor,
James H. Hyde,	J. Herbert Ballantine,
Leslie D. Ward,	William N. Coler, Jr.,
Thomas N. McCarter,	Thomas N. McCarter, Jr.
Edgar B. Ward,	William H. Staake,
William Scheerer,	Forrest F. Dryden,
Schuyler B. Jackson,	Henry S. Redmond,
Uzal H. McCarter.	

HAIGHT & FREESE
53 Broadway, New York.
Orders executed for investment or on margin in
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Government, Municipal and Railroad Bonds bought and sold, also prices furnished for purchase, sale or exchange of same.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
Amalgamated Copper Company.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the fourth day of June, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Company, Hudson County National Bank Building, Nos. 243 and 245 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., (office of New Jersey Corporations' Agency,) for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within twenty days next preceding this election.

WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.
Dated May 25, 1900.

No. 137 Broadway, New York.
May 4th, 1900.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Importers Building Company will be held on the 31st day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of such Company, at No. 137 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from Five Thousand Dollars, ($5,000,) consisting of fifty (50) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, to Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($300,000,) to consist of Three thousand (3,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each.

FREDERIC F. CULVER,
DAVID H. LANMAN,
H. S. BLACK,
Majority of the Directors.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, T. HENRY MASON, one of the stockholders of The Ayres Mill and Mining Company, hereby call a meeting and hereby give notice that such meeting will be held at No. 45 Broadway, Room 51, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 20th day of June, 1900, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors or Trustees and to consider and to determine as to the sale or final disposition, in whole or in part, of the lands and of any and all other property owned by said company, distribution of its assets, and for the transaction of such other and further business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated New York, May 17th, 1900.
T. HENRY MASON.

To the Stockholders of
RHODES BLANKET COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors for Rhodes Blanket Company not having been held on the day designated by the by-laws, a meeting of the members of the said corporation for the purpose of electing Directors thereof, and of transacting all such business as may properly come before the annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at 50 East 19th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twelfth day of June, 1900, at 4 o'clock P. M.—New York, May, 26, 1900.

For the Directors:
LOUIS ETTINGER, Secretary.

The William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co.
Philadelphia, May 14th, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company will be held at the office of the Company, Beach and Ball Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the thirty-first day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

CHAS. T. TAYLOR, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York and Queens Gas and Electric Company will be held at the office of the company, 41 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, Monday, June 4th, 1900.

In addition to the election of Directors and such new business as may be brought before the meeting, a resolution will be offered to amend the Articles of Incorporation, increasing the Board of Directors from five to seven.

(Signed) L. B. GAWTRY, Secretary.

The Greenwich Insurance Company.
No. 161 Broadway, New York, May 21, 1900.

The Annual Election of Directors of the Greenwich Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 161 Broadway, on Monday, June 4th, 1900. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WALTER B. WARD,
Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 11, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.
32 Nassau St., New York, May 17th, 1900.

The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its offices, as above, pursuant to its charter, on Monday, June 4, 1900.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BECAUSE OF DEATH OF OWNER, GROCERY business for sale in Brooklyn, N. Y. City, (with or without the building;) long established, well located, prosperous; stock about $7,000; equity in building, $9,000; excellent opportunity for bright grocer. Y., Box 163 Times.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street sees in the probability of the cessation of gold exports, as indicated by the testimony of foreign Exchange authorities, much significance marketwise. It is true that so far as the local market has been concerned, the recent gold exports have had none other than a sentimental effect, for there has been an abundance of money at hand for all demands, whether in or out of Wall Street. Sentiment, nevertheless, sometimes affects quotations almost to as great a degree as actual news developments—a fact amply borne out by the downward course of the market on those days when unexpectedly large gold shipments have been announced. To have this disturbing, even though sentimental, influence out of the way must therefore have a reassuring effect on the market situation.

And that it is out of the way for all practical purposes seems clear. The Bank of England and the Bank of France alike have lowered their discount rates. Their need for gold is satisfied; other wants are supplied. Money abroad is cheaper; greater speculative activity in Americans from that source, adding fresh support to the market, is not improbable.

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Striking evidence of the equanimity of the local money market in the face of these gold exports, and of the confidence of the moneyed interest of Wall Street, was last week furnished by the ease and thoroughness and naturalness with which the Third Avenue Railway property was rounded out of its financial difficulties. Checks aggregating thirty-five millions of dollars, drawn on two National banks, were paid over to a single trust company by financial interests representing the property concerned; the debts of the road, scattered over the country, were taken care of with a promptness as amazing as it was gratifying—and all with not even the suggestion of a disturbance of the money market. Time never hitherto was when a transaction of such magnitude could be carried through without a congestion in financial circles; without at least temporary financial disturbance manifesting itself in numerous quarters. But of any such troubles there was last week not even a surface indication.

And thus within fifty days after the acknowledged insolvency of the Third Avenue system order appears out of chaos, the darkness of financial despair disappears before the light of financial reason—before the genius of far-sighted, far-reaching organization. A bankrupt road is rejuvenated, its credit made to command a handsome premium above par, in less than two months from the time when it seemed tottering to its final fall.

When William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, and the controlling influences of Metropolitan took over the Third Avenue system Wall Street, having in mind the records and the triumphs of these men, expected much. And Wall Street has not been disappointed.

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Education educates. The fate of the blind pools—corporations operated in the dark—is teaching its lesson. Open accounting is the need of the hour, is the goal toward which all legitimately conducted corporations are now tending. Those corporations who fail to see the handwriting on the wall fail either because they will not see or dare not see. In any event they will be put under the ban of public suspicion; their securities will come more and more into ill repute. If they cannot bear the light of day, or will not submit to it, so much the worse for them.

In the advance guard of the industrials to recognize this fact are the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, whose declarations of intention hereafter to make regular quarterly statements were published last week, and were made good by the presentation of the first of these statements. The fact that both of the companies were able to make the excellent showings that they did was of itself a favorable influence; but even more favorable was the assurance of regular statements to come. That assurance carries with it that each of the companies feels certain not only of its position, but of its proper management and its future. The example set cannot too soon be followed generally.

GOOD TIMES IN THE WEST.

S. C. Mason of Milwaukee, discussing business conditions, says:

"We have nothing to complain of in the West. Crops generally are good, manufacturing continues on an extensive scale, merchants report good buying and fair collections, while the increased railroad earnings show that business in that line is not suffering.

"Of course, the steel and iron industries are suffering somewhat, but it will be the best thing in the world when the artificially high prices in those lines are lowered and the men at the heads of the companies content themselves with legitimate, instead of exorbitant, profits."

MONEY'S GROWING EASE.

As an evidence of the continued growing ease of money, it is stated as a fact in Wall Street that last week a well-known Stock Exchange house obtained a large loan at 2 per cent., ostensibly on call, but with the understanding that the loan was not to be called for at least two months.

Nine loans for even six months have been made as low as 3 per cent.

MORE EQUIPMENT.

Among the orders placed for new equipment by the railroads of the country during the past week are the following:

Philadelphia and Reading, 200 box cars; Erie, 1,000 box cars; St. Louis and San Francisco, 8 passenger and 5 cabooses; Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, 100 coal cars; Seaboard Air Line, 100 box cars; Atlanta and West Point, 4 passenger coaches; Missouri Pacific, 30 locomotives.

Many of the railroad companies are reported holding back their orders for lower steel and iron prices.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the reserve of $2,257,100. The banks now hold a surplus of $18,312,325 above the legal requirements. The changes in averages show an increase in the loans of $4,695,600, an increase in specie of $1,783,300, an increase in legal tenders of $2,471,300, an increase in deposits of $7,990,000, and an increase in circulation of $342,500.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	May 26,1900.	May 19,1900.	May 27,'99.
Loans	$792,921,000	$788,225,400	$745,529,400
Specie	166,712,400	164,929,100	206,876,500
Legal tenders	71,252,500	68,781,200	59,483,500
Net deposits	876,610,300	868,620,300	889,705,100
Circulation	21,959,500	21,617,000	13,765,700

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	May 26,1900.	May 19,1900.	May 27,'99.
Specie	$166,712,400	$164,929,100	$206,876,500
Legal tenders	71,252,500	68,781,200	59,483,500
Total res've	$237,964,900	$233,710,300	$266,360,000
Reserve req'd against dep.	219,152,575	217,155,075	222,426,275
Surplus of reserve above legal req're ments	$18,812,325	$16,555,225	$43,933,725

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,988,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,693,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,989,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,373,825	25,688,450
Feb. 24	19,078,550	30,334,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,323,500
March 10	5,976,375	19,203,100	22,721,425
March 17	2,686,425	10,074,175	28,060,050
March 24	5,817,300	13,557,425	33,351,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,850	35,720,800
April 7	7,904,800	16,018,325	35,036,475
April 14	10,030,775	19,427,525	37,346,075
April 21	14,894,350	24,175,900	43,525,100
April 28	17,074,275	25,524,075	44,504,675
May 5	15,978,475	19,351,950	43,916,475
May 12	15,332,725	27,137,625	46,997,225
May 19	16,555,225	34,631,525	50,715,250
May 26	18,812,325	43,933,725	53,704,600

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$18,812,325	1895	$41,221,250
1899	43,933,725	1894	77,501,700
1898	53,704,600	1893	25,439,925
1897	46,610,100	1892	24,612,825
1896	22,730,675	1891	7,529,175

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week, and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
May 24, 1900	£33,610,662	.....
May 25, 1899	29,717,471	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
May 24, 1900	80,142,616	£45,703,288
May 25, 1899	78,523,982	48,588,151
BANK OF GERMANY.		
May 24, 1900	27,845,000	14,345,000
May 25, 1899	30,666,000	15,797,000
RUSSIA.		
May 24, 1900	83,868,000	7,934,000
May 25, 1899	96,098,000	5,113,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
May 24, 1900	37,846,000	9,217,000
May 25, 1899	30,020,000	10,505,000
SPAIN.		
May 24, 1900	13,689,000	15,836,000
May 25, 1899	11,859,000	12,818,000
ITALY.		
May 24, 1900	15,448,000	1,643,000
May 25, 1899	15,419,000	2,543,000
NETHERLANDS.		
May 24, 1900	4,875,000	5,994,000
May 25, 1899	3,835,000	6,770,000
BELGIUM.		
May 24, 1900	2,907,000	1,454,000
May 25, 1899	3,085,000	1,542,000
Total for week	£300,131,278	£102,216,288
Total preceding week	298,877,099	101,606,155
Corresponding date last year	294,223,453	103,676,151

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, May 27.—One of the Directors of the Reichsbank, who was interviewed yesterday regarding the financial situation, said:

"At to-day's meeting of the Central Committee it was asserted that the situation would not yet warrant a reduction in the discount rate. The discounts are now of smaller dimensions, but a comparison of the bank's status now with that of a year ago is unfavorable. The metal stock is less by 60,000,000 marks, and the prospects for an increase are not good.

"Germany is not receiving foreign gold, although Russian gold to the amount of 45,000,000 francs has gone to France since May 1, and a considerable quantity to London.

"The reduction of the bank rates in London and Paris has favorably affected our exchange rates, as well as private discounts, and, therefore, I think a reduction of our rate probable within, perhaps, a week.

"The prospects are that demands for new capital for industrial loans will be less hereafter, because changed conditions have set in in speculation. Manufacturers will hesitate to enlarge their plants now, since the view has spread that the boom has reached its climax.

"Nevertheless, Herr Koch, President of the Reichsbank, who has just made a tour in Southern and Southwestern Germany, found a very optimistic tone there regarding the continuance of the boom, and, if the South African war ends soon, money market conditions may greatly improve before the Autumn. Otherwise, there will be great stringency then."

The iron situation is less rosy. Contrary to the announcement that all the output for 1900 had been sold, small lots are still offered. A lot of old rails, with other old material, has been sold at Dresden for figures from 15 to 20 per cent. below last year's prices. The rolling mills are projecting a syndicate for all Germany. The wire nail syndicate has raised prices 50 pfennigs per 100.

The plush weavers have formed a syndicate at Elberfeld.

The German sugar area for 1900 shows an increase of 3 per cent. The Schuckert Electrical Company reports a turn over of 76,000,000 marks for 1899, as against 66,000,000 marks for 1898.

The German East Africa Steamship Company will increase its capital by 5,000,000 marks; this is to be used for new ships.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, May 27.—Owing to the holidays last week's business was small. Trade also was hindered by the cotton slump. India bought little. China sent various large bids, but only a few were workable. The smaller Eastern markets did a retail trade.

South America was quiet, as was also the Levant. There were good buyers about of heavy Eastern cloths, on the basis of December cotton; but sellers were scarce. Yarns continue dull, with a hand-to-mouth trade, prices being irregular and about 3-16 lower.

Rouen reports stationary conditions, with prices well maintained.

The German market continues quiet, with no changes, although the undertone is weaker.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that coupons on certain bonds will be paid by the Washington Traction and Electric Company and the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, April 11th, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1, 1900, the same to be paid June 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1900, and reopened at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 11th, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on May 22d, 1900.

On June 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of the Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore City.

To the Holders of Chesapeake Gas Company 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds:

The First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Chesapeake Gas Company of Baltimore City, due June 1st, 1900, and the Coupons on the same, will be paid on and after June 1st, 1900, upon presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co., of Baltimore.

JOSEPH W. CLARKE, Treasurer.

Washington Traction & Electric Co.
4½ Per Cent. 1st Collateral Trust Bonds.

Coupons due June 1, 1900, on the above bonds will be payable on and after that date at the office of the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, 59 Cedar Street, New York City.

The Mexican Northern R'way Co.,
N. Y. Office, 27 William Street, May 17th, 1900.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 34) of ONE PER CENT., and an extra dividend of ONE-FOURTH OF ONE PER CENT., payable on June 2d, 1900, to stockholders of record at noon on May 19th.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

General Chemical Company.
32 Liberty St., New York, May 18, 1900.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be paid June 1, 1900, to common stockholders of record at 3 P. M. May 22. Common stock transfer books will be closed from May 22 to June 2.

JAMES L. MORGAN, JR., Treasurer.

Union Square Bank,
8 Union Square,
New York, May 1st, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on June 1st next. The transfer books will be closed from May 22d until June 2d, 1900.

JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Coupons maturing June 1st, 1900, from bonds of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, May 19, 1900.

The Coupons due June 1st, 1900, on the bonds of the Cahaba Coal Mining Company, will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, New York city.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL

Laying the Cornerstone of the New Structure.

GREAT EAST SIDE INTERESTED

Dr. Jacobi and Isidor Straus Among the Speakers—Voluntary Contributions Form Building Fund.

One of the largest gatherings ever assembled on the East Side witnessed yesterday afternoon the impressive ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone of the new Beth Israel Hospital at Jefferson and Cherry Streets. Fully 3,000 persons, mostly Hebrew residents of the district, crowded on the site of the new building, blocked the streets on two sides, and filled the windows, fire escapes, and roofs of the adjoining tenements. A force of fifty policemen were required to prevent the crowds from overflowing the inclosed space set aside for the ceremonies, and finally the overcrowding on the overlooking fire escapes became so dangerous that a policeman was stationed on each balcony to prevent the spectators from overloading them.

These outsiders could not hear much of the music and none at all of the speaking attending the ceremonies, but remained patiently at their posts for three hours, gazing at the mass of waving flags which were festooned above the privileged guests. The new hospital has a personal interest for every Hebrew resident of the lower East Side. It is being built entirely through voluntary contributions, being the only institution of the kind in the district. Although patients of all creeds and nationalities will be admitted to it, it is designed to meet the needs of the orthodox Hebrews, many of whom are so strict in their observance of the Mosaic laws that they object to the h

PUPILS EXHIBIT WORK

Industrial Progress of Young East Side Immigrants.

ARTISTIC TALENT SHOWN

An Object Lesson in Practical Advancement Is Given by the Educational Alliance.

An interesting exhibition of the work of the pupils of the Educational Alliance at East Broadway and Jefferson Street yesterday afternoon and evening attracted a good many persons who take an interest in the education of children. Considering that the work exhibited was done by children who immigrated to this country with their parents, mostly from Russia, the articles on show were very well executed. Some of the drawings would compare very favorably with similar exhibits at the Cooper Institute.

The exhibits were not very numerous and were mainly confined to the second floor of the building. The articles that first met the eye on entering the large hall were a collection of dresses, fashionable and homely, and a lot of dolls and dolls' clothing that were made by the young girls who are learning dressmaking.

There were nearly a hundred exhibits in free-hand drawing, taken from statuary and paintings, executed by pupils, adults, and youths, and also by children as young as twelve years of age, all of whom knew nothing of art and very little of English when were first admitted. About a dozen original pen and ink drawings were by Alexander Green, one of the most gifted and industrious of the pupils. A limited number of small water color paintings attracted attention.

Designs in small sea shells pasted on cardboard under the head of "Nature Work," and specimens of weaving and sewing were next encountered, but the exhibit which drew many children and also adults was a large table laden with a choice assortment of edibles, appetizing lamb and veal chops, all ready for eating; roast beef, pies, meringues of various kinds, jams, and fruits, all the product of the cooking class under the supervision of Mrs. R. Lowenberg. The children lingered around until evening, when this table was given up to them, and they made short work of it. For to-day's exhibition another collation will be prepared.

Near by were the exhibits of the Washington Travel Club and of the Newspaper Club. The members of the former club are very extensive travelers, in imagination mostly. Under the leadership of Miss M. A. Hamm, they have traveled to the homes of the patriots and to the village in England where George Washington's ancestors came from, to Cuba and the Philippines, and have secured photographs—from the newspapers—of the places which they visited. These photographs were on exhibition yesterday. The Newspaper Club, which undertakes to get up a newspaper every day, exhibited copies of their daily issues in manuscript and typewriting.

The Commercial Club exhibited specimens of commercial letters and bookkeeping, and the classes in stenography and typewriting also were in evidence by exhibits of their work.

The Alliance Camera Club showed a large number of photographs taken by the members.

In the corridors on the second floor a large number of handsome photographs and copies of standard paintings were hung on the walls. Bernard Gussow and J. Epstein, two east side artists, loaned a number of sketches of east side life. In one painting was seen a rabbi in his synagogue robes praying before a candlestick. In another was a bearded Jewish peddler of Hester Street, and a third showed a tailor with his sleeves rolled up and a painful expression of anxious attention as he bends low over his sewing machine.

On the third floor the Baron de Hirsch classes—boys and girls—were at work at their tasks, for the teachers had persuaded a good many of them to attend yesterday in order to be seen by the visitors. They therefore came dressed in their best clothes, and had small American flags pinned crosswise on their breasts. There are 300 children altogether in these classes, and eight schoolrooms, but the place is becoming too small for the increasing number of pupils. Some of the girls had been not more than five months in the country and three months in the school, and yet they were able to speak English fairly well and to read even long-worded sentences without much difficulty. Some of them translated prayers and other sentences from the Hebrew as they read them offhand from the books.

Later in the afternoon these children had a flag drill and recitations in the large Assembly Hall, and the gymnastic class gave an exhibition in gymnastics.

The Educational Alliance was founded by several public-spirited citizens of New York, who felt that the dense population of newly arrived immigrants needed more provisions for intellectual, social, and physical activity than the city itself afforded. The work of the alliance is not confined to instruction with occasional provisions for social intercourse with recreation, but aims at an all around development of the faculties. There is a systematic organization of the students into clubs with varied aims, as discussion, investigation, physical culture, and social intercourse. Concerts, entertainments of various kinds, popular lectures, and gymnastic exercises receive much attention.

The Board of Trustees of the Alliance consists of Isidor Straus, President; Samuel Greenbaum and Alfred F. Hochstadter, Vice Presidents; Felix M. Warburg, Secretary; Albert Friedlander, Treasurer; Benjamin Altman, Morris B. Benjamin, Sydney Blumenthal, Samuel B. Hamburger, Lee Kohns, Ferdinand Kuhn, Henry M. Leipziger, Leonard Lewinsohn, Marcus M. Marks, Louis Marshall, Henry Morgenthau, William C. Popper, Julia Richman, William Salomon, Prof. Edwin R. Seligman, Frederick Spiegelberg, Louis Stern, and Benjamin Tuska.

PARIS SOCIALISTS CELEBRATE.

Display of Red Flags on the Anniversary of the Commune.

PARIS, May 27.—The Socialists celebrated the anniversary of the Commune to-day with the usual pilgrimage to Pere Lachaise Cemetery, against the walls of which the Communards were shot. The procession was formed at a hall near the entrance, from which point, headed by the Socialist leaders, the demonstrators marched to the graves of the notable victims who were executed during what the Socialists call "Bloody Week." The "Carmagnole" and Anarchist songs were sung and revolutionary cries were raised.

The police confined their interference to seizing a few red flags, which were carried in defiance of the police edict. Several slight conflicts resulted, and one or two policemen were scratched. A few arrests were made.

HIT BY CAR AND AMBULANCE.

Boy and Man Taken to Hospital at the Same Time.

Three-year-old Frank Hannigan of 2,340 Broadway was hit by an electric car last night while crossing in front of 112 Manhattan Street and thrown some distance. Several of the child's ribs were fractured. He was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital in an ambulance. Passing through Amsterdam Avenue the ambulance ran down John Forsberg, a carpenter who was crossing the street in front of his home at 1,447 Amsterdam Avenue. He was injured, and was also put in the ambulance and taken to the hospital.

New Steamship in Port.

The new steel steamship Manna Hatta of the New York and Baltimore Transportation Line, sister ship of the Chesapeake, arrived yesterday from Wilmington, Del., where she was launched at the yards of Harlan & Hollingsworth on March 31. Her dimensions are: Length, 219 feet; beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 23¼ feet. She has triple-expansion engines, which are expected to give a speed of 15 knots. She carries no passengers.

Coolie Laborers for German Colonies.

BERLIN, May 27.—Herr Eugene Wolff, the well-known explorer, has an article in the Berliner Tageblatt advocating the organization of wholesale export of coolies from Kiao-Chau and the entire Province of Shan-Tung to German colonies, especially those in Africa. He contends that without such labor the colonies will be ruined.

HEARD GHOSTLY TATTOO.

Watch on Texas and Marine Have Hair-Raising Experience—Find Injured Man in Cincinnati's Hold.

It was the hour before dawn yesterday in the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the hush of things within the big inclosure was broken only by an occasional shrill toot from some passing river craft. Suddenly, during a long period of deep silence, the watch on the deck of the battleship Texas was startled by the sound of a ghostly tattoo coming seemingly from the depths of stone Dry Dock No. 1, nearby. Nervous, uneasy, he listened, and the uncanny rapping was repeated.

The cruiser Cincinnati, dismantled and deserted, reposed in the dry dock, and the Jackie on the Texas trembled as he fancied that some spirit riveter was pounding at the keel plates of the grim and lonely craft. Again he heard the rapping, louder than before. This time a marine on watch duty ashore also heard the ghostly sound. Less superstitious than the other, he approached the dry dock, but his hair almost rose on end when he heard a sepulchral moan from the dark depths of the dock. The startled marine was for retreating, but the man on the Texas was watching, and pride overcame his superstitious fears.

"Hello," he called down into the darkness.

"Help! Help!" came back to him from the depths, this time in an unmistakably human tone, the cry of a man in distress.

"Where are you? What's the matter?" asked the astonished marine.

"I'm down in the hold of the ship. I fell down," replied the voice faintly. "I'm hurt."

Other marines were summoned, and the owner of the voice was searched for with lights. He was found lying in the hold of the Cincinnati, bleeding, and apparently badly injured. While awaiting the arrival of an ambulance which had been summoned from the Brooklyn Hospital the man, who was Frederick Klein, twenty-two years old, of 265 Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, an ironworker, employed in the yard, explained how he got into his plight.

The Cincinnati has been in dry dock for some time, undergoing extensive alterations in her interior arrangements, and is being prepared for the introduction of new machinery. The decks and other interior work of the vessel have been torn out and ironworkers have been at work inside the ship for some weeks. Klein was one of these workers. He was at work with the others on Saturday afternoon and when his fellow workmen knocked off for the day at 5 o'clock he remained to finish the job at which he was working. As he was starting to leave the ship half an hour later he missed his footing and fell between two iron beams into the hold of the ship. The fall rendered him unconscious. Just how long he remained in that state he was unable to say.

When Klein recovered consciousness all about him was inky darkness. His left leg and his head pained him intensely and he was unable to rise to his feet. He called for help repeatedly, but there was no response. In desperation he crawled painfully about, resting at intervals, seeking a way to the upper part of the vessel, where he might make himself heard to some one on the outside.

While crawling about after one of these rests his hand touched his hammer, which had fallen with him from above. Seizing the hammer he made his way to the side of the ship, and began pounding as hard as he could on the steel plates, hoping to attract the attention of some one.

At the hospital it was found that Klein's left leg had been fractured, his head badly bruised, and that he had also sustained internal injuries. Late last night it was said at the hospital that he was doing well and would probably recover.

OUTLAWS KILL TWO MEN.

Utah Sheriff and a Cattle Owner Shot While Unarmed.

SALT LAKE, May 27.—Yesterday at noon Sheriff Taylor of Grand County and Sam Jenkins, a cattle owner, were shot and killed by outlaws on Hill Creek, about fifty miles north of here.

Herbert Day, a Deputy Sheriff, who was with them at the time of the shooting, says the three men unexpectedly came upon the camp of the outlaws. Sheriff Taylor and Sam Jenkins dismounted and started to walk up to them. When a short distance from them the Sheriff spoke to them, saying, "Hello, boys." They had left their guns on their horses when they dismounted, and as they turned to go to their horses they were shot in the back.

Day at once started for assistance and came here where he told his story and telegraphed Gov. Wells for assistance. Gov. Wells immediately telegraphed orders for a posse of ten mounted men to start from Thompson's in pursuit of the outlaws.

TO CONTEST BUCKLEY WILL.

Son and Only Heir of Testator Objects to Executor.

WESTCHESTER, N. Y., May 27.—Following the offering for probate of the will of the late Charles S. Buckley, formerly of Port Chester, who died in Guatemala in 1894, affidavits were filed yesterday by his son, Howard Buckley, with Surrogate Silkman, protesting against the appointment as executor of Hanford M. Henderson, a lawyer of Port Chester.

In his affidavit Mr. Buckley takes the ground that Mr. Henderson, who was named executor in the will, has delayed six years in probating the will. He charges that to his mind the delay resulted in Henderson's gain.

Charles S. Buckley was a civil engineer, and made a fortune building railroads and public works in California. It was while on business in Guatemala that death overtook him. In his will he made Henderson executor on account of an old friendship between the two. At the time of the drawing up of the will the heirs were Mary E. Buckley, his second wife, and Charles S. Buckley and Howard Buckley, sons. The widow and Howard Buckley have since died.

Joined to Charles S. Buckley's affidavit is one of his attorney, Frederick Clark, that an executor be chosen in place of Mr. Henderson.

Modern Vision of the Madonna.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

Every now and then Italy is visited by a vision of the Madonna, which arouses the whole country for miles around. Here gather the poor, the halt, the maim, and the blind, a ghastly assembly, in the hope of relief; in fact, it becomes a veritable Lourdes. At a little village called Alice Bel Colle a peasant girl of fourteen has declared that she has seen the Virgin, who has given her the power to perform miracles. Crowds in thousands go there. Through them all the child walks like a queen, the people kneeling and imploring help for their infirmities, and a blessing. Each morning the child, followed and surrounded by this multitude, goes to a neighboring vineyard, where she discourses with the Madonna, who thus, through her, it is said, makes known her wishes. The faith which causes thousands of poor peasants to tramp hundreds of miles in the perfect belief that a child can really perform miracles is wonderful. A newspaper correspondent was present at one of the "miracles," and thus describes it: "A big gendarme who had an affection of the eyes was standing near her when she said: 'Come here and give me your handkerchief.' This done, she dipped it in water and applied it to his eyes. 'Do you not already feel better,' she asked, and the abashed at so much attention before so large a crowd, smiled, said nothing, and retired. 'A miracle, a miracle!' ran from mouth to mouth. 'He is cured, he is cured!' they shouted, and after that nothing and no one could argue them out of the belief in a miracle performed before their eyes."

Say Highwayman Got the Worst of It.

NEWARK, N. J., May 27.—Edward Treitman, a conductor on a South Orange trolley car, and William Miller, the motorman of the same car, say that a highwayman boarded their car at an early hour this morning on a turn-out between South Orange and Maplewood. The highwayman commanded Treitman to throw up his hands, but instead he gave the bellrope a violent jerk, which attracted the attention of Miller. Pulling a billy from his pocket, Miller ran to the assistance of Treitman, and together they hammered the highwayman into submission. They then dropped him alongside the track and ran their car to Maplewood. There were no passengers on the car at the time.

Disputed the Rule.

Yeast—It takes two to make a quarrel, you know.

Crimsonbeak—Oh, no, it doesn't; my wife and I are one, you know.—Yonkers Statesman.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

IN HONOR OF ZINZENDORF

Moravians Celebrate 200th Anniversary of Missionary's Birth.

Memorial Services Held in This City Yesterday at First Church—Life and Work Extolled.

Moravian churches throughout the world are holding a three-days' celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Nicholas Lewis, Count von Zinzendorf, and the occasion was duly observed by the Moravian places of worship in this city, notably at the First Moravian Church, Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street, where the pastor, the Rev. Dr. H. A. Geraden, preached the sermon.

The Moravian Church was founded in 1457, John Huss being the leading spirit in the movement. Although Huss himself was burned at the stake, the Church flourished. During the Thirty Years' War it was practically wiped out, but under the leadership of Zinzendorf, who was born May 26, 1700, it was revived and again became an active and influential organization.

The First Moravian Church congregation in this city is 152 years old, and at its old building in Fulton Street Count von Zinzendorf himself labored. Dr. Gersden's theme yesterday was "Zinzendorf's Influence on Christendom." Zinzendorf's father, he recalled, died while the future missionary was an infant, and he was reared by a pious grandmother, the Baroness Gersdorf. From his fifth year he exhibited marked piety, which became a passion with him. The special form of his work was determined through the settlement of a colony of refugees from Moravia and Bohemia on his estate at Herrnhut. They came there in 1722, just after his marriage, and although at first he merely afforded them an asylum, he gradually became identified with the work of the Moravian Church. Dr. Gersden said in part:

"Zinzendorf's theology was a theology of the heart, of love, pardon, reconciliation, and peace. He had at first no idea of founding a separate denomination, but thought only of supplying a leaven that would stir up existing churches to greater activity. He came in a time of spiritual deadness and aroused the sleeping Christianity of Europe and America. He inspired the Wesleys, and touched the dead heart of the Church in England. He made Christ the central figure of man's salvation, and the Cross the universal theme."

Two lines of work for which the preacher gave special credit to Zinzendorf were in establishing the itinerary system, which has accomplished so much in the Methodist Church, and in developing the musical features of church worship. A great work also was in missions among the heathen. When there were only 600 members of the Church on his estate they supported missions in Greenland and the West Indies. He himself risked his life in missionary work among the American Indians, going far into the wilderness.

PANIC AT CHURCH CEREMONY.

Fire Engine Dashes Into Crowd Gathered to See Cornerstone Laid.

While a crowd of several hundred Polanders, including members of several Polish societies, was gathered in the street at the site of their new church, on Seventh Street, between First Avenue and Avenue A, to see the laying of a cornerstone by Bishop Farley, a fire engine dashed around the corner into Seventh Street from First Avenue. There was a wild scramble for safety. As the engine came nearer, a coach nearly blocked the passage on the other side of the crowd. The driver of the engine saw the danger and veered sharply to the right, passing the coach with less than four inches to spare.

Two women attempted to cross the street behind the engine, and were nearly run over by the tender, which followed close after. As they stood in the tender's path, apparently helpless with fear, Police Sergt. Place ran forward and carried both to the sidewalk.

Bishop Farley laid the cornerstone of St. Stanislaus's Church for Polish Catholics, at 45 Stanton Street. The ceremony did not take place till 6 o'clock, two hours later than expected. The houses in the vicinity of the church site were decorated with Polish and other flags. Besides the crowds in the street, the tops of adjacent houses were crowded with people. Polish priests from surrounding parishes in the vicinity of the city took part in the proceedings. In the afternoon a number of Polish societies met at the Stanton Street Church and paraded through the district. On the arrival of Bishop Farley the Polish men in uniform received him with a military salute and then formed a guard of honor.

CHURCH'S 225TH ANNIVERSARY.

Presbyterians of Woodbridge, N. J., Celebrate Historic Event.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., May 27.—The Presbyterian Church of this village to-day celebrated its two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary. The Sunday school connected with the church celebrated its eighty-second anniversary this afternoon with a specially prepared programme.

At the evening services a union meeting of all the churches in the town was held at the Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Frazer, of the First Church of Newark was the principal speaker.

The exercises will be continued on Wednesday and Thursday. On Thursday evening a banquet will take place. Gov. Voorhees sent a letter of regret, owing to his trip to Europe.

The first meeting was held by this congregation May 27, 1675. At that time the first printing press, probably, in New Jersey was erected here. It was operated by James Parker, who printed The New American Magazine.

DR. TWING'S SILVER JUBILEE.

Pastor of Brooklyn Episcopal Church Celebrates Ordination Anniversary.

The Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Twing, rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, at South Ninth Street and Marcy Avenue, Williamsburg, celebrated his silver jubilee yesterday. Dr. Twing was ordained in Williamsburg, May 26, 1875. After his ordination he was sent to take charge of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, at Cooper Street and Bushwick Avenue. He remained there ten years, when he was called to Calvary. The interior of the church yesterday was handsomely decorated with flowers and plants. At the morning service Dr. Twing gave statistics of his ministerial work. He has baptized 1,838, has had 328 confirmations, and 485 marriages.

In the afternoon there was a Knights Templars service. Dr. Twing has been the Chaplain of the Flatbush Insane Asylum, Hospital, and Almshouse for twenty years, and for many years was actively identified with the Home for Consumptives. He has been a Mason for many years.

Mount St. Vincent Alumnae.

MOUNT ST. VINCENT-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., May 27.—The fifth anniversary of the Mount Saint Vincent Alumnae Association was celebrated yesterday at the convent. A special train conveyed the members to the convent, where Mother Mary Rose welcomed them in the great marble hall. At a brief business meeting Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue was elected Second Vice President; Mrs. McDonnell, Third Vice President; Mrs. Herrick Daly, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Theodore Madden, Treasurer; Miss Anderson, Corresponding Secretary, and Miss Regina Schmitz, Assistant Corresponding Secretary. At the luncheon the toast "Pilgrims of the Holy Year" was responded to by Miss Mary Sweeney; "Our Alma Mater," Miss Mary A. Bannon; "Our Association," Mrs. Mary Hughes; "Children of the Alumnae," Miss Mary McDonald.

Ninety-seven Scorchers Arrested.

It was a record day for the bicycle squad yesterday. There were ninety-seven prisoners taken by the various members of the squad in many sections of the city. Most of the arrests were made for scorching. The highest number of arrests ever made before in one day was sixty. Bicycle Patrolman Donahue, in the Bronx, caught thirteen men, mostly colored. This morning the prisoners will be arraigned in the different Magistrates' courts as follows: Morrisania, 37; Harlem, 17; Yorkville, 11; West Side, 26, and Jefferson Market, 6.

MRS. ELIZABETH KING DEAD.

Venerable Woman, Prominent in Society, Passes Away at Newport.

Mrs. Elizabeth Denning Duer King, daughter of the late William Alexander Duer, and widow of Archibald Gracie King, died yesterday in Newport at the age of eighty-nine. Descended from the famous William Alexander, who was called Lord Stirling, but vainly prosecuted his claim to the Earldom of that name before the House of Lords, Mrs. Duer was one of the best-known representatives of old New York society. Her last appearance in a formal social gathering was at Ward McAllister's famous Centennial New Year's ball, where she danced in a genuine old-time minuet, as people danced it in her young days.

Since that time she had lived quietly, but a host of friends had always sought her out, and by them she was known as a most entertaining woman, a versatile reader, and as the possessor of a phenomenal memory that the lapse of years seemed to leave unimpaired.

The socalled Lord Stirling from whom Mrs. King traced her descent was an officer in the British Army and an aide de camp of Gov. Shirley. Born in 1720, he married the daughter of Philip Livingston in 1761, after which he held various public offices in this State. He was Surveyor General, and also a member of the Provincial Council, and when the Revolutionary War began he enlisted with the American troops and distinguished himself on numerous occasions.

As one of the founders of King's College and as its first Governor, he is remembered in history, while many works on astronomical and mathematical subjects were written by him. He died in Albany in 1783, just five days after the preliminaries of peace between England and the United States had been agreed upon. His life has been written by his grandson, William Alexander Duer, the grandfather of Mrs. King.

Mrs. M. King Van Rensselaer and Mrs. Frederick Bronson of this city are the daughters of Mrs. King. The former is widely known in society circles as a genealogist, having compiled many lists of prominent families and their histories. Among the books that Mrs. Van Rensselaer has written is "The Goede Vrow of Mana-ha-ta," which created a sensation not long ago. She is also the author of "New Yorkers of the Nineteenth Century," "Crochet Lace," and "The Devil's Picture Books."

Mrs. Frederick Bronson is the widow of the late President of the Coaching Club, who died in Italy more than two months ago. William Duer, whose daughter recently married Clarence Mackay, is the nephew of Mrs. King, while her connections in the Gracie, King, Duer, and Van Rensselaer families here are almost countless.

No arrangements for the funeral have been made as yet.

Arrest in Tenderloin Resort.

Detectives Sheehan and Barry of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station went into the Tivoli last night and asked for two glasses of beer. These were served. They then arrested the waiter, who said he was Samuel Brown, twenty-nine years old, of 179 East One Hundred and Seventh Street. He was locked up for violating the excise law.

EXCURSIONS.

ERIE RAILROAD.
DECORATION DAY, MAY 30th.
SHOHOLA GLEN $1.00 ROUND TRIP.
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.
Express trains leave W. 23d St., 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St., 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City, 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola, 3:30 and 5:00 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS,
ROUND TRIP, $1.00.
Including Dinner at Cozine, $1.50.
Special express train leaves West 23d St., 9:40; Chambers St., 9:45; Jersey City, 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Glens 6 P. M.

NIAGARA FALLS $8.00 ROUND TRIP.
Tickets good going May 29th as follows: Leave Chambers St. 9:00 A. M., 7:30 P. M., and 9:15 P. M.; W. 23d St. 5 minutes earlier; Jersey City 15 minutes later. Returning leave the Falls on or before May 31st.
Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

RIVERS, VALES and MOUNTAINS
along the scenic double-tracked
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
May 30 Can be seen May 30
By Annual Holiday Excursion to
MAUCH CHUNK,
GLEN ONOKO and the SWITCHBACK R. R.
Charming scenery, bracing air, good company, a switchback ride, and a comfortable train, making a day of complete pleasure and benefit. Special train leaves station foot of Liberty Street at 8:30 A. M., and South Ferry, 8:25 A. M. Round trip fare: Adults, $2.00; children under 12, $1.50. Switchback tickets 50 cents extra. If purchased on excursion train.

Decoration Day Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT.
Steamer MARY POWELL,
leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; West 22d St. 2 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40. Tickets good to return by West Shore Special train at 7:25 P. M., or any regular train. Fare for round trip, $1.00, return Hudson River R. R., $1.10. Ample time to see Dress Parade, Public Buildings, &c. MUSIC. This excursion is also made every Saturday.

Niagara Falls.
Special Three-Day Trip for DECORATION DAY.
$8 Leaving Tues., May 29, including Hotel and other Expenses, $14.50
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1185 B'way, N. Y.

Charming Excursions
by Hudson River Day Line Steamers
AFTER MAY 28TH.
IDEAL FOR DECORATION DAY.
Half Rate to Cairo, N. Y., May 28 to June 5.

INSTRUCTION.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.
(NOTICE PURSUANT TO THE LAWS OF 1894, CHAPTER 556, TITLE 12.)
A competitive examination of candidates for the State Scholarships in Cornell University, falling to the County of New York, will be held at the Hall of the Board of Education, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Saturday, June 2, 1900, commencing at 9 A. M.
Candidates must be at least sixteen years of age and of six months' standing in the common schools or academies of the State during the year immediately preceding this examination, and actual residents of this State.
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There will be as many candidates appointed from this County as there are Assembly Districts in this County. Candidates will become entitled to the scholarships in the order of their merit.
Dated at New York City, this first day of May, 1900.
JOHN JASPER,
Superintendent of Schools, Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

INSTRUCTION FOR THE DEAF,
This is the only private school in the world for pupils with defective hearing which is equipped and conducted on the same scale as the finest private schools of New York. Instruction is wholly oral. Preparation for any college or for business. Lip-reading taught to adults. Hearing developed by scientific treatment. While adults are received, it is greatly to the advantage of children to begin their study before reaching the age of six.
THE WRIGHT-HUMASON SCHOOL,
42 West 76th Street, New York.

SYMS SCHOOL.
ROBERT H. SYMS, WILLIAM C. SIMMONS.
Apply for Circular.
22 WEST 45TH ST.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
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St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
257 WEST 93D STREET, NEW YORK.
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THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MRS. ELIZABETH KING DEAD.

Venerable Woman, Prominent in Society, Passes Away at Newport.

Mrs. Elizabeth Denning Duer King, daughter of the late William Alexander Duer, and widow of Archibald Gracie King, died yesterday in Newport at the age of eighty-nine. Descended from the famous William Alexander, who was called Lord Stirling, but vainly prosecuted his claim to the Earldom of that name before the House of Lords, Mrs. Duer was one of the best-known representatives of old New York society. Her last appearance in a formal social gathering was at Ward McAllister's famous Centennial New Year's ball, where she danced in a genuine old-time minuet, as people danced it in her young days.

Since that time she had lived quietly, but a host of friends had always sought her out, and by them she was known as a most entertaining woman, a versatile reader, and as the possessor of a phenomenal memory that the lapse of years seemed to leave unimpaired.

The socalled Lord Stirling from whom Mrs. King traced her descent was an officer in the British Army and an aide de camp of Gov. Shirley. Born in 1720, he married the daughter of Philip Livingston in 1761, after which he held various public offices in this State. He was Surveyor General, and also a member of the Provincial Council, and when the Revolutionary War began he enlisted with the American troops and distinguished himself on numerous occasions.

As one of the founders of King's College and as its first Governor, he is remembered in history, while many works on astronomical and mathematical subjects were written by him. He died in Albany in 1783, just five days after the preliminaries of peace between England and the United States had been agreed upon. His life has been written by his grandson, William Alexander Duer, the grandfather of Mrs. King.

Mrs. M. King Van Rensselaer and Mrs. Frederick Bronson of this city are the daughters of Mrs. King. The former is widely known in society circles as a genealogist, having compiled many lists of prominent families and their histories. Among the books that Mrs. Van Rensselaer has written is "The Goede Vrow of Mana-ha-ta," which created a sensation not long ago. She is also the author of "New Yorkers of the Nineteenth Century," "Crochet Lace," and "The Devil's Picture Books."

Mrs. Frederick Bronson is the widow of the late President of the Coaching Club, who died in Italy more than two months ago. William Duer, whose daughter recently married Clarence Mackay, is the nephew of Mrs. King, while her connections in the Gracie, King, Duer, and Van Rensselaer families here are almost countless.

No arrangements for the funeral have been made as yet.

Arrest in Tenderloin Resort.

Detectives Sheehan and Barry of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station went into the Tivoli last night and asked for two glasses of beer. These were served. They then arrested the waiter, who said he was Samuel Brown, twenty-nine years old, of 179 East One Hundred and Seventh Street. He was locked up for violating the excise law.

EXCURSIONS.

ERIE RAILROAD.
DECORATION DAY, MAY 30th.
SHOHOLA GLEN $1.00 ROUND TRIP.
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.
Express trains leave W. 23d St., 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St., 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City, 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola, 3:30 and 5:00 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS,
ROUND TRIP, $1.00.
Including Dinner at Cozine, $1.50.
Special express train leaves West 23d St., 9:40; Chambers St., 9:45; Jersey City, 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Glens 6 P. M.

NIAGARA FALLS $8.00 ROUND TRIP.
Tickets good going May 29th as follows: Leave Chambers St. 9:00 A. M., 7:30 P. M., and 9:15 P. M.; W. 23d St. 5 minutes earlier; Jersey City 15 minutes later. Returning leave the Falls on or before May 31st.
Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

RIVERS, VALES and MOUNTAINS
along the scenic double-tracked
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
May 30 Can be seen May 30
By Annual Holiday Excursion to
MAUCH CHUNK,
GLEN ONOKO and the SWITCHBACK R. R.
Charming scenery, bracing air, good company, a switchback ride, and a comfortable train, making a day of complete pleasure and benefit. Special train leaves station foot of Liberty Street at 8:30 A. M., and South Ferry, 8:25 A. M. Round trip fare: Adults, $2.00; children under 12, $1.50. Switchback tickets 50 cents extra. If purchased on excursion train.

Decoration Day Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT.
Steamer MARY POWELL,
leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; West 22d St. 2 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40. Tickets good to return by West Shore Special train at 7:25 P. M., or any regular train. Fare for round trip, $1.00, return Hudson River R. R., $1.10. Ample time to see Dress Parade, Public Buildings, &c. MUSIC. This excursion is also made every Saturday.

Niagara Falls.
Special Three-Day Trip for DECORATION DAY.
$8 Leaving Tues., May 29, including Hotel and other Expenses, $14.50
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1185 B'way, N. Y.

Charming Excursions
by Hudson River Day Line Steamers
AFTER MAY 28TH.
IDEAL FOR DECORATION DAY.
Half Rate to Cairo, N. Y., May 28 to June 5.

INSTRUCTION.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.
(NOTICE PURSUANT TO THE LAWS OF 1894, CHAPTER 556, TITLE 12.)
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, partition sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 213 East Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three and four story brick building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 415 and 417 Broome Street, south side, 25 feet west of Elm Street, each 25 by 112, two four-story brick buildings.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 74 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 30 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 37.6 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $30,965.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund L. Mooney, referee, 228 East Ninety-seventh Street south side, 175 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $10,353.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward M. Burghardt, referee, 980 Trinity Avenue, east side, 337.2 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,331.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, 66 and 68 Leroy Street, south side, 360.9 feet east of Hudson Street, 44.4 by 112.4 and irregular, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $33,438.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer in the Mountains
of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway. If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for your family in a region of
Absolute Health at Moderate Cost.
2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk, send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 192 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c. On May 29th and 30th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 371 Broadway, 1,354 Broadway, and Ferry Offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Thursday, 31st.
IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 945, 1,354 Broadway; 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 240 Columbus Av., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 173 5th Av.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.
IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 501 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.
Passenger rates, 2 cents a mile.
J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
An Ideal Summer Resort and all-the-year home for people who wish to live near but not in the centre of New York City. Distant only 25 minutes from South Ferry, New York. Steamers arrive every 15 minutes. Golf links and amusements, including large dancing pavilion.
For rates, rooms, plans, etc., address
GEORGE H. AVERY, Proprietor.
Telephone, 5 Tompkinsville.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.
By the Ocean, Sound and Bay.
"LONG ISLAND," an illustrated descriptive book, and "SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses, free upon application at ticket offices, Astor House, 120, 952, (

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, May 28.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Shipman, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 1 P. M. Equity calendar.

1—Con. Store Service Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
2—Societe Fabriques, &c., vs. Lueders.
17—Sec. Elec. Co. vs. Anchor Elec. Co.
34—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Lim., vs. Walker.
42—Pelzer vs. Dale Co.
44—Thomson - Houston Elec. Co. vs. Lorain Steel Co.
47—Jacoby vs. S. Jacoby Co.
56—Pine vs. Mayor, &c., of New York.
57—Seidenberg vs. E. Seidenberg-Stiefel Co.
16—Brickill vs. Mayor, &c., of New York.
19—Bowers vs. New York Dredging Co.
58—Woostar vs. Trowbridge & Lewis.
25—Brown vs. Zaubits.
26—Brown vs. Zaubits.
27—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Haberman Mfg. Co.
28—Brill vs. Third Av. Railroad.
41—Hostetter Co. vs. Conron.
52—Peterson vs. Jackson.
53—In re Milliken.
54—People, &c., vs. Tweed.
55—Brown vs. Brown.
56—In re Rogers.
57—Wilson vs. Dickel.
58—Newman vs. O'Brien.
59—Ackerman vs. Arkins.
60—People, &c., vs. Dobbins.
61—Union Dime Sav. Inst. vs. Brown.
62—Ahern vs. Ruff.
63—Mittnacht vs. N. Y. Roofing Co.
64—In re Sportsman's Magazine Co.
65—Ellwanger vs. Ellwanger.
66—In re Brown.
67—Cranston vs. Cranston.
68—Barnheim vs. Frerichs.
69—In re E. 194th St.
70—Bache vs. Kneeland
71—Brodd vs. Mayor, &c.
72—Kempner vs. Willett.
73—Hutchins vs. Wilmot.
74—Metzger vs. Greenwood.
75—Rouse vs. Kapelansky.
76—Smith vs. Smith.
77—Bates vs. Smith.
78—In re Arkenburgh.
79—Michaels vs. Michaels.
80—Tere Bergen Mfg. Co. vs. Bloch.
81—Larremore vs. Dugan.
82—Kantrowitz vs. Kantrowitz.
83—Am. Society Prev. Cruelty to Animals vs. Seltz.
84—Hollister vs. Simonson.
85—Hoadley vs. Melcher
86—Goodman vs. Crystall.
87—Low vs. Hoctor.
88—Ramsey vs. Nat. Contracting Co.
89—Purdy vs. Robinson.
90—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
91—Casey vs. Casey.
92—In re E. 137th St.
93—Feldman vs. Heywood Brothers Co.
94—In re Welde.
95—Bendheim vs. Benefit Life Assn.
96—Peterson vs. Gurley
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447—Ackerman vs. Arkins.
448—People, &c., vs. Tweed.
449—Brown vs. Brown.
450—In re Rogers.
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598—People, &c., vs. Tweed.
599—Brown vs. Brown.
600—In re Rogers.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Louisville and Nashville cases only.

130—Campbell vs. Louisville & Nashville R. R.
131—Castello vs. same.
132—Finnegan vs. same.
133—Mann vs. same.
134—Murphy vs. same.
135—Nelson vs. same.
136—Travers vs. same.
137—McGeary vs. same.
138—O'Brien vs. same.
139—Vittere vs. same.
140—Gaffney vs. same.
141—Kirby vs. same.
142—Phair vs. same.
143—Fogarty vs. same.
144—McTeigue vs. same.
145—Higgins vs. same.
146—Kennedy vs. same.
147—Leonard vs. same.
148—Merritt vs. same.
149—O'Connor vs. same.
150—O'Hara vs. same.
151—Gilhooley vs. same.
152—Buckley vs. same.
153—Bennett vs. same.
154—Breen vs. same.
155—Carmody vs. same.
156—Guilfoyle vs. same.
157—Gunning vs. same.
158—McEvoy vs. same.
159—Rachford vs. same.
160—Flynn vs. same.
161—McKenna vs. same.
162—Neal vs. same.
163—Lynch vs. same.
164—McCabe vs. same.
165—O'Malley vs. same.
166—Nevins vs. same.
167—Hughes vs. same.
168—Cooper vs. same.
169—O'Donnell vs. same
170—Gillespie vs. same.
171—Ryan vs. same.
172—Maloney vs. same.
219—Roddy vs. same.
222—Kelly vs. same.
294—Corcoran vs. same.
295—Stack vs. same.
296—Fogerty vs. same.
297—Donovan vs. same.
298—McGuire vs. same.
299—Higgins vs. same.
211—Brennan vs. same.
212—Heyman vs. same.
301—Mooney vs. same.
302—Sherlock vs. same.
303—Neagle vs. same.
304—Robinson vs. same.
305—Walsh vs. same.
306—Kelly vs. same.
307—McCaul vs. same.
310—Lawless vs. same.
311—Dunne vs. same.
312—Barry vs. same.
313—Devine vs. same.
314—Thell vs. same.
315—McCaffrey vs. same.
316—Conway vs. same.
317—Gallagher vs. same.
318—Lordan vs. same.
319—Sullivan vs. same.
320—McGrath vs. same.
321—O'Leary vs. same.
325—Hoctor vs. same.
358—Courtney vs. same.
404—McPhillips vs. same.
406—McCall vs. same.
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409—Dow vs. same.
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408—Devine vs. same.
409—Dow vs. same.
410—Dermody vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Vought vs. Hoffman.
2—In re Lind Av.
3—In re E. 168th St.
4—In re Trinity Av.
5—In re E. 138th St.
6—In re Public Place at E. 138th St.
7—Hohouser vs. Muller
8—In re Marion Av.
9—Butler vs. Harrell.
10—Elsner vs. Stern.
11—Paget vs. Paget.
12—Donnelly vs. Donnelly.
13—Palfrey vs. Palfrey. Demurrers.
1396—Bernheim vs. Keppler.
1221—Nevins vs. Lea.
1322—Mowbray vs. Sheldon.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

3650—Ahsman vs. Edison Elec. Illum. Co.
4685—Bowns vs. Brill.
5786—Schaarel vs. Hebrew Infant Asylum.
5910—Silberstein vs. Stahl.
5778—Russell vs. Corrigan.
5836—Jerome vs. Johnson.
5780—Beck vs. Catholic University.
4815—Lowenthal vs. Lowenthal.
4121—McNeal vs. F. W. McNeal Co.
2127—Killikowski vs. Killikowski.
4068—Moss vs. Burnham.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5057.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwartzkopf for the People.

1—Giuseppe La Marka.
3—Giuseppe Cracco.
3—Barbara Aub.
4—Aaron Fall.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

13513—Allen vs. Kahn.
13621—Olsen vs. Burke.
13287—Kenny vs. Roth.
13511—Grimaldi vs. Coykendall.
11912—Saldman vs. T. Cunningham Co.
12419—Lowenkopf vs. Howes.
13512—Weinhandler vs. Levy.
13549—Schalk vs. Consol. Gas Co.
13618—Weber vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and IV., for trial. Law and fact.

3650—Ahsman vs. Edison Elec. Illum. Co.
4685—Bowns vs. Brill.
5786—Schaarel vs. Hebrew Infant Asylum.
5910—Silberstein vs. Stahl.
5778—Russell vs. Corrigan.
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4121—McNeal vs. F. W. McNeal Co.
2127—Killikowski vs. Killikowski.
4068—Moss vs. Burnham.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5057.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwartzkopf for the People.

1—Giuseppe La Marka.
3—Giuseppe Cracco.
3—Barbara Aub.
4—Aaron Fall.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

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SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and O'Connor for the People.

1—Joseph Pecker.
2—Benjamin Woolf.
3—Walter Jones.
4—Emile Tuchmann.
5—William Barns, Robert Steiner.
6—Kit Karson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.

1—James A. Kehoe.
2—Patrick Dugan.
3—Sebastino Radico.
4—Mary Galgano.
5—Dominico Spinello.
6—Max Golub.
7—Manuel Zarillo.
8—Gabrielle Santore.
9—Charles H. Schoomaker.
10—John Ryan, John Kelloge.
12—Harry McLaughlin.
11—William J. Goldman.
Frank Wade.
13—James Daly.
14—Wilhelmina Eckhart.
15—Alexander Blum.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—John Blake White vs. Leicester Stanhope—Samuel Byer.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Willets vs. Wertheim, (No. 3,)—Solon Berrick. Same vs. same, (No. 4,)—Leo Lithauer. New York Life Insurance Company vs. McReynolds—Edward Browne. In re Ginterman—Warren Van Slyke.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Stevens vs. Stevens—John H. Judge, Geery vs. Harrisonville Co-operative Building Association—Charles D. Olendorf. Byrd vs. Heering—John E. Ward.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Day Calendar—Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, JJ. Non-enumerated.

92—Matter of County of Queens.
99—Allen vs. Ginan.
106—Jewell vs. McIntyre.
112—Carll vs. York.
113—Am. Spirits Co. vs. Am.
114—Fallert Brew. Co. vs. Lyman.
115—People vs. Mercantile Bank.
116—Coffey vs. Democratic General Committee.
117—Matter of Whyte.
118—Newman vs. Mayer
119—Morrison vs. B. C. R. R.
120—Saefter vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
121—Rodel vs. Sleicher.
122—Malone vs. First Nat. Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Chase, J.; Part III., Marean, J.; Part IV., Keogh, J.

4960—Larkin vs. Washington Mills Co.
5845—Svigelsky vs. B. & O. R. R.
5870—Lennon vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
4523—Mulligan vs. Holland.
3097—Powers vs. Bolz.
225—Petterson vs. B. H. R. R.
3326—Seidelman vs. Trapp.
2632—Carter vs. Met. St. R. R.
3429—Jacobs vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
354—Cmielewski vs. Mollenhauer Sugar Co.
2780—Pratt vs. Johnston
1497—Cashman vs. Sd Av. R. R.
1504—Shiland, Jr., vs. Loeb.
2152—Boxberger vs. Brook. Heights R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

6750—Dennis vs. Murray.
1489—Palmer vs. Palmer.
6156—Ginsburgh vs. Walton.
2491—Trapasso vs. Coleman.
2967—Petrie vs. Miller.
6180—Hertsberg vs. B. Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
2883—Town of Gravesend vs. N. Y. & Coney Is. R. R.
5175—Johnson vs. Penn. R. R.
6350—Meyer vs. Schroeder.
5742—Schlotnick vs. Brook. Heights R.R.
5504—McGrath vs. Alger.
503—Bossong vs. City of Brooklyn.
84—Kerney vs. Lewinski.
152—Ford vs. Brook. El. R. R.
2551—Edge, Jr., vs. Sd Av. R. R.
5208—O'Donnell vs. Bush Co.
1228—O'Hearn vs. City of Brooklyn.
8066—Molt vs. Jennings

Highest number reached in regular call, 8446.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar.—Mattice, J.

590—Healey vs. Martin.
793—Knight vs. Knight.
801—Murtagh vs. Norton.
102—Corrato vs. Aquarello.
699—Sexton vs. Sexton.
665—Walker vs. Walker
792—Hart vs. Abrahams.
735—McGwine vs. McGwine.
705—People ex rel. Ives vs. Feltner.
752—Carlin vs. Stonekamp.
79—Henry vs. Manneschmidt.
725—Bergman vs. Bergman.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.

John Powers.
Elizabeth Williams.
Maud Stanley.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part II.—Hurd, J.

542—Josten vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
807—Gluning vs. Brook. Un. Elev. R. R.
526—Benner vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
539—Neary vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
340—Fuchs vs. Wiel.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S. The wills of Sarah E. Chellberg, William S. Russland, John W. Steward, John F. Kramer, Julius C. Wemphal, Emily M. Morse, Thomas Casey, Heinrich W. Allers, and Charles Schneider. The accountings of George Wilson, George W. Streeter, Rosanna Belger, William F. Byrne, Henry Pedlar, Joseph F. Atwood, Mary D. Bryant, and Hanna Schwalbach. The estates of George Wilson, George W. Streeter, and Michael C. Freeman. The transfer tax of Jabez Williams.

1193—Webber vs. Reynolds.
1780—Blancke vs. City of New York.
3035—Cisque vs. Casanni.
1717—Opfer vs. Lang.
1069—Burkhart vs. Bennett.
1719—Holmberg vs. Dale.
3005—Schnell vs. Met. St. R. R.
6535—Groce, Jr., vs. Groce.
3123—Coffey vs. Carroll
2583—Block vs. Hoyt.
1167—De Bedts vs. Long Island R. R.
2672—Flood vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
1252—Wood vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
1544—Kearns vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
1877—Kennedy vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
1633—Hart vs. McKenna.
1492—Astrand vs. Brook. Heights R.R.
1012—O'Hara vs. City of Brooklyn.
747—Loyd vs. Carnick.
1152—Carberry vs. Carberry.
802—Schatzkin vs. Schatzkin.
637—Neuman vs. Neuman.
771—De Wint vs. Brook. Elec. R. R. Co.
774—Briggs vs. Tostoserin.
805—Harris vs. Schuster
124—Butler vs. Walsh.
1097—Donnelly vs. Donnelly.
783—Strause vs. Gulpin.
372—Hughes vs. Hughes
693—Leonard vs. Gerstenfeld.
777—Pfeiffer vs. Thielo.

Causes marked ready, will be heard on the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

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84—Kerney vs. Lewinski.
152—Ford vs. Brook. El. R. R.
2551—Edge, J

IN DEFENSE OF HIS RACE

Negro Pastor Replies to Adverse Criticism.

COCKRAN AND FRANK SCORED

Rev. Dr. C. T. Walker Addresses an Enthusiastic Meeting Which Crowds Carnegie Hall to the Doors.

To an audience that crowded into every seat and aisle of the main floor, the stage, and the balconies of Carnegie Hall last night the Rev. Dr. C. T. Walker, pastor of the Mount Olivet Colored Baptist Church, spoke in defense of his race and in reply to W. Bourke Cockran and other speakers at the recent Montgomery conference and to the Rev. Henry Frank, who assailed the negro race at Carnegie Hall a week ago.

The majority of those present were negroes, and the words of the speaker incited them to a frenzy of approval at times. There were loud murmurings of "Hear!" and "Yes!" When the enemies of the race were denounced a wave of sympathetic anger swept through the hall. With fine sarcasm Dr. Walker asked that every one join in singing "America." "The colored man has a right to sing 'America,'" he said, "and I want you to feel perfectly at home when you do so." A burst of responsive laughter came from the audience.

A prayer was said by the Rev. W. L. Taylor of Richmond, Va., who is President of a bank in that city operated by and for negroes.

Dr. Walker in beginning likened the case of the negro in his appeal for deliverance from oppression to the people of the Apostle Paul in their supplication to Caesar. Continuing, Dr. Walker said:

"It is my desire on this occasion to speak to you of a race greatly misrepresented, despised, oppressed, and hated. I appear for a people born in tribulation and disciplined in slavery; opposed and persecuted by some of the brightest minds, and defended by some of the ablest.

"From this hall last Sabbath the news went out to the world that the Rev. Henry Frank, in preaching the Gospel of the lowly Nazarene, stated that the negro should again be reduced to slavery. Among other slanders he said that the free negro often becomes a brutal beast, more dangerous to a community than a wild bull. At the recent Montgomery Conference the very people the delegates met to discuss were excluded and many unfavorable things were said of my people. Mr. Cockran in his speech declared that the Fifteenth Amendment was a dead letter in the South because the people in the Southern States had made up their minds not to submit to it.

THE NEGRO A PATRIOT.

"I declare that the negro is a member of the body politic. The colored man is the American of Americans; he has been here almost as long as any one else. Our emancipation did not make us men; the amendment to the Constitution gave us Constitutional liberty. God made us men long before men made us citizens. Christ owed a debt of gratitude to the African, for it was Africa that gave him shelter in his babyhood, and it was an African who bore the cross to Calvary. The hand that signed the emancipation proclamation was guided by the bruised and pierced hand of Christ.

"The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, under which the colored man acquired the right to vote, was placed there after the Nation had been baptized in blood, and it would require a second baptism of blood to remove it."

A tumult of approbation followed this declaration, lasting ten minutes.

"This citizenship is due the negro," continued the speaker, "as a reward of meritorious service on the battlefield in defense of the American Republic, which did not regard him as a citizen."

Mr. Walker reviewed the patriotism of the negro from the time of the Boston massacre to the war with Spain. In speaking of the progress of the negro, he said that the negro has made progress in science, literature, and art. Colored students have stood the equal of white students at the great universities. The professional men, such as doctors and lawyers, in this and other cities throughout the country, prove the ability of negroes to measure up professionally with their white brothers.

"The negro sees his race murdered and burned," declared Dr. Walker, "and frequently the ones lynched are lynched on suspicion and are innocent. And many times the slain are worthier than the slayers. The colored people are against crime as a race. The white man could well follow the example of the negro in two ways—by never committing suicide or making assignments.

ASKS ONLY SIMPLE JUSTICE.

"The negro asks only for simple justice. He would have an equal chance in the race for life. He wants clearer opportunities; he wants to be admitted into the industrial trades. He is striving, honest, industrious, intelligent, economical, and self-reliant. He wants his manhood recognized and encouraged. I want to ask Mr. Frank a question. What would be his method of getting the negroes to migrate to some section of the country, to yield themselves as slaves to such persons as would agree to possess them and give them humane treatment and education? Is it his desire to introduce again the system of slave drivers and the position of overseer, and is this gentleman in this way preparing a job for himself, knowing that the people will not listen to such vaporings as he gave them last Sabbath and call it Gospel?"

At the close of the service Dr. Walker asked that $200 be subscribed for the rent of the hall, and the money came in from all sides. The amount needed was had in a few minutes.

FOUR BISHOPS CONSECRATED.

Ceremonies Were Performed by Twelve Methodist Episcopal Prelates at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 27.—By the laying on of the hands of twelve Bishops and in the presence of 3,000 persons at the Auditorium four new Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church were consecrated this afternoon. The newly consecrated Bishops are David Hastings Moore, assigned to the Shanghai district; John William Hamilton, assigned to the San Francisco district, and Edwin Wallace Parker and Frank Wesley Warne, missionary Bishops, assigned to India and Malaysia. The ceremonies were brief and simple.

On the stage were seventeen Bishops, the four Bishops-elect, and eight Elders. After an organ prelude Bishop Bowman led in the singing of the "Heralds of the Cross." The audience then recited the creed, and Bishop Joyce led in prayer. Bishop McCabe led in singing "The Ministers' Only Business." The Collect was recited by Bishop Fitzgerald, the Epistle by Bishop Hartsell, and the Gospel by Bishop Thoburn.

Bishop Bowman, who was presiding, then advanced and stood in front of Bishop-elect Moore. The latter stood up with Elders J. C. Arbuckle and A. J. Nast, who announced: "We present unto you this holy man to be consecrated a Bishop." The same ceremony was gone through with by Elders W. F. Warren and M. C. B. Mason for Bishop-elect Hamilton, Elders J. W. Waugh and James Mudge for Bishop-elect Parker, and Elders P. H. Swift and Julius Smith for Bishop-elect Warne.

Bishop Fowler arose after this ceremony and read a call to prayer, which was followed with a prayer by Bishop Vincent. The examination and invocation were by Bishop Andrews, the four men answering the questions as to the work they are to perform.

The "Veni Creator Spiritus" was recited by Bishop Warren, the audience chanting the responses. Bishop Cranston followed with a prayer, and then Bishops Merrill, McCabe, and Cranston arose and stood in front of the Rev. Mr. Moore, who knelt at a bench with the Elders on either side of him. The three Bishops placed their hands on his head and recited the prayers of consecration. Bishop-elect Moore was then handed a new Bible.

Those who performed the ceremony for Bishop-elect Hamilton were Bishops Mallalieu, Walden, and Warren; for Bishop-elect Parker, Bishops Foss, Hurst, and Thoburn; for Bishop-elect Warne, Bishops Ninde, Goodsell, and Hartsell. A prayer of thanksgiving was said by Bishop Goodsell, and the choir sang "Te Deum Laudamus." The closing benediction was pronounced by Bishop Merrill.

O'Neill's.

TO-DAY, MONDAY!

500 Leroy Bicycles!

made by the Leroy Manf'g Co., of Buffalo, New York, and sold by them at $50.00 and $60.00 each, go on sale here this morning at

The Extraordinary Price of

19.75

The men's wheels come in 20 and 22 inch frames; the ladies' wheels in 21 and 23 inch frames.

No Such a Bicycle Bargain Has Ever Been Offered in the City of New York.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

FIREMEN'S ROLL OF MERIT.

The Men Must Hereafter Undergo Personal Risk to Gain Distinction.

Members of the Fire Department were notified yesterday of special orders issued by Fire Commissioner Scannell that hereafter the Roll of Merit of the department must stand only for rescues made by firemen at personal risk. When a fireman rescues a life at a fire at the risk of his own his name will be inscribed on the Roll of Merit, but when his own life is not in jeopardy no mention will be made of the fact, on the ground that the hero has only performed his plain duty. Heretofore there have been two classes of rescues inscribed on the Roll of Merit—first, for meritorious conduct attended by personal risk, and second, for meritorious conduct unattended by personal risk.

There are dozens of names on the Roll of Merit for rescues at the risk of life, but there are ten times as many names in the book of firemen who have aided in the saving of human life at fires but with no risk to their own.

Under the order the names of Firemen Mark Kelly of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7 and Edward J. Levy of Engine Company No. 21, who have stated that they rescued Mrs. Dora Murray at the fire in East Thirty-third Street, for which rescue Patrolman W. A. Miles of the Twenty-first Precinct was promoted Roundsman, will not be placed on the roll, because the officials of the department hold that there was no risk to any one in the building at the time of the rescue. In justice to those firemen who in the future will make rescues without personal risk to themselves, and whose acts will be passed as simply duty well done, the names of those firemen already on the Roll of Merit for such acts of duty will not be taken into consideration in connection with promotion.

Speaking yesterday of the new order, Deputy Chief Duane, who is in command of the department during the vacation absence of Chief Croker, said:

"Commissioner Scannell's action is the very best thing for the department. It will tend to stop any fake rescues and place only the genuine ones on the Roll of Merit at headquarters. Only when a man does something exceptional should his name be thus mentioned—not when he has simply carried some one down stairs or assisted another down a ladder, which he knows it is his duty to do anyway. The order will place all firemen on the same level."

GIFT TO BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

Anonymous Donor Sends $5,000 Check for the Endowment Fund.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences held last Friday afternoon, Charles B. Davenport, Treasurer, reported that he received, the day before, a check for $5,000 from a friend of the institute whose name is withheld. This gift is on condition that it be added to the endowment fund of the institute, and under the authority of the Trustees the money has already been invested on bond and mortgage at 4½ per cent.

This gift, added to the bequest of the late Joseph C. Hoagland, makes the additions to the endowment fund of the institute $20,000 since January 1. The gifts in paintings and other works of art and of natural history collections measured in dollars and cents would reach a comfortable figure.

Whipcord stable suits are now emerging from Winter's partial eclipse into the full sunlight, as the staple of Summer's livery trade.

We are whipcord's sponsors—have probably sold more than all other makers combined.

Know what to expect and are ready for it; from an ample stock can fit your men promptly and accurately.

Everything that goes with it.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

300 Men's Suit Cases.

Made of sole leather, lined with linen, Steel frame,—brass trimmings. 22, 24 and 26 inches.

$4.90, $5.45 & $5.95.

Shawl Straps. "Carryalls." Hand Bags.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Broadway and 11th Street.

LADIES' GLOVES

for Summer Wear.

Imported,—Washable Chamois Leather Gloves,—white or natural color.

$1.00 per pair.

Silk,—3-clasp and 3-button,—with double-tipped fingers.

50c, 75c & $1.00 per pair.

Suède-Lisle,—3-clasp and 3-button,—tan, mode, grey, black and white.

65 cents per pair.

Glacé kid and Suède,—latest shades.

$1.00 per pair.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Drawers. Cambric,—with tucked ruffles, edged with embroidery or lace,

50 cents;
Value 85 cents and $1.25.

Corset Covers. Nainsook,—with lace yoke or with rows of insertion, of embroidery and lace,

$1.25;
Value $2.50.

Skirts. Cambric,—with knee length, lawn ruffle, trimmed with tucks, wide insertion and lace edge,

$1.95;
Value $2.75.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

FLAGS.

Made of Standard all-wool Bunting.

2 x 3	feet,	$ .75
2½ x 5	"	.95
3 x 5	"	1.15
4 x 6	"	1.70
5 x 8	"	2.35
6 x 9	"	3.00
8 x 12	"	4.65
10 x 15	"	7.00

Staffs and Sockets in all sizes.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

For Summer, Porous Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

New York: 16 West 23d St. 156 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

O'Neill's Special Sales To-Day! | O'Neill's Special Sales To-Day! | O'Neill's Special Sales To-Day! | O'Neill's Special Sales To-Day!

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's,

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

Our Greatest Sale of

GOLF CLOTHS!

We begin a sale this morning that will surpass any previous offerings we have ever made. That's claiming a great deal, but it's true, nevertheless, as you will see if you come here to-day.

20,000 Yards of

Self-Lined Golf Cloth!

All Wool and 56 inches wide at

79c. Yard.

These are goods that have heretofore retailed at $1.75 to $2.00 yard, and were considered good value at that price. If you want a good material for a tailor-made suit, or if you ride a bicycle, play golf or want a good, durable skirt to knock about in this summer, this is your opportunity.

The assortment of Grays cannot be surpassed. They run from light to the darkest shade made, including Oxford, Cambridge, Medium and Light Gray, also Black and Gray, four shades of Blue, and Tan.

As to the Linings

the variety is so large that it would take up too much newspaper space to mention them all, but there are many beautiful effects in Rich Black and Broken Plaids and Checks.

Quantity of Material Required:

For a Rainy Day or Cycle Skirt	2¼ to 2½ yards.
For Street Skirts	3 to 3½ yards.
For tailor-made Suits	4 to 4½ yards.

☞ *This is without question the greatest sale of Golf Cloths ever held in America.*

Extraordinary Value in

SILKS.

TO-DAY, MONDAY,

9,300 yards of

Japanese Wash Silks,

Manufactured to sell for 45c.,

25c. yard.

The Great Sale of

Women's Straw Hats

Still Continues!

Thousands of Choice DRESS SHAPES to choose from, including all the latest styles—new, fresh goods, worth 95c. to 1.25 each, all at

25c. Each.

Sale of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas At Less Than Cost.

We place on sale this morning a large Manufacturer's Stock of Samples at the lowest prices ever quoted by any retail house for goods of similar quality. Read these items, they're interesting:

Plain and fancy figured, striped, checked and polka dots; some with silk ruffles,
☞ Regular Price, 2.50.
Special, 1.25.

China silks embroidered, crepe de chine with ruffles, and all-silk taffeta in solid colors,
☞ Regular Price, 3.50.
Special, 1.48.

Plain and fancy all-silk taffeta, best quality,
☞ Regular Price, 4.00.
Special, 1.98.

Openwork embroidered on fine taffeta and surah silk, with fringes, ruffles and ribbon insertions,
☞ Regular Price, 5.00.
Special, 2.48.

Silk Brussels net, trimmed with ribbon all-over lace net, brocaded, fancy embroidered and Persian silks, chiffon trimmed.
☞ Regular Price, 6.00.
Special, 2.98.

Chiffon, all-over lace, fancy embroidered, with lace insertions,
☞ Regular Price, 9.00.
Special, 3.48.

Extreme novelties in lace chiffon, fancy embroideries,
☞ Regular Price 12.00 to 20.00.
Special, 4.98.

Sun Umbrellas.

24-inch, best twilled and taffeta silk, black and colors, with club coaching handles,
☞ Regular Price 4.50 to 8.00.
2.25, 2.98 and 3.85

Two Great Bargains in Women's Suits!

SUITS OF GRAY HOMESPUN with double-breasted Eton coat, neatly stitched around edges and lined throughout with silk serge; Skirt has the new inserted plait back and is percaline lined and bound with velveteen.
☞ Regular value, $15.00,
Special, 7.98

ANOTHER SPECIAL LOT OF SUITS, made to our order by one of the foremost makers of New York, of excellent quality of light weight Black Cheviot. Short jaunty fly-front Jacket, lined throughout with taffeta, silk revers. Skirt has the new double inserted plait back and is lined throughout with French percaline,
Special, 16.98

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

支 Vantines 日
ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS.
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

A blue and white book, "The Summer Home Indoors and Out," sent free.

Storage of Oriental Rugs.

We are prepared to receive Oriental Rugs for storage during the Summer months.

All Rugs will be thoroughly cleaned, and protected against moths before being placed in storage.

Particulars on application.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED MORRIS CHAIRS, $9.00,
(Reduced from $11.00.)
Red, green or natural reed.

Also another design at the special low price of $9.00.

DENIM OR COTTON TAPESTRY CUSHIONS, from $3.50 per set.

Artistic sofa pillows—a large variety from 50 cts.

Hosts of other reed novelties, reduced—muffin stands, $3.25 (reduced from $4.00.) Golf baskets, $3.00 (reduced from $4.00.) Every summer requisite cool, artistic and economical, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

TUNNEL CONTRACTOR ACCUSED

Labor's Early Complaint in Rapid Transit Work—Mayor Attacked.

The Central Labor Union listened yesterday to a complaint against L. McCabe, the sub-contractor for the Washington Heights section of the rapid transit tunnel, who was charged with paying less than the prevailing rate of wages. The delegate of District Assembly No. 253 said that "handy men" were paid $2 a day for shoring up the excavations, while the laborers who did all the hard work got only $1.35 a day. He suggested that the Mayor be asked to see that the law be enforced, as the prevailing rate of wages for laborers was $2.

Chairman McGuire said it would do no harm to ask the Mayor, but advised that evidence in the case be collected and laid before the Attorney General.

"Has the Mayor any interest in the rapid transit?" asked a delegate.

"The question is not in order," said the Chair.

"It is in order," said Delegate Parke. "We find the Mayor with a large block of stock in the Ice Trust, and other officials also admit that they hold stock in it. The Mayor knows that the prevailing rate of wages is not being paid, and I can see the finish of any committee that goes to ask him about it."

"We need not send a committee to the Mayor. A letter will do," remarked the Chairman.

This suggestion was adopted after some discussion.

DROWNING CHILD RESCUED.

Policeman William P. Sheehy Brings It Safely to Shore.

Policeman William P. Sheehy of the steamboat squad was the hero of a difficult rescue on the waterfront yesterday. Fred Doody, a little eight-year-old boy, of 38 New Bowery, fell off the yacht landing near Pier 1 North River while at play.

Hearing a splash and a loud cry, the policeman, who was not far off, ran toward the pier, pulling off his coat and vest as he went. He said afterward that he was thinking of his own little boy, who was drowned at the foot of West Eleventh Street just four years ago this month. His son was also eight years old.

Upon reaching the water's edge, Sheehy saw a curly head gradually sinking out of sight. He jumped into the river at once, and was soon seen swimming over the spot where the boy had disappeared. Then the child rose several feet further on and sank again before the swimmer could reach him. On the third appearance, however, he was grasped and brought safely to land.

Uninjured, but badly scared and well soaked, Fred was sent home, while the onlookers overwhelmed Officer Sheehy with their congratulations.

IRISH EX-CONVICTS BARRED.

Immigration Officials Will Not Allow Fitzharris and Mullet to Enter This Country—Appeal May Be Taken.

James Fitzharris and Joseph Mullet, the Irishmen who were recently released from prisons to which they had been committed after conviction of complicity in the Phoenix Park murders of 1882, were yesterday refused admission into this country by the Board of Special Inquiry. Unless they take an appeal to the United States Commissioner of Immigration Powderly they will be deported on the same vessel which brought them over—the Lucania.

During the examination the prisoners admitted their identity and that they had served terms of seventeen and a half years. Fitzharris said that the offense of which he had been convicted was treason. Mullet refused to talk, except to admit his identity. The order for their exclusion was given under the law that forbids any one to enter the country who had been imprisoned in a foreign land for a "felony, crime, infamous crime, or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude."

Both of the men declined to be interviewed for publication. "Rocky Mountain" O'Brien was closeted with them after the inquiry, and it is said that he, together with O'Donovan Rossa and other Irishmen here, have offered to raise money and use all their influence to secure the admission of the ex-convicts. Whether the men will appeal to the Federal authorities or not is as yet uncertain.

Printing Exposition Features.

But one more week remains of the Printing Show, and the management has arranged special features for each night. Tonight is to be "Tammany night," and it is expected that many of the leaders will be present as well as other members of the organization. There will also be present the International Bookbinders of America and a delegation of boys from the Catholic Protectory of Westchester. To-morrow evening the annual ball of "Big Six" will be held in the Palm Garden of Grand Central Palace. On the evening of Decoration Day members of the Grand Army of the Republic will attend as guests of the exposition. Members of the New York Baseball Club will also attend.

Mrs. MacLane's Body Arrives.

Miss Georgine MacLane, together with her uncle, Col. Urquhart, arrived here yesterday on the steamer La Touraine. With them was the body of Mrs. Georgine Urquhart MacLane, mother of Miss MacLane and wife of the former United States Minister to France, who died last October. Mrs. MacLane's body will be interred today in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore.

For the Indian Famine Fund.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $1 from E. J. Dumville, as a contribution to the Indian Famine Relief Fund.

CLAIMS KINSHIP WITH JUDGE.

Young Frederick Schuchman Held for Highway Robbery.

A neatly dressed man, who says he is a nephew of Judge John P. Schuchman, and who gave his age as twenty-seven, was committed to prison in default of $1,000 bail by Magistrate Hogan in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. The charge against him is highway robbery. It is preferred by Edward Gabler, who was pounced upon by two men early yesterday morning on Third Avenue, near Ninth Street, and robbed of his silver watch.

Officer Livingstone of the Fifth Street Police Station saw the assault, and arrested the prisoner, who told the Sergeant that he was Frederick Schuchman of Third Street and Avenue D. His mother said last night that her husband, now dead, had been a cousin of Judge Schuchman.

She said her son had always been a man of good habits, and that she supposed he was intoxicated if he committed any crime. Her family, she declared, was on good terms, but not intimate, with that of Judge Schuchman.

The latter was absent from home last night when a reporter called.

THE NEW POST OFFICE SITE.

The bill introduced by Congressman Jefferson Levy of New York, authorizing an appropriation for a general Post Office site in Manhattan, was quite freely discussed about town yesterday. Under the provisions of the bill, if enacted into law, one of three blocks on the west side of Lexington Avenue must be selected.

The bill calls for a block of ground "not below the line of Forty-fourth Street nor above the line of Forty-seventh Street, and between the west side of Lexington Avenue and the east side of Fourth Avenue.

The east side of Fourth Avenue, if such exists in this locality, runs parallel to the Grand Central Station. On Lexington Avenue, with the exception of two large apartment houses at Forty-fourth Street and St. Peter's German Church at Forty-sixth Street, all the buildings are two and three story dwelling houses. Residences front on the side streets.

Congressman Levy was reported yesterday to be in Washington. Postmaster Van Cott was said to be out of town, and no one could be found who knew which of the three particular blocks is under consideration.

Actors' Home Subscriptions.

The subscriptions received by The New York Herald for the Actors' Home yesterday amounted to $304, which, added to the $46,092 previously received, brings the total to $46,396. The subscriptions yesterday were as follows:

Jeannette Durand	$100	Robert E. Irwin	10
Park & Tilford	100	John F. Ward	10
A. Thomas	25	J. J. Brogan	5
Marcus A. Mayer	25	Maud B. Sinclair	5
A. G. Andrews	25	"M. C. C. W."	1

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'WAY AND 30TH. AT 8:15. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2:15. AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY. LAST WEEK. A RUNAWAY GIRL. WITH JAMES T. POWERS & 65 OTHERS.

CONTIN. PERFORM. PROCTOR'S 15-25-50c. Vaudeville. 5th Ave. 23d St. Palace. 4 COHANS, in The Governor's Son. ROSSOW Midgets, Geo. Fuller Golden, Yorke & Adams, "Tally-Ho" operetta. Harry Dodd & Co. Jess Dandy, 3 Guitanos, Fred Niblo, others. Adelaide Herrmann, Queen of Magic. Macart's Dogs & Monkeys, Lillie Western.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. VOLUNTEER BENEFIT AMERICAN ARMY & NAVY AID SOCIETY. Tues. Ev., May 29. Seats now Selling at box office.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Special Matinée Wed. Res'd Seats, 50c. Entire New Variety Bill. ☞ Coupons from other theatres and all important sporting events good for admission.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Farewell nights—at 8. LAST 2 PERFORMANCES. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO. Closing To-morrow eve.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. JAMES K. HACKETT. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EVGS. 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

KEITH'S PERKINS D. FISHER. WILLIAMS AND TUCKER. LADELL AND O'NEIL. NAWNS, BUNTH AND RUDD. NAVARROS. BIOGRAPH—Troop Train Crossing the Veldt.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Always Crowded. WOMAN & WINE. Mats. Decoration Day & Sat. 2. Eve. at 8:15.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. UTOPIAN BURLESQUERS. "The Black Cat"—"Hotel Razzle Dazzle."

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BARGAIN MAT. WED. ALL SEATS 50c. QUO VADIS.

Nowhere Else to go! Souvenirs June 5, 100th Time. CASINO! The Casino Girl! Roof Opens June 6 with Summer Soireés!

MURRAY HILLTHEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—NANCY & CO.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. NEW GROUPS. Orchestral Concerts.

GRAND Opera House LAST WEEK. Mr. Chauncey Olcott in "A Romance of Athlone." Wed. Mat. (Dec'n Day) 25c & 50c

Huber's 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Louisiana Troubadours; Albert, perfect man.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
May 28, 29, 30, 31, June 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14.
Six Races To-day at 2:30 P. M.
THE CLOVER STAKES.
Trains direct to the track via Long Island Railroad. Leave E. 34th St., N. Y., at 12:40, (1:00 parlor cars,) 1:10, 1:30 P. M.
LEAVE PARK ROW, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge and 5th Av. B'klyn "L" every 10 minutes. Express stopping at City Hall, Flatbush Av., and 9th St. Stations only.
LEAVE WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., B'klyn, Ferry, every 20 minutes. Music by Leader.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended May 26..	1,805,323
Same week last year.....	2,300,543
To date this year.....	57,884,242
Corresponding date last year.	88,904,386
Bonds for the week.....	$7,050,200
Same week last year.....	$21,616,440
To date this year.....	$260,906,310
Corresponding date last year.	$490,585,170

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅝	Detroit City Gas	1½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1½	Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.	8
Am. Tobacco	3½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1⅜
Am. Tobacco pf.	5⅜	Nat. Lead pf.	3
Brook. Union Gas.	5½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1
C., M. & St. P. pf.	2½	Pacific Mail	1
Col. South. 1st pf.	1¼	Third Ave.	5¼
Cont. Tobacco	1⅜	Union Bag. & P. pf.	2½
Cont. Tob. pf.	2⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	2	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	1⅛
American Ice	9¾	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Ice pf.	8½	Mo. Pacific	1⅛
Am. Steel Hoop	2½	Mobile & Ohio	1
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1¼	Nat. Steel	1⅝
Am. Steel & Wire.	1⅝	Nat. Tube	2¼
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1½	N. J. Central	1⅝
Am. Tin Plate	1⅝	N. Y. Central	2
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1
Anaconda Copper	1½	Norf. & West.	1⅛
At., Top. & S. F.	1⅛	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas	6⅞
At., Top. & S. F pf.	1⅝	Pacific Coast	1
Balt & Ohio pf.	1¾	Pennsylvania	1
Chic., Bur. & Q.	1⅛	People's Gas	1⅜
Chic. Gt. W pf. B.	1¼	Pressed Steel Car.	1⅞
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	2⅛	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1½
Chic., R. I. & P.	1⅞	Reading	1⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Rep. Iron & Steel	1¼
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Consol. Gas.	2¼	St. L. Southwest pf.	1½
Denv. & R. G. pf.	1½	Southern Pacific.	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	1⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Federal Steel	2½	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	2⅛
Illinois Central.	1½	Union Pacific	2⅛
Iowa Central pf.	1	Western Union	1
Lake Erie & West.	2	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Lake Erie & W. pf.	1		
Louisv. & Nashv.	2⅛		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Br., U. P. 4s.	2	Lake Shore 3½s.	1⅝
Cent. of Ga. con 5s.	1¼	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 4s	1
C. & O. con. 5s.	1	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s.	1
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s.	1⅛	N. Pac. prior lien 4s.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. St. L. Div. 4s.	1⅛	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s.	1
D., M. & M., l. g.	3½s2	Nor. & W., N. Riv. 6s.	2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	2⅜	Rio G. Junc. 1st.	1½
Gila V., G. & N. 5s.	1	T., St. L. & K. C. 6s, trust receipts	2
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952.	3¼	Va. Mid. gen.	1½
Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d.	1	Wabash 1st	1
Iowa Central 1st.	1⅛		

Bonds Declined.

B. & O., Mon. Riv. 5s.	1	M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s.	1
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s.	1	Mob. & Ohio 4s.	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 1st is.	1	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1⅜
C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	So. Car. & Ga. 1st.	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	2½	So. Car. & Ga. 1st.	1
Int. & Gt. N. 2d.	3¼	T. C. & I. De B. 6s.	1
Louis. & N. gen. 6s.	1	Wabash deb. B.	1
Louis. & N. unif. 4s.	1⅝		

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, May 26, total transactions include 1,805,323 shares of stock, $7,950,200 bonds, including $242,200 Government and $29,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS.

	May 27,'99.	May 26,1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$2,300,543	$1,805,323	$495,220
Mining	1,200	900	300
Banks	.....	45	*45

BONDS.

	May 27,'99.	May 26,1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$31,440,240	$7,679,000	$13,761,240
State	31,500	29,000	2,500
Government	144,700	242,200	*97,500

*Increase.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, May 27.—The report of the Bank of Spain for last week shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 5,259,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 4,549,000 pesetas.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

MARKET IS APPREHENSIVE

Cheap Money Has Had No Result in Stimulating Speculation, and Enterprise Is Still Paralyzed—Fears for the Safety of the Rand Mines.

Cable Correspondence.
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LONDON, May 27.—Since the beginning of this month the reserve in the banking department of the Bank of England has been greatly increased, and therefore discount is now weak at 2⅛ per cent., instead of strong at 4 per cent. Loans for a day or week now cost no more than 2 per cent., compared with 3¾ and 4 per cent. The Russian gold turned the scale, and since we obtained £1,000,000 from that quarter the India Council has released £500,000 of the £1,500,000 it locked up here some time ago to provide for contingencies. Add the notes which have come back from circulation and free disbursements of its borrowed money by our Government, and all is explained.

Will this ease continue? It may for a few weeks, perhaps even into July, but the market is restless and apprehensive, and therefore liable to frequent happenings of an unexpected character. Not a single banker in the city looked for the depression now with us. Most expected the bank rate to go up instead of down, and yet here we are fighting to keep discount from sinking to 2½ per cent.

Abroad, Paris alone has followed our lead, and both bank and open market there now discount at 3 per cent. Floating balances, however, are not so cheap nor so plentiful as in London, and I quite expect to see credits at 5 to 6 per cent. at the monthly Bourse settlement at the end of this week. In Germany money continues to grow dearer, and it is from that quarter that shrewd bankers look for the next pull upon our gold reserve.

No Continental rate of exchange, however, is really moving in our favor. The reverse is the case, and therefore whatever supplies of gold come into our market are mostly snapped up by foreign buyers. Not only so, but the Bank of England continually loses metal by small driblets exported, and the India Council's parcel of sovereigns alone prevented the weekly return issued last Thursday from showing a loss.

These are a few of the circumstances governing the present position of our market, and their enumeration will help you to understand the wobbly and pithless condition of the Stock Exchange. Usually the first hint that ease is returning to the money market stimulates business in stocks and shares, but the reduction effected in the past ten days seems to have made it worse. An old member of the Exchange, whose experience goes back half a century, said to me two days ago: "Never in my experience have I seen markets so apathetic as now. Nobody seems to have the heart to do anything. The cause is obvious enough, in my opinion. For months back jobbers have been buying securities in the expectation that the public would come and relieve them of their investment, and the public has done nothing of the sort. Now, consequently, the market is overloaded, and in no mood to purchase anything."

Add to this fact the further circumstance that all round the Exchange enormous rotten accounts have been carried month after month in the hope that things would take a turn for the better, and it is not difficult to understand why the breathing space which cheap money affords should be seized to effect sales. Prices have steadily crumbled for some of our home railway stocks, for Australian mine shares, and for many industrial shares akin to yours, and the fall in some instances has been more pronounced since money rates dropped than before. Settlement after settlement failures are looked for, and their non-occurrence, set down to further propping, is sure to end by widening the mischief.

To give us a good chance to turn round, money requires to be cheaper than it is, and to look like continuing cheap for months. At present the level of loans inside the Stock Exchange is not likely to be less than 5 per cent. on tainted or highly volatilized classes of securities, and very few of the best houses can hope to borrow under 4 per cent. Of what use is such a rate to a man carrying "Khakis," which pay less than 3 per cent.? One-half of the "Khaki" loan is probably held by dealers in the Stock Exchange at the present moment, for the small investor has only paid up about 8½ per cent. of it in full.

With this scrip on hand, involving calls every month, with colonial, Indian, and domestic municipal and railway borrowings looming over the market, how is it to be expected that prices can rally and advance? Enterprise and initiative are alike paralyzed, and your operators may as well give up the hope of persuading us to take a hand with them in manipulating quotations for American railroad shares. Rather let them count on us as sellers of every such share we still possess on any favorable chance.

And over all stands the dread of what the Boers may do in the way of destroying the machinery of the Rand mines. Hitherto the enemy would be retarded by self-interest from taking this step, but since they have been told to expect nothing at our hands until complete submission has been made, and since our armies have begun their last grand enveloping march from all points of the compass, they have grown desperate.

Three days ago the Controller of the Mines was changed, and a man prepared to do the deed is now in office. He can in less than a week do damage enough to take three years and perhaps £30,000,000 to repair.

No wonder we are rather in the dumps, in spite of the unexpected blessing of cheaper money. A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, May 28.

Kern Incandescent Gaslight Company—Annual meeting.
Laclede Gaslight Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company—Dividend payable.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Tuesday, May 29.

Southern Cotton Oil Company—Books close.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, May 31.

American Express Company—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
American Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.
American Thread Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Baltimore and Lehigh Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
Consolidated Gas Company, (New York)—Books close.
Consolidated Lake Superior Company—Dividend payable on preferred to holders of record this date.
Importers' Building Company—Special meeting.
National Biscuit Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pacific Mail Steamship Company—Annual meeting.
Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Paul and Duluth Railroad—Special meeting.
William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, June 1.

American Cotton Oil Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American District Telegraph Company, (Brooklyn)—Books close.
American Gas Company, (Philadelphia)—Dividend payable.
Bank of the Metropolis—Dividend payable.
Barney & Smith Car Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Brooklyn Union Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Bethlehem Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Buffalo Hump Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Alton Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Central Massachusetts Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Columbus Gas Light Heating Company—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
Consolidated Gas Company (Baltimore)—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Rubber Tire Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
General Chemical Company—Dividend payable.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Great Falls Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
International Zinc Company—Dividend payable.
Kings County Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company—Dividend payable.
Lawrence Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Massachusetts Electric Companies—Dividend payable.
Nashua Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
New York and Hoboken Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
Ohio and Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Pacific Mills (Boston)—Dividend payable.
Park Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable.
Union Square Bank—Dividend payable.
United States Cast-Iron Pipe and Foundry Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Envelope Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Railways and Electric Company of Baltimore—Dividend payable.
Welsbach Commercial Company—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
York Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.

Saturday, June 2.

Adams Express Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Lowell Railroad—Books close.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Cramps' S. & E.	5	Otis Elevator	2¾
New England G. & C. 5s.	4¾	Standard Oil	22

Declines.

Am. Agri. Chem.	2½	National Salt	1
Am. Agri. C. pf.	2	National Salt pf.	3
Am. Woolen pf.	1⅞	Rubber Goods	2⅜
Electric Boat.	1	Rubber Goods pf.	2
Havana Com.	1	Va. Iron, C. & C.	3
Internat'l Pump.	1	Va. I., C. & C. 5s.	5

Little change occurred last week in the general conditions prevailing in the market for outside securities. The public seems still to be withholding from the market, and in the absence of any general buying the market presents no very interesting aspect. Prices continued irregular, with net changes divided be-

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 26, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., May 26. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended May 26, 1,805,323.	Amount Capi'l Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended May 26, First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended May 26 '00.
120¾ April 20.	114 January 6.	113	118	--	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	116	117	116	117	112	90
18 February 7.	12¼ January 15.	16⅛	17	— ⅛	American Car & Foundry Company	29,000,000				17¼	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	20	3,000
67⅞ April 2.	59 January 29.	65	65½	— ¼	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	29,000,000	May 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	65½	65⅝	65	65	65	2,486
87⅝ April 7.	82¼ March 6.	84	85	— 2	American Cotton Oil	20,227,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	85⅛	85⅞	84	84	84¾	900
100 April 5.	90 January 3.	90	93	--	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,196,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	90	90	90	90	91½	30
159 May 2.	145 January 18.	159	153	--	American Express	15,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	151	153	151	153	142	40
49¼ April 4.	28¼ May 25.	29⅝	30	— 9⅝	American Ice Company	22,939,100	May 15, 1900.	1	Q	29⅝	29⅝	28¼	29¼	...	5,982
78¼ February 3.	62¼ May 26.	63	64	— 8¼	American Ice Company preferred	12,440,000	Apr. 14, 1900.	1¼	Q	69¾	70	62¼	62½	...	754
10¾ February 6.	11 March 7.	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛	American Linseed Company	16,780,000				12	12	11¼	11¼	...	627
60 February 5.	52¾ January 11.	54½	55¾	+ ⅛	American Linseed Company preferred	16,750,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	56¼	57	55½	55½	...	1,117
7⅜ January 2.	5¼ March 2.	5¾	6	--	American Malting Company	14,500,000				4	4¼	3¾	3¾	19	310
31½ January 2.	20 April 16.	21½	22¼	— ⅝	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾		22¼	22½	22¼	22¼	...	300
48⅞ February 6.	35¼ January 2.	37⅛	37⅞	— ⅜	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,008,000				37⅞	37⅞	36⅝	37¼	33¾	5,707
92 March 24.	36 January 2.	88½	89	--	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	Apr. 10, 1900.	1¾	Q	89	89½	88	89	82½	3,011
50¾ February 6.	20 May 15.	20¼	21	— 2½	American Steel Hoop Company	19,000,000				22½	22¾	20¼	20½	22½	3,200
86 February 6.	69 May 15.	70	70½	— 1¼	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	14,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	71½	71½	69½	70	72	1,500
59¾ April 2.	53 May 25.	54⅜	54⅝	— 1¼	American Steel & Wire Company	50,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	56	56¼	53	54⅝	61¼	45,671
95 February 1.	73 May 21.	73⅞	74⅛	— 1¼	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	40,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	75	75	73	73½	96	18,828
137½ January 4.	95¼ March 3.	114	114½	+ 2¾	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾		111¾	117¼	109¾	114	145¼	445,365
115 January 10.	107 March 12.	110⅝	112⅝	+ 1¾	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	111	111¾	111	111½	116⅝	820
95 February 1.	91 March 15.	93	95	--	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,009,080	Mar. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	92	92	92	92	100	10
35⅜ February 1.	21 May 15.	23½	24	— 1⅜	American Tin Plate	25,000,000				24¼	24¼	23¾	23⅞	35⅜	2,200
80¼ April 2.	71 May 25.	73¾	74	— 1	American Tin Plate preferred	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	75	75	74	74	82	600
113¼ February 14.	97⅛ May 15.	97⅛	98	— 1	American Tobacco	25,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	2½	Q	98	98	97⅛	97⅛	97⅜	1,200
118 February 16.	97 May 15.	97	98	— 1	American Tobacco preferred	25,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	2½	Q	98	98	97	97	101	1,100
7⅝ April 2.	3⅝ May 15.	4	4¼	--	Anaconda Mining Company	30,000,000				4	4	3⅞	4	4	1,000

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending May 26, 1900

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., May 26. Bid.	Closing Sat., May 26. Ask'd	Net Change First Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Opt'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Par value	Week Ended May 26. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended May 26, '00
48 April 2.	41 January 3.	42	44	..	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	..	44	44	42	42	41	50
29¾ April 2.	18⅞ January 8.	25½	25⅝	— 1⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	.....	..	..	26⅛	26⅜	25	25⅛	18¼	19,729
74⅝ April 2.	56¼ January 11.	70¾	70⅞	— 1⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	114,180,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	71⅝	71⅞	69¾	70¾	65¾	105,159
89¾ April 19.	55½ January 3.	76	76¼	— ¾	Baltimore & Ohio	43,500,000	.....	..	..	77	77¾	73⅞	76¾	54⅞	18,678
90 April 16.	72⅝ January 9.	78½	79⅛	— 1⅝	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	22,237,500	Apr. 2, 1900.	1	..	81⅛	81⅜	77⅞	78⅝	74⅜	8,595
89¾ April 10.	61¾ March 19.	71¾	71⅝	+ ⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	45,000,000	.....	..	..	72⅝	72⅝	72¼	72¼	113⅝	91,188
146 May 26.	140 January 2.	144½	146	+ 5½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1	SA	157	165	156	165	138	5,744
10⅝ January 25.	⅞ May 12.	⅞	7⅞	..	Brunswick City	3,000,000	.....	..	..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	15⅝	600
*132½ February 28.	*118 January 10.	124	127	..	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	125	125	125	125	110	100
58¼ April 7.	47⅝ February 27.	51	52	— ⅝	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	SA	52	53⅜	52	52	52¼	400
69⅝ February 13.	59⅜ January 4.	62¼	62⅝	— ⅜	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	2½	SA	63⅝	64⅜	63⅝	63⅝	63¾	1,178
33⅞ April 9.	27⅝ May 12.	27¼	27⅜	— ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	40,622,400	Oct. '99.	1	..	27⅝	28	27⅜	27⅝	22¼	4,148
128¾ April 2.	119¾ January 10.	122	126¾	— 1⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	98,496,100	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	126⅝	127⅛	125½	126⅛	130⅝	83,916
109 March 27.	98 January 31.	103	103	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	Jan. 2, 1900.	2	SA	101	101	101	101	78⅝	80
15¼ April 2.	11⅜ January 11.	12⅜	12¾	— ⅜	Chicago Great Western	21,807,608	.....	..	..	12⅝	12¾	12	12⅜	10⅝	4,785
78⅜ April 2.	73 January 6.	75¾	76¼	..	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,371,800	Jan. 31, 1900.	2½	SA	75	75	75	75	66¼	100
42 March 31.	35 May 24.	36¾	36	— 1¼	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,480,100	.....	..	..	35½	37¼	35	35⅜	23½	700
39 April 16.	14 January 15.	25	24	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	..	23	23½	23	23	9	650
128¾ April 4.	114¾ May 12.	115¾	115⅞	— 2⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,146,600	Apr. 20, 1900.	2½	SA	117½	117½	114⅝	115⅝	124	42,405
174½ March 21.	169¾ January 18.	172	172¼	+ 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	40,454,900	Apr. 20, 1900.	2½	SA	172¼	173½	172¼	173¼	166¼	1,050
167½ May 22.	157⅜ May 14.	162¼	165	— ¾	Chicago & Northwestern	39,118,800	Jan. 3, 1900.	3	SA	162	167½	162¼	162¾	151⅝	1,402
200 March 28.	195¼ May 3.	..	..	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,396,600	Apr. 6, 1900.	1¾	Q	200	200	200	200	190¼	125
114¾ March 28.	104½ January 9.	106¾	106⅝	— 1⅛	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	60,000,000	May 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	108⅝	108¾	106⅝	106½	110¾	18,825
122½ January 31.	112 May 12.	112	116	..	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1900.	5	A	116	117	116	116¼	102	500
13⅝ April 27.	9 January 10.	12½	12⅝	— ⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	..	12⅛	12½	12¼	12⅜	10¼	820
39⅜ April 27.	33 January 18.	35⅞	37½	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	..	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	29	85
60⅝ March 30.	57⅜ May 12.	58½	59½	— 1⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	60⅜	60⅝	58½	59	53⅝	4,659
111½ March 29.	104 March 6.	106	106	— 1	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	16,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	107	107	106	106	95⅞	287
51½ April 2.	35½ May 15.	36	37	— 1½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17,000,000	.....	..	..	37	37⅜	35½	36	45¼	2,010
12⅝ May 2.	9 January 4.	12¾	...	— ⅛	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	..	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	12½	...	140
29⅞ March 31.	21 January 5.	29⅝	30	— ¼	Colorado Midland preferred	4,954,800	.....	..	..	29½	29⅞	29⅞	29½	...	160
7⅜ March 22.	5½ January 22.	6	6¼	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern	30,995,000	.....	..	..	6	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	5¾	2,775
47¼ March 27.	39⅝ May 15.	42	42⅜	+ 1⅛	Colorado Southern first preferred	8,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	..	42	42⅜	42	42⅜	46	1,017
21 April 2.	14⅝ May 9.	15	15⅞	+ ⅜	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	..	16	16⅛	15	15	15	1,550
199 January 8.	174½ March 8.	191¾	192¾	— 3½	Consolidated Gas	54,395,200	Mar. 15, 1900.	1	Q	192	196	189¼	192	169	18,125
38 January 3.	31½ May 21.	34	34½	+ 1½	Continental Tobacco Company	48,865,000	.....	..	..	22¼	24⅞	21½	24½	48¾	41,730
80½ January 8.	70 May 12.	78¼	78¾	+ 2⅜	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	48,845,700	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	76½	79¼	76½	78¾	88	13,407
119¼ March 28.	112 January 8.	113¾	114¼	— ⅝	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	114½	114⅝	113	114¼	119	481
186 February 20.	178½ January 30.	177	178	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,200,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	177	177	177	177	189	431
24½ March 26.	16¾ January 10.	18¼	18⅝	— ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande	36,000,000	.....	..	..	19½	19½	18½	18½	21⅜	950
70¾ March 28.	66½ January 10.	67½	68¾	— 1½	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,600	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	69¾	69¾	67⅝	67⅝	76½	729
19 March 26.	13⅜ January 15.	13½	14½	— ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	..	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	16¾	100
97½ May 25.	92½ May 17.	...	...	+ 1½	Detroit City Gas	2,944,300	May 15, 1900.	2½	SA	96	97¼	96	97½	...	910
6¼ March 5.	4½ May 24.	4½	5	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	..	4½	4½	4½	4½	5¼	270
17⅞ March 5.	12⅝ February 2.	14⅞	15¼	— ¾	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	..	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	11⅝	100
14⅝ March 27.	11⅜ January 9.	11⅝	12½	— ⅜	Erie	112,547,409	.....	..	..	12	12	11½	11⅝	12⅜	600
43½ April 4.	31½ January 9.	35⅞	36¼	— 1⅜	Erie first preferred	42,882,800	.....	..	..	37	37	35⅝	35⅝	36	500
25½ April 2.	15⅝ January 10.	18½	19	..	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	..	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝	...	100
54⅝ March 15.	40⅛ January 5.	47¼	50	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	May 1, 1900.	1½	SA	47½	47½	47¼	47¾	38⅜	200
57⅜ February 6.	33 May 24.	34½	34½	— 2⅝	Federal Steel	45,484,300	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	..	37	37	33	34½	57⅜	46,438
77½ February 6.	64½ May 15.	67	67⅛	— ⅛	Federal Steel preferred	53,261,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	67	67¼	66	67	80⅜	5,335
15½ May 22.	14½ April 4.	...	...	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	...	171
75 April 23.	64 May 17.	...	...	+ 8	Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen County	2,000,000	.....	..	..	71	78	70	72	...	1,750
140¼ April 19.	120 January 10.	134	135	+ ¾	General Electric Company	18,276,000	Apr. 14, 1900.	1½	Q	134½	135¾	134½	135¾	118	1,750
58⅝ February 5.	44 May 15.	45½	47	— ⅛	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	47¼	48	46¾	46¾	68⅝	5,050
174½ January 3.	150 May 12.	153½	154½	+ ⅛	Great Northern preferred	98,411,000	May 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	154	155	153	154	172¼	1,959
41¼ April 21.	30½ January 10.	37⅞	38	..	Hocking Valley	10,344,700	.....	..	..	38	38⅝	38	38	24⅝	810
67⅛ April 5.	58 January 8.	67¼	67½	+ ⅝	Hocking Valley preferred	12,705,400	Jan. 10, 1900.	1½	..	66¼	67½	65½	67⅝	55	2,054
116⅞ April 2.	110⅜ January 9.	112¼	112½	— 1½	Illinois Central	80,000,600	Mar. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	112¼	112¼	112	112	118	808
25½ January 3.	14½ March 6.	22	22½	— ⅛	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	22¼	23¼	21½	22⅝	45½	4,490
70½ February 6.	58 March 6.	63¾	64½	..	International Paper Company preferred	22,639,700	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	64⅜	64½	64	64	90	2,084
10⅞ January 25.	5 May 9.	5	6	..	International Silver	10,000,000	.....	..	..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	17	100
19⅝ March 30.	11⅞ January 12.	17½	18	+ ⅝	Iowa Central	5,488,800	.....	..	..	16⅝	17⅜	16⅝	17½	11⅜	530
58 March 30.	47 May 9.	48	49	— 1	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	49	49	48	48	41½	175
18 May 4.	10 January 10.	16	17	+ ¾	Kanawha & Michigan	2,000,000	.....	..	..	16	16	16	16	11⅜	100
3½ May 24.	3½ May 24.	3	3⅜	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000	.....	..	..	3½	3½	3½	3½	3	100
40 February 13.	30 January 2.	30½	35	+ ½	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1	Q	30½	30½	30½	30½	53½	200
34¼ April 9.	20½ March 16.	27	28	— 2	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	..	29¼	29¼	27	27	16	1,820
100 April 2.	83¾ January 2.	91	94	— 1	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	..	93¾	93¾	92	92	67¼	490
210 March 24.	208 April 26.	212	220	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1900.	3½	SA	212	212	212	212	...	20
89 May 5.	47½ January 4.	72	75	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '98.	1	..	75	75	75	75	73¾	112
87⅝ April 2.	77⅜ January 9.	78¾	79¼	— 2¾	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Feb. 10, 1900.	2	SA	81¾	81⅝	78½	79¼	66⅜	9,992
10⅜ May 2.	6¼ January 30.	10	14	..	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000	.....	..	..	12½	12½	12½	12½	...	25
101 February 14.	87⅛ May 14.	89⅜	90¼	— ½	Manhattan Elevated	48,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1	Q	91	91⅞	89⅝	90½	109	15,905
182 February 13.	144¼ May 14.	154¼	154½	— ¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	45,000,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1¾	Q	155	158¾	152½	154	220¾	21,670
82½ February 14.	76 February 27.	76	77½	..	Metropolitan West Side El. (Chicago) pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1900.	2½	..	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	50	53
14⅜ April 18.	10½ January 8.	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛	Mexican Central	38,000,000	.....	..	..	12⅞	13⅛	12½	12⅝	13½	2,350
5 March 15.	3½ May 16.	3⅝	3½	— ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	..	3½	3⅝	3½	3½	3¾	1,900
69⅝ March 28.	58 January 12.	62	63	— ⅛	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	..	62¾	62¾	62	62½	57	650
98⅝ May 5.	90⅜ January 12.	95	97	+ 1⅞	Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	95½	96	95½	96	92¾	400
27 April 24.	15 January 2.	24½	25½	— ¾	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	..	25	25½	25	25½	30	200
69 April 24.	51 February 23.	65	67	— 1½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	..	67¼	67¾	66¾	66¾	69	210
12⅜ March 28.	10 January 5.	11	11⅜	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	55,181,000	.....	..	..	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	12¼	3,470
40⅛ April 17.	31½ January 11.	32⅞	33¾	— 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	..	34	34	32½	32⅝	33	2,500
61½ April 16.	38⅝ January 11.	55⅞	55⅞	— 1⅛	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	57	57	55⅝	55⅝	41	42,825
48½ April 2.	39 January 12.	39½	40½	— 1	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,000	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	40½	40½	40	40	40	220
40¼ February 7.	28½ May 15.	29¼	29½	— ¼	National Biscuit Co	20,000,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1	Q	32¼	32¼	29¼	29¾	43	1,690
96 February 17.	80 May 16.	80	81	+ 1⅛	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 28, 1900.	1¾	Q	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	96¼	156
23¼ February 5.	19½ May 16.	19⅝	20¼	..	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '99.	1	..	20	20½	19⅝	20½	22½	765
100¾ February 20.	95 May 17.	94	98	+ 3	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	98	98	98	98	111	325
53½ February 6.	27¼ May 15.	28¼	29	— 1⅜	National Steel Company	32,000,000	.....	..	..	29⅝	30⅜	28¼	28⅝	46¼	5,045
97 February 6.	85 May 14.	86	86½	— ½	National Steel Company preferred	27,000,000	Mar. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	86	87	86	87	86½	814
54½ April 5.	43 May 22.	44	44½	— 2⅛	National Tube Company	40,000,000	.....	..	..	46	46	43	44⅛	...	14,105
92½ April 4.	86¾ May 14.	88	89	— ½	National Tube Company preferred	40,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	88¼	89	88	88¼	...	3,058
122¾ April 20.	115 January 6.	117	118	— 1⅝	New Jersey Central	27,055,800	May 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	116	116½	116	116¼	115⅝	200
138 January 2.	115 May 1.	122	125	+ ¾	New York Air Brake	6,250,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	2	Q	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	175	150
133⅝ April 4.	129½ May 12.	131½	131¾	— 2	New York Central	115,000,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1¼	Q	132½	132½	130⅞	131	130½	7,480
215½ May 1.	212½ April 18.	211	214	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	53,308,600	Mar. 31, 1900.	2	Q	212½	212½	212½	212½	215	137
134 February 28.	130 February 2.	133	136	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Apr., 1900.	1¼	Q	133½	133½	133½	133½	132½	175
26½ March 28.	20⅜ May 26.	20⅝	20¾	— 1	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,800	.....	..	..	21¾	21¾	20⅞	20⅝	25½	3,753
40⅛ April 18.	22⅜ January 10.	35¼	35½	— 1⅝	Norfolk & Western	60,000,000	.....	..	..	36⅜	36⅜	35	35¼	20	13,576
81 April 28.	67 January 8.	78¾	79	+ ¼	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 23, 1900.	2	SA	79½	79½	79	79	67¼	696
15⅞ March 24.	13⅜ January 23.	14⅞	15	+ ⅛	North American	39,776,300	.....	..	..	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	11⅝	150
62¾ April 4.	50¼ January 11.	59⅞	60½	..	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1900.	12	SA	59¾	60¾	58⅝	60	48½	57,502
78¼ March 28.	72½ January 8.	74½	74⅝	— ¼	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Mar. 5, 1900.	1	Q	74¾	75	74¼	74½	76⅝	4,051
31⅛ May 15.	25 May 21.	25	33	— 6⅞	Ohio & Indiana Nat. & Ill. Gas Co.	9,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	1	Q	28	28	25	25	...	330
53¼ April 10.	46 May 12.	48	49	— 1	Pacific Coast	6,809,600	May 1, 1900.	1	..	49	49	48	48	...	335
66¾ January 2.	57 May 10.	58½	59½	+ 1	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	May 1, 1900.	1	Q	59	59	59	59	55	200
47¼ January 2.	26½ May 19.	28	28¼	+ 1	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	SA	27¼	29½	27	28	48¼	6,900
142¾ April 5.	128¼ January 12.	129¾	130	— 1	Pennsylvania Railroad	151,700,000	Nov. 29, '99.	2½	SA	130¾	130⅞	128½	129¾	127	27,335
111½ April 2.	92 March 9.	99	99½	— 1⅜	People's Gas, Chicago	28,688,800	May 25, 1900.	1½	Q	101½	101½	96⅝	99½	118	41,550
4 May 1.	1⅞ February 27.	2¼	2⅝	— ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	..	2¾	3	2⅝	2⅝	2½	1,000
9½ March 26.	5¼ January 17.	6	7½	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	..	7	7	7	7	4	100
29½ March 27.	20 January 29.	24¼	24⅝	— ⅝	Père Marquette	14,145,000	.....	..	..	24½	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	...	500
80½ January 2.	56 May 22.	56½	59½	+ ½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....	..	..	56	56½	56	56½	44⅜	210
94 January 8.	81 March 8.	82½	85	+ ¾	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Feb. 14, 1900.	2	SA	84¼	84¾	83	84¾	82	720
58¾ January 17.	42¼ May 16.	43½	45	— 1¾	Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	May 21, 1900.	1½	Q	45	46¼	43¼	43¾	49½	1,320
88½ January 17.	77 May 16.	76	77½	— 1½	Pressed Steel Car preferred	12,500,000	May 28, 1900.	1¾	Q	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	79	195
189½ January 19.	180 May 9.	180	182	— ¾	Pullman Company	74,000,000	May 15, 1900.	2	Q	181	183	180½	181¼	158¾	936
21½ April 4.	16¼ May 25.	16⅞	17	— 1¼	Reading	60,000,000	.....	..	..	17½	17½	16¼	16¼	20½	3,450
66⅜ April 5.	49 January 9.	55½	55⅝	— 1	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	Mar. 8, 1900.	1½	..	56½	57	55½	55½	57½	14,670
35⅝ April 5.	26 January 9.	28	29	— ⅝	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	..	29	29	28½	28½	32½	1,250
27½ February 6.	13⅜ May 25.	14	14½	— 1¼	Republic Iron & Steel	27,352,000	.....	..	..	15	15¼	13⅝	13⅝	...	2,530
70¾ February 6.	52 May 2.	56	56⅝	— ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel preferred	20,852,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	...	473
93 March 22.	80 January 16.	87½	89	..	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,800,000	May 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	88	88	88	88	78	100
6½ January 9.	5 May 24.	5	6	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,600,000	.....	..	..	5	5	5	5	4	190
49⅛ January 2.	38¼ May 26.	37	38	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,401,000	Jan. 3, 1900.	2	SA	38¼	38¼	38½	38¼	38½	114
12 March 31.	9 January 15.	10	10¼	— ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco	20,448,995	.....	..	..	10¼	10⅝	9½	10	10½	900
72½ March 30.	68 January 25.	68	70	..	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900.	2	SA	71	71	71	71	70	60
39 March 30.	32½ January 5.	33½	34¼	— 1	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Mar. 3, 1900.	1	SA	33⅝	34½	33	33	36	1,360
13⅜ March 26.	9½ January 9.	11	12	— ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	..	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	13¼	150
34½ April 16.	23½ January 10.	26⅝	27½	— 1½	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	..	28½	28½	27	27¾	32½	2,850
43 March 27.	32⅝ May 9.	33⅝	33⅞	— 1⅜	Southern Pacific	197,832,100	.....	..	..	34½	34⅞	32⅝	33⅜	32⅜	34,089
15⅜ March 27.	11 January 8.	12	12⅜	— ⅛	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	..	12⅜	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	11½	6,535
61½ March 27.	51⅛ January 8.	54½	54⅞	— 1	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Apr. 6, 1900.	1½	SA	55¼	55½	54⅞	54⅝	51½	7,191
10⅜ January 4.	4⅛ March 6.	5⅛	6¼	..	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	8	230
104 February 2.	68¼ May 15.	72½	73	— 2⅝	Tennessee Coal & Iron	22,553,600	May 1, 1900.	2	..	77	77	70¾	72½	58¼	26,773
21 April 17.	14⅜ January 10.	16⅞	16⅝	— ⅛	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	..	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	19	3,370
15⅝ February 16.	11½ January 17.	13½	14½	— ¼	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	8,840,000	.....	..	..	13¾	13½	13½	13½	13½	100
135½ January 3.	45⅛ March 2.	114	114½	+ 5⅛	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	..	100½	115½	109½	114¼	200	6,349
25 February 7.	11½ April 30.	12	13	— ½	Union Bag & Paper Company	16,000,000	.....	..	..	12¼	13	12¼	12¾	27	830
77⅜ February 2.	56¼ May 9.	60¼	63	+ 2½	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	60¼	63	60½	62½	77½	1,363
60⅞ April 4.	44⅜ January 10.	53⅝	53⅞	— 2¼	Union Pacific	95,655,100	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	..	55¼	55⅝	53½	53⅜	42½	87,227
78¼ April 4.	72½ May 9.	73⅝	73¾	— ⅝	Union Pacific preferred	98,901,800	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	SA	74⅜	74⅜	73½	73¾	75¼	7,410
49 April 6.	46 February 21.	45	49	— ½	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, 1900.	1½	SA	47	47	47	47	48½	175
½ May 23.	⅛ May 22.	⅜	½	..	United States Flour Milling Company	3,000,000	.....	..	..	½	½	½	½	...	200
19 January 3.	10⅜ March 2.	10⅝	11	— ⅝	United States Leather	61,509,900	.....	..	..	11⅜	11⅜	10⅝	10⅞	6	3,982
77 January 3.	57 May 16.	68	69	— ½	United States Leather preferred	60,909,800	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	68¾	69¼	68	68¼	69¾	3,405
44 January 2.	25¼ March 14.	28⅝	29	..	United States Rubber	23,686,600	Apr. 30, 1900.	1	Q	28⅝	29	28¼	28¼	47	825
104¾ January 3.	90 February 27.	96	102	..	United States Rubber preferred	23,695,300	Apr. 30, 1900.	2	Q	95½	98	94	97	115	70
9⅜ April 27.	6½ March 13.	8	8½	— ¼	Wabash	28,000,000	.....	..	..	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	8¼	7½	300
24½ April 27.	19¾ January 10.	20¾	21	— ⅝	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	..	21¾	21⅞	20⅞	21	20¾	5,580
88¾ January 3.	78⅜ May 11.	79½	80	— 1	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	1¼	Q	80	80¼	79¾	80	92	4,541
11⅞ March 26.	9¼ January 11.	9¼	9⅝	— ⅜	Whee

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 26, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended May 26.$7,950,200.

	Week Ending May 26.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103¼	103½	103	103	23
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	113	113	113	113	2
Albany & Susquehanna 6s, registered	112½	112½	112½	112½	3
American Cotton Oil 8s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	9
American Dock & Improvement 5s	115	115	115	115	2
American Tobacco scrip	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	15
Ann Arbor 4s	93	93	92½	92½	13
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100¼	101	100⅝	101	318
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	84⅛	84½	83⅞	84⅛	138¼
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	18
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	98¼	99	98	98	51
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96	96⅜	96	96¼	210
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	290½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89⅛	89¾	88⅞	89¾	239
Balt. & Ohio, Monongahela River 5s	111	111	111	111	5
Beech Creek 1st 4s	110½	110½	110½	110½	5
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	104¼	104¼	104	104	11
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	93½	94	93	93	26
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	113	113	113	113	5
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	100	109	109	109	2
Bur., C. R. & Nor. col. trust 5s, reg	115	115	115	115	10
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107⅞	108	107⅞	107⅞	47
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107	107	107	107	4
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	91½	92	91½	92	80
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	43	43	42½	42½	48
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	12	12	12	12	10
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	1
Central of Georgia, Mobile Div. 5s	105	105	105	105	4
Central of New Jersey general 5s	122	122	121½	121½	79
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	3
Central Pacific 3½s	85½	85⅝	85½	85⅝	90
Central Pacific 1st 4s	99⅜	99¾	99⅜	99¾	125½
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 1st consol. 4s	105	105	105	105	2
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	117	117	117	117	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	98¼	99	98½	99	27
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	109⅛	109¼	109⅛	109¼	21
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Division 4s	101¼	101½	101½	101½	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	104⅞	104⅞	104¾	104¾	21
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	110¾	110⅝	110¾	110⅝	29
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	113	113¼	113	113¼	20
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	115½	116	115½	115⅝	24
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s, reg	115	115	115	115	2
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	121¼	121⅜	121¼	121½	26
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	168½	170⅞	168½	170⅝	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	119⅝	119⅝	119½	119½	5
Chi., M. & St. P., Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	171	171	171	171	4
C., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota Div. 7s	127	127	127	127	1
C., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota Div. 5s	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	1
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	111	111	111	111	½
Chi. & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	107	107	107	107	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	107⅝	108	107⅝	108	37
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 1st 6s	132	132	132	132	5
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s	132	132	132	132	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	90	97	95	95	27
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	97	97	97	97	20
C., C., C., & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	101¼	102¼	101¼	102¼	20
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	97	97	96½	96½	36
Colorado Midland 2-4s	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	112
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	78¼	78⅝	78¼	78⅝	2
Colorado & Southern 4s	85½	86½	85½	86½	156
Commercial Cable debenture 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	8
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99⅝	99¾	99⅝	99¾	8
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	107	107⅞	107	107⅞	6
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	106	106	105½	105½	2
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 4s	96	96	96	96	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	97	97	96¾	96¾	9
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	28	30	28	30	68
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	116¾	117	116¾	117	6
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	4
Erie 1st consol. 4s	89½	90	89¾	90	35
Erie 1st consol. 7s	138	138	138	138	2
Erie 1st extended 4s	116½	117	116½	117	12
Erie 3d extended 4½s	115½	115½	115½	115½	3
Evansville & Terre Haute general 6s	107½	108	107½	108	20
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	71⅛	72⅝	71⅛	72⅝	22
Fort Worth & Rio Grande Southern 3-4s	59	59	57½	57½	7
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	99	99¾	98¾	99	39
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st 5s	103	104	103	104	10
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	10
Hocking Valley 4½s	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	49
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	85½	85⅞	85½	85⅞	2
Houston & Texas Central consol. 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	11
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	4
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102½	103½	102½	103½	4
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	103½	103½	102⅝	102⅝	25
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	31
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	89	89	89	89	1
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	55½	55½	55½	55½	1
International Paper 6s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s	114¾	114¾	114½	114½	6
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	80	80	80	80	5
Kansas City Southern 3s, when issued	67	67	67	67	32
Kentucky Central 4s	98	98	98	98	1
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, 5s	87½	87¼	87½	87½	3
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108	108¼	108	108¼	8
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	122½	122⅞	122¼	122⅞	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	117½	118	117½	117½	14
Lake Shore 2d 7s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	4
Lake Shore 1st 7s	103½	103½	103½	103½	8
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	101½	101½	101½	101½	3
Lake Shore 3½s	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	51
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	109	109	109	109	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s	102½	102½	102	102	13
Long Island unified 4s	97½	97½	96½	96½	40
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis consol. 6s, tr. r.	70	70	70	70	23
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100	100	99½	99½	11
Louisville & Nashville collat. tr. 4s	98	98	98	98	21
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	121	121	121	121	1
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	64
Metropolitan Elevated, N. Y., 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	5
Metropolitan Street Railway	118¼	118⅝	118¼	118⅝	17
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	98	98	97¾	97¾	6
Mexican Central 1st income	26	26½	26	26	73
Mexican International consol. 4s	85	85¼	85	85¼	19
Michigan Central consol. 4s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	3
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	135½	135½	135½	135½	2
Minn. & St. Louis 1st, Iowa ext, 7s	122½	122½	122½	122½	2
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	96½	96½	96	96	25
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	115	115	115	115	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93¼	93⅝	93	93	87
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	69	69	68	68½	122
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	91½	91¼	91½	91½	7
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	25
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½	10
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	34
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	86½	86½	86½	86½	3
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	127	127	127	127	2
Mutual Union Telegraph 6s	109	109	109	109	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	128	128	128	128	10
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis con. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	6
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884-1904	106½	106½	106¼	106½	1
New York Central general 3½s	110½	110⅝	110½	110⅝	10
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	111	111	111	111	10
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	98½	98½	98	98⅜	24
New York Central, Mich. Central col. 3½s	97	97	97	97	8
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	106⅜	106⅜	106¼	106¼	5
N. Y. G. Elec. L., H. & P., pur. money 4s	92⅝	94	92⅝	94	145
N. Y. G. Elec. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	109	109½	109	109½	61
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104⅝	105	104½	105	32
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	3
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	96	96	96	96	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	96⅝	97	96⅝	96⅝	25½
Norfolk & Western, New River Div. 6s	132	132	132	132	1
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67⅛	67⅜	67	67⅜	178½
Northern Pacific general lien 3s, reg	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	7
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103⅞	104¾	103⅞	104¾	457
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	118½	119	118½	119	10
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	104½	104⅝	104	104⅝	8
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	114½	114½	114⅝	114⅝	10½
Oregon Short Line 6s	128½	128½	128½	128½	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	25⅝	29¾	25¾	25¾	58
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	88½	88¾	88	88	2
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. 4½s, Series B	117	117	117	117	3
Reading general 4s	88	88¾	87¾	88	201
Richmond & Danville 6s	122½	122¾	122½	122¾	18
Rio Grande Southern 5-6s	72½	72½	72½	72½	11
Rio Grande Western 4s	88¾	89¼	88	89	9
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 6s	84	84	84	84	1

BONDS.

	Week Ending May 26.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	110	110¼	110	110⅝	101
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	81¾	81⅞	81½	81½	98
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	124⅝	124⅝	124¼	124½	12
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	112	112½	112	112½	16
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	89¼	89½	89¼	89½	43
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	62	62½	61¼	62	60
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	2
St. Paul, M. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	8
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	131½	131½	131½	131½	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	78	78½	78	78½	13
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	100	100	99½	99½	7
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	104¾	104¾	103¾	104¾	36
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	82½	83¼	82¼	83	268
Southern Pacific of Arizona 6s	114	114	113⅞	113⅞	121
Southern Pacific of California 1st 6s	110	119	119	119	1
Southern Railway 5s	111¼	112¼	111¼	112	212
Standard Rope & Twine income	11⅞	12	11¾	11¾	24
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	71	71	71	71	2
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	104⅛	104¼	104⅛	104¼	29
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bardeleben 6s	104	104	104	104	5
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104½	104¼	104	104	41
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	114½	115	114¾	114¾	19
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. r	123	127	123	125	883
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105½	106	105⅞	106	309¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s, registered	105	105	105	105	1
United States Leather Co. 6s	113	113	113	113	2
Virginia Midland general 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Wabash 1st 5s	115½	116	115½	116	24
Wabash 2d 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102	102	18
Wabash debenture, Series B	38½	38⅝	37¾	37¾	242
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chi. ext. 5s	111½	112	111½	112	8
West Shore 4s	112¾	113	112½	112¾	25
West Shore 4s, registered	112½	112½	112½	112½	141
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	6
West. New York & Pennsylvania inc. 5s	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	4
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	88⅞	89	88	88⅝	88
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅛	110⅛	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie, Wheel. Div. 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	2
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	91	91¼	90⅞	90⅞	139
Total sales					$7,679,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 26, 1900.

United States 4s, 1925, coupon	135	135	135	135	21
United States 2s, new, when issued	104	104	104	104	20
United States 3s, coupon	110	110	109¾	109½	21
United States 3s, coupon, small	109½	109½	109½	109¼	*32
United States 3s, registered	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	2
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	116¼	116¼	115⅝	115⅝	19
United States 4s, 1907, registered	116¼	116¼	115½	115½	104
United States 5s, registered	113¾	114	113½	113⅝	41
United States Fs, coupon	114	114	113¾	113¾	8
United States Mexico, sinking fund 5s	97	97	97	97	3
Total sales					$242,200

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 26, 1900.

North Carolina consol. 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5
Tennessee settlement 3s	96	96	96	96	4
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	93¾	93¾	93	93	10
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	8	8	8	8	10
Total sales					$29,000
Grand total					$7,950,200

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	100¼	Apr. 2	100¼	Apr. 4	100¼	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	115⅝	May 23
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	116½	May 24
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	Mar. 6	132⅝	Apr. 16	134⅝	May 7
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137¾	Mar. 5	133	Apr. 11	135	May 22
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116¼	Mar. 12	112½	Apr. 24	113½	May 24
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116¾	Mar. 7	112½	May 16	113⅝	May 25
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112¼	Mar. 9	109	May 2	110	May 25
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111¾	Mar. 13	108½	May 11	109¼	May 22
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	108⅝	Apr. 30	109¼	May 24
United States new 2s, when issued	105	Mar. 24	103¼	Apr. 9	104	May 22
District of Columbia 3-65s	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	97½	May 8	96	Apr. 16	97	May 24

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116¾	Mar. 8	108½	Jan. 8	110⅝	May 15
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s	107⅝	Apr. 2	106¾	Mar. 6	107⅜	Apr. 2
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s	106¾	May 21	106¾	May 21	106¾	May 21
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	96	May 16	94	Jan. 17	96	May 23
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	92	Apr. 16	91	Jan. 17	92	Apr. 16
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6¾	Mar. 7	8	May 24
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	93¾	May 22	85	Jan. 5	93	May 23

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday.

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended May 25, 1900	$9,709,416
Week ended May, 26, 1899	10,151,397
From Jan. 1, 1900	236,597,024
From Jan. 1, 1899	220,807,123

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended May 22, 1900	$10,293,604
Week ended May 23, 1899	8,322,232
From Jan. 1, 1900	241,083,589
From Jan. 1, 1899	184,199,585

Imports of Gold.

Week ended May 25, 1900	$22,593
Week ended May 26, 1899	473,314
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,237,468
From Jan. 1, 1899	6,914,474

Exports of Gold.

Week ended May 25, 1900	$1,478,020
Week ended May 26, 1899	750,984
From Jan. 1, 1900	19,399,513
From Jan. 1, 1899	5,133,033

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended May 25, 1900	$1,455,427
From Jan. 1, 1900	18,162,045
Week ended May 26, 1899	277,670

Net Imports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1899	$1,781,441

Imports of Silver.

Week ended May 25, 1900	$59,831
Week ended May 26, 1899	152,844
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,021,490
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,463,343

Exports of Silver.

Week ended May 25, 1900	$880,260
Week ended May 26, 1899	1,022,305
From Jan. 1, 1900	20,894,798
From Jan. 1, 1899	20,339,077

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended May 25, 1900	$820,429
Week ended May 26, 1899	869,461
From Jan. 1, 1900	19,873,308
From Jan. 1, 1899	18,875,734

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended May 25, 1900	$82,424
Week ended May 26, 1899	630,159
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,258,958
From Jan. 1, 1899	8,377,816

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended May 25, 1900	$2,358,280
Week ended May 26, 1899	1,773,289
From Jan. 1, 1900	39,794,311
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,462,110

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended May 25, 1900	$2,275,856
Week ended May 26, 1899	1,147,131
From Jan. 1, 1900	36,945,353
From Jan. 1, 1899	17,084,394

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 1¼@2 per cent., closing on Saturday nominally at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days to four months; 3½ per cent. for five months, and 3½@4 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £179,242 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 43.73, became 44.22 per cent. The rate of discount was reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 20,900,000f gold and 3,750,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88¼ @$4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¾@$4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅜ for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.83⅞@$4.84¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18¾ for long and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.15⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders at 40 and 40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston, 5c premium and par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c@$1 premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

		Range for Year 1903. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		1904. Adv.	
A La., Midland 1st g. 4s, 1920	M N*	103	Mar 28	102½	Feb 5	100	Mar 28	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	94½	Mar 12	90	Jan 5	92½	May 27	93½	96
&., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O*	103	Mar 31	98½	Jan 4	101	May 23	100½	103
Do registered	A O*	100	May 2	90	Feb 14	99½	May 27	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	96	Mar 26	78½	Jan 19	84½	May 26	91	94½
Do do registered	Nov.	..	..	..	..	79	De 11, 99	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 6s, 1946	J D*	104	Apr 28	103½	Mar 17	105	Apr 28	103	107
Atl. Av. of Brook. imp. g. 5s, 1934	J J	..	..	..	..	110	Ja 30, 99	..	..
B altimore & Ohio—									
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	97½	Apr 4	92½	Jan 16	95½	May 26	96	96½
Do g. 4s, 1948	A O	102¾	Mar 27	97½	Jan 9	100¼	May 26	100	100¾
Do do registered	..	101	Apr 5	100	May 19	100	May 14	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	93½	Apr 5	87	Jan 8	89¾	May 23	89¾	95¾
Do P. Jc. & M. Div. 1st g. 4½s, 1925	M N	91	Apr 15	87	Mar 18	89*	May 1	..	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1989	A O	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	F A	113	May 11	111	May 28	111	May 22	111	..
Can. Ohio recr. 1st g. 4½s, 1990	M S	..	..	..	..	111	Jne 5, 99	..	..
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945	A O*	108½	Feb 18	103½	Jan 18	104	May 24	104¼	105
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	J J*	..	..	..	..	118	No 27, 99	..	..
B., Q. Co. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul. 1941	M N	104	Mar 14	100	May 15	100	May 22	95	100
Brook. Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	F A	97	Jan 23	93	Mar 8	93	May 28	93	98½
Brunswick & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	J J	95	May 2	93	May 2	95	May 2	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	113½	Apr 16	109	Jan 18	113	May 24	111	113
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A	131	Apr 3	131	Apr 3	131	Apr 3	..	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D	124¾	Feb 21	124¾	Feb 21	124¾	Feb 21	..	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J J	..	..	..	..	108	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*	..	..	..	..	100	No 18, 99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	109	Mar 2	100¾	Jan 18	109	May 25	106¾	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1934	A O	117½	Mar 15	115	Jan 19	116¾	May 18	116	..
Do do registered	A O	115	May 26	115	May 26	115	May 26	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R., I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O*	..	..	..	..	106	Ja 6, 99	112½	..
C an. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J*	104¼	Apr 5	103½	Jan 3	107¾	May 25	107½	107¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S	106½	Jan 24	106¾	Mar 8	107	May 22	106¾	107¼
Do do registered	M S	104	Apr 24	104	Apr 24	104	Apr 24	..	..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	90	Apr 10	87½	Jan 5	90	May 25	89	91
Can. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	M N	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	91	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	120	Jan 16	118¾	Apr 6	118½	May 22	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*	96	Apr 20	88¼	Feb 23	92	May 25	91½	92½
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N*	..	..	..	..	97¾	Oc 23, 98	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct 1	44½	Apr 24	32½	Feb 24	42¾	May 23	..	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct 1	14½	Apr 19	9	Jan 3	12	May 23	..	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct 1	7	Apr 12	4½	Jan 5	7	Apr 24	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	J J	..	..	..	..	95	De 27, 99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947	J J	..	..	..	..	102	Jne 29, 99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J	105	May 22	105	May 22	105	May 24	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N*	111¼	Apr 10	107½	May 3	107½	May 3	107½	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908	M N	..	..	..	..	112¾	Mr 20, 99	..	..
Do gen. 5s, 1987	J J*	125	Jan 29	117¼	Jan 3	121½	May 26	121	122
Do do registered	Q J	122½	Apr 20	116	Jan 10	120¾	May 22	120¼	..
Leh. & Wil. C. con. as. 7s, July, 1900	Q M	102½	May 16	98	Jan 11	102¼	May 19	..	..
Do 5s, 1912	M N*	103	Feb 2	100¼	Jan 6	103	Apr 10	101	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J*	115¾	Apr 18	113	Jan 19	115	May 23	114½	116
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	118	Mar 30	113	Apr 30	113	Apr 30	114½	116¾
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	119½	Mar 3	115¼	May 18	115¼	May 18	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	121¾	Apr 16	115	Jan 5	117	May 24	116	117
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	117	Jne 2, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	100¾	Apr 16	96½	Jan 2	99	May 26	98½	99
Do do registered	M S	96	May 10	93	May 4	96	May 10	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	105½	Apr 12	101	Jan 8	105	May 25	104	105
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	99¼	Apr 5	90	Jan 9	98¾	Apr 5	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	..	..	..	..	95½	My 27, 98	..	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	..	..	..	..	101¼	Ap 29, 99	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 5s, 1902	M S	103	Feb 14	100¼	Mar 5	101¾	May 19	..	102½
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N	106¼	Apr 3	105	May 2	105½	May 16	105	..
La. & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	F A*	102¼	May 11	101¾	Mar 28	102½	May 11	102	..
Do 2d 7s, 1900	M N*	..	..	..	..	106⅞	Fe 24, 99	101	..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f., 1912	A O*	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J*	113¼	May 23	110½	Jan 5	113¼	May 23	..	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901	A O*	101½	Jan 15	101	Apr 9	101½	May 3	101½	102½
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N	112	Mar 30	108¾	Jan 10	109¼	May 26	100	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903	M S*	132	Apr 7	120¼	Jan 18	125⅝	May 15	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O*	117	Mar 28	116¼	Mar 21	117	Mar 28	115¼	..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O*	107	Mar 28	103	Jan 5	105¾	May 15	106	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A	102	Jan 2	100½	Feb 2	101½	May 23	101¼	101¾
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	104½	105½
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J*	105¼	Apr 27	100¾	Jan 5	104¾	May 23	..	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	112¾	Mar 27	108¾	Jan 2	110¾	May 21	110¾	..
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	111½	Jne 2, 99	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	M S	122	May 17	119	Mar 5	122	May 17	121	..
Chi. & Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D*	116	Mar 21	113⅞	Jan 26	116	May 5	..	116
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O*	138	Jan 23	133¼	Apr 10	134½	May 2	..	135
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	117	Apr 4	112	Jan 2	115¾	May 25	115½	116
Do do registered	M N*	115	May 11	115	May 11	115	May 25	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J J*	108¼	Apr 25	105½	Apr 18	108¾	May 16	108	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—									
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	115¾	Apr 17	113	Jan 24	115	May 18	..	116
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	107	Apr 10	100	Jan 31	106	Apr 27	..	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	117	May 7	111½	Jan 12	115	May 26	..	116
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902	J J*	169	May 16	167	Jan 10	169	May 16	..	..
Do 7s, £, 1902	J J*	172½	Apr 10	172½	Apr 10	172½	Apr 10	..	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	J J	172½	Apr 19	168½	Jan 12	172½	Apr 19	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905	J J	173¼	Apr 20	166¾	Jan 25	170⅝	May 22	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J*	172	Apr 6	168	Jan 17	171	May 23	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J*	119½	May 2	110½	May 2	119¼	May 2	119¼	..
Do 1st La C. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J*	119½	Apr 12	117¾	Feb 14	119	Apr 19	119	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J	120¼	Apr 16	117¾	Jan 6	119¼	May 23	119½	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J	127¾	Jan 29	127	May 21	127	May 21	127	129
Do do 5s, 1910	J J	111½	Apr 5	110¼	Jan 20	111⅛	May 24	111¼	115
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	120½	Apr 20	118¾	Jan 5	120	May 21	120	121½
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J J	122¼	May 4	118	Jan 2	121½	May 26	121	122
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J*	122	May 9	121	Jan 29	121¾	May 18	121¼	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J J*	111½	Feb 16	111½	Feb 16	111¾	Feb 16	111⅞	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	117⅜	Jan 23	117⅜	Jan 23	117⅜	Jan 23	110¼	..
Do Wis., Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	120⅝	Mar 10	117	Jan 3	120	May 18	119⅞	121
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J*	114⅝	Apr 3	112⅜	Jan 16	115¼	May 12	114⅜	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J	..	..	..	..	137½	Jul 18, 99	..	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	114¼	Apr 23	110¼	Jan 2	114½	Apr 23	114⅜	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	113	Apr 20	109	Jan 10	112⅝	May 21	..	..
Do do registered	Q J	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J D	120	May 2	118	Jan 12	120	May 2	..	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J D	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	..	..
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915	Q F	144	Mar 14	140¼	Feb 5	141½	May 5	..	..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D*	112¼	May 17	109	Jan 9	112¾	May 17	112	..
Do do registered	J D*	111½	Apr 2	108¾	Jan 6	111¼	Apr 3	..	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929	A O*	119¾	May 10	117	Apr 12	118	May 14	..	..
Do do registered	A O*	117	Mar 7	113½	May 3	115¼	May 11	..	116¾
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929	A O*	110	Feb 10	107	Apr 26	107	Apr 26	107	109
Do do registered	A O*	..	..	..	..	105¾	Mr 28, 99	..	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933	M N	122	Apr 18	118¾	Jan 12	120	May 15	..	..
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N*	106½	Mar 20	107	Jan 3	107	May 23	..	..
Do do registered	M N*	..	..	..	..	105	De 26, 99	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O15	119	Apr 7	116¾	Feb 5	119	Apr 7	..	..
Do do registered	A O15	..	..	..	..	117¾	Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A15	111½	Mar 30	108½	Jan 23	110	May 7	..	..
Do do registered	F A15	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	110⅞	Mar 21	105¼	Jan 9	110	May 12	..	..
Do do registered	Q F	..	..	..	..	103	No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901	J J*	103¼	Feb 26	103¼	Feb 26	103¼	Feb 26	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N*	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	112⅜	Apr 24	112⅜	Apr 24	112⅜	Apr 24	112⅜	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1900	M S	111¼	Apr 24	110	Mar 20	111¼	Apr 24	111½	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	112¼	Apr 24	112¼	Apr 24	112¼	Apr 24	112¾	..
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900	A O*	..	..	..	..	103	No 10, 99	102	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N	139½	Feb 10	135½	May 22	135¼	May 22	135½	140
Do conv. deb. g. 6s, 1907	F A	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A	125½	May 11	122⅝	Feb	8	125	May 12	125½	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J*	..	..	..	..	140	De 13, 90	140	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S	139½	Apr	5	139½	Apr	5	130½	Apr 17	130½	..
Do incomes, 1911	M N	..	..	..	..	112	No 13, 99	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J*	134	May 3	130	Jan 26	132	May 24	..	..
Do registered	J J*	132¾	May 4	127	Jan 8	132¾	May 7	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	108	May 22	103½	Jan 8	108	May 24	107¾	108
Do do registered	J J	107	Apr 9	105½	Feb 1	107	Apr 9	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	96	Mar 31	96	Mar 31	96	May 25	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J J	..	..	..	..	83	De 7, 99	85	88
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	..	..	..	..	98½	My 18, 99	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	114	Feb 19	107	May 14	108	May 17	110	..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J D	136¾	Apr 16	131	Jan 8	135½	May 14	136	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	M N	135	Feb 9	132	Jan 2	132	May 23	..	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	J J	132½	Mar 21	127	Jan 10	130	Apr 16	128½	130
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	..	..	..	..	140	Mr 23, 99	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	97½	Apr 17	92½	Jan 26	95	May 25	..	..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919	M N*	..	..	..	..	106	Oct 4, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	120	Feb 6	118	Jan 29	119	May 15	110	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off.	J D*	..	..	..	..	100	Oct 28, 99	..	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	..	..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	A O*	..	..	..	..	120	Au 10, 99	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	..	..	..	..	103½	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	M N	114	Apr 24	113½	Jan 5	114	Apr 24	112	..
City & Sub. R. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	J D	..	..	..	..	105¾	April, 95	..	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	98	Apr 21	94	Jan 2	96¾	May 24	97	98
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	..	..	..	..	97	Jne 20, 99	..	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N*	104½	Apr 26	101	May 9	102¼	May 26	102	..
Do do registered	M N*	..	..	..	..	99	May 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	..	..	..	..	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	..	..	..	..	83	No 22, 95	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J*	98	Apr 12	93	Jan 18	98	Apr 12	..	..
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936	Q F	105½	Apr 5	105	Mar 24	105½	Apr 5	..	..
Do con. 6s, 1920	M N	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	..	..
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J	115¾	Mar 21	115¾	Mar 21	115¾	Mar 21	..	..
Ind., Blm. & W. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	J J	..	..	..	..	103¼	De 13, 99	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O	92¼	Mar 31	84½	Jan 4	88	May 25	87½	88½
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	34½	Mar 27	25	Jan 8	28½	May 26	28½	29
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J D	..	..	..	..	138½	Jul 6, 99	..	137
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J	137	Apr 18	130	Jan 15	137	Apr 18	132	..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901	M S*	..	..	..	..	105¾	No 24, 99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C. C. C. & I., 1901	A O	..	..	..	..	108½	Fe 10, 99	..	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O*	109	May 4	106	Jan 20	109	May 15	..	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J	130	Feb 16	128	Jan 5	130	May 5	129¾	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	J J*	79½	Mar 26	63	Jan 4	78¼	May 26	..	..

		Range for Year 1903. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		1904. Adv.	
De 1st g. 4s, 1937	J D	93½	Mar 27	71½	Jan 3	93½	May 26	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1940	A O	92¾	Mar 27	68	Jan 4	92¾	May 26	84	84½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	Dec., 96	..	..
D el., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S	128¾	Apr 6	128	Apr 6	128¾	Apr 6	123½	Apr 29	126	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	J D*	132	Feb 8	132	Feb 8	132	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	115¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M N	143	Jan 28	136	Jan 4	136¼	May 7	132	136
Do 7s, 1871-1901	J J	107¾	Feb 18	104¾	May 26	104¾	May 26	104¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J D	141¾	Apr 16	139	Jan 5	141	May 8	140	..
Do do registered	J D	..	..	..	..	140	Oct 20, 99	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	J J*	137¼	Mar 26	135	Jan 12	137	Apr 20	135¼	136¼
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A*	120	Apr 2	115	May	119	May 1	..	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	M N	106	May 7	105	Mar 7	105	Mar 8	..	..
Warren 1st 7s, 1900	A O	..	..	..	..	103	Au 1, 99	..	..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S	148	Feb 13	146¼	May 2	146¼	May 2	..	..
Do registered	M S*	..	..	..	..	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	A O	120¼	May 2	118	May 7	118	May 8	118	..
Do registered	A O	..	..	..	..	122	Jne 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1909	A O	113	Jan 12	112½	Apr 2	113	May 25	112¾	113¼
Do do registered	A O	112¾	May 22	112¾	May 22	112¾	May 23	113	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M N	..	..	..	..	154	Sep 7, 99	145¼	..
Do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	141	May 6, 99	..	..
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	A O	..	..	..	..	92	Ja 26, 99	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900	M N*	104¾	Apr 25	102¼	Jan 6	104¾	Apr 25	101¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J J	93¾	Feb 5	94¼	Jan 4	93¾	May 25	90	90¼
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J J	109¾	May 19	107	Mar 21	107¾	May 23	107	108
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J D	106	May 21	101¾	Jan 10	105¾	May 24	105¼	106
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N*	109	Feb 20	108¼	May 7	108¼	May 7	107	109
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D	82½	Apr 27	75¾	Jan 8	82½	Apr 27	82¼	85
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911		40	Apr	2	19	Jan 8	30	May 26	28½	30
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O*	110	Apr 19	107	Feb 27	108¾	May 24	..	105¾
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928	A O*	..	..	..	..	92¼	Fe 11, 98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J	114½	May 5	110	Feb 16	114½	May 9	..	..
E lgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	113	Apr 18	107½	Jan 9	113	Apr 18	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N	118	Jan 24	116½	May 22	117	May 23	117	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S	119¼	Jan 4	119¼	Jan 4	119¼	Jan 4	120	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S	115½	May 26	113¾	Jan 5	115½	May 26	115½	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O	126½	Mar 30	123½	Mar 30	128½	Mar 30	121	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	..	..	..	..	106½	Ap 14, 99	108¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S*	142	Jan 22	137	Mar 22	138	May 21	..	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	..	..	..	..	143	De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	138¾	Feb 15	139	Jan 5	139¼	Feb 15	136	140
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 6, 99	135	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	..	..	..	..	106	De 2, 99	105	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	M N	117¼	Apr 18	114	Feb 5	115½	May 2	..	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & L. 1st c. 6s, 1913	J J*	..	..	..	..	102	Aug., 96	119	..
N. Y. & Gwood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	M N	..	..	..	..	109	Oct 27, 98	..	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	J J	92	Apr 4	88	Jan 10	90	May 25	89¾	90
Do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	93¼	My 25, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J J	75½	Apr 4	67	Jan 3	71¾	May 22	71¾	73¾
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	111	May 5	107¼	Jan 8	109¼	May 26	109	111
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	F A	99½	Apr 6	98	Feb 28	99½	Apr 6	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A	97½	Feb 6	92	Jan 3	96	May 22	..	96
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M N	113	Apr 27	106½	Jan 3	113	Apr 27	111½	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	106	Mar 30	104	Jan 4	106	May 26	104¾	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	120	Mar 14	116½	Jan 25	119	May 14	118	119
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	F A	..	..	..	..	65	No 10, 97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J*	125¼	Mar 28	124	May 17	124	May 17	..	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	A O	110	Mar 27	103	Jan 2	108	May 23	..	108
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923	A O	..	..	..	..	110	May, 93	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A O	..	..	..	..	110	Sept., 91	97½	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	108	Apr 18	100	Feb 16	108	May 4	..	..
F lint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	123¼	Mar 17	120	Jan 17	122½	May 8	122½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	108½	Apr 28	102	Jan 12	106	May 17	..	..
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g. 5s, 1939	A O	110	Apr 21	105	Jan 18	107	May 4	..	109
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	..	..	..	..	101	Mr 20, 99	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
M.,K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942. M S°	93	Jan 26	89	Mar 7	91½ May 24	90	91
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990 F A°	81	May 1	76	Feb 23	80 May 25	--	--
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940. M N°	--	....	--	....	94 De 8, 99	--	--
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s, 1906. °M N	..	....	..	....	100⅝ No 22,99	--	--
Sher., Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943. °J D	97⅜	Apr 12	92¼	Jan 27	97 May 19	--	--
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942. °A O	106	Mar 28	102	May 2	103 May 16	103	104
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920 M N°	121¼	Apr 12	114⅞	Jan 13	116⅝ May 26	116¼	116⅝
Do 3d 7s, 1906 M N°	116½	Apr 27	112	May 18	112 May 18	112	113
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917. M S°	101⅜	Apr 16	94	Jan 2	97⅝ May 25	97	97⅛
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920 F A°	98⅜	Apr 16	90	Mar 5	94½ May 25	94	95
Leroy & C. V.A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926. J J°	92	May 4	92	May 4	92 May 4	--	--
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938. F A°	105⅝	Jan 6	105⅝	Jan 6	105⅝ Jan 6	--	--
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938 J J°	113	Mar 5	112⅜	Mar 12	113 Mar 13	--	--
St.L. & I. M.gn.con.l.g.g.5s, 1931. °A O	113½	Mar 26	108¼	Jan 8	110⅝ May 25	110	--
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped, 1931. °A O	110½	Feb 7	110	Jan 23	110 Apr 27	109	--
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929. J J°	84¼	Apr 16	77⅜	Jan 8	81¼ May 26	81	83¼
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945. J J°	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110¼ Feb 20	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927 J D°	128¾	Apr 21	124	Jan 3	127 May 25	127	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927 Q J	128	Apr 28	120	Apr 2	124 May 8	120	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938 M S°	87	Feb 16	83	Jan 8	85½ May 25	85½	86⅛
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947. °F A	109	Apr 11	107	Jan 9	108¾ May 3	108	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931 °J J	..	....	..	....	84 Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913. J J°	129	Jan 30	126	Jan 8	128 May 22	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901 °J J	..	....	..	....	101 Se 12, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928 °A O	107½	Mar 21	104¼	Apr 11	105¾ May 24	105½	106½
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917 °J J	..	....	..	....	111 De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb. °J J	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Bch., 1923. °J J	..	....	..	....	113 De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915. A O	..	....	..	....	108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903 °J J	112	Apr 6	109	Jan 4	111 May 16	111	..
Do registered °J J	111	May 25	110	Feb 9	111 May 25	111	..
Do deb. 5s, of 1884-1904 M S°	108	Feb 21	103⅝	Mar 21	106¼ May 21	106⅞	..
Do do registered M S°	107⅞	Feb 1	105⅜	Mar 9	106¼ May 15	..	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904 M S°	..	....	..	....	108⅛ Fe 21,98	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905 °J D	103⅜	May 14	103⅜	May 14	103⅜ May 14	103½	..
Do do registered °J D	..	....	..	....	104⅜ Fe 25,98	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905. °M N	103⅜	Apr 27	101	Jan 11	101⅜ May 9	101⅞	..
Do do registered °M N	..	....	..	....	102¾ Au 1, 99	..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997 J J°	110¾	Mar 30	109	Jan 2	110⅝ May 25	110½	111
Do do registered J J°	..	....	..	....	112½ Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998. °F A	98	Apr 9	93½	Mar 6	97 May 23	..	..
Do do registered °F A	96¼	Apr 7	96	Apr 6	96¾ Apr 7	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998. °F A	99	Jan 27	97	Jan 2	98¼ May 25	98	98½
Do do registered °F A	98	May 2	95½	Jan 24	97⅛ May 4	..	98
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361 °J J	115	Apr 10	110	Jan 2	112¾ May 26	112	113
Do registered °J J	114	Mar 31	110	Jan 4	112¼ May 22	..	112⅝
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936 J J°	110½	May 24	108	Jan 4	110¾ May 24	109	..
Do registered J J°	..	....	..	....	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl.C. 1st s.f. gtd. 4s, S.A, 1940. J J	..	....	..	....	95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900 °M N	102¾	Mar 5	101½	Jan 5	102¾ Mar 13	..	..
Do registered °M N	102⅞	Mar 7	101¾	Jan 29	102¾ Apr 2	..	..
Do 3½ p. c. 100-year g.c., 2000. °M N	115⅞	May 2	115⅞	May 2	115⅞ May 2	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986. °F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102 Feb 3	105	..
R., W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922. A O	129½	Feb 13	126	Apr 2	126 May 17	126	128
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918 °M N	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915. °F A	..	....	..	....	113 Ap 13,99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922. J J°	..	....	..	....	107 Au 13,98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991. M S°	107	Jan 18	106¾	Feb 8	106¾ Apr 2	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927 A O°	..	....	..	....	123 Jul 14,99	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906. F A°	121	Jan 13	119	May 3	119 May 3	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900 J J°	103½	May 25	100⅞	Jan 4	103¼ May 25	103	..
Do do registered, 1900 Q J°	102¼	Mar 21	100⅜	Jan 2	101¼ May 25	101¼	..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903 J D°	116½	Apr 4	112⅜	Jan 19	114¾ May 24	114½	115
Do do registered, 1903 J D°	114⅜	Apr 17	112½	Jan 10	114⅜ Apr 24	114½	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997 °J D	111¼	May 10	109½	Jan 6	111⅜ May 25	110	111
Do do registered °J D	110½	Mar 17	110½	Mar 17	110¼ Mar 17	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. ; L.S. & M.S., 1901. °A O	..	....	..	....	103¾ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934 J J°	129¾	Apr 21	129¾	Apr 21	129¾ Apr 21	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902. °M N	100¾	Apr 19	106⅝	May 10	106⅝ May 22	106⅝	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902 °M N	104¾	Apr 25	103¼	Feb 8	104¾ Apr 25	102½	103⅜
Do 6s, 1909 M S°	119½	Apr 25	119¼	Apr 16	119¼ Apr 25	119⅜	..
Do 5s, 1931 °M S	128	May 14	128	May 14	128 May 14	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931. Q M	..	....	..	....	127 De 2, 99	..	..
Do 4s, 1940 °J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937. A O°	108½	Mar 28	104½	Jan 3	106¾ May 26	106	..
Do registered A O°	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	103¼ Jan 3	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903. °J D	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000 A O°	188	Jan 27	185¾	Jan 5	188 May 16	185	..
Do registered	..	....	..	....	187 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	189	May 16	185	Feb 27	189 May 16	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937. M N°	..	....	..	....	128 De 27,99	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918. °M N	..	....	..	....	125¼ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905 J J°	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114 Jan 5	117	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905 J J	..	....	..	....	113 Jul 29,99	113	..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992. M S	107½	Feb 10	102	Jan 10	105 May 26	104½	105
Do do registered, $5,000 only M S	..	....	..	....	101½ No 30,98	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry gen. l. g. 1st g. 6s, 1921. °J J	..	....	..	....	119¼ Ap 12,99	..	..
Do registered °J J	..	....	..	....	112 Jul 20,99	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923 °F A	132½	May 3	131½	Mar 22	131¾ May 21	131	..
Do registered certificates Q F	..	....	..	....	132 Jul 28,99	..	..
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry&l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997. Q J	105½	Mar 27	102¼	Jan 2	104¾ May 26	104½	104¾
Do registered Q J	105½	Mar 13	103	Jan 8	104½ May 7	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047 Q F	69	Apr 2	65	Jan 10	67⅝ May 25	67⅜	67⅝
Do do registered Q F	68	Apr 6	66½	May 21	66¾ May 21	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mch., 1948. Q M	..	....	..	....	95 My 11,99	89	92
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933 J J°	120	Mar 12	118	Jan 5	119 May 25	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941. °M N	113	May 10	110	Jan 15	113 May 10	112	115
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931 °M N	132	May 17	129	Jan 2	132 May 23	132	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932. °A O	133	Mar 23	130	May 18	132 May 26	132	134
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934 °F A	..	....	..	....	117½ Au 30,98	127	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922. °J J	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 23,97	107	..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989. M N°	103	Apr 16	95	Feb 14	99½ May 24	99	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996. A O°	99⅛	Mar 28	90¼	Jan 3	96⅞ May 26	96½	97
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936. °J D	100	....	..	....	100	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937 °A O	98	Apr 25	109	Apr 25	109 Apr 25	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901 J J°	77	Feb 1	95	Feb 1	95 Feb 24	..	..
		Mar 12	60	Jan 5	75 Apr 4	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1940. °J D	110	Apr 16	104¼	Jan 8	110 May 26	107½	110
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910. M N°	105	Jan 16	102	Apr 5	103½ May 11	102¼	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921 J J°	116¾	May 16	111½	Jan 10	116¾ May 16	116	117
Do registered, 1921 J J°	111¼	Jan 19	111¼	Jan 19	111¼ Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cfs., 1937. M S°	..	....	..	....	102 No 11,98	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923. °M N	..	....	..	....	108 My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944. °M S	117	May 1	117	May 1	117 May 1	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935 J J°	112¾	Mar 7	100	Jan 12	112¾ Mar 7	..	..
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cfs. 1st 6s, 1920. °J J	101	Apr 24	100	Jan 18	101 May 3	102	104
Do E. Div. T. Co. cfs. 1st 6s, 1920. M S°	100½	Apr 30	99	Feb 5	100½ Apr 30	100	104
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926 M N°	..	....	..	....	17 My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs. 1st inst. paid	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22 Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921. Q F	130¾	Mar 10	130¾	Mar 10	130¾ Mar 10	..	150
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921 M N	..	....	..	....	96 De 9, 99	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932 J D°	..	....	..	....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922 A O°	..	....	..	....	107½ Oc 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J°	..	....	..	....	121 No 28,98	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A., 1940. A O°	117	Mar 27	114	Jan 9	116 Apr 11	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942 °A O	117	May 23	113⅞	Jan 12	117 May 23	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942 M N°	..	....	..	....	113 No 23,98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945 M N°	109	Apr 12	106¾	Apr 3	109 Apr 12	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949 F A	100	Apr 10	100	Apr 10	100 Apr 10	..	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900 F A°	101	Apr 6	101	Apr 6	101 Apr 6	..	..
Do registered, 1900 F A°	..	....	..	....	109¼ Ap 23,97	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 J J°	139¾	May 5	135	Jan 12	139¾ May 5	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912 J J°	136	Mar 1	136	Mar 1	136 Mar 1	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912 A O	134	Feb 15	134	Feb 15	134 Feb 15	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932. A O°	..	....	..	....	110½ Oc 4, 99	..	..
C. & P. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900. M N°	103¾	Mar 6	102	Jan 12	103¾ Mar 6	..	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942. °J J	117½	Feb 2	117½	Feb 2	117½ Feb 2	..	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940 J J	101½	May 5	101¼	Apr 11	101½ May 5	..	..
G.R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941. J J°	108	Jan 15	106	Jan 15	108 Jan 15	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942. °M S	..	....	..	....	102 No 10,97	..	..
P. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928. A O	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. l. 6s, 1932. J J°	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 89	141	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916 J J°	..	....	..	....	90 Jne 24,00	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940 A O°	115¼	Mar 19	113½	Jan 16	115¼ Mar 19	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 J J°	..	....	..	....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J°	100¾	May 4	99⅝	Jan 18	100¾ May 12	101	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	100¾	Apr 19	99½	Jan 11	100¾ Apr 30	101	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997 °J J	90⅝	Apr 5	83	Jan 9	88 May 26	87⅜	88¼
Do registered °J J	..	....	..	....	84¾ De 6, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 J J°	100¼	Mar 22	94¼	Jan 4	99 May 26	96¾	99
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 1.g.4s, 1917. A O	86½	Mar 22	85	Feb 20	86½ Mar 22	..	..
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939. J D°	..	....	..	....	103 No 10,99	..	..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 4-4s, 1940 J J°	81¼	Apr 25	71	Mar 9	79¾ May 25	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947 °J J	84¾	Jan 18	82	Jan 3	84 May 22	..	..
St.L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996 J J°	..	....	..	....	110 No 15,99	111	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906 M N°	113½	Feb 15	111	May 3	111¼ May 17	111	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906 M N°	113	Feb 8	111½	Jan 31	112 Feb 8	111	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919. F A°	..	....	..	....	113½ July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 J J°	124½	May 22	123	Mar 26	124½ May 25	124	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931 J J°	113¼	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	112¾ May 24	112	113
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987 A O°	104	Apr 20	103½	Apr 4	104 Apr 24	102	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910. °A O	..	....	..	....	105 Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996 J J°	84	Feb 6	79	Jan 8	81¾ May 14	82	84
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947 A O°	96½	May 10	93¼	May 10	96½ May 10	100	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929 °A O	95	Feb 19	91	Apr 12	91 Apr 12	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989. M N°	93½	Apr 12	86½	Jan 9	89½ May 25	89	89¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989. J J	95½	Apr 16	83⅜	Jan 10	92 May 24	91½	92
St. P. City Ry Co. con. g. 5s, 1937. °J J	113⅞	May 10	111	Mar 2	113½ May 16	..	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931 F A°	..	....	..	....	120 Fe 8, 99	121	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917 A O°	111½	Apr 2	109	Apr 19	110 Apr 24	111	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968 °J D	100	May 7	97½	Apr 19	100 May 8	101	102
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909 A O°	121	Mar 12	117⅜	Apr 24	118 May 15	118	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910 M N°	121½	Apr 16	118¼	May 2	118½ May 19	118¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 J J°	142½	May 9	137	Jan 3	142 May 24	..	..
Do do registered J J°	..	....	..	....	137¾ Fe 23,98	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s J J°	116¾	Apr 21	112¾	Jan 2	116¾ May 24	116¾	116¾
Do do do registered J J°	..	....	..	....	106½ May 29,97	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937 °J D	103	Apr 10	102½	Jan 2	103 May 15	104½	..
Do do registered °J D	..	....	..	....	104 Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J°	128	Apr 4	128	Apr 4	128 Apr 4	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 J J°	134½	Feb 28	129½	Jan 10	134½ Apr 24	..	134¾
Do registered J J°	..	....	..	....	130 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 J J°	118¾	May 9	118¾	May 9	118¾ May 9	117½	..
Kent. Minn. 1st div. 1st g. 4s, 1949 °A O	106¾	Apr 19	106¾	Apr 19	106¾ Apr 19	107½	..
Will. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938 °J D	..	....	..	....	120 Ap 13,99	..	..
Do registered °J D	..	....	..	....	118 Au 29,99	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
S. Fé, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942. M S°	..	....	..	....	106¾ No 20,99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919 °J J	..	....	..	....	112⅞ Oc 2, 99	--	--
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934. °A O	126½	Jan 13	125½	Jan 3	126½ Jan 13	--	--
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	--	....	--	....	112 Mr 17,99	--	--
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926 J J°	--	....	--	....	104⅜ Fe 5, 97	--	--
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949. J D	85⅝	Apr 5	80	Jan 9	83 May 24	82¾	83
Do do registered J D	..	....	..	....	85 No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949 F A°	100⅝	Jan 23	97½	Jan 11	99¾ May 26	99¼	99⅜
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929. J D	86½	May 10	81	Jan 9	85¾ May 25	85½	85⅝
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910 F A°	110½	Apr 27	110½	Apr 27	110½ Apr 27	..	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905 °J D	106½	Feb 28	106½	Feb 28	106½ Feb 28	..	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931 °M N	102¾	Jan 31	98½	May 2	99 May 28	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N.7s, 1903. J J	..	....	..	....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937 J J°	111½	Apr 16	110	Jan 29	111½ Apr 30	111	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912 A O°	113	Feb 21	111¾	May 25	111¾ May 25	110	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921 °A O	87	Mar 28	83¾	Jan 9	85¾ May 24	85	85½
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920 J J°	120½	Feb 28	120½	Feb 28	120½ Feb 28	121	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918 °A O	..	....	..	....	134 No 22,99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927 J J°	..	....	..	....	99 De 27,99	100	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943. °J J	80⅝	Mar 31	75	Jan 9	78½ May 25	78	79
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905 F A°	..	....	..	....	116 De 14,98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912. M S°	..	....	..	....	106¼ No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 J J°	104¾	May 15	101	Jan 2	104 May 26	..	..
S.F. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mch., 1900-10. J J	114	Apr 12	110	Jan 2	113⅞ May 22	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A. 1905. °A O	110	Mar 26	110	Mar 26	110 Mar 26	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1937 M N°	105¼	Jan 19	105¼	Jan 19	105¼ Jan 19	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37 M N	104¼	Mar 29	104½	Jan 10	106¾ May 8	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 J J°	89¾	Apr 5	85	Jan 4	98 May 26	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911. °J J	116¼	May 19	116¼	May 19	116½ May 19	116	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924. M N°	106¼	Apr 5	100	May 8	104 May 26	104	105
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907. °J J	..	....	..	....	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938 °A O	..	....	..	....	106 Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 J J°	113¼	Apr 10	106	Jan 8	112 May 26	112	112½
Do registered J J	..	....	..	....	98 Oc 31,98	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996. J J	109½	Apr 23	103¾	Apr 10	109½ Apr 23	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938. °M S	112	May 8	108½	Jan 10	112 May 8	..	112¼
Als. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918 J J°	..	....	..	....	112¼ Au 17,97	110	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916 J J°	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115 Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900 J J°	102⅝	Apr 27	101½	Feb 9	102⅝ May 2	103	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930 J J°	117	Apr 16	114¾	Feb 19	117 May 10	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956 M N°	120	Apr 25	114	Jan 2	117 May 24	117	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 °J J	124½	May 8	119½	Jan 16	124½ May 8	122	124½
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 J J°	124	Apr 20	118	Jan 3	124 May 16	122	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915 °J J	126	Apr 23	118¼	Jan 2	123¼ May 25	..	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909 M S°	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	101 Jan 11	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 °A O	..	....	..	....	105 De 12,99	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936 °M N	111¼	Apr 6	109	Jan 8	111 May 24	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936 °M N	110¾	Apr 27	108	Jan 4	110¾ Apr 27	..	..
Do serial, Series D A O°	..	....	..	....	102 Oc 13, 99	..	..
Do serial, Series E °A O	..	....	..	....	109 Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924. °F A	..	....	..	....	90 Fe 23,99	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914 J J°	119	Mar 31	114½	Jan 10	118 May 2	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919 °M N	109	Apr 19	102	Jan 15	104½ May 25	..	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950 J J	102	May 1	99¾	Jan 10	101 May 24	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939. A O°	..	....	..	....	113 Oc 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 F A°	..	....	..	....	111¾ No 3, 99	..	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930 °A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111 Jan 19	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905. °M S	..	....	..	....	107 No 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000 °J D	115¼	May 1	111	Jan 3	114¾ May 25	114	115
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000 Mar	60	Mar 13	53	Mar 8	68 May 5	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937 J J°	125⅞	Apr 19	117⅛	Feb 28	124 May 1	124	125⅝
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935 J J°	114½	Apr 4	106	Jan 8	113 May 5	112½	115
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1911 F A°	102¼	May 15	92½	Feb 26	102¼ May 26	..	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935 A O°	112	Mar 10	105	Jan 29	111¼ May 18	110	112
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990. °A O	90	Mar 12	84½	Jan 2	89⅞ May 12	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J°	84	Feb 9	78	Jan 3	84 Apr 27	83¼	84
Tol., St.L. & K.C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t.r. °J D	127	Mar 30	110	Jan 2

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued from Page 1.

twees advances and declines, without any decided movement in either direction. Traders at present are little inclined to make serious efforts to move the market one way or another, conditions at the moment being unfavorable to such undertakings. There was, however, during the week some slight improvement in several quarters of the market, and in some sections the closing prices for the week were materially higher than those of the previous Saturday. These movements were, however, exceptional and scarcely indicated any change in feeling in regard to the market, but were rather the result of buying by interests allied with certain properties, which gave the advances something of a special character. Liquidation was somewhat heavy in a few stocks, but, as a whole, the disposition to sell, which was so marked for many weeks past, and which led to such serious declines through nearly the entire list, was less in evidence. Prices in so many stocks have been cut down so much that it is not surprising that here and there there has been buying induced by the relatively low prices at which stocks are now selling. Buying of this character, however, has not yet assumed any large volume, and until it does it would seem that the outside market cannot be expected to show any considerable increase in activity. The failure of Price, McCormick & Co. had very little influence on the outside market. On the day the failure was announced there was some selling, seemingly for their account, of Rubber Goods common, but apart from this, very few contracts of the firm seem to be liquidated in the outside market. As far, at least as the curb was concerned, the failure had no apparent effect on the market, with the one exception noted.

Industrials furnished the most conspicuous stocks during the past week. Standard Oil was particularly prominent. This stock showed at one time during the week an advance of over 30 points. Speculation as to the next dividend on this stock seems at this date somewhat premature, but nevertheless the buying of the past week seems in a general way the result of the dividend expectations generally held. The buying, however, had the appearance of being for the account of insiders, and it would therefore seem that the effort to buy in the floating stock was still going on. This year, if expectations are fulfilled, the Standard Oil Company will pay dividends much beyond those declared in any year since its formation—if predictions in the matter are not entirely wrong, the dividends will be nearly double those of any year in the past. Naturally expectations of this kind led to somewhat enthusiastic buying. Whenever any fairly large orders appear in the market the price of Standard Oil invariably advances materially, as the amount of stock to be had at current quotations has always, in the recent past, been small. The market sems to have been pretty well cleared of small floating lots.

Otis Elevator was another industrial that attracted considerable attention by reason of active demand for it, notwithstanding the dullness of the general list. As in the case of many other stocks, reports in regard to the earnings of this company are very satisfying. It is said that the profits on the company's business will insure the payment of a large dividend on the common stock, but when these dividends will be begun is still a matter unsettled. Similar reports are heard concerning many other stocks, but in this case it happens that these predictions were accompanied by considerable buying of the stock. Rubber Goods was active on several days, and though it sold off about 2 points, it received at the lower level very good support, and was in large demand around 26½ until the close of the week. This stock has been in demand largely as a result of the fact that it has been declared the intention of the Directors to put it on a dividend-paying basis in the very near future. Insiders seem to be large buyers of the stock during the past week, and they are expressing much confidence as to the future of the stock, based, it is said, on the large earnings which the company is showing at present.

Absorption of New Amsterdam securities continued and the weak market of the middle of the week brought out a good deal of this stock. The preferred stock was bought at 50 and the common around 26, the conversion prices of the two securities. The buying of both the common and preferred seemed to be for the account of those who have been buying these stocks for many weeks past. It is said to be the desire of the interests in control of the property to have as and all the advances in the market in the figures mentioned seem to be readily taken. Several thousand shares of the preferred stock changed hands during the week, the trading on Friday alone amounting to over 2,000 shares. The other gas stocks traded in on the curb were quiet.

In the copper group there was not much trading, and there were few changes in price of any moment. The stock of the Great Lakes Copper Company was traded in for the first time and advanced from $2.85 to $3 on fairly active trading. Union Copper was fairly active on one or two days between 5 and 6. Amalgamated Copper was duller than it has been during any week of late and at the close of the week showed only a fractional net change.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	450	475
American Exchange	185	195
Astor	500	..
Bowery	285	300
Broadway	240	250
Butchers & Drovers'	88	..
Central	175	185
Chase	510	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3950	4060
Citizens'	145	155
City	345	365
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	282	285
Continental	135	145
Corn Exchange	350	360
East River	140	150
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2400	..
First National	3400	..
Fourteenth Street	143	165
Fourth	170	178
Gallatin	400	..
Gansevoort	60	..
German Exchange	240	..
Garfield	1700	..
German-American	125	..
Germania	325	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	145	..
Hanover	790	..
Hide & Leather	120	..
Importers & Traders'	520	..
Irving	180	190
Leather Manufacturers'	220	..
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	775	825
Manhattan	235	250
Market & Fulton	220	240
Mechanics'	195	..
Mechanics' & Traders'	100	105
Mercantile	190	200
Merchants'	172	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	500	..
Mount Morris	190	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	160	..
New Amsterdam	650	..
New York	260	270
New York County	1500	..
New York Nat. Exchange	117	..
New York Produce Exchange	125	..
Ninth	90	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	..
Oriental	175	195
Pacific	170	..
Park	425	450
People's	220	..
Phenix	100	110
Plaza	475	..
Republic	205	215
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	295	..
Second	600	..
Seventh	180	..
Shoe & Leather	103	108
State	300	..
State of New York	140	..
Twelfth Ward	115	130
Union Square	210	..
Western National	410	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	225	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	200	..
Bankers'	..	200
Brooklyn	410	..
Central	2090	2125
Central Realty Bond & Trust	275	300
Continental	375	..
City	325	350
Colonial	335	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	440	..
Franklin	275	310
Guaranty	625	675
Hamilton	265	275
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	400	..
Manhattan	350	..
Manufacturers'	300	320
Mercantile	300	..
Metropolitan	400	450
Morton	450	..
Nassau	..	195
N. P. Life Ins. & Trust	1400	1450
N. Y. Security & Trust	750	..
North American	190	220
People's Trust	290	320
Produce Exchange	125	135
Real Estate	300	..
Standard	210	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	395	410
Trust Company of America	200	205
Union	1390	1420
U. S. Mortgage Trust	450	500
United States	1600	1630
Washington Trust	295	..
Williamsburg	185	200

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	17	19
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	86	86½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	109	111
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	64	67
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	91	92
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	80	90
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	104½	107
Union Ferry	31	34
Union Ferry bonds	95	97

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	118
Commonwealth	90	102

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Baltimore & Lehigh	1½	May 15	May 25	May 31
Boston & Lowell	4	July 1	June 3	June 20
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	July 1	Holders of record	May 31
Central Massachusetts pf.	2½	June 1	May 3	June 1
Chestnut Hill (quarter)	1¼	June 4	May 19	June 4
Chicago & Alton pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 1	May 19	June 2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1¾	June 15	May 21	May 31
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2	July 2	.....	.....
Chicago & Eastern Ill. (extra)	½	July 2	.....	.....
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Cleve. & Pittsburg (quarter)	2½	June 1	May 19	June 2
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	June 2	Holders of record	May 21
Mexican Northern (extra)	½	June 2	Holders of record	May 21
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	June 5	May 19	May 31
Pennsylvania	2½	May 31	Holders of record	Apr. 30
Phil., Germ. & Norris. (quarter)	3	June 4	May 20	June 9

STREET RAILWAYS.

Mass. Elec. Cos. pf.	2	June 1	Holders of record	May 15
United Rys. & M. (Balto.) pf.	2	June 1	June 1	June 10

BANK STOCKS.

Bank of the Metropolis	6	June 1	.....	.....
Bank of New Amsterdam	5	July 2	Holders of record	June 20
Union Square	8	June 1	May 22	June 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Adams Express	2	June 2	May 11	June 4
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	3	June 1	May 15	June 2
Am. Dist. Tel. (Brooklyn)	2	June 11	June 1	June 12
American Express	8	July 2	Holders of record	May 31
Am. Gas Co., Phila., (semi-annual)	3	June 1	.....	.....
Am. Iron & Steel	50c	May 21	Holders of record	May 15
Am. Linseed pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 15	May 25	June 16
American Thread com.	50c	.....	.....	.....
Am. Thread pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 1	May 31	July 2
Barney & Smith Car pf. (quarter)	2	June 1	May 19	June 2
Brooklyn Union Gas	3	June 1	May 14	June 2
Bethlehem Steel (quarter)	50c	June 1	Holders of record	May 15
Buffalo Hump Mining	1	June 1	Holders of record	May 21
Columbus Gas Light & Heating pf.	3	June 15	Holders of record	June 1
Consol. Gas (Baltimore)	2	June 1	Holders of record	May 15
Consol. Gas, N. Y., (quarter)	1	June 15	May 31	June 16
Consol. Lake Superior pf.	1½	June 15	Holders of record	May 31
Consol. Rubber Tire pf. (quarter)	1½	June 1	May 21	June 2
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	June 12	June 4	June 12
General Chemical (quarter)	1	June 1	May 22	June 2
Glucose Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1½	June 1	May 12	June 2
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 1	May 12	June 2
Great Falls Mfg. Co. (semi-annual)	5	June 1	Holders of record	May 21
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	July 2	June 15	July 2
International Zinc Co. (month)	1	June 1	May 25	June 2
International Zinc (extra)	½	June 1	May 25	June 2
Kings Co. El. L. & Power (quarter)	1½	June 1	May 21	June 1
Laclede Gas Light pf.	2½	June 15	May 28	June 16
Lawrence Mfg. Co.	4	June 1	Holders of record	May 24
Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. (semi-annual)	2½	June 1	May 25	June 2
Lehigh Coal & Navigation	2½	May 28	Holders of record	May 5
Nashua Manufacturing Co.	$25	June 1	Holders of record	May 17
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	July 16	July 7	July 17
National Biscuit pf. (quarter)	1¾	May 31	May 22	June 1
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 15	May 25	June 16
National Mattress Machine Co. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	4	.....	.....	.....
National Salt (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
National Salt (extra)	½	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
National Tube	1½	Aug. 15	July 30	Aug. 22
National Tube pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 2	June 16	July 5
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry (quarter)	1	June 1	May 21	June 2
Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas (quarter)	1	June 1	May 21	June 2
Osceola Mining (semi-annual)	$3	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mills (Boston)	$50	June 1	Holders of record	May 17
Park Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 1	May 21	June 2
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	May 28	May 7	May 28
Procter & Gamble com.	4	June 1	.....	.....
St. L. Ter. Cup. Sta. & Prop.	1	.....	.....	.....
St. L. Ter. Cup. Sta. & Prop. pf.	5	.....	.....	.....
Southern Cotton Oil	4	June 15	May 29	June 16
Standard Oil (quarter)	10	June 15	Holders of record	May 15
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 1	May 11	June 2
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 1	May 15	June 2
United States Leather pf.	1½	July 2	June 15	July 3
Welsbach Commercial pf. (quarter)	1	June 11	Holders of record	June 1
Welsbach Light (quarter)	50c	June 28	Holders of record	June 16
York Mfg. Co.	$22.50	June 1	Holders of record	May 22

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature
Alvarez Land & Timber Co.	May 24	June 7	June 6	Annual
Amalgamated Copper	May 7	June 5	June 4	Annual
Canada Southern	May 7	June 7	June 6	Annual
Chicago & Northwestern	May 5	June 8	June 7	Annual
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	May 8	June 11	June 9	Annual
Colonial Safe Deposit Co.	.....	.....	June 6	Annual
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	.....	.....	June 7	Annual
Empire State Idaho Min. & Dev. Co.	.....	.....	June 8	Annual
Everson-Hickok Co.	.....	.....	June 7	Special
Fresnillo Mining Co.	May 24	June 6	June 5	Annual
German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Co.	.....	.....	June 14	Annual
Greenwich Insurance Co.	.....	.....	June 4	Annual
Importers' Building Co.	.....	.....	May 31	Special
Keokuk & Des Moines	.....	.....	June 6	Annual
Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co.	.....	.....	May 28	Annual
Mexican Northern Railway	May 16	June 6	June 5	Annual
Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie R'y.	May 5	June 6	June 5	Annual
Missouri Pacific	.....	.....	July 16	Special
Mutual Life Insurance Co.	.....	.....	June 4	Annual
N. Y. & Long Island Bridge Co.	.....	.....	June 4	Annual
N. Y. & Queens Gas & El. Co.	.....	.....	June 4	Annual
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	May 10	June 1	May 31	Annual
Phenix Gas Co. of Fishkill & Matteawan	.....	.....	June 12	Special
Potosi & Rio Verde Railway	May 24	June 6	June 5	Annual
Quicksilver Mining Co.	June 9	June 21	June 20	Annual
St. Paul & Duluth	May 26	June 1	May 31	Special
United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	.....	.....	June 27	Annual
Victoria Fire Insurance Co.	.....	.....	May 29	Annual
William Cramp & Sons' Ship & Engine Building Co.	.....	.....	May 31	Annual

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Continental	530	545
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	85	90
German-American	510	515
Germania	285	305
Globe & Rutgers	50	70
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	100	108
Hanover	160	165
Home	205	212
Kings County	145	..
Nassau	150	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	160	170
North River	140	147
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	105	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	180
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	115	125
Westchester	320	..
Williamsburg City	425	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	114	116
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	116
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	98	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock.	34½	36½
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s.	100½	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101½	102½
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	114	116
Brooklyn City Railroad	229	231
Brooklyn City and New. 1st	115	117
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	110	113
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	200
Cent'l Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	180
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	102	103
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf.	83	..
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	100	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip.	97	100

Street Railways—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip.	105	109
42d St. & Grand St.	395	400
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113	115
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat.	..	21½
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	82	83
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	100	112
Nassau Electric 4s	90½	91
New Orleans Traction com.	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98
Ninth Avenue	198	203
North Jersey Street Ry.	29½	31
North Jersey Street Ry 4s	86	88
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds.	103	104
Rochester Railway	19¾	20½
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
St. Louis Transit	20½	22
Second Avenue stock	200	202
Second Avenue consol. 5s	118½	119½
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue stock	203	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	112	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115½	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	400	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	112	114
United Rys. of St. Louis pf.	69	70
United Rys. of St. Louis 4s	86½	87¼
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	112	114
Worcester Traction common	28	30
Worcester Traction pf.	104½	106

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	87½	88
Am. Agricultural Chem.	20	22
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf. ex d.	70	71
American Air Power	25	30
American Bank Note	47	50½
American Bicycle	9	10
American Bicycle pf.	36	40
American Bicycle bonds	..	88
American Press Association	70	80
American Type Founders	50	54
American Woolen	14⅝	15

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.	Bid.	Asked.
American Woolen pf	72	72½
Arizona Lead	15¾	16¼
Asphalt of America	4¾	5
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf	103	107
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107	..
British Columbian Copper	10	10½
California Copper	2	2½
Central South Am. Tel	105	108
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf	52	57
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	350
Chicago & Alton subs., ex div	109	110
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	92	93
Consolidated Fireworks pf	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	57	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	28½	32
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	79	80
Distilling Co. of America	5⅞	6
Distilling Co. of America pf	21	22
Electric Boat	19	22
Electric Boat pf	..	45
Electric Vehicle	25	30
Electric Vehicle pf	65	74
Electro-Pneumatic	2¼	2⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	26½
General Carriage	7¼	7⅝
General Chemical	90	65
General Chemical pf	98	100
Havana Commercial	12	13
Havana Com. pf., ex div	53	56
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1½
International Pump	17	18
International P. pf., ex div	62	64
Lorillard pf	100	102
Markeen Copper	5	6
Mergenthaler Linotype	185	187
National Gramophone	45	48
National Salt	39	40
National Salt pf., ex div	67	69
New England Transportation	4	5
New York Transportation	8½	9¼
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	166	175
Otis Elevator	29¼	30
Otis Elevator pf	87	89
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	21	23
Procter & Gamble	380	400
Procter & Gamble pf	190	200
Royal Baking Powder pf	89¼	90
Rubber Goods	26½	27
Rubber Goods pf	73	75
Singer Manufacturing	625	700
Sloss-Sheffield	20	22½
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	63	65
Standard Coupler	33	37
Standard Coupler pf	118	..
Standard Oil	556	560
Storage Power	15	18
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Swift & Co.	101	103
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	107	109
Tel., Tel. & C A., 2d ass. pd.	..	5¼
Tennessee Copper	13	14½
Texas Pacific Coal	70	..
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	107	..
Union Typewriter	25	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	120
United Shoe Machinery	28½	30
United Shoe Machinery pf	23	23¼
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	1-16	⅛
Virginia Iron, Coal & C.	10	12
Virginia I., C. & C. 5s, 1949	41	43
Westinghouse Air Brake	390	410
Worthington Pump pf	109	110

Gas Companies.	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1⅝	1⅞
Buffalo City	5	6
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	64	67
Central Union 5s, 1927	106½	108
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	104	106
Denver Gas	..	25
Denver Gas bonds	65	67
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	59	62
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	100	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	103	105
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	59	62
Lafayette Gas bonds	60	65
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	59	62
Madison (Wis.)	77	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	280	300
New Amsterdam	25½	26
New Amsterdam pf	50	50¼
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	103	103½
N. E. Gas & Coke	16	18
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	70	71
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, 1945	103	106
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	58	62
St. Joseph (Mo.)	..	28¾
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s, 1937	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	..	55
Standard (New York)	110	120
Standard pf	135	150
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western, (Milwaukee)	97	99
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	105	..

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 27.—On the Stock Exchange last week Americans met with a setback, largely because of the failure of Price, McCormick & Co. of New York City. They closed dull, although the fall was merely fractional. Louisville and Nashville fell ¾, Canadian Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, Illinois Central, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, Northern Pacific preferred, and Union Pacific ⅛ and most others from ⅛ to ¼.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing May 26. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	Albany & Sus.	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900 5%	..	..	..	..	*210	Oct. 13, 1899
140	160	American Coal	1,500,000	M'h. 1, 1900 4	..	..	..	..	145	Dec. 27, 1899
24	27	Am. District Telegraph	8,845,000	May 15, 1900 1	33½	Jan. 22	24½	Jan. 4	26	May 18, 1900
2¼	3	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,864,300	..	4	Feb. 15	2½	Apr. 19	2½	May 14, 1900
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	8,084,900	..	..	..	..	..	*24	Oct. 10, 1899
16½	17¾	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	18	M'h. 26	16¾	M'h. 8	17	Apr. 26, 1900
..	..	At & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	M'h. 6, 1900 3	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	Beech Creek	5,685,000	April, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	100	Oct. 31, 1899
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,425,000	Jan., 1900 2	..	..	..	..	106¼	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	21	Feb. 15, 1899
60	65	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	6,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	60	May 12, 1900
105	112	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900 3	70½	Mar. 29	52	Feb. 27	115	Apr. 26, 1900
102	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 1	98	Feb. 26	91¾	Feb. 26	*95½	Mar. 12, 1900
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	M'h. 1, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	171	Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	..	39⅝	Jan. 15	37	Apr. 25	39	Apr. 28, 1900
123½	127	Chic. & East. Ill. pf.	5,830,700	Apr. 2, 1900 1½	124	Feb. 5	120	Jan. 17	*120¾	May 17, 1900
86	86⅞	Chic. Gt. West. deb.	17,176,000	Jan. 15, 1900 2	89	Feb. 1	85	Jan. 12	86⅞	May 14, 1900
52	55	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	5,000,000	M'h. 20, 1899 1	63¾	Apr. 4	63¾	Apr. 4	45¼	Jan. 24, 1900
170	180	C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	12,648,800	Feb. 20, 1900 3½	175	Mar. 3	172	Feb. 8	175	May 8, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	102¼	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Apr. 2, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	120	June 4, 1898
24	28	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	8,000,000	..	28	Apr. 27	14½	Jan. 10	27½	May 9, 1900
64	67	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf.	6,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896 1½	72	Apr. 19	46	Jan. 2	66	May 11, 1900
186	..	Cleve. & Pittsburg	11,243,700	M'h. 1, 1900 1¾	*185	Apr. 30	*186	Apr. 30	*186	Apr. 30, 1900
..	1½	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	..	2⅜	Apr. 10	1¼	May 7	1¼	May 7, 1900
..	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	..	5¾	Mar. 26	3¼	Mar. 26	3¼	Mar. 26, 1900
120	125	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 6	131½	Jan. 17	121	Jan. 27	*126	May 8, 1900
16½	17½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	8,500,000	..	20¾	Mar. 21	14½	Jan. 6	17	May 17, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	..	..	..	..	..	30	June 9, 1899
160	..	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Apr. 14, 1900 1¾	*183	Jan. 17	169	Feb. 14	*175	May 10, 1900
51	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	52	May 9	50	Feb. 16	52	May 9, 1900
..	115	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	..	..	..	..	110	June 20, 1899
375	425	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	Apr., 1900 3%	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20	*400	Jan. 20, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Apr. 9, 1900 1½	122¾	Feb. 23	101	Jan. 3	106¾	May 10, 1900
92	95	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,234,000	Apr. 16, 1900 2½	94½	Apr.	90	Jan. 24	93	May 15, 1900
15¼	17	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,000	.. ..	19	Apr. 3	17	Mar. 29	17½	May 7, 1900
..	99½	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	13,638,300	M'h. 1, 1900 1¾	101⅝	Feb. 1	98	Jan. 2	*99¾	May 9, 1900
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Apr., 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	..	..	..	..	*45	Nov. 3, 1899
100	110	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	Apr. 14, 1900 2	115½	Jan. 11	109	Apr. 25	*109¾	May 18, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,800	May 1, 1900 1¼	..	..	..	..	*101	June 6, 1899
102½	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	May 1, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Apr. 26, 1900 50c	..	..	..	..	*105	May 20, 1899
70	75	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Apr. 25, 1900 50c	*73	Apr. 26	65	Feb. 6	*73	May 10, 1900
102	..	Ill. Cent., leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1900 2	102½	Apr. 18	102½	Apr. 18	*104	May 14, 1900
17	17½	Kan. City, P. & G., all in. pd.	.. ..	..	21½	Mar. 27	16⅝	May 11	18	May 19, 1900
..	16	Kan. City South., w. iss.	.. ..	..	17½	Apr. 19	17½	Apr. 19	17½	Apr. 19, 1900
..	40	Kan. City South. pf., w. iss.	.. ..	..	42⅝	Apr. 3	41	Apr. 6	41¼	Apr. 23, 1900
16	17	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899 ½	17½	Mar. 27	15	Feb. 2	15	May 11, 1900
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	7½	Nov. 9, 1899
56	62½	Knickerbocker Ice, Chic., pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	66	Feb. 6	58	May 19	58	May 19, 1900
68	70	Laclede Gas	8,014,400	M'h. 15, 1900 2	80	Jan. 5	65	May 10	67	May 14, 1900
98	100	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1899 2½	100	Jan. 4	96	Jan. 11	*95	May 10, 1900
70	83	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3	81	Mar. 28	75	Feb. 16	78	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	M'h. 31, 1900 5	..	..	..	..	*152	May 31, 1899
30	31½	Met. West Side El., Chi.	7,498,700	.. ..	37½	Apr. 5	24½	Jan. 29	32	May 10, 1900
108	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 20, 1900 2	*112	Feb. 2	*104	Jan. 18	*106	May 15, 1900
187½	190	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1900 3½	189½	May 8	186	Mar. 15	*188¾	May 17, 1900
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 *50	*50	May 7	*50	May 7	*50	May 7, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	3½	June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs.	.. ..	..	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10, 1900
33	38	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	37	Apr. 30	35	May 5	35	May 5, 1900
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Apr. 14, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
11½	12½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis	14,000,000	.. ..	14⅞	Mar. 29	11¾	May 18	11⅞	May 18, 1900
70	76	N. Y., Chi., & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	M'h. 1, 1900 5	85	Jan. 31	78	Apr. 17	*74¾	May 14, 1900
33	35	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	11,000,000	.. ..	40¼	Mar. 29	32	Jan. 2	75	May 11, 1900
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,038,650	Apr. 2, 1900 2	*400	May 16	*400	May 16	*400	May 16, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 10, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	38¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,300	.. ..	..	..	..	..	*7	Nov. 6, 1899
7⅞	8	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900 3c	9	Feb. 2	7¾	Jan. 4	8½	Apr. 27, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	17,384,300	July 2, 1898 1	..	..	..	..	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2,245,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
80	85	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	15,500,000	May 1, 1900 1¼	87½	Jan. 1	83	May 11	83	May 11, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 2, 1896 2	..	..	..	..	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	M'h. 1, 1900 1¾	..	..	..	..	*110	June 26, 1899
400	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1900 4	..	..	..	..	*375	June 17, 1899
55½	60	Pere Marquette pf.	10,162,200	.. ..	64½	Mar. 27	54½	Mar. 22	58	May 15, 1900
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	*117	May 16, 1899
186	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	Apr. 2, 1900 1¾	188	Feb. 16	180	M'h. 10	*187¾	Apr. 17, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1900 3	..	..	..	..	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
9¼	12	Pitts. & West. pf., 25o paid	.. ..	..	15	Jan. 15	11	Feb. 28	12	May 1, 1900
..	..	Quicksilver	5,700,700	.. ..	2½	Mar. 29	1⅝	May 8	1⅝	May 8, 1900
..	..	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 ½	10⅝	Mar. 28	8¼	Mar. 16	9	May 8, 1900
195	200	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 4	..	..	..	..	*200¾	Dec. 11, 1899
130	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,500,000	May 15, 1900 1¼	131¾	Mar. 28	131¾	Mar. 28	131¾	Mar. 28, 1900
12½	15½	St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,500,000	.. ..	18½	Feb. 15	12½	Apr. 23	12⅝	Apr. 23, 1900
58	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,680,200	July 5, 1887 3	62	May 9	50¾	Jan. 11	62	May 9, 1900
103⅝	..	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,009,000	May 15, 1900 3½	101	Mar. 13	99¾	Apr. 30	99¾	Apr. 30, 1900
..	..	Silver Bullion Certs.	.. ..	..	60¾	Mar. 16	58½	Jan. 16	60¾	Mar. 16, 1900
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	*200	Mar. 10, 1896
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1900 2½	..	..	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 1	*160	Feb. 2	*155	Jan. 5	*160	Mar. 7, 1900
..	..	Texas Central	2,049,400	.. ..	*14	Apr. 11	*14	Apr. 11	*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	*90	Apr. 9	*90	Apr. 9	*90	Apr. 9, 1900
23	..	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	..	..	..	..	24	Nov. 20, 1899
45	..	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	..	..	..	..	45	Dec. 2, 1899
9	..	Tol., Peoria & Western	4,076,900	.. ..	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	*8¾	Apr. 9, 1900
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf.	5,805,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	5	Nov. 14, 1899
61	63	Twin City Rap. Trans.	15,010,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1½	68¼	Jan. 24	62	May 9	63¾	May 14, 1900
..	141	Twin City Rap. Transit pf.	2,092,200	Apr. 2, 1900 1¾	142	Apr. 12	136	Jan. 2	141	Apr. 30, 1900
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 ½	..	..	..	..	64	July 13, 1897
..	12	United N. J. R. R. & Canal.	21,240,400	Apr. 10, 1900 2½	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¾	Jan. 17, 1900
160	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	.. ..	13½	Feb. 23	4	Mar. 23	4	Mar. 23, 1898
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	M'h. 1, 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
119	124	Wells-Fargo Express	8,022,000	Jan. 15, 1900 3	127½	Mar. 29	122	Feb. 21	123	May 8, 1900
..	..	West Chicago Street	18,189,000	May 15, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	*120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,513,096	.. ..	..	..	..	..	*98	Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900 3	..	..	..	..	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, New York and Harlem, Morris and Essex, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pittsburg and Western preferred, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal is $25 par, New Central Coal $20 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 26th day of May, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged:

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$239,899,779	Gold certificates outstanding	$229,899,779
Silver dollars	414,707,000	Silver certificates outstanding	414,707,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,427,807	Treasury notes outstanding	79,996,000
Silver bullion of 1890	71,868,193		
United States notes	5,105,000	Currency certificates outstand'g.	5,105,000
Total	$729,077,779	Total	$729,077,779

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$42,215,651.05	
Gold certificates	27,189,960.00	
Standard silver dollars	4,751,031.00	
Silver certificates	6,042,886.00	
Silver bullion	128,946.24	
United States notes	17,307,208.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	282,523.00	
Currency certificates	145,000.00	
National bank notes	4,489,095.32	
Fractional silver coin	5,788,141.61	
Fractional currency	69.75	
Minor coin	422,141.17	
		$111,249,251.05
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$105,666,660.61	
To credit of disbursing officers	5,577,977.42	
Total	$111,244,637.03	
Awaiting Redemption—		
Funds and interest paid	66,666.15	
		111,177,970.88
Total		$222,427,221.93
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund		$12,000,000.00
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,121,252.03	
Disbursing officers' balances	53,401,394.61	
Post Office Department account	6,331,421.66	
Miscellaneous items	2,804,270.46	
		78,011,099.73
Available cash balance		$144,904,488.80

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$434,742.87	$14,692,741.40	$211,784,906.25
Internal revenue	1,006,679.33	20,310,132.77	264,006,456.61
Miscellaneous	63,834.94	3,237,834.55	34,886,348.58
Total receipts	$1,505,257.14	$38,240,708.72	$510,677,771.44
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	10,000.00	8,270,000.00	94,111,823.21
War	410,000.60	7,110,880.00	134,896,544.51
Navy	75,000.00	4,985,000.00	50,455,528.31
Indians	45,660.66	730,000.00	8,902,852.91
Pensions	500,000.00	11,945,000.00	139,790,159.27
Interest	.....	3,050,000.00	80,234,880.00
Total expenditures	$1,040,000.00	$36,080,880.00	$449,546,973.21
Excess of receipts over expenditures	465,257.14	2,159,708.72	61,130,798.23
Receipts last year—			
Customs	561,982.77	12,861,762.74	186,767,736.01
Internal revenue	914,097.10	20,494,023.99	243,039,674.20
Receipts from all source last year	1,949,114.32	39,648,788.69	462,606,817.34
Expenditures last year	1,297,000.00	37,290,000.00	370,911,429.21

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	21,000.00	388,737.50	12,988,695.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	122,075.00	2,166,720.00	15,445,262.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1878.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$346,488,414.00	$103,160,488.00	$449,647,902.00
This fiscal year, to March 14, 1900	11,031,782.00	3,680,128.00	14,710,910.00

UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.

Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$11,031,782.00	$1,680,128.00	$12,710,910.00
This fiscal year	11,031,782.00	1,680,128.00	12,710,910.00
This month	7,351,782.00	1,680,128.00	9,031,910.00
This day	680,000.00	80,000.00	760,000.00
Exchanged for Coin—			
To date	11,351,782.00	1,680,128.00	13,031,910.00
This fiscal year	11,351,782.00	1,680,128.00	13,031,910.00
This month	7,351,782.00	1,680,128.00	9,031,910.00
This day	680,000.00	80,000.00	760,000.00

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.
Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.
Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
George R. Sheldon,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
Edward Eyre,	Albert G. Jennings,
Peter Doelger,	William H. Gelshenen,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield.
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
James Roosevelt,	Charles F. Forness,
Edward N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence.

Jas. Ross Curran.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK,
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CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
May 26	$965,215,336	$55,921,961
May 19	1,006,863,479	51,894,225
May 12	995,720,213	54,586,513
May 5	1,158,701,031	72,809,381
April 28	1,064,446,657	48,974,241
April 21	1,195,364,041	76,001,061
April 14	1,080,414,173	60,447,058
April 7	1,270,596,366	66,745,368
March 31	1,116,124,633	52,429,219
March 24	1,070,865,960	47,934,706
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,830,142
March 10	983,396,761	50,598,191
March 3	1,020,735,849	55,318,914
*Feb. 24	876,185,598	44,239,547
*Feb. 17	925,315,975	45,246,144
Feb. 10	1,106,852,009	43,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,052,652	59,007,580
Jan. 27	972,111,857	49,416,899
Jan. 20	1,005,176,062	56,908,305
Jan. 13	1,097,626,402	58,054,808
*Jan. 6	1,146,108,220	62,735,507
*Dec. 30	980,902,065	46,539,980
Dec. 23	1,428,305,943	58,302,736
Dec. 16	1,349,644,928	51,807,123
Dec. 9	1,114,068,435	45,117,030
*Dec. 2	1,039,139,969	46,097,791
Nov. 25	1,086,762,288	53,682,106
Nov. 18	1,263,834,833	55,800,525
*Nov. 11	1,091,754,797	37,124,066
Nov. 4	1,284,266,145	54,674,678
Oct. 28	1,099,029,146	54,975,280
Oct. 21	1,202,533,092	56,925,993
Oct. 14	1,165,902,485	53,281,186
Oct. 7	1,450,652,632	66,504,730
†Sept. 30	749,224,101	38,614,303
Sept. 23	1,330,033,283	58,354,915
Sept. 16	1,098,748,288	43,241,021
†Sept. 9	886,526,474	43,742,432
Sept. 2	933,858,272	53,235,960
Aug. 26	972,668,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	965,519,703	49,330,721
Aug. 12	903,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,029,869,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,035	57,845,059
July 22	980,471,013	55,532,502
July 15	1,196,806,403	63,085,310
*July 8	1,026,944,953	64,469,370
July 1	1,165,838,116	66,853,468
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,896
June 17	1,137,462,946	66,904,470
June 10	1,039,203,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,342,888	56,274,997
May 27	1,231,015,611	69,939,059

*Five days. †Four days.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers; comparatively low temperature; fresh winds, mostly northeasterly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,721. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks dull.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 82⅞; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42⅝c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 28½c; cotton, middling, 9 5-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $21.00; butter, Western, creamery, 20½c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate Mr. Wellington called up the Teller resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers, and spoke at length in support of it. It was charged that the Industrial Commission is a Republican machine, and that important testimony has been suppressed. In the House it was announced that a special order will be reported setting aside three days this week for debate on the anti-trust measures. A bill was introduced increasing the duties on imports from Germany to offset the German Meat bill.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Lord Roberts, at the last reports, was only eighteen miles from Johannesburg, and it is possible that he may enter that town to-day. He reports that the Boers abandoned all their positions and did not oppose his advance, but that firing was heard on Monday to his left, the supposition being that Gens. Ian Hamilton and French were engaged with the burghers. Reports from Pretoria say a great change in opinion has taken place among the Boers, and that they are now ready to surrender. Commandos, it is declared, sing "God Save the Queen" in spite of efforts to stop them. It was rumored in London yesterday that Lord Salisbury would retire into private life after the general election. A stormy debate in the French Chamber of Deputies followed the interpellation of the Government by Count Boni de Castellane with regard to the alleged agreement with Reinach. The scene became so riotous that M. Deschanel ordered an adjournment. It was reported that the Marquis de Gallifet had offered his resignation in the course of the adjournment on account of a remark made by the Premier, but that the General was placated by the withdrawal of the expression. Finally a vote of confidence in the Ministry was passed by a small majority. The Ashanti relief force has already fought a battle with the hostile natives. Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, said in the House of Commons yesterday that funds from the home exchequer were not needed on account of the famine. The "Boxers" are reported to be marching on Peking, and there is much alarm in the Chinese capital. The Diplomatic Corps met to consider the situation. Admiral Kempff, with the Newark, is at Taku, the nearest port.—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

Lemuel Ely Quigg will retire from the Presidency of the Republican County Committee on June 21, and Gen. Francis V. Greene will be his successor.

How lucrative inheritance tax cases are to a few favored lawyers, and notably to Assemblyman E. H. Fallows, was shown by a statement of fees received, furnished by the Controller yesterday.

The eclipse of the sun, which occurred yesterday, attracted great interest throughout the world. The observers report ideal weather in the path of totality and many successful observations.

Attorney General Davies yesterday took the first step in the proceedings to prohibit the American Ice Company from doing business in this State, and upon his petition Justice Chase appointed ex-State Senator Myer Nussbaum as referee to hear testimony.

Page 5.

The Supreme Court decided against Admiral Dewey on his claim for double bounty for the destruction of Spanish ships in Manila Bay.

Page 7.

Big crowds were attracted to St. Thomas's Church by the wedding of Dr. Lewis R. Morris and Miss Katherine S. Clark yesterday.

The Methodist General Conference refused to accept a majority report criticising the President for his attitude in regard to army post canteens.

Page 11.

The brokerage firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co. made an assignment yesterday.

Page 14.

The American liner New York was delayed by the loss of a propeller. She will sail again to-morrow and be fitted with a new propeller at Southampton.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 13.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 8.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

HEADQUARTERS IN CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee has arranged to make Chicago the main headquarters of that organization during the coming campaign, the old headquarters in Washington being continued as a branch. Chairman Babcock, Vice Chairman Overstreet of Indiana, and the Secretary, Representative Mercer of Nebraska, will stay in Chicago, while the Washington branch probably will be in charge of Representative Loudenslager of New Jersey. The Chicago headquarters will be opened June 15.

"The chief advantage of Chicago," said Mr. Babcock, "will be in bringing the officers of the committee in close touch with the great centres of political activity and within easy access of close districts. A night's ride will take us to most of the points requiring close attention, and we can even reach the districts of Western Pennsylvania more readily from Chicago than Washington."

The admission made by Chairman Babcock, in his New York interview, that the Republicans may lose the next Congress, was discounted long ago, as other members of his party fear the loss of some districts now held, and know that the loss of nine districts, without compensating gains, will give the House to the opposition. Democrats are not a little worried about Mr. Babcock's candor, and are disposed to believe that it covers a determination to devote attention and means to the saving of the House if possible, which is not regarded as unreasonable if it is to be assumed that McKinley will win the Presidential election.

Just as the Republican Congressional committee is talking about removing its headquarters to Chicago, Senator Jones of Arkansas is discussing the desirability of setting up the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee here in Washington. He has complained to his intimate friends that in 1896 it was impossible to obtain fair treatment for the Democratic committee in Chicago. Instances are related of the deliberate perversion of authorized statements issued by the committee and of the impossibility of securing impartial attention to some of their public business. In Washington it is believed there will be freedom from misrepresentation, and the committee expects to be able to transact its business quite as effectively and with infinitely more comfort.

Mr. Spooner Gets Abusive Missives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Senator Spooner said to-night that he had received more ugly, abusive, and critical communications, signed and anonymous, in the last forty-eight hours than he had ever received in his life up to this time.

"They are all from Democrats," said he, "and came by letters and postal cards. I find myself at a disadvantage in this case that I never suffer in the Senate. There I can answer. I think I was interrupted in my Philippines speech as many as 150 times. But in these cases I cannot talk back."

Is Your Brain Tired?
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. Y. S. Trover, Memphis, Tenn., says: "It recuperates the brain and enables one to think and act." Makes exertion easy.—Adv.

BIG FEES PAID TO LAWYERS BY THE STATE

What Favored Few Have Received for Inheritance Tax Cases.

E. H. FALLOWS'S LARGE SHARE

Samuel T. Carter, Jr., His Law Partner, Got $2,500 Job from the Assemblyman's Committee.

The inroads made upon the revenue derived by the State from the tax levied upon bequests to indirect heirs of decedents by the fees paid to lawyers who are in favor with the State Controller was further exemplified yesterday by a statement furnished by Controller Color of the moneys paid to such attorneys for their aid in collecting the tax on estates located in New York County. This statement shows that since Jan. 1, 1898, and up to April 1 of this year there had been paid out in this direction over $130,000, and that thirteen attorneys had transacted all the business. Inquiry among these lawyers developed the fact that this is a distinct branch of the law business and that it is confined to only a few men.

Within the dates mentioned, it appears from the statement, that Elliot Danforth, formerly Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has collected upward of $47,000 from this source, and that Emmet R. Olcott, a cousin of the former District Attorney of this county, has done almost as much business in the same way. State Senator Henry J. Coggeshall of Oneida County, figures once in the statement, with a fee of $2,250 to his credit, and W. E. Kisselburgh, Jr., formerly a Deputy Attorney General under Attorney General Hancock, appears to have profited to the extent of about $4,000. John R. Dos Passos collected one fee of $12,500, and his brother, B. F. Dos Passos, got another of $152.40.

MR. FALLOWS'S FEES.

The name of Assemblyman Edward H. Fallows of the Twenty-first New York District appears first in the statement in the quarter ending Sept. 30 of last year. Mr. Fallows, it will be remembered, made an investigation of the office of Surrogate Arnold a few months previously, and during the legislative session of 1899 he introduced several bills which had as their motives the reformation of the procedure of that office. He appears to have taken up inheritance tax cases soon after this investigation.

His first fee was $2,421.17 and his second $2,880.00. In the first quarter of the present year he got $4,833.44 for aiding in the collection of the tax on the estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt. This, it is said, is only a partial payment, as a large portion of the tax is in litigation. Since April 1 Mr. Fallows has received $10,000 for handling the Smith estate, which yielded a tax of $2,000,000 to the State and which had practically settled with Controller Coler before the State Controller knew that any of the taxable assets of the estate could be found in the State.

Under the inheritance tax laws, the Controllers of cities and the Treasurers of counties are required to act as agents of the State Controller in collecting the tax. The law permits the State Controller to appoint attorneys to assist his local agents in making the collection, but there is nothing which compels him to do so, unless there are legal complications. Controller Coler is authority for the statement that there is seldom any great difficulty in making these collections, and that the employment of lawyers in most cases is an extravagant use of power by the State Controller, and a detriment to the State.

As an instance of the expense to which the State is put for attorneys' fees in these cases, Mr. Coler said yesterday that the fees paid to Elliott Danforth alone, in the last two years, aggregate more than the legal commission of 1 per cent, which the Controller receives for making the collection. Mr. Coler used the name of Mr. Danforth without desiring to reflect in any way on him, but only to show the demerits of the system.

According to an attorney engaged in this branch of business, there are a number of lawyers who have agents throughout the country who find out assets of decedents liable to taxation under the New York law and so report to the State Controller. The latter, it was said, always gives these cases to the men who report them, and they are only accepted on a contingent fee.

Mr. Danforth, in speaking of the matter last night, said:

"Generally these cases are out of the State, and they require a good deal of fine work. I don't regard the fees as extravagant. A man who discovers these assets is entitled to pay for making the discovery if he can collect the tax."

CITY CLUB INTERESTED.

The attention of officials of the City Club has been called to the large number of claims audited by the Legislature at its recent session and paid by the State Controller in which members of the Senate or Assembly are supposed to have a direct or an indirect interest. One of the officers of the organization said he did not know what steps would be taken in the premises.

One of the bills produced was that of Samuel T. Carter, Jr., of which the following is an exact copy:

State of New York,
Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections
To Samuel T. Carter, Jr., Dr.
Jan. 6 to April 6. To services as counsel to committee in contests in the Fifteenth Assembly District, New York County, and the Third Assembly District, Onondaga County, including attendance upon committee in New York, Syracuse, and Albany; consultation of authorities, and examination of ballots in connection therewith, and preparation of opinions for committee, and final reports.....$2,500.00
Approved. S. F. NIXON, Speaker.
Approved at $2,500.
Received payment.
SAMUEL T. CARTER, Jr.

Samuel T. Carter, Jr., is the law partner of E. H. Fallows, who is Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Abraham Gruber of the Twenty-first Assembly District, which constituency elected Mr. Fallows to the Assembly, is on the warpath against Mr. Fallows.

"Fallows," he said yesterday, "is a sweet-scented reformer. After pretending to be my friend he came out in a pronunciamento during the hot fight at the March primaries, in which he declared he must support George C. Austin for leader of the district because I was so bad, and he (Fallows) is so good. As the law partner of Samuel T. Carter, Jr., he is entitled to one-half of the $2,500 collected by Carter. So, too, the latter can claim half of the $10,000 paid to Fallows in the Smith case. These are two payments I have found, and I believe there are others. If there are I will find them and also learn who participated in the addition, division, and silence.

"I have yet to learn that the Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections has the right to engage special counsel. Certainly there was no occasion for it in the contests under consideration by the Legislature. Both sides had plenty of counsel in each case, while at least four members of the committee are lawyers. Just look at the list: Messrs. Fallows of New York, Rodenbeck of Monroe, Patton of Erie, Wilson of Kings, Roberts of Jefferson, Axtell of Delaware, Meister of New York, Juengst of Kings, and Ryttenberg of New York.

"Now look at Carter's bill. Just one paragraph. No itemized account. Lawyers don't make out bills in that way. But he was careful to grab the entire amount of the appropriation, and that, I have reason to believe, was smuggled through in the Supply bill under the head of appropriations for the agricultural experiment stations. Yes, I am a bad man, but what a good man Fallows has been to himself and his partner!"

Concerning his claim as counsel to the committee, Mr. Carter last evening said:

"No one can reasonably find fault with my bill. I did much work for the committee. At the time that proceedings were instituted to investigate the administration of the Surrogate's Office under J. H. V. Arnold, Mr. Fallows was Chairman of the Committee of Investigation. There was much legal work to be done, and I consented to do it, but provided that my services should be gratuitous. Nobody found fault with me for not putting in a bill, although I then did a vast amount of work."

Cincinnati in 1900
has become so important as to deserve a better train service, and the New York Central, Lake Shore and Big Four are undertaking to meet the demand. See New York Central time table. Trains 1:00, 3:30, and 9:20 P. M.—Adv.

ACCIDENT TO ROBERT GOELET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 28.—Robert Goelet came very near to being killed at the Country Club of Brookline this afternoon. It is said to-night that he is in no danger of dying, but that his injuries are severe.

Mr. Goelet's nose is broken, his face is badly cut, and he is internally shaken up, so that it will be some time before he can resume his studies at Harvard.

The accident occurred in the race for the National Hunt Club Cup. At the last hurdle on the back stretch Mr. Goelet, riding Golden Buckle, was thrown heavily to the ground and his horse fell on him. He was taken to the clubhouse, and after an examination was removed to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Robert W. Goelet, Mr. Goelet's cousin, is in attendance, and medical skill is doing its utmost to minimize the results of his nasty fall.

MAMMOTH BONES UNEARTHED.

Strange Discovery in the Marshes Near Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 28.—What local scientists pronounce to be the remains a gigantic mammal were unearthed near this city to-day. The bones evidently are those of an animal not less than one hundred feet in length. Only three bones were taken out to-day, but an effort will be made to-morrow to recover the entire skeleton.

The bones were discovered by Stewart H. Shinn of this city, while gunning a few days ago. They were imbedded in the marsh at Grassy Point, on the meadows directly back of this city. The action of the water had cut away the banks of the thoroughfare, leaving the end of one of the bones protruding. Mr. Shinn was unable at the time to bring his find home with him, but he returned to the spot to-day accompanied by W. Newbold, a cottager, and Capt. Daniel Headley, and the three succeeded in digging out three pieces of the gigantic skeleton, which lay three or four feet below the surface. The bones are each thirteen inches long, forty inches in circumference, and weigh nearly forty pounds apiece. They are supposed to be a part of the animal's vertebrae.

Mr. Shinn and his party located over fifty feet of the backbone, and have not nearly reached the end of their investigations. The skeleton when recovered will probably be sent to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

SARAH E. GARDNER'S WILL.

Commodore Perry's Illegitimate Daughter, a Ragpicker, Left $50,000 to a Rhode Island Society.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 28.—The will of Sarah E. Gardner was offered for probate to-day. She leaves all her wearing apparel and household effects to any persons or person who had attended her. The residue, amounting to $50,000, is left to the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. She was the illegitimate daughter of Commodore Perry.

Miss Gardner had lived in the families of prominent cottagers here until twenty years ago. Since then she had been daily seen about the ash barrels picking over their contents. She lived in a squalid home, denying herself the necessaries of life, and there she was found dead and alone.

It was never known what she did with her pickings, but when her place was searched, rags, bones, and junk were found in large quantities, as well as fine dress goods and silks bearing upon the wrappers names of some of the best-known dry goods houses in New York and Boston.

She was a Spiritualist and was guided in her actions by the advice of her mother's spirit, whom she was wont to consult through a medium. As far as known she had no living relatives, so there will be no contest of the will.

ST. LOUIS FAIR BOOM.

Missourians Hopeful of Success in the $5,000,000 Appropriation Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The St. Louis Exposition project, which looked almost hopeless on Saturday, has received a new impetus through the energy and persistency of ex-Gov. Francis, ex-Representative Cobb, and Senator Cockrell, assisted in the House by Representative Barthold. Mr. Barthold has undertaken to show to the Speaker that the House is anxious to have a chance to vote on the bill guaranteeing an expenditure of $5,000,000 by the United States toward making the celebration successful.

On the Republican side of the House he has secured about 120 signatures of members who favor bringing the bill to a vote, and a Democratic member has obtained about 100 signatures from his party. With such a record of support in advance the promoters of the bill do not see how the Speaker and the Committee on Rules can refuse to give the measure a day.

Senator Cockrell has done wonders in the Senate. Without waiting for a regular meeting of the appropriate committee he went about among the members and secured the consent of twelve out of thirteen to report the bill, the thirteenth member being absent. The report being assured, he will endeavor to have it attached to an appropriation bill, and thus bring it to the attention of the House in conference about the time that the House may have passed it as an original and independent proposition.

The friends of the measure now hope to get it through before the adjournment.

Union Traction of Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 28.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Union Traction Company to-day Jesse Spalding resigned the Presidency, and John M. Roach was elected to succeed him. The reasons for the change are set forth in a letter read at the Directors' meeting, in which Mr. Spalding says he accepted the Presidency only temporarily and until a permanent organization could be effected.

Indiana Steel Works Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDERSON, Ind., May 28.—The Republic Iron and Steel Company, which operates a large plant at Frankton, has closed the plant. Three hundred operatives are thrown out of work. The plant had been in operation only a week after a shut-down of four months.

Cheap Trolley Rides in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The cheap trolley service established by the Calumet Electric Street Railway Company between Woodlawn and South Chicago has proved so popular that round-trip tickets for a nickel, formerly restricted to Sundays and holidays, are now on sale weekdays.

Another Great Sale of Hats at O'Neill's
Begins this morning. Thousands of choice Dress Shapes are offered at 25c. each. Rôs their advertisement. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

GREENE IN QUIGG'S PLACE

Coming Change in Republican County Committee Presidency.

THE STATEMENT OF MR. QUIGG

His Long-Talked-Of Retirement Occurs in June—Gen. Greene Confers with Mr. Platt.

Lemuel Ely Quigg will retire from the Presidency of the Republican County Committee at the meeting to be held on June 21. Major Gen. Francis V. Greene will be his successor.

Chairman Quigg authorized the statement last night when he said:

"Gen. Greene is a candidate for the Presidency of the Republican County Committee. I shall resign that office at the next regular meeting of the committee, which will be held on the night of June 21. Meanwhile it is not unlikely that a special meeting will be called, at which some changes in the rules will be proposed to be finally acted on at the regular meeting on June 21."

"Are you satisfied that Gen. Greene will consent to serve?" Mr. Quigg was asked.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Is Senator Platt aware that Gen. Greene is to succeed you?"

"I don't know that he is," Mr. Quigg answered.

"Was it not understood, Mr. Quigg, that nothing would be definitely done in the matter of selecting your successor until after the return of State Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., from the West?"

"I am not aware of it."

"Do you think Gen. Greene's election will be satisfactory to Senator Platt and Mr. Odell?"

"I know that Gen. Greene is satisfied."

"Will an Executive Committee be appointed?"

"There is an Executive Committee in existence."

"Is Gen. Greene a member of the County Committee?"

"He is not, but there is no doubt that the members of that body will elect him to the Presidency and he will consent to serve."

"Is it also your intention, Mr. Quigg, to resign the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee of the Greater New York City Committee?"

"That is a matter I do not care to discuss."

Although Mr. Quigg stated that he did not know that Senator Platt is aware of what is contemplated, a Republican very close to the Senator said last night:

"Senator Platt and Gen. Greene had a long talk within forty-eight hours, and he knows that the General has consented to serve. Quigg is simply trying to nail Gen. Greene to his own mast."

At Gen. Greene's residence, 33 East Thirtieth Street, it was said last night that he had gone out to dinner and was not expected until after midnight. Where he had gone the servant did not know.

Fred S. Gibbs, National Committeeman from this State, who is in the confidence of both Senator Platt and Mr. Quigg, remarked:

"Quigg telephoned me this evening that he would resign at the June meeting and would be succeeded by Gen. Greene. I am satisfied the information is correct. I understand some changes in the rules are contemplated. The body composed of the district leaders is not strictly an Executive Committee. It would not surprise me if a campaign committee was chosen on the Chairman of which would devolve much of the work now transacted by the President of the committee."

Politicians about the Fifth Avenue Hotel were somewhat nonplussed at the turn of events. The large majority of them expressed the opinion that Gen. Greene knew very little of practical politics, and that he would be a mere figurehead with Quigg as the power behind the throne. This belief is encouraged by the fact that Mr. Quigg's position as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Greater New York City Committee, gives him absolute charge in local affairs. George H. Roberts of Brooklyn is Chairman of the Greater New York City Committee but its rules vest in the Chairman of the Executive Committee about all the power, even to the calling of meetings.

BOGUS ROCHESTER BILL.

Governor Takes Steps to Apprehend the Men Who Substituted the School Measure.

ALBANY, May 28.—Acting under instructions from the Governor, William J. Youngs, his secretary, went before County Judge Gregory this afternoon in chambers and secured an order for a hearing on Thursday next in the matter of the fraudulent Rochester School bill. It is said that the authorities have a strong clue as to the persons who are responsible for the change, and that an assistant clerk in the Assembly, who, it is alleged, sent the bogus bill to the State Printer, may be placed under arrest soon.

It is rumored that the investigation carried on before the Grand Jury of Monroe County brought out the fact that the crime was committed in Albany, and therefore no indictment could be secured in Monroe County.

At the conclusion of the conference held at Oyster Bay Saturday night, in which the Governor discussed the matter with Attorney General Davies and District Attorney Warren of Monroe County, the Governor sent a letter to Secretary Youngs in which he said:

In view of the testimony before the Grand Jury at Rochester in connection with Senate Bill No. 1,274, introduced by Senator Armstrong, which passed the Legislature in one form, but of which a differently printed copy, as well as a differently engrossed bill was submitted to me, the actual bill that I signed not being the same as the real bill which appears to have passed the Legislature, I direct you, after consultation with the Attorney General, to lay such information before the proper judicial authorities as will enable steps to be taken to discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime.

Mr. Youngs's application for a judicial hearing followed the receipt of this letter.

WOMAN HELD UP ON STREET.

Robbers Chased by Citizens and a Suspect Caught.

Considerable excitement was caused last night by two men running up Sixth Avenue, followed by a large crowd, including several policemen. The men had robbed Miss Marion Moore of 200 West Thirty-ninth Street of her pocketbook. Miss Moore, after dinner at the Hotel Vendome, walked through Forty-first Street toward Sixth Avenue. Near the avenue she was grabbed from behind by a man, who placed his hand over her mouth, and then another man grabbed her pocketbook.

As soon as released the woman screamed and ran after the men. A crowd of several hundred persons joined in the chase. At Forty-third Street one of the men turned east and was followed by Policeman Donaldson, who captured a man supposed to be him at Fifth Avenue. The prisoner was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where he said he was Herman Kolinsky, twenty-eight years old, of 518 Ninth Avenue. He denied that he was one of the robbers and the woman could not identify him. When searched a key belonging to the Social Hotel, at Thirty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, was found in his possession. He said the key belonged to a room in the hotel in which there was a woman, and that she could not get out until he had unlocked the door. A detective took the key and went to the hotel. Kolinsky was locked up.

New York and Princeton Special, via Pennsylvania Railroad.
New through service between Princeton and New York. The train, with parlor car and coaches, leaves Princeton 8:00 A. M., arrive New York 9:33. Leave New York, West 23d St., 3:55 P. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 4:00 P. M., and arrive Princeton 5:25 P. M., every weekday.—Adv.

STATE WAR ON ICE TRUST

First Steps to Prohibit It from Doing Business.

Supreme Court Justice Appoints Myer Nussbaum as Referee to Hear Testimony—Witnesses Summoned.

Attorney General Davies yesterday took the first step in the proceedings to prohibit the American Ice Company from doing business in this State. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon a petition was presented to Supreme Court Justice Emory A. Chase of Albany County, who is sitting in Brooklyn, asking that a referee be named to hear evidence regarding the business of the company. The petition further asked that a large number of witnesses be summoned to appear before the referee, and that the latter be empowered to demand all the papers and books of the company which may throw any light on its business methods.

The petition was presented by ex-Judge Coyne of Albany County on behalf of Attorney General Davies, and was attested by Deputy Attorney General Francis.

Justice Chase signed the order, and named ex-State Senator Myer Nussbaum, also of Albany County, as referee. He also selected Room 907 in the Mutual Life Insurance Building as the place for the sittings of the referee, the hearings to begin this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Among the witnesses who were served with Judge Chase's order last night were Charles W. Morse, President of the American Ice Company; Robert A. Scott, Secretary of the company, who is ordered to produce such books of the corporation as may be desired by the referee; Secretary Burke of the Dock Board, with the books of the board, and President Gelshenen of the Garfield National Bank, which institution is said to have financed the Ice Trust, and various independent ice dealers and experts. The cross-examination of witnesses will be conducted by ex-Judge Coyne, assisted by B. F. Einstein, the attorney for William R. Hearst, proprietor of The New York Journal, whose original petition to the Attorney General to proceed against the American Ice Company brought about this hearing.

It is thought that the sittings of Referee Nussbaum will consume several weeks.

BAIL FOR ICE TRUST HEADS.

Magistrate Zeller Threatened to Issue Warrants—Mr. Church Ill.

Those officials of the American Ice Company not in court last Friday, were yesterday afternoon admitted to bail by Magistrate Zeller in the Jefferson Market Court. All but Charles W. Church were in court. He is ill in Washington. The bail for him, and for Charles W. Devoe, John Bauer, and John L. Kavanagh was fixed at $2,000 each. The accused men waived examination Friday.

When the names of the above men were called out yesterday afternoon there was no answer from any one, and Magistrate Zeller directed at once that warrants be issued for each of the men. Then Edwin Campbell, associated with counsel for the defense, and connected with the American Ice Company, declared that all the defendants, except Mr. Church, were in court. He said that Mr. Church is seventy-one years old, and so ill that he cannot leave his home in Washington. He declared they were waiting for John D. Lindsay, De Lancey Nicoll's partner, who had not yet appeared. A clerk, however, apeared from Mr. Lindsay's office to explain his absence.

The Magistrate said he would allow bail, and Charles A. Winch, Superintendent of the American Ice Company, went on the different bonds. He gave as security the property at 159 and 161 West Twenty-fourth Street, valued at $60,000, and occupied by the American Ice Company as Branch A.

Magistrate Zeller said Mr. Church could remain in the custody of Mr. Nicholl till he was able to come to the city and give bail in the District Attorney's office.

DR. JACOBI ATTACKS TRUST.

With Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, He Declares that Cornering Ice Is Criminal and Calamitous.

In a paper read by Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin last evening before the Medical Society of the County of New York at the New York Academy of Medicine on the effect of Summer heat upon the public health, the doctor alluded to the greed of the ice trust. In the discussion that followed, Dr. Abraham Jacobi criticised the action of the ice trust in advancing the price as criminal.

Dr. Chapin said: "There are some 146,600 children under three years of age in Manhattan and the Bronx, and these live principally upon milk. If milk can be properly cooled it will keep for a considerable time, and this is much better than to rely upon superheated milk.

"Here is where the necessity of ice comes properly under the physician's notice. Any difficulty in the free procuring of ice by the poor during the heated months, whether from a natural scarcity or from the cornering of this staple by commercial greed, is a public calamity. In 1896, during the heated term, the death rate among little children rose to such an alarming figure that the Board of Health requested the city authorities to distribute ice freely among the poor."

Dr. Jacobi then arose and said:

"Commercial enterprise should not be disturbed, but when it goes to the length of destroying life, some check ought to be put to it. We punish men for erecting bad buildings, and when a wall tumbles down and kills a person a great hue and cry is raised, and new and more stringent laws are made. When commercial enterprise is sure to kill thousands of children and adults, should it not be interfered with?

"Physicians should take a lively interest in this matter. They ought to be statesmen and good citizens and take the liveliest interest in the public welfare. It is true that our profession prevents us from taking part in primaries, but whenever an opportunity offers itself to show contempt for enterprises that ruin limb and life it becomes our duty to interfere."

ICE STOCKS SHOW STRENGTH.

For the first time in some days American Ice stocks yesterday showed strength, the common appreciating 4¾ points on sales of 1,000 shares, and the preferred 2½ points on transactions involving 200 shares. Two hundred shares of the 1,000 common stock were sold "under the rule" for the account of Seymour, Johnson & Co.

The buying in the stocks was pronounced better than the selling, and inside interests were said to be among the purchasers. Short covering was also in evidence, which helped toward the advance.

Comte de Lafayette Greets Veterans.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 28.—Comte de Lafayette, a great-grandson of Gen. Lafayettte of Revolutionary fame, was a guest of Col. Henry H. Adams, formerly commander of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., of New York, at his Belle Haven residence yesterday. In the evening Col. Adams and Comte de Lafayette went to the Soldiers' Home at Noroton Heights, where interesting patriotic services were held. Both men made addresses. The Comte took the veterans by storm. The principal address was made by Col. Adams. He spoke at some length on the life of Gen. Lafayette.

Niagara Falls and Return, $8.
Buy Lackawanna Railroad tickets May 29. Good to return on any regular train on or before May 31.—Adv.

Grand Decoration Day Excursions
To West Point, &c., by Day Line Steamers.—Adv.

ECLIPSE OBSERVERS REPORT SUCCESS

Ideal Weather in the Path of the Moon's Shadow.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HUNDREDS

Work at Nearly Every Station Done Without a Hitch.

No Definite Results Until Observations Are Worked Up—Great Interest Shown in This and Other Countries.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 28.—In every section of the Southeastern States over which the belt of totality of the sun's eclipse extended the weather was ideal for the observation of this remarkable phenomenon.

In the southern portion of Alabama there was some haziness, but other than this the astronomers and scientists who located their observatories in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana report that the weather could not have been more auspicious for the study of the sun's eclipse and for securing splendid photographs of it.

From the many stations of observation established by universities and scientific and private parties the reports indicate that the taking of scientific data was entirely successful, and no incidents occurred to mar in the smallest degree the full benefit that was expected to be derived from the event by the scientists, many of whom made long journeys to view the eclipse for eighty-five seconds.

Prof. Lord of the Ohio State University believes he obtained results that tend to prove that the mysterious matter which forms the corona is to be found also in the solar prominences. From the standpoint of grandeur the spectacle was awe-inspiring. The movements of the heavenly bodies were rapid. Not over five seconds elapsed from the time of the first contact until the great shadow was seen sweeping over the earth from the south west. Just as the moon covered the face of the sun Mercury came into prominence.

The path of totality to-day began in the Pacific Ocean just west of Mexico. It passed eastward across Mexico, and entered the United States near New Orleans, proceeding in a northeasterly direction until it left the continent close to Norfolk, Va. Then it crossed the Atlantic, touched Portugal and afterward passed across Northern Africa, leaving the earth finally near the northern end of the Red Sea.

The eclipse was visible throughout North America, Europe, and Africa, but was total only in some parts of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia in the United States. It was unprecedented in more than one respect. Its path of totality, instead of extending through sparsely settled regions or running over scant expanse of water, crossed six States in a populous portion of the country, all of the region being easily accessible by rail and water.

It has been eleven years since a similar event was witnessed, but the advancement of astronomical science and the marvelous improvements in telescopes, photography, and electrical apparatus insured more complete observations than ever before known. The United States Government and all great educational institutions made elaborate and costly preparations to get the best possible observations, and millions of dollars were expended in this way.

While great interest attached to the eclipse itself, the object of the astronomers composing "eclipse expeditions" from all parts of the country was not alone to observe the passing of the moon before the sun, but the study of the corona. This particular branch of the phenomena generally attending an eclipse has perhaps attracted most attention, as the cause of the corona is not yet determined.

Two spectra, one of bright lines and the other continuous, have been revealed at former eclipses. Hydrogen gas has been indicated, and another element called helium, recently detected in the volcanic rocks on the earth, has been seen. Of whatever substances the corona may be composed, and whatever may be the true nature of its physical and chemical constitution, it is certain that it is of extreme tenuity. So rare is it that comets in their swift flight around the sun have been known to pass through it without sensible resistance.

Surrounding the sun is a gaseous substance termed by astronomers the "chromosphere." It is believed to be from 5,000 to 10,000 miles deep. Projecting through this chromosphere are observed with total eclipses the shoots, or limbs, which rise often to a height of 100,000 miles with amazing rapidity. To the accurate observation of this paramount feature of the eclipse every appliance of the instrument makers, combined with the astronomers' knowledge, were directed, in the hope of reaching an explanation of this phenomena.

Generally speaking, the observations taken by the astronomers to-day were confined to three separate lines of work—the old method of telescopic observations, viewing of the eclipse with the naked eye, and the photographing of the phenomena of the eclipse.

AT THE GOVERNMENT STATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Advices received at the Naval Observatory from its agents in various points in the South show that favorable weather prevailed for observing the sun's eclipse to-day, that the contact occurrred very close to schedule time, and that the programme arranged was carried out without a hitch. Three parties were sent out from the observatory, namely, one to Pinehurst, N. C., in charge of Prof. Aaron N. Skinner; one to Barnesville, Ga., in charge of Prof. Milton Updegraff, and one to Griffin, Ga., in charge of Prof. Stimson J. Brown. Capt. C. H. Davis, Superintendent of the observatory, was in communication with these officials by telegraph.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 28.—The Morning News has the following dispatch from Prof. Otis Ashmore of the Naval Observatory party at Barnesville, Ga.:

"The great total eclipse of the sun passed off to-day on schedule time under the most favorable conditions, and the hearts of the astronomers are happy with the hope that the results will prove a great contribution to astronomical science.

"The first contact was observed by Prof. Hill of the Naval Observatory and Ashmore of Savannah. In both instruments the contact was sharp and distinct, and both observers were in close accord with each other and with the computed time.

"Within half an hour after the first contact the landscape began to take on a peculiar, gloomy appearance, and a slight chilliness was noticeable. As the time of totality approached every observer was in position and nothing but the measured beats of the electric sounder marking off the time in unison with the great observatory clock in Washington could be heard. Every eye was directed to that position of the sun's limb where the contact was to appear.

"Suddenly the black, ragged edge of the moon obtruded itself upon the bright disk of the sun, gradually stealing across its surface, and the eclipse was on. For the next hour but little observation was made or needed. During this time, however, the observing party went through another drill to get ready for the supreme moments of totality.

"Over on a high hill one mile to the north an observer was stationed to announce the coming shadow from the southwest. The horizon was clear for many miles, and soon the black wall of the onrushing umbra was seen approaching with the velocity of a cannon ball. In a few seconds it overwhelmed our station and the total phase was upon us.

"Instantly from all sides of the sun there flashed a beautiful corona of a wonderful pearly lustre, extending itself on opposite sides of the sun in the shape of a double fan. It was just such a corona as I had expected.

"The solar prominences were plainly visible, and especially were they marked in extent on the western limb. I saw but few polar streamers, but these were distinct.

"In the brief space of 83 seconds twenty photographs were obtained on the solar axes and four in the photo-heliograph. I succeeded in getting a good crayon sketch of the corona and prominences by special arrangement with Dr. Aiken of Savannah and Prof. Chappell of Milledgeville.

"The shadow bands were carefully observed, and Dr. Aiken, in his own skilful way, photographed them, but it is not yet known that this was successful. If so, Dr. Aiken will have the distinguished honor of being the first to succeed in this delicate work.

"Soon the flash of the sun as it reappeared announced the end of totality, and the corona disappeared as suddenly as it came into view. For an hour or more the moon slowly crawled off the disk of the sun without special incident. Many amateur photographers took snap shots at the corona, and it is to be hoped with some success. The whole phenomenon was most beautiful and most impressive.

"Some of the photographs will be developed here, but most of them will be taken to Washington for more careful manipulation. The observing party will leave for Washington in a few days."

OBSERVATIONS AT PINEHURST.

PINEHURST, N. C., May 28.—Eclipse of the sun observations here were a gratifying success. Prof. A. N. Skinner, in charge of the Naval Observatory party, furnished the following statement at 10:30 o'clock:

"The sun rose clear and the sky was unobscured by clouds. The delicate apparatus was in

twelve-inch telescope of the Chamberlain Observatory.

This tiny planet, which was discovered only two years ago at the Berlin Observatory, has been looked for since last September, the time when, according to calculations, it should emerge from behind the sun. Astronomers all over the world have been scanning the skies for it, but without success.

Prof. Howe took careful measurements and made sure of the little wanderer. Tonight he will try again. Its position this morning was on the point of Aries.

LICK OBSERVERS' RESULTS.

THOMASTON, Ga., May 28.—The eclipse observations here were conducted under perfect conditions, the totality being a scant eighty-five seconds. Not a cloud was visible anywhere near the corona. Some distance off from the corona's outside rim a brilliant star was distinctly visible. The effect at the time of complete obscuration was that of a deep twilight. A squad of Deputy Sheriffs guarded the approaches to the observatory tents, it being feared that the stream of people would jar the earth and affect the delicate instruments. Prof. Campbell of the Lick eclipse expedition was at his observatory at 5 o'clock and every man was in his place an hour before the first contact was noted.

Prof. Campbell made the following statement:

"The sky was clear, but not very blue. Rapidly approaching clouds from the southwest obscured the sun less than one minute after totality. The programme, which was almost wholly photographic work, was fully carried out except in case of one spectroscope, whose clock refused to work. Forty-two photographs were made.

"The coronal streamers were somewhat similar to those observed in India in 1898. There were two on the west of about equal intensity, out to a distance equal to five or six diameters of the sun. The upper one of the two to the east was much stronger than the lower one and was observed out to about four diameters. The streamers seemed to be nearer the solar equator than in 1898.

"The shadow bands were distinctly observed, including from about 38 degrees west of north to 38 degrees east of south, traveling northeast."

RESULTS IN GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON, Ga., May 28.—Prof. W. H. Pickering, at the head of the expedition here, furnished the following statement:

"The weather here was perfect, and the observations entirely satisfactory. We secured thirty-six plates with intra-mercurial apparatus and thirty-four with thirteen other cameras, aided by nineteen assistants.

"The plates will be developed in Cambridge Observatory. Visually, with five-inch telescope the corona resembled that of the 1889 eclipse. Two large solar protuberances were noted. Our polar filaments, six seconds in diameter, traced the corona about one degree.

"The shadow of the moon on the sky and shadow bands were well seen. Venus and Mercury were conspicuous. The inner corona was visible in the telescope several seconds after totality was over. There was no dark band around the moon's limb during the partial phase and no detail on the moon during totality."

At Centreville, Va.

CENTREVILLE, Va., May 28.—The observations of the eclipse made here to-day were very successful. Fourteen plates were used in the search for new planets, thirty-three on the corona, thirty-two on partial phases, and eleven with spectroscope. Visual observations contact were made. The weather was perfect.

PRESIDENT SEES THE ECLIPSE.

FORT MONROE, Va., May 28.—The sun was totally eclipsed at 8:53 o'clock in a cloudless sky. Thousands of people crowded the piers, verandas, and ramparts to watch the marvelous phenomenon, and at the moment an involuntary cheer arose and every vessel in the Roads whistled an accompaniment.

The President and his party watched the phenomenon from the Dolphin near Lambert's Point, and Secretary Gage and party from the lighthouse tender Holly. The Dolphin came over from Norfolk at 9:55 and, after a salute from the Kearsarge, passed on up the bay for Washington.

ECLIPSE IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Many Observing Parties in Algiers—Conditions Favorable.

ALGIERS, May 28.—The eclipse was observed here under fine conditions. The sky was almost cloudless, and the atmosphere almost transparent, although not of the deep blue usually associated with the Mediterranean.

Observing parties were here from Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, the largest being the British, whose best observations were taken from the roof of the Hotel de la Regence, from which there is a splendid view of both the town and harbor.

As the darkness approached, the usually thronged Place du Gouvernement became almost deserted, while the flat-roofed houses, rising terrace above terrace, were crowded with spectators. The effect was wierd. Darkness swept the earth; the sea lost its deep blue and took a neutral gray tint; trees became funereal purple.

The shape of the corona was almost exactly that of the eclipse of 1878, as seen in the United States; namely, two great wings, one shooting almost vertically upward and the other downward, both almost exactly on the solar equator.

The photographic programme was completely carried out by Prof. Walter Maunder of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich and his assistants. The atmospheric glare present was unfavorable to photographs of the outer coronal streamers or of the partial phase.

Most interesting observations of the shadow bands, however, were obtained. The bands traveled in the same direction both before and after the eclipse, not in continuous lines, but in separate spots, like a passing flock of birds.

FINE CONDITIONS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, May 28.—Intense interest was displayed in the solar eclipse here. A number of excursion trains were run to Argamasilla, Elche, Navalmoral, and Plasencia, where astronomers from all countries of Europe assembled. The Infanta Isabella has gone to Argamasilla.

M. Flammarion represented France and Sir Joseph Norman Lockyer, Great Britain.

Enormous crowds of sightseers occupied the different points of vantage. The influx was so great at Plasencia that many had to sleep in the railroad cars.

Bright sunshine and a cloudless sky prevailed everywhere. The British astronomers arranged to take photographs every ten seconds.

M. Flammarion estimates that some time must elapse before the complete results of the observations are known.

All the shops were closed at Plasencia as the hour of eclipse approached.

LONDON, May 29.—Sir Norman Lockyer wires from Santa Pola, Spain, to The Daily Express as follows:

"The eclipse was observed here under perfect weather conditions. There was a cloudless sky, and in many respects the eclipse of 1878 was reproduced, the shape of the corona and the spectrum being the same.

"The longest streamers were about two diameters in extension. One tapered toward Mercury, and both were very beautiful.

"There was no unknown body near the un, and no shadow was observed. The emperature fell five degrees centigrade.

"The shadow bands were carefully observed on two rectangular planes and were very different from those of 1878. It is believed that the photographs will turn out well, as all were properly exposed, thanks to the rehearsal in connection with this important work.

"The Spanish Government, which has shown great interest in the work of the scientists, sent a sufficient guard and assisted in every way to bring about a successful result of the astronomers' labors. There were about 100 observers on shore, and numerous tourist parties viewed the phenomenon on board."

THE TRIPOLI EXPEDITION.

TRIPOLI, May 28.—The day was splendid. The eclipse expedition under Prof. Todd of Amherst College completed successful observations with twenty telescopes, including one of 24 inches.

The corona was seen for fifty-two seconds and was an exact duplicate of that of January, 1889, completely confirming the eleven years' period of the Corona variation with the sunspots.

OBSERVATIONS IN PORTUGAL.

OVAR, Portugal, May 28.—The weather was clear and the British expedition observed the eclipse satisfactorily.

The duration of the totality was under three seconds. The thermometer dropped 4 degrees. The planet Mercury was plainly visible.

Despite some clouds, excellent negatives were obtained of the corona, which differed little from that abservel during the last eclipse in India.

LISBON, May 28.—The eclipse began at 2:07:48 and terminated at 4:39:01. During its continuance the stars became visible and the temprature fell.

LONDON, May 29.—A dispatch to The Standard from Ovar says:

"There was a distinct rainbow, about 17 to 20 degrees in diameter, right across and above, almost in the zenith, just before the total eclipse. The unearthly light that followed turned to a sickly yellow haze all around the horizon.

"It was not very dark during the eclipse, and animals were not greatly perturbed. The swallows flew and sung during the whole eclipse."

OBSERVATIONS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 28.—The eclipse was observed by German astronomers generally. Prof. Arcsenhold, in Baou-Zareah, Algeria, successfully photographed four phases. He was assisted by Prof. Kahn of the University of Strasburg.

Here Prof. Graf, at the Urania Observatory, delivered a lecture and made observations. Observations were also made at the Hamburg Observatory, at Treptow, Heidelberg, Goettingen, Leipsic, Giesson, and Freiberg.

THE ECLIPSE IN THE CITY.

Clouds Obscure the Heavens, but at Intervals Break, Giving Glimpses of the Spectacle.

The eclipse of the sun was observed in this city yesterday through a lacework of clouds. The scientists who knew said that the disk of the moon as it whirled by in its orbit began to impinge on the blazing orb at 7:52 A. M. But the thousands of inhabitants who congregated on housetops, in squares and parks, and in east windows and gazed into the heavens had to take their word for it, for at that hour the eastern sky was obscured by heavy clouds that drifted by in great dun-colored banks. Occasionally the dark layers of vapor would lighten, but not until about 8:15 o'clock did the sun really show his face for a moment.

This one glance showed, however, that the shadow had appeared. At the lower right-hand portion of the shining disk there was seen a section of inky black, clear cut as if painted in black over a disk of silver. Ten minutes later a partial opening of the clouds again revealed the sun outlined dimly, and even in this time the shadow had encroached still further on the orb, giving it the appearance of the moon in its first quarter.

By this time the watchers had passed the word to the whole city below, and the outdoor population was gazing into the heavens. Crowds gathered on the elevated stations facing east. In street cars, on cabs and trucks, in factory and office windows, in the throngs of pedestrians on the streets, everywhere, men, women, and children with watery eyes were absorbed in the spectacle in the heavens.

Collisions among pedestrians were universal and sometimes ludicrous. Staid business men and busy housewives out on shopping expeditions walked along the streets backward or sidewise, with their eyes raised to the heavens until they ran into other abstracted gazers, stepped on corns, tripped over messenger boys, or stepped off the curb with a resulting jar. Fruit stands, bootblack stands, and other sidewalk obstructions were run into, and one man backed into a plate-glass window.

By 8:30 o'clock the sun, as it was observed through the clouds, had the appearance of a silvery crescent, and a few minutes later was faintly tinged with gold.

As the hour of 9 approached the gathering darkness became perceptible. A morning already made gloomy by the clouds seemed to be turning back to night again. There was a peculiarly depressing and tomb-like darkness and silence perecptible to every living thing. The lights in many houses were turned on, and, gazing out over the city from an eminence, the spectator observed a twinkle everywhere as in the early twilight. Over in the eastern heavens the storm clouds had turned as black as night, and in long intervals could be seen a reddish crescent, like the newest of moons.

This last view of the sun before the cloud banks closed in for good was obtained a few minutes after 9 o'clock, and at this time about nineteen-twentieths of the sun's disk was obscured. This was the nearest approach to totality to be observed in New York.

Amateur astronomers and photographers were out in great numbers in New York. Morningside Park, which offers a perfect view of the eastern heavens, swarmed with camera men. They were grouped on housetops and in public squares, feverishly sighting their machines and watching for the openings in the clouds. The light was exceedingly poor, however, and few negatives of any value were obtained.

After 9 o'clock the heavens began to lighten, although the clouds had closed into a solid blanket and the sun was distinctly seen no more. At 10:24 the period of eclipse had passed.

The only person who got up to see the eclipse and missed it was a man from Pittsburg, Penn., armed with all sorts of newspaper clippings, who rode up town on an elevated train. He gazed languidly at the clouds for an hour, and gave it up as a bad job. He was informed later that he had been gazing into the western heavens.

EFFECT ON AIR AND WIND.

Kite Observations Made During the Time of the Eclipse.

BAYONNE, N. J., May 28.—William A. Eddy's meteorological and electrical kite observations of the condition of the air at the time of the eclipse were begun here today at 5:15 A. M., when the temperature was 51 degrees. At 6:30 it reached 60 degrees. The temperature declined to 58 degrees by 7:50 A. M., and there was a further fall of three degrees during the oncoming of the moon shadow, up to 9:10 A. M. At 9:35 A. M. the temperature rose to 56 degrees with the passing off of part of the obscuration.

The humidity increased from 83 per cent. at 7:50 A. M. to 94 per cent. at the time of greatest obscuration. The air became drier with the return of the light of the sun and the humidity declined to 83 per cent. at 10:35 A. M., when the moon's shadow had passed off.

The observation of the electric condition of the air was interfered with by a heavy cold wind or gale which wrecked two kites and wires in succession at 8 A. M., but not before a one-eighth inch electric spark had been drawn from the wire at 5:45 A. M. At 9:15 A. M., just after the greatest obscuration, no electricity could be drawn, but with the returning light at 9:25 small sparks began to appear, and up to 10:35 A. M. the sparks slowly increased with the passing off of the shadow. The barometer rose from 30.42 to 30.70, its usual daily rise, and it did not seem to be affected by the eclipse.

Mr. Eddy says in brief that the moon's shadow decreased the electricity in the air, increased the moisture, or humidity, and lowered the temperature three degrees. It also increased the wind velocity from ten to forty miles an hour aloft. Immediately after the eclipse the wind declined to about fifteen miles an hour.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Committee Announces Receipts to Date of $44,786.

The regular tri-weekly meeting of the India Famine Relief Fund was held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. The receipts in the morning mail amounted to $1,245.10, making a total to date of $44,786.

It was resolved to send a formal letter of thanks to the Adams, American, National, Pacific, Southern, United States, Wells-Fargo, and the Western Express Companies for the action of the companies in opening their offices for the receipt and free forwarding of relief contributions, and also for their offer to distribute the committee's publications free of charge.

The committee reports the following contributions received yesterday:

James T. Woodward	$100.00
Hilary B. Brunot, Hendersonville, N. C.	50.00
S. W. Pipe, Prattsburg, N. Y.	5.00
H. R. Rockhold	25.00
Y. P. S. C. E. of Reformed Church, Mill Brook, N. Y.	51.00
"F. W. P."	10.00
"B."	1.00
Leake and Watts Mission Band, through Miss S. C. Easton, Ludlow, N. Y.	16.00
John A. King	100.00
William McKenzie, Carlton Hill, N. J., through the Domestic Exchange National Bank	50.00
Goldman, Sachs & Co., through the Chemical National Bank	100.00
Sunday school Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg, Ohio	12.00
Nathaniel French, Davenport, Iowa	150.00
Julius Hirsch, Davenport, Iowa	2.00
Mrs. Julius Goldman	25.00
Presbyterian Church, Connesautville, Penn.	3.05
First Seventh Day Baptist church, Alfred, N. Y.	32.90
Chapel of St. Elizabeth, Babylon, L. I., through the Rev. G. D. Sparks	10.00
F. W. Stevens, through Chemical National Bank	100.00
Y. P. S. C. E. Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg, Ohio	5.00
William Hughes, Davenport, Iowa	20.00
Fred Heinz, Davenport, Iowa	25.00

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received from A. S. O., Bethel, Conn., the sum of $1 as a contribution to the Indian Famine Fund.

DENIES FUNDS ARE NEEDED.

LONDON, May 28.—In the House of Commons to-day James Mackenzie Maclean, Conservative, member for Cardiff, on the motion to adjourn for Whitsuntide, called attention to the India famine, with which, he said, the Indian Government seemed unable to cope.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, in reply, referred to the testimony of Indian missionaries at the recent Ecumenical Council in New York City in praise of the Indian Government's work. He reminded the House that he had already announced that assistance would be given, if necessary, from the British Exchequer. At present, however, there was no lack of funds, and, in his opinion, an appeal to the British Exchequer now would only dry up the springs of private charitable contributions. He said he hoped that in a few days the normal rainfall would begin, in which event the next few weeks would witness a steady diminution of the numbers now requiring relief.

Gratitude for American Aid.

CALCUTTA, May 28.—The Englishman comments on Louis Klopsch's visit as follows: "Lord Curzon recently hailed Emperor William's famine gift as a sign of the solidarity of the Anglo-Saxon and Germanic races. Dr. Klopsch comes with his hands full of grain and his pockets full of money for the purpose of saving our fellow-subjects from starvation. May not we recognize the same principle at work? Mr. Bryce said a dozen years ago that the Americans were the most philanthropic nation in the world. Until we have a chance of repaying it, let Mr. Klopsch's visit and the work he has done and is doing remain convincing proof thereof."

MESSAGE FROM SEA IN A BOTTLE

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 28.—A bottle picked up to-day near the drawbridge by Joseph Obermann of this city contained the following message, which was written in ink on a leaf torn from a small memorandum book:

"This bottle was thrown over from Schr. Ellen May 1st, 1899, Sinking off Hatteras. J. N. Smith, Capt., from Gloucester, Mass."

Nothing is known here of the schooner Ellen of Gloucester, except that such a craft is registered as having been built at Scituate, Mass., in 1869. She was a small vessel of six tons net register, 31.7 feet long, 11.1 feet beam, and 3.9 feet deep.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 28.—Nobody here can explain the letter reported to have been found in a bottle indicating the loss of the schooner Ellen. She has not been reported as missing.

STEEL HOOP'S TROUBLES.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 28.—The repeated denials of officials of the American Steel Hoop Company to the effect that none of their mills here is closed, has caused some wonder when it is known that the Painter mills have been closed for a week, all the openings being boarded and nailed up as if the place is to remain closed indefinitely. This is the largest of the plants. The workmen receive no satisfaction as to how long the place is to remain idle.

It is rumored here that owing to dissentions in the company some of the owners of plants are anxious to withdraw from the combination, while another rumor has it that some of those best posted in the business will sell their steel hoop stock and build independent plants to compete with the Steel Hoop organization. Many of the plants are old-fashioned, and a new mill would cause trouble. A merry war is predicted at the New York meeting to-morrow, where recent stock transactions may be aired.

FOUR WOMEN ARRESTED.

Three women were arrested on Seventh Avenue last night by Detectives Kuhn and Kennedy on the charge of disorderly conduct and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station.

One of the women declared she was the widow of Policeman Hawley, who about eighteen months ago shot and killed his three children, mother, and then killed himself. His wife was also shot in the abdomen, but recovered. The police doubt her story. It is said she was recently released from Bellevue Insane Pavilion.

Annie Wellington, living on the second floor, rear, of 239 West Thirty-ninth Street, who escaped after being arrested, dropped from a window in her room to the ground, when pursued by Detective Kennedy, and hurt her back. She was removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

ARRESTED FOR FIGHTING.

Sidney Young, said to be a member of a firm of hatters, and Jones S. Irvine, a Louisiana sugar planter, were locked up at the Thirtieth Street Station early this morning charged with disorderly conduct. They indulged in a rough-and-tumble fight in front of the Marlborough Hotel about 1 o'clock.

It is said that Irvine accused Young of trying to have a bartender in the hotel discharged, and that Young called him a liar. Irvine then struck Young in the face, and they fought for some time on the sidewalk and in the lobby. They were arrested by Detective Bennings.

Coleman Gandy Williams Dead.

Coleman Gandy Williams, son of the late Coleman and Sarah M. Floyd-Jones Williams, died yesterday at his home in Massapequa, L. I., after a brief illness. He was forty-one years old. Funeral services will be held in Grace Church, Massapequa, on Thursday, and a special car for friends of the family will be attached to the train leaving the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry for Massapequa at 1:50 P. M., returning the same afternoon.

Mr. Williams was a member of various clubs of this city, among them being the Union and University. He was Vice President and a Director of the Williams Silk Manufacturing Company of 760 Broadway, and his city residence was at 254 Madison Avenue.

Baltimore Firm Insolvent.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—Henry Prag, Aaron Prag, and Moses Prag, copartners, trading as H. Prag and Brothers, and as individuals, applied to the United States District Court to-day for relief from their indebtedness. The liabilities are listed at $57,797.54, while the assets are stated to be $11,572.69. The firm has been in the German produce business for twenty-five years. The failure is attributed to general decline of the business in recent years.

Jarvis Won the Race.

Through an inexcusable bit of carelessness on the part of the reporter, Boardman of Yale was credited in THE TIMES of Sunday with having won the 220-yard run at the intercollegiate games at Columbia Field on Saturday. The race was won by Jarvis of Princeton by a yard, who was duly credited with the victory in the table of points scored.

Claims Part of C. L. Davis's Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 28.—W. and J. Belmonth, brothers, have filed caveats in behalf of Mrs. Emma Grossjean, their sister, alleging that as the wife of Charles L. Davis, "Alvin Joslyn," she is entitled to her share of the estate left by Mr. Davis, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. J. Belmonth is a clerk in the Sheriff's office, New York.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
Baltimore, Md.

LIEUT. MARTIN'S TROUBLES

Army Post Stirred by the Advent of His Bride.

COURT-MARTIAL ALARMED HER

Marriage Had Not Been Announced—Court Startled by Steward's Testimony About Alleged Forgeries.

Within two years after graduating from West Point, Lieut. Edward Hugh Gordon Martin of the Fifth United States Artillery has been married and court-martialed. His trial on charges of having forged receipts to a number of bills sent to the post at Fort Hancock, where, in the absence of his Captain, he was in charge of the canteen funds, was continued yesterday at Fort Hamilton, whither he was ordered for court-martial after his arrival on Monday of last week. The prosecution will continue its case to-day.

It is doubtful, however, if Lieut. Martin's court-martial created any more of a stir in the post than did the advent there late on last Wednesday night of two young women who remained in the quarters occupied jointly by Lieut. Martin and Lieut. Wilbur all of that night. The next day the mother-in-law of Lieut. Gatley, one of the members of the court trying Martin, made a complaint to Gen. Rogers, the post commander, and an investigation which he at once set on foot brought out the fact that one of the young women who had thus suddenly appeared in the post was Mrs. Martin and that the other was her sister, Miss Dodd.

Gen. Rogers ordered Lieut. Martin before him and asked him to explain. Lieut. Martin said that he had been married in April 28 last in this city, and in support of his statement he showed Gen. Rogers a marriage certificate. The following day Mrs. Martin and her sister returned to the city, and Gen. Rogers took no further action in the matter.

It was a matter of general surprise in the post when the fact of Lieut. Martin's marriage became known. No one had any inkling of it, not even Lieut. Wilbur, with whom he shared quarters, or the officers with whom he messed.

The matter was further complicated yesterday when a morning newspaper appeared containing a statement from Lieut. Martin in which he positively denied that he was married, but said he soon would be.

Lieut. Martin and Gussie May Dodd on the night of April 28 drove to the residence of Pastor Francis J. Schneider at 174 Second Avenue, who holds a record for marriages, and were there made man and wife. The age of each was given as twenty-seven years. Lieut. Martin gave his birthplace as New York and said he was a son of Hugh Martin. Miss Dodd gave Indianapolis as her birthplace and her father's name as Newton Dodd.

Lieut. Martin admitted the above facts when he was seen at the post yesterday, and he accounted for his wife's appearance at the post in the following manner:

"I was served with the papers in the court-martial on Monday, and the fact that I was to be tried did not become public until Wednesday afternoon, when a New York afternoon newspaper published it. My wife read the article on Wednesday evening and vainly tried to communicate with me by telephone at the post, she having no conception of the meaning of a court-martial, and being much frightened by the announcement that I was under arrest.

"When she found it impossible to get me on the telephone she and her sister came down here at once. There was a heavy storm on at the time, and I concluded, after I had made matters clear to her, that it was too late for her to return to the city, and, being my wife, she had a perfect right to remain here. Mrs. Martin and Miss Dodd, her sister, occupied the upper rooms of the cottage, and Lieut. Wilbur and I slept in the first floor rooms. Mrs. Henry, the housekeeper, was also in the house. I told these facts to Gen. Rogers as soon as the row was made.

"We had intended to go to housekeeping at Fort Hancock after June 1, and the fact of our marriage was then to be made public and another ceremony performed. These arrangements were made before the court-martial was ordered.

"It is true that I told a reporter that I was not married. I did this because the man was very brusque and impertinent, and I did not want to give him any information.

The court before which Lieut. Martin's trial yesterday proceeded is headed by Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea as President, with Lieut. Brooke Payne as Judge Advocate. Lieut. Martin was attended by Lieut. Spinks as military counsel and by Edward Hymes of Emanuel Friend's office as civil counsel.

The fate of Lieut. Martin's alleged forgery first came to light when the witnesses who were on the stand yesterday came to the fort and demanded that their bills be paid. They were then shown the receipts for their accounts, and declared that they were forgeries. The trial was at once ordered.

Joseph Collins, a steward at Fort Hancock, attached to the canteen, gave the most startling testimony yesterday. Several times while Collins was testifying Mr. Hymes jumped to his feet with objections, for which he was sharply rebuked by the President of the court.

Collins said that on Tuesday last, the day after the charges were made against Lieut. Martin, the Lieutenant sent a cook employed in a restaurant in Fort Hancock to him with a message stating that he would like to meet him in the restaurant. Collins obeyed the summons, and the two were closeted together for some time.

"I am in a hole," Collins swore Lieut. Martin said to him. "They have charged me with forging receipts for canteen supplies, and I cannot see my way out. Now, I tell you what I want you to do. You will lay the blame on you and point to the fact of your disappearance as a verification of my charge."

The officers of the court looked at each other when Collins gave this testimony, and by questions he was made to repeat the story, persisting in his statement of the alleged facts as he had told them. He went on to say that he was afraid of Lieut. Martin, and that he asked the chief steward for twenty-four hours' leave of absence, stating that the Lieutenant was persecuting him. This was granted, and Collins said he overstaid his leave by twenty-four hours. When he got back he was summoned as a witness.

Lieut. Martin did not seem disturbed at this testimony against him. He seemed annoyed only when the court refused to allow his counsel to interrupt the proceedings, leave the fort and go away somewhere and when I am brought up on these charges I ings. In the midst of Collins's testimony the court rose and adjourned until this morning.

Berlin Court in Mourning.

BERLIN, May 28.—Emperor William has ordered the Berlin Court to go into mourning for five days becouse of the death of Prince William of Hesse.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:00 A. M.—141 Fourth Avenue; owner, A. Wall; damage, $50.

12:50 A. M.—141 Fourth Avenue; owner, James Van Bramer; damage, $5.

1:50 A. M.—122 Pearl Street; owner, Klipstein & Company; damage, $200.

12 M.—236 Henry Street; owner, I. Goldstein; damage slight.

12:05 P. M.—155 East Seventy-fourth Street; owner, A. Prince; damage, $15.

4:15 P. M.—444 Amsterdam Avenue; owner, West End Club; damage, slight.

5:30 P. M.—141 East Ninety-sixth Street; owner, Henry Fittjer; damage, slight.

8:00 P. M.—532 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; owner, Mary Fitzpatrick; damage, $20.

Another Great Sale of Hats at O'Neill's Begins this morning. Thousands of choice Dress Shapes are offered at 25c. each. See their advertisement. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—adv.

VICE PRESIDENCY GOSSIP

Republicans Apparently as Much as Ever at Sea.

TALK ON DOUBTFUL STATES

Ex-Senator Washburne Strong in Minnesota, Mr. Fletcher Says—The Tide Toward Long—Dolliver's Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—One thing that was ascertained by conversation with members of the Republican Executive Committee during its recent meeting here was that those gentlemen, presumably well-informed about the purposes and desires of the party touching the nomination for Vice President, were quite as unable to say who is to be nominated as any other half dozen well-informed Republicans. While Mr. Manley admitted that he believes Secretary Long will get the nomination, he listened attentively to those who suggested that the nomination of a candidate from Massachusetts would have little political influence, and might be made mistakenly if a selection from a doubtful State would strengthen the Republican vote.

H. C. Payne of Wisconsin, who has sometimes been spoken of as a candidate for the place, waives away all reference to it as absurd, and probably would stand aside for Mr. Spooner, if Wisconsin were thought to be the State from which a candidate should be named. A recommendation made by Representative Fletcher of Minnesota to several members of the committee was interesting as to the man he suggested and the reasons given for advising that the candidate be chosen from Minnesota.

Mr. Fletcher says that Minnesota might be called a doubtful State this year. Opposition to imperialism and militarism is strong with the Scandinavians and other foreigners in the State. That vote goes in throngs, and ought to be carefully directed by the party that expects to hold it. He suggested that no man who could be nominated would command stronger support in Minnesota than ex-Senator Washburne. Everybody knows him as a man of character, fearless, and honest. If nominated he would unquestionably hold every Republican in the State. Mr. Fletcher said he believed in this event the Republicans would surely carry Minnesota, but they would have to work hard, as the Democrats have enjoyed all the State patronage since Gov. Lind was elected, and they have put more money into organization than for many years.

Lingering looks are still turned toward New York, and New Jersey is often spoken of as a State that might be assured to the Republicans again by a happy nomination. The talk about Iowa candidates leads every politician to ask why a candidate should be taken from so secure a Republican stronghold. One Iowa man, however, met this remark with the answer that Dolliver of Iowa would be as popular in Minnesota as Washburne. The mention of Fairbanks of Indiana draws out qualified approval, the criticism being chiefly directed to some asserted lack of personal popularity of the senior Senator in his own State.

The general opinion was found to be that owing to failure on the part of the Western Republicans to concentrate upon a man the drift of sentiment is setting toward Secretary Long, and the nomination is likely to go to him, because, as Mr. Manley said, "He is the one man who possesses all the qualifications and has escaped all criticism as a man. Long is approved because he is 'Presidential timber.'"

Notwithstanding Secretary Root's positive and frequent declaration that he will not permit himself to be named, Senator Hanna still hopes that the Convention may be able to concentrate upon him. The Ohio Senator has no criticism to make of Long, but evidently he is not Hanna's ideal candidate. Then he cherishes the belief that Root would be helpful to the President in New York State.

Senator Beveridge, who has been absent several weeks owing to the serious illness of his wife, has returned to remain until adjournment. He does not know the condition of political parties in his own State, in consequence of his inability to attend to political work, but he is assured that the organization in Indiana is in good order.

"But," said he, "this campaign is to be a peculiar one. It is to be conducted by one party as a campaign of suspicion, and it will require a good deal of our time and talk to assure the people that there is no ground for suspecting the intentions of the party, and no justification for alarm about Imperialism."

Gen Grosvenor strongly favors Representative Dolliver as a good match for the brilliant oratorical powers of Bryan.

"The fact that he comes from Iowa is unimportant," said the General. "We do not need his strength in Iowa, but what a power he would be in the Dakotas, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and Washington. I have thought the matter all over and I believe it would be wise for us to nominate Dolliver. There is a strong tide setting toward George B. McClellan of New York as the Democratic candidate. In doing so the Democrats are exhibiting wisdom. He possesses many of the high qualities of Dolliver and would charm the young men by his personality. Why should he not reach out in the same direction? I am for Dolliver."

WOULD INSTRUCT FOR BRYAN.

Mayor McGuire Will Urge State Convention to Take that Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 28.—Mayor McGuire will lead in a fight in the coming State Convention to have the New York delegation instructed for Bryan absolutely and without qualification. He made this announcement to-night after conferring with a number of Central New York Democrats. Those who know Mayor McGuire best expect to see him champion Bryan's cause on the floor of the convention, if necessary. Mayor McGuire made the following statement:

"I am surprised to learn on my return from Europe that there is any temporizing over instructing delegates for Mr. Bryan. The people who are supposed to be represented by the delegates are for Bryan, and it is the plain duty of the convention in response to the general desire of the Democratic voters to send a delegation instructed for Mr. Bryan. I shall urge the delegates from this section to take that stand in the convention. There can be no compromise on this point."

DELEGATES' TICKETS LIMITED.

Eastern Lines Will Not Agree to Excursion Rates Beyond July 9.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Eastern delegates to the National Democratic Convention will not be privileged to stay there later than July 9 unless they elect to pay full fare to return. Recently the Western passenger associations agreed to an extension to Sept. 30, in order to permit the Easterners to take advantage of the low excursion rates to Colorado and return to Kansas City in time to use the return portions of their east bound tickets.

After the Western Passenger Agents agreed to the extension they requested officers of the roads east and south of Chicago to join in the arrangement. The latter voted on the plan by letter to-day, and the Central Passenger Agents in Chicago were informed that the proposition had been defeated.

The Eastern lines did not want to establish a precedent of extending the return limit of tickets to political gatherings.

Saratoga Arondack Water

Saratoga Arondack Water is now served Down Town at No. 5 Astor House Block, Broadway, in an elegant New Drinking Parlor just opened at a rental cost of $5,000 per year. Fresh from the Springs every day; full of the vivacity of its natural carbonation. All you wish to drink for five cents.

NATURAL MINERAL WATER COMPANY.

New Drinking Parlor at the Astor House

DETENTION OF WITNESSES.

At the meeting of City Magistrates last night in the West Side Police Courthouse, a letter from the Social Reform Club of 45 University Place was read protesting against the detention of witnesses who have no direct connection with crime. The District Attorney, the letter said, was of the same opinion as the club. Magistrate Meade interrupted the Secretary, who was reading the letter, and moved that it be filed. Magistrate Brann moved that further reading of it be dispensed with. Both motions were carried. It was said that the Social Reform Club intends to make a test case of the right to lock witnesses up.

The question then came up whether a prisoner, after being committed, could be released on bail by any other than the committing Magistrate. The board decided that only the committing Magistrate should have such power.

It was decided to enforce the rule forbidding clerks to take the afternoon preceding their day off.

ROCKAWAY'S POLO TROPHIES.

Lakewood's Team Beaten in Final Game for Hempstead Cups.

As brisk a game of polo as anyone would care to see was played yesterday at the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, near Hempstead, L. I. It was the second game in the Meadow Brook tournament series, and the final one for the Hempstead cups. Rockaway and Lakewood were the opponents, and the former team won the right to carry home the trophies by the slim margin of 1¼ goals.

The contest was one of fierce playing on both sides and few goals. The points that were made were all thoroughly earned. The final score was 7 goals for Rockaway to 5¾ for Lakewood. The victors got one by handicap allowance, the earned goals being six for each. Lakewood lost ¼ of a goal for a safety in the first period, otherwise she would have lost the game solely on handicap rating.

The superior strength of the New Jersey team was due to the presence of Charles Wheeler, who, at the last moment, had to take George Gould's place. Mr. Gould was not feeling well, and remained at his home in Lakewood.

The teams and positions were:

ROCKAWAY.	H'cp.	LAKEWOOD.	H'cp.
1. W. A. Hazard	3	1. R. J. Collier	4
2. R. La Montagne	4	2. Seward Cary	5
3. F. D. Savage	4	3. Charles Wheeler	6
Back, F. S. Conover, Jr.	6	Back, P. F. Collier	3
Total	17	Total	18

Team work counted in the game yesterday, and the Cedarhurst quartet played entirely for their side and not for individual brilliancy. Of the latter, however, there were several examples, Rene La Montagne, Jr., making some long runs, and his goal in the third period was the most spectacular of its kind in the game.

Wheeler made the first goal after about three minutes of play, getting a fine side stroke, after taking the ball from Conover. Rockaway then played fast polo and made three goals, Hazard getting one and young La Montagne two.

The second quarter was a hot one, with only one point scored, and that was made by Robert Collier. He made it brilliantly, taking the ball in front of Wheeler, after the latter had carried it for over half the length of the field.

The opponents were well warmed up to the sport when the third period opened. Conover got the ball, but Wheeler soon took it and let himself out for two magnificent strokes up the field. Savage stopped the ball with one of his customary clever backs, and, aided by Conover, carried the sphere close to Rockaway's goal. La Montagne got the ball, and, passing it to Hazard, the latter scored in a few seconds over one minute.

Then the two spectacular goals of Robert Collier and La Montagne followed, and Cary closed the period with another point for Lakewood.

The ponies were kept going at a hot and furious pace in the last period, but, although Lakewood scored twice to once for Rockaway, the latter's team was too strong to be downed, and they held the victory safe in their hands. The summary is:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1	Wheeler	Lakewood	2:55
2	La Montagne	Rockaway	2:15
3	La Montagne	Rockaway	0:15
4	Hazard	Rockaway	5:20

Goal struck 1¾ minutes over time. Penalty of ¼ of a goal against Lakewood for a safety.

SECOND PERIOD.

1....R. J. Collier, Lakewood....7:50

THIRD PERIOD.

1....Hazard, Rockaway....1:25
2....R. J. Collier, Lakewood....4:20
3....La Montagne, Rockaway....2:20
4....Cary, Lakewood....7:40

Goal struck 45 seconds over time.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1....Cary, Lakewood....3:50
2....Savage, Rockaway....0:50
3....Wheeler, Lakewood....5:35

Goals earned—Rockaway, 6; Lakewood, 6. Allowed by handicap—Rockaway, 1. Lost by penalties—Lakewood, ¼ of a goal for a safety. Total—Rockaway, 7; Lakewood, 5¾. Referee—H. L. Herbert. Scorer and timekeeper—George H. Taylor.

The weather was cloudy and cold, and the spectators that braved the biting winds were glad to draw upon Fall and semi-Winter wraps for warmth. Many of the Westbury cottagers drove over to the club, and the vicinity of the polo field presented a very gay appearance. Some of those who enjoyed the game were

ROBERTS IS CLOSE TO JOHANNESBURG

Boers Abandon Their Defenses on the Klip River

SING "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN"

Decided Change of Opinion Has Taken Place in the Transvaal.

ONE FIGHT REPORTED

Only Point Where British Advance Has Been Opposed Is Apparently to Roberts's Left, Where Firing Was Heard.

LONDON, May 29.—The War Office, just before midnight, published the following dispatch from Lord Roberts. It was dated "Klip River, Transvaal, May 28, 5:25 P. M.":

"We marched twenty miles to-day, and are now eighteen miles from Johannesburg. The enemy had prepared several positions where they intended to oppose us, but they abandoned one after the other as we neared them.

"We pressed them so hard that they had only just time to get their five guns into train and to leave this station as some of the West Australian Mounted Infantry dashed into it.

"French's and Ian Hamilton's forces are apparently engaged with the enemy about ten miles to our left, as firing has been heard since noon.

"The farmers near our line of advance are surrendering with their arms and horses."

DAY'S MARCH TO JOHANNESBURG.

Lord Roberts is now within a day's march of Johannesburg. No further news has been received as to the supposed battle between Gens. French and Ian Hamilton and the Boers.

H. J. Whigham of The Daily Mail has just returned to Lorenzo Marques from Pretoria, where he went disguised. He wires that President Krüger has all the arrangements made for flight, presumably to Holland. A special train, provisioned, is always ready with steam up. The train waits some distance from Pretoria. Mr. Whigham goes on to say:

"The demoralization of the Transvaal is remarkable. Panic and confusion prevail everywhere. Every one is weary of the war and full of fear as to the coming of the British. Operations are being carried on for encircling Pretoria with telephonic communication. Fourteen points in the line of defenses are connected with headquarters and with the Staats Artillery; but this apparently is the only defensive measure adopted. There are no other visible preparations.

"Not much gold is likely to be found in the Treasury. The salaries of the officials and jugges have not been paid, or have been paid only in National bank notes, which will be worthless when Lord Roberts arrives. The seat of government will be removed to Waterval-Boven, a small station on the Delagoa Bay Railway line, and then, if necessary, to Lydenburg.

OBJECT TO ROBERTS'S TACTICS.

"Both President Steyn and President Krüger complain bitterly of Lord Roberts's 'unfair tactics' in refusing to meet the Boers in positions chosen by them and in eternally turning them by flank movements.

"Around Johannesburg a few trenches have been dug, but no other steps have been taken for defense. The railway line is blocked with refugees from the west and southwest, who are packed like sardines in trucks.

"The Government is now endeavoring to reassure the public by telling them that the British will not outrage and plunder them, but it is too late. The previous mistatements are bringing their reward.

"Food is very scarce and prices rule high. The proposal to release the British prisoners of war is due to this cause. Members of the Government and of the Volksraad express approval of the proposal, but President Krüger is violently opposed to it.

"One form of infernal machine which meets with much approval is to be laid under the rails of various lines. A pressure of some tons weight of the engine will cause this to explode with most terrible effect. Many of these machines are being made at the arsenal; and great caution will have to be employed in neutralizing them.

STRONG PEACE PARTY.

"There has been a decided change in public opinion, which has become quite English. The burgers on commando sing 'God Save the Queen,' and they cannot be stopped. All are sick of warfare. In the towns the rabid anti-Englishism is less rampant. People are thinking of their property. The party eager for surrender is now very influential, and includes the principal leaders at the front. The intelligent public feel that the game is up. False news no longer has any effect, and the lying reports of the newspapers are universally disbelieved. Although the hand of the censor has been very heavy on news of all kinds recently, every one believes the worst.

"The Government has arranged to continue the agitation against the British occupation of the two republics on the Continent of Europe, in Great Britain, and in the United States. Great efforts are to be made in this direction, and no expense will be spared. I have excellent reasons for believing that the Bewaarplaatsen rights have been sold to a French syndicate, without the sanction of the Volksraad. The Government hopes by this means to bring about French intervention for the protection of French rights in the Witwatersrand, and thus to cause England grave difficulties.

"The conduct of United States Consul Hay is admirably discreet, and meets with universal praise alike from Boer and British sympathizers."

BOTHA URGES SURRENDER.

Another dispatch from Lorenzo Marques says:

"Gen. Louis Botha is at Pretoria, urging President Krüger to arrange peace terms. Runaway burgers from Laing's Nek passed through Heidelberg last week. Wounded officials with their families are leaving Johannesburg and Pretoria for Lydenburg. President Steyn occupies the house of the British Resident at Pretoria.

"Passengers arriving at Lorenzo Marques on Monday from Pretoria said it was believed there that the British would not be at the capital for a month. Nevertheless there was much unrest and anxiety."

The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"Commandant Gen. Botha consulted the Transvaal Government a few days ago, and in the strongest terms urged capitulation, recognizing that the struggle is utterly hopeless. Neither persuasion nor the liberal use of the sjambok can induce the men to stand.

"Steyn is equally emphatic for peace; but Krüger is still obdurate. The strong feeling of the Pretoria peace party, however, may at any moment carry the point.

"While the reports of a possible border conflict between the Boers and the Portuguese are not credited here, the uneasiness of local officials continues. All sorts of sensational rumors are afloat. The latest is of the hauling down of the Portuguese flag at the Portuguese Consulate in Pretoria. The Boers are undoubtedly strengthening their commandoes on the border."

THREATEN THE PORTUGUESE.

According to another special dispatch from Lorenzo Marques there are 900 Boers on the Portuguese border.

The burghers in Northern Natal are, according to Gen. Buller's spies, preparing to fall back to the Heidelberg Hills. Probably they will not contest Laing's Nek stubbornly. A correspondent with Gen. Buller, writing from Newcastle yesterday morning, said that Lord Roberts's advance had inspired the Boers with a desire to get back into Transvaal territory. Lord Roberts's latest movement was probably then unknown in the Boer and British camps in Natal.

BOERS CANNOT HOLD LAING'S NEK.

The military critics consider that Lord Roberts is in a position now easily to render Laing's Nek untenable, as he can seize the Johannesburg-Laing's Nek Railroad, cut off communications, and take the Boers in the rear.

Gen. Buller is remaining quiet. The Boers fired six shells at the British camp from a six-inch gun on Pogwana Mountain. The following in the oath which Sir Redvers Buller administers to rebels:

"I, a British subject, do hereby swear that I was forced by the Queen's enemies to take up arms against Her Majesty's troops. I now hand in my horse, rifle, and ammunition; and, if permitted, I will proceed direct to my farm and remain there as a loyal British subject until Her Majesty's pleasure. I promise not to communicate with, aid, or abet Her Majesty's enemies, under penalty of death."

Carl Cronje, a son of Gen. Cronje, signed the declaration, but arms were subsequently found on his farm.

BRITISH LOSSES AT SENEKAL.

Gen. Rundle was shelling the suburbs of Senekal on Saturday. In the skirmish Major Dalbiac and four men were killed and Lieut. Kennard and three troopers were wounded. Several of the British were captured. The Boers disappeared to the northeast of Senekal, and the Grenadiers entered the town at dusk.

Three thousand Boers are reported to be at Jumming Kranz. One correspondent avers that a British patrol, on entering Senekal, was set upon by Boers concealed in a house. Gen. Rundle's prisoners all tell the same story. They are tired of the war and desire peace.

The whole number of belligerent Boers in the eastern part of the Free State, notwithstanding the estimates that place them anywhere from 3,000 to 9,000, is, according to Rundle's information, not more than 1,000.

The morning papers generally regard the Boer organized resistance as near an end. Predictions are made that the British flag will fly at Johannesburg to-day and at Pretoria on Saturday. One view is that Lord Roberts may pass by Johannesburg and move straight on Pretoria.

In the House of Commons yesterday the Government leader, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, said he had no information in regard to the reported negotiations for peace with the Transvaal.

FOR AMERICAN MESSENGER BOY.

Krueger Sends Car for Smith, Who Has Reached Lorenzo Marques.

DURBAN, May 28.—James Smith, the American District Messenger boy who is carrying a message of sympathy from Philadelphia and New York school boys to President Krüger, has arrived at Lorenzo Marques.

President Krüger has sent his private car to convey Smith to Pretoria.

SALISBURY TO RETIRE?

LONDON, May 28.—A rumor which was current in the lobbies of the Houses of Parliament to-day, and which was said to have originated at the Carlton Club, was that the Marquis of Salisbury will retire from politics at the next general election.

THE BELLEISLE EXPERIMENT.

LONDON, May 28.—Replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question on the subject of Saturday's naval experiment, when the British first-class battleship Majestic fired upon and sank the coast defense ironclad Belleisle, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, said that, to their extreme surprise, the Belleisle did not take fire, although she was reported to have been in flames six minutes after the firing began. He explained that the spectators, being at a distance from the warship, were misled by volumes of steam and lyddite smoke.

Mr. Goschen added that there was a slight smoldering in one cabin of the Belleisle, but that otherwise the woodwork, although shattered in every direction, was not consumed by fire to any degree.

The experiment was instituted specially to see whether the woodwork of the Belleisle would burn as the woodwork of the Spanish ships destroyed by the Americans had burned.

Mafeking's Casualty List.

LONDON, May 29.—A dispatch from Mafeking, dated May 23, says the total casualties since the commencement of the siege were 803. Among the white combatants, out of 44 officers, 22 were killed, wounded, or missing, and 190 men out of 975 were killed, wounded, or missing.

Czar Shows Friendship for British.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 28.—For the first time on record the Czar invited the members of the British Embassy to dinner on the occasion of the Queen's birthday, last week. This innovation is regarded as of great political significance.

Boers Still Use Lorenzo Marques.

LONDON, May 28.—Advices received here assert that supplies continue to go to the Boers from Lorenzo Marques, and that foreign recruits for the Boer army proceed from the same point.

MR. REDMOND NOT SANGUINE.

Says Nationalists' Chances, in Event of Early Election, Will Be Poor.

LONDON, May 28.—John Redmond, Chairman of the United Irish Parliamentary Party, just previous to starting for Dublin to-day, in order to arrange for the Irish National Convention, which is to take place on June 19, said:

"I anticipate an early dissolution of Parliament. This will militate against the Nationalists, owing to lack of time to thoroughly organize, and their lack of funds is liable to lose them several seats."

Mr. Redmond also said he hoped American aid would be forthcoming to assist the Nationalist candidates.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers; comparatively low temperature; fresh winds mostly northeasterly.

During the past twenty-four hours showers and thunderstorms have been numerous in the Central Valleys, the lake regions, and the Southwest. There were also showers in the southern part of New England and Montana.

Temperatures, as a rule, have fallen. In the Middle Atlantic States and New England they have fallen decidedly, under the influence of a marked high pressure area which overlies the north coast.

In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions conditions have changed but little in the middle and south portions, while in the northern portions there were showers accompanied by lower temperature.

Unsettled weather will prevail Tuesday from the Mississippi Valley eastward, with general showers and thunderstorms, followed Wednesday by fair weather in the Mississippi Valley and upper lake region, but probably continuing to the eastward.

In the West and Northwest lower temperatures are indicated, with showers Tuesday in the Central Rocky Mountain regions and extreme Northwest, followed by generally fair weather Wednesday. In the Southwest the weather will be mostly fair.

The high pressure over the North will control the temperatures throughout the East for the next few days, and they will consequently be comparatively low.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be brisk to fresh, mostly north to east.

On the South coast they will be fresh southerly, becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	64	58	62
6 A. M.	63	60	64
9 A. M.	67	56	59
12 M.	81	60	63
3 P. M.	84	59	63
6 P. M.	82	56	53
9 P. M.	77	54	50
12 P. M.	60	53	54

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 225 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	59½
Weather Bureau	58
Corresponding date 1899	72
Corresponding date for last twenty years	63

The maximum temperature yesterday was 61 degrees at 11:10 A. M., and the minimum temperature 54 degrees at 10 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.13, and at 8 P. M. 30.26. The humidity was 80 at 8 A. M. and 79 at 8 P. M.

DEMOCRATS ARE DIVIDED

War Likely Between New York County and State Factions.

AWKWARD FOR BROOKLYN MEN

Obliged to Choose Between Old Ally, Senator Hill, and New Friends of Tammany Hall.

The declaration by John F. Carroll, deputy leader of Tammany Hall, that the local organization would go into the State Committee on June 5 prepared to vote that the delegation to the National Convention be instructed to support the candidacy of William Jennings Bryan was accepted by the friends of ex-Senator David B. Hill as a hint that there is to be war between the New York County and State factions, and that a bitter battle may have to be fought on the floor of the State Convention. That the new move has the sanction of Richard Croker, if, indeed, it was not made at his suggestion, became apparent when Corporation Counsel Whalen authorized the statement that Mr. Croker would return next week, but not until after the convention.

For some months it has generally been believed that Tammany and Mr. Hill were working in harmony. This condition, it was asserted some time ago, was brought about by a visit which Mr. Whalen made to Mr. Hill, and at which, according to intimate friends of both men, it was announced, the olive branch was proffered and accepted. The Brooklyn Democracy, which has long been on friendly terms with Mr. Hill, so regarded the situation, and every one looked for a harmonious convention until Mr. Carroll announced Tammany's policy as one opposed to that which Mr. Hill had advocated in reference to an instructed delegation.

The announcement of Tammany's programme is embarrassing in the extreme to the Brooklyn organization, for its leader, Hugh McLaughlin, finds himself and his colleagues obliged to choose between their old ally, Senator Hill, and their new friends of Tammany Hall. Mr. McLaughlin and his lieutenants have strenuously insisted on an unpledged delegation, and only last week at the meeting of their Executive Committee they turned down a resolution indorsing Mr. Bryan which was tantamount to instructing the delegates to the State Convention.

For this reason, and in view of the old friendship of the Brooklyn organization for Mr. Hill, there was considerable speculation as to what side the Brooklyn faction would take in the State Convention. Mr. McLaughlin was disinclined to talk, but his chief lieutenant, James Shevlin, declared that he regarded the matter as one that should be decided by the delegates themselves. It was learned from a most trustworthy source, however, that the Brooklyn delegation in the State Committee will, at the meeting on the night before the convention, oppose any programme involving an instructed delegation.

One of the rumors which flew about during Mr. Hill's visit was to the effect that the ex-Senator had intimated that Augustus Van Wyck should be turned down as a delegate at large to the National Convention. This rumor caused a great deal of surprise among the leaders of the Brooklyn organization, and Mr. McLaughlin determined to find out whether or not Mr. Hill had made any such declaration as had been attributed to him. Mr. McLaughlin called Mr. Hill up on the telephone, and the ex-Senator denied that he had at any time objected to Mr. Van Wyck's name going before the convention. Upon receiving this denial Mr. McLaughlin authorized the statement that he believed Mr. Hill, and that the report had been circulated for mischief-making purposes.

As a proof of their trust in Mr. Hill's sincerity, the Brooklyn leaders have asked Mr. Van Wyck to go to Kansas City as a delegate at large, and he is now considering the matter. It was said by one of his advisers last night that he would undoubtedly accept the place. In that case the "Big Four" would be Messrs. Murphy, Hill, Van Wyck and Croker.

District Conventions in Kings.

Democratic conventions for the election of delegates to the State Convention were held last night in the twenty-one Assembly Districts in Kings County. With the exception of a very few members, the delegation that will represent the county in the convention will be made up of men who are thoroughly in accord with Willoughby Street. Senator Coffey and Warden Patrick Hayes, the leaders of the local "rebels," were chosen delegates in their districts, which they control. So far as could be learned, the delegates were not instructed to support any particular candidate.

JERSEY DEMOCRATS FOR BRYAN

Will Be Only Candidate Named at Kansas City, Robert Davis Says.

The 172 Hudson County delegates chosen to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Trenton on Thursday caucussed last night at the Davis Club rooms in Jersey City. Edward Hoos and William D. Daly were selected as the district delegates, and a committee of ten was appointed to confer with the other counties as to the four delegates at large to be chosen.

A motion that the National delegates be instructed to vote for William J. Bryan was not seconded, Robert Davis saying it was unnecessary, as Col. Bryan would be the only candidate named at Kansas City.

TRENTON, N. J., May 28.—About forty silver men attended the conference in this city to-day to take steps to secure an instructed delegation from New Jersey for William J. Bryan.

The conference offered its support for the Vice Presidency to Senator Cornish, but he declined it, saying he was not a candidate. Senator Cornish and A. R. Dulin of Burlington were indorsed for delegates at large to Kansas City.

A committee consisting of Senator Cornish, D. H. Rittenhouse of Hunterdon, Thomas Birch, William F. Mortan, and Samuel R. Wetherill of Burlington were appointed to attend the Democratic State Convention on Thursday to secure the instructions of the delegation from this State to vote for Mr. Bryan.

PREDICTS VICTORY FOR BRYAN.

Senator Jones Is Confident the Silver Champion Will Be Elected.

Senator John P. Jones of Nevada is at the Hoffman House. Talking of the political outlook yesterday, he said:

"Bryan will certainly be nominated at Kansas City. Nothing can prevent it. In my opinion New York will send a delegation instructed for Bryan to the National Convention. Tammany has declared for Bryan, Kings is with him, and he will have more than enough votes from other parts of the State to control the convention in this city on June 5. I believe, too, that Bryan will be elected.

"I do not believe that Congress will adjourn prior to June 9.

"Nothing will be done in the Montana Senatorship case. W. A. Clark has done all he wanted to in preventing the appointment of a Marcus Daly man to fill the vacancy caused by Clark's resignation. Now the matter goes to the Legislature of Montana for settlement."

CHANGE FRONT FOR BRYAN.

Commercial Travelers' and Hotel Men's League Will Support Him.

The Commercial Travelers' and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League, which has been working against the renomination of William Jennings Bryan, has, by vote of its Board of Directors, changed front, and it will now be found urging the election of the candidate named at Kansas City. At the meeting of the Directors yesterday, Harry W Walker, Secretary of the Aqueduct Commission, was elected Chairman of the board.

Resolutions, in which it was stated that it is certain that one of the planks in the Democratic National Convention will declare in opposition to trusts, and that Mr. Bryan, who is in full sympathy with the league, will be the nominee of the convention, and pledging the league to use all its power in aid of the election of the Democratic ticket, were adopted. A committee, headed by William Hoge, was appointed to arrange for assembling several thousand commercial travelers at Kansas City on July 4, to secure badges, and to engage a band of music on that occasion.

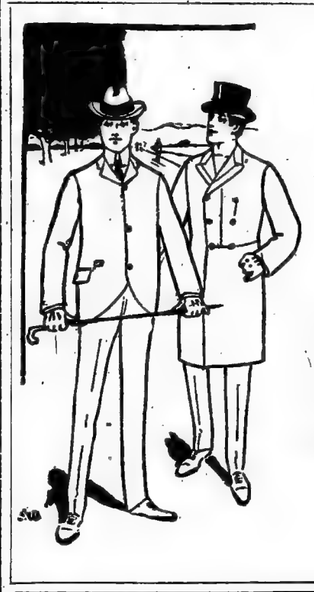

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

CLOTHING—in Annex.

Balance of the recent large purchase of Men's High Grade Suits, manufactured to retail at from $12.50 to $25.00, but sold by us at $7.98, $9.88, $11.98, $14.98, will be closed out at

$7.98 and $11.98.

Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres—all sizes.

BROOKLYN CITIZENS ON THE CHARTER

Strong Plea for Enlarged Powers for the Borough.

BIG IMPROVEMENTS DELAYED

Control Over Local Transportation Systems Urged—Assessment Law Changes Demanded—On Mayor's Term.

Residents of the Borough of Brooklyn received an opportunity last night of pointing out alleged flaws in the charter of the city and suggesting amendments to the Revision Commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to examine into the workings of the charter and recommend remedial legislation. The commission gave its hearing in the Borough Hall. Chairman George L. Rives presided and outlined the nature of the suggestions which the commission at this time desired to hear.

Alderman McInnes told the Commissioners that he had given much attention to the question of municipal government. He declared that he was opposed to a policy of centralization, and urged that the President of the Borough be made a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, on the ground that the President knew the needs of his borough, and could recommend the appropriation of money to carry into practical operation the improvements needed. He advocated the giving of more power to the local boards, in order that the boroughs might be enabled to carry on work of a purely local character. He then said:

"I would advocate that the Borough Board shall have power to inforce all ordinances that may be necessary for the welfare of the borough. This power should also be vested in the Borough President, and he should have power to prosecute offenders; and, to this end, the Corporation Counsel should be required to give him such advice and assistance as he deems necessary.

ON BOROUGH IMPROVEMENTS.

"I would favor, if not the abolition of the Board of Public Improvements, at least a curtailment of its powers. The Borough Board should have absolute power in authorizing necessary public improvements in the borough, subject to such restrictions as may be necessary to protect the city's financial interests, this power to be vested alone in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"I venture the statement, which I do not believe can be contradicted, that not an original improvement which has been inaugurated in Brooklyn since consolidation has been completed. I would advocate that where an improvement has been petitioned for by property owners, in order that no unnecessary delay be incurred, our assessment laws be so changed as to have at once the proper assessment levied. This would bring into the street improvement fund the necessary money in order to make possible this improvement without having any effect whatever as to the debt limit."

Mr. McInnes concluded with a plea for enlarged powers for the borough.

President A. H. Eastman of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, presented some suggestions from his organization. He said:

"We believe that there should be no change in the term of the Mayor; it should remain as it is. Four years is not too long for the Chief Executive of this city to serve. The Mayor should be given the absolute power of removal throughout his entire term. We believe that the present legislative system should be abolished and there should be but one house with increased powers. The city should own and operate its own water supply and the authority and power of the borough officials should be enlarged. We want the School Board to have the same power as was possessed by the Board of Education of the old City of Brooklyn and we urge that there be a separate Bureau of Elections.

FOR ENLARGED POWERS.

A. H. Van Thune, Secretary of the Thirtieth Ward Property Owners' Association, made a plea for enlarged powers for the borough and the abolishment of the Board of Public Improvements. Mr. Van Thune said:

"The local boards should be given supervisory power over the transportation companies. We have had to go to Albany and make an appeal to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners in order to get proper transportation facilities for this borough. The city grants the franchises to these companies, and it should have supervision over them. Then, when one of these corporations violated its duty to the public we would have a nearby body to protest to and not be compelled to go to Albany in order to secure needed relief."

Commissioner De Witt said that in the franchises granted to the transportation companies in Brooklyn, provision had been made that the companies should carry passengers for a stated fare, and that ample facilities should be afforded. He added that if these provisions had been violated it was purely a matter of neglect on the part of the city officials, whose duty it was to see that the agreements entered into between the city and the transportation companies were carried out.

J. Hamilton Dougherty of the Brooklyn League advocated a four-year term for the Mayor, with absolute power of removal. He also believed in a single legislative body, the basis of representation, either by Senate or Assembly districts, to be determined by the commission. Mr. Dougherty argued in favor of the city owning its water supply, and opposed the proposition to abolish the office of Borough President.

Assemblyman John Hill Morgan, who introduced one of the anti-Ramapo bills at the last session of the Legislature, said that Brooklyn stood in great need of an increased water supply. Mr. Morgan said that there should be a provision in the charter which would give the authorities of the city the right to condemn any stream or watershed which the Supreme Court would declare was not necessary, or would not be necessary at some future time, for the supply of any other city or town in the State. This, he said, would enable the city to get its water from any part of the State and would solve a problem which has given the authorities much concern.

MR. ROBERTSON'S SUGGESTION.

Charles F. Robertson, President of the Brooklyn School Board, made the following suggestion:

"There should be a Constitutional amendment that when a local bill is vetoed by the Mayor of a city, it should not be repassed by the Legislature over that veto, until it has been submitted to a vote of the people."

Frank Harvey Field, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Manufacturers' Association, made a strong home-rule argument, and Nathan S. Jones argued that the city should exercise some sort of control over the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which, he said, had arbitrarily stopped its transfer system, greatly to the loss of merchants and property owners in the neighborhoods affected.

Theodore Kiendl of the Associated Cycling Club of Long Island spoke in favor of improvements for the borough, and said there was too much red tape connected with the present system.

Before the hearing last night the members of the commission were guests at dinner at the Hamilton Club. The next hearing will be given in this borough next Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the County Court House.

CITY CLUB AND THE CHARTER.

Its Views to be Laid Before the Revision Commission.

What should be done by the Charter Revision Commission will be discussed to-night at a special meeting of the Council of the City Club. Five of the Charter Revision Commissioners are members of the City Club, and one of them is a member of the Council.

Ever since the adoption of the present charter the City Club has given it a great deal of consideration. Every paragraph and section has been examined, and these have been arranged and tabulated into six large volumes which show at a glance just what, in the opinion of the club, is wheat and what is chaff. These volumes will be placed at the disposal of the commission which will meet in this borough on Thursday night.

The Charter Revision Commission has invited the City Club to be represented at its meeting and to express its views. On this point Secretary J. W. Pryor said yesterday:

"I do not know what the policy of the City Club may be. That will probably be determined at the meeting to-morrow night. I do know that before the charter was enacted, this club pointed out what were considered serious defects, and in nearly every instance just what we predicted has come to pass. This organization has, from the very inception of the Greater New York project, opposed a dual legislative government for the municipality."

The Democratic National Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Senator Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has sent a letter to each member of the committee, in which he requests his attendance for a meeting of the full committee in Kansas City on Monday, July 2, for the purpose of transacting such business as may regularly come before it.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:32	Sun sets	7:22	Moon sets	8:36

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	8:02	Gov. Isl'd	8:27	H. Gate	10:23
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	8:17	Gov. Isl'd	8:48	H. Gate	10:44

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Daggry, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saale,, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Winifred, Hamburg	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 31.

Bremen, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Europa, Ihagua	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily up to 6:30 P. M. May 29, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Queen Adelaide. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 28, inclusive, for dispatch per ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 26 and up to June 27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York June 30, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 29.

Barbarossa, Bremen, May 19.
Belgravia, Hamburg, May 17.
Boston City, Swansea, May 16.
Christiana, Gibraltar, May 7.
City of Augusta, Savannah, May 21.
Colorado, Brunswick, May 25.
County of Dumfries, Hamburg, May 7.
Dean, Port au Prince, May 23.
El Norte, New Orleans, May 24.
Hudson, New Orleans, May 23.
Island, Stettin, May 6.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, May 22.
Matanzas, Havana, May 22.
Noordland, Antwerp, May 19.
Trave, Bremen, Gibraltar, May 21.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.

Alamo, Colon, May 23.
Alna, Jamaica, May 24.
Comanche, Jacksonville, May 27.
Gregory, Para, May 18.
Lampasas, Galveston, May 23.
Majestic, Liverpool, May 23.
Pola, St. Michaels, May 19.

THURSDAY, MAY 31.

El Mar, New Orleans, May 26.
Michigan, London, May 19.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

Caracas, La Guayra, May 25.
Horrox, St. Lucia, May 25.
Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg, May 24.
Pretoria, Hamburg, May 21.
Salerno, Newcastle, May 18.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

Etruria, Liverpool, May 26.
Hispania, Hamburg, May 20.
St. Bede, Gibraltar, May 19.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, May 20.
St. Paul, Southampton, May 26.

SUNDAY, JUNE 3.

La Bretagne, Havre, May 26.
Mesaba, London, May 24.
Statendam, Rotterdam, May 24.
Syracuse, Antwerp, May 13.

Arrived.

SS New York, Roberts, Southampton and Cherbourg May 19, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 P. M. 27th and anchored.

SS Adria, (Nor.,) Rasmussen, Montego Bay, &c., May 17, with mdse. to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 27th.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Sharpe, Newcastle May 11, in ballast to the J. C. Seager Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M. 27th.

SS A. R. Thorpe, (Nor.,) Hansen, Macoris May 9, Azua 17th, and Turks Island 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Hugh Kelly. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 27th.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Van Sickle.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch, new, 13,000 tons gross,) Bonjer, Rotterdam, &c., May 17 and Boulogne 18th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:55 A. M.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Gates, London May 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:05 P. M.

SS Torenkjold, (Nor.,) Thomassen, Progreso May 20, with hemp to Thebaud Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 P. M.

SS Burton, (Br.,) Rymer, Manzanilla May 20, with sugar to Morewood & Co.—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 2:50 P. M.

SS Mount Vernon, (Nor., new, 649 tons,) Fallen, Bergen May 8 via Shields 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Newlyn, (Br.,) Trebitcock, Buenos Ayres, &c., April 11, with mdse. and passengers to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Low, Jeremie, &c., May 10, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 P. M.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Clarke, Liverpool May 18, with mdse. and passengers to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Bourge, Marseilles, &c., May 9, with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 5:41 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville May 25 and Charleston 26th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Smith, Carolenas, &c., May 13, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., May 28, 9:30 P. M., southeast, fresh breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Benefacter, for Philadelphia.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Energie, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

Spoken.

Ship County of Edinburgh, (Br.,) Tode, from New York for Shanghai, was spoken April 29 in lat. 22, lon. 37.

Bark Pestalozi, (Ger.,) Schimper, from New York for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken May 6 in lat. 5, lon. 27.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 28.—SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, sld. from Genoa for New York May 25.

SS Hilarius, (Br.,) Capt. Livingston, sld. from Liverpool for New York May 26.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, (from Bremen,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 3 P. M. yesterday.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Auchonarden, (Br.,) Capt. Peat, from Calcutta, &c., for New York, passed Perim May 26.

SS Quito, (Br.,) Capt. Baird, from New York via St. Michael's for Bombay, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Robinia, (Br.,) Capt. Lash, from Palermo for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, from Genoa for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Vincenzio Florio, (Ital.,) Capt. Montano, from Genoa for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, from New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinecklage, from New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Murengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from Newcastle for New York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Indravelli, (Br.,) Capt. Craven, from Baltimore and New York for Singapore, &c., arr. at Aden yesterday.

SS Sir W. T. Lewis, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from New York, arr. at Havre yesterday.

SS Main, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at 9 A. M. to-day and proceeded

SS Albenga, (Ger.,) Capt. Petersen, from Baltimore and New York for Manila, arr. at Singapore to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York for Glasgow, passed Tory Island to-day.

SS Buceres, (Br.,) Capt. Durdin, from Colombo for New York, arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS British Empire, (Br.,) Capt. Riddle, from Tyne for New York, pass

The Wanamaker Store — This Store Will Be Closed All Day To-morrow—Decoration Day. — The Wanamaker Store

Helps for the Holiday

Wearables and Supplies for the Day Outdoors

FROM top to bottom this store is ready to supply the needs for tomorrow's recreation—supply them well, quickly, and at fairest cost. Clothes for golfing or cycling, the bicycle for the new rider, or needed sundries for owners of wheels, all golfing supplies, all sorts of tennis and baseball goods; fishing tackle and canoes; cameras and all photographic supplies.

There are special offerings in all lines of Wear for Women, that will be most timely just before a holiday. There is not an item on this page that it will pay you to skip.

SHIRT WAISTS And Muslin Underwear

Here is news of Shirt Waists that should interest every woman in Greater New York to-day. Not cheaply made waists, neither bad patterns, nor old styles. All are fresh and new, of excellent fabrics in pretty patterns, neatly made in the latest style; yet sold for as little as the common kinds.

These are the waists and prices:

Colored Shirt Waists—

75c—Fancy striped percales; full front; yoke back; laundered collar and cuffs.

85c—Pretty light striped percales; full front; yoke and plain back; laundered collar and cuffs.

$1—Solid colored; pink or blue chambray; entire back and front of stripes of white tape; laundered collar and cuffs.

$1.25—Neat striped or polka-dot dimity; full front; back of fine plaits; laundered collar and flare cuffs.

$1.50—Fine quality percales; full front with 6 small box plaits; French back on bias; laundered collar and cuffs.

$1.75—Solid colored chambray; pink or blue; full front with clusters of small plaits; back of wide plaits; flare cuffs.

$2.25—Solid colored chambray; in variety of colors; full front and back of fine plaits with white folds; top of sleeves also plaited; flare cuffs.

$2.50—Solid colored chambray; full front with clusters of small plaits and 2 rows of embroidery insertion; back of fine plaits.

Colored Shirt Waists—

$2.75—Solid colored chambray; full front with clusters of fine plaits and embroidery insertion; fine plaited back; dress sleeves.

$3.25—Solid colored chambray; entire body and sleeves of small plaits and embroidery dress sleeves finished with flare cuffs.

Others up to $5.50.

White Waists—

75c—Satin striped madras; full front; back trimmed with fine plaits; laundered collar and cuffs.

85c—White lawn; full front with row of embroidery insertion; back trimmed with four plaits from neck to waist; laundered collar and cuffs.

$1—Fine white lawn; full front with clusters of fine plaits and embroidery insertion; back trimmed with plaits from neck to waist; laundered collar and cuffs.

$1.25—Lawn; full front with 6 rows of embroidery; back of fine plaits; laundered collar and cuffs.

White Waists—

$1.50—White lawn; full front with 2 rows of embroidery insertion and fine plaits; back plaited; dress sleeves and flare cuffs.

$2.25—Fine lawn; full front with 8 rows of Valenciennes insertion and small plaits, hemstitched; back also of fine plaits.

$2.75—White lawn; large sailor collar of fine plaits; cluster of small plaits around body; sailor knot in front.

Others up to $45.

Then here is an offering of

Silk Waists at $3.50

A collection of small groups from our regular stock; quite a variety of patterns, corded or stitched; some trimmed with lace and ribbon; most in red or cerise. All sizes somewhere in the lot. Former prices were $5 and $6.

New Lots of Muslin Underwear.

Each day crisp new garments are brought forward—the daintiest, most comfortable and best garments ever offered at their prices:

White Petticoats—

50c—Muslin; deep ruffle with clusters of fine plaits.

85c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric with hem and clusters of small plaits.

$1—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn with ruffle of embroidery.

$1.50—Cambric; deep ruffle of lawn with fine plaits and ruffle of lace.

$1.75—Cambric; deep ruffle of lawn with clusters of small plaits and 2 rows of torchon insertion, and hem, hemstitched.

$2.25—Cambric; deep ruffle of lawn with 3 rows of point de Paris insertion and deep ruffle of point de Paris lace.

$2.75—Cambric; deep ruffle of lawn with 2 rows of heavy torchon insertion and ruffle of lace.

Others up to $12.

White Lawn Wrappers—

$2—Full front; yoke back and front of fine plaits; turn-over collar and sleeves trimmed with neat embroidery.

$2.75—Yoke back and front of fine plaits, edged with Valenciennes lace; top of sleeves also plaited; lace edged ruffle on skirt.

White Lawn Wrappers—

$3—Full front, plaited back; yoke back and front, hemstitched; deep ruffle of embroidery on yoke, collar and sleeves; graduated flounce on skirt.

$3.75—full front, Watteau back; yoke of fine plaits with Vandyke pointed ruffle; edged with embroidery ruffle on skirt.

Others up to $11.

Night Gowns—

38c—Cambric; high, V or Empire neck; yoke of fine plaits and embroidery insertion; lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

50c—Cambric; Empire neck; shield of fine embroidery; ruffle on neck and sleeves.

65c—Cambric; V neck; yoke of fine plaits and row of hemstitching; embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves.

75c—Cambric; yoke of fine plaits and torchon insertion; lace on neck and sleeves.

85c—Cambric, fine quality; round yoke with fine plaits and rows of point de Paris insertion; deep lace on neck and sleeves.

$1—Cambric; V neck; yoke of fine plaits and torchon insertion; ruffle at bottom of yoke; neck and sleeves trimmed with lace.

Others up to $7.25.

Drawers—

15c—Cambric; deep hem and cluster of fine plaits.

25c—Cambric; deep ruffle of embroidery and clusters of fine plaits above.

35c—Cambric; deep hem and clusters of 16 fine plaits.

50c—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle with row of torchon insertion and torchon edge.

75c—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn with row of torchon insertion and neat lace edge; fine plaits above.

$1—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle with clusters of fine plaits and row of torchon insertion and fine lace edge.

Others up to $5.

Chemises—

35c—Cambric; round neck and armholes, trimmed with fine lace.

50c—Cambric; round neck and armholes, trimmed with fine embroidery and fine plaits.

75c—Nainsook; round neck and armholes trimmed with Valenciennes lace and narrow ribbon.

85c—Nainsook; round neck and armholes trimmed with narrow embroidery and ribbon.

Others up to $6.

The Black GRENADINES All Silk-and-wool

Yesterday's brief announcement that a large quantity of these fine dress fabrics would be offered at a saving of 75c to $1.25 a yard, had the expected effect. The response was immediate and continuous throughout the day. Many of the patterns are closed out. The remainder have been reduced to very limited quantities. But there's consolation for late comers. An entirely new line is placed on sale this morning. The price reductions are in the same proportion as those of yesterday—the qualities fully as fine.

$1 yd., from $2.50—Chenille dot and striped plain silk Grenadine.

$1 yd., from $2—Chenille and spangled silk Grenadine.

$1.25 yd., from $2.50—Fancy silk-and-wool plaid Grenadine.

$1.25 yd., from $2.25—Fancy Mexican mesh Grenadine.

$1.50 yd., from $3.50—Lace striped corded gauze Grenadine.

$1.50 yd., from $2.50—Silk figured lace drawn striped camel's-hair Grenadine.

$1.50 yd., from $2.50—Fancy striped Grenadines.

$2 yd., from $3.50—Crepon plaid gauze Grenadine.

$2 yd., from $3.25—Crepon striped gauze Grenadine.

$2 yd., from $3—Fancy plaid camel's-hair Grenadine.

$2 yd., from $3—Fancy figured lace striped Grenadine.

$2 yd., from $3—Lace striped crepon figured Grenadine.

$2 yd., from $3—Crepon striped silk Grenadine.

$3 yd., from $4—Soutache fancy striped Grenadine.

These other fine black dress stuffs have also been reduced in price:

$1.50 yd., from $3—Mohair fringed figured Voiles.

$1.50 yd., from $2.50—Fancy Corded striped Crepe de Chine.

$1.50 yd., from $2.50—Crepe corded Viole.

$1.75 yd., from $3—Silk figured camel's-hair Grenadine.

$2 yd., from $3—Fancy mohair-and-wool Crepon.

$2.50 yd., $3.75—Silk-and-wool crepon stripes.

Printed BATISTES, 9c Were Low at 12½c Yard

Had 20,000 yards of these pretty, delicate, summer dress fabrics yesterday,—in about forty patterns. The stocks have fallen away by several thousands of yards in the one day's selling, though we start to-day with just as full assortment as in the beginning. The printings are patterns of Dresden rosebuds, spiral stripes, with figures, plain stripes of colors on white, white stripes on colored grounds, and polka dots of various sizes on grounds of navy blue and black. Regularly 12½c a yard—now 9c.

Tenth street aisle, near the Rotunda.

New Notable Offerings in The LINEN Sale

Of the numerous excellent lines announced last week at most attractive prices, only small quantities remain. It was a great week in linen selling, and this week shall be not far behind. Wholly new lots are brought to the fore that offer savings quite as substantial as their predecessors. Among the later claimants to your attention are:

Hemstitched linen sheets, full bleached, ¾ bed size, at $1.50 each; full bed size, at $1.75; extra long, at $2.25.

Hemstitched pillow cases to match above, 22x36 in., at 40c each; 27x36 in., at 62½c each; bolster cases, 22½x72 in., at $1 each—all nearly as low as cotton prices.

Linen sheeting, for those who prefer home-making, at 70c yd. for 90-in. goods,—can't be landed in this country to-day at that price.

Double damask table cloths, slightly soiled, at half values; $11.65 cloths for $6; $15 cloths for $7.50; $26 cloths for $13.

Bleached Scotch damask cloths, 70x70 in., at $2.50; ½ yd. larger, at $3.25; a yard larger, at $3.75.

Bleached Scotch Napkins, at $1.90 a dozen for breakfast size; $3 a dozen for dinner size.

Napkins, cream white, soft finish, 18 in., at 75c; 22 in., at $1 doz.; full bleached, 20 in., at $1.35 doz., would be cheap at $1.50.

Cream table linen by the yard: 40c for 56 in., bleached at 45c, 56c and 75c—all exceptionally good value. Flemish satin damask, at $1 a yard instead of $1.25.

Hemmed huckaback Towels, with damask border, at 17c each—less than present cost. Bath Towels, extra large double warp, and extra good value, too, at 25c each.

Good choosing among fancy linens: Hemstitched scarfs, various sizes and patterns, at 60c each—values 80c to $1.15; tray cloths, at 35c instead of 65c; tea table covers, 53 in. square, at $1.75; tray cloths, 18x27 in., at 25c; finger bowls, doilies, at 7c each—80c doz.

Linen dimity, cool and serviceable for shirt waists, at 50c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

Bicycle Clothing for Men

The man who wants smart and comfortable clothes for a wheeling trip to-morrow is interested in the stocks ready here to-day.

Several brand new lots of Bicycle Trousers have just been opened; they are in small checks and medium colors; well made and handsome. Four grades, $2.50, $3.50, $4 and $5.

Stylish Bicycle Suits of serviceable fancy cheviot, at $7 a suit.

Very swell Bicycle Suits of Scotch homespuns, in gray and brown, at $10 a suit.

Men's Khaki Bicycle Trousers—cool and serviceable, at $2.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BICYCLES Our Regular Lines and Some Bargains

The bargains first—

Lorraine Bicycles, in 22 and 24 inch diamond frames—handsome 1900 model—strong, speedy, right up-to-date, at **sixteen dollars each.**

1899 Continentals, for men, 24-inch frames, only, at $18. Complete lines of our 1900 bicycles, as follows:

Rodman, men's, $20.	Rodman, women's, $21.
Continent, men's, $25.	Continent, women's, $26.
Continental, men's, $25.	Continental, women's, $26.

Orient Roadster, men's or women's, $50.
Orient Morrow, men's or women's, $55.
Orient Leader, men's or women's, $65.
Orient Chainless, men's or women's, $75.
Juvenile Bicycles, for boys and girls, $17.50, $20 and $22.50.

A complete assortment of bicycle sundries at lowest prices.

STOCKINGS Men's, Women's, Children's

Here are most seasonable sorts, all of highest character, at much below usual prices:

MEN'S HALF HOSE—

25c a pair, worth 38c—Fine cotton; fast black, tan or blue; with fronts neatly embroidered with colored silk.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS—

25c a pair, worth 38c—Fast black ingrain ribbed lisle thread stockings; fine gauge elastic.

38c; 3 pairs for $1; worth 50c a pair—Extra fine lisle thread; fast black; Richelieu or Rembrandt ribbed; seams toes, heels and soles spliced.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS—

12½c a pair—Narrow ribbed; fast black cotton stockings; extra strong knees, heels and toes.

Broadway.

Steamer RUGS

Comfortable when sailing in a catboat, or when on a trip down the bay. An absolute necessity of the ocean travelers' outfit. We have a splendid collection from best foreign and American makers. Plain colors of navy blue, brown, Oxford, dark green and black, with backs of fancy plaids.

American Rugs, $5, $6.50, $8 and $10.

Imported Rugs, $12.50, $15, $18 to $30.

Ninth Street, Broadway.

SHOES for Special Uses

You expect us to have all sorts of shoes for general wear, but perhaps you do not know about the special lines of shoes we have for shooting, yachting, running, boxing, golfing or cycling. The best possible shoes for all sorts of sporting wear. These particulars about them:

Men's rawhide shooting Creedmoors, with rawhide soles, $7.

Men's rawhide or russet kip prospecting or hunting boots, hobnailed or plain, $8.

Men's yachting shoes of tan calfskin, with heavy smooth rubber soles; Oxford or lace; $4.

White canvas shoes, either Oxford or lace, with rubber soles, $3.

Men's tennis shoes of tan calf or white canvas—the heavy soled English last; $3.

Men's golf shoes of russet kip, with heavy soles and heels; lace; $5. Russet or black bearded calf, with leather soles and rubber discs, $5.

Men's Bicycle racing shoes—Jimmie Michael pattern—standard for the best riders, $3.

Men's shoes for running, sparring, bowling, and general gymnasium work, $2 and $2.50.

Women's tan Russia calf tennis Oxfords; sponge rubber soles; $3.

Women's black canvas tennis Oxfords; with strap and bow; best grade, $2.

Women's tan buckskin Oxfords; extra heavy plain rubber soles; spring heels; for golf, yachting or steamer wear; easily cleaned and most comfortable, $3.

Women's black and tan seamless Oxfords with welted leather soles; for bicycle or tramping, $3.

Women's 8-inch boots of tan calf for fishing or hunting; we hobnail the soles if desired, $4.

Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

Negligee SHIRTS

These smart-looking and comfortable shirts are made of French percale and Scotch cheviot. They come from our own factory—made by the same people who work on our custom-made shirts—none of the little details that go to make a good shirt are missing. The equal in every way of the usual two dollar shirts, at $1.50 each.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

BRUSHES and Brush Cases

Brushes for every purpose and a wide variety of styles. To-day's word is of attractive offerings in two lines only—cloth and military hair brushes.

Cloth Brushes, ebony and other fine wooden backs, at 25c to $2.

Leather cases of seal, pigskin, morocco and grain, for military brushes, 75c to $2.25.

Military Brushes, solid ebony backs, $3 to $6 a pair.

Military Brushes, solid foxwood and olivewood backs, at $2 to $6 a pair.

Excellent Military Brushes with olivewood screw backs, at $1 pair.

Tenth street.

Stylish HATS For the Holiday

We have ready a smart collection of all sorts of summer Dress Hats, including light and airy Leghorns, as well as the darker hats and turbans. The trimmings are of excellent quality and the style comes from the touch of our expert milliners; yet the prices are only

$5 and $6

It is a remarkable collection of hats at the prices.

We also have a large variety of the popular outing hat of the season, "*The Ladysmith*," at $1, $1.25, $1.50, up to $2.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

A Word to Travelers About BAGS and Telescopes

Almost everything that can be thought of in the way of leather and canvas articles for travelers—whether for a trip abroad or little journeys not far from home—has been gathered here. The assortment is complete. Not less satisfactory are the prices. They're just about what the maker himself asks for the same goods. Here are a few specimen values:

Another lot of cowhide grain Oxford bags, extra wide, leather lined, hand-sewed, inlaid frames. Closed out the previous shipment in short order. Not surprising. They're remarkably good value, at $5. 14 in. to 17-in.

Sole leather suit cases, linen lined, hand-sewed, steel frames, at $5.50.

Canvas telescopes, leather straps and tips, at $1.25 to $1.85.

Canvas telescopes, leather straps and bound, at $1.75 to $2.50.

Canvas telescopes, with lock and key; leather bound and leather straps, at $6.25 to $7.75.

Plaid telescopes, bound and tipped with leather, at $2.50 to $3.85.

Fifth floor.

Closing Out a Line of CARRIAGE CLOCKS

It's a very fine line of clocks, all with high-grade imported movements. Some in russet cases, others in elegant patent leather. All fully guaranteed. Regular prices were $11.25 to $18.75. The new price is $8 for choice.

Basement.

Croquet SETS and Kindred Things

A very wide variety of Croquet Sets, ranging in price from 90c to $12.

Grass Hammocks, from $1 to $28.

Woven Cotton Hammocks, from 75c to $5.

Silkoline Hammocks, $10.50.

Lawn Swings, $4.50, $6 and $9.50.

For the children's holiday—Baby carriages, Go Carts, Velocipedes, Tricycles, Express Wagons, Buckboards, Wheelbarrows, Sand Toys, Sail Boats, Dolls, Doll Carriages, and the like.

Basement.

Golf Goods

No need to tell the golfer anything about these supplies—only to hint that the other needs of the game are here, as well as these:

"Vardon" Drivers and Brasseys, $2.50.

"Vardon" Iron Clubs, $2.

"McGregor" Drivers and Brasseys, $2; Socket Drivers and Brasseys, $2.50; Hand-made Irons, $2.

"Tasker" Drivers, $2; Brasseys, $2.25; Socket Drivers and Brasseys, $2.50.

"B. G. I." Drivers, $2; Brasseys, $2.25; Socket Drivers and Brasseys, $2.50; Fork Splice Drivers and Brasseys, $2.75; Iron Clubs, $1.50.

The "Spalding" Drivers and Brasseys, $1.50; Iron Clubs, $1.50.

GOLF BALLS—Ocobo, Musselburgh, A1 Black, Woodley Flier, Silverton, $3.50 a doz.; Henley and Henley B., $3.75 a doz.; Agrippa and Vardon Flier, $4 a doz.; Spalding Bramble and Usga, $3.50 a doz.; Spalding Remade Balls, $2.50.

CADDY BAGS—Canvas, $1, $1.75, $2, and $2.50; plaid, $2, $2.50, and $3; leather, $3.50 to $10.

Hole Rims, Marking Discs, and everything necessary for outfitting golf links.

Basement.

Tennis SUPPLIES

A carefully selected list of none but worthy goods:

Wright & Ditson's Championship Tennis Balls, $5 a dozen.

Spalding's Tournament Tennis Balls, $4 dozen.

Spalding's Practice Tennis Balls, $3 dozen.

Racket Covers—Canvas, 50c and $1; mackintosh and felt, 50c.

Double Court Nets, 42x3 ft.; bound, $2.25; unbound, $2. 36x3 ft.; bound, $2; unbound, $1.75.

Poles, 75c, $1 and $4 a pair.

Wanamaker Tennis Rackets—Coronet, $1; Fairmount, $1.25; Wissahickon, $1.75; Fairmount (cork handle), $1.50; Wissahickon (cork handle), $2; Belmont, $2.25; Belmont (cork handle), $2.75; Germantown, (cork handle) $3.25; Germantown Expert, $3.75; Continental, $4.50.

Spalding Rackets—Slocum, $4; with cork handle, $4.50; The Spalding, $6; with cane handle, $7.

Basement.

PIANO Repairing and Rebuilding

We have a miniature piano factory which is an unusually well equipped repair shop. The men employed are experts and artisans from Chickering Hall—no better results can be obtained anywhere.

It is a good plan to have the piano overhauled while you are away for the summer, and have it in perfect tone when you return in the fall. We make particularly low charges for repair work done at this season. No charge for estimate given in the city.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

The Dying Pig And Other Novelties

A clever device to have in your pocket to-morrow. You blow it up till the pig is fat; then it squeals till it drops over dead. 10c.

The self-flying Butterfly goes away up in the air. 10c and 15c.

Many other clever toys just here from abroad.

Basement.

Paris Notes

from the office of

JOHN WANAMAKER

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES, PARIS, May 8, 1900.

The race-meeting on Sunday last at Longchamps was very delightful and one of the most popular of the season. Brilliant sunshine brought forth lovely toilettes and a crowd of elegant women. To judge by the light toilettes and the number of elegantly dressed women, one could have imagined one's self in the height of the summer instead of the beginning of May. The "Pesage" almost resembled a Grand Prix day, so numerous were the light multi-colored dresses.

The Duchess d'Uzes was much admired in a cream embroidered linen dress, the bolero corsage having a deep black satin waistband fastened with small steel buttons. Another "grande dame" was the Duchesse de Noailles, who looked particularly well in a pastel blue satin cloth; the corsage, also bolero fashioned, was ornamented with strappings of revers of white embroidered pique. The Duchesse de Luyne's toilette of pearl-gray voile was composed of innumerable stitched plaits, the tunique shortening towards the sides and forming a long echarpe behind from a stitched gray taffeta waistband.

Two descriptions of toilettes seemed to be most favored, either the classical tailor costume, in, of course, a variety of materials, or the very elegant robe of lace and foulard. This season there really seems to be hardly anything between the two; the Parisiennes are either dressing with great simplicity or exceedingly richly. Many of the charming tailor costumes worn were in the new shade known as the elephant gray. Among the more dressy toilettes was a pale blue and white foulard, a mixture of spots and stripes, with a double collar of white silk, covered with innumerable stitches, and the bottom of the skirt trimmed with a wide insertion of Cluny between two similar bands of white stitched silk.

The millinery seen was extremely good—there has not been a fashion for many years which is so becoming as the light fancy straws with the gauze flowers such as are now so universally worn. One of the most charming Parisian actresses looked lovely in a Louis XVI. toque formed of a loose crown of white tulle covered with Chantilly lace, tied with a black velvet ribbon and trimmed with black feathers, one on either side.

The artificial flowers this year are more beautiful than ever, the best of them being made in the palest shades of mauve and pink mousseline. On some millinery there are wonderful examples of groups of flowers, such as cherries, currants, peaches, but the flowers are much more becoming. The light tulle hats which are much worn, are very pretty. A toque lately seen of very pale brown straw closely run with innumerable plaits, trimmed with a huge bunch of variegated leaves and of gourah tipped with irridescent green and gold, was quite a triumph of harmonious coloring.

Linen and lace are to be the great features of summer frocks, especially linen of a beige tone, closely covered with very thick lace from neck to hem, made either in the plain style with pouched bodice and narrow belt, or made with a little bolero with a cravat threaded with narrow velvet ribbons. Velvet ribbon remains the most popular of old trimmings.

Conspicuous here and there in the Pesage at Longchamps was the new sleeve, if one can speak in the singular of what seems like nothing so much as two or three sleeves on one arm. Some present the appearance of an elbow sleeve, all plaits and insertions, finishing off with a ruffle and bow, from under which starts a clinging sleeve of lace falling far over the hands. Others, braided or embroidered and lined with a contrasting tone, fall wide and open at the elbow over an under-sleeve of finely plaited chiffon, which in turn is held at the wrist by a small embroidered cuff.

Boleros will have a greater vogue than ever this summer. The short bolero worn with a high sash or belt, is considered "tres chic." The favorite materials are voile mousseline, foulard and batiste, and the favorite trimming for these is cluny; on foulard gowns it is used to a great extent as applications, the design of the lace and this manner of the application following in a general way the design of the foulard. With voile it is also lavishly employed and is frequently dyed to match the shade of the stuff. Indeed, Cluny has superseded everything, even Irish and Venetian point.

A new thing is the jacket and the bolero of black taffeta, elaborately stitched in white, to be worn with gowns of every hue. With the bolero it is considered the thing to wear a little flat turned-down collar of fine sky-blue, lemon, or white batiste, hemstitched, embroidered or trimmed with narrow lace—the lingerie effect again.

Both Parisiennes and Americans are intent upon making a fine display of toilettes at the inauguration of the American Pavilion this week, which is expected to be a very brilliant affair. Some lovely dresses are being prepared for the occasion. For instance, one is a black and white silk gauze over white silk, of delightful effect, inserted with a double row of malines round the hips and a similar insertion at the bottom of the skirt. This is a very pretty idea, as the entire dress is accordion-plaited and kept in place near the hips with the insertion of lace. A very handsome gown is in black taffeta, embroidered with large transparent silk flowers over peachy mauve, the color showing discreetly through the petals of the flowers.

There is but little change to note in the "coiffure" in Paris. The front is usually parted slightly at one side, held with a diamond comb, while the waves are large. The ornaments for evening wear seem to be of three kinds—the outstretched wings of a bat-like shape in tulle, spangled with silver or diamonds; aigrettes entirely made of diamonds; or a double bunch of flowers. Forget-me-nots, small pink roses, or pale violets are alike used for this latter style; the large bunches of two sizes, mounted flat, are used on either side of the erect knob. A new idea amongst "les spirituelles" of Paris is the wreath of Ceres, which is worn in the hair. It is made of gold laurel or oak leaves, shaped as a chaplet, and the lovely Duchesse d'Uzes is one who exploits the new mode, her wreath being of green leaves.

"Art Nouveau" jewelry will be more to the fore than ever this summer, even over and above the precious stones which have hitherto been one of the most cherished of possessions. Quaint baubles, neck charms, waist belts and hat pins are all fashioned in lustrous enamels, on burnished gold, silver or copper, with perhaps an emerald, ruby or sapphire embedded therein to emphasize the glow of color. Wonderful are the figures represented—gorgons' heads, weird sphinxes, or, perhaps, a Charon or a Nero, whichever way the designer's fancy tends.

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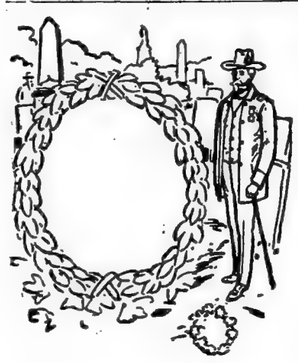

To-morrow we honor the dead soldiers.

Thursday we have a special sale of English cheviots, worsteds and black Thibet for coat and vest with a fancy striped trousering, suit to order $20.00. The black trimmings have grown in great favor. We include them without extra charge.

Samples, fashion review, measuring guide mailed on application.

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TAKE ONE WINEGLASSFUL OF

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It aids digestion,

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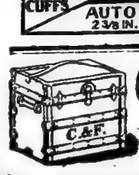

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SENATOR WELLINGTON PLEADS FOR BOERS

Argues for the Teller Resolution Expressing Sympathy.

Revives Charge of an American Alliance with Great Britain—Senator Lodge Replies.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Wellington (Rep., Md.,) called up Mr. Teller's resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers and declaring a desire that the Government of the United States should extend its friendly offices to both Great Britain and the Transvaal, with a view to bringing the war to a close.

The American people, he maintained, were in profound sympathy with the Boers, who were struggling for liberty against untold odds. "Unless we wish to be recreant to our duty we must act," he exclaimed, "and unless we act quickly it will be too late." He declared that this country, so far as its Government was concerned, had yielded to British blandishments and was under the sway of British influence. Great Britain dared not, he said, attack the United States by force, and, realizing this, was gaining points against it by diplomacy. So it was during the Hispano-American war that Great Britain professed herself America's friend after the power of Spain had been broken.

He declared the United States Government need have no fear of acting in the matter, as Great Britain would not go to war with this country, and the United States Government should give the Boer envoys the same cordial welcome as had been extended to them by the people of the country. But this reception was being withheld by the Government because of an understanding between this Government and Great Britain.

Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)—What proof has the Senator of a secret understanding between the United States and Great Britain?

Mr. Wellington replied that he would reach that point later. Continuing, he said he had not spoken with any desire to attack the Administration or with any view of offending the Nation, but he had spoken for the Boers and for their liberty. In closing he urged the adoption of the pending resolution, although he was willing to extend recognition to the Boers.

Mr. Lodge said he had listened in vain for any proof of an understanding, secret or otherwise, between this country and Great Britain.

Mr. Wellington replied that naturally there could be no tangible proof of such an understanding until the secret archives of the State Department were opened, but he believed such an understanding existed.

"Then it comes back simply to this," said Mr. Lodge. "The Senator believes a secret understanding exists. The fact is there is no such understanding. Under our system of government it could not exist. The Secretary of State, an honorable and patriotic man, has denied that a secret alliance or understanding exists. I believe him, and the American people do and will believe him."

The Boer resolution then went over.

COST OF TRANSPORT SUMNER.

Congressman Driggs Charges that $652,000 Was Spent Upon Her.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Representative Driggs, (Dem., N. Y.,) who raised something of a sensation about two months ago by charging reckless extravagances in fitting up the transport Sumner, recurred to that subject in the House to-day.

Since then he has continued his investigation of the cost of refitting that transport, and to-day he charged that $652,000 was spent upon her, her original cost being $160,000.

The Secretary of War reported that only $252,000 had been expended in refitting. Mr. Driggs said that over $400,000 was expended by the Navy Department before she was turned over to the War Department.

THE ANTI-TRUST MEASURES.

Committee on Rules Will Report Order Setting Aside Three Days This Week for Debate.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—When the House met to-day Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.) gave notice that on Wednesday the Committee on Rules would report a special order setting aside Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday for the consideration of the Anti-Trust bill and resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee.

"Wednesday is Decoration Day," suggested Mr. Richardson. "It is usual to adjourn over on that day."

"I do not think we can better observe the day," replied Mr. Dalzell, "than by devoting it to the public business."

WANT ANTI-GERMAN DUTIES.

Bill Introduced Increasing Rates on Imports from That Country to Offset German Meat Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—As the result of conferences to-day between President J. W. Springer of Denver of the National Live Stock Association and members of Congress relative to the German Meat Inspection bill, the following bill was introduced in the House by Representative Bailey of Kansas:

That whenever the President of the United States shall be informed that the Government of the German Empire has passed a law imposing prohibitory duties on meat products which may be imported into that country from the United States, he shall issue a proclamation fixing a time when all articles produced or manufactured in the German Empire, when entered for consumption at the ports of the United States, shall pay a duty of 10 per cent. in excess of the duties imposed thereon prior to the passage of this act; and all such products and manufactures when so entered for consumption after said time fixed by the President shall pay such increased duties.

The bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, and Mr. Springer saw members of that committee with a view to urging early action. He said as to the measure:

"The National Live Stock Association is the largest organization of its kind in the world, representing over $600,000,000, and with it are federated on this subject the American Short-Horn Breeders' Association, the National Hereford Breeders' Association, and some hundred live stock organizations. We feel that the live stock industry is singled out by the German Empire for direct discrimination, and all the stock people will feel the effect of such action.

"They feel, too, that the time has come for the allied stock interests of the United States to speak out in no uncerain tones, and they hope to direct the attention of Congress and the Government to the situation. All the live stock States are deeply interested in what is being done, and are desirous of having adequate measures adopted to overcome this discrimination by Germany."

VEXATIOUS TO NAVY MEN.

They Object to Provision in Naval Appropriation Bill for Calling Back of Retired Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Naval Appropriation bill, upon which a disagreement has been reported, with several important amendments agreed to in part, is now in some respects vexatious to the officers of the navy.

The great want, next to a larger equipment of battleships, from which the navy is suffering, is a lack of officers of the lower grades. Requests have been made to increase the force of officers, first by increasing the number of cadets at the Naval Academy, and in a measure by appointment to the Marine Corps. Congress has not responded generously to these requests, enforced with careful tabular statements showing how impossible it will be to man the present flotilla with the existing supply of officers. The inevitable increase has instead been deferred.

Naval officers who spent many years trying to obtain the passage of the Naval Personnel act are now chagrined by the incorporation in the Naval Appropriation bill, in conference, of a provision to permit retired officers to be called back into the service by the Secretary of the Navy. Those officers are to be re-employed at the rank held when retired, and not with the rank acquired by voluntary retirement. The fear is that under this law the service may be filled up with Read Admirals serving as Commodores or Captains, Captains with commands as Commanders, and many superannuated officers getting in the way of younger officers, who consider themselves entitled to a chance to rise.

It is true that the power is to be exercised by the Secretary of the Navy "in his discretion," but the discretion of Secretaries of the Navy is subject to the influence of officers out of the service and settled down to rest in Washington on three-quarters pay.

It is said that with this liberty exercised the navy might have back on its pay rolls Junior Lieutenants of fifty-five and sixty years and several Admirals of more than sixty-four years.

To Report New York Nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Senate Committee on Judiciary has agreed to report favorably all the nominations for the new judicial district of New York except that of Judge Hazel, which is yet to be considered.

Neely Case Postponed.

The arraignment of Charles F. W. Neely before Commissioner Shields on criminal charges pending against him in connection with the Cuban postal frauds was adjourned yesterday until June 5. The adjournment was taken to await the decision of Gov. Roosevelt in regard to the power of the State of New York to issue extradition papers.

Postmasters of Uncommon Names.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Postmaster General to-day announced the appointment of a batch of Postmasters who have the queerest lot of names that have been turned out of the Post Office Department in many a day. They are Luray Laing, Eli Clinkinbeard, Jacob Kedigh, N. H. Aamoth, Junior Lady, Welcome Warren, Hinchey Porter, Zollie Cavender, Ruthie Mason, and Charles Bellow.

Mr. Frigyesbankhaza's Mail Barred.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Postmaster General has issued an order barring from the mails all matter addressed to Dorges Frigyesbankhaza of Budapest. It appears that Frigyesbankhaza is conducting a lottery.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The House yesterday passed the Alaskan Civil Government bill.

A Senate joint resolution was passed by the House yesterday to authorize the President to appoint ten First Lieutenants of the Signal Corps, whose commissions shall expire June 30, 1901.

In connection with a request of Senator Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Chairman of the Senate Pensions Committee, that a time be fixed for the consideration of pension bills, Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) said that he would object to the consideration of any further pension bills passed by the House of Representatives until a bill giving a pension to a Mexican war veteran of his State, which he had introduced in the Senate, had been passed by the House.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE UTAH-CALIFORNIA LINE.

Both the Southern Pacific and Atchison Interested in It.

The new line from Utah to Southern California, which Western dispatches announced would be built by the Southern Pacific, will, it was learned yesterday, be built and operated by a new company, which is being organized, and in which both the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé will have an interest. The territory through which this line has been surveyed is said to be rich in mineral resources, and will give the interested lines considerable business.

It was denied yesterday at the offices of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé in this city that the fact that both lines would be represented in the new road indicated a closer connection than an ordinary traffic arrangement would establish. The arrangement for a joint interest was made to obviate the unnecessary construction of two parallel lines, which would be a very expensive undertaking, especially at the present price of material for railroad construction.

NEW ENGLAND STREET RAILROAD.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, May 28.—At a meeting held here Saturday the New England Street Railroad Company changed hands and the recent purchasers of the controlling interest took charge of the Boston company. At the meeting nearly all of the old Directors resigned, and their places were taken by members of the Board of Directors of the Fair Haven and Westville Road of this city, the purchasing company. President George A. Dodge of the New England Street Railroad Company resigned at the meeting held here Saturday. The new officers and Board of Directors were elected as follows:

President—Henry S. Parmelee; Vice President—Samuel Hemingway; Secretary and Treasurer—A. E. Pond; Directors—Henry S. Parmelee, Samuel Hemingway, George D. Watrous, E. Hayes Trowbridge, James S. Hemingway, and Wilbur F. Day, all of the Fair Haven Road, and A. E. Pond, New Haven; J. Franklin Faxon, Boston, and James B. Dill, Jersey City.

Mr. Parmelee is President of the Fair Haven Road, and Mr. Hemingway is Vice President. The new board is chosen with a view to uniting all of the street railroad companies of this city under one head ultimately, that head being the Fair Haven and Westville Road. The New England Street controls the Winchester Avenue of this city, and the Fair Haven Road, through its recent purchase of the New England Street, is now the controlling owner of New Haven's electric roads. The situation will ultimately result in a system of free transfers all over New Haven and one management. To the State at large the action of the Fair Haven Road is important in that it blocks the proposed United Gas Improvement Company's plans for bringing all of the State trolley roads under one syndicate.

East-Bound Freight Traffic.

Grain carried by the lines out of Chicago last week amounted to 1,251,000 bushels, as against 1,764,000 bushels for the week previous, a decrease of 513,000 bushels. Of this the Grand Trunk carried 376,000 bushels, the combined Vanderbilt lines carried 315,000, the Erie carried 229,000, and the Baltimore and Ohio carried 182,000 bushels. Flour shipments showed a slight increase, amounting to 30,839 barrels, as against 25,921 for the previous week. The provision business remained practically stationary. The reason that the Grand Trunk is not so far ahead of the other lines as it has been during the last few weeks is said to be that some of the large contracts which it took during the car famine have expired.

Has Right to Build Branches.

The application of the Morris & Cummings Dredging Company to restrain the Jersey City Belt Line Railroad, a branch of the Lehigh, from crossing Chapel Avenue, in Greenville, near Newark Bay, was denied yesterday by Vice Chancellor Emery in Jersey City. The case was argued several months ago. The court holds that a railroad has the right to build branches after the location of the main line. The new tracks are alongside the main line, and the Lehigh Company claimed to have a right of way for the improvement.

Brief Railroad Items.

The block signal system was put in operation yesterday on the New York, Susquehanna and Western.

The new Pennsylvania flier will arrive on its first run from Chicago to-day. It is expected to make the trip in twenty-five hours.

The employes of the New York Central in the Grand Central Station have donned their new uniforms of dark blue, which take the place of the old gray-colored ones.

It is expected that some changes in the Board of Directors of the Norfolk and Western will be made at the annual meeting on June 6. Representation probably will be given to the Pennsylvania Railroad interests by the election of three or four Directors connected with that line.

Two new offices, that of a Sanitary Inspector by the Union Pacific and that of mining engineer by the Santa Fé, have just been created. The Sanitary Inspector will inspect the camps and boarding places of section gangs, laborers in grading camps, and other workingmen's quarters of a temporary nature along the company's line.

The West Shore Railroad announces special excursions for Decoration Day to the Catskills at half fares, good to return until June 4. Excursions will also be run at a reduced rate to Rockland Lake Park, which resort will be opened on that day.

The Lackawanna announces an innovation in the shape of excursions arranged specially for wheelmen. Tickets will be issued to some point on the Lackawanna, with the return ticket good from another point a few miles distant on the Erie Railroad. The distance between these points is to be covered on the wheel. The first of these is to the Delaware Water Gap, and return via Port Jervis on the Erie.

CHINESE CAPITAL MENACED

"Boxers" March on Peking—Train Service to Tien-Tsin Ceases.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS MEETS

Foreign Guards to be Brought to the Capital—Admiral Kempff at Taku.

PEKING, May 28.—The Diplomatic Corps is now in session considering the situation caused by the "Boxers."

The foreign guards will certainly be brought here.

The position of affairs is alarming.

Railway communication with Tien-tsin is interrupted.

TIEN-TSIN, May 28.—The "Boxers" burned the Liulino Station, on the Luhan Railway, twenty-nine miles from Peking, last night. They also wrecked the track, destroyed a number of cars, and murdered several Chinese employes.

The "Boxers" are marching on Peking.

The British and Belgians have left Fingtai and the "Boxers" are expected there to-day. A relief train is bringing the refugees to Tien-Tsin.

Train service between Peking and Tien-Tsin has been suspended since noon to-day.

The United States cruiser Newark and a French man-of-war have arrived at Taku.

SHANGHAI, May 28.—The troubles arising from the defeat of the Government troops by the "Boxers" have extended to Luhan, where work on the railway is almost completely stopped.

Five hundred refugees have sought protection in the French Cathedral at Peking.

It is reported that while retreating several Belgians and their families were cut off at Chang-Hsin-Tein, ten kilometres from Feng-Tai. They are now defending themselves on a hill.

The "Boxers" are now burning Feng-Tai.

Several missionaries have been cut off at Pao-Ting-Fu.

THE NEWARK AT TAKU.

Admiral Kempff Arrives at the Nearest Port to Peking—May Send Marines There.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—A cablegram received at the Navy Department to-day stated that the Newark had been assigned to act as flagship of the senior Squadron Commander, and that the vessel sailed from Nagasaki last Saturday and arrived at the Taku forts yesterday. Rear Admiral Kempff is the senior squadron officer described in the dispatch, and his visit to Taku, the nearest point to Peking attainable for large vessels, has attracted much attention.

It is understood that there is already a formidable fleet of European warships gathered at Taku, and since the withdrawal of the Wheeling the American fleet has been unrepresented at that point.

While prepared to act concurrently with, though independently of, the European powers in the protection of the life and property of foreigners in China, Admiral Kempff has not at present any intention of making a hostile demonstration in the Pei-Ho River. It is probable that he is at Taku solely with the purpose of getting as near as possible to Minister Conger and the American Legation at Peking, and it may be that he is simply placing himself in readiness to rapidly dispatch a marine force from his ship to Peking to guard the American Legation, just as it was protected two years ago, when riotous conditions prevailed near the Chinese capital.

Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister, called at the State Department to-day and had a long conference with Acting Secretary Hill, but neither of them would make any statement as to what was discussed.

DEWEY LOSES BOUNTY SUIT.

Supreme Court Decides Against His Claim for Extra Payment.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The United States Supreme Court to-day decided Admiral Dewey's bounty claim against the Admiral's contention. The effect is to deprive the Admiral and the men engaged with him at Manila of half the amount claimed by them. Chief Justice Fuller delivered a dissenting opinion. Justices White and McKenna joined in his dissent.

The deciding opinion was handed down by Justice Harlan. The decision turned entirely upon the point that the statute in giving bounty according to whether the enemy was superior or inferior to our forces specified only the vessels of the enemy, without reference to other obstacles to be overcome.

Justice Harlan said that the court was asked to hold that the words "superiority" or "inferiority" in the statute had reference to the support of the enemy's vessels by land batteries, mines, and torpedoes. "We cannot do that," he continued, "without going far beyond the obvious import of the words employed by Congress.

"There is undoubtedly some force in the suggestion that in rewarding officers and sailors who have sunk or destroyed the enemy's vessels in a naval engagement all the difficulties of every kind with which they were actually confronted should be taken into consideration. But that is a matter which we cannot suppose was overlooked by Congress; and we are not at liberty to hold that it proceeded upon the broad basis suggested when it is expressly declared that the amount of its bounty shall depend upon the question whether the enemy's vessel—not the enemy's vessel and the land batteries, &c., by which it was supported—was of inferior or equal or superior force."

Upon the question of policy the court said: "All genuine Americans recall with delight and pride the marvelous achievements of our navy in the memorable engagement at Manila. But this court cannot permit considerations of that character to control its determination of a judicial question or induce it to depart from the established rules for the interpretation of statutes.

"Nor can we allow our judgment to be influenced by the circumstance that Congress has recently repealed all statutes giving bounty to officers and sailors of the navy for the sinking or destruction hereafter in time of war of an enemy's vessel, thereby, it may be assumed, indicating that in the legislative branch of the Government the policy of giving bounties to the navy was not founded in wisdom, and should be abandoned. This court has nothing to do with questions of mere policy that may be supposed to underlie the action of Congress."

The original claim of Admiral Dewey and his sailors was about $400,000. The Court of Claims reduced it to $200,000. That decision is sustained by to-day's decision. The Admiral's personal claim is reduced from about $20,000 to about $10,000.

Ex-Secretary Herbert, counsel for Admiral Dewey and his men, gave notice of a petition for a rehearing.

CHILD STRUCK BY ENGINE.

Hurled Against Barbed Wire Fence, but May Recover.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 28.—Joseph F. McNulty, two years old, of 2242 Fraley Street, was struck by an engine of the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Melrose Street crossing in Frankford, and escaped with a fracture of the lower jaw and a cut on his hand.

The locomotive drawing the train, however, was far more seriously damaged. The frantic efforts of Engineer Robinson to bring his charge to a halt resulted in what is technically known as a "slid wheels" and various other mechanical complications. Flattened tires, sprung rocker arms, and bent valve stems will entail an expense on the company of many hundreds of dollars to repair.

No one seems to know how the boy managed to reach the railroad. Engineer Robinson saw him at a distance of only two hundred yards, and at once put down the brakes. The boy was struck by the side of the pilot and hurled against a barbed wire fence. The crew expected to find him dead, but Episcopal Hospital physicians say he has a chance for recovery

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INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Charge Made in the Senate that It Is a Republican Machine.

SUPPRESSION OF TESTIMONY

Mr. Allen Says Statements of Witnesses Were Altered—Kyle Mercilessly Heckled by Jones.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Serious charges involving the existence of a grave scandal in the Industrial Commission were made in the Senate to-day during the debate on the committee amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which extends the life of the commission to Oct. 31, 1901.

It was charged that the commission was being used as a Republican campaign machine and that important testimony had been suppressed.

That the attack was not altogether a partisan one was shown by the fact that Senator Chandler supported the assailants, and Senator Mallory defended the commission.

When the amendment came up for discussion, Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) attacked the commission because it was not, he said, what had been intended by the law creating it, a non-partisan body. He therefore offered an amendment providing that not to exceed nine members of the commission should be of the same political party. The amendment was opposed by Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) who said it would amount to an overturning of the entire commission and perhaps a destruction of much of its work.

Ir. Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) who is a member of the commission, at the request of Mr. Pettigrew, (Sil., S. Dak.,) announced the political affiliations of some of the members of the commission. When he reached the name of Mr. Kyle of South Dakota, he remked: "The Senator from South Dakota can no doubt tell the politics of his colleague."

"I do not know his politics," laughingly commented Mr. Pettigrew.

"The junior Senator from South Dakota," retorted Mr. Kyle, warmly, "is able to take care of his own politics, and he is satisfied the people of South Dakota will take care of the politics of the Senator (Pettigrew) at the coming election."

"A man with such a variety of politics as my colleague," Mr. Pettigrew began, when he was interrupted by Mr. Kyle: "Not as much of a variety as my colleague has."

"I am unable," continued Mr. Pettigrew, "to define the politics of my colleague, but he has a decided leaning toward patronage on which I care not to comment." [Laughter.]

Mr. Pettigrew complained that the subcommittee of the Commission on Labor and Capital was composed of five men, including his colleague, Mr. Kyle, who were in sympathy with the present Administration.

"This committee," said he, "is to sit until after the election and publish to the world such bulletins as will be of advantage to the Republican Party in the coming campaign." This, he declared, was a perversion of the original intent of the commission.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.,) said that of the five members of the commission appointed from the Senate, only one was a Republican—Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania. Four others represented the opposition to the Republican Party. He admitted that Mr. Kyle and Mr. Mantle were now regarded as Republicans. The several representatives of organized labor on the commission, he said, had the confidence of the country, and the action of the President in appointing them was guided by the wishes of organized labor; politics did not enter into the matter.

Mr. Mallory offered an amendment providing that in filling vacancies, appointments shall be made so that not more than nine members of the commission shall belong to the same political party. This amendment Mr. Jones accepted, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) made a speech, in which he charged that the testimony of witnesses was altered, and Mr. Kyle and Mr. Mallory repeatedly interrupted him to deny that any changes were made except to strike out some personalities. When Mr. Allen finished, Mr. Jones abruptly asked Mr. Kyle:

"Have you an editing committee for the purpose of editing the testimony and changing it to suit the views of members of the commission?"

"No," replied Mr. Kyle, surprised at the suddenness of the attack. "The testimony is gone over by the stenographer and some other parties."

"What other parties?" demanded Mr. Jones.

"Some members of the commission."

"Who are they?"

Mr. Kyle said he could not name them, and Mr. Jones replied: "It is a very grave charge, I could not believe it when I heard it. I ask the Chairman, and he tells me that there is no editing committee, but that the editing is done by members of the commission and the stenographer."

"But," protested Mr. Kyle, "they have no power to act without the consent of the whole commission."

"Now I am told," said Mr. Jones, "that there is an editing committee, but it has no power to act."

"The stenographer," explained Mr. Kyle, "only changes matter of grammar and phraseology."

"But what about these other parties?" asked Mr. Jones. "And how does the Senator know that this editing committee changes nothing but grammar and phraseology? Several persons have told me that their testimony was outrageously edited. The Senator first tells me that there was no editing committee, then that the testimony was edited by the stenographer and other parties, and finally that they had no power to act. The Senator's explanation is ample, and I accept it. But if it turns out that this evidence is materially changed, it is a serious matter, in my opinion."

Mr. Kyle, exasperated by the harrying he was receiving from Mr. Jones, defiantly demanded that Senator's authority for his statements.

Mr. Jones promptly replied that a witness named Schulteis had told him that every material statement he made had been cut out, and that the testimony as printed was nothing like what he gave. "Outside of that," concluded Mr. Jones, "I have heard that one of the Arbuckles made a statement about buying sugar land in Cuba, and that every word of the statement about his sugar land and the reasons for its purchase was stricken out of the report."

Mr. Penrose (Rep., Penn.,) declared his belief in the integrity of the commission, of which he is a member, but admitted that he had attended only one or two sessions.

Mr. Pettigrew then supplemented Mr. Jones's statement by reading a statement from M. L. Lockwood, saying that "the most vital words, paragraphs, and sentences" of his testimony had been stricken out. He then produced a report of Mr. Lockwood's original testimony, with the parts which had been stricken out indicated, and asked for leave to print it; and he produced a similar statement from H. E. Martin. He declared that the Industrial Commission ought to be abolished, and said that the fault lay with the President, who had appointed nine Republican partisans on it.

"Mr. Martin and Mr. Schulteis," sneered Mr. Kyle, "were applicants for positions on the commission, and if they had been appointed I suppose it would have been all right."

"That doesn't dispose of the question before us," said Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) tartly, "and that question is whether the testimony has been changed by the commission. That doesn't refer to petty changes of grammar. The power which the Senator admits the commission exercised is a very dangerous power. The Senator ought to make a more careful statement to the Senate, not negatively denying that anything has been stricken out except a few personalities, but he should make a statement affirmatively, showing what has been stricken out, how many sentences, paragraphs, and pages have been alienated. I don't assume that because Mr. Martin or Mr. Schulteis wanted to be on this commission that therefore they are making false charges. I think they are honest. After all the statements made here to-day, the Chairman of the commission ought to prepare a memorandum telling us exactly what has been done in the way of eliminating testimony. These statements will create an unpleasant impression which I think the Senator should dissipate."

The unexpected attack by Mr. Chandler took all the fight out of Mr. Kyle, and in a low voice he said that he would make such a report to-morrow. Here the matter ended.

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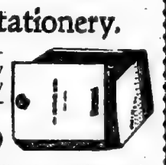

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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, Sixth Artillery, will inspect the following institutions of learning: Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.; Central University of Kentucky, Richmond, Ky., and Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky.

Capt. Samuel W. Dunning, Sixteenth Infantry, will inspect the Michigan Agricultural College.

Capt. George F. Chase, Third Cavalry, will inspect the Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis.

Capt. Charles D. Clay, Seventeenth Infantry, will inspect the Jesse Mai Aydelott College, Tullahoma, Tenn.

First Lieut. Thomas F. Schley, Twenty-third Infantry, will inspect the following institutions of learning: Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio; Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio; Denison University, Greenville, Ohio; Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.

Capt. William H. C. Bowen, Fifth Infantry, will inspect the following institutions of learning: Northern Illinois Normal School, Dixon, Ill.; Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Ill.; Northwestern Military Academy, Highland Park, Ill.; Depauw University, Greencastle, Ind.; Vincennes University, Vincennes, Ind., and Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Transfers in the Eleventh Infantry.—First Lieut. John W. L. Phillips from Company M to Company B; First Lieut. Milton L. McGrew from Company B to Company M.

Major Hamilton S. Wallace, Paymaster, will pay the troops to May 31, as follows: At Fort Delaware and Fort Du Pont, Delaware; Fort Mott, New Jersey; Fort McHenry, Fort Howard, and Fort Armistead, Maryland, and Fort Meyer, Virginia. Major Webster Vinson, Paymaster, will pay the troops to May 31, at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia; Fort Washington, Maryland; Fort Hunt and Fort Monroe, Virginia, and Fort Caswell, North Carolina. Payments will be made in person, except at Fort Caswell, North Carolina, which will be paid in funds by express to Wilmington, N. C.

Major Frank Greene, Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from San Francisco to Seattle on official business pertaining to the Signal Corps of the army.

Major William J. White, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty in the Division of Cuba, and will proceed to Newport News, Va., where he will take station and supervise the repairs to the transport Buford.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Paymaster C. Conard is detached from the Alliance, when out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Chaplain A. O. Sykes is detached from the Alliance, when out of commission, and ordered to temporary duty on the Wabash June 14.

Lieut. H. A. Bispham's order of May 10 is modified; he is detached from the Richmond and ordered to the torpedo station for instructions June 18, instead of June 1.

Commander F. H. Delano is detached from the Alliance, when out of commission, and ordered to the War College for instruction.

Lieut. C. H. Harlow is detached from the Alliance, when out of commission, and ordered to duty in charge of the branch Hydrographic Office at Boston June 14.

Lieut. A. A. Pratt is detached from the branch Hydrographic Office at Boston June 14, and ordered to the torpedo station for instructions June 16.

Lieut. Commander W. McLean is detached from the Bureau of Ordnance May 31, and ordered to the Mayflower June 4, as executive.

Lieut. C. C. Marsh is detached from the office of Naval Intelligence June 2, and ordered to the Mayflower June 4, as navigator and senior watch officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The torpedo boats Dahlgren and Craven have been ordered in commission at Portsmouth, N. H., and will be sent at once to the torpedo station, where there will be a gathering of torpedo boats to execute certain manoeuvres planned by the War College.

The New York has been ordered to Newport.

The battleship Oregon has sailed from Nagasaki for Hongkong.

The Glacier has arrived at Cavite and the Bennington at Manila.

The Brooklyn, with Admiral Remey, commanding the Asiatic Station, abroad, arrived at Cavite to-day.

The Potomac has sailed from Norfolk for Port Royal.

You Can't Say "More Round"—

that would be ungrammatical; but

You Can Say

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is all around,

which is a fact, due to its merits.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W. C.

MR. DEPEW AND THE JUDICIARY.

We have waited with some impatience, but in vain, for an explanation or denial from Senator DEPEW of his reported recommendation of Mr. JOHN R. HAZEL of Buffalo for nomination by the President to a seat on the Federal bench.

Mr. HAZEL is shown by the evidence that has found its way into print to be eminently lacking in the qualities needed to make a good Judge in the United States courts. He has little experience in any branch of law and practically none whatever in the kind of law a Federal Judge ought to know very well indeed. As a lawyer it is no exaggeration to say that in his own district he is obscure. It would be an insult to the bar of Western New York to call him a representative of it. It is true that he is recommended by a certain number of the members of that bar and even by some Judges, but the recommendations attach a good deal more discredit to the men who have consented to give them than credit to the man who has received them, some of them being in flat contradiction to the known facts.

It is alleged that the sole claim that Mr. HAZEL has for a judicial place lies in the service he has rendered to Mr. PLATT and to the organization of which that gentleman is the interesting and powerful chief. So far as the public is informed there is no other claim, and this, of course, is a weak and utterly bad one. Such service is in itself disqualifying. It indicates motives and tendencies which can only be harmful on the bench. We are not surprised that this is not plain to Mr. PLATT. He is not a good judge of Judges, or of the material for them. So far as he has use for them in his own business, the poor ones serve his ends better than the good. He is the last man whose opinion as to the fitness of a politician for the bench any one who knows him would care to take. If the politician wanted the place, and Mr. PLATT thought he had earned it according to the market price, and was likely to be useful in it, as he reckons usefulness, he would get it for him if he could. The fact that the appointment would be an injury to the judiciary, a wrong to the people, and a scandal for the Administration would not impress him as important.

The President also has a certain excuse in this matter. He throws all the responsibility on the two Senators—at least he tries to. He is said to hold that when the two Republican Senators ask a nomination in their State, he is bound to make it. This is not a nice theory of the Presidential function. It does not add to the dignity of the high office or of the man who occupies it. It makes the incumbent of the Presidency seem a good deal like a dummy. But it is a theory with a sadly long line of precedents to sustain it, and perhaps it is unreasonable to ask that Mr. MCKINLEY shall discard it. With him it has the excuse that he has made no secret of it and that it does put the responsibility on the Senators. In this case it puts the responsibility on Mr. DEPEW, because you cannot make it stick a little bit to Mr. PLATT, and because Mr. DEPEW has pretensions which ought to make him feel such responsibility. He is a lawyer by profession. He has been counsel for vast interests. He has the reputation of possessing in a valuable degree the talent required in the branch of his calling to which he has devoted a large part of his life. Many of his associations, especially of later years, have been in the line of statesmanship, and he has aspired not unreasonably to a station involving a high standard of conduct and character and a strict guardianship of the prestige and the dignity of the Government. It is incredible that he does not know what a Judge ought to be or what a disgrace and a misfortune it is to put a man on the bench who is not fitted for its duties.

In this particular instance the nomination was made by Senator DEPEW, since without his backing it would not have been made. His indorsement of it is said, we assume truly, to have been in spite of the condemnation of HAZEL by the Secretary of War, whose opinion in such a case is very valuable, and by the Attorney General, who is in a sense officially charged with the maintenance of the character of the judiciary. In these circumstances it seems to us that Senator DEPEW has made a mistake which he would do well to correct if it is not too late. It will not add to the respect which he very properly seeks from the better class of the community to remain connected with a transaction that emphasizes in him the politician and obscures the man of conscience in public affairs. He has made errors of this sort in the past which there are signs that he wishes to live down. If he expects to do that he must avoid conspicuous relapses. He is no longer young, and he cannot afford them.

"RAINES LAW HOTELS."

On Sunday evening there were two distinct and very emphatic protests against the sham "hotels" which have sprung up under the influence of the sham law for the decrease of intemperance under which we are living. One of these protests was a meeting in Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, the other at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in Harlem. At the former Mr. PORTER, the assistant pastor of the church, was the principal speaker; at the latter Mr. FRANK MOSS.

We hope that Mr. PORTER exaggerated the evils of the Raines law. It is plain that they are very serious without exaggeration. The statistical fact that before the passage of the law there were but thirteen buildings in Brooklyn classified as hotels, and that there are now more than two thousand, speaks for itself, and very loudly. Evidently there is no need of so many places kept as bona fide hotels. But it is only by calling a saloon a hotel, and by equipping it to some extent as a hotel, that the keeper of it can escape the surveillance of saloons which the Raines law provides. A hotel keeper, by a few subterfuges, escapes all such supervision as ought to be exercised over his saloon in the interest of public morals and public decency. He can sell liquor after hours or on Sundays in perfect security, provided he has taken out a "hotel license." To secure such a license he must go to some expense in maintaining the pretense that it is a hotel that he keeps. He must add and fit up lodgings far beyond the requirements of the community for lodging houses. He is thus subjected to the temptation of making good his extra expenses by adding a vicious resort to his drinking place. Many saloon keepers, we believe, withstand this temptation. But without doubt a large number yield to it. The consequence is that vice has never been so open and rampant in New York as it has been since the Raines law has been in force. The angry protests of decent people are not only justified, but they are demanded.

We do not believe that the actual results of the law were present to the mind of its author when he drew it. His motives were very low, very mean, but of the motive of multiplying vicious resorts we may acquit him. It is highly unlikely that his intelligence enabled him to foresee what would follow from his promising an immunity from all supervision, exercised in the name of the State, to the holders of hotel licenses. His motive was in the first place to levy a tax that would have to be chiefly paid by the inhabitants of the cities, and would to that extent relieve the rural districts of taxation, and, in the second place, to "pander to the better element." His scheme enlisted a great many honest temperance reformers. It enlisted all that class of temperance reformers which would rather have a community of drunkards, under nominal prohibition, than a sober community under a "legalized liquor traffic." The agitation against the army canteen shows how numerous this class is. The Raines law does not go the length of nominal prohibition. But it is, on the face of it, a measure of severe restriction. That was enough to array on behalf of it much of the honest desire in the State to lessen the evils of the liquor traffic, and all the Pharisaical pretense of such a desire. A law which at once enables the rural Pharisee to congratulate himself upon being better than the urban publican and puts upon the publican all the expense of the demonstration is irresistibly alluring to that form of Pharisaism which is called Podsnappery.

In the meanwhile, such of the Raines law hotels as are vicious resorts can of course be proceeded against under the general laws. But that is where Tammany comes in. It is not in the power of the Tammany police to annoy the holders of hotel licenses nor to sell indulgences for the unlawful sale of liquor. But it is in their power to blackmail saloon keepers for keeping vicious resorts, and there is no reason to doubt that they are entirely alive to their privileges in this respect. So that neither gang of politicians will consent to the modification of the Raines law in the direction of honesty and decency. The force behind the statute is a combination of all the up-the-State greed and Pharisaism with all the Tammany corruption. It is, in fact, what JOHN RANDOLPH called the support of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS by HENRY CLAY, "a coalition of Puritan and blackleg." Such a coalition is hard to overthrow, and it is only by arraying against it all the forces of good citizenship in the city and in the State that it can be defeated, and what Mr. PORTER justly calls "the infamous Raines law" be amended so that it shall cease to be infamous.

THE FAILED BROKERS.

The failure of the second and smaller firm of brokers on the Stock Exchange is ascribed by one of the persons involved as due to the failure of the first. However this may be, there is unquestionably a good deal of likeness in the causes of the two failures. There is possibly the same fate in store for a certain number of other ventures along the same lines. But as has been clearly and justly pointed out in our financial columns, incidents such as these, considering their origin and taking note of their immediate effect, cannot be regarded with the least concern.

On the contrary, they are in a sense encouraging. Both the houses that have come to grief, one on a larger scale than the other, seem to have been engaged in two peculiar lines of activity. One was the bidding for business over a large area by means of branch offices, with liberal use of circulars and like methods of calling attention to their trade, with the result, while successful, of amassing a great number of rather small customers in a great variety of ventures and with not too wide a margin. This way of doing business is necessarily expensive and requires special care, knowledge, skill, and—luck. The other line was that of dashing speculation, seeking large profits at risks correspondingly large, and, as it appears, out of proportion to the ability of the dealers to stand. The larger firm is credited with the renewal of the oft-attempted and oft-defeated enterprise of controlling the market for a staple. It is like breaking the bank at Monte Carlo. It is mathematically demonstrable that, with certain human conditions assumed, it can be done. The conditions are never fulfilled, and the thing never is done.

Now what is encouraging in these incidents is that for even temporary and partial success in business conducted after this fashion there is needed a very general and pretty extravagant spirit of speculation in the public, and these failures, which have followed after some earlier successes, are proof that that spirit has quite thoroughly died out. Another indication of the same fact is that the failures have produced no appreciable effect on the security market. On the whole, it may be said also that the occurrences are timely. They come at the moment when easy money is expected and at the beginning of the season for the usual accumulation of funds at this centre, on which heavy demands will be made later in the year. They can hardly fail to have a wholesome influence on the mind of the general community. We note that one fact offered as an explanation of the failures, and as a sort of excuse, is that loans were called in by the banks. That is not only likely, but is a good sign.

THE ASHANTI REBELLION.

Apparently nothing but a war of extermination will re-establish British supremacy throughout Ashanti. For nearly three months Sir FREDERICK M. HODGESON, the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, has been practically shut up in Kumassi. He has made frequent sorties, and has been reinforced from time to time by bodies of Lagos police. He has lost few men and has slaughtered hundreds among the revolted tribesmen who, vanquished, return to the charge in swarms until mowed down by the Maxims and magazine rifles. The stone fort at Kumassi is practically impregnable to any assault which the enemy with his archaic weapons may make upon it. But the fact that he has been inspired to make such assaults which can only end in his ultimate destruction is very deplorable.

At the outset we ventured to point out that the revolt was caused by the meddling of Sir FREDERICK in affairs of the natives which did not properly concern him, and we thought that by replacing him with an officer who understood better the peculiar traditions of the Ashantis the British Colonial Office might tranquillize the territory without serious trouble. Advices to the British Government confirm our first opinion, but so far no attempt has been made to place the matter in wiser hands, nor has any order been given to the besieged Governor to modify his own rash mode of procedure. He has appealed to the natives to lay aside their arms, it is true, but in terms which were quite naturally resented. He has said to them, "I am the successor of the dethroned King PREMPEH. He can never reign over you again. Where is the Golden Stool, that I may sit upon it and be your King?"

Sir FREDERICK'S demeanor may be a certain phase of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S "new diplomacy," as applied to barbarians. Certainly it is something entirely new. It was not employed by Sir FRANCIS SCOTT in 1896 when at the head of a determined body of Hausers he went to Kumassi, gave a fatal blow to the practice of human sacrifice, took PREMPEH from off his Golden Stool, and bore him away from amid his hordes of armed subjects—all without firing a shot. Nor was a precedent given to Sir FREDERICK'S curious diplomacy by Gov. MAXWELL, his predecessor in office, who, carrying out the orders of his superiors in Downing Street, appeased all resentment by informing the Ashantis that they would be allowed to elect a new King under a British protectorate. The election never took place. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that the natives should have been inclined to oppose Sir FREDERICK'S usurpation.

The war has now assumed such proportions that only an overwhelming force of troops trained to the country can subdue the rebels. According to recent cable dispatches the last reinforcements sent to Kumassi have been unable to break through the enemy's lines. The friendly Bekwais, between whom and the Ashantis a perpetual feud exists, and from whom Sir FREDERICK had expected so much, are apparently loath to take the field in any large detachments. Of course, there is no doubt of the ultimate result of the war. Nevertheless, its peculiar features are particularly distressing and unfortunate at this time.

THE DESIGNS OF ADDICKS.

Somebody, inspired by malice or possessed by ignorance, has made the slanderous assertion that Col. HENRY A. DU PONT of Delaware has entered into a degrading bargain with J. EDWARD ADDICKS to secure for himself a seat in the United States Senate. The Wilmington Evening Journal denounces the calumny as base and baseless, and of course nobody who knows the high character of Col. DU PONT and is acquainted with his views upon the ambition and the methods of ADDICKS ever gave it an instant's credence.

It appears that ADDICKS is going to try again this year. The fate of CLARK and QUAY has not deterred him from attempting to carry out his long-cherished purpose of breaking into the Senate. Money is no object. But he will encounter, as he has encountered before, the active and determined opposition of Col. DU PONT and of every decent and honorable man in Delaware. It is true that Col. DU PONT himself aspires or has aspired to a seat in the Senate, but our Wilmington contemporary asserts that he "would sacrifice his own chances a thousand times rather than deal with a man of the Addicks kind." He has not allowed his own ambition to stand in the way of the performance of the paramount duty of defeating ADDICKS. He has shown that he was willing that his party should unite on any worthy and capable candidate for the honor. During the last session of the Legislature the Republicans cast their votes for many representative men in the effort to break the solid Addicks vote. But the Addicks men had their reasons for standing by him.

The people of Delaware feel the deep humiliation involved in a renewal of the disgraceful struggle, but they share Col. DU PONT'S determination that the high office of Senator "shall never be disgraced by the incumbency of ADDICKS or any of his creatures."

THE "BOXERS" AND THE POWERS.

It was only by good fortune that the Belgian engineers of the Luhan Railway escaped being murdered within thirty miles of Peking. The actual victims of the rioters were all their own countrymen.

Nevertheless, these disturbances cannot fail to affect the international status of China. The engineers and workmen were proceeding under a Government concession which included a guarantee of their safety. A Government which cannot make good such a guarantee, cannot protect foreigners when it has promised to do so, is not a Government in the full sense of national sovereignty and international responsibility. Germany put her demand for indemnity rather crudely when she declared that nothing but a railroad and mining concession, in addition to an apology and an apologetic chapel, could heal the blow to her pride caused by the murder of two German missionaries. Missionaries were never so largely capitalized before. But evidently the powers which are interested in partitioning China are reinforced, and the powers which are withstanding the partition are weakened, by every testimony of the powerlessness of the Chinese Government to maintain order.

It is a question, in view of the recent and continuing disturbances, whether it does not behoove the powers which find their interests to be opposed to partition to concert with the Chinese Government some effective system of internal police. That has been tried several times with not satisfactory results. But it is plain to us, and it should be plain to the Chinese officials, that their Government is doomed to a speedy and unlamented collapse if it does not find some means of guaranteeing the safety of foreigners who have put themselves under its protection.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Taking advantage of the fact that the arrival of the Boer delegates in this country was utilized by a few undersized politicians as an excuse for posing briefly in the unaccustomed rôle of National representatives, The London Globe is able to make an unusually complete display of the stupid malice that is certainly its chief, and, for all we know, its only stock in trade. After a brief reference to England's recent saving of the United States from "the most formidable coalition ever proposed," whereby she excited the ill-will of all her neighbors, the Globe says: "We acted then, indeed, with the desire to benefit humanity, and not from any selfish wish to conciliate American sympathy for ourselves, but we may be pardoned for thinking we were entitled to some little gratitude." And alas! the gratitude has not been forthcoming, for, according to The Globe's mysterious sources of information, "we find the representatives of our enemy welcomed in the United States with every demonstration of the most enthusiastic sympathy, and their unrighteous cause declared the cause of Heaven itself." One can simply laugh at the absurdity of that statement, but here is some stuff calculated to excite other emotions: "It would be too much, perhaps, to expect the average American citizen to understand the indecency of the present demonstrations. * * * The plain fact is that these demonstrations of friendship toward the Boers constitute a lesson for us which we shall be foolish to disregard. * * * If the genuine American was really friendly to this country—a thing which, considering the education he is given, would be almost miraculous—public opinion would not permit these demonstrations to be held at all. * * * What is going on now should serve to teach the value of the professions of friendship which we are accustomed to hear from American visitors." An amiable paper is The London Globe, and eagerly desirous of promoting international harmony.

—It is an agreeable disappointment to find that nobody takes any particular interest in Messrs. FITZHARRIS and MULLET, and that in all probability their stay in this country will be no longer than that of the steamer on which they reached it. That, of course, is none too brief, but when one remembers the amazing potentialities of our extremely heterogeneous population in the way of making heroes, one cannot but heave a sigh of relief as hope changes into expectation that this precious pair will find none here to transmute their hideous notoriety into fame and money. The crime in which they played subordinate and yet important parts was even more stupid than it was wicked, and why they were released from the life imprisonment to which they were so properly condemned is a mystery as deep as the other mystery, why anybody ever supposed they would be permitted to land here. The man FITZHARRIS seems to be an especially loathsome wretch, for, when questioned as to what had struck him most forcibly on emerging from behind the bars, he indulged in a denunciation of the female bicyclist, saying: "Dublin's morality is being ruined by the women who wheel; I can see that already." Seventeen more years in prison would hardly expiate the atrocity of that observation, coming from the source it did, though it must be confessed that the nausea it produces is slightly mitigated by the element of humor to be suspected in its composition. Mr. MULLET appears to be of a more surly type. At any rate, he pretends indignation that legal obstacles have been interposed between himself and the American lecture platform, and except for a few scornful references to "the land of the free," he has refused to discuss his past or present experiences. The fellows doubtless expected that their hatred of England would be sufficient to provide them with friends and funds here. The discovery that they are regarded simply as enemies to society must be a terrible shock to their nerves.

—Judging from the newspaper reports of the speech in defense of the negro, delivered by the Rev. Dr. C. T. WALKER at Carnegie Hall, it was not an especially valuable contribution to the very important controversy now in progress. Dr. WALKER seems to have assumed that white Americans are entirely without excuse for endeavoring to restrict or to suppress the political privileges of the black ones, and are moved thereto by unreasoning hatred based on unreasoning prejudice. That this is his view was shown plainly enough when he gave a description of negro character and begged every one of the pending questions by declaring that the black man is "striving, honest, industrious, intelligent, economical, and self-reliant." Undoubtedly there are negroes, and not a few of them, to whom every one of these adjectives is properly applicable, but to claim that the majority of them are thus perfect is to ignore the facts of commonest observation, to contradict the utterances of the negro's kindest and most helpful friends, both white and black, and to discourage such efforts as are now making to improve the relations between the two races. Perhaps Dr. WALKER has paid too much attention to the comparatively isolated negro of the North, and not enough to the negro in regions where he forms a numerical majority of the population. The difference is very great, and its results manifest themselves in so-called paradoxes like that in Virginia, where the counties with few negroes are willing to let them vote, while the black counties are eager for laws limiting the franchise to white men. This phenomenon is easily enough understood by those who have had any experience with the power of association to emphasize traits on the one hand, and to minimize them on the other. If the negroes of America were scattered so that they everywhere bore the same small proportion to the whites, there would be no negro question to solve. They are not so scattered, unfortunately, and we fear that Dr. WALKER will not get credit as a model of accuracy.

NUGGETS.

Hopeless Hope.

Wooer—May I hope?
Wooed—Yes, if you will promise never to refer to the matter again.—Harlem Life.

The Business Sense Uncertain.

"Do you believe that literary ability is hereditary?"

"Yes, but ability to wheedle publishers frequently skips a generation.—Chicago Record.

The Satisfaction in It.

Hicks—You really don't mean that Baldwin enjoys such hot weather as this?

Wicks—No—that is, only so far as it gives him an opportunity to find fault with it.—Boston Transcript.

Extenuating.

Deacon Goodly—Boys, don't you know that you shouldn't play ball on Sunday?

Johnny—Oh, that's all right, Deacon. We ain't playing; we're practicing for to-morrow's game.—Brooklyn Life.

TOO OLD TO BE LOVED.

John Riley Thacker in Galveton News.

Too old to be loved! Oh, the sighs that attend
The life of the man who in passing a friend
Sees a sinister smile that in covert grimace
Says, "Look at that wrinkled and weather-worn face!"
He feels that the earth has no welcome or room
Except in the churchyard a place for his tomb;
Ah, the flowers of youth may divert for a while,
But too soon—ah, too soon—fades her glorious smile.

Too old to be loved! But a passionate pang
Told the tale all too truly that instantly sprang
With the anguish of death—with the wail of despair—
In my mind, and my heart found a sepulchre there.
They smile as they pass me—"too old to be loved!"
When has ever my heart inconsistency proved?
When have ever my sentiments caused me to seem
Too old to be loved? So my silver hairs dream.

Too old to be loved? Not while time shall contend
'Gainst the events that harass the trust of a friend.
My face may be marked by the furrows of age,
And my eyes growing dim gazing long on life's page,
But yet while the imprint which tortures my brow
Lingers heavily on me I can not allow
That for love I'm too old: and though boyhood has fled
I shall not believe that all friendship is dead.

FRENCH MINISTRY IS BARELY SAVED

Vote of Confidence Passed After a Scene of Pandemonium.

GEN. DE GALLIFFET ANGRY

Believed to Have Threatened to Resign, but Was Placated by Premier's Withdrawal of a Remark.

PARIS, May 28.—The Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet emerged victorious to-day from the most vigorous assault yet delivered against it, and after a scene of indescribable excitement in the Chamber of Deputies.

At one time it looked as though the Ministry was doomed, as Gen. de Galliffet was believed to have declared his intention of resigning. It is understood that he was only prevented from doing this by the withdrawal on the part of the Premier of a remark he made as to the methods of the War Office.

The Chamber was crowded, as it was expected that there would be an important session, arising from Count Boni de Castellane's interpellation taking the Government to task for its relations with M. Reinach.

The Chamber decided upon an immediate discussion of the matter, whereupon the Minister of War, the Marquis de Galliffet, rose and repeated his declarations of last Friday regarding the Fritsch affair. He said he hoped the army would not listen to those who preached insubordination, and would not allow itself to be imposed upon by an adventurer, as was the case fifteen years ago.

This denunciation of Boulangerism brought forth ringing cheers from the Socialists and vehement protests from the Nationalists. M. Poulin-Méry, Socialist, cried:

"It is cowardly to thus insult the dead."

M. Deschanel, the President of the Chamber, amid a scene of tumult, called M. Poulin-Méry to order, but the latter loudly repeated:

"It is an act of cowardice. Boulanger is dead."

The President again called M. Poulin-Méry to order, with instructions to the effect that the fact should be inscribed on the minutes.

Gen. de Galliffet continued, in his usual bluff manner, saying:

"I alone am responsible for what has occurred in the War Office. If you wish to strike any one, strike me."

Socialist cheers greeted this declaration.

CASTELLANE'S INTERPELLATION.

M. Boni de Castellane then asked the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, what measures he intended to take against M. Reinach for the insinuation which the latter had made that the Government had agreed that the Dreyfus affair should be revived after the Exposition, provided the Dreyfusards maintained a truce during that period. M. de Castellane intimated that the action of Tomps, the detective, was part of this arrangement, because Tomps could hardly have gone abroad and made propositions to act as a spy without M. Waldeck-Rousseau knowing it.

Other Nationalists continued the debate, insisting that Capt. Fritsch's divulgation of the Tomps letters showed that the Cabinet was working with the Dreyfusards for reopening the Dreyfus conflict.

The appearance of M. Waldeck-Rousseau in the tribune was the signal for insulting interruptions from the Opposition. Before he had opened his mouth a member shouted: "Now the lies will recommence." Later on, when the Premier declared that he was opposed to the opinion of Joseph Reinach, M. de Cassagnac, Conservative, exclaimed, "Ah! Joseph sold by his own brother."

A dreadful uproar, which led to the suspension of the session, was provoked by the following declaration of the Premier when repudiating the charge that he had engineered the efforts to revive the Dreyfus affair:

"The spying was not done at the Ministry of the Interior, but at the Second Bureau of the War Office, and against the detective service, in order to establish against Tomps the basest accusation. They waited for a moment to produce the documents and to make their coup de théâtre. These documents were divulged by the felony of an officer."

ABUSE OF THE PREMIER.

A perfect pandemonium followed. Members of the Opposition rose and hurled invectives and denunciations at the Premier.

In the midst of the din, Gen. de Galliffet rose, picked up his portfolio and left the hall.

The Nationalists interpreted his action as a protest against the warmth of the Premier's allusion to the War Office, and redoubled their fulminations against M. Waldeck-Rousseau.

Several of them approached the tribune and shouted: "Go out! Go out! Resign!" Some of the most violent even threatened to strike the Premier, but the ushers intervened and barred the way.

The Socialists, who were now also on their feet, cheered the Premier until they were hoarse. One group sang the "Marseillaise," while the most orderly section of the Opposition responded with deafening banging of desk lids.

All the while M. Waldeck-Rousseau remained in the tribune, erect and apparently unmoved.

Finally one of the most disorderly scenes ever witnessed in the Chamber was ended by M. Deschanel putting on his hat, thereby suspending the session. The ushers immediately cleared the hall.

During the suspension the lobbies of the Chamber were filled with Deputies, journalists, and the public. Those present excitedly discussed the incidents of the session, and especially the question as to whether Gen. de Galliffet's withdrawal was due to a sudden indisposition or was intended as a protest against the Premier's remarks. The general opinion was that, if the latter was the case, it would lead to the downfall of the Cabinet.

Color was lent to the rumors of the resignation of Gen. de Galliffet by the hasty visit of M. Delcassé and M. Monis to the General, especially as a Cabinet Council was being held at the time. Subsequently M. Delcassé again conferred with Gen. de Galliffet, and, according to reports, succeeded in inducing him to abandon the idea of resigning, on the understanding that the Premier would withdraw what Gen. de Galliffet considered a reflection upon the army.

THE SESSION RESUMED.

In view of these reports, the resumption of the session was awaited with feverish interest. When the doors were reopened the Deputies and public flocked into the hall, and it was immediately remarked that Gen. de Galliffet was absent.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau reascended the tribune, and his first words tended to confirm the lobby reports, as he immediately made an apologetic explanation of his previous remarks. He said:

"I declare that I never had any intention to incriminate the character of an officer whose service has been particularly brilliant. In expressing myself as I did on his act, I only repeated what the Minister of War had previously expressed, and I join in the eulogies he addressed to the loyalty of the army."

"We accept your apologies," cried M. de Cassagnac.

M. Deschanel then read a number of orders of the day criticising the Government's attitude, and one proposed by Leon Bourgeois, Republican Radical, couched thus:

"The Chamber, approving the acts of the Government and having confidence in the devotion of the army to the fatherland and the republic, passes to the order of the day."

This motion M. Bourgeois supported in a speech appealing to Republicans to unite in defense of the republic against "a party which in the name of Nationalism is working perpetually, either openly or underground, to bring about the destruction of the republic."

"It is not only the republic which is threatened," M. Bourgeois added; "it is the Parliamentary institution. It is liberty herself."

An Extreme Socialist motion urging a strong labor, Socialist, and revolutionary policy in order to arrest reactionary plots was then put to a vote and rejected by 473 to 51. A motion implying censure upon the Government for the acts of Detective Tomps was also rejected by 291 votes against 246.

Then the first part of the motion of M. Bourgeois—"Approving the acts of the Government"—was adopted by 288 votes against 247, and the second portion was passed unanimously.

The session was then adjourned until Thursday, and the Chamber emptied amid Ministerial shouts of "Vive la République!"

ACCIDENT AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Workman Employed on New Cold Storage Premises Killed.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 28.—The concrete piles of the new cold storage premises in course of construction at the Southampton docks collapsed this afternoon and the structure fell, burying a number of workmen. One man was killed and others were seriously injured.

Fortunately, 150 men employed at the works were just leaving for dinner, otherwise there would have been a terrible disaster. There were many miraculous escapes.

L. O. Thayer, editor of Cold Storage, has received a cablegram from England in regard to the accident at the Southampton docks. Mr. Thayer says that the London and Southwestern Railway is building many railway warehouses on the water front, and the bulkhead is being made with concrete piles as a basis. Around this bulkhead are scaffolds. One of these scaffolds fell, and the workmen were precipitated into the bay. None of the buildings was damaged, as they are 100 feet from the water front.

SIR GEORGE GROVE DEAD.

Was Once Director of the Royal College of Music.

LONDON, May 29.—Sir George Grove, ex-Director of the Royal College of Music, is dead.

Sir George Grove, D. C. L., LL.D., was born at Clapham, Surrey, Aug. 13, 1820, and was educated as a civil engineer. He superintended the building of several important Government buildings in the West Indies. In 1850 he was made Secretary of the Society of Arts. He was for nearly thirty years connected with the Crystal Palace Company of London as secretary and director, and at one time edited Macmillan's Magazine.

He was also editor of "The Dictionary of Music and Musicians," (1450-1880.) Early in 1882 he was appointed by the Prince of Wales to be Director of the Royal College of Music at Kensington, but resigned this post in November, 1894. He was knighted by the Queen May 24, 1883, and received the Companionship of the Bath in 1895.

PRINCE OF WALES'S PET BILL.

Colonial Marriage to Deceased Wife's Sister Measure Passed.

LONDON, May 28.—In the House of Lords to-day the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Connaught were in their seats when Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (the Canadian High Commissioner) moved the second reading of the Colonial Marriage to a Deceased Wife's Sister bill.

The Lord High Chancellor, Earl Halsbury, opposed the bill, which, he said, would alter the law of inheritance of real property in Great Britain. The difficulty, he pointed out, rested in the fact that the Colonial law was different from British law.

Finally the bill passed its second reading, amid cheers, by a vote of 116 to 31.

The minority against the bill included the Marquis of Salisbury and the Duke of Abercorn. The majority included the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of York, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Marquis of Lansdowne.

MARSHALL DEFEATS LASKER.

First Game Lost by Latter at International Chess Tournament.

PARIS, May 28.—This afternoon the contestants in the international chess tournament met to play the sixth round. At the time of the first adjournment Showalter had beaten Mortimer, Didier had lost to Mieses, Mason had a superior position to that of Sterling, Marshall had a superior position to that of Lasker, and the rest of the games were even.

This evening Marshall administered a first defeat to Lasker. Pillsbury defeated Maroczy, Tschigorin disposed of Marco, Sterling went down before Mason, Schlechter lost to Burn, and Janowski worsted Rosen.

The record of the players up to date follows:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Brody	1	4	Mieses	5	1
Burn	4	2	Mortimer	0	6
Didier	0	5	Pillsbury	4½	½
Janowsky	5	0	Rosen	1	5
Lasker	5	1	Schlechter	2	3
Marco	4	2	Showalter	3½	2½
Maroczy	4	2	Sterling	1	5
Marshall	4	1	Tschigorin	2	3
Mason	2	4			

OPENING OF THE TOURNAMENT.

Players Were Welcomed to Paris at a Banquet—The First Game.

PARIS, May 17.—The international chess tournament, which ought to have begun last Tuesday, was not begun until to-day. All the players had not arrived on Tuesday, and as the regulations had to be discussed by the players, there was no time left for play on that day.

The discussion about the rules was rather comical. Some of the contestants spoke in English, others in German, and others in French, and as one could not understand the other, the arguments advanced at a very slow speed, and even the best of them were not convincing. However, the matter was at last settled satisfactorily.

Another reason for postponing play to this afternoon was the fact that the Directors of the Grand Cercle et Cercle des Echecs were anxious to begin the proceedings with a banquet. This was held on Tuesday evening, and was a great success. Alfred Geibel, President of the club, presided. His address, welcoming the players to Paris, was made previous to the dinner in an adjoining room, where also Paul Moysen, a member of the committee, in an eloquent and enthusiastic speech, declared the chess congress formally opened. Mr. Mortimer of London was asked by the players to respond on their behalf. As he speaks French like a native, he was greatly applauded at the conclusion of his remarks.

Following is the first game concluded in the tournament to-day:

EVANS GAMBIT DECLINED.

ROSEN. White.	DIDIER. Black.	ROSEN. White.	DIDIER. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	14. Q—B2	Kt—Kt4
2. Kt—KB3	P—QB3	15. KtxP	R—K
3. B—B4	B—B4	16. PxP	BxKt
4. P—QKt4	B—Kt3	17. PxB	Kt—B6ch
5. P—QR4	P—QR3	18. K—R	Q—R5
6. Castles	P—R3	19. PxKt	B—R6
7. B—R3	P—Q3	20. R—Kt	Kt—Kt6
8. P—B3	Kt—B3	21. QxKt	QxBP
9. P—Q4	Castles	22. B—K4	RxB
10. P—Kt5	RPxP	23. PxR	B—Kt7ch
11. RPxP	Kt—QR4	24. RxB	Q—K8ch
12. B—Q3	PxP	25. R—Kt	QxPch
13. P—K5	Kt—R2	Drawn.	

FIRE IN A MICHIGAN MINE.

Employe of Calumet and Hecla Company Killed—Several Injured.

HOUGHTON, Mich., May 28.—A fire that started last night in the Hecla branch of the Calumet and Hecla Mine has done considerable damage to the property, but exactly how much is not known.

One of the miners died to-day from injuries he received through the fire, and five others are now in the hospital, some of whom are in a precarious condition.

Gas and Electric Deal in Kenosha.

Special to The New York Times.

KENOSHA, Wis., May 28.—Papers were filed this morning for the incorporation of the Kenosha Gas and Electric Company, closing a deal for the purchase of the local electric light and heating plants. The capital stock of the new company is $300,000. The articles provide that a dividend of 5 per cent. shall be paid on the $100 preferred stock before the common stock shall draw any profits. The incorporators are F. W. Bowen, Mrs. Emily N. Kimball, and Attorney James Cavanagh. The company possesses the right to construct or lease and operate an electric railway system.

Brooklyn Minister's Call to Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 28.—The North Avenue Baptist Church of Cambridge to-night voted to call the Rev. Charles F. Williams of Brooklyn. It is believed Mr. Williams will accept the call.

MORRIS - CLARK WEDDING

Big Crowds Inside and Outside of St. Thomas's Church.

CEREMONY A BRILLIANT ONE

Great Crush at Reception in Apartments of the Bride's Father—Presents Numerous and Costly.

Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris and Miss Katherine Stauffer Clark were married at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, this city.

The bride is the younger daughter of William A. Clark of Montana, who, as will be remembered, recently resigned his seat in the United States Senate, was reappointed by the Lieutenant Governor of Montana, and now awaits the decision of the Senate on the validity of his appointment.

Dr. Morris is a son of J. Rutherfurd Morris of Morris, Otsego County, N. Y., and is a collateral descendant of Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He is a physician in active practice in this city, is about thirty-seven years old, and a member of the Century, Calumet, and Metropolitan Clubs, and of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He was for some time an assistant of Dr. Charles R. McBurney, but for the last five years has practiced his profession alone. Last Summer he was a member of the scientific expedition organized by E. H. Harriman for exploration in Alaska, and was consulting physician to the party.

The large amount of advertising which the wedding received in advance, due largely to the great wealth of the bride's father, who is one of the so-called Montana copper kings, and the sensational stories published, full of imaginative details of the bride's trousseau, jewels, and other wedding gifts, and of the arrangements for the nuptials, had the effect of arousing public curiosity in the marriage to such an extent that Fifth Avenue and the adjacent streets near St. Thomas's were thronged with curiosity seekers from an early hour in the afternoon, waiting the arrival of the guests and the bridal party. A squad of police were on hand, and from 2 o'clock on were busily occupied in keeping the approaches to the awning, which extended over the sidewalk from the street to the doors of the church, clear, and in driving back hordes of importunate women seeking admittance to the church on various pretexts and the photographers of the yellow journals, who managed to get their cameras at every possible point of vantage.

The guests, who were admitted by special cards, began to arrive fully an hour before that set for the ceremony, or soon after 2 o'clock, but even then found many of the best pews occupied by people who had gained admittance on different pretexts. The ushers, who had printed lists of the guests, assigning them to different parts of the church, according to whether they were friends of the bride or bridegroom, found their task in seating these guests a difficult one. A number of the women guests absolutely declined to take the seats assigned them and at times considerable friction developed between them and the ushers.

DECORATIONS IN THE CHURCH.

The church was profusely decorated with palms, ferns, and flowers of all varieties. The outlay for these flowers is said to have been at least $6,000. Large bunches of roses, carnations, and Spring flowers were attached to the outer ends of the pews in every aisle, and on shelves arranged on the capitals of all the columns were masses of apple and cherry blossoms, roses, gladioli, &c., from which depended festoons of white flowers, and bougainvillea vines. The front of the organ loft was festooned with long garlands of smilax with pink roses woven in, and the choir gallery was banked with tall palms. The chancel was almost a bower of palms and ferns. The altar was simply decorated with Easter lilies, and on either side of the chancel were large arches of white roses, which looked like gigantic floral horseshoes.

The bridal party was about ten minutes late in arriving. While the guests were waiting, the organist played several selections. When the first strains of the Lohengrin Wedding March sounded, Dr. Morris and his best man, William M. Harriman, stepped from the vestry room into the chancel and awaited the arrival of the bride.

The bridal party was formed as follows: First came the ushers, who were Dr. Charles Thorndike Parker, Dr. Everett M. Culver, brother-in-law of the bride; Wirt Howe, Newbold Morris, W. A. Clark, Jr., brother of the bride, and Francklyn Lawrence. Mrs. Everett M. Culver, a sister of the bride, and matron of honor, followed the ushers, walking alone, and then came the bridesmaids, who were Miss Mai Pfouts of Butte, Mont., an old school friend of the bride, and Miss Christine Pomeroy of Oakland, Cal., a niece of Dr. Morris.

The bride entered on the arm of her father. Her gown was of magnolia white satin, and all of it save the immensely long train was covered with old rose point lace. This lace was in one piece, a three-cornered shawl, one point of which ran up in a point over the front of the bodice, meeting there a bertha ruffle of the same that extended across the front, and was gathered in fine plaits at the waist line. From the waist line the veil widened out to the bottom of the gown, its flaring edges meeting the trained back at the sides. The sleeves and yoke of rose point were unlined. The lace collar was held in place by four crossing straps of diamonds, a gift from her brother; three ropes of pearls were wound about her neck and fell to her waist, and on her corsage gleamed a bow-knot of diamonds with pear-shaped pendants. The long lace sleeves nearly covered her hands, and she wore no gloves. Her simple tulle veil was caught to her blonde hair with a large flat pearl, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a Prayer Book bound in ivory with her monogram in gold.

Mrs. Everett M. Culver was gowned in point applique lace over white satin, the sleeves and yoke unlined, and she wore a hat of lace trimmed with blush roses, whose brim was made of three falls of the lace.

The bridesmaids wore Louis XV. gowns of Cluny lace over rose-colored taffeta silk. The corsages were ornamented with lace medallions, and sashes of rose-colored liberty silk, with deeply fringed ends, fell to the edge of the skirts in the back. They wore hats of Etruscan straw trimmed with pink roses, and carried large, loose bunches of pink roses.

After the bridal party had grouped themselves around the chancel in front of the altar, Dr. Morris stepped forward and led his bride to the chancel rail, where the simple marriage ritual of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Dr. D. Wesley Brown, rector of the church. The ceremony concluded, the bridal couple proceeded down the aisle, again to the strains of the "Lohengrin" Wedding March, followed by the matron of honor, the bridesmaids, best man, and ushers in succession.

RECEPTION UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The bridal party and guests who were invited to the reception then repaired to the apartment of the bride's father, in the Navarro apartment house, at 175 West Fifty-eighth Street. This apartment is on the seventh story, and as there was but one elevator, which could hold only eight or ten persons, the delay in reaching the reception was great. Many of the guests walked up six flights of stairs, and some mounted to the second story, where they intercepted the elevator on its down trips and induced the elevator boy to take them from there up, leaving their less scheming fellows on the first floor under the impression that some accident had happened, and that they therefore would not be able to partake of the wedding feast.

The apartment was simply but prettily decorated with white flowers, palms, and ferns, which heightened the effect of the rare canvasses owned by Mr. Clark, which covered the walls. The famous painting by Fortuny, "The Choice of the Model," for which Mr. Clark paid some $45,000 at the Stewart sale of 1899, occupied a conspicuous place on an easel in the drawing room, and was curiously inspected by the guests. Mr. Clark and Mrs. Culver received the guests, standing at the main entrance to the drawing room, as their names were announced. Dr. Morris and Mrs. Morris stood in a bower of greens, dotted with white roses, at the southwest corner of the drawing room. A Hungarian orchestra stationed in an adjoining room furnished music.

The apartment, although a large one, was soon so crowded that progress through its rooms was almost impossible. A sumptuous collation was served from a beautifully arranged improvised buffet at the north end of the dining room. This buffet was built in tiers, and was illuminated by a large cluster of tiny vari-colored electric lights shining through a mass of feathery vines.

The presents, which were numerous and costly, were not displayed. Mr. Clark's gifts to his daughter were a collar richly studded with diamonds, a stomacher of diamonds made in four detachable sections, in the upper one of which is a pigeon blood ruby, and in the second one a canary yellow diamond; a tiara formed of large marquise diamonds and large emeralds. The total cost of these valuable jewels is said to have been nearly $100,000. The tiara is said to have cost $30,000 and the stomacher $60,000. Mr. Clark is also said to have presented his daughter with real estate holdings and securities to the amount of $4,000,000, the same amount that he settled on his elder daughter, Mrs. Culver, on the day of her marriage, and this is also said to have been in addition to a former settlement of $10,000,000 on each of his daughters.

The bride also received a diamond true lover's knot, with two large diamond pendants, from her elder brother, Charles W. Clark; a diamond collar from her second brother, William A. Clark, Jr., and a superb ring, with three large diamonds, from Dr. Culver and Mrs. Culver. Some of the most notable of her presents, which numbered over 400, were a large silver lamp from John W. Mackay, a punchbowl from Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, a set of Russian dishes from Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Postley, a silver punchbowl from Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Clark, which is to be exhibited at the Paris Exposition, a large silver dish from Dr. Charles T. Parker and Mrs. Parker, (Miss Susan de Forest Day,) and four remarkably fine old silver candlesticks from Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman.

After the reception a dinner of over fifty covers was served at small tables. The guests at this dinner were relatives and intimate friends. Dr. Morris and Mrs. Morris remained for the dinner, and at its conclusion retired to don their traveling clothes.

The dinner guests assembled in the lower hall of the apartment house and on their departure showered rice upon them. They were driven to the Grand Central Station, from which they took a train to the north. They will visit Quebec, and possibly one of the Canadian shooting and fishing clubs on their honeymoon trip, for Dr. Morris is an ardent sportsman. On their return they will remain a few days in New York, and on June 30 will sail for Europe. They will join Dr. Culver and Mrs. Culver and Messrs. Charles W. and William A. Clark Jr., in London, and will then cruise to the North Cape on the steam yacht Latharna, which Dr. Culver has chartered for the Summer.

FOUR THOUSAND INVITATIONS.

There were some 4,000 guests invited to the wedding. Many of the invitations went to people in Europe, and over 2,000 to Montana. The list of invitations was headed by the name of President McKinley, and then followed the names of the members of the Cabinet, foreign Ambassadors to Washington, and of certain Senators. Among the guests invited, many of whom were present, were:

Mr. and Mrs. A. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. C. Temple Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Emmet, Dr. T. A. Emmet and Mrs. Emmet, Miss Kathleen Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fanshawe, Miss Lena Fanshawe, Royal Farragut, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. N. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. S. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Arthur Floyd-Jones, Paul Leicester Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Hugo de Fritsch, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Gallatin, Misses Gibert, Mr. and Mrs. R. Swain Gifford, C. N. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. H. Winthrop Gray, Mr. and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Alexander M. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hadden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. N. W. Hatch, Miss Nathalie Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. W. B. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hollins, Mrs. Henry Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Le Moyne, Archibald Le Roy, Miss Eleanor Le Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue, E. de Peyster Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, John W. Mackay, James A. Markoe, Miss Markoe, Rev. G. G. Merrill and Mrs. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reeve Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Miller, The Misses Miller, Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Miss Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Annie T. Morgan, Arthur G. Morris, A. Newbold Morris, Eva Van Courtlandt Morris, Fordham Morris, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Miss H. F. Morris, Gouverneur Morris, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lewis Morris, Lewis H. Morris, Helen Van Courtlandt Morris, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Jules A. Montant, J. Rutherfurd Morris, Mr. and Mrs. G. Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. V. Oddie, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Gouverneur Paulding, Mr. and Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Robbins, Dr. Beverly Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Rosina Cox Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Rousevain, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Bosworth, Mrs. Charles Loring Brace, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Coutter, Mrs. E. Bergh Brown, Mrs. J. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. V. T. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burden, Gen. McCoskry Butt and Mrs. Butt, Mrs. Brown, Gen. Le G. B. Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Carnochan, Mrs. Alfred C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Clark, the Misses Julia and Edith Clark, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Conkling, Miss Anna Constable, Howard Constable, Stephen Constable, W. B. Coster, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cowdin, Dr. E. B. Cragin, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damrosch, Mrs. W. H. Davidge, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Day, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. De Forest, Dr. Delafield de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Derby, Mr. and Mrs. Charles de Rham, Mr. and Mrs. Casimir de Rham, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. W. Le R. Dresser, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Devereaux, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Robert W. Parsons, Miss Parsons, Mrs. A. S. Speyers, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rutherfurd, Mrs. Frank Vivanti, Mr. and Mrs. E. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bond, Dr. Holbrook Curtis, Mrs. A. B. Terhune, Dr. W. S. Townsend and Mrs. Townsend, Gen. Henry L. Burnett and Mrs. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. William Bloodgood, Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull, Albert M. Bagby, Gen. Butterfield and Mrs. Butterfield, F. Sanford Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. D. Bacon, Miss Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Culver, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Culver, Percy Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge Clark, Mr. and Mrs. C. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. George Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Georges Glaenzer, J. R. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. A. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Kane, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. William Morgan, Mrs. Charles Thorndike Parker, Mrs. R. D. Hitchcock, Mrs. R. G. Ingersoll, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Edward La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest La Montagne, Mrs. R. Lounsbery, Mr. and Mrs. L. Marie, Mrs. Howland Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Roger E. Pryor, Mrs. Page-Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Gen. F. Pierson and Mrs. Pierson, The Misses Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Rutherfurd, Mr. Van Shaick, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Totten, Mr. and Mrs. F. Van Rensselaer, Solon J. Valasto, Mr. and Mrs. James McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Clark, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. A. E. Hartman, J. R. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth Bloodgood, Henry Armstead, Mr. and Mrs. Fanshawe, The Misses Fanshawe, Mr. and Mrs. James Barnes, R. L. Beekman, Miss Eloise L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. La Farge, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Lefferts, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Lawrence, Dr. R. Abbe and Mrs. Abbe, Dr. S. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland Armstrong, Miss Aspinwall, Mr. and Mrs. John Burroughs, R. L. Buckman, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. G. Blagden, George Blagden, Jr.

ITALIAN SHOWS GREAT VITALITY.

Skull Fractured He Goes Home, but Soon Becomes Unconscious.

Michael Mazitelli, thirty-five years old, an Italian laborer of 303 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, was struck by a Lexington Avenue car last night at Forty-seventh Street and thrown fifteen feet to the curb. Half a dozen men ran to him and picked him up.

"Are you hurt?" he was asked.

"Oh, I got a little headache," he replied, and boarding the car that hit him, he rode up to his home. Half an hour after arriving there he was unconscious. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital. His chance of recovery is about one in ten.

Bridge Jumper's Body Recovered.

The body of August H. Pless, twenty-five years old, who jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge on May 16, was picked up yesterday morning floating in the East River, off the foot of Gold Street, Brooklyn. The body was identified by a brother, a policeman attached to the Oak Street Station.

WOMEN IN A MERRY SKIT

Feature of Professional Woman's League Annual Frolic.

Popular Plays, Past and Present, Furnish Amusement in "Bill Boarded" at Herald Square Theatre.

The Professional Woman's League had its annual frolic yesterday at the Herald Square Theatre, installed its officers, listened to its last year's history, and above all amused itself and a good-sized audience with a bright little sketch, "Bill Boarded." Sixteen league members and friends took part in the skit, which was a hit upon various popular plays, past and present. It was written for the occasion by E. V. Sheridan and Mary T. Stone.

The play centred around four living posters, Sapho, Dora Woodbury, and Maud St. Trever of "Hearts are Trumps," and Anna Moore of "Way Down East," who came out of the bill board to discuss matters theatrical and were joined by a number of the unposted, Zaza, Hazel Kirke, Lady Winfred Crosby of "Hearts Are Trumps," and the Countess Lanières of the "Two Orphans," with her daughters, Henriette and Louise:

"Get away from me, Sapho," cried the heroine of "Way Down East's" famous snowstorm, with annoyance as the yellow journal heroine approached her; "you will melt my snow."

"You're no liquid air process if you did come from way down East, replied Sapho, an Olga Nethersole-like heroine represented by Mary Shaw.

"Sapho," said Dora Woodbury, "I am very young and ignorant."

"Yes, I know you are said to be," replied Sapho coldly.

"Sapho," went on Dora pleadingly, "there is one question I want to ask you."

"Well, go on," said Sapho nonchalantly, "I know it all."

"Tell me," said Dora with fervor, "by what power you were enabled to hold Jean so long."

"How," responded Sapho with true Nethersole action and gesture, "can I tell you the secret of the most mysterious thing in the world, the power of woman over man? I don't know whether I held Jean by the power of my muscle [throwing out her arm] or of his tailor's stitches."

Hazel Kirke, who had been drawn back to New York by the success of the innocent heroine of "Way Down East," was moved almost to tears when told by the up-to-date characters that she was twenty years behind the times.

"Sapho and Zaza," she cried with passion, "I did as much to elevate the stage as you have done. I went just as far as the censors of my time would let me. I was"—with a sad cry—"the victim of a mock marriage."

Zara, coming in in her last act costume, was greeted by Sapho with curiosity.

"I thought you were all torn to pieces," she said.

"Oh, that was only in London," explained Zaza, cheerfully. "Even the yellow journals approved of me here."

Zaza and Sapho eventually came to blows talking of their respective merits and each fraternized, as an uplifting being, with the ingenues of the other plays.

"I am in the last act," said Zaza, "and I am a fit associate for any one." Zaza heaved frequently with her great emotion, and Sapho died picturesquely on the stage.

The skit closed with the appearance of "Romance," like a good moral, with lighted coronet and torch to tell the players that they owed all their success to the live coals taken from her altar.

"We thought you were dead," they cried.

"No," replied Romance. "You must not believe everything that William Dean Howells tells you."

The following was the cast of the skit:

Aunt Louisa.....Mrs. Eldridge Jonesey
The Dramatic Agent.....Miss Minnie Monk
The Dramatist.....Miss Hattie Neffien
The Actress.....Miss Maud Ream Stover

THE POSTERS.

Sapho.....Miss Mary Shaw
Dora Woodbury.....Miss Stella Kenny
Maud St. Trevor.....Miss Helen Keating
Anna Moore.....Miss Gertrude Perry

THE UNPOSTED.

Zaza.....Miss Velma Swanston
Hazel Kirke.....Miss Rosalie de Vaux
Lady Winfred Crosby..Miss Amelia Summerville
Countess Lanieres.....Mrs. John Glenning
Henriette.....Miss Isabelle Evesson
Louise.....Miss Bessie Rogow
Romance.....Miss Roselle Knott

The regular exercises, with the installation of officers, reports, and music, took place in the first part of the afternoon, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, the President, presiding. The Treasurer reported $10,927.79 on hand.

MISS MANNERING'S PLANS.

Changes Managers and Will Have Three New Plays.

Shortly after Miss Mary Mannering announced that she would terminate her engagement with Daniel Frohman for the purpose of starring next season, she informed the public that her manager would be Mr. Fred C. Whitney, and that a contract had already been entered into. It was yesterday made known that this contract has been abrogated and that a new one has been made, whereby Mr. Frank McKee, formerly of Hoyt and McKee, has assumed the managerial end of her starring tour for a period of five years. Her first appearance next September will be made outside of this city, and later she will come to New York with a dramatization of "Janice Meredith," by Edward E. Rose and Paul Leicester Ford. This will not be the only attraction Miss Mannering will have at her disposal next season.

She will hold in reserve a dramatization of Anthony Hope's novel "Princess Osra," which will also be by Edward E. Rose, and also the new play which was originally intended for her opening attraction, "A Wayward Lady," by Victor Mapes and Mrs. Allen Arthur. The theatre in which Miss Mannering will make her first appearance as a star in this city has not as yet been decided upon, but Mr. McKee says the house will be one of the leading ones of the city.

HENNEBERG TO SUCCEED HERBERT.

Named as New Leader of Twenty-second Regiment Band.

Victor Herbert has asked for his discharge as bandmaster of the Twenty-second Regiment Band, with which he has been identified since the death of Patrick Gilmore. Paul Henneberg was chosen his successor last night. Mr. Herbert wishes to give all his time to the Pittsburg Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Henneberg has been associated with Mr. Herbert for many years, and is one of the best musicians in the band.

"Nancy and Company" Well Received.

The Donnelly Stock Company was seen last night at the Murray Hill Theatre in a successful revival of Augustin Daly's translation from the German of "Nancy and Company." The presentation was received with every manifestation of approval by an audience that crowded the playhouse. The character of Mr. Ebenezer Griffing is one that affords Walter Allen ample opportunities. Ralph Stuart took the rôle of Keife O'Keife, Esq. Charles D. Waldron as Captain Paul Ranseller of the United States Army was all that could be desired. Mrs. Thomas Barry as Mrs. L. Dangery was admirable. Dorothy Donnelly was Nancy Brasher. The other characters were acceptably taken by Miss Sawyer, Georgia Welles, Dorothy Stuart, A. B. Gillam, and Thomas L. Coleman. Next week's revival will be T. H. Robert's comedy "Caste," in which Henry V. Donnelly, in the rôle of Eccles, will make his reappearance with the company.

Ranous Version of "Sapho."

William V. Ranous, who wrote the version of "Sapho" now being played at the Bowdoin Square Theatre, Boston, says that if the suit which Miss Nethersole brought against the management of that theatre has been settled by stipulation, he is not a consenting party to such settlement. He wrote a version of "Sapho" requiring twelve characters for its interpretation, but he has made no agreement as to how it shall be produced in Boston or elsewhere.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—Joseph Haworth has reconsidered his determination to retire from the cast of "Quo Vadis," and will remain until the end of the season.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—An entertaining bill was offered last night Sablou's midgets were other features. The letes, John and Harry Dillon, the Dunbar Sisters, Harrigan, Gracey and Burnett

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Four Colyans presented their latest farce, "The Governor's Son," for the first time yesterday. Other features were the Rossow Midgets, Ethel Levey, George Fuller Golden, Yorke and Adams, Charlie Roasow, Quigley Brothers, Zeb and Zarrou, and the Doherty Sisters.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—"Tally-Ho," the operetta heard here before, was given yesterday with the old cast. The strictly vaudeville numbers included Jess Dandy, Three Guitanos, Happy Fields, Fred Niblo, Carrie Graham, Miss Vernon, and the Magineys.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The audiences at this house were well entertained by T. W. Dinkins's Utopian Burlesquers, whose ranks contain a number of clever comedians and specialists. A sketch called "Hotel Razzle Dazzle," and an olio of several numbers made up the bill.

EDEN MUSEE.—Selections from the leading operas will make up the programmes for the afternoon and evening concerts by the Neapolitan Orchestra during the week. New war views from South Africa have been received and will be shown. Several new wax groups have been placed on exhibition.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Mme. Adelaide Hermann, with her spectacular specialty called "A Night in Japan," was the leading feature. Other numbers on the bill are Macart's dogs and monkeys, La Petite Elsie, Lillie Western, Irene and Zaza, Julian Rose, Frances Curren and Howard Curran.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—A troupe of colored artists known as the Louisiana Troubadours entertained a succession of large audiences yesterday with an up-to-date programme of songs, dances, and cakewalks. Albert the "perfect man," Dexter the mind reader, Mlle. Olo, magician, and Lou's midgets were other features. The theatre contained an excellent vaudeville company.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Last night ushered in the final week of Manager Pitou's tenancy of this theatre. Chauncey Olcott, in "A Romance of Athlone," was the attraction. The Century Wheelmen and their friends occupied the larger part of the auditorium and boxes. After this week Mr. Olcott will not be seen in this play again in this city, and in a few days will sail for Europe, returning in September to begin his tour.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Although late in the season, the entertainment offered to patrons of this house drew a good-sized audience last night. The programme included Louise Montrose, assisted by Edward Hughes in a playlet entitled "The Play of the Barracks." Other attractions are Samuel Siegel, Emerson and Owega, Harry C. Stanley, assisted by Doris Wilson, in their comedy "Before the Ball," Mr. and Mrs. Tony Farrell, Eva Mudge, Frederick Hallen, and Mollie Fuller, and George E. Beban.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The pleasantly cool weather is having the effect of keeping up a liberal attendance at this house, where a programme of even more than the usual interest is offered. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins W. Fisher, in their new comedy, "The Half Way House," afforded the audiences considerable amusement. Other attractions are: Eva Williams and Jay Tucker in the drama "Skinny's Finish," the Nauts in a sketch called "Fat and Genil," Ladell and O'Neil, Bunth and Rudd, the three Navarros, Gilbert and Goldie, and Carlos and Vouletti.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The town will be gayer this week on account of the weddings, although it was nearly depleted on Friday and Saturday for house parties, many of which are to last until over Thursday. The wedding of Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris and Miss Clark, described in another column, was the social event of the day. The largest assemblage of fashionable people is at present congregated around the Meadow Brook Club, where the polo contests are a feature of social life.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is booked on the St. Paul, according to late advices from Paris. Her stay in New York will be very short; and she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., at Newport. Mr. Hermann Oelrichs is due to arrive from San Francisco this week.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has returned from Newport and is at her residence, No. 1 West Fifty-seventh Street. Her son, Reginald Vanderbilt, passed Sunday with her and returned to college at New Haven yesterday. Mrs. Vanderbilt will soon sail for Europe. Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt, Miss Elsie French, and Mrs. Herbert Eaton are to be the guests at one of the Duchess of Marlborough's Friday to Monday parties at Blenheim.

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Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Robbins are in Washington, the guests of the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote. A small dinner was given by Lord and Lady Pauncefote on Sunday. Mr. Clive Bailey, British Consul at New York, was a guest on this occasion.

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Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador, and his grandniece, Mlle. Cassini, will be at the Cambridge for about ten days. While in New York several dinners will be given in their honor. Count Cassini and Mlle. Cassini are to sail on June 5 for a Summer vacation in Russia. They will return in the Autumn.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Barney will sail for New York the latter part of June. They will go to Bar Harbor for the Summer, arriving there in July. Mrs. Burton Harrison will occupy her Bar Harbor cottage Sea Urchins this Summer. She will go there in early July. Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson has been on a visit to Bar Harbor to her daughter, Mrs. William Osborne Baker, who resides there.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard have taken possession of their new villa at Tuxedo. Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck have also moved into their new home at the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Tuck will entertain for Miss French when she returns to America in a few weeks. Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir de Rham will leave Tuxedo this week and come to the city for a short stay.

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Mr. J. Roosevelt Roosevelt will pass part of the Summer and Autumn at his camp in the Adirondacks, Miss Roosevelt will be the guest for a portion of the Newport season of her grandmother, Mrs. Astor. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Livingston and the Misses Livingston and Mr. and Mrs. John Agar will be at their camps on Saranac Lake for August and September.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock arrived on Saturday from Europe. They are going direct to Pittsfield, where they will open their country place for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong will pass the month of June in the Berkshires and will open their cottage at Newport in July.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas have closed their house at 17 West Fifty-seventh Street and are at their country place at Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson.

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Invitations have just been issued for the marriage of Miss Myrtle Willmot Barton, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen E. Barton, of 3 North Washington Square, and Mr. Stephen Latrop Butler of Northampton, Mass. The wedding will be a quiet affair, and will take place on Monday afternoon, June 11, at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant will officiate. There will be no reception. The bride's father is the Second Vice President of the American National Red Cross and a near relative of Miss Clara Barton.

***

Among well-known people who arrived on the New York yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Schell, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Brown and the Misses Brown, Mrs. John A. Logan, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Noble. The New York has booked on her return trip to-morrow Miss Field, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Scribner, Mr. William Gordon Fellows, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Van Wyck, Oliver Chichester, Mrs. John R. Drexel, her mother and sister, Mrs. William E. Troth and Miss Emily S. Troth, and Mr. Drexel's secretary, W. Hude Neilson; Mrs. L. Henry Morgan, Dr. Charles E. Miller, George de Gersdorff, Walter Gibson, Mrs. Helen G. Gibson, Miss Marie Gibson, the Rev. H. S. Hoffman, Miss Hoppin, Herbert M. Howe, Miss Amalie Kussner, Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Landon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Dr. and Mrs. Edward Martin, Mrs. W. Barclay Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. H. de B. Parsons and children, Mr. and Mrs. G. Barclay Rives, Mrs. Helen Robbins, R. H. Russell, Miss de Ruyter, Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Unger, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wainwright, and Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Young.

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The Germanic, which sails for Liverpool to-morrow, has booked, among others, Mrs. Alexander Hollander and Miss Jessie Millward. It is possible that some of the intending passengers on the New York may transfer to the Germanic, as it is announced that the New York will make a slow trip in consequence of her accident.

***

The road coach Pioneer yesterday on its daily trip to Ardsley took a party, the guests of Mr. F. MacFovern, who chartered the entire coach. Mr. Reginald W. Rives was the whip. These guests included Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hollander, W. G. Dillon, Miss Torranni, Miss Grace Ellliston, A. R. Blunt, R. W. Lawrence, and Miss Jessie Millward. On the coach Good Times last evening on its run to Inwood were Gen. James M. Varnum, Mrs. Varnum, and two guests. Ira A. Kip, Jr., was the whip.

***

Many Americans were presented to the Prince of Wales at the last levee of the season held yesterday at St. James's Palace, London. Among those known in New York were W. Bayard Cutting, Edwin Gould, Mr. C. R. Whitney, Mr. De Witt C. Falls, Mr. Carl von Gersdorff, and Mr. Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburg.

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The Saale will be the only liner bound for Europe to-day. There are booked on her list Mrs. F. D. Grant, Miss Hitchcock, Mr. J. H. Beresford, Mr. A. W. Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Phillips of Philadelphia, and Mr. A. Pennington Whitehead.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will leave Westbury, L. I., this week and will go on a short visit to Lenox, where Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Duer are now stopping. They will then sail for England to visit Mr. Mackay's mother, and later will take possession of their castle in Scotland.

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Mrs. Robert Livingston and the Misses Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Kortwright, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Totten, Mr. Percy Alden, Mr. and Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Dickinson are among those who were booked to sail on the St. Paul from Cherbourg on Saturday last. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Osborne, the Misses Osborne, Mrs. C. B. Zabriskie, and the Misses Zabriskie are on the Kaiser Friedrich, due here on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick de Billier and Mr. and Mrs. William Turnbull and family are on the Koenigin Luise, due next week.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., are frequently seen at the Exposition and in Paris society. They were guests recently at the reception given on the Queen's Birthday at the British Embassy. Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer were at the same entertainment. Mrs. Potter Palmer has been giving many dinners and luncheons. Mrs. George Ingraham has been entertaining at her apartment, 104 Avenue des Champs Elysées. The Marchioness of Anglesea, who was Miss King of Georgia, gave a reception in honor of Miss Elsie de Wolfe in Paris, last week. Other Americans who are in Paris, according to the cable reports, are Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, the Baroness de Sellière, Mrs. Kingdon, who has just arrived from Nymphenberg, where she had been visiting Mrs. Carlos de Garmendia, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, who will sail shortly for this country.

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Miss Fanny Reed is expected in New York and at Newport during the coming month. There is to be some legal settlement in the matter of the estate of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens. Miss Reed has rented her apartment in Paris for the Exposition. Her neice, Mrs. Arthur Paget, will not come to this country. She has just left Paris for London, where she has been quite busy with the bazaar closed this past week.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 28.—Mrs. Robert Burnett and Mrs. Arnold Hague are registered at the Hill Top cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer have arrived at their cottage for the season.

This evening's arrivals included Royal Phelps Carroll and Arthur T. Kemp.

Gov. Dyer and Governor-elect Gregory arrived from Providence this evening. To-morrow the new Governor will be inaugurated.

Mrs. J. R. Busk will arrive at "Indian Spring" on Thursday for the season.

The grave of Lieut. William Tiffany of the

SPORT ONLY ORDINARY AT GRAVESEND RACES

Spectators Found the Track a Most Uncomfortable Place.

CLOVER STAKES A CLOSE RACE

Sweet Lavender, Ridden by Fred Littlefield, Won This Event, After a Hard Drive, by a Small Margin.

If there was a more uncomfortable place on Long Island yesterday afternoon than the Gravesend race course, the thousand men and women who were at the track did not know of it.

Racegoers as a rule are used to all sorts of sudden climatic changes, but yesterday's conditions were somewhat more than was bargained for after the beautiful day before, and those who were at the track yesterday resplendent in straw hats and outing flannels will probably wake up to their foolhardiness this morning.

There was nothing on the programme that was very attractive, except perhaps the Clover Stakes of $2,000, for fillies two years old, and as this season's crop of fillies is a poor lot, not very spirited sport was looked for in this event. Sweet Lavender, a Goldfinch filly that showed to advantage at Morris Park, repeated her performance there and won the event after a hard drive. She was ridden by Fred Littlefield and won by a neck instead of by a length or two, as she should have won, and Littlefield's careless handling of her was severely criticised by some of the spectators. Ashes, who, like Sweet Lavender, was an added starter, came very fast at the end, and if O'Connor had begun his ride on her sooner she would probably have nipped Sweet Lavender on the post.

In the handicap at a mile and a sixteenth Lothario and Gulden put up such a hard-fought finish that the spectators doubted the former's victory until the judges hung up his number. Gulden first and then Half Time made all the running, and at the turn into the stretch Lothario joined them. Half Time fell back beaten and Maximo Gomez came driving hard after he got out of several bad pockets, but he was unable to reach the first pair and they fought it out to the end alone.

Sky Scraper had an easy victory in the five-furlong selling race, and Blues won the maiden two-year-old race at five furlongs. Frederick Gebhard's Queen Louise carried her owner's colors to victory for the first time since the season opened in the six furlong race, and Pincher, a 25-to-1 chance, made a runaway race of the last event and won easily from Nansen.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old; five furlongs. C. Fleischmann's Sons' Blues, b. c., by Sir Dixon-Lonnie Blue II., 112 pounds, (Maher,) 3 to 5 and out, won easily by a length and a half; Green B. Morris's Schoolmaster, 112, (Bullman,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by the same distance from John E. Madden's Beau Gallant, 112, (Turner,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:02 2-5. The Bluecoat, Rolling Boer, Dr. Barlow, Humboldt, The Golden Prince, San Luis, Dr. Preston, and Relucent also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth. George E. Smith's Lothario, b. c., 4, by Long-street-Brunette, 119 pounds, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won in a drive by a head; John E. Madden's Gulden, 3, 114, (Odom,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by a length and a half from Michael Clancy's Maximo Gomez, 5, 122, (McCue,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:54 4-5. Ten Candles, Half Time, and Jack Point also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five furlongs. J. L. Holland's Sky Scraper, b. f., 4, by Rey del Rey-Mortar, 103, (Odom,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a length; P. Clark's Oliver Mac, 4, 105, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a head from C. Ganz's Sir Christopher, 4, 104, (Mitchell,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:01 2-5. Sparrow Wing, Marblehead, Sunlol, Queen Anne, Tinge, Picardy, Affect, Sensational, Albonita, Doublet, Kensington, and Disturber also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Clover Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. B. F. & C. Littlefield's Sweet Lavender, b. f., by Goldfinch-Lydia, 119, (Littlefield,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won in a drive by a neck; W. Showalter's Ashes, 112, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second, by half a length from John E. Madden's Leurana, 112, (Turner,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—0:55 2-5. Maud Gonne, Donna Henrietta, Anecdote, Goddess of Night, Maria Bolton, Princess Pepper, Tower of Candles, and Bramble Bush also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; about three-quarters of a mile. Frederick Gebhard's Queen Louise, ch. f., 4, by St. Saviour-Louise, 111, (Maher,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won handily by two lengths; James Galway's Bombshell, 3, 112, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a length from Louis V. Bell's Limelight, 4, 113, (Bullman,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:12 2-5. Innominatum, Zazarene, Fulminate, Prince Richard, Beautiful, Lillie Simons, and Mauga also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; about three-quarters of a mile. P. Fox's Pincher, blk. c., 3, by Macduff-Welcome, 112, (Clawson,) 25 to 1 and 10 to 1, won easily by a length and a half; H. Eugene Leigh's Nansen, 3, 109, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a length from W. Cahill's Scales, 3, 112, (Turner,) 25 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:11 4-5. B. P. O. E. Keep Time, Tizzoncina, Rochester, Mercer, Okettee, The Chamberlain, and Strathconan also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about three-quarters of a mile. Blue Devil, 128 pounds; Magnificent, 120; Goldone, 116; Autumn, 115; The Benedict, 114; Carbuncle, 112; Lambent, 111; Marylander, 106; Frotus, 105; Danforth, Borough, and Robert Metcalf, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—Mares, three years old and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Monadour, 111 pounds; Queen of Song, 104; Onack Queen and Lindemere, 99 each; Iroquois Belle and Merito, 87 each.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; five furlongs, Bedeck, 115 pounds; The Bluecoat, Wallabout, Hinsdale, and Prince of Melrose, 107 each; Checkmate and Ida Conroy, 104 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Preakness Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Gulden, Herbert, Colonel Roosevelt, Contestor, Gonfalon, Eltin Conig, Hammock, and Ildrim, 118 pounds each; Hindus, Sarmatian, and Ten Candles, 106 each; Lancewood and Windemere, 98 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five furlongs. Bowen, 110 pounds; Malden, Gold Heels, and Vouch, 102 each; Billionaire, Scurry, and Lambkin, 101 each; Ethics, 100; Ziegfeld, 97; Delmarch, 92.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and seventy yards. Dan Rice and Elmer, 109 pounds each; Bangor, 106; First Whip, 103; King Bramble, 100; Lamplglobe, 99; McGrathiana Prince, 98; Magic Light, 87.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—The thousands who gathered at Latonia to see what promised to be the greatest derby of the year met with bitter disappointment. The race was a farce. Lieutenant Gibson was the only starter, as the other entries had all been scratched on account of the bad condition of the track. Lieutenant Gibson, galloped the distance, a mile and a half, for the big end of the purse. Six furlongs—His Excellency, 105, (Boland,) 1; Unsightly, 106, (Slack,) 103, 3. Time—1:18¾. One mile—Eleanor Holmes, 102½, (Michaels,) 1; Dandy H 106, 2; Sadi Burnham, 89½, 3. Time—1:46¼. Five furlongs—Droghed, 106, (Van Camp,) 1; Sam Lyons, 103, 2; Robert Morrison, 103, 3. Time—1:04½. Latonia Derby, mile and a half—Lieutenant Gibson, 127, (Boland,) walkover. Four and a half furlongs—Queen A'Day, 104, (Herring,) 1; Telephone Girl, 104, 2; Erema, 3. Time—0:58. One mile—Lord Wood, 116, (Van Dusen,) 1; Salvarse, 116, 2; Atlantus, 107, 3. Time—1:45¼.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 28.—The Woodstock Stakes, for three-year-olds, $10 each, with $1,000 added by the club, was the big event of to-day's card. Advance Guard won by a neck; Mr. Jersey was second. Five furlongs—Flying Bess, 100, (Thompson,) 1; King Cardinal, 123, 2; Credential, 110, 3. Time—1:03½. Four and a half furlongs—Flicker, 99, (Weber,) 1; Maggie W., 101, (2, Servant, 107, 3. Time—0:59. One mile and a furlong—Barley Sugar, 117, (Ballard,) 1; Miss Dart, 117, 2; Sardinia, 117, 3. Time—2:04. Steeplechase, one and three-fourths miles—Passe Partout, 102, (Gallagher,) 1; Charlie O., 155, 2; Kinney, 155, 3. Time—5:36. One mile and a furlong—Advance Guard, 127, (Ballard,) 1; Mr. Jersey, 127, 2; California, 118, 3. Time—2:00¼. One mile—Erwin, 106, (Larkin,) 1; Captive, 116, 2; Jucoma, 92, 3. Time—1:46¼. Five furlongs—Zanone, 120, (Flynn,) 1; Royal Salute, 110, 2; Sister Alice, 105, 3. Time—1:04.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Five furlongs—Ed. Gartland II., 107 pounds, (Moody,) 1; Boney Boy, 104, 2; Miss Shanley, 90, 3. Time—1:04¾. One mile—Lady Meddlesome, 103, (Devin,) 1; The Elector, 116, 2; Trimmer, 108, 3. Time—1:47¾. Short Course Steeplechase—Globe II., 147, (Egerson,) 1; Monita, 157, 2; Zufalig, 149 3. Time 5:22¾. Flight Stakes, six furlongs—Sam Pullen, 103, (Silvers,) 1; Hermoso, 108, 2; Tuthill, 95, 3. Time—1:18¼. Four furlongs—Battus, 109, (Miller,) 1; Rio de Altar, 112, 2; Fancy Wood, 111, 3. Time—0:48¾. One mile—Love Labor, 105, (Walsh,) 1; Microscope, 105, 2; Bermuda Prince, 105, 3. Time—1:50¾.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Mile and a furlong—Zezel, 89 pounds, (Watson,) 1; Pacemaker, 111, 2; Tickful, 91, 3. Time—1:56½. One mile and twenty yards—Hoods Brigade, 106, (Crowhurst,) 1; Sir Gatlan, 107, 2; Jake Weber, 95, 3. Time—1:43. Five furlongs—Aiard Scheik, 116, (T. Burns,) 1; Ampere, 100, 2; Wild Pirate, 111, 3. Time—1:02¼. Five furlongs—Ed L., 110, (Hinckney,) 1; Yellow Tail, 120, 2; Frank Bell, 119, 3. Time—1:01¾. Six furlongs—Fireside, 107, (Crowhurst,) 1; Theory, 104, 2; Van Hoorebeke, 90, 3. Time—1:14¼. Six furlongs—Dollie Welthaff, 102, (McCann,) 1; Eight Bells, 104, 2; The Light, 3. Time—1:14⅘.

"Major" Taylor to Race Again.

The American Racing Cyclists' Union, at a meeting held at Newark, N. J., yesterday, increased the $400 fine which they had levied on "Major" Taylor, the colored rider, last July, to $500, and decided not to allow him to start in any of the races held under the auspices of the National Association of Cyclists, of which they are part, until the fine is paid.

Taylor was telegraphed the decision in his case, and answered that he would gladly pay the fine, as he feels confident that he can win it all, and more, back in a short time after he gets into the racing game with Cooper, Bald, and the others composing the American Racing Cyclists' Union.

Last year when nearly all the professional riders left the League of American Wheelmen and formed the American Racing Cyclists' Union, Taylor refused to go with them, and in consequence was fined $400. He paid no attention to the fine and raced throughout the season in the League of American Wheelmen. Now that the League of American Wheelmen has abandoned racing he is compelled to come to the terms of the American Racing Cyclists' Union or quit the game.

ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Louise Mack Took a Turn on the Course After Being Laid Up for Some Time.

The wind blew in fitful, chilling gusts across the Speedway yesterday, and now and then would bring with it a dash of rain. But even so, the drive was not wholly deserted. Now and then there could be seen a hardy reinsman in top coat, and with laprobe tucked about him, who heeded not the wind and rain as he sped swiftly up and down the course.

On a day when the skies are heavy and the wind blows cold one rarely sees any of the younger element on the Speedway. If any are out on such a day they are usually members of the "Old Guard," men like A. B. Gwathmey, Col. Lawrence, and Capt. McDonald, most of whom are not only veteran drivers, but war veterans as well, seasoned long ago to wind and rain and cold.

It was but half-past 7 o'clock yesterday morning when Mr. Gwathmey came on the drive with Louise Mack, 2:09¾. The great mare has been suffering of late with an ulcerated tooth, and for this reason she has not been seen outdoors for some days, consequently it had been rumored about that she had lost her speed. Her owner did not fear this, but he has been waiting until she was wholly out of pain before he drove her. Yesterday morning he brought her out just to give her a little quiet exercise.

There was no one on the Speedway when Mr. Gwathmey reached there, and, after jogging his mare a little, he started to leave. When almost clear of the drive he encountered a trainer driving C. K. G. Billings's good horse Frankie, hitched to a sulky.

Louise Mack's owner being desirous of testing his horse's speed, turned her about and the two horses were started upon even terms at a fast gait. Within a half mile the pace became terrific, and Frankie, though a true, game racehorse and wonderfully fast, was driven to a break, Louise Mack finishing out the mile and winning handily.

Frankie's driver called out to Mr. Swathmey as he passed him returning, "There is a great surprise party in store for those fellows up here that think Louise Mack has lost any part of her speed."

In the afternoon H. O. Armour had out his fast trotting team, Bancroft and Erin G.

Charles Chipman was behind his fast but erratic fliers, Jack Miller and Sam T. He tried several times to get them to going fast, but the geldings acted badly and would not do anything like their best.

Col. Lawrence was on hand with Carlyle Carney, and several of the Colonel's friends who passed him saluted, as they expressed it, "to the King of the Road."

A. B. Gwathmey was behind the bay six-year-old gelding Belton and the chestnut four-year-old mare Lona McGregor in the afternoon. He has been driving these two as a team only about two weeks, and they go together wonderfully well. Both the gelding and the mare have great speed, and when they become a trifle more accustomed to going to the pole it is doubtful whether there is a team on the Speedway that can afford to make them any allowance.

Another of the older division of drivers out yesterday was Daniel O'Dell behind his great chestnut pacer Quadriga.

George Coleman had out his good mare Theresa B.

Capt. McDonald was again behind his new find, the chestnut pacing gelding Billy Gillig. There were some short, swift spurts during the afternoon and some individual speeding, but none of the drivers engaged in brushes of the history-making variety.

PENN'S ATHLETES WON AGAIN.

University of California Badly Beaten in the Dual Games at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The second dual track and field contest between the University of Pennsylvania and the University of California, postponed from May 19, took place to-day on Franklin Field, and was won by Pennsylvania by a score of 76 points to 20.

California's most noteworthy performance was the hammer throw by A. Plaw. In this contest the big Westerner beat the intercollegiate record by casting the hammer a distance of 165 feet ½ inch. He holds the intercollegiate record of 154 feet 4½ inches, made at the intercollegiate games last week. In practice, just before the contest, Plaw threw the hammer 170 feet 6 inches, beating the world's record of 167 feet 8 inches, held by John Flanagan of the New York Athletic Club.

A. C. Kraenzlein of Pennsylvania was unable to compete, having exhausted himself in the intercollegiate games at New York on Saturday. J. C. McCracken was also prevented from participating in the hammer throw, as he is suffering from a wrenched side, sustained while throwing the hammer in Saturday's games. He took part in the shot put, however, winning over Plaw and Roy Woolsey, California's only entries.

The track events were closely contested, Pennsylvania winning every race. This accounts for Penn's large score as first counted, five points, and second three points. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by T. B. McClain, University of Pennsylvania; George W. Cook, Pennsylvania, second. Time—0:10 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Alex Grant, Pennsylvania; Ray Serviss, California, second. Time—2:04 4-5.

Shot Put.—Won by J. C. McCracken, Pennsylvania, 41 feet 8½ inches; A. Plaw, California, 41 feet, second; Roy Woolsey, California, 40 feet 9¼ inches, third.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by W. P. Remington, Pennsylvania; T. Hamlin, California, second. Time—0:16 3-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by W. P. Drumheller, Pennsylvania; S. Metzger, Pennsylvania, second; W. P. Drum, California, third. Time—0:51 3-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. K. Baxter, Pennsylvania, 5 feet 10 inches; J. S. W. Westney, Pennsylvania, 5 feet 7 inches, second; Roy Woolsey, California, 5 feet 6 inches, third.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by W. P. Remington, Pennsylvania; Roy Woolsey, California, second. Time—0:26.

Hammer Throw.—Won by A. Plaw, California, 165 feet ½ inch; T. T. Hare, Pennsylvania, second, 142 feet 1¾ inches.

One-Mile Run.—Won by E. R. Bushnell, Jr., Pennsylvania; Alex Grant, Pennsylvania, second; C. K. Moyer, California, third. Time—4:42.

220-Yard Run.—Won by W. L. Smith, Pennsylvania; H. Cadagan, California, second. Time—0:22 3-5.

Broad Jump and Pole Vault.—Won by Pennsylvania by default.

Newark Academy Class Games.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., May 28.—Two class records were broken at the thirteenth annual field day of the Newark Academy Athletic Association, held this afternoon on the grounds of the South Orange Field Club. Despite a cold, damp wind which blew in the faces of the young athletes at the finish, fair time was made, and the events were very interesting.

The class of 1900 carried off the lion's share of honors in the various events, scoring 70 out of the 109 points made in the various events. The class of 1901 made 27 points, while the 1902 boys carried off 11 points, and the youngsters of 1903 only secured a single point.

F. W. Cook of the second class broke his wrist in the running high jump and was obliged to retire.

In the discus throwing contest the previous record of 76 feet 8 inches was beaten by four men, the lowest score made being 77 feet 9 inches.

The record in the 220-yard dash was also lowered by one-fifth of a second.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York's Team Was Shut Out by Pittsburg Without a Run.

PITTSBURG, May 28.—In addition to being wild, Doheny and Seymour were hit hard in to-day's baseball game. Chesebro was in fine fettle and in no inning did the New Yorks have more than five men to bat. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	1	0	6	0	0	V. Halt'n, cf.	0	0	2	1	0
Cooley, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	0	2	0	0
Williams, 3b.	2	2	0	1	1	Selbach, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Wagner, rf.	3	0	1	0	0	Davis, ss.	0	0	1	4	1
O'Brien, lf.	2	2	1	0	0	Grady, 1b.	0	0	6	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	2	4	3	3	0	Mercer, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Ely, ss.	2	1	4	2	0	Hickman, 3b.	0	1	3	2	0
Zimmer, c.	2	2	5	1	0	Bowerm'n c.	0	0	7	0	0
Chesebro, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Doheny, p.	0	0	0	2	0
						Seymour, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total.	14	12	27	9	1	Total.	0	3	24	11	1

Pittsburg ..... 0 4 3 5 1 1 0 0 —14
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 6. Three-base hit—Williams. Home run—O'Brien. Sacrifice hit—O'Brien. Stolen bass—Cooley. Double plays—Ritchey, Ely and Cooley, 2; Cooley and Ely. First base on balls—Of Chesebro, 5; off Doheny, 4; off Seymour 5. Hit by pitched ball—O'Brien, Zimmer (2,) Wagner. Struck out—By Doheny, 2; by Seymour 4; by Chesebro, 5. Passed balls—Bowerman, 3. Wild pitch—Seymour, 2. Time—1:40. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BROOKLYN, 12; CHICAGO, 7.

CHICAGO, May 28.—After having a good lead to-day the local team went all to pieces in the eighth inning. Five errors and six hits gave the Brooklyns nine runs. At his own request Garvin again pitched, doing well for seven innings, but weakening badly with his poor support in the eighth. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Childs, 2b.	0	2	2	2	0	Jones, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Mertes, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	3	0	0
Ryan, lf.	2	1	3	0	0	Jen'ngs, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0
Green, rf.	2	3	4	0	1	Kelly, lf.	2	2	2	1	0
Ganzel, 1b.	1	1	6	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	2	1	1	8	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	1	3	3	3	Cross, 3b.	1	1	0	0	0
M'C'm'k, ss.	0	1	3	3	2	Demont, 2b.	2	2	6	2	0
Chance, c.	1	0	3	2	0	McGuire, c.	2	2	2	2	0
Garvin, p.	0	1	0	0	0	Farrell, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Menefee, p.	0	0	1	0	1	Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						M'Gin'ty, p.	1	1	0	3	0
Total.	7	11	27	11	7	Total.	12	14	27	16	0

Chicago ..... 0 1 0 1 1 3 1 0 0— 7
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 9, 0—12

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 8. Two base hits—Mertes, Green, Jones, Keeler, McGuire. Three base hit—Cross. Sacrifice hit—Ganzel. Stolen bases—Kelley, Demont. Double plays—Dahlen, Demont, and Jennings (2.) Struck out—By Garvin, 1; by Menefee, 1; by McGinnity, 1. Passed ball—McGuire. Base on balls—Off Menefee, 1; off Kennedy, 1; off McGinnity, 2. Hit with ball—Chance, 2; Green. Time—2 hours and 25 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT. ST. LOUIS.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia ...2 1 1 0 2 0 1 0 4—	11	15	1
St. Louis.....1 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0—	4	7	6

Batteries—Piatt, Douglas, and Bernhardt; Hughey, Powell, and Burlow.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

	R.	H.	E.
U. of Michigan. 0 4 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—	7	6	4
U. of Penna...0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	2	4	6

Batteries—Miller and Whitney; Leary and Flavell.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia.	19	10	.655	Pittsburg	17	16	.515
Brooklyn.	18	12	.600	Cincinnati	12	17	.414
Chicago.	17	14	.548	New York.	11	17	.393
St. Louis.	16	14	.533	Boston	8	18	.308

American League Game.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 4; Cleveland, 2.
At Milwaukee—Minneapolis, 5; Milwaukee, 3.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 4; Troy, 0.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 5; Albany, 4.
At Cortland—Rome, 8; Cortland, 3.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 10; Oswego, 1.

tlantic League Games.

At Elmira—Wilkesbarre, 10; Elmira, 3.
At Reading—Reading, 3; Jersey City, 2, (15 innings.)
At Scranton—Scranton, 12; Allentown, 8.

Eastern League Games.

At Syracuse—Rochester, 7; Syracuse, 6, (10 innings.)
At Hartford—Hartford, 9; Providence, 2.
At Montreal—Toronto, 15; Montreal, 4.

Scores of Other Games.

At Hanover—Union Academy, 12; Dartmouth Freshmen, 8.
At Cambridge—Harvard, 1903, 12; Juniors, 4.

Fire Interferes with Baseball Game.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 28.—The grandstand of the Cincinnati Baseball Club, Western Avenue and Findlay Street, was almost totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Only a part of the stand was saved. The loss is about $15,000. The Cincinnati and Boston game scheduled for this afternoon was postponed. As the Cincinnatis go on a long Eastern trip Tuesday, the stand will be rebuilt by the time they return.

GEORGETOWN, 10; HOLY CROSS, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 28.—Holy Cross, weakened by Dyer's absence, was no match for Georgetown to-day. Eight hundred spectators shivered while the visitors battered Carney all over the lot, and profited by expensive errors by Holy Cross. White was a puzzle, striking out nine men in succession, and thirteen all told. The score:

GEORGETOWN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	HOLY CROSS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Moran, ss.	2	1	1	1	0	Conner, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
Downs, 2b.	2	4	1	1	1	Linnehan, 2b.	0	0	5	3	1
Golden, rf.	1	2	0	1	0	Fox, ss.	0	0	1	3	1
Walsh, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	Carney, p.	0	1	1	2	0
Devlin, 1b.	1	0	9	0	0	Kenney, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Cranston, c.	0	0	14	2	0	Brennan, c.	1	1	3	3	0
Smith, 3b.	2	3	0	4	0	McTigue, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Burns, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Joyce, 3b.	1	2	1	3	2
White, p.	1	0	0	0	0	O'Reilly, rf.	0	0	1	0	1
						Griffin, 1b.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	10	12	27	9	1	Total.	3	6	27	14	5

Georgetown ..... 1 0 1 4 0 0 3 1 0—10
Holy Cross ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0— 3

Two-base hits—Downs, (2,) Smith, Joyce. Three-base hits—Joyce. Home run—Walsh. Stolen bases—Downs, Golden. Sacrifice hits—Downs, Cranston, Fox. Base on Balls—Moran, Devlin, Burns, (2,) Conner. Struck out—Conner, (2,) Linnehan, (2,) Fox, Carney, Kenney, Brennan, (3,) McTigue, Joyce, O'Reilly, Devlin. Passed ball—Cranston. Umpire—John J. Gaffin. Time of game—2 hours.

Golf at Sunset Park.

Frank J. Mahon, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Sunset Park Golf Club, led the largest field of the season home yesterday with the winning card in the regular weekly general handicap of the club. It was an unusually fine day's sport on the public links at South Brooklyn, and many well-known golfers turned out to witness the play for the four prizes. The scores:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
Frank J. Mahon	93	20	73
Sam Stark	102	25	77
A. H. Hoeckley	111	30	81
J. B. Delaney	96	15	81
Richard Kirchner	109	25	84
George Perry	112	25	87
J. D. Delaney	112	25	87
John M. Mitchell	98	5	93
William Adam	110	15	95
F. S. Hoeckley	127	30	97
Thomas Heild	129	30	99

Mixed Foursome at Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., May 28.—An interesting mixed foursome was held this afternoon on the course of the Essex County Country Club for a handsome silver cup. It was won by J. A. Brower and Miss Hester Kyle, whose net score was 76. The scores in the tournament follow:

	Gross.	Handi-cap.	Net.
J. A. Brower and Miss Hester Kyle.	84	8	76
Howard A. Colby and Miss Andrews.	77	..	77
C. F. Watson and Miss Georgianna Wilmerding	78	..	78
H. B. Billings and Mrs. E. Mortimer Carnrick	87	8	51
Manton B. Metcalf and Mrs. George M. Gill	89	8	81
C. W. O'Connor and Miss Sophie Brower	90	10	80
J. S. Todd and Mrs. Edward Field Sanford	93	8	85
Mr. and Mrs. H. G. T. Cortis	90	6	84
Clifford A. Gould and Mrs. W. N. Le Cato	98	10	88

To Test Boxing Law in Boston.

BOSTON, May 28.—Acting under authority of the Police Commissioners, seventeen members of two local sporting clubs have been summoned to court on a test case under the Massachusetts anti-boxing law, to determine if public boxing exhibitions are legal. During the past few weeks there have been numerous sporting clubs spring up and some good fights have been pulled off, until it began to look like the old days of prize fighting.

Bicycle Run Through Water Gap.
Most beautiful in the world. Lackawanna Railroad sells cyclists tickets, good to return via Port Jervis and Erie Railroad for $4.—Adv.

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NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

F. A. Baker has just completed at Patchogue, L. I., a fifty-foot auxiliary schooner yacht for Capt. W. Dorman of Rockaway.

W. Butler Duncan, Jr., of the New York, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, and Larchmont Yacht Clubs, is said to be the owner of one of the swift thirty-footers now building at the Herreshoff yards. Mr. Duncan had charge of the Defender last Summer, and he was aboard the Columbia during the international races.

At Marblehead, Mass., Purdon is building a raceabout for Henry L. Maxwell, the son of J. Rogers Maxwell, which will be raced in the events of the Larchmont and other Long Island Sound clubs this Summer. Mr. Rogers's new boat will be called the Snapper. She is built much after the style of the Spindrift, of very clean lines, and well cut away in lateral plane.

George B. Wilson's steam yacht Anita, purchased early this Spring from John H. Flagler of the New York Yacht Club, went formally into commission yesterday afternoon. At 1 o'clock Mr. Wilson's private burgee was hoisted on the yacht at her anchorage in the East River, off Twenty-sixth Street, her cannon boomed a salute, and she then weighed anchor and sailed for Great Neck, L. I., where Mr. Wilson has a country home. Great Neck will be the Anita's headquarters during the Summer.

C. A. Starbuck's steam yacht Carmen, formerly the Nooya, has been overhauled at McIntosh's Basin, South Brooklyn, and now shows no trace of the weather stains resulting from her recent cruise in West Indian waters. The Carmen will sail to-day for an anchorage at the Columbia Yacht Club's station, off West Eighty-Sixth Street, which will be her permanent headquarters this season.

H. J. Bryant has chartered through Manning's Yacht Agency the schooner yacht Beatrice, owned by James C. Hamlen of Portland, Me. The Beatrice was originally a centreboard boat, built by Dawson, at Newark, N. J., in 1884. She was lengthened by Dyer in 1894, given a keel in place of her centreboard in 1898, and a new bow in 1897. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 73 feet; on the water line, 54 feet 2 inches; beam, 16 feet 6 inches; draught, 7 feet 6 inches. She will be prepared for commission and brought to this port for use in neighboring waters within a few weeks.

The schooner yacht Cavalier, formerly owned by Jefferson Hogan of the New York and Atlantic Yacht Clubs, has been sold through Manning's Yacht Agency to H. H. Rogers, Jr. The Cavalier is a keel boat, designed and built by Joshua Bedell, at Glenwood, N. Y., in 1888. She measures 77 feet 10 inches over all, 65 feet 10 inches on the water line, 20 feet beam, and 10 feet draught. The yacht lies at present in Manning's Basin, South Brooklyn, where she will be overhauled preparatory to use along the Sound by her new owner.

S. C. Wickes & Co. of Patchogue, L. I., have recently completed two new cruising yachts, one for Irving Baldwin of Greenwich, Conn., and the other for Henry Haupt of Bensonhurst, L. I. Mr. Baldwin's boat is a thirty-four-foot auxiliary yawl, finished in oak and cherry. She has been christened the Eileen and will fly the burgee of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. Mr. Haupt's boat is a thirty-five-foot sailing yawl, finished in cypress and mahogany. She will be enrolled in the fleet of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. Both boats were designed by G. A. Miller.

Commodore Ledyard's Corona Launched

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, May 28.—Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard's swift schooner yacht Corona, flagship of the New York Yacht Club, has been launched at the Hawkins yards after a thorough overhauling. Her sails will shortly be bent, and she will then be ready for tuning-up spins preparatory to encounters this season with William Iselin's Emerald. The Corona, which under Commodore C. A. Postley's ownership was known as the Colonia, will be in charge of Capt John Barr, who sailed the Thistle against the Volunteer for the America's Cup in 1887.

Charles Lane Poor's cutter Mira, after having her underbody prepared for faster work, has been launched at the Woods yard.

Ralph N. Ellis's fin keel sloop Hera, after a thorough overhauling and revarnishing, has been launched at the Piepgras yards. She will be ready for commission the latter part of the week.

Southern Tennis Champions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The final match in doubles of the Southern championship lawn tennis tournament attracted a big crowd to the courts of the Bachelors' Club here this afternoon and five sets of sensational play kept the spectators in a flutter of excitement all the afternoon. Davidson and Paret, who have won the championship in doubles for the last four years, added another victory to their string by beating Little and Alexander, the crack team of Princeton experts. The scores:

Championship Doubles.—Final Round—Davidson and Paret beat Little and Alexander, 2—6, 12—10, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4.

Handicap Singles.—Second Round—Geoghegan 6—3; E. Whiting (scratch) beat Ballanger 6—3; E. Whiting (scratch) beat Ballanger (scratch) 4—6, 7—5, 8—6; Parkes (owe half 15) beat Cake (scratch) 6—3, 11—9.

Third Round—Geoghegan (owe 15) beat Avery (owe 15) 4—6, 6—2, 4—3 (default;) Parkes (owe half 15) against Alexander (owe half 30)

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Supreme Court of the United States:

262—The New York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Fannie Cravens.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McKenna. Justice White took no part in the decision of this case.

277—Louisa Banholzer, plaintiff in error, vs. The New York Life Insurance Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

289—Josephine Doserant, administratrix, plaintiff in error, vs. Cerillos Coal Railroad Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with instructions to reverse the judgment of the District Court and direct a new trial. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

9, (Original; ex parte)—In the matter of W. P. Connoway, receiver, &c., petitioner.—Rule made absolute and writ of mandamus awarded. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

266—Wilberforce Sully, trustee, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The American National Bank et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee.—Judgment reversed as to Alfred B. Carhart, costs in this court to be paid by the American National Bank, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Justice Brewer and Justice White did not hear the argument and took no part in the decision of this case.

267—The Coralitas Company, appellant, vs. The United States et al.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

499—John Fitzpatrick, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the District Court of the United States for the District of Alaska.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brown.

12, (Original; ex parte)—In the matter of the Union Steamboat Company, petitioner.—Petition for a writ of mandamus denied. Opinion by Justice Brown.

534—John M. Wheeler et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown. Justice Gray did not sit in this case, and took no part in the decision.

12—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioner, vs. Nellie Phinney, executrix.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington, reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court with directions to award a new trial. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Justice Peckham did not sit on the hearing, and took no part in the decision of this case.

452—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioner, vs. Bessie F. Sears, executrix, &c.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington reversed with costs, and cause remanded to said Circuit Court, with directions to overrule the demurrer to defendant's answer. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Justice Peckham did not sit on the hearing, and took no part in the decision of this case.

453—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioner, vs. George E. Hill et al. On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to said Circuit Court, with directions to overrule the demurrer to the defendant's answer. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Justice Peckham did not sit on the hearing, and took no part in the decision of this case.

455—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioner, vs. Walter B. Allen, administrator, &c. On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to said Circuit Court, with directions to overrule the demurrer to the answer of the defendant. Decision by Justice Brewer. Justice Peckham did not sit on the hearing, and took no part in the decision of this case.

503—Fred Bardes, trustee, appellant, vs. First National Bank of Hawarden, Iowa, et al.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Iowa. Questions certified and answered as follows: First—The provisions of the second clause of Section 23 of the Bankrupt Act of 1898 control and limit the jurisdiction of all courts, including the several district courts of the United States, over suits brought by trustees in bankruptcy to recover and collect debts due from third parties, or to set aside transfers of property to third parties, alleged to be fraudulent as against creditors, including payments in money or property to preferred creditors. Second—The District Court of the United States can, by the proposed defendants' consent, but not otherwise, entertain jurisdiction over suits brought by trustees in bankruptcy to set aside fraudulent transfers of money or property, made by the bankrupt to third parties before the institution of the proceedings in bankruptcy. Third—The District Court for the Northern District of Iowa cannot take jurisdiction over this suit as it now stands on the record of the District Court, dismissing the bill for want of jurisdiction. Affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Gray.

237—S. Duffield Mitchell, receiver and plaintiff in error, vs. John C. McClure et al.—In error to the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Gray.

512—W. A. Hicks, trustee and appellant, vs. Bertha Knost.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Question certified, answered as follows: "It is the opinion of this court that a District Court of the United States has jurisdiction, by consent of the proposed defendant, but not otherwise, to maintain in equity, a suit filed by a trustee in bankruptcy appointed by it, against a fraudulent grantee or transferree of the bankrupt resident in its district, to cover the property belonging to the estate of the bankrupt, and by him fraudulently conveyed to defendant." Opinion by Justice Gray.

530—Charles M. White et al. vs. August T. Schwerb et al.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. Question certified, answered as follows: "It is the opinion of this court, in response to the first question, that the District Court sitting in bankruptcy had jurisdiction by summary proceedings to compel the return of the property seized, and in response to the second question, that after an adjudication in bankruptcy an action of replevin in a State court cannot be commenced and maintained against the bankrupt to recover property in the possession of and claimed by the bankrupt at the time of that adjudication, and in the possession of a referee in bankruptcy at the time when the action of replevin is begun." Opinion by Justice Gray.

540—George Dewey, appellant, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Dissenting: Justice Fuller, Justice White, and Justice McKenna.

116—R. K. Hawksey, trustee, et al., appellants, vs. L. Edgar Diller.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

256—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. Herman Clark.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed and judgment of Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York reversed and cause remanded to the said circuit court, with a direction to enter judgment in the favor of plaintiff and against defendant for $2,425, with interest from June 30, 1888, and less the sum of $521.78, with interest from the same date, the costs of the Circuit Court of Appeals to be paid by defendant in error therein, and the costs in the circuit court to be adjusted as to that court may seem just under the circumstances. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

17—Original, ex parte—In the matter of the District of Columbia, petitioner, and 18—Original, ex parte—In the matter of the District of Columbia, petitioner.—Motions for leave to file petitions for writs of mandamus granted and rules to show cause awarded returnable Oct. 8 next.

426—James D. Patton, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. J. D. Brady, Collector, &c.—Restored to the docket for oral argument.

651—John B. Wight et al., Commissioners, &c., appellants, vs. Charles H. Davidson et al.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Oct. 15 next, after the cases already set down for that day.

657—E. A. Williams, plaintiff in error, vs. Edgar Fears, Sheriff, &c., et al.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument Oct. 15 next, after the cases already set down for that day.

649—The City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. Ann Warner et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit granted.

655—Lewis J. Yeager, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia denied.

656—Walter Birdete, petitioner, vs. Stephen P. Halsey.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit denied.

583—The American Sugar Refining Company, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

Original; ex parte—In the matter of Thomas Vasquez, petitioner.—On motion for leave to file petition for writ of certiorari denied.

73—The United States, petitioner, vs. E. A. Morrison & Son, and 74—The United States, petitioner, vs. H. Wolfee & Co.—In these cases leave is given to file further briefs, and the attention of counsel is called to the following questions: What is the precise scope and effect in this court of the stipulation of March 18, 1897, respecting the character and alternative classifications of the merchandise whose proper classification is at issue? When, if at all, might the purpose for which beads were threaded or strung be held not to prevent their classification as beads, loose, unthreaded, or unstrung, under Paragraph 445 of the Tariff act of 1890? As respects articles which were in fact beads, and which were threaded and strung and were intended to be used for the purposes for which beads are normally used, was it the intention of Congress that such as imitated precious stones and did not exceed one inch in dimensions and were not set, should be dutiable under Paragraph 454 of the Tariff act of 1890, and that such as did not imitate precious stones should be the subject of a different classification?

389—Charles F. Champion, appellant, vs. John C. Ames, United States Marshal.—Reassigned for argument Dec. 3 next, on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the appellee.

8 (original)—The State of Missouri, complainant, vs. the State of Nebraska.—Motion for leave to file a cross bill herein granted on motion of W. V. Allen in behalf of counsel for defendant.

504—Joshua C. Sanders, petitioner, vs. Ferdinand W. Peck et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by A. J. Hopkins in behalf of W. A. Foster for the petitioner, and by A. M. Pence for the respondents.

663—George W. Reed, administrator, &c., et al., petitioners, vs. John A. Stanley, trustee, &c., et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submited by A. B. Browne and Alexander Britton for the petitioners, and by William A. Maury, Thomas H. Hubbard, and E. S. Pillsbury for the respondents.

666—Franklin B. Ham, plaintiff in error, vs. Banque Ville Marie.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island. Docketed and dismissed with costs on motion of William Fitch for the defendant in error.

964—Dave H. Morris et al., petitioners, vs. the New York and Westchester Water Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by F. D. McKenney and Charles E. Coddington for the petitioners, and by Allan McCulloh for the respondent.

626—Holzapfels Compositions Company, Limited, petitioner, vs. Rahtjens American Composition Company.—Petition for a cross-writ of certiorari hereon submitted by Timothy D. Merion for the respondent, with leave to counsel for petitioner to file opposition hereafter.

553—Burton S. Barnes et al., &c., plaintiffs and appellants in error, vs. J. W. Lynch et al.—Motion to vacate order of dismissal herein submitted by H. C. Smith in behalf of John W. Dalton, one of the plaintiffs in error and appellants, with leave to other counsel to file opposition hereafter. Mandate stayed until further order.

665—Bluford Wilson et al., petitioners, vs. George W. Dimseth et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by William W. Springer in behalf of Bluford Wilson, and by Philip Barton Warrent for the petitioner, and by Burke Vancil for the respondent.

671—The Steamship Styria, &c., petitioner, vs. James L. Morgan et al.; 672—The steamship Styria, &c., vs. Schuyler L. Parsons; 673—The steamship Styria, &c., petitioner, vs. Alfred S. Malcolmson, and 674—The steamship Styria, &c., petitioner, vs. John Munroe et al.—Petition for writs of certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second District. Submitted by J. Parker Kirlin for the petitioner and by Lewis Sullivan, Charles C. Burlingham, and Melville H. Regensburger for the respondents.

216—Henry P. Clarke, plaintiff in error, vs. Nancy B. Clarke et al.—Mandate stayed and motion for leave to file petition for rehearing entered on motion of Samuel F. Phillips for the plaintiff in error.

332—F. May & Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. the City of New Orleans.—Mandate stayed and motion for leave to file petition for rehearing entered on motion of Duane E. Fox in behalf of counsel.

546—George Dewey, appellant, vs. the United States.—Mandate stayed and motion for leave to file petition for rehearing entered on motion of H. A. Herbert for the appellant.

667—Horace W. Philbrook, plaintiff in error, vs. William H. Beatty et al., and 668—Horace W. Philbrook, plaintiff in error, vs. William J. Newman et al.—Leave granted to plaintiff in error to enter his appearance herein.

Order.—It is now hereby ordered by the Court that all the cases on the docket not decided and all the other business of the term not disposed of by the Court be and the same are hereby continued until the next term of the court.

Adjourned to the time and place appointed by law.

Calendars for Tuesday, May 29.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Shipman, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

11—Societe Fabriques, &c., vs. Lueders.
17—Gen. Elec. Co. vs. Anchor Elec. Co.
34—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Lim., vs. Walker.
42—Pelzer vs. Dale Co.
44—Thomson - Houston Elec. Co. vs. Lorain Steel Co.
47—Jacoby vs. S. Jacoby Co.
56—Pine vs. Mayor, &c., of New York.
57—Seidenberg vs. E. Seidenberg-Stiefel Co.
16—Brickill vs. Mayor, &c., of New York.
27—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Haberman Mfg. Co.
28—Brill vs. Third Av. Railroad.
52—Gaisman vs. Gallert.
53—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Nat. Enameling & S. Co.
55—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Mathai. Issue of Law in Suit at Law.
7—Converse vs. Parmly.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Louisville and Nashville cases only.

130—Campbell vs. Louisville & Nashville R. R.
131—Costello vs. same.
132—Finnegan vs. same.
133—Mann vs. same.
134—Murphy vs. same.
135—Nelson vs. same.
136—Travers vs. same.
137—McGeary vs. same.
138—O'Brien vs. same.
139—Vitters vs. same.
140—Gaffney vs. same.
141—Kirby vs. same.
142—Phair vs. same.
143—Fogarty vs. same.
144—McTeigue vs. same.
145—Higgins vs. same.
146—Kennedy vs. same.
147—Leonard vs. same.
148—Merritt vs. same.
149—O'Connor vs. same.
150—O'Hara vs. same.
151—Gilhooley vs. same.
152—Buckley vs. same.
153—Bennett vs. same.
154—Breen vs. same.
155—Carmody vs. same.
156—Guilfoyle vs. same.
157—Gunning vs. same.
158—McEvoy vs. same.
159—Rachford vs. same.
160—Flynn vs. same.
161—McKenna vs. same.
162—Neal vs. same.
163—Lynch vs. same.
164—McCabe vs. same.
165—O'Malley vs. same.
166—Nevins vs. same.
167—Hughes vs. same.
168—Cooper vs. same.
169—O'Donnell vs. same
170—Gillespie vs. same.
171—Ryan vs. same.
172—Maloney vs. same.
219—Roddy vs. same.
220—Kelly vs. same.
294—Corcoran vs. same.
295—Stack vs. same.
296—Fogerty vs. same.
297—Donovan vs. same.
298—McGuire vs. same.
299—Higgins vs. same.
209—Higgins vs. same.
211—Brennan vs. same.
212—Heyman vs. same.
301—Mooney vs. same.
302—Sherlock vs. same.
303—Keagle vs. same.
304—Robinson vs. same.
305—Walsh vs. same.
306—Kelly vs. same.
307—McCaul vs. same.
310—Lawless vs. same.
311—Dunne vs. same.
112—Barry vs. same.
313—Devine vs. same.
314—Theil vs. same.
315—McCaffrey vs. same.
316—Conway vs. same.
317—Gallagher vs. same.
318—Lordan vs. same.
319—Sullivan vs. same.
320—McGrath vs. same.
321—O'Leary vs. same.
125—Hoctor vs. same.
326—Courtney vs. same.
405—McPhillips vs. same.
406—McCall vs. same.
407—Williamson vs. same.
408—Devine vs. same.
409—Dow vs. same.
410—Dermody vs. same.
48—Ernst vs. Cohen.
49—Same vs. Feldman.
50—Same vs. Nierenberg
51—Leinkauf Banking Co. vs. Grell.
52—Allen vs. Norden.
53—Maggiore vs. Pregone.
54—In re Fordham Road
55—Sullivan vs. Cassidy
56—Nussbaum vs. Alden
57—Smith vs. Burke.
58—Voight vs. McManus
59—Smith vs. Reilly.
60—Howlett vs. Hall.
61—Moss vs. Equit. Life Assur. Society.
62—Patterson vs. McGovern.
63—Stevens vs. Bois.
64—Lenehan vs. College of St. Francis Xavier.
65—Higgins vs. Mills.
66—In re Welde.
67—Colburn vs. Haines.
68—McDermott vs. Sloane.
69—Busk vs. Seglin.
70—Logan vs. Barnum.
71—Lembeck vs. Met. Building Co.
72—Kahn vs. Millar.
73—In re U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.
74—In re E. 164th St.
75—Ramsey vs. Nat. Contracting Co.
76—Rand vs. Tompkins
77—Stewart vs. Thomas.
78—Socialistic Co-op. Pub. Co. vs. Kuhn.
79—Rouse vs. Kopelansky.
80—Wilkins vs. Moss.
81—Cassidy vs. Roosevelt.
82—Plass vs. Kunzemann.
83—Same vs. Butler.
84—Same vs. Fox.
85—Safe Deposit & Tr. Co. vs. Fahenstock.
86—Weaver vs. Weaver.
87—2d Nat. Bank of Cortland, Pennington
88—Jackson vs. Sommer.
89—Silford vs. Riker.
90—Darragh vs. Crandall.
91—Herzog vs. Cohen.
92—Harlan vs. Daukel.
93—Fowler vs. Doremus

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—In re Walton Av.
2—In re E. 175th St.
3—In re E. 157th St.
4—In re Tiffany St.
5—In re E. 164th St.
6—In re E. 181st St.
7—In re Avenue St. John.
8—In re Morris Av.
9—In re Dougan St.
10—In re Burnside Av.
11—In re W. 171st St.
12—In re E. 163d St.
13—In re Fordham Road.
14—In re Andrews Av.
15—In re Edgecombe Road.
16—Manhattan Ry. Co. vs. Morse. Demurrers.
1351—Frankel vs. Peabody.
1352—Stern vs. same.
1353—A. A. Griffing Iron Co. vs. Tuck.
1323—Walter vs. Tompkins. Preferred causes.
5220—Merz vs. Workman's Sick Fund, &c.
5181—Bartlett vs. Kelly
5324—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

3530—Jerome vs. Johnson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

2659—Ahaman vs. Edison Elec. Illum. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

535—Menken vs. Met. El. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwartzkopf for the People.

1—Giuseppa Crecco.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

12837—Sanberg vs. Epstein.
10591—Becker vs. Weber.
13501—Shaw vs. Conkling.
13542—Stoker vs. Cohen
13522—Manhattan Brick & Terra Cotta Co. vs. Margolius.
13619—Ward vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12345—Harpster vs. Press Pub. Co.
10108—Cambria vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
13407—Berg vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and IV., for trial.

12321—Meagher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12352—Traynor vs. Amholz.
12494—Spieler vs. Spieler.
12445—Burns vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12424—Lambert vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12344—Trendly vs. Am. Transfer Co.
11160—Tallman vs. Chute
12880—Emrich vs. Mearns.
13619—Ward vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12345—Harpster vs. Press Pub. Co.
10108—Cambria vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
13407—Berg vs. City of New York.
12929—Hickie vs. Ulmer
12691—Fitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12745—Rosenzweig vs. same.
10819—Fried vs. same.
5942—Meagher vs. same.
10954—Blank vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8343—Fischer vs. same.
7368—Ehrhard vs. same.
12740—Duffy vs. same.
10986—Klatte vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 8061.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts V., VI., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

8979—Gearty vs. Mayor, &c.
7797—Clay-Squier vs. P. Pub. Co.
5148—Drake & Stratton Co. vs. San Domingo Imp. Co.
6889½—Bressler vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6053—Batterman vs. same.
1270—Ryan vs. Mayor, &c.
3209—Cary vs. Lanier.
2022—McMahon vs. N. Y. News Pub. Co.
12386—Moran vs. Press Pub. Co.
12903—Curran vs. Am. Malting Co.
11046—Istell vs. City of New York.
10937—Schwartz vs. Spengerman.
11466—Cyprac vs. Greim.
12707—Noe vs. Murphy.
12902—Zimmerman vs. City of N. Y.
12919—Supek vs. Steinhardt.
12718—Malcolm vs. Murphy.
12827—Jackson vs. Levy.
12690—Neudleman vs. Lippman.
10517—Terbruggin vs. Plath.
10825—Schwimmer vs. Orr.
10295—Widmann vs. F. W. McNeal Co.
9444—Tamsen vs. City Trust Safe Deposit & Surety Co.
12638—Loog vs. Scheina.
12689—Collins vs. City of New York.
12572—Madden vs. Mo-Fall.
10582—Lano vs. McDonald.
10520—Murphy vs. Perlstein.
7152—Russell vs. Nat. Exhibition Co.
9398—Einstein vs. Dunn.
4762—Trainor vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
11462—Layer vs. Sobel.
11223—G. P. Putnam's Sons vs. Mayor, &c.
11249—Taylor vs Welde.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Louisa Keim.
2—Same.
3—John F. Chamberlin
4—Charles F. Backus.
5—Elihu Schmid.
6—Edward J. Murphy.
7—George Marchand.
8—Michael T. Joyce.
9—Magdalena Passholz.
10—Henry J. Passholz.
11—Mary M. Passholz.
12—Harriet Heath.
13—Sarah J. Wheeler.
14—Charles K. Hamilton
15—Benjamin Richardson.
16—Henry Wood.
17—Mary Grossman.
18—Belle F. Nanes.
19—Mathew Nugent.
20—Martin Van Vleck.
21—Agnes Thornton.
22—John F. Chamberlin
23—David W. Manwaring.
24—James J. Horgan.
25—Anna Kominzer.
26—Margaret F. Kelly.
27—John E. Kaughran.
28—Thomas F. Grady.
29—Claudia B. Buntin.
30—Maria Kelly.
31—Mary Wallace.
32—Rose or Rosa Kettle
33—Rhody McLaughlin.
34—David Beveridge.
35—Karl Baab.
36—Johanna Pullar.
37—James W. Ryan.
38—Edward Early.
39—Julius Schwartz.
40—Wright Holcomb.
41—Camille Boulanger.
42—John P. Conlon.
43—Anna Schofer.
44—Thomas J. Conaty.
45—Jacob Ottgan.
46—David Beveridge.
47—Edward Ryan.
48—David W. Manwaring.
49—Attillisa E. Goodsell
50—Alfred G. Myers.
51—Sarah E. Gray.
52—Anne Bishop.
53—John Biscoe. Wills for probate at 10 A. M.
Mary Meyer. At 10:30 A. M.
Edward O'Flaherty, Perry McD. Collins, Gottlob Kopp, Mary E. Hyer, Frederick M. Puyser, Gouverneur Kortright, Julia F. Collins, Benjamin G. Pippey, Emma Kalmus, John C. Schooley. Lot 2 M. Mary A. Thorne, Alice Hughes.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1510—Contested will of Robert Bonner.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and McCann for the People.

1—Charles W. Scott.
Bernard Gordon.
Philip Abrams.
2—James Delaney.
3—Thomas Sutsi.
Cono Capabianco.
Joseph Phillips.
5—James E. Price.
6—Clarence Anderson.
7—Charles H. Schoonmaker.
8—Mamie Brooks.
9—James S. Wright.
10—Manuel Zarillo.
11—Hyman Brady.
12—Arthur M. Leatherby.
13—John Sweeney.
William Buttler.
14—Joseph Pecker.
15—Rocco Onorata.
16—Charles Regelhaupt.
17—Antonio Ferraso.
Pleadings.
1—George Walker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Cowan, and Byrne for the People.

1—George Lodges.
2—Simon Cooperman.
3—Thomas Cassidy.
4—Giovanni Betacca.
5—Frank White.
6—Nathan Gans.
7—Robert Sulkis.
8—Joseph Janda.
Valentine Pyatt.
9—Thomas Johnson.
Andrew Monroe.
10—Max Davis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and O'Connor for the People.

1—Joseph Strong.
2—James O'Toole.
James Bambrick.
3—Meyer Kursch.
Samuel Tilnasky.
4—Frank Tappan.
5—Kit Carson.
6—Morris Glatt.
7—Frank Kroegel.
8—Annie Steinberg.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Gordon, and Carr for the People.

1—Alexander Levy.
2—David Lowenstein.
3—Marcus Levy.
Samuel Elnhorn.
4—William Moran.
Thomas Hynes.
5—Robert M. Morton.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Jules S. Bache vs. Sylvester H. Kneeland—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—George F. Of vs. William S. V. Allen—Samuel W. Byers.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Fertig vs. Osborne—Eugene Van Schaick.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Hoppie vs. Morison—Stephen H. Keating.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Day Calendar—Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, JJ. Non-enumerated.

117—Matter of Whyte.
118—Newman vs. Mayer
120—Seifter vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
121—Rodel vs. Sleicher.
122—Malone vs. First Nat. Bank.
123—Toughey vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
124—Whyte vs. Denike.
125—Taylor vs. Swiss Milk Co.
126—Maggio vs. Ball.
127—McDonald vs. Evans.
128—Clark vs. Miller.
129—Forman vs. Biffar
130—Hubbard vs. Hubbard.
131—Forman vs. Biffar.
132—Hamill vs. Board of Education, &c.
134—Reid vs. Board of Supervisors.
135—Gardner vs. Board of Supervisors.
110 and 136—Burnham vs. Denike.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar.—Mattice, J.

793—Knight vs. Knight.
801—Murtagh vs. Norton.
102—Corrato vs. Aquarella.
689—Sexton vs. Sexton.
665—Walker vs. Walker
792—Alpert vs. Abrahams.
785—McGwine vs. McGwine.
705—People ex rel. Ives vs. Feitner.
752—Carlin vs. Strawkamp.
79—Henry vs. Mannenschmidt.
725—Bergman vs. Bergman.
1152—Carberry vs. Carberry.
747—Loyd vs. Carnick.
802—Schatzkin vs. Schatzkin.
637—Neuman vs. Neuman.
771—De Wint vs. Brook. Elev. R. R. Co.
774—Briggs vs. Testoterin.
805—Harris vs. Schuster
124—Butler vs. Walsh.
1097—Donnelly vs. Donnelly.
733—Strauss vs. Gulpin.
372—Hughes vs. Hughes
693—Leonard vs. Gerstenfeld.
777—Pfeiffer vs. Thielo.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Chase, J.; Part III., Mareau, J.

3429—Jacobs vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2923—O'Neill vs. Ennis.
3219—Brahan vs. Nassau R. R.
1397—Dahulos vs. Smith
4444—Glass vs. Levy et al.
828—Parascondola vs. McNeill.
1436—Shealor vs. City of Brooklyn.
2087—Bill vs. N. Y. Expanded Co.
6133—Baccio vs. Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
3780—Pratt vs. Johnston
1497—Cashman vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2152—Boxberger vs. B. H. R. R.
1780—Blancke vs. City of New York.
8936—Cinque vs. Casanul.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.

William Hayes.
Dennis Kerwin.
John Degnan.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part II.—Hurd, J.

867—Clusing vs. Brook. Un. Elev. R. R.
526—Benner vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
539—Neary vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
540—Fuchs vs. Wiel.
830—Allein vs. Riley.
477—Conkling vs. Malone.
130—Heepe vs. Henschel.
506—Jeffery vs. Edgerton.
595—Vogel vs. Bank.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Euphremia Moffatt, Agathe Schmale, John Little, George H. Stiles, Kate A. Doherty, Ludwig Stellingmeier, Karl Held, Macia Zanier, Edith R. S. Day, William De Nyse, and Charles Ross, Jr. The accounting of Mary B. Downer, John M. Ward and Cornelia Weekes. The estate of Caroline Levy. The administration of Catharine A. Burchard and John M. Ward, (revocation.) The guardianship of Genevieve Moloughney and Frank and Elsie Besthoff.

INSTRUCTION.

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GEORGE GEOGHEGAN,
AUCTIONEER,
Office, 464 8th Ave.,
Will foreclose a chattel mortgage this day, May 29, 1900, at 10 A. M., given by Edward and William Banks to A. Fink & Sons, at 206 West 37th St., New York City, dated Feb. 11, 1898, consisting of bar, back bar, with mirror, and every other article contained in schedule of said mortgage, by order of attorney for mortgagee.

BOARDERS WANTED.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Exceptionally clean house, newly furnished; small rooms; first-class table; terms moderate; gentlemen.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

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WANTED—Man and wife, no children, to take care of private residence; highest personal references required. Call between 9 and 2 o'clock on Tuesday, at 117 West 57th St.

WANTED—An advertising solicitor of experience for work in another city. Address D., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to place her chambermaid; she is obliging, competent, and is highly recommended, and can assist waitress. Apply present employer, 20 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to place her competent chambermaid in a private family in the country; two years' reference. Call 355 West 20th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent cook; all branches; willing to go to country. Present employer's, 16 East 65th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; out by day or week; terms reasonable; evening and tailor-made dresses; city or country; references. E. F., Box 279, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker to go out in private families; $2 per day; references; mail order only. Miss Martin, 255 East 49th St.

A.

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CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $1,800,000. UNDIVIDED
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GUARANTEED STOCK.
7%
Baltimore and Cumberland Valley R. R. Ex. Co.
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Par Value $50.

We own and offer, subject to sale, a limited amount of above stock at a price to net 5 per cent. per annum.

The B. & C. V. R. R. Extension is a steam road running from Waynesboro through Chambersburg to Shippensburg, in the State of Pennsylvania. Bonded debt, $230,000; per mile, $7,860. A sinking fund is established to retire the bonded debt at maturity. Capital stock, $270,000; per mile, $9,230. Dividends of 7 per cent. per annum have been regularly paid for 18 years.

Net earnings for year 1899, after paying interest on bonds, $120,748, equal to 44⅝ per cent. on capital stock.

Full particulars on application.

C. H. WHITE & CO.,
BANKERS,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The 32d ordinary drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 27th of April, 1900.

Six per cent. bonds to be redeemed.

$100.00 each: Nos. 10, 49, 60, 73, 77, 238, 388, 540, 579, 716.

$500.00 each: Nos. 74, 245, 326, 351, 360, 536, 844, 1,155, 1,269, 1,315, 1,346, 1,363, 1,498, 1,762, 1,945, 2,286, 2,449, 2,591, 3,145, 3,155, 3,368, 3,467, 3,933, 4,021.

$1,000.00 each: Nos. 33, 116, 479, 514, 520, 561, 779, 861, 924, 1,045, 1,061, 1,078, 1,113, 1,192, 1,241, 1,339, 1,457, 1,979, 2,116, 2,160, 2,285, 2,402, 2,403, 2,893, 2,979,3,136, 3,343, 3,643, 3,844, 3,901, 4,036, 4,261, 4,334, 4,355, 4,602, 4,678, 4,875, 5,045, 5,363.

These bonds will be paid at their face value in Mexican currency at the offices of the bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st of July, 1900.

They will cease to bear interest on the 30th of June, 1900.

JOAQUIN DE FRUEBA, Manager.
City of Mexico, April, 1900.

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Water Works & Electric Light 5% Bonds

A large number of the above Bonds having been deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company of New York, under an agreement dated May 14, 1900, appointing the undersigned a Committee to protect the Bondholders' interests, notice is now given that any Bondholder may participate in the benefits of the said Agreement by depositing his Bonds thereunder, at any time prior to June 4, 1900, with the said Trust Company, which will issue its negotiable receipts therefor.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
JOHN W. STERLING,
} Committee.

The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 26, 1900.

Equipment Trust and Second Mortgage Bonds Dated
AUGUST 1, 1890, DUE AUGUST 1, 1930.

Pursuant to the right reserved in the said bonds, also reserved in the mortgage securing the same, The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company hereby gives notice that it will pay the principal of said bonds on the first day of August, 1900, with interest to that date, at its agency, in the City of New York, to wit, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Company, Bankers, No. 17 Nassau Street.

Interest on said bonds will cease from and after August 1st, 1900.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

INVESTMENTS.
Nash., C. & St. L. 1st M 7%, due 1913,
Minn., & St. L. 1st M. 7%, due 1927
NETTING OVER 4%.
G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Ex. Tel. No. 1904 Cortlandt.

North Jersey Street Railway Company
Jersey City, N. J., May 15, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that Belleville and Newark Horse Car R. R. Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds and Newark and Irvington Street Railway Company's First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, maturing on June 1, 1900, will be paid on that date on presentation at the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 83 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

The National Bank of Rhode Island of Newport, located at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.
Dated Newport, R. I., May 8, 1900.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ACCOUNTANCY, ALL BRANCHES. FRED'K S. TIPSON, Certified Public Accountant, 13 Park Row, New York; moderate terms.

ARKANSAS STATE (NEW) 3% BONDS
Bought and Sold
J. ALDEN GAYLORD, Mills Building, Broad St.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company.
Cleveland, O.
TO HOLDERS OF
Lake Erie Division First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, due Oct. 1st, 1926.
Wheeling Division First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, due July 1st, 1928.
Extension & Improvement 5 per cent. Bonds, due Feb. 1st, 1930.
Toledo Belt Railway Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds.

Referring to our advertisement of the 16th instant, the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Co. will exchange its First Consolidated Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due September 1st, 1949 (interest payable March 1st and September 1st,) for Divisional Bonds of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company deposited with the Mercantile Trust Co. for exchange on the following terms:

	NEW BONDS.	FIRST PREFERRED STOCK.	SECOND PREFERRED STOCK.
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RY CO.			
$1,000 Lake Erie Div. 1st mtge. 5 per cent. Bond	$1,000	$300	$150
1,000 Wheeling Div. 1st mtge. 5 per cent. Bond	1,000	200	100
1,000 Extension & Improvement 5 per cent. Bond	1,000	200	100
1,000 Toledo Belt Ry. Co. 1st mtge 5 per cent. Bond	1,000	200	100

*The difference in accrued interest arising from difference in rate of bonds and interest periods will be adjusted in cash, interest being allowed on all bonds exchanged at the rate OF 5 PER CENT. to September 1st, 1900.

Circulars giving full particulars in regard to the position of the new bonds and copies of the mortgage securing the same can be obtained upon application at the Mercantile Trust Co. of New York.

Yours respectfully,
ROBERT BLICKENSDERFER,
President.

Cleveland, May 23, 1900.

Referring to the above offer from The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company we recommend holders of bonds secured by the present divisional mortgages to exchange their bonds on the above terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO.

N. Y., May 23, 1900.

New Amsterdam Gas Co.,
340 3RD AVE., N. Y. CITY.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY, held on the 18th day of May, 1900, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, Arrangements have been made by which the holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company can exchange their stock for the Debentures of the CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY, payable June 1st, 1910, and bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum, upon the following basis, viz.: For every share of the Preferred Stock of this Company of the par value of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Fifty Dollars ($50) in said Debentures, and for every share of the Common Stock of this Company of the par value of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Twenty-six Dollars ($26) in said Debentures.

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That in the opinion of the Board of Directors of this Company, it is for the best interest of the stockholders that they should exchange their stock for the said Debentures on the terms mentioned."

It is the intention to retire these Debentures as soon as arrangements can be made to that end by exchanging them at par for the stock of the Consolidated Gas Company at One Hundred and Ninety Dollars ($190) per share, par value One Hundred Dollars, ($100.)

All stockholders desiring to exchange their securities on the terms above mentioned must deposit their certificates, indorsed in blank, with The National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, before the 15th day of June, 1900.

Upon the deposit of stock, negotiable receipts will be issued, exchangeable for the Debentures of the Consolidated Gas Company.

The Directors of this Company and its largest stockholders will deposit their certificates for exchange on the terms above mentioned.

Stockholders not depositing their securities before the date mentioned may be deprived of the right of conversion.

New Amsterdam Gas Company,
By JAMES JOURDAN, President.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)

CAPITAL - - - $2,500,000
SURPLUS - - - $2,500,000

Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.

Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

ASHBEL P. FITCH,	JOEL F. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,	WILLIAM E. SPIER,
HENRY S. MANNING,	ANSON R. FLOWER,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL,	HENRY S. REDMOND,
MYRON T. HERRICK,	JOHN B. HEGEMAN,
CHAS. F. CUTLER,	C. I. HUDSON,
EMERSON McMILLIN,	WILLARD BROWN,
JAMES M. DONALD,	PHILIP LEHMAN,
GEORGE CROCKER,	EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,	GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
S. O. T. DODD,	FRANK JAY GOULD,
	WILLIAM A. CLARK.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Sec'y.

LOST.

Certificate of the Central Trust Company of New York for deposit of stock and distribution of assets of the Metropolitan Ferry Company, fifteen shares, Number 149, name Virginia Hollins. If found return to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 33 Wall Street.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
The American Cotton Oil Co.,
27 Beaver Street, New York, April 28th, 1900.
TO THE
Holders of Debenture Bonds
OF
The American Cotton Oil Company.

The original issue of $4,000,000 Debenture Bonds, made on the first day of November, 1890, out of an authorized issue of $5,000,000, has been reduced by the Company to $3,000,000, which mature on November 1st next.

By authority of the Board of Directors, the payment of these Bonds will be extended for the further period of fifteen years, with interest at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum, payable quarterly; the extended Bonds to retain all the advantages and conditions of the terms of their original issue.

The entire amount of these extended Bonds has been underwritten, but the Company has exacted and reserved to the present holders the privilege of extension on the above terms, **conditional** upon the deposit of their Bonds on or before **August 1st, 1900,** with Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, Agents of the Company, to be stamped with the Agreement of Extension and have the new interest coupons attached.

Bondholders availing of the privilege of such extension will be paid on August 1st, 1900, the interest coupon of November 1st, in addition to that of August 1st, 1900.

Bondholders who do not avail of this privilege will receive the face value of their Bonds on delivering the same on November 1st, 1900, to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, who will purchase and extend the same for account of the Underwriters.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.
By GEORGE A. MORRISON,
President.

OFFICE OF
Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
17 Nassau Street, New York, April 28th, 1900.
TO THE
Holders of Debenture Bonds
OF
The American Cotton Oil Company.

Referring to the privilege of extension expressed in the circular of The American Cotton Oil Company of April 28th, 1900, we hereby give notice of our readiness, on or before **August 1st, 1900,** to receive for such extension the Debenture Bonds of that Company, for which temporary receipts will be given pending the attachment of the new coupons.

On the first day of November, 1900, we will purchase, at par, all Debenture Bonds, the holders of which do not avail of the privilege of extension as above indicated and accorded by the Company.

WINSLOW, LANIER & COMPANY.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, May 29, 1900, at 12.30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1,650 shares preferred cumulative stock St. Lawrence Power Company of Massena, N. Y. (hypothecated).
750 shares common stock St. Lawrence Power Company of Massena, N.Y. (hypothecated).
400 shares Brown Segmental Tube Wire-Gun Co., $10 each. Temporary Certificate (200 shares with privilege).
25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
Amalgamated Copper Company.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the fourth day of June, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Company, Hudson County National Bank Building, Nos. 243 and 245 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., (office of New Jersey Corporations' Agency,) for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within twenty days next preceding this election.

WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.
Dated May 25, 1900.

To the Stockholders of
RHODES' BLANKET COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors for Rhodes Blanket Company not having been held on the day designated by the by-laws, a meeting of the members of the said corporation for the purpose of electing Directors thereof, and of transacting all such business as may properly come before the annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at 50 East 19th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twelfth day of June, 1900, at 4 o'clock P. M.—New York, May, 26, 1900.

For the Directors:
LOUIS ETTLINGER, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Mills Building, 15 Broad Street, New York, May 3d, 1900.—The fifty-third annual meeting of stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Broad Street, (Mills Building,) in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 31st day of May, 1900, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer books of the Company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen Friday, June 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

The William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co.
Philadelphia, May 14th, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company will be held at the office of the Company, Beach and Ball Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the thirty-first day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

CHAS. T. TAYLOR, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.
32 Nassau St., New York, May 17th, 1900.

The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its offices, as above, pursuant to its charter, on Monday, June 4, 1900.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Columbus Gas Light and Heating Company.

The Directors of the Columbus Gas Light & Heating Company have this day declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable June 15, to stockholders of record at close of business June 1, 1900.

May 21, 1900.

W. E. FINDLEY, Secretary.
THOMAS & POST, Transfer Agents,
71 Broadway, New York.

Washington Traction & Electric Co.
4½ Per Cent. 1st Collateral Trust Bonds.

Coupons due June 1, 1900, on the above bonds will be payable on and after that date at the office of the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, 59 Cedar Street, New York City.

Denver & Southwestern Railway Company.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS:

Coupon No. 1 of this company's General Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds will be paid on presentation June 1st at the office of the fiscal agents of this company, Messrs. Kessler and Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

J. P. COBB, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co.,
May 17th, 1900.

Coupon No. 19 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due June 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

Union Square Bank.
8 Union Square,
New York, May 1st, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on June 1st next. The transfer books will be closed from May 22d until June 2d, 1900.

JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

National Biscuit Company.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable May 31, 1900. Transfer books will be close from May 22 to May 31, both inclusive.

J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company.

Coupons of the Rochester and Pittsburg R. R. Co.'s Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds, maturing June 1, 1900, will be paid on or after that date at the Union Trust Company of New York.

J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railroad Company Coupons.

Notice is hereby given that the coupons maturing June 1, 1900, appertaining to the first mortgage bonds of the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railroad Company will be purchased at their face value, if presented at the office of the undersigned on or after the 1st day of June, 1900.

Dated May 25, 1900.

GILLMAN, SON & COMPANY,
62 Cedar St., New York City.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 4.

The fourth quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on July 2, 1900, to stockholders of record on the close of business on June 15, 1900.

The transfer books will close on June 15, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on July 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WM. BARRET RIDGELY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, May 28th, 1900.
20 Beaver Street.

Owing to the death of Mr. JOHN J. BEHRINGER, the firm of KESSLER, BEHRINGER & CO. is dissolved, and is succeeded by GEORGE A. KESSLER & CO., who assume all obligations.

GEORGE A. KESSLER & CO.

VERDICT FOR $150,000.

Electric Light Company Held Responsible for Fire.

A verdict for $150,000 was returned yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Scott in a suit brought by Paul M. Hertzog, as receiver of Joseph Ryan, against the Municipal Electric Light Company. The action was on trial for two weeks, and it had been tried three times before, the first two trials resulting in favor of the defendant, while the jury in the last trial disagreed.

Ryan was a furniture dealer at 1,059 to 1,067 Broadway, Brooklyn, and in 1892 installed the electric light, the defendant company supplying the lights and installation. The building was burned down in January, 1898, and Ryan's business went into the hands of a receiver. His receiver brought suit, contending the fire was the result of defective insulation.

BONNER WILL CONTEST.

Charge that the Testator Was Incompetent to Execute Instrument.

After numerous adjournments the contest over the will of Robert Bonner has been commenced before Surrogate Fitzgerald. The will was dated two days before Mr. Bonner died, in July, 1899. The contest is being made by two minor grandchildren, sons of the late Andrew A. Bonner.

Robert E. Bonner, Emma Jane Forbes, and Frederick Bonner, children of Robert Bonner, in addition to certain bequests, received each one-quarter of the residuary estate outright, while the remaining quarter was held in trust for the two grandchildren. If either or both of them should die, their interests revert to the other legatees.

David McClure, as special guardian, is contesting the will on the ground that Robert Bonner was not competent to make a will at the time the instrument was executed, and that undue influence had been used by the three children who obtained their interests outright. He alleges the validity of a will executed by Mr. Bonner in 1898, by which the grandchildren would have received their shares without trust arrangement.

Frederick B. Van Vorst, the lawyer who drew the last will and was a subscribing witness, was the only witness on the stand yesterday. His testimony will be resumed at the hearing to-day.

He declared that Mr. Bonner was of sound mind when the will was signed. On cross-examination by Mr. McClure, he said that he had talked with R. E. Bonner about the proposed will, and had shown him the skeleton of a will of which five clauses were in the last will signed. He also told in detail the circumstances that occurred at the signing of the will.

LEGAL NOTES.

PROLONGED BUILDING CONTROVERSY.—Benjamin Weeks brought an action over ten years ago to recover from Ellen O'Brien the amount unpaid under a contract by which he was to erect a building upon premises in this city belonging to her. The defendant, besides various defenses, set out as a counterclaim that the plaintiff abandoned the contract before completion, and that she completed the building under the terms of the contract at a cost specified and had sustained damages from the delay. The complaint was dismissed on the first trial, in 1890, because it was not shown that the architect's certificate required by the contract had been given or that it had been demanded and unreasonably refused. The Court of Appeals ordered a reversal, holding that when the owner proceeds himself under the contract to complete the work he needs no architect's signature to apprise him whether the contractor has performed his contract. Then the suit was prosecuted by Daniel J. Early, as receiver for Weeks, and, Mrs. O'Brien having died, James O'Brien, her executor, was substituted as defendant. A judgment entered upon a verdict of a jury on the second trial in favor of the plaintiff has now been modified by the Appellate Division of the First Department, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham. The Court deducts $2,804.38 from the amount of the verdict, thus reducing the judgment to $10,822.

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QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE.—In an action brought by August C. Hoffman for damages for injuries to his property, claimed to have been caused by the negligence of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company, it appeared that the driver of a delivery wagon, while delivering goods to a customer on a dark, stormy night, left his horse untied, in violation of a city ordinance, in front of the customer's house. This was at a point where the city ordinances permitted the cars to be operated at a speed of fifteen miles an hour. The Fourth Appellate Division, reversing judgment given on the trial in favor of the plaintiff, held in an opinion by Justice Williams that the driver was guilty of negligence precluding his employer from maintaining the action where the accident resulted from the fact that the horse suddenly started across the track when a motor car was within ten or fifteen feet of him. The fact that at the time of the accident the car was running down grade at twenty miles an hour, and that the motorman was looking in the car, laughing, and apparently did not see the horse till the car was quite near him, it was held did not render the company liable. If the car was under control and running ten or fifteen miles an hour, and the motorman had been entirely free from negligence, it was held he could not have stopped the car in time to avoid the accident.

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INTEREST ON TAXES AFTER AWARD FOR LANDS.—Harry Carpenter sued the city to compel payment of an award for the taking of land in the Twelfth Ward for a public park. On the first trial, two years ago, the Supreme Court held that the city had no right to deduct from the amount of the award, the taxes and water rents, and that a sufficient demand having been made, the city was liable for interest. On appeal, it was decided that the city was liable only for the amount of the award, without interest, and that it might retain out of the award the taxes and water rents standing against the land. On the second trial, the Court held that the city was entitled to interest on the amount of the taxes and water rents to the day of trial, and that the several persons holding mortgages upon the lands at the time the city acquired title to it were entitled to interest only to the day when the award became payable. The Appellate Division has now modified the decision, holding, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, that, though the mortgagees were entitled to interest only to the day when the award became payable, the city was not entitled to interest on the taxes and water rents after the day the award was made payable.

M. de Malherbe's Chinese Vases.

Col. Phelps of the law department of the Custom House was informed yesterday by the authorities at Washington that M. R. de Malherbe had paid $6 duties on his two Chinese vases, which, it was charged, had been smuggled into the United States from Canada. The duty, which was on a valuation of $100, was paid, not in Canada, but at Malone, N. Y. This removes the element of smuggling, but a reappraisement has been ordered, because the vases are said to be worth several thousand dollars.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 28	213,970
To date this year	58,098,212
Corresponding date last year	68,904,386

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 28	$1,208,500
To date this year	$262,114,810
Corresponding date last year	$490,585,170

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾ @2 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Mexican Central	⅝
American Ice	⅝	N. J. Central	⅛
Am. Ice pf	2½	Pac. Coast 2d pf	1
Am. Sugar Ref	2	Pressed Steel Car	½
Chi., B. & Q	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Erie 1st pf	½	Southern Ry. pf	⅝
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	2	U. S. Leather pf	1
Glucose Sugar	⅝	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Rubber pf	3¼
Met. Street Ry	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf	1¼	Hock. Valley pf	1⅛
Am. S. & R. pf	½	Int. Paper pf	½
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Manhattan	⅛
Am. Tin Plate	⅛	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. T. Plate pf	1⅜	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Anaconda Cop	1¼	Mobile & Ohio	⅜
Balt. & Ohio	½	Nat. Lead	⅞
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	North. Pac. pf	½
B'klyn Union Gas	1	Pr. Steel Car pf	½
Can. Pacific	⅝	Reading 2d pf	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Rep. Steel	¾
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	St. L. S. W. pf	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅛	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Union Bag & Paper	¾
Consol. Gas	1	Wheel. & Lake Erie	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1
Cont. Tob. pf	⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf	⅝
General Electric	2½		

***

Net changes in bonds of one-half of 1 per cent. of more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ore. S. Line 6s	1	St. L., K. C. & N., St. Chas. Bdg. 6s	1½
St. J. & G. I. 1st	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 6s, t. r.	2½
St. J. & G. I. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 3d pf., inc.	1	Tol. & O. C., West. Div. 1st	1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

What lovers of phrases call midsummer dullness ruled on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Even the failure of a conspicuous brokerage house failed to excite activity. In the earlier transactions quotations somewhat inclined to sag, but at the close rallies took place in a few of the more prominent issues. At no time, however, was there displayed much else than apathy. Commission house business amounted practically to nothing. Probably 90 per cent. of the business of the day was for professional acount—room traders making little bets, trying to capture an eighth profit here and there, and most often taking a smaller sized loss.

***

Two stocks conspicuously strong yesterday were Sugar Trust and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. Both were dealt in much beyond the average, being almost the only even fairly active shares quoted.

Sugar Trust rose nearly four points from its low quotation of the morning—there being industrious distribution of the stale story that the sugar trade war has been settled. Representations of any such settlement are no better founded than they have been when made to do service at various times in the past. A pool whose operations can be bold was formed in Sugar Trust stock some time ago, and there has been ever since a daily output of canards intended to help along a stock market campaign. Members of this pool are in no way identified with the sugarmaking industry. They who are most conspicuous and influential in directing the pool have no connection, however remote, with the Sugar Trust or its officers. They realize that Sugar Trust stock has become widely distributed, that the floating supply is relatively scant, and that rushing bids can affect quotations for a while. Their game has been played perhaps with some profit, but hardly to the satisfactory extent promised by the brokers who stipulated in organizing the pool that they were to have the commission end of the deal.

***

Purchases of Burlington Railway shares are to be considered on a basis very different from the manipulation which goes on in Sugar Trust. Indications are not lacking that important corporation plans will have to do with the future of the Burlington property. But even aside from such consideration Burlington Railway stock is intrinsically attractive to the investor. Burlington is fairly representative of the standard railway list. That distrust of industrials which does not diminish is likely to have effective influence upon the market value of railway securities. Yet while railway stocks may be the fashion for reasons of drawbacks in other corporate quarters, they rightfully command popularity for causes pertaining to themselves. They are not conducted as blind pools. Investors have opportunities to know what investments represent. And the consequence of this element is bound continually to grow in force—and those industrial corporations will be wise which promptly follow the wholesome example set by the American and Continental Tobacco Companies in being officially open and aboveboard with current accounts.

***

Certain conditions which are causing embarrassment to some of the more conspicuous industrial properties operate actually to the material advantage of the railroads. Declines in prices of iron, steel, and lumber and other articles of construction will enable the railroads of the country to go forward with improvements and maintenance on a profitable basis—something which was not feasible while prices for steel rails and ties and other materials were kept jacked up at record-breaking figures. Investors will not be without calculation of this.

***

Money market conditions improve still further. Sterling exchange rates receded sharply yesterday. Funds on the Stock Exchange were quoted all day under 2 per cent.

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

The steel and iron stocks continued depressed yesterday, and not even the good showing made by the Republic Iron and Steel Company could induce buying sufficient to lift the quotations. Not unnaturally, the uncertain condition of the market, due to the Seymour, Johnson & Co. and the Price, McCormick & Co. failures, had a depressing effect on the steel and iron group, as on most of the other stocks. Steel and Wire common fell off ⅛, Federal Steel ⅜, Tennessee Coal and Iron ½, Tin Plate ⅝, and Colorado Fuel and Iron ⅛.

Republic Iron and Steel common lost ⅝, while the preferred advanced ⅛. This followed the meeting of the Directors of the company, when the regular 1¾ per cent. quarterly dividend on the preferred stock was declared, and it was stated that a surplus of $3,000,000 was left.

There is talk in the Street that at a meeting shortly to be held the accumulated dividends on Colorado Fuel and Iron preferred stock are to be ordered paid.

The annual meeting of Steel Hoop is scheduled for to-day, when it should develop how much truth there is in recent reports of dissension within the company.

BURLINGTON'S MOVEMENT.

After a decline in the morning to 125¾, Burlington was yesterday afternoon taken hold of by the bull pool, operating in the stock, with the result that the quotation was speedily advanced to 127⅞, closing at 127¼, a net gain or 1 point. As usual, the buying was accompanied by vague reports of purchases "for control" by Pennsylvania or by Union Pacific "in order to bring about closer relations between the systems." The bond refunding story, having been effectually discredited, is no longer heard.

THREE RAILROAD STOCKS.

Among the excellent statements of earnings put out yesterday were those of Chesapeake and Ohio, Three C's, and St. Paul. Three C's showed for the third week in May total earnings of $299,600, an increase of $32,700 over the same week a year ago; Chesapeake and Ohio, in the same time, earned $260,900, a gain of $40,500; while for the month of April, St. Paul's net was $757,200, a gain of $7,300, in spite of the fact that "operating expenses," at the same time increased $340,300—under that head being included moneys for betterments and improvements.

The report just issued by St. Paul on crop conditions in the road's territory makes encouraging reading, showing that all small grains are coming up and in good condition, and that the general feeling among farmers is good.

None of these influences had any helpful effect on the several stocks, as ordinarily might have been expected. On the contrary, Chesapeake and Ohio lost ½, Three C's ⅞, while St. Paul closed without net change.

EXCHANGE GOES LOWER.

The probability of gold exports continues to grow less and less. Sterling exchange broke sharply yesterday, demand bills falling ⅝c—a full 1½c under the rate toward the end of April, when the gold export movement began. Unless untoward developments come to pass it is assured that no gold shipments will be made this week—perhaps not even the shipment at one time contemplated by Lazard Frères as a special transaction.

ATCHISON'S DIVIDEND.

Atchison stocks were given fair support yesterday by the pool working for higher prices in them, and the probability of an increased dividend on the preferred stock was the lever used to force the issues to a higher level. The report now is that the preferred dividend will be declared as a 2 per cent. semi-annual (as compared with 1½ last declared) and one-half of 1 per cent. extra. Nothing official can be gotten in the matter.

LONDON'S TRANSACTIONS.

London did not figure to any considerable extent in yesterday's market, buying on balance perhaps not more than 10,000 shares. It is said, however, that large foreign buying orders at prices fractionally below the low levels reached were in the market. Little activity from abroad is looked for until the situation in South Africa, more particularly as bearing upon the fate of the mines, is clarified.

SUGAR'S UPS AND DOWNS.

Sugar Trust common stock, after selling down to 112½ yesterday morning on comparatively little trading, became active and strong in the afternoon and advanced to 116, where it closed, a net gain of 2 full points on sales of 42,000 shares. The advance was due to a movement directed against the short interest—said to be considerable—in the stock. There were no developments so far as the trade war was concerned.

LOCAL TRACTIONS WEAK.

The local traction stocks were weak in the early trading yesterday, but later in the day rallied somewhat, though, with the exception of Metropolitan, closing below the best prices of the day. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the weakest of all the issues, selling down to 70¼, on reports of legal difficulties in the way of the increased fare on the Coney Island route. Metropolitan and Manhattan were bought by insiders.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The bull pool in Baltimore and Ohio was little in evidence yesterday, the common stock fal

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Here and there in the market for outside securities yesterday appeared indications that the selling pressure which has been driving the market down for many weeks past had somewhat relaxed. Some stocks which of late have been very dull and in poor demand showed a little activity and advanced in some cases substantially. Nothing like a general movement toward improved prices appeared, but it would seem that liquidation in many issues has about run its course. Practically in every quarter statements of an official character regarding various enterprises indicate that there are few except technical reasons for many of the declines which have marked the course of trading during the past six weeks. The extreme dullness of the market at present seemed a discouraging feature, but in actual conditions affecting business represented by outside stocks there does not appear much of an alarming character.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS continued in demand in the same quarter where much of the stock has been taken recently. The preferred stock was bought at 50 and the common at 25, and at these figures there seemed to be demand for any amount of stock. Little or nothing is now heard of any intended efforts to retard the carrying out in full of the plan of settlement recently devised. The New Amsterdam bonds as well as the company's underlying bonds remain strong and in demand. The New Amsterdam fives closed at 104½ bid, a fractional net gain. Central Union fives sold at 107½.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common was traded in at 5⅝, and the preferred sold to the extent of several hundred shares between 21 and 21½. It closed at 21¼ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point. For the past few days, accompanying rumors to the effect that the committee's report would soon be made public, the Distilling stocks have shown a good deal of firmness and have been in fairly good demand. Thus far, however, any official announcement in regard to the report is lacking.

OTIS ELEVATOR common was in demand at a slight advance over Saturday's closing bid, but, so far as reported, no trades were effected, the stock being held firmly around 30. Recent purchases of this stock seemed to have made its position much stronger than it was, and now there seems to be little stock pressing for sale.

ASPHALT OF AMERICA was traded in to the extent of several hundred shares, up to 5¼. It closed at 5½ bid, showing an advance of more than a point over recent quotations. The assessment call on the stock some weeks ago, and which was one of the principal causes for the sharp decline which occurred in the stock, is payable in the middle of June. The bonds of the company also showed substantial improvement over the price of a few days ago.

AMERICAN BICYCLE common sold at 9¼ and at 9, and closed with a fractional net loss at 8⅝ bid. No trading in the preferred stock was reported.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was traded in to the extent of 500 shares. It sold between 8 and 8¼, and closed at 8 bid, a net loss of half a point.

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT, which of late has suffered a somewhat heavy decline notwithstanding favorable reports in regard to the progress being made in the development of the company's business, sold at 7¼. Transactions amounted to only 200 shares.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Gas Companies.		
Bay State Gas	1¼	1½
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3¼	4
New Amsterdam	25	25½
New Amsterdam pf	50	50½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	104½	104⅝
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	..	24
American Agricultural Chemical pf	70	71
American Bicycle	8⅝	9¼
American Bicycle pf	36	40
American Bicycle bonds	..	80
American Chicle	55	60
American Chicle pf	78	80
American Woolen	14⅝	15
American Woolen pf	72	73
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf, ex div	40½	41½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	7	8
Distilling Company of America	5⅜	6
Distilling Company of America pf	21¾	22
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf	39	39
Havana Commercial	12	13
Havana Commercial pf	53½	56
International Pump	17	18
International Pump pf	62	64
International Power pf	25	30
National Enameling & Stamping	20	23
National Enameling & Stamping pf	78	81
National Gramophone	45	48
National Salt	39	39½
National Salt pf	67	68
Otis Elevator	29⅝	30
Otis Elevator pf	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	89½	90
Rubber Goods Mfg	22	27
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	75	75
Sloss-Sheffield	20	22½
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div	61	64
Standard Oil of New Jersey	556½	559
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	1-16	⅛
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	87½	88
American Air Power	26	30
*Arizona Lead	15⅜	16½
Asphalt Company of America	5½	6
British Columbia Copper	10	10½
California Copper	1¼	2
Central Fireworks	17	17
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	109	109½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	90	92
Electric Vehicle	25	30
Electric Vehicle pf	65	74
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅜	2⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	26⅞
General Carriage	7¼	8
Great Lakes Copper	2.95	3.00
Illinois Transportation	..	1½
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf.	20	22
Louis., Henderson & St. L. bonds	99	101
*Markeen Copper	5	6
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	..	10
Mexican 5s	99½	99⅝
New England Transportation	4	4½
New York Transportation	8	8½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	25
Pittsburg Coal	26½	26½
Pittsburg Coal pf	80	81
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	20½	21
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	115	118
Seaboard Air Line 4s	80	84
Seaboard Air Line common	11	12
Seaboard Air Line pf	31	32
Storage Power	15	18
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A. 2d ass. paid	..	5½
Trust Company of America	200	203
Union Copper	5	6
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	86½	87½
United Railways of St. Louis pf	69	70
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	10	14
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	41	43
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	87	89
Western Union 4s	105	105½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Street Railways.		
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	229	231
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	200
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Columbus Railway	25	..
Columbus Railway pf	83	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	290	300
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	115
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	100
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	..	21½
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	83
Nassau Electric	91	91½
New Orleans Traction	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf	95	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29¼	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	119½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115½	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
59th & 12th Street 5s, 1996	113	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo, (N. Y.) stock	4⅝	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	64	67
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	106	108
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas bonds of Newark	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	10	15
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	..	25
Lenox Gas 5s	65	67
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	290	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	16	18
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud., L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
St. Joseph (Mo.)	96	98½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	..	55
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	110	120

	Bid.	Asked.
Standard Gas, New York, pf	135	150
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	107½
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	19¼	22
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	86	86½
Brooklyn Ferry Con. 5s	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	109	111
Hoboken Ferry	64	67
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	31	34
Union Ferry bonds	95	97
Industrials.		
American Typefounders'	50	54
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	103	107
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5½	7
Consolidated Rub. Tire pf	28½	..
Continental Tobacco debentures	100	102½
General Electric Automobile	..	2
Cramps' Shipyard	79	80
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	115	118
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	110	120
Standard Coupler	32	37
Standard Coupler pf	117	..
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	48	52
Union Typewriter	23	24¼
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	120
Worthington Pump pf	109	110
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note	47	50½
Central & South American Tel	106	106½
Iron Steamboat	2	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55
Kings County El. Light & Power	125	127
Retsof	30	..
Retsof bonds	76	82
Southern Light & Traction	81	85

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce and in New York at 60¼c; Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at 14½, 500 Argentum Juniata at .20, 2,000 Golden Age at .04, 200 Isabella at 1.25, 100 Little Chief at .18, 75 Moulton at .25, 200 Ophir at .64, 100 Portland at 3.35, and 300 Sierra Nevada at .33.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 28.—The fire at the Calumet and Hecla mine, described in to-day's telegraphic news, caused selling of the stock to-day. In the first half of the day 208 shares came out, and the price fell to 720. The last sale was at 755 Thursday. The loss of 35 per share means a shrinkage in market value of the property of $3,500,000, applying the decline to the outstanding capital stock. There was a rally to 725, Calumet and Hecla has had a range between 725 and 770 this year, the higher price Feb. 16, and the lower March 7. It sold as low as 124 in 1884, rose to 324 in 1888, fell to 240 in 1891, and made its high record of 895 ex dividend in February, 1899. To-day's price of 720 is the lowest since the high record was made.

Outside of Calumet and Hecla transactions were few and fluctuations were fewer. Centennial Eureka was ½ lower, at 23, and Gas and Coke fives were 2 lower, at 68. Considerable improvement was shown in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Sugar late in the day.

Money between the banks at the Clearing House loaned to-day at 2 per cent., and New York funds sold at par.

Call money still ranges from 2 to 3 per cent., mostly 2 to 2½. Time money is offered more liberally, and the small demand forces lenders to accept long dates, which are about the only loans wanted to-day. In mercantile paper sales are made from 3 to 4 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4	5	Old Colony	2½	3½
Allouez	1½	2	Old Dominion	16¾	16¾
Arcadian	17	18	*Osceola	61¼	62
Arnold	5	10¾	Parrot	40¾	40¾
Ash Bed	.30	.60	Pioneer	.20	.50
Atlantic	22	23½	Quincy	135	138
Baltic	18½	19½	Rhode Isl	4	4½
Bost. & C.C.	.12	.15	Santa Fé	4½	5
Bost. & Mon.	200	202	Santa Ysabel	1¼	1½
Butte & Bos.	64	66	Shoe	29	29¾
Cal. & Hec.	725	..	Tamarack	192	194
Centennial	.16	.17	Utah Cons	25¼	25⅝
Franklin	12½	13½	Washington	..	1
Humboldt	.50	1	White Knob	14	18
Isle Royale	24½	24⅝	Winona	3	3½
Mohawk	14	15½	Wolverine	37½	38½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	240	241	Cent. Mass.	11½	..
Bost. & Low.	248	244	Fitchburg pf.	131	133½
Bost. & Me.	..	194	N.Y.&N.E.6s.	110¾	..
Bos. & Prov.	300	..	N.Y.&N.E.7s	114½	..
Bost. Elev.	139¾	140	West End	91½	92
Bos. Gas 5s.	81	81½			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	308	310	Dom. C. pf.	..	117
Chi. Stk. Yds.	134½	136	Erie Tel.	101	102
Dom. Coal	42½	44	U. S. Oil	15½	16

*Ex-dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—At the outset the market had a vigorous air. Later there was some yielding, although at no time was the market weak. There was absolutely no feature, although Marsden perhaps came nearer furnishing one than any other stock, moving up to 10⅜. This was in anticipation of active operations at the plant of the International Smokeless Powder and Dynamite Company, which the Marsden Company controls. To facilitate operations a call of $5 has been made on the 20,000 preferred shares. This will give $100,000 and make the stock $15 paid on a par of $50. The last sale of the preferred was at 1⅜.

Electric of America first sold at 11⅛, and then yielded ½ or so. The Street momentarily expects to hear the official announcement of the sale of the Long Island property at a substantial profit. The Asphalt issues were decidedly strong; so were Lehigh Navigation and United Gas Improvement. The last-named company has taken in a number of valuable trolley, gas, and electric lighting properties in New England. Asphalt stock reached 5½ and the bonds 72.

All the local banks have reduced call money to 3½ per cent. and time money to 4 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	17⅜	18½	Phil. Trac.	96¼	96⅜
Choctaw	81	..	Union Trac.	37	..
Consol. Trac. Pittsburg	26	26⅜	Union Gas & Imp.	114⅛	114⅜
Elec. Co. of America	10⅝	10¾	Welsbach Lt.	42½	43¼
Lehigh Val.	27	27½	W. N. Y. & Penn.	8¾	9
Marsden	9⅞	10			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Interest was in Union Traction common and Biscuit common to-day. The Lake Street Elevated issues were again strong, although the demand was principally for the bonds. The rumor of a settlement of the Ziegler difficulty was responsible for the strength. There was a number of transactions in City Railway at 106 and Linseed common at 11⅝. Biscuit common opened at 29½ and closed at 29. The rest of the list was dull.

	High.	Low.	Close.
400 American Linseed	11⅞	11½	11⅛
56 American Radiator	35	35	35
55 American Strawboard	31	31	31
50 American Tin Plate	22	22	22
50 American Tin plate pf	75	75	75
100 Chicago Brewing pf	112	112	112
455 Chicago Union Trac	18	17	17⅜
330 City Railway	250	250	250
350 Lake Street Elevated	9½	9	9¼
270 Lake Street Elevated pf	9	8½	9
1,041 National Biscuit	29⅛	28½	29
37 National Biscuit pf	80¼	80	80¼
118 West Chicago	106½	106	106

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks

Shares.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
1,990	Am. Steel & W.	33⅞	34⅝	33⅜	34⅝
26,500	Am. Sugar Ref.	114¼	115⅝	112¼	115⅝
3,410	Am. Tobacco	92	92¾	90½	91⅝
30	A., T. & S. F.	25¾	25¾	25	25
1,880	A., T. & S. F. pf.	70¾	70¾	69¾	70¾
410	Balt. & Ohio	75½	75½	74⅝	75⅜
6,280	Brook. Rap. Tr.	71½	71½	70⅝	70⅝
60	Ches. & Ohio	27½	27½	27	27½
9,860	C., B. & Q.	126½	127⅝	126¼	127⅜
6,020	C., M. & St. P.	115⅝	116	114⅝	115⅝
870	C., R. I. & Pac.	106	106¼	105⅞	106¼
30	Chi. Gt. West.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
460	Cont. Tobacco	24	24	23½	23⅝
1,730	Federal Steel	34⅝	34½	33⅜	34⅛
160	Louis. & Nash.	79	79	78⅜	78⅝
650	Manhattan	93½	90	89¾	89⅝
7,020	Mo. Pacific	55⅞	55⅞	54⅞	55⅝
70	N. Y., O. & W.	20½	20½	20½	20½
590	North. Pacific	59⅝	60	59⅝	60
900	People's Gas	99	99¼	98⅝	99⅛
240	Reading 1st pf.	65⅝	65⅝	65⅛	65⅝
30	Republic Steel	12½	12½	12½	12½
200	South. Pac.	33⅝	33½	33⅛	33⅜
140	Southern Ry.	12½	12½	12	12⅞
980	South. Ry. pf.	54⅜	54⅞	53⅞	54½
250	Tenn. C. & I.	71⅞	71½	71¼	71½
2,530	Union Pacific	53⅝	54	53⅜	54
80	Union Pac. pf.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅛	73½
1,280	U. S. Leather	10⅞	10⅞	10	10
10	U. S. Leath. pf.	68½	68½	68¼	68¼
200	Wheel. & L. E.	9⅝	9⅝	9	9

74,290

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, May 28, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16⅜	16⅞	770	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16½	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	−⅛
64⅝	65	440	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	65⅝	65⅝	65	65	.....
34⅝	35¼	140	American Cotton Oil	35	35	35	35	+1
150	155	40	American Express	150	150	149½	150	.....
34½	38¼	1,010	American Ice Co.	31½	34½	31½	34½	+4⅜
63	70	200	Am. Ice Co. pf.	62½	63	62¼	65	+2½
11¼	11⅝	100	American Linseed Co.	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜	.....
54	55	920	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	54⅜	54¾	54⅛	54⅞	−⅛
22	23	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	22	22	22	22	.....
37	37¼	800	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37⅛	37⅝	37	37	−⅛
88	88⅞	200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	88⅛	88⅞	88¼	88¼	−⅛
20⅝	21⅞	665	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	20	20½	20	20½	.....
70½	70⅝	200	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	70	70½	70	70½	+⅛
33⅞	34	7,095	Am. Steel & Wire	34	34½	34	34	−⅝
73¾	74½	140	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	−⅛
115⅞	116	41,770	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	114¾	116	112½	116	+2
111	113	10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	.....
21½	21⅞	1,060	American Tin Plate	22½	22½	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
73	75½	265	Am. Tin Plate pf.	72½	72½	72	72½	−1½
91⅝	91⅞	14,890	American Tobacco	92½	92⅝	90½	91¼	+⅛
40⅝	41	495	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	41½	41½	40⅝	40⅝	−1¼
25½	25⅝	6,725	At., T. & S. F.	25½	25⅝	25	25⅛	+⅜
70⅝	70¼	6,990	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70⅝	70¾	69⅞	70⅝	.....
75½	75⅞	8,860	Baltimore & Ohio	76	76	74⅝	75⅝	−⅛
79½	80	740	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79½	79½	79	79¼	.....
70⅜	70⅝	5,483	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	71⅛	71½	70¼	70⅝	−⅜
163¾	165	1,234	Brooklyn Union Gas	165	165	164	164	−1
7⅛	8⅜	350	Brunswick City	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	−⅛
51⅝	52½	190	Canada Southern	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	−⅛
92⅝	93	200	Canadian Pacific	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	−⅛
27	27¼	2,170	Chesapeake & Ohio	27½	27½	26⅞	27½	−⅛
127⅛	127¼	20,090	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	126	127⅝	125⅝	127¼	+1
100	102	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	101	101	101	101	−1
12¼	12⅜	432	Chicago Great West.	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	.....
51⅝	52¼	15	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	51	51	51	51	.....
115⅝	115⅞	4,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	115¼	115¾	114⅞	115⅝	.....
162½	165	20	Chicago & Northw.	163¾	163¾	163¾	163¾	.....
106	106¼	1,720	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106	106⅝	105¾	106⅜	−⅛
58	59	870	C., C., C. & St. L.	59	59	58⅝	58⅞	−⅛
106	106	50	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	106	106	106	.....
35¼	36	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35½	−⅛
120	125	10	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	120	120	120	120	.....
6	6¼	620	Colorado Southern	6	6	6	6	−⅛
42	42½	125	Col. Southern 1st pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42½	.....
16½	17	90	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
190	192	600	Consolidated Gas	192	192	191	191	−1
23½	24	2,231	Continental Tobacco Co.	24	24	23¾	23⅝	−⅛
77	77⅝	763	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	79	79	77⅞	78	−⅛
177	178	800	Del., Lack. & West.	177½	177¾	177	177	.....
4½	5	10	Dul., S. S. & At.	5	5	5	5	.....
35¼	36⅞	100	Erie 1st pf.	36¼	36¾	36⅛	36½	+⅛
18	19	100	Erie 2d pf.	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18½	.....
34	34¼	3,705	Federal Steel	34½	34¾	33⅝	34½	−⅜
66⅛	67	135	Federal Steel pf.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	.....
...	...	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	74	74	74	74	+2
133	134	700	General Electric	133¾	133¾	133⅜	133⅝	+2¾
47	48	120	Glucose Sugar Ref.	47	47	47	47	+⅞
153½	155	10	Great Northern pf.	153½	153½	153½	153½	.....
37½	38½	100	Hocking Valley	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¼	.....
66¼	67	1,780	Hocking Valley pf.	67	67	65¾	66¼	−1⅛
112½	112⅝	100	Illinois Central	112½	112½	112¼	112½	+⅛
21⅞	22	770	International Paper	22	22	22	22	.....
63¼	64½	512	Internat. Paper pf.	64	64	63½	63½	−⅛
29	40	100	Knickerbocker Ice	30	30	30	30	−⅛
212½	220	34	Lake Shore	212½	212½	212¼	212¼	.....
79½	79¾	875	Louisville & Nashville	79½	79½	78¾	78¾	−⅛
89⅞	90¼	1,240	Manhattan Elevated	89¾	90	89½	90	+⅛
155	155½	735	Met. Street Railway	153½	153⅝	155	155	+1
12⅝	12⅞	680	Mexican Central	13	13	13	13	+⅝
3⅜	3½	40	Mexican National otfs.	3½	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	.....
61½	62½	200	Minn. & St. Louis	62½	62½	62	62	−⅛
95½	97	50	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	.....
24⅝	25	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	−1
55	55¾	14,080	Missouri Pacific	55¾	55¾	54½	55⅜	−⅝
39	40	120	Mobile & Ohio	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	−⅝
29½	29¾	300	National Biscuit Co.	29	29⅝	29	29⅝	.....
20½	20½	100	National Biscuit Co. pf.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	−⅛
28½	28¾	610	National Steel	29	29	28½	28¾	+⅛
43¼	44	425	National Tube Co.	44	44½	44	44	−⅛
88	88½	90	National Tube Co. pf.	89¼	89¾	88½	88½	.....
117	119	100	New Jersey Central	117	117	117	117	+⅞
124	126	100	New York Air Brake	125	125	125	125	+¼
131	131½	2,705	New York Central	131	131½	131	131	.....
11½	12¼	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	11½	11½	11½	11½	−⅜
21	21½	300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20⅞	21	20⅝	21	+⅛
35⅛	35¾	1,760	Norfolk & Western	35	35	34¾	35	−⅛
14⅜	15	100	North American	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	.....
59⅝	59⅞	6,200	Northern Pacific	59½	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	−⅛
73½	74	1,010	Northern Pacific pf.	74½	74½	74	74	−⅛
60	60¼	600	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	59	60	59	60	+1
28¼	29	750	Pacific Mail	28	28	28	27⅞	.....
129⅝	130	1,035	Pennsylvania R. R.	129⅝	130	129⅝	130	+¼
99⅛	99¼	2,265	People's Gas, Chicago	99	99¼	98⅝	99¼	−⅛
2⅛	2⅜	520	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅜	+⅛
24¼	24⅞	100	Père Marquette	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+¼
43	44¼	200	Pressed Steel Car	44	44¼	44	44¼	+¼
76	77	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	77	77	77	77	+1
16⅞	17	600	Reading	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+⅛
55⅞	55¾	1,940	Reading 1st pf.	55⅝	55½	55¼	55¼	.....
28	29	300	Reading 2d pf.	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	−⅛
13	13¾	1,220	Republic Iron & Steel	13½	13¼	12	13	−⅛
53¼	57	850	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	56½	56½	55	55⅞	−⅜
45	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	.....
90	100	St. L. & San Fran.	97⅝	10	97⅝	10	.....
33½	34	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	+⅛
11	11	100	St. Louis Southw.	11	11	11	11	.....
26½	26¾	3,645	St. Louis Southw. pf.	26½	26⅝	26¼	26¼	+⅛
32⅝	32⅞	1,020	Southern Pacific	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+⅛

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Broadway Buildings Transferred to Nathaniel Whitman.

Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third Street Sold for About $140,000—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Elkan Naumberg, Minna Kraus, and Emanuel Lauer yesterday transferred to Nathaniel Whitman the title to the property 657 and 659 Broadway, extending through the block to 224 and 226 Mercer Street, for a consideration of $311,000.

Caroline Reed has sold the two four-story brownstone-front dwellings 6 and 8 East Fifty-third Street, on a plot 50 by 100.5, for about $140,000. The buyer, whose name is withheld for the present, will remodel the houses.

The row of seven unfinished dwellings, 317 to 329 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, has been sold by George W. Archer, through Charles E. Schuyler & Co. The consideration is about $300,000. The houses, which already have the roofs on, will be completed by the purchaser immediately.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Latham G. Reed to J. Seaver Page the four-story dwelling 121 East Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Julius Levy & Co. have sold to Dr. F. Eichle the six-story brick tenement 76 East Fourth Street, 25 by 97.

McVickar & Co. have sold to a client the four-story brownstone dwelling 306 West Fifty-sixth Street, on lot 20.10 by 100.5.

Frederick Lese has bought from Johanna E. Muhlker the four-story double flat 341 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100.11, and has sold the two-story dwelling 337 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 25 by 100.11.

Leopold Hutter has bought the four-story brownstone-front tenement 234 East Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

It is reported that L. Silverstone has sold the old buildings at the northeast corner of Baxter and Bayard Streets, on a plot 48.10 by 100.

G. J. Berwind took title yesterday to the property 27 Union Square West, which was sold at auction about a month ago for $137,500. At that time it was struck down to C. G. Peters. Mr. Berwind has mortgaged the property to the United States Trust Company for $110,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By George R. Read, 213 East Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three and four story brick building; partition sale, to H. and M. Boylston, parties in interest, $13,717.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, 74 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 30 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 37.6 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Robert S. Minturn and another, as trustees, $30,500.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 228 East Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 175 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Elise Mahland, $9,500.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., 980 Trinity Avenue, east side, 237.2 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George Hewlett, $5,150.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Phillip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 69 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, between Madison and Park Avenues, 43.9 by 100.11, five-story four-family tenement.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 535 West Fifty-second Street, north side, 326 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 26 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,388; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By William M. Eyan, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpool, referee, 84 and 86 Grove Street, south side, 67.8 feet east of West Washington Place and running through to the latter, 39.10 by 100 and irregular, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $45,853.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 58 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 180 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,025.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Lorenzo Semple, referee, 337½ West Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 380 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 15 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,578.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Whalen, referee, 174 Wooster Street, east side, 99.10 feet north of Houston Street, 23.1 by 100, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $4,241; subject to another mortgage for $55,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, St. Ann's Avenue, east side, the block front between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets, being 200.10 feet on St. Ann's Avenue, 100 feet on One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and 102.9 feet on One Hundred and Fortieth Street, seven five-story brick flats, with stores on the corners. Due on judgment, $51,336; subject to other mortgages for $40,000.

By Peter M. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David E. Daly, referee, 305 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,962.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, 66 and 68 Leroy Street, south side, 340.9 feet east of Hudson Street, 44.4 by 112.4 and irregular, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $33,438.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. Horan, referee, Beach Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Dawson Street, 75 by 100 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,027; subject to another mortgage for $7,800.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Francis J. Delehanty, referee, Park Avenue, west side, the block front between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets, 199.10 by 99, three two-story frame buildings, vacant. Due on judgment, $43,419.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 521 and 523 West Forty-first Street, for a one-story brick boiler room, 25 by 53.8; also, for a one-story brick storage house, 49.8 by 45.1; Valentine Loewer of 523 West Forty-first Street, owner; George Butz of 525 West Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

Washington Avenue, west side, 74.1 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling; Patrick Clark of 535 Washington Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 111 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick apartment house, store, and offices; Arthur A. Carey of Boston, owner; J. C. Westervelt, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 13 West Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; William R. Barr of 13 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner; C. W. Romeyn, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 424 and 426 Columbus Avenue, to two two-story brick stores; C. E. Miller of 339 West Seventy-ninth Street, owner; F. Q. Smith of 128 Fourth Avenue, architect and builder; cost, $870.

No. 140 West Seventeenth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; Mrs. Jay Riley of 148 Seventh Avenue, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 27 West Forty-third Street, to a four-story brick clubhouse; Racquet and Tennis Club, premises, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $400.

Broad Street, northeast corner of Pearl Street, to a seven-story brick office building; New York Telephone Company, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz, architect; cost, $9,000.

Recorded Real Estate Tranefers.

Monday, May 28.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 72 ft n of land of Charles Chesebrough, runs n 36x e 150x s 37x w 150; Arnold L. Squires, referee, to Moses Mendelsohn and another..... $8,750

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 103d St, runs s 101.10x w 225x n 0.11x e 7x n 20x e 101x n 77 to 103d St x e 118; Joseph J. Broughton to Judson Lawson..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 103d St, runs s 101.10x w 225x n 0.11x e 7x n 20x e 101x n 77 to 103d St x e 118; Thomas Frazier to Joseph J. Broughton..... 100

AVENUE A, s w corner of 75th St, 102.2x 98; the United States Feather and Down Company (a corporation) to John F. Gerken..... 1

AVENUE B, w s, 22.2 ft n of 6th St, 20x70; Sarah E. Bassford to Abraham Bassford..... 1

BATHGATE AV, new line, n e corner of 174th St, 49.8x95.7x49.11x95.7; Isidor Cohen to Rebecca Moskowitz, ½ part..... 1

BATHGATE AV, new line, n e corner of 174th St, 49.8x95.7x49.11x95.7; Morris Neufeld to Isaac Rudnick, ½ part..... 1

BROADWAY, 657 and 659; Mercer St, 224 and 226, 45x200; Elkan Naumberg and others to Nathaniel Whitman..... 311,000

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 327 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x96.11x225x96.2; Patrick Curley to Stephen H. Keating..... 1

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 377 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x95.7x25x85.11; George A. Crowe to Stephen H. Keating..... 1

DALY AV, n s, at s w s of Samuel St, runs n w 105.11 s w 45 s e 108 to avenue x n e 45; Minna Lowenstein to Lillian Turner..... 1

EAST END AV, w s, 76.8 ft n of 82d St, 25.3x98; William Deutsch, administrator, &c., to Elizabeth Strassner..... 3,000

EAST END AV, w s, 76.8 ft n of 82d St, 25x98; William and Caroline Deutsch to Elizabeth Strassner, all title..... 1

FOREST AV, w s, 68.4 ft from n s of 163d St, runs w 54x s 0.11x e 54x n 0.11; Ellen Mulholland to James Morrison:... 1

GRAND ST, s w corner of Chrystie St, 50.6x75, all title; Mary Cochran to William B. Davenport..... 1,000

GRAND ST, s w corner of Chrystie St, 50.6x75, all title; Ferdinand and Grace Starbuck to William B. Davenport..... 1,000

GRAND ST, s w corner of Chrystie St, 50.6x75, all title; Sarah A. Brown to William B. Davenport..... 1,000

GRAND ST, s w corner of Chrystie St, 50.6x75; all title; Caroline M. Cochran to William B. Davenport..... 1,000

GRAND ST, s w corner of Chrystie St, 50.6x75; Ferdinand C. and Catharine C. Smith to William B. Davenport, all title. 1,000

INTERIOR LOT, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 72 ft n of land of Charles Chesebrough, runs n 36x e 50x537x w 50; Moses Mendelsohn and another to Robert B. Snowden..... 1

KING AV, e s, lots 536, 537, 538, map estate Elizabeth R. B. King, 100x271x—x244; Isaac Reinheimer and wife to John C. Bremen and wife..... 100

LOT 284, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate; Albert Lamothe to William O. Gantz..... 1

LOTS 327, 395, 397, and 409, map of the Arden property, 24th Ward; Allan G. MacDonell to Walter W. Taylor..... Exchange

MADISON AV, e s, 73.9 ft n of 37th St, 25x100; George A. St. John to Mary L. C. Earle..... 1

MAPES AV, s e s, 430 ft northeast of Samuel St, 33x150; William C. Bergen to Patrick F. McDermott..... 100

MOTT ST, 200, e s, 25x95; Haris Schwartz and wife to R. M. Morasco..... 1

PARK PLACE, 8, s s, 25x75; Mary J. Smith and others to John G. McCullough and others..... 1

PLOT at s s of private road from public road to Clason's Point, runs n w 584x s w 292x n w 75.9x n w 106.5x s 671.2x s w 1,355 to salt meadow x s w 717.4 to exterior line of water grant x s e 50x s e 25x s e 250 and 207.6 to land under water x n e 469 to high water mark e s of Bronx River, &c., x n w 387x n e 244x s e 152.9x n e 1,053x n e 780x n e 160; Edward L. Ludlow to Joseph Leibertz..... 36,000

PLOT at s s of private road from public road to Clason's Point, runs n w 584x s w 292x n w 75.9x n w 106.5x s 671.2x s w 1,355 to salt meadow x s w 717.4 to exterior line of water grant x s e 50x s e 25x s e 250 and 207.6 to land under water x n e 469 to high water mark e s of Bronx River, &c., x n w 387x n e 244x s e 152.9x n e 1,053x n e 780x n e 160; Joseph Leibertz to Sound View Land and Improvement Company..... 36,000

NORFOLK ST, w s, 75.1 ft n of Grand St, 25x125; Leon and Jacob Pizer to Annie Shapiro..... 52,000

SUTHERLAND ST, n s, lots 536, 537, 538 map Elizabeth R. B. King½ Isabelle M. Ripley and others to Isaac Reinheimer. 1

SPRING ST, 114 and 116, s s, 20x76; Frank R. Levin to Theodore G. Stein.... 1

SPRING ST, 114 and 116, s s, 20x76; Theodore G. Stein to Frank R. Levin... 1

TIEBOUT AV, 2,092, e s, 19x100; Charles H. Tornton and another to Alicia Fogarty and another..... 1

TREMONT AV, s w corner of Marmion Av, 25x100; Andrew J. Larkin to David Prowler..... 100

TREMONT AV, s w corner of Marmion Av, 25x100; Adolph G. Hupfel to Andrew J. Larkin..... 100

UNION SQUARE WEST, 27, w s, 32.6x 141.10; United States Trust Company, administrator and trustee, to E. J. Berwind..... 157,500

VALENTINE AV, e s, widened, 151.2 ft n of 180th St, 73.9x93.9x irregular; John H. Metzler to Mary E. Smith..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 300 ft s of Talmadge St, 100x145; Gibson Putzel to Charles Wagner, Jr..... 36,000

WASHINGTON TERRACE, s e corner of 186th St, 17.9x62.6; City Real Estate Company to Moses Bachman..... 1

6TH AV, 343, w s, 21x85; Duncan C. Pell and others to Leslie Pell-Clarke, ½ part..... 1

7TH ST, n s, 421.9 ft w of Avenue D, 24.9 x97.6; Rachel Hoffman and Samuel J. Ruth to Harry and Samuel Strasbourger. 1

7TH AV, n w corner of 111th St, 33.11x 100; Ida E. Moore to William I. Rosenfeld..... 1

8TH AV, 390, w s, 21x70; Leslie Pell-Clarke to Harrison A. Pell, 5-6 parts... 1

17TH ST, n s, 120.6 ft w of Avenue B, 25x 92, correction deed; Ida E. Dederer to Edgar B. Pinckney..... 1

31ST ST, 132 West, 25x147.6x25.6x142.2; Leslie Pell-Clarke and others to Alexander M. Pell, 5-6 part..... 1

4TH AV, 411, 22.8x80; Leslie Pell-Clarke and others to Duncan C. Pell, 5-6 part.. 1

57TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 75x 98.9; Harry B. French to Edward Joyce, quit claim..... 1

29TH ST, s s, 209 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 116.5x25x118.10; Julius Katzenberg to Randolph Guggenheimer..... 1

30TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 20x 98.9; Edward S. Brownson, Jr., to Mary A. Flagg and another..... 1

30TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 20x 98.9; Harlan F. Stone, referee, to Edward S. Brownson, Jr..... 19,200

26TH ST, n s, 404 ft e of 8th Av, 18.5x 98.9; Rebecca Kallsher to F. M. Schiffmayer..... 12,900

45TH ST, s s, 194 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 56.8x28.5x70.3; Rosa Strauss and another, executors, to Leopold Hutter..... 1

45TH ST, s s, 194 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 56.8x28.5x70.3; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Leopold Hutter..... 10,800

50TH ST, s s, 108 ft w of Park Av, 20x 100.5; Charles Buek to Benjamin F. Romaine..... 100

61ST ST, s s, 99 ft e of Park Av, 18.6x 100.5; Julia P. Smith to Martha H. Campbell..... 1

65TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 84.11x104.3x57.1x100.5; Charles Simpson to Joseph J. Broughton..... 1

82D ST, s s, 181.6 ft e of 1st Av, 0.2x 102.2; Charlotte C. Beck-Herwig to Frederick Schmitt..... 250

82D ST, s s, 156.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Frederick Schmidt..... 20,000

97TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; 97th St, n s, 135 ft e of Columbus Av, 0.6x100.11; B. F. Romaine to Charles Buek..... 100

103D ST, 112 East, 16x100.11; 1053 St, 118 East, 15.6x100.11; William I. Rosenfeld to Ida E. Moore..... 1

103D ST, 101 East, 16x100.11; William I. Rosenfeld to F. T. Gribbins..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 120x 100.11; Joseph M. Cunningham to J. Crawford McCreery..... 1

107TH ST, s w corner of Manhattan Av, 55x100.11; Thomas Smith and William Roffler to Max E. and Simon E. Bernheimer..... 100

107TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Philip Freund to Felice Graniere 100

108TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; William S. Turner, referee, to Charles M. Rosenthal..... 22,000

108TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Charles M. Rosenthal to Walter Crosbie..... 100

112TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 136.2 to St. Nicholas Av x33.11x118.5x28.11; Daniel Farrell to Israel Lebowitz..... 1

113TH ST, 167 East, 20x100.11; Bernard F. McManus and another, executors, to M. J. McMahon..... 11,250

114TH ST, s s, 30 ft w of 4th Av, 37.6x 100.11; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Robert S. Minturn and another, trustees..... 30,500

119TH ST, n s, 230.6 ft e of Park Av, 20x 100.11; Thomas J. Mallory to M. J. Malloy..... 2,500

121ST ST, 341 East, 25x100.11; Johanna E. Muhlker to Frederick Lese..... 12,500

122D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Frederick Lese to Johanna E. Muhlker..... 1

124TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 20x 100.11; Maria C. Sequin to Lucy A. Fottler..... 1

125TH ST, 33 West, 20x99.11; William R. Willcox, trustee, to John Farrell..... 27,000

156TH ST, 416 West, 16.9x99.11; John G. Moore and others to Eugene E. Hinkle..... 100

156TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Kelly St, 25x 100; George F. Johnson to F. H. Smith.. 9,500

236TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 2d St, 25x100; Charles O'Sullivan to James J. Forsyth..... 1,200

Recorded Leases.

GALLAWAY, R. M., trustee, to John Smithers and others; Exchange Place, 45 and 47, 3 years..... $1,600

KOTZUM, Anton, to Joseph Brambora; 73d St, 322 East, 5 years..... 960

KREKELER, Thomas, to Aaron Herzberg; Avenue A, 208, 3 years..... 1,000

MEENAN, Daniel, to Morris Goodman & Co.; 10th Av, 785, 3 years..... 1,600

NOLL, Henry, to Herman A. Rosenbaum; Orchard St, 196, 5 years..... 1,900

UNANGST, Charles, to Henry G. Blank; Elton Av, n w corner of 160th St, 5 years..... $600 to 780

ZWISOHN, Lazarus W., to Dr. T. M. Muller; 78th St, 334 East, 1 1-6 years... 360

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Gordon Norrie and another, trustees; 112th St, 325 East, 3 years..... 20,500

ALTIERI, Jerry, to the Greenwood Cemetery; 112th St, 317 East, 5 years..... 21,000

ALTIERI, Jerry, to St. Luke's Hospital; 112th St, 321 East, 3 years..... 21,000

ALTIERI, Jerry, to the Greenwood Cemetery; 112th St, 319 East, 5 years..... 21,000

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Peter Duncan; 112th St, 323 East, 5 years..... 21,000

BACHMAN, Moses, to James N. Whitehouse and another, trustees, &c.; Washington Terrace, 1, 5 years..... 6,000

BRAENNER, Philip, to the German Savings Bank; 118th St, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 20,000

BRAENDER, Philip, to the German Savings Bank; 118th St, s s, 178 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 20,000

BERWIND, Edward J., to United States Trust Company; Union Square West; 27, demand..... 110,000

BLAIR, George R., and others to Elizabeth J. Child and another, trustees, &c.; Broadway, 1,541, 3 years..... 14,000

BLAIR, George R., and others to Kate D. Murray; 31st St, 455 West, 3 years.. 5,000

BLANK, Henry G., to Manhattan Consumers' Brewing Company; Elton Av, n w corner of 160th St, saloon lease, demand..... 500

BRAMBORA, Josef, to Jacob Ruppert; 7th St, 322 East, saloon lease, demand.. 1,080

BRODERICK, Michael J., to Peter Doelger; Jerome Av, s w corner of Burnside Av, extends w 227.9 to proposed Davidson Av, demand..... 6,000

BROUGHTON, Joseph J., to Warren B. Smith; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 103d St, 3 years..... 200,000

BROUGHTON, Joseph J., to Charles Simpson; 65th St, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years..... 9,000

BUCK, John M., to Sarah C. Morrill; 8th Av, 2,913, 1 year..... 1,900

BUEK, Charles, to New York Life Insurance Company; 50th St, s s, 53 and 72 ft w of Park Av, 5 years, two mortgages..... 51,000

BUEK, Charles, to New York Life Insurance Company; 49th St, n s, 53 ft w of Park Av, 5 years..... 26,000

BUEK, Charles, to New York Life Insurance Company; 49th St, n s, 72 ft w of Park Av, 5 years..... 25,000

BUEK, Charles, to New York Life Insurance Company; 49th St, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 5 years..... 25,000

BUEK, Charles, to New York Life Insurance Company; 49th St, n s, 108 ft w of Park Av, 5 years..... 28,000

BUTLER, Prescott H., committee, &c., of John A. Chanler, &c., to Union Dime Savings Institution; Broadway, e s, 83.7

BUTLER, Prescott H., committee, &c., of John A. Chanler, &c., to Michael and John Reid; Broadway, e s, 83.7 ft n of Reade St, 3 years..... 31,000

ft n of Reade St, 3 years..... 160,000

CROSBIE, Walter, to Charles M. Rosenthal; 108th St, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, ½ year..... 15,000

DUVAL, Marie, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 84th St, 146 East, 5 years.. 7,500

FARRELL, John, to Excelsior Savings Bank; 125th St, n s, 390 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 20,000

FEENEY, Michael, to Broadway Savings Institution; 127th St, 106 East, 1 year.. 6,000

FORSYTH, James J., to Charles O'Sullivan; 230th St, s s, 350 ft w of 2d St, 5 years..... 1,150

GANZ, Hulda and Samuel, to Sophie Goodman; Norfolk St, w s, 175 ft s of Houston St, 3 years..... 5,000

GLOCK, Frederick, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 20th St, 250 W, 1 years..... 18,000

GLOCK, Frederick, to Mary L. Campion; 20th St, 250 West, 3 years..... 3,000

GRANIERI, Felice, to Katharina Levy; 107th St, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 500

GRANIERI, Felice, to Phillipp Freund; 107th St, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, Instalments..... 3,400

GROTH, Mary B. and George H., to John H. Oeters and another; 141st St, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 2 months..... 23,315

GROTH, Mary B., and George H., to the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in the City of New York; 141st St, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 22,000

HOROWITZ, Philip, and wife to the State Bank; Grand St, n s, 25 ft w of Attorney St, 1 year..... 12,000

HUTTER, Leopold, to American Mortgage Company; 45th St, s s, 194 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 9,000

HYAMS, Joseph, and Jacob Smalls to Margaret Smith; 114th St, 12, 5 years.. 18,000

HYAMS, Joseph, and another, to Julia Wreizer and others, trustees, &c.; 114th St, 10 East, 3 years..... 18,000

JACKSON, Stephen H., to Abigail H. Louderback; Oliver St, 54, 3 years..... 10,000

KIMBEL, Anthony and Henry, to Bowery Savings Bank; 107th Av, e s, 49.5 ft s of 36th St, 3 years..... 15,000

LANGER, Samuel, to Joseph Solomon and others; Chrystie St, 48, 1-3 year..... 3,000

LARKIN, Andrew J., to Adolph G. Hupfel; Tremont Av, s w corner of Marmion Av, 5 years..... 6,500

LASSITER, Caroline D., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Edgecombe Av, 261, 1 year..... 7,500

LASSITER, Caroline D., to John Duer and another, executors, &c., Edgecombe Av, 261, 1 year..... 2,000

LIEBERTZ, Joseph, to Dollar Savings Bank; plot begins at s s of private road leading from public road to Clason's Point, &c., (see transfers,) 1 year..... 16,000

LEBOWITZ, Israel, to Bradley & Currier Company; 112th St, n s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, installments..... 12,000

LEUMER, Gustav B., and wife to Stella A. Crawford; Fulton St, s e s, Lot 101, map of Washingtonville, 3 years..... 500

MARASCO, Rocco M., and Dominick Abbate to Ernest E. M. Bullowa; Mott St, 200, 1 year..... 3,000

McCULLOUGH, John G., and others to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Park Place, 6 and 8, 3 years..... 180,000

McDONALD, Neith M., to Otto Bodefield; Bay Av, s s, 248.5 ft w of North St, City Island, 3 years..... 200

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Jonas B. Kissam; Broadway, w s, 60 ft s of 101st St, 1 year..... 10,000

PELL-CLARKE, Leslie, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 6th Av, 343, 3 years..... 40,000

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RUGBY is the centre of a tract of about 500 acres, nearly one square mile of land, all of which we are to develop into a beautiful residential suburb. Watch the papers!

RAYNOR, Annie E., to Charles S. Ward; Ogden Av, widened, s w corner of 165th St, 3 years..... 8,000

ROMAINE, Benjamin F., to Henry L. Wardwell, executor, &c.; 50th St, s s, 108 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 32,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 108th St, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, ¼ year... 33,000

RUCK, John M., to Georgiana E. Hartman; 8th Av, w s, 24.11 ft n of 154th St, 2 years..... 15,500

RUTH, Bessie, to Isaac M. Bernstein; 118th St, n s, 90 ft e of Madison Av, 1½ months..... 10,000

SCHIEFFELIN, Edgar, to Bowery Savings Bank; 34th St, 323 East, 3 years... 3,000

SCHMITT, Frederick, to the German Savings Bank; 82d St, 406 East, 1 year.... 14,000

SHAPIRO, Annie, to Leon and Jacob Pizer; Norfolk St, w s, 75.1 ft n of Grand St, 1½ years..... 30,000

SHORT, Josephine, to Fanny Aschelm, executrix; 117th St, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 1,000

SMITH, Frank H., and wife to George F. Johnson; 156th St, n s, 150 ft e of Kelly St, 5 years..... 2,000

STRASSNER, Elizabeth, to Amalia Schellenberger; East End Av, w s, 76.8 ft n of 82d St, installments..... 2,500

VERPLANCK, Samuel, to Samuel P. Avery; 25th St, s s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years..... 26,000

VOPELAK, Josefa, to Rosa Brock; Avenue A, e s, 25 ft s of 74th St, installments..... 402

VOLGER, Charles F. E., to Union Trust Company; St. Nicholas Av, 21, 5 years.. 25,000

WAGNER, Charles, Jr., to Gibson Putzel; Washington Av, w s, widened, 300 ft s of Talmadge St; also, 285.11 ft s of 180th St, 1-3 year..... 31,000

WILSON, Patrick A., to Samuel Mendelsohn; 3d Av, 1,221, 5 years..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRONX BOROUGH BANK to Rowland W. Thomas and another..... 3,000

DOOLING, John T., to Charles B. Morgan..... 10,546

ERNST, Carl, to James H. Whitehouse, trustee, &c..... 4,585

HASKIN, John B., Jr., to John B. Haskin, Jr., as special trustee, &c..... 2,000

HASKIN, John B., Jr., to John B. Haskin, Jr., as special trustee, &c..... 3,000

JOHNSON, William E., to Samuel E. Kilner and another, executors, &c..... Nom.

KUMMEL, Christian and Theresa, to the Bowery Bank of New York..... 3,000

MALONEY, Mary, to Sarah T. Umphby, executrix, &c..... 1,532

MARX, Max, to Martin D. Fink..... Nom.

MARX, Max, to Martin D. Fink..... Nom.

METZLER, John H., to Mary E. Smith.. 300

MEYER, Henry, to George A. Meyer.... Nom.

RICE, Charles M., to Lucy M. Rice..... 14,288

TABER, Mary, executrix, &c., to George L. Slawson and another..... 19,600

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company, trustee, &c., to Harry Stuyvesant Dudley..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Ellenville Savings Bank..... 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Ellenville Savings Bank..... 4,500

TROW, Frederick W., guardian, &c., to Bertha A. Trow..... Nom.

WILLIAMS, Mary A., and another, executors, &c., to John M. Prophet..... 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 102d St, 75x 99.11; Joseph Bologna against Frederick T. Lamp, owner and contractor..... $440

BROADWAY, s w corner of 99th St, 100.11x100; Roberts & Pallman against John H. Storer and Hattie W. Schmidt, owners; Orrin D. Person, contractor... 200

3D AV, e s, 92 ft s of 172d St, 100x100; Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against Christian Becker, owner and contractor..... 54

4TH AV, 234; John H. Knubel against Henrietta Pittis, owner; W. E. Kruger & Co., contractor..... 15

91ST ST, 162 East; L. Silberman & Co. against Morris Dilitsky and Saul Friedman, owners and contractors..... 152

97TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; John Boyd against Sarah Harris, owner and contractor..... 2,800

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 100x 100.11; Mulligan & Tiernan against Joseph Weiss, owner and contractor.... 2,500

98TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100.11; Joseph Gallick against Joseph Weiss, owner and contractor..... 530

98TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100.11; M. Eberhard & Sons against Joseph Weiss, owner and contractor.... 14

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, widened, 300 ft s of Talmadge St, also distant 285.11 ft s of 180th St, 100x145; Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon with Charles Wagner, Jr., 3 payments..... $24,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 131st St, 25x —; Department of Buildings against Thomas H. Bell, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Ottenburg.

AVENUE A, e s, 51.9 ft s of 13th St, 25.9x96; Avenue A, e s, 26 ft s of 18th St, 25.9x96; Avenue B, n e corner of 15th St, 45.9x88, and Lot 315 on map of part of estate of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, 17th Ward; Emma Schworer against Arthur Schworer, (notice of attachment, &c.;) attorney, C. G. Moritz.

CHRYSTIE ST, 381; Elizabeth Myers against William H. Breher, individually and as administrator, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. S. Mack.

MAIN ST, w s, 60 ft s of Bay Av, 40x75, City Island; John F. Steeves against Kate Bolger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Knox.

PARK AV, s e s, part of Lot 61, map of village of Morrisania, 50x150; Mary L. Tilden against Charles G. Wacker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. V. Ebert.

40TH ST, 50 and 51 West; Louis R. Berg against Arthur W. Eager and others, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorneys, Kronfeld & Harris.

60TH ST, 348 East; Mary T. Mulvey against James T. De Noielle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Solinger.

112TH ST, n s, 212.2 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11; 141st St, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 16.9x99.11; Oliver Hart

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FRANK JAMES.—Frank James, manufacturer of umbrellas at 323 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Asher T. Meyer without preferences. Mr. James had been in business since Jan. 1, 1895. His partner withdrew on Jan. 1, 1899.

ARTHUR SCHWORER.—Deputy Sheriff Carey yesterday received two attachments against Arthur Schworer, one for $1,681 in favor of Georges Schworer, and one for $1,030 in favor of Emma Schworer. Arthur Schworer was a year ago connected with the Cosmopolitan Lunch Room at 469 Broadway, in which two of his brothers were interested. He is thought to be now in Cuba.

ISRAEL MOROFF.—Israel Moroff, clothing dealer of 884 Columbus Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Emil Dickman without preferences. The schedules in his assignment were also filed yesterday, and show liabilities of $10,252, actual assets $10,541. He was formerly a partner with Mrs. Rose Sherman, in the Sherman Clothing Company, at this address. The partnership was dissolved a year ago, and he carried on a clothing business at 2,289 Third Avenue until March last, when he sold out, returning to his old locality.

Receiver for Bonds Appointed.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was yesterday appointed receiver for certain bonds of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad now held by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company under an agreement of June 1, 1891, in a suit brought by Jules S. Bache against Sylvester L. H. Kneeland and the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad, who recovered a judgment against the defendants for $43,278 June 19, 1894.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS BECKER.—Louis Becker, a saloonkeeper of 335 East Seventy-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,676 and no assets.

ABRAHAM JACOBS.—Abraham Jacobs of 26 Market Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of $843 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1897 in Bridgeport, Conn., when the petitioner was in the men's furnishing goods business there.

HERMINE BECK.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was yesterday filed against Hermine Beck, a saloon keeper, of 403 East Seventy-first Street. The petitioning creditors are John Leffler & Co., $2,097; Joseph Leffler, $209, and David Weiss, $186. They say that Mrs. Beck has executed a mortgage on the property 403 East Seventy-first Street, to other creditors, to secure an alleged claim of $4,000.

FERDINAND MCKEIGE.—Ferdinand McKeige of 44 Broadway, residing at Setauket, L. I., filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities of $45,801 and assets of $680. Mr. McKeige is a nephew of the late Gen. Francis B. Spinola, and was at one time Secretary and Treasurer of the Standard Gaslight Company, of which Russell Sage was President. He inherited $150,000 from his uncle, which he put into a trolley railroad in the Wallkill Valley. The road proved to be a disastrous investment, and the liabilities are mostly confessed judgments for borrowed money in connection with this venture.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUERBACH, Abraham—M. M. Lindenstein	85
ADLER, Jacob, as assignee—Bennett J. King, Jr., and others	3,778
ASSOCIAZIONE FRATERNA ITALIANA —G. Grimaldi	115
BREDER, Elizabeth—Welz & Zerweck	634
BAER, Max—Bennett J. King, Jr., and others	3,168
BUTLER, Jacob D.—John Kelly and another	235
BEGGS, William—Dennett Surpassing Coffee Company	12
BROWN, Mary B.—William H. Masterson.	113
BURROWS, Alfred—A. M. Houstoun, assignee	92
CURIEL, Alexander—T. Hugo Felix	272
DORRANCE, John G.—John N. Lewis	140
DRISLANE, Cornelius J.—Railway Advertising Company	93
DONIHEE, William B.—Isaac Henderson.	42
DE FONTAINE, Wade H.—E. A. Ayers..	49
ELLER, Adam—George F. Weeden	353
FREID, Isaac and Howard—E. Kuss	1,158
GERLACH, George A.—P. Fleischer	125
GOTTLEIB, Frank H.—Spadone Brothers Manufacturing Company	64
HASLOB, George—State Commissioner of Excise of New York	25
HILLIS, Joseph J.—A. Davis	163
HAWKES, Ray H.—M. Steinheimer and another	93
HORWITZ, Samuel S.—S. Klauber	51
JOHNSTON, James C.—Henry Solomon..	282
JACOBS, Chauncey—C. H. Clarke	94
KOPF, Frederick—Knox McAfee and another	284
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—Carrie F. Cobb	7,546
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—Anna Balla, costs	29
MUELLER, Frank—Otto J. Spahn	26
MEYER, Bernard—Mary N. C. de Brailless	127
MANDELBAUM, Morris—G. Laubenheimer and another	147
NYFFELER, Jacob—J. Haffen and another	337
POPE, William B.—City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia	559
REISSNER, Ernst—F. H. Leggett and others	98
RICHARDSON, Thurber, and Herbert J., administrators—Valentine Rochfort	2,559
RICHARDSON, Thurber, and Herbert J., administrators—Robert Hewson	1,765
RUEFF, Franz—The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company	501
SABEL, Josephine—E. B. Marks and another, costs	156
SAMETH, Max—New Amsterdam Gas Company	84
STRINGER, Henry D.—Robert A. Osborn Company	145
SISSON, Wesley—Fiess & Ridge Printing Company	931
TOBIAS, Charles—H. H. Spies and another	32
TINNEY, Bernard J.—Isaac Henderson..	441
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH Company—City of Cortland	58
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—Simon Feiger	364
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—Sophie F. Brown	288
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—John S. Wholey	393
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY Company—Annie McNulty, administratrix, &c.	2,000
NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Company and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company—Jacob Ruppert	1,985
THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY—N. Tiehr, by guardian, costs	108
URBAN, Frederick C.—I. Schenker	229
WILSON, Agnes—C. H. Gardner	31
WIENER, Nathan—P. Passon	247
WALKER, John, and Quasi W. Hawkes —M. Allegro and others	72
WHITMORE, Benjamin T.—E. Stebbins..	27
WRIGHT, William H.—Rebecca Weisel and others, costs	90
YUERGLING, Frederick D.—A. H. Gregory	539
WIESSNER, Oscar E. A.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	129
WOLFENSOHN, Isaac—L. W. Hallen and another	123

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTEREY MINERAL RAILWAY AND TERMINAL COMPANY.

Public notice is hereby given of the following resolutions and procedure and of the discontinuance of the business of the company thereby ordered:

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Monterey Mineral Railway & Terminal Company, held at the office of the company in the City of New York on the 14th day of April, 1900, the following preambles and resolutions were duly adopted, to wit:

Whereas, At this meeting all of the capital stock of the Monterey Mineral Railway & Terminal Company is represented and votes in favor of these resolutions; and

Whereas, The stockholders of the said company heretofore directed a discontinuance of the business of the company and a division of its property and assets after payment of all liabilities of the corporation; and

Whereas, No further action upon such resolution has been duly given and such discontinuance has been duly had and such division of property and assets duly provided for; now, therefore, it is

Resolved, That such action heretofore taken by the stockholders and all such proceedings be and the same hereby are ratified, and that the business of the said corporation be and the same hereby is discontinued and declared so to be; and

Whereas, It has been ascertained that the said Monterey Mineral Railway & Terminal Company has no debts or liabilities, it is, therefore, further

Resolved, That all the property and assets of the said corporation be forthwith distributed among the stockholders of the company in proportion to their holdings of the stock of this company.

Dated April 28, 1900.

CHARLES J. NOURSE, Jr., President.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Counsel, 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y. myl-law6wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK against THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the Receivership of the St. Nicholas Bank of New York.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to present to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part I. at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of June, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a full and accurate account of his proceedings as Temporary Receiver and as Permanent Receiver of the said St. Nicholas Bank of New York.

Dated New York, May 14, 1900.

HUGH J. GRANT, Receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank of New York. [illegible] Attorneys, 31 [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

PARTITION SALE.—Saturday, June 2, at 11 A. M., at County Court House, White Plains, the THOMAS HORTON FARM, 60 acres, at White Plains, on Mamaroneck Road, (macadamized,) adjoining residence of Mrs. Jules Reyral; high ground, commanding broad view of Westchester County and Long Island Sound; splendid site for a fine country place. I. N. TOMPKINS, Referee, White Plains, N. Y.

W. A. WOODWORTH, Plaintiff's Attorney; WM. F. FIERO and PLATT & THOMPSON, Defendant's Attorneys, White Plains, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,601.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WOLF BONIZON, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Wolf Bonizon of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28d day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Wolf Bonizon was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 28th, 1900.

NO. 2,452.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JENNIE LENZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jennie Lenz, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated May 26th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 28th, 1900.

NO. 2,424.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS MINTZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Mintz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 15, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 28th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of AARON WOLF, Bankrupt.—No. 2,480.

Notice is hereby given that Aaron Wolf, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 24th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 13th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 28, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS LEWENSOHN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,525.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Francis L. Wilson, Jr., Trustee, at public auction, by Underhill & Scudder, auctioneers, at 7 and 9 Greene St., in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of June, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

A general description of said property is as follows: The entire stock of clothing, woolens of said bankrupt, consisting of cheviots, cassimeres, blue flannels, worsteds (French backs,) cassimeres and cheviots, satinets, cottonades, chinchillas, kerseys and beavers, and cotton clays.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five percentum of its appraised value.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1900.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy, 346 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

May 28, 1900.

NO. 2,600.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OTTO LOESCHNER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Otto Loeschner of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Otto Loeschner was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 28th, 1900.

NO. 2,424.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS MINTZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Mintz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 15, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 28th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of AARON WOLF, Bankrupt.—No. 2,480.

Notice is hereby given that Aaron Wolf, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 24th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 13th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 28, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AHSBAHS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AHSBAHS, late of the town of Krempe, Kingdom of Prussia, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1900. AUGUSTE WEILLER, Ancillary Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 71 Broadway, New York. f27-law6mTu

BRYSON, ELIZA TILESTON.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Augustus Hemenway, Edith Austis, Amy H. Cabot, Caroline Metcalf, Clara Bryce, Ellen L. Hemenway, Grace T. Wells, Thomas Tileston Bryce, Harriet T. Bryce, James Bryce, III., Mary Gilmore Bryce, Ellen Lathrop Bryce, the heirs and next of kin of ELIZA TILESTON BRYSON, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas William Bryce, Jr., and Andrew Bryson, Jr., of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have three certain instruments in writing, consisting of a will and two codicils thereto, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eliza Tileston Bryson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, on the 30th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

T. G. BARRY, Attorney for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, N. Y. myl-law6wT

SIMONIN, JEANNE T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE T. SIMONIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business of the estate, the office of A. H. Alker, No. 11 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1900. THEODORE M. UREHOFER, Executrix. A. H. ALKER, Attorney for Executrix, No. 11 Pine Street, N. Y. City. ap8-law6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GALLAGHER, ALIDA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALIDA A. GALLAGHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William J. Fanning, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1900. MARY A. AUMACK, Administratrix. WM. J. FANNING, Atty. for Administratrix, 31 Nassau Street, B. M., N. Y. City. ja16-law6mTu

LIVINGSTON, MARIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA L. LIVINGSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of February, 1900. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 71 Broadway, New York. f27-law6mTu

SURROGATE'S COURT, ONTARIO COUNTY.—In the matter of the estate of HIRAM MAXFIELD, deceased.—Notice of intention to apply for letters of administration:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned hereby intends to apply to the Surrogate's Court of Ontario County, New York, for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of Hiram Maxfield, deceased, under Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and creditors are hereby notified to present their claims to the Surrogate of Ontario County, New York, at his office in Canandaigua, Ontario County, N. Y., on or before the 7th day of June, 1900.—Dated April 26th, 1900.

DENISON H. MAXFIELD, Temporary Administrator and next of kin of HIRAM MAXFIELD, deceased.

JAMES L. KOTCHKISS, Atty., for Applicant, 203-205 Chamber of Commerce Building, Rochester, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—DAVID E. OPPENHEIMER and JOSEPH HAMERSHLAG, plaintiffs, against THOMAS JUDSON KILPATRICK et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street, between West End Avenue, (formerly Eleventh Avenue,) and Riverside Drive, (formerly Twelfth Avenue,) in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and First Street and West End Avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block fifty feet; thence southerly again parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said Thomas Judson Kilpatrick by plaintiffs and their wives by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and recorded simultaneously therewith.

And also all the right, title, and interest of the said Thomas Judson Kilpatrick in and to the land in 101st Street, opposite to and adjoining the premises above described, to the centre of said street, subject to the right of way of the proprietor of the adjoining premises and others entitled thereto over thirty feet of the width of said 101st Street.—Dated New York, May 28, 1900.

EDWARD BROWNE, Referee.

A. L. & S. F. JACOBS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

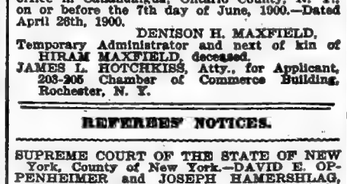

The aggregate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $25,800, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $368.35, together with the expenses of the sale. The property is subject to a first mortgage of $40,000, with interest at 5% from November 1st, 1899.—Dated New York, May 28, 1900.

EDWARD BROWNE, Referee.

my29-2aw3wTu&Th&fe20

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HELENE GILLMANN, plaintiff, against SAMUEL GOLDBERG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date first day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, distant three hundred and twenty-six (326) feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-second Street with the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-six (26) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with the Eleventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of said street twenty-six (26) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 5th, 1900.

JOHN E. DUFFY, Referee.

EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,146.20, with interest thereon from 21st day of April, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $243.10, with interest from May 1st, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $689.65 and interest. Said premises are subject to a mortgage, now a lien thereon, held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, recorded Liber of Section 4, Page 149, on which mortgage there remains due and unpaid $15,000 of principal, with interest thereon at 6% per annum from July 1, 1899, and which mortgage is now under foreclosure.

JOHN E. DUFFY, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against GEORGE D. AULD, Flora C. Heath, Jennie Walsh, as trustee under the last will and testament of Joseph P. Quinn, deceased, and John R. Tresidder, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of April, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and the City of New York, on the 29th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on the said day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue and 134th Street; running thence westerly along the northerly line of 134th Street, 90 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Park Avenue, 100 feet and 10 inches to the southerly line of 135th Street; thence easterly along the southerly line of 135th Street, 90 feet to the westerly line of Park Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly line of Park Avenue, 100 feet 10 inches to the point or place of beginning. Be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, May 5th, 1900.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FRANCIS B. DELEHANTY, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

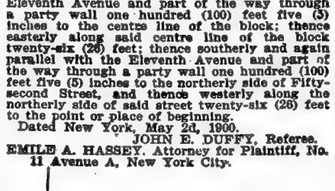

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $48,039.06, with interest from the 18th day of April, 1900, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $879.77, with interest from the 1st day of May, 1900, and the expenses of sale.

Dated New York, May 8th, 1900.

FRANCIS B. DELEHANTY, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—DAVID E. OPPENHEIMER and JOSEPH HAMERSHLAG, plaintiffs, against THOMAS JUDSON KILPATRICK et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, (with the buildings and improvements thereon erected,) now situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the westerly side of Lewis Street, and known and designated as lot number five (5) Lewis Street, and bounded as follows, to wit: Easterly in front by Lewis Street; southerly on one side by four lots of land now or formerly belonging to Charles Merrill, Abijah Arden Shadrock Smith, and A. B. Woodruff, and described as lot numbers five hundred (500,) five hundred and two, (502,) five hundred and four, (504,) and five hundred and six, (506,) Grand Street; westerly in the rear by a lot of land now or formerly belonging to the estate of Richard Turner, deceased, and known and distinguished as lot number eight (8) Cannon Street; northerly by lot of land now or formerly belonging to George Downing, and known and distinguished as lot number seven (7) Lewis Street, combining in width in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length on each side, one hundred (100) feet, subject, however, to a certain lease of that portion of said premises on which the house of Charles Merrill (now deceased) stands, commencing at a point about sixteen feet from Lewis Street aforesaid, on the boundary line of lots numbered 8 and 5, and gradually extending in width from such point on said lot No. 5 to 4½ inches to the rear of the house of said Charles Merrill, deceased.

Dated New York, May 23d, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

JEROME EISNER, Attorney for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property first above described:

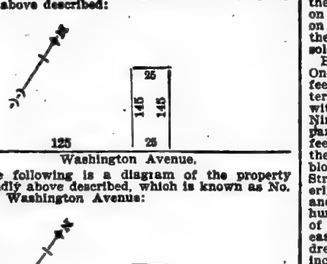

The following is a diagram of the property secondly above described, which is known as No. 2,041 Washington Avenue:

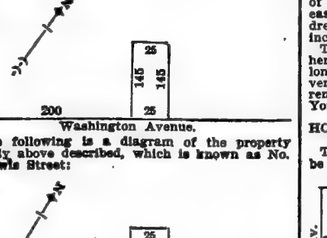

The following is a diagram of the property thirdly above described, which is known as No. 5 Lewis Street:

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens on the parcel first above described, is the sum of thirty dollars; on parcel secondly above described, the sum of four hundred and twenty dollars; on parcel thirdly above described, the sum of seventy-five dollars, and a lease hereinabove mentioned, which amounts will be allowed to the purchasers out of the respective purchase moneys or paid by the referee.

Parcel No. 5 Lewis Street may be bought subject to a mortgage of $10,000, now a lien on said premises, at the option of the purchaser of the same. Dated New York, May 23d, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOSEPHINE STEIN, as executrix, and Alexander Stein and Emil Heuel, as executors of the last will and testament of Conrad Stein, deceased, plaintiffs, against NETTIE REUTLINGER, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Emanuel Reutlinger, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of June, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-first Street, distant one hundred and sixty-four feet and six inches easterly from the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Sixty-first Street, which point is opposite the middle of a party wall; running thence northerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of said party wall one hundred feet and five inches; thence easterly parallel with Sixty-first Street, twenty-one feet; thence southerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of another party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-first Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of Sixty-first Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York City, May 24th, 1900.

JACOB WOLF, Referee.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

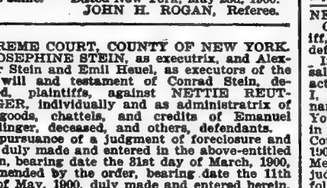

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,296.97, with interest thereon from the 22d day of May, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $307.25, together with the expenses of the sale. The amount of the unpaid Croton water meter charge since September 12, 1899, will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, 21st day of May, 1900.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

my22-2aw3wTu&F&je13

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—FREDERICK STEINBERGER, plaintiff, against BLANCHE MINZESHEIMER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of June, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-first Street, distant one hundred and sixty-four feet and six inches easterly from the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Sixty-first Street, which point is opposite the middle of a party wall; running thence northerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of said party wall one hundred feet and five inches; thence easterly parallel with Sixty-first Street, twenty-one feet; thence southerly, parallel with Lexington Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of another party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-first Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of Sixty-first Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York City, May 24th, 1900.

JACOB WOLF, Referee.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

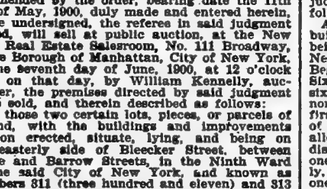

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $12,504, with interest thereon from the 18th day of May, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $407.55, together with the expenses of the sale. The amount of the unpaid Croton water meter charge since September 12, 1899, will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, 21st day of May, 1900.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

my22-2aw3wTu&F&je13

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—FREDERICK STEINBERGER, plaintiff, against BLANCHE MINZESHEIMER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of June, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Great Sale of Shirt Waists.

Notwithstanding that just before a holiday there is an extra great demand for these popular articles of dress, and that at regular prices they are values that cannot be surpassed, yet, in pursuance of our policy of "clean stock always, no matter what the loss," we have made reductions that, beginning To-day,

WILL ENABLE YOU TO BUY

Three ninety-eight Waists	*at*	*1.98*	
Two twenty-five Waists	*at*	*1.49*	
Dollar fifty Waists	*at*	*98*	*cents*
Dollar nineteen Waists	*at*	*79*	*cents*
Ninety-eight cent Waists	*at*	*59*	*cents*
Fifty-nine cent Waists	*at*	*39*	*cents*

ABOVE REDUCTIONS APPLY TO

Finest Scotch and French Gingham, Plain Colored Chambray, Linen Gingham, English Madras, Dainty Dimity, Stylish Percale and Fancy Lawn Waists in this season's most desirable styles and colors; full fronts, with and without tucks and insertings; plain, tucked or pleated backs.

All This Season's Goods.

Special tables on main floor, plainly marked for easy selection!

Your Holiday Trip
will not be complete without
A Camera

Our special Decoration Day offer is a complete photographic outfit for.....3.98
Comprising
Cyclone, Jr., Camera—3½x3½
Self-adjustable shutter—Brilliant view finder—Double plate holder.
Developing and Fixing Powders—three-fibre Trays—Dark Room Lamp—
One doz. Print Paper—One doz. Plates.
The above entire outfit for taking, developing and printing pictures at special price of Three Ninety Eight.

American Flags for Decoration—

Best U. S. Standard Bunting—

3x5 ft.	1.19	8x12 ft.	4.74
4x6 ft.	1.73	10x15 ft.	7.19
5x8 ft.	2.44	10x20 ft.	10.64
6x9 ft.	2.98	12x18 ft.	9.39

15x25.....15.49
Poles and Brackets—at right prices.

For Misses and Girls

These are exceptional and timely offerings:

Girls' fine White Lawn Guimpe Dresses—ruffles and emb'y 4 to 14 yrs——value 2.98,.....1.49

Girls' Fine White Lawn Dresses—high neck—full blouse front—tucked yoke, ribbon run—lace and emb'y trim'd ruffles—4 to 14 yrs....3.98

Misses' and Girls' Box Coats—Covert, Kersey and Broadcloth—were 9.98 to 16.98.....4.98 and 5.98

Girls' All Wool Cheviot Serge Sailor Suits—best shades—fancy braid or inlaid cloth trim—4 to 14 yrs; value 4.98 and 5.98....3.75

Genuine Alligator Bags

Club and Oxford—A1 stock—Calf lined—solid brass locks and catches.
10, 11 and 12 inch.....2.6[illegible]
13, 14 and 15 inch.....3.69
16, 17 and 18 inch.....4.69

Summer Sale of Ladies' Underwear.

Reliable Qualities—Full Cut—Superior Shapes,
We Offer Goods of Merit,
At Prices That Make Them Exceptional Value.
Nothing Less!

Corset Covers	18	29	49	98
Drawers	24	39	47	65
Night Dresses	49	68	95	1.49
Skirts	95	1.24	1.59	2.49

Superior Garments—Superior Values!

Closed To-morrow, Decoration Day.

When sizes get depleted, selling is slow.

These are our harvest days—impediments to salesmen's quick service must be got out of the way; hence remnant lots of several hundred fancy cheviot and worsted suits with a scattering few blue cheviots and black serge have been collected at each of our stores to be "fired."

A few were $15, more were $18, and still more $20 and $25.

Sizes 32 to 34 go for $10.
Sizes 35 to 46 go for $12.50.
These suits on sale for this day only.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

FURS Should be Stored immediately.

The beauties of Cold Storage—

Cleanliness
Preservation
Renovation
Security

Where needed, we repair and remodel. Insurance is a free feature of our Cold Storage.

19th St. 6th Ave. 20th St.

Untrimmed Millinery.

Sailor Hats. Smooth and latest rough braids,—black, white or colored bands.

Duck and Piqué Hats for Cycling or Golf,—stitched or trimmed with colored and white scarfs.

Mull garden hats,—white and colored,—new shapes.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

ANSWERS WOMAN'S CHARGE

Detective Bennings Tells Why He Arrested Miss Hackett.

ASSERTS SHE ENTERED SALOON

Counsel Forces Admissions from Him —Woman Calls Witness "Traitor" —Policeman's Evidence Against Dive.

Ex-Magistrate Kudlich, as counsel for Dora Hackett, in the trial before Police Commissioner Abell, on her complaint against Detective Bennings of the West Eightieth Street Station for alleged unjustified arrest, by close questioning yesterday afternoon brought out information regarding the bailing of the prisoner, and tried hard to show that representatives of Bennings had so alarmed Miss Hackett's friends that they were afraid to testify.

Miss Hackett, who is employed as parlormaid in the Victoria Hotel, was arrested on the night of April 16. The next morning, in Jefferson Market Police Court, the detective made no complaint against her.

Charles McFaull, a blacksmith of 343 East Thirtieth Street, and his wife were both present. McFaull had not been present when the case was called last Thursday, and ex-Magistrate Kudlich had told Commissioner Abell that McFaull had been scared away.

McFaull, pale and stammering, at first testified in answer to Mr. Kudlich's questioning that he had known Miss Hackett for years and never knew anything derogatory to her character. Then, in answer to the questioning of Benning's lawyer, he said that he had been told by a Mrs. Nolan that Miss Hackett had caused trouble in the family of a Brooklyn druggist.

"When did this alleged woman tell you this," asked Mr. Kudlich.

"Last week," replied McFaull.

"You didn't know of it yourself?"

"No."

McFaull and his wife both denied that Miss Hackett's testimony that she had just returned from a call upon them was true. McFaull said that he had been at home all the evening, but didn't see her. His wife said that Miss Hackett had called the night before.

"You traitor!" Miss Hackett cried, when Mrs. McFaull testified.

McFaull and his wife insisted that nobody had been to see them or had threatened them in any way.

"I tried to get Miss Hackett to withdraw the case because I didn't want to get so much newspaper notoriety," McFaull said.

"Then you admit you tried to get her to withdraw?"

"Yes, but nobody threatened me."

"McFaull, what is your business?"

"I am a horseshoer."

"Do you often go bonds for people?"

"I did once, about seven years ago."

"Now, when you went on Miss Hackett's bond, what property did you offer?"

"I didn't swear," McFaull stammered. "I just showed my business card."

"Haven't the police said anything to you about this bond since?"

"No, I haven't been threatened by anybody."

Bennings swore that he saw Miss Hackett loitering on the northwest corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, saw her speak to two men, then go into a saloon on that corner.

"I haven't any opinion of any woman who goes into that saloon," said Bennings. "When she came out she accosted another man."

Policeman Koehler testified he was on the same corner, saw her accost the three men, and pay the alleged visit to the saloon.

Court Clerk Durand of the Jefferson Market Court was called and testified that Bennings told him that he hadn't heard what Miss Hackett said to the two men she accosted, as alleged, and he had never seen her before. He directed him to take the matter before the Magistrate at once, as he had no case at all. This was the reason that no complaint was pressed.

The ex-Magistrate questioned Bennings closely about his practice in arresting women. The detective admitted that he had never seen the woman before, and that he did not have sufficient evidence to hold Miss Hackett, even if his story was true.

Miss Hackett took the stand and said that she was at the house of the McFaulls on the night of the arrest. She denied having had any trouble with a druggist in Brooklyn.

Commissioner Abell reserved decision and will refer the case to the board.

Policeman Koehler, in his testimony against Miss Hackett, said the saloon she was alleged to have entered was a resort for disorderly women, and that "lots of women come and go there." Upon ex-Magistrate Kudlich's attempt to make him explain why he permitted the proprietor thus to violate the law, Commissioner Abell at once cut short the interrogatories, saying they had no bearing upon the case in hand.

LINER LOST A PROPELLER.

Accident the Cause of the New York's Tardiness—Will Sail Again To-morrow.

Somewhere on the ocean's bottom, about midway between here and Cherbourg, the big bronze propeller of the twin-screw American Line steamship New York and about sixteen feet of one of her shafts have been lying since last Tuesday. At 9:20 o'clock on the evening of that day the shaft broke off just at the point where it emerged from the vessel, carrying with it the bracket that supported it at the outer end of the sleeve.

It was found that the injury was such that the voyage could be continued with one engine, and during the rest of the trip an average speed of about 15 knots was held, the ship arriving here on Sunday night, about thirty-six hours after she was expected.

A diver sent down yesterday reported finding scratches on the vessel's side, which led to the belief that some wreckage had struck the shaft, causing it to snap in two. This theory is strengthened by the fact that several steamers have reported sighting pieces of derelicts in the neighborhood where the mishap occurred. According to Samuel Bettle, manager of the International Navigation Company, which is the American Line's agent here, the New York will be sent to Southampton and there placed in dry dock for repairs.

"In this country," he said yesterday, "there is only one dry dock large enough for the vessel, that one being at Newport News, and, besides, the duplicate machinery kept in case of accidents is on the other side."

James A. Wright, Second Vice President of the company, said that the repairs would probably keep the ship out of service for one voyage only, and that hence no substitute would be put on in her place. At the offices of the line it was learned that 25 per cent. of their passage money will be returned to the passengers who sail on the New York to-morrow, owing to the fact that they will reach the other side on Friday instead of Wednesday of next week.

EFFORT TO SAVE DR. KENNEDY.

Motion for New Trial on Ground of Newly Discovered Evidence.

Lawyer William W. Cantwell, the counsel for Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, the dentist who is now in Sing Sing under sentence of death for the murder of Dollie Reynolds on Aug. 16, 1898, appeared before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court yesterday morning with a motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

Farley and Wagner, two of the new witnesses, say they saw Dr. Kennedy at the St. George Ferry at 12:45 A. M. on the morning of the murder, and Mrs. McKelvey says that she saw him at New Dorp a couple of hours later. Assistant District Attorney Hennessey declares that the evidence on which the motion for a new trial is based is of very little worth.

Broadway and 11th Street.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

At the first fitting customers are provided with facilities by which they may order any of the 35 varieties by mail.

$3.50 per pair.

Sizes 1 to 9. Widths 00 to 5.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.
Basement.

Made of heavy Muslin,—at prices below the cost of material by the yard.

Sheets,—hemmed, ready for use.

Size.		Each.
54x90	inches	40c
63x93½	"	45c
72x99	"	55c
81x99	"	60c
90x99	"	58 & 65c

Pillow Cases.

Size.	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
45x38½ in.	14c.	19c. each.
50x38½ "	16c.	21c. "
54x38½ "	17c.	22c. "

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A Place to Dream In.

"After all, one half of life is tolerable only for its dreaming."

A hint for cool Summer bedrooms that will be an inspiration to dreamers by day or by night.

In green and white——Our Japanese Linen Rugs in natural greenish and white tints give the keynote; 6x9 ft., $7.50. Artistic, rich creamy tones in perfectly smooth white enamel suites. Odd bureaux from $11.50, washstands from $4.25, chiffoniers from $8.50, chairs from $2.35. Thin green and white cotton stuffs for the bed canopy and window hangings; dainty pillows for accents.

To have a room where one could almost fancy one's-self in a bower of Eden combined with economy, one must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

FLAT LAST SHOES.

The latest novelty in men's footwear. Sold by custom bootmakers at 6.00 to 9.00.

Read Our Prices:

6.00 Calf Oxfords (wing tip) at	3.98
4.00 Patent Leather Oxfords at	2.97
5.00 Russet Oxfords (wing tip)	3.98
Box Stitch Oxfords (patent leather)	4.98

BARBARA AUB TO BE TRIED.

District Attorney Calls Up Perjury Case in Court.

The District Attorney created some surprise yesterday by appearing before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court with a motion to have a date set for the trial of Barbara Aub, against whom an indictment for perjury was found in 1895. She had made a statement to Recorder Goff to the effect that all the evidence she had given against Walter L. S. Langerman, whom she had accused of criminal assault, was false.

HALLE TO BE TRIED ON JUNE 11.

Date Fixed by Justice Fursman Despite Protests of Murderer's Counsel.

Aaron Halle, who shot and killed Mary McCarthy in a dry goods store at Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

Justice Fursman was asked by the District Attorney to set a date for Halle's trial.

"I think that June 11 will be a good time," he said, after some consideration. "That will be soon enough, and yet it will give both sides plenty of time to prepare."

This did not please Lawyer George Simpson, who represented Abraham Levy, counsel for Halle.

"I strenuously object to this proceeding," he said. "I don't think it's right that a date should be set for this trial in the absence of Mr. Levy."

"It wouldn't make any difference whether he was here or not," said Justice Fursman. "I would have decided upon the same date, anyway."

Mr. Levy has several motions to make previous to the setting of the day for trial," said Mr. Simpson.

"Why, isn't he here to make them, then?" said the Judge.

"He's out of town on important business," said Simpson, "and I hope that you will defer setting a date until he returns."

Justice Fursman said that it was wholly in the province of the Court to set the case for trial, and the prisoner was led back to the Tombs.

WHEELMEN IN POLICE COURTS.

Ninety-three Persons Arraigned on the Charge of Scorching.

Ninety-three bicyclists were arraigned in the various police courts in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday charged with "scorching."

Twenty-six were arraigned in the West Side Court, before Magistrate Pool, and all, except one, a boy, were fined, the amounts varying from $1 to $5.

Magistrate Hogan, in the Yorkville Court, discharged all of the ten men brought before him with a caution to keep within a speed of eight miles an hour.

Thirty-nine men were brought before Magistrate Mott and he fined each $5.

Magistrate Meade, in the Harlem Court, had seventeen persons before him, and fined each of them $3.

After a hard chase one "scorcher" was rounded up for Jefferson Market Court. He was fined $3.

ALARM AMONG SALOON MEN.

Plymouth Church Meeting to be Followed by Active Work Against Violators of the Law.

As a result of the big anti-saloon meeting in Plymouth Church on Sunday night, many Raines law hotel proprietors in Brooklyn were in an uneasy state of mind yesterday.

J. Q. A. Henry, State Superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League, stated at the meeting that the league had evidence of violations of the law against saloon keepers in the vicinity of Plymouth Church, and that steps would be taken to punish the offenders. Yesterday Mr. Henry declared that he also had evidence against many other saloons in different parts of Brooklyn. He also stated that the crusade in the borough had only virtually begun, and that preparations were being made to carry on the movement on an extensive scale. Cameras, he said, were being used by the representatives of the league in securing evidence against saloon keepers.

The charges made at the Plymouth Church meeting that most of the 1,500 or more Raines law hotels in Brooklyn were kept as immoral resorts have stirred up the local police.

"I intend to send to the church people about this," said Deputy Chief McLaughlin, "and if I can get any information from them that will be of assistance to the police in seeing that the law is not violated, I will be very much obliged. I am willing to help the church in every way I can to see that the law is enforced."

Asylum Boys Will Be In Parade.

The inmates of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Asylum, at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Broadway, numbering 250 boys, paraded yesterday afternoon to enable Edward D. Greenfield, Grand Marshal of the Memorial Day parade, to decide whether or not they would be granted a place in that parade. The paraders were led by the asylum band, numbering eighty-five pieces. Mr. Greenfield decided that the boys would be given a place in the parade.

Many Milk Dealers Fined.

A number of milk dealers were fined yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions for selling impure milk. Louis Erhardt, the owner of a milk depot in West Thirtieth Street, paid the heaviest penalty. He was fined $300 and paid the amount. Isaac Goldman of 110 Norfolk Street paid $50, Matild Silverstein of 154 Lenox Avenue $25, and sixteen others smaller amounts.

Ground Broken for New Church.

Ground was broken with appropriate ceremonies at 9 o'clock yesterday morning for the new edifice which will forthwith be erected at the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-third Street by the Church of the Advent. The Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel is pastor. It is expected the church will be ready for occupancy by next Christmas.

For to-morrow our stores are abundantly supplied with all your needs in clothes, furnishings and hats.

Suits of fancy worsted $16 to $28, of fancy cheviot $12 to $24, of striped flannel $10 to $20, of blue serge $12 to $22.

Fancy colored shirts $1 up to $3.—and furnishings of every description.

Pearl Alpines, $2 & $3. Straw Hats, $1.50 & $2.50. Golf Hats, Caps, etc.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Special Offering of
Brass and Enameled Bedsteads.

100 Heavy Brass Bedsteads, 1½-inch post, bowed foot, heavily mounted, all sizes,
$24.00,
value $35.00.

150 White Enamel Bedsteads, two patterns, straight and bow foot, brass mountings, all sizes,
$7.00,
value $10.50.

Mattresses and Bedding made up in our own workrooms.

Hammocks.

We are showing this week a large assortment of hammocks, at prices ranging from
$1.25 to $5.00
each.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

IMBODEN'S SLAYER CONVICTED.

Hernandez, Who Murdered American in Honduras, Sentenced.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The State Department to-day received the following cablegram from United States Minister Hunter, dated at Guatemala City, Honduras, May 27:

"Hernandez has been convicted of the murder of Imboden and the wounding of Gold at San Pedro Sula, Honduras, and sentenced, on the 25th inst., to ten years' imprisonment."

The shooting occurred some time last Winter, at San Pedro Sula. The two men, Imboden and Gold, Virginians, were playing billiards, when Hernandez, a native of Honduras, entered the room and shot them, killing Imboden and wounding Gold. The assault appeared to have been peculiarly cold-blooded, for the reason that Hernandez started out to kill any "Gringoes," otherwise Americans, whom he might meet.

The murderer was a Clerk of the Court, which met at San Pedro, and as there seemed to be a disposition in some quarters to protect him from the consequences of his crime, the State Department called upon Mr. Hunter to insist to the Government of Honduras that proper punishment should be meted out.

HELD ALIMONY AS SECURITY.

Mr. Brown Refused to Pay Unless His Music Box Was Returned.

Because he wanted his music box back, Alvah W. Brown, a prominent life insurance agent, came near being committed for contempt of court yesterday. Mr. Brown and his wife are separated. He has been paying her $300 a month alimony for some time. Recently, according to Mr. Brown, his wife got hold of a music box belonging to him and which he valued very highly. He said he had purchased the box before his marriage. He demanded the return of the instrument and said that if he did not get it back he would pay no more alimony. Then Mrs. Brown brought the action for contempt.

Justice Lecentritt ordered that Brown pay the alimony due and Brown's counsel asked that the Justice issue another order compelling Mrs. Brown to give up the music box. Decision was reserved on that point.

Trolley Car Conductor Killed.

Michael Roe, twenty-five years old, of Woodside, a conductor on the New York and Queens County trolley line, was killed yesterday by being crushed between two cars in the company's barn in Woodside. The trolley pole of Roe's car had slipped off the wire and Roe jumped off to fix it. While he was standing at the rear of his car another backed down on him.

President of Mt. St. Vincent Alumnae.

At the fifth anniversary of the Mount St. Vincent Alumnae Association, held Sunday at the convent in Mount St. Vincent, Mrs. Charles F. Nagle was re-elected President for the fourth consecutive term.

O'Neill's.

Another Great Purchase of Untrimmed Straw Hats

goes on sale this morning. It comprises thousands of choice Dress Shapes, equally as good, if not better than those offered last week. These goods are worth 95c. to $1.25 each, but we offer them at this sale for

25c. Each.

They are all of this season's newest and best shapes.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

No Summer Home is considered to be complete without an Aeolian or a Pianola.

The Aeolian

Is really a solo orchestra brought within the home and can be played by every member of the family. It opens up the rich field of orchestral music to every one. As its technical capacity is unlimited, it enables the player to execute every note of the score—an achievement which it is next to impossible for two hands to accomplish.

While the Æolian has technical powers immeasurably beyond those of the most skilled technician, the performer IS COMPLETE MASTER OF THE EXPRESSION. This is the secret of the Æolian's fascination. It is responsive to the player's every feeling.

Prices range from $75 to $2,500.

The Pianola

Is an instrument by means of which ANY ONE can play the piano.

It is increasing the repertoire of amateur and professional pianists by making the entire literature of the piano instantly available without study and without practice.

The Pianola looks like a small cabinet. It has small felt-covered fingers that rest on the keys of the piano, and, operated by pneumatic power, strike the keys with a pliant, yielding, and remarkably sympathetic touch that is almost identical with that of the human fingers. When not in use the Pianola may be easily rolled away from the piano and moved to another part of the room.

Price $250.

The great popularity of these instruments in Summer Homes

is a pertinent illustration of their practical value. In these retreats, away from musical entertainment, an Aeolian or a Pianola provides the pleasure of hearing any composition one's mood may call for ANY TIME, with the added pleasure of producing the music one's self.

Symphonies, overtures, or rag-time favorites may be summoned at will. Dance music is always available.

They are an inexhaustible source of entertainment and INVALUABLE ALLIES TO THE HOSTESS, for they always know how to play.

THE AEOLIAN CO., 18 W. 23d St., N. Y.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY beg to announce that owing to the rapidly increasing demand for Aeolians and Pianolas among Brooklyn residents, they WILL OPEN A BROOKLYN BRANCH at 500 Fulton St. on May 31st.

WEDDING GLASSWARE
ATTRACTIVE PRICES
Dorflinger's
915 Broadway, near 21st Street
36 Murray Street, New York

BISHOP ON FALSE PROPHETS.

Dr. Littlejohn Warns Graduates of the General Theological Seminary Against Disguised Disloyalty.

Bishop Littlejohn preached the baccalaureate sermon before the members of the graduating class of the General Theological Seminary in the chapel of the seminary last night. The Bishop took his text from St. Matthew, ii., 15-16. He said:

"A prophet is one who teaches. Religious prophets teach by preaching. There are two kinds of prophets, those who are true and those who are false. The true prophet often furnishes the turning point in the destinies of men.

"Falseness never becomes so dangerous as when advanced under the cloak of sincerity. Truth is never in such danger as when spoken by bad men. He must be a false prophet who speaks the truth but lives the lie.

"It is the credulous man who gives the false prophet an existence. Credulity is the child of indolence. By credulity we are misled. It is because people do not inquire too closely into the teachings of false prophets that gives them a chance at success. The teachings of a false prophet are speculative. On the face of them the teachings are often true, but a false prophet seldom means what he says. He claims loyalty to the church in order to deceive you. He will destroy, if he can, the equilibrium that God has created in the Church. It is the false prophet who assumes a cloak of ecclesiastical authority that is the most dangerous. He appears to us in sheep's clothing, when he is but a wolf. His sheep's clothing is often made up of high-sounding but defective philosophy, in the interpretation of God's Word.

"In the Christian religion there can be no revelation except by word of God. It is the truth that has been with us for ages, the word which will ever withstand all manner of false prophets.

"The Church has had a long, a varied experience. God foresaw the evils of false prophets, and he provided for them. Under His provisions the Church has gone on and on, growing in glory and strength."

Bishop Moore Stricken.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 28.—The Right Rev. John Moore, the aged Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of St. Augustine, Fla., was stricken with paralysis yesterday while delivering a sermon in the pulpit of St. Mary's Church, Allegheny. His condition to-day is serious, but immediate death is not expected. The eminent prelate, it is believed, however, will be compelled to abandon active work.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'WAY AND 30TH. AT 8:15. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2:15. AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY. *LAST WEEK.* A RUNAWAY GIRL. WITH JAMES T. POWERS & 65 OTHERS.

CONTIN. PERFORM. 5th Ave. PROCTOR'S 15-25-50c. Vaudeville. 4 COHANS in The Governor's Son, Rossow Midgets, George Fuller Golden, Yorke and Adams.

23d St. Palace. "Tally-ho" Operetta, Harry Dodd & Co. Jess Dandy, 8 Guitanos, Fred Niblo, o're. Adelaide Hermann, Queen of Magic; Macart's Dogs & Monkeys, Lillie Western.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. VOLUNTEER BENEFIT AMERICAN ARMY & NAVY AID SOCIETY. To-night (Tues.) Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

KEITH'S PERKINS D. FISHER. WILLIAMS AND TUCKER. LADELL AND O'NEIL. NAWNS, BUNTH AND RUDD. NAVARROS. BIOGRAPH—Troop Train Crossing the Veldt. TO-MORROW, DOORS OPEN 9:30 A. M.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Farewell night—at 8. TO-NIGHT—FAREWELL—LAST TIME. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EVGS. 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO

KOSTER AND BIAL'S 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Special Matinée Tom'w Res'd Seats, 50c. Entire New Variety Bill.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. UTOPIAN BURLESQUERS. "The Black Cat"—"Hotel Razzle Dazzle."

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. Orchestral Concerts.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BARGAIN MAT. WED. ALL SEATS 50c. QUO VADIS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Always Crowded. WOMAN & WINE Mats. Decoration Day & Sat. 2. Eve. at 8:15.

Nowhere Else to go! Souvenirs June 5, 100th Time CASINO! The Casino Girl! Roof Opens June 6 with Summer Soirees!

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S, 125th St. & 7th Av. FRED. HALLEN AND MOLLIE FULLER. MR. & MRS. TONY FARRELL AND OTHERS.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—NANOT & CO.

GRAND Opera House LAST WEEK Mr. Chauncey Olcott in "A Romance of Athlone." Mat. To-morrow, 25c & 50c

Huber's 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Louisiana Troubadours; Albert, perfect man.

THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races

May 29, 30, 31, June 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14.

Six Races To-day at 2:30 P. M.

THE PREAKNESS STAKES.

Trains direct to the track via Long Island Railroad. Leave E. 34th St., N. Y., at 12:40 (1:00 parlor cars.) 1:10, 1:30 P. M.

LEAVE PARK ROW, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge and 5th Av. B'klyn "L" every 10 minutes. Express stopping at City Hall, Flatbush Av. and 9th St. Stations only.

LEAVE WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., B'klyn, Ferry, every 20 minutes. Music by Lander.

FIELD STAND 50 CENTS.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

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The New York Times.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firmer.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 79¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 43c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26½c; cotton, middling, 09½c; Iron, northern, No. 1 foundry, $21.00; butter, western creamery, 20½c.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday refused to agree to the Senate amendment to the Naval bill relating to armor plate and an armor plate factory. It adopted an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to buy armor at such price as he may deem necessary to pay, and sent the bill to conference. The anti-trust measures will be taken up in the House and voted on this week. The Senate considered the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, adopted several amendments, among them one conditionally appropriating $5,000,000 for the St. Louis Exposition in 1903. The Senate adjourned until Thursday. The Senate Committee reported unfavorably on the Constitutional amendment providing for election of Senators by popular vote.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Lord Roberts is now just outside Johannesburg, and reports that he intends to enter the city at noon to-day. He evidently expects no opposition, and says that he has received word that the mines have not been injured. Confirmation of the latter statement comes from other sources. The Orange Free State was formally annexed to the British Empire yesterday. It is to be known in the future as the Orange River State. At a dinner in London last evening Lord Salisbury made a definite statement as to the future of the two Boer republics. He said that no shred of independence would be allowed to them; there would never be a chance of a repetition of the present war. Russian interest in the war continues in a marked degree, and many of the newspapers call on the Czar to intervene. It is declared that the South African Republic is about to open peace negotiations. The Chinese rebellion is assuming larger proportions. It is said the "Boxers" have the support of the Empress and the whole Manchu army. Plotting and massacre at Peking are feared, and the foreign envoys have called for guards. Authority has been sent Minister Conger, on his request, to call on the nearest United States naval vessel. Mrs. Gladstone is growing weaker. Gen. de Galliffet yesterday resigned the War Portfolio of the French Ministry. The leader of the Venezuela rebels is a prisoner. Sir Thomas Lipton entertained Americans at a banquet yesterday.—Pages 1, 2, and 6.

Page 1.

At places on the Lower Rio Grande the ignorant Mexican population were badly frightened by the eclipse. At Iguale they broke into the church for protection.

Page 2.

It is reported in Washington that John D. Long has been selected for the Republican nomination for Vice President.

Page 3.

Willard A. Cobb, President of the State Civil Service Commission, died at Lockport, N. Y.

Republicans from up the State believe that either Senator White or Senator Stranahan will be nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

The American Ice Company yesterday secured an order from Justice Andrews to show cause why proceedings against it should not be stopped.

By the secession of a supporter of Charles A. Hess the partisans of Capt. Goddard obtained a quorum last night, organized the Twelfth Congress Republican District Convention, and elected Bliss and Goddard delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

Page 6.

The Methodist General Conference at Chicago completed the business before it and adjourned.

Page 7.

Dr. Parkhurst yesterday, on the eve of his departure for Europe, freely expressed his views on Tammany, the Ice Trust, and Gov. Roosevelt.

It became known yesterday that Assemblyman Fallows is entitled to receive a fee for an inheritance tax case in which he took no part, having been appointed to assist in collection of the tax after the check therefor had been received at the Department of Finance.

Page 12.

The final negotiations by which the Consolidated Gas Company will take over the Standard Company have been completed.

Joseph Collins, steward of Fort Hancock, yesterday made further charges against Lieut. Martin, that caused another sensation at the court-martial.

Curator Ditmars and Keeper Snyder of Bronx Zoological Park yesterday, after an exciting experience, bagged two deadly king cobras in a roomful of snakes that had escaped from their cages.

In the contest of the will of Robert Bonner yesterday, Lawyer Van Vorst testified that Mr. Bonner was dissatisfied with the widow of his son, Andrew Allen Bonner, and wanted to prevent her from sharing in the estate.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 4.
Court Calendars.—Page 4.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 4.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 4.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER ILL.

Has Been Successfully Operated Upon for Appendicitis.

William Rockefeller is at his home, 689 Fifth Avenue, recovering from an operation for appendicitis. The following statement was given out last night in connection with the case:

"Mr. William Rockefeller had a slight attack several weeks ago that indicated appendicitis. Under the advice of his physician he had an operation for appendicitis performed after he had recovered from the attack, and he is doing splendidly. The operation was performed by Dr. Robert F. Weir, assisted by Dr. Henry Walker and Dr. Walter B. James.

"The advice of his physicians was that the attack might recur at any time unless the operation was performed, and that it was best to operate while his general health was normal and there was a minimum of risk."

RAILROAD WAR IN CHICAGO.

Surface Lines Prepare to Meet the Five-Cent Elevated Road Fare.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 29.—With the opening of the Northwestern Elevated Road Thursday there will be inaugurated an intramural transportation warfare that promises to bring lower fares within reach of Chicagoans.

The Chicago Union Traction Company, under its new management, has prepared to offset the influence of a five-cent fare from Wilson Avenue and Evanston Avenue to the heart of the down-town district by issuing transfers on its Evanston Avenue line good to the extremities of Edgewater. It costs 10 cents to get to Edgewater at present.

It is a war between the Yerkes interests and the Chicago Union Traction Company, and is attributed to the efforts of Mr. Yerkes to make his elevated roads the trunk lines for suburban traffic.

To Extend Call to Western Pastor.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 29.—At a meeting of the Second Congregational Church this evening it was voted unanimously to tender a call to the Rev. W. H. Selden of Elgin, Ill. The church has been without a pastor since last August, when the Rev. Dr. Walter M. Barrows died as a result, it is said, of the criticisms which reflected on him after he married Perry Belmont and Mrs. Sloane, a few hours after Mrs. Sloane's divorce.

Best Memorial Day trips by Beautified Day Line Steamers "Albany" and "New York."—Adv.

LAWYERS OPPOSE HAZEL'S APPOINTMENT

Buffalo Deputation Say He Is Unfitted for Judgeship.

CALL ON THE NEW YORK BAR

Meeting of Committee on Judicial Nominations Hurriedly Summoned to Meet Them Late Last Night.

A committee of five members of the bar of Buffalo came to the city last night on the Empire State express and met the Committee on Judicial Nominations of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York at the clubhouse, 42 West Forty-fourth Street. The object of the visit of the lawyers from Buffalo was to convince the New York lawyers that John R. Hazel of Buffalo was not fitted for the position of United States District Judge for the Western District of New York, to which position he has been nominated by President McKinley.

The Committee on Judicial Nominations of the Local Bar Association had already decided on a special meeting of the entire association for to-morrow night to discuss the situation. The call for the meeting had been sent out signed by seven members of the committee and fifteen other members of the association. The meeting of the committee at which this action was decided on was held on Thursday evening last. Robert W. De Forest, Chairman of the committee; Horace Russell and William E. Curtis, members, declined to sign the call.

The meeting called last night by the committee to hear the lawyers from Buffalo was rather unexpected, and it was called in a hurry, after a telegram had been received from the Buffalo committee. It was nearly 11 o'clock when the delegation from Buffalo arrived, and at once they went into secret session with the local committee. The session lasted until nearly 2 o'clock this morning.

Members of the association who were at the clubhouse while the committee was in session were free in the expression of opinion that the fight was strictly a Republican partisan affair, and that it should be left to the Platt and anti-Platt forces to settle. This means that if the same opinion prevails at the meeting to-morrow night there will be an exciting time among the members of the association. Some will be opposed to the association's taking any action at all, while others will be divided upon the question of passing resolutions condemning the nomination.

The call which was sent out yesterday for the meeting to-morrow is signed by twenty-two members of the association, among them being Paul D. Cravath, ex-Justice William N. Cohen, John De Witt Warner, John McLean Nash, John L. Cadwalader, William G. Choate, Theodore Connoly, George F. Butterworth, and Everett P. Wheeler.

The greatest secrecy was maintained as to the names of the members of the Buffalo committee. One of this delegation, asked to tell who he and his companions were, replied:

"We are the guests of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and, as the guests of this organization, we do not feel inclined to say anything about our mission to the city or give the names of those in the party. We will remain here until after the meeting to-morrow night, and at that meeting we may present the same arguments that we presented to the committee here to-night."

Col. R. G. Monroe, one of the members of the local committee, said that a subcommittee of the Committee on Judicial Nominations would meet some time to-day and hear further argument from the Buffalo representatives as to the situation, and that the sub-committee would make a report to be presented at the meeting of the association to-morrow night.

Ex-Justice William N. Cohen, another member of the committee, said:

"Nothing will be made public until the meeting of the entire association on Thursday night."

It was understood that as part of the argument against Mr. Hazel's appointment one of the Buffalo delegation presented to the committee copies of letters written by several Judges, some now in the United States District Courts. These letters were addressed to President McKinley and protested against the appointment, on the grounds that Mr. Hazel did not have the necessary experience as a lawyer to qualify him for the position.

Another protest was that from the Lake Carriers' Association of Buffalo, which is a powerful organization, having control of shipping interests on the great lakes. The delegate presenting these documents is understood to have declared that numerous indorsements had been obtained in Buffalo for Mr. Hazel by threats of political destruction on the part of those who had control of the Republican Party in Erie County.

Just what was said by other Buffalo representatives could not be learned from either them or the local committee.

MR. DEPEW STANDS BY HAZEL.

Senator Justifies His Action in Indorsing the Buffalo Man's Application for Judgeship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The storm of protest aroused in Western New York by the appointment of John R. Hazel to a Federal Judgeship has made itself felt here with some rather unlooked for results.

President McKinley shifted the responsibility to the shoulders of Senator Depew by telling Buffalo men who visited him to protest against Hazel's appointment that he would withdraw the nomination if they would get Mr. Depew to withdraw his indorsement. They made this known to Mr. Depew, who was placed in a rather embarrassing position, particularly as the President had not hinted a thing of the sort to him, and also as Senator Platt, not Senator Depew, was the chief mover in applying for the appointment of Hazel. He told the Buffalo people that he could not withdraw his indorsement.

Mr. Depew was asked to-night whether he had any intention of withdrawing his recommendation of Hazel in view of the protests made during the past few days, and replied that he had not. In view of the fact that by the President's action Mr. Depew is now charged with the responsibility of Mr. Hazel's appointment, the Senator was asked for a statement of his position.

"Mr. Hazel," replied Senator Depew, "came first to Mr. Platt, not to me. I am not much of a patronage dispenser. Mr. Platt agreed to support him, and he then came to me. I always like to know something about a man when he asks for my indorsement, and in response to my request Mr. Hazel submitted the most remarkable recommendations I ever have seen.

"He produced letters from every Judge in the Eighth Judicial District, a district whose bench compares favorably with the bench of any district in the State of New York. These eminent Judges did not merely sign their names to a petition, but wrote letters, cordial, emphatic letters. He had the indorsement of every County Judge in the Western District of New York. He had the indorsement of every District Attorney in the district, and he had the indorsement of more than half the bar of Buffalo, including many of the most eminent lawyers there.

"I recognized the names of men whose standing at the bar I knew well, men who had been retained as counsel in past times by the road. The name of Spencer Clinton alone would have been enough to decide me. He occupies a place at the Buffalo bar similar to those occupied by Choate and Root in New York; and he is no politician—doesn't know anything about politics.

"When I saw these recommendations, I said very frankly to Mr. Hazel: 'You have the most extraordinary lot of indorsements I have seen in all my life.' I told him that I should support him with pleasure, and I did so. I heard of no opposition to him then. I knew that there were two or three other candidates for the place—lawyers who wanted to be Judges—but they had no indorsements except their own letters. I did not ask for any further indorsement of Mr. Hazel, and do not see what more it would be possible to ask.

"The Judges who recommended Mr. Hazel so cordially were, some of them, men who had twelve years yet to serve; some who had just been elected; some who were about to retire by reason of the age limit, and, even if I were disposed to hunt for selfish motives in the actions of some of the ablest and most irreproachable Judges in the State of New York, it would be hard to suspect a selfish motive in such cases.

"Then eight or ten very reputable gentlemen from Buffalo came to Washington to protest against Mr. Hazel's appointment. They saw the President, and gathered from him that if I would withdraw my recommendation he would withdraw the nomination. They told me so, and asked me to withdraw my indorsement. I have heard nothing whatever from the White House to this effect. I suppose if a Senator who had recommended a man to office should withdraw the recommendation the President would naturally feel disposed to withdraw the nomination.

"I told them that I had made this recommendation on the recommendations of the Supreme Court Justices, County Judges, District Attorneys, and a majority of the bar, and that I could not withdraw it. To do so, after basing my recommendation on theirs, would be to imply that I now felt a doubt of their veracity and suspected them of falsehood and unworthy motives. It would be a direct insult to every member of the bench of Western New York.

"My recommendation of Mr. Hazel was based entirely on these indorsements. I had no personal knowledge of his standing at the bar, but that is not surprising, since a man who has won such fame in his profession that his professional standing is known throughout the State will not usually be candidate for a twenty-five-hundred-dollar-a-year Judgeship.

"As to the opposition to Mr. Hazel, I think it originated in politics. A man who has been active in politics, so active as to become the party leader in his county, cannot aspire to office without arousing political opposition."

"But it is said, Senator," it was suggested, "that Mr. Hazel has no experience in Federal practice."

"That was said of Judge Wallace," replied Mr. Depew, "when he was appointed. He had had no experience in admiralty or patent law, and he had served in the army, which, it was urged, was likely to make him still rustier. He was backed by Roscoe Conkling, and precisely the fight that is now being made against Mr. Hazel was made against him. The same arguments were advanced, almost in the same language. Judge Wallace was appointed. It was true that he did not know much about Federal practice, but he was a hard student and an energetic man, like Mr. Hazel; and he has proved to be one of the best Judges on the Federal bench. He is now a Circuit Judge, a promotion for merit.

"Judge Coxe, whose judicial district comprises the new district to which Mr. Hazel has been appointed, was opposed in the same way. He had practiced very little, and in Federal courts not at all. He was a nephew of Roscoe Conkling, and it was claimed that his appointment was due to political influence. But it did not take long for him to make an impression on the bar, and he is held in deservedly high esteem as a Judge. Neither of these Judges had such backing as Mr. Hazel had from Judges and lawyers."

It was suggested to Mr. Depew that the action of the Judges in recommending Mr. Hazel is explained by his opponents on the ground that they were afraid he would become a Supreme Court Judge, and wanted to sidetrack him into the Federal court.

"Well," commented the Senator, "that is an attack on the integrity of the Judges, and a much more serious reflection on their fitness for the positions they hold than any that has been made against Mr. Hazel."

ECLIPSE SCARED MEXICANS.

Frantic Mob Broke Into Church to Secure Protection.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 29.—Reports from the Lower Rio Grande, which was in the path of the totality of the solar eclipse, tell of serious disturbances in some benighted regions there through the superstitious fears of the ignorant Mexicans. In the little village of Iguala, on the Rio Grande, the Catholic Church Del Carmen suffered severely at the hands of an ignorant mob. During the first contact the people began streaming toward the church, but the doors were locked. At the main entrance complacently stood the padre, a young French priest named Agierre. He waved the crowd back and tried to make them overcome their superstitious fear by bravely awaiting the approaching total eclipse.

For a while he held the crowd in subjection, but at the sight of the heavy black shadow sweeping toward them the mob in affright made a rush for the doorway, trampled down the padre, and broke the heavy doors from their hangings. Many broke in through the low windows, and for a few minutes, in a heap of wrecked benches and amid fragments of statuary from an overturned altar, nearly the entire population of Iguala sat crouched until the bright sunlight reappeared.

News of the affair reached Edinborough, and an expedition, headed by Dr. W. R. Love, started in wagons for Iguala. Some eighteen or twenty people were more or less bruised and injured.

At Brownsville, Edinborough, and Reynosa there was some excitement, but through the foresight of the authorities in warning the people of the coming phenomenon nothing more serious than a general rush for the churches and cathedral was experienced.

On the Mexican side of the river the Government also prepared for the coming of the eclipse, and had all the troops in readiness in case of serious alarm or outbreak.

ALABAMA TRADE WITH EUROPE.

Trial Shipments of Steel and Bar Iron from Birmingham.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 29.—The return of Vice President James Bowron of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company from Europe has been followed by the shipment of several trial orders of Alabama bar iron and steel to the Old World.

Heretofore only raw pig iron has been exported, but it is understood that Mr. Bowron induced European consumers to make a test of finished ore and steel bars from this district, and as a result shipments of 20 tons of steel and 100 tons of bar iron were made to-day, and more will follow in the near future.

Alabama producers believe that a trial of these products is all that is necessary to build up a permanent trade in them abroad.

Commencement at Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 29.—The following have been picked by competition from the senior class to deliver the commencement parts at Harvard: Murray Seasongood, Cincinnati; H. L. Seaver, Dorchester, Mass.; R. S. Forbes, Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. G. Bauer, Jamaica Plain, Mass. F. W. C. Hersey of Lincoln, Mass., will represent the Graduate School.

Contractor Dies Suddenly in the Street.

Special to The New York Times.

RAHWAY, N. J., May 29.—Henry Rau, a contractor of Elizabeth, who drove here this afternoon, was taken ... with heart trouble and died in the street before help could reach him.

Through Cincinnati to the South.
A fine route is via New York Central, Lake Shore, and Big Four; splendid trains; quick time; luxurious ride. See New York Central time table. Trains leave at 1:00, 5:30, and 9:20 P. M.—Adv.

Pennsylvania Railroad's New Fast Express to Cleveland
leaves New York (West 23d St. Station) 8:25 P. M. daily, arrives Cleveland 11:30 A. M. next day.—Adv.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA

"Boxers" Said to Have Support of the Imperial Troops.

MASSACRE AT PEKING FEARED

Rebels Massed Outside—Foreign Envoys Call for Guards—Nine Methodist Missionaries Killed.

LONDON, May 30.—The Daily Express has the following from Shanghai, dated Tuesday:

"The rebellion continues to grow in intensity, and the gravest fears are entertained of its ultimate extent. The foreign envoys at Peking, fearing a massacre within the capital, have decided to bring up the guards of the legations.

"The rebels are now massing outside of Peking, and their numbers are reported to be constantly augmenting. Fresh contingents of armed malcontents are coming up almost hourly from the north.

"The imperial troops who were sent to disperse the rebels found themselves hopelessly outnumbered. Several hundreds were killed, and two guns and many rifles were captured, after which the greater part of the remaining troops went over to the rebels. They are now marching side by side.

"It is believed that the 'Boxers' have the sympathy of the entire Manchu Army in the anti-foreign crusade; and there is no doubt that they have the countenance of the Empress Dowager and of Prince Ching.

"The Belgian Minister, escorted by a strong body guard, has gone to obtain an audience of the Tsung-li-Yamen, a number of his countrymen, with their families, having been cut off by the rebels at Changhsin-tien.

"The position of the missionaries is one of extreme peril, unless aid is speedily forthcoming. It is feared that they will meet with the same fate as their unfortunate converts, whom the 'Boxers' are ruthlessly murdering."

Another dispatch from Shanghai says:

"It is believed that Russia is about to land troops at Taku from Port Arthur, where 20,000 men are in readiness. The Chinese are reported to be sending large masses of troops overland from Hu-nan and Kiang, but the Generalissimo refuses to assume command on the plea of sickness.

"The 'Boxers' assert that they are confident of receiving support from the Dowager Empress, Princes Kang-yi and Ching-Tuan, and the entire Manchu army. Throughout the North the 'Boxers' are enlisting hordes of desperadoes. They are intent upon expelling everything foreign."

The Peking correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The foreign guards have been summoned by the legations and will arrive immediately. This decision was well taken. The opinion is widespread that the powers should compel China to defray the cost of a measure which the apathy of the Chinese Government necessitates. All the French engineers and their families are reported safe."

The Times, commenting upon the situation in Peking, says:

"We must follow the excellent example set us by the Americans and must lose no time in telling the Tsung-li-Yamen that, unless they re-establish security for the life and property of our fellow-subjects in China without delay we shall take strong measures on our part."

The Times expresses the opinion that Great Britain will have to intervene vigorously for the defense of the elementary rights of British subjects.

SHANGHAI, May 29.—The Russian Minister at Peking has telegraphed asking that all the available gunboats be sent to Taku.

TIEN-TSIN, May 29.—A hundred American marines from the United States cruiser Newark are expected here at 11 o'clock to-night.

An armed rescue party of Frenchmen and Germans started this afternoon to try to relieve the besieged Belgians. The Viceroy, under the pressure of the French Consul, has permitted the rescuers to travel by railroad to Feng-tai, where Chinese protection ends.

A detachment of 200 Chinese soldiers has cleared the railway between here and Peking, and the ordinary service was resumed at noon.

Thirty Japanese have arrived from the gunboat Atagokan. The French flagship and the gunboat Surprise have left Taku.

PEKING, May 29.—The relief party has returned from Chang-hsin-tien, bringing twenty-five persons, including several women and children.

MINISTER CONGER ASKS AID.

Authorization Sent Him to Call on Nearest American Naval Vessel.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Such advices as have reached here indicate that the situation in China has assumed a very critical phase, and one calculated to tax the entire resources of the Chinese Government. The State Department has been in close communication with Mr. Conger, the Minister at Peking, and the Navy Department is doing its share, having placed the flagship Newark as far up the Pei-ho River as the Taku forts, which is the nearest point to Peking that the ship can reach.

The operations of the "Boxers" are increasing in magnitude. Their demonstrations are no longer local, and they appear to be governed in their movements by some well-settled design. They have murdered nine Methodist missionaries in one province, at the town of Pachow, and have closed in on Peking. Meanwhile the Chinese Army is suspected of disloyalty, this belief being strengthened by wholesale desertions of the soldiers to the "Boxers."

Minister Conger has appealed to the State Department for the protection of a marine guard for his legation. The department has promptly sent him an authorization to call upon the nearest United States naval vessel for assitance. It is not known yet whether he has availed himself of the permission. The ship he would naturally look to would be the Newark, and it is assumed that he has already communicated with Admiral Kempff on board that flagship.

According to reports, the Chinese Government has done everything in its power to meet the demands of the diplomatic body at Peking for the dispersion of the "Boxers," but it appears that the uprising is more serious than was at first apprehended, and even the resident Ministers at Peking are inclined to admit that the task is not an easy one for the Chinese Government.

So far all of the measures taken by the State Department look merely to the protection of the American Legation at Peking, the American Consulates in the vicinity, and the lives of such Americans as may be obliged to take refuge therein in the event of general rioting. The State Department is closely adhering to the practice it has always observed of non-interference in the Chinese disturbances, and it is not contemplated that the American forces shall take any part in the contest between the Chinese Government and the "Boxers," though it is assumed that Rear Admiral Remey, the Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Station, will take immediate steps to supply Rear Admiral Kempff, the senior squadron commander, with such naval force as he may need for safeguarding American interests at the treaty ports.

Change of Time of the Atlantic City Special.
Beginning Monday, May 28th, the Atlantic City express of the Central R. R. of New Jersey will leave New York, Liberty St., at 3:40 P. M., South Ferry 3:35 P. M. Returning, leave Atlantic City 8:30 A. M.—Adv.

FRENCH MINISTER RESIGNS

Gen. de Galliffet Surrenders the War Portfolio.

Says He Is Ill, but Public Believes His Action Due to the Premier's Utterances.

PARIS, May 30.—Gen. the Marquis de Galliffet, Minister of War, has resigned. It is officially announced that his successor is Gen. André.

In his letter to M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, asking him to place the resignation in the hands of the President of the Republic, Gen. de Galliffet pleads ill-health as a reason for his decision. His exact words are:

"I am very ill, and my health prevents me resisting all emotions of the moment."

The Official Journal this morning therefore contains the acceptance of the resignation, embodied in a decree signed by M. Loubet, which also appoints the new Minister of War.

After deciding upon Gen. André as the most suitable successor, the Premier telegraphed to him at Nemours, where he was taking part in the manoeuvres. Gen. André left immediately, arriving in Paris about 11:15 o'clock last evening. The interview at the Ministry of the Interior lasted about three-quarters of an hour. An understanding was rapidly reached regarding all points in the Ministerial programme, and at midnight the Premier was able to send the decree to the Official Journal.

In spite of his plea of ill-health this is not generally considered the sole reason for the resignation of Gen. de Galliffet. Having in view the apologetic statement made by M. Waldeck-Rousseau in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, there seems little doubt that he was annoyed by the word "felony" applied to an officer of the French Army, although there is little difference between this language of the Premier and that which Gen. de Galliffet himself had used at a previous sitting.

The Ministerial organs continue to give ill-health as the sole reason, the Figaro pointing out that, strictly speaking, Gen. de Galliffet's word "crime" is much harsher than "felony," which "exactly describes Capt. Fritsch's attitude of revolt toward his superior."

For a month his doctor had urged Gen. de Galliffet to resign, and a letter announcing his decision was read at the Cabinet council yesterday.

Whatever the true explanation, there can be no doubt on one point. Gen. de Galliffet's retirement is regarded with considerable regret. His straightforward conduct and his vigorous manner of dealing with opponents were the delight of his friends; and his rugged eloquence at times compelled even the admiration of his enemies.

Under his direction the army has benefited by quite a number of reforms, the most recent of which was his prohibition of the sale of harmful intoxicants. He also forbade that certain newspapers, noted for their attacks upon the army, should be placed at the military clubs.

It is difficult to say yet what effect the resignation will have upon the Cabinet.

Gen. André was appointed a General of Division a year ago and commands the Tenth Division of the Fifth Army Corps. He is sixty-two years old and an excellent type of the well-educated French soldier, distinguished by physical vigor and cool energy, as well as for intellectual quality. While commander of the Polytechnic School from December, 1893, to May, 1899, he showed himself a skillful as well as an energetic administrator. He has strenuously opposed the introduction of politics into the army, and it is therefore certain that he will co-operate with the Cabinet to make France peaceful. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor.

[Gaston Alexandre Auguste, Marquis de Galliffet, who became Minister of War when the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry was formed, June 22, 1899, was born in Paris, Jan. 30, 1830. He is one of the most highly respected men in France. He has always been considered clever and daring. In the days of the last Empire he was a favorite at Court and was the most popular leader of cotillions in the gay capital. His ancestors were great personages at the Court of Versailles in the days of Queen Marie Antoinette.

The Marquis entered the army at seventeen, as a private in the First Hussars. A year later he killed the fencing master of his corps in a duel, but this did not prevent his advancement, for four years later he became a Lieutenant, after having passed through the non-commissioned grades one after another.

During the Crimean war the Marquis was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor and attained the rank of Major for numerous feats of courage and gallantry in the same campaign. In Mexico he was severely injured at the battle of Puebla and almost died from exposure and the heat. He was struck in the stomach by a shell and the military surgeon pronounced it a hopeless case. He survived, however, and when the wound had healed a little a silver plate was made to cover it. He was able to resume service in 1868. He was later removed for engaging in a duel, but was reinstated, and in 1870 led the memorable cavalry charge at Sedan.

The troops which put down the Communists in Paris were under command of the Marquis de Galliffet. In 1872 he was in charge of the El Goleah expedition, which presented many difficulties for the transportation of troops. He overcame all obstacles by executing a rapid march through a desert country and subdued the tribes in revolt. For these services he was made a Commander of the Legion of Honor. He was one of the first of the recognized Royalists to rally to the support of the republic and became the personal friend of Gambetta.

In 1875 the Marquis was raised to the rank of a General of Division, retaining it until he retired in 1894, having reached the age limit. He remained in retirement until called to enter the Cabinet as Minister of War.

COMMENT ON GEN. ANDRE.

PARIS, May 30.—The news of the change in the Cabinet became known at too late an hour last evening to allow the morning papers to comment upon it. Most of them merely announced the fact. The anti-Semite and Nationalist papers, however, cannot resist the temptation to indulge in violent language.

The Libre Parole accuses Gen. André of being the "only General in the French Army who has publicly manifested sympathy with Dreyfus."

The Echo De Paris recognized Gen. André's high qualities, but regrets that he consents to associate himself with the "evil work" of the Ministry.

The Gaulois predicts that before three months are over André will "show himself a true French General by abandoning those who now applaud him as they did Chanoine and Galliffet."

The Socialist Aurore considers the departure of Gen. de Galliffet unimportant politically, declaring that "it rather strengthens the Cabinet, because the ex-Minister had lost the sympathy of many Radicals and Socialists."

FRENCH AMNESTY BILL.

PARIS, May 29.—The Senate reassembled to-day and M. Eugène Guérin presented his report on the Amnesty bill, the provisions of which prevent further criminal proceedings arising out of recriminations in the Dreyfus case, and, in accordance with the wishes of the Government, he asked for a discussion of the measure next Friday, to which the Senate agreed.

The report says ex-Capt. Alfred Dreyfus is excluded from the amnesty, owing to the serious double objection that the amnesty, in effacing all trace of the condemnation and crime itself, would have as a consequence the reinstatement of Dreyfus in all his rights, while, on the other hand, it would deprive him of the rights to seek a revision of his case.

The bill, it is further pointed out, will have the effect of removing various suits from the criminal courts to those of civil jurisdiction, and the most complete light may thus be thrown on the Dreyfus affair, but without noise and without scandal.

EXTORTION AT PARIS FAIR?

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—A local newspaper announced this morning that the State Department would be asked to-day to investigate some serious charges which have been sent to this city regarding the conduct of American officials connected with the Paris Exposition. It was asserted that these officials are allotting space to the highest bidders, and are applying the money so received to their own use.

The French Government gives the space free of cost to foreign exhibitors, but it was charged that the American officials in question make the exhibitor pay whatever can be extorted, the minimum being $150, before he is allowed to exhibit. No names were given.

The story was emphatically denied at the State Department. It was said there that no such request had been made, and that the department had no reason to believe than any was in contemplation. A high official declared his belief that the story had no basis whatever. Nevertheless, should any such charge be made at the State Department it will be investigated.

EX-SENATOR'S NARROW ESCAPE

Edward Floyd-Jones Almost Suffocated in His Burning Country Residence.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., May 29.—The residence of ex-Senator Edward Floyd-Jones burned this morning. Its contents, which included an art collection valued at more than $5,000, were also destroyed. The fire broke out at 1:30 o'clock, and before the firemen could get to work the building was beyond saving. Efforts were directed solely to preventing the flames from spreading to adjoining residences. The latter were occupied by E. W. Burdett and C. R. Canfield and were not injured.

Mr. Jones and his servants were asleep in the house, and all had narrow escapes, being aroused by the smoke. They left through the windows, with nothing on but their night clothes. Mr. Jones was almost suffocated. He was removed to a neighbor's house and a physician summoned. The firemen were unable to save anything from the burning building.

Mr. Jones estimates the loss at $15,000, partly covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

KILLED BY RUNAWAY HORSE.

Charles Manthey Tries to Stop Animal and His Neck Is Broken.

Charles Manthey, twenty-eight years old, a foreman in Marks & Co.'s wagon factory, 414 East Thirteenth Street, and living at 220 Avenue A, was killed yesterday afternoon in front of 424 East Thirteenth Street by being thrown to the street while trying to stop a runaway horse. His neck was broken. The horse was driven by John Schnieble of 616 East Thirteenth Street, who was arrested. Schnieble is a driver for Rouen, Buehler & Son of 157 Lewis Street.

Manthey saw the horse coming, ran out and seized him by the bridle. He was lifted off his feet. He hung on, however, till he had been dragged about thirty feet, when, in front of No. 424, he was tossed toward the curb, which his head struck. He was picked up, dead. Several men succeeded in stopping the horse a few yards further on. The animal was not hurt and the wagon was not damaged.

Manthey was single. His body was taken care of by the police. Schnieble was later arraigned before Coroner Fitzpatrick and held in $500 bail. The bail was furnished and he was released.

ROBERT GOELET'S CONDITION.

Removed from Hospital in Boston—Injuries May Be Serious.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 29.—The family and friends of Robert Goelet are keeping news of his condition and even of his whereabouts from the public.

He was taken from the hospital to-day, and the only thing known further than that is that he is not at his rooms in Cambridge.

The hospital reported this morning that the ultimate result of his injuries was somewhat doubtful.

COFFEE WAGON FOR FIREMEN.

Port Chester Plan to Supply Hot Drink to the Men on Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, May 29.—The Rev. Charles E. Brugler, rector of St. Peter's Church of Port Chester, has induced the members of the junior guild of the church to secure a coffee wagon to attend the fire companies when they go to fires. When wet and cold the firemen have resorted to saloons, and Mr. Brugler hopes to break them of the habit.

The idea is to procure a low wagon, which can be pulled up hills easily and to place huge coffee urns at both ends with fires beneath them. A small supply of bandages and splints will also be carried in case of accidents.

HARVARD STUDENT TO WED.

Dean Sage of New York Will Go on Honeymoon Between Examinations.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 29.—It has been announced at Harvard that Dean Sage, a prominent Yale man, and a well-known New Yorker, now in the Harvard Law School, will marry Miss Hannah Parker of Albany during his final law examinations.

This announcement has created something like a sensation. To most men the final law examinations are a great terror. Men begin weeks in advance, and put in day and night in reviewing cases. Not so this year with Sage. He will take a couple of examinations, then be married, go on a week's honeymoon,, and then take the three remaining examinations. It is an unparalleled feat.

Sage is an honor man in the Law School, having pulled an "A" for two years. In recognition of this unusual honor he has been elected an editor of The Harvard Law Review. He is one of the most popular and brilliant men in the Law School. At Yale he was equally well known, liked and prominent. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon in his junior year, and of the Skull and Bones in his senior year.

Miss Parker is a daughter of Gen. and Mrs. A. Parker of Albany, and a well-known society woman of that city.

A GIFT OF $5,000,000.

Donation by Two St. Louis Men to Washington University.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—Samuel Cupples and Robert Brookings have donated $5,000,000 to Washington University. This makes a total endowment of $7,000,000.

The two donors will deed over the immensely valuable tract of city property known as Cupples Station with all its franchises. The income from the $5,000,000 amounts to $400,000 annually.

FIRE ON ELEVATED TRACK.

Something set fire to the ties on the elevated railroad structure at Ninth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street last night. The engineer of a north-bound train saw the fire. He stopped his train and gave the alarm with his whistle to citizens, who called the firemen. In the meantime a down train was also stopped, and engineers and firemen of both engines threw water from their tanks on the fire, keeping it subdued until the firemen came.

The latter used their axes and cut out the burning timbers. The damage won't exceed $10, and the delay to the trains was hardly more than fifteen minutes.

Additional Fast Express to Chicago, Via Pennsylvania Railroad,
leaves New York (West 23d St.) 1:55 P. M. daily, arrives Chicago 2:30 P. M. next day.—Adv.

LORD ROBERTS NOW AT JOHANNESBURG

Reports That He Will Enter the City at Noon To-day.

NO OPPOSITION EXPECTED

Confirmatory News as to the Safety of the Mines.

BOERS ARE DESERTING

Transvaal Believed to be About to Open Peace Negotiations—Kruger Wants Promise that He Shall Not Be Exiled.

LONDON, May 30.—Lord Roberts is bivouacking in the suburbs of Johannesburg, and intends to make a victorious entry at noon to-day. Judging from his dispatch he must have private information regarding the disposition of the garrison in the fort, as he does not seem to expect opposition.

Lord Roberts's cavalry have flowed on beyond Johannesburg. A portion is understood to be at Zuurfontein, seven miles north of Johannesburg, and within twenty miles of Pretoria. Lord Roberts, although with a broken bridge at Vereeniging and a wrecked railway behind him, has somehow managed to get forward sufficient supplies for his large force.

As he had been able to do so much, it is considered possible that he will be outside of Pretoria on Friday. The rapidity of his advance is thought an extraordinary achievement, even by grudging Continental critics.

The Boers, who were expected to fight along the line of hills known as Klipriversberg, abandoned the eastern end of the range, near Lord Roberts's advance line, but they stood their ground on the extreme right, near Van Wyck's Rust, where they met Gen. French's turning movement. The fight contin

heavily bombarding the Boer positions since daylight. The Boer guns have replied intermittently."

THE CITY ALREADY ENTERED?

LONDON, May 30.—At the dinner of the City of London Conservative Association last evening, after Lord Salisbury had finished his speech on the future of the two burgher republics, and the Master of the Rolls (the new Lord Alverstone) had proposed "The Imperial Forces," Lord Salisbury again rose, holding a paper in his hand, and said:

"I find that Lord Roberts has occupied Johannesburg."

This announcement was followed by a wild display of enthusiasm, the company cheering for "Bobs" and singing "God Save the Queen."

Lord Salisbury, later in the evening, when proposing "The City of London Conservative Association," referred to the "glorious news" received, and said:

"One thing we have learned from this war is that everything depends upon the General."

The probability is that the exact wording of Lord Salisbury's statement was not correctly reported, as both Lord Roberts's dispatches and the press cablegrams say Johannesburg is to be entered to-day. It is possible, of course, that the Premier may have received private news as to the occupation of Johannesburg.

REJOICINC IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 30.—The news that Lord Roberts was practically master of Johannesburg was received in London with noisy enthusiasm. A procession of students marched through the West End cheering and singing.

The announcement at the various places of amusement was followed by the singing of the national anthem and cheers for "Bobs."

While the townspeople at Fleetwood were cheering the announcement that Lord Roberts had Johannesburg at his mercy, the German crew of the Henrietta, an English vessel that was sold to a German firm, cheered President Krüger. Several conflicts occurred between the Germans and the English, and the chief officer of the Henrietta was mobbed. Ultimately the police force, which was doubled, restored order.

MAP SHOWING SCENE OF ROBERTS'S OPERATIONS.

[By his capture of the railroad juction at Johannesburg he cuts off the Boers who are at Laing's Nek from retreat to Pretoria.]

THE FREE STATE ANNEXED.

LONDON, May 29.—A dispatch of yesterday from Cape Town says:

"Lord Roberts yesterday announced to his troops the annexation of the Orange Free State, which hereafter will be called the Orange River State."

The Free State was annexed to the British Empire yesterday, according to other Cape Town advices, but Lord Roberts seems to have given his army the first intimation of this on the previous day.

TO REASSURE TRANSVAALERS.

NEWCASTLE, May 29.—The following proclamation has been issued by the General in command:

"The troops of the Queen are now passing through the Transvaal. Her Majesty does not war upon individuals, but, on the contrary, she is anxious to spare them, so far as possible, the horrors of war.

"The quarrel which England has is with the Governement and not the people of the Transvaal. Provided they remain neutral no attempt will be made to interfere with persons living near the line of march. Every possible protection will be given to them. Any of their property which may be necessary to take will be paid for.

"But, on the other hand, those thus allowed to remain near the line of march must respect and maintain neutrality. The residents of any locality will be held responsible, in both their persons and property, for any damage done to the railway or telegraph, or for violence done to any member of the British forces in the vicinity of their homes."

LONDON, May 30.—The proclamation referred to in the Newcastle dispatch was presumably issued by Lord Roberts, while it is also being distributed by Gen. Buller.

TELLS BOERS TO SURRENDER.

BERLIN, May 29.—The German press is generally of opinion that a further continuance of the war by the Boers is useless. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"What purpose can be served now, since the Boers abandon position after position without a struggle?"

Immigrant from South Africa Arrested.

James Dawson, formerly of Durban, South Africa, was yesterday arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander charged with embezzlement by his former employer, Alexander McWilliam, a merchant of Durban. Depositions of McWilliams and others made in South Africa and transmitted through the office of foreign affairs in London, charges that Dawson, who was McWilliam's cashier, made false entries in his books concerning an embezzlement of $1,500, with which he fled to this country. Dawson was first arrested here some time ago and discharged because of lack of prosecution. The case was adjourned to to-morrow.

WESTERN UNION MAY FIGHT.

If Chicago Board Collects Quotations Company Wants Them Turned Over Without Restrictions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 29.—R. C. Clowery, Vice President and General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has written a formal reply to President Warren of the Board of Trade, which presages possible trouble when the attempt of the board to take the collection of quotations out of the company's hands is carried out.

The gist of the letter is that the company will offer no objection, provided the Board agrees to turn over the quotations to the company for distribution without any restrictions, but that the company will secure an injunction should the Board endeavor to enforce restrictions of any kind. As there could be no object for the Board to assume control of the quotations unless it intended to prevent them from being sent to bucket shops, it is probable that legal trouble will follow.

It is said that the Western Union's annual revenue from bucket shops alone approximates $10,000,000.

NEW YORK BOY KILLED.

Chief Devery received word last night from Albany stating that Joseph Fitzlinger, fifteen years old, of 249 West Sixty-first Street, this city, had been run over and killed by a freight train in Albany. It was learned upon inquiry that the boy's parents live at 249 West Sixty-first Street.

The Fitzlinger boy, Fergus Christie, sixteen years old, of 48 West End Avenue; Edward Pressler of 226 West Sixty-fourth Street, and another boy known as "Bullhead" Connors, determined to make an excursion to Albany by stealing a ride on a cattle train. They left here on Sunday night last, and nothing more was heard from them until the death of young Fitzlinger was reported. The boy, in jumping from the freight train, was struck by a passenger train and hurled back under the freight train.

FATE OF THE REPUBLICS

Lord Salisbury Definitely Declares Policy to be Pursued.

NO SHRED OF INDEPENDENCE

Premier Says Pledge Was Never Given, Nor Meant to be Given, that Territory Should Not Be Annexed.

LONDON, May 29.—Lord Salisbury, who was entertained at dinner this evening by the City of London Conservative Association, made an important announcement regarding the Government's South African policy.

"The 'Stop-the-War' party have used my name," said the Premier, "in support of their ideas by stating that I promised there should be no annexation of territory, no annexation of gold fields. I never gave a pledge. I never meant to give a pledge. [Loud cheers.]

"I stated a simple historical fact. We were accused of going to war for lust of gold and territory. It was one of those atrocious calumnies which, under the favoring influence of Dr. Leyds, spread itself over the press of Europe. Nothing could be more untrue. We went to war to abate oppression of the Queen's subjects in the Transvaal, and because our remonstrances were met by an insulting ultimatum. If the Queen's Government had submitted to that ultimatum her power, not only in South Africa, but over her colonies and dependencies, would have been at an end. We were forced into war by the action of our opponents.

"To say that because we repudiated the greed of territory we therefore bound ourselve never to annex any territory is a most ridiculous misconstruction. I dwell on this point because this matter of annexation is about to become a burning question.

"We have made a tremendous sacrifice of blood and treasure in this conflict. There are misleading prophets, whose action bulks as large in the columns of the newspapers as the action of more influential and powerful people who mislead the unlucky rulers of the Transvaal to continue resistance far beyond the time when all resistance has ceased to be even possibly successful.

"These men are perpetually pressing us to make some conditions, to offer some arranged stipulations that shall leave a shred of independence to the two republics. But our only certainty of preventing a recurrence of this fearful war is to insure that never again shall such vast accumulations of armaments occur, and that not a shred of the former independence of the republics shall remain. [Cheering.]

"We are not yet at the end of the war; but I shall venture to lay it down as a primary condition of any future settlement that precautions will be taken of such a character that such a war will never occur again.

"Of course what meesures will be necessary it is impossible at any moment to determine, because that depends largely upon the action and temper of those with whom we have to deal.

"I have already intimated that their resistance has gone beyond the limit to which resistance could wisely go. It is not for us to criticise their actions in what they are pleased to call self-defense; but they have acted so that every bitterness created by the war and every severance of classes and races have been stimulated by every measure they have taken; and so they go on.

"It will also be our duty to protect those native races which have been so sorely afflicted, and at the same time so to conduct our policy that, so far as possible, there shall be a reconciliation, and that every one shall be a happy member of the British Empire."

COMMENT ON PREMIER'S SPEECH.

LONDON, May 30.—Lord Salisbury's utterances at the banquet of the City of London Conservative Association last evening are the most emphatic enunciation of the Government's attitude toward the nearly conquered states which has yet been put forth. His declarations are accepted by the newspapers as irrevocable, especially the sentence "Not a shred of independence shall remain." The Standard says:

"Annexation is already more than half accomplished; and since Sunday the gazeteers and books of reference on the subject have been obsolete."

The Daily News calls the speech "the logic of the stricken field."

The Times says: "There will be no commiseration for the extinction of the Transvaal, but there will be some sentimental regret over the obliteration of the Orange Free State."

BOER RESOLUTION REFERRED.

The Senate Sends It to the Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Teller resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers and containing a provision for the extension of the friendly offices of this country to both Great Britain and the Transvaal was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations by a vote of 40 to 26. This action was taken after a speech by Mr. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) who argued that the resolution was conservative and proper, and did not in any way violate international law.

The detailed vote was as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	McComas, (Rep., Md.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	McCumber, (Rep., N. Dak.)
Bard, (Rep., Cal.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.)	Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Carter, (Rep., Mont.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyo.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Platt, (Rep., N. Y.)
Deboe, (Rep., Ky.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Depew (Rep., N. Y.)	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)
Elkins, (Rep., W. Va.)	Ross, (Rep., Vt.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Scott, (Rep., W. Va.)
Foraker, (Rep., Ohio.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Foster, (Rep., Wash.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Simon, (Rep., Oregon.)
Hansbrough, (Rep. N. Dak.)	Stewart, (Sil., Nev.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)
Kyle, (Ind., S. Dak.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)
Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—40.
Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)	
McBride, (Rep., Oregon.)	

NAYS.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Jones, (Dem., Ark.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Kenney, (Dem., Del.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Mallory, (Dem., Fla.)
Caffery, (Dem., La.)	Martin, (Dem., Va.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Mason, (Rep., Ill.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Money, (Dem., Miss.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Pettigrew, (Sil., S. Dak.)
Culberson, (Dem., Tex.)	Rawlins, (Dem., Utah.)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)
Harris, (Pop., Kan.)	Turley, (Dem., Tenn.)
Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho.)	Turner, (F., Wash.)—26.

BOER ENVOYS IN TOWN.

Their Secretaries Discredit Reports of Roberts's Occupancy of Johannesburg—To-day's Trip to Boston.

The three Boer envoys, Messrs. A. Fischer, A. D. W. Wolmarans, and C. H. Wessels, and their secretaries arrived in this city at 9 o'clock last night from Washington over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They went to the Manhattan Hotel and will leave at 10 o'clock this morning for Boston.

The envoys could not be seen last night, but Secretaries de Bruyn and F. L. Wessels did not hesitate to express themselves concerning the reports from South Africa of Lord Roberts's progress. Regarding yesterday's dispatch, that Lord Roberts had occupied Johannesburg, Mr. de Bruyn said:

"We do not believe it, and even if it should be so, the people are not conquered. The Boers have not given up. They may retreat, but they will not surrender."

Neither did they believe the report that the Boers had advanced overtures with a view to securing peace. They complained that too little has been said of the victories that the Boers have won. As to the announcement of Lord Roberts that the Orange Free State was annexed to Great Britain's territory, Secretary Wessels said:

"He may do that, but it does not make it a fact."

A letter just received by C. H. Wessels from his wife, says that her father's farm near Bloemfontain had been desolated by the English in their march from Koodoesrand, where Gen. Cronje surrendered. She said that the surrounding forests had been burned, the house shot full of holes, "and even the piano burned." Other farms belonging to officials had been destroyed.

"That is the kind of warfare the English are engaged in," commented Mr. Wessels.

The envoys are to make an extended trip with the view of awakening sentiment in favor of their countrymen. They expect to be in Cleveland on June 4. The following itinerary has been arranged: Chicago, June 5 and 6; St. Paul, June 7; Omaha, June 8; Davenport, June 9; Springfield, June 10; Baltimore, June 14, and Philadelphia, June 15. They also expect to visit Buffalo between June 1 and 4.

RUSSIAN SYMPATHY FOR BOERS

Papers Call on Czar to Intervene—Army Men Feel that War with Great Britain Is Near.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—While public interest in France and Germany in the South African war is no longer so keen, in Russia the fate of the Boer republics is still a subject of paramount interest in the minds of the people. The popular sentiment is stronger than ever in favor of intervention by Russia and France to end the war on the basis of the absolute independence of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

The report that the British Cabinet is about to issue a proclamation stating that the Orange State is British territory has brought down the wrath of certain rabid Chauvinist newspapers. A leading sheet says that the time for action is now at hand and that it is the Czar's duty, in the name of humanity and civilization, to end the slaughter "of the brave men in the Transvaal, who are fighting for their homes."

Some of the plans proposed by the Russian press are of the wildest description. One of them is worthy of mention, if only to show to what a pitch popular interest in the war has reached. The proposal, which was first put forward by a leading St. Petersburg newspaper a few days ago, and has since been taken up by other organs in Moscow and provincial towns, is that, as South Africa must be either Dutch or British, the only hope for permanent peace in that part of the world is in the total expulsion of the British from the several countries of South Africa, including Cape Colony. Russia and France should at once intervene in favor of the Boers, urge the exponents of this theory; and, in return for the cession of Cape Colony to the Transvaal, Great Britain could receive some territorial compensations in the Far East. As a reward for her friendly action Russia would be treated as a favored nation in her commercial relations with the Transvaal.

The mere fact that such a proposition has been seriously put forward by educated Russians is, in itself, proof sufficient of the extraordinary interest taken by the Czar's subjects in the fate of the Boer republics.

There is a growing feeling in army circles here that the military position of both Russia and France must forthwith be strengthened to withstand the increasing power of Germany and Great Britain. In the army and navy clubs here the prospects of a general European conflagration are now openly discussed, the prevailing impression being that a conflict between Russia and Great Britain cannot long be delayed.

An army man remarked to me the other day: "We clash at too many points to make it possible to delay the great contest much longer. The war in South Africa will merely hasten on a conflict that has long been inevitable. After the Boers have been finally crushed the 200,000 trained British veterans will only be too ready to turn against Great Britain's hereditary enemy, the Muscovite." B. C. De W.

VICTORY FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Company's Application to Extend Harbor Lines Approved.

The War Department yesterday approved the recommendation of the Board of Engineers in favor of the application of the Pennsylvania Railroad for a change in the established harbor lines of New York opposite what are known as the "Jersey Flats." This action will result in improvements having for their object the development of property and the extension of the shipping facilities along the water front, which has practically remained dormant since the change in the bulkhead line in 1891.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will forthwith commence the erection of warehouses and other buildings.

The most important question considered by the engineers was whether the loss of tidal prism caused by filling in 600 acres of submerged land, which the granting of the application necessitates, will injuriously affect the depth of water maintained by the natural forces of the tides. This matter was decided in the negative.

FIVE-CENT FARES ABOLISHED.

New Schedule of Rates Goes Into Effect on B. R. T. Railroad.

The popular five-cent fare to Coney Island on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company became a thing of the past yesterday. There was a big rush at the offices of the company for the commutation books, which may be purchased at the old rate of 5 cents for each through ride. These tickets are sold in books of twenty at $1 a book.

General Manager Brackenridge said yesterday that the new arrangement was working satisfactorily. The commutation privileges, he said, while intended for suburbanites and persons doing business in the suburbs, may be enjoyed by anybody.

Just what effect the increase of fare on the Coney Island lines to 10 cents had on traffic could not be determined. The cars seemed to be carrying the usual number of passengers. At the offices of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, which is maintaining the 5-cent fare, it was said, however, that there had been a noticeable increase of traffic on the company's lines.

To Indict Central Railroad.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 29.—The Town Commissioners last night instructed the counsel of the board to have the Central Railroad indicted unless it replaces the flagman at the Middagh Street crossing. Numerous accidents have happened at this crossing. The Central has also laid side tracks on Railroad Avenue. This matter was also brought to the attention of the Commissioners.

Charter Revision Commission Hearing

George L. Rives, President of the Charter Revision Commission requests all persons desiring to address the commission at the public hearing to be held in this borough, to send their names to George W. Davison, Secretary of the commission, at the office of the commission, 280 Broadway. The hearing will be held in the County Court House to-morrow at 2 P. M.

PROMOTION FOR GEN. OTIS.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the name of Brig. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, United States Army, to be Major General June 16, 1900, vice Merritt, to be retired on that date.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

JOHN D. LONG SELECTED?

His Nomination for Vice President Said to be Decided.

PROSPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN

Germans in the West Likely to Oppose Long — Sampson-Schley Controversy May Lose Him Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—"John D. Long has been decided upon as the candidate for Vice President," said a well-informed Republican Senator to-day, "and the National Committee members know it; but they are keeping up a pretense that the nomination is to be determined by the convention. Not that other candidates are being rudely crowded out of the field, but because Long, as Joe Manley says, is the only man who has been mentioned without provoking severe criticism. Unquestionably he leads, and seems sure of a nomination, but expediency and opportunity may tell against him. At the last moment it may be regarded as wise to choose another."

A Wisconsin Republican said this afternoon that there was either no sufficient knowledge of the Western situation or a determination to disregard the difficulties facing the Republicans and try to make the best of the difficulties to be overcome.

"In Wisconsin," he said, "there is a strong German disaffection attributable to several causes. The Germans ran away from militarism; they are distressed about the talk of imperialism, and they are dissatisfied with the President because of his treatment of Porto Rico. Still I think McKinley will carry Wisconsin, although he will have fewer votes than he had four years ago in that State, and Bryan also will have fewer.

"It looks to me as though the loss of confidence in the Republican Party is to be shown by apathy rather than by desertion to the Democrats. The Democratic loss will be an indication of the wearing out of interest in Bryan and of lack of sympathy with his insensate talk about an imminent empire."

Senator Hanna and other managing Republicans have stopped the revived talk about Gen. Horace Porter for Vice President, and Senator Platt positively declares that he would oppose his candidacy. The recurrence of discussion about a New York candidate may be attributed to politicians who see no "politics" in the nomination of Secretary Long, from a safe Republican State, when a Republican like Scofield of Wisconsin, attractive to the Germans, might be presented to allay in part a supposed dissafection on the part of the German voters.

Dr. T. N. Jamison, member of the National Republican Committee from Illinois, who is in Washington, does not look upon the coming campaign with the idea that it is to be a "walkover" for the Republicans.

"When one considers the coming campaign," said the National Committeeman, "he ought to look back to the Harrison campaign of 1892. No one supposed at the beginning of that campaign that the President would fail of re-election. The country had been prosperous, the workingmen were getting better wakes than they had enjoyed in years, and everything was favorable to the Administration.

"There will be issues in the next campaign that will touch the people profoundly. The issues of imperialism, militarism, trusts, the Boer war, the Porto Rican tariff, these and other things will engross the attention of the voters. No one can foresee what the result will be. It can only be conjectured at this time what the people think of these issues, but we have every reason to believe that they are deeply stirred."

A Gold Democrat to whom this was quoted had an answer ready at once. "In 1892," he said, "the Democrats had an issue that appealed to the whole land. There was a conviction that the people had been taxed to death, and needlessly, and McKinley had provoked the attention of every voter by his tax laws. The Democratic Party has now no well-defined issue, except that of Bryan and the platform of 1896, which has been once repudiated and is to be held on to as a fetich.

"Issues might be presented and made commanding, if the Democratic Party were not absolutely out of leaders. I still think that, with good men directing the convention and a candidate with as much character and steadiness as Richard Olney, we might turn the second McKinley campaign into a second Harrison campaign, but at present I see no hope for such a turn of events."

A Republican who professes the strongest friendship for Secretary Long declared today that the men who were urging his nomination were plainly ignorant of the danger that lies in naming him with the certainty that his nomination will develop all the partisan feeling arising from the Sampson-Schley controversy.

"I believe," said this man, "that it will cost the Republicans hundreds of thousands of votes. Mr. Manley may think it is a joke to admit that it may deprive the Republicans of Maryland, but it will take away also Delaware, it will hurt them in New York, and unless I am mistaken in the feeing of Illinois and Indiana, the nomination of Long will prove to be a weakness, rather than a strength in these States."

CAUCUS ON TRUST QUESTION.

House Democrats Agree to Oppose Constitutional Amendment—Favor Reduction of War Tax at Once.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Democratic members of the House of Representatives held a caucus in the hall of the House to-night to consider the trust question, which is to be brought up during the next three days, and other subjects of legislation of party interest. The caucus was attended by about eighty Democratic members. Mr. McRae of Arkansas acted as Chairman, and Mr. Cummings of New York, Secretary.

At the outset Mr. Richardson of Tennessee offered the following resolution, expressive of the party's attitude:

Whereas, There is known to be a large and growing surplus in the Treasury over and above the necessities of the Government, arising from the taxes levied and collected under the War Tax act of 1898, therefore,

Resolved, That we favor the reduction of the taxes provided for in said bill, and we do not think the present session of Congress should adjourn until said taxes shal have been repealed as to certain articles and reduced as to others until there is a total reduction in the aggregate of at least 50 per centum.

We pledge ourselves at all times to support any measure or measures providing for such reduction.

Mr. Levy of New York offered a substitute protesting against Congressional adjournment until action had been taken to reduce or repeal the war revenue taxes. Mr. Richardson supported his resolution in a brief speech. The Levy substitute was thereupon defeated and the Richardson resolution adopted without division.

The trust question was then taken up, Mr. Ball of Texas presenting resolutions favoring an adverse vote on the anti-trust Constitutional amendment, and a favorable vote on the proposed Democratic Anti-Trust Substitute bill. The resolution further provided that in the event of the defeat of the substitute, support would be given to the Anti-Trust bill as reported.

The resolutions brought out extended debate and considerable difference of opinion as to the manner of dealing with the trust issue. In the course of the discussion Mr. Salmon of New Jersey intimated that without reference to the action of the caucus, he would favor the Constitutional amendment. The Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee, Messrs. Terry, De Armond, Lanham, and others favored action along the lines of the Ball resolution.

The Ball resolution was finally adopted, with minor amendments. As to the substitute Anti-Trust bill, the resolution states:

We believe that the adoption of these drastic provisions will demonstrate the power of Congress to destroy combinations, monopolies, and the consolidation of capital familiarly called trusts.

Should the substitute fail of adoption, the resolution provides for supporting the anti-Trust bill reported by the majority. As to this measure the resolution says:

While not satisfactory to the Democratic minority, and not likely to remedy the trust evil, this bill does make an effort toward harassing and outlawing these enemies of the public, and Democrats are not willing to vote down any measure tending to that end.

The resolution further urges Democrats to vote against the Constitutional amendment unless it be so amended as to leave the States unhampered in enacting anti-trust laws.

MR. HANNA'S RETIREMENT.

Will Not Be Chairman of New National Republican Committee.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29.—The Leader to-morrow will say:

"Events which will come to pass between now and the close of the Republican National Convention will prove the accuracy of the prediction that Senator Hanna will not be the Chairman of the new National Committee.

"An advisory board, consisting of a small number of the most astute and able politicians of the country, will be organized to act in conjunction with the National Executive Committee in the management of the Republican campaign. Senator Hanna will be a member of this advisory board, and while not bearing the great and heavy burdens of National Chairman, will be the most conspicuous figure in the campaign.

"Ill-health and business duties lead the Senator to retire."

EX-SENATOR HILL IN TOWN.

Declines to Talk Politics, but Friends Say He is Figuring on Brooklyn's Support.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill came down from Albany last night and registered at the Hoffman House. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which he arrived, none of the ex-Senator's friends were on hand to meet him, though Elliot Danforth had left a card making an appointment for this morning.

To reporters who called on him, Mr. Hill said that he was here on "military business"—that was his jocular way of saying that he intended to address the members of the Grand Army of the Republic at tonight's gathering at the Metropolitan Opera House. He did not expect to meet any politicians, he said, though, of course, some of them might call on him. Of the political situation Mr. Hill declined positively to say a word.

That Mr. Hill is figuring upon the support of the Brooklyn delegation to the State Convention in his opposition to the sending of an instructed delegation to Kansas City was made manifest by his friends, who said yesterday that the ex-Senator is not only willing, but anxious, that the Brooklyn managers should present the name of Augustus Van Wyck for delegate at large. If no opposition to Mr. Van Wyck should come from Mr. Hill's constituents, it was said yesterday, the Brooklyn vote would be recorded against an instructed delegation. If, on the other hand, there should be any wavering, it was likewise said, Brooklyn would join Tammany in an effort to break down Mr. Hill's power, not only in regard to instructions, but also in respect of the selection of the new State Committee, where, it is believed, the real contest will come.

Those who are close to both elements of the party look for a hard contest in the meeting of the State Committee on Monday night. If this fight occurs, it was said, the entire ground will be covered and both sides will be ready to go into the convention and abide by the result. As one leader said last night, it only remains for the Brooklyn faction to announce its programme to say whether Croker or Hill will control the State organization.

TAMMANY REPUBLICAN ALLIES.

Frank Moss Expresses Contempt for Them at City Vigilance League Meeting.

The City Vigilance League held last evening the first of a series of meetings that are to be continued until the elections of 1901 to arouse the people to a sense of the need of a better and honest city administration.

This meeting was held in the Educational Alliance Hall, at Jefferson Street and East Broadway, and Dr. Matthew Beattie, President of the league, in opening the meeting, remarked that, although men were acquainted with all the arts and sciences, they did not yet understand the art of living together, and it was for the purpose of developing this art that the league was formed and was working.

He then introduced Frank Moss, who in dwelling upon the duty of every citizen to look after the city's interests, expressed the opinion that a man who devoted himself to the duties and continuous work of reform in city government made greater sacrifices than even the man who gave his life on the battle field. Mr. Moss said he could not understand how a citizen could vote to send to the Municipal Council or to the State Legislature a man whom he would not even associate with, and men who did so deserved all the evil conditions with which New York was afflicted. He confessed his contempt for those Republicans who allied themselves with Tammany for plunder in these words:

"The worst Tammany thieves are those who call themselves Republicans, who turn traitors to Republican principles, and crawl in the dust to eat of Tammany flesh. These Republicans leaders cannot come forward and show why they should be preferred to Tammany."

The other speakers of the evening were Adelbert H. Steele, Col. Charles H. Denison, and George Clark.

WESTCHESTER INDORSES BRYAN.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., May 29.—The Democratic Convention for the Second Assembly District of Westchester County met here to-day. Resolutions indorsing W. J. Bryan as the Democratic nominee for President were adopted. The Chicago platform was reaffirmed. The delegates to the State convention were elected as follows: Thomas O'Neill of Bronx, W. H. Ely of Tarrytown, Mayor M. J. Dillon of this city.

After the convention a banquet, at which about two hundred were present, was held and speeches were made. During the dinner Mayor Dillon announced the Westchester County slate for the coming campaign. It is: John Duffy for Sheriff, Charles P. McClelland for Surrogate, and M. J. Graney for Senator.

DIVORCE IN OTHER STATES.

Does Not Deprive Wife of Dower Rights Under New York Law.

By a decision of Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, handed down yesterday, the divorced wife of a New York citizen has a dower right in his property if the divorce is secured outside of this State and for causes not recognized by the New York statute.

The point to be decided in the case at bar was whether the State in which a wife gets a divorce from her husband acquires jurisdiction over the latter within the meaning of the decisions of the courts of this State.

William H. Starbuck, a resident of Manhattan, married Martha H. Starbuck of Nantucket, Mass., at the latter place in 1857. They separated in 1868, and he died in 1896. After his death she began an action to recover dower in his real estate, consisting of property in this State. Matilda E. Starbuck put in an answer, alleging that she was the lawful wife of Starbuck, and that his two children by her were lawfully entitled to his property under the terms of his will.

The defendant alleged that the plaintiff deserted her husband in 1868, and that in 1874 she began an action in Massachusetts to dissolve the marriage, and obtained a decree in her favor. In 1881 Starbuck and Matilda E. Starbuck were married.

Benedict & Benedict, attorneys for the first wife, contended that the Massachusetts decree, which was granted on the ground of extreme cruelty on the part of the husband, was invalid in this State because the Massachusetts courts never acquired jurisdiction over Mr. Starbuck; that the courts of this State do not recognize decrees of divorce for causes not admitted by this State as causes for divorce, and that the Massachusetts decree never had any validity as against the defendant and his property in this State.

Justice Maddox, in directing judgment for the plaintiff, said:

"I am convinced after mature deliberation of my error in overruling plaintiff's objection to the admission of the Massachusetts decree in evidence, and however deplorable may be the result, it is the duty of the Court to apply the law as it has been declared by the courts of the State and by a long line of decisions uniform in expression as to the effect of foreign divorce decrees.

"The want of uniformity in the divorce laws of the various States, which, as here, has so frequently worked confusion and hardship, and has resulted in possible injustice, is very much to be regretted, as is also the fact that the doctrine of an equitable estoppel cannot, in my opinion, be invoked against the plaintiff here in favor of the defendant, who may well be deemed to be free from all blame and as having in no wise invited, or by conduct justified, this attack.

"In obedience to the judicially declared policy and law of this State, I am led to the conclusion that judgment for the plaintiff must be directed."

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK

Party Prospects in the State as Politicians View Them.

DISTRICTS THEY EXPECT TO WIN

Situation in This County—White or Stranahan May Be Nominated Lieutenant Governor.

Many Republican politicians from different parts of the State are in the city, and the large majority of these believe that Senator Horace White of Syracuse will be the Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor, Senator Nevada N. Stranahan has also been considered as likely to get the nomination, but it is admitted that he will make no fight for the place if White wants it. Neither will Senator White make a contest against Senator Stranahan.

The belief is also expressed by up-State leaders that the Democrats will lose the Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-ninth Districts, now represented respectively by William J. Graney of Westchester, Jacob Rice of Ulster, and Curtis N. Douglas of Albany. Republicans believe, too, that Rensselaer County could be surely redeemed except for the bitter factional fight waging there between the adherents of ex-Gov. Frank S. Black and Postmaster Joseph A. Leggett of Troy. Black is said to have promised the Senatorial nomination to Assemblyman Michael Russell, while Leggett favors Arthur MacArthur. The latter is a particularly strong man. He owns an influential newspaper, is very popular, and is one of the most prominent Masons in the State. The impression prevails among Rensselaer Republicans that neither Russell nor MacArthur will be named, and that William H. Draper, who was the candidate in 1898, will be the nominee. His nomination is regarded as equivalent to the re-election of F. M. Boyce, ex-Senator Murphy's candidate. The State Committee may be called upon to settle the dispute.

The Republicans have renominated Senators B. M. Wilcox of Cayuga, F. D. Sherwood of Steuben, and Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga.

While he has not declared himself, it is pretty well understood that Senator H. J. Coggeshall will seek re-election in the Oneida district. Senator William E. Johnson of the Thirty-eighth District will make way for ex-Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton. Senator George Chahoon of Clinton does not want a renomination, and it is said of the Republicans of the Fortieth District will name some one other than Charles T. Willis.

The Republicans of New York County have two members of the present Senate. They are Senator John Ford of the Nineteenth and Nathaniel A. Elsberg of the Fifteenth. The latter will be renominated, but Mr. Ford will decline a renomination. There will be a hard fight for the nomination in the Nineteenth District, which is composed of the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Thirty-first Assembly Districts. Senator Platt is said to have promised the nomination to Assemblyman E. H. Fallows of the Twenty-first, but the Gruber men there say he shall not get it. Ex-Civil Justice Davenport of the Twenty-third and Assemblyman Samuel S. Slater of the Thirty-first are also candidates, and the Gruber faction are said to favor the latter.

If the old system of apportionment of one delegate to every 500 votes or the majority fraction thereof, based on the next preceding Gubernatorial vote, is adhered to, there will be forty delegates in the Senate Convention. Of these fifteen will be from the Twenty-first, eleven from the Twenty-third, and fourteen from the Thirty-first. Mr. Gruber's political enemies will make desperate efforts to secure those fifteen votes at the August primaries, but Gruber says they cannot get them.

GEN. GREENE WILL ACCEPT.

Declares He Will Exercise Full Power as President of the Republican County Committee.

Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, who has been determined upon as the successor of Lemuel E. Quigg as President of the Republican County Committee, said yesterday that he would accept the office.

"The leaders," remarked Gen. Greene, "have told me they favor my election. Among those who have urged me to accept are Senator Platt, Gov. Roosevelt, Seth Low, and many district leaders. I expect to be elected at the meeting on June 21."

"The opinion prevails, General, if you will pardon the remark, that you will only be President in name, and that Mr. Quigg will direct affairs," the reporter suggested.

"I accord to everyone," he replied, "the right of individual opinion. But I can assure you that if elected to the Presidency of the County Committee I will be its President with all that the title implies. Don't make any mistake about that. I understand that some changes to the rules are contemplated which will provide for a division of the executive work. My best information is that Aqueduct Commissioner William H. Ten Eyck will be Chairman of the Executive Committee, and my advices are that he is excellently equipped for the place."

Secretary George R. Manchester, who, it is confidently predicted, will be retained in his position, said yesterday that he had no idea when the special meeting of the committee will be called to revise the rules. Under these a notice of forty-eight hours must be given of the calling of a special meeting.

Gen. Greene's proposed elevation to the Presidency of the County Committee has revived his Vice Presidential boom. Charles A. Hess is the leader in his district, and he remarked yesterday, when interrogated about Gen. Greene and the Vice Presidential nomination:

"There is much more in it than idle talk. New York can name the Vice President, and don't be surprised if Gen. Greene is the man."

'LECTION DAY IN NEWPORT.

Gov. Gregory Inaugurated—Senator Wetmore to be Re-elected.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 29.—To-day was a general holiday here, "'lection day," as it has been termed for over a century, and the city was in its holiday attire to witness the inauguration of Gov. William Gregory of Wickford, who succeeded Elisha Dyer. The latter served three successive terms. The cottagers joined in the festivities.

If Senator George Peabody Wetmore is able to return from Washington on June 12, the Legislature will reconvene here and re-elect him, otherwise the function will occur in Providence, the sister capital, later in the month.

Admiral Dewey Going West.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Admiral Dewey has arranged to leave Washington on June 5 for a trip that will carry him as far as Grand Rapids, Mich. It is a purely social trip, in response to invitations issued some months ago by the citizens of three Western cities. Admiral Dewey had accepted them before the announcement of his candidacy for the Presidency. The trip has no political significance.

CHICAGO'S CHINATOWN IN DANGER

Sanitary Inspectors Fear the Plague May Get a Start There.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Chicago's "Chinatown" is to be done away with, if recommendations made to-day by Chief Sanitary Inspector Young to Health Comm

GODDARD PARTISANS ORGANIZE CONVENTION

Secession of a Hess Man Turns Tables in Their Favor.

BLISS AND GODDARD ELECTED

Hess Faction, Figuring Sufficient Number Could Not Assemble to Form a Quorum, Remained Away.

The friends and counsel of Capt. F. Norton Goddard last night outwitted Charles A. Hess and his adherents and organized the Twelfth Congress Republican District Convention, which had been ordered to reassemble by Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court. Then they elected Cornelius N. Bliss and Capt. F. Norton Goddard delegates to the National Convention, which will meet at Philadelphia on June 19.

The Hess people had obtained an injunction restraining the custodian of the primary roll from recognizing Frank Skiffington, a Goddard delegate from the Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Assembly District. The ground was that the vote there was a tie, and therefore Skiffington was not elected. The Police Board also declined to give Skiffington a certificate.

All day yesterday counsel for Capt. Goddard sought to have the injunction vacated, but both Justices Leventritt and Fitzgerald denied the motion. Without Skiffington's vote Capt. Goddard had only fifty-four delegates—one short of a majority; and the Hess men figured that by remaining away from the Murray Hill Lyceum the convention could not organize. But they counted without their host, because William H. Coyle, a Hess man from the Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, went to the convention and made a quorum. Then there was smooth sailing.

A few minutes before the time for calling the meeting to order there were more policemen than delegates in the hall. The first incident of interest was the carrying into the convention hall of Thomas W. Folsom of 127 East Thirty-fourth Street. He was a Goddard delegate, and recently submitted to an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Folsom was loudly cheered, and as an evidence of their sympathy, all in the room who were smoking cast aside their cigars.

QUIGG ARRIVES EARLY.

Chairman L. E. Quigg of the Republican County Committee arrived early. He was accompanied by Julius M. Mayer, who carried a large copy of the primary election law. At 8:45 o'clock Capt. Goddard, appearing far from well, entered the inclosure and was received with great enthusiasm. Then John H. Hammond said to Mr. Quigg: "We are ready, if you are."

Mr. Quigg called the meeting to order at 8:50 o'clock, and first requested that all except delegates and reporters retire from within the railing. Counselor Hammond inquired whether he should retire, and Mr. Quigg replied in the negative. Chairman Quigg read the order of Justice Fitzgerald directing the convention to reassemble and vacating the action of the convention of April 5. Then he said:

"The Primary Election law requires that the person calling a convention to order shall first ascertain the presence of a quorum."

He thereupon proceeded to count the number of delegates present, pointing the small end of the gavel at each man. Before he concluded, Hoffman Miller made the point of order that the proper method by which to ascertain the number of delegates in attendance was by a call of the roll. Mr. Quigg acquiesced. Mr. Miller then requested a ruling with relation to substitutions for absentees.

"The Chair," replied Mr. Quigg, "will not make a ruling on that point except as the matter arises."

Mr. Miller renewed his point as the roll call proceeded, and Mr. Quigg said:

"The sole purpose of this roll call is to ascertain whether a quorum is present."

Mr. Quigg then read from the primary law the provision requiring that no business shall be done or a temporary organization perfected until a majority of the delegates on the official roll are known to be present.

The roll call proceeded, and when Capt. Goddard's name was reached he was cheered, and some one shouted: "What's the matter with Goddard?"

"He's all right!" was the responsive yell.

"Who's all right?"

"Why, Goddard."

"What is Goddard?"

"He is the boss of the bunch."

When the Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District was called William H. Coyle, a Hess man, responded, and he was cheered to the echo. This insured a quorum. The roll call showed thirty delegates present from the Twentieth Assembly District, three from the Twenty-second, seventeen from the Twenty-fifth, five from the Twenty-seventh, and none from the Eighteenth—fifty-five in all, or a bare quorum. When Chairman Quigg announced the presence of a quorum there was great enthusiasm.

Charles A. Peabody was named for temporary Chairman by Hoffman Miller. As Secretary George R. Manchester proceeded to call the roll Capt. Goddard inquired whether substitutions were in order. Chairman Quigg answered in the affirmative.

The first substitution was John H. Hammond for R. M. Lush of the Twentieth Assembly District.

Capt. Goddard waived a substitution in the case of Frank Skiffington, who had been enjoined by the courts.

NEGRO SUBSTITUTED FOR HESS.

Then Samuel Moran, a colored man from the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, who was ignored by the Hess faction in the April convention, substituted George W. Williams, also a negro, for Charles A. Hess. This act provoked much merriment.

After enough substitutions had been made to make a roll of sixty-seven delegates no more substitutes were added.

Charles A. Peabody was elected temporary Chairman, William H. Wadham was selected as Secretary, and the temporary officers were made the permanent officers of the convention. Chairman Quigg then retired, and on leaving shook hands with Capt. Goddard, which act was applauded.

It was announced that there were no contests. It was then decided to elect delegates to the National Convention. Capt. Goddard named Cornelius N. Bliss, and Louis F. Elsmer presented the name of Capt. F. Norton Goddard. Each was elected by a unanimous vote. Henry Birrell and George B. Agnew were selected as alternates.

There was some little horse play while the alternates were being chosen. J. J. Shannon took offense because some one voted for Richard M. Lush. He proclaimed Lush a traitor and said his name was "Mush."

The convention then adjourned.

Before leaving Chairman Quigg was asked whether he considered the proceedings legal. He replied:

"I suppose so. But I have no opinion to express on that question."

Capt. Goddard, when asked for an expression of opinion, remarked with a smile:

"I have no doubt of the regularity or legality of the proceedings. Everything is regular in every way, and I am much gratified." Then he added, jokingly: "My presence as a delegate at Philadelphia will make me a dangerous candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination.

Charles A. Hess took the result of the convention very philosophically and remarked:

"I shall go to the National Convention and make a contest. My name is on the roll of the National Convention and I expect it to remain there. Of course, Mr. Coyle had a perfect right to go to the meeting to-night. While he was elected as a Hess man, he is no friend of mine politically. At the Madison Square Club to-night the sobriquet of "Skin the Goat" was given to him. Job Hedges is responsible for Coyle.

"I did not go to the convention to-night because such action would have been inconsistent with the position I have taken all along that I was legally elected at the April meeting. The fact that Capt. Goddard had only 54 of his votes there shows he did not have a majority of the 109 delegates.

"There may be a third convention. That will depend upon the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the appeal from Justice Freedman's decision declaring Samuel Moran and George Stewart entitled to seats from the Fifth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District."

William H. Coyle, the Hess man who went over to the Goddard faction, when asked to explain his presence, said:

"I was elected in the interest of Mr. Hess, and I am his friend. I am also an American citizen, and for that reason believed it to be my duty to come here in obedience to the mandate of the Supreme Court. When I arrived I found neither Hess nor any of his friends, but I remained because I thought I ought to do so."

Lawyer Hammond expressed confidence that the Republican National Committee would recognize the action of the convention and admit Messrs. Bliss and Goddard to seats.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Senator Kyle Replies to Charge of Suppressing Testimony—Editing of Lockwood's Statements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Some light upon the charges of suppressing testimony made against the Industrial Commission was afforded by the publication to-day of the testimony of M. L. Lockwood. During the debate in the Senate yesterday Mr. Kyle denied that the testimony of any witness except Mr. Lockwood's had been altered and asserted that Mr. Lockwood's testimony had been amended only by striking out some vindictive personalities. Senator Kyle made a statement in the matter in the Senate to-day. Lockwood's testimony has been printed in the Record.

Lockwood is the man who has frequently made charges of illegal and even criminal actions against the Standard Oil Company, and he was called upon to state his accusations. The principal alteration made in his testimony was to strike out everything relating to the case of Matthews, a man who prosecuted the Standard Oil Company for conspiracy to blow up his refinery and ruin his business. Lockwood asserted that the trust bribed Matthews's partner and spirited him away to different parts of the country, "keeping him under cover, under an assumed name," so that he might not testify in the trial of the case.

The only part of Lockwood's testimony which answers to Kyle's description as composed of "personalities" was a paragraph near the end, in which Lockwood said: "These great monopolies have a system of reward, and the political bosses, who are but the creatures and instruments of these great monopolistic combines, secured for this Judge the nomination to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, and then, through the help of the party machinery and a liberal supply of corruption funds, succeeded in electing him, and there he is, way up there on the Court of Appeals, to dispense this kind of justice to the American people."

Lockwood argued that the Standard Oil Company could not be attacked so long as it had the co-operation of the railroads, and that therefore the only remedy against trusts was Government ownership of the railroads. Every allusion of Lockwood to this remedy was stricken out. Some of the editing done is harder to understand. For example, Lockwood in one place said that the trusts were becoming bigger than the law and bigger than the Government. The editing committee allowed his statement that the trusts were bigger than the Government to stand, but blue pencied his opinion that they were bigger than the law.

Another evidence of discrimination was shown in the editing of the following: "What is the remedy? The control of the public highways is the most important duty of the Government." The commission left the question standing and struck out the answer.

The Democrats see in all this an indication that the Industrial Commission is being used for partisan ends. Many of the Republicans, however, consider it only stupid blundering, and think it confirms the opinion held by many of the most conservative Senators on the Republican and gold Democratic side, that the Industrial Commission is and always has been a huge but expensive joke.

BISHOP OF COLUMBUS.

Reported that the Rev. Henry Moeller Has Been Appointed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 29.—It is semi-officially announced that the Rev. Henry Moeller of Cincinnati has been appointed Bishop of Columbus, to succeed Bishop Waterson, who died about thirteen months ago.

The announcement reached here indirectly, but a message to Father Moeller brought this reply: "Appointment to Columbus received."

It is understood there are some conditions which may cause the appointment to be declined.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Generally fair; warmer; fresh southerly winds.

High pressure covers the Atlantic States and the temperatures are 8 to 12 below the seasonal average over the middle portion. In the interior of the country they are generally above the seasonal average, although they have fallen considerably in the extreme Northwest.

Showers were general from the Mississippi Valley eastward, except in New England, the South Atlantic States, and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States. There were also some thunderstorms in the Northwest and central Rocky Mountain section.

In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions the weather has been fair, with high temperatures over the middle and northern portions.

Generally fair weather is indicated Wednesday and Thursday west of the Mississippi River, the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and the eastern portion of the lower lake region. Showers are indicated Wednesday in the Ohio Valley, the middle portion of the lake regions, the middle Gulf States, and probably Minnesota, followed by generally fair weather Thursday.

Temperature changes will not be marked, although it will be somewhat cooler Wednesday in the middle West and warmer Thursday in the middle Atlantic States.

On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh east to south.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours, ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	57	51	56
3 A. M.	57	51	56
6 A. M.	57	50	58
9 A. M.	59	56	62
12 M.	61	61	66
4 P. M.	63	61	65
6 P. M.	59	59	61
9 P. M.	57	54	58
12 P. M.	57	53	55

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	60½
Weather Bureau	60°
Corresponding date 1899	58½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	64

The maximum temperature yesterday was 64 degrees at 1:10 P. M., and the minimum temperature 50 degrees at 4 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.38, and at 8 P. M. 30.34. The humidity was 65 at 8 A. M. and 66 at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

8:55 A. M.—543 Waverley Place; Empire Cloak and Silk Company; damage slight.

7:20 A. M.—342 East Thirty-fourth Street; Frank Leonardo; damage, $1,700.

7:30 A. M.—3,868 Park Avenue; George Lehston; damage, $200.

10:00 A. M.—521 East Eighty-fourth Street; George Schreiner; damage, $25.

10:55 A. M.—400 East Eighty-third Street; Johannah Becker; damage, $50.

10:55 A. M.—47 Market Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

11:35 A. M.—409 East Forty-second Street; New Amsterdam Gas Company; damage slight.

12:15 P. M.—108 East Eighty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage, $200.

1:05 P. M.—1,768 Second Avenue; Frank Tiemer; damage slight.

2:05 P. M.—27 Chrystie Street; Antonio Prinzivallo; damage, $25.

2:20 P. M.—Sixty-second Street and Central Park West; owner unknown; damage, $5.

3:00 P. M.—49 Essex Street; Abraham Feigenbaum; damage slight.

4:15 P. M.—158 Lewis Street; Wild & Meyer; damage, $25.

5:25 P. M.—438 West Thirtieth Street; Mrs. Otis; damage, $25.

6 P. M.—Ninth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street; Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company; damage, $10.

6:30 P. M.—139 Madison Street; Edward Kraulowitz; damage slight.

6:40 P. M.—508 East Thirteenth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

7:30 P. M.—2,714 Third Avenue; Westchester Clothing Company; damage, $50.

7:40 P. M.—205 Broome Street; Louis Harris; damage, $5.

9:20 P. M.—25 West Third Street; W. Sluster; damage, $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 29.—Fire to-day destroyed the buildings occupied by the Nash Hardware Company, Goldstein & Co., furnishing goods, and Edwards, wholesale bakery. The loss is estimated at $100,000; insurance, one-half.

CHICAGO, May 29.—The factory of the Cross Press and Sign Company, at Dayton and Blackhawk Streets, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $60,000.

ICE TRUST TRIES TO AVERT INVESTIGATION

Petitions that Justice Chase's Order Be Vacated.

A STAY OF ACTION REFUSED

Order Granted, However, to Show Cause Why It Should Not Be Stopped—Books Not Produced Before Referee.

The Ice Trust yesterday made a desperate effort to wriggle out of the inquiry before Referee Myer Nussbaum, who was appointed by Justice Chase to hear evidence as to why the American Ice Company, a New Jersey corporation, should not be prohibited from doing business in this State. While Referee Nussbaum was waiting to take testimony in the case, Daly, Hoyt & Mason, counsel for the Ice Trust, were appearing before Justice Andrews in Part II., Special Term of the Supreme Court, in this city, asking him to vacate the order granted by Justice Chase of Albany on Monday last.

Justice Andrews declined to issue a stay in the present proceedings, but did sign an order to show cause why the proceedings should not be stopped. This is returnable for argument before Justice Smyth in Part I. on Tuesday morning next.

Yesterday's session before Referee Nussbaum, which had been slated for 2 o'clock in Room 907 of the Mutual Life Building, was delayed an hour by the non-appearance of President Morse, the principal witness. When finally he was put on the stand he said he had not brought with him the books and papers he had been ordered to bring. Through his counsel, Mr. Wilcox, he explained that the notice had been served on him only three hours before, and that then the time was too short to enable him to secure the books and papers demanded.

After considerable legal sparring for an adjournment of the proceedings until after the argument before Judge Smyth, the examination of President Morse was deferred until Friday at 11 A. M. The next hearing however, will take place to-morrow morning, when the following will be examined: Secretary of the Dock Board Burke, Secretary of the Stock Exchange William McClure, and Treasurer of the American Ice Company John T. Sprouli.

When the referee was ready to begin yesterday, there were present ex-Judge Coyne, Attorney General Davies, Alexander T. Mason of Daly, Hoyt & Mason, lawyers for the American Ice Company; Benjamin F. Einstein, representing W. R. Hearst, the petitioner in the proceedings against the company, and Clarence J. Shearn, his associate.

Mr. Shearn said that Charles W. Morse, President of the American Ice Company, was the only one served with a subpoena, Secretary Scott of the American Ice Company being ill abed, and William R. Gelshenen, President of the Garfield National Bank and the reputed father of the alleged "illegal combination," being temporarily out of town. He is expected to return by to-morrow.

WANTED TO GO ON WITHOUT HIM.

Time was hanging heavy and rumors relative to the absence of President Morse were beginning to circulate, when at 2:40 o'clock Lawyer Einstein said to Referee Nussbaum:

"I move, Mr. Referee, that we proceed. I'm tired of waiting for Mr. Morse."

"He will be here shortly, I am sure," Mr. Coyne said. "I think we had better wait a few minutes, anyway."

No sign or word had been received from Mr. Morse. William Rand of Daly, Hoyt & Mason's office entered and quietly took a seat. At 3 o'clock Mr. Coyne arose and said:

"The Attorney General and I are here to appear for the prosecution, as is Mr. Einstein to cross-examine. I now ask, Mr. Referee, that the name of Mr. Morse be called, that his absence be noted, and that the case proceed."

Mr. Rand, whom no one had recognized, arose and said:

"If your Honor please I represent Mr. Morse. Mr. Justice Andrews has just granted an order to show why this order should not be vacated. This is returnable on Tuesday, June 5."

Mr. Coyne insisted that Mr. Morse's name be called nevertheless, and that the hearing proceed. Mr. Rand was on his feet in an instant.

"Mr. Referee," he said, "the attitude of the Deputy Attorney General in opposing this order shows the attitude of the Attorney General's office all through this matter. Mr. Morse was not subpoenaed until 11 o'clock this morning, and that is the reason he is not here now. I expect him every minute."

The Attorney General asked that the meeting be adjourned until to-morrow morning, and that action be taken against Mr. Morse.

As he spoke Mr. Morse walked in with another of his lawyers, Mr. Wilcox. The latter apologized for not appearing on time. He said:

"Mr. Referee, this is a very serious matter, of course. Among other precedents it involves this one: 'Is a citizen compelled to divulge his private affairs?' We have an order from Justice Andrews granting an order to show cause. It is not meant as disrespect to Judge Chase, but we had to go to Judge Andrews as he is presiding in the County of New York. The order is returnable on Tuesday; therefore, we ask for an adjournment, and I think our learned opponents will find that between now and then they will have plenty to study into. The proceedings will likely result in an equity suit enjoining the American Ice Company from doing something or other."

BOOKS NOT FORTHCOMING.

Mr. Wilcox asked for an adjournment until June 6. Mr. Coyne opposed the long adjournment. After some discussion Mr. Coyne switched suddenly on another tack, when he said:

"I now ask Mr. Morse if he has produced the books and papers of the company called for in the summons served on him to-day?"

Mr. Wilcox turned and talked to Mr. Morse several minutes.

"What's the matter—doesn't he know whether or not he brought the books with him?" asked Mr. Coyne.

Mr. Morse looked very uncomfortable and drummed a tattoo on the crown of his hat, but Mr. Wilcox answered:

"A great number of the books we know nothing about, as we don't know that they exist."

"What books do you know do exist, Mr. Morse?" asked Mr. Coyne.

"My witness will answer that after he is called on the stand in the usual way," said Mr. Wilcox. "I might add that he has not the custody of the books."

"Mr. Scott told me Mr. Morse commanded the books. Am I to understand Mr. Morse will refuse to tell?" Mr. Coyne asked, and said, turning to the Referee:

"I now ask, your Honor, that this case in the appearance of Mr. Morse be adjourned until next Friday morning at 11 o'clock."

Mr. Wilcox excitedly jumped to his feet.

"Mr. Referee," he said, "why should this case be adjourned for so short a time? Why can't we have it regular, orderly, and in proper form? We offer an adjournment until June 6, the day after the order is returnable, and that will be plenty of time."

"Of course, I order Mr. Morse to produce the books at the next hearing," the Referee said, "and am in favor of Mr. Coyne's motion for a short adjournment. I therefore adjourn this hearing until Friday, June 1, at 11 o'clock."

The order to show cause, which Counsels Rand and Wilcox said had been secured from Justice Andrews, was not served on any members of the counsel for the petitioner. It did not appear at all in the hearing.

A story was published yesterday that the Ice Trust had invented a new and startling move whereby to defeat at one blow all attempts at investigation. The plot was said to be to dissolve the American Ice Company, thereby to prevent the action of courts, who would have nothing left to look into. The plan then provided, the story read, to have the companies in the concern which hold individual charters to resume business where they left off, and on the same lines as before the trust was formed.

At the offices of the American Ice Company the story was said to be "too ridiculous to require denial."

ALDERMEN BAR ICE QUESTION.

Refuse to Consider Motions for Investigation and Municipal Plants.

President Woods called the Board of Aldermen to order promptly at 1 o'clock yesterday and, much to his surprise, found a quorum present. The Council resolution asking the Board of Estimate to appropriate money to establish three municipal ice plants was called up. Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, opposed any action, exclaiming dramatically:

"My God! Where will this municipal ownership end? We'll soon have municipal cigar stores, municipal laundries, municipal saloons, and municipal opium joints. It's ridiculous."

While Mr. McCall was grieving over the tendency toward municipal ownership some one moved to have the resolution referred to the Committee on Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies. Mr. McCall started to make a speech, but he was cut short by the clamorous chorus of "ayes" and sat down.

Alderman Wirth (Rep., Brooklyn,) tried to get a resolution for an investigation of the charges of collusion between city officials and the Ice Trust adopted, but the resolution, on motion of Mr. McCall, was laid on the table.

TO DISSOLVE OMAHA ICE TRUST.

Attorney General Smith of Nebraska Begins Proceedings.

OMAHA, Neb., May 29.—Attorney General Smith of Nebraska, began proceedings before Judge Dickinson of the District Court to dissolve the Ice Trust of this city. An order was issued directing the trust to show cause why an injunction should not be granted May 31.

The Attorney General, in his application, asks that the trust be dissolved, and its property divided among the original companies.

MR. CLEVELAND HOME AGAIN.

Says He Is Glad to Hear of the Ice Trust Prosecution — Rough Weather at Sea.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland, who has been the guest of E. C. Benedict on board Mr. Benedict's steam yacht Oneida, returned to this city yesterday and later went to his home in Princeton, N. J. The Oneida left Quarantine at 9:40 o'clock yesterday morning and besides Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Benedict and Dr. J. D. Bryant, Mr. Cleveland's physician, were on board.

Mr. Benedict said the Oneida had not been to Cuba, but had gone to Bermuda.

The boat carried a crew of 13, which perhaps accounts for its rough voyage on the return trip. The Oneida left Greenwich May 15 and came to New York. The following day she started south on a trip. The weather was fair, and on Friday evening Hamilton, Bermuda, was reached. There a telegram awaited Mr. Benedict, telling him of the loss by fire of his large stables at Greenwich on the 16th. Messrs. Cleveland, Benedict, and Bryant went ashore each day.

On the 25th the start was made for home after laying in twenty tons of coal. Soon after trouble began. A day's journey out a northwest gale was encountered, and the weather was so bad it was impossible to anchor. The Oneida was hove to and drifted over 100 miles. The waves continually swept the deck. The three passengers went aft at first and then had to go below for safety. Once, when an extra large wave swept over the bow, a huge flying fish came with it and was captured by one of the crew. This was considered an evil omen, and the crew were greatly frightened. It was feared that water and provisions would become scarce.

On Sunday night the weather was at its worst and the boat drifted until Monday morning. It was hoped that Norfolk, Va., might be reached in order to witness the total eclipse of the sun. But this was impossible. The darkness was so great, however, that stars could be plainly seen shining brightly. After the eclipse the weather partly cleared, but land was not sighted until Tuesday morning off Barnegat. The vessel was not damaged, being very seaworthy.

Mr. Cleveland looked a little browned from the sun and said that he had had a pleasan time throughout the entire trip. When asked about the political situation he said he could not discuss politics, as he had not read the papers and knew nothing about the political situation.

He was informed of the turn affairs had taken in the matter of the Ice Trust in New York City, and he declared himself gratified to hear that "they were after the Ice Trust." When somebody said that the Ice Trust had been broken Mr. Cleveland smiled and said, "Good."

The Oneida anchored off the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street and the party went ashore. Dr. Bryant and Mr. Cleveland were driven to Dr. Bryant's home at 54 West Thirty-sixth Street.

TRIAL OF RUSSIAN CRUISER.

The Variag Leaves Cramps' for Her Builders' Trial at Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—The Russian cruiser Variag left Cramp's ship yard today for her preliminary or builders' trial. The vessel is now so near completion that it is likely that less than a month will elapse before the official speed trial trip is made.

The cruiser started down the Delaware River at 9 o'clock this morning. The trial will be made between the Delaware Capes and Montauk Point, and will require two days. With regard to speed the trial will be merely for the builders' satisfaction. If the Variag meets her speed requirements she will be perhaps the fastest warship of her class afloat. She must maintain twenty-three knots an hour for twelve consecutive hours under natural draught.

The cruiser stopped at Fort Mifflin to take on ammunition. All her guns will be fired to test her structural strength. Edwin S. Cramp is in charge of the trial and nearly all the Russian naval officers stationed at Cramps' went on the trip.

Kaiser Directs Manoeuvres.

BERLIN, May 29.—The historic May manoeuvres of the Kaiser Brigade, under Emperor William's personal direction, occurred to-day on the Tempelhof Field and the grounds immediately surrounding. The Empress arrived in a gala coach at 4 o'clock. She looked poorly, her hair being quite gray. The Emperor ordered the brigade, composed of the Guard Fusiliers, the Second and Fourth Guards, the First Guard Dragoons, and two batteries, to go through a number of evolutions.

His Majesty then gave out a plan, consisting of an attack by the First Artillery upon the Tivoli and Colonnade brigades, and then a simultaneous attack upon an imaginary enemy toward Britz, winding up with a parade. He then returned to Berlin, heading the Guard Fusiliers, with whose officers he took luncheon.

A Munson Liner Ashore?

NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—The Morgan Line steamer El Sud, from New York May 24, reports that May 27 at 10 A. M., forty-five miles south of Jupiter, she passed a British steamship ashore, believed to be the Copenhagen of the Munson Line, from Philadelphia for Havana. The steamship signaled that she wanted immediate assistance. She was high out of the water forward but very deep aft. The sea was quite smooth and no wreckers were in sight.

Defaulting Bank Teller Sentenced.

BUFFALO, May 29.—Fred L. Newton, the defaulting bank teller of the Fidelity Trust and Guaranty Company, charged with embezzling $48,000 of the bank's funds, pleaded guilty this morning, and was sentenced to six years in Auburn Prison.

Lipton Entertains Americans.

LONDON, May 29.—Sir Thomas Lipton gave a banquet at the Hotel Savoy this evening to the members of the Lipton Loving Cup Committee, John N. Beach, Edwin P. Benjamin, and John D. Crimmons, and Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the New York Supreme Court. Other Americans and a number of Englishmen were present.

Ahmed Ben Mussa Left £1,000,000.

TANGIER, Morocco, May 30.—Ahmed Ben Mussa, the late Grand Vizier, left a fortune of £1,000,000, which was stored in the fortress of the palace at Marakesh.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

DO NOT FORGET TO TAKE WITH YOU TO THE COUNTRY A BOTTLE OF THE GREAT APPETIZER & INVIGORATOR

DR SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

IMPORTED FROM SOUTH AMERICA, THE ONLY GENUINE. BEWARE OF DOMESTIC IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

PREDICTS REVIVAL OF TRADE.

Alabama Iron Producer Says Buyers Must Re-enter the Market Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 29.—Col. T. G. Bush, President of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, which has two furnaces at Ironton, one at Birmingham, and one at Gadsden, and coal mines and coke ovens at Brookwood and Searles, takes a sanguine view of the iron market. He said to-day that the consumers had kept out of the market about as long as they could and have very scant stocks of pig iron on hand. He predicted that they would reappear in the market in the next forty or fifty days and that their reappearance would stiffen the iron market for the rest of the year.

Col. Bush says the furnace operators had made and are now making some concessions and that the market is seeking a level, but he is not apprehensive of any marked decline in prices. He says the Southern furnaces almost without exception have their entire manufacture sold up to August and can well afford to await the time when the consumers must re-enter the market and recommence purchasing.

Lady Ensley Furnace Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 29.—The Northern Alabama Iron Company, which has been incorporated by officers and directors of the Sloss Sheffield Steel and Iron Company of this city, has purchased the Lady Ensley furnace at Sheffield, and has ordered it to be repaired and put into operation as soon as possible. This furnace was built by the Lady Ensley Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and has been idle for ten years, having been in litigation. It has a capacity of 150 tons of pig iron a day. The purchase price is not stated.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Thompson Injured.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., May 29.—William Thompson, a wealthy resident of Oriental Point, was thrown from his dogcart here to-day, his pony running away. His left arm was broken, and he was severely cut and bruised. His wife, who was with him escaped with cuts and bruises.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Col. L. Victor Baughman, Baltimore; Herchel Rhine, Philadelphia; Mortimer B. Fuller, Scranton; Hugh A. Allan, Montreal; ex-Assemblyman F. N. Mann, Troy.

CAMBRIDGE.—A. Howard Hinckle, Bar Harbor, Me.; Clarence Hoyt Holmes, Chicago; William Cutting Davis, Newport.

ENDICOTT—Harry Berliner, Havana.

HOFFMAN—Charles H. Dickey, Baltimore; ex-Senator David B. Hill, Albany; B. F. Rhodehamel, Chicago; ex-Mayor George E. Green, Binghamton; Judge R. W. Peckham, Albany.

ALBEMARLE—J. B. Laughlin, Pittsburg; Francis W. Keisler, Wilmington, Del.

IMPERIAL.—Judge Esra W. Thayer, Phoenix, Arizona; Joseph McCreery, Toledo.

HOLLAND—T. Clive Davis, Honolulu.

FIFTH AVENUE—National Committeeman Joseph H. Manley, Maine; State Senator Joshua A. Holden, Massachusetts; Gen. George B. Williams, Washington; F. Schurch, Canton, China.

GILSEY—George W. Thompson, Owego; Abbott Thorndike, Milwaukee.

ASTOR—O. Crewe-Read, Boston; B. W. Morgan, Seattle; L. F. Perry, Honolulu.

MANHATTAN—Bishop Cortland Whitehead, Pittsburg; Messrs. Fischer, Walmorans, Wessels, and Brüyn, the Boer Envoys and Secretary.

MURRAY HILL—H. L. Chandler, Philadelphia; Col. Frank Bond, Montreal; Robert H. Paine, Baltimore.

PLAZA—L. J. Phillips, Philadelphia.

NETHERLAND—Thomas Hunter, Detroit; Judge Frank Brundage, Buffalo.

SAVOY—R. Hasselgren, Chicago; Harmond V. Hayes, Boston; F. M. Seller, Portland, Oregon.

BUCKINGHAM—H. L. Haskell, Washington.

ROSSMORE—F. A. Dearborn, Boston; F. W. Betts, Denver.

STURTEVANT—ex-State Treasurer L. J. Fitzgerald, Cortland, N. Y.

VICTORIA—J. Norman Wills, Greensborough, N. C.

MARLBOROUGH—S. L. Putnam, New Orleans.

EMPIRE—Charles D. Hervey, Houston, Texas; G. H. Harcourt, Kingston, Jamaica.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. G. Wallace, laces and embroideries, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Heller, upholstery goods, 121 Mercer Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; W. Sutherland, upholstery goods, 57 White Street.

Hox-Smith Company, The, St. Joseph, Mo.; L. W. Hox, carpets; Murray Hill Hotel.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; L. J. Williams, carpets; Earlington Hotel.

Peck, B., Company, Lewiston, Me.; M. J. Fox, cloaks and suits; Everett House.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. Hutter, furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Strauss Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. H. Fournier, notions and furnishing goods, 376 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Baum & Bair, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Baum, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. W. Coombs, silks, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Tucker, W. H., & R. S., & Co., Raleigh, N. C.; J. Boylan, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss B. Rubenstein, millinery, collars, and cuffs, 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lowenberg & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; H. H. Hoffman, clothing, 415 Worth Street.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. S. Porter, carpets, 47 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Bear, J. M., Wheeling, West Va.; dry goods; G. Dannenbaum, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; I. Schipper, dry goods, 49 Lispenard Street.

Strouse Brothers, Richmond, Va.; L. L. Strouse, dry goods, 300 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Steele, J. W., Franklin, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:32	Sun sets...7:23	Moon sets...9:25

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:51	Gov. Isl'd...9:10	H. Gate...11:12
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:04	Gov. Isl'd...9:35	H. Gate...11:51

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MAY 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 31.

Bremen, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Europe, Inagua	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Manzanillo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Alleghany, Kingston, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aips, Kingston, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dean, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Grecian Prince, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

B. Altman & Co.

*For Thursday, May 31st:

ARMOR PLATE MATTER STILL IN ABEYANCE

House Refuses to Accept Senate Amendment to Naval Bill.

Wants Secretary of Navy to Buy Armor, but Fixes No Price—Bill Goes Back to Conference.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The House today by a vote of 107 to 124 refused to accept the Senate amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill relating to armor plate and adopted a modification reading as follows:

That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to procure by contract armor of the best quality for any or all vessels above referred to, provided such contracts can be made at a price which, in his judgment, is reasonable and equitable; but in case he is unable to make contracts for armor under the above conditions, he is hereby authorized in his discretion to procure a site and erect thereon a factory for the manufacture of armor plate, and the sum of $4,000,000 is hereby appropriated toward the erection of said factory.

In the matter of ocean and lake surveys the House refused any appropriation for surveys by the navy and tied up the conferrees with instructions. It also refused to concur in the Senate amendment to abolish the two years' sea cruise for naval cadets. The Naval bill then was sent back to conference, the conference report on the other items having been agreed to.

The proposition on which the House now stands with reference to armor plate was moved by Mr. Foss, (Rep., Ill.) Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ky.,) moved concurrence in the Senate amendment, and his motion took precedence.

Mr. Rixey, (Dem., Va.,) a member of the Naval Committee, declared that the adoption of Mr. Foss's motion giving the Secretary of the Navy authority to contract for armor at a reasonable price would be tantamount to agreeing to the price charged by the armor-plate factories. "We know the Secretary is willing to agree to any terms the factories ask," said he.

"What evidence have you for that statement?" asked Mr. Foss.

"I cannot cite the gentleman to the evidence," replied Mr. Rixey, "but that is my impression. I think it would be a great mistake not to place a limit upon the price. We never secured Harveyized armor for less than $447 a ton until we limited the price. Admiral O'Neil says that the Government can make armor for $344 a ton, and that the Krupp process is not patented. If we can produce it for $344, why should we pay $447? I consider that to pay over $400 would give the manufacturers exorbitant prices."

Mr. Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) one of the conferrees, said he was in favor of anything which would build the ships authorized in the speediest manner possible. If the House adopted the motion of Mr. Foss, he said, he had little hope that the Senate would agree to the amendment.

Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, declared his unalterable opposition to a Government armor-plate factory. He agreed that if Congress fixed an upset price for armor the Government would pay the upset price. If the Secretary of the Navy was given discretionary power he might get it for less. He therefore favored Mr. Foss's motion. Mr. Cannon said he did not believe that with the present price of materials the Government could buy armor for $445 a ton.

Mr. Foss concluded the debate. It was absurd, he said, for 356 members of the House and 38 members of the Senate to make a contract with armor manufacturers. Why not give the Secretary of the Navy full authority to contract for armor, with the power to build a factory if he could not secure it at a reasonable price?

Mr. Wheeler's motion to concur in the Senate amendment was lost—107 to 124. Mr. Foss's motion was then carried without division.

On May 14, after almost a week of spirited debate, the Senate passed the Naval Appropriation bill, incorporating in it an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase armor at $445 per ton, but directing him, if none could be procured at that price, to pay $545 for plate for the three battleships now awaiting it and proceed to build a factory.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL DEBATE.

Senate Increases Appropriation for the Gauging of Streams—Wolcott Attacks Geological Survey.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Senate today devoted a large part of its session to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

A committee amendment was adopted appropriating $23,000 to provide temporary quarters for the Custom House in Baltimore and to repair the old building.

The amendment to the paragraph relating to the enforcement of the contract labor law and the Chinese Exclusion act was so modified as to read that the enforcement of these laws should be "under the supervision and control of the Secretary of the Treasury."

The committee amendment providing for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims of various States arising out of the war of 1812, of the civil war, and of certain Indian wars, went out on a point of order that it was new legislation.

Speaking to the committee amendment increasing from $50,000 to $100,000 the appropriation for the gauging of streams, investigation of underground currents, and other purposes, Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) made a vigorous and humorous attack upon the Geological Survey. He declared that the work for which $865,000 had been expended was not worth 865 cents. It was not a scheme to gauge the streams, but to gouge the people. He denounced the whole scheme as a "gold-brick game."

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) made an appeal for the adoption of the section, offering an amendment to increase the amount appropriated to $250,000. A vigorous defense of the Geological Survey was made by Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) who declared it was the best institution of the kind maintained by any Government in the world.

Mr. Butler's amendment increasing the appropriation to $250,000 was then agreed to, 33 to 24. The amendment as amended was then adopted.

A committee amendment was agreed to authorizing the President to appoint an architect and a landscape architect to be associated with the Chief of Engineers to report plans for the enlargement of the White House.

MONEY FOR ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Senate, Without Debate, Conditionally Appropriates $5,000,000.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—A few minutes before adjournment this evening the Senate added to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill an amendment appropriating $5,000,000 for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1903, on condition that $10,000,000 in addition be raised by the exposition authorities. The amendment was offered by Mr. Cockrell of Missouri and was adopted without debate and without division.

Immediately after this action had been taken Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) offered an amendment to the bill authorizing the President to appoint a commission to study and make a full report upon the commercial and industrial conditions of China and Japan and appropriating $75,000 for the purpose.

Mr. Allison made the point of order that this was new legislation and it went out.

Mr. Gallinger complained that an amendment appropriating $5,000,000 had been adopted, that amendment as clearly being new legislation as his proposition was.

"I therefore move," said he, "that the vote by which the St. Louis Fair amendment was adopted be reconsidered."

"I second that motion," shouted Mr. Penrose. (Rep., Penn.)

Before any further action could be taken the Senate, on motion of Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) adjourned. It is generally believed that the motion to reconsider will not prevail.

PRIVILEGE FOR MR. MAGINNIS.

Appointee from Montana Allowed on the Senate Floor.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Chandler, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, moved that Martin Maginnis, appointed a Senator from Montana, be admitted to the privileges of the Senate floor.

"How about the other appointee?" inquired Mr. Tillman.

"He is entitled to the floor of the Senate as a former Senator," replied Mr. Chandler.

The motion was then agreed to.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Senate Committee Reports Bill Adversely—Hoar's Measure Favored.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today through its Chairman, Senator Chandler, made an adverse report upon the House joint resolution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

The same committee made a favorable report on Senator Hoar's bill amending the laws relating to the election of Senators so as to permit election by a plurality of members of the Legislature in cases where a majority cannot be secured by any one candidate. The latter bill is intended to prevent dead-locks in elections.

AGREEMENT ON POST OFFICE BILL.

Conference Report and Also Pneumatic Tube Amendment Adopted.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The House today adopted the conference report on the Post Office Appropriation bill agreeing on all items except the Senate amendment appropriating $225,000 for pneumatic tube service, and then concurred in the excepted amendment.

The opponents of the extended service in the House reconciled their concurrence in this action upon the ground that the $225,000 appropriated by the Senate simply carried out the existing contract.

The bill now goes to the President.

Senate Adjourns Until Thursday.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—In the course of the debate on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in the Senate to-day, Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) asked whether the condition of the appropriation bills warranted an adjournment from to-day until Thursday. Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) replied that an adjournment would postpone final adjournment at least one day. On motion of Mr. Sewell, however, the Senate decided to adjourn until Thursday on account of Decoration Day.

MANY PASSPORTS ISSUED.

Large Increase Over the Normal Number for April and May.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The State Department has issued over three thousand passports to European travelers for the twenty-eight days in May. It is said that the climax has been reached, and from this point on the issues will diminish. As it is, the figures show a gain of over 50 per cent. above the normal passport issues for May. The figures for April were 3,064, in that case a gain of more than 100 per cent. over the normal business.

Most of these travelers are going to Paris, yet it is said at the State Department that during the last portion of the first quarter of 1900 and that part of the second quarter which has already elapsed there has been an unusually large number of applications for passports from American merchants and commercial travelers bound abroad on business.

House to Take Up Anti-Trust Measures

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Rules Committee of the House at a meeting today arranged a programme by which the Constitutional amendment, increasing the power of Congress to deal with trusts, will be debated to-morrow and next day, with a final vote at 5 o'clock P. M. Thursday. The discussion of the Anti-Trust bill, by which the present powers of Congress are directed against trusts, will follow on Friday, with a vote at 4 o'clock P. M. on that day.

Work of the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—When the United States Supreme Court adjourned for the term yesterday it left 304 undisposed of cases on the docket, which is just the number left upon adjournment in May, 1899. During the term 370 new cases were filed, and in exactly that number were arguments heard or briefs submitted during the term. Of the cases argued and submitted, thirty-eight go over to the next term without being adjudicated.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate Committee on Finance has authorized a favorable report on the House bill amending the law concerning the taxation on beer so as to eliminate packages of less than a quarter of a barrel.

Senator Daniel yesterday presented the credentials of his colleague, Thomas S. Martin, a Senator from Virginia for the term of six years, beginning March 4, 1901. They were placed on file.

An effort to take up the bill providing for the removal of indicted persons from one judicial district to another was made in the House Judiciary Committee yesterday, but proved unsuccessful on a tie vote. The bill was introduced with a view to preventing a repetition of the occurrences in the Gaynor-Greene case in New York.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations yesterday reported the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, the last of the appropriation bills before that committee. The amendments made by the committee increase the appropriations $263,873, making a total of $4,052,533. The principal item of increase is $100,000 for collecting revenue from customs.

After an exciting contest lasting many months, the advocates of the Grout bill, placing an almost prohibitive tax on oleomargarine and like imitation butters, succeeded yesterday in having that measure favorably reported from the House Committee on Agriculture. The vote was 11 to 7 in favor of the bill. There will be majority and minority reports submitted Thursday. The friends of the bill expect to urge the matter to speedy consideration before the House in hope of securing action in one or both branches of Congress at this session.

In the House yesterday Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) from the Committee on Rules, presented a special rule ordering the previous question upon the pension bills, 190 in number, favorably acted upon in Committee of the Whole last Friday, the order not to interfere with conference reports. Mr. Grosvenor explained that the rule was made necessary by the obstructive tactics of the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Talbot) last Friday. This Mr. Talbot denied. He said that had a quorum been present the bills could have been passed. The special rule was adopted, but operation under it was deferred, on account of the presentation of conference reports.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. George C. Burnell, Volunteer Signal Corps, will take station at Seattle and carry out such instructions as he may receive from the Signal Officer, Department of Alaska.

The board of survey appointed May 24 for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the accountability of Capt. Ira A. Haynes, Sixth Artillery, for certain Quartermaster's supplies during the third quarter of the fiscal year 1899, also will investigate and report upon the accountabilities of Capt. Haynes for certain Quartermaster's supplies during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1898.

An army retiring board is appointed, to meet at Governors Island upon the call of the President of the board, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Col. James M. Moore, (Assistant Quartermaster General;) Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, (Deputy Judge Advocate General;) Major Henry S. Kilbourne, (Surgeon;) Capt. John L. Phillips, (Assistant Surgeon;) Capt. James T. Dean, (Tenth Infantry Aide-de-Camp,) recorder.

Capt. Charles C. Ballou, Twelfth Infantry, is directed to report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at Governors Island, for examination by the board.

Capt. Clifton L. Fenton, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will transfer his accountability and other duties pertaining to the transport Buford to Major William J. White, Quartermaster United States Volunteers. Upon being relieved, Capt. Fenton will proceed to New York City and report to the General Superintendent, Army Transport Service, for temporary duty under his direction.

Major Harry L. Haskell, Twelfth Infantry, is detailed for recruiting duty for a period of six months, and will proceed to Rochester, N. Y., and enter upon duty accordingly. Major Haskell is appointed Acting Quartermaster for the period he may remain on recruiting duty.

Capt. Alvan C. Gillem, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed from San Francisco on the transport Sherman to Manila and report to the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty under his instruction.

Col. James W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster General, will proceed from New Orleans to the National Cemetery, Baton Rouge, La., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department: Capt. John Little, Commissary of Subsistence, will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for temporary duty as Chief Commissary of that department, to relieve Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence. Capt. Little also will relieve Col. Woodruff of his duties as Purchasing Commissary at New York City. Col. Woodruff, upon being thus relieved, will turn over to Capt. Little all the money, stores, property, and records for which he is responsible, forward accounts and returns for the same, and then will proceed to San Francisco, reporting upon arrival to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty. Col. Woodruff, upon the completion of the duty assigned him by the commanding General, Department of California, will proceed to Manila, and report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for duty as Chief Commissary of that division, to relieve Major Edward E. Dravo, Commissary of Subsistence. Major Dravo, upon being thus relieved, will turn over to Col. Woodruff all the money, stores, property, and records for which he is responsible, forward accounts and returns for the same, and then will proceed at such time as his services can be spared to San Francisco, and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further instructions.

Capt. Thomas R. Lamerton, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, now in Baltimore, will assume charge, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the Army, of the Quartermaster's duties at that place, including construction work at the various defenses in Baltimore Harbor, and relieve Capt. John Baxter, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster. Capt. Baxter, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to and take station at Galveston, and assume charge, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the Army, of the construction of public buildings at the posts in Galveston Harbor.

Orders of May 18 are so amended as to direct Major Charles A. Williams, Seventeenth Infantry, to proceed at once to Fort Slocum, New York, and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty to conduct a detachment of recruits to San Francisco. He will proceed with said detachment via Columbus Barracks, Ohio, where he also will take command of such detachment as may be sent from that post to San Francisco. Upon his arrival at San Francisco he will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for further orders.

First Lieut. James B. Cavanaugh, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty at Mobile, to take effect June 9, and will then take station at Philadelphia, and report to Lieut. Col. Charles W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, for temporary duty under his immediate orders.

Navy.

Ensign S. G. Magill is detached from the Essex, and ordered to the hospital at Newport, R. I., for treatment.

Pay Inspector W. J. Thomson has sick leave for three months and may go abroad.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The cruiser Philadelphia is being overhauled at the Mare Island Navy Yard. It is reported that the Philadelphia will be sent into Chinese or Japanese waters.

The old gunboat Mohican is to be put in commission at Mare Island on July 1, and will be used as a training ship for landsmen.

The revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch has sailed for Bering Sea.

The transports Egbert and Sherman will sail June 1, the former for Alaska with supplies, and the latter for Guam and Manila.

The battleship Kearsarge, now being inspected by the Naval Inspection Board in Hampton Roads, has been ordered to proceed to Tompkinsville at the conclusion of the inspection. She will go into dry dock at the New York Navy Yard on June 1.

Admiral Watson on the Baltimore, returning to the United States from Manila, touched at Singapore yesterday. The Don Juan de Austria arrived at Manila to-day.

The Marion has arrived at Mare Island.

The Adams has arrived at Tacoma and the Michigan at Kenosha.

Volunteer Army Promotions.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Volunteer Army—Capt. Robert Burns, Assistant Surgeon, Forty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be Surgeon with rank of Major.

First Lieut. William C. Warmsley, Assistant Surgeon Forty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be Assistant Surgeon with rank of Captain.

Second Lieut. William F. Gwynne, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieut. A. K. Baskette, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant.

Quartermaster Sergeant Elmer B. Cavett, Company H, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Court of Private Land Claims: Chief Justice—Joseph R. Reed of Iowa; Associate Justices—Thomas C. Fuller of North Carolina, William W. Murray of Tennessee, Henry C. Sluss of Kansas, and Wilbur F. Stone of Colorado.

Consul at Harput, Armenia—Thomas H. Norton of Ohio.

The New York at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 29.—The flagship New York, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Farquhar, Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron, arrived from the New York Navy Yard this afternoon. The presence of the flagship is due to the fact that she will take part in the exercises attending the opening of the War College on Saturday. The North Atlantic Squadron will make its headquarters here during the Summer for drills, and to cooperate with the War College and the torpedo boat flotilla. The Texas will arrive before Saturday.

Coast Survey Steamer Damaged.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, May 29.—The United States coast survey steamer Blake, while surveying Culebra, or Passage Island, off the east coast of Porto Rico, struck a sunken rock and sustained some damage. She is now being docked here. Her repairs will require several days.

BATTLES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Filipinos Defeated on Island of Samar —Native Officer Induces Insurgents to Surrender.

MANILA, May 29.—Major Henry T. Allen of the Forty-third Infantry, while scouting from Catbalogan, Island of Samar, May 9, drove a party of insurgents from the valleys. Four Americans were killed, including Lieut. W. H. Evans, who was shot while gallantly leading a charge against the intrenchments. Eleven of the enemy were killed and four wounded.

The town of Caterman, Island of Samar, was attacked at midnight, April 30, by a thousand rebels, who intrenched themselves near the town over night. Capt. John Cooke of the Forty-third Regiment fought the Filipinos for six hours, and when the fight was over buried 150 of the enemy. One American was killed and one was wounded.

The hamlet of Pawin, in the Province of Laguna, Island of Luzon, the headquarters of Gen. Cailles, was surrounded May 26 by detachments of the Forty-second Regiment, Thirty-seventh Regiment, and Eleventh Cavalry. Only a few of the enemy were encountered, Cailles having departed the day before. Pawin, which was manifestly a rebel stronghold, was burned to the ground.

Capt. Gordon's scouts and two companies of the Eighteenth Regiment, while scouting May 12 in Western Panay, surprised a number of the enemy near Valderama and killed thirty-five of them. There were no casualties among the Americans, but some of them suffered from malaria.

The official reports announce scouting and small engagements in Panay and Cebu Islands and Tayabas, Laguna, Zambales, Benguet, and Pangasinan Provinces, resulting in fourteen of the enemy being killed and many wounded. The Americans also captured sixty rifles, a Nordenfeldt gun, and supplies of ammunition, and destroyed a powder factory.

A rebel Major, who surrendered at Lisum last week, has been persuading others to follow his example. To-day he effected the surrender of forty-six men, with fifty-five rifles, at Tarlac, and hopes to influence more of his countrymen to do the same.

To Improve Havana Detective Force.

HAVANA, May 29.—Capt. Pitcher, Superintendent of Police, who has been put in charge of the police detectives, intends to effect a complete reorganization of the force, which has suffered from the incompetency of the officer in command and the inefficiency of his assistants. Gov.-Gen. Wood has authorized Capt. Pitcher to secure the services of one or two expert New York detectives, who will be able to teach the Cubans how the detective force should be managed and enlighten them as to methods of detecting crime.

Cable Rates to Cuba.

The Central Cable Office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, 16 Broad Street, announces that on and after June 1 the rate from New York to all places in Cuba, except Havana, will be 20 cents a word. The Havana rate will be 15 cents.

Yellow Fever Among American Troops.

HAVANA, May 29.—Five cases of yellow fever have broken out at Santa Clara among men of the Second Cavalry who are married to Cuban women and who live out of the barracks. There are only two cases in the Province of Havana, and there is not one in the city.

Recruits Arrive at Manila.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Adjutant General received a cable message to-day from Gen. MacArthur at Manila announcing the arrival yesterday of the transport Warren from San Francisco with 16 officers and 407 enlisted men, mainly recruits for the signal and hospital corps.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

SEABOARD AIR LINE OPENING.

Celebration of the Event Begins To-day—Traffic Opens June 4.

The festivities in celebration of the opening of the new Seaboard Air Line begin to-day, when the train carrying the invited guests will leave Richmond for Tampa and Jacksonville, Fla. The train will arrive at Tampa on Thursday evening, and after a few hours' stop will begin the return trip, during which a number of stops will be made at Savannah, Columbia, Raleigh, and other points of interest, reaching Richmond early Saturday afternoon, June 2. On this day the last spike of the new line will be driven, and in the evening there will be a banquet, fireworks, and other features.

President McKinley, the members of the Cabinet, ex-Speaker Reed, Robert T. Lincoln, and many Senators, Governors of States, and Mayors of cities through which the greater Seaboard Air Line will run, have been invited, and are expected to be present.

The opening of this line marks the completion of the second largest of the railroad systems of the South. Composed of the old Seaboard Air Line, the Georgia and Alabama, and the Florida Central and Peninsular, which have been connected by branches just completed, the new system will aggregate over 2,400 miles of road, with an authorized capital stock of $75,000,000, and a bonded indebtedness of about $18,000 per mile.

John Skelton Williams, President of the system, who conceived the plan of uniting its different lines, is thirty-five years of age.

The new line will be thrown open for through business on Monday, June 4.

Decoration Day Excursions.

This afternoon the steamer Mary Powell will leave Desbrosses Street at 1:45 o'clock and West Twenty-second Street at 2 for West Point. Passengers may return on the West Shore Railroad and will have ample time to see the dress parade and make a tour of inspection through the grounds.

Hudson River Day Line steamers will leave Desbrosses Street at 8:40 A. M. and West Twenty-second Street at 9 A. M. for West Point, Newburg, and other points.

Brief Railroad Items.

It is now said that the Pennsylvania Railroad will endeavor to foster manufacturing industries in Long Island for the benefit of its newly acquired purchase.

Rumors were again current yesterday about the acquisition of the Jersey Central by the Pennsylvania-Vanderbilt combination, which was announced in THE TIMES some weeks ago, on excellent authority.

It is denied that C. H. Chappell, formerly general manager of the Chicago and Alton, will become Vice President of the Lake Erie and Western.

DRUG STORE WITHOUT OWNER.

No Claimant for Pharmacy Since Its Proprietor Died.

The Brooklyn police have a drug store on their hands. It is at 514 Broadway, and until recently was conducted by Warren S. Kissam, an aged colored man. Kissam, who lived in rooms above the store, died on May 16. None of his relatives showed up to take charge of the store, and the police of the Lee Avenue Station assumed the care of the place, pending action by the Public Administrator.

There was much uneasiness among the colored people who patronize the store when it became noised about that the police would dispense paregoric, corn salve, insect powder, and porous plasters in the place, but their fears proved groundless. A patrolman has been detailed each day to watch the place, but the police have made no attempt to run the business.

MAN PINNED AGAINST WALL.

Street Car Conductor Badly Injured in Company's Barns.

Charles Anderson, twenty-seven years old, of 177 East Eighty-fifth Street, a conductor on the Madison Avenue electric cars, was severely injured last night in the barns of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company at Eighty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. He attempted to pass between the end of a string of five cars and the wall of the stable. Just at that moment a motorman lost control of a car which he was switching and it jammed in the five cars, moving them so suddenly that Anderson was pinned against the wall.

The cars had to be backed out one at a time, and during this operation Anderson's shrieks could be heard for a block. When he was examined at the Presbyterian Hospital it was found that both his legs were fractured and he was internally injured. His death from the injuries is not improbable.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

A. H. MONTAGUE & SON.—An execution for $544.24 was issued yesterday against A. H. Montague & Son, a corporation, fruit dealers, of 109 Warren Street, in favor of Charles H. Grey.

SAMUEL SCHLESINGER.—The First Circuit Court of Appeals has just handed down a decision sustaining an order of Judge Addison by the United States District Court, directing Samuel Schlesinger, a clothier, of 24 East Fourth Street, who was adjudged a bankrupt on April 20, 1899, to pay over certain moneys to the trustee in bankruptcy. Benjamin Barker, the trustee, said that Schlesinger had $12,000 in his possession, and asked for an order directing him to make over this amount. The referee found no money under the control of the bankrupt except the $25 set forth in the schedules. Upon motion to the District Court for an order reversing the order of the referee, the Court found that at least $6,500 had been unaccounted for, and this amount he was ordered to produce. This order the Court of Appeals has sustained. Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge are the attorneys for the creditors.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DELLA MCKEEVER.—Della McKeever of 36 West Twenty-sixth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $557 and no assets.

MYER GERSHON.—Myer Gershon of 53 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,510 and no assets.

BERNARD GOLDMAN.—Bernard Goldman, a bartender of 850 Second Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $3,450 and no assets. The largest creditor is Max Barr of Brooklyn, $1,840.

JOHN A. MURPHY.—John A. Murphy, otherwise known as Joseph D. Galloway, an actor, of 311 East Fourteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,620 and no assets. Mary R. Galloway, $1,785, is the largest creditor.

G. A. ANDERSON.—Gustave A. Anderson of 145 West Eighty-fourth Street, formerly of the New York Architectural Iron Works, 253 West Twenty-seventh Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities of $5,735 and no assets.

PESACH TUCHMAN.—Pesach Tuchman of 265 Madison Street, who in 1896 was in the cloak manufacturing business at 209 Greene Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities of $13,100 and no assets. The largest creditors are the H. B. Claflin Company and Philip Horowitz, $1,000 each.

AMASA LYON.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was yesterday filed against Amasa Lyon, (a corporation,) dealer in canes and umbrellas at 314 Broadway. The petitioning creditors are George Batten & Co., $546; Busch Brothers, $305, and the estate of Thomas Faye, $1,500. They say that Mr. Lyon has committed an act of bankruptcy by transferring his property, when insolvent, to the Lyon Umbrella Company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

A. H. MONTAGUE & SON—C. N. Gray	$544
AMUSSEN, J. Henry and Louise, also George H. Cordes—R. E. Taylor & Co.,	737
BILLINGS, John H.—L. A. Williams' Publishing and Engraving Company	214
BREITKOPF, Joseph—American Lithographic Company	389
BARNETT, Samuel—A. Levine	508
BARHAM, John A.—The Western Union Telegraph Company	141
BLUMENTHAL, Abraham—G. Schaefer	91
C. L. PULLMAN CAR COMPANY—M. E. Davis	1,795
C. C. CHEMICAL COMPANY—General Supply Company	46
CLIFFORD, Michael—J. M. Fishel and others	631
GLIFFORD, Michael—William F. Hull	449
CLIFFORD, Michael—Robert F. Goodfellow	221
CRANE, George H.—William T. Lahey	7,265
CAMPBELL, Edward J.—L. Nordlinger	300
DENNETT, Alfred W.—L. L. Levings and others	987

DUNNIGAN, Thomas J.—A. Halpran, costs	346
EGERTON, Herbert R. S. Minturn & Co. and others	1,687
ENRIGHT, John—Electrical World and Engineer	39
EHRLICH, George—J. Goldfarb	39
EVERETT BOARDING AND LIVERY Stable Company—M. Rothbun	2,129
FOGARTY, Thomas—Edmund K. Godfrey	35
FISHER, J. H. Keble—H. Hollender	101
FREUND, Herman—R. F. Beck	107
GOLDNER, Max—G. W. Martin	661
GURVITZ, Jacob—Siegel & Jacobs	130
GILMAN, Mary—N. M. Goldberg	101
HALL, Charles O.—The Western Union Telegraph Company	33
HASTINGS, Edward, or Edward A., and Dora Blohm—Adolph Moore, guardian, &c	33
HASTINGS, Edward, or Edward A., and Dora Blohm—A. Moore	33
HENNINGS, Theodore C.—Robert F. Beck	147
HENRY, Esther and Isidor—P. Waldheim	178
IMPERIAL RAIN COAT COMPANY—G. J. Hicks and others	383
KRESS, John—Samuel Rosenthal	745
LANCASTER, James H.—Lieber Publishing Company	62
LAVINE, John F.—William T. Herlyn	33
LORD, Lukas B.—George Gelb	325
LANGER, Jennie—M. B. Philipp	170
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. F. Aldis	95
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Louis Strebel	1,056
MOTT, Albert W.—Putnam Foundry and Machine Company	317
MURRAY, James C.—American District Telegraph Company	13
MEARNS, John R.—The Western Union Telegraph Company	91
MEAGHER, John R.—F. Beck	174
MANNES, Isaac H.—George Bloom	97
MERRIAM, John W.—Adelaide M. Merriam	139
MARTIN, Charles S.—J. H. Williamson	74
McTERNAN, Hugh A.—A. T. Gillander and others	1,331
NUSSBAUM, Isaac—H. H. Jackson	340
NICKELS, Louise—United Electric Light and Power Company	14
NEWMAN, Kate C.—J. Maguire	150
PARKS, Henry J.—J. Harry Hornung	150
PULLAR, Joseph W.—T. M. Waller and others, costs	2,144
PIERCE, Stephen D.—The Fitch, Aldrich and Bush Company	127
RICHARDSON, Harold A.—William S. Gordon	124
RUDOLPH, Otto and Heyman, also Louis J. Etzel—John Corrigan	88
RITTERBUSH, Conrad—H. Robertson	70
RICCI, Guglielmo—E. Bianchetti	71
RISLEY, Lee S.—Kate Flandrau	1,016
RYAN, John J.—Lewis C. Mott	141
RUBERT, Alessandro—F. Milone & Co	34
ROSENTHAL, Ralph and Jacob—Mount Morris Bank	148
STEVENSON, Stephen—F. H. Leggett and others	245
SOFRANSKI, Neuman and Henry—S. Cohn	149
SIMON, Louis S.—R. Blum and another	34
SICKLES, Francis—H. A. Rost Printing and Publishing Company	128
SCHLOMANN, Henry W.—T. E. Murray	104
SPICER, Charles, Amadee, Spadone, and Henry M. Keasbey—J. F. Steeves and another	3,715
SHAFER, Jewett H.—H. F. Burchard	351
TAYLOR, Charles H.—L. A. Williams Publishing and Engraving Company	16
SPRINGFIELD ELEVATOR AND PUMP Company—New York Building and Improvement Company	5,790
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—John Davis	2,700
THE DIETRICH GEAR COMPANY—J. F. Zebley	546
THE EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY—W. P. Hix, costs	137
BEAVER STORAGE AND WAREhouse Company—John C. Powers and others	80
VALK, James R.—Standard Engineering and Contracting Company	407
WIESSNER, Oscar E. A.—Kelly, Maus & Co	2,250
ZACHMAN, Henry—Robert F. Beck	169

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.43
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.75
Cotton, middling	.00¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.40
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.25
Beef, hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.10
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.00
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, May 29.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@65¼c; No. 2 red, 70c; No. 2 corn, 37¼@37½c; No. 2 yellow, 37½@37¾c; No. 2 oats, 21¾@22½c; No. 2 white, 24½@24¾c; No. 3 white, 24@24¼c; No. 2 rye, 55c; good feeding barley, 36½c; fair to choice malting, 38@41½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.80; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.80; prime timothy seed, $2.40@$2.42½; mess pork, per barrel, $10.15@$10.25; lard, per 100 lb, $6.70@6.82½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.35@6.65; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.90@$7; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.23; sugars, cutloaf, $6.08; granulated, $5.52; confectioners' "A," $5.48; off A, $5.38; clover, contract grade, $7.50.

COTTON.—Under very active selling by all branches of the trade and irresistible bearish influences, much of the improvement scored within the past few days was wiped out within the first hour this morning. The opening figures, which showed a decline of 3@8 points, were about top for the day, and while there were occasional periods of steadiness on flurries of profit taking, the general ruling of the market was weak and the trend of prices steadily downward. Within the first hour the opening break was increased to a matter of 8@15 points, while later in the session another spell of weakness carried prices off 9@25 points from last night's closing. The dominating influence was weakness in the English market, where both spot and future delivery cotton suffered severely from heavy selling pressure. Private cables attributed the weakness to persistent rumors that further failures among New York cotton houses were probable. Final prices in Liverpool showed very little recovery from the lowest level of the day. The European speculative element was influenced to some extent by the receipt of the United States Department of Agriculture report of weekly reports from the South, together with liberal offerings of spot cotton in the belt at lower prices. The New Orleans market was relatively the weakest on the list, owing to active bear speculation, prompted by exceptionally good weather and crop testimony and reports of additional reductions of spot cotton quotations throughout the belt. There was a notable increase in commission house trading, both here and in New Orleans. The market closed easy on near and steady on far months, with prices 9 to 25 points net lower.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Galveston, quiet, 8⅝c; Norfolk, nominal, 9¼c; Baltimore, nominal, 9¼c; Savannah, quiet, 9c; Louisville, firm, 9¼c; Memphis, steady, 8 13-16c; Augusta, quiet, 8⅝c; Houston, quiet, 9c; St. Louis, dull, 8⅝c; Mobile, nominal, 8⅝c; New Orleans, quiet, 8 15-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	8.75	8.75	8.64	8.60@8.63
June	8.68	8.68	8.53	8.46@8.48
July	8.66	8.66	8.47	8.47@8.48
August	8.44	8.44	8.30	8.30@8.31
September	7.94	7.97	7.89	7.89@7.90
October	7.77	7.78	7.72	7.72@
November	7.60	7.62

SPORTING EVENTS SCHEDULED TO-DAY

Contests in Almost Every Branch of Athletics Will Take Place.

YACHTING SEASON OPENS

Baseball Games, Horse Racing, Rowing Regattas, Athletic Games, Golf Matches on All Links.

Memorial Day has of recent years taken more and more the aspect of the typical American holiday, a time for out-of-door sport, and this year, so far from any reaction toward the general tendency being shown, the schedule of special events in every branch of sport is larger than ever before. This athletic activity is spread very generally over the whole Eastern section of the United States, but in New York and its environs the events on to-day's programme are confusingly many. Golf, yachting, cycling, baseball, lacrosse, cricket, and track games will occupy the attention of thousands of amateur enthusiasts, while the double schedule of the professional baseball nines and special cards at the race tracks will furnish ample amusement for the followers of professional sport.

YACHTING.

Opening of the Atlantic Yacht Club's house at Sea Gate and regatta.
American Yacht Club's opening at Milton Point.
New Haven Yacht Club's regatta.
Bridgeport Yacht Club, special races, over the club course.
Harlem Yacht Club's annual regatta for all classes.
Indian Harbor Yacht Club's special race for raceabouts.
The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club races, Oyster Bay.
Williamsburg Yacht Club—Annual regatta in Flushing Bay.
Staten Island Yacht Club—Club races.
New York Bay Yacht Club—Club races in Newark Bay.
Canarsie Yacht Club—Club races.
Marine and Field Club—Club races.
Hudson River Yacht Club—Special races.
Greenville Yacht Club—Club races.
Pavonia Yacht Club—Club races.
Brooklyn Yacht Club—Club races.
Penataquit Yacht Club—Club races.
Corinthian Yacht Club—Formal house opening. Larchmont, Hempstead Harbor, Huntington, New Rochelle, Huguenot, Riverside, and Sea Cliff Yacht Clubs have no special programme, but they will also be scenes of activity to-day.

GOLF.

Ardsley Memorial Day Handicap for Classes A and B and the women's putting match. First and semi-final rounds of the men's championship will be played on the Morris County links. At Dyker Meadow there will be a club handicap and a bogie competition for a cup given by Burnham Clark. At the Jersey City Golf Club's links there will be a mixed foursome; Marine and Field Club, mixed foursome and a members' handicap match for a cup given by Dr. D. A. Fuller; Harbor Hill, a mixed foursome and a team match play competition; St. Andrew's, a club handicap for the Holbrook Cup; Richmond County Country Club, mixed foursome and a men's handicap for Classes A and B; Van Cortlandt Park, a bogie handicap for a cup given by John C. Frick; Crescent Athletic Club, a thirty-six hole handicap match for the cup given by Charles J. Patterson; qualifying and first match play rounds for the Caswell Cup on the Apawamis links. At Shinnecock Hills the annual Memorial Day Handicap will be held, and at the Hillside Golf Club the semi-final rounds for the Chapman Cup. On the Weeburn links there will be a thirty-six-hole handicap, and at the Oakland Golf Club a club handicap for the cup given by J. de C. Ireland. An eighteen-hole handicap for the Cruikshank Cup will be played at the Colonia Country Club, and a members' handicap on the links of the Montclair Golf Club. Matches are also scheduled on Sunset Park, Jamaica, Richmond Hill, Hillandale, Englewood, and Knickerbocker Field Club links.

ATHLETICS.

Many track and field meets will be held this afternoon. The most important games in this vicinity are those of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at Bayonne, N. J. Others are scheduled by the Brooklyn Athletic Club, at Maspeth, L. I.; the Independent Order of Red Men, at Ulmer Park; the Xavier Athletic Association, at Livingston, S. I.; the Sachs School, at the Pastime Athletic Club's grounds; the Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, and by the Irish-Americans, at Celtic Park. Princeton will meet Cornell in dual games at Elmira, N. Y., and the Tri-State College games will be held at Geneva, N. Y.

BASEBALL.

These baseball games, in addition to the professional league games, will be played to-day: Columbia-Wesleyan, at Middletown; Yale-Brown, at Providence; Harvard-Georgetown, at Cambridge; Pennsylvania-Lehigh, at Bethlehem; Cornell-Holy Cross, at Worcester; Carlisle Indians-Young Men's Christian Association, at Philadelphia; Lafayette-Dickinson, at Easton; Manhattan College-Harlem Athletic Club; Fordham College-Suburban; New York Athletic Club-Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge, morning; New York Athletic Club-Rutherford, at Rutherford, afternoon; City College of New York-Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Bayonne, N. J.; Columbia Freshmen-Pennsylvania Freshmen, at Philadelphia; Yale Freshmen-Brown Freshmen, at New Haven.

CRICKET.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club eleven will play Morristown, at Morristown, N. J.; the New York Cricket League team will meet the National Association team at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and the New York and Brooklyn teams will also play at Prospect Park.

LACROSSE.

The Crescent Athletic Club's twelve will play Toronto at Bay Ridge; the College of the City of New York will meet Lehigh at Bergen Point, and the Six Nations team will contest with the Staten Island Athletic Club on Columbia Field.

ROWING.

Two big rowing regattas will be held to-day, the Passaic at Newark and the Schuylkill at Philadelphia. The latter draws new interest from a special race arranged between the second eights of Columbia and Pennsylvania and the Cornell Freshmen.

CYCLING.

Bicycle races will be held to-day at Berkeley Oval, Vailsburg, Newburg, Sing Sing, Yonkers, Tarrytown, Red Bank, Trenton, Asbury Park, and Waltham, Mass. The Milburn-Irvington road race will also be run to-day, and at Philadelphia the annual intercollegiate bicycle meet will be held.

HORSE RACING.

A special programme has been arranged at the Brooklyn Jockey Club's track, Gravesend. Trotting races will be held at Baltimore and at Ridgewood, N. J., and a horse show will be the attraction at Elizabeth, N. J., as at Philadelphia.

LOCAL CREWS LEAVE CITY.

Columbia Oarsmen Go to Philadelphia —Others Bound for Passaic Regatta.

The Columbia University second crew, which will race the second crews of Cornell and Pennsylvania on the Schuylkill to-day, left for Philadelphia yesterday. The rowing order is:

Bradley, bow; Earle, 2; O'Loughlin, 3; Lawrence, 4; Mount, 5; Vulte, 6; Coffin, 7; Jackson, stroke; McClure, coxswain; Maclay and Burt, substitutes.

Manager Oakley Webb, the Columbia boatbuilder, and an attendant were also in the party.

Dr. Peet remained to coach the freshman crew in the morning, and left for Philadelphia in the afternoon. The crew expected to practice on the Schuylkill yesterday evening and this morning.

Besides being coached by Dr. Peet in the morning the freshman crew practiced on the Harlem in the afternoon under the direction of Stephen Nash of the first crew. There was a slight change in their order, Boyesen taking the place of Wolff, who was absent for the day. The crew will practice both morning and afternoon to-day.

The boats of the Harlem crews who will row in the Passaic regatta to-day were taken to Newark yesterday afternoon, with the exception of those of the First Bohemian Boat Club. This club has chartered a tug, which will leave the boathouse this morning at 6 o'clock.

The members of the Nassau Boat Club will also have a special tug, which will leave the clubhouse at 7.30 A. M., the foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Lexington Avenue at 8 A. M., and the foot of East Forty-seventh Street at 8:45 sharp. The tug will accommodate seventy-five passengers, and it is expected there will be no room to spare.

The junior eight and the quadruple sculls crews of the New York Athletic Club began rowing on the Harlem yesterday afternoon, and were the objects of much critical attention. The local experts do not consider the centipede crew very formidable, but they agree that the junior eight will make work for some of the Harlem crews. Some go so far as to say that the race for the Koch Cup will be between this crew and the Bohemians. Others think the chance of the Dauntless crew as good as any.

A brush between the Knickerbocker Athletic and Atalanta crews enlivened matters on the river toward evening. The Atalantas had just been boated and were starting down the river when the Knickerbockers, who had been up the river, went after them. The Atalanta crew had a start of a couple of lengths and were able to keep the lead for about half a mile before the athletic club crew caught up with and passed them.

HARVARD'S BOAT RACES.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 29.—The races between the three graduate crews of the Weld and Newell Boat Clubs of Harvard were held this afternoon on the Charles. Except for the fact that President Eliot and a large party of ladies and graduates were in the launches, very little interest was taken in the events. No promising material appeared for the 'Varsity or the freshman crews.

The senior race was won by the Newell crew by two and a half lengths in 9:26.

The intermediate race was also won by the Newells by a lead of two lengths, in 9:20.

The Weld junior crew won the third race in 10:08 by three lengths over the Newell juniors.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES.

Double headers will be the rule with every National League baseball team to-day.

As the various Eastern teams wound up their Western series on Monday, yesterday was an off day in the big league, consequently no games were played.

Pittsburg and St. Louis will play the New Yorks and Brooklyns on the respective local grounds to-day, the first games starting at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The Brooklyn management had been notified by the Building Inspectors that the stand back of centre field was unsafe, so it has been removed.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	19	10	.655	Pittsburg	17	16	.515
Brooklyn	18	12	.600	Cincinnati	12	17	.414
Chicago	17	14	.548	New York	11	17	.393
St. Louis	16	14	.533	Boston	8	18	.308

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York, (two games.)
St. Louis in Brooklyn, (two games.)
Cincinnati in Boston, (two games.)
Chicago in Philadelphia, (two games.)

American League Game.

At Buffalo—Cleveland, 5; Buffalo, 0.
At Chicago—Kansas City, 6; Chicago, 4, (ten innings.)
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 5; Detroit, 4.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 9; Albany, 0.
At Cortland—Cortland, 5; Rome, 4.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 11; Oswego, 6.
At Utica—Utica, 9; Troy, 3.

American League Games.

At Elmira—Elmira, 15; Wilkesbarre, 4.
At Reading—Reading, 3; Jersey City, 2; Reading, 1; Jersey City, 0, (ten innings,) second game.
At Scranton—Scranton, 11; Allentown, 7.

Eastern League Games.

At Springfield—Springfield, 6; Worcester, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 5; Rochester, 3.
At Montreal—Toronto, 7; Montreal, 2.
At Hartford—Providence, 2; Hartford, 0.

SENIORS BASEBALL CHAMPIONS.

Columbia seniors defeated the freshmen yesterday in the final game for the university class championship. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
1900	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	5	—11	11	7
1903	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	— 6	8	8

Batteries—Smith and McLintock; Kebler and Dickenson.

Accident Attends Cygnet's Launching.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, May 29.—While launching E. M. Wiley's keel sloop yacht Cygnet from a temporary railway at Robertson's shipyard, this place, to-day, a wedge slipped from under the keel, causing all the blocking to slide out on the starboard side. Capt. Hanson, sailing master of the yacht, was at that time on the masthead of the boat. The yacht toppled over with a crash, throwing him through the rigging to the ground and hurling a sailor who was on deck, over the side. Both men were picked up and carried under the sheds. A physician was summoned, and upon examination an artery was found severed in the Captain's leg. He was otherwise badly shaken up. The sailor was severely bruised about the body. The yacht was not badly damaged, only a few boards and timbers being broken.

F. E. Wright's sloop yacht Nellie, which was overhauled and fitted with a new iron keel at the Byles yard, this place, was launched to-day. She will go into commission next week, and will fly the burgee of the New Rochelle Yacht Club this season.

A. H. W. Johnson's keel sloop yacht Newasi, after a thorough overhauling and repainting, has been launched from the Piepgras yards.

W. C. Hubbard's centre board yawl Paladin, which was laid up during the Winter months at the New York Athletic Club, Travers Island, has been hauled out on the marine railway at the Woods yard to have her underbody overhauled and repainted.

Vesta-Ramona Race Off.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., May 29.—The long-anticipated race down the Sound to New York which was to have been started to-day between Major J. Frederick Ackerman's fleet old-timer, the Vesta, and Gen. Whitlock's Ramona did not occur, as the alterations and refittings to the great old ocean racer which had the memorable battle with the Fleetwing and Henrietta in the middle of Winter nearly thirty-five years ago, were not completed. The Vesta was built at City Island by Davis Caryll, in 1866; she is 123 feet 6 inches over all, 110 feet 2 inches waterline; 25 feet 9 inches beam, and 9 feet 8 inches draught.

Major Ackerman stated to-day that owing to the extent of the refitting of the Vesta she would be unable to meet the Ramona until the Atlantic Yacht Club special races, on June 12, when the two boats will come together in the schooner class.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

The steam yacht Wanda, which lies at present in Manning's Basin, will remain out of commission this Summer unless sold.

Thomas Manning's steam yacht Whisper has been placed in commission, and has already made several short spins up the Sound. Capt. Taylor is in charge.

N. C. Thrall's sloop yacht Truant, formerly the Mermaid, has been overhauled at her berth in Manning's Basin, South Brooklyn, and is now almost ready for commission. Her sailing orders have not yet been received.

Dr. William Lee Howard's sloop yacht Keipie, Lachmont Yacht Club, has been prepared for commission at Manning's Basin, South Brooklyn, and will probably be given her first sail for this season next Wednesday.

The schooner yacht Grampus, which was purchased early this season by Samuel F. Houston of Philadelphia has been prepared for commission at Manning's Basin under the direction of Capt. J. P. Richards, and will sail for her new home Friday.

Thomas A. McIntyre's swift centreboard schooner Neaera, which gave a good account of herself in the August races of the New York Yacht Club last year, is being overhauled at Manning's Basin, South Brooklyn. She will be ready for commision about June 20.

E. B. Douglas's steam yacht Ozhesta is being overhauled at her berth in Manning's Basin, and will be ready for commission within a week. The yacht will be used for cruising along the Maine coast this Summer, and will probably leave for Mount Desert about June 8.

M. C. D. Borden's steam yacht Vedette, which is enrolled in the fleets of the New York, Atlantic, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, and Larchmont Yacht Clubs, has been made ready for commission at Manning's Basin, South Brooklyn. She is now awaiting her sailing orders. Capt. Matthews is in charge.

Theodore Berdell's steam yacht Marion, which has undergone a thorough overhauling and elaborate repairs in her interior, is now ready for commission, and will sail this morning from Manning's Basin to participate in the opening ceremonies of the Atlantic Yacht Club, Capt. William Fish has been engaged as her sailing master.

A small army of men are engaged aboard ex-Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht Corsair at her berth in Manning's Basin, and it is expected that she will be ready for commission within a few weeks. The crew was busy yesterday with sandpaper and paint brushes smoothing the giant yacht's steel sides and laying on the final coat of glossy black paint.

Yale's Track Team Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 29.—Most of the members of the Yale track teams have already returned, and have broken training as the track season has now closed. Capt. Bascom Johnson has gone to his home in Washington to remain till Friday, when he will return, and the annual election of Captain will take place. The leading candidates are William Fincke, the hurdler, and John Hord, the pole vaulter, although neither of these men took a point in the inter-collegiate games. As Fincke is a prominent football player he is not likely to be chosen, and the probable Captain for next year is Hord.

McCoy Won Over Ryan.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Kid McCoy received the decision over Tommy Ryan to-night in their six-round go, which went the limit. Ryan attacked Referee Hogan after the decision was announced, claiming that it had been agreed to call the bout a draw if both were on their feet at the finish.

LONG SHOTS WIN AT GRAVESEND TRACK

Bookmakers Suffered, as Four of Them Were Well Played.

HINDUS'S PREAKNESS STAKES

"Mike" Clancy, a Well-Known Race Track Character, Indulges in His Fondness for Society.

Outsiders had an inning at the Gravesend race track yesterday that will long be remembered by several bookmakers who laid fancy prices against them. It was one of those days when the small player who delights in playing horses quoted at long prices took down so many bets that he left the track feeling like a Pittsburg Phil or a Riley Grannan. Every horse that won at a long price—and there were four of them—was well backed, and a fifth, Delmarch, with 20 to 1 against him, might have won but for an accident which threw him to his knees early in the fifth race.

More favorable weather conditions than those of Monday prevailed, for the sunshine was warm enough to temper the brisk breeze that blew in from Coney Island, and although topcoats were not to be despised, the visitors who came without them did not stand around and shiver as they did the day before.

The Preakness Stakes, at a mile and a sixteenth, for three-year-olds, was the feature of the day's programme, and it furnished one of the best finishes of the meeting. Hindus, George J. Long's colt, was the winner, and although his victory was hard earned after a splendid drive from the back of the field, credit was as much due to the bungling ride McCue put up on Sarmatian than to anything else. McCue had Sarmatian into half a dozen different pockets during the progress of the race, and finally got him clear half way down the stretch. It was too late then, but McCue made an effort that the horse responded to gamely, and was beaten a head by Hindus.

Bedeck and Scurry were the only favorites to win. The former won with ease by three lengths from Prince of Melrose after a five-furlong journey, and Scurry won by a length from Delmarch in another five-furlong race for two-year-olds. Delmarch was thrown almost to his knees on the far turn, but recovered himself, and although it seemed then that his chance to win was hopeless, he came fast enough to get second money.

McCue atoned in a measure for the poor ride he put up on Sarmatian by riding an excellent race on Bangor, and just landing him a winner by a head from King Bramble, on the post.

Danforth at 20 to 1 made a runaway race of the opening event, and Merito at the same price beat Queen of Song in the second race at a mile and seventy yards.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages; about three-quarters of a mile. W. C. Daly's Danforth, b. h., 5, by Duke of Montrose-Bo Peep, 100 pounds, (James,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, won handily by a length and a half; James Rowe's The Benedict, 3, 114, (Spencer,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head from John Boden's Magnificent, 3, 120, (O'Connor,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:11. Goldons, Autumn, Lambent, Marylander, Protus, and Robert Metcalf also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For mares three years old and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Hardy B. Durham's Merito, b. f., 3, by Wadsworth-Modjeska, 87 pounds, (Rausch,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, won easily by two lengths; W. J. Smith's Queen of Song, 4, 104, (Bullman,) 1 to 2 and out, second by four lengths from Oneck Stables' Oneck Queen, 3, 104, (Maher,) 3 to 1 and 1 to 3, third. Time—1:45 1-5. Iroquois Belle also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $1,000; five furlongs. Green E. Morris's Bedeck, ch. c., by Star Ruby-Bedotte, 115, (Bullman,) 1 to 2 and out, won in a gallop by three lengths; George H. Whitney's Prince of Melrose, 107, (Clawson,) 3 to 1 and even money, second by six lengths; Turney Brothers' Ida Carboy, 104, (McCue,) 20 to 1, second by three lengths from William Lakeland's Ten Candles, 106, (Rausch,) third. Time—1:48 2-5. Dissenter, Contestor, Col. Roosevelt, Herbert, Windmere, Hammock, and Gonfalon also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five furlongs. P. S. P. Randolph's Scurry, ch. g., by St. Charles-White Squall, 101, (Mitchell,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won in a drive by a length; John E. Madden's Delmarch, 92, (Dangman,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by the same distance from W. C. Whitney's Gold Heels, 102, (Odom,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:02. Billionaire, Ethics, Bowen, Vouch, and Ziegfeld also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and seventy yards. Richard T. Wilson, Jr.'s Bangor, ch. c., 4, by Belvidere-Zara, 106, (McCue,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won in a drive by a head; H. Eugene Leigh's King Bramble, 3, 100, (O'Connor,) 13 to 5 and even money, second by the same distance from James McLaughlin's First Whip, 103, (Dugnan,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:45 2-5. Einer, Magic Light, and Lampglobe also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters. Governor Griggs, 165 pounds; Lackland, 153; Dr. Eichberg, 142; Hardy C., 140; Mazo, 135; Othamas and Hardy Pardee, 130 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Intrusive, 124 pounds; Walt Not, 109; Strathconan, 106; James Withers and Picardy, 92 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Bedford Stakes, for two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Dr. Barlow, 110 pounds; Tower of Candles, 106; Tonicum and Carl Kahler, 105 each; Beau Gallant, Malden, and Educate, 102 each; Quagmire and Princess Ottillie, 97 each; Quiz II. and Silurian, 95 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Parkway Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Kinley Mack, 127 pounds; Imp, 124; Manuel, 118; Intrusive, 110; Lothario, 105; Charentus, 103; Survivor, Wait Not, and Skyscraper, 100 each; Half Time, 98; Jack Point, Strathconan, Gray Jacques, and Sarmatian, 93 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; five furlongs. Schoolmaster, Remsen, Hengist, The Golden Prince, Humboldt, Movay, Alfonso, and Automaton, 112 pounds each; Luerana and Queen of Quality, 109 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. His Royal Highness, 109 pounds; Doubtlet, 107; Gold Or, Premature, and Nabocklish, 106 each; Trumpet, 104; Hesper, 102; Wax Taper, 101; Kamara, 100; Miss Hanover and Prestidigitator, 98 each; Cupidity, 96; Her Ladyship, 93.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—Seven furlongs, Nettie Regent, 93, (Mays,) 1; McLaren, 102, 2; Honeywood, 97, 3. Time—1:29. Three-quarters of a mile, Acushla, 96, (Mays,) 1; Only Gantin, 98, 2; The Geezer, 100, 3. Time—1:19¼. One mile and twenty yards, Covington Kentucky, 99, (Harshberger,) 1; Bentley B., 99, 2; Tolsti, 102, 3. Time—1:46. Three-quarters of a mile, Ben Frost, 98, (Harshberger,) 1; Agitator, 105, 2; Scrivener, 101, 3. Time—1:19. Five furlongs, Irving Mayor, 101, (Michaels,) 1; Nitrate, 105, 2; Tadena, 105, 3. Time—1:01. One mile and twenty yards. Wilson, 102, (Mason,) 1; Finem Respice, 103, 2; La Grange, 106, 3. Time—1:47.

TORONTO, May 29.—Three-quarters of a mile—Springwells, 100, (Irwin,) 1; Dangerous Maid, 92, 2; Momentum, 110, 3. Time—1:18. Five furlongs—The Copper, 108, (Weber,) 1; Egyptian Prince, 111, 2; Tasker, 108, 3. Time—1:05¼. One mile and a furlong—White Clover, 91, (Pemberton,) 1; Euclaire, 91, 2; Billardist, 98, 3. Time—2:01¼. One mile and a sixteenth—Chopin, 112, (Weber,) 1; John Ralsey, 96, 2; Highland Prince, 104, 3. Time—1:52½. Three-quarters of a mile—Prince Plausible, 105, (Landry,) 1; Rey Salazar, 104, 2; Credential, 112, 3. Time—1:18. One mile—Alfred Vargrave, 90, (Martin,) 1; Maidstone, 99, 2; Kitty Regent, 100, 3. Time—1:46.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—One Mile—Russell R., 102, (Dommick,) 1; Ransom, 111, 2; Morris Volmer, 100, 3. Time—1:42½. Four and one-half furlongs—Golden Harvest, 115, (Gilmore,) 1; Sophie S., 115, 2; Mintara, 115, 3. Time—0:57½. Three-quarters of a Mile—Nadine, 111, (Powell,) 1; Winnebejour, 107, 2; Cast iron, 110, 3. Time—1:15¼. One Mile and a Sixteenth—Pinochle, 92, (T. Woods,) 1; Wounded Knee, 100, 2; Lady Callahan, 96, 3. Time—1:49¾. Five Furlongs—Siddara, 113, (Dominick,) 1; Danger Line, 113, 2; Eocrys, 110, 3. Time—1:01. Six and one-half Furlongs—Theory, 105, (Gilmore,) 1; Lord Neville, 105, 2; Horseshoe Tobacco, 108, 3. Time—1:21¾.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Four and a half furlongs—Princess Tatyana, 105, (Waldo,) 1; Matin, 110, 2; The Conqueror, 113, 3. Time—1:00¾. Six Furlongs—Innovator, 101, (Bergen,) 1; Braw Lad, 121, 2; Maryland Reserve, 113, 3. Time—1:23½. One Mile—Great Bend, 114, (Dupee,) 1; Molo, 114, 2; Strangest, 110, 3. Time—1:50. Seven Furlongs—Wood Trice, 110, (Ross,) 1; Lomond, 107, 2; Thomas Carey, 104, 3. Time—1:37½. Five Furlongs—Gold Badge, 105, (Devlin,) 1; Kid Cox, 105, 2; His Eminence, 112, 3. Time—1:09¼. Mile and an Eighth—Orlandine, 95, (Stuart,) 1; Oxnard, 108, 2; Papa Harry, 104, 3. Time—2:06¾.

SMASH-UP ON THE SPEEDWAY.

The Celebrated Trotter Cuprum Acted Badly and Wrecked a Road Wagon.

Nathan Straus's bay trotting gelding Cuprum, 2:12¼, yesterday afternoon celebrated his first appearance on the Speedway this year by wrecking a handsome new speed wagon. Fortunately there was no one in the wagon at the time, or the result might have been much more serious.

Mr. Straus came on the Speedway about four o'clock, and after sending Cuprum up and down the drive a few times, stopped near the bend and invited a friend who was standing on the sidewalk to get in the wagon and drive the horse, whereupon Cuprum's owner alighted and stood at the horse's head. The occupant of the wagon had only succeeded in grasping one of the lines when the horse, which is an exceedingly restive animal, began to plunge, and jerked loose from Mr. Straus, striking against the fence along the sidewalk. By this time the one-rein driver in the wagon had managed to reach terra firma, and the horse, free from all restraint, ran on to the roadway again, but had not gone many yards before he was caught by mounted Policeman Golden Fitzgerald, who was loudly applauded by the crowd for his skill and bravery. The wagon was badly wrecked. Mr. Straus says that he will never again drive Cuprum, which is considered by many to be the best horse he owns.

The accident of yesterday was the second one on the Speedway within less than twenty-four hours.

Late Monday evening, when the drive was all but deserted for the night, Dr. Kane made too short a turn and upset his wagon. The doctor was thrown out and had his hand badly injured, while the wagon was wrecked.

While there was a large number of drivers on the Speedway yesterday, there was little brushing, in fact none of any consequence. Among those seen on the drive during the day were Charles Weyland with Salient, George Coleman with Teresa B., Capt. McDonald behind Flash, Henry Zahn, Jr., with Dundess; Charles Chipman driving Jack Miller, F. W. Dietz with Rowena Chimes and a fast mate, A. B. Gwathmey driving Lona McGregor and Belton, D. B. Zahn with Oscar, Dr. Moore behind Tioga, Isaac Fleming with his recently purchased bay trotting gelding George Wallace, 2:17; Michael Reid with Madison Chief Dr. Gill with Jack, A. L. Marren behind his fast pacing mare Maud Sherman; Harry Marant with Fritz, F. Barringer driving a speedy locking bay gelding, C. T. Canfield with his good team of bay trotting mares, May Apple and Nellie F., John Donnelly behind Glen More Boy, F. W. Grote with a handsome and fast black trotting mare, a new-comer on the Speedway, and Edward Koch driving an unusually promising bay trotting gelding.

Brooklyn Drivers' Matinee Races.

At the earnest solicitation of the Race Committee of the Road Drivers' Association of Manhattan, the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn has postponed the matinée races, which were to have been held at their track this afternoon, until Saturday afternoon. The Road Drivers' Association, in consideration of the races being postponed, has withdrawn its objection to the race for the Dariel Cup being decided on the Parkway half-mile track.

In addition to the Dariel Cup race and the race for the Free-for-All Trotting Cup, offered by the Parkway Club, there will be a 2:25 trot for a cup offered by M. L. Reid and a 2:15 pace for a split-second timer, offered by Alex Newburger. Entries can be made with Dr. H. D. Gill, 154 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

PHILADELPHIA HORSE SHOW.

Bad Weather Interfered with the Attendance at Wissahickon Heights.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Threatening weather interfered to some extent with the attendance to-day at the Horse Show.

The second day's programme consisted of the exercise of stallions, led in hand; exercises of horses in harness and under saddle. Awards follow:

Pony stallions, shown in hand 11 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 12 hands, 3 years or over. Winner, Charley Burgess, Jr., b. s., 11.2, seven years; exhibitor, William F. Fotterall.

Cobs under saddle. Imp. Woman in Black, blk. m., 14, six years; exhibitor, Miss Marion Holloway.

Hackneys, fillies, yearlings, shown in hand Evangeline, b. f.; exhibitor, Frederick C. Stevens.

Green hunters, middle weight. Imp. Wildflower; exhibitor, Miss Josephine Mather.

Qualified hunters, middle weight. Imp. Vengeance, gr. m.; exhibitor, Charles E. Mather.

Horses in harness, over 15 hands 3 inches. Moscow, ch. g., 16, six years; exhibitor, F. G. Baurne, Indian Neck Stud.

Horses in harness, pairs over 14 hands 1 inch and not exceeding 15 hands 1 inch, to be shown before a carriage, suitable for a lady to drive. Horses 50 per cent., appointments 50 per cent. Kitchener, b. g., 14.3½, seven years, and Kopelis, b. m., 14.3½, six years; exhibitor, W. H. Barnard, New York.

Ladies' saddle horses, 15 hands and over. Flashlight, ch. g., 15.3, six years; exhibitor, Mrs. W. Stanton Elliott.

Unicorn teams. His Grace, b. g., 15.1½, five years; Princess Olga, b. m., 15.1½, five years; The Squaw, b. m., 15.1, five years; exhibitor, F. G. Baurne, Indian Neck Stud.

Atlantic City's Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 29.—The prize list for the Second Annual Horse Show at Atlantic City July 11, 12, 13, and 14, has just been issued. It consists of as varied and attractive selection of contests as was ever prepared for a Horse Show. There are sixty-seven classes in all, and they are well divided into four divisions, one each being for open-to-all, amateur, maiden, and local exhibits. In the open-to-all classes there are three events for roadsters, while the hackneys have seven. The contests for horses in harness have two champion events for pairs and two for singles, and in addition six other competitions. The judges will be as follows: Roadsters—Charles A. Newhall and Frank H. Caven, Philadelphia. Hackneys—Marion Story, New York. Four-in-hands, tandems, harness horses and appointments, delivery wagons, omnibuses, and hotel coaches—George B. Hulme, New York; John C. Groome, Philadelphia; Shelby T. Harrison, Lexington, Ky. Ponies in harness—Marion Story. Saddle horses and ponies under saddle—E. C. La Montagne, New York; Edward F. Beale, Philadelphia; Clarence E. Quintin, Trenton, N. J. Polo ponies—Morton W. Smith, Staten Island, N. Y. Hunters and jumpers—Edward F. Beale, Philadelphia; James McK. Merryman, Baltimore; E. C. La Montagne, New York. Fire apparatus—Hon. John J. Scannell, New York. Veterinary surgeon—Dr. James S. Cattanach, New York.

Harness Racing at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—The Spring meeting of the Prospect Park Driving Association opened to-day. The weather and track were ideal for the sport, and the fields offered every inducement for the talent, the favorites winning two events handily, but confidence in Mis-Hap for the 2:22 pace proved to be misplaced. The summary:

2:40 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

Rustler, by Rustler-Russell, (Pusey)	1	1	1
Ballerton, b. g., (Dunn)	2	3	2
Lakeshore Girl, b. m., (Hunt)	3	2	3
Agility, b. m., (Merrefield)	4	4	dis

Time—2:29½; 2:24¼; 2:24¼.

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Frank Yoakum, b. g., by Parker (Seeley)	5	1	1	1
Brower, br. g., (Steele)	1	2	3	4
Mis-Hap, b. m., (Barnes)	2	3	2	3
Sweet Director, br. s., (Grady)	3	4	4	2
Egbertline, b. m., (Brawley)	4	6	5	5
Brown Hal, ch. g., (Kelty)	6	5	6	dr

2:19½; 2:21½; 2:19¼; 2:19¼.

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

Roberta, b. m., by—Allie Wilkes, (Hentschel)	1	1	1	
Harry T., br. s., (Hunt)	2	2	4	
Anteo Boll, b. m., (Lang)	4	4	2	
Edgar C., br. g., (Pawling)	3	3	3	

2:23½; 2:23¼; 2:24¼.

Sloan and Reiff on Winners.

LONDON, May 29.—The great Epsom Carnival was opened to-day with glorious weather. Good fields are promised throughout the meeting. The attendance was large. The Prince of Wales and most of the sporting notabilities were present.

The American jockeys opened well, "Tod" Sloan winning the Craven Stakes on Mr. Lewis's bay colt Joubert, by Tyrant out of Assay, and the Egmont Plate on Mr. H. J. King's Wild Irishman, by Melanion out of Irish Stew. Reiff won the Horbury Plate on Privado.

Derby Starters and Jockeys.

LONDON, May 30.—The probable starters, with their jockeys, in to-day's Derby are as follows: Diamond Jubilee, H. Jones; Frontignan, R. Jones; Bona Rosa, L. Reiff; Chevening, O. Madden; Disguise II., "Tod" Sloan; Most Excellent, K. Cannon; First Principal, F. Rickaby; Forfarshire, S. Loates; Sailor Lad, C. Wood; Sidus, T. Loates; Simon Dale, M. Cannon; Governor II., French; Democrat, T. Weldon; Rameses II., jockey unknown; De Wisant, J. Reiff.

PARIS CHESS TOURNAMENT.

PARIS, May 29.—This afternoon the contestants in the international chess tournament met to play the seventh round of the contest according to round fourteen of the Berger system, which made the pairing as follows: Brody vs. Tschigorin, Pillsbury vs. Mason, Marco vs. Burn, Sterling vs. Showalter, Schlechter vs. Janowski, Mortimer vs. Mieses, Rosen vs. Lasker, Didier vs. Marshall, Maroczy, a bye.

At the time of the first adjournment Tschigorin had beaten Brody, Showalter had defeated Sterling, Burn, Mortimer, and Marshall had won games against Marco, Mieses, and Didier, respectively, but the other games were even. In the evening Schlechter downed Janowski, Pillsbury beat Mason, Marco and Burn drew, Mortimer and Mieses drew, Rosen lost to Lasker, and Didier suffered defeat at the hands of Marshall. The record of the contestants follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Brody	1	5	Mieses	5	1
Burn	4	2	Mortimer	0	6
Didier	0	7	Pillsbury	5½	½
Janowski	5	1	Rosen	1	6
Lasker	6	1	Schlechter	3	3
Marco	4	2	Showalter	4½	2½
Maroczy	4	2	Sterling	1	6
Marshall	5	1	Tschigorin	3	3
Mason	2	5			

The drawn games between Marco and Burn and Mortimer and Mieses will be played off to-morrow.

Girl Athletes Receive Prizes.

An interesting event in interscholastic athletic circles was celebrated yesterday at the hall of the Polytechnic Institute on Livingston Street, near Court, Brooklyn. It was the presentation to the Manual Training High School team, champions of the Girls' Interscholastic Athletic League, of the hands

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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GEN. GREENE AND THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The announcement that Gen. FRANCIS V. GREENE has been selected by the "leaders" of the Republican organization to succeed Mr. QUIGG as Chairman of the County Committee, and that he has consented to be a candidate for election, will give rise in the community to what old-fashioned novelists called "mingled emotions."

To those who have watched the limited but very important activity of Gen. GREENE in public matters, the inevitable query will occur: "Qu'allait-il faire dans cette galère?" Apart from his brilliant and solid service in the army, which demonstrated very unusual talent and ability in a variety of directions, Gen. GREENE's work in charge of the public works at Washington and in connection with the Street Cleaning Commission in this city, and his elaborate and original investigation of the canal problem, have been taken by his fellow-citizens as convincing evidence of his remarkable capacity for public service. He has the energy, the breadth of view, the keen intelligence and discriminating practical judgment required in the highest functions. It will be a little puzzling to those who have hoped that these extraordinary qualities might be utilized "for all they are worth" to see him enter on a task for which Mr. QUIGG was deemed adequate. It is true that Mr. QUIGG failed in it, but the causes of his failure were not such that a man of Gen. GREENE's calibre seems needed to overcome them. In short, he seems much too big for the place.

But when that has been said, all has been said that can be in criticism of Gen. GREENE's course. It is not a usual source of trouble that too big or too good a man gets into a place of some influence and opportunity in a party organization. Nor does it follow that the place in the possession of Gen. GREENE will be what it has been. He is not likely to accept the limits set by Mr. QUIGG or to confine himself to the sort of work heretofore done, or to do it in the same way. Doubtless he will be regarded by some as compromising his dignity and impairing his usefulness in taking a position heretofore dominated by Mr. PLATT, but it will be for him to decide who shall control in that association. There is nothing in his past to indicate that Mr. PLATT could induce or force him to adopt a policy he did not himself approve, or that he would approve a policy not really worthy.

Gen. GREENE represents, so far as he has taken part in public life, much the same ideals as those of Gov. ROOSEVELT, with whom he is on terms of close affiliation. Judged by his past he is a cooler, broader, and more serious-minded man than the Governor, and certainly he has been far more reticent; but their aims have much in common. With the entrance of Gen. GREENE on active party politics, they may be expected to work together, and the public has no reason to fear the effect. Indeed, if any apprehension is justified, we should say that it would be on the part of Mr. PLATT.

As for the immediate future, it does not look as if the work of any Chairman of the Republican County Committee would be very arduous. It is the work of next year that will tell. Then the test will come, and it will have to be decided whether the Republican organization is to be run so as to give to the city the government which is attainable by the union of the best elements, or whether it is to be run solely to secure for the Republican politicians a share of the spoils of bad government. The latter was the consequence of PLATT's policy in 1897. It is hardly too much to say that it was the purpose of that policy. We cannot imagine Gen. GREENE failing to oppose any such policy with all his strength. Certainly if in his new line of activity he can find or can create the opportunity to enlist the active men of his party in support of a genuine and practical union of the opponents of Tammany he will have rendered to the city a service not unworthy of his already high reputation.

MR. CROKER'S TACTICS.

RICHARD CROKER would much rather defeat HILL than elect BRYAN. It is more to his interest, and interest is all the guide he knows in politics. In the awakening ambition of HILL to re-enter politics and push forward to his old place as leader of the New York Democracy, CROKER sees danger to himself and his organization. If HILL get the leadership and BRYAN the Presidency, CROKER and Tammany could hope for few favors from the Bryan Administration. In the first place BRYAN does not trust them or care for them. In the next place they would not be of the slightest use to him. They stand for nothing in National politics or National policies. They are ignorant, they are not able, and most of them are blackened all over with the scandals of the corrupt practices with which they have been greedily filling their pockets with money since they last came into power. Mr. BRYAN is an honest man. He has never exhibited any sympathy with the dirty moneymaking politicians, nor any liking for their company.

BRYAN might not trust HILL very far, for he knows that HILL does not believe in him or in his principles, but he would respect his abilities and might wish to make use of them. He knows that HILL is a very able lawyer and is capable of reasoning and argument upon large National questions. He knows, too, that he is a pretty wise politician. If in addition to all that HILL were the controlling leader of the New York Democracy he would be in a position to invite confidence and consultation at Washington and to make his influence much felt there.

Mr. CROKER believes that BRYAN will be elected President. It has therefore become a necessity of his policy to destroy HILL immediately. He has chosen a method that is remarkable alike for its brutality and for its effectiveness. While announcing that he is heart and soul for the Nebraskan he causes Mr. CARROLL to declare that it is expedient and proper that the New York delegates to the National Convention should be instructed for BRYAN. This is contrary to party usage in the State, and destructive of party unity. But it will deeply gratify BRYAN, put him under payable obligations, and forces HILL into the intolerable position of appearing to be still secretly conspiring against BRYAN after having made known his intention to support him; for of course Mr. BRYAN will put no other construction on Mr. HILL's opposition to an instructed delegation. If BRYAN is to be confronted by any danger at Kansas City, which we do not believe, the home and seat of his peril would be the New York delegation if it went without instructions, and he knows it.

The next move must be made by Mr. HILL, and it will tax even his considerable tactical resources and skill in the game to recover from the terrible check given him by CROKER.

Within the State their struggle for primacy will be watched with deep interest, and upon the result of it hang some consequences of moment. If Mr. RICHARD CROKER drives HILL to the rear and establishes himself as the unchallenged leader no further breath will be wasted in discussing the possible election of a Democratic Governor this Fall. The people of the State will not put the power of the Executive at Albany into the hands of RICHARD CROKER. He would be sure to choose his candidate unwisely, just as he chose unwisely two years ago and defeated his party, which would have been successful if the wiser counsel of Mr. HILL had guided the convention; and whatever might happen to W. J. BRYAN in other States the Croker State ticket would go down before the votes of all the Republicans and a large part of the decent Democracy.

Homilies might be written with moral satisfaction and read with complacent approval upon the astounding spectacle of this perfectly vulgar and ignorant chevalier d'industrie of politics sending a message from oversea which effects an immediate change in the plans of some three-quarters of a million members of a great party in the greatest State in the Union, and might in some circumstances have a determining influence in an electoral contest in which fifteen million voters are to take part. But we are too familiar with the manifestations of RICHARD CROKER'S power to be any longer astounded by them, although every respectable and self-respecting citizen reserves the private right to be disgusted by them. We all know that Mr. CROKER is incapable of forming opinions upon questions of public policy except as he sees that the people are likely to accept or reject. It is inconceivable that anybody should ask whether he believed that the Constitution of its own force extended over our new possessions. But we know that he has at his back a dumb multitude of voters and a band of political partners who are always ready to use the public purse and public authority in his interest. Meanwhile nobody but Mr. HILL and a few other Democrats make any attempt to oppose him. His dominance drives out of politics the Democrats through whose guidance alone the Democratic Party can regain the confidence of the people. It leaves Democrats of principle and conviction with no place and no functions in the party. His simple brute instincts of what to do in a fight take the place of party policy and individual conviction. And honest men fear to be in political association with a person who is so notoriously given to the exploitation of politics for the filling of his own pockets.

THE INHERITANCE TAX FEES.

There seems to be some peculiarly malevolent microbe in this business of the collection of the collateral inheritance tax. The public is already familiar with the way in which the effort to reform the evils in the Surrogate's office in connection with it resulted in the creation of a job lot of patronage for Republican politicians so pitchy that not even the clean hands of the Governor could touch it without defilement. And now we have the disclosure of large and useless—or, at least, unnecessary—fees paid impartially to Democratic and to Republican political lawyers for purely nominal and practically fictitious services in the collection of the tax. There never was a more discouraging and disgusting instance of the "cohesive power of public plunder."

The most distressing feature of this wholly disagreeable affair is that a chief beneficiary of it should be Mr. FALLOWS, who did excellent work in the investigation of the Surrogate's office. He of all men may be supposed to be perfectly informed as to the iniquity of wasting or perverting the funds of the public under the pretense of paying for public service. It was precisely that vice that he established as existing in the office he was ripping up, and it was his demonstration of it that led to the resignation of the then incumbent. Mr. FALLOWS received and deserved praise from the Governor and from the press for the energy and skill shown in that investigation, and on account of it was naturally looked upon as a promising leader in his party of the sentiment that public office is a public trust. It is exceedingly painful to have him turn up in the act of treating it as the softest kind of a "private snap." It is no wonder that the heart of the unregenerate GRUBER is made light by such a revelation of the motives and standard of conduct of a man who had been prominent in opposing him as not "good" enough for a district leader of the Republican Party. GRUBER crushes him with the sneer that FALLOWS is "good to himself," which is as stinging as it is slangy.

The temptation is, of course, to dismiss the affair with the comment that all politicians are alike, but every such disclosure of common depravity does nevertheless strengthen the desire of sensible men to promote all practical measures to lessen the power of the politicians of this sort. It is a tedious task, but it is not impossible.

THE CONFERENCE AND THE CANTEEN.

The General Conference of the Methodist Church has done itself justice and credit by rejecting the report of its special Committee on Temperance. It is against this report, as our readers are aware, that we have been animadverting in our remarks upon the Methodist Church and the army canteen. And we are gratified to observe that some of the same considerations which had weight with us were adduced in the debate and have had weight with the members of the conference.

There were, as it seemed to us, two radical vices in the report of the committee. We do not refer to the disrespectful and violent language used in it about the President of the United States, although this was hardly worthy, as the conference found, of any assembly of Christian gentlemen. We refer to the assumption which underlay the report that it was more desirable that temperance should be proclaimed than that it should be practiced, and to the other assumption that whoever differed from the particular prescription advocated by the committee must be actuated by bad motives, and must be an emissary of the "rum power."

It was these features of the report, we may hope, which also revolted the conference. It is true that the report adopted condemns the opinion of the Attorney General, and, as we think, justly. It is difficult to make of that opinion anything but a nullification of a law of Congress. But it does so in language which is in strong contrast to the intemperance of the Committee on Temperance. It is true also that it advocates the passage of the Anti-Canteen bill now before Congress, and therein is, in our judgment, mistaken, and in the judgment also of nine-tenths of the officers of the army, who are not only the only expert witnesses in this matter, but also the men most interested in the promotion of temperance in the army. It is their opinion that this object can best be furthered by the establishment, as part of the post exchange, of a canteen in which beer and light wines are allowed to be sold. As these beverages are taken under the scrutiny of officers as well as of comrades, one would not expect that there would be excess in the use of them, and, as a matter of fact, it is said that excess does not occur. The alternative is a resort to saloons outside the Government reservation, where it is to the interest of the saloon keeper that men shall drink as much as they can pay for, and as a matter of fact, drunkenness is reported to be as much promoted by the outside saloon as it is diminished by the canteen.

The evidence seems to us quite overwhelming that the canteen, being the least of the evils in sight, is practically a positive good. We do not know upon what evidence the Methodist General Conference has come to the opposite conclusion. But when it admits that the question is one of human sense and practicality, it puts the question in the way to be settled rightly. If it had taken the ground taken by its so-called "Committee on Temperance," it would have said that the question was not a question of human sense at all, but a question of Divine commandment, that to connive directly at the moderate use of beer by enlisted men of the army was to make a covenant with death and an agreement with hell, (one of the intemperate advocates of temperance in the debate used this very quotation,) while to connive indirectly at their immoderate use of whisky was to fulfill the will of the Lord, and finally, that the motives of whoever took the human view of the question of temperance in the army were entitled to no respect. From this mixture of hypocrisy and fanaticism the conference has preserved the Methodist Church.

RUSSIA IN CHINA.

It would perhaps be ascribing too much Machiavelism even to Russian diplomacy to suggest that the uprisings of the "Boxers" are stimulated from St. Petersburg. But yet it is certain that nothing could suit Russia better in the present juncture than just such risings, which make all foreigners in China apprehensive for their safety.

While our own naval force in the Pacific happens just now to be larger than that of any other power, not more than one gunboat is available for the protection of the Belgian engineers who are endangered, and that is available only by means of a landing party. The European powers, other than Russian, are in the same situation. But Russia has a strong garrison at Port Arthur, and a detachment from it quite sufficient to scatter the rioters could readily be made—is reported, indeed, to have been made already. Having "saved" European interests in China, Russia will not, if her recent diplomatic history means anything, delay to collect damages from both sides.

The ascendency of Russian counsels in the Tsung li Yamen for the past three or four years is a matter of common knowledge. It is equally well known that the "Boxers" are favored at Peking. If Russia claims credit, or rather cash or its equivalent, for suppressing the rioting directed against other European nations which she has not prevented, it seems that a sufficient answer in equity would be that no man shall take advantage of his own wrong. Great Britain has been too busy with the Boers of late months to spare any attention to her commercial interests in the Far East, and for many months before the Transvaal question became acute she had allowed herself to be outwitted and outgeneraled by the representatives of Russia. Evidently Russia has every advantage of position in China at present. There is no reason to suppose that the fact is favorable, that it is anything but highly unfavorable, to the interests of civilization.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Most significant of Chicago's monuments, perhaps, is the statue of a policeman standing in Haymarket Square. As a work of art the effigy is not of the highest merit, but nobody passes it without remembering a notable triumph of law over anarchy, and therefore is it particularly lamentable that certain residents of Chicago have suddenly discovered that the bronze representative of order and civilization is "in the way." The hucksters who do business around its pedestal think they could do more business if it were taken away, and therefore they have petitioned for its removal to one of the parks. The Chicago Tribune declares with commendable accuracy that if this were done the statue would become meaningless and worthless. "Standing where it does," says The Tribune, "on the spot where so many policemen died or received wounds in the defense of the law, it is full of significance. It has a story to tell. The haymarket is the only place for the erection of statue, monument, or other memorial intended to commemorate what happened there, precisely as a monument intended to commemorate the victory at Yorktown belongs there and nowhere else." And yet the chances are that the statue will be removed. It has long been neglected by the city authorities, though they promised to care for it, and now that Chicago is so poor it thinks first of practical trade considerations. But in a park this statue will show all its faults and have no claims for critical leniency.

—It seems that after all something of an effort is making to open in the law prohibiting the immigration of criminals a rift broad enough to permit Messrs. FITZHARRIS and MULLET to squeeze themselves into this country. It isn't much of an effort, to be sure, being strictly confined, apparently, to one or two shady individuals with a laboriously acquired and carefully cultivated reputation among the credulous of familiarity with high explosives, and to a notoriety-hunting ex-Judge whom the one or two have somehow convinced that there is material or other profit in the case for him. Humiliating as it is that these assistant assassins should have received even the slightest countenance from residents of the United States, yet the character, and especially the amount, of the countenance reduces the humiliation to the lowest possible terms and almost turns it into satisfaction. The Commissioner of Immigration saw fit to listen patiently to the pleas presented in behalf of the unwelcome guests, but after thinking the matter over for a while he gently but firmly told the petitioners that they were not wanted. And really we need no more assassins in this country, and those we have are in want of no instruction from foreign experts. What, indeed, could the latter teach them? A little something, perhaps, as to the superior effectiveness of murder plots carefully thought out beforehand, and as to the wisdom of assigning half a dozen or more men to attend to each victim selected. Our own artists with knife and pistol are accustomed, however, to work alone, and we fear that they would condemn as cowardly and altogether too cold-blooded the methods inculcated by the school to which Messrs. FITZHARRIS and MULLET belong. So it is just as well that the twain should return speedily. They would not find even our criminal classes congenial, and their claims for toleration from anybody else are worse than empty.

—Oneida County has promptly taken advantage of the Armstrong-Higbie law, under the provisions of which the State pays fifty per cent. of the cost of improved highways, the county thirty-five per cent., and abutting property owners the remainder, and is now engaged in constructing a road of the most modern and scientific kind in New York Mills, near Utica. An interesting and novel feature of the work is the utilization in it of the labor of county prisoners. As explained by The Utica Saturday Globe, the plan followed entails no extra cost upon the local taxpayers. The latter pay their road tax in cash, and the fund thus created, added to that received from the State, enables the Road Commissioner having the work in charge to pay the County twenty-five cents a day for each of forty prisoners, the salaries of the necessary guards, and that of an engineer to run a steam roller. Trap on a limestone foundation are the materials used, and the State Engineer, who has inspected the work in progress, says that when completed the road will be one of the best in the State. Oneida County has a League for Good Roads, and naturally its members are deeply interested in the experiment. Their Secretary, to whom we are indebted for some of these details, hopes that the whole plan, including the employment of prisoners, will be adopted by other counties. In his opinion the labor unions will find nothing objectionable in it, as there is little or no competition with skilled workmen, and the effects on the prisoners themselves are said to be excellent, partly through keeping them out of doors and partly in tending to decrease the number of offenders. It is possible, however, that he is too confident in regard to the light in which the labor part of the scheme will be viewed by the politicians and professional agitators. Neither have ever yet been content with anything else than keeping convicts of all classes in perfect idleness.

—A New Yorker who recently had occasion to visit many parts of the State which Senator HALE is supposed to do half the work of representing in the upper house informs us that so far as he could discover anti-imperialists, so called, are as rare in Maine as in any other part of the country, and that a large majority of the Republican voters are full of angry humiliation at the Senator's course. They all admit, however, that his views were perfectly well known at the time of his last election, so they have little right to complain, and no claim for sympathy. To excuse the selection of a man for whose views they have neither respect nor patience they speak of Maine's established and usually most judicious habit of keeping her Senators and Representatives long in office, and they find what comfort they can in the fact that Mr. FRYE's patriotism and his readiness to recognize the existence of new conditions and duties are as unquestionable as is the reputation for general ability which he shares with his colleague. This, after all, is an explanation rather than a justification, a circumstance which the Maine people fully appreciate, and whenever they speak frankly they evidence much distaste for the unpleasant situation into which regard for their political traditions has betrayed them.

—Fine as are the distinctions on which the Supreme Court has based its decision that the fleet destroyed by Admiral DEWEY was weaker than his own, the refusal of extra bounty to him and his men will create no popular regret. As a matter of fact the presentation of this claim, merest matter of regular routine though we are told it was, sent something of a chill through the National enthusiasm for the victor of Manila, and great numbers of his most fervent admirers have always regretted that he did not, or could not, avoid demanding a money reward for services that seemed too great for recompense of that sort. The question is settled now, and we will all try to forget that it was ever raised.

FRIARS AND THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe THE TIMES intends to be, and generally is, just and fair in its editorial comments upon questions of public interest. It has sometimes seemed to me, however, that when speaking of the Catholic Church, or of matters relating to the Church, THE TIMES, forgetting this spirit of justice and fairness, assumed a tone suggestive rather of prejudice than of judicial impartiality. For instance, in your editorial yesterday upon "The Friars in the Philippines," you speak of an anonymous paper which has recently been distributed in Manila as "the amazing manifesto of the Catholic clergy in the Philippines." And yet you add immediately:

> A "manifesto," however, is just what it is not. The author of it has taken pains to conceal his identity, lest he should get into trouble. His incitements to rebellion against the civil authority are distributed throughout the churches and houses of Manila in leaflets that bear no signature, and for which, on the face of them, there is no responsibility. This fact ought to make them ineffective, as it certainly makes them contemptible.

After dignifying with editorial comment this anonymous document, for which you say there is "no responsibility," and which you declare to be "ineffective" and "contemptible," you add:

> In Manila, the friars are believed to be the authors and circulators of this instigation to rebellion. Having succeeded in making themselves odious to the natives, and in stirring up rebellion against Spanish rule on account of their own odiousness, they are now engaged in a test of the patience of the American Government.

And your conclusion is:

> Archbishop Chappelle, as the Apostolic Delegate in Manila, is primarily concerned to put a stop to seditious talk [i. e., an anonymous document] which pretends to be circulated in the name and with the authority of the Church.

Really, would you not be more logical, as well as more equitable, were not religion and creed involved in your subject? Would you give to an anonymous communication upon any other question, social, political, or financial, the same consideration and the same inferential importance that you have to this "contemptible" circular of an unknown writer? FRANCIS D. HOYT.
New York, May 28, 1900.

THE NOISE NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Saturday, May 26, I find a welcome editorial entitled "Anti-Noise," in which you refer to the hardships New Yorkers have to suffer, especially in Summer, from the yelling in the streets of children and itinerant vendors. There is another nuisance, even still more harassing, needless, and inexcusable, to which you failed to call attention. This is the torpedo, toy pistol, and firecracker nuisance, which breaks forth in great virulance early in May and continues with varying periods of increase and abatement till late in Summer. It usually reaches its highest pitch of intensity about the Fourth of July, with, however, waves of periodic accession on Sundays. It is not limited to the hours when hucksters are rampant, but continues with little intermission till a late hour at night. To people who are ill, or happen to have been born with nerves, the torture of this needless and especially harrowing nuisance is almost beyond expression. The worst of the matter is that while all this is expressly forbidden by the city ordinances, not the slightest attempt is made on the part of the police to suppress the unlawful sale of these devices of torture or to prevent their use on the streets at all hours of the day and night. Is there not some way of inducing the police and the city authorities to do their duty in this matter, and thus save thousands upon thousands in this city from not only needless annoyance, but in many cases acute suffering? In American cities only are such nuisances tolerated. On Sunday, when one has a right to expect a little respite from the excessive noise of week-day traffic, scarcely a minute passes without the nerve-trying snap of torpedoes and other explosives under one's window here on the upper west side, and it is doubtless the same elsewhere throughout the city. J. A. ALLEN.
New York, May 27, 1900.

IRELAND'S LAND LAWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "W. C. C." in today's TIMES in a letter on "Ireland's Political Status" asks the question, "Did the efforts of Parnell result in land laws for Ireland that are of advantage to its tenat farmers, and if so, what are the results of such laws and the present conditions?"

In reply I would say that Lord Mayor Daniel Tallon of Dublin when in this country last November, referring to the Land act of 1881, stated that "it created a dual ownership in the land, the landlord having the right to receive a rent fixed every fifteen years by a judicial tribunal, after taking into account all the circumstances of the tenant's position, his work, and expenditure on improvements, and the prices of agricultural products. The amount of rental judicially pronounced upon by the Land act of 1881 was $33,102,855. Now this amount indicated a reduced rental of say 20 per cent. on the rental of 1878, due to the Land League agitation. This would make the rental of 1878 about $39,831,426. For the first statutory period of fifteen years this rental has been reduced to $26,231,490, and the second statutory term already applies in part, and the reduction averages 24.7 per cent. When the second statutory term applies in full, as it already does in part, the rent of agricultural Ireland will stand at only $19,673,620, a very considerable amount below $39,831,426, the amount at which agricultural rent stood in 1878."

Referring to the Land act of 1885, he made the following statement: "The English Government placed at the disposal of the Irish peasants $25,000,000 for the purchase of their farms from the landlords, the Government practically advancing the price agreed upon between the landlords and the tenants. This sum was soon exhausted, and in 1889 the Conservative Government again advanced $25,000,000, which was also exhausted. In 1891 a much more comprehensive Land Purchase act was passed, the Government creating $150,000,000 of land stock for purchase by the peasants of the landlord's interest. As the interest on this stock was to be paid out of the intallments paid by the tenants to the Government, and as the landlords had no confidence in this method, it worked slowly at first. But as the repayments by the Irish peasant purchasers to the Government proceeded with marvelous punctuality and honesty, confidence was aroused in the land stock, and $100 land stock now sells in the market for $110—that is, at a premium of $10. And thus the work of making the Irish peasant absolute owner of his farm proceeds at a steady rate of progress. The entire amount of land which has thus passed into the tenants' possession is 1,686,173 acres; and now, instead of 2,889 landlords owning these 1,686,173 acres, they are the property of 48,529 peasant proprietors, the number on the 31st of March of this (last) year. But rents in Ireland are disappearing before two operations. First, reduction by the land courts; second, obliteration of rent through the operations of land purchase."

Mr. Tallon concluded by saying: "I have already shown how the rental of agricultural Ireland has been reduced from $39,831,426 in 1878 to $19,673,620, the amount at which it will stand at the end of the second statutory period. If from this is deducted the rental of the 1,686,173 acres, namely, $5,097,235, which have been purchased by the peasants under the operations of the Land Purchase acts, at a cost of $87,513,195, advanced to the peasants by the Government, and in course of repayment by the peasants to the Government on easy terms, each annual payment being less than the rent, there will only remain a rental of $14,576,385 for the agricultural land of Ireland to which the land acts have been applied."

I trust the above will answer "W. C. C.'s" fourth question, and also satisfy the friends of Ireland. That country has the most liberal land laws of any civilized nation on earth. J. M. W.
Orange, N. J., May 28, 1900.

Ireland's Political Status.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to your correspondent, W. C. C.:

1. Ireland is an integral part of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

2. In proportion to population Ireland has more representatives in the British Parliament than England.

3. Ireland has civil, religious, and commercial liberty. Owing to Ireland's religious bigotry, however, there are some acts that apply to Ireland that do not apply to the rest of the three kingdoms. For instance, "The Party Expressions" act.

4. The present land laws for Ireland are more favorable to the tenant than the land laws of England. As a result many small farmers are buying their farms from the landlords. WALLACE.
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 28, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Expert Demoralized.

"Mr. Featherweight Smith is falling off in his golf."

"Yes; when he is at home he has to play croquet with his aunt."—Chicago Record.

Check to Enthusiasm.

"So long as mother is willing that I should marry you," said the sweet thing, "papa can be easily won over."

"Er—ah—do the women folks always rule in your family?" asked the young man.—Philadelphia North American.

His Only Love.

McJigger—What's the book you're reading?

Thingumbob—It's the story of the only man the author ever loved.

McJigger—Ah! it's by a woman, eh?

Thingumbob—No; by a man. It's his autobiography.—Philadelphia Press.

A Fashionable Centre.

"See here!" exclaimed the irate victim, "the lot you sold me at Lakemoor is at least three feet under water. How do you expect me to build on that?"

"Really, my dear Sir," replied the real estate agent, coolly, "you're such a fashionable-looking man I thought you had a notion to build a houseboat. They're so recherché, you know."—Philadelphia Press.

TOGETHER, THROUGH THE WAR.

Mrs. Findley Braden in New York Observer.

They march again with muffled drums,
Just as they did of old,
For Decoration Day, once more,
Around has quickly rolled.
It is the veterans' day of days!
Old comrades, by the score,
Now meet again, who bravely served
Together through the war.

They grasp each other's wrinkled hands,
And tears are in each eye,
They see the changes Time can make,
And audibly they sigh.
They're growing older, older still,
Death soon will reach each door.
They thank God they were spared to serve
Together through the war.

They gather 'round young heroes' graves,
Who fell so long ago.
Above them, fragrant flowers are strewn,
Perhaps they see, and know.
Some later, and less bravely died,
Their Country's flag they bore.
They can't forget they fought and bled,
Together through the war.

They listen to the speeches made,
The prayers ascending too;
The music so inspiring now,
That tells a tale so true,
And though 'tis half forgotten, still,
By it they set great store;
It is the record of their days
Together through the war.

Their ranks have grown so thin and weak,
Old wounds still give them pain;
They tremble as they march along,
But they will not complain.
Their locks are either gray or white,
The blue they proudly wore—
Grandfathers now, the boys who were
—Together through the war.

Another Decoration Day
Perhaps they'll see next year.
Three cheers for country, home, and friends,
And all they hold most dear!
"Hurrah!" they cry, in inmost soul,
Their hearts thrill'd to the core;
"Hurrah! hurrah! we gladly served
Together through the war!"

THE METHODISTS ADJOURN

General Conference at Chicago Brought to a Close.

Radical Changes in the Laws of the Church Accomplished—The President a Trustee.

CHICAGO, May 29.—The twenty-third quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church came to an end to-day after a session of four weeks. The Conference is considered to have been one of the most noteworthy since the days when Methodism was divided over the slavery question, and has resulted in many radical changes in the laws and polity of the Church. It was the largest in the history of the Church, and its sessions were attended by thousands.

Principal among the important actions of the Conference were the abolition of the time limit on pastorates, the ratification of the equal representation amendment as proposed by the Rock River Conference, together with the seating of the provisional lay delegates; the adoption of a new constitution, subject to the approval of the various annual conferences, including the substitution of the words "lay members" for the term "laymen," thus permitting the seating of women in the General Conference, and the election of two additional Missionary Bishops. There was a large amount of routine business which was practically settled in committee.

The first day of the Conference, May 2, saw laymen and preachers given equal representation. Under the belief that this would be done, provisional delegates were on hand, and were, following this action, admitted as regular lay delegates, making the 1900 Conference the largest of its kind in the history of the Church.

One thing the Conference did not do was to modify Paragraph 248 of the Discipline, which among other things forbids attendance upon theatres, circuses, and dancing.

The report of the Committee on Education, which was under discussion at last night's session, was taken up for final action to-day. An amendment offered by Dr. Jordan of South Dakota requiring the University Senate of the Church to recognize certificates from students from other than Methodist colleges presenting themselves for examination for the ministry caused considerable discussion. The report as amended was finally adopted.

The Conference also approved the authorization of unordained ministers to perform the marriage ceremony. Reports of minor importance were received from the other committees and adopted. The delegates then indulged in a little amusement by auctioning off the table scarred by the Bishop's gavel during the four weeks' session. The table was made by the boys of the manual training school at Venice. It was disposed of for $500.

A debate on proposed changes in the ratio of representation in general conferences consumed much time. Arguments were made in favor of the majority report recommending a change so as to make the rate one delegate to every sixty preachers instead of one delegate to every forty-five preachers, as now prevails. It was contended that the present body was unwieldy. This statement was vigorously combated by several speakers, and the Conference by an overwhelming vote decided to make no change.

Trustees of the American University at Washington were named and approved. President McKinley was one of those selected. At 12 o'clock all business was laid on the table, and the usual complimentary resolutions attendant upon closing sessions were adopted. The venerable Bishop Bowman, now superannuated, then made a brief address of parting to the delegates.

The minutes of to-day's business were read and the roll was called. A brief prayer by Bishop Warren followed, and shortly before 1 o'clock the General Conference passed into history.

BARONET HELD FOR LIBEL.

Sir Robert Peel Committed for Trial at the Old Bailey.

LONDON, May 29.—At the Marlborough Street Police Court to-day Sir Robert Peel was committed for trial at the Old Bailey on the charge of libeling Daniel Von Der Heydt, one of the trustees of the Peel estates and a brother-in-law of Sir Robert.

The libel is contained in letters describing Mr. Von Der Heydt as a scoundrel, blackmailer, and thief. The defense urged that proceedings were now pending in Chancery regarding alleged breaches of trust under the Peel settlements, and that the present proceedings ought to be suspended ad interim. But the magistrate committed the baronet for trial, accepting his own recognizance for his appearance.

JAMAICA LECTURER MISSING.

Left Kingston for Jamestown, N. Y., April 12—Foul Play Feared.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 29.—Considerable anxiety is felt here regarding the whereabouts of James Doidge, the Government lecturer on bee culture, employed to instruct the peasantry here. Mr. Doidge left Kingston for New York April 12 with the intention of purchasing apiarian goods from the Falconer Manufacturing Company of Jamestown, N. Y. Nothing has been heard from him since then, although it was arranged that he should write immediately upon his arrival in New York.

As Mr. Doidge had a large sum of money in his possession the popular belief is that he met with foul play in New York and has been robbed. The Government here is said to be moving in the matter, as the fate of Mr. Doidge is causing much concern.

Inquiries made at Jamestown, N. Y., resulted in the statement being made that the Falconer Manufacturing Company of that city had heard nothing from Mr. Doidge since he left Kingston for New York. His arrival at Jamestown had been expected for some weeks.

At Police Headquarters in this city it was stated last night that no inquiry regarding Doidge had been made of the department.

Ashantis Defeat Relief Force.

LONDON, May 29.—The British Colonial Office to-day received advices via Accra, British Gold Coast, from Col. Wilcocks, in command of the relief force which recently started for Kumassi, saying that a small force of Hausas from Prahsu, commanded by Lieut. Slater, had been attacked and that Slater and several men had been killed.

Honorary Degrees for Americans.

LONDON, May 29.—The University of Cambridge will confer honorary degrees June 12 on Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador; Prof. White of Harvard, and Prof. S. P. Langley, the astronomer, of Washington.

Socialists Win in Belgian Elections.

BRUSSELS, May 29.—The general elections have resulted in a reduction of the Catholic majority from 102 to 85. The Socialists are the gainers by the change.

Mrs. Gladstone Growing Weaker.

LONDON, May 29.—It was said this morning that Mrs. Gladstone is gradually growing weaker. Her right side is paralyzed.

Venezuela Rebel Leader a Captive.

CARACAS, Venezuela, May 29.—Gen. José M. Hernandez, the revolutionary leader, has been captured by Government troops. The revolution is now considered ended.

The Calumet and Hecla Fire.

CALUMET, Mich., May 29.—All but five shafts of the Calumet and Hecla Mine, which caught fire Sunday, have been sealed with clay to prevent air circulating. The mine officials believe the fire has died out, but the shafts will not be opened until the belief is a practical certainty.

Army Officers on the Burnside.

Among the passengers who arrived last night at Quarantine on the United States transport Burnside from Havana were Gen. R. A. Chaffee and Mrs. Chaffee, Capt. W. J. Glasgow, Capt. B. B. Buck, Capt. F. J. Kernan, and Lieut. R. B. Harper.

COMBINE IN VAUDEVILLE

Association of Variety Theatre Managers Formed.

Leading Houses in All Parts of the United States Represented in the Organization.

The plan to form an association of the vaudeville managers of the United States, which has been under discussion for the past ten days, first in Boston, then in Brooklyn, and more recently in the Hoffman House, this city, has finally assumed definite shape, and the articles of membership were signed by all interested yesterday. The membership includes the playhouses of B. F. Keith, F. F. Proctor, Weber & Fields, Tony Pastor, Hyde & Behman, Kohl & Castle, J. D. Hopkins, J. H. Moore, M. Shea, Middleton & Tate, Burke & Chase, the Orpheum Circuit, and many others.

Sixty leading vaudeville theatres, extending from Boston to San Francisco, are represented. Houses not yet affiliated with the association may be invited to join later. The officers of the association, which will be known as the Association of Vaudeville Managers of the United States, are as follows: President—Benjamin F. Keith of Boston; Vice President—George Middleton of St. Louis; Secretary—Plympton B. Chase of Washington; Treasurer—Louis C. Behman of Brooklyn; Assistant Treasurer—Charles E. Kohl of Chicago.

Eastern Board of Managers—Edward F. Albee of New York, Louis C. Behman of Brooklyn, George E. Lothrop of Boston, F. F. Proctor of New York, and M. Shea of Buffalo.

Western Board of Managers—Charles E. Kohl, John D. Hopkins, and John J. Murdock of Chicago; Morris Meyerfeld, Jr., of San Francisco, and M. C. Anderson of Cincinnati.

John F. Cronan of Boston, who has figured as the legal adviser of the association in its discussions, has been retained as counsel.

The object of the association, the official announcement says, is the regulation of certain conditions which have grown to such proportions during the past two or three years as to threaten seriously the prosperity of the entire business, and an effort will be made to regulate the salaries of certain actors who have taken advantage of the sudden growth of vaudeville and the subsequent brisk demand for acts to inflate their salaries to such a point as to render it impossible for a manager to conduct his business upon a reasonably paying basis.

The association also aims to make possible the booking of a more compact route for the performer, and proposes to effect other reforms which will place the business upon a sounder commercial basis than has been the case during the past two or three years.

"SAPHO" ENGAGEMENT CLOSED

An Ovation Accorded Miss Nethersole, Who Answers to Calls for a Speech.

Miss Olga Nethersole brought her engagement in "Sapho" at Wallack's Theatre to an end last evening before an audience which filled all the available space. The contemplated return to England on the belated American liner New York to-day prompted the management to announce that her last performance would take place last night. Since Miss Nethersole was compelled to defer her sailing date until next Wednesday, it was thought possible to prolong her engagement until Saturday, but the management concluded that, inasmuch as it had definitely announced the closing last night, it was deemed best to stand by the original announcement.

After the third act an ovation was accorded Miss Nethersole that equalled the one given her the first night of her reappearance after the recent trial. After repeated calls for a speech she said, in a few words, that she desired to thank the public for the manner in which she had been received, and hoped to return next season, when she will reopen in the same play, and later on will offer a new production. In the course of her remarks she thanked Manager Theodore Moss for the kind and able manner in which he supported her throughout her trouble.

Some of the company who were scheduled to sail on the New York will take their departure on Saturday, while others will leave the following Wednesday.

Mr. Moss has somewhat altered his plans for the opening attraction next season, and instead of presenting Mrs. Le Moyne in her new play, he will offer Otis Skinner in the dramatization of Robert Louis Stevenson's novel "Prince Otto," a romantic play with which Mr. Skinner has had considerable success in Chicago the past season.

FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Spanish War Volunteers' Benefit Brings in Over $2,500.

Something over $2,500 was realized by the benefit performance for the men and families of the American Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors of the Spanish-American War, which was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night under the auspices of the American Army and Navy Aid Society. The audience, which seemed to thoroughly enjoy the long and varied programme, was not as large as the advance sale had indicated, but this was principally due to the fact that a great many persons who had taken boxes and seats had in the meantime moved to the country. Letters of regret were read from President McKinley, Gov. Roosevelt, Mayor Van Wyck, Gen. Nelson Miles, and a number of others, who were unable to come. Controller Coler, who was to have made the opening address, was also unable to be present. In his place Walter S. Logan delivered a short speech.

The hit of the performance was the recitation of the "Star Spangled Banner" by "Aunt Louisa" Eldridge. Rudyard Kipling's "Absent Minded Beggar" was recited by Miss Minnie Seligman. In response to the applause she called attention to the fact that the late war had not brought forth a National poet by saying:

"If there is any woman or man who will write a poem in recognition of our soldiers, I shall be very glad to recite it at the next benefit."

Among the other numbers of the programme which were especially well received were an aria and duo from the third act of "Aida" sung by William T. Stewart and Miss Effie Stewart, and a dance by the Ruby sisters. A poem entitled "Only Our Volunteers," especially written for this occasion by Richard Henry Savage, was recited by Miss Alice Fisher. The performance concluded with a ballet entitled "The American Republic," which was drilled and led by Mr. Alvarez.

NEW ACTOR FOR "BEN-HUR."

Klaw & Erlanger Sign William Farnum for the Part.

Klaw & Erlanger have engaged William Farnum, a comparatively unknown actor, but who is said to possess considerable ability and promise, to play the rôle of Ben-Hur next season. For some time these managers have been seeking for a young man capable of playing the part, who would in his personality fit the physical idea of the character. Mr. Farnum was "discovered" while a member of the Grand Opera House stock company in New Orleans, where he proved very successful last season in leading rôles. He is twenty-six years of age, and a Bostonian. He made his début in boys' parts with Robert Downing eleven years ago. He has played in George E. Lothrop's stock company in Boston, was Margaret Mather's juvenile man, and was in Olga Nethersole's support when she was under the management of Daniel Frohman.

Others signed by these managers are Harry MacDonough, Julius Steger, W. G. Stewart, Paula Edwards, and Miss Helen Bertram, who will be in the support of Jerome Sykes when he is presented in the new Smith and De Koven opera, "Foxy Quiller."

ACQUIRE BIJOU THEATRE LEASE.

Hyde & Behman Now Control Nearly All the Brooklyn Houses.

Hyde & Behman, the theatrical managers of Brooklyn, purchased yesterday from R. H. Guelick & Co. their fifteen-year lease on the Bijou Theatre, located at Smith and Livingston Streets. In acquiring this house Messrs. Hyde & Behman have practically secured every theatre in Brooklyn except the Montauk and Columbia, which are controlled by the theatrical syndicate, but which works in harmony with the Brooklyn managers.

It is said that Hyde & Behman propose to conduct their new theatre in conjunction with the Folly Theatre which they are now erecting on Broadway, by alternating their productions. The combination plays which heretofore have been presented in the Grand Opera House, another theatre under this firm's management, will be discontinued, and next season that house will be devoted to vaudeville. The other houses which will be managed next season by Hyde & Behman are the Park, Star, Gayety, and Empire.

ACTORS' HOME FUND.

Subscriptions for Ten Days Amount to $50,063.

The fund for an Actors' Home was augmented considerably yesterday, and when the contributions for the day were computed at The New York Herald office, it was found that $2,559 had been received, bringing the total for the ten days to $50,063. The largest contribution was received from the Professional Woman's League, which at a meeting last evening decided to contribute $1,000. The other subscriptions are:

Minnie M. Fiske	$250	Milton Robiee	25
H. G. Fiske	250	John C. Rice and	
John F. Huyler, President	250	Sallie Cohen	25
Smith, Gray & Co.	100	Judith Berolde	25
Gustavus Levick	100	Thomas J. McBride	25
Maggie Mitchell	100	Theodore Bromley	20
James J. Slevin	100	Morton Selton	10
The Four Cohans	50	Joseph Allen	10
New York Calcium Company	50	Ralph Stuart	10
"The Runaway Girl" Company	54	Fitz Morris	10
Edward M. Favor and Edith Sinclair	25	Bessy H. Favor	5
Thomas H. Burns	25	Sara A. Henderson	5
Franklin Fyles	25	Frank Holland	5
		Lawrence F. Walker	3
		"T. C."	1
		Major Burke	1

In the list of subscriptions to the Actors' Home Fund that appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Monday, the name Jeannette Durand should have read Juliet Durand. Miss Durand's donation was $100.

T. E. MIACO SERIOUSLY HURT.

Theatrical Manager's Skull Fractured by Fall in Morton House.

T. E. Miaco, well known in theatrical circles, was perhaps fatally hurt early yesterday morning by falling from a stairway in the Morton House. He was taken to the New York Hospital suffering from a fractured skull and numerous bruises about the body.

Miaco is fifty-eight years old, an old-time New York theatrical man, and owner of a company called the Miaco City Club Burlesque. He had been stopping at the Morton House for several weeks. Shortly after 1 o'clock, while ascending the stairs to his room he fell over the balustrade on the second floor and plunged headlong through the opening to the ground floor, a distance of about eighteen feet.

Miaco was known among his friends as "The Diamond King," because of his fondness for that gem.

New Acts at Koster & Bial's.

Manager Koster substituted an almost entirely new programme last night at the Koster & Bial Music Hall owing to the many unsatisfactory acts which have been presented. The new bill was witnessed by a good-sized audience, the new numbers being Harding and Ah Sid, Wills and Loretto, Professor Herbert's dogs, and Newhaus and Ward.

GERMAN INTERESTS IN AFRICA.

Newspaper Gives Details Regarding Mining Enterprises.

BERLIN, May 29.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung gives to-day what it calls the "precise facts" regarding the alleged mining enterprises in Southwest German Africa. It says:

"The most important is the Otavi Mines, which will be explored by the Southwest Africa Company, with German capital predominating, now under the supervision of Dr. Hartmann, to whom an English mining engineer, Christopher James, with others, is subordinated.

"The second enterprise is the German Hanseatic Land Mining Company, now prospecting in the district around Rehoboth, 400 kilometres from Whale Bay.

"And, in the third place, a syndicate of Germans is forming to exploit new copper mines 120 kilometres from Whale Bay."

CHARTER AND THE CITY CLUB.

Revision Commission Asks Organization to be Represented at a Hearing.

The Council of the City Club held a long executive session at the clubhouse, 19 West Thirty-fourth Street, last night. The discussion related entirely to the letter from the Charter Revision Commission inviting the club to be represented at the meeting of the commission to-morrow night, and to submit what the organization considers suitable amendments to the charter. It was decided to appoint a special committee, with power to act. Matters pertaining to education will receive special attention.

Secretary J. W. Pryor said that the meeting of the commission to-morrow night will be informal, and that the club will be represented. He was not prepared to give the names of the members of the committee, and said it will not be appointed for several days.

POLICEMEN TO BE DECORATED.

The Police Commissioners, at a meeting held late yesterday afternoon, decided upon the policemen who will be decorated with medals at the review of the police parade at Madison Square next Friday. Roundsman Louis C. Wagner of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station will receive the Rhinelander Medal; Policeman Samuel F. Harrigan of the Fulton Street Station, Brooklyn, the Isaac Bell Medal, and Solomon C. Hauptman of the Delancey Street Station the Peter F. Meyer Medal. These men were picked out from thirty-five policemen who have distinguished themselves by acts of bravery during 1899.

Wagner earned his medal by saving a domestic from the burning house of Alfred J. Adams, in East Sixty-ninth Street, on the night of April 7, 1899.

The other two policemen won their medals by saving women at the Windsor Hotel fire on St. Patrick's Day of last year.

THE RHODE ISLAND IN TROUBLE.

Steamer Starts for Providence, Is Towed Back, Then Proceeds.

The steamer Rhode Island, which left her dock at the foot of Murray Street last evening at 5 o'clock for Providence, signaled for help when off East Fifty-second Street. Several tugs went to the vessel's assistance and towed her back down stream.

Shortly after 7 o'clock the steamer proceeded on the trip to her destination. The nature of the trouble could not be learned.

Clerks to Have a Picnic.

The employes of Rothenberg & Co., 34-42 West Fourteenth Street, will have an outing to-day at St. John's Beach grounds, S. I., which have been placed at their disposal by Duff G. Maynard of St. John's Guild. The start will be made at 8 A. M. from the Fourteenth Street entrances to the stores, in tally-hos and carryalls, headed by Schneider's Marine Band of Jersey City. At the Battery a ferryboat will take the merrymakers to the Staten Island grounds, where there will be games of all sorts.

Outing for Employes.

The Bloomingdale Brothers' Employes' Mutual Aid Society has arranged to hold a "May party" to-day in Central Park for the junior members of the society, who number about 1,000. Seventy-five of the delivery wagons of the firm, festooned and decorated, will be used for the transportation of the young people. The affair will be managed by the Directors of the Mutual Aid Society and the party will be under the chaperonage of Miss H. Edith Kessler.

Memorial Day Parade.

Nearly three thousand policemen will be detailed to keep order along the route of the Memorial Day parade to-day, which is from Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue down that thoroughfare, to Washington Square, where the procession will disband. Inspectors Harley and Thompson will be in charge.

Decoration Day Dinner in Paris.

PARIS, May 29.—The University Club gave a dinner this evening at the Hotel Continental in honor of to-morrow's Decoration Day functions. Owing to the presence in Paris of many well-known Americans, the affair was largely attended, covers being laid for 100. United States Ambassador Porter presided.

DR. PARKHURST'S VIEWS

He Discusses Public Affairs on Eve of His Trip to Europe.

Says Tammany Stupidly Stepped Into a Hole in the Matter of the Ice Trust—Where Roosevelt Erred.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst sails this morning on the White Star steamship Germanic for a three months' trip through England, France, and Switzerland. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Parkhurst. He intends making a bicycling tour through the West of England. He will then proceed to Brittany, France, and will wheel down the Loire. It will be the thirty-seventh trip Dr. Parkhurst has made across the Atlantic. He expects to return the first week in September.

Dr. Parkhurst had a word to say yesterday before going abroad concerning recent political developments in the city and State. In regard to the Ice Trust, he said:

"The fact that so large a representative element of Tammany Hall is, according to all accounts, responsible for the Ice Trust, or has a large part in it, and that the Ice Trust grinds first upon the poor and sick, is sufficient proof that, notwithstanding Tammany's professed love for the poor, the only love it has is that which the lion has for the lamb, the love of sheep as mutton.

"I almost think that a vote of thanks should be given to the Mayor and his accomplices for the success with which they have discredited themselves in the eyes of the people who gave them their votes. I'm not surprised at their depravity, but I am surprised at their stupidity. If they had been thoughtful enough to estimate the effect of the trust on the popular mind, they never would have stepped into such a hole.

"I do not believe the people are going to forget it when the next election comes around. The people can stand a good deal of misgovernment, but they don't like to be made uncomfortable. Tammany has struck the people on a very sensitive point this time."

Asked his opinion on the approaching Gubernatorial campaign, Dr. Parkhurst said:

"I believe that if a man for whom the people have respect is put up by the Democrats the only thing that will save the Republicans will be the fact that it is a Presidential year. When Roosevelt ran for Governor, he was boomed by military enthusiasm. All that is gone now. Gov. Roosevelt has mixed up expediency and moral principle in such a manner that expediency has hurt moral principle, and moral principle has blunted the effect of expediency.

"I have a great admiration for Roosevelt. I think he has just missed being a great man. He is ambitious. He has shaped his policy during the last year with a view of what is coming after. He is thinking of a second term in the Governor's chair as a stepping stone to the Presidency. This has impaired the straightforwardness of his administration. He has supported himself on the double crutch of Tom Platt and the untrusted backing of the State. Between the two, he is in a very precarious position, and only the Presidential year will rescue him from defeat.

"If he had only trusted the State as the State trusted him he could have defied Platt and whipped him, and become himself a magnificent leader. His administration has been a great grief to his best friends and a sad disappointment to those who stood less closely allied with him."

In speaking of the administration of Controller Coler, Dr. Parkhurst said that whatever his personal associations were, he had, nevertheless, put up a brave fight against Tammany Hall. "He has gone back on his political creators," said the doctor, "but he has shown himself far finer than the roots from which he sprang."

INDIANA SUIT AGAINST NEELY.

Government Seeks to Attach All His Property in That State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 29.—United States District Attorney Wishard, on behalf of the Government, to-day brought suit against Charles F. W. Neely to attach all the property belonging to the latter that may be found in this State. The suit was brought under orders from Attorney General Griggs. It is the intention of the Government to levy upon the Neely Printing Company's plant at Muncie, and Deputy Marshal John Foley will leave for Muncie to-morrow morning to serve the writ of attachment.

Assistant District Attorney J. J. M. Lafolette made the affidavit upon which the writ of attachment issued. In it he says that Neely has disposed of his property with the end in view of defrauding his creditors, especially the Government, to which he is indebted in the sum of $45,375.25. It is also alleged that he has concealed property with the same object.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Postmaster General has received information to the effect that the Post Office Inspectors have discovered that 1,700 stamped envelopes were sent by C. F. W. Neely to Mr. Rowan, his business partner at Muncie, Ind. The value of these supplies, which Post Office officials say should have been used in the Cuban postal service, is about $35.

RATHBONE FEARED VIOLENCE.

Said to Have Requested Protection Against Corrydon Rich.

HAVANA, May 29.—Shortly after the postal scandal was first exposed Mr. Rathbone, it is said, requested Gov. Gen. Wood to give him a guard, as he feared personal violence from Corrydon Rich, the postal employe who confessed to a knowledge of many of the fraudulent transactions. Gen. Wood suggested to Mr. Rathbone that, if a guard were always near him, the people would take it for granted that he was under arrest, and the request was withdrawn.

To-day the reason for making it became known. It seems that on the day after Neely was arrested Mr. Rich went to Mr. Rathbone and wanted to explain that the stealings were heavy. He was refused a hearing when the nature of his communication was known, and then he went to Gen. Wood and told all he knew. Mr. Rathbone denies that Mr. Rich ever said a word to him on the subject.

Mr. Rich declares that when Neely left Cuba he, (Rich,) by Mr. Rathbone's order, gave Neely an advance payment on his salary to the amount of about $300, accepting Neely's receipt. When the scandal was exposed, according to Mr. Rich's statement, Mr. Rathbone's told him it would be better to withdraw the receipt immediately and to replace the cash, promising to see him reimbursed by the disbursing officer. This, Mr. Rich says, he did; but Mr. Rathbone ordered the disbursing officer not to reimburse him. The result is that, in consequence of obeying Mr. Rathbone, he is without funds, and he can see no way of obtaining redress.

Clerks in the Post Office say it was well known there at the time that Mr. Rathbone had requested protection from Gen. Wood, as Mr. Rich had threatened him physically. Gen. Wood does not deny that Mr. Rathbone made the reported request.

Three "Postal" Employes Discharged.

HAVANA, May 29.—It is announced that Acting Director General of Posts Bristow to-day reduced the expenses of the department $1,500 a year by discharging three servants of Mr. Rathbone, whose wages, it is alleged, had been carried on the official list—a coachman at $900 a year, a gardener at $360, and a laborer at $240.

CHEATED JUSTICE BY DEATH.

Druggist Committed Suicide Soon After His Arrest.

Walter W. Scott, a druggist of 725 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide late yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Brooklyn, Washington and Concord Streets. The police have been unable to discover the poison by which he ended his life.

Scott was arrested about two weeks ago on complaint of a St. Louis drug company on the charge of counterfeiting their labels. He was caught by a detective, who obtained employment at his store as a clerk. He was to have been arraigned in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court this morning, but was reported sick by his attorneys, and the case was adjourned.

He had no relatives in this city.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day will be observed by society more with feasting and house parties and tennis, golf, and other sports than by any exercises which would seem more appropriate to the occasion. It has long been, as it were, an American bank holiday, and is one of the gayest holidays in the calendar. Many of the house parties have been arranged to last nearly a week, and a number of the guests at these left town as far back as last Friday and Saturday. There will be no polo at Meadow Brook, and the entertaining there will be more or less informal. Tuxedo has quite an attractive programme of amusements, and there will be crowds at all of the suburban and country clubs. Of the large country house parties of to-day, those given by Mrs. Henry G. Trevor at Southampton, by Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan at Highland Falls, by Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes at Lenox, by Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander at Tuxedo, and by Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., at Overlook, on Orange Mountain, will be the largest, but they are only a few out of a great number. There will be golf tournaments at Baltusrol, Ardsley, and other popular suburban courses.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander will entertain the entire Harrison-Crocker bridal party at Tuxedo. Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer will also have houses filled over the day at Tuxedo, which is one of the fixed feasts of its social season. The clubhouse is crowded, and there will be many dinners and informal dancing.

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Oyster Bay will have among its cottagers for Memorial Day Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. James R. Roosevelt. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Benedict and Mr. and Mrs. Camille Wiedenfeld are entertaining at their villas there. In the evening there will be the annual dance at the Seawanhaka Yacht Club.

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Family parties are quite numerous. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton will have one at Ellerslie, and Mr. and Mrs. William C. Eustis are stopping with them. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will have another at their place near Madison, N. J. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard has her daughter, Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, and Mrs. Fabbri, Mr. Ernesto Fabbri's mother, as guests at Scarborough. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have a few friends at Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens will entertain at Westbury. Mr. C. Albert Stevens is at Hot Springs, West Va., with Mr. Harry Berryman.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane have gone to Lenox for the season. Miss Evelyn Sloane and Mr. William Sloane are among the passengers booked on the Oceanic, which sails to-day from Liverpool for this port. Other passengers on the Oceanic's list are Lispenard Stewart, who will go directly to Newport to open his villa; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Constable, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Phelps Dodge, Col. R. H. J. Goddard and Miss M. Goddard and Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour.

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Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden and Miss Burden are in Paris, where on Monday they attended the tennis tournament at the Société de Sport de l'Ile de Puteaux. Others who were present were Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin and Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer. Col. and Mrs. Astor sail very shortly for America. The Nourmahal has been thoroughly overhauled, and will go into commission on June 1.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tuckerman Tower have arrived at Lenox for the season. They have taken the Richard Dixie place. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dixie and Miss Clementina Furniss will be among the absentees from Lenox this Summer. Miss Furniss will travel in Russia. Miss De Forest and Miss Callender will sail on Saturday for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells, who are to be with them later, are still at Newport.

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The wedding of Stuyvesant Fish Morris and Miss Elizabeth Hilles Wynkoop, daughter of Dr. Gerardus H. Wynkoop, will not take place before next Autumn. Miss Wynkoop, who has been educated abroad, and who has spent most of her life in France and Germany, and of recent years has been abroad every Summer, will this year remain in this country. She leaves town to-day for Seabright, where she will spend June. The wedding will be celebrated in Grace Church. Mr. Richard Lewis Morris is to be his brother's best man. Miss Wynkoop will have no attendants.

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Those who made the trip to Arsdsley and return on the road coach Pioneer yesterday were Dr. F. H. Humphreys and Mrs. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Cutter, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Curtis, Mrs. J. C. Cox, and Mr. U. N. Bethel. Booked on the Pioneer for to-day are Dr. W. S. Barrett, H. D. Bomp, Douglass Burnett, Miss Stephens, A. R. Peacock, who has engaged three seats, and F. W. Harriman, who has engaged two.

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The withdrawal of the New York of the American Line, in consequence of the loss of a screw on her last homeward trip, and which was to have sailed this morning for Southampton, crowds the Germanic and Kensington, the other outgoing liners of to-day, and fills all the vacant berths on the Fuerst Bismarck and La Touraine to-morrow, and the Lucania on Saturday. The St. Paul next Wednesday will also be more than usually crowded in consequence of the New York's withdrawal. On the Germanic there are booked to sail to-day, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Chadwick, the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst and Mrs. Parkhurst, Mr. and Mrs. John Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Seton-Thompson, Lieut. Wakeford, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wells, Miss Jessie Millward, and Mrs. Alexander Hollander.

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The cable brings the news of the death at Esher, Surrey, England, yesterday of Mrs. Osmond Hicks, formerly Miss Alice Fairfax Ashmore of this city, second daughter of the late Sidney Ashmore, and a sister of Miss Dora Ashmore, Mrs. William Schall, Jr., and Prof. Sidney Ashmore. Mrs. Hicks had been an invalid for the last few years. She was reported critically ill some two months ago, but had rallied, and her death now was unexpected.

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The funeral of Mrs. Archibald Gracie King, formerly Miss Elizabeth Denning Duer King, and mother of Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, and Frederick Gore King, who died at Newport on Sunday last, aged seventy-nine, will take place from Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., at 11 o'clock this morning. The funeral of Coleman Gandy Williams, who died at Massapequa, L. I., after a short illness, from typhoid fever on Monday, will take place from the Episcopal church at Massapequa on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Williams's death was a great shock to an unusually large circle of friends, who had not even known of his illness. He was greatly esteemed, and the most sincere sympathy is expressed for his widow, formerly Miss Hawley, who, with three small children, survives him.

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On the Fuerst Bismarck, sailing for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg to-morrow, there are booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Blossom, Miss Blanche Barclay, Marquis and Marquise de Larrinaga, Gen. and Mrs. Edward H. Ripley and two daughters, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Satterthwaite, Prof. and Mrs. Charles Sprague Smith, and Prof. P. Wernicke.

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Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel will take a yachting trip in Mr. Drexel's steam yacht Alcedo, which has been sent on to Southampton. Cable dispatches announce that the yacht has arrived at the Azores. Mrs. Robert Goelet is still cruising in the Mediterranean on Nahma. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel will join the fleet of cruising yachts abroad on Margarita in June. Mr. Eugene Higgins has been at the Isle of Wight on Varuna. Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker and the Misses Rutherford are traveling in Italy. They will be in Paris in June.

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Saturday will bring the wedding of Miss Katherine Livingston, daughter of John Henry Livingston of Clermont, Tivoli-on-Hudson, and Mr. Lawrence Timson, son of the late Theodore Timson of Maizeland, Red Hook, N. Y. Miss Livingston's bridesmaids are to be the Misses Emily Gaw, Virginia Campbell, Mary Roberts Coles, and Esther Hare, all of Philadelphia; Alice Morton, daughter of ex-Gov. Morton, and Nancy Hutchinson. Mr. Timson's best man will be Schuyler Schieffelin, and the ushers are to be Messrs. D. McRay Livingston, Bronson Winthrop, Charles K. Beekman, E. De Peyster Livingston, E. Mansfield Patterson, Wainwright Parish, James B. Ludlow, and Tompkins McIlvaine. The wedding will be celebrated at noon in St. Paul's Church, Tivoli, and the colors of the church decorations are to be white and green. There will be a background of green at the chancel, and the chancel rail will be draped with festoons of greens and garlands of white flowers. A large vase of white flowers will be placed on the altar. The house decorations will have pink flowers added to the green and white. There are to be palms on the lawn and in the halls, and garlands of smilax over the main entrance to Clermont. From the arch of the chandelier in the hall will depend long garlands of pink roses and ropes of smilax so thick as to form a portierre, and this will be drawn to one side and fastened with broad pink ribbons. The stairways are to be festooned with the smilax, with clusters of white roses on the hand rails. In the drawing room, where the young couple will receive there is to be a grotto of growing palms, with white flowers showing through the green. Vases of flowers will also be used in this room. In the dining room the mantel and mirror, which are a conspicuous feature, will be covered with asparagus vine, pink roses, and cut flowers. The bridal table's centrepiece will be of white roses, with a cluster of pink sweet peas at one side, and the table will be covered with sprays of the pink peas and white rose, relieved with garlands of delicate green. In the library there will be built a screen of palms and greens, behind which the musicians will be placed, and flowers will be placed in vases throughout the rest of the house.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 29.—Arrivals this evening from New York included Edward J. Berwind and George Henry Warren.

Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss arrived for the season this evening.

James V. Parker will arrive for the season to-morrow.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting has returned from a visit to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp will arrive for the season on Thursday.

J. R. Schley of New York has rented the Woolsey cottage, in Rhode Island Avenue, for the season.

Decorators and mechanics are completing the improvements to the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong at Ochre Point for the owners' occupancy next week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will take possession of Belvoir for the season in a day or two.

Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Lippitt of Providence were here to-day to inspect the work on their house, The Breakwater.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Siesel—Fox.

Edward C. Siesel and Miss Estelle Fox, daughter of Joseph Fox of 127 East Seventy-ninth Street, were married at Delmonico's last evening. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a white satin gown trimmed with duchesse lace, and carried white orchids. Her veil was of tulle. The bridesmaids, the Misses Corinne Bloomingdale, Florence Otten, Sadie Cohn, and Hilda Newborg, wore gowns of white mousseline and their bouquets were pink roses. Oscar Siesel was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Augustus Siesel, Jacob Siesel, Mortimer J. Fox, David J. Fox, Hiram S. Bloomingdale, Erving Bloomingdale, and Samuel Bloomingdale. The ceremony was performed by Dr. K. Kohler, assisted by Dr. Schulmann.

Sanford—Low.

Henry G. Sanford of Poughkeepsie and Miss Mary M. Low, daughter of Joseph T. Low, were married at St. James's Church, this city, yesterday afternoon. Dr. E. Walpole Warren performed the ceremony. The bridesmaids were Miss Laura Low, Miss Mary B. Sanford, Miss Roe, Miss Van Nest, Miss Keyes, and Miss Miller. Mr. Sanford's best man was F. de P. Townsend, and the ushers were D. T. Moore, Gordon W. Burnham, Robert McK. Thomas, W. H. Maclay, and H. K. Sherwood. A reception at Mr. Low's residence, 57 West Fifty-second Street, followed the ceremony.

CAPT. W. S. YOUNG RESIGNS.

Severs Connection with the Ninth Regiment—Commanded Co. H.

The announcement yesterday of the resignation of Capt. Warner S. Young, commanding Company H of the Ninth Regiment, caused considerable surprise in that organization. Company H some years ago was riven by fierce internal warfare and demanded the resignation of Capt. Jerome B. Silsby, which resulted in his leaving the regiment, the members refusing to perform duty under him. Although the embers of the old fire still smoldered, Capt. Young got along without any sensational outbreaks. He took the company to Chickamauga during the Spanish war and was one of the earnest supporters of ex-Col. Goodman James Greene.

Capt. Young entered the Guard as a private in Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, on Feb. 8, 1887. He was elected Second Lieutenant of Company H, Ninth Regiment, Jan. 22, 1894, First Lieutenant Feb. 18, 1895, and Captain April 21, 1898. The reasons Capt. Young gives are that his business duties will not permit him to devote the requisite amount of time to his company.

GRIFFIN COURT-MARTIAL.

Returns Verdict of Guilty, but Governor Disapproves Findings.

ALBANY, May 29.—Adjutant General Hoffman to-day announced the findings of the court-martial which was convened to try Capt. A. J. Griffin, a supernumerary officer of Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment, who stood charged with having failed to assemble his company at the armory of the Sixty-ninth on the evening of Feb. 19 last, when it was to be mustered out of the State service, and also in having failed to present the duplicate muster-out rolls as ordered by Col. Duffy, commanding the regiment.

The court found him guilty and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service.

The findings and sentence, however, are disapproved by the Governor because of error committed during the trial proceedings. The error was the exclusion by the court of the conversation that the accused had with the Governor in which the Commander in Chief had made statements to him (Capt. Griffin) which justified his belief that the muster-out would not take place on the date originally fixed.

CASE OF MAJOR SMITH.

Col. Bates Denies He Made Statements Reflecting on the Major.

The tension was so great in the Seventy-first Regiment last night over the case of Major Smith that Col. Bates made a speech to the Captains, in which he denied certain statements credited to him reflecting on Major Smith.

"I do this," he said, "in justice to the Major and myself." I cannot be accused of showing partiality."

Bets were made at 2 to 1 that Smith would win and would soon be back in his old position. He is now said to have a clear majority of 10 in the regimental Board of Officers.

Rumors were more numerous than recruits at the armory during the evening. One had it that an order dismissing the case against the Major was held up at headquarters to keep him from parading to-day. Another was that the board had found against him.

Patrick Schulley Dies from Injuries.

Patrick Schulley of 423 York Street, Jersey City, who fell from a roller coaster at South Beach on Sunday evening, died yesterday at the S. R. Smith Infirmary, at New Brighton.

King Oscar Postpones Visit to Paris.

LONDON, May 29.—The King of Sweden and Norway, who intended to start for Paris Thursday, has been obliged to postpone his departure, owing to a slight indisposition. It is said, however, that there are no grounds for uneasiness.

Every day and Sunday, THE NEW YORK TIMES delivered at your home for NINE CENTS A WEEK. Order in advance from your newsdealer. THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by dealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper, it is well to order it delivered to your residence.—Adv.

EASY JOB FOR MR. FALLOWS

Is Entitled to Fee for Case in Which He Took No Part.

Was Appointed to Assist in Collection of Tax After It Had Been Collected and Check Received by State.

It became known yesterday that within the last week State Controller Morgan has again given Assemblyman Edward H. Fallows an opportunity to profit by the inheritance tax law after the work had been done and the tax collected through the efforts of Controller Coler. In this case, though the amount involved was vastly smaller than that in which Mr. Fallows got a fee of $10,000 for doing nothing to aid in the collection of the tax levied on the estate of George Smith, which yielded nearly $2,000,000 to the State, the money had actually been paid to Controller Coler.

Mr. Coler learned that the Baroness de Rothschild, who died some months ago, had made bequests of money and securities which were located in this city, and hence were assessable under the law. Negotiations for the collection of the tax were at once opened with the representatives of the estate by Deputy Controller Levey on behalf of Mr. Coler, and a satisfactory arrangement was arrived at. By this arrangement the tax, amounting to something over $13,000, was paid to Mr. Coler. This settlement took place on Saturday. According to his custom, Mr. Coler had informed the State Controller of the progress of the negotiations, and had told him that he expected to be able to settle the matter on a fair basis.

Some hours after the check had been received at the Department of Finance, a letter came to Mr. Coler informing him that the State Controller had designated Assemblyman Fallows as counsel to assist in the collection of the tax. Similar notice was served on the representatives of the estate, but by that time the transaction had been closed. Mr. Fallows has for several weeks been in Europe, and is not expected back for a week. Under the law, however, he can receive a fee from the State for his imaginary part in completing a job that was finished before he knew he was connected with it.

Elliot Danforth, whose name has appeared in the statements furnished by Controller Coler showing to what extent certain attorneys profit by the action of the State Controller, said yesterday that the question of favoritism was not involved in any case in which he had been designated.

"Mr. Coler could, and should, show now the State has profited through the efforts of attorneys who follow this branch of the law business," Mr. Danforth said. "As a matter of fact there is a great deal of labor and no little expense involved in searching out and pursuing one of these claims. I, for one, make a specialty of this business, and, while it may appear to be very profitable from Mr. Coler's books, there are two sides to the matter. Often I am obliged to travel to other States and am put to great expense while trying to get this money for the State.

"From the work of attorneys who, like myself, make this practice a specialty, I am sure the State has derived an income aggregating millions of dollars, which it could not possibly get otherwise, and I doubt if all the facts were known whether Controller Morgan would be condemned by the newspapers. When a man discov

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000. 222 B'way.
ST. PAUL. B'LD'G.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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International Cheques Letters of Credit

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
New York. Philadelphia. Boston.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus . .	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	20,000,000.00

BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank. 125 St. & Columbus Ave. Home Bank Branch, 42nd St., near 8th Av.
Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

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Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
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Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS.
Water Works & Electric Light 5% Bonds

A large number of the above Bonds having been deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company of New York, under an agreement dated May 14, 1900, appointing the undersigned a Committee to protect the Bondholders' interests, notice is now given that any Bondholder may participate in the benefits of the said Agreement by depositing his Bonds thereunder, at any time prior to June 4, 1900, with the said Trust Company, which will issue its negotiable receipts therefor.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, BRECKINRIDGE JONES, JAMES A. BLAIR, JOHN W. STERLING, } Committee.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

POSITION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, AGE 17, in a banking or broker office; best references; salary no object. H., P. O. Box 467.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
THURSDAY, May 31st, 1900,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$10,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., (S. W. N. Extn.,) 1910.
15 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
13 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.
9 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
25 shs. People's Gas Light & Coke Co. of Chic.
$2,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western Ry. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$2,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1926, (Lake Erie Div.)
$2,000 N. Y., Susq. & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Ref. Bds., 1937.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
275 shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
4 shs. Home Insurance Co.
1 share New York Law Institute.
20 shs. Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Co.
$8,000 Hampton Roads Hotel Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fd. 5 p. c. Bds., 1914, July, 1898, Coups.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
88 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
68 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
52 shs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.
35 shs. Denver Tramway Co.
77 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
23 shs. National City Bank.
100 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co., offered by Peckham, Warner & Strong, attys.
25 shs. German-Am. Real Estate Title Ins. Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
3 shs. Morton Trust Co.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
100 shs. Empire Steel & Iron Co. common.
100 shs. Empire Steel & Iron Co. pf.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. Celluloid Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
10 shs. American Writing Paper Co. pf.
$1,000 Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron 6 p. c. Bds.
$1,500 St. Augustine & South Beach R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1905.
2 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
25 shs. Morton Trust Co.
26 shs. Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co.
25 shs. Morton Trust Co.
10 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
130 shs. Selbert Co. pf., (Hypd.)
700 shs. Selbert Co. common, (Hypd.)
37 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
$100,000 Northwest Railway Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Jan'y, 1900, Coups. (Hypd.)
5 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank, (with rights.)
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$1,000 New York & Ottawa R. R. Co. 2d 6 p. c. Coll. Trust Income Bd., 1912.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
Capital & Surplus—$4,750,000

LEVI P. MORTON.....President
THOMAS F. RYAN.....Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE...Second Vice-Pres.
H. M. FRANCIS.....Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS..Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET....Asst. Secretary.
H. B. BERRY.....Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	John Sloane,
Walter S. Johnston,	William C. Whitney,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	A. Wolff.

Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit.
Buy and Sell Bills of Exchange.
Collections on all Foreign Countries

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

GUARANTEED STOCK.
7%
Baltimore and Cumberland Valley R. R. Co.
(Western Maryland R. R. System.)
Par Value $50.

We own and offer, subject to sale, a limited amount of above stock at a price to net 5 per cent. per annum.

The B. & C. V. R. R. Extension is a steam road running from Waynesboro through Chambersburg to Shippensburg, in the State of Pennsylvania. Bonded debt, $230,000; per mile, $7,860. A sinking fund is established to retire the bonded debt at maturity. Capital stock, $270,000; per mile, $9,230. Dividends of 7 per cent. per annum have been regularly paid for 18 years.

Net earnings for year 1899, after paying interest on bonds, $120,748, equal to 44⅝ per cent. on capital stock.

Full particulars on application.

C. H. WHITE & CO.,
BANKERS,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Belleville & Newark Horse Car R. R.
1st Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Newark & Irvington Street Railway
1st Mortgage 6% Bonds.
DUE JUNE 1, 1900.

We are prepared to purchase the above bonds, or to exchange them for
NEWARK PASSENGER CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed Principal and Interest by the Consolidated Traction Co. of New Jersey.
TERMS and PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

SUTRO BROS. & CO.,
56 Broadway, N. Y.
Members New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V.-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

Notice to Holders of Bonds of the People's Electric Light & Power Company

Pursuant to the terms of Mortgage of the People's Electric Light & Power Company, (Article Ninth,) bearing date March 1, 1892, to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, notice is hereby given that all the outstanding bonds of the People's Electric Light & Power Company, issued under said Mortgage, have been called for redemption at 104⅞ and accrued interest, and will be paid on July 1, 1900, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

Dated New York, May 28, 1900.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
By JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
Amalgamated Copper Company.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the fourth day of June, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Company, Hudson County National Bank Building, Nos. 243 and 245 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., (office of New Jersey Corporations' Agency,) for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within twenty days next preceding this election.

WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.
Dated May 25, 1900.

Buffalo Hump Mining Company.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

New York, May 22d, 1900.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Buffalo Hump Mining Company will be held on the 13th day of June, 1900, at quarter past twelve o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $2,500,000, consisting of 250,000 shares of the par value of ten dollars each, to $3,000,000, to consist of 300,000 shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

E. J. BARNEY,
EDWIN PACKARD,
THOMAS O. CALLENDER,
GEO. W. YOUNG,
A Majority of Directors.

The William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co.

Philadelphia, May 14th, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company will be held at the office of the Company, Beach and Ball Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the thirty-first day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

CHAS. T. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Buffalo Hump Mining Company.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

New York, May 22d, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Buffalo Hump Mining Company will be held on the 13th day of June, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, 45 Cedar Street, New York, for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

Manhattan Fire Alarm Company,
19 Barclay Street, New York, May 21, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Manhattan Fire Alarm Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 19 Barclay Street, New York, THURSDAY, June 21, 1900, at 2 P. M. E. S. ALLEN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, May 1st, 1900.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after May 31st, 1900, to stockholders as registered upon the books of the Company at 3 P. M., April 30, 1900. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.

CHEQUES will be mailed to stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railroad Company Coupons.

Notice is hereby given that the coupons maturing June 1, 1900, appertaining to the first mortgage bonds of the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railroad Company will be paid if presented at the office of the undersigned on or after the 1st day of June, 1900.

Dated May 25, 1900.
GILMAN, SON & COMPANY,
62 Cedar St., New York City.

Office of the Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore City.

To the Holders of Chesapeake Gas Company 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds:

The First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Chesapeake Gas Company of Baltimore City, due June 1st, 1900, and the Coupons on the same, will be paid on and after June 1st, 1900, upon presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co. of Baltimore.

JOSEPH W. CLARKE, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company,
37 and 39 Liberty Street.
New York, May 8, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the company's office on June 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, May 26, and reopened on Saturday, June 2.

ROBERT G. HONE, Treasurer.

Union Square Bank,
8 Union Square,
New York, May 1st, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on June 1st next. The transfer books will be closed from May 22d until June 2d, 1900.

JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Coupons maturing June 1st, 1900, from bonds of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Co.

The coupons due June 1, 1900, upon the bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the Lincoln National Bank, New York.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, May 28th, 1900.
20 Beaver Street.

Owing to the death of Mr. JOHN J. BEHRINGER, the firm of KESSLER, BEHRINGER & CO. is dissolved, and is succeeded by GEORGE A. KESSLER & CO., who assume all obligations.

GEORGE A. KESSLER & CO.

FEE ON OUT-OF-TOWN CHECKS.

Boston Banks Adopt the New York Plan.

Local bankers were advised yesterday that the Boston Clearing House had adopted the New York system of charges for country check collections. This step is regarded as important, because of the belief that a uniform system of charges for collecting country checks will probably be adopted at the leading commercial centres as a consequence of the movement under way.

Boston banks, after July 1, will charge not less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. upon all notes and drafts and other items payable at any point in New York, and not payable at par through the Boston Clearing House, except that the charges will be discretionary for all items collected for account of the State of Massachusetts or the City of Boston, and for items payable in the Cities of New York, Providence, Albany, Troy, Jersey City, Newark, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The country check clearing department for Massachusetts will, however, be continued.

PRICE, M'CORMICK & CO.'S AFFAIRS

Firm Will Not Be Ready to Issue Statement Before Friday.

Theodore H. Price of Price, McCormick & Co. said yesterday that it would be three days at least before the promised statement as to the firm's affairs would be ready. William J. Curtis, the assignee of the firm, said that loans had been liquidated by customers to a very large extent.

Walter W. Price of the firm made the following statement:

"We have nothing to say about the future arrangements of the members of the firm. We have not discussed anything of that kind. Our whole energy is concentrated in getting things straight. The business was enormous, and our efforts are entirely directed toward getting the affairs of our customers straight."

Bonds Exchanged and Redeemed.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The amount of bonds so far exchanged at the Treasury for the new 2 per cent. consols is $284,213,050, of which $63,425,350 were received from individuals and institutions other than National banks. The amount of old 2 per cent. bonds received for redemption to date under the Secretary's recent call is $329,500.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 29	252,085
To date this year	58,350,307
Corresponding date last year	88,904,386

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 29	$1,550,000
To date this year	$263,604,810
Corresponding date last year	$490,585,170

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1⅝@2 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3⅝@4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Federal Steel pf.	1
Am. Steel Hoop	2	General Electric	1
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Hocking Valley	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	Met. Street Railway	1
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. T. Plate pf.	1½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	½	National Steel	½
Anaconda Copper	1½	National Tube	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	N. Y. Central	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Northern Pacific	½
B'klyn R. T.	⅛	Northern Pacific pf.	1¼
B'klyn Un. Gas	3	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	3
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Rep. Steel	½
Col. Fuel. & Iron	½	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	Union Pacific	⅝
Federal Steel	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	1¾
Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Ont. Silver Min.	⅔
Am. Ice	1	Pressed Steel Car	1¼
Am. Ice pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1		
Col. So. 2d pf.	½		

Net changes in bonds of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

***

Bonds Advanced.

C., I. & L. ref. 6s.	1	Mex. Cent. 2d, inc.	1
C., R. I. & Pac. 6s.	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 6s, t. r.	1¼
L., N. A. & Chi. 1st	1	Wilkes. & East. 1st.	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctf. 4s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Gas & El. Co., Ber. Co. 5s. 2½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Wall Street yesterday had another day of dullness. Some stocks showed strength. Manipulation was to some extent responsible. There was, moreover, disposition shown in parts of the market to cover shorts.

Of news developments during the day none of any consequence appeared. The market moved merely because professional traders were inclined to such petty activity as showed. While only about 250,000 shares of stock were dealt in during the entire day, not more than 10 per cent. of that amount, probably, was for the public. Commission houses seem already to have entered upon Summer vacations.

***

Again Sugar Trust had the most conspicuous place in the market. Over 80,000 shares were dealt in, half as much as all the rest of the day's transactions put together. The stock was marked up a couple of points and retained something over half of the advance.

All the old sugar trade war settlements were revamped, and some of them elaborated most fantastically. Still, Mr. Havemeyer and his associates who are in control of the trust insist emphatically that there is no change whatsoever in the trade situation. They have not bought out any competitors. They have not themselves surrendered. But stock is in such scant supply that the speculative pool which is devoting itself to marking up Sugar Trust quotations is able to make plays pretty much as it pleases. One estimate is that over $80,000 has been spent in commissions by this pool during the last thirty days. From around 105 the stock was lifted last week to 117, dropped back close to 110, and yesterday was above 118. This process of milking the market may yield large profit, though the apparent fact is that few outsiders are being tempted into the game. The pool is having excitement at a very large percentage of its own expense.

***

Professional Wall Street keeps close watch on a number of events forecast as close at hand. One getting exceptional attention is in the British occupation of Johannesburg and the bringing of South Africa's gold output into the market again. The actual event is already well discounted by proofs of public confidence.

As to home business conditions, railway earnings stay still the safest barometer. And increases continue to pile on top of increases.

SUGAR WAR SETTLEMENT TALK.

A further advance by the Trust yesterday of 10 points in the price of refined sugar—the third advance in the last ten days—and followed immediately, as were previous advances, by the independent companies, led to renewed talk yesterday of a settlement of the sugar-trade war. No confirmation of the reported settlement could, however, be gotten. On the contrary, denials were forthcoming; but nevertheless the Street believes that, if no actual settlement, at least an understanding has been arrived at by the warring companies which will hereafter prevent any price cutting. In other words, the opinion is that the "understanding" is equivalent to a settlement, much though sugar-trade men may object to that word.

Yesterday's increase makes a total increase in ten days of 25 cents on every hundred pounds, or a quarter of a cent a pound. This is said to be much more than sufficient to offset the advance in raws, the market for which has recently been very strong. The statement is made that there is now a margin of 70 points between the raw and the refined sugars, and that this admits of a fair profit to the refiners. In any event, the difference is 35 points greater than when the trade war was at its height.

Several conferences of sugar men were held yesterday, at which representatives of the Trust and the Mollenhauer and National Companies were present. These meetings added color to the reports of settlement, but at the office of E. H. Howell, Son & Co., who represent the National and Mollenhauer, it was said that any report of a settlement of the war was without foundation.

***

President Havemeyer himself was in much more of a talkative mood yesterday than for some time past, but he was equally as forceful as ever in his denial that there was any settlement of the war.

"It is the same old story," he said, when approached on the subject—"this settlement talk. There is no settlement. They"—referring to the Mollenhauer and National Companies—"are closed up, and we hope they will remain so all Summer. We are going to make some money now."

"But are the Arbuckles closed?" Mr. Havemeyer was asked.

"Oh, well, no; but," laughingly, "Mr. Arbuckle is a big man. But you can say there is no settlement."

***

In the stock market, on the strength of the report, aided by bull manipulation, Sugar Trust stock advanced at one time to 118⅜, closing at 117¼, a net gain of 1¼ points on sales of 82,000 shares, nearly one-third of the entire market transactions.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Discussing the condition of the iron and steel industries, The Iron Age will to-day say:

"The best that can be said for the iron market at present is that a feeling of hopefulness is developing. The demand seems to be a little better in some branches of the trade, and buyers are disposed to place orders rather more freely. This is particularly true of the West. When this has been said, however, it covers about the most encouraging conditions to be noted. No improvement is seen in prices. The tendency appears to be still downward, and so far no indications are seen of a firm foundation for such products as are not absolutely controlled by an effective consolidation or combination. Prices have been gradually receding for some time, and while heroic efforts are made to maintain them in some directions, this simply results in creating a great spread in quotations. Prices for this reason on some products show a range of several dollars per ton. Wire rods, for instance, are quoted at mills in the Central West at $38 to $47.50.

"It is generally believed that a large tonnage is waiting to be placed as soon as prices shall have touched a figure that will be considered satisfactory to buyers. How far down they must go in order to meet this condition it is, of course, difficult to say. When prices were at their height it would certainly have been deemed favorable to new business for concessions to be made approximating present prices. Buyers, however, always seek to secure something a little lower than the offers made to them. It is likely that the fact that this is a Presidential year may influence this reserved business more than the mere question of prices. Undoubtedly, in all discussions of conditions now affecting trade, the Presidential election is invariably taken into consideration.

"One of the interesting items of news coming out during the week is the reported sale of 75,000 tons of pig iron by a large Southern company for export to Scotland, the shipments to cover the next six months. The reputed sellers will neither affirm nor deny the report, but it is quite generally believed to be true.

"A large contract to be placed within a few days covers the approaches to the new East River Bridge between New York and Brooklyn, which will require about 18,000 tons of steel. This contract would excite much more interest in the trade if the steel was not limited to acid open hearth, which restricts the number of bidders.

"A very important matter now coming up for consideration is the probable disagreement between the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers and the owners of rolling mills in the West over the wages schedule for the year beginning July 1. The association will ask for an advance in the base on which their wages are regulated, and under present conditions the manufacturers will certainly refuse to grant this request. It is expected to lead to the closing of many mills, and consequently a decided restriction of production. This will, if continued for any length of time, favorably affect finished products, but will have the opposite effect on pig iron. It is assumed by those who are believed to be well-informed that the workmen are not averse to taking a vacation this Summer, as they have had a long period of uninterrupted employment at good wages. A disagreement, however, between manufacturers and employees which entails the closing of large establishments and the enforced idleness of thousands of workmen cannot but have an unfavorable influence on many branches of trade outside of the one directly interested."

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The favorable showing made by the Steel Hoop Company, and the general short covering movement were responsible for the strength of the steel stocks yesterday. Steel and Wire advanced 1½, Steel Hoop, 2; Tin Plate common, ⅝; preferred, 1¼; Colorado Fuel and Iron, ½; Federal Steel common, ½; preferred, 1; National Steel, ½; National Tube, ¾, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, 2. The only notable exception to the list was Pressed Steel Car, which, without any news to explain it, declined 1¼ points on sales of 800 shares.

The strength of Steel Hoop was on the excellent earnings of the company, as shown by the report, submitted at the stockholders' meeting, and the absence of any of the sensational developments indicating internal dissension that had been predicted. Instead, the meeting was altogether harmonious. C. A. Painter retired as Vice President, and hereafter there will be only one Vice President instead of two. The report for the year ended April 30 showed a surplus for the year of $5,026,806, or, after payment of the dividend on the preferred and charging off $1,000,000 for depreciation, $3,046,896. The figures follow:

Assets: Plants, real estate, machinery, &c., $30,000,000; improvements in the year, $426,350; ore and coal properties purchased in the year, $611,428; merchandise and inventory at cost, $3,387,433; accounts receivable, $2,291,061; bills receivable, $180,157; cash, $1,276,177; total, $38,172,606.

Liabilities: Preferred stock, $14,000,000; common stock, $19,000,000; total, $33,000,000; accounts payable, $1,125,710; surplus for year, $5,026,896. Deduct 7 per cent. on preferred stock, $980,000, and $1,000,000 charged off for depreciation, and a balance is left for the year of $3,046,896.

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During the day it was reported from Joliet, Ill., that the merchant mill of the Illinois Steel Company, one of the Federal Steel concerns, had been closed down.

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The advance in Tennessee Coal and Iron was on buying induced by the reports of new foreign, as well as large domestic orders, placed by the company.

RAILROAD PROSPERITY.

A number of excellent statements of railroad earnings were put out yesterday and led to the generally better feeling manifested in respect to the railway stocks.

Burlington for the month of April reported net earnings of $1,010,300, an increase of $6,350, while from July 1 to April 30 the surplus, after all charges, is $7,010,500, a gain of $1,093,100 over the corresponding period last year.

The Reading Company reported net earnings for April of $732,130, as compared with $660,200 in the same month last year, while from July 1 to April 30 the net earnings were $10,007,500, as against a total of $8,944,400 a year ago.

Northern Pacific in April reported a total net income of $806,200, a gain of $88,600, while for the same month the Erie reported net earnings of $612,000, an increase of $45,800.

The favorable statements were in a measure reflected in the movements of the several stocks, Burlington at one time selling as high as 128¼, and closing with a net gain of ¼; Reading common and first preferred advancing fractionally each, while Northern Pacific common gained 1 and the preferred, 1¼. The bull pool in Burlington was active throughout the day, while the marked strength of Northern Pacific was on the revival of the story that the common stock of the company will surely be placed on a 4 per cent. basis.

ATCHISON'S ADVANCE.

There was good buying of Atchison yesterday on the statement of a number of Directors that personally they favored the declaration of a 2½ per cent. semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock, and that they believed that such a declaration would be made. The preferred stock advanced ¾ on sales of 13,000 shares and the common ⅛ on sales of 3,400 shares.

On the Stock Exchange a bid of 2½ per cent. was made for the next dividend on 20,000 shares of Atchison preferred.

EXCHANGE AGAIN DECLINES.

Exchange again declined yesterday, rates for sight bills dropping ⅛ cent. Foreign exchange experts figured it out yesterday that if a shipment of $1,000,000 were made to Paris at the prevailing rate, even with the allowance of interest in transit, there would be a loss on the transaction of nearly $750.

TRACTION STOCKS STRONG.

The traction stocks were all strong yesterday, Metropolitan advancing a full point and the other securities fractionally. Insiders in Manhattan and Metropolitan were reported as buyers.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was a larger buyer of stocks yesterday than for several days previously, purchases being principally of the Grangers and Pacifics. The day was contango day abroad and carrying rates for Americans were from 3½ to 4 per cent., as compared with 5½ per cent. two weeks ago.

There seemed to be a very general belief in the street yesterday that, with favorable developments over the holidays in respect to the South African situation, London will come into the market as a large buyer and that as a consequence prices may not improbably be carried higher.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

The advance of 2½ points in New York Air Brake yesterday was accompanied by reports that the company would be consolidated with the Westinghouse Air Brake. The story lacked confirmation.

BOND MARKET ACTIVE.

The bond market was yesterday active and steady, and in some of the miscellaneous and railway bonds substantial strength was exhibited. One of the features of yesterday's market was St. Louis and Kansas City 1sts, which rose nearly 2 points. Atchison, Northern Pacific, and Union Pacific bonds were also among the strong features.

The continuing ease in money is inducing much of this new investment buying.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE REPORT.

The New York Produce Exchange, at its annual meeting yesterday received the Treasurer's report, showing that the total expenses for the year were $262,238.81, and the cash on hand $59,948.89.

President Elliott T. Barrows, in his address, said:

"Noting in a general way this universal prosperity, it is with regret that we turn to our Exchange and find that, at large, we have lost ground; consolidations and new methods of conducting business have so changed many trades that members engaged in those lines have been forced to see their business leave them, despite all efforts on their part. Business in grain, flour, and provisions has diminished, but this, perhaps, is not more than our share of the total loss shown in the exports of breadstuffs from the United States as compared with last year.

"Members representing houses exporting manufactured articles and general merchandise have largely increased their business, and the steamship and shipping trades have had a prosperous year. It is now hoped that New York has reached its lowest limits in its percentage of food exports, and that in future we will secure our share in this trade, that we may rebuild our old-time prosperity.

"It is a source of disappointment to this administration that you have had to face an increase in the taxes (something over which we have no control) of $18,802.37. Had it not been for this we could show a substantial gain over last year."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Decrease of 13,806 tons in East-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago last week, as compared with the previous week.

Payment begun by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Companies of the interest, due on Friday, on their funded debt.

Contract let for the construction of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie Railway, the new Cincinnati-Chicago short line.

Reorganization Committee of the General Electric Automobile Company to call an assessment of $4 a share on the stock, payable in two installments.

Stockholders of the Buffalo Hump Mining Company to hold a special meeting on June 13, to vote upon a proposition to increase the capital stock from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000.

Decrease of $518,581 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of $44,733 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Payment of dividends resumed by the American Strawboard Company.

Shipment of 143,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 3⅝@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $179,665,954; balances, $9,852,541; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $796,332.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2⅝@2¾ per cent. for short and 2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅛@$4.84⅜; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87¼; cables, $4.87¾@$4.87⅞; commercial bills, $4.83¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼@5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95 3-16; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—2½@5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Slight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20@25c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the market for outside securities yesterday the slight improvement which showed on Monday was supplemented by substantial advances in several stocks and by more activity than has appeared on any day recently. There seemed to be more buying orders in the market than of late, and in some quarters the market responded to this larger demand by considerable advances in prices. The number of securities that showed improvement was not sufficiently large to make the movement a general one, but the betterment was sufficient to strengthen confidence somewhat. Results in yesterday's market seemed to indicate what may be expected on any renewal on even a moderate scale of buying orders from the public. Such heavy declines have been brought about by the liquidations of the past few weeks that many stocks appear to have reached a point where a return movement in prices may reasonably be expected. There was not much news during the day to sway prices one way or another.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in yesterday for the first time in three or four days, but there was only one transaction in the stock. The sale was made at 88, which was the price at which the stock was offered during the past few days, during which no transactions were recorded. In the fact that this stock, and others which present a similar position, have remained very firm, notwithstanding the extreme dullness, is found by some an encouraging indication. Selling pressure seems to have been very much lightened of late, and though demand is not yet large the position of the market seems to have been strengthened rather than otherwise by the liquidation that has occurred.

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT showed activity for the first time in several weeks. Over a thousand shares were traded in, and the price advanced from 7¼ to 9¼, closing with a net gain of 1½ points at 8½ bid. The recent decline in the stock seems to have been brought about partly by rumors to the effect that there was some difficulty in completing the merger of the several companies included in the Consolidated Company. It is absolutely denied in official quarters that there have at any time been any such difficulties. The company's business is said to be in very satisfactory condition, and constantly growing.

OTIS ELEVATOR common sold at 30, and closed at 29⅞ bid, a net advance of half a point. The preferred stock changed hands at 88½, and that was bid for the issue at the close. For some time past this stock has been one of the firmest on the list, and there appears to be a steady and large demand for it. This, it is said, is due to the very large earnings which the company is showing.

GOLD HILL COPPER was traded in for the first time. About 500 shares sold at 5, and 5 was bid for it at the close, with none offered.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER, on transactions in only a few hundred shares, sold down about a point to 9½. It rallied fractionally later and ended the day at 9½ bid.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was quiet, and practically no change showed in the price of either the common or preferred stock. Official denials were had of statements to the effect that the Distilling Company had been forced by competition to lower the price of spirits, it being explained that the cut recently made was usual at this season, owing to lessened demand. Nothing new has come to hand in regard to the investigating committee's report, and it is not yet known when the committee will submit its findings to the stockholders.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was fairly active and showed a fractional net gain for the day, closing at 2⅝ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¼	1½
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	2¾	4
New Amsterdam	25	25½
New Amsterdam pf.	50	50¾
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	104½	104¾

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	...	24
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	70	71
American Bicycle	8¾	9¼
American Bicycle pf.	36	40
American Bicycle bonds	...	86
American Chicle	53	57
American Chicle pf.	73	80
American Woolen	14¾	15
American Woolen pf.	72	73
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf., ex div.	40¼	41½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	7	8
Distilling Company of America	5¾	6
Distilling Company of America pf.	21	22½
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf.	34	39
Havana Commercial	12½	13½
Havana Commercial pf	53½	56
International Pump	17¼	18
International Pump pf.	62	64
International Power	28	30
National Enameling & Stamp.	20	23
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	78	81
National Gramophone	45	48
National Salt	39	39½
National Salt pf.	87	88
Otis Elevator	29⅞	30¼
Otis Elevator pf.	88½	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	89¼	90
Rubber Goods Mfg.	26¾	27¼
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	73	75
Sloss-Sheffield	20	22½
Sloss-Sheffield pf., ex div.	61	64
Standard Oil of New Jersey	554	557
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	1-16	⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87½	88½
American Air Power	28	30
*Arizona Lead	15¾	10¼
Asphalt Company of America	5½	6
British Columbia Copper	9½	10
California Copper	1½	2
Central Fireworks	15	17
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub.	109	109½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	90	92
Electric Vehicle	25	30
Electric Vehicle pf.	65	74
Elec-Pneumatic	2⅝	2¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	26⅞
General Carriage & Coach	7½	8
Gold Hill Copper	5	...
Great Lakes Copper	2.95	3.00
Illinois Transportation	...	1¼
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf.	20	22
Louis., Henderson & St. L. bonds	99	101
*Markeen Copper	5	6
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	...	15
Mexican 5s	99½	99⅝
New England Transportation	4	4¾
New York Transportation	8	8⅝
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	23
Pittsburg Coal	26¼	26½
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81
Pocahontas Oil	22	25
St. Louis Transit	20	20½
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	118	118
Seaboard Air Line 4s	80	84
Seaboard Air Line common	11	12
Seaboard Air Line pf.	31	32
Storage Power	15	18
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A. 2d ass. paid.	...	5½
Trust Company of America	200	203
Union Copper	5	6
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	87	87¼
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	69	70
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	10	14
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	40	42
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	87	89
Western Union 4s	105	105¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	229	231
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	193	200
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Columbus Railway	25	...
Columbus Railway pf.	83	...
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	395	200
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	115
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	100
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	...	21½
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	82	83
Nassau Electric 4s	90½	91
New Orleans Traction	24	26
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	29½	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	118½	119½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116½	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
28th & 29th Street 5s, 1996	113	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¾
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30

Gas Companies.

Buffalo, (N. Y.) stock	4⅝	5
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	64	67
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106	108
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	...	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	...	105
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	30	35
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	...	25
Denver Gas 5s	65	67
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	104
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	290	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	16	18
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	100	100

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 9-16d per ounce and in New York at 59⅞c; Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Alamo sold at .14½, 500 Brunswick at .25, 300 Crescent at .13, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.45, 500 Garfield at .17, 100 Horn Silver at 1.30, 500 Little Chief at .18½, 300 Mollie Gibson at .23, 400 Ophir at .55, and 300 Standard at 4.00.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.14	La Crosse	...
Anaconda	.31	Leadville Con.	.03
Alice	.45	Little Chief	.17
Adams Con.	.20	Mexican	.20
Belcher	.00	Moulton	.40
Best & Belcher	.25	Ontario	7.00
Bruns. Con.	.25	Ophir	.48
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Occidental	.03
Chrysolite	.04	Plymouth	.11
Challar	.15	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.30	Potosi	.15
Com. T. Co. stock	.02½	Quicksilver	1.50
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Savage	.08
Daly	1.15	Sierra Nevada	.25
Deadwood Terra	.55	Standard	3.60
Eureka Con.	.14	Small Hopes	.75
Father de Smet	.06	Union Con.	.15
Gould & Curry	.18	Yellow Jacket	.10
Hale & Norcross	.20	Argentum Juanita	.19
Homestake	50.00	Isabella	1.20
Horn Silver	1.30	Mollie Gibson	.23
Iron Silver	.60	Portland	3.25

TOWNSLEY'S $50,000 JUDGMENT.

Insurance Manager's Motion for Leave to Enter It Denied.

Justice Scott yesterday denied a motion made in behalf of Henry P. Townsley for leave to enter judgment in his favor in his suit against the Bankers' Life Insurance Company. The case was tried last March, and a verdict for $50,000 was awarded the plaintiff. Mr. Townsley was the general manager for the defendant, and sued to recover for breach of contract for services. At the conclusion of the trial Justice Scott directed the exceptions to be heard, in the first instance, at the Appellate Division, and ordered that no judgment be entered in the meantime.

Leave to enter judgment was asked for on the ground that the financial condition of the defendant was such that any delay in entering judgment would endanger collection of the amount. It was alleged that the defendant is doing a business forbidden by the New York Insurance law. The motion was denied, on the ground that there was nothing in the papers to show that there had been any change in the condition of the company since the making of the original order.

THE MUTUAL LIFE'S FIGHT.

Prussia to be Asked to Revoke Order Against the Company.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—After members of the House Committee on Commerce had conferred with the Secretary of State, the committee to-day voted to favorably report the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of State be and he is hereby requested to take all steps which may be necessary and proper to obtain from the Government of the Kingdom of Prussia a revocation of the order of Aug. 14, 1895, by which the privilege of transacting business in that kingdom was withdrawn from the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Skandia Insurance Company of Stockholm, Sweden, has been admitted to this State.

Robert Whittaker has been appointed special agent of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company for Minnesota and Wisconsin, to succeed Elmer H. Dearth.

E. P. Slattery of New Orleans has been appointed general agent of the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore for Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida.

Chicago advices state that the loss on the McCormick harvester works, which was originally estimated at between $60,000 and $70,000, has been settled for about $26,000, or considerably less than 1 per cent. on the general form.

A new surety company is being organized at Chicago to transact all classes of fidelity and bonding business under the law passed at the last session of the Illinois Legislature, and under which the Fidelity Surety Company of Chicago was recently formed and is now operating.

The monthly meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union will be held tomorrow, and it was reported at the close of business yesterday that it would be considerably within the range of possibilities for the General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five to formulate some action to-morrow and, if approved by the Eastern Union, to promulgate the action. Underwriters generally have a very indefinite idea as to the chances of such a likelihood.

Six fire insurance companies, doing business in the District of Columbia, have refused to abide by a new rule, approved by the Fire Underwriters' Association of Washington, and the resultant effect upon the association and the fire insurance rates in Washington is being awaited with some degree of anxiety by underwriters generally. The rule which has aroused this opposition provided that the first agency of each company be assessed $25, the second $50, the third $75, and each additional agency $100. Several companies have more than a dozen agencies each. The association has up to date derived from the companies a sum equal to 1¼ per cent. of their annual premium income.

Many of the Southern fire insurance agents, including several officials of the Southeastern Tariff Association, are commenting adversely and in strong terms upon some of the Eastern insurance interests, believed to be back of the talk for higher rates in the South. They say that Southern losses in 1899 were not excessive, as compared with the rest of the country, and that since Jan. 1, 1900, a majority of the companies have had a loss ratio to date of less than 50 per cent., so that, with an expense ratio of 35 per cent. an underwriting profit of 15 per cent. on Southern business would remain. Southern managers further say that the Eastern underwriters, who are willing to inspire articles in insurance papers demanding higher rates, have, without exception, failed to advise their own Southern agents in any such strain, but have, on the contrary, commended the existing conditions in the Southern rate situation.

Cotton Exchange Dues Fixed.

The members of the New York Cotton Exchange at their annual meeting yesterday adopted the recommendations of the Board of Managers, embodied in the annual report, including the fixing of the annual dues at $50 and the declaration of a ten-dollar dividend on each membership from the earnings of the year. The annual election is scheduled for next Monday.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, May 29, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¼	16⅝	400	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16⅞	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
64⅜	65½	500	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	64⅞	65	64½	64½	− ½
90	93	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	92	92	92	92	.....
25	30	100	American Dist. Tel.	25	25	25	25	−1
150	156	35	American Express	155	155	155	155	.....
34	38	200	American Ice Co.	32	33¼	32	33¼	.....
63	67	110	Am. Ice Co. pf.	64	64	64	64	−1
11⅝	11⅞	100	American Linseed Co.	11¾	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
54½	55	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	54¾	54¾	54¼	54½	+ ½
3⅞	4	200	American Malting Co.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
22	23	300	Am. Malting Co. pf.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
37⅜	37⅝	242	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37½	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
88½	89	634	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88¼	88⅜	+ ⅛
22½	22⅝	1,390	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	21½	22⅝	21½	22½	+ ⅝
70½	70⅝	228	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	70	70⅝	70	70½	− ⅛
35	35¼	4,380	Am. Steel & Wire	34½	35⅞	34½	35⅞	+ 1⅛
74½	75	2,047	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	73⅝	75	73½	74⅞	+ ⅜
117¼	117⅝	82,200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	116½	118⅝	115¾	117⅞	+ 1¼
111	113	20	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	.....
22⅝	22¼	1,080	American Tin Plate	22	22½	22	22¼	+ ⅛
72¾	75¼	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ 1½
91½	92	9,950	American Tobacco	92	92¾	91¾	92	+ ½
42	43	400	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	41½	42	41½	42	+ 1½
25⅞	26	3,475	At., T. & S. F.	25⅞	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
71⅛	71¼	13,090	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70⅝	71¼	70⅝	71¼	+ ⅜
76¼	76⅝	2,477	Baltimore & Ohio	76	76⅞	75½	76½	+ ½
79½	80½	441	Balt. & Ohio pf.	79⅜	80	79⅜	80	+ ½
71	71¼	3,625	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	71	71⅝	70⅝	71⅛	+ ⅛
167	168	1,670	Brooklyn Union Gas.	164⅜	167	164⅜	167	+3
7⅛	8	220	Brunswick City	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
52	52½	1,200	Canada Southern	51⅝	52	51⅝	52	+ ⅜
93½	94	25	Canadian Pacific	94	94	94	94	.....
27⅜	27½	1,295	Chesapeake & Ohio	27¼	27¼	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
127½	127⅝	17,240	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	127½	128	127	127½	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	101	101	101	101	.....
12¼	12⅝	160	Chicago Great West.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
75	76¼	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75½	+ ⅛
51	51½	825	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	51½	52	51¼	51¼	−1
116¼	116¼	7,410	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	115¾	116⅝	115¾	116⅝	+ ⅛
172	173	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173	173	173	173	− ½
106⅝	107	4,270	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106¾	107	106¼	107	+ ⅛
58½	59	1,140	C., C., C. & St. L.	58⅝	59¼	58¾	58¾	+ ⅛
35½	36	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	36½	36⅝	36	36	+ ⅛
16½	17	140	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16½	16⅝	16¼	16¼	− ⅛
101	192	1,610	Consolidated Gas	191½	192½	191½	191½	+ ⅛
24	24½	840	Con. Tobacco Co.	23½	24⅝	23¾	24½	+ ⅛
78	78⅝	1,033	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	78	79⅛	78	79½	+1⅛
113½	114½	100	Delaware & Hudson	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	− ⅜
176	177½	600	Del., Lack. & West.	176½	177	176	177	.....
18⅞	19	100	Denver & R. G.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
68½	69	125	Denver & R. G. pf.	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
13½	14½	100	D. & H. Canal Co.	14	14	14	14	− ⅛
37⅝	37⅞	242	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37½	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛
88½	89	634	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88¼	88⅜	+ ⅛
22½	22⅝	1,390	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	21½	22⅝	21½	22½	+ ⅝
70½	70⅝	228	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	70	70⅝	70	70½	− ⅛
35	35¼	4,380	Am. Steel & Wire	34½	35⅞	34½	35⅞	+ 1⅛
74½	75	2,047	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	73⅝	75	73½	74⅞	+ ⅜
117¼	117⅝	82,200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	116½	118⅝	115¾	117⅞	+ 1¼
111	113	20	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	.....
22⅜	22¼	1,080	American Tin Plate	22	22½	22	22¼	+ ⅛
72¾	75¼	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ 1½
91½	92	9,950	American Tobacco	92	92¾	91¾	92	+ ½
42	43	400	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	41½	42	41½	42	+ 1½
25⅞	26	3,475	At., T. & S. F.	25⅞	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
71⅛	71¼	13,090	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70⅝	71¼	70⅝	71¼	+ ⅜
76¼	76⅝	2,477	Baltimore & Ohio	76	76⅞	75½	76½	+ ½
79½	80½	441	Balt. & Ohio pf.	79⅜	80	79⅜	80	+ ½
71	71¼	3,625	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	71	71⅝	70⅝	71⅛	+ ⅛
167	168	1,670	Brooklyn Union Gas.	164⅜	167	164⅜	167	+3
7⅛	8	220	Brunswick City	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
52	52½	1,200	Canada Southern	51⅝	52	51⅝	52	+ ⅜
93½	94	25	Canadian Pacific	94	94	94	94	.....
27⅜	27½	1,295	Chesapeake & Ohio	27¼	27¼	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
127½	127⅝	17,240	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	127½	128	127	127½	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	101	101	101	101	.....
12¼	12⅝	160	Chicago Great West.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
75	76¼	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75½	+ ⅛
51	51½	825	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	51½	52	51¼	51¼	−1
116¼	116¼	7,410	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	115¾	116⅝	115¾	116⅝	+ ⅛
172	173	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173	173	173	173	− ½
106⅝	107	4,270	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106¾	107	106¼	107	+ ⅛
58½	59	1,140	C., C., C. & St. L.	58⅝	59¼	58¾	58¾	+ ⅛
35½	36	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	36½	36⅝	36	36	+ ⅛
16½	17	140	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16½	16⅝	16¼	16¼	− ⅛
101	192	1,610	Consolidated Gas	191½	192½	191½	191½	+ ⅛
24	24½	840	Con. Tobacco Co.	23½	24⅝	23¾	24½	+ ⅛
78	78⅝	1,033	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	78	79⅛	78	79½	+1⅛
113½	114½	100	Delaware & Hudson	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	− ⅜
176	177½	600	Del., Lack. & West.	176½	177	176	177	.....
18⅞	19	100	Denver & R. G.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
68½	69	125	Denver & R. G. pf.	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
13½	14½	100	D. & H. Canal Co.	14	14	14	14	− ⅛
18	19	25	Erie 2d pf.	18	18	18	18	.....
92	95	10	Evans. & T. H. pf.	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	.....
34½	34⅝	4,280	Federal Steel	34⅞	35	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
67	67½	650	Federal Steel pf.	67½	68	67½	68	+1
132	134	100	General Electric	134	134	134	134	+1
46½	47⅜	460	Glucose Sugar Ref.	47	47	47	47	.....
154	155	220	Great Northern pf.	154¼	154¼	154¼	154½	+ ⅛
38	39¼	400	Hocking Valley	38	38⅝	38	38½	+ ½
65⅞	66¾	1,110	Hocking Valley pf.	66	66¾	65⅞	66½	− ⅛
21¾	22¼	110	International Paper	22¼	22¼	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
63½	64	120	International Paper pf.	63½	63⅝	63½	63½	+ ⅛
17⅞	18	100	Iowa Central	17⅞	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
48	49	100	Iowa Central pf.	48	48	48	48	.....
91½	94	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	92	92	92	92	.....
73	75	800	Long Island	75	75	75	75	.....
80⅜	80½	2,850	Louisville & Nashville.	79⅜	80½	79⅜	80¼	+1½
90½	90¾	1,110	Manhattan Elevated.	90	90¾	89⅝	90¼	+ ⅛
155⅞	156	715	Met. Street Railway	155¼	156	155¼	156	+1
76	76⅜	1,330	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	−1⅛
12⅝	12⅞	200	Mexican Central	13	13¼	12¾	12¾	− ⅛
3½	3¾	200	Mexican National certfs	3½	3¾	3½	3½	.....
62½	62⅝	200	Minn. & St. Louis	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
96½	96¾	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	11⅞	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅛
55½	55¾	13,125	Missouri Pacific	55½	55½	54⅝	54⅞	− ⅛
29⅝	29⅞	100	National Biscuit Co.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
20	20	100	National Lead Co.	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
97	97	10	National Lead Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	.....
29¼	29¾	800	National Steel	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¼	+ ½
87	87	185	National Steel pf.	87	87	87	87	.....
44¼	44⅝	780	National Tube Co.	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅛
88½	88¾	110	National Tube Co. pf.	88½	88¾	88½	88½	+ ⅛
117¼	117⅝	100	New Jersey Central.	117¼	117⅝	117¼	117¼	+ ⅛
125	128	585	New York Air Brake.	125	128	125	127½	+ 2⅛
131¼	131⅝	634	New York Central	131¼	131⅝	131¼	131⅝	+ ⅛
133	134½	110	N. Y., Lack. & West.	133	134½	133	134½	+ ⅛
21	21¼	1,614	N. Y., Ont. & West.	21	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
35	35¾	1,200	Norfolk & Western.	35	35¾	35	35¾	+ ⅛
78⅝	78⅝	210	Norfolk & West. pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	− ¼
60¼	60⅝	6,542	Northern Pacific	60¼	60⅝	60¼	60⅝	+1
74⅝	75¼	8,032	Northern Pacific pf.	74⅝	75¼	74⅝	75¼	+1¼
30⅜	30⅝	25	Ohio & Ind. Gas.	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	.....
7¾	8	200	Ontario Mining	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
28¼	28¼	460	Pacific Mail	28⅜	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅛
130	130¼	3,840	Pennsylvania R. R.	129⅞	130¼	129¾	130¼	+ ⅛
99⅜	100	2,770	People's Gas, Chicago.	99⅞	100	99⅜	100	+ ⅛
2⅛	2⅜	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	.....
24½	24⅝	100	Père Marquette	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
59½	65	750	P., C., C. & St. L.	56½	59½	56½	59½	+3
83	85	190	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	.....
43⅛	43⅞	850	Pressed Steel Car.	44	45	43	43	−1¼
180	183	80	Pullman Company	183	183	182½	182½	.....
16⅝	16⅞	320	Reading	17¼	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
55⅝	56	2,700	Reading 1st pf.	55⅝	56¼	55⅝	55⅞	+ ⅛
13	14	1,325	Republic Iron & Steel.	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ⅛
56	57	200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½	+ ⅛
37	45	14	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	37	37	37	37	.....
10	10¼	600	St. L. & San Fran.	10	10	10	10	.....
33½	34	233	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33½	33½	33	33	− ½
26½	26¾	500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	− ⅛
34⅞	34¾	2,630

to a six-story brick factory; A. L. Heyer of 463 Lexington Avenue, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $300.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL TRANSFER.

New Owners of Property Mortgage It for $2,500,000.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel and Madison Square Theatre properties, which were sold at auction on April 26 to William P. Eno for $4,225,000, were transferred yesterday by Amos F. Eno and others, executors of the estate of the late Amos R. Eno. Title was taken in the name of the Fifth Avenue Land Company.

The purchasing corporation has mortgaged the properties to the Equitable Life Assurance Society for $2,500,000. The mortgage is made for a period of five years, bearing 4 per cent. interest, and is subject to the existing leases—that on the hotel expiring Aug. 1, 1903, and that on the theatre Oct. 1, 1903.

Flagler Residence Sold.

Charles W. Harkness is the buyer of Henry M. Flagler's former residence, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street.

The house is a four-story brick and brownstone structure, occupying a lot 28 feet 6 inches by 125 feet in size. The price paid for the property is said to have been about $385,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, May 29.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 184 ft n of 176th St, 82x100x80.5x100; Ignaz Rosenberg to Thomas Morgan $9,000

AVENUE A, n s, Lot 50, map of new village of Jerome, 25x125; John Hausle to George H. Lawrence and others, executors, &c. 1

BEACH AV, w s, 50 ft n of Dawson St, 75x96.5x irregular; James F. Horan to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger 100

BERRIAN AV, w s, Lots 16, 17, 130, and 131, map of building lots at Fordham, part of farm of Charles Berrian, 50x200 to Lexington Av; John D. Feldman to John Buchanan 1

BROADWAY, w s, 26.10 ft n of 107th St, 50x100; Samuel Schwab and wife to Nathan L. Ottinger and another 100

BROADWAY, w s, 26.10 ft n of 107th St, 50x100; Nathan L. Ottinger and another to Samuel Schwab 100

BURNSIDE AV, 575 and 577, n s, 69.4 ft n of Ryer Av, 44.7x irregular; Thomas Morgan to Ignaz Rosenberg 16,000

CHERRY ST, 128, 16.8x80.6; also Cherry St, s, 87.11 ft e of Catharine St, 16.8x 62x16.8x80.6, adjoining; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Morris Weinstein. 100

CROSBY ST, 49, e s, 25x100; Lena Schuiz to Peter Wagner 100

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 124.10 ft s of 137th St, 17.6x90; Awilda MacKnight to H. W. Shonnard 20,000

ELTON AV, n w corner of 160th St, 25x 100; Charles Unangst to George W. Arthur 10,000

FOREST ST, e s, 65 ft s of Rock St, 50x100; Patrick Griffin to Norah Griffin 100

FRANKLIN ST, 49, 19.11x75.4x19.1x75.4; Henry W. Groshon to John P. Groshon and others, 1-6 part 1

HOUSTON ST, 290, n s, 20x80; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Morris Weinstein, ½ part 100

HUDSON ST, w s, Lot 10, map by S. S. Doughty, Dec. 4, 1833, 24.10x72.6x25.2x 73.4; Hudson St, s w corner of Bank St, 25x72.6x26x71.9; Morton St, n w corner of Bleecker St, 50x86x50x81; Hammond St, 59, n s, 25x—x24.6x102.5; Joseph Ullman, receiver, to Hermine Strauss .. 2,870

LEXINGTON AV, 574, s w corner 51st St; William R. Willcox, as trustee, to Caroline A. Brundage 26,300

LOT 2, map of Clason's Point, contains 4 63-100 acres, Lot 3, map of Clason's Point; Lots 4-7, map of Clason's Point; Jennie Arnheim and another to Hortense Arnheim, ½ part 1

LOT 475, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to William Nagle 1

LOT 546, map of property of George F. and Henry B. Opdyke; Maria G. del Gaizo to Mary A. Towen 1,000

LOTS 2, 3, 4, and 7, map of Clason's Point, ½ of ½ part, Westchester; Arnold Sampter and wife to Jennie Arnheim 1

LOTS 471 and 472, Block P, map of Mapes estate; Henry B. Barnard to Mary E. Gordon and another 100

LOTS 139 and 140, map of Lott G. Hunt estate; John L. Thomas to Mary E. Gordon and another, quitclaim 1

MARIAN ST, n w s, Lot 310, map of Washingtonville, 50x100 to Railroad Place; Emma L. Jackson and others to Elisha B. Gregory, quit claim 1

MONROE AV, e s, 27 ft s of Mount Hope Place, —x—x—104.8; Lewis G. Morris to Charles H. Bull 50

NELSON AV, e s, 275.9 ft s of 167th St, runs e 9.9 to old w s of Bremer Av x s 51.6x w 25.11 to avenue x n 50.2; James McDermott to Annie C. Walter .. 1

PLOT at centre of block between 79th and 80th Sts and 382.7 ft e of 2d Av, runs e 0.4 n —x n w —x s —; Lexington Av, n w corner of 110th St, 100.11x25; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Leon Tuchmann 100

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 100 ft n of John St, 16x125; Louis J. Pooler to William H. Murphy 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 150th St, runs w 75.11 x s 99.11 x e 50 x n 50 x e 25.9 to avenue x n 51.1; W. Irving Lyon to Edward Lyons 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 136.9 ft n of Lyon (or Home) St, 25x113.11x25x 112.2; Lyman Tiffany, executor, &c, to James J. and Mary A. O'Hara 2,550

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of 183d St, 25.3x102.7x25x98.9; A. J. Larkin to J. W. Campbell 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of Columbine St, 25x102.5x25x98.9; David Lydig and wife to Andrew J. Larkin 2,750

UNION AV, w s, 65 ft s of 151st St, 20 x100; Friedrich J. Hass to Esther Pakulski 100

WADSWORTH AV, n e corner of 186th St, 14.10x150; George M. Hahn to Joseph F. Fallon 100

WALES AV, n w corner of Dater St, 118.6x200; Thomas Corcoran to Snare & Priest 1

WATER ST, 492 and 494, 43.8x60x44x60; Samuel Gorlin to Frank Davis 1

WOOSTER ST, e s, 99.10 ft n of Houston St, 23x100x22.11x100; Patrick H. Whalen, referee, to Edward S. Prince .. 3,000

YONKERS AV, (proposed,) w s, 100 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 25x100; Mary Hallanan to Thomas B. Hallanan, Jr. .... Gift

YONKERS AV, (proposed,) w s, 125 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 25x100; Mary Hallanan to John T. Hallanan ..... Gift

2D AV, 1,422; 110th St, 58 E.; 79th St, 168 E.; 23d Av, 1,084; 2d Av, 826 and 830; 30th St, 263 W.; 39th St, 4 E.; Madison Av, 647; 23d St, 222 and 224 E.; 3d Av, 874; 47th St, 158 W.; William R. Willcox, trustee, to Annie P. Bogert 348,500

2D AV, 769, w s, 24.8x80; Tillie Davis to Leopold Levy 1

3D AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 97th St, 25x 80; Isidor Kahn, executor, &c., to Helen E. C. Madigan 25,000

3TH AV, n w corner of 23d St, runs w 215.2x n 69x w 4.7 n 39.8x w 69.5x n 98.9 to 24th St x e 265.7 to Broadway xs 62.8 to 5th Av x s 140 to beginning; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, to Fifth Avenue Hotel Land Company .. 4,225,000

6TH AV, 110 and 112, 48.8x77.7x irregular; J. Newton Osorio to Johanna Baumann 1

8TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 148th St, 25x 100; Frances B. Torrey to Helen S. Schaft 1

8TH AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 100th St, 50.8x 100; William N. Cohen, referee, to Lucy E. Lynn 40,660

11TH ST, 58 East, 21.4x94.9x21.5x94.9; W. G. Triest to Leopold Samuels ..... Exchange

39TH ST, s s, 166.8 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x 98.9; James A. McGeehan to Bridget Fitzpatrick and others 14,750

43D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 50x100.5; William R. Willcox, as trustee, to Caroline A. Brundage 55,000

45TH ST, n s, 236 ft w of 9th Av, 14x 100.4; Emily J. D. Carter to Samuel R. Pinkerton 2,000

52D ST, 527 W., 25x100.5; Charles Schwartz to Fanny Horowitz 150

58TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Petronella Czarnecki to Alfred Newman. 10,500

61ST ST, s s, 91 ft w of 1st Av, 28x 100.5; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Morris Weinstein, ½ part 100

61ST ST, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Charles H. Dugliss and wife to John M. Redmond 7,500

65TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 84.11x 104.3x37.1x100.5; Joseph J. Broughton to Thomas F. Frazier 1

70TH ST, s s, 204.8 ft e of 4th Av, 20.1x 100.5; Lewis and others, executors and trustees, to Grace L. Luling 22,000

72D ST, s s, 256.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.9x102.2; Alfred McIntire, referee, to Minnie Arnstein 10,000

74TH ST, s w corner of Park Av, 40x 102.2; Leo Wise to Franklin M. Wise 1

75TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 3d Av, 20x 102.2; Edward Mueller to Louis Lese ... 1

75TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 3d Av, 20x 102.2; Louis Lese to Morris Saldinger ... 1

78TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 102.2; John T. Murphy and another to Joseph Lewis and wife 1

82D ST, s s, 106.6 ft e of 1st Av, 50x 102.2; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Magdalena Schmitt 8,500

83D ST, s s, 306.8 ft w of 3d Av, 25.7x 102.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Henry Kaufman 1

86TH ST, n s, 178.11 ft e of 5th Av, 1.5x 100.8; James C. Parrish to F. K. Pendleton 100

89TH ST, s s, 181.1 ft e of 5th Av, 100x 100.8; 86th St, n s, 187.9 ft w of Madison Av, 51.11x100.8; James C. Parrish to Joseph M. Currie 1

89TH ST, s s, 206.1 ft e of 5th Av, 75x 100.8; 86th St, n s, 187.9 ft w of Madison Av, 51.11x100.8; Joseph M. Currie to McEvers V. Brown 1

112TH St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 50x 100.11; Frederick V. V. Shaw to Peter Reilly 1

114TH ST, 10 and 12 East, 50x100.11; Morris Roth to Joseph Hyams and another, rerecorded 1

118TH ST, 72 East; William Koerber and wife to Joanna H. Grinnell 1

123D ST, n s, 156.8 ft w of 3d Av, 34.1x 100.11; A. S. Fraser to Andrew Bryce 1

123D ST, n s, 156.8 ft w of 3d Av, 34.1x 100.11; Andrew Bryce to John T. Mulhall 1

130TH ST, 106 and 100½ West, 40x99.11; Louis Lese to Sarah Alexander 50,000

131ST ST, 5 East, 25x99.11; Elise Prosnitz to Daniel Prosnitz 1

140TH ST, n s, 157.6 ft e of Willis Av, 17x100; William O'Gorman to Lippman Klapper 11,000

140TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x95; Julia Hoester to Isaac Boehm .. 1

152D ST, n w corner of Broadway, 125x 199.10 to 153d St; 152d St, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 0.8x199.10 to 153d St; Irene A. Sage to A. J. Cormick 100

158TH ST, n w s, 95 ft n w from n corner of 158th St and Gerard Av, runs n w 25x n e 100x s e 25x s w 100; William J. Brennan to Ellen C. Brennan 1

159TH ST, 547 West, 14.9x99.11; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Meta Schlbach and others, trustees 9,500

Recorded Leases.

ANSBACHER, Adolph B., to Eagle Lock Company; Chambers St, 98, 3 years 2,400

ANSBACHER, Adolph B., to T. A. Gutierrez; Chambers St, 98, 3.1-6 years 700

BAKER, Hyman D., to Sender Jarmul owsky; Canal St, 54, store, &c., 10 years 1,800

BLOODGOOD, Mary E., to Simon Guggenheim; 54th St, 14 West, 2 years 10,000

BIRNBAUM, Samuel, to Benny Steinhauser; 7th St, 259 East, 3 years 2,890

BOEHM, Isaac, to Sabbath & Brown; University Place, 94, s w corner of 12th St, 1 year 3,000

BRUSH, W. F., to Thomas J. Looram; 39th St, 315 East, 3 years 240

CAPPELLE, Albert, to Samuel H. Miskend and another; Division St, 92, 5 years 2,750

CHILDS, Amelia F. D., to Henry Hughes; Spring St, 107, 10 years 3,100

GAROFALO, Louisa, to Salvatore Carbone; 115th St, 306 East, 3 years 420

GROSI, John, to Patrick Fay and another; Columbus Av, 801, 5 7-12 years. 1,800

JARMULOWSKY, Sender, to Hyman D. Baker; Canal St, s w corner of Orchard St, all except basement, 10 years 6,630

MELKER, Ascher, to Max Smith; 2d St, 238, 3 years 3,722

MULHASE, Ellen, to John N. Eckle and another; Brook Av, n w corner of 144th St, 3 11-12 years 900

O'DONOHUE, James, to John and William J. Dunston and another; 6th Av, 763, 5 years 2,700

SOULE, J. E., to Wenzil Freidrich; 42d St, 10 East, 5 years 3,600

THE CENTRAL SPAR VEREIN to John Wodlicka; 95th St, 312 to 316 East, 5 years 1,650

WILKER, Henry, to Rheinhold Shultz; Courtlandt Av, w s, 50 ft s of 157th St, 23x50, 3 years 552

Recorded Mortgages.

ADDISON, Mathilda and John, to Albert H. Atterbury, trustee; 37th St, s s, 340.7 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years $33,000

ARNHEIM, Hortense, to Louise Rothstein; Lots 2, 3, 4, and 7, map of Clason's Point, Westchester, contains 4.63 acres, 1-3 of ½ part, 1 year $500

ARNSTEIN, Minnie, to Nathan Leopold; 72d St, s s, 256.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years 10,000

ARTHUR, George W., to Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls; Washington Av, n w corner of 160th St, 3 years 19,000

AVALLONE, Raphael, to Winthrop A. Chanler and another, executors, &c.; 149th St, n s, 120.3 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years 25,000

AVALLONE, Raphael, to William T. Hookey; 149th St, n s, 120.3 ft e of Morris Av, 1 month 1,300

BAUMANN, Johanna, to J. Newton Osorio; 6th Av, 110 and 112, 1 year 8,000

BOGERT, Annie P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 4 East 39th St, 1 year 37,000

BOGERT, Annie P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 263 West 30th St, 1 year 15,000

BOGERT, Annie P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 158 West 47th St, 1 year 10,500

BOGERT, Annie P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 647 Madison Av, 1 year 45,000

BOGERT, Annie P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,422 2d Av, 1 year. 9,500

BOGERT, Annie P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 828 2d Av, 1 year .. 9,000

BOGERT, Annie P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 168 East 79th St, 1 year 18,000

BOGERT, Annie P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,084 2d Av, 1 year. 24,500

BOGERT, Annie P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 874 3d Av, 1 year .. 26,000

BOGERT, Annie P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 224 East 23d St, 1 year 9,250

BOGERT, Annie P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 222 East 23d St, 1 year 9,250

BOGERT, Annie P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 830 2d Av, 1 year .. 9,000

BOGERT, Annie P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 58 East 110th St, 1 year 5,000

BRAZIER, Thomas, to Charles E. Scott; 27 Barrow St, ½ year 1,000

BREIVOGEL, George, to Louis V. Bell another, trustees; Broome St, 55, 5 years 14,000

BRENNEIS, August, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 497 West 130th St, 5 years 2,500

CONNICK, Andrew J., to Irene A. Sage; Broadway, n w corner of 152d St; also, all title to strip 0.8x99.11 adjoining, 3 years 30,500

CONNICK, Andrew J., to Irene A. Sage; Broadway, s w corner of 153d St, 99.11 x125 and strip 0.8x99.11 adjoining, 3 years 22,000

CURRIE, Joseph M., to James C. Parrish; 89th St, s s, 206.1 ft e of 5th Av; also, 86th St, n s, 187.9 ft n w of Madison Av, 3 years 23,000

DONIHEE, Delia L., to Blanche Walter; 147 West 63d St, 3 years 12,000

DONNELLY, Maria, and others to Gulian L. Dashwood; Railroad Av, e s, 359 ft n of Quarry Road, 3 years 800

DUNLOP, Elizabeth, and Ella J. Bosworth to North River Savings Bank; 49th St, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year .. 8,500

ECKLE, John N., and Christopher H. Yullman to Bernheimer & Schmid; Brook Av, 411, saloon lease, demand .. 1,700

EITZEN, August, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 8th Av, n e corner of 118th St, 5 years 22,000

EITZEN, August, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 67th St, 49 West, 5 years. 13,000

ENGELMANN, Emil, and Henry Andersen to German Savings Bank; 129th St, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 65,000

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL LAND COMPANY, a corporation, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 5th Av, n w corner of 23d St — to 24th St, 5 years 2,500,000

FITZPATRICK, Bridget, and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 39th St, s s, 168.8 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 7,000

FOSSIER, Maria, to Henry Gottgetreu; Grove St, 70, 4 years 15,000

FRAZIER, Thomas, to James D. Putnam; 65th St, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 1 year. 2,500

GOHMANN, Christian, to George Ehret; 35th St, 256 West, demand 2,000

GUTHMAN, Sophia, to Marie L. and Joseph Hall, as committee; 412 West 149th St, 3 years 15,000

HECHINGER, Joseph, and wife to American Mortgage Company; 845 1st Av, 5 years 14,000

JOHNSON, Henry A., to Bernheimer & Schmid; Broadway, 411, saloon lease, demand 740

KAUFMAN, Henry, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 83d St, s s, 306.8 ft w of 3d Av, ½ year 3,000

KRAUSS, Louisa R. and George V., to Catharine Gates and others; Mosholu Parkway, n e corner of Norwood Av, 3 years 15,000

LARKIN, Andrew J., to David Lydig; Southern Boulevard, s w corner of Columbine St, 3 years 2,250

LULING, Grace L. and Theodore W., to Lewis Hurst and others, executors, &c.; 70th St, s s, 204.8 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years 11,000

LYNN, Lucy E., to Citizens' Savings Bank; Central Park West, w s, 50.5 ft n of 100th St, 1 year 75,000

McELROY, Daniel S., to the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society; Lexington Av, w s, 89.7 ft s of 39th St, 5 years 20,000

MERRITT, Katherine F., to Eliza B. Downes; Fulton Av, e s, new line, 134.11 ft s of 176th St, 3 years 6,500

MORGAN, Thomas, to James A. and E. T. Woolf; 173d St, n s, 79.6 ft e of Topping St, 1 year 1,000

MORGAN, Thomas, to Ignaz Rosenberg; Anthony Av, e s, 184 ft n of 176th St, 3 years 6,000

NAGLE, William, to T. Emory Clocke, executor, &c.; Lot 475, Block P, amended map of the Mapes estate, 3 years 1,800

NAGLE, William, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 475, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, 1 year 425

NEVILLE, Richard, to Frederick Bruce, committee; Brook Av, s w corner of 135th St, 5 years 23,000

NUGENT, Thomas, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 223 East 80th St, 5 years 12,000

OVERINGTON, Harry, to Conrad Tisch; Madison Av, 2,009, 3 years 2,000

PAKULSKI, Esther, to Friedrich J. and Carolina E. Haas; Union Av, w s, 65 ft s of Beck (or 151st) St, installments. 1,850

PALMER, Mary E., to Jane J. Thayer and others, executors; Avenue B, 163, installments, 2 years 1,000

PITCHIE, Charles, and wife to Mary Muller; Trinity Av, s e corner of 156th St, 1½ years 1,000

PREUSS, William, Jr., to Gustavus L. Lawrence; 124th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 3,750

PREUSS, William, Jr., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 124th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 65,000

PREUSS, William, Jr., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 124th St, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 65,000

RAQUET, Henry, to George Ehret; 2,696 8th Av, saloon lease, demand 2,500

REDMOND, John M., to Anna C. Widley; 61st St, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 4,250

REILLY, Peter, to Franklin B. Lord and another, trustees; 112th St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 10,000

RHEINISH, Joseph H., to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; Washington Av, new line, n w corner of Tremont Av, new line, demand 3,000

RIEGER, Otto, and wife to Dollar Savings Bank; Courtlandt Av, w s, 24.6 ft s of 155th St, new line, 1 year 6,500

ROBERTS, Peter, to Anna M. E. Creveling; Sullivan St, s e s, 83.4 ft n e of Grand St; also, Sullivan St, 29, 1 year .. 9,000

ROULET, Francena M., et al. to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Franklin St, 49, 1 year 2,500

SABATH, Seymour, and Daniel W. Brown to Bernheimer & Schmid; University Place, 94, saloon lease, demand 3,000

SALDINGER, Morris, to Louis Lese; 75th St, n s, 230 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years. 2,500

SAUL, Charles R., to Frederick Zittel; 90th St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 5,000

SAUL, Charles R., to Frederick Zittel; 90th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, installments 9,000

SAUL, Charles R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 90th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand 36,000

SAUL, Charles R., to Abram S. Post, as committee; 90th St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 16,000

SCANLON, Michael, to William C. Williams; 10th St, s s, 175.4 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 14,000

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to the Park Mortgage Company; St. Ann's Av, e s, 50 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 12,500

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Louis and John Brandt; St. Ann's Av, s e corner of 156th St, demand 18,000

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to the Park Mortgage Company; St. Ann's Av, s e corner of 156th St, 3 years 26,000

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to the Park Mortgage Company; St. Ann's Av, e s, 25 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 15,000

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to the Park Mortgage Company; St. Ann's Av, e s, 75 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 12,500

SCHULLENBERG, Zenaide D., to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, &c.; Willis Av, e s, 25 ft s of 146th St, 3 years 23,500

SCHULLENBERG, Zenaide D., to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, &c.; Willis Av, e s, 100 ft n of 145th St, 3 years 23,500

SCHULLENBERG, Zenaide D., to Adolph J. H. Meyer; Willis Av, e s, 100 ft n of 145th St, 3 years 9,500

SCHULLENBERG, Zenaide D., to Adolph J. H. Meyer; Willis Av, e s, 25 ft s of 146th St, demand 9,000

SCHWAB, Samuel, to Union Dime Savings Institution; Broadway, w s, 26.10 ft n of 107th St, 3 years 8,500

SINGHI, Carrie J. and Henry U., to Kate O'Hara; Webster Av, w s, 38.5 ft n of 178th St, 3 years 12,500

SINGHI, Carrie J. and Henry U., to Anna N. Rogers; Webster Av, w s, 115.2 ft n of 178th St, 3 years 12,500

SINGHI, Carrie J. and Henry U., to Daniel R. Kendall and another, trustees; Webster Av, w s, 87.11 ft n of 178th St, 3 years 12,500

SNARE & TRIEST to Leopold Samuels; Wales Av., n w corner of Dater St, 1½ year 2,500

SROKA, Louis, to Samuel Greenbaum; 8th Av, or Abingdon Square, s e s, 142.7 ft n e of Bleecker St; 8th Av, or Abingdon Square, s e s, 106.7 ft s w of 12th St; 8th Av, or Abingdon Square, s e s, 97.6 ft n e of Bleecker St, demand 1,000

TAYLOR, Clarence G., to Frederick G. Potter; 100th St, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, ¼ year 5,000

VARNUM, James M., to Winthrop Turney and another, trustees; Broadway, e s, 49.11 ft s of 153d St, 2 years 6,300

VARNUM, James M., to George D. L. and William Harrison, trustees; Broadway, e s, 24.11 ft s of 153d St, 2 years .. 3,000

WAGNER, Charles, Jr., to Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon; Washington Av, w s, widened, 285.10 ft s of 180th St, new line, secures advances 24,000

WEINSTEIN, Morris, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Cherry St, 132; also Cherry St, s s, 87.11 ft e of Catharine St, 1 year 1,000

WEINSTEIN, Morris, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Houston St, 290 East, 1 year 2,000

WISE, Leo, and wife to Joseph Beck; 74th St, s w corner of Park Av, 1 year. 8,000

WOOD, Philip, to John H. Stoutenburgh; 135th St, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year .. 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Joseph M., to Louis Lese. 4,000

CAMP, Frederic E., and another, executors, &c., to Alexander S. Fisher ..... Nominal

DONNELLY, John Q., to Isabella M. Hayes and others, executors, &c. 5,000

HARLENE, Frances L., to Joseph M. Alexander ..... Omitted

HENNESSY, Ellen M., executrix, &c., to Isabella M. Hayes and others, executors, &c. 6,000

KONIG, Louisa C., to Emma M. Osterday 1,361

MATHEWS, Rebecca T., to John A. Barnard 1,500

McKAY, Jane, to Isabella Stuart ..... Nominal

NASH, John McL. and another to John B. Iselin 20,000

ROBINSON, Mary E., to Arthur A. Michell ..... Nominal

SPRINGER, Jacob, to Franklin L. Sheppard ..... Nominal

TRAVERS, Maria L., executrix, &c., to Matilda E. Travers 17,189

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to East River Savings Institution 14,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to American Church Building Fund Commission 3,500

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to American Church Building Fund Commission, (three assignments,) each 3,500

WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to Philip and Jerome Jung ..... Nominal

WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to Philip and Jerome Jung ..... Nominal

WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to Philip and Jerome Jung ..... Nominal

ZIMMERMANN, Gustave, to Henry Weller 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ABINGDON SQUARE, 15 to 19; Max Miller against Louis Sroka, owner and contractor $54

BAINBRIDGE AV, 2,776; C. Comparetti against R. W. Roe, owner; H. A. Hoeysradt, contractor 15

BERGEN AV, n e corner of 148th St, 72.8x109.11x irregular; Zimmerman & Flood against Albert Rothermel, owner and contractor 1,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 84th St, 57.2x79; Alexander Moore's Sons against William R. and James M. Stewart, owners and contractors 4,933

SPRING ST, n e corner of West Broadway, 25x80; Edward J. Brady against Arthur A. Hodges, owner; Henry V. Terboss, contractor 925

STATE ST, 21, 22, 23, and 24; Howard Abbott against Robert A. and William H. Chesbrough, owners; Payne Engineering Company, contractors 177

UNION AV, s w corner of Dawson St, 27x 100; Joseph B. Friedlander against Frederick C. Burlingame, owner and contractor 300

1ST AV, s e corner of 113th St, 100x 100; Pasquale Ventimiglia against Michael Cooper, owner and contractor. 488

1ST AV, s w corner of 1st St, 26x59; John McCallum & Co. against W. Emerich, owner and contractor 51

83D ST, 219 and 221 West; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Jeannette Manne, owner; Elias Kempner, contractor .. 217

112TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 2d Av, 221x 91; John McCallum & Co. against Jerry Altieri, owner and contractor 325

119TH ST, 122 East; John A. Gillies against Rosaline Finkle, owner; A. Finkle, contractor 75

124TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 100x100; Anthony Schworer against Anthony Clinchy, owner and contractor. 1,200

127TH ST, n s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 25x 89.11; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Thomas J. Jenkins, owner and contractor 192

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BROADWAY, w s, 60 ft s of 101st St, 60x 100; Jonas B. Kissam, with Thomas J. McLaughlin, ... payments 10,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.5 ft n of 100th St, 50.6x100; Citizens' Savings Bank, with Lucy E. Lynn, 9 payments 75,000

83D ST, s s, 306.8 ft w of 3d Av, 25.7x 102.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Fraser, with Henry Kaufman, 10 payments 14,000

109TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x100.11; Frederick G. Potter, with Clarence G. Taylor, 3 payments .. 5,000

124TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with William Proues, Jr., 3 payments 130,000

156TH ST, n w corner of Hewitt Place, —x—; the City Mortgage Company, with Charles M. Simmonds, 7 payments 14,000

Lis Pendens.

JEROME or CENTRAL AV, w s, at centre line of old Anderson Av, runs n 1179x w 48.4; George Stark against Adalyn M. Smith, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

MOTT ST, w s, 161.8 ft s of Broome St, 24x100; Mott St, w s, 137.8 ft s of Broome St, 24x100; 11th St, n s, 158 ft e of Av C, 25x103.3; also a parcel in Brooklyn; Louise Horn against Louisa Horn and others, (action to recover possession;) attorney, J. J. Bennett.

WEST END AV, s e cor 102d St, 17.11x72; William W. Johnson and another, trustees, against Sophia Isenberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

27TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; also 134th st, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam av, 75x 99.11; Mary E. McManus against Theresa Brennan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rabe & Keller.

52D ST., s s, 180 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; John Langley against James F. McKernon, (action to enforce lien, &c.;) attorney, J. J. Conway.

74TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Av A, 50x102.2; George Mackenzie against Joseph Weiss and others, (action to set aside conveyance, &c.;) attorney, D. S. Decker.

117TH ST, n s, 113.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.4x 100.11; John H. Iselin against Emma C. Heesemann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

119TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x 100.11; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Joseph Hamilton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. J. Winston.

REAL ESTATE.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

37 and 39 Liberty Street, 44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Always has money to loan on Bond and Mortgage at current rates of interest and moderate charges. Prompt action on good applications.

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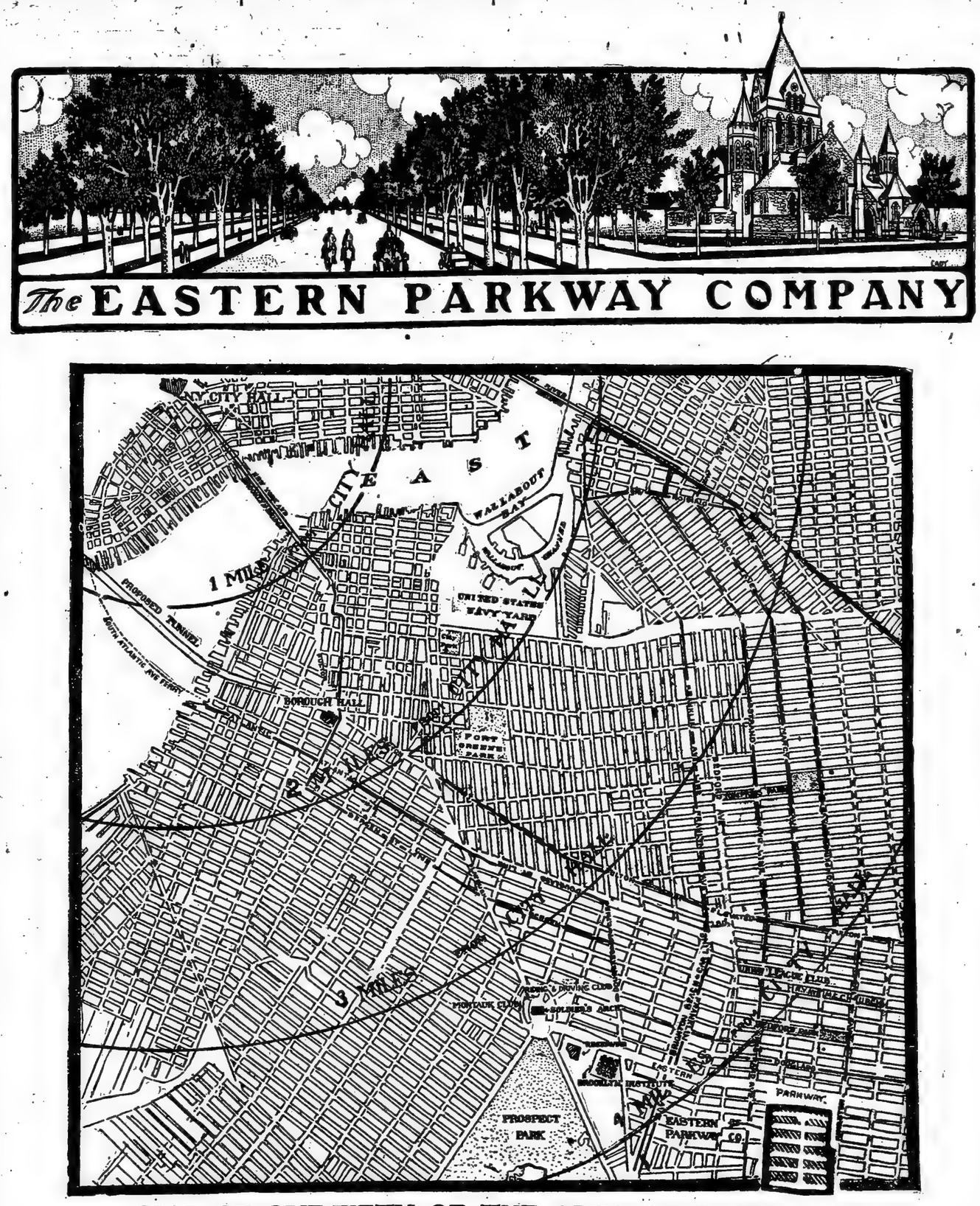

MAP OF ONE-FIFTH OF THE AREA OF BROOKLYN.

Four-fifths of the people in Brooklyn live within the territory included in this map. Here are the Schools, the Parks, the big Retail Dry Goods Stores, the Fashionable Clubs, the Famous Churches, and in fact all of the institutions which for years made of Brooklyn a complete city. And all this territory is covered with a network of surface and elevated railroads, providing easy access to the old City of New York.

In the southeastern part of this territory lies the property of the Eastern Parkway Company, indicated on the map, in the district whose development has been delayed until, by its surroundings and by its own attractions it has become the most desirable residential neighborhood in the whole borough. It lies on a high ridge sloping gently toward the Eastern Parkway, where the air is dry and the drainage good. It is now being improved to meet the tastes of men who can afford to build a detached stone or brick house and who wish to keep horses and carriages. Three fine houses have already been built and a dozen more will be begun before the Summer is ended. The streets are paved with Asphalt and all assessments are paid. Gas and water are ready to be connected with the houses.

The district is reached most easily from the Bridge by the Douglass Street Cars. The Bergen Street Cars from the South Ferry take one near it. From the Broadway Ferries the Nostrand Avenue Car Line is the most direct.

Mr. F. W. Rowe, the Secretary and Manager of the Company, will be on the property to-day.

Eastern Parkway Company

EASTERN PARKWAY AND BROOKLYN AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

Or 257 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BEFORE BUYING EXAMINE 548 to 560 West 113th st. near Boulevard.

FOUR-STORY IMPROVED AMERICAN BASEMENT; HEATED BY PERFECT HOT WATER SYSTEM.

Neighborhood positively Restricted to High Class Private Dwellings. All Modern Improvements. Caretaker on premises

☞ 550-552

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GEO. R. READ, Auct'r,

will sell at auction on

Tuesday, June 5, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SALE TO CLOSE THE ESTATE
of the late EUGENE O'SULLIVAN,
The following Valuable Properties:

Wall St., S.E. cor. Pearl St.

Nos. 79 to 85 Wall St. & 148 to 152 Pearl St.
4-story buildings, 72 ft. 10 in. on Wall St. x 62 ft. 10¼ in. irregular x 64 ft. 8 in. x 61 ft. 7½ in. on Pearl Street.

Nos. 21 to 27 Cedar St.,

between William and Pearl Sts.
4-story buildings, 65 ft. 4¾ in. x 59 ft. 5½ in. x 65 ft. 11¼ in. irregular x 57 ft. 2½ in.

No. 8 Cedar St.,

between William and Pearl Streets.
4-story building, 20 ft. 2½ in. x 72 ft. 2 in. x 17 ft. 1 in. x 13 ft. 4 in. x 8 ft. 3¼ in. x 59 ft. 8½ in.

No. 87 Beaver St.,

Between Pearl and Hanover Streets,
4½-story building, 22 ft. 0¼ in. x 42 ft. 8¾ in. x 21 ft. x 45 ft. 5½ in.

No. 92 Pearl St.,

Between Old Slip and Coenties Slip,
4-story building, 21 ft. x 63 ft. 10⅜ in. x 20 ft. 6½ in. x 18 ft. 9 in. x 8 in. x 44 ft. 5 in.
65 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for one or three years at 4½ per cent.
Book maps and further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. Evarts, Choate & Beaman, 52 Wall Street, attorneys, or Messrs. Eugene O'Sullivan & Co., 95 Wall Street, or of the Auctioneer, 60 Cedar Street. (8026)

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER.

Positive Auction Sale, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
TUESDAY, JUNE 12, NOON,
under direction of George W. Van Slyck, Attorney,

78 CHOICE LOTS

owned by the late Augustus Kountze, desirably situated on

JEROME AVE.,

TREMONT AV., 179TH ST.

BURNSIDE AVE,

WALTON, MORRIS, AND CRESTON AVS.
BRONX, NEW YORK CITY.
These lots are
ADJACENT TO 2 TROLLEY LINES,
connecting with all
RAPID TRANSIT STATIONS.
Avenues and Streets sewered.
Terms liberal. Title Guaranteed free of cost to each purchaser. Call or send for maps.
GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK, Attorney, 120 Broadway.
JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,

at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
TUESDAY, JUNE 5, NOON.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

ESTATE OF JOHN HOBBS, Dec'd.

59 VERY CHOICE LOTS

desirably situated on
AQUEDUCT AND TEE TAW AVENUES AND KING'S BRIDGE ROAD,

FORDHAM HEIGHTS,

Bronx, New York City.
Magnificent location, fine views, wide avenues, extra deep lots, covenants excluding nuisances; opposite Reformed Church, Jerome Park Reservoir, and only
3 BLOCKS WEST OF JEROME AVENUE TROLLEY.
Titles insured free of cost; 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage at 5 per cent. Maps with Thomas Hooker, Attorney for Trustees and others, 4 Warren St., and with James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1900,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
Franklin B. Lord, Esq., Referee.

The Choice and Valuable

PLOT OF LAND

KNOWN AS

Nos. 1456, 1458 & 1460 Broadway

between 41st and 42d Streets.
For maps, etc., apply to William Temple Emmet and P. Chauncey Anderson, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 27 William Street, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,

Will Sell at Auction
Tuesday, June 12th, 1900,

At 12 o'clock noon,
At Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y.,

77 Choice Home Sites

on
Beautiful University Heights,

24th Ward, Borough of Bronx, New York,
SITUATED ON
Fordham Heights Road, Aqueduct Av., Andrews Av., Loring Place, Sedgwick Av., Cedar Av., East 184th St., Harlem River Terrace.
Ground high and sloping, Commanding Magnificent Views; Adjoining the UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. PUBLIC PARKS; FINISHED STREETS, DRIVES, WALKS, &c.
FORDHAM HEIGHTS STATION at the property; trains at all hours to New York City over the 6th and 9th Av. L Roads.
TERMS LIBERAL.
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BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City,

NO. 235 MERCER ST.,

the valuable six-story and basement brick and stone business Building, and rented on leases; size of lot, 23x100.
Maps and further particulars at Auctioneer's, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St. Telephone, 3,943—Cortlandt.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
Estate of H. O. Clauss, deceased,

NO. 177 WEST 102D ST.,

4-story brick double Flat, two families on each floor, 6 rooms and bath to each family; size of lot, 25x98.6¼.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneers', Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St. Tel., 3,943 Cortlandt.

F. W. SCUTT, AUCTIONEER,
Office: Post Office Building, Jamaica.

To-Day 3 P.M.
50 Lots at Auction.
HOLLIS HEIGHTS,

Hollis, Queens Borough, N. Y. City. Take any Jamaica trolley, or 2 P. M. train from L. I. City, from station, agent at depot.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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Borough of Queens, New York City,
TO-DAY — DECORATION DAY.

PROCURING FREE TICKETS from our representative at L. I. R. R. ticket office, Long Island City, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M. to-day.

One of twenty houses now ready for

THE CRITICAL,
THE SCEPTICAL,
THE REFINED,
THE CONSERVATIVE,
THE MOST EXACTING.
Both as regards itself, its surroundings, its accessibility, its location,
INGLESIDE IS PEERLESS.
Lots for Investment or Home Sites Are Bargains.
Houses ready for occupancy, just finished.
Open to most exacting comparison. Offered on terms and at prices which will satisfy you.
Write for Tickets and Booklet.
Take any train at Long Island City for Flushing, Main or Bridge St. depots. Our carriages there will take you direct to our office at Central and Franconia Aves.; or take North Side Trolley from above depots (Flushing) direct to our office.
Realty Trust 60 and 62 LIBERTY STREET

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DECORATION DAY SERVICE.

From **BRIDGE:** Electric Express Trains via Kings Co. "L" every 15 minutes; after 1:00 P. M. every 10 minutes. (No stops between Flatbush Ave. and Grand Ave. Station.)
From **PARK ROW:** Through Flatbush Ave. Electric Cars.
From **ROADWAY FERRIES:** Through Nostrand Ave. Electric Cars.
Free Band Concert afternoon and evening.

FREE TRANSFERS on SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS same as on week-days.
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THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
TO-DAY, DECORATION DAY.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

Leave Pier 10, East River,

adjoining Hanover Square Station } half hour later
Elevated Railroad
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS
NO GRANDER DECORATION DAY EXCURSION
½ Rate to Cairo, N. Y., May 28 to June 5.

Decoration Day Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT.
Steamer MARY POWELL,
leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; West 22d St. 2 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40. Tickets good to return by West Shore Special train at 7:25 P. M., or any regular train. Fare for round trip, $1.00, return Hudson River R. R., $1.10. Ample time to see Dress Parade, Public Buildings, &c. MUSIC. This excursion is also made every Saturday.

$5.00 to BOSTON and RETURN,

including stateroom berth; leave New York Wednesday, May 30th, 5 P. M.; returning, leave Boston any Monday or Thursday until June 11th, inclusive.
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Pier 35, East River. Telephone, 2827 Franklin.

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Cabaret du Chat Noir

32 W. 28th St., nr. B'way, (28th St. "L" station.)
Busy Men's Lunch, 12 to 3, with wine.
50c.
Table d'Hote Dinner, 5 to 9 P. M.
75c.
Also a la Carte at all hours.
Orchestra from 5:30 to 12:30.
AfterTheatreSuppers a specialty.
Also 551 West Broadway, (Bleecker St. "L.") Table d'hote, with wine, 50c.

New Hotel Bellevue

European Plan. Central Location
Beacon St., Boston
HARVEY & WOOD, Proprietors

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ROBERT H. SYMS, WILLIAM C. SIMMONS.
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For particulars, address the Principal,
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RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
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MILITARY SUMMER CAMP FOR BOYS.
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THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTHFUL SECTION OF SCHOHARIE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Only a limited number of boys of best character for summer vacation, under strict military discipline. Right of rejection reserved.

SWIMMING, ATHLETIC SPORTS, CARRIAGE RIDES, A BOUNTIFUL TABLE, SPRING WATER, COMFORTS OF HOME AND PLEASURES OF CAMP.

Applications close on June 15.

THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, educating over 20,000 boys in New York City.

For terms and particulars address—
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Wilbur S. Boyer, Commandant.

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By the Ocean, Sound and Bay.
"LONG ISLAND," an illustrated descriptive book, and "SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses, free upon application at ticket offices, Astor House, 120, 262, (Eagle Bureau,) and 1,323 Broadway, 95 5th Av.; 34th St., E. R., and foot New Chambers St.; Journal Resort Bureau, 1,370 Broadway; World Vacation Bureau, 1,852 Broadway; 587 Columbus Av., and 42 W. 125th St., New York; 333 Fulton St.; Eagle Summer Resort Bureau; 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn, or send 6c. in stamps for "Long Island" and 4c. for "Summer Homes" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

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NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
An Ideal Summer Resort and all-the-year home for people who wish to live near but not in the centre of New York City. Distant only 25 minutes from South Ferry, New York. Steamers arrive every 15 minutes. Golf links and amusements, including large dancing pavilion.
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June to October.
ON BLUFF POINT, LAKE CHAMPLAIN.
Delaware & Hudson R. R. station in grounds; all trains and boats stop. Through drawing-room and sleeping cars from New York. FULLY EQUIPPED 18-HOLE GOLF COURSE. C. D. SEAVEY, Mgr., P. O. Hotel Champlain, N. Y.
N. Y. office, Lincoln National Bank, 42d St. and 9 to 12 A.M. and 3 to 5 P.M. Send for booklet.

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13th season.
Golf links and bicycle oval in the park.
BATHING ESTABLISHMENT
Opposite the Hotel.
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Situated in Earlington Park. Moderate Rates. Full information at Hotel Earlington, 27th St., near Broadway, New York City.
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ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.
Exhilarating Summer climate. Invigorating, curative, and health-giving baths. Hotel and cottages of the highest class. Fine drives. Golf links adjoin hotel. Through compartment car from New York. Excursion tickets at C. & O. offices, 362 and 1,354 Broadway, and offices Penns. R. R., New York; also offices N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., throughout New England.
FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Va.

WARM SPRINGS,

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FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS ADDRESS
EUBANK & GLOVER,
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PASSACONAWAY INN,

YORK CLIFFS, Me.
Attractive Golf Links, Boating, Bathing, Fishing.
HARVEY & WOOD, 3 Park Place, New York.
MONDAYS 11 TO 1.

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LONG BEACH HOTEL
OPENS IN JUNE.
LONG BEACH INN
NOW OPEN.
Cottages ready for occupancy June 1st.
Address, A. P. DICK,
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EDGEMERE, L. I.,
will open in June.

J. C. Matthews, Mgr. J. H. BRESLIN.

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Long Branch, N. J.
Opens for season, June 23.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Proprietor.
New York Office, Hoffman House.

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HOTEL RUDOLF.

Special May and June rates, $3 per day; $17.50 per week, including sea water bath.
N. Y. Office, World's Vacation Bureau, 36th St. and B'way, where all information can be secured. CHARLES R. MYERS.

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FAMILY HOTEL, LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., situated on lake, which is nine miles long; 1,000 feet above the sea; 45 miles from N. Y.; capacity, 250; fine accommodations for boating, bathing, driving, &c.; commodious stable and carriage house; the hotel is a social centre; has also a SUPERIOR CUISINE.
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At the widest part of Long Island Sound. The most delightful location on the entire coast. Particularly desirable for families; all amusements, music, electric lights. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. BRYAN, Mgr.

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and 8 cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
Remains open until Oct. 22. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher Street Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

WATER GAP HOUSE.
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Two and three-quarter hours from New York, D., L. & W. R. R. Delightful mountain scenery, purest water, rowing, fishing, bathing, rambles on the mountain, golf, &c. A studio near hotel for rent cheap. L. W. BRODHEAD, Proprietor.

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Spring Lake, N. J., will open on June 23; hot and cold sea water baths. Directly on beach.
Cottage Annex opens June 1.
R. K. LETCHWORTH.

EXCEPTIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR Summer tourists eastward, in best part of Brookline, Mass. Near Beacon Street; ten minutes by Boulevard electric car to Boston. STERLINGWORTH COLLEGE, 61 Sewall Av., Brookline, Mass.

GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES, IN THE PINES, Lake Bomoseen. Terms, $7.00 to $10.00. For particulars apply to W. C. MOUND, Hydeville, Vt.

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of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway. If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for your family in a region of

Absolute Health at Moderate Cost,

2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk, send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 192 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm, and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c.
IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 945, 1354 Broadway; 287 4th Av.; 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 245 Columbus Av., 183 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 173 5th Av.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.
IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office. Passenger rates, 2 cents a mile.
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ROYAL HOTEL ET D'ANGLETERRE.
First-class; Electric Light; Lift.
THE DIRECTION.

BINGEN-ON-THE-RHINE, HOTEL VICTORIA, first-class; terrace overlooking the Rhine.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PARTITION SALE.—Saturday, June 2, at 11 A. M., at County Court House, White Plains, the THOMAS HORTON FARM, 60 acres, at White Plains, on Mamaroneck Road, (macadamized,) adjoining residence of Mrs. Jules Reynal; high ground commanding a broad view of Westchester County and Long Island Sound; splendid site for a fine country place. I. N. TOMPKINS,
Referee, White Plains, N. Y.
W. A. WOODWORTH, Plaintiff's Attorney; WM. P. FIERO and PLATT & THOMPSON, Defendant's Attorneys, White Plains, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of CATHERINE W. ARNHEIM, bankrupt. No. 2,562.
To the creditors of Catherine W. Arnheim of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Catherine W. Arnheim was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City, County, and State of New York, on the seventh day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, May 19, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN D. HAFFNER, bankrupt. No. 2,577.
To the creditors of John D. Haffner of the City, County and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said John D. Haffner was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City, County, and State of New York, on the seventh day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, May 22, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BULL, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. BULL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Clinch, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of April, 1900. WILLIAM BULL, Administrator.
EDWARD S. CLINCH, Attorney for Administrator, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap18-law6mW

CHEW, ELIZABETH H.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH H. CHEW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of May, 1900. A. S. MURRAY, Jr., Executor. GEORGE P. INGERSOLL, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my23-law6mW.

COWMAN, EDWARD D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. COWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1900. GEORGE G. CARTER, MATTHEW V. B. SCHRYVER, Executors. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for the Executors, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. f7-law6mW

DOERMER, MAX.—Supplemental Citation.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Bertha Doermer, Otto Doermer, Hermann Doermer, William Doermer, or Wilhelm Doermer; Kurt Doermer, Hans Doermer, Gertrud Doermer, Bertha Doermer, the heirs and next of kin of MAX DOERMER, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Fritz Hill of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated May 11th, 1898, and another certain instrument in writing, dated Feb. 5th, 1900, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Max Doermer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 29th day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
(N. Y. Surrogate's Seal.) my9-law7wW

EGLESTON, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS EGLESTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of April, 1900. JOHN H. CASWELL, ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Executors. NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 68 Wall Street, New York City. ap18-law6mW

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
GAELIC ..... June 6 | CHINA ..... June 22
H. MARU ..... June 14 | DORIC ..... June 30
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Wash. Bldg., and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Newport News, and Richmond-Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FISCHER, CHARLES P.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Woodlawn Cemetery of the City of New York, Frederick H. Von Stade, Isabel Holder, Maria L. Dussaq, Victor P. Fischer, Felicie Fischer, Clara Reiche, Carl Reiche, Helena R. Fiedler, Clementina Reiche, Emma Lampe, Charlotte Lampe, Heine Lampe, Magdalena Lurman, Meike Lurman, Emma L. Wahle, Hans Eyl, Pauline Neubourg, Charlotte N. Schmidt, John C. Fischer, Carl P. Pini, Mary S. Quintard, Lilie B. Marden, Mrs. Emily A. Lynes, Miss Emily A. Lynes, Miss Mary L. Benson, Cordelia L. Babcock, Julia C. Linn, Martha Hoxey Cross, Louisa Cross, Margaret P. Bontecou, Francis Skiddy Von Stade, Frederick H. Von Stade, Herman Fischer, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Gustave Swanstrom, Nora Mahoney, Mary Walsh, Mary Cronin, Bridget Kilkline, Minnie Tunney, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET S. FISCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the tenth day of July, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Helena Fiss, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
my16-law6wW

FISCHER, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated April 23d, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. FISCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1900. IRA W. WARREN, FREDERICK H. VON STADE, Executors. BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap25-law6mW

GIBBS, JOHN BLAIR.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BLAIR GIBBS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of April, 1900.—ALFRED W. GIBBS, Administrator. OLCOTT & MESSITER, Attorneys for Administrator, 4 Warren St., Manhattan, New York. ap25-law6mW

GIGLIO, SILVESTRO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRO GIGLIO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1900. PROVIDENCE GIGLIO, Executrix. ABEEL CROOK, Attorney for Executrix, 93 Nassau Street, New York City. 124-law6mW

HOPKINS, WOOLSEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOOLSEY HOPKINS, late of the City of Stamford, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Whitman, Deane & Brower, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, 28th day of March, 1900. ARCHIBALD A. McGLASHAN, JOSEPH G. DEANE, Executors. mh28-law6mW

HONE, SUSAN J.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN J. HONE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.
Dated New York, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1900.
KATHARINE H. AUERBACH,
Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Susan J. Hone, deceased.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Attorneys for Administratrix,
No. 32 Nassau Street,
Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.
ap18-law6mW

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

LIMA, PEDRO.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Harold P. Lima and Ernestine H. Lima, infants under the age of 14 years; Ernest Harvier, Arthur G. Schlemmer, Joao Pires Teixera, doing business as Pires Teixera & Co.; John F. Barrett, Thomas E. Barrett, and Albert Farnum, doing business as Barrett, Farnum & Co.; and Miller Lock Company, a Pennsylvania corporation; A. Guimaraes, A. A. Ferreira, John R. Ryon, Carles Both, William W. Watson, Earle Brothers, Francis H. Robinson, Albert B. Beers, Standard Underground Cable Company, C. H. Morse, McCarthy and Davis, Edward W. Tapp, Amerman & Patterson, Richard Dixon, The New York Marine Underwriters, The Bradstreet Company, Sears & White, Howard Lockwood & Company, E. R. Pelton, Smith & Thompson, Sidney P. Slater & Co., L. Bolton Bangs, M. D., Dr. Herman Koenig, Wyanoke Stables, and to all persons interested in the estate of PEDRO LIMA, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting.
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Helena Fiss, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
my16-law6wW

WARD, RAYMOND L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAYMOND L. WARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. FRANCES A. B. WARD, Executrix. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway.
my2-law6mW

WILLITS, GEORGE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE S. WILLITS, late of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost and Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of January, 1900. MAUDE H. WILLITS, Executrix. CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad Street, New York City. ja10-law6mW-d-y11

TRAVELERS

WORSTED TWO KING COBRAS

Zoological Park Officials Tackled Them in Room Full of Snakes.

ESCAPED FROM THEIR CAGE

Python and Another Cobra Also Attacked Intruders, but Curator Ditmars Bagged Specimens He Was After.

Curator R. L. Ditmars of the Reptile House in the Zoological Park in Bronx Park and Keeper Snyder had a dangerously amusing time yesterday in bagging two immense king cobras that arrived from Hamburg several days ago.

Three king cobras were consigned to the animal collector, William Bartels, at 160 Greenwich Street, and the Zoological Society agreed to buy two of them. They are each fourteen feet long and about seven inches in circumference, and belong to the most deadly species of snake known. "They are fighters from 'way back," said Mr. Ditmars, "and are always ready to attack any animal, large or small."

In going down town to fetch the snakes Mr. Ditmars took along a good-sized valise, and provided himself with a hypodermic syringe and a box of a sure antidote for snake bites. He also took along a supply of nooses, each fastened to a stick four feet long, to lasso the reptiles should they break loose.

The last precaution was well taken, and had Mr. Ditmars not been quicker than the snakes themselves there would have been a good opportunity to try the efficacy of the antidote, for on their arrival at Bartel's place they found that the cobras had broken out of their cage in the snake room, which is fourteen feet square. Several of the other snakes, venomous and harmless, had also broken out of their cages, among them a big python who had wound himself on a high shelf, and was watching the snakes dodge the cobras, who are known as cannibals. Whether the other snakes knew that the Hindu reptiles were cannibals or not was not ascertained, but they always got out of their way as the cobras glided about the floor.

Bartels opened the wire door and Mr. Ditmars walked in, noose in hand. The biggest cobra immediately coiled himself, raised the upper part of his body, extended his head, and struck out to a distance of five feet. Mr. Ditmars was six feet away, and quickly slipped the noose over the cobra's head and pulled it taut, and seized the reptile by the neck.

He was just putting his snakeship into the bag when a loud hiss from above made him turn up his head, and the next moment the big python darted nearly half its length at him. He nearly dropped the cobra as he dodged the python's wide-open mouth and sharp fangs.

The python drew back his head, disappointed, and Mr. Ditmars had just closed the top of the bag over his reptile when its two mates that were loose approached him from each side, and were about to coil, but Keeper Snyder prevented them.

The curator then turned his attention to another cobra which also coiled and struck as the noose was extended.

"It caught the end of the stick in its mouth," said Mr. Ditmars, "chewed it, and its fangs grated on the wood, while the liquid poison dribbled over the stick. While other snake poisons will inoculate where there is a cut in the skin, the poison of this cobra, it is said, will penetrate a sound skin, and so I had to be careful not to touch the poison. We tried to put him into the bag, but his dander was up, and he chewed the bag and moistened it with the poison. So we thrust him, bag and all, into a trunk."

Mr. Ditmars and Keeper Snyder strapped down the trunk, and carried it between them, as it weighed over sixty pounds, and boarded a Third Avenue elevated train for the Reptile House.

CHANGES AT AMHERST.

New Curriculum Adopted and Requirements for Degree Modified.

At a recent meeting of the Trustees of Amherst College it was voted that students who are prepared in one ancient language and in studies equivalent to the second ancient language, in addition to other studies required, may be candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This signifies that either Latin or Greek is required, but that both languages are not required. In nearly all cases the one language studied will be Latin. In place of Greek, the student may present at entrance French, German, advanced mathematics, science, or history, offering two or three of these subjects. The discipline of these studies constitutes a liberal education, and it is held that the degree which stands for liberal culture should be given.

The Trustees also approved the curriculum recommended by the Faculty. All studies will be elective after freshman year, and five courses are to be taken each year. Additional courses in English, history, economics, philosophy, and the modern languages are offered.

COOPER UNION EXHIBITION.

Paintings and Sketches of Pupils Shown to the Public.

Over 1,000 friends of the pupils of Cooper Union attended the annual reception held at the Union last night, and were shown examples of the work of the students in the different departments. Interest centred in the exhibits of paintings and sketches, of which there were several hundred from each department.

The entire building was thrown open for inspection. In the reading room was stationed an orchestra, which attracted the guests to that section of the building after they had made a tour of the departments. The exhibition included work by the classes in architectural drawing, clay modeling, life drawing, and drawing from the antique, and also the class in design. In the department of electricity, a number of novel experiments were conducted, attracting large crowds.

Among those present was ex-Mayor Hewitt, one of the Trustees of Cooper Union. The exhibition will continue until to-morrow evening, when the commencement exercises will take place.

THREW HIMSELF DOWN STAIRS.

Prisoner in Despair at Sentence Tried to Commit Suicide.

Jacob Eisenberg, a Russian Jew, who was sentenced to four years' imprisonment for burglary yesterday by Judge Newburger, in Part IV. of General Sessions, attempted to kill himself after hearing his sentence. He was convicted with another man of stealing $600 worth of bed ticking from a mattress factory in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

When the sentence was pronounced he burst into tears, and was led away screaming and plucking at his beard and hair. When he reached the head of the stone staircase leading down to the "bridge of sighs," which connects the Tombs Prison with the court, he broke away from Officer Cummings, who had him in charge, and plunged headlong down the stairway. A squad of court officers picked him up and carried him back to the courtroom, where an ambulance surgeon stitched two long gashes in his head. His shoulder was also severely bruised.

GILSEY HOUSE ANNEX.

Negotiations in Progress for the Erection of a Ten-Story Structure.

The latest hotel project under consideration is the early construction of a ten-story annex to the Gilsey House. The house is built on leased ground, the property of Mrs. Henry Gilsey, but the building, which is owned by the Gilsey estate, will revert to her at the expiration of the lease, in 1911. The present Gilsey annex is a four-story brick building, fronting on Broadway, north of the Gilsey House proper. The lease will expire in 1902. The plan now under way contemplates, with the approval of the A. A. Alvord estate heirs—and that is confidently expected—the razing of the annex and the erection on its site of an addition similar in architecture, material, and height to the Gilsey House.

Should negotiations fail, an annex will be built on the Twenty-ninth Street side. An early decision is expected.

NO PRESENT FOR MR. FEITNER.

Some Tax Department Employes Objected to Subscribing, and Commissioner Stopped the Project.

When President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments some time ago suffered the loss of a fine gold chronometer through the visit of a burglar, some of his subordinates thought that it would be a good scheme to make good the loss, and thus show to the President the esteem in which he is held. Those in charge of the plan decided that the most feasible way to accomplish the desired result would be to request each employe of the department to contribute 2½ per cent. of his salary for May to the fund. As the pay roll of the department, exclusive of the Commissioners, is about $24,500 a month, the levying of such an assessment would create a fund of something over $600, which, according to jewelers, would purchase a very good watch.

All went well with the subscription list until it reached the Brooklyn office, when one of the employes objected to being called upon to undo the work of a night prowler. One objection led to another, and finally the Brooklyn office was in rebellion against the plan.

All this time Mr. Feitner was unaware of the intention of making him the recipient of a present, but at this stage he got an inkling of the matter, and he at once took steps to have the collection of the fund stopped. Mr. Feitner said yesterday that he did not object to his subordinates' appreciation of his treatment of them, but he felt that it was not right for superiors to accept presents from those under him, hence he had ordered the matter dropped.

Then he went out and bought himself a new watch.

COMMISSIONER BRADY PRAISED.

Municipal Assembly Honors Him Because No Dewey Parade Stands Collapsed.

Both branches of the Municipal Assembly adjourned yesterday for two weeks in order to permit the members of the majority to attend the Democratic State Convention, which will meet next Tuesday.

After the business of the session was over the Council entered the Aldermanic Chamber, where, on behalf of the Municipal Assembly, a set of resolutions, engrossed and framed, were presented to Building Commissioner Thomas J. Brady in recognition of the fact that none of the stands erected under his supervision at the time of the Dewey reception had collapsed.

SQUIRREL INN OPENED.

Bishops Potter and Coleman Formally Dedicate the Bowery Temperance Saloon.

"The cream of the coffee fields," "The choicest cuts of the beef," "Butter that will remind you of the farm," and "milk from choice Guernseys," for the least money, are what the Squirrel Inn, an enterprise opened yesterday under the auspices of the Church Temperance Society, at 131 Bowery, advertises to give its patrons.

There is a reading room and library on the second floor free to all persons, whether patrons of the establishment or not. It is the intention of the society to utilize the third floor for lodging rooms.

At the formal opening of the enterprise yesterday, a large number of the promoters and their friends were present. The exercises were presided over by Bishop Potter, and addresses were made by the Bishop, Robert Graham, the Secretary of the committee; Bishop Coleman of Delaware, and the Rev. J. E. Freeman of Yonkers. A sketch of the society and its objects was given by Mr. Graham. He said that high rentals had been the great obstacles which the society had been compelled to combat, until the liberality of Mrs. W. H. Bradford made the Squirrel Inn possible. Mrs. Bradford furnishes the house free of rent and taxes for five years. Effective aid has been rendered the society in its work, said Mr. Graham, by the Woman's Auxiliary, which has raised $18,000. It is the intention of the society, he said, to hold weekly meetings in the library for instruction in the duties of citizenship, and of American history to the large immigrant population of the neighborhood in which the inn is situated.

Bishop Potter said that in former speeches in behalf of the society he had committed so many indiscretions that he was afraid to go into the subject very deeply. A great many arguments had been made to the effect that a saloon that confined itself to the sale of non-alcoholic drinks would not be made to pay. The experience of similar enterprises in London, Manchester, and other large English cities had, however, proved the fallacy of this statement.

Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, followed Bishop Potter. Dr. Huntington said that he found a great deal of similarity between the squirrel and the society. "The squirrel is a nut cracker," said he, "and so is the Church, and the hardest nut it has to crack is the whisky question."

Bishop Coleman of Delaware and the Rev. Mr. Freeman of Yonkers made short talks, and the formal opening of the Squirrel Inn was accomplished.

MRS. TAYLOR'S ALIMONY.

Her Counsel's Reasons for Asking that It Be Increased.

Mrs. Annie Eugenie Taylor applied to Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court yesterday for an additional counsel fee and increased alimony in her action for separation against her husband, Alexander Kirkland Taylor, who is a brother of Talbot J. Taylor, the broker, and is employed in the office of Talbot J. Taylor & Co.

Mrs. Taylor's counsel in his application for increased counsel fee and alimony made rather a novel argument. He said: "The two children which she has with her are descended on both sides from illustrious ancestors and, like all such children, are weak and delicate and need the best of care and good board."

Bartow S. Weeks represented Mr. Taylor. He insisted that his client is unable to pay another counsel fee or increased alimony. He said that out of fraternal love, Talbot J. Taylor was employing his client at a salary of $166.66 a month, $100 of which went to pay the alimony. It was true, he said, that Alexander Taylor is living at the Waldorf-Astoria, but his living expenses are paid by the brokerage firm as his business requires that he shall live in good style.

Justice Leventritt took the papers and reserved his decision.

PRISON FOR BOND FORGER.

Schroeter's Children Weep in Court When He Is Sentenced.

Julius Schroeter, who was convicted on April 27 of forging the signatures to a number of worthless bonds of the State of Virginia of the issue of 1882 and selling them to the banking firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. for $38,500, was sentenced yesterday to a term of twelve years and six months by Judge Newburger in Part IV. of the Court of General Sessions. Schroeter is a manufacturer of gas mantles at Forest Hill, N. J., and is an old resident there. He received his sentence with every appearance of indifference.

Two of Schroeter's five children were in the courtroom when he was sentenced and wept bitterly when he was led off to prison.

THE NEW YORK'S REPAIRS.

American Liner to Dock at Newport News Instead of Southampton.

It has been decided by the American Line's officials that the steamship New York, which came in on Sunday night with one of her shafts broken, is to go to Newport News for repairs, instead of to Southampton. Duplicate machinery for mending her will be brought over from England, where it is kept on hand.

Some of the passengers who were booked to sail on the New York to-day will go on the Kensington, the rest having their passage money refunded. The disabled vessel is expected to be ready for sailing from here on July 11.

Wife Dies While Husband Sleeps.

James Johnson of 25 St. Paul Avenue is a milkman who goes to work at midnight, and his wife set about preparing his supper at 9 o'clock Monday night. An hour later a tenant who lives on the upper floor smelled burning meat and went downstairs to investigate. She found Mrs. Johnson lying dead on the kitchen floor, while the meat she was cooking had burned to a crisp. Mr. Johnson was still asleep. He was aroused and a doctor summoned. He said Mrs. Johnson had died from heart disease.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

Makes hot-breads WHOLESOME. Makes cake, biscuit and pastry of superior fineness, flavor and delicacy. Makes food that will keep moist and sweet. Is most economical because it is the purest and greatest in leavening strength.

Cheap, alum baking powders may raise the biscuit, but to eat the biscuit will be at the expense of health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

ROBERT BONNER WILL CASE

Testator Was Dissatisfied with Son's Widow, Lawyer Says.

Wanted to Prevent Her from Sharing in the Estate—Trust Fund for Her Children.

Frederick B. Van Vorst, the lawyer, who drew the will of the late Robert Bonner, was on the witness stand again all day yesterday in the contest before Surrogate Fitzgerald. The contest is being made on behalf of the children of Andrew Allen Bonner, a son of Robert Bonner.

Mr. Van Vorst, in his testimony, said that Robert E. and Frederick Bonner, sons of the testator, had accompanied him to the house of their father, when he went to receive instructions in regard to the drawing of the will, and that when he suggested that the sons withdraw from the room, Robert Bonner said, "No; let them stay. I want them to hear what I say, and I may want to consult them."

"What else did he say?"

"He said he wanted Fred to have the horses and farm."

"What did he say about a division of the personal property?"

"He said that he was not at all satisfied with Mrs. Jeanette Bonner, the widow of his son Andrew Allen Bonner, and did not wish to have her around fixing prices on his treasures. He said she might want to fix a price on Maud S.'s sulky. He said further that Mrs. Jeanette Bonner was well provided for as it was, and that he believed that his money should follow his own blood. Mrs. Bonner was still young, and he did not care to think of the money he had earned enriching the children of her possible second husband.

"Mr. Bonner said he was not at all pleased with the attitude Mrs. Jeanette Bonner had taken with regard to the agreement winding up her husband's interests in The New York Ledger. She had complained that Robert E. Bonner and his lawyer had asked her to commit perjury. Mr. Bonner said he insisted upon an explanation, and found Mrs. Bonner's contention was incorrect.

"'Mrs. Jeanette Bonner,' Mr. Bonner went on to say, 'has a great deal of Bonner money. Andrew gave her a house and money, and now she has his share in The Ledger. Can't you fix me some clause to compel her to deed to Fred and Ed the interest in The Ledger business?' I told him I did not see how it could be done, and he repeated that it was very hard to see the money he had earned going away from the blood."

Mr. Van Vorst said that he, as counsel, had suggested creating a trust for the division of the estate, but Mr. Bonner objected.

"Mr. Bonner said," continued the witness, "'Ed, Fred, and Emma are steady enough to take care of their shares outright; I can trust them.'"

As to the children of Andrew Allen Bonner, it was decided to create a trust for their share until they were twenty-one years old.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

ESCAPING GAS KILLS TWO MEN.

Half-Open Jet in Their Room the Cause—A Third May Die.

Escaping gas killed two men and came near putting an end to the life of a third in a mechanics' boarding house at 338 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street yesterday morning. The dead men are John McConville, fifty years old, a watchman, and James O'Loughlin, sixty years old, a laborer, both employed by Naughton & Co., contractors, who are doing the excavation for the Third Avenue Elevated road extension in the Bronx. Robert Healey, twenty-eight years old, also a laborer, is lying in Harlem Hospital in a critical condition, having been found just in time to save his life.

The three men had boarded for six weeks with Miss Rose Boland. McConville was a widower with two grown children, while the other two men were unmarried.

They were discovered about 6 o'clock by Miss Boland, who went to rouse them. Receiving no answer, she opened the door, which was unlocked, and was nearly overcome by the rush of gas. She screamed and the first-comers found her in a faint.

An examination showed that the gas jet was half turned.

BICYCLING WITHOUT MONEY.

Two Italians Attempt to Girdle the Earth on a Wager.

Charles Reiter and Galvanni Minno, Italians, passed through the Barge Office yesterday, each carrying a bicycle. They said they were on a trip around the world to decide a wager of 50,000 francs. The general nature of the bet and the circumstances attending it were described by the two men as somewhat similar to the wager of Phineas Fogg, the hero of Jules Verne's "Round the World in Eighty Days."

During their travels, according to Reiter, they are to have no money at all, that being a condition of the bet. They will make their way from place to place as best they can, relying on letters of introduction in some cases, and on pure luck in the rest. From here they go to San Francisco. They have with them letters to many prominent people of this city.

When it becomes necessary, in the course of their journey, to travel by water, their passage is to be paid by remittances from home, and in no case do they expect to use cash.

The Newlyn in Quarantine.

The Norton Line steamer Newlyn was held at Quarantine on her arrival yesterday because she had come from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, in the neighborhood of which places the bubonic plague has been prevalent. She was thoroughly disinfected at once, and will anchor off Liberty Island until her cargo can be discharged on lighters. After that the holds will be cleansed and disinfected again.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Cable from Ahmednagar Says Help Is More Than Ever Needed—Latest Contributions.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief reports the following cablegram received yesterday from Ahmednagar, India:

Intense drought continues; rain prospects uncertain; increasing numbers in terrible destitution. Relief more than ever necessary. Aid to farmers urgently needed.

The following contributions were received by the committee yesterday:

Mrs. Maria S. Auchincloss, Garrison's, N. Y.	$20.00
Methodist Episcopal Church, Lenox, Mass.	7.50
Warren Chapel, Plainfield, N. J.	100.00
Midway and Bethany Churches, through Citizens' Bank, Reidsville, N. C.	15.00
First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, Penn.	100.00
Churches of Chester, N. Y., through Chester National Bank	17.61
Christ Church of Babylon, N. Y.	3.00
W. B. Lent and Miss Alletta Lent, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	100.00
Baptist Church, Blairsville, Penn.	5.25
Plum Creek Presbyterian Church, New Texas, Penn.	28.00
Kerr Presbyterian Church, Haffey, Penn.	15.00
Carew Baptist Church, Springfield, Mass.	1.00
First Methodist Episcopal Church, Rockville Centre, N. Y.	11.00
Swedish Bethany Church, New Britain, Conn.	32.00
Presbyterian Church, Succasunna, N. J.	25.00
"Friend," through the Rev. C. W. Stoddard, Succasunna, N. J.	25.00
Tabernacle Baptist Church, Utica, N. Y.	80.00
Congregational Church, West Lebanon, N. H.	10.30
Friends in Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Avenue	10.00
J. T. Reeve, Princeton, N. J.	1.00
First Presbyterian Church, Passaic, N. J.	17.00
Union service held in Congregational Church, Sidney, N. Y.	10.00
R. W. Barton, Elmira, N. Y.	10.00
E. W. Foster	10.00
J. D. Woodward	5.00
Benjamin Stern	100.00
G. Bruch	10.00
"J. W. T."	10.00
J. Jewett	10.00
F. M. Farnum, Dedham, Mass.	2.00
George P. Farmer	10.00
Mary A. Brackett	10.00
The Rev. Morgan Dix	50.00
Donald, Gordon & Co.	50.00
J. S. Bache & Co.	50.00
E. J. Dunville, through THE TIMES	1.00
G. Bligner, Montclair	2.00

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $2 from W. M. and $5 from C. for the India Famine Fund, and has forwarded the same to John Crosby Brown, Treasurer.

Cholera In India Unabated.

LONDON, May 29.—The cholera has not abated in many parts of Bombay and Rajputana, still causing a great mortality and impeding the relief work. There are now 5,730,000 persons in receipt of relief. The Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, telegraphs that good rain has fallen in Mysore, and that scattered showers have fallen elsewhere.

CITY COLLEGE TRUSTEES.

New Board Appointed by the Mayor Includes Two Republicans.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday appointed the new Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York, in conformity with the law passed by the recent Legislature, taking the institution out of the hands of the Board of Education. Two of the nine men appointed yesterday are Republicans, and seven are Democrats. All serve without pay. The tenure of office is from one year to nine. The appointees are:

Edward M. Shepard, nine years; Edward Lauterbach, eight years; Joseph F. Mulqueen, seven years; Fordham Morris, six years; Henry P. O'Neil, five years; Herman Ridder, four years, who later in the day, however, declined the place; Theodore F. Miller, three years; James McKeen, two years, and Charles Putzel, one year. Besides these, Miles M. O'Brien, President of the Board of Education, and Gen. Alexander S. Webb, President of the college, will serve on the board.

Mr. Shepard is a well-known Brooklyn Democratic politician and a member of the law firm of Shepard, Parsons & Ogden. Mr. Lauterbach is a member of the law firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, and was once President of the Republican Committee of New York County. Mr. Mulqueen is a lawyer. Fordham Morris is a large real estate holder in the Borough of the Bronx. Mr. O'Neil was for many years Principal of Grammar Schools Nos. 1 and 31, and is Vice President of the Teachers' Association. Mr. Miller is President of the Brooklyn Trust Company. Mr. McKeen is a lawyer, President of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, a member of the Charter Revision Commission, and a Republican. Mr. Putzel is a lawyer in Manhattan.

FORMER BRIDGE TRAINMEN LOSE

Appellate Court Refuses to Reinstate Them in Their Old Places.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in the case of the People ex rel. Patrick J. McCarthy against Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea yesterday affirmed a final order of the Supreme Court entered in February last dismissing an alternative writ of mandamus and denying an application for a peremptory writ. McCarthy was employed as a conductor on the Bridge Railroad.

When the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company assumed control of the road McCarthy and 391 other employes were discharged without a hearing and without charges. McCarthy claimed that under the civil service law he and the others could not be discharged without a hearing on charges, or unless there were filed with the head of the Department of Bridges the reasons for dismissal. On these grounds the action for reinstatement was brought. Commissioner Shea's defense was that the places held by McCarthy and the others had been abolished.

"Farmer" Dunn's New Enterprise.

The "Farmer" Dunn Moving Picture Machine Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of $200,000. One of the incorporators is Elias B. Dunn, known as "Farmer" Dunn, late of the local Weather Bureau. The company will make, rent, and sell instruments and machines for taking, developing, projecting, or exhibiting photographs and instruments and supplies of photography.

TRIAL OF LIEUT. MARTIN

Testimony of Collins the Steward Creates Another Sensation.

Alleges the Lieutenant Offered Him Money to Shoulder Responsibility and to Make Good Shortage.

The trial of Lieut. Edward H. G. Martin before a military court in connection with alleged forgeries of canteen accounts at Fort Hancock was continued at Fort Hamilton yesterday. Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea presided. Martin was attended by Edward Hymes as counsel, and Lieut. Brooke Payne was Judge Advocate of the court.

Joseph Collins, a steward at Fort Hancock, who swore on Monday that Lieut. Martin had urged him to leave the post and remain away so that the accused officer could make it appear that Collins was the culprit and point to the fact of his flight as evidence of his guilt, continued his testimony yesterday, and its nature created another sensation in the court.

Collins swore that on Tuesday, a week ago, the day after the charges against Martin were filed, Martin came to him and said that he should write a letter which Martin would dictate. The letter was to be to Major Burbank, the post commander at Fort Hancock, and in it Collins was to admit that he alone was to blame for the forgeries of receipts on the bills for canteen supplies. According to Collins's testimony Martin was to furnish him with an amount between $200 and $300, sufficient to make up the shortages, and this amount was to be inclosed in the letter to Major Burbank, the intention being to make it appear that Collins desired to make good the amount of the shortage.

Collins, under questioning by the Judge Advocate, declared that Martin had promised to give him first $30 and then $50 for thus shouldering the responsibility. In addition to this, Collins swore he was to disappear from the post for two weeks at least, and he was told that by that time the matter would have blown over, especially as the amount of the shortage had been made good. His testimony remained unshaken in any material point under the ordeal he was put through by the defendant's counsel.

The forged receipt matter was again brought up by Paul M. Limeburger, cashier of the Hall Safe Company of this city. Mr. Limeburger testified that in the early part of April two men, both in civilian dress, came to the office of the safe company, one representing himself to be an officer at Fort Hancock. He said he would not now recognize the alleged officer. The latter selected a safe for use at the post, and Mr. Limeburger had it shipped to Pier 3 for transport by boat to the post. The bill for the safe he sent by mail.

A few days after the shipment was made the company received word from post headquarters that they did not want the safe and asked that it might be sent for and taken from the pier. Mr. Limeburger said he allowed it to remain there, however, and a few days later received word from the owners of the pier that unless he at once removed the safe the company would have to pay storage. It was then brought back to the company's store in exactly the same condition in which it had been sent away. The safe, Mr. Limeburger said, was now in the company's possession.

Notwithstanding this the Officers' Council at the post had presented to it by the defendant a receipted bill for the sale of the safe, and it had been passed in Lieut. Martin's accounts, it thus appearing that the safe had been received and paid for. This receipt was signed by the company, "per Limeburger," and the witness swore that it was a forgery.

It was stated yesterday that the prosecution would rest its case on Friday, to which day the court-martial was adjourned, when the testimony of officers of a brewing company will be presented showing that, although their bill for $450 had been paid, the bill appeared in the canteen account as $550. They will swear that the bill was altered after the receipt had been appended thereto.

CLERMONT RINK UNSAFE.

City Official Seeks Court Order to Have Munro Estate Repair It.

There was general surprise in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon when it became known that the Clermont Avenue Rink, one of the best-known buildings in the borough, had fallen under the ban of the Department of Buildings. Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order to show cause why the structure should not be prohibited from being used for public purposes. The order was issued on the application of Commissioner John Guilfoyle of the local Department of Buildings. The order is returnable to-morrow, when Commissioner Guilfoyle will seek to have it continued until the necessary repairs are made.

Commissioner Guilfoyle said yesterday that his engineer made an examination of the rink building in December last and found it unsafe. The result, he said, was communicated to the owners of the property, the estate of Norman L. Munro, but no attention was paid to the communication.

On Friday last, Mr. Guilfoyle said, he learned that the owners, without informing his department, had made certain repairs to the building. This fact came to his knowledge when the owners asked the Department of Buildings, on the strength of the repairs made, to allow the building to be used to-day by a club. The Commissioner's engineer found that the building had been repaired only sufficiently to make it temporarily safe. He recommended that the club be allowed to use the building to-day, but that it be kept vacant after to-day until it should be made permanently safe.

In forgetfulness there is danger. When you feel the cold coming, take JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

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ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS.
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

A blue and white book, "The Summer Home Indoors and Out," sent free.

Storage of Oriental Rugs.

We are prepared to receive Oriental Rugs for storage during the Summer months.
All Rugs will be thoroughly cleaned, and protected against moths before being placed in storage.
Particulars on application.

You'll find the holiday sign tacked up on our stores to-day.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

STERN BROS
Furs
and Fur Garments
Stored & Insured
against damage by moths and fire
Remodeling & Repairing
during the summer, at very much lower rates than in the regular season
West 23d Street

TERMS OF THE GAS DEAL

Negotiations for Standard's Absorption Completed.

Consolidated Interests Pay $135 a Share for Common and $155 for Preferred Stock of Protective Committee.

The final negotiations by which the Consolidated Gas Company will take over the Standard Gas Light Company have been completed, and a circular, which was in the printer's hands last night, will be sent to the stockholders of the Standard to-day, stating the terms on which the deal may be consummated.

Vice President Oliver S. Carter of the Standard said yesterday that the absorption of the Standard by the Consolidated had been satisfactorily settled, and that both common and preferred stock held by the Protective Committee would be taken over at a satisfactory price—somewhere between 125 and 150 per share.

An official of the Standard authorized the statement that the price paid for the holdings of the Protective Committee was $135 a share for the common stock and $155 for the preferred.

Considerable stock is said to have been accumulated by Mr. Sage since he sold his original holdings to a representative of the Consolidated interests, but it is understood that the new holdings of Mr. Sage were not deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which holds on deposit about 48,700 shares, or about 2,000 shares more than a majority of the stock. The purchase of the deposited stock will, therefore, carry the control of the company. The sale of this stock, it is said, has not been made directly to the Consolidated, the latter not appearing in any way in the transaction.

It is understood that the purchaser has refused to take any stock other than that which was deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company by the Standard's protective committee, although asked to do so by several non-depositing stockholders, who will now constitute a minority interest.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday Consolidated Gas stock went up a point or more on confirmation of the acquisition of the Standard Gas stock, and Brooklyn Union Gas advanced 3 points in expectation that it will derive substantial benefits by its lease to the Consolidated.

A Director of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company said yesterday that nothing had yet come before its board officially in regard to the possible guarantee of its dividend by the Consolidated.

Soon after the acquisition of the New Amsterdam Gas Company by the Consolidated it became known that there was a probability of the price of gas being advanced to $1 per 1,000, and the failure of the Consolidated last Friday to take any such action was commented upon yesterday as in all likelihood due in a large part to the pending negotiations for the absorption of the Standard Gas Light Company.

CASE OF IRISH EX-CONVICTS.

Judge George M. Curtis Argues in Vain for Their Admission.

A second hearing of the case of James Fitzharris and Joseph Mullet, the Irish ex-convicts who are trying to land in this country, was held yesterday before the Board of Special Inquiry of the Bureau of Immigration. Ex-Judge George M. Curtis appeared in behalf of the men, and "Rocky Mountain" O'Brien listened to the proceedings with his arm resting affectionately on Mullet's shoulder. He did not have anything to say, however.

Mr. Curtis's presentation of his clients' case was marked by several long speeches and numerous motions. His main point was that the board had not legally proved Fitzharris and Mullet to be ex-convicts. This point was based on the fact that Fitzharris was asked during the first hearing if he was an ex-convict, and had replied affirmatively. Such a question, contended Mr. Curtis, was unlawful in that it was an attempt to make the man who was questioned incriminate himself.

After having discussed the subject during the greater part of the day, the board confirmed its original decision that the two Irishmen should be excluded. Mr. Curtis then moved for a third hearing, in reply to which the board said it would think the matter over and let him know its will within thirty-six hours.

LAWYERS FIGHT IN COURT.

Magistrate Fines Two of Three Attorneys Who Struggled for a Client.

There was a lively free fight in the Butler Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, before the eyes of Magistrate Teale. The trouble started when several lawyers who pick up a living by hanging about the court spotted a prisoner who was without counsel. All three of the lawyers moved as one man toward the prisoner, and all started to talk to him at the same time. Each sought to be retained by the prisoner to defend him. In less than four minutes the lawyers were pushing their fists into each other's faces, and the court officers were rushing in to separate them.

The row had become something of a free fight when Magistrate Teale entered the courtroom. At his entrance the fight was stopped. He ordered one of the court clerks to make out a complaint of disorderly conduct against two of the lawyers who had taken part in the row, and they were placed under arrest. The Magistrate gave the two lawyers a severe lecture and fined each one $5.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'WAY AND 30TH. AT 8:15. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. Last Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY. LAST 4 NIGHTS. A RUNAWAY GIRL. WITH JAMES T. POWERS & 65 OTHERS.

CONTIN. PERFORM. 5th Ave. 23d St. Palace. PROCTOR'S 15-25-50c. Vaudeville. 4 COHANS in The Governor's Son, Rossow Midgets, George Fuller Golden, Yorke and Adams. "Tally-ho" Operetta, Harry Dodd & Co. Jess Dandy, 3 Guitanos, Fred Niblo, o'rs. Adelaide Hermann, Queen of Magic; Macart's Dogs & Monkeys, Lillie Western.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EVGS. 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. JAMES K. HACKETT Mats. To-day & Saturday, 2:15. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO

KEITH'S PERKINS D. FISHER. WILLIAMS AND TUCKER. LADELL AND O'NEIL. NAWNS, BUNTH AND RUDD. NAVARROS. BIOGRAPH—Troop Train Crossing the Veldt. TO-DAY, DOORS OPEN 9:30 A. M.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BARGAIN MAT. TO-DAY. ALL SEATS 50c. QUO VADIS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Always Crowded. WOMAN & WINE Mats. TO-DAY & Sat. 2. Eve. at 8:15.

Mat. To-day! Decor. Day! Souvs. Jne 5, 100th time CASINO! The Casino Girl! Roof OPENS June 6 with Summer Soireel

THE DEWEY East 14th St. "The Black Cat"—"Hotel Razzle Dazzle." MATINEE TO-DAY. UTOPIAN BURLESQUERS.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. MATINEE TO-DAY Reserved Seats, 50c

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. Orchestral Concerts.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

GRAND Opera House LAST WEEK MATINEE TO-DAY, 25 & 50c. Mr. Chauncey Olcott in "A Romance of Athlone."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—NANCY & CO.

Huber's 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Louisiana Troubadours; Albert, perfect man.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P.M. Pittsburg vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES

May 30, 31, June 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14.
Six Races To-day at 2:30 P. M.
TO-DAY, MAY 30TH,
THE BEDFORD STAKES,
THE PARKWAY HANDICAP.

FIELD STAND, 50 CENTS.

Trains direct to the track.
Leave East 34th Street, New York, via Long Island Railroad, 12:10, 12:30, 12:50, (1:00 Parlor Car,) 1:20, 1:30, 1:50 P. M.
Leave Park Row, New York, via Brooklyn Bridge and 5th Avenue Brooklyn Elevated, every 10 minutes. Express to race track, stopping at City Hall, Flatbush Avenue, and 9th Street Stations only.
Leave Whitehall Street, New York, via 39th Street, Brooklyn, Ferry, every 20 minutes from 10:00 A. M.
Leave Broadway Ferries, Brooklyn, (trolley cars,) via Vanderbilt Avenue and the P. P. & C. I. Road.
Leave North 2d Street, via Marcy and Rogers Avenues and P. P. & C. I. Road.
Leave Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, via 15th Street and the P. P. & C. I. Road.

MUSIC BY LANDER.

Death of Mrs. Florence M. Crouse.

A cable message from Paris was published in this city yesterday announcing the death in that city of Mrs. Florence Marietta Crouse, widow of Col. George N. Crouse. The report caused the inference in some quarters that the dead woman was the alleged widow of the late Daniel Edgar Crouse, an eccentric millionaire of Syracuse, who died in 1892. Grace Wilson, an actress, claimed that she had been secretly married to the millionaire in 1885 and that her child, Dorothea Edgarita Crouse, was his daughter

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Partly cloudy; south to west winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,723. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday did not enter upon discussion of the anti-trust measures, deciding, inasmuch as it was Decoration Day, to hold a short session. After passing 190 pension bills which had been left over from last Friday, an adjournment was taken until to-day. The Senate held no session.—Page 6.

FOREIGN.—In all probability Lord Roberts is now in Pretoria, Lord Rossiyn telegraphed from there yesterday that the British would enter the city in two hours, and other dispatches confirm his announcement. The Boer forces have abandoned the city. Johannesburg was surrendered to the British yesterday. The war is now believed to be practically over, although a large burgher army is still somewhere in the field. President Krüger is reported to be at Waterval Boven, 130 miles east of Pretoria and half way to the coast. Gen. Buller reports that part of his force has captured Utrecht. Commandant Snyman has been wounded. Cholera is raging in India, and 400 persons died in one day in one district of the Bombay Presidency. The Chinese Emperor has issued an equivocal edict against the "Boxers." Marines of several powers were landed at Taku. The Russians were not allowed to proceed beyond the forts. The "Boxers" organization is a new one, and its members are said to hate all white men. Gen. André, the new French Minister of War, assumed his office.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Surgeons at the Boston Hospital, where Robert Goelet is lying, refuse to give information as to his condition.

The Atlanta Journal proposes W. R. Hearst for Vice President on the Democratic ticket.

Ex-Senator Hill will have the support of the Brooklyn Democracy in his fight against instructed delegates to Kansas City.

William Rockefeller, on whom an operation was performed for appendicitis at Tarrytown Monday afternoon, is pronounced out of danger.

Memorial Day was observed in the greater city with much enthusiasm. There were parades in the various boroughs and exercises appropriate to the spirit of the day.

Page 2.

Several church edifices lately have been burned in Chicago. The police think they were started by a fanatic incendiary.

Page 3.

The tenth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans began at Louisville, Ky.

The President took part in the dedication of a monument on the battlefield at Antietam. Secretary Root also spoke.

The first Memorial Day service in memory of Father Edward McGlynn took place in Calvary Cemetery yesterday. Father McGlynn served as Chaplain during the civil war, receiving his commission from President Lincoln.

Page 6.

The Havana dry dock is to be purchased from Spain by the United States Government. It will be removed to San Juan, Porto Rico.

The Neely Printing Company at Muncie, Ind., established by C. F. W. Neely, was yesterday closed as the result of a warrant of attachment issued on the Government's petition.

Page 7.

A crusade against Sunday golf and newspapers has been started by the Women's Sabbath Alliance.

The police at San Francisco are maintaining a strict quarantine against the Chinese district there to prevent the spread of the plague.

The new home of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, a gift from Jacob Schiff, was dedicated yesterday.

Gen. Porter, the American Ambassador at Paris, said in an interview that he is not seeking the Vice Presidential nomination. He believes Platt and Hanna are friendly to him.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 10.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

WM. ROCKEFELLER IMPROVES.

No Further Cause for Anxiety, According to Physicians' Statement.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 30.—William Rockefeller, upon whom an operation for appendicitis was performed here on Monday afternoon last, is lying in his room on the second floor of his residence, attended by three female nurses, a doctor, and the members of the family.

Forty-eight hours after the operation Drs. Walker and Wier were at his bedside. So good was his condition then that the doctors decided their constant attention was no longer needful, and, leaving Dr. James in charge of the case, they left for New York. His condition is all that can be expected, they say. That he will recover is as nearly certain as anything can be.

John D. Rockefeller called this afternoon and spent a few minutes in the sickroom. All the family except William G. Rockefeller, son of the patient, are either at the latter's side, or at John D.'s residence. William G. went home on being assured that there was no further cause for anxiety.

$100,000 FIRE IN HOBOKEN.

Palisade Paper Mills Destroyed—May Be Firebug's Work.

Fire destroyed the Palisade Paper Mills, at Eighth and Grand Streets, Hoboken, last night. The flames, which are believed to have been of incendiary origin, were discovered at 8:50 o'clock in the rear of the first floor. The structure was frame, with two stories and attic, 150 by 300 feet. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

The building was formerly occupied by the Franklin Paper Mills. It was purchased by John Carr and James Curran three years ago, and then became the Carr-Curran Mills. The Carr-Curran Company failed. The Mills were bought by the Palisade Company about eight months ago. They were shut down under foreclosure, and had not been in operation for three weeks.

ROBERT GOELET'S CONDITION.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 30.—Robert Goelet's exact condition is not given out at the private hospital where he now is. Newspaper men were informed during the day that he was unconscious most of the time, but late to-night they were told that he had rested comfortably through the day and was stronger.

Whether Mr. Goelet is suffering from concussion of the brain the surgeons refuse to say.

BIG TIMBER LAND PURCHASE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 30.—George T. Houston & Co., lumber dealers, completed to-day the purchase from the Illinois Central and Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Companies of 136,750 acres of hardwood timber lands in Mississippi for over $1,000,000.

The forest contains a standing growth of hardwood timber, chiefly white oak. The tract is seventy miles long and from eight to twenty miles wide and is located between the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad and the Big Sunflower River.

The purchase was made both for investment and for the purpose of milling the timber.

Gen. Otis at San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The transport Meade arrived from Manila to-night with Major Gen. E. S. Otis aboard. As the transport entered the harbor a salute of thirteen guns was fired and a number of gayly decorated tugs and launches went out to meet her. On board one of the tugs were a number of officers detailed by Gen. Shafter to greet Gen. Otis.

MEMORIAL DAY IN THE GREATER CITY

Veterans of Two Wars in Line in Borough Parades.

A GREAT MULTITUDE CHEERS

Gov. Roosevelt Reviews the Troops in Manhattan—Parades in Brooklyn and the Bronx.

It is some years since Memorial Day has been an event of such general observance as it was yesterday. The martial spirit that blazed forth when the call to arms sounded two years ago and the young men of the land were called on to rally to the standard in the war with Spain has had much to do, it is thought, with bringing Memorial Day well to the fore again as an occasion when the living should show that the deeds of the departed have not been forgotten.

The day was an ideal one. As if to show that the shadow which lately passed over his face had not dimmed his effulgence, the sun shone forth in redoubled splendor. There were just enough cool breezes to temper his rays and make it comfortable even for the marching thousands who passed down Fifth Avenue during the morning hours and were reviewed by Gov. Roosevelt just above the Dewey Arch.

The beautiful day also brought gladness to the hearts of those who as a labor of love decorated the graves of the fallen heroes in graveyards scattered far and wide over the expanse of the great city and country. It came as a boon to the many thousands who look forward to the day as an outing, and for them many events afield and afloat were organized and successfully carried out.

THE FLAG FLEW EVERYWHERE.

From nearly every public building and private house the flag was yesterday flung to the breeze. The city blossomed out in a dress of bunting such as it has not worn since the Dewey Day celebrations, and, wherever the flag floated, there were brought sharply to the mind the deeds of valor of the men who had died to defend it and of those still living who were ready if need be to offer up their lives. Business was generally suspended throughout the city, and so the great class of toilers had a day to devote to such amusements as they saw fit.

The early morning found the streets full of pedestrians, mainly family parties that were going to get places where they could see the march of the soldiers, or who were bound to the country or seaside for an outing. Many carried neatly bound parcels that gave evidences of having within that which during the day should satisfy the inner man. The ferries were crowded; railroads carried many persons to places of resort, and the trolleys bound to the seaside were crowded during the day to their utmost capacity.

Memorial Day has of late become one of the busiest days for field sports, and the links, the tracks, and the great athletic fields were largely patronized.

THE GREAT PARADE.

The principal event of the day in Manhattan was the splendid parade, the finest that has been seen here on Memorial Day in years, which marched down Fifth Avenue yesterday morning. It had greater interest from the fact that it brought together not only the men of the Grand Army, but the veterans of the Spanish war, the regulars and the National Guard as well. The crowds that lined the routes of the parades in this borough, in Brooklyn, and in the Bronx gave evidence to the survivors of the civil war that their struggles and hardships were held in fond remembrance.

The line of march of the parade in this city was arranged so as to bring the least possible hardship to the marching veterans, and was yet long enough to accommodate along its route all those who desired to view the hosts. The organizations were formed in the side streets leading to Fifth Avenue from Fifty-seventh down to Forty-third Street, and many of them were in their appointed places long before the time set. The avenue was gay with bunting, and the much mutilated Dewey Arch had been furbished up for the occasion. Several large stands had been erected in front of and immediately opposite the Worth Monument, and from the westerly one of these Gov. Roosevelt, Mayor Van Wyck and a party of distinguished men reviewed the procession.

It was 9:30 o'clock when the Old Guard, commanded by Major S. Ellis Briggs, and acting as a personal escort of Gov. Roosevelt, swung into Madison Square and drew up on either side of the reviewing stand. The Guard was resplendent in full dress uniform; coats of white embroidered in gold, blue trousers and great bear-skin shakos. Company A, composed, it is said, of the tallest men of the militia of the country, and commanded by Capt. John D. Quincy, led the van, followed by Companies B and G, led respectively by Captains Belden J. Rogers and William H. Trueman.

THE GOVERNOR APPEARS.

A moment later an open carriage, drawn by four black horses, drew up at the reviewing stand, and from it Gov. Roosevelt, Mayor Van Wyck, Gen. Francis V. Greene, and Lieut. Treadwell, the Governor's military secretary, alighted. The crowd on the stands and in the streets broke into loud applause, and the women fluttered flags and handkerchiefs until as far as the eye could reach the avenue seemed a sea of moving color. In other carriages were the balance of the reviewing party, consisting of Gen. Avery D. Andrews, Gen. Pond, department commander of the G. A. R.; Gen. John T. McCook, Gen Alexander McCook, ex-Gov. David B. Hill, ex-Mayor Strong, Recorder Goff, and District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner.

The escort uncovered as the party took places under the canopy on the reviewing stand, Gov. Roosevelt and Mayor Van Wyck standing elbow to elbow in the centre. There was a general handshaking all around, the only noticeable departure from the rule being that Col. Gardiner did not greet Gov. Roosevelt. As the party stood there, the line above was halted and a look up the hill showed the approaching host on Fifth Avenue, with accoutrements shining in the morning sunlight.

A platoon of mounted police led the line. Lieut. Carle A. Woodruff of the Seventh Artillery commanded the regulars, consisting of detachments of infantry and artillery from the nearby posts. The Governor doffed his tall hat as the head of the line swung in view and remained uncovered for over two hours as the marching host went by, saluting. All the members of the reviewing party as well as nearly all of the male guests on the stand raised their hats in salute as the colors of the different commands were borne in front of them.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Major Gen. Roe and his staff commanded the National Guardsmen. Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt was in charge of the First Brigade, and Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith commanded the Fifth Brigade. In the former were the Twenty-second, Ninth, and Twelfth Regiments, and the First Battery, while the latter consisted of the Seventh, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, and Eighth Regiments, the Second Battery, and the First Battalion of the Naval Militia.

The brilliant uniforms and faultless marching of the Twenty-second, led by Col. Bartlett, evoked great applause, which was redoubled when the Ninth and Twelfth swung by. Applause also went up from the multitude as the Seventh came in

Continued on Page 2.

AT ODDS OVER BRYAN.

Jersey Democrats Inharmonious on Eve of State Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 30.—From reports received here this evening, and from the expressed differences of opinion among the Democratic leaders who are already here, it is considered likely that there will be a sharp and uproarious clash to-morrow between the conservative and the free-silver elements of the party at the Democratic State Convention. Efforts are being made to smooth over the differences which exist, but thus far there is no great promise of success, and it is conceded that the outcome depends upon the skill of Robert Davis of Hudson County, to whom both factions look for a solution of the difficulty.

Those who call themselves Cleveland Democrats, and who entertained hopes of instructing the delegation to present the name of the ex-President at Kansas City, appear to have given up their plan and to be willing to acquiesce in a mild approval of the candidacy of William Jennings Bryan and in a general affirmation of the principles of the Chicago platform, but the Bryan element, encouraged by Tammany's attitude in New York and the strength shown in Maryland by the Nebraskan's supporters, demands a flat and full indorsement of Bryan, and threatens to take full control of the convention if this is opposed.

The slate for delegates at large has been broken so often that the leaders themselves are at sea. Two places were conceded to South Jersey and one to the farming section in the northwestern section of the State on the explicit condition that the indorsement of Bryan should not be pressed. These men were to be ex-Congressman Farrell, ex-Judge Howard Carrow, and Senator Cornish, and the fourth man was to be "Farmer" Martine of Somerset, but if there is a contest over the platform the large delegations from Hudson and Essex will be released from this compact and some of them threaten that they will insist upon placing Robert Davis at the head of the delegation, with Judge Krueger of Newark, State Chairman Gourley of Paterson, and Senator Cornish as the other delegates.

Mr. Davis is earnestly counseling harmony, urging the paramount importance to the party of the local and State elections, and the necessity of leaving National issues to the Kansas City Convention, and taking a strong stand on State issues in the hope of making gains in the Legislature and strengthening the Democratic forces for the Governorship campaign in 1901. The older hands at politics are confident that this policy will prevail when the convention assembles to-morrow.

DEMOCRATS AGAINST TOWNE.

His Nomination Said to be Bad Politics—Likely to Retire.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., May 30.—National Committee man Daniel J. Campau is likely to oppose Charles A. Towne as the Democratic nominee for Vice President, despite the fact that Towne was indorsed by the Port Huron convention. Charles S. Hampton, Campau's right-hand man, says:

"I would not like to see Towne nominated. It would not be good politics. It will not be necessary to have a Western man for Vice President, because we will have the West anyhow. Towne would not strengthen the ticket.

"I think he will not make an effort for the nomination when these things are explained to him, for he is a stanch Bryan man, and would do anything in his power to help him."

W. R. HEARST PROPOSED.

The Atlanta Journal Names Him for the Vice Presidency.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 30.—The Evening Journal, in its leading editorial this afternoon, said:

"For second place on the Presidential ticket that will be named at Kansas City The Journal wishes to present the name of William Randolph Hearst of New York.

"Mr. Hearst is a firm Democrat, and has so strongly stamped his individuality on the community in which he now lives that we believe he would greatly aid the ticket.

"We think he could carry the State of New York."

HEARST ADDRESSES DEMOCRATS.

As President of Associated Clubs, Urges Public Meetings.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—William R. Hearst, President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, had a conference with the principal Democratic leaders in Washington to-day regarding the plan of campaign to be followed in the approaching Presidential struggle.

At the close of the conference President Hearst issued an address to the Democratic clubs and societies of the United States, in which he urges them to arrange for public meetings July 4 in which protests shall be made against imperialism. In concluding his address Mr. Hearst says: "It seems appropriate that citizens who believe that the Declaration of Independence is not merely an academic document should meet together on this day and give voice to the National sentiment that all men are created free and equal, and that there must be no subject colonies under the American flag."

MR. CROKER'S PREDICTION.

Must Stand on Its Merits, He Says—Date of His Return Not Decided.

LONDON, May 30.—When questioned regarding the criticisms of the New York newspapers on his recent political statement, Mr. Croker said:

"It is impossible for me to reply to all these statements, which apparently emanate from the Republican press. My prognostication of events must stand or fall on its own merits. I see no reason why any amount of Republican attack should weaken my belief in the Presidential result as I have forecast.

"I have not yet decided upon the date of my return to the United States, but I shall be back in time to participate in the interesting events of the campaign."

HANNA'S RETIREMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Senator Hanna was referred to in a local newspaper this morning as having declared most positively that he would not command the Republican forces in the next campaign as Chairman of the Republican Committee, and in another local newspaper he is quoted this afternoon as denying the story of the morning as being wholly without authorization.

Mr. Hanna's intimate friends know that if he takes charge of the affairs of the next campaign it will be after his health is improved, for he is not and has not been for months a strong man, his lameness continues, and is very irritating as well as uncomfortable. Should it persist it is evident that he could not give himself to work for Mr. McKinley with the closeness with which he devoted himself before.

Not a few Republicans declare when the subject is discussed that they believe it would be a helpful thing for the party if Mr. Hanna would at least nominally retire from the position of responsibility now held by him. The language used by these Republicans leaves no room for doubt that they believe that Mr. Hanna's avowals in some minds a feeling of hostility to the party he led four years ago with such conspicuous skill.

"I would not pay attention to these suggestions," said a machine Republican. "If my own feelings in the matter were to be alone considered. But the popular opinion is that Mr. Hanna is a maker of political mortgages. There are some mortgages we ought not to enter into this year, and unless I am greatly mistaken it will not be wise to announce that they are to be as freely made as they were in 1896."

Less than 28 hours to St. Louis, via Pennsylvania Limited. Leaves New York every morning.—Adv.

HILL WINS NEW ALLIES

Brooklyn Democratic Faction to Fight Instructed Delegates.

EX-SENATOR'S CONCESSIONS

Van Wyck to be Delegate at Large and Resolution Allowed Affirming Bryan's Leadership.

Although he spent a large part of the day in attending to the "military business" which, he said, had occasioned his presence in the city at this time, ex-Senator Hill found that yesterday was long enough to permit him to discover from which quarter he could expect aid in preventing the Democratic State Convention from instructing the delegation to the Kansas City Convention to vote for the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform and the nomination of William Jennings Bryan. After a number of conferences with representatives of the Brooklyn Democracy, the ex-Senator found that he would have the support of that faction not only in the meeting of the State Committee, but also in the convention.

Assurances were given to Mr. Hill that he could depend on fifty-seven of the sixty-three delegates from Kings County to the State Convention. This leaves the followers of Senator Coffey and Warden Hayes free to do as they like. In return for this allegiance, it has been agreed between Mr. Hill and the Brooklyn managers that the up-State delegates will vote for Augustus Van Wyck for delegate at large and that no obstacle will be thrown in the way of the adoption of a resolution recognizing Mr. Bryan as pre-eminently the leader of the party. Mr. Hill, in his talks with the Brooklyn men, has shown them that it has been the policy of the Democratic State organization never to instruct its delegates for candidates, and he has assured them that if Bryan is nominated he will do all in his power to secure his election.

It developed yesterday that, while Mr. Hill has been making a combination with the Brooklyn faction, he has not been overlooking other points of vantage. His friends who congregated about the corridors of the Hoffman House intimated very strongly that ex-Senator Murphy, who is generally credited with being an ally of Tammany Hall, was willing to use his influence against a hampered delegation, and that, in consideration of this, he was to be permitted to name the temporary Chairman of the convention. Ex-Assemblyman John Norton of Rensselaer County, one of Mr. Murphy's best friends, it was announced, was the most likely candidate for the post. It had been understood that Tammany Hall wanted the honor to fall to John W. Keller.

The new arrangement, it was said, would upset all previous calculations as to the Permanent Chairmanship and Elliot Danforth's name was mentioned in connection with the place. Mr. Danforth declined to say whether or not he was an aspirant, but he said that if he were needed he would accept.

These rumors are considered as indicating that Mr. Hill is making a strenuous effort to organize the convention. Should he succeed in doing so he would be in a position to resist with added vigor all efforts to commit the State organization to the support of any candidate or any platform, and might be able to administer severe punishment to Tammany Hall for its desertion of him in time of need.

It is regarded as significant that no Tammany leader has had a talk with Mr. Hill on either of his two last visits. John F. Carroll has abstained from visiting the ex-Senator, and the latter has made no advances whatever that might be considered even in the slightest degree as an attempt to compromise the difficulty.

Mayor Van Wyck was at the Hoffman House during a part of the afternoon, and a rumor that he was seeking an assurance that his brother would not be opposed for delegate at large became current. While the Mayor was in the hotel, however, ex-Senator Hill was out and the two men did not meet. Controller Coler also called, but he, too, failed to find Mr. Hill. The Controller's visit was one of ceremony only, so he said, and was not in any way connected with political affairs.

Mr. Hill will return to Albany to-day. He will come to the city again on Sunday, and remain until after the convention.

CHICAGO BANK COMBINE.

Plan to Merge Institutions with $60,000,000 Deposits—National City of New York Interested.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 30.—James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank, and his brother, David R. Forgan, President of the Union National Bank, have under consideration a plan for the consolidation of the two big banking institutions over which they preside. While the plan has not as yet assumed definite shape, a proposition with this object in view is to be submitted to the stockholders of the two financial institutions within a few days.

Modern business methods, which tend to the centralization of business and industries of all kinds, are given as the reason for the proposed change. A desire on the part of the stockholders of the First National to have it become one of the great banks of the country is also an underlying influence, it is said.

The interests which now control the National City Bank of New York are said to be moving for the consolidation.

The deposits of the First National Bank of Chicago, April 26, amounted to $45,886,179, and the deposits of the Union that day were $14,740,144. Combined the deposits of the two banks would make $60,262,323, and would put the First National fifth in the list of American banks.

LIGHTNING WRECKS MONUMENT.

Illinois Memorial to Soldiers Struck, as Roll of Dead Was Called.

Special to The New York Times.

BYRON, Ill., May 30.—Memorial Day exercises in Byron to-day were marred by a sensational episode. The beautiful and costly soldiers' monument, the first one erected in Illinois after the close of the civil war, was wrecked by lightning.

A violent electrical storm, accompanied by a torrent of rain, following a sultry morning, forced the hundreds who participated to repair hurriedly to Cliff's Hall to conclude the ceremonies. At 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, while the speaker of the morning was calling the roll of the dead, the heavens were rent by an awful crash, accompanied by a vivid sheet of flame, shaking the ground like an earthquake.

When the storm subsided it was found that the monument of white marble standing in the business centre of the town had been crumbled and shattered by the bolt.

Henry Olsen was knocked senseless, together with his team, about the same instant that the monument was shattered. He will recover. One of his horses was killed. Much damage was done to trees and crops in this vicinity by rain and hail.

Chicago Office Buildings Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Office buildings of Chicago, for the first time since 1894, are earning reasonable percentages upon the sums invested in them. Notwithstanding that adverse legislation has driven scores of Eastern corporations from the city, that the labor troubles and the increase of tax assessments have partly paralyzed the enterprises of contractors, speculators, and real estate men, the earning ability of the established office buildings has improved perceptibly over the conditions of 1899 and promises to improve still further.

New Fast Express to Cincinnati via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Leaves New York (West Twenty-third Street Station) at 8:25 P. M. daily; arrives Cincinnati 5:50 P. M. next day.—Adv.

EDICT AGAINST "BOXERS"

Chinese Emperor Issues an Equivocal Proclamation.

MARINES ARE LANDED AT TAKU

Russians Not Allowed to Pass the Forts—Heavy Fighting with Imperial Troops.

LONDON, May 31.—A dispatch from Shanghai, dated yesterday, says:

"Yesterday the Chinese Government issued an edict prohibiting the "Boxers" organization, under penalty of death.

"The edict, which was signed by the Emperor, was couched in equivocal terms, and promulgated more as an excuse than in condemnation of the movement."

Sir Halladay Macartney, counselor and English Secretary to the Chinese Legation in London, says he regards the rebellion as grave, although he is hopeful that it may be suppressed. The danger lies, in his opinion, in the fact that among the Chinese there are "large numbers of inflammable persons."

The "Boxers" is a new organization. Sir Halladay never heard of it during his twenty years' residence in China. Its members, he says, hate all white men.

The Daily Mail has received the following from Tien-Tsin, dated May 30:

"Heavy fighting has taken place between the imperial troops and the "Boxers" at Lai-Shin-Hi-Sien, but the result is not known here. Railway traffic at Peking has been resumed.

"The foreign settlement here is sufficiently protected by the American and Japanese troops which have been landed. Consequently the excitement has abated."

In American mission circles in London it is said that the interests chiefly concerned in the disturbed districts of China are American. It is pointed out that several important American mission stations, with women among the members of their staffs, are at Pao-ting-Fu, where the missionaries are reported to be cut off.

A dispatch received here to-day says the "Boxers" have attacked and burned a mission station at Lau-Tson, forty miles southwest of Peking, and have murdered the missionary in charge.

SHANGHAI, May 30.—The British warships Orlando and Algerine are landing 100 men at Taku, where the French, Russian, and Japanese guards have already disembarked.

The "Boxers" are apparently without arms, except those they have obtained from the soldiery, many of whom are openly joining the rebels.

TIEN-TSIN, May 30.—The Chinese refuse to allow Russian troops to pass the Taku forts.

American, British, Japanese, German, Italian, Russian, and French troops to the number of 100 each were ordered yesterday to guard their respective legations at Peking, but the Viceroy here would not allow them to proceed to Peking on the railway without authority of the Tsung li Yamen.

One hundred and eight Americans, with a machine gun and a field gun, landed here Tuesday night amid great enthusiasm on the part of the residents. Five Russian and one British warships have arrived at Taku. The British landed yesterday.

Other warships are hourly expected.

Three thousand Chinese troops from Lu Tai are expected here en route to Feng Tai.

There is a disposition here to believe that the "Boxers" will disperse before the foreign troops are ready to act.

Tien-Tsin is in no danger.

The rescue party of Frenchmen and Germans returned from Changh-Sin-Tien yesterday. They confirm the report that the besieged Belgians are now safe at Peking.

They found several thousand "Boxers" about the ruins of Lu-Mow-Chiao and Changh-Sin-Tien Stations. The bridges have been damaged and the rolling stock destroyed. At both places the damage done is considerably greater than at Fang-Tai.

The members of the rescue party saw several bodies of Chinese tearing up the sleepers and in one case a mandarin was looking on. They report further that the missionaries and others escaped from Pao-ting-Fu in boats.

The Imperial Railway Directory is endeavoring to fasten the blame for the damage at Fang-Tai on the foreign employes, principally the British, who, they say, should not have left their posts.

The foreigners, however, did not leave until they saw Lu-Kow-Chias Station, five miles away, in flames, and an attack had actually been made on an engine from Fang-Tai, which was running on the Lu-Han line in an attempt to rescue the Belgians.

PEKING, May 30.—The situation is somewhat better, the Chinese troops having occupied all disturbed localities.

Three Christian families were massacred at Shan-Lai-Ying, sixty miles from Peking, Friday, May 25. Only two escaped.

The party rescued at Chang-Sin-Tien defended themselves from a house and fired on the "Boxers," killing several. When the troops of the relieving party arrived the house was abandoned and the soldiers looted and burned it. Two men and one woman are unaccounted for. It is feared they are in the hands of the "Boxers."

The gravest anxiety is now felt as to the probable behavior of the Chinese troops, most of whom sympathize with the patriotic movement to drive out the foreigners, who are regarded as gradually absorbing China.

The Chinese authorities attempted to throw obstacles in the way of bringing the foreign guards to Peking. The Ministers maintained a firm attitude; and to-day they were informed by the Tsung-li-Yamen that it would be impossible to bring up the guards until the Tsung-li-Yamen had communicated with the Viceroy of Pe-Chi-Li.

As this was regarded as an obvious subterfuge in the interest of delay, the Ministers replied that, if proper facilities were not granted now, the fifteen foreign warships at Taku would land a sufficient force to come to Peking without the consent of the Chinese Government; and they called upon the Tsung-li-Yamen to give a definite answer before 6 A. M. to-morrow, (Thursday.) This is expected to produce the desired effect.

A correspondent visited Fang-Tai this morning and found the place occupied by a battalion of troops. The whole railroad station, workshops, and locomotive sheds were gutted, and much rolling stock was destroyed, including the imperial palace car.

Large godowns (Chinese warehouses) full of valuable merchandise were burned after having been looted by the rioters. The damage done is estimated at 500,000 taels.

The neighboring villagers seem to have joined in the attack, showing that the movement is not confined to the "Boxers." Eight rioters who were captured will be decapitated.

Riding through the south gate of Peking the correspondent found the road inside the walls lined with troops, who greeted the traveler and his party with a fusillade of stones.

The whole country is seething with excitement, and it is hard to foretell the course of events.

YOKOHAMA, May 31.—A Japanese cruiser has been ordered to Tien-Tsin.

MINISTER WU ON "BOXERS."

Does Not Know the Organization—Thinks Reports Exaggerated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, appears to be uninformed about the character or even the existence of the organization of persons in China just now vexing the representatives of several countries and compelling the powers having naval forces near Peking to send marine guards to that city to protect the legations and the diplomatic officers.

The attention of the Minister was directed to-day to some publications touching the operations of the "Boxers" and the deduction that had been made by writers that the revolution indicated a breaking up of the empire.

"There can be nothing in that," Mr. Wu replied. "I do not want to discuss the question of the relations between China and the rest of the powers. This 'Boxer' disturbance is a new thing to me. I have heard nothing from my Government on the subject, and I cannot judge its proportions from newspaper dispatches. From not knowing China, the writers of the dispatches may exaggerate the movement. It seems to me to be a local disturbance, which does not involve any broad international questions."

"Do you think the development of Chinese trade, the open-door policy, is likely to be affected by the disturbances?" was asked.

"No, no. I do not believe any broad questions are involved. What is the use of trying to interpret and explain what we do not yet know anything about? There is probably an exaggerated idea of what the disturbance is. I know nothing of what the disturbance is. I know nothing of what the 'Boxers' are."

"What does the term signify in China?" was asked.

"I presume," the Minister replied, "that the name comes from athletics; men who box are athletes. I see by the Chinese papers that the organization is called 'Yee Ho Chuan,' which signifies righteousness, harmony, and fists. This probably means what you would call being in training as athletes are to develop their strength in the interest of harmony and righteousness. It is a new order to me."

GERMANS NOT ATTACKED.

Foreign Office Official Says No German Marines Have Landed.

BERLIN, May 30.—Regarding the disorders fomented by the "Boxers," a high official of the German Foreign Office said to-day:

"German citizens have not yet been attacked. Germany, therefore, has been following the lead of France in diplomatic action. Frenchmen being more immediately affected. The case will be otherwise if the German Legation at Peking is attacked."

When asked if it were true that 100 German marines had joined 100 French marines for the rescue of the imperiled Belgians the official replied:

"There have been no calls for marines. It must have been the civilian Germans, acting upon their own responsibility."

The Foreign Office attributes the troubles in China to the hostile attitude of the present Chinese Government toward foreigners.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

The intelligence from Peking that Pao-ting-Fu, Pachow, had been attacked by the "Boxers" excited much interest among the officials of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational Mission Boards yesterday.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has a mission at Pao-ting-Fu which it occupied in 1893. The missionaries stationed there are the Rev. J. W. Lowrie, the Rev. J. A. Miller, Mrs. Miller, the Rev. F. E. Simcox, Mrs. Simcox, Dr. G. Yardley Taylor, Mrs. A. P. Lowrie, Cortlandt Van Rensselaer Hodge, M. D., and Mrs. Hodge. Nearly 14,000 visits were made by natives to the dispensaries of this mission in one year. The mission also maintains a church at Man Cheng, thirteen miles from Pao-ting-Fu.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions also has a mission at Pao-ting-Fu. The following missionaries are stationed there: the Rev. George E. Ewing, Mrs. Ewing, Annie A. Gould, Mary S. Morrill, Willie C. Noble, M. D., Mrs. Noble, Horace T. Pitkin, and Mrs. Pitkin.

The Methodists have a mission at Pachow, conducted by members of the corps at Peking. The following are the American missionaries of this society at Peking: The Rev. Frederick Brown and wife, W. H. Curtiss, M. D., and wife, the Rev. George Davis and wife, the Rev. Frank D. Gamewell and wife, the Rev. Fred Hayner and wife, the Rev. I. T. Headland and wife, (now in New York;) the Rev. William T. Hobart and wife, Nehemiah S. Hopkins, M. D., and wife, the Rev. Harry E. King and wife, Edward K. Lowry and wife, George D. N. Lowry, M. D., and wife, the Rev. Hiram H. Lowry and wife, the Rev. James H. Pyke and wife, the Rev. Marcus L. Taft and wife, and Miss Alice Terrell.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the same denomination has the following there: Mrs. Mary L. Barrow, M. D., Miss Rachel R. Benn, M. D., Miss Croucher, Miss Gilman, Miss Hoss, M. D., Mrs. Jewell, Miss Shockley, Miss M. Ida Stevenson, M. D., Miss Anna A. Steers, Miss Terry, M. D., Miss Francis O. Wilson, and Miss Effie G. Young.

ATTACKS ON CHINESE MINISTER.

His Visit to a Senate Committee Was in Accord with Precedent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Some surprise has been excited here by a number of recent newspaper attacks upon Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister. The Minister visited the Senate Committee on Appropriations last week to give it some information in relation to an amendment which had been proposed to one of the appropriation bills.

Some newspaper writers have asserted that Mr. Wu's action is unprecedented and a flagrant violation of etiquette, and that for smaller offenses diplomats have received their passports.

The fact is that Minister Wu's action is in accord with precedent, and that although what he did has been done often by former Ministers from other countries it has never before been criticised.

ICE AT A CENT A PIECE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Ice will be sold for a cent a block to poor families in the slum districts if a project which has just been started by the Salvation Army succeeds.

During the Summer months, when disease in every form that childhood is heir to generally finds its way into the overcrowded sections of the city, the army proposes to purchase a large quantity of ice and retail it without profit. Lieut. Col. French will raise a fund to defray the cost of the ice.

The army will also give a lake excursion for the mothers and babies of slumdom.

MAN OF MANY WILLS.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Judge A. J. Pruden, who died recently, left at least two wills, and probably more. One document is in the Probate Court's safe, dated 1895. An attorney has another will executed by Pruden later. Relatives are looking about, thinking possibly a few more wills may be disclosed.

Judge Pruden had a queer habit of making a new will nearly every thirty days. The document bearing the latest date he would deposit carefully in the Probate Court and would remove the one preceding it. The aged attorney made so many visits for this purpose to the Probate Court that Squire James waived his usual court fees. Each time he appeared with a new will Pruden would laugh heartily, as though he was playing a good joke on somebody.

The estate is large.

Yale University Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, May 30.—The election of officers of the Yale University Club tonight resulted as follows: President—Julian Day, 1901, New York City; Vice President—Thomas S. Adams, 1901, New York City; Treasurer—G. W. L. Endenberg, 1902, Columbus, Ohio; Secretary—Reginald Claypool Vanderbilt, 1902, New York City; Assistant Secretary—F. M. Eastman, 1902, Boise City, Idaho.

Centre of American Metropolis, is Grand Central Station of the New York Central in Forty-second Street. You can reach it in from half a minute to fifteen minutes from 77 New York hotels, 55 clubs, and 31 theatres.—Adv.

Go to O'Neill's for Sailor Hats. They have the largest and best assortment in New York. Lowest prices. 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.—Adv.

ROBERTS BELIEVED TO BE IN PRETORIA

Boer Forces Abandon City—Krueger Half Way to Coast.

JOHANNESBURG CAPTURED

The War Is Now Regarded as Practically Over.

PRISONERS ARE FREE

Their Release Gives a Full Extra Brigade to Lord Roberts—Great Rush of Pretoria People to Lorenzo Marques.

LONDON, May 31.—Yesterday at noon the British were only about two hours' march from Pretoria, and the Boer military forces had abandoned the city. This intelligence comes from the Reuter agent at the Transvaal capital, and from the Earl of Rosslyn in a dispatch to The Daily Mail. The two messages left Pretoria at about the same time. Lord Rosslyn's telegram was as follows:

"Pretoria, Wednesday, May 30.—11:40 A. M.—Pretoria will be occupied in about two hours, without resistance. The President has gone to Waterval Boven. Burgomaster De Souza is authorized to receive the British. He, with an influential committee of citizens, including Chief Justice Gregorowski, has been appointed to preserve life and property during the interregnum.

"Everything is quiet, but crowds are waiting expectantly in Church Square for the arrival of the British.

"Fearing a possible disturbance and blo

Federals at Gatsrand. But they were beaten back with good results by the Federals under Commandant Louis Botha. The Federals were heavily bombarded all day long, but kept their positions. The British loss is reported to be considerable."

THE BOERS AND PORTUGUESE.

LORENZO MARQUES, May 30.—Goods traffic between here and the Transvaal was officially closed to-day, the reason apparently being the military movements in progress.

A Transvaal Boer commando has arrived at Komati Poort.

All the Portuguese troops have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to the frontier and the Portuguese fleet along the coast has received orders to concentrate here.

LONDON, May 31.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondents think the border trouble between the Transvaal and Portugal may come to a head at any moment. Komati Bridge is strongly defended. Yesterday the Portuguese authorities were preparing for a possible engagement. A mule battery was sent to the frontier.

The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times says:

"It would not be surprising if a large proportion of the rebel Dutch sought temporary refuge on Portuguese territory. Although the authorities here are reticent they are not blind to such a possibility."

It is reported that a special train from Pretoria, with fugitives, was derailed on the Transvaal side of Komati Poort, a number of passengers being killed or injured.

BRITISH TAKE UTRECHT.

LONDON, May 31.—The following dispatch was received by the War Office yesterday from Gen. Buller:

"Newcastle, May 30.—The enemy having formed a laager east of the town, at Dornberg, pressed my right rear annoyingly. On May 27 I directed a force under Hildyard, by Woolsdrift and Utrecht, and another under Lyttleton, by Schangadrift, on Dornberg. These movements have caused the enemy at Dornberg to retire north.

"Hildyard is at Utrecht, and the town has surrendered. Clery is bombarding Laing's Nek.

"The enemy are much disheartened, and were they not in such very strong positions I doubt if they would show fight.

"The railway was opened to Newcastle on May 28."

THE FREE STATE ANNEXATION.

BLOEMFONTEIN, May 28.—Amid salutes and cheers and the singing of "God Save the Queen" the Military Governor, Major Gen. George T. Pretyman, at noon formally proclaimed the annexation of the Free State under the designation of the Orange River Colony. The ceremony was somewhat imposing, and the scene in the market square inspiring. An immense concourse had gathered, and the town was gay with bunting. The balconies and windows surrounding the square were crowded with women, among them Lady Roberts and the Misses Roberts, the Countess of Airlie, and the Ladies Henry Bentinck and Settrington.

The troops were drawn up under command of Gen. Knox. The Governor, accompanied by Gen. Kelly-Kenny and their staffs and escorted by the Welsh Yeomanry, was greeted with a general salute, after which, amid an impressive silence and in a clear voice, heard in every part of the square, Gen. Pretyman read Lord Roberts's proclamation annexing the Orange Free State, conquered by her Majesty's forces, to the Queen's dominions, and proclaiming that the State shall henceforth be known as the Orange River Colony.

Lusty cheers greeted the concluding words of the proclamation, and these were renewed with increasing volume as Lord Acheson unfurled the royal standard and the bands struck up "God Save the Queen," all present joining in singing the national hymn.

The ceremony concluded with cheers for the Queen, Lord Roberts, and the army, and a salute of twenty-one guns.

Not Preparing for War with France.

LONDON, May 30.—The officials of the British War Office deny in unqualified terms the statement cabled to a New York newspaper that the War Office had asked Lord Roberts if he believed he could land 100,000 of his troops in England before Oct. 1, the paper intimating that this was a step toward preparing for "any eventualities arising from the crisis in France." According to the War Office, the New York story is "ridiculous nonsense."

The Maine Again at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, May 29.—The American hospital ship Maine, from Southampton May 3, arrived here to-day.

Commandant Snyman Wounded.

LONDON, May 30.—A dispatch from Mafeking, dated May 25, reports that Gen. Snyman, the Boer commander, has left his force and arrived at his farm with a shrapnel bullet in his foot.

BOSTON GREETS THE BOERS.

Enthusiastic Reception to the Envoys by Cheering Crowds.

BOSTON, May 30.—The Boer envoys arrived from New York this afternoon, and the greeting extended to them must have warmed their hearts, for their appearance on the train at the station was the signal for tremendous cheering and an enthusiastic demonstration by the thousands who had assembled there. The envoys were escorted by members of the joint commission of the City Government, who had met them at Providence. Taking carriages, all were driven directly to Boston Common, the streets through which they passed being lined with cheering crowds.

The carriages were driven to the foot of Soldiers' Hill, the party alighted and proceeded to the Soldiers' Monument, where Mr. Fischer, on behalf of the envoys, placed a handsome wreath upon the base of the shaft, accompanying the action by a brief speech. The wreath bore the following inscription:

"A tribute from the Boers of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State to the soldiers and sailors of Boston who fought to maintain the Republic and keep the Union whole. May 30, 1900."

At the hotel speeches were made by the envoys amid the waving of flags and hearty cheering of the crowds which blocked the streets.

"I am here as a representative of a people who are fighting for their liberty. We bring to you a message from a suffering people, and your reply will fill their hearts with gladness, for they will know that the people of Boston sympathize with them."

Mr. Fischer, who followed, said: "It would have been strange had we not been received as we have been by you, and we are deeply grateful. You represent the greatest Republic that the world has, and, as a people, stand for all that liberty and freedom typify. We were told that you were cold and unsympathetic. I knew it was untrue. We are here in the interest of a good cause and your kindly expressions have moved us. We, as a people, will do the best we can to prove to you that we deserve your sympathy and interest."

Mr. Wolmarans, who cannot speak English, spoke through Mr. Fischer, as interpreter. He said the Boers were making the pluckiest fight ever known in ancient or modern warfare, and he regretted the fact that he could not speak the English language, but he desired to say a few words, expressing the thoughts of a people who were laying down their lives for their liberty. The feeling, said he, is no longer one of mourning but of gladness.

The envoys then met the various members of the City Committees, had dinner, and in the evening attended a concert.

SAYS BOERS WILL NOT GIVE UP.

Mr. Fischer Declares They Will Go to the Mountains and Fight On.

BOSTON, May 30.—"Even if the whole country is taken and the leaders imprisoned, the war will cease only for a time and it will be renewed again and again if need be, until we get our liberty," was the dramatic utterance of Mr. Fischer, one of the Boer envoys, who arrived in this city to-day, when he was shown the bulletin from London announcing the impending surrender of Pretoria.

Mr. Fischer declared that, at the time of the departure from Pretoria, three months ago, there were two plans of action which had been determined upon, in the event of the approach of the British to Pretoria. One was to concentrate all the Boer forces inside the city and leave the rest of the country open to the British until the fall of the city. The other was to evacuate Pretoria, after a slight show of resistance, to enable supplies to be collected and then the army was to scatter into the mountains and enter upon a guerrilla warfare which would last until the last man was killed.

Mr. Fischer acknowledged that if President Krüger should tell the men of his army to lay down their arms and surrender in a body, they would do it, but he claimed that this would never be done by the President.

When asked as to their plans in the event of the surrender of the republic and the capture of President Krüger, Mr. Wessels and Mr. Fischer both agreed that they would keep on with their work in this country until they were officially recalled.

INCENDIARY CHURCH FIRES.

Several Religious Edifices Lately Burned in Chicago—May Be a Fanatic's Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Another south side church was destroyed last night by fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin. This time it was the Bethesda Baptist Church. The building was a frame structure, and the fire started in the organ loft, as was the case in the other instances where houses of worship were burned. The loss is $10,000, and falls heavily upon the congregation, which is made up of colored people, and is in debt on the church building.

The other churches destroyed by fires believed to have been incendiary were the Trinity Methodist, Second Presbyterian, and St. John's Reformed Episcopal.

The police are inclined to think the incendiary is a fanatic.

CAPTIVE BALLOON ESCAPES.

Contains One Coney Island Pleasure Seeker, Who Saves Himself by Throwing Out Grappling Hook.

When Benjamin Bowen left his home in East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street yesterday for a pleasure excursion to Coney Island he had no idea that he would be the hero of an exciting episode which stirred the blood of the holiday seekers as well as that of the amusement purveyors on the Bowery of Coney Island just about sunset last night.

There is a captive balloon on the island not far from the place where, in warmer weather, perspiring mankind delights in shooting the chutes. Mr. Bowen watched the balloon rise and descend several times before the loud-mouthed puller-in succeeded in persuading him that he would have paid his ten cents increased car fare to the Rapid Transit Company in vain if he did not take this chance to rise above the earth and to take a look at the surrounding land and sea in a balloon, safely anchored and tied to solid ground.

Mr. Bowen, having been persuaded to part with one quarter for the sake of this new experience, entered the car of the balloon and soon felt himself gradually lifted skyward. But he was to get more than he had bargained for. When the balloon had reached a height of some 100 feet, it was caught by the gale and tossed about most unpleasantly. The wind tugged and pulled at the anchor rope with a most unnecessary fury for a few minutes and then, suddenly, there was an explosion as if a gun had been fired off. With a sudden bound the balloon rose high in the air and swirled off majestically toward the northeast. The rope had parted and had left Mr. Bowen alone and helpless, 200 feet above the ground, with the pleasant prospect of being blown out to sea and being made food for the fishes.

However, he kept cool and looked about for some means of stopping this undesirable extension of his stay by the sad sea waves. He found a grappling iron and a rope in the car, and these he threw out in the hope that they would catch somewhere. Fortunately for him a big tree stood in the way, and the balloon, descending slightly, came just near enough the earth to enable the grappling hooks to catch in the branches.

The owner of the balloon and his men, who had been running after their escaping property, came on the scene a few minutes later and managed to make Bowen understand that by the pulling of a rope the gas could be made to escape and the balloon to descend. When Bowen stepped out of the car at the corner of Neptune Avenue and Third Street he looked white and somewhat scared, but beyond this he was not injured. The balloon had taken him about three-quarters of a mile on this involuntary excursion. The balloon is 74 by 45 feet in size.

SAILORS IN PITCHED BATTLE.

Crew of American Yacht Theresa Defeat Honduras Troops Sent to Arrest the Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—News reached here to-night of a pitched battle between the crew of the American yacht Theresa, owned by a yachtsman of New York City, and a number of soldiers of Spanish Honduras. The battle was the result of an effort of the Honduras troops to arrest the Captain of the Theresa, who, it is said, escaped from the Government prison at Truxillo, Spanish Honduras, after having been incarcerated there for several days for the alleged stealing of a quantity of gold dust.

The troops were under the command of Sergt. Ricardo, and were transported to the Island of Utilla, where the Theresa and its Captain were. The Government had been informed of the whereabouts of the Captain and made expensive preparations to arrest him. The Tidal Wave, a launch belonging to Darrel Morgan, a merchant of Truxillo, was pressed into service to carry the troops to Utilla.

Upon the arrival of the soldiers the Captain of the Theresa was commanded to surrender, but, instead, he got his crew together and offered stubborn resistance. A hot fight was waged for several hours, the Honduras troops being defeated. Two men were killed and four wounded, the latter including Allen Jackson, Captain of the Tidal Wave, who was wounded in the arm.

Capt. Jackson was dispatched back to Truxillo for reinforcements, but before they arrived the Theresa and her Captain had escaped.

In Manning's Yacht Register for 1900 the owner of the Theresa is given as Gustavus Sidenberg. He is a broker at 8 Broad Street and lives at 48 West Fifty-sixth Street.

INSURANCE SUIT OVER $10.

The Travelers' Fight Stamp Decision of New Orleans Court.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 30.—Attorney Bomar of Fort Worth, Texas, representing the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, is here to fight in the Federal Court of Appeals one of the most unique cases on record and at the same time probably a case in which the smallest amount of money is involved of any ever taken into the higher courts of the United States. The history of the case follows:

A Fort Worth insurance agent wrote an accident policy for a negro named William Smith for $150. He attached the revenue stamp to the application and not to the policy itself. Some one discovered it, and the Federal Grand Jury for that district took up the matter. It was held that the revenue stamp should have been attached to the policy, a true bill was found against the agent, and the court fined him $10.

That case has been appealed. It now comes to the United States Court of Appeals sitting in this city, and the Travelers' Insurance Company has ordered the attorneys in the case to carry it to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

While only $10 is at stake the company claims that a principle of great importance is involved. Attorney Bomar believes he will win the suit in the Court of Appeals, and that the New Orleans proceedings will end the case.

BITTEN BY COPPERHEAD SNAKE.

William Clover Adopts Heroic Remedy and Is Out of Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., May 30.—While gathering herbs in a swamp near Irvington this morning William Clover was bitten by a large copperhead snake. Clover was pulling up a plant and stuck his hand into the earth, when he felt a severe pain, and on drawing his hand away found the snake fastened to his finger, its fangs holding fast in the flesh.

Clover cut out the flesh around the wound with a knife and sucked the blood, but as the hand and arm began to swell, went to Newark as quickly as possible and had his injury attended by Dr. B. A. Robinson. After a few hours the swelling subsided, and no serious results are expected.

MR. HILL TO VETERANS

Ex-Governor's Address at the Memorial Day Exercises.

Refutes Tillman's Utterances on the South's Attitude—Plea for All Struggling for Freedom.

An audience numbering fully 2,000 persons, a large proportion of whom were women, gathered in the Metropolitan Opera House last night to take part in the memorial exercises given under the auspices of the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army posts of New York County. United States Senator Depew presided, and the oration was delivered by ex-Senator David B. Hill.

Among the party on the stage back of and around the presiding officer were ex-Mayor William L. Strong, District Attorney Gardiner, Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, Col. Michael V. Sheridan, Col. J. W. Clous, the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, Col. Joseph A. Goulden, and Councilman George B. Christman.

Senator Depew, in accepting the Chairmanship of the meeting, made a brief address, in which he instanced the difference in the meaning of Memorial Day, 1865, and 1900. The generation which had mourned the loss of loved ones in the war of the rebellion, he said, had ceased to weep, while its grandchildren observe the day as one commemorating an event that had given them a united country.

MR. DEPEW'S WORDS.

"Evidences of the union that resulted from that conflict," Mr. Depew said, "are not wanting. As I came from Washington to-day I saw the flag of the Union flying in every hamlet, in every farming settlement, through which, as a member of a New York regiment, I marched in the dark days of the rebellion. In nearly every town I could see from the car window the veterans of the South in their gray uniforms and the veterans of the North in their blue, marching side by side behind the same flag, to deck with flowers the graves of their fallen comrades.

"For thirty-five years Decoration Day has meant a day on which we, the survivors of that war and our descendants, should remember the men who died for our country. Now it means more. It means that we remember in the same way the men who fell at Santiago and in the distant Philippines It means that our flag no longer rests solely on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of this continent. In the Caribbean Sea, it means freedom to persecuted Cuba; it means the rescue and regeneration of Porto Rico; it means the delivery of the Philippines from the yoke that galled, and it holds out a promise to the millions of people who inhabit those distant isles, that after they are pacified the blessings of free institutions and self-government will be extended to them.

Ex-Senator Hill devoted a large part of his address to a reply to the speech made in the Senate by Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, in which the latter made the statement that 95 per cent. of the people of the South do not abide by the decision of the war of the rebellion. He controverted this statement by declaring that it was not sustained by the experience of the Nation during the war with Spain, when thousands of Southerners rallied to the defense of the flag. Mr. Tillman, he said, had misrepresented the temper and sentiments of the people of the South, who have attested fully as well as have those of Northern birth that they are satisfied with the result of the civil war.

THE NATION'S MISSION.

In conclusion, Mr. Hill said:

"It may safely be asserted that the mission of this Nation has not been fulfilled—it has not ended—it has only fairly commenced. The beacon light of liberty has been lit by us and placed upon an eminence on this Western Continent where all the world can view it, and must not be extinguished until the right of a free people to govern themselves has been everywhere recognized.

"That our Republic has come to stay cannot now be seriously doubted. The establishment among us of any other political system than a representative one is utterly impossible. As has been well said, 'the principle of free governments adheres to the American soil. It is bedded in it; immovable as its mountains.'

"It is needless to say that the influence of this Government, so far as the same can consistently be exercised, should be exerted in behalf of the spread of republican institutions and against the encroachments and aggressions of plutocratic or monarchical rule.

"Public officials may feel restrained by the rules of international law or the usages of diplomacy from expressions of friendly interest with a brave people struggling to be free, but no such considerations nor even a governmental alliance, express or implied, can control the people of this country, whose sympathies are their own, and they have a right to bestow them where they please.

FOES OF OPPRESSION.

"We interfered in Cuba against the iniquitous and iron rule of Spain, and rightfully so—not merely because we remembered the Maine, but upon the broad ground of humanity and civilization; because we remembered the eternal principles of the Declaration of Independence; because we remembered what our forefathers had suffered from royal armies and from the imposition of unjust taxation without representation; and, in brief, because we are instinctively and inherently opposed to oppression wherever it exists, whether near our own doors or in any quarter of the globe.

"We cannot abdicate our position as the foremost Republic of the world, to which the oppressed of every clime have become accustomed to look for guidance, for example, and for sympathy.

"Our duty toward struggling peoples—struggling for the establishment or the maintenance of representative governments, as against the pretensions and usurpations of royal establishments, has been well stated in a speech by one of America's eminent statesmen as early as 1823, in advocacy of the recognition of Grecian independence, when he said: 'What part it becomes this country to take on a question of this sort, so far as it is called upon to take any part, cannot be doubtful. Our side of this question is settled for us, even without our own volition. Our history, our situation, our character, necessarily decide our position and our course, before we have even time to ask whether we have an option. Our place is on the side of free institutions.'"

A number of male and female vocalists and the band of the Sixty-ninth Regiment furnished the musical part of the exercises.

RAID AT CONEY ISLAND.

Twenty-five Persons of Alleged Criminal Record Captured by Police.

The Coney Island Bowery and the sidewalks leading into it were raided by Capt. Humphreys and Detectives Harrington, Raleigh, and Murphy of the Central Office of Brooklyn last night. Twenty-five persons of alleged criminal records were arrested as a result of the raid, among them being five men well known to the police all over the country, and whose pictures appear in Rogues' Galleries. They were "Tim" Shanahan, John Holey, Thomas Kins, alias the "Chicago Kid"; David Levy, and George Graham. When searched seven gold and silver watches and a great number of pawn tickets for all sorts of jewelry were found in their possession. Levy had $200 in small bills.

The men were arrested as suspicious characters and will be arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court in Brooklyn this morning.

Rescues at Burning Tenement.

During a fire in the six-story tenement at 45 Delancey Street late last night, several rescues were made by Detectives Isidore Rosenberg and Frank Buesser of Chief Devery's staff, Isidore Stein of 129 East Fourth Street, David Levy of 13 Delancey Street, and Jacob Westman of 148 Forsythe Street. The tenants became panic stricken, some of them going to the roof. Detective Buesser, during the progress of the fire, took from the third floor Mrs. Bielbaum, thirty-six years old, and her four-year-old son, Heiny. Detective Rosenberg assisted in rescuing Harry Sakulsky, forty-six years old; Mrs. Goldie, forty-three years, and her two children, eight and three years old, respectively. They were taken to the rear fire-escape, and Stein, Levy, and Westman took them to the street. Samuel Ditzer, forty-three years old, while crossing the roof of the house to No. 43, slipped, breaking his knee cap.

MEMORIAL DAY IN THE GREATER CITY

Continued from Page 1.

view, and such hisses as were given were drowned. The Sixty-ninth, led by Col. Duffy and Lieut. Col. P. Bradlee Strong, the son of Col. Strong, received an ovation and the crowd fairly outdid itself in enthusiastic welcome when the Seventy-first, containing many veterans of the Spanish war, marched by.

The veterans of the Spanish war, Roosevelt Command No. 10, received a welcome that was second only to that received by the veterans of the civil war. The young fighters were attired in their service uniforms of khaki and made a fine showing. The Governor showed special interest in them. In their midst was a floral float showing a Spanish block house composed of flowers.

TRIBUTE OF A VETERAN.

Alexander Hamilton Post, escorting Grand Marshal Gen. Edwin T. Greenfield, was the first of the Grand Army posts to appear, and the crowd that had been cheering the smart-looking militiamen turned to the veterans with a new and different enthusiasm and interest. The first company had just come abreast of the reviewing stand when an old man marched out of the line, and, doffing his slouch hat to the Governor, handed him an enormous bouquet of field flowers. The Governor received the tribute, and the veteran was repaid by the salute and hearty handshake bestowed upon him. The crowd broke into tumultuous applause, which was drowned by the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" as the band heading Naval Post No. 516 went by. With them on a car was a miniature frigate, with portholes open and bristling with diminutive guns. Just as the float passed the stand two jackies yanked the lanyards and the guns boomed forth a snappy little broadside.

John A. Dix Post No. 135 carried the original flag which floated from the flagstaff of the United States revenue cutter Robert McClellan at New Orleans, and which caused the world-famous dispatch on Jan. 29, 1861, by Secretary John A. Dix, "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot." The faded symbol with a field bearing an eagle surrounded by thirteen stars received a tremendous ovation.

The "daughters of the regiment," a company of young women in white, and an occasional zouave uniform, were warmly received, as was the detachment of boys from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum headed by the asylum band, which countermarched before the Governor with the mien of veterans. The fine marching of the cadet corps and the Irish Volunteers also evoked much applause.

CELEBRATION IN BROOKLYN.

Men who fought in the trenches of Gettysburg and swept down through Georgia to the sea with Sherman, marched in line yesterday in Brooklyn with sons who faced Spanish bullets at Santiago, in Porto Rico, and the far-away Philippines. A quarter of a million people lined the streets through which the procession passed, and the display of flags made the line of march a blaze of color. Fifty-seven organizations took part in the parade, which was reviewed at the Union League Clubhouse, on Grant Square, by Rear Admiral John W. Philip, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who commanded the Texas in the battle of Santiago, and Gen. James McLeer, commander of the Second Brigade, N. G., N. Y.

While the paraders were mustering about the fountain at Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street and preparing for the start, an informal reception was tendered by the officials of the Hanover Club to Rear Admiral Philip, his aides, Capts. Henry W. Lyon and Clifford H. West, and other officers. At the close of the reception, Admiral Philip went to the reviewing stand at Grant Square.

The parade started at 10:20 o'clock. The column moved along Bedford Avenue to Lafayette, through Lafayette to Classon Avenue, to Gates Avenue, to Grand Avenue, to St. Mark's Avenue, to Grant Square.

A battalion of the Fifth United States Artillery from Fort Hamilton headed the line, followed by a detachment of the United States Marine Corps, with bluejackets from the navy yard. Following the regulars come the National Guard organizations of Brooklyn, the Fourteenth, Forty-seventh, Thirteenth, and Twenty-third Regiments, Troop C and the Third Battery, the Second Signal Corps and the Second Battalion of the Naval Militia.

THE GRAND ARMY COLUMN.

The Grand Army column was made up of twenty-one posts.

The Spanish War Veterans, in command of Col. W. H. Hubbell, followed the Grand Army organizations in line. A division made up of 650 letter carriers from the Brooklyn Post Office made a fine showing. The Sons of Veterans organizations composed the division following, and the rear of the line was taken up by companies of cadets from local orphan asylums and churches. The boys paraded in fine style and their marching formed one of the most interesting features of the parade.

At the conclusion of the parade the various Grand Army posts and War Veterans' associations went to the cemeteries where the soldier dead are buried and held exercises over the graves.

Interesting exercises were also held at Cypress Hills, Greenwood, and Evergreen Cemeteries.

Up in the Bronx the veterans had a celebration of their own, and their parade was the most successful that has been held in the borough. Prominent in the line were the Judson Post, the Veteran Zouaves, the Vanderbilt Post, and the Relief Corps. A feature of the procession was the presence of the St. Ann's Guards, under the command of Col. William H. Frost, the Cadets of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, the Mott Haven Cadets, and the children of the public schools.

The parade was reviewed from a stand that had been erected in front of the North Side Board of Trade Building, at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Willis Avenue. In the reviewing party were President of the Borough Louis Haffen, Gen. George Chappell, Chaplain S. B. Hetherington, Commissioner James L. Wells, J. B. Roper, Past Commander of Judson Kilpatrick Post, and Deputy Commissioners Liebertz and Moloney.

After the parade a collation was served in Ebling's Casino, where a memorial service was held. The St. Ann's Guards entertained the St. Paul's Cadets at lunch on the grounds of St. Ann's Church, and afterward gave an exhibition drill which was reviewed by the Rev. Dr. Clark, J. Homer Hildreth, and Col. Frost.

AT THE TOMB OF GRANT.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's Tribute to the Veterans—China Honors the Memory of the Dead.

One of the most notable ceremonies of Memorial Day was that held by the members of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, at the tomb of the great commander whose name they bear. An elaborate programme was carried out and a large assemblage listened to an oration by Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, who is an associate member of the post, and whose name, fifteen years ago, was the first to be put on the roll of associate members.

A large stand had been erected on the easterly side of the tomb, and here the members of the post and their friends gathered. The guests, mainly from Brooklyn, where the post has its headquarters, arrived in a special boat from South Ferry at 2 o'clock.

Promptly at 2:30 o'clock the battleship Texas, which had been ordered to a position in the Hudson opposite the tomb by Secretary Long, and which was under the command of Rear Admiral Farquhar, gave a National salute of twenty-one guns, the veterans and guests on the grand stand rising and remaining reverently uncovered while the guns boomed forth in honor of the dead.

SPEAKS FOR THE GRAND ARMY.

As the last echoes of the salute died out across the Riverside hills the audience broke forth into the strains of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," after which Commander John L. Baker read the ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic:

"Comrades, the duty of to-day is of impressive significance. We meet to honor our dead, and to deepen our reverence for their worth; to strengthen among ourselves the bond of fraternity by recalling the memory of experiences common to us all; to encourage a more generous charity for our comrades who are sick or in distress, and for the destitute wards of the Grand Army; to renew our pledges of loyalty to our country and our flag, and to emphasize in the minds and hearts of all who may unite with us the privilege and duty of patriotism.

"It is expected that throughout our services each one will manifest the most courteous and reverent decorum. Let our soldierly deportment be such that we may worthily honor the grave we decorate, the memories we cherish, the flag we salute, and the Grand Army to which we belong."

After a prayer by Chaplain A. Stewart Walsh and the reading of President Lincoln's address at Gettysburg, Noah Tebbetts, Chairman of the Memorial Day Committee, introduced Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who was warmly received, and whose address, portions of which follow, was frequently interrupted by hearty applause.

MR. WOODRUFF'S ADDRESS.

"Comrades," said the speaker, "what memories are yours! And yet you have lived to witness the full fruition of your costly sacrifices. The whole world now knows the value of your patriotic services, as you marched to final victory under the great commander whose soul took its flight in perfect peace, leaving its earthly temple to be enshrined by a reunited Nation to which he gave the inspired and inspiring benediction, engraven here above the portals of his tomb, 'Let us have peace.' All applaud your just fame; all honor you. The Republic treasures as the brightest and proudest page in its history the record you made, as you toiled on Southern soil, under the guidance of God, for the emancipation of the black slave from degrading servitude and also for the liberation of the white master from an equally degrading mastery over his fellow-men.

"The civil war, with all its horrors and all its unprecedented loss of life and property, aroused the American Nation to a realization of its greatness, with the result that it is to-day the verdict of mankind that the United States has advanced more rapidly during he past thirty years than had its strength not been tested by the mighty struggle. After a period of peace, lasting for a third of a century, the cry of the oppressed again opened the hearts, the purse strings, aye, and the guns of a liberty-loving and liberty-demanding people. As in '65 so in '98, the emancipation of an oppressed people was accomplished. Even greater are the benefits accruing from the war just brought to a glorious termination than from the civil war, which first awakened our people to a sense of their mighty power, for the breach between the North and the South created by the animosities of '61 has been completely healed by the conditions of '98, and the hostility between this country and England growing out of the latter's sympathy with the South in the civil war has given place to amity between the great English-speaking nations of the earth.

"Though the artillery of Time is still further decimating the ranks of the grand army Lincoln loved and Grant led—though the Boys in Blue now wear the gray of life's Winter, echoed from the long years of a cherished past, comes again clear and distinct the music of the dear refrain, 'We are coming, Father Abraham.' Coming, yes coming. If not with the boyish, lusty step of long ago, still with the same love of country burning in the old hearts that made possible a Nation united, glorious, immortal in the annals of time. Many of the heroes are dead, they are at rest, they sleep in the land they made free, under the stately pines, the sad hemlocks, the tearful willows, and the embracing vines; they sleep beneath the shadow of the clouds, careless alike of the sunlight or the storm, each in a windowless palace of rest. Earth may run red with other wars—they are at peace. In the midst of battle, in the roar of conflict, they found the serenity of death. The advance guard—a noble phalanx, already more than three hundred thousand strong, are now with Grant and Lincoln, sleeping forever under the flag they fought and died for, under the color they loved, the blue of the Union sky!"

TRIBUTES WITHIN THE TOMB.

Within the tomb the great sarcophagus was buried under a wealth of bloom, silent tributes to the great commander who sleeps there his last sleep. At the head of the bier was a large wreath of lilies and roses sent by President McKinley. The Loyal Legion sent a pillow of flowers, R. Miller of Philadelphia a wreath of roses, Grant Post a large floral piece showing the Stars and Stripes outlined on a bed of oak leaves, the Army of the Potomac a wreath of violets, the National Society of New England Women a wreath of oak leaves, George G. Meade Post of Philadelphia a pillow of flowers, and the Chinese Minister at Washington an immense floral emblem bearing the inscription: "China's tribute to Gen. Grant." More than 25,000 people visited the tomb during the day.

MANHATTAN HOSPITAL'S FETES.

Women and Men on Ward's Island—Carnival of Sports.

The patients and employes of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane held a carnival of sports yesterday on the grounds of the hospital at Ward's Island.

After the conclusion of a messenger boys' sack race, which was won by Robert, the events of the women's games in the morning began in earnest with a basketball contest between the "chronics" from Verplanck Building, who were dressed in brown and captained by Miss King, and the "acutes" from the branch buildings, who speared in blue under the leadership of Miss Maher.

Over eight hundred patients, seated on two sides of the lawn, watched the games with intense interest. Five parrots in their cages were also in the audience. The parrots were as quiet and as circumspect as any one else, and the biggest parrot of the lot was treated to lemonade when the refreshments went around. The games were refereed by Dr. Archibald Campbell.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Robert H. McCormick, Jr., Chicago; Frank de Hass Robinson, Cleveland; Sir W. C. Van Horne, Montreal; Garrett B. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.; A. W. Stockton, Faribault, Minn., and Barclay H. Warburton, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Judge Eugene Cary, Chicago; the Rev. E. D. Tibbitts, Hoosick; W. D. Gage, New Mexico; R. C. Paul, Minneapolis, and A. W. Scott, San Francisco.

CAMBRIDGE—A. B. MacFarlane, Montreal.

GRAND—John L. McCagne, Omaha, and L. Montgomery, Albany.

IMPERIAL—F. G. Gordon, Franklin, Tenn.; G. A. Elder, Duluth, and F. W. Humes, Montana.

GILSEY—Walter Butler, St. Paul, and John M. Egan, Savannah.

STURTEVANT—Harry A. Allan, Cincinnati.

VICTORIA—A. C. Eddy, Bloomington, Ill.

MANHATTAN—Gen. Chaffee and Lieut. R. R. Harper, United States Army, and George A. Packard, Denver.

MURRAY HILL—Col. C. H. Alden, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Army, Washington; Lieut. Col. Charles Adams, Assistant Surgeon General; Brig. Gen. A. J. Stone, Surgeon General of the National Guard of Minnesota; Brig. Gen. J. F. Calef, Surgeon General of the Connecticut National Guard; Brig. Gen. R. M. Blood, Surgeon General of the Massachusetts National Guard, and Assistant Surgeon General F. L. Pleadwell, Washington.

PLAZA—S. A. Wolverton, Hamilton, Ontario.

NETHERLAND—George P. Long, Boston.

ALBEMARLE—Henry Childs, Jr., Pittsburg, and J. E. Hargreaves, Kendall, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. C. Howell, Knoxville, and J. H. Deickinson, San Francisco.

ASTOR—W. P. Norcross, Beatrice, Neb., and George B. Palmer, Minneapolis.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; R. G. Powers, books; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Albert.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; A. J. Houghton, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Frear, William M., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Frear, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Saratoga Dry Goods Company, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; C. H. Lewis, notions, furnishing goods, cloaks, and laces; Hoffman House.

Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; F. L. Auker, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Blough Manufacturing Company, Harrisburg, Penn.; B. F. Blough, jeans; W. Blough, jeans; Broadway Central Hotel.

Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Check, furnishing goods; W. M. Miller, linens, white goods, and notions, 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; H. F. Hayne, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Harris, McWhirter & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. J. Harris, notions, millinery, and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, wrappers; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; D. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; M. T. Waldman, dry goods; L. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Fahy, Schants & Bullock Company, Rochester, N. Y.; M. B. Schants, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coons, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. A. Lowe, woolens; 377 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Meerbaum, Miss, Chicago, Ill.; ribbons; Holland House.

Crook, Record & Co., Paris, Texas; J. D. Crook, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheimer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Blass, Gus, & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; G. Blass, notions, clothing, and furnishing goods; 64 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Anbuchon, gloves; 57 White Street; Hotel Cadillac.

MR. HAZEL AND THE BAR.

Association to Take Action on His Nomination as United States Court Judge.

A special meeting of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York will be held at the association's quarters, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, this evening to take action on the nomination of John R. Hazel for Judge of the United States Circuit Court in the new Western District of this State. It was said last night that the meeting would probably be an exciting one, as Mr. Hazel, it is understood, has some friends among the members of the association who are sure to oppose any action against him.

It was stated last night that the report of the Committee on Judicial Nominations, to whom the Hazel case was referred, was not ready. John De Witt Warner, a member of the committee, informed a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that nothing as to the nature of the report would be made public until after to-night's meeting. "We decided to keep all our proceedings secret," said Mr. Warner, "and I cannot discuss the matter in any shape or form."

Mr. Warner would not say who had charge of the preparation of the report, or if there was any probability of more than one report being presented. It was stated at the clubhouse that no meeting of the committees or of any sub-committee had been held during the afternoon or evening.

The meeting of the committee on Tuesday night did not adjourn until 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Arguments for and against the confirmation by the United States Senate of Mr. Hazel's nomination were heard. The members of the Buffalo delegation, who came on to urge that the Association of the Bar take a stand in opposition to the confirmation were listened to. They declined to discuss the matter after leaving the committee room and went to the Hotel Manhattan, where they remained for a few hours and then took the Empire State Express for home.

It was rumored last night that the committee might recommend that a delegation from the association be sent to Washington and enter a protest against the confirmation of Mr. Hazel. This, however, could not be confirmed. The principal argument against Mr. Hazel before the committee was that he did not have sufficient experience to make a competent Judge.

MATTHEWS ON HAZEL.

Editor of The Buffalo Express Replies to Depew's Statements.

BUFFALO, May 30.—George E. Matthews, editor of The Buffalo Express and leader of the opposition to the appointment of John R. Hazel as Federal Judge for Western New York, will reply to Senator Depew's statement in regard to the appointment by a signed editorial in his paper to-morrow, which is in part as follows:

"Senator Depew, in an interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES, tells very frankly the circumstances which led to his completion of the indorsement of what is designated by some papers as the 'Now Notorious Hazel Appointment.' The only statement that needs to be added to Senator Depew's lucid explanation of the trans

TO DR. M'GLYNN'S MEMORY

Service at His Grave Marked by Attacks on Monopoly.

Dr. Burtsell Declares He Was a Hero Among Men—John McMackin Criticises the Church.

The service at the grave of Father McGlynn was marked by bitter denunciations of those in the Catholic Church who had disciplined the priest for his theories as to economic questions. At least 3,000 persons were in the vicinity of the grave, and as the Rev. Dr. R. L. Burtsell and others declared that Dr. McGlynn had been a martyr to the principles he advocated, the people forgot the solemnity of the occasion and cheered.

The grave and the monument at the head were both completely covered with flowers. The offerings were made up of hundreds of small contributions brought by those who loved Dr. McGlynn. The first to place flowers on the grave was Catherine Leahey, who was housekeeper for the priest. She was at Calvary Cemetery at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and placed the flowers on the grave with her own hands. Others came in rapid succession.

Just before the services began the Rev. Thomas R. Ducey of St. Leo's Church appeared. He carried a large box of flowers and as he was assisted inside of the inclosure, a number of the people cried, "God bless Father Ducey." The priest, opening the box, began to strew the flowers over the grave.

The regular services were conducted by the Father McGlynn Memorial Association, of which Sylvester Malone is the President. The Rev. Dr. R. L. Burtsell, who was an intimate friend of Dr. McGlynn, presided. The hymn "Holy God, We Praise Thy Name," was first sung, then Dr. Burtsell addressed those who were present. In part, he said:

"The man who was taken from us did most prodigious work in his lifetime, but it is not yet complete. We are to-day throughout the whole country recognizing the heroes and placing wreaths of glory on their graves. The one who lies here is also one of those who should be honored. He did his duty as a chaplain in the army, and later he was interested in the freedom of mankind as well as of the poor slave in the South. His life was always taken up with that which was of a benefit to mankind.

"His thoughts were always for those who were suffering. Yet there was in his own heart a feeling of suffering. He made a sacrifice of everything dearest to him for his principles. If ever a priest was full of the love of God it was Dr. McGlynn. He was sent by the Father to look after the down-trodden and distressed. He helped and encouraged all. He was willing to sacrifice all that was dearest to him for his principles.

"One of the greatest heroes we have ever had in our midst was the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn.

The hymn, "Jesus, Saviour of My Soul," was then sung, and John McMackin, State Commissioner of Labor Statistics, followed in what was considered a remarkable address, considering that it was made within the bounds of a Catholic cemetery and that seven priests were on the platform with him. Among other things he said:

"We are here to-day that we may gather some of the experiences of the suffering and fight which ended at this grave of Father McGlynn. To him the ending was a happy one. It was a noble ending. Mankind gets a great lesson from this life and death. While he sleeps in these consecrated grounds others who followed him in his teachings were denied the right to be buried here in the plots purchased by their own money.

"Father McGlynn understood and taught us that if justice was done to man there would be no use for canting hypocrites. He called attention the world over that men were not suffering from a lack of religion, but that the men high up were neglecting to practice Christianity.

"In 1887 there was an outrage done to him in this diocese. They tried to starve him into submission. The Church was being used not so much to strike down Dr. McGlynn, but to strike down the poor. In the end they made recompense to the man who now lies here.

"We have lost none of the spirit that Dr. McGlynn gave us. No matter what churchmen may say, we are ready to vindicate our manhood. [Cheers.]

"We in 1886 were sure of the principles laid down by Dr. McGlynn, and even after his trial, the next year, we stood by them. We have since seen business monopolized by the few. We have lived to this day to learn that they not only monopolize the earth, but also the waters under the earth."

Cries of "The Ice Trust! the Ice Trust!" came from all sides of the grave.

Continuing after the interruption, Mr. McMackin said:

"Those are the men who have been using the Church to plunder the earth—robbers, as they are.

"The policy of those in power in the Church is to traduce the poor. We hear entirely too much of what our religious communities do for charity. What people want is not charity, but that those in authority stop the causes which lead to the necessity for charity."

The Rev. Daniel Burke followed Mr. McMackin with a speech, in which he declared that Dr. McGlynn was "one of the noblest and most unselfish among men."

The Rev. Dr. Burtsell then asked the assemblage to sing "To Jesus' Heart, All Burning," a hymn frequently sung in St. Stephen's Church when Dr. McGlynn was in charge of that parish. Members of his old choir led in the singing.

The Rev. Thomas McLoughlin then read the burial offices, and, as a close to the service, the favorite hymn of Dr. McGlynn, "Nearer, My God, To Thee," was sung.

After the services at Dr. McGlynn's grave the committee from the Memorial Association, including Mr. Malone, George Smith, Thomas McMahon, and John H. Beaklin, decorated the grave of John R. Feeney, who was made President of Dr. McGlynn's parish after he was removed from it. Mr. Feeney stood by Dr. McGlynn all through his trouble in the diocese.

When the crowd had left the grave of Dr. McGlynn another ceremony took place there. A detail from the Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment gathered at the grave and paid soldiers' honors to the dead priest.

CROWDS AT CONEY ISLAND.

Both Five and Ten Cent Surface Cars Well Patronized.

What the Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society and other reformers have failed to do for Coney Island in elevating it socially and improving its moral tone, the new ten-cent fare on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the officials of that company believe, will accomplish. As the rapid transit people see it, the ten-cent fare is bound to work a complete change in affairs at the island.

"The ten-cent fare," said Vice President Williams of the company last night, "will be a big thing for Coney Island. It will attract a much better class of people to the place, and things will improve there. There never was a better-looking crowd going to the island than that which traveled over our lines to-day."

Yesterday was the first day that the double fare system was subjected to a real test. The crowd that went down to the island was by far the largest of the season. So far as appearances went, the cars of the Rapid Transit Company were as well patronized as ever. The Coney Island and Brooklyn Company, which is maintaining the five-cent fare to the island, had every available car in operation and appeared to be carrying to the island about all the passengers it could accommodate.

A story was afloat yesterday which caused the conductors on the Coney Island cars of the Rapid Transit Company some trouble during the day. It was to the effect that the conductors had been instructed to collect the extra fare if possible, but to have no words with any passenger who might refuse to pay it. A number of passengers who had heard of these reported instructions to the conductors are said to have attempted to take advantage of them by declining to pay the extra fare. Vice President Williams said last night, however, that the conductors had no trouble in collecting the extra fare.

General Manager J. C. Brackenridge denied that the conductors had been instructed not to attempt to collect the extra fare if a passenger refused to pay it.

It is estimated that there were nearly 100,000 people at Coney Island during the day. All the places of amusement did a large business, with the exception of the bathing pavilions. The Brighton Beach Hotel was formally opened, and there was a large crowd of Tammany Hall politicians present. An extra detail of 100 policemen had been sent to assist Capt. Hardy to maintain order.

CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL DAY.

The Exercises in the Baron de Hirsch English Schools.

Nearly 500 little Roumanian and Russian children, scarcely any of them more than ten years of age, took part in the Memorial Day exercises of the Baron de Hirsch English schools yesterday morning, in the building of the Educational Alliance at Jefferson Street and East Broadway.

The object of the school is to take the Russian and Roumanian Jewish children as soon as they arrive in this country, teach them the English language, and educate them until a place can be found for them in the overcrowded public schools of the east side. None of the children has attended the school for more than seven months, and the great majority of them have only been in this country for four or five months. In spite of this, however, they recited and sang yesterday in very clear English and exhibited enough patriotic enthusiasm to show that they were quickly imbibing American feeling.

Several classes of the children gave exhibitions of the calisthenic and dumb bell drills they are taught, and the whole school sang patriotic songs.

When A. S. Solomons, General Agent of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, opened the exercises with a short address, 460 out of the 466 children who attend the school were in their places, carefully washed and brushed for the occasion. Each scholar had two American flags pinned across his breast and the whole auditorium was decorated with red, white, and blue bunting.

The children listened attentively to addresses in English from the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El, Dr. Joseph Jacobs of London, Dr. David Blaustein, the Superintendent of the Educational Alliance, and Cyrus Sulzberger of this city. The laughter and applause which attended these remarks showed that the audience fully understood what was being said, although many of the little faces wore puzzled expressions at certain passages. When Dr. H. Masliansky, who is well known as an orator among the Hebrews of this city, was announced and commenced an address to the children in their own language, however, a roar of applause went up from his auditors.

The exercises were closed with a short prayer in English by Jennie Mellis, a dark-haired little Roumanian girl, and the singing of the National anthem.

TO JOHN A. DIX'S MEMORY.

Services at the Grave of the Patriot and Statesman.

Services at the grave of Gen. John A. Dix in Trinity Cemetery, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, were held yesterday afternoon by members of John A. Dix Post, No. 135, Grand Army of the Republic. Commander Edwin Payson Cone opened the ceremonies by depositing on the grave wreaths and floral tributes from members of various army posts and the relatives of the dead Secretary of the Treasury, and an address was delivered by the Rev. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, D. D., in which he referred to the Spanish war as having healed the breach betweeen the North and the South.

"The man whose name your post bears," said Dr. Hurlbut, "is worthy of a peculiar honor and a peculiar memory in such a time as this. It was his voice that rang out, clarion-like, for the liberty of the Nation in an hour of doubt and indecision. I firmly believe the spirit, martial-like as it was, has not passed away. It yet lives, and will forever in the hearts of a grateful Nation."

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix made a brief address, in which he thanked the members of the post for having, year after year, honored the memory of his father. Dr. Dix also phoncunced the benediction.

MEMORIAL TO GEN. DOUBLEDAY.

Tablet Presented by Lafayette Post Unveiled at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 30.—Lafayette Post of New York City unveiled its present to Memorial Hall of a large bronze tablet this afternoon in honor of Gen. Abner Doubleday.

The event attracted the largest number of people seen at West Point in years, and there were about 3,000 persons from New York alone. The post with its band and guests came by special boat.

SIAMESE NAVAL HEAD HERE.

Admiral du Plessis de Richelieu Visits This Country—Disapproves American Methods of Promotion.

A. Du Plessis de Richelieu, Admiral of the Siamese Navy, is at the Waldorf-Astoria. A Frenchman by birth, he is a direct descendant of a brother of the renowned Cardinal Richelieu.

While yet in his teens de Richelieu was taken to Denmark, where he was educated and obtained a commission in the Danish Navy. In 1873, in response to the request of the King of Siam for a competent naval officer, the King of Denmark sent to him the then Capt. de Richelieu. He reorganized the navy, and now has a fleet of twenty-five well-equipped war vessels which are able to protect the 1,500 miles of Siamese coast line in the opinion of the people of Siam.

Admiral de Richelieu, who speaks English fluently, said yesterday:

"The King of Siam will probably visit America next year. He is unquestionably the ablest statesman in Asia, is an excellent linguist, and would be as much at home here, in this hotel, as anywhere. Just when the King will come, I don't know.

"I think we have a very good navy in Siam, but we have not so many officers as you have. About twenty years ago your navy must have been crowded, and it has never been thinned out. I do not approve of your system of promotion. In other countries one never sees a man of advanced years holding the rank of subordinate commander. If a man isn't fit to be a Captain at forty, he never will be fit. But America will have to increase her navy now that she is the owner of colonial possessions.

"The present Chinese situation is very serious, and will decide the future of China. If she can settle the trouble without outside intervention she may remain intact, but if foreign powers take a hand in the settlement that act will mark the beginning of the end of China. Matters must indeed have reached a critical point when the United States lands marines on Chinese territory."

John Barrett, ex-United States Minister to Siam, was dining with the Admiral, and he concurred in his views. Admiral de Richelieu's office was created for him by a special act. He is about to visit Denmark and will then return to Siam.

Will Close at Noon on Saturdays.

The store of Arnold, Constable & Co. will close on Saturdays at 12 o'clock during the months of June, July, August, and September. This is a custom long in vogue at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HIOCHE, Nev., May 30.—Fire originating in an old stockade destroyed a large portion of this town to-day. Among the buildings burned were the Schaffer Grand Opera House, the Episcopal Church, and the schoolhouse. Giant powder was used to stay the progress of the flames. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $10,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:35 A. M.—24 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; John Kempner; damage, $10.

1:35 A. M.—64 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; Mrs. Engel; damage slight.

4 A. M.—121 Prince Street; Denby & Co.; damage, $500.

10 A. M.—82 Beaver Street; A. Colesky; damage slight.

10:25 A. M.—257 West Thirty-fourth Street; Margaret Billings; damage, $10

1:20 P. M.—2,638 Eighth Avenue; Mrs. Goudy; damage slight.

2:40 P. M.—691 Eighth Avenue; Robohm Confectionery Company; damage, $100.

2:50 P. M.—134 East Sixty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

3 P. M.—220 West One Hundredth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

3:45 P. M.—3 East Ninety-eighth Street; Smith & Co.; damage, $200.

6:15 P. M.—2,099 Eighth Avenue; Charles A. Kuseg; damage, $1,000.

6:15 P. M.—154 Attorney Street; Joseph Strumpf; damage, $100.

6:30 P. M.—14 East Fourth Street; M. E. Gray; damage, $25.

7:35 P. M.—121 Manhattan Avenue; William Cummings; damage, $10.

10 P. M.—2,380 Tenth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

10:30 P. M.—198 Second Street; A. Lyons; damage, $2,000.

10:50 P. M.—45 Delancey Street; J. Michaels; damage, $500.

MR. M'KINLEY AT ANTIETAM

Takes Part in Dedication of Monument on the Battlefield.

SECRETARY ROOT'S ADDRESS

Memorial Presented by the State of Maryland—The President's Speech.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., May 30.—In the presence of President McKinley and most of the members of his Cabinet, a score or more of United States Senators, and twice as many members of the House, the Governor of Maryland, and prominent men from all parts of the country there was dedicated to-day on Antietam battlefield a monument to the memory of the Federal and Confederate dead who fell on the bloody field. There were also present hundreds of veterans who fought for the "lost cause" and thousands who fought for the Union. Side by side, shoulder to shoulder, they stood with uncovered heads throughout the ceremony, which marked the conveyance of the monument from the State of Maryland to the National Government.

The train which brought the President and his party from Washington reached the battlefield at noon. The visitors were welcomed by Gov. John Walter Smith of Maryland and his staff, a delegation of the officers of the Maryland National Guard, and several posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Division of Maryland, together with members of Herbert Camp of Confederate Veterans, several camps of Sons of Veterans of both armies, and survivors of Brockenbrough's Maryland Artillery, which fought with the Confederate troops and distinguished itself at Antietam.

Col. Benjamin F. Taylor, as President of the Antietam Battlefield Commission of Maryland, presented the monument to the National Government, and Elihu Root, Secretary of War, in a brief address accepted it on behalf of the United States.

ELIHU ROOT'S ADDRESS.

Secretary Root said in part:

"It is a grateful duty which I now perform, to accept on behalf of the Government of the United States this beautiful memorial of the men of Maryland who fell upon this historic field. It commemorates the dauntless valor of the men upon both sides of the great conflict, which shook to its foundations the Government of the country and brought into high relief the noblest qualities of a race peaceful in its purposes, slow to anger, long suffering, but of warlike fibre and terrible in its capacity for strife and for victory. [Applause.]

"The monument commemorates more than that. All over this fair world are dotted fields where men have taken men's blood. Ten thousand times ten thousand deeds of valor have lapsed into oblivion, and the warfare of mankind from the days of savagery until now has mainly been remembered as a cause a shudder and a prayer that it might not recur. Upon what grows from the blood that stains the sod depends a battlefield's claim to commemoration. And from the great conflict which found one of its culminating hours in these valleys and upon these hills has grown a harvest of blessings for this country and for mankind entitling the scene to a historic place and the men to be forever remembered.

"From the stern discipline of those years of warfare there arose that mutual respect which is the only sure foundation of unity and perpetuity in our land. [Applause.] From those struggles there arose the power to command and the power to obey. The habit of discipline, the capacity for loyalty, the enlargening of heart and nature which makes men capable of rising above the greed for gold and the selfish interests of the hour and devoting life, even unto death, for a flag, for a cause, for a Nation. [Applause.]

"This monument commemorates not merely the valor and the sacrifice of the men who fell at Antietam, but it commemorates the relaying of the foundations of the Republic. Not only the men who fell at Antietam, but the men who survived, are to be commemorated by this structure, for they have waged that greater battle of civilization and patriotism.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

"We are not without a conspicuous illustration here to-day. On the second day of Antietam, when the Federal line was hurled against Lee's right, an Ohio regiment was stationed by the banks of the creek not far to the left of the bridge upon which was centred Lee's terrible fire of shot and shell, and away to the rear with the supply wagon was a Commissary Sergeant, a boy of eighteen, who as the days and the hours wore away remembered that the men of his regiment would be fainting and weary for the food left in his charge behind. And then the boy, without orders, compelled by no soldier's duty, loaded his wagons, called for volunteer drivers, and on from the rear to the front through the shower of shot and shell, braving death every instant, brought to the front and to the fainting soldiers of his regiment the reinforcements of food and strength that enabled them to go on with the conflict till the end. [Applause.]

"The regiment was the Twenty-third Ohio, its Colonel was Rutherford B. Hayes, afterward the nineteenth President of the United States, [Applause.] and upon that field of battle the Colonel and future President recommended for a commission that boy of eighteen for gallantry in action, and the commission came. The Commissary Sergeant is William McKinley, the twenty-fourth President of the United States. [Enthusiastic applause.]

"My fellow-citizens, he stands not alone. That great-hearted kindliness for all Americans makes him not only a President, but a father to us all. [Applause.] He is not alone. The impetus given by loyal sacrifice and noble deeds upon this battlefield has continued to this hour in American breasts and has helped largely to make America what it is.

"And so your monument commemorates not merely the fallen, but it commemorates the service of the living, and it shall stand for ages to come to mark the loyalty and the devotion of all the men who fell and all the men who survived, that all of us who come after them may justify their sacrifice for the country reunited, for the promotion of law and liberty under this flag, ever adding fresh honor to the men who died that we might live and ever spreading through the world the blessings that we enjoy. [Long-continued applause.]

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Then followed short addresses, mainly of a reminiscent character. President McKinley was introduced, and delivered the dress of the day. He said:

"I appear only for a moment, that I may make acknowledgment for your courteous greeting and express in a single word my sympathy and approval of the patriotic occasion for which we have assembled to-day.

"In this presence and on this memorable field I am glad to meet the followers of Lee and Jackson and Longstreet and Johnson, with the followers of Grant and McClellan and Sherman and Sheridan, greeting each other, not with arms in their hands or malice in their souls, but with affection and respect for each other in their hearts. [Applause.] Standing here to-day, one reflection only has crowded my mind—the difference between this scene and that of thirty-eight years ago. Then the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray greeted each other with shot and shell and visited death upon their respective ranks.

"We meet, after all these intervening years, with but one sentiment—that of loyalty to the Government of the United States, love for our flag and our free institutions, and determined men of the North and men of the South, to make any sacrifice for the honor and perpetuity of the American Nation. My fellow-citizens, I am glad and you are glad also of that famous meeting of Grant and Lee at Appomattox Court House. I am glad we are kept together, are not you? [Cries of "Yes, yes!"] Glad that the Union was saved by the honorable terms made between Grant and Lee under the famous apple tree, and there is one glorious fact that must be always gratifying to us—the American soldiers never surrendered but to Americans. [Enthusiastic applause.]

A UNITED PEOPLE.

"My countrymen, the past can never be undone. The new day brings its shining sun to light our duty now, and I am glad to preside over a Nation of nearly 80,000,000 people more united than they have ever been since the formation of the Federal Union. [Applause.] I account it great honor to participate on this occasion with the great State of Maryland in its tribute to the valor and heroism and the sacrifices of the Confederate and Union Armies.

"The valor of the one or the other, the valor of both, is the common heritage of us all. And, my countrymen, the achievements of that war, every one of them, are just as much the inheritance of those who failed as those who prevailed, and when we went to war two years ago the men of the South and the men of the North vied with each other to show their devotion to the United States. (Applause.) The followers of the Confederate Generals, with the followers of the Federal Generals fought side by side in Cuba, in Porto Rico, and in the Philippines, and together in those far off islands are standing to-day fighting and dying for the flag they love; the flag that represents more than any other banner in the world, the best hopes and aspirations of mankind." (Great and long continued applause.)

The exercises concluded with a benediction by the Rev. William M. Dame.

The monument is of granite and bronze, octagon in form, 22 feet in diameter at the base, and 35 feet high. Upon the base rest eight columns, representing the eight Maryland commands which were present at the battle, united in supporting the "Temple of Liberty," which is of bronze and forms the canopy. The whole is surmounted by a bronze statue representing "Peace," with sword sheathed and pointed downward. The figure holds a laurel wreath over the hilt of the sword. On four of the faces of the monument are bronze bas-reliefs representing scenes in the battle. On the interior faces of the buttresses are eight bronze tablets bearing in raised letters the name and record during the war of the eight organizations commemorated by the monument.

OLD CONFEDERATES MEET.

United Veterans' Reunion at Louisville Begins.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 30.—Surrounded by waving banners bearing the fiery cross of the Confederacy, listening to the cheers from the throats of 3,000 men who wore the gray, and confronted by the waving handkerchiefs of hundreds of women, Gen. John B. Gordon, Commander in Chief of the United Confederate Veterans to-day formally opened the tenth annual reunion of the order, which in point of attendance is already the largest ever held.

All things conspired to make the occasion a success, with the exception of the weather, which was about as disagreeable as it well could be. All through the early hours of the morning the rain came down in sheets.

A veteran from Georgia waked the crowd to genuine enthusiasm when he entered the hall carrying the old battle flag of the Third Georgia Infantry. Scarcely had he taken his seat, when the band struck up "Dixie," and then came the old rebel yell, and it came with a fire and vigor that was never surpassed during the days of the war.

On the platform, besides Gen. Poyntz, were Gen. S. B. Buckner, the Rev. William J. Jones, the Hon. J. H. Reagan, the only surviving member of the Cabinet of Jefferson Davis; Gen. W. T. Cabell, Gen. J. H. West, Col. Thomas W. Bullitt, Col. B. H. Young, the Rev. Carter H. Jones, Dr. B. M. Palmer, and others.

At the conclusion of his address of welcome Col. Young turned to Gen. Gordon and handed him the keys of the building, which had been erected for the reunion. Gen. Gordon was visibly moved by the reception he met with, and for several minutes stood bowing his thanks.

He delivered a speech which was punctuated with applause, and the veterans sang "Auld Lang Syne."

Gen. Gordon then introduced Dr. B. M. Palmer of New Orleans, the orator of the day, who spoke at length. At the conclusion of his oration, Dr. Palmer was presented with a magnificent bunch of flowers by the Daughters of the Confederacy and the purple badge of the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association. The presentation speech was made by Gen. Gordon.

At 3:20 P. M. the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The United Sons of Confederate Veterans, which annually holds its reunion in connection with the Confederate veterans, expect to have the largest attendance in this city in the history of the order. Biscoe Hindman of Louisville and Robert E. Lee of Virginia, a grandson of Gen. Lee, are candidates for Commander in Chief.

1,200 MILES FOR 55 CENTS.

Ten-Year-Old Boy Arrives in New Orleans from Auburn, Ind.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 30.—Morris Patterson, a diminutive youngster ten years of age, has just arrived in this city after a twelve-hundred-mile trip in search of relatives, made alone. Before nightfall he was placed in the custody of his aunt, Mrs. Edward Brady, by Chief Gaster of the police. He ran away from cruel relatives at Auburn, Ind., and made the trip on freight trains, his entire journey to New Orleans costing him just 55 cents, although it took him more than a week to make it.

The trip to the sunny South was an exciting one for the boy. Three times he was thrown off trains, and on one occasion a brakeman held him off at the point of a revolver and forced him to give up 15 cents.

When Morris arrived in the city he called at Police Headquarters. He was dressed in a suit of overalls, and was barefooted and without a hat. He told his story to Chief Gaster, who was so impressed with him that he sent one of the doormen out with him for a suit of clothes. When he returned he was clean and fit to turn over to his friends. The Superintendent of Police will try to secure a position for Morris.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:30	Sun sets...7:26	Moon sets..10:08

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....9:39	Gov. Isl'd..10:05	H. Gate... ...
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9.50	Gov. Isl'd..10:21	H. Gate..12:01

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MAY 31.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bremen, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
El Rio, New Orleans....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Europa, Inagua	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston ..	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

Algonquin, Charleston ...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Alleghany, Kingston, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Kingston, &c.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago ..	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow..	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dean, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Grecian Prince, La Plata.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Hudson, New Orleans..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas..	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Paraense, Maranham ..	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Peninsula, Azores	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg..	.....	8:30 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan, &c....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland ..	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Naples and Genoa	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Queen Adelaide. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 8, inclusive, for dispatch per ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 26 and up to June 9, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York June 9, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MAY 31.

Alamo, Colon, May 23.
Alca, Jamaica, May 24.
Barbarossa, Bremen, May 19.
Christiana, Gibraltar, May 7.
County of Dumfries, Hamburg, May 7.
El Mar, New Orleans, May 23.
Island, Stettin, May 9.
Michigan, London, May 19.
Pola, St. Michael, May 19.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

Caracas, La Guayra, May 25.
City of Augusta, Savannah, May 29.
Horrox, St. Lucia, May 25.
Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg, May 24.
Niagara, Nassau, May 29.
Pretoria, Hamburg, May 21.
Salerno, Newcastle, May 18.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

Etruria, Liverpool, May 26.
Hispania, Hamburg, May 20.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, May 30.
St. Bede, Gibraltar, May 19.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, May 20.
St. Paul, Southampton, May 26.

SUNDAY, JUNE 3.

La Bretagne, Havre, May 26.
Mesaba, London, May 24.
Statendam, Rotterdam, May 24.
Syracuse, Antwerp, May 18.

MONDAY, JUNE 4.

Cymric, Liverpool, May 25.
El Paso, New Orleans, May 30.
Gardenia, Gibraltar, May 21.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, May 22.
Louisiana, New Orleans, May 30.
Vimeira, Gibraltar, May 21.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5.

Friesland, Antwerp, May 26.
Laurentian, Glasgow, May 24.

Arrived.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Barclay, Swansea May 16, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1 o'clock this morning.

SS Mexico, Downs, Havana, May 26, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:03 A. M.

SS Manila, (Ital.,) Gavino, Genoa May 10, Naples 13th, and Gibraltar 18th, with mdse. and passenges to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M., 29th.

SS Claudius, (Ger.,) Schwaner, Havana May 25, via Delaware Breakwater 29th, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 A. M.

Bark Matanzas, Ericksen, Havana, 15 days, in ballast to W. D. Munson.

SS Darlington, (Br.,) Work, Progreso May 23, with hemp to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 29th.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville May 27, and Charleston 28th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Strabo, (Br.,) Jardina, Bahia May 1, Maceio 12th, and St. Lucia, 22d, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

Bark Luarca, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Starrett, Buenos Ayres, 41 days, with hides to the United States Leather Company; vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and pasengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Orion, Smith, Mobile, 16 days, with mdse. to Holiander Steamship Company.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Losewitz, Antwerp May 29, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Southeast of Fire Island at 6:22 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

Bark Swanhilda, (Br.,) Fraser, Caleta Buena Feb. 22, to Scammel Brothers.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool May 23 and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Gregory, (Br.,) Slitch, Manaos May 14 and Para 18th, with mdse. and one passenger to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

Bark J. B. Rabel, Mitchell, Mobile, 10 days, with lumber to Charles K. Buckley; vessel to Swan & Son.

SS Kansas City, Fischer, Savannah May 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

Ship Swanhilda, (Br.,) Frazer, Iquique Feb. 10 and Caleta Buena 22d, with nitre to Buchs & Co.; vessel to Scammel Brothers.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., May 30, southwest, moderate breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Ardonrose, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Orwell, (Br.,) for Manila, &c.
SS Columbian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Lacroma, (Aust.,) for Tampico, &c.
SS Germanic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Kensington, (Br.,) for Antwerp, via Southampton.
SS Gwent, (Nor.,) for Gibara.
SS Atlas, (Nor.,) for Norfolk, &c.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Nueces, for Galveston.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

Notice to Mariners.

ERIE RANGE, NO. 1, LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that the tower from which the sixth order fixed white light is shown at this station, on the westerly end of the north pier at the entrance to Presqu'ile Bay, (Erie Harbor,) southerly shore of Lake Erie, will be increased in height about 12 feet. The work will be completed on or about June 30, 1900. The focal plane of the light will then be 33 feet above mean lake level, instead of 21 feet, as at present. The exhibition of the light will not be interrupted.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1900," Page 24, No. 84, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1900," Page 33.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 30.—SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 1:13 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Capt. Svendson, from New York for Copenhagen &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Clematic, (Br.,) Capt. Bulman, from Calcutta, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagols, from Marseilles for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, from New York for Southampton, passed Scilly at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Philadelphia, (Br.,) Capt. McCallum, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Main, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York, via Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Norwegian, (Br.,) Capt. Outram, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Homeric, (Br.,) Capt. Shotten, for New York, sld. from Iquique Saturday.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, for New York, sld. from Swansea to-day.

SS St. Oswald, (Br.,) Capt. Tindall, for New York, sld. from Huelva May 23.

SS Leon XIII., (Span.,) Capt. Gomez, for New York, sld. from Barcelona May 26, not as previously reported.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from Bremen for New York, via Cherbourg, sld. from Southampton at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Prins Willem II., (Dutch,) Capt. Sibbelee, from New York, via West Indies, for Amsterdam, passed Ponta Ferraria to-day.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Schleemilch, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Liv, (Nor.,) Capt. Rasmussen, from New York, via Singapore, for Hongkong, &c., arr. at Manila May 22.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from New York, ar

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Paris Notes

from the office of

JOHN WANAMAKER

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES,
PARIS, MAY 18, 1900.

The splendid weather we are now enjoying is bringing out a profusion of lovely creations. Especially at the races are there plenty of smart clothes to be seen, and at Longchamps a day or two ago some wonderful toilettes were donned, as the pioneers of fashion had put on their newest summer frocks. Furs were replaced by the new airy tulle boas and ruches, which frame the face and almost half conceal the mouth and chin of the wearer. One woman especially was conspicuous by an unusually large ruche of white tulle, crowned by a bewitching hat of shaded poppies and field daisies.

Although there were quantities of painted muslins, trimmed with lace insertion, and a great many crepe de chine gowns, yet it is not everybody who cares to jump into summer at one bound, and so many pretty cloth dresses were to be seen, principally worn by smart women, among whom was the Duchesse de la Rochefoucald, in mauve cloth, carrying a pale blue sunshade, an uncommon and effective combination; the Duchesse d'Uzes in white cloth, and the Duchesse d'Ayln in palest blue cloth. Many Foulard gowns were also worn—this material is again foremost in Paris summer modes. Madame Ephrasi wore a very loveiy dark blue and white Foulard, made with a bolero corsage, a sash belt of black taffeta and plaited muslin chemisette; incrustations of guipure trimming the hem of the plaited skirt.

A sky-blue muslin gown had a great success, made with a species of redingote, opening from neck to hem, the edges trimmed with yellow tinted guipure. The waistband of black taffeta gave the fashionable Directoire effect to this costume. Another equally pretty gown was in white muslin, plentifully plaited and incrusted with black Chantilly insertions, made over blue taffeta, and worn with a wide-brimmed "mousquetaire" hat in white rice-straw, trimmed with lovely blue hydrangea blooms and black velvet.

The very latest "cri de la mode" is to wear a guipure or muslin skirt, with a short Louis XV. jacket in brocade or embroidered taffetas. It cannot be called exactly a pretty combination.

It would seem hard to surpass some of the exquisite things shown by the leading courturiers at the Exposition. A great many ball-gowns are shown, in which tulle and mousseline de soie predominate and form a ground for the most elaborately beautiful incrustations, applications and embroideries, where gold and jewels play a large part. There are just a few dainty blouses, in lingerie effects (which will constitute one of the features of the summer fashions) to be worn with white cloth suits, or rather with the new tailor suits of white taffetas. One of these is entirely made of small squares of Valenciennes lace, made of two insertings held together by a heavy hemstitch and alternating with squares of finely plaited batiste. No seams are visible anywhere; it fits closely all about and blouses just enough to give the necessary straight effect in front.

Another charming blouse, also without seams, is made of narrow insertings of Valenciennes lace, alternating with a space of sheer batiste upon which is embroidered a delicate flower. The stripes are horizontal and the blouse closes in front in points on both sides, edged with a triple quilling of Valenciennes. In fact, some of the loveliest things imaginable, in batistes, embroidery and lace, are on view.

A hot summer is evidently anticipated, for Madame la Mode has decreed that everything this season is to be of the lightest description—all the gowns prepared for smart occasions are of the softest and most diaphanous materials. The advent of the elbow-sleeve for summer muslin and linen gowns is also an assured fact. Unfortunately, this fashion will very shortly be adopted by every class of people and thus become common, and the whim will most likely soon pass from the well-dressed community.

Sunshades are very important items in the toilette of the Parisiennes just now. The prettiest are in plaited muslin, beflowered in soft pink, mauve or blue tints with cluny guipure insertions. Narrow black velvet is much used as trimmings and forms tiny rosettes at intervals. Pale blue is the color of the moment, undoubtedly, and the fine crepe de satin, for day wear, is most effective in a shade of gray-blue with judiciously applied guipure, for the rage in lace is apt to become monotonous or vulgar if overdone on these light summer materials.

Taffeta ALLOVER EMBROIDERIES *Half Priced*

Nearly all new goods in latest designs and of fine taffeta silks. Mostly in white, with colored embroidery. Now in active demand for yokes and revers. There's splendid choosing at these little prices—perhaps for a day or two:

Were $3.75 to $9 a yard;
Now $1.50 to $4.50 a yard.

Dress Trimmings, Tenth street.

Swiss Muslin SCARFS and SHAMS

Delicate, filmy muslins, lined with silesias, in various light shades. A large assortment of fresh goods is displayed in the main aisle to-day. Some of the scarfs have mats to match. The pillow shams are generously large and in newest designs—$1 and $1.50 a pair. Scarfs at 50c to $1.25 each.

Main aisle Counter.

Concerning a Collection of FANS

To-morrow ushers in the month of wedding days and class days and commencements and the general giving of gifts. In our planning for the givers we've gone somewhat deeply into the subject of fans. All conditions of purse and all sorts of inclination have been considered. There are pretty fans, spangled, painted or lace effects, at $1.25 and upward to $10 and thereabouts for elegant affairs of real duchesse lace. And downward through the still attractive kinds of silk, and gauze and paper, at $1 and 75c and 50c—and 5c.

Broadway.

A *Stirring Offering of* MEN'S SUITS

Save what Yesterday's Outing Cost You and Still Wear the Best of Clothes

You can't be sure of every bargain you buy in clothes; but our reputation is back of every suit in to-day's offering. Each of these suits was carefully selected for our regular high-class stock. Every cloth is pure wool, every seam is sewed with silk, every style is this season's, and faultless. There isn't a criticism to make against any suit in the lot. The reason we sell them is nothing to you, because you only want one suit of a kind—we must have dozens, or out they go. These are the last six or the last dozen suits of a kind from many best-selling styles. Most are sack-coat suits, though there are many cutaway coats as well. Materials are light-weight Oxford-gray and fancy cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds—marked this morning—from $15, $18 and $20

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

to $12 a suit

SHIRT WAISTS and *Muslin Underwear*

First is a tempting clean-up sale of various odd lots of white and colored waists—some a trifle soiled; most of them perfect in every way—all picked out of our fine regular stocks. Prices were $1 to $3; to-day at half—

Fifty Cents to One Dollar-and-Fifty-Cents

Albatross Waists—

In solid colors of blue, pink and violet, with entire body of fine box plaits; dress sleeves and flare cuffs, with detachable collars; some slightly soiled; were $3.75; now at

$2 each

Silk Petticoats—

Of colored taffeta silks in excellent quality; light or dark shades, with deep ruffle trimmed with three small ruffles. Excellent $6.50 value; now at

five dollars each

Wrappers—

Of cashmere and albatross in solid colors of light and cadet blue, pink, lavender and red; some trimmed with lace, others with ribbons. To-day priced this way:

$3.75 and $4.50 Wrappers at $3
$7.50 and $8 Wrappers at $5
$10 and $11 Wrappers at $6.50
$12 to $14.75 Wrappers at $7.50
$15 Wrappers at $8
$16 to $18.50 Wrappers at $10

These Muslin Garments in Complete Variety

The White Sale receives reinforcements every morning. Splendid garments at remarkably low prices in every grade.

Drawers—

Of nainsook, cambric or muslin; trimmed with the neatest embroideries or laces; some with ribbons, deep umbrella ruffles or fine plaits; made full with filled seams. At 50c are four styles to select from, with lace, embroidery or neat hemstitching; others at 25c, 35c and with steps up to $5.

Chemises—

We have chemises in skirt or short lengths, in all the assortments of lawn, nainsook, cambric or muslin, trimmed with dainty embroideries or a variety of laces. The short lengths we have in three styles at 75c. Cheaper styles at 35c, 50c, and others at 85c, $1 and up to $6.

Corset Covers—

Of cambric or nainsook; short waist length or longer; some seamless. The laces are the newest, and the embroideries are dainty; some hemstitched or ribbon trimmed—all the shapes are perfect—some entirely of fine plaits. At 50c we have six styles; cheaper styles at 25c, 35c, and others at 75c, 85c, up to $6.

Night Gowns—

Of muslin, nainsook or cambric in all the desirable cuts and designs; some V, Empire or high neck; some trimmed with fine embroideries, plaits, hemstitching, torchon laces and neat edges; no scant skirts; all roomy; and no raw seams. There are ten styles to select from at $1; then we have cheaper or finer ones in proportion. Prices start at 38c, then 50c, 65c, 75c and up to $7.25.

Petticoats—

Of cambrics or muslins; very full skirts, deep ruffles of fine plaits and lace insertions; or ruffles of laces or embroideries, insertion or fine hemstitching. At $1.75, 2 styles; others at 50c, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50; better at $2 and up to $12.

Children's Underwear

DRAWERS—
45c.—Umbrella drawers of cambric; lawn ruffle edged with lace and row of lace insertion.

NIGHT GOWNS—
Of cambric with ruffle of edging and insertion of embroidery on neck; full from neck; sizes for 2 to 6 years, at 45c; 8 to 14 years, 55c.
Of cambric, with square yoke of lace insertion and plaits; neck, sleeves and front trimmed with lace ruffle; 2 to 14 years, 65c.

PETTICOATS—
Of cambric, with umbrella ruffle; hem and cluster of plaits; 2 to 8 years, 35c; 10 to 16 years, 50c.
Cambric; two styles; made with foundation; one with deep ruffle, three rows of lace insertion and edging; another, two ruffles edged with lace; 10 to 16 years, $1.
Striped seersucker petticoats with deep ruffle, 10 to 16 years, 50c.

Women's SUITS and SKIRTS *Reduced*

Perhaps your vacation outfit would be more complete if you added a handsome Tailor-made Suit for cool days and mornings at the shore or in the country. Every woman's wardrobe will be the better for a skirt or two from the lot advertised to-day. The Suits and Skirts are most stylish; the prices are unusually tempting.

Quite elegant Tailor-made Suits that have been $35 to $50, now at

$23.50 a suit

Outing Skirts of burlap, canvas and galatea, effectively trimmed. Worth $10 to $14, now at

Second floor, Broadway.

eight dollars each

Important Event in Women's JACKETS and CAPES

It's a stock adjustment that brings about these remarkable offerings—a culling of certain desirable styles throughout the stocks that are too numerous for this period. And when such a transaction is once determined here it must be effective. No time to temporize with trivial price reductions. This is the present plan to make this event a brief one:

Jackets at $5—Values up to $13.75
They are of kersey, in black, tan and gray; fly-front and one-button cutaway; finished with stitching; lined with satin.

Jackets at $10—Values up to $23
They are of covert and broadcloth and taffeta silk; Eton and fly-front; lined with taffeta silk and satin.

Capes at $7.50—Values up to $14
They are of taffeta silk and lace; short and jaunty, and very suitable for present wear and all summer. Some also at $10, though yesterday they were priced up to $20.

Golf Capes at $12—Values up to $18
They are imported capes of double-faced cheviots; plaid both sides; with yoke or reverse side.

Second floor, Broadway.

Further *News of the Sale of* LINENS

Every thread pure flax, spun and woven by those born to the knack of making the best of the wonderful fibre. Little wonder that *such* linens maintain their prices—the wonder is that such opportunities as these are available even at Wanamaker's:

Table Cloths—
$4.75 each—Flemish; 2½ x 3 yds.; diagonal stripe of Lilies of the Valley, with Easter Lilies; regularly $6.50. $3.75 for the 2x3 yd. size; regularly $4.50.
$1.60 each—Bleached Scotch damask; 67x70 in.; half yard larger, $2; one yard larger, $2.40.

Napkins—
$4.25 doz.—Flemish, dinner; 26 in. square; regularly $5. $3.25 doz. for size 22x22 in.; regularly $3.75.
$2.50 doz.—Scotch, dinner; 26 in. square; regularly $3.
$1.75 doz.—Scotch, breakfast; to match $1.60 cloths; 20 in. square; dinner size, 24 in., at $2.50 doz.

Table Linen—By the Yard—
28c yd.—Bohemian, silver bleached; 54 in. wide; was low-priced at 35c.
40c yd.—Hand loom, cream white; 56 in.; regularly 50c.
56c yd.—Bleached table linen; 66 in.; imported to sell at 75c a yard.

Towels—
10c each—Hemmed huckaback; 17x33 in.; regularly 12½c.
12½c each—Hemmed momie towels; full bleached; colored borders; regularly 15c.
17c each—Hemmed German huckaback; 20 x39 in.; regularly 25c.
20c each—Hemmed Scotch huckaback; 22x 40 in.; regularly $2.75 a dozen.
25c each—Hemmed bleached bath towels; extra large and heavy; all cotton; would be cheap at 30c.

Fancy Linens—
35c each—Renaissance plate doilies; 12 in.; round or square; regularly 50c.
$1 each—Renaissance centre pieces; 20 in. in diameter; regularly $1.25.
$1.25 each—Renaissance centre pieces; round or square; 20 in.; regularly $1.75.
80c each—French granite cloth table scarfs; hemstitched; row of open work; assorted lengths; regularly $1.15 to $1.35.

Fourth avenue.

To-day's *Attractive* Offers of GOOD SHOES *Under Price*

There should be busy times in the Fifth floor shoe store to-day, with such stylish, seasonable shoes at the low prices announced this morning.

Several hundred pairs of Women's Shoes of patent calfskin, laced or buttoned, with flexible soles, neat round toes and square heels. Handsome dress shoes, well worth $3, at

$1.85 a pair

And here are other lots equally interesting:

Women's Oxfords at $1.25—
Tan or black, with cloth tops, buttoned, flexible soles, good shapes. Worth double to-day's price.

Children's Shoes—
These are thoroughly good shoes in every way; made of black kidskin, with stout soles. These prices:
Sizes 5 to 8, at 75c from $1.25.
Sizes 8½ to 10½, at 85c from $1.50.
Sizes 11 to 2, at 95c from $1.50.

Boys' Shoes at $1—
Of box calf or kidskin, with wide toes, in mannish shapes. Sizes, 9 to 13½.
Also Boys' Shoes with heels, of calfskin, with sewed soles—stout and neat. Sizes up to 5½. Worth double to-day's price.

Canvas Shoes at 30c—
For men, women and children. Made of canvas with rubber soles; in black, brown and white. Worth 75c.

Fifth floor.

Various *Excellent* CORSET Values

On the main floor, near Tenth street, is shown a lot of L. R. and Globe Corsets, both most favorably known. They are of fine coutil and sateen; short, medium and extra long waists—some girdles; white, drab and black; all sizes. Regularly they sell at $1 to $2. Choice among these—all fresh and perfect,

at 65c and 75c each

Another attractively priced lot at the regular counters, Second floor, Tenth street. These are C. P. Corsets; pink, blue and white; bias cut and short hips; sizes 21 to 26. Regularly $2.75 and $3. Now $1.50 and $1.75.

Another lot of those popular, inexpensive summer corsets is here. Excellent values at 35c, 45c and 50c.

Men's Striped Flannel SUITS to ORDER

This is the fabric of the season. We have collected a large assortment—al the many shades are shown, and all known-to-be-good qualities. Correctly cut, perfectly fitting sack suits, to order at $20 to $35.

There's also an excellent line of fine worsted trouserings from which to choose. Trousers to measure from these goods at $8.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Initialed Handkerchiefs—At Half Value

These are all in one style—a very pretty pattern. They were bought by a retailer to sell at 30c each. He suddenly changed his mind, and brought them to us at less than they cost to land. They're on the Main aisle to-day—perhaps all day—at 15c each.

Seashore Delivery Begins June First

Beginning to-morrow, June 1st, and continuing through the season, we will deliver, free, any goods purchased in the store, or ordered by mail, to the following points:

Long Branch
West End (Hollywood)
Monmouth Beach
Gallilee
Lowmoor
Sea Bright
Rumson Beach
Norwood Park
Elberon
Deal Beach
Allenhurst
Interlaken
Asbury Park
Ocean Grove
Bradley Beach
Avon
Belmar
Como
Spring Lake
Sea Girt

10,000 Yards of *Attractive* Dress GINGHAMS

These are the brightest, smartest ginghams of the season; in rich colored grounds of red, blue, heliotrope and pink, with white corded stripes, and a few plaids. The patterns are the same as the finer imported goods that sell for 25c. These you would not expect to buy for less than a quarter more than to-day's price. Bright and crisp—just received from America's best makers, and offered to-day at

10 cents a yard

They are in a score or more of the most popular patterns in our stocks.

Tenth street aisle.

Two *Decided* Bargains in DRESS GOODS

First item is Silk-and-wool Mexican Plaid Grenadine, smartly cut in price because most people want other colors. Yet many people would buy these colors in preference to all others. *This is their chance.* These are the colors: Reseda, heliotrope, cardinal-and-black, olive-and-black, brown-and-black, and green-and-black; 46 inches wide. Originally $1.25; to-day at

30 cents a yard

The other item is all-wool Vigoreaux Twills in the popular tan mixtures, 42 inches wide. Worth 50c, at

30c a yard

Low Prices on Carpets and Mattings

We offer to-day one hundred rolls of eighty to ninety pound China mattings that have been $10, at

$7 a roll

Also Buddha Matting, of our own importation, at $5 a roll. About 40 yards in each roll.

Japanese Rugs—The best quality, in big variety of patterns and sizes; from 18x36 inches at 45c, to 12x15 feet at $17.

With carpets costing ten to fifteen per cent. more than six months ago, these prices on perfect carpets of high character, are at least interesting to those with homes to brighten:

Best Velvets, worth $1.50, at $1.
Body Brussels, worth $1.40, at $1.
Tapestry Brussels, worth 70c., at 50c.
Best Tapestry, worth 75c to 90c, at 60c and 65c.

Third floor.

Embroideries at *Reduced* Prices

Imported but a few weeks ago, and then in generous quantities. But they were so attractive that they dwindled away, leaving only little odd lots. These we don't care to bother with longer. Hence the regular moderate prices are changed in this way:

25c kinds at 15c yd. 15c kinds at 10c yd.

Main Aisle, Broadway.

BOOKS at 25c Each

Though *Published at* $1 *to* $1.50

Three surplus stocks from as many publishers are gathered here in this single offering. It makes a large collection, and a wide range of choice is afforded. The works are all comparatively recent, by authors of note, well printed and attractively bound, and without exception, perfect as to condition. There's only room for a partial list, but you may pick from it and many more that the tables will contain for a day or two, at 25c each. They were intended to sell at $1 to $1.50.

Chun Ti-Kung. By Claude A. Rees.
Tales of Space and Time. By H. G. Wells.
A Tangled Web. By Walter Raymond.
The Valiant Runaways. By Gertrude Atherton.
Redburn. By Henry Ochiltree.
God's Pay Day. By Edgar Clifton Bross.
Rising Fortunes. By John Oxenham.
Don Cosme. By Troilus Hilgard Tyndale.
Peg Bunson. By John W. Spear.
A Village Ophelia and Other Stories. By Anne Reeve Aldrich.
As the Hart Panteth. Hallie Erminie Rives.
Houses of Glass. By Wallace Lloyd.
Hollow Bracken. By Hanson Penn Dilz.
Two Odd Girls; or, Douglas Rock's Secret. By John A. Peters.
Flames and Ashes. By Alice de Carret.
Yetta Segal. By Horace J. Rollin.
With Gyves of Gold. By Henry Athey and A. Herbert Bowers.
Jack Crews. By Martha Frye Boggs.
The White Devil of Verde. By Lucie France Pierce.
The Sacrifice of Silence. By Edouard Rod.
The Waters that Pass Away. N. B. Winston.
His Own Image. By Alan Dale.
Cleo the Magnificent. By I. Zangwill.
An American Citizen. By Madeline Lucette Ryley.
The Title Mongers. By Wm. Farquhar Payson.
Suspense. By Henry Seton Merriman.
Gold, Grace and Glory. By W. H. Mize.
Idyllists of the Country Side. By George H. Ellwanger.
The Two White Elephants. By Arthur Henry Vesey.
Poems. By Belle R. Harrison.
Horace Everett. By the Marquise Clara Lanza.
The Day of Temptation. By William Le Queux.
If Sinners Entice Thee. By William Le Queux.
Red Bird. By Mary J. Holmes.
The Time is Coming. By W. B. Bolmes.

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Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
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HOLIDAY CROWD AT GRAVESEND

Imp Regains Her Old Speed and Wins the Parkway Handicap.

ODDS-ON FAVORITES LOST

Another Lot of Poor Five-Year-Olds Race for the Bedford Stakes, Which Was Won by Tonicum.

Though she has proved herself a jade in every race this season up to the one she ran yesterday in the Parkway Handicap, that most inconsistent of race mares, Imp, the winner of last year's Suburban and Brighton Handicaps, conqueror of the best of last season's handicap horses, and withal a confirmed in-and-outer, still retains the public favor. She won the Parkway Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth yesterday at the Gravesend track in 1:46 4-5, the fastest time in which the race was ever run, and the round of applause that greeted her was equal to that which went up when she won her best races last year. She won easily, too, for she galloped along in front from start to finish, handling the one-hundred-and-twenty-four-pound impost as if it was a bag of feathers, and O'Connor had only to sit still on her to win by two lengths from Kinley Mack, the Brooklyn Handicap winner of Saturday.

So all the gossip about a match race between Imp and Kinley Mack for a big wager by the respective owners that has been in the air for the past week will probably end now, for Imp won handsomely and decisively, and if she ran always as she did yesterday, she would beat almost any horse on the turf, barring none. Her performance makes her a possible candidate for the special race at a mile and a quarter in which Ethelbert and Jean Beraud are named to go on Saturday, and if she is entered she will probably be held in great esteem by those who witnessed her first victory of the season of 1900.

The large holiday crowd at the track, which equaled that of Brooklyn Handicap day, made Imp an even favorite with Kinley Mack at the opening of the betting, and then continued to pour in money on her so rapidly that she became a pronounced favorite at 8 to 5, while the Brooklyn winner's price went up from 3 to 2 to 4 to 1. When Imp won the crowd yelled itself hoarse. It was much the same sort of crowd as that of Saturday, except that there were more politicians than ever at the track, among them Mayor Van Wyck and the other heads of Tammany Hall.

In addition to the Parkway Handicap, there was the Bedford Stakes at four and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds; a hurdle handicap at a mile and three-quarters, and three over-night events, that filled well, so there were large fields in most of the races, and that pleased the crowd.

With the dyed-in-the-wool followers of form Imp was entirely ignored in the Parkway Handicap, and their predictions were that she would finish somewhere behind the first three horses. Not so with the occasional racegoers, however. They remembered Imp's name and her victories of last year, and the fact that several times this season she has been beaten by such rank selling platers as Sparrow Wing was entirely ignored by them. The old adage, "Where ignorance is bliss," &c., fitted their positions well, and they had the satisfaction of cashing their bets. Imp was in front when Starter Fitz Gerald sent the field away, and as she sailed along past the grand stand, leading Charentus by half a length, it was evident that she had all of her old-time speed with her. That she was the same Imp that trailed along hopelessly behind the selling plater Sparrow Wing a short time ago was scarcely imaginable, but the further she went the greater became her lead, and of her manner of winning there is hardly more to tell than that her chances were never in danger. Charentus trailed along after her until the stretch was reached, when Survivor and Kinley Mack closed ground. The latter ran easily into second place, two lengths behind Imp and four lengths before Survivor.

Of the five-year-olds that started in the Bedford Stakes, the same may be said that has been said before of almost every five-year-old stake this season—that the contestants were a poor lot, apparently better fitted for selling races later in their racing careers than for the rich stakes that will be lined up for two-year-olds next year. The Bedford Stakes is really a selling event dignified by the name of "stake," and the four-and-a-half furlong journey took almost all the speed the starters, with the exception of Tonicum, possessed. The latter made a fair showing, and won without much effort by three lengths from Malden.

The Hurdle Handicap, which opened the day's programme, was simply a procession all the way, with Dr. Eichberg leading the field from start to finish, winning by eight lengths. Mayo was second by the same distance in front of Athanas, while the favorite, Lackland, who was never a prominent factor, finished in the ruck.

Only a small field went to the post for the mile and a sixteenth race, and of these Wait Not was made an odds-on favorite, but he met the same fate as Lackland, James, a "good thing" backed by "Billy" Barrick and his friends, won by two lengths, and Wait Not struggled home a poor second.

Luerana won the maiden five-year-old race for John E. Madden, and before she had been unsaddled Madden sold her, with Regea and Beau Gallant, to Albert Simons.

Odom, William C. Whitney's jockey, who has been riding in poor form lately, resumed his old dashing form in his ride on Hesper in the sixth race. Hesper seemed out of the race at the head of the stretch, but Odom brought him up with a brilliant rush that landed him winner by a head from Trumpet.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over seven hurdles. Louis V. Bell's Dr. Eichberg, br. c., 4, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 142, (Heider,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, won easily by eight lengths; F. R. T. Hitchcock's Mazo, 4, 135, (Green,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by the same distance from Richard T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Athamas, 5, 130, (Dayton,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time —3:17. Lackland, Hardy C., and Hardy Pardee also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $1,000 in 1899 or 1900; one mile and a sixteenth. William M. Barrick's James, b. c., 3, by St. James-Belottie, 97, (Mitchell,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won easily by two lengths; John H. Carr's Wait Not, 4, 109, (Turner,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 4, second by three lengths from L. Waterbury's Intrusive, 124, (Bullman,) 13 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Strathcona and Picardy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Bedford Stakes for two-year-olds, by subscription of $50 each, with $1,000 added; four and a half furlongs. R. Wyndham Walden & Sons' Tonicum, ch. c., by Silver Fox-Tonique, 105, (McCue,) 3 to 1 and even money, won easily by three lengths; P. J. Dwyer's Malden, 102, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a head from C. T. Patterson's Gair II., 95, (Dangman,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time —0:55. Carl Kahler, Quarmire, Beau Gallant, Silurian, Tower of Candles, and Princess Otillie also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Parkway Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $50 each, with $1,000 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Harness & Brossman's Imp, blk. m., 6, by Wagner-Fundling, 124, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won easily by two lengths; Eastin & Larabee's Kinley Mack, 4, 127 (McCue,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by four lengths from Patrick H. McCarren's Survivor, 4, 104, (Bullman,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:46 4-5. Jack Point, Half Time, and Charentus also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; five furlongs. John E. Madden's Luerana, b. f., by Russell-Cheese Straw, 109, (Turner,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won in a drive by a length; Patrick H. McCarren's Alfonso, 112, (McCue,) 4 to 1 and 2 to 5, second by four lengths from J. L. Holland's The Golden Prince, 112, (Clawson,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Movay, Jengist, Humboldt, Queen of Quality, Remsen, Schoolmaster, and Automaton also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; five and one-half furlongs. Timothy D. Sullivan's Hesper, br. c., by His Highness-Alhada, 102, (Odom,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won in a drive by two lengths; Charles F. Dwyer's Trumpet, 104, (Bullman,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by a length from J. P. Martin's Kamara, 109, (McCue,) 3 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:07 1-5. Cupidity, Nabocklish, Miss Hanover, Her Ladyship, Gold Dr, His Royal Highness, Doublet, and Premature also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Kinnikinnic and Marblehead, 110 pounds each; Dolando, 109; Margate, 105; Merry Day, 104; Our Gertie, 102; Sir Christopher, 101; Fonsolve, 100; Owas Queen, 99; Prestidigitator, 97; Wax Taper, 95; The Benedict and Her Ladyship, 92 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; one and one-sixteenth miles. McMeekin and Kilogram, 118 pounds each; Herbert, Contestor, and Sermatian, 113 each; Matt Simpson and Ceylon, 110 each; McGrathiana Prince, 107; Nansen and Rochester, 98 each.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; five furlongs. Yorkshire Boy, 103 pounds; Gold Heels, 102; St. Glor and Educate, 101 each; Miss Cleburn and Lambkin, 94 each; Delmarch, 93, and Harlem Lane, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap, one and one-eighth miles—Survivor, 126 pounds; Maximo Gomez, 125; Knight of the Garter, and Golden, 119 each; Pupil, 118; Half Time, 117; Latson, 112; Hardly, 110, and Landeman, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—Maiden fillies, two-year-olds, five furlongs—Princess Pepper, Infallible, Mudder, Janice, Add, Dame, Mary McCoy, Curtsey, Miranda, Maria Bolton, Ada Beatrice, Ida Carbry, Barbara Frietchie, Reluctant, Empress of Beauty, 112 pounds each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, one mile and seventy yards—Kirkwood, 110 pounds; Dan Cupid, 108; Rare Perfume, 104; Maximo Gomez, 103; Lucky Star, and Sensational, 102 each; Chappaqua, 101; Precursor, Sir Guy, and Hesper, 90 each, and Post Haste, 84.

RESULTS AT OTHER TRACKS.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Three-quarters of a Mile—Iris, 100, (Howell,) 1; Louisville Belle, 100, 2; My Butterfly, 93, 3. Time—1:21¼. Five Furlongs—Erema, 105, (May,) 1; Regina Lee, 105, 2; Mrs. Grannan, 102, 3. Time—1:06. One Mile—Banished, 103, (Michaels,) 1; Lord Zeni, 116, 2; Gnatland, 107, 3. Time—1:48½. One Mile and an Eighth—John Bright, 127, (Overton,) 1; Friesland, 97, 2; Pink Coat, 125, 3. Time—2:11¼. Three-quarters of a Mile—Beekman, 104, (H. Wilson,) 1; Ben Frost, 109, 2; Mizzouri, 105, 3. Time—1:19. Three-quarters of a Mile—Krinkle, 105, (Harshberger,) 1; Estill, 102, 2; Agitator, 107, 3. Time—1:18½.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—Three-quarters of a Mile—Elbe, 97, (Dominick,) 1; Marie G. Brown, 93, 2; Hungry Hill, 113, 3. Time—1:16½. One Mile and a Quarter—Musket, 107, (J. Matthews,) 1; Rebel Jack, 111, 2; Abusive, 104, 3. Time—2:16¾. One Mile and Seventy Yards—Dr. Cave, 91, (Dale,) 1; Russell R., 91, 2; Sir P. Sidney, 107, 3. Time—1:49¾. Five and One-half Furlongs—Verify, 113, (Gilmore,) 1; Triaditza, 107, 2; Ed L., 105, 3. Time—1:10¾. One Mile—Sam Phillips, 106, (Vittatoe,) 1; La Josephine, 105, 2; Algol, 121, 3. Time—1:45. Three-quarters of a Mile—Ned Wickes, 110, (Morse,) 1; Zanetto, 112, 2; Easter Card, 111, 3. Time—1:17.

TORONTO, May 30.—Three-quarters of a mile, Nancy Till, 104, (Lendrum,) 1; Bell Punch, 110, 2; King Joshua, 95, 3. Time—1:17. Five furlongs, Ethel Wheat, 117, (Powers,) 1; Montreal, 105, 2; Flicker, 117, 3. Time—1:05. Steeplechase, about two miles, Tricotin, 144, (Meagher,) 1; Kinney, 144, 2; Reno, 144, 3. Time—4:41. One mile and a sixteenth, Liverpool Cup, Procession, 112, (Lewis,) 1; Martimas, 120, 2; Mr. Jersey, 113, 3. Time—1:50. One mile, Magog, 105, (Thompson,) 1; Barley Sugar, 117, 2; Lizzie McCarthy, 122, 3. Time—1:48. Five and one-half furlongs, M. M., 103, (Flynn,) 1; Hungarian, 112, 2; Lakefield, 100, 3. Time—1:11½. Five and one-half furlongs, Mattock, 95, (Thompson,) 1; Robert Gray, 103, 2; Happy Hermit, 100, 3. Time—1:10½. Three-quarters of a mile, Flag of Truce, 112, (Lewis,) 1; Althea, 100, 2; Sir Blaze, 105, 3. Time—1:17.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Five furlongs, Silverdale, 114, (T. Burns,) 1; Garry Herrman, 118, 2; Battus, 107, 3. Time—1:07. Five and a half furlongs, Hermoso, 108, (Rose,) 1; Bangle, 118, 2; Larkspur, 89, 3. Time—1:12¾. Steeplechase, about two miles, Chemier, 142, (Eggerson,) 1; Lord Chesterfield, 145, 2; Becky Rolfe, 135, 3. Time—3:17¾. One mile and a sixteenth, Handpress, 108, (T. Burns,) 1; Sam Fullen, 101, 2; The Monk, 93, 3. Time—1:58½. One mile and a quarter, Prince Blazes, 109, (Bradford,) 1; The Bobby, 87, 2; Microscope, 90, 3. Time—1:58½. Seven furlongs, Barrack, 111, (Boland,) 1; Miss Shanley, 102, 2; Louisville, 102, 3. Time—1:35.

WORLD'S RECORDS BROKEN.

G. H. Collett of New Haven Wins Harlem Handicap and One Hour Open at Berkeley Oval.

Fifteen hundred people journeyed to Berkeley Oval yesterday to witness the National Athletic Club Grand Circuit bicycle races. The grounds were never more attractive, and it was well worth the trip to view the Oval alone. But those present did not have to be content with viewing scenery, for there were some very good races. All the events were amateur, but the entry lists were large and contained the names of some of the very best amateurs in the country.

There were two world's records broken, and one man broke both. He is G. H. Collett of New Haven, Conn. In fact, Collett was about the "whole thing" yesterday, and it is doubtful, from the showing he made, whether, now that Kramer has turned professional, there is an amateur in the country who can compete with him on even terms. The first record smashed by Collett was in the final heat of the Harlem Handicap, one mile. He rode the mile in 2:00 2-5, now the competition, unpaced, amateur, and professional record of the world. In this race Collett made a superb ride, coming through a bunch from far in the rear, and making up seventy-five yards in a little over half of the last lap. He was wildly cheered by the crowd. He also established a world's amateur unpaced competition record by winning the one-hour open. In the hour he rode 24 miles 1,472 yards. This one-hour race was the event of the day. There were twenty-seven starters, sixteen of whom finished. There were prizes offered for the winner of the race, the leader at five, ten, fifteen, and twenty miles, and for the rider leading the most laps. Collett captured all the prizes, save the one offered for the rider leading the most laps. This went to H. Y. Bedell of Hackensack, N. J., who shared a good part of the crowd's favor with Collett.

On the last lap in the hour race, W. M. McKenzie of this city, who was well up in the leading bunch, fell when only about 300 yards from the finishing tape, and was painfully, though not seriously, cut about the head. There were a few other spills, but none of any consequence. The summaries:

One lap (novice).—First heat—W. B. Steadman, Hackensack. Time—0:39 3-5. Second heat—G. Stolz, Brooklyn. Time—0:38 4-5. Third heat—W. Fehlhober, New York. Time—0:38 3-5. Fourth heat—A. E. Bleib, Brooklyn. Time—0:38 4-5. Fifth heat—R. E. Morrison, New York. Time—0:40. Final heat—Won by R. E. Morrison; A. E. Bleib, second; A. G. Stolz, third. Time—0:40 3-5.

Bronx Borough Dash, half-mile, open (amateur).—First heat—H. W. Coyte, New York. Time—1:11. Second heat—G. H. Collett, New Haven, Conn. Time—1:08. Third heat—H. G. Bedell, Hackensack. Time—1:06 3-5. Fourth heat—G. Welsing, New York. Time—1:04 4-5. Final heat—Won by G. H. Collett; H. G. Bedell, second; G. Welsing, third. Time—1:13.

Harlem Handicap, one mile, (amateur.)—First heat—H. G. Bedell, (60 yards,) Hackensack. Time—2:08 1-5. Second heat—G. Welsing, (140 yards,) New York. Time—2:00. Third heat—H. W. Coyte, (120 yards,) New York. Time—2:07 2-5. Final heat—Won by G. H. Collett; H. G. Bedell, second; G. Welsing, third. Time—1:13.

One Hour, open, (amateur.)—Won by G. H. Collett, New Haven; John King, Newark, second; W. R. McClelland, New York, third; George Holzhauer, New York, fourth. Distance ridden in the hour, 24 miles and 1,472 yards. G. H. Collett lead at five, ten, fifteen, and twenty miles; H. G. Bedell lead the greatest number of laps.

COLLEGE MEN AT PARIS.

University of Pennsylvania Makes Selections for Exposition Sports.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—The men who will represent the University of Pennsylvania at the Paris Exposition sports have been selected. They will be A. C. Kraenzlein and W. P. Remington for the hurdles and broad jump; T. B. McClain in the sprints; Alex. Grant and E. R. Bushnell, in the distance runs; J. C. McCracken and T. Truxton Hare in the weights.

Others who are likely to accompany the team will be J. W. B. Tewksbury, ex-intercollegiate champion in the 100 yard dash; J. K. Baxter, ex-intercollegiate champion in high jump, and G. W. Orton in long distance runs and steeple chase.

There will be a meet held on June 12 for the purpose of trying out the men. Next week the team will leave the city for the country training, either at Bryn Mawr or Haverford. The men will leave for Europe on June 20 on the New York.

AUTOMOBILE RACE AT RED BANK.

New Jersey Wheelmen Give a Varied Decoration Day Programme.

RED BANK, N. J., May 30.—The Red Bank wheelmen had a unique list of attractions for their Decoration Day race meet. The events comprised, besides the bicycle races, an automobile race and cavalry troop games. The automobile entries were Frank C. Storck of Red Bank and L. Thompson of Brookdale. Mr. Storck manned his own machine, while the Thompson vehicle was managed by Ely Kirby. Storck won handily. The distance was a mile and a half on a half-mile track, and the time was 4:45. The bicycle events were very interesting, and there was but one fall. The wind blew strongly, interfering with the time. Summary:

Half Mile, Novice.—Won by Arthur Sickles, Red Bank; G. L. Conant, Keyport, second. Time—1:17.

One Mile, Open.—Won by G. W. Dehaven, Sewaren; Charles F. Bryon, Red Bank, second; Edward Ivins, Red Bank, third. Time—2:57.

One Mile, Handicap.—Won by G. W. Dehaven, (20 yards;) Edward Ivins, (100 yards,) second. Arthur Sickles, (100 yards,) third. Time—2:32.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by Edward Ivins, (150 yards;) Charles Bryon, (scratch,) second; G. L. Conant, (60 yards,) third. Time—5:31.

PRINCE OF WALES WINS THE DERBY

His Colt Diamond Jubilee Duplicates Persimmons's Feat.

JAMES R. KEENE'S COLT THIRD

European Nobility and Many Americans Witnessed the Race for the Great English Classic.

LONDON, May 30.—While Americans at home were keeping green the memories of their soldier dead to-day, all England was rejoicing over the victory in the Derby, at Epsom, of the Prince of Wales's great colt Diamond Jubilee, and well-known Americans here, while they joined in the enthusiasm, had some in reserve for James R. Keene's, colt, Disguise H., the American entry, that ran third. Diamond Jubilee's victory in the great classic of the English turf was as popular as was that of his brother Persimmon, who won the same event for the Prince of Wales some years ago, and in to-day's race the winner equaled the time of his brother, 2:42, which is the record for the Derby at about a mile and a half.

There were fourteen starters for the rich stake, and of these Diamond Jubilee, already the winner of the Ten Thousand Guineas, was the favorite at 6 to 4. He won the race by half a length from the Duke of Portland's Simondale and Disguise II., the son of Domino, owned by James R. Keene of New York and ridden by Tod Sloan, was third, a length behind Simondale.

Diamond Jubilee's victory was a splendid one, but the struggles that both Simondale and Disguise II. put up were game ones and worthy of praise. Chevening made most of the running to the straight, where the American entry drew to the front. Domino's son did not last there long, for Diamond Jubilee came up with him, and, while stalling off the challenge of Simondale, drew to the front.

For a moment Simondale's wonderful stride seemed to threaten the favorite's chances, for his head reached the girth of the Prince's horse, but the latter's splendid form enabled him to maintain a short lead and to win in the midst of mighty cheers. The crowd went wild with enthusiasm and the Princess of Wales stood up in the royal box, smiling and bowing her acknowledgments to the crowd. The Prince and Lord Beresford pressed forward through the crowd to lead the winner to the inclosure. Jones, the little jockey who rode Diamond Jubilee and who is the horse's constant companion, was taken to the royal box and amid the renewed cheers of the crowd received the personal congratulations of the Princess.

From the American crowd "Tod" Sloan received many congratulations for the excellent race he put up on Disguise II. American visitors well known here and at home also in the races in large numbers, and the flower of England's aristocracy was also on hand. Some well known army men were missing, they being in service now in South Africa.

In the American coaches were Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. E. M. Southern, and Miss Velasquez of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Jackson of Burlington, Vt.; Mrs. J. T. High of Chicago, Frank Andrews of New York, W. P. Stewart, and "Al" and "Tom" Johnson of Cleveland. William K. Vanderbilt occupied a box, where he chatted with Richard Croker and his two sons.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein went to Epsom by special train.

The Prince of Wales this evening gave the customary dinner party to members of the jockey club. His guests included the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of York, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Portland, and Earl Cadogan.

FAST BRUSHES ON SPEEDWAY.

Nathan Straus's Cobwebs Beaten by Col. Lawrence's "Gray Ghost."

Three of the fastest and best races witnessed on the Speedway this Spring were run off yesterday morning, when Nathan Straus's famous gelding Cobwebs, better known as the "King of the Speedway," fell a victim to the speed of Col. F. N. Lawrence's gray gelding Caryle Carne, 2:11¼, nicknamed the "Gray Ghost."

Several days ago the two horses were matched in a friendly brush, and honors were about even when the horses were taken in hand after covering a very fast mile. This aroused the interest of the owners of the animals, as well as the frequenters of the drive, and a final brush was promised to settle matters.

Yesterday morning both horses appeared on the road bright and early, apparently in the very best of condition and form, while the roadbed was the best that could be imagined for fast racing. Several turns were given the horses in which to warm up, and then it was decided to run off one brush down the drive from Dyckman Street to Washington Bridge. After several false starts, the horses got away on fairly even terms, Caryle Carne taking the lead. Before the quarter was reached Cobwebs was on even terms with his opponent, which seemed to be acting very badly. Nearing the half post Cobwebs showed a burst of speed that put him a length ahead of Lawrence's horse, which still continued to toss his head, and finally spoiled all chances of winning by breaking at the half-mile post, where Cobwebs had a lead of two open lengths.

The crowd of spectators, who were lined up on both sides of the drive, burst into a storm of applause and clamored for another brush. Both drivers were willing, and then it was agreed to make it the best two out of three. A brief jog put the horses in condition again, and the road was cleared for them. This time a third horse was entered, the mare Virginia, owned and driven by Mr. Whitehead.

All three horses got away in good shape, and it was a neck and neck race to the quarter, where Virginia fell back and Cobwebs took the lead again with Caryle Carne at his heels. Close to the half post Caryle Carne broke, but was back in his stride in an instant. A touch of the whip caused him to quicken his pace, and he began to close up the gap between him and Cobwebs. The crowd applauded and the mounted police had difficulty in keeping it back on the sidewalk, so anxious was it to see the outcome. Cobwebs made a brave fight, but the "Gray Ghost" had too much speed for him, and won out by about a length.

In the final brush a furious pace was set by Cobwebs on the start, but he did not seem to be able to keep it up for the mile, and when the stretch was reached showed signs of being winded, while Caryle Carne was fresh. However, it was either horse's race to the half, when Caryle Carne took a lead and retained it to the finish easily. Heretofore Cobwebs has had things about all his own way on the road. Mr. Straus took to-day's defeat with a smile and said he had enough for the present. On the return trip both horses were loudly applauded.

There were several other good brushes, among which was a half mile covered by Ethel, driven by H. Phillips, and Oscar, with B. Zahn handling the ribbons. Oscar held the lead for the first quarter, but was badly beaten in the second. Among others present were Charles Chipman of Philadelphia, behind Jack Miller, 2:17½; H. Zahn, driving the bay mare Dundess, 2:23¾; A. L. Kerker, with Atteka Boy; Alexander Newburger, driving Smilax, 2:21½; A. H. Coon, driving Wilbur; C. E. Hackett, with his green pacer King Tom; I. F. Cockerill, with Rival, 2:17¾; George Roberty, driving his little mare Great Expectations; R. C. Walsh, driving a team composed of Ned and May, 2:28¾.

During the afternoon there was an unusually large turnout, but very little brushing.

Siegel-Cooper Company.

THE DAILY STORY OF THE BIG STORE. THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1900. 6TH AVE., 18TH AND 19TH STREETS.

The largest individual

Silk Waist Transaction

ever consummated will be placed before our patrons this morning. We purchased greatly below price, and offer for sale under same conditions TO-DAY,

2,500 Silk Waists $2.90
"Just from the hands of the maker," at

1,500 Silk Waists $3.75
"Just from the hands of the maker," at

thereby making a new record for low prices on waists made from the very best of silks.

The two lots comprise waists made solidly corded, tucked and hemstitched in colors of black, gray, white, old rose, light blue, violet, corn, cerise, red, navy, pink, heliotrope, in fact, a most kaleidoscopic collection of beautiful shades.

We Prepay Freight
On all paid purchases of $5 or more to any railroad station within the following States:
New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, and New Jersey.

Our Seashore Delivery
is in operation again for the season of 1900. Daily deliveries to all the prominent resorts from Atlantic Highlands to Ocean Grove and Cedarhurst to Rockaway Park, L. I.

Handkerchief Specials.
For Women:
At 4c—Plain white, lace edged; plain white and printed border, hemstitched.
At 9c—Large variety of lace edge and Swiss embroidered handkerchiefs, regularly sold at 12 1-2c.
At 12c—Pure linen hand embroidered and lace edged; also pure linen initial handkerchiefs; exceptional values.
For Men:
At 4c—Plain white and colored border, hemstitched.
At 9c—Special quality linen cambric, hemstitched.
At 10c—Full size linen cambric, tape border handkerchiefs; value 15c.
At 12c—Pure linen unlaundered initial handkerchiefs; worth 15c.

The Lace Dept.
will place on sale to-day an exceptionally fine assortment of
VALENCIENNES and POINT DE PARIS LACES and INSERTIONS, the variety of the latter being particularly strong, at half and less than half their actual value, per yard, at 5c
(These goods are very desirable for white summer dresses and shirt waists.)

Wall Papers.
Economy and art are combined to a rare degree in these offerings for to-day:
WALL PAPERS for the parlor, the hall, or the dining room, in light and dark shades—reds, greens and blues; sold elsewhere at 40c. and 50c. a roll; here to-day at just 30c
WALL PAPERS, embossed and pressed embossed, in beautiful designs and colorings; sold elsewhere at 30c. and 40c. a roll; here to-day at 21c
WALL PAPERS, suitable for any and all apartments, in dainty stripes, floral effects, and set designs; here to-day at, per roll, 12½c., 9c., 7c., 4c.
WALL MOULDINGS—A complete line of the best makes and designs at lowest prices.

Upholstery Specials
for Thursday, May 31st. Compare them with those offered elsewhere and you'll be convinced that it is to your best interests to buy them here and now.
WHITE ENAMEL SCREENS, 3-fold, 66 in. high, silkoline filled, the $1.75 kind, at 89c.
FIRE SCREENS, worth $1.50 and $1.00 each, at 89c and 69c
SILKOLINE, a large assortment of the 10c.-a-yard kinds at 5c
EXTENSION RODS, brass, 1-2 in. in diameter, will fit any window, from 30 in. to 54 in. wide, worth 35c. each, at 15c
CURTAIN POLES, fluted white enamel, 5 ft. long, with silver or brass trimmings, worth 50c. each, at 25c
BAMBOO VERANDA SCREENS, with pulleys and ropes, complete,
8x10 ft., $1.50 10x8 ft., $1.50
8x8 ft., 1.00 6x8 ft., 90
500 PAIRS TAPESTRY CURTAINS at ONE-THIRD OFF;
1 and 2 pairs of a kind, all new and fresh, regular $3.75 and $4.00 Portieres, at, per pair, 2.45
Regular $6.50, $7.00 and $8.00 Portieres; at, per pair, 4.85
TWO BIG NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAIN BARGAINS;
Real Lace copies, extra weaves, worth $3.00 per pair, at 1.85
Specially nice quality, novel effects, worth $4.50, at 2.95
We clean and store Curtains and make Window Shades and Awnings to order. Get our prices if interested.

In Clothing.
Some special clearance prices on odd lots and broken lines of Men's and Boys' Spring and Summer Suits for to-day, Thursday, May 31. The most fastidious man or boy can surely find something that will fit and please him in the big collection, and when found it will cost only about half its actual value. See for yourself.
387 MEN'S HIGHEST GRADE SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS, comprising some of our choicest and most expensive suits, made of the finest imported fabrics, hand tailored throughout in a perfect and workmanlike manner, selected from lines that have been broken by early sales, and which readily brought $20.00, $22.50, and $25.00 a suit; your choice To-day for just 13.50
BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS, BOYS' VESTEE SUITS, BOYS' SAILOR BLOUSE SUITS, A collection of 436 Spring and Summer Suits, suitable for lads aged 3 to 12, from lines that are somewhat broken as to size assortment, and which we have discontinued making, not being able to secure the piece goods, suits that sold only recently at $5.00, $6.00, and $7.50 each; your choice To-day for 3.75

Special Values in China.
Goods and prices that commend themselves:
DINNER SETS, French China, 101 pieces, new decorations, latest shapes, special to-day at 17.50
DINNER SET, Austrian China, 102 pieces, including Soup Tureen, Sugar and Cream, in latest decorations, special at 14.90
SALAD BOWLS, a very large assortment, no two alike, handsomely decorated and gold traced, worth double the price, at 25c
FRENCH CHINA PLATES in Tea and Breakfast size, richly decorated, new goods, special, each, at 25c
TOILET SETS, 10 pieces, handsomely decorated and gold stippled, at 2.50
TOILET SET, 12 pieces, with Slop Jar, richly decorated, special at 2.95
JARDINIERES, richly tinted, 7-inch size, special at 20c
JARDINIERES, richly tinted, 8-inch size, special at 35c
JARDINIERES, richly tinted, 9 and 10 inch sizes, at 50c

Furniture. If you are not particular what kind of furniture you buy or what you pay for it, these quotations won't interest you. If you are, and insist on having the best at the lowest possible price, you'll find these offerings of absorbing interest:
GOLDEN OAK SIDEBOARD, stands 6 feet high, base 4 feet wide, has 18x36 in. shaped French bevel-plate mirror, 2 shaped top drawers, 1 large linen drawer, brass top handles, and large cupboard; elegantly constructed, prettily carved, and equal to any sideboard sold anywhere at $20.00; here to-day at just 11.25
GOLDEN OAK CHIFFONIER, gloss finish, 34 in. wide, has 5 large, deep drawers, with heavy brass drop handles, prettily carved top, and shaped French bevel-plate mirror; fully worth $15.00; here to-day at 8.25
WHITE ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, has 1-in. post, heavy filling, brass rails, high head, and can be had in all these sizes: 3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in.; regularly sold at $4.75; special for to-day at 2.75
MATTRESSES, of long gray mixed hair (weigh full 40 lbs.) made in one or two parts and covered in the finest grades of Gold Medal, A. C. A. or San Remo ticking; fully worth $15.00; here to-day at 9.50
GOLDEN OAK EXTENSION TABLE, 42x42 in. top, with heavy turned legs, can be extended to 6 feet; regular price $15.00; special price for to-day, only 8.25

Annual Summer Sale of Undermuslins.
The closing of the Big Store for Decoration Day interrupted the triumphant march of this great sale. It will be resumed this morning, however, with renewed vigor, strengthened by the addition of many new and attractive goods, some of which you will find mentioned in this list:
WOMEN'S CORSET COVERS—French cambric, tucked front, plain finish, here to-day 19c
WOMEN'S CORSET COVERS—Odds and ends of prettily trimmed corset covers, low necks and sleeves, worth 59c. and 69c.; to-day's closing price only 39c
WOMEN'S DRAWERS—Masonville muslin, with tucks, wide hem and yoke band, warranted to wear well; only three to a customer, at, per pair, 19c
WOMEN'S DRAWERS—A handsome variety in muslin, lawn, nainsook and cambric, at, per pair, 69c
WOMEN'S DRAWERS—Fine cambric, finished with hemstitched tucks, lawn hemstitched ruffle and lace; regularly sold at $1.25; here to-day at 98c
WOMEN'S MUSLIN GOWNS—Plain tucked yokes and cambric ruffle finish, at 33c
WOMEN'S MUSLIN GOWNS—Empire or high neck, with fancy embroidered trimming; here to-day at 58c
WOMEN'S GOWNS—Elaborate trimming of handsome embroidery or lace, Empire style; excellent $2.00 value; special for to-day at 1.39
WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS—A variety seldom equaled, comprising muslin with lawn flounce and lace edging, muslin with lawn flounce, insertion and lace edging, colored lawn with tucked ruffles, and grass linen with one or two ruffles; special for to-day, at, each 69c
WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS in black and colors, made of moire poplin, with tucked ruffle, ruche and braid finish; worth $1.75; here to-day at 1.25
WOMEN'S WRAPPERS, fancy lawn, with round bertha and braid finish, a full garment, such as you always get at the Big Store; here to-day at 49c

The World's Pure Food Mart,
with its endless array of High-Class Foods
is,
at this season of the year,
the Housekeepers' Mecca.
Stroll through its broad aisles and you will find on every hand all that is seasonable, good and pure in foods—some brought hither from the farthermost ends of the earth; others, and by far the greater number, from America—the world's greatest food supplier. Price anything you see, then go elsewhere and price it (if you can find it) and you'll see that in nine cases out of ten our prices are the lowest on the market for goods of a reliable quality. These goods and prices will prove very interesting reading to all who need them, and who does not?
FLOUR: Hazel Premium Patent Flour (the best for family use), per bbl., $4.25; 1-8 sack, 55c
SUGAR: 10 lbs. H. & E. Refined Granulated, 49c
HAMS: Armour's or Swift's delicious sugar-cured Hams or lean strip Bacon, per lb., 12c
MACKEREL: Choice fat family Mackerel, 10 lb. kit, 95c
Lea & Perrins's WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, per bot., 18c
LARD: Pure kettle rendered Leaf Lard, 5 and 10 lb. pails, per lb., 8 1-2c
Crosse & Blackwell's ENGLISH PICKLES, per bot., 18c
CORN MEAL: Yellow or White, or Rolled White Oats, kiln dried, 20 lbs., 41c
MACARONI: Imperial Macaroni or Spaghetti, per doz., $1.05; per pkge., 9c
GRAPE NUTS: A very nutritious predigested food, per doz., $1.40; per pkge., 12c
COFFEE: Mocha and Java, famous for its cup qualities; 100 lbs., $23.00; 10 lbs., $2.40; per lb., 26c
TEA: Extra choice pickings Formosa Oolong, Moyune, Young Hyson, Japan, Gunpowder, English Breakfast, India and Ceylon or our blended Teas, regular 60c., 65c. and 75c. grades, special, 10 lbs., $3.90; per lb., 43c
MILK: Hazel Brand Condensed Milk, per case 4 doz., $4.50; per can, 10c
PRESERVED MEATS: Armour's Luncheon Beef or Lunch Ham, per doz., $1.62; per can, 14c
POTTED OR DEVILED HAM OR TONGUE: Halves, per doz., 90c.; quarters, per doz, 55c
TONGUE: Armour's Lunch Tongue, per doz. cans, $3.20; per can, 27c
Armour's Roast or Corned Beef, 2-lb. can, 20c
R. & R. Derby Boned Chicken, or Turkey, 1-2 lb. can, 24c
TOMATOES: Shiloh brand, solid, hand packed Jersey Tomatoes, per case of 2 doz. cans, $2.00; per can, 9c
CORN: Fancy N. Y. State Cream S

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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PARIS EDITION THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition has been granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper will appear daily in its usual form. It will be printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, will be installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and will besides be procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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MEMORIAL DAY.

As the ranks of the veterans yearly grow thinner, except on the pension rolls, where also a slight decrease is at last reported, it might seem that the holiday which was at first instituted to do homage to the dead of the civil war would be less generally observed. Memorial Day is, however, a legal holiday in all but twelve States. Curiously enough, although the graceful thought of giving a day to the dead originated in the South, ten of the twelve States which do not officially celebrate Memorial Day were members of the Confederacy.

In all the others it is plain that the holiday meets a popular requirement, as not all our holidays can be said to do. The Twelfth of February has not as a holiday spread beyond the few States which at once followed the example of Illinois in making it so. It is not that LINCOLN'S public services are not as abundantly recognized by his countrymen as ever they were. It is partly that the commemoration of him, which takes the form of public meetings, can be as well done at the close of a business day as during the whole of a holiday. It is also that he was born within ten days of the birthday of WASHINGTON, and at a season of the year when no pleasurable use can be made of a day out of doors.

None of these objections lies against Memorial Day. It is not likely to supersede the Fourth of July as our National holiday except in some degree in the great cities of the North, in which whoever can leave town in early July does so. But nobody who witnessed yesterday's celebration of the day in New York will be inclined to say that the observance of the day is falling away. It was even more general than heretofore. Apparently it is becoming more a private and less a public celebration. People are making more use of it to visit the resting places of their own dead. There could be no more fitting season for such a purpose than this time of blossoms. And for those who have no occasion to take part in any special observance of the holiday, but who welcome a "day off," to be used for pleasuring in their own way, there could be no more grateful occasion than the last of May. At any rate it seems clear that the observance of the day will long survive the last of those whose services caused it to be set apart, and that the holiday is in no danger of becoming obsolete.

THE END OF THE WAR.

It can hardly be premature to call the present situation in the Transvaal the end of open war. As a Berlin newspaper pertinently inquires, Why should not the Boers surrender at once, and save time, trouble, and bloodshed, when they show their sense of the hopelessness of the struggle by allowing themselves to be flanked out of position after position without a fight? So that the collapse of organized resistance seems to come rather too late than prematurely. We would fain hope that that, and no more than that, was what Lord SALISBURY meant when he told the City of London Conservative Association that the resistance of the Boers had "gone beyond the limit to which resistance could wisely go." In the most favorable view that can be taken of the Marquis's speech, it cannot be called a magnanimous speech, nor be said to do credit to the orator or to his country. But to quarrel anew with the Boers for the violence with which they have resisted the British efforts, now avowed, to extinguish their nationality, and for the trouble and expense to which they have put their conquerors, is to imitate the conduct of the man who swore at the eels for not staying quiet while he skinned them, conduct which has not commended itself to mankind as an example of "sweet reasonableness."

But one of Lord SALISBURY'S remarks was unquestionably true and deserved: "One thing we have learned from this war is that everything depends upon the General." Victory has once more declared itself upon the side of the "big battalions." But it has not been altogether a question of big battalions. The big battalions were the reliance of the British at the outbreak of the war, and the reliance was for a long time in vain. A more absurdly unequal contest, on paper, than that which the Boers precipitated by their ultimatum, lest by waiting for the British ultimatum they should be still worse off, has seldom been waged in the history of the world. All England was paralyzed by the audacity of the defiance of the British Empire by the "embattled farmers." But for weeks and months, indeed until the arrival of Lord ROBERTS, the defiance was made good. Every British commander who encountered them came away from the encounter without a rag of military reputation left. The war was confined to British territory. The prestige of the British Army was gone.

Lord ROBERTS took command of beaten armies amid the jeers of the military critics of the Continent. He first showed how to use the enormous numerical superiority of his forces, and set an example of activity and intelligence. For the first time the British got the benefit of their big battalions. Considering the state to which the reputation of the army had sunk when he took command of it, it is scarcely too much to say that he saved not only the campaign and the war, but the British Empire itself. Since he took charge everything has gone forward steadily and swiftly, while before everything had gone backward. Nothing that his grateful countrymen can do for him will be beyond his deserts. The Iron Duke himself did not render more important national services, and there was not laid upon him the necessity of that rehabilitation which has been the most important of his successor's achievements.

One result of the war should be particularly welcome and grateful to Americans. Lord ROBERTS has taken the war out of our politics. It has never been really in them. But there has been a danger that the lack of principle of some politicians and the lack of a due sense of responsibility on the part of many more might induce us to meddle with a foreign question which was no business of ours far enough to jeopard our good relations with England, relations the mutual value of which, in view of our own entry into "world politics," it would be hard to overestimate. There is no temptation any longer, as there is visibly to all men no excuse, for any further offers of interference or mediation. The stripping by Great Britain of what Lord SALISBURY calls the last "shred of independence" from the South African Republic and the Orange Free State is already, by the British victory, as far removed from present politics, as much a question of history, as the partition of Poland, the oppression of Greece, or the seizure of Schleswig-Holstein. For Congress, or for either political party, now to offer sympathy would be merely to offer condolence. That may be "academically" done, but it will be an absurdity that can now entail no practically unpleasant or dangerous consequences.

JAPAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

The increasing seriousness of the situation in China seems bound to be turned to the advantage of the Japanese. The Island Empire is in a position to recover in some measure the prestige, if not the fruits, of her war with China, of which she was despoiled by Germany, France, and Russia.

Ordinary comment on the situation is altogether too prone to regard Japan as a negligible quantity. Definite figures are cited to show the numerical strength of the detachments of marines that are at the disposal of the various legations in Peking, and a great point is made of the fact that Russia is really master of the situation, and that her 20,000 troops, more or less, at Port Arthur give her the opportunity to become the creditor of the powers interested. So far, however, the fact has been overlooked that Japan has at present 150,000 trained troops under arms whose honors in the field were won in the very territory that is now the scene of the rising against foreigners. These troops can be landed in formidable bodies amid the scenes of their former achievements, almost before a single Russian transport can convey a regiment to the coast of China, or an invasion can be made through Manchuria.

In the brief period of her history which has particularly appealed to the civilized world, Japan has shown herself to be a nation equal to very trying diplomatic contingencies. The suddenness with which she mobilized her expeditionary corps at the outbreak of her war with China revealed also the fact that she is not only patient to argue but quick to act. And we may be quite sure that the statesmen in Tokio are thorough students of the present Chinese question. Although they have given no outward sign of their alertness, it is more than possible that Japan will be heard from very shortly through positive and striking action.

It would be a very simple matter for Japan to do in a formidable, unquestioned way what it looks as if Russia had offered to do for the isolated aliens in China. The announcement of such a step, followed by the landing of detachments of infantry in adequate strength, would be most natural. It would be particularly pleasing at least to Great Britain and the United States for reasons with which we are all familiar. In the face of it the execution of Russia's benevolent scheme would assume the character of an importunity. Neither France nor Germany could reasonably object to Japan doing police duty in China, and Russia, conscious of the moral support that Great Britain and the United States would give such policemen, would hardly feel inclined to do so.

And supposing that Japan were to take this step it would not be difficult for her to convince her friends, who in that event would also be her debtors, that a foothold in Korea would be requisite for her in order that she might again perform the same service, should a similar occasion arise in the future. She might even point out, with considerable assurance that Russian possession of Masampo Harbor would hardly be compatible with the rendering by Japan of all the service in her power to the two nations whose combined commercial interests in China are greater than those of all the other powers put together, and with whose policy she is in complete sympathy. It seems that Japan's opportunity has arrived.

FIRE PREVENTION IN BERLIN.

A valuable lesson in the prevention of fires in cities, peculiarly applicable just now to New York in view of the enormous and steadily increasing fire losses which are causing the underwriters so much uneasiness, might be learned from a study of the municipal ordinances of Berlin and the methods of their enforcement. Ex-Mayor HEWITT once said that New York might profitably forget all it knew about municipal government, since it could learn all that was worth knowing on the subject in that well-ordered city. How true this is only those who have had experience of residence in Berlin can understand.

An American gentleman who has lived several years in Berlin lately had an experience which was instructive as explaining why fires in that city are infrequent and, as a rule, so little destructive. The code of municipal ordinances designed to protect life and property is not only extremely thorough, but its provisions are enforced with rigid impartiality and great intelligence. The gentleman whose experience we shall cite occupies apartments on the third floor of a four-story building. One morning he was aroused by the smell of smoke, and on examination found a fire smoldering down through the ceiling of his dining room. He rushed to the corner and turned in the electric alarm. No one interfered with this, but as he started to return he was courteously but emphatically requested by a policeman who had impassively watched the proceeding to remain where he was. His appeals to be allowed to return and look after his wife and children were waved aside as irrelevant. There was probably no occasion for so much impatience, and when an alarm was rung the authorities expected exact information as to who had rung it and why. The fact that the gentleman was in slippers and bath robe counted for nothing. Before he was allowed to return, his name, occupation, and address were taken, and a second policeman was sent to his house to ascertain if there was a fire there. When his statement on this point was verified he was allowed to return. Presently the engines and other Fire Department apparatus assembled in a quiet and orderly way. There was no frantic excitement, little clanging of gongs, and no shouting. As it was a "third class fire," the first and second class engines were sent home again, and the third class firemen took the matter in hand. Instead of deluging the building with water, they did the work with chemical apparatus, and had the fire out before any serious damage had been done. The firemen then swept up the rubbish and carried it away, and astonished the housekeeper by scrubbing the floor of the room in which a part of the ceiling had fallen. Meanwhile the officers of the department were busy taking notes and making diagrams. When they left, the place was clean and in good order, save for the carpentry work and replastering needed to repair the damage. Fancy our firemen on hands and knees scrubbing floors to restore the cleanliness their destructive energy with axe and pike had converted into a hopeless litter of sodden débris!

Next morning the tenant was summoned to the police court for a rigid examination. It appeared that the fire had originated from a fragment of an incandescent fuel brick which had fallen from a stove in the attic (Waschboden) to the floor, set fire to it, and burned a hole through to the room below. The zinc under this stove was some inches narrower than the ordinance prescribed, and the inquiry was directed to ascertaining who set the stove in that way. The tenant made it appear that he had leased the premises as they were, and had been guilty of no violation of law, as the stove in the Waschboden was one of the appointments of the house. Then the owner was called. He showed that he had just acquired the property by purchase, and that everything in it was as it had been. He was gravely reminded of his duty and told to step aside. The third witness was the former owner, who had sold the building. A searching examination revealed the fact that he had caused or permitted the stove to be set as the authorities found it, and that because of the insufficient protection between it and the floor the accident had occurred. The result was that he was assessed an amount sufficient to cover the cost of calling out the Fire Department, was required to repair the damaged woodwork and plastering, and was fined 300 marks for having violated an ordinance relative to fire protection in dwellings.

The trouble in New York is not that we have not, or cannot have, municipal ordinances designed to diminish the fire risk, but that it is no one's business to discover violations of such ordinances and enforce the penalties which attach to them. Why not make this part of the business of the insurance patrol, and let them see that the Fire Marshal does his duty promptly and thoroughly? No standard of efficiency in the organization of the Fire Department will compensate for the negligence in which most fires find their origin. From the American viewpoint the Berlin Fire Department is not well organized, and visitors from this country find much amusement in watching the leisurely response of a fire company to an alarm. The horses, which are often stabled in a rear building, are led out through an alley, backed into place, and have their harness buckled on with no more expedition than is often seen in a New York livery stable. When everything is ready and has passed inspection, they trot off, turning corners carefully and taking good care not to run over citizens. It takes minutes in Berlin to do what is here done in seconds, but when we compare the fire losses of a year we conclude that there is a system behind the Fire Department which counts for more than the rush and clatter and picturesque energy to which we have become accustomed. Probably in that system lies the reason why the Berlin fireman consumes very little tissue in athleticism. He does not need to.

THE PRINCE'S SECOND DERBY.

It was remarked by a shrewd British observer in "Iroquois's year" that by sending out a winner for the Derby Mr. LORILLARD had done more for American prestige with the general mass of the British population than could have been done by any American achievement in arts or arms. Much as horse racing has advanced in popularity in this country within the past few years, we are far from having attained the British pervasiveness of "sport." Horse racing has been "democratized" among us, although Boss CROKER prefers to race his horses on English ground, following the advice of Dr. JOHNSON, of whom he never heard, touching the comparative eligibility of flight or suicide for a man disgraced at home. "No, Sir; let him go to a foreign country where he is not known, not to the devil, where he is known."

To win the Derby would do Boss CROKER less than no good in "the organisation." But it would come near to rehabilitate, or rather to habilitate, him in England, "where he is not known." In a select circle, "the Prince's set," in point of fact, the pinnacle of sporting glory might be to regain the America's Cup, always excepting the Earl of DUNRAVEN, who will continue to hold that it is unpatriotic for any Briton to win the trophy that he lost, and then told tarradiddles about the winner, which he neither could substantiate nor would retract. But with the British masses the height of human glory, is to win the Derby. Sir THOMAS LIPTON chose to go in for the cup, as the most fetching "ad" in sight. But his abstention from the Derby is explicable. The British serious classes at once disapprove of horse racing, and consume great quantities of tea. Sir THOMAS was well advised. The worst drawback of Lord ROSEBERY, as a Liberal leader adapted to bring back the Dissenting Liberal-Unionists, who sit up nights to watch the machinating Pope, is that he owns race horses, and has even won horse races. To own losers is not so incompatible with seriousness. In his boyhood Lord ROSEBERY is said to have announced his intention to be Prime Minister and win the Derby. He got both; one certainly, both probably, by a fluke. The ambitions are incompatible, at least for a Liberal. As the French philosopher observed, "One does not cumulate, one must choose."

Nevertheless, winning one Derby is glory enough for one Briton, and the Prince of WALES has won two, which is a record for royalty. It is also a "popular victory." We might grudge it for our esteemed townsman, Mr. KEENE, who had the pain of seeing his colt, "with TOD up," finish behind the favorite and another. But at least the son of Domino was placed. Times are changed since the patriotic Kentuckian took out a "string" of which the pick finished for the Derby a bad fifth. And Wall Street may yet be vindicated by seeing its leader win a Derby without the suspicion of Majestätsbeleidigung that would be aroused by beating the Prince.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Forest and Stream makes an impassioned appeal that certainly ought to be effective. It is for the passage, and—what is vastly more important—the enforcement of a law that will save the heath hen of Martha's Vineyard from the immediate extermination with which it is now threatened. This bird, than which few, according to its well-informed advocate, are more truly and highly estimable, is the Eastern representative of the family to which the pinnated grouse of the West belongs, once had a range covering Long Island, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, and more, but the short-sighted greed of the market hunters long ago destroyed it in all these places, and to-day only in Martha's Vineyard can a single small, sad tribe of heath hens be found, leading a precarious existence, with an enormous price on the head of every one of its members. "It is believed by those cognizant of conditions," says Forest and Stream, "that the number of birds remaining may be estimated at not more than half a hundred," and the poor creatures are now in deadly peril, not, as formerly, because they are very good to eat, but because the ornithological collector who doesn't get a heath hen for his collection at once will not get one at all. As a result scientific persons who ought to be more than a little ashamed of themselves are offering the natives of the island from $25 to $30 apiece for specimens of the doomed race. For Forest and Stream is inclined to think that, law or no law, the end is near for the heath hen. "We may," it mournfully remarks, "enact the most stringent laws and provide the most perfect theoretical scheme of protection, but so long as it shall be true that a heath hen in the hand will be worth $25 to its captor, the birds will be taken to the very last one."

—Statesmen and diplomats, in settling the fate of Samoa and dividing the islands of the group among the nations eager for territory in that part of the Pacific, probably gave little, and perhaps gave no, thought to the fact that on one of the islands is the grave of the man who wrote a certain "Footnote to History," wherein is set down with much frankness and particularity said author's opinion of German officials when acting with a free hand and after their kind. At any rate, the island containing the grave was turned over to Germany when the partition was arranged, and ever since there has been, among the comparatively inconsequential and not very numerous people who regard that grave with profound reverence, not exactly fear of what may happen to it under the new régime, but a vague anxiety and disquietude. For the reassurance of these troubled ones—and just possibly we have shared their emotions in some slight degree—we gladly quote some remarks recently made on the subject by Count VON BUELOW. "Tell Mrs. STEVENSON," he said, "that there is no spot in Samoa which will be more treasured by Germany than the grave of her noble and distinguished husband. He was at times a stern critic, but we always honored him, and we feel no shame to-day in admitting that much that he wrote and said may have been well deserved. It is a great pleasure to me to have the assurance that Mrs. STEVENSON has faith in our good intentions toward the people she and her noble husband loved so well. I am sure that I speak for his Majesty the Emperor when I say that the grave on Vaea shall ever be honored as would be the resting place of one of Germany's most distinguished dead." Nothing could well be finer than that, and it will create, here and there all over the civilized world, a thrill of affectionate admiration of a sort which Germans of Count VON BUELOW'S rank do not too often succeed in producing. It would have been so easy—yes, and so natural—for him to have contented himself simply with expressing a surly resentment of the apprehensions he was great enough and courteous enough to allay.

—A correspondent whose letter we published yesterday criticised THE TIMES with some severity because it commented at length on an unsigned leaflet recently distributed by persons unknown among the native population of Manila. Our critic even went so far as to intimate that it was prejudice against the Roman Catholic Church that led us to ascribe importance to a document, responsibility for which could be fastened definitely on no individual or organization. It is hardly necessary either to resent or to deny that intimation, as it could not have been made in any seriousness, but it is quite in order to explain just why the leaflet in question was not treated with the contemptuous indifference usually bestowed by THE TIMES on anonymous communications. In the first place, the paper and type of the leaflet are those of a journal issued by an order of friars fiercely hostile to American domination of the Philippines; secondly, it was distributed at churches controlled by those and other friars, and lastly, its sentiments were exactly those known to have been long held and to be still entertained by the obstinate exponents of a political theology that has received little respect and merited none for two centuries, more or less. If the friars of Manila will disclaim the authorship of this leaflet, if they will denounce as atrocious, which it undoubtedly is, the advice this leaflet offers to ignorant Filipinos, then and then only will the anonymity of the vile thing be sufficient reason for all decent and reasonable and just people to refuse it their attention. Until such disclaimers and denunciations come THE TIMES will continue to suspect, and almost to believe, that the friars of Manila are now preaching treason, as, according to many an orthodox Spanish official, they have often done in the past. The friars are on the defensive, not the Roman Catholic Church.

—In the new book called, for some unimaginable reason, "The Integrity of Christian Science," Mrs. A. D. T. WHITNEY raises a question which the pretentious quacks she attacks will find it painfully hard to answer—a question of no great importance in itself, and yet so thoroughly practical and so eminently relevant that to leave it unanswered will be little less than giving up the whole Chrstian Science fight against experience and common sense. First calling attention to the fact that, though the followers of the Quimby-plus-Eddy cult pretend to cure the most deeply-seated diseases and to banish every bodily anguish, no matter how poignant, yet their dress shows as much regard for the weather as does that of other people, they eat as often as anybody else, and they do the usual things to cool their houses in Summer and to heat them in Winter. "If," queries Mrs. WHITNEY, "you have not got beyond the overcoat, and the bread and butter, and the roof and fire—if you still acknowledge cold and hunger, and use material defense and supply, how can you claim the advanced control over extremest physical exigency of sickness and hurt, and an absolute independence of physical help and healing; or, still further, the power to extend this control over other bodily organisms than your own? If you have not yet been able to 'run with the footmen,' how do you undertake to 'contend with horses'?" This delightfully feminine attack on the Eddyites reminds us that one day when their best-known local representative came up into THE TIMES office to threaten us with the loss of many advertisements if we didn't treat with respect a fraud which we believe to be both dangerous and despicable, the fellow wore an overcoat lavishly trimmed with fur that seemed to be, and probably was, of considerable cost. It was a cold day, and no doubt the garment was comfortable, even if its gorgeousness was in barbarous taste, but it occurred to one observer that the coat and the delegate's gold-filled teeth were in themselves convincing evidence that he was as insincere as he was obnoxious.

THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the Dewey naval bounty just decided by the courts, along with a great many persons, I am wondering why bounties and prize money are given to sailors when none are given to soldiers. May it not be a relic of the earlier ages, when naval vessels were half pirates? Formerly, and even as late as the Napoleonic wars, it was customary for soldiers to loot freely. Napoleon's officers and soldiers enriched themselves enormously and until quite lately soldiers of all nations have done a good deal of pillaging, so that it may be that bounty and prize money were given to the navy as compensation for the lack of booty such as soldiers obtained, but now that civilized warfare does not permit looting on the part of soldiers, why should not sailors be contented with their pay just as soldiers are?

In former times sailors had to bear very great nautical risks as well as considerable hardship, but I think that in modern warfare the conditions are entirely reversed. The modern sailor is simply a soldier afloat and is always sure of a warm berth and plenty of food, with scarcely any of the nautical risks connected with old-fashioned men-of-war. It seems to me that any provision for the payment of bounties to the navy is really dishonoring to its officers and men, who should be expected to do their duty just as do soldiers without any prospect of special pecuniary reward. D. P. FACKLER.

New York, May 29, 1900.

What the Rev. Dr. Walker Said.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial this morning, in referring to my defense of the negro at Carnegie Hall last Sunday evening, you misrepresented me in your statement "that this is his view was shown plainly enough, when he gave a description of negro character and begged every one of the pending questions by declaring that the black man is striving, honest, industrious, intelligent, economical, and self-reliant." I did not claim that my people as a race had attained this perfection. I said the colored man is striving to be honest, industrious, intelligent, economical, and self-reliant, and should have the encouragement of all good people rather than their criticism and censure.

With this explanation you will see that I had no intention of misrepresenting anybody, and that I am not inaccurate. And while I am not "A model of accuracy," I have always had the credit of being truthful. C. T. WALKER.

Pastor of Mount Olivet Baptist Church,
161 West Fifty-third Street.
New York, May 29, 1900.

If in the Philippines as in Cuba!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your "Failure of the Anti-Imperialist Appeal," (May 26,) trying to traverse an argument by Mr. Schurz, you wrote "Can any sensible man doubt that if * * * the Cubans * * * had turned against us as Aguinaldo turned against us, all our available troops in the island * * * would have been employed to overcome their resistance * * *?" Had you, however, adapted the words of Mr. Schurz to your argument you would have written rather: "If we had broken our promise to the Cubans of ultimate freedom and independence, can any sensible man doubt that they, too, would have turned against us, just as the Filipinos have turned against us?"

From my conversations with my fellow-Republicans, and from my reading of many journals, it seems to me extremely probable that the result of the coming election will convince you that a large majority of the citizens of the United States are sensible enough to agree with the views of Mr. Schurz, but a very grave responsibility rests on the Democratic leaders.

FRANCIS E. WOODRUFF.
Morristown, N. J., May 26, 1900.

Not a Shred.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not a shred of the former independence of the republics shall remain.—Lord Salisbury.

On this day, that commemorates the death of those who gave themselves a sacrifice for the salvation of our Republic, comes the above announcement that two republics in another part of the world are to be totally crushed out by monarchical power. Most strange to say, this act is apparently approved of and justified by a considerable section of our people, and our Government refuses any word of sympathy or step toward mediation. It is enough to make one rub his eyes to see whether he is dreaming or is really awake and living in America. Have we then ceased to be a free, liberty-loving Nation, and joined the powers of conquering oppression? Let no one think so! Our people cannot long be held in so terribly false a position, and woe be to those who seek so to hold them.

T. V. V.

New Haven, Conn., Memorial Day, 1900.

Why Ireland Hates England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to W. C. C. in your paper of to-day, I will say that the grievance of Ireland against England, as I understand it, is, we are Catholics and object to be ruled by Protestants.

AN IRISHMAN FOREVER.

New York, May 28, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Intolerable.

The suggestion that South Africa be left to a people so densely ignorant that they don't know when they are licked by Great Britain, is intolerable.—Detroit Journal.

Settled at Any Rate.

Father—My son, you ought to be married and settled by this time.

Adult Son—Well, I'm not married, but I proposed to Miss Flirte last night, and she settled me.—New York Weekly.

Off at Last.

"Have you ever loved before?" she asked, gazing at him, tenderly.

"Oh, yes," replied the racing young man. "I've had four false starts. But this is a sure go now."—Philadelphia North American.

He Had Had Experience.

Miss Sentiment—Were you ever disappointed in love?

Eligible Widower—Two and a half times.

Miss Sentiment—Two and a half times?

Eligible Widower—Yes, twice married and once rejected.—Omaha Bee.

The Vice Presidency.

Politician—Of course, we want some obscure person on the ticket for the Vice Presidency.

Editor—Not necessarily; he'll become obscure soon enough after we get him elected.—The Detroit Free Press.

THE CENSUS MAN.

James W. Foley, Jr., in Bismarck Tribune.

Are you ready for the census,
Have you read the almanac?
Have you studied your ancestors
For a dozen cycles back?
Have you counted up your freckles?
Have you figured up your sins?
For you know you'll have to tell 'em
When the census man begins.

Have you added up the children?
Have you figured up your cash?
Did you ever find a button
In a dish of corn beef hash?
Are you deaf or blind or ugly,
Do you toe out or toe in?
All of this you'll have to answer
When the census man begins.

Do you lisp or squint or stammer?
Ever have the whooping cough?
Are you handy with the hammer?
Ever do a stunt at golf?
Are you fond of checkered neckties?
Ever fall and bark your shins?
Did you swear? You'll have to tell it
When the census man begins.

If your partner gave trump signal
Would you lead him back the deuce?
Ever wear a porous plaster?
Was it hard to get it loose?
Are you fond of pickled onions?
Do you smoke or chew or swear?
Have you any corns or bunions?
What the size of shoe you wear?

Oh, you might as well look pleasant
For you know you'll have to tell.
Would you use a bit more sugar
When the jelly doesn't jell?
What the nature of your labors?
Do you sugar your baked beans?
Are you friendly with the neighbors?
Do you live beyond your means?

Are you lean or stout or medium?
Do you suit yourself that way?
Did your vaccination take well?
Did you move the first of May?
If a bob-tailed flush called aces,
Could you tell me which one wins?
Oh, you'll have to come to centre
When the census man begins.

Are the children well this Summer?
Are they troubled with the hives?
Don't you think pink teas are tiresome?
Did you ever play high fives?
Didn't see you at the party?
Don't you go out any more?
Well, good morning! Can you tell me
Who the family is next door?

CONGRESS AND ADJOURNMENT.

Talk that the Session May Be Prolonged—St. Louis Exposition Bill May Cause Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—It has not been uncommon for a Congress to fix upon a day to adjourn, and then to defer adjournment to a later date. Senators are beginning to talk about the necessity of staying here until June 9 or 11 instead of going home June 6.

The Senate has several appropriation bills to take up and discuss, and there are many bills in conference. The failure of the Army Reorganization bill has driven the friends of Gen. Miles and Gen. Corbin to the extremity of asking for their advancement on the Military Academy bill, yet to be taken up in the Senate. The Naval bill is still in conference and a subject of sharp disagreement on two or three questions. The General Deficiency bill is yet to be finished in the Senate, where time may be consumed to-morrow in discussing the St. Louis Exposition amendment that provoked some division on Tuesday.

Just how that appropriation will fare in a full Senate, and after elaborate consideration, cannot be predicted by Senators. Some members of the body insist that fairs demanding Federal support are too frequent and properly may be discouraged. Opposition is being cultivated by the disappointed friends of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, which asked for $200,000 and did not get it.

The big $5,000,000 pledge to St. Louis, which got into the bill by energetic work and ingenious management of Senator Cockrell, has been disfavored by the Speaker, but judging from the fact that some 250 members of the House have signed a request to the Speaker to permit that bill to be brought to a vote, little fear is felt by the promoters of the measure on that account.

Such alarms as are now heard have been heard before. Nothing disappears so magically as the difficulties that surround conference committees that are always about to prolonge a Congress; they seldom hold a Congress longer than it has decided to stay.

BRIEF HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

No Debate on Anti-Trust Bills—Adjournment for Decoration Day.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The programme of the leaders of the House to-day contemplated the launching of the debate upon the anti-trust resolution and bill, but there was a strong undercurrent in favor of adjourning on account of Decoration Day.

Mr. Dalzell, who presented the special order under which the House was to operate, in deference to this sentiment withdrew it in order that the 190 pension bills might be passed, and after they had been disposed of, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

The Chinese Commission bill, which was under consideration several weeks ago, has gone back to the calendar, the motion to strike out the enacting clause having been defeated to-day.

CUBAN POST OFFICE REFORMS.

Mr. Bristow Combines Bureaus—Rathbone's Payments Said to Have Been Authorized.

HAVANA, May 30.—Although, in consequence of the Decoration Day functions, the Post Office and the offices of the Postal Department were closed, Mr. Bristow and the Inspectors were hard at work until a late hour. Mr. Bristow has combined the Money Order and Registry Bureaus under one chief, thus effecting a reduction of $3,400 in expenses. The Appointment Bureau was also reorganized, its expenditure being reduced $1,650. These reforms go into force Friday. On July 1 the Bureau of Finance will cease to exist. The salaries paid in that bureau have aggregated $11,300. The work done there will hereafter be done by the Bureau of Stamps and Supplies, with a total salary list of $4,900.

There is still much that can be done, Mr. Bristow says, in the way of reduction of expenses. The work of reorganization and inspection shows disorder and carelessness even greater than had been supposed. For instance there is no record of any kind respecting postal supplies for many months.

La Lucha, discussing the extravagance of Estes G. Rathbone, says:

"Mr. Rathbone had higher authority than his own for every cent he expended; but, owing to party loyalty, he has kept quiet under insults. It is not likely that he will submit much longer."

The general belief among Cubans, which expresses itself in the local press, is that C. W. F. Neely will not be brought back to Cuba. The Havana papers profess to be much amused at the reported references of Neely's attorney to the "dungeons and chains" of Cuba. They point out that no such devices are used here, and that even the old system of incommunicado has been abolished.

Mr. Rathbone has informed his friends that he intends to leave the island Saturday. If the authorities carry out their original plan he will not be allowed to leave, but will be placed under arrest, a step which the authorities have hitherto been unwilling to take.

NEELY'S BUSINESS ATTACHED.

Printing Company at Muncie Closed on Government's Petition.

MUNCIE, Ind., May 30.—The Neely Printing Company, which was established by Charles F. W. Neely of the Cuban postal service, now under arrest on charges of embezzlement in that department, was closed to-day by United States Marshal Foley of Indianapolis, acting on a warrant of attachment issued on the petition of the Government. The closing of the establishment throws fifty men out of employment.

It is alleged that Neely recently disposed of the property to Thomas Campbell of Zanesville, Ohio, and General Manager R. H. Cowan, in order to prevent confiscation by the Government. Mr. Campbell says, however, that Neely has a half-interest in the establishment. The matter will be settled in the Federal court at Indianapolis.

INCREASED NUMBER OF CADETS.

Bills Pending Provide for 30 More at West Point and 110 at Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—If Congress acts favorably on two bills now pending there will be an increase in the number of cadets at the Military Academy and the Naval Academy, amounting altogether to 140 cadets, 30 of this number being added to the present possible number at West Point, and 110 to the usual number accepted at Annapolis. The West Point increase depends only upon the approval of the Military Academy bill as it has been agreed to in committee. The Annapolis increase, which will only be temporary, depends upon the action of Congress on the proposition to shorten the course for the cadets now there.

The army is now 100 officers short of the permissible number under the present organization. In the two lower grades of Junior Lieutenant and Ensign the navy is deficient 149 officers. The places must be filled from Annapolis, and the class of this year will contribute but 60 cadets toward filling up the vacant places. No more provision has been made for supplying an army of 65,000 men than was permitted when the army was kept down to 25,000 men.

By the terms of the Military Academy bill the President will gain the privilege of appointing 50 cadets to West Point. He now possesses the power to appoint 20 cadets, and formerly was allowed to appoint only 10 at large. For the vacancies to which the President is expected to appoint, it is said at the War Department that for every one there have been at least 100 applications. Many of them come from army and navy officers who have no Congressional representatives to whom they can apply for such service. The President commonly uses his prerogative in this matter to select sons or other relatives of army and navy officers.

Congressional Nominations.

INDIANA—Second District, R. W. Miers, (Dem.)

LOUISIANA—First District, Adolph Meyer, (Dem.) Second District, R. C. Davey, (Dem.)

A GERMAN TARIFF WAR?

Berlin Papers Discuss the Bill Introduced by Mr. Bailey.

ANGER AT UNITED STATES

Agrarian Organ Tells the Government to "Show Its Teeth, Disregarding All Consequences."

BERLIN, May 30.—There is considerable press comment upon the bill introduced on Monday in the United States House of Representatives by Mr. Bailey of Kansas, directing President McKinley to impose and collect an additional duty of 10 per cent. on all imports from Germany in the event of the enactment of the Meat Inspection bill in its present form.

The Government, however, does not as yet attach special importance to Mr. Bailey's proposal, believing that nothing will come of it. A Foreign Office official, who was interrogated to-day respecting the matter, said this was the attitude of the Government, but declined to discuss the bearing of Mr. Bailey's action upon the Meat Inspection bill.

The National Zeitung says: "We do not believe the United States will be foolish enough to begin tariff hostilities because of the prohibition of sausages and canned meats. In such hostilities both sides can inflict damage."

The Lokal Anzeiger says: "The passage of Mr. Bailey's bill would undoubtedly mean the beginning of a tariff war."

The Deutsche Tageszeitung, the Agrarian organ, says:

"The whole thing shows that the United States is determined to make a pretext for a tariff war. The German Government will do well to prepare for the possibility, indeed, the probability, of a tariff war with the United States. If the Government wishes to avoid the latter, let it show the Americans it teeth, disregarding all consequences."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "The Agrarian majority in the Reichstag will be little troubled by the news regarding Mr. Bailey's proposal, since that majority is not concerned over damage to German commerce and manufactures."

It is learned from a reliable source that the British Ambassador, Sir Frank Lascelles, has made diplomatic representations to the German Government against the Meat Inspection bill, claiming that it is likely to work injury to Australian exports.

THE GERMAN MEAT BILL.

Not to Go Into Effect Till Oct. 5—Chicago Packers Expect It Will Be Modified Before Then.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Chicago packers see a chance of relief from the restrictions of the German Meat bill in information cabled last night to Morris Epstein, President of the German-American Provision Company, that the bill will not go into effect until Oct. 5. By that time it is supposed that the German Naval bill will have been passed and the German opponents of the Meat bill will be better able to work against it, and perhaps modify some of its workings.

Packers who learned that the bill would not take effect until the Autumn were inclined to think that the date had been put off much further than naturally would have been the case. Just how this was accomplished the cabled information to Mr. Epstein did not say. Mr. Epstein said that it would have been possible to put the bill in effect at once, under the German law.

"The news that the bill will not go into effect until October makes me believe that before that time some way will have been found to soften its restrictions, provided the United States does not lose its temper and begin retaliatory measures on German products," said Mr. Epstein. "While I was discussing the Meat bill with a German statesman not long ago, when I was abroad, he said to me that Germany never would enforce such an unfriendly measure against America, provided the United States did nothing unfriendly to Germany. From that I inferred that the opponents of the Meat bill look for some modification of it before it is put in effect.

"It is well known that the German Emperor is opposed to the bill as it was passed. His greatest solicitude is for the Naval bill, however. Now that the Meat bill will not take effect until Oct. 5 the Emperor will have ample time to secure the passage of the Naval bill, and, that done, I think the packers have reason to expect that something favorable will happen."

GEN. ANDRE TAKES CHARGE.

French Minister of War Assumes Office—Municipal Council Meets.

PARIS, May 30.—The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, conducted Gen. André, the new Minister of War, to the Elysée Palace to-day to present him to President Loubet. On leaving the palace Gen. André proceeded to the War Office and took charge of affairs there.

The Journal Des Debats to-day announces emphatically that Gen. de Galliffet is in perfect health. The paper adds that the former Minister of War wrote his resignation while the Premier was still speaking, and on paper bearing the heading of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Municipal Council met to-day for the first time since the Nationalist victory at the elections. The rival parties had an opening tussle on the question of the Presidency, which was won by the Nationalists, whose candidate, M. Gribauval, was elected by 45 votes, against a total vote of 35 cast for the Socialist and Radical nominees.

CHOLERA RAGING IN INDIA.

Terrible Mortality in Bombay—Four Hundred Deaths in Palanpur State in One Day.

LONDON, May 31.—The Daily Express has the following from Bombay, dated yesterday:

"An unprecedentedly severe epidemic of cholera has broken out in the northern districts of Bombay Presidency, especially in the famine camps. The deaths have increased 40 per cent. within three days. In the Kaira District there have been 1,330 deaths in seven days. The Government has made a special grant of £1,000 to cremate the dead immediately.

"In Palanpur State on the first day there was one death, on the second there were 84, and on the third there were upward of 400. The swiftness of the infection was due to the fact that the first death was near the only available water supply. The germs were thus carried all over the camp.

"In the City of Bombay there have been 67 deaths in the last seven days."

CROWN PRINCE ENTERS ARMY.

Joins First Regiment of Foot Guards—Speech by Emperor William.

POTSDAM, May 30.—Crown Prince Frederick William joined the First Regiment of Foot Guards at noon to-day. The event was made the occasion of considerable ceremony. Emperor William addressed the Crown Prince and the commander of the regiment in the presence of the members of the royal family, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, (Count von Buelow,) and a number of Ambassadors and military attachés. Afterward the Crown Prince, drawing his sword, formally joined the Second Company of the regiment.

Emperor William, in the course of his remarks to the Crown Prince, said the latter had to learn his duties in all their phases in the historical and classic atmosphere of the regiment. He hoped the Crown Prince would feel in the ranks of his Majesty's "Own dear company" the same pleasure in his intercourse with the grenadiers and in his comradeship with the officers that he (the Emperor) had had, and that above all he would gain the confidence of his men as he himself had formerly succeeded in doing, and would feel in touch with the sons of the Fatherland.

Pleased with Mr. White's Speech.

BERLIN, May 30.—The Kreuz Zeitung, in its weekly review, discusses the speech of United States Ambassador White when replying to the address presented by the delegation of the New York Kriegerbund, and points out, with evident satisfaction, the timeliness of Mr. White's protest against the policy of envy and of his plea for preserving the German language in the United States. It says: "The American that lives in the thoughts and opinions of Mr. White is to us a welcome friend at all times."

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE.

Policemen Keep Cordon Around Chinese District Against Plague.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The quarantine of Chinatown is being rigorously enforced, fifty policemen being detailed to maintain a cordon around the district. Ropes are stretched across the streets and the Chinese are closely hemmed in, even the secret exits through some blocks being closed against them. The Asiatics take the quarantine stoically. They had warning of what was coming, and many left the district before the arrival of the police. The proportion of those who fled was small, however, and there are thousands behind the lines.

All whites in Chinatown were allowed to pass out, but persons outside the lines are not let inside.

The police have stopped freight of all kinds from coming out, but have let the Chinese understand that supplies for themselves might pass in. The Chinese watch for newspapers with eagerness.

The Sacramento and Clay Street cable cars are permitted to pass through the quarantined district only on condition that the passengers go inside the cars before entering the lines, and no person is allowed to get on or get off the cars in Chinatown. Another condition is observed by the railway men in fumigating the cars at both ends of the line.

A careful house to house inspection was begun in Chinatown to-day.

The city Board of Health to-day held an autopsy on the body of a Chinaman found last night in a Chinese undertaking establishment. A member of the board stated that the result of the autopsy strongly indicated that the Chinese died of the bubonic plague. Dr. Shrady of New York assisted in the autopsy. Dr. Kellogg, bacteriologist of the Board of Health, was asked if the case was similar to the nine already reported. He said:

"No, it is not. In fact, we have not yet had two cases alike, and this last one is different from any of the former cases. It has not yet been verified, but all indications point to the conclusion that it is another case of plague. We shall use the same test as in the others, and after the cultures have sufficiently developed will inoculate a number of animals with the bacillus. That is the only infallible test."

THE PLAGUE AT OSAKA.

Japanese Alarmed by Its Reappearance—Thousands of Rats Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

YOKOHAMA, May 10.—The appearance of bubonic plague in Osaka, where twelve cases have been reported since April 3, has caused much alarm in Japan, as the disease was supposed to have been stamped out over a year ago, and the Chief of the Sanitary Bureau of Osaka has been severely criticised for his failure to check the disease.

Especial care has been taken, however, to destroy all rats found in the houses of victims. Several of the twelve cases here are still alive, but the doctors give no hope for their recovery. Many persons living near houses of plague victims have been treated with Haffkine serum.

Since the pleague reappeared at Osaka 6,438 rats have been killed and burned, and of a large number of dead rats brought to the police 38 were found to be infected with plague. The water police are making careful search of all steam vessels and junks in the harbor for rats.

In the former outbreak of plague last year 27,555 rats were killed and cremated.

D. A. R. AND THE EXPOSITION.

No Government Appropriation for Mrs. Manning, the Delegate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Owing to a factional quarrel in the ranks of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Daniel Manning, named as a Special Commissioner to the Paris Exposition to unveil a memorial bronze tablet, will be obliged to go without the aid of a Government appropriation to pay her expenses attending the visit.

The first suggestion was that the honor of appointment was all that the organization sought, but later Senator Depew proposed that $3,000 compensation be given to the Special Commissioner, and when the Sundry Civil bill came along in the House this proposition was offered as an amendment to that measure and get in. But when the bill was under consideration in the Senate and the lines appropriating for "the woman Commissioner" were reached, Senator Allison proposed to cut them out. Senator Hawley indorsed this suggestion and explained that the Daughters of the American Revolution were sensitive about this matter, that they had $87,000 surplus in their treasury, and had appropriated $2,000 to pay the expenses of the Commissioner selected. They felt a sense of pride about thus relieving the Government of expense on their account, Mr. Hawley said, and he hoped that that sense of pride would not be offended. Thereupon the appropriation was rejected.

The representations made by members of the faction opposing any appropriation were that some one, possibly without Mrs. Manning's approval, had prevailed upon the members of the House to pass this appropriation regardless of the wishes of the organization.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Marco Defeats Burn and Mortimer Loses to Mieses.

PARIS, May 30.—To-day two games, which ended in draws in the seventh round of the international chess tournament, had to be replayed. They were the games between Marco and Burn and Mortimer and Mieses, and resulted in victories for Marco and Mieses.

The score up to date follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Brody	1	5	Mieses	6	1
Burn	4	4	Mortimer	0	7
Didier	0	7	Pillsbury	5½	½
Janowsky	5	1	Rosen	1	6
Lasker	6	1	Schlechter	3	3
Marco	6	2	Showalter	4½	2½
Marcozy	4	2	Sterling	1	6
Marshall	5	1	Tschigorin	3	3
Mason	2	5			

CHESS MATCH A DRAW.

New York and Philadelphia Teams Win Seven Points Each.

A team chess match on fourteen boards was played at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday afternoon and evening between teams representing the Manhattan Chess Club of this city and the Franklin Chess Club of Philadelphia. Play was begun at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and was continued until 10 o'clock, when each side had won 7 points, the match therefore ending in a draw. It is intended to play the next match on Lincoln's Birthday, at Philadelphia, next year. The appended table shows the results of the games, the openings, and the number of moves, the names of the Franklin and Manhattan members appearing first and second, respectively:

	Moves.
1. Reichhelm, ½, vs. Simonson, ½, Ruy-Lopez	48
2. Young, 0, vs. Hymes, 1, French defense	81
3. Kemeny, 0, vs. Lipschuetz, 1, Ruy Lopez	60
4. Voigt, 1, vs. Hodges, 0, Sicilian defense	33
5. Bampton, 1, vs. Schmidt, 0, three knights' game	58
6. Barclay, 0, vs. Ettlinger, 1, double Fanchette	52
7. Newman, 1, vs. Delmar, 0, Queen's Gambit	50
8. Miotkowski, 0, vs. Koehler, 1, Petroff's defense	47
9. Griffith, 1, vs. Roething, 0, Ruy Lopez	35
10. Shipley, 0, vs. de Visser, 1, Sicilian defense	30
11. Magee, 1, vs. Isaacson, 0, Sicilian defense	63
12. Kaiser, ½, vs. Halpern, ½, French defense	28
13. Stuart, 1, vs. Hanham, 0, Queen's Gambit declined	34
14. Ferris, 0, vs. Raubitschek, 1, French defense	84

The Franklin men played the white pieces on the odd numbered and the Manhattans on the even numbered boards.

Mrs. Gladstone's Condition.

LONDON, May 30.—The attending physicians now correct the impression that Mrs. Gladstone is paralyzed. They say there has been no seizure, and that her state is merely the result of extreme weakness.

The Burgundia Towed into Fayal.

LONDON, May 30.—The French steamer Burgundia, which sailed from New Orleans April 26 for Marseilles, arrived at Fayal, Azores, to-day in tow of the Portuguese steamer Funchal. The main shaft of the Burgundia is broken.

Every day and Sunday THE NEW YORK TIMES delivered at your home for NINE CENTS A WEEK. Order in advance from your newsdealer. THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by dealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper, it is well to order it delivered to your residence.—Adv.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S PLANS.

Many Points to Visit Before and After the Convention.

Gov. Roosevelt declined to talk politics while in the city yesterday. He arrived early from Oyster Bay, and after the Memorial Day parade and review went to the Hotel Manhattan.

Riding down town in the procession the Governor had Mayor Van Wyck for a companion. It is not known that anything was said about the ice trust, but the Mayor left the carriage at Madison Square. On the trip up town ex-Senator David B. Hill was an occupant of the same carriage with the Governor.

At the Manhattan Gov. Roosevelt met Gen. Francis Vinton Greene and congratulated him on his prospective elevation to the Presidency of the Republican County Committee.

At luncheon some one asked Gov. Roosevelt whether he enjoyed being Chief Magistrate of the Empire State.

"Of course I do," responded Gov. Roosevelt. "I never enjoyed anything so much in my life."

"Colonel," remarked ex-Gov. Hill, with a significant smile, "you would enjoy anything." This remark provoked much merriment.

After the luncheon Gov. Roosevelt went to the Century Club, where he remained until time to catch a train for Oyster Bay.

While Gov. Roosevelt is supposed to be enjoying a vacation he has plenty of work cut out for him. It is his intention to come to the city on Monday, whence he will go to the State Camp at Peekskill and review the Twenty-second Regiment. Then he will go to Albany for a few days, where he will make an address at the commencement exercises at St. Agnes's School. Next he will visit Concord, N. H., where his nephews are at Dr. Coit's school, and he will give the graduates there a little talk.

Returning to Oyster Bay, he will remain until he leaves to attend the National Convention at Philadelphia. The convention over, he will hasten to Arizona to participate in the reunion of the Rough Riders, and on his way home may stop at St. Paul to attend the meeting of the National League of Republican Clubs.

GEN. PORTER'S CANDIDACY.

Ambassador Says He Is Not Seeking the Vice Presidency—Thinks Platt and Hanna Friendly to Him.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

PARIS, May 30.—The American colony here is greatly interested in the reports that have reached this city of the boom in the United States to nominate Ambassador Horace Porter for Vice President on the Republican ticket. This interest was heightened by an incident that occurred at a banquet given by the University Club last evening, at which one of the speakers, Clarke E. Carr, a former American Minister to Denmark, said that Gen. Porter's name would be presented as a candidate for McKinley's running mate at the Philadelphia Convention.

The Eagle correspondent called upon Ambassador Porter to-day and asked him if he cared to say anything about the Vice Presidency. Gen. Porter declined to discuss the question. When asked if he was a candidate, he replied:

"I am attending to my official business here and am not seeking any other office."

The Ambassador was told of the utterances charged to Senator Platt, in which he is alleged to have said, when the question of Gen. Porter's candidacy was broached:

"You might as well talk about selecting one of the other fellows who have always been disloyal to the regular organization. Under no circumstance would I support Gen. Porter, and I do not believe he could secure the indorsement of the New York delegation."

Senator Hanna was also reported in advices received here to have expressed his disapproval of Gen. Porter's candidacy. In reply to these reports, the Ambassador said:

"I do not think that Messrs. Platt and Hanna were quoted correctly concerning me. Senator Hanna is a friend of mine, and I believe Senator Platt entertains no ill will toward me. I opposed the Senator from New York four years ago in an open and fair manner in my support of Mr. McKinley's candidacy for the Presidency because I believed him to be the strongest candidate in the party. My opinion in regard to the President has not changed now. If such a course means, as Senator Platt is alleged to have said, that I am disloyal to the organization, then I stand convicted of the charge. I have always been a Republican and I have never changed my uniform when engaged in fighting the enemy."

Mr. Porter refused to discuss the candidacy of the other men for the Vice Presidential nomination, or in fact to refer to politics at all. Of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, however, he expressed a high opinion, saying that he was a bright man and of great promise.

Many Americans who are at present in this city have expressed the opinion that Ambassador Porter would make a strong running mate for President McKinley. In view of the fact that the question is still an open one, they say that he would prove the most available candidate at the Philadelphia Convention, and that if his name is presented for consideration he will develop unexpected strength, notwithstanding the supposed antipathy felt for him by several party leaders.

Some of these Americans go as far as saying that if Mr. Porter's candidacy is pushed it will be aided by a number of large interests in the United States that will rally to his support and that the friends of the late Vice President Hobart and the power and influence that put him in the Vice Presidential chair will also support the Ambassador should his candidacy develop any strength.

HESS'S FRIENDS CONFIDENT.

Believes He Will Have the Seat in the National Convention Claimed by Capt. Goddard.

Notwithstanding the action of the Twelfth Congress District Republican Convention on Tuesday night, the friends of Charles A. Hess are confident that the latter will have the seat in the National Convention claimed by Capt. F. Norton Goddard.

F. S. Gibbs, the National Committeeman from this State, has sent to the Secretary of that body the credentials of Cornelius N. Bliss and Charles A. Hess as delegates from the Twelfth District, and their names have been placed on the temporary roll.

Mr. Hess and his friends not only point out that the order of the New York Supreme Court is not binding in Philadelphia, but they also call attention to the following clause in Chairman M. A. Hanna's notice sent out in December, 1899, relative to the election of delegates:

> All delegates shall be elected not less than thirty days before the meeting of the National Convention. Delegates at large shall be elected by popular State and Territorial conventions, of which at least thirty days' notice shall have been published in some newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the respective States and Territories.

It is contended that Capt. Goddard's election is void because at the time of his selection the date for holding the National Convention was less than thirty days distant.

"The great point against Goddard," said a prominent member of the Republican State organization, "is that he was not elected not less than thirty days before the meeting of the National Convention. The answer to that will be that the courts intervened. Then the National Committee will probably say that the decision of a State court of another commonwealth is not binding on the committeemen meeting in another State.

"But the convention is greater than the committee, and it can decide contests in the way which it believes to be best. In my opinion the roll of delegates from New York is made out by the National Committee will be ratified by the convention. That has been the custom in the past. I believe similar action will be taken this year and I am satisfied the committee will do nothing which the convention will not sustain.

"It is conceded that Capt. Goddard captured two delegates who were elected in the interest of Mr. Hess. How he secured them is a matter of no moment now. But I believe that when all the ramifications in the Hess-Goddard contest are laid before the National Committee the latter will give the seat to Mr. Hess."

Indicted for "Retarding the Mail."

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, May 30.—Police officers George Smith and Charles Gunning were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for the Northern District of Texas to-day on the charge of "retarding the United States mail." Several weeks ago Smith and Gunning arrested a negro mail messenger for fast driving. His detention delayed the mail in his charge. Postmaster O'Leary filed charges against them with the result noted above.

WOULD STOP SUNDAY GOLF

Starts Caddies in Life of Sin, Women's Sabbath Alliance Says.

PLAN TO DISCOURAGE THE MEN

It Is Argued the Latter Will Not Play If Girls Abstain—War on Sunday Newspapers, Too.

A crusade against Sunday golf by the Women's Sabbath Alliance is now in progress. At the last meeting of the alliance it was decided that Sunday golf was an evil and ought to be stopped. The first step taken was an appeal made to all the young members of the alliance, who were urged to refuse to go on the links on Sunday. It is expected by the alliance officials that as soon as the men find out that they will have to play alone if they play golf on Sunday, they will get tired of it and give it up. The next step to be taken will be the distribution of a large number of leaflets containing arguments against Sunday golf to all the golfers who are suspected by any members of the alliance of playing the game, or even practicing it, on Sunday.

This action is the result of a number of letters to the alliance sent from all parts of the country, complaining that golf enthusiasts are destroying the peace of rural communities by playing on Sunday, as well as injuring the morals of the small boys all over the country, by inducing them to work as caddies on that day.

Mrs. Darwin R. James, who is President of the Sabbath Alliance and a resident of Brooklyn, is the leader in the fight against Sunday golf. She declared yesterday that the movement had started well, and that she expected it to be a successful one.

"The towns and country places around New York are being despoiled of their quiet on Sunday by this practice," she said. "Many of the golfers go out on coaches blowing horns and singing, flounting their disregard of the Sabbath in the very faces of the churchgoers. It isn't so bad for the golfers themselves as for the caddies, who are forced to begin doing wrong by working on Sunday at the very outset of their lives. All criminals start on the downward path by working on Sunday. If golfers only considered that they were starting their caddies in a life of sin by making them work on Sunday, they would soon give up their Sabbath day games. There is no excuse for the Sunday golfer. He is generally a rich man and could play every day in the week if he desired."

Mrs. James added that Sunday golf was only one evidence of the evil, materialistic tendency of this country.

"Crime is increasing here a great deal faster than the population," she said. "Great Britain is the only country in the world where crime is on the decrease. That is because it is the only country in the world where the Sabbath is observed."

Another crusade which the Sabbath Alliance has taken is against the Sunday newspaper.

"When Horace Greeley was editor of The Tribune," said Mrs. James, "no paper was printed on Sunday, and no work was done on the paper on Sunday. There is no reason why it should be different now. It is just another instance of the hurry and materialistic tendencies of this country. It's a wonder the poor newsboys aren't dead. They are forced to work seven days in the week."

The plan of the alliance in its crusade against Sunday newspapers is first to induce the advertisers to boycott the Sunday editions and then to persuade the proprietors of the papers to stop printing Sunday papers.

"It will take time, of course," said Mrs. James, "to stop the Sunday paper, but we think that we will succeed. If we could only persuade the proprietor of one paper to stop his Sunday edition, others would soon follow his example."

FILIPINOS RAID A TOWN.

Rush San Miguel, Killing Five Americans and Wounding Seven— Scouts Defeat Rebels in Albay.

MANILA, May 31.—On Tuesday night the insurgents rushed San Miguel de Mayumo, province of Bulacan, Luzon, garrisoned by three companies of the Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry.

They swept through the surprised town, shooting right and left, killing five Americans and wounding seven.

Capt. Charles D. Roberts and two privates are missing.

No Filipino dead were discovered.

While a band under the escort of troops of the Forty-sixth Infantry was moving from Ilang to Silang, it was attacked by Ladrones, three of the party being killed.

Lieut. Jens E. Stedje of Company I, Forty-seventh Volunteers, while scouting in the southern part of Albay Province, had several engagements with the insurgents, in which seventeen of the enemy were killed and twenty-three, including a Captain, were captured.

Six explosive bombs and a number of valuable insurgent documents also fell into the hands of the Americans.

The scouts burned the town of Yubi, the headquarters of the rebels.

Sergt. Brickley was killed during a slight engagement near Higao, Province of Albay, yesterday.

Scouts of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Regiments have captured thirty-two rifles and 500 rounds of ammunition in the Pangasinan Province.

Major March's van of the Thirty-third Regiment has arrived at Aparri from Benguet after the hardest of mountain traveling. The men were exhausted and ragged, having followed persistently on the supposed Aguinaldo trail. They had several encounters with the rebels, but found no sign of Aguinaldo.

MR. SAVAGE SAILS TO-DAY.

Expects to Secure Talent and Novelties While Abroad.

Henry W. Savage, the proprietor of the Castle Square Opera Company, who recently entered into an arrangement with Maurice Grau to give a season of English opera at the Metropolitan Opera House beginning next October, will sail this morning on the French liner La Touraine. Mr. Savage will go to the English metropolis, where he will have a conference with Mr. Grau, who it is said has accomplished considerable toward securing artists for the new company.

From London he will visit Paris and Berlin, returning to this country about the middle of July. While on the Continent Mr. Savage will endeavor to secure some of the American artists who have been studying abroad, and also to secure the rights for novelties in the operatic line for production next season.

A NEW "RIP VAN WINKLE."

Beerbohm Tree Presents His Version in London.

LONDON, May 31.—Beerbohm Tree produced a new version of "Rip Van Winkle" at her Majesty's Theatre last evening.

It was magnificently staged and well acted, although Mr. Tree's conception and portrayal are distinctly different from those of Joseph Jefferson.

In his speech in response to the usual curtain call Mr. Tree said:

"I cannot hope to approximate to the impersonation of Jefferson, the great American."

Actors' Home Fund Subscriptions.

The following subscriptions to the New York Herald fund for the Actors' Home were received yesterday:

Joseph H. Hoadley	$500	John Stich & Bros.	50
Nate Salsbury	250	Mabel Amber	25
Hanlon Brothers	200	Seth C. Comstock	25
Frank L. Perley	100	Herbert Gresham	25
Alice Neilsen	100	Alice T. Reed	10
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wallcot	100	Sydney Cowell	10
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	Walter E. Perkins	15
Roger Brothers	100	John P. Burke	10
Actors' Society of America	51	"A Mother"	5
		Louise Sylvester	1
		"J. M."	1
Total			$1,678
Previously acknowledged			50,063
Grand total for eleven days			$51,741

Opera Singer in Insane Pavilion.

Emanuel Reiss, a German opera singer, living at 1,325 Fifth Avenue with his wife and daughter, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last evening and placed in the insane pavilion for observation. The man claimed that his family was trying to poison him and then tried to break the furniture in the house. His daughter coaxed Reiss to take a ride in a cab, and he was taken to the hospital.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With Memorial Day in the past, the so-called Spring season is definitely at an end. There will be more or less going on in the suburbs for a month and until the opening of the season at the Summer resorts, but so far as New York is concerned there is nothing of note on the social calendar to keep the lovers of gayety here. There will, of course, be much flitting in and out of town on the part of feminine house owners to superintend the arrayal of their homes in Summer garb, and the packing made necessary by the near departure for country houses for the Summer. The clubs also will be well patronized, for it is at this season of the year that the New York clubs have a busy time. Heads of households after the departure of their families are then apt to make their clubs their homes until they, too, leave town for their Summer vacations.

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The largest country house parties yesterday were those given by Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, at Madison, N. J.; by Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan at their country houses on the Upper Hudson; by Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., at Orange, N. J., and by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman Whitehouse at Westbury, L. I. In fact almost all the country houses near New York were filled with guests.

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Among those who arrived yesterday from Europe were R. Hall McCormick of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald L. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Longfellow, Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmore, and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and her daughter Miss Swan. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt went abroad only a month ago, and returned in consequence of the death in this city last week of Mr. Hoyt's brother, William Hoyt. Mrs. Dyer and her daughter went over in March on a shopping expedition and, it is said, brought home some wonderful gowns for the Summer campaign at Newport.

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Alderman Herbert E. Parsons, son of John E. Parsons, has announced his engagement to Miss Elsie Clews, daughter of Henry Clews, and who is a School Inspector in the Fourteenth District in this city. Her mother was the beautiful Miss Worthington of Kentucky. Mr. Parsons was graduated from Yale in the class of 1890, after a course of study at the Columbia Law School, went into politics, and last Autumn was elected Alderman from the Twenty-fifth Assembly District in this city. Miss Clews was graduated from Barnard College in the class of 1896. She has always cared more for books than for society. She has established a school of social science at Barnard College, and last Winter delivered a course of lectures there. She recently published a volume on the development of public education in the original colonies, and has the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia College. The wedding is to be celebrated at Newport in the early Autumn.

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On the road coach Pioneer yesterday the passengers were Mrs. A. Z. Straight, Miss Stephens, Miss May Watson, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Harriman, Douglas Burnett, H. D. Borup, and Dr. W. S. Barrett. On the Good Times, which ran to the Brooklyn races, there were Harry T. Boody, who was the whip; W. B. Coster, Kohn M. Shaw, C. C. Schumacher, Charles Knoblauch, H. A. Day, E. N. Nicholls, and H. P. Combs. Mrs. A. J. Adams has engaged the Pioneer for to-day.

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The engagement is announced of the Rev. Edward Newbegin, rector of St. John's Church, Bangor, Me., and Miss Elizabeth King, daughter of D. Webster King of this city. The wedding of E. Thorton Chard and Miss Ethel Barclay, second daughter of Sackett Barclay, will be celebrated at Cazenovia, N. Y., on Saturday, June 18, at Thornfield, the country residence of the bride's father. The bride's only attendant will be her little sister, Miss Cornelia Cochrane Barclay, who will act as flower girl. Among Mr. Chard's ushers will be the bride's brothers, Harold and Robert Barclay, Edward Harding, and F. Grosvenor Goodridge, who is engaged to Miss Ethel Iselin. Mr. and Mrs. Chard, after traveling in the West during the Summer, will sail in the Autumn for Europe, where they will remain some years, as Mr. Chard wishes to complete his studies in architecture.

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A number of New Yorkers will go on to Baltimore for the wedding there on Saturday of Charles Stewart, a young Englishman, long resident here, and Miss Elizabeth Poultney Pleasants of that city. The wedding of George Howard Elder and Miss Anita Carroll McTavish will take place in St. Timothy's Church, near Baltimore, on Saturday, June 9.

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Among the memorial observances in town yesterday was the decoration of the Peter Cooper Statue, in front of the Cooper Institute, on Third Avenue. The statue was crowned with laurel, and long garlands of laurel were placed over the shoulders and the base of the statue covered by the Stars and Stripes. Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt and the Misses Hewitt were present, with a party of friends.

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Mrs. John R. Drexel, with her children, her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Troth, and Mr. W. Hude Neilson, have again postponed their departure for Europe. They will sail on the St. Paul next Wednesday. They are at present at the Savoy Hotel. Sultana, with Mr. Drexel, has arrived at the Azores.

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Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, have been giving a number of water parties on board of their yacht. Last week the guests were all young married people, and this week another will be given at which those invited will be of the younger unmarried set. A sail up the Hudson is enjoyed on these trips, supper is served on board, and there is informal dancing.

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Among those sailing shortly for Europe are Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, who will leave on June 6; Mr. and Mrs. William Perry, who are now at their country seat at Bay Ridge, and who will sail on the same date for a Summer abroad, and Miss Callender and Miss De Forest.

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The engagement has been announced of Miss Emma D. Stone, the stepdaughter of Mrs. George F. Stone of Morristown, N. J., and Walter Schuyler Kemeys. Miss Stone is a sister of Miss Margaretta Stone, who will be married to Frederick Spedden next Wednesday at Morristown, N. J. Walter Kemeys is a son of the late Walter Kemeys and a nephew of the late John Cochran.

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Among those booked to sail on the Fuerst Bismarck for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg this morning are Mr. and Mrs. David W. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Blossom, Miss Blanche Barclay, Robert Collier, Mrs. W. H. Forbes, Miss Ethel Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Kennedy, the Marquis and Marquise de Larringa, Gen. and Mrs. E. H. Ripley and the Misses Ripley, Prof. Charles Sprague-Smith and Mrs. Sprague-Smith, and Erastus T. Tefft. The Bremen, which sails to-day, will bring Maurice Du Pont Lee, the Misses Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Schenck, and Baron L. von Popp.

***

William K. Vanderbilt has left Paris and yesterday was at the Epsom races in England. Among other Americans who were present were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mr. J. Lee Taller, and James R. Keene. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mackay and Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene are in Paris, where the polo games have begun. George Crocker sails this week from Havre for New York. Mrs. Crocker and the Misses Rutherford will remain on the other side.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Bromley have arrived in London and have taken a house, 29 Chesham Street, for the season. Mrs. Bromley was the daughter of Lord Pauncefote, Lord and Lady Pauncefote will not go abroad this Summer, but will remain in the United States. They will be at Newport in August.

Woman Missing from Majestic.

When the immigration officers boarded the steamer Majestic on her arrival last evening they were informed that Miss Johanna Sheehan, one of the steerage passengers, was missing. She had boarded the ship at Queenstown, and the second night out she was missing. Her cousin, a young man, who was with her, was reticent as to the girl. Johanna was twenty-two years of age and was going to her brother in Chicago. The passengers will be landed at the Barge Office this morning, and the young man will be more closely questioned by the immigration authorities.

YOUNG JEWS' NEW HOME

Gift of Jacob Schiff Accepted and Dedicated.

Elaborate Ceremonies, After Which Association Presents Benefactor with a Loving Cup.

The new home of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of this city was dedicated yesterday. It is the gift of Jacob Schiff and is situated at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street. The building, which is a handsome structure of four stories, costing about $200,000, is complete in every detail, and nothing has been left undone to make it a model of its kind. The cellar has been partitioned off and is utilized as a bowling alley. On the ground floor are the office, the reception room, and two conference rooms. On the second floor besides the reading room and library, with its capacity of $10,000 volumes, are the chess and checker rooms, and the quarters of the Board of Directors. The beautiful auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 500, with a perfect system of light and ventilation, is also on this floor, running through to the third.

The space on the third floor is divided into class rooms for instruction in bookkeeping, stenography, and mechanical drawing.

The gymnasium, with its complement of locker rooms, shower baths, fencing room, and offices of the medical and athletic directors, is on the fourth floor. Every apparatus necessary in the equipment of a first-class gymnasium is to be found in this department. Each of the different departments is under the supervision of a trained and experienced director. The society also conducts an employment bureau, to aid deserving young Jews in the securing of honorable positions in the different avenues of life, besides a branch of the "Penny Provident Fund," the deposits in which have netted over $600 to date.

Among the contributors to the library were Mrs. Esther Herrmann and Andrew Carnegie, each of whom gave $5,000 to its equipment.

The dedicatory exercises, which were held in the auditorium, were very impressive, and the large audience present lost no opportunity to show its appreciation of Mr. Schiff's generosity, every mention of his name being greeted with prolonged applause.

The opening prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes, after which addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered by Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Mrs. Esther Herrmann, and Col. John J. McCook. Col. McCook compared the work of the Young Men's Hebrew Association to a similar work being done by the Young Men's Christian Association.

After the reading of the report of the Building Committee by Prof. Morris Loeb the building was formally presented to the association by Mr. Schiff in a few appropriate remarks. The building was accepted in behalf of the association by Percival S. Menken, its President. "Deeds and the future must," he said, "necessarily form part of the debt of gratitude we owe."

The concluding prayer and benediction were by the Rev. Raphael Benjamin.

At the conclusion of the formal exercises Mr. Schiff was conducted into the Directors' room, where an elaborate loving cup was presented to him as a token of the gratitude of the association. The inscription on the cup read:

> Presented to Mr. Jacob Schiff by the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of New York, May 6, 1900.
>
> In grateful acknowledgment and to commemorate his generous gift to the association of its new Home at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street.

Among those present at the dedicatory exercises were the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, Judges Newburger, O'Gorman, and O'Brien; Arnold W. Brunner, the architect who planned the building; Gen. Alexander S. Webb, and Oscar S. Straus.

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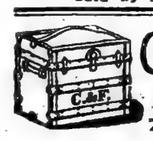

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GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY HAMILTON

Former Holder Retains the Leading Baltusrol Club Honors.

TYNG TWO STROKES BEHIND

Van Duhn Gets the Handicap Prize and Graham Wins the Second Trophy After a Tie.

Golfers fairly swarmed over the rich green turf of the Baltusrol Club links, near Short Hills, N. J., yesterday, attracted to the enjoyment of their favorite game by the delightful weather and by the two important matches which were scheduled for the holiday sport. The chief event was the semi-annual club championship, a thirty-six-hole medal play contest. An enthusiastic crowd of golf lovers saw Clare M. Hamilton hole out with a four on the home green late in the afternoon, and a winner for the second time of the coveted Baltusrol honor.

The championship trophy is a magnificent silver cup given by Henry P. Toler, and it is to be won three times before becoming the permanent property of a member. The competition yesterday is the third time it has been played for, James A. Tyng having won it at the initial tournament after a tie with Louis P. Bayard, Jr. Last year Tyng and Hamilton were hot rivals for the trophy, but the younger man won by 1 stroke. Tyng pushed him hard yesterday, and that they might be a check to each other, they were paired together.

The deciding combat came in the morning round, for Hamilton finished the 18 holes in 85 and Tyng in 87. The poorest hole of the latter was an 8, when he fell into a bunker on the second hole. It was a battle royal in the afternoon with each man nerved up to his finest golf, and Tyng undoubtedly played the best game he has shown this season. On the first 9 holes he succeeded in cutting one point from Hamilton's lead, but, notwithstanding a 7 on one of the last 9 holes, Hamilton recovered the narrow loss and the men finished with 88 each in the afternoon round. Hamilton therefore led by 2 strokes, his total of 173 being 3 strokes better than six months ago. The eight full championship scores were:

C. M. Hamilton—										
Out	6	6	3	4	5	5	4	4	4—41	
In	4	5	4	5	4	6	7	4	5—44—85	
Out	7	5	3	6	5	5	5	5	4—45	
In	3	4	4	6	5	7	5	5	4—43—88	
Total										173
James A. Tyng—										
Out	5	8	5	5	7	4	5	4	4—47	
In	4	4	3	5	4	6	5	5	4—40—87	
Out	6	5	4	6	5	5	5	4	4—44	
In	4	5	4	6	5	5	6	5	4—44—88	
Total										175

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
F. J. J. De Raismes	89	95	184
Henry P. Toler	99	90	189
Grier Campbell	97	93	190
L. H. Graham	90	105	195
Heywood G. Leavitt	103	92	195
Ashton H. Harvey	108	91	199

Those who still have the future ahead of them for championship honors had the satisfaction of playing in a club handicap for two prizes. Over fifty members entered, but besides these over one hundred others were out on the links, and by 10 o'clock in the morning not a caddie could be employed. It was a great harvest day for the golf lads, for the crowd was the largest that has been at Baltusrol this season.

George A. Van Duhn won the handicap prize, playing an excellent game, in 92 from scratch, and his handicap of 10 gave him the comfortable net score of 82. L. H. Graham and F. J. J. De Raismes tied at 94 for the second prize, and in the play-off Graham won.

Thirty-two scores were turned in, and they were:

George A. Van Duhn—									Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
Out	6	6	4	5	5	5	6	5	5—47		
In	3	4	5	5	5	7	5	6	5—45		
Total									92	10	82
F. J. J. De Raismes									89	5	84
L. H. Graham									90	6	84
C. M. Hamilton									85	0	85
Lloyd Calkins									106	19	85
James A. Tyng									87	0	87
H. H. Henry									106	19	87
Henry P. Toler									90	0	90
Grier Campbell									97	7	90
Alfred Riker									105	14	91
James R. Strong									107	16	91
Washington Irving									106	14	92
F. S. Phraner									105	13	92
W. M. Bennett									109	16	93
Clyde Notman									114	20	94
F. A. Burrall									106	11	95
James F. Taylor									111	16	95
G. B. Hodgman									112	17	95
R. M. Miles									110	15	95
Adolph de Bary									111	15	96
W. C. Cushman									110	14	96
A. P. Byron									120	24	96
Heywood G. Leavitt									103	6	97
E. V. Connett									112	13	99
A. D. Owen									119	20	99
A. H. Harvey									108	8	100
A. S. Bird									132	30	102
F. W. Lawrence									128	25	103
Edward O'Connor									106	0	106
W. L. Gavey									131	25	106
V. R. Miller									133	24	109
George Luerders									134	24	110

SOCIAL GOLF AT MORRISTOWN.

An enthusiastic golfing and social crowd kept the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, N. J., in a state of activity all day yesterday. As a pleasing change to golf, the ladies served tea on the broad piazza in the afternoon, and many smart traps from Morristown and Madison drove up to the grounds late in the day.

The chief event on the links was the continuation of the championship tournament among the eight who qualified on Saturday. In the first match play round W. Y. Marsh beat J. Insley Blair, Jr., 1 up; Charles F. Watson beat J. E. Denton, 4 up and 3 to play; W. Ledyard Thompson beat Percy R. Pyne, second, by default; L. B. Garretson beat W. Allston Flagg, 4 up and 3 to play.

In the semi-final round Watson beat Marsh, 3 up and 1 to play, and Thompson beat Garretson, 2 up and 1 to play.

This leaves Watson and Thompson to play in the final round for the club championship on Saturday.

Two bogey handicaps had a large number of entries. The eighteen-hole event was won by R. H. Williams, 97, 2 up on bogey; C. F. Watson, 90, 1 up on bogey, second, and L. B. Garretson, 94, even with bogey, third. The thirty-six-hole handicap was won by R. D. Foote, 3 up on bogey, his thirty-six-hole score being 190 strokes.

ARDSLEY LINKS CROWDED.

Golfers turned out in holiday attire and in large numbers on the Ardsley Club links yesterday for the Class A and Class B handicaps. R. H. Syms won the former event and a tie resulted in the Class B set between E. M. Johnson and Eugene Griffin. The links were more crowded than on any other day this year. The players and scores were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
R. H. Syms	189	26	163
Thomas Mott	192	20	172
Dr. Homer Gibney	200	26	174
W. G. Worcester	201	24	177
H. B. Gayley	193	14	179
T. A. Proal	187	6	181
A. D. Cochrane	182	0	182
F. D. Eldridge	195	12	183
L. B. Churchill	197	14	183
Robert C. Myles	200	16	184
F. W. Sauger	204	18	186
J. B. Low	216	28	188
H. F. Brooks	205	16	189
F. C. Harriman	219	30	189
A. E. Barron	216	20	196

CLASS B.

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
E. M. Johnson	202	32	170
Eugene Griffin	206	36	170
B. C. Fairchild	213	32	181
A. C. Ketcham	234	44	190
A. L. Beebe	231	38	193

A women's putting match closed the day's amusements, Miss M. Hewitt and Miss Grace Williamson tying for first place with a score of 42. The others were Miss E. Griffin, 43; Mrs. Worcester, 44; Mrs. Eldridge, 44; Mrs. Van Byren, 44; Miss Barron, 44; Miss J. Fraser, 45; Miss G. Fraser, 46; Miss Jaffray, 47; Mrs. Harris, 53.

BIG FIELD AT DYKER MEADOW.

The customary holiday crowd thronged the Dyker Meadow Club links, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, yesterday, the chief event being the bogey handicap for the cup given by Burnham Clark. S. V. Beckwith, an 11 handicap man, took home the trophy, beating bogey by 4 holes. The best gross score of the day was 87 strokes, by Arthur L. Harris. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Bogey.
S. V. Beckwith	94	11	1 up
Lloyd Saltus	101	11	1 up
Henry A. Price	95	12	1 up
Samuel K. Probasco	104	12	1 down
Charles Adams	104	11	1 down
T. A. Eddy	98	12	2 down
F. H. Wilkins	106	14	2 down
S. S. Baldwin	104	18	3 down
A. D. Byrne	108	12	3 down
W. B. Crittenden	98	6	4 down
J. C. Powers	103	8	4 down
W. K. Fowler	95	6	1 down
A. L. Norris	97	2	1 up
G. H. Barnes	94	8	1 up
Duncan Edwards	93	4	1 down

In addition to the bogey event, a special handicap was arranged for a prize given by the club, and in this Henry A. Price was the victor. The leading players and scores were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Henry A. Price	95	18	17
A. E. Smylie	105	20	85
G. H. Barnes	94	10	84
T. A. Eddy	98	12	86
A. R. Fish	98	10	88
D. Edwards	93	5	88

HARBOR HILL GOLFERS.

Novel Competition of Eight Teams at Match Play Forms the Holiday Feature.

A decidedly novel competition but one which the Harbor Hill Golf Club of Staten Island originated and carried through successfully last season was begun on the club links yesterday. It was a team match competition, eight teams of eight players each being in the contest. The four winning teams were those captained respectively by Vincent Hockmeyer, Percy R. King, J. L. Bernard, and A. B. Lowson. They will continue in another match-play round on Saturday. The teams and competitors were:

V. Hockmeyer's Team.	Holes.	V. Garrett's Team.	Holes.
V. Hockmeyer	2	V. Garrett	0
A. S. Oglesby	3	J. I. Faber	0
H. C. Mersmer	0	F. G. Janssen	1
H. L. Hollis	0	H. W. Rianhard	2
C. C. Evers	1	W. H. Church	0
E. Flash, Jr.	0	A. A. White	2
Mrs. O'Connor	0	Mrs. L. Millen	0
Miss H. Smythe	0	Miss Worth	0
Total	6	Total	5

P. R. King's Team.	Holes.	O. Hockmeyer's Team.	Holes.
P. R. King	0	O. Hockmeyer	2
C. C. Goldsborough	1	W. S. O'Connor	0
C. H. White	1	J. E. Bullen	0
E. C. H. Haywood	2	W. G. Evans	0
H. Van Vechten	2	J. R. Kingsley	0
F. W. Hubby	3	J. Carrere	0
Mrs. M. C. Kobbe	0	Miss K. Bennett	2
Mrs C. R. Wemple	0	Mrs. H. D. Boody	0
Total	11	Total	5

R. F. Mathew's Team.	Holes.	J. L. Bernard's Team.	Holes.
R. F. Mathew	1	J. L. Bernard	0
J. M. Carrere	0	C. S. Sparks	0
K. P. Emmons	0	F. B. Elmendorf	1
H. G. Van Vechten	0	E. C. Eccleston	2
W. G. M. Knight	2	C. L. Allers	0
T. Garrett	0	C. Fox	3
Mrs. R. F. Mayhew	0	Miss Coffin	0
Miss Irving	0	Miss Smythe	0
Total	3	Total	3

A. B. Lowson's Team.	Holes.	C. Y. Wemple's Team.	Holes.
A. B. Lowson	1	C. Y. Wemple	0
I. C. Lea	2	J. E. C. Leavitt	0
E. D. Crowell	2	J. French	0
H. B. Rathbone	0	W. Lambert	3
V. Jamme	0	R. K. O'Connor	0
E. Crowell	3	J. H. Bostwick	0
Miss Edwards	0	Mrs. O. Fowler	0
Total	8	Total	3

A mixed foursome tournament was won by P. B. Cooke and Mrs. H. D. Boody by 1 stroke, their net figures being 92 from 18 handicap. E. D. Crowell and Miss Edwards were second with 93 net.

GOLF AT MONTCLAIR.

The Montclair Golf Club links were alive with players yesterday and competitions were arranged for both men and women. Allan Kennedy, who defeated Findlay Douglas in the metropolitan tournament, made the lowest gross score in the handicap, 92 strokes, but he lost by handicap allowance the first place. The scores of the leaders were:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
J. Bardsley	111	20	91
Allan Kennady	92	0	92
T. T. Reid	96	4	92
S. M. Harrison	107	15	92

It was announced that Paul Harrison had won the May cup, having secured the greatest number of points for that trophy.

Mrs. S. M. Harrison won the women's putting match. Some of the other players were Miss Maxwell, Mrs. Bradley, Miss Laurie, Miss Childs, and Miss Saunders.

Langdon Wins Patterson Trophy.

The annual competition for the Charles J. Patterson trophy was played yesterday by the golfers of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge, L. I. The event was at medal play, thirty-six holes, and drew forth the big field of sixty-two starters, twenty-nine of whom turned in cards. R. G. Langdon was the winner with the net card of 172. The leading scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
R. G. Langdon	177	5	172
T. Haviland	186	12	174
George S. O'Flyn	181	5	176
Sidney Maddox	181	2	179
Dr. H. A. Tucker	185	5	180
C. M. Ball	194	14	180
A. L. Norris	181	0	181
C. J. Wilson	200	19	181
C. G. Williams	203	21	182
H. G. McKeever	183	1	182

GAMES ON OTHER LINKS.

AT APAWAMIS.

The opening rounds for the Caswell cup were played at handicap on the club links near Rye. The sixteen who qualified were J. S. Wood, F. A. Moore, W. R. Thurston, R. F. Mathew, W. K. Gillett, J. A. Peck, Maturin Ballou, R. T. Wainwright, V. M. Delano, H. A. Sherman, J. D. Foot, C. L. Lowther, Simeon Ford, F. H. Wiggin, A. C. Gwynne, and E. D. Douglas. In the first match play round Gwynne beat Ford, 1 up; Wiggin beat Douglas, 9 up and 7 to play; Mathew beat Sherman, 4 up and 2 to play; Moore beat Foot, 2 up; Delano beat Ballou, 4 up and 2 to play; Thurston beat Wainwright, 5 up and 3 to play; Peck beat Lowther, 9 up and 7 to play; Lapham beat Wood, 5 up and 3 to play.

AT HILLANDALE.

The season was opened on the Hillandale links near Stamford, Conn., with a 36 hole match for prizes given by James I. Raymond. Wilson Herrick won the event with a score of 192, 40, 152.

AT WEE BURN.

A big crowd of golfers took part in two competitions on the Wee Burn links, near Noroton, Conn. The ball sweepstakes at 36 holes was won by H. L. Williams, 180, 22, 164; D. T. Woodbury, second, 241, 72, 169; E. L. Scofield, third, 209, 36, 173. Charles H. Seeley made the lowest gross score, 182. In the Class A handicap, 18 holes, D. T. Woodbury was the victor with a score of 104, 36, 68; E. L. Scofield, second, 88, 18, 70; H. L. Williams, third, 82, 11, 71.

AT POWELTON.

The match play rounds for the championship of the Powelton Club, at Newburg, resulted as follows: E. A. Jova beat John Smith, 1 up, (20 holes;) Joseph Chadwick beat F. N. Baln by default; James S. Taylor beat Russell Headly, 3 up and 1 to play; E. O. Mitchell beat Thomas F. Chadwick, 5 up and 4 to play. For the Consolation Cup the results were: Lieut. Hinckley beat George R. Brewster, 2 up; H. A. Waldron beat H. J. Jova, 4 up and 3 to play; J. G. Graham beat Lieut. Lindsey by default; F. V. Barton beat Lieut. Lassiter, 2 up and 1 to play; W. E. Chadwick drew a bye.

AT RICHMOND COUNTY, S. I.

Class A and Class B handicaps were the features of the day. In the former event W. H. Bask won by a score of 94, 9, 85; John R. Chadwick, 88, 0, 86, and Albert E. Paterson, 86, 0, 86, tied for second place. Some of the other leaders were Austin R. Kelley, 93, 6, 87; Charles T. Stout, 88, 0, 88, Otis L. Williams, 89, 0, 89. In the Class B event B. W. Pierson won in a score of 99, 12, 87; N. S. Walker, Jr., second, 106, 18, 88; R. T. Z. Buchlin, third, 105, 14, 91.

AT EDGEWATER.

It was a busy day on the new Edgewater links near Bergen Point, N. J. The men's handicap, 28 holes, was won by E. Schuyler, 119, 0, 119; E. J. Dawell, 125, 4, 121; and W. L. Haight, 125, 4,121, tied for second place. The mixed foursomes were won by Miss Leonard and J. Cottrell, 103, 10 93; Miss Cottrell and Mr. Cottrell second, 135, 30, 105.

AT MARINE AND FIELD.

William I. Ford won the club handicap on the links near Bath Beach, his score being 117, 34, 83; D. K. Aldridge, second, 115, 20, 95; S. R. Seaver, third, 124, 27, 97. The mixed foursomes was won by Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Garland in a score of 130, 9, 121.

AT JERSEY CITY.

The mixed foursome tournament was won by Miss McBride and W. C. Ridgeway in a score of 109, 10, 99; Miss Frost and George A. Torrey, second, 104, 0, 104; Miss Rae and W. E. Eager, third, 122, 14, 108.

AT ESSEX COUNTY, ORANGE.

In the qualifying round for the Governor's Cup Kenneth Kirtland turned in the leading score, 79, 10, 69; R. M. Colgate, second, 89, 8, 81; Harvey I. Underhill, third, 110, 18, 82.

AMERICA'S BIG CYCLE ROAD RACE

Irvington-Millburn Course Scene of the Annual Event.

VAN VELSOR, OYSTER BAY, WON

R. M. Alexander Won the Time Prize, Covering the Distance in One Hour Ten Minutes and Fifty Seconds.

The Irvington-Millburn road race of twenty-five miles, known to many wheelmen as the "American Cycling Derby," was run over the famous "Sister Hills" course in New Jersey yesterday, and easily won by Edgar Van Velsor, a red-headed, sturdy-limbed unknown from Oyster Bay, L. I. The winner managed to get over the hills and through the dust of the course in 1:12:08, which is considerably below the record time for this historic event.

The entries for the race included 119 enthusiasts of almost every age, size, nationality, and color. They came from a score of cities, towns, villages, and cross-roads from as far east as Boston and as far south as Philadelphia. There were about as many different styles and makes of wheels as there were riders. The five miles of country road connecting the villages of Millburn and Irvington and constituting the race course were lined by a multitude of spectators estimated at 15,000.

Old-time wheelmen who have followed this yearly event since its inauguration eleven years ago said that the attendance this year was considerably less than usual owing to various healthy rival attractions occurring simultaneously, but the historic course was lined from end to end, and on either side, with a thick fringe of humanity, while at the judges' stand, situated at a little grove near Hilton, half way between Irvington and Millburn, the congestion of onlookers gave the track officials and the local constabulary no end of trouble.

Jersey residents generally and Jersey wheelmen in particular are said to date occurrences from the day of the Irvington-Millburn race, and there are thousands of people who have not missed it in eleven years. The winner of the great event is for the time one of the biggest men of the State, and, besides, is richer by some valuable article, usually an expensive piece of household furniture, but often a horse, buggy, or splendid musical instrument. This year the first prize was a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar piano. There were besides prizes for the first twenty contestants to trail in after the winner. These ranged from a racing bicycle down to a box of cigars, and, as the race was a handicap affair, there was also a prize for the time winner.

It was 3:30 o'clock before the officials had the starters lined up in the road at the handicapper's distances. There were but six men on scratch. These included among other old timers R. M. Alexander of Hartford, Conn., the time prize winner of 1897 and 1898, and who seemed to be the favorite of the crowd. Ahead of the scratch men came three men with a one-minute time allowance. Then came groups of riders with two, three, three and a half, four, four and a half, five, five and a half, six, six and a half, and seven minutes' time allowance respectively. The judges announced from an empty milk wagon that the race would start toward Irvington, two and a half males away, then back over the same road five miles to Millburn and return, &c., ending the twenty-five miles at the starting point.

Starter Louis N. Thorne's pistol was fired for the seven-minute men at 3:31, and five ambitious young men with wabbling wheels began the long race, preceded at first by a town constable on horseback riding madly down the road, swinging his hat and frightening back the crowd. Seven minutes later 119 wheelmen were strung out down the road, enveloped in a long cloud of dust and followed by cheers that kept pace all along the line. The first part of the journey for a half mile was along a level bit of road, then came the descent of the first of the "Sister Hills," nearly a mile long. Then a level bit and down the next hill to Irvington. The men went at a clipping gait down the declivities, rounded the Irvington stake, then took up the heart-breaking climb on the return.

The first of the string to pass the judges' stand was Van Velsor, who had made good use of his six-minute allowance. Close behind came Gunther of New York and Peter Mohan of Kearney, N. J., and after them for nearly seven minutes passed the racers singly and in groups. The return procession from Millwood was led by Velsor, who was riding strong and well. As the riders took the up grade of the Maplewood hill there was a general loss of interest and it was wonderful how many wheels were suddenly found to be out of order. About twenty weary riders were victims of these little accidents on this trip. The biggest crowds seemed to be congregated at the foot of the hill where the climb began, and, as the dust-enveloped procession passed, cheered the riders with all sorts of remarks about their personal appearance, &c. Here, also, were friends of various riders, who handed drinks to their men as they passed. One zealous helper threw a bucket of water over a wabbly rider, who was thrown to the ground by the force of it. The helper of one of the colored contestants, in his zeal to throw a bucket of water over his man, hit him over the head with the bucket and put him out.

The first man to cross the ten-mile mark was J. F. Galvin of New Melford, Conn., a four-minute man, who made such fast time, 28:15, that some of the experts suspected him of cutting a turn. The third man was Ben Hill of Union Hill, a four-minute man, and then came the bunch again. The great crowd overflowed the course, opened up as the riders shot by, and closed immediately afterward. The cheering was incessant from roadside fences, houses, barns, and tree tops. Partisans of one or another of the riders gathered in groups and hurled encouraging words and fruit at their champions. Gradually the riders dropped out one by one, concluding that the day was too warm for wheeling, and joined the vast throng of yelling picknickers. The fifteen-mile lap showed Galvin still in the lead, with Velsor a few yards behind. Then a motley bunch of blackened, straining beings whirling along together. Alexander was leading a bunch of back markers at the fifteen-mile mark, his time being 49:15. On the trip back up the Maplewood hill toward the twenty-mile mark. Van Velsor had taken the lead again and it looked as if the piano was his. Galvin was not far behind, and B. Danmann of New York was getting very near. The beautiful, tree-shaded hill was turned into an arid, killing desert to many of the riders on this last trip, and several riders thought they had about enough for one day and lay down to rest in the shade.

The last trip to Irvington was made at a heart-breaking clip, and a long, deep yell of excitement rose and fell on down the line as the riders passed. This was the dusty part of the road. The dust lay an inch thick in some places, and the riders were obscured. Then came the last final climb up the "Sister Hills" to the finish, with Van Velsor leading the procession. The officials at the judges' stand fought like wild men to keep the crowd back, and succeeded in opening a track a few feet wide, through which Van Velsor crossed the tape a winner. Galvin was second, 1 minutes 11 seconds behind, followed by Danmann, who made the distance in 1:13:07. The other prize winners arrived in the following order: E. Gillott, Greenpoint, Brooklyn; Collins Ayers of Morristown; F. Peffer, Irvington; W. J. Keefe, Newark; James H. Hunter, Newark; F. Firth, Harrison, N. J.; H. McKinnow, Forest Hill, N. J.; Francis Forbes, Burnside, Conn.; B. C. Aldrich, New York; W. A. Harland, New Haven, Conn.; Jess Hall, Millville; W. Dobbins, Newark; B. F. Flynn, Newark; Joseph Hildebrande, New Brunswick; G. E. Homan, Lawrence, L. I.; Nevus Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I.; Floyd Krebs, Newark; John Sherwood, Newark; W. N. Munroe, West Haven, Conn.; R. M. Alexander, Hartford Conn.

Then came straggling in a tired bunch of unrecognizables just as the cheering crowds were escorting the winner into Hilton, where the judges announced their decisions. It was there declared that Galvin, the second man in, had failed to turn the stake at Irvington, and he was disqualified, Danmann being given second prize. Alexander was awarded the time prize, his record being 1:10:50, or 1 minute and 16 seconds ahead of Van Velsor's, the latter's time allowance making him the winner of the grand prize.

Died Suddenly on the Street.

John S. Decker, sixty-seven years old, a prosperous farmer of Crawford, Ind., who had come to this city for treatment for heart trouble, died suddenly yesterday at Forty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue while on his way to Roosevelt Hospital. Mr. Decker was walking with his brother William when he fell down in a faint. The body was taken to the station house.

Through Water Gap Awheel.

Take Lackawanna to Water Gap, wheel to Port Jervis, and return on Erie. Tickets sold by either railroad at $4.—Adv.

All Cars Transfer to

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Girls' Sailor Suits.

Girls' Sailor Suits, of galatea, in red and blue stripes, wide skirts; shield, collar and skirt trimmed with folds of colored duck; 4 to 10 years, 1.88

Girls' Sailor Suits, of galatea, collar and tie of white duck, collar trimmed with stripes, 2.98

Girls' and Misses' Washable Eton Suits, of fancy material, jacket and skirt trimmed elaborately with cream lace, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years, 3.98

2nd Floor, 59th St. Section.

About Awnings.

New Portable Head Rod for Awnings.

Something entirely new in awnings. No more need to damage the windows by using screws, nails or hooks. Try our new portable head rod, which will preserve your window frames, besides making the awning hang more securely. This is what has been looked for by the public for many years. We show sample awnings in our Upholstery Department.

If interested in Awnings, do not fail to see this new way of hanging them.

The price of an ordinary sized Window Awning, made of good quality double face awning material, warranted fast color, all hung, complete, each, 1.85

With the new head rods, 25c. extra.

Send us a postal card and our representative will call with samples.

Special to out-of-town customers wishing awnings: Send us the size of your windows and we will furnish you samples, with prices.

3rd Floor, 60th St. Section.

In Lining Dept.

All the popular linings, Nearsilk, Amisilk, Silk Cloth, 20th Century Lining, Fairy Lining, etc., in all the very latest shades, at the lowest prices:

The Fairy Lining, equal to any at 25c.; has a very beautiful silk finish, comes in all the leading shades: 36 inches wide; our price is only, per yard 15

600 pieces Herringbone Crinoline or Haircloth, which formerly sold at 15c. yard; we will have a big rush on these, at, per yard, 3½

240 pieces Black Mercerized Sateen, which was imported to sell at 35c. yard; we will offer these this week, at, yard, 21

Main Floor, near Rotunda.

China, Glassware.

Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, neat shapes and underglaze border decorations; special, to-morrow, complete set, 4.95

Dinner Sets, 112 pieces; neat shapes, new decorations; very good for cottage set; special, complete set, to-morrow, 5.65

Water Tumblers, crystal glass, with neat etched patterns; special, to-morrow, per dozen, 35

Ice Cream Sets, assorted shapes and patterns, American crystal glass, large dish and 12 plates to match; complete set, special, for to-morrow, 1.49

3rd Floor, 59th St. Section.

Reupholstering.

We are prepared to upholster all kinds of furniture. It is a settled principle with us to turn out the best kind of work. We employ the best and most experienced workmen, and all goods are carefully examined before they are delivered.

This week you may have a suit of furniture of 5, 6 or 7 pieces reupholstered, including 6½ yards of a very beautiful selection of choice designs and colors of tapestry, 50 inches wide, all complete, for 12.00

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To Keep the Cook Cool

and save money, put a Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove in the kitchen. The kitchen will be more comfortable, and the fuel bills lighter.

Wickless BLUE FLAME Oil Stoves

are the newest idea in hot weather cooking. Burns the same oil as in your lamp. Absolutely safe. No smoke. No smell.

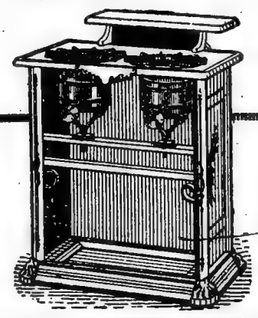

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In these retreats, away
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provides the pleasure of hearing
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Symphonies, overtures or rag-time
favorites may be summoned at will.
Dance music
is always available.
The Aeolian is an inexhaustible
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for it can be
played by any one.
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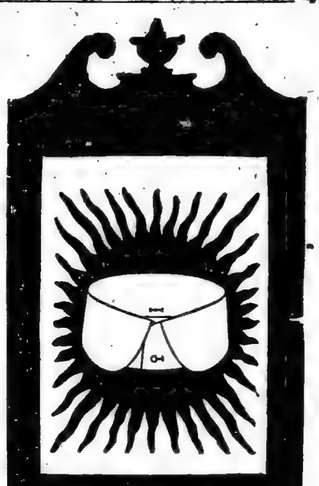

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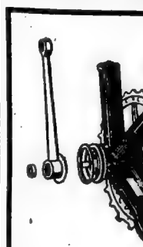

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Standard—Reliable

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Every model and style in stock, with most improved and up-to-date equipment. A few second-hand chainless.

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For 17 Years at

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GOOD TIRES 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75. All makes. Guaranteed by the m'f'rs. Special prices to dealers, WILLIS, 23 Park Row, opp. P. O.

TIRES. $1.45, g't'd for 1900. BIDWELL CO., 153 Fulton St., & 106th St., cor. Columbus Av

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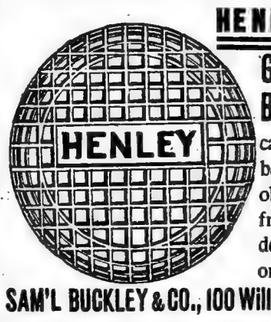

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CLOCK GOLF

$6.00 PER SET.

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CAP. AND SUR. $16,000,000.
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Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
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FINANCIAL.

SALE OF BONDS.

The Board of Commissioners for the Fifth Louisiana Levee District offers for sale $165,000.00 fifty-year 5 per cent. bonds, dated July 1st, 1900, interest payable semi-annually on Jan. 1st and July 1st at the Fiscal Agency of the State of Louisiana or at the office of the State Treasurer.

Said bonds being optional at the end of forty years.

These bonds are issued under authority of Article 239 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana of the year 1898, and of Act No. 14 of the Acts of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana of the year 1898, approved June 14th, 1898.

The payment of these bonds is provided for by a sinking fund created under the provisions of said Act No. 14 of the Legislature of the year 1898.

The proceeds of the sale are to be used for the purpose of refunding the present twenty-year 6 per cent. outstanding bonds of the board.

Sealed proposals for said bonds will be received at office of Board of State Engineers, Cotton Exchange Building, New Orleans, La., up to and including Tuesday, June 12th, 1900, at noon.

Bids must be accompanied by a certified check for $1,000.00, to be returned if the bid is not accepted.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

For further information address

J. T. McCLELLAN,
President Board of Commissioners Fifth Louisiana Levee District, Tallulah, Louisiana.
Or A. T. LANE,
Secretary, Tallulah, Louisiana.

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Nash., C. & St. L. 1st M 7%, due 1913
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The Trust Co. of America,
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Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
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H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.

North Jersey Street Railway Company
Jersey City, N. J., May 15, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that Belleville and Newark Horse Car R. R. Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds and Newark and Irvington Street Railway Company's First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, maturing on June 1, 1900, will be paid on that date on presentation at the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 83 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.
E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

Are You Going to Incorporate? Tel. 3237 Cortlandt.
Free information as to taxes, cost of incorporating, a synopsis of the laws of New Jersey, West Virginia, and Delaware.
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FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESSER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
THURSDAY, May 31st, 1900,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$10,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., (S. W. N. Extn.,) 1910.
15 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
13 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.
9 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
25 shs. People's Gas Light & Coke Co. of Chic.
$2,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western Ry. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$2,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1926, (Lake Erie Div.)
$2,000 N. Y., Susq. & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Ref. Bds., 1937.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
275 shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
4 shs. Home Insurance Co.
1 share New York Law Institute.
20 shs. Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Co.
$3,000 Hampton Roads Hotel Co. 1st Mtge. Sktg. Fd. 5 p. c. Bds., 1914, July, 1898, Coups.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
80 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
68 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
52 shs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.
35 shs. Denver Tramway Co.
77 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
23 shs. National City Bank.
100 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co., offered by Peckham, Warner & Strong, attys.
25 shs. German-Am. Real Estate Title Ins. Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
3 shs. Morton Trust Co.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
100 shs. Empire Steel & Iron Co. common.
100 shs. Empire Steel & Iron Co. pf.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. Celluloid Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
10 shs. American Writing Paper Co. pf.
$1,000 Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron 5 p. c. Bds.
$1,500 St. Augustine & South Beach R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
2 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
25 shs. Morton Trust Co.
28 shs. Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co.
25 shs. Morton Trust Co.
10 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
130 shs. Seibert Co. pf., (Hypd.)
700 shs. Seibert Co. common, (Hypd.)
37 shs. Mechanics' Bank of Brklyn.
$100,000 Northwest Improvement Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. Jan'y, 1900, Coups. (Hypd.)
5 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank, (with rights.)
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$1,000 New York & Ottawa R. R. Co. 24 6 p. c. Coll. Trust Income Bd., 1912.

OFFICE OF THE
ST. PAUL & DULUTH R. R. CO.,
No. 32 Nassau St., New York, May 1, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company has sold its granted lands, land contracts, notes, and other contracts derived from such granted lands, for a sum of money sufficient to pay off and retire all of the Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip of the Company. That under the provisions of the Plan of Reorganization of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, which is the organization of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, the proceeds of such sale must be applied so far as necessary to the retirement of the said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip, and such Preferred Stock and Scrip is subject to be retired and cancelled upon the payment therefor of its face value.

That at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company duly held this first day of May, A. D. 1900, a resolution was duly adopted providing that the Company apply the said proceeds from the said sale of the granted lands, land contracts, notes, and other contracts to the retirement of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip at par and a dividend of three and one-half per cent., and that all of said Preferred Stock and Scrip shall be retired and cancelled on or before JULY 1ST, A. D. 1900.

That said Board of Directors have caused to be deposited with MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO. in New York City, from the proceeds of said sale of granted lands and contracts, a sufficient sum of money to retire all of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip, and to pay therefor the par value thereof and a dividend of three and one-half per cent. thereon.

MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO. will, on and after MAY 15TH, A. D. 1900, at their office in New York City, on the surrender of certificates of said Preferred Stock and Preferred Stock Scrip for cancellation, properly indorsed, pay to the holders thereof the par value of such certificates, and a dividend of three and one-half per cent. thereon.

After said JULY 1ST, A. D. 1900, no holders of any of said Preferred Stock or Scrip will have any right or authority to vote said stock or exercise any rights of a stockholder thereunder, except to receive his proper share of the fund set apart for the retirement of said stock.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
F. S. ROLLINS, Assistant Secretary.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.
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Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.
DIRECTORS:

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D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
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Baltimore and Cumberland Valley R. R. Ex. Co.
(Western Maryland R. R. System.)
Par Value $50.
We own and offer, subject to sale, a limited amount of above stock at a price to net 5 per cent. per annum.
The B. & C. V. R. R. Extension is a steam road running from Waynesboro through Chambersburg to Shippensburg, in the State of Pennsylvania. Bonded debt, $230,000; per mile, $7,860. A sinking fund is established to retire the bonded debt at maturity. Capital stock, $270,000; per mile, $9,230. Dividends of 7 per cent. per annum have been regularly paid for 18 years.
Net earnings for year 1899, after paying interest on bonds, $120,748, equal to 44⅝ per cent. on capital stock.
Full particulars on application.
C. H. WHITE & CO.,
BANKERS,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Belleville & Newark Horse Car R. R.
1st Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Newark & Irvington Street Railway
1st Mortgage 6% Bonds.
DUE JUNE 1, 1900.
We are prepared to purchase the above bonds, or to exchange them for
NEWARK PASSENGER CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed Principal and Interest by the Consolidated Traction Co. of New Jersey.
TERMS and PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
SUTRO BROS. & CO.,
56 Broadway, N. Y.
Members New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.

LOST.
Certificate of the Central Trust Company of New York for deposit of stock and distribution of assets of the Metropolitan Ferry Company, fifteen shares, Number 149, name Virginia Hollins. If found return to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 62 Wall Street.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS.
Water Works & Electric Light 5% Bonds
A large number of the above Bonds having been deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company of New York, under an agreement dated May 14, 1900, appointing the undersigned a Committee to protect the Bondholders' interests, notice is now given that any Bondholder may participate in the benefits of the said Agreement by depositing his Bonds thereunder, at any time prior to June 4, 1900, with the said Trust Company, which will issue its negotiable receipts therefor.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
JOHN W. STERLING,
} Committee.

ACCOUNTANT.—Frederick S. Tipson, Certified Public Accountant, 18 Park Row, New York; audits, investigations; moderate rates.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
Amalgamated Copper Company.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the fourth day of June, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Company, Hudson County National Bank Building, Nos. 248 and 245 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., (office of New Jersey Corporation Agency,) for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.
In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within twenty days next preceding this election.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.
Dated May 25, 1900.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Mills Building, 15 Broad Street, New York, May 3d, 1900.—The fifty-third annual meeting of stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Broad Street, (Mills Building,) in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 31st day of May, 1900, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer books of the Company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen Friday, June 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH HELLEN, Secretary.

The William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co.
Philadelphia, May 14th, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company will be held at the office of the Company, Beach and Bell Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the thirty-first day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
CHAS. T. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COLONIAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, St. Paul Building, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M.
WALTER H. BUNN, Secretary.
Dated May 21st, 1900.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 175 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 14th day of June, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. J. OBERMAYER, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.
32 Nassau St., New York, May 17th, 1900.
The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its offices, as above, pursuant to its charter, on Monday, June 4, 1900.
The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY,
30 Broad Street, New York.
9th Regular Quarterly Preferred Dividend.
May 23d, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) from net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable June 15, 1900, to Preferred Stockholders of record of June 15th, 1900.
Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 P. M. on the 15th day of June, 1900, and reopen July 2d, 1900.
E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Columbus Gas Light and Heating Company.
The Directors of the Columbus Gas Light & Heating Company have this day declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable June 15, to stockholders of record at close of business June 1, 1900.
May 21, 1900.
W. E. FINDLEY, Secretary.
THOMAS & POST, Transfer Agents, 71 Broadway, New York.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
135 Broadway, N. Y., May 25, 1900.
Coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the following named companies, maturing June 1, 1900, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date:
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO.
THE SHERMAN, SHREVEPORT & SOUTHERN RY. CO.
TEBO & NEOSHO RY. CO.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. and Treas.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company.
New York, May 8, 1900.
The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable on June 1st, to the stockholders of record May 19th, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from May 21st to May 31st, inclusive.
A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

Union Square Bank,
8 Union Square,
New York, May 1st, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on June 1st next. The transfer books will be closed from May 22d until June 2d, 1900.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Office of the Welsbach Commercial Co.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of One (1) Per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable on June 11th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 1st, 1900.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western R.R.
Coupons due June 1, 1900, will be paid at the office of the company, 40 Wall St., New York City.
MARK T. COX, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.
New York, May 28th, 1900.
20 Beaver Street.
Owing to the death of Mr. JOHN J. BEHRINGER, the firm of KESSLER, BEHRINGER & CO. is dissolved, and is succeeded by GEORGE A. KESSLER & CO., who assume all obligations.
GEORGE A. KESSLER & CO.

CHARTER REVISION HEARING.

Officials and Residents of This Borough to Give Their Views To-day.

The last, and what is expected to be the most important, of the general hearings given by the Charter Revision Commission will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the County Court House, when an opportunity will be given to the residents of the Borough of Manhattan to point out flaws in the charter, and suggest amendments.

Letters have been sent to the city officials requesting them to forward their views on the charter to the commission, together with any suggestions for its amendment which they may have in mind. Chairman George L. Rives says that one of the most important matters which the commission will be called upon to deal with is the question of education, and it is his purpose to give a special hearing to the members of the Board of Education and the Borough School Boards.

After these hearings have been completed the commission will begin the actual work of revising the charter. The final report of the commission is to be submitted to the Governor by December 1.

Tube Trust to Close Branch Houses.

PITTSBURG, May 30.—All the branch houses of the National Tube Company in the country except the four located in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and Pittsburg will be closed on June 1, and the managers and employes discharged. In future all shipments of the products of the company will be made from the various works in different parts of the country. There is a long list of these branch houses, nearly every city in the country having one or more of them. The new order will do away with about 900 employes, and result in a saving for the combine of not less than $1,000,000 a year.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

While American markets were yesterday suspended for the National holiday, foreign exchanges did business. At London new strength ruled. News from South Africa induced buoyancy. American shares were strong, if not active.

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During the remainder of this week much may depend in the markets here as well as abroad upon Transvaal developments. British spirit is ready to respond in activity and confidence the moment it is sure that English victory is complete; and odder things have happened than that under such circumstances London can spread both investment and speculative enthusiasm across the ocean—take security market leadership of the whole world, indeed.

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Wall Street of itself has nothing new for influence. The assured abundance and cheapness of money, continually increasing railroad earnings, and other wholesome evidences are clearly in sight, and appreciated. Against market betterment is the indication of reaction in some industrial quarters, not a matter, however, of severity. The fact that a National political campaign is starting affords some warrant for apathy, perhaps, but certainly none for apprehension.

Wall Street seems willing to be comparatively idle for the time. Current dullness, though, is no sign of permanent hesitation. Bargains offered in Wall Street are always sure, sooner or later, to attract buyers—and the bargain list is now a long one.

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With professional traders monopolizing Stock Exchange business, some special efforts have been made, and are likely to be continued, to create bearish feeling against the whole industrial list because of the pendency in Congress of the Anti-Trust bill. This is going a long way for an "argument." Only humorists can affect to be appalled by any of the dreadful ante-election faces that Washington politicians make at trusts.

Bearing upon this curio scarecrow, here is suggestive comment in a letter received by a Wall Street banker from a high authority at the National capital:

I went to the Capitol to-day, and looked up your inquiry concerning the Jenkins Anti-Trust bill and Anti-Trust Constitutional amendment. Copies of the bill and reports of the committee thereon show they refer to the subject of trusts only in a general way. They are merely modifications of the old Sherman anti-trust law of 1890. That these anti-trust resolutions will pass the House under a suspension of the rules is very unlikely. But as to the idea of their going through the Senate there is absolutely no possibility. The House has already agreed by joint resolution to adjourn on the 6th of June, and the Senate committee, to which these resolutions have been referred, have reported back to the Senate that they are willing to adjourn on that date, and it is a foregone conclusion that they will adjourn at about that time. The only thing that is holding them back is to get the big appropriation bills through, then they will get out in a hurry. The Administration has enough Havana Post Office scandal on its hands now to induce Congress to quit quick.

These anti-trust bills are quite different from the Richardson bills against the Federal Steel Company and American Steel and Wire Company. They are general in their terms. There has never been any report on the Richardson bills. They have been pigeonholed for good. The Jenkins bills may go through the House possibly, under the cloture rule, but on the eve of a Presidential election and considering the slow methods of the Senate and adjournment so early the anti-trust measures will never pass that body at this session of Congress. I have looked this up very carefully and know what I am talking about.

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The annual meeting of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will not be followed by much enthusiasm upon the part of stockholders.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

The recent weakness in Missouri Pacific stock has been the subject of some wondering comment in the Street on the part of a number of people who have not understood the facts of the case. Apart altogether from the general influences which have worked to depress the entire market—standard stocks suffering no less than others on the list—there was a special cause for the decline in Missouri Pacific. This was the forced liquidation of his fairly considerable holdings in the stock of an operator who had been hard hit by the declining quotations of a number of other securities of which he was long. This compulsory selling on a very limited market naturally produced a decline greater than would have resulted in a more active market, while at the same time it encouraged some further short selling of the stock.

Then, too, there has been some disappointment—and it is not surprising that it should be so—because of the fact that as yet the promised Rockefeller representation on the Board of Directors has not been forthcoming; and for the reason, too, that dividends appear—so far as the public is concerned—to be no nearer at hand.

This disappointment will not be for long. Assurance has been given—and by people in authority—that the admission of the Rockefeller interests to the Missouri Pacific Directorate will be announced in a very few days, and, probably at the same time, definite announcement of dividend intention will be made.

In explanation for the delay in these matters it is said that it has been the desire of all the interests in the property—the old as well as the new—to come to a complete understanding in respect to policy before making any hasty announcement or taking any public step.

The fact that no denial either of Rockefeller purchases of Missouri Pacific or of the contemplated entrance into the board of interests representing them has been forthcoming from either John D. or William Rockefeller is itself pointed to as significant.

NEW ENGLAND PROSPERITY.

D. J. Goodesrie of Boston, Mass., discussing business conditions in New England, says:

"No matter what the pessimists may say this country is not going to the dogs. Prosperity is still with us, and it is going to stay with us. I am a firm believer in the country and its future. Here and there in New England are reactions from the abnormally prosperous conditions of the last year or so, but they are only natural reactions, and therefore healthy. On the whole, our cotton men, our boot and shoe men, and our manufacturers generally are as well off now as they have ever been, and certainly are doing a fine business. Then, too, merchants generally report good business, while the earnings of the railroads show that they are prospering also. There is nothing to complain about."

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT.

Of late Consolidated Equipment has declined rather sharply on heavy selling accompanied by rumors to the effect that some difficulty had been experienced in merging the several companies taken over by the Consolidated Company. It is officially denied that there is any truth in these reports, and it is stated that the company's position is in every way satisfactory. Pierson, Brand & Co. have issued a circular containing some interesting statements in regard to the company. It says in part:

"Some prominent parties and stockholders connected with a large railroad corporation have employed five competent engineers, electricians, and real estate men to appraise the book value of the stock of the Consolidated Equipment Company. The Audit Company of New York has certified to the cash the company has on deposit in trust companies in New York, amounting to nearly $500,000, and we understand that the book value of the stock will be appraised at $30 per share. The company has current bills outstanding of about $3,000, against which is due $145,000 from railroads and other sources.

"The company is now lighting very successfully more than 180 cars with its electric axle device on the following roads: Pennsylvania Railroad Company, New York Central, Chesapeake and Ohio, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Boston and Albany, Canadian Pacific, Pullman's Palace Car Company, Baltimore and Ohio, Illinois Central, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Rutland Railway, Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé, and has made contracts with several other roads.

"Some three thousand cars have already been equipped with the Lindstrom brake, including nearly 500 Pullman cars. The Lindstrom brake is the only brake of its kind in use. Its value to the company has been said to be worth three or four million dollars. Without taking into consideration the value of the large number of patents which are owned and controlled by the company, it has invested in its business more than $1,900,000 in cash and owns its own plant at Derby, valued at some $200,000, not taking into consideration all the valuable machinery for manufacturing its devices for car lighting, Lindstrom brake, railway triplex ticket, and other devices manufactured by the company. In addition to this, the company has in its treasury all but a few shares of its $5,000,000 of stock of the European Railway Electric Lighting Company, which company controls the whole of Europe, and is preparing to make the same profitable. Two offers for these valuable rights have, we are informed, been refused.

"With all these valuable assets the company has no bonds or preferred stock of any kind. We know of no company listed on the New York Stock Exchange or dealt in on the curb that is in better condition financially or having a better future. The total capital of the company is $16,000,000, nearly all of which is outstanding."

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 30.—American securities were firm during the entire session to-day, but trading was light owing to the settlement.

Consols for money, 102; consols for the account, (June,) 102 5-16; Atchison, 27; Canadian, 97⅛; St. Paul, 119⅝; Illinois Central, 115½; Louisville, 83; Union Pacific preferred, 75¾; New York Central, 135; Erie, 12½; Pennsylvania, 66⅝; Reading, 8⅝; Erie first preferred, 37⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 78½; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda, 8⅜; Rand mines, 4 1-16.

Bar silver dull at 27 9-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2 11-16@2¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.80; Madrid, 25.75; Lisbon, 41.50; Rome, 6.05.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 3 31-32d.

Spanish fours closed at 71⅝.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, May 30.—On the Bourse to-day business opened with a general improvement, being encouraged by the war news and easier money. European centres reported that to-morrow's bank return would show a material increase in cash. Subsequently the market became quiet. Parquet stocks were weaker and Kafirs very firm. Spanish Fours were well offered. Brazil continued in good demand. There was a good inquiry for Rio Tintos at considerably higher prices. On bear covering later the advance was lost. Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 90 centimes for the account; exchange on London, 25 francs 17 centimes for checks. Spanish Fours closed at 72.65.

BERLIN, May 30.—On the Boerse to-day, through a change in the tendency of the market owing to the favorable war news, internationals were firm. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were in good demand on the recovery. Bank shares were harder and mines advanced sharply on bear covering. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46⅛ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates, short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

ON THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Tennessee's State Treasurer Prophesies a Slump.

E. B. Craig, State Treasurer of Tennessee, and also Treasurer of the Virginia Coal, Iron and Coke Company, now in this city, is accounted a very close observer in business.

"The outlook is not encouraging," he said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. "Consumers of pig iron and steel are not placing any future orders, but are buying from hand to mouth. Unless there is an early readjustment of wages, and that I don't look for, I really believe that within sixty days at least 25 per cent. of the industries now operating will be idle. This is largely due to the excessive freight rates, which during the past year have advanced from 75 to 125 per cent.

"In our business the freight charges alone equal 30 per cent. of the gross receipts."

Similar views are expressed by others from the South and West.

Grand Army Veterans at Printing Show

Veterans of the Grand Army last night were the guests of Typographical Union No. 6 at the Printing Exposition, at the Grand Central Palace, and all the different devices used in the printing of a great newspaper and also of books were shown to them. Only three days remain before the closing of this exhibition, which is the first of its kind. To-night the Police and Fire Departments have been invited. Friday night there will be a demonstration of liquid air. The Furriers' Union has been invited for that evening, and the Letter Carriers' Band has consented to render a special musical programme.

Last Effort for Irish ex-Convicts.

The excluded Irish convicts, Fitzharris and Mullet, were still at the Barge Office yesterday. Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie said that no rehearing of their case had been granted, and that their counsel, ex-Judge Curtis, said he would appeal the case to the Treasury Department in Washington and would serve notice to that effect. The law, said the Commissioner, allows him thirty-six hours within which to serve notice of appeal and that time will elapse to-day.

Prisoner Tortured Into Confession.

BUFFALO, May 30.—Justice Lambert created a sensation in the criminal term of the Supreme Court by excluding a confession and directing the jury to acquit Frederick Schreiber, a former inmate of the penitentiary, who was placed on trial on a charge of arson in setting fire to a pig pen at the penitentiary. The Justice took this action after Schreiber had testified that the confession, which was false, was wrung from him by imprisoning him in a dungeon with his hands handcuffed above his head and subjecting him to other torture.

Course in Debating at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 30.—At the meeting of the university Faculty held this afternoon it was decided to recommend to the Board of Trustees an elective course in debating to be established in the university curriculum and to be conducted by the departments of politics, history, economics, and oratory.

TROTTING AT BALTIMORE.

Favorites Won Handily in but Six Heats at Prospect Park.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—It took but six heats to decide the two events at Prospect Park to-day, the favorites winning each of them handily. The summary:

2:14 Class.—Trot or pace; purse, $300.

Ida C., gr. m., by Jim Wilson, Jr., (Nicholson)	1	1	1
Pilot Medium, Jr., br. s., (Biggs)	4	3	2
Mike Dunn, b. g., (Barnes)	2	4	3
Walter F., b. g., (Kelly)	3	2	4

Time—2:15¼; 2:18¼; 2:13¼.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

Bird Eye, ch. s., by Prince Belmont, (Smith)	1	1	1
Hulliman, b. g., (Pusey)	2	2	2
Room Mate, b. m., (Hunt)	3	4	3
Pur. gr. g., (Barnes)	4	3	4

Time—2:19¼; 2:18¼; 2:17¼.

A DAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

The New York Nine Breaks Even with Pittsburg.

Pittsburg won the morning game yesterday through timely batting in the sixth and seventh innings. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Beaum't, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0	Cooley, 1b.	1	0	6	0	0
Selbach, lf.	1	2	2	1	1	W'liams, 3b.	2	1	3	3	0
Davis, ss.	2	3	4	4	0	Wagner, rf.	1	2	2	3	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	12	2	0	O'Brien, lf.	1	1	2	0	1
Mercer, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Ritchey, 2b.	1	2	1	5	0
Hickman, 3b.	0	0	0	3	1	Ely, ss.	0	0	1	3	1
B'rman, c.	0	0	4	2	0	Zimmer, c.	0	2	8	1	0
Hawley, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Waddell, p.	0	1	1	1	1
*Grady	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	6	9	27	17	2	Total	7	11	27	8	3

*Batter for Hawley in the ninth.

New York	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	6
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	7

Earned runs—New York, 2; Pittsburg, 2. First base by errors—New York, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburg, 5. Bases on balls—Off Hawley, 2; off Waddell, 2. Struck out—By Hawley, 2; by Waddell, 7. Three-base hit—Doyle. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Ritchey, Zimmer, Gleason, and Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Cooley, 2. Double plays—Doyle and Bowerman; Selbach, Bowerman, and Davis. Stolen bases—Selbach, Mercer, (2,

FIELD DAY AT KNICKERBOCKER A. C.

Two Running Records Broken Features of the Carnival.

Bray of the N. Y. A. C. and Smith of Yale the Winners—Star A. C. Ahead in Five-Men Team Bicycle Race.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYONNE, N. J., May 30.—Knickerbocker Athletic Club's Decoration Day carnival of sports at Bayonne to-day resulted in breaking two records by narrow margins. Four thousand people saw the sports.

John Bray of the New York Athletic Club lowered the French record of 4 minutes 10 2-5 seconds in the handicap fifteen-hundred-meter run. Bray declined his handicap of ten yards and ran from scratch, winning the contest in 4 minutes and 9 seconds. The distance is 1,640 yards 1½ feet. The time was made upon a quarter-mile cinder path in good condition, the weather being perfect for running, although a good breeze prevailed from the west.

Another record was lowered in the eight-hundred-meter run, handicap, being 875 yards. H. P. Smith of Yale University, in an exciting finish, won the race in 2 minutes and 1-5 second, against the record of 2:01. Smith ran scratch, declining ten yards. He was hard pushed at the finish by H. J. H. Arendorf of the Knickerbockers, who received forty yards.

In the all-around weight-throwing competitions for points R. Sheldon of the New York Athletic Club scored 14, J. Flanagan of the same club 11, R. J. Sherman of the Pastimes 7, and W. W. Coe of the Knickerbockers 4.

Handicap, favored George H. Hofman of the Anchor Athletic Club, who had no difficulty in winning the 100 meters run by 2 yards. Hofman had 7 yards, against 2½ by P. J. Walsh of the New York Athletic Club, who finished a good second. William Marshall of Hartford, Conn., who took the first heat, was third, starting with 4½ yards. The distance was computed at 109 yards 1 foot.

Jack Townsend's victory in the final of the two mile bicycle handicap aroused unbounded enthusiasm. The Knickerbocker man started from scratch and was kept in a pocket frequently. He dismounted or almost tumbled when in a good position near the end of the race, pluckily remounting and spurting to regain his big loss. Fred Enders, Jr., of Port Richmond, and Bert Brewer of Greenville both tumbled from leading positions before starting upon the last lap. All other competitors except Townsend, who was far in the rear, were upset at the time. Enders had his shoulder dislocated. Townsend gained many rods and took the lead before the men who tumbled could remount. He took and maintained the lead, winning by many rods margin amid tremendous applause. Townsend also won the first heat. Brewer was roundly hissed, being blamed for disreputable riding. He won the second heat and third in the final.

One of the features was the five-men team race, two and one-half miles, handicap, which the Star A. C. team captured by 35 to 40 yards. The New York A. C. team did not compete. H. W. Schell, J. J. Farrell, N. Fleming, R. W. Kennedy, and P. T. McCabe composed the winning team, whose total handicap was 335 yards. Union Settlement A. C., handicapped 325 yards, finished second; the Fourth Regiment A. C. of Jersey City was third, with 430 yards total handicap; the Knickerbocker A. C. with 215 yards, was fourth, and the Shamrock Harriers, 330 yards, last. The Star team was not hard pressed. The time was 9:59 2-5. Fleming took the lead.

Newark's Scottish American football team defeated the Thistles of Brooklyn in an association game shortly after noon. The Thistles failed to score. Five goals were made by the Scottish Americans, as follows: D. Blackwood, first and fifth; R. McCullough, second; T. Gorman, third, and Allan Montgomery, fourth.

There were two open handicap swimming fixtures, start from the boat house float on Newark Bay shore. In the 100 yards Charles R. Neidlinger of the Knickerbockers, with a handicap of 10 seconds, won in good form. F. A. Wenck, New York A. C., with 7 seconds, finished second. W. W. Swan, also of the New York A. C., with eight seconds, was third. Winning time was 0:52 1-5. Harry R. Burt of Columbia University was the referee.

Herman Vulte of New Rochelle won the fifty-yard swimming race in 0:28 1-5. His handicap was 6 seconds. F. A. Wenck, New York A. C., finished second again, having 3 seconds allowance. Charles R. Neidlinger of the Knickerbockers, with 5 seconds, took third place. The summaries:

100-Meter Run, (109 yards 1 foot.) Handicap.—Won by George H. Hoffmann, Anchor A. C., (7 yards;) P. J. Walsh, New York A. C., (2½ yards,) second; William Marshall, Hartford, Conn., (4½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race. Handicap.—Won by Jack Townsend, Knickerbocker A. C., (scratch;) A. J. De Raismes, Elizabeth, N. J., (150 yards,) second; Fred Enders, Jr., Port Richmond, S. I., (180 yards,) third. Time—5:25 2-5.

Special Team Race, Two and a Half Miles. Handicap.—Won by Star A. C., (325 yards;) Union settlement A. C., (325 yards,) second; Fourth Regiment A. A., Jersey City, (430 yards,) third; Knickerbocker A. C., (215 yards,) fourth; Shamrock Harriers, (330 yards,) fifth. Time—9:59 2-5.

110-Meter Hurdle, (120 yards 1 foot,) Handicap.—Won by R. H Hadfield, Knickerbocker A. C., (2 yards;) G. M. Reimer, Knickerbocker A. C., (scratch,) second; D. Ruess, Knickerbocker A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—0:17 1-5.

1,500-Meter Run, (1,640 yards 1½ feet,) Handicap.—Won by John Bray, New York A. C., (scratch;) M. J. McGarry, Pastime A. C., (100 yards,) second; G. P. Arnold, New West Side A. C., (55 yards,) third. Time—4:09, lowering the French record of 4:10 2-5, made by A. Lerimundsaus.

400-Meter Run, (437 Yards,) Handicap.—Won by G. H. Hofmann, Anchor A. C., (28 yards;) George Meckel, Union Settlement A. C., (35 yards,) second; Ogden M. Bishop, Columbia University, (20 yards,) third. Time—0:48 1-5.

400-Meter Hurdle, (437 Yards,) Handicap.—Won by George M. Reimer, Knickerbocker A. C., (12 yards;) Charles McClellan, Knickerbocker A. C., (20 yards,) second; H. Casson, Knickerbocker A. C., (28 yards,) third. Time—1:00.

800-Meter Run, (875 Yards,) Handicap.—Won by H. P. Smith, Yale University, (scratch;) H. J. H. Asendorf, Knickerbocker A. C., (40 yards,) second; E. W. Hollister, unattached, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:00 1-5.

2,500-Meter (2,734 Yards) Steeplechase, Scratch.—Won by Arthur A. Newton, New York A. C.; T. G. McGirr, New York A. C., second; M. J. McGarry, Pastime A. C., third. Time—8:16 3-5.

Sixteen-Pound Hammer Throwing.—Won by John Flanagan, New York A. C., 159 feet 10 inches; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., second, 116 feet 5½ inches; R. Sheldon, New York A. C., third. Sheldon threw 171 feet in practicing.

Fifty-six-Pound Weight Throwing.—Won by John Flanagan, New York A. C., 34 feet 10½ inches; R. Sheldon, New York A. C., second, 31 feet 8 inches; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., third, 29 feet 2 inches.

16-Pound Shot Putting.—Won by R. Sheldon, New York A. C., 44 feet; W. W. Coe, Knickerbocker A. C., second, 43 feet 9 inches; John Flanagan, New York A. C., third, 40 feet 1¾ inches.

Discus Throwing.—Won by R. Sheldon, New York A. C., 121 feet 8½ inches; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., second, 114 feet 7 inches; W. W. Coe, Knickerbocker A. C., third, 113 feet 2 inches.

Standing Broad Jumps, Scratch.—Won by Ray C. Ewry, New York A. C., 34 feet 7¾ inches; H. Arnold, Union Settlement A. C., second, 30 feet 7¾ inches; H. P. McDonald, Knickerbocker A. C., third, 27 feet 10 inches.

Pole Vault, Scratch.—Won by L. Barnes, Jr., Knickerbocker A. C., 10 feet; H. Hadfield and Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C., tied at 9 feet 6 inches; Reuss won the toss for second place; Hadfield third.

100-Yard Open Swimming, Handicap.—Won by Charles R. Neidlinger, Knickerbocker A. C., (10 seconds;) F. A. Wenck, New York A. C., (7 seconds,) second; W. W. Swan, New York A. C., (8 seconds,) third. Time—0:52 1-5.

50-Yard Open Swimming, Handicap.—Won by Herman Vuelte, New Rochelle, (6 seconds;) F. A. Wenck, New York A. C., (3 seconds,) second; C. R. Neidlinger, Knickerbocker A. C., (5 seconds,) third. Time—0:28 1-5.

The baseball games of the College of the City of New York, scheduled for both morning and afternoon, with the Knickerbockers, were not played. A telephone message was received saying that four men of the college team had reported sick.

PRINCETON WON DUAL MEET.

Coleman Equaled the Intercollegiate Record for Pole Vault.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 30.—Princeton's athletes had little difficulty in downing the Cornellians here to-day in a dual track athletic meet, the final score being: Princeton, 66; Cornell, 38.

Five thousand enthusiastic spectators witnessed the games and cheered the collegians on to victory. All of the forenoon it rained hard, but came off clear at noon, making conditions at the time of deciding the meet perfect.

The feature of the games was the tying of the American intercollegiate pole vault record by A. W. Coleman of Princeton, who vaulted 11 feet 5 inches. Capt. Cregan of Princeton did magnificent work, capturing half-mile, mile, and two-mile runs. This will be the last time he will run in America, as he will retire after competing in the Paris games. Jarvis, for Princeton, took the dashes. Hutchinson of Princeton, over whom the Tiger Athletic Association had the controversy and who played baseball last Saturday instead of competing in the intercollegiate, won both hurdle events and took a place in the broad jump. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by F. W. Jarvis, Princeton; C. D. Young, Cornell, second; E. S. Mathewson, Cornell, third. Time—0:10.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by F. W. Jarvis, Princeton; E. S. Mathewson, Cornell, second; C. D. Young, Cornell, third. Time—0:22 2-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by H. L. Taylor, Cornell; W. G. Warren, Cornell, second; J. M. Perry, Princeton, third. Time—0:52 3-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by J. F. Cregan, Princeton; H. E. Hastings, Cornell, second; G. A. Chamberlain, Princeton, third. Time—2:01 1-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by J. F. Cregan, Princeton; D. McMeekon, Cornell, second; A. O. Berry, Cornell, third. Time—4:35 2-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by J. F. Cregan, Princeton; B. A. Gallagher, Cornell, second; A. O. Berry, Cornell, third. Time—10:07.

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by R. F. Hutchinson, Princeton; C. W. Wilson, Jr., Cornell, second; H. Wheeler, Princeton, third. Time—0:16.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by R. F. Hutchinson, Princeton; H. Wheeler, Princeton, second; C. W. Wilson, Jr., Cornell, third. Time—0:27.

Shot Putting.—Won by W. J. Warner, Cornell; J. Dana, Princeton, second; S. G. Craig, Princeton, third. Distance—38 feet 3½ inches.

Hammer Throwing.—Won by L. W. Boynton, Cornell; R. G. Wright, Princeton, second; H. Wheeler, Princeton, third. Distance—127 feet 8 inches.

Pole Vault.—A. W. Coleman and D. S. Horton of Princeton tied at 11 feet 4 inches; R. Deming, Cornell, third. 11 feet.

A. W. Coleman on exhibition jump cleared 11 feet 5 inches, tying the American inter-collegiate record.

Running High Jump.—Won by G. P. Serviss, Princeton; W. C. Carroll, Princeton, second; C. A. Lueder, Cornell, third. Height—6 feet ⅞ inch.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by R. S. Young, Princeton; W. D. Kelly, Cornell, second; R. F. Hutchinson, Princeton, third. Distance—21 feet 10 inches.

GREATER NEW YORK ATHLETICS.

Pastime Athletic Club Won the Most Number of Points.

The carnival of sport of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association was held yesterday at Celtic Park, L. I.

The point banner was won by the Pastime Athletic Club, which scored 33 points, and the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association was second, with 18 points. The Pastime men, among them being Mackenzie, O'Connor, Kelly, Dinan, and Brennan, scored most of the points for their club. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Novice—Won by John Oliver, Pastime A. C.; N. B. Fried, New York City, second; W. H. Powers, New York City, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap—Won by M. J. Cregan, G. N. Y. I. A. C., (10 yards;) J. F. Miller, St. George A. C., (7½ yards,) second; James Fallen, (9 yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap—Won by D. Grant, I. A. A., (25 yards;) A. Mackenzie, Jr., Pastime A. C., (55 yards,) second; W. J. Ryan, Xavier A. A., (80 yards,) third. Time—4:30 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice—Won by Alfred Hart, St. Francis A. A.; J. J. Moynahan, St. Francis A. A. second; D. J. Curtayne, Pastime A. C., third. Time—2:23 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap—Won by M. J. Cregan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., (22 yards;) W. H. Powers, city, (18 yards,) second; C. A. Neafie, Waverly A. C., (25 yards,) third. Time—0:22.

Five-Mile Handicap—Won by T. O'Connor, Pastime A. C., (2:00;) J. H. Kelly, Pastime A. C., (0:30,) second; William Hug, Star A. C., (1:45,) third. Time—31:46.

440-Yard Run, Handicap—Won by D. J. Brennan, Pastime A. C., (25 yards;) M. J. Cregan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., (32 yards,) second; O. C. Ordwein, Pastime A. C., (25 yards,) third. Time—1:50.

Running High Jump.—Won by C. M. Bishop, Adelphi Academy, (12 inches,) with a jump of 5 feet 3 inches; P. J. Swanson, Y. M. C. A., (11 inches,) second, with 5 feet 2 inches; John Kehule, Grace A. C., (12 inches,) third, with 5 feet 2 inches.

Throwing the Discus, Handicap.—Won by A. H. Bushmann, Star A. C., (20 feet,) with a throw of 119 feet; P. J. Dinan, Pastime A. C., (18 feet,) second, with 116 feet; H. E. Fribourg, Pastime A. C., third, with 111 feet 6 inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by P. J. Dinan, Pastime A. C., (7 feet,) with a put of 39 feet 4½ inches; A. H. Bushmann, Star A. C., (8 feet 6 inches,) second, with 37 feet 3¾ inches; John McCarthy, Pastime A. C., (9 feet,) third, with 36 feet 3¾ inches.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Successful Offering of Brooklyn Suburban Property—Sales by Brokers—To-day's Auction List.

The sale of lots in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, conducted on the premises yesterday by the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company, resulted successfully. Although only about 300 lots were disposed of out of an announced offering of 775, the selling continued from 9 o'clock until nearly 7. The bidding was good, but there were few large buyers present, which made the sale of the entire tract in one afternoon practically out of the question.

The property, which is part of the old Kouwenhoven farm, was sold by order of the Germania Real Estate and Improvement Company. It is situated on Flatbush and Schenectady Avenues, Avenues M, N, and O, and the intersecting streets from East Forty-fifth to East Forty-ninth.

The highest price of the sale—$650—was paid for an irregular plot containing about one and one-quarter lots at the northeast corner of Flatbush and Schenectady Avenues. Other Flatbush Avenue lots brought from $300 to $350 each. Prices on Avenue N averaged about $275 a lot. Ten lots on Avenue M went for $245 each, and on the streets the bids ranged from $130 to $180.

The lots remaining unsold after yesterday's offering will be auctioned in the near future, probably on Saturday, June 9.

Private Sales.

Charles Buek has sold to R. A. Kathan the five story American basement dwelling, 56 East Fiftieth Street, 18 by 100. This is the sixth house sold out of an unfinished row of eleven, which Mr. Buek is building on part of the old Columbia College site.

Ferdinand Kramer has sold to an investor for about $7,000 the single flat, 1408 Prospect Avenue.

To day's Auction Sale.

The only sale scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Matthew Daly, referee, 589 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 190.11 feet east of Broadway, 18.11 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,408.

COMMERCIAL WORLD.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.70@$5.55; tops, $5.70; distillery-fed, $5.25@$5.45; distillery-fed stags, $4.75; bulls, $3@$4.15; cows, $2.25@$4. CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$7; culls, $4; buttermilks, $4.50@$4.75; mixed, $4@$5.25. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$5; export sheep, $5.25; culls, $2.50@$3; yearlings, $5@$6.75; culls, $4.25; Southern lambs, $7.37½@$8.25; one deck, $8.40. State lambs, $7@$7.50. HOGS—Mixed Western hogs, $5.45; State hogs, $5.60@$5.70.

NAVAL STORES.—WILMINGTON, N. C., May 30.—Spirits of turpentine quiet, unchanged; receipts, 164 casks. Resin steady; $1.05@$1.10; receipts, 446 bbls. Crude turpentine firm; $1.85 and $2.00; receipts, 60 casks. Tar firm; $1.40; receipts, 119 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 30.—Spirits of turpentine firm; 49c; receipts, 2,380 casks; sales, 863 casks; exports, 100 casks. Resin firm; receipts, 3,495 bbls; sales, 5,655 bbls; exports, 3,285 bbls; F and below, 5c off; other grades unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 30.—Turpentine, 47¾c; sales, none. Resin quiet; unchanged; sales, none.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, May 31.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Shipman, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

44—Thomson - Houston Elec. Co. vs. Lorain Steel Co.
47—Jacoby vs. S. Jacoby
56—Pine vs. Mayor, &c., of New York.
57—Seidenberg vs. E. Seidenberg-Stiefel Co.
16—Brickill vs. Mayor, &c., of New York.
28—Brill vs. Third Av. Railroad.
52—Saltsman vs. Gallert. Issue of Law in Suit at Law.
7—Converse vs. Parmly.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Louisville and Nashville cases only.

130—Campbell vs. Louisville & Nashville R. R.
131—Costello vs. same.
132—Flanagan vs. same.
133—Mann vs. same.
134—Murphy vs. same.
135—Nelson vs. same.
136—Travers vs. same.
137—McGeary vs. same.
138—O'Brien vs. same.
139—Vitters vs. same.
140—Gaffney vs. same.
141—Kirby vs. same.
142—Phair vs. same.
143—Fogarty vs. same.
144—McTelgue vs. same.
145—Higgins vs. same.
146—Kennedy vs. same.
147—Leonard vs. same.
148—Merritt vs. same.
149—O'Connor vs. same.
150—O'Hara vs. same.
151—Gilhooley vs. same.
152—Buckley vs. same.
153—Bennett vs. same.
154—Breen vs. same.
155—Carmody vs. same.
156—Gullfoyle vs. same.
157—Gunning vs. same.
158—McEvoy vs. same.
159—Rachford vs. same.
160—Flynn vs. same.
161—McKenna vs. same.
162—Neal vs. same.
163—Lynch vs. same.
164—McCabe vs. same.
165—O'Malley vs. same.
166—Nevins vs. same.
167—Hughes vs. same.
168—Cooper vs. same.
169—O'Donnell vs. same
170—Gillespie vs. same.
171—Ryan vs. same.
172—Maloney vs. same.
219—Roddy vs. same.
222—Kelly vs. same.
294—Corcoran vs. same.
295—Stack vs. same.
296—Fogerty vs. same.
297—Donovan vs. same.
298—McGuire vs. same.
299—Higgins vs. same.
211—Brennan vs. same.
212—Heyman vs. same.
301—Mooney vs. same.
302—Sherlock vs. same.
303—Neagle vs. same.
304—Robinson vs. same.
305—Walsh vs. same.
306—Kelly vs. same.
307—McCaul vs. same.
310—Lawless vs. same.
311—Dunne vs. same.
312—Barry vs. same.
313—Devine vs. same.
314—Theil vs. same.
315—McCaffrey vs. same.
316—Conway vs. same.
317—Gallagher vs. same.
318—Lordan vs. same.
319—Sullivan vs. same.
320—McGrath vs. same.
321—O'Leary vs. same.
325—Hoctor vs. same.
358—Courtney vs. same.
105—McPhillips vs. same.
406—McCall vs. same.
407—Williamson vs. same.
408—Devine vs. same.
409—Dow vs. same.
410—Dermody vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 56, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motions in bankruptcy.

In re Rosenberg & Barnett.
In re Hy. Ackerman.
In re H. T. & I. B. Sattler.
In re Hoadley & Munroe.
In re Phillips & Bembitzer.
In re Catherine Connolly.
In re Selig & Stern.
In re Anne Hammel.
In re Joseph Jordan.
In re Francis M. Fremont.
In re Lesser Brothers.
In re Newmark & Shapiro.
In re Victor A. Wilder.
In re Chin Dei Gip.
In re Schwartz & Liebowitz.
In re M. & C. I. Freedman.
In re Horace Moody.
In re Arnold Feldstein.
In re Moritz Bauer.
In re Max Herbst.
In re Francesco Aiello.
In re Schaeffer & Co.
In re Bacon vs. Jacobs.
In re Elias Marks.
In re Adler & Herman.
In re Albert B. Hilton.
In bankruptcy.

2471—In re Jacob Levin
2524—In re Schwartz & Liebowitz.
2465—In re William F. Fredenberg. Discharges.
2410—Thomas Hagan.
2445—Hartman Schrader.
2283—Mary Sherrick. Under objection.
2225—Joseph Burger.
2384—Bernard Geller.
2276—Martin Seligman.
2324—Sigmund Kurtz.
1526—Abraham Peyser.
2131—William F. Rohrig
2045—J. G. Cosgray.
1971—S. H. G. Stewart.
2309—N. J. & H. J. Schloss.
2270—William Campbell
1402—Samuel Bernstein.
1837—Wm. T. Hotchkiss
1195—Suzanne Droeshout Adjourned cases.
1514—Patrick J. Griffith
1262—Sophie Schwab.
1960—William H. Bard.
2321—Zaida L. Requa.
1898—Bernard Traynor.
2102—G. H. & F. H. Stege.
2266—William B. Lomas.
1842—Richard A. Saalfield.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Demerest vs. Lynch.
2—Binney vs. Bradford.
3—Levy vs. Dunn.
4—York Haven Paper Co. vs. Place.
5—Shepard vs. Shepard.
6—Adler vs. Rogge.
7—Clark vs. Brice.
8—In re Campbell.
9—In re Montgomery.
10—In re Throckmorton.
11—Merry vs. Merry.
12—Campbell vs. Redmond.
13—Thorn vs. Webb.
14—In re Cromie.
15—In re Jarcho.
16—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
17—Willits vs. Smith.
18—Rowland vs. Buck.
19—Reilly vs. Burtenshaw.
20—Dietz vs. Prenzlau.
21—Brooker vs. Smith.
22—Ichiburg R. R. vs. Dolan.
23—In re Ludington.
24—Delaney vs. Walsh.
25—Wolfe vs. Wolfe.
26—Hunkeloy vs. Met. St. Ry.
27—Segerstrom vs. same
28—In re Mattoni.
29—Rey vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
30—Jones vs. Candelaria Mining Co.
31—Ehrlich vs. Voges.
32—Horgan vs. Mayor, &c.
33—Matter of Price.
34—In re E. 169th St.
35—Rhinelander vs. Burke-Bolten Building Co.
36—Schneider vs. Schneider.
37—Erdman vs. Robinson.
38—Burbridge vs. Burbridge.
39—In re Jerome Av.
40—Hasop vs. Bonsgur.
41—Crow vs. Ellis.
42—McDonald vs. Sheffer.
43—Stevens vs. Arnot.
44—Bellau vs. Bellau.
45—Leech vs. Philip.
46—Clark vs. Hale.
47—Honig vs. Honig.
48—Kahn vs. Eseru.
49—Purdy vs. Robinson.
50—Pitch Pine Lumber Co. vs. Hieronymus.
51—Ward vs. Ward.
52—Galante vs. Galante.
53—Megrue vs. Taylor.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Latham vs. Latham.
2—Miller vs. Miller. Preferred cause.
4694—L. D. Brown & Son. Co. vs. Feltner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until June 1.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwartzkopf for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Mo-Adam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

13430—Stasko vs. Gottlieb.
13959—Gattfield Nat. Bank vs. Van Taubel

The following cases will be called to-day and set down for trial during the June term:

6338—Rathbone vs. Cruikshank.
12359—Lazarus vs. Schroder.
13559—Pospisil vs. Kane.
12151—Gillespie vs. City of New York.
13562—White vs. Met. St. Railway.
13711—City of New York vs. Renauld.
13712—Same vs. Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.
13715—Same vs. Tomagno.
13715—Same vs. Nat. Granite Co.
13781—Same vs. Casey.
13733—Gillette vs. Shady
13738—City of N. Y. vs. James.
13757—People, &c., vs. McCabe.
13760—City of N. Y. vs. Jacobs.
13828—O'Brien vs. Dargon.
13709—Goelet vs. City of New York.
11642—Venable vs. Oppenheimer.
13739—Goelet vs. City of New York.
13815—Drake vs. La Chicotte.
11540—Kohler vs. Palm.
13834—Rummell vs. Smith.
13855—Raegener vs. Smith.
13879—Raegener vs. Brockway.
13887—Gatgsell vs. West.
13946—Wilson vs. City of New York.
14040—Raegener vs. Lydecker.
14041—Same vs. Tompkins.
14046—Same vs. Bartow.
14057—Same vs. Richards.
14077—Nichols vs. Nichols.
13713—Boessneck vs. Tamsen.
13518—Meeder vs. Prov. Sav. Life Assur. Society.
13974—Colby vs. Walter.
13848—Capparelli vs. Eq. Life Asur. Society.
13984—Anderson vs. Bouillon.
14067—J. P. Kane Co. vs. Am. Bonding & Trust Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and IV., for trial.

12494—Spieler vs. Spieler.
12445—Burns vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12424—Lambert vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12344—Trendly vs. Am. Transfer Co.
11160—Tallman vs. Chute
12880—Emrich vs. Mearns.
12929—Hickie vs. Ulmer
12891—Fitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12745—Rosenzweig vs. same.
10819—Fried vs. same.
5942—Meagher vs. same.
10854—Blank vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8343—Fischer vs. same.
7383—Ehrhart vs. same.
12740—Duffy vs. same.
10986—Klatte vs. same.
2084—Medina Gas & El. Light Co. vs. Buffalo Loan & Trust Co.
11208—Sinanc vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7550—Dorr vs. same.
10505—Murphy vs. Hawley.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 8061.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts V., VI., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

5889½—Bressler vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8203—Cary vs. Lanier.
2022—McMahon vs. N. Y. News Pub. Co.
3979—Gearty vs. Mayor, &c.
6053—Batterman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1270—Ryan vs. Mayor, &c.
12386—Moran vs. Press Pub. Co.
12905—Curran vs. Am. Malting Co.
11048—Istell vs. City of New York.
10937—Schwartz vs. Spengerman.
11466—Cyprac vs. Greim.
12707—Noe vs. Murphy.
12902—Zimmerman vs. City of N. Y.
12919—Supek vs. Steinhardt.
12718—Malcolm vs. Murphy.
12827—Jackson vs. Levy.
12690—Neudleman vs. Lippman.
10517—Terbruggin vs. Plath.
10825—Schwimmer vs. Orr.
10295—Widmann vs. F. W. McNeal Co.
9444—Tamsen vs. City Trust Safe Deposit & Surety Co.
12638—Loog vs. Scheina.
12699—Collins vs. City of New York.
12572—Madden vs. McFall.
10582—Lano vs. McDonald.
10520—Murphy vs. Perlstein.
7152—Russell vs. Nat. Exhibition Co.
9398—Einstein vs. Dunn.
4762—Trainor vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
11462—Layer vs. Sobel.
11226—G. P. Putnam's Sons vs. Mayor, &c.
11249—Taylor vs Welde.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Alfred W. Da Bois, Sarah Irving, Alexander Macduff, John M. Oakford, Sarah Levenson, Lamar Foos, John F. McHugh, Daniel Donovan, Charles G. Stachelberg, Sarah M. Marvin.

At 2 P. M.

Louise Svimbersky.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

At 10:45 A. M.:

1610—Contested will of Robert Bonner.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Day Calendar—Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, JJ. Non-enumerated day calendar.

129—Forman vs. Biffar
130—Hubbard vs. Hubbard.
131—Forman vs. Biffar.
134 and 135—Reid & Gardner vs. Board of Supervisors.
110 and 136—Burnham vs. Denike.

Enumerated Day Calendar.

90—Smith vs. Firth.
259—Gale vs. New York Hay Co.
210—Biering vs. Nassau R. R.
262—D'Annito vs. Gentile.
265—Woodburn vs. Myatt.
266—Bunginber vs. Town of East Chester.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar.—Mattice, J.

102—Corrato vs. Aquarella.
89—Sexton vs. Sexton.
792—Alpert vs. Abrahams.
785—McGwine vs. McGwine.
705—People ex rel. Ives vs. Feltner.
752—Carlin vs. Strawkamp.
79—Henry vs. Mannenschmidt.
725—Bergman vs. Bergman.
1152—Carberry vs. Carberry.
747—Lloyd vs. Carnick.
802—Schatzkin vs. Schatzkin.
771—De Wint vs. Brook. Elev. R. R. Co.
774—Briggs vs. Tostoterin.
805—Harris vs. Schuster
1097—Donnelly vs. Donnelly.
733—Strauss vs. Gulpin.
372—Hughes vs. Hughes
698—Leonard vs. Gerstenfeld.
777—Pfeiffer vs. Thielo.
793—Knight vs. Knight.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

Accountings—Peter B. Demaray, Mathias Bindrim, Augustus Schwerter, Adolph Bartels, Peter McNally, Sophie Munch, John Endle, Thomas Garnar, Ludervika Hevert, Jeremiah Cornwell, Mary P. Ellis, John Wilshusen, Catharine M. Spear.

Administrations—Maria J. Friscia, John H. Doeher.

Estates—Francis M. Loretta, Michael C. Freeman, (two matters.)

Guardianship—Pierson Infants.

Transfer Tax—Maria J. Friscia, Amelia Iffinger.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
Will Sell at Auction
Tuesday, June 12th, 1900,
At 12 o'clock noon,
At Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y.,
77 Choice Home Sites
on
Beautiful University Heights,
24th Ward, Borough of Bronx,
New York.
SITUATED ON
Fordham Heights Road, Aqueduct Av., Andrews Av., Loring Place, Sedgwick Av., Cedar Av., East 184th St., Harlem River Terrace.
Ground high and sloping. Commanding Magnificent Views; Adjoining the UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. PUBLIC PARKS; FINISHED STREETS, DRIVES, WALKS, &c.
FORDHAM HEIGHTS STATION at the property; trains at all hours to New York City over the 6th and 9th Av. L Roads.
TERMS LIBERAL.
BOWERS & SANDS, Esqs., Attys., 31 Nassau St.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SOUTHEAST CORNER 7TH AVENUE AND 119TH ST.,
consisting of four lots, 100x100.11, with three elegant 5-story and basement apartment houses, all modern improvements and in perfect order, corner building 27.11x95x100, and two adjoining buildings, 36.6x85x100 each.
Will be sold in one parcel.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's, 149 Broadway.

WILLIAM TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., by
WILLIAM TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer,
Wednesday, June 6th, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon at No. 23 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
By order of Executors the following property and securities will be sold by the Auctioneer named above, at the time and place above mentioned, namely:
Seat in the Consolidated Exchange.
6½ shares of Newtown Creek Land Company Stock, par value $100 each.
Premises No. 1,715 Atlantic Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, being that piece of land, with the buildings thereon, on the northerly side of Atlantic Avenue, distant 122 feet westerly from Utica Avenue, being 22 feet front and rear and 99 feet 1 inch deep, as per following diagram:

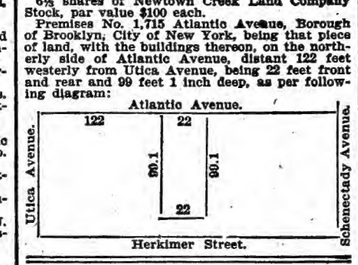

LEGAL NOTICES.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—ALANSON T. ENOS against NEW YORK & OTTAWA RAILROAD COMPANY and another.

In pursuance of an interlocutory decree duly filed in this cause on the 22d day of May, 1900, notice is hereby given that all claims and demands against the defendant, the New York & Ottawa Railroad Company, must be presented to me on or before the 25th day of October, 1900, at my office, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, State of New York. The first hearing before me will be had on the 27th day of June, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M. at my said office, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York.

THOMAS P. WICKES, Special Master in this Cause.

Dated New York, May 23d, 1900. my28-2aw4wM&Th

PARTITION SALE.—Saturday, June 2, at 11 A. M., at County Court House, White Plains, the THOMAS HORTON FARM, 60 acres, at White Plains, on Mamaroneck Road, (macadamized,) adjoining residence of Mrs. Jules Reynal; high ground, commanding broad view of Westchester County and Long Island Sound; splendid site for a fine country place. I. N. TOMPKINS, Referee, White Plains, N. Y.

W. A. WOODWORTH, Plaintiff's Attorney; WM. P. FIERO and PLATT & THOMPSON, Defendant's Attorneys, White Plains, N. Y.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK—THOMAS M. MARTIN, as sole acting Executor under the will of Henry Martin, deceased, Plaintiff, against ANDERSON O. MARTIN, individually and as Trustee under the will of John M. Martin, deceased; Charles W. Martin, Ernest L. Martin, George E. Martin, Frank S. Martin, John M. Martin, Charles T. Martin, Sarah A. Ferrard, Helen M. Bentley, Anderson A. Martin, Helen Staub Tully, George M. Staub, Mary Eugenia Staub, Charles T. Page, John M. Page, Henry L. Page, Helen Mar Robinson, Lavinia Page Barnes, Mary J. Page, Robert A. Page, and Rollin M. Page, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated February 2d, 1900.

CHARLES GIBSON BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Charles W. Martin, Ernest L. Martin, George E. Martin, Frank S. Martin, John M. Martin, Charles T. Martin, Sarah A. Ferrard, Helen M. Bentley, Anderson A. Martin, Helen Staub Tully, George M. Staub, Mary Eugenia Staub, Charles T. Page, John M. Page, Henry L. Page, Helen Mar Robinson, Lavinia Page Barnes, Mary J. Page, Robert A. Page, and Rollin M. Page, the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of March, 1900, and filed with the original complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the said 7th day of March, 1900.

Dated New York, April 2, 1900.

CHARLES GIBSON BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MOSES MENDELSOHN and SIGMUND MENDELSOHN, plaintiffs, against FRED C. BURLINGAME, William T. Hookey, Charles H. Darmstadt, William Henderson, the Department of Health of the City of New York, Henry R. De Mill, Albert E. Bieling, Henry Sonn, Hyman Sonn, the Mulhenz Heating Company, Timothy J. McLaughlin, Thomas J. McLaughlin, Elise Otto, Alvah W. Burlingame, Charles H. Smith, and "Ann," his wife, the name "Ann" being fictitious, the defendant's real Christian name being unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.—Action No. 1.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 23d, 1900.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office Address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. my24-1aw6mTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—JOSEPH P. DAY, plaintiff, against PHILIP DUFFEY, Samuel E. Duffey, and Mary J. Duffey, his wife; James J. Phelan and Marie Phelan, his wife; the City of New York, Charles A. Berrian, and James G. Patton, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 31st, 1900.

ABEL CROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Samuel E. Duffey: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of May, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1900.

Dated May 7, 1900.

ABEL CROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—PAUL R. G. HORST, plaintiff, against DAVID JOHNSON, Augusta M. Durrenfeld, (formerly Augusta M. Rabson,) Elisabeth Johnson, wife of David Johnson; Rebecca Blake, Jane Susan Johnson, Harriet Johnson, defendants. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 26th, 1900.

WENDEL & ROBESON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Rebecca Blake, Jane Susan Johnson, Harriet Johnson, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23rd day of April, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25rd day of April, 1900.—Dated New York, April 23rd, 1900.

WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—JOHN OEHLER and Sarah Greenebaum, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM ORAM, Bridget Oram, Abram Makrits, Benjamin R. Hard, and Jane Hard, his wife, the name "Jane" being fictitious, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—Foreclosure of mortgage.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 16th, 1900.

ALEXANDER, COHN & POLLAK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To Abram Lakritz, Benjamin R. Hard, and Jane Hard, his wife, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of May, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York.

ALEXANDER, COHN & POLLAK, my17-1aw6wTh&je28 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ADLER, MILLARD F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILLARD F. ADLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next. Dated New York, the 11th day of April, 1900. LEON N. ADLER, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, (Room 806) 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap12-1aw6mTh

ALLING, ASA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ASA A. ALLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, individually, or as a member of the firm of Kennedy, Craig & Alling, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1900. LOUISE FLOYD ALLING, Executrix. THOMAS C. T. CRAIN, Attorney for Executrix, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my24-1aw6mTh

ALTHAUSE, SARAH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 17th day of April, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH M. ALTHAUSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. B. Althause & Co., No. 101 Thompson Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1900. WALTON C. ALTHAUSE, Administrator. apr26-1aw6mTh

ANDERSON, FREDERICK L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK L. ANDERSON, late of Tucson, County of Pima, State of Arizona, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1900. MAURITZ F. WESTERGREN, Administrator. NICOLL, ANABLE & LINDSAY, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

mh22-1aw6mTh

BAKER, ANNIE E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To WALTER S. BAKER, one of the heirs and next of kin of Annie E. Baker, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John C. O'Conor and Fremont M. Jackson of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Annie E. Baker, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22nd day of June, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed to this supplemental citation. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BINSSE, JOHANNA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA W. BINSSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Exchange Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1900. LOUIS E. BINSSE, Administrator, with the will annexed. apr26-1aw6mTh

GREENWOOD, LANGDON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LANGDON GREENWOOD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Robert B. Rudd, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1900. LANGDON GREENWOOD, Jr., Administrator. ROBERT S. RUDD, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap19-1aw6mTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of CATHERINE W. ARNHEIM, bankrupt. No. 2,562.

To the creditors of Catherine W. Arnheim of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Catherine W. Arnheim was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City, County, and State of New York, on the seventh day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, May 19, 1900.

NO. 2,601.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WOLF BOMZON, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Wolf Bomzon of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Wolf Bomzon was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 28th, 1900.

NO. 2,585.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD GINSBERG, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Bernhard Ginsberg of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Bernhard Ginsberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of June, A. D., 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 29th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN D. HAFFNER, bankrupt. No. 2,577.

To the creditors of John D. Haffner of the City, County and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said John D. Haffner was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City, County, and State of New York, on the seventh day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, May 22, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MAX HAMBURGER, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy. No. 2,335.

To the creditors of Max Hamburger of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Max Hamburger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors was held on the 9th day of April, and that thereafter and on the 14th day of April Haliburton Fales, Esq., was appointed Trustee herein, and the said meeting was closed.

Notice is further given that the reopened first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 26, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of FRANK HENING, bankrupt.—No. 2,587.

To the creditors of Frank Hening of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Frank Hening was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 29th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY HOROWITZ, individually and as a member of the firm of Horowitz & Hocker, bankrupt. No. 1,654.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Horowitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 29, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 13, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 29, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL LIPSCHITZ, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Lipschitz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Samuel Lipschitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 29th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of FERDINAND McKEIGE, bankrupt.—No. 2,610.

To the creditors of Ferdinand McKeige of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Ferdinand McKeige was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, New York, May 29th, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

No. 2,595.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of IGNAC VRASDA, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy:

To the creditors of Ignac Vrasda of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Ignac Vrasda was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 29, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—JOHN O. BAKER, plaintiff, against ROBERT KELLY and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of May, 1900, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 18th day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22nd day of June, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line or side of Hamilton Terrace, distant three hundred and sixty-four feet nine and three-quarter inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said easterly line of said Hamilton Terrace with the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street at the northerly boundary line of land heretofore conveyed by said John O. Baker and wife to said Robert Kelly; running thence northerly along Hamilton Terrace one hundred and fourteen feet eight and one-quarter inches to a point distant three hundred feet southerly from the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; thence running easterly and at right angles to the easterly line or side of Hamilton Terrace ninety-eight feet five and one-quarter inches; thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line or side of Hamilton Terrace one hundred and fourteen feet eight and one-quarter inches; thence westerly and at right angles to the easterly line or side of Hamilton Terrace and part of the way through a party wall and along said land heretofore conveyed by said John O. Baker and wife to said Robert Kelly ninety-eight feet five and one-quarter inches to Hamilton Terrace, the point or place of beginning; subject, however, to a certain party wall agreement made between John O. Baker and Robert Kelly, dated March 20th, 1897, and recorded March 26th, 1897, in Section 7 of Conveyances, Liber 44, Page 188, subject to existing covenants and restrictions, if any, affecting said premises."

The above-described premises will be sold subject to the lien of a certain prior mortgage covering the premises herein described, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1898, made by Robert Kelly to John O. Baker, to secure the sum of forty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars (42,434) with interest as therein provided, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 30th day of June, 1898, in Block Series, (Mortgages,) Section 7, Liber 95, Page 56, and indexed under Block Number 2,050 on the Land Map of the City of New York which mortgage has become merged in a judgment of the Supreme Court, New York County, entered in an action brought to foreclose the same, under which the sum of forty-seven thousand one hundred and thirty-seven and 10-100 dollars ($47,137.10), with interest from the 3d day of May, 1900, together with the costs, amounting to three hundred and twenty-two and 61-100 dollars ($322.61), with interest from the 18th day of May, 1900, is now due and owing.

Dated New York, May 29th, 1900.

VERNON M. DAVIS, Referee.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 11 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street numbers are 39-49 Hamilton Terrace:

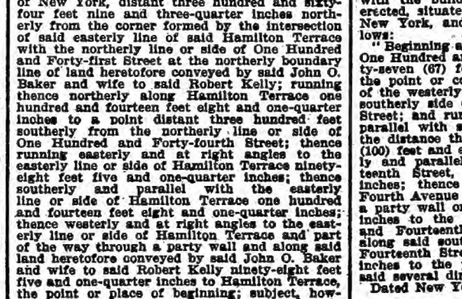

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is forty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-seven and 10-100 dollars, ($47,137.10,) with interest thereon from the 3d day of May, 1900, together with the costs, amounting to three hundred and twenty-two and 61-100 dollars ($322.61), with interest from the 18th day of May, 1900, is now due and owing.

Dated New York, May 29th, 1900.

VERNON M. DAVIS, Referee.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 11 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street numbers are 39-49 Hamilton Terrace:

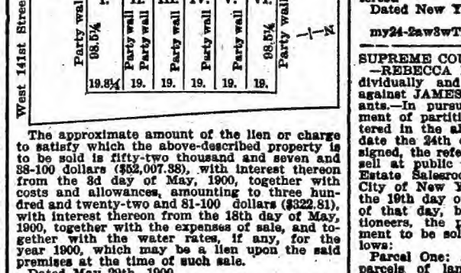

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is fifty-two thousand and seven and 38-100 dollars ($52,007.38), with interest thereon from the 8d day of May, 1900, together with costs and allowances, amounting to three hundred and twenty-two and 81-100 dollars ($322.81), with interest thereon from the 18th day of May, 1900, together with the expenses of sale, and together with the water rates, if any, for the year 1900, which may be a lien upon the said premises at the time of such sale.

Dated May 29th, 1900.

VERNON M. DAVIS, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JAMES McCLENAHAN, as President of The Mutual Bank, and The Mutual Bank, plaintiffs, against ROBERT A. GREACEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, running thence westerly along One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street one hundred and twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly parallel with said street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with said avenue twenty-nine feet; thence again easterly parallel with said street one hundred feet to Amsterdam Avenue, and thence southerly along same seventy-four feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 28, 1900.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 90-92 West Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number of which is unknown:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is forty-four thousand eight hundred seventy-four and 78-100 dollars, ($44,874.78,) with interest thereon from January 22, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred seventy-one 66-100 ($371.66) dollars, with interest from January 22, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $4,561.12 and interest.—Dated New York, May 23th, 1900. EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—JOHN O. BAKER, plaintiff, against ROBERT KELLY and others, defendants.—Nos. 39-49 Hamilton Terrace.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of May, 1900, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street, between West End Avenue, (formerly Eleventh Avenue,) and Riverside Drive, (formerly Twelfth Avenue,) in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and First Street and West End Avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and One Hundred and First Streets and One Hundred and Second Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block fifty feet; thence southerly again parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said Thomas Judson Kilpatrick by plaintiffs and their wives by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and recorded simultaneously therewith.

And also all the right, title, and interest of the said Thomas Judson Kilpatrick in and to the land in 101st Street, opposite to and adjoining the premises above described, to the centre of said street, subject to the right of way of the proprietor of the adjoining premises and others entitled thereto over thirty feet of the width of said 101st Street.—Dated New York, May 28, 1900. EDWARD J. BROWNE, Referee.

A. L. & S. F. JACOBS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The aggregate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $25,800, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $363.35, together with the expenses of the sale. The property is subject to a first mortgage of $40,000, with interest at 5% from November 1st, 1899.—Dated New York, May 23, 1900.

EDWARD BROWNE, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES J. STAMP, plaintiff, against JAMES C. CLARK et al, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Thirty-sixth Street distant two hundred and one feet five inches (201.5) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Thirty-sixth Street with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue; thence running northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue and a part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches (98.9;) thence running easterly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street thirty-eight feet eight inches (38.8;) thence running southerly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches (98.9) to the northerly line of Thirty-sixth Street, and thence running westerly along the northerly line of Thirty-sixth Street thirty-eight feet eight inches (38.8) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 23, 1900.

W. BENTON CRISP, Referee.

JOHN N. MOORE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: number is 257 and 259 West Thirty-sixth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien, or charge to satisfy which the above described premises are to be sold is $3,064.20, with interest from May 10, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $229.80, with interest from May 21st, 1900, together with the expense of the sale.

The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $42,000 and interest thereon from December 1, 1899, at the rate of four and one-half per cent. (4½%) per annum.—Dated New York, May 23, 1900.

W. BENTON CRISP, Referee.

my24-2aw3wTh&Sd&je14.

NORTHEAST CORNER OF BEACH AVENUE and Kelly Street.—NEW YORK Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ISAAC GOLDBERG, individually, etc., et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Beach Avenue and Kelly Street; running thence northerly along the easterly line of Beach Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly, parallel with Kelly Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Beach Avenue, twenty-five feet, to the northerly line of Kelly Street; and thence westerly along the northerly line of Kelly Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, said Kelly Street having sometimes been known as One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.—Dated New York, May 21, 1900.

ABRAHAM L. JACOBS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,874.00, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $122.57.

ABRAHAM L. JACOBS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

COOK'S TOURS.

THE FOLLOWING TOURS WILL LEAVE NEW YORK NEXT WEEK, AND NO MORE MEMBERS CAN BE BOOKED FOR THE STEAMERS SHOWN; BUT TOURISTS TRAVELING BY OTHER STEAMERS CAN ARRANGE BEFORE LEAVING NEW YORK TO JOIN ANY OF THE TOURS AT A CONVENIENT POINT ABROAD.

Tour.	Date.	Steamer.	Days.	Price.
25	June 6	"St. Paul"	88	$920
38	June 7	"Statendam"	45	400
38A	June 9	"Statendam"	59	425
38B	June 9	"Etruria"	46	415
39	June 9	"Mesaba"	81	175
Special Wkly.	June 6	"St. Paul,"	22 (30)	145
Special Wkly.	June 6	"Majestic"	25 (32)	150

Similar tours, from $175.00 up, will leave New York each week during the season. The amount of accommodation available on most boats is very limited.

Individual tickets, Atlantic and railroad, everywhere, and hotel accommodation reserved in advance at Paris, London, and elsewhere. Everything for the traveler.

Foreign Money, Letters of Credit, Baggage Arrangements.

Downtown Office: 261 Broadway (cor. Warren) N. Y.
Uptown Office: 1185 Broadway (cor. 28th St.) N. Y.
Boston,

NEW YORKERS WIN AT PASSAIC REGATTA

Harlem Oarsmen Capture Seven of the Twelve Events.

PHILADELPHIANS GET FIVE

Newark Crews Fail to Win a Prize—Nassau Boat Club's Representatives Carry Away Three Banners.

For a number of years past the Harlem and the Passaic Regatta Associations have held their annual regattas on Memorial Day, and the result has been a division of attendance and interest which has been detrimental to both associations.

This year the conflict was avoided by the Memorial Day date being given to the Passaic oarsmen, the New Yorkers taking the following Saturday and, in consequence, the Passaic regatta yesterday, which was the twenty-sixth in annual order, had a representative entry list from the Harlem River clubs for the first time in many years.

The New Yorkers not only predominated in the total number of entries, but they won seven of the twelve prizes as well, and as the remaining five prizes were captured by the Philadelphia contingent, the Newark oarsmen had left as the net result of the affair only the consciousness of having conducted a very successful regatta.

The most successful prize winners were the crews of the Nassau Boat Club of New York, who won three events. Next came the Harlem Rowing Club with two firsts, while the New York Athletic Club and the First Bohemian Boat Club each earned a banner. The Vesper Boat Club, with two victories, led the Philadelphians, while the Maltas, Crescents, and University Barge Club each scored one first.

The weather was perfect and a crowd of over 5,000 people crowded the balconies of the boat houses and lined both shores of the river for the entire length of the course. The only unpleasant feature of the regatta was the lack of consideration shown these spectators and others by the management generally. No announcement of the results was made to the various club houses, which could easily have been done with a megaphone from the official boat. The unfortunates who were on board the latter had great difficulty in obtaining a view of the races on account of the behavior of a crowd of half grown boys with gaudy badges who persistently stood on the forward deck of the tug, utterly indifferent to the rights of others. The timekeepers, too, were rather loath to give the times of the various events.

The regatta opened with the first trials of the junior single sculls. This was scheduled to start at 9 o'clock, but it was nearly an hour later before the word was given. It was an easy race for the New York Athletic Club's entry, W. D. Hennen, who won by five lengths in the good time of 6:15. Charles Patrick of the Newark Rowing Club was second.

The second trial of this race was equally easy for F. Budry of the First Bohemian Boat Club, whose time of 6:12 was the best of the day for a single sculler. He crossed the line three lengths ahead of George W. Engle of the Malta Boat Club of Philadelphia, who in turn defeated John J. Pardue of the Institute Boat Club of Newark.

In the final heat of this event, which was rowed in the afternoon, Budry won easily by three lengths. His time, 7:07, was slower on account of the race being rowed against the tide and wind.

The intermediate single sculls race was almost a row-over for William Mehrhoff of the Nassau Boat Club of New York, who won by six lengths. Naughton of the Nonpareils was a poor second.

Four crews started in the junior double sculls race, representing the Nassaus and Lone Stars of New York, the Newark Rowing Club, and the Valencias of Hoboken. The crews got away well together, the Nassaus slightly in the lead, the Lone Stars close to them, Newark and Valencia following. At the quarter-mile mark the Newark crew dropped out on account of an accident to one of their slides. The Lone Star crew made a good race until within a few hundred yards of the finish, when they ran upon a mud bank and lost their chance. The Nassau crew finished about eight lengths ahead of the Valencias, who took second place.

In the junior eight-oared shell race, which came next, there were three entries, the Maltas of Philadelphia and two local crews, the Passaics and Institutes. It was generally expected that the visitors would win, but no one thought they would be so closely pressed as was the case. They secured a slight lead at the start, and were a quarter of a length ahead of the Institutes at the half-mile mark, with the Passaics a close third. At the three-quarter mark the Passaics drew up into second place and the Institutes dropped back into third place. The Maltas meanwhile increased their lead and were a length ahead at the mile, but in the last half mile they lost a part of their advantage and were only half a length ahead of the Passaic crew when the line was reached.

A close contest was expected in the senior single scull race, as the competitors were both oarsmen of National reputation, John A. Rumohr of the Harlem Rowing Club of New York and J. B. Juvenal of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia. Many bets at even money had been laid on the result, so equal were the chances considered. Yet the New Yorker took the lead at the start and was never headed. He won by three lengths. The apparently slow time of 7:22 was due to the fact that the tide had turned.

The junior four-oared-gig race had five entries, a larger number than any other race of the day excepting the junior single sculls, and it was the best race of the day. The starters were the University Barge Club of Philadelphia, the Nassaus and Wyanokes of New York, and Newarks and Nereids of Newark. The crews rowed the first hundred yards abreast, then the University boat began to draw ahead. At the quarter the Quakers had a slight lead over the Nassaus, with the Nereids a close third. At the half mile the Nassaus went ahead, and led to the three-quarters, when the University crew spurted and won out by a length and a half.

The Institutes of Newark did not start in the intermediate eight-oared-shell event, and the race was between the New York Athletic and Malta crews. The latter had rowed a hard, winning race in the morning, while their opponents were fresh, and though they made a good race they were beaten by the New Yorkers by half a length.

The senior four-oared-shell race was a rowover for the Vesper crew, as the Institutes of Newark did not start.

The senior and the intermediate double scull races were started almost together, as there were only two entries in each. This was done to save time.

On account of Rumohr's defeat of Juvenal in the singles, there was not much surprise when the Harlems beat the Vespers by two lengths in the senior event.

The intermediate race was practically a rowover for the Nassau crew, who won by about ten lengths over the Newark Rowing Club crew.

Four crews were in the intermediate four-oared gigs race, the Nonpareils of New York, Crescents of Philadelphia, and Newarks and Institutes of Newark. The Nonpareils took the lead at the start and held it to the half, when they lost it to the Crescents. The latter crew worked up steadily and won by three lengths, with the Nonpareils second and the Institutes third.

The senior eight-oared shell race was the last event of the day, and the most interesting. Three crews were entered for this race, the New York Athletic, which had rowed in the intermediate event; the First Bohemian Boat Club, and the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia, respectively. The Vespers took the lead from the start and gradually but steadily increased their lead to the finish. They were a length ahead at the half mile, a length and a half at the mile, and won out by two lengths. The Bohemians were about three lengths ahead of the New York Athletic crew. The summaries:

Junior Single Sculls.—First Trial Heat—Won by New York Athletic Club, W. D. Hennen; Newark Rowing Club, Charles Patrick, second; time—6:15. Second Trial Heat—Won by First Bohemian Boat Club, F. Budry; Malta Boat Club, George W. Engle, second; time—6:12. Final Heat—Won by First Bohemian Boat Club, F. Budry; Malta Boat Club, George W. Engle, second; time—7:07.

Intermediate Single Sculls.—Won by Nassau Boat Club, New York, William Mehrhoff; Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York, Michael Naughton, second. Time—6:30.

Junior Double Sculls.—Won by Nassau Boat Club, New York, Jesse W. Powers, bow; Harry L. Powers, stroke; Valencia Boat Club, Hoboken, E. Gouze, bow; J. E. Sperry, stroke, second. Time—6:20.

Junior Eight-oared Shells.—Won by Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, C. H. Reed, bow; Van Hall, 2; J. R. Young, 3; John Randall, 4; Thomas P. James, 5; Theodore Vogel, 6; F. J. Bechtel, 7; J. Root, Jr., stroke; Robert Ayres, coxswain. Passaic Boat Club, A. R. Perry, bow; Henry O. Boehme, 2; J. S. Nixon, 3; A. H. Lozier, 4; A. F. Martin, 5; Herbert Schwinn, 6; John Hague, 7; J. Leonard Mason, stroke; T. A. Toering, coxswain, second. Time—9:00.

Senior Single Sculls.—Won by Harlem Rowing Club, New York, John A. Rumohr; Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn., J. B. Juvenal, second. Time—7:22.

Junior Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by University Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn., W. R. Brown, bow; A. P. Du Pont, 2; A. J. Henry, 3; S. D. Sulken, stroke; W. W. McCall, coxswain. Nassau Boat Club, New York, Arthur D. Cue, bow; Horace H. Reddy 2; P. R. Furlong, 3; Seymour Vosburgh, stroke; Jules T. Crow, coxswain, second. Time—6:14.

Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by New York Athletic Club, New York, E. W. Scott, bow; H. J. Whitney, 2; H. B. Bryant, 3; E. S. Rowell, 4; B. L. Zimm, 5; D. Campbell, 6; F. W. Cobb, 7; J. R. Anderson, stroke; D. G. Smyth, coxswain. Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn., C. H. Reed, bow; Van Hall, 2; J. R. Young, 3; John Randall, 4; Thomas P. James, 5; Theodore Vogel, 6; F. J. Bechtel, 7; J. Root, Jr., stroke; Robert Ayres, coxswain, second. Time—7:55.

Senior Four-Oared Shells.—Won by Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. De Baecke, bow, E. Marsh, 2; W. Carr, 3; J. Exley, stroke. Row over.

Senior Double Sculls.—Won by Harlem Rowing Club, New York, John E. Nagle, bow, John A. Rumohr, stroke; Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn., Edwin Hedley, bow, J. B. Juvenal, stroke, second. Time—6:04.

Intermediate Double Sculls.—Won by Nassau Boat Club, New York, James R. Crawford, bow, William Mehrhoff, stroke; Newark Rowing Club, Matthew Cain, bow, John J. Murray, stroke, second. Time—6:23.

Intermediate Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by Crescent Boat Club of Philadelphia, Penn.; C. F. Bunth, Jr., bow; H. E. Pepper, 2; H. C. Brunn, 3; E. E. Pennewill, stroke; Philip Maas, coxswain; Nonpareil Boat Club, New York, C. C. Hoffman, bow; F. A. Dernbacher, 2; H. Maurus, 3; A. Y. Crawford, stroke; F. A. Haight, coxswain, second. Time—6:13.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; William Wark, bow; James Dempsey, 2; H. De Baecke, 3; E. Marsh, 4; J. Geiger, 5; J. Juvenal, 6; William Carr, 7; J. Exley, stroke; L. Abeel, coxswain; First Bohemian Boat Club, New York, K. Marousek, bow; J. Behensky, 2; J. Drnek, 3; F. Vesely, 4; A. Chaloupka, 5; V. Ladman, 6; T. Zahradnik, 7; J. Koudelko, stroke; E. Kaliga, coxswain, second. Time—8:21.

BROOKLYN Y. C. CELEBRATES.

Over a Hundred Vessels in Line in the Club's First Water Parade.

With over a hundred and fifty yachts of all classes, in the club's fleet, from the tiny vapor launch to the big auxiliary, the Brooklyn Yacht Club, embracing the memberships of the old Brooklyn Yacht Club and the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club, went into commission yesterday for the season at Bath Beach, Gravesend Bay, Long Island.

Promptly at 11 A. M. Commodore Francis S. Turner grasped the halyard on the big flagstaff in the clubhouse grounds, breaking out the flags, declaring the season open and the club in commission. Then followed the parade of the boats, and it proved one of the grandest aquatic spectacles ever presented on Gravesend Bay. Nearly a hundred vessels assembled in the line, and, led by the stately Rowena, passed down the bay and out into the waters of the ocean. In addition to the flagship there were Vice Commodore Sidney Grant's sloop yacht Bess, Rear Commodore George Waters being also on board; J. H. Brophy's knockabout Ojibway, M. V. Converse's sloop Heliastor No 2, D. Baring's Qui Vive, the auxiliary Niagara, the sloop Marjory, Former Commodore C. H. Humphrey's sloop yacht Kangaroo, the Fife-designed cutter Infanta, owned by Mr. Woods; the New America, William S. Van Wyck; Mr. C. P. Rosemond's sloop Peralos, Nathaniel T. Corey's sloop Cleota, C. V. Morse's schooner Gladys, and many others.

The fleet after a short sail returned to the club anchorage in the same order, passing in review before the flagship, and the land ceremonies commenced. This included the luncheon, and was followed by short sailing trips for the guests of the members, followed by a club shore dinner at night, the illumination of the grounds with many-colored lights and a pyrotechnic display, and the rendition of a very high-class entertainment, while a military band furnished music throughout the day.

Canarsie Tars Afloat.

With the sending aloft of the blue burgee with the white tomahawk rampant, the review of the fleet and parade of the boats of the Canarsie Yacht Club of Sands Point formally opened the season yesterday. The flagship Arrow, Commodore Charles J. Neilson, led the parade of the big fleet out through the breakwater to Rockaway Inlet and out onto the Atlantic Ocean, where off Rockaway Point a turn was made, and the fleet, which had "dressed ship" for the occasion, came back in stately review before the clubhouse.

Among the well-known boats in line in the big fleet were the Arrow, Walter Smith's cruiser Selfish, H. Sparr's Tam o' Shanter, the So So, E. H. Carr's Caddie, A. Asche's Plover, the Ida May, F. Mapes's crack Uneeda, the Wonder, Arline, Sunshine, Pericles, Rose, J. Taylor's Siren, Stewart G. B. Gourlay's big auxiliary Irma, and the Faustina. Over fifty boats participated in the event, which was one of the most successful openings ever held by the famous "Sands Point Indians."

Jamaica Bay Yacht Club Opening.

Jolly tars indeed were the members of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club yesterday, and they had good cause to be so, for they were favored by pleasant weather and an enthusiastic attendance of the members and guests for the opening of the club's season. The clubhouse at Holland's Station, Rockaway Beach, was spick and span in the glory of new paint and refurnishings, and it was lively sport all day.

At noon Commodore H. F. Hewlett called his flag officers about him and formally declared the season open.

The parade of the boats, led by the flagship Doctor, Commodore H. F. Hewlett, followed by L. Schwenke's big auxiliary schooner the Seminole, R. H. Pfoor's crack Mildred-Myrtle, J. A. Carlyle's Flying Cloud, Adam Balzer's Flying Dutchman, Vice Commodore Louis H. Jagger's crack catboat Louise, Benjamin Daly's Pathfinder, W. H. Gallagher's Minerva, and the Nemo, Nedia, Cute, Orca, Lochinvar, Lucy A. Sweetheart, and Pilgrim were some of the other craft that followed in the big fleet.

The Greenville Yacht Club.

Nine boats sailed over a triangular course of ten miles on New York Bay yesterday in the opening regatta of the Greenville Yacht Club. Not an accident of any kind happened to the competing craft, which covered the first leg close hauled on the starboard tack, the second leg with lifted sheets, and came back under free sheets on the last leg. The course was sailed over three times in a brisk southwesterly wind.

The Clara II., owned by Philip Renig, won on time allowance. Summary:

Name and Owner.	Length. Ft. In.	Time. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Clara II., P. Renig	26:00	1:23:00	1:16:00
Ensign, C. McGeihan	30:05	1:22:08	1:19:33
Lady Eldridge, A. Wenzel	33:00	1:20:06	1:20:06
Charm, F. Ketcham	28:06	1:25:30	1:21:00
Clara, Dr. Hollister	27:06	1:26:30	1:21:00
Louisa L., C. J. Leach	24:00	1:30:45	1:21:45
Madeleine, A. G. Roemer	30:06	1:37:00	1:24:30
Ocean Spray, C. N. Pinkney	27:06	1:32:00	1:26:30
Trident, A. A. Taft	23:00	1:33:30	1:28:30

The judges were Messrs. A. G. Roemer, S. Renshaw, and William Brown.

Excelsior Yacht Club Opening.

The Excelsior Yacht Club, one of the oldest yachting organizations in South Brooklyn, went into commission with the hoisting of the club burgee and the American yacht ensign yesterday at noon. The clubhouse at the foot of Forty-third Street, South Brooklyn, was filled with members and guests who heartily cheered as the bunting was broken out from the staffs. The parade of the fleet followed. It was led by Commodore C. R. Bitton in the sloop yacht Petrel, and among the other boats on view were the Black Duck, A. Lawson; Tiger, M. Watson; Lillian, M. A. Sloane; Anna, M. A. Marsden; Zephyr, R. Dumbleton; Lizzie N., F. J. Smedley; Harry R., H. Hinkey; Mabel, M. S. Leopold; Lady Ella, J. Doe; Katie T., H. Albert; Harry T., H. Fillian; steam launch Isabel, J. H. Darrow. Fleet Captain was J. T. Devoe.

Brooklyn Model Yachts Race.

The Brooklyn Model Yacht Club opened its season in the presence of hundreds of enthusiastic spectators on the Reservoir Lake at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Yesterday's competition was for second-class sloops. L. K. Thurlow's Majestic proved the victor in two straight heats—the condition being best two in three, but the race will have to be resailed, as the Regatta Committee decided that, owing to the many fouls, the race be declared "no contest," ordering it resailed.

Model Yacht Star Won.

The big championship model yacht race, which was decided yesterday off the clubhouse of the American Model Yacht Club, at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street, South Brooklyn, proved to be one of the prettiest events of the season. The Star, owned by Messrs. Townley and Pigott, the defender of the American Model Yacht Club, won over the Vim, owned by William Murray, in two straight heats over a half-mile course.

HARLEM RIVER Y. C. SAILS ON SOUND

Events for All Classes Under 51-Foot Racing Length.

ASHUMET LEADS THE FLEET

In Long Course Contest She Wins the D. M. Williams Cup—Thirty-eight Boats Cross Line.

The best of yachting weather brought out many starters and spectators at the annual regatta of the Harlem River Yacht Club sailed yesterday afternoon on the Sound from a start at City Island. Events were provided for all classes under 51-foot racing length, and thirty-eight yachts crossed the line at the start, twenty-one finishing.

The chief interest of the afternoon lay in a contest for the D. M. Williams Cup, offered as a special prize to the club yacht making the best time over the long course, twenty nautical miles, irrespective of time allowances. The contest had been forecasted as one between R. C. Kipp's 36-footer Ashumet, a Hanley boat, and H. Hanlein, Jr.'s 48-footer Pontiac. The Ashumet showed her superiority at the outset and at the turn off Parsonage Point for the homeward beat she led the entire fleet, rounding the buoy 5 minutes and 5 seconds in advance of the Pontiac. By pretty windward work she increased this lead and finished 19 minutes 15 seconds to the good.

At 1 o'clock the preparatory whistle was blown, and the five divisions were started at intervals of five minutes, beginning ten minutes later. The starting point for all classes was at a line off the old Belden Point pier, City Island. The classes 30-foot racing length and above sailed over a twenty-mile course to Matinicock Point buoy, Parsonage Point buoy, and return to starting point. The 21 and 25-foot classes went over an eighteen-mile course to Matinicock and Delancy Points, and the 18 and 21-foot open catboats raced over a thirteen-mile triangle, around the Old Hen buoy, to Delancy Point and return.

A good southwest breeze favored the boats until the latter end of the race, when it dropped away. The larger boats had, consequently, a run to Matinicock, a long reach with booms to port to Parsonage Point, and a beat home. For the smaller boats the sailing was identical, except for the close reach from Matinicock Point to Delancy Point.

The races were witnessed by nearly eight hundred persons from the steamer Glen Island, which went over the course, and also served as the committee boat. Charles P. Tower of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, George W. Fuller of the Harlem Yacht Club, and George Bleeckman were the judges. At the finish the boats were timed as follows:

Ashumet, 5:05:50; Alerion, 5:07:38; Rochelle, 5:09:22; Dot, 5:14:42; Jessica, 5:16:14; Sakana, 5:17:21; Romance, 5:21:24; Pontiac, 5:25:05; Jennie D., 5:33:40; Palute, 5:36:12; Mystic, 5:44:28; Emyzol, 5:49:51; Roxane, 5:52:03; Golden Rod, 5:52:16; Ox, 5:52:43; Coquette, 5:53:46; Jack Rabbit, 6:02:55; Marguerite, 6:05:04; Emily, 6:06:34, and Grayling, 6:09:12.

These are the summaries, showing starters and the elapsed and corrected times of those that finished:

SLOOPS—FORTY-THREE FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:25.

Boat and Owner.	Racing Length. Feet.	Elapsed. Time.	Corrected Time.
Paiute, Beam Brothers	43.0	4:11:12	4:11:12
Mistral, R. Evans	41.2	Did not finish.	
*Pontiac, H. Hanlein, Jr.	40.7	4:00:05	3:57:02

SLOOPS—THIRTY-SIX FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:25.

*Ashumet, R. C. Kipp	36.0	3:40:50	3:40:50
Possum, (yawl,) W. N. Bavier	36.0	Did not finish.	
Coquette, Delaney	34.0	Did not finish.	
Sakana, (yawl,) A. B. Mc. Creeny	32.2	3:52:21	3:45:08

SLOOPS—THIRTY-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:20.

Isabelle, J. Lalor	29.5	Did not finish.	
Water Lily, T. McLaughlin	29.5	Did not finish.	
Wanderer, W. Strauss	29.0	Did not finish.	
Falcon, J. H. Symmers	27.0	Did not finish.	
Una, W. A. Scarderfield	26.4	Did not finish.	
Jessica, C. D. Mower	30.0	3:56:14	3:56:14
*Alerion, A. H. Aikers	30.0	3:47:38	3:43:45
Crony, H. B. Welch	30.0	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—TWENTY-FIVE FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:10.

Emyzol, Zollinger & Tissot	25.0	4:39:51	4:39:51
*Romance, A. Johnson	25.0	4:11:24	4:11:24
Coquette, F. C. & W. S. Sullivan	24.9	4:43:46	4:43:31
Naiad, C. Christiansen	24.8	Did not finish.	
Fortuna, Brudi & Ulrich	22.0	Did not finish.	
Gertrude, J. H. Curtis	22.3	Did not finish.	
Jack Rabbit, M. Vested	24.9	4:52:55	4:52:40

SLOOPS—TWENTY-ONE FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:10.

*Ox, Robert Bavier	21.0	4:42:43	4:42:43

CABIN CATBOATS—THIRTY-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:20.

*Dot, C. T. Pierce	30.0	3:54:42	3:54:42
Lou, G. J. Oakes	28.8	Did not finish.	
Grayling, H. W. Warner	26.7	4:49:12	4:41:19

OPEN CATBOATS—THIRTY-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:20.

*Rochelle, Edward Kelly	30.0	3:49:22	3:49:22
Mystic, C. E. Lockwood	27.1	4:24:28	4:17:37

CABIN CATBOATS—TWENTY-FIVE FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:15.

Roxane, Baxter & Stiehl	25.0	Did not finish.	
Lauretta, W. P. Shearer	25.0	4:37:03	4:37:03
Golden Rod, W. A. Towner	24.8	4:37:16	4:35:25
Marguerite, W. J. Canavan	24.5	4:50:04	4:48:46

OPEN CATBOATS—TWENTY-FIVE FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:15.

*Jennie D., Dady & Harrington	25.0	4:18:49	4:18:49
Emily, J. Wimmer	21.7	4:51:34	4:51:34

OPEN CATBOATS — TWENTY-ONE-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:30.

*Vera, A. M. Bradley	20.7	3:29:05	3:28:09
Madeline, C. Braunlich		Did not finish.	

OPEN CATBOATS—EIGHTEEN-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:30.

Sunday, F. L. Downing	18.0	Did not finish.
Mystery, A. D. Fuller	15.0	Did not finish.

*Winner.

ATLANTIC Y. C. OPENING.

Club Regatta Furnished Good Sport—Altair Sailed Over Course.

Owing to the earliness of the date, fewer craft of the Atlantic Yacht Club's fleet participated in the first regatta and opening of the clubhouse at Sea Gate yesterday than had been expected, but those on hand furnished some pretty brushes, and much interest was added by the appearance of Cord Meyer's new forty-six-footer Altair, which, though not enrolled in the fleet of the club, sailed over the course. The Altair is the first of the new Herreshoff forty-six-footers to be placed in commission, and her performance yesterday was closely watched, in anticipation of the many events in which she is expected to contest against the old champions in her class this Summer.

The clubhouse was placed formally in commission yesterday morning. At 10:30 o'clock the flag was hoisted over the handsome building and saluted by the assembled yachts. Among the craft on hand were Commodore David Banks's flagship, the schooner Water Witch; ex-Commodore F. T. Adams's schooner Sachem, R. P. Doremus's cutter Uvira, Julius Fleischmann's steam yacht Hiawatha, E. T. Gerry's steam yacht Electra, and B. M. Whitlock's steam yacht Ramona.

The preparatory signal for the club races was set at 11:30, and ten minutes later classes J, K, L, and M were started. Charles Lane, Pond cutter Mira was the first to cross the line, on a short tack, followed in succession by the Awa, Ondawa, Eidolon, Eclipse, and Akista. The other boats were started at 11:50, S. E. Veron's Minnetonka leading the Wraith, Pebble, Corodo, Spots, and Branco.

The larger boats, included in the four classes starting first, sailed over a 21½-mile course from the starting line to the Swash Channel bell buoy, thence to the Orchard Shoal Light and the bell buoy off Sandy Hook, thence back to the Swash Channel buoy and starting point. The smaller boats sailed over a 14-mile course inside.

The wind blew briskly south by southeast. In the smaller classes the Minnetonka led all the way and finished an easy winner. The larger yachts had a beat to Swash Buoy, and at the turn the Awa led, followed by the Mira, Eidolon, Ondawa, Eclipse, and Akista, in the order named. On the way to Orchard Shoal Light, a reach with booms to starboard, the Mira passed the Awa, making the turn at 12:45, 10 minutes and 30 seconds in the lead of the latter boat. The wind then shifted to southeast by east, making the leg from Orchard Shoal Light to the Hook a beat. Just off Sandy Hook the Ondawa parted her peak halyards and had to give up the race. The remainder of the course was a run to the Swash Channel buoy and home. The Awa was left by the Ondawa's mishap with no competitor in her class, the Eclipse and Akista had none at the start, and the Mira withdrew, leaving the Eidolon also to finis haione.

The regatta was in charge of the Race Committee of the club, which is composed of Charles T. Pierce, Chairman; George W. McNulty, and A. F. Aldridge. These are the summaries:

SLOOPS—CLASS J.

Boat and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Eclipse, L. J. Callanan	55.33	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Awa, T. L. Arnold	46.43	3:06:35	3:28:35
Ondawa, H. J. Robert	46.93	Disabled.	

SLOOPS—CLASS L.

Eidolon, Jas. Weir, Jr.	47.85	Did not finish.	
Mira, Chas. Lane Poor	43.00	2:53:50	3:18:50

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

Akista, George Hill	36.00	3:49:03	4:09:03

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

Tammany, W. C. Towen	30.00	Not timed.

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Minnetonka, S. E. Vernon	20.50	2:31:55	2:41:55
Corodo, G. F. Blandy	18.00	Not timed.	

SLOOPS—CLASS R.

Pebble, R. W. Speer	16.85	2:59:03	3:09:03
Wraith, Calvin Tomkins		2:50:50	3:00:50
Spots, J. Allerton		2:55:50	3:05:50
Bronco, ——		Not timed.	

SEAWANHAKA'S GALA DAY.

In a spanking breeze that buried the lee rails of a dozen sturdy little racers the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club had its opening race for the season on Oyster Bay yesterday afternoon. Preceding the race the ceremonies for the formal opening of yacht clubs, as prescribed by yachting etiquette, took place upon the signal of a gun fired on board Commodore Percy Chubb's flagship, the famous Vigilant.

From early till late sail and steam yachts kept the flagship busy dipping her colors and banging answers to salutes from brass cannons. Among the more noted yachts that called to pay their respects were ex-Commodore Benedict's Oneida, William J. Matheson's steam yacht Lavrock, the steam yacht Radha, the sloop Lodona, and the schooner Fleur-de-Lys.

All day long the two club launches, Seawanhaka and Vixen, plied back and forth between the depot and the club grounds. Men in blue and duck uniforms and women in duck and blue, and sailor hats with yachting insignia, dotted the lawns and sat on the porches peering through telescopes, discussing the coming races, and exclaiming at sight of the sappy-green sunlit hills that seemed completely to surround the bay, making it look like a huge basin.

Most of the yachtsmen began preparations for the race early on Tuesday night. Many of them slept on board their little racers or at the clubhouse, to be abroad with sunrise to get things in shape. The sun, however, rose only to threaten disappointment. Not a breath of air stirred and not a wind cloud was in sight. However, sails were unfurled, decks were washed, and slacks taken up on loose stays, and when by 8 o'clock the fly on the tall mast of the Vigilant began to flutter toward north, the weather sharps predicted wind at wholesale before noon. About 9 o'clock Vice Commodore Coquate Hoyt's steam yacht Tide came into the harbor, gracefully steamed around the Vigilant and, dropping anchor, banged a salute to the flagship.

By this time the club launches were doing a rushing business. Every train into Oyster Bay Station brought new spectators, and for a time the little ferryboats were unable to keep up with the rush of newcomers. The wind, as promised, by noon-while freshened more and more and several small sailboats off shore scooted along on one ear and seemed to have all the wind they wanted. As the wind still continued to freshen several of the thirty-one-foot knockabouts entered for the race got under way to stretch their sails and warm up for the test. Official Measurer John Hyslop appeared about this time with his stick and tapes and made some final measurements.

The interest of the day was centred in the race between the two brand new thirty-one-foot raceabouts Scamp and Raider, owned respecitvely by J. De Forest and H. M. Crane. The Raider is the latest boat designed by Mr. Clinton Crane, the owner's brother. Great things were expected of these two boats. Above the water line they appeared as alike as two peas, being of varnished cedar color and identical in every line of their upper bodies. The boats had never been tried against each other.

The bay was now fairly dotted with small sailing craft, and many large yachts lay at anchor near the flagship, ready to take part in the coming flag-raising ceremony at noon. On shore, at the foot of the two-hundred-foot flagpole, from the top and the end of the gaff and the two ends of the yardarm of which trailed flag halyards, the American yachting ensign and scores of signal flags were being bent to the halyards preparatory to the hoisting. A large brass cannon stood at the foot of the pole. It being near noon, the audience grouped around the flagpole, a band took up its position on a porch, and all eyes were riveted on the Vigilant. Promptly at 12 o'clock a sharp "bang!" came from the flagship.

Within a second the gun on short roared an answer, followed by a fusilade of salutes from every yacht in port. As the shots rang out strings of flags rose to mastheads, and before the smoke had cleared the yachts had dressed ship and a sea of bunting floated in the still increasing breeze. Meanwhile, on shore as the gun spoke the band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," while slowly the flags ascended the lofty pole in time to the music. The audience stood by with bared heads. The ensign was half-masted. The burgee was hoisted clear to the top, where it will remain between sunrise and sunset every day during the season.

A luncheon having been served in the clubhouse, the spectators returned to find a breeze that threatened whitecaps on the bay and that stiffened out every scrap of bunting as if it were cardboard.

The race was started promptly at 2 o'clock. It was open to 31-foot raceabouts, 31-foot knockabouts, and to 25-foot cats. The course for the 31-footers was eleven miles, three times around the course known as Knockabout Course No. 2; and seven miles, twice around the same course for the 25-footers. The summary:

THIRTY-ONE-FOOT RACEABOUTS.

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish	Elapsed Time.
*Scamp, J. de Forest	2:00	3:51:01	1:51:01
Raider, H. M. Crane	2:00	3:53:03	1:53:03

THIRTY-ONE-FOOT KNOCKABOUTS.

*Wyntje, F. S. Hastings	2:05	4:05:50	2:04:06
Thelga, A. P. Thayer	2:05	4:09:06	2:04:06
Ditto, H. S. Redmond	2:05	4:09:46	2:04:46
Bobs, W. A. W. Stewart	2:05	4:13:35	2:08:25
†Dacolt, A. Mossman	2:05		

TWENTY-FIVE-FOOT CATBOATS.

*" No. 3," C. Whitman	2:10	3:48:44	1:38:44
" No. 2," C. E. Willis, Jr.	2:10	3:49:53	1:39:53

*Winners. †Disabled.

INDIAN HARBOR YACHT CLUB.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 30.—The Indian Harbor Yacht Club was formally opened for the season at noon to-day, and the event was marked by the sailing of one of the prettiest regattas that the club has ever run off early in the season. As it turned out, there were only three of the five entries that started, but they furnished some excellent sport. It was the first race of a championship series for 21-foot raceabouts. The course was as follows: Across the starting line indicated by the committee boat and a mark boat, anchored in the harbor of the clubhouse, to the gas buoy off the eastern end of Little Captain Island S. E. ¾ S, 1⅝ miles, thence to the red spar buoy off the western end of Great Captain Island W. S. W., 1⅝ miles, thence to the red spar buoy on Carmel Reef, N. by E., ¼ E., 3¼ miles, thence to the mark boat at the starting line N. N. E. ¾ E., 1¼ miles. Course to be sailed over twice. Distance—ten nautical miles. All buoys and marks to be rounded on starboard hand.

The preparatory signal was fired promptly at 2 P. M., and at 2:05 the start was made, the starters being Colleen, Snapper, and Spindrift. The latter two were overanxious to get over first and crossed the line before the gun was fired. They were recalled. Colleen then took the lead handily. A fairly brisk southwestern breeze was blowing, and the Colleen forged right ahead. The Snapper and Spindrift made a plucky fight to catch her, but they could not pick up the distance. She was forty-three seconds ahead of Snapper at the first round. In the second round she managed to hold her own and won by forty-four seconds, The Snapper was disqualified, as she had touched a mark. The summary:

Name.	Start.	First Round.	Finish.
Colleen	2:05:00	3:04:05	4:05:48
Snapper	2:05:00	3:04:48	4:06:32
Spindrift	2:05:00	3:05:48	4:06:14

The Regatta Committee is Frank Bowne Jones, Chairman; Charles E. McManus, D. Willis Merritt, Charles F. Kirby, and Thomas A. Mead. A large number of pleasure craft was in the harbor.

Passaic River Y. C. Regatta.

BAYONNE, N. J., May 30.—The regatta of the Passaic River Yacht Club took place opposite the foot of West Twenty-fourth Street, Bayonne, N. J., on Newark Bay, yesterday. The results follow:

SLOOPS—OVER 28 FEET.

Name. Owner.	H.M.S.
Bijou, William Bruen	1:10:15

SLOOPS—UNDER 25 FEET.

Sylvia, Frank Krupka	1:24:30
Buoyant, William Rogers	1:40:30
Puritan, Gus Schmidt	Did not finish
Etta, William Freeman	Did not finish
Star, Isaac Sauls	1:35:15

CABIN CATBOATS.

Ella F., John Deckherd	1:20:30
Enid, Wesley Stickles	1:32:30

OPEN CATBOATS—OVER 20 FEET.

Lilian, Commodore C. E. Hall	1:10:45
Sans Gene, G. and J. Sanford	1:13:30

OPEN CATBOATS—UNDER 20 FEET.

Essex, John Buckley	1:17:45

Figures given are for the elapsed time. The corrected time does not change the result.

Joseph Wheelock, Jr.'s, Rough Voyage.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 30.—Joseph Wheelock, Jr., of the Empire Theatre Company arrived here this afternoon on his sloop yac